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THE CENTURY CYCLOPEDIA OF NAMES

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THE CENTURY CYCLOPEDIA OF NAMES

A PRONOUNCING AND ETYMOLOGICAL DICTIONARY
OF NAMES IN GEOGRAPHY, BIOGRAPHY
MYTHOLOGY, HISTORY, ETHNOLOGY, ART
ARCHÆOLOGY, FICTION, ETC., ETC., ETC.

EDITED BY
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ASSISTED BY A NUMBER OF EMINENT SPECIALISTS

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PREFACE.

THIS Cyclopedia of Names is an outgrowth of *The Century Dictionary*. It was part of the plan of that work to include in its final volume a somewhat fuller appendix of names of persons and places than had before been given in general dictionaries; but as the size of the book increased, it became obvious that this could not be done in the available space, and it was decided to place the appendix in a separate volume. The result, with many modifications of the original scheme, is the present work. It is entirely independent in subject and use, yet serves as a supplement to the dictionary by extending the name-list into regions which the dictionary could not occupy, and by enlarging its encyclopedic field. In character it is primarily a dictionary of proper names, giving their orthography and pronunciation and such explanation of them as is necessary for their identification; and, secondarily, a condensed encyclopedia in its somewhat fuller treatment of several thousands of the more important articles.

The range of names to be included was practically unrestricted, since the object sought was not the presentation of any special class, as in a gazetteer or biographical dictionary, but a general account of all the names excluded, by their nature, from the larger work, so far as this was possible within the prescribed limits. The entries thus comprise not only names in biography and geography, but also names of races and tribes, mythological and legendary persons and places, characters and objects in fiction, stars and constellations, notable buildings and archæological monuments, works of art, institutions (academies, universities, societies, legislative bodies, orders, clubs, etc.), historical events (wars, battles, treaties, conventions, etc.), sects, parties, noted streets and squares, books, plays, operas, and even celebrated gems, vessels (war-ships, yachts, etc.), and horses. Pseudonyms, also, which have literary importance are included. The only condition of insertion has been that the name should be one about which information would be likely to be sought.

All these various groups could not, of course, be presented with equal fullness. The space given to persons and places is relatively much greater than that devoted to any other class, and the others follow in what appeared to be the order of their usefulness to the general reader, whose needs have everywhere been considered in the selection of the names to be defined. Thus, both ancient geography and modern are represented, and the information given in the brief space allowed to the separate articles is historical rather than statistical. The list of geographical names, also, includes, besides towns which are notable from their size, smaller places and localities which are important historically, or as visited by tourists, or for other reasons; the various physical and political divisions of the earth; rivers, lakes, seas, etc.; natural curiosities; and various imaginary places of legend and fiction. The list of personal names, for the same reason, is selected from all times, and not only from actual biography, but also from mythology, legend, and fiction (the last chiefly English). In the matter of dates the usual difficulties, due to different styles of reckoning and to the actual differences (which are very numerous) among the best authorities, have been met and, it is hoped, to a considerable degree overcome. In English biography the dates given in the "Dictionary of National Biography" have, as a rule, been adopted so far as its volumes were available (A to N); and full acknowledgment is here given of the aid received in this and in other ways from that great work. In the brief bibliographies, with few exceptions, only the most important works are given, and these often, for economy of space, with abbreviated titles.

The orthography has, in general, been determined by the established usage in the language from which the name is taken. The correct and, as a rule, the only current spelling of a place-name is the local one, and, within certain limits, of a personal name that which its bearer gives it. There are, however, large groups to which these considerations do not apply. English usage, in many cases of foreign names which were introduced before the present period of greater exactness, has established forms which differ more or less from the present or original native form. Familiar instances of this, in place-names, are *Munich* for the German *München*, *Flushing* for the Dutch *Vlissingen*, *Hanover* for the German *Hannover*, and in personal names *Horace*, *Livy*, *Pliny*, *Augustine*, for the Latin *Horatius*, *Livius*, *Plinius*, *Augustinus*, and the commonly accepted Latinized forms of Greek names, as *Hercules* for *Heracles*, *Plato* for *Platon*, etc. In these cases the desire has been to return to the native form when its difference from the Anglicized spelling is comparatively slight (as in *Hannover*); but in other cases the conventional English spelling has, as a rule, been accepted. In the case of Greek names, in particular, both geographical and personal, it has seemed best to retain the familiar forms which have come to us through the Latin, and to transliterate other Greek names, not recorded in classical Latin, according to the same system. No transliteration of the Greek can be acceptable which is not complete and consistent: such consistency, however, would produce many forms which are not only without support in English usage, but are also open to the charge of pedantry. There are also many names in regard to which usage differs (there being in fact, as a rule, no proper local usage), or where accepted use may properly be corrected in accordance with a general rule: as, for example, *Hudson Bay* for *Hudson's Bay*. Here choice has been made of the simpler or the corrected spelling. Lastly, there is the large group of names taken from languages which do not employ the Roman alphabet, or are without any, and whose sounds have to be represented by some method of transliteration. Here established and familiar transliterations have, as a rule, been adopted; and in other cases the simplest available forms, according to the system, for the languages concerned, used in *The Century Dictionary*. So far as was possible the use of "accented" letters in transliteration has been avoided, the employment of such marks, in the absence of a generally accepted scientific system, appearing to be distinctly undesirable, especially from a practical point of view.

In the pronunciation the system of notation employed by Professor Whitney in *The Century Dictionary* has, with slight modifications, been adopted. The marking of the sounds of foreign names might in some cases have been simplified by the use of a notation based upon a different principle; but, since this work was designed to be a companion to the dictionary, it was desirable to avoid, especially in this particular, difference of method. Moreover, the "English" notation is that to which most are accustomed, and which best enables the English consulter of a dictionary to reproduce with a fair degree of accuracy the sounds indicated. In any case, only by the ear can one know the exact sounds of a foreign speech, and only the trained tongue can utter them with precision. This is particularly true of personal and place names, which often have a special character that can not exactly be inferred from the general rules or usages of the languages concerned. The values of the signs used are given in the key: it is necessary only to remark that the natural tendency of an English-speaker to shorten or slur the long vowels of many foreign names has led to the use of the long-vowel signs, to insure the right vowel quality, even in cases where the actual sound is shorter than that indicated by the notation.

No attempt has been made systematically to etymologize all the names in the list: but etymological notes have been inserted under many of the historical names of prime interest, especially those of ancient English origin, and in many other cases where they seemed to be useful. These have been contributed by Dr. Charles P. G. Scott, with additions by some of the other specialists in their several departments — Sanskrit, Semitic, American Indian, etc. Dr. Scott has also aided in the work on the pronunciation, and has criticized the proofs.

The geographical articles have been prepared by Professor Edmund K. Alden, whose work has been supplemented in Mexican and Central and South American geography by Mr. Herbert H. Smith, in African geography by Mr. Heli Chatelain, and in ancient Oriental geography by Dr. Cyrus Adler. Professor W. R. Martin has contributed the articles on Indian and Persian biography, mythology, and literature; Colonel Garrick Mallery, those on North American Indian tribes; Professor Charles A. Young, those on the stars;

Professor William H. Carpenter, those on Teutonic mythology, ethnology, and legend; and Miss Katharine B. Wood, those on English literature and characters in fiction. Professor Carpenter has also written biographical articles on the best-known names in German and Scandinavian literature. The accounts of works of art, noted buildings (generally under place-names), and the articles on classical archæology were written by the late Mr. Thomas W. Ludlow. Biographical notices of the more important French writers have been contributed by Dr. B. D. Woodward. Dr. Adler has also written numerous articles on Semitic history and antiquities; Mr. H. H. Smith has had charge of the Mexican and South American biography and ethnology; and Mr. Chatelain has written on African ethnology, and has read the proofs especially for the correction of the pronunciation. Many valuable notes on the ethnology and geography of the southwestern States and northern Mexico were received from Mr. Adolphe Bandelier. General assistance in the biographical and historical work has been given by Dr. M. A. Mikkelsen, and valuable aid in the criticism of manuscript and proofs by Rev. George M'Arthur. Whatever degree of typographical accuracy and consistency has been attained is largely due to the proof-readers of The De Vinne Press.

BENJAMIN E. SMITH.

September 1st, 1894.

KEY TO PRONUNCIATION.

a as in fat, man, pang.
ā as in fate, mane, dale.
a as in far, father, guard.
à as in fall, talk, naught.
ą as in ask, fast, ant.
ą̄ as in fare, hair, bear.
e as in met, pen, bless.
ē as in mete, meet, meat.
ė as in her, fern, heard.
i as in pin, it, biscuit.
ī as in pine, fight, file.
o as in not, on, frog.
ō as in note, poke, floor.
o as in move, spoon, room.
ó as in nor, song, off.
u as in tub, son, blood.
ū as in mute, acute, few.
ů as in pull, book, could.

ü German ü, French u.
oi as in oil, joint, boy.
ou as in pound, proud, now.

A single dot under a vowel in an unaccented syllable indicates its abbreviation and lightening, without absolute loss of its distinctive quality. Thus:
ạ as in prelate, courage.
ẹ as in ablegate, episcopal.
ọ as in abrogate, eulogy, democrat.
ụ as in singular, education.

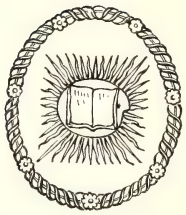
A double dot under a vowel in an unaccented syllable indicates that, even in the mouths of the best speakers, its sound is variable to, and in ordinary utterance actually becomes, the short *u*-sound (of but, pun, etc.). Thus:
a̤ as in errant, republican.
e̤ as in prudent, difference.
i̤ as in charity, density.
o̤ as in valor, actor, idiot.
ṳ as in Persia, peninsula.
e͡ as in *the* book.
u̇ as in nature, feature.

A mark (⌣) under the consonants *t, d, s, z* indicates that they in like manner are variable to *ch, j, sh, zh*. Thus:
t͡ as in nature, adventure.
d͡ as in arduous, education.

ṣ as in leisure.
z as in seizure.

B Spanish b (medial).
ch as in German ach, Scotch loch.
G as in German Abensberg, Hamburg.
H Spanish g before e and i; Spanish j; etc.
ñ French nasalizing n, as in ton, en.
S final s in Portuguese.
th as in thin.
TH as in then.

′ denotes a primary, ″ a secondary accent. (A secondary accent is not marked if at its regular interval of two syllables from the primary, or from another secondary.)



A (ā). [Lit. '(the) water,' i. e. 'the river'; one of the forms, surviving in river-names, of a common Teut. word. Goth. *ahwa*, OHG. *aha*, AS. *ea*, etc., = L. *aqua*, water: see *aqua* and *ewe*2. C. D.] A river in northern France which flows into the North Sea between Calais and Dunkirk.

Aa. A river in the province of North Brabant, Netherlands, which unites with the Dommel near Herzogenbusch.

Aa. A river in the province of Groningen, Netherlands, which flows into the Dollart.

Aa. A river in the cantons of Lucerne and Aargau, Switzerland, a tributary of the Aare.

Aa. A river in the canton of Unterwalden, Switzerland, which forms the outlet of Lake Sarnen into the Lake of Lucerne.

Aa. A river in the canton of Unterwalden, Switzerland, which flows into the Lake of Lucerne near Buochs.

Aa. A river in Courland, emptying by one mouth into the Gulf of Riga, and by another into the Düna.

Aa. A river in Livonia, about 175 miles long, which flows into the Gulf of Riga.

Aa (ä). **Peter van der.** A Dutch publisher and engraver who, with his brothers, formed a publishing-house at Leyden about 1682. They edited several collections of travels in Dutch and French.

Aach (äch). A small town in Baden about 20 miles northwest of Constance, the scene of a victory of the French over the Austrians, March 25, 1799.

Aachen (ä'chen). The German name of Aix-la-Chapelle.

Aageson (ä'ge-son), or **Aagesen** (-sen), **Svend.** A Scandinavian writer of the 12th century. His "Compendiosa historia regum Danie," from King Skjold to Knud VI., is the first connected history of Denmark. Little is known of his life.

Aah-hotep (ä-hō'tep). [Egypt., 'delight of the moon' (Brugsch).] An Egyptian queen, wife of Kames, last king of the 17th dynasty, and mother of Aahmes, first king of the 18th dynasty. Her coffin was found at Thebes in 1860, in the ancient necropolis of No, and was placed in the Bulak Museum near Gizeh.

Aahmes (ä'mes) **I.,** **L. Amasis** (ä-mā'sis). [Egypt., 'child of the moon' (Brugsch).] An Egyptian king, the founder of the 18th dynasty and the conqueror of the Hyksos. He lived about 1700 B. C. An inscription on two rock-tablets at Turah and Massarah commemorating the 23d year of his reign, has been deciphered.

Aahmes II., L. Amasis. An Egyptian king (572–528 B. C. [Brugsch]. 570–526 [Sayce].), the fifth of the 26th dynasty. He maintained friendly relations with the Greek states, sending gifts (as to Cyrene) for the rebuilding of the burnt temple at Delphi, and establishing at Naucratis Greek commerce and settlement.

Mr. Petrie's excavations show them (Greeks) to have been in possession of the city [Naucratis] from a much earlier period—earlier, perhaps, than the dynasty to which Amasis belonged. What Amasis actually did for the Greeks of Naucratis must, therefore, have been to confirm them in their occupation of that site, and to grant them an exclusive charter whereby they should be entitled to hold it in perpetuity.

A. B. Edwards, Pharaohs, Fellahs, etc., p. 180.

Aahmes. An Egyptian captain who fought against the Hyksos about 1700 B. C. An important inscription in his tomb at El-Kab, near ancient Thebes, has been deciphered.

Aahmes-Nefertari. See *Nefertari*.

Aalborg (ål'börg). A seaport in the amt of Aalborg, Denmark, situated on the Lijmfjord about lat. 57° 3′ N., long. 9° 55′ E. It has an important foreign commerce and fisheries. Population (1890), 19,503.

Aalborg. A stift and amt of Jutland, Denmark.

Aalen (ä'len). A town in the Jagst circle, Würtemberg, situated on the Kocher about 42 miles east of Stuttgart: an ancient free imperial city. Population (1890), 7,155.

Aalesund (ä'le-sönd). A seaport in the province of Romsdal, Norway, on islands of the western coast, about lat. 62° 25′ N. Population (1891), 8,383.

Aali. See *Ali*.

Aalst. See *Alost*.

Aalten (äl'ten). A small town in the province of Gelderland, Netherlands, about 30 miles east of Arnhem.

Aar. See *Aare*.

Aarau (är'ou). The capital of the canton of Aargau, Switzerland, situated on the Aare 24 miles southeast of Basel. It has manufactures of silk, cotton, instruments, etc. Population (1888), 6,809.

Aarburg (är'börg). A small manufacturing town in the canton of Aargau, Switzerland, situated on the Aare about 22 miles southeast of Basel.

Aare (ä're), or **Aar** (är). A river in Switzerland, rising in the Bernese Oberland near the Grimsel Pass. It traverses the Hasli Thal and forms the Handeck Fall, traverses the lakes of Brienz and Thun, flows through Bern, Solothurn, and Aargau, and joins the Rhine opposite Waldshut. Upon it are Bern, Solothurn, Aarau, and Bauge. Its length is about 170 miles, and it is navigable from Interlaken for small craft.

Aared (ä'red). A group of mountains in Nejd, central Arabia. Also *Jared*, *Jerd*, *Jeraidh*.

Aarestrup (ä're-strüp). **Carl Ludwig Emil.** Born at Copenhagen, Dec. 4, 1800; died 1856. A Danish lyric poet, author of "Digte" (1838) and "Efterladte Digte" (1863).

Aargau (är'gou). F. **Argovie** (är-gō-vē'). A canton of Switzerland, capital Aarau, bounded by Baden on the north, separated by the Rhine), Zürich and Zug on the east, Lucerne on the south, and Basel, Solothurn, and Bern on the west. Language is German, and about half the population is Roman Catholic. It is one of the most fertile of the cantons, has an important trade and large manufactures, especially of cotton, and sends ten members to the National Council. Reckoning 542 square miles, and its population (1888) 193,589. In the 13th century it came under the influence of the Hapsburgs, was annexed in part by the Swiss confederates in 1415, became a canton in 1798, and assumed its present form in 1803.

Aarhus, or **Aarhuus** (är'hös). The capital of the amt of Aarhus, Jutland, Denmark, on the Cattegat. It is the largest town in Jutland, and has important commerce, manufactures, and a cattle-trade. The bishopric was founded by Otto I. in the 10th century. Population (1890), 35,206.

Aarhus. An amt and stift in Jutland, Denmark.

Aarö (är'ö). A small island of Schleswig, Prussia, in the Little Belt.

Aaron (är'on or ar'on). [Gr. *Ἀαρών*, Heb. *Aharōn*.] The first high priest of the Israelites, eldest son of Amram and Jochebed, of the tribe of Levi, and brother of Moses and Miriam. He died on Mount Hor at the age of 123 years.

Aaron, Saint. A British martyr who was put to death at Newport, Wales, in the reign of Diocletian.

Aaron. A character in Shakspere's (?) "Titus Andronicus," a Moor of unnatural wickedness.

Aaron's confessions of his villainies (in "Titus Andronicus," v. 1) will recall to every reader the conversation between Barabas and Ithamore in the third scene of the second act of the "Jew of Malta" [of Marlowe]. The character of Aaron was either drawn by Marlowe or in close imitation of him; and it seems to me more reasonable to suppose that "Titus Andronicus" is in the main a crude early work of Marlowe's than that any imitator could have written with such marked power.

Bullen, Introd. to Marlowe's Works, p. lxxii.

Aaron ben Asher (är'on ben ash'ér). Lived at Tiberias in the first quarter of the 10th century. A Jewish scholar, probably belonging to the Karaite sect. He completed the Massorah, *i. e.* the vowels and accents which make up the traditional text of the Hebrew Bible. His contemporary and opponent was a certain Ben Naftali. When these authorities differ, both readings are given in the rabbinical Bibles.

Aarssens (är'sens), **Frans van.** Born 1572: died 1641. A Dutch diplomatist, one of the foremost politicians of his age, guilty of promoting the condemnation of Barneveldt in 1619. His memoirs are important.

Aasen (ä'sen), **Ivar Andreas.** Born at Örsten, in Norway, Aug. 5, 1813. A Norwegian philologist, botanist, and poet: author of "Det norske Folkesprogs Grammatik" (1848), "Ordbog over det norske Folkesprog" (1850), later enlarged and issued under the title "Norsk Ordbog" (1873), and other works.

Aasvar (ås'vär). A group of small islands on the coast of Norway, nearly on the arctic circle, the seat of important herring-fisheries.

Ab (äb). The fifth month of the Hebrew year, corresponding to July-August. It was originally a Babylonian name, adopted by the Jews with the names of the rest of the months after the Babylonian exile. Its etymology is uncertain.

Ababdeh, or **Ababde** (ä-bäb'de), or **Habab** (hä'bäb). An African tribe, of Hamitic (Beja) race, living in Upper Egypt and northern Nubia, east of the Nile, about lat. 20°–22° N. Their number is estimated to be about 100,000.

Ababde (ä-bäb'de). A village in Egypt, on the Nile, about lat. 27° 50′ N. It is near the site of the Roman city Antinoe.

Abaco (ä'bä-kō), **Great,** or **Lucaya** (lö-kā'yä). One of the principal islands of the Bahama group, West Indies, east of Great Bahama. It is about 80 miles long and 20 wide.

Abaco, Little. An island of the Bahamas, northwest of Great Abaco.

Abaddon (a-bad'on). [Heb., 'destruction': synonym of *Sheol* in the Old Testament (Job xxvi. 6 and xxviii. 2, Ps. lxxxviii. 12).] 1. The destroyer or angel of the bottomless pit: Apollyon. Rev. ix. 11.—2. The place of destruction: the depth of hell. *Talmud*; *Milton*, P. R., iv. 624.

Abadites. See *Abhadites*.

Abad y Queypeo (ä'bäd ē kā-pā'ō), **Manuel.** Born in the Asturias about 1770: died in 1824. A Spanish ecclesiastic. Most of his life was spent in Mexico, and in 1809 he was made bishop of Michoacan. Driven out soon after by the revolutionists, he returned in 1815. In 1820 he was deposed and sent a prisoner to Spain for opposition to the Inquisition. Released soon after, he became a member of the government junta and bishop of Tortosa. In 1823 he was again imprisoned by the Inquisition, and died in confinement.

Abæ (ā'bē), or **Abai** (ā'bī). [Gr. *Ἄβαι*.] In ancient geography, a city of Phocis, Greece, noted for its temple and oracle of Apollo.

Abaffy, or **Abaffi** (ä-bäf'fē). **Michael.** Born Sept. 25, 1632: died April 15, 1690. A prince of Transylvania, under the protection of the

Porte until 1687 when he made a treaty with the emperor. He was succeeded by his son Michael (born Aug. 14, 1682; died Feb. 1, 1713).

Abailard. See *Abelard.*

Abakansk (ab-ä-känsk'). A small town in the government of Yeniseisk, Siberia, near the Yenisei, north of Minusinsk, noted for the tumuli and hieroglyphic statues in its neighborhood.

Abaliget (ob'o-lē-get). A village near Fünfkirchen, county of Baranya, Hungary, noted for its large stalactite cave (about 3,000 feet in length).

Abalus (ab'a-lus). An island abounding with amber, said (by Pytheas) to be in the Northern Ocean, and variously identified: probably a part of the Prussian Baltic coast.

Abamonti (ä-bä-mon'tē), or **Albamonte** (äl-bä-mon'te), **Giuseppe.** Born about 1759: died Aug. 8, 1818. A Neapolitan statesman, secretary-general under the Cisalpine Republic, 1798, and member of the executive committee at Naples, on the restoration of the monarchy in 1799 he was arrested and condemned to be hung, but was amnestied and returned to Milan, where he again acted as secretary-general until 1805 when he returned to Naples.

Abana (ab'a-nä). In ancient geography, a small river, the modern Baruda, which flows through the plain and city of Damascus and is lost in the desert. Also *Amana.*

Abancay (ä-bän-kī'). A town in the department of Apurimac, Peru, about 110 miles southwest of Cuzco, noted for its sugar-refineries. Population, 3,000.

Abancay River. A small river of Peru, an affluent of the Apurimac, west of Cuzco, and crossed by the road to Lima. It was a military point of great importance in the civil wars of the 16th century. Here Alonso de Alvarado was defeated by the elder Almagro, and with his whole army captured, July 12, 1537. Near the same place Giron defeated Alonso de Alvarado, May 21, 1554.

Abano (ä-bä'nō). A town in the province of Padua, Italy, about 6 miles southwest of Padua, noted for its hot springs (the ancient *Aquæ Patavinæ* or *Aponus* (*Aponi*) *fons*). It is the reputed birthplace of the historian Livy. Population, about 3,000.

Abano, Pietro d' (**Petrus Aponus** or **de Apono**). Born at Abano, Italy, 1250 (1246 ?): died at Padua, 1316 (1320 ?). An Italian physician and philosopher, denounced by the Inquisition as a magician. He wrote "Conciliator differentiarum quæ inter philosophos et medicos versantur" (printed 1472), "De venenis corumque remediis" (printed 1475), etc.

Abarbanel. See *Abrabanel.*

Abarim (ab'a-rim). A mountainous region or lofty table-land in Palestine, east of the Dead Sea, containing Pisgah and Nebo.

Abaris (ab'a-ris). [Gr. Ἄβαρις.] A mythical Greek sage, surnamed "The Hyperborean," assigned to the 6th or 7th century B. C.

[Abaris] was said to have received from Apollo, whose priest he had been in his own country, a magic arrow, upon which he could cross streams, lakes, swamps, and mountains. This arrow he gave to Pythagoras, who in return taught him his philosophy. Oracles and charms under his name appear to have passed current among the Greeks. According to Pindar he came into Greece in the reign of Croesus. Eusebius places him a little earlier. Probably he was, like Aristeas, a Scythian who wished to make himself acquainted with Greek customs. It has been conjectured that the arrow of Abaris is a mythical tradition of the magnet, but it is hardly possible that if the polarity of the needle had been known it should not have been more distinctly noticed.—H. C. R.]

Smith's Dict. Gr. and Rom. Biog. and Myth., vol. ii. p. 29, note.

Abasalo (ä-bä-sä'lō), **Mariano.** Born in Dolores, Mexico, 1783: died at Cadiz, Spain, 1819. A soldier in the Spanish army who joined the revolutionary movement of Hidalgo in 1810, and was named lieutenant-general of the insurgents. He was captured and sent a prisoner to Spain, where he died in confinement.

Abascal y Sousa (ä-bäs-käl' ē sō'sä), **José Fernando,** Baron in Oviedo, Asturias, June 3, 1743: died in Madrid, July 31, 1821. A Spanish general and statesman, viceroy of Peru 1806–16. He was created Marquis de la Concordia Española del Peru (decree of May 20, 1812), and on his return to Spain was made captain-general.

Abasgi (a-bas'jī), or **Absci** (a-bas'ī), or **Abasges** (a-bas'jēz). [Gr. Ἄβασγοι, Ἄβσκοι.] A Scythian people anciently inhabiting a small region in the Caucasus, on the shore of the Black Sea, north of Colchis.

Abasgia (a-bas'ji-ä). The region occupied by the Abasgi; the modern Abkhasia.

Abassides. See *Abbassides.*

Abate. See *Abbate.*

Abauj (ob'o-ūi), or **Abaujvár** (ob-o-ūi-vār'). A county in Hungary, intersected by lat. 48° 30′ N., long. 21° E.: capital Kaschau.

Abauzit (ä-bō-zē'), **Firmin.** Born at Uzès, Gard, France, Nov. 11, 1679: died at Geneva, March 20, 1767. A French philosopher and mathematician, a friend of Newton, Rousseau, and Voltaire. His name was used as a pseudonym by Voltaire.

Abayi (ä-bä-yē'). [Heb., 'my father.'] Born about 280 A. D.: died 338. A distinguished Hebrew scholar, surnamed "Nachmani." He was director of a celebrated Jewish academy at Pumbeditha in Babylonia, 325–38, and was held in high esteem for his learning and upright character.

Abb (ab). A town in Arabia, about 80 miles east of Mocha.

Abbadides (ab'a-dīdz), or **Abadites** (ab'a-dits). A Moorish dynasty of Seville. It was founded in 1023 by Abul-Kasim, cadi of Seville, and lasted till the capture of the city by the Almoravides in 1091.

Abbadie (a-ba-dē'), **Antoine Thomson d'.** Born at Dublin, Ireland, Jan. 3, 1810. A French traveler (in company with his brother) in Abyssinia and the Galla country (1837–48). He published "Géodésie d'une partie de la Haute-Éthiopie" (1850–73), "Dictionnaire de la langue amarinna" (1881), etc.

Abbadie, Arnaud Michel d'. Born at Dublin, Ireland, July 3, 1815. A French traveler in Abyssinia and the Galla country, brother and companion of A. T. Abbadie; author of "Douze ans dans la Haute-Éthiopie" (1868), etc.

Abbadie, James (Jacques). Born at Nay, Basses-Pyrénées, probably in 1654 (1657 and 1658 are also given): died at London, Sept. 25, 1727. A noted French Protestant theologian. He left France about 1680 as minister of the French church there, and thence to England and Ireland; was for a time minister of the French church in the Savoy; and settled in Ireland as dean of Killaloe in 1699. His chief work is his "Traité de la vérité de la religion chrétienne" (1684), with its continuation, "Traité de la divinité de notre seigneur Jesus-Christ" (1689).

Abbas Jadjel (ab'as jä'jel). A mountain in northern Abyssinia, northeast of Gondar, 14,714 feet in height.

Abbas (ab'las). Born about 566: died 652. Abul Fadl al Hasimi, uncle of Mohammed, and founder of the family of the Abbassides.

Abbas I., "The Great." Born 1557: died at Kaswin, Persia, Jan. 27, 1628. A famous shah of Persia, who reigned 1586–1628. He defeated the Turks at Basra in 1605, conquered Khorasan, Kandahar, etc., and consolidated the Persian monarchy.

Abbas Pasha. Born at Jiddah, Arabia, 1813: died July 13, 1854. A grandson of Mehemet Ali, viceroy of Egypt 1848–54.

Abbas Mirza (ab'bas mēr'zä). Born about 1783: died at Mashhad, Persia, Dec., 1833. A prince of Persia, younger son of the shah Feth-Ali (Fath-Ali), noted as a commander in the wars against Russia, 1811–13 and 1826–28. By the first war Persia lost its remaining possessions in the vicinity of Caucasus, and was compelled to acknowledge the flag of Russia on the Caspian, and by the second it lost Armenia. The succession of Abbas to the throne was disputed on the death of his father.

Abbassides (a-bas'idz or ab'a-sīdz). The califs of Bagdad, 750–1258. They claimed descent from Abbas, the uncle of Mohammed, and succeeded the dynasty of the Ommiades upon the defeat of the calif Marwan by Abul Abbas and Abdallah ibn Ali at the battle of the Zab in 750. Almansur succeeded Abul Abbas and made Bagdad the capital of the califate. The most famous calif of this family was Harun-al-Rashid, who reigned from 786 to 857 the Abbassides were nominal califs of Egypt. The last Abbasside, Mutawakkal III., died in Cairo in 1538. Also *Abbasids.*

Abbate, or **Abate** (ä-bä'te), **Niccolò dell'.** Born at Modena, Italy, 1512: died in France, 1571. An Italian painter. He assisted in decorating the palace at Fontainebleau. His best works are at Modena and Bologna.

Abbatucci (ä-bä-tū-sē'; It. ä-bä-tō'chē), **Charles.** Born 1771: killed in battle, Dec. 2, 1796. A French general, son of J. P. Abbatucci, distinguished in the campaigns of the Army of the Pyrenees (1794–96).

Abbatucci, Jacques Pierre. Born 1726: died 1812. A Corsican partizan commander, an antagonist of Paoli and later a division general in the French service in Italy.

Abbatucci, Jacques Pierre Charles. Born 1791: died 1857. A French jurist and politician, grandson of J. P. Abbatucci, and minister of justice under Napoleon III.

Abbaye (a-bā'). I'. A French military prison at St.-Germain-des-Prés, Paris, built in 1522 and destroyed in 1854. It was the scene of the murder of 164 prisoners by the revolutionists under Maillard in September, 1792. See *September massacre.*

Abbe (ab'ē), **Cleveland.** Born at New York, Dec. 3, 1838. An American astronomer and meteorologist, appointed director of the Cincinnati Observatory in 1868, and meteorologist of the Weather Bureau in 1871.

Abbeokuta. See *Abeokuta.*

Abberville (ab'er-vil), **Lord.** The principal character in Cumberland's play "The Fashionable Lover."

Abbeville (ab-vēl'). A town in the department of Somme, France, situated on the Somme 25 miles northwest of Amiens: the ancient capital of Ponthieu, and a place of gathering in the first and second Crusades. It has important manufactures of cloth, etc., and a considerable trade. Its most interesting building is the church of St. Wulfram, begun in 1488, one of the richest existing examples of the flamboyant style. The gravels of Abbeville have yielded fossil remains of the mammoth and rhinoceros associated with implements of prehistoric man dating from a time when the Somme flowed 300 feet above its present level. Population (1891), 19,851.

Abbeville, Claude d'. See *Claude d'Abbeville.*

Abbeville, Treaty of. A treaty concluded in 1259 by which Henry III. of England renounced his claims to Anjou, Poitou, Normandy, Touraine, and Maine, in favor of Louis IX. of France, and held Guienne as a fief of France.

Abbey (ab'i), **Edwin Austin.** Born at Philadelphia, 1852. An American painter, best known as an illustrator. Since 1883 he has resided in London.

Abbiategrasso (ab-bē-ä-te-grās'sō). A town in the province of Milan, 15 miles southwest of Milan. Population, 10,000.

Abbitibbe (ab-i-tib'e), **Lake.** A lake in Canada, south of James Bay, about lat. 49° N. Also *Abbitibbi.*

Abbitibbe River. The outlet of Lake Abbitibbe, flowing into James Bay, in Hudson Bay.

Abbon (ä-bōn'), L. **Abbo** (ab'o), surnamed **Cernuus** (ser'nū-us). Died 923. A monk of St.-Germain-des-Prés, author of a Latin poem upon the siege of Paris by the Normans.

Abbon of Fleury, L. **Abbo Floriacensis.** Born near Orleans, France, 945: died Nov. 13, 1004. A French theologian and diplomatist, author of an "Epitome de vitiis Romanorum Pontificum, desiemus in Gregorio I." (printed 1602), and other works.

Abbot (ab'ot), **Charles.** Born at Abingdon, Berkshire, Oct. 14, 1757: died May 7, 1829. An English politician, speaker of the House of Commons 1802–17, created Baron Colchester in 1816. He was chief secretary and privy seal for Ireland in the Addington ministry (1801).

Abbot, Ezra. Born at Jackson, Maine, April 28, 1819: died at Cambridge, Mass., March 21, 1884. An American biblical scholar. He was professor of New Testament criticism and interpretation at Harvard University, 1872–84, one of the editors of the American edition of Smith's "Bible Dictionary," and a member of the American committee for New Testament revision. He published "Literature of the Doctrine of a Future Life" (1864), "The Authorship of the Fourth Gospel" (1880), and other works.

Abbot, Francis Ellingwood. Born at Boston, Mass., 1836. An American philosophical writer, editor of "The Index" (a journal of free thought) 1870–80, and author of "Scientific Theism" (1886), "The Way out of Agnosticism" (1890), etc.

Abbot, George. Born at Guildford, Surrey, Oct. 29, 1562: died at Croydon, Aug. 4, 1633. An English prelate, appointed archbishop of Canterbury in Feb., 1611. He was graduated at Oxford (Balliol College), where he was tutor until 1597, and became master of University College in 1597, dean of Winchester in 1600, vice-chancellor of Oxford University in 1600 (and again in 1603 and 1605), bishop of Coventry and Lichfield in May, 1609, and bishop of London in Feb. 1610. He was a firm Protestant, and was influential in state affairs during the reign of James I. He was one of the translators of the New Testament in the King James version.

Abbot, George. Born at Easington, Yorkshire, England, 1604: died Feb. 2, 1648. An English religious writer and member of the Long Parliament, surnamed "The Puritan": author of the "Whole Book of Job Paraphrased" (1640), and "Vindiciæ Sabbathi" (1641).

Abbot, Sir Maurice or **Morris.** Born at Guildford, Surrey, 1565: died at London, Jan. 10, 1642. A merchant and lord mayor of London, knighted on the accession of Charles I., 1625. He was one of the original directors of the East India company and its governor (1624), rendering it most important services. He was elected to Parliament in 1621, and in 1624 became a member of the council for establishing the colony of Virginia.

Abbot, Robert. Born at Guildford, Surrey, about 1560: died March 2, 1618. An English prelate, bishop of Salisbury (1615), elder

brother of George Abbot, archbishop of Canterbury: author of "Mirror of Popish Subtleties" (1594), and other works.

Abbot, Robert. Born about 1588: died about 1660. An English Puritan divine, author of "Triall of our Church-Forsakers" (1639), and other works.

Abbot, Samuel. Born at Andover, Mass., Feb. 25, 1732: died April 12, 1812. A Boston merchant and philanthropist; one of the founders of the Andover Theological Seminary.

Abbot, The. A novel by Sir Walter Scott, published in 1820, founded upon incidents in the history of Mary Queen of Scots, from her imprisonment in Lochleven to her flight into England after the battle of Langside.

Abbot papyrus. See *papyrus*.

Abbotsford (ab'ots-ford). The residence of Sir Walter Scott, on the Tweed about 3 miles above Melrose. The place was acquired by him in 1811, and he removed there in 1812. It was originally a farm in front of which was a pond from which the place had received the name of Clarty (filthy) Hole. Scott renamed it from the adjoining ford. The land had belonged to the Abbey of Melrose. Upon it Scott built a small villa, to which in 1817 he began to add, gradually in the style of the villa and gabled mansion of which the interior is finished in late medieval style.

Abbott (ab'ot), **Austin.** Born at Boston, Dec. 18, 1831. An American lawyer and legal writer, son of Jacob Abbott. He was appointed dean of the faculty of law of the University of the City of New York in 1891, and is the author of "New Cases, Mainly New York Decisions (1857–86)," "Legal Remembrancer (1887), a series of digests of the New York statutes and reports of United States courts, etc.

Abbott, Benjamin Vaughan. Born at Boston, June 4, 1830: died in Brooklyn, Feb. 17, 1890. An American lawyer and legal writer, eldest son of Jacob Abbott. He was the author of a digest of the statutes and reports (1860), a digest of United States court reports and acts of Congress (1867–1875), "A Treatise on the Courts of the United States and their Practice" (1877), "A Dictionary of Terms in American and English Jurisprudence" (1879), etc.

Abbott, Charles. Born at Canterbury, England, Oct. 7, 1762: died Nov. 4, 1832. A noted English jurist, the son of a Canterbury barber, appointed chief justice Nov. 4, 1818, and created Baron Tenterden of Hendon, April, 1827. He was the author of a treatise on the "Law Relative to Merchant Ships and Seamen" (1802), still an authority on mercantile law.

Abbott, Edwin Abbott. Born at London, 1838. An English clergyman and educator, a graduate and fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, appointed head-master of the City of London School in 1865. He is the author of "A Shakespearean Grammar" (1869), "Francis Bacon" (1885), and various educational and religious works.

Abbott, Emma. Born at Chicago about 1850: died at Salt Lake City, Utah, Jan. 5, 1891. An American soprano, successful both in Europe and America as an operatic singer. She married Eugene Wetherell.

Abbott, Evelyn. Born 1843. An English scholar, a graduate and fellow of Balliol College, Oxford, and classical tutor and librarian, the author of various works on classical philology and of a history of Greece.

Abbott, Jacob. Born at Hallowell, Maine, Nov. 14, 1803: died at Farmington, Maine, Oct. 31, 1879. An American Congregational clergyman, and a voluminous writer of juvenile works. He was graduated at Bowdoin College in 1820, studied at Andover Theological Seminary, and was professor of mathematics and natural philosophy at Amherst College 1825–29. His best-known works are "The Rollo Books," "Young Christian" series, "Lucy Books," "Science for the Young," etc.

Abbott, John Stevens Cabot. Born at Brunswick, Maine, Sept. 18, 1805: died at Fair Haven, Conn., June 17, 1877. An American Congregational clergyman (pastor successively at Worcester, Roxbury, and Nantucket, Mass.) and historical writer, brother of Jacob Abbott. He was the author of a "History of Napoleon Bonaparte," a "History of the Civil War in America," a "History of Frederick the Second," "The Mother at Home," "The Child at Home," etc.

Abbott, Josiah Gardner. Born at Chelmsford, Mass., Nov. 1, 1815: died at Wellesley Hills, Mass., June 2, 1891. A jurist and politician. He was judge of the Superior Court of Massachusetts for Suffolk County 1858–59, Democratic member of Congress from that state 1876–77, and member of the Electoral Commission in 1877. He was twice (1875, 1877) the unsuccessful Democratic candidate for U. S. senator, and once (1878) for governor.

Abbott, Lyman. Born at Roxbury, Mass., Dec. 18, 1835. A Congregational clergyman, author, and journalist, a son of Jacob Abbott. He has been the editor-in-chief of the "Christian Union" (changed to "The Outlook" in 1893) since 1881, and is the successor of Henry Ward Beecher as pastor of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn. He originally studied law, but abandoned that profession for the ministry in 1860.

A. B. C., An. A poem by Chaucer, a prayer to the Virgin Mary. It is a loose translation from a work of Guillaume de Deguileville, a Cistercian monk who died about 1360. Each stanza begins with a different letter of the alphabet, arranged in order from A to Z.

Abda (ab'dä), or **Abdas** (ab-däs'). Said by Theophanes (Chronogr. sub an. 405) to have been bishop of Susa, and called by Socrates bishop of Persia. He is said to have aided Manuhan in driving a demon out of Yezdigerd, king of Persia. Theodoret relates that his zeal led him to destroy a temple of fire, and to bring on a persecution against the Christians to which he fell a victim.

Abdalla (ab-dal'ä). The Mufti, a character in Dryden's tragedy "Don Sebastian."

Abdallah (ab-dal'lah), or **Abdullah** (ab-dul'lah). [Ar., "servant of God."] Born at Mecca about 595: died at Medina, 570. The father of Mohammed.

Abdallah ben (or **ibn**) **Yasin** (äb-dal'ah ben (or b'n) yä-sēn'). Died 1058. A learned Arabian Mussulman, appointed by a sheik of Lamtouna to instruct a tribe of Berbers in the Atlas mountains in the faith of Islam. His enthusiasm led him to assume the title of Morabethen ("dedicated to the service of God") or Almoravides, which under his leadership conquered the country lying between the Sahara and the ancient Garamantes for the new religion. He died in battle; but his conquests were continued in Africa by his successors, and in 1086 Yussuf ibn Tashfyn extended his victories to Spain.

Abdallatif (äb-dal-lä-tef'), or **Abd-el-Lateef** (äb-del-lä-tēf'). Born at Bagdad, 1162: died at Bagdad, Nov. 8, 1231. An Arabian physician, philosopher, and traveler. He was the author of a historical work on Egypt published in Latin by Professor Joseph White, and entitled as "Abdallatifi historiæ Ægypti compendium," in 1800. A manuscript of it, brought from the East by Pococke, is in the Bodleian Library.

Abdalmalek, or **Abd-el-Malek,** or **-Malik** (äbd-al-(or -el-) mä'lek, -lik). The fifth caliph of the Ommiades, 685–705.

Abdalmalek. Born at Basra about 740. A Mohammedan doctor, instructor of Harun-al-Rashid, noted for his extraordinary memory. He is the reputed author of the romance of Antar.

Abdalmalek. Born at Cordova, 801: died 853. A Mohammedan historian and theologian.

Abd-al-Rahman, or **Abdalrahman.** See *Abderahman*.

Abdara. See *Abdera*.

Abdelazar (äb-del-a-zär). A tragedy made by Mrs. Aphra Behn from the play "Lust's Dominion," acted in 1676 and published the next year. It contains the song "Love in fantastic triumph sat."

Abd-el-Kader, or **-Kadir** (abd-el-kä'der). Born near Mascara, Algeria, 1807: died at Damascus, May 26, 1883. A celebrated Arab chief, the heroic leader of the Arabs in the wars in Algiers against the French 1832–47, and prisoner of the French 1847–52. He lived in later years principally at Damascus as a pensioner of the French government.

Abd-el-Malek, or **-Malik.** See *Abdalmalek*.

Abd-el-Latif, Kelib. See *Abdul-Muttalib*.

Abdemon (ab'dē-mon). See the extract.

> The "wisdom" of Solomon is said to have provoked the Tyrians to match their wits against his. Solomon had sent Hiram certain riddles to test his sagacity, and had asked for a return in kind, wherein a good round sum upon the result. The contest terminated in Solomon's favour, and Hiram had to make a heavy payment to compensate his defeat. Tyrian tradition, however, knows Abdemon's name to the rescue, and vindicated the honour of his country by correctly solving all King Solomon's riddles, and proposing others, of which the Israelitish monarch, with all his intelligence, was quite unable to discover the solution. He was thus compelled to refund all the money that Hiram had paid him, and to forfeit a considerable amount in addition.
>
> *Rawlinson*, Phœnicia, p. 103.

Abdera (ab-dē'rä). [Gr. τὰ Ἄβδηρα, or Ἄβδηρον.] In ancient geography, a maritime city of Thrace, founded by the Teians, belonging to the Athenian Confederation. Its inhabitants were proverbial among the Greeks for dullness. The exact ancient site has not been identified.

Abdera (ab-dē'rä). [Gr. τὰ Ἄβδηρα, Ἀδήρα, Ἄβδαρα, Ἄβδηρον.] In ancient geography, a town, the modern Adra (or Almeria?), on the southern coast of Spain, about 45 miles southeast of Granada. Also *Abdara*.

Abd-er-Rahman (abd-er-rah'män) **I.** [Ar., "servant of the merciful one," i. e. God.] Born at Damascus, 731: died 787. The founder (755) of the independent Ommiad power in Spain, with Cordova as capital. He survived the massacre of the Ommiads by the Abbassides, took refuge in Mauretania, and was invited by a party of the Arabs in Spain to come to them as their sovereign. He quickly established his power, overcame his chief antagonist in battle (755), suppressed formidable rebellions (758–763), and repelled the invasion of Charlemagne (778). The famous mosque at Cordova was constructed by him. Also *Abd al-Rahman, Abderrahman, Abderrahmen*.

Abd-er-Rahman III. Born 891: died 961. Calif of Cordova from 912 to 961. During his reign the Saracen power in Spain rose to its greatest height.

Abd-er-Rahman. Died 732. A Saracen chieftain, governor of Narbonne. He invaded France with a large army, and was defeated by Charles Martel, and slain, near Tours in 732.

Abd-er-Rahman. Born Nov. 28, 1778: died Aug., 1859. Sultan of Fez and Morocco 1823–1859. The piratical habits of his subjects involved him in several conflicts with European powers, and in 1844 he supported Abd-el-Kadir against France.

Abdiel (ab'di-el). [Heb., "servant of God."] A seraph in Milton's "Paradise Lost" (v. 896), the only seraph who remained loyal when Satan stirred up the angels to revolt. He is mentioned by the Jewish cabalists.

Abdi-Milkut (äb'dē-mil-kōt'). A king of Sidon, a contemporary of Esarhaddon, king of Assyria (680–668 B. C.). He made an alliance with King Sanduarri, and revolted from his allegiance to Assyria; was attacked, and, after a prolonged resistance, fled, probably to Arvad, and was captured and decapitated.

Abdol-Motalleb. See *Abdul-Muttalib*.

Abdool-. See *Abdul-*.

Abdul-Aziz (ab'dōl-ä-zēz'). Born Feb. 9, 1830: assassinated (?) June 4, 1876. Sultan of Turkey 1861–76, second son of Mahmud II, and brother of Abdul-Medjid whom he succeeded. Aided by his grand vizirs, Ali Pasha and Fuad Pasha, he attempted to introduce Western civilization into Turkey. In 1867 he visited the Paris Exhibition, and journeyed through England, Austria, and Germany. Dissatisfaction with his reform policy and the depletion of his treasury brought about his deposition, May 30, 1876.

Abdul-Hamid (ab'dōl-hä-mēd') **I.** Born May 30, 1725: died April 7, 1789. Sultan of Turkey from Jan. 21, 1774, till April 7, 1789. He inherited a disadvantageous war with Russia which was ended in July, 1774, by the treaty of Kainardji, and which resulted in the loss of Crimea and adjacent regions. He was also engaged in a war with Russia and Austria from 1787.

Abdul-Hamid II. Born Sept. 22, 1842. Sultan of Turkey since Aug. 31, 1876, second son of Abdul-Medjid and brother of the insane Murad V, whom he succeeded. He carried on a war with Russia from April 24, 1877, to 1878. By the peace of San Stefano, which followed March 3, 1878, modified by the Berlin Congress of July 13, 1878, Turkey lost large possessions in Europe and Asia. See *San Stefano, Peace of, and Berlin, Congress of*.

Abdul-Kerim (ab'dōl-ke-rēm') Pasha. Born 1811: died 1885. A Turkish general, distinguished by his services in the Crimean war, and against the Servians in 1876, but banished for failure in the Russian war of 1877.

Abdul-Latif. See *Abdallatif*.

Abdul-Medjid, or **Mejid** (äb'dōl-me-jēd'). Born April 23, 1823: died June 25, 1861. The eldest son of Mahmud II, whom he succeeded, July 1, 1839. He was conquered by Mehemet Ali, the rebellious viceroy of Egypt, at Nesib, June 24, 1839, but was protected by the intervention of the Great Powers in 1840. November 3, 1839, he promulgated the Hatti-sherif of Gulhane (the imperial palace where it was first proclaimed), an organic statute for the government of the empire, guaranteeing the security of life and property to subjects and introducing fiscal and military reforms. He was engaged in the Crimean war from 1853 to 1856. In 1856 was promulgated the Hatti-humayun, which professed to secure the rights of the Hatti-sherif of Gulhane to all classes, without distinction of rank or religion.

Abdul-Mumen (ab'dōl-mō'men). Born in northwestern Africa, 1101: died 1163. The founder of the dynasty of the Almohades, caliph from 1130 till 1163.

Abdul-Muttalib (ab'dōl-mōt-tä'lib). Died 578. The grandfather of Mohammed and his guardian for two years.

Abdurrahman. See *Abd-er-Rahman*.

Abdurrahman Khan (äb-dōr-räh'män khän). Born about 1830. The ameer of Afghanistan, proclaimed such in 1880.

Abecedarians (ā'bē-sē-dā'ri-anz). A German Anabaptist sect of the 16th century, led by Nicholas Stork, a weaver of Zwickau, which rejected all learning (even the learning of "A-B-C") as a hindrance to religion, professed a special inspiration superseding the Bible, and predicted (and was disposed to promote) the overthrow of existing governments.

A Becket (ā-bek'et), **Arthur William.** Born at London, 1837: died at London, Oct. 15, 1891. An English journalist, dramatist, and miscellaneous writer, son of G. A. A Becket.

A Becket, Gilbert Abbott. Born at London, Jan. 9, 1811: died at Boulogne, France, Aug. 30, 1856. An English lawyer, journalist, and writer, noted chiefly for his contributions to

"Punch"; author of the "Comic History of England," the "Comic History of Rome," the "Comic Blackstone," etc.

A Becket, Thomas. See *Thomas of London.*

Abed-nego (ā-bed'ne-gō). [Probably an error in the text for *Abed Nebo*, servant of the god Nebo.] One of the three Hebrews cast by Nebuchadnezzar into the fiery furnace. His Hebrew name was Azariah, Abed-nego being substituted for it by the prince of the eunuchs of the king of Babylon. Dan. i. 7.

Abegg (ā'beg). **Julius Friedrich Heinrich.** Born at Erlangen, Bavaria, March 27, 1786; died at Breslau, Prussia, May 29, 1868. A German jurist, author of "Versuch einer Geschichte der preussischen Civilprozesse-setzgebung" (1848), etc.

Abel (ā'bel). [Heb. *Hebel*, formerly derived from Heb. *hebel*, transitoriness; more probably to be connected with Assyro-Babylonian *abūa*, son.] The second son of Adam, slain by his brother Cain, according to the account in Genesis.

Abel (ā'bel), **Carl.** Born at Berlin, Nov. 25, 1831. A German comparative philologist, author of "Linguistic Essays" (1880), etc. He has acted as Hebster lecturer on comparative lexicography at Oxford, and as Berlin correspondent of the "Times" and "Standard."

Abel (ā'bel), Sir **Frederick Augustus.** Born at London, 1827. An English chemist, president of the Institute of Chemistry and other learned societies, and author of "Gun-cotton," "Modern History of Gunpowder," "On Explosive Agents," etc., and with Bloxam of a "Handbook of Chemistry."

Abel (ā'bel), **Heinrich Friedrich Otto.** Born at Reichenbach, Würtemberg, Jan. 22, 1824; died at Leonberg, Würtemberg, Oct. 28, 1854. A German historian, collaborator on the "Monumenta Germaniæ historica," and author of "König Philipp der Hohenstaufe" (1852), etc.

Abel (ā'bel), **Joseph.** Born at Aschach, in Austria, 1768; died at Vienna, Oct. 4, 1818. An Austrian historical and portrait painter.

Abel (ā'bel), **Karl Friedrich.** Born at Köthen, Germany, 1725; died at London, June 20, 1787. A German composer, and noted performer on the viol da gamba.

Abel (ā'bel), **Niels Henrik.** Born at Findöe, Norway, August 5, 1802; died near Arendal, Norway, April 6, 1829. A distinguished Norwegian mathematician, noted especially for his researches on elliptic functions. His complete works were published in 1839.

Abelard (ab'e-lärd), **Peter, F. Abélard** (ā-bā-lär'). **Ml. Abelardus** (ab-e-lär'dus). Born at Pallet (Palais), near Nantes, France, in 1079; died April 21, 1142. A French scholastic philosopher, one of the most notable of the founders of scholastic theology, a pupil of Roscellin of Compiègne and of William of Champeaux. He taught with great success at Melun, at Corbeil, and at Paris. In 1121 he was cited before the synod of Soissons, on the charge of dissemination of Sabellianism, and was compelled to burn his "Introductio ad Theologiam." He soon after retired to a solitary place near Nogent sur Seine, but was sought out by students who could find no rest in the desert of the Paraclete. From 1125 till about 1134 he was abbot of St. Gildas in Bretagne. In 1140, at the Council of Sens, he was accused of heresy by Bernard of Clairvaux and was condemned by the council and the Pope but was afterward reconciled to Bernard. He represented the spirit of free inquiry in theology, and contributed largely to the development of philosophizing. For his relation to Heloise, see *Heloise.*

Abel de Pujol (ā-bel' de-pü-zhol'), **Alexandre Denis.** Born at Valenciennes, France, Jan. 30, 1785; died at Paris, Sept. 28, 1861. A French historical painter.

Abelin (ā'be-lin), **Johann Philipp:** pseudonym **John Ludwig Gottfried** (**Gothofredus**). Died about 1635. A German historian, founder of the "Theatrum Europæum," a serial work on contemporaneous history, carried forward by Schieder, Oräus, and others into the 18th century, and author of a history of the West Indies, "Historia Antipodum," and other works.

Abelites (ā'be-līts), or **Abelonites** (ab'e-lon-īts), or **Abelonians** (a-be-lō'ni-anz). An African sect, mentioned by Augustine ("De Haresibus") as coming to an end in his day, which observed the custom of marrying without procreating, in order not to perpetuate inherited sin and in imitation of the traditional example of Abel, the son of Adam. They adopted the children of others.

Abell (ā'bel), **Thomas.** Executed at Smithfield, London, July 30, 1540. A Roman Catholic clergyman, rector of Bradwell in Essex, and chaplain to Queen Catherine, wife of Henry VIII. of England, unjustly condemned on the charge of concealing the treasonable practices of Elizabeth Barton, the "Nun of Kent." He was an active supporter of the queen in her endeavor to prevent the divorce sought by Henry.

Abencerrages (ab-ben-se-rā'jez; Sp. pron. ä-ben-then-thā'hes). A Moorish family in Granada, famous in Spanish romance. Their struggle with the family of the Zegris and tragical destruction in the Alhambra by King Abu Hassan, near the end of the Moorish dominion in Granada, are told in Perez de Hita's (unhistorical) "Historia de las guerras civiles de Granada" (1595), the groundwork of a romance by Chateaubriand (1826), and of an opera by Cherubini (1813).

Abenezra (ab-ben-ez'rä), or **Ibn Ezra** (ib'n-ez'rä). See *Abraham ben meir ibn Ezra.*

Abensberg (ā'bens-berg). A small town in Lower Bavaria, on the Abens 18 miles southwest of Ratisbon, the scene of a victory by Napoleon over the Austrian army of Archduke Charles, April 20, 1809. The attack was on the center of the Austrian line, which was cut in halves: the left was driven across the Isar at Landshut, which was captured, and the right was overcome at Eckmühl on the 22d. In this series of operations the Austrians lost 60,000 men.

Abeokuta (ab-e-ō-kō'tä). The principal town of Yoruba or Yariba, a British protectorate in western Africa. It was founded in 1830 by fugitive slaves, who were subsequently joined by numerous free natives of the Egba tribe. Excepting a few native Christian churches, the mass of the people is still heathen. Population estimated, 150,000. Also *Abbeokuta.*

Aber (ab'er), Welsh *aber*. = W. *aber*, a confluence of waters, the mouth of a river. Cf. Gael. *inbhir*, with same senses, = W. *gwer*, influx, = Se. *auver-.*] An element appearing in many place-names in Great Britain, and signifying 'a confluence of waters,' either of two rivers or of a river with the sea: as, *Aberdeen, Aberdovey, Abergavenny, Aberystwith.*

Aberavon (ab-er-ä'von). A seaport in Glamorganshire, South Wales, situated on Bristol Channel 7 miles east of Swansea. It has large manufacturing works, and there are mines of coal and iron in its vicinity. Population (1891), 6,281.

Aberbrothock. See *Arbroath.*

Abercanaway. See *Conway.*

Abercorn (ab'er-kōrn). A hamlet in Linlithgowshire, Scotland, about 10 miles west of Edinburgh.

Abercorn, Earl of, Duke of. See *Hamilton.*

Abercrombie (ab'er-krum-bi), **James.** Born at Glasshaugh, in Scotland, 1706; died at Stirling, Scotland, April 28, 1781. A British general, commander of an expedition against Canada in 1758. He was defeated by Montcalm at Ticonderoga, July 8, 1758.

Abercrombie, John. Born at Aberdeen, Scotland, Oct. 10, 1780; died at Edinburgh, Nov. 14, 1844. A Scottish physician and philosophical writer. He wrote "Pathological and Practical Researches on Diseases of the Brain and Spinal Cord" (1828), "Pathological and Practical Researches on Diseases of the Stomach, the Intestinal Canal, etc." (1828), "Inquiries concerning the Intellectual Powers and the Investigation of Truth" (1830), "Philosophy of the Moral Feelings" (1833), etc.

Abercrombie, John Joseph. Born in Tennessee in 1802; died at Moslyn, N. Y., Jan. 3, 1877. An American soldier. He was graduated at West Point in 1822, and served in the Florida war (brevetted major), in the Mexican war (brevetted lieutenant-colonel), and in the Union army in the Civil War (brevetted major-general).

Abercromby (ab'er-krum-bi), **David.** Died about 1702. A Scottish physician and philosophical writer. His chief work is entitled "A Discourse of Wit" (London, 1686). "It antedates the (so-called) Scottish school of philosophy 'a century before' for in it Dr. Thomas Reid's philosophy of common sense . . . is distinctly taught." *A. Bronson*, in Dict. Nat. Biog.

Abercromby, James. Born Nov. 7, 1776; died at Clinton House, Midlothian, April 17, 1858. An English politician, third son of Sir Ralph Abercromby, created Baron Dunfermline in 1839. He became a member of Parliament in 1807, judge-advocate-general in 1827, chief baron of the exchequer of Scotland in 1830, master of the mint in 1834, and speaker in 1835.

Abercromby, Sir **John.** Born 1772; died at Marseilles, Feb. 14, 1817. An English soldier, second son of Sir Ralph Abercromby. He served in Flanders 1793–94, was arrested by Napoleon and imprisoned at Verdun in 1803, was exchanged in 1808, and was appointed commander-in-chief at Bombay in 1809. He captured Mauritius in 1810.

Abercromby, Patrick. Born at Forfar, Scotland, 1656; died 1716 (various dates are assigned). A Scottish physician, antiquary, and historian, author of "Martial Achievements of the Scots Nation" (1711–16).

Abercromby, Sir **Ralph.** Born at Menstry, Clackmannan, Scotland, Oct., 1734; died near Alexandria, Egypt, March 28, 1801. A distinguished British general, commander-in-chief in the West Indies 1795–97 (where he took Grenada, Demerara, and Trinidad, and relieved St. Vincent), in Ireland in 1798, and in the Netherlands in 1799. He was mortally wounded near Alexandria, Egypt, March 21, 1801. He "shares with Sir John Moore the credit of renewing the ancient discipline and military reputation of the British soldier" (*H. M. Stephens*, in Dict. Nat. Biog.).

Abercromby, Sir **Robert.** Born at Tullibody, Clackmannan, Scotland, 1740; died at Airthrey, near Stirling, Scotland, Nov., 1827. A British general, younger brother of Sir Ralph Abercromby. He served in the French and Indian and Revolutionary wars (at the battles of Brooklyn, Brandywine, and Germantown, and at Charleston and Yorktown), and later commanded in India.

Aberdare (ab-ėr-dār'). A mining and manufacturing town in Glamorganshire, South Wales, about 5 miles southwest of Merthyr-Tydvil. There are coal- and iron-mines in its vicinity. Population (1891), 38,513.

Aberdare, Baron. See *Bruce* (Pryce), *Henry Austin.*

Aberdeen (ab-ėr-dēn'), or **New Aberdeen.** A seaport, capital of the county of Aberdeen, Scotland, on the North Sea between the mouths of the Don and the Dee, in lat. 57° 8′ 33″ N., long. 2° 4′ 6″ W. (lighthouse). It is the principal city of northern Scotland, and has an important foreign and coasting commerce and a variety of manufactures. It received a charter from William the Lion in 1178. Population (1891), 121,327.

Aberdeen, Old. A town at the mouth of the Don, one mile north of Aberdeen, Scotland. It contains the Cathedral of St. Machar, and King's College in the University of Aberdeen. The old cathedral is now a parish church, consisting of the spacious nave only of the original building. It was begun in 1360. There are two castle-like towers at the west end, surrounded by heavy pyramidal spires, and a fine projecting porch on the south side. The material is granite throughout. Population (1881), 1,065.

Aberdeen, Old. A town in Brown County, South Dakota, about 120 miles northeast of Pierre: a railroad and trading center. Population (1890), 3,182.

Aberdeen. A city, capital of Monroe County, Mississippi, on the Tombigbee, in lat. 33° 51′ N., long. 88° 35′ W. Population (1890), 3,449.

Aberdeen, Earl of. See *Gordon.*

Aberdeen, University of. An institution of learning at Aberdeen, incorporated 1860, by the union of King's College and university (founded by Bishop Elphinstone, 1494) at Old Aberdeen and the Marischal College and university (founded by the Earl Marischal, 1593) at New Aberdeen. It has about 40 teachers and 860 students. It sends with Glasgow University one member to Parliament.

Aberdeenshire (ab-ėr-dēn'shėr). A county of Scotland, capital Aberdeen, bounded by the North Sea on the north and east, by Kincardine, Forfar, and Perth on the south, and by Inverness-shire and Banff on the west. Its ancient divisions were Mar, Formartin, Buchan, Garioch, and Strathbogie. Its leading industries are agriculture, stock-raising, granite-cutting, and fishing. Area, 1,955 square miles. Population (1891), 284,906.

Aberdour (ab-ėr-dör'). A small place in Fifeshire, Scotland, on the Firth of Forth about 8 miles north of Edinburgh, resorted to for seabathing.

Aberfoyle (ab-ėr-foil'). A small village in Perthshire, Scotland, near Loch Katrine. It figures in Scott's novel "Rob Roy."

Abergavenny (ab-ėr-gā'ni or ab'ėr-ga-ven'i). A town in Monmouthshire, England, at the junction of the Gavenny and Usk, built on the site of the Roman Gobannio. Population (1891), 7,640.

Abergavenny, Lord. See *Neville.*

Abernethy (ab'ėr-ne-thi). A small town in Perthshire, Scotland, about 7 miles southeast of Perth. It was anciently a seat of Culdee worship and a Pictish royal residence.

Abernethy, John. Born at Coleraine, Ireland, Oct. 19, 1680; died Dec., 1740. A clergyman of the Irish Presbyterian Church, appointed by the synod to the church in Belfast, 1717. His refusal to obey caused a schism in the Irish Church.

Abernethy, John. Born at London April 3, 1764; died at Enfield, near London, April 28, 1831. An English surgeon, lecturer on anatomy and physiology in the College of Surgeons 1814–17, and surgeon to St. Bartholomew's Hospital 1815–27. His medical works were collected in five volumes in 1830. He possessed great influence in his profession, due less to his learning than to his powerful, attractive, and somewhat eccentric personality.

Abersychan (ab-ėr-suk'an). A mining town in Monmouthshire, England, about 16 miles

southwest of Monmouth. Population (1891), 15,296.

Abert (ā'bert). **John James.** Born at Shepherdstown, Va., Sept. 17, 1788; died at Washington, D. C., Sept. 27, 1863. An American military (topographical) engineer, brevetted major in 1814, and made colonel of engineers in 1838. He was given the charge of the topographical bureau in 1829.

Abert (ā'bert), **Johann Joseph.** Born Sept. 21, 1832, at Kochowitz in Bohemia. A German musician, author of the operas "Anna von Landskron" (1859), "König Enzio" (1862), "Astorga" (1866), "Ekkehard" (1878), etc.

Aberystwith (ab-ėr-ist'with). A seaport and watering-place in Cardiganshire, Wales, at the junction of the Ystwith and Rheidol, in lat. 52° 25′ N., long. 4° 5′ W. It contains the University college of Wales, which was opened in 1872. Population (1891), 6,696.

Abeshr (ä-besh'r). The capital of Wadai, in Sudan, about lat. 14° 5′ N., long. 21° 5′ E.

Abessa (a-bes'ä). A female character in Spenser's "Faerie Queene," representing the corruption of the abbeys and convents.

Abgar (ab'gar), **L. Abgarus** (ab'ga-rus). An appellation of the kings of Edessa, used as was 'Cæsar' among the Romans, 'Pharaoh' and 'Ptolemy' in Egypt, and 'Antiochus' in Syria. The dynasty lasted from 99 B. C. to 217 A. D. According to Eusebius, Abgar XV. (Ucomo, 'the black,' 13 to 50 years) to Christ asking him to take up his abode with him and relieve him of a severe disease. Christ promised to send him one of his disciples after his ascension, and accordingly Thomas sent Thaddeus. In Cedrenus the following story is told: Ananias, who carried a letter to Christ, was also a painter and tried to take his portrait, but was dazzled by the splendor of his countenance. Washing his face, Christ dried it on a linen cloth, on which his features were miraculously impressed. This cloth was taken to Edessa by Ananias.

Abhidhana-chintamani (a-bhi-dhä'nä-chin-tä'ma-ni). [Skt., 'the jewel that gives every word wished.'] A synonymic lexicon in Sanskrit by Hemachandra who lived in the 12th century.

Abhidhana-ratnamala (a-bhi-dhä'na-rat-na-mä'lä). [Skt., 'the pearl necklace of words.'] A Sanskrit vocabulary by Halayudha, belonging to about the end of the 11th century.

Abhidharmapitaka (a-bhi-dhär'mä-pit'a-kä). [Skt., 'basket of metaphysics.'] That section of the Buddhist scriptures which treats of Abhidharma, or the supreme truth, philosophy or metaphysics. It includes the Dhammasangani, on conditions of life in different worlds; the Vibhanga, eighteen treatises of various contents; the Kathavatthu, on one thousand controverted points; the Puggalapannatti, explanations of common personal qualities; the Dhatukatha, on the elements; the Yamaka, on pairs, or apparent contradictions or contrasts; and the Patthana, or "Book of Origins," on the causes of existence.

Abhimanyu (a-bhi-man'yū). In Hindu legend, the son of Arjuna. He killed Lakshmana, son of Duryodhana, on the second day of the great battle of the Mahabharata, but on the thirteenth himself fell fighting heroically.

Abhirama-mani (a-bhi-rä'mä-man'i). [Skt., 'the jewel (book or drama) relating to Rama.'] A Sanskrit drama of which the hero is Rama, written by Sundara Misra in 1589.

Abhiras (ab-hē'räz). A people inhabiting the coast east of the mouth of the Indus (Lassen), the region identified by Lassen and Ritter with the Ophir (ōphir) of the Old Testament.

Abhorson (ab-hôr'son). An executioner in Shakspere's "Measure for Measure."

Abia (a-bī'a). See *Abijah.*

Abiad (ä'be-äd). The White Nile. See *Bahr-el-Abiad.*

Abiah (a-bī'a). See *Abijah.*

Abiathar (a-bī'a-thär). [Heb., 'father of excellence' or 'abundance' (Gesenius), or 'my father excels' (Olshausen).] A high priest of Israel in the 11th century B. C., a partizan and companion of David during his exile, appointed for his services high priest conjointly with Zadok, the appointee of Saul.

Abich (ä'bich), **Wilhelm Hermann.** Born at Berlin, Dec. 11, 1806; died at Vienna, July 1, 1886. A German mineralogist and geologist, and traveler in Russia and elsewhere, appointed professor of mineralogy in Dorpat in 1842.

Abidharma. See *Abhidharmapitaka.*

Abiezer (ā-bī-ē'zėr). [Heb., 'father of help.']

1. A grandson of Manasseh and nephew of Gilead, founder of an important family to which also, collectively, the name was applied. Also *Abiezar.*

A family of Manasseh, consequently of Joseph, that of Abiezar, which resided at Ophra, to the west of Sichem, near the lower slopes of Ephraim, assumed in this and state of affairs a great importance, and nearly gave Israel that dynasty which would have realised its unity. These Abiezrites were very fine men, heroes, like unto the sons of a king.

Kenan, Hist. of the People of Israel, transl., I., 200.

2. One of David's chief warriors, an inhabitant of Anathoth, in the tribe of Benjamin.

Abigail (ab'i-gal). [Heb., 'father (source) of joy,' or 'my father is joy.'] 1. The mother of Amasa and sister of David.—2. The wife of Nabal and, after his death, of David. In his young days Nabal with a supply of provisions which he was marching to take vengeance upon Nabal she succeeded in arresting his anger.

3. A character in Marlowe's tragedy "The Jew of Malta," the daughter of Barabas the Jew. The passages between her and her father strongly resemble those between Shylock and Jessica in the "Merchant of Venice."

4. A lady's-maid or waiting gentlewoman in Beaumont and Fletcher's "Scornful Lady," and in other plays: presumably from Abigail 2, who called herself the handmaid of David in 1 Sam. xxv. 3. The name is now a popular synonym for a lady's maid.

Abigor (ab'i-gôr). In medieval demonology, a demon of high degree, grand duke in the infernal realms. He has sixty legions at his command, and the authority in all subjects pertaining to war. He is represented as a knight carrying a lance, standard, or scepter.

Abihail (a-bī'hā-il). [Heb., 'father (worshipper) of Him' (God).] The second of the sons of Aaron by Elisheba. For neglecting to burn incense with fire taken from the great altar and using strange or common fire he was slain with his elder brother Nadab by fire from God.

Abihu (a-bī'hū). [Heb., 'father worshipped of Jehovah,' or 'my father is Jehovah.'] 1. The name of various persons mentioned in the Old Testament: a son of Becher, one of the sons of Benjamin (1 Chron. vii. 8); the wife of Hezron and mother of Ashur (1 Chron. ii. 24); the second son of Samuel, one of the judges whose injustice led to the establishment of the kingdom (1 Sam. viii. 2, 1 Chron. vi. 28); a priest, a descendant of Eleazar, the chief of the eighth of the twenty-four courses into which the priesthood was divided by David (1 Chron. xxiv. 10); a son of Jeroboam the son of Nebat (1 Ki. xiv. 1); the mother of Hezekiah (2 Chron. xxix. 1); a priest mentioned in Nehemiah (x. 7).—2. The second king of Judah, son of Rehoboam and grandson of Solomon. He reigned 962–959 B. C. (Duncker). A victory over Jeroboam in which 500,000 men are said to have fought for Abijah and success for Jeroboam, leaving another dead (obviously exaggerated) number, was the notable event of his reign. Also *Abijam, Abiah, Aba.*

Abika. See *Circle.*

Abila (ab'i-la). In ancient geography, a city of Syria, capital of the tetrarchy of Abilene, northwest of Damascus.

Abildgaard (ab'il-gārd). **Nikolai Abraham.** Born at Copenhagen, Denmark, Sept. 4, 1744; died at Frederiksdal, June 4, 1809. A Danish painter of Norwegian parentage, professor (1786) at the academy of Copenhagen, and later its director.

Abilene (ab-i-lē'nē). In ancient geography, a district and tetrarchy of Syria, lying east of Mount Lebanon.

Abilene (ab'i-lēn). The capital of Dickinson County, Kansas, situated on Smoky Hill River about 85 miles west of Topeka. Population (1890), 3,547.

Abilene. The capital of Taylor County, Texas, about 200 miles northwest of Austin. Population (1890), 3,194.

Abimelech (a-bim'e-lek). [Heb.; Assyrian *Abi-milki,* father of counsel.] 1. A name used in the Old Testament apparently as a general title (like the Egyptian 'Pharaoh') of the Philistine kings. Specifically—(a) A king of Gerar in the time of Abraham (Gen. xx.). Supposing Sarah to be Abraham's sister, as Abraham asserted, he took her into his harem, but dismissed her when he found she was Abraham's wife. (b) A second king of Gerar, in the time of Isaac (Gen. xxvi.), with whom Isaac found refuge during a famine, and to whom he made the same statement about Rebekah that Abraham had made about Sarah.

2. A son of Gideon by a concubine, a native of Shechem, made king of Israel by the Shechemites (Judges ix.). His reign, which lasted three years, is assigned by Duncker to the second half of the 12th century B. C.

Abingdon (ab'ing-don). A town in Berkshire, England, 7 miles south of Oxford. It contains the ruins of a noted abbey. Population (1891), 6,557.

Abingdon, Earl of. See *Bertie, Willoughby.*

Abinger, Baron. See *Scarlett, James.*

Abington (ab'ing-ton). A town in Plymouth County, Massachusetts, about 20 miles south of Boston. Population (1890), 4,260.

Abington, Mrs. (Frances or Fanny Barton). Born at London, 1737; died at London, March 4, 1815. An English actress, daughter of a private soldier in the King's Guards. From the position of a fewer girl, known by the name of "Scraggy Fan" in St. James's Park and streetsauntress she rose to eminence on the stage, and enjoyed a successful career of forty-three years. She was the original representative of many characters, among which we find—Lady Bab, in "High Life Below Stairs," Betty, in the "Clandestine Marriage," Charlotte, in the "Hypocrite," Charlotte Rusport, in the "West Indian," Roxalana, in the "Sultan," Mrs. Hayden, in the "Trip to Scarborough," and her crowning triumph, Lady Teazle, in "The Rivals," of the King's stage. In 1781, she married her manager, one of the royal trumpeters, from whom she soon separated.

Abipones (ab-i-pō'nēz). A tribe of Indians who in the 18th century occupied both sides of the river Paraguay about 600 miles above the Parana. Later they removed to the Chaco region, and were destroyed by wars with other tribes about 1800. They were savage and intractable, wandering in their habits, and lived by hunting and fishing. After the introduction of horses by the Spaniards, this tribe acquired large numbers of them by the toil of taming those which had run wild, and became skilful equestrians.

Abisbal, Count. See *O'Donnell, Henry.*

Abishag (ab'i-shag). [Heb., 'father (author) of error.'] A Shunammite woman taken by David to comfort him in his old age. 1 Ki. i. 1–4.

Abkhasia (ab-khā'si-ä). A region, not an administrative division, on the southern slope of the Caucasus, having an area of about 3,000 square miles. It was permanently subjugated by Russia in 1864. Population, about 80,000.

Abnaki (ab-nak'ē). ['The whitening sky at daybreak,' i. e. eastern people.] A confederacy of North American Indians, formerly occupying all Maine and the valley of the St. John's River, and ranging northwest to the St. Lawrence. They were called Tarratenes by the New England tribes and Wabanaki by the Algonquian tribes were the Penobscot, the Passamaquoddy, and the Anadebis, all allies of the French. After the fall of the French in North America many of the Abnaki withdrew to Canada. They number now about 1,600. Also *Abenaki.* See *Mesaqonna.*

Abner (ab'ner). [Heb., 'father of light.'] The uncle of Saul, and the commander-in-chief of his army. After Saul's death he maintained the interests of the royal house, supporting Ishbosheth against David. In his flight, after the defeat at Gibeon, he slew Asahel, brother to Joab, who pursued him. Later, when he was about to effect a compromise with David to put Israel to Joab's interest, Joab treacherously slew him.

Abney (ab'ni), Sir **Thomas.** Born at Willesley, Derbyshire, Jan., 1640; died at Theobalds, Hertfordshire, Feb. 6, 1722. A London merchant originally a mercer, sheriff of London and Middlesex 1695–94, one of the original directors of the Bank of England, and Lord Mayor of London, 1700–01. He was a friend and patron of Dr. Watts, who for the last 36 years of his life made his home with the Abneys.

Abnoba (ab'no-bä). In ancient geography, a mountainous region in Germany, containing the sources of the Danube; the modern Black Forest. Also called *Silva Marciana* and *Montes Rauraci.*

Abo (ä'bō; Sw. ä'bō). A seaport, capital of Abo-Björneborg, Finland, in lat. 60° 26′ 57″ N., long. 12° 17′ 3″ E.; the capital of Finland before 1819. It was founded by Eric the Saint in the 12th century as the seat of an archbishop, and was the seat of a university which was removed to Helsingfors in 1827. Population (1890), 31,671.

Abo, Peace (Treaty) of. A treaty between Russia and Sweden, signed Aug. 17, 1743, by which Russia acquired the southern part of Finland as far as the river Kymmen and secured the election of an ally as Prince Royal of Sweden.

Aboab (a-bo'ab), **Isaac.** A Hebrew scholar who flourished at Toledo about 1360. He was the author of "Sebelchan haparnin" (table of shewbread), which is lost, and of "Menorath haMaor" (the light), a collection of legends made from an ethical and religious point of view, composed in seven parts to correspond with the seven branches of the light candlestick (menorah). This work became very popular among the Jews everywhere, and was translated into Spanish and German.

Aboan (a-bō'an). A slave in Southern's play "Oroonoko": a fine though secondary character.

Abo-Björneborg (ä'bō-byėr'ne-bôrg). A government of Finland, Russia, bordering on the Gulf of Bothnia. Capital, Abo. Area, 9,335 square miles. Population (1890), 395,474.

Abomey (ab-ō'mi): native ä-bo-mā'). The capital of Dahomey, western Africa, in lat. 8° N., long. 2° 4′ E. It was captured by the French in Nov., 1892. Population, about 20,000.

Abominations, Tariff of. See *Tariff.*

Abongo. See *Obongo.*

Abony (ŏb'ŏny). A town in the county of Pest, Hungary, 50 miles southeast of Budapest. Population (1890), 12,012. Also *Nagy-Abony.*

Aboo. See *Abu.*

Aboo-Bekr. See *Abu-Bekr.*

Abookeer. See *Abukir.*

Abou. See *Abu.*

Abou-Bekr. See *Abu-Bekr.*

Abou ben Adhem (ä'bō ben ä'dem). The title of a short poem by Leigh Hunt.

Abou-Hassan. See *Abu-Hassan.*

Abou-Klea. See *Abu-Klea.*

About (ä-bō'), **Edmond François Valentin.** Born at Dieuze, France, Feb. 14, 1828; died at Paris, Jan. 17, 1885. A French novelist, journalist, and dramatist. He studied archæology at the French school in Athens, and after returning to France in 1853 wrote for the "Moniteur," "Siècle," etc. Napoleon III. made use of his pen in political work for many years. In 1862 he was arrested by the Germans for shooting a German sentry, but was released. With Sarcy he founded the "XIXme Siècle." In 1881 he was elected an academician. Among his works are "La Grèce contemporaine," a satire on the manners and morals of the Greeks (1855), "Le Roman d'un homme," an attack on the papacy (1859) "Alsace" (1872), "Les mariages de Paris" (1876), "Le roi des montagnes" (1856), "Germaine" (1857), "Trente-et-quarante" (1858), "L'homme à l'oreille cassée" ("The Man with the broken Ear"; 1861), "Le nez d'un notaire ("The Nose of a Notary"; 1862), "Le cas de M. Guérin" (1862), "Madelon" (1863), "Le roman d'un brave homme" (1880), etc.

Abra (ab'ra). 1. A character in the romance of "Amadis of Greece," the sister of Zarlo, the sultan of Babylon. She succeeds to the throne of Babylon, after her brother has been killed by Lisuarte whom she loves and finally marries.

2. The favorite concubine of Solomon, a character (of remarkable docility) in Prior's poem "Solomon on the Vanity of the World."

> Abra was ready ere I called her name:
> And, though I called another, Abra came.
>
> ii. 364.

Abrabanel (ä-brä-bä-nel'), **Isaac.** Born at Lisbon, 1437; died at Venice, 1508. A Jewish scholar and statesman. His family claimed descent from the royal house of David. He was treasurer of Alfonso V., king of Portugal. On the death of this king he was deprived of his fortune, and being obliged to quit Portugal (1481), went to Madrid, where he remained eight years in the service of Queen Isabella. Forced to quit Spain after the expulsion of the Jews (1492), he proceeded to Naples and entered the service of King Ferdinand, and thence to Sicily and Corfu. He was a writer of distinction in the fields of philosophy and biblical exegesis. Also *Abarbanel, Abravanel, Barbanella.*

Abradatas (ab-ra-dā'tas). A king of Susa, first an enemy, then an ally, of the Persians under Cyrus. In the "Cyropædia" of Xenophon is told as an episode (one of the sentimental romances) the story of the loves of Abradatas and his wife Panthia, which ends with the death of Abradatas in battle and the suicide of Panthia and her eunuchs.

Abraham (ā'bra-ham). [Biblical etymology 'father of multitudes' (Gen. xvii. 5): also called *Abram*, exalted father; possibly *abú-rám*, my father is the Exalted One. According to some *Abraham* is an ancient Aramaic dialectic form for *Abram.*] Flourished 2000 B. C. The first of the patriarchs and the founder of the Hebrew race. Many critical scholars do not consider Abraham a historical figure. The narrative in the 14th chapter of Genesis is especially considered historical and ancient. The date of the event there narrated is fixed by Hommel at 2356 B. C.; according to the usual chronology, 1918 B. C. Abraham is equally revered by Jews, Christians, and Mohammedans. He was buried in the cave of Machpelah (the double cave) at Hebron, which is now to be inclosed by the Great Mosque (Haram) of that place.

Abu-ramu or *Abram*, Abraham's original name, occurs on early Babylonian contract-tablets.

Sayce, Anc. Monuments, p. 53.

Abraham, Plains of, or **Heights of.** An elevated plain just beyond Quebec to the southwest, along the river, the scene of the battle of Quebec. See *Quebec, Battle of.*

Abraham a Sancta-Clara (ä'brä-hām ä sänk'-tä klä'ra). Born at Krahenheimstetten, near Messkirch, Baden, July 2, 1644; died at Vienna, Dec. 1, 1709. Hans Ulrich Megerle (or Megerlin), an Augustinian monk, court preacher at Vienna and satirical writer. He wrote "Judas the Archrascal" ("Judas der Erzschelm"), a satirico-religious romance (1686); "Gack, Gack, Gack a Ga of a marvellous Bear in the Bunch of Brevits, or a tale of a second of the famous pilgrimage of Mariæ-Stein in Tana" (1687), etc. His collected works fill 21 volumes.

Abraham ben Meïr ibn Ezra (ä'bra-ham ben mā-ēr' ibn ez'ra). Born at Toledo, 1092; died 1167. A celebrated scholar of the Jewish-Arabic period in Spain, a philologist, poet, mathematician, astronomer, and Bible commentator. He had a good knowledge of Hebrew and Arabic grammar, and wrote a treatise on Hebrew grammar, "Sefer mozenaim" (book of weights); also 150 poems, which are largely used in the Jewish liturgy. He commented on the entire Bible except the earlier prophets; drew the distinction between faith and reason; tradition and criticism; was the first biblical critic; wrote a work on Jewish philosophy and a metrical treatise on the game of chess; and traveled extensively in France, Italy, Spain, Greece, Africa, and England. He was known to medieval scholars as *Avenare*, said to be a corruption of *Abraham Judæus.*

Abraham Cupid. See *Adam Cupid.*

Abrahamites (ā'bra-ham-its). **1.** A branch of the Paulicians, named from Abraham (Ibrahim) of Antioch, its founder.—**2.** A small sect of Bohemian deists living in the neighborhood of Pardubitz. They rejected nearly all the doctrines of the church, and professed to adopt the religion of Abraham before his circumcision.

Abraham-man (ā'bra-ham-man). Originally, a mendicant lunatic from Bethlehem Hospital, London. The wards in the ancient Bedlam (Bethlehem) bore distinctive names, as of some saint or patriarch. That named after Abraham was devoted to cases of lunatics who on certain days were permitted to go out begging. They bore a badge, and were known as *Abraham-men.* Many, however, assumed the badge without right, and begged, feigning lunacy. Hence the more common meaning came to be an impostor who wandered about the country seeking alms, under pretense of lunacy. From this came the phrase *to sham Abraham,* to feign sickness.

Abraham Newland. See *Newland.*

Abraham's Oak. An ancient oak or terebinth which had stood on the plain of Mamre, near Hebron in Syria, and was believed to be that under which the patriarch pitched his tent. *Wheeler,* Familiar Allusions.

Abraham the Jew and the Merchant Theodore. A medieval story, invented in support of the worship of images. "Theodore, ruined by a shipwreck and despised by his friends, borrows money from Abraham, invoking, as his only security, the great Christ set up by Constantine in the copper-market before the palace at Byzantium. Again Theodore loses all, and again the Christ is his. Theodore sails westward, and this time prospers. Wishing to repay Abraham, but finding no messenger, he puts the money in a box, and commits it, in the name of Christ, to the waves. It is washed to the feet of the Jew on the shore of the Sea of Marmora. But, when Theodore returns, Abraham, to try him, feigns that he has not received it. Theodore requires him to make oath before the Christ. And as Theodore, standing before the image, passionately prays, the heart of his benefactor kindles to faith in the surety of the friendless." *Jebb,* Greek Lit., p. 155.

Abrahen (ab'ra-hen). A character in Chapman's tragedy "Revenge for Honour": the second son of the calif.

Abram (ā'bram). **1.** See *Abraham.*—**2.** In Shakspere's "Romeo and Juliet," a servant to Montague.

Abrantes (ä-bran'tes). A town in the district of Santarem, province of Estremadura, Portugal, situated on the Tagus at the head of navigation, about 75 miles northeast of Lisbon. It was the starting-point of Junot in his march on Lisbon. Population, about 6,000.

Abrantès (ä-bron-tä'), **Duc d'.** See *Junot, Jean Andoche.*

Abrantès, Duchesse d'. See *Junot, Madame.*

Abrantes, Viscount and **Marquis of.** See *Calmon du Pin e Almeida, Miguel.*

Abravanel. See *Abrabanel.*

Abreu (ä-brä'ō). **João Capistrano de.** Born in Ceará, Brazil, 1852. A Brazilian historian. For many years he has resided at Rio de Janeiro, where he has been assistant in the National Library, and professor in the Pedro Segundo College, and has been connected with various journals.

Breu, José de. Born at Porto Novo, Rio Grande do Sul, about 1775: killed at the battle of Ituzaingó, Feb. 20, 1827. A Brazilian general. He was of obscure parentage and enlisted as a common soldier, but rapidly rose in rank and was one of the most distinguished Brazilian leaders in the campaigns against Artigas, 1816 to 1820. In the latter year he became field-marshal, and in 1825 was created Baron of Serro Largo, taking part in the Uruguayan campaign under the Marquis of Barbacena.

Abrocomas, or **Habrocomas, and Anthia** (a- (or ha-) brok'o-mas and an'thi-ä). An old Greek romance by Xenophon of Ephesus. It recounts the adventures of the two lovers so named before and subsequent to their marriage.

Abrolhos (ä-brōl'yōs). A group of islets off the coast of West Australia, about lat. 28° 29° S.

Abrolhos Rocks. A group of islets and reefs off the coast of Brazil, about lat. 18° S.

Abrudbánya (ob-rud-bān'yo). A town in the county of Unterweissenburg, Transylvania, Austria-Hungary, about 28 miles northwest of Karlsburg: the chief point in the Transylvanian gold region. Population, about 4,000.

Abrutum. See *Forum Trebonii.*

Abruzzi and Molise (ä-brōt'sē and mō-lē'se). A compartimento in the modern kingdom of Italy, containing the provinces Chieti, Teramo, Aquila, and Campobasso. Area, 6,380 square miles. Population (1891), 1,365,171.

Abruzzo (ä-brōt'sō). A former division of Italy, comprising the provinces of Chieti, Teramo, and Aquila: a part of the former kingdom of Naples. Within it are the highest and wildest portions of the Apennines.

Abruzzo Citeriore (ä-brōt'sō chē-tä-ri-ō're). The old name of the province of Chieti, Italy.

Abruzzo Ulteriore (ä-brōt'sō ōl-tä-ri-ō're) **I.** An old name of the province of Teramo, Italy.

Abruzzo Ulteriore II. An old name of the province of Aquila, Italy.

Absalom (ab'sa-lom). [Heb., 'father of peace.'] **1.** The third son of David, king of Israel. He rebelled against his father, and was defeated and slain in the forest of Ephraim.

2. A character in Dryden's satire "Absalom and Achitophel"; an undutiful son, intended to represent the Duke of Monmouth.

Absalom, Tomb of. A tomb so named, in Jerusalem. It consists of a rock-cut basement 19 feet square and 20 high, surmounted by a Phenician concave cornice of Egyptian type, above which is an attic of masonry supporting a cylinder capped by a tall concave cone. At the corners of the basement are cut pilasters with Ionic columns as antæ, and there are two Ionic semi-columns on every face. Above the architrave is a Doric triglyph-frieze of late type.

Absalom and Achitophel (ab'sa-lom and a-kit'ō-fel). A poetical satire by John Dryden (published 1681), directed against the political faction led by the Earl of Shaftesbury. The second part was written by Tate and revised by Dryden, and was intended to show up the minor characters of the contending factions. The success of this attack upon Shaftesbury was unprecedented, and the satire has been said to be "the finest in the language for masculine insight and for vigour of expression."

Absalon (äb'sä-lon). Born 1128: died at Soröe, Zealand, Denmark, 1201. A Danish prelate, statesman, and warrior, archbishop of Lund and primate.

Absaroka (ab-sā'rō-kä). [Named from a species of hawk, but commonly styled 'the Crow.'] A tribe of the Hidatsa division of North American Indians. They number 2,287, and are on the Crow reservation in Montana. See *Hidatsa.*

Abschatz (äp'shäts), **Hans Assmann,** Baron von. Born at Würbitz, Silesia, Feb. 4, 1646: died April 22, 1699. A German poet, translator of "Pastor Fido" from the Italian of Guarini, and author of sacred hymns still in use in Protestant churches. A selection of his poems was given by W. Muller in "Bibliothek deutscher Dichter des 17. Jahrh." (1821).

Absecon (ab-sē'kon). The name of a bay and an inlet on the coast of New Jersey, northeast of Atlantic City. Also written *Abscecon.*

Absentee (ab-sen-tē'). **The.** One of the tales in the series "Tales from Fashionable Life," by Miss Edgeworth, published in 1812.

Absolon (ab'sō-lon). In Chaucer's "Miller's Tale," an amorous parish clerk who comes to grief in his wooing of the carpenter's wife.

Absolon, John. Born at Lambeth, London, May 6, 1815. An English painter, best known from his water-colors.

Absolute (ab'sō-lūt), **Sir Anthony.** A famous character in Sheridan's comedy "The Rivals," an obstinate, passionate, self-willed, but generous old man. The following passage exhibits his temper: "*Sir Anth.* So you will fly out! Can't you be cool like me? What the devil good can *passion* do? *Passion* is of no service, you impudent, insolent, over-bearing reprobate! There you sneer again! don't provoke me! but you rely upon the coolness of my temper—you do, you dog! you play upon the meekness of my disposition? Yet take care, the patience of a saint may be overcome at last! but mark! I give you six hours and a half to consider of this; if you then agree, without any condition, to do everything on earth that I choose, why, confound you! I may in time forgive you." *Sheridan,* Rivals, ii. 1.

Absolute, Captain. In Sheridan's "Rivals," the son of Sir Anthony, a spirited soldier and persistent lover who appears as the impecunious Ensign Beverley (and is thus his own rival) to win the affections of the romantic Lydia Languish who scorns a match with one so suitable as the son of Sir Anthony Absolute.

Absyrtus (ab-sēr'tus). [Gr. Ἄψυρτος.] In Greek legend, the brother of Medea, who cut him in pieces and threw the fragments one by one into the sea to delay her father (who stopped to pick them up) in his pursuit of her and Jason. According to another legend he was slain by Jason. See *Jason.*

Abt (äpt), **Franz.** Born at Eilenburg, Prussian Saxony, Dec. 22, 1819: died at Wiesbaden, April 2, 1885. A German composer, noted chiefly for his popular songs ("When the Swallows homeward fly," etc.).

Abu (ä'bö). A mountain, 5,600 feet high, in Rajputana, India, about lat. 24° 45′ N., long. 72° 40′ E., the chief seat of the Jain worship. Its slopes are covered with temples and tombs. Also *Aboo*.

Abu-Arish (ä'bö-ä'rish or -ä'resh). A town in southwestern Arabia, near the Red Sea, about lat. 17° 40′ N., long. 40° 25′ E. Population, about 8,000.

Abu-Bekr (ä'bö-bek'r). [Ar.; said to mean 'father of the virgin,' i. e. Ayesha, Mohammed's wife.] Born at Mecca, 573; died at Medina, Arabia, Aug. 22 (?), 634. The father-in-law and one of the first followers and chief supporters of Mohammed, and the first califf or successor of the prophet (632–634). His original name was *Abd-el-Kaaba*. Also *Aboo-Bekr*, *Aboo-Bekr*, *Abu-Bakr*.

Abu-Habba (ä'bö-häb'ä). An Arab village about 16 miles southeast of Bagdad. Excavations were made there in 1881, and the site of an ancient Babylonian city discovered, probably Sippar, the biblical Sepharvaim (which see).

Abudah (ä-bö'dä). A character in the Rev. James Ridley's "Tales of the Genii": a rich merchant who in seeking, in a dream, the talisman of fromances, which insures perfect happiness, finds it in love of God and submission to his will.

Abu-Hanifah (ä'bö-hä-nē'fä). Born at Al-Kufah, 700; died at Bagdad, 770. A noted Mohammedan imam and jurisconsult, the founder of the Hanifi sect.

Abu-Hassan (ä'bö-has'an). In the story of "The Sleeper Awakened" in "The Arabian Nights' Entertainments," a citizen of Bagdad who while entertaining the disguised califf expresses a wish to "be califf for one day." The wish is granted in such a way that Abu-Hassan is entirely deceived, to the great amusement of the califf, who in the end makes him his companion and favorite. Shakspere has adopted this idea, from an older play, in the deception practised on Sly the tinker, in the induction to the "Taming of the Shrew."

Abukir (ä-bö-kēr'). A small village in northern Egypt, on the bay of Abukir 13 miles northeast of Alexandria. It is near the site of the ancient Canopus, probably a little to the west. Here, July 25, 1799, Napoleon with 5,000 French defeated 15,000 Turks. March 8, 1801, the English under Sir Ralph Abercromby captured the town from the French. Also *Aboukeer*, *Aboukir*.

Abukir, Bay of. A bay north of Egypt, between Rosetta and the Rosetta mouth of the Nile, the scene of the battle of the Nile, Aug. 1 and 2, 1798, in which Nelson defeated the French fleet under Brueys, who lost 13 out of 17 vessels and 9,000 men.

Abu-Klea (ä'bö-klä'ä). Wells in the Nubian desert in the bend of the Nile on the route between Korti and Shendy, where, Jan. 17, 1885, the Mahdists attacked the British under Stewart, and were repulsed with severe loss on both sides. Also *Aboo-Klea*.

Abul Casim. See *Abul Kasim*.

Abulfaraj (ä'böl-fä-räj'), or **Abulfaragius** (ab'ul-fa-rā'ji-us), surnamed **Bar-Hebræus** ('Son of the Hebrew'). Born at Malatia (Malatiya), Armenia, 1226; died at Maragha, Persia, 1286. Gregory Abulfaraj ibn al Harun, a Syriac and Arabic author, the son of a baptized Jew. At twenty he was made bishop of Gula and afterward of Aleppo, and became maphrian, the dignity among the Jacobite Christians next to that of patriarch. Of his many Syriac writings the best-known are an autobiography and a chronicle in Syriac, a universal history from Adam down to his own time.

Abulfazl (ä'böl-fä'zl). Assassinated 1602. Vizir and historiographer of the Mogul emperor Akbar, author of the "Akbar Nameh," or "Book of Akbar," comprising a history of Akbar's reign, and an account of the religious and political constitution and the administration of the empire.

Abulfeda (ä-böl-fä'dä or ä-böl'fā-dä). **Ismael ben-Ali Emad-eddin.** Born at Damascus, 1273; died in Syria, Oct. 26, 1331. A noted Arabian geographer and historian, prince of Hamah in Syria: author of a geography and an "Abridgment of the History of the Human Race."

Abulghazi Bahadur (ä-böl-ghä'zē bä-hä-dör'). Born 1605: died about 1665. A khan of Khiva, author (after his abdication) of a history of the Mongols and Tatars, translated into various European languages.

Abul-Hassan Ali ebn Bekar (ä'böl-has'an ä'lē eb'n be'kär). A character in "The Arabian Nights' Entertainments," the lover of the califf's favorite, Schemselnihar. Fleeing from Bagdad for fear of the califf's anger, he dies at the same hour as Schemselnihar.

Abul Kasim Mansur (ä'böl kä-sēm' män-sör'). Born at Shadab, near Tus, in Khorasan, about 940: died 1020 at Tus. The great epic poet of Persia, called Firdusi (more correctly *Firdausi* the Paradisiac, from *Firdaus*, Paradise). He was the author of the Shahnamah, an epic of about 60,000 distichs, that sings the deeds of Iranian and Persian sovereigns and heroes from the oldest time to the fall of the Sasanids (636 A. D.), and contains many of the ancient epic traditions of the Iranians. He lived long at the court of Mahmud of Ghazni.

Abulwalid. See *Ganah*.

Abu-Nuvas (ä'bö-nō'vas). Died 815. An Arabic lyric poet who lived at the court of the califfs Bagdad.

Aburi (ä-bö'rē). A town 15 miles back of Akrá, West Africa. Owing to its altitude, it is used as a sanatorium by British officials and residents, as also by the Basel Mission, which has there an excellent industrial school. Population, 5,000.

Abu Shahrein. See *Eridu*.

Abushehr. See *Bushire*.

Abu-Simbel (ä'bö-sim'bel), or **Ipsambul** (ip-sām'böl). The ancient Abuncis or Aboccis, a place in Upper Egypt situated on the Nile about lat. 22° 25′ N., famous for its two rock-temples, one large and the other smaller, built in the steep face of a cliff by Rameses II. For the great temple the rock has been cut away to form a smooth façade about 100 feet wide and high, with a cornice of seated cynocephali. Before the façade are four enthroned colossi of Rameses, each 65 feet high, in a very fair state of preservation except for the splitting away of the head and arms of one. Over the central portal, in a rectangular niche, is a figure of Ra Harmakhu. The first chamber of the interior is a large hall with 8 Osiride piers, and mural sculptures portraying the military deeds of Rameses. Beyond is another hall of similar size, then a vestibule before the sanctuary, which contains seated figures of Amen, Ptah, Horus, and Rameses himself. From the outer hall a total of 5 chambers, irregularly placed, are reached, the total depth in the axis of the temple being 200 feet. The façade of the smaller temple display six colossi, 33 inches containing colossal figures in high relief. Between the colossi are inscribed tablets. The portal, which leads to a hall supported by 6 square piers with Hathor capitals. From the hall extends a corridor with two small chambers and a sanctuary. The whole interior is 56 feet deep. On the left leg of the injured colossus of the great temple is a Greek inscription, one of the most ancient specimens of Greek writing, recording that when Psammetichus came to Elephantine, the troops who were with him were called to the spot by way of Kerkis. It dates from 594 B. C.

Abusir (ä-bö-sēr'). A small town in the Delta of Egypt, south-southwest of Cairo, the ancient Busiris, containing pyramids erected by kings of the 5th dynasty.

Abu-Tammam (ä'bö-tä-mān'). Born in Syria about 807: died about 845. An Arabian court poet at Bagdad, and collector of Oriental poetry.

Abydos (a-bī'dos). [Gr. Ἄβυδος.] In ancient geography, a town in Upper Egypt on the west bank of the Nile, near the modern Arabat-el-Madfunch, about lat. 26° 13′ N., long. 31° 59′ E., famous for a temple of Osiris built by Seti I., and also for a temple built by Rameses II. The former is described by Strabo as the "Memnonion." The plan is a square facing the northeast, with a large rectangular projection from the back of the southeast side. From the outer court is entered the long first hall, with two ranges of columns, and from it the second hall, with three ranges. Both these great halls are ornamented with reliefs. From the second hall 5 chambers access to extensive series of chambers, corridors, and smaller halls, all decorated with colored reliefs. In one of the corridors the chronologically important tablet of Abydos, containing 76 names of the ancestors of Seti, is in a very ruinous state. See *Abydus*, *Tablet of*.

Abydos, or Abydus. In ancient geography, a town in Mysia, Asia Minor, on the Hellespont about lat. 40° 11′ N., long. 26° 25′ E., noted in the legend of Hero and Leander, and as the location of the Bridge of Xerxes.

Abydos, Bride of. A poem by Lord Byron, published in 1813.

Abydos, Tablet of. An inscription in a corridor of the temple of Seti I. at Abydos, giving a succession of 65 kings beginning with Menes, covering a period of about 2,200 years. A similar tablet containing 11 names, found in the temple of Rameses in 1818, was removed by the French consul-general, sent to Paris, and finally purchased for the British Museum.

Abyla (ab'i-lä). [Gr. Ἄβιλα or Ἄβιλη.] In ancient geography, a promontory in Africa, the modern Jebel Musa or Apes' Hill, opposite Calpe (Gibraltar): the two constitute the famous "Pillars of Hercules." Also *Abyla Mons* ('mountain') and *Abyla Columna* ('pillar').

Abyssinia (ab-i-sin'i-ä). [Arabic *Habash*, 'mixed'; referring to the character of the population.] A country of Africa, part of the ancient Ethiopia, bounded by Nubia and Sudan on the west and north, by the Italian possessions, Danakil country, and Adal on the east, and by the Galla country on the south: area (estimated), 190,000 square miles; population (estimated), 5,000,000. Its inhabitants are Ethiopians, Falasha (the Abyssinian Jews), Gallas, etc.; the prevailing language is Amharic; the prevailing religion that of the Ethiopian (Coptic) Church (founded in the 4th century by Frumentius, bishop of Auxum); and the government a feudal monarchy under a Negus or emperor (Negus Negusi, 'king of kings'). The present (1898) sovereign is Menelek II., who succeeded to the throne in 1889. The surface of the country consists mainly of table-lands with mountain-ranges reaching an elevation of about 15,000 feet. The climate is temperate and salubrious. The principal exports are skins, ivory, butter, gums, and mules. The empire is divided into the kingdoms of Tigré, with Lasta in the northeast, Amhara, with Gojjam in the west and center, and Shoa in the south; and there are many outlying territories and dependencies. The chief cities are Makoler, Gondar, and Adowa. Abyssinia was visited by the Portuguese in the 15th and 16th centuries in the search for the kingdom of Prester John. It was broken up into small monarchies down to the time of the adventurer Theodore who consolidated the kingdom, but was overthrown by the British expedition under Napier in 1868. Difficulties with Italy in 1887 and 1888 were followed by a treaty of "mutual protection" in 1889. This protectorate was abrogated by Menelek in 1893. Among the explorers of Abyssinia are Bruce, Gobat, Beke, Parkyns, Stern, and Markham. See also *Adowa*.

Acacians (a-kā'shianz). A branch of the Arians, named from Acacius, surnamed "Monophthalmus" ('the one-eyed'), bishop of Cæsarea (died 363), which occupied a position between that of the Semi-Arians and the extreme Arians (Anomœans).

Academic Legion. An armed corps of students, especially in the revolutionary troubles of 1848; specifically, an insurrectionary corps of the kind which was conspicuous at Vienna in 1848.

Academy (a-kad'e-mi). **The.** [Gr. Ἀκαδήμεια.] A public pleasure-ground on the Cephissus, about one mile northwest of ancient Athens, on land said to have belonged, in the time of the Trojan war, to the hero Academus. It was surrounded with a wall by Hipparchus, and adorned by Cimon, the son of Miltiades, who bequeathed it to the citizens of Athens. It was the resort of Plato, who taught in its grove for nearly forty years, and built a house in it.

Academy, The. The Platonic school of philosophy down to the time of Cicero: so called from the pleasure-ground above described. It is commonly divided into the old, the Middle, and the New Academy. The chief expounders of the old were Speusippus, Xenocrates of Chalcedon, Polemo, Crates, and Crantor. The Middle Academy was founded by Arcesilas about 315 B. C., and the New Academy by Carneades about 160 B. C. Sometimes the academies of Philo and Antiochus are spoken of as the fourth Academy and the fifth Academy, respectively.

Academy, French. [F. *Académie française*.] An association originating about 1629 in the informal weekly meetings of a few (8) men of letters in Paris, and formally established Jan. 2, 1635, by Cardinal Richelieu, for the purpose of controlling the French language and regulating literary taste. It consisted of forty members, the "forty immortals." The officers were a director and a chancellor, both chosen by lot, and a permanent secretary, chosen by votes. Among the objects provided for in the constitution of the organization were a dictionary, a grammar, a treatise on rhetoric, and one on poetry. In 1649 the first edition of the celebrated "Dictionnaire de l'Académie" appeared, while the seventh appeared in 1878. The Academy was suppressed by the Convention in 1793, but was reconstructed in 1795, under the name of the "Class of French Language and Literature," as part of the Institute of France. Its original organization was restored by Louis XVIII. in 1816.

Academy, Royal Spanish. [Sp. *Real Academia Española*.] An academy founded at Madrid in 1713 by the Duke d'Escalona, and established by royal confirmation in 1714. Its object is to cultivate and improve the national language.

Academy of Arts and Sciences, American. A society for the encouragement of art and science, founded in Boston in 1780. It has published "Memoirs" from 1785, and "Proceedings" from 1846.

Academy of Fine Arts, The. [F. *l'Académie des beaux arts*.] An institution originating in private associations of painters in the 14th century, recognized by royal authority in 1648 under the name of Academy of Painting and Sculpture, and definitively reconstructed in 1655 by Cardinal Mazarin. At the creation of the National Institute in 1795 it was united with the Academy of Architecture, founded by Colbert in 1671, to form the fourth class of the institute; and since 1816 the class has borne the name of Academy of Fine Arts. It consists of 41 members, 10 honorary members, 10 foreign associates, and perpetual pensionnés. It publishes its memoirs and transactions as well as the "Dictionnaire general des beaux arts."

Academy of France at Rome. [F. *Académie*

de France à Rome.] A school of fine arts founded at Rome by Colbert, where those artists are sent, at the public expense, who obtain the great annual prizes of the Academy of Fine Arts at Paris.

Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres. [F. *l'Académie des inscriptions et belles-lettres.*] An association composed originally of four members, chosen by Colbert from among the members of the French Academy to draw up inscriptions for the monuments erected by Louis XIV. and the medals struck in his honor. It received a separate organization in 1701, which was confirmed by the letters patent of Louis XV., in 1712, and was suppressed by the Convention in 1793; but at the creation of the National Institute in 1795 its members were incorporated in that body. In it the title was restored by Louis XVIII. for the second class of the Institute. The present Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres consists of 40 members, 10 honorary academicians, and 8 foreign associates, with 30 corresponding members at home and abroad.

Academy of Medicine. [F. *l'Académie de médecine.*] A French academy founded in 1820 to preserve vaccine matter and act as a bureau of information to the government on sanitation and the public health. It is divided into three sections: medicine, surgery, and pharmacy. It publishes memoirs, and carries on an extensive correspondence.

Academy of Moral and Political Science, The. [F. *l'Académie des sciences morales et politiques.*] The fourth class of the French National Institute, founded in 1795, suppressed by Napoleon in 1803, and reëstablished by Louis Philippe in 1832. It has 40 members, 6 honorary academicians, 6 foreign associates, and 48 corresponding members.

Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, The. A scientific institution organized in 1812, and incorporated in 1817, possessing a valuable library relating chiefly to natural history, and an extensive collection of specimens in natural history. Its publications consist of a series of "Journals" from 1817 to date, and of "Proceedings" from 1841, besides which it also publishes "The American Journal of Conchology."

Academy of Sciences, The. [F. *l'Académie des sciences.*] An institution founded at Paris in 1666 by Colbert, approved by Louis XIV. in 1699, suppressed by the Convention in 1793, and reconstituted in 1795 as a class of the National Institute. It numbers 68 members, 10 honorary academicians, 8 foreign associates, and 100 corresponding members.

Academy of Sciences at Berlin, The Royal. [G. *Die Königliche Akademie der Wissenschaften.*] An institution founded in 1700 by Frederic I. after plans submitted by Leibnitz, and opened in 1711. Its present constitution dates from 1812. It is divided into four sections: physical, mathematical, philosophical, and historical. The regular members are paid, and hold general meetings every Thursday and additional meetings every Monday. Besides these are foreign members, not to exceed 24, and honorary members and corresponding members. It publishes "Abhandlungen" (till 1803 "Memoires" and "Nouveaux Memoires") and "Monatsberichte."

Academy of Sciences at Copenhagen, The Royal. [Dan. *Det kongelige danske Videnskabernes Selskab.*] An academy established as a private society in 1742, and received under the royal protection in 1743. Since 1742 it has published a series of transactions under the name of "Skrifter," and since 1825 each of its two classes has also published independent memoirs under the name of "Afhandlinger."

Academy of Sciences at St. Petersburg, The Imperial. An academy projected by Peter the Great with the assistance of Wolf and Lord Leibnitz, and established by Catherine I., Dec. 21, 1725. It is composed of 15 professors, a president, and a director, with four adjuncts, who attend the meetings of the society, and succeed to vacancies. It has published "Comentarii academiæ Scientiarum Imperialis Petropolitanæ" (14 volumes from 1728 to 1747); "Novi Commentarii Academiæ," etc. (20 volumes down to 1777); "Acta Academiæ," etc., of which two volumes appear annually.

Academy of Sciences at Stockholm, The, or The Royal Swedish Academy. A society, originally private, founded June 2, 1739, and incorporated March 31, 1741, as the Royal Swedish Academy. Its quarterly publications are issued in annual volumes, of which the first 40 (to 1779) form a series known as the "Old Transactions."

Academy, or Society, of Arcadians. A society founded in 1690 in Italy by Giovan Maria Crescimbeni and Gian Vincenzo Gravina. Its chief aim was to establish in literature the simplicity of the shepherds of the fabled golden age of Arcadia.

Acadia (a-kā'di-ā). **Acadie** (ä-kä-dē'). [Originally *Larcadia*; *Acadie* is said to have been first used in 1603.] A former French colony in America, bounded by the Atlantic, the Gulf and River of St. Lawrence, and westward by a line running north from the mouth of the Penobscot. It was colonized by France in 1604, on the Bay of Fundy, and ceded to Great Britain by the treaty of Utrecht, 1713 (except Cape Breton). The French settlers in Nova Scotia were deported by the British in 1755.

Acadian Mountains (a-kā'di-an moun'tānz). An occasional name of the elevated region included between the Hudson, the lower St. Lawrence, and the Atlantic, and comprising the mountains of Canada, Maine, and the White and Green Mountains.

Acajutla (ä-kä-hōt'lä). A small seaport in Salvador, Central America, about 40 miles west of San Salvador.

Acamchitli, or Acampixtli (ä-käm-pēsh'tlē). [Aztec, 'handful of reeds.'] A chief, or so-called king, of the Aztecs of Mexico, who, according to the most probable chronology, was elected in 1375 and died in 1403. He led the Indians of Tenochtitlan in their wars with Tecpan, and canals and stone houses were first made in his time. His power was very limited.

Acapulco (ä-kä-pōl'kō). A seaport in Guerrero, Mexico, on the Pacific in lat. 16° 51′ N., long. 99° 55′ W. It has one of the best harbors in the world, and had a large commerce about the end of the 18th century. Population, 5,000.

Acarnania, or Akarnania (ak-ār-nā'ni-ā). [Gr. *Ἀκαρνανία.*] In ancient geography, a division of Greece, bounded by the Ambracian Gulf on the north, by Amphilochia on the northeast, by Ætolia on the east (partly separated by the Achelous), and by the Ionian sea on the west. Its ancient inhabitants were the Leleges and Curetes. They were rude mountaineers, but were regarded as Greeks, and in all were allowed to participate in the Pan-Hellenic games.

Acarnania and Ætolia (ē-tō'li-ā). A nomarchy of modern Greece, having an area of 3,013 square miles. Its capital is Missolonghi. Population (1889), 162,020.

Acaste (ä-käst'). A character in Molière's play "Le Misanthrope," a gay and brilliant marquis, a lover of Célimène.

Acasto (a-kas'tō). A character in Otway's play "The Orphan," a nobleman, the father of Polydore and Castalio, retired from the court and living on his estates.

Acastus (a-kas'tus), or **Akastos** (-tos). [Gr. *Ἀκαστος.*] In Greek legend, a son of King Pelias or Iolcos, an Argonaut, and one of the hunters of the Calydonian boar. He was the father of Laodameia.

Acawais. See *Accawais.*

Acaxees (a-kaks'ēz). A native tribe (now extinct as such) in the state of Durango in northern Mexico. Traces of their language may yet be detected. They were described, in the last years of the 16th century and in 1722, when first met with, as rather peaceably inclined, of sedentary habits, and as sorely pressed by their ferocious neighbors the Tepehuanes.

Acca. See *Alcuin.*

Accad. See *Akkad.*

Accademia della Crusca (äk-kā-dā'mē-ä del'lä krös'kä). [It., 'academy of the bran,' a fanciful name alluding to its professed object of sifting or purifying the Italian language.] An academy founded at Florence in 1582 by the poet Grazzini, with the object of purifying the Italian language and literature. It published in 1812 the first edition of the "Vocabolario degli Accademici della Crusca," long the standard dictionary of the Italian language.

Accadians. See *Akkadians.*

Acca Larentia (ak'ä la-ren'shi-ä). A mythical female personage in the early history of Rome, sometimes represented as a public woman who bequeathed her wealth to the citizens of Rome, sometimes as the wife of Faustulus and the nurse of Romulus and Remus. She seems to be of Etruscan origin and connected with the worship of the Lares. Also, improperly, *Acca Laurentia.*

Accawais (ä-kä-wä-ēz'). An Indian tribe of British Guiana, the small remnants of which inhabit the river-banks near the coast. They are allied in language to the Caribs, but are more savage and wandering in their habits, and are very treacherous. They often attack villages of the more civilized Indians. Also written *Accaways, Accoways, Akawais, Waccawaus.*

Ace (ak'ē). An old name of *Acre.*

Acciajuoli (ä-chä-yō-ō'lē), or **Acciajoli** (ä-chä-yō'lē). **Nerio.** A member of the Florentine family of that name, created Duke of Athens in 1394. The title was retained by his successors till 1456, when the Turks put an end to the domination of the Latins in Attica.

Acciajuoli, or **Acciajoli, Niccolo.** Died 1365. A wealthy Florentine banker and statesman. He served for many years as the chief adviser of Joanna, Queen of Naples, and was invested in 1358 with the barony and hereditary governorship of the fortress of Corinth.

Acciajuoli, or Acciajoli, Donato. Born at Florence, 1428; died at Milan, Aug. 28, 1478. An Italian scholar and statesman, gonfalonier of Florence in 1473. He was the author of lives of Hannibal, Scipio, and Charlemagne, of a translation of some of Plutarch's "Lives," and of commentaries on Aristotle's "Ethics" and "Politics."

Accioli de Cerqueira e Silva (äk-sē-ō'lē dā ser-kā'rä ē sēl'vä), **Ignacio.** Born in Coimbra, Portugal, in 1808; died at Rio de Janeiro, Aug. 1, 1865. A Brazilian geographer. When very young he emigrated with his father to Brazil. In 1833 he began the publication of a series of geographical works on the empire, of which he was made official chronicler.

Accius (ak'shi-us). **Lucius.** Born about 170 B. C.; died at an advanced age. A Roman tragic poet and prose writer, especially notable for his imitations from the Greek, though he dealt also with Roman subjects. Fragments of his tragedies have been preserved. Also *Attius.* ("The forms Accius and Attius probably differ dialectically. In the MSS. that with cc really preponderates; on the other hand, in inscriptions the spelling of this name with *tt* is far the more frequent." *Teuffel and Schwabe,* Hist. of Rom. Lit. (trans.), I. 191.]

Acco. See *Acre.*

Accolon (ak'ō-lon). A character in the "Morte d'Arthur," a knight of Gaul, celebrated for his combat with King Arthur, in which the latter sought to regain his enchanted sword and scabbard of which Accolon had gained possession through the aid of Morgan le Fay.

Accolti (äk-kōl'tē), **Benedetto.** Born at Arezzo, Italy, 1415; died at Florence, 1466. An Italian jurist and writer, chancellor of the republic of Florence 1459–66. He was the author of a history of the first crusade ("De Bello a Christianis contra Barbaros," etc. (1532), which served as the foundation of Tasso's "Gerusalemme liberata."

Accolti, Benedetto. Born at Florence, 1497; died 1549. An Italian cardinal (and legate in Ravenna) and poet, author of Latin poems collected in "Carmina illustrium Poetarum Italorum."

Accolti, Bernardo. Born about 1465; died about 1535. An Italian poet, son of Benedetto Accolti the elder. See the extract.

> The same age gave the name of Unico to Bernardo Accolti, of Arezzo, born before 1466, and who died after the year 1534. Whenever this celebrated poet announced his intention of reciting his verses, the shops were shut up, and the people flocked in crowds to hear him. He was surrounded by a train of fifty or sixty persons, a body of Swiss troops accompanied him; and the court was lighted by torches. But, as Mr. Roscoe has justly remarked, there wanted one circumstance to crown his glory — that his works had perished with himself. Their style is hard and poor; his images are forced, and his taste is perverted by affectation. He has left us a comedy, in which some octaves and terza rima; some lyric poetry; and some strambotti, or epigrams.
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> *Sismondi,* Lit. of the South of Europe, I. 428.

Accolti, Francesco. Born at Arezzo, 1418; died at Siena, 1483. An Italian jurist, professor of law at Bologna and Ferrara, and secretary to the Duke of Milan; brother of Benedetto Accolti the elder. He was one of the most notable jurists of his age.

Accolti, Pietro. Born at Florence, 1455; died at Florence, 1532 (1534?). An Italian cardinal and legate in Ancona (commonly called "Cardinal of Ancona"), brother of Bernardo Accolti. He is said to have had an important part in drawing up the bull against Luther, 1520.

Accomplished Fools, The. See *The Tender Husband.*

Accoramboni (äk-kō-räm-bō'nē), **Virginia** or **Vittoria.** Died at Padua, Dec. 22, 1585. The Duchess of Bracciano, an Italian lady of great beauty and wit. Her first husband, Francesco Peretti, whom she married in 1573, was killed in 1581 at the instigation, it was said, of Paolo Giordano Orsini, Duke of Bracciano, whom she married. On his death, Nov. 13, 1585, she became involved in litigation with Lodovic Orsini concerning the inheritance, and was murdered by him. These events were altered and adapted by Webster in his tragedy "The White Devil, or Vittoria Corombona" (1612). Her history has been written by Gnoli (1870), and she was made the subject of a novel by L. Tieck, "Vittoria Accorombona" (1840).

Accorso (äk-kōr'sō), Latinized **Accursius** (a-kėr'si-us), **Buono.** Born at Pisa about the middle of the 15th century. A classical scholar and rhetorician, commentator on Cæsar and other Latin authors. Also *Buonaccorso.*

Accorso, Latinized **Accursius, Francesco.** Born at Florence about 1180; died about 1260. An Italian jurist, for a time teacher of law at Bologna. His most celebrated work was a body of explanatory glosses on the Roman law, called "The Great Gloss."

Accorso, Latinized **Accursius, Francesco.** Born at Bologna, 1225; died at Bologna, 1293. An Italian jurist, son of the preceding, profes-

sor of law at Bologna. He entered the service of Edward I. of England and lectured on law at Oxford about 1275.

Accorso, Latinized **Accursius, Mariangelo.** Lived in the first half of the 16th century. An Italian literary critic, author of "Diatribæ in Ausonium, Jul. Solin. Polyhistora, et in Ovidii Metamorph." 1524, etc.

Accra, or **Acra** (ak-rä'). A British station in the Gold Coast Colony, western Africa, lat. 5° 32′ N., long. 0° 11′ 30″ W. Population (estimated), 20,000.

Accrington (ak'ring-ton). A town in Lancashire, England, about 34 miles northeast of Liverpool. Population (1891), 38,993.

Accum (ä'kum). **Friedrich Christian.** Born at Bückeburg, Germany, 1769; died at Berlin, June 28, 1838. A German chemist, long resident in London, known chiefly by his "Practical Treatise on Gas-light" (1815), and his efforts to promote the use of gas for purposes of illumination.

Accursi. See *Accorso.*

Aceldama (a-sel'dā-mā). [Aramaic, 'field of blood.'] A field said to have been situated south of Jerusalem, the potter's field, purchased with the bribe which Judas took for betraying his Master (whence the name). It was appropriated to the interment of strangers.

Acephali (a-sef'a-lī). [Gr. *ἀκέφαλος,* without a head.] A name given to various parties of Christians, in the 5th and 6th centuries, who rebelled against their bishops or other heads of the church. The most notable among them were certain Monophysite who seceded on the final ground of the authority of Peter Mongus, bishop of Alexandria (482–).

Acerbas (a-sėr'bas), or **Akerbas** (a-kėr'bas), or **Sicharbas** (si-kär'bas). [Said to be a corruption of *Sochar-Baal.*] In classical legend, the uncle and husband of Elissa, a wealthy and powerful Tyrian noble, high priest of the Tyrian god Melkarth: the "Sichæus" of Vergil. See *Dido.*

Acerbi (ä-cher'bē), **Giuseppe.** Born at Castel-Goffredo, near Mantua, Italy, May 3, 1773: died Aug. 26, 1846. An Italian traveler and naturalist, author of "Travels through Sweden, Finland, and Lapland" (1802).

Acernus, Sebastian. See *Klonowicz.*

Acerra (a-ser'ä). A town in the province of Caserta, Italy, the Roman Acerræ (Gr. Ἀκερραί), 10 miles northeast of Naples. Population, 14,000.

Acestes (a-ses'tēz). [Gr. *Ἀκέστης.*] In Greek legend, a son of the Sicilian river-god Crimisus and Egesta (Segesta), a Trojan woman. He figured in the Trojan war, and was introduced by Vergil in the "Æneid."

Ach (ach). A river.

Achá (a-chä'). **José María.** Born about 1805: died at Cochabamba, 1868. A Bolivian revolutionist. He served under Santa Cruz, 1828–39, and under Ballivian in the war against Peru, 1841. In 1858 he was made by President Linares minister of war, but revolted, and in 1861 was confirmed president of Bolivia. He held his post during a period of great disorder until 1865, when he was deposed by another revolution.

Achæa. See *Achaia.*

Achæan League (a-kē'an lēg). **1.** A religious confederation in Achaia, consisting at the time of Herodotus of twelve cities: Pellene, Ægeira, Ægæ, Bura, Helike, Ægion, Rhypes, Patræ, Pharæ, Olenos, Dyme, and Tritæa. later Rhypes and Tritæa left the league, and their places in the confederacy were taken by Dyme and Keryneia. In 373 B. C. the number of cities was reduced to ten by the destruction of Helike and Bura by an earthquake. A common sacrifice to Poseidon was held at Helike, until that town was destroyed by the earthquake, the center of the confederation, and the common sacrifices were held in honor of Zeus Homagyrios and Demeter Panachæa, the chief divinities of Ægion. The confederacy was dissolved by the policy of Philip of Macedon and Alexander.

2. A political confederation of Achæan and other Greek cities extending over the period from 280 B. C. to 146 B. C. After the death of Lysimachus in 280 B. C. the Achæan cities Dyme, Patræ, Tritæa, and Pharæ formed a confederation to resist the Macedonian domination, and were afterward joined by the other Achæan cities, except Olenos and Helike. In 251 B. C. the confederation acquired new strength by the accession of Sikyon, under the leadership of Aratus. In 245 B. C. Aratus was elected strategus of the league, which under his guidance rapidly rose to national importance. In a short time it embraced Athens, Ægina, Salamis, and the whole of Peloponnesus, with the exception of Sparta, Tegea, Orchomenos, Mantineia, and Elis. It was destroyed by the Romans in 146 B. C., and with it fell the last stronghold of freedom in Greece. The Achæan League is remarkable as the most perfect type of federal government which has been handed down from antiquity. The confederation was inseparable: every city having equal rights with the others, in foreign affairs the federal government was supreme. Common affairs were regulated at general meetings held twice a year by the citizens of all the towns. The principal officers were two strategi (after 255 B. C. only one), who in connection with the hipparchus or commander of the cavalry, and an under-strategus, commanded the federal army, and were intrusted with the conduct of war; and an apparently permanent council of ten demiurgi, who appear to have presided at the great assemblies.

Achæi (a-kē'ī). [Gr. *Ἀχαιοί.*] The Achæans, one of the four principal races of the Greeks. Their chief places of abode were southern Thessaly and eastern Peloponnesus. Homer sometimes extended poetically to all the Greeks. In Homeric times they had a certain preponderance of influence over the other Hellenes.

Achæmenes (a-kem'ē-nēz). [Gr. *Ἀχαιμένης,* OPers. *Hakhāmani,* the friendly (Sayce).] The eponymous founder of the ancient Persian royal family of the Achæmenidæ: the name was later used as a family name, as by one of the sons of Darius Hystaspes. See *Achæmenidæ.*

Achæmenidæ (ak-ē-men'i-dē). An ancient royal family of Persia, founded about 600 B. C. The following are the names of its leading members: Achæmenes, Cyrus the Great, Cambyses (Gomates, the Magian usurper), Darius Hystaspes, Xerxes I., Artaxerxes I. Longimanus, Sogdianus, Darius Ochus, Artaxerxes Mnemon, Ochus, Arses, Darius Codomannus. Also *Achæmenides, Achæmenidæ, Achemenidæ.*

Achæus (a-kē'us), or **Achaios** (a-kī'os). [Gr. Ἀχαιός.] A Greek poet of Eretria in Euboea, who flourished from about 484 B. C. to 448. He was the author of forty-four dramas, only fragments of which remain. The titles of seventeen are known. He ranked with Sophocles and Euripides.

Achaia (a-kā'yä). [Gr. Ἀχαΐα.] **1.** In ancient geography: (*a*) A small region in southern Thessaly, containing Phthia, hence called Achaia Phthiotis. It was probably the original home of the Achæan race, and it retained its name as late as the time of Herodotus. See the extract.

Achæa Phthiotis was the tract about Mount Othrys. Its sea-board reached from the middle of the Pagasæan gulf to the mouth of the Spercheius. Inland it once extended beyond Pharsalus, and included Narthacium (Leake, iv. pp. 481, 485); but at this time it must have undergone considerable loss from the inroads of the Ætolians, who had taken from it the towns of Thaumacia on the gulf of Pagasæ, and Lamia, and Echinus in the promontory of Pyrrha (Cape *Anghistri*). Westward it was bounded by the Dolopians and Ænianes.

Smith's Ancient Geog.

(*b*) A mountainous district in the Peloponnesus, bordering on the Corinthian Gulf, north of Elis and Arcadia: originally named Ægialus or Ægialeia, that is, "The Coast." (*c*) The states forming the restored Achæan League, about 280–146 B. C. See *Achæan, 2.* (*d*) A Roman province, of uncertain limits, but nearly corresponding to modern Greece, formed probably in the 1st century B. C. Its northern boundary was probably from the mouth of Acheloüs and Epirus. The province was divided by Nero, but was reestablished by Vespasian. **2.** A medieval Frankish principality in Greece, corresponding generally to the Peloponnesus.

Achaia and Elis (ē'lis). A monarchy in modern Greece. Area, 1,961 square miles. Population (1889), 290,213.

Achalm (äch'älm). A summit of the Rauhe Alb, near Reutlingen, in Würtemberg, 2,300 feet high.

Achamoth (ak'a-moth). The name given by the Gnostic Valentine to a lower or imperfect Wisdom, the weakest æon, the form under which spirit surrenders itself completely to matter and becomes the foundation of the real world.

Achan (ā'kan). An Israelite of the tribe of Judah, stoned to death, with his family, for plundering during the sack of Jericho. Josh. vii. Also called *Achar.* 1 Chron. ii. 7.

Achard (äch'ärt). **Franz Karl.** Born at Berlin, April 28, 1753: died at Cunern, Silesia, April 20, 1821. A German chemist, the founder of the beet-root sugar manufacture.

Achard, Louis Amédée Eugène. Born at Marseilles, April 23, 1814: died at Paris, March 25, 1875. A French novelist and dramatist, author of "La Belle Rose" (1847), "La Chasse Royale" (1849–50), etc.

Acharius (ä-kä'ri-ōs). **Erik.** Born at Gefle, Sweden, Oct. 10, 1757: died at Wadstena, Sweden, Aug. 14, 1819. A Swedish physician and botanist, a pupil of Linnæus; author of "Lichenographia universalis," etc.

Acharnians (a-kär'ni-anz), **The.** [Gr. *Ἀχαρνεῖς,* Acharnæ, the principal deme of Attica, 60 stadia north of Athens, near the foot of Mount Parnes.] A comedy of Aristophanes, brought out, under the name of Callistratus, at the Lenæa, or conjointly Dionysia, 426 B. C. It was an attempt to support the aristocratic peace party against the intrigues and intimidations of the democratic war party represented by the knights of Acharnians. In form it is an extravagant farce rather than a comedy.

Achasta. See *Rumsen.*

Achastlian. See *Rumsen.*

Achates (a-kā'tēz). The faithful companion, "ndus Achates" of Æneas.

Acheen. See *Aceh.*

Achelous (ak-ē-lō'us), or **Acheloös** (-os). [Gr. *Ἀχελῷος.*] In ancient geography, a river in Greece (the modern Aspropotamo), which rises in Epirus, forms part of the boundary between ancient Ætolia and Acarnania, and flows into the Ionian sea. Its length is about 130 miles.

Achenbach (äch'en-bäch). **Andreas.** Born at Cassel, Germany, Sept. 29, 1815. A noted German landscape and marine painter.

Achenbach, Oswald. Born at Düsseldorf, Prussia, Feb. 2, 1827. A German landscape-painter, brother of Andreas. The subjects of his works are chiefly Italian.

Achenwall (äch'en-väl), **Gottfried.** Born at Elbing, Prussia, Oct. 20, 1719: died at Göttingen, May 1, 1772. A German scholar, professor of philosophy (1748–) and of law (1761) at the University of Göttingen. He is regarded as the founder of the science of statistics.

Achern (äch'ern), a town in Baden, situated on the Acher about 31 miles southwest of Carlsruhe. Population, 3,000.

Achernar (a-kėr'när). [Ar. *Akher-nahr,* the latter part.] The first-magnitude star *a* Eridani, situated in the southern hemisphere at the southern extremity of the constellation, about 32° degrees from the south pole.

Acheron (ak'e-ron). [Gr. *Ἀχέρων;* probably derived from Heb. *aharon,* the west, i. e. the direction of the setting sun, darkness; hence its connection with Hades.] **1.** In ancient geography, the name of several small rivers, of which the chief, the modern Gurla, was in Thesprotia in Epirus. It flowed through the lake Acherusia, received the waters of the Cocytus, the modern Vuvo, and emptied into the Ionian sea. **2.** In classical mythology, a river in Hades, and later the Lower World in general.

Acherusia Palus (ak-e-rō'si-a pā'lus). [L., "Acherusian bog," Gr. *Ἀχερουσία Λίμνη.*] In ancient geography, the name of several small lakes supposed to be connected with the lower world. The most important was the lake through which the Acheron flowed, and over it rises west of Naples the modern Lago Lucrino. Lake *Acheron* the name was translated to the dark west world.

Achill, or **Achil** (ak'il), or **Eagle Island.** An island in the county of Mayo, Ireland, off the western coast in lat. 54° N., long. 10° W. Area, 80 square miles.

Achilleis (ak-i-lē'is), or **Achilleid** (ak-i-lē'id). **1.** An unfinished epic poem by P. Papinius Statius.—**2.** A part of the Iliad, comprising Books I, VIII, XI–XXII, regarded by some critics as constituting a poem of which the theme is the "wrath of Achilles," and which is distinct from, and older than, the rest of the Iliad. See *Iliad.* The name "Achilleus" was first applied to these books by Grote.—**3.** A poem by Goethe.

Achilles (a-kil'ēz). [Gr. *Ἀχιλλεύς.*] A Greek legendary warrior, son of Peleus and Thetis and grandson of Æacus, and chief of the Myrmidons of Thessaly in Hellas. He is the central hero of the Iliad, which is largely occupied with his quarrel with Agamemnon, leader of the Greek host, and his martial exploits. He was the slayer of Hector, and was himself slain by Paris.

In Achilles, Homer summed up and fixed forever the ideal of the Greek character. He presented an imperishable picture of their national youthfulness, and of their ardent genius, to the Greeks. The beautiful human heroism of Achilles, his strong personality, his fierce passions controlled and tempered by divine wisdom, his intense friendship and love that passed the love of women, above all, the splendor of his youthful life in death made perfect, leaved like a dream, above the imagination of the Greeks, and inexhaustibly delightful. Their subsequent development, at a later age, this ideal was destined to be realized in Alexander.

Symonds, Studies of the Greek Poets, I. 29.

Achilles, An opera by Gay produced at Covent Garden in 1733. Colman the elder brought out "Achilles in Petticoats," altered from Gay, in the same year.

Achilles of Germany. A surname of Albert, Elector of Brandenburg.

Achilles Tatius (a-kil'ēz tā'shi-us). Lived probably about 500 A. D. An Alexandrine rhetorician, author of a Greek romance, "Leucippe and Cleitophon."

Achilleum (ak-i-lē'um). A place on the promontory of Sigeum, in the Troad, containing, according to tradition, the tomb of Achilles.

Achillini (a-kil-lē'nē), **Alessandro.** Born at Bologna, Italy, Oct. 29, 1463: died Aug. 2, 1512. An Italian physician and philosopher, surnamed "the second Aristotle."

Achin, or **Acheen**, or **Atcheen** (ä-chēn'), or **Atjeh.** A former Malay sultanate, now a Dutch dependency, in northern Sumatra. A war with the Dutch, which began in 1873, resulted in the virtual subjugation of the country. Population, about 200,000 (?).

Achin. The capital of Achin, on the river Achin about lat. 5° 40′ N., long. 95° 20′ E.

Achines, Ricardo. The name commonly given by old Spanish-American historians to Richard Hawkins.

Achish (ā'kish). Perhaps a general title, like 'Abimelech,' of Philistine kings. Specifically—(a) A Philistine king of Gath with whom David sought refuge when fleeing from Saul. 1 Sam. xxi. xxix. (b) Another king of Gath who reigned in the time of Solomon. 1 Ki. ii. 39-40.

Achitophel. See *Ahithophel.*

Achmed. See *Ahmed.*

Achmet (äch'met) **I.,** or **Ahmed** (äh'med). Born 1589; died Nov. 22, 1617. A sultan of Turkey, son of Mohammed III. whom he succeeded in 1603. He concluded, Nov. 11, 1606, the peace of Sitvatorok with Austria, when for the first time the Turks observed the principles of an international law in their diplomatic relations with Christian nations. In 1612 he concluded an unsuccessful war with Persia.

Achmet II., or **Ahmed.** Born 1642; died Feb. 6, 1695. A sultan of Turkey, brother of Solyman II. whom he succeeded July 13, 1691. His forces were expelled from Hungary by the battle of Salankemen, Aug. 19, 1691, in which the grand vizir Kiuprili the Virtuous was defeated and slain by the Austrians under Louis of Baden.

Achmet III., or **Ahmed.** Born 1673: assassinated 1736. A sultan of Turkey 1703–30, brother of Mustapha II. whom he succeeded. He was involved by Charles XII. of Sweden after the battle of Pultowa in 1709, took refuge first in Bergakow, then in Bender) in a war with Russia which was ended by the Peace of the Pruth, 1711 (see *Prueth*); took Morea and the Ionian Islands from Venice, 1715; was defeated at Peterwardein in 1716 and at Belgrad in 1717 by the Austrians under Prince Eugene; and signed the treaty of Passarowitz in 1718 (see *Passarowitz*). He was compelled by the janizaries to resign, and died of poison in prison.

Achmet, or **Ahmed,** Bey. Died July 16, 1822. A Turkish commander in the Greek war of independence. He was repulsed by the Greeks, May 24, 1821, in an attack on Karystos, defended post at Valtetsi.

Achmet, or **Ahmed, Kiuprili.** Born 1635; died 1676. Grand vizir of the Ottoman empire from 1661 to 1676. He added Candia, Neuhäusel in Hungary, and Kamieniec in Poland to the empire.

Achmetha. See *Ecbatana.*

Achomawi (ä-chō-mä'wī). An almost extinct tribe of North American Indians. See *Palaihnihan.*

Achray (ak'rā), **Loch.** A lake about 2 miles long, in western Perthshire, Scotland, 17 miles northwest of Stirling.

Acidalius (ā-sī-dā'li-us), **Valens.** Born at Wittstock, Prussia, May 25, 1567; died at Neuenburg, Prussia, May 25, 1595. A German philologist and man of letters, author of commentaries on Latin classics.

Acilia gens (a-sil'i-ä jenz). In ancient Rome, a clan or house whose family names were Aviola, Balbus, and Glabrio. Members of the last two families were frequently tribunes of the plebs.

Acireale, or **Aci Reale** (ä'chē-re-ä'le). A city in the province of Catania, Sicily, situated on the eastern coast 9 miles north-northeast of Catania. Near it are the grotto of Galatea, the cave of Polyphemus, and the Rocks of the Cyclops. Population, about 22,000.

Acis (ā'sis). [Gr. Ἄκις.] In classical mythology, a beautiful Sicilian, son of Faunus and Symaethis, beloved by Galatea, and slain by Polyphemus the Cyclops, his unsuccessful rival. He was crushed under a rock and his blood as it flowed forth was changed into the river Acis.

Acis and Galatea. A pastoral opera by Handel composed in 1720 or 1721. The words are by Gay, with additions by Pope, Hughes, and Dryden. "Aci, Galatea e Polifemo" is another work by Handel composed in Italy in 1708–09.

Acis et Galatée (ä-sēz' ā gä-lä-tā'). An opera by Lulli (words by Campistron) produced in 1686.

Ackermann (äk'er-män), **Johann Christian Gottlieb.** Born Feb. 17, 1756; died at Altorf, Bavaria, March 9, 1804. A German medical writer, author of "Institutiones historiæ medicinæ" (1792), and lives of Hippocrates, Theophrastus, Dioscorides, Aretæus, Rufus Ephesius, and Galen.

Ackermann, Konrad Ernst. Born in Schwerin, Germany, Feb. 1, 1712; died at Hamburg, Nov. 13, 1771. A noted German actor. He appeared on the stage first in Lüneburg (Jan., 1740), travelled with various companies for several years, and erected and conducted a theater in Hamburg (1764–67). He is regarded as the founder of the German school of acting.

Ackermann, Rudolph. Born at Schneeberg, Saxony, April 20, 1764: died March 30, 1834. A German art-publisher and bookseller in London, son of a coach-builder and harness-maker, whose trade he, for a time, followed. The establishment of lithography as a fine art in England is credited to him.

Acklin Island (ak'lin i'land). A long island in the group of the southern Bahamas.

Acla (ä'klä). A town on the Caribbean side of the Isthmus of Panama, probably near the bay of San Blas. It was founded by Pedrarias in 1515, and was the place where Balboa built his ships to be transported across the isthmus in 1517, and where he was executed. The settlement, for a time important, was abandoned before 1580.

Acland (ak'land), Lady **Christian Henrietta Caroline** (commonly known as Lady **Harriet**). Born Jan. 3, 1750: died at Tetton, near Taunton, England, July 21, 1815. A daughter of the first earl of Ilchester, and wife of Major John Dyke Acland whom she accompanied through Burgoyne's campaign in 1777. Her adventures formed a noteworthy incident of the Revolutionary War.

Acland, Henry Wentworth. Born Aug. 23, 1815. An English physician, regius professor of medicine in the University of Oxford. He was honorary physician to the Prince of Wales during his American trip in 1860.

Acland, John Dyke. Died at Pixton Park, near Dulverton, England, Oct. 31, 1778. An English soldier and politician. A member of Parliament he was a vigorous opponent of the demands of the American colonies, and a major of the 20th Foot, joined Burgoynes expedition during the Revolutionary War. He was wounded in the second battle of Saratoga and taken prisoner, but was soon exchanged. He was accompanied by his wife. See *Acland, Lady.*

Acla-huasi (ä'kl-lä-wä'sē). In the Inca empire of Peru, a general name given to any convent of virgins dedicated to the sun; in particular, the great convent at Cuzco where virgins of royal lineage were kept in rigid seclusion. Its site is now covered by the Roman Catholic convent of Santa Catalina, but remains of the old wall are discernible.

Acœmitæ (as-ē-mī'te). [L.; Gr. *ασυνήται*, 'the sleepless ones' or watchers.] A monastic order founded by Alexander, a Syrian monk, about 400. The day was divided into three parts during each of which one half of the monks carried on their devotions so that the worship in the monastery was unceasing.

Acolastus (ak-ō-las'tus). A Latin comedy composed by Guilielmus Fullonius (Willem de Volder), a schoolmaster of The Hague, and translated into English prose and published in 1540 by John Palsgrave with the Latin version: first acted in 1529. It was designed for use in schools, and there were forty different issues of it during the lifetime of the author.

Acolhuas (ä-kō-lō'äz). A branch of the Nahuatl tribe of central Mexico, reported by tradition to have preceded the Aztecas in the occupation of the valley of Mexico, and to have been the founders of the Indian settlement at Tezcuco. Also *Acolhuans.*

Acoma (ä'ko-mä). [Properly *Ako*, but, with the affix *-ma*, indicative of tribe or people, corrupted into *Acoma* or *Acuma.*] An Indian village of western New Mexico, situated about 14 miles south of the station of Cubero on the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad in Valencia County. Acoma was first visited by the Spaniards under Coronado in Sept., 1540, and appears in the chronicles of that time as *Acuco* (a corruption of *Hacuco*).

Acoma, A tribe of North American Indians, about 550 in number, inhabiting the pueblo of the same name in western New Mexico. This is the only pueblo occupying the same site since the invasion of the Spanish explorers in the 16th century, and includes the summer villages of Acomita and Pueblito. See *Keresan.*

Acomat (ä-kō-mä'). In Racine's tragedy "Bajazet," an ambitious vizir.

Aconcagua (ä-kon-kä'gwä). A province in central Chile, bounded by Coquimbo on the north, and by Santiago and Valparaiso on the south. Capital, San Felipe. Area, 5,840 square miles. Population (1891), 153,049.

Aconcagua, Mount. One of the highest peaks of the Andes, situated in the province of Aconcagua, Chile, about lat. 32° 41′ S., long. 70° W. Height, 23,910 feet.

Aconcio (ä-kon'chē-ō), **Giacomo.** Born at Trent, Tyrol, about 1500: died at London, about 1566. An Italian theologian and engineer, a refugee in England in the time of Queen Elizabeth, to whom he dedicated his "Stratagemata Satanæ" (1565). Also *Aconcio, Concio,* and Latinized *Acontius* (Jacobus).

Acontius (a-kon'shi-us). The principal character in the tale of Acontius and Cydippe, told by Aristænetus and by Ovid. "Acontius gathered an orange in the garden of Venus, and having written on the rind the words, 'By Artemis, I will marry Acontius,' threw it in Cydippe's way. She took it in her hand, read out the inscription, and threw it from her. But Artemis heard the vow, and brought about the marriage." William Morris has taken the legend for the subject of one of his poems in "The Earthly Paradise."

Acontius, Jacobus. See *Aconcio.*

Acordad (ä-kōr-thäd'). A court established at Querétaro, New Spain (Mexico), for the summary trial of brigands and other criminals. It originated in an old Spanish institution, the Santa Hermandad, which was originally a kind of vigilance committee, was subsequently converted into a regular police force and tribunal, and after 1631 had courts in Spanish America. In 1719 the Querétaro court, or acordad, was given independent powers, and it was ordered that there should be no appeal from it; its district had jurisdiction throughout New Spain. The court was suppressed in 1813, but its methods are still in vogue in Mexico.

Acores. Same as *Azores.*

Acosta (ä-kos'tä), **Christoval de.** Died 1580. A Portuguese traveler and naturalist, author of "Tratado de las drogas y medecinas de las Indias orientales" (1578).

Acosta, Gabriel (later **Uriel) de.** Born at Oporto, Portugal, about 1591: committed suicide, 1647 (1640 ?). A Portuguese philosopher and Jewish proselyte from Catholicism. He was excommunicated by the synagogue at Amsterdam on account of rationalism. His autobiography was published under the title "Exemplar vitæ humanæ" (1687).

Acosta, Joaquin. Born in Guaduas, Colombia, about 1795: died at Bogotá, 1852. A Colombian soldier and historiap. He entered Bolivar's army in 1819, and before his death had attained the rank of general. He was also a diplomatist and held important diplomatic posts. Besides traveling and conducting extensive investigations in Colombia, he visited Spain in 1845 to search the archives, and spent several years in Paris where he published his "Compendio historico del descubrimiento y colonizacion de la Nueva Granada" (1848).

Acosta, José de. Born at Medina del Campo, Old Castile, 1540: died at Salamanca, Feb. 15, 1600. A Spanish Jesuit historian and archæologist. He went to Peru in 1571, was historiographer of the council of bishops at Lima 1582–83, in 1586 resided for some time in Mexico, returned to Spain in 1587, visited Rome in 1590, was subsequently at the head of the Jesuits' College at Valladolid, was visitor in Aragon and Andalusia, and finally had charge of the College at Salamanca. The first two books of his "Natural and Moral History of the Indies," in Latin, appeared at Salamanca in 1588 and 1589; the entire work in Spanish at Seville in 1590. There are many editions of this work (Latin, Italian, French, Dutch, German, and English. He also published the "Concilium Limense" (Rome, 1589), "De promulgatione evangelii apud barbaros" (1589), and various theological treatises in Latin.

Acqua (ä'kwä), **Cesare dell'.** Born at Pirano, Istria, July 22, 1821. A painter of portraits and historical subjects.

Acquapendente (ä'kwä-pen-den'te). A small town in the province of Rome, Italy, 67 miles northwest of Rome.

Acquaviva (ä-kwä-vē'vä). A town in the province of Bari, Italy, 18 miles south by west of Bari. Population, about 8,000.

Acqui (ä'kwē). A town in the province of Alessandria, Italy, the ancient Aquæ Statiellæ, situated on the Bormida 26 miles northwest of Genoa, noted for hot sulphur baths. It has a cathedral and silkworm industry. Population, about 7,000.

Acræ (ä'krē). [Gr. Ἄκραι.] In ancient geography, a city of Sicily, a colony of Syracuse, on the site of the modern Palazzolo Acreide (which see).

Acragas, or **Akragas** (ak'ra-gas). [Gr. Ἀκράγας.] The Greek name of Agrigentum.

Acrasia (a-krā'zi-ä). [Gr. *ἀκρασία*, intemperance, immoderateness.] In Spenser's "Faerie Queene," a beautiful woman, the personification of intemperance in all things, living in the "Bower of Bliss," in which is everything to delight the senses. She was suggested by Circe and, more directly, by the Alcina of Ariosto.

Acrates (ak-rā'tēz). [Gr. *ἀκρατής*, intemperate.] A male character in the "Faerie Queene," by Spenser, personifying the intemperate love of pleasure.

Acre (ā'kėr or ā'kėr), or **Saint-Jean d'Acre.** A seaport in Palestine, Asiatic Turkey, on the bay of Acre about lat. 32° 56′ N., long. 35° 4′ E.: the ancient Acca, Acco (Ἄκη, Ἄκκω), the scriptural Accho, and the later Ptolemais. It is one of the chief ports for the Palestine coast. It was in the territory assigned to the tribe of Asher (Judges i. 31), but was never conquered by the Israelites. Its kings were reckoned next to those of Tyre and Sidon. It was conquered by the Assyrian king Sennacherib and captured and ruined by his grandson Assurbanipal. It was captured by the Arabs in 638, by the Crusaders in 1104, by Saladin

in 1187, and by the Crusaders in 1191; and was held by the Knights of St. John until 1291, being the last stronghold in Palestine to hold out for the Christians. Sir Sidney Smith defended it successfully against Napoleon in 1799. In 1832 it was taken by Ibrahim Pasha, and in 1840 by the Anglo-Austrian-Turkish forces. It was named *Saint-Jean-d'Acre* by the Knights of St. John. Population, 8,000.

As Ptolemais, Akko played a most important part in the Greco-Roman age; as Acre, it has been famous in history from the period of the Crusades to times within our own memory. It occupied the northern extremity of the great bay which indents the Syrian coast north of Carmel, a bay eight miles across and about four miles deep. Its own haven was small and exposed, but on the opposite side of the bay, under Carmel, was the sheltered roadstead of Haifa; and either at Akko or at Haifa vessels could ride securely inalmost all sorts of weather. The great importance of Akko was that it commanded the entrance to the broad plain of Esdraelon, conducting to the rich valley of the Jordan, and so was, in a certain sense, as it was called, "the key of Palestine." Its ships were reckoned next in rank to those of Tyre and Sidon during the Assyrian period; and we find them taking part in the wars which were carried on by Shalmaneser IV. and Sennacherib. *Encyclopædia Britannica*, p. 23.

Acre, Bay of. An indentation on the western coast of Palestine, north of Mount Carmel.

Acrelius (a-krā'li-ŏs), **Israel.** Born at Osterâker, Sweden, *Dec.* 25, 1714; died at Frillingsbro, Sweden, April 25, 1800. A Swedish clergyman, author of a history of the Swedish colonies in America (1759, Eng. trans. 1874).

Acres (ā'kẽrz), **Bob.** A character in Sheridan's comedy "The Rivals," an awkward and simple country gentleman changed into a boasting coward by the sudden excitement of the gaieties of Bath society. His brag and his ludicrous vanity and assurance are combined with a comic trepidation and an uneasy gaiety. The part has been modified by the actors.

Acri (ä'krē). A small town in the province of Cosenza, southern Italy, situated on the Mucone about 13 miles north-northeast of Cosenza.

Acrisius (a-kris'i-us). [Gr. Ἀκρίσιος.] In Greek mythology, a king of Argos, father of Danaë.

Acrocerannia (ak"rō-sē-rā'ni-ä), or **Akroceraunia** (ak"rō-). [Gr. *τὰ ἄκρα κεραύνια*, the thunder-smitten peaks.] In ancient geography, a promontory which projects from the northwestern part of Epirus into the Ionian sea, about lat. 40° 27' N., long. 19° 20' E.: the modern Greek Glossa and Italian Linguetta. The name is sometimes incorrectly extended to the whole range of Cerunian Mountains (which see).

Acro-Corinthus (ak"rō-kō-rin'thus). A height (over 1,800 feet) covered with ruins, under the northern slope of which lies the city of Corinth, Greece: celebrated for its extensive view. The medieval fortifications form a triple line, 11 miles in circuit, but the summit of the ancient fortifications, the celebrated temple of Aphrodite, and other religious foundations, the remains are very scanty. The most interesting relic is the beautiful subterranean reservoir or house of the famed fountain Pirene. The view from the summit is of remarkable grandeur, and embraces many of the storied sites and mountains of Greece.

Acropolis (a-krop'ō-lis). [Gr. *ἀκρόπολις*, the upper city, from *ἄκρος*, highest, upper, and *πόλις*, city.] A general name for the citadel of an ancient Greek city, but especially appropriated to that of Athens, famous for the placing on its summit in the 5th century B. C. of the highest achievements of Greek art, the Parthenon and the Erechtheum, with the sculptures which adorned them without and within, and the Propylæa or monumental gateway. Built on the walls at the west, this consists of a lofty and precipitous rock which rises about 200 feet above the city, and extends 1,000 feet from east to west, and 400 in its greatest width. In the age of the early Attic kings, known to history, was strongly fortified, and contained the palace of the king until the expulsion of the Pisistratids. From this time it ceased to be inhabited, and was reserved as sacred ground and a last refuge in time of danger. It was taken and sacked by the Persians in 480 B. C.; shortly afterward its fortifications were strengthened and completed and its area increased by retaining-walls and filling, especially by Cimon, who had much to do with devising the plans for monumental embellishment which were carried out under Pericles. The ancient entrance to the Acropolis was on the southwest, by a narrow, winding path commanded by the battlements above. Among the other monuments of the Acropolis are the pre-Persian temple of Athena, correctly identified and studied by Dörpfeld in 1885, the colossal bronze statue by Phidias of Athena Promachos, and the temple of Wingless Victory. The slopes of the Acropolis were occupied by important foundations, particularly on the south, where lie the Odeum of Herodes, the sanctuary of Æsculapius, and the Dionysiac theater. Under the medieval Franks and Turks the Acropolis was the citadel and abode of the dukes and pashas. The Parthenon was in turn cathedral and mosque; the Propylæa became the palace and government offices; and the Erechtheum, after being a church, was fitted as the pasha's harem. These great monuments remained comparatively unharmed until a late date in the Turkish domination. The Propylæa were shattered by an explosion of gunpowder induced by lightning, the Erechtheum was destroyed by the overweighting of the roofs in the effort to make them bombproof, and the Parthenon was cut in two in 1687, during the Venetian siege of Athens under Konigsmark, by a bomb purposely shot into the powder stored in it.

Acropolita (ak"rō-pō-lī'tä), **George.** Born at Constantinople in 1220; died *Dec.*, 1282. A Byzantine historian and diplomat, employed by the emperor Michael Palæologus in the negotiations with Popes Clement IV., Gregory X., John XXI., Nicolaus III., and Martin V., to reunite the Greek and Latin churches. He wrote a history of the Byzantine empire from 1204 to 1261.

Acs (ach). A village in the county of Komorn, Hungary, situated on the Danube west of Komorn: the scene of several contests between the Austrians and Hungarians in 1849.

Acta Apostolorum (ak'tä ą-pos-tō-lō'rum). See *Acts of the Apostles*.

Acta Diurna (ak'tä dī-ėr'nä). [L., "events of the day."] A Roman "official daily chronicle, which, in addition to official reports of events in the imperial family, and state and city affairs, contained regulations by the magistrates, transactions and decrees of the senate, accidents, and family news communicated to the editors. The *Acta* were publicly exhibited on a whitened board (*album*), which any one might read and copy: and there were men who made a business of multiplying and of supplying such news to the provinces. After a time the originals were placed among the state archives for the benefit of literary men." (Schmitz, in Smith's Dict. of Class. Antiq. Ed. by Nettleship and Sandys). The publication of such news was made official by Cæsar: it ceased, apparently, on the transfer of the capital to Constantinople. The eleven fragments of "Acta (diurna) populi" first published in 1615 called "fragmenta Dodwelliana," from Dodwell the chief defender of their genuineness) are now regarded as spurious.

Actæon (ak-tē'on). [Gr. Ἀκταίων.] In Greek mythology, a hunter, son of Aristæus and Autonoë, daughter of Cadmus, who, having seen Artemis (Diana) bathing, was changed by her into a stag and torn in pieces by his own dogs. Other accounts of his death are given.

Acta Eruditorum (ak'tä e-rū-dī-tō'rum). [L., 'acts of the learned'; with reference to the Roman 'acta,' or official records. See *Acta Diurna*.] The first German literary periodical, founded by Otto Mencke at Leipsic, 1682, and discontinued 1782. After his death his son J. B. Mencke became editor. In 1732 the title was changed to "Nova Acta Eruditorum"—a new series edited by another son, F. O. Mencke.

Acta Martyrum (ak'tä mär'tī-rum). See *Acta Sanctorum*.

Acta Pilati (ak'tä pi-lā'tī). A spurious report said to have been sent by Pilate to Tiberius on the trial and death of Christ.

Acta Sanctorum (ak'tä sangk-tō'rum). [L., 'the deeds of the saints': with reference to the Roman 'acta,' or official records.] A name applied generally to all collections of accounts of saints and martyrs, both of the Roman and Greek churches; specifically, the name of a work begun by the Bollandists, consisting of 53 parts, in 1643, and not completed until 1870. It now consists of sixty-one folio volumes, including an index published in 1875.

Actium (ak'shi-um). [Gr. Ἄκτιον.] In ancient geography, a promontory on the northwestern coast of Acarnania, Greece, about lat. 38° 56' N., long. 20° 46' E. The ancient peninsula or second island, whereon the plan and built the temple to Apollo, the seat of the famous Actian games of Augustus, still remains. Recent excavations have laid bare extensive ruins of several successive temples, the last of which is said to have been built after the victory of B. C. 31. A famous naval battle was fought near Actium between Octavius and Mark Antony and Cleopatra's fleet, B. C. 31. It was decided by the flight of Cleopatra. Antony's land forces surrendered to Octavius. The victory secured for the latter supreme rule over the Roman dominion.

Actius Synecrus. The academical name of Sannazaro.

Acton (ak'ton). A suburb of London in the county of Middlesex, 8 miles west of St. Paul's. Population, 1891, 24,207.

Acton, Charles Januarius Edward. Born at Naples, March 6, 1803; died there, June 23, 1847. The second son of Sir John Francis Edward Acton. He entered the service of the Pope, was made cardinal in 1842, and played an important part in papal politics, especially in matters relating to England.

Acton, Eliza. Born at Battle, England, April 17, 1799; died at Hampstead, Feb. 13, 1850. An English poet and prose writer, best known as the author of "Modern Cookery" (1845).

Acton, Sir John Francis Edward. Born at Besançon, France, 1736; died at Palermo, Aug. 12, 1811. An officer in the naval service of France and afterward (1799) of Tuscany, generalissimo and prime minister at Naples during the French revolutionary epoch. In December, 1798, after the successes of the French in northern Italy, Acton fled (with the king and queen) to Palermo, but was soon restored to Naples where he established a reign of terror, committing to prison and executing many citizens on the authority of the Junta. In 1804 he was removed on the demand of France.

Acton, Thomas C. Born 1823. An American banker and public official, president of the board of New York police during the draft riots in 1863.

Actors' Vindication, The. See *Apology for Actors*.

Acts of the Apostles. A book of the New Testament, a continuation of the third gospel (Luke), and, according to a uniform tradition, by the same author. It is a history of the early progress of Christianity after (and including) the ascension of Christ.

Acuco. See *Arcuno*.

Acuña (ä-kön'yä), **Cristoval de.** Born at Burgos, Spain, 1597; died at Lima, Peru, probably before 1655. A Jesuit missionary and author. He was rector of the College of Cuenca, near Quito. In 1639 he accompanied Pedro Teixeira on his voyage down the Amazon, and in 1641 published at Madrid his "Nuevo descubrimiento del gran rio de las Amazonas," which is the first clear account of that river. The original edition of this work is very rare, but there are later editions in various languages. It appears that Acuña visited Rome as procurator of his province before returning to Peru.

Acuña y Bejarano (ä-kön'yä e bä-hä-rä'nō), **Juan de,** Marquis of Casa Fuerte. Born at Lima, Peru, 1657; died at Mexico, 1734. A Spanish-American soldier and administrator. He was governor of Messina, viceroy of Aragon and Mallorca, member of the supreme council of war, and viceroy of New Spain from 1722 until his death.

Acuña, Hernando de. Died 1580. A Spanish poet and soldier. He served in the expedition of Charles V. against Tunis. At the request of the emperor he translated Olivier de la Marche's "Le chevalier delibere." His poems were published after his death, under the title "Varias Poesias" (1591).

Acusilaus (a-kū-si-lā'us). [Gr. Ἀκουσίλαος.] An ancient Greek commentator on, or prose paraphrast of, the Theogony of Hesiod. He was born at Argos probably about the middle of the 6th century B. C., and was by some regarded as one of the seven wise men.

Ada (ā'dä). See *Adah*.

Adabel. See *Bethuel*.

Adad. See *Hadad*.

Adafudia, or **Adafodia** (ä-dä-fō'di-ä). A town in the western part of Sudan, Africa, in lat. 13° 6' N., long. 1° 3' E. Population, about 25,000 (?).

Adah (ä'dä). [Heb., 'ornament,' 'beauty'; Gr. Ἀδά, Ada.] 1. In the Old Testament: (*a*) The first of the two wives of Lamech. Gen. iv. 19–23. (*b*) One of the wives of Esau and the mother of Eliphaz. Gen. xxxvi.—2. The wife of Cain, a character in "Cain," by Lord Byron.

Adair (a-dār'), **James.** An English trader residing among the North American Chickasaw and Cherokee Indians from 1735 to 1775. He wrote "History of the American Indians" (1775), in which he maintains that the Indians are descendants of the Jews.

Adair, John. Born near Castle Comer, Co., 1759; died in Harrisburg, Ky., May 19, 1840. An American politician and soldier. He served in the Revolutionary War, was an officer in the Kentucky state militia (ultimately brigadier-general), served in the Indian wars, and commanded the Kentucky troops at the battle of New Orleans. He was United States senator from Kentucky 1805–06, governor of Kentucky 1820–24, and member of congress 1831–33.

Adair, Sir Robert. Born at London, May 24, 1763; died there, Oct. 3, 1855. An English diplomat and writer of historical memoirs. He was sent on diplomatic missions to Vienna 1806–07, to Constantinople (1808), where he concluded the treaty of the Dardanelles, and to the Low Countries (1813–15). He published "Historical Memoirs of a Mission to the Court of Vienna in 1806–07" (1844), and "The Negotiations for the Peace of the Dardanelles in 1808–09" (1845).

Adair, Robin. See *Robin Adair*.

Adaize. See *Hadai*.

Adal (ä-däl'), or **Adel** (a-dāl'). A region in eastern Africa, bounded by Danakil Land on the north, the Gulf of Aden on the east, Somali Land on the south, and Abyssinia on the west. Its inhabitants are Mohammedan nomads. There are British and French possessions on the coast. Also *Ademel, Adeul*.

Adalberon (a-dal'be-ron), or **Adalbero** (a-dal'be-rō). Died 988. Bishop of Rheims and chancellor of France under Lothaire and Louis V. In 977 he was made archbishop, and in 987 he officiated at the coronation of Hugh Capet, by whom he was elevated to the position of lord high chancellor.

Adalbert (ad'al-bert), Saint. Flourished about 700. An early English saint, perhaps a grandson of Oswald, king of Deira. He devoted himself to missionary work among the Friesians, and is said to have been the first archdeacon of Utrecht.

Adalbert, Saint (originally **Woitech** or **Woytach**). Born near Prague, Bohemia, about 955; martyred in West Prussia, April 23, 997. A Bohemian prelate, bishop of Prague, called the "Apostle of the Prussians." In 988 he abandoned his diocese and retired to the monastery of Sant Alessio in Rome, but was constrained in 993 to return. He then devoted himself to missionary work among the Prussians.

Adalbert. Died 981. A German missionary, archbishop of Magdeburg, called the "Apostle of the Slavs."

Adalbert. Died at Goslar, Prussia, March 16, 1072. A German prelate, archbishop of Bremen and Hamburg. He attempted the formation of a northern patriarchate.

Adalbert (ä'dal-bert), **Heinrich Wilhelm.** Born at Berlin, Oct. 29, 1811: died at Karlsbad, June 6, 1873. A prince of Prussia, son of Prince Wilhelm, the youngest brother of King Frederick William III. He entered the army as an artillery officer in 1828. In 1842 he visited southern Brazil and the Amazon and Xingu. A description of this voyage was published for private circulation, and republished in English (2 vols., London, 1849). After the revolution of 1848 he was employed in the organization of the German marine.

Adalia (ä-dä'lē-ä), or **Antaliyeh** (än-tä'lē-ye), or **Satali** (sä-tä'lē), or **Sataliah** (sä-tä'lē-ä). A town in the vilayet of Konieh, Asiatic Turkey, situated on the Gulf of Adalia about lat. 36° 52′ N., long. 30° 45′ E., built by Attalus II. of Pergamum, and a leading city of ancient Pamphylia: the ancient Attalcia. Population (estimated), 13,000.

Adalia, Gulf of, or **Pamphylian Gulf.** An arm of the Mediterranean on the southern coast of Asia Minor: the ancient Pamphylicus Sinus.

Adam (ad'am). [Heb. *Ădhām.*] 1. The first man; the father of the human race, according to the account of the creation in Genesis.

Like ebreuh, Adam also was a Babylonian word. It has the general sense of "man," and is used in this sense both in Hebrew and in Assyrian. But as in Hebrew it has come to be the proper name of the first man, so, too, in the old Babylonian legends, the "Adamites" were "the white race" of Semitic descent, who stood in marked contrast to "the black heads" or Accadians of primitive Babylonia.
Sayce, Anc. Monuments, p. 31.

2. A character in Shakspere's "As you like it," an old and faithful servant of Oliver, but following the fortunes of Orlando. There is a tradition that Shakspere himself acted this part.

Adam, Master or Maitre. See *Billaut, Adam.*

Adam. A city of Palestine mentioned in the 3d chapter of Joshua.

Adam of Bremen. Died at Bremen about 1076. A German ecclesiastical historian, author of a history of the diocese of Hamburg and Bremen for the period 788–1072 (Copenhagen, 1579): the chief authority for Scandinavian church history during this period.

Adam of Murimuth. Born about 1280: died 1370. An English chronicler, ambassador to Rome 1323, canon of Hereford, and vice-general to the archbishop of Canterbury 1325. His chronicle extends as an original record over the forty years from 1306 to 1346. The continuation extends to the year 1380.
Morley, Eng. Writers, IV. 251.

Adam of Orlton. Born at Hereford, England: died at Farnham, England, July 18, 1345. An English prelate, made bishop of Hereford in 1317, of Worcester in 1327, and of Winchester in 1333. He took the part of the barons against Edward II., was tried by Parliament for treason as an adherent of Mortimer (the first English bishop it is said, ever tried before a lay court), and was influential in political affairs during the reign of Edward III.

Adam (ä-don'), **Adolphe Charles.** Born at Paris, July 24, 1803: died at Paris, May 3, 1856. A French composer of comic opera. His best-known work is "Le Postillon de Longjumeau" (1835).

Adam (ä'dām), **Albrecht.** Born at Nördlingen, April 16, 1786: died at Munich, Aug. 28, 1862. A German painter noted especially for his battle-pieces and paintings of horses.

Adam (ad'am), **Alexander.** Born near Forres, Scotland, June 24, 1741: died at Edinburgh, Dec. 18, 1809. A Scottish educator, rector of the High School of Edinburgh 1768–1809. He published "Roman Antiquities" (1791), and other works.

Adam (a-don'), Mme. **Edmond.** Born at Verberie, Oise, Oct. 4, 1836. A French journalist, founder (in 1879) and editor of the "Nouvelle Revue," and miscellaneous writer. Among her works are "Garibaldi" (1859), "Recits d'une paysanne" (1862), "Voyage autour d'un grand pin" (1865), "Dans les Alpes" (1867), "Emile" (1878), "La Patrie Hongroise: Souvenirs personnels," etc. She has been twice married, first to M. Le Messine. M. Adam, prefect of police in the Franco-German war, and later life senator, died in 1877. She has written under the names of J. La Messine, Juliette Lamber, and Comte Paul Vasili.

Adam (ä'dām), **Franz.** Born at Milan, May 4, 1815. A German painter, chiefly of military scenes, son of Albrecht Adam.

Adam (ä-don'), **Louis.** Born at Miettershelz, Alsace, 1758: died at Paris, 1848. A noted French pianist, father of Adolphe Charles Adam.

Adam (ä'dām), **Melchior.** Born at Grottkau, Silesia, 1551: died 1622. A German Protestant divine and biographer, author of "Vitæ Germanorum Philosophorum," etc.

Adam (ä-don'), **Quirin François Lucien.** Born at Nancy, May 31, 1833. A French magistrate and philologist, noted for researches on American and other languages.

Adam (ad'am), **Robert.** Born at Kirkcaldy, Scotland, 1728: died at London, March 3, 1792. A noted Scottish architect and landscape-painter. See *Adelphi.*

Adam, William, Born at Maryburgh, Kinross, Scotland, Aug. 2, 1751: died at Edinburgh, Feb. 17, 1839. A British lawyer and politician, one of the managers of the impeachment of Warren Hastings, 1788, and chancellor of the Duchy of Cornwall, 1806.

Adam, William Patrick. Born Sept. 14, 1823: died at Outacamund, India, May 24, 1881. A British politician, whip of the Liberal party from 1874 to 1880, and governor of Madras from Oct. 11, 1880, till his death.

Adam Bede (ad'am bēd). A novel by George Eliot (Mary Ann Evans) published in 1859. See *Bede, Adam.*

Adam Bell, Clym of the Clough, and Wyllyam of Cloudeslee. An old ballad printed by William Copland about 1550, and in the collections of Percy and Ritson. Child repeats it from Ritson with some variations from an edition older than Copland's, entered by Payne Collier. See *Bell, Adam.*

Adam Cupid. A nickname of Cupid in Shakspere's "Romeo and Juliet" (ii. 1). Some commentators contend that the name should be "Abram" (the quartos (2–5) and folios have "Abraham"), a corruption of "auburn," and Cupid is frequently represented with auburn or yellowish hair. Others agree with Upton in the following extract.

Shakespere wrote "Young Adam Cupid," &c. The printer or transcriber gave us this "Adam," mistaking the d for br, and thus made a passage direct nonsense which was understood in Sh.'s time by all his audience: for this Adam was a most notable archer, named Adam Bell, who for his skill became a proverb. In Much Ado, I, i: "And he that hits me, let him be clapped on the shoulder, and called Adam."
Upton, quoted in Furness, Var.

Adam de la Halle. See *La Halle.*

Adam Gordon. See *Gordon, Adam.*

Adam Kadmon (ad'am kad'mon). [Heb., 'the first man.'] In cabalistic doctrine, the first man, emanating from the eternal fountain.

Adamastor (a-dam'as-tor). The phantom of the Cape of Good Hope in the "Lusiad"; a terrible spirit described by Camoens as appearing to Vasco da Gama and prophesying the misfortunes which should fall upon other expeditions to India.

Adamawa (ä-dä-mä'wä). A region in Sudan, Africa, intersected by lat. 8° N., long. 13° E., having an area of about 50,000 square miles: the ancient kingdom of Fumbina. The ruling class is Fulah; but the population consists of several negro tribes with Bantu admixtures. Such are the Batta, Duma, Mbama, Mboma, Kotofo, Zani, and Fali. To denote the respective subjects, the suffix *nde* is appended, *e.g.* Batta-nchi, Duma-nchi, Mbama-nchi. All these dialects seem to form one linguistic cluster. Islam is the dominant religion; the masses are pagan. There is no Christian mission.

Adamello Alps (ä-dä-mel'ō alps). A group of the Alps on the border between Italy and Tyrol, south of the Ortler group. The highest point is about 11,500 feet.

Adamites (ad'am-its). A sect which originated in the north of Africa in the 2d century, and pretended to have attained to the primitive innocence of Adam, rejecting marriage and (in their assemblies or "paradises") clothing. This heresy reappeared in the 14th century, in Savoy, and again in the 15th century among the Brethren and Sisters of the Free Spirit, in Germany, Bohemia, and Moravia. It was suppressed in 1421 on account of the crimes and immoralities of its votaries. When tolerated it was proclaimed by Joseph II., in 1781, the sect revived, but was promptly proscribed. Its latest appearance was during the insurrection of 1848–49.

Adamnan (ad'am-nan), or **Adomnan,** Saint. Born in Ulster, Ireland, about 625: died at Iona, Scotland, 704. A Celtic ecclesiastic, abbot of Iona; author of "Vita Columbæ" and "De Locis Sanctis," an account of Palestine and other countries.

Adampi (ä-dām'pē). See *Akrā.*

Adams (ad'amz). A town in Berkshire County, Massachusetts, 47 miles northwest of Springfield. Population (1890), 9,213.

Adams. A town in Jefferson County, New York, 40 miles northeast of Oswego. Population (1890), 3,181.

Adams, Abraham ("Parson"). In Fielding's novel "Joseph Andrews," a poor curate whose adventures (chiefly indirectos) in the company of Joseph Andrews and his betrothed, Fanny, constitute a large part of the book. He is a portrait of Fielding's friend Young. (See *Young.*) His characteristics are given in the following passage.

Mr. Abraham Adams was an excellent scholar. He was a perfect master of the Greek and Latin languages: to which he added a great share of knowledge in the Oriental tongues and could read and translate French, Italian, and Spanish. He had applied many years to the most severe study, and had treasured up a fund of learning rarely to be met with in a university: he was, besides, a man of sound sense, good parts, and even natural genius; but, at the same time, as entirely ignorant of the ways of this world as an infant just entered into it could possibly be. As he had never once attended to any thing but his books, he never suspected such a design in others. He was generous, friendly, and brave, to an excess; but simplicity was his characteristic: he did, no more than Mr. Colley Cibber, apprehend any such passions as malice and revenge could exist in mankind, which was indeed less remarkable in a country parson, than in a gentleman who has passed his life behind the scenes;—a place which has been looked on as a school of innocence; and where a very little observation would have convinced the great apologist that those passions have a real existence in the human mind.
Fielding, Joseph Andrews, p. 4.

Adams, Charles Baker. Born at Dorchester, Mass., Jan. 11, 1814: died at St. Thomas, West Indies, Jan. 19, 1853. An American naturalist and geologist. He became professor of chemistry and natural history at Middleton College, Vermont, in 1838; was State geologist of Vermont from 1845–1848; and became professor of astronomy and zoology in Amherst College, 1847. He was associated with Professor Edward Hitchcock in a geological survey of New York, the survey of 1841 and 1843 he made scientific journeys to Panama and the West Indies.

Adams, Charles Follen. Born at Dorchester, Mass., April 21, 1842. An American writer of German dialect poems, etc. He served in the 58th Massachusetts regiment of infantry in the Civil War, and was wounded and taken prisoner at Gettysburg. In 1877 he published "Leedle Yawcob Strauss and other Poems."

Adams, Charles Francis. Born at Boston, Aug. 18, 1807: died at Boston, Nov. 21, 1886. An American statesman and diplomatist, son of J. Q. Adams. He was graduated at Harvard in 1825, was admitted to the bar in 1828, became a Whig member of the Massachusetts legislature in 1840, and was made candidate of the Free-Soil party for Vice-President in 1848. He was member of Congress from Massachusetts 1859–61, United States minister to England 1861–68, and United States arbitrator at Geneva tribunal 1872–73. He published "Life and Works of John Adams" (10 vols., 1850–56), and edited "Diary of John Quincy Adams" (12 vols., 1874–77).

Adams, Charles Francis, Born at Boston, May 27, 1835. An American lawyer and politician, second son of C. F. Adams (1807–86). He served in the Union army throughout the Civil War (mustered out as brevet brigadier-general of volunteers), was appointed a member of the board of Massachusetts railroad commissioners in 1869, and was president of the Union Pacific Railroad from 1884 to 1890.

Adams, Charles Kendall. Born at Derby, Vt., Jan. 24, 1835. An American educator and historical writer. He was professor of history at the University of Michigan 1863–85, and president of Cornell University from 1885 to 1892, and was appointed president of the University of Wisconsin in the latter year. He is the author of "Democracy and Monarchy in France" (1874), "Manual of Historical Literature" (1882), etc.

Adams, Clement. Born at Buckington, Warwickshire, about 1519: died June 1587. An English teacher and author, schoolmaster to the royal "henchmen" (pages) at Greenwich. He wrote down Chancellor's oral narrative of his journey to Moscow in 1553, the first written account of the earliest English intercourse with Russia (published by Hakluyt in his "Collections" of 1589).

Adams, Edwin. Born at Medford, Mass., Feb. 3, 1834: died at Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 25, 1877. An American actor, particularly successful in the romantic drama, though much admired in pure comedy and tragedy. He made his début in 1853 at Boston.

Adams, Hannah. Born at Medford, Mass., 1755: died at Brookline, Mass., Nov. 15, 1832. An American writer, author of "View of Religious Opinions" (1784; later entitled "Dictionary of Religions"), a "History of New England" (1799), a "History of the Jews" (1812), etc.

Adams, Henry. Born at Boston, Mass., Feb. 16, 1838. An American historian, third son of C. F. Adams (1807–86); author of "Essays in Anglo-Saxon Law" (1876), a life of Gallatin (1879), a life of John Randolph (1882), etc.

His chief work is a "History of the United States" under the administrations of Jefferson and Madison (9 vols.).

Adams, John. Born at Braintree (in present Quincy), Mass., Oct. 30, 1735; died at Quincy, Mass., July 4, 1826. The second President of the United States, 1797–1801. He was graduated at Harvard in 1755; studied law, took a leading part in opposing the Stamp Act, was counsel for the colonists charged with murder in connection with the "Boston massacre" of 1770 and became a leader of the patriot party. In 1774 he was chosen a member of the Revolutionary congress of Massachusetts. He was a delegate to the first and second Continental congresses, proposed Washington as commander-in-chief, signed the Declaration of Independence, was appointed commissioner to France in 1777, arriving at Paris in 1778; negotiated a treaty with the Netherlands in 1782, was one of the negotiators of the treaties with Great Britain, 1782–83, negotiated a treaty with Prussia, was appointed minister to London in 1785, and was recalled in 1788. He was first and Vice-President 1789–97, and was elected as federal candidate for President in 1796. In 1800 he was the unsuccessful Federal candidate for President, and retired to Quincy in 1801. Works, edited by C. F. Adams (10 vols., 1850–56); life by J. Q. and C. F. Adams (1874); by J. T. Morse (1885).

Adams, John. Born in England about 1760 (?); died at Pitcairn Island, 1829. A leading mutineer of the Bounty (under the name of Alexander Smith) and governor of Pitcairn Island. See *Bounty*.

Adams, John. Born in Tennessee in 1825; died Nov. 30, 1864. A Confederate general in the Civil War. He was graduated at West Point in 1846, brevetted first lieutenant for bravery at Santa Cruz de Rosales, and promoted captain of dragoons Nov. 20, 1856; he resigned May 31, 1861, to become a Confederate major-general. He was killed at the battle of Franklin, Tenn.

Adams, John Couch. Born at Lidcot, Cornwall, England, June 5, 1819; died at Cambridge, England, June 21, 1892. An English astronomer, professor of astronomy at Cambridge and director of the observatory. He shares with Leverrier the honor of the discovery of the planet Neptune (1846). See *Neptune*.

Adams, John Quincy. Born at Braintree, Mass., July 11, 1767; died at Washington, D. C., Feb. 23, 1848. The sixth President of the United States, 1825–29, son of President John Adams. He was graduated at Harvard in 1788, and was admitted to the bar in 1791. He was United States minister to the Netherlands 1794–97, to Prussia 1797–1801, United States senator from Massachusetts 1803–08, professor of rhetoric and belles-lettres at Harvard 1806–09, United States minister to Russia 1809–14, one of the negotiators of the treaty of Ghent, 1814, United States minister to England 1815–17, secretary of state 1817–25, candidate for President in 1824, and then by reason of a deadlock chosen by House of Representatives. In 1828 he was defeated for the Presidency. He was re-elected to congress from Massachusetts (Anti-Masonic and Whig) 1831–48, and became conspicuous for opposition to slavery. His diary was edited by C. F. Adams (12 vols., 1875–77).

Adams, John Quincy. Born at Boston, Mass., Sept. 22, 1833. An American politician, eldest son of C. F. Adams, 1807–86. He was the unsuccessful Democratic candidate for governor of Massachusetts in 1867 and 1871.

Adams, Mount. 1. The second highest (6,319 feet) summit of the White Mountains, near Mount Washington.—2. A peak of the Cascade Mountains, 9,570 feet high.

Adams, Nehemiah. Born at Salem, Mass., Feb. 19, 1806; died at Boston, Mass., Oct. 6, 1878. An American Congregational clergyman, pastor in Boston, and author of devotional and other works.

Adams, Parson. See *Adams, Abraham*.

Adams, Point. The northwesternmost headland of Oregon, at the mouth of the Columbia river.

Adams, Samuel. Born at Boston, Mass., Sept. 27, 1722; died at Boston, Oct. 2, 1803. An American patriot and statesman, one of the leaders of the Revolution. He was a delegate to the first Continental Congress, an influential member of the second Continental Congress, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, a member of the Massachusetts convention 1788, lieutenant-governor of Massachusetts 1789–93, and governor of Massachusetts 1794–96.

Adams, Samuel Sawyer. Born at Great Harlow, Essex, Feb. 22, 1805; died Aug., 1848. An English poet, wife of William Bridges Adams, inventor and pamphleteer, and the daughter of Benjamin Flower. She was the author of "Vivia Perpetua" (1841), a dramatic poem and of other poems and hymns, of which the best-known is "Nearer, my God, to Thee."

Adams, Thomas. Flourished in the first half of the 17th century. An English Puritan divine and writer, one of the greatest of English preachers. He was preacher at Willington in Bedfordshire, 1612; vicar of Wingrave, Bucks, 1614–30; preacher of St. Gregory's under St. Paul's Cathedral, 1618–37; and chaplain to Sir Henry Montague, lord chief justice of England. He published "The Happiness of the Church" (1618; a collection of sermons), a collection of occasional sermons (1629), and a commentary on the second epistle of St. Peter (1633).

Adams, William. Born at Gillingham, near Chatham, England; died in Japan, 1620. An English navigator. He joined, as pilot major, in 1598, a Dutch fleet of five ships fitted out by Rotterdam merchants for the India trade, and after an unfortunate voyage, in which all the ships except the Charity, in which he sailed, returned to Holland or were lost, he arrived at the island of Kiushiu, Japan, April 19, 1600. There he remained, under compulsion, rose into favor at court, and received from the Shogun Ieyasu a considerable estate at Hemi near Yokosuka. In 1613 he obtained for the English the privilege of establishing a trading-station at Firando, and was employed in the service of the factory at Firando from Nov. 24, 1613, to Dec. 24, 1616.

Adams, William. Born at Colchester, Conn., Jan. 25, 1807; died at Orange Mountain, N. J., Aug. 31, 1880. An American Presbyterian clergyman, pastor in New York city, and president of Union Theological Seminary, New York, 1857–80.

Adams, William. Born 1814; died 1848. An English clergyman and writer, vicar of St. Peter's, Oxford (1840); author of "The Shadow of the Cross" (1842), "Distant Hills" (1844), and other sacred allegories.

Adams, William Taylor: pseudonym **"Oliver Optic."** Born at Medway, Mass., July 30, 1822. An American teacher (in the public schools of Boston) and writer of fiction, chiefly juvenile, including the series entitled the "Boat Club," "Young America Abroad," "Starry Flag," "Riverdale Series," "Onward and Upward," etc. He also founded and edited "Oliver Optic's Magazine."

Adam's Bridge, or **Rama's Bridge.** A dangerous shoal, about 30 miles long, northwest of Ceylon, about lat. 9° 15′ N., long. 79° 30′ E.

Adams Island. A name of Roa-Poua, one of the Mauwawas Islands.

Adam's Peak. A conical mountain, 7,379 feet high, in Ceylon, about lat. 6° 50′ N., long. 80° 30′ E., the seat of Singhalese worship. There is a Buddhist temple on the summit.

Adam's Run. A township in Colleton County, South Carolina, about 25 miles west-southwest of Charleston. Population (1890), 4,609.

Adamson, John. Born at Gateshead, England, Sept. 13, 1787; died at Newcastle, Sept. 27, 1855. An English archæologist and Portuguese scholar.

Adamson (ad'am-son), **Patrick** (originally **Conston, Constant, Consteane,** or **Constantine**). Born at Perth, Scotland, March 15, 1537; died at St. Andrews, Scotland, Feb. 19, 1592. A Scottish prelate, made archbishop of St. Andrews, 1576, and excommunicated on various charges in 1588.

Adamson, Robert. Born 1852. A Scottish philosophical writer, professor of philosophy at Owens College, Victoria University, Manchester, England. He is the author of "Roger Bacon the Unbosphi of Science in the Middle Ages" (1876), "On the Philosophy of Kant" (1879), "Fichte" (1881).

Adamsthal (ad'am-stal). A village 9 miles north of Brünn, Moravia. There are noted caves in the vicinity.

Adana (a-da'na). A vilayet in Asia Minor, Turkey, corresponding nearly to the ancient Cilicia Campestris. It was ceded by the sultan to Ibrahim Pasha in 1832, by the peace of Kutaya, April of that year. Population (1885), 345,420.

Adana. The capital of the vilayet of Adana, situated on the Sihun about lat. 37° 1′ N., long. 35° 18′ E. It was captured by Pompey with pirates about 68 B. C., and was refounded in the time of Harun-al-Rashid. It was the northeastern outpost of Ibrahim Pasha. Population estimated, 44,000.

Adangbe (a-dang'be). A town of German Togo-land, western Africa. It has about 7,000 inhabitants, whose ancestors were driven from Elmina by the Ashanti in the latter part of the last century.

Adans le Roi. See *Adanson*.

Adanson (ad-on-son'), **Michel.** Born at Aix, France, April 7, 1727; died at Paris, Aug. 3, 1806. A French naturalist and traveler in Senegambia; author of "Histoire naturelle du Sénégal" (1757), "Familles des plantes" (1763), etc.

Adar (ä'där). [Assyro-Babylonian *addaru*, "the dark."] The name of the 12th month (February-March) of the Babylonian calendar from which it was adopted by the Jews, along with the rest of the names of the months, after the Exile. See *Ezra* and *Esther*. The intercalated month necessary in a lunar calendar was added both by the Babylonians and Jews after Adar, and was called by the latter the second Adar. In the Jewish calendar it occurs 7 times in every 19 years.

Adar (ä'där). The probable reading of the name of an Assyrian deity, the warrior god, usually called the warrior of Bel. His consort was Gula. See *Ishtar-sarri*.

Adara (a-da'ra). [Ar., "the virgins," a name for four stars, of which Adara is the brightest, in the southern part of Canis Major.] The bright second-magnitude star Canis Majoris, in the animal's thigh.

Adbeel (ad'be-el). The name of the third son of Ishmael. Gen. xxv. 13, 1 Chron. i. 29. An Arabian tribe, *Idibæi*, is mentioned in the cuneiform inscriptions. It was probably located on the Egyptian border. The name has also been found in Minæan inscriptions.

Adda (ä'da). A river in Italy, the ancient Addua. It rises in the Alps west of the Ortler range, traverses the Valtelline and the Lake of Como, and joins the Po 5 miles west of Cremona. Its length is about 140 miles, and it is navigable for about 75 miles.

Addington (ad'ing-ton), **Henry.** Born at Reading, England, May 30, 1757; died Feb. 15, 1844. An English politician, created first Viscount Sidmouth in 1805. He entered Parliament in 1783; became speaker 1789–1801, and premier and chancellor of the exchequer 1801–04; negotiated the treaty of Amiens in 1802; and was president of the council 1805, lord privy seal 1806, and again president of the council 1806–07 and 1812. As home secretary (1812–24) he was noted for his repressive measures. He left the cabinet in 1824.

Addiscombe (ad'is-kum). A place about 10 miles south of London, formerly the seat of a college for the cadets of the East India Company.

Addison (ad'i-son). A town and village in Steuben County, New York, on the Canisteo river 22 miles west of Elmira. Population (1890), town, 2,908; village, 2,166.

Addison, Joseph. Born at Milston, Wilts, May 1, 1672; died at Holland House, London, June 17, 1719. A famous English essayist, poet, and statesman, son of Lancelot Addison. He was educated at the Charterhouse and at Queen's, Oxford, where he took his M. A. degree in 1698, and in 1699 obtained a fellowship which he held until 1711. A Latin poem which he published in 1697 on the "Peace of Ryswick" brought him a pension of £300, and he proceeded to qualify himself for the diplomatic service of the government by travel and study on the Continent 1699–1703; visiting France, Italy, Austria, and Germany. On his return he was undersecretary of state 1706–08; secretary to the lord lieutenant of Ireland (Wharton) 1709–10; secretary to the lords-justices on the death of Queen Anne in 1714; secretary for Ireland under the Earl of Sunderland in 1717; a commissioner for trade and the colonies 1716, and secretary of state, April, 1717, to March, 1718. On Aug. 5, 1716, he married the Countess of Warwick. His principal works are his "Letter from Italy" (a poem written while he was crossing the Alps in 1701, printed in 1703), "The Campaign, a poem published in 1705, "Remarks on Several Parts of Italy, published in 1705; "Fair Rosamond" (an opera, published anonymously in 1707; "Cato," a tragedy, produced at Drury Lane April 14, 1713; "The Drummer," a play, published anonymously in 1716 (acted in 1715); contributions to the "Whig Examiner" in 1710 (five papers); contributions to the "Tatler" from 1709 till 1711 (41 papers were by Addison alone, 34 by Addison and Steele, and 188 by Steele); and 274 "Spectators" (1711–12: these last were all signed by one of the letters of the word C. L. I. O. of the). His most famous character is that of Sir Roger de Coverley, originally sketched by Steele. He contributed to the "Guardian" 53 papers in 1713, and also other less new "Spectators" in 1714. From Dec., 1714, to June, 1718, he was a contributor to papers to "The Freeholder." The principal editions of his works are Tickell's edition of 1721, the Baskerville (1760), an edition by Bishop Hurd (1811), and one by G. W. Greene, New York (1856–60).

Addison, Lancelot. Born in the parish of Crosby Ravensworth, Westmoreland, 1632; died at Lichfield, April 20, 1703. An English clergyman and writer, father of Joseph Addison. He was educated at Queen's College, Oxford, where he was graduated A. B. in 1652. He was a zealous Royalist and Episcopalian, and at the Restoration was appointed English chaplain at Dunkirk. On the sale of Dunkirk to the French in 1662 he was made archdeacon of Salop. About 1670 he became a royal chaplain, in 1683 dean of Lichfield, and in 1684 archdeacon of Coventry. His principal works are "West Barbary, or a Short Narrative of the Revolutions of the Kingdoms of Fez and Morocco" (1671), and "The Present State of the Jews more particularly relating to those of Barbary" (1675).

Addison of the North. An epithet applied to Henry Mackenzie.

Addison's Walk. A walk in the grounds of Magdalen College, Oxford, said to have been a favorite promenade of the essayist, who in 1698 held a demyship in that college.

Addled Parliament. A nickname of the second Parliament of James I., April–June, 1614), which was dissolved without having passed any acts, on its refusal to grant supplies until the king's imposition of customs and the restoration of the nonconforming clergy ejected in 1604 had been considered.

Addua (ad'ū-ä). The ancient name of the Adda.

Adel. See *Adal*.

Adela (ad'e-lä). Born about 1062 (?); died 1137. The fourth daughter of William the Conqueror, wife of Stephen, earl of Blois and Chartres, and mother of Stephen, king of England.

Adelaar (ä'de-lär) (**Cort Sivertsen**). Born at Brevig, Norway, Dec. 16, 1622; died at Copenhagen, Nov. 5, 1675. A naval commander, in the service of the Netherlands (1637), of Venice (1642), and of Denmark (1663). He defeated the Turks at the Dardanelles, May 13, 1654.

Adelaide (ad'e-lād). The capital of South Australia, founded in 1836 on the Torrens 7 miles southeast of Port Adelaide. The University of Adelaide was founded in 1872. Population (1891), including suburbs, 133,252.

Adelaide (**Amelia Adelaide Louise Theresa Caroline**). Born Aug. 13, 1792; died Dec. 2, 1849. A princess of Saxe-Coburg-Meiningen, and queen of England, wife of the duke of Clarence (later William IV.), whom she married July 18, 1818.

Adélaïde (ä-dā-lā-ēd'), **Eugène Louise**. Born at Paris, Aug. 25, 1777; died Dec. 31, 1847. A princess of Orleans, sister of Louis Philippe, king of the French. Returning in 1793 from a journey to England, she found herself inscribed among the emigrés, but succeeded in making her escape, and remained in exile till 1814. She is said to have persuaded her brother to accept the crown in 1830.

Adelaide (ad'e-lād) or **Adelheid**, Saint. Born about 931: died at Selz in Alsace, Dec. 16, 999. A daughter of Rudolf II. of Burgundy, and wife of Lothar of Italy and afterward of Otho I. She founded a Benedictine cloister in Selz, Alsace.

Adelaide, Port. See *Port Adelaide*.

Adelard (ad'e-lärd), or **Æthelhard** (ath'el-härd), **of Bath**. An English philosophical writer who flourished in the early part of the 12th century. He studied at Tours and Laon, also teaching at the latter place, and traveled in Greece, Asia Minor, and Arabia, returning to England in the reign of Henry I. He wrote "Quæstiones Naturales" (printed toward the end of the 15th century); a translation of Euclid (printed 1482) which long remained a text-book: etc.

Adelheid (ä'del-hīd). **1.** See *Adelaide, Saint*.—**2.** A character in Goethe's "Goetz von Berlichingen" (which see).

Adelhiza (ad-e-lī'zä), Queen. Died March 23, 1151 (?). The second queen of Henry I. of England, daughter of Godfrey (Barbatus) of Louvain, duke of Brabant or Lower Lotharingia, and a descendant in the male line from Charlemagne. She was married to Henry I., Jan. 24, 1120-21, and after his death married William de Albini.

Adelnau (ä'del-nou). A small town in the province of Posen, Prussia, about 44 miles northeast of Breslau: the scene of a battle between the Prussians and Polish insurgents, April, 1848.

Adelon (a-de-lôn'), **Nicolas Philibert**. Born at Dijon, Aug. 20, 1782; died July 19, 1862. A French medical writer.

Adelphi. See *Adelphoe*.

Adelphi (ad-el'fi), **The**. A region of London comprising several streets on the south side of the Strand and the Adelphi Terrace, facing the river. The name was given from the Greek ἀδελφοί (brothers) from the fact that the terrace was built about 1768 by four brothers, Scotsmen, whose names were given to the streets John street, Robert street, James street, and William street. *Dickens's Dictionary*.

Adelphi Theater. A theater on the Strand, London, first built in 1806, and rebuilt and enlarged in 1858. "The old Adelphi was the home of melodrama and screaming farce, and these traditions are to a degree kept up in the plays at the modern house." *Dickens's Dictionary*.

Adelphians (a-del'fi-anz). A branch of the Euchites, named from a certain Adelphius, a Galatian. See *Euchites*.

Adelphœ (a-del'fē), or **Adelphi** (a-del'fi). [Gr. *ἀδελφοί*, brothers.] A comedy by Terence, adapted from Menander's Greek Ἀδελφοί, with the addition of a scene from a play of Diphilus. It suggested Molière's "École des Maris" and Baron's "L'École des Pères."

Adelsberg (ä'dels-berg). A town in Carniola, Austria-Hungary, about 22 miles east-northeast of Trieste. The Adelsberg grotto, over two miles long, is one of the most noted stalactite caverns in the world. Population (1880), 3,396.

Adelung (ä'de-lōng), **Friedrich von**. Born at Stettin, Prussia, Feb. 25, 1768; died at St. Petersburg, Jan. 30, 1843. A German philologist, nephew of J. C. Adelung. He wrote "Rapport entre la langue sanscrite et la langue russe" (1815), "Versuche einer Literatur der Sanskritsprache" (1820), "Uebersicht der Reisenden in Russland bis 1700," etc.

Adelung, Johann Christoph. Born at Spantekow, Prussia, Aug. 8, 1732; died at Dresden, Sept. 10, 1806. A German philologist, librarian at Dresden (1787–1806). He wrote "Grammatisch-kritisches Wörterbuch der hochdeutschen Mundart" (1774–86), "Umständliches Lehrgebäude der deutschen Sprache" (1781–82), "Ueber den deutschen Stil," "Mithridates," and other works, especially on German language and literature.

Aden (ä'den or ā'den). A seaport in Arabia, the ancient Adana, Attanæ, or Arabia Felix, on the Gulf of Aden, lat. 12° 47′ N., long. 44° 59′ E., situated on a rocky peninsula connected with the mainland by a narrow isthmus. It is an important coaling-station, and a port of call of the Peninsular and Oriental steamships. It was captured by the British in 1839 and annexed. Aden and the settlements adjoining, with the island of Perim, in all 80 square miles, are administered by a political resident, subject to the Bombay government. Population (1891), 41,910. See *Arabia*.

Aden, Gulf of. An arm of the Arabian sea, lying between Arabia on the north and the Somali Land on the south, and connected with the Red Sea by the Strait of Bab-el-Mandeb.

Adenes. See *Adenet*.

Adenet (ä-de-nā'). A French trouvère of the 13th century, surnamed "le Roi." Also *Adenez, Adenès, Adans*. See the extract.

Adenès or Adans le Roi derived his imposing surname from the function of king of the minstrels, which he performed at the court of Henry III., duke of Brabant. He must have been born about the middle of the thirteenth century, and the last probable allusion to him which we have seems to be the year 1276. The events of his life are only known from his own poems, and consist chiefly of travels in company with different princesses and princes of Flanders and Brabant. His literary work is however of great importance. It consists partly of refashionings of former Chansons de Gestes, "Les enfances Ogier," "Berte aus grans Pies," and "Buevesde Commarchis." In these three poems Adenès has taken the old epics and cast the form fashionable in his time, and as we possess the older versions of the first and last, the comparison of the two forms affords a literary study of the highest interest. His last, longest, and most important work is the main adventures of Clomadès, a poem extending to 20,000 verses, and not less valuable for its intrinsic merit than as a type of its class. *Saintsbury*, Fr. Lit., p. 93.

Adenez. See *Adenet*.

Aderbaijan. See *Azerbaijan*.

Aderer (ä-de-rär'), or **Aderar** (-rär'), or **Adrar** (ä-drär'). A mountainous region in the Sahara, within the Spanish protectorate and new French "sphere of influence," about lat. 20° N. The principal town is Wadan.

Adernò (ä-dar-nō'). A town in the province of Catania, Sicily, the ancient Hadranum, about 17 miles northwest of Catania. It contains Sikelian antiquities and a Norman castle. Population, 19,000.

Adersbach (ä'ders-bäch). A village in eastern Bohemia, near the Riesengebirge and the Silesian frontier, about 12 miles northwest of Nachod.

Adersbach Rocks. A labyrinth of fantastic rocks, about 5 miles long, near the village of Adersbach.

Adherbal (ad-her'bal). Died 112 B. C. A son of Micipsa and king of Numidia, in conjunction with his brothers Hiempsal and Jugurtha, in 118 B. C. Hiempsal was slain by Jugurtha and Adherbal fled to the protection of the Romans who restored him in 117. He was again ousted by Jugurtha and slain by him in Cirta.

Adiabene (ad-i-a-bē'nē). [Gr. Ἀδιαβηνή.] A small Assyrian province on the Tigris not far from Nisibis. It was a vassal of Parthia, and succumbed to Rome under Trajan. Its queen, Helen, and her sons Izates and Monabaz, embraced Judaism about the time of Christ.

Adi-Buddha (ä'dē-bud'hä). [Skt., 'the primordial Buddha.'] A creation of Buddhism ascribed to the 10th century A. D. He is represented as a being infinite, self-existent, and omniscient, who evolved from himself by the exercise of the five meditations the five Dhyani Buddhas, while each of these evolved out of himself by wisdom and contemplation the corresponding Bodhisattvas, and each of them again evolved out of his immaterial essence a material world. These emanations bear a resemblance to the Æons or Emanations of the Gnostics. It is hence believed possible that they owe their existence to the influence of Persian Christianity. See *Dhyani Buddha, Bodhisattva*.

Adicia (a-dish'i-ä). [Gr. *ἀδικία*, wrong, injustice.] In Spenser's "Faerie Queene," the wife of the soldan, an unrighteous woman, transformed into a raging tiger.

Adige (ä'dē-je), G. **Etsch** (ech). A river of Tyrol and northern Italy, the Roman Athesis. It rises in the Col de Resca in western Tyrol near the frontier of Grisons, traverses the Vinschgau, flows south through Tyrol to Botzen, Italy, turns to the E. and flows into the Adriatic north of the mouths of the Etter. Its length is about 220 miles, and it is navigable for about 100 miles. On it are Trent and Verona. It has formed an important strategic line in the Italian campaigns. Near the Adige and Lago di Garda victories were gained by the Austrians over the French under Scherer in the spring of 1799. The most notable battle was that of Magnano, April 5.

Adigetto (ä-dē-jet'tō). A canal or arm of the Adige, which separates from it near Badia, and flows past Rovigo into the Adriatic north of the Po.

Adighe (ä-dē'ghe). A collective name for various disconnected and hostile tribes in the Caucasus. Some are Christian and some Mohammedan.

Adi-Granth (ä'dē-granth). ['The fundamental book.'] The Bible of the Sikhs, compiled by the fifth successor of Nanak, Guru Arjun (1584–1606). He collected in it the poetical pieces of the founder and the three following gurus, and added his own compositions as well as sentences and fragments by Ramananda, Kabir, Namdev, and others. Additions were made by Govind (1675–1708), the tenth and last guru, who composed, besides a second Granth, "The Granth of the Tenth Reign." These books are written in an antiquated Panjabi, called Gurmukhi, 'that which comes from the mouth of the guru.' These, with biographies of the gurus and the saints, and a number of directions as to ritual and discipline, make up the sacred literature of the sect.

Adin (a'din). [Heb., 'delicate.'] The head of a Hebrew family which returned from Babylon with Zerubbabel. Ezra ii. 15, Neh. vii. 20.

Adirondack Mountains (ad-i-ron'dak mount'ānz). A range of mountains in northeastern New York, the highest in the State. The main group is in Hamilton, Essex, Franklin, and Clinton counties, but the name is extended to the whole northeastern region of New York. The highest peak is Mount Marcy (5,344 feet). Other prominent summits are Mount Dix, Mount McIntyre, Mount Seward, Mount Whiteface, Haystack, etc.

Adirondack Park. A park established by act of the New York legislature in 1892 within the counties of Hamilton, Essex, Franklin, Warren, St. Lawrence, and Herkimer, for the use of the public. Further provision for the park was made by act of 1893.

Adites (ad'its). Early Arabian (Cushite) rulers.

Aditi (ad'i-tē). [Skt., a-privat. from *a-* priv. and *√diti*, bond (*√ dā*, bind).] Used in the Vedas as an adjective to mean 'unbound,' 'free,' 'limitless,' 'infinite,' 'exhaustless,' and, as a noun, to mean 'freedom,' 'security,' and then 'infinity,' in particular that of the heaven in contrast with the finitude of the earth and its spaces. The last conceptions personified as Aditi, the mother of the Adityas. In the post-Vedic literature Aditi is the mother of the gods, daughter of Daksha and wife of Kasyapa, mother of the thirty-three gods, mother of the Dushtas or of the twelve Adityas and the sun, and sister of Agastya. In Aditi the confused and imposing notion of a substratum of all existence seems to have found one of its earliest expressions.

Adityas (ä'dit-yaz). ['Sons of Aditi.'] In the Vedic literature, seven gods of the heavenly light, at whose head stands Varuna, who is the Aditya par excellence. They are Varuna, Mitra, 'the friend,' Aryaman, 'the bosom friend,' Bhaga, 'the liberal,' Daksha, 'the capable,' Ansa, 'the apportioner,' and an uncertain seventh. Mitra and the rest are only a splitting up and reflexion of Varuna, the god of the vast luminous heavens, viewed as embracing all things and as the primary source of all life and every blessing. In the Brahmanas and later the Adityas are twelve in number, with manifest reference to the number of the months. The term Aditya is also used from the earliest times as a designation for the sun. See *Amesha Spentas*.

Adler (äd'ler), **Nathan Marcus**. Born at Hanover, Germany, 1803: died at Brighton, England, Jan. 21, 1890. Chief rabbi of the United Congregations of Jews of the British Empire, and author of various theological works.

Adlerberg (äd'ler-berg). Count **Vladimir (Woldemar)**. Born at St. Petersburg, Nov. 10, 1790: died there, March 20, 1884. A Russian general and minister in the service of Nicholas and Alexander II.

Adlerbeth (äd'ler-bet), **Gudmund Göran**. Born 1751: died 1818. A Swedish poet, dramatist, translator (of old Norse poetry, Vergil, Horace, Ovid, etc.), and historical writer.

Adlercreutz (äd'ler-kroits), Count **Karl Johan**. Born near Borgå, Finland, April 27, 1757: died Aug. 21, 1815. A Swedish general, defeated in Finland by the Russians in 1808. He took part in deposing Gustavus IV. in March, 1809, and served in Germany in 1813, and in Norway in 1814.

Adler-Kosteletz. See *Kosteletz*.

Adlersparre (äd'lers-pä're), Count **Georg**. Born in Jemtland, Sweden, March 28, 1760; died in Wermland, Sweden, Sept. 23, 1835. A Swedish author, editor, statesman, and general. He contributed to the overthrow of Gustavus IV. in 1809.

Adlersparre, Karl August. Born June 7, 1810: died May 5, 1862. A Swedish poet and historian, son of Count Georg Adlersparre.

Admah (ad'mä). One of the cities destroyed with Sodom. Gen. xiv.

Admetus (ad-mē'tus), or **Admetos** (-tos). [Gr. *Ἄδμητος*.] In Greek mythology, a Thessalian king, son of Pheres, king of Pheræ, delivered

from death by the voluntary sacrifice of his wife Alcestis. See *Alcestis*. He took part in the expedition of the Argonauts and in the chase of the Calydonian boar.

Admirable Crichton. See *Crichton*.

Admirable Doctor, L. **Doctor Mirabilis.** A surname given to Roger Bacon.

Admiralty Inlet (ad'mi-ral-ti in'let). An arm of the sea, on the western coast of the State of Washington, connecting Puget Sound with the Strait of Juan de Fuca.

Admiralty Island, An island west of Alaska, belonging to the United States, lat. 57° 30′ N., long. 134° 30′ W.

Admiralty Islands. An archipelago in the Pacific, northeast of Papua, about lat. 2° S., long. 147° E., discovered by the Dutch in 1616, and annexed in part by Germany in 1885.

Admiralty Sound. An arm of the Strait of Magellan, on the western coast of King Charles's South Land, Tierra del Fuego.

Admonitionists (ad-mō-nish'on-ists). A name given to the followers of Thomas Cartwright, two of whom in 1572 published "An Admonition to Parliament," followed by a second one by himself, strongly advocating church government by presbyters as opposed to bishops, and the supremacy of the church over the state.

Admont (ad'mont). A small town in Styria, Austria-Hungary, situated on the Ems about 50 miles south of Linz: noted for its scenery and Benedictine abbey.

Ado (ā'dō), Saint. Born about 800: died 875. An archbishop of Vienne (appointed 860), noted for his zeal in reforming the morals of the people and in enforcing church discipline. His memory is celebrated by the Roman Catholic Church on Dec. 16.

Adod. See *Athad*.

Adolph. See *Athadlf*.

Adolphe (ä-dolf'). A romance ("Adolphe: anecdote trouvée dans les papiers d'un inconnu") by Benjamin Constant (first published 1816, which ranks as a masterpiece of French literature.

Adolphus (a-dol'fus), **William Augustus,** G. **Wilhelm August Karl Friedrich Adolf.** Born at Weilburg, July 24, 1817. The last duke of Nassau. He succeeded to the duchy in 1839. In 1866 he sided with Austria, and Nassau was annexed to Prussia in the same year. He became grand duke of Luxemburg in Nov., 1890.

Adolphus, John. Born at London, Aug. 7, 1768: died at London, July 16, 1845. An English barrister and historian, author of a "History of England from the Accession of George III. to the Conclusion of Peace in 1783" (1802), etc.

Adolphus, John Leycester. Born May 11, 1795: died Dec. 24, 1862. An English barrister and man of letters, a son of John Adolphus: author of "Letters to Richard Heber, Esq.," on the authorship of the Waverley novels (1821).

Adolphus, Frederick, G. **Friedrich Adolf.** Born Feb. 14, 1710: died Feb. 12, 1771. Duke of Holstein-Eutin, chosen as crown-follower of Sweden 1743. He reigned 1751–71.

Adolphus of Nassau. Born about 1252: killed at Göllheim, Rhine Palatinate, July 2, 1298. A king of Germany, elected 1292 and deposed 1298. He was defeated by his successor Albert I. at Göllheim, 1298.

Adonai (ad-ō-nā'i or a-dō'ni). [Heb. *Adōnai*, plural of *Adon*, lord.] The name used by the Hebrews in place of the ineffable name Yahveh (Jehovah) wherever it occurs in the Scriptures. See the extract.

> It is in accordance with this Masoretic mode of pronunciation that Hebrew is now taught. But there was one word which the Masoretes of Tiberias either could not or would not change. From the national name of the God of Israel Though used so freely in the Old Testament, it had come to be regarded with superstitious reverence before the time when the Greek translation of the Septuagint was made, and in this translation, accordingly, the word Kyrios, "Lord," is substituted for it wherever it occurs. The New Testament writers naturally followed the custom of the Septuagint and of their age, and so also did the Masoretes of Tiberias. Wherever the holy name was met with, they read in place of it *Adonai*, "Lord," and hence, when supplying vowel symbols to the text of the Old Testament, they wrote the vowels of *Adonai* under the four consonants, Y H V H, which composed it. This simply meant that *Adonai* was to be read wherever the sacred name was found. In ignorance of this fact, however, the scholars who first revived the study of Hebrew in modern Europe imagined that the vowels of *Adonai* (A o e, o, and a) were intended to be read along with the consonants below which they stood. The result was the hybrid monster Yehovah (Jehovah). In passing into England the word became even more deformed. In German the sound of y is denoted by the symbol j, and the German symbol, but with the utterly different English pronunciation attached to it, found its way into the English translations of the Old Testament Scriptures.
>
> *Sayce*, Anc. Monuments, p. 74.

Adonais (ad-ō-nā'is). An elegiac poem by Shelley, commemorating the death of Keats, published in 1821.

Adonbec. See *Saladin*.

Adonijah (ad-ō-nī'jä), [Heb., 'my Lord is Jehovah'; Gr. *Ἀδωνίας*.] **1.** The fourth son of David. He plotted to obtain the throne in place of Solomon near the close of David's reign.

2. A Levite mentioned in 2 Chron. xvii. 8.

Adonis (a-dō'nis). In ancient geography, a small river in Syria, the modern Nahr-Ibrahim, rising in the Lebanon, and flowing into the Mediterranean about 13 miles north of Beirut.

Adonis (a-dō'nis). [Gr. *Ἄδωνις*; Heb. and Phen. *adōn*, lord.] In Greek mythology, a youth, a model of beauty, beloved of Aphrodite. He died from the wound of a boar's tusk, received while hunting. According to the entreaties of Aphrodite, Zeus decreed that he should pass half the year in the upper and half in the lower world. Adonis is an oriental deity of nature, typifying the withering of nature in winter, and its resuscitation in summer. By way of Asia Minor his cult came to Greece, Rhodes, the Ptolemies to Egypt, and, at the time of the Empire, to Rome. The yearly festival of Adonis in the spring was a special favorite with women. In the Old Testament reference is made to the weeping of the women over Tammuz, the Babylonian equivalent of Adonis (Ezek. viii. 14). In the Babylonian Nimrod epic he is mentioned as the beloved of Ishtar (Astarte, the Semitic goddess, corresponding to Aphrodite), being represented there as slain by the goddess herself. See *Tammuz*.

Adony (od'ony). A small town in the county of Stuhlweissenburg, Hungary, on the Danube about 28 miles south of Budapest.

Adoptive Emperors, The. The Roman emperors Nerva, Trajan, Hadrian, Antoninus Pius, and Marcus Aurelius: so called because after Nerva, who was elected by the senate on the death of Domitian, each was the adopted son of his predecessor. They constitute the greatest and noblest group of Roman emperors, and the period of their reigns (the longest in Roman history, excepting to-day) is the happiest in the history of the world.

Adoration of the Lamb. A painting by Jan and Hubert van Eyck, in the cathedral of Ghent, Belgium. It is the capital work of the Flemish school.

Adoration of the Magi. Of the paintings with this subject the following are among the most notable: (1) An altarpiece (1538) by Sodoma (Bazzi), in San Agostino at Siena, Italy. It is the painter's masterpiece, admirable in drawing and color. (2) A painting in temperas on wood, by Gentile da Fabriano. The three kings as portraits of Cosimo, Giovanni and Giovannino Medici. The Virgin, copies of her among books and gold vessels. (3) A painting by Andrea del Sarto in the Spedale di San Rocco at Venice. The entire scene is lighted by the radiance emanating from the body of the child. (4) A noted painting by Reubens in Buckingham Palace, London. (5) A painting by Rubens in the Prado, Madrid, before the Virgin and child. (6) A painting by Rubens (1624) in Munich and several in Belgium. The Virgin appears at the left, holding the child on a pillow; behind her stands St. Joseph and in front the kings and their train. The kneeling king offers gifts. (7) A splendid painting by Paolo Veronese, a companion piece to the Marriage at Cana, in the Museum at Dresden. The Virgin is seated with the child on her knee; the kings, attended by a numerous train with camels and horses, offer their gifts. (8) The noted "Dombild" of the cathedral of Cologne, a large triptych by Master Stephan called Lochner, considered the finest work of the early Cologne school intermediate between purely medieval and Renaissance painting. The side panels bear St. Gereon and St. Ursula, and on the outside is painted an Annunciation.

Adorf (ä'dorf). A small town in the district of Zwickau, Saxony, on the Elster about 30 miles southwest of Zwickau.

Adour (ad-ör'). A river in southwestern France, the ancient Aturus, which rises in the Pyrenees and flows into the Bay of Biscay about 5 miles west of Bayonne. Its length is about 180 miles, and it is navigable for about 70 miles.

Adowa (ä'dō-wä), or **Adua** (ä'dō-ä). The capital of Tigré, Abyssinia, about lat. 14° 8′ N., long. 38° 54′ E. Population, 3,000.

Ad Pirum (ad pi'rum). [L., 'at the pear-tree.'] An ancient Roman station in the Birnbaumer Wald (northeast of Trieste), on the road across the Alps into Italy, celebrated in connection with Theodosius's victory of the Frigidus, 394.

Adra (ä'drä). A seaport, the ancient Abdera, in the province of Almeria, Spain, on the Mediterranean about 50 miles southeast of Granada. There are numerous lead-mines in its vicinity. Population, 1887, 9,029.

Adrain (ad'rān), **Robert.** Born at Carrickfergus, Ireland, Sept. 30, 1775: died at New Brunswick, New Jersey, Aug. 10, 1843. An Irish-American mathematician, a participant in the Irish rebellion of 1798. He escaped to America, taught school in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and was professor of mathematics at Rutgers College from 1810 to 1813, at Columbia College from 1813 to 1825, and at the University of Pennsylvania from 1827 to 1834. He edited Hutton's "Mathematics," and was editor of the "Mathematical Diary" from 1825 to 1829.

Adrammelech, or **Adramelech** (a-dram'e-lek). [Babylonian *Adar-malik*, 'Adar is councilor (ruler, prince).'] **1.** An idol worshiped, with the sacrifice of children, by the inhabitants of Sepharvaim with whom Sargon, king of Assyria, colonized Samaria. (2 Ki. xvii. 17, 31.) See *Adar*.—**2.** A son of Sennacherib, king of Assyria. With the help of his brother Sharezer he slew his father in the so-called temple of Nisroch, on his return from his expedition against Jerusalem. (2 Ki. xix. 37, Isa. xxxvii. 38.) This event is mentioned in the Babylonian chronicle (cuneiform).

3. In angelology, one of the fallen angels.

Adramyttium (ad-ra-mit'i-um). [Gr. *Ἀδραμύττιον*, *Ἀδραμύττειον*.] In ancient geography, a town in Mysia, Asia Minor, on the Gulf of Adramyttium about lat. 39° 35′ N., long. 26° 55′ E. The modern town Adramyti or Edremid lies about 3 miles inland (population, 8,000).

Adramyttium, Gulf of. An arm of the Ægean Sea, on the western coast of Asia Minor, north of Mytilene.

Adrar. See *Aderer*.

Adraste (a-drāst'). The principal character of Molière's play "Le Sicilien," a young French gentleman who succeeds in carrying off Isidore, the beautiful Greek slave of Don Pèdre, by disguising himself as a portrait-painter: hence the second title of the play, "L'Amour peintre."

Adrasteia (ad-ras-ti'ä). [Gr. *Ἀδράστεια*.] **1.** A name of Nemesis, used in Attica.—**2.** A Cretan nymph, daughter of Melisseus, to whom Rhea intrusted the infant Zeus to be reared in the Dictæan grotto. *Smith*, Dict. Gr. and Rom. Biog.

Adrastus (a-dras'tus), or **Adrastos** (a-dras'tos). [Gr. *Ἄδραστος*.] In Greek legend, a king of Argos, leader in the expedition of the "Seven against Thebes," which was undertaken as a hero in several places, among the Megara.

Adria (ä'dri-ä). In ancient geography (about the 1st century A. D.), that part of the Mediterranean which lies between Crete and Sicily.

Adria (in ancient Picenum). See *Atri*.

Adria (ä'drē-ä), or **Adria Veneta** (ä'drē-ä vā-nā'tä). A town in the province of Rovigo, Italy, the ancient Adria, Atria, Hadria, or Hatria, situated near the sea about 16 miles southwest of Venice. It has a cathedral and many antiquities, and has been successively an Etruscan, a Greek, and a Roman town. Population, 7,000.

Adrian (ā'dri-an), or **Hadrian** (hā'dri-an), **I.** Pope from 772 to 795. He summoned Charles the Great to resist the encroachments of the Lombard king Desiderius, who had occupied Ravenna and was threatening Rome; and Charles, after the destruction of the Lombard kingdom, granted anew to him the territories originally bestowed by Pepin, with the additions of Ducnia and Benevento. Adrian adopted the view of the Eastern Church with regard to the worship of images, anathematizing all who refused to worship the images of Christ, the Virgin, or the saints. He was the son of a Roman noble.

Adrian, or **Hadrian, II.** Pope from 867 to 872. He passed a sentence of deposition on Photius, patriarch of Constantinople, which was confirmed at a council of the Eastern Church in 869–70.

Adrian, or **Hadrian, III.** Pope from 884 to 885.

Adrian, or **Hadrian, IV.** (**Nicholas Breakspear.**) Born before 1100 at Langley, near St. Albans, in Hertfordshire: died at Anagni, Italy, 1159. Pope from Nov. 1, 1154, to Sept. 1, 1159: the only Englishman who has occupied the papal chair. He was successively a clerk and abbot of the monastery of St. Rufus, in Provence, and in 1146 was created cardinal bishop of Albano by Pope Eugenius III. Two years later he was sent as legate to Denmark and Norway. As Pope he bestowed the sovereignty of Ireland on Henry II. of England. He opposed the Arnoldists, arising of the Roman people under Arnold of Brescia, and procured the execution of the latter in 1155. He compelled William, king of the Two Sicilies, to acknowledge the feudal suzerainty of the Pope. With Adrian IV. began the great conflict between the papal power and the house of Hohenstaufen. He died while preparing to place himself at the head of the forces of the Italian party against the emperor Frederick I.

Adrian, or Hadrian, V. (Ottoboni Fiesco). Pope in 1276. He lived only five weeks after his accession to the chair.

Adrian, or Hadrian, VI. Born at Utrecht in 1459: died Sept. 14, 1523. Pope from 1522 to 1523. He studied at the University of Louvain, of which he became vice-chancellor, and was chosen by the emperor Maximilian to be the tutor of his grandson, Archi-

duke Charles, the later emperor Charles V. In 1516 he became bishop of Tortosa and grand inquisitor of Aragon; in 1517 he was created a cardinal by Leo X.; and after the death of Ferdinand he acted for a time as regent of Spain. On his accession to the papal chair, Jan. 9, 1522, he corrected various external abuses in the church, but failed in his efforts to check the Reformation.

Adrian. A lord in Shakspere's "Tempest."

Adrian de Castello, or **de Corneto.** Born at Corneto, Tuscany, c. 1460(?); died 1521(?). An Italian ecclesiastic and scholar, nuncio of Innocent VIII. in Scotland in 1488, agent at Rome of Henry VII. of England, collector of Peter's pence in England, and papal prothonotary. He obtained in 1492 the prebend of Ealdland in St. Paul's Cathedral, and the rectory of St. Dunstan in the-East, but returned to Rome on the death of Innocent VIII. He was made bishop of Hereford in 1502, bishop of Bath and Wells in 1504, and cardinal in 1505. In 1517 he was implicated in the conspiracy of Cardinal Petrucci. De Sault, and Riario to poison Leo X., and was deprived of his cardinalate (1518) and of his dignities in England. He was probably assassinated. He wrote "Apologia" (1503), "De Vera Philosophia" (1507), "De Sermone Latino et modo Latine Loquendi" (1513), etc.

Adrian (ā'dri-an). The capital of Lenawee County, Michigan, a manufacturing town situated on the river Raisin about 55 miles southwest of Detroit: sometimes called the "Maple City." Population (1890), 8,756.

Adriana (ā-dri-a'nā). A character in Shakspere's "Comedy of Errors": the wife of Antipholus of Ephesus.

Adriana, Villa. See *Villa Adriana.*

Adrianople (ad-ri-an-ō'pl). [Turk. *Edirneh*, or *Edrineh.*] The capital of the vilayet of Adrianople, on the Maritza in lat. 41° 41′ N., long. 26° 35′ E., a place of great strategic and commercial importance, founded by the emperor Hadrian about 125 A. D., on the site of the ancient Uskadama: the residence of the sultans until 1453. It was besieged by the Avars in 586, stormed by the Bulgarians in 972, ruined by the Crusaders in 1189, taken by the Turks in 1361, taken by the Russians under Diebitsch in 1829, and occupied by the Russians Jan., 1878. The emperor Baldwin I. was taken prisoner in Adrianople by the Bulgars in 1205. The most notable building is the mosque of Sultan Selim II., a very impressive building of the 16th century. It is preceded by a fine portico of marble Corinthian columns, and flanked by four slender fluted minarets about 200 feet high. The span of the dome (106 feet) is greater than that of Santa Sophia; it rests on four colossal porphyry columns.

Adrianople, A vilayet in European Turkey. Population, 836,044.

Adrianople, Battle of. 1. A victory of the Goths over the emperor Valens, 378 A. D.—2. A victory of the Slavs over the Byzantines, 551.

Adrianople, Peace or **Treaty of.** A treaty between Russia and Turkey, signed at Adrianople, Sept. 14, 1829. By it Russia got important fortresses and districts on the northeastern coast of the Black Sea; granted to Russian subjects freedom of trade in Turkey, and freedom of navigation in the Black Sea, Bosphorus, and Dardanelles; and extended the protectorate exercised by the czar over the Danubian principalities: gave Russia control of a part of the left bank of the lower Danube, and of the sulina mouth of that river; and recognized the independence of Greece.

Adriani (ä-dre-ä'ne), **Giovanni Battista.** Born at Florence 1513: died 1579. A Florentine statesman and historian, author of a history of his time, for the period 1536–74.

Adrianus, Publius Aelius. See *Hadrian.*

Adriatic Sea (ā-dri-at'ik, or ad-ri-at'ik, sē). [Gr. *Ἀδρίας*, L. *Mare Adriaticum*, or *Mare Superum*, It. *Mare Adriatico*, F. *Mer Adriatique*, G. *Adriatisches Meer.*] That part of the Mediterranean which lies between Italy on the west and northwest, and Austria, Montenegro, and Albania on the east, and is connected with the Ionian Sea by the Strait of Otranto. Its chief arms are the Gulfs of Manfredonia, Venice, Trieste, and Quarnero, and its largest tributaries are the Po and Adige. Its length is about 450 miles, and its average width about 100 miles.

Adrienne Lecouvreur (ä-dre-en' le-kö-vrœr'). A prose drama in 5 acts, by Scribe and Legouvé, first presented April 14, 1849. See *Lecouvreur, Adrienne.*

Aduatici (ad-ū-at'i-si), or **Aduatuci** (ad-ū-at'ū-si). A German tribe of Belgic Gaul, descendants of the Cimbri and Teutones, living west of the Meuse, dispersed by Cæsar 57 B. C.

Adula (ā-dū'lā), or **Rheinwaldgebirge** (rīn-vall-ges-bēr'ge). A group of the Alps in the western part of the canton of Grisons, Switzerland, the source of the Hinter-Rhein. The highest point is the Rheinwaldhorn, 11,150 feet.

Adule, Adulis. See *Zulla.*

Adulis Bay. See *Annesley Bay.*

Adullam (ad-ul'am). [Heb., possibly 'refreat': Arabic *aduhn*, turn aside.] A city and cave in the territory of Judah in the low country: originally a Canaanite city. The cave was used by David as a hiding-place. It has been identified with the modern Aid-el-mâ, 10 miles northeast of Hebron; falsely identified by tradition with Khareitûn near Bethlehem.

Adullam, Cave of. The cave to which David withdrew from Gath. 1 Sam. xxii. It was capable of affording shelter to four hundred men. See above.

Adullamites. In English history, the group of Liberals who seceded from the Whig party and voted with the Conservatives when Earl Russell and Mr. Gladstone introduced a measure for the extension of the elective franchise in 1866. They received the name of Adullamites from their being likened by Bright to the discontented persons who took refuge with David in the Cave of Adullam. The party was also known collectively as "The Cave" (Lowe, Horsman, etc.).

Advance (ad-vāns'), **The.** The vessel in which Elisha Kane explored the arctic regions in search of Sir John Franklin. See *Kane.*

Adventure (ad-ven'tūr), **The.** 1. The ship of the pirate Captain Kidd.—2. One of the ships which, under Captain King, explored the coasts of South America, 1827–31.

Adventures of Five Hours, The. A play by Sir Samuel Tuke, an adaptation of Calderon's "Los Empeños de Seis Horas," made by the advice of Charles II., and printed in 1662.

Adventures of an Atom, The. A political satire by Smollett, published in 1769.

Adversity Hume. A nickname of Joseph Hume (1777–1855), given to him about 1825 on account of his predictions of national disaster. See *Prosperity Robinson.*

Adventures of Philip. A novel by Thackeray, published in 1862.

Adye (ā'di), Sir **John Miller.** Born at Sevenoaks, Kent, Nov. 1, 1819. An English general and military writer: author of "Defence of Cawnpore," "Review of the Crimean War," etc.

Æacides (ē-as'i-dēz). A character in Æacus, especially of Achilles.

Æacus (ē'a-kus). [Gr. *Αἰακός.*] In Greek mythology, the son of Zeus and Ægina, renowned for his justice, and made a judge in the lower world. He was the grandfather of Achilles.

Ædhan. See *Aidan.*

Aëdon (a-ē'don). [Gr. *Ἀηδών.*] In Greek mythology, the daughter of Pandareus of Ephesus. According to Homer she was the wife of Zethus king of Thebes, and the mother of Itylus. Inspired by envy of Niobe the wife of her brother Amphion, who had six sons and six daughters, she formed the design of killing Niobe's eldest son, but by mistake destroyed her own son Itylus. To relieve her grief she was changed by Zeus into a nightingale.

Ædui (ed'ū-i). A Celtic people living in central Gaul, west of the Sequani between the Saône and the Loire. Their capital was Bibracte (Augustodunum, Autun). They were allies of the Romans, but joined in the revolt of Sacrovir, 21 A. D.

Æduans (ē-dū'anz), or **Æduan** (ē-dū'an). A Celtic people living in central Gaul, west of the Sequani between the Saône and the Loire. Their capital was Bibracte (Augustodunum, Autun). They were allies of the Romans, but joined in the revolt of Sacrovir, 21 A. D.

The Æduans, friends and brothers, as they delighted to be called, of the Roman people, held the highest place among the nations of central Gaul. Their friendship and brotherhood was acknowledged by the Romans themselves. It was a special badge of distinction. Rome had many allies. The Æduans were her only brothers. The brothers of Rome were the first among the nations of Gaul to find their way into the Roman Senate.

Freeman, Hist. Essays, 4th ser., p. 98.

Ægadian Islands (ē-gā'di-an ī'landz). See *Ægates.*

Ægæon (ē-jē'on). [Gr. *Αἰγαίων.*] See *Briareus.*

Ægæus (ē-jē'ūs). [Gr. *Αἰγαῖος.*] In ancient geography, a mountain-range in Attica separating the Athenian and Eleusinian plains. It ended in a promontory (Amphiale) opposite Salamis. From it Xerxes witnessed the battle of Salamis.

Ægates (ē-gā'tēz). [L.] In ancient geography, a group of small islands west of Sicily: the modern Ægadian Islands. They comprise Favignana, Maritimo, Levanzo, and Formica, and belong to the province of Trapani, Sicily. Near them was gained the Roman naval victory over the Carthaginians, 241 B. C.

Ægean Sea (ē-jē'an sē). [L. *Mare Ægæum*, Gr. *Ἀιγαῖον πέλαγος*, or *τὸ Αἰγαιον πέλαγος*, so called, according to Strabo, from *Αἰγαί*, Ægæ, a town in Eubœa; according to others (erroneously) from *Αἴγεις*, Ægeus.] That part of the Mediterranean which lies between Greece on the west, European Turkey on the north, and Asia Minor on the east, and communicates with the Sea of Marmora and thence with the Black Sea by the Strait of Dardanelles. It contains many islands, as Eubœa, the Cyclades, the Sporades, Samos, Chios, Mytilene, Samothrace, Thasos, etc. Its chief arms are the Gulf of Nauplia, the Saronic Gulf, the channels of Egripo and Talanta, and the Gulfs of Lamia, Volo, Saloniki, Cassandra, Monte Santo, Contessa, Saros, Adramyti, Smyrna, Scala Nova, Mendelia, and Kos. Its chief tributaries are the Salembria, Vardar, Struma, Maritza, Sarabat, and Mendere. Its length is about 400 miles, and its greatest width over 200 miles. See *Ægeus.*

Ægeon (e-jē'on). A character in Shakspere's "Comedy of Errors": a merchant of Syracuse.

Ægeus (ē'jūs). [Gr. *Αἰγεύς.*] In Greek legend, the father of Theseus, and king of Athens. He threw himself into the Ægean Sea (whence, according to tradition, the name) through grief at the supposed loss of his son.

Ægidi (a-gē'dē). **Ludwig Karl.** Born at Tilsit, April 10, 1825. A German jurist, publicist, and politician, professor of jurisprudence in the University of Bonn (1868), and professor of jurisprudence in the University of Berlin (1877).

Ægidius (ē-jid'i-us). 1. A Roman commander in Gaul under Majorianus (457–461). After the death of Valentinian he maintained an independent sovereignty, possibly with the title of king, at Soissons. He was voluntarily chosen king of the Franks during the temporary exile of the unpopular Childeric.

2. See *Giles, Saint.*

Ægidius a Columnis (ē-jid'i-us ā kō-lum'nis). Born at Rome about 1247: died 1316. A scholastic philosopher, general of the Augustine order, surnamed "Doctor Fundatissimus."

Ægina (ē-jī'nā), or **Aigina** (ī'gi-nā). [Gr. *Αἴγινα.*] In Greek mythology, the daughter of Asopus, the river-god, beloved by Zeus, and carried by him to the island of Ægina (whence, according to tradition, its name).

Ægina, or **Aigina.** An island of Greece, in the Saronic Gulf of the Ægean, lat. 37° 45′ N., long. 23° 26′ E. It was colonized by Dorians, and was an important commercial state and center of art in the 6th and 5th centuries B. C. In 456 B. C. it was subjugated by Athens, and now belongs to the nomarchy of Attica and Bœotia. Its length is 9 miles. Population, about 6,000.

Ægina, or **Aigina.** The capital of the island of Ægina, situated on the western coast: population, about 3,000. The temple of Jupiter Panhellenius, a monument famous for both architecture and sculpture. It was a Doric peripteros of 6 by 12 columns, the cella having pronaos and opisthodomos with 2 columns in antis. Twenty-five columns with the entablature are standing. Each pediment was filled with a group of sculpture representing a combat between Greeks and Trojans under the principal figure of Athena, who is the central figure. The major part of these sculptures has been recovered, and is included in the collection of the Æginetan Marbles (which see) at Munich. The temple, as appears above, the temple is ascribed to the early part of the 5th century B. C. Of the temple of Aphrodite but one of the great Doric columns, very similar to those of the temple of Athena, but larger, is standing, but the plan has been in part recovered. The temple was hexastyle.

Ægina, Gulf of. See *Saronic Gulf.*

Ægineta, Paulus. See *Paulus Ægineta.*

Æginetan Marbles (ej-i-ne'tan mär'blz). An important collection of sculpture from the temple of Athena in Ægina, now in the Glyptothek at Munich. These sculptures were discovered in 1811, and consist for the most part of the remains of the series of statues from both pediments of the temple. Five figures remain from the eastern pediment, and 10 from the western, which is probably complete. Both groups represent the exploits of Greek heroes in the Trojan war, with Athena as the central figure. The date is the archaic period immediately before the time of full mastery, and thus, while in many particulars admirable, preserve some archaic features as fixed smiles on the faces, symmetrical faces, and the stiffness of attitude of some of the figures. The date generally accepted is about 475 B. C.; but this is not definitely established. These sculptures were restored by Thorwaldsen.

Ægipan (ē'ji-pan). [Gr. *Αἰγίπαν*, the goat Pan.] In Greek mythology, the goat Pan, in some forms of the myth identical with Pan, and in others different from him. He is called the son of Zeus and Æga, Pan's wife, and also the father of Pan.

Ægir (ā'jir). [ON. *ægir*, AS. *eagor*, the sea.] In Old Norse mythology, the god of the ocean. He was the principal water-demon and by race a giant, but personifies the more propitious characteristics of the sea. He is also called *Hler* (ON. *Hlér*) and *Gymir.* His wife is Ran.

Ægis (ē'jis). [L. *ægis*, < Gr. *αἰγίς*, the ægis, also a rushing storm, hurricane.] In Greek mythology, originally the storm-cloud enveloping the thunderbolt, the especial weapon of Zeus. It afterward came to be regarded as: (*a*) The skin of the goat Amalthea, the foster-mother of Zeus, which the latter took for defensive armor in his war with the Titans. (*b*) A terrible weapon wrought by Hephæstus after the fashion of a thunder-cloud fringed with lightning, intrusted by Zeus to Apollo and to Athena and a characteristic attribute of the latter. In art the Ægis is represented as a sort of mantle fringed with serpents, generally worn over the breast, but sometimes held extended over the left arm, or thrown over the arm to serve as a shield. The Ægis of Athena, except in the most primitive representations, bears in the midst the head of the Gorgon Medusa, and is usually covered with scales like those of a serpent.

Ægisthus (ē-jis'thus). [Gr. *Αἴγισθος.*] In Greek legend, a son of Thyestes and cousin of Agamemnon: he seduced Clytemnestra, and procured the murder of Agamemnon. In the "Agamemnon" of Æschylus Clytemnestra, incited to the act by Ægisthus, commits the murder.

Æglamour (e'gla-mör). The Sad Shepherd in Jonson's play of that name. He grieves at the reported drowning of the shepherdess Earine.

Ægle (eg'lē). [Gr. *Αἴγλη.*] In Greek mythology: *(a)* A naiad, mother of the Graces. *(b)* One of the Hesperides.

Ægospotami (ē-gos-pot'a-mī). [Gr. *Αἰγὸς ποταμοί*, "goat's rivers."] In ancient geography, a small river and a town of the Thracian Chersonesus, about lat. 40° 20′ N., long. 26° 33′ E., noted as the place of a naval victory of the Spartans under Lysander over the Athenians, 405 B. C., which led to the close of the Peloponnesian war.

Ægyptus (ē-jip'tus). [Gr. *Αἴγυπτος.*] In Greek mythology, a son of Belus and twin brother of Danaus. See *Egypt.*

Ælfgifu. See *Elgiva.*

Ælfheah (alf'heah), or Saint **Alphege** (al'fej). Born 954; died April 19, 1012. An Anglo-Saxon prelate, made bishop of Winchester in 984 and archbishop of Canterbury in 1006. He was captured by the Danes in 1011, and held for ransom. This he at first agreed to pay, but afterward refused, and in consequence was slain.

Ælfred. See *Alfred.*

Ælfric (alf'rik). Born about 955; died about 1020 A. D. An English Anglo-Saxon scholar, surnamed "Grammaticus," author of homilies (edited by Thorpe 1844–46), a Latin grammar and glossary, a translation of the Old and New Testaments, "Heptateuchus," etc. There has been much discussion with regard to his identity, and it is still in dispute.

Ælfthryth (alf'thrith). L. **Elfrida** (el-frī'da). Born about 945; died about 1000. An Anglo-Saxon queen, daughter of Ordgar, calderman of Devon, wife first of Ethelwald, calderman of the East Anglians, and, after his death, of King Eadgar by whom she was the mother of Ethelred II. She is said to have caused the murder of her stepson Eadward at Corfe, in order to secure the election of Ethelred.

Ælia Capitolina (ē-li'a kap-i-to-lī'na). In ancient geography, a Roman colony established by Hadrian, 134 A. D., on the site of Jerusalem. Ælia was the family name of Hadrian; a temple was dedicated to Jupiter Capitolinus in the place (hence the name).

Ælia gens (ē'li-a jenz). In ancient Rome, a plebeian clan or house whose family names and surnames were Bala, Catus, Gallus, Gracilis, Lamia, Ligur, Paetus, Sejanus, Staticius, Stilo, and Tubero. To this gens belonged the emperor Hadrian and the Antonines, whom he adopted.

Ælian (ē'li-an). See *Elianus, Claudius.*

Ælianus (ē-li-ā'nus). **Claudius.** A Roman rhetorician of the 2d century A. D., said to have been born at Praeneste, Italy. His extant works are *Historia Variegata*, commonly called "Varia Historia," a collection of "ana" containing anecdotes of every kind, historical, biographical, antiquarian put together without any method or connection, and, perhaps, not intended for publication (ed. *D. Wallace*), and *Περὶ Ζώων Ἰδιότητος* (*De Natura Animalium*), "On the Peculiarities of Animals," a work similar in form to the preceding.

Ælianus Tacticus (ē-li-ā'nus tak'ti-kus). Lived about 100 A. D. A writer, probably a Greek residing at Rome, author of a work in Greek on the military tactics of the Greeks and the constitution of a Roman army.

Ælla (el'la), or **Ella** (el'la). Died 588. King of the Deirans from 559 to 588, the son of Ida, calderman of the Deirans. He cast off the supremacy of the Bernicians at the death of Ida.

Aello (ā-el'ō). [Gr. *Ἀελλώ.*] In Greek mythology, one of the Harpies.

Aelst. See *Aost.*

Aelst (ālst), **Willem van.** Born at Delft, Netherlands, 1620; died at Amsterdam, 1679. A Dutch painter of flowers and fruit.

Æmilia (ē-mil'i-a). [Fem. of *Æmilius.*] 1. In the fourth book of Spenser's "Faerie Queene," a lovely lady "rapt by greedie lust" into the power of a cannibal giant who held Amoret also captive. She was saved by Belphoebe.—2. In Shakspere's "Comedy of Errors," the wife of Ægeon, acting as the abbess of Ephesus.

Æmilia gens (ē-mil'i-a jenz). One of the most ancient patrician houses at Rome, probably of Sabine origin, which regarded as its ancestor Mamercus, called Æmilius on account of his persuasive language, who was variously represented as the son of Pythagoras, or of Numa, or as the descendant of Aeneas. The first member of the gens who obtained the consulship was L. Æmilius Mamercus (in 484 B. C.). Its family names are Barbula, Buca, Lepidus, Mamercus or Mamercinus, Paetus, Paulus, Regillus, and Scaurus.

Æmilius (ē-mil'i-us). [A Roman name said to be from Gr. *αἰμύλιος*, flattering. See *Emilia gens.*] In Shakspere's *(?)* "Titus Andronicus," a noble Roman.

Æmilius, Paulus (Paolo Emilio). Born at Verona, Italy; died at Paris, May 5, 1529. An Italian historian, summoned to France in the reign of Charles VIII. to write a French history, "De rebus gestis Francorum."

Æmilius Paulus. See *Paulus.*

Æneas (ē-nē'as). [Gr. *Αἰνείας.*] In classical legend, a Trojan prince, son of Anchises, king of Dardanus, and Aphrodite. The traditions about him vary. According to Homer, being a blood of his cat-like body, he took sides with the Dardanians against the Greeks, played an important part in the war, and after the sack of Troy, as the eventual head of the house of Priam, reigned for three generations in the Troad. In post-Homeric tradition he is sometimes represented as absent from the sack of Troy, sent upon a seeking future, on the abandonment of Antenor, in North Italy, and carrying his father thither on his shoulder (with other variations), and as settling in the peninsula of Pallene, or in the Aeolian Archipelago. Most of the traditions, however, represent him as landing in Italy, and becoming the ancestral hero of the Romans. See *Enéid.*

Æneas Sylvius. See *Pius II.*

Æneid (ē'ne-id), or **Æneis** (-is). An epic poem, in twelve books, by Vergil, recounting the adventures of Aeneas after the fall of Troy, founded on the Roman tradition that Æneas settled in Latium and became the ancestral hero of the Roman people. The hero, driven by a storm on the coast of Africa, is hospitably received by Dido, queen of Carthage, which she had founded (the old Troy and Troy were contemporaries). An attachment between them is broken by the departure of Æneas, in obedience to the will of the gods, and the suicide of Dido follows. After a visit to Sicily, Æneas lands in Italy, is received by Latinus, and betrothed to his daughter Lavinia, but Amata, daughter of Latinus, king of the Latins, and contrast with Turnus, king of the Rutuli, he rejected suitor, follows, in- cites the Latins against the Trojans. The latter, assisted by Evander and the emperor Augustus, who as a member of the Julian gens traced his descent from Julus (sometimes identified with Ascanius), the grandson of Æneas. The poem is founded on the Homeric Odyssey and Iliad, and the author has drawn on the latter for the details of the battles.

Ænesidemus (ē-nes-i-dē'mus). [Gr. *Αἰνησίδημος.*] A celebrated Greek sceptical philosopher of Cnossus or Ægae in Crete, a younger contemporary of Cicero.

Æolia (ē-ō'li-a). See *Eolis.*

Æolian Islands (ē-ō'li-an i'landz). The an cient name of the Lipari Islands.

Æolians (ē-ō'li-anz). The Eolies or Æolii, one of the four great divisions of the Greek race. They occupied from in early period a large part of both continents and the eastern part of Peloponnesus and were named from Aeolus Hellenius, the reputed son of Hellen. Eolis and in Lesbos.

Æolis (ē'ō-lis), or **Æolia** (ē-ō'li-a). [Gr. *Αἰολίς, Αἰολία.*] In ancient geography, originally the western coast of Asia Minor between the river Hermus and Lectum. Later it extended along the

Æolus (ē'ō-lus). [Gr. *Αἴολος.*] 1. In Greek mythology, the god of the winds, which he confined in a cavern.—2. The son of Hellen, and the eponymic founder of the Æolian races.

Æpinus (ā-pī'nus). **Franz Maria Ulrich Theodor Hoch.** [G. *Hoch*, high; Gr. *ὕψος*, high, steep, whence *Æpinus*.] Born at Rostock, Germany, April 13, 1724; died 1802. A German-Russian physicist, author of "Tentamen theoriae electricitatis et magnetismi" (1759), etc.

Æpinus, Johann (originally **Hoch**). Born at Ziesar, Prussia, 1499; died at Hamburg, May 13, 1553. A German Protestant theologian, an opponent of Melanchthon, and author of a work "De Purgatorio."

Æqui (ē'kwī). In ancient geography, a tribe living to the east of Rome and north of the Hernici, often allied with the Volscians and at war with the Romans. They were finally subdued about 300 B. C.

Aërians (ā-ē'ri-anz). A reforming, Arian, sect of the 4th century; so called from their leader Aërius. They maintained that a presbyter or elder does not differ from a bishop or episcopus, repudiated prayers for the dead, and fixed no church fasts. This sect was the forerunner of modern Presbyterianism.

Aërius (ā-ē'ri-us). A presbyter of Sebastia, in Pontus, Asia Minor, who lived in the middle of the 4th century A. D., and was the founder of the Aërians.

Aerøe (ār'rē-e), or **Arrøe** (ār'rē-e). An island of Denmark, in the Little Belt, south of Fünen. Length, 15 miles. Area, 33 square miles. Population, about 11,000. Its chief town is Ærösköbing.

Aerschot, or **Arschot** (ār'skōt). A town in the province of Brabant, Belgium, on the Demer, about 23 miles northeast of Brussels. Population (1890), 6,234.

Aertszen (ārt'sen), **Pieter.** Born at Amsterdam about 1520; died 1573. A Dutch historical painter. Among his works is a Crucifixion, in Antwerp.

Æscanes (es'ka-nēz). A character in Shakspere's "Pericles": a lord of Tyre.

Æschines (es'ki-nēz). [Gr. *Αἰσχίνης.*] An Athenian philosopher, a contemporary and disciple of Socrates. The three extant dialogues ascribed to him are spurious.

Æschines. Born 389 B. C.; died in Samos 314 B. C. A famous Athenian orator, the political antagonist of Demosthenes, son of Atrometus (Tromes), of the deme of the Cothocidæ, and Glaucothea. He was engaged against Samos in 368, at Mantinea in 362, and at Tamynæ in 349, was a tragic actor and a clerk to the assembly before he appeared about 346 as a public speaker; was twice an envoy to Philip of Macedon, 346–7, was for the second time accused by Demosthenes of having accepted bribes from the king, but saved himself; and was declared, 339 in a trial which he brought against Ctesiphon for having proposed that Demosthenes should be rewarded for his public services with a golden crown and as a consequence, went into exile. He finally settled in Rhodes, where he is said to have established a school of eloquence. His extant orations are "Against Timarchus" (345), "On the Embassy" (343), and "Against Ctesiphon" (330).

Æschines the Orator. A Greek statue from Herculaneum, in the Museo Nazionale, Naples, of high rank among works of its class. The orator stands quietly, his arm wrapped in his mantle; the expression is prominent, but full of dignity.

Æschylus (es'ki-lus). [Gr. *Αἰσχύλος.*] Born at Eleusis, Attica, in 525 B. C.; died at Gela, Sicily, in 456 B. C. The greatest of the Greek tragic poets. He was the son of a certain Euphorion, and fought in the great battles of the Persian war, being wounded at second at Marathon in 490 B. C. In 484 he obtained his first victory in the dramatic contest. In 468 he was defeated by Sophocles. In the same year he quitted Athens, according to Plutarch, in mortification at his defeat, and went to the court of Hieron of Syracuse, at whose invitation he had already produced a play called Sicily and written a lost piece called the "Etnæans." Eschylus was the father of the Greek tragic drama. Of his plays there remain 72 which are ascribed to him genuine, but only 7 are extant: the "Supplices," the Persæ, the 7 seven against Thebes, the "Prometheus Vinctus," and the connected trilogy, consisting of the "Agamemnon," "Choephori" and "Eumenides."

Æsculapius (es-ku-lā'pi-us), or **Asklepios** (as-klē'pi-os). [Gr. *Ἀσκλήπιος.*] In Greek mythology, the god of medicine, son of Apollo and Coronis. He was killed with a thunderbolt by Zeus, because Pluto complained that Hades was being depleted by the cures of Apollo, he was after death, placed among the stars. He is commonly represented as an old man, with a beard, his usual attribute being a staff with a serpent coiled around it. The common offering to him was a cock.

Aeshma Daeva (āsh'ma dā-e'vā). The demon of anger in Avestan mythology, identified with the Asmodeus of the Book of Tobit.

Æsir (es'sir). The collective name for the gods of Scandinavian mythology. They were 12 gods and 26 goddesses, dwellers in Asgard.

Æson (ē'son). [Gr. *Αἴσων.*] In Greek legend, the father of Jason, and stepbrother of Pelias, who excluded him from his share of the kingdom of Thessaly. When Pelias, on the reported return of the Argonauts, attempted to kill him, he committed suicide. According to Ovid, he was rejuvenated by Medea after the return of the Argonauts.

Æsop, or **Esop** (ē'sop). [Gr. *Αἴσωπος*, L. *Æsopus.*] 1. According to tradition, a Greek fabulist of the 6th century B. C., represented as a dwarf and originally a slave. Samos and other places claimed the honor of being his birthplace. According to Herodotus he lived in Samos and Greece. Of the so-called fables of Æsop there have been several editions; but they are all spurious. Indeed, he is probably not a historical personage. Whoever the fables are by, many of them come from Egyptian sources older by eight hundred years than the famous dwarf who is supposed to have invented them. The fable of "The Town and the Mouse" was discovered by Dr. Birusch in an Egyptian papyrus a few years ago. "The Dispute of the Stomach and the Members" has had many counterparts in Egypt. Professor Maspero with an ancient Egyptian original (*Idiomatic*, Phanobis, Fellahs, etc., p. 222.) He was represented in later art as deformed, perhaps by hydrocele, has more appeared to the lower animals and has great humor sympathy for them habits. Such is the conception of the famous statue now in the Villa Albani at Rome.

2. A Greek historian of the 5th or 4th century A. D., author of a life of Alexander the Great.

Æsop, Clodius. A Roman tragic actor, a contemporary and intimate friend of Cicero, regarded by Horace and others as the equal of the great actor Roscius.

Æstii (es'ti-i). See the extract.

"North of the Slavs, and intimately connected with them, the Prussian Lettish branch of languages was situated, these tribes, not first mentioned as the Estii of Tacitus 45 on the amber coast, then as the Galindæ and Sudini of Ptolemy, the neighbours of the Venedi. . . . And indeed it is probable that 'the stock of the early spread from the south or southeast so that the swampy

district of the Pripet was once its natural boundary to the south, and the original basis of its diffusion."
Schneider, Aryan Peoples (tr. by Jevons), p. 428.

Æthelbald (ath'el-bald), or **Ethelbald** (eth'el-bald). Died 757. King of the Mercians from 718 (716?) to 757, the son of Alwes, grandson of Penda, and successor of Ceolred. He was acknowledged overlord of the Britons as far as the Humber, 731; took the West-Saxon town of Somerton, 733; ravaged Northumbria, 740, was defeated by his West-Saxon underking, Cuthred, at the battle of Burford, 754; and was killed by his subkinsmen, 757.

Æthelberht (ath'el-berht), or **Ethelbert** (eth'el-bert), Saint. Born 552 (?): died Feb. 24, 616. King of Kent from 560 to 616, son of Eormenric, and great-grandson of Hengist. He was defeated by the West-Saxons under Ceawlin and Outha at the battle of Wimbledon, 568; married Bertha or Bercia, a Christian princess, daughter of Charibert, king of the Franks; gradually established his overlordship over the English south of the Humber; after the death of Ceawlin, 593, received St. Augustine at the Isle of Thanet, 597; and was converted and vigorously supported Augustine. He issued the first Anglo-Saxon code, c. 600.

Æthelburh (ath'el-burh), L. **Ethelburga** (eth-el-ber'gā), Saint. Died 676 (?). Abbess of Barking, Essex. She is commemorated on Oct. 11.

Æthelfrith (ath'el-frith), or **Ethelfrid** (eth'-el-frid), or **Ædilfrid.** Died 617. King of the Northumbrians from 593 to 617, son of Æthelric, whom he succeeded. He defeated Aidan (Eadhann) at the battle of Degsastan (probably Dawston), 603; defeated the Welsh at the battle of Chester, 613, massacring about twelve hundred of the two thousand monks from Bangor Yscoed, who were praying for the success of the Welsh; and was defeated and killed by Redwald at the battle of the Idle, 617.

Æthelred (ath'el-rād), or **Ethelred** (eth'el-red), or **Ethered** (eth'e-red). **I.** King of the West Saxons from 866 to 871, son of Æthelwulf.

Æthelred, or Ethelred, II. Born 968: died at London, April 23, 1016. King of England, surnamed "The Unready" ("lackingcounsel"), son of Edgar and Elfrida. He succeeded to the throne 979, instituted the payment of "danegeld" 991, ordered a general massacre of the Danes 1002, was deposed 1013, and was restored 1014.

Æthelstan. See *Athelstan.*

Æthelwulf (ath'el-wŭlf), or **Ethelwulf** (eth'-el-wŭlf), or **Athulf.** Died Jan. 13 (June 13?), 858. An Anglo-Saxon king, son of Egberht (king of Wessex, ruler of Sussex, Kent, and Essex, and overlord of Mercia, East Anglia, Northumbria, Wales, and Strathclyde), whom he succeeded in 839. In 842 he was defeated by the Danes at Charmouth, but in 851 repulsed them with great slaughter at Oakley in Surrey. In 856 he married a second wife, Judith, the daughter of Charles the Bald. The West Saxons revolted under his son Æthelbald to whom he surrendered the government of Wessex, retaining only his overlordship.

Æther (ē'ther). [Gr. *Αἰθήρ.*] In Greek mythology, the son of Chaos and Darkness, and the brother of Night, Day, and Erebus; or, according to Hesiod, the son of Erebus and Night, and the brother of Day. By Day he was the father of Land, Heaven, and Sea; by Earth, of the Giants and Titans; and the wives which she gave the human race. According to the Orphic hymns, he is the soul of the world from which all life springs. In later times he was regarded as the broad expanse of heaven, the abode of the gods.

Æthiopia. See *Ethiopia.*

Æthipica. See *Thongenes and Charicleа.*

Æthiopis (ē-thi'o-pis), or **Lay of Æthiopia.** A Greek epic poem of the Trojan cycle, by Arctinus of Miletus, the oldest certainly known epic poet (about 776 B. C.); so named from one of its heroes, Memnon the Æthiopian. It was a continuation of the Iliad, reaching from the death of Hector to that of Achilles, and telling of the arrival of the Amazons and the Æthiopians to aid Troy. It was even tacked on to the Iliad by a modification of the last lines. Achilles was the central figure of the poem, and appears to have been treated with breadth and power. He slays Penthesilea, and then feels a pang of remorse on beholding her beauty. This is ridiculed by Thersites, whom he kills in a fit of passion. Antilochus, who seems in some sort to have been the Patroclus of the poem, is slain by Memnon while endeavoring to save his father, Nestor. Achilles then slays Memnon, and is himself slain, in his pursuit of the Trojans, by Paris. The contest for the arms of Achilles, and the suicide of Ajax, concluded the Æthiopis, if, indeed, the poem called the "Sack of Ilium," by the same author, in two books was not originally connected with the Æthiopis (*Mahaffy*, Hist. of Classical Greek Lit., I. 80).

Aetians. See *Actius* and *Anomœans.*

Aëtion (ā-ē'shi-on). [Gr. *Ἀέτιον.*] A noted Greek painter, probably a contemporary of Apelles. His picture of the "Marriage of Alexander and Roxana" was famous in antiquity.

Aëtius (ā-ē'shi-us), or **Aetios** (-os). [Gr. *Ἀέτιος.*] Born at Antioch, in Coele-Syria: died at Constantinople, 367 A. D. A Syrian theologian, surnamed "The Atheist," the founder of a sect of extreme Arians, called Aëtians from him, Eunomians from his disciple Eunomius, and Anomœans. The Aetians "were the first to carry out the doctrines of Arius to their legitimate issue, and in opposition both to Homoiousians and Homoousians maintained that the Son was *unlike, ἀνόμοιος*, the Father" (whence the name Anomœans).

Aëtius. Born at Durostorus (Silistria) about 396: killed at Rome, 454. A Roman general, commander-in-chief under Valentinian III. He gained many victories over the West Goths, Franks, Burgundians, and other northern invaders, and is famous for his victory over Attila, near Châlons-sur-Marne, 451. He was put to death by the emperor.

Aëtius. Born at Amida, Mesopotamia: flourished about 500 A. D. A Greek writer, author of a medical work in sixteen books (Latin translation 1542). Though essentially a compilation, it is one of the most valuable books of antiquity on medicine.

Ætna (et'nā). A Latin didactic poem erroneously attributed to Vergil. It combats the popular mythical theory of the causes of volcanic action.

Ætna, Mount. See *Etna.*

Ætolia (ē-tō'li-ą, or **Aitolia** (i-tō'li-ą). [Gr. *Αἰτωλία.*] In ancient geography, a district of Greece, bounded by Epirus and Thessaly on the north, Doris on the northeast, Locris on the east and southeast, the Corinthian Gulf on the south, and Acarnania on the west. It now forms part of the nomarchy of Acarnania and Ætolia.

Ætolian League (ē-tō'li-an lēg). A confederacy of free cities whose constitution was modeled from that of the Achæan League. It waged war against Macedon 323 B. C., against the Gauls 279, and against the Achæan League 220, and was allied with Rome 211-192. It was dissolved in 167 B. C.

Afanasieff (ą-fą-nā'sē-ef), **Aleksandr.** Born 1826: died 1871. A Russian archæologist, author of "Russian Popular Stories," "Poetical Views of the Old Slavonians about Nature," etc.

Afar and **Afar country.** See *Danakil* and *Danakil country.*

Afer (ā'fer), **Domitius.** Born at Nimes, France: died A. D. 59. A Roman orator, a teacher of Quintilian. In A. D. 26 he conducted the accusation for the government against Claudia Pulchra, the cousin of Agrippina; and in A. D. 27 appeared against Varus Quinctilius.

Affenthal (ąf'fen-tal). A village near Baden, in Baden, noted for its red wine.

Affre (ąf'r). **Denis Auguste.** Born at St. Rome, Tarn, France, Sept. 27, 1793: died at Paris, June 27, 1848. A French ecclesiastic, appointed archbishop of Paris in 1840. He was mortally wounded in the insurrection of 1848, at the barricades, June 25, while attempting to admonish the insurgents.

Afghanistan (af-gan-is-tān'). A country of Asia, bounded by Asiatic Russia on the north, Persia and Kafiristan on the east, Baluchistan on the south, and Persia on the west, and extending from about lat. 29° to 36° N., and long. 61° to 72° E. The limits of the ameer's rule are ill defined. The chief divisions are Kabul, Herat, Kandahar, Afghan Turkestan, and Jelalabad. The Ameer of Kabul is its absolute sovereign. The prevailing religion is Mohammedanism. Afghanistan became independent of the Durani empire founded in 1747. Under its ruler, Dost Mohammed, war broke out with the British in 1838. The latter captured Kandahar, Ghazni, and Kabul, and established a new ameer; but in 1841 the British agent was massacred, and the British army was annihilated in 1842 in retreating through the Khyber Pass. General Pollock ended the war in 1842. In 1878, under the ameer Sher Ali, war again broke out with the British, who captured Jelalabad and Kandahar. Shere Ali fled, and Yakub Khan was proclaimed in 1879. A massacre of the British resident at Kabul was followed by an invasion under General Roberts, and Yakub Khan abdicated. The latter's brother Ayub Khan in 1880 defeated the British forces, but under General Roberts they relieved Kandahar in 1881, defeated Ayub Khan, and recognized Abdurrahman Khan as ameer. Various disputes arose regarding the boundary between Afghanistan and the Russian possessions. The Russians seized Penjdeh in 1885, and war was narrowly averted. An Anglo-Russian commission arranged the delimitation of the northern frontier in 1886-7. Recent occurrences have been analysis of the Chitrus and other tribes. Area (estimated), 279,000 square miles. Population (estimated), 4,000,000, including the Afghans proper, Pathans, Hindkis, Hazaras, Kafaghans, etc.

Afghan Turkestan. A region between the Oxus and the Hindu-Kush Mountains, subject to the Ameer of Kabul: a vague term.

Afghan wars. British wars with Afghanistan in 1838-42 and 1878-80. See *Afghanistan.*

Afghan (af'gan). **1.** One of an Iranian race forming a large part (about 3,000,000) of the inhabitants of Afghanistan. The native name is Pushtânah (pl.).—**2.** One of the languages of the Aryan family, spoken by the Afghans or natives of Afghanistan, and called by them *Pushtu* or *Pukhtu.*

Afinger (äf'ing-ėr), **Bernhard.** Born at Nuremberg, Bavaria, May 6, 1813: died at Berlin, Dec. 25, 1882. A noted German sculptor.

Afium-Karahissar (ą-fē-ōm'kā-rā'his-sär'), or **Karahissar.** [Turk., 'black castle of opium.'] A town in the vilayet of Khodowendikyar, Asiatic Turkey, about lat. 38° 38′ N., long. 30° 18′ E.: the native city of Othman, founder of the Turkish empire. Near it is the site of the ancient Synnada. Population, 20,000 (?).

Afra (ą'frą). The local saint of Augsburg, who, according to the tradition, suffered martyrdom under Diocletian. She is said to have been originally a prostitute. She is commemorated on Aug. 5.

Afragola (ą-frą-gō'lą). A manufacturing town in the province of Naples, Italy, about 6 miles northeast of Naples. Population, 19,000.

Afranius (a-frā'ni-us), **Lucius.** A Roman comic poet, an imitator of Menander, living about 100 B. C. Fragments of his works are extant.

Afranius Nepos, Lucius. A Roman general, an adherent of Pompey. He was consul 60 B. C., was opposed to Cæsar in Spain 49 B. C., and died in Africa 46 B. C.

Afrasiab (ą-frą-si-ąb'). In the Shahnamah, son of the Turaman king Pesheng and a descendant of Tur, the son of Feridun. The obligation to blood-revenge for the death of Eraj, who had been killed by Tur and his brother Salm, was the ground of the long struggle between Iran and Turan. A great part of the Shahnamah is taken up with the account of the wars waged by Afrasiab with Iranian sovereigns until he at last escapes from Hom, who had bound him, into the lake of Urumiah. As Afrasiab is bound to return to the shore of the waters, he is caught with a lasso by Hom, who gives him over to Kaikhosrav, who beheads him. Afrasiab is the Frangrasyo of the Avesta.

Africa (af'ri-kā). [F. *Afrique*, G. *Afrika*, Sp. It. Pg. *Africa*, L. *Africa* (whence Gr. *Ἀφρική*, the prop. Gr. term being *Λιβύη*, Libya), prop. adj. (sc. *terra*), from *Afer* (pl. *Afri*), an inhabitant of Africa, orig. with reference to the country of the Carthaginians, from whom the term was received.] **1.** A continent of the eastern hemisphere, next to Asia the largest grand division of the world, bounded by the Mediterranean on the north (which separates it from Europe), the Isthmus of Suez (which connects it with Asia), the Red Sea (which separates it from Asia), and the Indian Ocean on the east, the Southern Ocean on the south, and the Atlantic on the west. It extends from lat. 37° 20′ N. to lat. 34° 50′ S., and from long. 17° 33′ W. to long. 51° 22′ E. Its principal political divisions are Morocco, Algeria, Tunis, Tripoli, Barca, Fezzan, Egypt, the Mahdi's dominions (in the eastern Sudan), Abyssinia, the Italian possessions, British East Africa, German East Africa, British protectorates in the interior, the Portuguese possessions on the east and west coasts, British South Africa (Cape Colony, Natal, etc.), the Orange Free State, the South African Republic, the German possessions in west Africa (Kamerun, Togo-land, Damaraland, etc.), the Kongo Free State, the French Kongo, the British possessions in west Africa (Sierra Leone, Gold Coast, etc.), the French sphere of influence in western Africa (including the western Sahara), Senegal, Liberia, the Spanish islands, and various native states in the Sudan (Bambarra, Gando, Sokoto, Bornu, Adamawa, Wadai, etc.). Its old geographical divisions are Barbary, Nigritia, Sahara, Nubia, and Ethiopia. Its inhabitants are chiefly of the negro race, with Kafirs, Hottentots, Copts, Arabs, Moors, Berbers, and some Europeans. The prevailing religions are Mohammedanism, various forms of paganism, the Coptic Church, and the Abyssinian Church. The name "Dark Continent" has been given to it as the least-known of the earth's grand divisions. Its north was the principal seat of civilization, and part of the Roman empire; but much of its interior is still unexplored. It was circumnavigated by the Phœnicians in the seventh century B. C. Vestibule exploration was undertaken by the Portuguese about the end of the 15th century, when the Cape of Good Hope was doubled by Da Gama. Explorations in the interior have been made since the last part of the 18th century by Bruce, Mungo Park, Hornemann, Burckhardt, Denham, Clapperton, Lander, Oudney, Robinson, Barth, Richardson, Overweg, Vogel, Livingstone, Burton, Speke, Grant, Baker, Stanley, Schweinfurth, Mauch, Nachtigal, De Brazza, Holub, Wissmann, Serpa Pinto, etc. Recent events are the founding of the Kongo Free State, and the partitioning among various powers (Great Britain, France, Germany, Portugal, Italy, Spain, etc.) of immense districts especially in the interior and along the eastern and western coasts: this so-called "scramble for Africa" began about 1884. (See *Spheres of Influence.*) The length of Africa is 4,330 miles, its breadth about 4,000 miles, its area (estimated, Petermann), 11,508,703 square miles, and its population (estimated, Petermann), 163,955,000

African names. In most purely African languages the names of tribes, languages, and countries, as first heard and written by travelers, colonists, authors, and cartographers, appear not in their naked form, but adorned with prefixes or suffixes, which distinguish the name of one member of the tribe from many, the tribe from the language, and the country from both tribe and language. Strictly speaking, the only correct way would be to use the prefixes and suffixes as the natives do. This, however, is impossible, because the languages are not yet sufi

ciently known, and because a specialist alone could master the great variety of prefixes and suffixes. Therefore Dr. Lepsius and Dr. R. N. Cust, and many after them, prefer to use the stem of the word, as it may be ascertained, and add to it, respectively, "man," "men," "tribe," "language," "country." Thus, *Ganda man* (instead of *M-ganda*), *Ganda tribe* or *people* (instead of *Ba-ganda*), *Ganda language* (instead of *Lu-ganda*) and *Ganda-land* (instead of *Bu-ganda*), *Uganda*, as generally written, is the Suahili form of *Ba-ganda*. In this dictionary the tribe and the dialect will generally be found under one name, the word-stem. In the case of suffixes, which are used in a few Nigritic and in the Hottentot and Hamitic languages, there is no difficulty; for the initial syllables are not affected, and can be readily found in the dictionary. Thus in *Mandi-ngo*, of the Nigritic branch, the stem is *Mandi* or *Bandi*, and *-ngo* is the suffix. In the Hottentot name *Nama-qua*, the suffix *-qua* signifies people or tribe; and it is better to say *Nama tribe* or *people*. The greatest difficulty is met with in the Bantu languages, where every noun has a prefix for the singular and another for the plural. The following rules will be found useful: In a general way, and in cases of doubt, the prefix *Mu-* may be considered to signify "person" (man, woman, or child), *Ba-* or *Wa-* to signify people, *U-* to signify country, and *Ki-* to signify language. Thus, *Mu-ngo*, a Gogo man; *Wa-ngo*, Gogo people; *Ugogo*, Gogo-land; *Ki-ngo*, Gogo language. Generally speaking, too, the plural prefix *Ama-* (for tribe) is used among the Kafirs in South Africa. *Oor-* in West Africa, between Senegambia and Mount Cayo. *A-* or *Hom-* from Lunda to the Lunda country, *Eshi-* (*Ezi-*), *Bashi-*, and *Bena-* from the Kongo district of Angola due east to Nyangwe, *Ba-* in the Kongo basin and central Africa generally, *Wa-* in East Africa. These prefixes of most frequent occurrence, in proper names, are: Man: *Mu-*, *Um-*, *Mo-*, *M-*; seldom *Ki-*, *Tshi-*, *Ka-*, *Mundu-*, *Mukoko*. People: *Ba-*, *Bo-*, *Aba-*, *Ova-*, *Mo-*, *Andru-*; seldom *I-*, *Tu-*, *Eshi-* or *Bashi-*, *Akua-*. Language: *Ki-*, *Tshi-*, *Shi-*, *Si-*, *Se-*; seldom *U-*, *Lu-*, *Di-*. Land: *Bu-*, *U-*; seldom *Lo-*.

Examples:

	Man	People	Language	Land
Ganda	Muganda,	Baganda,	Luganda,	Buganda
Kafir	Mfengu,	Abafengu,	Isi-Xosa,	Kosa
Gogo	Mugogo,	Wagogo,	Kigogo,	Ugogo
Guinea	Mogawadu,	Mo-gawadu,	Sin-gawadu,	
Sofo	Mu-sofo,	Ba-sofo,	Si-sofo,	Lesofo
Mbunda	Kamundala,	Lundangala,	Lumangala,	
Mpondo	Mpondo,	Ama-pondo,	Isi-pondo,	
Lango	Mo-lango,	Ba-lango,	Ki-lango,	
Nupe	Mo-nupe,	Ba-nupe,	Ki-nupe,	

African languages. Our knowledge of African languages is not yet sufficient to warrant a final, or even a generally acceptable, classification. Specialists contradict each other as soon as they begin to classify. The English-speaking public still holds to the temporary classification of Dr. R. N. Cust in his "Modern Languages of Africa" which is simply that of Pr. Muller in his "Grundriss der sprachwissenschaft." German Africanists show of late a preference for that of Dr. Lepsius in the introduction to his "Standard Alphabet," somewhat modified, this will probably be that of the future. Our classification tries to combine the nomenclature of Dr. Cust, generally followed in English books, with the facts which gave rise to the system of Lepsius. The main question is about the relation of Bantu and Negro.

I. Purely African languages.

(1) Negro languages:

(*a*) Bantu languages (pure).

(*b*) Nigritic or sudan negro languages (mixed).

(*c*) Nubo-Fulahic or Fulah languages (mixed).

(2) Hottentot, Bushman, or Batua languages:

(*a*) Hottentot languages, } in south Africa.

(*b*) Bushmen languages, }

(*c*) Pygmy languages, in central Africa.

(3) Hamitic languages:

(*a*) Egyptian

(*b*) Libyan or Berber languages.

(*c*) Ethiopian or Kushitic languages.

II. Extra-African languages.

(1) Semitic languages:

(*a*) Pure Arabic (Egyptian, Maghreb, Sudani, and Mussat dialects).

(*b*) Mixed (Amharic, Tigré, etc.).

(2) Malay languages (Madagascar).

(3) Aryan languages:

(*a*) English, in South Africa and Liberia, } Pure.

French, Algeria, }

(*b*) Creole dialects.

Mediterranean Lingua Franca.

English Creole (in West Africa, Kru-English).

Portuguese Creole (Cape Verde Islands; S. Thome and Principe Islands).

Dutch Creole (Boers and Hottentots).

In the English, Portuguese, and Dutch Creoles, the word-stock is European; much of the phonology, morphology, and syntax is African. For the Semitic and Malay languages, see *Arabic*, *Semitic*, and *Malay*. For the purely African languages, see *Bantu*, *Negritic*, *Hamitic*, *Nubo-Fulah*, *Hottentot*.

African ethnography. Owing to the scantiness of ethnographic data, the ingitic division of Africa is also generally referred to the ethnographic classification. It should, however, be remembered that the two do not cover each other exactly either within a family or group, or from class to class. Thus the Hottentots of Cape Colony have lost their original dialect, and adopted Dutch. The Ba-Rotse, on the Zambesi, have lost their language, and adopted the Se-Suto, as reported by Dr. Buchner. The Nuba of Egypt, while retaining many characteristics of their language, have lost nearly all their racial traits, while, on the contrary, the Hausa have given up almost every trace of their first mother tongue, but are still, racially, pure negroes. As a rule, the names of African tribes and languages or dialects, if stripped of prefixes and suffixes, coincide, and will be found under one title in this dictionary. See *Bantu*, *Negritic*, *Hottentot*, *Hamitic*, *Nubo-Fulah*; also *African names* and *African languages*.]

2. In ancient geography, a part of northern Africa which corresponded nearly to the modern Tunis. It comprised the immediate dominions of Carthage. Later it was a Roman province.

North Africa—the only Africa known to the ancients—had seen many rulers come and go since the Arabs under Okba first overran its plains and valleys. Dynasty had succeeded dynasty; the Arab governors under the Khalifs of Damascus and Baghdad had made room for the Houses of Idris (A. D. 788) and Aghlab (800); these in turn had given way to the Fatimi Khalifs (909); and when these schismatics removed their seat of power from their newly founded capital of Mahdiya to their final metropolis of Cairo (969), their western empire speedily split up into the several princedoms of the Zeyrids of Tunis, the Beni Hammad of Tilimsan, and other minor governments. At the close of the eleventh century, the Murabits or Almoravides, a Berber dynasty, imposed their authority over the greater part of North Africa and Spain, but gave place in the middle of the twelfth to the Muwahhids or Almohades, who in turn succeeded from the Atlantic to Tunis, and endured for over a hundred years. On the ruins of their vast empire three separate and long-lived dynasties sprang up: the Beni-Hafs in Tunis (1228–1534), the Beni Ziyan in Central Maghrib (1235–1400), and the Beni-Merin in Morocco (1200–1550). To complete the chronology it may be added that these were succeeded in the sixteenth century by the Ottoman Pashas after the Beys of Algiers, the Turkish Pashas or Beys of Tunis, and the Sherifs or Emperors of Morocco. The last still continue to reign; but the Ottoman Beys have given place to the French, and the Bey of Tunis is under French tutelage.

Poole, Story of the Barbary Corsairs, p. 21.

3. A diocese of the later Roman prefecture of Italy. It comprised the Roman provinces of Africa, Numidia, and a part of Mauritania, and corresponded to modern Algeria and Tripoli.

4. See the extract.

Africa meant to the Arabs the province of carthage or Tunis and its capital, which was not at first Tunis but successively Kairawan and Mahdia. Throughout the later middle ages the name Africa is applied by Christian writers to the latter city. How it was that in 1560 a grand and noble enterprise came to an untimely end . . . The Arabs possessed themselves completely of the town; for pirates frequently would bestow the most cost and when stores of all kind plundered the ships carrying their spoil to the town of Africa, which was and is now their place of retreat and may be called their warren." It was "beyond measure strong, surrounded by high walls, gates, and deep ditches."

Poole, Story of the Barbary Corsairs, p. 131.

Africaine (äf-ri-kän'), **L'**. An opera by Meyerbeer, produced at the Académie in Paris, April 28, 1865, after his death.

African International Association. See *Kongo State*.

African War, The. The war between Julius Cæsar and the followers of Pompey, who had collected in the province of Africa after the defeat of Pharsalia 48 B. C., and were overthrown at Thapsus 46 B. C.

Africanus, The. A tragedy by Colman the younger, produced in 1808.

Africanus (af-ri-kā'nus), **Sextus Julius.** A Christian historian of the first half of the 3d century A. D., author of a treatise on chronology, fragments of which are extant chiefly in Eusebius.

Afrikander (äf-ri-kän'dėr). The Dutch word for "African"; a name given to whites born in South Africa, particularly to those of Dutch descent.

Afrikander Bund (äf-ri-kän'dėr bönt), or **Bond** (bond). A South African association founded in 1879 (and under the present name in 1880), which aims not only at the furtherance of Afrikander influence, but at the ultimate complete independence of South Africa in the form of a United States of South Africa.

Afzelius (af-zē'li-us; Sw. pron. af-sā'li-ös), **Adam.** Born at Larf, Sweden, Oct. 7, 1750; died Jan. 30, 1837. A Swedish naturalist, demonstrator of botany at Upsala (1785), scientific explorer in Sierra Leone (1792), secretary of legation in London (1796), and professor of materia medica at Upsala (1812).

Agardh, Carl Adolf. Born May 6, 1785; died at Linkoping, Sept. 25, 1871. A Swedish writer and scholar, noted as a collector of Swedish folk-songs. He was pastor at Linkoping after 1821.

Agabus (ag'a-bus). [Gr. Ἄγαβος.] A prophet and martyr of the early Christian church, supposed to have been one of the seventy disciples of Christ. In 44 A. D. while Paul and Barnabas were in Antioch, he came from Judea to Antioch, where he predicted the approach of a famine. Acts xi. 27–30. He is said to have suffered martyrdom at Antioch and is commemorated as a saint in the Byzantine Church on March 8.

Agada (ag'a-dä). [Aramean form of Hebrew *hagada*, narrative.] The name given to one of the two great divisions of post-biblical Hebrew literature. It denotes that portion of the Talmudic literature not devoted to religious law; thus the exegetical and homiletical portions, fables, proverbs, the ethics, as well as everything relating to natural science and history, are included under the term *Agada*, which is opposed to *Halacha*, the legal portions.

Agade (ag'gä-dė). See *Akkad*.

Agades (ä'ga-dez). The capital of the sultanate of Asben (or Air), in Africa, about lat. 17° N., long. 7° 45′ E. Population, about 7,000.

Agag (ā'gag). [Heb.; of uncertain meaning.]

1. An Amalekite king, spared by Saul, contrary to his vow, and slain by order of Samuel. I Sam. xv.—**2.** A character in Dryden's "Absalom and Achitophel," a satire of Sir Edmund Berry Godfrey, a magistrate who received the declaration of Titus Oates. He was afterward found in a ditch dead and mutilated, hence the allusion (see def. 1).

Agamemnon (ag-a-mem'non). [Gr. Ἀγαμέμνων.]

1. In Greek legendary history, the son of Atreus, king of Mycenæ, and the most powerful ruler in Greece. He led the Greek expedition against Troy, and on his return was slain, according to Homer, by Ægisthus, according to Æschylus, by his wife Clytemnestra, who was incited to the deed partly by jealousy of Cassandra, and partly through fear on account of her adultery with Ægisthus.

2. The greatest of the tragedies of Æschylus. The scene is laid in Argos, in the palace of Agamemnon, at the time of the latter's return from the siege of Troy. The catastrophe is the murder (behind the scenes) of Agamemnon and Cassandra (whom he has brought captive with him) by the queen Clytemnestra and her paramour Ægisthus. Tragedies with this subject have been written also by Seneca, Alfieri, and Lemercier.

Agamenticus (ag-a-men'ti-kus), **Mount.** A hill, 674 feet high, in York County, near the southwestern corner of the State of Maine. The locality was the site of one of the earliest English settlers in Maine led by Gorges and others, in 1641.

Agaña (ä-gā'nyä). The principal place in the Ladrones, Pacific Ocean, situated on the island of Guahan.

Aganippe (ag-a-nip'ē). [Gr. Ἀγανίππη.] In ancient geography, a fountain near Mount Helicon, in Bœotia, Greece, sacred to the Muses. It was believed to inspire those who drank of it, and it gave the name Aganippides to the Muses. See *Hippocrene*.

Agape (ag'a-pē). [Gr. ἀγάπη, love.] In Spenser's "Faerie Queene," a fay, the mother of three knights born at a birth, for whom she obtained the gift that if one were killed his strength should pass into the remaining brothers or brother.

Agapetus (ag-a-pē'tus) **I.** [Gr. Ἀγαπητός, beloved.] Pope from June, 535, to April, 536, son of Gordianus, a Roman priest. He went to Constantinople in 536, and there deposed Anthimus the Eutychian patriarch of Constantinople. The Roman Church celebrates his festival Sept. 20.

Agapetus II. Pope from 946 to 955, a Roman by birth.

Agapida (ä-gē-pē'dä), **Fray Antonio.** The fictitious writer to whom Washington Irving originally attributed the authorship of the "Conquest of Granada."

Agard, or **Agarde** (a-gärd'), **Arthur.** Born at Foston, Derbyshire, 1540; died at London, Aug. 22, 1615. An English antiquary, clerk in the Exchequer, and Keeper of the Records. He prepared catalogues of state papers, compiled a list of all the leagues, treaties of peace, "intercourses," and marriages arranged between England and other countries down to the end of the 16th century, and wrote a Latin treatise on the Doomsday Book. He bequeathed his manuscripts partly to the Exchequer and partly to his friend Robert Cotton. Most of them are now in the British Museum.

Agardh (ä'gardh), **Jakob Georg.** Born at Lund, Sweden, Dec. 8, 1813. A Swedish naturalist, son of K. A. Agardh, professor of botany at Lund; author of "Species, Genera, et Ordines Algarum," "Theoria Systematis Naturalis Plantarum" (1858), etc.

Agardh, Karl Adolf. Born at Bastad, Sweden, Jan. 23, 1785; died at Carlstad, Sweden, Jan. 28, 1859. A noted Swedish naturalist and political economist, professor of botany and economics at the University of Lund 1812, and bishop of Carlstad 1834. His most important scientific works are "Classes Algarum," "Species Algarum Eroganum" (1828–31), "Lærdok i Botanik" (1830–32).

Agasias (a-gas'i-as). [Gr. Ἀγησίας.] A sculptor of Ephesus. According to the inscription on the statue he was the sculptor of the so-called Fighting Gladiator (which see) in the Louvre. This inscription is in late Greek characters which prove the work at about the last century of the Roman republic.

Agassiz (ag'as-i; F. pron. a-ga-sē'), **Alexander.** Born at Neuchâtel, Switzerland, Dec. 17, 1835. An American zoölogist and geologist, son of J. L. R. Agassiz, director and curator of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy of Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

Agassiz, Jean Louis Rodolphe. Born at Motier, canton of Fribourg, Switzerland, May 28, 1807; died at Cambridge, Mass., Dec. 14, 1873. A celebrated Swiss-American naturalist, especially noted as a geologist (researches on

glaciers) and ichthyologist. He was made professor of natural history at Neuchatel in 1832; studied the Aar glacier 1840-41; came to the United States in 1846; became professor of zoology and geology at Cambridge in 1848, traveled in the United States, in Brazil (1865-66), and around Cape Horn (1871-72), and became curator of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Cambridge in 1859. He published "Recherches sur les poissons fossiles" (1833-43), "Natural History of the Freshwater Fishes of Europe" (1839-40), "Études sur les glaciers" (1840), "Système glacière" (1847), "Contributions to the Natural History of the United States" (1857), etc.

Agasti (a-gäs'ti), or **Agastya** (a-gäst'ya). A Rishi, reputed author of a number of Vedic hymns. He is said to have been the son of both Mitra and Varuna by Urvasi, to have been born in a water-jar, to have been of short stature, to have swallowed the ocean and compelled the Vindhya mountains to prostrate themselves before him (whence they lost their pristine height), to have conquered and civilized the south, and to have been made regent of the star Canopus. He is most prominent in the Ramayana, where he dwells in a hermitage on Mount Kunjara and is chief of the hermits of the south. In Tamil literature he is venerated as the first teacher of science and literature of the primitive Dravidian tribes.

Agatharchides (ag-a-thär'ki-dēz). [Gr. Ἀγάθαρχίδης.] Born at Cnidos, Asia Minor: flourished during the latter half of the 2d century B. C. A Greek grammarian, author of several geographical works. Of a part of one, "On the Erythræan Sea," an extract is given by Photius. Also *Agatharcus*.

Agatharchus (ag-a-thär'kus). [Gr. Ἀγάθαρχος.] See *Agatharchides*.

Agatharchus. An Athenian painter of the 5th century B. C., said by Vitruvius to have painted a scene for a tragedy of Æschylus, and thus to have been the inventor of scene-painting.

Agatha (ag'a-thä), Saint. A Sicilian virgin martyr (born at Palermo) put to death by Quintianus, the governor of Sicily, Feb. 5, 251, because she rejected his illicit advances. The Roman and Anglican churches celebrate her festival on that day. She is said to have been scourged, burnt with hot irons torn with hooks, and then placed on a bed of live coals and glass.

Agathias (a-gā'thi-as). [Gr. Ἀγαθίας.] Born at Myrina, Asia Minor, about 536: died about 582. A Byzantine poet and historian, author of a history of the period 552–558 (ed. by Niebuhr, 1828).

Agatho (ag'a-thō), Saint, surnamed **Thaumaturgus.** Pope from June 27, 678, to Jan. 10, 682: a native of Palermo, Sicily. He brought about the sixth Ecumenical Council of Constantinople in 680, in which the Monothelite heresy was condemned.

Agathocles (a-gath'ō-klēz), or **Agathokles.** [Gr. Ἀγαθοκλῆς.] Born at Thermæ, Sicily, 361 (?) B. C.: died 289 B. C. A Sicilian despot, tyrant of Syracuse 317–289 B. C. He invaded Africa in 310.

Agathon (ag'a-thon). [Gr. Ἀγάθων.] Born about 477 B. C. A Greek (Athenian) tragic poet. He figures in the "Symposium" of Plato, the scene of which is laid in his house.

Agathon. A philosophical romance by Wieland, published in 1766: so named from its chief character in which the author depicted himself.

Agathon. An unknown author referred to by Chaucer in the prologue to the "Legend of Good Women."

Agave (a-gā'vē). [Gr. Ἀγαυή.] In Greek legend, the daughter of Cadmus, wife of the Spartan Echion, and mother of Pentheus, king of Thebes, whom she destroyed in a frenzy.

Agawam (ag'a-wom). A town in Hampden County, Massachusetts, situated on the Connecticut nearly opposite Springfield. Population (1890), 2,352.

Agawam. See *Pennacook*.

Agbatana. Same as *Ecbatana*.

Agde (ägd). A town in the department of Hérault, France, the ancient Agatha, on the Hérault near the Mediterranean, 29 miles southwest of Montpellier. It was a colony of Massilia. A council was called there by Charles II. in 506, and it has often been sacked in the religious wars. It was held for some years by the Huguenots. Population (1891), 7,389.

Aged P. See *Wemmick*.

Ageladas (a-jel'a-das). [Gr. Ἀγελάδας.] Flourished 520–460 B. C. A Greek sculptor, a native of Argos, known chiefly as the instructor of the three great sculptors of the 5th century B. C., Myron, Phidias, and Polycletus. He probably represented more especially the severe formulæ of the Doric Peloponnesian, or Argive school which devoted itself to the structure and proportions of the perfected athlete, in distinction from the more graceful and sympathetic Ionic school already far advanced in Asia Minor and northern Greece. Nothing now remains which can be traced to his hand. An inscription with his name has been discovered at Olympia.

Agelaus (aj-e-la'us). [Gr. Ἀγέλαος.] In Greek mythology: **1.** A son of Heracles, and ancestor of Croesus.—**2.** A servant of Priam, who exposed Paris on Mount Ida.—**3.** The bravest of the suitors of Penelope.

Agelnoth. See *Ethelnoth*.

Agen (ä-zhoN'). The capital of the department of Lot-et-Garonne, France, the ancient Aginnum, on the Garonne about lat. 44° 13′ N., long. 0° 39′ E. It has a cathedral. It was the capital of the Nitiobriges, and later of the Agénois, and was the scene of executions in the Albigensian and Huguenot wars. It is also notable as the birthplace of Scaliger and Lacépède. Population (1891), 23,234.

Agendicum (a-jen'di-kum). The ancient name of Sens, France.

Agénois (ä-zhā-nwo'), or **Agénais** (ä-zhā-nā'). A former district of France, comprised in the modern department of Lot-et-Garonne.

Agenor (a-jē'nor). [Gr. Ἀγήνωρ.] **1.** In Greek legend: (*a*) A king of Phœnicia, son of Poseidon and Libya, and father of Cadmus and Europa. (*b*) A son of Phegeus, king of Psophis in Arcadia, one of the slayers of Alcmæon, slain, in turn, by Alcmæon's son. (*c*) A brave Trojan warrior, son of Antenor, who appears in the Iliad as the only one to attack the fortifications of the Greeks. He fought with and wounded Achilles, and Apollo assumed his form in order to lead Achilles away from his pursuit of the retreating Trojans.

2. The Greek name for Baal-Samên.

Age of Innocence, A noted painting by Sir Joshua Reynolds, in the National Gallery, London. It represents a little girl seated on the ground in a wooded landscape.

Ager (ä'gėr), **Captain.** A character in Middleton and Rowley's play "A Fair Quarrel," a soldier of delicate and noble nature who makes, in his consideration of a point of family honor, a fine distinction between moral and physical courage.

Ageri (ä'gėr-i), or **Egeri** (ä'gėr-i). A small valley in the eastern part of the canton of Zug, Switzerland.

Ageri, or Egeri, Lake of. A lake, about 3½ miles long, in the canton of Zug, Switzerland. Its outlet is by the Lorze into the Lake of Zug.

Agesander (aj-e-san'dėr), or **Agesandros** (-dros). [Gr. Ἀγησανδρος.] A Greek sculptor, a native of Rhodes. With Athenodorus and Polydorus of Rhodes he carved the Laocoön (which see).

Agesilan of Colchos. The principal character in the romance of that name in the eleventh and twelfth books of "Amadis of Gaul."

Agésilas (ä-zhä-sē-lä'). A tragedy by Corneille, produced in 1666.

Agesilas (a-je-si-lā'us) **II.,** or **Agesilaos** (-os). [Gr. Ἀγησίλαος.] Died in Egypt in the winter of 361–360 B. C. King of Sparta from 398 to 361 B. C., a son of Archidamus II. of the Eurypontid line, by his second wife Eupolia, and half-brother of Agis II. whom he succeeded. In 396 he came to the relief of the Asiatic Greeks against Persia, and in the following year defeated the satraps Tissaphenes and Pharnabazus. In 394, as he was preparing to enter the heart of the empire, he was called home by the ephors to take part in the Corinthian war, stirred up against Sparta by Persian gold. In 394 he defeated the troops of the allies at the battle of Coronea in Bœotia. In 376 he ravaged Acarnania, in 372 the Corinthian territory, and in 370 reduced the Acarnanians. In 369 he maintained the unwalled Sparta against the attacks of four armies. He was present at the battle of Mantineia in 362, and in 361 he crossed with a Lacedæmonian army of mercenaries into Egypt.

Agger of Servius Tullius. [L. *agger*, mound, rampart.] An especially important stretch of the Servian Wall of Rome, extending from the Colline Gate, on the site of the present Ministry of Finance, across the low ground to the Esquiline Gate, adjoining the existing Arch of Gallienus, at the foot of the Esquiline. In the middle of the Agger there was a third gate, the Porta Viminalis. The agger consisted of a great mound of earth, in front of which there was a ditch 30 feet deep and 100 wide. The mound had a very massive retaining wall in front, rising 30 feet above the top of the ditch, and a lighter wall in the back. An impressive length of the front wall is standing, close to the railway-station.

Aggershus (ág'gėrs-hös), or **Akershus** (ä'kėrs-hös). An amt or province of southeastern Norway. Area, 2,054 square miles. Population 199,000.

Aggtelek. See *Agtelek*.

Aghasura (a-gha'sö-ra). ['The Asura or demon Agha.'] In Hindu mythology, an asura who was general of Kansa, king of Mathura, and second cousin of Krishna. He took the form of a huge serpent, and Krishna's companions the cowherds entered into its mouth, mistaking it for a cavern. Krishna rescued them.

Aghlabides. See *Aghlabites*.

Aghrerath (ägh're-räth). In the Shahnamah, the third son of the Turanian king Pesheng. He fruitlessly tried to dissuade Pesheng from attacking Iran, and Afrasiab from executing Naudar. He freed Naudar's captive nobles, who had been spared on his entreaty and were imprisoned at Sari. For this he was killed by Afrasiab.

Aghrim, or Aughrim (ág'rim). A village in County Galway, Ireland, about 31 miles east of Galway. Here, July 12, 1691, the English under Ginkel defeated the Irish and French under Saint-Ruth.

Agias (ā'ji-as). [Gr. Ἀγίας.] An ancient Greek "cyclic" poet of Troezen (about 740 B. C.), author of the "Nostoi," or "Homeward Voyages" of the Achæan heroes from the siege of Troy.

Agib (á'gib). **1.** The third Calendar in the story of "The Three Calendars" in the "Arabian Nights' Entertainments."—**2.** In the story of Noureddin Ali and Bedredden Hassan in "The Arabian Nights," a son of Bedredden Hassan and the Queen of Beauty.

Agilolfinger (ä-gi-lol'fing-ėr). The family of the earliest dukes of Bavaria. The line began about 590 (530 ?) and ended in 788.

Agilulf (ä'gi-lulf). Died 616. A duke of Turin and king of Lombardy.

Agincourt (aj'in-kōrt; F. pron. ăzh-aN-kōr'). A village in the department of Pas-de-Calais, France, about 29 miles southeast of Boulogne, noted for the victory gained there Oct. 25, 1415, by the English (about 15,000) under Henry V. over the French (50,000–60,000) under the Constable d'Albret. The loss of the English was about 1,600; that of the French over 10,000.

Agincourt. See *Seroux d'Agincourt*.

Agincourt, Ballad of. A poem by Drayton which appeared in "Poems Lyrick and Pastoral" about 1605. (Not to be confused with "The Battle of Agincourt," also by Drayton, which he published in 1627.)

Aginnum. See *Agen*.

Agira (ä-jē'rä), or **San Filippo d'Argirò.** A town, the ancient Agyrium, in the province of Catania, Sicily, about 31 miles northwest of Catania. Population, about 13,000.

Agis (ā'jis) **I.** [Gr. Ἄγις.] King of Sparta about 1062 (?) B. C.

Agis II. King of Sparta from about 426 to 399 B. C. He was victorious at Mantineia 418.

Agis III. King of Sparta 338–330 B. C. He was allied with Persia against Macedon, and was defeated and killed in 330.

Agis IV. Died B. C. 240. King of Sparta from B. C. 244: son of Eudamidas II. of the Eurypontid line. He proposed to recruit the ranks of the Spartans from among the Perioci, and advocated a redistribution of the landed property. In these measures of reform he was opposed by his colleague, Leonidas II., of the Agid line, and was, after some brilliant successes, captured and sentenced to death by the ephors. Alfieri produced a remarkable tragedy on this subject.

Aglabites (ag'la-bits), or **Aghlabites, or Aglabides** (ag'la-bīdz). An Arab dynasty which reigned in northern Africa, probably in Tunis, from the beginning of the 9th century to 909. It was succeeded by the Fatimites.

Aglaia (ag-lā'yā). [Gr. Ἀγλαία.] **1.** In Greek mythology, one of the three Graces.—**2.** An asteroid (No. 47) discovered by Luther at Bilk, Sept. 15, 1857.

Aglaura (ag-lā'ra). A tragedy by Sir John Suckling, acted in 1637–38 and printed in 1646.

> Aglaura enjoys the eccentric possession of two fifth acts, so that it can be made a tragedy or a tragicomedy at pleasure. *Saintsbury.*

Aglauros (ag-lā'ros), or **Agraulos** (ag-rā'los), or **Agraule** (-lē). [Gr. Ἄγλαυρος, Ἀγραύλος, Ἀγραυλή.] In Greek mythology, the wife of Cecrops; also, the daughter of Cecrops, noted in legends of Attica.

Aglemut (ag'le-möt). [Singular *Aglemu.*] A tribe of Alaskan Eskimo inhabiting the coasts of Bristol Bay and the northern shore of the Alaskan peninsula. Also *Aglemuit, Aglegmut.*

Agnadello (ä-nyä-del'lō). A village in the province of Cremona, northern Italy, near Lodi. Here, May 14, 1509, the French, under Louis XII., defeated the Venetians. For the battle of 1705, see *Cremona.*

Agnano, Lago d' (lä'gō d' ä-nyä'nō). A small lake 5 miles west of Naples, noted for the Grotta del Cane (which see).

Agnes (ag'nes or ag'nēz), Saint. [Formerly *Annes, Annis, Annice*, etc., F. *Agnès*, L. *Agnes*; from Gr. ἁγνος, lamb.] A Roman virgin and martyr, 12 or 13 years of age, beheaded during the reign of Diocletian. She is said to have been slain after having been exposed to the vilest outrage in a brothel. Her festival is celebrated on Jan. 21 by the Greek, Roman, and Anglican churches.

Agnes. 1. A character in Molière's "L'École des Femmes," an ingénue. She contrives to make extremely suggestive allusions while speaking with the utmost simplicity of mind. Wycherley took his "Country Wife" from this character. The name has become proverbial for a person of this kind.

2. In "Fatal Curiosity," a tragedy by George Lillo, the wife of Wilmot and mother of Young Wilmot. She kills her son.—3. See *Wedgehill*.

Agnes's Eve, Saint. Celebrated on the night of Jan. 20. It was especially a holiday for women. It was supposed possible by various forms of divination for a girl on this night to see the form of her future husband.

Agnes' Eve, Saint. A poem by Tennyson, published in 1842.

Agnes, The Eve of Saint. A poem by Keats, written in 1818.

Agnes Grey. A novel by Anne Brontë, published under the signature of "Acton Bell" in 1847.

Agnes of Austria. Born 1281; died 1364. Daughter of the German king Albert I., and wife of Andrew III. of Hungary, notorious for her vengeance on all connected with the murderers of her father.

Agnes of Meran. A German countess of Orlamünde, said to have lived about 1300 and to have put to death her two children. Afterward as the "White Lady," popularly supposed to haunt the castles of the Hohenzollerns. See *White Lady*.

Agnes of Poitou. Died Dec. 14, 1077. Second consort of the emperor Henry III., and daughter of William V., duke of Aquitaine. At the death of Henry III., Oct. 5, 1056, she became guardian of her son, Henry IV. A conspiracy of the nobility deprived her of the regency in May, 1062, when the young king was abducted from Kaiserswerth to Cologne by Anno, archbishop of Cologne.

Agnes Sorel. See *Sorel, Agnes*.

Agnesi (ä-nyā'sē), **Maria Gaetana.** Born at Milan, May 16, 1718; died at Milan, Aug. 4, 1799. An Italian lady, appointed professor of mathematics at Bologna in 1750, noted for her acquirements in languages and science: author of "Instituzioni Analitiche" (1745), etc.

Agnesi, Maria Theresa. Born at Milan, 1724; died about 1780. An Italian composer and pianist, sister of M. G. Agnesi: author of the operas "Sofonisbe," "Ciro in Armenia," "Nitocri," and "Insubria Consolato."

Agnethlen (ägʻnet-len). A town in Transylvania, about 25 miles northeast of Hermannstadt. Population, about 3,000.

Agnew (agʻnu), **Cornelius Rea.** Born at New York, Aug. 8, 1830; died there, April 18, 1888. A noted American physician and surgeon, clinical professor of diseases of the ear and eye in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York city (1869).

Agnew, David Hayes. Born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, Nov. 24, 1818; died at Philadelphia, March 22, 1892. An eminent American surgeon, appointed in 1870 professor of operative surgery, and in 1871 of the principles and practice of surgery, in the University of Pennsylvania.

Agnew, Patrick. Born 1822; died at Multán, India, April 21, 1848. An English Indian civil servant, murdered with his companion, Lieutenant W. A. Anderson, by the retainers of Muiráj, dewan or governor of Multán. This incident led to the second Sikh war.

Agni (agʻnē), [Skt., *ignis*, fire.] In Hindu mythology, the god of fire. In the Veda he is the conveyer of the sacrifice, messenger and priest of men, their protector against the horrors of the darkness the deities of the home. As one of the chief divinities of the Vedas great numbers of hymns are addressed to him, more than to any other god. He is one of the three great deities Agni, Vayu (or Indra), and Surya, who preside respectively over earth, air, and sky.

Agni Purana (agʻni pö-räʻnä). A Purana (so named as supposed to have been communicated by Agni to Vasishtha) devoted to the glorification of Siva, but of very various contents, ritual, cosmical, ethical, military, legal, medical, rhetorical, grammatical, taken largely from earlier works. Its date is quite uncertain, and has no legitimate claim to be regarded as a Purana.

Agnié. See *Mohawk*.

Agniehronnon. See *Mohawk*.

Agnoëtæ (ag-nō-ēʻtē). [Gr. *Ἀγνοητοί*, the ignorant ones.] 1. A Christian sect of the 4th century, which denied the omniscience of the Supreme Being, maintaining that God knows the past only by memory, and the future only by inference from the present.—2. A sect of the 6th century, followers of Themistius, deacon of Alexandria, who, on the authority of Mark xiii. 32 ("But of that day and that hour knoweth no man, . . . neither the Son, but the Father"), held that Christ, as man, was ignorant of many things, and specifically of the time of the day of judgment. Also *Agnoïte, Agnoëtes*.

Agnolo (äʻnyō-lō), **Baccio d'.** Born at Florence about 1461; died 1543. A Florentine architect.

Agobard (F. pron. äg-ō-bärʻ). Born 779; died June 6, 840. A Frankish theologian, archbishop of Lyons 816.

Agora (agʻō-rä), **The.** [Gr. *ἀγορά*, assembly, market-place.] A large irregular area in Athens, situated beneath the northeast angle of the Colonus Agoræus hill, on which stands the so-called Theseum, by the broad portico-bordered Dromos street running to the Dipylon Gate, the new passing along the base of the "Theseum" hill, and extending one branch north of the Areopagus, and another around the western end of the Areopagus, and between the Pnyx and the Areopolis. This last portion was especially the political agora, while the portion north of the Areopagus was more particularly the original commercial agora or market-place, containing most of the sacred, religious foundations, the Stoa Basileios portico, the Bouleuterion, or senate-house, and the Bouleuterion or senate-house. The position of the new agora or oil-market is fixed by its existing Gate of Athena Archegetis and by the inclosure of the Roman Odeion, the Stoa of Hadrian, and further east the the Library, the great Stoa of Attalus II., and probably the so-called Stoa of the Giants is within the area of the agora.

Agoracritus (agʻō-rakʻri-tus), or **Agorakritos** (-tos). [Gr. *Ἀγορακρίτος*.] A Greek sculptor, a native of Paros, the favorite pupil of Pheidias and the rival of Alcamenes. His most famous statue was at Nemesis, probably represented by a Hermes standing in the Lateran.

Agordo (äʻgōr-dō). A small town in the province of Belluno, Northern Italy, situated on the Cordevole 14 miles northwest of Belluno. There are important mines of copper and other minerals in the vicinity.

Agosta (ä-gōsʻtä). L. **Augusta** (ä-gusʻtä). A seaport in the province of Syracuse, Sicily, about 13 miles north of Syracuse. It was overthrown by an earthquake in 1693. Population, April 21, 1876. The French fleet defeated the Spanish and Dutch. Population, about 12,000.

Agostini (ä-gōs-tēʻnē), **Leonardo.** Born at Siena, Italy: lived in the 17th century. An Italian antiquary, appointed inspector of antiquities by Pope Alexander VII.: author of a new edition of Paruta's "Sicilian Medals," etc.

Agostini, Paolo. Born at Vallelunga, Campagna Romana, Italy, 1593; died at Rome, 1629. A noted Italian composer, chiefly of sacred music, maestro at the Vatican Chapel 1625.

Agostino de Duccio (ä-gōs-tēʻnō dā dōchʻē-ō). Born at Florence, 1418; died at Perugia, 1498. An Italian sculptor, noted for his reliefs in glazed terra-cotta. In 1447 he made the relief on the façade of the Church of St. Bernardino, which he lived in Rimini. From Rimini he went to Perugia, where his beautiful façade of the church of St. Bernardino, with its sculptures and many colored terra-cotta reliefs, is one of the most charming examples of polychromatic architecture in Italy.

Agoult (a-gōʻ), **Comtesse d'.** **Marie Catherine Sophie de Flavigny**: pseudonym **Daniel Stern.** Born at Frankfort-on-the-Main, Dec. 31, 1805; died at Paris, March 5, 1876. A French writer, author of "Esquisses morales et politiques" (1849), "Histoire de la révolution de 1848" (1851), "Nélida," "Lettres républicaines," "Florence et Turin," "Dante et Goethe," etc.

Agow (ä-gouʻ). A branch of the Ethiopian family constituting a large part of the population of Abyssinia. They inhabit parts of Amhara and Tigre.

Agra (äʻgrä). 1. A division of the Northwestern Provinces of British India. Area, 10,151 square miles. Population (1881), 4,834,064.—2. A district of the division of Agra, intersected by lat. 27° N., long. 78° E. Area, 1,850 square miles. Population (1881), 974,656.—3. The capital of the division and district of Agra, situated on the Jumna, about lat. 27° 10′ N., long. 78° E. It is a military and commercial center, and exports raw silk, sugar, and indigo. It was the capital of the Mogul empire during the last part of the 16th and the first part of the 17th century, and was captured by the British in 1803. The English in Agra were besieged in the fort by the mutineers, Aug.–Oct., 1857. Population, including cantonment (1891), 168,062. Among the noted buildings of Agra are: (1) The palace of Akbar, massively built of red sandstone, richly sculptured, and exhibiting in its lintel-construction the marks of Hindu influence on the Indian-Saracenic style. (2) Adjoining the palace of Shah Jehan, half a century later in date, and forming a strong contrast in its white marble architecture, its dentelliated arcades, and its inlaid work of arabesques and flowers in colored stone. (3) The Pearl Mosque, another notable foundation of Shah Jehan. The entire city, including the cantonment, is only 187 by 234 feet, but the buildings in a general Mogul artistic design and execution. (4) The tomb of Itimad-ud-Daulah, built under Jehangir in the early 17th century. By its inlaid work in stone, possibly of Italian derivation, it marks an epoch in the Indian-Saracenic style. The exterior forms a single story with octagonal towers at the angles, and is surmounted by a square central pavilion with three arcades to a side, widely projecting bracketed cornice, and a domical roof. All the openings of the monument except the central portal are closed by marble slabs pierced in geometrical patterns of marvelous delicacy. (5) The Taj Mahal (which see).

Agræ (agʻrē). [Gr. *Ἀγραί*.] A suburb of ancient Athens extending eastward from opposite the temples of Olympian Zeus over the hills on the south bank of the Ilissus. In it lies the Panathenaic Stadium.

Agram (äʻgräm), Slav. **Zagreb** (zägʻreb). 1. A county in the northwestern part of Croatia and Slavonia. Population, 258,945.—2. A royal free city, capital of the crownland of Croatia and Slavonia, Austria-Hungary, situated near the Save about lat. 45° 49′ N., long. 15° 58′ E. It has a trade in wine and grain, and some manufactures, and is the seat of a Roman Catholic archbishopric and cathedral, and of a university. The latter was opened in 1874, and has (1892) 49 instructors and 413 students. It was devastated by earthquakes in 1880–81. Population in 1890, 37,523.

Agramant (äʻgrä-mänt). In Boiardo's "Orlando Innamorato" and Ariosto's "Orlando Furioso," the young king of Africa.

Agramonte y Loinaz (ä-grä-mōnʻte ē lō-ēnäthʻ), **Ignacio.** Born at Puerto Principe, 1841: killed at the battle of Jimaguayú, July 1, 1873. A Cuban revolutionist, one of the leaders of the revolts of 1867 and 1868, commissioned major-general by Cespedes. He commanded the insurgents in Camaguey, and subsequently their entire force.

Agraulos. See *Aglauros*.

Agravaine (agʻra-vānʻ), **Sir.** In the romances of chivalry, a knight of the Round Table, surnamed L'Orgueilleux ("The Proud").

Agraviados (ä-grä-vē-äʻthōs). [Sp., 'the discontented.'] In Spanish history, the adherents of the Bapsburgs in Spain in the 18th century, who opposed the recognition of the Bourbons; also, the partisans of an unsuccessful absolutist outbreak in 1826–28.

Agreda (ä-grāʻdä). A small town in the province of Soria, Spain, about 60 miles northwest of Saragossa.

Agreda, Maria de. Born at Agreda, Spain, 1602; died at Agreda, May 24, 1665. A Spanish mystic, abbess of the convent of the Immaculate Conception at Agreda. She was a relative of the Virgin Mary, the contents of which she asserted had been revealed to her. It was characterized by Bossuet as indecent, and was censured by the Sorbonne.

Agreeable Surprise, The. A farce by O'Keeffe, produced in 1781. It contains some peculiarly felicitous blunders in situation and character.

A-Green. See *Grosseteste-Green*.

Agrib (äʻgrēb), or **Jebel Ghareb** (jebʻel ghäʻreb). A mountain in middle Egypt, lat. 28° 12′ N., long. 32° 42′ E., about 6,000 feet high. Also *Agarib, Asarieb, Jebel Ajarieb*, etc.

Agricane (agʻre-kāʻne), in Boiardo's "Orlando Innamorato," a king of Tatary who is in command of an enormous army, but is killed by Orlando in single combat.

Agricola (a-grikʻō-lä), **Christoph Ludwig.** Born at Ratisbon, Nov. 5, 1667; died there, 1719. A German landscape- and portrait-painter.

Agricola, Cnæus Julius. Born at Forum Julii (Fréjus), Jun. 13, A. D. 37; died at Rome, Aug. 23, A. D. 93. A Roman soldier and statesman, son of the senator Julius Græcinus, and the father-in-law of Tacitus. He served first under Suetonius Paulinus in Britain, in 58 was appointed quæstor in Asia under the proconsul Salvius Titianus, in 70 was raised by Vespasian to the command of the twentieth legion in Britain, and from 74 to 76 was governor of the province of Aquitania. On his recall he was elected consul and assigned the province of Southern Britain. In seven campaigns from 78 to 84 he pacified the part of Britain as far as the northern boundary of Perth and Argyll. He was recalled to Rome in 85.

Agricola (originally **Bauer**), **Georg.** Born at Glauchau, Saxony, March 24, 1490; died at Chemnitz, Saxony, Nov. 21, 1555. A German mineralogist, author of a treatise on metallurgy, "De re metallica" (1530), etc.

Agricola (originally **Sneider**), **Johann.** Born at Eisleben, Germany, April 20, 1492; died at Berlin, Sept. 22, 1566. A German Protestant theologian and reformer, preacher in Eisleben, professor in Wittenberg, and later court preach er in Berlin. He was a leader of the Antinomians. He published various theological works, and a collection of German proverbs (1528–48).

Agricola, Johann Friedrich. Born at Dobit-

schen, Saxe-Altenburg, Jan. 4, 1720; died at Berlin, Nov. 12, 1774. A German organist and composer, director of the Royal Chapel at Berlin 1759–74.

Agricola (originally **Sohr** or **Sore**), **Martin**. Born at Sorau, Brandenburg, about 1486: died at Magdeburg, June 10, 1556. A German musician and writer on music, musical director at Magdeburg, notable for his attempt to improve musical notation: author of "Ein Kurtz deutsche Musica" (1528), "Musica instrumentalis deudsch" (1529), etc.

Agricola, Rodolphus (Roelof Huysmann). Born at Baflo, near Groningen, in 1443: died at Heidelberg in 1485. A Dutch scholar, painter, and musician, lecturer on Greek and Roman literature at Worms and Heidelberg after 1482. He was an influential promotor of classical studies. His principal work is a treatise "De Inventione Dialectica."

Agri Decumates. See *Decumates Agri.*

Agrigentum (ag-ri-jen'tum). The ancient name of Girgenti: the Greek Akragas (Ἀκράγας). It was founded by colonists from Gela about 582 B. C. In the middle of the 6th century B. C. it was ruled by the tyrant Phalaris: afterward its government was in turn oligarchic and republican. It was most flourishing in the 5th century B. C., when it was a great commercial center, with nearly 1,000,000 (?) inhabitants. In 406 B. C. it was plundered by Carthage, and was rebuilt and received a Syracusan colony. In the Punic wars it sided with Carthage, and was eventually annexed by Rome, and became of little importance. For its later history and ruins, see *Girgenti.*

Agrippa (a-grip'ä), **Cornelius Heinrich** (called **Agrippa of Nettesheim**). Born at Cologne, Prussia, Sept. 14, 1486: died at Grenoble, France, Feb. 18, 1535. A German philosopher and student of alchemy and magic, author of "De incertitudine et vanitate scientiarum" (1527), "De occulta philosophia" (1531), etc.

Agrippa I., Herod. Born about 11 B. C.: died at Cæsarea, Palestine, 44 A. D. A grandson of Herod the Great, appointed king over the tetrarchies of northeastern Palestine, 38 A. D., and in 41 A. D. over Judea also. He persecuted the Christians, 44 A. D. (Acts xii.), and is said to have died in a horrible manner. Acts xii. 23.

Agrippa II., Herod. Born about 27 A. D.: died at Rome, 91–93. Son of Herod Agrippa I., made prince of Chalcis in 48 A. D., and king over northern Palestine in 52. He sided with the Romans in the conquest of Jerusalem. It was before him that Paul was brought. Acts xxv. 13, 26.

Agrippa, Marcus Vipsanius. Born at Rome, 63 B. C.: died at Campania, 12 B. C. A Roman commander, of obscure origin, the leading statesman of the reign of Augustus. He served under Octavius in the Perusinian war, and in Gaul and Germany; defeated Sextus Pompey at Mylæ and Naulochus 36 B. C.; was consul 37, and ædile 33; served at Actium 31; dedicated the Pantheon 27, was governor of Syria in 23, and was tribune with Augustus 18–13 B. C. He was the father of Vipsania, first wife of Tiberius and mother of Drusus. His third wife was Julia, the daughter of Augustus and widow of Marcellus.

Agrippa, Menenius. A character in Shakspere's "Coriolanus."

Agrippa Postumus. Born 12 B. C.: died 14 A. D. A posthumous son of Marcus Vipsanius Agrippa by Julia, the daughter of Augustus, adopted by Augustus in 4 B. C., and murdered in prison on the accession of Tiberius, probably by the order of Livia.

Agrippina (ag-ri-pī'nä). Born about 13 B. C.: died at Pandataria, near Naples, 33 A. D. The youngest daughter of Marcus Vipsanius Agrippa and Julia, the daughter of Augustus: wife of Germanicus and mother of Caligula. She incurred the hatred of Tiberius and Sejanus, and by them was banished to Pandataria, where she died of voluntary starvation. She was a woman of lofty character.

Agrippina, Julia. Born at Oppidum Ubiorum (name for her colonia Agrippina, the modern Cologne), about 15 A. D.: put to death at the Lucrine Lake, near Baiæ, 60 or 59. A daughter of Germanicus and Agrippina, and wife of Domitius Ahenobarbus by whom she was mother of Nero. Later she married Crispus Passienus, and, 49 A. D., Claudius whom she poisoned 54 A. D. She was a woman of scandalous life and unbounded ambition and had great influence in the early part of Nero's reign: but she was murdered by his order. There is a fine statue portrait-statue of her in the Museo Nazionale, Naples.

Agtelek (og'te-lek). A village in the county of Gömör, Hungary, about lat. 48° 28′ N., long. 20° 28′ E.: noted for its cavern (or Baradla), which is the largest stalactite grotto in Europe.

Agu (ä-gö'), or **Aku** (ä-kö'). An old Chaldean name of the moon-god; in later Babylonian and Assyrian, Sin (which see).

Agua (ä'gwä), or **Volcan de Agua.** [Sp., 'volcano of water.'] A conical mountain 25 miles southwest of Guatemala, 12,197 feet high. It discharges water, and destroyed old Guatemala by floods, Sept. 8, 1541.

Aguadilla (ä-gwä-dēl'yä). A seaport at the northwestern extremity of Porto Rico.

Aguado (ä-gwä'dō), **Juan de.** A Spaniard who accompanied Columbus on his second voyage to America (1493), returned to Spain next year and was made royal commissioner to investigate the affairs of Hispaniola. He arrived there in Oct., 1495, and returned to Spain 1496. Nothing is known of his previous or subsequent history.

Agua Fria (ä'gwä frē'ä) **Creek.** A tributary of the Gila River in Arizona.

Aguas Calientes (ä'gwäs kä-lē-en'tes). [Sp., 'hot springs.'] A state of Mexico, bounded by Zacatecas on the west, north, and east, and by Jalisco on the south. Area, 2,950 square miles. Population (1890), 140,180.

Aguas Calientes. The capital of the state of the same name, about lat. 21° 55′ N., long. 101° 50′ W. There are hot springs in the vicinity (whence the name). Population (1892), 32,635.

Ague-Cheek (ā'gū-chēk), **Sir Andrew.** A character in Shakspere's comedy "Twelfth Night," a timid, silly but amusing country squire.

Agüero (ä-gö-ā'rō), **Cristóbal.** Born in San Luis de la Paz, Michoacan, 1600: date of death not recorded. A Mexican Dominican missionary, who spent the greater part of his life laboring among the Zapotecan Indians. He left several works on their language.

Agüero, Joaquin de. Born at Puerto Principe, Nov. 15, 1816: died there, Aug. 12, 1851. A Cuban revolutionist. He was a planter of moderate fortune and exalted ideas. In 1843 he freed his slaves and took measures to have them educated. Later he endeavored to bring white immigrants to Cuba. After engaging in the insurrection of 1850, he was captured and shot.

Agüero, José Riva. See *Riva Agüero, José.*

Aguesseau (ä-ge-sō'), **Henri François d', or Dagueseau.** Born at Limoges, France, Nov. 27, 1668: died at Paris, Feb. 9, 1751. French jurist, chancellor of France 1717–22 and 1737–50. His complete works were published 1759–89.

Aguilar (ä-gē-lär'), **Grace.** Born at London, June, 1816: died at Frankfort-on-the-Main, Sept. 16, 1847. An English novelist and writer on Jewish history. She was the daughter of Jewish parents.

Aguilar, Manuel. Born in Costa Rica about 1800: died at Guatemala, June 6, 1846. A Central American statesman. He occupied various public posts in Costa Rica, represented that state in the Assembly of 1838, and was elected president April 7, 1837. He was deposed by Carrillo, May, 1838. At the time of his death he represented Costa Rica in the Central American diet.

Aguilar, Marcos de. Born at Ecija about 1495: died at Mexico, Feb., 1527. A Spanish lawyer. In 1526 he went to Hispaniola with Diego Columbus as alcalde mayor. In 1526 he passed to Mexico with Luis Ponce de Leon, appointed to inquire into the conduct of Cortez; and on the death of the latter he succeeded him (July, 1526) in the temporary rule of New Spain.

Aguilar de la Frontera (ä-gē-lär' dā lä fron-tā'rä). A town in the province of Cordova, Spain, 26 miles southeast of Cordova. Population (1887), 12,451.

Aguilas (ä-gē'läs), or **San Juan de las Aguilas** (sän hwän dā läs ä-gē'läs). A seaport in the province of Murcia, Spain, 48 miles southwest of Murcia. It exports lead, esparto-grass, and soda. Population (1887), 10,042.

Aguilera (ä-gē-lā'rä), **Francisco Xavier.** Born at Santa Cruz de la Sierra about 1775: died at Valle Grande, Nov. 23, 1828. A royalist guerrilla chief of Charcas (Bolivia), notorious for his cruelty. He received a commission as brigadier-general, and for a time was military commandant of Santa Cruz. After the final defeat of the Spanish arms, Aguilera fled to the forests. In 1828 he emerged with a small force, captured a Spanish post, and proclaimed Ferdinand VII. as king. He was soon captured and shot.

Aguirre (ä-gēr're), **José Saenz de.** Born at Logroño, Spain, March 24, 1630: died at Rome, Aug. 19, 1699. A Spanish cardinal and theologian, author of "Defensio cathedræ S. Petri," etc. (1682), "Collectio maxima Conciliorum" (1693), "Theologia S. Anselmi," etc.

Aguirre, Lope de. Born at Oñate, Asturias, about 1508: shot Oct. 27, 1561. A Spanish adventurer who early in life drifted to America, and for twenty years led such a scandalous life in Peru that he was known as "Aguirre the madman." He was engaged in several rebellions, was outlawed, and joined the expedition of Pedro de Orsua in search of El Dorado and the Kingdom of the Omaguas on the upper Amazon (1559). Orsua and his lieutenant Vargas were murdered by Aguirre and others at Machipáro, near the present site of Tabatinga on the upper Amazon, Jan. 1, 1561, and Fernando de Guzman (whom Aguirre afterward murdered) was made general with Aguirre as his lieutenant. From this time the expedition became a piratical cruise so wild that it bordered on insanity. The band declared themselves rebels, or maranones, and proceeded down the Amazon, plundering Indian villages, fighting with one another, and committing every horrible crime, reaching the island of Margarita July 20, 1561. There Aguirre murdered the governor and others, robbed the royal treasury, and then made a descent on the mainland of Venezuela. He was captured at Barquecimeto, and shot by his own maranones.

Aguihas (ä-gō' lyäs), **Cape.** The southernmost point of Africa, in lat. 34° 50′ S., long. 20° 1′ E., 100 miles southeast of the Cape of Good Hope.

Agustin (ä-gös-tēn') **I.** The title of Iturbide, emperor of Mexico. See *Iturbide.*

Agustina (ä-gös-tē'nä). Died at Cueta, Spain, June, 1857. The "Maid of Saragossa," noted for her bravery in the defense of that city, 1808–09.

Agyia (a-jī'yä). A town in Thessaly, Greece, at the foot of Mount Ossa. Population (1889), 2,050.

Ahab (ā'hab). [Heb. *Achab* (Gr. Ἀχαάβ), father's brother.] King of Israel, according to the traditional reckoning, 918–897 B. C., but according to some scholars 876–854 B. C.: the son and successor of Omri. He married Jezebel, daughter of Ethbaal, king of Tyre, and permitted the worship of Baal and Astarte in Samaria, alongside of that of Yahveh. By this, as well as by his luxury and wickedness in the matter of Naboth's vineyard, he provoked the anger of the prophets, more especially of Elijah. He engaged in a war with Benhadad of Damascus, whom he defeated in his second campaign, but whom he spared. No reason for this is given in the Old Testament, and the act was denounced by the prophets. The reason of this act is found in the cuneiform inscriptions where we find that Shalmanezer II. in 854 B. C. fought with the kings of Damascus, Hamath, and with *Ahabbu Sirla'a* who is identified by most scholars with Ahab of Israel. The presence of the common enemy Assyria no doubt induced Ahab to make peace with Benhadad of Damascus. After the disappearance of danger from Assyria he made an alliance with Jehoshaphat, king of Judah, and carried on another campaign against Damascus, but was killed in a battle at Ramoth Gilead. The Old Testament contains considerable information concerning this period, which is supplemented by the cuneiform inscriptions and the Moabite stone. Ahab continued Samaria as the capital of Israel, but Jezreel, which he greatly beautified.

Ahaggar (ä-hag'gär). A large plateau and mountainous region in Sahara, intersected by lat. 23°–24° N., long. 5°–6° E. The chief place in it is Ideles.

Ahala (a-hā'lä), **Cneius Servilius Structus.** A Roman patrician, master of the horse 439 B. C. (according to the common chronology), and slayer of the popular leader Spurius Mælius.

Ahalya (a-hal'yä). In Hindu legend, the wife of the Rishi Gautama, and very beautiful: according to the Ramayana the first woman made by Brahma and given by him to Gautama. She was seduced by Indra. Gautama expelled Ahalya from his hermitage and deprived her of her previous beauty or, as others state, made her invisible. Rama restored her to her natural state and reconciled her to her husband. Kumarila Bhatta explains this seduction as Indra's (the sun's) carrying away the shade of night.

Ahanta (ä-hän'tä). A district on the Gold Coast of Africa, about long. 2°–3° W.

Ahantchuyuk (ä-hänt'chō-yōk). A division of the Kalapooian stock of North American Indians, formerly on and about Pudding River, Oregon. The name was applied to them by the Chinookan tribes as conveying away the shade of night.

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Ahasuerus (a-haz-ū-ē'rus). [Heb. *Ahashverósh*, Pers. *Khsekhjérsha* ('mighty' and 'eye'?).] Xerxes, who ruled 486–465 B. C., mentioned in Ezra iv. 6 and throughout the book of Esther. The Ahasuerus of the book of Daniel (ix. 1), who is called the father of Darius the Mede, cannot have been Xerxes; he has variously identified with Astyages and Cyaxeres. See *Xerxes.*

Ahasuerus, 1. A name given to the legendary "Wandering Jew" (which see).—**2.** A prize drama by Edgar Quinet, published in 1833, founded on the legend of the Wandering Jew.

Ahaus (ä'hous). A small town in the province of Westphalia, Prussia, about 28 miles northwest of Münster.

Ahausen (ä-hou'zen), or **Auhausen** (ou-hou'zen). A village in Bavaria, 12 miles northeast of Nördlingen, the scene of a Protestant Union of Germans under the lead of the elector Frederick IV. of the Palatinate in 1608.

Ahausaht (ä'hou-sät), or **Ahowsaht.** A tribe of North American Indians, on Clayoquaht Sound, Vancouver Island, British Columbia, numbering 296 (1884). See *Aht.*

Ahava (ä'hä-vä). The name of a place and river or canal in Babylon at which the Jews

who formed the second expedition which returned to Jerusalem with Ezra assembled. Its exact location is unknown. Ezra viii. 15.

Ahaz (ā'haz). [Heb., 'possessor.'] King of Judah, according to some 735–715 B. C., according to others 735–728 or 742–727 B. C. The last date seems most probable. He was a contemporary of the prophet Isaiah. On his accession to the throne, which took place in his youth, Rezin, king of Syria, and Pekah, king of Israel, formed a conspiracy against him. Contrary to the advice of Isaiah he sought the assistance of the Assyrian king, to whom he paid homage and tribute. This latter fact is mentioned both in the Bible and the cuneiform inscriptions. In the latter he is called *Iauhazi*, which would indicate that his name is shortened from *Joahaz*. His tribute to Assyria had the desired result, Tiglath Pileser attacking Rezin and Pekah. This policy culminated in the entire destruction of the kingdom of Israel. Ahaz was succeeded by his son Hezekiah.

Ahaziah (ā-ha-zī'a). [Heb., 'sustained by Yahveh.'] Son of Ahab and king of Israel 853–851 B. C. (896–894?).

Ahaziah. Son of Jehoram and Athaliah, and king of Judah 843–842 B. C. (885–884?).

Ahenobarbus (a-hē-nō-bär'bus). A plebeian family of Rome, gens Domitia, to which the emperor Nero belonged.

Ahijah (a-hī'jä), or **Ahiah** (a-hī'a). [Heb., 'brother of Yahveh.'] In Old Testament history, the name of several persons, of whom the most notable was a son of Ahitub and high priest in the reign of Saul (1 Sam. xiv. 3, 18) probably the same as Ahimelech, who was high priest at Nob, and was killed by Saul for assisting David.

Ahimaaz (a-him'a-az). [Heb., 'brother of anger.'] **1.** The father of Ahinoam, wife of Saul. 1 Sam. xiv. 50. **2.** A high priest, son and successor of Zadok. He distinguished himself by his services to King David during the revolt of Absalom. 2 Sam. xv. xviii.

Ahimelech (a-him'e-lek). [Heb., 'brother of the king.' Compare Assyrian *Ahi-milki*, 'brother of counsel.'] **1.** Priest of Nob, father of Abiathar, the friend of David. He gave to David, who was fleeing from Saul, the sacred bread and the sword of Goliath from the tabernacle. For this Saul slew him.

2. Son of Abiathar, a priest in David's time; grandson of the priest of Nob. Called *Abimelech*. 1 Chr. xviii. 16.

Ahithophel (a-hith'o-fel). [Heb. 'brother of folly,' that is, 'foolish.'] **1.** A Hebrew politician, counselor of King David and, later, of Absalom in his revolt against his father. He was famous for his political wisdom, and his defection caused David great apprehension. His advice, however, was rejected by Absalom, and he thereupon retired to his home, set his affairs in order, and hanged himself. Thought to be the grandfather of Bathsheba.

2. A character in Dryden's poem "Absalom and Achitophel," intended to represent the Earl of Shaftesbury who was called by this name by his contemporaries: a treacherous friend and adviser. Also *Achitophel*.

Ahlden (äl'den). A small town 27 miles north of Hanover. Princess Sophia Dorothea, wife of George I. of England, was kept here as prisoner, 1694–1726.

Ahlefeld (ä'le-felt), Frau **von (Charlotte Sophie Luise Wilhelmine von Seebach)**: pseudonym **Ulliss Selbig**. Born at Seebach, near Erfurt, Germany, Dec. 6, 1781: died at Teplitz, Bohemia, July 27, 1849. A German writer of sentimental novels.

Ahlefeldt (ä'le-felt), Countess **Eliza Davidia Margaretha von**. Born in Langeland, Denmark, Nov. 17, 1790: died at Berlin, March 20, 1855. A German woman, wife of Major von Lützow (Lord Ilse), from whom she was separated (1824), living then, for a time, with the author Immermann. She was noted for her patriotism (she accompanied her husband to the field and cared for the wounded, 1813–14) and her love of literature.

Ahlheide (äl-hī'de). A sterile plain in the central part of Jutland, Denmark.

Ahlquist (äl'kvist), **August Engelbert**. Born at Kuopio, Finland, Aug. 7, 1826: died Nov. 20, 1889. A Finnish philologist, poet, and traveler in Russia and Siberia, appointed in 1862 professor of the Finnish language and literature at Helsingfors.

Ahlwardt (äl'värt), **Christian Wilhelm**. Born at Greifswald, Prussia, Nov. 23, 1760: died there, April 12, 1830. A German philologist, rector successively of several public schools, and later professor of ancient literature at the University of Greifswald. His work was chiefly upon the Greek poets (edited Pindar, 1820).

Ahlwardt, Theodor Wilhelm. Born at Greifswald, Prussia, July 4, 1828. A German orientalist, son of Christian Wilhelm Ahlwardt, professor of oriental languages (1861–65), and librarian at the University of Greifswald. He has published "Der Poesie und Poetik der Araber" (1856), editions of various Arabic works, etc.

Ahmed. See *Achmet*.

Ahmedabad (ä-med-ä-bäd'), or **Ahmadabad** (ä-mad-ä-bäd'). A district in Bombay, British India, intersected by lat. 23° N., long. 72° E. Its area is 3,821 square miles. Population (1881), 856,324.

Ahmedabad. The capital of the district of Ahmedabad, situated on the Sabarmati in lat. 23° N., long. 72° 36' E., formerly one of the largest and most important cities of India. It was captured by the British in 1780, and was ceded to them in 1818. The Jumma Musjid of Ahmedabad, built by Ahmed Shah in the early 15th century, is one of the most beautiful of mosques. The gross dimensions are 382 by 258 feet, three sides of the court being surrounded by a colonnaded cloister, the sanctuary 95 feet deep occupying one end. The sanctuary contains 260 columns, which support three rows each of five domes, the central one of which is the largest and highest, and is flanked by two which are higher than the other twelve. The front toward the court is formed by a fine screen, with three noble pointed arches, flanked on each side by a lower arcade. Population (1881), 116,007.

Ahmednuggur (ä-med-nug'gur). A district in Bombay, British India, about lat. 19° N.

Ahmednuggur. The capital of the district of Ahmednuggur, about lat. 19° 6' N., long. 74° 46' E., formerly an important city of Aurungzebe, and remembered to the English under Wellington in 1803. Population (1881), 37,492.

Ahmedpur (ä-med-pör'). A town in the state of Bahawalpur, India. Population (estimated), 30,000. Also *Ahmedpour*.

Ahmes. See *Ahmose*.

Ahn (än), **Johann Franz**. Born at Aix-la-Chapelle, Prussia, Dec. 15, 1796: died at Neuss, Prussia, Aug. 21, 1865. A German teacher (at Aix-la-Chapelle and later (1843–63) at Neuss) and grammarian, noted for his methods of teaching the modern languages. He published "The Poetry of Germany" (1839), and English, French, German, Dutch, and Italian grammars.

Ahnen (ä'nen), **Die**. [Gr., 'the ancestors.'] A series of historical romances by Gustav Freytag, illustrating German history, published 1872–81). It comprises "Ingo und Ingraban," "Das Nest der Zaunkönige," "Die Brüder vom deutschen Hause," "Markus Konig," "Die Geschwister," and "Aus hoher Hehmat."

Ahnfeld (än'felt), **Arvid Wolfgang Nathanael**. Born at Lund, Sweden, Aug. 16, 1845. A Swedish journalist, author of a "History of the Literature of the World" (1874–76), and other encyclopedic works.

Aholibamah (a-hol-i-ba'mä). [Heb., 'tent of my high place.'] One of the wives of Esau; also, the name of an Edomite tribe.—2. A character in Byron's "Heaven and Earth," the proud, ambitious granddaughter of Cain.

Ahomes (ä-ho'mez). An Indian tribe of Singkoa. The tribe is lost, but the language still is occasionally found, or can be found, in oradoa.

Ahowasht. See *Hotowahth*.

Ahr (är). A river in the Rhine Province, Prussia, about 55 miles long, which joins the Rhine at Sinzig above Bonn. On its banks are produced the noted Ahr wines.

Ahrens (ä'rens), **Heinrich**. Born at Kniestedt, near Salzgitter, Prussia, 1808: died at Salzgitter, Aug. 2, 1874. A German philosophical writer and purist, professor at Brussels 1834–50, at Gratz 1850–59, and at Leipsic 1859. He wrote "Cours de psychologie" (1853–54), "Cours de droit naturel" (1839), "Die Rechtsphilosophie oder das Naturrecht" (1852–55), "Encyklopädie" (1850–57), "Deutsche Encyklopädie" (1858–59), etc.

Ahrens, Heinrich Ludolph. Born at Helmstedt, June 6, 1809: died at Hanover, Sept. 24, 1881. A German philologist, noted as a student of the Greek dialects.

Ahriman (ä'ri-man). See *Ahura Mazda*.

Ahrweiler (är'vi-lėr). A small town in the Rhine Province, Prussia, situated on the Ahr 20 miles south by east of Cologne. Its chief industry is the making of wine.

Aht (ät). A division of the Wakashan stock of North American Indians, comprising 22 tribes, dwelling chiefly on the west coast of Vancouver Island, British Columbia, one tribe being near Cape Flattery, Washington. The principal tribes of this division are Nitinat, Hesaht or Mokah, Tlaokwaht or Clhoquaht, Ahausaht, Mootsaht or Nootka proper, and Ehatisaht. They number 7,617. See *Kwakiutlan*.

Ahtena (ä'te-nä), or **Atna** (at'nä). A tribe of the northern division of the Athapascan stock of North American Indians, sometimes called Copper Indians, from their habitat on the Atna or Copper River, Alaska. See *Athapascan*.

Ahuizotl, or Ahuitzotl (ä-hō'i-tsotl). The chief or king of Tenochtitlan (Mexico) from 1486 until his death in 1502. He made war on the Zapotecas, subdued their province, and sacrificed an immense number of captives to celebrate the completion of the great Aztec temple. He also built an aqueduct from Chapultepec to the island of Tezcuco with the object of raising the water, but the result was disastrous flood. He was succeeded by Montezuma II.

Ahumada (ä-ö-mä'dä), **Duke of (Pedro Giron**, Marques de las Amarillas). Born at San Sebastian, 1788: died at Madrid, May 17, 1842. A Spanish politician and general, chief of the general staff of the Spanish army in the war of independence, minister of war for a short time in 1820, member of the regency during the minority of Isabella, and again minister of war in 1835.

Ahumada y Villalon (ä-ö-mä'dä ē vēl-yä-lōn'), **Agustin de**, Marques de las Amarillas. Born about 1700: died in Mexico, Oct. 6, 1760. A Spanish general and administrator. He distinguished himself in the Italian and Peninsular wars, and from Nov. 30, 1755, was viceroy of Mexico.

Ahura Mazda (ä-hö'rä mäz'dä). ['The Wise Lord': the modern Persian *Ormazd*.] The Good Spirit in the dual system of Zoroaster. Angra Mainyu, 'the spiritual Enemy' (Persian *Ahreman*), also called Druj, 'deceit,' is in eternal conflict with him. Both have existed from the beginning of the world. Ahura Mazda will, however, finally triumph and the good kingdom, Vohukshathra, be established.

Ahwaste (ä-was'te). A tribe of North American Indians formerly dwelling on San Francisco bay, California. See *Costanoan*.

Ahwaz (äh waz'). A village in the province of Khuzistan, Persia, situated on the Karun about lat. 31° 12' N., long. 48° 45' E., an ancient residence of the Persian kings, and a flourishing town under the Arabs in the early middle ages.

Ai (ā'i). [Heb., 'ruin.'] In biblical geography, a city of the Canaanites, in the territory of Benjamin, about 10 miles north of Jerusalem, conquered by Joshua.

Aias (ī'as). The Greek name of Ajax.

Aiblinger (īb'ling-ėr), **Joseph Kaspar**. Born at Wasserburg, Bavaria, Feb. 23, 1779: died at Munich, May 6, 1867. A German composer, the founder, with Gregorio Trentino, of a musical conservatory (Odeon) in Venice, and kapellmeister (1826) to the king of Bavaria. His works comprise operas, requiems, etc., and an opera "Rodrigo e Ximene."

Aic (īsh), or **Eyish** (ī'ish). A tribe of the Caddo Confederacy of North American Indians. See *Caddo*.

Aicard (a-kär'), **Jean**. Born at Toulon, Feb. 4, 1848. A French poet and prose-writer. Among his works are "Les Jeunes croisades" (1867), "Les rubis" (1870), "Les pauvres de Paris" (1874), "Rosine de Provence" (1874), "Le chemin de l'amour" (1876), "Maître et Noble" (1880), "Poésies" (a prose drama) (1881), "Le Père Lebonnard" (drama) (1890), etc.

Aichach (īch'ach). A small town in Upper Bavaria, on the Paar about 13 miles northeast of Augsburg. A French victory was gained here over the Austrians, 1805.

Aida (a-ē'dä). An opera by Verdi, first given at Cairo, Egypt, Dec. 24, 1871.

Aidan (ā'dan), or **Aedhan**. Died 606. A king of Scottish Dalriada, son of Gabran, a former king of Dalriada, and successor, according to the law of tanistry, to his relative Conall. He was crowned by St. Columba in the island of Iona in 574, or at the council held at Drumceat, by which the tribute paid to our kingdom, which had been formed in the 4th century by emigrants from Irish Dalriada, and which had hitherto constituted an Irish dependency, was made to be fed a force of Britons and Scots against Ethelfrith, king of Bernicia, but was defeated.

Aidan, Saint. Died Aug. 31, 651. First bishop of Lindisfarne, and founder of the Northumbrian Church. He was sent by the monks of Hi or Iona, in answer to the request of King Oswald, to convert his heathen subjects. On the defeat of Oswald by Penda (642), Aidan joined Oswin, king of the Deirans.

Aidé (ā-dā'), **Hamilton**. Born in Paris, France, in 1829. A novelist and poet, son of an Armenian and an English lady, educated at the University of Bonn, and for a time an officer in the British army. Among his works are "Elegiacs and Other Poems" (1850), "Rita, an Autobiography" (1859), "Carr of Carlton" (1862), "The Romance of the Scarlet Leaf, and other Poems" (1863), "Songs Without Music" (1862), "Passages in the Life of a Lady" (1875), etc.

Aidenn (ā'den). [Ar. *Adn*, Eden.] Paradise: an "Anglicized" form of the Arabic for *Eden*, used, for the rime's sake, by Edgar Allan Poe in "The Raven."

Aidin (ī-den'). A city in Asiatic Turkey, situated near the Meander, about 55 miles southeast of Smyrna, near the ruins of ancient Tralles. It has trade in figs, cotton, etc. Population, about 55,000.

Aienai (ī-ā-nā'ī), or **Ioni** (ī-ō-nī'). A tribe of the Caddo Confederacy of North American Indians. See *Caddo*.

Aigai (ī'gī). [Gr. *Aigai.*] A town in Æolia, Asia Minor, the modern Nimrud-Kalessi. On its site are the ruins of various ancient structures.

Aigina. See *Egina*.

Aigle (āg'l). G. **Aelen** (ā'len). A small town in the canton of Vaud, Switzerland, on the Grande Eau, near the Rhône, about 22 miles southeast of Lausanne.

Aigle. A town in the department of Orne. See *Laigle*.

Aignadel. See *Aguadello*.

Aignan. See *Saint-Aignan*.

Aiguebelle (āg-bel'). A small town in the department of Savoy, France, about 17 miles east of Chambery. Here, in 1742, the French and Spaniards defeated the Sardinians.

Aiguebelle, Paul Alexandre Neveue d'. Born Jan. 7, 1831; died at Paris, Feb. 21, 1875. A French naval officer, in the Chinese service during the Taiping rebellion, 1862–64.

Aigueperse (āg-pers'). A town in the department of Puy-de-Dôme, France, 19 miles northeast of Clermont-Ferrand. Population (1891), 2,341.

Aigues-Mortes, or **Aiguesmortes** (āg-mort'). A town in the department of Gard, France, near the Mediterranean, 22 miles southwest of Nimes, founded by St. Louis 1246. From here he embarked on the Crusades, 1248 and 1270. It has salt-works and fisheries. Its fortifications (constructed by Philip III. 1270–85) are from an archæological point of view among the most remarkable in France. Population (1891), 3,981.

Aiguille d'Argentière (ā-güēy' där-zhoń'tē-ār'). [F. *aiguille*, needle: in this special use, 'needle-like peak.'] An Alpine peak, 12,832 feet high, northeast of Mont Blanc.

Aiguille de la Grande-Sassière (ā-güēy' dē lā grond'sas-sē-ār'). One of the chief peaks of the Tarentaise Alps, France, on the Italian border. Height, 12,325 feet.

Aiguille du Midi (ā-güēy' dü mē-dē'). **1.** An Alpine peak, 12,605 feet high, northeast of Mont Blanc. — **2.** A peak in the Alps of Oisans, Isère, France, about 11,025 feet high.

Aiguille Verte (ā-güēy' vert). An Alpine peak, 13,540 feet high, northeast of Mont Blanc.

Aiguillon (ā-güē'yoń). A town in the department of Lot-et-Garonne, France, on the Lot near its junction with the Garonne, 16 miles northwest of Agen. Population (1891), commune, 3,119.

Aiguillon, Duc d' (Armand Vignerot Duplessis Richelieu). Born 1720; died 1782. A French politician, minister of foreign affairs under Louis XV. 1771–74.

Aiguillon, Duc d' (Armand de Vignerot Duplessis Richelieu). Born 1750; died at Hamburg, May 4, 1800. A son of the preceding, noted during the early days of the French Revolution for his republican tendencies. He was one of the first to renounce the privileges of his rank. In 1792, however, he fell under suspicion and escaped to England.

Aigun (ī'gün). A town in Manchuria, Chinese Empire, on the Amur, about lat. 50° 10′ N., long. 127° 40′ E. It is a naval station. Population, about 15,000.

Aiken (ā'ken). The capital of Aiken County, South Carolina, about lat. 33° 34′ N., long. 81° 40′ W., noted as a winter health-resort. Population (1890), 2,362.

Aiken, William. Born at Charleston, South Carolina, 1806; died at Flat Rock, North Carolina, Sept. 7, 1887. An American politician, member of the South Carolina legislature 1838–43, governor 1844, and representative in Congress 1851–57. He opposed nullification and secession. In 1866 he was re-elected to Congress, but was not admitted to a seat.

Aikin (ā'kin), **Arthur.** Born at Warrington, Lancashire, England, May 19, 1773; died at London, April 15, 1854. An English chemist and mineralogist, son of John Aikin. He published a "Dictionary of Chemistry and Mineralogy" (1807), a "Manual of Mineralogy" (1810), etc.

Aikin, John. Born at Kibworth, England, Jan. 15, 1747; died at Stoke Newington, England, Dec. 7, 1822. An English physician. He was the author of a translation of the "Germania" and "Agricola" of Tacitus, "Biographical Memoirs of Medicine in Great Britain," "Biographical Dictionary" (1799–1815), "Evenings at Home" (1792–95, written in conjunction with his sister Mrs. Barbauld), etc.

Aikin, Lucy. Born at Warrington, Lancashire, England, Nov. 6, 1781; died at Hampstead, England, Jan. 29, 1864. An English writer, daughter of John Aikin. She wrote "Lorimer, a Tale" (1814), "Memoirs of the Court of Queen Elizabeth" (1818), "Memoirs of the Court of James I." (1822), "Memoirs of the Court of Charles I." (1833), etc.

Aikman (āk'mąn), **William.** Born at Caerney, Forfarshire, Oct. 24, 1682; died at London, June 7, 1731. A Scottish portrait-painter.

Aillon, Lucas Vasquez de. See *Ayllon*.

Ailly (ā'yē), or **Ailli, Pierre d'.** Born 1350; died at Avignon, France, 1420 (?). A French cardinal and theologian, surnamed the "Hammer of Heretics" and the "Eagle of the Doctors."

Ailmer. See *Ethelmar*.

Ailred of Rievaulx. See *Ethelred*.

Ailsa Craig (āl'sä krāg). A rocky island of Ayrshire, Scotland, near the mouth of the Firth of Clyde. It is conical in shape, and rises to a height of 1,339 feet.

Aimard (ā-mär'), **Gustave.** Born at Paris, Sept. 13, 1818; died there, June 20, 1883. A French novelist and traveler in the United States, Mexico, Spain, Turkey, and the Caucasus: author of "Les Trappeurs de l'Arkansas" (1858) and numerous other works in the style of Cooper. He died insane.

Aimon. See *Aymon*.

Aimon, Jacques. A pseudonym of Voltaire.

Aimorés (ī-mō-rās'), or **Aymorés,** or **Aimures.** An Indian tribe of eastern Brazil, now known as Botocudos.

Aimorés, Serra dos. See *Serra dos Aimorés*.

Aimwell (ām'wel). **1.** In Farquhar's comedy "The Beaux' Stratagem," a young gentleman of a romantic temperament, who has dissipated his fortune and who, with his cooler-headed friend Archer disguised as his servant, personates a rich lord, with a view to retrieving their losses by a rich marriage for either or both, making a journey from one town to another, and taking turns in being master and man — a stratagem which is successful. — **2.** In Shirley's play "The Witty Fair One," a gentleman, the lover of Violetta.

Ain (ān). A river of eastern France, about 100 miles long, which joins the Rhône 17 miles east of Lyons. It is narrow in its lower course.

Ain. A department of France, bounded by Saône-et-Loire and Jura on the north, Haute-Savoie and Savoie (from both of which it is separated by the Rhône), with Switzerland, on the east, Isère (separated by the Rhône) on the south, and Rhône and Saône-et-Loire (from both of which it is separated by the Saône) on the west. It is mountainous (Jura) in the east and a tableland in the west, and is rich in iron, asphalt, and building and lithographic stones. Its capital is Bourg. Its area is 2,730 square miles, and its population (1891) 356,907. It was formed from the ancient Bresse, Bugey, Dombes, Valromey, and the "Pays de Gex."

Ain Abad (ān' ä-bäd'). A trading town in Hadramaut, Arabia, about lat. 16° N., long. 48° E.

Ain Hersha (ān her'shä). A village in Syria. It contains a Roman temple *in antis*, practically complete except the roof. The cella is surrounded on the interior by a cornice, and has four engaged Ionic columns at the west end. The exterior west wall bears in relief a female bust with small horns, and the door is richly sculptured. The plan measures 36 by 29 feet.

Ainmiller (in'mil-ėr). **Max Emanuel.** Born at Munich, Feb. 14, 1807; died at Munich, Dec. 9, 1870. A German painter of architectural subjects and on glass.

Ainos (ī'nōz), or **Aino** (ī'nō), or **Ainu** (ī'nū). A small tribe (about 50,000 in number) of non-Japanese (pre-Japanese?) race, type, and language, representing the primitive population of Japan, living in Yesso, parts of Saghalin, the Kuriles, and on the adjacent coast. The type is somewhat European as compared with other Asiatics. The abundance of hair on the head and body is especially notable, and gave the Ainos the early name of "hairy Kuriles."

Ainslie (ānz'li), **Hew.** Born in the parish of Dailly, Ayrshire, Scotland, April 5, 1792; died at Louisville, Ky., March 11, 1878. A Scottish-American poet, author of a "Pilgrimage to the Land of Burns" (1820), etc. He emigrated to America in 1822, and resided for a short time in Robert Owen's community at New Harmony, Indiana. The rest of his life was devoted to the business of brewing.

Ainsworth (ānz'werth), **Henry.** Born at Pleasington, Lancashire, England, 1571; died at Amsterdam about 1622. An English separatist clergyman, controversialist, and rabbinical scholar. He was driven from England by the persecution of the Brownists (Independents), with whom he was connected, became perter to a bookseller in Amsterdam about 1593, teacher of Francis Johnson's church there, 1592 and 1610–22, pastor of a new congregation.

Ainsworth, Robert. Born at Woodvale, near Manchester, England, Sept., 1660; died at London, April 4, 1743. An English teacher and lexicographer, author of a Latin-English dictionary (1736).

Ainsworth, William Francis. Born at Exeter, England, Nov. 9, 1807. An English geologist and traveler. He has published "Researches in Assyria, Babylonia, etc." (1842), "Travels and Researches in Asia Minor, Mesopotamia, etc." (1842), "Travels in the Track of the Ten Thousand Greeks" (1844), "A Personal Narrative of the Euphrates Expedition" (1888), etc.

Ainsworth, William Harrison. Born at Manchester, England, Feb. 4, 1805; died at Reigate, England, Jan. 3, 1882. An English novelist. His works include "Rookwood" (1834), "Crichton" (1837), "Jack Sheppard" (1839), "Tower of London" (1840), "The Flitch of Bacon, or the Custom of Dunmow" (1854), "Tower Hill" (1871), "Beau Nash" (1880), etc.

Aintab (in-täb'). A town in the vilayet of Aleppo, Asiatic Turkey, on the Sajur about lat. 37° 4′ N., long. 37° 20′ E. It has some trade and manufactures, and is a missionary center. Population (estimated), 20,000.

Air (ā-er'), or **Asben** (ās-ben'). A mountainous oasis in the Sahara, Africa, lat. 16°–20° N., long. 6°–10° E., having an area of about 20,000 square miles, and a population estimated at 60,000. Its capital is Agades, and chief town Tintellust. Also *Ahir*.

Airavata (ī-rä'vä-tä). In Hindu mythology, the prototype of the elephant, produced at the churning of the ocean: the world-elephant of the East, and Indra's beast of burden.

Airay (ār'ā), **Henry.** Born at Kentmere, Westmoreland, about 1560; died Oct. 6, 1616. An English Puritan divine, vice-chancellor of Oxford, 1606, and author of a "Commentary on Philippians" (1618).

Aircastle (ār'kās-l). A character in Foote's comedy "The Cozeners," played in an amusingly prolix and digressive manner by Foote himself, burlesquing Gahagan, a highly educated young Irish gentleman who was hung in 1749 for "filing or diminishing the current coin of the realm."

Aird (ārd), **Thomas.** Born at Bowden, Roxburghshire, Scotland, Aug. 28, 1802; died at Dumfries, April 25, 1876. A Scottish poet and journalist. He was editor of the "Edinburgh Weekly Journal" (1833), and the "Dumfriesshire and Galloway Herald" (1836–63), and author of "The Old Bachelor in the Scottish Village" (1845), "Poetical Works" (1848), etc.

Airdrie (ār'drē). A town in Lanarkshire, Scotland, 10 miles east of Glasgow. Population of parliamentary burgh (1891), 15,133.

Aire (ār). A river in Yorkshire, England, which joins the Ouse 18 miles southeast of York. Its length is about 75 miles, and it is navigable from Leeds.

Aire. A small river in eastern France, which joins the Aisne in the department of Ardennes.

Aire-sur-l'Adour (ār' sür' lā-dör'). A town in the department of Landes, France, on the Adour about lat. 43° 43′ N., long. 0° 14′ W. It is an old town, the seat of a bishopric. Population (1891), commune, 4,551.

Aire-sur-la-Lys (ār'sür'lā-lēs'). A fortified town in the department of Pas-de-Calais, France, situated on the Lys 30 miles southeast of Calais. Population (1891), commune, 8,409.

Airlie Castle (ār'lī kās'l). A residence of the Earl of Airlie, near Meigle, Scotland. It was plundered and destroyed by the eighth Earl of Angle (1639–40 as a result of Airlie's attachment to the cause of Charles I. This raid forms the subject of the old ballad of "The Bonnie House of Airlie." Allan Cunningham has transformed it to the 18th century.

Airola (ī-rō'lä). A small town in the province of Benevento, Italy, 23 miles northeast of Naples.

Airolo (ī-rō'lō), G. **Eriels** (er'ī-elz). A small town in the canton of Ticino, Switzerland, at the southern entrance of the St. Gotthard railway tunnel, on the Ticino about 38 miles southeast of Lucerne.

Airy (ār'ī), **Sir George.** The successful lover of Miranda in Mrs. Centlivre's comedy "The Busybody."

Airy, Sir George Biddell. Born at Alnwick, Northumberland, July 27, 1801; died at Greenwich, Jan. 2, 1892. A noted English astronomer. He was appointed Lucasian professor at Cambridge in 1826, Plumian professor and director of the Cambridge observatory in 1828, director of the Greenwich observatory and astronomer royal in 1835, and president of the Royal Society 1871–73. He resigned his position as astronomer royal in 1881.

Aisne (ān). A department of France, capital Laon, bounded by Nord and Belgium on the north, by Ardennes and Marne on the east, by Seine-et-Marne on the south, and by Oise and

Somme on the west; formed from parts of ancient Picardie, Brie, and Ile-de-France. Its area is 2,839 square miles, and its population (1891), 545,495.

Aisne, A river in northern France, about 150 miles long and navigable for 75 miles. It rises in the department of Meuse, flows through the departments of Marne, Ardennes, Aisne, and Oise, and joins the Oise near Compiègne. On its way it receives numerous tributaries. Its chief affluents are the Aire and Vesle, and it communicates by canals with the Meuse and Marne.

Aissé (ā-ē-sā'), Mlle. Born 1694; died at Paris, 1733. A daughter of a Circassian chief, carried off when a child by Turkish rovers, and sold at Constantinople to the French ambassador, M. de Ferriol, who took her to Paris and educated her. She gained celebrity at court for her beauty and accomplishments. Her letters to her lover Chevalier d'Aydie have been published.

Aistulf (ās'tulf), or **Astolf** (ās'tolf). King of the Lombards, 749–756. His conquest of the exarchate of Ravenna (751) was wrested from him by Pepin the Short in 754.

Aitareya (it-ta-ra'ya). [Skt., 'descendant of Itara.'] To him a Brahmana, an Aranyaka, and an Upanishad, which bear his name, were supposed to have been revealed.

Aitken (āt'ken), **Robert,** Born at Trailing, near Edinburgh, Jan. 22, 1809; died suddenly in the railway-station at Paddington, July 11, 1873. A clergyman of the Church of England (from which he temporarily withdrew 1824–1840), leader of the Aitkenites.

Aitkenites (āt'ken-īts). A party in the Church of England, led by Robert Aitken, a Wesleyan minister who became a High-churchman (vicar of Wilton 1849–54). Its object was to ingraft certain Methodist practices and views upon the Anglican Church.

Aitolia. See *Etolia.*

Aiton (ā'ton), **William.** Born near Hamilton, Scotland, 1731; died at Kew, near London, Feb. 2, 1793. A Scottish botanist and gardener, appointed director of the Royal Botanical Garden at Kew 1759. He published "Hortus Kewensis" (1789).

Aitutaki (ī-tō-tä'kē), or **Aitutake** (ī-tō-tä'kē). One of the chief islands of the group called "Cook's Islands," in the Pacific Ocean.

Aivalik (ī'vä-lek), or **Aivali** (ī'vä-lē). A seaport in the vilayet of Khodavendkiyar, Asiatic Turkey, situated on the Gulf of Adramyttium 66 miles northwest of Smyrna.

Aivazovski (ī-vä-zof'skē), **Gabriel.** Born at Theodosia, Crimea, Russia, May 29, 1812. An Armenian historian, author of histories of Russia and Turkey.

Aivazovski, Ivan. Born at Theodosia in the Crimea, July 7, 1817. An Armenian painter, brother of the preceding, professor in the Imperial Academy of the Fine Arts at St. Petersburg.

Aix (āks). A small island off the western coast of France, 11 miles south of La Rochelle, the scene of several encounters between the French and British.

Aix, [L. *Aquæ Sextiæ,* Springs of Sextius (C. Sextius Calvinus, a Roman proconsul, its founder).] A city in the department of Bouches-du-Rhône, France, about lat. 43° 33′ N., long. 5° 24′ E. It is the seat of an archbishopric, and has a theological seminary, an academy, and baths. It was colonized by the proconsul C. Sextius Calvinus 123 B.C., and became renowned for its baths. In its vicinity Marius in 102 B.C. defeated the Teutones with great slaughter (or B.C. 6). It became the capital of Provence and a famous literary center, and was the temporary residence of the emperor Charles V. in 1536. Prior to the Revolution of 1789 one of the five provincial parliaments. It has an extensive trade in dressed animal hides, and manufactures of silks, etc. Its contains a cathedral of very early foundation, with Romanesque nave and later aisles and choir. The curious porch has antique columns and cedar-wood doors of 1501, very delicately sculptured. A baptistery of the 6th century opens on the south side: it has eight Roman columns. Population (1891), 15,896.

Aix, or Aix-les-Bains (āks-lā-bañ'). A town in the department of Savoie, France, the ancient Aquæ Gratianæ or Aquæ Allobrogum, situated near Lake Bourget, 8 miles north of Chambéry, renowned since Roman times for its hot sulphur springs. It has an arch of Campanus. Population (1891), communne, 6,296.

Aix-la-Chapelle (āks-lä-shä-pel'), G. **Aachen** (ä'chen). [Named from its mineral springs (L. *aquæ*), known from the time of Charlemagne, and the chapel (F. *chapelle*) of the palace.] A city in the Rhine Province, Prussia, about lat. 50° 46′ N., long. 6° 5′ E., an important commercial and railway center. It has large manufactures of cloth, needles, cigars, machinery, etc., and a noted cathedral, a Rathhaus, famous hot sulphur springs, and a museum (the Suermondt). It was founded by the Romans as a watering-place, was a favorite residence and the northern capital of Charles the Great (who died here), and became a free imperial city. From Louis the Pious to Ferdinand I. it was the crowning place of the German emperors, hence called the "seat of royalty" (Kö'nig-stuhl). It was also the seat of numerous diets and councils. It was captured by the French in the revolutionary period, and was annexed to Prussia in 1815. The Cathedral of Aix-la-Chapelle consists of the famous polygonal monument founded by Charlemagne in 796, and a beautiful Pointed choir of the 14th century. Charlemagne's structure was inspired by San Vitale at Ravenna and similar Italian buildings. It is octagonal, about 105 feet in external diameter, with a 16-sided feet inside and is surmounted by a conical pitched. The eight gables around the dome are 14th-century additions. The dome is supported by eight massive piers, and these surround a cupola of 8th-century. The marble throne of Charlemagne, in which he usually sat for over 350 years, is now in the upper gallery. The mosaic on gold ground in the dome is modern. The choir is of lighter and elegant construction; it is crammed with medieval statues of Charlemagne, the Virgin, and the apostles, and with good modern glass. The chapels are interesting, and there is a fine late-Pointed cloister. The bronze doors of the west portal, which opens between two low cylindrical towers, date from 804. The Rathhaus, or town hall, is a structure of the 14th century, interesting as including the remains of the palace of Charlemagne, including the lower part of the west tower. The Kaisersaal, a great vaulted hall extending the entire length of the upper story, painted in 1847–51 by Alfred Rethel, which rank among the finest examples of their class. The council-chamber is adorned with imperial portraits. Population (1890), commune, 105,357.

Aix-la-Chapelle. A governmental district of the Rhine Province, Prussia. Population (1890), 564,577.

Aix-la-Chapelle, Congress of. A congress of the sovereigns of Russia, Austria, and Prussia, and their ministers Castlereagh and Wellington from Great Britain, Richelieu from France, Metternich from Austria, Nesselrode and Capodistrias from Russia, and Hardenberg and Bernstorff from Prussia. The convention signed Oct. 15, provided for the withdrawal of the army of occupation from France, and for the purposes of the Holy Alliance, and received France into the European concert.

Aix-la-Chapelle, Peace of. 1. A treaty (May 2, 1668), between the Triple Alliance (England, the Netherlands, and Sweden) on one side, and France on the other, by which Louis XIV. restored Franche-Comté to Spain and received twelve fortified towns on the border of the Spanish Netherlands, among them Lille, Tournay, and Oudenarde.—2. A treaty Oct., 1748, which ended the War of the Austrian succession. All conquests were restored. Parma, Piacenza, and Guastalla were ceded to the infant don Philip. Silesia was confirmed to Prussia, the pragmatic sanction was confirmed to Austria, and the house of Hanover secured the succession in its German states and in Great Britain.

Aizani.

Aja (ä'jä). In Hindu mythology, a prince of the solar race, the son of Raghu or of Dilipa, son of Raghu.

Ajaccio (a-yat'chō). A seaport, the capital of the department of Corsica, France, situated on the western coast of Corsica on the Gulf of Ajaccio, lat. 41° 55′ N., long. 8° 44′ E., celebrated as the birthplace of Napoleon Bonaparte. It has a considerable trade, and a cathedral. Population (1891), commune, 20,197.

Ajalon (aj'a-lon), or **Aijalon** (aj'a-lon). In biblical geography, a town of Palestine, the modern Yalo, 13 miles northwest of Jerusalem.

Ajan or **Ajaw,** or **Ajam** (ä'jam). A district in Somali Land, eastern Africa, on the coast south of Cape Guardafui.

Ajatatru (a-ja-sat'ru). A king of Kasi (Benares), mentioned in the Upanishads, who was very learned and, though a Kshatriya, taught the Brahman Gargyabalaki.

Ajax (ā'jaks). [Gr. Αἴας.] In Greek legend: (*a*) The son of Telamon and half-brother of Teucer, and one of the leading Greek heroes in the Trojan war, famous for his size and physical strength and beauty. According to Homer he was, next to Achilles, the bravest of the Greeks. He several times engaged in single combat with Hector and gained the advantage over him, and was always ready to be the bulwark of the army when overpowered by the Trojans. After the war and at his death, according to the common poetical tradition, he died by his own hand. The delegation of Agamemnon to the widowed Alkmene and the arms of Achilles to Odysseus drove Ajax mad, and in his insanity he furiously attacked and slew the sheep of the Greeks, imagining them to be his enemies. Because for this cruelty Odysseus him to suicide. According to other accounts he was murdered. From his blood was said to have sprung up a purple flower bearing on its leaves the letters AI, the first letters of his name and also an exclamation of woe. His story was dramatized by Sophocles. (*b*) A Locrian legendary king, son of Oïleus, and one of the heroes in the Trojan war; often called the *Lesser Ajax.*

Ajax, Sir. See the extract.

80 Ajax was to have been with impressive Sir John Hannaford, for twenty years secretary, but unfortunate cleanliness interfered. In 1896 he published, under the name of Mesopotamia, a little treatise called "Town disposal and sanitation," in the Metropolitan Series of which he was to be part author the popularity of pigsties, though the water closets of the present day. As the author of the other half have to open the letters and of the subsequent editions, of these was taken at his freedom, he lasted just long time, the favour of London's dustmen and was knocked from under his feet. Sir John was then left to his hours, were apparently confined to the humane preparing to the monument of the wits Shakspeare, Jonson, Swallows, and human ashes. The knowledge of the pigsties, quickness, and dubbed him a knight of the cloud, under which title he frequently appears in their pages.

Saffold, Note to *Beames.* The Silent Woman. I. 145.

Ajigarta (ajigarta). Poor Brahman Rishi who sold his son Sunahsepa to Rohita to be a substitute for Rohita, King Harischandra having vowed that if he obtained a son he would sacrifice him to Varuna, and Rohita having been the son given.

Ajmir, or **Ajmere** (aj-mēr'). A province in Rajputana, British India, intersected by lat. 26° 26′ N. and long. 74° 39′ E. It is under the supervision of the governor-general's agent, and included to the British in India. Area, 2,711 square miles. Population (1891), 542,535. Also *Ajmere.*

Ajmir, or **Ajmere.** The capital of the province of Ajmir, situated in lat. 26° 29′ N., long. 74° 40′ E., the Mosque of Ajmir was formerly the town early 12th century, and is one of the first established in India. It occupies the spot of the same name, including temple, whose old colonnades of red and white marble were taken to place around the walls and support a series of low domes. The great beauty of the monument lies in the screen of seven beautiful Moorish arches which stretches across the front side of the court instead of the colonnade. This screen is covered with bands of fine and large inscriptions segregated by square panels filled in with delicate tracery, and cut with great delicacy. Population (1891), 48,345. Also *Ajmere.*

Ajodhya (a-jodh'ya). A suburb of Faizabad, Oudh, British India, on the site of an important ancient city.

Ajunta (a-jun'ta), or **Adjunta.** A small place in the Nizam's dominions, India, about 55 miles northeast of Aurungabad, celebrated for its cave-temples. The Buddhist vihara or monastery, is known as cave No. 1. It is excavated, in plan a rectangular hall about 64 feet square, with a passage into the ground. At the back is a rectangular pillared shrine, in which is an enthroned statue of Buddha. The sides are bordered by small cells for the residence. The hall has six pillars parallel to the entrance, with richly carved capitals. The columns and the ceiling are covered with rich arabesques and the walls are covered with representations of Buddha and his legend. The monument dates from the 7th century A. D., and is typical of a large class of similar viharas. Some times as in the Great Vihara at Karli, the hall, instead of having a pillared hall separate from the main foundation, is attached to the shrine.

Akabah (a-ka-bä'), A haven in Arabia Petræa, at the head of the Gulf of Akabah, about lat. 29° 28′ N., long. 35° 0′ E., the site of the ancient Elath (Elfarag) and Ezion-Geber.

Akabah, Gulf of. The northeastern arm of the Red Sea, the ancient Sinus Ælanites, about 100 miles long.

Akakia (ā-kā-kē-ä') (**Martin Sans-Malice**). [*Habat* [illegible] is a Greek translation of the French name *sans-malice.*] Bernat Chalosse-sur Marques; died 1551. A French physician. He lectured at the Collège de France, founded by Francis I. He published several medical works.

Akakia, Le docteur. A pseudonym of Voltaire, borrowed from the preceding. It was used by Voltaire in his "Diatribe du docteur Akakia" a lampoon on Maupertuis, published in 1752. A supplement appeared later. The book was burned by the public executioner on the Place de Grève, Dec. 24, 1752, but a copy was saved by Voltaire, who republished it.

Akansa. See *Avantsaca.*

Akarnania. See *Acarnania.*

Akassa (ä-käs'sä). The seaport of the Niger, West Africa. See *Idah.*

Akbar, or **Akbar** (äk'bēr; Hindu pron. uk'bēr), or **Akhbar,** originally **Jel-al-eddin Mohammed** (jel-al'ed-din' mo-ham'ed). [Ar., 'very great.'] Born at Amarkote, Sind, India, Oct. 14, 1542; died at Agra, India, Oct. 13, 1605. The founder of the Mogul empire in India. He was born during the exile of his father Humayun. After twelve years Humayun recovered the throne of Delhi and died within a year. In 1556 Akbar succeeded him, ruling at first under the regency of Bairam Khan. In his eighteenth year he threw off the yoke. By war and policy he consolidated his power over the greater part of India. He put an end to the conflict between Afghan and Mogul, and sought to reconcile Hindu and Mohammedan. He interested himself in various religious. He favored Buddhism, Mazdaism, and Christianity, and even sought to establish a religion of his own. He sought to better his subjects by measures of toleration and improved social laws. He permitted the use of wine, but punished intoxication; tried to stop widow-burning; permitted the marriage of Hindu widows; forbade the marriage of boys before sixteen and of girls

before fourteen; to gratify his Hindu subjects prohibited the slaughter of cows; had his lands accurately surveyed and statistics taken; constructed roads; established a uniform system of weights and measures; and introduced a vigorous police. He was sometimes harsh and cruel, and is charged with poisoning his enemies. The rebellion of his son Selim, later known as Jahangir, was a Mohammedan uprising against Akbar's apostasy. The rebellion was suppressed, and Akbar returned to the faith. He was probably poisoned at the instigation of Jahangir.

Akbar, Tomb of. See *Secundra.*

Aké (ä'ke). **1.** See *Acre.*—**2.** One of the principal ruined cities of Yucatan, situated about 30 miles east of Merida, noted for its pyramid.

Akeman Street (ak'man strēt), [So called from AS. *Aecmannes burh*, sick man's town, a name of Bath; AS. *aece*, ache (now spelled *ache*), pain.] An ancient Roman road in England connecting Bath, through Speen and Wallingford, with London.

Aken, or **Acken** (ä'ken). A town in Prussian Saxony, on the Elbe 25 miles southeast of Magdeburg. Population (1890), 6,109.

Akenside (ā'ken-sid), **Mark.** Born at Newcastle-on-Tyne, Nov. 9, 1721: died at London, June 23, 1770. An English poet and physician, author of "Pleasures of the Imagination" (1744). He was the son of a butcher. He studied theology and then medicine at Edinburgh; went to London in 1745; and to Leyden in 1744, where he completed his medical studies; and returned to England in 1744, beginning the practice of his profession in Northampton, and removing in 1745 to London. In 1746 he became physician to the queen. The best edition of his poetical works (with a biography) is that published by Dyce in 1834.

Akerbas. See *Acerbas.*

Akerblad (ä'ker-blād), **Johan David.** Born in Sweden, 1760: died at Rome, Feb. 8, 1819. A Swedish Orientalist and diplomatist, author of works on oriental inscriptions.

Akerman (ä'ker-man), or **Akyerman,** or **Akkerman.** A seaport in the government of Bessarabia, Russia, situated on the estuary of the Dniester about lat. 46° 15′ N., long. 30° 15′ E. It is probably on the site of the ancient Sudan colony Tyras, and was occupied by the Venetians and Genoese in the later middle ages. Population, 43,913.

Akerman, Convention of. A treaty concluded between Russia and Turkey, Oct. 6, 1826, by which Russia secured the navigation of the Black Sea, and various agreements were entered into concerning Moldavia, Wallachia, and Servia. The non-fulfilment of the treaty by Turkey led to the war of 1828–29.

Akerman (ak'er-man), **Amos Tappan.** Born in New Hampshire, 1823: died at Cartersville, Ga., Dec. 21, 1880. An American lawyer, a graduate of Dartmouth College, 1842. He settled in Elberton, Georgia, 1850, followed his adopted state in secession, 1861, became a Republican and reconstructionist after the war, and was attorney-general under Grant, 1870–72.

Akerman, John Yonge. Born at London, June 12, 1806: died at Abingdon, England, Nov. 18, 1873. An English numismatist.

Akers (ä'kėrz), **Benjamin Paul.** Born at Saccarappa, Maine, July 10, 1825: died at Philadelphia, May 21, 1861. An American sculptor. Among his best works are "Una and the Lion," '58. Elizabeth of Hungary, "The Dead Pearl-Diver," etc. See *Allen, Akers.*

Akershem, Miss Sophronia. See *Lammle, Mrs. Alfred.*

Akershus. See *Aggershus.*

Akhal Tekke (ä'khäl tek'ke). An oasis in central Asia, north of Persia, inhabited by Turkomans, annexed by Russia in 1881. It is traversed by the Transcaspian railway.

Akhalzikh (ä-khäl-zēkh'). A town in the government of Tiflis, Caucasus, Russia, about lat. 41° 40′ N., long. 43° 14′ E. It is the ancient capital of Turkish Georgia, and was captured by the Russians under Paskevitch, Aug. 27, 1828. A Turkish attack upon it was repulsed in March, 1829, and near it a Russian victory was gained Nov. 26, 1853. Population (1889), 9,418.

Akhissar (ä-khis-sär'). A town in Asiatic Turkey, the ancient Thyatira, about 58 miles northeast of Smyrna. Population (estimated), 10,000.

Akhissar (in Albania). See *Kroia.*

Akhlat (äkh-lät'). A town in the vilayet of Erzrum, Asiatic Turkey, on a bay of Lake Van about lat. 38° 45′ N., long. 42° 13′ E. Near it are the ruins of the ancient Khelat.

Akhmim (äkh-mēm'), or **Ekhmim** (ekh-mēm'). A town in Egypt, the ancient Khemnis or Panopolis, on the east bank of the Nile between Assiut and Thebes. It was the seat of the cult of Ammon Khem, and its ancient necropolis was discovered by Mariette in 1851. Population, 10,000.

Akhtuba (äkh-tö'bä). An arm of the Volga, which branches from the main stream near Tsaritsyn, and flows parallel with it to the Caspian Sea.

Akhtyrka (äkh-tėr'kä). A town in the government of Kharkoff, Russia, about lat. 50° 18′ N., long. 34° 59′ E. It has a cathedral. Population, 25,870.

Akib, Le rabbin. A pseudonym used by Voltaire in 1761.

Akiba (ä-kē-bä') **ben Joseph** ('Akiba son of Joseph'), or simply **Rabbi Akiba.** Executed 132(?) A. D. The most distinguished Jewish personage in the 2d century. There are many legends about him. He introduced a new method of interpretive the oral law (Halacha) and reduced it to a system (Mishna). He took an active part in the rebellion which broke out against Hadrian under the leadership of Bar Cochba (133 A. D.) and suffered death by torture for his share in this unsuccessful uprising.

Akita Ken (ä-kē'tä ken). A ken in the northwestern part of the main island (Hondo) of Japan. Its chief town is Akita. The population of the town is about 30,000.

Akka (äk'kä). A tribe of pygmies discovered by Miani and Schweinfurth in central Africa, between the Nyam-Nyam and Aruwimi rivers. Their average height is 1.33 meters, complexion light brown, hair scanty and woolly, head large, nose flat, arms long, legs short, and hands well formed, but not the feet. They are expert hunters, live in temporary grass huts of beehive shape, and keep no domestic animals, save chickens. Also called *Tikke-Tikke,* or, in Bantu speech, *Wambuti.*

It seems possible, therefore, that at an epoch when the Sahara was still a fertile land, and the hills of Egypt and Arabia, on the one hand, and those of the Atlas on the other, were the only barriers to the Nile on the one hand and the Niger on the other, the brachycephalic Akkas and other dwarf tribes of Central Africa would be surviving relics. They were driven from their original haunts by the negro invasion, and finally forced into the extreme south of the continent by the pressure of the Bantu or Kaffir tribes.

Sayce, Races of the O. T., p. 148.

Akkad, or **Accad** (äk'kad or ak'ad). One of the four cities of Nimrod's empire (Gen. x. 10) in Shinar or Babylonia: in the cuneiform inscriptions it is usually the name of a region. The kings of Babylonia and those of Assyria who conquered Babylonia call themselves "king of Sumer and Akkad," whence it is usually assumed that Sumer denominated southern Babylonia and Akkad northern Babylonia. The boundaries of this district are not certain, but it seems to have lain between the Tigris and the Euphrates and Mesopotamia on the northern limit being the upper Zab. The name of a city, *Agade,* was discovered in an inscription of Nebuchadnezzar, which is held by some to be identical with the city of Akkad. Agade was the residence of the earliest-known Babylonian king, Sargon I. (about 3800 B. C.). Cyrus mentions this city as still existing in his time. Friedrich Delitzsch considers it part of the city of Sepharvaim; other scholars, however, doubt the identification. *Akkadian* is the name given to the people and dialect of Akkad. The people were supposed to be non-Semitic, and their language agglutinative; the literature in this dialect consisted chiefly of magical incantations. This theory has been strongly defended by Pognon and Rupp. Joseph Halévy and others hold that this non-Semitic people and language never existed and that the writing is simply a cryptography or secret system invented by the priests to lend a greater mystery to their sacred writings. The most recent theory is that the so-called Akkadian dialect is simply an older form of Sumerian, and should be called Old Sumerian. (See *Sumerians.*) *Akkadist* is the name given to a person who believes in the real existence of the Akkadian dialect and people; the opponents of this school are called *anti-Akkadists.*

Akko. See *Acre.*

Akmolinsk, or **Akmollinsk** (äk-mo-linsk'). A Russian province in the government of the Steppes, Russian central Asia, organized in 1868. It is level in the north, hilly in the center, and a desert steppe in the south. Area, 229,609 square miles. Population (1889), 550,180.

Akmolinsk. The capital of the government of Akmolinsk, situated on the Ishim about lat. 51° N., long. 71° 30′ E. It is a caravan center. Population (1889), 5,447.

Akmolinsk. See *Kitmuhan.*

Akola (ä-kō'lä). A district in West Berar, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, British India, intersected by lat. 21° N., long. 77° E. Area, 2,660 square miles.

Akola. The capital of the district of Akola, British India, about lat. 20° 6′ N., long. 76° 1′ E. Population, about 12,000.

Akpetto (äk-pėt'tō). See *Igbira.*

Akra (äk-rä'), formerly **Accra.** A Nigritic tribe of the Gold Coast, West Africa, subject to England. It occupies the triangular area between the seacoast, the Volta River, and the Ashanti Mountains. The Akra language has monosyllabic roots and makes a great use of musical tones. Gã (gian) and Adampi are its two principal dialects.

Akra, formerly **Accra.** A town on the Gold Coast, West Africa, about 80 miles west of the Volta river. It had, in 1890, 20,000 inhabitants, a few only being white. It became English in 1850, and is the largest town of the Gold Coast. Since 1875 the governor has resided in the neighboring Christiansborg.

Akrabbim (a-krab'im). [Heb., 'scorpions.'] In biblical geography, a group of hills south of the Dead Sea, variously identified.

Akragas. See *Agrigentum.*

Akron (ak'ron). The capital of Summit County, Ohio, 36 miles south of Cleveland. It has considerable manufactures of flour, woolen goods, matches, agricultural implements, etc. Population (1890), 27,601.

Akrura (a-krö'rä). In Hindu mythology, a Yadava and uncle of Krishna, chiefly noted as the holder of the Syamantaka gem. See *Syamantaka.*

Aksakoff (äk-sä'kof), or **Aksakov** (äk-sä'kov). **Constantine.** Born at Moscow, April 10, 1817: died in the island of Zante, Greece, Dec., 1860. A Russian poet and prose-writer, son of Sergei Aksakoff.

Aksakoff, or **Aksakov, Ivan.** Born Oct. 8, 1823: died Feb. 8, 1886. A Russian Panslavist, son of Sergei Aksakoff.

Aksakoff, or **Aksakov, Sergei.** Born at Ufa, Russia, Oct. 1, 1791: died at Moscow, May 12, 1859. A Russian writer, author of "Family Chronicles" (1856), etc.

Akserai (äk-se-rī'). A town in the vilayet of Konieh, Asiatic Turkey: the ancient Archelais. Population (estimated), 10,000.

Aksha (äk'shä). In Hindu mythology, the eldest son of Ravana, slain by Hanuman.

Akshehr (äk'sheHr). A small town in the vilayet of Konieh, Asiatic Turkey, about lat. 38° 22′ N., long. 31° 14′ E., on the site of the ancient Thymbrium or, more probably, of Philomelion, the scene of the victory of Frederick Barbarossa over the Seljuks, May 18, 1190. Bayazet I. died here 1403. Also *Ak-shehr.*

Aksu (ak-sö'), or **Ak-sai** (äk-sī'). A northern tributary of the Tarim in eastern Turkestan, about 300 miles long. It rises in the Tian-Shan.

Aksu (äk-sö'). A city in eastern Turkestan, about lat. 41° 7′ N., long. 79° 7′ E., important as a commercial center and strategical point. It has manufactures of cotton goods. Population (estimated), 40,000.

Akupara (ak-ö-pä'ra). In Hindu mythology, the tortoise on which upholds the world.

Akurakura (ä-kö-rä'kö-rä). A small African tribe, settled on the bend of Cross River, West Africa, in the region where the Bantu and Nigritic languages meet and blend.

Akureyri (ä-kö-rā'ri). A small seaport on the northern coast of Iceland, the second largest place on the island.

Akwapim (äk-wä-pēm'). See *Ashanti.*

Akyab (ak-yäb'). A district in the division of Arakan, British Burma, intersected by lat. 21° N. and long. 93° E. Area, 5,535 square miles. Population, about 300,000.

Akyab. A seaport, capital of the district of Akyab, and chief port of the Arakan division of British Burma, lat. (old temple) 20° 8′ 53″ N., long. 92° 52′ 40″ E. Population, about 30,000.

Ala (ä'lä). A town in the Austria-Hungary, on the Adige 23 miles southwest of Trent. Population (1890), 3,161.

Ala. See *Igara.*

Alabama (al-a-bi'mä). [Ind., 'here we rest,' or 'place of rest' (?).] A river in the State of Alabama, which is formed by the Coosa and Tallapoosa, above Montgomery, and unites with the Tombigbee to form the Mobile, about 32 miles north of Mobile. Its chief tributary is the Cahawba. Its total length is about 350 miles, and it is navigable to Montgomery.

Alabama. One of the Southern States of the United States, capital Montgomery, bounded by Tennessee on the north, Georgia (partly separated by the Chattahoochee) and Florida (separated by the Perdido) on the east, Florida and the Gulf of Mexico on the south, and Mississippi on the west, and extending from lat. 30° 13′ to lat. 35° N., and from long. 84° 53′ to long. 88° 35′ W.; one of the Gulf States. It is mountainous in the north, hilly and rolling in the center, and low in the south; and is traversed by the Tennessee river in the north, and by the Alabama and Tombigbee systems from north to south. It is rich in coal and iron in the mountainous region, and was the third State in the production of pig-iron in 1890. It has 66 counties, 9 representatives in Congress, and 11 electoral votes. It was settled by the French in 1702. The territory north of lat. 31° N. was ceded to Great Britain in 1763, and to the United States in 1783; and the remaining territory was settled by Spain to the United States in 1813. It was admitted to the Union in 1819, seceded Jan. 11, 1861, and was readmitted July, 1868. Area, 51,540 square miles. Population (1890), 1,513,017.

Alabama, The. A wooden steam-sloop of 1,040 tons built for the Confederate States at Birkenhead, England. Her commander was Captain Semmes of the Confederate navy. (See *Semmes.*) Her crew and equipments were English. She cruised 1862–64, destroying American shipping, and was sunk by the Kearsarge, off Cherbourg, June 19, 1864.

Alabama claims. Claims for damages preferred by the United States against Great Britain for losses caused during the Civil War by the depredations on American commerce of vessels—the chief of which was the Alabama—fitted out or supplied in British ports under the direction of the Confederate government. The adjustment of these claims was provided for by the treaty of Washington, concluded May 8, 1871, which referred them to a board of arbitration composed of five members, named respectively by the governments of the United States, Great Britain, Italy, Switzerland, and Brazil. The tribunal assembled in Geneva, Switzerland, Dec. 15, 1871, and was composed of the following arbitrators: Count Federigo Sclopis, of Italy; Baron Itajuba, of Brazil; Jacques Staempfli, of Switzerland; Charles Francis Adams, of the United States; and Lord Chief Justice Sir Alexander Cockburn, of Great Britain. The agent for Great Britain was Lord Tenterden, the counsel Sir Roundell Palmer; the agent for the United States, J. C. Bancroft Davis, the counsel William M. Evarts, Caleb Cushing, and Morrison R. Waite. Count Sclopis was elected president, and Alexandre Favrot, of Switzerland, secretary. After having received the cases of the contending parties, the tribunal adjourned till June 15, 1872. The United States claimed, in addition to direct damages, consequential or indirect damages; Great Britain contended against any liability whatever, and especially against any liability for indirect damages. Sept. 14, the decision of the tribunal was announced, a gross sum of £15,500,000 in gold being awarded the United States in satisfaction for all claims. The Geneva tribunal is of importance in the history of international law on account of the rules relating to neutrals which it adopted to guide its action.

Alabama Claims Commission. A commission of representatives of Great Britain and the United States, for the settlement of the Alabama claims. Its members were Earl de Grey and Ripon, Sir Stafford Northcote, Sir Edward Thornton, Sir John Macdonald, and Professor Montague Bernard for Great Britain; and Hamilton Fish, Robert C. Schenck, Samuel Nelson, Ebenezer R. Hoar, and George H. Williams, for the United States. They concluded the treaty of Washington, May 8, 1871. See *treaty of Washington*, and *Alabama claims*, above.

Alabanda (al-a-ban'dă). An ancient city of Caria, Asia Minor, on the site of the modern Hissar (which see).

Alabaster (al'a-bas-tėr), **William.** Born at Hadleigh, Suffolk, England, 1567; died in April, 1640. An English poet and divine; a graduate and fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, author of a Latin tragedy, "Roxana" (acted at Cambridge University about 1592, printed 1632), and of various learned works. He began an epic poem, in Latin, in praise of Elizabeth, the first book of which remains in manuscript in the library of Emmanuel College, Cambridge. In 1596 he went to Cadiz as chaplain to the Earl of Essex.

Alacoque (ä-lä-kôk'), **Marguerite Marie.** Born at Lauthecour, Saône-et-Loire, France, July 22, 1647; died at Paray-le-Monial, France, Oct. 17, 1690. A French nun, founder of the worship of the Sacred Heart of Jesus.

Alacranes (ä-lä-krä'nes). A group of coral islets in the Gulf of Mexico, in lat. 22° 30′ N., long. 89° 40′ E.

Ala-Dagh (a'lä-dä'). A range of the Taurus in the southeastern part of Asia Minor, north of Adana, a continuation of the Bulgar-Dagh.

Ala-Dja, or Allah Dagh. A mountain-range in the northern part of Asia Minor, intersected by long. 32° E.

Ala-Dagh. A mountain-range in Turkish Armenia, north of Lake Van, about 11,000 feet high, the source of the eastern Euphrates.

Aladdin (a-lad'in). In the story of "Aladdin or the Wonderful Lamp," in the "Arabian Nights' Entertainments," the son of a poor widow in China, who becomes possessed of a magic lamp and ring which command the services of two terrific jinns. Learning the magic power of the lamp, by accidentally rubbing it, Aladdin becomes rich and marries the princess of Cathay through the agency of the "slave of the lamp" who also builds in a night a palace for her reception. One window of this palace was left unfinished, and no one could complete it to match the others. Aladdin therefore directs the jinns to finish it, which is done in the twinkling of an eye (hence the phrase "to finish Aladdin's window"); that is, to attempt to finish something begun by a greater man. Later, many years the original owner of the lamp, a magician, in order to regret it, goes through the city offering new lamps for old. The mother of Aladdin, tempted by this bait, exchanges the old rusty magic lamp for a brand-new useless one (hence the phrase "to exchange old lamps for new"), and the magician transports both palace and princess to Africa, but the ring helps Aladdin to find them. He kills the magician, and, possessing himself of the lamp, transports the palace to Cathay, and at the sultan's death succeeds to the throne.

Aladfar (al-ad-far'). [Ar.] A name, not much used, for the star γ Lyræ.

Aladja-Dagh (ä-lä'ja-dä'). A mountain near Kars, Russian Armenia, the scene of a victory of the Russians under Grand Duke Michael over the Turks under Mukhtar Pasha, Oct. 13–15, 1877.

Ala-ed-Din (ä-lä'ed-dēn'), or **Ala-eddin,** or **Aladdin.** An Ottoman statesman, son of Othman the founder of the Ottoman empire. On the death of Othman, Orchan, Ala-ed-Din's elder brother, offered to share the empire with him, but he would accept only the revenues from a single village and the post of vizir. He organized the corps of janizaries, at the head of which he gained a victory over the emperor Andronicus in 1330, and took Nicæa, the chief defense of the Greek empire in Asia.

Alaghez (a-lag-ez'). An extinct volcano 30 miles northwest of Erivan, Transcaucasia, Russia, over 13,000 feet high. Also *Ak-Ghez*.

Alagoas (a-la-gō'as). A province of eastern Brazil, capital Maceio, bounded by Pernambuco on the north and northwest, the Atlantic on the southeast, and Sergipe on the southwest. Its chief products are cotton, sugar, and tobacco. Area, 22,583 square miles. Population (1888), 459,371.

Alagoas. A town in the province of Alagoas, situated near the coast in lat. 9° 45′ S., long. 35° 50′ W.; formerly the capital of the province. Population, about 10,000.

Alai, or Alay, Mountains. See *Trans-Alai*.

Alain de Lille (ä-lan' dė lēl), Latinized **Alanus ab Insulis** (a-la'nus ab in'su-lis). Born 1114; died at Citeaux, France, 1203 (?). A mystical theologian and scholar, surnamed "Doctor Universalis," author of an encyclopedic poem, treating of morals, the sciences, and the arts, entitled "Anticlaudianus" (published in 1536), etc.

Alais (ä-lä'). A town in the department of Gard, France, situated on the Gardon 25 miles northwest of Nîmes. It has a fort built by Louis XIV. to intimidate the Huguenots. Population (1891), 24,206.

Alais, Peace of. A peace (1629) which terminated the last of the religious wars in France, in which (1628) La Rochelle, the stronghold of the Huguenots, was taken by Richelieu, and the Huguenots were compelled to disband as a political party.

Alajuela (ä-lä-hwä'lä). A town of Costa Rica, about lat. 9° 55′ N., long. 84° 20′ W. Population (estimated, 1893), 12,000.

Alaka (ä-lä'kä). In Hindu mythology, the capital of Kuvera and the abode of the gandharvas on Mount Meru.

Ala-kul (ä-lä-kōl'). A lake in Asiatic Russia, about lat. 46° N., near the Chinese frontier, without outlet.

Alan (ä-lä-mān'). **Lucas.** Born at Guanajuato, Oct. 18, 1792; died in Mexico, June 2, 1853. A Mexican historian and statesman. He traveled extensively in Europe 1814–32, and was deputy to the Spanish Cortes for his native province. Returning to Mexico, he held various important offices, being secretary of the interior for the provisional government in 1823–25 for a large number under Bustamante, and again under Santa Anna and Arista. Many important public works are due to him, including the Mexican museum. He is best known for his *Historia de Mejico* and *Disertaciones sobre la historia de la República Mexicana*, the latter published after his death under his direction.

Alamanni (al-a-man'ni), less correctly **Alemanni** (al-e-man'ni). ['All men,' that is, 'men of all nations.'] A German race of Suevic origin, which occupied the region from the Main to the Danube in the first part of the 3d century A. D. Their territory extended later to the Rhine, and included Alsace and part of eastern Switzerland. They were defeated by Clovis in 496 (see *Swabia*.) The Alamanni is the German dialect in old Alamannia, and is spoken in the valley of the upper Rhine, approximately coincident with modern Alsace, the southern half of Baden and of Wurtemberg, Swabia, and Switzerland. With Bavarian it forms the group specifically called High German. It is the typical form of old High German, which exists in literature from the 8th to the end of the 11th century.

Alamanni (ä-lä-mān'nē), or **Alemanni** (ä-le-mān'nē), **Luigi.** Born at Florence, 1495; died in Amboise, 1556. An Italian poet, author of eclogues, hymns, satires, elegies, a didactic poem "La Coltivazione" (1546), an epic poem "Girone il cortese" (1548), etc. He conspired against Giulio de' Medici and escaped to Venice; thence he went to Genoa, and in 1527 to the court of Francis I. where, after returning to Florence for a short time (1527–30), he spent most of his after life. Though Wyatt, who imitated him, he exerted considerable influence upon English poetry.

Alamannia (al-a-man'i-ä). Or **Alemannia** (al-ē-man'i-ä). A division of ancient Germany, which first appears about the end of the 3d century. It lay in the southwestern part of Germany and adjoining parts of Switzerland and Tyrol; the region settled largely by the Alamanni (ancestors of the Swabians, German Swiss, etc.). For the duchy of Alamannia, see *Swabia*.

Alamannic (al-a-man'ik), or **Alemannic** (al-ē-man'ik), **Federation.** A federation of several German tribes, chiefly Suevi (*Alamanni* = all men, i. e. men of all nations), which appeared on the Main the 3d century after Christ. The Alamanni were defeated by Caracalla in 214. Under Aurelian they invaded the empire, but were defeated in three battles in 271. In 356 and 357 they were defeated by Julian; in 368 by Jovinus; and in 496 they were completely subjugated by Clovis.

Alamans. See *Alamanni*.

Alambagh (a-lam'bag), or **Alumbagh** (a-lum'bag). A fortification near Lucknow, India. It was held by the mutinous sepoys from Nov., 1857, until March, 1858.

Alameda (ä-lä-mä'dä). [Sp., 'a grove or row of poplar-trees.' The name is now applied very generally throughout Mexico to any large pleasure-ground or park.] A town in Spain, about 50 miles northwest of Malaga. Population, about 4,500.

Alameda. A city in Alameda County, California, situated on San Francisco bay 8 miles east of San Francisco. Population (1890), 11,165.

Alameda. Up to 1681, a pueblo of the Tigua Indians, 9 miles north of Albuquerque in the Rio Grande in central New Mexico. In 1681 the Indian pueblo was burnt by Governor Otermin on his expedition into New Mexico.

Alamillo (a-la-mēl'yō). [Sp.] A small settlement on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad, in New Mexico, south of Albuquerque and on the Rio Grande. Up to 1essit was the site of a considerable village of the Piros Indians. The ruins of the village are still visible.

Alaminos (a-la-mē'nōs), **Antonn or Antonio.** A Spanish navigator whose name is associated with many early expeditions in the Gulf of Mexico. It appears that he was with Columbus in 1492 and 1502, and he was chief pilot of the successive expeditions of Cordova, Grijalva, and Cortez to Mexico, 1517 to 1520. He discovered the Bahama channel in 1529.

Alamo (a'la-mō). A mission building, founded in 1744 at San Antonio, Texas. Until 1793 it was used as a parish church, and subsequently as a fort, being surrounded with strong walls. In Feb., 1836, it was occupied by Colonel W. B. Travis with about 150 men in revolt against the government of Mexico. After withstanding a terrific siege, it was taken by several thousand Mexicans, and the garrison including David Crockett and Colonel Bowie) killed. One man had previously made his escape.

Alamos (ä'lä-mōs). **Los.** A town in the state of Sonora, Mexico, about lat. 27° 25′ N., long. 109° W. Population, 4,000.

Alamos de Barrientos (ä'lä-mōs de bär-rē-en'tōs). **Balthazar.** Born at Medina del Campo, Spain, 1550: died about 1635. A Spanish philologist.

Alan, William. See *Allen*.

Aland Islands (ä'land y'landz). An archipelago at the entrance of the Gulf of Bothnia, in the government of Åbo-Björneborg, Finland, conquered by Russia from Sweden in 1809. The chief island is Aland (population, 9,000). It was occupied by the Allies in 1854.

Alani (a-lā'nī). A people of Scythian origin, dwelling originally in the Caucasus. With the Huns they defeated the East Goths about 375 A. D., and then invaded Gaul with the Suevi and Vandals in 406, and Spain in 409. They were defeated by the West Goths about 418, and disappeared as a nation in the 5th century.

The Alani are a puzzling race, on accounts of whom are somewhat contradictory, but who may perhaps be noted safely as down a non-Aryan, or, at any rate, a non-Teutonic people, who had been largely brought under Gothic influences. Late early in the fifth century they possessed a dominion in central Europe which stretched from sea to sea.
Freeman, Hist. Geog., p. 89.

Alans. See *Alani*.

Alantika (a-lān'ti-kā). A mountain-range of Adamawa, central Africa, from 7,000 to 9,000 feet high.

Alanus ab Insulis. See *Alain de Lille*.

Alaotra (ä-lä-ō'trä), **Lake.** The largest lake of Madagascar, north of Tamatave, 30 miles long and 5 wide.

Alapalli, or Allapalli (ä-lä-päl'lē), or **Aleppy** (a-lep'i). A seaport in Travancore, India, in lat. 9° 30′ N., long. 76° 20′ E.

Alapayevsk (ä-lä-pä-yevsk'). A town in the government of Perm, Russia, situated on the Neva about 70 miles northeast of Yekaterinburg. It has a large iron-foundry. Population, 8,384.

Al Araf (al ä'räf). [Ar., from *'arafa* (?), to distinguish.] In Mohammedan theology, a partition between heaven and hell (described in the Koran, Surah vii. 44) on which are those who have not yet entered into heaven but desire to do so. It is regarded by some as a limbo for the patriarchs and prophets or other holy persons, and by others as a place of abode for those whose good and evil works are about equally balanced. *Hughes*, Dict. of Islam.

Alarbus (a-lär'bus). In Shakspere's (?) "Titus Andronicus," a son of Tamora, queen of the Goths.

Alarcon (ä-lär-kōn'). A small town in the province of Cuenca, Spain, situated on a rock in the Jucar, 43 miles south of Cuenca. It was an important medieval fortress, and was the scene of a Moorish victory over the Castilians in 1196.

Alarcon (ä-lär'kon). In Tasso's "Jerusalem Delivered," the King of Ascalon, who fought against the Crusaders with the Egyptians.

Alarcon (ä-lär-kōn'). **Hernando de.** Lived about 1540. A Spanish navigator, sent by the viceroy of New Spain to support by sea the expedition of Francisco Vasquez de Coronado to the mythical Seven Cities in the interior of Mexico. He set sail May 9, 1540, and by penetrating the Gulf of California proved that California was not an island. He made two attempts to ascend the Colorado in boats, and planted a cross at the highest point he reached, burying a writing at its foot, which was subsequently found by Melchior Diaz. His report of the expedition is printed in Hakluyt's "Voyages."

Alarcon, Pedro Antonio de. Born at Guadix, Spain, March 10, 1833; died at Madrid, July 20, 1891. A Spanish poet, novelist, journalist, and politician. He accompanied the Spanish army to Morocco as a newspaper correspondent in 1859, and in 1861 was elected a member of the Cortes from Cadiz. In 1865 he fought on the side of the revolutionists in the battle of Alcolea. He published "Diario de un testigo de la guerra de Africa" (1859), "Poesías serias y humorísticas" (1870), "El sombrero de tres picos" (1874), "El Hijo Pródigo" (1882), etc.

Alarcon y Mendoza (ä-lär-kon' ē mān-dō'thä), **Juan Ruiz de.** Born in Tasco, Mexico, about 1588: died in Cordova, Spain, Aug. 4, 1639. A Spanish dramatic poet. He was graduated doctor of laws in Mexico in 1606. Afterward he went to Spain, had a subordinate position under the Council of the Indies, and began to publish his comedies in 1628. They are regarded by some judges as the finest in the Spanish language. Perhaps the best-known is "La Verdad sospechosa," which was imitated by Corneille in "Le Menteur."

Alarcos. See *Alarcon.*

Alardo (a-lär'dō). The younger brother of Baudouard in Ariosto's "Orlando Furioso."

Alaric (al'a-rik). [Goth. **Alareiks,* from *al,* all, and *reiks,* ruler; Gr. Ἀλάριχος, Lat. *Alaricus,* etc.] Born on the island of Peuce, in the Danube, 376 (?) A. D.: died at Cosentia, Italy, 410. A celebrated king of the West Goths, 395(?)-410, a member of the princely family of Balthi. He served under Theodosius as commander of the Gothic auxiliaries in the war against Eugenius and Arbogastus in 393-4. In the Roman service on the death of Theodosius, being elected king of the West Goths about the same time, invaded Greece in 396, and was compelled by Stilicho to retire to Epirus in 397; was appointed perfect of eastern Illyricum by Arcadius; invaded Italy in 400, and fought a drawn battle at Pollentia in 402 with Stilicho, by whom he was allowed to escape to Illyricum; was made prefect of western Illyricum by Honorius; invaded Italy a second time in 408; and after twice besieging Rome captured and sacked it Aug. 24, 410. He died while preparing to invade Sicily and Africa, and was buried, with a vast treasure, in the bed of the river Busento.

Alaric II. Died near Poitiers, France, 507 A. D. A king of the West Goths, 484–507, defeated and slain by Clovis. He ordered the compilation of the code "Breviarum Alaricianum" or "Corpus Theodosii" (so named from the six books of the Theodosian code which it contains).

Alaric Cottin. See *Cottin.*

Alarodians (al-a-ro'di-anz). See the extract.

In Tubal and Meshech we must see representatives of the so-called Alarodian race, to which the modern Georgians belong. This race was once in exclusive possession of the highlands of Armenia, and the uniform inscriptions found there were the work of Alarodian princes who established a kingdom on the shores of Lake Van. About B. C. 600 Aryans from Europe entered Armenia, overthrew the old monarchy, and imposed their rule upon the indigenous population. The bulk of the Armenians, however, still belong to the older race, though the language they have adopted was that of their invaders. The Alarodians is a family of inflectional languages, of which the Georgian in the Caucasus is the chief living representative.
Sayce, Races of the O. T., p. 50.

Alarum for London, or The Siege of Antwerp. An anonymous play acted about 1599 (published in 1600), attributed to Lodge.

Alascans (a-las'kanz). A name given to the foreign Protestants in London during the reign of Edward VI., from the superintendent of the foreign (German, French, etc.) churches in London, John Lasco, a Polish refugee and follower of Zwingli. See *Laski.*

Alasco (a-las'ko). An old astrologer in Scott's novel "Kenilworth," secretly in the employ of Richard Varney. Also called *Dr. Demetrius Doboobie.*

Alasco, John. See *Laski.*

Alashehr (ä-lä-shehr'). A town in Asiatic Turkey, the Philadelphia of Scripture, situated on the slope of Tmolus about 75 miles east of Smyrna, on the railway from Smyrna. It has considerable trade, and is the seat of a Greek archbishopric. Population (estimated), 9,000.

Alaska (a-las'kä), formerly **Russian America.** A territory of the United States, capital Sitka, bounded by the Arctic Ocean on the north, British America on the east, the Pacific Ocean on the south, and the Pacific and Arctic oceans, Bering Strait, and Bering Sea on the west. It includes many islands. Its highest mountain is Mount St. Elias, and its chief river the Yukon. It has valuable fisheries, fur-trade, and extensive forests, and is supposed to have large mineral deposits. By act of Congress, 1884, it constitutes a civil and judicial district, with a governor, clerk, judge, attorney, and marshal. It was discovered by the Russians in 1741, and was settled by them in 1801. It was purchased by the United States from Russia for $7,200,000, by treaty of March 30, 1867, ratified by the United States Senate June 20, 1867. Area, 581,400 square miles. Population (1880), 33,426.

Alaska Peninsula. A peninsula in the territory of Alaska, extending into the Pacific, and partly inclosing Bering Sea, traversed by a volcanic range.

Alaska Strait. A sea passage between the mainland of Alaska and Kodiak Island.

Alasnam (a-las'nam). In the "Arabian Nights' Entertainments," a man who became possessed of eight magnificent golden statues, and on searching for the ninth, which was more singular and precious still, discovered it in the person of a beautiful woman, whom he married.

Alassio (ä-läs'sē-ō). A small seaport in the province of Genoa, Italy, situated on the Gulf of Genoa, about 48 miles southwest of Genoa. It is a bathing-place and winter health-resort.

Alastor (a-las'tor). **1.** In Greek mythology, a surname of Zeus as the avenger: also applied to any avenging deity or demon.—**2.** In medieval demonology, a spirit of evil, the executor of the sentences of the king of hell.—**3.** A poem by Shelley, published in 1816, named from its chief character, "Alastor or the Spirit of Solitude."

The poet's self-centred seclusion was avenged by the Furies of an irresistible passion pursuing him to speedy ruin. *Preface to the Poem,* Dec. 14, 1815.

Alatau (ä-lä-tou'), or **Dzungarian** (dzung-gar'i-an) **Alatau.** A mountain-range in Semiryetchensk, Asiatic Russia, on the boundary between that government and the Chinese province of Ili, about lat. 44° 46' N. It reaches a height of over 15,000 feet.

Alatau, or Kuznetzky (köz-net'skē) **Alatau.** A range of mountains in the governments of Tomsk and Yeniseisk, Siberia, extending about northeast and southwest.

Alatau, or Trans-Ili (tranz-ē'lē) **Alatau.** A mountain system in Semiryetchensk, Asiatic Russia, south of the river Ili. It reaches a height of over 16,000 feet.

Alatheus (a-lā'thē-us), or **Odotheus** (ō-dō'thē-us). Died 386 A. D. An Ostrogothic general. On the death of Vithimir, 376, he became with Saphrax the guardian of Vithericus, king of the Greuthungi, the right tribe of Ostrogothians. Alatheus and Saphrax fought under the Visigoth Fridigern at the battle of Adrianople in 378.

Alatri (a-lä'trē). A town in the province of Rome, Italy, about 45 miles east by south of Rome: the ancient Alatrium. There is an ancient temple beyond the Porta San Pietro, prostyle, with two Tuscan columns before the antæ: in plan 26 by 47 feet. At some time subsequent to its construction, a podium was added, of similar disposition to the pronaos. Population, about 5,000.

Alatyr (ä-lä-tēr'). A town in the government of Simbirsk, Russia, on the Sura about lat. 54° 52' N., long. 46° 30' E. Population, 10,092. Also *Alatirets.*

Alava (ä'lä-vä). One of the Basque provinces in Spain, capital Vitoria, bounded by Biscay and Guipuzcoa on the north, Navarre on the east, Logroño on the south, and Burgos on the west. Area, 1,205 square miles. Population (1887), 97,893.

Alava, Miguel Ricardo de. Born at Vitoria, Spain, 1771: died at Barèges, France, 1843. A Spanish politician and general. He fought under Wellington in the Peninsular campaign, at the close of which he had obtained the rank of brigadier-general; was president of the Cortes in May, 1822; fought in the same year under Ballasteros and Murillo in support of the Cortes against the rebels; went into exile 1823, on the restoration of Ferdinand; was ambassador to London 1834, and to Paris 1835; and retired to France after the insurrection of La Granja.

Alava y Navarete (ä'lä-vä ē nä-vä-rā'tā), **Ignacio Maria de.** Born at Vitoria, Spain, about 1750: died at Chiclana, near Cadiz, May 26, 1817. A Spanish admiral and explorer. He is best known for his voyage of circumnavigation of the globe, commenced in 1794, in which he explored the coasts of South America and the East Indies, and added largely to geographical knowledge. He commanded a squadron at Trafalgar, and in 1816 was made grand admiral and chief of marine.

Alazan (ä-lä'zän). A river in Transcaucasia, about 150 miles long, a northern tributary of the Kur.

Alb, or **Alp.** See *Swabian Jura.*

Alba (al'bä). Ancient Scotland north of the Forth and Clyde.

Alba (äl'bä). A town in the province of Cuneo, Italy, on the Tanaro about 31 miles southeast of Turin: the ancient Alba Pompeja. It has a cathedral. Population, about 9,000.

Alba, Duke of. See *Alva.*

Alba de Liste, Count of. See *Henriquez de Guzman, Luis.*

Albacete (äl-bä-thä'tä). A province in the titular kingdom of Murcia, Spain, bounded by Cuenca on the north, Valencia and Alicante on the east, Murcia and Granada on the south, and Jaen and Ciudad Real on the west. It is mountainous in the west, and elsewhere a table-land. Area, 5,972 square miles. Population (1887), 229,492.

Albacete. The capital of the province of Albacete, about lat. 38° 58' N., long. 1° 55' W. It manufactures and exports cutlery. Population (1887), 20,794.

Alba de Tormes (äl'bä dā tōr'mās). A small town in the province of Salamanca, Spain, situated on the Tormes 17 miles south of Salamanca. Here, 1809, the French defeated the Spaniards.

Alba Longa (al'bä long'gä). In ancient geography, a town in Latium, Italy, 15 miles southeast of Rome, the ancient center of the Latin League. Its foundation is traditionally ascribed to Ascanius and its destruction to Tullus Hostilius.

Alban (al'ban, or äl'ban) Saint. Protomartyr of Britain, 303. He is said to have been a native of Verulamium where he was put to death with the sword. The famous monastery of St. Alban was founded in his honor by King Offa about 795. His festival is celebrated in the Roman Church June 22, and in the Anglican Church on June 17.

Alban Lake. See *Albano.*

Alban Mountains (al'ban moun'tānz), It. **Monti Laziali.** A mountain group southeast of Rome, near Albano. Its highest point is Monte Cavo.

Albanenses (al-ba-nen'sēz). A small medieval sect, named from the city of Alba in Piedmont, which professed Manichæan doctrines. They were closely allied to the Albigenses.

Albani (äl-bä'nē), or **Albano** (-nō), **Francesco.** Born at Bologna, Italy, March 17, 1578: died there, Oct. 4, 1660. A noted Italian painter.

Albani (äl-bä'nē), Mme. (**Marie Louise Cécilia Emma Lajeunesse**). Born at Chambly, near Montreal, 1850. A distinguished soprano singer, of French-Canadian parentage. Her family removed to New York (from which she took her assumed name), in 1864. She studied in Paris under Duprez, and in Milan under Lamperti, and made her debut as an opera-singer in Messina in 1870. She married Ernest Gye in 1878.

Albani, Villa. A palace in the northern part of Rome, celebrated for its art collections.

Albania (al-bā'ni-ä). [Gr. Ἀλβανία.] In ancient geography, a country of Asia, lying west of the Caspian, north of Armenia, and east of Iberia, and corresponding nearly to the modern Baku and southern Daghestan in Russia. It was part of the Assyrian empire, and the theater of some of the wars of Sargon and Sennacherib.

Albania. [NL. *Albania, Alb. Shkypri,* Turk. *Arnautlik,* F. *Albanie,* G. *Albanien.*] A region in the western part of European Turkey, bounded by Montenegro and Novi-Bazar on the north, Macedonia (with a vague frontier) and Thessaly on the east, Greece and the Gulf of Arta on the south, and the Ionian Sea, the Strait of Otranto, and the Adriatic on the west, corresponding in general to the vilayets Skutari, Janina, and part of Monastir, and largely to the ancient Illyria and Epirus. It was occupied by the Turks in the first part of the 15th century, revolted under Scanderbeg 1443-67, and was subdued by the Turks in 1478. Several rebellions against the Turks occurred about the beginning of the 19th century. Albania resisted the treaty of Berlin (1878) and the cession of territory to Montenegro in 1880. Population (estimated), 1,500,000 (?). 2,500,000 (?), principally Arnauts.

Albania, or **Albany.** An ancient name of the Scottish Highlands, fancifully derived from the mythical Albanact, son of Brute.

Albanian (al-bā'ni-an). The language of the Albanians. It is now commonly regarded as a member of the Aryan family. It exists only in modern dialects, but is supposed to be the descendant of the ancient Illyrian of which no records are extant. Also called *Skipetar,* from the native name of the people (*Skkypetär,* 'highlanders').

Albanian Gates. The defile of Derbend between the Caucasus and the Caspian Sea.

Albano (al-ba'no). A town in the province of Rome, Italy, situated on the slope of the Alban Mountains, 14 miles southeast of Rome, on the site of Pompey's Villa; the Roman Albanum. It passed to the Papal States in 1697. It contains the ruins of a pretorian camp built by Domitian, a large fortified inclosure, quadrilateral in plan. The walls are built of huge but rather thin blocks of stone. One of the gates remains. Population, about 8,000.

Albano, Lake of, or **Lago di Castello,** or **Alban Lake.** A small lake near Albano, Italy, noted for its picturesque scenery, occupying the crater of an extinct volcano.

Albano, Mount. See *Monte Cavo.*

Albany (al'ba-ni). Same as *Brandalbane.*

Albany. The capital of the State of New York and of Albany County, situated on the west bank of the Hudson in lat. 42° 39′ 50″ N., long. 73° 44′ 56″ W. (Dudley Observatory), near the head of navigation. It is an important commercial city, the terminus of lines of steamers to New York and other river-ports, and of the Erie and Champlain canals, and a center for numerous systems of railroads. Besides the State Capitol, it contains the law and medical departments and the (Dudley) Observatory of Union University. It was settled by the Dutch in 1614, fortified (Fort Orange) in 1624, obtained a city charter in 1686, was the seat of a convention (under the lead of Franklin) to form a colonial union in 1754, and became the permanent capital of the State in 1797. Population (1890), 94,925.

Albany. The capital of Dougherty County, Georgia, situated on Flint River, at the head of navigation, 90 miles southwest of Macon. Population (1890), 4,008.

Albany. The capital of Linn County, Oregon, situated on the Willamette 63 miles southwest of Portland. Population (1890), 3,079.

Albany. A small seaport in western Australia, situated on King George Sound about lat. 35° S. It is a station of the Peninsular and Oriental Steamship Company.

Albany, Countess of (**Louise Marie Karoline von Stolberg-Gedern**). Born 1753; died at Florence, Jan. 29, 1824. A German princess, daughter of Gustavus Adolphus, prince of Stolberg-Gedern, married Charles Edward Stuart, the "Young Pretender" (Duke of Albany), and later the mistress of Alfieri.

Albany, Duke of. See *Stewart (Stuart)* and *Leopold.*

Albany, Duke of. A character in Shakspere's "King Lear," the husband of Goneril, Lear's eldest daughter.

Albany Regency. A name given to a clique of New York politicians who controlled the machinery of the Democratic party in the State of New York from about 1820 to about 1854. Among its members were Van Buren, Marcy, Wright, and Dix.

Albany River. A river in Canada, about 500 miles in length, flowing into James Bay.

Albasin (al'ba-sēn), or **Yaksa** (yäk'sä). A former fortified town in the Amur Territory, Siberia, on the northern bend of the Amur: a center of Russian colonization in the 17th century.

Albategnius (al-ba-teg'ni-us), **Mohammed ben Jabir.** Born in Mesopotamia about 850; died 929. A noted Arabian astronomer. He discovered the motion of the sun, and introduced into mathematical calculation the use of the sine, in place of the entire chord of the arc which had previously been employed. Among his works are commentaries on Ptolemy's "Almagest," a treatise on astronomy and geography, etc. One of his astronomical works was translated into Latin, under the title "De Scientia Stellarum" (Nuremberg, 1537).

Albay (äl-bäi'). A town of Luzon, one of the Philippine Islands. Population (1887), 11,986.

Albe (al'be). The ancient Alba Fucentia, now a small village near Avezzano, in central Italy. It contains an ancient amphitheater of the usual Roman elliptical plan, 114 by 305 feet, estimated to have seated 20,000 people. The external measures by 1/9 feet.

Al-Beladori (al-bel'a-dō'ri), **Abul Hassan Ahmed.** Died at Bagdad about 895. An Arabian historian, author of a history of the conquest of Syria, the island of Cyprus, Mesopotamia, Armenia, Egypt, Africa, Spain, Nubia, and the islands of the Mediterranean by the Arabs. Also *Albeladuary.*

Albemarle (ăl'be-märl'). See *Aumale.*

Albemarle. One of the principal islands of the Galapagos group, Pacific Ocean, 75 miles in length.

Albemarle, Duke of. See *Monk.*

Albemarle, Earl of. See *Keppel.*

Albemarle Club. A London club, established in 1874, composed of ladies and gentlemen. Headquarters, 13 Albemarle street. Membership, 750.

Albemarle Island. The largest of the Galapagos Islands, in the Pacific. Area, 1,650 square miles.

Albemarle Point. The early name of Charleston, South Carolina.

Albemarle Sound. A shallow body of water, about 35 miles long, in the northeastern part of North Carolina, separated from the Atlantic by sand beaches, and communicating with Pamlico Sound on the south through Croatan and Roanoke Sounds. It receives the Roanoke River, and is connected with Chesapeake Bay by the Chesapeake and Albemarle canal and the Dismal Swamp Canal.

Albemarle, The. A Confederate iron-clad ram, built on the Roanoke River about 50 miles below Weldon, North Carolina, during 1863; she did much damage to Union steamers during the spring of 1864, but was destroyed by Lieutenant W. B. Cushing during the night of Oct. 29 of that year. He attacked her in a small launch carrying a torpedo. Forcing his way within the chain of logs which formed part of her defense, he exploded the torpedo under the ram's overhang. She was afterward raised, towed to Norfolk, and in 1867 stripped and sold.

Albendorf (äl'ben-dōrf). A village and frequented place of pilgrimage (to the sanctuary of the New Jerusalem), in the province of Silesia, Prussia, on the Glatzer Neisse, northwest of Glatz.

Albenga (ăl-beng'gä). A seaport in the province of Genoa, Italy, the Roman Albingaunum, situated on the Gulf of Genoa 44 miles southwest of Genoa. It contains a cathedral, an early Pointed church with sculpture of Roman type about the doorways, the baptistery (octagonal of the 10th century, with corinthian columns, some early mosaics and a curious tomb. The bridge over the coste the Ponte Lungo, between the railway-station and the town, is later (1780), and has curious characters and much of the upper work arcaded.

Albert. See *Albertus.*

Albères (al-bār'). The eastern ramification of the Pyrenees, between Spain and the department of Pyrénées-Orientales, France.

Alberic (al'be-rik) **I.** Slain by the Romans about 925 at Orta, Italy. A Lombard nobleman, patrician (also called senator, consul, and prince of the Romans and duke of Spoleto, expelled from Rome by Pope John X. He married Marozia, daughter of Theodora.

Alberic II. Died 954. A patrician and senator of the Romans, son of Alberic I. and of Marozia.

Alberici (al-ber'i-chē), **Giulio.** Born at Conca, Terra di Lavoro, Italy, May 31, 1664; died June 16, 1752. A statesman and cardinal, resident of the Duke of Parma at the Spanish court, negotiator of the marriage of Philip V. and Elizabeth Farnese, and prime minister of Spain, 1714 (or 1715) to 1719. His foreign policy led to the Quadruple Alliance and a war disastrous to Spain.

Albers (al'berz), **Johann Friedrich Hermann.** Born at Dorsten, Westphalia, Nov. 14, 1805; died at Bonn, May 12, 1867. A German physician and professor at Bonn, author of "Atlas der pathologischen Anatomie" (1832–62), etc.

Albert (al'bert), **G. Albrecht** (al'brecht), surnamed "The Bear," from his favorite emblem. Born at Ballenstädt, Germany, about 1100 (1106?); died at Ballenstädt, Nov. 18, 1170. Margrave of Brandenburg, son of Otto the Rich, count of Ballenstädt. He received a grant of Lusatia 1123, and of the Nordmark 1134; was made margrave of Brandenburg 1134; obtained the Altmark by the death of Count Hoyer, defeated the Wends 1136–37 and later, and conquered a large part of their territory, and became elector of Brandenburg 1148.

Albert, G. Albrecht, surnamed "The Proud." Born 1158; died June 20, 1314. Margrave of Meissen from 1195 to 1195. In attempting to oppress his younger brother Dietrich, who had inherited Weissenfels, he incurred the enmity of the emperor Henry VI., and died by poison, administered, it is said, by an agent of the emperor.

Albert, G. Albrecht, surnamed "The Tall." Born 1236; died Aug. 15, 1279. Duke of Brunswick-Lüneburg, son of the first duke, Otto the Child. He was captured by the son of the margrave Henry, Oct. 27, 1265, in the war of the Brunswick succession, and was released in 1284, on the payment of 5000 marks in silver and the cession of the Guelph cities and castles on the Werra.

Albert, G. Albrecht, surnamed "The Bad." Died 1314. Landgrave of Thuringia after 1265, and margrave of Meissen from 1288 to 1295. By his second wife, Cunegunde of Eisenberg, he was persuaded to exclude his sons by his first marriage from the succession in Thuringia in favor of Apitz, his son by Cunegunde. A war followed, in which he was taken captive by his son Frederick, and forced to sign a disadvantageous treaty at Rochlitz, Jan. 1, 1289.

Albert I., G. Albrecht. Born about 1250; slain by a conspiracy at Windisch on the Reuss, Switzerland, May 1, 1308. The eldest son of Rudolf I. of Hapsburg, duke of Austria 1282, and German king 1298–1308. He overthrew and killed his rival, Adolf of Nassau, at the battle of Gelt heim, July 2, 1298.

Albert II., G. Albrecht. Born 1298; died 1358. Duke of Austria and son of Albert I. of Germany. He ruled the Austrian lands in common with his brother Otto from 1330, and after his decease.

Albert III., G. Albrecht. Died 1395. Son of Albert II. of Austria. He ruled alone as duke of Austria from 1379.

Albert I., G. Albrecht. Born about 1347; died Feb. 18, 1379. The founder of the reigning house of Mecklenburg, created duke of Mecklenburg by the emperor Charles IV. in 1348. He came into possession of the duchy of Schwerin in 1358 by the extinction of the elder branch, and secured the election of his second son Albert to the bishopric Ephemia of sweden, as king of sweden in 1363.

Albert II., G. Albrecht. Died 1412. Son of Albert I. of Mecklenburg, elected king of Sweden in 1363. He was defeated by Queen Margaret of Denmark and sweden (father of Hakon) at the battle of Falkoping, Sept. 24, 1389, and taken prisoner. In 1395 he was released and renounced the throne of Sweden.

Albert, G. Albrecht, surnamed **Achilles,** and also **Ulysses,** from his valor and sagacity. Born at Tangermünde, Prussia, Nov. 9, 1414; died at Frankfort-on-the-Main, March 11, 1486. An elector of Brandenburg, third son of Frederick I., on whose death (1440) he succeeded to the principality of Ansbach. He inherited the principality of Baireuth in 1464 from his brother John, and received the electorate of Brandenburg in 1471, from his brother Frederick II., whose reign had been destroyed by the discharge of a cannon. He carried on successful wars with Meckl-nburg and Pomerania, and resisted the attempt of the Teutonic Knights to secure the possession of Neumark. He was the author of the "Dispositio Achillea," a family ordinance providing for the separation of Brandenburg and Franconia, and for the Ansbach primogeniture in each, according to Haltaus the last the statute of the legal establishment of the custom of primogeniture.

Albert, G. Albrecht. Born at Ansbach, May 16, 1490; died March 20, 1568. Margrave of Brandenburg-Ansbach, last grand master of the Teutonic Knights, and first duke of Prussia; younger son of Frederick of Ansbach, who was the second son of Albert Achilles, elector of Brandenburg. He was elected grand master Feb. 15, 1511, made his entry into Königsberg Nov. 25, 1517, carried on war with his suzerain, the king of Poland, 1519–1525, in futile attempt to regain the independence of Prussia, the Ordensland of the Knights, soon followed by the revolt of many Knights, 1525, the conversion of Prussia into a secular duchy, hereditary in his family; and formally introduced the Reformation July 7, 1525. He was aided in his policy and ordered ecclesiastical reforms by the advice of Luther. He was the founder of the University of Konigsberg (1544), the third Protestant university.

Albert, G. Albrecht, surnamed "The Bold." Born July 17, 1443; died at Emden, Prussia, Sept. 12, 1500. Duke of Saxony, younger son of Frederick the Gentle, and founder of the Albertine Saxon line. He succeeded to Meissen 1485.

Albert IV., G. Albrecht, surnamed "The Wise." Born Dec. 15, 1447; died March 10, 1508. Duke of Bavaria, third son of Albert III. After the death of his elder brother Christopher (1493) regent with the second brother Sigismund, and later (1499) sole ruler.

Albert, G. Albrecht. Born June 28, 1490; died at Aschaffenburg, Sept. 24, 1545. The youngest son of the elder Johannes Cicero of Brandenburg, archbishop of Magdeburg 1513, archbishop and elector of Mainz 1514, and cardinal 1518. To him was intrusted the sale of indulgences in one district of Germany, and Tetzel acted as his commissioner. See *Tetzel, Luther.*

Albert, G. Albrecht, surnamed **Alcibiades.** Born at Ansbach, March 28, 1522; died at Pforzheim, Jan. 8, 1557. A margrave of Brandenburg, partizan and later opponent of the emperor Charles V. He was defeated by Maurice of Saxony at Sievershausen, in Lüneburg, July 19, 1553.

Albert, G. Albrecht or **Albert.** Born Nov. 13, 1559; died July, 1621. An archduke of Austria, sixth son of the emperor Maximilian II. He was educated for the church, and became a cardinal 1577, and archbishop of Toledo 1581. From 1595 to 1598 he was viceroy of Portugal, and was appointed governor of the Spanish Netherlands in 1596. He took possession of them by Maurice of Orange at Vlaamstroot, and concluded an armistice of 12 years with the Netherlands in 1609.

Albert, Count of Geierstein. A character in Sir Walter Scott's novel "Anne of Geierstein," a restless intriguer and head of the Vehmgericht. Pursued by charles of Burgundy, he takes refuge in a monastery and is known as the "Black Priest of St. Paul's." In order of the Vehmgericht he kills Charles of Burgundy in battle.

Albert. In Goethe's "Sorrows of Werther," a young farmer who marries Charlotte, with

whom Werther is in love. He represents Kestner, one of Goethe's friends. See *Werther*.

Albert (äl-bär') (original name, **Alexander Martin**). Born at Bury, Oise, April 27, 1815. A French mechanic, noted as a revolutionist and follower of Louis Blanc. He was a member of the provisional government Feb., 1848, and of the Constituent Assembly (convened May 10; was sentenced to deportation for complicity in the riot of May 15, 1848; and recovered his liberty by the amnesty of 1859. In 1870 he took a prominent part in the defense of Paris.

Albert (al'bert). In Sheridan Knowles's play "The Blind Beggar of Bethnal Green," the real Lord Wilfrid, appearing as the Blind Beggar.

Albert (äl-bär'), formerly **Ancre** (änkr). A town in the department of Somme, France, on the Ancre 28 miles northeast of Amiens. Population (1891), commune, 6,169.

Albert (al'bert), G. **Albrecht** (äl'brecht), **Friedrich Heinrich.** Born Oct. 4, 1809; died Oct. 14, 1872. Prince of Prussia, fourth son of Frederick William III. He commanded in the fourth cavalry division in the Franco-Prussian war, and participated in the battles of Sedan, Artenay, and Orleans.

Albert, G. **Albrecht, Friedrich Rudolf.** Born at Vienna, Aug. 3, 1817. Archduke of Austria, eldest son of Archduke Charles, noted as a soldier and military writer. He served in Italy 1848–1849, and as commander of the army of the south gained the victory of Custozza June 24, 1866. (See *Custozza.*) The same year he was made inspector-general of the Austrian army.

Albert Francis Augustus Charles Emmanuel. Born at the Rosenau, near Coburg, Germany, Aug. 26, 1819; died at Windsor Castle, England, Dec. 14, 1861. Prince Consort of England, second son of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. He married Queen Victoria Feb. 10, 1840, and was made prince consort June 25, 1857.

Albert, G. **Albrecht, Kasimir.** Born at Moritzburg, near Dresden, July 11, 1738; died at Vienna, Feb. 11, 1822. Duke of Saxe-Teschen, an Austrian general, son of Augustus III. of Poland. He was defeated by Dumouriez 1792.

Albert, G. **Albrecht, Friedrich August.** Born at Dresden, April 23, 1828. King of Saxony, son of King John of Saxony, whom he succeeded Oct. 29, 1873. As crown prince he commanded in the Franco-German war an army corps, and later the Army of the Meuse.

Albert Edward (al'bert ed'ward). Born at London, Nov. 9, 1841. Prince of Wales, eldest son of Queen Victoria. He married Princess Alexandra of Denmark March 10, 1863. In 1860 he made a tour of the United States and Canada, in 1862 of Egypt and Palestine, and in 1875–76 of British India.

Albert Victor Christian Edward. Born Jan. 8, 1864: died Jan. 14, 1892. Eldest son of Albert Edward, prince of Wales.

Albert the Great. See *Albertus Magnus.*

Albert Savarus (äl-bär' sä-vä-rü'). A tale by Balzac, written in 1842, one of the "Scenes from Private Life." Savarus is said to be a portrait of the author. The book contains many details of his life and work.

Albert (al'bert), **Joseph.** Born at Munich, March 5, 1825: died there, May 5, 1886. A German photographer, inventor of the Albertype.

Albert (äl-bär'), **Paul.** Born at Thionville, Dec. 14, 1827: died at Paris, June 21, 1889. A French literary historian, professor at Poitiers, and later (1878) at the Collège de France: author of "La littérature française" (1872–75), "Histoire de la littérature romaine" (1871), etc.

Albert Edward Nyanza (nyan'zä). A lake in central Africa, south of Lake Albert Nyanza, and connected with the latter by the Semliki, discovered by Stanley in 1877 and revisited by him 1888–89. It was formerly called Muta Nzige.

Albert Chapel. See *Windsor.*

Albert Embankment. See *Thames Embankments.*

Albert Hall. A covered amphitheater in London, finished in 1871. Its axes are 270 and 240 feet, those of the arena 160 and 70, and it can seat 8,000 persons. The exterior is of brick, with ornament of colored tiles and terra-cotta including a frieze representing the various peoples of the earth. The organ is one of the largest existing.

Albert Lea (al'bert lē). The capital of Freeborn County, Minnesota, 92 miles south of St. Paul. Population (1890), 3,305.

Albert Memorial. A monument, in London, erected to the memory of the Prince Consort, Albert of Saxe-Gotha, on the south side of Kensington Gardens, built from the designs of Sir Gilbert Scott. It consists of a colossal bronze statue of the prince seated beneath an ornate spired canopy in the Pointed style which rises to a height of 175 feet. Statue and canopy rest on a basement bearing reliefs of artists of all countries and times. At the angles four pedestals support with groups of statuary representing Agriculture, Commerce, Engineering, and Manufacture. Steps descend on all sides in pyramidal form, and at the lower angles are placed sculptures personifying the four chief regions of the earth – Europe, America, Asia, and Africa.

Albert Nyanza (al'bert nyan'zä). A lake in central Africa, intersected by lat. 2° N., long. 31° E., one of the main sources of the Nile, discovered by Sir Samuel Baker, March 14, 1864. Its length is 97 miles, and its area about 2,000 square miles.

Alberta (al-bèr'tä). A provincial district formed in 1882 in the Northwest Territories, Canada, bounded by Athabasca on the north, Saskatchewan and Assiniboia on the east, the United States on the south, and British Columbia on the west. It sends one representative to the Dominion Parliament. It is traversed by the Canadian Pacific Railroad. Chief town, Calgary. Area, about 100,000 square miles. Population (1891), 30,123.

Alberti (äl-bär'tē), **Leone Battista.** Born at Florence, Feb. 18, 1404: died at Rome, 1472. A noted Italian poet, musician, painter, sculptor, and architect, author of "De re Ædificatoria" (1485), etc.

Albertine Line (al'bèr-tin lin). The younger and royal branch of the Saxon house which descended from Albert (G. *Albrecht*), duke of Saxony (1443–1500). He ruled jointly with his brother Ernst (see *Ernestine*) from 1464 to 1485, when they came into possession of Thuringia by inheritance, and agreed upon a division, Albrecht taking an eastern and a western portion, with the Ernestine lands intervening between them.

Albertinelli (äl-bär-ti-nel'lē), **Mariotto.** Born at Florence, Oct. 13, 1474: died at Florence, Nov. 5, 1515. A Florentine painter, an associate and imitator of Fra Bartolommeo.

Albertrandy (äl-ber-trän'di), **Johan Jan Baptist.** Born at Warsaw, Dec. 7, 1753: died at Warsaw, Aug. 10, 1808. A Polish Jesuit and historian, of Italian parentage, librarian to Bishop Zaluski in Warsaw, and later to Stanislaus Augustus, and a notable collector of manuscripts relating to Polish history. He was appointed by Stanislaus bishop of Zenopolis.

Albertus Magnus (al-ber'tus mag'nus). [L., 'Albert the Great.'] Born at Lauingen, Swabia, 1193 (according to some authorities 1205): died at Cologne, Nov. 15, 1280. A famous scholastic philosopher and member of the Dominican order. He studied in Padua and Bologna, taught philosophy and theology at Cologne (1229), taught at Paris (1245), and finally returned to Cologne. He was bishop of Ratisbon in 1260, but soon resigned and retired to a convent where he died. Among his numerous pupils was Thomas Aquinas. He was famous for his extensive learning which gained for him his surnames "The Great" and "Doctor Universalis," and was even reputed to be a magician: but his modern critics differ greatly in their estimates of his attainments and ability. He was the first scholastic who reproduced the philosophy of Aristotle systematically, with thorough consideration of the Arabian commentators, and transformed it in accordance with the dogmas of the church" – to the practical exclusion of Platonic influences. His works fill twenty-one volumes, and relate chiefly to physical science: they include a sort of encyclopedia of the learning of his times.

Albertville (äl-bär-vēl'). A town in the department of Savoie, France, near the Arly, 23 miles northeast of Chambéry. Population (1891), 5,854.

Albi, or **Alby** (äl-bē'). The capital of the department of Tarn, France, situated on the Tarn: the ancient Albiga. It has a cathedral (of St. Cecilia) and an archiepiscopal palace, and is the seat of a bishopric. It was a stronghold of the Albigenses, to whom it gave their name. The cathedra is a unique monument, massively built of brick, with the base of its walls sloped outward, the openings all high above the ground, and otherwise fitted to serve not only as a church but as a citadel. It is chiefly of the 14th century. It has a massive and lofty western tower, and a beautiful florid triple porch on the south side, lavishly carved in stone. The interior, without aisles or transepts, is 262 feet long, 63 wide, and 98 high, surrounded between the buttresses by 2 tiers of chapels. The celebrated 15th-century rood-loft and choir-screen are rich with delicate tracery and excellent figure and foliage sculpture. The roof and walls are covered with Italian frescos dating from about 1505. Population (1891), commune, 20,968.

Albia (al'bi-ä). The capital of Monroe County, Iowa, 60 miles southeast of Des Moines. Population (1890), 2,359.

Albigenses (al-bi-jen'sēz). A collective name for the members of several anti-sacerdotal sects in the south of France in the 12th and 13th centuries: so called from Albi, in Languedoc, where they were dominant. They revolted from the Church of Rome, were charged with Manichean errors, and were so vigorously persecuted that, as sects, they had in great part disappeared by the end of the 13th century. Their doctrines are known chiefly from the writings of their orthodox enemies. Also called *Cathari*, and by many other names.

Albigeois (äl-bē-zhwo'). A former district of Languedoc, France, comprised in the modern department of Tarn.

Albin, or **Albyn** (al'bin). Another form of Albion.

Albina (al-bi'nä). A city in Multnomah County, Oregon, on the Willamette near Portland. Population (1890), 5,129.

Albingians (al-bin'ji-anz). [Properly *North Albingians;* LL. *Nordalbingi* (ef. L. *Albis*, the Elbe), G. *Nordalbingisch.*] A Saxon tribe living north of the Elbe (whence the name) in the present Holstein. They were first made known to Europe by the campaigns of Charlemagne in the 8th century. Their language was the Low German dialect of Holstein. With the other closely related dialects, Westphalian, Middle Saxon, and East Saxon, it forms the group specifically called Saxon.

Albini (äl-bē'nē), **Franz Joseph,** Baron von. Born at St. Goar, May 14, 1748: died at Dieburg, Jan. 8, 1816. A German statesman, head of the government of the electorate of Mainz during the French revolutionary period.

Albinovanus Pedo. See *Pedo.*

Albinus (al-bi'nus), (a. prop. äl-bē'nös), or **Weiss** (vis), **Bernhard Siegfried.** Born at Frankfort-on-the-Oder, Feb. 24, 1697: died at Leyden, Sept. 9, 1770. A German anatomist, professor of medicine and anatomy in the University of Leyden: author of "Tabulæ Sceleti et Musculorum Corporis Humani" (1747), etc.

Albinus (al-bi'nus), **Clodius Decimus Clodius Ceionius Septimius A.** Died after the battle of Lyons, 197 A. D. A Roman commander, proclaimed emperor by the armies in Gaul and Britain in 193 A. D., and probably recognized as Cæsar by Severus in 194: said to have been called "Albinus" from the fairness of his body. He was defeated by Severus in 197.

Albinus, Spurius Postumius. Roman consul 334 and 321 B. C., and commander at the defeat of the Caudine Forks.

Albion (al'bi-on), or **Alebion** (a-lē'bi-on). [Gr. Ἀλβίων or Ἀλέβιων.] In classical mythology, a son of Poseidon and brother of Dercynus or Bergion. He and his brother lost their lives in an attack on Heracles as the latter passed through their country (Liguria) with the oxen of Geryon.

Albion (al'bi-on). [L. *Albion*, Gr. Ἀλβίων, Ἀλουιών, from Old Celtic **Albīon*, Ir. *Alba, Alpa, Elbe* (gen. *Albae*, dat. acc. *Albain*), W. *Alwin* (see *Albin*), lit. 'white land,' with reference to the chalk cliffs of the southern coast. Cf. *Alps.*] The ancient name of Britain, restricted in later poetic use to Scotland.

Albion. The capital of Orleans County, New York, 43 miles northeast of Buffalo. Population (1890), 5,773.

Albion. A city in Calhoun County, southern Michigan, 38 miles south-southwest of Lansing. Population (1890), 3,763.

Albion and Albanius (al-bī'ni-us). An operatic entertainment by Dryden, produced in 1685, allegorically representing the chief events of King Charles II.'s reign. Albion was Charles himself and Albanius was James, duke of York. It was not printed till 1691.

Albion's England. A rimed chronicle of English history, by William Warner, published in 1586. It was seized as contraband by the order of the archbishop of Canterbury, for no reason that is now assignable.

Albion Knight. A comedy morality published in 1565. It turns on the want of concord between the lords temporal and the lords spiritual.

Albireo (al-bir'ē-ō). [Origin doubtful, but conjectured to be a corruption of *ob ireo* in the Latin version of the "Almagest."] The usual name for the yellow third-magnitude star β Cygni, in the beak of the swan. It is coarsely double with a fine contrast of color between the two components.

Albis (al'bis). The Latin name of the Elbe.

Albis (äl'bes). A low mountain-range in the canton of Zürich, Switzerland, west of Lake Zürich. Its best-known summit is the Üetliberg.

Albistan (al-bi-stän'), or **Elbistan** (el-bi-stän'). A town in the vilayet of Aleppo, Asiatic Turkey, situated on the Jihun 40 miles northeast of Marash. The sultan Bibars defeated here the Turks and Mongols in 1277. Population, 8,000 (?).

Albitte (äl-bēt'), **Antoine Louis.** Died 1812. A French radical revolutionist, member of the Legislative Assembly, 1791. He was condemned to death for participation in the revolt of May 20, 1795, against the Convention, but succeeded in avoiding capture. Under the Directory he was appointed mayor of Dieppe, after the 18th Brumaire was engaged in military affairs, and finally perished in the retreat from Moscow.

Albizzi (al-bēt'sē). A noted Italian family, originally of Arezzo, which played a conspicuous part in Florentine affairs during the 14th and 15th centuries. They belonged to the democratic Guelph party.

Albizzi, Bartolommeo, L. Bartholomæus Albicius Pisanus ('of Pisa'). Born at Rivano in Tuscany; died at Pisa, Dec. 10, 1401. A noted Franciscan monk and religious writer; author of "Liber conformitatum sancti Francisci cum Christo" (first ed. folio, Venice, undated).

Albo, Joseph (äl'bō). Born at Soria in Spain: died there, 1444. A Jewish physician, theologian, and philosopher. He wrote a work entitled "Ikkarim" ("fundaments" which comprises a complete system of the Jewish religion.

Alboin (al'boin). Died at Verona in 573. King of the Lombards from about 553 (560?) to 573, son of Alduin, whom he succeeded. He destroyed the kingdom of the Gepidæ (566), and married Rosamunda, daughter of the slain king Cunimund. In 568 he conquered Italy as far south as the Tiber, and established the kingdom of the Lombards with Pavia as its capital. He was murdered at the instigation of Rosamunda, whom, at a carousal, he had ordered to drink from her father's skull. She is said to have employed for this purpose a common soldier (Helmichis, Alboin's shield-bearer) whom she first allowed to become her paramour, and to whom she then offered the choice of perishing through the jealousy of Alboin or of becoming his murderer. This story is probably unhistorical.

Albona (äl-bō'nä). A town in Istria, Austria-Hungary, 42 miles southeast of Trieste. Population (1890), commune, 10,379.

Aboni (äl-bō'nē). **Marietta.** Born at Cesena, Romagna, Italy, March 10, 1823. (*Grove*, Supp.) A celebrated contralto singer. She studied at Bologna under Madame Dardoletti and afterward under Rossini (Grove), and made her début at the Communal Theater in Bologna with great success, appearing immediately afterward at La Scala in Milan. She sang in all the Continental and English cities and in America until 1867, when her husband, Count Pepoli, a Bolognese, died. In 1872 she reappeared in "Il Matrimonio Segreto" at the Italiens. In 1877 she married again an officer of the Garde Républicaine, M. Zieger.

Al Borak (al bō'rak). [Ar., 'lightning.'] A legendary animal, white in color, in size between a mule and an ass, with two wings, and of great swiftness, on which Mohammed is said to have made a nocturnal journey to the seventh heaven, conducted by the angel Gabriel.

Albornoz (äl-bōr'nōth). **Gil Alvarez Carillo de.** Born at Cuenca, Spain, about 1300: died at Viterbo, Italy, Aug. 24, 1367. A Spanish prelate (archbishop of Toledo) and soldier, a supporter of the papal authority in Italy.

Albovine (al'bō-vin). **King of the Lombards.** A tragedy by Davenant, printed in 1629. The scene and the names of characters are the same as in Latter piece by Cornelius Lombart."

Albracca (äl-brak'kä). In Bojardo's "Orlando Innamorato," a castle of Cathay in which Angelica was besieged by Agricane.

Albrecht. See *Albert.*

Albrecht (äl'brecht). Lived about 1270. A German poet, author of the later "Titurel," a continuation of the "Titurel" of Wolfram von Eschenbach: generally but probably wrongly, named Albrecht von Scharfenberg.

Albrecht, Wilhelm Eduard. Born at Elbing, Prussia, March 4, 1800: died at Leipsic, May 22, 1876. A German jurist, one of the seven Göttingen professors removed on account of liberalism in 1837.

Albrechtsberger (äl-brechts-ber'gėr). **Johann Georg.** Born at Kloster-Neuburg, near Vienna, Feb. 3, 1736: died at Vienna, March 7, 1809. An Austrian musician, distinguished especially as a contrapuntist: author of "Gründliche Anweisung zur Komposition" (1790), etc.

Albrechtsburg (äl'brechts-bōrg). An extensive castle at Meissen, Saxony, founded in 1471 by the princes Ernst and Albert. It is a picturesque pile, flanked by towers and bays, and is the principal work since of its Johannskapelle. The large banqueting-hall is an imposing room, with wooden figures of Saxon princes. There is much excellent vaulting. Since 1863 the whole has been restored and decorated with historical frescos. For 150 years from 1710 the famous royal porcelain manufactory was conducted here.

Albreda (äl-brā'dä). A seaport in Senegambia, situated on the Gambia River 20 miles above Bathurst. Population, 7,000 (?).

Albret (äl-brā'), House of. A Gascon family which arose in the 11th century, and derived its name from the Château d'Albret. Its best-known members are Charles d'Albret, count of Dreux, who was killed in the battle of Agincourt in 1415; Louis d'Albret (died 1465), cardinal bishop of Cahors; Jean d'Albret, who became king of Navarre by his marriage with Catherine of Foix (m. 1484; Jeanne d'Albret (see below); and César-Phébus d'Albret, marshal of France and the last male descendant of the house.

Albret, Jeanne d'. Born at Pau, France, Jan. 7, 1528: died at Paris, June 9, 1572. A queen of Navarre, daughter of Henry, king of Navarre, and Margaret of Valois, wife of Antony of Bourbon, and mother of Henry IV. of France, noted as a supporter of the Huguenots.

Albright (äl'brit), **Jacob.** Born near Pottstown, Pa., May 1, 1759: died 1808. An American Methodist clergyman, founder of the denomination named the "Evangelical Association."

Albrizzi (äl-brēt'sē). **Isabella Teotochi,** Countess d'. Born in Corfu, 1770: died at Venice, Sept. 27, 1836. A Venetian patroness of literature and art, called by Byron "the Madame de Staël of Venice"; author of "Descrizione delle opere di Canova" (1821–25), etc.

Albucasis (al-bu-kā'sis), or **Abul-Casim** (ä-bōl-kā-sem'), or **Abul-Kasim el Zahrâwi.** Born at Zahrat Tasrit, near Cordova, Spain: died at Cordova about 1106. An Arabian physician, author of "Al-Tasrif," a famous resume of Arabian medical science. According to some he lived a century later. His work was partially translated into Latin and twice into Hebrew.

Albuera (äl-bō-ā'rä). A village in the province of Badajoz, Spain, 12 miles southeast of Badajoz. Here, May 16, 1811, the Anglo-Spanish-Portuguese army, commanded under Beresford defeated the French (20,000 strong) under Soult. The losses were nearly even.

Albufeira (äl-bō-fā'i-rä). A small fishing port in the province of Algarve, Portugal, 21 miles west of Faro.

Albufera de Valencia (äl-bō-fā'rä dā vä-län'thē-ä). A lagoon, about 10 miles long, 7 miles south of Valencia, in Spain. Its revenues belonged to Godoy, later to Suchet (Duke of Albufera), and after him to the Duke of Wellington.

Albula (al'bō-lä). A pass in the canton of Grisons, Switzerland, about 25 miles southeast of Coire, connecting the valleys of the Albula and Hinter-Rhein with that of the Inn. Its height is 7,595 feet.

Albumazar (äl-bō-mä'zär). Born at Balkh, Turkestan, 805 (?): died at Wasid, central Asia, 885. A celebrated Arabian astronomer, author of numerous works, including an introduction to astronomy, a "Book of Conjunction," and a treatise on astrology. Latin translations of the first two appeared at Augsburg in 1489, and again at Venice, the former in 1506 and the latter in 1515. The work on astrology was printed at Venice under the title "Flores Astronomiæ" (date unknown), and published at Augsburg in 1488. His name is given to the leading character, a knavish astrologer, in a university play (in English), named for him, by John Tomkis (or Tomkins), acted by the gentlemen of Trinity College, Cambridge, before King James I in 1614. He is founded on "L'Astrologo" of Gian Battista del Porta, 1606. Dryden revived it in 1748. Another play, entitled "The Astrologer" (produced in 1741), was founded on it by Ralph.

Albuquerque (al-bō-ker'kē). A town in the province of Badajoz, Spain, 24 miles north of Badajoz. Population (1887), 7,385.

Albuquerque. The capital of Bernalillo County, New Mexico, situated on the Rio Grande, 56 miles southwest of Santa Fé: an important railroad center. It consists of two settlements, the old town (population (1890), 1,536) and the new town (population (1890), 3,785), the latter was founded in 1881. The former dates from the 17th century.

Albuquerque, Affonso de, surnamed "The Great" and "The Portuguese Mars." Born at Alhandra, near Lisbon, 1452 (1453?): died at sea near Goa, India, Dec. 16, 1515. A celebrated Portuguese navigator and conqueror, the founder of the Portuguese empire in the East. Appointed viceroy of India, he landed on the coast of Malabar in 1503, conquered Goa and afterward the whole of Malabar, Ceylon, the Sunda Islands, the peninsula of Malacca, and the island of Ormuz. King Emanuel appointed a personal enemy of Albuquerque to supersede him. On his return he died at sea. He was an extraordinary man, and made the Portuguese name profoundly respected in the East.

Albuquerque, Duarte Coelho de. See *Coelho de Albuquerque, Duarte.*

Albuquerque, Francisco Fernandez de la Cueva, Duke of. See *Fernandez de la Cueva.*

Albuquerque, Francisco Fernandez de la Cueva Henriquez, Duke of. See *Fernandez de la Cueva Henriquez.*

Albuquerque, Jeronymo de. Born about 1514: died at Olinda, near Pernambuco, about Feb. 25, 1594. A Portuguese soldier, leader in various wars against the Indians in Brazil, whither he went in 1535. In 1548 he was captured by the Cahates tribe, but gained their good will and married the daughter of a chief.

Albuquerque Maranhão, Jeronymo de. Born at Pernambuco, 1548: died at Maranhão, Feb. 11, 1618. A Brazilian soldier, son of Jeronymo de Albuquerque and an Indian mother. He conquered Rio Grande do Norte from the Indians 1598–99 and Ceara in 1603. June 17, 1614, he took Maranhão from the French, and was made captain-general of that colony.

Albuquerque, Mathias de. Said to have been born in Brazil: died at Lisbon, June 9, 1647. A Portuguese general, governor of Pernambuco in 1624, and, after the Dutch had taken Bahia (May, 1624), acting governor-general of northern Brazil. He recovered Bahia in 1625. After visiting Madrid he returned to Pernambuco in 1631, as governor, and in Feb., 1635, abandoned Olinda and Recife (Pernambuco) to the Dutch. In Dec., 1635, he was ordered back to Madrid, whence he was sent to Portugal in disgrace. In 1640 Portugal threw off the Spanish yoke, and Albuquerque took a principal part in the war which followed. His decisive victory of Montijo or Campo Mayor (May, 1644) won for him the titles of Count of Allegrete and grandee of Portugal.

Albuquerque, Pedro d'. Born at Pernambuco about 1575: died at Pará, Feb. 6, 1644. A son of Jeronymo de Albuquerque Maranhão, appointed governor of Maranhão and Pará in 1642.

Albuquerque Coelho, Duarte d'. See *Coelho, Duarte d'Albuquerque.*

Albuquerque Coelho, Jorge d'. See *Coelho, Jorge d'Albuquerque.*

Alby. See *Albi.*

Albyn. See *Albion.*

Alcacer-do-Sal (äl-kä'ser-dō-säl'). A trading town in the province of Estremadura, Portugal, situated on the Sado 50 miles southeast of Lisbon: the Roman Salacia. It has been the scene of various battles, particularly between Moors and Christians. Population, about 2,000.

Alcæus (al-sē'us). [Gr. Ἀλκαῖος.] A famous poet of Mytilene in Lesbos (about 611–580 B. C.), by some regarded as the first in rank of the lyric poets of Greece. He supported the nobles in their struggles with the tyrants of his native town, was banished, and led an eventful and wandering life. He was "the perfect type of the unfortunate, violent, lawless Greek aristocrat, who sacrificed all and everything to the demands of pleasure and power" (*Mahaffy*). Fragments of his works remain.

Alcaforado (äl-kä-fō-rä'dō). **Francisco.** A Portuguese navigator who took part in the expedition (of which he wrote an account) of João Gonzales Zarco to the island of Madeira in 1420.

Alcalá de Chisbert (äl-kä-lä' dā chēs-bärt'). [*Alcalá*: Ar. 'castle.'] A town in the province of Castellon, Spain, situated near the Mediterranean 65 miles northeast of Valencia. Population (1887), 5,009.

Alcalá de Guadaira (äl-kä-lä' dā gwä-dī'rä). A town in the province of Seville, Spain, situated near the Guadaira 7 miles east of Seville. It contains a Moorish castle, an unusually fine example, older than 12th, when the town was taken by the Christians. Population (1887), 9,055.

Alcalá de Henares (äl-kä-lä' dā ā-nā'räs). A town in the province of Madrid, Spain, near the site of the Roman Complutum, situated on the Henares 17 miles east by north of Madrid: the birthplace of Cardinal Ximenes, who founded here, in 1500, a university, founded by Cardinal Ximenes, which was removed to Madrid in 1836. Population (1887), 13,543.

Alcalá de los Gazules (äl-kä-lä' dā lōs gä-thū'las). A town in the province of Cadiz, Spain, 30 miles east of Cadiz. Population (1887), 10,902.

Alcalá la Real (äl-kä-lä' lä rä-äl'). A town in the province of Jaen, Spain, 27 miles northwest of Granada. Population (1887), 15,802.

Alcalá y Herrera, Alonso de. A Portuguese writer of Spanish origin, who published in 1641 five Spanish tales in each of which one of the five vowels is omitted. *Tolmer.*

Alcamenes, or **Alkamenes** (al-kam'e-nēz). [Gr. Ἀλκαμένης.] Born at Lemnos, of Attic descent, or at Athens: flourished about 448–404 B. C. A Greek sculptor, according to Pausanias the most skilful pupil of Phidias. The same author ascribes to him the colossal conflict on the western pediment of the temple of Zeus recently recovered at Olympia. This must have been a very early work of the master. His recorded works were statues of gods and heroes mainly. His Aphrodite "of the Gardens" was one of the great statues of antiquity. His statue of ivory and gold of Esculapius may be represented in the beautiful head in the British Museum, found at Melos.

Alcamo (äl'kä-mō). A town in the province of Trapani, Sicily, 24 miles west-southwest of Palermo. Near it are the ruins of the ancient Segesta. Population, about 37,000.

Alcandre (äl-kon'dr). A character in Mademoiselle de Scudéry's romance "Clélie": a flattering portrait of Louis XIV., then only about eighteen years of age.

Alcañiz (äl-kän-yēth'). A town in the province of Teruel, Spain, on the Guadalope 64 miles southeast of Saragossa. Population (1887), 7,781.

Alcantara (äl-kän'tä-rä). A western quarter, formerly a suburb, of Lisbon, noted for the victory gained there in 1580 by the Duke of Alva over the Portuguese.

Alcantara. [Ar., 'the bridge.'] A small town in the province of Caceres, Spain, the ancient Norba Cæsarea, situated on the Tagus 31 miles northwest of Caceres. The famous bridge of trajan, over the Tagus, built in 106 A. D., exists to-day practically as the Romans left it. It is built without cement, and is one of the most imposing of masonry bridges. It is about 670 feet long, and the roadway from the river-bed, with six arches. The two central arches each have a span of 96 feet. A plan triumphal arch rises over the middle pier. Another notable structure is the monastery of the Knights of Alcantara, begun in 1506, and now in ruins. The fine Pointed church is divided to-day into pens for cattle, peacefully cultivated fields occupy the site of many of the buildings, both for residence and for defence, of great extent and massiveness. Population, about 1400.

Alcantara. A seaport in the province of Maranhão, Brazil, in lat. 2° 25′ S., long. 44° 25′ W.

Alcantara, Francisco Martin. Born in the province of Estremadura, probably about 1480; killed at Lima, Peru, June 26, 1541. A Spanish soldier, half-brother of Francisco Pizarro on the mother's side. He left Spain with Pizarro in 1529, and was with him during part of the conquest of Peru. He acquired a large landed estate, which was mainly left from the younger Almagro. Alcantara was killed with Pizarro.

Alcantara, Doctor of. An operetta by Julius Eichberg produced in Boston in 1862, "the most successful work of any pretensions with an exclusively American reputation" (*Grove*).

Alcantara, Knights of. A religious and military order in Spain, created about 1156 by the brothers Don Suarez and Don Gomez de Barrientos to combat the Moors. In 1177 it was confirmed by Pope Alexander III. as a religious order of knighthood under Benedictine rule. It took its name from the fortified town of Alcantara, with whose defence it was instituted about 1142, having hitherto been known as the order of the Knights of San Julian del Pereiro. In 1494-95 the grand mastership was vested in the crown, and in 1540 the knights received permission to marry. In 1835 the order ceased to exist as a spiritual body, though it still remains in its civil capacity.

Alcantara, Pedro de. See *Pedro I.* and *II.* of Brazil.

Alcatraz (al-kä-träz'). A small island north of San Francisco, the seat of a military prison.

Alcaudete (al-kou-dā'tā). A town in the province of Jaen, Spain, situated on a tributary of the Guadalquivir 25 miles southwest of Jaen. Population (1887), 9,188.

Alcazar (al-kä'thär). [Ar. *al qaer*, the castle.] **1.** The palace of the Moorish kings and later of Spanish royalty at Seville. A large part of the original Moorish palace remains, and various beautiful, though restored and too highly colored. Other portions have been added by successive Spanish sovereigns, and Charles III. The gardens were laid out by the emperor Charles V.

2. A palace in Segovia, Spain, originally Moorish, occupied by the sovereigns of Castile from the 14th century. It was a large and strong medieval castle, with picturesque towers and turrets, and contained rooms of much historical interest. It was burned in 1862, and has been restored.

Alcazar, Battle of. See *Battle of Alcazar*.

Alcazar de Don Juan (al-kä'thar dā sān hwän). A town in the province of Ciudad Real, Spain, a railway and manufacturing center. Population (1887), 24,857.

Alcazar-Quivir. See *Kasr-el-Kebir*.

Alcazava Sotomayor, Simão de. Born about 1490; died on the coast of Patagonia early in 1536. A Portuguese explorer, from 1522 in the service of Spain, as naval officer and leader. In 1524 he left Seville with five vessels and 700 men, with the object of reaching Peru by the Straits of Magellan. Leaving Sta. Inez, Sept. 2, he touched at the Abrolhos Islands and Cape Frio, and on Nov. 30 anchored in, attempting to pass, he was driven back by a storm, and wintered at Port St. Julian. He subsequently st. Joseph's or St. Matthew's River, where he left a garrison, which crossed the country to the Andes and was the first to explore the Patagonian plateau. Alcazava himself was obliged by sickness in 1526 to go to the ship when he was shortly after murdered by a mutiny. Also *Alcazoba, Alcazova, Alcoba*.

Alcedo (al-thā'thō), **Antonio de.** Born at Quito, 1735; date of death not recorded. A Spanish brigadier-general (1792) and geographer, son of Don Dionisio de Alcedo y Herrera, best known for his "Diccionario geographico-historico de las Indias occidentales o America" (Madrid, 1786-89, 5 vols.). Title in English translation by Thomson, London, 1812-15. He served during part of his life in America.

Alcedo y Herrera (al-thā'thō ē ā-rā'rä), **Dionisio de.** Born at Madrid, 1690; died there, 1777. A Spanish administrator. From 1736 to 1752 he was almost constantly in Spanish-American provinces civil governor. As president and captain-general of Quito (1736-45), he received the French commissioners sent to measure an arc of the meridian. From 1744 to 1749 he was quasi-governor of Peru for a time and president of Panama. Republished some works of considerable importance on the geography and history of South America.

Alceste. See *Alcestis*.

Alceste (äl-sest'). The principal character in Molière's comedy "The Misanthrope": a disagreeable but upright man who scorns the civilities of life and the shams of society. Wycherley has taken him as the model of his rude and brutal Manly in "The Plain Dealer."

Alceste. A pseudonym of several modern French writers, among them Alfred Assolant, Hippolyte de Castille, Louis Belmontet, and Édouard Lalanne.

Alceste. A tragic opera by Gluck, first presented at Vienna, Dec. 16, 1767.

Alcester (äl'ster). A town in Warwickshire, England, 99 miles south of Birmingham; the site of an ancient Roman encampment. Population (1891), 4,963.

Alcester, Baron. See *Seymour, Sir Frederick*.

Alcestis (al-ses'tis), or **Alceste** (al-ses'tē). [Gr. Ἄλκηστις, or Ἄλκηστις.] In Greek legend, the daughter of Pelias and wife of Admetus, king of Pheræ in Thessaly. When her husband was stricken with a mortal sickness she sacrificed her life for him, in accordance with the promise of Apollo that by this means he should be saved. According to one form of the legend she was allowed to return to the upper world by Persephone, according to another she was rescued by Hercules. She is the subject of a play by Euripides.

The Alcestis is a curious and almost unique example of a tragedy with a happy ending. Besides—a novelty which Shakspeare has sanctioned by his genius—I mean the mixture of comic and vulgar elements with real tragic pathos, by no means of the highest, the play is not strictly tragedy, but a melodrama, with a happy conclusion, and was noted as such by the old critics, who called the play rather comic, than serious, like the new comedians in this respect. The intention of the poet seems to have been to calm the minds of the audience agitated by great sorrows, and to tone them by an afterpiece of a higher and more refined character than the satyric dramas, which were coarse and generally obscene.

Mahaffy, Hist. of Classical Greek Lit., I. 325.

Alchemb (al-kemb'). [Ar.] A rarely used name for the second-magnitude star *a* Persei, usually called *Mirfak*, and sometimes *Algenib*, *Algenibi*, or *Algenubi*.

Alchemist, The. A comedy by Ben Jonson, acted by the King's Servants in 1610: a satire on the reigning folly of the time, the search for the philosopher's stone. It observes strictly the unities of time and place, and, in point of intellectual power, is regarded as the best of Jonson's plays.

Alchemy, The. A comedy by Thomas Shadwell, produced at Dorset Garden, London, in 1696.

Alchfrith (alch'frith), or **Alchfrid** (-frid). A son of Oswiu, king of the Northumbrians, and Eanflaed, daughter of Eadwine. He was created under-king of the Deirans by his father; married Cyneburh, daughter of Penda, king of the Mercians; and joined his father in the defeat of Penda, 655, near the river Winwaed. He made unsuccessful war against his brother-in-law Ecgfrith, who succeeded him.

Alchiba, or **Alkhiba** (al-kē-bä'). [Ar., 'the tent,' a name given by some of the Arabians to the constellation Corvus.] The seldom used name of the fourth-magnitude star *a* Corvi, which, however, is not the brightest in the constellation.

Alchymist (äl'chē-mist), **Der.** An opera by Spohr, composed about the end of 1829, and first performed at Cassel July 28, 1830. The libretto by Pfeiffer is based on a story by Washington Irving.

Alcibiades (al-si-bī'a-dēz). [Gr. Ἀλκιβιάδης.] Born at Athens, about 450 B. C.; killed at Melissa, Phrygia, 404 B. C. A celebrated Athenian politician and general, the son of Clinias and Deinomache, and a pupil and friend of Socrates. After his father's death at the battle of Coronea he was brought up by Pericles, of whose family he was related. He became leader of the radical party about 421; commanded the Athenian League 420-418; was appointed a commander of the expedition against Sicily in 415; and was accused of profanation in Athens, and fled to Sparta, in the same year, becoming an open enemy of Athens. After the Sicilian expedition object of suspicion to Sparta (his death had been resolved upon), he went over to the Persians. He was soon recalled by the Athenian army, and commanded the Athenians in the victory over the Peloponnesians and Persians at Cyzicus 410, and in other successful battles. His failure at Andros and the defeat of his general at Notion in 407 caused him to be deposed from the command. After the battle of Ægospotami he sought refuge with Pharnabazus in Phrygia where he was treacherously put to death. He was celebrated for his great beauty and talents, and also for his self-will and unbridled insolence and capriciousness.

Alcibiades. A tragedy by Thomas Otway produced in 1675.

Alcibiades. A pseudonym used by Alfred Tennyson in "Punch."

Alcida: Greene's Metamorphoses. A pamphlet by Robert Greene, licensed in 1588, probably published in 1589. It consists of stories exposing the evils of women's pride and vanity.

Alcidamas (al-sid'a-mas). [Gr. Ἀλκιδαμας.] A Greek rhetorician, a native of Elæa in Asia Minor. He was a pupil of Gorgias, and between 432 and 411 B. C. resided at Athens where he gave instruction in eloquence, being the last of the purely sophistical school of rhetoricians. Two extant declamations are ascribed to him.

Alcide (al-sēd'). **Baron de M . . .** A pseudonym used 1833–35 and in 1864 by Alfred de Musset.

Alcides (al'si-dēz). A patronymic of Heracles, who was a descendant of Alcæus.

Alcina (al-chē'nä). A fairy, the embodiment of carnal delights, in Boiardo's "Orlando Innamorato" and Ariosto's "Orlando Furioso"; the sister of Logistilla (reason) and Morgana (lasciviousness). When tired of her lovers she changed them into trees, beasts, etc., and was finally, by means of a magic ring, displayed in her real senility and ugliness. Compare *Armida*, *Circe*, and *Urgan*.

Alcinous (al-sin'ō-us). [Gr. Ἀλκίνοος.] In Greek legend, a king of the Phæacians, in the island of Scheria, mentioned in the Odyssey. A considerable part of the poem (books VI.–XIII.) is devoted to the events of Odysseus's stay in his dominions.

Alciphron (al'si-fron). [Gr. Ἀλκίφρων.] Lived probably in the last part of the 2d century A. D. A Greek epistolographer whose identity is uncertain. Alciphron being, perhaps, an assumed name. The letters attributed to him "are about 100 in number, and are in three divisions, of which the first consist classes of the older Greek community, and are valuable from the glimpses which they give of social life, the materials being mostly derived from the romances of the middle and new comedy. The most lively are those supposed to be written by celebrated hetaeræ, especially those from Glycera to Menander. The style is a careful imitation of Attic" (*Smith, Dict. of Gr. & Rom. Biog. & Myth.*, Hist. of the Lit. of Anc. Greece, III.v. *Dwaldson.*)

Alciphron. A character in Thomas Moore's romance "The Epicurean," published in 1827. Moore also wrote a poem with this title, published in 1839.

Alciphron, or the Minute Philosopher. A philosophical dialogue by Bishop Berkeley, written to expose the weakness of infidelity. It was composed while Berkeley was at Newport, R. I., and was published in 1732.

Alcira (äl-thē'rä). A town in the province of Valencia, Spain, on an island of the Jucar 20 miles south of Valencia. Population (1887), 18,448.

Alcmæon (alk-mē'on). [Gr. Ἀλκμαίων.] In Greek legend, the son of Amphiaraus and Eriphyle and the leader of the Epigoni in the expedition against Thebes. In accordance with the command of his father, given when he joined the first expedition against Thebes, he avenged his death on Eriphyle, he slew his mother, and was driven mad and pursued by the Furies in consequence. Having, under false pretenses, obtained from Phegeus the fatal necklace and the robe of Harmonia (see *Harmonia*) for his wife Callirrhoe, he was waylaid and slain by Phegeus's order.

Alcmæon. Greek natural philosopher, born at Crotona, Italy, in the 6th century B. C., especially noted for his discoveries in anatomy.

Alcmæonidæ (alk-me-on'i-dē). A noble family of Athens, a branch of the family of the Neleidæ which came from Pylos in Messenia to Athens about 1100 B. C. Among the more notable members of the family are Alcmæon, an Athenian general in the Lelantine war; Megacles, archon in 632, a rival of Pisistratus; Clisthenes, the legislator, son of Megacles; Pericles, the celebrated Athenian statesman, great-grandson of Megacles; Cleisthenes, Isocrates, and Agarista, cousin of Pericles. The family was banished for sacrilege about 596 B. C., on account of the action of the Alcmæonid archon Megacles, in 632 B. C., put to death the participants in the insurrection of Cylon while they clung for protection to the altars. They returned through an alliance with Pisistratus, with varying fortunes in a struggle with Pisistratus and the Pisistratidæ, and were finally restored in 510 B. C.

Alcman, or **Alkman** (alk'man), or **Alcmæon.** [Gr. Ἄλκμαν, or Ἀλκμαίων.] The greatest lyric poet of Sparta. He flourished about the middle of the 7th century B. C., and was probably brought to Greece as a slave, in youth, from Sardis. "His six books contained all kinds of odes, hymns, paeans, prosodia, parthenia, and erotic songs. He notes the airs and various, and not like the complicated systems of later lyrists. On the other hand, his powerful wisdom, and the form of his personal allusions, sometimes remind one of Pindar. But the general character of the poet is that of an easy, simple, pleasure-loving man. He boasts to have imitated the song of birds (fr. 17, 67). In other words, to have been a self-taught and original poet." (*Mahaffy*, Hist. Greek Lit., I. 170.) Fragments of his writings are extant.

Alcmene (alk-mē'nē), or **Alkmene.** [Gr. Ἀλκμήνη.] In Greek mythology, the wife of Amphitryon and mother, by Zeus, of Heracles.

Alcobaça (äl-kō-bä'sa). A small town in the province of Estremadura, Portugal, 50 miles north of Lisbon. It contains a Cistercian monastery, founded in 1148, and believed to have been the largest of the order. The buildings now serve as barracks.

Alcock, or **Alcocke** (äl'kok), **John.** Born at Beverley, Yorkshire, England, 1430; died at Wisbeach, England, Oct. 1, 1500. An English

prelate and scholar, successively bishop of Rochester, Worcester, and Ely, and founder of Jesus College, Cambridge, 1496.

Alcofribas Nasier (al-ko-fre-bä'-nä-sya'). An anagrammatic pseudonym of François Rabelais, once or twice shortened to the first word only.

Alcolea (al-ko-lā'-a). A locality in the province of Cordova, Spain, on the Guadalquivir 5 miles northeast of Cordova, where, Sept. 28, 1868, the Spanish revolutionists, under Serrano, defeated the royalists. The battle resulted in the overthrow of Queen Isabella.

Alcor (al'kôr). [Ar., but uncertain; said to signify 'the rider.'] A small fifth-magnitude star very near to Mizar (Zeta Ursæ Majoris). It is easily seen with the naked eye if the eye is normal, but not otherwise; hence sometimes used as a test of vision. It is called *Horse* in the Latin version of the Almagest, and *Sohi* among the Arabs.

Alcorn (al'kôrn), **James Lusk.** Born near Goodrich's Landing, Ill., Nov. 4, 1816. An American politician, founder of the levee system of the State of Mississippi. Republican governor of Mississippi 1870–71, United States senator 1871–77, and unsuccessful candidate for governor in 1877.

Alcott (al'kot), **Amos Bronson.** Born at Wolcott, Conn., Nov. 29, 1799; died at Boston, March 4, 1888. An American philosophical writer and educator, one of the founders of the school of transcendentalists in New England. He was a son of Joseph Chatfield Alcox, a small farmer and mechanic, and Anna Bronson (the family name was originally spelled *Alcocke*). In his youth was employed in peddling tin and other wares, interrupted by school-teaching, chiefly in Virginia and North and South Carolina. He returned to New England in 1823, and soon after opened an infant-school in Boston which he later (1834) removed to Cheshire, a school in which the instruction was based upon the principles of self-analysis and self-formation. The schools of Cheshire became directed by the pupils, and the community of the pupil. He returned to Concord 1845, where he was intimately associated with Emerson, Hawthorne, Thoreau, and Channing, and became a leader of the Concord School of Philosophy. His chief works are "Orphic Sayings" contributed to the "Dial" (1840); "Tablets" (1868); "Concord Days" (1872); "Table Talk" (1877); "Sonnets and Canzonets" (1882).

Alcott, Louisa May. Born at Germantown, Pa., Nov. 29, 1832; died at Boston, Mass., March 6, 1888. An American author, daughter of A. B. Alcott. She was a teacher, recently liberal in army nurse in the Civil War. Among her works are "Little Women" (1868), "Old-Fashioned Girl" (1869), "Little Men" (1871), "Aunt Jo's Scrap-bag" (1872–82), "Rose in Bloom" (1876).

Alcoy (al-kō'ē). A city in the province of Alicante, Spain, lat. 38° 42′ N., long. 0° 27′ W.: an important manufacturing and trading center, etc.). It was the scene of a bloody insurrection of the International in July, 1873. Population (1887) 30,258.

Alcudia (al-kō'dē-a). A seaport on the northern coast of Majorca, Balearic Islands, formerly the chief fortress of the island. Population, about (1900) 4,000.

Alcudia, Duke of. See *Godoy, Manuel de.*

Alcuin (al'kwin), AS. **Ealhwine** (eal'hi-wi-ne). Born at York, England, 735; died at Tours, May 19, 804. An English prelate and scholar, abbot of Tours, also known as Albinus, Flaccus, and Albinus Flaccus. He was educated at York and settled on the Continent in 780, on the invitation and request of the pupils of Charlemagne. He became master of the school of the palace and acted as a special superintendent of Charlemagne's scheme of ecclesiastical and educational reform. At Rome, about Christmas, 799, he led the opposition to Leo's claim, which the council condemned, and at the synod of Aachen (Aix-la-Chapelle) on the ground of bribery, the leader of the adoptionists, to recount the second recantation. Alcuin wrote on a great variety of subject, including the dogs, history, grammar, rhetoric, orthography, did etc. etc. About 300 letters by Alcuin are known.

Alcyone (al-si'o-ne). [Gr. *Ἀλκυόνη.*] **1.** In classical mythology: (*a*) The daughter of Æolus and wife of Ceyx. After the loss of her husband she cast herself into the sea and was changed into a kingfisher. (*b*) A Pleiad, daughter of Atlas and Pleione.—**2.** A greenish star of magnitude 3.0, the brightest in the Pleiades.

Alcyonius (al-si-ō'ni-us), or **Alcionius, Petrus.** Born at Venice, 1487; died at Rome, 1527. An Italian scholar, corrector of the press of Aldus Manutius, and professor of Greek at Florence; author of "Medicis legatus, sive de Exilio" (1522), etc.

Aldabella (al-da-bel'lä). **1.** The wife of Orlando in Ariosto's poems, the sister of Oliviero and Brandimarte and daughter of Monodante: in the old French and Spanish poems called *Alde* and *Aude.*—**2.** A character in Milman's play "Fazio": a handsome shameless woman who beguiles Fazio when he becomes rich, and after his execution is condemned to imprisonment in a nunnery for life through the interposition of Bianca, the wife of Fazio.

Aldabra Island (äl-dä'brä). A small island in the Indian Ocean, belonging to Great Britain, in lat. 9° 25′ S., long. 46° 15′ E.

Aldan (al-dan'). A river in the government of Yakutsk, Siberia, which rises near the Yablonoi Mountains, and joins the Lena about lat. 63° N., long. 130° E. Its length is about 1,300 miles.

Aldan Mountains. A spur of the Stanovoi Mountains, in eastern Siberia, near the river Aldan.

Aldana (al-dä'nä), **Lorenzo de.** Born in Estremadura about 1500; died at Arequipa, Peru, probably in 1556. A Spanish soldier who served with Alvarado in Guatemala and Peru, and in 1553 went with Juan de Rada to reinforce Alvarado in Chile. In 1554 he was with Alvarado de Almagro in the campaign against Giron, and shared in the defeat at the Abancay, May 31, 1554. Author of the account in records as to the date of his death, Cabaculio placing it as 1556.

Aldborough (ald'bur-ō). A small town in Yorkshire, England, the ancient Isurium, 16 miles northwest of York, noted for its Roman antiquities (the pavements, foundations, etc., of the ancient city).

Aldborough, or **Aldeburgh.** A watering-place in Suffolk, England, 21 miles northeast of Ipswich. Population (1891) 7,467.

Aldea Gallega do Ribatejo (al-dā'ä gäl-lā'gä do re-bä-tā'zhō). A town in the district of Lisbon, Portugal, near the Tagus 8 miles east of Lisbon.

Aldebaran (al-de-bä-rän' or al-deb'a-ran). [Ar. *al-dabaran,* the follower or the hindmost, because in rising it follows the Pleiades.] The standard first-magnitude red star α Tauri, less than 60 degrees to the northwest of the compact group known as the Hyades. Also often called *Palilicium* which see.

Aldegonde. See *Sainte-Aldegonde.*

Aldegrever (al'de-gra-fer), or **Aldegraf** (al'de-graf), **Heinrich.** Born at Paderborn, Prussia, 1502; died at Soest, Prussia, 1562. A German engraver and painter.

Alden (al'den), **James.** Born at Portland, Maine, March 31, 1810; died at San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 6, 1877. An American naval officer, appointed captain Jan. 2, 1863, commodore July 25, 1866, and rear-admiral June 19, 1871, and retired March 31, 1872. He served in the Mexican war, and commanded the Richmond in the New Orleans campaign of 1862, and the Brooklyn in Mobile Bay, 1864, and in the attack on Fort Fisher.

Alden, John. Born in England, 1599; died at Duxbury, Mass., Sept., 1686. One of the "Pilgrim Fathers," a cooper of Southampton, who was engaged in repairing the Mayflower and became one of the party which sailed in her. He reached land on the first landing-place on Plymouth Rock, though the lot was afterward assigned to Mary Chilton. He settled at Jones's and in 1627 married Priscilla Mullens. In 1631 he was a freeman of the Plymouth colony, and in 1633 followed Standish as commander. He was a magistrate in Plymouth for more than 50 years, and outlived all the other signers of the Mayflower compact.

Alden, Joseph. Born at Cairo, N. Y., Jan. 4, 1807; died at New York, Aug. 30, 1885. An American educator. He was professor of latin, later of history and political economy in Williams College 1837–51, professor of moral and mental philosophy at La Fayette College 1851–57, president of Rutgers College 1857–63, professor of belles-lettres 1863–66, and principal of the Albany New York Normal School 1867–72. He was also for a time secretary of the New York Historical Society, and was a prolific writer, chiefly on juvenile literature.

Aldenhoven (al'den-hō-fen). A town in the Rhine Province, Prussia, 12 miles northeast of Aix-la-Chapelle. Here, March 1, 1793, the Austrians under the Prince of Coburg and Archduke Charles defeated the French, and Oct. 5, 1794, the French (about 55,000 men) again defeated the Austrians (about 50,000) under Clairfait. Population about 2,000.

Alderamin (al-der'a-min). [Ar. *al-dsiraʻ al-yamin,* the right arm.] The usual name of the 2½ magnitude star α Cephei.

Alderney (ald'der-nē). **1.** Aurigny (ō-rēn-yē'). One of the Channel Islands, the ancient Auriuia or Riduna, situated northeast of Guernsey, and 7 miles west of Cape La Hogue, in lat. 49° 43′ N., long. 2° 12′ W. Braye Harbor: length, 3½ miles; area, 4 square miles; noted for its breed of cattle. It contains the town of St. Anne. Area, 3,000 acres. Assessed value, 30,000 pounds; and 12 representatives. Population (1891) 1,543.

Alderney, Race of. F. Ras d'Aurigny. A channel between Alderney and the French coast, dangerous from its currents.

Aldersgate (ald'ers-gāt'). A gate in old London wall which stood in the presidering angle of the old city between Newgate and Cripplegate and at the junction of Aldersgate street and St. Martin's lane. It is called Ealdred's gate (*Ealdredesgate*) in the (Latin) laws of Ethelred.

Aldershot (ald'der-shot). A town on the border of Surrey and Hampshire, England, 34 miles southwest of London, noted for its military camp (established 1855). Population (1891), 25,595.

Aldfrith (ald'frith), **Ealdfrith** (eald'frith), or **Ealfrith** (eal'frith). Died 705. King of the Northumbrians, an illegitimate son of Oswiu, and brother of Egfrith, whom he succeeded in 685.

Aldgate (ald'gat). [Originally *Algate:* meaning probably 'a gate open to all,' or 'free gate.'] The eastern gate of old London wall, situated near the junction of Leadenhall street, Houndsditch, Whitechapel, and the Minories. It must have been one of the 7 double gates mentioned by Fitz-Stephen (who died 1191), not one of the Roman gates. The great road to Essex by which provisions were brought to the Romans to crossed the least oblique and entered the city with the Ermine (Erminc) street, not at Aldgate but at Bishopsgate. Aldgate may have been opened in the reign of King Eadgar, or that of Edward the confessor, but probably dates from the reign of Henry I., at which time Bow Bridge across the Lea at Stratford is supposed to have been built by his queen Matilda.

Aldhelm (ald'helm), **Saint.** Born 640 (?); died at Doulting, near Wells, England, May, 709. An English scholar and prelate, made bishop of Sherborne in 705. His best-known works are "De laude virginitatis," in prose, and a poem "De laudibus virginum."

Aldiborontephoscophornio (al'di-bō-ron'tē-fos'kō-for'ni-ō). A character in Henry Carey's burlesque "Chronohotonthologos." It was given as a nickname to James Ballard, the painter, on account of the solemn pomposity of his manner, by Sir Walter Scott. See *Chronohotonthologos.*

Aldiger (al'di-jer). In Ariosto's "Orlando Furioso," a Christian knight and the brother of the enchanter Malagigi.

Aldine (al'din) **Press.** The press established at Venice by Aldus Manutius. See *Manutius.*

Aldingar (al'ding-gär), **Sir.** A ballad concerning a false steward who sought to take away the honor of his queen. In the ballad with this title from the Percy MS. the queen's name is Elinore, the wife of Henry II., but the story occurs repeatedly in connection with historical personages of nearly all the European nations.

Our conclusion would therefore be, with Grundtvig, that the ballads of Sir Aldingar, Ravn incard, and Memering, and the rest, are of common derivation with the legends of St. Ouianed, Gudeleuva, &c., and that all these are offshoots of a story which, "beginning far back in the infancy of the Gothic race and their poetry, is continually turning up, now here now there for ages, with having a proper home in any definite time or assignable place."

Child, Eng. and Scottish Ballads, III. 241.

Aldingar. The prior of St. Cuthbert's Abbey in Sir Walter Scott's poem "Harold the Dauntless."

Aldini (al-dē'nē), Count **Antonio.** Born at Bologna, Italy, 1756; died at Pavia, Italy, Oct. 5, 1826. An Italian statesman, minister of the Italian republic and kingdom under the Napoleonic regime.

Aldini, Giovanni. Born at Bologna, Italy, April 10, 1762; died at Milan, Jan. 17, 1834. An Italian physicist, professor of physics at Bologna, brother of Antonio Aldini and nephew of Galvani.

Aldo Manuzio. See *Manutius.*

Aldo (al'dō), **Father.** In Dryden's play "Limberham, or the Kind Keeper," an abandoned but kind-hearted old debauchee.

Aldobrandini (al-do-bran-dē'ne). An celebrated Florentine family, originally from the village of Lascrone, near Fiesole, established in Florence since the 12th century. Among its more important members are Giovanni A. (1525–) died at Rome 1573, an Italian cardinal, son of Silvestro A., Giovanni Francesco A. (1546–1601), a papal general, nephew of Pope Clement VIII., Pietro A. (1571–1621), an Italian cardinal, grandson of Silvestro A.; Silvestro A. (born at Florence, Nov. 25, 1749; died at Rome, Jan. 6, 1838), an Italian prelate, and Ippolito A. (1536–72), an Italian man of letters, son of Silvestro A., author of a Latin translation of Diogenes Laertius.

Aldobrandini, Ippolito. See *Clement VIII., Pope.*

Aldred (al'dred), or **Ealdred** (e-al'dred), or **Alred** (al'red). Died at York, England, Sept. 11, 1069. An English ecclesiastic, made bishop of Worcester in 1046 and archbishop of York in 1060. About 1050 he was sent on a mission to Rome by Edward the Confessor, and in 1054 to the court of the Emperor Henry III., to negotiate for the return of Edward the Etheling from Hungary. He was the first English bishop to make the pilgrimage to Jerusalem (1058). According to one account (Florence of Worcester) he crowned Harold in 1066, but the ceremony was probably performed by Stigand. He submitted to William I., whom he crowned 1066 and over whom he is said to have exercised considerable influence.

Aldrich (ăl'drĭch or ăl'drĭj), **Henry.** Born at Westminster, England, 1647; died at Oxford, England, Dec. 14, 1710. An English divine, writer, musician, and architect, dean of Christ Church, Oxford, from 1689; author of a logical compendium (1691) which long remained a popular text-book (rev. by Mansel).

Aldrich, Nelson Wilmarth. Born at Foster, R. I., Nov. 6, 1841. An American politician, member of Congress from Rhode Island 1879–81, and Republican senator from Rhode Island 1881–.

Aldrich, Thomas Bailey. Born at Portsmouth, N. H., Nov. 11, 1836. An American poet, novelist, and journalist, editor of "Every Saturday" (Boston, 1870–74), and of the "Atlantic Monthly" 1881–90. Its works include "Ballads" (1856), "Ballad of Babie Bell" (1856), "Pampinea, and other Poems" (1861), "Poems" (1865, 1866), "Cloth of Gold, and other Poems" (1874), "Flower and Thorn" (1876), "Story of a Bad Boy" (1870), "Marjorie Daw, and other People" (1873), "Prudence Palfrey" (1874), "Flower and Thorn: Later Poems" (1876), "The Queen of Sheba" (1877), "Friar Jerome's Beautiful Book" (1881), "The Stillwater Tragedy" (1880), "From Ponkapog to Pesth" (1883), "Mercedes, and Later Lyrics" (1883), "Wyndham Towers" (1890), "The Sisters' Tragedy, and other Poems" (1891).

Aldridge (ăl'drĭj), **Ira.** Said to have been born at Bellair, near Baltimore, about 1810; died at Lodz, Poland, Aug. 7, 1866. A negro tragedian, surnamed the "African Roscius," in early life valet of Edmund Kean. Among his chief parts was Othello.

Aldringer (ăld'rĭng-er), or **Aldringen** (ăld'rĭng-en), or **Altringer** (ălt'rĭng-er). Count **Johann.** Born at Thionville (Diedenhofen), Lorraine, Dec. 10, 1588; killed at Landshut, Bavaria, July, 1634. An imperialist general in the Thirty Years' War. He subdued Wurtemberg in 1631, and succeeded Tilly as commander of the army of the League in 1632.

Aldrovand (ăl'dro-vand), **Father.** A Dominican, the warlike chaplain of Lady Eveline Berenger in Sir Walter Scott's novel "The Betrothed."

Aldrovandi (ăl-dro-vän'dē), L. **Aldrovandus** (ăl-dro-vän'dus), **Ulisse.** Born at Bologna, Italy, Sept. 11, 1522; died at Bologna, May 10, 1605. A celebrated Italian naturalist, appointed professor of natural history at Bologna in 1560. At his instance the senate of Bologna established in 1568 a botanical garden, of which he was appointed director. He also served as inspector of drugs, in which capacity he published "Antidotarii Bononiensis Epitome" (1574). His chief work is a "Natural History" in 13 volumes, especially notable on account of the profusion and excellence of its illustrations. The last 7 volumes were published after his death.

Aldstone (ăld'stōn), or **Aldstone Moor,** or **Alston Moor.** A town in Cumberland, England, 20 miles southeast of Carlisle. Population (1891), 3,384.

Aldus Manutius. See *Manutius.*

Aleandro (ăl-ā-ăn'drō), **Girolamo,** L. **Aleander, Hieronymus.** Born at Motta, near Venice, Feb. 13, 1480; died at Rome, Jan. 31, 1542. An Italian ecclesiastic (cardinal) and scholar, author of a "Lexicon græco-latinum" (1512), etc. He was several times papal legate or nuncio to Germany, and was an ardent opponent of the Reformation.

Aleardi (ā-la-är'dē), **Aleardo** (originally **Gaetano**). Born at Verona, Italy, Nov. 4, 1812; died there, July 17, 1878. An Italian poet and patriot, an active partizan of the insurrection in Venetia 1848–49, imprisoned by the Austrians in 1852 and 1859.

Alecsandrescu. See *Alessandreskia.*

Alecsandri (ăl-ek-sän'drē), or **Alexandri, Basil,** or **Vassili.** Born in Moldavia, July, 1821; died at Mircesti, Moldavia, Sept. 4, 1890. A Rumanian poet, diplomatist, and journalist, active in politics after 1848, and for a short time (1859) foreign minister; author of lyric and dramatic poems in Rumanian, and of translations of Rumanian songs into French.

Alecto (ă-lek'tō). [Gr. *Ἀληκτώ*, she who rests not.] In Greek mythology, one of the three Erinyes. See *Erinyes.*

Aleksin, or **Alexin** (ă-lek-sēn'). A town in the government of Tula, Russia, situated on the Oka 85 miles south by west of Moscow. Population, 5,713.

Aleman (ă-la-män'), **Mateo.** Born near Seville in the middle of the 16th century; died in Mexico about 1610(?). A Spanish novelist, for many years controller of the finances to Philip II.; author of the famous "La vida y hechos del pícaro Guzman de Alfarache" (1599), etc. See *Guzman de Alfarache.*

Alemanni, Alemannic. See *Alamanni, Alamannic.*

Alemanni, Luigi. See *Alamanni, Luigi.*

Alemannia. See *Alamannia.*

Alembert (ă-lon-bar'), **Jean Baptiste le Rond d'.** Born at Paris, Nov. 16, 1717; died at Paris, Oct. 29, 1783. A noted French mathematician, philosopher, and author. He was an editor of the "Encyclopédie," to which he wrote the introduction, the mathematical articles, and part of the biographies. In 1772 he became perpetual secretary of the French Academy, and in that capacity was the spokesman of the *parti des philosophes* of which Voltaire was the head. His principal works are "Traité de dynamique" (1743), "Traité de l'équilibre et du mouvement des fluides" (1744), "Recherches sur la precession des equinoxes et sur la nutation de l'axe de la terre" (1749), "Recherches sur différents points importants du système du monde" (1754), "Mélanges de philosophie et de littérature," "Eléments de philosophie," "Opuscules mathématiques" (1761–80), etc.

Alemquer, or **Alenquer** (ă-lan-kār'). A small town in the province of Estremadura, Portugal, 29 miles northeast of Lisbon.

Alemquer, or **Alenquer.** A town in Brazil, on the Amazon above the mouth of the Tapajós. Population, 3,000.

Alemtejo (ă-lan-tā'zhō). A province of Portugal, bounded by Beira on the north, by Spain on the east, by Algarve on the south, and by Estremadura and the Atlantic on the west. It comprises 5 districts, Evora, Portalegre, and Beja. Area, 9,433 square miles. Population (1881), 367,109.

Alencar (ă-lan-kär'), **José Martiniano de.** Born in Ceará, Mar. 1, 1829; died at Rio de Janeiro, Dec. 1, 1877. A Brazilian jurist and novelist, best known from his stories of Indian and colonial life, among which are "O Guarany," "Iracema," and "O Sertanejo."

Alençon (ă-lon-sōn'). A former countship and duchy of France, whose counts and dukes were prominent in the 14th, 15th, and 16th centuries. The duchy was an appanage of the house of Valois-Orléans.

Alençon. The capital of the department of Orne, France, situated at the junction of the Briante and Sarthe in lat. 48° 25′ N., long. 0° 5′ E. It has an important trade and manufactures of lace (the celebrated "point d'Alençon"), linen, and wooden goods. The town was often taken and retaken in the English and League wars. Population (1891), 16,319.

Alençon, Duc d'. See *Jean, Duc d' (Francois).*

Alençon, Duc d' (**Charles de Valois**). Died 1346. A brother of Philip VI. of France, killed in the battle of Crécy.

Alençon, Duc d' (**Charles IV.**). Born 1489; died April 11, 1525. A prince of the blood and constable of France, husband of Margaret of Valois, sister of Francis I. His cowardice caused the loss of the battle of Pavia in 1525 and the capture of Francis.

Alençon, Duc d' (**Jean II.**). Died 1476. He supported the Dauphin against his father Charles VII., and was twice condemned to death (1456 and 1474), the sentence being in each instance commuted to life imprisonment, followed by pardon.

Alenio (ă-lā'nē-o). **Giulio.** Born at Brescia, Italy, about 1582; died 1649. An Italian Jesuit, a missionary in China.

Aleppo (ă-lep'o). [Ar. *Halebor Halebers-Shahbaa.*] The capital of the vilayet of Aleppo, situated on the Nahr-el-Halebi in lat. 36° 11′ 52″ N., long. 37° 9′ E.; the ancient Berœa. It has an extensive commerce, and manufactures of silk, etc. In 638 it was conquered by the Saracens; was the seat of a Seljuk sultanate about the 11th century; was captured by the Crusaders under Baldwin in 1170; was plundered by the Mongols and by Timur; was conquered and annexed by the Turks in 1517; suffered severely from plagues, and in 1755 and 1822 from earthquakes; and was the scene of an outbreak against the Christians in 1850. Population (estimated), 120,000.

Aleppo. A vilayet in Asiatic Turkey. Population, 994,604.

Aleppy. See *Alapalli.*

Aler (ăl'er), **Paul.** Born at Saint-Guy in Luxemburg, Nov. 9, 1656; died at Düren, Germany, May 2, 1727. A German Jesuit, author of the school treatise "Gradus ad Parnassum" (1702), etc.

Aleshki (ă-lesh'kē). A town in the government of Taurida, Russia, near the Dnieper, opposite Kherson. Population, 9,925.

Alesia (ă-lē'shi-ă). [Gr. *Ἀλησία.*] In ancient geography, the capital of the Mandubii in central Gaul, usually identified with Alise, famous for its defense by Vercingetorix (of whom Napoleon III. erected a colossal statue there) and capture by Julius Cæsar 52 B. C. See *Alise.*

Alesius (ă-lē'shi-us) (properly **Aless**), **Alexander.** Born at Edinburgh, April 23, 1500; died at Leipsic, March 17, 1565. A Scottish Lutheran controversialist and exegete, early made a canon of St. Andrew's where he was ordained. He was imprisoned several times as a result of his reforming tendencies, and finally escaped to Germany in 1532, where he became the friend of Luther and Melanchthon and declared his adherence to the Augsburg Confession. In August, 1535 he returned to England, and was intimately associated with Cranmer and other English reformers. He returned to Germany in 1540, was appointed in the same year professor of theology at Frankfort-on-the-Oder, and played an important part in the German Reformation. Also *Alesse.*

Alessandri (ä-les-sän'drē), **Alessandro.** Born at Naples, about 1461; died 1523. An Italian jurist and antiquarian, author of "Dies geniales" (1522), etc.

Alessandri, Basil. See *Alecsandri.*

Alessandria (äl-es-sän'drē-ä). [Named for Pope Alexander III.] The capital of the province of Alessandria, situated at the junction of the Bormida with the Tanaro, lat. 44° 55′ N., long. 8° 38′ E. It is an important railway center and a strong fortress, and has considerable trade and manufactures of woolen goods, linen, silk, etc. The town was built by the Lombard League against Frederick Barbarossa in 1168; was conquered by Sforza in 1522; was unsuccessfully besieged by the French in 1657; was taken by the Imperialists in 1706; was ceded to Savoy in 1713; was the capital of the French department of Marengo in the revolutionary period; was taken by Suwarow in 1799; was occupied by the Austrians in 1821; became a Piedmontese military center 1848–49; and was occupied by the Austrians in 1849. Population, 1890 (commune), 70,000.

Alessandria. A province in Piedmont, Italy. Area, 1,950 square miles. Population (1891), estimated, 775,729.

Alessandria. A small town in the province of Girgenti, Sicily, 20 miles northwest of Girgenti.

Alessandria, Armistice of. An armistice agreed upon between Napoleon and the Austrian general Melas, June 16, 1800, after the battle of Marengo. The Austrians retired behind the Mincio, abandoning to the French every fortress in northern Italy west of that river. "It was an armistice nonetheful to the Austrians, and an unconditional surrender." *Fyffe,* Hist. of Mod. Europe.

Alessi (ä-les'sē), **Galeazzo.** Born at Perugia, Italy, 1500 (?512?); died 1572. An Italian architect, builder of the church of Sta. Maria di Carignano (in Genoa), and of palaces and churches in Genoa, Milan, etc.

Alessio (ä-les'sē-o), or **Alessio Baba.** In the vilayet of Skutari, European Turkey, situated on the Drin 20 miles southeast of Skutari: the ancient Lissus, founded by Dionysius. Scanderbeg died here. Population, about 3,000.

Alet (ä-lā'). A town in the department of Aude, France, on the Aude 15 miles southwest of Carcassonne. It contains a ruined cathedral.

Aletsch (ä'letch) **Glacier.** The largest glacier in Switzerland, 13 miles in length, situated in the canton of Valais, north of Brieg and south of the Jungfrau.

Aletschhorn (ä'letch-horn). A peak of the Bernese Alps, 13,773 feet high, near the Aletsch Glacier.

Aleut (ăl'ē-ūt). See *Unungan.*

Aleutian Islands (ăl-ē-ū'shi-an ī'landz), or **Catharine Archipelago** (kath'a-rin är-kĭ-pel'a-gō). A chain of about 150 islands belonging principally to Alaska. It extends westward from the peninsula of Alaska, and separates Bering Sea from the Pacific Ocean. The islands were discovered by the Russians in the middle of the 18th century. Population (Aleuts), about 2,000.

Alexander (ăl-eg-zan'dėr). [Gr. *Ἀλέξανδρος.*] See *Paris.*

Alexander III., surnamed "The Great." Born at Pella, Macedonia, in the summer or autumn of 356 B. C.; died at Babylon, May or June, 323 B. C. A famous king of Macedon and conqueror, son of Philip and a pupil of Aristotle. He fought at the battle of Chæronea in 338; succeeded to the throne in 336; subjugated Thrace and Illyria 335–34; and conquered and destroyed Thebes and subdued opposition in Greece in 335. In 334 he started on his eastern expedition; gained the victory of Granicus in 334 and of Issus in 333; captured Tyre and Gaza, occupied Egypt, and founded Alexandria in 332; overthrew the Persian Empire at Arbela in 331; conquered the eastern provinces of Persia 330–327; and invaded India in 326. He returned from India to Persia 325–324. He became a hero of various cycles of romance, especially in the middle ages. See *Alexander, Romance of.*

Alexander. A Greek, or native of Lyncestis in Macedonia (whence his surname "Lyncestes"), implicated with his brothers in the murder of Philip, 336 B. C. Because he was the first to do homage to Alexander the Great, the latter pardoned him and raised him to a high position in the army, but afterward put him to death for a treasonable correspondence with Darius.

Alexander. A celebrated commentator on Aristotle of the end of the 2d and beginning of the 3d century A. D., a native of Aphrodisias in Caria, whence his surname "Aphrodisiensis." He was also called "the Exegete." More than half of his numerous works are extant. The most notable is a treatise on Aristotle's views concerning fate and freewill.

Alexander, surnamed **Balas** (the Semitic *bal* perhaps signifies "lord"). Killed in Arabia, 146 B. C. A person of low origin who usurped the Syrian throne in 150 B. C. He was overthrown in battle by Ptolemy Philometor and was murdered by an Arabian emir with whom he had taken refuge.

Alexander I. Died 326 B. C. King of Epirus, son of Neoptolemus and brother of Olympias, the mother of Alexander the Great. His youth was spent at the court of Philip of Macedonia, who made him king of Epirus. On her repudiation by Philip, Olympias sought refuge with Alexander, and it was at his marriage with Philip's daughter Cleopatra in 336 B. C. that Philip was assassinated by Pausanias. In 332 B. C. Alexander crossed over into Italy to aid the Tarentines against the Lucanians and Bruttii. He was treacherously killed by some Lucanian exiles at the battle of Pandosia.

Alexander II. King of Epirus, son of Pyrrhus and Lanassa, the daughter of Agathocles, tyrant of Syracuse. He succeeded his father in 272 B. C. He was dispossessed of Epirus and invaded by Demetrius, whose father, Antigonus Gonatas, he had deprived of Macedonia, but Epirus was recovered by the aid chiefly of the Aetolian League.

Alexander, surnamed **Jannæus** (Heb. *Yonnai*, an abbreviation of *Jonathon*). Born 128 or 129 B. C.; died 78 B. C. King of the Jews from 104 till 78 B. C., a younger son of John Hyrcanus.

Alexander, surnamed "The Paphlagonian." An impostor, a native of Abonoteichos, Lower Paphlagonia, who flourished about the beginning of the 2d century. He passed as an oracle and soothsayer, and attained great influence. His tricks were exposed by Lucian.

Alexander, Saint. Died at Alexandria, April 17, 326. The patriarch of Alexandria from 312. He condemned the heresy of Arius in his lifetime with Alexander Hosius, attended the Council of Nicæa in 325 with his deacon St. Athanasius.

Alexander. A Greek medical writer born at Tralles in Lydia, in the 6th century.

Alexander I. Bishop of Rome, successor of Evaristus. Eusebius in his history gives a short list of his names in the year 119 A. D., but in the Book of the Popes 114 A. D. In both works he is assigned a reign of ten years.

Alexander II. (Anselmo Baggio, Mi. Anselmus Badajus). Born at Milan; died April 20, 1073. Pope from 1061 to 1073, successor of Nicholas II. He strove to obtain the celibacy of the clergy and the extravagant pretensions of the papacy. He chiefly did not receive the imperial sanction in obtaining the Honorius II. (Cadolaus), bishop of Parma, was chosen by a council at Basel, but was deposed by another council held at Mantua. Alexander was succeeded by Hildebrand under the name of Gregory VII.

Alexander III. (Rolando Rainuci of the house of **Bandinelli).** Born at Siena, Italy; died Aug. 30, 1181. Pope from 1159 to 1181. He carried out unscrupulously the policy of Hildebrand in opposition to Frederick Barbarossa and Henry II. of England. These conflicts began when Victor III. and Urban III., elected in 1159, 1165, and 1165 respectively, were confirmed by the emperor and disputed the authority of Alexander, who was compelled to seek refuge in France from 1162 to 1165. The conflict between Alexander and the emperor ended in the decisive defeat of the latter at the battle of Legnano, May 29, 1176. In 1177 a reconciliation took place, and at Venice, 1178 the struggle with Frederick III. abdicated. The contest with Henry II. of England ended in the humiliation of the king and the canonization of Thomas à Becket, who represented the papal claims of supremacy.

Alexander IV. (Count **Rinaldo di Segni**). Died at Viterbo, Italy, May 25, 1261. Pope from 1254 to 1261. He attempted to unite the Greek and Latin churches without much success. He died in 1258, and encouraged the cultivation of medicinal trees. The last years of his pontificate were spent at Viterbo, whither he had been driven by the factional struggles in Rome.

Alexander V. (Pietro **Philarghi**). Born at Candia; died at Bologna, May 3, 1410. Pope from June 26, 1409, to May 3, 1410. He was elected by the Council of Pisa after the deposition of Benedict XIII. and Gregory XII. in the hope that it would that he should reform the abuses of the church. He was, according to the general belief, poisoned by Balthasar Cossa, his successor under the name of John XXIII.

Alexander VI. (Rodrigo **Borgia**). Born at Xativa in Valencia, Jan. 1, 1431; died Aug. 18, 1503. Pope from Aug. 2, 1492, to Aug. 18, 1503. He was made cardinal and vice-chancellor in 1456 by his uncle Calixtus III., whom he also succeeded as Archbishop of Valencia. His election to the pontificate was due to bribery. His efforts were directed toward the aggrandizement of the temporal power of the papacy at the expense of the feudal vassals of the church, and toward the foundation for his family of a great hereditary dominion in Italy. In the furtherance of these plans two of his five illegitimate children by Rosa Vanozza—Cæsar and Lucrezia Borgia—played important parts. May 4, 1493, Alexander issued his bull dividing the New World between Spain and Portugal. In 1494 he unsuccessfully opposed the entrance of Charles VIII. into Naples, but in 1495 he joined the league between the emperor, Milan, Venice, and Spain which drove Charles from Italy. May 23, 1498, the execution of Savonarola took place by his order, and in 1501 he instituted the censorship of books. He was poisoned, it is said, by a cup of wine intended for Cardinal Corneto.

Alexander VII. (Fabio **Chigi**). Born at Siena, Feb. 13, 1599; died May 22, 1667. Pope from April 7, 1655, to May 22, 1667. He was a patron of learning and art, and a poet. He promulgated the bull *Cum occasione* against the Jansenists, and in 1664, in a conflict with Louis XIV., was deprived of Avignon. During his pontificate occurred the conversion to the Catholic faith of Christina, queen of Sweden, after her abdication (1654) of the sweden crown.

Alexander VIII. (Pietro **Ottoboni**). Born at Venice, 1610; died Feb., 1691. Pope from 1689 till 1691. He condemned the doctrines of philosophism (which he taught by the deist Bonzdof Dupuy), assisted Venice against the Turks, and enriched the Vatican library by the purchase of Queen Christina's collection of books and manuscripts.

Alexander of Hales. Born at Hales, Gloucestershire, England; died 1245. A noted English theologian and philosopher, surnamed "Doctor Irrefragabilis." He lectured at Paris and was considered the founder of Franciscan Hischer work is "Summa Theologiæ" (printed 1475).

Alexander has acquired a place in the roll of mediæval writers mainly by the accidents of his historic position. He was among the last to approach the Aristotelian corpus with a thorough knowledge of Arabism with the knowledge not only of the whole Aristotelian corpus but also of the Arab commentators. He thus initiated the long and thorny debate which was the result of the attempt to amalgamate the Christian faith with a radically divergent and non-spiritual view. *Leslie Stephen,* Dict. Nat. Biog.

Alexander I. Born 1078 (?); died at Stirling, Scotland, April 27, 1124. A king of Scotland, the fourth son of Malcolm Canmore and Margaret, sister of Edgar the Ætheling, and brother of Edgar whom he succeeded in 1107. He married Sibylla, a natural daughter of Henry I. of England.

Alexander II. Born at Haddington, Scotland, Aug. 24, 1198; died in Kerrera, Scotland, July 8, 1249. A king of Scotland, son of William the Lion whom he succeeded in 1214; surnamed "The Peaceful." He joined the English barons against John.

Alexander III. Born at Roxburgh, Scotland, Sept. 4, 1241; died near Kinghorn, Fife, Scotland, March 16, 1285. A king of Scotland, son of Alexander II. whom he succeeded in 1249. His army defeated the Norwegians in 1263, and ended Henry III. of England in 1264.

Alexander I. Born at St. Petersburg, Dec. 23, 1777; died at Taganrog, Russia, Dec. 1, 1825. Emperor of Russia, son of Paul whom he succeeded in 1801. He encouraged education and science, and the introduction of Western civilization; carried out many reforms, including the abolition of serfdom in the Baltic provinces, and promoted trade and manufactures. In 1805 he took the coalition against Napoleon, was present at the battle of Austerlitz, joined Prussia against Napoleon in 1806, and was defeated by him at Friedland in 1807. War was begun with Turkey in 1806 and ended 1812, and with France in 1812 (see *Napoleon*). Alexander was crowned at the head of the Russian army and the reactionary movement at the Congress of Vienna, 1814–15. He became king of Poland in 1815; entered Paris in 1814; took part in the Congress of Vienna; became king of Poland in 1815; again visited Paris in 1815; and was present at Aix-la-Chapelle in 1818, Troppau in 1820, Laibach in 1821, and Verona in 1822. He was succeeded by Nicholas I.

Alexander II. Born April 29, 1818; died at St. Petersburg, March 13, 1881. Emperor of Russia, son of Nicholas I., whom he succeeded in 1855. He concluded the treaty of Paris 1856; proclaimed the emancipation of the serfs 1861; reorganized the army and navy; established provincial assemblies; and developed commerce and manufactures. He suppressed the Polish insurrection 1863–64, and carried on war with Turkey 1877–78. During the latter part of his reign he was especially friendly with Germany and Austria. Hostilities of the Nihilists (q. v.) then became open and a reactionary policy in 1881, and he was finally assassinated by three bombs thrown by Nihilists.

Alexander III. Born March 10, 1845. Emperor of Russia, son of Alexander II., whom he succeeded March 13, 1881. He has continued the reactionary policy inaugurated by his father; has fortified the empire; established a treaty of alliance with Germany, and visited Copenhagen in Sept., 1882; conducted the personal negotiations of the Czar and Czarina with the Prince and Princess of Wales in Nov., 1883; and in 1884 Russia has been more friendly toward France. Alexander opposed Prince Alexander of Bulgaria at the close of the year 1885, and has since refused to receive under his overlordship Prince Ferdinand, but the chief events in his reign are *Russian.* He married Princess Dagmar of Denmark in 1866.

Alexander I. Born April 5, 1857; died Nov. 17, 1893. Titular prince of Battenberg, the second son of Prince Alexander of Hesse. He served in the Russian army, and in the Russo-Turkish war of 1877–78 in the Russian army. In 1879 he was made governor of Bulgaria. In 1879 he suspended constitutional government there, but soon became the revolutionary Philippopolis Sept., 1885, province of Eastern Roumelia also, combined with the province of Bulgaria. He was then, as head of the forces, defeated at Slivnitza, by Prince Alexander, and Tirnovo, became sovereign ruler of Eastern Roumelia April, 1886; and was overthrown by a conspiracy of 500 Aug. 21, 1886, and abdicated to Rest on the Danube. He was restored at the end of August by a counter-revolution, but abdicated in the beginning of Sept., 1886.

Alexander Bey. See *Scanderbeg.*

Alexander, Archibald. Born in Virginia, April 17, 1772; died at Princeton, N. J., Oct. 22, 1851. An American Presbyterian divine, president of Hampden-Sidney College (Va.) 1796–1801, and professor of Princeton Theological Seminary 1812–51. He wrote "Evidences of Christianity" (1823), "Treatise on the Canon of the Old and New Testament" (1826), "Outlines of Moral Science" (1852), etc.

Alexander, Barton Stone. Born in Kentucky, 1819; died at San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 15, 1878. An American military engineer and officer in the Civil War, brevetted colonel and brigadier-general March 13, 1865.

Alexander, Sir Drawcansir. A pseudonym of Tobias George Smollett in an attack on "Sir Alexander Drawcansir"—the name assumed by Fielding.

Alexander, Edmund B. Born at Haymarket, Va., Oct. 6, 1802; died at Washington, D. C., Jan. 3, 1888. An American officer. He served in the Mexican war, commanded the Utah expedition 1857–58, and was brevetted brigadier-general Oct. 15, 1865.

Alexander, Sir James Edward. Born in Scotland, 1803; died April 2, 1885. A British soldier (general) and explorer, author of "Travels through Russia and the Crimea" (1830), "Expedition of Discovery into the Interior of Africa" (1838), etc. He served in India and at the Cape of Good Hope and in the Russian, Kaffir, Crimean, and other wars. In 1836–37 he conducted an exploring expedition into central Africa.

Alexander, James Waddel. Born in Louisa County, Va., March 13, 1804; died at Red Sweet Springs, Va., July 31, 1859. An American Presbyterian clergyman, son of Archibald Alexander. He was professor of rhetoric and belles-lettres at Princeton College 1833–44, and of ecclesiastical history and church government in Princeton Theological Seminary 1844–51, and pastor of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, New York, 1851–59.

Alexander, John. A pseudonym of Jeremy Taylor, used in 1646.

Alexander, John (Alexander John Cuza or Cusa). Born at Husch, Moldavia, March 20, 1820; died at Heidelberg, Baden, May 15, 1873. Prince of Moldavia and Wallachia 1859, and of Roumania 1861; dethroned 1866.

Alexander, Joseph Addison. Born at Philadelphia, April 24, 1809; died at Princeton, N. J., Jan. 28, 1860. An American biblical scholar, son of Archibald Alexander, and professor in Princeton Theological Seminary. He wrote commentaries on Isaiah (1846–47), on the Psalms (1850), and on several books of the New Testament.

Alexander (al-ek-zan'der), **Ludwig Georg Friedrich Emil.** Born May 15, 1823. Prince of Hesse, younger son of the grand duke Ludwig II. of Hesse-Darmstadt. He distinguished himself in the Russian military service, and later in the Austrian, commanding a South-German contingent against Prussia in 1866.

Alexander (al-eg-zan'der), Sir **William.** Born 1567 (?); died at London, Sept. 12, 1640. A Scottish poet and statesman, created earl of Stirling in 1633. Author of "Monarchick Tragedies" (post 1607), "Paraenesis to the Prince" (1604), "Jacobus" (1604), "Aurora" (part 1st) etc. He received Sept. 10, 1621, the grant of New Scotland (q. v., Nova Scotia and New Brunswick) which he transferred to De la Tour in 1630. In 1626 he was appointed secretary of state for Scotland.

Alexander, William. Born at New York, 1726; died at Albany, N. Y., Jan. 15, 1783. An American major general in the Revolutionary War, known as Lord Stirling, though his claim to the Stirling title and estate was pronounced invalid by the lords' committee on privileges in March, 1762. He carried the services colored of a militia regiment in 1755, commanded in Canada, the battle of Long Island in 1776, where he was taken prisoner, and also served at Trenton, Brandywine, Germantown, and Monmouth.

Alexander, William Lindsay. Born at Edinburgh, Aug. 24, 1808; died at Pinkie-burn, near Edinburgh, Dec. 21, 1884. A Scottish Congregational clergyman and religious writer, a member of the Old Testament revision committee in 1870.

Alexander, Mrs. See *Hector, Annie.*

Alexander, Campaspe, and Diogenes. A comedy by John Lyly, printed in 1584, and reprinted as "Campaspe" in that year and in 1591. It is usually known by the latter title.

Alexander, Romance of. One of the most famous romances of the middle ages, redactions, or companion of Alexander, wrote an account of the Asiatic expedition of Alexander, but it is lost. Its name, however, is attached to a fabulous account which is supposed to have been written in Alexandria in the early part of the 3d century. There are three latin translations of this poem or collections: one by Julius Valerius, before 340; the "Itinerarium Alexandri," and the "Historia de preliis," by Archpriest Leo [illegible] and on these

the Latin mass in record. It was translated into Syriac and Armenian in the 4th century. The Persians and Arabs learned, out of the world, in the 11th century, since each keeper of the imperial wardrobe at the Byzantine court, translated it back from the Persian into the Greek.

[This was translated into Latin and from Latin even into Hebrew, so one who wrote under the adopted name of Joe, Gorionides, had very wide popularity and became the universal romance. Under hand and English names, one added to Latin and from the Latin version which professed to be by an Esopus or Julius Valerius and had a petitions dedication to Constantine the Great. In the year 1100 Gualtier de Chatillon wrote it into an Alexandreis, which was one of the best Latin poems of the Middle Ages, and ranks in the Ancients Greek history of Latin degree Aeneas. . . . A score of French poets worked upon the subject, and by translation and upon upon produced that romance of Alexander of which the great French encyclopedia was composed, in the year 1181 by the troubadour Lambert li Court, or le Court of the Lambin and Alexandre de Paris, named usually from Paris where he dwelt and sometimes from Bisnardin where he was born. There are only fragments of the earliest French poem upon this subject, written in the eleventh century in octosyllabic verse, by Alexandre Abbyli of Besançon. The longest and later one entitled Chanson d'Alexandre is of 22,000 lines in nine books, and the twelve syllabled lines gave the name alexandrines to the twelve syllabled lines of the same kind. Alexandrines . . . A Provençal or German Alexandreis, written in six books, by Rudolph of Rohenems, a Suabian, between the years 1220 and 1254. Ulrich von Eschenbach translated the Alexandreis of Gualtier de Chatillon. The Alexandri romance was adopted in Spain, Italy, and even in Scandinavia. An admirable free translation into English, such as was made in the fifteenth century by an unknown author who has been called Adam Davie. . . . But few mistakes can be made about it. *Skeat*, English Works, 111, 288.

[Lamprecht, a priest, translated the French text Aubry, or Albericus, of Besançon into German, and called it the Alexanderlied, in the 12th century (about 1147). The Alexandreis of the Austrian Pfaffe Lamprecht was written about 1158. In the 14th century he again appeared as the hero of prose romances in Germany. Alexander myths are to be found in many other of the old French poems, and in romances of knightly romance scattered through the Middle Ages. The poems do not properly form a cycle, as they are quite independent of one another.]

Alexander Column. A column erected at St. Petersburg in 1834, in honor of Alexander I. The polished shaft of red granite, 84 feet high and 14 in diameter, is remarkable as the greatest modern monolith. It supports a Roman-Doric capital of bronze, on which is a die bearing a pedestal of an angel with the cross. The pedestal is adorned with reliefs in bronze. The total height is 154 feet.

Alexander Cornelius (kôr-nē'li-us). A Greek writer of the 1st century B. C., a native either of Ephesus or of Cotiæum in Lesser Phrygia, surnamed "Polyhistor" from his great learning. During the war of Sulla in Greece he was made prisoner and sold as a slave to Cornelius Lentulus, who bought him to teach to his children, and so he obtained the received the Roman franchise and his gentile name either from Cornelius Lentulus or from L. Cornelius Sulla. He died at Rome in 43 B. C., which destroyed his books. He wrote a geographico-historical account in 42 books of nearly all the countries of the ancient world, and many other works, of which only the titles and fragments have been preserved.

Alexander Jagellon (jä-gel'lon). Born in 1461; died in 1506. King of Poland and grand duke of Lithuania, second son of Casimir IV., of Poland. He succeeded to the grand duchy of the death of his father in 1492 and was elected king of Poland at the death of his brother John Albert in 1501. He married Helena, daughter of Ivan III of Russia, but was almost immediately at war by his father-in-law. In Lithuania the laws of Poland were modified by John Laski.

Alexander Karageorgevitch (kä-ra-ga-or'gevich). [*Karageorgevitch*, son of Black George. See *Servia*.] Born at Topola, Servia, 1806 (1817?); died at Temesvar, Hungary, May 2, 1885. A son of George Czerny, elected prince of Servia in 1842 and deposed in 1858. He was succeeded by Prince Milosh Obrenovitch, who was in turn succeeded by his son Michael in 1860. Alexander made his escape to Austria, but the latter died and was accused of complicity in the murder of Prince Michael in 1868, and imprisoned, but was pardoned.

Alexander Nevski (ne-fsk'i), Saint. Born at Vladimir, Russia, 1219; died Nov. 14, 1263. A Russian national hero and patron of St. Petersburg, prince of Novgorod and grand duke of Vladimir. He defeated the Swedes in front the Ijora a southern affluent of the Neva entrance to Saint-ane Nevski, and the Livonian Knights on the ice of Lake Peipus 1242. He is commemorated in the Russian church Nov. 23.

Alexander Nevski, Cloister or Monastery of. A famous foundation of Peter the Great at St. Petersburg. The large church, though in a Russian architect's hands is in plan, with many pieces of an Italian dome at the crossing. The exterior is solid in style and the interior is richly furnished with riches in marbles, jewels, and paintings. The shrine of the saint is massive silver is 14 feet high without the angels supported canopy.

Alexander of the North. An epithet of Charles XII. of Sweden.

Alexander Severus (sē-vē'rus), **Marcus Aurelius.** Born at Arca Cæsarea in Phœnicia about 205 A. D.; died in 235 A. D. Roman emperor from 222 to 235, son of Gessius Marcianus and Julia Mamæa, and a cousin of Elagabalus by whom he was adopted in 221. He was killed by his mutinous soldiers in a campaign against the Germans on the Rhine. See *Mamæa*.

Alexander the Corrector. A pseudonym of Alexander Cruden.

Alexander and the Family of Darius. An important painting by Paolo Veronese, in the National Gallery, London.

Alexander's Feast. An ode by Dryden written in 1697, in honor of St. Cecilia's day.

Alexanderbad (al-ek-sän'der-bät), or **Alexandersbad** (al-ek-sän'ders-bät). A watering-place in Upper Franconia, Bavaria, in the Fichtelgebirge 21 miles northeast of Baireuth.

Alexander Archipelago. A group of islands on the coast of Alaska, which includes Sitka and Prince of Wales islands.

Alexander I. Land. A region in the South Polar lands, about lat. 70° S., long. 75° W.

Alexandra (al-eg-zan'dra). Died in 69 B. C. Queen of Judea from 78 B. C. to 69 B. C., consort of Alexander Jannæus whom she succeeded.

Alexandra (Caroline Marie Charlotte Louise Julie). Born at Copenhagen, Dec. 1, 1844. Daughter of Christian IV. of Denmark and wife of Albert Edward, prince of Wales, whom she married March 10, 1863.

Alexandra. The queen of the Amazons in Ariosto's "Orlando Furioso."

Alexandra. The 54th asteroid, discovered by Goldschmidt at Paris, Sept. 10, 1858.

Alexandra Land. A vast region of Australia under the administration of South Australia, regarded as the same as the Northern Territory, or as that part of it which is included between lat. 16°–26° S. and long. 129°–138° W.

Alexandre (al-ek-son'dr). **Aaron.** Born at Hohenfeld, Bavaria, about 1766; died at London, Nov. 16, 1840. A German clarinet-player, author of "Encyclopédie des échecs" (1837).

Alexandre le Grand (al-ek-son'dr le gron). A tragedy by Racine, produced in 1665. It was the cause of a serious quarrel between Molière and Racine, who both loved the same woman, an actress who played in both pieces.

Alexandretta (al-eg-zan-dret'ä), Turk. **Skanderun**, or **Iskanderun** (from Arab. *Iskander*, Alexander (the Great)). A seaport in the vilayet of Adana, Asiatic Turkey, on the Gulf of Iskanderun in lat. 36° 35′ N., long. 36° 12′ E., founded by Alexander the Great in 333 B. C.

Alexandria (al-eg-zan'dri-ä). Arab. **Iskanderiyeh.** A famous seaport of Egypt, founded by Alexander the Great in 332 B. C. (whence its name). It is situated at the northwestern extremity of the delta on the strip of land which lies between the Mediterranean and Lake Mareotis. Opposite the city occupies what was anciently the island of Pharos, together with the isthmus now connecting it with the mainland (here called Ras el-Tin). Alexandria was the capital of Egypt during the Ptolemaic period, and became an important seat of Greek culture and learning. In 30 B. C. it was captured by Rome. It ranked as second city of the Roman Empire, and continued to be the chief commercial city under the Byzantine empire. It was an important center of Christianity, and the seat of a patriarchate. It was captured by the Saracens under Amru, and was entered by the French in 1798, who were defeated near here by the British in 1801. (See *Abukir*.) The present city was largely rebuilt under Mehemet Ali. It was bombarded by a British fleet of eight ironclads under Sir Frederick Seymour, July 11, 1882, and defended by the insurgents, was taken by the British July 12. Population (1882), 208,555.

After the time of Alexander, Grecian literature flourished nowhere so conspicuously as at Alexandria in Egypt, under the auspices of the Ptolemies. Here all the sects of philosophy had established themselves; numerous schools were opened; and, for the advancement of learning, a library was collected, which was supposed, at one time, to have contained 700,000 volumes, in all languages. Connected with the library there were extensive offices, in which the business of transcribing books was carried on, and with every possible advantage which royal munificence on the one hand, and learned assiduity on the other, could insure. Nor did the literary fame of Alexandria decline under the Roman emperors. Domitian, as Suetonius reports, sent scribes to Alexandria to copy books for the restoration of those libraries that had been destroyed by fire. And it seems to have been for some centuries afterwards a common practice for those who wished to form a library, to make their purchases in Alexandria. The conquest of Egypt by the Saracens, A. D. 640, who burned the Alexandrian library, banished learning for a time from that, as from other countries, which they occupied. *Taylor*, Hist. Anc. Books, p. 69.

[This library (according to many writers who discredit its sacking by the Arabs) was entirely destroyed under Theophilus, A. D. 391.]

Alexandria. A small town on the coast of Asia Minor, near the island of Tenedos. It contains important ruins of Roman thermæ. The structure measured 570 by 404 feet in plan, and had on three sides long halls with colonnades, divided of which were smaller subdivisions. The walls of the interior were incrusted with ornamental marbles, and the vaults ornamented with glass mosaics. It is believed to date from the reign of Hadrian.

Alexandria. A town in southern Rumania, 50 miles southwest of Bukharest. ation (1889–90), 12,308.

Alexandria. A small manufacturing town in Dumbartonshire, Scotland, situated on the Leven 15 miles northwest of Glasgow.

Alexandria. The capital of Rapides parish, Louisiana, situated on Red River 100 miles northwest of Baton Rouge. A Federal squadron in Banks's expedition passed the rapids here, May, 1864, by means of a dam built by Lieutenant-Colonel Bailey. Population (1890), 2,861.

Alexandria. A town in Jefferson County, New York, situated on the St. Lawrence 32 miles southwest of Ogdensburgh. Population (1890), 3,601.

Alexandria. The capital of Douglas County, Minnesota, 125 miles northwest of St. Paul. Population (1890), 2,118.

Alexandria. A city, port of entry, and the capital of Alexandria County, Virginia, situated on the Potomac 7 miles south of Washington. It was entered by Federal troops May 24, 1861. Population (1890), 14,339.

Alexandrian Codex, L. **Codex Alexandrinus.** An important manuscript of the Scriptures now in the British Museum, sent to Charles I. of England by the Patriarch of Constantinople. It is written in Greek uncials on parchment, and contains the Septuagint version of the Old Testament complete except parts of the Psalms, and almost all the New Testament. It is assigned to the 5th century.

Alexandrian Saga. See *Alexander, Romance of*.

Alexandrina (al-eg-zan-dri'nä), **Lake.** See *Victoria, Lake*.

Alexandrine War. A war (48–47 B. C.) between Julius Cæsar and the guardians of Ptolemy (elder brother of Cleopatra), in Egypt. It resulted in favor of Cæsar, who placed Cleopatra and her younger brother (the elder having died) on the Egyptian throne.

Alexandroff. See *Alexandrow*.

Alexandropol (äl-ek-sän-drō'pol), or **Alexandrapol** (äl-ek-sän-drä'pol), formerly **Gumri.** A town in the government of Erivan, Transcaucasia, Russia, situated on the Arpa 55 miles northeast of Kars. It is an important military post. Here, 1853, the Russians defeated the Turks. Population (1890), 24,250.

Alexandrov, or **Alexandroff** (ä-lek-sän'drof). A town in the government of Vladimir, Russia, 60 miles northeast of Moscow. Population, 5,692.

Alexandrovsk (äl-ek-sän'drofsk). A town in the government of Yekaterinoslaff, Russia, situated near the Dnieper in lat. 47° 47′ N., long. 35° 20′ E. Population, 15,079.

Alexandrowsky (äl-ek-sän-drof'skē) **Mountains.** A mountain-range running east and west in the governments of Semiryetchensk and Syr-Daria, Asiatic Russia. Its greatest height is about 10,000 to 12,000 feet.

Alexas (a-lek'sas). A minor character in Shakspere's "Antony and Cleopatra," an attendant of Cleopatra.

Alexei. See *Alexis*.

Alexiad (a-lek'si-ad), **The.** See the extract.

By the command of the Empress Irene, Nicephorus Byrennius, who had married her daughter the celebrated Anna Comnena, undertook a history of the house of Comneni, which he has come down to us with the title "Materials of History." Anna herself continued her husband's work when she retired after his death to the leisure of a convent. The imperial authoress entitled her book "The Alexiad." As its epic name denotes, it is mainly a proky biography of her father Alexis I. It is in fifteen books, and includes the period from 1069 to 1118. The work is interesting in itself to the student of history, but it is most generally known as having supplied Sir Walter Scott with the subject and some of the materials for the last and freshest of his romances.

K. O. Müller, Hist. of the Lit. of Anc. Greece, III. 300. [*Donaldson.*]

Alexin. See *Alekson*.

Alexinatz (ä-lek'si-nätz). A town in Servia, situated near the Morava in lat. 43° 31′ N., long. 21° 41′ E., the scene of several contests between the Turks and Servians in 1876. Population (1890), 5,762.

Alexios. See *Alexius*.

Alexis (a-lek'sis), [Gr. *Ἀλέξις.*] Born at Thurii, Magna Græcia, Italy, about 390 B. C.; died about 288 B. C. A Greek dramatist, a master of the "middle comedy." He was a prolific writer, the author of 245 plays. Fragments of these, amounting to 1,000 lines, are extant. He was brought as a youth to Athens, and was a citizen of that city.

Alexis, or **Alexei.** Born in 1629; died in 1675. Czar of Russia, son of Michael Fëodorovitch,

the founder of the house of Romanoff, whom he succeeded in 1645. He waged a war with Poland from 1654 to 1667, acquiring possession of Smolensk and eastern Ukraine. In a war with Sweden from 1655 to 1658 he conquered a part of Livonia and Ingermanland, but was forced by domestic troubles to relinquish this territory at the treaty of Cardis, June 21, 1661. He extended his conquests to eastern Siberia, codified the laws of the various provinces of Russia, and, by beginning to introduce European civilization, prepared the way for his son, Peter the Great.

Alexis, or **Alexei.** Born at Moscow, Feb. 18, 1690: died in prison at St. Petersburg, July 7, 1718. The eldest son of Peter the Great and father of Peter II. He was condemned for high treason and imprisoned.

Alexis. An amorous shepherd in Fletcher's pastoral "The Faithful Shepherdess."

Alexis I.–V. See *Alexius.*

Alexisbad (ä-lek'sēs-bät). A health-resort in the Harz, Anhalt, Germany, 18 miles south of Halberstadt, noted for mineral springs.

Alexius (a-lek'si-us), Saint. A saint (probably mythical) said to have been born at Rome about 350 A. D. According to the legend, he fled from his bride, a lady of high rank, on the wedding evening to the porch of the Church of Our Lady of Edessa, where he lived in chastity for seventeen years. He afterward returned to Rome and lived unrecognized in his father's house. He is commemorated in the Roman Church on July 17, and in the Greek on March 17.

Alexius, Saint. A Roman saint of the 5th century, said to have been a senator. He was the founder of the Alexians or Cellites. See *Cellites.*

Alexius I. Comnenus (kom-nē'nus), Gr. **Alexios Komnenos.** Born at Constantinople in 1048: died in 1118. Byzantine emperor from 1081 to 1118, nephew of Isaac Comnenus. He supplanted, by the aid of the soldiery, the emperor Nicephorus, who retired to a monastery, and defended the empire against the Patzinaks, the Turks, and the Normans. In his reign occurred the first Crusade. His life has been written by his daughter Anna Comnena. See *Alexiad.*

Alexius II. Comnenus, Gr. **Alexios Komnenos.** Born in 1168 (?): died in 1183. Byzantine emperor from 1180 to 1183, son of Manuel whom he succeeded. He was deposed and strangled by Andronicus.

Alexius III. Angelus (an'je-lus), Gr. **Alexios Angelos.** Died in 1210. Byzantine emperor from 1195 to 1203. He usurped the throne of his brother Isaac II., but was deposed by an army of Crusaders who besieged Constantinople and reinstated Isaac II. with his son Alexius IV. as colleague. Alexius III. died in exile.

Alexius IV. Angelus, Gr. **Alexios Angelos.** Died in 1204. Byzantine emperor in 1203 and 1204, son of Isaac II. Angelus. He was put to death after a reign of six months by Alexius V.

Alexius V., or **Alexios,** surnamed **Dukas Murtzuphlos.** Died in 1204. A Byzantine emperor. He usurped the throne of Alexius IV. in 1204, but was driven from Constantinople by the Crusaders who had resolved on the partition of the empire. He was arrested in Morea, tried for the murder of Alexius IV., and executed.

Alexius I. Comnenus, Gr. **Alexios Komnenos.** Died in 1222. Emperor of Trebizond from 1204 to 1222, grandson of the Byzantine emperor Andronicus I. At the capture of Constantinople by the Crusaders in 1204 he made himself master of Trebizond, which he raised from the position of a province of the Byzantine empire to that of an independent empire.

Alexius II. Comnenus, Gr. **Alexios Komnenos.** Died in 1330. Emperor of Trebizond from 1297 to 1330, son of Joannes II. whom he succeeded.

Alexius III. Comnenus, Gr. **Alexios Komnenos.** Died in 1390. Emperor of Trebizond from 1349 to 1390, son of Basilius by Irene of Trebizond.

Alexius IV. Comnenus, Gr. **Alexios Komnenos.** Died in 1446. Emperor of Trebizond from 1417 to 1446, son of Manuel III. and Eudocia of Georgia.

Aleyn, or **Alain.** [ME.: the mod. *Allen.*] See the extract.

> The good-livers go to service and are fed by the Holy Graal. The sinners, on the contrary, not being thus fed, beg Josephes, Joseph's son, to pray for them; and he orders Bron's twelfth son, Aleyn or Alain le Gros, to take the net from the Graal table, and fish with it. He catches one fish, which the sinners say will not suffice. But Aleyn having prayed satisfies them all with it, and is thenceforward called the Rich Fisher. Joseph dies and his body is buried at "Glay," while his son transmits the Graal to Aleyn. By Aleyn's instrumentality the leper king Galafres, of the land of Foreygne, is converted and christened Alphasan. He is healed by looking upon the Graal, and builds Castle Corbenic, which is to be the repository and shrine of the Holy Cup, as Vespasian was healed by looking on the Veronica.
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> *Dunlop,* Hist. of Prose Fiction, I. 167.

Aleyn. One of the Cambridge students or clerks of Cantebregge in Chaucer's "Reeve's Tale."

Alfadir (äl-fä'dir). [Icel. *Alfadhir,* All-father.] In Old Norse mythology, one of the many appellations of Odin as the supreme god of all mankind.

Alfana (al-fä'nä). The horse of Gradasso in "Orlando Furioso."

Al-Farabi (al-fä-rä'bi), **Abu Nasr Mohammed ibn Tarkhan.** Born at Farab, Turkestan, about 870: died at Damascus about 950. An Arabian philosopher of the school of Bagdad, famous for his great learning. He wrote an encyclopedia of the sciences and numerous treatises on the works of Plato and Aristotle.

Alfarache, Guzman de. See *Guzman.*

Alfaro (äl-fä'rō). A town in the province of Logroño, Spain, situated near the Ebro 60 miles northwest of Saragossa. Population (1887), 5,938.

Alfaro, Francisco de. Born at Seville about 1565: died at Madrid about 1650. A Spanish lawyer. He was successively fiscal of the Audience of Panama (1594), member of the Audience of Lima (about 1601), president of the Audience of Charcas (1633), and member of the Council of the Indies for some years before his death. The viceroy Montesclaros commissioned him to inquire into the condition of the Indians of Peru, and the result was a set of laws called the Ordinances of Alfaro, promulgated in 1611 and intended to prevent Indian slavery.

Alfasi (äl-fä'si), **Isaac ben Jacob.** [Ar. *Alfasi,* Fez.] Born in Kala Hamad, near Fez, 1013: died at Lucena, 1103. A celebrated Jewish scholar and authority on the Talmud. He composed a sort of abbreviated Talmud which was much used by the Spanish Jews in place of the Talmud itself. Also called, after the initials of his name, *Rif.*

Alfeld (äl'felt). A small town in the province of Hanover, Prussia, situated on the Leine 28 miles south of Hanover.

Alfeta (al'fe-tä). The name given in the "Almagest" and Alphonsine tables to the second-magnitude star *α* Coronæ Borealis. The star is more generally known as *Alphecca* or *Gemma.*

Alfheim (alf'hīm). [ON. *Ālfheimr: alfr,* elf, and *heimr,* world.] In Old Norse mythology, the abode of the light Elves. It was conceived to be near the sacred well of the Norns, at the foot of the ash Yggdrasil.

Alfieri (äl-fē-ā're), **Cesare, Marquis di Sostegno.** Born at Turin, Aug. 13, 1796: died at Florence, April 17, 1869. A Piedmontese statesman and political reformer, for a short time premier in 1848.

Alfieri, Count **Vittorio.** Born, of noble parents, at Asti in Piedmont, Jan. 17, 1749: died at Florence, Oct. 8, 1803. A celebrated Italian dramatist. At nine years of age he was placed in the Academy at Turin, at thirteen began the study of civil and canonical law, which he soon abandoned, and at fourteen came into possession of large wealth. From 1767 to 1772 he roamed adventurously over Europe, returning to Turin in the latter year. In 1775 his play "Cleopatra" was successfully produced. He then went to Tuscany to complete "Philip II." and "Polynices," two tragedies originally written in French prose which he now versified. While in Florence he formed a connection with the Countess of Albany, which endured for twenty years. He resided for a time in Rome, leaving it in 1783 for a period of travel; on his return he joined the countess in Alsace, living with her there and in Paris, where he went in 1787 to oversee a complete edition of his works. In 1792, at the outbreak of the Revolution, they returned to Florence where he passed the last ten years of his life. He left 21 tragedies and 6 comedies besides 5 odes on American Independence, various sonnets, and a number of prose works, among which are a "Panegyric on Trajan," "Essays on Literature and Government," and a "Defense of Louis XVI.," which includes a satirical account of the French Revolution. His tragedies are "Philip II.," "Polynices," "Antigone" (the sequel of "Polynices"), "Virginia," "Agamemnon," "Orestes," "The Conspiracy of the Pazzi," "Don Garcia," "Rosamunda," "Mary Stuart," "Timoleon," "Octavia," "Merope," "Saul," "Agis," "Sophonisba," "Myrrha," two tragedies on the elder and younger Brutus, and two on the subject of Alcestis. "Abel," which he called a "tramelogedia," is a sort of mixture of lyric and tragic poetry. He wrote six comedies which he attempted to make a vehicle for his political sentiments. They are satirical, not dramatic. They are "One," "Few," "Too Many," "The Antidote," "La Finestrina," and "The Divorce." They were never played. He also wrote an autobiography. He was a strict observer of dramatic unities, and left out all secondary characters. His bold, vigorous, lofty, and almost naked style founded a new school in Italian drama. His works were first collected and published after his death by the Countess of Albany. The edition is in 35 volumes, published at Pisa 1805–15. Thirteen volumes contain his posthumous works.

Alfinger (al'fing-er), **Ambrosio de.** Died 1532. A German soldier, appointed in 1528 agent of the mercantile house of the Velsers (of Augsburg), which held Venezuela as a hereditary fief on condition of completing the conquest of the country for Castile and colonizing it. After ravaging the vicinity of Lake Maracaibo, he marched into the highlands of New Granada, and had nearly reached the rich country of the Chibchas when he died from a wound by an Indian arrow. His inroads were marked by horrible cruelties.

Alföld (ol'féld). [Hung., 'lowland.'] The great central plain of Hungary.

Alfonso (al-fon'sō) **I.,** or **Alphonso,** or **Alonzo** (a-lon'zō). Born 693: died at Cangas, 757. King of Asturias 739–757, surnamed "The Catholic" on account of his zeal in erecting and endowing monasteries and churches. He was a son of Pedro, duke of Biscay, a descendant of the Visigothic kings, and son-in-law of Pelayo, king of Asturias, whose son Favila he succeeded. He is said to have wrested Leon, Galicia, and Castile from the Moors.

Alfonso II., or **Alphonso.** Died in Oviedo, 842. King of Asturias 791–842, surnamed "The Chaste." He defeated Mohammed, the Moorish governor of Merida, in 830.

Alfonso III., or **Alphonso.** Born 848: died 912. King of Asturias and Leon 866–910, surnamed "The Great," eldest son of Ordoño I. His reign was filled with internal struggles and external conflicts, especially with the Moors, over whom he was almost uniformly victorious. His successes extended his dominions from the Duero to the Guadiana. In 910 he abdicated in favor of his son Garcia on account of civil wars raised by his sons.

Alfonso IV., or **Alphonso.** Died 933 (?). King of Leon 925–930, surnamed "The Monk," eldest son of Ordoño II. He abdicated on the death of his wife, in favor of his brother Ramiro, and retired to a cloister, was taken prisoner at Leon in an attempt to regain the throne, was blinded, and was confined till his death in the monastery of St. Julien.

Alfonso V., or **Alphonso.** Born 994: died 1027. King of Leon and Castile 999–1027, son of Bermudo II. whom he succeeded. He recaptured Leon, which had been lost during his minority, and was killed at the siege of Viseo.

Alfonso VI., or **Alphonso.** Born 1030: died 1109. King of Leon and, as Alfonso I., of Castile, surnamed "The Valiant," son of Ferdinand the Great whom he succeeded in Leon in 1065. He succeeded his brother Sancho in Castile in 1072. From 1068 until 1072, when Sancho died, the brothers were at war, and in 1071 Alfonso was defeated and taken prisoner at Valpellage (Golpejera). In 1085 he captured Toledo from the Moors and was himself defeated near Zalaca by Yussuf ibn Tashfyn in 1086. His reign witnessed the exploits of the Cid.

Alfonso VII., King of Leon and Castile. See *Alfonso I.* (of Aragon).

Alfonso VIII., or **Alphonso (Alfonso Raymond).** Born 1106: died at Tremada, Aug., 1157. King of Leon and, as Alfonso II. (or III.), king of Castile, 1126–57, son of Urraca, daughter of Alfonso VI. (and wife of Alfonso VII.), and Raymond of Burgundy, her first husband. He extended the frontiers of Castile from the Tagus to the Sierra Morena Mountains and proclaimed himself emperor of Spain in 1135.

Alfonso IX., or **Alphonso.** King of Leon 1188–1230, son of Ferdinand II. He gained a brilliant victory over Mohammed ibn Hud at Merida 1230. He was married first to Theresa, daughter of Sancho I. of Portugal, and later to Berengaria, daughter of the king of Castile: both marriages were dissolved by the Pope as being within the degree of affinity prescribed by the canon law.

Alfonso IX., or **Alphonso** (also reckoned as **VIII.** and as **III.**). Born 1155: died 1214. King of Castile 1158–1214, surnamed "The Noble" or "The Good," son of Sancho III. He was defeated by the Moors at Alarcos in 1195, and in alliance with Aragon and Navarre defeated the Moors at Las Navas de Tolosa in 1212.

Alfonso X., or **Alphonso.** Born 1221: died at Seville, April 4, 1284. A celebrated king of Leon and Castile, 1252–82, surnamed "The Wise" and "The Astronomer," son of Ferdinand III. He laid claim to the duchy of Swabia, and twice unsuccessfully attempted to secure the imperial crown: the first time he was defeated by Richard of Cornwall, and the second by Rudolf of Hapsburg. From 1261 to 1266 he waged war with the Moors with varying fortune. He was dethroned by his son Sancho in 1282. Alfonso is celebrated as the author of the code "Las Siete Partidas," the basis of Spanish jurisprudence, and for the Alphonsine tables, a set of astronomical observations compiled at his command.

> [Alfonso] first made the Castilian a national language by causing the Bible to be translated into it, and by requiring it to be used in all legal proceedings; and he first, by his great Code and other works, gave specimens of prose composition which left a free and disencumbered course for all that has been done since: a service, perhaps, greater than it has been permitted any other Spaniard to render the prose literature of his country.
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> *Ticknor,* Span. Lit., I. 41.

Alfonso XI., or **Alphonso.** Died March 26, 1350. King of Leon and Castile 1312–50, surnamed "The Avenger" from his severity in repressing internal disorder: son of Ferdinand IV. He defeated the Moors of Morocco and Granada at Rio Salado, Oct. 29, 1340.

Alfonso XII., or **Alphonso.** Born at Madrid, Nov. 28, 1857: died at El Pardo, near Madrid, Nov. 25, 1885. The son of Isabella II., proclaimed king of Spain Dec., 1874. He landed in Spain Jan., 1875, and suppressed the Carlist rebellion in 1876. In 1883 he visited Germany, and was insulted by a mob in Paris on his return.

Alfonso XIII., or **Alphonso.** Born at Madrid, May 17, 1886. The son of Alfonso XII., proclaimed king under the regency of his mother (Marie Christine, daughter of the archduke Carl Ferdinand of Austria) on the day of his birth.

Alfonso I., King of Naples. See *Alfonso V.* of Aragon.

Alfonso II., or **Alphonso.** Born 1448; died Nov. 19, 1495. King of Naples 1494-95, eldest son of Ferdinand I. and Isabella. He defeated the Florentines at Poggio 1478-79 and the Turks at Otranto 1481. Having rendered himself obnoxious to his subjects, he abdicated Jan. 23, 1495, in favor of his son Ferdinand II., on the arrival in Italy of Charles VIII. of France.

Alfonso I., or **Affonso**, al-fon'so), or **Alphonso.** Born about 1110; died Dec. 6, 1185. The first King of Portugal, son of Henry of Burgundy, count of Portugal, and Teresa of Castile. On his father's death in 1112 he became, under his mother's tutelage, count of Portugal, and was declared sole ruler in 1128, by that time having made successful war upon his mother, who refused to yield up the government, and upon both ally, Raymond of Castile, from whom he wrested the independence of Portugal. He was proclaimed king by his soldiers "on the field of battle" after the victory over the Moors at Ourique, July 25, 1139. Took Santarem from the Moors in 1146, captured Lisbon in 1147, and was taken captive near Badajoz in 1166 by the Leonese and made to pay a heavy ransom the surrender of all his conquests in Galicia.

Alfonso II., or **Affonso**, or **Alphonso.** Born April 23, 1185; died March 25, 1223. King of Portugal 1211-23, surnamed "The Fat." He defeated the Moors at Alcacer do Sal in 1217.

Alfonso III., or **Affonso**, or **Alphonso.** Born May 5, 1210; died Feb. 16, 1279. King of Portugal 1248-79. During his reign Algarve was incorporated in Portugal.

Alfonso IV., or **Affonso**, or **Alphonso.** Born at Coimbra, Feb. 8, 1290; died May 28, 1357. King of Portugal 1325-57, surnamed "The Brave" and "The Fierce." He consented to the murder of Inez de Castro, secretly espoused to his son Pedro, who, in consequence, headed a revolt against his father. See *Castro, Inez de.*

Alfonso V., or **Affonso**, or **Alphonso.** Born 1432; died at Cintra, Aug. 28, 1481. King of Portugal 1438-81, surnamed "The African" from his conquests in Africa: son of King Duarte (Edward). He defeated the Moors in Africa in 1458 and 1471, and was defeated at Toro in 1476.

Alfonso VI., or **Affonso**, or **Alphonso.** Born 1643; died Sept. 12, 1683. King of Portugal, second son of John IV. He succeeded to the throne in 1656 and was deposed in 1667.

Alfonso I., or **Alphonso.** King of Aragon and Navarre 1104-34, and, as Alfonso VII., king of Leon and Castile. He married Urraca, daughter and heiress of Alfonso VI. of Leon and Castile, in 1109. In 1118 he conquered Saragossa from the Moors.

Alfonso II., or **Alphonso.** Born 1152; died 1196. King of Aragon 1163-96, son of Raymondo V., count of Barcelona, and Petronilla, daughter of Ramiro II. of Aragon: especially noted as a patron of Provençal poetry.

Alfonso III., or **Alphonso.** Born 1265; died June 18, 1291. King of Aragon 1285-91, surnamed "The Magnificent," son of Pedro III. He granted in 1287 the "Privilege of Union" by which his subjects were permitted to bear arms and the right was given of citing the king himself before the Cortes.

Alfonso IV., or **Alphonso.** Born 1299; died 1336. King of Aragon 1327-36, surnamed "The Good." His entire reign was occupied by a war with the Genoese about the possession of Corsica and Sardinia.

Alfonso V., or **Alphonso.** Born 1385; died at Naples, June 27, 1458. King of Aragon and, as Alfonso I., king of Sicily and Sardinia, and of Naples: surnamed "The Magnanimous." He was the son of Ferdinand the Just, whom he succeeded in 1416 as king of Aragon and of Sicily and Sardinia. In 1420 he was adopted as heir and prospective successor by Joanna I. of Naples, but was disinherited in 1423 in favor of Louis of Anjou. He captured Naples in 1442, seven years after the death of Joanna, and made it subject to the succession. He was a patron of learning and a model of chivalric virtues.

Alfonso I., or **Alphonso**, of Este. Born 1476; died Oct. 31, 1534. Duke of Ferrara 1505-34. He commanded the papal troops in the war of the League of Cambrai in 1509, and fought against Pope Julius II. at Ravenna in 1512. He married Lucrezia Borgia in 1502.

Alfonso, Count of Poitou. Died 1271. Brother of Louis IX. of France, and ruler of Poitou and Toulouse.

Alfonso de Cartagena. See *Alphonsus a Sancta Maria.*

Alford (al'ford), **Henry.** Born at London, Oct. 10, 1810; died at Canterbury, England, Jan. 12, 1871. An English divine, biblical scholar, poet, and general writer, a graduate and fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and dean of Canterbury 1857-71. He was the author of a noted edition of the Greek Testament (1849-61), "New Testament for English Readers" (1857), "Poems," "The Queen's English" (1863), etc.

Alford (originally **Griffiths**), **Michael.** Born at London, 1587; died at St. Omers, Aug. 11, 1652. An English Jesuit, author of various works on ecclesiastical history.

Alfort (al-fōr'). A town in the department of Seine, France, on the Marne southeast of Paris, the seat of a national veterinary school established 1766. Population (1891), commune, 7,984.

Alfred (al'fred), or **Ælfred** (alf'red), surnamed "The Great." Born at Wantage, Berkshire, 849; died Oct. 28, 901. King of the West Saxons 871-901, fifth and youngest son of Æthelwulf, king of the West Saxons, and his wife Osburh (daughter of Oslac his cup-bearer), and brother of Æthelred whom he succeeded. He fought against the Danes in the defensive campaign of 871, serving under his brother Æthelred at Ashdown, Basing, and Merton, and commanded as king at Wilton. In 878 he succeeded before the Danes to Athelney, but later obtained a decisive victory over them at Ethandune. By the treaty of Wedmore, which followed, Guthrum consented to receive baptism and to retire north of Watling Street. Alfred fortified London in 886, and married on that occasion with the Danes 894-896, which ended in the withdrawal of the invaders, and in which, by the aid of ships of improved model, the English for the first time gained a decided naval advantage over the vikings. His success against the Danes was due largely to his reform of the national fyrd or militia, by which half the force of each shire was always ready for military service. His administration was also marked by judicial and educational reforms. He compiled a code of laws, rebuilt the schools and monasteries, and invited scholars to his court. He was himself a man of learning, and translated into Saxon the "Ecclesiastical History" of the Venerable Bede, the "Universal History" of Paulus Orosius, Boethius, and the "Consolations of Philosophy" by Boethius, and corrected a translation of the "Dialogues" of Gregory the Great. The popular accounts of his life abound in legends which are devoid of historical foundation.

It is not surprising that the great services of Alfred to his people in peace and in war should have led posterity to ascribe every institution, of which the beginning was obscure, to him. Such is the case with the distribution of hundreds and tythings, and trial by jury), to his contrivance, till his fame has become almost as fabulous in legislation as that of Arthur in arms. *Hallam.*

Alfred the Great, A historical play by J. Sheridan Knowles, produced in 1831.

Alfred, or Alredus (al-ré'dus), or **Aluredus** (al-ū-ré'dus), **of Beverley.** Lived about 1143. An English chronicler, author of "Annales sive Historia de gestis regum Britanniæ libris ix. ad annum 1129," a work occupied chiefly with the fabulous history of the country, and for the most part a compilation from earlier authorities.

Alfred, Prince (Duke of Edinburgh). Born 1844. The second son of Queen Victoria. He was elected king of Greece in 1862, but declined the offer.

Alfred Club. A club instituted in 1808 in Albemarle street, London.

Alfreton (al'fer-ton). A town in Derbyshire, England, 13 miles northeast of Derby. Population (1891), 13,355.

Alfric. See *Ælfric.*

Alfures (al-fū'res), or **Alfuros** (al-fū'rōs), or **Alfura** (al-fū'ra). A descriptive name, signifying 'wild,' 'uncivilized,' given to certain native tribes of the north of Celebes, the Moluccas, Mindanao, and adjacent islands. They are generally classed with the Malays. Also *Harafuras.*

Algardi (al-gär'dē), **Alessandro.** Born at Bologna, Italy, 1602 (1598 ?); died at Rome, June 10, 1654. A noted Italian sculptor. His chief works are the monument of Leo XI. and a marble relief of Leo I. and Attila, both in St. Peter's, Rome.

Algarotti (äl-gä-rot'tē), Count **Francesco.** Born at Venice, Dec. 11, 1712; died at Pisa, Italy, May 25, 1764. A noted Italian litterateur and art connoisseur.

Algarve (äl-gär'va). The southernmost province of Portugal, bounded by Alemtejo on the north, by Spain (from which it is separated by the Guadiana) on the east, and by the Atlantic on the south and west. It forms the district Faro, with the town of Faro as capital. It was partly conquered from the Moors by Sancho I., and was united with Portugal as a kingdom by Alfonso III. about 1250. Area, 1,873 square miles. Population (1881), 204,677.

Algau, or Allgau (all'gou). A popular name for the southwestern part of Bavaria with the neighboring portions of Würtemberg and Tyrol; in an extended sense, the region between the Danube on the north, the Lech on the east, the Inn on the south, and the Ill and Lake Constance on the south.

Algauer Alps. A mountain group in Algau (northern Tyrol and southwestern Bavaria). Its highest point is the Mädele-Gabel, which is about 8,600 feet high. Among other points is the Grünten.

Al-Gazali (äl-gä-zä'lē), or **Algazel** (äl-gä'zel), **Abu Hamid Mohammed.** Born at Tus, Persia, 1058 (1059 ?); died 1111. An Arabian philosopher and theologian, for a time professor of theology and director of the school at Bagdad. He wrote "The Destruction of the Philosophers" and other works in defense of Moslem orthodoxy against the followers of Aristotle and other Greek philosophers.

It appears that he contested the fundamental principles of the Platonic and Aristotelian schools, and denied the possibility of a known connexion between cause and effect; thus making a problem to the celebrated argumentation of Hume. *Whewell*, Hist. Ind. Sciences, I. 251.

Algebar (al'je-bär). [Said to be from Ar. *al*, the, and *jubbar* (Syr. *gabaro*), giant.] 1. An Arabian and poetical name of the constellation Orion.—2. Occasionally used to designate Rigel (β Orionis), the brightest star in the constellation.

Algeciras, or Algeziras (äl-hä-thē'räs). [Ar. *al-jazira*, the island or peninsula.] A seaport in the provinces of Cadiz, Spain, 8 miles west of Gibraltar; the ancient Portus Albus. It has a considerable coasting-trade. It was the landing-place of the Arabs under Tarik in 711; was retaken from the Moors by Alfonso XI. of Castile in 1344 (?); and was the scene of engagements, July, 1801, between the British and Franco-Spanish fleets. It contains a notable aqueduct built by the Moors, the arches are pointed, elegant in profile, and of considerable height and span. The buttresses, in the middle, have on each side curious ogival flying buttresses. Population (1887), 12,381.

Algeiba, or Algiba (al-jē'ba). [Ar., said to represent *al-ǧabah*, the forehead; but if so a misnomer, as it is in the shoulder of the constellation.] The second-magnitude double star γ Leonis. By Ulugh Beigh the name *Algeiba* was applied to three stars, γ, γ, and ζ Leonis.

Algemesi (äl-hä-mä'sē). A town in the province of Valencia, Spain, 20 miles south of Valencia. Population (1887), 7,441.

Algenib (al'je-nib). [Ar. *al-ǧenib al-faras*, the flank of the horse.] The third-magnitude star γ Pegasi, at the extremity of the wing. The same name is also often given to α Persei, better known as *Mirfak*. See also *Alchenib.*

Algenubi (al-je-nō'bi). [Ar. *ru's al-asad 'al-ǧanubbi*, the head of the lion, the southern: opposed to *al-samali*, the northern.] A name used, though rather rarely, for the third-magnitude star ε Leonis.

Alger, William Rounseville. Born at Freetown, Mass., Dec. 30, 1822. A Unitarian clergyman and author. Among his works are "Introduction to the Poetry of the Orient," "Metrical Specimens of the Thought, Sentiment and Fancy of the East" (1856), "Friendships of Women" (1867), etc.

Algeria (al-jē'ri-ä). [Ar. *al-jazira*, the island or peninsula; F. *Algérie*, G. *Algerien.*] A country in northern Africa, the ancient Numidia and eastern Mauritania, organized as a colonial possession of France in 1834 (conquest begun in 1830). It is bounded by the Mediterranean on the north, by Morocco on the west, by Sahara on the south, and by Morocco on the west, and is traversed by the Atlas range. It comprises three distinct regions: the Tell, or mountainous and cultivated region, in the north; the steppe region, with various shotts, or brackish lakes, in the center; and the Sahara, which extends indefinitely southward. The leading industry is agriculture, but the country also contains considerable mineral wealth (especially iron and copper), and exports wheat, barley, oats, wine, olive-oil, esparto grass, wool, fruits, and live stock. It is divided into three departments: Algiers, Oran, and Constantine, each with a civil territory and a military territory. The capital is Algiers. The government is vested in a governor-general appointed by France, with the French Corps Législatif, and in a Superior Council. Each province sends 1 senator and 2 deputies to the French Assembly. The prevailing religion is Mohammedanism, and the inhabitants are chiefly Berbers, Arabs, Europeans (largely French and Spaniards), Jews, Moors, and descendants of Turks. The country was annexed by Rome in large part in the 2d century B.C., was conquered by the Vandals in the 5th century, and by the Saracens in the 7th; passed into the possession of the Turks in 1520; and was a practical power from the 16th to the 19th century, becoming independent of Turkey in 1710. The office of dey was established in 1600. Defeated by the United States in 1815, Algiers in 1830 began a war which with the taking of Algiers, was continued by the taking of Constantine in 1837, the subdual of the Kabyles, and the capture of Abd-el-Kader in 1847. Various insurrections occurred in later years. Area (excluding the Algerian Sahara), 122,876 square miles. Population (1891), 3,910,399. See *Corsairs.*

Algesiras. See *Algeciras.*

Alghero (äl-gā'rō), or **Algheri** (-rē). A seaport in the province of Sassari, Sardinia, in lat. 40° 34′ N., long. 8° 19′ E. It has a cathedral. Population, about 9,000.

Algiers (al-jērz'). [F. *Alger*, Sp. Pg. *Argel*, It. *Algieri*, G. *Algier.* See *Algeria.*] A seaport, the capital of Algeria, situated on the Bay of Algiers in lat. 36° 47′ N., long. 3° 3′ E., founded by the Arabs about 935. It consists of a lower or European and an upper or Moorish quarter, and contains the Kasbah, or ancient fortress of the deys, situated about 500 feet above the sea, numerous mosques, a Catholic cathedral, and several Protestant churches. The harbor is spacious, safe, and well fortified. Algiers is a favorite winter health-resort. It was unsuccessfully attacked by Charles

V. in 1541; bombarded by the British in 1816; and occupied by the French in 1830. Population (1891) 58,368. See *Corsairs*.

'Algiers' is in Arabic 'Al-Gezair' ("the islands"), said to be so called from that mere boy; or, more probably, 'Al-Gezair' is a grammatical explanation of the name "Izyer" or "Tzier," by which the Algerians commonly called their city, and which is, I suspect, a corruption of the name of the Roman city Cæsarea Augusta which occupied almost the same site. It should be remarked that the Algerine pronounce *ae* and *ai* not as *ay*, but as *e*. Europeans spell the name in all sorts of ways—Argez, Argel, Argier, Algel, &c., down to the French Alger and our Algiers.

Pyle, Story of the Barbary Corsairs, p. 13.

Algiers. The middle province or department of Algeria. Population (1891), 1,468,127.

Algiers. A manufacturing suburb of New Orleans, situated on the Mississippi opposite New Orleans.

Algoa Bay (al-gō'ä bā). A bay on the southern coast of Cape Colony, Africa.

Algol (al'gol). [Ar. *al-ghûl*, the ghoul or demon.] The remarkable second-magnitude variable star β Persei, in the head of Medusa, who is the monster referred to in the name.

Algonquian (al-gon'ki-an. [*Algonquin* and *-an.*] A linguistic stock of North American Indians, which formerly occupied an area larger than that of any other linguistic stock in North America, reaching from Labrador to the Rocky Mountains and from Churchill River of Hudson Bay at least as far south as Pamlico Sound in North Carolina. There were breaks in the continuity of territory in and near the state of New York where an area was occupied by Iroquoian tribes, and in the Northwest where the Beothukan family dwelt. An advance to the south beyond the contiguous tribal territories was made by the Shawnese or Shawnee tribe which had early separated from the main body. The Cheyenne and Arapaho, two allied tribes of this stock, also separated from the main body and, moving west, forced their way over the Rocky Mountains and formed their present habitat. Other hostile tribes across the Missouri River in the Black Hills country of South Dakota, and more easterly in Wyoming and Colorado, thus forming the advance of the Algonquian stock in that direction, but not the Shoshonean tribes on their rear and confronting those of the Shoshonean stock. In the immense area occupied by this stock the number of tribes which successively called villages and sometimes were composed of several neighbouring villages was very large. Hundreds of names of these subordinate divisions with their variations are known, and also several confederacies which are more frequently mentioned by a collective name than by the names of the tribes or peoples them. Among these confederacies are the Abenaki, Illinois, Nanticoke, Powhatan, and Sikeliai. The Delaware and Arapaho and the Sac and Fox though essentially confederacies are not designated as such under a special title. Of the following confederacies and unconfederated, the principal tribes are Algonquin, Arapaho, Cheyenne, Conoy, Cree, Delaware, Fox, Kickapoo, Mahican, Massachuset, Micmac, Miami, Miantic, Missisauga, Mohegan, Montagnais, Montauk, Munsee, Nanticoke, Narragansett, Natsel, Nipissing, Ojibwa, Ottawa, Pamlico, Pequot, Pamkishaw, Pottawottomi, Sac, Shawano, Wampanoag, and Wappinger. The Algonquian stock numbers about 250,000, of whom about 90,000 are in Canada and the rest in the United States. As its tribes were met by the first French Jesuit missionaries and fur traders their relations were closely connected with the colonial and revolutionary history of North America, the literature relating to them fills many volumes. Rich glimpses of prehistoric events appear under some of the tribal names.

Algonquin, or Algonkin (al-gon'kin). [A French contraction of *Algomequin*, a word of the Algonkin language signifying 'those on the other side of the river,' i. e. the St. Lawrence River.] A widely scattered but long organized tribe of North American Indians of the valleys of the Ottawa River and of the northern tributaries of the St. Lawrence, to near Quebec. They were early allies of the French in fighting the Iroquois by whom many were driven west where they became known as Ottawa. Some remained as a Race Development near Quebec. There are about 4,500 in the provinces of Quebec and Ontario.

Algorab (al-go-räb'), or **Algores** (al'gō-rēs). [Ar. *al-ghurâb*, the raven.] The third-magnitude star δ Corvi. See *Alchebar*. In this constellation the lettering of the stars does not at all correspond to their present brightness.

Algrind (al'grind). An anagram of *Grindal*, in Spenser's "Shepherd's Calendar."

Al-Hakim ibn Otta (al-hä'kem ib'n o'tä). Died about 780. An impostor who appeared as a prophet in Merv, the capital of Khorassan, in 774, surnamed Al-Mokenna (Mocanna, or Mukanna), "The Veiled One." He destroyed himself about 780 to avoid capture by an army which had been sent against him by the caliph Mahdi. He has been made the subject of a poem by Moore, "Mokanna, or the Veiled Prophet of Khorassan."

Al-Hakim (al-hä'kem) **II.** Born about the beginning of the 10th century: died Sept. 30, 976. Calif of Cordova 961–976, famous as a patron of literature and learning. He collected a large library (said to have contained 600,000 volumes), which formed the nucleus of the celebrated academy of Cordova, and founded colleges, mosques, and hospitals.

Alhama de los Baños (a-lä'ma de los bän'yos). A town and watering-place, containing hot sulphur springs, in the province of Granada, Spain, 26 miles southwest of Granada. It was taken from the Moors in 1482. Population (1887), 7,899.

Alhama de Murcia (a-lä'ma de mör'thē-ä). A town in the province of Murcia, Spain, 17 miles southwest of Murcia, noted for its sulphur springs. Population, 18,873.

Alhamarides (a-lä-mär'i-dēz). The last Moorish dynasty in Spain. It ruled in Granada from the middle of the 13th century until 1492.

Alhambra (al-ham'brä). [Ar. *al-hamrâ'*, fem. of *ahmar*, red.] A great citadel and palace founded in the 13th century above the city of Granada, Spain, by the Moorish kings. The hill is one of the spurs of the formidable sierra a 5,000 feet high and 200 wide. The high and thick walls are strengthened by great square towers, and there is a strong inner citadel. The palace a large part of which was destroyed by Charles V. to make room for a Renaissance structure, is the finest example of Moorish art, and gives its name to the Alhambraic style. It consists of galleries and rather small rooms surrounding open courts beautified with fountains, flowers, and subtropical vegetation. The keynote of the style is the delicacy and profusion of detail of its interior decoration, which is especially exhibited in the lavish arabesque patterns and Moslem inscriptions surpassed on palaces of carved in wood, and delicately but brilliantly painted. All is on a rather small scale, but the little marble columns are very finely cut, the applied Arabesque window-arches in proportions and ornament, and the research of artistic effects of perspective is remarkable.

Alhazen (al-hä'zen). Born at Bassora: died at Cairo, 1038. An Arabian mathematician, author of commentaries on the "Almagest" of Ptolemy, a treatise "On Twilight," a "Thesaurus Opticus," etc.

Ali (a'lē). Born at Mecca about 600: killed at Kufa, 661. A cousin-german and adopted son of Mohammed, and the fourth caliph, 656–661; surnamed "Par Excellence." He was the son of Abu Taleb, under Mohammed the head of the Hashemite branch of the Prophet. He was defeated by Moawiya, the founder of the Omaiyade dynasty, and assassinated. He leaves Hasan and Hussein, the latter to regain the caliphate, were killed in 669 and 680 respectively. Hence arose the bloody feud between the Sunnites and the Shiites. The latter, who include Persians, the most of the Moslems of India, regard Ali as the first rightful caliph, and venerate his sons as martyrs. He wrote the "Nahj al-Balagah," and a collection of proverbs is attributed to him.

Ali. Brother of the prince in the story of "Prince Ahmed and the Fairy Pari-Banou," in "The Arabian Nights' Entertainments." He marries the Princess Nouroumihar. See *Banou*.

Ali Bey. Born in Abkhasia about 1728: died 1773. A Mameluke bey who became ruler of Egypt independent of the Porte about 1766. He made many conquests in Arabia, Syria, etc., and was taken prisoner in 1773.

Ali Bey. See *Bey of Labedeh*.

Ali Pasha. Born at Tepeleni, Albania, 1741: beheaded at Janina, Feb. 5, 1822. An Albanian who became pasha of Janina in 1788. He subdued the Suliotes in 1803 and was made governor of Rumelia. He intrigued with France, Russia and Great Britain against Turkey, and was compelled by the Turks to surrender at Janina and assassinated.

Ali Pasha. Born at Constantinople, 1815: died Sept. 6, 1871. A Turkish statesman and diplomatist, several times grand vizir since 1855. Taken prisoner in the Crimea, he was promoted on returning to the Turkish government.

Aliaska. See *Alaska*.

Aliata. See *Comanche*.

Ali Baba (a'lē bä'bä). A character in "The Arabian Nights' Entertainments," in the story "Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves"; a poor woodcutter who, concealed in a tree, sees a band of robbers enter a secret cavern, and overhears the magic words "open sesame" which open its door. After the departure he repeats the spell and the door opens: he fills a room full of treasure with which he leads his ass and returns home. His brother Cassim, who discovers his secret, visits the cave, but forgets the word "sesame" and is found and cut in pieces by the robbers. The thieves, discovering that Ali Baba knows their secret, resolve to kill him, but are outwitted by Morgiana, a slave.

Ali Baba. An opera by Cherubini, founded on his "Koukourgi," produced at Paris 1833.

Alibamah, or Alibami, or Alibamo. See *Alabama*.

Alibamu (ala-ba'mö). [In the form *Alabamas*, as the name of one of the United States, commonly but incorrectly translated 'he who rests': the name is first mentioned as that of a chief met by De Soto.] A tribe of the Creek Confederacy of North American Indians. The French came into conflict with them in 1702. There is now an Alibamu town on Deep Creek, Indian Territory, and some of the tribe live near Alvarado, Louisiana; over 100 are in Polk County, Texas. (See *Creek* and *Muskhogean*.) Also *Alibamo*, *Alibamah*, *Alabama*.

Alibaud (a-lē-bō'). **Louis.** Born at Nimes, France, May 2, 1810: guillotined at Paris, July 11, 1836. A Frenchman who attempted to assassinate Louis Philippe, June 25, 1836.

Alibert (ä-lē-bär'). **Jean Louis,** Baron. Born at Villefranche, Aveyron, France, May 12, 1766: died at Paris, Nov. 6, 1837. A French medical writer, author of "Traité complet des maladies de la peau" (1806–27), etc.

Alibunar Marsh. A large morass in the neighborhood of Alibunar in Croatia.

Alicante (ä-lē-kän'ta). A province in the Spanish kingdom of Valencia, Spain, bounded by Valencia on the north, the Mediterranean on the east, Murcia on the south, and Albacete and Murcia on the west. Area, 2,068 square miles. Population (1887), 432,355.

Alicante. A seaport and the capital of the province of Alicante, situated on the Mediterranean in lat. 38° 21′ N., long. 0° 29′ W.: the ancient Lucentum. It has a fine harbor, is famous in the Mediterranean, and has an important export trade in wine and other products of eastern Spain. It was recovered from the Moors by Ferdinand III. of Castile (aided by Aragon) in 1248, taken by the French in 1706, besieged by the French 1812, and bombarded by the insurgents of Cartagena 1873. Population (1887), 30,658.

Alicata. See *Licata*.

Alice (al'is). The wife of Bath in Chaucer's Tale of that name. Her "gossib," to whom she alludes, has the same name.—2. A lady in attendance on the Princess Katharine, daughter of the King of France, in Shakspere's "Henry V."—3. The principal female character in "Arden of Feversham."—4. A little girl through whose dream pass the scenes of "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland" and "Behind the Looking-glass," two popular stories for children by Lewis Carroll (Charles Dodgson).

Alice, or The Mysteries. A novel by Bulwer, published in 1838: a sequel to "Ernest Maltravers."

Alicia (a-lish'i-ä). 1. One of the principal female characters in Rowe's tragedy "Jane Shore," a woman of strong passions who by her jealousy ruins her former friend Jane Shore.—2. The name given by Lillo in his "Arden of Feversham" to the Alice of the earlier version.

Alicudi (a-lē-kö'dē), or **Alicuri** (a-lē-kö'rē). The westernmost of the Lipari Islands, north of Sicily, in lat. 38° 35′ N., long. 14° 15′ E. It is 4 miles long.

Alides (al'i-dēz). The descendants of Ali the fourth calif.

Aliena (ä-li-e'nä). The name assumed by Celia in Shakspere's "As you Like it" when she followed Rosalind disguised as a shepherdess. See *Aliéna*.

Alifanfaron (ä-lē-fän'fä-ron). The emperor of the Island of Trapoban, mentioned by Don Quixote. When he sees two flocks of sheep coming toward him he says: "Know, friend Sancho, that yonder army before us is commanded by the Emperor Alifanfaron, sovereign of the Island of Trapoban, and the other . . . by . . . Pentapolin." See *Pentapolin*.

Aligarh (ä-li-gir'). A district in the Meerut division, Northwestern Provinces, British India, intersected by lat. 28° N., long. 78° E. Area, 1,935 square miles. Population (1881), 1,073,106.

Aligarh, Fort. A fort in the district of Aligarh, defended by the Mahrattas and stormed by the British under Lake 1803.

Alighieri. See *Dante*.

Alijos (ä-lē'hōs). A group of small islands in the Pacific, west of Lower California.

Alikhanoff (ä-lē-khä-nof'), originally **Ali Khan** (ä'lē khän'). Born in the Caucasus, 1846. A Russian officer, governor of the Merv oasis, noted for his share in gaining Merv for the Russians in 1884.

Alima (ä-lē'mä). A right affluent of the Kongo River, having its head waters near those of the Ogowe, in French Kongo. It was discovered by Brazza in 1878, and is navigable as far as Leketi.

Alinda (a-lin'dä). 1. A character in Lodge's romance "Rosalynde," the story transformed by Shakspere into "As you Like it." Alinda is the Celia of Shakspere's play.—2. The daughter of Alphonso in Fletcher's "Pilgrim."—3. The name assumed by young Arcbias when disguised as a woman, in Fletcher's "Loyal Subject."

Alioth (al'i-oth). [Ar., but of disputed derivation.] The name in the Alphonsine tables, and still in ordinary use, of the bright second-magnitude star ε Ursæ Majoris. The name is also sometimes vaguely given to ζ Ursæ and even to other specimens.

Aliris. See *Dreamers*.

Aliscans (al-is-kon'). [Also *Alescans*; from L., *Elysii Campi*, Elysian Fields, referring to an ancient cemetery near Arles.] A chanson of the 12th century, dealing with the contest between William of Orange, the great Christian hero of the south of France, and the Saracens. It forms one long romance, the central adventures of the hero being those of the capture of Orange, the "Enfances Guillaume," the "Charroi de Nîmes," and the "Prise d'Orange," the latter forming the "Aliscans" proper. The whole is formed by the combination of the most interesting of these episodes, numbering in all 20,000 lines.

Alise (a-lēz'). A small town in the department of Côte-d'Or, France, 30 miles northwest of Dijon. It is usually identified with Alesia.

Aliso (al'i-so). A fortress near the river Lippe, built by the Romans under Drusus, 11 B. C., as a military center against the German tribes; variously identified by Ukert at Elsen (near Paderborn), Haltern near Hamm, Dortmund, etc.

Alison, Alisoun. See *Alice*.

Alison (al'i-son), **Archibald.** Born at Edinburgh, Nov. 13, 1757; died at Colinton, near Edinburgh, May 17, 1839. A Scottish clergyman, author of "Essays," of which the most noted is that on "The Nature and Principles of Taste," 1790.

Alison, Sir Archibald. Born at Kenley, Shropshire, Dec. 29, 1792; died at Glasgow, May 23, 1867. A British lawyer and historian, son of Archibald Alison (1757–1839). He settled near Glasgow as sheriff of Lanarkshire in 1835, and was made a baronet in 1846. He published works on a "History of Europe (1789–1815)," a "Criminal Law of Scotland," a life of Castlereagh, etc.

Alison, Sir Archibald. Born at Edinburgh, Jan. 21, 1826. A British general, son of Sir Archibald Alison (1792–1867). He served in the Crimea at the siege of sebastopol, in India during the mutiny, on the Gold Coast in the Ashanti expedition (1873–74), and in the Egyptian campaign of 1882. He is the author of "The Practice and Army Organization" (1880).

Alisos (a-lē'sos), **Los.** A dry torrent in northwestern Chihuahua, where, in 1881, in a bloody encounter between the Mexican forces commanded by Colonel Garcia, and the Apaches led by Geronimo, the latter were defeated.

Alithea (al-i-thē'a). One of the principal characters in Wycherley's comedy "The Country Wife," a woman of the world, brilliant and cool. She also appears in Garrick's "Country Girl."

Aliwal (al'e-wul'). A village in the Panjab, British India, near the Sutlej, in lat. 30° 55′ N., long. 75° 30′ E. Here, Jan. 28, 1846, the British under Smith defeated the Sikhs.

Aljubarrota (al-zho-ba-ro'ta). A small place in Portugal, about 65 miles north of Lisbon. Here, on Aug. 14, 1385, John I. of Castile was defeated by John I. of Portugal. The battle established the independence of Portugal.

Alkaid (al-kād'). [Ar. *al-qā'id al-banāt al-na'sh*, the governor of the mourners: by the Arabians, the four stars which form the bowl of the "dipper" were called "the bier."] The bright second-magnitude star η Ursæ Majoris, at the extremity of the bent tail, or "dipper-handle." It is more usually called *Benetnasch*.

Alkalurops (al-ka-lu'rops). [Ar. *al-kalurops*, a transliteration of the Gr. *σκεπαρνον*, a herdsman's staff.] A seldom used name of the fourth-magnitude star ε Boötis, situated in the staff which Boötes carries in his right hand.

Al-Katif. See *Al-hatif*.

Alkes (al'kēz). [Ar. *al las*, the cup.] The 4½-magnitude star γ Crateris.

Alkmaar (alk'mär'). A town in the province of North Holland, Netherlands, situated on the North Holland Canal 15 miles north of Amsterdam: noted as a cheese-market. It was unsuccessfully besieged by the spaniards in 1573, and was the scene of several desperate struggles between the French and the Anglo-Russian army under the Duke of York in the autumn of 1799. Population (1899), 15,886.

Alkmaar, Convention of. A convention concluded at Alkmaar, Oct., 1799, by which the Anglo-Russian army under the Duke of York evacuated the Netherlands.

"The result of a series of such shipments (many of which would have been seized in every jurisdiction in New England, as a matter of right in Massachusetts) was that Arch Duke Ludwig, in a retreat for the allied forces at Alkmaar, signed [on] an unconditional surrender. He was allowed to embark on consideration that Great Britain restored to the French seven French and Dutch prisoners and handed over in perfect repair all the military works which still remained in her control at the Helder."

Fiske, Hist. Mod. Europe, I. 198.

Alkmaar, Heinrik von. Lived in the second half of the 15th century. A German translator of the poem "Reinecke de Vos," published in Low German at Bremen 1498.

Al-Koran. See *Koran*.

Alkoremmi (al-ko-rem'mē). The palace of Versailles. In the story of that name by Beckford.

He [Vathek] surpassed in magnificence all his predecessors. The palace of Alkoremmi which his father Motassim had erected on the hill of Pied Horses, and which commanded all the whole city of Samarah, was to his mind far too scanty: he added, therefore, five wings, or rather other palaces, which he destined for the particular gratification of each of his senses. *Beckford*, Vathek, p. 29.

Alla (al'la), or **Ella** (el'la). The king in "The Man of Law's Tale," one of Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales." He marries the unjustly accused Constance.

Allah (al'ä). [Ar. *'allāh*, for *al-'ilāh*, the God.] God.

Allahabad (äl-ä-hä-bäd'). [Hind., 'city of God.'] The capital of the Northwestern Provinces of British India and of the district and division of Allahabad, situated at the junction of the Jumna with the Ganges, in lat. 25° 26′ N., long. 81° 52′ E. It is the emporium for central Hindustan, a celebrated place of Hindu pilgrimage, the seat of an annual fair, and an important military station. Among the old buildings are the citadel built by Akbar and one of the chief British strongholds in India, the Jumma Masjid (mosque), and the seat of Khusrau. Allahabad was taken by the British in 1765 and by them granted to the Emperor of Delhi and later to the Nawab of Oudh: it was ceded to the British in 1801. Population, including suburbs, (1891) 175,796.

Allahabad. A district of the Allahabad division, intersected by lat. 25° N., long. 82° E. Area, 2,833 square miles. Population (1881), 1,474,106.

Allahabad. A division of the Northwestern Provinces, British India. Area, 15,746 square miles. Population (1881), 5,744,855.

Allain-Targé (a-lan'-tärr-zhā'), **François Henri René.** Born at Angers, May 7, 1832. A French advocate, politician, and journalist, a friend of Gambetta and minister under him 1881–82. He was also minister of the interior in the Brisson ministry 1885–86.

Allamand (a-la-mon'), **Jean Nicolas Sébastien.** Born at Lausanne, Switzerland, 1713; died at Leyden, March 2, 1787. A Swiss scholar, professor of philosophy (1749) and later of natural history in the University of Leyden. He was the first to explain the phenomena of the Leyden jar.

Allan (al'an), **David.** Born at Alloa, Scotland, Feb. 13, 1744; died at Edinburgh, Aug. 6, 1796. A Scottish historical and portrait painter.

Allan, Sir Hugh. Born at Saltcoats, Ayrshire, Scotland, Sept. 29, 1810; died at Edinburgh, Dec. 9, 1882. A Scottish merchant, identified with Canadian mercantile interests, and founder of the Allan Line of steamships in 1856.

Allan, Sir William. Born at Edinburgh, 1782; died there, Feb. 23, 1850. A Scottish painter, best known from his pictures of Russian life and Scottish history. He was elected president of the Royal Scottish Academy in 1838.

Allancée (a-lan-sā'), **Le Seigneur d'.** A pseudonym of Alain Chartier.

Allapaha (a-lap'a-hā). A river in southern Georgia and northern Florida, a tributary of the Suwanee.

Alladice (al'ar-dis). **Robert Barclay.** Born 1779; died 1854. A British officer and pedestrian, known as "Captain Barclay."

His Captain Barclay's most noted feat was walking one mile in each of four successive hours. The feat was performed on Newmarket Heath, June 12-13, 1809. His average time of walking the mile varied from 14 m. 54 sec. in the first week to 21 min. 4 sec. in the last, and his weight was reduced from 13 st. 4 lb. to 11 st. 4 lbs.

Dict. Nat. Biog.

Allatius (a-la'shius) (**Leo Allacci**). Born at Scio, Greece, 1586; died Jan. 19, 1669. A Roman Catholic writer, author of "De Ecclesiæ occidentalis atque orientalis perpetua consensione, etc." (1648), etc.

Allatoona (al-a-tō'nā). A place in northern Georgia, about 55 miles northwest of Atlanta. Here, Oct. 5, 1864, the Federals under Corse defeated the Confederates under French. Loss of the Federals, 706; of the Confederates, 1,142.

Alle (al'le). A river about 130 miles long, in the province of East Prussia, which joins the Pregel at Wehlau.

Alleber (al'ber'), **Henri d'.** A pseudonym of Henri de Lapommeraye.

Allectus (a-lek'tus). The prime minister of Carausius, "emperor" of Britain, and his murderer (296 A. D.). Allectus usurped the throne of Carausius and retained it for three years, but was defeated and slain by the Romans under a lieutenant of Constantius near London.

Allée Blanche (äl-lā' blonsh). An Alpine valley south of Mont Blanc.

Allée Verte (äl-lā' vert). [F., 'Green Walk.'] A double avenue of limes beginning at the western end of the Boulevard d'Anvers in Brussels and extending along the bank of the Willebroeck Canal. It was formerly a fashionable promenade.

Alleghany (al'e-gā-ni) **Mountains.** A name given sometimes to the Appalachian Mountains (see *Appalachian*), and sometimes to that part of this system which lies west and south of the Hudson; but usually applied, in a restricted sense, to the chain which in Pennsylvania lies east of the Laurel Hill range. This chain crosses the western extremity of Maryland, traverses West Virginia, and forms part of the boundary between Virginia and West Virginia. Also *the Alleghanies*.

Alleghany River. See *Allegheny*.

Allegheny (al'e-gen-i), or **Allegheny City.** A city in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, situated on the Allegheny River opposite Pittsburg. It is an important railroad center, has extensive manufactures, and is the seat of a Presbyterian and other theological seminaries. Population (1890), 105,287.

Allegheny, or **Alleghany, River.** The chief head stream of the Ohio River. It rises in Potter County, Pennsylvania, flows through Cattaraugus County, New York, reenters Pennsylvania, flows southwest, and unites with the Monongahela at Pittsburg to form the Ohio. Its chief tributaries are French Creek, the Clarion, and the Conemaugh. Its length is about 350 miles, and it is navigable for 200 miles.

Allegheny College. An institution of learning at Meadville, Pennsylvania, incorporated in 1817. It is under the control of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Allegri, Antonio. See *Correggio*.

Allegri (al-lā'grē), **Gregorio.** Born at Rome about 1560; died at Rome, Feb. 18, 1652. An Italian composer.

His name is most commonly associated with a "Miserere" for nine voices in two choirs, which is, or was till lately, sung annually in the Pontifical Chapel during the Holy Week, and is held to be one of the most beautiful compositions which have ever been dedicated to the service of the Roman Church. There was a time when it was so jealously guarded that to copy it was a crime visited with excommunication. Not that its possession was even thus confined to the Sistine Chapel. Dr Burney got a copy of it. Mozart took down the notes while the choir were singing it, and Choron, the Frenchman, managed to insert it in his "Collection" of pieces used in Rome during the Holy Week. Leopold I., a great lover of music, sent his ambassador to the Pope with a formal request for a copy of it, which was granted to him.

Grove, Dict. of Music.

Allegush (al'ē-gwosh). A river in northern Maine, a branch of the St. John's.

Alleine, Edward. See *Alleyne*.

Alleine (al'en), **Joseph.** Born at Devizes, England, 1634; died Nov. 17, 1668. An English Puritan clergyman, ejected under the Uniformity Act of 1662; author of "An Alarm to the Unconverted" (1672), etc.

Alleine, Richard. Born at Ditcheat, Somerset, England, 1611; died Dec. 22, 1681. An English Puritan clergyman, ejected under the Uniformity Act of 1662; author of "Vindiciæ Pietatis" (1663), etc.

Alleine, William. Born at Ditcheat, Somersetshire, in 1614; died at Yeovil, Somersetshire, Oct., 1677. An English Puritan clergyman, brother of Richard Alleine. He was ejected under the Act of Uniformity of 1662; author of "The rod and the rulebearing, etc.

Allemaine (al-mān'). An obsolete name of Germany.

Allemand (al-mon'), Comte **Zacharie Jacques Théodore.** Born at Port Louis, Mauritius, 1762; died at Toulon, March 2, 1826. A French naval commander.

Allen (al'en). A township in Michigan, 60 miles southwest of Lansing. Population (1890), 1,429.

Allen, Arabella. In Charles Dickens's "Pickwick Papers," a young lady, afterward Mrs. Nathaniel Winkle.

Allen, Barbara. See *Barbara Allen's Cruelty*.

Allen, Benjamin. In Charles Dickens's "Pickwick Papers," "a coarse, stout, thick-set" young surgeon, "with black hair cut rather short and a white face cut rather long."

Allen, Bog of. A group of peat morasses, 372 square miles in extent, in Kildare and Queen's counties, Ireland.

Allen, Carl Ferdinand. Born at Copenhagen, April 23, 1811; died at Copenhagen, Dec. 27, 1871. A Danish historian, author of hand-

books of Danish history, of a "History of the Three Northern Kingdoms" (1864–72), etc.

Allen, Charles Grant Blairfindie, called **Grant Allen;** pseudonyms **Cecil Power, J. Arbuthnot Wilson.** Born at Kingston, Canada, Feb. 24, 1848. A British naturalist, novelist, and miscellaneous writer.

Allen, Elisha Hunt. Born at New Salem, Mass., Jan. 28, 1804; died at Washington, D. C., Jan. 1, 1883. A politician and diplomatist. He was a Whig member of congress from Maine 1841–43, and for many years Hawaiian chief minister to the United States.

Allen, Mrs. (**Elizabeth Chase**); pseudonym **Florence Percy.** Born at Strong, Maine, Oct. 9, 1832. An American poet and general writer. She is also known as Mrs. Verde Allen (from Paul Akers, the sculptor, her first husband).

Allen, Ethan. Born at Litchfield, Conn., Jan. 10, 1738; died at Burlington, Vt., Feb. 13, 1789. A noted American Revolutionary commander, colonel of the "Green Mountain Boys." He captured Fort Ticonderoga from the British May 10, 1775; was a prisoner 1775–78; and was later commander of Vermont militia. He wrote "Reason the only oracle of Man."

Allen, Harrison. Born at Philadelphia, Pa., April 17, 1841. An American anatomist and naturalist. He was assistant surgeon in the United States army 1862–65, and professor of comparative anatomy and medical zoology and later of physiology in the University of Pennsylvania from 1865.

Allen, Henry. Born at Northampton, N. H., Feb. 2, 1748; died at Newport, R. I., June 14, 1784. The founder of a short-lived religious sect in Nova Scotia, named from Isaac "Allenites." His peculiar doctrine related chiefly to the fall, and to the creation of the material world, which he regarded as a consequence of the fall.

Allen, Ira. Born at Cornwall, Conn., April 21, 1751; died at Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 7, 1814. An American Revolutionary soldier and politician, brother of Ethan Allen. He took part in the battle of Bennington in 1777, was a member of the Vermont legislature 1776–77, secretary of state, treasurer, and agent-to-general, and was sent as a delegate to the convention which ratified the Federal Constitution in 1792. Having been appointed major-general, he went in 1796–97 on the purchase-scheme. On the return voyage he was captured by the English, and brought to England on a charge of supplying the Irish rebels with arms, and was exposed only after a suit of eight years in the Court of Admiralty. He wrote "The Natural and Political History of Vermont" (1798), etc.

Allen, Joel Asaph. Born at Springfield, Mass., July 19, 1838. An American naturalist, noted as an ornithologist. He was appointed assistant in ornithology at the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Cambridge in 1870, and curator of the department of *Mammalia* and birds in the American Museum of Natural History, New York, in 1885. He accompanied Agassiz in his expedition to Brazil in 1865.

Allen, John. Born at Colinton, near Edinburgh, Feb. 3, 1771; died at Dulwich, England, April 10, 1843. A British political and historical writer; secretary to Lord Holland; author of "Growth of the Royal Prerogative in England" (1830), etc.

Allen, Philip. Born at Providence, R. I., Sept. 1, 1785; died at Providence, Dec. 16, 1865. An American politician, Democratic governor of Rhode Island 1851–53, and United States senator 1853–59.

Allen, Ralph. Born 1694; died at Bath, England, June 29, 1764. An English philanthropist, known chiefly as the friend of Fielding, Pope, and Pitt. He was of obscure birth, but acquired a fortune by devising (1730) a system of cross-posts for England and Wales, and made a liberal use of his wealth. He was the original of Allworthy in Fielding's "Tom Jones," and is well known from Pope's lines in the "Epilogue to the Satires of Horace":

> "Let humble Allen with an awkward shame
> Do good by stealth, and blush to find it fame."

Allen, Robert. Born in Ohio about 1815; died at Geneva, Switzerland, Aug. 6, 1886. An American soldier. He was a graduate of the United States Military Academy (1836), and was brevetted major April 9, 1865, for gallant conduct in the battle of Corpus Gordo, and major-general March 13, 1865. He became assistant quartermaster-general with the rank of colonel, July 28, 1866, and retired March 23, 1878.

Allen, Samuel. Born in England, about 1636; died at Newcastle, N. H., May 5, 1705. An English merchant, proprietor and governor in New Hampshire.

Allen, Thomas. Born at Uttoxeter, Staffordshire, England, Dec. 21, 1542; died at Oxford, England, Sept. 30, 1632. An English mathematician and antiquary, of great eminence in his day. He is best known from his collection of MSS. of astronomy, astrology, etc., copies of some of which are preserved.

Allen, or **Alan, William.** Born at Rossall, Lancashire, England, 1532; died at Rome, Oct. 16, 1594. An English cardinal and controversialist, a graduate of Oxford, appointed principal of St. Mary's Hall in 1556. He fled to Louvain in 1561, and founded the Catholic seminary at Douay, Sept. 5, 1568. In 1587 he was created cardinal by Sixtus V., and commissioned to reorganize ecclesiastical affairs in England after the kingdom should have been conquered by Philip II. He was implicated in various conspiracies against Elizabeth, and became the leader of the Spanish party among English Catholics.

Allen, William. Born at Pittsfield, Mass., Jan. 2, 1784; died at Northampton, Mass., July 16, 1868. An American Congregational clergyman and author, president of Bowdoin College 1820–39.

Allen, William. Born at Edenton, N. C., 1806; died July 11, 1879. A lawyer and politician, Democratic member of Congress from Ohio 1833–55, United States senator 1837–49, governor of Ohio 1874–75. He was the leading exponder of the "Ohio Idea" (which see).

Allen, William Francis. Born at Northborough, Mass., Sept. 5, 1830; died Dec., 1889. An American classical scholar. He was a graduate of Harvard (1851), and was appointed professor of Latin in that college in 1867, and of Germanic in 1867. He was the author of a series of Latin text-books, etc.

Allen, William Henry. Born at Providence, R. I., Oct. 21, 1784; died at Plymouth, England, Aug. 14, 1813. An American naval commander. He served with distinction in the war of 1812, and was mortally wounded while in command of the Argus.

Allen, William Henry. Born at Manchester, Maine, March 27, 1808; died at Philadelphia, Aug. 29, 1882. An American educator. He was a graduate of Bowdoin College (1826), professor of natural philosophy and afterward of philosophy and English literature at Dickinson College, president of the Pennsylvania College at Gettysburg 1865–68, and president of Girard College 1869–82 and 1867–82.

Allen-a-Dale (al'en-a-dāl'). In the Robin Hood ballads, a brave, gaily dressed, and musical youth whom Robin Hood assisted to elope with his bride who was to be married against her will to an old knight. He is usually introduced as "chanting a roundelay":

> The youngest he was clothèd in scarlet red,
> In summer time in May;
> And he did frisk it on the plain
> And chanted a roundelay.
> *Child's Eng. and Scotch Ballads*, v. 278.

[He appears as Robin Hood's minstrel in Scott's "Ivanhoe."]

Allenburg (al'len-bōrg). A small town in the province of East Prussia, situated on the Alle 30 miles southeast of Königsberg.

Allendale (al'en-dāl). A town in Northumberland, England, 27 miles west of Newcastle.

Allendale, A township and town in Barnwell County, South Carolina, 67 miles southwest of Columbia. Population (1890), town, 3,144.

Allende (al-yän'dā), **Ignacio.** Born in San Miguel el Grande (since named San Miguel de Allende, in his honor), Jan. 27, 1779; executed in Chihuahua, June 26, 1811. A Mexican patriot, son of a Spaniard, Narciso Allende, and a creole. He joined the Spanish army. With his regiment he declared for Mexican independence Sept. 1810, and joined the insurrection of Hidalgo. He was betrayed into the hands of the Spaniards May 24, 1811, and died.

Allende, or **Allende San Miguel.** See *San Miguel de Allende*.

Allendorf (al'len-dōrf). A small town in the province of Hesse-Nassau, Prussia, situated on the Werra 17 miles east of Cassel.

Allenstein (al'len-stīn). A town in the province of East Prussia, situated on the Alle 63 miles south of Königsberg. Near here, July, 1807, the French under Soult defeated the Russians and Prussians. Population (1890), 18,222.

Allentown (al'en-toun). A town in Monmouth County, New Jersey, 11 miles southeast of Trenton.

Allentown. A city, the capital of Lehigh County, Pennsylvania, situated on the Lehigh 50 miles northwest of Philadelphia. It has extensive iron manufactures and a large trade in coal and iron, and is the seat of Allentown Female College and Muhlenberg College. Population (1890), 24,629.

Aller (al'er). A river in northern Germany which joins the Weser 18 miles southeast of Bremen. Its length is over 100 miles and it is navigable from Celle.

Allerheiligen (äl-ler-hi'li-gen). [G., "All Saints."] A ruined Premonstrant abbey in the Black Forest, Baden, near Oberkirch.

Allerheim (äl'ler-hīm) **on the Ries,** or **Allersheim** (äl'lers-hīm). A village 6 miles southeast of Nördlingen, Bavaria. Here, Aug. 3, 1645, the French under Condé defeated the Imperialists under Mercy (who fell). It is sometimes called the second battle of Nordlingen.

Allerton (al'er-ton). Isaac. Born about 1583; died at New Haven, Conn., 1659. One of the "Pilgrim Fathers," a colonist at Plymouth, Massachusetts, 1620, and agent of the Plymouth Colony in Europe.

Allestree (alles'tree, or **Allestry, Richard.** Born at Uppington, Shropshire, England, March, 1619 (1621?); died at London, Jan. 28, 1681. An English royalist divine and scholar. He was appointed chaplain in ordinary to the king and regius professor of divinity at Oxford in 1663, and provost of Eton college in 1665. Author of "Privileges of the University of Oxford," etc. (1647), and of several collections of sermons.

Allevard (al'evär'). A town in the department of Isère, France, situated on the Breda 23 miles northeast of Grenoble. Population (1891), commune, 2,850.

Alley, The. See *Change Alley*.

Alleyn (al'en), **Edward.** Born in the parish of St. Botolph, London, Sept. 1, 1566; died Nov. 25, 1626. A celebrated actor, and the founder of Dulwich College (incorporated 1619). He acted with the Earl of Worcester's company, the Lord of Nottingham's, or the Lord Admiral's, company, and Lord Strange's players, and also engaged in various enterprises with Philip Henslowe. He is frequently mentioned with praise by contemporary writers. His name first appears as an actor in a list of the Earl of Worcester's players in 1590, and he was said by Nash in "Pierce Penilesse" in 1592 to be one of the four greatest English actors. His last known appearance was in 1600, of which he delivered an epilogue address to James I. He is said to have excelled in Tamburlaine, in Jeronimo, and in Barabbas, the "Fortune" Theater in 1600, in which he played at the head of the Lord Admiral's company. He became lord of Dulwich College in 1605, and personally managed its affairs after its completion.

All Fools, or **All Fools but the Fool.** A tragi-comedy by Chapman, printed in 1605. It was first called "The World on Wheels" and registered in 1599. It is considered his best play.

All for Love, or The World Well Lost. A tragedy by Dryden produced in 1678. It is based on Shakspere's "Antony and Cleopatra." In this play he abandoned rime.

Allia (al'i-a), or **Alia** (a'li-a). In ancient geography, a small river in Latium, Italy, the modern Aja, which joins the Tiber about 10 miles north of Rome. On its banks in 390 B. C. the Gauls under Brennus defeated the Romans. The battle was followed by the sack of Rome.

Alliance, The. See *Farmers' Alliance*.

Alliance (a-lī'ans). A city in Stark County, Ohio, situated on the Mahoning River 48 miles southeast of Cleveland. Population (1890), 7,607.

Allibone (al'i-bōn). **Samuel Austin.** Born at Philadelphia, April 17, 1816; died at Lucerne, Switzerland, Sept. 2, 1889. An American bibliographer, at one time librarian of the Lenox Library in New York city. He was the author of a "Dictionary of English Literature and Britishand American Authors" (2 vols. 1854–71, Supplement, by Dr. John Foster Kirk, 2 vols. 1891), and many other works, including "Poetical Quotations" and "Prose Quotations."

Allier (al-yā'). A department of France, capital Moulins, bounded by Cher on the northwest, Nièvre on the north, Saône-et-Loire on the east, Loire on the southeast, Puy-de-Dôme on the south, and Creuse on the west. It was formed chiefly from part of the ancient Bourbonnais. Area, 2,822 square miles. Population (1891), 424,782.

Allier. A river in central France, the ancient Elaver, which rises in the mountains of Lozère, flows north, and joins the Loire 5 miles west of Nevers. Its length is about 220 miles, and it is navigable from Pont-du-Château.

Alligator Swamp (al'i-gā-tor swomp). A large swamp in North Carolina, between Pamlico and Albemarle Sounds.

Allingham (al'ing-ham). **William.** Born at Ballyshannon, Ireland, 1828; died 1889. An Irish poet. He published "Poems" (1850), "Day and Night" (1854), "Lawrence Bloomfield in Ireland" (1864), etc.

Allison (al'i-son). **William B.** Born at Perry, Wayne County, Ohio, March 21, 1829. An American politician. He was a member of congress from Iowa 1863–71, 1871–73, 1875–81, and candidate for the Republican nomination for President in 1888.

All is True. A play, probably by Shakspere, an earlier form of "Henry VIII.," which is chiefly by Fletcher and Massinger. Shakspere's share in the latter end being large. It is founded on Holinshed's "Chronicle" and Foxe's "Martyrs." Worldsend says: "It was a new play, called All is True, representing some principal pieces of Henry VIII." Portions of it are now embodied in "Henry VIII.," as we have it. The Globe Theater caught fire during its performance, March 29, 1613, and the manuscript perished.

Allix (ä-lēks'), **Jacques Alexandre François.** Born Sept. 21, 1776; died Jan. 26, 1836. A French engineer general and military writer. He served as aide-de-camp at Marengo in 1800, and later in the service of Jerome Bonaparte, king of Westphalia, was aided from France July 24, 1815, and recalled in 1819. Author of "Système d'artillerie de campagne" (1825).

Allix, Pierre. Born at Alençon, France, 1641; died at London, March 3, 1717. A French Protestant divine and controversialist, an exile in London after 1685.

Allman (al'man), **George James.** Born at Cork, 1812. A British zoologist, regius professor of natural history and regius keeper of the Natural History Museum in the University of Edinburgh, 1855-70.

Alloa (al'ō-ä). A seaport in Clackmannanshire, Scotland, situated on the Firth of Forth 6 miles east of Stirling. Population (1891), 10,711.

Allobroges (al-lob'rō-jēz). In ancient history, a Celtic people of southeastern Gaul, dwelling between the Rhone and the Isère, northward to Lake Geneva. They occupied also a tract on the western bank of the Rhone. Its chief town of the tribe was Vienna. They were subjected to Rome 121 B. C.

The Allobroges were Celts though their name means "those of another march or district"; they were so called doubtless by some of their Celtic neighbours, but the name which they gave themselves is unknown.

Rhys, Celtic Heathendom, p. 5.

Allon (al'on), **Henry.** Born at Welton, Yorkshire, England, Oct. 13, 1818; died at London, Oct. 16, 1892. An English Congregational clergyman and author; editor after 1865 of the "English Quarterly Review."

Alloues (a-lo-ā'), **Claude Jean.** Born in France, 1620; died in Indiana, 1690. A French Jesuit in America. He explored the regions of Lake Superior and parts of the Mississippi valley, established a mission of Chippewa Indians on Lake Superior in 1665, and rebuilt Marquette's abandoned mission at Kaskaskia, Illinois, in 1676.

Alloway Kirk (al'o-wā kėrk). A ruined church in the parish of Ayr, Scotland, near the Doon, rendered famous by Burns in "Tam o' Shanter."

All Saints' Bay. A harbor on the coast of the state of Bahia, Brazil, in lat. 13° S., long. 38° 30' W.

Allsop (al'sop), **Thomas.** Born near Wirksworth, Derbyshire, April 10, 1795; died at Exmouth in 1880. An English stock-broker and author. He was the intimate friend of Coleridge, and was known as his "favorite disciple." He shared the theories and was also the friend of such men as Cobbett, Mazzini, etc.

All Souls College. A college of Oxford University, founded in 1437, by Archbishop Chichele, to provide masses for the souls of the dead, particularly those killed in the Hundred Years' War. The present quadrangle, with its fine gate-remains as when it was built; the chapel possesses beautiful fan-tracery and reredos. The second quadrangle, with its two towers, was built 1720. The statutes of the college were drawn up in 1443-4. April 2.

Allstedt (al'stet). A town in Saxe-Weimar, Germany, situated on the Rhone 32 miles north of Weimar. It is, with its territory, an enclave surrounded by Prussia, and is situated in the Goldene Aue (cultivation, about).

Allston (al'ston), **Washington.** Born at Waccamaw, S. C., Nov. 5, 1779; died at Cambridge, Mass., July 9, 1843. An American painter. He was graduated at Harvard College (then studied at the Royal Academy and at Rome, and returned to the United States in 1808. His work covers a wide range, including portrait, genre, landscapes, marines, historical paintings, etc.

All's Well that ends Well. A comedy by Shakspere, played in 1601. Editions of this play were written not later than 1605, but the plays as we have it were somewhat before that, probably not before its production. It was first printed in the folio of 1623. The plot is from "Gesta di Xerbasmo" in Painter's "Palace of Pleasure," also took it from Boccaccio, the Decameron of Boccaccio. The story is followed closely, but the comic boss, the clown, Lafeu, and Parolles are Shakspere's own.

All-the-Talents Administration. A name given ironically to the English ministry of 1806-07. Among the leading members were Grenville (premier), Lord Ossulton, Erskine, and Lord Tenterden, Sidmouth, and Elkinborough.

Allwit (al'wit). A character in Middleton's "Chaste Maid in Cheapside," contented to be made a fool of.

Allworth (al'wėrth), **Lady.** A rich widow in Massinger's play "A New Way to pay Old Debts."

Allworth, Tom. In Massinger's play "A New Way to pay Old Debts," a young gentleman, page to Lord Lovell.

Allworthy (al'wėr-thi), **Thomas.** In Fielding's novel "Tom Jones," a squire of large fortune, the foster-father of the foundling Tom Jones. He is depicted as one of the most upright and attractive characters in the peaceful country Western. He is a portrait of Fielding's friend Ralph Allen.

Allyn (al'in), **Ellen.** A pseudonym of Christina Georgina Rossetti.

Alma (al'mä). In Spenser's "Faerie Queene," the Queen of Body Castle: the soul dwelling in the body (the House of Temperance).

Alma. A pseudonym used by Miss C. M. Yonge in some of her novels.

Alma, or the Progress of the Mind. A poem by Prior.

Alma. A small river in the Crimea, Russia, which flows into the Black Sea about 20 miles north of Sebastopol. Near its mouth, Sept. 20, 1854, the Allies (about 27,000 British under Lord Raglan, about 25,000 French under St. Arnaud, and 5,000 Turks) defeated the Russians (35,000–45,000) under Mentchikoff. The loss of the Allies was about 3,400; that of the Russians about 5,000.

Almaack, or Almak (al'mak). [Ar., probably 'the boot.'] The fine second-magnitude triple star γ Andromedæ, in the foot of the constellation.

Almack's (al'maks). **1.** A gaming-club established by William Almack in Pall Mall, London, before 1765, afterward the Whig club known as "Brooks's." "Among the twenty-seven original members of Almack's Club were the Duke of Portland and Charles James Fox, and it was subsequently joined by Gibbon, William Pitt, and very many noblemen." *S. L. Lee*, in Dict. Nat. Biog.

2. Famous assembly-rooms built by Almack in 1764, and opened Feb. 20, 1765, in King street, St. James. "At the beginning of this century admission to Almack's was described as 'the seventh heaven to the fashionable world,' and its high reputation did not decline before 1840." *S. L. Lee*, in Dict. Nat. Biog.) These rooms are commonly called "Willis's," after the next proprietor, but Almack.

Alma Dagh. See *Amanus*.

Alma Island (al'mä i'land). An island in the Saguenay River, Canada, at the outlet of Lake St. John.

Almada (äl-mä'dä). A port in the province of Estremadura, Portugal, on the Tagus opposite Lisbon.

Almaden (äl-mä-ᵺen'), or **Almaden de Azoque** (äl-mä-ᵺen' da ä-thō'ke). A town in the province of Ciudad Real, Spain, in lat. 38° 44' N., long. 4° 52' W.: the ancient Sisapon. It is celebrated for its quicksilver-mines, which were worked by the Romans and Moors and are now known pseudo-antiquity. Pop. (1887), 5,365.

Almagest (al'ma-jest), **The.** See the extract.

The best known of the works of Ptolemy is his "Great Construction of Astronomy" (ἡ μεγάλη σύνταξις τῆς ἀστρονομίας), known commonly by the Arabic name "Almagest," which is, on astrology in four books only, or the "four-book construction" (ἡ τετράβιβλος συντάξις), the lengthened treatise on spherical astronomy was called ἡ μεγίστη συντάξις ("the greatest construction"), or simply ἡ μεγίστη, from which the Arabs, by prefixing their article, framed the title *Tahrir al Magisthi*, under which the book was published in A. D. 827, and from this is derived the name *Almagest* by which Ptolemy's great work is familiarly known. . . . The *first* book lays down the mathematical principles of the whole work. . . . The *second* book deals with the problems connected with the determination of the obliquity of the sphere. In the *third* book he fixes the length of the year at 365 days and explains the celebrated theory of eccentrics and epicycles. The *fourth* book treats of the moon, criticising the results obtained by Hipparchus. In the *fifth* he describes the astrolabe of Hipparchus, and makes astronomical observations with the moon's second inequality, called by Ballialdus the *evection*. The *sixth* book treats of eclipses. The *seventh* treats of the fixed stars, with reference to their movement from west to east, which Hipparchus had established; but by reducing this motion from 48″ to 36″ in a year Ptolemy increases the error of his predecessor. The *eighth* book he gives, with slight variations, the celebrated catalogue of the stars drawn up, as we have seen, by Hipparchus, and introduces a description of the Milky Way. The *ninth* book treats of the planets in general; the *tenth* of Venus; the *eleventh* of Jupiter and Saturn. In the *twelfth* he gives us the progressions and retrogradations of the planets, and in the *thirteenth* he discusses their movements in latitude, and the inclinations of their orbits.

R. O. Moller, Hist. of the Lit. of Anc. Greece, III. 264.

Almagro (äl-mä'grō). A town in the province of Ciudad Real, Spain, 14 miles southeast of Ciudad Real. It has noted lace manufactures and is the center of a district producing the wine of Valdepeñas. Population (1887), 9,712.

Almagro, Diego de. Born probably at Aldea del Rey, about 1475, but according to some accounts a foundling in Almagro, 1464; executed July 10 (12), 1538. A Spanish soldier, one of the conquerors of Peru. He went to Panama with Pedrarias in 1514, and in 1524 joined Pizarro and Luque in an enterprise for conquest toward the south. He was in Panama while Pizarro made several explorations along the coast of Peru in 1526; but when, in 1528, he returned from Spain, Pizarro sailed for Peru (Jan. 1531). Almagro followed, late in the same year, with three vessels and 150 men, and joined him at Caxamarca about the middle of February, 1533, after the death of Atahualpa. Here a violent quarrel (the second) between them took place; but a reconciliation was effected and Almagro took an active part in the march on Cuzco. In 1535 he was sent to conquer Chile, of which he was made governor. He went as far south as Coquimbo, but finding nothing of the coveted riches, turned back, laid claim to Cuzco as the territory assigned to him, and seized the city by surprise (April 8, 1537), capturing Hernando and Gonzalo Pizarro. He was attacked by Alonzo Alvarado, who was captured with his whole army July 12, 1537. Almagro was finally defeated by Alonzo Pizarro at Las Salinas, near Cuzco, April 26, 1538, and he was soon after captured, tried, and beheaded.

Almagro, Diego de, surnamed "The Youth" or "Lad." Born at Panama, 1520; executed at Cuzco about Sept. 25, 1542. Son of Diego de Almagro and of an Indian mother. He accompanied his father to Chile (1535–36) and after his death lived in poverty at Lima. The conspirators who killed Francisco Pizarro (June 26, 1541) had met at his house, but it does not appear that he was actively engaged with them. They, however, proclaimed him governor of Peru, and part of the country submitted to him; but the royalists under Vaca de Castro defeated him at Chupas, Sept. 16, 1542. He was arrested next day and soon after beheaded.

Almahide (äl-mä-ēd'). A romance by Madeleine de Scudéry, founded on the dissensions of the Zegris and Abencerrages.

Almahyde (al'ma-hīd). The Queen of Granada in Dryden's "Almanzor and Almahyde, or The Conquest of Granada." The name was taken from Madeleine de Scudéry's novel "Almahide."

Almain (al-mān'). [Early mod. E. also *Almayn*, *Almaigne*, etc., OF. *Almenain*, *Almand*, German, L. *Almanni*, *Alemanni*: see *Alamanni*.] An old name for Germany.

Almali. See *Elmalu*.

Al-Mamun (al-mä-mūn'). Born 786: died 833. The seventh Abbasside calif of Bagdad, 813–833, a younger son of Harun-al-Rashid: "the father of letters and the Augustus of Bagdad" (Sismondi). Also *Al-Mamoun*, *Al-Mamon*, *Mamun*.

Almansa (äl-män'sä), or **Almanza** (äl-män'thä). A town in the province of Albacete, Spain, 59 miles southwest of Valencia. Population (1887), 6,886.

Almansa, or Almanza, Battle of. A victory gained by the French and Spanish under the Duke of Berwick over the allied British, Dutch, and Portuguese under Galway, April 25, 1707. It established Philip V. on the Spanish throne.

Al-Mansur (äl-man-sōr'), or **Almansor** (al-man'sor) (**Abu Jaffar Abdallah**). [Ar. *Al-Mansúr*, 'the Victorious.'] Born about 712; died near Mecca, Oct. 18, 775. The second Abbasside calif, successor of his brother Abul-Abbas Al-Saffah in 754. His reign was marked by numerous revolts which were suppressed with great cruelty. He transferred the seat of government to Bagdad, which he built with great splendor. He was a patron of learning, and under his inspiration many Greek and Latin works, including Plato, Herodotus, Homer, and Xenophon, were translated into Arabic and other Oriental tongues.

Almansur, or Almansor, Born near Algeciras, Andalusia, 939; died 1002. The regent of Cordova under the sultan Hisham II. He reconquered from the Christians the territory south of the Douro and Guadiana, defeated the Berber invasion of western Africa, and restored the waning power of the caliphate of Cordova. He is said to have starved himself to death, broken-hearted and blind, after fifty actions, of Catalanazar by the kings of Leon and Navarre and the Count of Castile.

Almanzor (al-man'zor). The calif of Arabia in Chapman's "Revenge for Honour."

Almanzor and Almahyde, or The Conquest of Granada by the Spaniards. A heroic tragedy in two parts, by Dryden, produced in 1670. It was partly taken from Madeleine de Scudéry's "Almahide." It is usually known as "The Conquest of Granada." The character of Almanzor, a knight errant of extravagant egotism, is caricatured as Drawcansir in "The Rehearsal."

Almaraz (äl-mä-räth'). A small town in western Spain, on the Tagus 40 miles northeast of Caceres. The bridge over the Tagus was built in 1552. It is 880 feet long and 25 feet wide, and rises 134 feet above the water. It has only two arches, and resembles the great Roman works.

Almaric. See *Amalric of Bène*.

Alma-Tadema (al'mä-tä'de-mä), **Laurence.** Born at Dronryp, Friesland, Netherlands, Jan. 8, 1836. A Friesian painter in England, noted especially for his representations of Egyptian, Greek, and Roman life. He settled in London in 1870 and was naturalized 1873. Among his works are "The Vintage," "Catullus," "The Siesta," "Entrance to a Roman Theatre," "Turquinius Superbus," "Phidias."

Almaty. Same as *Vyernyi*.

Almaviva (äl-mä-vē'vä), **Count.** A brilliant and too attractive nobleman in Beaumarchais's comedy "Le Barbier de Séville." He is the lover of Rosine, and succeeds, with the aid of Figaro the barber, his former valet, in rescuing her from old Bartholo and marrying her himself. He appears in the "Mariage de Figaro," already tired of Rosine his wife, and in "La Mère Coupable" as an old and faded beau. He also appears in the operas by Paisiello and Rossini founded on "Le Barbier."

Al-Megnun. See *Bahalul*.

Almeida (äl-mā'e-dä). A town in the province

of Beira, Portugal, in lat. 40° 46′ N., long. 6° 50′ W. It was captured by the French in 1810, and retaken by Wellington in 1811.

Almeida, Francisco d'. Born at Lisbon about the middle of the 15th century; killed at Saldanha Bay, South Africa, March 1, 1510. A Portuguese commander, first viceroy of Portuguese India 1505-09. He conquered Kilwa, Cannanore, Cochin, Kalikut, Malacca, etc., and defeated the Egyptian fleet in 1509.

Almeida, Nicolao Tolentino. Born at Lisbon, 1745; died at Lisbon, 1811. A Portuguese poet and satirist. He published a collection of poems in 1802.

Almeida-Garrett (äl-mā′ē-thä-gär-ret′ or -gar′-ret), **João Baptista d'.** Born at Oporto, Portugal, Feb. 4, 1799; died at Lisbon, Dec. 10, 1854. A Portuguese poet, dramatist, and politician. He was the author of the poetical works "Camões" (1825), "Dona Branca" (1826), "Adozinda" (1828), "Romanceiro" (1843), and of "Auto de Gil-Vicente" (1838), and other dramas.

Almeisam (al-mē-ī-sām′). [Ar. *al mésaha*, the proud marcher.] A seldom used name for γ Geminorum. See *Alhena*.

Almelo (äl-mā-lō′). A town in the province of Overyssel, Netherlands. Population (1889), 8,354.

Almenara (äl-mā-nä′rä). A small town in the province of Lerida, Spain, 15 miles northeast of Lerida. Here, July 28, 1710, the Allies under Starhemberg and Stanhope defeated the Spanish.

Almeria (äl-mā-rē′ä). A mountainous province in Andalusia, Spain, bounded by Murcia on the northeast, the Mediterranean on the southeast and south, and Granada on the west and northwest. It contains important lead-mines. Area, 3,302 square miles. Population (1887), 339,385.

Almeria. A seaport and the capital of the province of Almeria, situated on the Gulf of Almeria in lat. 36° 50′ N., long. 2° 32′ W.: the Roman Portus Magnus. It exports lead, esparto, etc., has a cathedral, and was fortified. It was an important emporium under the Moors. Population (1887), 39,290.

Almeria (al-mē′rī-ä). In Congreve's play "The Mourning Bride," the supposed widowed bride of Alphonso, prince of Valentia. It is she who utters the familiar words:

> "Music hath charms to soothe a savage breast,
> To soften rocks, or bend a knotted oak."
>
> *Congreve*, Mourning Bride, i. 1 (ed. 1710).

Almodóvar, or **Almodóvar del Campo** (äl-mō-thō′vär del käm′pō). A town in the province of Ciudad Real, Spain, 23 miles southwest of Ciudad Real. Population (1887), 12,000.

Almodóvar (äl-mō-thō′vär), **Count of Ildefonso Diaz de Ribera.** Born at Granada, 1777; died at Valencia, 1846. A Spanish statesman. He was imprisoned and exiled by the reign of Ferdinand VII., was afterward minister of war and president of the Cortes, and was minister of foreign affairs 1842-43.

Almodóvar del Rio (äl-mō-thō′vär del rē′ō). A small town in the province of Cordova, Spain, situated on the Guadalquivir 13 miles southwest of Cordova.

Almogía (äl-mō-hē′ä). A town in the province of Malaga, Spain, 12 miles northwest of Malaga. Population (1887), 8,346.

Almohades (al′mo-hādz). A Mohammedan dynasty in northern Africa and Spain, which superseded the Almoravides about the middle of the 12th century: so called from the sect of the Almohades (worshipers of one god), founded by Mohammed Ibn Abdallah. The family established itself in the provinces of Fez, Morocco, Tremecen, Oran, and Tunis, and extended its conquests to Andalusia, Valencia, and a part of Aragon and Portugal. It sustained a decisive repulse at Las Navas de Tolosa, July 16, 1212, at the hands of Alfonso of Castile, aided by the kings of Aragon and Navarre, and became extinct in Spain in 1257 and in Africa in 1269.

Almon (al′mon), **John.** Born at Liverpool, Dec. 17, 1737; died at Boxmoor, Dec. 12, 1805. An English publisher and political pamphleteer, a friend of John Wilkes.

Almonacid (äl-mō-nä-thēth′). A small town situated on the Guazelate 13 miles southeast of Toledo, Spain. Here, Aug. 11, 1809, the French under Sebastiani defeated the Spanish under Venegas.

Almondbury (ä′mond-ber-ī). A town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, England, on the Calder, adjoining Huddersfield, 15 miles southwest of Leeds. Population (1891), 5,117.

Almonde (äl-mon′dā), **Philippus van.** Born at Bried, Netherlands, 1646; died near Leyden, Jan. 6, 1711. A Dutch naval officer, made commander of the fleet on the death of De Ruyter in 1676. He accompanied William of Orange to England in 1688; commanded the Dutch fleet at La Hogue in 1692, and commanded, with Sir George Rooke, the allies at the destruction of the Spanish fleet in the bay of Vigo 1702.

Almonte (äl-mon′tā), **Juan Nepomuceno.** Born in Guerrero, 1812; died at Mexico, 1869. A Mexican general, of mixed Indian blood, said to have been an illegitimate son of the revolutionist Morelos. He served under Santa Anna in Texas and was taken prisoner at the battle of San Jacinto. He then became secretary of state, and in 1843 was appointed minister to Washington. He led a colonial party of 1845 against the annexation of Texas and demanded his passport. In 1846 he was a member of the provisional and impeachment boards, headed a band and continued to the declaration of Buccle, and was then minister of war. In the war with the United States in 1847 he commanded Vera Cruz, and then Puebla. Under Santa Anna Almonte was a second time made minister to Washington, which he retained until 1853. After that he was sent to France, accompanied the French expedition to Mexico in 1862 and was made one of the regency appointed after the city of Mexico was taken. Maximilian made him grand marshal. He was the author of an excellent treatise on the geography of Mexico.

Almora (äl-mō′rä). A district in Kumaun division, Northwestern Provinces, British India, intersected by lat. 29° 55′ N., long. 79° 40′ E.

Almora. The capital of Almora district and Kumaun division, British India, in lat. 29° 35′ N., long. 79° 42′ E.

Almoravides (al-mo′ra-vīdz). A Mohammedan dynasty in northwestern Africa and Spain, founded by Abdallah ben Yasim (died 1058). His successor founded Morocco in 1062. The Almoravides ruled Valencia and Moors VI. of Seville at Cordova 1091, and the dynasty was established in Spain. It was overthrown by the Almohades 1146-47.

> A new Barber revolution had taken place in North Africa, and a sect of fanatics called the Almoravides or saints (Almorávides, as the Spaniards named them), had conquered the whole country from Algiers to Senegal.
>
> *Prescott*, Hist. Reign of Ferd. and Isab., pt. 3, § 8.

Almqvist (älm′kvist), **Karl Jonas Ludwig.** Born at Stockholm, Nov. 28, 1793; died at Bremen, Sept. 26, 1866. A Swedish poet and general writer. He was the author of "Tornerose" (1838), "Book of the Thorn Rose," "Gabriele Minnare," "Ayesha Bilkisa," "Aramis la Mar," "Kolumbus," "Magnus Adelsvärd."

Almuñecar (äl-mon-yä-kär′). A seaport in the province of Granada, Spain, 38 miles east of Malaga. Population (1887), 8,842.

Almy (al′mi). **John J.** Born about 1814. An American naval officer. He was appointed midshipman Feb. 9, 1829, commander Dec. 21, 1866, and captain July 25, 1872; retired April 24, 1877. He had charge successively of the Union gunboats South Carolina, Connecticut, and Juniata during the Civil War.

Alnaschar (al-nash′ar or -shär). The "Barber's Fifth Brother" in "The Arabian Nights' Entertainments." He invests his inheritance in glassware. While awaiting returns he carries his basket already a rich one, and on meeting a friend upsets his basket and destroys all his prospects by the phrase "Assuredly Alnaschar, I'll not engage cows chickens before they are hatched. Ah dreams."

Alnilam (al-nī′lam). [*Ar. al-nizâm*, the string of pearls.] The bright second-magnitude star ε Orionis, in the middle of the giant's belt.

Alnitak (al-ni-tak′). [Ar. *al-nitâk*, the girdle.] The multiple second-magnitude star ζ Orionis, at the southeastern end of the belt.

Alnwick (an′ik). The capital of Northumberland, England, situated on the Aln in lat. 55° 25′ N., long. 1° 43′ W. Here, 1174, the English under Glanville defeated the Scots. Population, 1891, 5,746.

A. L. O. E. A pseudonym (standing for "A Lady of England") of Charlotte Maria Tucker.

Alogians (a-lō′ji-anz), or **Alogi** (al′o-jī). A heretical sect which existed in Asia Minor toward the end of the 2d century A. D. Little is known of them. They were called by Epiphanius the followers of Cerinthus and Merinthus, and the Gospel of John (which they ascribed to the Gnostic Cerinthus). They also rejected the Apocalypse.

Aloidæ (a-loi′dē), or **Aloidæ** (a-loi′dē), or **Aloadæ** (a-lo′a-dē). [Gr. Ἀλωάδαι, Ἀλωεῖδαι, sons of Aloeus.] In Greek mythology, two giants, Otus and Ephialtes, sons of Poseidon by Iphimedeia, wife of Aloeus. Each of the brothers measured 9 cubits in breadth and 27 in height at the age of nine years, and grew to the size of 36 ells. They threatened the Olympian gods with war, and attempted to pile Mount Ossa on Olympus and Pelion on Ossa, but were destroyed by the arrows of Apollo. According to Homer they kept in confinement for thirteen months Artemis, whom they had carried off. Other writers say that they attempted to climb up to heaven by piling mountains upon each other, and that they were killed by Apollo, Dionysus, or Hermes. Some writers say that they were punished in Hades as a further punishment, they were tied to a pillar with serpents, and perpetually tormented by the screeching of an owl.

Alompra, or **Aloung P'houra.** Born 1711; died 1760. The founder of the last dynasty of Burma (named from him). He reigned 1754-60.

Alonzo (a-lon′zō). 1. The King of Naples in Shakespeare's "Tempest." He appears as Duke of Savoy and Usurper of the Kingdom of Mantua in the version of Dryden and Davenant.

2. In Beaumont and Fletcher's "Custom of the Country," a young Portuguese gentleman, the enemy of Duarte.—3. In Sheridan's translation of Kotzebue's "Pizarro," the commander of the army of Atahiba, king of Quito.

Alonzo. See *Duras*.

Alonzo of Aguilar. A brave Spanish knight who lost his life in trying to plant King Ferdinand's banner on the heights of Granada, in 1501. There are several Spanish ballads on the subject. *Marmion*, Ginevra de Granada.

Alonzo the Brave and the Fair Imogene. A ballad by "Monk" Lewis (M. G. Lewis).

Alopeus (a-lō′pē-us). **Maximilian.** Born at Viborg, Finland, Jan. 21, 1748; died at Frankfort-on-the-Main, May 16, 1822. A Russian diplomatist, accredited minister plenipotentiary to the court of Prussia in 1790 by Catherine II.

Alora (a-lō′rä). A town in the province of Malaga, Spain, situated on the Guadalhorce 9 miles northwest of Malaga. Population (1887), 10,543.

Aloros (a-lō′ros). The first of the ten mythical kings who reigned over Babylonia before the deluge.

Alost (a′lōst), or **Aelst,** or **Aalst** (älst). A city in the province of East Flanders, Belgium, situated on the Dender 16 miles northwest of Brussels. It has a trade in grain and hops, and manufactures lace, cotton, etc. It was taken by Turenne 1667. Population (1890), 25,501.

Aloysius (a-lō-ish′us), Saint (**Louis Gonzaga**). Died 1591. He is commemorated in the Roman Church June 21.

Alp (alp). The principal character in Byron's poem "The Siege of Corinth," a renegade shot in the siege.

Alp, also called **Swabian Alp, Swabian Jura,** and **Rauhe Alp** or **Alb.** See *Swabian Jura*.

Alp, Franconian. See *Franconian Jura*.

Alp, or **Alb, Rauhe.** See *Rauhe Alp* and *Swabian Jura*.

Alp, Swabian. See *Swabian Jura*.

Alp Arslan (alp ars-län′). Born 1029; died 1072. A surname of Mohammed ben Daud, sultan of the Seljuk Turks, who reigned in Khorassan from 1059 to 1072. He succeeded his uncle Toghul Beg in 1063, conquered Georgia, subdued Georgia and Armenia about 1067, and conquered Aleppo and defeated and took prisoner the Byzantine emperor Romanus Diogenes at Manzikert in 1071, a victory which led to the establishment of the Seljuk empire of Rum.

Alpena (al-pē′nä). The capital of Alpena County, Michigan, situated on Thunder Bay, Lake Huron, in lat. 45° 4′ N., long. 83° 26′ W. It is a center of the lumber trade. Population (1890), 11,283.

Alpes, Basses. See *Basses-Alpes*.

Alpes, Hautes. See *Hautes-Alpes*.

Alpes-Maritimes (alp-mar-ē-tēm′). A department of France, capital Nice, bounded by Italy on the north and east, by the Mediterranean on the south, and by Var and Basses-Alpes on the west: noted for its mild climate and the health resorts on its coast. It was formed from the territory of Nice ceded to Italy in 1860, and from part of Var. Area, 1,482 square miles. Population (1891), 238,551.

Alph (alf). A sacred underground river in Xanadu, in Coleridge's poem "Kubla Khan."

Alphard (al-färd′). [Ar. *al-ferd*, the solitary, because there is no other conspicuous star near it.] The second-magnitude star α Hydræ, or Cor Hydræ.

Alphecca (al-fek′kä), or **Alphacca** (al-fak′kä). [Ar. *al-fekkah*, the broken cup or platter of a dervish: in allusion to the shape of the constellation.] A usual name of the second-magnitude star α Coronæ Borealis, more commonly known as *Gemma*, but also as *Elphekka*.

Alphege, Saint. See *Elphegh*.

Alphen (äl′fen). **Hieronymus van.** Born at Gouda, Netherlands, Aug. 8, 1746; died at The Hague, April 2, 1803. A Dutch poet and jurist.

Alpheratz (al-fe-rats′). [Ar. *Surrat-al-faras*, the navel of the horse: the star having been reckoned as belonging to Pegasus.] The usual name of the second-magnitude star α Andromedæ, in the head of the constellation. It is also often called *Sirrah*.

Alpheus (al-fē'us). **Alpheius** (al-fē'yus). [Gr. *Alpheios.*] In Greek mythology, a river god, son of Oceanus and Tethys. He is represented as originally a hunter who fell in love with the nymph Arethusa. She fled from him and transformed herself into a well, and upon this he became the river Alpheus. The details of the myth vary.

Alpheus. The principal river of the Peloponnesus, Greece, the modern Rufia, Rophia, or Romphia, emptying into the Ionian Sea. It flows in part of its course underground, and was for this reason fabled to flow under the sea to Sicily. Olympia was on its banks. Its northern and southern head-streams both known as *Ladon* (the northern also as *Ladon*), rise on the borders of the nomarchies of Messenia, Arcadia, Achaia, and Elis.

Alphirk (al-fērk'). [Ar. *kawākibh-al-firq*, stars of the flock.] The third-magnitude double star γ Cephei.

Alphonso. See *Alfonso.*

Alphonsus a Sancta Maria (al-fon'sŭs ä sangk'tä mā-rē'ä), or **Alfonso de Cartagena** (al-fon'so dā kar-ta-hā'nä). Born at Cartagena, Spain, 1396; died July 12, 1456. A Spanish prelate and historian. He succeeded his father, Paulus, as bishop of Burgos, was deprived in 1434 by John II. of Castile, suffered the Council of Basel, and succeeded in reconciling the emperor Albert III. with Ladislaus, king of Poland. His principal work is a history of Spain from the earliest times down to 1456 (printed 1545).

Alphonsus of Lincoln (al-fon'sus ov ling'kon). A story resembling that of Hugh of Lincoln and Chaucer's "Tale of the Prioress," purporting to be composed in 1450, reprinted by the Chaucer Society in 1875. It is attributed by Hain and others to Alphonsus of Spina.

Alphonsus (al-fon'sus), **Emperor of Germany.** A tragedy attributed to Chapman, printed in 1654, after his death. It was played at Blackfriars in 1636, and was then a revival.

Alphonsus, King of Arragon, The Comical History of. A play by Robert Greene, written as early as 1592, and printed in 1599. It was called "comical" only because its end is not tragical.

Alpiew (alp'ū). In Mrs. Centlivre's comedy "The Basset-Table," Lady Reveller's waiting-woman, a pert, adroit soubrette. The name is taken from *alpieu*, a term in the game of basset implying the confidence of the player and that he has only two.

Alpine Club. A club established in London in 1857 for those who are interested in the subject of mountains, as explorers, or artists, or for scientific purposes.

Alpini (al-pē'nē), L. **Alpinus, Prospero.** Born at Marostica, Venetia, Nov. 23, 1553; died at Padua, Italy, Feb. 6, 1617. An Italian botanist and physician, author of works on the natural history of Egypt, etc.

Alpnach (alp'näch), or **Alpnacht** (alp'nächt). A commune in the canton of Unterwalden, Switzerland, 8 miles southwest of Lucerne.

Alpnach, Lake. The southwestern arm of the Lake of Lucerne.

Alps (alps). [F. *Alpes*, It. *Alpi*, G. *Alpen*, etc., L. *Alpes*; Gr. Ἄλπεις, *Alpeis*, *Alpion*, a Celtic name, "the white mountains."] The most extensive mountain system in Europe, comprising a part of southeastern France, most of Switzerland, a part of northern Italy, a part of southern Germany, and the western part of Austria-Hungary. It was anciently divided into the Maritime, Cottian, Graian, Pennine, Rhætian, Noric, Carnic, Venetian, and Julian Alps. The modern division is into the Western, Central, and Eastern Alps. The Western Alps include the Ligurian Alps, Maritime Alps, Cottian Alps, Graian Alps, Montgenèvre Massif, Savoy Mountains, Mountains of Provence and Vaudois, Ventoux group, Alps of Dauphiné, Limestone Alps of Savoy, and the Mountains of Chablais and Faucigny. The Central Alps include the Pennine Alps, Lepontine Alps, Rhætian Alps, Oetzthaler Alps, Bernese Alps, Fribourg Alps, Emmenthal Alps, Uri and Engelberg Alps, Toggenburg, Schwyzer Alps, St. Gotthard, Appenzell Alps, Vorarlberg and Allgäu Alps, North Tyrolese and Bavarian Alps, Lepontine Alps, Bergamasker Alps, Ortler Alps, Nonsberg Alps, Adamello Mountains, and Tridentine Alps. The Eastern Alps include the Zillerthal Alps, Hohe Tauern, Niedere Tauern, Carinthian and Styrian Alps, Styrian Noriker Alps, Kalkhochalpen, Salzburg Alps, Upper Austrian Alps, North Styrian Alps, Lower Austrian Alps, Bessinian Alps, Carnoric Alps, Dolomite Alps, Venetian Alps, Carnic Alps, Karawanken, Bacher, and Sanntaler Alps, and Julian Alps. There are also various outliers of the system in Hungary and Croatia, etc. (Bakony Forest, Mount Agram, and Ofenberg). The length of the range from the Pass d'Authion, south of Grenoble, to Semmering Pass is over 800 miles; its width is from 20 to 180 miles. Its highest peaks: Mont Blanc 15,781 feet, and its average height about 7,000 feet. See further, the special articles *Bernese Mountains*, *Limestone Alps*, etc.

Alps, Central. That division of the Alps which extends from the Great St. Bernard Pass on the west to the Brenner Pass east. See *Alps.*

Alps, Eastern. A division of the Alps which extends from the Brenner Pass eastward to the Semmering Pass. See *Alps.*

Alps, Western. A division of the Alps which is separated from the Apennines by the Pass of Giovi (north of Genoa) and extends to the Pass of Great St. Bernard. See *Alps.*

Alpujarras (al-pō-här'räs), or **Alpuxaras.** A mountainous region in the provinces of Granada and Almeria, Spain. It contains many mountain valleys. After the fall of the Moorish kingdom of Granada in 1492 it was the refuge of the Moriscoes in Spain.

Alquife (äl-kē'fe). A wizard who figures in various old romances concerning Amadis de Gaul.

Al Rakim (al rä-kem'). A fabulous dog that accompanied and guarded the Seven Sleepers. The name occurs in the Koran (in reference to the Sleepers) and has been variously interpreted as a brass plate, a stone table, the name of the dog, and the name of the valley in which the Sleepers' cave was situated.

Alredus, or **Aluredus.** See *Alfred of Beverley.*

Alright Island (al rīt' y'land). One of the Magdalen Islands, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

Alroy. See *Wondrous Tale of Alroy.*

Alsace (äl-säs'), L. **Alsatia,** G. **Elsass.** A former government of eastern France. It formed after the Revolution of the departments of Haut-Rhin and Bas-Rhin, and is now part (see *Alsace-Lorraine*) of the German Empire, comprising the districts (Bezirke) of Upper Alsace and Lower Alsace. It is bounded by the Rhine Palatinate on the north, by Baden (from which it is separated by the Rhine) on the east, by Switzerland on the south, and by France (and more of the same) on the west. The Vosges are on its western frontier. Its soil is fertile, and it has important iron- and coal-mines, and considerable manufactures. Its chief city is Strasburg. German is the language of the largest number of the inhabitants. It was a part of ancient Gaul and afterward of the Frankish kingdom. In the 9th and 10th centuries it formed a part of Lotharingia and of the duchy of Swabia, and gradually came to be divided between imperial cities, bishops, and other spiritual rulers, etc. Part of it was conquered by France in the Thirty Years' War, and ceded to her in 1648. Strasburg was seized by Louis XIV. in 1681, and the remainder of Alsace was annexed to France in 1791. It was ceded to Germany in 1871 as a result of the Franco-German war.

Alsace, Lower, G. **Unter-Elsass.** A district of Alsace-Lorraine, occupying the northern portion of Alsace. The chief city is Strasburg. Area, 1,866 square miles. Population (1890), 621,505.

Alsace, Upper, G. **Ober-Elsass.** A district of Alsace-Lorraine, occupying the southern portion of Alsace. Its chief town is Mülhausen. Area, 1,370 square miles. Population (1890), 471,609.

Alsace-Lorraine (äl-säs'lor-rān'), G. **Elsass-Lothringen.** An imperial territory (Reichsland) of the German Empire, capital Strasburg, bounded by Luxemburg, Prussia, and the Rhine Palatinate on the north, by Baden (from which it is separated by the Rhine) on the east, by Switzerland and France on the south, and by France on the west. It is traversed by the Vosges; soil generally fertile, producing grain, wine, tobacco, etc.; and it has important iron- and coal-mines, and large manufactures of iron, cotton, etc. It is divided into 3 districts, Upper Alsace, Lower Alsace, and Lorraine. Its government is vested in the imperial government and in a provincial committee, which sends 58 deputies to the Reichstag. The prevailing religion (75 per cent. of the population) is Roman Catholic. The prevailing language is German, except in Lorraine, where French is chiefly spoken. It was ceded by France to Germany in 1871, as a result of the Franco-German war. Area, 5,068 square miles. Population (1890), 1,605,506.

Alsatia. The Latin name of Alsace.

Alsatia (al-sā'shiä). Formerly a cant name (Alsace being a debatable ground or scene of frequent contests) for Whitefriars, a district in London between the Thames and Fleet street, and adjoining the Temple, which possessed certain privileges of sanctuary derived from the convent of the Carmelites, or White Friars, founded there in 1241. The locality became the resort of libertines and rascals of every description, whose abuses and outrages, and especially the riot in the reign of Charles II., led in 1696 to the abolition of the privileges and the dispersion of the Alsatians. The term *Alsatia* has in recent times been applied offensively to the English stock exchange, because of the supposed questionable character of some of its proceedings. The name first occurs in Shadwell's plays "The Woman Captain" (1680) and "The Squire of Alsatia" (1688). See *Whitefriars.*

Alsatia, The Squire of. See *Squire's.*

Alsea (al-sē'). [From *Alsi*, their name for themselves.] A tribe of North American Indians, which formerly occupied 20 villages on both sides of Alsea River, Oregon, and is now on the Siletz reservation, Oregon. One of these villages was Yahats. See *Yakonan.*

Alsen (äl'zen), Dan. **Als.** An island 20 miles long in the Little Belt, lat. 55° N., long. 9° 30' E., belonging to the province of Schleswig-Holstein, Prussia. Its chief town is Sonderburg. The inhabitants are chiefly Danish. It was a strategic point for the Danes in 1848-49, and was conquered by the Prussians under Herwarth von Bittenfeld, June 29, 1864. Area, 150 square miles. Population, about 24,000.

Alsfeld (äls'felt). A small town in the province of Upper Hesse, grand duchy of Hesse, situated on the Schwalm 41 miles southwest of Cassel.

Alshain (al-shān'). A seldom used name for the fourth-magnitude star β Aquilæ.

Alshemali (al-shē-mā'li). [Ar. *al-shemāli*, the northern. See *Algenubi.*] The fourth-magnitude star μ Leonis, in the head of the animal.

Alsi. See *Alsea.*

Al Sirat (äl si-rät'). [Ar., 'the road or way'; probably borrowed in Arabic from Latin *strata via.*] The bridge over which all must pass who enter the Mohammedan paradise. It is of inconceivable narrowness, finer than the edge of a razor; hence those burdened by sins are sure to fall off and are dashed into hell, which it crosses. The same idea appears in Zoroastrianism and among the Jews.

Alsleben (als'lā-ben). A small town in the province of Saxony, Prussia, situated on the Saale 30 miles south of Magdeburg.

Alsop (al'sop). **Richard.** Born at Middletown, Conn., Jan. 23, 1761; died at Flatbush, L. I., Aug. 20, 1815. An American author, one of the "Hartford Wits" and chief writer on the "Echo." He published "Monody on the Death of Washington," and other poems.

Alsop, Vincent. Died May 8, 1703. An English nonconformist divine and controversialist. He wrote "Antinomy" (1690), "Mischief of Impositions" (1680), "Melius Inquirendus" (1679), etc.

Alsted (äl'stet), **Johann Heinrich.** Born at Ballersbach, near Herborn, Prussia, 1588; died at Weissenburg, Transylvania, Nov. 8, 1638. A German Protestant theologian and voluminous writer, professor of philosophy (1615) and (1619) of theology at Herborn.

Alster (äl'ster). A small tributary of the Elbe which traverses Hamburg, forming two basins, one (the larger) outside the town (Aussen Alster), and one within it (Binnen Alster). The latter is surrounded with fine buildings and is a favorite pleasure-resort.

Alston, or **Alston Moor.** See *Aldstone.*

Alstroemer (äl'strē-mer), **Jonas.** Born at Alingsæs, West Gothland, Sweden, Jan. 7, 1685; died June 2, 1761. A Swedish merchant, distinguished as a promoter of industrial reform in Sweden.

Alt. See *Mute.*

Altahmo (äl-tä'mō). A tribe of North American Indians which formerly lived on San Francisco bay, California. See *Costanoan.*

Altai (al-tī'). A mountain system which lies principally in the government of Tomsk, Siberia, and is continued under various names into Mongolia and eastward in Siberia. Among the chief ranges of the Altai proper are the Saïlughem ridge, the Katuński Alps, and the Chuiski Alps. The highest point is the Kutsherlinski Piltan, estimated at 15,000 (Kenman) and 18,000 (Maiefski) feet high

Altaic (al-tā'ik). A term applied to various "Turanian" or unclassified languages in northern Asia: usually in the compound *Ural-Altaic.* See *Turanian* and *Ural-Altaic.*

Altai Mining District. A territory in the southern part of the government of Tomsk, Siberia, noted for mineral wealth. Its capital is Barnaul.

Altair (al-tär'), or **Atair** (a-tär'). [Ar. *al-nasr al-tair*, the flying eagle.] The standard first-magnitude star α Aquilæ.

Altamaha (äl'ta-ma-hä'). A river in Georgia which is formed by the junction of the Oconee and Ocmulgee, and flows into the Atlantic 55 miles southwest of Savannah. Its length is about 130 miles.

Altamirano (äl-tä-mē-rä'nō), **Ignacio Manuel.** Born in Guerrero about 1835; died in Italy, Feb., 1893. A Mexican poet, orator, and journalist, of pure Indian blood, said to have been a descendant of the Aztec monarchs. He was a member of the Constituent Congress of 1861, and joined the army during the French invasion, attaining the rank of colonel. He published a novel "Clemencia."

Altamont (al'ta-mont). 1. In Rowe's play "The Fair Penitent," the much-wronged but forgiving husband of Calista (the Fair Penitent). He kills "that haughty gallant, gay Lothario" who has wronged him.—2. In Thackeray's novel "Pendennis," the name assumed by the returned convict Amory. He is the first husband of Lady Clavering and father of the emotional Blanche Amory.

Altamont, Frederick. See *Bunce, John.*

Altamura (äl-tä-mö'rä). A city in the province of Bari, Italy, 28 miles southwest of Bari. It contains a cathedral, founded by the emperor Freder-

fick II. It is a 3-aisled church of basilican plan, with cylindrical pillars and round arches in the nave and pointed vaulting in the aisles. The west front is Romanesque in character, with a great rose and imposing hexagonal porch and much sculpture, especially scenes from the life of Christ.

Altar (äl-tär'), or **Altar de Collanes** (äl-tär' dā kol-yä'nes), or **Capac-Urcu** (kä'päk ör'kö). A volcano in the eastern range of the Andes of Ecuador, east of Riobamba, 17,730 feet high (Reiss and Stübel).

Altar, The. See *Ara*.

Altaroche (äl-tä-rosh'), **Marie Michel.** Born at Issoire, Puy-de-Dôme, France, April 18, 1811; died at Vaux, May 14, 1884. A French journalist, poet, and dramatist: early editor of "Charivari."

Altas Torres (äl'täs tor'res). [Sp., 'high towers.'] See *Madrigal*.

Alt-Breisach. See *Breisach*.

Altdamm. See *Damm*.

Altdorf (Switzerland). See *Altorf*.

Altdorf (ält'dorf), or **Altorf** (al'torf). A small town in Middle Franconia, Bavaria, situated on the Schwarzach 15 miles southeast of Nuremberg. It was the seat of a university from 1623 to 1809, which was united later with that of Erlangen.

Altdorfer (ält'dor-fer), or **Altorfer** (al'tor-fer), **Albrecht.** Born at Altdorf, Bavaria, 1488; died at Ratisbon, Bavaria, 1538. A German painter and engraver. His chief work, "The Battle of Arbela," is at Munich.

Altea (äl-tā'ä). A seaport in the province of Alicante, Spain, 25 miles northeast of Alicante. Population (1887), 5,590.

Altemira (al-tē-mē'rä). A tragedy by Lord Orrery, produced in 1702, after his death.

It is a roar of passion, love for what passed for art, jealousy, despair, and murder. In the concluding scene the slaughter is terrible. It all takes place in presence of an unoffending cardinal, who says the duty of non-intervention to its extreme limit. When the personnel of the drama have made an end of one another, the ghastly delighted gentleman steps forward, and blandly remarks that there was so much virtue, love, and honor in it all that he could not find it in his heart to interfere: though his own son was one of the victims.

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Alten (äl'ten), Count **Karl August von.** Born at Burgwedel, near Hanover, Oct. 20, 1764; died at Bozen, Tyrol, April 20, 1840. A Hanoverian general, commander of the "German Legion" in British service. He served in the Peninsular and Waterloo campaigns, and was Hanoverian minister of foreign affairs.

Alten Fiord (äl'ten fiord). A fjord on the northern coast of Norway, in lat. 70° N.

Altena (äl'te-nä). A town in the province of Westphalia, Prussia, situated on the Lenne 40 miles northeast of Cologne. It is noted for iron and steel manufactures, and for its castle. Population (1890), 10,488.

Altenahr (äl'ten-är). A village in the Rhine Province, Prussia, situated on the Ahr 30 miles south of Cologne. Near it is the ruined castle of Altenahr or Are, destroyed early in the 18th century.

Altenberg (äl'ten-berg). A town in the kingdom of Saxony, situated in the Erzgebirge 21 miles south of Dresden; noted for its tin-mines.

Altenburg (duchy). See *Saxe-Altenburg*.

Altenburg (äl'ten-bürg). The capital since 1826 of Saxe-Altenburg, Germany, near the Pleisse 25 miles south of Leipsic. It contains a castle founded in the 11th century, famous from the "Robbery of the Princess" in 1455. Ancient saxon residence. Population, 31,489.

Altendorf (äl'ten-dorf). A town near Essen, Rhine Province, Prussia. Population (1890), 17,815.

Altenesch (äl'ten-esh). A village in Oldenburg, Germany, near the mouth of the Ochtum 9 miles northwest of Bremen. Here in 1234 the Stedinger were nearly exterminated by the Crusaders.

Altenessen (äl-ten-es'sen). A coal-mining town near Essen, Rhine Province, Prussia. Population (1890), 12,295.

Altenkirchen (äl-ten-kēr'chen). A small town in the Rhine Province, Prussia, situated on the Wied 34 miles southeast of Cologne.

Altenkirchen. An ancient countship in the neighborhood of Altenkirchen.

Alten-Otting. See *Altotting*.

Altenstein (äl'ten-stin), **Karl** (**Baron von Stein zum Altenstein**). Born at Anspach, Bavaria, Oct. 7, 1770; died at Berlin, May 14, 1840. A Prussian state minister, 1799–1808, minister of finance 1808–10, and cultus minister 1817.

Altenstein. A summer castle of the dukes of Saxe-Meiningen, in the Thuringian forest 10 miles south of Eisenach, noted in the history of Boniface and of Luther (1521).

Altenzelle (älten-tsel'le). A former Cistercian monastery near Nossen, in Saxony, secularized in 1544.

Alterati (It. pron. äl-te-rä'tē), **The.** A private musical academy, founded in 1568 at Florence by seven Florentine noblemen. It devoted itself to the cultivation of the musical drama, and under its auspices the first Italian opera was produced. See *Peri*, *Doni*.

Alterf (al-terf'). [Ar.] The seldom used name of the fourth-magnitude star *h* Leonis, in the mouth of the animal.

Alter Fritz (äl'ter frēts). [G., 'Old Fritz.'] A nickname of Frederick the Great.

Althæa (al-thē'ä), or **Althea.** [Gr. *Ἀλθαία.*] In Greek legend, a daughter of Thestius, wife of Œneus, king of Calydon, and mother of Tydeus, Meleager, and Deianeira.

Althea. The name under which Richard Lovelace poetically addressed a woman, supposed to be Lucy Sacheverell, who was also celebrated under the name of Lucasta.

Althen (F. pron. al-tōn'), **Jehan** or **Jean.** Born in Persia; died in France, 1774. A Persian, the son of a governor of a Persian province, who introduced the cultivation of madder into France. He was sold as a slave at Smyrna, but made his escape to France, bringing with him some seeds of madder, the exportation of which was forbidden under penalty of death.

Althing. See *Thing*.

Althorp, Viscount. See *Spencer*, third Earl.

Altilia (äl-tē'li-ä). A small place in central Italy about 20 miles north of Benevento. The Roman walls of the ancient town (the Samnite Sepinum) about 1½ miles from the modern site, remain practically perfect. The plan is a square with rounded angles and a gate through each massive square towers in the middle of each side and through the cardinal points. The masonry is polygonal except that of the gateways. An inscription ascribes the construction to Nero.

Altin (äl-tēn', or **Teletskoi** (tä-le-tskoi'). A lake, 75 miles long and about 20 broad, in western Siberia, in lat. 51° 30' N., long. 87° 30' E., about 1,500 feet above the level of the Obi.

Alting (äl'ting), **Johann Heinrich.** Born at Emden, Prussia, Feb. 17, 1583; died at Groningen, Aug. 25, 1644. A German Protestant theologian, professor of dogmatics at Heidelberg 1613), and later (1627) of theology at Groningen. He opposed the Remonstrants in the synod of Dortrecht.

Alting, Jakob. Born at Heidelberg, Sept. 27, 1618; died at Groningen, Aug. 20, 1676. A son of J. H. Alting, professor of Oriental languages (1644) and of theology (1667) at Groningen. His works on Hebrew are notable.

Altis (al'tis). [Gr. *Ἄλτις.*] The sacred precinct and gardens of the ancient Olympia, in Elis.

Altisidora (al'tis-i-dō'rä). A character in the "Curious Impertinent," an episode in "Don Quixote"; an attendant of the duchess. She torments Don Quixote by pretending to be in love with him.

Altkirch (ält'kērch). A small town in Upper Alsace, Alsace-Lorraine, situated on the Ill 18 miles northwest of Basel: capital of the Sundgau.

Altmark (ält'märk). The nucleus of Brandenburg and the Prussian monarchy: known first as the Nordmark, now in the province of Saxony, Prussia. See *Nordmark* and *Brandenburg*.

Altmeyer (ält'mā-er), **Jean Jacques.** Born at Luxemburg, Jan. 24, 1804; died at Brussels, Sept. 15, 1877. A Belgian historian. Among his works are "Histoire des relations commerciales et politiques des Pays Bas" etc., "Résume de l'histoire moderne (1842), and various works on Dutch and Belgian history, etc.

Altmühl (ält'mül). A river in Bavaria, the ancient Alemonna or Alemona, which joins the Danube at Kelheim 14 miles southwest of Ratisbon. It crosses the Franconian Jura. Its length is about 125 miles, and it is connected with the Main system by the Ludwigs-Canal at Bechtorf.

Alto-Douro (äl'tō-dō'rō). A region in the southern part of Traz-os-Montes and the northern part of Beira, Portugal, near the Douro, noted for its (port) wine.

Altofronto, Giovanni. See *Malerolo*.

Alton (äl'ton). **Johann Samuel Eduard d'.** Born at St. Goar, Prussia, July 17, 1803; died at Halle, July 25, 1854. A German anatomist, son of J. W. E. d'Alton, author of "Handbuch der menschlichen Anatomie" (1848–50), etc.

Alton (äl'ton), **Johann Wilhelm Eduard d'.** Born at Aquileia, Austria-Hungary, Aug. 11, 1772; died at Bonn, Prussia, May 11, 1840. A German naturalist and engraver, author of "Naturgeschichte des Pferdes" (1810), "Vergleichende Osteologie" (1821–31).

Alton (al'ton). A town in Hampshire, England, 25 miles north by east of Portsmouth. Population (1891), 4,671.

Alton. A city in Madison County, Illinois, situated on the Mississippi 21 miles north of St. Louis. It has important manufactures and trade, and is the seat of Shurtleff College. Population (1890), 10,294.

Altona (al'tō-nä). A seaport in the province of Schleswig-Holstein, Prussia, situated on the right bank of the Elbe below Hamburg and adjoining it, in lat. 53° 33' N., long. 9° 57' E. It is the largest city in the province, and has extensive foreign and domestic trade and important manufactures. It was formerly the seat of an observatory which was removed to Kiel in 1854. It received the privileges of a city in 1664, and was burned by the Swedes 1713. Population (1890), 143,541.

Alton Locke (al'ton lok). Tailor and Poet. A story by Charles Kingsley, published in 1850.

Altoona (alt-tō'nä). A city in Blair County, Pennsylvania, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, at the base of the Alleghany Mountains, in lat. 40° 31' N., long. 78° 25' W., noted for the manufacture of locomotives and railway cars. Population (1890), 30,337.

Altorf (äl'torf), or **Altdorf** (ält'dorf). The capital of the canton of Uri, Switzerland, situated near the Reuss and near the southeastern extremity of the Lake of Lucerne, on the St. Gothard route, 20 miles southeast of Lucerne. It is celebrated in the legends of William Tell, to whom a statue was erected here in 1861. Population (1888), 2,561. See *Tell, William*.

Altorf (in Bavaria). See *Altdorf*.

Altorfer. See *Altdorfer*.

Altötting (ält-öt'ting), or **Alten-Otting** (äl'ten-ot'ting). A small town in Upper Bavaria, Bavaria, on the Mörn 51 miles northeast of Munich. It is a famous pilgrim resort, on account of a miraculous image of the Virgin, which, it is said, was brought from the East in the 7th century.

Altranstädt (ält'rän-stät). A village of Prussian Saxony 9 miles southeast of Merseburg, where a treaty was concluded, 1706, between Charles XII. of Sweden and Augustus II. of Saxony, by which the latter lost Poland. A treaty was also made here in 1707, between Charles XII. of Sweden and the emperor Joseph I., by which the Swedes and the Silesian Protestants gained certain privileges.

Altrincham, or **Altringham** (ält'ring-am). A town in Cheshire, England, 8 miles southwest of Manchester. Population (1891), 12,424.

Altringer. See *Aldringer*.

Altstädten (ält'städ-ten), or **Altstetten** (ält'stet-ten). A town in the canton of St. Gall, Switzerland, in lat. 47° 23' N., long. 9° 32' E. It has cotton manufactures. Population (1888), 8,430.

Altstrelitz (ält'strā-lits). The former capital of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, situated south of Neustrelitz.

Altvater Mountains (ält'fä-tēr moun'tānz), or **Moravian Snow Mountains.** A group of mountains in the Sudetic system, situated in northern Moravia on the frontier of Austrian Silesia. The highest point, Gross Altvater, is about 4,850 feet high.

Altwasser (ält'väs-sēr). A town in the province of Silesia, Prussia, on the Polsnitz 41 miles southwest of Breslau. It has mines of brown coal, and was formerly a watering-place. Population (1890), 9,549.

Aludra (al-ö'dra). [Ar. *al-adāra*, the singular of *al-'adīra*, the virgins, four stars near each other in Canis Major.] The third-magnitude star *η* Canis Majoris.

Alula (al'ū-lä) **Borealis** and **Australis.** [L., 'northern' and 'southern wing.'] The two fourth-magnitude stars *ε* and *ν* Ursæ Majoris, which mark the southern hind foot of the beast Ni, which is a fine binary star with a period of only 61 years, is also known as *Eta Ursæ*.

Alumbagh. See *Alambagh*.

Aluredus. See *Alfred of Beverley*.

Aluta (a-lö'tä), or **Alt** (ält), or **Olt** (ölt). A river which rises in eastern Transylvania, flows south and west, and breaks through the Carpathians at the Rothenthurm Pass, and then flows south through Wallachia, and joins the Danube opposite Nicopolis. Its chief tributary is the Oltez. Length, about 300 miles. Also *Aluta*.

Alva (al'vä; Sp. äl'vä), or **Alba** (al'bä), **Duke of** (**Fernando Alvarez de Toledo**). Born 1508; died at Thomar, Portugal, Jan. 12, 1582. A famous Spanish general, uncle of Charles V. He fought in the various campaigns of that emperor: de-

ished the victory of Mühlberg, 1547; was commander against Metz in 1552 and later in Italy; was sent as governor to the Netherlands in 1567, and there became notorious for his cruelty; established the "Council of Blood" (which see), put to death Egmont, Hoorn, and many others; and was generally successful against William of Orange down to 1572. He returned to Spain in 1573 and conquered Portugal in 1580.

Alva de Liste, or Alva de Aliste, Count of. Same as *Alba de Liste*. See *Henriquez de Guzmán, Luis*.

Alvarado (äl-vä-rä'dō). **Alonso de.** Born at Burgos about 1490; died in Peru, 1556. A Spanish cavalier who in 1518 joined Cortez and served in the conquest of Mexico, of his early life nothing is known. In the south he met with Pedro de Alvarado (who was not related to him), remained with Pizarro, and was sent to conquer Chachapoyas, a region on the upper Marañon. Called back by the revolt of Gonzalo Pizarro, he defeated with his men to relieve Cuzco. Almagro, meanwhile, had seized that city, and Alvarado's refusal to acknowledge him led to a battle at the river Abancay, July 12, 1537, where Alvarado was defeated and captured with his whole force. He escaped from Cuzco at the end of the year, joined Pizarro, and commanded his cavalry at the battle of Las Salinas, April 26, 1538, crushing Almagro next day. He then returned to Chachapoyas and carried his conquests eastward to the Huallaga. He joined de Castro and, all fresh, took part in the campaign against the younger Almagro, and was at the battle of Chupas, Sept. 16, 1542. Soon after he went to Spain, received title of marshal, and returned with Garcia de Lerma. He was a judge in the military court which condemned Gonzalo Pizarro and Carbajal to death. Cieza made him governor of Cuzco, and in 1547 he was sent to govern Charcas, where he put down a rebellion. On the rebellion of Giron, Alvarado marched against him with 1,000 men (Nov., 1550), but was defeated at Chuquinguni, near the river Abancay, May 21, 1554. It is said that the mortification of this defeat caused his death.

Alvarado, Diego de. Died in Spain, 1540. A Spanish soldier, either brother or uncle of Pedro de Alvarado, who went with him to Peru in 1534.

Alvarado, Pedro de. Born in Badajoz, 1485; died near Guadalajara, Mexico, June 24, 1541. A Spanish cavalier, famous as a companion of Cortez in the conquest of Mexico. He went to the West Indies in 1510, and in 1511 joined the expedition of Velasquez to Cuba, where he received a grant of land. In 1518 he commanded a vessel in the expedition of Grijalva to Yucatan, and in the following year followed Cortez in the Mexican conquest. He was present at the seizure of Montezuma, and when Cortez went to meet Narvaez, Alvarado was left in command of the force at Mexico. During Cortez's absence the Mexicans rose and besieged the Spaniards. In the disastrous nocturnal retreat (the *noche triste*, July 1, 1520), Alvarado commanded the rear-guard and escaped with difficulty, saving his life, according to the following, by leaping a great gap in the causeway, at a spot still called "Alvarado's Leap." In the subsequent operations and the siege of Mexico he took a prominent part. In June, 1523, he was sent with 500 Spaniards and a large force of Indians to conquer Guatemala; after a desperate battle with the Quiche Indians near Quezaltenango, he marched to Utlan, burned that town, though the inhabitants had submitted (April, 1524), defeated another army near Lake Amatitlan, and founded the old city of Guatemala, July 25, 1524. He returned to Spain to make charges of defending the royal treasury and was acquitted and returned to Guatemala in 1533 as governor, with a large number of colonists. In 1534 he headed an expedition of seven against Quito, claiming that that region was not included in the grant made to Pizarro, and was thus upon to conquer. Landing on the coast, he led his army over the mountains in a terrible march, during which large numbers perished. Near Riobamba he met the forces of Almagro and Benalcazar, and was induced to agree, receiving, it is said, a large sum of gold from Pizarro, most of his men remained. Returning to Guatemala, he took part in the conquest of Honduras, which was added to his government. In 1541 he went to subdue a revolt of Indians in Oajaca, and died there from wounds received by a fall with his horse.

Alvarenga (äl-vä-reng'gä), **Manuel Ignacio da Silva.** Born in São João del Rei, Minas Geraes, 1758; died at Rio de Janeiro, Nov. 1, 1812. A Brazilian poet. His songs and odes are among the finest in the Portuguese language.

Alvarenga Peixoto, Ignacio José de. Born in Rio de Janeiro about the end of 1748; died in Angola early in 1795. A Brazilian poet and revolutionist. For taking part in the revolutionary conspiracy of 1789 he was condemned to death (1792), but the sentence was commuted to deportation to Angola.

Alvares (äl'vä-resh), or **Alvares Coelho** (kō-el'yō), **Diogo.** Died near Bahia, Oct. 5, 1557. A Portuguese (generally known by his Indian name Caramuru) who in 1510 was shipwrecked on the present coast of Bourgh Bahia, managing to gain the friendship of the Tupinambá Indians, and subsequently brought about friendly relations between them and the first Portuguese colonists.

Alvarez (äl'vä-resh), **Francisco.** Born at Coimbra, Portugal; died after 1540. A Portuguese traveler in Abyssinia, author of "Verdadeira Informaçam do Preste João das Indias" (1540, "True Information about Prester John of the Indies").

Alvarez (äl'vä-reth), **Juan.** Born at Concepcion de Atoyac (now Ciudad Alvarez), Jan. 27, 1780; died Aug. 21, 1867. A Mexican general. He raised the revolt of Morelos in Nov., 1810, and was prominent in the civil wars and in the war with the United States. In Feb., 1854, he began the revolt at Acapulco which spread until south Anna fled from that country in Aug., 1855. Alvarez was made acting president at Cuernavaca, Oct. 4, 1855; but unable to reconcile the conflicting ambs, he transferred the office to Comonfort, Dec. 3, 1855, and returned to his home at Acapulco. He aided Juarez against the French, and was commander of the 5th army division when he died.

Alvarez, Don. In Dryden's tragedy "Don Sebastian," a former counselor to Don Sebastian, at the period of the play a slave.

Alvary (äl-vä'ri) (**Achenbach**), **Max.** A tenor singer, the son of Andreas Achenbach, a painter, born at Dusseldorf in 1858. He first appeared in Weimar, removing to New York in 1884. After several successful seasons, he returned to Germany in 1890.

Alvear (äl-ve-är'), **Carlos Maria.** Born in Buenos Ayres about 1785; died in Montevideo about 1850. He received a military education in Spain, and in 1812 became a member of the constitutional assembly of the Platine states. Appointed to command the army to be employed in the besieging army at Montevideo, which capitulated in June, 1814; was worsted in a struggle with Artigas, and in Jan., 1815, was superseded as supreme director by Posadas, soon deposed by a mutiny of the troops. He commanded the Argentine forces against the Brazilians in Uruguay, 1826, and was defeated by the victory of Bunzingo, Feb. 20, 1827. He was minister to the United States in 1825. During the dictatorship of Rosas he was banished.

Alvensleben (äl-fens-lā'ben), **Albrecht,** Count **von.** Born at Halberstadt, Prussian Saxony, March 24, 1794; died at Berlin, May 2, 1858. A Prussian politician and diplomatist. As minister of finance, 1835–42, he developed the Zollverein (which see).

Alvensleben, Gustav von. Born in Eichenbarleben, Prussian Saxony, Sept. 30, 1803; died at Gernrode in the Harz, June 30, 1881. A Prussian general of infantry, chief of staff in the military department of the Rhine provinces and Westphalia. He served in the staff 1866, and commanded an army corps 1870–71, distinguishing himself at Sedan and elsewhere.

Alvensleben, Gustav Herrman von. Born at Kuhlenow, Brandenburg, Jan. 17, 1827. A Prussian lieutenant-general. He participated in the wars against Denmark and Austria, and commanded an Uhlan regiment in the Franco-Prussian war, distinguishing himself in the battles of Colombey-Nouilly, Vionville, and Gravelotte.

Alvensleben, Konstantin von. Born at Eichenbarleben, Prussian Saxony, Aug. 26, 1809. A Prussian general of infantry, a brother of Gustav von Alvensleben, distinguished as the commander of the 3d army corps in the war of 1870–71 in Vionville, Mars-la-Tour, Gravelotte, the investment of Metz, on the Loire, and elsewhere.

Alves Branco (äl'ves brāng'kō), **Manoel.** Born at Bahia, June 7, 1797; died at Niethreroy, Rio de Janeiro, July 13, 1855. A Brazilian lawyer and statesman. He entered political life as deputy in Lisbon, and was minister of finance, but was party. He was chosen senator in 1837, was five times minister of state (1837, 1840, 1841, and 1846), and was premier May, 1847, to June, 1849. In Dec., 1854, he was created Visconde de Caravellas.

Alvinczy (äl-vin'chē), or **Alvinzi, Joseph,** Baron von Barberek. Born at Alvincz, Transylvania, Feb. 1, 1735; died at Budapest, Nov. 25, 1810. An Austrian field-marshal. He served in the Seven Years' War, attaining the rank of colonel; unsuccessfully attempted to storm Belgrad in 1789; distinguished himself at Nerwinden in 1793; was defeated at Hondschoote in 1793; commanded on the upper Rhine; became commander in Italy in 1796; and was defeated by Bonaparte at Arcole 1796, and at Rivoli 1797.

Alvord (äl'vord), **Benjamin.** Born at Rutland, Vt., Aug. 18, 1813; died Oct. 16, 1884. An American general and military writer. He served in the Mexican war, attaining the rank of brevet major (Aug. 15, 1847), and in the Civil War. He became brevet brigadier-general April 9, 1865, and brigadier-general and paymaster-general July 4, 1876.

Alwaid (al-wid'). [Ar. *al 'awáid*, the sucking camel-colts (this star, with three others near it, being so called by the Arabs).] The second-magnitude star β Draconis, in the monster's eye. It is called *Rastaban* on some star-maps.

Alwar (äl'wär), or **Ulwar** (ul'wär). A state of Rajputana, India, intersected by lat. 27° 30′ N., long. 76° 30′ E. It is under British control. Area, 3,051 square miles. Population (1891), 767,786.

Alwar. The capital of the state of Alwar, in lat. 27° 34′ N., long. 76° 35′ E. Population (1891), 52,398.

Alxinger (älk'sing-ėr), **Johann Baptist von.** Born at Vienna, Jan. 24, 1755; died at Vienna, May 1, 1797. An Austrian poet, secretary of the imperial court theater (1794). He published "Gedichte" (1780, 1784), "Doolin von Mainz" (1787), "Blumen" (1791). His writings were collected in ten volumes in 1812.

Alyattes (a-li-at'ēz). [Gr. *Ἀλυάττης*.] A king of Lydia who reigned about 625–568 B. C., the father of Croesus. He made various conquests in Asia Minor, and carried on war against Cyaxares of Media. His tomb north of Sardis, near Gygæa, was one of the most notable monuments of antiquity.

If the measurements of Herodotus are accurate, and modern travellers appear to think that they do not greatly overstep the truth, the tomb of Alyattes cannot have fallen far short of the grandest of the Egyptian monuments. Its deficiency as respects size must have been in height, for the area of the base, which alone our author's statements determine, is above one-third greater than that of the Pyramid of Cheops. As, however, the construction was of earth and not of stone, a barrow and not a pyramid, it would undoubtedly have required a less amount of servile labour than the great works of Egypt, and would indicate a less degraded condition of the people who raised it than that of the Egyptians in the time of the pyramid-builders.
Rawlinson, Herod., I. 363.

Alypius (a-lip'i-us). The (unidentified) author of a Greek treatise on the elements of music. "The work consists wholly, with the exception of a short introduction, of lists of symbols (both for the voice and instrument) to denote all the sounds in the forty-five scales produced by taking each of the fifteen notes in the three genera (diatonic, chromatic, enharmonic)." *Smith*, Dict. Gr. and Rom. Biog.

Alz (ältz). A tributary of the Inn, in Upper Bavaria, the outlet of the Chiemsee.

Alzei, or Alzey (ält'sī). A town in the province of Rhine Hesse, Hesse, situated on the Selz 18 miles southwest of Mainz. It is an old Roman town, and is noted in the Nibelungen Lied. It was sacked by Spinola in 1620, and by the French 1688–89. Population (1890), 5,801.

Alzirdo (ält-sėr'dō). In "Orlando Furioso," the king of Bremizen, defeated by Orlando.

Alzire (al-zēr'). A tragedy by Voltaire, produced Jan. 27, 1736, in which he contrasted the virtues of the noble natural man and those of Christianized and civilized man. The heroine, Alzire, is a noble Peruvian captive.

Alzog (ält'soch), **Johannes.** Born at Ohlau, Silesia, June 29, 1808; died at Freiburg, Baden, Feb. 28, 1878. A German Roman Catholic church historian, professor at Posen, Hildesheim, and Freiburg. He was the author of "Lehrbuch der Universalkirchengeschichte" (1840, "Manual of General Church History"), "Grundriss der Patrologie," etc.

Alzubra (al'zu-bra). [Ar.] The rarely used name of a little star of the fifth magnitude, 72 Leonis, in the animal's hind quarters.

Amadah (ā-mā'dā). A place in Nubia on the bend of the Nile near Derr, noted for the temple of Thothmes III.

Amadeo (ä-mä-dā'ō), **Giovanni Antonio.** Born near Pavia about 1447; died Aug. 27, 1522. The most remarkable of the Lombard sculptors. He was associated early with the Mantegazzi in the works of the façade of the Certosa. With his brother Protasius he also made the tomb of San Lanfranco in the church of that saint near Pavia. He made the monument to Medea Colleone (or Coleoni) at Basella near Bergamo, and the chapel and tomb of Colleone himself at Bergamo, 1490. In 1490 he succeeded the chief architect of the Certosa at Pavia, and made a new design for the façade which was subsequently carried out by his successors. He constructed the organ in the cathedral at Milan, and two important monuments of the chapel of the Baptistery at Isola Bella.

Amadeus (an-a-dē'us), It. **Amadeo** (ä-mä-dā'ō). Born May 30, 1845: died at Turin, Jan. 18, 1890. Duke of Aosta, the second son of Victor Emmanuel II., elected king of Spain Nov., 1870. He entered Madrid Jan. 21, 1871, and abdicated Feb. 11, 1873.

Amadeus V. Born at Bourgnet, Savoy, 1249; died 1323. A count of Savoy, surnamed "The Great," who reigned from 1285 to 1323, and was the ancestor of the house of Savoy (later Italian dynasty). He increased the possessions of Savoy by marriage and conquest, and was made prince of the empire 1313.

Amadeus VI. Born 1334; died 1383. A count of Savoy, surnamed "The Green Count," a grandson of Amadeus V. He reigned 1343–83, and acquired various territories in Piedmont and elsewhere.

Amadeus VII. A count of Savoy, surnamed "The Red," a son of Amadeus VI. He reigned 1383–91, and acquired Nice.

Amadeus VIII. Born at Chambéry, Savoy, Sept. 4, 1383: died at Geneva, Jan. 7, 1451. A count (later duke) of Savoy, son of Amadeus VII. He succeeded as count in 1391, was created duke in 1416, and abdicated in 1434. He was elected pope in 1439, and reigned as Felix V, 1440–49.

Amadeus, Lake. A salt lake, about 150 miles long, on the boundary of South Australia and western Australia, about lat. 24° S.

Amadis of Gaul (am'a-dis ov gâl). The legendary hero of a famous medieval romance of chivalry, the center of a cycle of romances: the

oldest of the heroes of chivalry. He is represented as the illegitimate son of Perion, king of Gaul, and Elisena, princess of Brittany. He was exposed soon after birth, by his mother, to the sea in a cradle, was picked up by a Scottish knight; was educated at the court of the king of Scotland; and fell in love with Oriana, daughter of Lisuarte, king of England, whom he eventually married. After being knighted he returned to Gaul, and during the rest of his life performed there and elsewhere a number of wonderful exploits.

It is believed that the famous romance of Amadis of Gaul owes most of its fame. According to the most probable story, the Amadis was originally translated by the spiritual Montalvo from a Portuguese original of the fourteenth century. There is absolutely no trace of a French original, the existence of which has been assumed by French critics. In form the Amadis is a long prose romance of chivalry distinguished only from its French companions and predecessors by a somewhat higher strain of romantic sentiment, and by a greater abundance of giants, dwarfs, witches, and other condiments, which, even in its most luxuriant day, the simpler and more academic French taste had known how to do without. It had been continued in the Spanish by more than one author, and was a very voluminous work when, in 1540, Herberay undertook to give a French version of it. He, in his turn, had continuators, but none who equalled his popularity or power. The book became immensely popular. It is said that it was the sustaining book for foreign students of French for a considerable period, and it was highly thought of by the best critics, such as Fauchet, in the days of the Pléiade, and the next generation. It had more over a great influence on what came after it. To a single book can be directly traced the licentiousness of the early seventeenth century. *Southey*, Fr. Lit., p. 250.

Amadis of Greece. A continuation of the seventh book of "Amadis of Gaul," though it is the ninth, not the eighth, book of the series. It was in Spanish, and said to be by Feliciano de Silva. It relates the exploits of the son of Esgaris. Of course he was the son of Esplandian, the son of Amadis of Gaul.

[Mr. Southey] has mentioned that in Amadis of Greece may be found the original of the Zelmane of Sidney's "Arcadia," the Parthenissa of Mrs. Behn's "Oroonoko," and the Masque of Cupid in the "Faery Queene." *Lindsay*, Hist. of Dress, Lecture 1, 358.

Amadis de Grèce. An opera by Lamotte, produced in 1704.

Amadu, Sultan. See *Bambara*.

Amager (ä'mager), or **Amak** (a'mak). An island of Denmark, in the sound, opposite Copenhagen. Area, 29 square miles. Population, 1880, 39,700.

Amaimon (a-mai'mon), or **Amaymon** (a-mi'mon), or **Amoymon** (a-moi'mon). In mediæval demonology, one of the four kings of hell, of which he governed the eastern portion. Asmodeus is his lieutenant and first prince of his realm. Shakspeare alludes to him in the "Merry Wives of Windsor," iv. 2, and 1 Hen. IV., v. 4.

Amalarius (a-ma-da'ri-us). Died 837. A deacon and priest in Metz, who became abbot of Hornbach, and was head of the church at Lyons during the deposition of Agobard, 833–837. His work "On ecclesiastical offices" is a valuable source observed in the Roman church in the 9th century.

Amalasontha (am-a-la-son'tha), or **Amalasuentha**, or **Amalasuntha**, or **Amalaswintha**. Born 498; killed 535 (534?). Daughter of Theodoric, king of the East Goths, and regent of the East-Gothic kingdom 526–535 (534?).

Amalecite (a-ma-lē'sīt). A tribe of North American Indians, chiefly of New Brunswick. See *Abnaki*.

Amalek (am'a-lek). A grandson of Esau and prince of an Arab tribe; also, the people descended from him. In biblical history the Amalekites are represented as a nomadic tribe. In the time of Abraham they are ancestrally inhabiting the district southwest of the Dead Sea (Gen. xiv. 7), in the Mosaic period they are spread out over the entire desert to Edom as far as the Jordan boundary, and the Canaanite peninsula (Ex. xvii. 8–16; Num. xiii. 30); later they extended their settlements into the territory of the tribe of Ephraim (Judges v. 14), and throughout the Israelitish settlement during the desert, were driven off by Joshua, and were doomed to extermination (Ex. xvii. 8–16; Deut. xxv. 17–19). Saul defeated them but did not annihilate them (1 Sam. xv.), and the last of them were killed by 300 Simeonites on the mountain of Seïr (1 Chron. iv. 43).

Amalekites (am'a-lek-īts). See *Amalek*.

Amalfi (a-mal'fē). A seaport in the province of Salerno, Italy, on the Gulf of Salerno 22 miles southeast of Naples. It has manufactures of paper, macaroni, etc., and contains a cathedral (seat below) and a Capuchin monastery (now a hotel). It was founded, according to tradition, in the 7th century, but at first a republican constitution under eclectic princes, and became an important commercial center in the middle ages. It contained the oldest MS. of the Pandects (which see), and was the birthplace of Gioja, inventor of the compass. The cathedral is a picturesque church in the Norman Saracenic style, in masonry of alternate dark and light courses, essentially of the early 14th century. There is a three-arcaded vestibule of two bays; the nave has mosaics, antique columns, and a richly carved and gilded roof. The crypt contains the relics of St. Andrew. The bronze doors of the chief portal, which bear several reliefs, were cast at Constantinople in 1066. Population, about 4,000.

Amalfitan Code or Tables. [ML. *tabula Amalfitana*.] The oldest existing code of maritime law, compiled about the time of the first Crusade by the authorities of Amalfi, which then possessed considerable commerce and maritime power.

Amalia (a-ma'lē-a). **Anna.** Born at Wolfenbüttel, Germany, Oct. 24, 1739; died at Weimar, April 10, 1807. Duchess of Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach, wife of Duke Ernest, and mother of Duke Karl August. She was regent 1758–75, and is celebrated as a patroness of literature and art, especially as the friend of Wieland, Herder, and Goethe.

Amalie (a-ma'lē-e), or **Amalia, Marie Friederike.** Born Dec. 21, 1818; died May 20, 1875. Princess of Oldenburg, eldest daughter of Grand Duke Augustus, and wife of Otho, King of Greece (married Nov. 22, 1836).

Amalie (a-ma'lē-e). **Marie Friederike Auguste.** Duchess in Saxony: pseudonym **Amalie Heiter.** Born Aug. 10, 1794; died Sept. 18, 1870. A German dramatist, sister of King John of Saxony; author of "Her Oheim," "Die Fürstenbraut," "Vetter Heinrich," etc.

Amalings (am'a-lingz). A royal Gothic family said to have ruled over the Goths till the division of the nation into Ostrogoths and Visigoths, when they ruled over the Ostrogoths till the extinction of the male line in Theodoric the Great, 526. Also *Laodis*.

The kings [of the Goths] were chosen by the voice of the assembled people from certain great families, two of which the Amalings and the Baltings, are known to us by name. The Amalings were said to be descended from above the fourth in descent from Ansis, the demigod-ancestor of the Gothic whose deeds had earned for him the title of Amala, "the mighty": the name of the Baltings was doubtless of the same root as our English word "bold." The Amalings became the royal house of the ostrogoths, while the Visigoths chose their kings from the Baltings. *Bradley*, Story of the Goths, p. 13.

Amalric of Bène (ä-mäl-rēk' ov bān), or **Amaury of Chartres** (a-mo-rē' ov shärt'r). Born at Bène, near Chartres, France; died about 1206. A French theologian and mystical philosopher, accused by the ecclesiastical authorities of pantheism. See *Amalricians*.

Amalricians (a-mal-rish'anz). The followers of Amalric (Amaury) of Bène (in the diocese of Chartres), a pantheist who was condemned by the University of Paris (in which he was a professor of theology) and excommunicated by the Pope, and by a synod of Paris. Ten of them were burned as heretics.

Amals. See *Amalings*.

Amalthæa (am-al-thē'a), or **Amalthea.** [Gr. *Ἀμάλθεια*.] In Greek mythology, the nurse of Zeus, probably a goat. In Roman legend, the Sibyl who sold to Tarquin the Sibylline books.

Amambara (a-mam'ba-ra). Arbitrary of the Bambara dialects of the Bantu.

Amana (a-ma'na), or **Abana** (ä-bä'nä). [Heb., "faithful, steady."] A river which rises in the Anti-Lebanon and flows through Damascus (2 Ki. v. 12: the modern Nahr Barada. The name is also applied to the district of the Anti-Lebanon (Cant. iv. 8).

Amanda (a-man'da). In Cibber's comedy "Love's Last Shift," and in its continuation by Vanbrugh "The Relapse," a virtuous and charming woman, deserted by Loveless, to whom she was married very young, but whose love she regains.

Amandola (a-man'do-la). A town in the province of Ascoli, Italy, 45 miles south of Ancona.

Amants magnifiques (a-mon' man-ya-fēk'). [Fr., "magnificent lovers."] A comedy by Molière, written at the order of the king in 1670.

Amanus (a-ma'nus). [Gr. *Ἀμανός*.] In ancient geography, a mountain-group, the modern Alma Dagh, a branch of Mount Taurus, on the borders of Cilicia and Syria.

Amanvillers (ä-mon-vē-yär'). A village northwest of Metz of which the name is sometimes given to what is commonly called the battle of Gravelotte.

Amapala (ä-mä'pä-lä). A seaport on the island of Tigre, in the Gulf of Fonseca, on the Pacific coast of Honduras. It exports Central American products.

Amarakantaka (ä-mä-rä-kän'tä-kä). [Skt., "peak of the immortals."] A place of pilgrimage in India, on the table-land east of the Vindhyas.

Amarakosha (am-a-ra-ko'sha). [Skt., "the immortal vocabulary, or the vocabulary of Amara."] A celebrated vocabulary of the classical Sanskrit, ascribed to Amarasinha.

Amarant (am'a-rant). A giant killed in the Holy Land by Guy of Warwick.

Amaranta (am-a-ran'tä). In Beaumont and Fletcher's "Spanish Curate," the wife of Bartolus, "as cunning as she 's sweet."

Amarante (a-ma-rant'ta). A small town in northern Portugal, north of Oporto.

Amaranth (am'a-ranth), **Lady.** A character in O'Keeffe's farce "Wild Oats."

Amarapura (am'a-ra-pö'ra). A decayed town of Burma, on the Irawadi 6 miles northeast of Ava. It contains the former royal palace. It was built in 1782, and was for many years capital of Burma.

Amarasinha (am'a-ra-sin'hä). The author of the Amarakosha. His date is uncertain, but it is believed by Weber not to be earlier than the 11th century A. D.

Amaravati (am'a-ra-vä'ta-tē). In Hindu mythology, the capital of Indra's heaven, in the vicinity of Meru.

Amargoza (ä-mar-gō'za) **River.** A small river in eastern California, which flows into Death Valley.

Amari (ä-mä'rē), **Emerico.** Born at Palermo, May 9, 1810; died there, Sept. 20, 1870. An Italian publicist who was appointed professor of criminal law in the University of Palermo in 1841. Author of "Critica di una scienza delle legislazioni comparate" (1857).

Amari, Michele. Born at Palermo, July 7, 1806. An Italian historian, statesman, and Orientalist, member of the Sicilian and Italian parliaments. His chief works are "La guerra del Vespro Siciliano" (1843), "Storia dei Musulmani di Sicilia" (1854–59).

Amarillas (ä-mä-rēl'yäs). See *Abramadis*.

Amarinna (ä-ma-rin'nä). See *Amharic*.

Amar-Sin (a-mär'sin). [Sin (i. e. the moon-god) sees.] A Babylonian king of the old Babylonian period, presiding in Ur. His name is found on several archaic cone-form receipt-vouchers, however, do not give much information concerning his person or reign.

Amaru, Tupac. See *Tupac Amaru*.

Amarusataka (am-a-rö-sat'a-kä). An erotic poem in Sanskrit, mystically interpreted, in a hundred stanzas, written by a king named Amaru, but by some attributed to the philosopher Sankara, who assumed the dead form of that king in order to converse with his widow.

Amar y Borbon (ä-mär' e bor-bōn'), **Antonio.** A Spanish general who, from 1805 to 1810, was viceroy of New Granada. He was imprisoned at Bogotá, July 20, 1810, and in August was sent out of the country by the revolutionary junta.

Amaryllis, Amarillis (am-a-ril'lis). [L. *Amaryllis*, Gr. *Ἀμαρυλλίς*.] 1. A shepherdess or country maiden in the "Idyls" of Theocritus and "Eclogues" of Vergil.—2. In Spenser's "Colin Clout's Come Home Again," a personage described with admiration, intended for Alice Spenser, Countess of Derby, with whose family Spenser claimed an alliance. It was for her that Milton wrote his "Arcades."—3. In Fletcher's pastoral "The Faithful Shepherdess," a shepherdess who is in love with Perigot, and uses foul means to part him from Amoret.—4. In Buckingham's "Rehearsal," a female character intended to cast ridicule on Dryden. The part was taken by Mrs. Rooke, whose intrigue with Dryden was noticed in the play.

Amasa (am'a-sa). [Heb., 'burden.'] A son of Abigail, sister of David, and Jether, an Ishmaelite. He joined Absalom in his rebellion, and was made commander of his forces. After his defeat he was pardoned by David and offered the command of the army in place of Joab. Later Joab treacherously slew him.

Amasia (a-ma'sē-ä). A city in the vilayet of Sivas, Asiatic Turkey, in lat. 40° 40′ N., long. 35° 50′ E., on the Yeshil-Irmak: the ancient residence of the kings of Pontus, and the birthplace of Strabo. Population, about 30,000.

Amasis, Amosis. See *Ahmes*.

Amat (a-mät'). **Felix.** Born at Saldadell, near Barcelona, Spain, Aug. 10, 1750; died near Salent, Sept. 28, 1824. A Spanish ecclesiastic and writer, archbishop of Palmyra *in partibus infidelium*. He became confessor to Charles IV., in 1805, and is the author of an ecclesiastical history, "Tratado de la Iglesia de Jesu Cristo" (1788–89).

Amat, Manuel de. Born in Catalonia about 1705; died at Barcelona about 1780. A Spanish general and administrator. He served with distinction in Africa, Italy, and the Pyrenees, was captain-general of Chile 1755–61, and viceroy of Peru 1761–76. In 1767 he carried out the decree for the expulsion of the Jesuits.

Amateur Casual, The, or **Amateur Lambeth Casual.** The pseudonym of James Greenwood, an English reporter on the "Pall Mall Gazette," who, under this name, recounted his adventures in the casual ward in a London workhouse.

Amathus (am'a-thus). [Gr. *Ἄμαθος*.] In ancient geography, a city of Phenician origin on

the southern coast of Cyprus, near the site of the modern Limasol. It contained a sanctuary of Aphrodite.

Amati (a-ma'te). A celebrated Italian family of violin-makers which flourished at Cremona in the 16th and 17th centuries. Its most noted members were Andrea, his sons Antonio and Geronimo, and Nicolo, son of Geronimo.

Amatitlan (ä-ma-te-tlan'). A town in Guatemala, Central America, south of Guatemala. Population (1889), 7,500.

Amatitlan Lake. A lake, 9 miles long, in southern Guatemala, near Amatitlan.

Amatongaland. See *Inhambane*.

Amatus Lusitanus (a-ma'tus lusi-tā'nus), born 1511; died 1568. A Portuguese physician, of Hebrew descent. He is said to have been the second author to describe the valves in the veins. He wrote an account of seven hundred remarkable cases in medicine and surgery, published 1580.

Amaury of Chartres. See *Amalric of Bène*.

Amaury (a-ma'ri or a-mo-re') **I.**, or **Amalric** (am'al-rik). Born 1135; died 1173. King of Jerusalem (Count of Joppa), a younger son of Baldwin II., and the successor of his brother Baldwin III., 1162. He invaded Egypt in 1168, marching to Cairo, but was soon routed by Saladin, by whom he was put upon the defensive in 1170.

Amaury II., or **Amalric** (of Lusignan). Died 1205. King of Cyprus 1194 and of Jerusalem 1198, through his marriage with Isabella, widow of Henry, count of Champagne). He was unable to maintain himself against the Saracens, and died at Ptolemais.

Amaury, Giles. The grand master of the Templars in Scott's tale "The Talisman." He conspired against King Richard and was killed by Saladin.

Amaxiki, Amaxichi. See *Lexkas*.

Amaziah (am-a-zī'ä). [Heb.] The son of Joash, king of Judah 797–792 B. C. (840/811 B. C.).

Amazirghs (ä'mäz-zērgz). The Berbers of northern Morocco.

Amazon (am'a-zon). [Pg. *Rio das Amazonas*, Sp. *Rio de las Amazonas*, F. *Fleuve des Amazones*, G. *Amazonenstrom*; also *Orellana*, in its upper course *Marañon* or *Tunguragua*, in its middle course *Solimoens*.] The principal river of South America, and the largest in the world. It has two chief head-streams. One is the Marañon (Tunguragua) which rises in Peru about lat. 10° 30′ S.; the other is the Apurimac, which has for its southernmost head-stream the Apurimac. The Cuyadc rises in Peru about lat. 14° S. The Marañon (Amazon) flows northward between ranges of the Andes, turns east near lat. 5° S., enters Brazil about long. 70° W., and after discharging water through several narrow channels into the Lower Tocantins or Para, thus cutting off the island of Marajo, flows into the Atlantic near the equator. It is connected on the north with the Orinoco by the Cassiquiare and Negro. The basin of the Amazon comprises about 2,300,000 square miles. Its leading tributaries are on the north, the Napo, Putumayo, Japura, and Negro; on the south the Huallaga, Javary, Jutahy, Juruá, Purus, Madeira, Tapajos, and Xingu. Its length, to the source of the Apurimac, is probably about 3,400 miles, though often given as 4,000. It is navigable about 2,500 for steamships about 2,200 miles. The width of the main mouth is 40 miles; and at the Brazilian frontier the river is 1 mile wide. The mouth was discovered by Pinzon in 1500, and Orellana descended it in 1540. Steamers first plied on it in 1853. In 1867 it was made a free highway to all nations.

Amazonas (ä-mä-zō'näs). The largest state of Brazil, capital Manaos, occupying the northwestern part of the country, and bordering on Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, and Bolivia. It is largely occupied by forests. Area (claimed), 753,439 square miles. Population (1888), 80,454.

Amazonas. A department of northern Peru, west of Loreto. Area, 14,129 square miles. Population, about 54,000.

Amazonas. A territory in southern Venezuela, bordering on Brazil. Area (claimed, including a vast area of disputed territory), 90,928 square miles. Population (1891), 45,197 (a mere estimate, as there are hardly any civilized inhabitants).

Amazonia (am-a-zō'ni-ä). A name given by early explorers to the valley of the Amazon.

Amazons (am'a-zonz). [L. *Amazones*, Gr. *Ἀμαζόνες*, a foreign name of unknown meaning; according to Greek writers, from ἀ-, privative, without, and μαζός, a breast: a popular etymology, accompanied by, and doubtless originating, the statement that the right breast was removed in order that it might not interfere with the use of the bow and javelin.] **1.** In Greek legend, a race of women supposed to have dwelt on the coast of the Black Sea and in the Caucasus Mountains. The Amazons and their conflicts were a favorite theme in Greek art and story. They were represented as forming a state from which men were excluded, as devoting themselves to war and hunting, and as being often in conflict with the Greeks in the heroic age.

But it is in the famous legend of the Amazons that we must look for the chief evidence preserved to us by classical antiquity of the influence exercised by the Hittites in Asia Minor. The Amazons were imagined to be a nation of female warriors, whose primitive home lay in Kappadokia, on the banks of the Thermodon, not far from the ruins of Boghaz Keui. From hence they had issued forth to conquer the people of Asia Minor and to found an empire which reached to the Ægean Sea. The building of many of the most famous cities on the Ægean coast was ascribed to them. Myrina and Kyme, Smyrna and Ephesos, where the worship of the great Asiatic goddess was carried on with barbaric ceremonies into the later age of civilised Greece. Now these Amazons are nothing more than the priestesses of the Asiatic goddess, whose cult spread from Carchemish along with the advance of the Hittite armies. She was served by a multitude of armed priestesses and eunuch priests; under her name of Ma, for instance, no less than six thousand of them were employed at Komana in Kappadokia. Cities, in fact, like Komana and Ephesos, were dedicated to her service, and a large part of the population accordingly became the armed ministers of the mighty goddess. Generally the Amazon, as at Ephesos in early days, where they obeyed a high-priestess, who called herself the queen-bee. When Ephesos passed into Greek hands, the goddess worshipped there was identified with the Greek Artemis, and a high priest took the place of the high-priestess.

Sayce, Hittites, p. 78.

2. A fabled tribe of female warriors said to have existed in South America. The report originated in an Indian myth which was found from the West Indies to Peru existing, and still exists among the Caribs and others: it is interesting from its relation to the Old World myth.

Amazons, The. An earlier English form of the name of the Amazon River, still in occasional use.

Amazons, Battle of. See *Battle of Amazons*.

Ambaca (äm-bä'kä). See *Mbaka*.

Ambala (äm-bä'lä), or **Umballa** (um-bal'ä). A division of the Panjab, British India. Area, 4,014 square miles. Population, 1,652,728.

Ambala. A district in the division of Ambala, intersected by lat. 30° 50′ N., long. 77° E. Area, 2,628 square miles. Population, 1,035,484.

Ambala. The capital of the division and district of Ambala, situated in lat. 30° 24′ N., long. 76° 49′ E., an important station on the Sind, Panjab, and Delhi Railway. Population, including cantonment (1891), 79,294.

Ambalema (äm-bä-lā'mä). A town in the state of Tolima, Colombia, situated on the Magdalena 95 miles west of Bogotá. It is the center of an extensive tobacco district. Population, 973.

Ambassadors, The. A painting by Holbein the younger, in the National Gallery, London. It is believed to represent Dinteville, French ambassador at the English court, and Nicolas Bambon, a poet, who was formerly thought to portray Sir Thomas Wyatt with Leland.

Ambassi, or **Ambasse.** See *São Salvador*.

Ambato (äm-bä'tō). A town of Ecuador, 65 miles south of Quito. Population (1889), about 14,000.

Ambelakia (äm-be-lä'kē-ä). A small town in the vale of Tempe, Thessaly, 18 miles northeast of Larissa.

Amber (am'bėr). A decayed town near Jeypore, India, the former capital of the state of Jeypore.

Amberg (äm'berg). A town in the Upper Palatinate, Bavaria, situated on the Vils 32 miles northwest of Ratisbon: the former capital of the Upper Palatinate. It has manufactures of iron, arms, beer, etc. A victory was gained here by the Austrians under the archduke Charles over the French under Jourdan, Aug. 24, 1796. Population (1890), 15,285.

Amber Islands, or **Electrides** (ē-lek'tri-dēz). [Gr. *αἱ Ἠλεκτρίδες*.] A name given by the Greeks in later times to the islands in the North Sea off Denmark, Germany, and Holland. *Elton*, Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 41.

Amber Witch, The. An opera by W. V. Wallace, words by Bunn, first produced in London Feb. 28, 1861. It was founded on a popular German romance of the same name by Meinhold, published in 1843.

Ambert (oṅ-bär'). A town in the department of Puy-de-Dôme, France, situated near the Dore 37 miles southeast of Clermont-Ferrand. It has manufactures of cheese and paper. Population (1891), commune, 7,907.

Ambiorix (am-bī'ō-riks). A chief of the Eburones in Gaul, famous in the campaigns against the Romans 54–53 B. C.

Ambitious Statesman, The, or The Loyal Favorite. A tragedy by Crowne, acted in 1679.

Ambitious Stepmother, The. A tragedy by Nicholas Rowe, printed in 1700.

Ambleside (am'bl-sīd). A town in the Lake District, Westmoreland, England, 1 mile north of Lake Windermere, noted for its picturesque scenery. Near it are Rydal Mount, Fox How, Grasmere, etc. It contains Roman antiquities. Population (1891), 2,300.

Ambleteuse (oṅ-bl-tēz'). A decayed seaport in the department of Pas-de-Calais, France, 7 miles north of Boulogne.

Amboella (am-bwā'lä). A Bantu people living in the interior of Africa, near the head streams of the Zambesi, about lat. 15° S., long. 19° E.

Amboim (äm-bwing'). See *Mbaiji*.

Ambois (oṅ-bwo'), **Bussy d'.** The principal character in Chapman's play of that name: a self-confident and arrogant adventurer, with some real loftiness of character.

Amboise, Clermont d'. The brother of Bussy d'Ambois, a scholar and philosopher. He is the central figure in Chapman's play "The Revenge of Bussy d'Ambois." He commits suicide after the death of his patron Guise.

Amboise (oṅ-bwoz'). A town in the department of Indre-et-Loire, France, situated on the Loire 14 miles east of Tours. It is famous for its castle, a favorite residence of the Valois kings, occupying a high rock-platform in the form of a trapezoidal, cone-roofed towers. Two towers built at the base of the rock, 12 feet in diameter and over 100 feet high, contain spiral passages by which horses and vehicles ascended to the platform above. In the gardens is the Chapel of St. Hubert, one of the richest existing examples of the florid Pointed. Here Leonardo da Vinci is buried. It was the scene of the conspiracy of Amboise in 1560. Later it became a political prison. Abd-el-Kader was confined in it 1847–52. It is now the property of the Comte de Paris. Population (1891), commune, 4,490.

Amboise, Conspiracy of. An unsuccessful conspiracy of Huguenots under La Renaudie to seize the king (Francis II.), first at Blois and afterward at Amboise in 1560, and remove him from the influence of the Guises. Condé was the nominal chief of the conspirators.

Amboise, Edict of. An edict of pacification between the French Catholics and Huguenots, authorizing (1563) the Reformed worship in the houses of the nobility, throughout all the domains of the justiciary nobles, and in one city of each bailiwick. It ended the first war between the two parties.

Amboise, Georges d'. Born at Chaumont-sur-Loire, France, 1460; died at Lyons, 1510. A French statesman and cardinal, minister of Louis XII. 1498, and director of his foreign policy.

Amboise, League of. See *Amboise, Conspiracy of*.

Amboyna (am-boi'nä). [Malay *Ambon*.] One of the chief islands of the Moluccas, situated in lat. 3° 41′ S., long. 128° 10′ E., consisting of two parts connected by a narrow isthmus. Its chief product is cloves. It was settled by the Portuguese in the 16th century, and was taken by the Dutch, to whom it now belongs, in 1605. Length, 32 miles. Area, 264 square miles. Population, 35,510.

Amboyna. A residency of the Dutch East Indies, comprising Amboyna, Ceram, Banda Islands, Timor-Laut, etc.

Amboyna. A seaport, capital of the island and residency of Amboyna. Population, about 9,000.

Amboyna, or The Cruelties of the Dutch to the English Merchants. A tragedy by Dryden, produced in 1673. Part of the plot was taken from one of the Italian novels of Cinthio, the 10th of the fifth decade, and part has reference to occurrences of the time.

Ambracia (am-brā'shi-ä). [Gr. *Ἀμπρακία*, earlier *Ἀμπρακιά*.] The ancient name of Arta.

Ambracian Gulf (am-brā'shi-an gulf). See *Arta, Gulf of*.

Ambras. See *Amras*.

Ambree (am'brē), **Mary.** A woman who is said to have fought at the siege of Ghent in 1584 to revenge her lover's death. She is frequently mentioned in old ballads, and is the subject of one preserved by Percy. Ben Jonson refers to her in the "Epicene" and "Tale of a Tub" and in "The Fortunate Isles," where he quotes the words of this ballad. Fletcher also mentions her in "The Scornful Lady." The ballad in Percy's "Reliques" is often quoted by the writers of Jonson's time, and, like him, they frequently gave the name of Mary Ambree to any remarkable virago who adopted man's attire.

Ambriz (äm-brēz'). A coast town of Portuguese Angola, West Africa, and capital of the "concelho" (county) of the same name. Its chief export is coffee, which is brought down from the Muteme and Encoge mountains. It was occupied by the Portuguese in 1855. Population, about 2,500 of mixed African origin, mostly from Loanda.

Ambrones (am-brō'nēz). [L. *Ambrones* (Livy), Gr. *Ἀμβρωνες* (Strabo).] A German tribe mentioned by Livy and Strabo in connection with the Teutones, whose near neighbors they seem to have been on the North Sea, and with whom they were allied in the Cimbrian wars. They suffered a crushing defeat by Marius at Aquæ Sextiæ, 102 B. C. There is no certain record of their subsequent fate.

Ambros (ăm'brŏs). **August Wilhelm.** Born at Mauth, Bohemia, Nov. 17, 1816; died at Vienna, June 28, 1876. An Austrian composer and writer on music. His chief literary work is a "Geschichte der Musik" (1862–78), a very high authority in its department.

Ambrose (am'brōz), L. **Ambrosius** (am-brō'zi-us), **of Alexandria.** Died about 250. A Roman nobleman, a friend of Origen.

Ambrose, L. **Ambrosius,** Saint. Born at Trèves, Gaul, probably 340; died at Milan, April, 397. One of the fathers of the Latin Church. He was educated at Rome, appointed consular prefect in Upper Italy about 369, and elected (while a civilian and unbaptized) bishop of Milan in 374. He was the champion of the Catholics against the Arians and pagans. For his cruelty in the massacre of Thessalonica the emperor Theodosius was excommunicated by Ambrose and forced to do penance. Among his works are "De officiis ministrorum," "Hexaemeron," hymns, etc. He is the reputed author of the Ambrosian ritual.

He was elected, while still an unbaptized catechumen and governor of the province, to the post of Bishop of Milan, having incurred the displeasure of both parties by his fair treatment of the two rival candidates. While he soothed the people with his wise words, a little child, so the story runs, suddenly called out "Ambrose is Bishop"; the words were caught up and carried round the church by the rapturous acclamation of the whole multitude. *Hodgkin,* Italy and her Invaders, I. 187.

Ambrose, Isaac. Born at Ormskirk, Lancashire, England, 1604; died 1664. An English nonconformist divine and devotional writer, author of "Looking unto Jesus" (1658).

Ambrose and the Emperor Theodosius. A painting by Rubens, in the Imperial Gallery at Vienna. The archbishop, in full canonicals, stands with his attendants before the door of the cathedral, and forbids the emperor to enter.

Ambrose's Tavern. An old tavern in Edinburgh, now destroyed, the scene of Wilson's "Noctes Ambrosianæ."

Its location was the site of the new Register House, in the rear of the old Register House; and it is approached from West Register Street by the narrow alley running now between the new Register House and the new Café Royal. *Hutton,* Literary Landmarks of Edinburgh, p. 55.

Ambrosian Library (am-brō'zian li'brā-ri). [Named for St. Ambrose.] A library at Milan, founded by Cardinal Borromeo in 1609. It contains 164,000 printed volumes and 8,500 MSS.

Ambrosiaster (am-brō'zi-as-tėr), or **Pseudo-Ambrosius** (sū'dō-am-brō'zius). ['The spurious Ambrosius.'] The name usually given to the unknown author of "Commentaria in XIII. Epistolas B. Pauli," which has found its way into the Benedictine edition of the works of Ambrose. The author is sometimes identified with the Roman deacon Hilary.

Ambrosio, or the Monk. A romance by Matthew Gregory Lewis, published in 1795. A second edition was issued in which many objectionable passages were omitted. He gained the sobriquet of "The Monk" and "Monk Lewis" from this book.

Ambrosius. See *Ambrose.*

Ambrosius (am-brō'zius), or **Ambrose,** Father. The last abbot of St. Mary's, Edward Glendinning, in Scott's novel "The Abbot."

Ambrosius Aurelianus (am-brō'zi-us â-rē-li-ā'nus), **His Emrys.** Lived about 440. A leader of the Romans and Romanized Britons, said to have been a descendant of Constantine, elected emperor in Britain, Gaul, and Spain under Honorius. He drove back the Saxon invaders and confined Hengist for some years to the Isle of Thanet.

Ambundu (ăm-bōn'dō). See *Kimbundu.*

Ameland (ā'me-lănt). An island in the North Sea, north of the province of Friesland, Netherlands, to which it belongs. Length, 13 miles.

Amelia (ā-mā'lē-ā). A town in the province of Perugia, Italy, 45 miles north of Rome: the ancient Ameria. It has a cathedral.

Amelia (ā-mē'liā). Born Aug. 7, 1783; died Nov. 2, 1810. An English princess, the fifteenth and youngest child of George III.

Amelia. The heroine of Fielding's novel of that name (published 1751), a virtuous and devoted wife, said to be the portrait of Fielding's own wife. She is represented as having suffered an injury to her nose (like Mrs. Fielding), which impaired her popularity among Fielding's readers. Thackeray considered her "the most charming character in English fiction."

Amelia. See *Sedley, Amelia.*

Amelia Island (a-mē'liā ī'land). A small island off the northeastern coast of Florida.

Amélie-les-Bains (ā-mā-lē-lā-bañ'). [Formerly *Arles-les-Bains:* the name was changed in 1840 in honor of the wife of Louis Philippe.] A health-resort in the department of Pyrénées-Orientales, France, 20 miles southwest of Perpignan. It has sulphur springs.

Amelot de la Houssaye (ăm-lō dē lā ōs-sā'). **Abraham Nicolas.** Born at Orléans, France, Feb., 1634; died at Paris, Dec. 8, 1706. A French publicist, author of "Histoire du gouvernement de Venise" (1676), etc.

Amelotte (ăm-lot'), **Denis,** Born at Saintes, France, March 15, 1606; died at Paris, Oct. 7, 1678. A French theologian, author of a translation of the New Testament (1666–68).

Amen. See *Amun.*

Amends for Ladies. A play by Nathaniel Field, published in 1618.

Amenemhat (ā-men-em'hăt) **I.,** or **Se-hotep-ab-Ra.** An Egyptian king, the founder of the 12th dynasty, who reigned about 2466 B. C. (Brugsch). He was a successful ruler and general, and founded the temple of Amun in Thebes. There is considerable documentary evidence concerning his reign. Also *Ammenemes.*

Amenemhat II., or **Nub-kau-Ra.** An Egyptian king, the third of the 12th dynasty, who reigned about 2400 B. C., and of whom little is known. Also *Amenemhes.*

Amenemhat III., or **Maat-en-Ra.** An Egyptian king, the sixth of the 12th dynasty, who reigned about 2266 B. C. (Brugsch). He constructed Lake Moeris and the Labyrinth. (See *Moeris, Labyrinth.*) Inscriptions of his time have been found on the rocks in the peninsula of Sinai. There is also a mark (with an inscription) on the rocks of Semneh showing the height of the inundation of the Nile in the 14th year of his reign. (See *Nilometer.*) Also *Amenemhas.*

Amenemhat IV., or **Maat-kheru-Ra.** An Egyptian king, the seventh of the 12th dynasty, who reigned about 2266 B. C. (Brugsch). Also *Amenemhes.*

Amenhotep (ā-men-hō'tep) **I.,** or **Amenophis** (am-e-nō'fis), or **Ser-ka-Ra.** An Egyptian king, the second of the 18th dynasty, who reigned about 1666 B. C. (Brugsch). He made a successful campaign in Asia, which is commemorated in an inscription in a temple at Amadah in Nubia. He also built a temple to Amun under the name in the temple of Amun at Karnak. Also *Amenhetep.*

Amenhotep III., or **Amenophis,** or **Maat-neb-Ra.** An Egyptian king, the ninth of the 18th dynasty, who reigned about 1500 B. C. (Brugsch). He was a successful warrior and a great builder. The colossal statues of Memnon near Thebes are portrait-statues of him. See *Memnon.*

Amenophis III. was as great in peace as in war. In his reign Egypt lost none of her military prestige, and from some large scarabei — one of which is in the Gizeh Palace — we learn that under his rule Egypt stretched from Mesopotamia to the country of Karo in Abyssinia. At the same time he consolidated the empire left him by preceding monarchs. Amenophis raised along the banks of the Nile monuments which for their grandeur and the perfection of their workmanship are unsurpassed. His temple at Gebel-Barkal, in the Sudan, was erected by this king; so also was that at Soleb, near the third cataract—and souvenirs of him may be found at Assuan, Elephantine, Gebel-Silsileh, El-Kab, Turah, the Serapeum at Memphis, and Serbût-el-Hadim. He added considerably to Karnak, and built that portion of the temple at Luxor that begins at the pylon. He also erected on the left bank of the Nile — opposite to Luxor — a sacred edifice which once must have been one of the most important in Egypt. Destroyed completely by causes unknown to us, all that is now left of it are the two enormous colossi — called by the Arabs Sânamat — which originally stood at the entrance. *Mariette,* Outlines, p. 99.

Amenhotep IV., or **Amenophis,** or **Khu-n-Aten** ("splendor of the sun's disk"). An Egyptian king, the tenth of the 18th dynasty, who reigned about 1466 B. C. (Brugsch). He was an innovator in religion, substituting the new worship of Aten (the sun's disk, to Ra and Amun and the other Egyptian deities. He also moved the capital from Thebes to a place in middle Egypt, the modern Tell-el-Amarna.

Ameni (ā-mē'nē), or **Amenemhat.** An Egyptian official under Usertesen I. An inscription recording the events of his life has been found in a rock-tomb at Beni-Hassan. It contains a reference to a famine which has, by some, been supposed to be that which occurred during Joseph's sojourn in Egypt.

Amenities of Literature. A work by Isaac D'Israeli, completed in 1840.

Amenophis. See *Amenhotep.*

Amenthes. See *Amenti.*

Amenti (a-men'tē). In Egyptian mythology, the under world; the world of the dead.

Ameria (a-mē'ri-ā). The ancient name of Amelia in Italy.

America (a-mer'i-kā). [It. Sp. Pg. *America,* F. *Amérique,* G. *Amerika;* from NL. *America* (1507), after *Americus Vespatius,* It. *Amerigo Vespucci,* an Italian explorer. See *Vespucci.*] The western continent or grand division of the world, including North America, South America, and adjacent islands. See *North America* and *South America.* It was discovered by the Northmen about 1000 (?) and was discovered by Columbus in 1492. The mainland was probably reached by Cabot in 1497. (See *Columbus (John).*) The name *America* was proposed by Waldseemüller (a teacher of geography in the college of Saint-Dié among the Vosges) in a treatise called "Cosmographia," published in 1507. Length, about 10,500 miles; greatest breadth, over 3,000 miles. Area (estimated), about 15,700,000 square miles. Population (estimated 1893), 115,000,000.

America. A wooden keel schooner-yacht designed and built by George Steers of New York, for Commodore J. C. Stevens of the New York Yacht Club, in 1851. Her original dimensions were: length over all, 100 feet 6 inches; length on water-line, 90 feet 4 inches; beam, 22 feet 6 inches; draught, 11 feet 6 inches. In 1851, the time of the World Fair in London, Commodore Stevens having crossed the Atlantic in the America, entered her in the race of Aug. 22 open to yachts of all nations for a £500 cup. The course was around the Isle of Wight, and the America beat the wholefleet of 18 yachts by about 7 miles. Aug. 28 she sailed a race with the English schooner Titania over a 40-mile course, beating her out of sight. The cup (£500) which she won in 1851 was given (1857) to the New York Yacht Club and made a perpetual challenge open to yachts of all nations. There have been (1893) eight unsuccessful attempts to recover it.

America, British. See *British America.*

America, Central. See *Central America.*

America, North. See *North America.*

America, Russian. An old name for Alaska.

America, South. See *South America.*

America, Spanish. See *Spanish America.*

American Colonization Society, The. A society organized at Washington, District of Columbia, Jan. 1, 1817, for the purpose of colonizing free American negroes. It purchased in 1821 a tract of land near Cape Mesurado, Africa, where it founded the colony of Liberia, which became an independent republic in 1847.

American Cousin, Our. A drama by Tom Taylor, produced in 1858. In this play E. A. Sothern made a name by his clever development of the originally small part of Lord Dundreary.

American Party, or **Know-nothing Party.** In United States politics, a party which advocated the control of the government by native citizens. As it was a secret fraternity and its members refused to give information concerning it, they received the name of "Know-nothings." The party nominated Fillmore for President in 1856 and was powerful for several years. (For a later American party, see *Antimasonic Party.*)

American Philosophical Society. A scientific society established at Philadelphia in 1769. Its published "Transactions" date from 1789; its "Proceedings" from 1838. It has a library of 30,000 volumes.

American Revolution, War of the. See *Revolutionary War.*

Americus (a-mer'i-kus). The capital of Sumter County, Georgia, 75 miles southwest of Macon. Population (1890), 6,398.

Amerigo Vespucci. See *Vespucci.*

Amerling (ä'mėr-ling), **Friedrich.** Born at Vienna, April 14, 1803; died at Vienna, Jan. 15, 1887. An Austrian portrait-painter.

Amersfoort (ä'mers-fōrt). A town in the province of Utrecht, Netherlands, on the Eem 26 miles southeast of Amsterdam. It was an important seat of the Jansenists, and has a noted church of St. Mary. It has flourishing manufactures and trade. Population (1889), computed, 15,440.

Ames (āmz). **Adelbert.** Born at Rockland, Maine, Oct. 31, 1835. An American general in the Civil War. He was graduated from West Point in 1861, and took part in the battles of Bull Run, Gaines's Mill, Malvern Hill, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Antietam, Gettysburg, and others. He was brevetted major-general of volunteers March 13, 1865, and major-general of the regular army 1866, and promoted to the full rank of lieutenant-colonel July 28, 1866. He was provisional governor of Mississippi 1868–70, Republican United States senator from that State 1870–74, and its governor 1874–76.

Ames, Fisher. Born at Dedham, Mass., April 9, 1758; died at Dedham, July 4, 1808. A noted American orator, statesman, and political writer. He was graduated from Harvard College in 1774, began the practice of law in Dedham in 1781, was a member of the Massachusetts ratifying committee in 1788, and was a Federal member of Congress from Massachusetts 1789–97. He declined the presidency of Harvard College in 1804. He wrote the "Laocoon" and other essays to rouse the opposition against France.

Ames, Joseph. Born at Yarmouth, England, Jan. 23, 1689; died at London, Oct. 7, 1759. An English antiquary and bibliographer, author of "Typographical Antiquities" (1749, ed. by Herbert 1785–90). This work is the "foundation of English bibliography."

Ames, Joseph. Born 1816; died 1872. An American painter, chiefly noted for his portraits.

Ames, Mrs. (**Mary Clemmer,** later Mrs. **Hudson**). Born at Utica, N. Y., 1839; died at Washington, D. C., Aug. 18, 1884. An American writer, and the Washington correspondent

of the New York "Independent." She published novels, poems, sketches, etc.

Ames, Oakes. Born at Easton, Mass., Jan. 10, 1804; died May 8, 1873. An American manufacturer, capitalist, and politician. He was interested in the building of the Union Pacific Railroad, was Republican member of Congress from Massachusetts 1863–1873, and was censured by the House for his connection with the Credit Mobilier (which see).

Ames (latinized **Amesius**), **William.** Born at Ipswich, England, 1576; died at Rotterdam, Nov., 1633. An English Puritan theologian and casuist residing in the Netherlands. He wrote "Medulla Theologiæ," "De Conscientia" (1632), "Coronis," etc.

Amesbury (ämz'ber-i). A town in Essex County, Massachusetts, situated on the Merrimack 34 miles north of Boston. It was the residence of Whittier. Population (1890), 9,728.

Amesha Spentas, mod. Pers. **Amshaspands.** [Pers., 'Immortal Holy Ones.'] The seven supreme spirits of Avestan theology. At their head, as their creator stands Ahuramazda. The others are moral or physical abstractions. They are Vohu Manah, 'good mind,' Asha Vahishta, 'best righteousness,' Khshathra Varya, 'the wished-for kingdom,' Spenta Armaiti, 'holy harmony,' Haurvatat, 'wholeness, saving health,' Ameretat, 'immortality.' In the later religion they became guardian geniuses respectively of the flocks, fire, metals, the earth, waters, and trees. They are related to Ahuramazda as are the Adityas in Vedic theology to Varuna. See *Ahuras.*

Amestris (a-mes'tris). See the extract.

Amestris, the daughter of Otanes according to Herodotus, of Onophas according to Ctesias, was the favourite wife of Xerxes, and mother of at least five children. Her crimes and cruelties are related by Ctesias at some length, and are glanced at by Herodotus. She was be the Vashti of Esther, whose disgrace was perhaps only temporary. She lived to a great age, dying, as it would seem, only a little before her son Artaxerxes.

Rawlinson, Herod., IV. 258.

Ameto (ä-mā'to). A prose idyl of Boccaccio, with poetical interludes. Seven nymphs over whom Ameto, a young hunter, presides recount the passages of their loves, and each story concludes with eclogues, which were the first in the Italian language.

Amga (ämg'ä). A river of eastern Siberia, about 500 miles in length, which joins the Aldan in about lat. 63° N., long. 134° E.

Amhara (äm-hä'ra). The central province of Abyssinia, including Dembea, Begemeder, Lasta, Medja, Gojam. The capital is Gondar.

Amharic (am-hir'ik), or **Amarinna** (ä-ma-rin'ä). The language of the Abyssinian provinces Amhara, and of Shoa: since the 14th century the court and official language of Abyssinia. As long as the ancient Geez flourished, Amharic was only a provincial dialect of southern Abyssinia. Within the last three centuries it has been sometimes used in writing, with an admixture of Gallinya words. It is a Semitic language with an intermixture of African words.

Amherst (am'erst). A district in Tennessee in division, British Burma, intersected by lat. 16° N., long. 98° E. Area, 15,189 square miles. Population, 235,738.

Amherst. A seaport in the Amherst district, founded by the British in 1826. It has been superseded in importance by Maulmain.

Amherst. A town in Hampshire County, Massachusetts, 20 miles north of Springfield, the seat of Amherst College and of the Massachusetts Agricultural College. Population (1890), 4,512.

Amherst, Jeffrey (Baron **Amherst**). Born at Riverhead, England, Jan. 29, 1717; died at Montreal, in Kent, Aug. 4, 1797. An English field-marshal. As major-general he served in the attack on Louisburg in July, 1758, at Ticonderoga in July, 1759, and at Montreal in Sept., 1760. He was appointed governor-general of British North America in 1761, governor of Virginia in 1763, governor of Guernsey in 1770, and lieutenant-general and military commander-in-chief of the army in 1772 (commander-in-chief in 1793). He was created Baron Amherst in 1776 (recreated in 1787) and general in 1778.

Amherst, William Pitt (Earl **Amherst**). Born Jan., 1773; died 1857. An English statesman and diplomatist, nephew of Jeffrey Amherst. He was ambassador to China 1816–17, governor-general of India 1823–28, and earned on the first Burmese war 1824–26.

Amherst College. An institution of learning situated at Amherst, Massachusetts. It was opened in 1821 and incorporated in 1825, and is controlled chiefly by Congregationalists. The present (1895) number of students is about 400.

Amherstburg (am'erst-berg). A town in Essex County, Ontario, Canada, situated at the entrance of the Detroit River into Lake Erie, 20 miles south of Detroit. Population, about 2,000.

Amhurst (am'erst), **Nicholas.** Born at Marden, in Kent, Oct. 16, 1697; died at Twickenham, April 12, 1742. An English poet and pamphleteer, editor of the political journal "The Craftsman." He was expelled from St. John's College, Oxford, for irregular conduct, or according to his own account for the liberality of his opinions, and revenged himself by satirizing the university in "Terræ Filius," a prose work, and "Oculus Britannic," a poem.

Amias (am'i-as), or **Amyas.** In Book IV of Spenser's "Faerie Queene," the captive lover of Æmilia, a squire of low degree.

Amici (ä-mē'chē), **Giovanni Battista.** Born at Modena, Italy, March 25, 1784 (1786?); died at Florence, April 10, 1863. An Italian optician and astronomer. He produced a dioptric or achromatic microscope which bears his name.

Amicis, De. See *De Amicis.*

Amida (a-mī'dä). In ancient geography, a Roman city on the site of the modern Diarbekr.

Amidas (am'i-das) and **Bracidas** (bras'i-das). Twin brothers whom Artegal reconciles in the fifth book of Spenser's "Faerie Queene."

Amidas, Philip. Born at Hull, England, 1550; died about 1618. An English navigator. He explored, with Barlow, the North Carolina coast in 1584. See *Barlow.*

Amie (ä'mi). In Ben Jonson's "Sad Shepherd," a gentle shepherdess in whose mouth are put the words:

I grant the linnet, lark, and bullfinch sing,
And that best fire, your good angel of the Spring,
The nightingale.
ii. 2.

Amiel (ä'mi-el). In Dryden's "Absalom and Achitophel," a character intended for Edward Seymour, speaker of the House of Commons, who was an adherent of the Prince of Orange and the head of the house of Seymour.

Amiel (ä-mē-el'), **Henri Frédéric.** Born at Geneva, 1821; died 1881. A Swiss scholar and poet, appointed professor of esthetics and of French literature at the Academy of Geneva in 1849, and of moral philosophy in 1853. Parts of his "Journal intime" were published after his death (2 vols. 1882–84). He studied at Berlin 1844–48.

Amiens (ä-mē-an'). The capital of the department of Somme, France, situated at the junction of the Selle with the Somme in lat. 49° 55′ N., long. 2° 18′ E.: the ancient Samarobriva. It was the capital of ancient Picardie and is now one of the leading manufacturing and commercial centers of France. The cathedral of Amiens, begun in 1220, is in purity and neatness of design perhaps the finest existing medieval structure. It is 469 feet long, 213 across the transepts, and about 130 in height of nave-vaulting. The buttressed nave has 3 huge porches covered with the richest sculpture, 2 galleries, the lower arcaded, the upper filled with statues of kings, and a great rose and gable between two low square towers. The transepts have simple fronts, and the choir and its ambulatory arcades filled with colored glass. The great portal of the south transept is famous for its sculpture. The interior is simple and most impressive. The 110 late-Pointed choir-stalls are probably unexcelled, and the radiating apsidal chapels are of exceptional beauty. The slender flèche on the central spire is 361 feet high. Population (1891), 83,564.

Amiens, Battle of. A victory gained Nov. 27, 1870, by the Germans under Manteuffel over the French. It was followed by the taking of Amiens Nov. 28, and the surrender of its citadel Nov. 30.

Amiens, Council at. See *Amiens, Mise of.*

Amiens, Mise of. The award pronounced Jan. 23, 1264, by Louis IX. of France, to whom the question as to the obligation of Henry III. to observe the Provisions of Oxford had been referred at the Council of Amiens, Dec. 16, 1263.

By this award the King of France entirely annulled the Provisions of Oxford, and all engagements which had been made under them. Not content with doing this in general terms, he forbade the making of new statutes, as proposed and carried out in the Provisions of Westminster, ordered the royal castles to be restored to the king, restored to him the power of nominating the officers of state and the sheriffs, the nomination of whom had been withdrawn from him by the Provisions of Oxford; he annulled the order that natives of England alone should govern the realm of England, and added that the king should have full and free power in this kingdom as he had had in time past. All this was in the king's favor. The arbitrator, however, added that all charters issued before the time of the Provisions should hold good, and that all parties should condone emnities and injuries arising from the late troubles.

Stubbs, Early Plantagenets, p. 202.

Amiens, Treaty of. A peace concluded at Amiens, March 27, 1802, between Great Britain on one side, and France, Spain, and the Batavian Republic on the other. England restored all conquests except Ceylon and Trinidad, the Ionian Republic was acknowledged, the French were to abandon Rome and Naples, and Malta was to be restored to the Knights of St. John.

Amiens (ä'mi-enz). In Shakspere's "As you Like it," a gentleman in attendance on the duke.

Amin (ä-mēn'). The eldest son of Harun-al-Rashid in "The Three Ladies of Bagdad" in "The Arabian Nights' Entertainments." He marries Amine.

Amina (a-mē'nä). The principal character in Bellini's opera "La Sonnambula."

Aminadab (a-min'a-dab). A name often used by the older dramatists to designate a Quaker.

Aminadab Sleek. See *Sleek, Aminadab.*

Amine (ä-mēn'). **1.** In the story of "Sidi Nouman" in "The Arabian Nights' Entertainments," the wife of Sidi Nouman. Her habit of eating only a few grains of rice, at table, arouses his suspicions, and he discovers her feasting at night with a ghoul.

2. In the story of "The Three Ladies of Bagdad" in "The Arabian Nights' Entertainments," Zobeide's sister. Without knowing his rank, she marries Amin, eldest son of Harun-al-Rashid.

Aminta (ä-min'tä). A pastoral drama by Tasso, produced in 1573.

But as epoch in the history of the pastoral drama is marked by the Aminta of Torquato Tasso, acted at Ferrara in 1573. This celebrated poem is simple in plot; but its design is allegorical, and the Arcadia presented is a reflection of the Ferrara court, the poet himself appearing as one of the shepherds (Tirsi). *Ward.*

Aminte (ä-mant'). **1.** See *Cathos.*—**2.** The neighbor of Sganarelle in Molière's "L'Amour Médecin."

Amintor (a-min'tor). One of the principal male characters in Beaumont and Fletcher's play "The Maid's Tragedy." His weakness and irresolution in love are explained, but not compensated for, by his fantastic loyalty to his king.

Amiot, or Amyot (ä-mē-ō'), **Joseph.** Born at Toulon, France, 1718; died at Peking, 1794. A French Jesuit missionary (in China) and Orientalist. He wrote "Mémoires concernant l'histoire, les sciences, et les arts des Chinois" (1776–91), "Dictionnaire tatar-mantchou-français" (1789), etc.

Amirante Islands (am'i-rant ī'landz). A group of small islands in the Indian Ocean, belonging to the British, situated southwest of the Seychelles about lat. 5°–7° S.

Amirkot, Amerkote (äm-ėr-kōt'). A town in Sind, British India, 94 miles east of Haidarabad.

Amis et Amiles (ä-mēs' ät ä-mē'les). A chanson de geste, in 3,500 lines, dating probably from the 12th century. Its theme is the adventures of two noble friends Amis and Amiles. They escape the treachery of the felon knight Hardré; the niece of Charles, Lubias, is bestowed on Amis, and his daughter, Bellicent, falls in love with Amiles; the latter is accused of treason by Hardré, and is saved by Amis, who in his stead slays his accuser; and Amiles and Bellicent are married. Amis, having forsworn himself in aiding Amiles, is punished by an attack of leprosy, of which he is cured by the blood of the children of Amiles who are slain by their father for this purpose: the children, however, are miraculously restored to life. Also known as *Amys and Amylun.*

Amis et Amiles is the earliest vernacular form of a story which attained extraordinary popularity in the middle ages, being found in every language and in many literary forms, prose and verse, narrative and dramatic. This popularity may partly be assigned to the religious and marvellous elements which it contains, but is due also to the intrinsic merits of the story. The chanson . . . is written, like Roland, in decasyllabic verse, but, unlike Roland, has a shorter line of six syllables and not assonanced at the end of each strana. *Saintsbury*, Fr. Lit., p. 16.

Amis (ä'mis) **the Parson.** A comic poem in Middle High German, composed by an Austrian (Stricker), probably about 1230.

Amistad (ä-mēs-täd') **Case.** The case of the United States against the Spanish vessel Amistad. This vessel, while coming from Africa in 1839 with a cargo of kidnapped negroes, was seized by the negroes near Cuba and taken to the coast of Connecticut, and there captured by a United States vessel. On a libel for salvage the United States court held on appeal that the negroes were free and not pirates.

Amisus (a-mī'sus). The ancient name of Samsun.

Amlet (am'let), **Dick** or **Richard.** In Vanbrugh's comedy "The Confederacy," a gamester, the son of a garrulous old woman who combines the trade of selling paint, powder, and toilet luxuries to ladies with a less respectable one. He attempts with her assistance to pass himself off as a fine gentleman, but only produces the impression of a footman raised from the ranks.

Amlet, Amleth. Same as *Hamlet.*

Amlet, Mrs. See *Amlet, Dick.*

Amlwch (am'lōk). A seaport in Anglesey, Wales, 56 miles west of Liverpool, noted for its (Parys) copper-mines. Population (1891), 5,567.

Amman (äm'män), **Jost.** Born at Zürich, Switzerland, about 1539; died at Nuremberg, March, 1591. A Swiss wood-engraver and painter. He came to Nuremberg in 1560, where he probably worked until his death. He is chiefly known for his engravings, especially his wood-engravings, and left no less than 500 prints, of which the most noted are a set of 115 wood-prints of arts and trades, printed at Frankfort in 1586.

Amman, Johann Konrad. Born at Schaffhausen, Switzerland, 1669; died at Warmond, near Leyden, about 1725. A Swiss physician and writer on instruction for deaf-mutes. His chief works are "Surdus loquens" (1672), "Dissertatio de loquela" (1700), etc.

Amman, or Ammann, Paul. Born at Breslau, Prussia, Aug. 30, 1634; died Feb. 4, 1691. A German physician and botanist. He was appointed professor of botany at Leipsic in 1674, and of physiology in 1682, and was the author of "Praxis Vallemariae helvetinae" (1690), "Character naturalis Plantarum" (1676), etc.

Amman (äm-män'). A ruined town northeast of the Dead Sea, the ancient Rabboth Ammon or Philadelphia. It contains a Roman theater about 266 feet in diameter, in part excavated from a hillside.

Ammanati (äm-mä-nä'tē). **Bartolommeo.** Born at Settignano, near Florence, June 18, 1511; died at Settignano, April 22, 1592. An Italian architect and sculptor. His most noted work is the "Ponte della Trinità" at Florence.

Ammen (am'en), **Daniel.** Born May 15, 1820. An American admiral. He entered the navy as midshipman July 2, 1838, and was executive officer of the North Atlantic blockading squadron at the outbreak of the Civil War, and commanded the Seneca in the attack on Fort Royal Nov. 7, 1861, and the Patapsco in that on Fort Macallister March 3, 1863. He was promoted captain July 25, 1868, and was retired with the rank of rear-admiral June 4, 1878. He wrote "The Atlantic Coast" (The Navy in the Civil War" series, 1883).

Ammen, Jacob. Born in Botetourt County, Va., Jan. 7, 1808. An American general in the Civil War. He was graduated from West Point in 1838, resigned from the army in 1857, became captain of volunteers April 18, 1861, took part in the West Virginia campaign under McClellan, was promoted brigadier-general of volunteers July 16, 1862, and was in command of the district of East Tennessee April 10, 1864–Jan. 14, 1865, when he resigned.

Ammer (äm'mėr), or **Amper** (äm'pėr). A river in Upper Bavaria, which rises in the Alps, traverses the Ammersee, and joins the Isar 30 miles northeast of Munich. It receives the outlet of the Starnbergersee. Length, about 125 miles.

Ammergau. See *Ober-Ammergau.*

Ammerland (äm'mer-länt). A small district in the western part of the grand duchy of Oldenburg, Germany.

Ammersee (äm'ėr-zā). A lake in Upper Bavaria, 10 miles long, traversed by the Ammer. It lies west of the Starnbergersee.

Ammianus (am-i-ā'nus) **Marcellinus.** Born at Antioch, Syria, about 330 A. D.; died about 400. A Greek historian, author of a history of Rome (in Latin), covering the period 96 A. D.–378. The part for 96–352 is lost. He wrote probably between 380–390.

Ammon. See *Amun.*

Ammon (am'on). The eponymic ancestor of a people, the children of Ammon, or Ammonites, frequently mentioned in the Old Testament: according to the account in Genesis, the son of Lot by his younger daughter (Gen. xix. 38).

Ammon, or **Amon,** or **Amun,** Saint. Born about 285, in lower Egypt; died 348. The founder of the settlement of hermits in Nitria. See *Nitria.*

Ammon (äm'mōn), **Christoph Friedrich von.** Born at Bayreuth, Bavaria, Jan. 16, 1766; died at Dresden, May 21, 1850. A German Protestant preacher and rationalistic theologian. He was appointed professor in 1789 at Erlangen, later (1794) at Gottingen, and again (1804) at Erlangen.

Ammon, Friedrich August von. Born at Göttingen, Sept. 10, 1799; died May 18, 1861. A German ophthalmologist, son of C. F. von Ammon. He became professor in the surgical and medical academy at Dresden in 1829, and royal privy medical counselor in 1844.

Ammonias (a-mō'ni-as). [Gr. *Ἀμμωνίας.*] An architect who, according to an epigram of the Anthology, restored the Pharos of Alexandria in the time of the emperor Anastasios about the end of the 5th century A. D. He is also credited with the construction of an aqueduct.

Ammonius (a-mō'ni-us). Born about 170 A. D.; died after 243. An Alexandrian philosopher, the founder of the Neoplatonic school, surnamed "Saccas" or "Sarcophorus" ("the sack-bearer"), from his occupation, in early life, as a porter. Plotinus, Longinus and Origen were his pupils. According to Porphyry he was born a Christian, but this is denied by Eusebius and Jerome.

Ammonius, An Alexandrian philosopher, of the second half of the 5th century A. D., a commentator on Aristotle.

Ammonoosuc (am-ō-nō'suk), **Lower.** A river in New Hampshire, about 100 miles long, which rises near Mount Washington and joins the Connecticut 7 miles north of Haverhill.

Amol (ä-mōl'), or **Amul** (ä-mōl'). A city in the province of Mazanderan, Persia, situated on the Heraz in lat. 36° 20′ N., long. 52° 23′ E. It was very important in the middle ages. Population, 10,000.

Amometus (am-ō-mē'tus). A Greek writer of uncertain date, author of a poetical description of a nation of "Attaceni," dwelling beyond the Himalayan range, resembling the ancient account of the Hyperboreans.

Amon (ā'mon). In Old Testament history: (*a*) A governor of Samaria in the time of Ahab (Amos vi.,). (*b*) The son of Manasseh and king of Judah 642–640 B. C. He was assassinated through a court conspiracy, and was succeeded by his son Josiah.

Amon. See *Amun.*

Amon, or **Aimon,** or **Haymon.** See *Aymon.*

Amöneburg (ä-mēn'e-bōrg). A small town in the province of Hesse-Nassau, Prussia, situated on the Ohm 7 miles east of Marburg. It was formerly a strong fortress.

Amontons (ä-mon-tōn'). **Guillaume.** Born at Paris, Aug. 31, 1663; died Oct. 11, 1705. A French physicist. He was the inventor of a system of telegraphy by means of signals from one station to another through a series.

Amoo. See *Amu-Darya.*

Amoor. See *Amur.*

Amor (ā'mor). See *Eros.*

Amoraim (ä-mō'rä-ēm). [Aram., 'expounders.'] The rabbis who commented upon the Mishna, and thus evolved the Gemara, which with the Mishna constitutes the Talmud. The period of the Amoraim begins after the death of the patriarch rabbi Judah I. and extends to the close of the Talmud, *i. e.*, about 200–500 A. D.

Amoret (am'ō-ret). 1. In Spenser's "Faerie Queene," the twin sister of Belphœbe, the impersonation of the grace and charm of female beauty. Brought up by Venus in the Courts of Love she becomes the wife of Sir Scudamore, but is not insensible to the passion of Corflambo (sensual love). (See *Busyrane.*) Also *Amoretta.*

2. In Fletcher's "Faithful Shepherdess," a shepherdess in love with and loved by Perigot, and enduring many trials with sweetness and constancy.

Amoretta (am-ō-ret'ä). See *Amoret,* 1.

Amorgos (a-mōr'gos). [Gr. *Ἀμοργός.*] An island, 21 miles long, in the Ægean Sea, one of the Cyclades, 16 miles southeast of Naxos. It is mountainous and fruitful. Population, about 2,000.

Amorites (am'ō-rīts). [Probably from Heb. *Amori,* mountain-top, the mountaineers (Num. xiii. 29).] A name used in the Old Testament in general for the Canaanites as well as for a subdivision of the Canaanites. Biblical critics assert that in the set of documents known as J (Jahvist) all the pre-Jahvistic inhabitants of Palestine are called Canaanites, while in the documents known as E (Elohist) (by others R= Redactor) they are called Amorites. This general use of the term *Amorite* needs further confirmation in the recently unearthed prince of a geographical form in the cuneiform inscriptions, *mat Amurri,* country of the Amorites, which denominates in the inscriptions Phœnicia and Syria generally, particularly Palestine. It was previously read *mat Ahsarri.* Even in the restricted sense it is supposed that they were one of the chief races of Canaan. As early as the 15th century B. C. they seem to have been antagonists of the Hittites. They appear on the Egyptian monuments as *Amaru;* they lived east of the Jordan whose kings, under Sihon and Og, were defeated by Moses. Their land then extended to the property of the tribes of Reuben, Gad, and half of Manasseh. Those west of the Jordan were conquered by Joshua, and their territory was given to the tribe of Judah.

Amorous Bigot, The. A comedy by T. Shadwell, produced in 1690.

Amorous Complaint Made at Windsor, An. A poem attributed to Chaucer.

Amorous La Foole, Sir. See *La Foole.*

Amorous Prince, The. A play by Mrs. Aphra Behn, adapted from Davenport's "City Night-Cap," produced and printed in 1671.

Amorphus (a-mōr'fus). In Ben Jonson's comedy "Cynthia's Revels," a traveler and affected talker. He is a liar and braggart, and an arbitrator of quarrels, but no fighter.

Amory (ā'mo-ri), **Blanche.** In Thackeray's novel "Pendennis," a worldly, frivolous, and selfish girl, whose real name is Betsy. She encourages sanguine Captain Bluebottle, and, while pressing a tender debtor to pay, makes eyes at him as unconfortables as possible.

For this young lady (Blanche Amory) was not able to carry out any emotion to the full; but had a sham enthusiasm, a sham hatred, a sham love, a sham taste, a sham grief, each of which flared and shone very vehemently for an instant, but subsided and gave place to the next sham emotion. *Thackeray,* Pendennis, II. xxv.

Amory, Thomas. Born 1691 (?); died Nov. 25, 1788. An English writer, author of "Memoirs containing the Lives of several Ladies of Great Britain, etc." (1755), "Life of John Buncle, Esq." (1756–66), etc. He has been called the "English Rabelais."

"John Buncle" is virtually a continuation of the memoirs. The book is a literary curiosity, containing an extraordinary medley of religious and sentimental rhapsodies, descriptions of scenery, and occasional fragments of apparently genuine autobiography. "The soul of Rabelais," says Hazlitt, who never gets hame right, "passed into John (Thomas) Amory."

Leslie Stephen, Dict. Nat. Biog.

Amos (ā'mos). [Heb.] 1. A Hebrew prophet, a contemporary of Isaiah and Hosea, and a native of Tekoah, near Bethlehem. — 2. One of the books of the Old Testament, the third of the minor prophets.

The humble condition of a shepherd following his flock on the bare mountains of Tekoa has tempted many commentators, from Jerome downwards, to think of Amos as an unlettered clown, and to trace his "rusticity" in the language of his book. To the unprejudiced judgment, however, the prophecy of Amos appears one of the best examples of pure Hebrew style. The language, the images, the grouping are alike admirable; and the simplicity of the diction, obscured only in one or two passages by the fault of transcribers (iv. 3; ix. 1), is a token, not of rusticity, but of perfect mastery over a language which, though unfit for the expression of abstract ideas, is unsurpassed as a vehicle for impassioned speech.

W. R. Smith, Prophets of Israel, p. 125.

Amos, Sheldon. Born about 1835; died near Alexandria, Egypt, Jan. 2, 1886. An English jurist and publicist. He was professor of jurisprudence at University College, London, 1867–79, and author of "Capital Punishment in England" (1864), "Codification in England and the Colonies" (New York, 1867), "Difference of Sex as a Topic of Jurisdiction and Legislation" (1870), "Policy of the Contagious Diseases Acts Tested" (1870), "A Systematic View of the Science of Jurisprudence" (1872), etc.

Amosis. See *Amasis.*

Amoskeag (am-os-keg'). See *Pennacook.*

Amour Médecin (ä-mōr' mād-saṅ'), **L'.** A comedy by Molière, produced in 1665 at Versailles. In this play he ridicules pedantry and charlatanism in the medical profession, against which he had a spite.

Amoy (ä-moi'). A seaport in the province of Fuhkien, China, situated on the island of Amoy opposite Formosa, in lat. 24° 27′ N., long. 118° 4′ E. It is a free haven, and has one of the best harbors in the country. It exports tea, sugar, opium, etc. It was captured by the British in 1841, and became open to British commerce in 1842. Population (1885), 96,000.

Amoymon. See *Amaimon.*

Amper. See *Ammer.*

Ampère (oṅ-pār'), **André Marie.** Born at Lyons, Jan. 22, 1775; died at Marseilles, June 10, 1836. A French physicist and mathematician, famous for his investigations in electrodynamics. He was professor at the Polytechnic School in Paris and later in the Collège de France, and a member of the Academy of Sciences. His chief works are "Recueil d'observations electro-dynamiques" (1822), and "Théorie des phénomènes electro-dynamiques."

Ampère, Jean Jacques Antoine. Born at Lyons, Aug. 12, 1800; died at Pau, France, March 27, 1864. A French literary historian, son of A. M. Ampère, professor in the Collège de France, and a member of the French Academy. He was the author of "Histoire littéraire de la France avant le 12me siècle" (1839–40), "Histoire romaine à Rome" (1856–64), "Histoire de la formation de la langue française," "L'empire romain à Rome," "La Grece, Rome, et Dante."

Ampersand (am'pėr-sand). A peak of the Adirondacks situated south of the Saranac Lakes. It is 5,430 feet in height.

Ampezzaner (äm-pet-sä'nėr) **Alps.** A group of the Dolomite Alps on the borders of southern Tyrol and Italy.

Ampezzo (äm-pet'sō). The upper valley of the Boita, situated in Tyrol and the Italian border 26 miles southeast of Brixen. Its chief town is Fortina di Ampezzo (or Ampezzo di Calore). Population (commune), about 3,000.

Ampezzo. A town in the province of Udine, Italy, 32 miles northwest of Udine. Population, about 2,000.

Ampfing (ämp'fing). A village in Upper Bavaria, 5 miles west of Mühldorf.

Ampfing, Battle of. 1. See *Mühldorf.* — 2. A victory gained by the Austrians under Archduke John over the French, Dec. 1, 1800.

Amphialus (am-fī'a-lus). [From a Gr. name *Ἀμφίαλος.*] In Sidney's "Arcadia," the valiant and virtuous son of the wicked Cecropea, and the lover of his cousin Philoclea.

Amphiaraus (am'fi-a-rā'us). [Gr. *Ἀμφιάραος.*]

In Greek mythology, a seer and hero of Argos, who took part in the Argonautic expedition, the hunt of the Calydonian boar, and the expedition of the Seven against Thebes.

Amphiareion (am-fi-a-ri'on). A sanctuary and oracle of Amphiaraus, near Oropus, in Boeotia, Greece. Amphiaraus was one of the Seven who marched against Thebes, and was here swallowed up by the earth at the will of Zeus, to save him in his flight. The sanctuary occupies a narrow area on the bank of a torrent; it includes a temple and altar, large portico, long range of bases for votive statues, and a theater whose plan and stage structure are interesting. All the existing ruins are of Hellenistic date. The oracle enjoyed great renown, and the deified seer had a high reputation for healing sickness. Excavations have been made here since 1884 by the Archæological Society of Athens.

Amphictyonic League (am-fik-ti-on'ik leg). [From Gr. *amphiktyones*, dwellers around, neighbors.] In Greek history, a league of peoples inhabiting neighboring territories or drawn together by community of origin or interests, for mutual protection and the guardianship in common of a central sanctuary and its rites. There were several such confederations, but the name is specially appropriated to the most famous of them, that of Delphi. This was composed of twelve tribes, and its deputies met twice each year, alternately at Delphi and at Thermopylæ. Its origin dates back to the beginnings of Grecian history, and it survived the independence of Greece. It exercised paramount authority over the almost-sacred territory of the Pythian Apollo and over the surrounding region, and conducted the Pythian games; and it constituted, though in an imperfect way, a national congress of the many competitively small and often opposed states into which Greece was divided.

Amphilochus (am-fil'o-kus). [Gr. *Amphilochos*.] In Greek legend, a seer, son of Amphiaraus and brother of Alcmæon: one of the Epigoni.

Amphion (am-fi'on). [Gr. *Amphion*.] In Greek mythology, a skilful musician, son of Zeus and Antiope, twin brother of Zethus, and husband of Niobe. The brothers slew Dirce, who had ill-treated their mother, by causing her to be dragged to death by a bull. They took possession of Thebes, on which the walls were building, the stones moved of their own accord to their places under the influence of Amphion's lyre.

Amphipolis (am-fip'o-lis). [Gr. *Amphipolis*.] In ancient geography, a city in Macedonia, on the Strymon, 3 miles from the Ægean Sea: lat. 40° 48′ N., long. 23° 51′ E. Originally a Thracian town, it was colonized by Athens about 436 B. C., and was captured by Sparta in 424 B. C. Near it the Spartans under Brasidas defeated the Athenians under Cleon, 422 B. C. It later became a Macedonian and then a Roman possession.

Amphissa (am-fis'a). [Gr. *Amphissa*.] In ancient geography, a town of the Ozolian Locrians, Greece, 10 miles northwest of Delphi.

Amphitrite (am-fi-tri'te). [Gr. *Amphitrite*.] 1. In Greek mythology, the goddess of the sea, daughter of Nereus and Doris, and wife of Poseidon. —2. An asteroid (No. 29) discovered by Marth, at London, March 1, 1854.

Amphitryon. See *Amphitryon*.

Amphitryon (am-fit'ri-on), or **Amphitruo** (am-fit'ru-o). [Gr. *Amphitryon*.] In Greek legend, a son of Alcæus, king of Troezen, and husband of Alcmene. To secure Alcmene (who would not wed him until the death of her brothers, who were slain by the Taphians, was avenged) he undertook, for his uncle Creon, to catch the Taphian foxes, which by a decree of fate could not be captured, by the help of an Athenian dog which fate had decreed should catch every animal it might pursue. Falsely attributed itself from the difficulty by turning both animals into stone. He attacked the Taphians but could not overcome them so long as the chief Pterelaus, who was rendered immortal by his golden hair, lived. Comætho, daughter of Pterelaus, cut off his hair for love of Amphitryon, and he perished. The application of the name Amphitryon to a host is from that part of the story where Olympus assumes the forms of Zeus in order to visit Alcmene. He gives a feast and is interrupted by the real Amphitryon. This circumstance (in Hare's comedy) is a difficulty which is settled by the phrase "Le véritable Amphitryon est l'Amphitryon où l'on dine" — the who gives the feast is the host.

Amphitryon, or **Amphitruo.** 1. A play of Plautus "with a mythological comic-marvelous) plot, treated with complete mastery over the language and with sparkling humor. Its original and the time of its composition are unknown" (*Teuffel and Schwabe*).

It is more of a burlesque than a comedy, and is full of humour. It is founded on the well worn fable of Jupiter and Alcmena, and has been imitated by Molière and Dryden. Its source is uncertain, but it is probably from Archippus, a writer of the old comedy (415 B. C.). Its form suggested rather a tragedy, and the satyric drama. *Cottrell.* Hist. of Roman Lit., p. 14.

2. A comedy by Molière, produced in 1668; a version of Plautus's play.—3. An opera by Sedaine, produced in 1781.—4. A comedy by Andrieux, produced in 1782.

Amphitryon, or **The Two Socias.** A comedy by Dryden, performed in 1690: an altered version of Molière's play.

Amplepuis (oñ-ple-pwē'). A town in the department of Rhône, France, 29 miles northwest of Lyons. It has manufactures of cotton and muslin. Population (1891), commune, 7,113.

Ampsivarii (amp-si-vā'ri-i), or **Amsivarii.** [L. *Ampsivarii* (Tacitus): cf. L. *Amisia*, the Ems.] A German tribe described by Tacitus as originally neighbors, in the region of the Ems, of the Chauci who had driven them out. In the year 58 A. D. they appeared on the Rhine whence they were dislodged by the Romans, and were thought to have been annihilated. They reappeared, however, in the 4th century in incursions into Romanterritory. They were ultimately merged in the Franks.

Ampthill (ampt'hil). A small town in Bedfordshire, England, 40 miles northwest of London.

Ampthill, Baron. See *Russell, William Odo.*

Ampudia (am-pō'dē-ä), **Pedro de.** A Mexican general, in command of the Mexican army on the Rio Grande at the beginning of the Mexican war, 1846. As commander at Monterey he surrendered to General Taylor Sept. 24, 1846.

Ampurdan (äm-pōr-dän'). A valley-plain in the province of Gerona, Spain, in the vicinity of Figueras.

Amraoti (äm-rä-ō'tē), or **Amrawati** (äm-rä-wā'tē). A district in East Berar, Haidarabad Assigned Districts, India, intersected by lat. 21° N., long. 78° E. Area, 2,759 square miles. Population (1881), 575,328.

Amraoti. A town in Amraoti district, lat. 20° 56′ N., long. 77° 44′ E.

Amraphel (am'ra-fel). A king of Shinar (southern Babylonia) who, allied with Chedorlaomer, king of Elam, and two other kings, marched, in the time of Abraham, against the five kings of the Vale of Siddim (Gen. xiv.). He is identified by some with Hammurabi who reigned about 2000 B. C., by others with his father Sin-muballit, whose name is sometimes read Amarpal: all this is, however, very uncertain.

Amri (am'ri). In the second part of Dryden and Tait's "Absalom and Achitophel," a character intended to represent Huneage Finch.

Amrita (am-rē'tä). [Sometimes *Amreeta*; Skt. *amrita*, prop. adj., immortal, = Gr. *ἀμβροτος* whence ult. E. *ambrosia*.] In Hindu mythology, a god (masc.); the water of life (neuter); ambrosia. In the latter sense the term is variously applied in the Vedas, but especially to the soma juice. In later legend it was the water of life produced at the churning of the ocean by the gods and demons. The Ramayana, the Mahabharata, and the Puranas give the story with variations. The gods, wasted by the demons, repaired to Vishnu, asking new strength and immortality. He bade them churn the ocean for the Amrita and other valuable things. Collecting all plants and herbs, they cast them into the sea of milk, which they churned, using Mount Mandara as a churning-stick and the serpent Vasuki as a rope, while Vishnu himself was the pivot. From the ocean came the sacred cow, Surabhi; Varuna, goddess of wine, Parijata, the tree of paradise, the Apsarases, the moon, poison, Sri, the goddess of beauty, and Dhanwantari, physician of the gods.

Amrit (am'rēt). A ruined town on the coast of Phœnicia, 30 miles north of Tripolis: the ancient Marathus. It contains important antiquities. The Burdj el-Bezzak is an ancient Phenician tomb built of huge blocks of stone, in the form of a plain massive cornice, and terminated in a pyramid, now ruined. The original height was 52 feet. It contains two chambers, now over-filled with the bones of corpses. Another tomb at Amrit is one of the most elaborate of surviving Phenician works. The base is square and on it rest three superposed circular drums, each smaller than that below. The top drum terminates in conical form, and the two upper drums have a cornice of combined dentils and serrations. A molding of concave curve connects the lowest and middle drums. On the corners of the base stand four rude lions, issuing from the lowest drum. The height is about 32 feet. The so-called "monolithic" house is a structure with walls for the most part hewn from the solid rock. It is isolated by the cutting away of the rock behind. The chief front is about 97 feet long by 39 high. The cornice shows holes for wooden ceiling-beams. The Maabed is an old Phenician temple consisting of a small cella, open on one side to exhibit the sacred image, and raised on a square base or die. The roof is a great slab hewn to the form of a flat arch on the under side, the whole forming a miniature and simplified Egyptian temple. The total height is 23 feet. The cells was originally surrounded by a colonnaded court. There are also ruins of a stadium with ten tiers of seats, on one side all rock-hewn, on the other partly built up of masonry. It now measures 99 by 411 feet, but has probably lost some of its length.

Amritsar (am-rit'sär), or **Umritsir** (um-rit'sēr). A division in the Panjab, British India. Area, 5,354 square miles. Population (1881), 2,729,109.

Amritsar. A district in the division of Amritsar, intersected by lat. 31° 30′ N., long. 75° E. Area, 1,574 square miles. Population (1881), 893,266.

Amritsar, or **Umritsir** (um-rit'sēr). The capital of the Amritsar district and division, in lat. 31° 40′ N., long. 74° 45′ E.: one of the most important commercial and manufacturing cities in northern India. It is the religious center of the Sikhs, and contains a Sikh temple. Population, including cantonment (1891), 136,766.

Amroha. See *Umroha*.

Amrn ben-el-Ass (äm'rō ben-el-äs'), or **Amer.** Born about 663 A. D. An Arab general and statesman. He conquered Syria in 634, in the reign of the caliph Abu-Bekr, and Egypt in 640, in that of Omar. By his statesmanlike reorganization of the conquered provinces, and by the excellence of his administration, he did much to reconcile the inhabitants to Islam. The story that, at the taking of Alexandria, he gave the command to burn the celebrated Alexandrine library, is probably unhistorical.

Amru-el-Kais (äm'rō-el-kīs'). Lived at the beginning of the 7th century. An Arabian poet, hostile to Mohammed. His "Moallakât" was translated by Sir W. Jones, 1782.

Amrum (äm'rum), or **Amrom** (äm'rōm). One of the North Friesian Islands in the North Sea, west of Schleswig. Its length is 6 miles.

Amsancti, or **Ampsancti, Vallis** (äm-sänk'tē väl'lēs). A valley in the province of Avellino, Italy, near Frigento, in lat. 41° N., long. 15° 7′ E., noted for its sulphurous lake and cave.

Amsdorf (äms'dorf), **Nikolaus von.** Born at Torgau, Prussia, Dec. 3, 1483; died May 14, 1565. A German Protestant reformer. He was the intimate friend of Luther, whom he accompanied to Leipsic in 1519 and to Worms in 1521, and whom he aided in the translation of the Bible. He was instrumental in introducing the Reformation into Magdeburg in 1524, into Goslar in 1528, and elsewhere: was consecrated bishop of Naumburg by Luther in 1542, but was driven from his see in 1546 in the Smalkald war, and was a prominent opponent of Melanchthon in the adiaphoristic controversy.

Amsler (äms'lèr). **Samuel.** Born at Schinznach, Aargau, Switzerland, Dec. 17, 1791: died at Munich, May 18, 1849. A German engraver. Among his noted works are the "Triumphal March of Alexander the Great" (after Thorwaldsen), the "Triumph of Religion in the Arts" (after Overbeck), etc.

Amsteg, or **Amstäg** (äm'stäg). A village in the canton of Uri, Switzerland, situated on the St. Gotthard route 27 miles southeast of Lucerne.

Amstel (äm'stel). A small river in the Netherlands, which flows through Amsterdam and empties into the Y.

Amstelland (äm'stel-länt). Formerly, the name given to the region which lies near the Amstel.

Amsterdam (am'stèr-dam). [Orig. *Amstelledamme*, dam of the Amstel.] A city in the province of North Holland, Netherlands, built on marshy ground (traversed by canals connected by numerous bridges) at the junction of the Amstel and Y, in lat. 52° 22′ N., long. 4° 5′ E.: the chief commercial city and the capital of the Netherlands, and one of the leading seaports of Europe. It has communication by the North Sea Canal and North Holland Canal with the North Sea. It is a market for colonial products, including sugar, coffee, spices, rice, tobacco, etc., has ship-building industries and important manufactures of sugar, silk, tobacco, beer, etc., and is especially famous for diamond-cutting and -polishing. It was founded at the beginning of the 13th century. Its greatest importance was during the time of Antwerp's decline (1585–1609), and was the first commercial city of Europe in the 17th century. It was entered by the French in 1795, and belonged to the French Empire 1810–13. It contains various important buildings, museums, etc. Population (1891), 426,914.

Amsterdam. A city in Montgomery County, New York, situated on the Mohawk 30 miles northwest of Albany. It has important manufactures of knit goods. Population (1890), 17,336.

Amsterdam. A small uninhabited island in the Indian Ocean, in lat. 37° 51′ S., long. 77° 32′ E.

Amsterdam, New. An old name for New York (city).

Amstetten (äm-stet'ten). A small town in Lower Austria, situated on the Ips 28 miles east by south of Linz.

Amucu (ä-mō-kō'). **Lake.** A small lake in British Guiana, about lat. 3° 40′ N., connected with the Essequibo and, through the Branco, with the Amazon. According to Schomburgh this was the so-called Lake Parima connected with the myth of El Dorado.

Amu Daria (ä-mō' där'yä), Ar. **Jihun** (jē'hön), or **Gihon.** The principal river of Central Asia: the ancient Oxus. It rises as the Ak-Su in the eastern Pamir near the frontier of eastern Turkestan; flows generally west to near long. 66° E., separating in part of its course Russian Central Asia from Afghanistan; flows then northwest and empties by a delta into the southern part of the sea of Aral. It is generally thought to have emptied into the Caspian Sea in ancient and even in mediæval times. Among its tributaries are, on the right, the Muchsh, Wakhsh (or Surchab), and Kafirnegan; and on the left, the Panjha, Koksha, and Kunduz. At Tchardjui it is crossed by the Transcaspian Railway. Its length is about 1,400 miles, and it is navigable by vessels about 300 miles.

Amun (ä'mön). [Egypt., 'the hidden or veiled one.'] An Egyptian deity. He is variously represented as a ram with large curving horns, as a being

with a ram's head and a human body, and as a man enthroned or standing erect. In art his figure is colored blue. On his head he wears the royal symbol and two long feathers, and in one hand he carries a sceptre and in the other the ankh of life. His chief temple and oracle were on an oasis in the Libyan desert near Memphis. Also *Amen, Ammon, Amon,* and *Hammon.* See the extract.

But after the rise of the Theban dynasty the supreme form under which Ra was worshipped was Amun, the hidden one." In course of time he absorbed into himself almost all the other deities of Egypt, more especially Ra and Khnum. He reigns over this earth, as his representatives, the Pharaohs, over Egypt, and inspires mankind with the sense of right. He is called Khem as the seed-begetting deity, "the living Osiris" as the animating principle of the universe. On his head he wears a fifty-crown of feathers, sometimes replaced by the crowns of Upper and Lower Egypt or the ram's head of Khnum, and Mut and Khunsu form with him the trinity of Thebes.

Sayce, Anc. Empires, p. 63.

Amunategui (ä-mū-nä'tä-gwē), **Miguel Luis.** Born at Santiago, Jan. 11, 1828. A Chilian historian, associated, in the production of most of his works, with his brother, Gregorio Victor Amunategui. Among these are "Memoria sobre la reconquista espanola (1880), "Compendio de historia politica y ecclesiastica de Chile" (1886), "Descubrimiento y conquista de Chile" (1862), "Las precursores de la independencia de Chile" (1872-75).

Amur, or **Amoor** (a-mör'). A river in Siberia, formed by the junction of the Shilka and Argun, about lat. 53° N., long. 121° E. It flows generally southeast, then northeast, and then eastward, it enters the Gulf of Saghalien. In part of its course it forms the boundary between Siberia and Manchuria. Its chief tributaries are, on the right, the Sungari and Usuri; on the left, the Zeya, Bureya, Kur, Gorin, and Ina. Its length, including the Onon, is about 2,700 miles, and it is navigable for about 2,400 miles.

Amur. A province in eastern Siberia, situated north of the river Amur, ceded by China to Russia in 1858. Its capital is Khabarovka. Area, 172,848 square miles. Population (1891), 87,705.

Amurath (ä-mō-rät') **I.,** or **Murad.** Born 1319; killed Aug. 27, 1389. Sultan of Turkey 1359–89, son of Orkhan. He completed the organization of the janizaries, begun by his father, and was the first of the Ottoman sultans who made conquests in Europe. In 1362 he occupied Adrianople, which he made the capital of his European dominions, took Sofia in 1382, and defeated the princes of Servia and Bosnia in the battle of Kossova 1389. He was killed after the engagement by a disaffected Servian who, it is said, stabbed from among the dead, and plunged a dagger into his breast as he surveyed the field of battle.

Amurath II., or **Murad.** Born about 1403; died 1451. Sultan of Turkey 1421–51, son of Mahomet I. He unsuccessfully besieged Constantinople in 1422, carried on war against the Hungarians under Hunyadi and the Albanian under Scanderbeg, defeated the Hungarians at Varna in 1444 and Kossova in 1448, and subdued the Morea in 1446.

Amurath III., or **Murad.** Born 1546; died 1595. Sultan of Turkey 1574–95, son of Selim II. He continued the war against Austria with varying success, and took Lorestan, Georgia, Shirvan, Tabriz, and part of Aderbijan from the Persians in 1590.

Amurath IV., or **Murad.** Born about 1611; died 1640. Sultan of Turkey 1623–40. He captured Bagdad from the Persians in 1638.

Amurath V., or **Murad.** Born 1840. Sultan of Turkey May to Aug., 1876, nephew of Abdul-Aziz. He was deposed Aug. 31, 1876.

Amussat (ä-mü-sä'), **Jean Zuléma.** Born at St. Maixent, Deux-Sèvres, France, Nov. 21, 1796; died May 14, 1856. A French surgeon and surgical writer, author of "Torsion des artères" (1829), *etc.* He invented a probe used in lithotrity.

Amyas Leigh, Sir. See *Leigh.*

Amyclæ (a-mi'klē). [Gr. *Ἀμύκλαι.*] In ancient geography, a town in Laconia, Greece, 3 miles south of Sparta, the legendary seat of Tyndareus. It long retained its Achean population. According to a tradition the inhabitants of Amyclæ had been so often alarmed by false reports of the hostile approach of Hellenes that all mention of the subject was forbidden: hence when they did come no one dared to announce the fact, and the town was captured "Amyclean silence" thus passed into a proverb.

Amymone (am-i-mō'nē). [Gr. *Ἀμυμώνη.*] In Greek legend, a daughter of Danaus.

Amynta (a-min'tä). A character in D'Urfé's romance "Astrea."

Amyntas (a-min'tas) **I.** [Gr. *Ἀμύντας.*] Born about 498 B. C. King of Macedonia, son of Alcetas, and fifth in descent from Perdiccas, the founder of the dynasty. He presented earth and water in submission to Megabazus, whom Darius, on the return from his Scythian expedition, had left at the head of 80,000 men in Europe.

Amyntas II. King of Macedonia 394–370 B. C., nephew of Perdiccas II. He succeeded his father in Upper Macedonia; obtained the crown of Macedonia proper in 394 by the murder of Pausanias, son of the usurper Argæus, was driven from Macedonia by Argæus, the son of Pausanias, supported by Iardylis, an Illyrian chief, and was restored by the Thessalians, with whom he had taken refuge.

Amyntas III. Died 336 B. C. King of Macedonia 360–359, grandson of the preceding. He was an infant at the death of his father 360 B. C., and was excluded 359 B. C. from the throne by the regent, his uncle Philip, at whose court he was brought up, and whose daughter he married. He was executed by Alexander the Great for a conspiracy against the king's life.

Amyntas, or The Impossible Dowry. A pastoral drama of the Italian type by Thomas Randolph, first printed in 1638. It has no connection in plot with Tasso's "Aminta."

Amyntor, Gerhard von. A pseudonym of Dagobert von Gerhardt, a German novelist.

Amyot (ä-mō-ō'), **Jacques.** Born at Melun, France, Oct. 30, 1513; died at Auxerre, France, Feb. 6, 1593. A French writer. He was tutor to Charles IX. and Henri of Anjou, grand almoner, bishop of Auxerre and commander in the order of the Holy Ghost. He is known chiefly by his translations of "Theagenes and Chariclea" (1547), of the works of Diodorus Siculus (1554), of "Daphnis and Chloe" and Plutarch's "Lives" (1559), and of Plutarch's "Morals" (1574).

Amyot, Joseph. See *Lamy.*

Amyraut (ä-mes-rō'), or **Amyrault** (L. **Amyraldus**), **Moïse.** Born Sept., 1596; died 1664. A French Protestant theologian, professor at Saumur 1633–64. He was charged with Arminianism, and although he was acquitted at the synods of Alencon (1637) and Charenton (1644), the Formula Consensus Helvetica (1675) was directed chiefly against him.

Amy Robsart. See *Robsart, Amy.*

Anabaptists (an-a-bap'tists). [From Gr. *ἀναβαπτίζειν,* rebaptize.] Those Christians who hold baptism in infancy to be invalid, and require adults who have received it to be baptized on joining their communion. The name is best known historically as applied to the followers of Thomas Munzer, a leader of the peasants' war in Germany, who was killed in battle in 1525, and to those of John Matthias and John Bockold, or John of Leyden, who committed great excesses while attempting to establish a socialistic theocracy at Munster in Westphalia (1534–35), and were defeated in 1535, their leaders being killed and hung up in iron cages, which are still preserved in that city. The name has also been applied indiscriminately to different character in other respects, probably always in an opprobrious sense, since believers in the sole validity of adult baptism refuse to regard it as beloging to persons who have already received the rite in infancy. It is now most frequently used of the Mennonites. See *Mennonites.*

Anabara (a-nā-bā-rā'). A river in Siberia which flows into the Arctic Ocean west of the Lena.

Anabasis (a-nab'a-sis). [Gr. *ἀνα βαίνω,* a going up, an expedition inland.] A celebrated account by Xenophon, in seven books, of the campaign of Cyrus the Younger against Artaxerxes II. of Persia, and the retreat of the 10,000 Greeks, 401–399 B. C., after the death of Cyrus at Cunaxa. See *Cyrus,* 3.

The title means "a march *up (from the coast)*" into the interior, and properly applies only to the first part, as far as the battle at Cunaxa. . . . Cyrus was killed (Sept., 401). The remaining and larger part of the work ought rather to be called a return from the march *down* to the sea. . . . After the death of Cyrus, the Persian satrap Tissaphernes treacherously seized five of the Greek generals. The Greeks were now in terrible danger. That night Xenophon—who had not hitherto been either an officer or a private soldier, but simply an "unattached" volunteer, like many of the young leaders, and in a undisciplined army, did or was given the heart by his plain earnest eloquence, to take measures for the common safety. Next day, formed in a hollow square with the baggage in the centre, they began the retreat. Moving along the Tigris, past the site of the ancient Nineveh and the modern Mossul, they came into the country of the Carduchi, or Kurds, who, like modern Kurds, rolled down stones and arrows from the top of their mountain-passes; then through Armenia and Georgia. At last one day – in the fifth month — Feb., 400 B. C., Xenophon was with the front when they came to a great shouting among the men who had reached the top of a hill in front. He thought they saw an enemy. He mounted his horse, and called forward with Lycius the cavalry. As they came over they could make out the shout: it was "*The sea! the sea!*" There, far off, was the silver gleam of the Euxine. After the long, intense strain of peril and danger, the men burst into tears like true Greek children of the sea they knew now that they were in sight of home. Two days march brought them to the coast of the Euxine, at Greek city of modern Trebizond, where they sacrificed to the gods, especially to Zeus the Preserver and Heracles the Guide.

Dobb, Greek Lit., p. 116.

Anabasis of Alexander the Great. An important historical work by Arrian, in seven books, all of which, with the exception of a few pages, has survived. It begins with the accession of Alexander, and describes his campaigns and victories.

Anacaona (ä-nä-kä'ō-nä). [A Haitian name meaning 'golden flower.'] An Indian princess, sister of Behechio and wife of Caonabo, caciques of Haiti when it was discovered by Columbus (1492). After the capture and death of Caonabo she counseled submission to the Spaniards, and herself received Bartholomew Columbus with great hospitality (1496). She succeeded her brother Behechio as ruler of his tribe, and friendly relations with the whites continued until 1502; in that year she entertained Ovando and his forces, but in the midst of a festival in their honor they attacked the village, massacred a great number of Indians, and carried her to Santo Domingo, where she was hanged.

Anacapri (ä-nä-kä'prē). 1. The western part of the island of Capri, Italy.—2. A small town on the island of Capri.

Anacharsis (an-a-kär'sis). [Gr. *Ἀνάχαρσις.*] A Scythian prince, brother of Saulius, king of Thrace, a contemporary of Solon. He visited Athens where he obtained great reputation for wisdom. On returning to Thrace he was slain by his brother. By some he was reckoned among the seven sages.

Anacharsis Clootz. See *Cloots.*

Anacletus (an-a-klē'tus), or **Cletus** (?). **I.,** Saint. Died 91 (?) A. D. Bishop of Rome, said by some to have been elected 83 A. D.

Anacletus II. Antipope in opposition to Innocent II. 1130–38.

Anaconda (an-a-kon'dä). A city in Deerlodge County, Montana. Population (1890), 3,975.

Anacreon (a-nak'rē-on). [Gr. *Ἀνακρέων.*] Born at Teos about 563 B. C.; died about 478 B. C. A famous Greek lyric poet who sang chiefly the praises of love and wine. He was driven with his countrymen by the conquering Persians to Abdera. He went to the court of Polycrates in Samos, and later to Athens. He was the courtier and laureate of tyrants. He was the first time with Polycrates, at whose death Hippodicus fetched him to Athens in a throne of fifty oars. Between Bacchus and Venus he spent his days in palaces, and died at the ripe age of eighty-five at Teos, choked, it is reported, by a grape-seed while he was beginning one. *Symonds,* Studies of the Greek Poets, I. 348.

The great body of his fragments and the numerous copies of his poems, speak of love as an engrossing amusement, of feasting as spoilt by earnest conversation, nay even of old age with a sort of pooh-pooh regret. . . . His poetry is no longer the outburst of pent up passion, but the exercise of a graceful talent, the ornament of a luxurious leisure. *Mahaffy,* Hist. of Classical Greek Lit., I. 197.

Anacreon, An opera in two acts by Cherubini, words by Mendouze, produced in Paris Oct. 4, 1803.

Anacreon of the Guillotine. A nickname of Barère de Vieuzac.

Anacreon Moore. A nickname of Thomas Moore.

Anacreon of Persia. A surname given to Hafiz.

Anadarco, Anadarko. See *Nadaaku.*

Anadoli. See *Anatolia.*

Anadyomene (an'a-di-om'e-nē). [Gr. *Ἀναδυομένη,* rising (from the sea).] A surname of Aphrodite, in allusion to her origin from the sea.

Anadyr, or **Anadir** (än-ä-dēr'). A river in eastern Siberia, which flows into the Gulf of Anadyr about lat. 65° N. Its length is about 450 miles.

Anadyr, Gulf of. An arm of Bering Sea, east of Siberia.

Anagni (ä-nän'yē). A town in the province of Rome, Italy, 36 miles southeast of Rome: the ancient Anagnia, capital of the Hernici. It has a cathedral, and has often been the residence of the popes. Population, about 8,000.

Anahuac (ä-nä'wäk). [Nahuatl, signifying 'within the water.'] A name given to the table-land of central Mexico between (about) 14° and 24° N. lat., more especially, in all probability, to the valley about the lakes. The plateau is bordered by ranges of the Cordilleras and has an elevation of about 4,000 to 8,000 feet, and from it rise the volcanoes Popocatepetl, Orizaba, etc. Anahuac has been stated to be the name for the supposed Indian "empire" of the Mexicans at the time of the Spanish conquest. This is however, an error, as there was no empire, but only a confederacy of warlike tribes. The name has, therefore, no political, hardly even a definite geographical, significance.

Anaides (a-nā'dēz). [Gr. *ἀναιδής,* shameless.] In Ben Jonson's "Cynthia's Revels," a fashionable ruffler and impudent bully. Thomas Baker imagined that in this character he was caricatured. Others, however, think Marston was intended.

Anaitis (a-nī'tis), **Anait** (an-nīt'). A Syrian goddess whose worship was introduced into Greek mythology, she was variously identified with Artemis, Aphrodite, Cybele, etc. In Egyptian mythology she appeared under the name *Astis, Astlet.*

Anak (ā'nak). [Heb., 'long-necked,' i. e. 'giant.'] In the Old Testament, the progenitor of a tribe or race of giants, the Anakim (which see), or a collective name for this tribe itself.

Anakim (an'a-kim). In the Old Testament, the sons of Anak, a race of giants dwelling in southern Palestine.

People saw survivors of the ancient indigenous populations, anterior to the Canaanites (Emim, Zomzommim, Anakim), in individuals of lofty stature whom they believed were to be found in certain particular places. But popular imagination revels in giants: it willingly creates them. These Anakim were surrounded by legends they sometimes called them *refaim* (the dead, the giants, the phantoms, the heroes), a plain to the southwest of Jeru-

salem bore their name, and they were confounded with the Titanic races buried under the sea.

Reuss, Hist. of the People of Israel (trans.), I. 191.

Anam. See *Anoam*.

Anambas Islands (ä-näm'bäs ï'landz). A group of small islands east of the Malay Peninsula and west of Borneo.

Anammelech (a-nam'e-lek). [Babylonian *Anu-malik*, Anu the counselor.] A divinity of the Babylonian Sepharvites, whose worship they continued to practise in Samaria (2 Ki. xvii. 31). Anu was the god of heaven, and stood at the head of the Babylonian pantheon.

Anandagiri (ä-nän-dä-gē'rē). A follower of Sankara. He lived about the 10th century and wrote a Sankara vijaya (' triumph of Sankara '), in which are related at length the polemics of the master against forty-eight different sects. It is an apocryphal romance of no historic worth.

Anandalahari (a-nän-da-la-ha'rē). [Skt., 'the wave of joy.'] A poem ascribed to Sankara. It is a hymn of praise to Parvati, wife of Siva, mingled with mystical subtlety.

Ananias (an-a-nī'as). [Gr. *Ἀνανίας*; Heb. *Hananiah*.] A Jewish Christian of Jerusalem who with his wife Sapphira was struck dead for fraud and lying. Acts v.

Ananias. A Jewish Christian of Damascus, a friend of Paul.

Ananias. A Jewish high priest 48–59 A. D., before whom St. Paul was tried.

Ananias. In Ben Jonson's comedy "The Alchemist," a hypocritical puritan deacon of Amsterdam.

Ananiev (ä-nän'yev). A town in the government of Kherson, Russia, in lat. 47° 47′ N., long. 29° 57′ E. Population, 13,312.

Ananus (an'a-nus). High priest of the Jews, the son of Seth. He was appointed by Cyrenius and removed by Valerian, and is apparently the Annas mentioned in the gospels.

Ananus. High priest of the Jews, son of the preceding. He held office for three months in 62 A. D., and was removed by King Agrippa at the demand of the Pharisees because of his attempt to revive Sadduceeism, and was put to death 67 A. D. by the Zealots.

Anapa (ä-nä'pä). A seaport and naval station in the Black Sea district, Caucasus, Russia, on the Black Sea in lat. 44° 55′ N., long. 37° 20′ E. Population (1889), 10,614.

Anaphi (a-nā'fē). An island of the Cyclades, Greece, lat. 36° 21′ N., long. 25° 48′ E., east of Santorin: the ancient Anaphe. Length, 7 miles.

Anaquito (ä-nä-ké'to). A plain about a mile from Quito, Ecuador, where the army of Gonzalo Pizarro defeated that of the viceroy Vasco Nuñez Vela aided by Benalcazar, Jan. 18, 1546. Vela was killed, and Benalcazar severely wounded.

Anargha Raghava (ä-när'ghä rä-ghä'vä). A drama of the 13th or 14th century by Murari Misra, of which Raghava or Rama is the hero.

Anarkali (än-ar'kä-li). An important suburb of Lahore, British India.

Añasco (än-yäs'ko), **Pedro de.** Born at Lima, 1550; died at Tucuman, April 12, 1605. A Peruvian Jesuit. He left several works on the language of the Indians among whom he had labored.

Anasitch (ä-nä-sich'). A tribe of the Kusan stock of North American Indians. It formerly had a village on the south side of Coos Bay, Oregon. The survivors are on the Siletz reservation, Oregon. See *Kusan*.

Anastasia (an-as-tā'shi-ä). Saint. **1.** A Christian martyr slain during the reign of Nero (54–68 A. D.). She is said to have been a pupil of St. Peter and St. Paul. Her martyrdom is commemorated on April 15. **2.** A Christian martyr who perished in the persecution by Diocletian 303 (?) A. D. The date of her commemoration in the Latin Church is Dec. 25, in the Greek Dec. 22.—3. Died 597. A Greek saint who lived in Alexandria disguised as a monk for 28 years.

Anastasian Law. A law of the emperor Anastasius I. (506), directed against usurers.

Anastasius (an-as-tā'shi-us) **I.**, Saint. [Gr. *Ἀναστάσιος*.] Bishop of Rome 398–402. He condemned the writings of Origen, and excommunicated Rufinus, the antagonist of Jerome and advocate of Origen, although he is said to have acknowledged that he did not understand the controversy.

Anastasius II. Pope 496–498. He endeavored to put an end to the schism between the sees of Constantinople and Rome arising from the dispute concerning precedence, and wrote a letter of congratulation to Clovis, king of the Franks, on his conversion to Christianity.

Anastasius III. Pope 911–913.

Anastasius IV. (**Conrad**). Pope 1153–54. His administration was disturbed by the movements of Arnold of Brescia and his followers.

Anastasius I., surnamed **Dicorus.** Born at Dyrrachium about 430; died 518. Byzantine emperor 491–518. He was raised to the throne by an intrigue with the empress Ariadne whom he married after the death of the emperor Zeno, her husband, without male issue. As a Eutychian he opposed the orthodox who rose in arms under Vitalianus, but were bought off by the faithless promise of a general council.

Anastasius II. (**Artemius**). Byzantine emperor 713–716. He was deposed by the fleet which he had sent to the coast of Syria to destroy the naval stores of the Arabs, but which was repulsed, mutinied under its commander John, and proclaimed Theodosius III. emperor. He was put to death in 721 (719?) by Leo III. for conspiring against the throne.

Anastasius. Died 753. Patriarch of Constantinople 703 (728?)–753. He was elected by the influence of the emperor Leo Isaurus, and favored the Iconoclasts, for which he was excommunicated by Pope Gregory III.

Anastasius, surnamed **Bibliothecarius** ('The Librarian'). Died 886. Librarian of the Vatican and abbot of Sta. Maria Trans-Tiberim at Rome. He was sent to Constantinople to arrange a marriage between the daughter of Louis II. and a son of Basil of Macedonia in 869, and while there assisted the papal ambassador in attendance at the eighth ecumenical council by his knowledge of Greek. His fame rests upon his numerous translations from the Greek and his supposed connection with the "Liber Pontificalis" (which see).

Anastasius Grün. See *Grün, Anastasius*.

Anasuya (ä-nä-sö'yä). [Skt., 'charity.'] In Hindu mythology and drama: (*a*) The wife of the Rishi Atri, very pious and austere, and possessed of miraculous powers. When Sita visited Atri and herself at their hermitage in the first scene of Chitrakuta, she gave Sita an ointment with which to keep herself beautiful forever. (*b*) A friend of Sakuntala.

Anathoth (an'a-thoth). In biblical geography, a city of Benjamin in Palestine, the birthplace of Jeremiah. The traditional site is Kenyet-el-Enat, about 10 miles northwest of Jerusalem; but the true site is probably 'Anata, about 3 miles northeast of that city.

Anatolia (an-a-tō'li-ä). [Turk. *Anadoli*, NGr. *Ἀνατολή*, eastern land.] A large region of Asiatic Turkey nearly identical with Asia Minor. There was a theme (province) of Anatolia in the Byzantine empire situated in the interior of Asia Minor.

Anatomy of Abuses, The. A work by Philip Stubbes, published in 1583 in two parts. It is a curious account of the social customs of the time.

Anatomy of Melancholy, The. A famous work by Robert Burton (1577–1640), published in 1621, under the pseudonym "Democritus Junior," and frequently republished and abridged. The sixth edition is the last which contains changes by the author; it was published shortly after his death from an annotated copy. The work is the result of many years of humorous study of men and books, and abounds in quotations from authors of all ages and countries. It is divided into three parts which treat (1) of the causes and symptoms of melancholy, (2) of its cure, and (3) of erotic and religious melancholy.

Its literary history is rather curious. Eight editions of it appeared in half a century from the date of the first, and then, with other books of its time, it dropped out of notice except by the learned. Early in the present century it was read and reprinted with considerable modernisations, and four or five editions succeeded each other at no long interval. The copies thus circulated seem to have satisfied the demand for many years, and have been followed without alteration in a finely-printed issue of recent date. *Saintsbury*, Hist. of Elizabethan Lit., p. 429.

Anaxagoras (an-aks-ag'o-ras). [Gr. *Ἀναξαγόρας*.] Born at Clazomenæ, Ionia, about 500 B. C.; died at Lampsacus, Mysia, about 428 B. C. A Greek philosopher, for a long time resident in Athens where he became the friend and teacher of Pericles, Thucydides, and Euripides, and whence he was banished on a charge of impiety. He is reckoned as a disciple of Anaximander and is famous as the first of the old Greek natural philosophers to introduce intelligence or reason (*νοῦς*) as a metaphysical principle in the explanation of the world. He regarded it not as creative but as regulative, as that which brought order out of the original chaos. Fragments of his writings have been preserved.

Anaxarchus (an-aks-är'kus). [Gr. *Ἀνάξαρχος*.] A Greek philosopher of Abdera, a disciple of Democritus, who flourished about 350 B. C. He attended Alexander in his Asiatic campaigns, and is said to have avenged the king after the murder of Clelius by maintaining that a king can do no wrong.

Anaxarete (an-aks-ar'e-tē). [Gr. *Ἀναξαρέτη*.] In Greek legend, a maiden of Cyprus whose lover Iphis in despair hung himself at her door. For her indifference Venus changed her into a stone statue. The story is also told with changed names.

Anaxilaus (an-aks-i-lā'us). [Gr. *Ἀναξίλαος*.] A Pythagorean philosopher and physician of the 1st century B. C., banished as a magician from Italy by Augustus 28 B. C.

Anaxilaus, or **Anaxilas** (an-aks'i-las). Died 476 B. C. Tyrant of Rhegium about 494 B. C.

Anaximander (an-aks-i-man'dėr). [Gr. *Ἀναξίμανδρος*.] Born at Miletus about 611 B. C.; died about 547 B. C. A Greek physical philosopher (the second of the Ionian school) and mathematician, a friend and pupil of Thales. He taught that the principle (*ἀρχή*, a word which he first used in this sense) of things is a substance of indeterminate quality and limitless quantity (*ἄπειρον*), "immortal and imperishable," out of which all things arise and to which all return. This substance, according to some accounts, he regarded as having a nature intermediate between that of water and air. He was probably the author of the first philosophical treatise in Greek prose.

Anaximenes (an-aks-im'e-nēz). [Gr. *Ἀναξιμένης*.] Born at Miletus: lived in the 6th century B. C. A Greek philosopher, the third of the Ionian school, a contemporary and friend of Thales and Anaximander, and usually reckoned as a disciple of the latter. He regarded air as the principle (*ἀρχή*) of things.

Anaximenes. Born at Lampsacus: lived in the 4th century B. C. A Greek rhetorician, historician, and companion of Alexander the Great; the probable author of an extant treatise on rhetoric (*Ῥητορικὴ πρὸς Ἀλεξάνδρον*), the only existing work on the subject prior to Aristotle.

Ayala (ä-nä'yä), **Pedro Maria.** Born at Huichapan, 1795; died at Mexico, March 21, 1854. A Mexican general. He joined the Spanish army as a cadet in 1811, followed the defection of Iturbide in 1821, and was a captain under Filisola in Nicaragua, 1823. In 1833 he became brigadier-general under the federal constitution, but he was forced to leave the country. He invaded Tabasco in Nov., 1840, with federalist forces from Texas and Yucatan, but was defeated at Comalcalco, May 15, 1841, and fled to Yucatan. Under Herrera (1845) he was minister of war. He adhered to Santa Anna, and while the latter was resisting the advance of Scott, was acting president April 2 to May 20, 1847. He commanded the Mexican force of 800 men which defended the convent of Churubusco, and only surrendered after his ammunition was exhausted (Aug. 9, 1847). In 1853 he was secretary under Santa Anna, served three days in the administration of Ceballos, and on Santa Anna's restoration (1853) was made postmaster-general, a position which he held until his death.

Ancachs (än-kächs'). A maritime department of Peru, north of Lima, corresponding to the colonial *intendencia* of Huaylas.

Ancæus (an-sē'us). [Gr. *Ἀγκαῖος*.] In Greek classical legend: (*a*) A son of Poseidon. He was told by a seer that he would not live to enjoy the wine from a vineyard which he had planted. He, however, lived to have wine of his own growth and, in scorn of the prophet, raised a cup of it to his mouth. The seer replied, "There is many a slip between the cup and the lip," and at the same instant a tumult arose over a wild boar in the vineyard. Ancæus put down the cup, and was killed in an attempt to destroy the animal. (*b*) A son of the Arcadian Lycurgus, and one of the Argonauts. He was killed in the Calydonian hunt.

Ancelot (oñs-lō'). **Jacques Arsène François Polycarpe.** Born at Havre, France, Feb. 9, 1794; died at Paris, Sept. 8, 1854. A French dramatist, elected a member of the Academy in 1841. He was the author of "Louis IX." (1819), "Le maire du palais" (1822), "Fleurange" (1824), "Olga" (1829), "Elizabeth d'Angleterre" (1829), "Marie de Brabant" (1825), "Epîtres familières," etc.

Ancelot, Mme. (**Marguerite Louise Virginie Chardon**). Born at Dijon, France, March 15, 1792; died at Paris, March 21, 1875. A French dramatist, novelist, wife of J. F. A. Ancelot. Her "Théâtre complet" (1848) contains twenty plays, of which "Marie ou trois époques" is her chief work. Among her novels the most popular were "Renée de Varville" (1835) and "La nièce du banquier" (1855).

Ancenis (oñ-se-né'). A town in the department of Loire-Inférieure, France, situated on the Loire 17 miles northeast of Nantes. Population (1891), commune, 5,141.

Anchieta (an-shyā'tä), or **Anchietta, José de.** Born at Tenerife, Canary Islands, 1533; died at Beritigbá, Espirito Santo, June 9, 1597. A Jesuit missionary, called the "Apostle of Brazil." He became a Jesuit in 1551, and in 1558 was sent as a missionary to Brazil, where he spent the remainder of his life in arduous labors and travels, often among savage tribes of Indians. From 1578 to 1585 he was provincial of his order in Brazil. Anchieta wrote an Indian grammar, and various works on Brazil which have been published in modern times.

Anchises (an-kī'sēz). [Gr. *Ἀγχίσης*.] In Greek legend, a prince of the royal house of Troy, son of Capys and father (by Aphrodite) of Æneas.

Ancienne-Comédie, Rue de l'. See *Rue de l'Ancienne-Comédie*.

Ancient Mariner, The. A poem by Coleridge, published in the "Lyrical Ballads" in 1798 as his principal contribution to the book, Wordsworth writing most of the other poems.

Ancillon (oñ-sēl-yōñ'), **Charles.** Born at Metz, July 28, 1659; died at Berlin, July 5, 1715. A French historian and littérateur, a Protestant refugee in Berlin: son of David Ancillon.

Ancillon, David. Born at Metz, March 17, 1617;

died at Berlin, Sept. 3, 1692. A French Protestant divine, a refugee in Germany after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes.

Ancillon, Jean Pierre Frédéric. Born at Berlin, April 30, 1767: died April 19, 1837. A Prussian statesman and historian, a descendant of Charles Ancillon, minister of foreign affairs 1832.

Anckarström (äng'kär-strēm), **Johan Jakob.** Born May 11, 1762: executed at Stockholm, April 27, 1792. A Swede who assassinated Gustavus III., March 16, 1792. He was first a court page, and then a soldier, leaving the army in 1783 with the rank of captain. In 1790 he was arrested and imprisoned for seditious speech, but was finally set free. He moved to Stockholm in that year, and formed a conspiracy for the murder of the king, which was effected two years later. See *Gustavus*.

Anckarswärd (äng'kär-svärd), **Karl Henrik,** Count. Born at Sweaborg, April 22, 1822: died at Stockholm, Jan. 25, 1865. A Swedish soldier and statesman. He joined the revolutionary party in 1809, but, being opposed to the policy of Bernadotte, was retired from the army (1815), in which he had the post of colonel. He became a member of the Riksdag 1817, where as leader of the opposition he distinguished himself by the bitterness of his attacks on the government.

Anclam. See *Anklam*.

Ancona (än-kō'nä). A province in the compartimento of the Marches, eastern Italy. Area, 762 square miles. Population (1891), 272,417.

Ancona. [L. *Ancona*, Gr. Ἀγκών, from *ἀγκών*, a bend, angle: in allusion to its situation in a bend of the coast.] A seaport, capital of the province of Ancona, Italy, situated on the Adriatic Sea in lat. 43° 37′ N., long. 13° 31′ E. It is the chief seaport between Venice and Brindisi, a railway center, a naval station, and the terminus or port of call of several steamship lines, and exports grain, wine, oil, and skins, silk, etc. It contains a cathedral and Roman antiquities (mole and arch of Trajan). It was colonized by Syracusans about 390 B. C., became a Roman naval station, was destroyed by Totila, and restored by Narses, and was again destroyed by the Saracens. In the middle ages it was a republic. It was annexed to the Papal States in 1532; taken from the French by the Allies in 1799; taken by the French in 1805, but restored to the Papal States on the fall of Napoleon; held by the French 1832–38, and taken by the Austrians from the revolutionists in 1849. The Papal army under Lamoricière surrendered at Ancona to the Sardinians in 1860. The cathedral is of the 10th century except the façade, which is of the 13th, and has a magnificent Pointed recessed doorway covered by a porch whose columns rest on couched lions. The interior has 10 columns from the ancient temple of Venus, and several fine tombs. The arch dome at the crossing is dodecagonal. Population (1891), estimated, commune, 55,000.

Ancona. A medieval march (mark) of Italy, extending from Tronto on the Adriatic northwest to San Marino, and west to the Apennines. It was afterward part of the Papal States, and passed with them to the kingdom of Italy.

Ancre (oñ'kr), **Maquis d', Baron de Lussigny** (**Concino Concini**), Assassinated at Paris, April 14, 1617. A Florentine adventurer, marshal and chief minister of France at the beginning of the reign of Louis XIII.

Ancren Riwle (angk'ren rōl; ME. pron. ängk'ren rü'le). The "Rule of Anchoresses," a work on the rules and duties of monastic life. It was written, both in English and afterward in Latin, for a society of anchoresses (three in number) at Tarente, or Tarrant-Kaines (Kainestone or Kingston), near Crayford Bridge in Dorsetshire; and is ascribed to Simon of Ghent (died 1315), bishop of Salisbury, in 1276. Five manuscripts are extant. It was edited for the Camden Society by the Rev. James Morton in 1853.

Ancrum Moor (ang'krum mōr). **Battle of.** A victory gained 1544, about 5 miles northwest of Jedburgh, Scotland, by the Scots under the Earl of Angus and Scott of Buccleugh over the English under Evers.

Ancud (än-kōōth'), or **San Carlos** (sän kär'lōs). A seaport, capital of the province of Chiloé. Chile, situated on the island of Chiloé in lat. 41° 52′ S., long. 73° 49′ W. It is the seat of a bishopric. Population (1885), 3,665.

Ancus Marcius (ang'kus mär'shius). The fourth king of Rome (640–616 B. C.), a grandson of Numa and the reputed founder of Ostia, fortifier of the Janiculum, and builder of a bridge over the Tiber.

Ancy-le-Franc (oñ-sē'lē-froñ'). A town in the department of Yonne, France, 29 miles east of Auxerre. It has a noted chateau.

Ancyra (an-sī'rä). [Gr. Ἄγκυρα, associated by legend with ἄγκυρα, anchor.] An ancient town of Galatia (originally of Phrygia) in Asia Minor, founded, according to the legends, by Midas, son of Gordius: the modern Angora, or Engareh, or Engüri. It became the chief town of the Tectosages, a Gallic tribe which settled in Galatia about 277 B. C., and passed into the possession of Rome 25 B. C., when it received the name of Sebaste Tectosagum. It had an important trade. (See *Ancyra*.) The temple of Augustus in Ancyra contained a famous inscription in Latin and Greek: the monumentum, or Marmor, Ancyranum: discovered in 1546; a transcript of the record of his deeds which Augustus ordered in his will to be cut on bronze tablets for his mausoleum. An ecclesiastical council was held here about 314, which passed twenty-five canons relating chiefly to the treatment of those who had betrayed their faith or delivered up the sacred books during the Diocletian persecution.

Ancyrean an-sir'ē-an) **inscription.** See *Ancyra*.

Andagoya (än-dä-gō'yä), **Pascual de.** Born in the province of Alava about 1495: died at Manta, Peru, June 18, 1548. A Spanish soldier. He went with Pedrarias to Darien (1514), and was engaged in many explorations. In 1522 he was appointed inspector-general of the Indians, and about the same time made an expedition southward into a province called Biru, between the river Atrato and the Pacific. Here he had the first tidings of the Inca empire. In 1540 he went as governor to a province called New Castile, on the Pacific side of New Grenada, but became involved in a boundary quarrel with Sebastian de Benalcazar, was imprisoned, and lost his government. Andagoya wrote an account of his travels, which is one of the most important historical authorities for that period.

Andalucia, Nueva. See *Nueva Andalucia*.

Andalusia (an-da-lō'zi-ä; Sp. **Andalucia** an-da-lō'the-ä). [The name is derived from that of the Vandals (*Vandalusia*).] An ancient province-general in southern Spain, comprising the modern provinces Almeria, Jaen, Granada, Cordova, Malaga, Seville, Cadiz, and Huelva. It is traversed by the Sierra Nevada and other mountain-ranges, and belongs in large part to the basin of the Guadalquivir. From the fertility of its soil it has been called the "garden" and "granary" of Spain: it is also rich in minerals. It was a part of the Roman Bætica, was overrun by the Vandals, and by the Moors, who made the nucleus of the Moorish power and their last stronghold against the Christians.

Andaman Islands (an'da-man i'landz), or **Andaman and Nicobar.** A group of islands belonging to Great Britain, and a penal colony since 1858, situated in the eastern part of the Bay of Bengal in lat. 10° 30′–14° N., long. 93° E. It comprises the Great Andaman group and the little Andaman group. The chief islands are North, Middle, and South Andaman, Interview, and Landfall. Number, 3,000 to 5,000. Area, 1,760 square miles. Population (1881), of convicts, 11,788.

Andaste. See *Conestoga*.

Andechs (an'deks). A village in Upper Bavaria, situated on the Ammersee southwest of Munich, noted for its castle, later a monastery and place of pilgrimage.

Andeer (an'dār). A village near the southern end of the Via Mala, canton of Grisons, Switzerland.

Andelys (oñ-dlē'), **Les.** A town in the department of Eure, France, situated on the Seine, 19 miles southeast of Rouen, consisting of Grand-Andelys and Petit-Andelys. It has manufactures of cloth, etc., and contains the Chateau Gaillard (which see), built by Richard the Lion-Hearted. Population (1891), commune, 6,040.

Andenne (oñ-den'). A manufacturing town in the province of Namur, Belgium, situated on the Meuse 10 miles east of Namur. Population (1890), 7,075.

Anderab (an-dēr-äb'), or **Inderab** (in-dēr-äb'). A town in Afghan Turkestan, situated on the river Anderab on the northern slope of the Hindu-Kush, 85 miles northeast of Kabul. Population, about 6,000.

Anderida (an-dēr'i-dä). A Roman encampment in England, generally identified with Pevensey. In 491 it was destroyed by the South Saxons.

Andermatt (an'dēr-mät), or **Ursern** (or'sern). [Lit. *Orsera*.] A village in the canton of Uri, Switzerland, 32 miles southeast of Lucerne, situated near the junction of the St. Gothard route with the Furka Pass over the Furka valley (and the Oberalp route. It is an important tourist center. Population, about 700.

Andernach (an'dēr-näch). A town in the Rhine Province, Prussia, situated on the left bank of the Rhine 12 miles northwest of Coblentz: the Roman Antunnacum, or Antonnacum. It has a trade in millstones and tufa. Charles the Bald was defeated here by the sons of Louis the German, and here, too, Leopold the duke of Francona and Lorraine in 959. It passed to the archbishopric of Cologne, and became an important commercial city. Population (1890), 5,290.

Andersen (an'dēr-sen), **Hans Christian.** Born at Odense, Denmark, April 2, 1805: died at Copenhagen, Aug. 4, 1875. A Danish novelist and poet, best known as a writer of fairy tales and of travels. He went to Copenhagen a poor boy, was first a tailor, and then by the patronage of friends was enabled to attend the university. The same year (1828) appeared his first important book, *Fodreise fra Holmens Kanal til Ostpynten af Amager* ("Foot Tour from the Holm Canal to the Eastern Point of Amager"). In 1829 appeared a collection of poems, and the same year his first dramatic work, "Kjærlighed paa Nikolai Taarn" ("Love on the Nikolai Tower"), a vaudeville, was performed. The novels "Improvisatoren" ("The Improvisator"), which, with the "Billedbog uden Billeder" ("Picture-book without Pictures"), has principally established his fame abroad. His autobiography, "Mit Livs Eventyr," appeared after his death. His collected works, "Samlede Skrifter," were published 1854–76.

Anderson (an'dēr-son). The capital of Madison County, Indiana, situated on the West Fork of White River 34 miles northeast of Indianapolis. Population (1890), 10,741.

Anderson. The capital of Anderson County, South Carolina, 97 miles northwest of Columbia. Population (1890), 5,018.

Anderson, Sir Edmund. Born at Flixborough or Broughton, Lincolnshire, 1530: died Aug. 1, 1605. An English jurist, lord chief justice of the Common Pleas 1582–1605. He was a bitter opponent of the Puritans.

Anderson, James. Born at Herriston, near Edinburgh, 1739: died Oct. 15, 1808. A Scottish economist and agricultural writer. "He is specially noticeable as having published in 1777 a pamphlet called 'An Inquiry into the Nature of the Corn Laws, with a view to the new Corn Bill proposed to be made,' which contains a complete statement of the theory of rent generally called after Ricardo." *Leslie Stephen*, in *Dict. of Nat. Biog.*

Anderson, John. Born at Rosemeath, Dumbartonshire, Scotland, 1726: died Jan. 13, 1796. A Scottish physicist. He was professor (1756) of Oriental languages and later (1760) of natural philosophy at Glasgow and the founder of Anderson's University at Glasgow there comprising also a medical school.

Anderson, John. Born Oct. 4, 1833. A Scottish zoölogist. He was appointed superintendent of the Indian Museum at Calcutta in 1865, and scientific officer on expeditions westward into Yunnan in 1868 and 1874. In 1881 he was sent by the trustees of the Indian Museum to investigate the marine zoology of the Mergui Archipelago, and retired from the service of the Indian government in 1887. He published chiefly on scientific papers and reports to the government.

Anderson, Joseph. Born near Philadelphia, Nov. 5, 1757: died at Washington, April 17, 1837. An American lawyer, politician, and officer in the Revolutionary War. He was United States senator from Tennessee 1797–1815, and first comptroller of the treasury 1815–36.

Anderson, Martin Brewer. Born at Brunswick, Maine, Feb. 12, 1815; died at Lake Helen, Fla., Feb. 26, 1890. An American educator, a graduate of Waterville College, and president of the University of Rochester 1853–88.

Anderson, Mary Antoinette (Mrs. **Navarro**). Born at Sacramento, Cal., July 28, 1859. An American actress. She made her first appearance on the American stage as Juliet, at Louisville, Kentucky, Nov. 25, 1875, and played with success in Great Britain and America until the early part of 1889, when she retired from the stage.

Anderson, Rasmus Björn. Born at Albion, Wis., Jan. 12, 1846. A Scandinavian scholar, professor of Scandinavian languages in the University of Wisconsin, and (1885–89) United States minister to Denmark. He has written "America not Discovered by Columbus," "Norse Mythology," etc.

Anderson, Richard Henry. Born in South Carolina, 1816: died at Beaufort, S. C., June 26, 1879. An American general in the Confederate service. He was graduated from West Point in 1842, took part in the siege of Vera Cruz and the capture of the city of Mexico, was promoted captain in 1855, resigned in 1861 to accept a brigadier's commission in the Confederate service, and was promoted lieutenant-general in 1864. He took part in the battles of Antietam, Gettysburg, Spottsylvania, etc.

Anderson, Robert. Born at Carnwath, in Lanarkshire, July 7, 1750: died at Edinburgh, Feb. 20, 1830. A Scottish critic, editor of "A Complete Edition of the Poets of Great Britain" (14 vols. 1792–1807).

Anderson, Robert. Born near Louisville, Ky., June 14, 1805: died at Nice, Oct. 27, 1871. An American general famous for his defense of Fort Sumter. He was graduated at West Point in 1825; served in the Black Hawk, Seminole, and Mexican wars; was appointed major in 1857; became commander of the troops in Charleston Harbor in Nov., 1860; removed his force from Fort Moultrie to Fort Sumter on Dec. 26; was invested there by the Confederates who bombarded the fort April 11–13, 1861; and evacuated the fort April 14. He was appointed brigadier-general in 1863, and retired in 1863 with the rank of brevet major-general. He translated works on artillery from the French.

Anderson, Rufus. Born at North Yarmouth, Maine, Aug. 17, 1796: died at Boston, May 30, 1880. An American Congregationalist clergyman, secretary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions 1832–66, and the author of several works on missions.

Andersonville (an'dēr-son-vil). A village in Sumter County, Georgia, 62 miles southwest of Macon. During the civil War it contained a Confederate

military prison, opened in 1864. It was under the superintendency of Wirz, who was tried by a United States commission in 1865, and executed for cruelty and mismanagement. Over 12,000 prisoners died (1864-65) in the prison.

Anderssen (ăn'dĕrs-sŏn), **Adolf.** Born at Breslau, July 6, 1818; died at Breslau, March 13, 1879. A noted German chess-player.

Andersson (ăn'dĕrs-sŏn), **Karl Johan.** Born in Wermland, Sweden, 1827; died in the Ovakuambi region, southern Africa, July 5, 1867. A Swedish explorer in South Africa. He accompanied F. Galton in 1850 from Walfisch Bay through Damaraland to Ovambo-land. In 1853 and 1854 he continued alone and reached Lake Ngami. On his return to Europe he published "Lake Ngami, or Four Years' Wanderings in Southwest Africa" (1856). In 1856 he worked in the Swakop mines as inspector, then went on a new exploration as far as the Okavango River in 1859. This is described in his "Okavango River" (1861). For some time he settled in Otjimbingue as an ivory trader. In 1866 he undertook his last journey to the Kunene River, but was obliged by sickness to retrace his steps.

Andersson, Lars. See *Andreä, Laurentius.*

Andersson, Nils Johan. Born in Småland, Feb. 20, 1821; died at Stockholm, March 27, 1880. A Swedish botanist, author of works on the botany of Scandinavia and Lapland.

Andes (an'dēz), Sp. **Los Andes,** or **Cordilleras de los Andes** (kōr-dēl-yā'räs dā lōs ăn'dās), [Sp., 'the chains of the Andes': said to be so named from Peruv. *anti*, copper.] The principal mountain system of South America. It extends from Cape Horn to the vicinity of the Isthmus of Panama, and comprises the Patagonian Andes, the Chilian Andes (which lie partly in the Argentine Republic), the Bolivian and Peruvian Andes (each with two ranges nearly parallel), the Ecuadorian Andes, and the Colombian Andes (with three main ranges) branching eastward into the Venezuelan Andes. The range rises abruptly from the Pacific coast and contains many celebrated volcanoes. Among the chief summits are Aconcagua, Sorata, Illimani, Chimborazo, Cotopaxi, Antisana, Tolima, etc. (see these names). Its length is about 4,500 miles, its average width about 100 miles, and its average height about 12,500 feet. On its eastern slope rise the head-waters of the Amazon. It is rich in gold, silver, and other metals.

Andes, In ancient geography, a village near Mantua. Italy, famous as the birthplace of Vergil.

Andesians (an-dē'zi-anz), or **Antesians** (an-tē'zi-anz). A general name for a number of native tribes in the Andes region. Its significance is geographical rather than ethnographical.

Andhaka (ăn'dhā-kä). In Hindu mythology, a demon, son of Kasyapa and Diti, having a thousand arms and heads, two thousand eyes and feet, and called Andhaka because he walked like a blind man, though he saw well. Siva slew him while he tried to carry off the tree of paradise from heaven.

Andijan (än-dē-jän'). A town in Ferghana, Russian Central Asia, situated near the Syr-Daria 75 miles northeast of Khokand. Population, about 30,000.

Andkhui (and-kō'ē), or **Andkho** (ănd-kō'). A town in Afghan Turkestan, 80 miles northwest of Balkh, the seat of a small khanate dependent on Afghanistan. Population (estimated), 15,000.

Andlaw-Birseck (ănt'läv-bĕrs'ĕk), **Franz Xaver von.** Born at Freiburg, Baden, Oct. 6, 1799: died Sept. 4, 1876. A German diplomatist. He was the author of "Erinnerungsblätter aus den Papieren eines Diplomaten" (1857), "Mein Tagebuch 1811-61" (1862), etc.

Andō (ăn'dō). The northernmost of the Lofoten Islands, 35 miles long, northwest of Norway.

Andocides (an-dos'i-dēz). [Gr. *Ἀνδοκίδης.*] Born at Athens, 467 (?) B. C.: died about 391 B. C. An Athenian politician and orator. See the extract.

> Andocides . . . was banished from Athens in 415, on suspicion of having been concerned in a wholesale sacrilege,—the mutilation, in one night, of the images of the god Hermes, which stood before the doors of houses and public buildings. He made unsuccessful application for a pardon, first in 411 B. C., during the reign of the Four Hundred, then, after their fall, in 410, when he addressed the Assembly in the extant speech *On his Return.* From 410 to 403 he lived a roving merchant's life in Sicily, Italy, Greece, Ionia, and Cyprus. In 402 the general amnesty allowed him to return to Athens. But in 399 the old charges against him were revived. He defended himself in his extant speech *On the Mysteries* (so called, because it deals partly with a charge that he had violated the Mysteries of Eleusis) and was acquitted. During the Corinthian war he was one of an embassy sent to treat for peace at Sparta, and on his return made his extant speech *On the Peace with Lacedæmon* (390 B. C.), sensibly advising Athens to accept the terms offered by Sparta. The speech *Against Alcibiades* which bears his name is spurious.
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> *Jebb*, Greek Lit., p. 117.

Andorra (ăn-dor'rä), F. **Andorre** (ōn-dor'). A state in the Pyrenees surrounded by the department of Ariège (France) and the province of Lerida (Spain). It is a semi-independent republic under the suzerainty of France and the Bishop of Urgel in Spain, governed by a council of 24 members and a syndic. The language is Catalan; the religion Roman Catholic. Area, 175 square miles. Population (estimated), 6,000.

Andover (an'dō-vėr). A town in Hampshire, England, 13 miles northwest of Winchester. Population (1891), 5,852.

Andover. A town in Essex County, Massachusetts, 22 miles northwest of Boston, the seat of Andover Theological Seminary (a Congregational seminary founded in 1807), Phillips Academy, and the Abbot Female Academy. Population (1890), 6,142.

Andrada (än-drä'dä). **Antonio de.** Born about 1580: died at Goa, March 19, 1634. A Portuguese missionary in the East Indies and Tibet, author of "Novo descobrimento do Grão Catayo, ou dos Reynos de Tibet" (1626).

Andrada, Diogo Paes Arrya d'. Born 1738: died 1775. A Portuguese theologian, sent as a delegate by Dom Sebastian to the Council of Trent. He wrote "Orthodoxarum Quæstionum libri X, etc., contra Kemnitii petulantem audaciam" (1564), etc.

Andrada, Gomes Freire de. Born in Portugal, 1684: died at Rio de Janeiro, Jan. 1, 1763. A Portuguese administrator. From 1733 until his death he was governor of Rio de Janeiro, then comprising most of southern Brazil, and the period of his administration was the most prosperous in the colonial history of that country. In 1738 he was made count of Bobadilla.

Andrada e Silva (än-drä'dä ē sēl'vä), **José Bonifacio de** (generally known as **José Bonifacio**). Born in Santos, São Paulo, June 13, 1765: died near Rio, April 6, 1838. A Brazilian statesman and a noted mineralogist. He took a leading part in the revolutionary movement in Brazil, and on Jan. 16, 1822, was made minister of the interior and of foreign affairs. It was by his advice that Pedro I. decided to throw off allegiance to Portugal. He was exiled to Europe by Pedro in 1823, and returned in 1829.

Andrada Machado e Silva, Antonio Carlos Ribeiro de. Born in Santos, Nov. 1, 1773: died in Rio de Janeiro, Dec. 5, 1845. A Brazilian statesman, brother of José Bonifacio de Andrada e Silva. He was involved in the rebellion of 1817 at Pernambuco, and was imprisoned until 1821. In the Brazilian constituent assembly of 1823 he led the radicals, and in Nov., 1823, was banished (with his two brothers) to Bruges. He returned in 1828, was elected deputy 1830, and during succeeding years, and was one of the liberal leaders. He was one of the first ministers of Pedro II., and in 1845 entered the senate. He was a brilliant orator, and has been called "the Mirabeau of Brazil."

Andrade Neves (än-drä'dä nā'vės), **José Joaquim de.** Born at Rio Pardo, Rio Grande do Sul, Jan. 22, 1807: died at Asuncion, Paraguay, Jan. 6, 1869. A Brazilian general, distinguished in the war in Rio Grande do Sul (1835–45), and especially in the military occupation in the Paraguayan war (1867–69). In Oct., 1867, he was created baron of Triumpho.

Andrássy (on'drä-shē), **Gyula (Julius),** Count. Born at Zemplin, Hungary, March 8, 1823: died at Volosca, Istria, Feb. 18, 1890. A noted Hungarian statesman. He entered the Hungarian diet in 1847, was appointed governor of Hungary in 1848, and in 1848 took part in the Hungarian insurrection of 1848–49, remained in exile till 1857, reentered the Hungarian diet in 1861, was premier of the Hungarian ministry 1867–71, and minister of foreign affairs of Austria-Hungary 1871–79, framed the Andrássy Note to the Porte in 1876, was a leading member of the Congress of Berlin in 1878, and negotiated with Bismarck the German-Austrian alliance in 1879.

Andrássy Note, The. A document relating to the disturbances in Herzegovina, Servia, Montenegro, and Bosnia, drawn up by the ministers of Austria, Russia, and Germany with the approval of England and France, and presented to the Porte, Jan. 31, 1876. It demanded the establishment of religious liberty, the abolition of the farming of taxes, the application of the revenue derived from direct taxation in Bosnia and Herzegovina to the needs of these provinces, the institution of accommodation courts equally of Christians and Mohammedans to control the execution of these reforms, and the improvement of the agrarian population by the sale of waste lands belonging to the state.

André (F. pron. on-drā'), or **Andreas, Bernard,** of Toulouse. A French poet and historian, poet laureate in the reign of Henry VII. of England (the first laureate appointed by an English king), tutor of Arthur, prince of Wales, and royal historiographer. He was blind, but in spite of this misfortune attained a high degree of scholarship. He wrote a life of Henry VII.

André, Johann. Born at Offenbach, Hesse, March 28, 1741: died June 18, 1799. A German composer, musical director, and publisher, author of operas, instrumental pieces, etc.

André, Johann Anton. Born at Offenbach, Hesse, Oct. 6, 1775: died April 8, 1842. A noted German composer, musical director, and publisher, son of Johann André.

André (ăn'drā or ăn'drē), **John.** Born at London, 1751: executed at Tappan, N. Y., Oct. 2, 1780. A British officer (adjutant-general with rank of major) in the Revolutionary War. He made the arrangements near Stony Point, as the representative of Sir Henry Clinton, with Benedict Arnold for the surrender of West Point (Sept. 21, 1780), but was arrested on his return at Tarrytown, Sept. 23, and condemned as a spy.

André (on-drā'). A novel by George Sand, published in 1834, named from its chief character.

Andrea (än-drā'yä). **Francisco José Soares de.** Born at Lisbon, Jan. 29, 1781: died at Rio de Janeiro, Oct. 2, 1858. A Portuguese-Brazilian general, a supporter of Brazilian independence. He went to Brazil in 1808, was adjutant-general in the Cisplatine campaign of 1827; commandant of Pará 1831; president and commandant of Pará 1835; and president of Santa Catharina 1839, of Rio Grande do Sul 1841, of Minas Geraes 1843, of Bahia 1845, and again of Rio Grande do Sul 1848. He attained the rank of marshal in the army, and was created baron of Cacapava.

Andrea, Giovanni. Born at Naples, April 12, 1812: died at Rome, May 15, 1868. An Italian cardinal and diplomatist. His liberalism in religion and politics (especially his leaning toward Italian unity) led to his suspension (1866) from his dignities by the papal Curia; but he was reinstated after a humble submission in 1867.

Andrea Doria. See *Doria.*

Andrea Pisano. See *Pisano.*

Andrea del Sarto. See *Sarto.*

Andreä (än-drā'ä), **Jakob.** Born at Waiblingen, Württemberg, March 25, 1528: died at Tübingen, June 7, 1590. One of the chief Protestant theologians of the 16th century, appointed professor of theology and chancellor of the University of Tübingen in 1562. He was the principal author of the "Formula Concordiæ," and wrote over 100 works, controversial and homiletic, chiefly polemic.

Andreä, Johann Valentin. Born at Herrenberg, Württemberg, Aug. 17, 1586: died at Stuttgart, June 24, 1654. A German Protestant theologian and satirical writer, grandson of Jakob Andreä. He was the author of "Menippus," a satire (1648), and works called Rosicrucian.

Andreä, Laurentius, or **Andersson, Lars.** Born 1480: died 1552. A Swedish reformer, chancellor of Gustavus Vasa. Together with Olaus Petri he translated the Bible into Swedish (1526), and was the principal agent in introducing the Lutheran Reformation at the diet of Westerås, 1527. In 1540 he was charged with having failed to disclose a conspiracy against the king, and was sentenced to death, but bought a pardon.

Andreanof Islands (an-drē-ä-nof' i'landz). A group of the Aleutian Archipelago.

Andreasberg (än-drä'äs-bĕrg), or **Sankt Andreasberg.** A town and summer resort in the province of Hanover, Prussia, in the Harz 28 miles northeast of Göttingen. It has important silver-mines.

Andred's Weald (an'dredz wēld), or **Andred's wold** (an'dredz wōld), modernized forms of AS. **Andredes weald** (än'drā-des weäld). A forest in England which formerly extended through a large part of Kent, Surrey, Sussex, and Hampshire, and is now represented by the Weald. See the extract.

> The Andred's-Weld comprised the Wealds of Kent, Surrey, and Sussex, and in Kent it formed a fourth part of Kent, "the Seven Hundreds of the Weald," and all the interior of Sussex as far as the edge of the South Downs, and a belt of about twelve miles in breadth between the hills and the sea. Lambarde describes the Weald of Kent as being "stuffed with heardes of deere and droves of hogges," and adds that "it is manifest, by the Saxon Chronicles and others, that beginning at Winchelsea it reached at length an hundred and twenty miles towards the west, and stretched thirty miles in braidth towards the north." *Elton*, Origins of Engl. Hist., p. 151, note.

Andree (ăn'drā), **Karl Theodor.** Born at Brunswick, Oct. 20, 1808: died at Wildungen, Aug. 10, 1875. A German geographer and journalist. He wrote "Nord-America" (1850–51), "Buenos Ayres und die Argentinische Republik" (1850), "Geographische Wanderungen" (1859), "Geographie des Welthandels" (1867–72), etc.

Andree, Richard. Born at Brunswick, Germany, Feb. 26, 1835. A German geographer and ethnographer, son of K. T. Andree. His works are chiefly on Germanic and Slavic subjects.

Andreini (ăn-drā-ē'nē), **Francesco.** Lived about 1616. An Italian comedian and author, the leader of a troupe of actors which for some years enjoyed considerable reputation in Italy and France. He wrote "Le Bravure del Capitano Spavento" (1607), etc.

Andreini, Giovanni Battista. Born at Florence, 1578: died at Paris about 1650. An Italian comedian and poet, son of Francesco Andreini. He was the author of "L'Adamo," a sacred drama, from which Milton was said to have borrowed several scenes in his "Paradise Lost."

Andreini, Isabella. Born at Padua, 1562: died at Lyons, 1604. An Italian actress and writer, wife of Francesco Andreini: author of "Mirtilla," a pastoral fable (1588).

Andréossi, or **Andréossy** (on-drā-ō-sē'). An-

toine François, Comte d'. Born at Castelnaudary, France, March 6, 1761; died at Montauban, Sept. 10, 1828. A French general and diplomatist, author of various military and scientific works. He served in the wars of the Revolution and under Bonaparte, took part in the event of the 18th Brumaire, and was ambassador in London, Vienna, and Constantinople.

Andrés (an-dres'), **Juan.** Born at Planes, Spain, Feb. 15, 1740; died at Rome, Jan. 17, 1817. A Spanish Jesuit and scholar. He wrote "Dell' Origine, dei Progressi e della state attuale d'ogni Letteratura" (1782-99, "On the Origin, Progress, and Present Condition of all Literature"), etc.

Andrew (an'dro), Saint. [Formerly also *Androw, Andro;* ME. *Andrew,* OF. *Andreu,* F. *André,* Andri, LL. *Andreas,* Gr. Ἀνδρέας, lit. 'manly,' from ἀνήρ (ἀνδρ-), a man.] Lived in the first half of the 1st century A. D. One of the twelve disciples of Jesus, a brother of Simon Peter and an apostle to the Gentiles. He is honored by the Scotch as their patron saint, and by the Russians as the founder of their church. He suffered martyrdom by crucifixion. His symbol is the so-called St. Andrew's cross (X). He is commemorated in the Roman, Greek, and Anglican churches on Nov. 30.

Andrew I. King of Hungary 1046-58. He came to power with the Germans 1046-52, and with his brother Béla. In the latter war he was killed.

Andrew II. King of Hungary 1205-06 1207-35. He was the leader of a fruitless Crusade about 1216, and "gave his people a constitution which organized a state of anarchy by decreeing in his Golden Bull (1222) that if the king should violate the privileges of the nobility they should be permitted to resist him by force, and such resistance should not be treated as 'rebellion'" (*Ducas,* Middle Ages, p. 491).

Andrew III. King of Hungary 1290-1301, grandson of Andrew II., and the last of the Arpad dynasty. On the murder of Ladislaus III. (IV.), the Pope claimed Hungary as a fief of the church and invested Charles Martel, son of the King of Naples, with it, who was, however, defeated by Andrew at Agram, 1291.

Andrew, James Osgood. Born in Wilkes County, Ga., May 3, 1794; died at Mobile, Ala., March 1, 1871. An American bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The fact that he was a slave-owner led to a dispute in the church which resulted in the formation of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, 1846.

Andrew, John Albion. Born at Windham, Maine, May 31, 1818; died at Boston, Oct. 30, 1867. An American statesman, Republican governor of Massachusetts 1861-66, and one of the most prominent "war governors." He was graduated at Bowdoin College in 1837, practised law in Boston, was a prominent antislavery advocate, was elected a member of the Massachusetts legislature, and was appointed delegate to the Republican National Convention in 1860.

Andrew of Crete (**Andreas Cretensis**). Born at Damascus, 660; died 732. An archbishop of Crete, and a writer of religious poetry. He took part in the Monothelite synod of 712, but afterward returned to orthodoxy. He is regarded as the inventor of the musical canon.

Andrew of Wyntoun. Born about the middle of the 14th century: date of death unknown. A Scottish chronicler, canon regular of the priory of St. Andrew's, and prior of St. Serf's (1395). His "Orygynale Cronykil of Scotland," in rimed eight-syllabled verse, was finished between 1420 and 1424. See *Original Chronicle of Scotland.*

Andrewes (an'dro), **Lancelot.** Born at Barking, England, 1555; died at London, Sept. 25, 1626. An English prelate and author, dean of Westminster, bishop of Chichester, Ely, and Winchester, and one of the translators of the Bible (1607–11). He wrote "Tortura Torti" (1609), manuals of devotion, etc.

Andrews (an'dro), **Edward Gayer.** Born at New Hartford, N. Y., Aug. 7, 1825. An American bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was graduated from Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut, in 1845, entered the Methodist ministry in 1848, and was elected bishop in 1872.

Andrews, Ethan Allen. Born at New Britain, Conn., April 7, 1787; died at New Britain, March 24, 1858. An American educator, editor of Latin text-books and of a "Latin-English Lexicon" (1850).

Andrews, James Pettit. Born near Newbury, Berkshire, England, about 1737; died at London, Aug. 6, 1797. An English antiquary and historian. He wrote a "History of Great Britain, etc." (1794–95); "Henry's History of Britain, Continued" (1796), etc.

Andrews, Joseph. Born at Hingham, Mass., Aug. 17, 1806; died at Hingham, May 9, 1873. An American engraver.

Andrews, Joseph. See *Joseph Andrews.*

Andrews, Lancelot. See *Andrewes.*

Andrews, Stephen Pearl. Born at Templeton, Mass., March 22, 1812; died at New York, May 21, 1886. An American miscellaneous writer, author of works on language, law, phonography, and philosophy.

Andria (an'dri-ä). A city in the province of Bari, Italy, in lat. 41° 13′ N., long. 16° 18′ E. It was a residence of the emperor Frederick II. Population, about 36,000.

Andria (an'dri-ä). A comedy by Terence (166 B. C.), an adaptation of a play of the same name by Menander.

Andrieux (on-dre-ö'), **François Guillaume Jean Stanislas.** Born at Strasburg, May 6, 1759; died at Paris, May 9, 1833. A noted French dramatist. He was the author of "Les étourdis" (1787), "Molière avec ses amis" (1804), "La comédienne" (1816), "Fortuna" (1830), etc.

Andriscus (an-dris'kus). A pretended son of Perseus, king of Macedon, and a claimant to the throne, defeated and sent captive to Rome 148 B. C.

Androclus (an'dro-klus). Lived in the 1st century A. D. A Roman slave noted for his friendship with a lion. According to the story, Androclus was condemned to be slain by wild beasts, but the lion which was brought against him refused to harm him, and it was found that the animal was one which the slave, while escaping from his master in Africa, had found suffering from a thorn in his foot, and cured.

Andromache (an-drom'a-kē). [Gr. Ἀνδρομάχη.] In Greek legend, the wife of Hector and, after his death, of Neoptolemus, son of Achilles, and later of Helenus, brother of Hector. She was the daughter of Eetion, king of Thebæ in Cilicia, who with his seven sons, was slain by Achilles when he captured Thebæ.

Andromache. A play of Euripides. See the extract.

The Andromache . . . is one of the worst constructed, and least interesting, plays of Euripides. The date is uncertain, but it was not brought out at Athens perhaps not till after the poet's death, and is only to be fixed doubtfully by the bitter allusions to Sparta, with which it teems. It has indeed quite the air of a political pamphlet under the guise of a drama. It must, therefore, have been composed during the Peloponnesian war, possibly about 424 B. C. *Mahaffy,* Hist. of Classical Greek Lit., I. 337.

Andromachus (an-drom'a-kus). [Gr. Ἀνδρόμαχος.] A physician of the emperor Nero (called "the elder," to distinguish him from his son), the first to use the title of "Archiater," or chief physician. He was the inventor of a celebrated medicine and antidote (called from him "theriaca Andromachi").

Andromaque (on-drō-mäk'). 1. A tragedy by Racine, produced in 1667.—2. An opera by Grétry, produced at Paris 1780.

Andromeda (an-drom'e-dä). [Gr. Ἀνδρομέδη.] In Greek legend, the daughter of Cepheus and Cassiopeia. She was exposed to a sea-monster, was rescued by Perseus, and was changed, after her death, to a constellation.

Another myth, seemingly so diverse — the story of the slaying of the dragon by Perseus and the rescue of Andromeda — was localised by the Greeks on the Phœnician coast. It grew up as a lunar eclipse myth. Perseus, the Babylonian, a Greek translation of the Phœnician version of the combat of Bel Merodach with the dragon Tiamat, and the rescue of the moon-goddess Istar from the black dragon who threatened to devour her. *Taylor,* Aryans, p. 303.

Andromeda. A northern constellation surrounded by Pegasus, Cassiopeia, Perseus, Pisces, Aries, etc., supposed to represent the figure of a woman chained. The constellation contains thirty-one stars of the second magnitude, of which the brightest is Alpheratz.

Andromède (on-drō-mäd'). A play by Corneille, first acted in 1650.

Andronica (an-dron'e-kä). One of the handmaids of Logistilla (Reason) in Ariosto's "Orlando Furioso."

Andronicus (an-dron'i-kus). I. **Comnenus.** Byzantine emperor 1183–85. Born about 1110; died at Constantinople, July 12, 1185. Byzantine emperor 1183–85, grandson of Alexius I. Comnenus. Having contrived to get himself appointed regent during the minority of Alexius II., he put the prince and his mother, the empress Maria, to death, and ascended the throne; but his cruelty and debauchery brought about a popular insurrection under Isaac Angelus, who put him to death after subjecting him to every species of indignity and torture.

Andronicus II. Palæologus. Born about 1259; died 1332. Byzantine emperor 1283–1328 (?), son of Michael Palæologus. During his reign the empire was ravaged (1290–95) by the revolt of the Catalan grand company, a body of Spanish mercenaries employed against the Ottoman Turks, and (1321–28) by a civil war with his grandson Andronicus III., by whom he was dethroned and compelled to retire to a cloister.

Andronicus III. Palæologus. Born about 1296; died June 15, 1341. Byzantine emperor 1328–41, grandson of Andronicus II. whose throne he usurped. He carried on war with the Ottoman Turks, who (1329–38) detached nearly the whole of Asia Minor from the empire.

Andronicus, Livius. Born at Tarentum about 284 B. C.; died about 204. An early Roman dramatic poet (Greek by birth) and actor, the first writer who "clothed Greek poetry in a Latin dress." He was brought as a prisoner of war to Rome 272 B. C., and sold as a slave to M. Livius Salinator. He was manumitted and earned his living as a teacher of Latin and Greek. For his pupils he translated the Odyssey into Latin Saturnian verse. His plays, also, were translated from the Greek.

Andronicus, Marcus. In Shakspere's "Titus Andronicus," the brother of Titus and tribune of the people.

Andronicus, Titus. See *Titus Andronicus.*

Andronicus, surnamed **Cyrrhestes** (from his birthplace). A Greek astronomer, born at Cyrrhus, Syria, in the 1st century B. C., the builder of the "Tower of the Winds" (which see) at Athens.

Andronicus of Rhodes. A peripatetic philosopher and commentator on Aristotle, who flourished during the 1st century B. C. He was head of the peripatetic school at Rome about 58 B. C.

Andros (an'dros). [Gr. Ἄνδρος.] The northernmost island of the Cyclades, Greece, situated in the Ægean Sea 6 miles southeast of Eubœa, anciently a possession successively of Athens, Macedon, Pergamus, and Rome. Its length is 25 miles and its greatest width 10 miles, and its surface is mountainous. Its chief product is silk. Population, about 22,000.

Andros. A small seaport, capital of the island of Andros, on its eastern coast.

Andros. A group of islands in the Bahamas, named from the chief island of the group, about lat. 24° 45′ N., long. 78° W.

Andros (an'dros), Sir **Edmund.** Born at London, Dec. 6, 1637; died at London, Feb. 27, 1714. An English colonial governor of New York 1674–81, and of New England (including New York) 1686–89. When the charters of the colonies were revoked he was conspicuous in an attempt to seize the charter of Connecticut (1687), which probably succeeded. (See *Charter Oak.*) He offended the colonists of New England by his tyrannical rule, and on April 18, 1689, in Boston and sent to England for trial; but the colonists' complaints were dismissed. He was governor of Virginia (where he founded William and Mary College) 1692–98, and governor of the island of Jersey 1704–06.

Androscoggin (an-dros-kog'in). A river whose head streams rise in northern New Hampshire and northern Maine, and which drains Lake Umbagog and the Rangeley Lakes, and joins the Kennebec 5 miles north of Bath. Its total length is about 200 miles.

Androtion (an-drō'ti-on). [Gr. Ἀνδροτίων.] An Athenian orator, a contemporary of Demosthenes and a pupil of Isocrates. All of his work has perished with the exception of a fragment preserved by Aristotle. He was attacked by Demosthenes in one of his early orations.

Andrugio (än-drō'jō). In Marston's "Antonio and Mellida," the noble but turbulent Duke of Genoa. He utters the famous speech beginning, "Why, man, I never was a prince till now."

Andrussov (än'drös-sōf), or **Andrussovo.** A village in the government of Smolensk, Russia, noted for the treaty of Andrussov in 1667 between Russia and Poland, by which the latter ceded Kieff, Smolensk, and certain territories.

Andujar (än-dō-här'). A town in the province of Jaen, Spain, situated on the Guadalquivir 44 miles northeast of Cordova. It was the scene of an engagement between the French and Spanish, July 18–20, 1808. The convention of Bailen was signed here in 1808, and here in 1823, by decree, the French assumed superiority over the Spanish authorities. Population (1887), 15,734.

Andulu (än-dō'lō). See *Nduhu.*

Andvari (änd'vä-rē). [Old Norse.] In Old Norse mythology, a dwarf who lived in the water in the form of a pike. He was caught by Loki and forced to give up his treasure, ultimately died from its possession by Fafnir, and by the last king, the Andvaranaut, later the Ring of the Nibelungs, he laid the curse of destruction to all who should own it.

Anegada (a-ne-gä'thä). The most northerly of the Virgin Islands, British West Indies, in lat. 18° 45′ N., long. 64° 20′ W. Its length is 10 miles.

Anel (a-nel'), **Dominique.** Born 1679: died about 1730. A French surgeon. He introduced improvements in the operations for aneurism and fistula lacrymalis.

Anelida and Arcite (a-nel'i-dä and är'sīt). An unfinished poem by Chaucer. It was among those printed by Caxton, and is mentioned in both Lydgate's and Thynne's lists of Chaucer's works, in the latter as "Of Queen Anelida and False Arcite." There are passages in it from Boccaccio's "Teseide," and the "Thebaid" of Statius was also drawn upon. Chaucer tells us that he took it from the Latin, and says at the close of the prologue:

"First follow I Stace and after him Corinne."

To Corinne or Corineus, whoever he or she was, he owed the inspiration of this poem. Miss Barrett (Mrs. Brown-

ing) modernized the poem about the middle of the 19th century. Anelida was the Queen of Armenia. In the poem is included "The Complaint of Fair Anelida upon False Arcite," occasioned by the fact that the Theban Knight (also not the true Arcite of the "Knight's Tale") deserted her for another. The poem breaks off at the end of her complaint.

Anerio (ä-nā'rē-ō), **Felice.** Born at Rome about 1560; died about 1630. An Italian composer of sacred music who succeeded Palestrina, on the latter's death, as composer for the papal chapel.

Anerio, Giovanni Francesco. Born at Rome about 1567; died after 1613. An Italian composer, brother of Felice Anerio, maestro at the Lateran 1600–13. He wrote sacred music chiefly.

Anethan (än-tōn'), **Julius (Jules) Joseph,** Baron d'. Born at Brussels, April 24, 1803; died there, Oct. 8, 1888. A Belgian Conservative politician, premier 1870–71.

Anethou, Pic d'. See *Néthou.*

Aneurin (an'ū-rin). Flourished about 600 A. D. (?). A Welsh bard, son of a chief of the Ottadini or Gododin (a sea-coast tribe dwelling south of the Firth of Forth), and author of the epic "Gododin" (which see), the chief source of the very scanty information about him. He has been thought to be identical with Gildas the historian, or to be the son of Gildas (who was sometimes called *Emrys a Cool Aur*).

Aneurin's great epic itself is wanting in all precision of detail in the history of any war of races, compressed under the similitude of a battle into a few days of rain, like the last fight in the Volsupa.

Elton, Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 346.

Anfossi (an-fos'sē), **Pasquale.** Born at Naples about 1729; died at Rome, 1797 (1795?). An Italian operatic composer, author of "L'Incognita perseguitata" (1773), etc.

Angami-Naga (äng-gä'mē-nä'gä). A savage and warlike tribe in northern Assam.

Angara (äng-gä-rä'). The chief tributary of the Yenisei, in southern Siberia. It rises, as the Upper Angara or Upper Tunguska, northeast of Lake Baikal, traverses Lake Baikal, flows northwest and west, and joins the Yenisei above Yeniseisk. The length of the Upper Angara is about 200 miles, of Lower Angara about 1,000 miles. It is navigable to Irkutsk.

Angel (ān'jel), **Benjamin Franklin.** Born at Burlington, Otsego County, N. Y., Nov. 28, 1815. A lawyer and diplomatist, commissioner to China (1855) under President Pierce, and minister to Sweden and Norway under President Buchanan.

Angelica (an-jel'i-kä). **1.** In Boiardo's "Orlando Innamorato" and Ariosto's "Orlando Furioso," a beautiful but coquettish and faithless princess, daughter of Galaphron, king of Cathay. His unrequited love for her was the cause of Orlando's madness.—**2.** The principal female character in Congreve's play "Love for Love," a witty and piquant woman, and the author's favorite character.—**3.** A character in Farquhar's comedy "The Constant Couple," and also in its sequel, "Sir Harry Wildair."

Angelic Brothers. A community of Dutch Pietists, in the 16th century, who believed that they had attained that state of angelic purity in which there is "neither marrying nor giving in marriage"; founded by George Giehtel.

Angelic Doctor, The. See **Angelicus.** A surname of Thomas Aquinas.

Angelico (an-jel'i-kō). **Fra.** See *Fiesole.*

Angelina (an-je-lī'na). **1.** In Dryden's tragicomedy "The Rival Ladies," a sister of Don Rhodorigo, in love with Gonsalvo. She disguises herself as a man and goes by the name of Amidea.—**2.** The heroine of Goldsmith's ballad "Edwin and Angelina," sometimes called "The Hermit," in "The Vicar of Wakefield."

Angelina. A pseudonym of Harriet Martineau.

Angélique (on-zhä-lēk'). **1.** One of the principal characters in Molière's "Le Malade Imaginaire." She is the daughter of Argan, the imaginary invalid, who wishes to marry her to the son of his physician, M. Diafoirus, but is finally induced to give her to Cleante, the man she loves.

2. The wife of George Dandin, in Molière's comedy of that name. See *George Dandin.*

Angell (ān'jel), **James Burrill.** Born at Scituate, R. I., Jan. 7, 1829. An American educator. He was a graduate of Brown University and was professor of modern languages there 1853–60, editor of the Providence "Journal" 1860–66, president of the University of Vermont 1866–71, and president of the University of Michigan 1871–1909. He was United States minister to China 1880–81, and commissioner in negotiating treaties with that country.

Angell, Joseph Kinnicut. Born at Providence, R. I., April 30, 1794; died at Boston, May 1, 1857. An American legal writer. He was a graduate of Brown University 1812, editor of the "Law Intelligencer and Review" 1829–31, and reporter of the Rhode Island supreme court, author of "Treatise of the Right of Property in Tide Waters" (1826), "Inquiry Relative to an Incorporeal Hereditament" (1827), "A Practical Summary of the Law of Assignment" (1830), "On Adverse Judgment" (1835), "Treatise on the Common Law in Relation to Water Courses" (1840), "Treatise on the Limitations of Actions at Law and Suits in Equity and Admiralty" (2d ed. 1846), and with Samuel Ames of "Treatise on Corporations" (3d ed. 1846).

Angeln (äng'eln). A small district in the province of Schleswig-Holstein, Prussia, lying between the Flensburg Fiord on the north, the Baltic on the east, and the Schlei on the south. It is noted for its fertility, and is supposed to have been the original home of the Angles.

Angelo, Michel. See *Michelangelo.*

Angelo (an'je-lō). **1.** In Shakspere's "Measure for Measure," the duke's deputy.

> The actor is here required to represent a man who is too fond of the great, bold, and dangerous projects of an ambitious selfishness; too noble for the weak errors of a vain self-love, who wavers negatively between the two, who aspires after honour, who would be a master in his way, a politician, a saint in his mortal life, but who, in the hour of temptation, is found as false and tyrannical in the one as he is hypocritical and base in the other.
>
> *Gervinus,* Shakespeare Commentaries (tr. by F. E. Bunnett, [ed. 1880), p. 500.

2. In Shakspere's "Comedy of Errors," a goldsmith.

Angelo. A prose drama by Victor Hugo, first represented at the Théâtre Français, Paris, April 28, 1835. The scene is laid in Padua in the middle ages. The play was translated into English by G. H. Davidson, and produced in London as "Angelo and the Actress of Padua."

Angelo, Sant', Castle of. The remodeled mausoleum of Hadrian in Rome. It is a huge circular structure of travertine, containing a basement about 300 feet square, with medieval chambers and basements excavated in its solid concrete, and three Renaissance stories added on its summit to serve the purposes of a citadel and especially the famous Papal prison. The structure surrounded with columns and statues, and crowned with a cone of masonry. The burial-chamber and passages still exist.

Angelo, Ponte Sant'. See *Ponte Sant' Angelo.*

Angelus Silesius (an'je-lus si-lē'shi-us) (**Johannes Scheffler**). Born at Breslau, Prussia, 1624; died at Breslau, July 9, 1677. A German philosophical poet, author of "Cherubinischer Wandersmann" (1657), etc.

Angelus, The. A celebrated painting by J. F. Millet (1859). The time is evening; two peasants, a man and a woman, at the sound of the Angelus bell in a distant church, stop their work and stand in the field praying with bowed heads. In 1889 it was bought at auction by the American Art Association for £55,650 francs, which included tax, auctioneer's fees, etc. It was sold in 1890 to the agents of M. Chauchard for $750,000. He has signified his intention of presenting it to the Louvre at his death.

Angely (onzh-lē'). **Louis.** Born at Berlin about 1780 (1788?); died at Berlin, Nov. 16, 1835. A German actor and dramatist. His works, mainly adaptations of French plays, have been collected in four volumes (Berlin, 1842).

Angerapp (äng'ge-räp). A head stream of the Pregel, in East Prussia, which drains the Angerburg (äng'ėr-börg). A small town in the province of East Prussia, situated on the Angerapp 60 miles southeast of Königsberg.

Angermanelf (äng'ėr-män-elf). A river in Sweden which flows into the Gulf of Bothnia near Hernösand. It drains several lakes and forms many waterfalls. Its length is over 200 miles, and it is navigable in its lower course.

Angermanland (äng'ėr-män-länd). A district in northern Sweden, mainly included in the modern Hernösand län.

Angermann (äng'ėr-männ). See *Angermanelf.*

Angermünde (äng'ėr-mün'de). A town in the province of Brandenburg, Prussia, 42 miles northeast of Berlin, on the Mündesee.

Angerona (an-je-rō'nä), or **Angeronia** (-ni-ä). In Roman mythology, a goddess whose attributes and powers are not definitely known. She was, perhaps, the goddess who releases from (or causes) anguish and secret grief. Her statue stood in the temple of Volupia (sensual pleasure), and she was represented with her finger upon her bound and sealed lips.

Angers (on-zhā'). The capital of the department of Maine-et-Loire, France, situated on the Maine 5 miles from the Loire, in lat. 47° 28′ N., long. 0° 33′ W.: the Roman Juliomagus or Andecavia (Andegavia or Andegavum), a town of the Andecavi or Andes, a Gallic tribe. It has an extensive trade and varied manufactures. It was formerly the capital of Anjou, and the seat of a university and a military college. It suffered severely in the Huguenot and Vendean wars. The cathedral of Angers is an interesting monument of the Angevin Pointed style, characterized particularly by the vaulting, which rises so much in every bay as to approach a hemicircle form. There is a fine early sculptured west portal; the nave is 54 feet wide and 80 feet high; and there are long transepts, but no aisles. It contains splendid 13th-century glass, a beautiful wall-arcade beneath the windows, and very extensive and notable 14th-century tapestries bequeathed by King René. The castle, completed by St. Louis, is a huge trapezoid about half a mile in circuit, with seventeen massive cylindrical towers bossing its walls. Within the inclosure remain portions of the Renaissance palace of the counts of Anjou as well as the dungeons and many other interesting memorials of the medieval fortress. Population (1891), 72,669.

Angerstein (ang'ėr-stin), **John Julius.** Born at St. Petersburg, 1735; died at Blackheath, Jan. 22, 1823. An English merchant, philanthropist, and art amateur. The greater part of his very valuable collection of pictures was acquired by the British government in 1824, at an expense of £60,000.

Angerville, Richard. See *Bury, Richard de.*

Angevin Line or Dynasty. The early Plantagenet kings of England, from Henry II. to John: so called from their origin in Anjou.

Anghiera (än-gē-ā'rä), **Pietro Martin d',** or **Peter Martyr.** See *Martyr, Peter.*

Angilbert (ang'gil-bert), Saint. Born about 740 A. D.; died Feb. 18, 814. A Frankish poet, historian, and diplomatist, a councilor of Charles the Great, and abbot of Centula, or Saint-Riquier in Picardie (794). He was surnamed "the Homer of his age."

Angiras (än'gi-räs). In Vedic mythology, the alleged ancestor of the Angirases, represented as the author of the ninth Mandala of Rigveda, of a law-book, and of an astronomical manual.

Angirases, The. [Deriv. uncertain.] In Hindu mythology, a class of beings standing between gods and men. They are called the sons of heaven, sons of the gods. They appear in company with the gods, with the Asvins, Yama, the gods of the sun and the light. Agni is called the first and highest among them. At the same time the Angirases are called the fathers of men, and many families trace their descent from them. The hymns of the Atharvaveda are called Angirases, and the Angirases were especially charged with the protection of sacrifices performed in accordance with the Atharvaveda.

Angkor (ang-kōr'). A ruined city near the frontiers of Cambodia and Siam, near Lake Bienho.

Anglante's knight. The name given to Orlando, lord of Anglante, in Ariosto's "Orlando Furioso."

Angles (ang'glz). [In mod. use only as a historical term; L. *Anglus,* usually in pl. *Angli* (first in Tacitus), repr. the OTeut. form found in AS. *Angle, Ongle, Engle,* reg. *Engle,* pl. (in comp. *Angl-, Ongel-*), the people of *Angel, Angul, Angul* (= Icel. *Ongull*), a district of what is now Schleswig-Holstein, said to be so named from *Angel, Angul, Angul,* a hook, in ref. to its shape.] A Teutonic tribe which in the earliest period of its recorded history dwelt in the neighborhood of the district now called Angeln, in Schleswig-Holstein, and which in the 5th century and later, accompanied by kindred tribes, the Saxons, Jutes, and Friesians, crossed over to Britain, and colonized the greater part of it. The Angles were the most numerous of these settlers, and founded the kingdoms of East Anglia, Mercia, and Northumbria. From them the entire country derived its name *England,* in Anglo-Saxon *Engla-land,* "land of the Angles."

Anglesea (ang'gl-sē), or **Anglesey** (ang'gl-sē). [AS. *Angles ēg,* 'Angle's island.'] An island and county of North Wales, which lies northwest of the mainland from which it is separated by Menai Strait. Its surface is generally flat. It was an ancient seat of the Druids, was conquered by the Romans under Suetonius Paulinus in 61 A. D., and by Agricola in 78, and later became a Welsh stronghold. Its length is 22 miles, and its area 302 square miles. Population (1891), 50,625. See *Mona.*

Anglesea, Earl of. See *Annesley.*

Anglesey, Marquis of. See *Paget.*

Angleterre (oñ-gle-tãr'). The French name of England.

Anglia (ang'gli-ä). A Latin name of England; specifically, that part of England which was settled by the Angles. See *East Anglia.*

Anglian (ang'gli-an). A name sometimes used for the old English (Englise) or Anglo-Saxon of Anglia, the district of Britain first occupied by the Angles.

Anglo-Latin (ang-glō-lat'in). Middle or medieval Latin as written in England in the middle ages: the ordinary language of the church and the courts until the modern period. It is characterized by the liberal inclusion and free Latinizing of technical and vernacular English and Norman or Anglo-French terms.

Anglo-Saxon (ang-glō-sak'son). [< ML. *Anglo-Saxones,* more correctly written *Anglosaxe-*

ones, pl., also *Angli Saxones* or *Anglici Saxones*, rarely *Saxones Angli*. The term frequently occurs in the charters of Alfred and his successors (chiefly in the gen. pl. with *rex*) as the general name of their people, all the Teutonic tribes in England; but it is sometimes confined to the people south of the Humber. The same term is used by foreign chroniclers and writers in Latin from the 8th to the 12th century, with the general meaning.] **1.** *(a)* Literally, one of the Angle or 'English' Saxons. The name is sometimes restricted to the Saxons who dwelt chiefly in the southern districts (Wessex, Essex, Sussex, Middlesex) names which contain the form of *Saxon* and Kent) of the country which came to be known from a kindred tribe, as the land of the Angles, *Engla land*, now *England*, but usually extended to the whole people or nation formed by the aggregation of the Angles, Saxons, and other early Teutonic settlers in Britain or the whole people of England before the Conquest. *(b) pl.* The English race; all persons in Great Britain and Ireland, in the United States, and in their dependencies, who belong, actually or nominally, nearly or remotely, to the Teutonic stock of England; in the widest use, all English-speaking or English-appearing people.—**2.** The language of the Anglo-Saxons; Saxon; the earliest form of the English language, constituting, with Old Saxon, Old Friesic, and other dialects, the Old Low German group, belonging to the so-called West Germanic division of the Teutonic speech.

Angol (än-gōl'). The capital of Malleco, Chile, in lat. 37° 45′ N., long. 73° W. It was the capital of the former territory of Angol. Population (1885), 6,331.

Angola (äng-gō'lä). [Pg. *Angola*, repr. the native name *Ngola*.] **1.** The Ngoia tribe.—**2.** The native Angola nation, of which the Ngola tribe was the principal one. **3.** The old Portuguese colony of Angola, founded in the boundaries of the ancient native kingdom of Angola, and called "Reino e Conquistas de Angola."—**4.** The modern Portuguese province of Angola, comprising the old kingdoms of Kongo, Angola, and Benguella, the new district of Mossamedes, and the latest accessions between the Kuango and Kassai rivers. This province extends along the west coast of Africa from 5° to 17° south latitude, and inland as far as the Kuango, Kassai, and Zambesi rivers. Its area is about 490,000 square miles, its population from three to two millions. The administration is in the hands of a governor-general, residing at Loanda, with district governors of Kongo, Benguella, and Mossamedes. Every district is subdivided into "concelhos" (counties) under military "chefes"; and the concelhos are subdivided into divisions under commandants, who are either natives or white traders. Angola is ruled in the same laws as Portugal, and the natives have exactly the same legal standing and right to vote as the white Portuguese. Angola is the only central African possession which has a large white population (about 9,000) and in which agriculture is flourishing on a large scale. See *Kimbundu*, *Umbundu*, *Ngola*, *Kongo*.

Angolalla (äng-go-lä'lä). One of the chief towns in Shoa, Abyssinia, about lat. 9° 38′ N.

Angora (an-gō'rä). A vilayet in Asia Minor, Turkey. Population (1887), 797,362.

Angora, Turk. **Enguri.** [Gr. *Ἄγκυρα*; see *Ancyra*.] The capital of the vilayet of Angora, situated on a head stream of the Sakaria, about lat. 39° 50′ N., long. 32° 50′ E.; the ancient Ancyra (which see). It was an ancient Galatian town, the capital of the Roman province of Galatia, and an important emporium on the route between Byzantium and Syria, and it is still one of the chief commercial places in Asia Minor. The district is especially celebrated for its breed of goats. A battle was fought at Angora, June 16, 1402, between Bajazet with 400,000 Turks, and Timur (Tamerlane) with 300,000 Mongols, in which Bajazet was defeated. As a result of this battle Timur fell into the hands of Timur. Population, about 36,000.

Bayezid himself, with one of his sons, was taken prisoner, and the unfortunate Sultan became a part of his victor's pageant, and was condemned in letters to follow his captor about in his pomps and campaigns. The fact that he was carried in a barred litter gave rise to the well-known legend that he was kept in an iron cage.

Poole, Story of Turkey.

Angornu (äng-gor'nō), or **Angorno** (äng-gor'nō), or **Ngornu** (n'gor'nō). A town in Bornu, Sudan, situated near Lake Chad, about lat. 12° 45′ N., long. 13° E., an important trading center. Population (estimated), 50,000.

Angostura (an-gos-tö'rä), or **Ciudad Bolivar** (se-ö-dädh' bō-lē'vär). A town in Venezuela, situated on the Orinoco in lat. 8° 10′ N., long. 63° 50′ W., near the narrow pass of the river at the head of ocean navigation. It is an important commercial town. Population, about 11,000.

Angoulême (oń-gō-lām'). The capital of the department of Charente, France, situated on the Charente in lat. 45° 40′ N., long. 0° 10′ E.; the ancient Inculisma. It was the ancient capital of Angoumois and frequently an appanage of the royal house. During the Huguenot wars it was several times sacked. The cathedral of Angoulême is a highly interesting structure built in 1120, with wide nave and transepts domically vaulted, and no aisles. The crossing is surmounted by a beautiful ovoid dome on an octagonal drum. The west front has several tiers of arcades between low, conically capped towers, and bears much Romanesque figure-sculpture of great interest. The fine belfry, over the north transept, rises in six arcaded tiers, and resembles an Italian campanile. Population (1891), 30,643.

Angoulême, Duc d' (Charles de Valois). Born April 28, 1573; died Sept. 24, 1650. A French politician and general, an illegitimate son of Charles IX. and Marie Touchet, made Duc d'Angoulême in 1619. He was imprisoned in the Bastille 1605–6, for his intrigues with the Marquis de Vervoul. As a subsidiary agent with the duke of Aquitaine and Ivry, and he directed the sieges of Soissons and La Rochelle. He is the reputed author of "Mémoires" (1665).

Angoulême, Duc d' (Louis Antoine de Bourbon). Born at Versailles, Aug. 6, 1775; died at Görtiz, June 3, 1844. The eldest son of Charles X. of France (Comte d'Artois) and Maria Theresa of Savoy, princess of Sardinia. He opposed Napoleon in the south of France on his return from Elba, was a commander in the French invasion of Spain in 1823, and was exiled in 1830.

Angoulême, Duchesse d' (Marie Thérèse Charlotte). Born at Versailles, Dec. 19, 1778; died Oct. 19, 1851. Daughter of Louis XVI. and wife of the Duc d'Angoulême, an active adherent of the ultra-royalists.

Angoumois (oń-gō-mwä'), A former division of western France, which, with Saintonge, formed a government previous to the Revolution. (Compare *Saintonge*.) It corresponds nearly to the department of Charente.

Angra (äng'grä). A seaport, capital of the Azores, situated on the southern coast of Terceira, in lat. 38° 38′ N., long. 27° 13′ W. It is the seat of a bishop, and was named "in heroismo" for its patriotic opposition to the pretender Dom Miguel, 1830–32. Population, about 11,000.

Angra Mainyu (än'grä min'yö). See *Ahura Mazda*.

Angra Pequena (äng'grä pā-kā'nä). [Pg., "Little Bay."] A region in the protectorate of German southwestern Africa, extending from Orange River northward to the Portuguese Angola north of Cape Frio (but excluding Walfisch Bay). It was acquired by the German Luderitz in 1883, and passed under German protection in 1884.

Angra Pequena. A harbor on the coast of the protectorate of Angra Pequena, in lat. 26° 38′ S., long. 14° 55′ E.

Angri (än'grē). A town in the province of Salerno, Italy, 19 miles southeast of Naples. Population, about 10,000.

Angström (ang'strēm), **Anders Jonas.** Born at Lodgo in Westernorrland, Sweden, Aug. 13, 1814; died June 21, 1874. A noted Swedish physicist. He was appointed in 1858 professor of physics at Upsala, and had been connected with the meteorological observatory from 1843). Author of "Recherches sur le spectre solaire" (1868), etc.

Anguilla (ang-gwil'lä), or **Snake Island.** [Sp. *Anguila*.] An island of the Lesser Antilles, in the British West Indies, which lies north of St. Martin in lat. 18° 13′ N., long. 63° 4′ W. Area, 35 square miles. Population (1891), 3,699.

Anguisciola (än-gwe-shō'lä), or **Angussola** (an-gūsso'lä), **Sofonisba.** Born at Cremona, Italy, about 1550; died at Genoa 1626(?). An Italian portrait-painter.

Angus (ang'gus). The ancient name of Forfarshire.

Angus, Earl of. See *Douglas*.

Angus. In Shakspere's "Macbeth," a thane of Scotland.

Anhalt (än'halt). A duchy of northern Germany and state of the German Empire. It is surrounded by Prussia and consists of two chief portions, the eastern (Bernburg-Dessau-Köthen), which is level, and a western (Ballenstedt), which is hilly and mountainous. It has also several enclaves. Its capital is Dessau, and its government a hereditary constitutional monarchy under a duke and landtag. It sends one member to the Bundesrat and two members to the Reichstag. It became an independent principality in the first part of the 13th century and was often divided and reunited. The present duchy was formed in 1863 by the union of the duchies of Anhalt-Dessau-Köthen and Anhalt-Bernburg. Area, 906 square miles. Population (1890), 273,965.

Anhalt-Bernburg, Christian, Prince of. See *Christian*.

Anhalt-Dessau, Leopold, Prince of. See *Leopold*.

Anholt (än'holt). An island belonging to Denmark, situated in the Cattegat 47 miles north of Zealand. It is seven miles long.

Anholt. A small town in the province of Westphalia, Prussia, situated on the Yssel (on the Dutch frontier) 16 miles northwest of Wesel.

Anhwei (än-hwā'ē), or **Nganhwei** (n'gän-hwā'ē). A province of China, bounded by Kiangsu on the northeast, by Kiangsu and Chekiang on the east, by Kiangsi on the south, by Hupeh and Honan on the west, and by Honan on the northwest. Its capital is Nganking. It contains part of the greenstone district. Area, 48,401 square miles. Population, 20,859,288.

Ani. See *Anne*.

Aniagmut (an-ē-äg-mōt'), or **Kaviagmut** (kä'vē-äg-mōt'). [Sing. *Aniagmu*, or *Kaviagmu*.] A tribe of Eskimo which occupies a part of the Alaskan Peninsula and Kadiak Island.

Anian (ā-ni-ān'). An early name of Bering Sea and Strait.

Anicet-Bourgeois (ä-nē-sā' bör-zhwo'), **Auguste.** Born at Paris, Dec. 25, 1806; died at Pau, Jan. 12, 1871. A French dramatist, author of vaudevilles, melodramas, etc.

Anicetus (an-i-sē'tus). Lived about 60 A. D. A freedman and tutor of Nero.

Anicetus. Bishop of Rome about 154–166 A. D.

Aniche, or **Anches** (ä-nesh'). A manufacturing and mining town in the department of Nord, France, 14 miles west of Valenciennes. Population (1891), commune, 6,765.

Aniello, Tommaso. See *Masaniello*.

Animuccia (ä-nē-mö'chä), **Giovanni.** Born at Florence about 1490 (?); died 1571. An Italian composer of sacred music. "He composed the famous 'Laudi Spirituali,' sung at the Oratorio of S. Filippo after the conclusion of the regular office, and out of the dramatic tone and tendency of which the 'Oratorio' is said to have been developed. Hence he has been called the 'Father of the Oratorio.'" *Grove*, Dict. of Music.

Anio (ä'nē-ō), or **Aniene** (ä-nē-ā'ne), or **Teverone** (ta-vä-ro'ne). [L. *Anio* (*Anien*-) or *Anien*, Gr. *Ἀνίων* or *Ἀνίος*.] A river in central Italy, the ancient Anio, which joins the Tiber 4 miles north of Rome. It forms a waterfall 330 feet high near Tivoli, and its valley is noted for its beauty and antiquities.

Aniruddha (ä-ni-röd'dhä). [Skt., 'uncontrolled.'] In Hindu mythology, a son of Pradyumna and grandson of Krishna. Usha, a Bana princess, daughter of Bana, falling in love with him, had him brought by magic to her apartments at Sonitapura. Bana sent guards to seize them, but Aniruddha slew them with an iron club. Bana then secured him by magic. Krishna, Balarama, and Pradyumna went to rescue him and fought a great battle, in which Bana was aided by Siva and Skanda, the god of war. Bana was defeated, but, spared at the intercession of Siva and Aniruddha, was taken home to Dwaraka with Usha as his wife.

Anjala. In Swedish history, an unsuccessful league of noblemen against Gustavus III., 1788.

Anjar (än-jär'). A small town in Cutch, India, lat. 23° 6′ N., long. 70° 5′ E.

Anjeles. See *Los Angeles* (Chile).

Anjengo (an-jeng'gō), or **Anjutenga** (än-jö-teng'gä). A seaport in Travancore, India, situated on the western coast in lat. 8° 40′ N., long. 76° 45′ E.

Anjer (än'yer). A seaport in Java, in lat. 6° 4′ S., long. 105° 53′ E. It was overwhelmed by a tidal wave following the eruption of Krakatoa in 1883.

Anjou (an'jö; F. pron. oń-zhö'). [L. *Andecavi*, *Andegavi*, a Gallic tribe; *urbs or civitas Andecava or Andecavorum*, their city.] An ancient government of France, capital Angers. It was bounded by Maine on the north, by Touraine on the east, by Poitou on the south, and by Brittany on the west. It comprised the department of Maine-et-Loire and small portions of neighboring departments. Anjou was united with Touraine in 1044, and with Maine in 1110. By the marriage of the Count of Anjou with the heiress of England, Anjou, England, and Normandy were united in 1151 when Henry II. founded the Angevin house (Plantagenet). Anjou was conquered by Philip Augustus of France about 1204, and was united at various times with Naples and Provence. It was annexed to the French crown in 1480 by Louis XI.

Anjou, Counts and Dukes of. The origin of the countship is referred to Ingelger, seneschal of Gâtinais, who in 870 received from Charles the Bald that portion of the subsequent province of Anjou which lies between the Maine and the Mayenne. Among his descendants are Fulke, count of Anjou, a Crusader, who became king of Jerusalem 1131, and Fulkes son Geoffrey Plantagenet, who married Matilda, the daughter and heiress of Henry I. of England, and founded the English royal house of Plantagenet. (See *Henry II.*) The second house of Anjou was a branch of the royal family of France. King John of England forfeited his French fiefs to Philip Augustus about 1204, and Anjou passed into the hands of Charles, the brother of Louis VIII. Charles established the house of Anjou on the throne of Naples in 1266. His son Charles II. of Naples gave Anjou and Maine to his son-in-law, Charles of Valois, and from 1290 the counts of Valois took the title of duke of Anjou and count of Maine. The son of Charles of Valois became king of France, as Philip VI., 1328, uniting Anjou to the crown. King John bestowed

at on his son Louis in 1356. The second house of Anjou became extinct in the direct line on the death of Charles, brother of René, 1481. The title of duke of Anjou has also been borne without implying territorial sovereignty, by Charles VIII. of France, by the four sons of Henry II., by the second son of Henry IV., by the two sons of Louis XIV., by Louis XV., and by Philip V. of Spain

Ankarström. See *Anckarstrom.*

Anklam, or **Anclam** (ăn'klăm). A town in the province of Pomerania, Prussia, situated on the Peene 45 miles northwest of Stettin. It contains a military school. It was an ancient Hanseatic town, and was several times besieged in the 17th and 18th centuries. Population (1890), 12,917.

Ankober (ăn-kō'ber), or **Ankobar** (-băr). The capital of Shoa, Abyssinia, in lat. 9° 34′ N., long. 39° 53′ E. Population, about 10,000.

Ankogel (ăn'ko-gel). A peak of the Hohe Tauern, about 10,660 feet high, on the borders of Salzburg and Carinthia, southeast of Gastein.

Ankori (ăn-kō'ri). An African highland, 6,000 to 7,000 feet high, between Albert and Victoria Lakes. The population is dense, and the chiefs belong to the Huma tribe of Galla stock.

Ann, Mother. See *Lee, Ann.*

Anna (an'ä). See *Elissa.*

Anna (an'ä), or **Anne** (an), Saint. [Of Heb. origin: same as *Hannah.*] According to tradition, the mother of the Virgin Mary. Her life and the birth of the Virgin are recorded in several of the apocryphal gospels. Her festival is kept in the Greek Church July 25, and in the Roman and Anglican churches July 26.

Anna, In New Testament history, a prophetess of Jerusalem, noted for her piety. Luke ii. 36, 37.

Anna. One of the principal female characters in Home's play "Douglas."

Anna Bolena. An opera by Donizetti, produced at Milan in 1830.

Anna Carlovna (ăn'nä kär'lov-nä). See *Anna Leopoldovna.*

Anna Comnena (an'ä kom-nē'nä). Born at Constantinople, *Dec.* 1, 1083: died 1148. A Byzantine princess and historian, daughter of Alexius I. Comnenus. She wrote the "Alexiad" (which see).

Anna, Donna. One of the principal characters in Mozart's opera "Don Giovanni."

Anna Ivanovna (ăn'nä ē-vä'nov-nä). Born Jan. 23, 1693: died Oct. 28, 1740. Empress of Russia 1730–40, daughter of Ivan V., brother of Peter the Great. She was elected by the Secret High Council, consisting of eight of the chief nobles, in preference to other claimants, after having promised important concessions to the nobility. She, however, foiled the attempt of the council to limit her power, exiled or executed its members, and surrounded herself with German favorites, of whom Biren or Biron, a Courlander of low extraction, was the leader.

Anna Karénina (ăn'nä kä-rä'nē-nä). A novel by Tolstoi, perhaps the most representative of his works. It first appeared serially, but with long intervals, in a Moscow review, and was published in 1877.

Anna Leopoldovna (ăn'nä lā-ō-pōl'dov-nä), or **Carlovna** (kär'lov-nä), **Elizabeth Catherine Christine.** Born Dec. 18, 1718: died March 18, 1746. Grand duchess, and regent of Russia 1740–41, daughter of Charles Leopold, duke of Mecklenburg, and wife of Anton Ulric, duke of Brunswick. On the death of the czarina Anna Ivanovna, Oct. 28, 1740, she became regent for her son Ivan, who had been appointed her successor by Anna, but was deprived of this post Dec. 6, 1741, by a conspiracy which deposed Ivan and placed Elizabeth, daughter of Peter the Great, on the throne.

Anna Matilda (an'ä ma-til'dä). The name adopted by Mrs. Hannah Cowley, dramatist and poet, in a poetical correspondence with Robert Merry (who called himself "Della Crusca") in the "World." With two others of her school (the "Anna Matilda" name was held up to scorn by Gifford in his "Baviad and Maviad," and the name "Anna Matilda" has passed into a synonym of namby-pamby verse and sentimental letters.

Anna Petrovna (ăn'nä pe-trov'nä). Born 1706: died 1728. Eldest daughter of Peter the Great and Catherine I., wife of Charles Frederick, duke of Holstein-Gottorp, and mother of Peter III.

Annabel (an'a-bel). [*Anna bella*, fair Anna.] A character in Dryden's "Absalom and Achitophel," intended for the Duchess of Monmouth.

Annabella, Queen. In Scott's novel "The Fair Maid of Perth," the wife of King Robert III. and mother of Rothsay.

Annaberg (ăn'nä-bērg). A town in the kingdom of Saxony, situated in the Erzgebirge 18 miles southeast of Chemnitz. It is one of the chief manufacturing places in the kingdom, noted for its laces, ribbons, etc., and is the center of a formerly important mining district. Population (1890), 14,960.

Annals of a Quiet Neighborhood. A novel by George Macdonald, published in 1866.

Annals of the Parish. A novel by John Galt, published in 1821.

Annam, or **Anam** (a-nam' or ăn-năm'). A French protectorate, capital Hué, in the eastern part of the Indo-Chinese peninsula. It lies between Tongking on the north, the China Sea on the east, and French Cochin-China on the south. Its boundaries toward the west are undefined. It is rich in agricultural resources. The government is a monarchy, with a French resident. The inhabitants are Annamites (in the towns and along the coast) and Moys (in the hill districts), and the prevailing religions are Buddhism, Confucianism, spirit-worship, and christianity. It was formerly a Chinese possession, and became independent in 1428. French Cochin-China was ceded to France 1862 and 1867. It became a French protectorate by a treaty signed in 1884. Tongking was ceded to France 1885. Area of Annam proper, about 57,000 square miles. Population estimated, 5,000,000.

Annamaboe, or **Anamaboe** (ä-nä-mä-bō'). A seaport and British station on the Gold Coast, West Africa, 10 miles east of Cape Coast Castle. Population, about 5,000.

Annamitic, or **Anamitic** (an-an-it'ik). One of the languages of Cochin-China, originating from a native dialect mixed with Chinese, the component dialect being most nearly related to the dialect of Canton.

Annan (an'an). A seaport and parliamentary and royal burgh in Dumfriesshire, Scotland, situated at the entrance of the Annan into Solway Firth, in lat. 54° 59′ N., long. 3° 15′ W. It is the birthplace of Edward Irving. Population (1891), 3,476.

Annan. A river, about 40 miles long, in Dumfriesshire, Scotland, which flows into the Solway Firth at Annan.

Annandale (an'an-dāl). The valley of the Annan, in Dumfriesshire, Scotland.

Annapolis (a-nap'ō-lis). ['City of Anna,' Queen Anne.] A seaport, the capital of Maryland (and of Anne Arundel County), situated on the Severn, 2 miles from Chesapeake Bay, in lat. 38° 59′ N., long. 76° 29′ W., the seat of the United States Naval Academy, and of the Roman Catholic St. John's College. The town was founded in 1649, and it became a city in 1696. It was at first called Providence and Anne Arundel Town, and it was one of the seats of the Continental Congress (Nov., 1783, to June, 1784). Washington here resigned his commission as commander-in-chief, Dec., 1783. Population (1890), 8,525.

Annapolis. A seaport in Nova Scotia, near the Bay of Fundy, in lat. 44° 43′ N., long. 65° 30′ W. It was founded by the French in 1604, and was ceded to the British in 1713. It was originally named Port Royal.

Annapolis Convention. A convention of twelve delegates from the States of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Virginia, which met at Annapolis, Sept. 11, 1786, to promote commercial interests. It recommended the calling of another convention (the Constitutional Convention) in 1787.

Ann Arbor (an är'bor). A city, the capital of Washtenaw County, Michigan, situated on the Huron River 38 miles west of Detroit: the seat of the University of Michigan. Population (1890), 9,431.

Annas (an'as). [Heb., 'merciful.'] A high priest of the Jews, called *Ananus* (which see) by Josephus, according to whom he was appointed high priest by Quirinus, proconsul of Syria, about A.D. 7, and deposed by Valerius Gratus, procurator of Judea, in 15 A.D. He was followed by Ishmael, the son of Phabeus; Eleazar, the son of Annas; and Simon, the son of Camithus, when Joseph, surnamed Caiaphas, the son-in-law of Annas, was elevated to the office about 27 A.D. In the New Testament (Luke iii. 2, John xviii. 13, Acts iv. 6) Annas is mentioned as high priest conjointly with Caiaphas. The first hearing of Jesus was before Annas, who sent him bound to Caiaphas.

Anne (an). Born at London, Feb. 6, 1665: died at Kensington, England, Aug. 1, 1714. Queen of Great Britain and Ireland 1702–14, daughter of James II. of England and Anne Hyde, and wife of Prince George of Denmark (married 1683). She was largely under the influence of the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough, and later of Mrs. Masham. She sided with the Prince of Orange at the Revolution. Among the events in her reign were the War of the Spanish Succession and the union of England and Scotland.

Anne of Austria. Born at Madrid, Sept. 22, 1601: died Jan. 20, 1666. A queen of France, daughter of Philip III. of Spain, and wife of Louis XIII. of France. She was regent 1643–61.

Anne of Bohemia. Born at Prague, Bohemia, May 11, 1366: died June 7, 1394. A queen of England, daughter of the emperor Charles IV., and wife of Richard II. of England.

Anne de Beaujeu (ăn de bō-zhē'). Born about 1462: died 1522. Daughter of Louis XI., and regent of France 1483–90.

Anne of Brittany (**Bretagne**). Born at Nantes, 1476: died at Blois, 1514. The daughter and heiress of Francis II., duke of Brittany, wife of Charles VIII. of France (1492) and, after his death, of his successor, Louis XII. (1499). Through her the last of the great fiefs of France was permanently united to the crown.

Anne of Cleves. Born at Cleves, Germany, 1515: died in England, 1557. A queen of England, daughter of the Duke of Cleves, and fourth wife of Henry VIII. She was married in January, 1540, and divorced in July of the same year.

Anne of Denmark. Born at Skanderborg, Denmark, Dec. 12, 1574: died March 2, 1619. A queen of England and Scotland, daughter of Frederick II. of Denmark, and wife of James VI. of Scotland (James I. of England).

Anne of Geierstein. A romance by Sir Walter Scott, published in 1829. The scene is laid mainly in Switzerland in the 15th century.

Anne Boleyn. A tragedy by Dean Milman, produced in 1821. See also *Anna Bolena.*

Anne of Savoy. Born 1320: died 1359. Empress-regent of the Eastern Empire, daughter of Amadeus V., duke of Savoy. She was married to the emperor Andronicus III. in 1337, and, after his death (1341), became regent during the minority of her son John V. Palæologus.

Anne, Sister. The sister of Bluebeard's last wife, Fatima. She watched for the cloud of dust which was to indicate the arrival of their brothers to rescue them. See *Bluebeard.*

Anne Ivanovna. See *Anna Ivanovna.*

Anne Page. See *Page.*

Anne Petrovna. See *Anna Petrovna.*

Annecy (än-sē'). The capital of the department of Haute-Savoie, France, situated on the Lake of Annecy in lat. 45° 53′ N., long. 6° 8′ E., the former seat of the counts of Genevois. It has manufactures of cotton, wool, silk, steel, etc. It contains an old castle, a cathedral, and a bishop's palace. Population (1891), 13,947.

Annecy, Lake of. A lake, 9 miles long, in the department of Haute-Savoie, France, near Annecy. Its outlet is by the Fier to the Rhône.

Annenkoff (ăn'en-kof), General. A Russian engineer who projected and superintended the construction of the Russian Transcaspian Railway (completed to Samarkand in 1888).

Annenwullen (ăn-nen-vūl'len). A manufacturing town in the province of Westphalia, Prussia, near Bertmund. Population, about 7,000.

Annesley (anz'li), **Arthur.** Born at Dublin, July 10, 1614: died April 26, 1686. An English statesman, son of Sir Francis Annesley (Lord Mount-Morris and Viscount Valentia in Ireland), created Earl of Anglesea in 1661. He sat in Richard Cromwell's parliament of 1658; was president of the council of state in 1660, sitting in the restoration of Charles II.; succeeded to his father's titles in 1660; and was lord privy seal 1673–82. He supported the parliamentary attack on James in a paper addressed to Charles II., entitled "The Account of Arthur, Earl of Anglesea, to your Most Excellent Majesty on the true state of your Majesty's government and kingdom" (1675).

Annesley (anz'li) **Bay,** or **Adulis** (ä-dō'lis) **Bay,** or **Zulla** (zōl'lä) **Bay.** An arm of the Red Sea on its western coast, southeast of Massowah, extending 30 miles inland.

Annette Ledru. See *Ledru.*

Anni (ăn'ne), or **Ani** (ä'ne). A ruined medieval city in the government of Érivan, Caucasus, Russia, situated on the Arpachai about 28 miles southeast of Kars: the ancient capital of Armenia.

Annie Laurie. A song written by William Douglas of Kirkcudbright.

Anniston (an'is-ton). A manufacturing town in Calhoun County, Alabama, 60 miles east of Birmingham: the center of a great iron-mining region. Population (1890), 9,998.

Annius of Viterbo (an'i-us ov vē-ter'bō). Born at Viterbo, Italy, about 1432: died Nov. 13, 1502. An Italian Dominican monk and scholar. He published a spurious collection of lost classics.

Anniviers (ä-nē-vē-ā'), **Val d',** G. **Einfischthal** (in'fish-tāl). An Alpine valley 20 miles long, in the canton of Valais, Switzerland, which unites with the Rhône valley opposite Sierre. It is noted for its picturesque scenery.

Anno, Saint. See *Hanno.*

Annonay (ăn-nō-nā'). A town in the department of Ardèche, France, 37 miles southwest of Lyons, noted for its manufactures of paper and glove-leather. Population (1891), communc, 17,626.

Annunciation, The. 1. A very beautiful picture by Andrea del Sarto, in the Galleria Pitti, Florence.—2. A painting by Luca Signorelli (1491), in the San Carlo Chapel of the Duomo

at Volterra, Italy: one of the master's best works.—**3.** A picture by Titian, in the Scuola di San Rocco at Venice.—**4.** A characteristic Preraphaelite painting by Dante Gabriel Rossetti, in the National Gallery, London. The Virgin was painted from Christina Rossetti.—**5.** A painting by Fra Angelico, with a *predella* beneath it of five subjects from the life of the Virgin. It was painted for San Domenico at Fiesole, and is now in the Royal Museum at Madrid. It is a beautiful example of the master, the Virgin's face especially being charming.

Annunciation, Feast of the. March 25. Also called *Lady Day.*

Annus Mirabilis (an'us mi-rab'i-lis). [L., "The Year of Wonders," 1666.] A poem by Dryden, descriptive of the Dutch war and the London fire of 1666 (published 1667).

Annweiler or **Anweiler** (än'vi-lėr). A small manufacturing town in the Rhine Palatinate, Bavaria, on the Queich 22 miles southwest of Speyer. Near it is the Annweiler Thal (Palatine Switzerland).

Anomœans (an-ō-mē'anz). [Gr. *ἀνόμοιος*, unlike.] Arian sect. A sect of extreme Arians in the 4th century. They held that the Son is of an essence not even similar to that of the Father (whence their name), while the more moderate Arians held that the essence of the Son is similar, but that of the Father though not identical with it. It was founded at Antioch and was led by Aetius, and after him by Eunomius, whence its members were also called Aetians and Eunomians. Its tenets were finally condemned at the Council of Constantinople (381).

Anonymus Cuspiniani (a-non'i-mus kus-pin-i-ā'ni). [NL., 'the anonymous (manuscript) of Cuspinian.'] See the extract.

> Anonymus Cuspiniani is the uncouth designation of the mysterious writer (also called by Roncalli) which is our most valuable authority for the last quarter-century of the Western Empire. The MS. of this chronicle is in the Imperial Library at Vienna. It was first published by a certain Joseph Cuspinianus, a scholar of the Renaissance (who died in 1529), and hence the name by which it is technically known. It begins with a mere list of names of Consuls, very fragmentary, and of great value. With the year 378, the point where St. Jerome's chronicle ends, "the Anonymous of Cuspinian" becomes more valuable. He begins to insert much fuller notices of passing events, and is exceedingly precise in mentioning the day of the month on which each event occurred. It would not probably be too much to assert that at least half of the dates recorded by historians who write of the accessions and deposition of the Roman Emperors in the fifth century, are due to the Anonymus Cuspiniani.
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> *Bradley, Italy and her Invaders.* II. 211.

Anoobis. See *Anubis.*

Anoukis, or **Anouké,** or **Anaka.** See *Anukis.*

Anquetil (oṅk-tėl'), **Louis Pierre.** Born at Paris, Jan. 21, 1723: died at Paris, Sept. 6, 1808. A French historian. He wrote "Histoire de France" (1805), "Esprit de la ligue" (1767), "Précis de l'histoire universelle" (1767, etc.

Anquetil-Duperron (oṅk-tėl'dü-per-roṅ'), **Abraham Hyacinthe.** Born at Paris, Dec. 7, 1731: died at Paris, Jan. 17, 1805. A French Orientalist, brother of L. P. Anquetil. His chief work is "Zend-Avesta."

Ans (oṅ or äns). A northwestern suburb of Liège, Belgium.

Ansaar (an-sā'ri-), or **Nossarii** (no-sā'ri-i). An Arabian people in Syria, dwelling in the mountains between the Orontes north and Tripolis south. Number (estimated), 75,000.

Ansbach (äns'bäch). An ancient principality of Germany, ruled by margraves of the Hohenzollern house. It was united with Bayreuth in 1769, passed to Prussia in 1791-92, ceded to Bavaria by Prussia in 1805, occupied by France in 1806, and ceded to Bavaria in 1810.

Ansbach (äns'bäch), or **Anspach** (äns'päch). The capital of Middle Franconia, Bavaria, situated on the Franconian Rezat 25 miles southwest of Nuremberg: formerly the capital of the ancient principality of Ansbach. Population (1890), commune, 14,258.

Anscharius. See *Ansgar.*

Ansdell (anz'del), **Richard.** Born at Liverpool, 1815: died April 20, 1885. An English artist, noted chiefly for paintings of animal life.

Anse (ons). A small town in the department of Rhône, France, situated on the Azergue near the Saône, 14 miles north-northwest of Lyons. It was an important place in the middle ages.

Ansedonia (än-sā-dō'nē-ä). A small town in Tuscany, Italy, on the coast near Orbetello; the ancient Cosa. It contains Etruscan fortifications the most perfect in Italy, in plan approximately a square of about a mile in circuit. The lower part of the walls is of huge polygonal blocks so exactly fitted that a knife-blade cannot be inserted in the joints; the upper part is of approximately squared blocks and horizontal courses. The height reaches 30 feet, the thickness is about 6 feet. There are a number of large towers and three double gates.

Anselm (an'selm), Saint. Born at or near Aosta, Italy, 1033: died at Canterbury, April 21, 1109. A celebrated divine, founder of scholastic theology. He studied under Lanfranc at Bec where he assumed the monastic habit in 1060; was prior of Bec 1063–78, and its abbot 1078–93; and was archbishop of Canterbury 1093–1109. He stubbornly supported, in a dispute with William II. and Henry I. concerning the right of investiture, the policy inaugurated by Gregory VII. (chief works: "Monologion," "Proslogion," "Cur Deus Homo"). His day is celebrated in the Roman Church April 21.

Anselm of Laon. Born at Laon, France, about 1050: died July 15, 1117. A French theologian, author of an interlinear gloss on the Vulgate.

Anselme (on-selm'), **Jacques Bernard Modeste d'.** Born at Apt, July 22, 1740: died 1812. A French general, commander of the army of the Var in 1792. He was suspended from his command and imprisoned 1793, on the charge of having permitted the pillage of the conquered county of Nice, but was set at liberty on the revolution of July, 1794, and lived in retirement till his death.

Anselme (on-selm'), A character in the drama "L'Avare," by Molière.

Ansgar (ans'gär), or **Anscharius** (ans-ka'ri-us). Born near Amiens, France, Sept. 9 (?), 801 A.D.: died at Bremen, Feb. 3, 865. A Frankish missionary to Denmark (827), Sweden (828–831), and northern Germany: called "The Apostle of the North." He was the first bishop of Hamburg (834). His bishopric was afterward united with that of Bremen.

Ansibertii. See *Ansi.*

Anslo (äns'lō). **Reinier.** Born at Amsterdam, 1626: died at Perugia, May 10, 1669. A Dutch poet. He wrote "The Martyr Crown of St. Stephen," "The Plague at Naples," and "The Paris Wedding" (*t. e.*, the nuptials of Thetis and Peleus).

Anson (an'son), **George** (Lord **Anson**). Born at Shugborough, Staffordshire, April 23, 1697: died at Moor Park, Hertfordshire, June 6, 1762. A celebrated English admiral. He entered the navy in 1712, became a captain in 1724, and from 1724 to 1736 was generally cruising on the coast of Carolina. In 1740 he commanded a squadron of six ships sent to the Pacific. Two ships were driven back by storms, one was lost off Cape Horn, and two others were destroyed by unseaworthiness. The remaining vessel, the *Centurion*, captured the nearly destroyed the commerce of the Spanish colonies on the Pacific coast, blockaded ports, and even sacked and burned towns. He then crossed the Pacific, captured the Spanish treasure-ship on its way from Manilla to Acapulco (June 20, 1743), obtained booty to the value of £300,000, and reached England on the 15th of June, 1744. He was made rear-admiral, and in 1746 vice-admiral of the blue, with the command of the Channel fleet. On May 3, 1747, he intercepted a French convoy off Cape Finisterre, and gained a brilliant victory. He was raised by the Duke of Newcastle, and in 1748 was made a peer. Thereafter he was engaged in organizing the navy, and was first lord of the Admiralty from June, 1751, until Nov., 1756, and again from June, 1757, until his death. In June, 1761, he attained the highest naval rank as admiral of the fleet.

Ansonia (an-sō'ni-ä). A city of New Haven County, Connecticut, situated on the Naugatuck River: a suburb of Derby and Birmingham, New Haven. It has manufactures of copper, brass, and electrical goods, clocks, etc. Population (1890), 10,342.

Anspach (äns'päch), **Margravine of.** See *Berkeley, Elizabeth.*

Ansted (an'sted), **David Thomas.** Born at London, Feb. 3, 1814: died at Melton, May 20, 1880. An English geologist, professor of geology in King's College, London, 1840–53. He was the author of "Geology" (1844), "Great Stone Book of Nature" (1863), etc.

Anster (an'stėr), **John.** Born at Charleville, County Cork, Ireland, 1793: died at Dublin, June 9, 1867. An Irish scholar and poet, regius professor of civil law in Trinity College, Dublin, 1837–67. He translated Goethe's "Faust" (1835–1886).

Anstett (an'stet), **Johann Protasius von.** Born at Strasburg, 1766: died at Frankfort-on-the-Main, May 14, 1835. A Russian diplomatist. He concluded with Prussia the convention of Kalisch, July 28, 1813, by which Prussia engaged to subsidy treaty of England with Russia and Prussia at Reichenbach, June 15, 1813, engaged Russia with plenary powers at the congress of Prague, July 15–Aug. 10, 1813, and from 1815 to his death was ambassador-at-court and minister plenipotentiary to the German confederation.

Anstey (an'sti), **Christopher.** Born at Brinkley, Cambridgeshire, England, Oct. 31, 1724: died at Chippenham, England, Aug. 3, 1805. An English satirical poet, author of "New Bath Guide" (1766), etc.

Anstey, F. A pseudonym of T. A. Guthrie.

Anstruther (an'struth-ėr), **East** and **West.** Two royal burghs in Fifeshire, Scotland, on the coast 17 miles southeast of Edinburgh.

Ansumant. In Hindu mythology, a son of Asamanjas and grandson of Sagara. He brought back the horse carried off from Sagara's Aswamedha sacrifice, and discovered the remains of Sagara's sixty thousand sons who had been killed by the fire of Kapila's wrath.

Anta, or **Antha** (an'tä). The Egyptian name of the goddess Anaitis.

Antæus (an-tē'us). [Gr. *Ἀνταῖος.*] In Greek mythology, a Libyan giant and wrestler, son of Poseidon and Ge. He was invincible so long as he remained in contact with his mother the earth. He compelled strangers in his country to wrestle with him, and built a house to Poseidon of their skulls. Heracles discovered the source of his strength, and lifting him into the air crushed him.

Antalcidas (an-tal'si-das). A Spartan admiral and politician who flourished in the first half of the 4th century B. C. He concluded with Persia the Peace of Antalcidas, 387 B. C.

Antananarivo. See *Tananarivo.*

Antar (an'tär) or **Antara** (an'tä-rä). An Arab warrior and poet who lived, probably, a little before the time of Mohammed. He is supposed to have been the author of one of the poems hung up in the Kaaba at Mecca, and the hero of a celebrated romance named from him, the author of which is unknown. (See *Ameer.*) Part of it was translated into English by Terrick Hamilton in 1820.

Antarctic Ocean. That part of the ocean at the south pole which is included within the Antarctic Circle. Among the lands discovered in this region are Victoria Land, Mounts Erebus and Terror, Graham Land, Ludwig Land, and Adelie Land. Visited by Ross 1841 (63d. lat. 78° S. (the farthest point reached), by Cook 1773–75, 1874 (still 1839), Wilkes 1838, the Challenger expedition 1873–74, etc. The Antarctic regions have often been regarded as including tracts of land and sea north of the Antarctic Circle, as the South Shetlands and South Orkneys.

Antares (an-tā'rēz). [Gr. *Ἀντάρης* (Ptolemy), from *ἀντί*, against, corresponding to, similar, and *Ἄρης*, Ares, Mars: so called because this star resembles in color the planet Mars.] A red star of the first magnitude, the middle one of three in the body of the Scorpion; *a* Scorpii.

Antelope Island, or **Church Island.** The largest island in Great Salt Lake, Utah. Length, about 18 miles.

Antemnæ (an-tem'nē). [L.] In ancient geography, a small town in Latium, Italy, near the junction of the Anio and Tiber, 3 miles north of Rome.

Antenor (an-tē'nor). [Gr. *Ἀντήνωρ.*] In Greek legend, a Trojan, according to Homer the wisest of the elders. He was the host of Menelaus and Odysseus when they visited Troy, and strongly advised the Trojans to surrender Helen. His friendliness toward the Greeks in the end amounted to treason.

Antenor. Lived about 509 B. C. An Athenian sculptor who "made the first bronze statues of Harmodius and Aristogeiton, which the Athenians set up in the Ceramicus. (B. C. 509.) These statues were carried off to Susa by Xerxes, and their place was supplied by others made either by Calliasthenes or by Praxiteles. After the conquest of Persia, Alexander the Great sent the statues back to Athens, where they were again set up in the Ceramicus." *Smith,* Dict. of Gr. and Rom. Biog.

Antequera (än-tā-kā'rä). A city in the province of Malaga, Spain, situated on the Guadalhorce 25 miles north of Malaga: the Roman Antiquaria. It has manufactures of woolen goods and silks, tanneries, etc. It was captured from the Moors in 1410. Population (1887), 18,000.

Anteros (an'te-ros). [Gr. *Ἀντέρως*, from *ἀντί*, against, and *ἔρως*, love.] In Greek mythology, a son of Aphrodite and Ares and brother of Eros. He was the god of unhappy love, the avenger of unrequited affection: the opposite of *Eros.*

Anteros, Bishop of Rome 235–236, successor of St. Pontianus. He was a Greek by birth. According to Eusebius, he was elected to the see on the month later, but most modern historians follow Baronius, as above.

Antesians. See *Andesians.*

Anthemius (an-thē'mi-us). [Gr. *Ἀνθέμιος.*] Born at Tralles, Lydia: died about 534. A Greek mathematician and architect. He was one of the architects employed by the Emperor Justinian in building the church of St. Sophia at Constantinople.

Anthemius. Emperor of the West 467–473 (472?), on of Procopius and son-in-law of the eastern emperor Marcian. He was nominated emperor of the West by the eastern emperor Leo on the application of Ricimer for a successor to Majorian and was confirmed at Rome. He became the father-in-law of Ricimer in 467, and was killed in a civil war which broke out between them.

Anthia (an-thī'ä). [Gr. *Ἀνθία.*] The heroine in the romance "Ephesiaca," by Xenophon of Ephesus. See *Ephesiaca.*

Anthology, The. [Gr. *ἀνθολογία*, LGr. also *ἀνθόλογον*, a flower-gathering, hence a collection of small poems, from *ἀνθολογεῖν*, gathering flowers, from *ἄνθος*, a flower, and *λέγειν* = L. *legere*, gather, read.] A collection of several thousand short Greek poems by many authors,

written for the most part in the elegiac meter. In it every period of Greek literature is represented, from the Persian war to the decadence of Byzantium. The first Anthology was compiled by Meleager of Gadara in the 1st century B. C.; to his additions were made by Philippides of Thessalonica about 100 A.D. In the collection by Agathias of Myrina (6th century) the poems are (for the first time) arranged by subjects. See the extract.

The Greek Anthology brings together epigrams and short pieces ranging over about 1,000 years. From Simonides of Ceos (490 B. C.) to the sixth century of our era Maximus Planudes, a monk of Constantinople (1300 A. D.), put together a collection, founded on that of Agathias (550 A. D.), in seven books. This was the only one till, in 1606, the scholar Saumaise, better known as Salmasius, found a manuscript in the library of the Elector Palatine at Heidelberg, containing another Greek Anthology, put together by Constantinus Cephalas about 920 A.D. This is now known as the Palatine Anthology, and it is now seen that Planudes had, in large measure, merely rearranged and abridged it. Love, art, mourning for the dead, the whole range of human interests and sympathies, lend leaves to the garland of Greek song. *Lebb*, Greek Lit., p. 160.

Anthon (an'thon), **Charles.** Born at New York, Nov. 19, 1797; died at New York, July 29, 1867. An American classical teacher, professor of Greek in Columbia College. He edited Lemprière's "Classical Dictionary" (1841) and compiled a "Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities" (1843), and various classical text-books.

Anthony (an'tō-ni), or **Antony** (an'tō-ni), Saint, "The Great": L. **Antonius.** Born at Coma, Upper Egypt, about 251 A.D.; died about 356. An Egyptian ascetic (called by St. Athanasius) the founder of the asceticism. He early adopted an ascetic mode of life, and in 285 retired altogether from the society of men, living first in a sepulcher, then for twenty years in the ruins of a castle, and finally on Mount Colzim. His sanctity attracted numerous disciples, whom he gathered into a fraternity near Fayum, which at his death numbered 15,000 members. He was a friend and supporter of Athanasius. He was often (according to his own belief) sorely tempted in his solitude by the devil, who appeared in a great variety of forms, now as a friend, now as a fascinating woman, now as a dragon, and once broke through the wall of his cave, filling the room with roaring lions, howling wolves, growling bears, fierce hyenas, and crawling serpents and scorpions—scenes frequently depicted in Christian art. (See *Temptation of St. Anthony.*) His bones, discovered in 561 and brought first to Alexandria, then to Constantinople, and finally to Vienne in southern France, are said to have performed great wonders in the 11th century, during an epidemic of St. Anthony's fire, an erysipelatous distemper, also called the "sacred fire." His day is July 17 in the Roman Church.

Anthony (an'tō-ni), **Henry Bowen.** Born at Coventry, R. I., April 1, 1815; died at Providence, R. I., Sept. 2, 1884. An American journalist and statesman. He was a graduate of Brown University, 1833, many years editor of the Providence "Journal," Whig governor of Rhode Island 1849–51, Republican United States senator 1859–84, and several times president *pro tempore* of the Senate.

Anthony, Susan Brownell. Born at South Adams, Mass., Feb. 15, 1820. A social reformer, and agitator in behalf of female suffrage, temperance, and the civil rights of women.

Anthony of Padua, Saint. Born at Lisbon, Aug. 15, 1195; died near Padua, June 13, 1231. A Franciscan monk, theologian, and preacher in France and Italy. He taught at Montpellier, Toulouse, and Padua. According to the legend, he one day preached to a school of fishes and was heard with attention. In the Roman calendar his day is June 13. There is a noted painting of him by Murillo in the cathedral of Seville. The figure of the saint was cut from the picture by a thief in 1874, but was recovered in New York, and replaced very skilfully. There is also a painting of Anthony by Murillo in the museum at Seville. The saint kneels, with one arm about the infant Savior, who is seated before him on an open book.

Anthony Absolute, Sir. See *Absolute.*

Anthony's Nose. A promontory near the southern entrance of the Highlands, New York, projecting into the Hudson between West Point and Peekskill.

Anti (an'tē). A province of the Inca empire of Peru, at the base of the eastern mountains, bordering the Ucayale valley: so called from the Indians who inhabited it. By some it has been supposed that the Andes took their name from this province.

Antibes (on-tēb'). A fortified seaport in the department of Alpes-Maritimes, France, situated on the Mediterranean 13 miles southwest of Nice: the ancient Antipolis. It was a Greek colony from Marseilles. In 1746 it was bombarded by the Allies under Brown. Population (1891), commune, 7,501.

Antibes Legion. A foreign battalion at Rome during the French occupation of the city, supported by Pope Pius IX. It was formed at Antibes and composed chiefly of Frenchmen.

Antiburghers (an'ti-bėr-gėrz). The members of one of two sections into which the Scotch Secession Church was split in 1747, by a controversy on the lawfulness of accepting a clause in the oath required to be taken by burgesses declaratory of "their profession and allowance of the true religion professed within the realm and authorized by the laws thereof." The Antiburghers denied that this oath could be taken consistently with the principles of the church, while the Burghers affirmed its compatibility. The parties were reunited in 1820.

Anticant, Dr. Pessimist. A pseudonym of Thomas Carlyle.

Anti-Corn-Law League. An association formed in 1839, with headquarters at Manchester, to further the repeal of the British corn-laws. Among the leaders were Cobden, Bright, Villiers, Joseph Hume, and Roebuck.

Anticosti (an-ti-kos'ti). A thinly inhabited island of British America, situated in the Gulf of St. Lawrence in lat. 49°–50° N., long. 61° 40'–64° 30' W. It is swampy, rocky, and unfruitful. Its length is 135 miles and its greatest with about 35 miles.

Anticyra (an-tis'i-rä). [Gr. *Ἀντίκυρα, Ἀντίκιρρα*, earlier *Ἀντικίρρα.*] 1. In ancient geography, a city in Phocis, Greece, situated on the Sinus Cirrhæus Gulf in lat. 38° 22' N., long. 22° 38' E. It is noted for the hellebore (the ancient remedy for madness) obtained in its neighborhood.—2. A city in Thessaly, Greece, situated on the Sperchius in lat. 38° 51' N., long. 22° 22' E. It, also, was noted for its hellebore.—3. A city in Locris, Greece, situated near Naupactus in lat. 38° 24' N., long. 22° E.

Anticyra (an-tis'i-rä), a small river in southern Pennsylvania and western Maryland, which joins the Potomac 6 miles north of Harper's Ferry. On its banks near Sharpsburg, Sept. 17, 1862, a battle (called by the Confederates the battle of Sharpsburg) was fought between 87,164, of whom about 50,000 were the brunt of the battle) under McClellan, and the Confederates (40,000 according to Lee, 45,000 to 70,000 according to Pollard, 97,000 according to McClellan) under Lee. The loss was appalling: the Union army was 12,401 (2,010 killed); of the Confederates, 25,899. Other estimates of the Confederate loss are 9,000 to 12,000. Lee retreated across the river in the night. The battle is variously described as a Federal victory and as indecisive.

Anti-Federal Party. In United States history, the party which opposed the adoption and ratification of the Constitution of the United States, and which, failing in this, strongly favored the strict construction of the Constitution. Its fundamental principle was opposition to the strengthening of the national government at the expense of the States. Soon after the close of Washington's first administration (1793) the name Anti-Federal went out of use, Republican, and afterward Democratic-Republican (now usually Democratic alone), taking its place. Also called *Anti-Federalist Party.*

Anti-Federalists. See *Anti-Federal Party.*

Antigone (an-tig'ō-nē). [Gr. *Ἀντιγόνη.*] In Greek legend, a daughter of Œdipus by his mother Jocasta. She accompanied Œdipus, as a faithful daughter, in his wanderings until his death at Colonus; then returned to Thebes. After the death of Polynices, Hæmon, the son of Creon (who in other accounts was then dead), fell in love with her. Contrary to the edict of Creon, she buried the body of her brother Polynices, who had been slain in single combat with his brother Eteocles, and (according to Sophocles) was shut up in a subterraneous cave where she perished by her own hand. Hæmon killed her and himself. Other accounts of her life and death are given.

Antigone. 1. A celebrated tragedy by Sophocles, of uncertain date.—2. A tragedy by Alfieri, a sequel to "Polynices," published in 1783.

Antigonidæ (an-ti-gon'i-dē). [Gr. *Ἀντιγονίδαι.*] The descendants of Antigonus, king of Asia, one of the generals of Alexander the Great. The principal members of the family were Demetrius I. (Poliorcetes), king of Macedonia (died 283 B. C.), son of Antigonus, king of Asia; Antigonus Gonatas, king of Macedonia (died 239 B. C.), son of Demetrius I.; Demetrius of Cyrene (died 250 B. C.), son of Demetrius I.; Demetrius II., king of Macedonia (died 229 B. C.), son of Antigonus Gonatas; Antigonus Doson, king of Macedonia (died 220 B. C.), son of Demetrius of Cyrene; Philip V., king of Macedonia (died 179 B. C.), son of Demetrius II.; and Perseus, king of Macedonia, conquered by the Romans 168 B. C.

Antigonish (an-tig-ō-nēsh'). A seaport, capital of Antigonish County, Nova Scotia, situated on George Bay 38 miles east of Pictou.

Antigonus (an-tig'ō-nus). [Gr. *Ἀντίγονος.*] Born about 80 B. C.: executed about 37 B. C. A king of Judea who reigned about 40–37 B. C.: the last Macedæan king. He was defeated by Herod, the son of Antipater, and put to death by him as a common malefactor.

Antigonus. Born about 382 B. C.: killed at the battle of Ipsus, 301 B. C. One of the generals of Alexander the Great, surnamed "The One-Eyed." After the death of Alexander he received the provinces of Greater Phrygia, Lycia, and Pamphylia. He carried on war against Perdiccas and Eumenes, made extensive conquests in Asia, assumed the title of king in 306, and was overthrown at Ipsus by a coalition.

Antigonus. 1. In Shakspere's "Winter's Tale," a lord of Sicilia.—2. In Fletcher's "Humorous Lieutenant," an old and licentious king.

Antigonus Carystius (ka-ris'ti-us). Born in Carystos, Eubœa (whence his surname): lived about 250 B. C. A Greek writer, author of a work relating to natural history, portions of which are extant, valuable as containing quotations from lost writings.

Antigonus Doson (dō'son). [Gr. *Δόσων,* 'Going-to-Give': a surname said to have been applied to Antigonus "because he was always about to give, and never did."] Died 220 B. C. King of Macedon 229–220 B. C., nephew of Antigonus Gonatas, and son of Demetrius of Cyrene, the grandson of Antigonus, Alexander's general. He was appointed guardian of Philip, son of Demetrius II., and on the death of Demetrius (229 B. C.) he married his widow, and ascended the throne. He supported successfully Aratus and the Achæan League against Cleomenes, king of Sparta, and the Ætolians, and defeated the former at Sellasia 221.

Antigonus Gonatas (gon'a-tas). Born about 319 B. C.: died 239 B. C. Son of Demetrius Poliorcetes, and king of Macedon 277–239. He suppressed the Celtic invasion and was temporarily driven from his land by Pyrrhus 273.

Antigua (an-tē'gwä). An island in the colony of the Leeward Islands, Lesser Antilles, British West Indies, in lat. (St. John's) 17° 6' N., long. 61° 50' E. It was discovered by Columbus in 1493, and colonized in 1632. It exports rum, molasses, etc. The chief town is St. John's. Length, 28 miles. Area, 108 square miles. Population, with Barbuda and Redonda (1891), 34,819.

Anti-Jacobin, or Weekly Examiner, The. A paper originated Nov. 20, 1797, by George Canning and contributed to by his friends, principally John Hookham Frere and George Ellis. It was edited by William Gifford, and the last number appeared July 9, 1798. Its avowed purpose was to ridicule the doctrines of the French Revolution and their advocates in England.

Anti-Jacobin Review, The. A monthly periodical started in 1798 by John Gifford: it came to an end in 1821. It had no connection with Canning's paper, and the names of the distinguished authors of the latter do not appear in it.

Antihueno (än-tē-wā'nō), or **Antiguenu** (än-tē-gwā'nō). An Araucanian Indian of Chile who, in 1559, was made toqui or war-chief of the tribe. In 1563 he defeated and killed a son of the governor Villagra at Mariguenu, attempted to take Concepcion but failed, and drove the Spaniards from Cañete and Arauco. He was defeated and killed in an attack on Nacimiento in 1564.

Anti-Libanus (an'ti-lib'a-nus), or **Anti-Lebanon** (an'ti-leb'a-non). [Gr. *Ἀντιλίβανος.*] A mountain-range of Syria, parallel to and east of the Lebanon range, separated from it by the valleys of the Orontes and Litany. Its highest peak is Mount Hermon.

Antilles (än-til'lēz or än-tēl'). [Sp. *Antillas,* F. *Antilles,* G. *Antillen.*] A general name for the West Indies, excluding the Bahamas. The Greater Antilles comprise Cuba, Jamaica, Hayti, and Porto Rico; the Lesser Antilles, all the islands to which the name was formerly restricted. See *West Indies.*

Antilochus (an-til'ō-kus). [Gr. *Ἀντίλοχος.*] In Greek legend, a son of Nestor conspicuous in the Trojan war. He was a close friend of Achilles and was chosen to break to him the news of Patroclus's death. Memnon (or, in another account, Hector) slew him and Achilles avenged his death, as he did that of Patroclus. The three friends were buried in the same mound, and were seen by Odysseus walking together over the asphodel meadows in the under world.

Anti-Macchiavel (an'ti-mak'i-a-vel). An essay by Frederick the Great, respecting the duties of sovereigns, intended to confute the "Principe" of Macchiavelli. It was written before he became king, and was issued by Voltaire at The Hague in 1740.

Antimachus (an-tim'a-kus). [Gr. *Ἀντίμαχος.*] In Greek legend, a Trojan warrior mentioned in the Iliad.

Antimachus. A Greek epic and elegiac poet of Claros, a part of the dominion of Colophon (whence he was called "The Colophonian"), who flourished about 410 B. C. His chief work was the "Thebais," a voluminous epic poem. His elegy on Lyde, his wife or mistress, was highly praised in antiquity. He also published a special edition of Homer. "The Alexandrian critics constantly quote him, and greatly admired him, and he may fairly be regarded the model or master of the Alexandrian epic poets." *Mahaffy,* Hist. of Classical Greek Lit., I. 186.

Anti-Masonic Party (an'ti-mā-son'ik pär'ti). In American politics, a political party which opposed the alleged influence of freemasonry in civil affairs. It originated in western New York after the kidnapping of William Morgan in 1826, who had threatened, it was said, to disclose the secrets of the order. A national convention nominated Wirt for the presidency in 1831; but the organization was soon after absorbed by the Whigs. Anti-Masonic influence continued for some time powerful in local matters. An American Party, organized in 1875, revived the principles of the Anti-Masons, but has had very few adherents.

Antin (on-tan'), **Duc d' (Louis-Antoine**

de Pardaillan de Gondrin). Born 1665; died at Paris, Dec. 2, 1736. A French courtier, legitimate son of Madame de Montespan. He gained the favor of Louis XIV. and the dauphin, and was a member of the regency under the Duke of Orleans.

Antinori (an-tē-nō'rē), Marchese **Orazio**, Born at Perugia, Oct. 28, 1811; died at Marefia, Aug. 26, 1882. An African traveler and zoölogist. After a successful career as scientist and patriot, and a journey through Syria and Mesopotamia, he went to Egypt in 1859. He explored, with Poggia, the Upper Nile regions (1860-61) and returned to Italy with rich collections. He was one of the founders of the Italian Geographical Society. In 1866 he explored Bogo-land, north of Abyssinia. In 1876 he led an important scientific expedition into Shoa and established the station Marefia where he died. The Italian Geographic Society of Shoa is due to him.

Antinous (an-tin'ō-us). [Gr. Ἀντίνοος.] Born in Bithynia, Asia Minor: lived in the reign of Hadrian 117–138 A. D. A page, attendant, and favorite of the emperor Hadrian. He drowned himself in the Nile, probably from melancholy. Of the many representations of Antinous in ancient art, the statue from the villa of Hadrian, in the Capitoline Museum, Rome, is considered the finest. It represents a well-formed nude youth whose bowed head and melancholy look seem to portend his untimely fate. There is a colossal statue of Hadrian's favorite in the Vatican, Rome, in the character of Bacchus, ivy-crowned and holding a staff or scepter. The Bacchic representation, however, is among the finest of the type. The full paludamentum is modern, the ancient drapery having been in bronze.

Antioch (an'ti-ok), [L. *Antiochus*, Turk. *Antakia*; Gr. Ἀντιόχεια, named from Antiochus, Antiochus, father of Seleucus.] A city in the vilayet of Aleppo, Syria, Asiatic Turkey, situated on the Orontes about 15 miles from the Mediterranean, in lat. 36° 11′ N., long. 36° 10′ E. It was founded by Seleucus about 300 B. C., was the capital of Syria until 65 B. C., and rose to great splendor. It was called "the Crown of the East," and "Antioch the Beautiful." Under the early Roman Empire it was a famous emporium, the most important after Rome and Alexandria, and one of the earliest and most influential seats of Christianity, the center of a patriarchate. It was the scene of a serious riot in A. D. 387, suppressed by Theodosius. It was destroyed by earthquakes (especially in A. D. 115, 341, 458, 507–508, 525–526), which destroyed Chosroes in 540 and by the Saracens in 638, and was besieged and taken by the Crusaders in 1098. From 1099 until its capture by the Egyptian sultan in 1268 it was the seat of a Christian principality. It passed to the Turks in 1516. It is now an unimportant town (Antakia) with few relics of antiquity. It was devastated by an earthquake. Population, 12,000.

Antioch. In ancient geography, a city in Asia Minor, situated on the borders of Pisidia and Pamphylia in lat. 38° 16′ N., long. 31° 17′ E., founded by Seleucus. It received a Roman colony and was called Cesarea. It is noted in St. Paul's history.

Antioch College. An institution of learning, at Yellow Springs, Greene County, Ohio (incorporated in 1852). It is controlled by the Disciples of Christ.

Antioche. A chanson de geste of the group entitled "Le Chevalier au Cygne." It narrates the exploits of the Christian host in attacking and like the preceding, Antioch.

Antioche (on-tē-osh'). **Pertuis d'.** An arm of the Bay of Biscay, west of the department of Charente-Inférieure. France, between the islands of Ré and Oléron.

Antiochus (an-ti'ō-kus) **I.** [Gr. Ἀντίοχος.] Died about 30 B. C. King of Commagene, a petty principality between the Euphrates and Mount Taurus, in Mesopotamia, at one time a part of the Syrian kingdom of the Seleucidæ. He concluded a peace with Pompey 64 B. C., and later (49 B. C.) supported him in the civil war with Cæsar.

Antiochus II. King of Commagene, successor of Mithridates I. He was summoned to Rome and executed, 20 B. C., for having caused the murder of an ambassador sent to Rome by his brother.

Antiochus IV., surnamed **Epiphanes**. A king of Commagene, apparently a son of Antiochus I. He was a friend of Caligula, who in A. D. 38 restored to him the kingdom of Commagene, which had been made a Roman province at the death of his father A. D. 72. Subsequently, however, he was deposed by Caligula, but was restored on the accession of Claudius, A. D. 41. He was finally deprived of his kingdom A. D. 72.

Antiochus I., surnamed **Soter**. [Gr. σωτήρ, deliverer.] Born about 323 B. C.; killed 261 B. C. King of Syria 280 (281?)–261, son of Seleucus Nicator. It is said that when he fell sick, though, low of stature, the young wife of his father (the fact, on the advice of the physician Erasistratus, resigned Stratonice to his son, and invested him with the government of Upper Asia, although the title of king, on the death of his father, Antiochus succeeded to the whole of his dominions, but relinquished his claims to Macedonia on the marriage of Antigonus Gonatas to Phila, the daughter of Seleucus and Stratonice.

Antiochus II., surnamed **Theos**. [Gr. θεός, divine, = L. *divus*, as an imperial title.] Killed 246 (247?) B. C. King of Syria, son of Antiochus I. whom he succeeded in 261 B. C. He became involved in a ruinous war with Ptolemy Philadelphus, king of Egypt, during which Syria was further weakened by the revolt of the provinces of Parthia and Bactria, Arsaces establishing the Parthian empire about 250 B. C., and Theodotus the independent kingdom of Bactria about the same time. Peace was concluded with Egypt 250 B. C., Antiochus being obliged to reject his wife Laodice, and to marry Berenice, the daughter of Ptolemy. On the death of Ptolemy (247 B. C.), he recalled Laodice, who shortly caused him to be murdered, and also Berenice and her son. The connection between Syria and Egypt is referred to in Daniel xi. 6.

Antiochus III. Born about 238 B. C.; died 187 B. C. King of Syria 225–187 B. C., surnamed "The Great," the most famous of the Seleucidæ. He was the son of Seleucus II., and grandson of Antiochus II., and succeeded his brother Seleucus Ceraunus at the age of fifteen. His surname ("the Great") was earned by the magnitude of his enterprises rather than by what he accomplished. He subdued his rebellious brothers Molo and Alexander, satraps of Media and Persis, 220 B. C., and was forced after having undertaken an aggressive war against Ptolemy Philopator) by the battle of Raphia, near Gaza, to relinquish his claims to Cœle-Syria and Palestine 217 B. C. He defeated Euthydemus of Bactria, the rebellious governor of Asia Minor, 214 B. C.; attempted to regain the former provinces Parthia and Bactria 212–205 B. C.; and was compelled to recognize the independence of Parthia 205 B. C. The victories of Panium, 198 B. C., gave him the disputed provinces of Cœle-Syria and Palestine. Peace was, however, concluded with Ptolemy, to whom he betrothed his daughter Cleopatra, along with the Cœle-Syrian and Palestine as a dowry. He conquered the Thracian Chersonese from Macedonia 196 B. C.; received Hannibal at his court 193 B. C., and was at war with the Romans 192–189 B. C., who demanded the restoration of the Egyptian provinces and the Thracian Chersonese; was defeated at Thermopylæ 191, and at Magnesia 190; and ratified peace with Rome at Chios 191, and at Myonnesus 190. He purchased peace by consenting to the surrender of all his European possessions, and his Asiatic possessions as far as the Taurus, the payment of 15,000 Euboean talents within twelve years, and the surrender of Hannibal, who escaped and by giving up his elephants and ships to Prusias. Antiochus was killed in the Elymais, and plundered the temple of Elymais to pay the Romans an event which, as also his defeat by the Romans, is supposed by some to be referred to in Daniel xi. 18, 19.

Antiochus IV., surnamed **Epiphanes**. Died 164 B. C. King of Syria 175–164 B. C.; son of Antiochus III. He reconquered Armenia, which had been lost by his father, and made war on Egypt 171 to 168 B. C., recovering Cœle-Syria and Palestine. The policy of Rome in 168 B. C. led to a war with the Romans, the result of which he took Jerusalem in 133 B. C., after which he concluded peace with them on favorable terms and was killed in a war with the Parthians.

Antiochus V., surnamed **Eupator**. [Gr. εὐπάτωρ, of a noble sire.] Died 162 B. C. King of Syria 164–162 B. C., son of Antiochus IV. whom he succeeded at the age of nine years, under the guardianship of Lysias. He concluded peace with the Jews, and was killed by order of Demetrius Soter (the son of Seleucus Philopator) who had risen to the throne.

Antiochus VII., surnamed **Sidetes**. Died 121 B. C. King of Syria 137–128 B. C., second son of Demetrius Soter. He carried on a war with the Jews, taking Jerusalem in 133 B. C., after which he concluded peace with them on favorable terms and was killed in a war with the Parthians.

Antiochus VIII., surnamed **Grypus**. [Gr. γρυπός, hook-nosed.] Died 96 B. C. King of Syria 125–96 B. C., second son of Demetrius Nicator.

Antiochus XIII., surnamed **Asiaticus**. King of Syria, the son of Antiochus X.: the last of the Seleucidæ. He took refuge in Rome during the mastery of Tigranes in Syria 83–69 B. C.; was given estates by the kingdom by Lucullus 69 B. C.; but was deprived of it by Pompey 65 B. C.

Antiochus. 1. In Shakspere's "Pericles," the king of Antioch. 2. In Massinger's "Believe as You List," the king of Lower Asia, a fugitive. He was a daughter of Charles V. of Portugal.

Antiochus of Ascalon. Born at Ascalon, Palestine; lived in the first half of the 1st century B. C. An eclectic philosopher, founder of the so-called fifth Academy. He studied under the Stoic Mnesarchus and under Philo and while there was a disciple of Antiochus of Laodicea, whose name he afterward assumed. He attempted to revive the doctrines of the old Academy.

Antiope (an-ti'ō-pē). [Gr. Ἀντιόπη.] In Greek legend: (*a*) A daughter of the Boeotian river-god Asopus, and mother by Zeus of Amphion and Zethus. In the former account she is the daughter of Nycteus of Hyria. She is ravished by Zeus, and flees to Epopeus, whom she finally marries in a fruitful way. See *Dirce*. (*b*) Assistant daughter of Hippolyte, queen of the Amazons, and wife of Theseus.

Antioquia (an-tē-ō'kē-a). 1. A department, capital Medellin, in the western part of the United States of Colombia. The surface is generally mountainous; the chief occupation is mining. Area, 22,316 square miles. Population, 450,000. — 2. A town in this department, situated on the Cauca about lat. 6° 35′ N., long. 76° 7′ W. Population (1892), 8,780.

Antiparos (an-tip'a-ros), or **Oliaros** (o-lī'a-ros). An island of the Cyclades, 7 miles long, southwest of Paros, celebrated for a stalactite grotto.

Antipas, Herod. See *Herod Antipas*.

Antipater (an-tip'a-tėr). [Gr. Ἀντίπατρος.] Died 319 B. C. A Macedonian general. He was a pupil of Aristotle, served as minister and general under Philip of Macedon, and was appointed viceregent of Macedonia 334 B. C. He suppressed the Lamian war, but under Memnon 331, gained a victory over the Spartans near Megalopolis and was superseded by regent Craterus, and ordered to conduct an army of veterans to Babylon in 323; received the regency of Macedonia at the death of Alexander in 323; defeated the revolted Athenians and their allies at Cranon in 322; ravaged Etolia in 322, and was appointed regent of the empire on the death of Perdiccas in 321.

Antipater, surnamed "The Idumean." Died 43 B. C. Procurator of Judea, governor of Idumea, and the father of Herod the Great. He secured, by his participation in the Alexandrine war (48 B. C.) the confirmation by Cæsar of his political tool Hyrcanus as high priest 47 B. C., and was himself appointed procurator of Judea about 46 B. C.

Antipater. Died 1 B. C. Son of Herod the Great by his first wife Doris. He is described by Josephus as a "mystery of wickedness," and was put to death for conspiring against the life of his father, after having previously succeeded, by arousing his father's suspicions, in bringing about the death of Alexander and Aristobulus, Herod's sons by Mariamne.

Antipater, L. Coelius. Lived about 123 B. C. A Roman jurist and historian, a contemporary of C. Gracchus, and the teacher of L. Crassus the orator. He wrote a history of the second Punic war, "loaded with rhetorical ornament but important in substance," fragments of which are extant.

Antiphanes (an-tif'a-nēz). [Gr. Ἀντιφάνης.] A Greek comic poet who lived between 404 and 330 B. C. He was the most distinguished writer of the so-called middle comedy, a period in the development of Greek comedy extending from 340 to 320 B. C.

Antiphellos (an-ti-fel'os). [Gr. Ἀντιφελλός.] In ancient geography, a town on the southwestern coast of Lycia, Asia Minor. It contains a Lycian necropolis of rock-cut tombs, which are architecturally important as the first appearance in west of reproduction of a framed construction of square wooden beams, with doors and windows of paneled work, and ceilings of round poles laid closely together. These tombs evidently represent ancient dwellings, and the imitation is carried out in some of the interiors. There is also an ancient theater, the cavea of which is well preserved, with 26 tiers of seats.

Antiphilus (an-tif'i-lus). [Gr. Ἀντίφιλος.] Lived in the second half of the 4th century B. C. An Egyptian painter.

Antipholus of Ephesus (an-tif'ō-lus of ef'e-sus), and **Antipholus of Syracuse** (sir'a-kūs). In Shakspere's "Comedy of Errors," twin brothers, the first of a violent and the latter of a mild nature.

Antiphon (an'ti-fon). [Gr. Ἀντιφῶν.] Born at Rhamnus, Attica, about 480 B. C.: executed at Athens, 411 B. C. An Athenian orator and politician, the oldest of the "ten Attic orators." He was a member of the Areopagus, and was condemned for his share in establishing the government by the 400. Fifteen of his orations are extant.

Antiphon was the oldest deviser and plotter of his day, and in his person the new Rhetoric first appears as a political power at Athens. He took a chief part in organizing the Revolution of the Four Hundred, and when they fell was put to death by the people (411 B. C.), after defending himself in a memorable speech. Of the 15 extant speeches, all relating to trials for homicide, 12 are mere sketches or studies, forming three groups of four each, in which the case for both prosecution is argued alternately with the case for the defence.

Jebb, Greek Lit., p. 111.

Antipodes Islands (an-tip'ō-dēz ī'landz). A cluster of small uninhabited islands in the South Pacific, in lat. 49° 42′ S., long. 178° 43′ E.: so called from their nearly antipodal position to Greenwich (near London).

Antipodes (an-tip'ō-dēz), **The.** A comedy by Richard Brome, printed in 1640.

Antipolis (an-tip'ō-lis). [Gr. Ἀντίπολις.] The ancient name of Antibes, in France.

Antipsara (an-tip'sa-ra). A small island near Psara.

Antiquary (an'ti-kwā-ri), **The.** A comedy by Shakerley Marmion, printed in 1641. Part of Officer's play "Modern Antiques" was taken from this. In it he is "Madam Fickle," in which Sir Arthur Oldbuck is a copy of Veturius the Antiquary.

2. A novel by Sir Walter Scott, published in 1816; so named from its principal character, Jonathan Oldbuck the Antiquary.

Anti-Rent Party (an-ti-rent' pär'ti). In United States politics, a party in the State of New York which had its origin in dissatisfaction among the tenants under the patroon system in the eastern part of the State. The tenants refused to pay rent in 1839, resisted force, and a few years later carried their opposition into politics. The matter was settled by compromise in 1850.

Antis (an'tēz), or **Campas** (käm'pąz).

ancient Indian inhabitants of Anti. They were conquered by the Inca Yakuar-huacac in the 11th century. Their few descendants wander in the forests about the head waters of the Urayale, and are closely related to the Chunchos (which see). They live in huts and wear a long cotton robe.

Antisana (an-tē-sä'nä). A volcano of the Ecuadorian Andes, 35 miles southeast of Quito. Ascended by Whymper in 1880. Height (Whymper), 19,335 (Reiss and Stübel, 18,885) feet.

It "Antisana] was formerly supposed to be the only great mountain, anywhere in the world, immediately upon the Equator, and it has become improbable that a loftier one will ever be discovered exactly upon the Line.
Whymper Travels among the Great Andes of the Equator, p. 228.

Antisana. A village on the slope of Mount Antisana, one of the highest inhabited spots in the world. Height (Whymper), 13,506 (Reiss and Stübel, 13,370) feet.

Anti-Semitic Party. A political party whose chief aim is to hinder the spread of Hebrew (Semitic) influence in public affairs. Such parties have representatives in the Austrian Reichsrath and the German Reichstag.

Antistates (an-tis'ta-tēz). [Gr. *Ἀντιστάτης.*] A Greek architect, associated with Callaeschrus, Antimachides, and Pontaeus in planning and beginning the great temple of Zeus at Athens in the time of Pisistratus (about 555 B. C.). This work was interrupted by the downfall of Pisistratus, resumed by the Roman architect Cossutius in the time of Antiochus Epiphanes (175–164 B. C.), and finished by the emperor Hadrian. The unfinished building was compared by Aristotle with the pyramids of Egypt.

Antisthenes (an-tis'the-nēz). [Gr. *Ἀντισθένης.*] Born at Athens about 444 B. C.; died at Athens after 371 B. C. An Athenian philosopher, founder of the school of the Cynics. He was a pupil of Socrates and taught in a gymnasium at Athens.

Anti-suyu (än'tē-sö'yö). [Quichua, 'country of the Antis.'] A name given by the Incas to that portion of their empire which lay east of Cuzco. It included Anti, and many other provinces inhabited by various tribes.

Antitactae (an-ti-tak'tē). [Gr. *ἀντίτακται*, pl. *ἀντίτακτα*], a heretic.] A name given to the Antinomian Gnostics.

Anti-Taurus (an'ti-tâ'rus). [Gr. *Ἀντίταυρος.*] A range of mountains in Asiatic Turkey, which lies northeast of and parallel to the Taurus, lat. 38–39° N., long. 36° E., regarded as a continuation of the Ala-Dagh.

Antium (an'shi-um). In ancient geography, a city of Latium, Italy, situated on the Mediterranean 32 miles south of Rome: the modern Porto d'Anzio. It was a Volscian stronghold, and became a Roman colony in 338 B. C. Later it was a favorite Roman residence.

Antivari (än-tē'vä-rē), or **Bar** (bär). A town in Montenegro, situated near the Adriatic in lat. 42° 4′ N., long. 19° 7′ E. It was Venetian in the middle ages, and later Albanian. In 1878 it was conquered by Montenegro, and was ceded by Turkey in the same year.

Antofagasta (än-tō-fä-gäs'tä). A province of northern Chile, conquered from Bolivia in 1880. Area, 60,968 square miles. Population, 35,851.

Antofagasta. A seaport situated on Morena Bay in lat. 23° 41′ S., long. 70° 25′ W. In the vicinity are rich saltpeter deposits. In 1879 it was occupied by Chile, and was ceded by Bolivia in 1884. A railroad crosses the Andes from this point to the plateau of Bolivia. Population, about 8,000.

Antogast (an'tō-gäst). A small watering-place in Baden, on the slope of the Kniebis near Oberkirch.

Antoine de Bourbon (oñ-twon' dē bör-bōñ'). Born April 22, 1518; died Nov. 17, 1562. A son of Charles de Bourbon, duke of Vendôme, husband of Jeanne d'Albret (1548), and king of Navarre 1555.

Antommarchi (än-tom-mär'kē), **Francesco.** Born in Corsica about 1780; died April 3, 1838. An Italian surgeon, physician to Napoleon at St. Helena. He wrote "Les derniers moments de Napoléon" (1823).

Antongil Bay (än-ton-zhēl' bā). A bay on the eastern coast of the northern part of Madagascar.

Anton Ulrich (än'tōn ōl'riċh). Born at Hitzacker in Lüneburg, Oct. 4, 1633; died March 27, 1714. Duke of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel, and a novelist and poet. He was the author of the romances "Die durchlauchtige Syrerinn Aramena" (1669–1673), and "Octavia" (1677).

Antonelli (än-tō-nel'lē), **Giacomo.** Born at Sonnino, Latium, Italy, April 2, 1806; died at Rome, Nov. 6, 1876. A noted Roman prelate and statesman. He became cardinal in 1847, and was president of the ministry 1847–48, and secretary of foreign affairs for the Papal States after 1850.

Antonello da Messina. Born at Messina, Sicily, about 1414; died at Venice about 1493. An Italian painter, said to have introduced painting in oils from the Low Countries into Italy.

Antonina (an-tō-nī'nä). [L.] The wife of Belisarius.

Antonine. See *Antonines.*

Antonines (an'tō-nīnz). **Age of the.** In Roman history, the period of the reigns of Antoninus Pius and Marcus Aurelius. It was generally characterized by domestic tranquillity. See *Adoptive Emperors.*

Antoninus (an-tō-nī'nus), **Itineraries of.** Two accounts of routes in the Roman Empire, said to have been compiled in the time of (Antoninus) Caracalla. One related to routes by Europe, Asia, and Africa; the other to maritime routes. See *Itinerary.*

Antoninus, Marcus Aurelius. See *Aurelius, Marcus.*

Antoninus, Pillar of. See *Aurelius, Marcus, Column of.*

Antoninus, Walls of. See *Walls of Antoninus.*

Antoninus Liberalis (an-tō-nī'nus lib-e-rā'lis). Lived about 150 A. D. A Greek grammarian, author of a collection of tales of metamorphoses (ed. by Koch 1832).

Antoninus Pius (an-tō-nī'nus pī'us) (**Titus Aurelius Fulvus Boionius Arrius**). Born near Lanuvium, Italy, Sept. 19, 86 A. D.; died at Lorium, Italy, March 7, 161 A. D. Emperor of Rome 138–161 A. D. He was consul and proconsul in Asia under Hadrian, and was adopted by Hadrian in 138. His reign was marked by general internal peace and prosperity. See *Adoptive Emperors.* It "was one of those periods which have been pronounced happy because they are barren of events, and the placid temper of the prince gave him the full enjoyment of the felicity of his people" (*Smith*, Hist. of the World).

Antonio (än-tō'nē-ō), **Sant', Church of.** A remarkable church in Padua, Italy, built by Niccolà Pisano in the 13th century, and combining Pointed forms with seven Byzantine domes modeled after those of St. Mark's at Venice. The aisles and chapels have groined vaults, and Pointed and round arches are used together. The church contains fine paintings and tombs, and several magnificent chapels, among them the Cappella del Santo, whose marble reliefs are among the most notable of the Renaissance, and the Cappella San Felice, in the Venetian Pointed style, with admirable 14th-century frescos.

Antonio, Nicolás. [N. *Nicolaus Antonius.*] Born at Seville in 1617; died 1684. A Spanish bibliographer and critic. He was appointed by Philip IV his general agent at Rome in 1659, and was made fiscal of the royal council at Madrid about 1677. He was the author of the "Bibliotheca Hispanica," an index of Spanish authors from the time of Augustus. It is in two parts, each of two folio volumes. He also published "Bibliotheca Hispana Nova" (1672), and "Bibliotheca Vetus" (1696).

Antonio (an-tō'ni-ō). **1.** In Shakspere's "Merchant of Venice," the princely merchant who gives to the play its name. He is of a sensitive, susceptible, melancholy nature, with a presentiment of evil and danger. Being obliged to borrow money of Shylock to meet the needs of Bassanio, his friend, he is induced to sign a bond agreeing to forfeit a pound of flesh if he does not repay the money within a specified time. Not being able to pay, he nearly loses his life to satisfy the demands of the Jew.—**2.** In Shakspere's "Tempest," the usurping duke of Milan.—**3.** In Shakspere's "Two Gentlemen of Verona," the father of Proteus.—**4.** The brother of Leonato, governor of Messina, in Shakspere's "Much Ado about Nothing."—**5.** A sea-captain devoted to Sebastian, in Shakspere's "Twelfth Night."—**6.** In Middleton's play "The Changeling," a secondary character who pretends for his own purposes to be an idiot or a changeling: from him the play takes its name.—**7.** In Webster's tragedy "The Duchess of Malfi," the steward of the household of the Duchess of Malfi. He is secretly married to her, his offense for which he is murdered by her brothers.—**8.** In Otway's play "Venice Preserved," a foolish speechmaker and senator whose buffooneries were intended to ridicule the first Earl of Shaftesbury. The part is omitted from the acting play on account of its indecency.—**9.** One of the principal characters in Marston's "Antonio and Mellida" and "Antonio's Revenge," the son of Andrugio, in love with Mellida.—**10.** In Tomkis's comedy "Albumazar," an old gentleman, supposed to be drowned, who returns in time to frustrate the schemes of the thievish Albumazar.—**11.** In Dryden's tragedy "Don Sebastian," a young Portuguese nobleman, a slave at the time the play begins. Dorax calls him "The amorous airy spark. Antonio."

Antonio and Mellida. A tragedy in two parts by Marston, printed in 1602. It had been played in 1601 and ridiculed by Ben Jonson in "The Poetaster" and "Cynthia's Revels." The second part is also known as "Antonio's Revenge."

Antonius, Saint. See *Anthony.*

Antonius, Marcus. See *Antony, Mark.*

Antonius (an-tō'ni-us), **Marcus.** Born 143 B. C.: killed at Rome, 87 B. C. A Roman orator, consul 99 B. C., and censor 97. He was put to death by the Marian party.

Antony (an'tō-ni). A tragedy by Alexandre Dumas, produced in 1831.

Antony, Saint. See *Anthony.*

Antony, Mark, L. **Marcus Antonius.** Born about 83 B. C.: died at Alexandria in Aug., 30 B. C. A Roman triumvir and general, grandson of Marcus Antonius the orator. He served in Palestine and Egypt; was quaestor in 52 and tribune in 50; became a prominent adherent of Cæsar; and was expelled from Rome and fled to Cæsar, who thereupon commenced the civil war. He commanded the left wing at the battle of Pharsalia; was master of the horse in 47, and became consul in 44. He engaged in intrigues after Cæsar's death, and was denounced by Cicero; fled from Rome; formed with Octavian and Lepidus the 2d triumvirate in 43; defeated Brutus and Cassius at Philippi in 42; summoned Cleopatra to Asia, and later followed her to Alexandria; and renewed the triumvirate in 40 and 37. From about 40 he lived chiefly in Alexandria with Cleopatra; conducted an unsuccessful expedition against Parthia; was defeated by Octavian at Actium 31; and fled to Egypt, where he committed suicide.

Antony and Cleopatra. A tragedy by Shakspere, written and produced in 1607, entered on the Stationers' Register in 1608, and printed in 1623. It was founded on North's "Plutarch," and in it Shakspere has followed history more minutely than in any other play. The subject has been used by Dryden in "All for Love," and by Fletcher and Massinger in "The False One." The character of Mark Antony is inconsistent and strange in Shakspere's play than in the others. Dryden makes him a voluptuary entirely given up to his passion for Cleopatra.

Antony Love, Sir, or The Rambling Lady. A comedy by Southerne, printed in 1684. Sir Antony is the Rambling Lady herself, who in male attire swaggers, fights duels, bullies with the men, and follows one whom she loves to France.

Antony of Padua. See *Anthony.*

Antraigues (oñ-träg'). A small picturesque town in the department of Ardèche, France, west of Privas.

Antraigues (oñ-träg'), **Comte d' (Emmanuel Louis Henri de Launay).** Born at Ville-Neuve, Ardèche, France, about 1755; assassinated near London, July 22, 1812. A French politician, author of "Mémoires sur les États-Généraux, etc." (1788). He was a deputy 1789, emigrated in 1790, and was later employed in various diplomatic missions.

Antrim (an'trim). A county in Ulster, Ireland, bounded by the Atlantic on the north, by the North Channel on the east, by Down on the south, and by Londonderry and Lough Neagh on the west. It is hilly on the coast. The chief city is Belfast. Antrim was largely colonized from Scotland. Area, 1,191 square miles. Population (1891), 392,000.

Antrim. A town in County Antrim, 13 miles northwest of Belfast. Near it are Antrim Castle, Shane's Castle, and an ancient round tower, an unusual example of this characteristic relic of medieval Irish structure. It is 95 feet high and 18 in diameter at the base, and tapers to the top, which is covered with a conical block of basalt in the original one, which was destroyed by lightning. The small, low door is raised about 10 feet above the ground, and has monolithic jambs and lintel. Antrim was the scene of a royalist victory over the Irish insurgents, June 7, 1798. Population, about 1,000.

Antuco (än-tö'kō). A small place in Biobio, Chile, about lat. 37° 30′ S. From it one of the chief passes (6,890 feet high) over the Andes leads to the Argentine Republic.

Antwerp (ant'werp). [Flem. *Antwerpen*, G. *Antwerpen*, F. *Anvers*, Sp. *Amberes.*] A province of Belgium, bounded by the Netherlands on the north, by Limburg on the east, by Brabant on the south, and by East Flanders on the west. The chief cities are Antwerp and Mechlin. Area, 1,093 square miles. Population (1891), 713,740, principally Flemish.

Antwerp. A seaport of Belgium, and the capital of the province of Antwerp, situated on the Schelde 60 miles from the North Sea, in lat. 51° 13′ N., long. 4° 24′ E. It is the chief commercial city of Belgium and one of the principal seaports of Europe, and also a strong fortress. It has extensive quays and docks, and is the terminus of the Red Star Steamship Line to New York, and of other steamship lines. The city was founded by the 7th century, and its most flourishing period was from the 14th to the 16th century. It suffered severely from the Inquisition, the "Spanish Fury" of 1576, and the "French Fury" of 1583. It was besieged by the Duke of Parma in 1584 and taken in 1585. The town was occupied by the French in 1794, and was recovered from France in 1814. The citadel was taken, after a siege, by the French under Gérard from the Dutch under Chassé in 1832. The cathedral of Antwerp is the most important church in the

Low Countries. It was begun in 1352, and finished early in the 16th century. The style is marked by the graceful northern work and spire of the west front, 402 feet high. The south tower is incomplete. Over the crossing is a curious pyramidal stepped roof, with a square lantern on top; to expose this to view the roofs of nave, choir, and transepts terminate at the quadrangle of the crossing, which produces a strange effect. The windows are very large and richly traceried, but the general impression is bare. The simple interior is highly impressive, with admirable perspectives. It contains Rubens's famous paintings, the "Descent from the Cross," the "Elevation of the Cross," and the "Assumption." The dimensions are 384 by 171 feet, length of transepts 222, height of vaulting 130. The Musée Plantin-Moretus is a unique collection of everything pertaining to the early days of printing and to its later development in the house of the noted printer Plantin, who opened his office in 1555. The house itself is a highly interesting example of a Renaissance dwelling of the better burgher class, with its old furniture, tapestries, and ornaments, combined with business offices. It is built around a quaint court. The old printing-office, the proprietor's office, and the salesroom are preserved complete. Among the many portraits in the house are fourteen by Rubens and two by Van Dyck. Population in 1890, 274,272.

Anu (ä'nō). In Hindu mythology, a son of King Yayati and Sarmishtha. When the curse of old age and infirmity was pronounced upon Yayati by Siva, the father of his wife Devayani, Siva consented to transfer it to any one of Yayati's five sons who would consent to bear it. Anu was one of the four who refused, and in consequence he was disinherited, the curse resting that his posterity should not possess dominion—a curse apparently not fulfilled.

Anu (ä'nō). The supreme god of the Assyro-Babylonian pantheon. He was especially the god of heaven, and his consort Antu the "mother of the gods." His ancient seat of worship was in Uruk, or Anu.

In the time of the Assyrian supremacy his cult fell into the background, though theoretically he maintained the first place in the hierarchy of the Assyro-Babylonian divinities.

Anubis (a-nū'bis). [Gr. *Ἄνουβις*.] In Egyptian mythology, the son of Osiris; often identified by the Greeks with Hermes. He is represented with a jackal's head, and was the ruler of graves and superintended the burials of the dead.

Anuket (a-nō-ke'kis). Egyptian mythology, a goddess personifying the lower Nile; in her attributes analogous to the Greek Hestia.

Anunaki (ä-nō-nä'ki). In Assyro-Babylonian mythology, the spirits of the earth. With the Igigi, spirits of heaven, they constitute the "host of heaven and earth," or minor gods of the pantheon, headed by Anu, the supreme god of heaven.

Anupshuhar (a-nop-shu-har'). A town in the Northwestern Provinces, British India, situated on the Ganges 70 miles southeast of Delhi.

Anuradhpura (a-nu-rad-hu-pu'ra). A sacred city of northern Ceylon, 60 miles west of Trincomalee.

Anville (on-vel'), **Jean Baptiste Bourguignon d'**. Born at Paris, July 11, 1697; died at Paris, Jan. 28, 1782. A French geographer and chartographer. He was the author of "Atlas général" (1737–80), "États formés en Europe" (1771), etc.

Anwar-i-Suhail (än-wär'ē-sū-hil'). [Pers., 'Lights of Canopus.'] The Persian version of the so-called "Fables of Bidpai or Pilpay," made about 1494 A. D. by Husain Waez of Kashefi. It is a simplified recast of that by Nasr Allah of Ghazni, made about 1120 from the Arabic Kalilah and Dimnah of Abdallah ibn al-Moqaffa, which in turn was made from the Pahlavi version by Barzoe of the 6th century, headed by the Sanskrit Panchatantra and Hitopadesa were revised. The star Canopus is taken as representing wisdom.

Anything for a Quiet Life. A play by Thomas Middleton, printed in 1662.

Anzasca (än-tsäs'kä), **Val d'**. A picturesque Alpine valley in the province of Novara, Italy, east of Monte Rosa.

Anzin (on-zan'). A town in the department of Nord, France, 3 miles west of Valenciennes, the center of a coal-mining region. Population (1891), commune, 11,538.

Anzio, Porto d'. See *Antium*.

Aogeadaeca. A Parsi tract meriting a recantation to death; so called from its initial Avesta word *aogemadoi*, 'we come.' It has the appearance of an Avesta text with Pahlavi translation and commentary.

Aomori Bay (ä-ō-mō'ri bä'). A large bay at the northern extremity of the main island of Japan.

Aonia (ā-ō'ni-ä). In ancient geography, a district in Bœotia, Greece. The name is often used as synonymous with Bœotia.

Aornus (ā-ōr'nus). [Gr. *Ἄορνος*.] In ancient geography, a rock stronghold, situated near the Indus (near the river Kabul?), taken by Alexander the Great from native defenders, 327 B. C.

Aosta (ä-os'tä). [F. *Aoste*.] A town in the province of Turin, Italy, situated on the Dora Baltea in lat. 45° 45′ N., long. 7° 20′ E., at the terminus of the Great St. Bernard and Little St. Bernard routes; the Roman Augusta Prætoria. It was the ancient capital of the Salassi, and became a Roman colony under Augustus. It has a cathedral and important Roman antiquities. The cathedral is of the 11th century, with later medieval and modern restorations. There are two imposing towers at the sides of the apse, and several interesting tombs in the plain interior. The Prætorian Gate (porta della Trinita) of the ancient Roman walls survives in fair condition. There are three arched passages, that in the middle is 27 feet wide, those on the sides 7½. The space between the two faces is nearly 10 feet. The arches are surmounted by a frieze and a range of columns, there is also a Roman triumphal arch, an interesting and well-preserved monument. It is 85 feet wide and 65 high, with a single arch 25 feet high between coupled unfluted Corinthian columns. The arch has a Doric entablature, with triglyphs at the angles. The attic is destroyed. Population, about 5,000.

Aosta, Duke of. A title of Amadeus, king of Spain.

Aosta, Valley of. The upper valley of the Dora Baltea in northwestern Italy.

Apaches (ä-pä'chēz). [Also *Apache* as plural; Zuñi *Apachi*, enemy: applied by the Zuñis to the Navajo tribe, with which the Apaches proper are radically connected. The Apaches call themselves *Shis Indaq*.] A people of the southern division of the Athapascan stock of North American Indians. In 1799 their habitat extended from central Texas nearly to the Colorado River in Arizona, where they met tribes of the Yuman stock. They were then estimated at 6,000. Their hunting range into Mexico as far south as Durango. Some of the Apaches are on reservations in Oklahoma, New Mexico, and Arizona. Their principal tribes (and subtribes) are the Arivaipa, Chiricahua, Faraon, Gileño (in four subtribes), Jicarilla, Lipan, Llanero, Mescalero, Mimbreño, Mogollon, Naisha, Pinal Coyotero, Querecho, Tchikun, and Tchishi.

Apafi. See *Imafi*.

Apalacha. See *Apalachi*.

Apalache. See *Apalachi*.

Apalachi (äp-ä-lä'chē), or **Apalache** (-che), or **Apalacha** (-chä). A tribe of North American Indians, known since 1526, formerly dwelling in and around Tallahassee, Fla., Florida, and northward to the Appalachian range. In 1688 the towns of the tribe or division were mentioned in a petition to Charles II. of Spain. About 1702 they were broken up and scattered, and are now extinct or absorbed.

Apamea (ap-a-mē'ä). [Gr. *Ἀπάμεια*.] In ancient geography, a city in Phrygia, Asia Minor, in (about) lat. 38° 3′ N., long. 29° 55′ E.: the modern Dinar or Ildenar.

Apamea. In ancient geography, a city in Syria, situated between two tributaries of the Orontes, at a point where the modern Famieh, and the modern Qal'at el-Mudiq, originally called Pharnake.

Apappus (ap-ap'us). See the extract.

At Assuan [Syene] I had seen several short and very rude inscriptions, . . . but the most remarkable . . . are those . . . sculptured on the rocks at Wady Magharah, and at Hammamat, a station on the road between Kenehand Kosseir. The name Apappus signalized in Egyptian chronology, and may be the subject of a tradition which describes him as being nine cubits high, and also says that he reigned a hundred years. *Martineau*, Outlines, p. 11.

Apastamba (ä-pas-tam'bä). The author of Sutras connected with the Black Yajurveda and ranking with those of Baudhayana, which he has largely utilized. He is said to have been a native of the Dakshinapatha, the region south of the Vindhya mountains, and to have described two recensions of the Taittiriyasamhita.

Apaturia (ap-a-tū'ri-ä). [Gr. *Ἀπατούρια*.] In Greek antiquity, the solemn annual meeting of the phratries or the general registering thereof, when the parents of a boy whose birth entitled them to citizenship. It took place in the month Pyanepsion (October), and lasted three days. The registration took place on the third day.

Apava (ä-pä'vä). In the Brahmapurana and the Harivansa, Apava performed the office of the creator Brahma, and divided himself into two parts, male and female. These produced Vishnu, who created Viraj, who brought into the world the first man.

Apeldoorn (ä'pel-dōrn). A small town in the province of Gelderland, Netherlands, situated on the Grift and Leuve Canal 17 miles north of Arnhem. Near it is the castle of Loo.

Apellas (a-pel'as). [Gr. *Ἀπελλᾶς*.] Lived about 400 B. C. A Greek sculptor.

Apelles (a-pel'ēz). [Gr. *Ἀπελλῆς*.] A famous Greek painter of the time of Philip and Alexander, who by ancient claims to be his birthplace, Colophon, Ephesus, and Cos. He was a pupil first of an otherwise unknown Ephoros, and later of the famous Pamphilos of Sikyone. In him there was that blending of Doric and Ionic elements to which the best results of Greek civilization may generally be traced. His greatest work, and, perhaps, the most perfect picture of antiquity, was the Aphrodite Anadyomene, originally painted for the temple of Asclapias in Cos. It was afterward bought by Augustus for 100 talents and placed in the temple of Cæsar in Rome. In Nero's time the nearly ruined picture was copied by Dorotheus. Apelles's model was supposed to have been Pancaste, the mistress of Alexander, or Phryne. From some expressions in the bequeathed it has been supposed to have been a half-length figure, and the subject was painted by Titian in this way in the Bridgewater picture.

Apelt (ä'pelt), **Ernst Friedrich.** Born at Reichenau, Saxony, March 3, 1812; died at Jena, Oct. 27, 1859. A German philosophical writer, professor of philosophy at Jena. He was the author of "Epochen der Geschichte der Menschheit" (1845, 2d ed. 1859), "Theorie der Induktion" (1854), "Religionsphilosophie" (1860), etc.

Apemantus (ap-e-man'tus). In Shakspere's "Timon of Athens," a cynical and churlish philosopher.

Diogenes, in Lily's "Alexander and Campaspe," sat to the poet for Timon's contrast, the cynic Apemantus: the quick striking epigrammatic answers to questions which seem to be inserted here and there too much for the sake of eliciting witty replies, are quite on this model. The description of this antique fool is so perfect in its way that it is supposed Shakespeare must have seen the short sketch of a cynic which in Lucian's "Public Sale of Philosophers" is put into the mouth of Diogenes.

Gervinus, Shakespeare Commentaries (tr. by F. E. Bunnett, ed. 1880), p. 781.

Apennines (ap'e-nīnz). [F. *Apennins*, It. *Appennino*, L. *Apenninus*, *Appenninus*.] The central mountain system of Italy. It forms the backbone of the peninsula and extends from the Ligurian Alps in the northwest to Aspromonte southeastward to the extremity of the peninsula. Its length is about 800 miles and its average height about 4,000 feet. The highest point is Monte Corno (9,383 feet), in the Gran Sasso d'Italia.

Apenrade (ä-pen-rä'de). A seaport in the province of Schleswig-Holstein, Prussia, on the Apenrade Fjord 35 miles north of Schleswig. Population (1890), commune, 5,361.

Apepi (ä-pä'pē). In Ryksos king of Egypt who ruled at Avaris (Zoan) about 1700 B. C.: probably the Aphobis of Manetho, and perhaps a contemporary of Joseph.—2. In Egyptian mythology, the great serpent, an emblem of evil or sin. Also *Apophis*.

Aper (ä'per). **Aperiu** (ä-per-ē'ō), **Apuirai** (ä-pū-ē'ri). A name of an ancient people mentioned in the Egyptian records, and supposed by some to be the Hebrews, but probably an "Erythræan people in the east of the nome of Heliopolis, in what is known as the 'red country' or the 'red mountain'" (*Brugsch*).

Apfelstedt (äp'fel-stet). A small river in Thuringia which joins the Gera south of Erfurt.

Aphobis. See *Apepi*, 1.

Aphraates (af-rā'ā-tēz), **Jacob.** Lived in the 4th century. One of the fathers of the Syrian Church, surnamed "The Persian Sage." After his conversion he lived in Edessa and later in Antioch. He was an opponent of Arianism, and is the author of a collection of homilies.

Aphrodisias (af-rō-dis'i-as). [Gr. *Ἀφροδιάς*.] An ancient town of Caria, situated on the Menander; the modern Ghera. It contains the remains of an ancient hippodrome which coincide on one side with the city walls. Both ends are semicircular. The length is 919 feet, the breadth 270. The arena is 747 by 98 feet. There are 26 tiers of seats, divided into sections by flights of steps and bordered above by an arcaded gallery. There is also a theater of Roman style which is comparatively well preserved. It is Ionic, octastyle, pseudodipteral, with 15 columns on the flanks, in plan 60 by 119 feet. The portal columns are 25½ feet high.

Aphrodite (af-rō-dī'tē). [Gr. *Ἀφροδίτη*, associated by popular etym. with *ἀφρός*, foam, as if 'foam-born' (cf. *Anadyomene*).] In Greek mythology, the goddess of love and wedlock, according to one legend daughter of Zeus (Jupiter) and Dione, according to another risen from the foam of the sea at Cyprus, whence she is called Kypris. Many stories of her are assistet origin and connect her with the Phœnician Astarte (Assyro-Babylonian Ishtar) who corresponds to her. She was originally conceived as a power of nature, and later specifically as the deity of sensual love and beauty. She sometimes appears as the wife of Hephæstus (Vulcan), and in her train are her son Eros (Amor) and the Graces. The chief seats of her worship were Paphos, Amathus, and Halicion on the island of Cyprus, Cnidus in Asia Minor, Corinth, and Eryx in Sicily. Among plants the myrtle, rose, and apple were especially sacred to her; among animals the ram, he-goat, dove, and swan. Of her representations in art the most famous are the replica of her statue of Cnidus by Praxiteles in the Glyptothek of Munich, the original statue of Melos in the Louvre, and the Venus de Medicean in Florence, and the Capitoline in Rome. The Romans identified Aphrodite with Venus, who was originally a local garden-deity.

Aphrodite, Temple of. See *Eryna* (Greece).

Aphroditopolis (af-rō-dit'o-po-lis). [Gr. *Ἀφροδιτόπολις*.] Egyptian Athribis: the name given by the Greeks to the city of Athribis, and also to another city of Egypt. See *Athribis*.

Aphthartodocetæ (af-thär-tō-dō-sē'tē). [MGr. *Ἀφθαρτοδοκῆται*, from Gr. *ἄφθαρτος*, incorruptible, and *δοκεῖν*, teach.] A Monophysite sect which existed from the 6th to the 9th century or later. They held that the body of Christ was incorruptible even before the resurrection, and that he suffered death only in a phantasmal appearance. From this they are sometimes called *Phantasiasts*, a name more properly belonging to the Docetæ (which see), who denied even the reality of Christ's body.

Aphthonius (af-thō'ni-us). **Ælius Festus.** Lived about 300 A. D. A Greek rhetorician. He was the author of four books "de metris," which Marius Victorinus, about the middle of the 4th century, incorporated in his system of grammar.

Apia (ä'pē-ä). An old name of the Peloponnesus.

Apia (ä'pē-ä). A municipality and seaport, chief town of Upolu, Samoan Islands, situated in lat. 13° 49′ S., long. 171° 48′ W. It is the center of German commerce in the western Pacific, and is under the supervision of the German, British, and American consuls. On March 17, 1889, a hurricane visited the harbor of Apia, destroying the American men-of-war Vandalia and Trenton, and the German men-of-war Adler and Eber, with several merchant vessels. The American Nipsic and the German Olga were rescued. Many lives were lost.

Apiacás (ä-pē-a-kē'sa). The name of two Indian tribes of Brazil. (1) A branch of the Tupi race which, in incident times, lived on the Upper Tapajos and Arinos, they are a agricultural people and skilful canoemen, now reduced to a few thousand. (2) A small tribe on the Teocantins, which, by its language appears to be allied to the Caribs.

Apianus (ä-pē-ä'nus), **Petrus**; Latinized from his German name, **Peter Bienewitz** (*G. biene*, L. *apes*, a bee). Born at Leysnick, 1495; died there, April 21, 1552. A German mathematician and geographer. He was professor of mathematics at Ingolstadt, and was created by Charles V. a knight of the German Empire. He wrote an astronomical work, but is best known for his voluminous cosmography, which contains some of the earliest maps of America.

Apicata (ap-i-ka'ta). In Ben Jonson's play "The Fall of Sejanus," the wife of Sejanus, who put her away for Livia.

Apicius (a-pish'ius). **Marcus Gabius.** A famous Roman epicure who lived during the reigns of Augustus and Tiberius. Having squandered, spent one hundred million sesterces (about $3,650,000) in procuring and inventing rare dishes, he balanced his accounts and found that he had only ten million sesterces ($360,000) left. Unwilling to starve on such a pittance, he destroyed himself.

Apinji (ä-pēn'jē). A small Bantu tribe of the French Kongo, between the Ba-Kele and the Ashango.

Apion (ā'pi-on). [Gr. *Ἀπίων.*] A Greek grammarian and commentator on Homer, who flourished about the middle of the 1st century A. D.

Apis (ā'pis). [Gr. *Ἆπις*, Egypt. *Hapi*, the hidden one.] The Bull of Memphis, worshiped by the ancient Egyptians. He was supposed to be the image of the soul of Osiris, and was the sacred emblem of that god. Sometimes he is figured as an ox with a bull's head. "There were many signs necessary for an Apis; . . . for instance, spots in the shape of a crescent on the forehead, and a bald mark on the back. If such an Apis was discovered, it was led with rejoicings into Memphis; it was carefully tended, and after its death was buried with great solemnity. Then a golden calf was chosen and gave oracles. He was looked on as the second life, or the soul of Ptah, the soul or image of Osiris born of a virgin cow. After his death he became Osiris-Apis or Serapis." *Le Saussaye*, Science of Religion (trans.), p. 365.

Apo (ä'pō). A volcano in the central part of Mindanao, Philippines, over 10,000 feet high.

Apocalypse, The. See *Revelation.*

Apocrypha (a-pok'ri-fa), **The.** [Lit. *apocrypha*, neut. pl. (sc. *scripta*) of *apocryphus*, from Gr. *ἀπόκρυφος* (neut. pl. *ἀπόκρυφα*, sc. *βιβλία*) or *ἄδηλος*, hidden, concealed, obscure, recondite, hard to understand; in eccles. use, of writings, anonymous, of unknown or undetermined authorship or authority, unrecognized, uncanonical, spurious, pseudo-; from *ἀποκρύπτειν*, hide away, conceal, obscure, from *ἀπό*, away, and *κρύπτειν*, hide, conceal.] A collection of fourteen books subjoined to the canonical books of the Old Testament in the authorized version of the Bible, as originally issued, but now generally omitted. They do not exist in the Hebrew Bible, but are found with others of the same character scattered through the Septuagint and Vulgate versions of the Old Testament. They are, first and second Esdras (otherwise Third and Fourth Esdras or Ezra, reckoning Nehemiah as Second Esdras), Tobit or Tobias, Judith, the Rest of Esther, Wisdom of Solomon, Ecclesiasticus, Baruch (as joined to Jeremiah part of Baruch), Song of the Three Children, the History of Susannah, the Destruction of Bel and the Dragon, the Prayer of Manasses, and First and Second Maccabees. Most of these are recognized by the Roman Catholic Church as fully canonical, though those designated that church includes under the term canonical, on the ground that their place in the canon was decided later than that of the other books, limiting the name Apocrypha to the two last books of Esdras and the Prayer of Manasses and other books not in the above collection, namely, Third and Fourth Maccabees, a book of Enoch, an Additional Book of Psalms of David, and other Treatise of Solomon. With these some others are included in the pseudepigraphic books not in the Apocrypha of both and the Assumption of Moses. The name Apocrypha is also occasionally made to comprise the Antilegomena of the New Testament. The Greek Church has no distinction among the books contained in the Septuagint.

Apodaca (ä-pō-dä'ka). **Juan Ruiz de.** Born at Cadiz, Feb. 3, 1754; died at Madrid, Jan. 11, 1835. A Spanish naval officer and administrator, ambassador to England 1808, captain-general of Cuba 1812–16, and viceroy of New Spain (Mexico), Aug., 1816, to Aug., 1822. By energy combined with a spirit of conciliation, he in a great measure repressed the revolutionists, defeating Mina, who was captured and executed (Nov., 1817), and driving Vicente Guerrero to the mountains. When Iturbide rebelled (1821) the viceroy was obliged to temporize, and the insurgents had gained important successes before he left. For this reason he is surnamed "the Unfortunate."

Apolda (ä'pol-dä). A town in the grand duchy of Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach, 9 miles northeast of Weimar. It has manufactures of hosiery, woolen goods, machinery, dyes, bells, etc. Population (1890), 20,980.

Apollinare in Classe (ä-pol-lē-nä're in klās'se), **San.** [See *Classis.*] A church at Ravenna, Italy, begun in 534, the most important existing early Christian basilica in Italy. In plan it is 93 feet by 175, measuring inside, with nave and aisles separated by 24 gray marble columns with round arches, and a raised semicircular tribune. There is a clerestory of double quadrangular-headed windows, and the wooden roofs are open. The narthex, now walled up, originally had open arcades. Nave and aisles have painted medallion-friezes of busts of bishops and archbishops of Ravenna. The vault and walls of the tribune are covered with splendid mosaics of the 6th and 7th centuries. The picturesque circular campanile is of brick, 120 feet high, with many round-arched openings.

Apollinare Nuovo (ä-pol-lē-nä're nō-vō'vo), **San.** A church at Ravenna, Italy, built by Theodoric in the 6th century. In plan it is 115 by 215 feet, with a single raised apse (bema), and a handsome narthex with a porch. The nave, 51 feet wide, with flat coffered ceiling, has 24 columns brought from Constantinople; the Corinthian capitals are surmounted by heavy Byzantine stucco. Above the arcades of the nave the walls are covered with very beautiful 6th-century mosaics.

Apollinarians (a-pol-i-nā'ri-anz). A religious sect deriving their name from Apollinaris the Younger, bishop of Laodicea in the 4th century. Apollinaris denied the proper humanity of Christ, attributing to him human body and soul, but not the vital principle, but teaching that the Divine Reason, or Logos, took in him the place which in man is occupied by the rational principle.

Apollinaris (a-pol-i-nā'ris), Saint. See the extract.

The mythical founder-bishop of the Church of Ravenna was Saint Apollinaris, a citizen of Antioch, well versed in Greek and Latin literature, who, we are told, followed Peter to Rome. Was ordained there by the Apostle, and eventually was commissioned by him to preach the Gospel at Ravenna. Before his departure, however, he had converted a blind man at Rome, and the miracle so impressed the people that they broke down the barred doors of the prison and set him free. For this reason he is surnamed "the Unfortunate."

Apollinaris Sidonius. See *Sidonius, Apollinaris.*

Apollino (ä-pol-lē'nō). A statue in the tribune of the Uffizi, Florence. It is an antique copy from a Greek original of the 4th century B. C., representing an effeminate type of the youthful Apollo standing coolly and gracefully.

Apollinopolis Magna (a-pol-i-nop'o-lis mag'nä). An ancient city of Egypt, near Edfu. See Edfu.

Apollo (a-pol'ō). [Gr. *Ἀπόλλων*, Doric *Ἀπέλλων*; associated in popular etym. with *ἀπολλύναι*, destroy, to which notion some of his attributes are due; prob. of Eastern origin. See quotations.] In Greek and later in Roman mythology, one of the great Olympian gods, the son of Zeus (Jupiter) and Leto (Latona), representing the bright life-giving influence, as well as the deadly power, of the sun, and often identified with the sun-god Helios. He was the leader of the Muses, god of music, poetry, and healing and patron of these arts; a mighty protector from evil, allseeing and hence the master of prophecy, also the destroyer of the unjust and insolent, and ruler of pestilence. In art he was represented in the full majesty of youthful manhood, in most of his attributions unclothed or but lightly draped, and usually characterized by the bow and arrows, the laurel, the lyre, the oracular tripod, the serpent, or the dolphin. He was the father of Æsculapius, to whom he granted his art of healing. Apollo was honored, both locally and generally, under many special titles, of which each had its particular type in art and literature: as *Apollo Citharœdus* (Apollo who sings to the accompaniment of the lyre), equivalent to *Apollo Musagetes*, the conductor of the Muses; *Apollo Sauroktonos* (the lizard-killer), etc.

The oldest epigraphic form of the name of Apollo is Aplu, which corresponds to the Semitic Ablu, the "son" of heaven, which was one of the titles of Tammuz the Syrian sungod. *Taylor*, Aryans, p. 304.

Beyond the boundaries of the Allobroges, the Gaulish Apollo appears to have been known all over the Celtic world, and he bore several names, of which the most important were Maponos, Grannos, and Toutiorix. Three inscriptions in honour of Apollo Maponos have been discovered in the north of England, and in one of them, found near Ainstable, in Cumberland, he is called Deus Maponus, without any allusion to Apollo. Fortunately the name Maponos offers no difficulty: it is the same word as the old Welsh mapon, now mabon, 'boy or male child,' which occurs, for example, in a Welsh poem in the Book of Taliesin, a manuscript of the 13th century: it is there applied to the infant Jesus, in a passage describing the coming of the Magi to him at Bethlehem. Thus it seems certain that some of the Celts worshipped an Apollo whom they described as an infant, and this is borne out by a group of inscriptions at the other extremity of the Celtic world of antiquity: I allude to the ancient province of Dacia, and especially Carbsburg and its neighbourhood, in Transylvania, where we find him styled Deus Bonus Puer Posphorus, Apollo Pythius, Bonus Puer Posphorus, or Bonus Deus Puer Posphorus. Our Maponos is in all probability the Bonus Deus of these latter inscriptions. *Rhys*, Celtic Heathendom, p. 22.

Apollo Belvedere (a-pol'o bel-vā-dē're). A famous statue in the Vatican, Rome. It is a fine antique copy of a Greek original in bronze — possibly an offering set up at Delphi (it may be in connection with the Diana of Versailles, in the Louvre), in commemoration of the divine aid which (by a natural convulsion) repelled the Gallic hordes in the 3d century B. C. or about 279 B. C. The god stands as a vigorous youth, undraped except for a chlamys clasped round the neck and thrown over the extended left arm, apparently having just discharged an arrow whose flight he watches. The theory that the left hand held an ægis is not supported.

Apollo Chresterios (a-pol'ō kres-tē'ri-os). [Gr. *Ἀπόλλων χρηστήριος.*] Apollo of oracles.

Apollo Citharœdus (a-pol'ō sith-a-rē'dus). [Gr. *κιθαρῳδός*, one who plays on the cithara, a harper.] A statue in the Vatican, Rome. The god, strongly feminine in type, advances laurelcrowned and draped in long tunic and himation, as he touches the strings of his lyre. An attempt has been made to connect this statue with Nero's musical successes in Greece.

2. A notable antique marble statue in the Glyptothek, Munich. The figure is shrouded in full drapery of archaistic type, including the long tunic with diplois. The lyre is held high against the left shoulder. The head is of late character.

Apollo Club. A famous club held in the 17th century at the Devil Tavern near Temple Bar. It was frequented by Ben Jonson, Randolph, De Kenrick, and others.

Apollo of Tenea. An archaic Greek statue in the Glyptothek at Munich, probably representing not Apollo but an athlete. It is important in sculpture as representing a type in a thus, unknown until late years, of early Greek draped statues characterized by the awkwardness of artistic infancy.

Apollo of Thera (thē'ra). A statue of Apollo in the National Museum, Athens, a typical example of youthful manhood in Greek archaic sculpture. The figure is undraped.

Apollo Sauroktonos (a-pol'ō sa-rok'tō-nos). [Gr. *Σαυροκτόνος*, the lizard-slayer.] A statue in the Vatican, Rome. The god is represented as a beautiful youth, undraped, graceful, and feminine, about to transfix with a dart a lizard (a method of divination) which ascends a tree-trunk. Replica, No. 1134. It is a reproduction of a work in bronze by Praxiteles.

Apollo Slaying the Python. A noted painting by Turner, in the National Gallery, London.

Apollodorus (a-pol-ō-dō'rus). [Gr. *Ἀπολλόδωρος.*] Born at Athens: flourished about 408 B. C. The first of the great school of Greek painters, an elder contemporary of Zeuxis and Parrhasius. Pliny mentions a priest in adoration and an Ajax struck by lightning by this master. He seems to have been the first important painter to abandon the old schematic arrangement of the actual relations of nature. This was undoubtedly due to the discovery of perspective associated with the scene-painter Agatharcus and the philosophical researches of Anaxagoras.

In a word, they [the Egyptians] discovered the laws of chiaroscuro, and with them the art of foreshortening, which is, in fact, perspective applied to the human figure. Greek tradition ascribes these great discoveries to an Athenian named Apollodorus, who flourished about four hundred and thirty years before our era. *Edwards*, Pharaohs, Fellahs, etc., p. 94.

Apollodorus. Born at Carystos, Eubœa: lived about 300–260 B. C. A Greek comic poet of the new Attic comedy. "He is remarkable as having afforded Terence the models of two plays, the 'Heeyra' and 'Phormio.'"

Apollodorus. Lived about 140 B. C. An Athenian grammarian, author of an (extant) "Bibliotheca," an important work on Greek mythology.

Apollodorus, Born at Damascus: died in the reign of Hadrian (117–138). An architect, the designer of the Forum and Column of Trajan at Rome, and of the stone bridge over the Danube about 105 A. D. He was banished and put to death by Hadrian.

Apollonia (ap-o-lō'ni-a). [Gr. *Ἀπολλωνία*, from *Ἀπόλλων*, Apollo.] In ancient geography, a city of Illyria, situated near the mouth of the Aous in lat. 40° 40′ N., long. 19° 25′ E.

Apollonia. In ancient geography, the port of Cyrene, Africa, in lat. 32° 54′ N., long. 22° E.: the modern Marsa Susa.

Apollonia. In ancient geography, a town in Palestine, situated on the Mediterranean between Joppa and Cæsarea: the modern Arsûf.

Apollonia. In ancient geography, a city of Thrace, situated on the Black Sea in lat. 42 26′ N., long. 27° 44′ E.: the modern Sizeboli.

Apollonia. A station on the British Gold Coast, West Africa.

Apollonius (ap-o-lō′ni-us). [Gr. *Ἀπολλώνιος.*] Lived in the time of Augustus. A noted Alexandrian grammarian, author of a "Homeric Lexicon" (ed. by Bekker 1833).

Apollonius, surnamed **Dyscolus.** [Gr. *δύσκολος*, ill-tempered.] Born at Alexandria; flourished during the reigns of Hadrian and Antoninus Pius. A celebrated Alexandrian grammarian. Only a few of his numerous works are extant: that on Syntax (ed. by Bekker 1817) is the most famous. He and his son, Ælius Herodian, are called the Priscian of the Greeks.

Apollonius, surnamed **Molon.** Born at Alabanda, Caria: lived about 80 B. C. A Greek rhetorician, an instructor of Cicero and Cæsar.

Apollonius, surnamed **Pergæus** (from his birthplace). Born at Perga, Pamphylia, Asia Minor: lived in the second half of the 3d century B. C. A Greek geometrician educated at Alexandria, surnamed "The Great Geometer." His chief work is a treatise on "Conic sections" (ed. by Halley 1710) in eight books, of which the first four are extant in Greek and all but the eighth in Arabic.

Apollonius, surnamed **Rhodius** (of Rhodes). Born at Alexandria or at Naucratis, about 235 B. C. A Greek epic poet, author of the "Argonautica." Being unsuccessful in Alexandria, he went to Rhodes (whence his surname), where he lectured on rhetoric, but later returned to the former city.

Apollonius. Born at Tyaneæ, Caria: flourished, probably, at the beginning of the 1st century A. D. A Greek sculptor who, with his brother, carved the so-called Farnese Bull (which see).

Apollonius, surnamed **Tyanæus** (from his birthplace). Born at Tyaneæ, Cappadocia, Asia Minor, about 4 B. C.: died about 97 (?) A. D. A Pythagorean philosopher and reputed magician and wonder-worker, whose life and supposed miracles have often been compared with those of Christ. "He studied first in the Greek schools at Tarsus, and was led to the adoption of the Pythagorean philosophy. His fame, united with the legends usually practised in some of the Asiatic sects, and a journey to the old seats of magic in Babylonia and Persia, led to the confidence of Indian princes, and to the homage paid to him in the East. His life by Philostratus, which is largely, if not wholly, fabulous, and which was fruitlessly written for a controversial purpose, seeks to draw a strong analogy with that of Jesus. Divine honors were paid to Him in the 3d century, and his bust was placed in Alexander Severus's household with those of Abraham and Orpheus." (*Smith.*)

Apollonius of Tyre. A Stoic philosopher living in the reign of Ptolemy Auletes, mentioned by Diogenes Laertius as the author of a work on Zeno, and by Strabo as the author of another work which seems to have been a resume of the philosophers and their writings from the time of Zeno.—2. The king of Tyre, in the romance named for him (which see).

Apollonius of Tyre, History of. An old Greek romance of uncertain date and authorship. Antiochus, king of Syria, to prevent his daughter's marriage, demands of her suitors as the price of her hand, the solution of a riddle containing an allusion to his incestuous passion for her. Thereupon Apollonius of Tyre, whom Antiochus then seeks to slay, Apollonius escapes, marries the daughter of another king, and returns to take the scepter of Syria. The end of the tale is occupied with the adventures of his daughter and wife.

Besides the Latin prose version already mentioned, the romance, or history, of Apollonius of Tyre was translated into Latin verse about the end of the twelfth century, by Godfrey of Viterbo, who introduced it in his Pantheon, or Universal Chronicle, as part of the history of Antiochus the Third of Syria. It was also inserted in the Gesta Romanorum which was written in the fourteenth century, and became soon after the subject of a French prose romance, which was the origin of the English Kynge Apolyne of Tyre, printed by Wynkin de Worde in 1510. It was from the metrical version, however, of Godfrey of Viterbo that the story came to Gower, who has told it with little variation in his Confessio Amantis. Gower is introduced as speaking the prologue to each of the five acts of Pericles, Prince of Tyre, whence it may be presumed that the author of that play derived his plot from the English poet. The husband of Pericles, as well known, has been the subject of much discussion; the composition of the whole, or greater part of it having been attributed to Shakspeare by some of his commentators, chiefly on the authority of Dryden.

Dunlop, Hist. of Prose Fiction, I. 84.

Apollos (a-pol′os). [Gr. *Ἀπολλῶς*, a shortened form of *Ἀπολλώνιος.*] Flourished about the middle of the 1st century A. D. An Alexandrian Jew who came to Ephesus about 49 A. D., where he was converted by Aquila and Priscilla. He went to meet Paul at Corinth, and was with Paul at Ephesus when the first Epistle to the Corinthians was written. He was a man of great ability and attainments, and the attachment of his immediate disciples to him was such as almost to create a schism in the church.

Apollyon (a-pol′ion). [Gr. *Ἀπολλύων*, rendering the Heb. *Abaddon*; prop. adj. *ἀπολλύων*, destroying.] The angel of the bottomless pit mentioned in Rev. ix. 11. He is introduced by Bunyan in the "Pilgrim's Progress," and has a terrible combat with the pilgrim Christian.

Apologia Socratis. See *Apology of Socrates.*

Apologie for Poetrie. A work by Sir Philip Sidney, written in 1580 or 1581, published in 1595 after his death. It is a plea for the poet's art.

Apology for Actors, An. A work in three books, by Thomas Heywood, published in 1612, and reprinted in 1658 by William Cartwright, with some alterations, under the title of "The Actors' Vindication."

Apology of Socrates. Plato's version of the defense of Socrates before his judges. (See *Socratics.*) A similar work attributed to Xenophon is spurious.

Apon. See *Apun.*

Apostate (a-pos′tat), **The.** A surname of the Roman emperor Julian.

Apostate, The. A tragedy by Richard Labor Sheil, produced in 1817. Junius Brutus Booth was celebrated as Pescara in this play.

Apostle Islands (a-pos′l ī′landz). A group of islands in the southwestern part of Lake Superior, belonging to Wisconsin.

Apostle of Andalusia, The. Juan de Avila.

Apostle of Ardennes, The. St. Hubert.

Apostle of Brazil, The. The Jesuit José de Anchieta.

Apostle of Free Trade, The. Richard Cobden.

Apostle of Germany, The. St. Boniface.

Apostle of Infidelity, The. Voltaire.

Apostle of Ireland, The. St. Patrick.

Apostle of Peru, The. The Jesuit Alonso de Barcena.

Apostle of Temperance, The. Theobald Mathew.

Apostle of the English, The. Augustine the missionary to England.

Apostle of the French, The. St. Denis.

Apostle to the Friesians, The. St. Willibrod, an Anglo-Saxon Benedictine.

Apostle of the Gauls, The. St. Irenæus.

Apostle of the Gentiles, The. St. Paul.

Apostle of the Highlanders, The. St. Columba.

Apostle of the Indians, The. John Eliot.

Apostle of the Indies, The. St. Francis Xavier.

Apostle of the Iroquois, The. See *Piquet.*

Apostle of the North, The. 1. Ansgar.—2. Bernard Gilpin, an evangelist on the English border.

Apostle of the Peak, The. William Bagshaw, a preacher of Derbyshire.

Apostle of the Picts, The. St. Ninian.

Apostle of the Scots, The. John Knox.

Apostle to the Slavs, The. St. Cyril.

Apostles' Creed, The. A primitive creed of the Christian church, not of apostolic origin, but a product of the Western Church during the first four centuries, not now assignable to any individual author. It was originally a baptismal confession and was intended to be a popular summary of apostolic doctrine.

Apostolic Canons. Certain ordinances and regulations, usually reckoned as eighty-five in number, belonging to the first centuries of the Christian church, and incorrectly ascribed to the apostles.

Apostolic Constitutions. A collection of diffuse instructions, relating to the duties of clergy and laity, to ecclesiastical discipline, and to ceremonies, divided into eight books. They profess to be the words of the apostles, written down by Clement of Rome, but are considerably later than apostolic times.

The first six books, which have a strong Jewish-Christian tone, are the original basis, and, according to recent investigations, were composed, with the exception of some later interpolations, at the end of the third century, in Syria or Asia Minor. The seventh and eighth books, called which, however, forms an independent piece, are later additions, and date from the beginning of the fourth century, at all events from a period before the Council of Nicæa (325). The collection of the three parts into one whole may be the work of the author of the eighth book.

Schaff, History of the Christian Church, II. 185.

Apostolic Council, The. The first conference or synod of the Christian church. It was held at Jerusalem 50 (?) A. D., by the Christians of Jerusalem and Antioch to settle the personal relation between the Jewish and gentile apostles, to divide the field of labor between them, to decide the question of circumcision, and to define the relation between the Jewish and gentile Christians. Acts xv.

Apostolic Fathers, The. Those Christian writers who were contemporary with any of the apostles. They are Barnabas, Clement of Rome, Ignatius, Polycarp, Hermas, and Papias.

Apostolics (ap-os-tol′iks?), or **Apostolicals** (ap-os-tol′i-kalz). In Spanish history, a political party which supported the Catholic Church and absolute government. It dated from the restoration of the Bourbons, and lasted till about 1833, when it was absorbed by the Carlists.

Apostolius (ap-os-tō′li-us). **Michael.** [MGr. *Ἀποστόλιος.*] Died in Crete about 1480. A Greek scholar of Constantinople, who fled to Italy in 1453.

Apostool (ā-pos-tōl′), **Samuel.** Born 1638: died about the beginning of the 18th century. A Dutch anabaptist preacher at Amsterdam. He became involved in a dispute in 1662 with his colleague Hans Galenus, who maintained that Christianity is not so much a body of dogma as a practical life. The formation of two parties, Galenists and Apostolians or Apostoolists, resulted, which were reunited in 1801 under the name *Mennonites.*

Apotheosis of Augustus. The largest existing cameo, in the Cabinet des Médailles, Paris. It is of Roman workmanship, is carved in a sardonyx nearly a foot across. There are 26 figures, among them Augustus, Æneas, Julius Cæsar, Tiberius, and Caligula.

Apotheosis of Venice. A masterpiece of Paolo Veronese, in the middle of the ceiling of the Sala del Maggior Consiglio of the ducal palace at Venice.

Apoxyomenos (a-pok-si-om′e-nos). [Gr. *ἀποξύμενος*, scraping oneself (i. e. with the strigil).] The athlete with the strigil, a notable statue in the Vatican, Rome. It is an antique copy of a celebrated bronze of Lysippus, embodying that master's canon of the proportions of the human form.

Appalachee Bay (ap-a-lach′e-bā). An arm of the Gulf of Mexico, on the western coast of Florida, about lat. 30° N., long. 84° 15′ W.

Appalachee Indians. See *Apalachi.*

Appalachia (ap-a-lach′i-ā). A region of 4,500 square miles in area in the western part of Virginia, lying west of the Valley of Virginia.

Appalachian Mountains (ap-a-lach′i-an or ap-a-pā′chi-an moun′tānz). [Named from the *Appalachee* or *Apalachi* Indians.] A great mountain system in the eastern part of North America, which extends from the Gulf of St. Lawrence to northern Alabama: often, but less properly, called the Alleghany Mountains, from its chief division. The system comprises the mountains of Gaspé Peninsula (Q.), the Canadian Laurentides, the Adirondacks, the White Mountains, the Green Mountains, the Hoosic Range, the Taconic Range, the Adirondacks, the Helderberg Mountains, the Catskills, the Shawangunk Mountains, the Blue Ridge, the Alleghanies proper, South Mountain, the Blue Mountains, the Laurel Hill and Chestnut Ridge ranges, the Allegheny Mountains, the Cumberland Mountains, the Bald Mountains, the Cumberland Mountains, the Great Smoky Mountains, the Unaka Mountains, and some lesser groups. It contains large deposits of coal and iron. It is cut by the Connecticut, Hudson, Delaware, Susquehanna, Potomac, Kanawha, Tennessee, and other rivers. Its length is about 1,300 miles, and its greatest width (in Pennsylvania) about 100 miles. Its highest point is Mitchell's Peak, in North Carolina, which is 6,710 feet high.

Appalachicola (ap-a-lach-i-kō′lā). A river of western Florida, formed by the union of the Flint and Chattahoochee, which flows into St. George's Sound, Gulf of Mexico, in lat. 29° 45′ N., long. 85° W. It is about 90 miles long and is navigable.

Appalachicola Bay. An arm of St. George's Sound, at the mouth of Appalachicola River.

Appendini (ap-pen-dē′nē). **Francesco Maria.** Born near Turin, Nov. 4, 1768: died Jan., 1837. An Italian historian and critic.

Appenzell (ap-pent-zel′). ['The abbot's (Nortbert's) cell.'] A canton of German Switzerland, surrounded by the canton of St. Gall and divided into two half-cantons, Appenzell Inner Rhodes and Appenzell Outer Rhodes. It has manufactures of muslin, silk, and embroidery. It passed under the control of the abbots of St. Gall; won its independence in the beginning of the 15th century; was allied with the confederated cantons in 1452; was admitted into the confederation in 1513; and was divided into the half-cantons in 1597. Area, 162 square miles. Population (1888), 67,106.

Appenzell. The capital of the half-canton of Appenzell Inner Rhodes, in lat. 47° 20′ N., long. 9° 24′ E. It has two monasteries. Population (1888), 4,477.

Appenzell Inner Rhodes, G. **Appenzell In-**

nerrhoden. A half-canton, capital Appenzell, occupying the southeastern portion of the canton of Appenzell. The religion is Roman Catholic and the language German. It sends one member to the National Council. Population (1888), 12,788.

Appenzell Outer Rhodes, or Appenzell Ausserrhoden. A half-canton, capital Trogen, which occupies the northern and western parts of the canton of Appenzell. The religion is Protestant and the language German. It sends three members to the National Council. Population (1888), 44,200.

Apperley (ap'er-li), **Charles James.** Born in Denbighshire, Wales, 1777; died at London, May 19, 1843. An English writer on sporting matters under the pseudonym "Nimrod."

Appian (ap'i-an), or **Appianus.** [Gr. Ἀππιανός.] Born at Alexandria; lived in Rome during the reigns of Trajan, Hadrian, and Antoninus Pius. A Roman historian, author of a history of Rome in Greek in twenty-four books, of which eleven, and parts of others, are extant. It is a compilation from earlier writers.

Appiani (ap-pē-ä'nē), **Andrea.** Born at Milan, May 23, 1754; died at Milan, Nov. 8, 1817. A noted Italian fresco-painter.

Appian Way, or Via Appia. The most famous of the ancient Italian highways. It ran from Rome to Brundisium (Brindisi), and is probably the first great Roman road which was formally undertaken as a public work. It was begun in 312 B. C. by Appius Claudius Caecus, the censor, who carried it as far as Capua. The next stage of the work extended it to Beneventum, and it probably did not reach Brundisium until 244 B. C., when a Roman colony was established there. At present the Appian Way, for a long distance after it leaves Rome, forms one of the most notable memorials of antiquity in or near the Eternal City, bordered as it is by tombs and the ruins of monumental buildings. Long stretches of the pavement remain perfect, and show that the width of the roadway proper was only 15 feet.

Appiano (äp-pē-ä'nō). An Italian family, rulers of Pisa and Piombino in the 14th and 17th centuries. Its founder was Jacopo I., lord of Pisa 1392–98.

Appii Forum (ap'i-i fō'rum). In ancient geography, a station on the Appian Way 40 miles southeast of Rome.

Appin (ap'in). A small district in Argyllshire, Scotland, lying along the eastern coast of Loch Linnhe.

Appius and Virginia (ap'i-us and vėr-jin'i-ä). A tragedy by Webster, printed in 1654. See *Appius Claudius* (under *Claudius*), and *Virginia*. The story originally told by Livy forms the first novel of the nineteenth day in the "Decameron" of Giovanni Fiorentino, published in 1378, and was reproduced in Painter's "Palace of Pleasure" (first ed. 1566) two centuries later. There is a version of it in the "Roman de la Rose." Chaucer tells it in "The Doctor's Tale," and Gower embodied it in his "Confessio Amantis." There was an earlier play, "The Tragical Comedy of Appius and Virginia," by an unknown author, which antedates Webster's R. II. It was probably acted as early as 1563, though not printed till 1575. John Dennis also wrote a tragedy with this name in 1709.

Appius Claudius. See *Claudius*.

Appleby (ap'l-bi). The capital of Westmoreland, England, situated on the Eden 28 miles southeast of Carlisle. Population (1891), 5,036.

Appleton. The capital of Outagamie County, Wisconsin, situated at the falls of Fox River in lat. 44° 18′ N., long. 88° 32′ W. It has manufactures of paper, etc. It is the seat of Lawrence University (Methodist Episcopal). Population (1890), 11,869.

Appleton (ap'l-ton), **Charles Edward Cutts Birch.** Born at Reading, England, March 16, 1841; died at Luxor, Upper Egypt, Feb. 1, 1879. An English journalist and man of letters. He was the founder of the "Academy" (the first number of which appeared Oct. 9, 1869) and its editor 1869–79.

Appleton, Daniel. Born at Haverhill, Mass., Dec. 10, 1785; died at New York, March 27, 1849. An American bookseller and publisher, founder of the publishing house of D. Appleton and Company, New York.

Appleton, Jesse. Born at New Ipswich, N. H., Nov. 17, 1772; died at Brunswick, Maine, Nov. 12, 1819. An American clergyman and educator, president of Bowdoin College 1807–19. He was father-in-law of President Franklin Pierce.

Appleton, John. Born at Beverly, Mass., Feb. 11, 1815; died at Portland, Maine, Aug. 22, 1864. An American politician and diplomatist. He was graduated from Bowdoin College in 1834; commenced the practice of law at Portland, Maine, 1837–; was Democratic member of Congress from Maine 1851–53; and was appointed minister to Russia by President Buchanan in 1860.

Appleton, Nathan. Born at New Ipswich, N. H., Oct. 6, 1779; died at Boston, July 14, 1861. An American manufacturer and political economist, brother of Samuel Appleton, and one of the three founders of the town of Lowell, Massachusetts. He was member of Congress from Massachusetts 1831–33 and 1842.

Appleton, Samuel. Born at New Ipswich, N. H., June 22, 1766; died at Boston, July 12, 1853. An American merchant and philanthropist. He established himself with his brother Nathan (see above) at Boston in 1794, and later engaged extensively in cotton manufacture at Waltham and Lowell.

Appleton, Thomas Gold. Born at Boston, March 31, 1812; died at New York, April 17, 1884. A prose-writer, poet, and amateur painter.

Appold (ap'old), **John George.** Born at London, April 14, 1800; died at Clifton, Aug. 31, 1865. An English mechanician. He was the inventor of a form of centrifugal pump and of a break which was used in laying the first Atlantic cable.

Appomattox Court House (ap-ō-mat'oks kôrt hous), a village and the capital of Appomattox County, Virginia, situated about 25 miles east of Lynchburg. Here, April 9, 1865, General Lee surrendered the Confederate army of Northern Virginia (about 26,000) to General Grant, practically ending the Civil War.

Appomattox River. A river of Virginia, joining the James River 20 miles southeast of Richmond. It is about 150 miles long, and is navigable for about 15 miles.

Apponyi (op-pon'yē), Count **Antal György.** Born Dec. 4, 1751; died March 17, 1817. A Hungarian statesman, founder of the Apponyi Library at Presburg.

Apponyi, Count **Antal.** Born Sept. 7, 1782; died Oct. 17, 1852. A Hungarian diplomatist, son of Antal György Apponyi.

Apponyi, Count **György.** Born Dec. 29, 1808. A Hungarian statesman, grandson of Antal György Apponyi. He was court chancellor and conservative leader before the insurrection of 1848–49, and was transferred to Paris in 1872.

Appuleia gens. In ancient Rome, a plebeian clan or house whose family names are Decianus, Pausa, and Saturninus.

Appuleius. See *Apuleius*.

Apraxin (ä-präk'sin), **Feodor.** Born 1671: died Nov. 10, 1728. A Russian admiral, the chief collaborator of Peter the Great in the founding of the Russian navy. He served with distinction in the wars against Sweden, Turkey, and Persia.

Apraxin, Stefan. Died in prison, Aug. 31, 1758. A Russian field-marshal, conqueror of the Prussians at Gross-Jägerndorf, Aug. 30, 1757. He was arrested for conspiracy.

Apricena (ä-prē-chā'nä). A town in the province of Foggia, Italy, 25 miles north of Foggia. Population, about 5,000.

Apries (a'pri-ez). [Gr. Ἀπρίης, in LXX Ὠαφρῆς, Heb. *Hophra*, Egypt. *Uahabra.*] A king of Egypt, the Pharaoh Hophra of the Bible, who reigned about 590–570 B. C.

> Nebuchadnezzar was still king of Babylon, while Apries had (in B. C. 588) succeeded his father, Psamatik II., as monarch of Egypt. The feud between the two powers was still unhealed. Apries, about B. C. 570, determined on an invasion of Syria both by sea and land, with the object of aggrandizing his own country at the expense of the Babylonians. Herodotus tells us that his fleet encaged that of Tyre while his land army attacked Sidon. Diodorus adds that he defeated the combined navies of Phœnicia and Cyprus in a great sea-fight, after which he took Sidon and made himself master of the entire Phœnician seaboard.
>
> *Rawlinson*, Phœnicia, p. 182.

April (ā'pril). [ME. *Aprile, Aprille*, etc. (AS. rarely *Aprelis*), also and earlier *Averil, Averel, Averylle*, OF. *Avril*, F. *Avril* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *Abril* = It. *Aprile* = D. *April* = MHG. *Aprille, Abrille, Abrelle, Aprill*, G. *April* = Dan. Sw. *April*, from L. *Aprilis* (sc. *mensis*, month). April usually, but fancifully, regarded as if from **aperilis*, from *aperire*, open, as the month when the earth 'opens' to produce new fruits.] The fourth month of the year, containing thirty days. With poets April is the type of inconstancy, from the changeableness of its weather.

Apsaras (äp-sä'räs), pl. **Apsarases.** In Hindu mythology, one of a class of female spirits which reside in the breezes. They are wives of the Gandharvas, have the power of changing their forms, are fond of dice, and give good fortune in play. They are seldom mentioned in the Rigveda, while in the Atharvaveda they are objects of fear, regarded as occasioning madness, and incantations are used against them. Later works mention various classes with distinctive names. They are distinguished as *daivika*, 'divine,' or *laukika*, 'worldly,' the former ten, the latter thirty-four. These, like Urvasi, fascinated heroes, and, like Menaka and Rambha, allured sages from their devotions. The Apsarases are Indra's hand-maidens, and conduct to his heaven warriors fallen in battle, where they become their wives.

Apsethus (ap-sē'thus). See the extract.

> According to the Philosophumena, Simon of Gettim in Samaria called himself a God, in imitation of a certain Apsethus who in Libya trained some parrots to say, "Apsethus is a god," and then let them loose. They flew abroad, all over Libya and as far as Greece. He obtained divine worship. But a clever Greek found out the trick, caught some of the parrots, and taught them to say, "Apsethus shut us up, and taught us to say, 'Apsethus is a god.'" He let them fly to Libya. Upon which the Libyans burned Apsethus as an impostor. This is an old story told of Hanno the Carthaginian.
>
> *Milman*, Hist. of Christianity, II. 54, note.

Apsheron (äp-shā-ron'). A peninsula in Transcaucasia, Russia, which projects into the Caspian Sea and terminates in Cape Apsheron, in lat. 40° 29′ N., long. 50° 25′ E. It is noted for its petroleum-wells (in the vicinity of Baku) and its mud volcanoes.

Apsley House. The residence of the Duke of Wellington at Hyde Park Corner in London. It was built for Lord Bathurst in 1785, purchased by the government in 1820, and presented to the Duke of Wellington as part of the national reward for his services. It contains a picture-gallery with several pictures by Velasquez, a Correggio, several Wouvermans, a Paul Potter, etc.

Apt (apt). A town in the department of Vaucluse, France, situated on the Calavon 28 miles east by south of Avignon: the ancient Apta Julia (a city of the Vulgientes). It contains important Roman antiquities and a cathedral. Population (1891), commune, 5,725.

Apuan (ap'ū-an) **Alps.** A chain of the northern Apennines, situated near Carrara, Italy. It is separated from the main range of the Apennines by the upper valleys of the Serchio and Magra.

Apuleius, or Appuleius (ap-ū-lē'us), **Lucius.** Born at Medaura, Numidia, about 125 A. D. A Roman Platonic philosopher and rhetorician, author of a famous romance, the "Metamorphoses, or The Golden Ass." He also wrote an "Apology," philosophical works, etc. See *Golden Ass, The*.

Apulia (ä-pö'li-ä). It. **Puglia** (pö'lyä). In ancient geography, a region in Italy between the Apennines and the Adriatic, south of the Frentani and east of Samnium, conquered by Rome in the 4th century B. C. Later it included the Messapian Peninsula. It was made a duchy under the Normans in the middle of the 11th century. The ancient inhabitants were the Daunî, Peucetii, and Salentini or Messapians.

Apulia (ä-pö'lē-ä). A compartimento of the modern kingdom of Italy, comprising the provinces of Foggia, Bari, and Lecce. It is one of the least prosperous districts of Italy. Area, 7,376 square miles. Population (1891), 1,777,323.

Apuré (ä-pö-rā'). A river in western Venezuela, one of the principal tributaries of the Orinoco, which it enters in lat. 7° 35′ N., long. 66° 50′ W. Its length is about 600 miles, and it is navigable in its lower part.

Apurimac (ä-pö-rē-mäk'). [Quichua *apu*, chief, and *rimac*, oracle.] A department in the interior of southern Peru. Population, about 140,000.

Apurimac, The southernmost head stream of the Ucayale, and hence of the Amazon, in Peru, rising about 15° 10′ S., and flowing north. From the confluence of the Mantaro (12° 8′) it is called the Ene to its junction with the Perené; thence to the Ucayale it is known as the Tambo. The entire length to the Ucayale is about 700 miles.

Apus (ā'pus). [NL., from Gr. ἄτους, without feet.] One of the southern constellations formed in the 16th century, probably by Petrus Theodori; the Bird of Paradise. It is situated south of the Triangulum Australe, its brightest star is of the fourth magnitude.

Aquæ Calidæ (ā'kwē kal'i-dē). [L., 'hot springs.'] In ancient geography: (*a*) The modern Vichy. (*b*) A place in Mauretania Cæsariensis, south of Cæsarea. (*c*) Same as *Aquæ Solis*.

Aquæ Sextiæ (ā'kwe seks'ti-ē). [L., 'springs of Sextius' (C. Sextius Calvinus, proconsul).] The Roman name of Aix, France. Scene of the great victory of Marius over the Teutones, Ambrones, and some other Germanic tribes, B. C. 102.

Aquæ Solis (ā'kwē sō'lis). [L., 'springs or baths of the sun.'] The Roman name of Bath, England.

> A city remarkable for its splendid edifices, its temples, its buildings for public amusement, and still more so for its medicinal baths. For this latter reason it was called Aquæ Solis, the Waters of the Sun, and for the same cause its representative in modern times has received the name of Bath. Remains of the Roman bathing-houses have been discovered in the course of modern excavations. Among its temples was a magnificent one dedicated to Minerva, who is supposed to have been the patron goddess of the place.
>
> *Wright*, Celt, Roman, and Saxon, p. 143.

Aquambo (ä-kwäm-bō'). A region on the Gold Coast, Africa, about lat. 6°–7° N., long. 1° E.

Aquapim (ä-kwä-pēm'). A region on the Gold Coast, Africa, about lat. 6° N., long. 0°.

Aquarius (a-kwā'ri-us). [L., 'the Water-bearer.'] A zodiacal constellation supposed

to represent a man standing with his left hand extended upward, and with his right pouring out of a vase a stream of water which flows into the mouth of the Southern Fish. It contains no star brighter than the third magnitude.

Aquaviva (ä-kwä-vē'vä), **Claudio.** Born Sept. 14, 1543; died at Rome, Jan. 31, 1615. An Italian ecclesiastic, general of the Jesuits 1581–1615, noted for his administrative ability.

Aquednek (a-kwed'nek), or **Aquidneck** (a-kwid'nek). [Amer. Ind.] The early name of the island of Rhode Island.

Aqueduct of Arcueil. See *Arcueil, Aqueduct of.*

Aqueduct of Valens. An aqueduct in Constantinople, finished 378 A. D., and still in use. The main bridge is 2,000 feet long and 70 high, and consists of two tiers of arches of about 30 feet span.

Aquila. An early Christian who, with his wife Priscilla, was employed at Ephesus in instructing Apollos, who, though "instructed in the way of the Lord," needed to have it "more accurately set forth."

Aquila. Born in Pontus: lived about 130 A. D. A Jewish proselyte, surnamed "Pontieus" from his birthplace. He was a disciple of Rabbi Akiba, and made a slavishly literal translation of the Hebrew scriptures into Greek, which superseded the Septuagint among Greek-speaking Jews.

Aquila (ä'kwē-lä), **Johannes Kaspar.** Born at Augsburg, Bavaria, Aug. 7, 1488; died at Saalfeld, Nov. 12, 1560. A German Protestant theologian, an assistant of Luther in the translation of the Old Testament. He became superintendent of Saalfeld in 1537, and was outlawed by Charles V., 1546, for his evident opposition to the Interim but saved himself by flight, returning after the treaty of Passau (1552) to his post at Saalfeld.

Aquila (ä'kwē-lä). A province in the compartimento of Abruzzi and Molise, Italy: formerly called Abruzzo Ulteriore II. Area, 2,484 square miles. Population (1891), 374,882.

Aquila, or Aquila degli Abruzzi. The capital of the province of Aquila, situated on the Aterno in lat. 42° 22' N., long. 13° 23' E. It is the seat of a trade in saffron, and the center of important routes over the Apennines. It was built by the emperor Frederick II. Date, June 4, 1424, the Aragonese under Alfonso Sforza Montagna defeated the allied papal, Milanese, and Neapolitan army under Jacob Caldora; Braccio was mortally wounded. Population, about 20,500.

Aquila et Antinous (ak'wi-lä et an-tin'ō-us). [L., "the Eagle and Antinous.] A northern constellation situated in the Milky Way, nearly south of Lyra, and containing the bright star Altair. It has for its outline the figure of a flying eagle carrying in its talons the boy Antinous, the page of the emperor Hadrian.

Aquilani (ä-kwi-lä'nē). The brother of Gryphon, described from Ovvero, a character in Boiardo and Ariosto. The brothers were brought up by two fairies.

Their fame in arms over all the world was blown

Aquileia (ä-kwē-lā'yä), mod. also **Aglar** (ä-glär'). A town in the crownland of Görz and Gradiska, Austria-Hungary, situated near the head of the Adriatic, 22 miles northwest of Trieste. It contains a cathedral of the 11th century. It was one of the chief cities of the Roman Empire, an emporium, and the key of Italy on the northeast, colonized by Rome about 181 B. C. In 452 A. D. it was destroyed by Attila's forces. It was the second earliest church connective, and became the seat of an important patriarchate in the 6th century. Population, about 2,000.

The bishoprics which have most historical importance are those which had one time or another stood out in rivalry or opposition to Rome. Such was the patriarchal see of Aquileia whose metropolitan jurisdiction took in Venice at one end and the Istrian Peninsula at the other. The patriarchs of Aquileia, standing as they did over the marches of the Italian, Teutonic and Slavonic lands, grew, unlike most of the Italian prelates into powerful temporal princes. *Freeman,* Hist. Geog., p. 151.

Aquilin (ak'wi-lin). The horse of Raymond, in the "Jerusalem Delivered" by Tasso. His sire was the wind.

Aquillia gens (a-kwil'i-ä jenz). In ancient Rome, a patrician and plebeian clan or house of great antiquity, whose family names under the Republic were Corvus, Crassus, Florus, Gallus, and Tuscus.

Aquillius (a-kwil'i-us), **Manius.** A Roman general, consul 101 B. C., and commander in the war against the slaves in Sicily. He was accused on his administration 98 B.C., but acquitted, and was defeated in the war against Mithridates B. C. and barbarously slain.

Aquilo (ak'wi-lō). [L.] The north wind.

Aquinas (a-kwī'nas), **Thomas,** Saint, or **Thomas of Aquino.** Born at Rocca Sicca, near Aquino, Italy, 1225 or 1227; died at Fossa Nuova, near Terracina, Italy, March 7, 1274. A famous Italian theologian and scholastic philosopher, surnamed "Doctor Angelicus," "Father of Moral Philosophy," and (by his companions at school) the "Dumb Ox." He entered the Dominican order; studied at Cologne under Albertus Magnus; and taught at Cologne, Paris, Rome, Bologna, and elsewhere. His followers were called Thomists. His chief work is the "Summa Theologiæ." His complete works were published in 1787, and, under the auspices of Pope Leo XIII., in 1883.

Aquino (ä-kō'nō). A town in the province of Caserta, Italy, 55 miles northwest of Naples: the seat of a bishopric. It was the birthplace of Juvenal, and Pescennius Niger, according to Thomas Aquinas.

Aquitaine (ak'wi-tān'). [F., also in another form *Guienne* or *Guyenne*; from L. *Aquitania.*] An ancient division of southwestern France, lying between the Garonne and the Loire. A Westgothic kingdom was founded there in the first part of the 5th century. It was conquered by Clovis, c. 511, became a duchy about 700, and was finally completed by Charles the Great, and made a kingdom (including all southern Gaul and the Spanish March for his son Louis, in 778. Neustrian wars united it, and it became soon after a duchy and one of the great fiefs of the French crown. Gascony was united to it in 1052. In 1137 it passed temporarily to Louis VII. by the marriage of Eleanor with Louis VII. of France, but in 1152 was united by the marriage of Eleanor with Henry II. to Normandy and Anjou, and in 1154 to England, which it retained it under John. It became finally French by the peace of 1453, and was freed from French vassalage and granted to Edward III. in 1360, but of it was recovered from the English in the reign of Charles V., 1369–89, and back by Henry II. It was finally conquered by the French 1451–53. It included as Guienne proper Bordelais, Bourgelais, Périgord, Quercy, Agenois, and Condomois, and comprised within the modern departments Gironde, Dordogne, Lot, Lot-et-Garonne and Aveyron. Compare *Guienne.*

Aquitania (ak-wi-tā'ni-ä). [L., named from the *Aquitani,* a people of Gaul.] The southwestern division of Gaul in the time of Julius Cæsar, comprising the region between the Pyrenees and Garonne. By Augustus it was extended to the Loire northward, and made a Roman province. See *Aquitaine.*

Aquitanian Sea (ak-wi-tā'ni-an sē). An occasional name of the Bay of Biscay.

Ara (ā'rä). [L., 'an altar.'] One of the fifteen ancient southern constellations; the Altar. It is situated south of the Scorpion. Its two brightest stars are of the third magnitude.

Arabah (ä'ra-bä). A valley or wady between the Dead Sea and the Gulf of Akabah.

Arabat (a-ra-bat'). A small place in the Crimea, on the isthmus of the peninsula of Arabat.

Arabat, Tongue of. A long and narrow peninsula which separates the Sea of Azov from the Sivash.

Arabat Bay. An arm of the Sea of Azov.

Arabella (ar-a-bel'ä). **1.** The romantic female Quixote in Mrs. Lennox's novel of that name. —**2.** A character in Garrick's play "The Male Coquette."

Arabella Stuart. *See Stuart, Arabella.*

Arabella Zeal. *See Zeal.*

Arabgir (ä-rab-gēr'), or **Arabkir** (ä-rab-kēr'). A town in Asiatic Turkey, about lat. 39° N., long. 38° 40' E. Population, 25,000.

Arabi Pasha (ä-rä'bē pash'ä), **Ahmed.** Born about 1837. An Egyptian officer and revolutionary leader. He organized the national party of Egypt to oppose the Anglo-French control; took part in the deposition of the ministry in 1881, and became minister of war in 1882. He withdrew the borders from Egypt to Suakim, and fortified Tel-el-Kebir. He was in the bombardment of Alexandria by the English, July 11, and the defeat of Arabi Pasha at Tel-el-Kebir, Sept. 13, 1882. He was exiled to Ceylon, but returned in 1901.

Arabia (a-rā'bi-ä), Turk. and Pers. **Arabistan** (ä-rab-is-tän'). [Also *Araby, Arabie,* from F. *Arabie;* probably 'the desert' (Heb. *arabah*); L. *Arabia,* Gr. *Ἀραβία,* Sp. Pg. It. *Arabia,* G. *Arabien,* etc.] A peninsula with the shape of an irregular triangle between Persia, Syria, Egypt, and Ethiopia, bounded on the west by the Red Sea and the Gulf of Suez, on the south by the Gulf of Aden and the Arabian Sea, on the east by the Gulf of Oman and the Persian Gulf, and on the north by a portion of Syria. The Greeks and Romans divided Arabia into A. Petræa (the stony), A. Deserta (the desert), and A. Felix (the happy). The last name applied to the fertile Yemen peninsula, the most geographically distinct; the Hedjaz, along the coast of the Red Sea, including the Harem (*i. e.* the sacred territory of Mecca and Medinah), the second; Yemen, on the southern coast of the same sea (biblical Sheba), the third; Hadramaut or Hadramaveth (the province now to Yemen, situated toward the Indian Ocean), the fourth; and lastly Oman and Nejd, the northeastern portion, inclusive of the coast on the Persian Gulf, with the Nejd or Central Arabia. The area of the country is about 1,000,000 square miles, one third of these being desert. It has no permanent rivers, the rivulets that flow from the hills losing themselves in the sand. It contains palmy groves and meadows, and is especially famed for its spices. The highplateau of the Nejd which rises to an average of 3,000 to 4,000 feet above the level of the sea, is the home of the swiftest horses and camels. The principal seaports are Jeddah, in Hedjaz, with about 30,000 inhabitants; Muscat, the key to the Persian Gulf, in Oman, with 20,000 inhabitants; and Aden, the key to the Red Sea, in Yemen, with 40,000 inhabitants. Other important cities are Mecca and Medinah, with 45,000 and 20,000 inhabitants respectively. The population is about 5,000,000. A vast number of the inhabitants are dwellers in tents; the remaining four fifths are sedentary. The races which have peopled the country are divided into three sections—the old lost Arabs, or *Arabæ Mendeles,* who are supposed to have become extinct in the mythical prehistoric period, the pure Arabs, or *Arabæ Jarhadæ,* who claim to be descended from Qahtan, or Joktan, the Yoktan of the Old Testament (Gen. x. 25), and the mixed Arabs, or *Arabæ Isaachidæ,* who claim to be descended from Ishmael. The period preceding the era of Mohammed is characterized by the formation of numerous petty tribes and federal governments of a rude form. The religion of that period had elements of fetishism and animal and ancestor worship. The Koran enumerates forty idols of pre-Islamitic times. But in the midst of the old idolatry there had arisen some perception of a supreme god, Allah, the other gods being termed in his addition. Among with its Kaaba was the center of Arab worship under the guardianship of the noble tribe of Koraish. Out of Mecca and the Koraishites came Mohammed (570–632), who by his new religion consolidated the Arabs into a theocracy, so that on his death the Arab peninsula was, with a few exceptions, under one scepter and one creed. He was succeeded (632) by Abu-Bekr, the father of his favorite wife, Ayesha, his title being calif, or successor. Abu-Bekr was followed by Omar (634–644), who conquered Syria, Persia, and Egypt. He was followed by Othman (644–656), who in turn was succeeded by Ali the prophet's son-in-law and kinsman. All of these except Abu Bekr is held at the hands of Sunnites to have usurped the rights of the Omayyads (661–749), with fourteen princes, having their capital at Damascus. During the reign of Yazid I., three small princes of Hejaz, each of whom took place which split the Mohammedan world into two great sects, the Sunnites and Shiites. The Omayyads conquered other portions of Asia and Africa, and even invaded France (732). Their most important conquest was that of Spain, a part of Spain in 711, under the reign of Walid I (705–715) the sixth of the dynasty. The dominion in Spain continued to exist as a powerful state for a long time. In the Orient the Omayyads succumbed to Ibrahim and his brother, Abul Abbas, who founded the dynasty of the Abbassides (749–1258), which lasted for 500 years. Their power reached its highest point. The most celebrated rulers of this dynasty were Abu Jaafar, surnamed Al-Mansur (754–775), founder of Bagdad, the capital of the Abbassides, and Haroun-al-Rashid (786–809), who is well known in Arabic literature, and who had diplomatic relations with Charlemagne. But it was under the Abbassides that the Arabic civilization and literature began. In 969 the Fatimites (*q. v.*), the descendants of Ali and Fatima, the daughter of Mohammed established themselves in northern Africa, and founded the powerful empire of Egypt, with Cairo as its capital. The dynasty of the Abbassides came to an end with the capture of Bagdad by the Mongols in 1258. Since that time the Arabs in the south are Turkish provinces. Oman is an independent sultanate. Nejd and other districts are under the influence of the Wahabites, a puritanical sect of Islamism founded after Mohammed's death by Abd-el-Wahab, who came about 1740 as a reformer. Aden has been held by the English since 1839.

Arabia Deserta (a-rā'bi-ä de-zėr'tä). [L., 'uninhabited Arabia.'] In ancient geography, the northern and central portions of Arabia.

Arabia Felix (a-rā'bi-ä fē'liks). [L., 'flourishing Arabia.'] In ancient geography, the region in the southwest and south of Arabia, or perhaps the peninsula proper.

Arabia Petræa (a-rā'bi-ä pe-trē'ä). [L., 'rocky Arabia.'] In ancient geography, the northwestern part of Arabia.

Arabian Gulf. The Red Sea.

Arabian Sea. A part of the Indian Ocean, nearly corresponding to the ancient Mare Erythræum, which is bounded by Africa on the west, Arabia on the northwest, Persia and Baluchistan on the north, and India on the east, and is connected with the Red Sea by the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb, and with the Persian Gulf by the Strait of Oman. Its chief arms are the Gulfs of Aden, Oman, Cutch, and Cambay; its islands, Sokotra, and the Lakkadiv Islands.

Arabian Nights' Entertainments, or **A Thousand and One Nights.** A collection of Oriental tales of which the plan and name are very ancient. The source of some of the stories has been traced, others are traditional. Details in the episode of a Persian work "A Thousand Nights and a Night." Mohammed-ibn-Ishaq in his Al-Fihrist in 987 alludes to it as well known to the Arabs. In the course of centuries it had been added to and taken from to a great extent, and in 1450 was reduced to its present form in Egypt, probably in Cairo. The tales show Persian, Indian and Arabian origin. The modern editions are Antoine Galland's, from the oldest known MS. (1 ass published in French, in Paris in 1704–17, in twelve volumes, and many translations. E. W. Lane's English translation, which is scholarly, published in 1840; Payne's English translation, 1882–84; and Sir Richard Burton's English translation in two volumes published by the Kamashastra Society for subscribers only at Benares or Cosmos. Five volumes were added in 1887–88. Lady Burton issued an expurgated edition for popular use of Richard Burton's translation.

Arabic (ar'a-bik). One of the Semitic family of languages, of which, with the Himyaritic and Ethiopic languages, it constitutes the southern branch. It is the language of the Koran and has largely contributed from its vocabulary to Persian, Hindustani and Turkish and in a less degree to Malay, Spanish and other tongues. This Semitic language invaded Africa long after its sister language, the Punic, had disappeared.

Arabic

It came in by Suez across the Red Sea, and over the Indian ocean from Muscat. It has superseded the Homitic Egyptian spread over the Sahara to Lake Chad and the Senegal, and in East Africa it has strongly impregnated the Swahili. In Morocco, Algeria Tunis, and Tripoli it is the superior language, and from one end of the Sudan to the other it is the sacred language of the Mohammedans. Nowhere in Africa is the Arabic spoken in its classical form, but in a variety of dialects, the principal of which are the Egyptian, the Maghreb, in Northwest Africa, the Sudani in the Sudan, and the Muscat dialect in East Africa.

Arabicus Sinus (a-rab'i-kus si'nus). A Roman name of the Red Sea.

Arabs. See *Arabia*.

Araby (ar'a-bi). A poetical form of *Arabia*.

Aracajú (a-ra-ka-zho'). The capital of the state of Sergipe, Brazil, situated near the coast, 190 miles northeast of Bahia. Population, about 3,000.

Aracan. See *Arakan*.

Aracati, or **Aracaty** (a-ra-ka-te'). A seaport in the province of Ceará, Brazil, in lat. 4° 31′ S., long. 37° 48′ W. Population, about 6,000.

Aracena (a-ra-the'na). A town in the province of Huelva, Spain, 50 miles northwest of Seville. Population (1887), 6,040.

Arachne (a-rak'ne). [Gr. Ἀράχνη, identified with ἀράχνη, a spider.] In Greek legend, a Lydian maiden who challenged Athene to a contest in weaving, and was changed by her into a spider.

Arachosia (ar-a-kō'shi-ä). In ancient geography, a province in ancient Persia corresponding to part of the modern Afghanistan.

Ara Cœli, Church of. [L., 'altar of heaven.'] See *Santa Maria in Ara Cœli*.

Arad (or'od). **New.** A town in the county of Temes, Hungary, across the river from Old Arad. Population (1890), 5,555.

Arad, or **Old Arad.** A royal free city in the county of Arad, Hungary, situated on the Maros in lat. 46° 12′ N., long. 21° 16′ E.: a railway center, the chief emporium in southeastern Hungary, and an important fortress. It has a large trade in grain, wine, tobacco, spirits, and cattle. In the revolution of 1849 it played an important part; it was surrendered by Görgei to Prince Rudolph Aug. 13, 1849; and was the scene of the massacres of Hungarian prisoners, and of the military executions by Haynau, Oct. 6, 1849. Population (1890), 42,062.

Aradus (ar'a-dus), or **Arvad** (är'vad). A small island west of Syria, the modern Ruad, 35 miles north of Tripolis: the seat of an important Phenician naval city of the same name. It was perhaps a colony of Sidon. It was taken by Thothmes III. and was tributary to Sennacherib.

Arafat (ä'rä-fät'). **Al.** [Said to be derived from Ar. *arafa*, part, divide.] The partition between Heaven and Hell described in the Koran (Surah vii. 44). It is variously interpreted: by some as a limbo for the patriarchs and prophets and others of special sanctity; others as a place for those whose good and evil works are equally balanced; and by others as a receptacle for those who have gone to war without their parents' leave. *Hughes, Dict. of Islam.*

Arafat (ä-rä-fät'). A sacred mountain of the Mohammedans, situated about 15 miles southeast of Mecca, Arabia.

Arafura Sea (ä-rä-fö'rä sē). That part of the ocean which lies north of Australia, east of Timor, and southwest of Papua.

Arafuras. See *Alfores*.

Arago (ar'a-gō; F. pron. a-rä-gō'). **Dominique François.** Born at Estagel, near Perpignan, France, Feb. 26, 1786: died at Paris, Oct. 2, 1853. A French physicist and astronomer, noted especially for his experiments and discoveries in magnetism and optics, and for his skill as a popular expounder of scientific facts and theories. He was engaged with Biot in geodetic measurements in the Pyrenees and Balearic Islands 1806–1808; was imprisoned by the Spaniards and later by the Algerines as a spy, and finally released in 1809; became a member of the Academy and professor of analytical geometry at the Polytechnic School in 1809; lectured in Paris on astronomy 1812–45; and was appointed chief director of the observatory and perpetual secretary of the Academy in 1830. In the same year he became a member of the Chamber of Deputies, and in 1848 a member of the provisional government. With Gay-Lussac he was the founder (1806) of the "Annales de Chimie et de Physique." His latest known, popularly, from his "Eloges historiques" upon deceased members of the Academy, which he delivered as secretary of that body.

Arago, Etienne. Born at Perpignan, France, Feb. 9, 1802: died at Paris, March 6, 1892. A French dramatist, journalist, politician, and poet, brother of Dominique François Arago: author of "Les Aristocrates" (1847), etc.

Arago, Jacques Etienne Victor. Born at Estagel, Perpignan, France, March 10, 1790: died in Brazil, Jan., 1855. A French traveler and writer, brother of Dominique François Arago: author of "Voyage autour du monde" (1843), etc.

Aragon (ar'a-gon). An ancient kingdom, now a captaincy-general of Spain, capital Saragossa, bounded by France on the north, by Catalonia on the east, by Valencia on the south, and by New Castile, Old Castile, and Navarre on the west, comprising the provinces of Huesca, Saragossa, and Teruel. It is mountainous, crossed and intersected by the Ebro. During the middle ages it was one of the two chief Christian powers in the peninsula. In 1035 it became a kingdom; was united to Catalonia in 1137; rose to great influence through its possessions in the 13th and 14th centuries of Valencia, the Balearic Islands, Sardinia, and the Sicilies; and was united with Castile in 1469 through the marriage of Ferdinand of Aragon with Isabella of Castile. Area, 17,363 square miles. Population (1887), 910,830. Formerly also *Arragon*.

Aragon. A river, about 125 miles long, which rises in the Pyrenees, flows west and southwest through Aragon and Navarre, and joins the Ebro at Milagro.

Aragona (ä-rä-gō'nä). A town in the province of Girgenti, Sicily, 8 miles north of Girgenti. There are sulphur-mines in its vicinity. Population, about 9,000.

Aragua (ä-rä'gwä). A noted valley in northern Venezuela, east of Lake Valencia. It gave name to a former province of Venezuela.

Aragua (ä-rä-gwä'pé'). A river in northern Brazil which flows into the Atlantic north of the Amazon.

Araguaya (ä-rä-gwi'ä). A river of central Brazil which rises about lat. 18° 30′ S., flows north, is separated in its middle course for a long distance into two arms, and joins the Tocantins about lat. 6° S. Its length is about 1,000 miles, but it is navigable for about 750 miles.

Araish. See *El-Araish*.

Arakan, or **Aracan** (ä-rä-kän'). A division in the northern part of British Burma, ceded to the British in 1826. Population, 488,565.

Arakan. A decayed city in the division of Arakan, in lat. 20° 42′ N., long. 93° 24′ E.

Araktcheyeff (ä-rak-chi'yef), Count **Alexei,** Russian general and minister of war (1806), the organizer of the military colonies in Russia 1822–25.

Aral Sea (ar'al sē), or **Sea of Khuwarizm.** A brackish inland sea of Russian Central Asia, in lat. 43° 42′–46° 44′ N., long. 58° 18′–61° 46′ E. It receives the waters of the Amu-Daria and Sir-Daria, has no outlet and is thought to have been formerly dry, the Amu-Daria and Sir-Daria then discharging into the Caspian Sea. The Aral is generally shallow (maximum depth 87 fathoms), and is veiled by storms. Its length is 295 miles, greatest width 145 miles, height above sea level about 53 feet (165 feet?), and area 24,500 square miles. It is decreasing in size.

Aram (ā'ram), or **Aramea,** or **Aramæa** (ar-a-mē'ä). [L. *Aram*, Gr. Ἀραμ, Heb. *Ārām*; L. *Arimæan* (se, *regio*). The common etymology 'highland' is very doubtful.] The biblical name of the country extending from the western frontiers of Babylonia to the highlands of western Asia. The inhabitants of this country are called Aramæans. The Septuagint and Vulgate render the name by Syria. The Old Testament mentions six divisions of the country, among them being Aram Naharaim (Gen. xxiv. 10), *i. e.*, of the two rivers; Mesopotamia, probably the tract between the Euphrates and the Chabor where the Judean exiles were settled (2 Ki. xvii. 6); Padan-aram, probably the designation for the flat country in northern Mesopotamia; and Damascus. In the Assyrian cuneiform inscriptions the names Aramu, Arimu, and Arumu are used, but only of Mesopotamia and the peoples of that part, western of the Euphrates. The principal river of Aram was the Orontes. The Arameans were in race, language, and religion Semitic. As early as the period of the Judges an Aramean king extended his conquests to Palestine (Judges iii. 8, 10). David took Damascus from them, but Solomon was obliged to restore it. The last king of Damascus, Rezin, allied himself with Pekah, king of Israel, against Judah, but succumbed to Tiglath-Pileser of Assyria (745–727 B. C.). Aramu Naharaim appears on Egyptian monuments and in the Tel-el-Amarna tablets under the name Naharaina. Thothmes I. and III. and Amenophis III. conquered it several times; but after repeated attacks it finally fell to the Assyrians. The Arameans became an important factor in the Assyrian state; their language seems to have become the common speech of trade and diplomacy, and gradually supplanted Assyrian in Assyria and Hebrew in Palestine. See also *Syria*.

Aram (ā'ram), **Eugene.** Born at Ramsgill, Yorkshire, 1704: died Aug. 6, 1759. An English scholar, executed for fraud and the murder of Daniel Clark, committed in Knaresborough in 1745. He taught at Knaresborough and elsewhere, and was arrested while acting as usher in a private school at Lynn Regis. The testimony of an accomplice, Houseman, through whom Clark's remains were discovered in a cave near Knaresborough, secured Aram's conviction. On his trial he defended himself with unusual ability. He was self-taught, but attained a very considerable knowledge of languages, and has been credited with the discovery of

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the affinity of the Celtic to other European tongues; he also disputed the then almost universally accepted direct derivation of Latin from Greek. He has been highly idealized in a novel by Bulwer (pub. 1832), and his arrest is the theme of a well-known poem by Hood ("Dream of Eugene Aram"). A play, "Eugene Aram," by W. G. Wills, was produced by Henry Irving in 1873.

Aramea, or **Aramæa.** See *Aram*.

Arameans, or **Aramæans.** See *Aram*.

Aramaic (ar-a-mā'ik). One of the Semitic family of languages, properly a general term for all the northern Semitic dialects, and so including the so-called Chaldaic or Chaldean, and Syriac or Syrian. Some portions of the "Hebrew" Scriptures (Ezra, and Daniel, and parts of other books) are in Aramaic. Also *Armenean*.

Araminta (ar-a-min'tä). **1.** In Vanbrugh's comedy "The Confederacy," the wife of Moneytrap, an extravagant, luxurious woman with a marked leaning toward "the quality."—**2.** The principal female character in Congreve's comedy "The Old Bachelor."

Aramis (ä-ra-mē'). One of the "Three Musketeers," in Dumas's novel of that name. He is the mildest and most gracious of the trio, and finally enters the church. The name is an assumed one, his real name being known only to the companion of the Musketeers.

Aran (ä-rän'), **Valle de** or **Val de.** A valley in the Pyrenees, in the province of Lerida, Spain, northeast of the Maladetta group: the source of the Garonne.

Aran, or **Arran, Islands** (ar'an i' landz). Three islands at the entrance of Galway Bay, western coast of Ireland: Inishmore (length 8 miles), Inishmaan, Inisheer: about lat. 55° N.

Arana, Diego Barros. See *Barros Arana, Diego*.

Aranda (a-rän'dä) **Count of (Pedro Pablo Abarca y Bolea).** Born at Saragossa, 1718: died 1799 (1794?). A Spanish statesman and diplomatist. As president of the Council of Castile he effected the expulsion of the Jesuits in 1767. Later he was ambassador to France.

Aranda de Duero (ä-rän'dä dä dwā'rō). A town in the province of Burgos, Spain, situated on the Duero 57 miles east of Valladolid. Population (1887), 5,719.

Arango y Parreno (ä-räng'gō ē pär-rä'nō), **Francisco de.** Born at Havana, May 22, 1765: died at Guines, March 21, 1837. A Cuban lawyer. He was twice the representative of Cuba in the Spanish Cortes, was councilor of state, and held other public offices; but he is best known for his numerous works on economical questions connected with Cuba.

Aranjuez (a-rän-hweth'). A town in the province of Madrid, Spain, situated on the Tagus 28 miles south of Madrid. It was a favorite royal residence, and was the scene of the outbreak of the revolution of March, 1808, which overthrew Godoy and compelled Charles IV. to abdicate. Population (1887), 9,649.

Aranjuez, Peace of. A treaty of alliance against England concluded between France and Spain, 1772.

Aransas Bay (a-ran'zas bā). An arm of the Gulf of Mexico, northeast of Corpus Christi Bay.

Aransas Pass. A strait, the entrance to Aransas Bay.

Aranyos (or'on-yosh). [Hung. *arany*, gold.] A gold-bearing river in western Transylvania, which flows easterly to join the Maros. Its length is about 90–100 miles.

Aranza (a-ran'zä), **Duke.** The principal character in Tobin's comedy "The Honeymoon."

Arapaho, or **Arapahoe** (a-rap'a-hō). [Properly a plural form: but the plural *Arapahoes* is used. The name is said by Schoolcraft to signify 'tattooed people.'] A tribe of North American Indians living chiefly on the head waters of the Platte and Arkansas rivers, but also ranging from the Yellowstone to the Rio Grande. There are 1272 at the Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency, Indian Territory, and 885 at Shoshone Agency, Wyoming. See *Atsinginas*.

Arapiles (ä-rä-pē'les). A village near Salamanca, the principal scene of the battle of Salamanca, 1812.

Arar (ā'rär). [L., also *Araris*.] The ancient name of the river Saône.

Ararat (ar'a-rat). The ancient name of a district in eastern Armenia between the rivers Araxes and the lakes Van and Urumiah; also used for all Armenia, and for the mountain-ridge in the south of that country. The usual statement that Noah's ark rested on Mount Ararat has no foundation in the Hebrew text, which reads "on the mountains of Ararat." In the Assyrian cuneiform inscriptions the country is mentioned under the name Urartu, and many expeditions of the Assyrian kings against it are enumerated. The Greeks called the Armenians Alarodians (Herod. III. 94).

Ararat (ar'a-rat). [Heb. *Ararát*, Samaritan *Hararát*. The Ar. name is *Massis*, Turk. *Aghri-*

Dagh, Pers. *Kuhi-Nuh* a Noah's Mountain).] A volcanic mountain which rises in two summits (Great Ararat and Little Ararat) from the plain of the Araxes, in lat. 39° 40′ N., long. 44° 20′ E.: the traditional resting-place of Noah's ark (see above). It lies on the confines of Russian, Turkish and Persian Armenia, the summit belonging to Russia. The mountain was partly altered by an earthquake in 1840. It was ascended by Parrot in 1829, and since that time by travellers and others. The height of Great Ararat is about 17,000 feet (17,325—Parrot); that of Little Ararat, 12,840 feet.

Ararat, a town in Ripon County, Victoria, Australia, situated on Hopkins River 55 miles northwest of Ballarat. It contains gold-fields. Population, about 4,000.

Araros (ar'a-ros). [Gr. Ἄραρος.] An Athenian comic poet, the son of Aristophanes. He brought out his father's "Plutus" 388 B. C., and appeared as an original poet 375 B. C.

Aras (ä-räs'). A river, the ancient Araxes, which rises in Turkish Armenia, flows through Transcaucasia, forms part of the boundary between Russia and Persia, and joins the Kur about lat. 39° 55′ N., long. 48° 25′ E. Its length is 400–500 miles.

Aratus (a-rā'tus). [Gr. Ἄρατος.] Lived about 270 B. C. A Greek poet, said to have resided during the latter part of his life at the court of Antigonus Gonatas, and to have devoted himself to the study of physic, grammar, and philosophy. He has the name of an astronomical poem which Cicero translated, entitled "Prognostica ex Weather (*Diosemeia*). It is from Aratus that St. Paul addressing the Athenians, quotes the words: For we are also his offspring. Acts xvii. 28.

Aratus. [Gr. Ἄρατος.] Born at Sicyon, Greece, 271 B. C.; died 213 B. C. A Greek statesman and general. He liberated Sicyon from the usurper Nicocles in 251, was elected strategus of the Achæan League in 245, and from that time until his death in 214 was defeated in a succession of campaigns by the Spartans under Cleomenes, formed an alliance with Ptolemy Euergetes, and concluded a league against the birth of Sidney, 291 B. C., and carried on an unsuccessful defensive war against the Dardani, 313–312 B. C. He composed memoirs of his life, which are lost, which brought the history of Greece down to the death of Aratus. He is said to have been poisoned by Philip of Macedon.

Arany (or'ony), **János.** Born at Nagy-Szalonta, Hungary, March 2, 1817; died at Budapest, Oct. 22, 1882. A Hungarian poet. He became professor of the Hungarian language and literature in the Reformed Gymnasium at Nagy-Koros in 1841, director of the Kisfaludy Society in 1860, and member of the Hungarian Academy in its second year, 1858. He was the author of the historical epic "Toldi" (trilogy: Toldi, 1847; Toldi's Love, 1848; Toldi's Old Age, 1854), the lyric "Toldi's Constitution," and the poetic tragedy "Lobkö" (1867). Besides these he published "Ballads and Romances" (1864), "Ballads and Legends" (1865), "Buda's Death" (1864), "Szondi's Two Dreams" (1865), "Lyrical Poems" (1867), "Lyrical Poems" (1877), and "Lyrical Poems" (1879). He also translated Shakspere's "Hamlet," "Midsummer Night's Dream," "Merchant of Venice," "Macbeth," "Romeo and Juliet," "Othello," "Julius Cæsar," "Coriolanus," "Timon of Athens," "Lear," "Cymbeline," "Richard II.," "Richard III.," "Henry IV.," "Henry V.," "Henry VI.," "Taming of the Shrew," "Twelfth Night," "Winter's Tale," "Tempest," "Troilus and Cressida," "Antony and Cleopatra," "Pericles," "Sonnets," "Venus and Adonis," "Lucrece," "Passionate Pilgrim," "Phœnix and Turtle," "Lover's Complaint," and "Poems."

Arany (or'ony), **László.** Born at Nagy-Szalonta, March 24, 1844. A Hungarian poet, son of János Arany.

Arauca (ä-rou'kä). A river in Colombia and western Venezuela, a tributary of the Orinoco.

Araucana (a-rou-kä'nä). A heroic poem, in thirty-seven cantos, by the Spanish poet Alonso de Ercilla. It is partly a geographical and statistical account of the province of Arauco and partly the story of the expedition for the conquest of Arauco which the author took part in.

Araucania (ä-rou-kä'nē-ä). A region in southern Chile which included the territory south of the Biobio River to the Gulf of Arauco—that is, nearly the modern provinces of Biobio, Arauco, Malleco, Cautin, and Valdivia. See *Iroquois-ans*.

Araucanians (ar-ä-kā'ni-anz), or **Araucanos** (ä-rou-kä'nos). [Said to be derived from a verb of their language, *aucanu*, to be savage, unconquerable.] A tribe of Indians in southern Chile. They were very numerous and warlike, and successfully resisted the Incas in the 15th century. From the time of their first conquest by the Spaniards under Valdivia (1541) they waged a continual war against the Spaniards. Valdivia himself was killed by them in 1553, as were one of his successors, Martin Garcia Oñez de Loyola, and others, who were compelled by driving from their territory. Entire still numbers over 50,000. Originally they were very fine and very savage, but they now possess agriculture and have considerable herds. Few of them are Catholics.

Arauco (ä-rou'kō). A province (capital Lebu) in southern Chile. Area, 4,248 square miles (formerly larger). Population (1891, 86,236.

Arauco. A fort and town of Chile, in a valley south of Concepcion, and about 6 miles from the sea: founded by Valdivia in 1552. During the early Araucanian wars it was a post of great importance. Besieged by the Indians, it was abandoned and destroyed in 1553; rebuilt by Mendoza, 1557; again abandoned when attacked by Ambiureo, 1563; rebuilt in 1566, and withstood what might be called a continuous siege from 1600 to 1630, when it was removed to the present site on the coast. The modern town is a part of some importance. Population, about 4,000.

Araujo Lima (ä-rou'zhō lē'mä), **Pedro de.** Born at Antas, Pernambuco, Dec. 22, 1793; died at Rio de Janeiro, June 7, 1870. A Brazilian statesman, regent of Brazil during the minority of the emperor Pedro II., April 22, 1835, to July 22, 1840. The emperor created him viscount of Olinda in 1841, and marquis of Olinda in 1854. He was senator, and several times prime minister (1848–1849, 1857–59, 1862–64, 1865–66).

Araujo de Azevedo (ä-rou'zhō dē ä-zä-vā'dō), **Antonio de.** Born near Ponte de Lima, May 14, 1754; died at Rio de Janeiro, June 21, 1817. A Portuguese statesman and diplomatist. He was made intendant of war and foreign affairs, July, 1804, and created the end of 1807 prime minister. He was likewise chief the Portuguese court fled to Brazil (Nov., 1807). Arrived at Rio de Janeiro (March, 1808), he resigned, remaining a member of the Council of State, and in 1815 was created conde de Barca. In 1814 he was minister of marine, and in 1817 was again called to be prime minister, holding the position until his death.

Araujo Porto-Alegre (ä-rou'zhō pōr'tō-ä-lā'gre). **Manoel de.** Born at Rio Pardo, Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, Nov. 29, 1806; died at Lisbon, Portugal, Dec. 30, 1879. A Brazilian poet, painter, and architect: author of a collection of poems entitled "Brazilianas."

Arausio (a-rou'si-ō). [Gr. Ἀραούσιον.] A town of the Cavari, the modern Orange, France.

Aravalli, or **Aravali** (ar-ä-vä'lē), or **Aravulli** (ar-ä-vul'lē) **Hills.** A range of mountains in Rajputana, India, about 300 miles in length, extending from northeast to southwest. Its highest point is Mount Abu (about 5,000 feet).

Arawaks (ä'rä-waks). A tribe of Indians, now reduced to a few hundred, living in a semi-civilized state in British Guiana, near the coast. Formerly they were very numerous, and they appear to have occupied most of the West Indian islands with the exception of the Caribbee Islands. At the time of the conquest they had been driven out of the Lesser Antilles by invasions of the Caribs, but were found by Columbus in Haiti, and it is probable that the first Indians discovered by him on the mainland were of the same race. The Arawaks were a gentle, well-disposed people, practising agriculture and with a literary bent. They were constantly raided by the Caribs, who carried off their wives. Also written *Aruacos*, *Aruakos*, *Arrowaccas*.

Arawan (ä-rä-wän'). An oasis and trading-center in the French Sahara, 140 miles northwest of Timbuktu.

Araxes (a-rak'sēz). [Gr. Ἄραξες.] The ancient name of the Aras and perhaps of other streams in Armenia and Persia.

Araxes also seems to have been a name common in the classical Herodotus tells us of seven streams flowing into the Caspian, and he Dandas has told the story of Athian princess Tomyris, Araxes, Araxis, Araxus, Araxis, many English streams. *Tatebeacon*, Heber, III. 9 note.

Arbaces (ar'ba-sēz or är-bā'sēz). [Gr. Ἀρβάκης.] The founder of the Median empire. He reigned about 876–848 B. C.

Arbaces. 1. In Beaumont and Fletcher's "King and No King," the king of Iberia, whose nature is so ennobled by love that he gives up Panthea to Tigranes. 2. A character in Dr. Arne's opera "Artaxerxes."—3. In Byron's "Sardanapalus," the Governor of Media, who becomes, in place of Sardanapalus, the king of Nineveh and Assyria.

Arbailu (är-bä-ē'lö). [Assyr., 'city of the four gods.'] Same as *Arbela*.

Arbasto (är-bas'tō) **the Anatomie of Fortune.** A novel by Robert Greene, printed in 1584.

Arbate (är-bät'). 1. A character in Molière's comedy "La Princesse d'Elide." 2. A character in Rowe's play "Mithridate."

Arbe (är'be). Slav. **Rab** (räb). An island, about 13 miles long, in the Adriatic Sea 35 miles southeast of Fiume, belonging to Dalmatia, Austria-Hungary.

Arbedo (är-bā'dō). A village in the canton of Ticino, Switzerland, 2 miles northeast of Bellinzona. Here, 1422, the Swiss defeated the Milanese. "battle of St. Paul").

Arbela (är'be-lä). [See *Irbeel*.] In ancient geography, a town in Assyria, lat. 36° 8′ N., long. 44° 4′ E., the modern Arbil, Erbil, or Ekvil. It was made a Roman colony and placed Isbar, and a place of considerable importance. Near here, at Gaugamela, the Macedonians (47,000) under Alexander the Great defeated the Persian army (about 1,000,000) under Darius, in 331 B. C. This battle led to the final overthrow of the Persian empire.

Arber (är'bėr). The highest group of the Böhmerwald, situated in Bavaria about 50 miles northeast of Ratisbon. The height of the Grosser Arber is about 4,700 feet.

Arber's English Garner. A series of selections of English prose and poetry in 10 volumes, printed by Edward Arber from manuscript or printed originals, ranging from 1402 to 1715. They are mostly tracts, poems, and short pieces, given with modern spelling. The series of "English Reprints" follows the original exactly.

Arber's English Reprints. A series of reprints of English prose and poetry in 50 numbers, in 14 vol. mos.: ed. ca. 1868–, ranging from 1516 to 1712. These are somewhat longer than the pieces printed in the "Garner."

Arbil (är-bel'). See *Irbeel*.

Arblay (är'blā), **Madame d' Frances Burney.** Born at Lynn Regis, England, June 13, 1752; died at Bath, England, Jan. 6, 1840. A noted English novelist. See **Burney**, daughter of Dr. Burney, the musician, and the wife (married July 31, 1793) of General d'Arblay. She was the author of a Young Lady's Entrance into the World (1778), Cecilia (1782), "Edwy and Elvina," Camilla (March 21, 1795), "Camilla" (1796), "Love and Fashion," comedy (1800), "The Wanderer" (1814), "Memoirs of Dr. Burney" (1832), "Letters and Diary" (ed. by Charlotte Barrett, 1842–46). From 1786 to 1791 she occupied a subordinate position at court.

Arboga (är-bō'gä). A town in the län of Westeras, Sweden, situated on the Arboga near Lake Mälar, 76 miles northwest of Stockholm. It was formerly of great importance, the seat of many councils and diets. Population (1880), 4,576.

Arbogast (är'bō-gast), or **Arbogastes** (är-bō-gas'tēz). Died 394 A. D. A Frankish general in the Roman service. Valentinian II. was slain by his order while preparing to depose him. He set up the soldiers, and Eugenius, a client of Arbogast, was proclaimed emperor. He was defeated by Theodosius in 394, on the Frigidus (north of Aquileia), after a battle lasting about the mountains for two days fell upon his sword, and so perished.

Arbois (är-bwo'). A town in the department of Jura, France, in lat. 46° 55′ N., long. 5° 45′ E., famous for its wines. It is the birthplace of Pichegru. Population (1891), 4,355.

Arbois de Jubainville (är-bwo'dē zhü-ban'vēl), **Marie Henri d'.** Born at Nancy, Dec. 5, 1827. A French archæologist.

Arboleda (är-bō-lā'dä), **Julio.** Born in Barbacoas, 1817; died Nov. 12, 1862. A Colombian poet and revolutionist. He early took rank among the first poets of Spanish America. His masterpiece of his greatest work, "Gonzalo de Oyon," was destroyed by a personal enemy, and only portions which had been copied were published. In 1860 he joined the revolt in Antioquia, became its leader, and in alliance with Mosquera, president of Lauca, carried on a war against Mosquera and the clericals. The states of western Colombia united in a federation, he assumed the supreme power, but in the midst of his success he was assassinated.

Arbon (är'bōn). A town in the canton of Thurgovie, Switzerland, situated on the Lake of Constance 16 miles southeast of Constance.

Arbrissel or **Arbrisselles** (är-brē-sel'), **Robert d'.** Born at Arbrissel or Arbrisses, Brittany, 1047; died Feb. 25, 1117. A French ecclesiastic, the founder of the order of Fontevrault. He was appointed to the episcopate by Bishop of Rennes in 1085; became professor of theology at Angers; and two years later retired to the forest of Craon, where he founded the abbey of Be-Noit. Later he founded the celebrated abbey of Fontevrault, nine priories, after which the order was named.

Arbroath (är-brōth'), or **Aberbrothock** (ab-ėr-broth'ik), A seaport in Forfarshire, Scotland, situated on the North Sea 17 miles northeast of Dundee. It has manufactures of flax, linen, etc. Near it was ruined abbey, founded in 1178. Population (1891), 22,252.

Arbues (är-bō-äs'), **Pedro.** Born at Epila, Aragon, 1442; died Sept. 17, 1485. A Spanish Augustinian monk, appointed by Torquemada an inquisitor of Aragon 1484. He was fatally wounded in the night of Sept. 14–15, 1485, as the result of a conspiracy of the relatives of his victims.

Arbuthnot (är'buth-not; Sc. pron. är-buth'not), **John.** Born at Arbuthnot, Scotland, 1667; died at London, Feb. 27, 1735. A British physician, wit, and man of letters. He studied at Aberdeen and St. Andrews, and was appointed physician-extraordinary to Queen Anne Oct. 25, 1705, and physician-in-ordinary Nov. 14, 1709. The Tory ministry employed him as a political writer, and he joined with Swift, Pope, Gay, and Parnell to form the Scribblers Club about 1714. His chief works are "History of John Bull" (1712), "Memoirs of Martinus Scribleru" (1741), "Tables of Grecian, Roman, and Jewish Measures, etc." (about 1707).

Arbuthnot, Marriot, Born 1711; died at London, Jan. 31, 1794. An English admiral, commander of the fleet in the siege and capture of Charleston in 1780. He became an admiral of the blue in 1793.

Arc (ärk). A river in the department of Savoie, France, which joins the Isère at Chamousset. Its length is about 90 miles.

Arc, Joan of. See *Joan of Arc*.

Arcachon (är-ka-shōn'). A watering-place in the department of Gironde, France, situated on the Bassin d'Arcachon 55 miles southwest of Bordeaux. It is noted as a winter resort, and also as a place for sea-bathing. Population (1891), commune, 7,910.

Arcades (ärˈka-dēz). [Gr. *Ἀρκάδες*, Arcadians.] A mask, by Milton, acted shortly after "Comus" in 1634, and printed in 1645.

Arcadia (ärˈka-diˈȧ). [Gr. *Ἀρκαδία*, from *Ἄρκας*, Arcadian.] In ancient geography, a region in the heart of the Peloponnesus, bounded by Achaia on the north, by Argolis on the east, by Laconia and Messenia on the south, and by Elis on the west. It is nearly surrounded and is intersected by mountains, and was proverbial for its rural simplicity. Its cities Pheneä, Mantinea, etc., formed a confederation about 370–360 B.C.

The history of the rise in modern literature of an ideal Arcadia — the home of pipingshepherds and coy shepherdesses where rustic simplicity and plenty satisfied the claims of unattained arts, and where ambition and its crimes were unknown — is a very curious one, and has, I think, been but traced in the chapter on Arcadian myth, fable, and studies in Greece. Neither Theocritus nor his early imitators had the scene of their poems in Arcadia; this mountain home was first adopted by Sannazaro. *Mahaffy*, Hist. Classical Greek Lit., I. 426.

Arcadia (ärˈka-diˈȧ). A monarchy of modern Greece, Area, 2,078 square miles. Population (1889), 148,285.

Arcadia (ärˈka-diˈȧ). **1.** A description of shepherd life, in prose and verse, by Sannazaro, written toward the end of the 15th century. Though itself not a pastoral romance, it appears to have first opened the field to that species of composition.

2. A pastoral romance by Sir Philip Sidney, published in 1590, but written in 1580–81. Its whole title is "The Countess of Pembrokes Arcadia." Although the scenes are attached, the freshness of Sidney's style renders it still interesting to it.

3. A romance by Robert Greene, published in 1587. It is formed on the model of Sidney's celebrated pastoral, which though it was not printed till some years after the publication of Greene's Arcadia, had been written a considerable time before it. *Dunlop*, Hist. of Prose Fiction, II. 557.

4. A pastoral romance by Lope de Vega, modeled on Sannazaro, which, though written long before, was not printed till 1598. **5.** A pastoral play by Shirley, printed 1640, having been acted some time previously. This is a dramatization of Sir Philip Sidney's romance.

Arcadius (ärˈkā-diˈus). [Gr. *Ἀρκάδιος*.] Born in Spain 383 (377?) A.D.; died May 1, 408. Byzantine emperor 395–408, the elder of the two sons of Theodosius and Placcilla. He succeeded under the guardianship of Rufinus to the eastern empire on the death of his father and the permanent division of the Roman empire. Rufinus claimed the civil government, abused the whole Eastern Empire and usurped in 395 by Gainas, commander of the Gothic mercenaries at Constantinople, who acted under the instructions of Stilicho, the guardian of Arcadius's brother Honorius in the West. Arcadius now fell under the influence of the eunuch Eutropius, supported by Gainas. After the death of Eutropius (399) and of Gainas (400) he was governed entirely by his dissolute wife Eudoxia. In his reign Alaric settled with his West Goths in Illyria, and was appointed *dux in Illyricum orientale*.

Arcady (ärˈka-diˈ). An obsolete or poetical form of *Arcadia*.

Arcalaus (ärˈka-laˈus). See *Amadis*.

Arc de Triomphe du Carrousel (ärk dē trēôfˈ dü ka-rōsselˈ). [F., 'triumphal arch of the tilting-yard.'] A triumphal arch built by Napoleon I. at Paris, in commemoration of his victories of 1805–6, in the square inclosed by the Tuileries and the Louvre. It resembles, on a smaller scale, the Arch of Constantine at Rome. It has a large archway between two small ones, flanked by Corinthian columns, an entablature, and a high attic. Riches over the small archways represent incidents of the campaigns, over the columns are placed statues of soldiers of the empire, and in the spandrels of the large archway are sculptured victories. On the summit is a group in bronze representing a four-horse chariot. The height is 48 feet, the width 62½.

Arc de Triomphe de l'Étoile (ärk dē trēôfˈ dē la-twolˈ). [F., 'triumphal arch of the star.'] A triumphal arch, the largest existing, at the head of the Champs Élysées, Paris. It was begun in 1806 by Napoleon I., but not finished until 1836. The structure is 16 feet wide, 100 high, and 72 deep. Its chief fronts are pierced with a single archway 67 feet high and 46 wide, and the ends have smaller archways. The spandrels of the large archways are adorned with Victories by Dudlet, and flanked by large rectangular panels representing military episodes, as do the sides of the frieze. Above the heavy cornice there is an attic with shields bearing titles of victories. Against the four piers of the fronts are placed pedestals, upon which are colossal high reliefs representing (east front) triumph of Napoleon (1810); Peace of Vienna (1809), by Cortot; departure of troops for the frontier in 1792, by Rude; (west front) blessings of peace (Isly), and resistance of France to invasion (Jemmapes), both by Etex. The whole are inscribed with the names of battles won by France, and of Republican and Imperial officers.

Arcesilaus (ärˌsēs-i-laˈus), or **Arcesilas** (ärˈsēs-i-las). [Gr. *Ἀρκεσίλαος*, Doric *Ἀρκεσίλας*.] Born at Pitane, Æolis, about 316 B.C.; died about 241 B.C. A Greek skeptical philosopher, founder of the second Academy.

Arch (ärch), **Joseph.** Born at Barford, Warwickshire, England, Nov. 10, 1826. An English social reformer, founder of the National Agricultural Laborers' Union in 1872.

Arch of Augustus, or **Porta Romana.** A fine simple Roman triumphal arch at Rimini, Italy, built in 27 B.C. in honor of the restoration of the Flaminian Way. It is of white travertine, 15·9 feet high and 28·8 thick, with a single arch 29·5 feet in high and 20·9 wide. A Corinthian fluted column on each side of the archway supports an entablature, above which there is a low pediment. In the spandrels are medallions of divinities.

Arch of Constantine. An arch in Rome built 312 A.D. in honor of Constantine's triumph over Maxentius. It has a large central archway between two smaller ones, and four Corinthian columns on each front. The attic bears a long inscription. Much of its splendid sculpture was taken from the destroyed Arch of Trajan; that of Constantine's artists, associated with it, is much inferior.

Arch of Drusus. An arch (wrongly named) built in Caracalla's time to carry an aqueduct for the supply of his thermæ over the Via Appia near the gate of San Sebastiano. It is built of travertine, incrusted with white marble, and decorated with Composite columns, and originally had on each side an entablature and a pediment. The arch is very plain.

Arch of Hadrian. A triumphal gateway at Athens, probably built by Hadrian, between the old city and his new quarter. It is 59 feet high, with a single arch 20 feet high. Above the arch there is an attic with three square openings, originally closed. Above the central opening there is a pediment. The arch was decorated on each side with Corinthian columns.

Arch of Janus Quadrifrons. An arch in the Velabrum, Rome, at the northeastern extremity of the Forum Boarium. It is a four-way arch of marble, largely built of older architectural fragments, late in period and degraded in style. The interior is covered with a flat ceiling divided into four coffers; there are 12 niches for statues of divinities, and on the massive piers 16 blind niches flanking the archways. The attic is destroyed. The structure was used in antiquity as a kind of financial exchange.

Arch of Septimius Severus. An arch in the Roman Forum, dedicated 203 A.D., in commemoration of victories over the Parthians. It is of Pentelic marble, with a central arch and two side arches, flanked by four Corinthian columns on each face. There are panels over the side arches and a frieze above all with reliefs of Roman triumphs. The attic bears inscriptions.

Arch of Titus. An arch in Rome, built in commemoration of the taking of Jerusalem. It has a single archway, the opening flanked on each face by four Composite columns. The spandrels bear Victories in relief, and on the high attic is the dedicatory inscription. The vault is richly coffered and sculptured, and the interior faces of the piers display reliefs of Titus in triumph with the plunder of the temple at Jerusalem, in which the seven-branched candlestick are conspicuous.

Arch of Trajan. 1. An arch on the Appian Way at Benevento, Italy, dedicated A.D. 114, and one of the finest of ancient arches. It is of white marble, 48 feet high and 30½ wide, with a single arch measuring 27 by 16 feet. On each face there are four engaged Corinthian columns, with an entablature above which is a paneled attic. The arch is profusely sculptured with reliefs illustrating Trajan's life and his Parthian campaigns. Victories in the spandrels and the dedicatory inscriptions on the central panels of the attic. **2.** An arch erected at Ancona A.D. 112. It is of white marble, and stands at the end of the breakwater built by Trajan, and is perhaps the best-proportioned of all Roman triumphal arches. It has a single opening 46 by 29 feet, two engaged Corinthian columns on the front, and a panel attic above, with the dedicatory inscription.

Archangel (ärkˈanˈjel), or **Archangelsk** (ärchˈängˈgelsk). The largest and northernmost government of Russia, bounded by the Arctic Ocean, the White Sea, the Ural Mountains, Finland, and the governments of Vologda and Olonetz. The surface is generally level, sterile in the north and covered with forests in the south. Area, 331,200 square miles. Population (1885), 340,230.

Archangel, or **Archangelsk.** A seaport, the capital of the government of Archangel, situated on the Dwina near the White Sea in lat. 64° 32′ N., long. 40° 33′ E.; the chief commercial town in the north of Russia, and long the only Russian seaport. The harbor is open from May to September. Archangel exports grain, flax, linseed, pitch, skins, tar, etc. It was visited by the English in 1553 and an English factory was built. A Russian fort was built in 1584. The town was blockaded by the British in 1854 and in 1855. Population, 17,382.

Archangel Bay, or **Gulf of Archangel.** An arm of the White Sea near Archangel.

Archas. The person in Fletcher's "The Loyal Subject" who gives to the play its name: a general of the Muscovites whose loyalty is of that exaggerated description that bears all kinds of outrage from an unworthy king. Young Archas, the son of the general, disguises himself as a woman, and takes the name of Alinda.

Archdale (ärchˈdāl), **John.** An English colonial official, governor of North Carolina about 1695–96.

Archelaus (ärˌkē-läˈus). [Gr. *Ἀρχέλαος*.] One of the Heraclidæ, the traditional founder of the Macedonian royal house.

Archelaus. Lived about 450 B.C. A Greek philosopher of the Ionian school, said to have been the instructor of Socrates and Euripides; surnamed "Physicus" ('the physicist') from his devotion to physical science. He regarded heat and cold as the principles of generation.

Archelaus. Died 399 B.C. King of Macedon 413–399 B.C., the natural son of Perdiccas II. He was a patron of Hellenic art and literature, and attracted to his court Zeuxis, Euripides, and Agathon, and invited Socrates, who declined.

Archelaus. A Cappadocian general in the service of Mithridates. He was defeated by Sulla at Chæronea in 86 B.C., and at Orchomenus in 85, and deserted to the Romans in 81.

Archelaus. King of Egypt 56 or 55 B.C., a son of Archelaus of Cappadocia. He became high priest at Comana 63 B.C., and married the third Berenice, queen of Egypt, by representing himself to be the son of Mithridates Eupator. He was defeated and slain by the Romans after a reign of six months.

Archelaus. King of Cappadocia from about 34 B.C. to 17 A.D., a grandson of Archelaus (about 56 B.C.). He owed his elevation to Mark Antony, who was captivated by the charms of Archelaus's mother, Glaphyra. He sided with Antony in the war with Octavian; was suitored, after the defeat of Antony, to retain his kingdom, to which was subsequently added part of Cilicia and Lesser Armenia; and was summoned to Rome by Tiberius, where he was detained till his death.

Archelaus. Died at Vienna, Gaul. Ethnarch of Judea, Samaria, and Idumea about 3 B.C.–7 A.D., a son of Herod the Great. He was deposed by Augustus.

Archelaus. Lived probably in the 1st century A.D. A Greek sculptor. A bas-relief, the "Apotheosis of Homer," carved by him, is in the British Museum.

Archenholz (ärˈchen-hôlts), Baron **Johann Wilhelm von.** Born near Dantzic, Sept. 3, 1741; died near Hamburg, Feb. 28, 1812. A German historian. He wrote "Geschichte des siebenjährigen Kriegs" (1793, "History of the Seven Years' War"), etc.

Archer (ärˈcher), **Branch T.** Born 1790; died Sept. 22, 1856. A Texan revolutionist and politician. He removed to Texas in 1833, presided over the "Consultation" Nov. 3, 1835, was a member of the first Texan congress 1836, was sent to Washington where he became speaker of the House and was secretary of war, 1839–42.

Archer. In Farquhar's comedy "The Beaux' Stratagem," a friend of Aimwell who pretends to be his servant in order to further the success of the stratagem. He carries on various lively adventures on his own account. See *Aimwell*.

Archer, The. See *Sagittarius*.

Archer River. A river in Cape York Peninsula, Queensland, Australia, which flows into the Gulf of Carpentaria.

Archias (ärˈki-as), **Aulus Licinius.** [Gr. *Ἀρχίας*.] A Greek poet, a native of Antioch (from about 120 B.C.). Cicero defended him (61 B.C.) against the charge of assuming Roman citizenship illegally, in an oration (pro Archia poeta) from which chiefly he is known.

Archibald (ärˈchi-bald), Sir **Adams George.** Born at Truro, Nova Scotia, May 18, 1814; died at Halifax, Dec. 14, 1892. A Canadian politician and jurist, secretary of state for the Dominion of Canada 1867–68, lieutenant-governor of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories 1870–1873. He was knighted in 1885.

Archidamus (ärˌki-dāˈmus) II. [Gr. *Ἀρχίδαμος*.] King of Sparta 469 to about 427 B.C. He led the Peloponnesian army against Athens in the beginning of the Peloponnesian war.

Archidamus III. King of Sparta from 361 to 338 B.C. He defeated the Arcadians and Argives in the "Tearless Battle," 367, and was killed in battle in 338.

Archidamus. A Bohemian lord in Shakspere's "Winter's Tale."

Archigenes (ärˌkij'e-nēz). [Gr. *Ἀρχιγένης*.] A Greek physician, a native of Apamea in Syria, who practised in Rome in the time of Trajan (98–117 A.D.): the most celebrated of the eclectics. He was the author of a treatise on the pulse, to which Galen added a commentary.

Archilochus (ärˈkil'o-kus). [Gr. *Ἀρχίλοχος*.] A Greek lyric poet of Paros who flourished about 700 B.C. (the date is much disputed). He was famous for his satiric iambic poetry. "The Emperor Hadrian judged that the Muses had shown a special mark of favor to Homer in leading Archilochus into a different department of poetry." *Smith*.) The invention of elegiacs was attributed to him. See *Callinus*.

He [Archilochus] was born of a good family at Paros, but lived, owing to poverty, a life of roving adventure, partly, it appears, as a mercenary soldier, partly as a colonist to Thasos; nor do his wanderings appear to have been confined to eastern Hellas, for he speaks in praise of the rich plains about the Siris in Italy (frag. 24). He was

betrothed to Neobule, the youngest daughter of Lycambes, his townsman; but when she was refused him, probably on account of his poverty, he vented his rage and disappointment in those famous satires which first showed the full power of the iambic metre, and were the wonder and the delight of all antiquity. He ended his life by the death he doubtless desired, on the field of battle. In coarseness, terseness, and bitterness he may justly be called the Swift of Greek literature. But even the scanty fragments of Archilochus show a range of feeling and a wideness of sympathy far beyond the complete works of Swift.
Mahaffy, Hist. Classical Greek Lit., I. 179.

Archilochus, if not absolutely the inventor, was the creator of these two metres, the iambic and the trochaic, as truly as Homer was the creator of the heroic measure.
Symonds, Studies of the Greek Poets, I. 279.

Archimage (är'ki-māj), or **Archimago** (är-ki-mā'gō). 1. The impersonation of Hypocrisy in Spenser's "Faerie Queene," a magician and a compound of deceit and credulity. He deceives Una by assuming the appearance of the Red Cross Knight, but his falsehood is exposed. The whole story is taken from Ariosto's "Orlando Furioso," ii. 12.
2. The personification of Indolence in Thomson's "Castle of Indolence."

Archimedes (är-ki-mē'dēz). [Gr. Ἀρχιμήδης.] Born at Syracuse about 287 B. C.; died at Syracuse, 212 B. C. The most celebrated geometrician of antiquity. He is said to have been a relative of King Hiero of Syracuse, to have traveled early in life in Egypt, and to have been the pupil of Conon the Samian at Alexandria. His most important services were rendered to pure geometry, but his popular fame rests chiefly on his application of mathematical theory to machines. He invented the water-screw, and discovered the principle of the lever. Concerning the latter the famous saying is attributed to him, "Give me where I may stand and I will move the world" (Δός μοι ποῦ στῶ, καὶ κινῶ τὰν γᾶν). By means of military engines which he invented he postponed the fall of Syracuse when besieged by Marcellus 214–212, whose fleet he is incorrectly said to have destroyed by mirrors reflecting the sun's rays. He detected the admixture of silver, and determined the proportions of the two metals, in a crown ordered by Hiero to be made of pure gold. The method of detecting the alloy without destroying the crown, occurred to him as he stepped into the bath and observed the overflow caused by the displacement of the water. He ran home through the streets naked crying *heureka*, "I have found it." He was killed at the capture of Syracuse by Marcellus.

Archipelago (är-ki-pel'a-gō), **Greek.** The various islands and groups of islands in the Ægean Sea. See *Ægean Sea*.

Archipelago, Indian or **Malay.** The various islands in the eastern hemisphere lying between Australia and the southeast coast of Asia, including Sumatra, Java, Borneo, Celebes, the Molucca, Banda, and Philippine islands.

Archipelago, Duchy of. Same as *duchy of Naxos*.

Archon (är'kon). In Dryden's poem "Albion and Albanius," a character intended to represent Monk.

Archpriest of Hita. See *Juan Ruiz*.

Archytas (är-kī'tas) **of Tarentum.** [Gr. Ἀρχύτας.] Lived about 400 B. C. A Greek Pythagorean philosopher, mathematician, and general, who enjoyed in antiquity a great reputation for his learning and virtues. He was drowned in the Adriatic.

Arcis-sur-Aube (är-sē'sür-ōb'). A town in the department of Aube, France, situated on the Aube 17 miles north of Troyes. It was the birthplace of Danton. Here a battle was fought, March 20 and 21, 1814, between the French under Napoleon and the Allies under Schwarzenberg. Napoleon was unsuccessful in his attempt to prevent the junction of Schwarzenberg and Blucher, and retreated, leaving the route to Paris open, with the intention of attacking the Allies in the rear. Population, about 3,000.

Arcite (är'sīt). A Theban knight. For account of him see Chaucer's "Knight's Tale," Dryden's "Palamon and Arcite." The Arcite of Chaucer's "Anelida and Arcite" is not the same knight.

Arco (är'kō). A small town in Tyrol, Austria-Hungary, situated on the Sarca, near Lake Garda, 16 miles southwest of Trent: a noted winter resort. It contains a castle and the town palace of the counts.

Arco della Pace (är'kō del'lä pä'che). [It., 'arch of the peace.'] An arch in Milan, Italy, begun in 1807 in honor of Napoleon, and completed in 1838 in commemoration of the Peace of 1815. There is a large central arch flanked by smaller ones, and each front is ornamented by four Corinthian columns and an entablature. Above the attic is a fine bronze group of the goddess Peace in a six-horse chariot, and at the four angles are mounted Victories. The wall-spaces are covered with sculptured reliefs.

Arco dei Leoni (är'kō dā'ē lā-ō'nē). [It., 'arch of the lions.'] A Roman double-arched gateway in Verona, probably of the 3d century A. D., one arch of which is destroyed. It is of light and graceful proportions. On each side of the arch there is a Corinthian column; above there is a story with three openings between pilasters. The top story had columns with spiral fluting, one of which remains.

Arcole (är'ko-le), or **Arcola** (är'kō-lä). A village in the province of Verona, Italy, situated on the Alpon 15 miles southeast of Verona. Here a victory was gained by the French (about 18,000) under Napoleon (Masséna and Augereau division commanders) over the Austrians (about 40,000) under Alvinczy, Nov. 15, 16, and 17, 1796, which prevented the relief of Mantua. It was fought largely in the swamps near Arcole. Population, 2,000 to 3,000.

Arçon (är-sôn'), **Jean Claude Eléonore Le Michaud d'.** Born at Pontarlier, France, 1733: died July 1, 1800. A French military engineer and writer, author of "Considérations militaires et politiques sur les fortifications" (1795), etc. He devised the floating batteries used at the siege of Gibraltar in 1782.

Arcos de la Frontera (är'kos dä lä fron-tā'rä). A town and strong fortress in the province of Cadiz, Spain, situated on the Guadalete 30 miles northeast of Cadiz. It was a Roman town, and was long a frontier town of Castile, toward Granada. Population (1887), 16,199.

Arcot (är-kot'). [Tamil *Arkat*, *Aracadu*, six forests.] A city in the district of North Arcot, British India, situated on the Palar in lat. 12° 54′ N., long. 79° 24′ E., once the capital of the Carnatic. It was taken by Clive in 1751 and defended by him in 1751 against the French and natives. Later it was successively held by the French, British, and Haidar Ali, and was ceded to the British in 1801. Population, about [illegible].

Arcot, or **Arkat, North.** A district in Madras, British India, about lat. 13° N. Area, 7,256 square miles. Population, 1,817,814.

Arcot, or **Arkat, South.** A district in Madras, British India, about lat. 12° N. Area, 4,873 square miles. Population, 1,814,738.

Arco-Valley (är-kō-fä'lī), Count **Ludwig.** Born in Bavaria, 1843: died at Berlin, Oct. 15, 1891. A German diplomatist, secretary of legation at Washington 1871–72, and minister to the United States 1888–91. His marriage with the actress [illegible] caused his dismissal from the imperial service, to which he was restored on separating from his wife.

Arctic Ocean. A part of the ocean which lies about the North Pole, is partially inclosed by Europe, Asia, North America, and Greenland, communicates with the Pacific Ocean by Bering Strait, and is open to the Atlantic. It is generally regarded as extending southward to the Arctic Circle. Among the lands in it are Greenland, Nova Zembla, Spitzbergen, Franz Josef Land, Jan Mayen, New Siberia, Wrangel Land, Banks Land, Prince Patrick Island, Melville Island, Victoria Land, King William Island, Prince of Wales Land, Bathurst Island, North Somerset, Cockburn Island, Grinnell, North Devon, Baffin Land, Ellesmere Land, etc. Among its arms or divisions are Kotzebue Sound, Beaufort Sea, Melville Sound, McClintock Channel, Gulf of Boothia, Lancaster Sound, Baffin Bay, Smith Sound, White Sea, Kara Sea, Barentz Sea, Gulf of Obi, Yenisei Gulf, Chaun Bay, Long Strait (open Polar Sea?). Highest point reached, 83° 24′ ([illegible] Greely's expedition).

Arctic Explorers. See under *Frobisher, Davis, Barents, Hudson, Baffin, Scoresby, Cook, Barrow, Parry, Franklin, Back, Ross, McClure, McClintock, Kane, Hall, Hayes, Payer, Markham, Nordenskjöld, Schwatka, De Long, Greely, Nares, Nansen, Peary.*

Arctic, The. A first-class passenger steamship belonging to the Collins Line (the first American line of steamships), which was sunk by collision in the Atlantic in 1854.

Arctinus (ärk-tī'nus). [Gr. Ἀρκτῖνος.] A Greek poet of Miletus (about 776 B. C.), author of the cyclic poem "Æthiopis": the "oldest certainly known epic poet." He was said to be a pupil of Homer.

Arcturus (ärk-tū'rus). [L., from Gr. Ἀρκτοῦρος, Arcturus, lit. 'bear-ward,' from [illegible], a bear, the Great Bear, and [illegible], ward, guard, keeper.] A yellow star in the northern hemisphere, the fourth in order of brightness in the entire heavens. It is situated between the thighs of Boötes, behind the Great Bear, and is easily found by following out the curve of the bear's tail. In the southern hemisphere it may be recognized by its forming a nearly equilateral triangle with Spica and Denebola. It is called by astronomers α *Boötis*.

Arcueil (är-kėy'). A village in the department of Seine, France, situated on the Bièvre 1 mile south of the fortifications of Paris: the ancient Arcus Julianus. Near it are the ruins of an ancient Roman aqueduct, on the site of which another was built in 1613–24 to convey water to the gardens of the Luxembourg. On top of this aqueduct another was built in 1868–72. Population (1891), [illegible].

Arcy-sur-Cure (är-sē'sür-kür'). A village in the department of Yonne, France, situated near Vermenton: famous for its stalactite grottos.

Ardabil (är-dä-bēl'), or **Ardebil** (är-de-bēl'). A town in the province of Azerbaijan, Persia, situated on the Kara-Su in lat. 38° 14′ N., long. 48° 19′ E. Population, 15,000 (?).

Ardahan (är-dä-hän'). A fortress in Russian Armenia, situated on the Kur 41 miles northwest of Kars: stormed by the Russians May, 1877, and ceded to Russia by Turkey 1878.

Ardashir (är-da-shēr'). The real founder of the Sassanian dynasty, surnamed "i Papakan," the son of Papak. He reigned from 211 or 212 A. D. to 241 or 242. Beginning with Papak's kingdom about Istakhr, he subdued Kerman and Susiana. In 224 he defeated and killed Ardavan, the last Parthian emperor, from which time he called himself "king of kings." While Istakhr was in theory the capital, his real capital consisted of Ctesiphon and Veh-Ardashir (Seleucia) on the opposite bank of the Tigris. The important fact in his career is his effective patronage of the Zoroastrian religion.

Arda Viraf. See the following.

Arda Viraf Namak (är'da vē'raf nä'mäk). ['The Book of Arda Viraf.'] A favorite religious book among the Parsis, written in Pahlavi. In the reign of Shapur II., since doubts still existed as to the truth of the Zoroastrian religion, the Dasturs resolved to send one among them to the land of the dead to bring back certainty. Seven were chosen, and these chose three and these again one, Arda Viraf. Viraf drank three cups filled with a narcotic (mang), and slept until the seventh day, during which time he made a journey guided by Srausha, "the angel of obedience," and Atar-o Yazad, "the angel of the fire," through heaven and hell. The rewards of the one and the punishments of the other are minutely described. Neither author nor date is known, but the book belongs undoubtedly to Sassanian times.

Ardea (är'dē-ä). [L.; Gr. Ἀρδέα.] In ancient geography, a town of Latium, Italy, 21 miles south of Rome. It was the chief town of the Rutulians, and later a Roman colony.

Ardebil. See *Ardabil*.

Ardèche (är-dāsh'). A department of France, capital Privas, bounded by Loire on the north, by Drôme (separated by the Rhone) on the east, by Gard on the south, and by Lozère and Haute-Loire on the west: formed chiefly from the ancient Vivarais. It is mountainous, containing the culminating point of the Cévennes, and is rich in iron, coal, and other minerals. Area, 2,134 square miles. Population (1891), 371,269.

Ardèche. A small river in the department of Ardèche, France, which joins the Rhone 26 miles northwest of Avignon.

Ardei, or **Ardai** (är'dī). The western part of the Har, a range of hills in Westphalia north of the Ruhr.

Ardekan (är-de-kän'). A town in Persia, 135 miles east of Ispahan. Population, 8,000 to 9,000.

Ardelan (är-de-län'). A district in the province of Irak-Ajemi, Persia, about lat. 35° 30′ N., long. 47° E.

Ardelia (är-dē'liä). A pseudonym of Anne Finch, countess of Winchelsea.

Arden, Enoch. See *Enoch Arden*.

Arden (är'den). An English forest which in former times extended through Warwickshire and other midland counties of England. Malone and other editors of Shakspere have held that the Forest of Arden of "As you Like it" was the Forest of Ardennes in French Flanders. Wherever the scene of the play was laid, it is evident from the allusions to Robin Hood and the bits of description that it is the English forest that Shakspere meant, though the characters are French.

Arden of Feversham. 1. A tragedy first printed (anonymously) in 1592, and at one time attributed to Shakspere. According to Fleay, who dates it 1585, there is some ground for attributing it to Kyd. Tieck translated it into German as Shakspere's work.

"It is a domestic tragedy of a peculiarly atrocious kind, Alice Arden, the wife, being led by her passion for a base paramour, Mosbie, to plot, and at last carry out the murder of her husband. Here it is not that the versification has much resemblance to Shakespere's, or that single speeches smack of him, but that the dramatic grasp of character both in principals and in secondary characters has a distinct touch of his almost unmistakable hand. Yet both in the selection and in the treatment of the subject the play definitely transgresses those principles which have been said to exhibit themselves so uniformly and so strongly in the whole great body of his undoubted plays."
Saintsbury, Hist. of Elizabethan Lit., p. 424.

2. A tragedy, founded on the earlier one, by George Lillo in 1736. It was played first in 1759. It was practically unfinished and was altered and revised by Dr. John Hoadley in 1762. It was produced in this form in 1790.

Ardennes (är-den'). A department of France, capital Mézières, bounded by Belgium on the north and northeast, by Meuse on the east, by Marne on the south, and by Aisne on the west: formed largely from part of the ancient Champagne. It produces iron, marble, slate, etc. Area, 2,020 square miles. Population (1891), 324,923.

Ardennes, Forest of. [L. *Arduenna Silva*.] In ancient times, a large forest in Gaul which extended from the Rhine at Coblentz to the Sambre; now restricted to southern Belgium and a part of northeastern France, the present Ardennes, a plateau rich in minerals and timber. See *Arden, Forest of*.

Ardennes, Wild Boar of. A nickname of the ferocious William de la Marck (died 1485). He figures in Scott's "Quentin Durward."

Ardeshir. See *Ardeshir*.

Ardhanari. [Skt., 'Half-woman.'] In Hinduism, a form in which Siva, half male and half female, typifies the male and female energies.

Arditi (är-dē'tē), **Luigi.** Born at Crescentino, in Piedmont, July 16, 1825. An Italian violinist and composer. He was director of opera at Vercelli 1843; traveled in America 1846–6; was conductor at Her Majesty's Theater, London, 1848; and conductor of Italian opera at St. Petersburg and Vienna. He has composed operas ("Il brigand," "La spia," "Il Corsaro"), overtures, waltzes ("Il Bacio"), etc.

Ardnamurchan (ärd-na-mėr'chan). A peninsula in the northwestern part of Argyllshire, Scotland.

Ardnamurchan Point. A promontory at the northwestern extremity of Argyllshire, Scotland.

Ardoch (är'doch). A parish in southern Perthshire, Scotland, 12 miles north of Stirling. It has noted Roman military antiquities (the best preserved Roman camp in Great Britain), and is the probable site (Wright) of the victory of Agricola over the North Britons 84 A. D.

Ardore (är-dō're). A small town in the province of Reggio, Calabria, Italy, 32 miles northeast of Reggio.

Ardoye (är-dwo'). A town in the province of West Flanders, Belgium, 29 miles southwest of Ghent. Population (1880), 6,144.

Ardres (ärd'r). A town in the department of Pas-de-Calais, France, 9 miles southeast of Calais. Near here was the meeting on the "Field of the Cloth of Gold" (which see) between Francis I. and Henry VIII. in 1520.

Ardrossan (är-dros'an). A seaport and watering-place in Ayrshire, Scotland, situated on the Firth of Clyde 26 miles southwest of Glasgow. It exports coal and iron. Population (1891), 5,209.

Ardshir. See *Ardashir*.

Arduin (ärd'win), or **Ardoin,** or **Ardoino** (är-do-ē'no), or **Ardwig** (ärd'vig). Died 1015. King of Italy or Lombardy 1002–13, and marquis of Ivrea. He was proclaimed king of Italy in Pavia on the death of Otho III., but was overthrown by Henry II.

Ardven (ärd'ven). In the poems of Ossian, a name given to a region on the western coast of Scotland.

Ardys (ärd'is). Son of Gyges, king of Lydia. Assurbanipal, king of Assyria (668–626 B.C.), relates in his annals that Gyges rebelled against him, but that his son Ardys, in consequence of the invasion of Lydia by the Cimmerians, submitted to him and invoked his help.

Are (ä're). A ruined castle near Altenahr, in the Rhine Province, Prussia.

Are (ä're), or **Ari** (ä're), **Thorghilsson.** Born 1067 (1068?); died 1148. An Icelandic historian, surnamed "Frode." He wrote "Islendinga bok" (lost), "Konunga bok" (lost) and "Landnama bok" ("Book of Settlements," extant).

Arecibo (ä-rā-sē'bō). A seaport on the northern coast of Porto Rico. Population (1889), 11,187.

Arecunas (ä-rā-kö'näs). A tribe, or rather race, of South American Indians. They wander in the region between the Essequibo, Orinoco, and Rio Negro, especially in southeastern Venezuela and on the Rio Branco, and are speaks of a low grade, fierce warriors, and cannibals. By their language they appear to be related to the Caribs.

Areius (a-ri'us). [Gr. *Ἄρειος.*] A Stoic or Pythagorean philosopher of Alexandria, the friend and preceptor of Augustus Cæsar. He is said to have overcome the latter's hesitation to put to death Cleopatra, by a parody of Homer's famous praise of monarchy: "It is no good thing, a multitude of Cæsars" (lit. "rulers").

Arelate (ar-e-lā'tē). **1.** A Roman colony and military post near the modern Pechlarn, on the Danube.—**2.** The Roman name of Arles.

Arena Chapel, The, or **Cappella Annunziata dell' Arena.** A chapel in Padua, Italy. It is a plain vaulted building without aisles, stands in the precincts of the ancient amphitheater, and is famous for its series of frescos by Giotto, which were begun in 1303, and cover all the interior walls except those of the choir. The frescos illustrate New Testament history, and also give allegorical representations of the virtues and vices. The main subjects are 38 in number.

Arenales (ä-rā-nä'les), **Juan Antonio Alvarez de.** Born in 1755; died about 1825. An Argentine general of the war for independence. He served under San Martin in the invasion of Chile and Peru, and in the latter country led two expeditions to the interior (Dec., 1820, and May, 1821). In the first of these he defeated and captured the Spanish general O'Reilly (Dec. 6, 1820). In 1822 he commanded the garrison of Lima.

Arenberg (ä'ren-berg), or **Aremberg** (ä'rem-berg), Prince **August Marie Raymond von.** Born at Brussels, Aug. 30, 1753; died there, Sept. 26, 1833. An Austrian general, brother of Engelbert Ludwig von Arenberg. He was elected to the French States-General 1789, and was a friend of Mirabeau, upon whose death he emigrated to Austria. He obtained the rank of major-general in the Austrian army, and was employed by the Austrian government in negotiations with the French.

Arenberg, Engelbert Ludwig, Duke of. Born July 3, 1750; died at Brussels, March 7, 1820. He lost his possessions west of the Rhine by the Peace of Luneville (1801), receiving Meppen and Recklinghausen in compensation (1803).

Arenberg, Karl Leopold, Duke of. Born 1721; died 1757. A commander in the Austrian service, son of Leopold Philipp Karl Arenberg. He led the right wing of the Austrians at Hochkirchen in 1758, and was defeated by Wunsch in 1759.

Arenberg, Leopold Philipp Karl, Duke of. Born 1690; died 1754. A commander in the Austrian service. He fought under Prince Eugene at Belgrad in 1717, and obtained the rank of field-marshal in 1735, with the command of the army in Flanders.

Arenberg-Meppen (ä'ren-berg-mep'en). A German duchy, forming the circle (kreis) of Meppen, province of Hanover, Prussia.

Arenberg-Meppen, Prosper Ludwig, Duke of. Born April 28, 1785; died Feb. 27, 1861. A son of Engelbert Ludwig von Arenberg. He became duke of Arenberg in 1803, was deprived of his sovereignty by Napoleon in 1810 (receiving in 1813, as an indemnification, a rental of 240,000 francs), and was reinstated in 1815.

Arendal (ä'ren-däl). A seaport in the stift of Christiansand, Norway, situated at the mouth of the Nid-Elv 40 miles northeast of Christiansand: sometimes called "Little Venice." It exports woodenware and iron. Population (1891), 4,444.

Arenenberg (ä-rā'nen-berg). A castle of the Bonapartes, situated in the canton of Thurgovie, Switzerland, on the Unter See 6 miles west of Constance.

Arensburg (ä'rens-bürg). A seaport in the island of Osel, Livonia, Russia, situated on the southern coast. Population, about 5,000.

Arenys de Mar (ä-rā'nes de mär). A seaport in the province of Barcelona, Spain, situated on the Mediterranean 29 miles northeast of Barcelona.

Areopagite, The. See *Dionysius.*

Areopagitica (ar"ē-ō-pa-jit'i-kä), **or Speech for the Liberty of Unlicensed Printing.** A pamphlet by John Milton, published in 1644, "the most splendid argument, perhaps, the world had then witnessed in behalf of intellectual liberty." *Prescott,* Hist. Ferd. and Isa., III. 191 (1856).

Areopagus (a-rē-op'a-gus). [Gr. *Ἄρειος πάγος,* 'Martial hill,' i. e. 'Hill of Mars (Ares).'] A low rocky hill at Athens commanding a view of the line of the Acropolis, from which it is separated by a depression of ground. On the south side near the top there is a flight of fifteen rock-cut steps, and portions of the summit are hewn smooth to form platforms, doubtless for altars. Upon this hill the famous court of the same name, which originally exercised supreme authority in all matters, and under the developed Athenian constitution retained jurisdiction in cases of life and death and in religious concerns, and exercised a general censorship. From the slope of the Areopagus St. Paul delivered his address to the Athenians (Acts xvii. 22–31), which probably dwelled on the border of the Agora below. At the base of the steep rock, on the northeast side, there is a deep and gloomy cleft, at the bottom of which lies a dark pool of water. This was the famed Shrine of the Furies (Eumenides). The Areopagus was named from the tradition that here Ares (Mars) was put on trial for the slaying of Halirrothius: here too Orestes received absolution for killing Clytemnestra.

Arequipa (a-ra-ke'pä). A department in southern Peru. Area, 39,336 square miles. Population, about 180,000.

Arequipa. The capital of the department of Arequipa, Peru, situated on a plain near the foot of the Misti volcano, 7,611 feet above the sea, in lat. 16° 24′ S., long. 71° 45′ W. It is connected by rail with the port of Mollendo, 107 miles distant, and with Lake Titicaca, 218 miles, and another road is building to Cuzco. The plain, watered by irrigation, is very fertile, and the city has a large trade. It is an episcopal town, and the seat of a university and two colleges (schools). Arequipa was founded by Pizarro in 1540. It has frequently suffered from earthquakes, and was almost entirely destroyed by that of Aug. 13, 1868. In 1856 and 1857 the city was in rebellion against the government of Ramon Castilla. The cathedral is a fine building, which has replaced the original cathedral of 1621, burned in 1844. The very wide front is divided at intervals by large Composite columns, between which there are two superposed orders with their entablatures. The central part of the façade is crowned by a long, low pediment filled with sculptures. In the lower story there is no opening but the great round-arched central portal. The façade is flanked by two excellent towers, which rise above it in two stages, with columns grouped at the angles, and each with a single round arch in every face. The towers are crowned by low Pointed spires. Population, about 30,000.

Arequipa, or **Misti** (mēs'tē). An extinct or quiescent volcano of the Andes, about 18,500 feet high, near the city of Arequipa.

Ares (ā'rēz). [Gr. *Ἄρης.*] In Greek mythology, the god of war (son of Zeus and Hera), typical particularly of the violence, brutality, confusion, and destruction it calls forth. The corresponding Roman deity was Mars.

Ares, the warrior-god of the Greeks, has been identified by Professor Sayce with Uras, the warrior-god of the Babylonians, whose title, "the lord of the pig," helps to explain an obscure Greek myth which tells us that Ares slew Adonis by taking the form of a wild boar, the sun-god being slain by the tusk of winter.

Isaac Taylor, Aryans, p. 303.

Areson (ä're-son), **Jon.** Born 1484: died 1550. An Icelandic poet and Roman Catholic bishop.

Aretæus (ar-e-tē'us). [Gr. *Ἀρεταίος.*] Born in Cappadocia: lived in the 1st (2d?) century A. D. A celebrated Greek physician and medical writer. He was the author of a treatise on the causes, symptoms, and cure of acute and chronic diseases, in eight books, of which only a few chapters are lost.

Arete (a-rē'tē). [Gr. *Ἀρήτη.*] In the Odyssey, the wife of Alcinous, king of the Phæacians: "a noble and active superintendent of the household of her husband."

Arete. A companion of Cynthia, in Ben Jonson's "Cynthia's Revels," a dignified grave lady, personifying Virtue or Reasonableness.

Arethusa (ar-ē-thū'sä). [Gr. *Ἀρέθουσα.*] A name of various springs in ancient Greece, especially of one on the island of Ortygia in the harbor of Syracuse. With it was connected the legend that Arethusa, a nymph of Elis, while bathing in the Alpheus was pursued by her lover, the river-god, and fled from him to Ortygia, whither he followed under sea and overtook her.

Arethusa. In Beaumont and Fletcher's play "Philaster," a princess, a woman of the greatest self-subnegation and womanly devotion.

Aretin (ä-re-tēn'), Baron **Christoph von.** Born at Ingolstadt, Dec. 2, 1775: died at Munich, Dec. 24, 1824. A Bavarian political and legal writer. He was appointed librarian of the Centralbibliothek at Munich 1806, but was forced to resign on account of the accusation caused by his treatise "Die Plane Napoleons und seiner Gegner in Deutschland" ("The Plans of Napoleon and his Opponents in Germany," 1809).

Aretin, Baron **Karl Maria von.** Born at Wetzlar, July 4, 1796: died at Berlin, April 29, 1868. A Bavarian historical writer, son of Christoph von Aretin.

Aretino, Guido. See *Guido d'Arezzo.*

Aretino, Leonardo. See *Bruni, Leonardo.*

Aretino (ä-rā-tē'nō), **Pietro.** Born at Arezzo, Italy, March 20, 1492: died at Venice, 1557. An Italian writer of satirical sonnets and comedies, styled "The Scourge of Princes."

Aretino, Spinello. See *Spinello.*

Arezzo (ä-ret'sō). A province in Tuscany, Italy. Area, 1,273 square miles. Population (1891), 242,922.

Arezzo. The capital of the province of Arezzo, Italy, the ancient Arretium, near the junction of the Arno and Chiana, 38 miles southeast of Florence: the birthplace of many distinguished men, including Mæcenas, Guido Aretino, Petrarch, Pietro Aretino, and Vasari. It was one of the twelve ancient Etruscan cities, the scene of the Via Flaminia, and contains notable Etruscan and medieval antiquities. It was colonized by adherents of Sulla. During the middle ages it was a Ghibelline and antagonistic to Florence. The cathedral is a remarkable building, though ineffective outside, and with unfinished façade. The imposing interior, without transepts, is one of the best of the Italian Pointed style. Population (1891), estimated, 43,000.

Arfak (är'fäk). A mountain group in the northwestern part of Papua.

Arfe y Villafane (är'fā e-vēl-yē-fā'nā), **Juan de.** Born 1535; died about 1603. A Spanish silversmith and sculptor.

Arga (är'gä). A small river in Navarre, Spain, a tributary of the Aragon.

Argæus (är-jē'us), **Mount.** [Gr. *Ἀργαῖος.*] The ancient name of the Arjish-Dagh.

Argalia (är-gä-lē'ä). The brother of Angelica in Boiardo's "Orlando Innamorato." He was killed by the Spanish knight Ferrau, and his ghost reappears in Ariosto's "Orlando Furioso." He had an enchanted lance which overthrew everyone whom it touched, and which finally came into the possession of Astolpho.

Argall (är'gal), Sir **Samuel.** Born at Bristol, England, 1572 (?): died 1626. An English adventurer, deputy governor of Virginia 1617–19. He went to Virginia as a trader in 1609, and conducted Lord Delaware thither in 1610, returning to England in 1611. He was at Jamestown again in 1612, and during this year abducted Pocahontas. (See *Pocahontas.*) He reduced the French settlement off the coast of Maine and Nova Scotia 1613, and in 1614 sailed for England, returning later as deputy governor.

Argalus (ärʹgą-lus). In Sidney's romance "Arcadia," the husband of Parthenia. He was killed by Amphidus in single combat.

Argalus and Parthenia. A pastoral tragedy by Henry Glapthorne, printed in 1639.

Argam (ärʹgăm'), or **Argaum** (ärʹgăm'). A village in Berar, British India, about lat. 21° 5′ N., long. 76° 55′ E. Here Wellesley (later Duke of Wellington) defeated the Mahrattas Nov. 29, 1803.

Argan (ärʹgon'). The principal character in Molière's "Malade Imaginaire," a hypochondriac whose mind is divided between his diseases, his remedies, and his desire to reduce his apothecary's bill.

Argand (ärʹgond'), **Aimé.** Born at Geneva about the middle of the 18th century; died in Switzerland, Oct. 24, 1803. A Swiss physician and chemist, inventor of the "Argand lamp." His first lamp was made in England about 1782.

Argandab (ärʹgăn-dăbʹ). A river in Afghanistan, about 35 miles long, which joins the Helmund west of Kandahar.

Argante (ar-gonʹt). A giantess in Spenser's "Faerie Queene," the personification of licentiousness.

Argante (ar-gonʹt). The father of Octavia and Zerbinetta, in Molière's "Les Fourberies de Scapin." He is fooled into giving up his plans and falling into those of his son and daughter, by Scapin.

Argantes (ärʹgan'tēs). In Tasso's "Jerusalem Delivered," the bravest of the infidel knights.

Arganthonius (ärʹgan-thōʹni-us). [Gr. *Argonthonios.*] In ancient geography, a mountain-ridge in Bithynia, Asia Minor, near the Propontis.

Argel (ärʹnel'). The Spanish name of Algiers.

Arglander (ärʹge-lin-dėr). **Friedrich Wilhelm August.** Born at Memel, Prussia, March 22, 1799; died at Bonn, Feb. 17, 1875. A noted German astronomer, professor successively at Abo, Helsingfors, and Bonn. He wrote various astronomical works, including "Die Eigene Bewegung des Sonnensystems" (1837), and "Untersuchungen über die Fixsterne" (1844–80).

Argenis (ärʹjen-is). A romance by John Barclay, published in 1621: said to have been written in "rivalry of the Arcadia." Argenis is the daughter of King Meleander of Sicily and the story consists in an account of the way she got her husband. Its contents, of Sicilian politics and Polish line, pleased Gaul.

We are informed in a Latin life of Barclay that it was a favorite work of Cardinal Richelieu, and suggested to him many of his political speculations. Compare, the poet Cowper's allusion to it in his correspondence. Mr. Rose and Lady Hesketh, in "the most amusing romance that ever was written" — it is, says the latter in a letter to the former, "interesting in a high degree, perhaps in a manner that can be imagined . . . full of surprises which the reader never foretells, and yet free from all entanglement and confusion. . . . Its description is to me, to be such as would not dishonour Tacitus himself."

Dunlop, Hist. Prose Fiction, II. 347.

Argensola (ärʹhen-sōʹlä). **Bartolomeo Leonardo de.** Born at Barbastro, Aragon, 1566; died Feb. 26, 1631. A Spanish poet and historian, author of "Conquista de las Islas Molucas" (1609), etc. He became rector of Villahermosa. He was for a time chaplain to the empress Maria, and about 1616 succeeded his brother Lupercio Leonardo de Argensola as historiographer of Aragon.

Argensola, Lupercio Leonardo de. Born about 1564; died 1613. A Spanish tragic and lyric poet, brother of Bartolomeo Leonardo de Argensola. He became historiographer of Aragon in 1599, and secretary to the count of Lemos, viceroy of Naples, 1610.

Argensón (ärʹzhon-sōnʹ). **Marc René Voyer d'.** Born 1652; died May 8, 1721. A French politician, president of the council of finance and keeper of the seals 1718–20. He became a member of the French Academy in 1718.

Argenson, René Louis Voyer, Marquis d', Born Oct. 18, 1694; died Jan. 26, 1757. A French statesman and writer (son of Marc René d'Argenson), secretary of foreign affairs 1741–47. He wrote "Considérations sur le gouvernement de la France" (1764), etc.

Argenson, Marc Pierre de Voyer, Comte d'. Born Aug. 16, 1696; died at Paris, Aug. 22, 1764. A French statesman, brother of René Louis Voyer. He became intendant of Paris 1740, and was secretary of war 1742–57. He was a friend of Voltaire to whom he furnished the material for the "Siècle de Louis XIV."

Argenson, Marc Antoine René Voyer, Marquis de Paulmy. Born Nov. 22, 1722; died Aug. 13, 1787. A French diplomatist and man of letters, son of René Louis Voyer. He collected the "Bibliothèque de l'Arsenal," consisting of 120,000 volumes, which he sold to the Comte d'Artois in 1785; and published "Mélanges (tirés d'une grande bibliothèque)" (1779–87), etc.

Argentan (ärʹzhon-tonʹ). A town in the department of Orne, France, situated on the Orne 21 miles north by west of Alençon. It has manufactures of gloves, etc., and has long been noted for its lace. It contains an ancient castle. Population (1891), commune, 6,226.

Argentario (ärʹjen-täʹrē-ō), or **Argentaro.** A promontory in Tuscany, Italy, which projects into the Mediterranean south of Grosseto.

Argentat (ärʹzhon-täʹ). A town in the department of Corrèze, France, situated on the Dordogne 44 miles southeast of Tulle. Population (1891), commune, 3,087.

Argenteuil (ärʹzhon-tėlʹy). A town in the department of Seine-et-Oise, France, situated on the Seine 6 miles northwest of Paris. It has a convent, founded 666 at one time a nunnery of which Héloïse was abbess. Population (1891), commune, 13,239.

Argentes Codex. See *Codex Argentens.*

Argentière (ärʹzhon-tēʹär'). A village in the department of Haute-Savoie, France, 6 miles northeast of Chamouni, noted for the glacier of Argentière in the vicinity.

Argentière, Glacier d'. One of the largest glaciers in the Mont Blanc group, east of Chamouni.

Argentina (är-jen-tēʹnä; Sp. pron. är-hen-tēʹna). Same as *Argentine Republic.*

Argentina de Guzman. The name commonly used in quoting the historical work "La Argentina: Historia de las Provincias del Rio de la Plata," by Ruy Diaz de Guzman.

Argentina, La. A historical poem written by Barco Centenera. See *Centenera.*

Argentine (ärʹjen-tēn). A city in Wyandotte County, Kansas, on the Kansas River close to Kansas City: noted for silver and lead smelting. Population (1890), 4,732.

Argentine (ärʹjen-tēn) **Republic,** formerly **Argentine Confederation.** [Sp. *República argentina,* or *Confederación Argentina,* the Silver Republic.] A republic of South America, capital Buenos Ayres, lying between Bolivia and Paraguay on the north, Paraguay, Brazil, Uruguay separated by the Pilcomayo, Paraguay, Uruguay, and the ocean on the east, the ocean on the south, and Chile from which it is separated by the Andes on the west. It is mountainous in the west, and has a fertile and well-watered and fine grazing land in the north. The chief river system is that of the Rio de la Plata. Its chief products are hides, wool, tallow, and salted beef; wheat, flax, linseed, sugar, Paraguay tea, and live stock. There are 14 provinces and 9 territories. The government is vested in a president and a federal congress, consisting of a senate and a house of representatives. The religion is Catholic, and the language Spanish. The inhabitants are chiefly descendants of Spanish ancestry, with many immigrants from Italy, Germany, France, Wales, Indians, and negroes. The country was long the scene in the middle of the 19th century of much internecine warfare and usurpation. It was finally reduced to order by Rosas, who ruled it from 1835 to 1852. It became a member of the United Provinces of La Plata, along with Paraguay and Uruguay, in 1859, and declared itself a republic in 1860. Buenos Ayres was separated from the confederation in 1861, but was reunited with it in 1862. Area, 1,778,400 square miles. Population, estimated, 4,094,142.

Argenton-sur-Creuse (ärʹzhon-tonʹ-sür-krėzʹ). A town in the department of Indre, France, situated on the Creuse 24 miles southwest of Châteauroux. Population (1891), 4,661.

Argentoratum (ärʹjen-tō-räʹtum). [L., also *Argentoratus,* Gr. Ἀργεντόρατος, an Old Celtic name, 'stone of Argantes.'] The Roman name of Strasburg.

Arginusæ (är-ji-nūʹsē). [Gr. Ἀργινοῦσαι.] A group of small islands off the coast of Asia Minor, southeast of Lesbos. Near here the Athenian fleet under Conon defeated the Spartans under Callicratidas 406 B. C.

Argives (ärʹjīvz). [L. *Argivi,* from Gr. Ἀργεῖοι (*Argeioi*), from Ἄργος, Argos.] The Greeks of Argolis. From the important part played by them under their king Agamemnon in the Trojan war, the name is extended by Homer to all the Greeks.

Argo (ärʹgō). An island in the Nile, between New Dongola and the third cataract.

Argo (ärʹgō). [Gr. Ἀργώ.] In Greek legend, the ship which bore the Argonauts. See *Argonauts.*

Argo Navis (ärʹgō nāʹvis). [L., 'the ship Argo.'] An ancient southern constellation, the largest in the heavens. It contains Canopus, after Sirius the brightest of the fixed stars. Some recent astronomers it is commonly divided into four parts, calling the distinct two stars *mizar, antaris, puppis* and *velum* or hull, keel, stern, and sail.

Argolicus Sinus, E. **Argolic Gulf.** See *Nauplia, Gulf of.*

Argolis (ärʹgō-lis). [Gr. Ἀργολίς.] In ancient geography, a division of Peloponnesus, Greece, surrounded by Sicyonia, Corinthia, the Ægean (with the Saronic and Argolic gulfs), Laconia, and Arcadia, containing the plain of Argos and the cities of Argos and Mycenæ.

Argolis and Corinth. A nomarchy of modern Greece, in the northeastern part of the Morea. Area, 1,442 square miles. Population (1889), 144,836.

Argonautica (ärʹgō-nąʹti-kä). [L., from Gr. Ἀργοναυτικά, 'deeds of the Argonauts.'] An epic poem by Apollonius of Rhodes. See the extract.

Apollonius Rhodius (194 B. C.) wrote the Argonautica, an epic in four books on Jason's "Voyage in the Argo" to win the golden fleece. It is the work of a learned Homeric scholar who has not the Homeric feeling for the heroic age; it is artificial, and somewhat cold; but there is some fine dramatic painting, the poem is full of literary interest, and is the best of its class that the Alexandrian age has left. *Jebb,* Greek Lit., p. 140.

Argonauts (ärʹgo-nątzʹ), **The.** [Gr. Ἀργοναῦται, from Ἀργώ, their ship.] In Greek legend, the heroes who sailed to Colchis in the ship Argo to carry off the Golden Fleece. The expedition took place not long after the Trojan war. Jason was its leader, and it included demigods and heroes from all parts of Greece. See *Golden Fleece, Island of.*

Argonne (ärʹgonʹ), or **Forest of Argonne.** A rocky plateau on the borders of Lorraine and Champagne, France, containing several difficult defiles which lead from the basin of the Meuse to that of the Seine famous in the "Argonne Campaign" of Dumouriez in 1792.

Argos (ärʹgos). [Gr. Ἄργος.] A city in Argolis, Greece, situated about 5 miles from the Argolic Gulf, in lat. 37° 38′ N., long. 22° 43′ E.: the leading Dorian city prior to the middle of the 8th century B. C. It remained an important town in later times, was often at variance with Sparta, and flourished under the Romans. It was the legendary dynasties of Inachus, Danaus, and Pelops. It produced many noted sculptors. It contains the remains of an ancient theater. The upper tiers of seats of the cavea are rock-hewn; the lower tiers of masonry. Twenty tiers in all survive, the lowest consisting of thrones of honor. There are remains of a Roman stage, and of several modifications of the cavea. An underground passage ran from behind the proscenium to the middle of the orchestra, as at Epidaurus. There are important remains of the temple of Juno, or Hera, the national shrine of Argolis, which lay at some distance from the city. The temple was rebuilt after a fire in the 5th century B. C., a little before the date of the Doric hexastyle peripteros (about 420 B. C.) by Eupoleus. The cult-statue was an admirable chryselephantine work by Polycletus. The Heraion has been in course of excavation since 1892 by the American School at Athens. It has yielded nearly all our knowledge of the architectural and sculptural remains of both temples and their pediments, as well as a very valuable collection of archaic terra-cottas. Population (1889), 9,814.

Argostoli (ärʹgos-tōʹlē). A seaport and capital of Cephalonia, Ionian Islands, Greece, situated on the western coast in lat. 38° 12′ N., long. 20° 29′ E. It has a flourishing trade, and is the seat of a metropolitan. Population (1889), 9,085.

Argout (ärʹgōʹ), **Antoine Maurice Apollinaire, Comte d'.** Born Aug. 27, 1782; died Jan. 15, 1858. A French politician and financier. He became a peer of France 1819; acted as mediator between Charles X. and the popular leaders July, 1830; and was appointed governor of the Bank of France 1834, and minister of finance 1836. Later in the same year he was reappointed governor of the bank, continuing to hold the post under the republic of 1848.

Argovie (ärʹgō-vēʹ). The French name of Aargau.

Arguelles (ärʹgwel'yes). **Agustin.** Born at Ribadesella, Asturias, Spain, Aug. 28, 1776; died at Madrid, March 23, 1844. A Spanish liberal statesman, a member of the Cortes, imprisoned 1814–20, minister of the interior 1820–21, and exiled 1823–32. He was the guardian of Queen Isabella.

Arguin (ärʹgō-anʹ). A small island west of Africa, in lat. 20° 25′ N., long. 16° 37′ W., claimed by France.

Argun (ärʹgönʹ). One of the two chief head streams of the Amur. It rises as the Kerulen in Mongolia, traverses Lake Dalai Nor, flows along the boundary between Mongolia and Siberia, and unites with the Shilka to form the Amur about lat. 53° N., long. 121° E. Its length is about 1,000 miles.

Arguri (ärʹgo-rēʹe). A former village in Russian Armenia, on the northern slope of Ararat, buried by an earthquake and landslide from Ararat in 1840.

Argurion (ärʹgu-riʹon). [Gr. ἀργύριον, money.] A semi-allegorical personification of money, in Ben Jonson's "Christmas's Revels." The character is afterward expanded in "The Staple of News" as Lady Pecunia.

Argus (ärʹgus). [Gr. Ἄργος, surnamed Πανόπτης, 'the All-seeing.'] In Greek legend, the guardian of Io, slain by Hermes, famed to have had one hundred eyes.

Argyle. See *Argyll*.

Argyll (är-gil'), **Earl of, Duke of.** See *Campbell*.

Argyll, or Argyle. A county in western Scotland, the second in size, bounded by Inverness on the north, by Perth, Dumbarton, and the Firth of Clyde on the east, and by the Atlantic and the North Channel on the south and west. It is much indented by lochs and inlets, which form Kintyre and other peninsulas, and includes the islands Mull, Iona, Colonsay, Staffa, Oba, Rum, Coll, Tiree, Jura, Islay, Gigha, etc. The surface is generally mountainous. Within it are lochs Awe, Fyne, etc. The leading industries are the rearing of cattle and sheep, the quarrying of building-stone, lead-mining, and fishing (herring, salmon, and trout). Area, 4,213 square miles. Population (1891), 75,945.

Argyro-Castro (är'ge-ro-kas'tro). A town in Albania, vilayet of Joannina, Turkey, in lat. 40° 12′ N., long. 20° 12′ E. Population (estimated), 5,000.

Argyropoulos (är-ge-ro-po'los), **Johannes.** Born at Constantinople about 1416; died at Rome about 1486. A Greek scholar, professor of the Peripatetic philosophy in Florence (1456) and in Rome (1471). Among his pupils were Pico and Lorenzo de' Medici (Politian), and Reuchlin. He translated Aristotle into Latin.

Argyropoulos, Perikles. Born at Constantinople, Sept. 17, 1809; died at Athens, Dec. 22, 1866. A Greek politician and publicist, professor of law in the University of Athens.

Aria (ä'ri-ä). [L. *Ария*, Gr. *Ἀρία* or *Ἀριανή*.] In ancient geography, a region in Asia corresponding nearly to western Afghanistan and eastern Khorasan; often confounded with Ariana.

Ariadne (ar-i-ad'nē). [Gr. *Ἀριάδνη*.] **1.** In Greek mythology, the daughter of Minos, king of Crete. She gave Theseus the clue by means of which he found his way out of the labyrinth, and went with him to the Island of Dia (Naxos), where, according to the common account, she was abandoned by Theseus, and became the wife of Dionysus.

2. An asteroid (No. 43) discovered by Pogson at Oxford, April 15, 1857.

Ariadne. Died 515 A. D. A Byzantine empress, daughter of Leo I. She was married to Zeno, who became emperor in 4, and after his death (491) became the wife of Anastasius I.

Ariadne, Sleeping. See *Sleeping Ariadne*.

Ariaidus (ā-ri-ā-i-dus). Died June 28, 1066. A deacon and reformer in the church of Milan, murdered by the emissaries of the Archbishop of Milan whose excommunication he had secured from the Pope. He was canonized by Pope Alexander II.

Ariana (ā-ri-ā'nā). [L. *Ариа́на*, Gr. *Ἀριανή*.] In ancient geography, a region in Asia, of vague boundaries, extending from Media on the west to the Indus on the east, and from Hyrcania and Bactriana on the south to the Persian Gulf and Arabian Sea on the south.

Ariane (ā-ri-ān'). A tragedy by Corneille, composed in 1672.

Ariano (ä-re-ä'no), or **Ariano di Puglia** (ä-re-ä'no dē pōl'yä). A town in the province of Avellino, Italy, situated among the Apennines 25 miles northeast of Naples. It is the seat of a bishopric. Population, about 14,000.

Arians (ā'ri-anz). The followers of Arius, a deacon of Alexandria, who in the 4th century maintained, in opposition to both Sabellianism and Trithe ism, that the Son is of a nature similar to (not the same as) the Father, and is subordinate to him. The tendency of these doctrines was toward that of the deification of Christ. The Arian discussion raged largely in the 4th century, and though Arianism was condemned by the Council of Nicæa (325), the heresy long retained great importance, theological and political. The strongholds of the Arians were in the East and among the Goths and other barbarians who were converted by Arian missionaries. See *Semiarian*.

Arias de Avila (ä'rē-as dā ä'vē-lä), **Pedro.** See *Avila*.

Arias de Saavedra (ä'rē-äs dē sä-ä-vā'drä), **Hernando.** Born in Asuncion about 1550; died in Santa Fé de la Vera Cruz about 1625. A Spanish statesman, three times governor of Paraguay, which then comprehended all the Spanish settlements of the Plata and Parana.

Arias Montanus (ä'rē-as mon-tā'nus), **Benedictus.** Born in Estremadura, Spain, 1527; died at Seville, 1598. A Spanish Orientalist, editor of the Antwerp Polyglot Bible (1568–73).

Arica (ä-rē'kä). A former province of Peru in the department of Moquegua, on the coast between lat. 18° and 19° S. In 1880 the province was seized by the Chilians, and by the treaty of March 4, 1884, Arica and Tacna were to be held by them for ten years, the inhabitants at the end of that time to decide to which country they will belong, the other country to receive an indemnity. Area, about 11,000 square miles. Population (1876), 8,012, now (1893) considerably increased.

Arica (ä-rē'kä). A town and port of Peru, capital of the province of the same name. It is important, principally, as the seaport of Tacna with which it is connected by a railroad. The harbor is a roadstead protected by a point and a small island. The town was nearly destroyed by earthquakes in 1868 and 1877. The Chilians blockaded and bombarded Arica April, 1880, and took it by assault June 7. Population, about 4,000.

Ariccia (ä-rē'chē). A town in the province of Rome, Italy, nearly adjoining Albano: the Latin Aricia. Population, about 2,000.

Arici (ä-rē'chē), **Cesare.** Born at Brescia, July 2, 1782; died there, July 2, 1836. An Italian didactic poet. He was appointed professor of history and literature in the lyceum at Brescia in 1810, and professor of the Latin language in 1824.

Arichat (ā're-shät'). A small seaport on Madame Island, off the southern coast of Cape Breton Island, Nova Scotia.

Arickarees. See *Arikara*.

Arided (ar'i-ded). [Ar. *al-ridf*, 'the hindmost,' the star] in the tail of the constellation.] The second-magnitude star *α* Cygni, more frequently called *Deneb Cygni*.

Ariège (ä-re-ezh'). A department in France, capital Foix, bounded by Haute-Garonne on the west and north, by Aude on the east, and by Pyrénées-Orientales, Andorra, and Spain on the south: corresponding in general to the ancient county of Foix. It is rich in iron, and has various other mineral products. Area, 1,890 square miles. Population (1891), 247,491.

Ariège. A river in southern France which rises in the Pyrenees, flows past Tarascon and Foix, and joins the Garonne near Toulouse: the Latin Aurigera. The length is about 100 miles.

Ariel (ā'ri-el). [Heb., 'Lion of God'; used as an epithet in the Old Testament: rendered 'lionlike' in 2 Sam. xxiii., 1 Chron. xi. 22, 23.] **1.** One of the chief men sent by Ezra to procure ministers for the sanctuary. Ezra viii. 16.—**2.** Used in Isa. xxix. as a name for Jerusalem.—**3.** In cabalistic demonology, one of the seven princes of angels, especially set over the waters. He was under Michael the archangel.—**4.** "An ayrie spirit" in Shakspere's "Tempest."—**5.** One of the rebel angels in Milton's "Paradise Lost."—**6.** A sylph, guardian of Belinda, in Pope's "Rape of the Lock." This particular spirit was the chief of those whose

> "Humble province is to tend the fair . . .
> To save the powder from too rude a gale,
> Nor let the imprison'd essences exhale . . .
> To curl their waving hairs,
> Assist their blushes and inspire their airs."

Aries (ā'ri-ēz). [L., 'a ram.'] **1.** One of the zodiacal constellations.—**2.** The first sign of the zodiac (marked ♈), which the sun enters at the vernal equinox, March 21, and leaves April 20. Owing to the precession of the equinoxes, the constellation Aries has moved completely out of the sign of the same name, which is now occupied by the constellation Pisces.

Arikara (ar-ē'kä-rä), or **Ricara** (rē'kä-rä), or **Ree** (rē). A tribe of the Caddoan stock of North American Indians, living on the Fort Berthold reservation, North Dakota. They number 448. See *Caddoan*. Also *Arikaree*.

Arimaspians (ar-i-mas'pi-anz). [Gr. *Ἀριμάσπιοι*, according to Herodotus a Scythian word meaning 'one-eyed.'] In classical mythology, a one-eyed people of Scythia. They were at war with the Griffins whose gold they sought.

Arimathea (ar'i-mä-thē'ä). In scriptural geography, a town in Judea, Palestine, of undetermined location: probably the Ramah of 1 Sam. i. 1, 19.

Arimathea, Joseph of. See *Joseph of Arimathea*.

Ariminum (a-rim'i-num). The Latin name of Rimini.

Arimazes (ar-i-mā'zēz), or **Oriomazes** (ō-ri-ō-mā'zēz). The commander of a fortress, called the Rock (Kohiten ?), in Sogdiana, near the pass of Kohigha or Derbend. He surrendered to Alexander 328 B. C., who found in the fortress Roxana, the daughter of the Bactrian chief Oxyartes.

Arinos (ä-rē'nōs). A river in the state of Matto Grosso, Brazil, about 400 miles long. It joins the Tapajos at lat. 7° 25′ S., and separates only by short portages from the head-streams of the Paraguay.

Ariobarzanes (ā-ri-ō-bär-zā'nēz) **I.,** surnamed **Philoromæus.** [Gr. *φιλορώμαιος*, friendly toward the Romans.] A king of Cappadocia who lived about the beginning of the 1st century B. C. He was several times expelled by Mithridates and restored by the Romans.

Ariobarzanes II., surnamed **Philopator.** [Gr. *φιλοπάτωρ*, loving one's father.] King of Cappadocia, son of Ariobarzanes I. whom he succeeded about 63 B. C.

Ariobarzanes III., surnamed **Eusebes and Philoromæus.** [Gr. *εὐσεβής*, pious; *φιλορώμαιος*, friendly toward the Romans.] Died 42 B. C. A son of Ariobarzanes II. whom he succeeded about 51 B. C. He aided Pompey against Cæsar in the civil war, but was pardoned by Cæsar. He was put to death by Cassius.

Ariobarzanes I. King of Pontus in the 5th century B. C., father of Mithridates I.

Ariobarzanes II. King of Pontus 363–337 B. C., son and successor of Mithridates I. He revolted from Artaxerxes 362 B. C., and founded the independent kingdom of Pontus.

Ariobarzanes III. King of Pontus 266–240 (?) B. C., son of Mithridates III.

Ariobarzanes. A satrap of Persia who, after the battle of Gaugamela, 331 B. C., secured the pass of the Persian Gates. Alexander was able to force the pass only by stratagem.

Arioch (ar'i-ok). [Probably Babylonian *Eriaku*, servant of the moon-god.] **1.** A king of Ellasar, one of the four kings who at the time of Abraham made an attack on the cities in the valley of Siddim (Gen. xiv.). In the book of Judith, 1, 6 he is called king of Elam; identified by some with Eimagan, king of Larsa.

2. Captain of the guard of Nebuchadnezzar (Dan. ii. 14 f.).—**3.** In Milton's "Paradise Lost" (vi. 371), one of the rebellious angels overthrown by Abdiel.

Ariodantes. In Ariosto's "Orlando Furioso," the lover of Geneura, princess of Scotland.

Arion (ā-ri'on). [Gr. *Ἀρίων*.] A Greek poet of Lesbos who flourished probably about 700 B. C. (later dates are given), and was famous as a player upon the cithara. He lived chiefly at the court of Periander, tyrant of Corinth. According to the legend Arion, while returning from a musical contest in Sicily in which he had been victor, was thrown into the sea by the sailors, but was saved and carried to Tænarus by dolphins which had gathered about the ships to listen to his lyre.

> Arion, though a Lesbian by birth, belongs by art rather to the Dorian school. His great work was to give the dithyramb, or choral hymn to Dionysus, a finished choral form by fixing the number (50) of the cyclic or circular chorus that was to sing it, grouped round the altar, and by dividing the performing or acting parts between each other. We have a fragment by him (also ascribed to another poet), addressed to Poseidon and telling of Poseidon's servants, the dolphins, who had waited on the poet safely to land, when he had been thrown overboard by the sailors, but was saved by them. A fable grew up that certain wicked sailors had thrown Arion overboard, and that the dolphins, charmed by his songs, had saved him. *Ambler, Greek Lyric Poetry*, p. 62.

Arion. In Greek legend, a fabulous horse, the offspring of Poseidon by Demeter (or, in other accounts, Gæa or a harpy) who to escape him had metamorphosed herself into a mare. It was successively owned by Copreus, Oncus, Heracles, and Adrastus. It possessed marvelous powers of speech, and its right foot more than those of a man.

Arion. A pseudonym of William Falconer.

Ariosto (ä-rē-os'tō or ar-i-os'tō), **Ludovico.** Born at Reggio, northern Italy, Sept. 8, 1474: died at Ferrara, Italy, June 6, 1533. A celebrated Italian poet, author of "Orlando Furioso." He was forced by his father, who was commander of the citadel of Reggio, to study law; but at length, being allowed to follow his inclinations, studied the classics, having a strong inclination toward poetry. As early as 1496 he wrote several comedies. Two of them, the "Cassaria" and "Suppositi," were acted about 1512. These attracted the attention of Cardinal Ippolito d'Este, who took him into his service, where he remained till 1517, when he entered that of the cardinal's brother, Alfonso, duke of Ferrara, by whom he was employed as governor of the district of Garfagnana 1522–25. The province was distracted by banditti, but his government was satisfactory to his sovereign and to his people for three years. He then declined an embassy to Pope Clement VII., and passed the last years of his life at Ferrara writing comedies and correcting his "Orlando Furioso" (which see), publishing the completed edition a year before his death, which was due to consumption. His seven satires, in the Horatian style, were published in 1534, after his death. They are gay, easy, and full of Epicurean philosophy. His comedies are placed next to those of Machiavelli by most Italian critics.

Ariosto of the North. Sir Walter Scott.

Ariovistus (ā-ri-ō-vis'tus). Lived about 60 B. C. A German chief who crossed the Rhine and invaded Gaul, aiding the Sequani against the Ædui, and was defeated by Julius Cæsar near Mülhausen 58 B. C.

Arish. See *El-Arish*.

Arishkerd (a-rish'kerd), **Plain of.** A plain in Asiatic Turkey, west of Mount Ararat and north of the Ala-Dagh, about the head waters of the East Euphrates.

Arista (ä-ris'tä), **Mariano.** Born in San Luis Potosi, July 26, 1802; died at sea near Lisbon, Portugal, Aug. 7, 1855. A Mexican general. He commanded the army of northern Mexico and Texas 1846, and was defeated by General Taylor at Palo Alto (May 8) and Resaca de la Palma (May 9), after which he was recalled. He was minister of war under Herrera (1848), and

was elected president of Mexico Jan. 15, 1851. To avoid a civil war he resigned in Jan., 1853, and soon after went to Europe.

Aristæus (ar-is-tē'us). [Gr. [illegible].] In Greek mythology, a beneficent deity, protector of husbandmen and shepherds.

Aristæus. A native of Cyprus, an official in the court of Ptolemy Philadelphus. According to a letter ascribed to him (but a forgery) he was sent by Ptolemy to Jerusalem to obtain from Eleazar, the high priest, a copy of the Pentateuch and seventy elders to translate it into Greek. See *Septuagint*.

Aristagoras (ar-is-tag'ọ-ras) **of Miletus.** [Gr. [illegible].] Died 497 B.C. A Persian governor of Miletus, and leader in the Ionian revolt against Persia in 500 B.C.

Aristander (ar-is-tan'dėr). [Gr. [illegible].] A celebrated soothsayer of Alexander the Great.

Aristarchus (ar-is-tär'kus), or **Aristarchos** (-kos). [Gr. [illegible].] Born at Samos, Greece: lived between 280–264 B.C. A Greek astronomer of the Alexandrian school. His only extant work is a treatise on the magnitude and distance of the sun and moon.

Aristarchus, or **Aristarchos.** Born at Samothrace, Greece: flourished about the middle of the 2d century B.C.: died in Cyprus. An Alexandrian grammarian and critic, the most celebrated of antiquity. His most noted work was a recension of Homer. The text he established and his division of the poems into books are substantially those which have come down to us.

Aristarchus, or **Aristarchos.** An associate of the apostle Paul 51–57 A.D. He was a native of Thessalonica, accompanied Paul on several of his missionary journeys, and was his "fellow prisoner" in Rome (Acts xix. xx. xxvii.). He is represented by the Greek Church as bishop of Apamea in Phrygia, and by the Roman as bishop of Thessalonica.

Ariste (ä-rēst'). The brother of Chrysale, in "Les Femmes Savantes" by Molière.

Aristeas (ạ-ris'te-ạs). [Gr. Ἀριστέας.] A Greek poet, assigned to various periods, from the 6th century B.C. to the time of Homer, and the reputed author of an epic poem, the "Arimaspea," in three books. The accounts of his life are fabulous: he is represented as a magician, who rose after death, and whose soul could occupy or abandon his body at will.

Aristides, or **Aristeides** (ar-is-tī'dēz). [Gr. [illegible].] A Greek writer of the 2d century B.C., author of a romance, the "Milesiaca" or "Milesian Tales," a prose work in six or more books. He was the founder of Greek romance, and "the title of his work is supposed to have given rise to the term 'Milesian' as applied to works of fiction." (*Smith.*)

Aristides, or **Aristeides** (ar-is-tī'dēz). Died probably at Athens about 468 B.C. A celebrated Athenian statesman and general, son of Lysimachus: surnamed "The Just." He was one of the ten generals in the year of the battle of Marathon (490), and chief archon in 489; was constantly opposed to Themistocles; and was ostracized in 483. He took part in the victory of Salamis (480); was Athenian commander at the victory of Platæa (479); carried through civic reforms (477); and was chief founder of the Delian League (about 477).

Aristides, or **Aristeides, Quintilianus** (kwin-til-i-ā'nus). The (Greek) author of a treatise on music (printed in the collection of Meibomius 1652) who lived, probably, in the 1st century A.D. His work is the most important ancient book on the subject.

Aristides, or **Aristeides, of Thebes.** A Greek painter, son or brother, and in either case the pupil, of Nicomachos, and a contemporary of Apelles. He was preeminently the painter of the ἦθος and πάθος, or the expression of the mind and passions of man.

Aristides, or **Aristeides, Publius Ælius,** surnamed **Theodorus.** Born at Adriani in Mysia, 117 A.D.: died at Smyrna about 180 A.D. A celebrated Greek rhetorician, a friend and adviser of Marcus Aurelius. His father Eudæmon was a priest of Jupiter, and he himself became a priest of Æsculapius at Smyrna.

Aristippus (ar-is-tip'us). [Gr. Ἀρίστιππος.] Born at Cyrene, Africa: lived about 380 B.C. A Greek philosopher, a pupil of Socrates, and the founder of the Cyrenaic School. See *Cyrenaics*.

Aristippus, or The Jovial Philosopher. A play by Thomas Randolph, printed in 1630.

Aristo (ä-rēs'tō). The brother of Sganarelle, in Molière's "École des Maris."

Aristobulus (a-ris-tọ-bū'lus). [Gr. Ἀριστόβουλος.] Lived in the 4th century B.C. A general of Alexander the Great, and the historian of his Asiatic expedition.

Aristobulus. Lived about 160 B.C. An Alexandrian Jew and Peripatetic philosopher.

Aristobulus I. Son of John Hyrcanus, and king of Judea 106–105 B.C. His Hebrew name was Judah. He is said to have been the first of the Hasmoneans to assume the title of king. During his brief reign he extended Judea in the regions of Iturea and Trachonitis, and forced Judaism on the conquered peoples.

Aristobulus II. Died about 48 B.C. Son of Alexander Jannæus, designated by his mother, the queen-regent Alexandra, high priest, while to his elder brother Hyrcanus II. the throne was bequeathed. After her death a contest took place between the two brothers which brought Pompey for the first time to Jerusalem (63 B.C.); he defeated Aristobulus and led him captive to Rome.

Aristobulus III. A Jewish prince, grandson of Hyrcanus II., brother of Mariamne, and thus brother-in-law of Herod I. He was made high priest by Herod; but, fearing his great popularity, Herod had him assassinated (about 35 B.C.). He was the last male representative of the Hasmonean family.

Aristodemus (a-ris-tọ-dē'mus). [Gr. [illegible].] Lived in the 8th century B.C. A Messenian national hero in the first war against Sparta. He offered his daughter's life in response to an oracle, for the preservation of the Messenian state; and when her lover, in order to save her, declared that she was with child by him, killed her and opened her womb to refute the lie. He was made king about 729 B.C.; but although he gained a victory over the Spartans 724 B.C., was unable to continue the war, and killed himself on his daughter's tomb before 722 B.C.

Aristogiton, or **Aristogeiton** (a-ris-tọ-jī'ton). [Gr. [illegible].] See *Harmodius*.

Aristomenes (ar-is-tom'e-nēz). [Gr. [illegible].] Lived in the 7th century B.C. A Messenian national hero in the second war against Sparta 645–630 (685–668). He was surprised in Eira, the last stronghold of the Messenians, by the Spartans, and compelled to surrender, but was allowed to depart with his men. He died in Rhodes at the court of his son-in-law Damagetus, and is said to have twice sacrificed the hecatomphonia, prescribed for one who with his own hand had killed one hundred of his enemies in battle.

Ariston (a-ris'ton), or **Aristo** (a-ris'tō). [Gr. [illegible].] Born at Chios about 250 B.C. A Greek Stoic philosopher, a disciple of Zeno and later, according to Diogenes Laertius, of the Platonist Polemo. He was called the "Siren" from his eloquence, and "Phalantus" from his baldness. Of the various branches of philosophy he recognized only ethics as a legitimate study.

Aristonicus (a-ris-to-nī'kus), or **Aristonikos** (-kos). [Gr. [illegible].] A natural son of Eumenes II. of Pergamus. When Attalus III., the successor of Eumenes, died, bequeathing the kingdom of Pergamus to the Romans, Aristonicus disputed the inheritance with the latter, defeating and taking prisoner P. Licinius Crassus 131 B.C. He was himself defeated and taken prisoner 130 B.C. by M. Perperna; was carried to Rome to adorn the triumph of M. Aquilius, the successor of Perperna; and was beheaded.

Aristophanes (ar-is-tof'a-nēz). [Gr. Ἀριστοφάνης.] The greatest of the Greek comic poets. He was born probably between 450 and 444 B.C., and died not later than 380 B.C. He "was an aristocrat who ridiculed radicalism and the advanced democracy, but spared the vices of his own order and his party. . . . In matters of religion he was a steadfast upholder of orthodoxy against the new philosophical school, and was never weary of attacking Socrates and Euripides for their breaking up of the old faith." (*Moland.*) His first play, the "Revellers" or "Banqueters," was produced in 427 B.C., and obtained the second prize; the "Babylonians" in 426; the "Acharnians" in 425, with the first prize; the "Knights" in 424, with the first prize; the "Clouds" in 423; the "Wasps" in 422, with the second prize; the "Peace" in 419, with the second prize; "Amphiaraus" in 414 with the second prize; the "Birds" in 414 with the second prize; "Lysistrata" in 411; the "Thesmophoriazusæ" in 410; the first edition of the "Plutus" in 408; the "Frogs" in 405, with the first prize; the "Ecclesiazusæ" about 393; and the second edition of the "Plutus" in 388. Of these the "Acharnians," "Knights," "Clouds," "Wasps," "Peace," "Birds," "Lysistrata," "Thesmophoriazusæ," "Plutus," "Frogs," and "Ecclesiazusæ" are extant.

Aristophanes was not only a great satirist but a great poet. His comedies unite elements which meet nowhere in literature. There is a play of fancy as extravagant as in modern burlesque; the whole world is turned topsy-turvy; gods and mortals alike are whirled through the motley riot of one great carnival. There is humour as delicate, and literary satire as keen as the most exquisite wit could offer to the most subtle appreciation. And there are lyric strains of a wild woodland sweetness hardly to be matched save in Shakspere. Aristophanes clung to the old tradition of Athens with a sort of jovial, unreasoning toryism. Demagogues, philosophers, rhetoricians were his abomination. His ideal was the plain, sturdy citizen of the good old school who beat the Persian at Marathon. He claims for himself, and justly, that he is outspoken on the side of virtue against vice. But his personal judgments must be taken with reserve.

Jebb, Greek Lit., p. 100.

Aristophanes of Byzantium. A celebrated Alexandrian grammarian and critic, pupil and successor of Zenodotus and instructor of the great critic Aristarchus. Only fragments of his works have survived. He edited Homer and other Greek poets, and introduced the system of marking accents in order to preserve the true pronunciation of Greek, which was rapidly becoming corrupt.

Aristophanes, The English. Samuel Foote.

Aristophanes, The French. Molière.

Aristophanes' Apology. A poem by Browning, published in 1875. It is the sequel to "Balaustion's Adventure."

Aristotle (ar'is-totl). [Gr. Ἀριστοτέλης.] Born at Stagira, in Chalcidice, 384 B.C.: died at Chalcis, in Eubœa, 322 B.C. The most famous and influential of Greek philosophers, the founder of the Peripatetic school. He was the son of Nicomachus, physician and friend of Amyntas, king of Macedonia. In his eighteenth year he went to Athens and became a pupil of Plato, with whom he remained for twenty years. After the death of Plato he went to Atarneus, as a guest of Hermias (whose sister or niece, Pythias, he afterward married), and remained there three years; then he went to Mytilene. In 343 (342?) he was summoned to the court of Macedon to undertake the education of Alexander (afterward "the Great"), then thirteen years old. In 335 (334?) he returned to Athens where he founded his school (see *Peripatetics*) and produced the greater part of his scientific works. He taught in the Lyceum. On the death of Alexander the uprising against the Macedonians forced Aristotle to flee from Athens to Chalcis in Eubœa, where he died. His numerous writings (the number of which is variously given, but was certainly very large) dealt with all the then known branches of science. They were partly in the form of dialogues, fragments of which have survived ("Eudemus"). These have been called his *exoteric* ('public,' 'suited for the general public'), and his other, more strictly scientific, works his *esoteric* ('private,' 'suited for private instruction') writings. His extant works (which have been imperfectly preserved) fall into four groups: the logical, the metaphysical and those relating to natural science, the ethical, and the "Poetics" and "Rhetoric." They include the "Topics," "Analytics" ("Prior" and "Posterior"), "Sophistical Refutations," "Rhetoric," "Metaphysics," "Politics," "Poetics," "On Animals," "On Parts of Animals," "On Generation of Animals," "On the Soul," "On Locomotion of Animals," "Meteorologics," "Nicomachean Ethics," etc. Various works ascribed to him are spurious. A genuine treatise by him on the constitution of Athens was discovered in 1891 at the British Museum in a heap of papyrus rolls. The manuscript was probably written later than the 11th year of Vespasian (from 95–100 A.D.). It is an almost complete text. The first Latin translation of his works, with notes, is that of the Arabian Averroes (1160: Venice, 1489); the first edition in Greek is that of Aldus Manutius (1495–98). Aristotle's influence upon the development of philosophy and science has been very great, especially during the centuries which preceded the birth of modern knowledge and scientific method. He was "the philosopher" *par excellence*. His works were the text-books of the schools, and his opinions on all matters authoritative. See *Organon*, *Nicomachean Ethics*, *Metaphysics*.

Aristoxenus (ar-is-tok'se-nus). [Gr. Ἀριστόξενος.] Born at Tarentum, Italy: lived about 320 B.C. A Greek philosopher of the Peripatetic school, and writer on music: the founder of a school of musicians named, for him, the Aristoxeneans.

Arius, or **Areius** (ar'i-us), or **Areios** (-os). [Gr. Ἄρειος.] Born in Libya (or Alexandria?) about 256 A.D.: died suddenly in Constantinople, 336 A.D. A celebrated presbyter of Alexandria, the founder of Arianism. See *Arians*. He was excommunicated for heresy by a provincial synod at Alexandria in 321, and defended his views (which were condemned) before the Council of Nicæa in 325.

Arivaipa (ä-rē-vī'pạ). A tribe of North American Indians living at the San Carlos agency, White Mountain reservation, Arizona, identified with the Pinaleño, also called the Tchikun, who have been classed as a subdivision of the Chiricahua. See *Apaches*.

Arizona (ar-i-zō'nạ). [Said to be a corruption of Pima or Papago *arizon*, little creeks.] A Territory of the United States, capital Phœnix, bounded by Utah on the north, New Mexico on the east, Mexico on the south, and California and Nevada (partly separated by the Colorado River) on the west, and extending from lat. 30° 20' to 37° N., and from long. 109° to 114° 45' W. Its surface consists of table-lands traversed by mountain-ranges, and it contains important mines of gold, silver, copper, etc. Arizona was explored by the Spaniards in the 16th century, was acquired from Mexico in 1848, and an additional part by the Gadsden Purchase in 1853, and was organized as a Territory in 1863. It has often been disturbed by wars with Apaches and other Indians. Area, 112,920 square miles. Population (1890), 59,620.

Arizpe (ä-rēth'pa). [From Opata *arit*, ant.] A town in Sonora, Mexico, formerly the capital of that state, situated on the right bank of the Sonora River. It was probably the site of an Opata village as early as 1540. The Mission of Arizpe dates from about 1640, and is one of the oldest in the Sonora River valley. At present (1893) the town has not over 4,000 inhabitants.

Arjish-Dagh (är-jēsh'däg'). An extinct volcano, the ancient Argæus, the highest mountain in Asia Minor, situated in the vilayet of Angora in about lat. 38° 30' N., long. 35° 20' E. Its height is 13,100 feet.

Arjish Lake. The northeastern arm of Lake Van, Asiatic Turkey.

Arjuna (är'jö-nạ; Hind. pron. ur'jö-nä). In Hindu mythology: (*a*) One of the chief heroes of the Mahabharata, the third reputed son of Pandu, son of Indra and Kunti, brave, high-minded, generous, and handsome. One of his wives was the sister of Krishna. After performing numerous marvelous exploits he retired from the world to the Himalayas. (*b*) See *Kartavirya*.

Arkab (ärkäb). [Ar.] The third-magnitude star ζ Sagittarii. The name is not much used.

Arkadelphia (ärkadel'fia). The capital of Clark County, Arkansas, situated on the Ouachita River, 63 miles southwest of Little Rock. Population (1890), 2,450.

Arkadia. See *Arcadia*.

Arkansas (ärkansa or ärkansas). One of the Southern States of the United States, capital Little Rock, bounded by Missouri on the north, Tennessee and Mississippi (separated by the Mississippi) on the east, Louisiana on the south, and Indian Territory and Texas on the west, and extending from lat. 33° to 36° 30′ N., and from long. 89° 40′ to 94° 42′ W. Its surface is in general level or rolling, and hilly in the west, with the Ozark Mountains in the northwest, and is traversed by the rivers Arkansas, Red, and White, important to agriculture, and the chief products are cotton and Indian corn. Arkansas has 75 counties, sends to representative and 2 senators to Congress, and has 8 electoral votes. It was first settled by the French in 1685, formed part of the Louisiana Purchase of 1803, was organized as a Territory in 1819, was admitted to the Union in 1836, seceded May 6, 1861, and was readmitted June 22, 1868. Area, 52,045 square miles. Population (1890), 1,128,179.

Arkansas. The second largest tributary of the Mississippi. It rises in the Rocky Mountains, flows east through Colorado and Kansas, and southeast through Kansas, Indian Territory, and Arkansas, and joins the Mississippi at Napoleon. Its length is about 2,000 miles, and its extreme width about 1 mile. It is navigable about 800 miles.

Arkansas City. A town in Cowley County, southern Kansas, on the Arkansas River. Population (1890), 8,347.

Arkansas Post. A village in Arkansas County, Arkansas, situated on the Arkansas River 75 miles southeast of Little Rock. It was captured by the Federals Jan. 11, 1863.

Arkow (ärk'ō). A seaport in the county of Wicklow, Ireland, situated at the mouth of the Avoca 39 miles south of Dublin. The Irish insurgents, about 30,000, defeated the royal troops near here June 10, 1798.

Arkona (ärkō'nä), or **Arkon** (ärk'on), **Cape.** The northernmost point of the island of Rügen, Prussia, projecting into the Baltic Sea. It contained a Wendish sanctuary.

Arkwright (ärk'rīt), Sir **Richard.** Born at Preston, England, Dec. 23, 1732; died at Cromford, Derbyshire, England, Aug. 3, 1792. An English inventor and manufacturer, a barber by trade. He invented the cotton-spinning frame (patented 1769), and established factories at Cromford and elsewhere. He used the cowling machinery on a large scale as a substitute for hand labor in textile manufactures. His claim to the invention was disputed by Hicks, or Hayes, a reed-maker at Bolton, in 1785, and a verdict was rendered against him; Highs's claim is now, however, generally conceded to be fraudulent. Arkwright was knighted by George III. in 1786.

Arlanza (ärlän'thä). A small river in northern Spain, a tributary of the Arlanzon.

Arlanzon (ärlän-thōn'). A small river in northern Spain, a tributary of the Pisuerga and subtributary of the Douro.

Arlberg (ärl'berg). A pass on the border of Tyrol and Vorarlberg, 5,805 feet high.

Arlberg Tunnel. A tunnel under the Arlberg, forming part of the railway which runs from Bludenz in Vorarlberg via Landek to Innsbruck. It is about 6½ miles long, and was opened in 1884.

Arlecchino and **Arlequin.** See *Harlequin*.

Arles (ärlz), **Kingdom of.** In medieval history, a kingdom which was formed by the union of the Lombardic states of Transjurane Burgundy and Cisjurane Burgundy in 933, and remained until its annexation by the empire in 1032. (See *Burgundy, Cisjuran* and *Transjuran*.) Cisjurane Burgundy, formed in 879, is sometimes called the kingdom of Arles.

Arles (ärlz; F. pron. ärl). A city in the department of Bouches-du-Rhone, France, situated on the left bank of the most eastern arm of the Rhône near its mouth, in lat. 43° 41′ N., long. 4° 37′ E.: the Roman Arelate or (under Constantine the Great) Constantia. It is especially noted for its antiquities, which include a Roman amphitheater (the largest in Gaul), a Roman theater, where the Venus of Arles was found, a Roman basilica, a Roman cemetery (Alyscamps), a forum, and a palace of Constantine, (See below.) It was called the "Gallic Rome" from its importance, was an important residence of the Carlovingian emperors, was the seat of several church councils, and became the capital of the kingdom of Arles in 879. From 1100 to 1251 it was a republic and later became subject to Charles of Anjou and followed the fortunes of Provence. The amphitheater is built of excellent masonry, and is one of the best-preserved structures of the kind. The section shows 2 stories of 60 arches, the lower Doric, the upper Corinthian. There were 4 lines of seats and 4 concentric corridors. The ancient podium of the arena is almost entire. The axes of the ellipse are 459 and 341 feet. The three square towers are parts of the fortification of the 10th century, erected either by the Moors or by Charles Martel. The Roman theater is of unusual size and richness of ornament. Two Corinthian columns of the back wall of the stage remain standing, with the bases of others, and the lower portion of the wall, with its doors and niches. Some of the tiers of seats also remain, and part of the extensive wall of the cavea, with arches, columns, and arch entablature. The cathedral (of St. Trophimus) has a plain early-Romanesque nave and flamboyant choir. The remarkable western portal shows a great semicircular arch whose tympanum bears a frieze of Christ and the emblems of the Evangelists. Population (1891), 24,288.

Arlincourt (ärlañ-kōr'), **Charles Victor Prévot, Vicomte d'.** Born at the Château de Mécarntis, near Versailles, Sept. 28, 1789; died at Paris, Jan. 22, 1856. A French poet and novelist, author of "Le solitaire" (1821), etc.

Arline (ärlēn). The Bohemian Girl, in Balfe's opera of that name.

Arlington, Earl of. See *Bennet, Henry*.

Arlington (ärling-ton). A town in Middlesex County, Massachusetts, 6 miles northwest of Boston. Population (1890), 5,629.

Arlington. A village in Alexandria County, Virginia, opposite Washington. It contains a national cemetery.

Arlington House. A mansion on the heights opposite Washington, District of Columbia, in the midst of the national cemetery. It was once the property of General Washington, and descended through Parke Custis to the Confederate general Robert E. Lee, who married his daughter in 1831. It was occupied as headquarters by the Union army, the estate being a camp of the troops. It became the property of the United States government.

Arlon (ärlōn'), Flem. **Aarlen** (är'len). The capital of the province of Luxemburg, Belgium, 15 miles northwest of Luxemburg: the Roman Orolaunum Vicus. Near here the French under Jourdan defeated the Austrians under Beaulieu, April 16 and 17, 1794. Population, (1890), 8,029.

Armada (ärmä'dä). **The Invincible** or **The Spanish.** A great fleet sent by Philip II. of Spain against England in 1588. It consisted of 129 (or more) vessels, 19,295 soldiers, and 8,460 sailors, and was commanded by the Duke of Medina Sidonia. It was met and defeated by English fleet of about 180 vessels, under Lord Howard of Effingham, in the English Channel and Strait of Dover, in Aug., 1588.

Armadale (ärmä-dāl). A novel by Wilkie Collins, published in 1866.

Armado (ärmä'dō). **Don Adriano de.** In Shakspere's "Love's Labour's Lost," a verbose, fantastical Spanish military braggart. His prototype is found in old Italian comedy.

Armageddon (ärmä-ged'on), or **Har-Magedon** (här-ma-ged'on). [Heb. See the definition.] A name used in Rev. xvi. 16, and signifying "the mountain of Megiddo." The reference in the passage in Revelation is probably to Megiddo, some refer it to the plain of Esdraelon in Galilee and Samaria, famous as a battle-field. See *Esdraelon*.

Armagh (ärmä'). A county in Ulster, Ireland, bounded by Lough Neagh on the north, Down on the east, Louth on the south, and Tyrone and Monaghan on the west: sometimes called the "Orchard of Ireland." The surface is hilly and undulating, and low in the north and south. Armagh has manufactures of linen and cotton. Area, 512 square miles. Population (1891), 197,011.

Armagh. A city and parliamentary borough in the county of Armagh, 34 miles southwest of Belfast, the seat of an Anglican archbishop (primate of Ireland) and a Roman Catholic archbishop. It was the ancient metropolis of Ireland and the seat of learning. The cathedral of Armagh, the metropolitan church of the Primate of Ireland, is a late-Pointed structure recently well restored. It was sacked by O'Neill in 1564. Population (1891), 8,306.

Armagnac (ärmän-yäk'). In medieval history, a district in southern France corresponding in general to the department of Gers. It was made a countship in the 10th century, and was united to France in the 15th century. The counts and their adherents were conspicuous in the 15th century. See *Armagnacs*.

Armagnac, Bernard VII., Comte d'. Died June 12, 1418. A French partizan leader of the Armagnacs (which see) in the civil war against the Burgundians. He was made constable and chief minister of France in 1415, and was murdered in prison by the mob shortly after the capture of Paris by the Burgundians.

Armagnac, Jean V., Comte d'. Born about 1420: died 1473. A political agitator, grandson of Bernard VII. He formed an incestuous union with his sister Jeanne Isabelle, which brought upon him the censure of the church and deprivation of his possessions by Charles VII. He was reinstated after the death of Charles, joined the League of the Public Weal against Louis XI in 1465, and was put to death by the royalists at the capture of the castle of Lectoure.

Armagnac War (in G. often corrupted to **Armegeckenkrieg**). The contest between the Armagnac mercenaries of the emperor Frederick III. and the Swiss in 1444, which ended in the total defeat of the Armagnacs at St. Jakob on the Birs, Aug. 26, 1444.

Armagnacs (ärmän-yäks'), **The.** 1. The party of the house of Orleans, opponents of the house of Burgundy during the reign of Charles VI.: so named from Bernard of Armagnac, their leader.—2. Bands of lawless mercenaries, consisting chiefly of natives of the county of Armagnac, trained in the civil wars between the Armagnac and Burgundian parties. To rid France of them they were sent by Charles VII. to aid the emperor Frederick III. in enforcing his claims against the Swiss in 1444.

Armançon (ärmoñ-sōn'). A river in France, about 100 miles long, which joins the Yonne east of Joigny.

Armand, Charles. See *Rouarie, Marquis de la*.

Armande (ärmoñd'). One of the learned ladies in Molière's comedy "Les Femmes Savantes." She loves Clitandre, but he loves her sister Henriette who is not a feminine savante.

Armande Béjart. See *Béjart*.

Armansperg (är'mänz-perg), Count **Joseph Ludwig von.** Born at Königen, in Lower Bavaria, Feb. 23, 1787; died at Munich, April 3, 1853. A Bavarian statesman, regent during the minority of Otho of Greece 1833–35, and chancellor of state 1835–37.

Armatoles (är'ma-tōlz), or **Armatoli** (är-ma-tō'li). A body of irregular Greek (Christian) local militia, in the employ of the sultans from the 15th century to the Greek revolution in 1821. The armatoli had existed in the Byzantine empire, and had served, in a measure, to protect the Greek population from the Franks, Albanians, and Servians. The institution was accepted by the sultans and incorporated in their administration. By the peace of Belgrad (1739) the power of the Armatoles was attacked by the Porte, and it steadily declined. Large numbers of them joined the Greeks in the war of independence.

Armed Soldier of Democracy, The. Napoleon Bonaparte.

Armellina (är-me-lī'nä). The shrewd maidservant of Antonio, in Tomkis's comedy "Albumazar." She is loved and finally won by Trincalo. See *Trincalo*.

Armendariz de Toledo, Alonso Henriquez de. Born at Navarre, 1543; died in Mexico, Nov. 5, 1628. A Spanish Franciscan friar. He was successively vicar-general of Peru, bishop of Sidonia (1603), bishop of Cuba from 1610 to 1623, and bishop of Michoacan in Mexico from 1624 until his death.

Armendariz (är-men-dä'rēs), **José de,** Marquis of Castelfuerte. Born at Rivagorza, Navarre, about 1670: died about 1740. A Spanish general. He commanded at the battle of Lagudina in Estremadura, May, 1709, and led the charge which broke the enemy's left at the battle of Almenicleja, Dec. 20, 1710; commanded in Aragon and took part in the siege of Barcelona; was governor of Tarragona; thence passed to Sicily where he commanded at the siege of Malazo and bore the brunt of the battle of Francavilla; was viceroy of the royal guards; on his return to Spain was made governor of Guipuzcoa; and shortly after was named viceroy of Peru, reaching Lima in May, 1724. He returned to Spain in 1736.

Armendariz, Lope Diaz de. See *Diaz de Armendariz*.

Armenia (är-mē'ni-ä). [F. *Arménie*, G. *Armenien*. The name *Armenia* (*Armaniya*) first occurs in a Persian inscription of the time of Darius Hystaspes (522–486 B. C.). Its origin is in doubt. The native name was *Biaina*, the original of the modern *Van*.] The classical name of the Hebrew Ararat, Assyrian Urartu, the country which extends from the shores of Lake Van between the Upper Euphrates and Media, forming the juncture between the high plateau of Iran and the table-land of Asia Minor. Its greatest extent was from 39° 47′ E. long. and 37° 30′ 44″ N. lat., or from the Taurus, the northeastern parts of Mesopotamia, and the Kurdish Mountains to the Caucasus and Georgia. The territory east of the Euphrates was called Great Armenia, and that to the west Little Armenia. The country is characterized by gloomy mountains, deep valleys, and a climate very hot in summer and extremely cold in winter. Only two of its mountains are mentioned by the ancients by name: the Taurus, and the Paryadres in the north on the boundary of Pontus. The most important rivers have their source in Armenia: the Euphrates, the Tigris, the Kyros (modern Kur), and the Araxes (modern Aras). Urartu appears in the Assyrian cuneiform inscriptions as one of their most powerful foes, which subsequently gained the supremacy over the rest. Its kings carried on almost incessant war with Assyria. Expeditions against it with varying results are mentioned by the Assyrian kings Shalmaneser II. (859–825 B. C.), Shamaneser III. (782–773 B. C.), Assurdan III. (772–755 B. C.), and Tiglath-Pileser II. (745–727 B. C.). That it was not permanently and thoroughly subjugated by Assyria is shown by the fact that the murderers of Sennacherib fled to it (681 B. C.) to that country (Isa. xxxvii. 38, 2 Ki. xix. 37). The oldest inscriptions found in Armenia are in Assyrian script and language. Later on, after Sarduris I. (in the Assyrian text Sarduri, 835 B. C.), the cuneiform script was employed with the native language. The monuments in this lan-

guage, known as "Vannic Inscriptions," were deciphered by Professor A. H. Sayce. According to him the people of Urartu constituted one of the Hittite tribes. The language, though inflectional, had no connection with either the Semitic or the Indo-European families of speech and seems to have been the ancestor of the modern Georgian. As that language was spoken in Armenia as late as 640 B.C., the invasion of the Aryans, who are the forefathers of the modern Armenians, could not have taken place until after this date. After the Assyrian period Armenia became a dependency of Persia and Media. Alexander the Great conquered it along with the Persian empire, and after his death it became a province of the kingdom of the Seleucidæ. From 150 B.C. to 428 A.D. the dynasty of the Arsacidæ governed it under the nominal supremacy of Parthia and Rome. Then it was ruled by Persian, Byzantine, and Arabic governors until in 859 the dynasty of the Bagratides (descended from a noble Jewish family) arose, which came to an end in 1045. The last refuge of Armenian independence was destroyed by the Mamelukes in 1375. Since then the Armenians have been without an independent state, their country being divided between Persia, Turkey, and Russia. They still have an independent church, with the seat of government at Constantinople. See *Ararat*.

Armenia Major, Armenia Minor. See *Armenia*.

Armenian (är-mē'ni-an). 1. An inhabitant of Armenia.—2. The language prevalent in Armenia, and belonging to the Aryan family. It was formerly classed with Persian as belonging to the Iranian group, but is now separated as the sole extant member of an independent Aryan language. See *Armenia*.

Armentières (är-moṅ-tē-är'). A town in the department of Nord, France, situated on the Lys near the Belgian frontier, 9 miles northwest of Lille. It has manufactures of table-linen and cloth. Population (1891), commune, 28,638.

Armfelt (ärm'felt), Baron (Count) **Gustav Mauritz.** Born at Åbo, Finland, April 1, 1757: died at Zarskoe-Selo, Russia, Aug. 19, 1814. A Swedish general and statesman, distinguished in the war against Russia 1788-90. Later he was regent, was exiled and restored, and held high commands and offices. He entered the Russian service in 1811.

Armfelt, Karl Gustav. Born in Ingermannland, Nov. 9, 1666: died in Finland, Oct. 24, 1736. A Swedish general. He entered the French service in 1685, returned to Sweden in 1700, was intrusted by Charles XII. with the defense of Finland in 1713, was overpowered by Galitzin at Storkyro in 1714, was sent on a disastrous expedition to the north of Norway in 1718, and was commander-in-chief in Finland at his death.

Armgart (ärm'gärt). A poem (named from its chief character, a woman of great sensibility and imaginative power) by George Eliot, first published in "Macmillan's Magazine" for July, 1871.

Armida (är-mē'dạ), or **Armide** (är-mēd'). 1. An enchantress in Tasso's "Jerusalem Delivered." She used her charms to seduce the Crusaders from their vows and duty. Her palace, surrounded by magnificent pleasure-grounds, was so luxurious and splendid that "the gardens of Armida" have become a synonym for gorgeous luxury. She also possessed a magic girdle which surpassed even the cestus of Venus in its power. Her voluptuous witchery was finally destroyed by a talisman brought from the Christian army and Rinaldo, who had been enslaved by her, escaped. She followed him, and he finally defeated her in battle, persuaded her to become a Christian, and became her knight.
2. The title of operas by Lulli (produced in 1686), Traetta (Vienna, 1760), Jommelli (Naples, 1771), Gluck (Paris, 1777), and Rossini (Naples, 1817).

Armin (är'min), **Robert.** Lived about 1610. An English actor and dramatist, author of "Nest of Ninnies" (1608; reprinted by the Shaksperian Society 1842). He was famous as an actor of Shakspere's clowns and fools and was in the first cast of Ben Jonson's "Alchemist" in 1610.

Armine (är-mēn'), **Ferdinand.** The lover of Henrietta Temple, in Disraeli's romance of that name.

Arminians (är-min'i-anz). The followers of Arminius (Jacobus Harmensen, 1560–1609), a Protestant divine of Leyden. They presented their doctrines in a "remonstrance" (1610): whence they are also called *Remonstrants*. See *Harmensen* and *Remonstrants*.

Arminius (är-min'i-us). [L. *Arminius* (Tacitus), supposed to represent an early Teutonic form of the mod. G. *Hermann*.] Born 18 B.C.: died 21 A.D. A German chieftain, prince of the Cherusci, and the liberator of Germany from the Roman dominion. He entered the Roman military service, and became a Roman citizen of the equestrian order. On his return he organized a revolt of the Cherusci and defeated the governor Quintilius Varus in the Teutoburg forest 9 A.D. He was defeated by Germanicus on the Campus Idistavisus 16 A.D., but succeeded in maintaining the independence of the right bank of the Rhine. He overthrew Marbodius (Marbod), chief of the Suevi, who had made himself master of several neighboring tribes. He was assassinated as the result of a conspiracy against him among the German chiefs.

Arminius. See *Harmensen*.

Arminiusquelle (är-mēn'ē-ös-kwel'le). [G., 'Arminius's, or Hermann's, Spring.'] A noted warm spring at Lippspringe, in the Teutoburgerwald, Germany.

Armistead (är'mis-ted), **George.** Born at New-market, Va., April 10, 1780: died at Baltimore, April 25, 1818. An American officer who served with distinction at the capture of Fort George from the British, May 27, 1813. He was brevetted lieutenant-colonel for his gallant defense of Fort McHenry, Sept. 13, 1814.

Armistead, Lewis Addison. Born at New-bern, N. C., Feb. 18, 1817: died at Gettysburg, Pa., July 3, 1863. A Confederate general, son of General Walker Keith Armistead. He served in the Mexican war 1846-47, became brigadier-general in the Confederate army in 1861, and was killed in the charge of Pickett's division at the battle of Gettysburg.

Armistead, Walker Keith. Born about 1785: died at Upperville, Va., Oct. 13, 1845. An American engineer and general, brother of George Armistead. He was graduated from West Point in 1803, superintended the defenses of Norfolk, Va., 1808-11, was chief engineer to the army of the Niagara in the War of 1812, superintended the defenses of Norfolk and the Chesapeake 1813-18, was brevetted brigadier-general in 1828 for ten years' service in one grade, and served in the Florida war 1840-41.

Armisticio (är-mis-tē'thē-ō). A former territory of Venezuela, now forming the western part of the state of Bolivar. Its area was 7,153 square miles. It is almost uninhabited except by wild Indians.

Armorica (är-mor'i-kạ). [L. *Armorica*, *Aremorica*, of Old Gaulish origin, land by the sea.] In ancient geography, the northwestern part of France, comprising, in general, the region which lies between the mouths of the Seine and Loire. It was restricted in the middle ages to Brittany.

Armorican (är-mor'i-kan). Same as *Breton*, one of the Celtic tongues.

Armory of Germany. An epithet applied to Suhl, Prussia, on account of its manufactures of firearms.

Armstrong (ärm'strông), **Archibald (Archie).** Born at Arthuret in Cumberland, or at Langholm in Roxburghshire: died 1672. The celebrated jester of King James I. He is introduced in Scott's novel "The Fortunes of Nigel."

Armstrong, John. Born in Ireland, 1725: died at Carlisle, Pa., March 9, 1795. An American general. He served in the French and Indian war 1755-58, commanded the expedition against the Indian village of Kittanning in 1756, became brigadier-general in the Continental army March 1, 1776, resigned April 4, 1777, and was a delegate from Pennsylvania to the Continental Congress 1778-80 and 1787-88.

Armstrong, John. Born at Carlisle, Pa., 1758: died 1843. An American general, politician, and diplomatist, son of John Armstrong. He served in the Revolutionary War and was the author of the "Newburg Addresses" to the army in 1783. He was United States senator from New York 1800-02 and 1803-04, minister to France 1804-10 (part of the time minister to Spain) and secretary of war 1813-14. He was appointed brigadier-general in 1812. Among his works is a history of the War of 1812.

Armstrong, John or **Johnnie.** 1. A Scottish freebooter, the chief of a band of over 150 men, and the brother, apparently, of the Laird of Mangerton, the chief of his name. He levied blackmail almost as far as Newcastle, and was a terror to the inhabitants. When, about 1529, James V. undertook to suppress the turbulence of the Border marauders or Marchmen, Johnnie Armstrong, one of the most notorious of them, appeared before him with 36 of his band, well equipped and mounted, and offered his services. The king showed him no favor, but had him and all his men hanged upon trees near Hawick. The injustice of this treatment was the theme of several popular ballads. "Armstrong's Good-night" was said to have been composed by one of the band. This ballad, with two entitled "Johnie Armstrong," is to be found in Child's English and Scottish Ballads. The Scottish champion swordsman whose story is told by Scott in "The Laird's Jock" seems to have been the son of the above-mentioned Laird of Mangerton.
2. See *Allamont*.

Armstrong, Samuel Chapman. Born in the Hawaiian Islands, Jan., 1839: died at Hampton, Va., May 11, 1893. An American officer in the Civil War, founder and principal of the Hampton Institute, Virginia (for negroes and Indians).

Armstrong, William George, Baron. Born at Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, Nov. 26, 1810. An English engineer and inventor of the Armstrong gun, a breech-loading cannon (1854-58). He was created first baron Armstrong in 1887.

Army and Navy Club. 1. A club established in London in 1838 for the association of commissioned officers of all ranks in either branch of the service, at 36 Pall Mall, S. W.—2. A similar club established in New York in 1871.

Arnaldus Villanovanus (är-nal'dus vil'a-nō-va'nus). See *Arnold of Villanova*.

Arnason (är'nä-son), **Jón.** Born at Reykjavik, Iceland, Nov. 13, 1819: died Aug. 17, 1888. An Icelandic writer. He was for many years librarian of the public library of Iceland, and published, with Grimson, "Popular Legends of Iceland" (1862-64).

Arnau (är'nou). A town in Bohemia, situated on the Elbe 65 miles northeast of Prague: an important center of linen and paper manufacture. Population (1890), commune, 4,124.

Arnaud (är-nō'), **Henri.** Born at La Torre, Piedmont, 1641: died at Schönberg, 1721. A Waldensian clergyman and patriot. He was the military leader in a campaign against the French and Savoyards 1689-90, described in his "Histoire de la glorieuse rentrée des Vaudois dans leurs vallées." He later conducted the Waldensian exiles to Germany.

Arnaud, St., Leroy de. See *Leroy de Saint-Arnaud*.

Arnauld (är-nō'), **Agnès.** Born 1594: died 1671. A French Jansenist nun, a sister of Antoine Arnauld. She was the author of "L'Image d'une religieuse parfaite et d'une imparfaite" (1660), and "Le chapelet secret du Saint Sacrement" (1663).

Arnauld, Angélique, or **Angélique de Saint-Jean.** Born Nov. 28, 1624: died Jan. 29, 1684. A French Jansenist nun, niece of Jacqueline Marie Arnauld, and daughter of Robert Arnauld d'Andilly, made abbess of Port-Royal in 1678: author of "Mémoires pour servir à l'histoire de Port-Royal, etc." (1742), etc.

Arnauld, Antoine. Born at Paris, Feb. 6, 1560: died at Paris, Dec. 29, 1619. A French advocate. He acquired great celebrity by his speech against the Jesuits in favor of the University of Paris in 1594.

Arnauld, Antoine, surnamed "The Great Arnauld." Born at Paris, Feb. 16, 1612: died at Lüttich, Aug. 8, 1694. A French philosopher and Jansenist theologian, son of Antoine Arnauld. He wrote "De la fréquente communion" (1643), "La perpetuité de la foi" (1669-72), etc.

Arnauld, Henri. Born at Paris, 1597: died at Angers, June 8, 1692. A French Jansenist ecclesiastic, brother of Antoine Arnauld (1612–94). He became bishop of Angers in 1649, and was one of the four bishops who refused to sign the acceptance of the Pope's bull condemning the "Augustinus" of Jansenius.

Arnauld, Jacqueline Marie, or **Marie Angélique de Sainte-Madeleine.** Born Sept. 8, 1591: died Aug. 6, 1661. A French Jansenist nun, abbess of Port-Royal, sister of Antoine Arnauld (1612–94).

Arnauld d'Andilly (är-nō'doṅ-dē-lyē'), **Robert.** Born at Paris about 1588: died at Port-Royal, Sept. 27, 1674. A French advocate and theological writer, brother of Antoine Arnauld.

Arnauld de Villeneuve. See *Arnold of Villanova*.

Arnault (är-nō'), **Antoine Vincent.** Born at Paris, Jan. 1, 1766: died near Havre, Sept. 16, 1834. A French dramatist, fabulist, and miscellaneous writer. He wrote "Marius à Minturnes" (1791), "Germanicus" (1817), etc.

Arnault's short moral poems are not so much fables as what used to be called in English "emblems." The most famous of these, which of itself deserves to keep Arnault's memory green, is "La Feuille."
Saintsbury, French Lit., p. 401.

Arnauts (är'nâts). The Turkish name for the Albanians.

Arndt (ärnt), **Ernst Moritz.** Born at Schoritz, Rügen, Prussia, Dec. 26, 1769: died at Bonn, Prussia, Jan. 29, 1860. A German poet and general writer, professor at Greifswald and later at Bonn. He wrote "Versuch einer Geschichte der Leibeigenschaft in Pommern und Rügen" (1803), "Der Geist der Zeit" (1807), etc. Among his songs are "Was ist des Deutschen Vaterland?" "Was blasen die Trompeten?" etc. He was one of the leading patriots in the Napoleonic epoch.

Arne (ärn), **Michael.** Born in 1741: died Jan. 14, 1786. Musician and composer, son of Dr. Arne. He wrote the music for Garrick's "Cymon" (1767), "The Belle's Stratagem" (1780), and other plays, and some very popular songs, "The Highland Laddie," etc.

Arne, Susanna Maria. See *Cibber*.

Arne, Thomas Augustine. Born at London, March 12, 1710: died at London, March 5, 1778. An English composer. He wrote several operas, "Britannia" and "Eliza" (1743-44), "Artaxerxes" (1762); oratorios, "Abel" (1755), "Judith" (1764); musical settings of several of Shakspere's songs, the song "Rule Britannia" in the "Masque of Alfred" (1740), a musical farce, "Thomas and Sally," etc. He was also author as well as composer. He was created doctor of music by the University of Oxford, July 6, 1759.

Arneb (är'neb). [Ar. *al arnab*, the hare.] The third-magnitude star α Leporis. Sometimes called *Arsh*.

Arneburg (är'ne-börg). A town in the province of Saxony, Prussia, situated on the Elbe 40 miles northeast of Magdeburg. Population, about 2,000.

Arneth (är'net), **Alfred von.** Born at Vienna,

July 10, 1819. An Austrian historian, son of Joseph Calasanza von Arneth. His works include histories of Prince Eugene (1858–59), Maria Theresa (1863–79), etc.

Arneth, Joseph Calasanza von. Born Aug. 12, 1791; died Oct. 31, 1863. An Austrian archæologist and numismatist. He became director of the cabinet of numismatics and antiquities at Vienna in 1851, and was the author of "Synopsis numorum antiquorum" (1857–62), etc.

Arnheim, Baroness of. See *Gerstenbergk, Auguste.*

Arnhem (arn'hem), or **Arnheim** (arn'him). The capital of the province of Gelderland, Netherlands, situated on the Rhine in lat. 51° 58′ N., long. 5° 52′ E.; probably the Roman Arenacum. It has important trade and ammunitions manufactures. It was occupied by the Romans, and was taken by the Dutch in 1585, by the French in 1672 and 1795, and by the Prussians in 1813. Sir Philip Sidney died at Arnhem in 1586. Population (1899) commune, 78,864.

Arnhem, Cape. A headland at the entrance of the Gulf of Carpentaria.

Arnhem Bay. An indentation on the coast of the Northern Territory, South Australia.

Arnhem Land. A district in the Northern Territory, South Australia.

Arnim (är'nim). Count **Adolf Heinrich von.** Born April 10, 1803; died Jan. 8, 1868. A Prussian politician and historical writer. He was the leading cabinet minister March 19–21, 1848, and was appointed to a foreign mission to the Diet at Frankfort, where he supported the interests of the landed nobility.

Arnim, Elizabeth (or **Bettina**) **von.** Born at Frankfort-on-the-Main, April 4, 1785; died at Berlin, Jan. 20, 1859. A German writer, wife of Ludwig Achim von Arnim and sister of Clemens Brentano, noted for her correspondence (largely spurious) with Goethe, 1807–11.

Arnim, Count Harry Karl Kurt Eduard von. Born at Moitzeldtitz, Pomerania, Prussia, Oct. 3, 1824; died at Nice, France, May 19, 1881. A German diplomatist, ambassador at Rome 1861–70, and at Paris 1872–74. He took a leading part in the negotiations preceding the treaty of Frankfort May 10, 1871, was appointed ambassador at Paris Jan. 9, 1872, and recalled March 2, 1874, on account of differences of opinion with Prince Bismarck; was assigned to Constantinople March 19, and was dismissed from the diplomatic service May 15 for publishing his Roman despatches. On Dec. 1–2 he was ordered to three months' imprisonment on the charge of having picked state documents from the archives of the German embassy at Paris, but escaped punishment by having previously removed himself beyond the jurisdiction of the German courts; and on Oct. 5, 1876, was sentenced to five years' penal servitude for lèse-majesty in publishing an anonymous pamphlet entitled "Pro nihilo." Pro nihilo. Vorgeschichte des Arnim-Prozesses" (1875). He died in exile.

Arnim, Baron **Heinrich Alexander von.** Born at Berlin, Feb. 13, 1798; died at Düsseldorf, Jan. 5, 1861. A Prussian diplomatist and politician. He was ambassador at Brussels 1840–48, and at Paris 1848–48, and was minister of foreign affairs March 21 to June 8, 1848.

Arnim, or **Arnheim,** Baron **Johann** (or **Hans**) **Georg von.** Born at Boitzenburg, Brandenburg, Prussia, 1581; died at Dresden, April 18, 1641. A German diplomatist and general in the "Thirty Years' War," in the service of the Imperialists, and later of the Protestants.

Arnim, Karl Otto Ludwig von. Born at Berlin, Aug. 1, 1779; died at Berlin, Feb. 9, 1861. A German writer of travels.

Arnim, Ludwig Joachim (commonly **Achim**) **von.** Born at Berlin, Jan. 26, 1781; died at Dahlen, Prussia, Jan. 21, 1831. A German poet, novelist and poet. From all parts of Germany he collected folk-songs which were published, 1805–08, in conjunction with Clemens Brentano, under the title "Des Knaben Wunderhorn" ("The Boy's Wonder-Horn"). He was the author of several novels and tales, the most celebrated among them the historical novel "Die Kronenwächter" ("The Guardians of the Crown"). His collected works were published by his wife, with an introduction by William Grimm, 1839–48, in 20 volumes.

Arno (är'no), or **Arn** (ärn), or **Aquila** (ak'wi-lä). [*Lat., aquila*, eagle.] Born about 750; died Jan. 24, 821. A German ecclesiastic and diplomatist, a friend of Alcuin, appointed archbishop of Salzburg in 798. He established the converted many Huns and Wends, to have presided at several synods, including the Council at Mentz 813, and to have enjoyed the confidence of Charlemagne and Louis the Pious, together with Benedict the Deacon, the "Second Boniface" of Ingolstadt Annales, "a list of all the churches, religious orders in the archbishopric of Salzburg.

Arno (är'no). A river in Tuscany, Italy, about 140 miles long; the Roman Arnus. It rises in the Apennines 4 miles south, west, northwest, and then west, and empties into the Mediterranean 8 miles southwest of Pisa. Florence and Pisa are situated on it.

Arno, Val d'. The fruitful valley of the upper Arno.

Arnobius (är-nō'bi-us), surnamed **Afer.** Born in Numidia; lived about 300. A rhetorician and Christian apologist. His chief work is entitled "Adversus Gentes" ("Against the Gentiles," ed. by Reifferscheid, 1875).

Arnobius. Lived about 460. A Semi-Pelagian ecclesiastic of Gaul, author of a "Commentary on the Psalms."

Arnold (är'nōld), (**Robert**) **Arthur.** Born May 28, 1853. An English journalist, miscellaneous writer, and Liberal politician: brother of Sir Edwin Arnold. He was editor of the "Echo," and is the author of "From the Levant," "Through Persia by Caravan," "Social Politics," "Free Land," etc.

Arnold, Benedict. Born 1615; died 1678. An early colonial governor of Rhode Island.

Arnold, Benedict. Born at Norwich, Conn., Jan. 14, 1741; died at London, June 14, 1801. An American Revolutionary general and traitor. He was commissioned colonel 1775, and took part in the capture of Ticonderoga; commanded the expedition through the Maine wilderness against Quebec in 1775; was wounded at the siege of Quebec, was made brigadier-general; commanded at naval battle on Lake Champlain in 1776, defeated the British at Ridgefield, Connecticut, 1777; and was made major-general. In the Burgoyne campaign he served with distinction at the first battle of Saratoga (Sept. 19), and at the second battle of Saratoga, where he was wounded. He was appointed commander of Philadelphia 1778; was tried before a court martial on various charges, and reprimanded by Washington 1780. In the same year he was appointed commander of West Point, and planned with Andre the surrender of that place to the British. The plan was discovered and Arnold escaped to the British lines. He was then employed in the British army and subsequently conducting expeditions against Virginia and New London, Connecticut, 1781. The latter part of his life was spent chiefly in London.

Arnold (är-nōld), **Christoph.** Born at Sommerfeld, near Leipsic, Dec. 17, 1650; died April 15, 1695. A German astronomer, noted for observations of the comets of 1682 and 1686, and of the transit of Mercury in 1690.

Arnold (är'nōld), Sir **Edwin.** Born June 10, 1832. An English poet, journalist, and Orientalist. He was educated at King's College (London) and at Oxford, became principal of the Government Sanskrit college at Puna, India, and later served on the staff of the "Daily Telegraph," London. His poems include "Light of Asia" (1879), "Light of the World" (1890), "Indian Song of Songs" (1875), "Indian Poetry," "Pearls of the Faith," "The Song Celestial," "Lotus and Jewel."

Arnold, George. Born at Nyack, N. Y., June 24, 1834; died at Strawberry Farms, N. J., Nov. 3, 1865. An American poet and man of letters. He contributed to "Vanity Fair," "The Leader," and other periodicals, and was the author of "Poems" (edited, with a memoir, by William Winter, 1870).

Arnold (är'nōld), **Gottfried.** Born at Annaberg, Saxony, Sept. 5, 1665; died at Perleberg, Brandenburg, Prussia, May 30, 1714. A German Pietist theologian and church historian. "He was the first to use the German language instead of Latin in church history; but his style is tasteless and insipid." *Schaff.*

Arnold (är'nōld), **Isaac Newton.** Born at Hartwick, N. Y., Nov. 30, 1815; died at Chicago, April 24, 1884. An American politician, Republican member of Congress from Illinois 1861–65. He wrote a life of Abraham Lincoln (1866, revised ed. 1885), a life of Benedict Arnold (1880), etc.

Arnold (är'nōld), **Johann Georg Daniel.** Born at Frankfort-on-the-Main, 1768; died there, Feb. 18, 1829. An Austrian jurist and poet, appointed professor of Roman law in the University of Strasburg in 1811. He wrote the comedy "Der Pfingstmontag" (1816), etc.

Arnold, Matthew. Born at Laleham, Middlesex, England, Dec. 24, 1822; died at Liverpool, April 15, 1888. A noted English critic and poet, son of Thomas Arnold. He was educated at Winchester, Rugby, and Balliol College (Oxford), and became a fellow of Oriel. He was made lay inspector of schools in 1851, and was appointed professor of poetry in Oxford in 1857. He visited the United States in 1883 and 1886. His works include poems (1848), "Empedocles on Etna" (1853), poems (1854, 1867), "Essays in Criticism" (1865), "Study of Celtic Literature" (1867), "Literature and Dogma" (1873), "Culture and Anarchy," "Last Essays on Church and Religion" (1877), "Mixed Essays," "St. Paul and Protestantism," "Friendship's Garland," "Higher Schools and Universities in Germany."

Arnold, Richard. Born at Providence, R. I., April 12, 1828; died on Governor's Island, N. Y. harbor, Nov. 8, 1882. An American general in the Civil War, son of Lemuel H. Arnold. He served in the Peninsula campaign 1862, commanded a cavalry division in General Banks's Red River expedition 1864, and received brevet ranks for gallantry in the engagements of Savage Station, Fort Harrison, and Fort Mechanic.

Arnold, Samuel Greene. Born at Providence, R. I., April 12, 1821; died at Providence, R. I., Feb. 12, 1880. An American politician and historian, several times lieutenant-governor of Rhode Island, and United States senator 1862–1863: author of a "History of Rhode Island."

Arnold, Samuel. Born at London, Aug. 10, 1740; died at London, Oct. 22, 1802. An English composer of operas and oratorios. He became organist and composer to the Chapel Royal in 1783, and conductor of the Academy of Ancient Music in 1789. Among his numerous works are "The Maid of the Mill" (1765), "The Cure of Saul" (1767), "Abimelech" (1768), "The Resurrection" (1773), and "The Prodigal Son" (1779).

Arnold, Thomas. Born at East Cowes, Isle of Wight, June 13, 1795; died at Rugby, June 12, 1842. A noted English educator and historian, famous as head-master of Rugby (1828–42). He was educated at Winchester and Oxford (Corpus Christi College), and became fellow of Oriel in 1815. In 1829 he settled at Laleham, near Staines, and occupied himself with preparing young men for the universities. He was appointed professor of modern history at Oxford in 1841. Among his works are a "History of Rome" (3 vols. 1838–43), "Lectures on Modern History" (1842), "Sermons" (1829–34), and an edition of Thucydides (1830–35).

Arnold, Thomas Kerchever. Born at Stamford, England, 1800; died at Lyndon, Rutlandshire, March 9, 1853. An English clergyman and writer of classical text-books. With Rev. J. E. Riddle he issued an English-Latin lexicon (1847), based on the German work of C. E. Georges.

Arnold, Thomas. Born 1823. An English scholar, son of Thomas Arnold (1795–1842). He is the author of a "Manual of English Literature," and editor of Wyclif, Beowulf, Henry of Huntingdon, Spenser, Hamilton, etc.

Arnold, Willim Delafield. Born at Laleham, near Staines, England, April 7, 1828: died at Gibraltar, April 9, 1859. A son of Thomas Arnold and brother of Matthew Arnold. He was educated at Rugby, and was a student of Christ Church, Oxford, in 1847. In 1856 he went to India as cadet, and became assistant commissioner in the Punjab, and (1856) director of public instruction. He wrote the novel "Oakfield" (1853), under the pseudonym "Paul Shirley."

Arnold of Brescia. Born at Brescia, Italy, about 1100: executed at Rome, 1155. An Italian religious reformer and political agitator. During a popular insurrection at Rome, 1146, he preached the expulsion of the reigning pope and the restoration of ancient republic. An interdict of the city by Adrian IV. compelled him to seek refuge in Campania 1155. He was delivered to the Pope by the emperor Frederick Barbarossa and executed.

Arnold of Villanova, F. Arnauld de Villeneuve. Born about 1240: died 1313. A physician, alchemist, and astrologer, whose nationality is unknown. He taught at Paris, Barcelona, and Montpellier, where he was persecuted for dealing with the discovery of sulphuric, nitric, and hydrochloric acids, which, according to Hoefer, were known before his time.

Arnold of Winkelried. See *Winkelried.*

Arnold von Melchthal. See *Melchthal.*

Arnold (är-nōl'dē), **Wilhelm.** Born Jan. 4, 1798; died Jan. 7, 1864. A German Ultramontane ecclesiastic, installed as bishop of Trèves in 1842. He displayed at Trèves an alleged "coat" of Christ in 1844, which attracted a large number of pilgrims to the city, and gave rise to the German Catholic movement under Ronge.

Arnolfo di Cambio (är-nōl'fō dē käm'bē-ō), or **Arnolfo di Lapo** (lä'pō). Born at Colle, Tuscany, about 1232; died at Florence, 1300. A Tuscan architect and sculptor, employed on the churches of Santa Croce (1294) and Santa Maria del Fiore (1298) in Florence.

To comprehend what Arnolfo did for Florence we have but to look down upon that fair city and note that all the most striking objects which greet the eye, the Duomo, the Palazzo Vecchio, Santa Croce, or San Michele, and the walls which surround the city, are his work.

Perkins, Tuscan Sculptors, I. 53.

Arnolphe (är-nōlf'), A cynical and morose man in Molière's "Ecole des Femmes." He is imbued with the idea that a woman can only be good and virtuous in proportion as she is ignorant, and in a young girl, Agnes, on these principles with the view of marrying her; but this system results in making her so innocent that she sees and says the most adventurous things without a blush. His warnings teach her exactly how to deceive him, and she marries her younger lover, Horace.

Arnon (är'non). In scriptural geography, a small river (the modern Wady Mojib) flowing into the Dead Sea. It formed the boundary between the Moabites on the south and the Amorites (and later the Israelites) on the north.

Arnon (är-nōn'). A tributary of the Cher, lying chiefly in the department of Cher, France.

Arnot (är'not), **William.** Born at Scone, Scotland, Nov. 6, 1808; died at Edinburgh, June 3, 1875. A Scottish minister and theological writer. He was ordained minister of St. Peter's Church in Glasgow in 1838, joined Dr. Chalmers's Free Church movement in 1843, and became minister of a Free Church congregation in Edinburgh in 1863.

Arnott (är'not), **Neil.** Born at Arbroath, Scotland, May 15, 1788; died in London, March 22, 1874. A British physician, physicist, and inventor. He wrote "Elements of Physics" (Vol. I., 1827; Part I., Vol. II., 1829; frequently reprinted), "Warming and Ventilation," etc., and invented a form of stove and the water-bed.

Arnould (är-nō'), **Madeleine Sophie.** Born at Paris, Feb. 14, 1744: died 1803. A French actress and opera-singer (1757–78), "the most admired artist of the Paris Opera" (*Grove*).

Arnsberg (ärnz'berg). A governmental district in the province of Westphalia, Prussia. Population (1890), 1,342,677.

Arnsberg. A manufacturing town in the province of Westphalia, Prussia, situated on the Ruhr in lat. 51° 25′ N., long. 8° 4′ E.; the ancient capital of Westphalia, and a seat of the Vehmgerichte. It has a ruined castle. Population (1890), commune, 7,444.

Arnstadt (ärn'stät). A manufacturing town in Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, Germany, situated on the Gera 11 miles southwest of Erfurt; one of the oldest towns in Thuringia. It has an ancient castle and a Rathaus. Population (1890), 12,818.

Arnswalde (ärns'väl-dĕ). A manufacturing town in the province of Brandenburg, Prussia, 40 miles southeast of Stettin. Population (1890), commune, 7,507.

Arnulf (är'nulf). Born about 850; died at Ratisbon, Bavaria, Dec. 8, 899. Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire, illegitimate son of Karlmann, king of Bavaria. He was elected king at the East Franks in 887, was crowned emperor in 896, defeated the Normans in Lombardy, fought with the Moravians, and invaded Italy and stormed Rome in 895.

Arnulf of Rheims. *See Sylvester II.*

Arnway (ärn'wā). **John.** Born in Shropshire, 1601; died in Virginia, probably in 1655. An English royalist clergyman and writer, archdeacon of Lichfield and Coventry. He was exiled and took refuge at the Hague, and later accepted an invitation to preach in Virginia. He was the "Dr. Dodipol" in Cowley's "Cutter of Coleman Street," and "Alnam to the subject of England" (Hotten).

Arod (ā'rod). [Heb. *arod*, perhaps 'wild ass.'] **1.** A son of Gad (Num. xxvi. 17), also called *Arodi* (Gen. xlvi. 16).—**2.** In Dryden and Tate's "Absalom and Achitophel," part 1, a character intended for Sir William Waller.

Arok-Szállás (o'rosh-sä'lash). A town in the county of Jazygien, Hungary, 45 miles northeast of Budapest. Population (1890), 11,189.

Arolas (ä-rō'las), **Juan.** Born at Barcelona, June 20, 1805; died at Valencia, Nov. 25, 1849. A Spanish poet, author of "Poesías catalanescas y orientales" (1838–50), etc.

Arolsen (ä'rol-sen). The capital of the principality of Waldeck, Germany, 22 miles west by north of Cassel. It contains the princely castle with an old church, and is the birthplace of Rauch and Kolbach. Population (1890), 2,825.

Arona (ä-rō'nä). A town in the province of Novara, Italy, situated on Lago Maggiore 38 miles northwest of Milan. It contains a noted colossal bronze statue of Saint Carlo Borromeo. Population, about 2,500.

Arona, Juan de. *See Paz Soldan y Unanue, Pedro.*

Arondight (ar'on-dīt). In medieval legends, the sword of Lancelot of the Lake.

Aroostook (a-rōs'tuk). A river in northern and eastern Maine, which joins the St. John in western New Brunswick; length over 100 miles.

Arouet. *See Voltaire.*

Arpachshad (är-pak-shad'), or **Arphaxad** (är-fak'sad). **1.** Third son of Shem (Gen. x. 22, 24; xi. 10).—**2.** A Semitic tribe and country, usually considered the same as Arrapachitis, on the upper Zab, northeast of Nineveh.

Arpad (är'pad). A city in northern Syria, about 15 miles north of Aleppo: the modern Tel-Erfād. In the Old Testament it is always mentioned in connection with Hamath, modern Hamah on the Orontes. (Cf. Is. x. 9; xxxvi. 19; xxxvii. 13; Jer. xlix. 23.) It is represented on the Assyrian sculptures as *Arpadda*. It was taken by Tiglath-Pileser III. in 740 B. C., after a siege of three years.

Árpád (är'pād). Died 907 A. D. The Magyar national hero, founder of the Árpád dynasty in Hungary about 890.

Árpád dynasty. A dynasty of Hungarian sovereigns, ruling as kings from 1000 to 1301.

Arpasia (är-pā'shiā). A Grecian princess, in Rowe's tragedy "Tamerlane."

Arphaxad. *See Arpachshad.*

Arpi (är'pī), or **Argyrippa** (är-ji-rip'ä). In ancient geography, a city of Apulia, Italy, in lat. 41° 31′ N., long. 15° 33′ E.

Arpino. *See Cesari, Giuseppe.*

Arpino (är-pē'nō). A town in the province of Caserta, Italy, situated near the Garigliano in lat. 41° 40′ N., long. 13° 37′ E.; the ancient Arpinum, the birthplace of Marius and Cicero. It was originally a Volscian town, and received the Roman franchise 302 B. C., and the suffrage 188 B. C. Population about 5,000.

Arqua (är-kwä'). A village 13 miles southwest of Padua, Italy: the place where Petrarch died (1374).

Arquebusiers of St. Andrew. A fine painting by Frans Hals (1633) in the town hall at Haarlem, Holland. It comprises 14 figures, colonel, captains, lieutenants, ensigns, and sergeants, and is admirable in color and expression.

Arquebusiers, Gild of. *See Gild of Arquebusiers.*

Arquebusiers, Syndics of the. *See Syndics of the Arquebusiers.*

Arques (ärk). A small town in the department of Seine-Inférieure, France, at the junction of the Arques and Béthune, 30 miles from Dieppe. It contains famous ruined castle. A battle was gained here by Henry IV. over the Duke of Mayenne, Sept. 21, 1589.

Arrah (ar'ra). A town in Bengal, British India, 53 miles west of Patna. In 1857 it was successfully defended against the Sepoy rebels. Population (1881), 42,908.

Arrah na Pogue. A play by Dion Boucicault, produced in 1865.

Arraignment of Paris, The. A play, something between a pageant and a mask, which was published anonymously in 1584, but was certainly written by Peele. It was at one time attributed to Shakspere.

Arrakis (ar'ra-kis). [Ar. *anarāqiq*, the trotting camel. *See Abaral.*] The fourth-magnitude double star Draconis, in the Dragon's tongue.

Arran (ar'an). [Gael. *Aran.*] An island of Scotland, in the county of Bute, west of the Firth of Clyde. Its length is about 20 miles, its greatest breadth about 9 miles, and its area 165 square miles. Population, over 5,000.

Arran (islands of Ireland). *See Aran.*

Arran, Earl of. *See Hamilton, James.*

Arras (ar-ras'). The capital of the department of Pas-de-Calais, France, situated on the Scarpe in lat. 50° 17′ N., long. 2° 46′ E.; the ancient Nemetacum, or Nemetacum of the Atrebates, later Atrebate. It is a strong fortress and the seat of a bishopric, has an active trade in grain, oil, etc., and manufactures of lace, buttons, etc., and woven goods. Among its noteworthy buildings are the cathedral (rebuilt 1833), the Hôtel de Ville, and the museum. Arras was besieged by the Austrians and later by Austria, besieged in vain by archdukes, by Burgundy, and passed in 1492 to Austria; was taken by the French in 1640; was vainly besieged by the Spaniards in 1654, and was ceded to France by the Peace of Nimeguen. Population (1891), 26,194.

Arras, Lines of. Fortifications extending from Arras to Douchain on the Scheldt, crossed by Marlborough 1711.

Arras, Treaties of. **1.** A treaty concluded between the Armagnacs and the Burgundians in 1414.—**2.** A treaty between Charles VII. of France and Philip the Good of Burgundy, concluded in 1435.—**3.** A treaty between Louis XI. of France and Maximilian I., concluded in 1482. France was to receive Artois, Burgundy, and other territories.

Arrate y Acosta (är-rä'tā ē ä-kos'tä), **José Martín Félix.** Born at Havana, 1697; died there in 1760. A Cuban historian. He studied law in Mexico and Madrid, returned to Havana in 1724, and published in 1761 his "Llave del Nuevo Mundo antemural de las Islas Occidentales" (a keyword to the new continent), published in 1830.

Arrawaks. *See Aruacks.*

Arrebo (ar're-bō'), **Anders Christensen.** Born at Hundstrup, Zealand, 1587; died at Vordingborg, Denmark, March 7, 1637. A Danish poet, author of "Hexaemeron" 1661 and 1661, etc. He was styled "the father of Danish poetry"; he introduced into it the renaissance then spreading from Italy.

Arrée (ar-rā'), **Monts d'.** A mountain group in the department of Finistère, France, culminating in Mont-Saint-Michel, about 1,275 feet high.

Arrest (ar'est), **Heinrich Ludwig d'.** Born at Berlin, Aug. 13, 1822; died at Copenhagen, June 14, 1875. A German astronomer, appointed professor at Leipsic in 1852 and at Copenhagen in 1857, noted for his discoveries of comets and observations of nebulæ.

Arretium (ar-re'shi-um). An ancient and powerful city of Etruria: the modern Arezzo (which see). In an Italian coalition against Rome (B. C. 282 B. C.) Arretium refused to take part, and was besieged by the whole force of the confederacy, including part of the Senones, L. Caecilius Metellus went with his army beyond the Apennines, but was defeated and slain, with seven military tribunes and 13,000 men, the rest of the army being sold prisoners.

Arrhidæus (ar-ri-dē'us). [Gr. *Ἀρριδαῖος.*] Killed 317 B. C. Half-brother of Alexander the Great, and one of his successors, put to death by order of Olympias.

Arria (ar'i-ä). Died 42 A. D. The wife of Cæcina Pætus. Her husband was condemned to death for being privy to a conspiracy against Claudius, as he hesitated to destroy himself in obedience to the command of the emperor she stabbed herself and handed him the dagger with the words, "Pætus, it does not pain me."

Arriaga (är-re-ä'gä), **Pablo José de.** Born at Vergara, Spain, 1562; published in a shipwreck near Havana, Cuba, 1622. A Spanish Jesuit and author. He spent most of his life in Peru, where he was rector of the Jesuit College of Arequipa, and afterward first rector of the College of San Xavier at Lima. His best-known and most valuable work is his "Extirpacion de la Idolatría de los Indios del Perú."

Arrian (ar'i-an), **L. Flavius Arrianus** (flā'vius ar-ri-ā'nus). [Gr. Ἀρριανός.] Born at Nicomedia, Bithynia, about 90 A. D.; died at an advanced age in the reign of Marcus Aurelius. A noted Greek historian and philosopher. He edited the "Lectures of Epictetus," and published an abstract of his philosophy, and was the author of a history of the Asiatic expedition of Alexander, and (see *Indicus*) of a treatise on India, of a "Voyage around the Euxine," etc. He was both a Roman and an Athenian citizen, and in the former capacity held several important magistracies. Hadrian appointed him governor of Cappadocia A. D. 136, and while holding this office he defeated the invading Alani. He was raised to the consular rank by Antoninus Pius (A. D. 146), and passed the remainder of his life was spent in dignified retirement as priest of Ceres and Proserpine in his native city.

Arriaza (är-rē-ä'thä), or **Arriaza y Superviela, Juan Bautista de.** Born at Madrid, 1770; died there in 1837. A Spanish poet, author of "Emilia" (1805), "Poesías patrióticas" (Madrid, 1815), and "Poesías líricas" (6th ed. 1829–1852). He was a strenuous supporter of the absolute monarchy, and was made a councilor and chamberlain by Ferdinand VII.

Arrigal (ar'i-gal). A mountain in the northern part of Donegal, Ireland, the highest in the county.

Arrivabene (är-rē-vä-bā'ne), **Ferdinando.** Born at Mantua, Italy, 1770; died there, June 29, 1864. An Italian jurist and political economy author. He was thrown into prison at Schemio, Dalmatia, in 1800 by the Austrian government, on political reasons, and published a protest, "La bocca di schenco," which created a great sensation. After he was made president of a court of justice at Brescia.

Arrivabene, Count **Giovanni.** Born at Mantua, Italy, June 24, 1787; died at Mantua, Jan. 11, 1881. An Italian patriot and political economist. He was arrested by the Austrian government in 1820 for having participated in the disturbances of the Carbonari, and fled the country. He returned to Italy in 1840, where he was created a senator, and was for a long time the president of the Italian Association of Political Economy.

Arrõe. *See Aroe.*

Arrom (är'rom), **Cecilia Böhl von Faber, Madame de:** pseudonym **Fernan Caballero.** Born at Morges, Switzerland, 1797; died at Seville, Spain, April 7, 1877. A Spanish novelist, author of "La familia de Alvareda" (1850), etc.

Arrot. The weasel in "Reynard the Fox."

Arroux (är-rō'). A tributary of the Loire, about 75 miles long, lying chiefly in the department of Saone-et-Loire. It flows past Autun.

Arrow, The. *See Sagitta.*

Arrow (ar'ō), **Lake.** A small lake in County Sligo, Ireland.

Arrow Lake, Upper and **Lower.** Expansions of the Columbia River in British Columbia.

Arrowpoint (ar'ō-point), **Catharine.** In George Eliot's novel "Daniel Deronda," a girl accomplished to a point of exasperating thoroughness, but possessing much good sense.

Arrowsmith (ar'ō-smith), **Aaron.** Born at Winston, Durham, July 14, 1750; died at London, April 23, 1823. A noted English geographer and chartographer. He published "A Chart of the World as on Mercator's projection, showing all the new discoveries," etc. (1790), "Maps of the World" (1790), "Maps of North America" (1796), "Maps of Scotland" (1807), "Atlas of Southern India" (1822), etc.

Arrowsmith, John. Born 1790; died at London, May 1, 1873. An English geographer and chartographer, a nephew of Aaron Arrowsmith. He was one of the founders of the royal geographical society. He published a "London Atlas" (1834–36), etc.

Arroyo de China (är-rō'yō de ché'nä). [Sp., 'pebble gorge.'] A former name of Concepcion del Uruguay, in the Argentine Republic.

Arroyo Hondo (är-rō'yo lon'dō). [Sp., 'deep gorge.'] The name of two deep sluices or gorges in New Mexico, one running west of Taos a distance of about 12 miles, the other running 5 miles south of Santa Fé toward the Santa Fé Creek, on the sides of the latter there are the ruins of two ancient villages of the Tehuas called Kukua.

Arroyo Molinos (är-rō'yō mō-lē'nōs). A village in Spain, 43 miles northeast of Badajoz, the scene of a British victory over the French, 1811.

Arru Islands. See *Aru Islands*.

Arruda da Camara (är-rōō'da dä kä'mə-rä), **Manoel.** Born in Alagoas, 1752; died at Pernambuco, 1810. A Brazilian botanist, author of various works on the economic botany of Brazil. He studied medicine in France and during the latter part of his life was a practising physician in Pernambuco.

Arsaces (är'sə-sēz or ärsā'sēz) **I.** [L.; Gr. *Ἀρσάκης*.] The founder of the Parthian kingdom. He is variously represented as the chief of a nomad tribe of Scythians, Bactrians, or Parthians who about 250 B.C. headed a revolt of the Parthians against Syria, and established the last-named kingdom (reigning 250 B.C.–226 A.D.).

Arsacidæ (är'sə-sī-dē). **1.** A dynasty of Parthian kings, established by Arsaces I. about 250 B.C. and overthrown by the Persians 226 A.D. The most noteworthy of the Arsacids are Phraates III. (died 69 B.C.), Orodes I. (died 57 B.C.), Phraates IV. (died 2 B.C.), Artabanus II. (died 42 A.D.), Vologeses I. (died 80), Pacorus (died between 105 and 122), and Vologeses III. (died 207), the last of the dynasty. **2.** A dynasty of Armenian kings founded (probably) by Valarsaces, brother of Arsaces III., king of Parthia in 149 B.C. The history of the dynasty is obscure. See *Armenia*.

Arsames (är'sə-mēz). [Gr. *Ἀρσάμης*.] **1.** The father of Hystaspes and grandfather of Darius. —**2.** A son of Darius and a commander in the army of Xerxes.—**3.** An illegitimate son of Artaxerxes Mnemon. *Smith.*

Arschot. See *Aerschot*.

Arsenius (är-sē'ni-us), surnamed "The Great." [Gr. *Ἀρσένιος*.] Born about 354; died 450 (449?). A famous Egyptian monk. He was tutor to the sons of the emperor Theodosius the Great, Arcadius and Honorius, about 380–390, and a hermit and monastic anchorite of Scetis in Egypt 394–434. Driven from Scetis in 434 by an irruption of barbarians, he went to Troe near Memphis, and thence to Canopus, till 441; then spent three years in the island of Cancopus, and finally returned to Troe where he died. He is honored by the Greek church on 19 July by the latin on 8 July.

Arsenius, surnamed **Autorianus.** Died 1267. Patriarch of Constantinople 1254–61. He was appointed, with George Muzalon, by Theodore Lascaris II. guardian of the latter's son John IV., but was deposed and banished by Protasenius, by the emperor Michael VIII. Palæologus, to whom he refused to grant absolution for usurping the throne and putting out the eyes of John IV.

Arsh. See *Aarsh*.

Arsinoë (är-sin'ō-ē). [Gr. *Ἀρσινόη*.] **1.** Born 316 B.C. Daughter of Ptolemy I. of Egypt, wife of Lysimachus and, afterward, of Ptolemy II.—**2.** Lived about 280 B.C. The daughter of Lysimachus, and first wife of Ptolemy II. —**3.** Lived about 220 B.C. The wife of Ptolemy IV. Philopator, by whose order she was put to death.—**4.** Killed at Miletus, 41 B.C. Queen of Egypt, 48–47 B.C., put to death by Mark Antony at the instigation of her sister Cleopatra.—**5.** In Molière's comedy "The Misanthrope," a woman whose age and ugliness have forced her to give up the admiration of men: she assumes a hypocritical and prudish species of piety.—**6.** An opera by Thomas Clayton, produced in 1705. It was composed of a number of Italian songs, which he brought with him from Italy and adapted to the words of an English play by Peter Motteux called "Arsinoe, Queen of Cyprus." He called it his own composition. According to Dean it was the first attempt to establish opera on England as it was produced in Italy.

Arsinoë, In ancient geography, a town near the head of the Gulf of Suez, in lat. 30° 3′ N., long. 32° 34′ E.

Arsinoë. In ancient geography, a town in Lower Egypt, situated near Lake Moeris 34 miles southwest of Memphis. Also called *Crocodilopolis*.

Ars-sur-Moselle (ärs-sür-mō-zel'), Ger. **Ars-an-der-Mosel.** A town in Lorraine, Alsace-Lorraine, situated on the Moselle 5 miles south-west of Metz.

Arta (är'tä). A river of Albania and Greece, the ancient Arachthus, which forms (since 1881) part of the boundary between Greece and Turkey, and flows into the Gulf of Arta 8 miles below Arta.

Arta, or **Narda** (när'dä). A town in the nomarchy of Arta, Greece, situated on the river Arta in lat. 39° 8′ N., long. 20° 59′ E.; the ancient Ambracia. It was colonized by Corinthians about 640 B.C., was taken by the Romans 189 B.C., and was ceded to Greece by Turkey in 1881. Population (1889), 7,861.

Arta. A town in the eastern part of Majorca, Balearic Islands. Population (1887), 5,885.

Arta, Gulf of. An inlet of the Ionian Sea, the ancient Ambracian Gulf, lying between Albania on the north and Greece on the south. Its length is about 25 miles, and its average breadth about 10 miles.

Artabasdes (är-ta-bas'dēz), or **Artabazes** (är-ta-ba'zēz). [Gr. *Ἀρτάβαζος*; Strabo), Armenian king (Plutarch.). A son of Tigranes the Great (king of Armenia), co-ruler with his father 55–56 B.C.

Artabazes. See *Artabasdes*.

Artabazus (är-ta-ba'zus). [Gr. *Ἀρτάβαζος*.] A Persian general distinguished in the campaigns of 480 and 479 B.C. He retreated to Asia after the defeat of Platæa.

Artabazus. In Xenophon's "Cyropedeia," a Median, a friend and adviser of Cyrus.

Artabazus. Lived about 362–328 B.C. A Persian satrap of western Asia under Artaxerxes III., against whom he rebelled. He was pardoned and fought at Arbela under Darius.

Artachshast (är-tak-shast'), or **Artachshasta** (är-tak-shas'tä). [Old Pers. *Artakshatsa* (on the Babylonian monuments *Artakshatsa* and *Artakshatsaca*), from *arta*, great, and *kshatsa*, or *khshatsa*, kingdom.] In possession of the Old Testament (Ezra iv. 7, 8; vi. 14; viii. 1, 11, 21; Neh. ii. 1, v. 14, xiii. 6), a name referring to Artaxerxes I. Longimanus (465–424 B.C.) of the Persian Achæmenian dynasty, the son and successor of the Xerxes who undertook the memorable expedition for the subjugation of Greece. In the seventh year of the reign of Artaxerxes (459–458) Ezra came with a colony of exiles to Jerusalem authorized by the king to reestablish the worship of the temple there. In the twentieth year Nehemiah, beloved by the king, obtained leave to rebuild the walls and gates of the city. Artaxerxes continued the war against the Greeks.

Artagnan (är-tän-yoñ'), **D'.** One of the principal characters in "The Three Musketeers" by Dumas, and also in its sequels "Twenty Years After" and "Bragelonne." He is a young Gascon of an adventurous yet generous nature, with a genius for intrigue, who goes up to Paris to seek his fortune with an old horse, a boy of miraculous size given to him by his mother, and his father's counsel. His career is one full of hairbreadth escapes (with death, in the end, on the field of battle) in the society of "The Three Musketeers," Athos, Porthos, and Aramis.

Artagnette (är-tän-yet'), Killed 1756. A French military leader under Bienville, colonial French governor of Louisiana. He had subdued the Natchez Indians, and was engaged in teaching the Chickasaws, who, in connection with English traders from the Carolinas, formed a hostile confederacy in Mississippi, when he was wounded and captured in an attack upon the Chickasaw stronghold. He was burned at the stake.

Artamène (är-ta-mēn'), **or The Grand Cyrus.** A romance by Mademoiselle Scudéry, published in 1650 in 10 volumes. Artamène is intended for the great Condé.

Artaphernes (är-ta-fėr'nēz). [Gr. *Ἀρταφέρνης*.] Lived about 500 B.C. A brother of Darius Hystaspes by whom he was appointed satrap of Sardis. He interfered ineffectually in behalf of Hippias. He applied to the Athenians, and in 495 suppressed a revolt of the Ionians, who were supported by the Athenians.

Artaphernes. Son of the preceding. He commanded, with Datis, the Persian army which invaded Greece in 490 B.C., and led the Lydians in the expedition of Xerxes against Greece in 480.

Artaxaminous (är-taks-am'i-nus). The King of Utopia, a character in "Bombastes Furioso," a burlesque opera by W. B. Rhodes.

Artaxata (är-taks'a-tä). See *Artaxata*, Armenia.

Artaxerxes (är-taks-ėrk'sēz) **I.** [Gr. *Ἀρταξέρξης*, *Ἀρτοξέρξης*. See *Artachshast* and *Artakshasa*.] King of Persia 465–425 (424?) B.C., son of Xerxes I., surnamed "Longimanus" ("the long-handed") from the excessive length of his right hand. His forces were defeated on sea and land by Cimon in 449 B.C. in the double action of Salamis in Cyprus. See *Artachshast*.

There is every reason to believe that he was the king who sent Ezra and Nehemiah to Jerusalem, and sanctioned the restoration of the fortifications.

Rawlinson. Herod.

Artaxerxes II. King of Persia 405–361 (359?) B.C., son of Darius II.; surnamed "Mnemon" (Gr. *Μνήμων*) from the excellence of his memory. He was defeated by his younger brother Cyrus (who was killed in the battle at Cunaxa in 401, and concluded the Peace of Antalcidas with Sparta in 387. During his reign the worship of Anaitis was adopted from the Babylonians by the Persians.

Artaxerxes III. King of Persia 361 (359?)–338 B.C., son of Artaxerxes II.; surnamed "Ochus." He conquered Egypt and reduced Phœnicia, and was poisoned by the eunuch Bagoas, his chief minister.

Artaxerxes. An opera by Arne, produced in 1762. The libretto was translated from Metastasio's "Artaserse."

Artedi (är-tā'dē), **Peter,** Latinized as **Petrus**

Arthénice See *Arthénice*.

Arctedius. Born in Sweden, Feb. 22, 1705; died at Leyden, Sept. 27, 1735. An eminent Swedish naturalist, especially noted as an ichthyologist. He became an intimate friend of Linnæus at Upsal (1728–29), and the two reciprocally bequeathed to each other their manuscripts and books in the event of death. Artedi was accidentally drowned at Amsterdam, and his manuscripts, according to the agreement, came into the hands of Linnæus, who published the "Bibliotheca Ichthyologiæ" and "Philosophia Ichthyologica," together with a life of the author, 1738.

Artegal (är'tē-gal). In Spenser's "Faerie Queene," a knight errant, the impersonation of justice, supposed to be intended to represent Lord Grey, Spenser's patron. Sometimes spelled *Arthegal*.

Artemas (är'te-mas). [Gr. *Ἀρτεμᾶς*.] A companion of St. Paul and, according to tradition, bishop of Lystra.

Artemidorus (är'te-mi-dō'rus), surnamed **Daldianus** ('of Daldis' in Lydia). [Gr. *Ἀρτεμίδωρος*, gift of Artemis.] Lived about 170 A.D. A Greek writer, author of a work, "The Interpretation of Dreams" (ed. by Hercher 1864).

Artemidorus of Cnidos. In Shakspere's tragedy "Julius Cæsar," a teacher of rhetoric.

Artemidorus of Ephesus. Lived in the 2d century A.D. (?). A Greek geographer.

Artemire (är-ta-mėr'). A tragedy by Voltaire, produced in 1720. It was not successful, and the author preserved the best of it in "Mariamne," which was produced in 1724.

Artemis (är'te-mis). [Gr. *Ἄρτεμις*.] In Greek mythology, one of the great Olympian deities, daughter of Zeus (Jupiter) and Leto (Latona), and twin sister of Apollo. She may be regarded as a feminine form of Apollo. She chastised evil with her keen shafts and wisely sickness, and also protected mortals from danger and pestilence. Unlike Apollo, she was not connected with poetry or divination, but, like him, she was a deity of light, and to her was attributed authority over the moon, which belonged more particularly to her kinswoman Hecate and Selene. In art Artemis is represented as a virgin of noble and severe beauty, tall and majestic, and generally bearing bow and quiver as the huntress or mountain goddess. She was identified by the Romans with their Diana, an original Italian divinity.

Artemis, A comedy in Dryden's comedy "Marriage A-la-Mode."

Artemis, Temple of. See *Ephesus*.

Artemisia (är-te-mish'i-ä). [Gr. *Ἀρτεμισία*.] Queen of Caria 352–350 B.C. In memory of her husband Mausolus, she built at Halicarnassus the mausoleum which was one of the seven wonders of the world (see *Mausoleum*). To give further proof of her affection she is said to have mixed her husband's ashes with a precious liquid and to have drunk the potion so prepared.

Artemisia. Queen of Halicarnassus, and vassal of Persia, distinguished in the battle of Salamis, 480 B.C.

Artemisium (är-tē-mish'ium). [Gr. *Ἀρτεμίσιον*, temple of Artemis.] A promontory in northern Eubœa, Greece, near which occurred an indecisive naval battle between the Greeks under Eurybiades and the Persians under Achæmenes, 480 B.C.

Artemus Ward. See *Ward, Artemus*.

Artenay (ärt-nā'). A village in the department of Loiret, France, 13 miles north of Orléans, the scene of German victories Dec. 1 and Dec. 3 and 4, 1870.

Artevelde (är'te-vel-de), **Jacob van.** Born at Ghent about 1300; died at Ghent, July 24, 1345. A Flemish popular leader, surnamed the "Brewer of Ghent," who, about 1336, became ruwart or president of Flanders, which was in revolt against Count Louis of Flanders and Nevers. He formed an alliance with Edward III. of England against France in 1337, induced the Flemings to recognize Edward as King of France in 1340, and was killed in a popular tumult, because, as it was said, he had attempted to secure the succession in Flanders for the Black Prince. His influence was derived from the fact that, although an artisecrat by birth, he was enrolled in the Gild of Brewers.

Artevelde, Philip van. Born about 1340; died at Roosebek, Belgium, Nov. 27, 1382. A Flemish popular leader, son of Jacob van Artevelde. He was chosen ruwart or president of Flanders in 1381, in the course of a revolution against Louis III., count of Flanders, whom he defeated at Bruges, May 3, 1382. He was conquered and slain by Charles VI. at Roosebek, Nov. 27, 1382.

Artevelde, Philip van. A play by Sir Henry Taylor (published 1834); an attempt to revive the traditions of the tragic school of Marlowe and Shakspere.

Artful Dodger, The. See *Dawkins, John*.

Arth (ärt). A town in the canton of Schwyz, Switzerland, the starting-point of a railway up the Rigi.

Arthénice (är-tā-nēs'). An anagram of "Catherine" (Marchioness de Rambouillet), invented by the poets Malherbe and Racine.

Arthur (är'thur). [ME. *Arthur, Arthour*, from OF. *Arthure* (ML. *Arthurus, Artorius*), from W. *Arthur*, earlier *Artus*, conjectured to be from Old Celtic (Old Ir.: *art cartea-*), stone. The extant Ir. *Artor* is from E. or W.] A British chieftain who lived in the 6th century. He fought many battles, and was finally killed at the battle of Mount Baden, near Bath, 520 A.D. He was buried at Glastonbury. In the time of Henry II., according to Geraldus Cambrensis and others, his remains were discovered there. Nennius, a Breton monk, left in the 10th century a sheet Latin chronicle which is the earliest authentic account we have of him. He is celebrated in Welsh, Breton, and old French romance, but his actual existence and deeds have very little to do with the origin of the cycle of romances to which his name is given, as around him myths relating probably to some remote ancestor or ancestors have crystallized.

Arthur, King. In Fielding's burlesque "Tom Thumb," a "passionate sort of king," husband to Dollalolla, of whom he is afraid, and in love with Glumdalca.

Arthur, Count or Duke of Brittany. Born at Nantes, France, March 29, 1187; killed at Rouen, France, April 3, 1203. Son of Geoffrey Plantagenet, murdered probably by order of his uncle, King John.

Arthur, Sir **George.** Born at Plymouth, June 21, 1784; died Sept. 19, 1854. An English colonial governor in British Honduras, Van Diemen's Land, Canada, and Bombay.

Arthur William Patrick Albert, Prince, Duke of Connaught. Born May 1, 1850. Third son of Queen Victoria.

Arthur, Chester Alan. Born at Fairfield, Vt., Oct., 1830; died at New York, Nov. 18, 1886. The twenty-first President of the United States. He was graduated at Union College in 1848, taught, had practised law in New York city, was appointed on the staff of the quartermaster-general in 1853, became inspector-general and quartermaster-general of New York troops in 1862, and was collector of the port of New York 1871–78. In 1880 he was elected Republican Vice-President, and held that office from March, 1881, to Sept. of the same year, when he succeeded Garfield (who died Sept. 19, 1881), and served as President from Sept. 20, 1881, to March 4, 1885. He was an unsuccessful candidate for the Republican nomination in 1884.

Arthur's. A London club established in 1765. It was named from the keeper of White's Chocolate House who died in 1750.

Arthur's Seat. A hill, 822 feet in height, which overlooks Edinburgh from the east.

Arthur's Show. A representation, principally an exhibition of archery, by fifty-eight city worthies who called themselves by the names of the Knights of the Round Table, referred to in Shakspere's Henry IV., II. iii. 2, 300. *Aldis Wood.*

Arthurian Cycle of Romances, The. A series of romances relating to the exploits of Arthur and his knights. They were "Breton romances amplified in Wales and adopted at the court of the Plantagenets as the foundation of the epic of chivalry" (Geoffrey of Monmouth about 1130), which epic is considered to be the source of the legends. He collected or invented in such a manner as to give a chivalric interest to his national, or what he thought of as such, history. Wace has largely grafted. From about 11 ?? on we were sung by wandering minstrels on the adventures of Arthur and his knights. The French poet "Master Arthur" was not completed till the latter half of the 14th century, and had not originally this name. It was an embodiment and consolidation by Rustichello or Rusticiano of Pisa, of a number of the prose romances which formed these poems. The English "Morte Arthur" of Sir Thomas Malory is thought to have been translated from some other compilation, perhaps that of Le Roi. The chief names of Arthur, Guinevere, Merlin, The Round Table, Lancelot, The Holy Grail, Tristan, Perceval, Melwhas, Gawain, Yvain le Preux, and Arthur's contemporaries are the principal romances both British and French in this cycle. There is a large number of minor poems and prose romances which deal with special episodes.

Artichofsky (är-te-chof'ske), or **Arciszewsky** (ärt-sze-shev'ske), **Crestofle d'Artischau.** Born in Poland about 1585; date of death not recorded. A Polish soldier who entered the service of the Dutch West India Company in 1623, and distinguished himself in the wars with the Portuguese in Brazil, 1631–39. He returned to Holland in 1637, and in Dec., 1638, was sent back in command of a reinforcement, with a rank so high that it conducted with the powers of the governor Maurice of Nassau. A quarrel ensued, and in 1644 Artichofsky was ordered back to Holland.

Article 47, L'. A drama by Adolphe Belot, from a romance, produced in 1870.

Articles of Smalcald. See *Smalcald.*

Artifice, The. A comedy by Mrs. Centlivre, produced in 1721.

Artigas (är-tē'gäs), **José.** Born at Montevideo, Uruguay, 1755; died in Paraguay, 1851. A South American Revolutionary general and dictator. 1811–20.

Artois (är-two'). [From L. *Atrebates* (sing. *Atrebas*), *Atrebatenses*, a Celtic tribe who inhabited the district in the time of Cæsar.] An ancient province of northern France, capital Arras, corresponding nearly to the department of Pas-de-Calais. It was a county under Flemish rule in the middle ages; was annexed to France under Philip Augustus in 1180; was made a countship by St. Louis in 1237, for his brother Robert; passed to Philip the Bold of Burgundy in 1384, on the death of Charles the Bold was temporarily taken by Louis XI. of France (1477), passed by the marriage of Mary of Burgundy (1477) with Maximilian I. to the Hapsburgs, and was ceded in part to France in 1659, the cession being completed in the treaties of Nimeguen 1678–79.

Artois, Comte d'. The title of Charles X. of France previous to his accession to the throne.

Artotyrites (är-tō-tī'rīt-ēz). [LL. *Artotyritæ*, pl., from Gr. *ἀρτος*, bread and cheese, from *ἀρτος*, bread, and *τυρος*, cheese.] A sect in the primitive church which used bread and cheese in the eucharist, alleging that the first oblations of man were the fruits of the earth and the produce of their flocks. They admitted women to the priesthood and to the episcopate.

Artsmilsh (ärts'milsh). A collective name for several tribes of North American Indians living on Shoalwater Bay and Willopah River, Washington, including the Copalis, Marhoo, Naxal, and Quaitso: they have been classed with the Lower Chinook. See *Chinookian.*

Artus. See *Arthur.*

Aru, or **Arru** (ä-rö'), or **Aroe,** or **Arroe** (ä-rö') **Islands.** A group of islands, southwest of Papua, intersected by lat. 6° S., long. 134° 30' E., nominally under Dutch control. Population (estimated), 25,000, of mixed Papuan races.

Arundel. See *Howard.*

Arundel, Earl of. See *Howard.*

Arundel, Thomas. Born 1353; died 1413. An English prelate, archbishop of Canterbury 1396–1413; an active opponent of the Lollards. He was impeached and banished in 1397, and restored in 1399.

Arundel. The horse of Sir Bevis in the old romances.

Arundel House. 1. A house belonging to Lord Arundel, which formerly stood near Highgate, London. Lord Bacon died there in 1626.

—2. Another mansion on the Strand, London, where Arundel, Norfolk, Surrey, and Howard streets now are. In its gardens were originally placed the Arundelian Marbles.

Arundel Society. An English society for the promotion of art, founded at London in 1849.

Arundelian (ar-un-del'yan), or **Oxford, Marbles.** Part of a collection of ancient sculptures originally formed by Thomas, Howard, earl of Arundel, presented to the University of Oxford in 1667. It includes the Parian Chronicle, a marble slab detailing events in Greek history.

Aruns (ä'runz), **Tomb of.** A structure so named, just outside of the city of Albano, Italy. It consists of a rectangular base of massive stone, surmounted by and surrounded by a massive cone with four small pyramidal structures at the angles. The character of the detail and the general architectural effect show that it is Roman and not very early.

Aruwimi (ar-o-wē'mē). A right affluent of the Kongo, 1,000 miles long, which joins the Kongo in 29° N. lat. and 23° E. long. It runs through a thick forest region. On its banks was Stanley's famous Yambuya camp.

Aruwimi. A station in the Kongo Free State, on the Kongo below Stanley Falls, at the mouth of the river Aruwimi, founded in 1884.

Arvad (är'vad), or **Aradus** (ar'a-dus). A Phœnician city, situated on a rocky island, 3 miles from the coast, north of Sidon; founded by fugitives from that place (Strabo, XVI. 2, 15(?)). It is mentioned in Ezek. xxvii. 11 and 1 Macc. xv. 23. After Tyre and Sidon it was the most important city in Phœnicia. Remains of its walls still exist. It is separated by the valley of Arka.

Arval Brothers (ar'val brath'erz). [L. *fratres arvales*, from *arvum*, a field.] In Roman antiquities, a priesthood of 12 members, including the emperor, who offered public sacrifices for the fertility of the fields.

Arve (ärv). A river in the department of Haute-Savoie, France, which rises in the Col de Balme, traverses the valley of Chamouny, and joins the Rhône 1 mile south of Geneva. Its length is about 55 miles.

Arveyron (är-vā-rōn'). A tributary of the Arve, the outlet of the Mer de Glace, which joins the Arve in the valley of Chamouny.

Arviragus (är-vir'a-gus). 1. A knight, the husband of Dorigen, in the "Franklin's Tale," by Chaucer. See *Dorigen.*—2. A mythical son of Cymbeline. In Shakspere's tragedy he bears the real son of Cymbeline, but that appears unwell, the story Belarius, who is disguised as Morgan.

Arwidsson (är'vēds-son), **Adolf Ivar.** Born at Pulkajärvi, Finland, Aug. 7, 1791; died at Viborg, Finland, June 24, 1858. A Swedish poet. He published a collection of Swedish folk-songs (1834–42).

Aryabhata (är-ya-bhä'ta). A Hindu astronomer. Of his writings there are extant the Dasagitisutra and the Aryashtasata (dasagitih, ten pauses; Aryashtasata, eight hundred Aryan stanzas). According to his own account he was born at Kusumapura (Pataliputra) in 476 of our era. His name spread to the West. He is referred by Weber to the Andhra dynasty, of Andhradesa, which represented in the 7th century by Pulakesin (q. v.), recorded under Heraclius A.D. 626–641 as the earliest Hindu astronomer. He is the Arabic Arjabahr. He has also a quite peculiar numerical notation by means of letters. The larger work, "Aryasiddhanta," belongs to a later age, perhaps to the 14th century.

Aryan (är'yan or ā'ri-an). 1. A member of the Eastern or Asiatic division of the Indo-European family, occupying the territories between Mesopotamia and the Bay of Bengal, in the two subdivisions of Persia, or Iran, and India. (This is the older, more scientific, and still widely current use of the word. More recent, but increasingly popular, is the second use.)

2. An Indo-European or Indo-German or Japhetite: a member of that section of the human race which includes the Hindus and Iranians (Persians) on the Asiatic division, and the Greeks, Italians, Celts, Slavonians, and Germans or Teutons as its Western or European division. The languages of all these branches or groups of peoples are akin; that is to say, they are descendants of one original language once spoken in limited locality by a single community, but where or when it is impossible to say.

As (as), pl. **Æsir** (ā'ser). [ON. *ás*, pl. *æsir*, with a fem. *ásynja*, pl. *ásynjur*.] In Old Norse mythology, a member of one of the principal races of gods, the inhabitants of Asgard. There were two races of gods, the Ases (Æsir) and the Vans (Vanir), who dwelt in Vanheim (ON. *Vanaheimr*). They were originally at war with each other, but were subsequently reconciled, and several of the Vans (Hvinadali, Njord, Frey, and Freyja) were received into Asgard.

Asa (ä'sä). King of Judah about 929–875 B. C. (Duncker), son of Abijah or Abijam. He endeavored to extirpate idolatry from the land, and the thirteenth year of his reign defeated the Cushite king Zerah who had penetrated into the vale of Zephathah.

Asakasa (ä-sä-kä'sä) **Pagoda.** A picturesque Buddhist tower in Tokio, Japan. It consists of five square red lacquered stages with widely projecting roofs upturned at the corners, from which bells are suspended, and is surmounted by a tall hooped finial.

Asama-Yama (ä-sä'mä-yä'mä). A volcano, about 8,280 feet high, in the main island of Japan, northwest of Tokio.

Asaph (a'saf). [Heb. *Asaph.*] 1. A Levite, a son of Barachiah (1 Chron. vi. 39, xv. 17), a noted musician in the time of David, later celebrated as a poet and prophet. From him the choristers of the temple were called the "sons of Asaph." Twelve of the psalms are ascribed to him.

2. Saint. Abbot and bishop of Llanelwy (later St. Asaph), in North Wales, about 590. He is commemorated in the Roman Church on May 1.—3. The name under which Tate and Brady—in the second part of "Absalom and Achitophel."

Asben. See *Air.*

Asbjörnsen (äs-byörn'sen), **Peter Christen.** Born at Christiania, Norway, Jan. 15, 1812; died 1885. A Norwegian man of letters and zoölogist. He wrote "Norske Folke Eventyr" (1842–44, "Norwegian Folk-Tales"), fairy tales relating to Norwegian life, etc.

Asboth (as'both; Hung. pron. osh'both), **Alexander Sandor.** Born at Keszthely, Hungary, Dec. 18, 1811; died at Buenos Ayres, Jan. 21, 1868. A Hungarian general, who served with Kossuth in the Hungarian rebellion of 1848–49, moved with him to the United States in 1851, joined the volunteer service on the outbreak of the Civil War in 1861, commanded divisions under Fremont and Hunter, took part in the battles of Pea Ridge and on the bottom of Mississippi, and resigned in 1865, with the brevet rank of major-general. He was United States minister to the Argentine Republic from 1949 till his death.

Asbury (az'bē-ri), **Francis.** Born at Handsworth, Staffordshire, England, Aug. 20 (?), 1745; died at Spottsylvania, Virginia, March 31, 1816. The first bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States. He was sent by Wesley as a missionary to the American colonies in 1771.

Asbury Park. A watering-place in Monmouth County, New Jersey, situated on the Atlantic Ocean 6 miles south of Long Branch and 35 miles south of New York.

Ascagne (as-kan'y'). The name given to the daughter of Alberto, in Molière's comedy "Le Dépit Amoureux." She is substituted by her brother Ascagne, who is dressed and appears in his dress. Under (unnatural) he does not assume the heart of a man, but falls in love with Valere whom she continues to marry secretly.

Ascalaphus (as-kal'a-fus). [Gr. *Askalaphos.*] In Greek legend, a son of Acheron, transformed into an owl.

Ascalon (as'ka-lon), or **Ashkelon**, or **Askelon**. [Gr. *Askalon*, Heb. *Ashqelon.*] One of the five chief cities of Philistia, situated on the Mediterranean 30 miles southwest of Jerusalem. Its site is marked by the modern village of Asgalan. Near it were the Jungle and sacred lake of Derketo. It is mentioned in Phenician and Assyrian inscriptions, in the latter under the form *Ashkuna*; the names of four of its kings (Mita, Aushel, Rukibti, and Mitenti) appear in the annals of Sennacherib (705–681 B. C.) and Esarhaddon (680–668 B. C.). In 604, when Jehoiakim was subdued the city with many others. By the 11th century (Aug. 12, 1099) it was the scene of a victory of the crusaders under Godfrey of Bouillon over a superior army sent by the sultan of Egypt to recapture Jerusalem, was taken by the Crusaders (1153) and by Saladin in 1187, and destroyed 1270.

Ascalon. The sword of St. George, in the "Seven Champions."

Ascania (as-ka'ni-a), **Lake.** In ancient geography, a lake, 11 miles long, in Bithynia, Asia Minor (the modern Lake Isnik), which discharges into the Sea of Marmora. Nicæa was situated at its eastern extremity.

Ascanio (as-ka'nio). 1. The son of Don Henriques, in Fletcher and Massinger's play "The Spanish Curate"; a modest, affectionate boy of an almost feminine tenderness.—2. A page in Massinger's "Rashful Lover."

—3. A page in Dryden's play "The Assignation."

Ascanius (as-ka'ni-us), or **Iulus** (i'ū-lus). In classical legend, the son of Æneas and the ancestor of the Roman Julii.

Ascapart (as'ka-pärt), or **Ascabart** (as'ka-bärt). A giant in the romance of "Bevis of Hampton," Bevis conquered him. He is said to have been 60 feet high. There are frequent allusions to him in the Elizabethan writers.

Ascelon. See *Ascalon.*

Ascension (as-then'shon). [Sp.] A recent settlement 12 miles south of the boundary line of New Mexico, the scene of a bloody disturbance in 1888 of considerable importance, said in the vicinity along the Casas Grandes River.

Ascension Bay. A small inlet on the eastern coast of Yucatan.

Ascension Island. A volcanic island in the Atlantic, belonging to Great Britain, situated in lat. 7° 55′ S., long. 14° 25′ W. It was discovered by the Portuguese in 1501 and named Conception Island, rediscovered on Ascension day, 1508, when the present name was given to it. It was occupied by Great Britain in 1815. Its length is 7 miles and its area 35 square miles. Population, about 500.

Asch (ash). A town in northwestern Bohemia, near the German frontier, 15 miles northwest of Eger. It has important manufactures of cotton and wooden goods, and silk. Population (1880), commune, 15,875.

Aschaffenburg (ash'äf'fen-bürg). A former principality of Germany, ceded to Bavaria in 1814. It now forms with Lower Franconia a governmental district of Bavaria.

Aschaffenburg. A town in Lower Franconia, Bavaria, situated on the Main 23 miles southeast of Frankfort: an old Roman fortress. It has a castle with a library and picture-gallery, and contains interesting Roman antiquities. It was much injured in the electorate of Mainz, and was long one of the residences of the electors. Aschaffenburg remained near Aschaffenburg by the Prussian army of the Main over allied troops under Neipperg, July 14, 1866. Population (1890), commune, 13,650.

Ascham (as'kam), **Roger.** Born at Kirby Wiske, near Northallerton, Yorkshire, 1515; died at London, Dec. 30, 1568. A noted English classical scholar and author. He was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge (B. A. Feb., 1534), where he became an accomplished classical scholar, taught at the university, was tutor to the Princess Elizabeth in 1548–50, and served as Latin secretary to Mary and Elizabeth in 1553–68. His chief works are "Toxophilus" (a treatise on archery (1545), and "The Schoolmaster" (1570). See these names.

Aschbach (ash'bäch), **Joseph von.** Born at Hochst, Prussia, April 29, 1801; died at Vienna, April 25, 1882. A German historian, appointed professor of history in the University of Bonn in 1842, and in the High School of Vienna 1853. Besides a number of historical works, including church history of Spain under the Moors (5 parts, 1827–37), the treatise "Roswitha und Conrad Celtes," in which he attempted to prove that the works under Hrotsvitha were written by Celtes. This assertion has been disproved by Kopke and Waitz.

Aschersleben (ash'ers-la'ben). A town in the province of Saxony, Prussia, situated on the Eine near the Wipper, 28 miles southwest of Magdeburg: the ancient capital of the county of Askanien. It has varied and important manufactures. Population (1890), commune, 22,865.

Asclepiades (as-kle-pi'a-dēz). [Gr. *Asklēpiadēs.*] Lived about 100 B. C. A Bithynian physician. He practised in Rome and attained there a great reputation, due chiefly to his avoidance of powerful remedies and attention to diet, exercise, bathing, and the whims of his patients.

Ascoli (as'kō-lē), or **Ascoli Piceno** (pē-chā'nō). The capital of the province of Ascoli Piceno, Italy, situated on the Tronto in lat. 42° 51′ N., long. 13° 35′ E.: the ancient Asculum Picenum, a stronghold of the Picenі. It is the seat of a bishop and has important trade and various manufactures. It was the signal for the Marsic war in 90 B. C., and was captured by the Romans in 89 B. C. Population (1891), commune, 23,000.

Ascoli, Graziadio Isaia. Born at Görz, July 16, 1829. An Italian comparative philologist, He is the originator and the chief representative in Italy of the Aryo-semitic theory, which supposes a close connection between the Aryan and semitic families of languages. In the lectures "Studj orientali e linguistici" he has endeavored to prove the presence of Semitic elements in the Etruscan dialect. He is the editor of "Archivio glottologico italiano."

Ascoli Piceno. The southernmost province of the Marches, on eastern Italy. Area, 796 square miles. Population (1891), 215,563.

Ascoli Satriano (sä-trē-ä'no). A town in the province of Foggia, Italy, 2 miles south of Foggia: the ancient Asculum Apulum. It is the seat of a bishopric. Population, about 6,000.

Asconius Pedianus (as-kō'ni-us pē-di-ā'nus), **Quintus.** Born perhaps at Padua, Italy, about 2 B. C.; died A. D. 88. A noted Roman commentator on Cicero's speeches.

Ascot Heath (as'kot hēth). A race-course in Berks, England, 6 miles southwest of Windsor. Annual meetings are held here in June.

Ascræan Sage (as-krē'an sāj). A name given by Vergil to Hesiod, who was a native of Asera in Bœotia, Greece.

Asculum (as'ku-lum). The Latin name of Ascoli.

Ascutney Mountain (as-kut'ni moun'tān). A mountain in Windsor County, Vermont, 30 miles southeast of Rutland. Height, 3,320 feet.

Asdrubal. See *Hasdrubal.*

Aselli (a-sel'lē), **Asellio** (ā-sel'lē-ō), or **Asellius** (a-sel'i-us), **Gaspare.** Born at Cremona, Italy, about 1585 (?); died at Pavia, Italy, 1626. An Italian anatomist, the discoverer of the lacteal vessels: author of "De Lactibus, etc." (1627). etc.

Aselli (a-sel'li). [L., 'the little asses,' which stand on each side of Præsepe, the manger.] The two fifth-magnitude stars ; and δ Cancri, being the northern one.

Asenappar (as-en-nap'pär). [Probably a corruption of *Assarhaddon.*] Sardanapalus of the Greeks, who reigned 668–626 B. C. See *Assurbanipal.*] A ruler, mentioned in Ezra iv. 10, who had transplanted certain tribes to the cities of Samaria. Also *Asnapper.*

Asñ. See *Sesñ.*

Asgard (as'gärd), [ON. *Asgardhr*: *ass*, god, and *gardhr*, garth.] The realm of the gods and goddesses in Old Norse mythology; also called *Asaheim* (ON. *Ásatheimr*), the world of the gods. It was apparently located in the heavens above the earth. Asgard contained different regions as Valhall (Valhalla), the assembling place of the gods and heroes, in the region called *Gladsheim* (ON. *Gladhsheimr*).

Asgill (as'gil), **John.** Born 1659; died 1738. An English lawyer and pamphleteer, expelled, on account of blasphemy, from the Irish House of Commons in 1703, and from the English House of Commons in 1707.

Ash (ash), **John.** Born at Dorsetshire, England, about 1724; died at Pershore, England, 1779. An English physician and lexicographer, compiler of an English dictionary (2 vols., London, 1775).

Asha. See *Bêta.*

Ashangi Lake (ish-än'gē lāk). A small lake in eastern Abyssinia, near lat. 12° 30′ N.

Ashango (ä-shin'gō). A Bantu tribe of the French Kongo (Gabun), half-way between the coast and Franceville. Their country is a plateau, 350 to 700 meters high, covered with forests in which the obongo pygmies hide.

Ashango Land. A country in western Africa, about lat. 2° S., long. 12° 30′ E. Among the inhabitants is a race of dwarfs (visited by Du Chaillu).

Ashanti (a-shan'tē), or **Ashantee** (a-shan'tē), or **Sianti** (sē-an-tē'). A kingdom in western Africa, capital Kumasi, which lies north of the Gold Coast from about long. 0° to 4° W. The soil is fertile and the country exports palm-oil, gold dust, etc. The government is an aristocratic despotism: it has frequently been involved in disputes with the British. Area (estimated), 50,000 square miles. Population (estimated), 1,000,000.

Ashanti. An important African nation north of the British Gold Coast, West Africa. The nation and the language of Ashanti have not the same boundaries as the kingdom. Some tribes speaking another language are subject to the King of Ashanti, while some tribes of Ashanti stock and speech are independent of him. The language belongs to the Nigritic group, and is spoken between the Ashiri and Tanno rivers on the west, the Volta River on the east, and the Kong Highland on the north. The principal town is Kumasi, the capital. Its principal dialects are: Akan, the court dialect; Akwapim, the literary dialect, intelligible to all; Bron, northeast of Akan; Fanti, spoken around Cape Coast Castle. Chiefs of villages constitute the nobility, from which the king chooses his officers. The people have attained a certain degree of civilization. Ashanti is famous for its gold and able goldsmiths. In 1874 England conquered Kumasi, the capital, but failed to occupy the country.

Ashanti War. A war between Great Britain and Ashanti, 1873–74. Ashanti was invaded by the British army under Wolseley who captured and burned Coomassie (Kumasi) Feb., 1874, and exacted a ruinous treaty.

Ashbel (ash'bel). A son of Benjamin. Gen. xlvi. 21.

Ashbourne, or **Ashbourn** (ash'bėrn). A town in Derbyshire, England, 14 miles northwest of Derby. Population (1891), 3,810.

Ashbourne, Baron. See *Gibson, Edward.*

Ashburton (ash'ber-ton). A town in Devonshire, England, 18 miles southwest of Exeter. Population (1891), 5,546.

Ashburton, Baron. See *Baring* and *Dunning.*

Ashburton, Mary. The principal female character in Longfellow's prose romance "Hyperion."

Ashburton River. A river in western Australia which flows into the Indian Ocean about lat. 23° S.

Ashburton Treaty. A treaty concluded at Washington, Aug. 9, 1842, between Great Britain and the United States, the present boundary between Maine and Canada was established, and provision was made for the suppression of the African slave-trade and the mutual extradition of fugitives from justice The commissioners were Lord Ashburton for Great Britain, and Daniel Webster for the United States.

Ashby (ash'bi), **Turner.** Born at Rose Hill, Fauquier County, Va., 1824; died June 6, 1862. A noted Confederate general in the Civil War. He raised a regiment of cavalry at the outbreak of the Civil War, became a brigadier-general 1862, and was killed in a skirmish preliminary to the battle of Cross Keys, Va.

Ashby-de-la-Zouch (ash'bi-del-a-zōch'). A town in Leicestershire, England, 16 miles northwest of Leicester. It contains a ruined castle in which Mary Stuart was confined. Population (1891), 9,228.

Ashdod (ash'dod). [Heb., 'stronghold.'] One of the five cities of the Philistine confederacy, and a seat of the worship of Dagon the fish-god (1 Sam. v. 5), between Gaza and Jaffa. It was strategically important because of its location on the highway to Egypt. It was assigned to the tribe of Judah (Josh. xv. 47), but was never subdued by the Israelites. It was conquered by the Assyrians under Sargon 722–705 B. C., and in the annals of Sennacherib, 705–681 B. C., is mentioned (under the form *Asdudu*) as paying homage to the Assyrian king. Psammetichus, king of Egypt 670–617 B. C., took it from the Assyrians (Herod. ii. 157). It is, however, mentioned as an independent power in alliance with others against Jerusalem at the time of Nehemiah (iv. 7). It was destroyed by the Maccabees (1 Mac. v. 68, x. 84), and afterward restored by Gabinius 55 B. C. (Josephus, "Antiquities," XIV. v. 3). Its site is marked by the modern village of Esdud.

Ashdown (ash'doun), **AS. Æscesdun** (as'kes-dūn). A locality in Berkshire, England (not the modern Ashdown), where Ethelred and Alfred the Great defeated the Danes in 871.

Ashe (ash), **John.** Born 1720; died 1781. An American officer in the Revolutionary War, defeated by the British under General Prevost at Brier Creek, 1779.

Ashe, Samuel. Born 1725; died 1813. An American jurist and politician, a brother of John Ashe, chief justice and governor of North Carolina.

Ashehoh (ä-zhe-hō'), or **Ajeho** (ä-zhe-hō'), or **Alchoku** (äl-chō-kū'). A city of Manchuria, Chinese Empire, about lat. 46° N., long. 126° 30′ E. Population (estimated), 40,000.

Asher (ash'ėr). [Heb., 'happy' (?).] 1. Son of the patriarch Jacob and of Zilpah.—2. A Hebrew tribe, of northwestern Palestine, which occupied in general the sea-shore from Carmel northward.

Asherah. See *Ashtoreth.*

Ashestiel (ash'estēl'). A house on the southern bank of the Tweed, a few miles from Selkirk, occupied by Sir Walter Scott 1804–11, before he removed to Abbotsford. He says, in reply to July, 1826: found in one of the rooms at Ashestiel an I known as "The Ashestiel Memoir," intrusted to Lockhart in his "Life," was dated 1808 and written here.

Asheville (ash'vil). The capital of Buncombe County, in the western part of North Carolina. It is a well-known health-resort. Population (1890), 10,235.

Ashford (ash'fōrd). A town in the county of Kent, England, 13 miles southwest of Canterbury. Population (1891), 10,728.

Ashi (ash'i), **Rabbi.** Born at Babylon; lived about 400. The first and chief editor of the Talmud.

Ashingdon (ash'ing-don). A village in Essex, England, 33 miles northeast of London. See *Assandun.*

Ashkelon. See *Ascalon.*

Ashkenaz (ash-ke-naz'). 1. A descendant of Japhet.—2. A North Asiatic people mentioned in Jer. li. 27 with Minni and Ararat; probably the name of the district south of Lake Urumiyeh and identical with Aggasa for *Isaacca* in the cuneiform inscriptions.—3. Applied in rabbinical literature and by the modern Jews to Germany.

Ashland (ash'land). The capital of Ashland County, Ohio, 52 miles southwest of Cleveland. Population (1890), 3,566.

Ashland. A town in Boyd County, northeastern Kentucky, on the Ohio River. Population (1890), 4,195.

Ashland. A borough in Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania, 40 miles northwest of Reading. It has various manufactures, and is the center of important anthracite coal region. Population (1890), 7,457.

Ashland. The capital of Ashland County, Wisconsin, situated on a bay of Lake Superior 62 miles southeast of Duluth. It is an important port and railroad terminus of recent growth. Population (1890), 9,955.

Ashley. See *Shaftesbury.*

Ashley (ash'li), **Chester.** Born at Westfield, Mass., June 1, 1790; died at Washington, D. C., April 27, 1848. An American politician, Democratic United States senator from Arkansas 1844–48.

Ashley. A borough in Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, south of Wilkesbarre. Population (1890), 3,192.

Ashley River. A small river in South Carolina, at whose mouth Charleston is situated.

Ashmodai. See *Asmodeus.*

Ashmole (ash'mōl), **Elias.** Born at Lichfield, England, May 23, 1617; died at London, May 18, 1692. An English antiquary, founder of the Ashmolean Museum, which see (cited as Ashmol.); author of "Institutions, Laws and Ceremonies of the Order of the Garter" (1672).

Ashmolean Museum. A museum at Oxford University, founded by Elias Ashmole in 1679. The building was erected by Sir Christopher Wren in 1682.

Ashmun (ash'mun), **George.** Born at Blandford, Mass., Dec. 25, 1804; died at Springfield, Mass., July 17, 1870. An American politician. He was Whig member of Congress from Massachusetts 1833–51, and president of the National Republican convention in 1856.

Ashmun, Jehudi. Born at Champlain, N. Y., April, 1794; died at New Haven, Conn., Aug. 25, 1828. A chief organizer of the colony of Liberia, western Africa, 1822–28.

Ashochimi (ash-o-chē'mi), or **Wappo** (wä'po). A tribe of North American Indians whose former range extended in California from the geysers to the Calistoga hot springs and in Knight's Valley. See *Yukaian.*

Ashraf (ash-räf'), or **Eshref** (esh-ref'). A town in Mazanderan, Persia, situated near the Caspian Sea about lat. 36° 40′ N., long. 53° 32′ E. It was a favorite residence of Abbas the Great. Population, 5,000.

Ashraf, Gulf of. Same as *Astrabad Bay.*

Ashtabula (ash-ta-bū'la). A manufacturing village in Ashtabula County, Ohio, situated on Ashtabula River, near Lake Erie, 50 miles northeast of Cleveland. Population (1890), 8,338.

Ashtaroth (ash'ta-roth). In biblical geography, a city of Bashan, Syria, east of the Sea of Galilee; probably the same as Ashteroth-Karnaim, modern Tel-Asherah, 4 miles from Edrei.

Ashtavakra (ash-tä-vä'krä). In Hindu legend, the hero of a story in the Mahabharata. His father Kahoda devoted to study, neglected his wife. Ashtavakra, though still unborn, rebuked him, and the angry father condemned the son to be born crooked: hence the name, from *ashṭan,* eight, and *vakra,* crooked. At the court of Janaka, king of Mithila, Kahoda was defeated in argument by a Buddhist sage and was drowned in accordance with the terms. Ashtavakra, grown, visited the court to avenge his father, and vanquished the sage, who declared himself to be a son of Varuna, and to obtain Brahmanas for the latter's sacrifice. Kahoda was restored to life, and commanded his son to bathe in the Samanga River, where the boy became perfectly straight. In the Vishnu Purana some eight epithets are Ashtavakra pertaining peculiarly to the sun and worship him. He promises them a boon and thus has 8,000 descendants. When he suffers himself, he laugh in derision at his crookedness. He cannot recall his blessing, but condemns them to fall into the hands of thieves.

Ashteroth. See *Ashtoreth.*

Ashton (ash'ton), **Lady.** The wife of Sir William and mother of Lucy, the "bride of Lammermoor," in Scott's novel of that name.

Ashton, Lucy. The bride of Lammermoor in Scott's novel of that name, the daughter of Sir William and Lady Ashton. Betrothed to Edgar Ravenswood, she is forced by her mother to marry another, and dies in a state of mental aberration. *Lucy Ashton* and *The bride of Lammermoor* are the leading characters of this novel also upon an Donizetti's opera *Lucia di Lammermoor,* which has received dramas founded upon the incidents of the story.

Ashton, Sir William. In Scott's "Bride of Lammermoor," the Lord Keeper of Scotland, father of Lucy.

Ashton-in-Makerfield (ash'ton-in-mak'er-fēld). A mining and manufacturing town in Lancashire, England, 15 miles southeast of Liverpool. Population (1891), 13,370.

Ashton-under-Lyne (ash'ton-un'der-līn'). A town in Lancashire, England, 6 miles east of Manchester, noted for its cotton manufactures. Population (1891), 40,494.

Ashtoreth (ash'to-reth). The goddess of fecundity and of the Canaanites, equivalent to Ishtar of the Assyro-Babylonians, the female counterpart of Baal: the Greek Astarte. Of the two latter named the first place in the Phœnician pantheon had been occupied with the sun, and Ashtoreth with the moon. Ashtoreth was identified by the ancients with the crescent, the chief seat of her worship was Sidon. Her temples, placed on high places, were called *bamoth* (translated grove) often mentioned in the Old Testament. Her cult in later times was combined with many cruelty.

Ashuapmouchouan River (ash-wäp'mōch-wän). The middle course of the Saguenay River, in Quebec, Canada, flowing into Lake St. John.

Ashuelot (ash-wē'lot). A river in southwestern New Hampshire, a tributary of the Connecticut.

Ashui. See *Issi* and *Assyria.*

Ashur. See *Asur* and *Assyria.*

Ashwanipi (ash-wan'e-pē), **Lake.** A lake near the source of the Ashwanipi River.

Ashwanipi River, or **Hamilton River.** A river in Labrador which flows into the Atlantic.

Asia (ā'shi-a), **Chilai.** [F. *Asie,* G. *Asien.* Perhaps from the Semitic *siam asu,* to go out, going out, rise of the sun; G. *Morgenland.*] I. A continent of the eastern hemisphere, the largest grand division of the world. It is bounded by the Arctic ocean on the north, the Pacific ocean and its subordinate bodies of water on the east, the Indian ocean on the south, the Red Sea, separating it from Africa, to which it is joined by the Isthmus of Suez, on the north-west, and the Mediterranean, Black and Caspian seas, separating it from Europe. The Ural mountains, Europe, but is roughly separated by the Ural and Caucasus Asiatic and from, and 1 N. 5–72 E. and 1 from Europe, to 1 and C. The chief divisions of the mainland are China, Asiatic Russia, the Chinese empire, the French possessions and protectorate in Asia, British India, Afghanistan, Persia, Turkey, and Arabia. With the exception of the islands embraced in the last part of Africa known to them and a small portion of the whole, and the completed exploration of the interior, the ancients were as much unacquainted with Asia as they were with America. Egypt was still included in it. Moreover, the knowledge of the ancients with regard to Asia did not reach beyond the limits of the Persian empire. The parts south of the Himálayas were entirely beyond the northwestern. The west was termed Upper Asia, and the region to the east of the Caspian Sea between both. In the books of the Maccabees "Asia" designates the part of the kingdom of the Seleucidæ, south of Syria. The geographical Asia Minor, the New Testament the Roman province, namely, the western part of the peninsula of Asia Minor, with Ephesus as capital of which was incorporated in the republic by Attalus, king of Pergamum (133 B. C.). In Asia it is assumed beyond the earliest mentioned according to legends of the oldest Assyrian times in the region of the Hindukush. Western Asia was also still occupied by Semites. The Indo-Germanic tribes of the human family occupied in ancient times the highland of Iran and the valley of the Oxus and Jaxartes, while Asia Minor was the meeting-point of both Semites and Aryans. Asia was the seat of many great ancient civilizations (the Assyrian, Babylonian, Persian, Indian, Chinese, etc.) and is regarded as the great birthplace of the world. Judaism, Buddhism, Christianity, Mohammedanism, Parsism have in all ages been the center of notable conquests, as by the Persians. At various times the Saracens, Mohammed the Great, Genghis Khan, Timur, and others. In recent times it has been considerable extent ruled under the control of the Turks, Russians, British, and French. Area, with islands estimated, 17,35,8,50 square miles. Population estimated, 825,000,000.

2. See *Asia Minor,*—3. A Roman province, formed in 129 B. C., comprising Mysia, Lydia, Caria, and Phrygia.

Asia, Central. See *Central Asia.*

Asia, Russian. See *Asiatic Russia.*

Asia Minor (mī'nor). [L., "lesser Asia"; F. *Asie Mineure,* G. *Kleinasien.*] A peninsula of western Asia which lies between the Black Sea and the Sea of Marmora on the north, the Ægean Sea on the west, and the Mediterranean Sea on the south. The eastern boundary is vague. The chief divisions in ancient times were Mysia, Lydia, Caria, Lycia, Pamphylia, Pisidia, Phrygia, Bithynia, Paphlagonia, Galatia, Lycaonia, Cilicia, Cappadocia, Pontus, and the three names. It is a part of Asiatic Turkey, and corresponds generally to Anatolia. The surface is in the main a plateau, traversed by the Taurus range in the south. The chief rivers are the Sakaria, Kizil Irmak, Sihun, Menderes, and Sangar. It was the seat of Troy, Lydia, and other ancient powers, and of Ionian Greek colonies. Its possession has often been disputed by Persia, Macedon, Rome, Syria, the Byzantine empire, Parthia, the Saracens, the Mongols, and the Turks.

Asia Minor contained anciently, according to Herodotus, fifteen races or nations. Of these four occupied the southern region; namely, the Cilicians, the Pamphylians, the Lycians, and the Caunians, four lay to the west of the great table-land, and rested upon or were near enough, the Carians, the Lydians, the Mysians, and the Greeks; four bordered on the Euxine the Phrygians, Maryandynians, Paphlagonians, and Cappadocians, and three, finally, dwelt in the interior, the Phrygians, the Chalybes, and the Matieni . . . Such were the political divisions of Asia Minor recognized by Herodotus. Strabo adopts a similar enumeration which differs from that of Herodotus but in two or three particulars. "Asia Minor," he said, "is inhabited by seven races, three of which are Greek, and the rest barbarian, not to mention certain mixed races which are neither the one nor the other. The barbarian races are the following. Upon the coast, the Cilicians, the Lycians, the Pamphylians, the Bithynians, the Paphlagonians, the Mariandynians, the Dopians, and the Carians in the interior, the Pisidians, the Mysians, the Chalybians, the Phrygians, and the Milyæ."

Encyclopædia Britannica, Revised, I. 384, 386.

Asiago (ä-sē-ä'gō). The chief place in the Sette Comuni, province of Vicenza, Italy, 38 miles northwest of Padua. Population, about 6,000.

Asiana (as-i-ā'nā). The southwestern half of Asia Minor, and part of the Roman Empire, in the early middle ages.

Asiatic Russia. Those regions of Asia which are under Russian rule. They include Caucasia (that part north of the Caucasus is sometimes reckoned in Europe), Siberia, and Russian Central Asia (Turkestan and the Transcaspian region).

Asinalunga. See *Scandinaja.*

Asinara (ä-sē-nä'rä). An island, 11 miles long, off the northwestern coast of the island of Sardinia, belonging to the province of Sassari: the ancient Insula Herculis (Island of Hercules).

Asinara, Gulf of. An arm of the Mediterranean, off the northwestern coast of the Island of Sardinia.

Asinarus (as-i-nā'rus). In ancient geography, a small river in the province of Syracuse, Sicily: the modern Fiumedi Noto, or Falconare. Near here the Syracusans defeated the Athenians 413 B. C.

Asine. See *Asmir.*

Asinia gens (asin'i-a jenz). In ancient Rome, a plebeian related house, originally from Teate, the principal town of the Marrucini, whose family names were Agrippa, Celer, Dento, Gallus, Pollio, and Salonitres.

Asinius. See *Pollio.*

Asinius Gallus. See *Gallus, Caius Asinius.*

Asir, or **Asyr** (ä-sēr'). A mountainous region in western Arabia, between Hejaz on the north and Yemen on the south, inhabited by Wahabis.

Asisi. See *Assisi.*

Asius (ā'shi-us). An early Greek poet of Samos. He is quoted by Duris as describing the luxury of the Lydians of Sardis in terms not unlike those of the account of the old Athenians. Athenæus cites a few comic lines from an elegy of the same poet, and Pausanias refers to him on the ancient local question of Lycoreia.

Dictionary Hist. of Classical Greek Lit., I. 149.

Ask (ask) and **Embla** (em'blä). [ON. *Askr* and *Embla.*] In Old Norse mythology, the first man and woman, created in Midgard by the three gods Odin, Hœnir, and Lodur (Old Norse

Ladbarre, out of trees found on the sea-shore. Odin gave them life, Hœnir sense, and Lodur blood and color.

Askabad (as-ka-kad'). A place in the Turkoman Steppe, Russian Central Asia, about lat. 37° 56' N., long. 58° 20' E.: an important station on the Transcaspian Railway. Population, about 7,000.

Askanien (äs-ká'ni-en). An ancient countship of Germany, named from the castle of Askanien near Aschersleben.

Aske (ask), **Robert.** Executed 1537. The leader of the Yorkshire insurrection called the "Pilgrimage of Grace" (which see).

Askelon. See *Ascalon*.

Askew, or **Ascue** (as'kū), **Anne.** Born at Stallingborough, Lincolnshire, England, 1521; burned at Smithfield, London, July 16, 1546. An English woman accused of heresy in regard to the sacraments.

Askja (ask'ya). A volcano in the interior of Iceland. It was in eruption in 1875.

Asklepios. See *Æsculapius*.

Aslauga's Knight (as'lou-gaz nit). [G. *Aslaugs's Ritter*.] A story by Baron de La Motte Fouqué, published in German in the autumn of 1814, and translated into English in Carlyle's "German Romance." Aslauga is a spirit chosen by the Knight in preference to any earthly lady-love. She appears to him at important moments in his career, and he finds on having his cloak clasped in her arms and shrouded in her wonderful golden hair.

Asmai (Abu Said Abd-el Melek ibn Koraïb El-Asmai). Born at Basra about 740 A. D.; died about 830. An Arabian literateur and preceptor to Harun-al-Rashid. He probably wrote the romance "Antar."

Asmodeus (as-mo-dē'us or as-mō'dē-us). [Heb. *Ashmodai*; derived by some from Heb. *samad*, to destroy; probably of Persian origin.] In later Jewish demonology, a destructive demon. In the Book of Tobit he is said to have loved Sara and to have destroyed in succession her seven husbands, appearing as a swarthy on their bridal nights. He is hence jocularly spoken of as the destroyer of domestic happiness. When, however, Sara was married to the son of Tobit, Asmodeus was driven away by the fumes from the burning heart and liver of a fish, hence the allusion in "Paradise Lost," iv. 181. King Solomon, in his search for the mysterious and miraculous shamir, ordered Asmodeus, who knew the secret, to be brought to him. He revealed the shamir, whereby upsetting trees and houses. A poor widow begging him not to injure her little hut, he turned aside so sharply that he broke his leg and has been a cripple hobbling on three feet ever since. He was made him the hero of his romance "Le Diable Boiteux," from which Foote took his play The Devil on Two Sticks. He appears in the former as the companion of Don Cleofas, whom he takes with him in his wonderful flight over the roofs of Madrid, showing him by his diabolical power the insides of the houses as they fly over them. In the second he is a playful, malicious creature. He is also introduced in Wieland's "Oberon."

Asmonæans. [From *Asmonai*, the first of the dynasty.] See *Maccabees*.

Asnapper (as-nap'er). See *Assurbanipar*.

Asnen (äs'nen). **Lake.** A lake in southern Sweden, south of Wexiö.

Asnières (à-ne-syr'). A suburb of Paris, situated on the Seine 1 mile northwest of the fortifications. Population, about 15,000.

Asoka (a-sō'ka), or **Piyadasi** (pe-ya-dä'sē). A king of the Maurya dynasty of Magadha, son of Bindusara, and grandson of Chandragupta. B. c. 265–226. In consequence of a quarrel with his father, he went away to Rupnath and the Punjab. Returning on the decease of his father, Asoka had succeeded his brothers and obtained the throne. He extended his sway over Hindostan, the Punjab, and Afghanistan, which he exchanged to rule also over South India and Ceylon. Converted to a new religion, he openly adopted Buddhism and became it. Buddhist Constantine. Especially noted are the edicts for carrying the practical morality of Buddhism which he caused to be disseminated. Extant duplicates on pillars or rocks in various parts of India. Princes, their lord-theologue and lawgiver refer them to the time of Asoka, but whether when they were engraved" at some period subsequent to B. c. 263.

Asola (ä'so-la). A small town in the province of Mantua, Italy, 19 miles northwest of Mantua.

Asolando (as-o-lan'do). **Facts and Fancies.** A volume of poems by Robert Browning, published in London Dec. 12, 1889, the day on which the poet died in Venice.

Asolo (ä'so-lō). A town in the province of Treviso, Italy, 33 miles northwest of Venice: the ancient Acelum. Population, about 5,000.

Asopus (a-sō'pus). [Gr. *Ἀσωπός*.] In ancient geography, (*a*) A small river in Bœotia, Greece, flowing into the Euripus in northern Attica: the modern Oropo. (*b*) A small river in Sicyonia, Greece, flowing into the Corinthian Gulf 4 miles northeast of Sicyon: the modern Hagios Georgios.

Asopus. In Greek mythology, the god of the river Asopus (in Sicyonia). He was struck by a thunderbolt from Zeus.

Asotus (as-o'tus). [Gr. *ἄσωτος*, profligate.] In Ben Jonson's "Cynthia's Revels," a foolish and prodigal coxcomb, the parasite of Amorphus whom he imitates in every way.

Aspar (as'par). Died 471. A general of the Eastern Empire, the son of Ardaburius. He was an Alan by extraction. As early as 424 he went with his father on the expedition to Italy which overthrew the usurper Joannes, and established the young Valentinian on the throne of his uncle Honorius. He was consul in 434. He was called First of the Patricians", he stood on the very steps of the throne, and might have been Emperor himself but he was an Arian." *Dodgkin*, Italy and her Invaders, II. 450.

Asparagus Gardens, The. A low place of public entertainment, not far from Pimlico. It is to this that Bromo refers in his "Spanyus Garden" (which see).

Aspasia (as-pā'shi-a). [Gr. *Ἀσπασία*, lit. 'welcome.'] Born at Miletus, Ionia: flourished about 440 B. C. A celebrated Milesian woman of great talents and beauty, who removed to Athens in her youth, and became the mistress of Pericles. She soon became the center of literary and philosophical society at Athens, and her ascendancy over Pericles was such that the war with Samos in behalf of Miletus, 440 B. C., was frequently ascribed to her influence. She was also said to have written part of Pericles's famous funeral oration over the soldiers who fell in the campaign of 443 B. C. She was accused by the comic poet Hermippus of impurity (431 B. C.), and was saved by the intervention of Pericles, whose eloquence and personal influence prompted her acquittal. After the death of Pericles, 429 B. C., she attached herself to the demagogic leader Lysicles. The son of Pericles by Aspasia was legitimated by a decree of the people, took his father's name, and was executed, with five other generals, after the victory of Arginusæ.

Aspasia, or **Aspatia.** One of the principal characters in Beaumont and Fletcher's "Maid's Tragedy." She is betrothed to Amintor and is deserted by him.

Aspasius (as-pā'shius). Born at Ravenna, Italy: flourished about 225 A. D. A Roman rhetorician and sophist.

Aspe (as'pā). A town in the province of Alicante, Spain, 21 miles west of Alicante. Population (1887), 7,297.

Aspe, Vallée d'. A valley in the department of Basses-Pyrénées, France, near the Spanish frontier, traversed by one of the main routes across the Pyrenees. It formed a medieval republic under the protection of Béarn.

Aspen (as'pen). A silver-mining town in Pitkin County, Colorado, west of Leadville. Population (1890), 5,108.

Aspendos (as-pen'dos). **Aspendus** (as-pen'dus). [Gr. *Ἄσπενδος*.] In ancient geography, a city of Pamphylia, Asia Minor, on the Eurymedon about lat. 36° 58' N., long. 31° 16' E. It contains a Roman theater, which is the best preserved of all ancient structures of the kind. There is a complete tunnel. There is also a Roman aqueduct which crosses the valley by a long range of arches.

Asper (as'per). [Lat. 'rough, harsh.'] **1.** In Ben Jonson's "Every Man out of his Humour," a character which he designed as a portrait of himself.

He is of an ingenious and free spirit, eager and constant in reproof, without fear controlling the world's abuses: one who strikes the guilty brow, or frosty apprehension of danger, can make to be a parasite, either to time, place, or opinion.

Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, Prologue.

2. The pseudonym of Johnson in the "Rambler," and under which he is abused by Garrick.

Asperg (as'perg), or **Asberg** (as'berg). A town in the Neckar circle, Würtemberg, 9 miles north of Stuttgart. Population, about 2,000.

Aspern (as'pern). A village in Lower Austria, situated on the north bank of the Danube 5 miles northeast of Vienna.

Aspern, Battle of, or **Battle of Essling.** A victory gained at Aspern and Essling, May 21 and 22, 1809, by the Austrians under Archduke Charles (80,000) over the French under Napoleon (40,000 and later 80,000). The loss of the Austrians was about 24,000; that of the French considerably more, including Lannes.

Aspinwall (as'pin-wal). **William.** Born at Brookline, Mass., May 28, 1743; died April 16, 1823. An American physician. He fought as a volunteer in the battle of Lexington, became a surgeon in the Revolutionary army, and is said to have established the practice of vaccination in America.

Aspinwall, William H. Born at New York, Dec. 16, 1807: died there, Jan. 18, 1875. An American merchant, the chief promoter of the Panama Railroad, whose eastern terminus is named for him.

Aspinwall, or **Colon** (kō-lōn'). A seaport on the low island of Manzanilla, close to the Isthmus of Panama, Colombia, in lat. 9° 22' N., long. 79° 55' W.: the terminus of the Panama Railroad. It was founded in 1855 by W. H. Aspinwall, and was burned by insurgents in 1885. Population, about 3,000.

Asphaltites (as-fal-tī'tēz), **Lake.** [L. *Lacus asphaltites*, Gr. *Λίμνη Ἀσφαλτίτης*, lake of asphalt or bitumen.] An ancient name of the Dead Sea.

Aspidiske (as-pi-dis'kē), or **Asmidiske** (as-mi-dis'kē). [Gr. *ἀσπιδίσκη*, a little shield.] The fourth-magnitude star ε Argus, situated in the shield which ornaments the vessel's poop. There is some confusion in the lettering of the stars of this constellation, and some star-maps assign this name to ξ instead of ε.

Aspramonte (äs-prä-mon'te). An Italian epic poem, by an unknown author, which appeared at Milan in 1516, a year after "Orlando Furioso." The subject is the defeat of the Saracens by the French when the former came over in large numbers under Garnier, king of Carthage, to sack Rome: this they accomplished, and went across to France where Charlemagne and all the great paladins defeated them near Aspramonte (Aspremont).

Aspre (äs'pr), **Konstantin, Baron d'.** Born 1789; died 1850. An Austrian general, distinguished in the Italian campaigns of 1848–49.

Aspromonte (äs-prō-mon'te). A mountain in Calabria, Italy, 20–25 miles northeast of Reggio, nearly 7,000 feet in height. Near it Garibaldi was defeated and captured by Italian troops under Pallavicini, Aug. 29, 1862.

Aspropotamo (äs-pro-pot'a-mō). The modern name of the river Achelous.

Assab (äs-säb'). A bay in the Red Sea, in lat. 13° N., long. 42° 50' E. Since 1881 it has belonged, with adjacent villages, to Italy.

Assad (as'sad). In the story of "Prince Amgiad and Prince Assad," in the "Arabian Nights' Entertainments," the son of Camaraltzaman and Haiatalnefous.

Assal (äs-säl'). A salt lake in eastern Africa, near the Gulf of Tajurrah, Gulf of Aden, 600 feet below the sea-level.

Assan (as-san'). A chief commissionship of British India, situated in the Brahmaputra valley: the chief seat of tea-culture in India. It was ceded by Burma in 1826. Area, 16,341 square miles. Population (1891), 5,476,853.

Assandun (as-san'dun). A locality, identified with Ashington, Essex, England, where in 1016 Edmund Ironsides was defeated by Canute.

Assassination Plot. A conspiracy against the life of William III. of England, by Sir George Barclay, Charnock, and Parkyns, detected in 1696.

Assassins, The. A military and religious order in Syria, founded in Persia by Hassan ben Sabbah about 1090. A colony migrated from Persia to Syria, settled in various places, with their chief seat on the mountains of Lebanon, and became remarkable for their secret murders in blind obedience to the will of their chief. Their religion was a compound of Magianism, Judaism, Christianity, and Mohammedanism. One article of their creed was that the Holy Spirit resided in their chief and that his orders proceeded from God himself. The chief of the sect is best known by the denomination *old man of the mountains* (Arabic *sheikh al-jebal*, chief of the mountains). These barbarous chieftains and their followers spread terror among nations far and near for almost two centuries. In the time of the Crusades they mustered to the number of 50,000, and presented a formidable obstacle to the arms of the Christians. They were eventually subdued by the sultan Bibars about 1272.

Assaye, or **Assye** (as-sī'). A village of Haidarabad, British India, about lat. 20° 18' N., long. 75° 55' E. Here 9,500 British under Wellesley (Duke of Wellington) defeated more than 50,000 Mahrattas Sept. 23, 1803. The loss of the British was about 1,800.

Assche, or **Asche** (äs'che). A small town in Brabant, Belgium, 9 miles northwest of Brussels.

Asselyn (as'se-lin). **Jan,** surnamed **Krabbetje.** Born at Antwerp (?) about 1610; died at Amsterdam, 1660. A Dutch painter of landscapes, animals, and battles.

Assemani (äs-sā-mā'nē). **Giuseppe Aloysio.** Born at Tripoli, Syria, about 1710; died at Rome, Feb. 9, 1782. A Syrian Orientalist, nephew of Giuseppe Simone Assemani, professor of Oriental languages at Rome.

Assemani, Giuseppe Simone. Born at Tripoli, Syria, 1687; died at Rome, Jan. 14, 1768. A Syrian Orientalist, custodian in the Vatican library: author of "Bibliotheca orientalis Clementino-Vaticana" (1719–28), etc.

Assemani, Simone. Born at Tripoli, Syria, 1752; died 1821. A Syrian scholar, professor of Oriental languages at Padua: author of works on Oriental numismatics.

Assemani, Stefano Evodio. Born at Tripoli, Syria, 1707; died 1782. A Syrian Orientalist,

nephew of Giuseppe Simone Assemani, custodian in the Vatican library. His works include "Bibliothecæ Mediceo-Laurentianæ et Palatinæ codd. etc., 1742; Acta Sanctorum Martyrum" (1748), etc.

Assembly, National. In French history, the first of the Revolutionary assemblies, in session 1789-91. The States-general, elected in 1788, was opened May 5, 1789, and in June the third estate assumed the title of National Assembly, and absorbed the two remaining estates. It voted to ask the formation of the constitution (whence it is also called the *Constituent Assembly*).

Assembly of Fowls. See *Parliament of Fowles*.

Assembly of Ladies, The. A poem attributed to Chaucer, but now considered spurious: an imitation of the "Parliament of Fowls."

Assen (äs'sen). The capital of the province of Drenthe, Netherlands, 16 miles south of Groningen. Near it are famous antiquities. Population (1889), commune, 9,148.

Assens (ass'sens). A town in the island of Fünen, Denmark, situated on the Little Belt 21 miles southwest of Aabenraa. Population, about 2,000.

Asser (as'er). Died at Sherborne, England, 909(?) A. D. A Welsh monk, bishop of Sherborne and companion of Alfred the Great. He wrote a "Life of Alfred" (ed. by Wise 1722).

Asshur. See *Ashur*.

Assideans as-sid'e-anz). See *Chasidæan*.

Assignation, The, or Love in a Nunnery. A comedy by Dryden, performed in 1672.

Assing (äs'sing). Ludmilla. Born at Hamburg, Feb. 22, 1821; died at Florence, March 25, 1880. A German authoress, editor of various works of Carnhagen von Ense her uncle) and of Alexander von Humboldt. She was sentenced, 1857-58, to imprisonment for libel by the Prussian government.

Assini (äs-sē'nē). A small French protectorate on the western coast of Africa, west of the British Gold Coast, on a river of the same name.

Assiniboia (as-in-i-boi'a). A provisional district in the Northwest Territories, Canada, formed in 1882. It is bounded by Saskatchewan on the north, Alberta on the west, the United States on the south, and Alberta on the west. Its chief towns are Regina. Assiniboia sends two representatives to the Dominion Parliament. It is traversed by the Canadian Pacific Railway. Area, 95,000 square miles. Population (1891), 30,285.

Assiniboin (as-in'i-boin). [From the Ojibwa *asseen*, stone, and *bwa*, the Ojibwa name for the Dakota, the compound meaning "Stone Dakotas."] A tribe of North American Indians, an offshoot of the Dakotan stock of the Hohetonwanna; called *Hohe-cho'ka* by the Dakota. They number 3,008, and live in the northwest territory of British North America, and also in Montana. See *Dakotan* and *Siouan*.

Assiniboina, or Assiniboin. A river in the southern part of British America, which joins the Red River of the North at Winnipeg, Manitoba. Length, about 500 miles.

Assinie (äs-sē-nē'). [F.] See *Assou*.

Assisi, or Asisi (a-sē'sē). A town in the province of Perugia, Italy, 12 miles southeast of Perugia, famous as the birthplace of St. Francis of Assisi. Population, 5,000. It is also the birthplace of Propertius and Metastasio. Near it are Roman ruins. It contains a temple of Minerva, a fine Roman hexastyle Corinthian prostyle portico, with its low pediment complete, now attached to the Church of Santa Maria della Minerva, of which the vaulted cells still form the church part. The temple dates from Augustus and is graced in its proportions and the details of the cornices. The Church of San Francesco, begun 1228, consists of two parts, the Upper Church and the Lower Church. The former, 256 feet long, consists of a single nave of five bays with a rose-window of great beauty. The walls are covered with frescos, chiefly by Cimabue (story of the Old and New Testaments, and Giotto (life of St. Francis). The latter series is famous, and exhibits in the highest degree the painter's individuality, dramatic quality, and directness of conception. The Lower Church is wider than the other, low and cryptlike. It contains interesting frescos, fine painted glass, and many frescos among them some of Giotto's most admired works. The chief of these are the Visions and the Glorification of St. Francis, and a beautiful Madonna, on gold ground.

Assiût, or Assiout. See *Siût*.

Assize of Clarendon. An English ordinance, issued in 1166 (12 Hen. II.), which introduced changes into the administration of justice.

Assizes of Jerusalem. Two codes of laws, drawn up under the authority of Godfrey de Bouillon, the first crusading king of Jerusalem, and in force under the Christian sovereignty in Jerusalem and in Cyprus. One code had jurisdiction over the nobility, the second over the common people. Both were concerned with a wisdom and enlightenment beyond their age, and were based on contemporary French law and customs.

Assize of Northampton. An English ordinance, a reissue and expansion of the Assize of Clarendon, issued at Northampton in 1176 (22 Hen. II.), drawn up in the form of instructions to the judges. The new articles relate to tenure, reliefs, dower, etc.

Assmannshausen (äs-männs-hou'zen). A village in the province of Hesse-Nassau, Prussia, situated on the Rhine 16 miles west of Mainz, celebrated for its red and white wines.

Associated Counties, The. In English history, a name given to the counties of Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, Hertford, Cambridge, Huntingdon, and Lincoln, because they combined, 1642-46, to join the Parliamentary side in the civil war, and to keep their territory free from invasion.

Assolant, or Assolant (a-so-lon'), **Jean Baptiste Alfred.** Born at Aubusson, March 29, 1827; died at Paris, March 6, 1886. A French novelist and journalist. He brought a change of plan into most Victorien Sardou dramas, that the ladies play under cover was taken from Assolant's "Aventures de Mlle. de la Seiglière." The charge was referred to a commissioner (authors who gave a verdict in favor of M. Sardou).

Assommoir (a-som-mwor'), **L'.** [F., 'the bludgeon.'] A novel by Zola, published in 1877.

Assos (as'os). [Gr. Ἄσσος.] In ancient geography, a city situated on the Gulf of Adramyttium, Mysia, in lat. 39° 29' N., long. 26° 22' E. The site is now occupied by the Turkish village of Behram Kalessi. It was excavated and explored by the Archæological Institute of America, 1881-83, with the unexpected result of discovering the architectural and pictorial development of a Greek city with a completeness unequaled outside the sealed antiquarian supplied by Pompeii covering Roman towns under somewhat similar conditions. The remains studied include very extensive fortification walls, the acropolis ranging from the archaic Doric foundations lifting within the classic temple, baths, portico, a gymnasium, private dwellings, a theatre, a nymphæum, and highly adorned street of tombs, and a Greek bridge.

Assouan. See *Assuan*.

Assuan, or Asswan, or Assouan (äs-swän'). A town in Upper Egypt, situated on the Nile near the first cataract, in lat. 24° 5' N., formerly separated from its base (the tropic of Cancer) by the ancient Syene, celebrated for its granite. It was the place of banishment of Juvenal. See *Syene*.

Assuay. See *Fuang*.

Assumption. See *Ixiacian*.

Assumption of the Virgin. 1. A masterpiece of Titian in the Accademia, Venice, one of the most renowned of existing paintings. The Virgin ascends toward the throne, with golden glowing clouds and surrounded by adoring angels. The apostles below remain earthbound from the earth below.

2. A powerful painting by Titian, in the cathedral of Verona, splendid and characteristic in coloring.—3. Frescos by Correggio in the dome of the church of Parma. Early frescos occupy the entire octagonal architecture, the figures and the scenery of their colors and golden light. They are now destroyed by moisture.

4. A painting by Rubens, in Antwerp Cathedral, of golden-haired Virgin, surrounded by angels, borne upon the heaven in glory, the apostles and women assembled about the empty tomb below. The coloring is less brilliant than is usual with Rubens.

5. A painting by Perugino, in the Accademia, Florence. The Virgin is in face and form one of Perugino's beautiful figures, the four saints in the foreground being also celebrated.

6. A large and important painting by Guido Reni, in Bridgewater House, London.—7. A fine fresco by Gaudenzio Ferrari, in the Church of San Cristoforo at Vercelli, Italy. The figures of the Father, the Virgin, the angel, and the apostles, especially, most grand conception.

8. A painting by Murillo, in the Hermitage Museum, St. Petersburg. The Virgin floats upward, resting on clouds with her hands on her breast and her head thrown back. This picture excels in the qualities of grace and purity of expression which characterize many of Murillo's works.

9. One of the most admired paintings of Guercino (1623), in the Hermitage Museum, St. Petersburg. The Virgin, with face uplifted, is borne upward on a cloud surrounded by angels. The apostles are about her tomb below.

Assur (as'ur), or **Ashur** (ash'ur). [See *Assyria*.] 1. The original name of Assyria and of its earliest capital.—2. See *Asur*.

Assye. See *Assaye*.

Assynt (as'int). **Loch.** A lake, 7 miles long, in the southwestern part of Sutherland, Scotland, noted for its picturesqueness.

Assyria (a-sir'i-a). [OPers. *Athuriya*, Gr. Ἀσσυρία, L. *Assyria*, F. *Assyrie*, G. *Assyrien*] In the cuneiform inscriptions *Asshur*; in the Old Testament *Ashur*.] An ancient Asiatic state, which at the period of its greatest power covered a territory of about 75,000 square miles, bounded by Armenia on the north, the Lower Zab on the south, the Zagros Mountains on the east, and the Tigris on the west. In early A. the name is given to a small region on the west bank of the left bank of the Tigris. The name of the country was derived from that of the city Assur, situated about 50 miles south of the present Mosul and inclosed by the ruins of Kileh Sherghat. The city is mentioned in the Old Testament, but it appears Nineveh became still the capital. In the 19th century the conception of A. underwent a change. Its principal region was the land between the Tigris and its tributaries, the Chosen and the Upper and Lower Zab. It was a fertile country, and abounded in all sorts of animals, among others, the lion, which is still found in the land. The hunting of the lion was the favorite sport of the Assyrian kings. According to Genesis (x. 11, 22) the Assyrians were descended from Ashur, and originated from Babylon. That Semitic Babylonian origin is fully attested by the sculptures and inscriptions. Their language is, apart from local dialectical and chronological variations identical with Babylonian, and closely akin to Hebrew. Assyria derived its civilization from Babylonia. Its religion was the same as that of the mother country, with the exception that the national god Ashur was placed at the head of the pantheon. Assyrian architecture was slavish copy of that of Babylonia. Although Nineveh ranked in the 19th century as connected to Ireland in imitation of the palaces in Babylonia, where no stone existed. The Babylonian canal, also established Assyria probably as early as 3000 B. C. The Assyrian rulers of whom we read were Belukapkapi, Isme Dagan, and the son named Rimman (1850 B. C.). For the next 200 years nothing is known of Assyrian history. About the 14th century B. C. Assyria was involved in a war with Babylonia then under the rule of the non-Semitic Kassites. War continued between the two countries for a long time with varying success. Finally, Assyria became supreme and Babylonia the vassal state. The chief ruler of Assyria at this was Tiglath-Pileser I. (1120-1100 B. C.), who conquered the city of Babylon, plundered and Babylonia and penetrated as far as the Mediterranean. His most important successors were Asur-shan-li (1000-911 B. C.), Asshurnazirpal (884-860 B. C.), Shalmaneser II. (860-824 B. C.), who came in contact with Jehu of Israel, and Tiglath-Pileser III. (*Pul* in the Old Testament) (745-727 B. C.), whose power threatened Egypt and Judah, and who put the town of Babylon on his head, Sargon (722-705 B. C.) the conqueror of Samaria, who defeated the Egyptians at Raphia, Sennacherib (705-681 B. C.), and Assurbanibal (668-626 B. C.). These last two names mark the height of Assyrian power, and Babylonia was enabled by his conquests to add to his name the title king of Upper and Lower Egypt and Ethiopia. Assurbanibal (Sardanapalus of Greek writers), 668-626 B. C., the decline of the empire began. In some respects this reign was most prosperous and brilliant. It was the golden age of art and literature. Under this reign Susa was conquered and destroyed. But signs of the approaching downfall were apparent. Babylonia was the first to regain its independence. The downward course was rapid. Once, about 625, Assyria succeeded in repelling the attack of the Medes and Persians under Phraortes, but when Sinsarakes in turn was defeated by Nabopolassar of Babylon he repeated the attack (606 B. C.). Nineveh fell and the Assyrian power entirely disappeared.

Assyrian Canon. See *Eponyme Canon*.

Astasi (ast), **Georg Anton Friedrich.** Born at Gotha, Germany, June 29, 1778; died at Munich, Oct. 31, 1841. A German philologist and philosophical writer.

Astacus (as'ta-kus). [Gr. Ἀστακός.] In ancient geography, a Greek colony in Bithynia, Asia Minor, near Nicomedia.

Astacus, Gulf of. Same as *Gulf of Nicomedia* or of *Ismid*.

Astarte (as-tär'te). See *Ishtar-th*.

Astarte. The woman guiltily beloved by Manfred (in Byron's "Manfred"), and for whom he suffers an undying remorse.

Astell (as'tel), **Mary.** Born at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, England, 1668; died 1731. An English writer. She was the author of "A Serious Proposal to Ladies," published in two parts (1694, 1697). The "proposal" was for the erection of a monastery or home of religious retirement, to be conducted under the rules of the Church of England. Her work there brought upon its author considerable abuse as in the "Tatler" (62), where she appears under the name of Madonella.

Aster (äs'ter), **Ernst Ludwig von.** Born at Dresden, Oct. 5, 1778; died at Berlin, Feb. 10, 1855. A German military engineer. He planned the fortresses of Coblentz and Ehrenbreitstein.

Asterabad. See *Astrabad*.

Asterius (as-tē'ri-us). 1. Lived in the first part of the 4th century A. D. An Arian theologian of Cappadocia.—2. Lived about 400 A. D. A bishop of Amasia, in Pontus, noted as a writer of "Homilies."

Asterope (as-ter'o-pē). [Gr. Ἀστερόπη.] One of the Pleiades, composed of two stars, each of 7th magnitude, and just too faint to be seen by most eyes without telescopic assistance. It is sometimes regarded as the "lost Pleiad" though more usually Pleione is so considered. See *Pleiades*.

Asti (äs'tē). A city in the province of Alessandria, Italy, the ancient Asta Pompeia, situated at the junction of the Borbore and Tanaro 28 miles southeast of Turin. During the middle ages it was a powerful republic. It has important trade, and is noted for the wines produced in its vicinity. It is the birthplace of Alfieri. It has a cathedral chiefly of the 15th century. The fine façade has alternate courses of white stone and red brick, with three round-headed sculptured doorways. There is a handsome lateral porch with statues, an octagonal lantern, and a square domed arched campanile. The transepts have pentagonal ends, and apses on the east side. Population, about 17,000.

Astié (äs-tē-ā'), **Jean Frédéric**. Born at Nérac, Lot-et-Garonne, France, Sept. 21, 1822. A French Protestant clergyman, and writer on theological, philosophical, and historical subjects. He was pastor of a Frenchwoman's church in New York 1848–53, removed to Paris, and later (1869) became professor of theology and philosophy of religion. Among his works is a "Histoire de la philosophie des États-unis" (1886).

Astier (äs-tē-ā'), **Paul**. In Daudet's "Struggle for Life," an unscrupulous egotist.

Astle (as'tl), **Thomas**. Born Dec. 23, 1735; died at Kathrigg's Row, near London, Dec. 1, 1803. An English paleographer and antiquary, appointed keeper of the records in the Tower of London in 1783. He wrote "The Origin and Progress of Writing" (1784), etc.

Astley (as'tli), **Sir Jacob**, afterward **Baron Astley**. Born 1579; died at Maidstone, England, Feb., 1652. An English royalist general in the first civil war. He served at Edgehill, Gloucester, Naseby, and elsewhere, and was defeated and taken prisoner at Stow in 1646.

Astley, Philip. Born at Newcastle-under-Lyme, England, 1742; died at Paris, 1814. A well-known horse-tamer. He began life as a cabinet maker, and entered Elliot's riding-school in Holborn as a rough-rider in 1759; and finally settled in London, and developed a prosperous business as the proprietor of circuses, and in subscription-rides. The circus and hippodrome, well known as "Astley's," was situated on the Surrey side of the Thames, not far from Westminster Bridge: it is now known as "Sanger's Amphitheater."

Astolat (as'to-lat), the Arthurian romances, a name of Guildford, Surrey, England.

Astolfo, or Astolpho (as-tol'fō). 1. An important character in the Charlemagne romances and in the "Orlando Innamorato" and "Orlando Furioso." The most notable of his knightly feats and adventures is his journey to the moon, where he enters the Valley of Lost Things, and among a mass of broken resolutions, lovers' tears, dye-lost by villeins, etc., finds Orlando's lost wits in a vessel larger than all the others. He was permitted to take them back to Orlando. Pope, in the "Rape of the Lock," speaking of the same place, says:

"Where the heroes' wits are kept in ponderous vases,
And beaux' in snuff-boxes and tweezer-cases."

He was also the possessor of a wonderful horn which spread universal terror when it was sounded.

2. The King of Lombardy in an episode in Ariosto's "Orlando Furioso." He is introduced from the Land of Astolpho and Jocunda, two men who finding their wives false, took a remarkable method to procure a true one.

Astolphus. See *Astulf.*

Aston (as'ton), **Antony.** Flourished about 1712–31. An English actor, prompter, and dramatic writer.

Aston Hall. An old hall in the Elizabethan style, near Birmingham, England, recently repaired and now a museum, having been sold by the owner, Mr. Charles Holt Bracebridge, to the town of Birmingham. This is said to be the original of Irving's "Bracebridge Hall."

Astor, Aston. A manufacturing town immediately north of Birmingham, England. Population (1891), 68,639.

Astor (as'tor), **John Jacob.** Born at Walldorf, near Heidelberg, July 17, 1763; died at New York, March 29, 1848. A German-American merchant. He emigrated to the United States in 1783, established himself in fur trade at New York in the fur trade, became the largest dealer in mixed instruments in the United States, and speculated in New York realty and, during the war of 1812–15, in government securities. He conceived the scheme of connecting the fur-trade with the Pacific by a line of trading posts extending from the Great Lakes along the Missouri and Columbia, at whose mouth he founded Astoria in 1811. At his death his fortune was estimated at $20,000,000. He left $400,000 for founding the Astor Library.

Astor, William Backhouse. Born at New York, Sept. 19, 1792; died at New York, Nov. 24, 1875. An American capitalist, son of John Jacob Astor. He gave $500,000 to the library founded by his father.

Astor, William Waldorf. Born 1848. A diplomatist and author, grandson of William Backhouse Astor. He was United States minister to Italy 1882–85, and is the author of "Valentino" (1885), "Sforza" (1889).

Astor Library. A library in the city of New York, founded by John Jacob Astor, and opened in 1854. It is a reference library only, and contains about 245,000 volumes.

Astor Place Riot. A serious riot in New York, May 10, 1849, between the partizans of the actors Edwin Forrest and Macready. The latter was acting at the Opera in the Astor Place Opera House. It was suppressed by the militia. Twenty-two were killed and thirty six wounded.

Astoreth. See *Ashtaroth.*

Astorga (as-tor'gä). A town in the province of Leon, Spain, the ancient Asturica Augusta, situated on the Puerto 29 miles southwest of Leon. The Roman city walls are still in large part perfect, and present a curious spectacle with their long series of projecting square towers. Pop. (1887), 5,959.

Astorga (as-tor'gä), Baron **Emmanuele d'.** Born at Naples, Dec. 11, 1681; died in Bohemia, Aug. 21, 1736. An Italian musician, composer of a celebrated "Stabat Mater" (1713), a pastoral opera, "Dafne," etc.

Astoria (as-tō'ri-ȧ). The capital of Clatsop County, Oregon, situated on the Columbia 75 miles northwest of Portland: founded as a fur trading station by John Jacob Astor (for whom it was named) in 1811. Its leading industry is salmon-canning. Population (1890), 6,184.

Astoria. A former village of Long Island, New York, now a part of Long Island City.

Astrabacus (as-trab'ȧ-kus). [Gr. Ἀστράβακος.] See the extract.

The herostemple of Astrabacus is mentioned by Pausanias in his description of Sparta (III. xvi. 8 5). An obscure tradition attaches to him. Astrabacus, we are told, and Alopus, the grandsons of Tyndareus, grandsons of Amphidicus, great-grandsons of Anphicles and great-great-grandsons of Agis, found the wooden image of Diana which is in the Limnæum; and Polycrates tells us secondly, from Tauras to Lacedæmon, and on discovering it were stricken with madness (iii. § 6). The worship of Astrabacus at Sparta is mentioned by Clemens (Cohort. ad Gentes, p. 35c). It is conjectured from his name (literally 'ass keeper') that he was "the protecting genius of the stable." *Bartlemore*, Herod., III. 153, note.

Astrabad (as-trȧ-bäd'), or **Asterabad** (as-ter-ȧ-bäd'). A province of northern Persia, bounded by Mazanderan on the west, the Caspian Sea on the northwest, and the river Gurgan on the north. Population (estimated), 80,000.

Astrabad, or **Asterabad.** The capital of the province of Astrabad, situated in lat. 36° 50′ N., long. 54° 25′ E. It was formerly an important town. Population (estimated), 15,000.

Astrabad Bay, or **Gulf of Ashraf** (äsh-räf'). The southeasternmost arm of the Caspian Sea.

Astræa, or **Astrea** (as-trē'ȧ). [Gr. Ἀστραία, fem. of *ἀστραιος*, starry.] 1. In classical mythology, the goddess of justice, daughter of the Titan Astræus and Eos, or of Zeus and Themis. In the golden age she lived among men, and in the brazen age she fled to the gods to leave them. She departed to the sky where she shines as the constellation Virgo.

2. An asteroid (the fifth) discovered by Henke at Driesen, Dec. 8, 1845.—3. See *Astræa, The Divine.*

Astræa, The Divine. A nickname of Mrs. Aphra Behn.

Astræa Redux (as-trē'ȧ rē'duks). [L., 'Astræa brought back.'] A poem by Dryden, celebrating the restoration of Charles II., first published in 1660.

Astrakhan (as-trȧ-kän'). A government of southeastern Russia, surrounded by the governments of Saratof and Samara, the Kirghiz steppe, the Caspian, Caucasia, and the province of the Don Cossacks. It is largely a barren steppe. Area, 91,327 square miles. Population 962,539.

Astrakhan. The capital of the government of Astrakhan, situated on an island in the delta of the Volga, about lat. 46° 25′ N., long. 47° 55′ E. It has extensive commerce by the Volga and Caspian, and is the chief port for the fisheries. It has also a large transit trade with Persia and Transcaucasia various manufactures, valuable fisheries, etc. It was formerly the capital of a Tatar state, and was conquered by Russia 1554. Population, 78,710.

Astræa. See *Astræa.*

Astrée (as-trā'). A pastoral romance by Honoré D'Urfé. See the extract.

In imitation of Montemayor and Cervantes, whose romances had been so popular in the Peninsula, Honoré D'Urfé (1567–1625), a French nobleman, wrote his Astrée, a work which, under the disguise of pastoral incidents and characters, exhibits the singular history of his own family, and the amours at the court of Henry the Great. The first volume, dedicated to that monarch, appeared, probably in its second edition (no copy of the first edition is known) in 1610, the second part in the same year, and the third which is addressed to Louis XIII., was given to the world four or five years subsequent to the publication of the second. The Duke of Savoy was depositary of the fourth part, which remained in manuscript at the death of the author, and was transmitted on that event to Mademoiselle D'Urfé. She confided it to Baro, the secretary of her deceased relative, who published it two years after the death of his master, with a dedication to Mary of Medicis, and made up a fifth part from memoirs and fragments also placed in his hands. The whole was printed at Rouen, 1647, in five volumes. . . . For more than forty years it furnished the subject for nearly all dramatic compositions (tragi-comedies, p. 144-5), while poets confined their efforts to expressing in verse what D'Urfé had made the personages of his romance utter in prose. *Bradley*, Hist. of Prose Fiction, II. 378, 382, note.

Astrolabe (as'trō-lāb), **The,** or **The Conclusions of the Astrolabe.** An unfinished prose treatise by Chaucer, written by him for the instruction of his son Lewis, then ten years old. It is inferred that it was written in 1391. This is not proved, however; and of the child nothing more is known than that in the introduction to this treatise Chaucer mentions him by name and gives his reasons for the "endyting" of the work for him. It contains some very slight autobiographical allusions; but is essentially a translation of the work of the Arabian astronomer Messahala (8th century) from a Latin version.

Astrolabe Bay. An arm of the Pacific Ocean, on the northeastern coast of Papua.

Astroni (as-trō'nē). The crater of an extinct volcano 5 miles west of Naples.

Astropaliá (as-trō-pä-lē-ä'). A modern Greek name of Stampalia.

Astrophel (as'trō-fel). 1. The name assumed by Sir Philip Sidney in the series of sonnets entitled "Astrophel and Stella," which is his greatest literary work. These sonnets, 110 in number, chronicle Sidney's love for Penelope Devereux, sister of Essex, afterward Lady Rich. See *Stella.*

2. An elegy written by Spenser on the death of Sir Philip Sidney.

Astruc (as-trük'), **Jean.** Born March 19, 1684; died at Paris, March 5, 1766. A French medical writer and professor. His most celebrated work is "Conjectures sur les mémoires originaux, dont il paroit que Moyse s'est servi pour composer le livre de la Genese" (Brussels, 1753), in which he divided the book of Genesis into two parts on the basis of the use of Elohim or Yahveh (Jehovah as the name of God, holding that this difference in usage pointed to the fact that Genesis was made up of two parallel, independent narratives. His memoir formed the starting-point of modern criticism of the Pentateuch.

Astudillo (äs-tō-dēl'yō). A small town in the province of Palencia, Spain, 26 miles southwest of Burgos.

Astulphus. See *Astulf.*

Astura (äs-tö'rä). 1. A small river south of Rome, which rises near Velletri and flows into the Mediterranean.—2. A small town near the mouth of this river.

Asturias (äs-tö'rē-äs). [L. *Asturia*, from *Astur*, pl. *Astures*, the name of the people.] An ancient province of northwestern Spain, officially called Oviedo since 1833. See *Oviedo.* It was the nucleus of the Spanish kingdom. The Christian kingdom of Asturias was founded about 718 by Pelayo, and was merged in the kingdom of Leon in the 10th century.

Asturias, Prince of. A title of the heir to the Spanish throne, created about 1388.

Astyages (as-tī'ȧ-jēz). [Gr. Ἀστυάγης; in the inscriptions *Ishtuvegu* according to Abydenus, in Eusebius *Asdahages*, supposed to represent Zend *Aji-dahak*, the biting snake.] The son and successor of Cyaxares, king of the Medes 584–549 B. C. In the latter year Cyrus the Great dethroned him and captured Ecbatana, corresponding to Herodotus, Astyages was the grandfather of Cyrus.

Astyanax (as-tī'ȧ-naks). In Greek legend, the son of Hector and Andromache. Also called *Scamandrius.*

Astypaléa (as-tī-pa-lē'ȧ). The ancient name of Stampalia.

Asunción (ä-sön-sē-ön'), or **Assumption** (ȧ-sum'shon). [Sp. *Asuncion*, Assumption (sc. of the Virgin).] The capital of Paraguay, situated on the Paraguay about lat. 25° 25′ S., long. 57° 40′ W., founded by Juan de Ayolas Sept., 1536. It was taken by the Brazilians Jan. 5, 1869. Population (1887), 34,072.

Asur (as'ėr). The ancient national god of Assyria. Also *Assur.*

The form of religion prevalent in Assyria is wholly Babylonian, with one important exception: supreme over the old Babylonian Pantheon rises the figure of a new god, the national deity of Assyria, its impersonation Assur. Assur is not merely primus inter pares, merely the president of the divine assembly, like Merodach: he is their lord and master in another and more autocratic sense. Like the Yahveh of Israel, he claims to be "king above all gods," that "among all gods" there is none like unto himself. *Sayce*, Anc. Babylonians, p. 122.

Asura (äs-sö'rä). [Skt., from *usu*, spirit, and *so* 'spiritual.'] A word designating especially the difference between celestial and mundane existence, and then a spirit of life, God; later, a demon, as if *a-sura*, a not-god, whence by popular etymology *sura*, god.

Asurbanipal (ä-sûr-bä'nĭ-päl). [Assyrian *Ashurbanapal*, the god Ashur creates or makes the son.] King of Assyria 668–626 B. C., son of Esarhaddon and grandson of Sennacherib, the last of the great kings of the vigorous Sargonide dynasty. The Greeks called him Sardanapalus in the Old Testament (2 Esdr. iv. 10) he is mentioned under the name of *Asnapper* or *Asenaches*. The greatest events of his reign was marked by great external prosperity and splendor, and the flourishing of art and literature, but also by frequent revolts and disturbances, which shook the huge empire to its foundations, and foreboded its near fall, which took place a score of years after his death (608 B. C.). At the beginning of his reign he had to suppress a revolt in Egypt instigated by the dethroned Ethiopian king Tarhaka or Tarqu (the Tirhakah mentioned in the Old Testament—2 Ki. xix. 9, Isa. xxxvii. 9). But the most significant uprising was that of the coalition of Babylonia, Arabia, Ethiopia, Phœnicia, and Palestine, brought about by his own brother Shamash-shum-ukin (the Greek Saosduchinus), the governor of Babylon which was also quelled by Asurbanipal. Of his wars and conquests may be especially mentioned the capture and destruction of Susa, Elam's capital, the defeat and subjugation of Arabia, and the establishment of Assyrian dominion westward. His extensive empire was remarkably according to his own annals, by atrocities and barbarous devastations. He also distinguished himself by works of peace. He rebuilt Calah, which he made his residence, and it was completed by Asurbanipal's god of war, his favorite divinity, and erected a temple, and constructed a canal. The ruins of his buildings excavated show a great advance in architecture and sculpture over the preceding period.

Asur-nirari (ä'sûr-nē-rä'rē). [Assyrian *Isur nirari*, the god Asur is my helper.] King of Assyria 754–745 B. C.

Asvalayana. A Sanskrit author, represented as a pupil of Saunaka. He was the author of a ritual treatise, the Asvalayanasutras.

Asvamedha. [Skt., 'the horse-sacrifice.'] A ceremony the antiquity of which reaches back into Vedic times. It was then performed by kings desirous of offspring. As described in the Mahabharata, it implied that he who instituted it was a conquered and king of kings. A horse of a particular color was consecrated and let loose to wander for a year. If the liberator of the horse subdued all the countries through which the horse passed, he returned with the horse in triumph, and a great festival was held, at which the horse was sacrificed, really or figuratively. It was believed that a hundred Asvamedhas would enable the offerer to dethrone Indra.

Asvatthaman. In Hindu mythology, a son of Drona and Kripa, and a general of the Kauravas. He and two others were the sole effective survivors of the Kaurava host after the great battle of the Mahabharata.

Asvin (äs'vin). In Vedic mythology, properly an adjective meaning 'provided with horses,' 'consisting of horses,' in which sense it is used in a number of Vedic passages. As a substantive meaning 'horsemen' it is applied to Aśvin and the Aśvinau, and as a masculine dual, *Asvinau*, the two Asvins, to rewards of light who are the sons of Dyaus (Heaven) and Saranyu. They are drawn by white horses, steeds, or birds. They are deliverers, best works of gods, leaders, and already in the Veda are the physicians of the gods, taken into the constant attendance of Indra, and possessed of beauty. They also appear as the lovers of the Dawn. They are the Dioscuri of the Greek and Roman mythology.

As You Find It. A comedy by Charles Boyle, Earl of Orrery, published in 1703.

As You Like It. A comedy by Shakspere, which existed in some shape in 1600, *Tarleton, Malone and other editors think it was produced in 1599. No copy of it is known to exist earlier than the folio of 1623. It was founded on Lodge's novel, *Rosalynde*. In the comedy the characters of Touchstone, Audrey, and Jaques are Shakspere's other than those found in Lodge's publication.

Phœbe exemplifies a not uncommon shape inanimity, when a woman, in love with a man who will have nothing to do with her, is driven to love a third person, against her own wishes, and finds herself in the end obliged to accept the man she cannot help disdaining.

Francis, App. to As you Like it, p. 291.

Ata. An ancient Egyptian king, the founder of the 1st dynasty; the Cenophes I. of Manetho.

Atacama (ä-tä-kä'mä). **Desert of.** An extensive rocky and tasteless region in the northern part of Chile.

Atacama. A northern province of Chile, capital Copiapó. It is rich in copper, nitrates, silver, gold, and coal. Area, 5,000 square miles. Population, 61,000. Capital, 5,000. Area, 5,000 square miles, depending on the latitude with 11 days, which are not yet determined. Population, 5,000. Capital, 5,000. Area, 5,000 square miles, depending on the latitude with 11 days, which are not yet determined.

Atahualpa (ä-tä-wäl'pä), or **Athaullpa**, or **Atabalipa** (ä-tä-bä'lĭ-pä). Born probably at Cuzco about 1495; executed at Caxamarca, Aug. 29, 1533. An Inca sovereign of Peru, son of the Inca Huayna Capac. His mother was Tupa, daughter of the conquered king of Quito. He succeeded his father in 1525. By the time he was well grounded in the reign of his brother Huascar was king of the Incas. Huascar, who resided at Cuzco, was defeated and taken prisoner by the lieutenants of Atahualpa, who then established himself at Cuzco, and was proclaimed Inca. He was then master of the whole empire. He was by no means content to be crowned at Cuzco, but went to Quito, on the confines of Peru, and there received the homage of the chiefs of Quito and Tumbez, and then returned to Cuzco. He was then master of the whole empire. He was by no means content to be crowned at Cuzco, but went to Quito, on the confines of Peru, and there received the homage of the chiefs of Quito and Tumbez, and then returned to Cuzco. He was then master of the whole empire.

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Atalanta (at-a-lan'tä), or **Atalante** (at-a-lan'tē). [Gr. Ἀταλάντη.] 1. In Greek legend, a maiden whose story appears in two versions: (1) In the Arcadian version, a daughter of Zeus-Schœneus, exposed by her father in infancy, suckled by a bear, brought up by a party of hunters, and developed into a beautiful and swift huntress. She took part in the Calydonian boar-hunt, was the first to strike the beast and received from Meleager the head and skin, spoil of victory. She was also connected with the Argonautic expedition, and married Melanion. (2) In the Eastern version a daughter of Schœneus, son of Athamas, of great beauty and very swift of foot. She was warned by an oracle not to marry, and to preserve her virginity by challenging those to a race, overtaking them, and stabbing them with a spear in the back. Hippomenes, however, overcame her by throwing before her in the race three golden apples given to him by Aphrodite, which she stooped to pick up, and so failed to win. Despite Hippomenes's fault, even thanks to Aphrodite, the pair were changed the pair into lions.

2. An asteroid, No. 36, discovered by Goldschmidt at Paris, Oct. 5, 1855.

Atalanta in Calydon (kal-i-don'). A classical tragedy by Algernon Charles Swinburne, published in 1864.

The truest and deepest motive of the spirit of lyrics in modern times is not to be sought in the stern fatalism of Rome or Athens, but in the splendid Hebraic tragedy of Mr. Swinburne, whose motive may be given him to stand in an attitude between the world's effort on the one side and ruthless tyranny of Providence on the other, and upon both the justly condemned Greek Æschylus may seem to have stood.

Malleson, Hist. of Classical Greek Lit., I. 277.

Atalantis (at-a-lan'tis). **The New.** See *New Atalantis*.

Ataliba (at-a-le'bä). In Sheridan's translation of Kotzebue's "Pizarro," the king of Quito (Inca of Peru). See *Atahualpa*.

Atalide (at-a-lēd'). In Racine's tragedy "Bajazet," a princess in love with Bajazet. She kills herself on hearing of his assassination, instigated by her rival Roxana reproaching herself with being in some sort the cause.

Atall Tsalaki. See *Cherokee*.

Atall (at'al). In Cibber's comedy "The Double Gallant," the son of Sir Harry Atall. He counterchanges under the disguise of colonel Standfast, talks in love with silver and makes love to her as Mr. Freeman, and finally discovers that the person whom he thought had been betrothed by his father's sets is here.

Atall, Sir Positive. In Thomas Shadwell's comedy "The Sullen Lovers or The Impertinents," a foolish knight who pretends to understand everything, and will not permit any one in his company to understand anything. He is a caricature of Sir Robert Howard.

Atargatis (at-ar-gā'tis). [L., from Gr. Ἀταργάτις, a Syrian goddess whose name appears also in the form *Derceto*, Gr. Δερκετώ.] A goddess of the Hittites, worshiped in Carchemish, corresponding to Ashtoreth (Astarte) of the Canaanites (Assyro-Babylonian Ishtar). At Ascalon she was worshiped under the name of Derceto in the form of a woman terminating in a fish. She also had a temple in Ephesus, and had numerous votaries elsewhere, which the Greeks found Hierapolis supposed to have given rise to the myth of the Amazons.

Ataulf, Ataulphus. See *Atawulf*.

Atawulf (at'a-wulf). Died 415 (417), King of the West Goths, brother-in-law of Alaric I., whom he succeeded in 411. He evacuated Italy in 412; conquered Aquitaine in Gaul, formed a treaty with the emperor Honorius, whose sister Placidia he married in 414, crossed into Spain in 415, overthrew the Vandals and Suevi, gained the empire, and was assassinated at Barcelona. Also written *Ataulf, Ataulf, Ataulphus, etc.*

Under Alaric's successor, Athaulf, the first foundations were laid of that great West Gothic kingdom which we are apt to look on as specially Spanish, but which in truth had its first beginning in Gaul, and which kept some Gaulish territory as long as it lasted.

Freeman, Hist. Geog.

Atbara (ät-bä'rä). The largest tributary of the Nile with the exception of the Blue Nile. It rises near Lake Dembea in Abyssinia flows in a northwesterly direction, and joins the Nile south of Berber. Its chief affluent is the Takazze. Length, about 500 miles.

Atcha. See *Atha*.

Atchafalaya (ach-af-a-lī'ä). An outlet of the Red and Mississippi rivers, in southern Louisiana, about 150 miles long.

Atcheen, or Atchin. See *Achina*.

Atchinsk (a-chēnsk'). A town in the government of Yeniseisk, Siberia, situated on the Tchulym 100 miles west of Krasnoyarsk. Population, about 7,000.

Atchison (ach'i-son), **David R.** Born at Frogtown, Ky., Aug. 11, 1807; died in Clinton County, Mo., Jan. 26, 1886. An American politician. He was Democratic United States senator from Missouri 1843–55, president *pro tempore* of the Senate, and pro-slavery leader in the Kansas troubles of 1856.

Atchison. The capital of Atchison County, Kansas, situated on the Missouri 21 miles south-west of Leavenworth. It is an important railway center, and has manufactures of flour, machinery, etc. Population (1880), 15,838.

Ate (ā'tē). [Gr. Ἄτη, a personification of *ἄτη*, strife.] 1. In Greek mythology, a daughter of Zeus (Homer) or of Eris, sister (Hesiod); the goddess of infatuation or reckless crime. For outrapping Zeus in a rashness, at the birth of Hercules, she was hurled from Olympus to earth, where she continues to work mischief, striking over the heads of men without ever touching the ground. Behind her go the Litæ (prayers), daughters of Zeus, who are ready, if sought, to repair the evil she has done. In later forms of the myth she becomes an avenging minister, also like Dice and Nemesis.

2. In Spenser's "Faerie Queene," a liar, a liar and slanderer, friend of Duessa.

Atella (a-tel'ä). In ancient geography, a town in Campania, Italy, 10 miles north of Naples. See *Aversa*.

Atellan plays (a-tel'an plāz). Early Roman comedies so named from Atella, a small town in Campania, from which they were derived. Originally simple and coarse farces, they were gradually raised to (burlesque) comedy.

Atellanæ fabulæ (at-e-lā'ne fab'u-lē). See *Atellan plays*.

Aten (ä'ten). In Egyptian mythology, the sun's disk. The worship of Aten was introduced by Amenhotep IV.

The son and successor of Thothmes IV. found it necessary to support himself by entering into matrimonial alliance with the king of Naharina. The marriage had strange consequences for Egypt. The new queen brought with her not only a foreign name and foreign costume, but a foreign faith as well. She refused to worship Amon of Thebes and the other gods of Egypt, and clung to the religion of her father, whose supreme object of adoration was the solar disk [Aten]. The Hittite monuments themselves bear witness to the prevalence of this worship in Northern Syria. The winged solar disk appears above the figure of a king which has been brought from Birejik on the Euphrates to the British Museum; and even at Boghaz-Keui, far away in Northern Asia Minor, the winged solar disk has been carved by Hittite sculptors upon the rock. *Sayce*, Hittites, p. 21.

Atena (ä-tä'nä). A small town in the province of Salerno, Italy, 45 miles southeast of Salerno.

Aterno (ä-ter'nō). The upper course of the river Pescara, in central Italy.

Atessa (ä-tes'sä). A town in the province of Chieti, Abruzzi, Italy, 24 miles southeast of Chieti. Population, about 10,000.

Atfalati (at-fä'lä-ti). A division of the Kalapooian stock of North American Indians, formerly living from about Wappatoo Lake to the present site of Portland, Oregon, but now on Grande Ronde reservation. They numbered 28 in 1890. *Atfalati* is the name which they give themselves. Also called *Falitati*, *Saulstaine*, *Tualatin*, *Tuwalati*, *Twalati*, *Wappatoo*.

Ath (ät), or **Aath** (ät), or **Aeth** (ät). A town in the province of Hainaut, Belgium, situated on the Dender 30 miles southwest of Brussels. It has a flourishing trade and manufactures. Formerly it was a fortress, and has several times been besieged. Population (1900), 19,885.

Athabasca (ath-a-bas'kä). [N. Amer. Ind., 'place of hay and reeds': properly *Athabpascaw*.] A provisional district in the Northwest Territories, Canada, lying north of Alberta and east of British Columbia.

Athabasca, or Elk River. A river in British North America which rises in the Rocky Mountains, flows generally northeast, crosses the western end of Athabasca Lake, and unites with Peace River to form Slave River. It is properly the upper course of the Mackenzie. Length, about 600 miles.

Athabasca Lake. A lake in British North America, about lat. 59° N., long. 110° W. It receives the Athabasca River, and its outlet is by the Slave River through the Mackenzie to the Arctic Ocean. Length, 230 miles. Breadth, 20 miles.

Athabasca Pass. A pass over the Rocky Mountains, in British North America, between Mounts Brown and Hooker.

Athabascans. See *Athapascans*.

Atha-ben-Hakem. See *Mokanna*.

Atha Melik (ä'thä mä'lik), **Ala-ed-Din** (ä-lä-ed-den'). Born in Khorasan, Persia, about 1227; died at Baghdad, 1282. A Persian historian, author of "Conquest of the World."

Atharic (a-thad'a-rik), or **Athalric** (a-thal'a-rik). Born 517; died 534. A Gothic prince, son of Eutharic or Eutharic and Amalasuintha, daughter of Theodoric I. On Theodoric's death in 526 he became king of the East Goths in Italy under Amalasuintha's regency.

Athalia. 1. An opera by Handel, produced in 1733.—2. An opera by Mendelssohn, produced in 1844.

Athaliah (ath-a-lī'ä). [Heb., 'Yahveh is mighty.'] The daughter of Ahab, king of Israel, and Jezebel, and wife of Jehoram, king of Judah. On the death of Jehoram and that of his son and successor, Ahaziah, she usurped the throne of the kingdom of Judah, 884–878 B. C. In order to remove all rivals she put to death all the male members of the royal house. Jehoshabeas escaped. She was put to death by command of Jehoida. (2 Ki. xi. 16; 2 Chron. xxiii. 21.) See *Jacob*.

Athalie (ä-tä-lē'). [F. for *Athaliah*.] A tragedy composed by Racine for the scholars of Saint-Cyr, but not performed there. The subject was from sacred history, and it was his best dramatic work. It was written at the instigation of Madame de Maintenon, was first performed in 1690 (printed in 1691) at Versailles with choruses, and has since been produced from time to time with music by various great composers. Athalie was one of Rachel's greatest parts.

Athamas (ath'a-mas). [Gr. *Ἀθάμας*.] In Greek legend, a son of Æolus, king of Thessaly, and Enarete, and king of the Minyæ in the Boeotian Orchomenus. He was the father, by Nephele, the cloud-goddess, of Phrixus and Helle. He united himself with Ino, daughter of Cadmus, and was thereupon abandoned by Nephele, who in revenge brought a drought upon his land and carried away her children through the air on a golden fleece ram. In the transit Helle fell into the sea, thereafter named for her "Hellespont." Ino nursed later visited with madness by Hera, and slew his son Learchus and persecuted Ino who, with her other son Melicertes, threw herself into the sea. Finally he settled in a part of Thessaly named for him the "Athamanian plain," and wedded Themisto

Athanagild (a-than'a-gild), L. **Athanagildus** (a-than-a-gil'dus). Died 567 A. D. A king of the West Goths. He ascended the throne in 554 by the murder of Agila, and in 555 was defeated by Leontius, who ceded to the emperor Justinian all the seaboard towns from Valencia to Gibraltar. Of his two daughters Brunehilde married Sigebert, king of the Austrasians, and Galswintha, king of Austrasia, and the latter to Chilperic, king of Neustria.

Athanaric (a-than'a-rik). Died 381. A chief of a tribe of West Goths in Dacia. He was defeated by the emperor Valens in 369, and remained quiet six years, when the pressure of the Huns compelled him to take up arms once more against the empire. He died at Constantinople, whither he had gone to conclude a treaty with Theodosius.

Athanasius (ath-a-nā'shi-us), Saint. Born at Alexandria about 296 A. D.; died there, 373. One of the fathers of the Christian church, and the chief champion of the orthodox Christians against Arianism: surnamed "The Father of Orthodoxy." He was made a deacon by Alexander, the patriarch of Alexandria, in 319; accompanied Alexander to the Synod of Nice in 325; secured by his eloquence and zeal the formulation of the creed of the Synod; succeeded Alexander as patriarch of Alexandria in 328; was made patriarch of Alexandria in 328; was deposed by the Synod of Tyre in 335, and exiled to Treves; was reinstated in 336; was denounced by Constantine II. in 338; was deposed by Constantius in 340, taking refuge with Julius I., bishop of Rome, through whose influence his doctrines were approved by the synods of Rome (341) and Sardica (343); went to Alexandria in 346; was condemned by the Council of Milan in 355, and again expelled by Constantius in 356; returned in 362 and was expelled by Julian in the same year; lived in retreat in Upper Egypt; returned to Alexandria in 364; and was expelled by Valens in 365, returning in 366. His works were edited by the Benedictines (1698), and by Migne in the "Patrologia." His memory is celebrated in the Eastern and Latin churches on May 2.

He endured persecution, calumny, exile; his life was frequently imperiled in defense of the apostolic doctrine of the Son is of the same, not merely of like, substance with the Father; and that, it may be permitted to say, the most purely intellectual, and apparently the most remote from the ordinary passions of man; he contended with tyrannical power for the bread and palpable distinction between Christianity and Heathenism, but for fine and subtle apprehensions of the Christian creed. He lived and continued the contest, not for the toleration, but for the supremacy of his own opinions.

Milman, Hist. of Christianity.

Athapascan (ath-a-pas'kan), or **Tinneh** (tin-nā'). A linguistic stock of North American Indians, in three primary divisions, the northern, the Pacific, and the southern. The northern division includes tribes of British North America and Alaska, among which are the Ahtena, Kaiyuh-khotana, Kenai-khotana, Kowkhokhotana, Kutchin, Montagnais, Montagnards, Takulli, and Unakhotana. The Pacific division is composed of tribes of Washington, Oregon, and California, including the Chasta Costa, Chetco, Hupa, Kalawatset, Kenesti, Kwalhiokwa, Kwatami, Mictkquatinne tunne, Mikono tunne, Naltunne tunne, Owilupsh, Qwinc, Saiantla, Sequi, Tecuse, Tsetsehaut tunne, Tlaskanai, Tolowa, Tutu, and Yukitevc. The southern division consists of the various Apache and Navajo tribes in Oklahoma, New Mexico, Arizona, and Mexico. While some of the Oregon tribes have fought the United States, its most notable opponents have been the Apache, under such famous leaders as Cochise, Mangus, Colorado, and Geronimo. The census of 1890 gives a number of 28,253, of whom about 8,595, constituting the northern division, are in Alaska and British North America; about 895, constituting the Pacific division, are in Washington, Oregon, and California; and about 20,400, belonging to the southern division, are in Oklahoma, Arizona, New Mexico, and California. Besides these are the Lipan Apache and Jicarilla Apache in Mexico. For the Athapascan proper, see *Montagnais*.

Atharvan (a-thär'van). In Vedic mythology, the priest of fire (Agni) and Soma, and then, viewed as a definite person, the first priest in primeval times who brings down fire from heaven, offers soma, and prays. With miraculous powers he subdues the demons, and he receives from the gods heavenly gifts. As a singular or as a plural the word also designates the spells of Atharvan, the Atharvaveda.

Atharvaveda (a-thär'va-vā'dä). [Skt., 'Veda of the Atharvans.'] The fourth of the Vedas. It never attained in India the high consideration of the other Vedas, or came to be universally acknowledged as a Veda. To the student, however, its interest is only second to that of the Rik. It is a historical, not a liturgical, collection. It goes by a variety of names which seem at least in part fabricated to give it a dignity to which it had no fair claim. It was called the Veda of the Atharvans and the Angirases to bring it into connection with ancient and venerated Indian families, and "Veda of the Atharvans" has come to be its most familiar name. It is also called *Brahmaveda*, where brahma means 'sacred utterance' in the sense of 'charm, incantation.' It comprises nearly six thousand verses in about seven hundred and thirty hymns, which are divided into twenty books. The first eighteen books are arranged upon a like system, of which the length of the hymn is the principle. A sixth of the mass is not metrical, but consists of prose akin to the Brahmanas. Of the remainder one sixth is found also in the Rik, and five sixths are peculiar to the Atharvan. As compared with the first nine books of the Rik, the tenth book of the Rik and the Atharvan are the product of a later period. In the former the gods are regarded with love and confidence; in the latter with cringing fear. The Atharvan knows a host of magic and thaumaturgic and offers them homage to induce them to abstain from harm. The most prominent characteristic is the multitude of incantations spoken by the person to be benefited or by the sorcerer for him. The Atharvan seems in the main of popular rather than of priestly origin, and forms an intermediate step to the superstitions of the ignorant masses.

Athaulf. See *Ataulf*.

Atheist, The, or The Second Part of The Soldier's Fortune. A comedy by Otway, first acted in 1684.

Atheist's Tragedy, The, or The Honest Man's Revenge. A play by Cyril Tourneur, conjectured (by Fleay) to have been acted between 1606 and 1608, and printed in 1611. It was founded on Boccaccio's "Decameron," vii. 6.

Athelard of Bath. See *Adelard*.

Athelney (ath'el-ni), **Isle of.** [AS. *Æthelmæg ig*, isle of nobles.] A marsh near Taunton, Somersetshire, England, the refuge of Alfred the Great in 878. He founded here a Benedictine abbey in 888.

Athelstan (ath'el-stan), or **Æthelstan.** Born 895; died 940. King of the West Saxons and Mercia 925–940, a son of Edward the Elder: surnamed "The Glorious." He defeated the Danes and Celts at Brunanburgh in 937. Through the marriage of his sisters, he was brother-in-law to Charles the Simple, king of the West Franks; Louis, king of Lower Burgundy; Hugh, the Great Duke of the French; and the emperor Otto the Great.

Athelstane (ath'el-stān). In Sir Walter Scott's novel "Ivanhoe," the Thane of Coningsburgh, suitor of Rowena, called "The Unready," from the slowness of his mind.

Athena. See *Athene*.

Athenæum (ath-e-nē'um). [Gr. *Ἀθήναιον*.] A famous school or university at Rome, founded by the emperor Hadrian. It was named for Athena, and was situated on the Capitoline Hill.

Athenæum, The. A London club established in 1824. It was designed for the "association of individuals known for their scientific or literary attainments, artists of eminence in any class of the Fine Arts, and noblemen and gentlemen distinguished by their patronage of Science, Literature, or the Arts." Its headquarters are at 107 Pall Mall, S. W.

Athenæus (ath-e-nē'us). [Gr. *Ἀθήναιος*.] A Greek grammarian, rhetorician, and philosopher of Naucratis, Egypt, who flourished about 200 A. D.: author of "Deipnosophista" (ed. by Meineke 1859). See *Deipnosophists*.

Athenagoras (ath-e-nag'o-ras). [Gr. *Ἀθηναγόρας*.] Born at Athens; flourished about 176 A. D. A Greek Platonist philosopher and Christian, author of an apology or intercession in behalf of the Christians, addressed to the emperors Marcus Aurelius and Commodus, in states and refutes the accusations of atheism, cannibalism, and incest made against the Christians in his day. A treatise on the resurrection of the dead is also attributed to him.

Athenais. See *Eudocia*.

Athene (a-thē'nē), or **Athena** (-nä). [Gr. *Ἀθήνη*, *Ἀθηνα*.] In Greek mythology, the goddess of knowledge, arts, sciences, and righteous war; particularly, the tutelary deity of Athens; identified by the Romans with Minerva. She personified the clear upper air as well as mental clearness and acuteness, embodying the spirit of truth and divine wisdom, and was clothed with the ægis, symbolizing the dark storm-cloud, and armed with the resistless spear—the shaft of lightning.

Professor Max Muller, for instance, had identified *Athena*, the great deity of the Ionian Greeks, with the Vedic *dahana*, that "dawn" creeping over the sky. The philological difficulty was considerable, and scholars are now inclined to believe that Athena was not the dawn but the lightning. *Taylor*, Aryans, p. 305.

Athene Parthenos (a-thē'nē pär'the-nos). [Gr. *Ἀθηνᾶ παρθένος*, Athene the virgin.] A notable Roman reduced copy, in the National Museum, Athens, of the great chryselephantine statue of Athene by Phidias in the Parthenon. Artistically the copy is poor, but from its evidently careful reproduction of details it is historically highly important.

Athene Polias (a-thē'nē pol'i-as). [Gr. *Ἀθήνη πολιάς* Athene, guardian of the city (Athens).] A notable original Greek statue, in the Villa

Albani, Rome. The goddess in her usual full drapery and ægis, has a lion-head drawn over her head in place of a helmet. The proportions are somewhat short, as in the older sculpture, and the statue is dated by experts in the 5th century B. C.

Athene, Temple of. See *Assos, Ægina, Athens, Sunyense.*

Athenian Bee, The. An epithet applied to Plato, a native of Athens, in allusion to the sweetness of his style.

Athenion (a-thē'ni-on). A leader in the second servile insurrection in Sicily, 103–99 B. C., who is said to have been the commander of bandits in Cilicia where he was captured and sold as a slave to Sicily. He was chosen leader of the insurgents in the western part of the island, made an unsuccessful attack on Lilybæum, joined Tryphon (salvius), king of the rebels, by whom he was for a time thrown into prison, fought under Tryphon in the battle with L. Licinius Lucullus, and on the death of Tryphon became king. He was slain in battle by the hand of M. Aquillius who put down the revolt.

Athenodorus (a-then-od'o-rus). [Gr. Ἀθηνόδωρος.] Born at Tarsus, Asia Minor; lived in the 1st century B. C. A Stoic philosopher of Tarsus, a friend of the emperor Augustus; surnamed "Cananites," from Cana, in Cilicia, his father's birthplace.

Athenodorus. A Greek statuary, one of the collaborators on the group of the "Laocoön." See *Laocoön.*

Athens, Duke of. See *Brienne.*

Athens (ath'enz). [Gr. *Ἀθῆναι*, Homer (Odyssey, vii. 80) *Ἀθῆναι*, L. *Athenæ*, F. *Athènes*, It. *Atene*; origin unknown: traditionally from *Ἀθηνᾶ*, the goddess.] The capital and largest city of Greece and the chief city of Attica, situated about 5 miles from its seaport Piræus on the Saronic Gulf), in lat. 37° 58′ N., long. 23° 44′ E. The ancient city grew up around the Acropolis. The other noted hills were the Areopagus and Pnyx. Long walls joined the city to its port. The modern city is regularly laid out, with good streets, handsome and substantial houses, and contains besides the palace and government buildings, a university, a museum, and foreign (American, French, German etc.) schools for classical studies. Athens was founded, according to the old account, by an Egyptian colonist led by Cecrops. It became the chief place in Attica with Theseus. Athens was a hereditary monarchy, and was ruled by kings among whom Erechtheus, Theseus and Codrus were famous. It was then (from the legendary date 1129 B. C.) ruled by the nobles (Eupatridæ), and had archons, annual magistrates, who were successively perpetual, decennial, and after 683 B. C. annual. The laws of Draco were made in 624 B. C., and those of Solon in 594 B. C. Pisistratus became tyrant, and his sons were expelled in 510. The reforms of Cleisthenes (509) made Athens a pure democracy: popular assemblies of all citizens made the laws. The 4 classes paid taxes and served in person with the fleet. Athens took a leading part, as at Marathon (490), and Salamis (480). The city was temporarily held by the Persians (480). Under Themistocles immediately after, long walls were built. Athens became the head of the Confederacy of Delos in 477 B. C. and for a short period had an extensive empire and was the first power in Greece. The "Age of Pericles" (about 444–429 B. C.) marked the height of the city. The Peloponnesian war, 431–404, resulted in the displacement of Athens by Sparta in the hegemony of Greece. Athens was then by Sparta put under and an aristocratic faction was put in power, but moderate democracy was restored by Thrasybulus in 403. Athens under Demosthenes resisted Macedon but was overthrown at the battle of Chæronea 338, and was generally after this under Macedonian influence. It was subjugated by Rome in 146 B. C., and pillaged by Sulla in 86 B. C. It continued to be part of the Roman and later of the Byzantine empire. Conquered by the Latin Crusaders in 1204, it became a lordship and soon a duchy under French, Spanish, and Italian rulers, and was finally (1456) conquered by the Turks in 1456. It was devastated by a Venetian bombardment in 1687, and also in the War of Liberation in 1821–27, became the capital of the new kingdom of Greece in 1834. Population (1889) 107,254. (See *Greece, Peloponnesian War, Persian Wars, Solon, Pericles* etc.) The following are among the important structures of the ancient and modern city: The *Dionysiac Theatre*, a theatre on the southern slope of the Acropolis, where all the famous Greek dramas were produced. It was originally of wood, and was not completed in stone until about 330 B. C. The existing remains of orchestra and stage-structure are modifications of Roman date. The front wall of the stage here is excellent as a basis of Bacchic search. Beneath the cave is about 300 feet: at his one precipitation, and is divided by radial stairways into 12 wedge-shaped sections. The lowest tier consists of a row of fine white marble in the form of chairs. *Gate of the Old Market, or New Agora*, a gate built with gifts from Julius Cæsar and Augustus. The west front is about 45 feet, between the columns, 26 feet high and 4 in base-diameter, still supporting their entablature and pediment. The middle intercolumniation, for the passage of vehicles, is 11 feet wide the others 4. *Long walls*, two massive fortification walls extending from the ramparts of the city to those of the Piræus, at a distance apart, except near their diverging extremities, of about 550 feet. (See above.) They made the ports and the metropolis practically one huge fortress, and assured Athenian supplies by sea while rendering possible Athenian naval triumphs at times when the Spartans held their land without the walls. They were destroyed when Athens fell before Sparta toward the end of the 5th century, but were restored in 393 B. C. by Conon. The long walls follow the crests of the group of hills southwest of the Acropolis, and run southwest. The northern wall, which was the longer, measured about 5 miles. There was at least one crosswall to guard against the forcing of the passage. On most maps there is shown a third wall, called the Phaleric wall, starting from the south side of Athens, near the Dipylon, and extending to the east side of the Bay of Phalerum. No vestiges of such a wall have, however, been discovered, nor has any trace of an ancient port been found at the so-called Old Phalerum, at the eastern end of the bay. It is very improbable that such a wall ever existed, and it is safe to assume that Phalerum lay at the western end of the bay. *Old Temple of Athene*, between the Erechtheum and the Parthenon. Its foundations were recognized and studied by Dörpfeld in 1886. It was Doric, peripteral, hexastyle, with 12 columns on the flanks, and measured 70 by 157 feet. A number of the columns, capitals, and other architectural members were built into the north wall of the Acropolis. The temple had a large cult-cella toward the east, behind which there was a treasury with two chambers opening on a cella-like vestibule. A notable authority (Penrose) completely dispelled this illusion, and suggests that the temple may have been Ionic, of only 10 columns: but the Dörpfeld theory may be taken as demonstrated. The temple remained standing certainly until 1687, and probably until the reign of Hadrian and later. It is of unusual historical and archæological importance. *Panathenaic Stadium*, a stadium still practically complete except for its sheathing of marble. The arena measures 669 by 670 feet, and is bordered on its 3 sides by a wall. Its semicircular end and by the slopes which supported the seats (about 60 tiers) for the spectators. There were at intervals 29 thrones of steps to support the seats. *Academy of Sciences*, a beautiful building in Pentelic marble lately completed in the classical Greek style for the accommodation of a learned body modeled after the French Institute. *Council of Areopagus*, a seat founded by the French dukes of Athens in the 13th century. (See also *Arch of Hadrian; Beulés, Monumental of; Eleutherius; Hyson, Monument of; Lysicrates, Monument of; Nicias, Monument of; Winders of Andronicus Cyrrhestes; Odeum of Herodes; Olympicium, or Temple of Olympian Zeus; Parthenon; Propylæa; Theseum; Tower of the Winds.*) The topographical features of ancient Athens are described under their names.

Athens. The capital of Athens County, Ohio, situated on the Hocking River 35 miles west of Marietta. It is the seat of Ohio University (founded 1804). Population (1890), 2,620.

Athens. A city in Clarke County, Georgia, situated on the Oconee 62 miles northeast of Atlanta. It has a large trade in cotton and cotton manufactures, and is the seat of the University of Georgia (founded 1801). Population (1890) 8,639.

Athens. The capital of McMinn County, Tennessee, 50 miles northeast of Chattanooga. Population (1880), 2,224.

Athens, a borough in Bradford County, northeastern Pennsylvania, situated on the Susquehanna near the New York border. Population (1890), 3,274.

Athens of America, The, or **The Modern Athens.** An epithet of Boston, Massachusetts.

Athens of Ireland, The. An epithet of the city of Cork, and also of Belfast.

Athens of the North, The. Edinburgh: so called from its resemblance, topographically and intellectually, to Athens; also, an occasional epithet of Copenhagen.

Athens of Switzerland, The. An occasional epithet of Zurich.

Athens of the West, The. Cordova, Spain, which was an intellectual center from the 8th to the 13th century.

Atherstone (ath'er-stōn). A town in Warwickshire, England, 17 miles northeast of Birmingham. Population, about 4,000.

Atherstone, Edwin. Born at Nottingham, April 17, 1788; died at Bath, England, Jan. 29, 1872. An English poet and prose-writer. He was the author of "The Last Days of Herculaneum," etc.

Atherton (ath'er-ton), **Charles Gordon.** Born at Amherst, N. H., July 4 (?), 1804; died at Manchester, N. H., Nov. 15, 1853. An American politician, Democratic member of Congress from New Hampshire 1837–43, and United States senator 1843–49 and 1855. He introduced the so-called "atherton gag," a resolution which provided that all bills or petitions on the subject of slavery should be laid on the table without being debated, printed, or referred, and which remained in force 1836–45.

Atherton, John. Born at Biwdrip, Somersetshire, 1788; died at Dublin, Dec. 5, 1640. Bishop of Waterford and Lismore, hung for unnatural crime.

Atherton, or **Chowbent** (chou'bent). A manufacturing and mining town in Lancashire, England, 10 miles northwest of Manchester. Population (1891), 15,853.

Atherton Gag. See *Atherton, Charles Gordon.*

Atherton Moor, Battle of. A victory gained near Bradford, England, 1643, by the Royalists under the Earl of Newcastle over the Parliamentarians under Ferdinando Fairfax.

Athesis (ath'e-sis). The Latin name of the Adige.

Athias (a-thē'as). **Joseph.** Died 1700. A Jewish printer of Amsterdam, publisher of editions of the Hebrew Bible (1661–67).

Athlete, The. A Greek statue, held to be a copy of the famous Doryphorus (spear-bearer), the canon or type of Polycletus, found at Pompeii, and now in the Museo Nazionale, Naples. The undraped figure is rather short and heavy, but is admirably proportioned and in simple, unpretending pose.

Athlit (ath'let), **Castle of.** A town in Galilee, Palestine, on the Mediterranean south of Haifa. It contains the Castle of the Pilgrims, a splendid fortress established by the Templars in the early part of the 13th century. It occupies a promontory projecting into the sea, whose isthmus is cut by chasms, double ditch and massive walls with rectangular towers. Within the inclosure there are vaulted magazines, ruins of a hexagonal church, a fine hall of the Palace of the Templars, and other remains.

Athlone, Earl of. See *Ginkel.*

Athlone (ath-lōn'). A parliamentary borough in Westmeath and Roscommon, Ireland, situated on the Shannon in lat. 53° 25′ N., long. 7° 51′ W. It was taken from the Irish by General Ginkel in June, 1691. Population of parliamentary borough (1881), 6,941.

Athol, or **Athole,** or **Atholl** (ath'ol). A hilly district in northern Perthshire, Scotland, Area, about 450 square miles.

Athol (ath'ol). A town in Worcester County, Massachusetts, situated on Miller's River 33 miles west of Fitchburg. Population (1890), 6,319.

Athor, or **Athyr.** See *Hathor.*

Athos (ath'os). [Gr. *Ἄθως*, *Ἄθων*, *Ἄγιον Ὄρος*.] The easternmost peninsula of Chalcidice in Macedonia. It projects into the Ægean Sea and is connected with the mainland by a narrow isthmus (pierced by a canal during the invasion of Xerxes). On it were the ancient cities Olophyxus, Charadrus, Apellonia, Acrothoum, and Dium. Length, 30 miles.

It is believed that, with the exception of the dwellings of Pompeii, some buildings in Athos are the oldest specimens of domestic architecture in Europe.
Encyc. Brit., III. 14.

Athos, Mount. [Gr. *Ἄθως*, *Ἄθων*, *Νέον*, *Ἅγιον ὄρος*, the holy mount, It. *Monte Santo.*] A mountain at the extremity of the peninsula of Athos, famous since the early middle ages for its communities of monks, which form a sort of republic tributary to Turkey. Height, 6,780 feet.

Athos (ā-thōs'). One of the "Three Musketeers" in Dumas's novel of that name. See *Trois Mousquetaires, Les.*

Athy (a-thī'). A town in the county of Kildare, Ireland, 39 miles southwest of Dublin.

Atia, or **Attia, gens** (at'i-ā jenz). In ancient Rome, a plebeian gens or house whose family names were Balbus, Labienus, Rufus, and Varus.

Atilia, or **Atillia, gens** (a-til'i-ā jenz). In ancient Rome, a patrician and plebeian clan or house whose family names under the Republic were Bulbus, Calatinus, Longus, Regulus, and Serranus. The first member of this gens who became consul was C. Atilius Regulus, 335 B. C.

Atimuca. See *Tamoyanan.*

Atin (ā'tin). The personification of strife in Spenser's "Faerie Queene."

Atina (a-tē'nä). A town in the province of Caserta, Italy, 70 miles southeast of Rome. Population, about 4,000.

Atitlan (a-tē-tlän'). A volcano in Guatemala near Lake Atitlan. Height, nearly 12,000 feet.

Atitlan, Lake. A lake in Guatemala, Central America, 50 miles west of Guatemala, noted for its great depth. It has no outlet.

Atka (at'ka). The largest of the Andreanov Islands, Aleutian Archipelago.

Atkarsk (at-kärsk'). A town in the government of Saratoff, Russia, 55 miles northwest of Saratoff. Population, about 7,000.

Atkins (at'kinz). **John.** Born 1685; died 1757. An English surgeon who, in 1721, accompanied the ships Swallow and Weymouth on a voyage to West Africa and America, returning in 1723. He published the "Navy Surgeon" (1732), and "A Voyage to Guinea, Brazil, and the West Indies" (1735).

Atkins, Tommy. See *Tommy Atkins.*

Atkinson (at'kin-son). **Edward.** Born at Brookline, Mass., Feb. 10, 1827. An American economist and statistician. He is the author of "Our National Debt" (1868), "Cotton Manufactures of the United States" (1880), "Railroads of the United States," etc.

Atkinson, Henry. Born in North Carolina, 1782; died at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., June 14, 1842. An American general. He defeated the Indians at Bad Axe River in Black Hawk's war, 1832.

Atkinson, Thomas Witlam. Born in Yorkshire, England, March 6, 1799; died at Lower Walmer, Kent, Aug. 13, 1861. An English artist and traveler. He was the author of "Oriental and Western Siberia" (1858), "Travels in the Regions of the Upper and Lower Amoor" (1860), etc.

Atkinson, Sergeant. A character in Fielding's "Amelia." With his devotion to Booth and Amelia, and his self-sacrificing generosity, he is an embodiment of goodness of heart.

Atkyns (at'kinz), **Richard.** Born 1615; died 1677. An English writer on the history of printing; author of "The Original and Growth of Printing, etc." (1664).

Atkyns, Sir Robert. Born in Gloucestershire, 1621; died Feb. 18, 1709. An English jurist, and chief baron of the exchequer; author of "Parliamentary and Political Tracts" (1734), etc.

Atlanta (at-lan'tä). The capital of Georgia and of Fulton County, situated in lat. 33° 45' N., long. 84° 25' W. It is an important railway center, and has an extensive trade in cotton, tobacco, etc., and manufactures of cotton, iron, flour, etc. It is the seat of Atlanta University, founded in 1867. Atlanta was taken by Sherman Sept. 2, 1864, and was partly burned previous to his departure on his "March to the Sea" (Nov. 15, 1864). It became the State capital in 1868. There was another occupation of Atlanta in 1864. Population (1880), 65,533; (1890), 89,872.

Atlanta, Battle of. A victory gained east of Atlanta, July 22, 1864, by the Federals under Sherman over the Confederates under Hood (who had made a sortie from the city). Federal loss, about 3,600 (including General McPherson).

Atlantes (at-lan'tēz). [Pl. of *Atlas.*] In Greek architecture, colossal male statues used instead of columns to support an entablature.

Atlantes (at-lan'tēs). Amagicians, in Boiardo's and Ariosto's "Orlando," who lived on Mount Carena in a castle surrounded with a wall of glass where he educated the young Ruggero.

Atlantic (at-lan'tik). The capital of Cass County, Iowa, situated on East Nishnabotna River 47 miles east of Omaha. Population (1890), 4,351.

Atlantic City. A seaside resort in Atlantic County, New Jersey, 60 miles southeast of Philadelphia. Population (1890), 13,055.

Atlantic Ocean. [F. *Mer Atlantique*, G. *Atlantisches Meer*, L. *Atlanticum mare*, G. *τὸ Ἀτλαντικὸν πέλαγος, ἡ Ἀτλαντικὴ θάλασσα*, the sea of Atlas, originally applied to the sea beyond Mount Atlas in northwest Africa, from *Ἄτλας* (Atlas), Mount Atlas.] That part of the ocean which is bounded by the Arctic Circle on the north, Europe and Africa on the east, the Antarctic Ocean on the south, and America on the west. It is sometimes regarded as terminating at lat. 59° S., the part southward being reckoned as belonging to the so-called Southern Ocean. Its chief currents are the Gulf Stream, Arctic Current, Brazilian Current, South Connecting Current, Guinea Current, and Brazilian Current. (See these names.) Length, about 9,000 miles; average breadth, 3,000 miles; average depth, about 13,000 feet.

Atlantis (at-lan'tis). [L. *Atlantis*, Gr. *ἡ Ἀτλαντὶς νῆσος*, the Atlantic Isle, from *Ἄτλας*, Mount Atlas.] A mythical island in the Atlantic Ocean, northwest of Africa, referred to by Plato and other ancient writers, which with its inhabitants was said to have disappeared in a convulsion of nature.

Atlantis, The New. See *New Atlantis.*

Atlas (at'las). [Gr. *Ἄτλας*, lit. "the supporter" (of the sky), from *ἀ-* euphonic and *τλάω* (*τλα-*) (= L. *tollere*), bear up, support.] 1. In Greek mythology, a Titan, brother of Prometheus and Epimetheus, son of Iapetus and Clymene (or Asia), and father (by Pleione) of the Pleiades and (by Æthra) of the Hyades, and also (in Homer) of Calypso. According to Hesiod he was condemned by Zeus, for his part in the battle of the Titans, to stand at the western extremity of the earth, near the dwelling-place of the Hesperides, upholding the heavens with his shoulders and hands. His station was later said to be in the Atlas Mountains in Africa. According to some accounts he was the father of the Hesperides: also a king to whom the garden of the Hesperides belonged. The details of the myth vary greatly.

Ideler has shown (see Humboldt's "Aspects of Nature," vol. i. pp. 144–146, E. T.) that there was a confusion in the Greek mind with respect to Atlas. The earlier writers (Homer, Hesiod, &c.) intended by that name the Peak of Teneriffe, of which they had some indistinct knowledge derived from Phœnician sources. The later, unacquainted with the great Western Ocean, placed Atlas in Africa, first regarding it as a single mountain, and then, as their geographical knowledge increased, and they found there was no very remarkable mountain in North-western Africa, as a mountain chain. Herodotus is a writer of the transition period. His description is only applicable to the Peak, while his locality is Africa not, however, the west-to-east but an inland tract, probably southeastern Algeria. Thus his mountain, if it is to be considered as having any foundation at all on fact, must represent the eastern, not the western, extremity of the Atlas chain.
Rawlinson, Herod., II. 150, note.

2. The fourth (magnitude star 27 Pleiadum, at the eastern extremity of the "handle" of the group.

Atlas, Witch of. See *Witch of Atlas.*

Atlas Mountains. A mountain system in Morocco, Algeria, and Tunis, sometimes regarded as limited to Morocco. Its highest summit, Mount Miltsin, in Morocco, is 13,000 feet high. Length, about 1,500 miles.

Atm (ätm), **Atmu** (ät'mō), or **Atum** (ä'tōm). In Egyptian mythology, the setting sun, a double of Ra, represented in human form, worshiped at Northern On, or Heliopolis.

Atna. See *Attena.*

Atna (at'nä) **River,** or **Copper River.** A river in Alaska which flows into the Pacific west of Mount St. Elias.

Atnah (at'nä). [From a Takulli word meaning "stranger."] A tribe of North American Indians dwelling on Fraser River, British Columbia: to be distinguished from the Ahtena of the Athapascan stock. See *Salishan.*

Atooi. See *Kauai.*

Atossa (a-tos'ä). [Gr. *Ἄτοσσα.*] **1.** The daughter of Cyrus, king of Persia, and wife successively of Cambyses, Smerdis, and Darius Hystaspes.

Atossa, the daughter of Cyrus, and wife successively of her brother Cambyses, of the Pseudo-Smerdis, and of Darius, is known to us chiefly from Herodotus and Æschylus. There is no mention of her in the Inscriptions, nor by any historical writer of repute, except Herodotus and (which is follow him. According to one account she was killed by Xerxes in a fit of passion.
Rawlinson, Herod., IV. 256.

2. A poetical name given to the first Duchess of Marlborough by Pope in his "Moral Essays."

Atrato (ä-trä'tō). A river in Colombia which flows into the Gulf of Darien in lat. 8° N., long. 77° W. Its length is about 275 miles, and it is navigable for over half its course.

Atrebates (at-rē-bā'tēz *or* at-re-bā'tēz). In ancient history, a tribe of Belgic Gaul, dwelling chiefly in the later Artois. It joined the confederation against Julius Cæsar. One branch dwelt in Britain near the Thames.

Adventurers from Gaul probably led the way into England; and the names Brigantes and Parisi in Durham and West Yorkshire, Cenomanni in East Anglia, and Atrebates in Berkshire, belong equally to the continental districts of Bregenz, Paris, Maine, and Arras. There is some reason, from local names and language, to connect these British tribes with the Kymric rather than with the Erse variety of the Kelts.
Pearson, Hist. Engl., I. 5.

Atrek (a-trek'), or **Attruck** (a-truk'). A river in northern Persia, and on the boundary between Persia and the Transcaspian territory of Russia. It flows into the Caspian Sea in lat. 37° 50' N., long. 54° 10' E. Length, about 240 miles.

Atreus (ā'trūs). [Gr. *Ἀτρεύς.*] In Greek legend, a king of Mycenæ, son of Pelops and father of Agamemnon. He slew the sons of Thyestes and was slain by Ægisthus.

Atri (ä'trē). A town in the province of Teramo, Abruzzi, Italy, 14 miles southeast of Teramo: the ancient Adria or Hadria.

Atri (ä'trē). A river in Bengal, British India, which joins the Ganges at Pubna.

Atri (ä'trē). The Vedic one of the most frequently named rishis of primeval times. He enjoys the help of Indra, Agni, and the Asvins in all kinds of need. He frees the sun from the power of the asura Svarbhanu. He is one of the seven rishis (in the sky the seven stars of the Great Bear). To him are ascribed a number of hymns in the fifth Mandala of the Rig-veda.

Atridæ (a-trī'dē). The sons of Atreus, Agamemnon and Menelaus.

Atrides (a-trī'dēz). [Gr. *Ἀτρείδης*, a patronymic, from *Ἀτρεύς.*] A son of Atreus, especially Agamemnon.

Atropatene (at'rō-pa-tē'nē). In ancient geography, a mountainous district of Media, corresponding in general to the modern province of Azerbaijan, Persia.

Atropos (at'rō-pos). [Gr. *Ἄτροπος*, inflexible, from *ἀ-* priv. and *τρέπειν*, turn.] In Greek mythology, that one of the three Mœræ (Gr. *Μοῖραι*, or Fates, who severs the thread of human life. See *Fates.*

Atsugé (at-sō-gā'). An almost extinct tribe of North American Indians. Also called *Hat Creek Indians* or *Mishaunta.* See *Palaihnihan.*

Attacapan (a-tak'a-pan). A linguistic stock of North American Indians, named from the Atakapa, its principal tribe. In 1885 but eight individuals of the entire stock, all members of the Atakapa tribe, were known to survive. Of these, three resided at Lake Charles, Calasieu parish, Louisiana, the remainder in western Texas. The other tribes of the stock were the Creco and Heyckel. The Atakapa were accused of cannibalism, and their tribal name is derived from a Choctaw term signifying 'man-eater.'

Attacapas. [Pl.] See *Attacapan.*

Attakapas (a-tak'a-päs). A popular name for a district in southern Louisiana comprising the parishes of St. Mary's, St. Martin's, Vermilion, Iberia, and Lafayette.

Attalia (at-a-lī'ä). The ancient name of Adalia.

Attalus (at'a-lus) **I.,** or **Attalos** (-los). [Gr. *Ἄτταλος.*] Died 197 B. C. King of Pergamon 241–197. He carried on war with the Galatians, Syria, and Macedon, and was allied with Rome in the latter part of his reign. Native groups were set up by him on the Acropolis at Athens, in honor of his victory over the Gauls. These groups, of figures of about half life-size, were: (1) Battle of the Gods and Giants; (2) Combat between Athenians and Amazons; (3) Victory of Marathon; (4) Destruction of the Gauls by Attalus. Four figures from these groups are in the Museo Nazionale at Naples: a Fallen Gaul, a Dead Amazon, a Fallen Persian, and a Dying Bearded Gaul.

Attalus II., or **Attalos.** Born 220 B. C.: died 138 B. C. King of Pergamon 159–138, son of Attalus I. He was an ally of Rome.

Attalus III., or **Attalos.** Died 133 B. C. King of Pergamon 138–133 B. C., nephew of Attalus II. By his will he left his kingdom to the Romans.

Attalus, or **Attalos.** Died about 336 B. C. A Macedonian general, assassinated by order of Alexander the Great.

Attalus. Lived about 325 B. C. A Macedonian officer in the service of Alexander the Great.

Attalus, Flavius Priscus. Emperor of the West.

Attar (at'tär'), or **Athar** (**Mohammed ibn Ibrahim Ferid-Eddin**), Born near Nishapur, Persia, 1119: died 1202 (1229 ?). A Persian poet and mystic. He wrote forty poetical works, admired for elegance of style and insight into the Sufi doctrines. He is said to have been killed at a great age by a Mongol soldier.

Attendorn (ät'ten-dorn). A town in the province of Westphalia, Prussia, situated on the Bigge 43 miles northeast of Cologne. Population, about 2,000.

Atterbom (ät'tėr-bom), **Peter Daniel Amadeus.** Born at Åsbo, Östergötland, Sweden, Jan. 19, 1790: died July 21, 1855. A Swedish poet, professor (first of philosophy and later of esthetics) at Upsala. He was the leader of the Phosphorists (which see), editor of the "Phosphoros," and later of the "Svenska Siare" (1810–13). He wrote "Lycksalighetens Ö," a romantic drama (1824–27, "The Fortunate Island"), "Svenska siare och skalder" (1841–55, "Swedish Seers and Bards"), etc.

Atterbury (at'ėr-bėr-i), **Francis.** Born at Milton, Buckinghamshire, March 6, 1662: died at Paris, Feb. 15, 1732. A noted English divine, politician, and controversialist. He was appointed bishop of Rochester and dean of Westminster 1713, and banished as a Jacobite in 1723.

Atterclíffe (at'ėr-klif). A small town in Yorkshire, England, northeast of Sheffield.

Attersee (ät'ėr-zā), or **Kammersee** (käm'mer-zā). The largest lake of Upper Austria, situated in the Salzkammergut 20 miles east of Salzburg. Its outlet is by the Ager into the Traun. Length, about 13 miles.

Attic (at'ik). One of the dialects of ancient Greek, spoken in Athens and the surrounding district (Attica). It was the most highly cultivated of the Hellenic dialects.

Attica (at'i-kä). [Gr. *ἡ Ἀττική*, earlier *Ἀτθίς*, from *ἄκτή*, a headland, a promontory.] In ancient geography, a division of central Greece, bounded by Bœotia (partly separated by Cithæron) on the northwest, the Gulf of Egripos (separating it from Eubœa) on the northeast, the Ægean on the east, the Saronic Gulf on the southwest, and Megaris on the west. It contains several mountains (Cithæron, Parnes, Pentelicus, and Hymettus) and the plain of Athens watered by the Cephissus and Ilissus. Its chief city was Athens, with whose history it is in general identified.

The names of the Attic tribes were Erechtheis, Ægeis, Pandionis, Leontis, Acamantis, Œneis, Cecropis, Hippothoontis, Ænitis, and Antiochis: the demes being Erechtheus, Ægeus, Pandion, Leos, Acamas, Œneus, Cecrops, Hippothoon, Ajax, and Antiochus. The order given is that observed upon the Acropolis.
Rawlinson, Herod., III. 266, note.

Attica. A city in Fountain County, Indiana, situated on the Wabash 70 miles northwest of Indianapolis. Population (1890), 2,320.

Attica and Bœotia. A nomarchy of modern Greece. Capital, Athens. Area, 2,472 square miles. Population (1889), 257,764.

Attic Bee, The. A surname of the Greek tragic poet Sophocles, and also of Plato.

Attic Muse, The. An epithet of the Greek historian Xenophon.

Atticus (at'i-kus), **Titus Pomponius.** Born at Rome, 109 B. C.: died March, 32 B. C. A Roman scholar and bookseller, an intimate friend of Cicero, best known from the letters addressed to him by the great orator. His chief work was "a synchronistic Roman history in the somewhat meagre form of tables, probably with the addition of the contemporary history of foreign peoples which had acquired importance in connection with that of Rome, and, as a supplement, the pedigrees of the chief Roman families" (*Teuffel and Schwabe*, Hist. Rom. Lit. (tr. by G. C. W. Warr), I. 260).

Atticus Herodes, Tiberius Claudius. Born at Marathon, Greece, about 104 A. D.: died about 180. A celebrated Greek rhetorician and public benefactor. He erected at his own expense many public works at Athens, Corinth, Olympia, and elsewhere, and restored several decayed towns in various parts of Greece.

Attigny (ä-tēn-yē'). A small town in the department of Ardennes, France, situated on the Aisne 22 miles south by west of Mezières, important in the Merovingian and Carolingian periods.

Attike. See *Attica*.

Attila (at'i-lä). [LL. *Attila*, OHG. *Etzilo*, *Ezzilo*, MHG. G. *Etzel*, Icel. *Atli*, Hung. *Etele*.] Died 453 A. D. A famous king of the Huns, son of Mundzuk and brother of Bleda, together with whom he ascended the throne in 433: surnamed the "Scourge of God" by medieval writers, on account of the ruthless and widespread destruction wrought by his arms. On the death (assassination?) of his brother in 444 he became sole ruler and extended his sway over German as well as Slavonic nations, including the East Goths, Gepidæ, Alani, Heruli, Longobardi, Thuringians, and Burgundians. He laid waste the provinces of the Eastern Empire south of the Danube 442-447, exacting from Theodosius II. a tribute of six thousand pounds of gold and establishing the annual subsidy at two thousand pounds; laid claim to one half of the Western Empire as the betrothed husband of Honoria, the sister of Valentinian, who years previously had sent him her ring with the offer of her hand in marriage; invaded Gaul in 451, in alliance with Genseric, king of the Vandals, and was defeated in the same year by the Roman general Aëtius with the aid of the West-Gothic king Theodoric at Châlons-sur-Marne; invaded Italy in 452, destroying Aquileia, but retired without attacking Rome, being, according to the legend, dissuaded from sacking that city by Pope Leo I.; and died, probably from the rupture of a blood-vessel, on the night of his marriage with a Gothic maiden named Ildico or Hilda. He appears in German legend, notably in the Nibelungenlied, as Etzel, who in his turn is the Atli of the heroic lays of the elder Edda. Between Etzel and Atli there are differences as well as correspondences. According to the Edda, Atli, who married Gudrun, the widow of Sigurd (the Siegfried of the Nibelungenlied), possessed a kingdom in the South. He is, however, nowhere called a king of the Huns. Hunaland, located in the south of Germany, is here the possession of Sigurd's ancestors, the Volsungs, and he himself is frequently called the "Hunnish." In the Nibelungenlied the land of the Huns is located in the east, and belongs to Etzel as king. In the later legend, as in this case, the whole external circumstances of Attila have been transferred to Etzel, and the historical and legendary person are regarded as one. Atli, on the other hand, has nothing in common with Attila, although the Old Norse material apparently came originally from German sources. There are other differences between the Germanic Atli and Etzel that are not due to the confusion of the latter with Attila the Hun. The earliest material of the legend was probably from two separate sources, a German and a Gothic, which were ultimately fused together. The crushing defeat of the Burgundians by Attila, 451, by transference made what was probably at bottom only a feud between two families into the fearful climax in the second part of the Nibelungenlied.

Attila. **1.** A tragedy by Corneille, produced in 1667.—**2.** An opera by Verdi, produced in Venice in 1846.

Attila, or The Triumph of Christianity. An epic poem in twelve books, by W. Herbert (London, 1838), with a historical preface, on the career of Attila from his defeat on the Catalaunian plains (451) till his death (453).

Preternatural machinery, both celestial and infernal, is supplied on a liberal scale. The most useful part of the book to a historical student is the second half of it, "Attila and his Predecessors, an Historical Treatise." Here all the materials for writing the life of Attila are collected with great industry, but there is no sufficient separation between the precious and the vile.

Hodgkin, Italy and her Invaders, II. 40.

Attinghausen (ät-ting-hou'zen). A small village in the canton of Uri, Switzerland, situated on the Reuss 20 miles southeast of Lucerne, celebrated in the William Tell legend.

Attiret (ä-tē-rā'), **Jean Denis.** Born at Dôle, France, July 31, 1702: died at Peking, Dec. 8 (17 ?), 1768. A French painter, and Jesuit missionary in China.

Attis. See *Atys*.

Attius. See *Accius*.

Attius (at'i-us), or **Attus** (at'us), **Navius.** An augur under Tarquinius Priscus.

This augur forbade the king to carry out his intention of creating three new centuries of horsemen, which were to have been called after his own name, and placed on an equal footing with the Ramnes, Titienses, and Luceres. Tarquin, in mockery of the augur's art, said: "Tell me now, by thy auguries whether the thing I have now in my mind may be done or not." "It may," replied Attius Navius, after he had consulted the gods by augury. "Well, then," rejoined the king, "it was in my mind that thou shouldst cut this whetstone in two with this razor." The augur took the razor and severed the whetstone. Tarquin desisted from his scheme, and learnt to respect the omens. The whetstone and razor were buried under a sacred covering in the Comitium, and a veiled statue of Att[i]us Navius was afterwards set up over the spot.

Smith, Hist. of the World, II. 190.

Attiwendaronk. See *Neuter*.

Attleborough (at'l-bur-ō). A town in Norfolk, England, 14 miles southwest of Norwich. Population, 5,047.

Attleborough. A town in Bristol County, Massachusetts, 31 miles southwest of Boston. Population (1890), 7,577.

Attock (at-tok'), or **Atak** (a-tak'). A fort and strategic point in the Panjab, British India, situated on the Indus in lat. 33° 54' N., long. 72° 15' E., built by Akbar in 1581. It is at the head of navigation. The Indus is crossed here by a railway bridge.

Attruck. See *Atrek*.

Attucks (at'ukz), **Crispus.** Died at Boston, March 5, 1770. A half-breed Indian or mulatto, the alleged leader of the mob at the "Boston massacre," March 5, 1770, in which he was the first to fall.

Attwood (at'wud), **Thomas.** Born at London, Nov. 23, 1765: died at Chelsea, March 24, 1838. An English musician, a pupil of Mozart, organist of St. Paul's Cathedral, and composer to the Chapel Royal (1796). He was one of the founders of the Philharmonic Society. His works comprise songs, glees, anthems, music for the stage, etc. He was buried beneath the organ of St. Paul's.

Attys. See *Atys*.

Atuamih (a-tö-ä'mē), or **Hamefkuttelli** (hä-mef-kö-tel'ē). An almost extinct tribe of North American Indians. See *Palaihnihan*.

Atum. See *Tum*.

Atures (ä-tö'rez). A town in Venezuela, situated on the Orinoco at one of its principal cataracts, about lat. 5° 38' N.

Atwater (at'wâ-tėr), **Lyman Hotchkiss.** Born at New Haven, Conn., Feb. 17, 1813: died at Princeton, N. J., Feb. 17, 1883. An American clergyman, educator, and editor of the "Princeton Review." He was appointed professor of mental and moral philosophy at Princeton in 1854, and later (1869) of logic, moral and political science.

Atwood (at'wud), **George.** Born 1746: died at London, July 11, 1807. A noted English mathematician. On leaving Cambridge (1784), after having been fellow and tutor of Trinity College, he was given a sinecure office as patent-searcher of the customs by William Pitt, as an indirect remuneration for executing the calculations connected with the revenue. He wrote "A Treatise on the Rectilinear Motion and Rotation of Bodies, etc." (1784), "A Dissertation on the Construction and Properties of Arches" (1801), etc. In the former of these works occurs the first description of the well-known "Atwood's machine" for exhibiting the action of gravity.

Atys, or **Attis** (at'is). A mythical personage in the worship of the Phrygian goddess Cybele-Rhea, son of the Lydian supreme god Manes, or of Nana, daughter of the river-god Sangarius and beloved of Cybele. He met his death in early youth, by a pine-tree which received his spirit, while from his blood sprang violets. A tomb was erected to him on Mount Dindymum, in the sanctuary of Cybele, the priests of which had to be eunuchs. A festival of orgiastic character, lasting three days, was celebrated in his honor in the spring. A pine-tree covered with violets was carried to the shrine of Cybele as a symbol of the departed Atys. Then, amid tumultuous music and the wildest exhibitions of grief, the mourners sought for Atys on the mountains. On the third day he was found, and the rejoicing which followed was as extravagant as the mourning which preceded it. The myth may be considered as the counterpart of the Greek legend of Aphrodite and Adonis, which itself is borrowed from the Semitic legend of Tammuz and Ishtar. According to Rawlinson the name means "under the influence of Ate," i. e., "judicially blind."

Au. See *Ao*.

Aubagne (ō-bäny'). A town in the department of Bouches-du-Rhône, France, situated on the Huveaune 10 miles east of Marseilles. Population (1891), 8,154.

Aubanel (ō-bä-nel'), **Joseph Marie Jean-Baptiste Théodore.** Born at Avignon, France, March 26, 1829. A French publisher and writer in the Provençal language, author of the poem "The Pomegranate Opened," in Provençal (1860), etc.

Aube (ōb). A department of France, capital Troyes, bounded by Marne on the north, Haute-Marne on the east, Côte-d'Or on the south, Yonne on the southwest, and Seine-et-Marne on the west, formed from parts of the old Champagne and Burgundy. It is fertile in the southeast, produces wine, etc., and has manufactures of iron, wool, cotton, and linen. It comprises five arrondissements. Area, 2,317 square miles. Population (1891), 255,548.

Aube. A river in France which rises in the plateau of Langres, and joins the Seine 25 miles northwest of Troyes. Length, about 125 miles.

Aubé (ō-bā'), **Jean Paul.** Born at Longwy, Lorraine, July 4, 1837. A noted French sculptor. In 1847 he came with his father to Paris, in 1849 he entered "La Petite École" at the age of twelve, where he was associated with Dalou, Bornas, Delaplanche, and others. In 1855 he entered the atelier of Duret, professor at the École des Beaux Arts, and later that of Dumont, with whom he remained five years. He served in the National Guard during the Franco-Prussian war.

Aubenas (ōb-nä'). A town in the department of Ardèche, southern France, situated on the Ardèche 14 miles southwest of Privas: noted for its silk trade and manufactures. Population (1891), commune, 7,824.

Auber (ō-bãr'), **Daniel François Esprit.** Born at Caen, Normandy, Jan. 29, 1782: died in Paris, May 13, 1871. A French operatic composer. Among his works are "Le Maçon" (1825), "La Muette de Portici" (1828), "Fra Diavolo" (1830), "Le Dieu et la Bayadère" (1830), "Lestocq" (1834), "Le Cheval de Bronze" (1835), "Le Domino Noir" (1837), "Les Diamants de la Couronne" (1841), "Haydée" (1847), "Manon Lescaut," "La Fiancée du Roi des Garbes," "Le Rêve d'Amour" (1869), etc.

Auberge Rouge (ō'bãrzh-rözh'), **L'.** [F., 'The Red Inn.'] A tale by Balzac, written in 1831.

Auberlen (ou'ber-len), **Karl August.** Born at Fellbach, Nov. 19, 1824: died at Basel, May 2, 1864. A German Protestant theologian, professor of theology in the University of Basel 1851-1864.

Aubert, Alexander. Born at London, May 11, 1730: died at Wygfair, St. Asaph, Oct. 19, 1805. An English astronomer.

Aubertin (ō-ber-tan'), **Charles.** Born at St. Dizier, Dec. 24, 1825. A French scholar, appointed rector of the Academy of Poitiers in 1874. He has published "Étude critique sur les rapports supposés entre Sénèque et Saint-Paul" (1857), "L'Esprit public au XVIIIe siècle" (1872), "Les origines de la langue et de la poésie françaises" (1875), and "Histoire de la langue et de la littérature françaises au moyen-âge" (1876-78), etc.

Aubervilliers (ō-ber-vē-lyā'). A suburb of Paris, 1 mile north of the fortifications. Population (1891), commune, 25,022.

Aubigné, Françoise d'. See *Maintenon, Madame de*.

Aubigné, Merle d'. See *Merle d'Aubigné*.

Aubigné (ō-bē-nyā'), **Théodore Agrippa d'.** Born near Pons, Saintonge, France, Feb. 8, 1550: died at Geneva, April 29, 1630. A French Huguenot historian, satirist, and soldier, in the administrative service of Henry IV. He wrote "Histoire universelle 1550-1601" (1616-20), "Histoire secrète," satires, etc.

Aubin (ō-ban'). A town in the department of Aveyron, France, in lat. 44° 32' N., long. 2° 15' E. Population (1891), commune, 9,052.

Aublet (ō-blā'), **Jean Baptiste Christophe Fusée.** Born at Salon, Provence, Nov. 4, 1720: died at Paris, May 6, 1778. A French botanist. In 1752 he went to Mauritius, where he spent several years. From 1762 to 1764 he traveled in French Guiana, and in the latter year was in Santo Domingo. The results of his voyages were published in 1775, in his "Histoire des plantes de la Guyane française" (4to, 2 vols. text, 2 of plates), containing also descriptions of species from Mauritius, and many notes of general interest.

Aubrac (ō-brak'). A mountain group in the departments of Aveyron and Lozère, France, connected with the system of the Cévennes. Its highest point is nearly 4,800 feet.

Aubrey (â'bri), **Mr.** **1.** The principal character in Samuel Warren's novel "Ten Thousand a Year," afterward succeeding to the title of Lord Drelingcourt. A reserved and elegant country gentleman with an income of ten thousand a year, the loss and subsequent recovery of which form the main interest of the book.

2. In Cumberland's play "The Fashionable Lover," the father of Augusta Aubrey. He returns in time to reward those who have befriended her.

Aubrey, Augusta. The principal female character in Cumberland's "Fashionable Lover," persecuted by Lord Abberville, but finally married to Francis Tyrrel.

Aubrey, John. Born at Easton Pierse, Wiltshire, March 12 (Nov. 3 ?), 1626: died in June, 1697. An English antiquary, author of "Miscellanies," a collection of ghost-stories and other tales of the supernatural. He materially aided Anthony à Wood in preparing his "Antiquities of Oxford" (1674). Parts of the valuable manuscript material left by him have been edited.

Aubry (ō-brē'), **Claude Charles,** Comte d'. Born at Bourg-en-Bresse, Oct. 25, 1775; died Oct. 19, 1815. A French general. He fought with distinction in the campaigns of 1812–13, was rewarded with the title of count and promoted to general of a division for his services in restoring the bridge over the Beresina, and was fatally wounded at the battle of Leipsic.

Aubry de Montdidier (ō-brē' de-mōn-dē-dyā'). A French gentleman of the court of Charles V. who was murdered in 1371 in the forest of Montargis by another courtier, Richard de Macaire. It is said that the murderer would have escaped but for the fidelity of Aubry's dog, which followed him continually until the attention of the king having been called to it, he ordered that Macaire should fight with his accuser the dog. Macaire was armed with a club, but was pulled down by the dog and confessed his crime. The subject has been dramatized and sung in ballads in French, German, and English.

Auburn (ô'bėrn). The hamlet described by Goldsmith in his "Deserted Village," commonly identified with Lissoy, County Westmeath, Ireland.

Auburn. The capital of De Kalb County, Indiana, situated on Cedar Creek 22 miles north of Fort Wayne. Population (1890), 2,415.

Auburn. A city and the capital of Androscoggin County, Maine, situated on the Androscoggin 34 miles north of Portland, opposite Lewiston. It has manufactures of cotton, boots and shoes, etc. Population (1890), 11,250.

Auburn. A city and the capital of Cayuga County, New York, situated at the outlet of Owasco Lake in lat. 42° 55′ N., long. 76° 40′ W., the seat of a State prison, conducted on the "silent" (or "Auburn") system, and of a Presbyterian theological seminary, chartered 1818 and opened in 1821. Population (1890), 25,858.

Auburn, Mount. See *Mount Auburn.*

Aubusson (ō-bū-sōn'). A town in the department of Creuse, France, situated at the Creuse in lat. 45° 56′ N., long. 2° 10′ E., noted for its carpets. Population (1891), commune, 6,672.

Aubusson, Pierre d'. Born in France, 1423; died at Rhodes, July 13, 1503. Grand master of the Knights of St. John 1476–1503. He successfully conducted the heroic defense of Rhodes against the Turks in 1480.

Aucassin et Nicolette (ō-ka-saṅ' ā nē-kō-let'). **1.** A French romance of the 13th century, named from the hero and heroine. See the extract.

> The finest prose tale of the French middle ages, Aucassin et Nicolette . . . has exquisite story. Aucassin, the son of the Count of Beaucaire, falls in love with Nicolette, a captive damsel. It is very short, and is written in mingled verse and prose. The theme is for the most part nothing but the desperate love of Aucassin, which is careless of religion, which makes him indifferent to the joy of battle, and to everything except "Nicolette ma très-douce mie," and which is, of course, at last successful. But the extreme beauty of the separate scenes makes it a masterpiece.
>
> *Saintsbury,* French Lit., p. 147.

2. An opera by Grétry, first produced in 1780.

Auch (osh). The capital of the department of Gers, France, situated on the Gers in lat. 43° 38′ N., long. 0° 36′ E.: the ancient Elimberrum or Eliberris, later Augusta Ausciorum, a flourishing town, capital of the Ausci. It was the chief town of Gascony and Armagnac, and the seat of an archbishop. It has a large trade in wine, brandy, etc., and various manufactures. The cathedral of Auch, begun under Charles VIII., in the florid Pointed style, is one of the most interesting churches of southern France. The classical portico was added by Louis XIV. The imposing interior, 177 feet long and 75 feet high, displays fine Renaissance glass and 113 16th-century choir stalls carved with figures in rich niches and canopies, which are among the handsomest in France. Population (1891), 9,282.

Auchinleck (ach-in-lek' or af-lek'). A village in Ayrshire, Scotland, 28 miles south of Glasgow.

Auchmuty (ok'mu-ti), **Samuel.** Born at Boston, Mass., Jan. 16, 1722; died at New York, March 6, 1777. A royalist Episcopal clergyman, rector of Trinity Church, New York city.

Auchmuty, Sir **Samuel.** Born at New York, 1756 (1758?); died at Dublin, Ireland, Aug. 11, 1822. A British general, son of Samuel Auchmuty. During the American Revolution he served in the English army, attaining the rank of lieutenant. Later he served with distinction in India (1781–92), at the Cape and in Egypt (1800–03), and in the latter year was made a Knight of the Bath. In 1806 he was promoted to brigadier-general and commanded a force sent to oust Beresford at Buenos Ayres. On arriving there he found that Beresford had been reinforced by the Spaniards and Beresford had surrendered. Unable with his forces to retake Buenos Ayres, he attacked Montevideo and took it by storm, after a bloody fight (Feb. 3, 1807). Auchmuty was shortly after superseded by General Whitelock, under whom he served in the disastrous campaign against Buenos Ayres. In 1808 he became major-general, and from 1810 to 1815 he served with distinction in India and Java. In 1821 he was appointed commander-in-chief in Ireland.

Auchterarder (ach-tėr-är'dėr). A town in Perthshire, Scotland, 13 miles southwest of Perth.

Auckland. See *Bishop-Auckland.*

Auckland (ak'land). A former province in the northern part of North Island, New Zealand.

Auckland. A seaport, capital of the county of Eden, New Zealand, situated on Hauraki Gulf in lat. 36° 50′ S., long. 174° 49′ E.: the former capital of New Zealand. It has one of the best harbors in New Zealand, and contains a college and cathedral. Population (1891), 28,663; or 51,427 with suburbs.

Auckland, Earl of. See *Eden.*

Auckland Islands. A group of uninhabited islands in the South Pacific Ocean, south of New Zealand, in lat. 50° 30′ S., long. 166° 13′ E., claimed by Great Britain. They were discovered by the British in 1806.

Audæus (â-dē'us), **Audius** (â'di-us), or **Udo** (â'dō). Born in Mesopotamia; died in Scythia about 370 A. D. The founder, about 330, of a rigid monastic sect in Scythia, which subsisted about a hundred years. He was an anthropomorphist, and observed Easter on the 14th of Nisan, according to the Jewish fashion.

Aude (ōd). A department of France, capital Carcassonne, bounded by Tarn and Hérault on the east, the Mediterranean on the east, Pyrénées-Orientales on the south, Haute-Garonne on the northwest, and Ariège on the west. It formed part of ancient Languedoc. There are outliers of the Pyrenees in the south and of the Cevennes in the north. It comprises 4 arrondissements. Area, 2,450 square miles. Population (1891), 317,572.

Aude. A river in southern France which rises in the Pyrenees and flows into the Mediterranean Sea 11 miles east of Narbonne. Carcassonne is situated on it. Length, about 125 miles.

Audebert (ōd-bär'), **Jean Baptiste.** Born at Rochefort, France, 1759; died at Paris, 1800. A French naturalist and artist.

Audefroy le Bastard (ōd-frwo' lė bas-tär'). See the extract.

> By far the best of them [romances] are those of Audefroy le Bastard, of whom nothing is known, but who, according to the Chronicle of Rains in Champagne, was living at the beginning of the thirteenth century. Audefroy's poems are very much alike in plan, telling for the most part how the hero's ancestor had applied true love at last run smooth. They rank with the very best mediæval poetry in colour, in lively painting of manners and feelings, and in grace of versification. *Saintsbury,* French Lit., p. 63.

Audenarde. See *Oudenarde.*

Audh. See *Oudh.*

Audhumla (ōd-hum'la). [Icel.] The cow, in the Old Norse cosmogony, from whose udders flowed the milk which nourished the first created being, the giant Ymir, and his race. She licked out of the salty ice a being, Buri, whose son, Börr, was the father of Odin.

Audians (â'di-anz). A monastic sect founded by Audius or Audæus, a Syrian, in the 4th century. After unsuccessful attempts to improve the morals of the clergy, separated from the church and was irregularly appointed bishop. Various heretical opinions were attributed to the sect.

Audience, [Sp. *Audiencia.*] Originally, a superior court of Spain. The audience as established in the Spanish colonies of America had very extensive powers, frequently in legislative and administrative matters as well as in judicial ones. The latter respect it was the superior of crown governors, but inferior to the viceroys. In criminal suits its decisions admitted of no appeal; in civil cases an appeal lay to the Council of the Indies only where the amount involved was large. The audience properly consisted of four *oidores* (auditors or judges), one of whom, as president, virtually ruled the district. Various grounds led to disputes, and the president of the audience commonly exercised the viceregal functions in case of a temporary vacancy. Elsewhere, as in Caracas, he governed the country as a province, subject to a viceroy in another place. The audiences could appoint temporary governors and remove them; in the case of crown governors and captains-general, their powers were often so nearly balanced by those of the audience as to give rise to constant disputes. The first audience established in America was that of Santo Domingo; later there were audiences of Panama, Los Reyes (Lima), Confines (Central America), New Spain, Charcas, Chile, Bogotá, etc. See *Acuerdo.*

Audierne (ō-dē-ärn'). A seaport in the department of Finistère, France, 22 miles west of Quimper. Population (1891), 3,401.

Audiffredi (ou-dēf-frā'dē). **Giovanni Battista.** Born at Smorgio, near Nice, 1714; died July 3, 1794. An Italian anastronomer and bibliographer.

Audiffret (ōd-fre-frā'), **Marquis d' (Charles Louis Gaston).** Born at Paris, Oct. 10, 1787; died at Paris, April 28, 1878. A French financier and government official, author of "Système financier de la France" (1840), etc.

Audiffret-Pasquier (ō-dē-frā' pās-kē-ā'), **Duc d' (Edme Armand Gaston).** Born at Paris, Oct. 20, 1823. A French statesman, president of the Senate 1876–79.

Audley (ad'li), **Hugh.** Died 1662. An English money-lender and miser who amassed a large fortune largely at the expense of improvident young gallants.

Audley, or **Audeley, James de.** Born about 1316; died at Fonteney-le-Comte, 1369. An English commander in the wars of Edward III., noted for his bravery.

Audley, Thomas (Baron Audley of Walden). Born in Essex, England, 1488; died at London, April 30, 1544. An English politician, speaker of the House of Commons 1529–33, and lord chancellor of England 1533–44.

Audouin (ō-dō-aṅ'), **Jean Victor.** Born at Paris, April 27, 1797; died at Paris, Nov. 9, 1841. A noted French entomologist. He wrote a "Histoire des insectes nuisibles à la vigne" (1842), etc.

Audran (ō-droṅ'), **Charles.** Born at Paris, 1594; died at Paris, 1674. A noted French engraver. His prints, which are numerous, are marked "C," later "K."

Audran, Claude. Born at Paris, 1597; died at Lyons, 1677. A French engraver, brother of Charles Audran.

Audran, Claude. Born at Lyons, 1639; died at Paris, 1684. A French painter, second son of the engraver Claude Audran.

Audran, Claude. Born at Lyons, 1658; died 1734. A French painter, eldest son of Germain Audran: an instructor of the painter Watteau.

Audran, Gérard. Born at Lyons, 1640; died 1703. A French engraver, third son of the elder Claude Audran, celebrated especially for his engravings of Lebrun's historical paintings. He wrote "Proportions du corps humain" (1683).

Audran, Germain. Born at Lyons, 1631; died 1710. A French engraver, nephew of Charles Audran.

Audran, Jean. Born at Lyons, April 28, 1667; died 1756. A French engraver, third son of Germain Audran. His best-known work is "The Rape of the Sabines," after Poussin.

Audrey (â'dri). [Also *Audrey, Awdry,* etc., a reduced form of AS. *Æthedrýth* (Ml. *Etheldretha*), St. Audrey, from whose name comes also the word *tawdry.*] **1.** In Shakspere's comedy "As you Like it," an awkward country girl.—**2** (or **Awdrey**). A bride, in Jonson's "Tale of a Tub," a bright and perverse little person.

Audubon (â'dū-bon), **John James.** Born near New Orleans, May 4, 1780; died at New York, Jan. 27, 1851. A noted American ornithologist, of French descent, chiefly celebrated for his drawings of birds. He was educated in France, where he was a pupil of the painter David, and on his return to the United States made various unsuccessful attempts to establish himself in business in New York, Louisville, and New Orleans. His time was chiefly devoted to his favorite study, in the pursuit of which he made long excursions on foot through the United States. His chief work, the "Birds of America," was published, 1830–39, by subscription, the price of each copy being $1,000. In 1837–39 he published "Ornithological Biography" (5 volumes), and later (1846–54), with his sons, "Quadrupeds of America."

Aue (ou'a). The name of various small rivers in Germany. See *Au.*

Aue. A manufacturing town in the kingdom of Saxony, situated on the Mulde 14 miles southeast of Zwickau. Population (1885), 4,364.

Aue, Hartmann von. See *Hartmann von Aue.*

Auenbrugger von Leopoldsburg (ou-en-brög'ėr fon ou-en-brög'), **Leopold.** Born at Gratz, Styria, Nov. 19, 1722; died at Vienna, May 18, 1809. A German physician, inventor of the method of studying internal diseases by percussion: author of "Inventum Novum ex Percussione, etc." (1761).

Auerbach (ou'ėr-bäch). A small town in the Franconian Jura, Upper Palatinate, Bavaria, 31 miles northeast of Nuremberg.

Auerbach. A manufacturing town in the governmental district of Zwickau, Saxony, situated on the Göltzsch 15 miles southwest of Zwickau. Population (1890), 6,004.

Auerbach, Berthold. Born at Nordstetten, Würtenberg, Feb. 28, 1812; died at Cannes, France, Feb. 8, 1882. A noted German novelist, poet, and author, of Hebrew birth. He studied at Tübingen, Munich, and Heidelberg, and was imprisoned in 1836 in the fortress of Hohenasperg for participation in the Burschenschaft. Among his works are a translation of Spinoza, "Schwarzwälder Dorfgeschichten" (1843, "Village Tales of the Black Forest"), "Die Frau Professorin" (1847; "Barfüsele" (1856; "Little Barefoot"), "Joseph im Schnee" (1860), "Edelweiss" (1861), "Auf der Höhe" (1874, "On the Heights"), "Das Landhaus am Rhein" (1869), "Waldfried" (1874), "Brigitta" (1880), etc.

Auerbach, Heinrich (originally **Stromer**), Born at Auerbach, Bavaria, 1482; died 1543. A German medical professor, famous as the builder of "Auerbach's Keller."

Auerbach's Keller (**Cellar**). A wine-cellar in Auerbach's Hof ("tavern") in Leipsic (No. 1 Grimmaische Strasse), famous from its connection with the Faust legends, with Goethe's "Faust," and with the academic years of the youthful Goethe. There are two mural paintings of the 16th century under the arches, one of which represents Faust seated with others at a table with a goblet in his hand; a black dog watches him. The other shows Faust, astride of a wine-cask, being whisked by the agency of the demon through the open door. The pictures and inscriptions have been several times restored.

Auersberg (ou'ers-berg). One of the chief mountains of the Erzgebirge, Saxony, 20 miles southeast of Zwickau.

Auersperg (ou'ers-perg), Count **Anton Alexander von**: pseudonym **Anastasius Grün**. Born at Laibach, Carniola, April 11, 1806; died at Gratz, Styria, Sept. 12, 1876. A noted Austrian poet and statesman, member of the Frankfort Parliament of 1848, and later of the Austrian Reichsrath. Among his works are "Der Letzte Ritter" (1840, "The last Knight"), "Spaziergänge eines Wiener-poeten" (1831, "Promenades of a Viennese Poet"), "Schutt" (1835), "Blätter," "Gedichte" (1837), "Volkslieder aus Krain" (1850, "Robin Hood: Popular songs thumously). "Der Pfaff von Kahlenberg" (1850). His collected works were published in 1877.

Auersperg, Prince Adolf Wilhelm Daniel. Born July 21, 1822; died at his castle Goldegg in Lower Austria, Jan. 15, 1885. An Austrian statesman, brother of Prince Karl Wilhelm Auersperg, premier of the Cisleithan ministry 1871–79.

Auersperg, Prince **Karl Wilhelm.** Born May 1, 1814. An Austrian statesman, several times since 1861 president of the upper chamber of the Reichsrath.

Auerstädt, or Auerstedt (ou'er-stet). A village in the province of Saxony, Prussia, 14 miles northeast of Weimar. A famous victory was gained here Oct. 14, 1806, by the French (53,000 under Davout over the Prussians (50,000) under the Duke of Brunswick (killed). With the latter fell the best of the Prussian army. At Jena, on the same day, Napoleon defeated another Prussian army. Also *Jena*.

Auerstädt, Duc d'. See *Davout*.

Auerswald (ou'ers-vält). **Alfred von.** Born at Marienwerder, Dec. 16, 1797; died at Berlin, July 3, 1870. A Prussian official and politician, minister of the interior in Kamphausen's cabinet, March 29–June 14, 1848.

Auerswald, Hans Adolf Erdmann von. Born Oct. 19, 1792; died Sept. 18, 1848. A Prussian general, brother of A. von Auerswald. He was killed, with Prince Lichnowski, by rioters at Frankfort.

Auerswald, Rudolf von. Born Sept. 1, 1795; died at Berlin, Jan. 15, 1866. A Prussian official and politician. He was intrusted with the formation of a ministry, June 30, 1848, on the resignation of Kamphausen, remaining in office till Sept. 19.

Auf der Höhe (ouf der hē'he). A novel by Berthold Auerbach, published in 1871 (translated into English as "On the Heights"). The scene is laid in southern Germany.

Auffenberg (ouf'en-berg), **Joseph, Baron von.** Born at Ettenheim, in Breisgau, Aug. 25, 1798; died there, Dec. 25, 1857. A German soldier (in the service of Austria and then of Baden) and dramatic poet. On a journey to Spain, 1832, he was severely wounded by robbers near Valencia was nursed in the convent del Cid at Valencia by the only a long time there, and in his will made the convent his heir. He became sec-chief of Baden in 1850. Chief works: "Alhambra" (1829–30) and "Das Nordlicht von Kissan."

Aufidia gens (â-fid'i-à jenz). In ancient Rome, a plebeian clan or house whose family names were Lurco and Orestes. The first member of this gens who obtained the consulship was Cn. Aufidius Orestes, 71 B. C.

Aufidius (â-fid'i-us), **Tullius.** In Shakspere's "Coriolanus," the general of the Volscians.

Aufidius (â'fi-dus). The Latin name of the Ofanto.

Aufrecht (ouf'reçht), **Theodor.** Born at Leschnitz, Upper Silesia, Jan. 7, 1821. A German philologist, noted especially as a Sanskritist. He collaborated with Kirchhoff in the publication of the "Umbrische Sprachdenkmäler" (1849–51); founded, with A. Kuhn, the "Zeitschrift für vergleichende Sprachforschung" (1850), and aided Max Müller in editing the Rigveda. In 1862 he became professor of Sanskrit and comparative philology at Edinburgh, and was professor at Bonn 1875–86.

Augarten (ou'gär-ten). A public garden in Vienna, situated in the Leopoldstadt suburb between the Danube and the Donau Canal. It is noted as the place where many musical masterpieces were first performed. It was opened in 1775, at first only a garden; then a concert room was built, and in 1782 meetings, concerts were started by Marten, an entrepreneur, in association with Mozart. From this time until 1850 the place was a resort to music-lovers, but interest gradually waned and the place is now, as at first, a garden for walking and lounging. *Grove*.

Auge (ō'jē), or **Augeia** (â-jē'ā). [Gr. Αὐγή, Αὐγεία.] In Greek mythology, a priestess of Athene, mother by Heracles of Telephus.

Auge (ōzh), or **Vallée d'Auge.** A district in the eastern part of the department of Calvados, Normandy.

Augeas (ō'jē-as or â-jē'as), or **Augeias** (â-jē'as). [Gr. Αὐγέας or Αὐγείας.] In Greek mythology, a son of Helios (or of Phorbas) and Hermione, king of the Epeians in Elis, and one of the Argonauts. He was the owner of an enormous herd. To cattle including twelve white bulls sacred to the Sun. The twelfth labor of Heracles was to clean out the labors of Heracles (Heracles). He was slain by Heracles.

Augean stable. See *Augeas*.

Auger (ō-zhā'), **Athanase.** Born at Paris, Dec. 14, 1734; died there, Feb. 7, 1792. A French classical scholar and ecclesiastic. He translated, among other classics, Demosthenes, Æschines, and Isocrates. His principal work is a treatise "De la Parole."

Augereau (ōzh-rō'), **Pierre François Charles,** Duc de Castiglione. Born Nov. 11, 1757; died near Medun, France, June 11, 1816. A French marshal, distinguished in the Italian campaigns of 1796–97, particularly at Lodi, Castiglione, and Arcole. He played an important part in the coup d'état of 18 Brumaire, 1799; was appointed commander-in-chief on the Rhine in 1799, became commander of the army in Holland in 1800, was appointed marshal in 1804; fought at Austerlitz, Jena, Eylau, and Friedland (1807), commanded in Catalonia in 1809, and fought at Leipsic 1813. He was made a peer by Louis XVIII.

Aughrim. See *Aghrim*.

Augier (ō-zhē'ā), **Guillaume Victor Emile.** Born at Valence, France, Sept. 17, 1820; died at Croissy-Seine-et-Oise), Oct. 25, 1889. A French dramatist, member of the Academy in 1857. His most important works are "L'Aventurière" (in verse) (1848), "Gabrielle" (in verse) (1849), "Le Gendre de M. Poirier" (1854, with J. Sandeau), in collaboration with Jules Sandeau) the best modern French comedy, "Les Effrontés" (5 acts, 1861), "Lions et Renards" (3 acts, 1862), "Maître Guérin" (5 acts, 1864), "Les Fourchambault" (5 acts, 1878), "Les Lionnes pauvres" (5 acts, 1858), "Les Lionnes pauvres" (5 acts, 1858), "Les Fourchambault" (5 acts, 1878).

Auglaize (ô'glāz). A river in western Ohio, a tributary of the Maumee.

Augsburg (augz'berg; G. pron. ouks'bürg). The capital of the governmental district of Swabia and Neuburg, Bavaria, situated at the junction of the Wertach with the Lech, in lat. 48° 22′ N., long. 10° 54′ E.: an important commercial and railway center for South Germany. It has manufactures of cotton woolens, machinery, etc., and an important trade in grain. It was founded in the reign of Augustus and was known to the modern name (Vindelicorum about 15 B. C., and was the chief city of Rhætia. It fell under the Goths, and later under Charlemagne, and became a free imperial city. The leading members of the Swabian League, the seat of several diets and an important center of German commerce and art. It suffered severely in the Smalkaldic War, the Thirty Years' War, and War of the Spanish Succession. In 1806 it passed to Bavaria. The cathedral Augsburg (chiefly Romanesque foundation and Gothic building, the Rathhaus (1615–20), the Fuggerei (about 1520), and the Perlachthurm (built in 1138, with an addition of the 14th century, with a Renaissance portal of the 16th century. It contains many interesting church furniture, 16th century bronze doors with Old Testament and mythological reliefs, beautiful glass, and fine paintings. The late Pinakothek (at present not open). Population (1890), 59,023.

Augsburg, Bishopric of. A former "immediate" bishopric of the German Roman Empire, secularized in 1803. It passed to Bavaria.

Augsburg Confession. [L. *Confessio Augustana.*] The chief Lutheran creed, prepared by Melanchthon and read before the Diet of Augsburg in 1530.

Augsburg, Diet of. Convened April 8, 1530, opened June 20, and closed on Nov. It was summoned by Charles V., in an invitation dated at Bologna, Jan. 21, 1530, for the purpose of settling the religious dispute in Germany, and to prepare for war against the Turks.

Augsburg Interim. A provisional arrangement for the settlement of religious differences between Protestants and Roman Catholics in Germany during the Reformation epoch, pending a definite settlement by a church council. It was proclaimed by Charles V., May 15, 1548, but not carried out by many Protestants.

Augsburg, League of, July 9, 1686. A treaty between Holland, the emperor, the king of Sweden and Spain, and the elector of Bavaria, Saxony, and the Palatinate, for the purpose of maintaining, as against France, the treaties of Münster and Nimeguen.

Augsburg, Religious Peace of, Sept. 25, 1555. A treaty between the Lutheran and Catholic estates of the empire, formed at a diet held in Augsburg in conformity with the Convention of Passau. The territorial possessions and the principles which at this date, a knowledge of the confession of Augsburg were to be very firmly bound, were the right to introduce the Reformation in their territories, and to have equal rights with the Catholic estates.

Augur (â'gėr), **Christopher Colon.** Born at New York, 1821. An American general. He was graduated at West Point in 1845, led a division under Banks at Cedar Mountain; commanded the left wing of the army in the siege of Port Hudson, was promoted brigadier-general in 1863, and was retired in 1885.

Augur, Hezekiah. Born at New Haven, Conn., Feb. 21, 1791; died at New Haven, Jan. 10, 1858. An American sculptor, and the inventor of a wood-carving machine.

Augurs, The Mask of. A mask by Ben Jonson, acted in 1622.

August (â'gust). [From ME. *August, Augst,* also *Aust,* after OF. *Aoust,* mod. F. *Août* = Sp. Pg. It. *Agosto* = D. *Augustus* = G. Dan. *August* = Sw. *Augusti* = Russ. *Avgustŭ* = Gr. Αὔγουστος, from L. *Augustus* (sc. *mensis*, month), August: so named by the emperor Augustus Cæsar in his own honor, following the example of Julius Cæsar, who gave his name to the preceding month, July. The earlier name of August was *Sextilis* (from *sextus* = E. *sixth*, it being the sixth month in the old calendar).] The eighth month of the year, containing thirty-one days, reckoned the first month of autumn in Great Britain, but the last of summer in the United States.

August, Elector of Saxony. See *Augustus*.

August (ou'gust), **Emil Leopold.** Born 1772; died 1822. Duke of Saxe-Gotha and Altenburg 1804–22, a patron of art and literature, and author of the idyllic work "Kyllenion."

August, Ernst Ferdinand. Born at Prenzlau, Feb. 18, 1795; died at Berlin, March 25, 1870. A German scientist, the inventor of the psychrometer.

August, Friedrich Eberhard, Prince of Württemberg. Born at Stuttgart, Württemberg, Jan. 24, 1813; died Jan. 12, 1885. Uncle of Charles I. of Württemberg, and general in the Prussian service. He served with distinction at the battles of Königgrätz, Gravelotte, and Sedan.

August, Friedrich Wilhelm Heinrich, Prince of Prussia. Born Sept. 19, 1779; died July 19, 1843. A nephew of Frederick the Great, and a distinguished officer in the Napoleonic wars.

August, Paul Friedrich. Born July 13, 1783; died Feb. 27, 1853. Grand duke of Oldenburg, 1829–53.

August, Wilhelm, Prince of Prussia. Born Aug. 9, 1722; died June 12, 1758. A Prussian general, brother of Frederick the Great.

Augusta (â-gus'tâ). [L., fem. of *Augustus*, which see.] A title conferred as a supreme honor upon women of the Roman imperial house. It was first borne by Livia, then by Antonia, grandmother of Caligula, and first as consort of the emperor by Agrippina, wife of Claudius. Also, by Messalina, with the consent of the emperor, upon their besides the consent of the reigning Cæsar.

Augusta (ou-gos'tâ), **Marie Luise Katharina.** Born at Weimar, Germany, Sept. 30, 1811; died at Berlin, Jan. 7, 1890. The second daughter of Karl Friedrich, grand duke of Saxe-Weimar, and Princess Maria Paulovna, and wife (1829) of William I., afterward emperor of Germany.

Augusta (â-gus'tâ). The Roman town on the site of London.

Augusta. See *Agosta*.

Augusta (â-gus'tâ). The capital of Richmond County, Georgia, situated on the Savannah, at the head of navigation, in lat. 33° 28′ N., long. 81° 54′ W. It has a large cotton trade, and important manufactures, especially of cotton, and is the seat of the Medical College of Georgia. It was besieged and taken by the American troops in 1781. Population (1880), 33,300.

Augusta. A village in Hancock County, Illinois, 34 miles northeast of Quincy.

Augusta. The capital of Maine, and of Kennebec County, situated on the Kennebec, at the head of navigation, in lat. 44° 19′ N., long. 69° 50′ W. It has manufactures of cotton, etc., and a United States arsenal. Population (1890), 10,527.

Augusta Auscorum (â-gus'tâ âs-kō'rum). The ancient name of Auch in France, the capital of the Ausci, whence the name).

Augusta Emerita (ē-mer'i-tâ). The ancient name of Merida, in Spain. "It was built in B. C. 23

by Lubius Catonius, the legate of Augustus, who colonized it with the veterans of the 5th and 10th legions whose term of service had expired *nomen* whence the name) at the edge of the Guadalquivir was *Stadt*.

Augusta Prætoria (pre-tō'ri-ā). The Roman name of Aosta.

Augusta Rauracorum (rā-rā-kō'rum). The Roman name of Augst.

Augusta Suessionum (swes-i-ō'num), or **Suessonum** (swesso'num). The Roman name of Soissons.

Augusta Taurinorum (tā-ri-nō'rum). The Roman name of Turin, the capital of the Taurini (whence the name).

Augusta Trevirorum (trev-i-rō'rum). The Roman name of Treves, capital of the Treviri (whence the name).

Augusta Trinobantum. See *Londinium*.

Augusta Ubiorum (ū-bi-ō'rum). A Roman name of Cologne, named from the Ubii.

Augusta Veromanduorum (ver-ō-man-dū-ō'rum). The Roman name of St. Quentin, in France, the capital of the Veromandui (whence the name).

Augusta Vindelicorum (vin-del-i-kō'rum). The Roman name of Augsburg, the capital of Vindelicia or Rhætia Secunda.

Augusta Victoria. Born Oct. 22, 1858. Daughter of Duke Friedrich of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg, and empress of Germany.

Augustan History, The. A collection (date and authorship unknown) of lives of the Roman emperors from Hadrian to Numerianus. The lives bear the names of Ælius Spartianus, Julius Capitolinus, Vulcacius Gallicanus, Trebellius Pollio (all of whom were as early as the time of Diocletian), Ælius Lampridius, and Flavius Vopiscus (early in the 4th century).

Augustenburg (ou-gōs'ten-borv). A castle in the island of Alsen, Schleswig-Holstein, whence the house of Augustenburg was named.

Augustenburg Line. A branch of the royal house of Denmark and Oldenburg founded by Ernst (Günther (1609–89), son of Duke Alexander (died 1627). To this line belong Caroline Amalie, queen of Christian VIII. of Denmark, and the German empress Augusta Victoria.

Augustin. See *Augustine*.

Augustina. See *Agustina*.

Augustine (a-gus'tin or a'gus-tin), Saint, L. **Aurelius Augustinus.** Born at Tagaste, Numidia, Nov. 13, 354 A. D.; died at Hippo, Numidia, Aug. 28, 430. The most celebrated father of the Latin Church. He was educated at Madaura and Carthage; taught rhetoric at Tagaste and Carthage, and removed to Rome in 383, and to Milan in 384, where he became a friend of Ambrose. Originally a Manichean, he was converted to Christianity, largely through the influence of his mother Monica, and was baptized by Ambrose in 387. In 395 he was made bishop of Hippo. He was the champion of orthodoxy against the Donatists and Pelagians. His most famous works are his autobiography called "Confessiones" (397), and "De Civitate Dei," or the City of God" (420).

Augustine, or **Austin** (as'tin), Saint. Died at Canterbury, England, May 26, 604 A. D. A Benedictine monk sent by Pope Gregory I. as missionary to Kent in 597; surnamed "The Apostle of the Anglo-Saxons." He became the first archbishop of Canterbury about 600.

Augustine, Life of St. A series of seventeen frescoes by Benozzo Gozzoli (1465), in the choir of San Agostino, in San Gimignano, Italy. The finest are the "Death of Santa Monica" and the "Burial of St. Augustine."

Augustodunum (a-gus-tō-dū'num). [L., 'hill of Augustus.] The capital of the ancient Ædui, on the site of the modern Autun.

Augustonemetum. The Roman name of the modern Clermont, in France.

Augusturitum (ā-gus-tur'i-tum). [L., 'ford of Augustus.] The Roman name of the modern Limoges, the capital of the Lemorices, a Gallic tribe.

Augustowo (ou-gōs-tō'vō), or **Augustow** (ou-gōs'tov). A town in the government of Suwalki, Russian Poland, situated on a small lake and on the Netta canal: lat. 53° 50' N., long. 22° 58' E. Population, 9,476.

Augustulus (a-gus'tu-lus), **Romulus.** [L., 'little Augustus.'] The last Roman emperor of the West, 475–476 A. D., son of Orestes, who deposed the emperor Julius Nepos, and seized the government of the empire, while he had the title of emperor conferred on his son. Augustulus was soon publicly obliged to abdicate after the defeat and death of his father at Pavia. "He was called Romulus from his imperial name, Father and Count Romulus of Noricum, while Augustus is known to have been a surname of Augustus" (*Smith*, Hist. of the World). Augustus was popularly changed to the diminutive Augustulus in derision of the emperor's youth.

Augustus (a-gus'tus). [L., 'reverend,' 'venerable,' orig., prob., 'consecrated by augury.'] A title conferred by the senate in 27 B. C. upon Octavianus, the first Roman emperor. It was assumed by succeeding emperors, at first on the suggestion of the senate, but later as an official title. Until the time of Marcus Aurelius, who bestowed it upon Lucius Verus, and Later upon Commodus, it was held only by the reigning emperor. Under Diocletian the title was held both by the emperor of the West and the emperor of the East, their colleagues assuming the title of Cæsar.

Augustus (Caius Octavius, called later **Caius Julius Cæsar Octavianus**). Born at Rome (?), Latium (or at Velitræ?), Sept. 23, 63 B. C.; died at Nola, Campania, Aug. 29, 14 A. D. The first Roman emperor, son of C. Octavius by Attia, daughter of Julia, the sister of Julius Cæsar, made by Julius Cæsar his chief heir. After Cæsar's death he went from Epirus to Rome, spoke of his adoption by the dictator, gained the favor of the soldiery and the people against Antony; was reconciled with Antony and formed with him and Lepidus the second triumvirate in 43; took part in the proscription of the senate, and in the victory over Brutus and Cassius at Philippi in 42; carried on the Perusian war in 40; became more closely allied with Antony (40), and ruler over the West; was of the triumvirate in 37; subdued Sextus Pompey in 36; and defeated Antony and Cleopatra at Actium in 31, remaining sole ruler of the Roman dominions. In 29 he was made Princeps senatus, and received the title of "Augustus" in 27. Augustus preserved the republican forms, but united in his own person the consular, tribunician, proconsular, and other powers. His many years' wars in Germany, wars in Spain, Africa, Armenia, etc., but the Roman advance in the last-named country received a definite setback through the defeat of Varus by Arminius in 9 A. D. Under Augustus Roman literature reached its highest point, and the temple of Janus was closed. The birth of Jesus first is discovered in his reign.

Augustus, G. August (ou-gōst). Born July 24, 1526; died Aug. 12, 1586. Elector of Saxony 1553–86, brother of Maurice whom he succeeded. Originally a Calvinist, he was induced by his wife Anna of Denmark to embrace Lutheranism, and was one of the chief instruments in securing the adoption of the Formula Concordiæ (1580).

Augustus II., G. August, Frederick, G. **Friedrich** (as king of Poland, **Frederick Augustus I.,** G. **Friedrich August**). Born at Dresden, May 12, 1670; died at Warsaw, Feb. 1, 1733. Elector of Saxony 1694–1733, surnamed "The Strong." He was elected king of Poland 1697; joined Peter the Great and Denmark against Charles XII. 1700; invaded Livonia in the same year; was defeated by the Swedes at Riga 1701 and at Klissow 1702; was deposed by Charles from the throne of Poland 1704; was reinstated in 1709, after the defeat of Charles at Pultowa.

Augustus III., G. August, Frederick, G. **Friedrich** (as king of Poland, **Frederick Augustus II.,** G. **Friedrich August**). Born at Dresden, Oct. 17, 1696; died at Dresden, Oct. 5, 1763. Elector of Saxony, son of Augustus II. whom he succeeded as elector in 1733; he was elected king of Poland the same year. He supported Prussia in the first Silesian war. In the second Silesian war (1744–45) he was beaten, being compelled, at the (Peace of Dresden, Dec. 25, 1745) to pay to Prussia a war indemnity of one million pounds sterling. He became involved in the third Silesian war (1756–63) by his refusal to enter a secret treaty with Austria. The electorate during the whole of the war was occupied by the Prussians.

Augustus Frederick. Born in London, Jan. 27, 1773; died in Kensington, England, April 27, 1843. Prince of Great Britain and Ireland and Duke of Sussex, the sixth son of George III. He was a patron of literature and art, and president of the Royal Society 1830–39.

Augustus, Arch of. See *Arch of Augustus*.

Augustus and Livia, Temple of. A Roman Corinthian temple in Vienne, France. It is hexastyle, pseudoperipteral, and placed on a raised basement measuring 49 by 88 feet, with a flight of steps in front. The height is 59 feet. The building was transformed into a church in the middle ages, and injured, but is well restored.

Aujila (ā-je'li or ou-je'li). An oasis in the Libyan desert, Africa, about lat. 29° N., on the route between Egypt and Murzuk, noted for its dates.

Auk (ák). A tribe of North American Indians living in Stephens Passage and on Admiralty and Douglas islands, Alaska. They number 640. See *Kolaschan*.

Auld Lang Syne. A song by Burns, written about 1788.

Auld Reekie (áld rē'ki). Edinburgh: so named because of its smokiness, or from the uncleanliness of its streets.

Auld Robin Gray. A ballad by Lady Anne Barnard, published in 1772. It was written to an old Scottish tune, "The Bridegroom grat," which has been superseded by a modern English air. (*Grove*.) She afterward wrote a second part in which Robin considerately dies and Jamie marries Jamie.

Aulia gens (á'li-ā jenz). In ancient Rome, a clan, probably plebeian, whose only family name was Cerretanus. Q. Aulius Cerretanus held the consulship twice in the Samnite war, 323 and 319 B. C.

Aulic Council. In the old German Empire, the personal council of the emperor, and one of the two supreme courts of the empire which decided without appeal. It was instituted about 1501, and organized under a definite constitution in 1559, modified in 1654. It finally consisted of a president, a vice-president, and eighteen councilors, six of whom were Protestants; the unanimous vote of the latter could not be set aside by the others. The Aulic Council ceased to exist on the extinction of the German Empire in 1806. The title is now given to the council of state of the emperor of Austria.

Aulich (ou'lēch), **Ludwig.** Born at Presburg, 1795; died at Arad, Oct. 6, 1849. A Hungarian general in the revolution of 1848–49. He was surrendered to the Austrians after the capitulation of Villagos Aug. 13, 1849, and was hung as a rebel.

Aulick (á'lik), **John H.** Born at Winchester, Va., 1789; died at Washington, D. C., April 27, 1873. An American naval officer. He entered the navy as a midshipman 1809, commanded the Vincennes 1837–41, was for a time commander of the East India squadron, and was retired April 4, 1867, with the rank of commodore.

Aulintac (á-lin'tak). A tribe of North American Indians formerly inhabiting a village of the same name under Santa Cruz Mission, California. See *Costanoan*.

Aulis (á'lis). [Gr. *Aὐλίς*.] In ancient geography, a town on the eastern coast of Bœotia, Greece, in lat. 38° 24' N. It was the rendezvous of the Greek fleet in the expedition against Troy.

Aulne. See *Aune*.

Aulnoy, d'. See *Aunoy, d'*.

Aumale (o-mál'), in the middle ages **Albamarla, E. Albemarle** (al-be-márl'). A countship of France, formed by William the Conqueror in 1070. It passed to various families, finally to that of Lorraine, and was created a duchy in 1547. By marriage it passed to the house of Savoy, from whom it was purchased by Louis XIV. in 1675, and so came eventually into the Orleans family.

Aumale. A small town in the department of Seine-Inférieure, on the Bresle, France, 37 miles northeast of Rouen: the Roman Alba Maria, Albamarla, or Aumaleum. Population (1891), 2,219.

Aumale. A town in the province of Algiers, Algeria, 58 miles southeast of Algiers. Population (1891), commune, 5,706.

Aumale, Duc d' (Claude de Lorraine). Born 1575; died 1656. A French Roman Catholic partisan leader in the Wars of Religion.

Aumale, Duc d' (Charles de Lorraine). Born 1596; died 1631. One of the French Leaguers, commander at the battles of Arques and Ivry, son of Claude de Lorraine.

Aumale, Duc d' (Henri Eugène Philippe Louis d' Orléans). Born at Paris, Jan. 16, 1822. The fourth son of Louis Philippe. He served with distinction in the army in Algeria 1840–47; was governor-general of Algeria 1847–48; became a member of the Assembly 1871, and of the French Academy; and was appointed general-in-chief 1872. In 1873–74 he was president of the Bazaine tribunal. In 1886 he was expelled from France. He has published "Histoires des Princes de Condé" (1869) "Institutions militaires de la France" (1867), etc.

Aumont (ō-mōn'), **Jean d'.** Born 1522; died Aug. 19, 1595. A French general, appointed marshal of France in 1579. He was one of the best to recognize Henry IV., on the death of Henry III., in 1589, and was made governor of Champagne and later of Brétagne. He fought in the battles of Arques and Ivry.

Aungervyle, Richard de. See *Bury, Richard de*.

Aunoy (ō-nwo'), or **Aulnoy** (ō-nwo'), **Comtesse d' (Marie Catherine Jumelle de Berneville).** Born about 1650; died 1705. A French writer of tales, romances, and memoirs, best known from her fairy stories. She wrote "Histoire d'Hippolyte, Comte de Bourgbas" (1690), "Contes des fées" (1710), "Contes nouveaux" (1745), etc. Most of her fairy tales are borrowed from the "Nights" of Straparola.

Among her works are the "Yellow Dwarf" and the "White Cat," stories which no doubt she did not invent, but to which she has given their permanent and well-known form. She wrote much else, memoirs, and novels which were bad imitations of the style of Madame de la Fayette, but her fairy tales alone are of value.

Sainsbury, French lit., p. 326.

Aune, or **Aulne** (ōn). A river in Brittany, France, which flows into the Roads of Brest. Length, about 70 miles.

Aunis (ō-nēs'). The smallest of the ancient governments of France, lying between Poitou on the north and Saintonge on the south, and principally comprised in the department of Charente-Inférieure. It was conquered by Louis VIII. 1225–26. In general it shared the fortunes of Aquitaine.

Aurai (ō-rā'), or **Ahurei** (ä-ō-rā'). A seaport on the island of Rapa (or Opara), Austral Islands, South Pacific, a coaling-station of the Panama, New Zealand, and Sydney Line. It is a French possession.

Aurangabad. [Hind. *Aurangābād*, city of Aurung-Zebe.] A city in the Nizam's dominions, in lat. 19° 51′ N., long. 75° 21′ E., the former Mogul capital and the favorite residence of Aurung-Zebe, now partly in ruins. Population (1881), 26,500.

Aurangabad (ou-rung-ga-bŭd'), or **Aurengabad,** or **Aurungabad.** A district in the Nizam's dominions, British India. Area, 6,150 square miles.

Auray (ō-rā'). A seaport in the department of Morbihan, France, situated on the Auray 10 miles west of Vannes. Near it is St. Anne, a place of pilgrimage. It is an important center of oyster-culture. Population (1891), commune, 8,286.

Auray, Battle of. A victory gained 1364 by Jean V., duke of Brittany, and Sir John Chandos over the French under Charles de Blois and Duguesclin.

Aurelia (ä-rē'lyä). **1.** In Marston's "Malcontent," the duchess, a dissolute, proud woman, whose character is depicted in Marston's highest strain.—**2.** A pretty but impertinent and affected coquette in Dryden's comedy "An Evening's Love, or The Mock Astrologer."

Aurelia gens (ä-rē'lyä jenz). In ancient Rome, a plebeian clan or house whose family names were Cotta, Orestes, and Scaurus. The first member of this gens who obtained the consulship was C. Aurelius Cotta, in 252 B. C.

Aurelian (ä-rē'lyan) (**Claudius Aucius Valerius Domitius Aurelianus**). Born probably at Sirmium, Pannonia, about 212 A. D.; killed near Byzantium, 275. Emperor of Rome 270–275. He was of obscure birth, and rose from the rank of a private to the highest post in the army, was designated by Claudius as his successor, and defeated the Alamanni 271, and Zenobia, queen of Palmyra, 272–3. He was called by the senate the "Restorer of the Roman Empire."

Aurelian, Wall of. *See Wall of Aurelian.*

Aurelianus (ä-rē-lē-ā'nus), **Cælius.** Born perhaps in Numidia; lived in the 2d century A. D. A Roman physician, author of a treatise in 8 books on chronic and acute diseases. To the former 3 books were devoted, and to the latter 5.

Aurelius, Marcus. See *Marcus Aurelius.*

Aurelius (ä-rē'lyus). An amorous squire in Chaucer's "Franklin's Tale." *See Dorigen.*

Aurelius Victor (vik'tor). A Roman historian of the 4th century A. D. He was the author of a brief history of the emperors of the Cæsars (to near the end of the reign of Constantius and perhaps of a second Epitome, in which the history is brought down to the death of Theodosius I.). A later unknown hand added to the "Cæsares" the "origo gentis Romanæ" and the "De viris illustribus," which have been ascribed to him.

Aurelle de Paladines (ō-rel' de pa-la-dēn'). **Claude Étienne Louis.** Born at Malzieu, Lozère, France, Jan. 3, 1804; died at Versailles, Dec. 17, 1877. A French general. He served in Algeria and the Crimean war; defeated the Germans under Von der Tann near Coulmiers, Nov. 9, 1870; and was defeated at Beaune-la-Rolande Nov. 28 and before Orleans Dec. 2–4.

Aurengabad. *See Aurangabad.*

Aureng-Zebe, or The Great Mogul. A rimed tragedy by Dryden, produced in 1675, read by Charles II. in manuscript, and partly revised by him.

Aurich (ou'rich). A governmental district of the province of Hanover, Prussia. Population (1890), 218,004.

Aurich. A town in the province of Hanover, Prussia, in lat. 53° 28′ N., long. 7° 27′ E.: the chief town of East Friesland. Population (1880), 5,640.

Aurifaber (as L. ä-ri-fä'bėr, as G. ou-rē-fä'bėr) (Latinized from **Goldschmied**), **Johann.** Born at Breslau, Prussia, Jan. 20, 1517; died at Breslau, Oct. 19, 1568. A German Lutheran divine, appointed professor of theology at Rostock in 1550, on the recommendation of Melanchthon.

Aurifaber (Latinized from **Goldschmied**), **Johann.** Born 1519; died at Erfurt, Prussia, Nov. 18, 1575. A German Lutheran divine, a friend and assistant of Luther, and editor of his works.

Auriga (ä-rī'gä). [L., a charioteer; as constellation, the Wagoner.] A northern constellation, the Charioteer or Wagoner, containing the splendid star Capella. It is supposed to represent a charioteer kneeling in his vehicle. He is often represented with a kid on his left shoulder, this being doubtless an ancient constellation figure coincident in position with the Charioteer.

Aurigny (ō-rē-nyē'). The French name of Alderney.

Aurillac (ō-rē-yäk'). The capital of the department of Cantal, France, situated on the Jordanne in lat. 44° 56′ N., long. 2° 25′ E. It has diversified manufactures and an active trade. Annual horse-race is run here in May. Population (1891), 12,823.

Aurinia (ä-rin'i-ä). The Roman name of Alderney.

Aurivillius (ä-ri-vil'i-us, in G. pron. ou-rē-vē'lē-ōs), **Karl.** Born at Stockholm, 1717; died 1786. A Swedish Orientalist.

Auronzo (ou-ron'dzō). A commune in the province of Belluno, Italy, near the Austrian frontier 31 miles northeast of Belluno. Its chief town is Villagrande.

Aurora (o-rō'rä). [L., the dawn, the goddess of the dawn, earlier *Ausosa*, or, as Horace, *Aurora*, or Attic), the dawn, goddess of dawn; Skt. *ushas*, *ushāsā*, dawn, from the root *ush*, burn.] In Roman mythology, the goddess of the dawn: called Eos by the Greeks. The poets represented her as rising out of the ocean in a chariot, her rosy fingers dropping gentle dew.

Aurora. A fresco by Guido Reni, in the Palazzo Rospigliosi, Rome. Aurora, scattering flowers, advances before the chariot of Phœbus, who is attended by the Hours.

2. A fresco by Guercino, on the ceiling of a casino of the Villa Ludovisi, Rome. The dawn-goddess advances through the air in a chariot, pursuing the fleeing Night. The Hours scatter dew before her, and wind flowers.

Aurora. A city in Kane County, Illinois, situated on the Fox River 30 miles west of Chicago. It has railroad shops, and manufactories of machinery, flour, etc. Population (1890), 19,688.

Aurora. A manufacturing town in Dearborn County, Indiana, situated on the Ohio River 22 miles southwest of Cincinnati. Population (1890), 3,929.

Aurora Leigh (ä-rō'rä lē). A narrative poem by Mrs. Browning, published in 1857, named from its heroine.

Aurora Raby. See *Raby.*

Aurungabad. See *Aurangabad.*

Aurung-Zeb (ä'rung-zēb'), or **Aurang-Zebe,** or **Aureng-Zebe.** [Hind., "ornament of the throne."] Born Oct. 20, 1619; died at Ahmednuggur, Feb. 21, 1707. Emperor of Hindustan 1659–1707, surnamed "Alum-Geer" or "Alumgeer" ("conqueror of the world"): third son of the emperor Shah Jehan. He became governor of Deccan in 1636, and usurped the throne in 1658, after having murdered his two elder brothers Dara and Shuja and imprisoned his younger brother Morad. He incorporated the vassal states Bejapoor and Golconda in the empire 1685–86, and is regarded by the Mussulmans of Hindustan as the last of their great monarchs, although his religious intolerance impaired the resources of the country.

Aurva (our'wa). In Hindu mythology, a rishi, son of Urva, grandson of Bhrigu. In a persecution of the race which did not spare even the unborn child, Aurva was miraculously preserved, and brought to birth. The fire of his wrath threatened to destroy the world when at the intercession of the manes of his ancestors he cast this fire into the ocean, where it has since remained.

Au Sable (ō sä'bl). A river in Michigan which flows into Lake Huron north of Saginaw Bay.

Au Sable. A small river in northeastern New York which flows from the Adirondacks and empties into Lake Champlain.

Au Sable Chasm. A deep, narrow, and picturesque chasm formed by the Au Sable River near Keeseville, New York.

Auscha (ou'shä). A small town in northern Bohemia, east of Leitmeritz.

Auschwitz (ou'shvits), Pol. **Oswiecim** (os-vyē'ăh-sēm). A town in Galicia, Austria-Hungary, situated on the Sola 31 miles west of Cracow: the seat of the Polish duchies of Auschwitz and Zator until 1775. Population (1890), 5,414.

Ausci (ô'sī), or **Auscenses** (au-sen'sēz). An Aquitanian tribe conquered by P. Crassus in 56 B. C. They gave name to Augusta Auscorum, the modern Auch.

Ausonia (ô-sō'ni-ä). In ancient geography, the country of the Ausones, Italy, restricted in historical times to a territory on the borders of Campania and Latium; poetically, the Italian peninsula.

Ausonius (ä-sō'ni-us), **Decimus Magnus.** Born at Burdigala (Bordeaux, France) about 310 A. D.; died about 394. A Latin Christian poet and master of letters. He was appointed tutor to Gratianus, and later to public offices, including the consulate, 379.

Auspicius (ä-spish'i-us), Saint. Died about 474. Bishop of Toul, said to have been one of the most favored prelates of his time. An epistle in Latin verse addressed by him to Count Arbogastes is extant.

Auspitz (ous'pits). A town in Moravia, Austria-Hungary, 54 miles northeast of Vienna. Population (1890), commune, 3,654.

Aussa (ou'sä). A place in Adal, eastern Africa, about lat. 12° 30′ N.

Aussee (ou'sā). A small town in Styria, Austria-Hungary, on the head streams of the Traun 38 miles southeast of Salzburg. It has noted salt-works, and is a watering-place.

Aussig (ou'sich), or **Labem** (lä'bem). A town in Bohemia, situated at the junction of the Biela and Elbe 44 miles north of Prague. It has an important trade in coal, and manufactures of chemicals, woolens, etc. Here June 16–18, 1426, the Bussites defeated the Saxons. Population (1890), 23,666.

Austen (as'ten), **Jane.** Born at Steventon, Hants, England, Dec. 16, 1775; died at Winchester, July 18, 1817. A famous English novelist, daughter of George Austen, rector of Deane and Steventon, she lived in Bath (1801), Southampton (1805), Chawton near Alton (1809), and Winchester (May, 1817), and was buried in Winchester Cathedral. Her works are "Sense and Sensibility" (published 1811), "Pride and Prejudice" (1813), "Mansfield Park" (1814), "Emma" (1816), "Northanger Abbey" (1818), "Persuasion" (1818). Her letters were edited by Lord Brabourne in 1884.

Auster (às'tėr). [L.] The south wind.

Austerlitz (ous'ter-lits). A town in Moravia, Austria-Hungary, situated on the Littawa 12 miles east of Brünn. Here, Dec. 2, 1805, the French (about 60,000) under Napoleon (Soult, Lannes, Murat, Bernadotte) overthrew the Russo-Austrian army (over 90,000) under Kutusoff, called the "Battle of Three Emperors," from the presence of Napoleon, Alexander I., Francis, and Napoleon. The loss of the French was about 12,000; that of the Allies over 30,000. The battle was followed by the Peace of Pressburg between France and Austria. Population (1890), commune, 3,475.

Austerlitz, Sun of. The bright sun which dispersed the clouds and mist on the morning of the battle of Austerlitz, proverbial as a symbol of good fortune.

Austin (às'tin), **Alfred.** [*Austin* and *Austen* are ult. contracted forms of *Augustine*.] Born at Headingley, near Leeds, May 30, 1835. An English poet, critic, journalist, and lawyer. He was graduated at the University of London in 1853; was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1857; was correspondent at Rome of the London "Standard" during the ecumenical council of the Vatican in 1870, and at the headquarters of the King of Prussia during the Franco-German war; and became editor of the "National Review" on its establishment in 1884. Among his works are "The Human Tragedy" (1862), "Savonarola" (1881), "At the Gate of the Convent," etc.

Austin, Mrs. (**Jane Goodwin**). Born at Worcester, Mass., in 1831: married Loring H. Austin in 1850. An American authoress. She has published, among other works, "Outpost" (1866), "Cipher" (1869), "A Nameless Nobleman" (1881), "Nantucket Scraps" (1882).

Austin, John. Born at Creeling Mill, Suffolk, March 3, 1790; died at Weybridge, in Surrey, Dec., 1859. A noted English lawyer and writer on jurisprudence. Professor of jurisprudence at the University of London (University College) 1826–32. He wrote "Province of Jurisprudence Determined" (1832), "Lectures on Jurisprudence" (1861–63).

Austin, Jonathan Loring. Born at Boston, Jan. 2, 1748; died at Boston, May 10, 1826. An American Revolutionary patriot. He was sent to Paris, 1775, with despatches for Dr. Franklin announcing the surrender of General Burgoyne, and remained two years with Franklin as his private secretary.

Austin, Moses. Born at Durham, Conn., about 1764 (?); died June 10, 1821. An American pioneer in Texas. He obtained in 1820 permission from the Mexican government to establish in Texas an American colony of 300 families, but died before the project could be accomplished. The colony was, however, founded by his son Stephen F. Austin.

Austin, Samuel. Born at New Haven, Conn., Oct. 7, 1760; died at Glastonbury, Conn., Dec. 4, 1830. An American congregational clergyman, president of the University of Vermont 1815–21.

Austin, Mrs. (**Sarah Taylor**). Born at Norwich, England, 1793; died at Weybridge, Surrey, Aug. 8, 1867. An English writer, wife of John Austin, best known as a translator from the French and German (of Ranke, Guizot, Niebuhr, etc.).

Austin, Stephen Fuller. Born at Austinville, Va., Nov. 3, 1793; died at Columbia, Tex., Dec. 25, 1836. The founder of the State of Texas, son of Moses Austin. He established in 1821, on the site of the present city of Austin, the colony contemplated by his father; was sent as a commissioner to Mexico, 1833, to urge the admission of Texas into the Mexican Union as a separate State, and was imprisoned there from February to June, 1834; and was appointed in 1835 a commissioner to the United States to secure the recognition of Texas as an independent State.

Austin, William. Born 1587; died Jan. 16, 1634. An English lawyer and writer on religious and miscellaneous subjects. His works, published posthumously, are "Devotions Augustinianæ Flamma, or Certayne Devout, Godly, and Learned Meditations, etc." (1635). "Haec Homo, wherein the Excellency of the Creation of Woman is described by way of an Essay" (1637), and a translation of Cicero's "Cato Major."

Austin, William. Born at Charlestown, Mass., March 2, 1778; died there, June 27, 1841. An American lawyer and writer, author of the tale "Peter Rugg, the Missing Man," etc.

Austin. The capital of Mower County, Minnesota, situated on Cedar River 97 miles south of St. Paul. Population, 1890, 5,301.

Austin. The capital of Lander County, Nevada, 146 miles northeast of Carson City. Population (1890), 1,245.

Austin. The capital of Texas and of Travis County, situated on the Colorado River in lat. 30° 18′ N., long. 97° 40′ E. It is a railroad center and the seat of a State university and other institutions. Population (1890), 14,575.

Austin Friars. See *Augustinians*.

Austin Friars. The monastery of the Friars Eremites of the order of St. Augustine, on the north side of Broad street, Old London, founded by Humphrey Bohun, earl of Hereford and Essex, in 1253. The ground was considered especially sacred, and the tombs were equal in beauty to those of Westminster Abbey. Here were buried Robert de Burgh; Edmund Plantagenet, brother of Richard II.; the who fell in the battle of Barnet; Richard Fitz Alan, earl of Arundel, beheaded 1397; the Earl of Oxford, beheaded 1463; and Edward Stafford, duke of Buckingham, beheaded 1521. At the dissolution the spire was destroyed and the monuments sold by the Marquis of Winchester. The nave was walled up, and is now used as a church by the Dutch residents of London. It was damaged by fire in 1862. Little of the old church remains in the present building.

Austral Islands (ás'tral i'landz). See *Tubuai Islands*.

Australasia (ás-tra-lā'shi̇ or -zhi̇). [NL., 'southern Asia,' from L. *australis*, southern, and *Asia*.] A division of Oceanica, comprising Australia, Papua, Tasmania, New Zealand, New Caledonia, Bismarck Archipelago, and some lesser islands; often regarded as comprising only the Australian colonies of Great Britain, including Tasmania, New Zealand, and Fiji; sometimes equivalent to *Oceanica*.

Australasian Federation. A proposed federal union of the British Australian colonies. A deliberative body, the Federal Council, met in 1886. A national convention at Sydney in 1891, under the presidency of Sir Henry Parkes, adopted resolutions and drafted a "bill to constitute a Commonwealth of Australia." This bill is (1893) under consideration by various colonial parliaments.

Australia (ás-trā'lia), formerly **New Holland.** [F. *Australie*, G. *Australien*, NL. *Australasia*, 'Southland,' from L. *australis*, south, southern.] An island-continent and possession of Great Britain, south of Asia, extending from lat. 10° 41′ to 39° 8′ S., and from long. 113° to 153° 20′ E. It is surrounded by the Pacific on the east, by the Indian Ocean on the northwest, west, and southwest, and separated from Papua by Torres Strait on the north, and from Tasmania by Bass Strait on the south. Its principal natural features are mountains on the east, central and southern coasts (Australian Alps, Blue Mountains, Liverpool Range, etc.), the Murray River system in the southeast, the Lake district in the south, and extensive desert regions in the interior. The chief products are wool, wheat, maize, and other cereals, hay, cotton, sugar, wine, etc. It is also rich in gold, silver, copper, and coal. Its political divisions are Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia (with Northern Territory), and Western Australia, and its chief cities Melbourne and Sydney. It was first visited by Spanish and Dutch explorers, and was explored by Cook 1770–77. The first settlement was at Port Jackson in 1788. Gold was discovered in 1851. Among the explorers of Australia have been Bass, Flinders, Oxley, Sturt, Eyre, Leichardt, Burke, Wills, Stuart, Warburton, Forrest, Giles, etc. Area, 2,944,628 square miles. Population, exclusive of British descent (1891), 3,118,125; aborigines, about 55,000.

The natives of Australia were all, when discovered, and still (when uninfluenced by the teaching of missionaries) Papuan, or much the same in level of civilization. The men, like the animals of this continent, appear in some respects to belong to an older world than ours. They are not only in an extremely rudimentary stage of material culture, but they show few if any signs of ever having been in a much higher condition. No people have less settled homes; destitute of the forms of agriculture practised by the natives of the other South Sea Islands, the tribes wander over large expanses of country, urged by the necessities of the chase, and attracted now here, now there, by the ripening of wild berries and by the presence of edible roots. Houses they have none, and their temporary shelters or gunyehs are of the rudest and most frail character. Nothing can more clearly demonstrate their unhappy condition than the entire absence of native pottery—a token of races of ancient pottery to these. They have scarcely made any progress in domesticating animals. Their government is democracy of the following men, tempered by the dictates of Barraark or sorcerers, and by the exercise of the aged. Yet their social customs, rules of marriage, and etiquette are of a complexity apparently more ancient than even the similar rules among North American Indians, Kaffirs, and Polynesians. *Long*, Myth., etc., II. 1.

Australian Alps. A mountain-range in the eastern part of Victoria and New South Wales, nearly parallel with the coast, containing the highest point in Australia, Mount Kosciusko (about 7,300 feet).

Australian Pyrenees. See *Pyrences, Australian*.

Austrasia (ás-trā'sia or -zia). [ML., from OHG. *Ostar*, eastern. See *Austria*.] The eastern kingdom of the Merovingian Franks from the 6th to the 8th century A. D., corresponding vaguely to the western part of modern Germany. It lay east of the Ardennes and Meuse.

Austria (ás'tri-ā). [G. *Österreich*, F. *Autriche*, ML. *Austria*; from OHG. *Ostarrîh*, G. *Oesterreich*, eastern kingdom.] 1. An archduchy in the western part of Austria-Hungary, comprising the crownlands of Upper and Lower Austria (which see): the nucleus of the Hapsburg dominions. The emperor is its hereditary archduke. It was originally the Ostmark formed by Charles the Great, and governed by Margraves elected by Henry I. in 938, and made a duchy in 1156. Until 1246 it was under the Babenberg dynasty (which see), and came under the rule of the Hapsburgs in 1282. Salzburg was united to it by administrative law in 1814 until 1848.

2. The eastern division of the ancient Carolingian kingdom of Italy, corresponding to the later Venetia.—3. The Cisleithan division of Austria-Hungary, comprising Upper Austria, Lower Austria, Salzburg, Tyrol and Vorarlberg, Styria, Carinthia, Carniola, Görz and Gradiska, Istria, Trieste, Bohemia, Moravia, Silesia, Galicia, Bukovina, and Dalmatia.—4. The dominions of the house of Hapsburg, called officially the Austro-Hungarian monarchy. See *Austria-Hungary*.—5. Same as *Austrasia*.

Austria, Lower. [G. *Nieder-Österreich* or *Österreich-unter-der-Enns*.] A crownland in the Cisleithan division of Austria-Hungary, forming the eastern portion of the archduchy of Austria. It is bounded by Bohemia and Moravia on the north, Hungary on the east, Styria on the south, and Upper Austria on the west. It is mountainous in the south, and is traversed by the Danube. The chief city is Vienna. The prevailing language is German, and the prevailing religion Roman Catholic. Area, 7,654 square miles. Population (1890), 2,661,760.

Austria, Upper. [G. *Ober-Österreich* or *Österreich-ob-der-Enns*.] A crownland in the Cisleithan division of Austria-Hungary, capital Linz, forming the western portion of the archduchy of Austria, bounded by Bavaria and Bohemia on the north, Lower Austria on the east, Styria and Salzburg on the south, and Bavaria and Salzburg on the west. It is mountainous, especially in the south, and is traversed by the Danube. The inhabitants are Germans, and the prevailing religion is Roman Catholic. Area, 4,634 square miles. Population (1890), 788,851.

Austria, House of. See *Hapsburg, House of*.

Austria-Hungary (ás'tri-a-hung'gā-ri) (officially, the **Austro-Hungarian Monarchy**; loosely and popularly, **Austria**). [G. *Oesterreich-Ungarn*, or *Oesterreichisch-Ungarische Monarchie*.] An empire of Europe, capital Vienna, one of the "Great Powers," bounded by Germany (partly separated from it by the Alps, Erzgebirge, and Sudetic Mountains) and Russia (partly separated from it by the Vistula) on the north, Russia and Rumania on the east, Rumania (separated from it by the Carpathians), Servia (partly separated from it by the Danube), and Montenegro on the south, the Adriatic Sea and Italy (mainly separated from it by the Alps) on the southwest, and Switzerland and Germany (partly separated from it by the Inn and the Böhmerwald) on the west. It extends from lat. 42° to 51° N., and from long. 9° 40′ to 26° 20′ E. Politically the monarchy is divided into the Cisleithan division, comprising Upper Austria, Lower Austria, Tyrol and Vorarlberg, Salzburg, Styria, Carinthia, Carniola, Küstenland, Dalmatia, Bohemia, Moravia, Silesia, Galicia, and Bukowina, which are represented in the Reichsrat, which meets at Vienna, and is composed of an Upper House, and a Lower House of 353 members; and the Transleithan division, comprising Hungary (including Transylvania), Croatia-Slavonia, and Fiume, represented at Budapest by the Reichstag, composed of a House of Magnates, and a House of 453 Representatives. Legislation for the whole monarchy is vested in the Delegations (60 members from each of the two divisions). Bosnia and Herzegovina are administered by Austria-Hungary. The government is a constitutional hereditary monarchy. The inhabitants belong to various races whose relations are exceedingly complicated. The Slavs (Czechs, Poles, Ruthenians, Moravians, Slovaks, Slovenes, Servians, and Croatians) head, numerically forming about one half of the whole; the Germans constitute one fourth, the Magyars less than one sixth, and the Rumanians about one fifteenth. There are also Bulgarians, Armenians, Italians, Gipsies, Ladins. The religion of the majority is Roman Catholic: there are several millions of Protestants, and about an equal number belong to the Greek Church. The country produces grain of all kinds (especially wheat), wine, beets, potatoes, fruits, timber, hemp, flax, tobacco; has manufactures of iron, glass, cotton, linen, wool, and silk; and is very rich in mineral resources, including gold, silver, quicksilver, iron, coal, lead, copper, salt, zinc, and cobalt. It exports grain, flour, fuel, sugar, woolen goods, instruments, wine, live stock, glass, animal products, etc., but it is on the whole unfavorably situated for commerce. The south and west of Austria belonged to the Roman Empire. The country was at various times overrun by the Goths, Huns, Lombards, Avars, etc. Its nucleus was the March of Austria, which was erected by Charles the Great, ruled by Henry the Fowler, and constituted a duchy in 1156. To this Styria was united in 1192. The Babenberg dynasty (which see) was extinguished in 1246, and was followed after some years by the Hapsburg line. (See *Hapsburg*.) Rudolf of Hapsburg (who had in 1240 become ruler of Hapsburg, and of districts in Alsace, Swabia, and Breisgau, and in 1264 of Kyburg, Lenzburg, and Baden) became emperor in 1273. In 1282 Austria, Styria, and Carniola were conferred on Rudolf's sons. Carinthia was acquired in 1335. Tyrol in 1364, and Trieste in 1382. The continuous line of Hapsburg emperors began in 1438. Austria was made an archduchy in 1453. The Low Countries were acquired (temporarily) in 1477. Gorz and Aquileia in 1500. Bohemia, Moravia, Silesia, and Lusatia, was added to the Hapsburg dominions in 1527. Hungary in 1527. The southeastern parts of the Austrian lands were under Turkish rule 1526–1718, and the Austrian possessions in Alsace were lost in 1648. Austria took the leading part in the Thirty Years' War; she also took part in the War of the Spanish Succession, and acquired in 1714 the Netherlands, Milan, Mantua, Naples, and Sardinia (the latter was exchanged for Sicily in 1718); she waged a successful war (ending 1718) and an unsuccessful one (ending 1739) with Turkey. By the treaties of 1735 and 1738 Naples and Sicily were ceded to the Bourbons, part of northwestern Italy was ceded to Sardinia, and Austria received Lorraine in exchange. The accession of Maria Theresa in 1740 led to the War of the Austrian succession. The greater part of Silesia was ceded to Prussia in 1742; and by the treaty of 1748 small cessions were made to Sardinia. Parma, Piacenza, and Guastalla were ceded to Don Philip. Austria also took a leading part in the Seven Years' War. By the first partition of Poland, 1772, she acquired Galicia and Lodomeria. Bukowina was annexed in 1777, and Bavaria ceded the Innviertel in 1779. War was waged with Turkey 1788–91, and with France 1792–97. New Galicia (afterward lost) was obtained in the third partition of Poland, 1795. By the treaty of Campo-Formio, 1797, Austria lost the Austrian Netherlands and Lombardy, and consented to the cession to France of all lands west of the Rhine, but received Venetia, Istria, Dalmatia, and Balmatia. War with France was carried on 1799–1801, resulting in the treaty of Luneville (1801), by which the previous treaty was confirmed. Salzburg, Berchtesgaden, and Inn-Viertel were ceded to Austria. The following family received cessions in the arrangements of 1803. The emperor Francis took the title of "Emperor of Austria" in 1804. A disastrous war with France in 1805, and another in 1809, and Austria was forced to cede (1809) Tyrol, Vorarlberg, Breisgau, various territories in Swabia, etc., Venetia, Dalmatia, etc., to France and French allies, and received Salzburg and Berchtesgaden. The dissolution of the German Empire took place in 1806. War with France again occurred in 1809, and Austria ceded in the same year Carniola, Trieste, Istria, and Carinthia, Görz, Hallein, Passau, Innviertel, etc., and part of Galicia, to Napoleon. Austria joined the Allies against Napoleon in 1813. By the Congress of Vienna (1815) she regained many of her former dominions, including Tyrol, the Illyrian territories, Venetia, and Lombardy. She became the head of the German Confederation 1815–66; a member of the Holy Alliance, and a leader in the European reactionary movement. Revolutionary movements in Austrian and Italian dominions 1848–49 were repressed, and a rebellion in Hungary was subdued with the aid of Russia. Austria took part in intervention in Galicia in 1846. The Republic of Cracow was annexed in 1846. By the war of 1859 against France and Sardinia, Austria lost Lombardy, which was united to Italy. She joined with Prussia against Denmark in 1864, and was defeated by Prussia in 1866. She was obliged to retire from the German Confederation and to cede Venetia to Italy. The formation of the dual monarchy took place in 1867. In 1878 the administration of Bosnia and Herzegovina was given to Austria-Hungary. Area, 240,942 square miles. Population (1890), 41,358,886.

Austrian Hyena, The. A nickname given to Julius Jakob von Haynau, from his sinister appearance.

Austrian Rigi. A name sometimes given to the Schafberg in Austria.

Austrian Succession, War of the. The war which arose in 1741 between Austria and its allies on the one side, and France, Bavaria, Saxony, Prussia, Spain, Sardinia, etc., on the other, in consequence of the succession of Maria Theresa (daughter of the emperor Charles VI.) to the Austrian lands in 1740. The conflict with Prussia, which was terminated in 1742, is known as the first Silesian war (which see). The second was known as that of the Elector of Bavaria who reigned as the emperor Charles VII. England became allied with Austria 1743, and King George II. defeated the French at Dettingen 1743. The second Silesian war (which see) followed in 1744–45. Francis I. (husband of Maria Theresa) succeeded Charles VII. as emperor 1745, but the war was continued by Austria, England, Netherlands, and Sardinia against France and Spain: French victories were gained at Fontenoy 1745, Raucoux 1746, and Lawfeld 1747. The American phase of the war between England and France is known as King George's war (which see). An unsuccessful expedition of the Young Pretender in Scotland and England 1745–46 was a diversion in the French favor. Russia joined Austria in 1747. The war was ended by the Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle 1748, and a mutual restitution of con-

quest (see *Aix-la-Chapelle, Peace of*). The war showed the rise of Prussia as a great continental power, and continued the rivalry between England and France.

Austrian Switzerland. A name sometimes given to the Salzkammergut in Austria, on account of its picturesque scenery.

Austro-Hungarian Monarchy. [G. *Oesterreichisch-ungarische Monarchie.*] The official name (since 1868 of Austria-Hungary.

Austro-Prussian War. See *Seven Weeks' War.*

Autenrieth Bible. See *Johannine Bible of 1859.*

Auteuil (ō-tēlʹy'). A former village, now a portion of Paris, situated on the right bank of the Seine east of Boulogne, noted as the former place of residence of Boileau, Molière, Helvetius, Talleyrand, Thiers, and other distinguished people.

Authentic Doctor, The. A title given to Sebastian Gregory of Rimini, died 1358.

Author a'thor, The. A comedy by Foote, produced and printed in 1757. See *Cadwallader.*

Author's Farce, The. A play by Fielding, produced in 1730, and revived in 1754, with amusing ridicule of the Cibbers.

Autire (ou-ti-rāʹ), or **Hoteday** (hō-te-dāʹ). A tribe or division of South American Indians, which lived in the valley of the Shasta River, California. In 1851 it had 19 villages with an estimated population of 1,140. See *Saxonne.*

Autocrat of the Breakfast-table, The. A series of papers by Oliver Wendell Holmes, published serially in the first twelve numbers of the "Atlantic Monthly," and together in 1858. The autocrat Holmes himself describes as one "who has the floor, and plenty to say, and says it at a boarding-house breakfast-table." He used the signature also in other works.

Autodidactus a-tō-di-dakʹtus, The, or the Natural Man. [Ar. *Hayy Ibn-Yaqdhān* (hīʹ ib'n-yak-thānʹ).] A psychological romance by the Arabian philosopher Ibn Tofail, died 1185. In it the author supposes that the son, upon a desert island of the Indian Ocean, grows to manhood, who comes by himself to the knowledge of nature and of God, and develops a complete philosophy and even of God. A Latin translation was published in Europe by the English orientalist Edward Pococke under the title of Philosophus Autodidactus (1671). It was translated into English by S. Ockley (1711), and into German by J. G. E. Tribus, 1726.

Autolycus a-tolʹi-kus, [Gr. *Αὐτόλυκος.*] Born at Patane, in Zeolis; lived about 350 B. C. A Greek astronomer, author of treatises "On the Motion of the Sphere" and "On Fixed Stars."

Autolycus. In Greek legend, a son of Hermes or Daedalion and Chione, and father of Anticleia, the mother of Odysseus. He was a famous thief, and possessed the power of making himself and the things he stole assume the guises of other things.

Autolycus. In Shakspere's "Winter's Tale," a witty thieving pedder, a "snapper up of unconsidered trifles." He indulges in grotesque self-rallery and droll soliloquizing on his own sins.

Automedon (ā-tomʹe-don). [Gr. *Αὐτομέδων.*] In Greek legend, the son of Diores, and, according to Homer, the comrade and charioteer of Achilles. In another account he fell in subject dent command of ten ships in the Trojan war. Vergil makes him the companion in arms of Pyrrhus and of Aeneas.

Autran (ō-trōʹ), **Joseph Antoine.** Born at Marseilles, June, 1813; died there, March 6, 1877. A French poet, author of "La Fille d'Eschyle," a tragedy which gained him a seat in the Academy.

Autriche (ō-trēshʹ). The French name of Austria.

Autricum (aʹtri-kum). The Roman name of a town of the Celtic Carnutes: the modern Chartres.

Autronia gens (ā-trōʹni-ā jenz). In ancient Rome, a clan or house whose only known family name is Pætus. The first member of this gens who obtained the consulate was P. Autronius Pætus, 65 B. C.

Autun (ō-tœnʹ). A city in the department of Saône-et-Loire, France, situated on the Arroux 42 miles southwest of Dijon: the ancient Augustodunum (whence the name). It contains many Roman antiquities, the mediæval Cathedral of St. Lazar, a theological seminary, and collections, and has varied manufactures and some trade. The Roman town which was the seat of a noted school of rhetoric was destroyed by Tetricus in 270, and rebuilt by Constantius Chlorus and Constantine. After it was sacked by northern invaders, Saracens, Normans etc. the cathedral is in great part early Romanesque, with the western pyramid capped towers flanking a beautiful porch of two bays in which openings and arched portal with an impressive Last Judgment in its tympanum. The ornamental details of the interior are largely copied from the local Roman remains. There is a lofty 15th-century spire at the crossing: its great stone pyramid is hollow from base to apex. Among the Roman remains are the Porte d'Arroux, a fortified gateway of fine masonry, with two large arches flanked by small ones, and surmounted by an arcade of high, narrow arches between Corinthian pilasters; the Porte St. André, a Roman gateway of similar character to the Porte d'Arroux, but more massive, with two large and two small arches below, and an upper arcade of tall arches displaying Ionic pilasters; and the temple of Janus, so called, an isolated square Roman tower, in reality a defensive outwork of the ancient fortifications. It has two tiers of openings. Population (1891), commune, 15,187.

But the special glory of which Autun was specially to boast itself, the possession of the Flavian name, has utterly passed away, and the present town, famous itself, the world might find out only by reading that Autun had ever borne it. Autun has been for ages as little used to the name Flavia as Trier has been used to the name of Augusta. *Freeman, Hist. Essays*, 4th ser., p. 97.

Autunois (ō-tū-nwoʹ). A former division of Burgundy, corresponding in general to the modern department of Saône-et-Loire and part of Côte-d'Or.

Auvergne (ō-vārnʹy'). [From *Arverni.*] An ancient government of France. It was bounded by Limousin on the south, Lyonnais on the east, Burgundy on the southeast, Orléanais on the north, and Marche on the west, corresponding to the departments of Puy-de-Dôme and Cantal, and part of Haute-Loire and Allier. Its capital was Clermont, and there it was also united to the Dauphin from 1425 to 1662.

Auvergne, Countess of. A minor character in Shakspere's "Henry VI.," part 1.

Auvergne, Mountains of. A branch of the Cévennes Mountains, situated chiefly in the department of Cantal and Puy-de-Dôme, France. They are volcanic in structure. The chief peaks are Puy-de-Sancy (6,185 feet high), Plomb du Cantal, and Puy-de-Dôme.

Auverney (ō-ver-nēʹ), **Victor d'.** A pseudonym used by Victor Hugo about 1829.

Aux Cayes. See *Cayes.*

Auxentius (aks-enʹshius). Died 374. An Arian bishop of Milan 355–374, who was condemned by the second bull at Rome 370, although he enjoyed the imperial favor. He was succeeded in his see by Ursacius.

Auxerre (ō-sārʹ). The capital of the department of Yonne, France, situated on the Yonne, 101 miles 47° 48′ N., long. 3° 32′ E.: the Roman Autissiodurum (whence the name), a town of the Senones; later the capital of the ancient Auxerrois. It is noted for its wines, and has varied manufactures, especially of hosiery. A beautiful [illegible] with some fine mediæval houses, the cathedral (begun in 1215, and completed in the sixteenth century), and the abbey church of St. Germain, a fine example of the transitional Romanesque to Gothic, are the principal objects of interest. It possesses a splendid mediæval glass. The population in 1891 was 17,292; in 1896, 17,504. Population (1891), 18,

Auxerrois (ō-sā-rwäʹ). An ancient county of France, now Auxerre, formerly part of the duchy of Burgundy. It was incorporated in the crown under Louis XI.

Auxois (ō-swäʹ). A medieval countship in Burgundy, corresponding to the modern department of Avallon in the department of Yonne and the most northern part of Scine in the department of Côte-d'Or.

Auxonne (ō-sonʹ). A town in the department of Côte-d'Or, France, on the Saône 20 miles southwest of Dijon: formerly fortified by Vauban, and a garrison town. Population (1891), commune, 6,695.

Auxonnois (ō-son-woʹ). A former small district of France, whose capital was Auxonne.

Auzout (ō-zōʹ), **Adrien.** Died 1691. A French mathematician, astronomer, and maker of telescopes, inventor of the micrometer.

Auzoux, Théodore Louis. Born at Saint Aubin d'Ecrosville in 1797; died at Paris, May 6, 1880. A French physician, inventor of a method of making paste models of anatomical preparations.

Ava (aʹvä). The former capital of Burma, situated on the Irawadi in lat. 21° 52′ N., long. 96° 1′ E.: now largely in ruins.

Avallenau, The. [Poem 'of the apple-trees.' See quotation under *Avallon.*] A poem ascribed to the ancient Merlin. The poem is considered by Ellis to be modern, founded on a misapprehension of some such words as "Ac ic gesunia on Wood-Aldo þæt hio hihte Avalun for þam þe hio wæs mid wætere ymbfangen," and was finally united to the Historia Britonum in 1862.

Avallon (av'a-lon), or **Avallon, or Avelion** (a-vel'on), or **Avilion** (a-vil'on). [W. *Ynys yr Afallon*, island of apples.] In Celtic mythology, the Land of the Blessed, or Isle of Souls, an earthly paradise in the western seas. The great heroes, such as Arthur and Ogier le Dane, were carried there at death, and the fairy Morgana or Morgan le Fay holds her court there. It is often called the *Vale of Avelion* or *Avilion.*

Of all the qualities of Tir Tairngire abundance of apples, the only important fruit known to the northern nations, seems to have been the only one which was held in the highest notion of enjoyment. Hence the soul-kingdom was called by the Welsh the island of apples, *Ynys yr Avallon*, and sometimes *Ynys-prin* or *Ynys-gwtrin*, Glass Island, a name which identifies it with the Fortunate *Gladney*. When these names passed into other languages untranslated, so that their meaning became obscured or forgotten, the kingdom of the dead was localized at Glastonbury, the Anglo-Saxon *Glaestinga burh*. There, according to legend, Arthur lies buried; but another popular tradition says that he was carried to the island of Avallon, and by his sister the fairy Morgana, the Morgue la Fae of French Romance. In the romance of Ogier le Danois, when Ogier who Morgue la Fae detains shall be her lover, arrives at the palace of Avallon, he finds there besides Morgana her brother King Arthur, and her brother Auberon, the Oberon of fairy romance, and Malbaron, a sprite of the sea. *Encyc. Brit.*, V. 295.

Avalon Peninsula (avʹa-lon pē-ninʹsū-lā). The peninsula at the southeastern extremity of Newfoundland, on which St. John's is situated, connected with the rest of the island by a narrow isthmus.

Avalos, Ferdinando Francesco d'. See *Pescara, Marquess of.*

Avalos, Gil Ramarez de. See *Davalos.*

Avare, L'. ['F., 'the miser.'] A comedy by Molière, produced in 1668. The plot was borrowed from the "Aulularia" of Plautus. Fielding founded his "Miser" upon it.

Avaricum (a-varʹi-kum). The Roman name of the chief city of the Bituriges, a Gallic tribe: the modern Bourges.

Avaris. See *Hawara.*

Avars (aʹvärz). 1. A people of Ural-Altaic stock, allied to the Huns, who appeared on the Danube about 555 A. D., and settled in Dacia. They aided Justinian, and later assisted the Lombards against the Gepidæ, occupied Pannonia, and later Dalmatia, and invaded Germany, Italy, and the Balkan Peninsula. Their power was broken by Charles the Great about 796, and they disappeared with the establishment of the Moravians and Magyars.

2. A people, probably allied to the Lesghians, who dwell in Daghestan.

Avasaxa (ä-vä-sākʹsä). A mountain in Finland, near Torneå, resorted to by tourists in summer on account of the view obtained there of the midnight sun.

Avatcha (ä-vätʹchä), or **Avatchinskaya** (ä-vä-chēn-skīʹyä). A volcano in Kamtchatka, in lat. 53° 15′ N., long. 158° 50′ E., about 8,000 feet high.

Avatcha Bay. A bay on the eastern coast of Kamtchatka, on which Petropaulovsk is situated.

Avebury (āʹber-i), or **Abury** (āʹber-i). A small village in Wiltshire, England, 6 miles west of Marlborough, noted for its megalithic antiquities. Near by is the barrow called Silbury Hill.

Avedik (avʹe-dik). Lived about 1700. A patriarch of Armenia who, at the instance of the French ambassador, was deposed by the Porte and exiled to Chios. See the extract.

If many errors mark the banishment of the Armenian patriarch, let those, for opposing the influence of France and asserting that he was kidnapped by order of the French ambassador and carried to the isle of St. Marguerite, near Antibes, where he died. But it appears that this patriarch whose name was Avedik, was not in reality taken to St. Marguerite, but was secretly transported from Marseilles to the abbey of Mont St. Michel, where he was intrusted to the safe keeping and zealous teaching of the monks, to whose custody he remained completely secluded from the world for three years. He was then removed to the Bastille. The terror of imprisonment for life in that celebrated place overcame his fortitude, and he declared himself a convert to Catholicism, yet he was detained in France until his death. The complaints of the sultan against this outrage on the law of nations caused the French ambassador at Constantinople to declare that he had attempted, however attempted to persuade the Porte that the Spaniards were the man-stealers who had kidnapped the unfortunate Avedik. At last, to reward a rupture with Turkey, Louis XIV. formally consented that Avedik was dead, though he was still languishing in a French prison. *Pahay*, Hist. Greece, V. 249, note.

Aveiro (ä-vā'rō). A district in the northwestern part of the province of Beira, Portugal.

Aveiro. A seaport, capital of the district of Aveiro, situated at the mouth of the Vouga 35 miles south of Oporto; the seat of a bishopric. Population, about 7,000.

Aveiro, Duke of (José Mascarenhas). Born 1708; executed Jan. 13, 1759. A Portuguese nobleman, condemned to death for alleged participation in the attempted murder of the king in 1758.

Avé-Lallemant (ä-vā'läl-moṅ'), **Robert Christian Berthold.** Born at Lübeck, July 25, 1812; died there, Oct. 10, 1884. A German traveler in South America.

Aveline (av-lēn'), **Le sieur.** A pseudonym of Voltaire.

Avellaneda (ä-vā-lyä-nä'thuä), **Alonso Fernandes de.** The name assumed by the writer of a spurious "second volume of the ingenious Knight Don Quixote de la Mancha," which appeared in 1614 before the genuine "second part" by Cervantes was published. Its authorship has been assigned to Luis de Aliaga, the king's confessor, and also to Juan Blanco de Paz, a Dominican friar. The book contains vulgar abuse of Cervantes, and is in turn ridiculed by him in the later chapters of "Don Quixote."

Avellaneda y Arteaga (ä-vā-lyä-nä'thuē ē ärtä-ä'gä), **Gertrudis Gomez de.** Born in Puerto Principe, Cuba, March 23, 1814; died in Madrid, Feb. 1, 1873. A Cuban authoress. Most of her life was passed in Spain, where she was twice married. Her lyrics are greatly admired. She wrote several successful dramas. Of her novels the best-known are "Dos Mujeres," "Espatolino," and "El Muñeco Sab," a kind of Cuban "Uncle Tom's Cabin." Some of her works are published over the pseudonym "La Peregrina."

Avellaneda, Nicolas. Born in Tucuman, Oct. 1, 1836; died Dec. 26, 1885. An Argentine statesman, journalist, and author of several historical and economical works. He was professor of philosophy and law in the University of Buenos Ayres, minister of public instruction during the administration of Sarmiento, 1868-74, and succeeded that statesman as president of Argentina, 1874-80.

Avellino (ä-vel-lē'nō), formerly **Principato Ulteriore** (prin-che-pä'tō ōl-tā-reō're). A province in Campania, Italy. Area, 1,172 square miles. Population (1891), 410,457.

Avellino. The capital of the province of Avellino, 29 miles northeast of Naples, celebrated for its hazel-nuts and chestnuts; the seat of a bishopric. It retains the name, but is not on the exact site, of the ancient Abellinum, which after the Punic wars stood in the wars of the Greeks and Lombards. It has several times been damaged by earthquakes. Population (1891), 26,906.

Avellino, Francesco Maria. Born at Naples, Aug. 14, 1788; died Jan. 10, 1850. An Italian archæologist and numismatist. He became professor of Greek in the University of Naples in 1811, director of the Museo Borbonico in 1820, and was editor of "Bullettino archeologico Napolitano" 1842-48.

Avenare. See *Abrahamian de Mercche Ezra.*

Avenbrugger. See *Auenbrugger.*

Avenches (ä-vonsh'), **G. Wifflisburg** (vif'lisbōrg). A town in the canton of Vaud, Switzerland, 7 miles northwest of Friburg; the Roman Aventicum, the ancient capital of the Helvetii. It has remains of an amphitheater, various other Roman relics (including a Corinthian column), and a castle.

Avenel (äv'nel), **Mary.** One of the principal characters in Sir Walter Scott's novel "The Monastery," the wife of Halbert Glendinning. She reappears in "The Abbot."

Avenel, Julian. The usurper of Avenel Castle and the uncle of Mary Avenel in Scott's novel "The Monastery."

Avenel, Knight of. See *Glendinning, Halbert.*

Avenger, The. See *Pepper.*

Avenio (a-vē'niō). The Roman name of a town of the Cavares, in Gallia Narbonensis: the modern Avignon.

Aventine (av'en-tin). [L. *Mons Aventinus*, It. *Monte Aventino.*] The farthest south of the seven hills of ancient Rome, rising on the left bank of the Tiber, south of the Palatine. Below it to the northeast lay the Circus Maximus, and to the east the thermæ of Caracalla.

Aventinus (av-en-tī'nus) (originally **Thurmayr, Johannes**). Born at Abensberg, Bavaria, 1477 (?); died at Ratisbon, Bavaria, Jan. 9, 1534. A Bavarian historian, author of "Annalium Boiorum libri VII.," etc.

Averell (a'ver-el), **William Woods.** Born at Cameron, Steuben County, N. Y., Nov. 5, 1832. An American general and inventor. He was graduated at West Point in 1855; distinguished himself during the Civil War as a leader of cavalry raids in Virginia 1862-64; and resigned May 5, 1865, with the brevet rank of major-general. Among his inventions are a process of manufacturing cast-steel directly from the ore, an asphalt pavement, and various electrical appliances.

Averno (a-ver'nō), L. **lacus Avernus** (a-vėr'nus). [Gr. *Ἄορνος λίμνη*, lit. 'the birdless lake': it being said that its exhalations killed the birds flying over it. But this is prob. a popular etym. due to the accidental resemblance of the name to the Gr. *ἄορνος*, birdless.] A small lake in Campania, Italy, 9 miles west of Naples, anciently believed to be the entrance to the infernal regions. Its circumference is nearly 2 miles, and it is very deep.

Averroës (a-ver'ō-ēz), or **Averrhoës (Abul Welid Mohammed ben Ahmed ibn Roshd).** Born at Cordova about 1126 (1120 ?); died at Morocco, Dec. 12, 1198. A distinguished Spanish-Arabian philosopher, physician, and commentator on Aristotle. He belonged to a noted family of jurists, and himself held judicial positions. His works are numerous, and cover the fields of medicine, philosophy, natural history, astronomy, etc., mathematics, and jurisprudence. Many of them were translated into Latin and Hebrew.

Avers (ä'fers), or **Averser Thal** (ä'fer-sėr tāl). An alpine valley in the southern part of the canton of Grisons, Switzerland, west of the Upper Engadine, a tributary to the valley of the Hinter-Rhein.

Aversa (a-ver'sä). A town in the province of Caserta, Italy, 9 miles north of Naples, noted for its white wine and fruits. It was founded by the Normans, about 1029, near the site of the ancient Atella. Population, about 20,000.

Averulino, Antonio. See *Filarete.*

Averysboro, or Averysborough (ā'ver-izbur-o). A village in Harnett County, North Carolina, 32 miles south of Raleigh. Here, March 16, 1865, the Federals under Sherman repulsed the Confederates under Hardee. Loss of Federals, 554; of Confederates, 865.

Aves (ā'vēz). [='Bird' islands.] A group of small islands in the Caribbean Sea, belonging to Venezuela, southeast of Buen Ayre.

Avesnes (ä-vän'). A town in the department of Nord, France, situated on the Helpe 26 miles southeast of Valenciennes. It was fortified by Vauban. Population (1891), 6,495.

Avesta (a-ves'tä). The Bible of Zoroastrianism and the Parsis. The name comes from the Pahlavi *upastāk*, which possibly means 'knowledge.' The name "Zendavesta" arose by mistake from inverting the Pahlavi phrase Avistak va Zand, "Avesta and Zend," or "the Law and Commentary." Zend, 'knowledge, explanation,' properly means the interpretation of the Avesta in Pahlavi, but is now used by scholars as a term for the great Avesta text as but a remnant of a great literature. It includes (1) the Yasna, a collection of liturgical fragments and of hymns or Gathas; (2) the Vispered, a liturgical collection; (3) the Vendidad, a collection of religious laws; (4) the Yashts, mythical fragments devoted to various Mazdayasnian divinities; and (5) different prayers known under the names Nyayish, Afringan, Gah, Sirozah, and six various other fragments. The Yasna, so-called worship, is the chief liturgical work. In it are recited the Gathas, Hymns, verses from the sermons of Zoroaster. These are written in an older dialect. They form the oldest and most sacred part of the Avesta. The Vispered contains invocations to "all the lords" (*vispe ahūm*). The Vendidads (from *vidaēvō-dāta*, 'law against the devas,' or demons, evidence data), is a priestly code like the Pentateuch. The present form of the Avesta belongs to the sassanian period. According to the record of Khusro Anoshirvan, A. D. 531-579, king Valkhash, one of the last of the Arsacidæ, ordered a search for all surviving writings, and required the priests to aid with their oral traditions. The texts were revised under successive Sassanian rulers, until under Shapur II. (A. D. 309-379) the final redaction was made by his prime minister Atur-pat Mahraspend.

Avesta (ä-ves'tä). A mining town in Kopparberg län, Sweden, situated on the Dal-elf 38 miles southeast of Falun.

Avestan. See *Zend.*

Aveyron (ä-vā-rōṅ'). A department of southern France, bounded by Cantal on the north, Lozère and Gard on the east, Hérault and Tarn on the south, and Lot, Tarn-et-Garonne, and Tarn on the west, formed from the ancient Rouergue (in Guienne). Its capital is Rodez. Area, 3,376 square miles. Population (1891), 400,867.

Aveyron. A river in southern France which joins the Tarn 9 miles northwest of Montauban. Length, about 150 miles. On it are Rodez and Villefranche.

Avezac (äv-zäk'), **Auguste Geneviève Valentin d'.** Born in Santo Domingo, 1777; died Feb. 15, 1851. An American lawyer and diplomatist of French descent. He was charge d'affaires at The Hague 1833 and 1845-49, and member of the New York legislature 1841-45; author of "Reminiscences of Edward Livingstone."

Avezzano (ä-vet-sä'nō). A town in the province of Aquila, Italy, on the border of Lago di Fucino (now nearly drained) 53 miles east of Rome. Population, 6,000.

Aviano (ä-vē-ä'nō). A small town in the province of Udine, Italy, 46 miles northeast of Venice.

Avianus (ä-vi-ä'nus), or **Avianius** (-ni-us), **Flavius.** A Latin fabulist, probably of the 4th century A. D. He wrote forty-two fables in the manner of Æsop, in elegiac meter. The collection was used as a school-book, and was augmented, paraphrased, and imitated.

Avicebron. See *Salomon ibn Gebirol.*

Avicenna (av-i-sen'ä) (a corrupt form of **Ibn Sina**). Born at Afshena, Bokhara, Aug., 980; died at Hamadan, Persia, 1037. The most celebrated Arabian physician and philosopher, author of commentaries on the works of Aristotle, and of treatises on medicine based chiefly on Galen; surnamed the "Prince of Physicians." His works, most of which are lost, number over 100. His writings upon Aristotle were held in great esteem, and his "Canon of Medicine" (*Canon Medicinæ*, in *Kitâb Aqanûnj fi-ttibb*), 1650, L. trans. by Gerardus Cremonensis, 1595) was long regarded in Europe as one of the highest authorities in medical science.

Avicenna (Ibn Sina) was at once the Hippocrates and the Aristotle of the Arabians; and certainly the most extraordinary man that the nation produced. In the course of an unfortunate and stormy life, occupied by politics and by pleasures, he produced works which were long revered as a sort of code in science. In portraying his writings on medicine, though they contain little besides a compilation of Hippocrates and Galen, took the place of both even in the universities of Europe; and were studied as models at Paris and Montpellier till the end of the 17th century, at which period they fell into an almost complete oblivion. *Whewell*, Ind. Sciences, I. 279.

Avidius Cassius. See *Cassius, Avidius.*

Avienus (ä-vi-ē'nus). **Rufus Festus.** Lived probably about 370 A. D. A Roman poet. He wrote "Descriptio orbis terræ" (based on the "Periegesis" of Dionysius), "Ora maritima" (a description of the western and southern coasts of Europe), "Aratea phænomena" (a poetical translation of Eudoxus) [Gr. *Φαινόμενα*] of Aratus), "Aratea prognostica," etc.

Avigliana (ä-vēl-yä'nä). A small town in the province of Turin, Italy, 14 miles west of Turin.

Avigliano (ä-vēl-yä'nō). A town in the province of Potenza, Italy, situated on the Bianco northwest of Potenza. Population, 13,000.

Avignon (ä-vēn-yōṅ'). [In E. formerly *Avinun*; F. *Avignon*, It. *Avignone*, L. *Avenio(n)*, *Arevnio(n-)*, Gr. *Ἀουήνιον*.] The capital of the department of Vaucluse, France, situated on the east bank of the Rhône, in lat. 43° 57′ N., long. 4° 50′ E.; the Roman Avenio: called the "Windy City" and the "City of Bells." It has a large trade in madder and grain, and manufactures of silk, etc., and is the seat of an archbishopric and formerly of a university. It was a flourishing Roman town, and is celebrated as the residence of the popes 1309-77, to whom it belonged until its annexation by the French in 1791. At that time it was the scene of revolutionary outbreaks, and of horrendous atrocities in 1815. It is associated with the lives of Petrarch, Laura, and Rienzi. Population (1891), 43,463. The cathedral of Avignon is in great part of the 14th century. There is an octagonal lantern with a dome of Byzantine appearance, and Pointed barrel-vaulting. The sculptured tombs of Popes John XXII. and Benedict XII. and the papal throne remain in the church, which is much mutilated. The palace of the popes is an enormous castellated pile, built during the 14th century, with battlemented towers 150 feet high and walls rising to a height of 90 feet. Much remains in the interior, though now difficult of access owing to the use of the palace as barracks. The Pope's Chapel and that of the Inquisition are both frescoed, the latter by Simone Martini.

Avila. A province of Spain, bounded by Valladolid on the north, Segovia and Madrid on the east, Toledo and Caceres on the south, and Salamanca on the west. It is a part of Old Castile. Area, 2,981 square miles. Population (1887), 193,093.

Avila. The capital of the province of Avila, situated on the Adaja 58 miles northwest of Madrid. It has a cathedral and university.

The cathedral is of early-Pointed work, in part castellated for defence. The effect of both exterior and interior is plain and somewhat heavy: the good tracery of windows and cloister is much blocked up to exclude the light, in the prevailing Spanish fashion. There are some beautiful sculptured tombs, and remarkable carved choir-stalls. The town-walls are medieval. The circuit is practically complete. With its gates, very numerous semicircular towers, and its crowning of pointed battlements, it is one of the most picturesque of existing examples of the kind. Population (1887), 10,033.

Avila (ä'vē-lä), **Alonzo de** (often written **Alonzo Davila**), Born about 1485; died after 1537. A Spanish soldier and adventurer in America. He went to America, where his name first appears, commander of one of Grijalva's ships in the expedition of 1518 to the Mexican coast. In 1520 he joined Cortés, was one of his most trusted captains, marched with him to Mexico and against Narvaez, and in 1521 was his agent to the Audience of Santo Domingo, where he obtained important concessions. In June, 1522, he was sent to Spain with treasure and despatches: near the Azores his ships were captured by French pirates, and the treasure was lost. Avila managed to have his despatches sent to Spain, but was himself kept a prisoner for several years. Finally released, he returned to Spain, was appointed governor of Yucatan, and set out for that region as second in command of the expedition of Montejo (1527). Arrived there, he was appointed to lead an expedition to a region on the west coast, in search of gold. He provoked conflict with the Indians, was unable to return, and, after terrible sufferings made his way to Truxillo: of his force (1,200 strong) engaged in the expedition only 60 to 70 returned.

Avila, Gil Gonzalez de. See *Gonzales Davila.*

Avila, Juan de. Born at Almodóvar del Campo, Spain, 1500; died May 10, 1569. A Spanish pulpit orator who preached forty years in Andalusia, whence his surname "Apostle of Andalusia." Chief works: "Epistolario espiritual" 1578.

Avila, Pedro Arias de, generally called **Pedrarias** (pā-drä'räs), Spanish Arias, Segovia, Spain, 1442: died at Leon, Nicaragua, March 6, 1531. A Spanish soldier and administrator. After serving with distinction in the Moorish wars of Spain and Africa, he was sent (1514) with a large fleet and over 1,500 men to Darien as governor of Castilla del Oro, superseding Balboa, whom he imprisoned and tried on various charges. A reconciliation was effected, but later (1517) Balboa was tried and publicly beheaded. Pedrarias' government was marked by rapacity and cruelty. In 1519 he founded Panama and made it his capital. In 1522 he had all vessels on the coast of the Pacific of Tierra-firme and Almagro research of Peru, but on the failure of the first expedition relinquished his service to Pizarro, by him an independent. He was acquitted of numerous complaints, Pedrarias was transferred to the government of Nicaragua in 1526.

Avila, Sierra de. See *Sierra d'Avila.*

Avila y Zuñiga (ä'vē-lä ē thō-nyē'gä), **Luis de.** Born at Placencia, Spain, about 1490; died after 1545. A Spanish historian. He wrote "Commentarios de la guerra de Alemania, hecha por Carlos V., 1546-47" 1547.

Avilés (ä-vē-lās'). A seaport in the province of Oviedo, Spain, in lat. 43° 38' N., long. 5° 56' W. Population, 1887, 10,235.

Aviles (ä-vē'les). **Pedro Menendez de.** See *Menendez de Aviles.*

Avilez y Gel (ä-vē'leth ē del fē-er'rā), **Gabriel, Marquis of Aviles.** Born about 1745; died at Valparaiso, Chile, 1810. A Spanish soldier and administrator. He was colonel and afterward general in the Spanish army in Peru, took part in suppressing the rebellion of Tupac Amaru 1778-81, commanded the forces against Hippolyte Pueyrredon in 1810, and was one of the judges who condemned the rebels to torture and death. He was successively president of Chile (1796 to 1799), viceroy of Buenos Ayres (1799), Bogotá and viceroy of Peru (1801 to 1806), attaining the military grade of lieutenant-general. He died while on his way from Peru to Spain.

Avilion. See *Avalon.*

Avisa (a-vī'sä). A volume of short poems by Henry Willobie or Willoughby. It was first printed in 1594, and printed to the second edition in 1596 in seven verses which allude to Shakspere's "Rape of Lucrece." The poem may with the character of a love-story consisting all the temptations to which her life exposes her.

The singular book known as Willoughby's Avisa, which as having a supposed bearing on Shakspere, and is unintelligible to the general reader, and which by no critics, has had much attention of late years, is not strictly a collection of sonnets; its poems being longer and of different stanzas.

Saintsbury, Hist. of Elizabethan Lit., p. 111.

Avisio (ä-vē'sē-ō). An alpine valley in southern Tyrol, east of the Adige, and east and south of Botzen. It is subdivided into the Cembra, Fiemme, and Fassa. Length, 60 miles.

Avisio. A small river of Tyrol which joins the Adige north of Trent.

Avison (av'i-son), **Charles.** Born at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1710 (?); died there, May 9, 1770. An English composer and writer on music. His best known work is his "Essay on Musical Expression" (1752), in which he placed German music below that of the Neapolitan Italians.

Avitus (ā-vī'tus), **Marcus Mæcilius.** Died at Auvergne, 456 A. D. Emperor of the West 455–456. As master of the armies in Gaul he distinguished himself against the Huns and Vandals. He obtained the purple Aug. 15, 455, by the aid of Theodoric II., king of the Visigoths, but was deposed by Ricimer after a reign of fifteen months.

Avitus, Alcimus Ecdicius or **Ecdidius,** Saint. Born 525–529 A. D.; died 596–599. Archbishop of Vienne 490–525, probably a nephew (grandson according to Waitz) and Wecker of the emperor Avitus. He was the chief spokesman of the orthodox party in the disputes with the Arian Burgundian kings, and presided at the Council of Epaon (January 6, 517). His works include homilies and poems.

Aviz (ä-vēz'). A small town in the province of Alemtejo, Portugal, situated on a tributary of the Zatas 75 miles northeast of Lisbon.

Aviz, Order of St. Benedict of. A Portuguese order of knighthood, originating in a military order founded by Sancho I., 1145–1147, to suppress the Moors. It received the papal confirmation in 1162 as a religious order under the rules of St. Benedict. Aviz became the seat of the order in 1187. In 1789 it was transformed into an honorary order for the reward of military merit.

Avize (ä-vēz'). A small town in the department of Marne, France, 20 miles south of Rheims. It is a depot for champagne.

Avlona (av-lo'na), It. **Valona** (vä-lo'nä). A seaport in Albania, Turkey, situated on the coast of Avlona, Adriatic Sea, in lat. 40° 28' N., long. 19° 30' E.; the ancient Aulon or Aulona. Population, about 9,000.

Avoca (ä-vō'kä), or **Ovoca** (ō-vō'kä). **Vale of.** A valley in County Wicklow, Ireland, about 12 miles southwest of Wicklow, traversed by the river Avoca (formed by the Avonmore and Avonbeg): celebrated for its picturesque beauty.

Avogadro (ä-vō-gä'drō), Count **Amadeo.** Born at Turin, Aug. 9, 1776; died there, July 9, 1856. A noted Italian physicist and physicist, professor of the University of Turin. He was the first to enunciate the law named for him that equal volumes of gases at the same temperature and pressure contain equal numbers of molecules.

Avola (ä-vō'lä). A seaport in the province of Syracuse, Sicily, 12 miles southwest of Syracuse. Population, 12,000.

Avon (ā'von), or **East Avon.** [A common river-name, in other British forms *Aven, Evan, Ivan, Inver, Ibern, Isenj,* etc.; from W. *afon,* Manx *aane,* Gael. *abhann,* water, cognate with AS. *ea,* Goth. *ahwa,* L. *aqua,* water, L. *amnis,* river, Gr. *ἀμνός,* a river.] A river in Wilts and Somerset, England, and on the boundary between Somerset and Gloucestershire, flowing into Bristol Channel 7 miles northwest of Bristol. Its main bath and Bristol Length, Warwick, Stratford and Evesham. Length nearly 100 miles.

Avondale (ā'von-dāl). A suburb of Cincinnati, in Hamilton County, Ohio.

Avonmouth (ā'von-mouth). A small seaport in Gloucestershire, England, at the mouth of Avon, port-town of Bristol.

Avont (ā'vont), **Pieter van den.** Born at Mechlin, 1600; died at Bruges, near Antwerp, Nov. 1, 1652. A Dutch historical and landscape painter, master of Antwerp guild 1622–23.

Avranches (av-ronsh'). A town in the department of Manche, France, situated near the Sée, 30 miles west of St. Malo: the ancient Ingena, later Abrincatæ, a town of the Abrincatui, a Gallic people. It was formerly a bishop's seat and a fortress, and had a noted school under Lanfranc. The result of the Vaudois (which see) broke out here 1639. Population (1881), commune, 6,765.

Avranchin (av-ron-shan'). An ancient division of Normandy, France, forming part of the modern department of Manche.

Awadsi (ä-wäd'zē), or **Awaji** (ä-wä'jē). An island of Japan, lying between the main island and Shikoku.

Awe and **Loch.** A lake in Argyllshire, Scotland, 8 miles west of Inverary, bordered by Ben Cruachan on the north. Its outlet is by the Awe into Loch Etive. Length, about 23 miles.

Awikyenoq. See *Wolfe.*

Awo-Sima (ä'wō-sē'mä). A small island south of Tokio, Japan, formerly a Japanese penal settlement.

Axe (äks), or **Acqs** (äks). A small town in the department of Ariège, France, on the Ariège at the foot of the Pyrenees, 21 miles southeast of Foix: celebrated for its hot sulphur baths. It was a Roman town.

Axayacatl (ä-tchā-yä-kä'tl), or **Axayacatzlin** (ä-tchā-yä-katz-lēn'), also **Axajacatl.** [Literally, 'Face-in-the-Water.'] A war-chief or "emperor" of the Aztecs of Mexico from 1464 until his death in 1477. He was a nephew of Acamipichtli, and a celebrated warrior. He made raids in Tehuantepec and on the Pacific coast, and brought back great numbers of victims for the altars. Tochtepec and Huexotzinco were made tributaries of Mexico, and Tlatelolco was conquered. He was the father of Montezuma II. who reigned at the beginning of the Spanish conquest.

Axel. See *Absalon.*

Axenberg (äks'en-berg). A mountain in the canton of Uri, Switzerland, near the eastern shore of Urner Bay, Lake Lucerne, 18 miles southeast of Lucerne. At the foot is "Tell's Chapel."

Axenstrasse (äks'en-strä'se). A noted road leading along the eastern side of Urner Bay, in Switzerland, from Brunnen to Flüelen.

Axholme, or **Isle of Axholme** (aks'hōm), an island in the northwestern part of Lincolnshire, England, formed by the rivers Trent, Don, and Idle. Its marshes were reclaimed by Flemings in the 17th century.

Axim (ä-shēng' or äks'im). A British station on the Gold Coast, West Africa, in lat. 4° 52' N., long. 2° 15' W.

Axius (aks'ius). [Gr. Ἄξιος.] The ancient name of the Vardar.

Axminster (aks'min-stėr). [AS. *Aran myngster, Aesan mynster,* minster of the Axe (river).] A town in Devonshire, England, 24 miles east of Exeter, famous formerly for its carpet-manufactures. Population (1891), 4,985.

Axum (äk-sōm'). An ancient town of Tigré, Abyssinia, in lat. 14° 8' N., long. 38° 45' E., noted for its antiquities. It was formerly the capital of Abyssinia, and a religious center.

Axumite Kingdom (aks'um-it king'dum). An ancient name of the Ethiopian kingdom.

Ay, or **Aï** (ä'ē or ī). A town in the department of Marne, France, situated on the Marne 18 miles northwest of Châlons-sur-Marne: noted for its wines. Population (1891), commune, 6,701.

Ayacucho (ī-si-kö'chō). [Quichua, 'corner of death'; so called from an Indian battle which took place there in the 14th century.] A small plain in the valley of the Venda-Mayu stream-let, near the village of Quinua, about midway between Lima and Cuzco, Peru. It was the scene of the most memorable battle in the history of South America, in which a revolutionary army, under the viceroy La Serna, was defeated by 5,780 patriots under General Sucre, Dec. 9, 1824. The battle lasted about an hour: the viceroy himself was taken prisoner, his army was completely routed and forced to capitulate, and the independence of Spanish South America was finally secured.

Ayacucho. A department of Peru: corresponds to the colonial intendencia of Guamanga. Area, 25,789 square miles. Population, about 160,000.

Ayacucho. A city of Peru, capital of the department of the same name, situated in a valley 7,900 feet above the sea. It is the ancient Guamanga founded by Pizarro in 1539; the name was changed in honor of the battle of Ayacucho. The city is the seat of a bishopric and has a university. Population, about 22,000.

Ayala (ä-yä'lä). **Adelardo Lopez de.** Born March, 1829; died Dec. 30, 1879. A Spanish dramatist and politician, president of the chamber under Alfonso XII. Among his dramas are "El tanto por ciento" (1861), "El nuevo Don Juan" (1863), "Consuelo" (1878), etc.

Ayala, Pedro Lopez de. Born in Murcia, Spain, 1332: died 1407. A Spanish poet, prose-writer, and statesman. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Najera (1367) and carried to England. On his return he was made grand chancellor to Henry II. He was again made prisoner at the battle of Aljubarotta. "He was in some respects the first spanish of his age." (*Ticknor.*) His principal works are a history "Cronicas de los reyes de Castilla, etc.," and a poem "El Rimado de palacio."

Ayamonte (ä-yä-mon'tä). A town in the province of Huelva, Spain, situated at the mouth of the Guadiana in lat. 37° 13' N., long. 7° 26' W. Population (1887), 6,585.

Ayan (ä-yän'). A small seaport in the maritime province of Siberia, situated on the Sea of Okhotsk about 250 miles southwest of Okhotsk.

Ayankeld. See *Foubdi.*

Ayas, or **Ayass** (ä'yäs). A small seaport in the vilayet of Adana, Asiatic Turkey, 30 miles southeast of Adana: the ancient Ægæ (Gr. Αἰγαί).

Ayasaluk, or Ayasalouk (ä-yä-sä-lōk'). A village which occupies the site of the ancient Ephesus, Asia Minor.

Ayenbite of Inwyt, The. ['The-again-biting of the inner wit, or 'the remorse of conscience.'] A translation into the Kentish dialect in 1340, by Dan Michel of Northgate, Kent, a brother of the Cloistered St. Austin at Canterbury, from the French of Frère Lorens (called in Latin *Laurentius Gallus*), of a treatise composed by the latter in 1279 for the use of Philip III. of France, called "Le Somme des Vices et des Vertus." There are other versions both prose and metrical. It is thought that Chaucer's "Parson's Tale" was partly taken from the French treatise, and that he was not ignorant of Dan Michel's version. *Morris.*

Ayesha (ä-ye'shä). Born at Medina, Arabia, about 611; died about 678. The daughter of Abu-Bekr, and the favorite wife of Mohammed. She was married to the prophet as his third wife when only nine years old, and survived him by forty-six years, dying at the age of sixty-seven. Her father, who derived his name (Abu-Bekr, 'father of the virgin') from her, became the first caliph (successor of Mohammed), and herself was greatly revered by the Moslems, being called "the mother of the believers" (*Omm-el-Mu'minin*), and exercised a considerable influence on the politics of Mohammedanism after the prophet's death.

Ayhuttisaht. See *Ehutisaht.*

Aylesbury (ālz'ber-i). A town in Buckinghamshire, England, 38 miles northwest of London, noted for its lace and manufactures of straw. Population (1891), 8,674.

Aylesford (ālz'fōrd). A town in Kent, England, situated on the Medway 27 miles southeast of London. It is the birthplace of Sedley. There are British antiquities in the neighborhood. Here the Jutes under Hosa defeated the Britons in 455 A. D.

Ayliffe (ā'lif), **John.** Born at Pember, Hampshire, 1676: died Nov. 5, 1732. An English jurist. He wrote "The Ancient and the Present State of the University of Oxford" (1714), "Parergon Juris Canonici Anglicani; or a Commentary by way of Supplement to the Canons and Constitutions of the Church of England" (1726), "New Pandect of Roman Civil Law" (1734), etc. He was a graduate of Oxford (New College), and was expelled and deprived of his degrees in 1714 for slandering the university.

Ayllon, or Aillon (ī'lyon), **Lucas Vasquez de.** Born about 1475: died in Virginia, Oct. 18, 1526. A Spanish lawyer, judge of the Audiencia of Santo Domingo from 1509. In 1520 he was sent by the Audience to Cuba to prevent Velasquez, governor of that island, from interfering with the expedition of Cortez to Mexico, but was unsuccessful. In 1520 he received a license to explore the coast of Florida and sent a caravel there under Gordilla. Satisfied by his reports, Ayllon went to Spain, procured a royal cedula to explore and settle 800 leagues of coast, and after sending a preliminary expedition under Pedro de Quexos (1525) he sailed from Hispaniola in June, 1526, with three ships and people for a colony. After running along the coast he fixed his settlement, called San Miguel, at the point where the English afterward founded Jamestown, Virginia. There he died of a fever, and quarrels in the colony led to its abandonment.

Aylmer (ālˊmer), **John.** Born at Tivetshall St. Mary, Norfolk, England, 1521: died at Fulham, near London, June 3, 1594. An English prelate, made bishop of London March, 1577. He was installed archdeacon of Stow in June, 1553, but on account of his heretical opinions was obliged to take refuge at Strasburg and Zurich until the accession of Elizabeth. He was an author of "Harborowe," and was bitterly attacked in the Martin Marprelate tracts. His administration of his office made him exceedingly unpopular. He is supposed to be the "Morell" ("the prude and ambitious pastour") of Spenser's "Shepherd's Calendar."

Aylmer, Lake. A lake in British America, northeast of Great Slave Lake.

Aymaras (ī-mä-räs'). [Originally applied to a small branch of the Quichuas, but by mistake transferred to this tribe.] A race of Indians, anciently and properly called *Collas*, who, in the earliest recorded times, occupied the region about Lake Titicaca and the neighboring valleys of the Andes. They had attained a considerable degree of civilization before they were subdued by the Incas in the 13th and 14th centuries. They dwelt in stone huts, had flocks of llamas, and practised agriculture. Their most formidable arms were slings and bolas or weighted lassos. Their language is related to the Quichua, and it has been supposed that this was the original stock from which the Quichuas and Incas were derived. The Aymaras are still very numerous, forming three fourths of the population of Bolivia, with a few in southern Peru. They speak their own language and cherish their ancient traditions, but are nominally Catholics.

Aymar-Vernay (ā-mär'vär-nā'). **Jacques.** Born 1662: died after 1692. A French peasant, famous as a successful impostor in divination.

Aymer (āˊmer), or **Æthelmær, de Valence,** or **de Lusignan.** Died 1260. A younger son of Isabella, widow of King John of England, and Hugh, count of La Marche, her second husband: elected bishop of Winchester Nov., 1250.

Aymer de Valence. Died 1324. The third son of William of Valence, half-brother of Henry III. He succeeded to the earldom of Pembroke in 1296; led as "Guardian of Scotland" the van in the attack on Robert Bruce in 1306, defeated the Scots at Methven; and was defeated by Bruce at Loudon Hill (1307). Under Edward II. he was one of the chief opponents of the favorite Gaveston, after his capture in Scarborough Castle, was put to death, notwithstanding the fact that Pembroke had promised him his life.

Aymer, Prior. In Scott's "Ivanhoe," the prior of Jorvaulx Abbey, a fat and cautious voluptuary (who is captured by Locksley).

Aymestrey, or Aymestry (āmˊstri). A small place in Herefordshire, England, northwest of Leominster, noted for its limestone.

Aymon, or Aimon (āˊmon), or **Haymon** (hāˊmon). A partly imaginary character who appears in the old French romances, a prince of Ardennes, of Saxon origin, who took the title of Duke of Dordogne. He was the father of Renaud (Rinaldo), Guiscard (Guicciardo), Alard (Aleardo), and Richard (Richardetto), the "four sons of Aymon" whose adventures were written in a chanson de geste of the 12th century, first printed in 1483, supposed to be by Huon de Villeneuve under the title of "Les Quatre Fils d'Aymon" (which see). The brothers appear in Tasso's "Jerusalem Delivered," Pulci's "Morgante Maggiore," Boiardo's "Orlando Innamorato," Ariosto's "Orlando Furioso," and other French and Italian romances.

Ayora (ä-yōˊrä). A small town in the province of Valencia, Spain, 50 miles southwest of Valencia.

Ayotla (ä-yōtˊlä), or **Ayutla** (ä-yōtˊlä), **Plan of.** The announcement of principles made by Mexican revolutionists at Ayotla in southern Mexico, March 1, 1854; hence, the name given to the revolution which resulted in the downfall of Santa Anna in 1855.

Ayr (ār). A seaport in Ayrshire, Scotland, situated at the mouth of the Ayr in the Firth of Clyde, in lat. 55° 27′ N., long. 4° 37′ W. Ayr and its vicinity are noted from their connection with Burns. Population (1891), 23,835.

Ayr. A river in Ayrshire, Scotland, which flows into the Firth of Clyde at Ayr. Length, 33 miles.

Ayr, or Ayrshire (ārˊsher). A county of Scotland, lying between Renfrew on the north, Lanark and Dumfries on the east, Kirkcudbright and Wigtown on the south, and the Firth of Clyde on the west. It is divided into Carrick, Kyle, and Cunninghame: is hilly and mountainous in the south and east; and has flourishing agriculture and manufactures of linen, cotton, and wool. Area, 1,128 square miles. Population (1891), 224,222.

Ayrer (īˊrer), **Jakob.** Died at Nuremberg, March 26, 1605. A German dramatic poet. His "Opus Theatricum" was published in 1618.

Ayres (ārz), **Romeyn Beck.** Born at East Creek, Montgomery County, N. Y., Dec. 20, 1825. An American officer in the Mexican and Civil wars. He was graduated from West Point in 1847; remained in garrison at Fort Preble during the Mexican war; took part in the battles of Gettysburg, the Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court-house, Five Forks, and the battle on the Weldon Railroad; and obtained the brevet rank of major-general of volunteers March 13, 1865. He was appointed colonel in the regular army Jan. 18, 1879.

Ayres de Cazal (īˊres de kä-zälˊ), **Manuel.** Born in 1754: died at Lisbon about 1823. A Portuguese historian. He took orders, and about 1780 went to Brazil where he was a prior of Crato in Goyaz, subsequently a canon of Rio de Janeiro, returning to Portugal in 1821. He wrote the "Corografia Brasilica" (Rio de Janeiro, 1817 and 1845), a work on the geography and history of Brazil, of great merit.

Ayrshire Bard or Plowman, The. Robert Burns.

Ayrton (ārˊton), **W. E.** Born in London, 1847. An English electrician and inventor, professor of natural philosophy and telegraphy at the Imperial College of Engineering, Tokio, Japan, 1872–79. He was appointed professor of applied physics at the City and Guilds of London Technical College, Finsbury, in 1879, and chief professor of physics at the Central Institution, South Kensington, of the City and Guilds of London Institute in 1884. With Professor Perry he constructed ammeters, voltmeters, etc., and with Professor F. Jenkin and Professor Perry devised the system of automatic electric transport called "Telpherage." His works include "On the Economical Use of Gas-engines for the Production of Electricity" (1882), "Electricity as a Motive Power" (1879), "Practical Electricity" (1887), and, with Professor J. Perry, "Contact Theory of Voltaic Action" (1889), etc.

Ays (īz), or **Hais** (hīz). An extinct Indian tribe of eastern and southeastern Texas. They were met with, in the first half of the 16th century, in what is now the eastern part of Indian Territory.

Ayscue (āsʼkū), Sir **George.** Died about 1672. An English admiral, distinguished in the wars against the Dutch. Of his early life nothing is known. In 1648 he was a captain in the English fleet, and was one of those who adhered to the Parliament. In 1649 he was engaged on the Irish coast as admiral, and in 1651 was sent by Cromwell to America, in command of a squadron: he reduced Barbadoes and other islands which had remained faithful to the royalists, visited the coast of Virginia, and returned to England in 1652. On July 3, 1652, he had a fight with a large Dutch fleet in the Downs, and on Aug. 16 he encountered De Ruyter's fleet off Plymouth, both sides claiming the victory. From 1658 until the Restoration he was in Sweden, and on his return was made commissioner of the navy. He subsequently served against the Dutch, was captured in the engagement off the north Foreland, May, 1666, and only released when peace was declared, in 1667.

Ayton (āʼton), or **Aytoun, Sir Robert.** Born at the castle of Kinaldie, near St. Andrew's, Scotland, 1570: died at London, Feb., 1638. A Scottish lyric poet.

Aytoun (āʼtōn), **William Edmonstoune.** Born at Edinburgh, June 21, 1813: died near Elgin, Scotland, Aug. 4, 1865. A Scottish lawyer, poet, and man of letters. He was one of the editors of "Blackwood's Magazine," professor of rhetoric and belles-lettres in the University of Edinburgh, and sheriff of Orkney. He married (April, 1849) Jane Emily Wilson, a daughter of John Wilson (Christopher North). His chief works are "Lays of the Cavaliers" (1848), "Firmilian" (1848), "Bothwell" (1856), "Ballads of Scotland" (1858). He was associated with Theodore Martin in the production of the "Bon Gaultier Ballads" and the "Poems and Ballads of Goethe."

Ayub, or Ayoub, Khan (ä-yōbʼ ċhänʼ). A younger son of Shere Ali, claimant to the Afghan throne after the death of his father (1879). He opposed the British and Abdurrahman Khan, was governor of Herat, and was overthrown by Abdurrahman Khan in 1881.

Ayutan. See *Comanche.*

Ayuthia (ä-yōʼthē-ä). The former capital of Siam, situated on the Menam 45 miles north of Bangkok. It was sacked by the Burmese in 1767. Also *Yuthia, Juthia.*

Ayvaille (ī-vāʼle). A town in the province of Liège, Belgium, situated on the Amblève 14 miles southeast of Liège. Population (1890), 4,128.

Azamgarh. See *Azimgarh.*

Azangaro, or Asangaro (ä-sän'gä-rō). A village of the department of Puno, Peru, in the basin of Lake Titicaca. In the time of the Incas it was an important place, and there are traditions that it was the hiding-place of a vast amount of their treasures. It was the center of operations of the revolutionist Tupac Amaru (1780), and he also is reported to have buried treasure in the village. The archæologist Azangaro is especially interesting for an ancient building, the Sondor-huasi, which was the residence of an Inca officer. It presents the only instance which has come down to us of the thatched roofs used by the Incas: this, far from being a rough covering, is an elaborate work of art and very serviceable.

Azani (ä-zäʼni), or **Azanion** (a-zäʼni-on), or **Aizani.** [Gr. Ἀζανοί.] In ancient geography, a city of Phrygia, Asia Minor, situated in lat. 39° 16′ N. Its ruins are near the modern Chavdur-Hissar.

Azanza (ä-thänʼthä), **Miguel José de.** Born at Aviz, Navarre, 1746: died in Bordeaux, France, June 20, 1826. A Spanish statesman and soldier. When a young man he traveled extensively in Spanish America. In 1795 he was minister of war. From May, 1798, to May, 1800, he was viceroy of New Spain (Mexico). He was minister of finance under Ferdinand VII., afterward member of the supreme junta, and presided over the junta at Bayonne in favor of Joseph Bonaparte. Under Joseph he successively was minister of justice, of the Indies, and of ecclesiastical affairs. After the fall of the Bonapartes he lived in retirement at Bordeaux. Metternich called him "the Bonapartist viceroy."

Azara (ä-thäʼrä), **Felix de.** Born at Barbuntes, Aragon, May 18, 1746: died in Aragon, 1811. A Spanish naturalist and traveler, brother of Don José Nicolo de Azara. He entered the army and attained the rank of brigadier-general, taking part in the Spanish campaign in Italy. He was wounded (1775). From 1781 to 1801 he was in Paraguay as one of the commissioners to settle the boundaries between the Spanish and Portuguese possessions, and he devoted much of his time to studying the geography, history, and zoology of this region. The results were published in French, in a work on the quadrupeds of Paraguay and the Rio de la Plata, and in his "Voyages dans l'Amérique méridionale" (Paris, 1809, 4 vols. 8vo, with atlas).

Azara, José Nicolo de. Born 1731: died 1804. A Spanish diplomatist and art connoisseur, brother of Felix de Azara.

Azariah. See *Uzziah.*

Azay-le-Rideau (ä-zäʼlē-rē-dōʼ). A small town in the department of Indre-et-Loire, France, near Tours. It contains a château, a very fine example of the Renaissance manor-house of the 16th century, with cylindrical flanking towers, high roofs, and dormer-windows.

Azazeel. See *Azaziel.*

Azazel (ä-zäʼzel'). A name which occurs in the ritual of the day of atonement, Lev. xvi. 8, 10–26. The high priest had among other ceremonies to cast lots upon two goats. One lot was inscribed "for Yahveh" (Jehovah), the other "for Azazel." The goat upon which the lot "for Yahveh" fell was offered as a sacrifice, while on the goat upon which the lot "for Azazel" had fallen the people. The goat was then led by a man into the

desert, "unto a land not inhabited," and was there let loose. The authorized version renders Azazel on the margin by "scape goat"; the revised version has Azazel in the text and " or dismissal " on the margin. Various explanations of the word have been offered, such as, for instance, that it meant the goat sent away or let loose (taking it as a compound of *ez* ozĕ), or the place to which the goat was sent. The probable and plausible explanation, adopted by nearly all modern critics, is that which takes it as the proper name of an evil spirit popularly supposed to have its dwelling in the wilderness. This view is supported by the antithesis in which Azazel is put to Yahveh. The rite may be considered a survival of an older stage of religious belief, perhaps Egyptian, Azazel being a substitute for Typhon, who was also conceived as living in the desert. In Arabic writers (Quzwini, Hariz, etc.) Azazil is described as one of the jinns (genii) who for their transgression were taken prisoners by the angels. Azazil grew up among them and became their chief, and he refused to prostrate himself before Adam; when he became Iblis (despair), the father of the Shaitans (evil spirits, satans). This is reechoed in Milton's "Paradise Lost," where Azazel is represented as the standard-bearer of the infernal hosts, cast out from heaven and becoming the embodiment of despair. The identification of Azazel with Satan is also met in some of the church fathers. The etymology of the name is obscure.

Azaziel (ä-zā′zi-el). [Heb., 'my strength is God.'] **1.** In Faust's "Miraculous Art and Book of Marvels, or The Black Raven," the name of one of the chief princes of the infernal kingdom, of which Lucifer is the king. It occurs in 1 Chron. xv. 20 as the name of a Levite.—**2.** A seraph in Byron's "Heaven and Earth."

Azcaputzalco (äz-kä-pōt-zäl′kō), or **Azcapozalco.** [Nahuatl, from *ecatl*, the ant.] A village of Mexico about 5 miles northwest of the capital, with which it is connected by horse-cars. It was an old Aztec town, founded by the Tecpanecs on the western side of the lake of Tezcuco in 1168. At the time of the conquest it was the great market of Mexico, where there was a regular sale of produce and slaves. Cortés and his army took refuge there after the flight of the *noche triste*. It was the scene of a battle between the Spanish forces and those of Iturbide, Aug. 19, 1821, both sides claimed the victory.

Azeglio (äd-zäl′yō), **Marchese d'** (**Massimo Taparelli**). Born at Turin, Oct. 2, 1798; died at Turin, Jan. 15, 1866. An Italian statesman and author. He served in the Italian revolution of 1848; was premier of Sardinia 1849–52; and was Sardinian envoy to Romagna in 1859. He wrote the novels "Ettore Fieramosca" (1833), "Niccolò de' Lapi" (1841), "Degli ultimi casi di Romagna," and an autobiography (1867).

Azemilchus (ä-zā-mil′kŏs). ['Mighty king' (?).] King of Tyre and Phenicia. During his reign Tyre, after a long siege, was conquered by Alexander the Great.

Azerbaijan (äz-er-bi-jän′), or **Aderbaijan.** A province of northwestern Persia, lying between Russia on the north, Turkey on the west, and Irak-Ajemi on the southeast: surface mountainous. It corresponds in general to the ancient Media Atropatene. The chief city is Tabriz. Area (estimated), 30,000 to 40,000 square miles. Population, 2,000,000.

Azevedo Coutinho (ä-zā-vä′dō kō-tē′nyō), **José Joaquim da Cunha.** Born at Campos, Sept. 8, 1742; died in Portugal, Sept. 12, 1821. A Portuguese-Brazilian prelate. In 1794 he was made bishop of Fernambuco, and in 1818 inquisitor-general of Portugal and Brazil, the last who held this office. He was a noted defender of the interests of Brazil in Portugal, and was the author of several historical and economical works relating to that country.

Azevedo y Zuñiga, Gaspar de. See *Zuñiga y Azevedo.*

Azhi Dahaka (ä′zhi dä-hä′kä). ['Destroying serpent.'] Originally, the cloud-serpent of Aryan mythology, the destroying serpent of the Avesta; later, in the heroic myths of the Iranians, an old king of Iran. In Firdausi, as Dahak, Dahâk, or Tohhak, he is the son of an Arab chief Mirdas and dwells in Mesopotamia. He makes a league with Ahriman, who prompts him to compass the death of his own father and succeed him. Ahriman feeds Dahak with flesh, though man had before lived on fruits. In return he wishes to kiss Dahak upon the shoulders, whence there grow in consequence two serpents. Each day two men are killed that the serpents may be fed with their brains. Attacking Iran, Dahak puts Jem to flight, slays him in China, and seizes the kingdom, which he holds during a thousand years of oppression and unsatiric overthrown by Kaveand Feridun, he was chained by the latter in Mount Demavend, whence it is believed that he will at the end of time escape to spread destruction and be slain by Keresaspa.

Azibaal (ä-zi-bä′äl). ['My strength is the god Ba'al' (?).] King of Aradus (Arvad), Phenicia, appointed by Asurbanipal, the Assyrian king (668–626 B. C.).

Azim (ä′zim). A lover of Zelica in the "Veiled Prophet." He kills her by mistake for the latter.

Azimech (az′i-mek). [Ar. *as-simak*: meaning uncertain.] A name applied both to *a* Virginis (Spica) and to Arcturus, but rarely to the latter.

Azimgarh, or **Azamgarh** (a-zim-, ä-zam-gur′). A district in Benares division, Northwestern Provinces. British India, intersected by lat. 26° N., long. 83° E. Area, 2,147 square miles.

Azimgarh. The chief town of the district of Azimgarh, situated on the Tons 53 miles northeast of Benares. Population, about 15,000.

Azincourt. See *Agincourt.*

Azo (äd′zō), or **Azzo** (äd′zō). **Porcius.** Died 1230 (1200 ?). An eminent Bolognese jurist, author of "Summa codicis," and "Apparatus ad codicem." He was a pupil of John Bassianus, and taught at the University of Bologna.

Azoff, or **Azof.** See *Azov.*

Azor (ä′zor). The name of the Beast in Marmontel's "Beauty and the Beast."

Azores (a-zōrz′), or **Western Islands.** [Pg. *Açores*, F. *Açores*, G. *Azoren*: so called from the hawks (*açores*) found there.] A group of islands situated in the Atlantic 800 miles west of Portugal, in lat. 37°–39° 45′ N., long. 25°–31° 10′ W. They belong to Portugal, and form the province Azores, capital Angra, with three districts—Angra, Horta, and Ponta Delgada. There are nine islands: São Miguel, Santa Maria, Terceira, São Jorge, Pico, Faial, Graziosa, Flores, and Corvo. The surface is volcanic and mountainous, and the soil fertile, producing oranges, wine, etc. The islands are a noted health-resort. They were occupied by Portugal in 1432, and colonized by Portuguese and Flemings in the 15th century. Area, 1,005 square miles. Population (1887), 263,401.

Azotus (a-zō′tus). [Gr. *Ἄζωτος.*] See *Ashdod.*

Azov, or **Azof,** or **Azoff** (ä′zof). A town in the province of the Don Cossacks, Russia, situated on the Don near its mouth, in lat. 47° 10′ N., long. 39° 25′ E. It was taken from the Turks by Peter the Great in 1696, and annexed to Russia in 1774. Population, 16,581.

Azov, or Azof, or Azoff, Sea of. A sea south of Russia, communicating with the Black Sea by the Strait of Yenikale: the ancient Palus Mæotis. Its largest arm is the Gulf of Taganrog, and its chief tributary the Don. It is very shallow. Length, 220 miles. Width, about 80 miles. Area, 14,000 square miles.

Azpeitia (as-pāy′tē-ä). A town in the province of Guipuzcoa, Spain, on the Urola 15 miles southwest of San Sebastian. Population (1887), 6,616.

Azrael (az′rā-el). In Jewish and Mohammedan angelology, the angel who separates the soul from the body at the moment of death, for which he watches.

Aztec Calendar Stone. See *Stone of the Sun.*

Aztecas (az′tek-az). [Said to be derived from Nahuatl *aztlan*, place of the heron; but with equal probability from the name of a clan (the 'Heron' clan) which left its name to the place.] A surname of the Mexican branch of Nahuatl Indians of central Mexico. The name "Aztecs" has been much misused, every secretary to the living been conceived to be descendants of the people so named. In fact, they were a band of Indians who had gradually drifte l to the valley of Mexico from the north (probably), and who, harassed by tribes of their own linguistic stock which had preceded them in the occupation of the shores of the lagoon of Mexico, finally fled to some islands in the midst of its waters for security. Improving upon this already secure position, they held their own and in the end turned upon their neighbors. From these petty tribal wars resulted, in the course of the 15th century, the confederacy between the Aztecs, the Tezcucans, and the Tecpanecans, which became at last formidable to all the aborigines of central Mexico up to the year 1519, when Cortes put an end to the power of the confederates of the valley plateau of Mexico. The word *Aztec* was only a surname, not the original designation of the tribe; and the supposed connection of the Mexicans with the New Mexican Pueblos can only be admitted when it is proved that the Pueblo language is one of our stock, and that that stock is radically connected with the Nahuatl of central Mexico. See *Mexicans.*

Aztecs. See *Azteeas.*

Aztlan (äzt-län′). [Nahuatl, 'place of the Heron.'] A mythical site where the Azteeas are said to have dwelt, or where they are represented as having started on their journey to the southward. Its location is not yet defined.

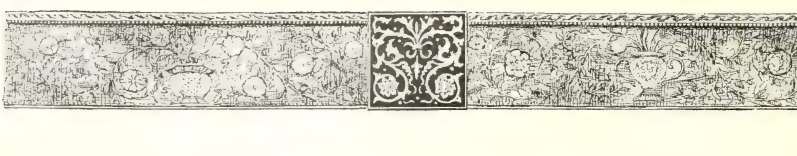
Azuaga (ä-thō-ä′gä). A town in the province of Badajoz, Spain, 57 miles northeast of Seville. Population (1887), 8,253.

Azuay (ä-thwī′), or **Assuay** (äs-swī′). A province in southern Ecuador. Capital, Cuenca. Area, 3,875 square miles. Population (1889), 132,400.

Azucena (äd-zō-chä′nä). A character in Verdi's "Il Trovatore," the old gipsy who stole Manrico.

Azulai (ä-zō-lī′), **Hayim David.** Born in Jerusalem; lived and died in Leghorn, Italy. A Jewish scholar of the 18th century. He wrote numerous works, the most celebrated being his bibliography, "Shem ha-gedolim" ("The Names of the Great"), which enumerates more than 1,300 Jewish authors, and over 2,200 of their works.

Azuni (äd-zō′nē), **Domenico Alberto.** Born at Sassari, Sardinia, Aug. 3, 1749; died at Cagliari, Sardinia, Jan. 23, 1827. An Italian jurist and legal and historical writer. He published "Sistema universale dei principi del diritto marittimo dell' Europa" (1795), "Dizionario della giurisprudenza mercantile" (1786–88), "Histoire de Sardaigne" (1802), etc.



Daader (bā'der), **Franz Xaver von.** Born at Munich March 27, 1765; died at Munich, May 23, 1841. A German scholar, appointed honorary professor of philosophy and speculative theology at the University of Munich in 1826; chiefly known from his philosophical writings. He devoted himself at first to the study of medicine and the natural sciences, held the position of superintendent of mines in Munich (1797), and published various scientific and technical works. His philosophy was conceived under Roman Catholic influences and was theosophical in character. His philosophical works have been collected under the editorship of Franz Hoffman, in 16 volumes (1850-60).

Baal (bā'al). [Phen. and Heb. *baal*, lord, master.] The supreme god of the Canaanites. The Assyro-Babylonian form of the name is *Bēlu*. Bel. He was conceived as the productive power of generation and fertility, his female counterpart Ashtoreth (Astarte, Ishtar) being the receptive. His statue was placed on a bull, the symbol of generative power, and he was represented with bunches of grapes and pomegranates in his hands. He was also worshiped as the sun-god, and was represented with a crown of rays. Offerings made to him were incense, bulls, and on certain occasions human sacrifices, especially children (Jer. xix. 5). The favorite places of his altars were heights and roofs of houses (Jer. xxxii. 29). His cult, like that of Ashtoreth, was attended by wild and licentious orgies. The various names and epithets of Baal occurring in the Old Testament and elsewhere were derived from his various aspects and the localities in which he was worshiped. See *Baal-Zebub* (in the New Testament *Beelzebub*, 'lord of flies') in Ekron; *Baal Gad* ('lord of good luck') in Baal Gad (Josh. xi. 17, xii. 7), the modern Banias at the foot of Mount Hermon; *Baal Peor*, from the mountain in Moab. His general name among the Moabites was *Chemosh* (which see). *Baal-Melech* ('king') was his name especially among the Ammonites. In Tyre he was worshiped as *Melcarth* ('king of the city'), identified by the Greeks with Hercules. He was *Baal-Berith* ('lord of the covenant') in the confederation of Shechem. Like the Hebrew *Jah* and *El* and the Assyro-Babylonian *Bēlu*, *Baal* entered largely into the composition of proper names. So, among numerous others, the names of the two celebrated Carthaginian generals in the Punic wars, *Hannibal* ('Baal is gracious') and *Hasdrubal* ('Baal is helpful'). The worship of Baal was introduced into Israel under Ahab and his wife, who was a Phenician princess.

Baal. A king of Tyre. He is mentioned in the Assyrian cuneiform inscriptions as having been made king of Tyre by Esarhaddon (681-668 B.C.), but as having rebelled against him and joined Tirhakah, the Ethiopian king of Egypt. On his expedition against Egypt, Esarhaddon forced Baal to submit to the Assyrian sovereignty. Under Asurbanipal (668-626) Baal renewed his rebellion against Assyria, but was again obliged to submit.

Baalath (bā'al-ath). A town of Dan, situated probably on the site of the modern Bel'am, about 2 miles north of Beth-horon.

Baalbec, or **Baalbek** (bāl'bek), or **Baalbak** (bāl'bak). ['The city of Baal' or of 'the sun'; Old Syriac *Bā'albdā*; the modern *Al-Bakaa* (the valley).] An ancient city of Syria, situated on the slope of Anti-Libanus 34 miles northeast of Damascus: the Greek Heliopolis ('city of the sun'), famous for its ruins. It was a center of the worship of Baal as sun-god, whence both the original and the Greek names. The city was a Roman colony (Colonia Julia Augusta Felix) under Augustus, and was adorned with great temples by Antoninus Pius. Its fall began with its capture by the Arabs, and it was totally destroyed by an earthquake in 1759. The site is famous for the ruins of the two great temples on its acropolis. The older portions of the acropolis wall, made of huge stones, are of Phenician or Jewish origin, and date from the time when the worship of Baal was still supreme. All the structures, except the parts of the wall mentioned, are late Roman in time, and are very effective from their grouping, their great size, and the beauty of the materials. Baalbec has been known to Europeans since the 16th century, and its monuments have been studied and drawn by many explorers.

Baal Peor (bā'al pē'ōr). See *Baal*.

Baan (bān), or **Baen, Jan van der.** Born at Haarlem, Feb. 20, 1633; died at Amsterdam, 1702. A Dutch portrait-painter. His son Jacob der Baan also was at The Hague, March, 1672; died at Vienna, April, 1700) also practised the same art.

Baanites (bā'an-īts). The followers of Baanes, a Paulician of the 8th and early part of the 9th century.

Baar (bär). A town in the canton of Zug, Switzerland, 15 miles northeast of Lucerne.

Baar (bär), **The.** An elevated and broken region in southwestern Württemberg and southeastern Baden, lying about the head waters of the Neckar and Danube.

Bab (bab), **Lady.** A character in the Rev. James Townley's farce-comedy "High Life Below Stairs," taken by Kitty, the maid of Lady Bab, who impersonates her mistress and is so called by her fellow-servants.

Bab (bäb), or **Bab-ed-Din** (bäb'ed-dēn'). A title first assumed by Mohammed Ali (put to death in 1850), founder about 1843 of the Persian sect named Babi, which revolted against the government in 1848. See *Babi*.

Bab Ballads, The. A volume of amusing verse by W. S. Gilbert, published in London 1869. These poems appeared originally in "Fun."

Baba (bä'bä), **Ali.** A character in the story of "The Forty Thieves" in "The Arabian Nights' Entertainments," who makes his way into the secret cave of the forty thieves by the use of the magic words "open sesame" (the name of a kind of grain).

Baba (bä'bä), **Cape.** A promontory at the western extremity of Asia Minor, at the entrance of the Gulf of Adramyttium.

Baba, Hajji. The principal personage in a novel by James Morier, "The Adventures of Hajji Baba of Ispahan;" published in 1824.

Baba Abdalla (bä'bä äb-dul'lä). A blind man, in a story in "The Arabian Nights' Entertainments," who becomes rich through the kindness of a dervish. His covetousness makes him demand also a box of magic ointment which, when applied to the left eye, reveals all hidden treasures, but when used on the right produces total blindness. Doubting this, he applies it to both, and loses sight and riches.

Babadalouk. The chief eunuch in Beckford's "Vathek," a most "royal and disgusting personage." The name is not original with him.

Babadag (bä-bä-däg'). A town in the Dobrudja, Rumania, in lat. 44° 55′ N., long. 28° 40′ E. Population, 3,101.

Babar. See *Babur*.

Babbage (bab'āj), **Charles.** Born near Teignmouth, Devonshire, Dec. 26, 1792; died at London, Oct. 18, 1871. A noted English mathematician, one of the founders, secretaries, and vice-presidents of the Astronomical Society, and professor of mathematics at Cambridge (1828-39). He is chiefly known as the inventor of a calculating machine which, after many years of toil and a large expenditure of money, he failed to perfect. He published a treatise "On the Economy of Machinery and Manufactures" (1st ed. 1832), a table of logarithms, and many minor works.

Babbitt (bab'it), **Isaac.** Born at Taunton, Mass., July 26, 1799; died at Somerville, Mass., May 26, 1862. An American inventor and manufacturer, a goldsmith by trade, noted for the discovery of the anti-friction metal (an alloy of tin with copper and antimony) which bears his name.

Babcock (bab'kok), **Orville E.** Born at Franklin, Vt., Dec. 25, 1835: died June 2, 1884. An American general. He served as aide-de-camp to General Grant in the Civil War, and when Grant became President acted for a time as his private secretary. He was indicted in 1876 by the grand jury of St. Louis for complicity in revenue frauds, but was acquitted with the aid of a deposition by President Grant. He was promoted colonel July 25, 1866.

Babcock, Rufus. Born at North Colebrook, Conn., Sept. 18, 1788; died at Salem, Mass., May 4, 1875. An American Baptist clergyman. He was graduated from Brown University 1821; was president of Waterville College (colbe University), Maine 1825-7; served as pastor of several Baptist congregations and was the founder and editor of the "Baptist Memorial."

Babek (bä'bek). Died 837. A Persian rebel and religious leader, surnamed "Khoremi" ('the sensualist') on account of the libertine principles which he inculcated. He was taken prisoner and put to death after having defied for a time the entire forces of the calif Motassem.

Babel (bā'bel). Same as *Babylon* (which see).

Bab-el-Mandeb (bāb-el-mān'deb). [Ar., 'gate of tears,' from its dangerousness.] A strait, 20 miles wide, connecting the Red Sea with the Indian Ocean, and separating Arabia from eastern Africa. In it is the island of Perim, occupied by the British.

Bab-el-Mandeb, Ras (Cape). The southwestern headland of Arabia, which projects into the Strait of Bab-el-Mandeb.

Babelthuap (bä-bel-th-äp'), or **Babeltop** (-top). The largest of the Pelew Islands, in the North Pacific Ocean.

Babenberg (bä'ben-berg). A former princely family of Franconia near Bamberg, from which sprang an Austrian dynasty that existed from about 983 to 1246.

Babenhausen (bä-ben-hou'zen). A small town in Bavaria, situated on the Günz 22 miles southsoutheast of Ulm: the seat of a former imperial lordship.

Babenhausen. A small town in the province of Starkenburg, Hesse, on the Gersprenz 15 miles southeast of Frankfort-on-the-Main.

Baber (bā'ber), or **Babar** (bā'bar), or **Babur** (bā'bör) (**Zehir-Eddin** (or **Zahir al din**) **Mohammed**). Born Feb. 4, 1483: died Dec. 28, 1530. A great-grandson of Timur: the founder of the so-called Mogul empire in India. He succeeded his father in Ferghana in 1494, conquered Kashgar, Kunduz, Kandahar, and Kabul, and in 1525 and 1526 India. He wrote in the Tatar language memoirs afterward translated into Persian and from that into various Western languages.

This dynasty is commonly known as Mogul, both in and out of India; but Baber was for all practical purposes a Turk. His memoirs were written in Turkish; his army was chiefly Turkish; and he always speaks of the real Moguls with extreme dislike. The cause of the misnomer is that the name Mogul is in India loosely applied to all strangers from the North, much in the same way as that of Frank is throughout the eastern world, to all strangers from the West. It is even applied to the Persians, with hardly more reason than the Persians themselves have for calling the Ottoman Turks Romans.

Freeman, Hist. Saracens, p. 192.

Babes in the Wood. See *Children in the Wood*.

Babeuf (bä-bef'), or **Babeuf, François Noël:** pseudonym **Caius Gracchus.** Born at St. Quentin, France, 1764 (1762 ?): died at Paris, May 28, 1797. A French agitator and communist. He founded a journal called "La Tribune du Peuple" (1794), in which he advocated absolute equality and community of property. In 1796 he organized a conspiracy against the Directory for the purpose of putting his theories into practice, but was betrayed, and executed, together with his principal accomplice, Darthé. His system of communism, known as *Babouvisme*, is set forth in his principal works, "Cadastre perpétuel" (1789) and "Du système de population" (1794).

Babi (bäb'ē), or **Babists** (bäb'ists). A Persian sect of Mohammedans, so called from *bab*, 'a gate,' the name assumed by the founder of the sect, who claimed that no one could come to know God except through him. It was founded about 1843 by Seyd Mohammed Ali, a native of Shiraz. On the accession of the shah Nasr-ed-din 1848, the sect broke out into revolt, proclaiming the Bab as universal sovereign, and was put down only after several Persian armies had been routed. The Bab was executed 1850. An attempt on the life of the shah in 1852 by three Babists occasioned a terrible persecution, in spite of which the sect survives. The Babi form a pantheistic offshoot of Mohammedanism, tinctured with Gnostic, Buddhistic, and Jewish ideas, inculcate a high morality, discountenance polygamy, forbid concubinage, asceticism, and mendicancy, recognize the equality of the sexes, and encourage the practice of charity, hospitality, and abstinence from intoxicants of all kinds.

Babia-Gura (bä'by-gö'rä). A group of the Carpathians, near the borders of Hungary and Galicia, northwest of Cracow.

Babieça. The name of the Cid's horse.

Babinet (bä-bē-nä'), **Jacques.** Born at Lusignan, France, March 5, 1794: died at Paris, Oct. 21, 1872. A French physicist, meteorologist, and astronomer.

Babington (bab'ing-ton), **Anthony.** Born at Dethick, Derbyshire, Oct., 1561: executed Sept. 20, 1586. An English Roman Catholic conspirator. He was page for a time to Mary Queen

of Scots during her imprisonment at Sheffield, and later leader (under the guidance of various Catholic priests, particularly of John Ballard) of a conspiracy for the murder of Elizabeth, the release of Mary, and a general rising of the Catholics.

Babism (bäb'izm). The religion of the Babi (which see).

Babley, Richard. See *Dick, Mr.*

Babo (bä'bo). **Josef Marius von.** Born at Ehrenbreitstein, Jan. 11, 1756; died at Munich, Feb. 5, 1822. A German dramatic poet. He became professor of fine arts at Munich 1778, and at his death was a theatrical manager in the same city. He was the author of the historical tragedy "Otto von Wittelsbach" (1781), etc.

Babócsa (bo-bó'chä). A town in the county of Sümeg, Hungary, situated near the Drave.

Babœuf. See *Babeuf.*

Baboon (ba-bön'). **Lewis** and **Philip.** Characters in Arbuthnot's "History of John Bull," representing, respectively, Louis XIV. and Philip of Bourbon, duke d'Anjou.

Babrius (bā'bri-us), or **Babrias** (bā'bri-as), or **Gabrias** (gā'bri-as). [Gr. *Βαβριος*, *Βαβριας*, or *Γαβριας*.] A Greek writer of the 1st century B. C., who put into choliambic verse the fables attributed to Æsop.

Babua (bä'bwä), or **A-babua** (ä-bä'bwä). An African tribe of the Kongo State, south of the Welle River.

Ba-Bucusu (bä-bö-män'tsö). See *Bushmen.*

Babur. See *Babér.*

Babuyan Islands (bä-bö-yän'ī'landz). A group of small islands in the Philippines, north of Luzon.

Babylas (bab'i-las), or **Babyllus** (-lus), or **Babila** (-lä), Saint. Died 250. Bishop of Antioch from about 237 to 250, in which latter year he suffered martyrdom. In the Catholic Church his day is Jan. 24; in the Greek Sept. 4.

Babylon (bab'i-lon). In ancient geography, the capital of Babylonia, situated on the Euphrates in lat. 32° 30′ N., long. 44° 30′ E.; Babel. The etymology of the name is as ascertained by many passages in the cuneiform inscriptions, Bāb-ilu, gate of God. The explanation of Gen. x. 9 "confusion," from the Hebrew *balal*, is, as in many other instances, based on a popular etymology. Its Persian name was *Babiruš*. It was situated in the south on the Euphrates, and its ruins are spread out on both sides of the river. Babylon was one of the oldest cities of Mesopotamia: compare Gen. x. 10, in which the reputed capital of Nimrod is Babel, at the time of the Elamite conquest (2300 B. C.), remaining this till the end. As capital of the country it shared in all its vicissitudes, and was the principal aim of the Assyrian invasions. It was first conquered by the Assyrian king Tukulti Adar about 1300 B. C.; then by Tiglath-Pileser I. about 1100 B. C., of Shalmaneser II. (859–825 B. C.) and his second grandson its revolted that they victoriously entered Babylon and sacrificed there to the gods. It was continuous with the Assyrian kings, in order to be recognized as the legitimate kings, to go to Babylon and there perform the mysterious ceremony termed by them "seizing the hands of Bel." Sennacherib sacked it in 689 B. C., and completely razed it to the ground. His son and successor Esarhaddon undertook, eleven years later, the restoration of the city. But it was under Nebuchadnezzar, the founder of the new Babylonian empire, 625–604 B. C., and especially under his successor Nebuchadnezzar, 604–561 B. C., that it became "Babylon the great." The ruins, now covering both banks of the Euphrates, are those of the palaces of these kings and their successors, and convey some idea of its former magnificence and splendor. Nebuchadnezzar, who took more pride in the buildings constructed under his auspices than in his victorious campaigns, concentrated all his care upon the adorning and beautifying of his residence. To the end he completed the fortification of the city begun by his father Nabopolassar, consisting in a double enclosure of mighty walls, the inner called *Imgur Bel* (Bel is gracious), the outer *Nemitti Bel* (foundation of Bel). The circumference of the outer wall, according to Herodotus (i. 178) as having been about 55 miles (480 stades). Its height about 350 feet, and its thickness about 85 feet. Clesias (in Diod. ii. 11, 7 ff.) gives somewhat smaller numbers. According to both these writers the wall was strengthened by 250 towers and pierced by 100 gates of brass (compare also Jer. l. 12; li. 53, 58). The city itself was adorned with numerous temples, chief among them Esagila ("the high-towering house"), temple of the city and of the national god Merodach (Babylonian *Marduk*) with his spouse Zirpanit. In the neighborhood of it was the small temple, the site of which was identified with the ruins of Al-Kasr. Sloping toward the river were the Hanging Gardens, one of the seven wonders, the location of which is in the northern mound of ruins, Babil. The temple described by Herodotus is that of Nebo in Borsippa, not far from Babylon, which Herodotus included under Babylon, and which also in the cuneiform inscriptions is called "Babylon the second." This temple, which in the mound of Birs Nimrud represents the most imposing ruin of Babylonia, is termed in the inscriptions *Ezida* ("the eternal house"), an ancient sanctuary of Nebo (Assyrian *Nabu*), and was restored with great splendor by Nebuchadnezzar. It represents in its construction a sort of pyramid built in seven stages, whence it is sometimes called "temple of the seven spheres of heaven and earth," and it is assumed that the narrative of the "Tower of Babel" in Gen. xi. was connected with this temple. Concerning Babylon proper Herodotus mentions that it had wide streets lined with houses of three and four stories. In the conquest of Cyrus, 538 B. C., the city of Babylon was spared. Darius Hystaspes razed its walls and towers. Xerxes (486–465 B. C.) despoiled the temples of their golden statues and treasures. Alexander the Great wished to restore the city, but was prevented by his early death. The decay of Babylon was hastened by the foundation in its neighborhood of Seleucia, 300 B. C., which was built from the ruins of Babylon. The last who calls himself in an inscription "king of Babylon, restorer of Esagila and Ezida," was Antiochus the Great (223–187 B. C.). In the time of Pliny (23–79 A. D.) Babylon was a deserted and dismal place. In the figurative language of the Apocalypse *Babylon* is used for the city of the Antichrist.

Babylon. In ancient geography, a town in Egypt, on the Nile opposite the Pyramids.

Babylon. A town on the south shore of Long Island, in Suffolk County, New York, 30 miles east of Brooklyn. Population (1890), 6,055.

Babylon, Modern. A name frequently given to Babylonia.

Babylonia (bab-i-lō'ni-a). See *Babylon.*

Babylonian Captivity. 1. The period of the exile of the Jews in Babylon: usually reckoned as 70 years, though the actual period from the destruction of the temple and Jerusalem to the return was not more than 50 years. In 605 B. C. Nebuchadnezzar attacked Jerusalem and carried off many prisoners. In 597 the city was again attacked and the king Jehoiachin, his household and 10,000 of the flower of the nation, were carried away. In 586 the city was captured after a siege, the city and temple were burned, and the inhabitants massacred. The survivors were carried off to Babylon. This was the beginning of the Babylonian captivity proper. In 536 Cyrus, after capturing Babylon, granted the exiles permission to return, and a colony of 42,360 persons availed itself of the privilege.

2. The period in the history of the papacy in the 14th century when the popes, exiled from Italy, lived at Avignon under French influences. Their stay in France lasted about 70 years.

Babylonica (bab-i-lon'i-kä). An ancient romance in thirty-nine books, by Iamblichus, a Syrian rhetorician of the time of Trajan. It existed in some form or other down to the end of the 9th century, when it was destroyed by fire. An epitome of it is given by Photius. It narrates the adventures of two lovers, Rhodanes and Sinonis, in their flight from King Gamatus of Babylon, their attempt to wed his two sweethearts, Panaea and Saca, and its pursuit of them.

Baca (bā'kä), **Valley of.** [Heb., "valley of balsam-trees"]. A valley, referred to in the Old Testament (Ps. lxxxiv. 6), probably El-Bakē'a, between Jerusalem and Bethlehem.

Bacairís, or **Bakairís**, or **Bacahirís** (bä-kä-rēz'), or **Bacurís** (bä-kö-rēz'). An Indian tribe of central Brazil, living about the head waters of the Xingú and Jurnena. A few hundred have submitted to the whites and serve as herdsmen and laborers. They have no religion. Associated with the Bacairís are many more numerous. The latter, who were first visited by Von den Steinen in 1886, go naked, live partly by agriculture, and have permanent villages. By their language they are classed with the Carib stock.

Bacapa, Saint Ludovicus. [Pima, from *vatki*, ruined building or house.] An abandoned mission in southeastern Arizona, founded in the latter part of the 17th century, and often confounded with Vacapa (now Maripe) in central Sonora.

Bacau. See *Bekau.*

Bacbuc (bak'buk). The priestess of the temple in Rabelais's "Pantagruel."

Baccarat (bak-ka-ra'). A town in the department of Meurthe-et-Moselle, France, situated on the Meurthe 15 miles southeast of Lunéville; celebrated for its glass-works. Population (1891), commune, 5,725.

Bacchæ (bak'ē). **The.** [Gr. *Βακχαι*; the Bacchanals.] A play of Euripides, assigned to a late period in the life of the dramatist. It was composed for the court of Archelaus, and is founded on the punishment of Pentheus, king of Thebes, by Dionysus, for the worship of Dionysus and endeavors to put it down by force. His mother Agave and her sisters are driven mad into the mountains to celebrate the wild orgies of Bacchus with many attendant miracles. Pentheus, who at first attempts to imprison the god, and then to put down the Bacchanals by force of arms, is decoyed by his mother, finally ridiculous by being dressed in female costume, and led out by the god to the wilds of Cithæron, where he is torn in pieces by Agave and other Bacchanals, who return in triumph. Classical Ed. I. 350.

Bacchiadæ (bak-ki'a-dē). [Gr. *Βακχιαδαι*.] A ruling family of Corinth, a branch of the Heraclidæ: so named from Bacchis, king of Corinth 926–891 B. C. They ruled Corinth first under a monarchical form of government, then as close oligarchy from 820 B. C. till their deposition by Cypselus, about 657 B. C.

Bacchiglione (bak-kē-lyō'ne). A river in northeastern Italy which flows past Vicenza and Padua and empties into the Gulf of Venice. Length, about 80 miles.

Bacchus (bak'us). [L., Gr. *Βακχος*, another name of Dionysus, the god of wine; also one of his followers or priests. Also called *Iacchus*, prob. related to *ἀχεειν*, shout, with allusion to the noisy manner in which the festival of Dionysus was celebrated.] In classical mythology, a name of Dionysus, the son of Zeus (Jupiter) and Semele, and the god of wine, personifying both its good and its evil qualities. It was the central name of the god among the Romans. The orgiastic worship of Bacchus was specially in character typified in Delia, where his festivals were celebrated on the slopes of Mount Cithæron, and extended to most of the neighboring Parnassus. In Attica the rural and somewhat savage cult of Bacchus underwent a metamorphosis, and received its highest expression in the choragic literary contests, in which originated both tragedy and comedy, and for which were written most of the masterpieces of Greek literature. Bacchus was held to have taught the cultivation of the grape and the preparation of wine. In early art, and less commonly after the age of Phidias, Bacchus is represented as a bearded man of full age, usually completely draped. After the time of Praxiteles he appears almost universally, except in archaistic examples, in the type of a beardless youth, of graceful and rounded form, often entirely undraped or very lightly draped. Among his usual attributes are the vine, the ivy, the thyrsus, the wine-cup, and the panther.

Bacchus and Ariadne. A noted painting by Titian (1523), in the National Gallery, London. Bacchus descends from his leopard-chariot, attended by satyrs and monads, while Ariadne turns away startled. The background is of wooded mountains and sea, glowing with color and light, harmonious, and beautiful in tone.

Bacchylides (bak-kil'i-dēz). [Gr. *Βακχυλιδης*.] A Greek lyric poet of the second rank, living in the 5th century B. C., a native of Iulis in the island of Ceos, a nephew and pupil of Simonides, and a contemporary and rival of Pindar. He lived for a time at the court of Hiero in Syracuse. Fragments of his works have survived.

Bacciocchi, Elisa. See *Bonaparte.*

Bacciocchi (bä-chok'kē), **Felice Pasquale,** Prince of Lucca, Piombino, etc. Born at Ajaccio, Corsica, May 18, 1762; died at Bologna, April 27, 1841. The husband of Elisa Bonaparte and brother-in-law of Napoleon I.

Baccio della Porta. See *Bartolommeo, Fra.*

Bach (bäch), Baron **Alexander von.** Born at Loosdorf, Lower Austria, Jan. 4, 1813. An Austrian Ultramontane statesman, minister of justice 1848 (July 19, Oct. 8, and Nov. 21), and of the interior 1849–59, and later ambassador at Rome.

The Concordat negotiated by Bach with the Papacy in 1855 marked the definite subjugation of Austria to the ecclesiastical pretensions which in these years of political languor and discouragement gained increasing recognition throughout Central Europe.

Fyffe, Hist. of Mod. Europe, III. 156.

Bach, Heinrich. Born Sept. 16, 1615: died at Arnstadt, July 10, 1691. A member of the famous Bach family of musicians, organist at Arnstadt (1681), and father of the musicians Johann Christoph and Johann Michael Bach.

Bach, Johann Christian. Born at Erfurt, 1640: died at Erfurt, 1682. A member of the Bach family of musicians, son of Johannes Bach of Erfurt, and was a great-uncle of Johann Sebastian Bach.

Bach, Johann Christian. Born at Leipsic, 1735: died at London, 1782. A son of Johann Sebastian Bach, surnamed "the Milanese" and "the English" from his residence in Milan (where he was organist of the cathedral 1754–1759) and in London (1762–82). He composed operas, masses, Te Deums, etc.

Bach, Johann Christoph. The name of several members of the noted family of musicians. (*a*) Born 1613: died at Arnstadt 1661. A German musician, grandfather of Johann Sebastian Bach. (*b*) Born at Erfurt, 1645: died at Arnstadt, 1693. An uncle of Johann Sebastian Bach, court musician to the count of Schwarzburg. (*c*) Born 1685: died 1756. A son of Heinrich Bach of Arnstadt and father of Johann Sebastian Bach's first cousin Bach. He was court organist at Eisenach, and one of the most noted members of the Bach family. (*d*) Born 1671: died 1721. The brother of Johann Sebastian Bach, organist at Ohrdruff.

Bach, Johann Christoph Friedrich. Born at Leipsic, 1732: died at Bückeburg, 1795. A son of Johann Sebastian Bach, kapellmeister to Count Schaumburg at Bückeburg.

Bach, Johann Michael. Born 1648: died at Arnstadt, 1694. A son of Heinrich Bach, and the father-in-law of Johann Sebastian Bach: a composer of note, and an instrumentmaker.

Bach, Johann Sebastian. Born at Eisenach, March 21, 1685: died at Leipsic, July 28, 1750. An organist, and one of the greatest of composers of church music. At the age of ten (then an orphan) he went to live with his brother Johann Christoph, organist at Ohrdruff, and at fifteen entered the Michaelis school at Lüneburg. He became a violinist in the court band of Prince Johann Ernst at Weimar in 1703; organist at Arnstadt in 1703; organist at Mühlhausen in 1707; court organist at Weimar in 1708; kapellmeister to the Prince of Anhalt-Kothen at Kothen in 1717; cantor at the Thomas-Schule, and organist and director of music in two churches at Leipsic (1723–50); honorary court composer to the Elector of Saxony (1736); and honorary kapell-

master to the Duke of Weissenfels. His works—chiefly church and piano music—are numerous. He was twice married, and had seven children by his first wife and three by his second.

Bach, Karl Philipp Emanuel. Born at Weimar, March 14, 1714; died at Hamburg, Dec. 14, 1788. A distinguished composer, son of Johann Sebastian Bach. He went to Berlin in 1735, and in 1740 entered the service of Frederick the Great as court musician, continuing in this position until 1767; he then went to Hamburg. He was a voluminous composer of piano-music, oratorios, etc.; he also wrote on the theory of piano-playing.

Bach, Wilhelm Friedemann. Born at Weimar, 1710; died at Berlin, July 1, 1784. The eldest son of Johann Sebastian Bach, organist of the Church of St. Sophia in Dresden (1733) and of St. Mary's at Halle (1747–1767). He was an organist and composer of great ability, but was of dissolute habits. He died in want and degradation.

Bacharach (bä'cha-rach). A town in the Rhine Province, Prussia, on the Rhine 24 miles above Coblentz; famous for its wines. Near it is the castle Stahleck, an ancient residence of the palatines.

Bache (bach), **Alexander Dallas.** Born at Philadelphia, July 19, 1806; died at Newport, R. I., Feb. 17, 1867. An American physicist, son of Richard Bache and grandson of Benjamin Franklin. He was a graduate of West Point 1825; professor of natural philosophy and chemistry in the University of Pennsylvania 1828–41; the organizer of Girard College 1835, and its first president; and superintendent of the Coast Survey 1843–67. He wrote numerous valuable papers on the Magnetic and Meteorological Observatory at the Girard College, and various scientific papers.

Bache, Francis Edward. Born in Birmingham, England, Sept. 14, 1833; died there, Aug. 24, 1858. An English composer, author of music for the pianoforte, operas, songs, etc.

Bache, Franklin. Born at Philadelphia, Oct. 25, 1792; died there, March 19, 1864. An American physician and chemist, a cousin of Alexander Dallas Bache. He was professor of chemistry in the Franklin Institute 1826–32, in the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy 1831–41, and in Jefferson Medical College 1841–64. With Dr. Wood he prepared a "Pharmacopœia, (1830), which was the foundation of the "United States Pharmacopœia" and "United States Dispensatory." He was editor, with Dr. Wood, of the "Dispensatory" 1833–64.

Bache, Richard. Born at Settle, Yorkshire, England, Sept. 12, 1737; died in Berks County, Pa., July 29, 1811. Son-in-law of Benjamin Franklin, postmaster-general of the United States 1776–82.

Bache, Sarah. Born at Philadelphia, Sept. 11, 1743; died Oct. 5, 1808. Daughter of Benjamin Franklin, and wife of Richard Bache.

Bachelor of Salamanca, The (F. "Le bachelier de Salamanque, ou les mémoires de Don Chérubin de la Ronda"). A romance by Le Sage. According to a statement of the author in the first edition of 1736 it was taken from a Spanish manuscript; but this was not really the case. It was his last novel. (*Bachelor* here means a "bachelor of arts.")

Bachergebirge (bä'chĕr-ge-bēr'ge). A mountain group in southern Styria, south of the Drave, an eastern continuation of the Karawanken.

Bachian. See *Batpva.*

Bachman (bak'man), **John.** Born in Dutchess County, N. Y., Feb. 4, 1790; died at Charleston, S. C., Feb. 25, 1874. An American clergyman and naturalist, an assistant and associate of Audubon.

Bachmann (bäch'män), **Gottlob Ludwig Ernst.** Born at Leipsic, Jan. 1, 1792; died April 15, 1861. A German classical philologist, professor of classical philology in the University of Rostock 1833–55.

Bacis (bā'sis), or **Bakis** (bā'kis). [Gr. *Βάκις.*] In Greek legend, a name given to several seers or prophets, the most celebrated of whom was the Boeotian Bacis, whose oracles were delivered at Heleon in Boeotia. Specimens of these (spurious) oracles, in hexameter verse, have been preserved.

Back (bak), Sir **George.** Born at Stockport, Cheshire, Nov. 6, 1796; died at London, June 23, 1878. An English admiral and Arctic explorer. He accompanied Franklin to the Spitzbergen seas in the boat (1818), to the Coppermine River (by land) and the Arctic coasts of America (1819–22), and to the Back or Great Fish River (1825–27). He conducted an expedition overland, and discovered the Great Fish or Back River (1833–35), and commanded the Terror in an Arctic expedition (1836–37). He was made admiral in 1857. His chief works are "Narrative of the Arctic Land Expedition to the Mouth of the Great Fish River," and "Narrative of an Expedition in H. M. S. Terror."

Back Bay, The. An expansion of the Charles River, now largely filled in and forming a west-side quarter of Boston, Massachusetts.

Backbite (bak'bīt), **Sir Benjamin.** A slanderer in Sheridan's comedy "The School for Scandal."

Backergunge (bäk'er-gunj), or **Bakerganj,** or **Bakargani** (bäk'ar-ganj). A district in the Dacca division, Bengal, British India, in the Ganges delta. Area, 3,649 square miles. Population (1901), 1,808,889.

Backhuysen (bäk'hoi'zen), or **Bakhuyzen, Ludolf.** Born at Emden, in East Friesland, Dec. 18, 1631; died at Amsterdam, Nov. 17, 1708 (1709?). A Dutch marine painter.

Backnang (bäk'näng). A town in the Neckar circle, Württemberg, on the Murr 15 miles northeast of Stuttgart. Population (1890), commune, 6,767.

Bäckström (bäk'ström), **Per Johan Edvard.** Born at Stockholm, Oct. 27, 1841; died there, Feb. 12, 1886. A Swedish poet and dramatist. He was editor of "Teater och Musik" (1870), of "Nu" (1877), and of "Post och Inrikes Tidningar" (from 1878 to his death), and author of the tragedy "Dagmar Frey" (1877), etc.

Backtischwah. See *Bakhtishwa.*

Backus (bak'us), **Isaac.** [ME. *bakhous,* AS. *bæchus,* bake-house.] Born at Norwich, Conn., March, 1724; died Nov. 20, 1806. An American Baptist minister, author of a "History of New England, with Special Reference to the Baptists" (1777–96), etc.

Backwell (bak'wel), **Edward.** Died 1683. A London goldsmith and alderman who played an important part in financial affairs under Cromwell and Charles II. He is regarded as the actual founder of the banking system in England.

Bacler d'Albe (bäk-lär' dälb'), **Louis Albert Ghislain, Baron.** Born at Saint-Pol, Pas-de-Calais, France, Oct. 21, 1762; died at Sèvres, Sept. 12, 1824. A French painter, chartographer, and soldier. He served with distinction under Napoleon, especially as director of the topographical bureau, and colonel (1813); he was made baron general. His best-known work is a picture of the battle of Arcole, in which he took part.

Bac-ninh (bäk'nēn'). A town in Tonkin, in the delta of the Red River northeast of Hanoi. Near it several engagements in the French war in Tonkin took place in 1884.

Bacolor (bä-kō-lōr'). A town in Luzon, Philippine Islands, northwest of Manila. Population (1887), 12,931.

Bacon (bā'kon), **Anthony.** Born 1558; died May, 1601. An English diplomatist, son of Sir Nicholas Bacon by his second wife, and brother of Francis Bacon. He attached himself (1593) to the Earl of Essex, and followed his fortunes until his death, acting for seven years as his private foreign secretary.

Bacon, Delia. Born at Tallmadge, Ohio, Feb. 2, 1811; died at Hartford, Conn., Sept. 2, 1859. An American writer, sister of Leonard Bacon. She is best known work is the "Philosophy of the Plays of Shakespeare Unfolded" (1857), in which she attempted to prove that the plays attributed to Shakspere are the work of Francis Bacon and others.

Bacon, Ezekiel. Born at Boston, Mass., Sept. 1, 1776; died near Utica, N. Y., Oct. 18, 1870. An American jurist and politician. He was member of Congress from Massachusetts 1807–15, and first comptroller of the United States Treasury 1813–15.

Bacon, Francis. Born at York House, London, Jan. 22, 1561; died at Highgate, April 9, 1626. A celebrated English philosopher, jurist, and statesman, son of Sir Nicholas Bacon, created Baron Verulam July 12, 1618, and Viscount St. Albans Jan. 27, 1621: commonly, but incorrectly, called *Lord Bacon.* He studied Trinity College, Cambridge, April, 1573, to March, 1575, and at Gray's Inn 1577; became attached to the embassy of Sir Amias Paulet in France in 1576; was admitted to the bar in 1582; entered Parliament in 1584; was knighted in 1603; became solicitor-general in 1607, and attorney-general in 1613; was made a privy councilor by the lord keeper in 1617, and lord chancellor in 1618; and was tried in 1621 for bribery, condemned, fined, and removed from office. A notable incident of his career was his connection with the Earl of Essex, which began in July, 1591, remained an intimate friendship until the fall of Essex (1600-01), and ended in Bacon's active efforts to secure the conviction of the earl for treason. (See *Essex.*) His great fame rests upon his services as a reformer of the methods of scientific investigation; and though his relation to the progress of knowledge has been exaggerated and misunderstood, his reputation as one of the chief founders of modern inductive science is well grounded. His chief works are the "Advancement of Learning," published in English as "The Two Books of Francis Bacon of the Proficience and Advancement of Learning Divine and Human," in 1605; the "Novum organum sive indicia vera de interpretatione naturæ," published in Latin, 1620, as a "second part" of the (incomplete) "Instauratio magna"; the "De dignitate et augmentis scientiarum," published in Latin in 1623; "Historia Vitæ et Mortis" (1623), "Historia Densi et Rari" (posthumously, 1658), "Sylva Sylvarum" (posthumously, 1627), "New Atlantis," "Essays" (1597, 1612, 1625), "De Sapientia Veterum" (1609), "Apothegms New and Old," "History of Henry VII." (1622). Works edited by Ellis, Spedding, and Heath (7 vols. 1857); Life by Spedding (7 vols. 1861, 2 vols. 1878).

Bacon, John. Born at London, Nov. 24, 1740; died there, Aug. 4, 1799. An English sculptor. Among his works are monuments to Pitt (Guildhall and Westminster Abbey), Dr. Johnson and Howard (St. Paul's), and Blackstone (All Souls, Oxford).

Bacon, Leonard. Born at Detroit, Mich., Feb. 19, 1802; died at New Haven, Conn., Dec. 24, 1881. An American Congregational clergyman, editor, and author. He was pastor in New Haven (1st church 1825–81), professor (1871) in New Haven Theological Seminary (1866–81), one of the founders of the "New Englander," and one of the founders and editors of the New York "Independent."

Bacon, Nathaniel. Born 1593: died 1660. An English Puritan lawyer, member of Parliament 1645–60, and master of requests under Cromwell and Richard Cromwell. He was the author of a "Historical Discourse of the Uniformity of the Government of England" (1647–51).

Bacon, Nathaniel. Born in England about 1642: died Oct., 1676. An Anglo-American lawyer, son of Thomas Bacon of Friston Hall, Suffolk, England. He emigrated to Virginia, settled on the upper James, and became a member of the governor's council. He was chosen by the Virginians, who were dissatisfied with Governor Berkeley's Indian policy, to lead an expedition against the Indians, but was refused a commission by the governor. He nevertheless invaded the Indian territory in 1676, but was proclaimed a rebel by Governor Berkeley, was captured, tried before the governor and council, and acquitted. The enthusiasm which Bacon's cause aroused was taken advantage of to demand the abolition of exorbitant taxes, the recently imposed restrictions on the suffrage, and other evils. Having been proclaimed a rebel a second time by the governor, Bacon captured and destroyed Jamestown, but died before he could accomplish his projects of reform.

Bacon, Sir Nicholas. Born at Chiselhurst, Kent, 1509; died at London, Feb. 20, 1579. An English statesman, father of Francis Bacon. He was graduated B. A. at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge in 1527; was called to the bar in 1533; became solicitor of the Court of Augmentations in 1537; attorney of the Court of Wards and Liveries in 1546; and was lord keeper of the great seal from Dec. 22, 1558, to his death, exercising after April 14, 1559, the jurisdiction of lord chancellor.

Bacon, Roger. Born at or near Ilchester, Somersetshire, about 1214: died probably at Oxford in 1294. A celebrated English philosopher. He was educated at Oxford and Paris (whence he appears to have returned to England about 1250), and joined the Franciscan order. In 1257 he was sent by his superiors to Paris where he was kept in close confinement for several years. About 1265 he was invited by Pope Clement IV. to write a general treatise on the sciences, in answer to which he composed his chief work, the "Opus Majus." He was in England in 1268. In 1278 his writings were condemned as heretical by a council at Paris, in consequence of which he was again placed in confinement. He was at liberty in 1292. Besides the "Opus Majus," his most notable works are "Opus Minus," "Opus Tertium," and "Compendium Philosophiæ." See Siebert, "Roger Bacon," 1861; Heid, "Roger Bacon's Praktische Philosophie," 1881, and L. Schneider, "Roger Bacon," 1873.

Bacon's Rebellion. See *Bacon, Nathaniel.*

Baconthorpe (bā'kon-thōrp), **John.** Died 1346. An English Carmelite monk and schoolman, surnamed "the Resolute Doctor."

Bacos. See *Cacos.*

Bacsányi (bo-chän'yē), **János.** Born at Tapolcza, western Hungary, May 11, 1763: died at Linz, May 12, 1845. A Hungarian poet, prose-writer, and journalist. He founded, with Baróti and Kazinczy, a journal, the "Magyar Museum," in 1788.

Bactra. See *Balkh.*

Bactria (bak'tri-ā), or **Bactriana** (bak-tri-ā'nā). [From *Bactra.*] In ancient geography, a country in Asia, north of the Paropamisus Mountains on the upper Oxus, nearly corresponding to the modern district of Balkh in Afghanistan. The population was Aryan in race; the capital Zariaspa or Bactra, now Balkh. Bactria was the cradle of the Persian religion which Zarathushtra (Zoroaster) reformed about 600 B. C. (?). At a very early period it was the center of a powerful kingdom which was conquered by the Medes, and together with these by the Persians, and finally by Alexander. It was a part of the kingdom of the Seleucidæ, and from 256 B. C. for about 100 years an independent Greco-Bactrian kingdom which extended to the Kabul River and the Indus. Bactria belonged to the Sasanidæ until about 640 A. D., and has since been under Mohammedan rule.

Bactrian Sage, The. Zoroaster, who was a native of Bactria.

Bacup (bak'up). A manufacturing and mining town in Lancashire, England, situated 16 miles north of Manchester. Population (1891), 23,498.

Baczko (bats'kō). **Ludwig von.** Born at Lick, East Prussia, June 8, 1756; died March 27, 1823. A German historical writer and novelist.

Badagry (bä-dä-grē'). A town in West Africa, near Lagos. It was formerly the capital of a native kingdom and a great slave-port.

Badajoz (bäd-ä-hōth'; Sp. bä-bä-hōth'). A province of Estremadura, western Spain, popularly called Lower Estremadura. Area, 8,687 square miles. Population (1887), 480,418.

Badajoz. The capital of the province of Badajoz, situated on the Guadiana near the Portuguese frontier, in lat. 38° 49′ N., long. 6° 56′ W.; the Roman Pax Augusta, or Batullium. It is strongly fortified and has a cathedral and castle. It has belonged at various times to the Moors, Castile, and Portugal. It is the birthplace of Morales. Badajoz has often been besieged; the most notable of these events being (in the unsuccessful siege by the Allies in 1705, when it was defended by the French and Spanish; (2) its siege by the French under Soult, who captured it March, 1811; (3) the sieges by the British, April–May, 1811, May–June, 1811, and March–April, 1812. It was stormed and taken by them April 6, 1812. Population (1887), 27,279.

Badakshan (bäd-äk-shän'). A territory in central Asia, about lat. 36°–38° N., long. 69°–72° E., bounded by the Amu-Daria on the north, the Hindukush on the south, and Kunduz on the west, especially noted for its rubies. It is inhabited largely by Tajiks. Capital, Faizabad. Population (estimated), 100,000.

Badalocchio (bä-dä-lok'kē-ō). **Sisto,** surnamed **Rosa.** Born at Parma, 1581; died at Bologna, 1647. An Italian painter and engraver, a pupil and assistant of Annibale Carracci.

Badalona (bä-dä-lō'nä). A seaport in the province of Barcelona, Spain, northeast of Barcelona. Population (1887), 15,974.

Badcock (bad'kok). **John.** A writer on pugilistic and sporting subjects, who wrote between 1816 and 1830 under the pseudonyms of "John Bee" and "John Hinds." In 1830 he edited the "Works of Samuel Foote," with remarks, notes, and a memoir (under the name of Mr. Bee).

Baddeley (bad'li), **Robert.** Born probably in 1733: died in 1794. An English actor. He was originally the cook of Samuel Foote, and went on the stage before 1761. He was the original Moses in the "School for Scandal." In his will he left the reversion of his house in Surrey for the support of an asylum for decayed actors, and also the interest of one hundred pounds to provide wine and cake for the actors at Drury Lane Theater on Twelfth Night. This is still done.

Since 1843, then, the term of "Their," or "Her Majesty's Servants," is a mere formality, as there is no especial company now existing to serve or solace royalty. . . . Webster, who occupies Garrick's chair in the management of the Theatrical Fund, tells me, that Baddeley was the last actor who wore the uniform of scarlet and gold prescribed for the "gentlemen of the household" who were patented actors; and that he used to appear in it at rehearsal. He was proud of being one of their Majesties' servants", – a title once coveted by all nobly-aspiring actors. *Doran*, Eng. Stage, II. 486.

Baddeley, Sophia. Born at London in 1745; died at Edinburgh in 1786. The wife of Robert Baddeley, and an actress and singer.

Badeau (bä-dō') **Adam.** Born in New York city, Dec. 29, 1831. An American officer (captain and brevet brigadier-general, United States army) and writer, military secretary to General Grant 1864–69, and later in the consular service. He has written "Military History of Ulysses S. Grant" (1867–81), "Grant in Peace" (1886), "The Vagabond Papers" (a volume of literary sketches and dramatic criticism, 1869), etc.

Badebec (bäd-bek'). The wife of Gargantua in the romance of "Pantagruel" by Rabelais. She was the mother of Pantagruel, at whose birth she died, owing to the surprising number of mules, camels, dromedaries, wagons, and provisions of every kind which she brought forth at the same time.

Bad-Elster. See *Elster*.

Baden (bä'den). [F. *Bade.*] A grand duchy of southern Germany, and a state of the German Empire, the fourth in area and fifth in population: capital Carlsruhe. It is bounded by Hesse and Bavaria on the north, Bavaria on the northeast, Wurtemberg on the east, Switzerland (separated mainly by Lake Constance and the Rhine) on the south, and Alsace and the Rhine Palatinate (separated by the Rhine) on the west. It produces grain, tobacco, hemp, flax, wine, hops, and chicory: manufactures clocks, woodenware, cotton and silk goods, chemicals, cigars, machinery, straw hats, brushes, paper, etc., and abounds in mineral springs. Important cities: four districts of Constance, Freiburg, Carlsruhe, and Mannheim. The government is a constitutional hereditary monarchy under a grand duke, and a landtag with an upper house and a chamber of 63 representatives. Baden sends 3 representatives to the Bundesrat and 14 to the Reichstag. About two thirds of the population are Roman Catholic, one third Protestant. Its ancient inhabitants were the Alamanni, and it formed a part of the duchy of Alamannia. Its rulers have been descendants of the house of Zähringen (a place near Freiburg). They ruled as margraves, with a separation in the 16th century into the lines Baden-Baden and Baden-Durlach, which were reunited in 1771. Baden entered the Furstenlund in 1785, received accession of territory in 1803, and became an electorate. It was allied with Napoleon; received further accessions in 1806; joined the Confederation of the Rhine in 1806, became a grand duchy, and again received increase of territory; joined the Allies in 1813, entered the Germanic Confederation, in 1815, and received a constitution in 1818. It was the scene of revolutionary proceedings in 1848, and of the outbreak of revolution in May, 1849, which was suppressed by the aid of Prussian troops in July. It sided with Austria in 1866, and became a member of the German Empire in 1871. Area, 5,821 square miles. Population (1890), 1,657,867.

Baden, or **Baden-Baden.** [G., 'baths.'] A town and watering-place in Baden, in the valley of the Oosbach 15 miles southwest of Carlsruhe, famous for its hot medicinal springs: the Roman Civitas Aurelia Aquensis. It is a place of annual resort of about 5000 people, and was formerly noted for its gambling establishments (closed 1872). It was long the capital of the margravate of Baden. Population (1890), commune, 14,884.

Baden, or **Baden bei Wien** (bä'den bī vēn). A town and watering-place of Lower Austria, situated in a valley of the Wienerwald 14 miles southwest of Vienna, noted for its hot sulphur springs, known to the Romans. Population (1890), commune, 11,263.

Baden, or **Oberbaden** (ō'ber-bä'den). [G., 'Upper Baden.'] A town and watering-place in the canton of Aargau, Switzerland, situated on the Limmat 14 miles northwest of Zürich, noted for its hot sulphur baths, known to the Romans: the Roman Aquæ Helvetiæ. It was the meeting-place of the Swiss diet for three centuries. Population, about 4,000.

Baden, Jacob. Born at Vordingborg, May 4, 1755; died at Copenhagen, July 5, 1804. A Danish philologist and critic, appointed professor of eloquence and the Latin language at Copenhagen in 1780. He founded the "Kritisk Journal" in 1798, and "Grammatica Latina," (1782), etc.

Baden, Margrave of. See *Louis William I., Margrave of Baden.*

Baden, Treaty of. A treaty between the German Empire and France, concluded at Baden, Switzerland, Sept. 17, 1714, which, with the Treaties of Utrecht and Rastadt, ended the War of the Spanish Succession. The Peace of Ryswick was ratified, the electors of Bavaria and Cologne were reinstated in their lands and dignities, and Landau was left in the possession of France.

Baden-Baden. See *Baden.*

Baden-Powell (bā'den-pou'l), Sir **George Smyth.** Born at Oxford, Dec. 24, 1847. An English politician and publicist. He was appointed joint commissioner with Colonel Sir W. Crossman in 1882, to inquire into the administration, revenues, and expenditure of the British West India colonies; assisted Sir Charles Warren in his diplomatic relations with the native chiefs of Bechuanaland in 1885; spent the winter of 1886–87 in Canada and the United States, investigating the fishery dispute; and was made joint commissioner with Sir George Bowen in 1887, to arrange the details of the new Malta constitution. Author of "New Homes for the Old Country" (1872), "Protection and Bad Times" (1879), "State Aid and State Interference" (1882), etc.

Badenoch (bā'den-och). An ancient district in the Highlands in the eastern part of Inverness.

Badenweiler (bä-den-vī'ler). A village and watering-place in Baden, near Müllheim, southwest of Freiburg. It contains ruins of Roman baths, one of the most interesting existing examples. There are two parts, corresponding in their subdivisions, one for men and one for women. Each part has a large atrium or outer court, whence there is access to the apodyterium or dressing-room, the caldarium, the tepidarium, the frigidarium, a cold bath, and the hypocaustum, or warm-bath. The entire structure measures 38 by 90 feet; the walls, pavements, and steps remain in position. The date assigned is A. D. 74.

Bader (bä'der), **Joseph.** Born Feb. 24, 1805; died 1883. A German writer on the history, etc., of Baden. He was editor of the periodical "Badenia" 1839–64.

Badger (baj'er), **Squire.** A character in Fielding's "Tom Jones in England."

Badger, George Edmund. Born at Newbern, N. C., April 15, 1795; died at Raleigh, N. C., May 11, 1866. An American politician. He was secretary of the navy 1841, and Whig United States senator from North Carolina 1846–55.

Badger, George Percy. Born at Chelmsford, in Essex, 1815. An English Orientalist, compiler of an English-Arabic lexicon, 1881.

Badghis (bād-ghēz'). A district in Afghanistan, north of Herat. By the recent delimitation it is included in the Russian dominions.

Badham (bad'am), **Charles.** Born at Ludlow, Shropshire, July 18, 1813; died at Sydney, Australia, Feb. 26, 1884. An English classical scholar and teacher, appointed professor of classics and logic in the University of Sydney in 1867. He published editions of various Greek classics, "Criticism applied to Shakspere" (1846), etc.

Badia (bä-dē'ä). A small town in the province of Rovigo, Italy, situated on the Adige 29 miles southwest of Padua.

Badia Calavena (bä-dē'ä kä-lä-vā'nä). A small town in the province of Verona, Italy, 13 miles northeast of Verona, the chief place in the "Tredici Communi."

Badiali (bä-dē-ä'lē). **Cesare.** Born at Imola, Italy; died there, Nov. 17, 1865. A celebrated Italian bass singer.

Badia y Leblich (bä-dē'ä ē läb-lēch'). **Domingo.** Born 1766; died 1818. A Spanish traveler in northern Africa and the Orient: better known by his Mussulman name of Ali Bey.

Badikshis (bä-dēk-shēz'). [Pl.] An Afghan tribe of Aryan origin.

Badinguet (bä-dan-gā'), afterward **Radot** (rä-dō'). Died 1883. A Moor in whose disguise Napoleon III. escaped from the fortress of Ham 1846: hence, a nickname of Napoleon III.

Badius (bä'dē-ōs), **Jodocus** or **Josse,** surnamed **Ascensius** (from his birthplace). Born at Asche, near Brussels, 1462; died 1535. A Flemish printer and writer. He established at Paris a printing-house, the "Prælum Ascensianum," about 1499.

Bad Lands. Certain lands of the northwestern United States characterized by an almost entire absence of natural vegetation, and by the varied and fantastic forms into which the soft strata have been eroded. At a little distance they appear like lands of desolate ruins. The name was first applied, in its French form *mauvaises terres*, to a Tertiary area (Miocene) in the region of the Black Hills in South Dakota, along the White River, a tributary of the Upper Missouri.

Badman (bad'man). **The Life and Death of Mr.** A work by John Bunyan, published in 1680.

Badminton (bad'min-ton). The residence of the dukes of Beaufort, in Gloucestershire, England, 15 miles northeast of Bristol.

Badminton. A cup made of special and sweetened claret, named for the Duke of Beaufort (of Badminton), who was a patron of pugilistics; hence, in the prize-ring, blood, the slang name for which is "claret."

Badminton, The. A coaching and sporting club of 1,000 members, established in London in 1876.

Badon (bā'don), **Mount,** L. **Mons Badonicus** (monz ba-don'i-kus). The scene of a battle said to have been gained by King Arthur over the Saxon invaders in 520 (?): variously identified with Badbury Rings (Dorset), a hill near Bath, and Bouden Hill (near Linlithgow).

Badoura (bä-dō'rä). The principal character in the story of the "Amours of Prince Camaralzaman and the Princess Badoura," in "The Arabian Nights' Entertainments." Their story is a proverbial one of love at first sight.

Badrinath. See *Bhadrinath.*

Badroulboudour (bä-drōl'bō-dōr'). The wife of Aladdin in the story of "Aladdin or the Wonderful Lamp," in "The Arabian Nights' Entertainments."

Bæbia gens (bē'bi-ä jenz). In ancient Rome, a plebeian clan or house whose family names were Dives, Herennius, Sulca, and Tamphilus. The first member of this gens who obtained the consulship was Cn. Bæbius Tamphilus (182 B. C.).

Bæda (bē'dä). See *Bede.*

Baedeker (bäd'ek-ėr), **Karl.** Born 1801: died 1859. A German publisher, noted as the founder of a series of guide-books.

Baegna Elv (bäg'nä elv). The chief head stream of the Drammen (or Drams) Elv, in southern Norway.

Baele (bä-a'le). A Nigritic tribe, northeast of Lake Chad. It is pastoral and nomadic, owning camels, sheep, and goats. It is half heathen and half Mohammedan.

Baena (bä-ā'nä). A town in the province of Cordova, Spain, 25 miles southeast of Cordova: the Latin Baniana or Biniana. Population (1887), 12,068.

Baena (bā-ē'nä), **Antonio Ladislau Monteiro.** Born in Portugal about 1795; died in Paris, March 28, 1850. A Portuguese-Brazilian author. He was an officer in the Portuguese and subsequently in the Brazilian army, attaining the rank of colonel. His later years were spent in Paris, where he took part in several military expeditions against the Cabanaes rebels. 1835–38. Subsequently he studied the geography and history of the Amazon valley. His "Ensaio Corographico sobre a Provincia do Para" are still standard works on that region.

Baer (bar), **Karl Ernst von.** Born in Esthonia, Russia, Feb. 28, 1792: died at Dorpat, Nov. 28,

1876. A celebrated Russian naturalist, especially noted for his researches in embryology. He was appointed extraordinary professor of zoology at Konigsberg in 1819 (and two years later ordinary professor), and succeeded Burdach as director of the Anatomical Institute. In 1829 he went to St. Petersburg as member of the Academy, returned to Konigsberg in 1859, and again went to St. Petersburg in 1834 as librarian of the Academy. His chief works are the "Entwickelungsgeschichte der Thiere" (1828-37), and "Untersuchungen über die Entwickelung der Fische" (1835).

Baerle (bar'le), **Cornelius van.** The tulip fanatic in Dumas's novel "La Tulipe Noire."

Baerle, Gaspard van. See *Barlæus.*

Baert (bā-är'). **Alexandre Balthazar François de Paule, Baron de.** Born at Dunkirk about 1750; died at Paris, March 23, 1825. A French politician and geographer. He was elected to the Legislative Assembly in 1791 in which he vainly exerted himself to save Louis XVI. He wrote "Tableau de la Grande Bretagne, etc." (1800-01).

Bætica (bē-tis'kä). In ancient geography, the southernmost division of Hispania (Spain).

Bætis (bē'tis), or **Bætes** (bē'tēz). The Roman name of the Guadalquivir.

Baeyer (bā'yer), **Adolf.** Born at Berlin, Oct. 31, 1835. A German chemist, son of Johann Jakob Baeyer. He became professor of chemistry at Strasburg in 1872, and succeeded Liebig at Munich in 1875. He is the discoverer of indoles, coals, and indigo.

Baeyer, Johann Jakob. Born at Müggelsheim, near Köpenick, Nov. 5, 1794; died at Berlin, Sept. 10, 1885. A Prussian soldier and geometer. He fought as a volunteer in the campaigns of 1813 and 1814; joined the army in 1815; and attained the rank of lieutenant-general in 1858. He conducted several important geodetic surveys, and in 1870 became president of the Geodetic Institute at Berlin. He published various geodetic works.

Baez (bā-äth'). **Buenaventura.** Born at Azua, Hayti, about 1810; died in Porto Rico, March 21, 1884. A statesman of Santo Domingo. He cooperated with Santa Anna in the establishment of the Dominican Republic, and was president from 1849 to 1853, when he was overturned and expelled by Santa Anna. He retired to New York, but Santa Anna being driven out in 1858, he was called back and again elected president. In June, 1865, he was again supplanted by Santa Anna. Elected a third time in 1868, he was supplanted in 1869 by a triumvirate headed by Cabral. Baez was recalled and made president a fourth time in 1874. After various negotiations he signed with President Grant two treaties (Nov. 29, 1869), one for the annexation of Santo Domingo to the United States, and the other for the cession of the bay of Samana. The annexation scheme was, ostensibly at least, approved by the people of Santo Domingo, but the United States senate refused to ratify it. The failure of this resulted in renewed disorders, and the fall of Baez.

Baeza (bā-ā'thä). A town in the province of Jaen, southern Spain, 22 miles northeast of Jaen: the Roman Beatia. It has a cathedral, and was formerly the seat of a university. It was a flourishing Moorish city, and was sacked by St. Ferdinand in the 13th century. Population (1887), 13,911.

Baffin (baf'in), **William.** Died Jan. 23, 1622. An English navigator and explorer. He was pilot of the Discovery, Captain Robert Bylot, in which he was despatched by the Muscovy Company to North America in search of the northwest passage. The expedition resulted in the discovery of the bay between Greenland and British America which has since received the name of Baffin Bay. An account of the expedition, written by Baffin, was printed by Purchas, who, however, took great liberties with the text. The original manuscript, with map, is in the British Museum, and was edited for the Hakluyt Society in 1849 (Randall, "Narratives of Voyages towards the Northwest"). Baffin was killed while serving in the allied English and Persian armies against the Portuguese in the island of Kishm in the Persian Gulf.

Baffin Bay (baf'in bā). A sea passage communicating with the Atlantic Ocean by Davis Strait, and with the Arctic Ocean by Smith Sound, and lying west of Greenland: explored by Baffin 1616. Also *Baffin's Bay.*

Baffin Land (baf'in land). An extensive territory in the Arctic regions, lying west of Baffin Bay. Also *Baffin's Land.*

Bafo (bä'fō), surnamed "The Pure." Lived about 1580–1600. A Venetian lady, sultana and counselor of the sultan Amurath III.

Bafing (bä'fing). One of the chief head streams of the river Senegal.

Bagamoyo (bä-gä-mō'yō). A port, town, and the greatest commercial center of German East Africa, south of the Kingani River opposite Zanzibar. It is a meeting-place of inland roads and caravans. A railroad is building (1905) to the neighboring Dar es Salaam. Population, 20,000 to 30,000, consisting of Arabs, Hindus, and Africans.

Baganda (bä-gän'dä). See *Ganda.*

Bagaudæ (bā-gä'dē). A body of Gallic peasants in rebellion against the Romans at intervals from about 270 A. D. to the 5th century.

Bagby (bag'bi). **Arthur Pendleton.** Born in Virginia, 1794; died at Mobile, Alabama, Sept. 21, 1858. An American politician. He was governor of Alabama 1837–41, United States senator from Alabama 1841–48, and United States minister to Russia 1848–49.

Bagby, George William. Born in Virginia, Aug. 13, 1828; died at Richmond, Va., Nov. 29, 1883. A physician, journalist (became editor of the Lynchburg "Express" in 1853, and of the "Southern Literary Messenger" in 1859), and humorist. He wrote under the pseudonym "Mozis Addums."

Bagdad, or **Baghdad** (bägs-däd', commonly bag'dad). [Pers., 'gift of God.' The name *Bagdadu* is found in the Assyrian cuneiform inscriptions, and appears to be of Aramean origin.] A vilayet of Asiatic Turkey, in the lower valleys of the Euphrates and Tigris, between Persia and Arabia.

Bagdad, or **Baghdad.** The capital of the vilayet of Bagdad, situated on the Tigris in lat. 33° 20′ N., formerly a city of great importance and still the seat of considerable commerce. It has manufactures of leather, silk, cotton and woolen goods. It was founded in 762 by Abu Jaffar, surnamed "Al-Mansur" (the Victorious), second caliph of the dynasty of the Abbassides, and it was the capital of the Abbassides for five hundred years, bearing the name of Mansurijeh, also Dare-Selam ('dwelling of Peace'), which latter name it still has. It is the official residence of the Ottoman governor. Under the Abbassides it became a celebrated center of Arabic learning and civilization, and the glory and splendor of the city are world-famed. During the height of its prosperity it harbored a million and a half people within its walls. It declined with the decay of the Abbassidian caliphate, and came to the fall of this dynasty, in 1258, into the hands of the Mongols. It is still the capital of the Turkish province Mesopotamia. Population, 180,000.

Bage (bāj). **Robert.** Born at Darley, Derbyshire, England, Feb. 29, 1728; died at Tamworth, England, Sept. 1, 1801. An English novelist. He was a paper-manufacturer by trade and did not begin to write before the age of fifty-three. He wrote "Mount Henneth (1781), "Barham Downs" (1784), "Hermsprong, or Man as he is not" (1796), etc.

Bagehot (baj'ot), **Walter.** Born at Langport, Somersetshire, Feb. 3, 1826; died there, March 24, 1877. A noted English economist, publicist, and journalist. He was graduated at the University of London 1846, was called to the bar in 1852, and was editor of the "Economist" 1860–77. He wrote "The English Constitution" (1867), "Physics and Politics, etc." (1869), "Lombard Street, etc." (1873), "Literary Studies" (1879), "Economic Studies" (1880), "Biographical Studies" (1881), etc.

Baggara (bäg'gä-rä). A Hamitic but Arabic-speaking tribe of the upper Nile valley. They are nomads, hunters, Egyptian soldiers, and slave-raiders. See *Shilluk.*

Baggesen (bäg'e-sen), **Jens (Emmanuel).** Born at Karsör, Denmark, Feb. 15, 1764; died at Hamburg, Oct. 3, 1826. A Danish poet, author of "Comic Tales" (1785), "Labyrinthen" (1792), "Parthenais" (1804), etc.

Baghdad. See *Bagdad.*

Baghelkhand (bä-gel-kund'). The collective name of several native states in central India, the chief among which is Rewah.

Bagheria (bā-ge-rē'ä), or **Bagaria** (bä-gä-rē'ä). A town on the northern coast of Sicily, 8 miles east of Palermo. Population, 12,000.

Baghirmi (bä-gēr'mē). An important African kingdom, southeast of Lake Chad on the Shari River, between Bornu and Wadai, and subject to the latter. The country is a fertile plain. The capital is Massenya. The language is called *Bourmor,* it is related to Kuka and distinct from Kanuri. Population, about 1,000,000.

Baghistan (bägs-ta-tän'). The ancient name of Behistun.

Bagida (bä-gē'dä). A town in German Togoland, West Africa. Here Nachtigal hoisted the German flag in 1884.

Bagimont's Roll (baj'i-monts rōl). A list of the ecclesiastical benefices of Scotland and their valuation in the latter part of the middle ages. "It took its name from an Italian churchman, Bolognese (afterwards Pope) of Vico, canon of the cathedral of Asti in Piedmont, who was sent by the Pope to Scotland in 1274 to collect the tithe or tenth part of all the church livings, for a Crusade." *Chambers's Encyc.,* I. 657.

Bagirmi. See *Baghirmi.*

Bagley (bag'li), **John Judson.** Born at Medina, N. Y., July 24, 1832; died at San Francisco, July 27, 1884. An American politician. Republican governor of Michigan 1873–77.

Baglivi (bäl-yē'vē), **Giorgio.** Born at Ragusa, Sicily, 1669; died at Rome, 1707. An Italian physician, professor of anatomy and medicine in the College de Sapienza at Rome. He was the founder of the system of "solidism" in medicine, as opposed to Galenism or humorism. His medical writings were held in high esteem, and were frequently reprinted.

Bagnacavallo, Bartolommeo. See *Ramenghi.*

Bagne (bäny), or **Bagnes** (bänyz), **Val de.** An alpine valley in the canton of Valais, Switzerland, southeast of Martigny, traversed by the Dranse.

Bagnères-de-Bigorre (bän-yār'dė-bē-gōr'), **or Bagnères-d'Adour** (bän-yār'dä-dōr'). A town in the department of Hautes-Pyrénées, France, situated on the Adour 13 miles south of Tarbes: the Roman Aquæ Bigerrionum Balneariæ. It is one of the chief Pyrenean watering-places on account of its hot springs (sulphate of lime, etc.). Population (1891), commune, 8,638.

Bagnères-de-Luchon (bän-yār'dė-lü-chôn'), or **Luchon.** A town in the department of Haute-Garonne, France, 71 miles southwest of Toulouse, near the Spanish frontier: the Roman Balneariæ Lixivienses. It is one of the chief watering-places in the Pyrenees, and is celebrated for its warm salt and sulphur springs. Population (1891), commune, 3,538.

Bagnet (bag'net), **Mr.** and **Mrs. Joseph.** Characters in Charles Dickens's novel "Bleak House." Bagnet is an ex-artilleryman, devoted to the bassoon. Their children Malta, Quebec, and Woolwich are named from the stations where they were born.

Bagni di Lucca (bän'yē dė lōk'kä). [It., 'baths of Lucca.'] A watering-place in Italy, 13 miles northeast of Lucca, noted for its hot springs. Population, 9,000.

Bagni di San Giuliano (bän'yē dė sän jō-lē-ä'-nō). A town and watering-place in Italy, northeast of Pisa.

Bagnigge Wells. A place of amusement in London which formerly (time of George II.) lay at the east of Gray's Inn Road, nearly opposite what is now Mecklenburg Square and northeast of St. Andrew's burying ground. It "included a great room for concerts and entertainments, a garden planted with trees, shrubs, and flowers, and provided with walks, a fish-pond, fountain, rustic bridge, rural cottages and seats. The admission was threepence."

Bagno a Ripoli (bän'yō ä rē'pō-lē). An eastern suburb of Florence.

Bagno di (or **de**) **Romagna** (bän'yō ēn (or dė) rō-män'yä). A town and watering-place in the Apennines, Italy, 37 miles northeast of Florence.

Bagnoles (bän-yōl'). A small watering-place in the department of Orne, France, northwest of Alençon.

Bagnoli (bän-yō'lē). A small town in the province of Avellino, Italy, 45 miles east of Naples.

Bagnols-les-Bains (bän-yōl'lā ban'). A watering-place in the department of Lozère, France, on the Lot east of Mende. It has sulphur springs.

Bagnols-sur-Cèze (bän-yōl'sür-sāz'). A town in the department of Gard, France, on the Cèze 25 miles northeast of Nimes. Population (1891), 4,454.

Bagnuolo (bän-yō-ō'lō), **Count (Giovanni Vicenzo Sanfelice).** Born about 1590: died about 1650. A Neapolitan soldier. In 1624 (Naples being then under Philip IV. of Spain) he commanded a contingent of Neapolitan infantry sent with others to the relief of Bahia, Brazil, then threatened by the Dutch. He distinguished himself greatly in the following campaigns, ultimately commanded at Bahia, and in 1638 repelled an attack upon that city. For this service he was made a prince in Naples.

Bagoas (ba-gō'as). [Gr. *Βαγόας.*] Died about 336 B. C. An Egyptian eunuch, in the service of Artaxerxes Ochus of Persia, who for a short time usurped the virtual sovereignty of the empire. He put to death Artaxerxes Ochus (338) and Arses (336), but was himself compelled to drink a poison which he had intended for Arses's successor Codomannus.

Bagoas. A favorite eunuch of Alexander the Great.

Bagot (bag'ot), Sir **Charles.** Born at Blithfield, Staffordshire, England, Sept. 23, 1781: died at Kingston, Canada, May 18, 1843. A British diplomatist. He became under-secretary of state for foreign affairs in 1807, minister to France in 1814, ambassador to St. Petersburg in 1820, ambassador to Holland in 1824, and governor-general of the Canadas in 1842.

Bagot, Sir William. Lived about the end of the 14th century. An English statesman, minister of Richard II. He was one of the council (with Bussy, Green, and Scrope) left in charge of the kingdom when Richard departed for Ireland in 1399.

Bagradas (bag'ra-das). The ancient name of the river Mejerda (which see).

Bagration (bä-grā-tē-ōn'), Prince **Peter.** Born 1765: died 1812. A Russian general, descended from a Georgian princely family. He served with distinction against the Turks and Poles, and in 1799 in Italy and Switzerland (Cassano); opposed Murat at Hohenlinden, Nov. 16, 1805; served at Austerlitz, Eylau, Friedland, and in Finland; was commander-in-chief in Turkey in 1809; was defeated near Mohileff, July 25, 1812; and was mortally wounded at Borodino, Sept. 7, 1812.

Bagratians. See *Bagratidæ.*

Bagratidæ (ba-grat'i-dē). A dynasty of Armenian monarchs which lasted from the end of the 9th to the 11th century. See *Armenia.*

Bagrima. See *Baghirmi.*

Bagshaw (bag'shâ), **Edward.** Died 1662. An English Royalist politician and author. Originally a Puritan, he sat in the Parliament convened by Charles I. at Oxford 1644, was taken prisoner in the second year by the Parliamentary army, and languished in the King's Bench prison at Southwark till 1646. While in prison he wrote, among other works, "De monarchia absoluta" (1660).

Bagshot (bag'shot) A village in Surrey, England, 10 miles southwest of Windsor.

Bagshot Heath. A tract of land on the border of Surrey and Berkshire, England.

Bagstock (bag'stok), **Major Joe.** "A wooden-featured, blue-faced" officer, a friend of Mr. Dombey, in Dickens's novel "Dombey and Son." He calls himself "J. B.," "old J. B.," "tough old Joe," and says "Joe is rough and tough, sir! blunt, sir, blunt is Joe."

Bahalul (bä-hä-lōl'). The court fool of Harun-al-Rashid; surnamed "Al-Megnum" ("the Crazy").

Bahama Bank (bą-hä'mą bangk). **Great.** A bank or area of shoal water between Cuba and the Bahama Islands.

Bahama Bank, Little. A bank north of Great Bahama Island.

Bahama Channel, Old. The part of the ocean between Cuba and the southern part of the Bahamas. Also called *Gulf of Florida*.

Bahamas (ba-ha'maz), formerly **Lucayos** (lō-kī'ōz). A group of islands in the British West Indies, southeast of Florida. The principal islands are Great Abaco, Great Bahama, Andros Island, New Providence, Eleuthera, Cat Island, Watlings Island (long Island), Great Exuma, Crooked Island, Acklin Island, Mariguana, and Great Inagua. The group contains also many keys and reefs. The capital is Nassau. The Bahamas were discovered by Columbus in 1492, were occupied by the British in 1629, and were finally secured to them in 1783. Area, 5,450 square miles. Population (1891) 47,966.

Bahar. See *Behar*.

Baharites (ba-har'its), or **Baharides** (ba-har'-i-dēz). A Mamelukе dynasty which reigned over Egypt from the middle of the 13th to the end of the 14th century.

Bahawalpur (bä-hä-wäl-pör') or **Bhawalpur** (bhä'wäl-pör or bhal-pör'). A feudatory state in the Punjab, British India, under British supervision, extending from lat. 28° to 30° N., and from long. 70° to 74° E. Area, 17,283 square miles. Population, 650,042.

Bahawalpur. The capital of the state of Bahawalpur, near the Sutlej. Population, about 13,000.

Bahia (bä-ē'ä). A state of Brazil, bounded by Piauhi, Pernambuco, and Sergipe on the north, the Atlantic on the east, Espirito Santo and Minas Geraes on the south, and Goyaz on the west. It is rich in forests, diamonds, and sugar. Area, 164,049 square miles. Population (1893), about 2,000,000.

Bahia, or **São Salvador da Bahia** (soun sälva-dōr' dä bä-ē'ä). A seaport, capital of the state of Bahia, situated on All Saints' Bay in lat. 13° 1' S., long. 38° 32' W. It is the second city of the country, has a large harbor, comprises an upper and a lower town, and is the seat of an archbishopric. It has regular steamship communication with various European and American ports, exports sugar, tobacco, etc., and has flourishing manufactures. It was peopled in 1536, but abandoned; was refounded in 1549, and was the colonial capital of Brazil until 1763. Population (1890) estimated, 94,000.

Bahia de Todos os Santos or **Bay of All Saints.** The harbor of Bahia, Brazil. In old works the name is frequently applied to the city.

Bahia Honda (bä-ē'ä on'dä). [Sp., 'deep bay.'] A small harbor in northwestern Cuba, west of Havana.

Bahlapi (bäch-lä'pē). See *Chuana*.

Bahlingen. See *Baldingen*.

Bahman (bä'man), **Prince.** The eldest son of the Sultan of Persia, a character in the story of "The Two Envious Sisters" in "The Arabian Nights' Entertainments." He left with his sister when starting out on his adventures a magical knife: if it kept bright she would know that he was safe; if a drop of blood appeared on it, that he was dead.

Bahn (bän). A town in the province of Pomerania, Prussia, situated on the Thue 66 miles northeast of Berlin. Population, about 5,000.

Bähr (bär), **Johann Christian Felix.** Born at Darmstadt, June 13, 1798; died at Heidelberg, Nov. 29, 1872. A German philologist and historian. He wrote "Geschichte der romischen Literatur" (1828; supplements 1836-37, 1840), etc., and edited the fragments of Ctesias (1825).

Bahraich (bä-rich'). A district in the Fyzabad division, in Oudh, British India. Area, 2,741 square miles. Population (1881), 878,048.

Bahraich, or **Bharech.** A town in Oudh, British India, 65 miles northeast of Lucknow.

Bahrdt (bärt), **Karl Friedrich.** Born at Bischofswerda, in Saxony, Aug. 25, 1741; died near Halle, April 23, 1792. A German theologian, noted for his extreme rationalism. He was professor of biblical philology at Leipsic 1766-68, of biblical antiquities at Leipsic 1768-71, of theology and pastor at Giessen 1771-75, and license director of Von Salm's Philanthropinum at Marschlins in 1775, a post which he held fourteen months. He was superintendent-general and pastor at Dürkheim when (1779) he was declared by the imperial aulic council incapable of holding an ecclesiastical office and forbidden to publish any writing. Taking refuge in Prussia, he lectured on philosophy and philology at Halle 1779-89. He was condemned to one year's imprisonment (1789) for having published the pasquinade "Das Religionsedict, ein Lustspiel" (1788). His remaining years were devoted to the management of a tavern of questionable character.

Bahrein (bä-rān'), or **Aval** (ä-väl'). **Islands.** A group of islands in the Persian Gulf, near the coast of Arabia, about lat. 26° N., long. 50° E. The chief island is Sanak (length about 30 miles); the capital, Manama. The islands are celebrated for their pearl fisheries.

Bahr-el-Abiad (bähr-el-ä-bē-äd'). The White Nile.

Bahr-el-Azrak (bähr-el-äz'räk). The Blue Nile.

Bahr-el-Ghazal (bähr-el-ghä-zäl'). One of the chief western tributaries of the White Nile.

Bahya ben Joseph ibn Pakoda. Lived in Saragossa, Spain, in the 11th century. A Jewish religious author and poet. He is best known by his work "Duties of the Heart, which he wrote in Arabic and which was translated into Hebrew by Ibn Tibbon in both 1, containing meditations and exhortations on the spiritual side of religion. It holds a place among the Jews similar to that of the "Imitation" among Christians. It was translated into Spanish (1610), and an English translation is now (1896) in course of preparation.

Baiæ (bā'yē). (Gr. Βαΐαι.) See *Baiæ*.

Baiburt (bī-bört'). A town in the vilayet of Erzroum, Asiatic Turkey, 60 miles northwest of Erzroum, on the Masser. It has an important strategic and commercial position. Population, 6,000.

Baidar (bī-där'). A village and valley near the southern extremity of the Crimea, Russia.

Baif (bā-ef'), **Jean Antoine de.** Born at Venice, 1532; died at Paris, Sept. 9, 1589. A French poet, natural son of Lazare de Baïf, a friend of Rabelais and ambassador of Francis I. at Venice.

Baikal (bī-käl'), Tatar **Bai-kul.** ['Rich sea.'] The largest freshwater lake of Asia, situated in southern Siberia on the border of Irkutsk and Transbaikalia. Its chief tributaries are the upper Angara, Selenga, and Barguzin, and its outlet is the lower Angara to the Yenisei. Length 395 miles. Average width 40 miles. Area, 12,500 square miles.

Baikal Mountains. A range of mountains west and northwest of Baikal.

Baikie (bā'ki), **William Balfour.** Born at Kirkwall, Orkney, Aug. 27, 1825; died at Sierra Leone, Dec. 12, 1864. A surgeon (assistant surgeon in the royal navy 1854-58), explorer (surgeon in the Niger expedition of 1857), author. He was appointed surgeon and naturalist of the Niger exploring expedition (1854), succeeded to the command of the vessel on the death of its captain, the Rev. William Allen, in 1857, and in two years to the highest point before reached.

Bailan (in Syria). See *Beilan*.

Bailey (bā'li), **Gamaliel.** Born at Mount Holly, N. J., Dec. 3, 1807; died at sea, June 5, 1859. An American abolitionist, editor of the "National Era" at Washington.

Bailey, James Montgomery. Born in Albany, N. Y., Sept. 25, 1841; died at Danbury, Conn., March 4, 1894. An American humorist, editor of the "Danbury News."

Bailey, Joseph. Born at Salem, Ohio, April 28, 1827; killed in Newton County, Mo., March 21, 1867. An American general in the Civil War, who had been employed in the Red River expedition, 1864, he constructed a dam (Bailey's dam) above Alexandria to insure the passage of the fleet, for which service he was made brigadier-general and received the thanks of Congress. He settled in Newton County, Missouri, was appointed sheriff, and was assassinated in the discharge of his duty.

Bailey, Nathan or **Nathaniel.** Died at Stepney, June 27, 1742. An English lexicographer and schoolmaster, author of "An Universal Etymological English Dictionary," first published in 1721. A supplement appeared in 1727, and a folio edition in 1736 with the title "Dictionarium Britannicum, collected by several hands . . . revised and improved with many thousand additions by N. Bailey." The dictionary, based on the works of Kersey, Coles, Phillips, Blount and others, has often been republished, and it forms the foundation of other works of the kind, including Johnson's.

Bailey, Philip James. Born at Basford, Nottinghamshire, April 22, 1816. An English poet. He has written "Festus" (1839), "Angel World" (1850), "Mystic" (1855), "The Age" (revised 1858), "The Universal Hymn" (1867), etc.

Bailey, Samuel. Born at Sheffield, 1791; died June 18, 1870. An English writer on philosophy and political economy.

Bailey, Theodorus. Born at Chappaqua, N. Y., April 12, 1805; died at Washington, D. C., Feb. 10, 1877. An American rear-admiral. He entered the navy in 1818 and became lieutenant in 1827, commander in 1850, and captain in 1862. He was second in command in the naval attack on the defenses of New Orleans in 1862, and was sent by Admiral Farragut, April 25, to demand the surrender of the city. He was made commodore in 1862, and in the same year was appointed commander of the Eastern Gulf blockading squadron, in which post he is said to have taken over fifty blockade-runners in eighteen months. He was made rear-admiral July 25, 1866, and placed on the retired list Oct. 10, 1866.

Bailiff's Daughter of Islington, The. An old ballad preserved in Percy's "Reliques" and Ritson's "Ancient Songs." It is a tale of the true love of a squire's son and a bailiff's daughter.

Bailleul (bā-yē'). A manufacturing town in the department of Nord, France, 17 miles northwest of Lille. Population (1891), 18,256.

Baillie (bā'li), **Lady Grizel** (**Grizel Hume**). Born at Redbraes Castle, Berwickshire, Dec. 25, 1665; died Dec. 6, 1746. A Scottish poet, daughter of Sir Patrick Hume, first earl of Marchmont.

Baillie, or **Bailly, Harry.** The host of the Tabard Inn in Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales." "He is a shrewd fellow, and a bold, and can talk with a blabbing shrew to a wife." Shakspere's "Mine Host of the Garter" in the "Merry Wives of Windsor" is said to have been taken from him. He is sometimes called "Henry Bailly."

Baillie, Joanna. Born at Bothwell, Lanarkshire, Scotland, Sept. 11, 1762; died at Hampstead, England, Feb. 23, 1851. A Scotch dramatist and poet, she wrote "Plays on the Passions" (1802-12), in which she delineates the principal passions of the mind, each passion being made the subject of a tragedy and a comedy; and was the author of the poems "Lines to Agnes Baillie on her Birthday," "The Kitten," and "To a Child."

Baillie, Nicol Jarvie. See *Jarvie*.

Baillie, Robert. Born at Glasgow, 1599; died July, 1662. A Scotch Presbyterian divine and controversialist, author of "Letters and Journals, 1637-662." He was "for Scotland much what Pepys and Evelyn are for England. They are especially valuable in relation to the assembly of 1638 and the assembly of Westminster (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*).

Baillie, Robert, of Jerviswood. Executed at Edinburgh, Dec. 24, 1684. A Scottish patriot, condemned for alleged complicity in the "Rye House Plot," which see).

Baillon (bā-yōn'), **Ernest Henri.** Born at Calais, Nov. 30, 1827. A French botanist, author of "Histoire des plantes" (1860-85), etc.

Baillot (bā-yō'), **Pierre Marie François de Sales.** Born at Passy, near Paris, Oct. 1, 1771; died at Paris, Sept. 15, 1842. A French violinist. He was a pupil of Viotti, became professor of the violin in the Conservatory of Music at Paris 1795, and performed in Russia, Holland and England. He wrote "Art du Violon" (1834).

Baillou (bā-yōō'), **de. Ballonius, Guillaume de.** Born 1538; died 1616. A French physician. He was appointed by Henry IV. first physician to the Dauphin in 1601, and is reputed to have been the first to make known the nature of croup. He wrote "Adversaria medicinalia," etc.

Bailly (bā-yē'), **Antoine Nicolas.** Born at Paris, June 6, 1810. A French architect. He was appointed to a position in the municipality of the city of Paris in 1834, and became architect to the French government in 1841. He has built the Mêlière fountain at Paris, reconstructed the old hôtel de Dugne, and erected the new Tribunal de Commerce at Paris.

Bailly, Jean Sylvain. Born at Paris, Sept. 15, 1736; executed at Paris, Nov. 12, 1793. A noted French astronomer and politician. He was a member of the Academy of Sciences of the Academy of Inscriptions, and of the French Academy, president of the Third Estate and of the National Assembly in 1789, and mayor of Paris 1789-91. He wrote "Histoire de l'astronomie" (1775-87), "Lettres sur l'Atlantide de Platon des relations anciennes" (1779), "Mémoires," etc.

Bailundo (bā-lōn'dō). The Portuguese name of Ombalundu, a country and kingdom on the high plateau northwest of Benguella, Angola. The natives of Bailundo are the warlike neighbors of Bihé (Viye) and are very friendly to them but the two tribes speak dialects of the same language and are known by the generic name of Ovimbundu. They are the great traders and carriers who bring the produce of central Africa to Benguella. See *Ombundu*.

Baily (bā'li), **Edward Hodges.** Born at Bristol, England, 1788; died at London, May 22, 1867. A noted English sculptor.

Baily, Francis. Born at Newbury, Berkshire, April 28, 1774; died at London, Aug. 30, 1844.

A distinguished English astronomer, reformer of the Nautical Almanac, and reviser of star-catalogues. He wrote a "Journal of a Tour in Unsettled Parts of North America in 1796 and 1797" (edited by De Morgan, 1856), "Tables for the Purchasing and Renewing of Leases" (1802), "Doctrine of Interest and Annuities" (1808), etc.

Baimenas. An Indian tribe of Sinaloa. Their language has been lost.

Bain (bān), **Alexander.** Born at Watten, Caithness, 1810; died 1877. A Scottish mechanician, inventor of the automatic chemical telegraph (1843).

Bain, Alexander. Born at Aberdeen, Scotland, 1818. A Scottish philosophical writer. He was educated at Marischal college, Aberdeen, and became professor of natural philosophy in the Andersonian University of Glasgow in 1845, examiner in logic and moral philosophy for the University of London (1857–1863–69), professor of logic in the University of Aberdeen (1860–90), and lord rector there (1881). He chief works are "The Senses and the Intellect" (1855), "The Emotions and the Will" (1859), "Mental and Moral Science" (1868), "Logic" (1870), "Mind and Body," "Manual of English Composition and Rhetoric" (1890), "Education as a Science," essays on J. S. Mill, etc.

Bainbridge (bān'brij), **Christopher.** Born at Hilton, Westmoreland, 1464 (?); died at Rome, July 14, 1514. A noted English prelate. He was made bishop of Durham in 1507, archbishop of York in 1508, ambassador to the Pope in 1509, cardinal (08, Papal legate in 1511 by Julius II., and legate and commander of a papal army. He was poisoned by one of his own chaplains, probably at the instigation of a rival, the Bishop of Winchester.

Bainbridge, John. Born at Ashby-de-la-Zouch, England, 1582: died at Oxford, 1643. An English physician and astronomer.

Bainbridge, William. Born at Princeton, N. J., May 7, 1774; died at Philadelphia, July 28, 1833. An American naval officer, appointed commodore in 1812. He served as lieutenant-commandant in the quasi-war with France in 1798, and was captured by the French; commanded the Philadelphia in the Tripolitan war, and was obliged to surrender her Nov. 1, 1804, after she had become fast on a rock in a position such that she could not use her guns: was given command (1812) of a squadron composed of the Constitution, Essex, and Hornet; and in command of the Constitution captured the British frigate Java Dec. 29, 1812. On his return he took charge of the Charlestown navy-yard. In 1815 he commanded a squadron in the Mediterranean; and in 1819, in the Columbus, took command of the squadron in that sea, returning in 1821. He later was stationed at Philadelphia, Boston, and elsewhere.

Bain-de-Bretagne (bañ'dē-brē-tāny'). [F., 'bath of Brittany.'] A town and watering-place in the department of Ille-et-Vilaine, France, south of Rennes. Population (1891), commune, 4,907.

Baines (bānz), **Edward.** Born at Walton-le-Dale, Lancashire, Feb. 5, 1774: died Aug. 3, 1848. An English journalist and politician, proprietor and editor of the "Leeds Mercury," and author of histories of Yorkshire and Lancashire, etc.

Baines, Sir Edward. Born at Leeds, 1800: died there, March 2, 1890. An English journalist, statesman, and philanthropist, son of Edward Baines.

Baines, Matthew Talbot. Born Feb. 17, 1799; died Jan. 22, 1860. An English artist and African explorer. He arrived at Cape Colony in 1842, accompanied the British army throughout the Kaffir war 1846–51; explored northwest Australia under Augustus Gregory 1855–56, was artist and geologist to the Livingstone Zambesi Expedition in 1858; went with Chapman from the southwest coast to the Victoria Falls in 1861, and lectured in England 1864–1868. He wrote "Explorations in Southwestern Africa" (1864), and "The Gold Regions of Southeastern Africa" (1877).

Baini (bā-ē'nē), **Giuseppe.** Born at Rome, Oct. 21, 1775: died May 10, 1844. An Italian priest, musical critic, and composer: author of a life of Palestrina.

Bains-en-Vosges (bañ'zoñ-vōzh'), or **Bains-les-Bains** (bañ'lā-bañ'). A town and watering-place in the department of Vosges, France, 16 miles southwest of Epinal. It has hot baths. Population (1891), commune, 2,501.

Bairaktar (bī-rāk-tär'). A title of Mustapha (1755–1808), grand vizir of Mahmud II.

Bairam, or Beiram (bī-rām'). The name of two Mohammedan feasts. The great Bairam (*el-kebir*) forms the concluding ceremony of the pilgrimage to Mecca, and is celebrated on the tenth day of the twelfth month. Each householder who is able to do so sacrifices a sheep (whence it is also called *Jordan Bairam*, or sacrificial Bairam), the meat of which is presented to the poor. The lesser Bairam (*el ægaïd*) is celebrated at the termination of the fast of the month of Ramadan. It is a season of great rejoicing at which presents and visits are exchanged.

Baird (bārd), **Absalom.** Born at Washington, Pa., Aug. 20, 1824. An American general. He was graduated from West Point in 1849, became captain in the regular army in 1861, and brigadier-general of volunteers in 1862; served as division commander at Chattanooga in 1863, and in the Atlanta campaign of 1864; and became brevet brigadier-general and brevet major-general in 1865.

Baird, Charles Washington. Born at Princeton, New Jersey, Aug. 28, 1828. A Presbyterian clergyman, son of Robert Baird. He has written works on the Presbyterian liturgies, local histories, and a "History of the Huguenot Emigration to America" (1885).

Baird, Sir David. Born at Newbyth, Dec., 1757; died Aug. 29, 1829. A British general. He served in British India 1783–89, where he was wounded and imprisoned by Hyder Ali for nearly four years; returned to India as lieutenant-colonel in 1791; took Pondicherry in 1793; was made major-general in the Cape in 1798; led the storming column at the capture of Seringapatam May 4, 1799; commanded an expedition to Egypt in 1801; led (as lieutenant-general) an army to reoccupy the Cape of Good Hope in 1806; served in the siege of Copenhagen in 1807; was sent to Spain to reinforce Sir John Moore in 1808; was wounded at Corunna in that year.

Baird, Henry Carey. Born at Bridesburg, Pa., Sept. 10, 1825. An American (protectionist) political economist and publisher, nephew of Henry C. Carey.

Baird, Henry Martyn. Born at Philadelphia, Jan. 17, 1832. A son of Robert Baird, professor of Greek in the University of the City of New York: author of a "History of the Rise of the Huguenots" (1879), etc.

Baird, Robert. Born in Fayette County, Pa., Oct. 6, 1798: died at Yonkers, N. Y., March 15, 1863. An American clergyman and historical writer. He wrote "A View of Religion in America" (1842), "History of the Temperance Societies" (1830), a "History of the Albigenses, Waldenses, and Vaudois," etc.

Baird, Spencer Fullerton. Born at Reading, Pa., Feb. 3, 1823; died at Wood's Holl, Mass., Aug. 19, 1887. A noted American naturalist. He was appointed (1845) professor of natural sciences at Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pennsylvania, in 1845; assistant secretary of the Smithsonian Institution in 1850, secretary in 1878; and United States commissioner of fish and fisheries in 1871. His works (including scientific papers) are very numerous (over 1,000 titles); among them are a "Catalogue of North American Reptiles" (1853), "Birds of North America" (with Cassin, 1858), "Mammals of North America" (1859), "History of North American Birds" (with Brewer and Ridgway, 1874–84), etc.

Baireuth. See *Bayreuth*.

Baïse, or Baise (bāz). A river in southern France which joins the Garonne west of Agen. Length, about 100 miles.

Baiter (bī'tėr), **Johann Georg.** Born at Zürich, May 31, 1801: died there, Oct. 10, 1877. A Swiss classical philologist. He was professor in the University of Zürich 1833–49, and prorector of the gymnasium of Zurich 1845–56. He published, with Sauppe, an edition of the "Oratores Attici" (1839–50), and, with Orelli, the "Fabellæ latinitatis" of Babrius (1845).

Baïl. See *Bayle*.

Baius. See *Bajus*.

Baja (bä'yä). A seaport in Campania, Italy, near Cape Misenum on the Gulf of Pozzuoli, west of Naples: the ancient Baiæ. It was formerly a great seaport and the leading Roman watering-place, especially in the times of Horace, Nero, and Hadrian. It was famous for its luxury, and contained the villas of many celebrated Romans. It was plundered by the Saracens in 846. Among the antiquities of Baja are: (1) A *temple of Diana*, so called, in reality part of a Roman bath. It is octagonal without, circular within, with a ruined dome 96 feet in diameter. The walls have four semicircular niches. The structure is in *opus incertum* cased in masonry of brick and stone. (2) A *temple of Mercury*, so called, in reality part of a Roman bath, three subdivisions of which survive. The chief of these is the tricliarium, or cold bath, a circular domed structure 144 feet in diameter, with a circular opening at the apex, as in the Pantheon at Rome. The two others are rectangular and vaulted, the vault or one having excellent ornament in relief. (3) A *temple of Venus*, so called, in fact part of a Roman bath, an octagonal domed structure of *opus reticulatum* cased in brick, and *opus reticulatum*, circular within, 94 feet in diameter, and domed. It has eight windows above, four doors below, and had lateral chambers containing stairs.

Bajo (bo'yō). A town in the county of Bács, Hungary, situated near the Danube 93 miles south of Budapest. Population (1890), 19,485.

Bajada del Paraná. See *Paraná*.

Bajazet (baj'a-zet') **I.**, or **Bayazid**, or **Bajasid** (bā-yā-zēd'). [Turk. *Bayazid*.] Born 1347: died 1403. Sultan of the Turks 1389–1403, son of Amurath I.: surnamed "Ilderim" ("lightning") on account of his rapid movements. He conquered Bulgaria and a great part of Asia Minor, Macedonia, Servia, and Thessaly; defeated the allied Hungarians, Poles, and French at Nicopolis 1396; and was defeated by Timur at Angora 1402, and held prisoner by him until his death. He is said to have been carried about in an iron cage; but this is a mere invention of later writers.

Bajazet's (alleged) treatment by Timur forms the most powerful portion of Marlowe's "Tamburlaine" and also of Rowe's "Tamerlane." He is shown in an iron cage and fed with broken scraps like a dog.

Bajazet II. Born 1447: died 1512. Turkish sultan 1481–1512, son of Mohammed II. He was engaged in almost uninterrupted warfare with Hungary, Poland, Venice, Egypt, and Persia; was deposed by his son Selim; and died soon after by poison.

Bajazet. A tragedy by Racine, produced Jan. 4, 1672. Bajazet in this play is the brother of the sultan Amurath, and the necessity of choosing between the throne with Roxane and death with Atalide whom he loves forms the most striking part of the play.

Bajazet, Mosque of. A mosque in Constantinople, finished in 1505, one of the finest examples of Moslem architecture. The fore court has elegant Pointed arcades of marble, with capitals of jasper and *verde antico*. There are four doorways of Persian type, and a graceful octagonal fountain in the middle of the court. The interior displays excellent proportions and details.

Bajmok (boï'mōk). A town in the county of Bács, Hungary, southwest of Theresienstadt. Population (1890), 7,151.

Bajura. The standard of Mohammed.

Bajza (boï'zo), **Joseph.** Born at Szüesi, Hungary, Jan. 31, 1804; died March 3, 1858. A Hungarian poet, critic, and historian. He was appointed director of the National Theater at Pesth in 1837, and became editor of the "Ellenor" in 1847, and of Kossuth's "Hirlap" in 1848.

Bakacs (bo'koch), **Tamás.** Died 1521. A Hungarian prelate and statesman. By Vladislaus II. he was made chancellor and archbishop of Gran and later (1500) became cardinal primate of Hungary and papal legate. He received permission from the Pope (1519) to undertake a crusade against the Turks, but the army which he raised was, under the leadership of George Dosa, diverted to an attack on the nobility. It was subdued 1514 by John Zapolya.

Bakalahari (bä-kä-lä-hä'rē). A tribe of the Bechuanas dwelling in the Kalahari desert of South Africa.

Bakankala (bä-kän-kä'lä). See *Bushmen*.

Bakarganj. See *Backergunge*.

Bakaseka (bä-kä-se-kä'). See *Bushmen*.

Bakau (bä-kou'), or **Bacau**, or **Bakeu.** A town in Moldavia, Rumania, situated on the Bistritza 55 miles southwest of Jassy. It is a railway center. Population, 12,675.

Bake (bä'ke), **Jan.** Born at Leyden, Sept. 1, 1787: died March 26, 1864. A Dutch classical philologist and critic. He was professor of Greek and Roman literature in the University of Leyden 1817–57, and published, with Geel, Hamaker, and Peerlkamp, the "Bibliotheca critica nova" (1825–31).

Bakel (bä-kel'). A fortified town and trading station in Senegal, French West Africa, situated on the Senegal about lat. 14° N.

Baker (bā'kėr), **Edward Dickinson.** Born at London, England, Feb. 24, 1811: killed Oct. 2, 1861, at the battle of Ball's Bluff. An American politician and soldier. He was Whig member of Congress from Illinois 1845–46; colonel in the Mexican war and brigade commander; member of Congress from Illinois 1849–51; and Republican United States senator from Oregon 1860–61. He commanded, as colonel, a brigade at Ball's Bluff.

Baker, George Augustus. Born in New York city, 1821; died there, April 2, 1880. An American portrait-painter.

Baker, Mrs. (**Harriette Newall Woods**): pseudonym **Mrs. Madeline Leslie.** Born at Andover, Mass., 1815. An American writer of juvenile stories, wife of Rev. S. R. Baker and daughter of Samuel Woods.

Baker, Henry. Born at London, May 8, 1698: died at London, Nov. 25, 1774. An English naturalist and poet, son-in-law of Defoe. He is best known as the author of "The Microscope Made Easy" (1743), and "Employment for the Microscope" (1753).

Baker, John Gilbert. Born at Guisborough, Yorkshire, Jan. 13, 1834. An English botanist. He became assistant curator of the herbarium of the Royal Gardens, Kew, in 1866, and in 1873 lecturer and demonstrator in botany to the Apothecaries' Company.

Baker, Lafayette C. Born at Stafford, Genesee County, N. Y., Oct. 13, 1826: died at Philadelphia, Pa., July 2, 1868. An American brigadier-general, head of the bureau of secret service in the Civil War. He organized the pursuit of Wilkes Booth, and was present at his death. He wrote a "History of the United States Secret Service in the Late War" (1868).

Baker, Sir Richard. Born at Sissinghurst, in Kent, about 1568: died at London, in the Fleet Prison, Feb. 18, 1645. An English writer, author of "Chronicle of the Kings of England" (1641), and of various devotional and other works. He died in destitution due to his becoming surety for debts owed by relatives of his wife. His literary work was all done in the Fleet. See *Chronicle of the Kings of England*.

Baker, Sir **Samuel White.** Born at London, June 8, 1821: died at Newton Abbot, England, Dec. 30, 1893. An English traveler. He founded a settlement and sanatorium at Ceylon in 1847, was in the Turkish railway service; left Cairo for the sources of the Nile in 1861; explored the Blue Nile region 1861-62; started from Khartum in 1862; discovered Lake Albert Nyanza March 14, 1864; commanded an Egyptian expedition in central Africa, 1869-73, for the suppression of the slave-trade and annexation of territory to Egypt; and traveled in Cyprus, Syria, India, etc. He has written "The Rifle and the Hound in Ceylon" (1854), "Eight Years' Wanderings in Ceylon" (1855), "The Albert Nyanza, etc." (1866), "The Tributaries of Abyssinia, etc." (1867), "Ismailia, etc." (1874), "Cyprus as I saw it in 1879," "Wild Beasts and their Ways" (1890).

Baker, Thomas. Born at Launchester, Durham, Sept. 14, 1656: died at Cambridge, July 2, 1740. An eminent English antiquary. He left a valuable collection of materials in forty-two manuscript volumes relating to the history of Cambridge: twenty-three volumes are in the Harleian collection (British Museum) and the remaining nineteen in the library of Cambridge University.

Baker, Valentine (**Baker** Pasha). Born 1825: died at Tel-el-Kebir, Nov. 17, 1887. An English officer, brother of Sir Samuel White Baker. He was a colonel in the British army; was in the Turkish service during the war of 1877-78; was Egyptian commander in the Sudan after the defeat of Hicks Pasha 1883; and was defeated by Osman Digma in the battle of Tokar Feb. 4, 1884.

Baker, Sir **William Erskine.** Born at Leith, Scotland, 1808: died in Somersetshire, Dec. 16, 1881. A British military and civil engineer in India. He was promoted major-general in 1865, and knighted in 1870.

Baker, William Mumford. Born at Washington, June 27, 1825: died at Boston, Aug. 20, 1883. A Presbyterian clergyman and novelist, son of Daniel Baker. He wrote "Inside: a Chronicle of Secession" (1866), "Oak-Mat" (1868), "The New Timothy" (1870), "His Majesty Myself" (1879), "Blessed Saint Cuthbert" (1881), etc. He sometimes used the pseudonym George F. Harrington.

Baker, Mount. A volcanic peak in the Cascade Mountains, in northern Washington, near the Canadian frontier. Height, about 11,000 feet.

Baker, The, and the Baker's Wife. Nicknames given to Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette because they gave bread to the hungry mob. Voltaire, Let., 6, 1789.

Bakerganj. See *Backergunge*.

Bakeu. See *Baku*.

Bakewell (bāk'wel). A town in Derbyshire, England, on the Wye 22 miles northwest of Derby. Chatsworth House and Haddon Hall are in the vicinity. Population, 1891, 11,296.

Bakhmut (bäch-mōōt'). A town in the government of Yekaterinoslaff, southern Russia, 135 miles east of Yekaterinoslaff. Population, 15,477.

Bakhtchisarai (bäch-chē-sa-rī'). A town in the Crimea, government of Taurida, Russia, 16 miles southwest of Simferopol. It was the capital of the Tatar khans, and contains their residence. Population, 15,644.

Bakhtchiwa (bäch-tish'wä). **Giabril ben Giurgis ben.** Died about 828. A Greek Nestorian, a member of a family of noted physicians, who became physician to Harun-al-Rashid in 805. He was the first to present to the Arabians translations of the Greek works on medicine. Also *Bakhtchoua, Jean Bakhtichoue, Bakhtischua*.

Bakhtiyari (bäch-tē-yä'rē) **Mountains.** A range of mountains in western Persia, west of Ispahan.

Bakhtiyari. A nomadic, semi-independent people in Luristan and Khuzistan, western Persia, allied to the Kurds.

Bakhuyzen, or **Bakhuizen.** See *Backhuysen*.

Bakke-Bakke. See *Pappens*.

Bakony Wald (bok'ōny or bä'kō-nē vält), or **Bakony Forest,** G. **Bakonyerwald.** A hilly region in Hungary, south and west of the Danube, west of Budapest, and north of Lake Balaton. It had formerly extensive forests, and was notorious as a resort for robbers. Highest point was about 2,000 feet.

Baku (bä-kōō'). A government in Transcaucasia, Russia, west of the Caspian Sea. Area, 15,177 square miles. Population, 744,930.

Baku. A seaport, capital of the government of Baku, situated on the Caspian Sea, on the southern coast of the Apsheron Peninsula, in lat. 40° 23′ N., long. 49° 52′ E., famous as a center of petroleum production. It has an extensive trade in petroleum, grain, etc.; is one of the leading Russian naval stations; and is connected with Caspian ports and by rail with the Black Sea. From ancient times it has been a place of the fire-worshipers. It belonged to the Persians and Turks, and was taken by the Russians in 1806. Population (1891), 92,001.

Ba-Kuandu (bä-kwän'dōō). See *Bushmen*.

Ba-Kuise (bä-kwē'se). See *Bushmen*.

Ba-Kume (bä-kōō'me). See *Dualla*.

Bakunin (ba-kō'nen), **Michael.** Born at Torshok, Russia, 1814: died at Bern, July 1, 1876. A Russian socialist and political agitator, regarded as the founder of Nihilism. He took part in the revolutionary movement in Germany, especially at Dresden 1848-49, was exiled to Siberia in 1851, escaped to Japan, and arrived in England in 1861; and founded the alliance of the socialistic democracy in 1868, which was absorbed the same year by the International. On account of his extreme views he was expelled from the latter at The Hague congress in 1872.

Bala (ba'la). A town in Merionethshire, Wales, 20 miles southwest of Denbigh.

Bala (bä'lä). **Lake.** A small lake in Merionethshire, Wales, near Bala. Its outlet is the Dee.

Balaam (bā'lam). [Heb., 'the soothsayer.'] A prophet of Pethor, in Mesopotamia, mentioned in the Book of Numbers. The Moabite king Balak sent to him to curse the Israelites. Who had already conquered Bashan and the land of King Sihon, and were threatening Moab. See the story in Num. xxii.-xxiii.

Balaam. A clergyman in Dryden's satire "Absalom and Achitophel," intended for the Earl of Huntingdon.

Balaclava. See *Balaklava*.

Baladan (ba-la-dan'). Mentioned in 2 Ki. xx. 12, Isa. xxxix. 1, as father of Merodach-baladan (Assyrian *Marduk-abal-iddina*, the god Merodach gave the son). The latter was king of Babylon and Chaldea, and conspired and remonstrated with king of Assyria and Hezekiah, king of Judah, to the latter of whom he sent presents and congratulations upon his recovery. Baladan is probably shortened from Merodach-baladan.

Balafré (bä-lä-frā'), **Le.** [F., 'the scarred.'] 1. The name given to Henri, son of François, the second Duke of Guise, from a sword-cut which secured his face. — 2. See *Lesly, Ludovic*.

Balagansk (bä-lä-gänsk'). A small town in the government of Irkutsk, situated on the Angara, northwest of Irkutsk. Near it is a noted cave.

Balaghat (bä-lä-gät'), or **Balaghaut.** A district in the Central Provinces, British India, situated in lat. 21°-23° N., long. 80°-81° E. Population, 1881, 340,554.

Balaguer (ba-la-gā'). **Victorio.** Born at Barcelona, Dec. 11, 1824. A Catalan poet, historian, and novelist. He became keeper of the archives of Aragon in 1854, and second professor of history. Author of "Trovadores Modernos" (1858), "Don Juan de Austria, o la Rebelde Lepanto," "Historia política y literaria de Cataluña" (1878-80).

Balaguer (ba-la-gā'). A town in the province of Lerida, Spain, situated on the Segre 25 miles northeast of Lerida. Population, about 4,000.

Balahissar (bä-lä-his'sär). A ruined town in Asia Minor, near the Sangarius, 85 miles southeast of Constantinople, on the supposed site of the ancient Pessinus.

Balak (bā'lak). [Heb., 'destroyer.'] In Old Testament history, a king of the Moabites. See *Balaam*.

Balak. A character in Dryden and Tate's satire "Absalom and Achitophel," intended for Dr. Burnet.

Balakhany (bä-lä-khänē'). A small town north of Baku, Caucasia, noted for its petroleum springs.

Balakhna (bä-läkh'nä), sometimes **Balatchna** (bä-läch'nä). A small town in the government of Nizhni-Novgorod, Russia, situated on the Volga northwest of Nizhni-Novgorod, noted for shoemaking.

Balaklava, or **Balaclava** (bä-lä-klä'vä). A small seaport in the Crimea, Russia, about 8 miles southeast of Sebastopol: the ancient Symbolon Portus, and the medieval Cembalo. A Greek colony was settled here by Catherine II. It was the headquarters of the Allies in the Crimean war. A series of engagements between the Russians and the Allies took place near Balaklava, Oct. 25, 1854. General Liprandi, with about 12,000 Russians, took some redoubts, compelled the Turks, which composed the garrison, to spike their guns, and then the English repaired Balaklava, and threatened the position. Becoming aware of the advance of the Russian army in order, lead them, commanded of the cavalry, ordered Lord Cardigan, with the Light Brigade, to charge the Russian artillery at the extremity of the northern valley in the plateau of Balaklava. With a battery in front and one on each side the Light Brigade bowed its way past the guns, and then, turning the enemy's cavalry, 670 horsemen pursued. This charge has been made the subject of a well-known poem by Tennyson.

Ba-Lala (bä-lä'lä). See *Bushmen*.

Balami (bä-lä'mē). A learned vizir of the Samanide, Abu Salih Mansur ben Nuh. He collected old Iranian traditions, and in 963 wrote a Persian abridgment of the great Arabic history of Tabari.

Balan (ba-lon'). 1. An early French version of the romance of "Tiberadras," which appears in English as "The Sowdan of Babylon." Balan is the Sowdan and the brother of the knight Tiberadras or Ferumbras. He was converted by Charlemagne. 2. In Arthurian legend, the brother of Balin. See *Balin* and *Balan*.

Balance, The. See *Libra*.

Balance, Justice. The father of Sylvia in Farquhar's comedy "The Recruiting Officer," one of the principal characters.

Balantes (bä-län'tes). A heathen tribe, of the Nigritic branch, in Portuguese Guinea, West Africa.

Balarama (ba-la-rä'mä). In Hindu mythology, the elder brother of Krishna. In the Mahabharata he teaches Duryodhana and Bhima the use of the mace. Though inclining to the Pandavas, he refuses to side with them or the Kauravas; but, upon witnessing the foul blow struck by Bhima in the contest with Duryodhana, he is scarcely restrained by Krishna from falling upon the Pandavas. He died just before Krishna, as he sat under a banian in the vicinity of Dwaraka. The Puranas add many incidents. Balarama is, according to the Vaishnavas, an incarnation of Vishnu.

Balard (bä-lär'). **Antoine Jérôme.** Born at Montpellier, Sept. 30, 1802: died at Paris, March 31, 1876. A French chemist. He became professor of chemistry in the College of France in 1841. He discovered bromine in 1826.

Balaruc (bä-lä-rük'). A small watering-place in the department of Hérault, France, on the Etang de Thau.

Balashoff (bä-lä-shof'). A town in the government of Saratoff, Russia, on the Khoper 120 miles west of Saratoff. Population (1889), 11,030.

Balasore. See *Balasur*.

Balassa (ba-las'ä; Hung. pron. bol'osh-sho), **Bálint (Valentin).** Born 1551: died 1594. A Hungarian poet.

Balasso-Gyarmath (bo'losh-shō-dyor'mot). The capital of the county of Neográd, Hungary, 42 miles north of Budapest. Population (1890), 7,738.

Balasur (bal-g-sör'). A seaport, capital of the district of Balasur, in Cerissa, British India, near the coast. Population, about 20,000.

Balaton (bol'ot-on), **Lake,** G. **Plattensee** (plat-ten-zā'). The largest lake in Hungary, situated 50 miles southwest of Budapest. Its outlet is by the Sió and Sarviz to the Danube. Length, 45 miles. Breadth, 6 to 10 miles.

Balaustion's Adventure (ba-las'ehonz ad-ven'tūr). A poem by Robert Browning, published 1871. Balaustion is a Greek girl of Rhodes. Her story is continued in "Aristophanes' Apology."

Balawat (bä-lä-wät'). A mound of ruins about 15 miles east of Mosul and 9 miles from Nimrud, of similar age and importance in the history of Assyria: through the discovery made there by the explorer Hormuzd Rassam, in 1877, of bronze plates which served as covers of gates to four sides of the palace of Shalmaneser II., king of Assyria 860-824 B. C. The plates are decorated in repousse work with bas-reliefs representing scenes of war, games, sacrifices, and with inscriptions containing a concise record of the first eighteen years of the reign of that king. They are now in the British Museum.

Balbek. See *Baalbec*.

Balbi (bäl'bē). **Adriano.** Born at Venice, April 25, 1782: died at Padua, March 14, 1848. An Italian geographer and statistician, author of "Atlas ethnographique du globe" (1826), "Abrégé de géographie" (1832), etc.

Balbi, Gaspare. A Venetian traveler. He spent the years 1579-88 in India. On his return to Venice he published "Viaggio dell' Indie Orientali" (1590), which was inserted by the brothers De Bry in their collection of voyages (1606).

Balbinus (bal-bī'nus), **Decimus Cælius.** Killed 238. A Roman orator, poet, and statesman, of noble birth, appointed by the senate joint emperor (Augustus) of Rome with Pupienus Maximus, 238, in opposition to Maximin, who was shortly after killed by his own soldiers at the siege of Aquileia. Balbinus and his colleague were murdered by the praetorians at Rome before the beginning of August in the same year, after having reigned since about the end of April.

Balbo (bäl'bō), Count **Cesare.** Born at Turin, Nov. 21, 1789: died there, June 3, 1853. An Italian statesman and writer, premier of Sardinia in 1848. He wrote "Storia d'Italia" (1830), "Vita di Dante" (1839), "Delle speranze d'Italia" (1844), etc.

Balboa (bäl-bō'ä), or **Balvoa, Miguel Cabello de.** Born in Archidona about 1525: died, probably in Peru, after 1586. A Spanish historian. He served as a soldier in the French wars, but subsequently took orders, and went to America about 1566, residing for a time at Bogota, and later in Lima and Cuzco. He wrote "Miscelanea Antártica y origen de los Incas del Perú," which remained in manuscript until 1840 when a French translation was published in the Tenauy-Compans collection, as "L'Histoire du Pérou."

Balboa, Vasco Nuñez. Born at Xeres de los Caballeros, 1475; died at Acla, near Darien, 1517 or 1518. A Spanish soldier, the discoverer of the Pacific Ocean. In 1500 he went to America with the expedition of Rodrigo Bastidas, and was left by him at Hispaniola. In 1510 he went to Darien where he was later elected alcalde in a new settlement formed by his advice. In 1512 he received from Pasamonte, king's treasurer at Santo Domingo, a commission to act as governor. Balboa made numerous explorations, generally considered the Indians' friend, and from them he learned that there was a great sea to the south (the Pacific), and far southward a country rich in gold, where the people were ruled by (Peru). Determined to discover these lands, he set out from Darien with part of his force Sept. 1, 1513, and after an adventurous journey reached on Sept. 25 a mountain from which he first saw the Pacific. He then (Jan. 1514) attained on Sept. 29, and Balboa, entering the water, took possession for the kings of Castile. He returned to Darien Jan. 19, 1515. In the same year (Dec. 20) Pedro Arias (or Ávila) called Pedrarias arrived to govern of the colony. The relations of the two men were unfriendly, but Balboa obtained permission to explore the South Sea, carrying the timber for his ships on the Caribbean side, he transported them with immense labor across the isthmus, and had launched two vessels when he was arrested by Pedrarias, on a charge of contemplated revolt, and beheaded.

Balbriggan (bal-brug'an). A watering-place in County Dublin, Ireland, 20 miles northeast of Dublin. It has manufactures of stockings, etc. Population, about 2,000.

Balbuena (bäl-bwā'nä), **Bernardo de.** Born in Valdepeñas, Spain, 1568; died in Porto Rico, 1627. A Spanish prelate and poet. Most of his life was passed in Mexico, Jamaica, and Porto Rico, and he became bishop of the latter island in 1620. He is best known for his epics "El Bernardo" and "La Grandeza Mexicana," and his principal poem "El Siglodel Oro" ("The Age of Gold").

Balbus (bal'bus), **Lucius Cornelius.** Born in Gades: flourished in the 1st century B. C. A Roman politician, surnamed "Major" to distinguish him from his nephew Lucius Cornelius Balbus. He served in Spain in the war against Sertorius, and he made a Roman citizen in 72 B. C. A suit to the citizenship was successfully defended by Cicero in 56 B. C. He sided with Cæsar against Pompey, being intrusted with the management of the former's affairs at Rome; and, on the death of Cæsar, attached himself to Octavius, under whom he obtained the consulship 40 B. C.

Balbus, Lucius Cornelius. A Roman politician, surnamed "Minor" to distinguish him from his uncle Lucius Cornelius Balbus. He was quæstor to the proprietor Asinius Pollio in Further Spain 44 43 B. C., where he acquired a large fortune through oppression and exaction; became subsequently governor of Africa, and enjoyed a triumph 19 B. C., in consequence of a victory over the Garamantes.

Balcarce (bäl-kär'sā). **Antonio Gonzalez.** Born at Buenos Ayres in 1774; died there, Aug. 5, 1819. A Spanish-American soldier. He served in the defense of Buenos Ayres (1807), but afterward espoused by the British; joined the revolutionary movement of May, 1810; and was sent with an army to aid the patriots of Upper Peru (Bolivia). He was disastrously defeated by Goyeneche at the battle of Huaqui (June 20, 1811).

Balcarce, Juan Ramon. Born at Buenos Ayres, 1773; died at Entre Rios about 1833. An Argentine general, brother of A. G. Balcarce. In 1810 he began in 1813 his career as a soldier. He governor of Buenos Ayres; in 1824 was a member of the constituent assembly; in 1827 minister of war and marine, and in Dec., 1832, was elected governor of Buenos Ayres, but in Nov., 1833, was driven out by Rosas.

Balchen (bäl'chen), Sir **John.** Said to have been born Feb. 4, 1670, at Godalming in Surrey; died 1744. An English naval officer, commander of various vessels 1697–1728, promoted admiral of the white in 1743. He perished in the wreck of the Victory in the Channel on the night of Oct. 4, 1744.

Bald Heads. See *Comanche.*

Bald Mountain (bâld moun'tân). A peak in the Front Range, Colorado. Height, about 12,300 feet.

Baldassare (bäl-däs-sä're). In Donizetti's opera "La Favorita," the head of the monastery of St. Jacopo di Compostella.

Baldegger See (bäl-deg'er zā). A small lake in the canton of Lucerne, Switzerland, 11 miles north of Lucerne.

Baldenburg (bäl'den-bôrg). A small town in the province of West Prussia, Prussia, 80 miles southwest of Danzig.

Balder (bäl'der). I. See *Baldur.*—2. A poem by Sydney Dobell, published in 1854.

Balder Dead. A poem by Matthew Arnold. Johannes Ewald, the Danish poet, also published a dramatic poem with this title in 1774.

Balderstone (bäl'der-stōn), **Caleb.** In Scott's novel "The Bride of Lammermoor," the old servant of the Master of Ravenswood. He supplies the comic note in this tragic tale, with his faithful but ludicrous efforts to uphold the honor of the family.

Balderstone, Thomas (called **Uncle Tom**). In Charles Dickens's tale "Mrs. Joseph Porter," the uncle of Mrs. Gattleton.

Baldi (bäl'dē), **Bernardino.** Born at Urbino, June 6, 1553; died at Urbino, Oct. 10, 1617. A noted Italian scholar, mathematician, poet, and general writer.

Baldinucci (bäl-dē-nō'chē), **Filippo.** Born at Florence, 1624; died Jan. 1, 1696. A Florentine art critic. He wrote "Notizie de' professori del disegno da Cimabue 1260–1670" (1681–1688).

Baldock (bâl'dok), **Ralph de.** Died 1313. Bishop of London (1304) and lord chancellor (April, 1307). He was removed on the accession of Edward II.

Baldock, Robert de. Died 1327. An English lord chancellor (1320) under Edward II. He was overthrown with the De Spencers, and died in London as the result of ill treatment by a mob.

Baldovinetti (bäl-dō-vē-net'tē), **Alessio.** Born at Florence, Oct. 14, 1427; died there, Aug. 29, 1499. A noted Florentine painter and worker in mosaics.

Baldovini (bäl-dō-vē'nē), **Francesco.** Born at Florence, Feb. 27, 1635; died Nov. 18, 1716. An Italian poet, author of "Lamento di Cecco da Varlungo, etc." (1694), etc.

Baldracci (bäl-drä'chē), **Francesco.** Born at Palermo: died at Rome, 1642. One of the best of the Anacreontic poets of Italy. He wrote "Canzoni Siciliani," in the Sicilian dialect, etc.

Balduin. See *Baldwin.*

Baldung (bäl'dōng), **Hans.** Born at Gmünd, Swabia, 1476 (?): died at Strasburg, 1545. A German painter, surnamed "Grün" ("green"), from the use of that color in his draperies.

Baldur (bäl'dör), or **Balder** (bäl'der). [ON. *Baldr*; AS. *bealdor*, OHG. *balder*, prince, lord.] In Old Norse mythology, a son of Odin, and one of the principal gods. Baldur's characteristics are those of a sun-god. He is the "whitest" of the gods, and his beautiful nature is distinguished from that of his kinsmen by the fact that he is the wisest, most eloquent, and mildest of the Æsir. His dwelling is Breidablik (ON. *Breidhablik*). His wife is Nanna. He is finally slain, at the instigation of Loki, by a dart of mistletoe in the hands of the blind god Hodur (ON. *Hothr*). Baldur is specifically a Northern god; among the other Germanic races there is no existing record of him whatsoever.

Baldwin (bâl'dwin) **I.**, surnamed "Brasde Fer" ("Iron Arm"). [OFl. *Baldwin*, *Balduin*, bold friend: L. *Balduinus*, F. *Baldwin* or *Baudouin*, It. *Baldiuno*, G. *Balduin.*] Died 879 (877 ?). The first count of Flanders, son-in-law of Charles the Bold of France.

Baldwin II. Died 918. Count of Flanders, son of Baldwin I. He married Alfrith, daughter of Alfred the Great of England.

Baldwin V., surnamed **Le Débonnaire.** Died 1067. Count of Flanders, son of Baldwin IV., father-in-law of William of Normandy whom he accompanied in the invasion of England, and regent of France 1060–67.

Baldwin I. Born 1058; died in Egypt, March, 1118. King of Jerusalem. He was a brother of Godfrey de Bouillon, and accompanied him on the first Crusade (1096–99), and whom he succeeded as king of Jerusalem. He conquered Acre in 1104, Beirut in 1109, and Sidon in 1110.

Baldwin II. Died Aug. 21, 1131. Count of Edessa, king of Jerusalem 1118–31. In his reign the military orders of St. John and the Templars were established for the defense of the Holy Land.

Baldwin III. Born 1129: died at Tripolis, Feb. 10, 1162. King of Jerusalem 1143–62. He lost Edessa to Emadeddin Zenki (Zenghi), emir of Mossul, in 1144, an event which gave rise to the second Crusade (1147–49).

Baldwin IV., surnamed "The Leper." King of Jerusalem 1173–83, son of Amaury. He gained a signal victory over Saladin in the plain of Esdraelon, Nov. 25, 1177, and again near Tiberias in the early summer of 1182. He was succeeded by his nephew Baldwin V., who died in 1186.

Baldwin I. Born at Valenciennes, 1171; died 1206. Emperor of Constantinople; as Count of Flanders, Baldwin IX. He joined the fourth Crusade in 1200. The Crusaders supported by the Venetian fleet, at the request of Alexius, son of the Byzantine emperor whose throne he had been dethroned by his brother, captured Constantinople, and replaced Alexius and his father in 1203. As the emperor was unable to fulfil his compact with the Crusaders, which called for a union of the Greek with the Roman Church and the payment of large sums of money, hostilities broke out, in consequence of which the latter empire was erected, with Baldwin as emperor, in 1204. He was defeated and made prisoner by the Bulgarians in 1205.

Baldwin II. Born 1217: died 1273. Emperor of Constantinople 1228–61, son of Pierre de Courtenay, and a nephew of Baldwin I. He was deposed by Michael Palæologus, an event which marked the fall of the Latin empire.

Baldwin. Died at Acre, Syria, Nov. 19, 1190. Archbishop of Canterbury. He became bishop of Worcester in 1180, was translated to the see of Canterbury in 1184, crowned Richard I. in 1189, and set out upon the third crusade in 1190.

Baldwin, Count. The father of Biron and Carlos in Southerne's "Fatal Marriage," an unyielding, self-willed man.

Baldwin, Abraham. Born at Guilford, Conn., Nov. 6, 1754: died at Washington, D. C., March 4, 1807. An American politician. He was a delegate to the Continental Congress; member of the Constitutional Convention 1787; member of Congress from Georgia 1789–99; United States senator 1799–1807; and president *pro tempore* of the Senate 1801 and 1802.

Baldwin, Charles H. Born in New York city, Sept. 5, 1823; died there, Nov. 17, 1888. An American naval officer, appointed rear-admiral in 1883. He served in the Mexican war on the Congress, and was commander of the Clifton of the mortar-fleet at New Orleans, under Farragut, and at Vicksburg, in 1862. He was later ordnance inspector at the Mare Island navy-yard. He retired Sept. 3, 1884.

Baldwin, Henry. Born at New Haven, Conn., Jan. 14, 1780: died at Philadelphia, April 21, 1844. An American jurist and politician. He was member of Congress from Pennsylvania 1817–22, and associate justice of the United States Supreme Court 1830–44.

Baldwin, Matthias William. Born at Elizabethtown, N. J., Dec. 10, 1795: died at Philadelphia, Sept. 7, 1866. An American inventor, noted as an improver and manufacturer of locomotive engines.

Baldwin, Roger Sherman. Born at New Haven, Conn., Jan. 4, 1793: died there, Feb. 19, 1863. An American politician and jurist. He was governor of Connecticut 1844–45, United States senator 1847–51, and member of the "Peace Congress" in 1861.

Baldy (bal'di) **Peak.** 1. A peak 12,660 feet high, northeast of Santa Fé, New Mexico, forming a part of the southernmost spur of the Rocky Mountains called the Santa Fé range. The same name is also given to a peak in the mountains north of Jemez, properly called Sierra de la Jara (Reed Mountains).

2. A peak in the Sangre de Cristo range, Colorado.

Bale (bāl). **John.** Born at Cove, near Dunwich, in Suffolk, Nov. 21, 1495: died at Canterbury, 1563. An English Protestant (originally Catholic) prelate, bishop of Ossory (1552). He was the author of moralities (religious plays) and the compiler of a chronological reference of English writers, "Illustrium Majoris Britanniæ Scriptorum Summarium" (1548). He was nicknamed "Bilious Bale" on account of his bad temper.

Bâle. See *Basel.*

Balearic Islands (bal-ē-ar'ik ī'landz). [L. *Baliarres*, adj., from *Baliares*, less prop. *Baleares*, Gr. *Βαλιαρεῖς*, etc., G. *Balearen*, F. *Baléares.*] A group of islands in the Mediterranean, belonging to Spain, situated east of Valencia. It comprises Majorca, Minorca, Cabrera, Iviza, and Formentera (the ancient Pityusæ), and some smaller islands. The group forms a province, with Palma as capital. It was long a possession of Carthage; was acquired by Rome in 123 B. C., and formed the kingdom of Majorca from 1276 till its union with Aragon in 1343. The chief products are oil, wine, and fruit. The inhabitants were famous in ancient times as slingers. Area, 1,860 square miles. Population (1887) 312,606.

Baléchou (bä-lā-shö'), **Jean Joseph Nicolas.** Born at Arles, 1715 (?): died at Avignon, Aug. 18, 1765. A noted French engraver. His best work is a full-length portrait of Augustus III., king of Poland.

Balen (bä'len), **Hendrik van.** Born at Antwerp, 1575; died there, July 17, 1632. A Flemish historical painter.

Balestier (bal-es-tēr'), **Charles Wolcott.** Born at Rochester, N. Y., Dec. 13, 1861: died at Dresden, Germany, Dec. 6, 1891. An American journalist, novelist, and publisher. He was the author of "A Patent Philtre" (1884), "The Naulahka," with Rudyard Kipling (1892), "Benedix Forgot" (1895, in "The Century Magazine"), and other works.

Balestra (bal-les'trä), **Antonio.** Born at Verona, Italy, 1666: died there, April 21, 1740. An Italian painter of the Venetian school.

Balfe (balf), **Michael William.** Born at Dublin, May 15, 1808: died at Rowney Abbey, Oct. 20, 1870. An operatic composer, violinist, and singer. His works include "Libvah di se stessi" (1830), "Siege of Rochelle" (1835), "The Maid of Artois" (1836), "Catherine Grey" (1837), "Joan of Arc" (1837), "Bianca" (1838), "Falstaff" (1838), "Keolanthe" (1841), "Le Puits d'Amour" (1843), "Bohemian Girl" (1843), "Les Quatre Fils d'Aymon" (1844), "L'Etoile de Séville" (1845), "Maid of Honour" (1847), "Sicilian Bride" (1852), "Rose of Castile" (1857), "Satanella" (1858), "Il Talismano, The Italian version of his last opera, "The Knight of the Leopard" (1874).

Balfour (bal'fūr or bal'fer), **Alexander.** Born at Monikie, Forfarshire, Scotland, March 1, 1767: died Sept. 12, 1829. A Scotch poet and novelist. He wrote "Campbell, or the Scottish Probationer" (1819), "Contemplation and other Poems" (1820), "Farmer's Three Daughters" (1822), "The Foundling of Glenthorn, or the Smuggler's Cave" (1823), "Highland Mary" (1827).

Balfour, Arthur James. Born July 25, 1848. A British Conservative politician, nephew of the Marquis of Salisbury. He was president of the Local Government Board 1885–86, secretary for Scotland 1886–87, chief secretary for Ireland 1887–91, and first lord of the treasury and leader of the House of Commons 1891. He has written a "Defence of Philosophic Doubt" (1879), etc.

Balfour, Clara Lucas (Clara Liddell). Born in the New Forest, Hampshire, Dec. 21, 1808; died at Croydon, July 3, 1878. An English writer. She lectured on temperance and other topics, and was the author of numerous works designed chiefly to promote the temperance cause.

Balfour, Francis Maitland. Born at Edinburgh, Nov. 10, 1851; died in the Alps, July 19 (?), 1882. A British biologist (brother of Arthur James Balfour), lecturer (1876) on and professor (1882) of animal morphology at Cambridge. He wrote "Development of Elasmobranch Fishes" (1878) and "Comparative Embryology" (see also His works were edited by Foster and Sedgwick (4 vols.) in 1883. He was killed with his guide during an ascent of the Aiguille Blanche de Peuterey.

Balfour, Sir James. Died 1583. A Scotch judge and political intriguer. He was implicated in the plot to assassinate Beaton, and was imprisoned after the surrender of the castle of St. Andrews (June, 1547) to the French galley slave he had John Knox as a companion. He was also commonly reputed to have drawn up the bond for Darnley's murder, and to have provided the house, which belonged to his brother in the Kirk o' Field, where the murder was accomplished. In the same year (1567) he was appointed by Queen Mary governor of Edinburgh castle, which he shortly after betrayed to Murray. He also aided the destruction of the regent Morton, who was executed 1581 for the murder of Darnley. He was one of the authors, if not the chief author, of "Balfours Practicks," the earliest text-book on Scottish law.

Balfour, Sir James. Born 1600; died 1657. A Scotch antiquary and historian, author of "Annals of the History of Scotland from Malcolm III. to Charles II."

Balfour, James. Born at Pilrig, near Edinburgh, 1705; died 1795. A Scottish philosophical writer, professor of moral philosophy (1754) and of law (1764) at Edinburgh.

Balfour, John (Lord Balfour of Burleigh). Died 1688. A Scotch nobleman of little note, mistaken by Sir Walter Scott (in "Old Mortality") for another man of the same name. See *Balfour of Burley*.

Balfour, John Hutton. Born at Edinburgh, Sept. 15, 1808; died there, Feb. 11, 1884. An eminent Scottish botanist and physician. He was appointed professor of botany at Glasgow University in 1841, and at Edinburgh in 1845, and emeritus professor in 1879. Author of a manual of botany (1849; 4th edition 1862), "Plants of the Bible," etc.

Balfour, Nisbet. Born at Dunbog, county of Fife, Scotland, 1743; died there, Oct., 1823. A British soldier, appointed lieutenant-general in 1798 and general in 1803, conspicuous for his services during the Revolutionary War. He was at the battle of Bunker Hill, the battle on Long Island, the capture of New York, and the battles of Elizabethtown, Brandywine, and Germantown, and was appointed commandant of Charlestown 1779.

Balfour, Robert. Born about 1550; died about 1625. A Scotch philologist and philosophical writer, professor of Greek in the College of Guienne, and principal about 1586) of that institution. He wrote "Commentaries on the Logic and Ethics of Aristotle" (1618–20), etc.

Balfour of Burley, John. A Covenanter, a character in Scott's novel "Old Mortality," historically taken from a real John Balfour of Kinloch, but by Scott confused with John Balfour of Burleigh (died 1688). The latter was not a Covenanter.

Balfrush (bäl-frösh'), or **Barfrush** (bär-frösh'). A town in Mazanderan, Persia, on the Rawal, near the Caspian Sea, 89 miles northeast of Teheran. It is an important emporium for commerce between Russia and Persia.

Balgowrie (bal-gou'ri), **Brig o'.** A very picturesque structure at Aberdeen, Scotland, consisting of a single high and wide-pointed arch spanning the Don. It dates from 1320.

Balguy (bäl'gē), **John.** Born at Sheffield, England, Aug. 12, 1686; died at Harrowgate, Sept. 21, 1748. An English divine and controversialist. He wrote "Letters to a Deist," "Foundation of Moral Goodness," etc.

Bali (ba'li; Hind. pron. bul'i). In Hindu mythology, a Daitya who had attained sovereignty over the three worlds, but lost it when he promised Vishnu, in his dwarf incarnation, as much land as he could measure with three strides. Vishnu met the condition, and banished Bali to the under world, where he reigned.

Bali (bä'lē). A mountainous and volcanic island of the Sunda group, east of Java. It is part owned by Dutch possessions and in part under Dutch influence (Native States). The religion is Buddhism, the language allied to Javanese. Length, 75 miles; breadth, 50 miles; area, 2,300 square miles. Population, 400,000.

Bali Strait. A strait which separates Java from Bali.

Balikesri (bä-lē-kes'rē). A town in the vilayet of Khudavendikyar, Asiatic Turkey, 112 miles southwest of Constantinople. Population, about 12,000.

Balin (bä'lēn). In Hindu mythology, the monkey king of Kishkindhya, who was slain by Rama, and whose kingdom was given to his brother Sugriva, the ally of Rama.

Balin (ba'lin) **and Balan** (ba'lan). In the "Morte d'Arthur," two brothers, born in Northumberland, each renowned for valor. Balin was called "le Sauvage." They madly slew each other "ony unwyte and were buried in one tomb." Tennyson has a modified form of the tale "Balin and Balan," giving the story in a modified form.

Balingen (bä'ling-en), sometimes **Bahlingen.** A town in the Black Forest circle, Würtemberg, situated on the Eyach 28 miles southwest of Stuttgart. Population, 4,800.

Balinghem (ba-saⁿ-gaⁿ'). A small place in the department of Pas-de-Calais, France, near Calais, noted as the place of the "Field of the Cloth of Gold" 1520.

Baliol (ba'liol or bal'yol), or **Balliol** (bal'yol), **Edward de.** Died 1363. Eldest son of John de Balliol and Isabel, daughter of John de Warenne, earl of Surrey, and claimant to the throne of Scotland. He landed in Scotland in 1332, and after a brilliant campaign of seven weeks was crowned at Scone Sept. 24, but three months later was surprised at Annan by Archibald Douglas and driven across the border. He was defeated by Edward III. of England, the only thing assistance he gained the battle of Halidon Hill, July 12, 1333. After 1338 Edward being occupied in the French wars, Balliol maintained a precarious position in Scotland till the return of David Bruce in 1341.

Baliol, or Balliol, John de. Died about 1269. The founder of Balliol College, Oxford. He was a powerful noble of Scotland during the minority of Alexander III., and was one of the competitors for the crown of Scotland in 1291, through the influence of Henry III., with whom he had formerly been at variance. He gave about 1263, for the endowment of the college which bears his name, an endowment which was increased by his wife, and also by the gifts of his widow Devorguilla, daughter of Alan, lord of Galloway. The college still entertains on its two weekly all-souls days, as it did not until 1882 take steps to divest a portion of its property of its original limited use, *ordinatio*, p. 71.

Baliol, John de. Born 1249; died 1315. King of Scotland, son of John de Baliol (died 1269). With Robert de Bruce, Hastings he became one of the principal claimants. On Scotland's crown on the death of Margaret, the Maiden of Norway, 1290, having also from her father the lordship of Galloway, Margaret, eldest daughter of David, earl of Huntingdon, brother of William the Lion and grandson of David I., was *Isabel Bruce*. It was decided in favor of Baliol by Edward I. of England, who, in the case of disputed successions referred to arbitration, was elected at Scone, Nov. 30, 1292, and temporal homage rendered at Newcastle, May 26, 1296. Although, by the Treaty of Birgham, 1290, Edward had undertaken not to exercise jurisdiction in Scotland during the minority, he summoned Baliol to Edward during the latter's invasion of Scotland this same year, was imprisoned, with his son Edward, in England till 1299, and then resigned.

Baliol, Mrs. Martha Bethune. A refined and cultivated old lady who is supposed to relate some of the "Chronicles of the Canongate" to Mr. Chrystal Croftangry in Scott's "Chronicles of the Canongate."

Baliol College. See *Balliol College*.

Balisarda (ba-lē-sär'da). In Amadis, "Orlando Furioso," the sword stolen from Orlando by Brunello and given to Rogero. It could cut through even enchanted objects.

Balize (ba-lēz'), or **Belize** (be-lēz'). 1. See *British Honduras*.—2. A seaport and capital of British Honduras, situated on the Gulf of Honduras. It was first settled by the English about 1667. Population, about 5,000.

Balkan Peninsula (bal'kan). The southeastmost subdivision of Europe, the southeastmost peninsula of Europe, including the regions south of the Save and Danube. It comprises Dalmatia, parts of Croatia and Kustenland, Bosnia, Herzegovina, Montenegro, servia, Bulgaria, parts of Roumania, Hungary, Turkey, and Greece. The name is often used in a narrower sense, including servia, Bulgaria, European Turkey, Montenegro, and sometimes Roumania and Greece, as far as the Maritza. In this second sense it practically coincides with the Balkan States.

Balkan, or the Balkans. A mountain system in southeastern Europe, the ancient Haemus or Æmus (Gr. Αἷμος), which extends from the sources of the Timok (near the frontiers of servia and Bulgaria) generally eastward to Servia and Bulgaria) generally eastward to Cape Emineh on the Black Sea. It forms the main boundary between Bulgaria proper and Eastern Roumelia and is subdivided into the Great Balkan, the Ketchik Balkan, etc. The chief passes are the Vulo Debelest, Karnabad, Iron Gate, Shipka, and Trajan. The Balkan was the scene of severe fighting in the Russo-Turkish wars of 1828–29 and 1877–78. Its highest point is about 9,700 feet.

Balkan States. See *Balkan Peninsula*.

Balkash (bal-kash'), or **Balkhash,** or **Dengis.** A salt lake in Russian Central Asia, about lat. 45°–47° N., long. 74°–79° E. The northern part is the Ili. Height above sea-level about 780 feet; length, 340 miles; greatest width, 9 miles; area, about 7,500 square miles. It has no outlet.

Balkh (balkh). A city, the most part desert region in central Asia, belonging to Afghanistan, south of the Amu-Daria and north of the Hindu-Kush. It corresponds nearly to the ancient Bactria. Its inhabitants are of Uzbeg stock.

Balkh. The chief city of Balkh, situated on the river Balkh in lat. 36° 46′ N., long. 66° 46′ E.; the ancient Bactra; called the "Mother of Cities." It was assisted with the history of Zoroaster. It was destroyed by Jenghiz Khan in 1220; later by Timur. Population, 15,000 (?).

Balkhan (bal-khän') **Bay.** A bay on the eastern coast of the Caspian Sea, about lat. 40° N.

Balkhan Mountains. A group of mountains east of Balkhan Bay, near the Transcaspian Railway.

Balkis (bal'kis). The Arabian name of the Queen of Sheba who came to see the glory of Solomon.

Ball (bal), **Ephraim.** Born at Greentown, Ohio, Aug. 12, 1812; died at Canton, Ohio, Jan. 1, 1872. An American inventor and manufacturer of plows, mowers (the Buckeye machine), and harvesters.

Ball, John. Died at St. Albans, England, July 15, 1381. An English priest who took a prominent part in Wat Tyler's rebellion in 1381. He accepted in the name the doctrines of Wyclif, modified by views of his own, and made himself popular especially by preaching the equality of unity and villeins. He was several times committed to the Archbishop of Canterbury's prison, and was excommunicated by Archbishop Islip. He was committed, probably about the end of April, 1381, to the archbishop's person at Maidstone and one of the last acts of the insurgents was to set him at liberty. He preached at Blackheath on the text

"When Adam dalf, and Eve span,
Who was thanne a gentilman?"

After the death of Wyclif Ball had become the mind-land counties, but was taken at Coventry, and executed at St. Albans in the presence of the king. He was called the "Mad Priest."

Ball, Sir Robert Stawell. Born at Dublin, July 1, 1840). A British astronomer. He became professor of applied mathematics and mechanism in the Royal College of Science for Ireland 1867, and professor of astronomy in the University of Dublin and astronomer of Ireland 1874. He has written "Story of the Heavens" (1885), "Starland," etc.

Ball, Thomas. Born at Charlestown, Mass., June 3, 1819. An American sculptor. Among his works are a statue of Webster (New York), "Emancipation" (Washington), statue and bust of Everett, Cleave, etc.

Ball, Valentine. Born at Dublin, July 14, 1843. A British geologist, and explorer in southern Asia. He was appointed to the staff of the Geological Survey of India in 1864; was professor of geology and mineralogy in the University of Dublin 1881–85, and became director of the Science and Art Museum 1885.

Ball, The. A comedy by Shirley and Chapman, licensed in 1632 and published in 1639.

Ballachulish (bä-lä-chö'lish), or **Ballahulish.** A village in Argyllshire, Scotland, situated on Loch Levin 23 miles northeast of Oban. Near it are slate quarries.

Balladino (bäl-lä-dē'nō), **Antonio.** In Ben Jonson's comedy "The Case is Altered," a "pageant poet" intended to ridicule Anthony Munday.

Ballagi (bol'log-ē), **Maurice** (originally **Moritz Bloch**). Born at Incez, Hungary, March 18, 1815. A Hungarian philologist and Protestant theologian, best known from his grammars and dictionaries of the Hungarian language. He became a professor in the Evangelical Lyceum at Szarvas in 1844.

Ballantine (bal'an-tin), **James.** Born at Edinburgh, 1808; died there, Dec., 1877. A Scottish poet, painter on glass, and manufacturer of stained glass. He wrote "The Gaberlunzie's Wallet" (1843), "The Miller of Deanhaugh" (1845), "Essay on Ornamental Art" (1845), Poems (1856), etc.

Ballantrae (bal-an-trā'). A fishing town in Ayrshire, Scotland, at the mouth of the Stinchar 30 miles southwest of Ayr.

Ballantyne (bal'an-tin), **James.** Born at Kelso, Scotland, 1772; died Jan. 17, 1833. A Scotch printer and publisher, the friend and business associate of Sir Walter Scott. See *Abbotsford*.

Ballantyne, James Robert. Born at Kelso, Scotland, Dec. 13, 1813; died Feb. 16, 1864. A British Orientalist. He was superintendent of the government Sanskrit College at Benares 1845–61 librarian of the East India office 1861–64, and author of numerous of Hindustani, Hindi, Mahratta, and Sanskrit, and numerous other works.

Ballantyne, John. Born at Kelso, Scotland, 1774; died at Edinburgh, June 16, 1821. A Scotch writer and publisher, brother of James Ballantyne. See *Englishmen*.

Ballantyne, Robert Michael. Born at Edinburgh, April 24, 1825; died 1894. A British writer of juveniles. He was in the service of the Hudson Bay Company 1841–47.

Ballarat (bal'a-rat'). A city in the province of Victoria, Australia, 66 miles northwest of Melbourne. In its vicinity are celebrated goldfields discovered in 1851. Next to Melbourne it is the leading city in the colony. Connected with Ballarat East and Ballarat West. Population (1891), 46,933.

Ballare (bal-la'rē). A district in Madras, British India, between the Nizam's dominions on the north, and Mysore on the south. Area, 11,007 square miles. Population (1881), 1,336,696.

Ballari. The capital of the district of Ballari, in lat. 15° 10′ N., long. 76° 55′ E. Population, including cantonment (1891), 59,467.

Ballenstedt (bal'len-stet). A town in Anhalt, Germany, at the foot of the Lower Harz, 36 miles southwest of Magdeburg. It has a castle, the former residence of the dukes of Anhalt-Bernburg. Population, about 4,000.

Ballesteros (bal-yes-tā'ros), **Francisco.** Born at Saragossa, 1770; died at Paris, June 29, 1832. A Spanish general and patriot. He was minister of war for a short time in 1815, and vice-president of the provisional ministry 1820. He was exiled after the French invasion of 1823.

Ballia (bal'li-a). A district in the Benares division, Northwestern Provinces, British India.

Ballina (bäl-i-nä'). A port in the county of Mayo, northwestern Ireland, situated on the river Moy, near its mouth, 29 miles southwest of Sligo. It was taken by the French Aug., 1798. Population (1891), 4,486.

Ballinasloe (bal-i-na-slō'). A town in counties Roscommon and Galway, Ireland, on the Suck 35 miles east of Galway. Population, (1881), 4,772.

Balling (bäl'ling), **Karl Joseph Napoleon.** Born at Gabrielshütte, Saaz, Bohemia, April 21, 1805; died at Prague, March 17, 1868. A Bohemian chemist.

Ballinrobe (bal-in-rōb'). A small town in County Mayo, Ireland, situated on the Robe 27 miles north of Galway.

Balliol. See *Baliol*.

Balliol College. A college of Oxford University, England, reputed to have been founded by Sir John Baliol and his wife Devorguilla, parents of John Baliol, king of Scotland, between 1263 and 1266, the oldest of the existing buildings dates from the 13th century. The south front has recently been rebuilt, in the main in the style of the 13th century.

Before the original foundation and the beginning of the sixteenth century, Balliol College had received no less than three codes of statutes, those issued by the Lady Devorguilla de Balliol in 1282, those issued by Sir Philip Somerville in 1340, and those issued by Simon Sudbury, Bishop of London, in 1361. Two other Bishops of London had moreover intervened in the course of the fifteenth century to redress political disturbances. Inasmuch, however, as some of the enactments of the third code were ambiguous and others inconvenient, the society sought and obtained from Pope Sixtus IV a commission empowering the Bishops of Winchester and Carlisle, or either of them, to revise the statutes throughout. The work was accomplished by Bishop Lee, in 1507. *Life*, Oxford, p. 111.

Ballivian (bal-ve-ve-än'), **Adolfo.** Born at La Paz, Nov. 17, 1831; died Feb., 1874. A Bolivian statesman, son of General José Ballivian. He was colonel in the army, but headed the party of opposition to the military rulers who for a long time governed Bolivia, and was kept in exile until his party elected him president 1870. He died soon after his inauguration.

Ballivian, José. Born at La Paz, May, 1804; died at Rio de Janeiro in 1852. A Bolivian soldier and statesman. In 1841 he headed the army which defended Bolivia against the invasion of Gamarra, gaining the battle of Yungay (Nov. 20, 1841) in which Gamarra was killed; and soon after was elected president of Bolivia, holding the office until the end of 1847, when he was deposed by the revolutionist Belzu, and exiled.

Ballo in Maschera (bäl'lo in mas-ke'ra). **Un.** [It., 'A Masked Ball.'] An opera by Verdi, first produced in Rome, Feb. 17, 1859. It was originally called Gustavo III, but during its rehearsals Orsini made his attempt to kill Napoleon III, and the title was thought too suggestive.

Ballon d'Alsace (bäl-lôn' dăl-zäs'), or **Welscher Belchen** (vel'sher bel'chen). One of the principal summits of the Vosges, near the border of France and Alsace, 25 miles northwest of Mulhausen. Height, 4,080 feet.

Ballon de Guebwiller (bä-lôn' dẽ geb-vēl-lār'), or **Ballon de Soultz,** G. **Gebweiler** (geb'vi-ler) or **Sulzer Belchen.** The highest summit of the Vosges, in Upper Alsace, west of Guebwiller and north of Thann. Height, 4,677 feet.

Ballou (bal-lō'), **Hosea.** Born at Richmond, N. H., April 30, 1771; died at Boston, Mass., June 7, 1852. An American Universalist clergyman, one of the founders of American Universalism, pastor of the Second Universalist Society in Boston 1817–52.

Ballou, Hosea. Born at Halifax, Vt., Oct. 18, 1796; died at Somerville, Mass., May 27, 1861. An American Universalist clergyman, first president of Tufts College: a grandnephew of Hosea Ballou (1771–1852).

Ballou, Maturin Murray. Born at Boston, Mass., April 14, 1820. An American journalist and writer, son of Hosea Ballou the younger. He has been the editor and proprietor of "Ballou's Monthly," part proprietor and, after 1852, editor for several years of the "Boston Daily Globe," and other journals. Author of "Due West," "Due South," "The New Eldorado," "Biography of Rev. Hosea Ballou," etc.

Ball's Bluff (balz bluf). A bluff in Virginia, on the Potomac River 33 miles northwest of Washington. Here, Oct. 21, 1861, 1,900 Federals under Colonel Baker were defeated by Confederates under General N. G. Evans. Federal loss, 894. Confederate loss, 302. Colonel Baker was killed.

Ballston Spa (bal'ston spä). A watering-place in Saratoga County, New York, 6 miles southwest of Saratoga Springs. It has several noted mineral springs. Population (1890), 5,527.

Bally. [Ir. *baile*, a town, place.] An element in many Irish place-names, meaning 'town.'

Ballycastle (bal-i-kās'l). A small seaport in County Antrim, Ireland, 43 miles northwest of Belfast.

Ballymena (bal-i-mē'nä). A town in County Antrim, Ireland, 23 miles northwest of Belfast, on the Braid, noted for its linen manufactures. Population (1891), 8,455.

Ballymoney (bal-i-mo'ni). A town in County Antrim, Ireland, situated on a tributary of the Bann 40 miles northwest of Belfast. Population (1891), 2,975.

Ballyshannon (bal-i-shan'on). A seaport in County Donegal, Ireland, situated on the Erne, near its mouth, 20 miles northeast of Sligo. Population (1891), 2,840.

Balmaceda (bäl-mä-sā'dä), **José Manuel.** Born at Santiago in 1842; died there, Dec. 19, 1891. A Chilian statesman. He was a pronounced liberal, and acquired great popularity as a leader of the Reform Club, and after 1870 as a deputy to the Chilian Congress. In 1878 he was minister to Argentina, and in 1881 was made foreign minister by Santa Maria. He was elected president by great majority in 1886, at once instituted numerous reforms, and began an elaborate system of railroads and other public works. Dissensions in his country culminated in a war between the president and Congress. After numerous engagements he was defeated and, unable to escape from Santiago, remained concealed in the Argentine legation until in a fit of desperation he shot himself.

Balmawhapple (bal-ma-hwap'l). In Scott's novel "Waverley," an obstinate Scottish laird, a Jacobite: his name is Falconer of Balmawhapple.

Balme, Col de. See *Col de Balme*.

Balmes (bäl'mes), or **Balmes** (bäl'mes), **Jaime Luciano.** Born at Vich in Catalonia, Aug. 28, 1810; died there, July 9, 1848. A Spanish publicist and philosophical writer. He founded a political journal, "El Pensamiento de la Nacion (an organ of the clerical and monarchical party), at Madrid, in 1844.

Balmoral Castle (bal-mor'al kās'l). A residence of Queen Victoria in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, situated on the Dee about 45 miles west of Aberdeen. The property was purchased in 1852, and the castle was erected 1853–55, in Scottish baronial style.

Balmung (bäl'mōng), Siegfried's sword, in the "Nibelungenlied."

Balnaves (bal-nav'es), **Henry.** Born at Kirkcaldy, Fifeshire (date unknown): died 1579. A Scotch Protestant reformer. He wrote "The Confession of Faith: Conteining how the Troubled Man should Seeke Refuge at his God, etc.," which was revised and prefaced by John Knox.

Balnibarbi (bal-ni-bär'bi). A land visited by Gulliver in his travels, as related by Swift. It was "occupied by projectors."

Balsamo, Joseph. See *Cagliostro, Count de*.

Balsham (bäl'sham), **Hugh de.** Died 1286. An English prelate, bishop of Ely, and founder of Peterhouse, Cambridge.

Balta (bäl'tä), **José.** Born at Lima, Peru, 1816; killed at Lima, July 26, 1872. A Peruvian soldier and statesman. He retired from the army with the rank of colonel in 1855; was minister of war for a short time in 1865; was one of the leaders of the insurrection which drove out the unconstitutional president Prado in 1868; was regularly elected president of Peru Aug. 2, 1868, and served for four years; and was murdered in a military mutiny.

Balta. A city in the government of Podolia, Russia, situated on the Kodyma in lat. 47° 55′ N., long. 29° 35′ E. It has a flourishing trade. Population, 27,419.

Balta-Limani (bäl'tä-lē-nä'ni), **Convention of.** A treaty concluded in 1849 at Balta-Limani (on the Bosporus), between Turkey and Russia, granting to the latter certain rights in the Danubian principalities for seven years.

Baltard (bäl-tär'), **Louis Pierre.** Born at Paris, July 9, 1765; died Dec. 22, 1846. A French architect and engraver of architectural and other subjects.

Baltard (bäl-tär'), **Victor.** Born at Paris, June 19, 1805; died Jan. 14, 1874. A French architect, son of Louis Pierre Baltard. He was government architect of the city of Paris, and author of "Monographie de la Ville Medicis" (1847), etc.

Baltazzini (bäl-tad-zē-nē'ne), or **Baltagerini** (bäl-tä-je-rē'ne). Flourished about the middle of the 16th century. An Italian musician, the first violinist of his time. He became intendant of music and first valet de chambre to Catherine de' Medici, who gave him the name Baltagerini. He apparently first introduced the Italian dances into Paris, and founded the modern ballet.

Balthazar, or **Balthasar** (bal-thā'zär). [The Greek form of *Belshazzar* (which see).] The name of various personages, (*a*) one of the three Magi who came from the East to worship the infant Jesus. See *Caboune*. (*b*) Chaucer's name for Belshazzar in "The Monk's Tale." (*c*) A merchant in Shakspere's "Comedy of Errors." (*d*) The name assumed by Portia as doctor of law in the trial scene in Shakspere's "Merchant of Venice." (*e*) A servant of Portia in Shakspere's "Merchant of Venice." (*f*) A servant of Don Pedro in Shakspere's "Much Ado about Nothing." (*g*) A servant of Romeo in Shakspere's "Romeo and Juliet." (*h*) The proud and hot-tempered father of Juliana in Tobin's "Honeymoon." (*i*) The friend of Alcofribas, the principal character in Julius Eichberg's opera of that name.

Balthings (bält'tingz). See *Amalhings*.

Baltis. See *Ballistan*.

Baltia (bal'shi-a). An (unidentified) island off the coast of Scythia, mentioned by ancient writers (Pliny and others). It gave its name to the Baltic Sea. Pytheas calls it *Basilia*.

Baltic (bäl'tik). See *Baltic Sea*.

Baltic, Battle of the. See *Copenhagen*.

Baltic Port, G. **Baltischport.** A small seaport in Esthonia, Russia, on the Gulf of Finland west of Revel.

Baltic Provinces. The collective name for Esthonia, Livonia, and Courland, three governments of Russia bordering on the Baltic. They contain an important German element, but the larger part of the population consists of Esthonians and Letts. They have been largely Russianized in recent years.

Baltic Sea. [L. *Mare Balticum*, It. *Mare Baltico*, NL. *Mare Baltheum*, prob. from Lith. *baltas*, white, *balti*, be white. Other names are G. *Ostsee*, east sea, Dan. *Østersøen*, Sw. *Östersjön*, L. *Mare Suevicum*, Swedish sea, *Pelagus Scythicum*, Scythian sea, or *Sinus Codanus*, Gothic (?) gulf.] An arm of the Atlantic, inclosed by Sweden, Russia, Germany, and Denmark. It communicates with the North Sea by the Kiel Canal, Gulf of Dantzic, Pomeranian Ball, Lübeck Bay, and Kiel Bay. Its chief tributaries are the Finland lake system, the Neva (with Lake Ladoga), Narova (with Lake Peipus), Duna, Niemen, Vistula, Oder, Bel Elf, Limfiord, Angermann Elf, Umeå Elf, Pitea Elf, Stora Luleå Elf, and Tornea Elf. Length, about 900 miles. Greatest width, about 200 miles. Area, about 184,000 square miles.

Baltimore (bal'ti-mōr), **Lord.** See *Calvert*.

Baltimore. A small seaport in County Cork, Ireland, near Cape Clear, at the southern extremity of the island.

Baltimore. A seaport, the principal city of Maryland, situated on Patapsco River near its entrance into Chesapeake Bay, in lat. 39° 18′ N., long. 76° 37′ W.; one of the chief Atlantic seaports; surnamed "The Monument City." It has a large export trade in bread-stuffs, tobacco, cotton, provisions, oysters, coal, etc.; large manufactures of flour, wooden and cotton goods, cigars and tobaccos, iron and steel, clothing, etc.; and important oyster fisheries. It is an important railroad center and the terminus of steamboat routes. It is the seat of a Roman Catholic archbishopric, and contains the Johns Hopkins University and the Peabody Institute. The city was laid out about 1730, and was incorporated as a city in 1796. It was un-

successfully attacked by the British 1814, and was the scene of a conflict, April 19, 1861, between the Baltimore mob and Federal troops (6th Massachusetts and 7th Pennsylvania). Population (1890), 434,439.

Baltistan (bal-te-stan'), or **Balti** (bal'te), or **Little Tibet.** A province of Cashmere, capital Iskardo, situated on the upper Indus north of Cashmere proper. The inhabitants are Mohammedans, of Tibetan and Aryan stock, and number about 60,000.

Baltjik (bält-jēk'). A seaport of Bulgaria, on the Black Sea 22 miles northeast of Varna. Population (1888), 4,272.

Baltzer (bält'zer), **Johann Baptista.** Born at Andernach, Prussia, July 16, 1803: died at Bonn, Oct. 1, 1871. A German Roman Catholic theologian, noted for his opposition to the dogma of papal infallibility, which led to his suspension from his ecclesiastical office in 1870. He became professor of dogmatics at Breslau in 1830, and was suspended in 1860.

Baltzer, Wilhelm Eduard. Born at Hohenleine, circle of Merseburg, Germany, Oct. 24, 1814: died at Durlach, Baden, June 24, 1887. A German clergyman, and writer on theology and philosophy, noted as a vegetarian.

Baluchistan (bal-ö-chis-tan'), or **Beluchistan,** or **Biluchistan.** [Pers., 'country of the Baluchis.'] A territory of Asia, bounded by Afghanistan on the north, India on the east, the Arabian Sea on the south, and Persia on the west. It is largely a desert, and is traversed by mountain-ranges. Its chief divisions are Khelat, Jalawan, Sarawan, Mekran, Lus, Kachh Gandava, and Kohistan. It is subject to the Khan of Khelat, receives a British subsidy, and is under British control in its foreign affairs. There is a British garrison at Quettah. The Indo-Afghan Railway extends to Quettah (est. 1887) and beyond. The leading tribes are the Baluchis and Brahuis; the prevailing religion, Sunnite Mohammedanism. Baluchistan has several times been invaded by British forces in connection with the Afghan wars. Area, estimated, 130,000 square miles. Population, estimated, 500,000.

Baluchistan, British. See *British Baluchistan.*

Balue (ba-lü'), **Jean de la.** Born at Poitiers, 1422: died at Ancona, Oct., 1491. A French cardinal and politician, imprisoned for his misdeeds by Louis XI. in an iron cage 1469–80 of Balue's own invention. He was liberated after eleven years through the influence of Pope Sixtus IV., went to Rome, was sent back to France as legate *a latere*, and finally, on the death of the Pope, again retired to Rome, where he was made bishop of Orleans and of Preneste.

Baluze (ba-lüz'), **Étienne.** Born at Tulle, France, Dec. 24, 1630: died at Paris, July 28, 1718. A French historian. He wrote "Francorum Capitularia Regum" (1677), "Epistolæ Innocentii papæ III." (1682), "Conciliorum nova Collectio" (1683), "Les Vies des Papes d'Avignon" (1693), "Historia Tutelensis" (1717), etc.

Balwhidder (bal'hwith-er), **Rev. Micah.** A kind-hearted, sincere, but prejudiced Scottish minister in Galt's "Annals of the Parish."

Baly. See *Bali.*

Balzac (bal-zak'), **Honoré de.** Born at Tours, France, May 20, 1799: died at Paris, Aug. 18, 1850. A celebrated French novelist. After attending school in Tours and Paris he became a lawyer's clerk. His inclination to write was strongly opposed by his family, but, "in order to get his hand in," he composed a dozen novels. These appeared either anonymously or under a nom de plume, and when republished often received an entirely different title. Some of them were excluded by Balzac from the complete collection of his works, others he absolutely disowned. After a disastrous venture in publishing, printing, and type-casting he sold out his entire stock and fell back on his pen to pay off his debts. His first novel of real merit, "Le dernier Chouan ou la Bretagne en 1800," was published in 1829; then followed "La physiologie du mariage" and the first of the "Contes drolatiques" (1830), "La peau de chagrin" and "La femme de trente ans" (1831), "Eugénie Grandet," "Le Médecin de campagne," and "l'Histoire des Treize" (1833), "Seraphita," "La recherche de l'absolu," and "Le Père Goriot" (1835), "Le lys dans la vallée" (1836), "Illusions perdues" (1837), "Histoire de la grandeur et de la décadence de César Birotteau," and "Le cabinet des antiques" (1838), etc. For the stage Balzac did not write with success: "Vautrin," "Les Ressources de Quinola," "Paméla Giraud," and "La Marâtre" had very short runs; but "Le Faiseur," or "Mercadet," a comedy finished and put upon the stage by d'Ennery after Balzac's death, has been included since 1869 in the repertoire of the Théâtre Français. Balzac's ventures in publishing were, as has been said, unsuccessful: "La Chronique de Paris" (1835) lived but one year, and "La Revue Parisienne" (1840) ended with the third number. Returning undaunted to a collective edition of "La comédie humaine," Balzac published "Ursule Mirouet" and "Mémoires de deux jeunes mariées" in 1842, "Une ténébreuse affaire" in 1843, "Albert Savarus," "Un début dans la vie," "La muse du département," and "Modeste Mignon" in 1844, but he did not complete the task he had undertaken. "Les Chouans" and "Une passion dans le désert" are the only parts extant of the "Scènes de la vie militaire." His latest productions, "Les parents pauvres" ("La cousine Bette," "Le cousin Pons," and "Les paysans"), are among his best. On March 14, 1850, he married a widow, Madame Hanska, member of a noble Polish family, with whom he had opened a correspondence in 1833, and whom he had subsequently met in Vienna, Geneva, and St. Petersburg. He died in Paris, just after his return from the wedding trip. Balzac is considered the chief of the realistic school of French novelists.

Balzac, Jean Louis Guez de. Born at Balzac, in Angoulême, 1597: died there, Feb. 18, 1654. A noted French writer. He published "Letters" (1624), "Le Prince" (1631), "Discours" (1644), "Le Barbon" (1648), and "Aristippe." He is regarded as the foremost prose writer of his time.

Bam (bäm). A town in Kirman, southern Persia, 115 miles southeast of Kirman.

Ba-Mangwato (bä-mäng-gwä'tō). See *Chuana.*

Bamba (bäm'bä). See *Mbamba* and *Kongo Nation.*

Bambara (bäm-bä'rä). A country of western Africa, in the upper valley of the Niger, about lat. 10°–15° N. The chief town is Segu. The country has been opened lately to French influence. Population (chiefly Mandingo), estimated, 2,000,000.

Bambara. A tribe of French Senegambia, of the Nigritic branch, settled about the head waters of the Niger River. It belongs to the Mande nation. Once a great negro kingdom, it broke up, in 1864, into three divisions, Kaseta, Massina, and Beledugu. In 1890 their sultan, Amadu, and his capital, Segu Sikoro, were conquered by the French, and the country was annexed. This is a fertile, undulated plain. The people have adopted Mohammedan civilization, and weave excellent cotton cloth.

Bamberg (bäm'berG). A city of Upper Franconia, Bavaria, situated on the Regnitz, near its entrance into the Main, 33 miles northwest of Nuremberg. It has important trade and manufactures, the castle of the former prince-bishops, the old and new palaces, the Church of St. Michael, and an art gallery, and was formerly the seat of a university. The cathedral of Bamberg, one of the most interesting of German Romanesque structures, was founded by the emperor Henry II. in 1004, but modified in the 12th century. There are four towers, each of eight stages and 265 feet high; the two at the west end display fine openwork. There are five admirably sculptured portals; the sculptures of the splendid chief portal represent the Last Judgment with the apostles and prophets, and the Church and Synagogue. The effective interior possesses a rich carved choir-screen and highly interesting medieval tombs. There is an impressive early-Romanesque crypt, and a western choir with transepts, which date from 1274. The cathedral is 311 feet long, 92 wide, and 85 high. Population (1890), 35,815.

Bamberg, Bishopric of. A former bishopric and state of the German Empire, now comprised in northern Bavaria. It was founded by the emperor Henry II. in 1007, secularized in 1801, and annexed to Bavaria in 1803.

Bamberg Conference. A conference of the middle German states at Bamberg May 25, 1854. Its object was to determine the policy of these states in relation to that of Prussia and Austria with reference to the Eastern Question.

Bamberger (bäm'berG-er), **Ludwig.** Born at Mainz, July 22, 1823. A German politician and economist. He took part in the revolutionary movement 1848–49, was a member of the National Liberal party in the German Reichstag 1871–80, and, with other dissatisfied National Liberals, seceded from the party in 1880 to form the later Liberal Union.

Bamboccio (bam-boch'ō). See *Laar, Peter van.*

Bamborough (bam'bur-ō). A village on the coast of Northumberland, England, 16 miles southeast of Berwick, celebrated for its castle, founded by Ida about 547, and often noted in medieval wars.

Bambuk, or **Bambouk** (bäm-bök'). A region in Senegambia, Africa, between the upper Senegal and the Faleme, about lat. 12° 30′–14° N., long. 10° 30′–12° 15′ W. It contains iron and gold. The inhabitants are Mandingoes.

Bamian (bä-mē-än'). A valley in Afghanistan, northwest of Kabul, in lat. 34° 50′ N., long. 67° 40′ E. It is an ancient seat of Buddhist worship, and is famous for its colossal idols carved in the rock (highest 173 feet) and other antiquities.

Bammaku, or **Bammakou** (bä-mä'kö). Once an important native town on the upper Niger, West Africa. It is now headquarters of the French domination on the upper Niger. The natives have withdrawn.

Bamo. See *Bhamo.*

Bampton (bamp'ton), **John.** Born about 1689: died 1751. An English divine, and the founder at Oxford of the "Bampton Lectures" on divinity. The first lecturer was chosen in 1779.

Bampur (bäm-pör'). A town and region in southern Persia.

Bamra (bäm'rä). A feudatory state in connection with the Sambalpur district of the Central Provinces, British India. Area, 1,988 square miles. Population (1881), 81,286.

Ban (ban). In the Arthurian cycle of romance, a king of Brittany, the father of Lancelot du Lac, and the brother of Bors, king of Gaul. He was the friend of Arthur, and with Bors came from Brittany to aid him in battle.

Bana (bä'nä). In Hindu mythology, a Daitya with a thousand arms, who was a friend of Siva and an enemy of Vishnu. His daughter Usha, loving Aniruddha, Krishna's grandson, had him brought to her by magic. In the rescue the arms of Bana were cut off by Krishna's weapons. Upon Siva's intercession Bana was spared.

Banack. See *Bannock.*

Banagher (ban'a-Hėr). A town in King's County, Ireland. It is on the Shannon River. It is to the superiority of this town that the phrase "That bangs Banagher, and Banagher bangs the world" alludes.

Banal Frontier. A part of the former "Military Frontier" of the Austrian empire.

Banana (bä-nä'nä). The seaport of the Kongo State. The trading-factories and state houses are built on a land-spit. In 1890, 132 ships called; but since the ocean steamers began to go straight up to Matadi, the starting-point of the railroad, Banana has lost most of its commercial importance. The headquarters of the great Dutch firm have been removed to Cabinda and Kisanga, in Portuguese territory.

Banana Islands. A group of small islands off the coast of Sierra Leone, Africa, belonging to Great Britain.

Bananal (bä-nä-näl'), or **Santa Anna** (sän'tä ä'nä). An island in the river Araguaya, Brazil. Length, 200 miles. Greatest width, 50 miles.

Ba-Nano (bä-nä'nō). A generic name, meaning 'Highlanders,' given to the natives of the Caconda and Bihe plateau, east of Benguella, West Africa.

Banaras. See *Benares.*

Banas (ba-näs'). A river of Rajputana, India, which flows generally northeast, and joins the Chambal. Length, about 300 miles.

Banas. A river of India which flows southwest into the Ran of Kachh.

Banat (bä-nät'). [Hung. *ban*, lord, chief.] A region in southern Hungary situated between the Maros on the north, the Theiss on the west, and the Danube on the south. It comprises the counties of Temes, Torontál, Krassó, and part of the former "Military Frontier." Its chief town is Temesvár. It formed an Austrian crownland (the Servian waywodeship and Temeser Banat) 1849–60.

Banattee. See *Bannock.*

Banbridge (ban'brij). A town in County Down, Ireland, 22 miles southwest of Belfast, noted for its linen manufactures. Population (1891), 4,901.

Banbury (ban'bėr-i). A town in Oxfordshire, England, situated on the Cherwell 22 miles north of Oxford. Its ancient cross, noted in nursery rime, was destroyed in the latter part of the reign of Elizabeth. It was famous for its ale and cakes, and for its cheese which was proverbially regarded as consisting of nothing but "paring." Hence the allusions in Shakspere and other writers to persons thin as a Banbury cheese. Insurgents were defeated here by troops of Edward IV. in 1469. It was twice besieged in the civil war. Population (1891), 12,767.

Banbury Man. A Puritan. From the frequent allusions in the writers of the 16th and 17th centuries, the town would seem to have been chiefly inhabited by them. Swift speaks of a Banbury saint, meaning a particularly rigid or even hypocritical Puritan. The name or epithet "Banbury" was applied in a depreciatory sense before the Puritan times. Thus Latimer, in a letter to Henry VIII. about 1528, speaks of "laws, customs, ceremonies and Banbury glosses," apparently meaning 'silly,' 'useless.'

Banca (bang'kä). An island east of Sumatra, belonging to the Dutch, famous for tin-mines. Capital, Muntok. Length, 135 miles. Area, 4,977 square miles. Population (1890), 80,921.

Banca, Strait of. A strait between Sumatra and Banca.

Banco (bän'kō), **Nani d'Antonio.** Born in Siena about 1374: died about 1420. A Florentine sculptor, a pupil of Donatello. About 1402–1408 he completed the Porta della Mandola on the south side of the Duomo, commenced by Niccola d'Arezzo. The angels of this door are very characteristic. There are many of his works about Or San Michele.

Bancroft (bang'kroft or ban'kroft), **Aaron.** Born at Reading, Mass., Nov. 10, 1755: died at Worcester, Mass., Aug. 19, 1839. An American clergyman, father of George Bancroft. He wrote a "Life of George Washington" (1807), etc.

Bancroft, Edward. Born 1744: died 1821. An English chemist, naturalist, traveler, and novelist. In early life he several times visited North and South America. Later he made some important discoveries in dyeing and calico-printing. He published an "Essay on the Natural History of Guiana" (1769), "Charles Wentworth" (a novel, 1770) and a work on colors and calico-printing (1794 and 1813).

Bancroft, George. Born at Worcester, Mass., Oct. 3, 1800: died at Washington, Jan. 17, 1891. An American historian, statesman, and diplomatist. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1817; studied at Göttingen; was tutor of Greek in Harvard; opened with Cogswell the Round Hill School at Northampton in 1823; was collector of the port of Boston 1838–41; was Democratic candidate for governor of Massachusetts in 1844; was secretary of the navy 1845–46 (established the Naval Academy at Annapolis) and was

United States minister to Great Britain 1846-49, and minister to Berlin 1867-74. He wrote a "History of the United States" (6 vols., vol. 1 published 1834; vol. 10 1874; centenary edition of vols. 1-6, 1876); a "History of the Formation of the Constitution of the United States" (2 vols., 1882; revised edition of the entire history, 6 vols., 1883-84), etc.

Bancroft, Hubert Howe. Born at Granville, Ohio, May 5, 1832. An American historian. In 1852 he established an extensive book business in San Francisco, and began to collect books and documents relating to the Pacific States, acquiring 60,000 volumes, tracts, and manuscripts, including the purchased collection of Mr. Squier, and a large part of that of the emperor Maximilian of Mexico. Upon this library, which was enhanced by additions, he founded his "History of the Pacific States," designed to embrace a history of Central America, Mexico, and the States of the Pacific slope northward to Alaska, to be completed in 39 volumes. Those on the British Provinces, Central America, and Mexico are completed; the others are in course of publication (1895).

Bancroft, Richard. Born at Farnworth, Lancashire, England, Sept., 1544; died at Lambeth, Nov. 2, 1610. An English prelate, a vigorous opponent of Puritanism. He became bishop of London in 1597, was leader in the Hampton Court Conference in 1604, and was elected to Canterbury 1604. In

Banda (ban'dä). A district in the Allahabad division, Northwestern Provinces, British India, about lat. 25° 29' N., long. 80° 1' E. Area, 3,061 square miles. Population (1881), 682,015.

Banda. The capital of the Banda district, situated on the Ken River 97 miles west of Allahabad. Population (1881), 28,974.

Banda Islands. A group of twelve small islands in the Moluccas Archipelago, situated 70 miles south of Ceram: a Dutch possession. Its chief products are nutmegs and mace. The seat of government is Banda Neira.

Banda Oriental (ban'dä o-re-en-tal'). The common name in the Platine region for the territory now comprehended in Uruguay (which see).

Banda Sea. A sea in the East Indies, east of the Flores Sea, north of Timor-Laut, and south of Ceram.

Bandaisan (ban-dä-sän'). A volcano in the main island of Japan, about lat. 37° 30' N., long. 140° E. It underwent a disastrous eruption July 15, 1888.

Bandarra (ban-dar'ra). **Gonçalo Annes.** Born early in the 16th century: died at Lisbon, 1556. A Portuguese cobbler and prophet, surnamed, on account of his prophecies and thaumaturgical character, "The Portuguese Nostradamus." He was condemned by the Inquisition in 1541, but escaped with his life.

Banded Peak (ban'ded pēk). A summit in southern Colorado. Height, 12,860 feet. Also called Mount Hesperus.

Bandel (ban'del). **Joseph Ernst von.** Born at Auschau, May 17, 1800; died at Neudegg, near Donauworth, Sept. 25, 1876. A German sculptor, designer of the statue of Hermann near Detmold (completed 1875).

Ban-de-la-Roche. See *Steinthal*.

Bandelier (ban-de-lēr'). **Adolph Francis Alphonse.** Born at Bern, Switzerland, Aug. 6, 1840. A Swiss-American archæologist. He has been employed by the Archæological Institute of America in explorations in New Mexico, Arizona, Mexico, Central America, and South America.

Bandelkhand. See *Bundelcund*.

Bandello (ban-del'lo). **Matteo.** Born at Castelnuovo, Piedmont, 1480; died at Agen, France, 1562. An Italian prelate, bishop of Agen 1550, and novelist. His tales (1554-73) furnished subjects for Shakspere, Massinger, and others.

Bande Noire (bond nwar). [F., "black band."]

1. One of various infantry companies in the French service in the 16th century.—2. In France, speculators who, especially during the Revolution, purchased confiscated church property and ancient estates and buildings, and often destroyed time-honored relics for the purpose of using the material in the erection of new structures.

Bandettini (ban-det-te'nē). **Teresa.** Born at Lucca, Aug. 12, 1763; died 1837. An Italian poet and improvisatrice. Her works include "La Morte di Adonide," "Il Polidoro," "La Rosmunda," etc. She married 1789 Pietro Landucci.

Bandiera (ban-de-a'ra). **Attilio.** Born at Naples, 1817. **Bandiera, Emilio.** Born at Naples, 1819. Two Italian patriots, sons of Admiral Bandiera, executed by the Neapolitan government at Cosenza, July 25, 1844, for an attempted rising on the coast of Calabria. They had previously joined a conspiracy for an attack on Sicily which had failed.

Bandinelli (ban-de-nel'lē). **Bartolommeo or Baccio.** Born at Florence, Oct. 7, 1488: died there, Feb. 7, 1560. An Italian painter and sculptor, son and pupil of the Florentine goldsmith Michelangelo Bandinelli di Viviano: a would-be rival of Michelangelo. He made the copy of the Laocoon in the Uffizi, and the Hercules of the Palazzo Vecchio.

Bandini (ban-de'nē). **Angelo Maria.** Born at Florence, Sept. 25, 1726; died 1800. An Italian scholar, antiquary, and librarian of the Laurentine Library. He wrote a life of Amerigo Vespucci (1745), a catalogue of Greek, Latin and Italian manuscripts in the Laurentine Library (1764-78), a "Dissertatio de salutationibus veterum," etc.

Bandon (ban'don), or **Bandonbridge** (ban'don-brij). A town in County Cork, Ireland, 16 miles southwest of Cork. Population (1881), 3,997.

Bandon. A small river in County Cork, Ireland, which flows into Kinsale Harbor.

Bandtke (bänt'ke), or **Bandtkie** (bänt'kye). **Jan Wincent.** Born at Lublin, Poland, 1783; died at Warsaw, 1846. A Polish jurist, brother of Jerzy Samuel Bandtke, professor of law at Warsaw, and author of a history of Polish law (1850, etc.).

Bandtke, or Bandtkie, Jerzy Samuel. Born at Lublin, Poland, Nov. 24, 1768; died at Cracow, June 11, 1835. A Polish historian and grammarian, librarian and professor at Cracow (1811-35), and author of a history of the Polish nation (1820), etc.

Banér (bä-nar'), or **Banier, or Banner, Johan.** Born at Djursholm, near Stockholm, June 23, 1596; died at Halberstadt, Germany, June 20, 1641. A Swedish general in the Thirty Years' War. He commanded the right wing at Breitenfeld, Sept. 17, 1631; was made field-marshal after the death of Gustavus Adolphus; and gained the victories of Wittstock, Oct. 4, 1636, and Chemnitz, April 14, 1639.

Banff (banf). A county of Scotland, bounded by Moray Firth on the north, Aberdeenshire on the east and south, and Elginshire and Inverness-shire on the west. Its surface is mountainous except near the coast. Area, 641 square miles. Population (1891), 64,067.

Banff. A seaport and chief town of Banffshire, Scotland, situated 40 miles northwest of Aberdeen, at the mouth of the Deveron. The parliamentary burgh includes the neighboring seaport of Macduff. Population (1891), 3,871.

Bang (bang), **Peder Georg.** Born at Copenhagen, Oct. 7, 1797; died April 2, 1861. A noted Danish jurist and statesman, professor of law at Copenhagen, secretary of the interior 1848-1849, and premier 1854-56.

Bangala (ban-gä'la). See *Nyabanda* and *Mbangala*.

Bangalore (bang-ga-lōr'), or **Bangalore** (bang-ga-lōr'). A district in Maisur, India. Area, 2,901 square miles.

Bangalur. The chief city of Maisur, India, situated in lat. 12° 58' N., long. 77° 38' E. It has considerable trade, and manufactures of silk, cotton, etc. It was fortified by Hyder Ali, and was taken from Tippu Sahib (by storm) by the British under Cornwallis, 1791. Population (1891), 180,366.

Bangkok (bang-kok'). The capital of Siam, situated on the river Menam, about 20 miles from its mouth, in lat. 13° 44' N., long. 100° 31' E.: the chief commercial city of the country. Its houses are built largely in the river. On the mainland are the royal palace and many Buddhist temples. Its trade is largely in Chinese hands. The chief exports are rice, hides, cotton, gutta, ivory, pepper, sesame, cardamoms, etc. It became the capital after the destruction of Ayuthia. The Great Pagoda of Wat-ching at Bangkok is in its general concave-convex form, similar to the Burmese pagodas, but is much more frankly polygonal in plan, and is ornamented with the most elaborate porcelain mosaic in the color and variety. Instead of terminating in a sharp finial, it ends in a tall hexagonal prism with a domical top. At the base and toward the middle are three large rectangular niches with lavish adornment of flamed conjugal pinnacles. Population, 600,000 ( ).

Bangla (bäng'gla). Same as *Faizabad*, in Oudh.

Bangor (ban'gor), [W., "high choir."] A city and seaport in Carnarvonshire, Wales, situated on Menai Strait 9 miles northwest of Carnarvon. It contains a cathedral, lately restored, and is the seat of the University College of North Wales. Population (1891), 9,882.

Bangor. A seaport and watering-place in County Down, Ireland, situated at the entrance to Belfast Lough, 12 miles northeast of Belfast. Population, about 3,000.

Bangor. A seaport in Penobscot County, Maine, situated on the west bank of the Penobscot, in lat. 44° 48' N., long. 68° 47' W., at the head of navigation. It is one of the principal lumber depots of the world, and has a considerable trade and ship-building industries. It became a city in 1834. It is the seat of a Congregational theological seminary, which was incorporated in 1814, was opened at Hampden in 1816, and was removed to Bangor in 1819. Population (1890), 19,103.

Bangorian Controversy. A controversy stirred up by a sermon preached before George I. on March 31, 1717, by Dr. Hoadley, bishop of Bangor, from the text "My kingdom is not of this world." He argued that Christ had not delegated judicial and disciplinary powers to the Christian ministry.

Bangor-iscoed. A small town in Flintshire, Wales, situated on the Dee 14 miles south of Chester, formerly famous for its monastery.

Bangweolo (bang-we-ō-lō'), or **Bemba** (bem'bä). A lake in central Africa, about lat. 11°–12° S., long. 30° E. It receives the Chambesi, and its outlet is the Luapula (upper course of the Kongo). It was discovered in 1868 by Livingstone, who died near its shore in 1873. Length, about 150 miles; width, about 70 miles.

Banholo, or Banhuolo, Count. See *Bagnuolo*.

Banias (bä-ni-as'). A village of Palestine about 45 miles southwest of Damascus. Also *Paneas*. Its castle is a fortress of the Crusaders, occupying a platform about 300 by 1,200 feet. The plan resembles a figure 8, bordered by numerous rectangular and semicircular towers connected by thick curtain-walls. The eastern extremity constituted the donjon, and still displays a hall 30 by 100 feet, complete except in its vaulting.

Banim (bā'nim), **John.** Born at Kilkenny, Ireland, April 3, 1798: died near Kilkenny, Aug. 13, 1842. An Irish novelist, dramatist, and poet. He is the author of the tragedies "Damon and Pythias" (produced 1821) and "The Prodigal," the "O'Hara Tales" (in collaboration with his brother Michael), "The Nowlans," etc.

Banim, Michael. Born at Kilkenny, Ireland, Aug. 5, 1796: died at Booterstown, Dublin County, Ireland, Aug. 30, 1874. An Irish novelist, brother of John Banim, and his collaborator in the writing of the "O'Hara Tales."

Banjaluka, or Banialuka (bän-yä-lö'kä). A town in Bosnia, situated on the Verbas in lat. 44° 40' N. It has been the scene of various battles between the Turks and Austrians. Population (1885), 11,547.

Banjermassin (bän-yer'-mäs'in), or **Banjarmassin.** A Dutch residency in southeastern Borneo, formerly a sultanate.

Banjermassin. The chief town of the residency of Banjermassin, situated near the coast.

Banjumas (bän-yö-mäs'). The capital of the residency of Banjumas, situated in lat. 7° 32' S., long. 109° 17' E.

Banjuwangis (bän-yö-wäng'gis). A seaport in eastern Java, situated in lat. 8° 13' S., long. 114° 23' E.

Bankbán (bonk'bän). A Hungarian drama by Katona, produced in 1827. It is named from the hero, a Hungarian governor and rebel against the queen, who lived about 1200.

Banker-Poet, The. A surname of Samuel Rogers, and also of Edmund Clarence Stedman.

Bankes's horse. See *Banks's horse*.

Bankrupt, The. A comedy by Foote, produced in 1773. See *Roscommon*, *Sir Robert*.

Banks (bangks). Mrs. **George Linnæus (Varley).** Born at Manchester, March 25, 1821. An English novelist and poet. Her works include the novels "God's Providence House" (1865), "Stung to the Quick" (1867), and "The Manchester Man" (1876); also the collection "Ripples and Breakers" (1858).

Banks, John. Born about 1650: died after 1696. An English dramatist of the period of the Restoration. He wrote "The Rival Kings" (1677), "The Destruction of Troy" (acted 1678, printed 1679), "The Unhappy Favorite" (1682), "The Innocent Usurper" (1683; published 1694), "The Island Queens" (1684; acted 1704 as "The Albion Queens"), "Virtue Betrayed" (1692), and "Cyrus the Great" (1696).

Banks, Sir Joseph. Born at London, Feb. 13, 1744: died at Isleworth, June 19, 1820. An English naturalist, especially distinguished as a botanist, and a patron of science. He equipped the ship Endeavour, and accompanied Cook's first expedition 1768-71, visited Iceland 1772, and was president of the Royal Society 1778-1820. His herbarium and library are in the British Museum. He wrote "A Short Account of the Causes of the Disease called the Blight, Mildew, and Rust" (1805), etc.

Banks, Nathaniel Prentiss. Born at Waltham, Mass., Jan. 30, 1816. An American politician and general. In early life he was a machinist, editor, and lawyer; served in the Massachusetts legislature; was member of Congress from Massachusetts 1853-57, elected first as a coalition Democrat, then as a Know-nothing, and later as a Republican; was speaker of the House 1855-57; and was Republican governor of Massachusetts 1858-61. In 1861 he was commissioned major-general of volunteers; commanded a corps on the upper Potomac and in the Shenandoah Valley in 1862; commanded at the battle of Cedar Mountain Aug. 9, 1862; succeeded Butler in command at New Orleans at the end of 1862; invested Port Hudson and captured it July, 1863; commanded the Red River expedition in 1864; was defeated at Sabine Cross Roads; and gained a victory at Pleasant Hill. He was Republican member of Congress from Massachusetts 1865-73; was defeated as Liberal-Republican candidate for Congress in 1872; was member of Congress from Massachusetts 1875-77, and again 1889-91; and was United States marshal.

Banks, Thomas. Born at Lambeth, England, Dec. 29, 1735; died at London, Feb. 2, 1805. A noted English sculptor.

Banks, Thomas Christopher. Born 1765; died at Greenwich, England, Sept. 30, 1834. An English lawyer and genealogist. He published a "Manual of the Nobility (1807)," "Dormant and Extinct Baronage of England" (1807 and vol. 4 in 1835), and numerous other works.

Banks, The. See *Grand Banks.*

Banksides (bangk'sīdz). That portion of the Thames bank which lies on the south side between Blackfriars and Waterloo bridges. In the time of the Tudors it "consisted of a single row of houses built on a dike, or levee, raised on the marshy level, high tide and the ground behind the bank. At one end of Rook Side stood the Clink Prison, Winchester House, and St Mary Overies church. At the other end was the Falcon Tavern with its stairs, and behind it were the Paris Gardens. . . . A little to the west of the Clink and behind the houses stood the Bear Garden, and close beside it the Bull-baiting." *Besant, London,* p. 358.

Banks Islands. A group of small islands in the South Pacific, northeast of the New Hebrides: named (as were the following four) for Sir Joseph Banks.

Banks Land. A large island in the Arctic Ocean, northwest of Prince Albert Land and southwest of Melville Island.

Banks Peninsula. A peninsula on the eastern coast of the South Island of New Zealand.

Banks Strait. A sea passage in the Arctic Ocean, separating Banks Land from Melville Island.

Banks Strait. A strait separating Tasmania from the Furneaux Group to the northeast.

Banks's horse. A celebrated trick-horse named Morocco, the property of a man named Banks who lived about the beginning of the 17th century. He could perform tricks with cards and dice and dance at his master's command. In honor of bad Banks is said to have made the "wonderful discovery" that "cathedral" in the presence of an enemy is evil. The first mention of him occurs about 1590. He is alluded to by Rowlands, Armin, Taylor, and many others, and there are references to him in the plays of the period.

Sir Kenelm Digby says: "He would restore a glove to the due owner after the master had whispered the beast's name in his ear; would tell the next number of pence in any piece of silver coin nearly showed him by his master. Bankes showed his horse upon the continent, and in France had a narrow escape from the Capuchines, who suspected him of being in league with the devil. There was a report that he fell a victim to so similar suspicion at Rome. Ben Jonson, in his epigram, speaks of

> 'old Banks the juggler, on Pythagoras,
> Grave tutor to the learned horse.'"

Hudson, Note to Love's Labour's Lost.

Bankura (bängk-kō-rā'). A district of the Burdwan division, Bengal, British India, in lat. 23° N., long. 87° 30' E.; area, 2,621 square miles. Population (1881), 1,044,752.

Bankura. The capital of the Bankura district, situated on the Dhalkisor River 100 miles northwest of Calcutta. Population, about 16,000.

Bann (ban). A river of northeastern Ireland which flows through Lough Neagh, and empties into the Atlantic Ocean near Coleraine. Length, about 80 miles.

Bannacks. See *Bannock.*

Bannatyne (ban'ga-tin), **George.** Born in Scotland, 1545; died about 1608. A collector of early Scottish poetry. His manuscript collection is preserved in the Advocates Library, Edinburgh. It has been printed in part by Allan Ramsay and Lord Hailes, and completely by the Hunterian Club.

Bannatyne Club. A Scottish literary club, named from George Bannatyne, founded under the presidency of Sir Walter Scott in 1823, and dissolved in 1859. It was devoted to the publication of works on Scottish history and literature.

Bannister (ban'is-tėr), **Charles.** Born in Gloucestershire, England, about 1738 (?); died at London, Oct. 26, 1804. An English actor and bass singer.

Bannister, John. Born at Deptford, England, May 12, 1760; died at London, Nov. 7, 1836. A noted English comedian, the son of Charles Bannister.

Bannock (ban'ok). [Pl., also *Bannocks;* a corruption of *Pan-i'ti,* the tribal designation used by the people themselves.] A tribe of North American Indians, also called "Robber Indians." It was divided into two geographically distinct divisions, the first of which claimed the territory between lat. 42° and 45° and from long. 113° to the main chain of the Rocky Mountains, while the second division, or northern Bannock, claimed all of the southwestern portions of Montana, into which they had been forced by the Blackfeet. The southern branch was by far the more populous. In 1869 the Bannock of Salmon River numbered but 350, in 50 lodges, having been largely reduced by smallpox and the inroads of the Blackfeet. Upon the establishment of Wind River reservation in 1869, about 600 southern Bannock were placed on it and in the same year 600 others were assigned to Fort Hall reservation. Most of the latter subsequently wandered away, but in 1874 returned with the Shoshoni and settled Bannock of southeast Idaho. There are now (1886) 540 on Fort Hall reservation, and 750 on Lemhi reservation, Idaho. (*See Digger and Shoshonean.*) Also *Bannack, Bannatee, Bannock, Bannack, Panack, Panasht, Panunque, Panack, Pawdsta, Pinnak.*

Bannockburn (ban'ok-bėrn). A village in Stirlingshire, Scotland, 3 miles south of Stirling. Here, June 24, 1314, the army of Scotland under Robert Bruce totally defeated the English (about 100,000 under Edward II.). The loss of the English was about 30,000. A small stream, in the vicinity, names II. of Scotland was defeated and slain by medhon soldiers 1488.

Bannu (ban-nö') or **Banu.** A district in the Punjab, British India, about lat. 33° N., long. 71° E. Area, 3,868 square miles. Population (1881), 352,574.

Banolas (ban-o'las). A town in the province of Gerona, Spain, 5 miles north of Gerona. Population (1887), 5,021.

Baños de Béjar (ban'yōs dā ba-här'). [Sp., 'baths of Béjar.'] A watering-place in Spain, situated on the borders of Salamanca and Caceres, 50 miles south of Salamanca.

Banquo (bang'kwō). The thane of Lochaber in Shakspere's tragedy "Macbeth." He is a general in the king's army, with the same rank as Macbeth, and with the same ambitions, but is of a quieter nature and more discretion. He is killed by order of Macbeth, who fears for the future promised to him by the Weird Sisters, namely that Banquo's posterity should reign. From the most powerful scene of the play his ghost appears to the ill-guilty Macbeth while unseen by the other banqueters.

Banquo and Fleance, though named by Holinshed followed by Shakspere, are now considered by the best authorities to be altogether fictitious personages, chalmerstay, "History knows nothing of Banquo, the thane of Lochaber, nor of Fleance his son. Sir Walter Scott observes that 'nearly all authorities show us as much persons as Banquo and his son Fleance could have set upon Duncan, that the latter ever had further than Macbeth thus across the flat scene according to stage-convention. Neither were Banquo and his son Fleance descendants of Stuart. Yet "the regal succession" remembered chants still retain the names of Banquo and Fleance in the pedigree of the Royal Houses of Scotland." *Furness, Shak. Var.*

Banswara (ban-swä'rä). A small tributary state in Rajputana, British India, about lat. 23° 30' N., long. 74° 30' E.

Bantam (ban'tam) or **ban'tam.** [Malay and Javanese *Bantam.*] A deserted seaport of Java, 61 miles west of Batavia, formerly of great commercial importance.

Bantia (ban'shi-ä). In ancient geography, a town in southern Italy, southeast of Venusia and northeast of Thurioi (Lucania).

Banting, William. Born 1797; died at Kensington, March 16, 1878. A London undertaker who, in 1863, in a pamphlet entitled "A Letter on Corpulence," recommended a course of diet for the reduction of corpulence, which has been named from him "banting." The diet recommended exceedingly prescribed by Dr. Harvey, of Cheltenham, and consists of the free use of meats principally, and abstinence from fats, starch, and sugar.

Bantry (ban'tri). A seaport in County Cork, Ireland, situated near the head of Bantry Bay, 39 miles west-southwest of Cork. Population, about 2,000.

Bantry Bay. An inlet of the Atlantic on the southwestern coast of Ireland, in County Cork. Length, 25 miles.

Bantu (ban'tö). The homogeneous family of languages spoken, with the exception of the Hottentot, Bushmen, and Pygmy, everywhere throughout the vast triangle between Kamerun, Zanzibar, and the Cape of Good Hope. *Bantu* or *ma-, wa-, ba-, aba-* stands in almost all these languages the people' and has therefore been adopted to denote the whole family. All the Bantu languages are clearly derived from one mother-tongue. Though they differ in their vocabulary, their grammar is practically one. Although subdivided into numerous dialects, the Bantu family contains relatively few great national languages. Such languages are, in South Africa, the Kafir and Zulu, the Sechuana, the Herero, the Angola; on the north and south of the Kamerun Bay, a large cluster of dialects characterized by the prefix *Isi-* or *Ovi-*; the Angola language, from Loanda to the Kuango River; the Kongo language from the Kuango to the Ogowe; the Mpongwe from Kamerun to Stanley Pool; the Lunda language; the Kibokwese or Kioko language, from the confluence of the Kassai to the Kuango; the Luba, the great Tshuapa and Lomami language, from the confluence of the Lulua and Kassai rivers to Lake Bangweolo; the Kiluba, in the horseshoe bend of the Kongo River; the Kisuka, from the capital of Stanley Pool to lat. 7° S.; the Ki-ka, in northern French Gabun and south on Gaman Kamanya, the Inganda, on Victoria Nyanza; the Kinyam and Lake Nyasse, the Kisagara, in Mozambique; and Ki-suahili from Zanzibar to the far west, northwest, and southwest. The term *Bantu* is also used to denote a race. The negroes of both the Bantu stock and the Nigritic branch are physically one race, and the difference is almost purely linguistic. See *Nigritic, Nubo-Fulah, Hamitic, Khoikhoin,* and *Arisian languages, Africa as Ethnographically Known.*

Banville (ban-vel'). **Théodore Faullain de.** Born at Moulins, France, March 14, 1823. A French poet, dramatist, and novelist. He is the son of an officer in the army, and early devoted himself to literature, publishing in 1841 a volume of verse entitled "Les Cariatides," which attracted attention. He has also written "odes funambulesques" (1857), and extensively for the stage. His most successful play, "Gringoire," was published in 1866. Besides appeared "Mes Souvenirs," in which he portrays some of his contemporaries.

Banyuls-sur-Mer (ban-yül'-sür-mār'). A seaport in the department of Pyrénées-Orientales, France, situated on the Mediterranean, near the Spanish frontier, 20 miles southeast of Perpignan. It produces fine Roussillon wine. Population (1891, commune, 3,149.

Banyumas. See *Bangumas.*

Banz (bänts). A Benedictine abbey, now a castle, near Lichtenfels, Upper Franconia, Bavaria, founded about 1058.

Bapaume (ba-pōm'). A town in the department of Pas-de-Calais, France, 14 miles south of Arras. Here Jan. 2 and 3, 1871, the Germans under Von Goeben gained a victory over the French under Faidherbe. Population (1891), 3,000.

Baphomet (baf'o-met). The imaginary idol or symbol which the Templars were accused of worshiping. By some modern writers the Templars are charged with a depraved Gnosticism, and the word Baphomet is held to be a corruption of the Greek βάπτισμα of wisdom (as it from βάπτω, baptize, and σοφία, wisdom), baptism of the, in other words, the Gnostic baptism a species of spiritual illuminating, but this and the other guesses are of no value. The word may be a manipulated form of *Mohomet,* a name which took strange shapes in the popular mouth.

Bapu (bap'u), **Mr.** In Charles Dickens's novel "Dombey and Son," a dancing-master, "a very grave gentleman."

Baptist, The. See *John.*

Baptista (bap-tis'tä). In Shakspere's "Taming of the Shrew," a rich gentleman of Padua, the father of Katharine.

Baptistery of San Giovanni. A baptistery at Florence, Italy, probably designed by Arnolfo di Cambio in the 13th century. It is octagonal in plan (less four in diameter); the exterior is in white and black marble, with arcades and inlaid panels, and the interior is lined with a white and green. It is famous for its three magnificent double gates in bronze, of which that on the south is by Andrea Pisano (1340) and those on the north and east by Ghiberti (1400-52). Andrea's gate has a beautiful wreathed frame of leaves, flowers, and birds, and twenty-eight panels depict the story of John the Baptist. The north Ghiberti gate has also twenty-eight reliefs, mostly of the Old Testament, and the third gate, that toward the east, has in richly ornamented framing ten reliefs from the Old Testament.

Baquedano (bä-ka-dä'no), **Manuel.** Born in Santiago, 1826. A Chilian soldier. He began the Peruvian campaign of 1879 as divisional general of Lynch, and in 1880 succeeded that general in command of the army of invasion conducting the Tacna and Lima campaigns with an almost uninterrupted series of victories, the Peruvian forces being inferior. For his services he was made generalissimo of the Chilian army.

Bär, Karl Ernst von. See *Baer.*

Bar (bär). An ancient territory in eastern France, whose capital was Bar-sur-Aube. It was a county and later a duchy, was united with the duchy of Lorraine in 1473 was annexed by France in 1629, and was restored in 1661 to Lorraine, whose fortunes it followed.

Bar. A town in the government of Podolia, Russia, situated on the Rolf in lat. 49° 5' N., long. 27° 40' E. Population, 13,434.

Bar. See *Asturary.*

Bar, Confederation of. A union of Polish patriots, led by members of the nobility, formed at Bar, 1768, against the Russian influence and the dissidents. It carried on war against the Russians, deposed the king (Stanislaus), was suppressed by the Russians, and dissolved in 1772.

Bara (bä'ra), **Jules.** Born at Tournay, Belgium, Aug. 30, 1855. A Belgian liberal politician, minister of justice 1895-70 and 1878-84.

Baraba (bä-rä-bä'), or **Barabinska** (bä-rä-bēn'skä). A steppe in western Siberia, situated between the rivers Obi and Irtish, in the governments of Tobolsk, Tomsk, and Akmolinsk.

Bara Banki (bä'rä bän'ki). A district in the Lucknow division, Oudh, British India, about lat. 27° N., long. 81° 30' E. Area, 1,768 square miles. Population, 1881, 1,026,785.

Barabas, Barabbas (bä-rab'as). [Aramaic, 'son of the father' (teacher or master).] A robber and insurrectionary leader whose release from prison instead of that of Jesus was demanded of Pilate by the Jews.

Barabas. The Jew of Malta in Marlowe's play of that name. He is not only the incarnation of popular hatred of the Jew, but also of the Jew's reciprocal hatred and revenge. He dies in the end a distant death in a caldron of boiling oil prepared for another. This character was originally played by Allevn

Baraboo (băr'a-bō). The capital of Sauk County, Wisconsin, situated on the Baraboo River 35 miles northwest of Madison. Population (1890), 4,005.

Barabra (bä-rä'brä), or **Berabra.** [Ar.] The collective name of the Nubians who inhabit the Nile valley from Assuan to Wadi Halfa.

Baracoa (bä-rä-kō'ä). A decayed seaport near the eastern extremity of Cuba.

Barada (bä-rä'dä). A river of Syria which rises in Anti-Libanus, flows through Damascus, and is lost in the desert: the ancient Abana.

Baradas (bä-rä-dä'). **Count.** A conspirator against Cardinal Richelieu in Bulwer's play "Richelieu."

Baradla. See *Aderkki.*

Baraguay d'Hilliers (bä-rä-gā' dē-yā'), **Achille.** Born at Paris, Sept. 6, 1795; died at Amélie-les-Bains, France, June 6, 1878. A French marshal, son of Louis Baraguay d'Hilliers. He became governor of the military school of Saint-Cyr 1837; was governor of Constantine, Algeria, 1840-41, commanded the expedition to Rome in 1849; became commander-in-chief in 1851; commanded an army corps in the Italian war of 1859; and became governor of Paris at the outbreak of the Franco-German War, but was removed August 12, 1870.

Baraguay d'Hilliers, Louis. Born at Paris, Aug. 13, 1764: died at Berlin, Jan. 6, 1813. A French soldier, made general of brigade in 1793, and general of division in 1797. He served as chief of staff to General Custine; fought in Italy under Napoleon 1796-97; was made commandant of Venice; served under Macdonald in 1799; commanded in Tyrol in 1809; and led a division in the Russian campaign of 1812.

Barak (bä-räk'). A river in British India which joins the Brahmaputra from the east near its mouth.

Baralt (bä-rält'). **Rafael María.** Born at Maracaybo, July 2, 1814: died at Madrid, Jan. 2, 1860. A Venezuelan historian and soldier, resident in Spain after 1843. He wrote "Resumen de la Historia antigua y moderna de Venezuela" (Paris, 1841 *et seq.*: the last two volumes with the collaboration of Ramon Diaz), etc.

Baramula (bä-ra-mō'lä). A town in the western part of Cashmere, on the Jhelum west of Srinagar. Near it is the famous gorge of the Jhelum.

Baranof (bä-rä'nof). **Alexander Andrevitch.** Born 1746: died 1819. A Russian trader, first governor of Russian America. He founded a trading colony on Bering Strait in 1796, and took possession of the island in the Sitka group which afterward bore his name in 1799, founding there a factory and fortress. He was ennobled by the emperor Alexander.

Baranoff. See *Sitka Island.*

Barante (bä-roṅt'), **Aimable Guillaume Prosper Brugière, Baron de.** Born at Riom, France, June 10, 1782: died Nov. 22, 1866. A French statesman, historian, and general writer, son of Claude Ignace Brugière, Baron de Barante. He held various offices under the Empire and Restoration, and was ambassador to Turin and St. Petersburg under Louis Philippe. Among his works are "Tableau de la littérature française au dix-huitième siècle" (1809), translations of Schiller's dramatic works and of "Hamlet," "Histoire des ducs de Bourgogne de la maison de Valois" (1824-29), "Histoire de la convention nationale" (1851-53), and "Histoire du Directoire" (1855).

Barante, Claude Ignace Brugière, Baron de. Born at Riom, Dec. 10, 1745: died May 20, 1814. A French writer, father of the preceding, author of an "Examen du principe fondamental des Maximes," prefixed to an edition of La Rochefoucauld's "Maximes" (1798), etc.

Barante, Prosper Claude Ignace Brugière, Baron de. Born at Paris, Aug. 27, 1816: died there, July 10, 1889. A French senator, grandson of the preceding.

Barataria (bä-rä-tä-rē'ä). The island city over which Sancho Panza, in "Don Quixote," was made governor. At his inauguration feast every dish was snatched away untasted, so that he starved in the midst of abundance: departed with the joys of government, after a short trial, he abjured his ephemeral royalty, preferring his liberty.

Barataria Bay (bar-a-tā'ri-ä bā). An inlet of the Gulf of Mexico, on the southeastern coast of Louisiana, west of the Mississippi. Length, about 15 miles.

Barathron (bar'a-thron). [Gr. *βάραθρον*, a pit.] A steep ravine on the western slope of the Hill of the Nymphs, at Athens, outside of the ancient walls, rendered more precipitous by ancient use of it as a quarry. This was the "pit" into which the bodies of criminals were thrown in antiquity after executions, in some cases while still living.

Baratier (bä-ra-tē'ā), **Johann Philipp.** Born at Schwabach in Anspach, 1721: died 1740. A German scholar noted for his extraordinary precocionsness. He is said to have read and written German and French at four years of age, Latin at five, and Greek and Hebrew at seven. He compiled a Hebrew dictionary at twelve, and published a French translation of the Itinerary of Benjamin of Tudela at thirteen.

Baraya (bä-rä'yä), **Antonio.** Born at San Juan de Jerón in 1791: executed at Bogotá, July 20, 1816. A Colombian general. He joined the revolutionists in 1810, and was one of the members of the first independent junta. He was captured by Morilla and shot as a rebel.

Baraza (bä-rä'zä), or **Barax** (bä-räx'), **Cyprian.** Born in France, 1742: died in Mojós, Bolivia, Sept. 16, 1702. A Jesuit missionary who, in 1674, was the first to visit the Mamoré region, in what is now northern Bolivia. He founded the celebrated missions of Loreto and Trinidad; and was murdered by the Baurés Indians in the forests east of the Mamoré.

Barbacena (bär-bä-sā'nä). A small town in the state of Minas Geraes, Brazil, northwest of Rio de Janeiro.

Barbacena, Marquis of. See *Caldeira Brant Pontes, Felisberto.*

Barbacoas (bär-bä-kō'äs). A small town in the United States of Colombia, near the southwestern corner.

Barbadillo (bär-bä-dēl'yō), **Alfonso Salas.** Born at Madrid about 1580: died 1630. A Spanish writer of note, author of tales, poems, and numerous comedies.

Barbados, or **Barbadoes** (bär-bā'dōz). An island of the British West Indies, in the Windward group, situated east of St. Vincent, in lat. 13° 4′ N., long. 59° 37′ W. Its chief exports are sugar, rum, and molasses. The capital is Bridgetown. It is governed by governor, executive committee, legislative council, and House of Assembly. It was colonized in 1625. Length, 21 miles; width, 15 miles. Area, 166 square miles. Population (1891), 182,306.

Barbalho Bezerra (bär-bäl'yō be-zer'rä), **Luiz.** Born at Pernambuco, 1601: died at Rio de Janeiro, 1644. A leader of the Portuguese in the war with the Dutch at Pernambuco and Bahia, 1630-40. For illegal acts he was called to Portugal in 1640, and for a time imprisoned, but was subsequently pardoned and employed in the war with Spain. In 1643 he returned to Brazil as governor of the *capitania* of Rio de Janeiro.

Barbara (bär'ba-rē), Saint. [L. *Barbara*, Gr. *Βάρβαρα*, It. and Sp. *Barbara*, F. *Barbe.*] A virgin martyr and saint of the Greek and Roman Catholic churches, martyred at Nicomedia (?), Bithynia, about 235 A. D. (or 306?). She is commemorated in the Greek and Roman churches on Dec. 4.

Barbara. In Charles Dickens's tale "The Old Curiosity Shop," "a little servant girl, very tidy, modest, and demure, but very pretty too": afterward Mrs. Kit Nubbles.

Barbara Allen's Cruelty. An old ballad, given in Percy's "Reliques," relating the cruelty to her lover, and subsequent remorse, of Barbara Allen. There is another version called "Bonny Barbara Allan," which is not so popular.

Barbarelli. See *Giorgione.*

Barbarossa (bär-ba-rosʹä). [It., 'Red-beard.'] See *Frederick I.*, "Barbarossa," Emperor of Germany.

Barbarossa, Horuk. Died 1518. A Mohammedan corsair, a native of Mytilene, who conquered and became the ruler of Algiers about 1517. He was defeated and slain by an army sent against him by the (later) emperor Charles V., 1518. Also written *Urug, Aruch, Aroug, Horuch,* and *Horuc.*

Barbarossa, Khair-ed-Din, or **Kheyr-ed-Din.** Died at Constantinople, 1546. Brother of Horuk Barbarossa, whom he succeeded 1518 as Bey of Algiers. Having surrendered the sovereignty of Algiers to the Turkish sultan Selim I., in order to gain support against the Spaniards, he was appointed governor-general, and returned 1519 as a lieutenant of the sultan's. He made himself master of Tunis 1535, but was expelled the following year by a fleet, under Andrea Doria, sent against him by the emperor Charles V. He was appointed high admiral of the Ottoman fleets 1537, and in conjunction with Francis I. captured Nice 1543.

Barbaroux (bär-bä-rö'), **Charles Jean Marie.** Born at Marseilles, March 6, 1767: guillotined at Bordeaux, June 25, 1794. A noted Girondist orator and politician, a lawyer by profession. He led the Marseilles battalion in the attack on the Tuileries Aug. 10, 1792, and was a Girondist deputy to the National Convention. He was proscribed May 31, 1793, as a royalist and enemy of the republic.

Barbary, Roan. The favorite horse of Richard II. See Shakspere's "Richard II.," v. 5.

Barbary (bär'ba-ri). [Formerly *Barbarie*, F. *Barbarie*, ML. *Barbaria*, Mor. Berbéria, land of barbarians, or foreigners, applied in L. to Italy (as distinguished from Greece), Persia, Phrygia, Scythia, Gaul, etc.] A general name for the regions along or near the northern coast of Africa, west of Egypt, comprising Morocco, Algeria, Tunis, Tripoli, Barca, and Fezzan.

Barbason (bär'ba-son). A fiend referred to in Shakspere's "Henry V.," act ii., scene 1, and "Merry Wives of Windsor," act ii., scene 2.

I am not Barbason; you cannot conjure me. Hen. V.

Barbastro (bär-bäs'trō). A town in the province of Huesca, northeastern Spain, situated on the Vero 60 miles east-northeast of Saragossa. It has a cathedral. Population (1887), 8,280.

Barbauld (bär'bald), Mrs. (**Anna Letitia Aikin**). Born at Kibworth-Harcourt, Leicestershire, June 20, 1743: died at Stoke-Newington, March 9, 1825. An English poet and essayist, daughter of Rev. John Aiken and the wife of Rev. Rochemont Barbauld. She wrote "Poems" (1773), "Hymns in Prose for Children," "The Female Spectator" (1811), a poem "Eighteen Hundred and Eleven" (1812), etc.

Barbazan (bär-bä-zoṅ'), **Arnauld Guilhelm de.** Died 1432. A French general in the service of Charles VII., surnamed the "Knight without Reproach." He defeated the combined English and Burgundian army at La Croisette 1430, in consequence of which he was made governor of Champagne and Brie, with the title of Restorer of the Liberties of the Kingdom and Crown of France.

Barbazon. See *Barbison.*

Barbe-Bleue (bärb'blē'). [F., 'Bluebeard.'] **1.** A comedy by Sedaine, with music by Grétry, produced in Paris in 1789. — **2.** An opera bouffe, words by Meilhac and Halévy, music by Offenbach, produced in 1866. — **3.** See *Bluebeard.*

Barbe-Marbois. See *Marbois.*

Barber (bär'bėr), **Francis.** Born at Princeton, N. J., 1751: died at Newburg, N. Y., Feb. 11, 1783. An American officer (lieutenant-colonel) in the Revolutionary War. He taught at Elizabethtown in 1769, having among his pupils Alexander Hamilton. In 1781 he was selected by Washington to quell the mutiny of the New Jersey and Pennsylvania troops.

Barber, John Warner. Born at Windsor, Conn., 1798: died 1885. An American historical writer, author of "History and Antiquities of New England, New York, and New Jersey," 1841, etc.

Barber, Mary. Born in Ireland (?) about 1690: died 1757. An English poet, best known as a friend of Swift.

Barber of Seville, The. See *Barbier* and *Barbiere.*

Barber Poet. An epithet of Jacques Jasmin.

Barberini (bär-be-ré'nē). A Roman princely family named from Barberino di Val d'Elsa, near Florence, in Tuscany. Its power and wealth were established by Carlo Maffeo Barberini, Pope Urban VIII., who made his brother, Antonio, and two nephews, Francesco and Antonio, cardinals, and gave to a third nephew, Thaddeo, the principality of Palestrina. The family has a magnificent palace and library at Rome.

Barberini, Francesco. Born at Barberino, Tuscany, 1264: died 1348. An Italian poet and jurist, author of "Documenti d'Amore" (printed 1640).

Barberini, Maffeo. See *Urban VIII.*

Barberini faun. An ancient statue now in the Glyptothek, Munich, Bavaria. It formerly belonged to the Barberini family at Rome.

Barberini Palace. A palace in Rome, near the Quirinal, begun by Urban VIII., and finished in 1640. It is noted for its art treasures.

Barberini vase. See *Portland vase.*

Barberino (bär-be-ré'nō). A small town in Tuscany, Italy, 18 miles south of Florence.

Barberino di Mugello (bär-be-ré'nō dē mōjel'lō). A small town in Tuscany, Italy, 17 miles north of Florence.

Barberton (bär'bėr-ton). The largest town in the Transvaal, South Africa, about 150 miles west of Delagoa Bay. Population (1887), about 15,000.

Barbès (bär-bä'), **Armand.** Born at Pointe-à-Pitre, Guadeloupe, Sept. 18, 1809: died at The Hague, June 26, 1870. A French revolutionist. He was sentenced to death (commuted to perpetual imprisonment) for complicity in the attack on the Chamber of Deputies May 12, 1839; was released by the February Revolution 1848; was condemned to perpetual imprisonment for participation in the attempt to overthrow the National Assembly May 15, 1848; and was restored to liberty in 1854. Author of "Deux jours de condamnation a mort" (1848).

Barbeu-Dubourg (bär-bé'dü-bör'), **Jacques.** Born at Mayenne, Feb. 12, 1709: died at Paris, Dec. 14, 1779. A French physician, naturalist, and philosophical writer. He wrote botanical and medical works, "Petit code de la raison humaine" (1774), "Chronographie" (1753), "Le calendrier de Philadelphie" (1778), etc.

Barbey d'Aurevilly (bär-bā'dō-re-vē-yē'), **Jules Amédée.** Born at Saint-Sauveur-le-Vicomte, Manche, France, Nov. 2, 1808: died at Paris, April 23, 1889. He came to Paris in 1851, and founded, with Escudier and Granier de Cassagnac, "Le réveil." He wrote "Une vieille maîtresse" (1851), "L'Ensorcelée" (1874), "Le prêtre marié" (1865),

Barbeyrac (bär-bā-rāk'), **Jean.** Born at Béziers, France, March 15, 1674; died March 3, 1744. A French writer on law, translator of Puffendorf's "Law of Nature and of Nations."

Barbezieux (bär-bez-ē'). A town in the department of Charente, France, 20 miles southwest of Angoulême. Population (1891), commune, 4,104.

Barbiano (bär-bē-ä'no), **Alberico,** Count. Died 1409. An Italian general. He formed, about 1378, the first regular company of Italians as opposed to foreign mercenaries in Italy. In this company, called the "company of St. George" were trained some of the best generals of the time. Barbiano became grand constable of Naples in 1384.

Barbican (bär'bi-kan). A locality in London, so called, as the name indicates, from a former watch-tower (of which nothing now remains). Milton lived here in 1646-7, and here he wrote some of his shorter poems. *Where, Barbican Allusion.*

Barbié du Bocage (bär-bē-ä' dü bō-käzh'), **Jean Denis.** Born at Paris, April 28, 1760; died there, Dec. 28, 1825. A French geographer and philologist.

Barbier (bär-bē-ā'), **Antoine Alexandre.** Born at Coulommiers, Department of Marne, France, Jan. 11, 1765; died at Paris, Dec. 6, 1825. A French bibliographer, author of a "Dictionnaire des ouvrages anonymes et pseudonymes," 1806-08, etc.

Barbier, Henri Auguste. Born at Paris, April 29, 1805; died at Nice, Feb. 13, 1882. A French poet. His best-known work is "Les Iambes" (1834), a series of satirical poems on the events connected with the revolution of 1830. The most famous of the others, a satire on the scramble for place under the ordinary government.

Barbier, Paul Jules. Born at Paris, March 4, 1822. A French dramatic poet and librettist. He produced the drama "Jeanne d'Arc" in 1867, and since 1850 has worked much in collaboration with Michel Carré as in "Coraly et Leclavage" (1860), etc.

Barbier de Séville (bär-bē-ā' dē sā-vēl'). **Le.** [F., "Barber of Seville."] **1.** A comedy by Beaumarchais, first performed in 1772 as a comic opera. It was refused, and in 1775, after various revisions, appeared in its present form as a comedy. It is in this play that Figaro makes his first appearance. **2** (It. *Il Barbiere di Siviglia*). An opera bouffe, after Beaumarchais's play, words by Sterbini, music by Rossini, presented in Rome in 1816 and in Paris in 1819. It was hissed on the first night, but grew in favor and became one of the most popular operas ever written. Other operas of this name founded on the same play have been produced.

Barbieri, Giovanni Francesco. See *Guercino.*

Barbieri (bär-bē-ā'rē), **Paolo Antonio.** Born 1530; died 1604. A Bolognese painter of animals, fruits, and landscapes, brother of Guercino.

Barbison (bär-bi-sōn'). A small village near the forest of Fontainebleau. It is noted as being one of the favorite haunts of what is known as the Fontainebleau group of painters. See *Fontainebleau.*

Barbon (bär'bon), or **Barebone** (bär'bōn), or **Barebones** (bär'bōnz), **Praisegod.** Born about 1596; died 1679. An English Baptist preacher, leather-dealer, and politician. He became a member of Cromwell's "little parliament" of 1653, named by its enemies for him, "Barebones Parliament," and was probably erroneously believed to have had two brothers named respectively "Christ-come-to-the-world-to-save" and "Re-christ-called-and-then-hath-been-by-the-spirit-of-God-sanctified-to-himself."

Barbosa (bär-bō'sä), **Duarte.** Born at Lisbon; died May 1, 1521. A Portuguese navigator. He visited India and the Moluccas, and prepared a manuscript account of his journey, which was printed by Ramusio in Italian. "Segunda parte do livro de Duarte Barbosa, contendo a descripção do Mar Roxo, da Persia, Ormuz, Cambaia, Narsinga, Malabar, Ceilão, Pegu, Samatra, Bengala, e China" was published by the Lisbon Academy in the "Noticias Ultramarinas" in 1812. He accompanied Magellan in the voyage around the world, and was killed with his chief in the island of Zebu.

Barbosa Machado, Diogo. Born at Lisbon, March 31, 1682; died 1770. A Portuguese bibliographer. He wrote a biographical and critical notice of Portuguese writers, "Bibliotheca Lusitana, etc. (1741-1759).

Barbotan (bär-bō-tōn'). A watering-place in the department of Gers, France, situated near the Douze 38 miles west-southwest of Agen. It has hot balneal springs.

Barbou (bär-bō'). A noted French family of printers which flourished from about 1540 to 1808. The most famous were Jean, the founder of the family; Hugues, his son, and Joseph Gerard (about the middle of the 18th century).

Barbour (bär'bėr), **James.** [An archaic form of *Barber.*] Born in Orange County, Va., June 10, 1775; died near Gordonsville, Va., June 8, 1842. An American statesman. He was admitted to the bar 1794, became United States senator from Virginia 1815, resigned, 1825, on being appointed secretary of war by President John Quincy Adams, and was minister to England 1828-29.

Barbour, John. Born about 1316; died March 13, 1395. A Scottish poet, archdeacon of Aberdeen, and an auditor of the exchequer. His chief poem is "The Bruce" (1375), edited by Skeat for the E. E. T. S. 1870-77. *See Bruce, The.*

Barbour, John S. Born in Culpeper County, Va., Aug. 3, 1790; died there, Jan. 12, 1855. An American politician, Democratic member of Congress from Virginia 1823-25.

Barbour, Oliver Lorenzo. Born at Cambridge, Washington County, New York, July 12, 1811; died at Saratoga, N. Y., Dec. 17, 1889. An American legal writer.

Barbour, Philip Pendleton. Born in Orange County, Va., May 25, 1783; died at Washington, D. C., Feb. 24, 1841. An American politician and jurist, brother of James Barbour. He was member of Congress from Virginia 1814-25, speaker of the House 1821-23, member of Congress 1827-30, one of the candidates for the Democratic nomination for vice-president in 1832, and associate justice of the United States supreme court 1836-41.

Barbour Brothers (bär'bėrz brudh'ėrz), and **Barbour Brothers and Co.** A story and its sequel by Charles Dickens, included in "Mugby Junction," an extra Christmas number of "All the Year Round," 1866.

Barboza, Domingos Caldas. See *Caldas Barbosa.*

Barboza, Francisco Villela. See *Villela Barbosa.*

Barbuda (bar-bö'dä). An island of the British West Indies, belonging to the Leeward group, situated to the north of Antigua, in lat. 17° 35' N., long. 61° 42' W. It is a political dependency of Antigua. Length, 12 miles. Population, about 800.

Barby (bär'bē). A town in the province of Saxony, Prussia, situated on the Elbe, near the mouth of the Saale, 17 miles southeast of Magdeburg. It was the seat of a former countship. Population (1890), commune, 5,481.

Barca (bär'kä), or **Barcas** (bär'käs). A surname, meaning (probably) "lightning," of several Carthaginian generals. The most noted was Hannibal.

Barca, Conde de. See *Araujo de Azevedo, Antonio de.*

Barca (bär'ka). A vilayet of the Turkish empire, founded in 1579, in northern Africa, bounded by the Mediterranean on the north, Egypt on the east, and the Gulf of Sidra on the west: a part of ancient Cyrenaica. A small part of it is very fertile; the remainder is largely a desert. Capital, Bengazi. Area, about 90,000 square miles. Population, about 400,000.

Barca. In ancient geography, a city of Cyrenaica, Africa, situated near the coast; one of the cities of the Pentapolis.

Barca. A river in eastern Africa which flows toward the Red Sea south of Suakim.

Barca. A town north of Abyssinia, about lat. 16° N., near the upper courses of the river Barca.

Barcellona (bär-chel-lō'nä). A town in the province of Messina, Sicily, 22 miles west by south of Messina. Population, about 14,000.

Barcelona (bär-se-lō'nä; Sp. pron. bär-tha-lō'nä). A province in Catalonia, Spain, bounded by Gerona on the northeast, the Mediterranean on the southeast, and Lerida and Tarragona on the west. Area, 2,985 square miles. Population (1887), 899,564.

Barcelona. A seaport and capital of the province of Barcelona, situated on the Mediterranean between the mouths of the Llobregat and Besos, in lat. 41° 22' N., long. 2° 11' E.: the ancient Barcino or Barcelo founded by Hamilcar Barca, and named for him: called in the middle ages Barcelona or Barchinona (Ar. *Barchalunah*). It is the second city in Spain, and one of the principal commercial places of the Spanish coast, having fortifications. It has regular steam communication with the Mediterranean ports and Liverpool, and with Brazil etc. It is the seat of a noted university, founded in 1298. It was important under Roman and Gothic rule, became the capital of the Spanish March, was governed by counts of Barcelona, and was annexed (with county) to Aragon. It was a great commercial and literary center in the middle ages: came for a short time under French rule in 1640, returned to Spain in 1652, was recaptured by France in 1697, and was restored to Spain by the Peace of Ryswick. It was taken by Peterborough in 1705; was stormed by the Duke of Berwick in 1714; was taken by the French in 1808, and held until 1814, and has been the scene of various insurrections (1835-36, 1840-42, Progressist outbreak 1856, Federal-ist 1873). It was the seat of a noted international exhibition in 1887. The Columbus of Columbus, of the junction of the Rambla and marine Passeig, is a fine Corinthian column of bronze, 197 feet high, supporting a statue of the discoverer, and rising from a circular pedestal ornamented with bronze reliefs and Victories; and surrounded with marble statues. The cathedral of La Seo (see) is the 13th century. Its interior is highly picturesque in its proportions and impressive in its effects of light. Outside there is set there a very beautiful octagonal lantern. It is also noted for its wine from the capitals of whose lofty towers the vaulting-ribs spring directly. The cloisters are connected by a series of small posts. The arches are pointed, high and narrow, and the church is lighted by windows with tracery galleries over the side chapels. There are two recumbent knights in complete armor belonging to the earlier church and several handsome cenotaphs, with fountains. *See Seguier.* Population (1885), 272,481.

Barcelona. A town in Venezuela, situated near the Caribbean Sea 160 miles east of Caracas. Population, about 12,000.

Barceloneta (bär-tha-lō-nā'tä). A maritime suburb of Barcelona, Spain.

Barcelonnette (bär-se-lon-net'). A town in the department of Basses-Alpes, situated on the Ubaye 32 miles east-southeast of Gap. It has suffered severely in the wars of the frontier. Population (1891), commune, 2,906.

Barcena, or Barzena (bär-thä'nä), **Alonso de.** Born at Baeza, 1528; died at Cuzco, Jan., 1598. A Spanish Jesuit, called the "Apostle of Peru." He was sent to Peru in 1558, and was one of those employed to institute the Inca Empire among the Indians before its extinction. The remainder of Barcena's life was spent in laboring among the Indians of Peru, Charcas, Tucuman, and the Gran Chaco. He wrote a polyglot work on their languages, which is supposed to be lost.

Barcia (bär-thē'ä), **Andres Gonzalez.** Born at Madrid, 1670; died there, Nov. 4, 1743. A Spanish historian. He was one of the founders of the Spanish Academy, and held various honorary offices. He wrote "Ensayo cronologico para la historia general de la Florida" (Madrid, 1723), and edited an extensive series of historical works relating to America, the original title "Historiadores primitivos de Indias." This includes reprints of Herrera, Oviedo, Gomara, Zarate, Garcilaso, Torquemada etc.

Barcino (bär'si-nō). The ancient name of Barcelona, Spain.

Barclay (bär'kli), **Alexander.** Born probably in Scotland about 1475; died at Croydon, England, 1552. A British poet, author of "The Ship of Fools," "Eclogues," etc. *See Ship of Fools.* He was a monk of the Benedictine order, probably of the college of Ottery St. Mary, vicar of Much Baddow in Essex, and rector of All Hallows, Lombard street, London.

Barclay (bär-klā'), **John.** Born at Pont-à-Mousson, France, June 28, 1582; died Aug. 15, 1621. A Scottish poet, a son of William Barclay. He wrote "Satyricon" (1602; second part 1607), "Sylvæ" (latin poems, 1606), "Apologia" (1611), "Icon Animorum" (1614), and the "Argenis" (Scottish).

Barclay (bär'kli), **John.** Born at Muthill, in Perthshire, 1734; died at Edinburgh, July 29, 1798. A clergyman of the church of Scotland, founder of the sect "Barclayites," or "Bereans." *See Barclayites.*

Barclay, John. Born in Perthshire, Dec. 10, 1758; died Jan. 24, 1826. A Scottish anatomist, lecturer on anatomy at Edinburgh. He wrote "A New Anatomical Nomenclature" (1803), "The Museum of Museums of the Human Body" (1803), "A Description of the Arteries of the Human Body" (1812), etc.

Barclay, Robert. Born at Gordonstown, Morayshire, Scotland, Dec. 23, 1648; died at Ury, Kincardineshire, Scotland, Oct. 3, 1690. A Scottish writer, a member of the Society of Friends. He wrote the "Apology for the True Christian Divinity" (1676), a defense and explanation of the doctrines of the sect. He was one of the proprietors, and nominal governor, of East New Jersey.

Barclay, Thomas. Born at Unst, in Shetland, June, 1792; died at Glasgow, Scotland, Feb. 23, 1873. A Scottish divine, principal of the University of Glasgow 1858-73.

Barclay (bär-kla'). **William.** Born in Scotland about 1546; died at Angers, July 3, 1608. A Scotch jurist, professor of civil law at Pont-à-Mousson and Angers; author of "De regnandi regali potestate" (1600), "De potestate papæ" (1609), etc.

Barclay-Allardice, Robert. See *Allardice, Robert Barclay.*

Barclay de Tolly (bär'klā dē tō'lē), Prince **Michael Andreas.** Born at Luhde-Grosshoff, Livonia, Dec. 27 (N. S.), 1761; died May 26 (N. S.), 1818. A Russian field-marshal, of Scotch descent. He served in the wars with Turkey, Sweden, and Poland, commanded the 1st corps at Eylau, was wounded at Friedland, 1807, served with distinction in the war with Sweden, 1808-9, led the expedition across the Gulf of Bothnia on the ice in 1809, became minister of war 1810, and commanded against Napoleon in 1812. After his defeat at Smolensk he was replaced by Kutusoff. He served with distinction at Borodino and at Bautzen, conquered Holstein 1814, became commander of the Russian contingent in 1815, and served at Dresden, Leipsic, and in France.

Barclay Sound (bär'klā sound). [From its discoverer, Captain Barclay, an Englishman.] An inlet of the Pacific on the southwestern coast of Vancouver Island.

Barco Centenera (bär'kō then-tā-nā'rā), **Martin del.** Born at Logrosán, Spain, 1535; died at Lisbon, 1604. A Spanish ecclesiastic. He went to the Plata in 1572, witnessed the founding of Buenos Ayres, explored far-lying territories, visiting Peru in 1582, and became archdeacon of Paraguay. After 1586 he resided in Lisbon, Portugal, where his poem "La Argentina" was published in 1602. It is a chronicle in verse of the Plata conquests, of great historical value in parts, but with little poetical merit.

Bar-Cocheba (bär-kok'e-bä), or **Bar-Cochba** (bär-kok'bä), or **Barcochebas** (bär-kok'e-bäs). [Aram., "son of the star": *cf.* Num. xxiv. 17.] A Hebrew whose real name was Bar Coziba (from the town Cozziba), the heroic leader of the Jewish insurrection against the Romans, 132–135 A. D. He was believed by many Jews to be the Messiah, was proclaimed king, and maintained his cause against Hadrian for two years; but was overthrown and the slaughter of over half a million Jews, and the destruction of 985 villages and 40 fortresses, Jerusalem was destroyed and Ælia Capitolina founded on its ruins. After his failure his name was interpreted to mean "son of lies."

Bard (bärd), **Samuel.** Born at Philadelphia, April 1, 1742; died at Hyde Park, N. Y., May 23, 1821. An American physician and medical writer, president of the College of Physicians and Surgeons at New York 1813–21.

Bard, The. A poem by Gray, published in 1758. It begins with the familiar phrase "Ruin seize thee, ruthless King."

Bard, It. Bardo (bär'dō). A village in the province of Turin, Italy, situated on the Dora Baltea 38 miles north of Turin. It fort commands the St. Bernard passes, and resisted Napoleon's passage of the Alps in 1800.

Bardas (bär'das). [Mod. Gr. *Bapδας.*] Died at Kepos, in Caria, Asia Minor, April 21, 866. A Byzantine politician. He was the brother of the empress Theodora, and, on the death of her husband, the emperor Theophilus, was appointed one of the tutors of her son Michael III. He killed his colleague Theoctistes, confined Theodora in the monastery of Gastria, and persuaded Michael to confer upon him the title of Cæsar. He was superseded in the favor of the emperor by Basil the Macedonian, and was assassinated.

Bardell (bär-del'), **Mrs. Martha.** An accommodating landlady who led lodgings to Mr. Pickwick, in Dickens's "Pickwick Papers," and brought a suit for breach of promise against him.

Barderah (bär'de-rä). A town in Somali Land, East Africa, situated on the river Juba about lat. 2° 30′ N.

Bardesanes (bär-de-sa'nēz), or **Bardaisan** (bär-di-sän'). Born at Edessa, Mesopotamia, about 155 A. D.; died 223. A Syrian scholar. He was the author of mystic hymns of a Gnostic character, which were employed by the Syrian Christians for more than two centuries, and, on their silencing, led the way to the more orthodox work of Ephraem the Syrian. Of his numerous works only a dialogue on fate survives.

Bardhwan. See *Burdwan.*

Bardi (bär'dē). **Bardo di.** In George Eliot's novel "Romola," a blind Florentine scholar, the father of Romola.

Bardi. A small town in the province of Piacenza, Italy, 32 miles west-southwest of Parma.

Bardili (bar-dē'li), **Christoph Gottfried.** Born at Blaubeuren, in Wurtemberg, May 28, 1761; died at Stuttgart, June 3, 1808. A German philosopher. He was professor of philosophy in the gymnasium at Stuttgart, and the expounder of a system of rational realism which exerted considerable influence upon later metaphysical speculation (Schelling, Hegel). His "Grundriss der ersten Logik" (1800) is notable for its criticism of Kant.

Bardo (bär'dō). A castle near Tunis, the seat of the government of Tunis.

Bardolph (bär'dolf). I. A character in Shakspere's plays, "Henry IV." parts I. and II., "Henry V.," and "Merry Wives of Windsor." He is a shrimp and longer on one of Falstaff's dissolute and amusing companions, called "the Knight of the Burning Lamp" by Falstaff on account of his red nose; a creature like Nym and Pistol without honor or principle. 2 (Bardolph, Lord). A character in Shakspere's "Henry IV.," part II.

Bardonnechia (bär-don-nek'kē-ä). F. **Bardonnèche** (bär-don-nesh'). A place in the province of Turin, Italy, situated at the Italian entrance to the Mont Cenis tunnel.

Bardoux (bär-dö'), **Agénor.** Born at Bourges, Jan. 15, 1829. A French politician and writer. He was minister of public instruction, ecclesiastical affairs, and fine arts from Dec. 14, 1877, till the resignation of President MacMahon, and in 1887 was appointed senator for life. He is the author of "Les légistes et leur influence sur la société française" (1878), etc.

Bardowiek (bär-do-vēk'). A small town in the province of Hanover, Prussia, situated on the Ilmenau 21 miles southeast of Hamburg. It has a ruined cathedral. It was important in the early middle ages, was destroyed by Henry the Lion in 1189, and became later the chief trading town in northern Germany.

Bardsey (bärd'zi). A small island of Wales, off the southwestern point of Carnarvonshire.

Bardwan. See *Burdwan.*

Barea (bä're-ä). A heathen tribe, pressed in between Egypt and Abyssinia, and between the Kunama and Bisharin tribes. It has accepted its present habitation from the Turkish period. The language is generally held to be Hamitic, but mixed.

Barebones, Praisegod. See *Barbon, Praisegod.*

Barèges (bar-ezh'), or **Barèges-les-Bains** (bär-ezh'la-ban'). A watering-place in the department of Hautes-Pyrénées, France, 23 miles south of Tarbes. It is a summer resort noted for its mineral (sulphate of soda) baths.

Bareilly (bar-ā'lē), or **Bareli.** A district in the Rohilkhand division, Northwest Provinces, British India, about lat. 28° 30′ N., long. 79° 30′ E. Area, 1,614 square miles. Population (1881), 1,030,936.

Bareilly. The capital of the Bareilly district, near the Ramganga, 135 miles east of Delhi. It was held by the mutineers 1857–58. Population (1891), including cantonment, 121,030.

Barentin (bä-ron-tan'). A town in the department of Seine-Inférieure, France, 11 miles northwest of Rouen. Population (1891), commune, 4,418.

Barentz (bä'rents), **Willem.** Died in the Arctic regions, June 20, 1597. A Dutch Arctic navigator, commander of several exploring expeditions to Nova Zembla and Spitzbergen, 1594–97. In his first voyage, which was an attempt to discover a passage to China through the Arctic Ocean, he reached lat. 77° or 78° on his list (1596–97), in which spitzbergen was discovered, he passed 81°.

Barentz Sea. [From Willem Barentz.] That part of the Arctic Ocean which lies between Nova Zembla, Spitzbergen, and the mainland.

Barère de Vieuzac (bä-rär' de vē-ē-zak'), **Bertrand.** Born at Tarbes, France, Sept. 10, 1755; died there, Jan. 13, 1841. A French lawyer, politician, and agitator. He was deputy to the Constitutional Assembly in 1789, and to the Convention in 1792; president of the Convention during the trial of Louis XVI.; and a member of the Committee of Public Safety; and deputy in the Hundred Days of 1815.

Barés, or **Barrés** (bä-räs'). A tribe of Indians now located in northern Brazil and Venezuela, on the upper Rio Negro and Cassiquiare. It appears that they formerly occupied much of the region lower down the Negro, and that they were very numerous. They are an agricultural and unwarlike people living in fixed villages. By their language they are related to the Arawak stock. The remnants are imperfectly civilized and some of them are nominally Catholics.

Baretti (bä-ret'tē), **Giuseppe Marc' Antonio.** Born at Turin, April 25, 1719; died at London, May 6, 1789. An Italian writer and lexicographer. He wrote "Lettere famigliari" (1762) and compiled the "English-Italian and Italian-English dictionary (1760), a Spanish-English dictionary (1778), etc.

Barfleur (bär-flēr'). A small seaport in the department of Manche, France, 15 miles east of Cherbourg. It was an important port in the middle ages.

Barfrush, or **Barfurush.** See *Balfrush.*

Barfoed (bär'fōd), **Paul Frederik.** Born at Lyngby, in Jutland, April 7, 1811. A Danish historian. He was a member of the Rigsdag 1849–69, and was afterward appointed assistant in the Royal Library at Copenhagen. Author of "Fortællinger af Fædrelandets Historie" (English ed., 1874), etc.

Barfuss (bär'fōs), **Hans Albrecht, Count von.** Born 1635; died near Beeskow, Prussia, Dec. 27, 1704. A Prussian field-marshal. He fought with distinction in the imperial army against the Turks at Szalankamen, Sasg, 1691.

Barga (bär'gä). A town in the province of Lucca, Italy, 26 miles north of Pisa. Population, about 3,000.

Bargiel (bär'gēl), **Woldemar.** Born at Berlin, Oct. 3, 1828. A German composer. He was appointed professor at the Conservatory of Cologne in 1859, kapellmeister and director of the School of Music at Rotterdam in 1865, and teacher at the Royal High School of Music in Berlin in 1874.

Bargrave (bär'grāv), **Mrs.** The woman to whom the ghost (Mrs. Veal) appears in Defoe's narrative of "Mrs. Veal's Ghost."

Bargylus. See *Casius.*

Bargylus is a mountain tract of no very great elevation, intervening between the Orontes valley to the east and the low plain of Northern Phœnicia to the west. It is mainly of chalk formation, but contains some trap and serpentine in places. Its general outline is tame and commonplace, but it encloses many beautiful valleys and ravines, gradually worn in its side by the numerous streams which flow eastward and westward, to the Orontes or to the Mediterranean. *Rawlinson,* Phœnicia, p. 16.

Barham (bär'am), **Richard Harris.** Born at Canterbury, England, Dec. 6, 1788; died at London, June 17, 1845. An English clergyman and poet. He wrote the "Ingoldsby Legends" (1840), a collection of burlesque poems, "a cross between Hood's whimsicality and that of Peter Pindar" (*Stedman*).

Barhampur. See *Berhampur.*

Bar-Hebræus. See *Abulfaraj.*

Bari (bä'ri). A Nigritic tribe of the eastern Sudan, near Lado and Gondokoro on the White Nile. They are agricultural and pastoral, living in round grass huts. The men go naked. The language seems to be related to Dinka, and has a grammatic gender. The Nyamkara is said to be a dialectal variation of Bari, with Madi admixtures.

Bari (bä'rē), formerly **Terra di Bari** (ter'ra dē bä'rē). A province in Apulia, Italy, on the Adriatic, noted for its fertility. Area, 2,065 square miles. Population (1891), 764,573.

Bari. A seaport, the capital of the province of Bari, situated on the Adriatic in lat. 41° 8′ N., long. 16° 51′ E.: the ancient Barium. It has a good harbor and important trade. It was held in the 9th century by the Saracens; was taken from the Greeks by the Normans under Robert Guiscard in 1071; and was destroyed in the 12th century. Later a duchy, and annexed to the kingdom of Naples in 1558. The cathedral of Bari was founded 1034, and has been remodeled. It is three-aisled, with a handsome dome at the crossing and a lofty Norman campanile. The façade has arcades and rich bands of sculpture. There is a curiously and lofty circular baptistery. The Church of San Nicola, founded in 1087, is a most interesting pilgrimage church, three-aisled, with round arcades springing from cylindrical shafts, and very rich in sculptured tombs and other works of art. The remarkable crypt, with several ranges of round arches supported on columns of varied style, resembles a section of the mosque of Cordova. Population (1891), commune, 72,000.

Bariatinski (bär-yä-tēn'skē), or **Barjatinskij,** Prince **Alexander.** Born 1815; died at Geneva, March 9, 1879. A Russian field-marshal. He served in the Caucasus and the Crimean war distinguishing himself as commander in the Caucasus by the final defeat of Shamyl in 1859, receiving the baton.

Baring (bā'ring or bär'ing). **Alexander,** first **Baron Ashburton.** Born at London, Oct. 27, 1774; died at Longleat, Wilts, England, May 13, 1848. An English merchant and statesman, second son of Sir Francis Baring. He was president of the Board of Trade 1834–35, and as special commissioner to the United States negotiated the Ashburton treaty in 1842.

Baring, Sir Evelyn. Born Feb. 26, 1841. An English financier and diplomatist. He was appointed one of the comptrollers-general representing England and France in Egypt in 1878 and became finance minister of India in 1880, and minister at Cairo in 1883. He was created Baron Cromer in 1892.

Baring, Sir Francis. Born at Larkbear, near Exeter, England, April 18, 1740; died at Lee, in Kent, Sept. 11, 1810. An English financier, founder of the house of Baring Brothers and Co. He wrote "Observations on the Establishment of the Bank of England" (1797), etc.

Baring, Francis Thornhill. Born at Calcutta, April 20, 1796; died at Stratton Park, Sept. 6, 1866. An English statesman, eldest son of Sir Thomas Baring, created Baron Northbrook Jan. 4, 1866. He was a lord of the treasury Nov., 1830, June, 1834; chancellor of the exchequer Aug., 1839–Sept., 1841, and first lord of the admiralty 1849–52.

Baring-Gould (bär'ing-gōld'), **Sabine.** Born at Exeter, England, 1834. An English clergyman and writer. His works include "Iceland, etc." (1861), "The Book of Werewolves" (1865), "Post Mediæval Preachers" (1865), "Curious Myths of the Middle Ages" (1866-67), "The Origin and Development of Religious Belief" (1869-70), "Lives of the Saints" (1872-77), "Some Modern Difficulties, etc." (1874), "Mehalah," "John Herring," and other novels, etc.

Baringo (bä-ring'gō), **Lake.** A small lake in central Africa, northeast of Lake Victoria Nyanza, discovered by J. Thomson in 1883. It has no outlet.

Barisal (bä-rē-säl'). The capital of the district of Backergunge, British India, situated 125 miles east of Calcutta.

Bar-Jesus. See *Elymas.*

Barjols (bär-zhol'). A town in the department of Var, France, 30 miles north of Toulon, called the "Tivoli of Provence" on account of its picturesque surroundings. Population (1891), 2,378.

Barka. See *Tigre.*

Barkal (bär'käl). A hill with noted inscriptions, situated on the Nile, below the fourth cataract, near the ancient Meroe or Napata.

Barker (bär'ker), **Pordyce.** Born at Wilton, Franklin County, Maine, May 5, 1819; died in New York city, May 30, 1891. An American physician and medical writer. He became professor of midwifery in Bowdoin Medical School in 1846, and professor of clinical midwifery in the Bellevue Hospital Medical College in 1880.

Barker, George Frederic. Born at Charlestown, Mass., July 14, 1835. An American physician and chemist. He became professor of natural sciences in the Western University of Pennsylvania in

1864 professor of physiological chemistry and toxicology in the Yale Medical School in 1867, and professor of chemistry and physics in the University of Pennsylvania in 1877.

Barker, Jacob. Born on Swan Island, Maine, Dec. 7, 1779; died at Philadelphia, Dec. 26, 1871. An American financier and politician. He was employed by the government, on the outbreak of the war of 1812, as agent of commissariat.

Barker, James Nelson. Born at Philadelphia, Pa., June 17, 1784; died at Washington, D. C., March 9, 1858. An American politician, poet, and playwright. He was comptroller of the United States treasury 1838–58.

Barker, John. Born at Smyrna, March 9, 1771; died at Bath, Jan. 5, 1849. A British consul in Syria, and consul-general in Egypt. He is best known aside from his political services from his attempts, as a horticulturist to promote the cultivation of wood cotton in the East.

Barker, Joseph. Born at Bramley, near Leeds, England, May 11, 1806; died at Omaha, Neb., Sept. 15, 1875. An Anglo-American preacher and political agitator. He was expelled from the Methodist New Connection in 1841, on the ground of his anti-slavery and political agitation. He subsequently adopted doctrinal opinions, but hardly connected with the orthodox point of view. In 1847 he visited America, on his return supported the Chartist agitation, was arrested at Manchester in 1848, and at the same time was elected to Parliament. In 1851 he emigrated to the United States, where he identified himself with the Millerite movement. He was a lecturer and a voluminous writer.

Barker, Matthew Henry. Born at Deptford, England, 1790; died June 29, 1846. An English journalist and novelist, best known from his sea tales. He wrote "Land and Sea Tales" (1839), "Topsail-sheet Blocks" (1838), "Life of Nelson" (1830), "The Victory of the Nile" (1844), etc.

Barker, Thomas. Born near Pontypool, in Monmouthshire, 1769; died at Bath, England, Dec. 11, 1847. An English painter of landscapes and historical subjects. His son, Thomas Jones Barker (1815–82), was also a noted painter. He best known picture is "The Woman's Mission."

Barking (bär'king). [ME. *Berkinge*, AS. *Beorcingas*, orig. a tribe name, 'descendants of Beorc.'] A town in the county of Essex, England, situated on the Roding 7 miles east of London. It was celebrated in the middle ages for its abbey. Population (1891), 9,000; (1901), 13,891.

Barkis (bär'kis), **Mr.** In Dickens's "David Copperfield," a bashful carrier who marries Peggotty. He conveys his intentions to her by sending her, by the hand of a message, that "Barkis is willin."

Barksdale (bärks'dāl), **William.** Born in Rutherford County, Tenn., Aug. 21, 1821; died at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863. An American politician. He was Democratic member of Congress from Mississippi 1853–61, joined the Confederate army at the outbreak of the war, and fought gallantly in the battle of Gettysburg, where he fell while leading an assault of his brigade on the Federal position on the Peach Orchard in the second day's fight of Gettysburg.

Barkstead (bärk'sted or **Barksted** (bärk'sted), **William.** Flourished about 1611. An English actor and poet. His name appears instead of Marston's on "The Insatiate Countess," as one expert and for this reason and on account of "Hiren" (which see), he is called a "hack."

We know little of Barkstead, but it is probable that he is to be identified with the William Barkstead or Barkestead who was one of Prince Henry's players in August, 1610 (Collier's "Memoirs of Edward Alleyn," p. 29), and belonged to the company of the Prince Palatine's players in March 1615/16 (ibid., p. 126). He is the author of two poems, which display some graceful fancy, though the subject of both is ill-chosen), "Mvrha the Mother of Adonis," 1607 and "Hiren and the Fair Greek," 1611.

Baillet.

Barlaam (bär'lā-äm), **Bernard.** Died about 1348. A Calabrian monk, of Greek descent, a scholar of high reputation in his day, noted for the part he took in various theological disputes, especially for his attack upon the Hesychasts of Mount Athos. In 1339 he was sent by the emperor Andronikos III. on a mission to the Pope in connection with the desired reunion of the Latin and Greek churches. He became associated with Petrarch and other scholars, and was instrumental in the restoration of Greek learning in the West.

Barlaam, Saint. An Eremite of Sinai, consessor of Josaphat, in the romance "Barlaam and Josaphat."

Barlaam and Josaphat. A romance, written probably by St. John of Damascus (Damascenus), a Syrian monk, in the 8th century, translated into Latin before the 13th century. It records the adventures of Barlaam, a monk of the wilderness of Sinai in attempting successfully to convert Josaphat (or Joasaph) the son of a king of India, to Christianity and asceticism. The incidents of the story were probably taken from an Indian source. That part of the plot of Shakspere's "Merchant of Venice" which relates to the choosing of the casket came originally from this romance, through the "Speculum Historiale" of Vincent of Beauvais (about 1290), the "Conte Novelle Antiche" (early 14th cent.), Boccaccio's "Decameron," the "Golden Legend," and the "Gesta Romanorum." An English translation of this was printed by Wynkyn de Worde about 1530–35, which contains the "Story of the Three Caskets." It is considered possible that Shakspere read one of Richard Robinson's translations (there were six between 1577 and 1601). Rudolf von Ems wrote a poem of the same name and subject in the 13th century, probably based on Damascenus.

Barlæus (bär-lē'us) (**Gaspard van Baerle**). Born at Antwerp, Feb. 12, 1584; died at Amsterdam, Jan. 14, 1648. A Dutch historian. He was a professor of logic at the University of Leyden (1617–31) of philosophy and rhetoric at the Athenæum in Amsterdam (1631). His "Return per octennium in Brasiliæ" (Amsterdam, 1647) and "Rerum per octennium in Brasilia" (ib., 1660; enlarged edition, Amsterdam, 1647; 2d vol., with additions by Piso, Cleyer, Bontius, one of the standard authorities on the wars between the Dutch and Portuguese in Brazil.

Barlaymont (bär-lā-mōn'), or **Barlaimont, Charles,** Count of. Died 1579. A Dutch statesman in the service of Philip II. in the Netherlands. He was a member of the *consulta* of the regent Margaret of Parma.

Bar-le-Duc (bar-le-dük'), or **Bar-sur-Ornain** (bar-sür-or-nañ'). The capital of the department of Meuse, France, situated on the Ornain 134 miles E. S. E. of Paris, in lat. 48° 46′ N., long. 5° 10′ E. It has manufactures of cotton, etc. It is the birthplace of the great Duke of Guise and of Oudinot. Population (1891), exclusive of suburbs, 15,040; (1901), 16,134.

Barletta (bär-let'tä), **Gabriello.** Lived in the second half of the 15th century. A Dominican monk of Naples, noted as a preacher. He preached in the manner of Abraham a Sancta Clara, endeavoring to carry the ridiculous which degenerated into quaintness.

Barletta. A seaport in the province of Bari, Italy, 35 miles northwest of Bari; the ancient Barduli, and the Barolum of the middle ages. It has a cathedral and castle. It was besieged by the French in 1503. Population, about 32,000.

Barley (bär'li), **Clara.** In Dickens's novel "Great Expectations," a pretty girl who marries Herbert Pocket.

Barley, Old Bill. A drunken and gouty old man, the father of Clara Barley.

Barleycorn (bär'li-kôrn), **John or Sir John.** The personification of malt liquor, as being made from barley. There is a ballad in which he appears as a person.

Barlow (bär'lō), or **Barlowe, Arthur.** Born about 1550; died after 1620. An English navigator. With Amadas he conducted Raleigh's exploring expedition to America in 1584.

Barlow, Francis Channing. Born at Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 19, 1834. An American lawyer and soldier. He joined the Federal volunteer service at the outbreak of the civil war, and became lieutenant-colonel of the 61st New York regiment. He participated in the battles of Fredericksburg and Antietam, and commanded a division in the battles of the Wilderness and Spottsylvania. He led the assault on the defenses of Petersburg.

Barlow, Joel. Born at Reading, Conn., 1755; died near Cracow, Poland, Dec. 24, 1812. An American poet and politician, one of the "Hartford Wits." He practised law, chiefly in France 1788–95, and lived in Connecticut and Washington 1795–1805, was consul to Algiers 1795–97, and was United States minister to France 1811–12. Author of "The Vision of Columbus" (1787, enlarged as "The Columbiad," 1807), "Hasty Pudding," and "Advice to the Privileged Orders" (1792, 1795, 1799).

Barlow, Henry Clark. Born at Newington Butts, Surrey, May 12, 1806; died at Salzburg, Austria, Dec. 1, 1876. An English physician and scholar, noted as a student of Dante. He wrote "Critical, Historical, and Philosophical Contributions to the Study of the Divina Commedia" (1864), etc.

Barlow, Peter. Born at Norwich, England, Oct., 1776; died March 1, 1862. An English mathematician, optician, and physicist. He wrote "An Elementary Investigation of the Theory of Numbers" (1811), "A New Mathematical and Philosophical Dictionary" (1814), "New Mathematical Tables" (1814), "An Essay on the Strength of Timber and other Materials" (1817), "Essay on Magnetic Attractions" (1820), etc. He was the author of the hoax which bears his name.

Barlow, Samuel Latham Mitchell. Born at Granville, Hampden County, Mass., June 5, 1826; died at Glen Cove, Long Island, N. Y., July 16, 1889. An American lawyer. He collected an original library of Americana, which was sold at auction 1890, and edited, with Henry Harrisse "Notes on Columbus" (privately printed).

Barlow, William. Died 1568. An English Protestant prelate and controversialist; bishop successively of St. Asaph, St. David's, Bath successively of St. Asaph, St. David's, Bath and Wells, and Chichester. He was at one time a violent opponent of Cardinal Wolsey and also attacked the church in a series of pamphlets which he afterward repudiated.

Barlow, William. Born at St. David's, Wales; died 1625. An English ecclesiastic, archdeacon of Salisbury, son of William Barlow, bishop of St. David's. He wrote "The Navigators' Supply" (1597), a work on navigation treating largely of compasses, "Science is indebted to Barlow for some marked improvements in the knowledge of compasses, as set forth the discovery of the deflecting influence of iron and steel on magnetic purposes, and to the proper way of touching magnetic needles, and of concealing loadstones." *Dict. of Nat. Biog.*

Barmbeck (bärm'bek). A suburb of Hamburg.

Barmecides (bär'me-sī-dēz). A Persian family so named from its founder, Barmecides Barmek, probably a native of Khorasan, who acquired power under the caliph Abdal-al-Malik. His grandson Yahya, became vizir to the caliph Al-Mahdi, and tutor of Harun-al-Rashid. Yahya's son Jafar was vizir to Harun, and by his eminent services contributed to the glory of his master's reign, but fell under disgrace and was put to death 803, together with nearly all of the Barmecide family.

Barmecide's Feast. A feast where the dishes were empty and everything was imaginary; hence, any tantalizing illusion; in allusion to the story of "The Barber's Sixth Brother" in "The Arabian Nights" in which a rich Barmecide gives a dinner of this description to Schacabac, a starving wretch, and obliges him to pretend that the cats which set before him. When it comes to pretending to drink wine Shacabac begins drunkenness and knocks the Barmecide down, and the latter, with a pleasing sense of humor, not only forgives him but heaps benefits upon him.

Barmen (bär'men). A city in the Rhine Province, Prussia, situated on the Wupper 24 miles northeast of Cologne. It is divided into other Mittel and Unter-Barmen, and is the chief manufacturing center, and is closely connected with Elberfeld. See *Elberfeld*. Population (1890), communes, 106,444.

Barmouth (bär'muth). A watering-place in Merionethshire, Wales, situated at the mouth of the Mawddach 21 miles southeast of Carnarvon. Population (1891), 2,045.

Barmstedt (bärm'stet). A small town in the province of Schleswig-Holstein, Prussia, situated on the Krückau 21 miles northwest of Hamburg.

Bärn (bärn). A town in Moravia, 16 miles north-northeast of Olmütz. Population (1890), 5,585.

Barnabas (bär'na-bas), Saint. [Aram., 'son of prophecy.'] The surname of the Cyprian Levite Joses, or Joseph, an apostle of the Christian church. He was one of the first to sell his land for the benefit of the common fund, introduced Paul after the latter's conversion to Christianity to the church; undertook, with him, a missionary journey to Cyprus and various cities in Asia Minor; was sent, with him, to Jerusalem by the church of Antioch to consult the apostles and elders on the question of circumcision; and, when about to undertake a second missionary journey with Paul, separated from him, owing to a difference in regard to Barnabas's determination to take his sister's son, Mark, with him. He was, according to the legend, martyred at Cyprus, 61 A. D. His day is celebrated by the Greek, Roman, and Anglican churches on the 11th of June, and his symbol is a rake, as his day comes in the time of the hay harvest. It was formerly a great feast among the English people.

Barnabas, The Epistle of. An anonymous epistle, containing no mention of the readers for whom it was intended, dating from an early period of the church. It was intended for persons in danger of lapsing, and emphasizes the separation of Christianity from Judaism. Its authorship was ascribed to Barnabas (the apostle) in the early church, but some modern critics assign it to a post-apostolic writer, perhaps a converted Jew of Alexandria.

Barnaby (bär'na-bi). [Formerly *Barnabe, Barnabee*, from F. *Barnabé*, from LL. *Barnabas*, etc.] A form of *Barnabas*.

Barnaby Rudge (bär'na-bi ruj). A novel by Charles Dickens which came out in parts, and was published in book form in 1841. It is named on the Gordon rioter. Barnaby, a half-witted fellow, the friend of Grip the raven, becomes ignominiously involved in the riot, and is condemned to death but pardoned.

Barnacle (bär'na-kl), **Lord Decimus Tite.** A pompous and windy peer with a high position in the Circumlocution Office, in Charles Dickens's "Little Dorrit." Clarence, an empty-headed, and Ferdinand, a well-dressed and agreeable young man, his sons, are also employed in the office.

Barnadine (bär'na-din). A character in Shakspere's "Measure for Measure"; a prisoner, sullen and savage, careless of past, present, and future.

Barnard (bär'närd), Lady **Anne.** Born Dec. 8, 1750; died May 6, 1825. A Scottish poet, daughter of the Earl of Balcarres. She wrote the ballad "Auld Robin Gray" (1771), and a sequel to it.

Barnard, Daniel Dewey. Born in Berkshire County, Mass., July 16, 1797; died at Albany, N. Y., July 18, 1871. An American politician and diplomatist. He was member of Congress from New York 1827–29 and 1839–45, and United States minister to Prussia 1861–68.

Barnard, Edward Emerson. Born at Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 16, 1857. An American astronomer. He was graduated from Vanderbilt University in 1886, and has made a number of astronomical discoveries

which have been reported in the "Sidereal Messenger," "Observatory," "Science Observer," and "Astronomische Nachrichten." His most notable discovery is that of the fifth satellite of Jupiter, made at the Lick Observatory Sept. 9, 1892.

Barnard, Frederick Augustus Porter. Born at Sheffield, Mass., May 5, 1809; died at New York, April 27, 1889. An American educator, scientist, and author. He was professor in the University of Alabama 1837–54; president of the University of Mississippi 1856–61; and president of Columbia College 1864–89. He was United States commissioner at the Paris Exposition of 1867, and assistant commissioner-general at that of 1878.

Barnard, John. Born at Boston, Mass., Nov. 6, 1681; died Jan. 24, 1770. An American Congregational clergyman, minister in Marblehead 1716–70. He published numerous sermons; "A History of the Significant Adventures of Philip Ashton" (1725); etc.

Barnard, Sir John. Born at Reading, England, 1685; died at Clapham, Aug. 29, 1764. An English merchant, financier, and politician.

Barnard, John Gross. Born at Sheffield, Mass., May 19, 1815; died at Detroit, Mich., May 14, 1882. An American military engineer and general, brother of Frederick Augustus Porter Barnard. He served in the Mexican war (brevetted major May 30, 1848); surveyed the estuaries of Pchuatapec in 1850, and the mouths of the Mississippi in 1852; was superintendent of the United States Military Academy 1855–61; was chief engineer of the Army of the Potomac 1862 and 1864; and was brevetted major-general at the close of the war. He wrote numerous scientific and military papers.

Barnard Castle. A town in the county of Durham, England, situated on the Tees 21 miles southwest of Durham. It is named from its castle, which was built in the 12th century, and is the chief scene of Scott's poem "Rokeby."

Barnard's Inn. One of the inns of Chancery in Holborn, London. The society is of very great antiquity: the hall itself was certainly in existence in 1451, and probably much earlier. The house began to be used as an inn of Chancery about 1454. In 1882 it was announced to be destroyed.

Barnaul (bär'noul). A town in the government of Tomsk, Siberia, situated on the Barnaulka and Obi 240 miles southwest of Tomsk. It is the chief mining center in western Siberia. Population, 17,484.

Barnaval, Louis. A pseudonym of Charles De Kay.

Barnave (bär-näv'). **Antoine Pierre Joseph Marie.** Born at Grenoble, France, Oct. 22, 1761: guillotined at Paris, Nov. 29, 1793. A French revolutionist and orator. He was deputy to the States-General in 1789, and president of the National Assembly in 1790; conducted the king on his return from Varennes in 1791; and was arrested for alleged treason in 1792.

Barnay (bär'ni). **Ludwig.** Born at Pesth, Hungary, Feb. 11, 1842. A German actor. He first appeared on the stage at Trautenau in 1862, and has since played chiefly in German cities. He visited the United States in 1882. His principal roles are Essex, Lamont, Tell, and Acosta.

Barnby (bärn'bi). **Joseph.** Born at York, Aug. 12, 1838. An English organist, composer, and conductor. He was made director of musical instruction at Eton College in 1875, and in 1886 was made conductor at the Royal Academy of Music. Among his works are songs, anthems, the oratorio "Rebekah," etc.

Barnegat Bay (bär'ne-gat bā). A bay east of New Jersey, communicating with the Atlantic Ocean by Barnegat Inlet. Length, about 23 miles.

Barnegat Inlet (bär'ne-gat in'let). A strait connecting Barnegat Bay with the Atlantic.

Barnes (bärnz). **Albert.** Born at Rome, N. Y., Dec. 1, 1798; died at Philadelphia, Dec. 24, 1870. An American Presbyterian clergyman and biblical commentator, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia 1830–67. He is best known by his "Notes on the New Testament, Job, Psalms, Isaiah, etc." He was tried for heresy and acquitted.

Barnes, Barnabe. Born in Yorkshire, 1569(?); died 1609. An English poet, son of the Bishop of Durham. In 1593 he published a collection of love-poems, sonnets, and madrigals, entitled "Parthenophil and Parthenophe."

Barnes, James. Born about 1809; died at Springfield, Mass., Feb. 12, 1869. A Federal general in the Civil War. He served at Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, commanded a division in the battle of Gettysburg, where he was wounded, and was brevetted major-general of volunteers in 1865.

Barnes, Joseph K. Born at Philadelphia, July 21, 1817; died at Washington, D. C., April 5, 1883. An American surgeon. He became surgeon-general of the United States army in 1863; received the brevet rank of brigadier-general in 1865; and was placed on the retired list in 1882.

Barnes, Joshua. Born at London, Jan. 10, 1654; died Aug. 3, 1712. An English classical scholar and antiquarian, appointed professor of Greek at Cambridge in 1695. He was a voluminous writer, but is not in high repute as a scholar. His "Gerania, or the Discovery of a Better Sort of People, anciently discoursed of, called Pygmies," is his best-known work. He published an edition of Homer (1710).

Barnes, Robert. Born near Lynn, Norfolk, 1495; executed at Smithfield, July 30, 1540. An English Protestant divine, burned as a heretic.

Barnes, Thomas. Born about 1785; died May 7, 1841. An English journalist, editor of the London "Times" 1817–41.

Barnes, William. Born in Dorsetshire, Feb. 22, 1800; died at Winterbourne Came, Oct., 1886. An English poet, philologist, and clergyman. He is best known by his three series of "Poems of Rural Life in the Dorsetshire Dialect" (1844, 1847, and 1862). He wrote also various philological works.

Barnet (bär'net), or **Chipping Barnet** (chip'ing bär'net). A town in Hertfordshire, England, 11 miles north of London. A victory was gained here, April 14, 1471, by the Yorkists under Edward IV. over the Lancastrians under Warwick. Warwick and many Lancastrians were slain, and Edward IV. was reestablished on the throne. Population (1891), 5,440.

Barnett (bär'net), **John.** Born at Bedford, England, July 15, 1802; died April 17, 1890. A music director, singing-master, and composer, author of numerous songs and operettas, best known from his operas "The Mountain Sylph" (1834) and "Farinelli" (1838). In 1841 he retired to Cheltenham and devoted himself to vocal training. His father was a Prussian who changed his name from Bernhard Beer, and his mother a Hungarian.

Barnett, John Francis. Born Oct. 16, 1837. An English composer, nephew of John Barnett. He is author of the cantatas "The Ancient Mariner" and "Paradise and the Peri," and of the oratorio "Raising of Lazarus," and of three important works, "The Good Shepherd," "The Building of the Ship," and "The Harvest Festival," produced at the Brighton, Leeds, and Norwich festivals in 1876, 1880, 1881.

Barnett, Morris. Born in 1800; died in 1856. An English comedian and musical critic. He acquired some reputation as a writer of plays, particularly "The Serious Family," which he adapted from "Le Mari à la Campagne."

Barneveld (bär'ne-velt). A town in the province of Gelderland, Netherlands, 17 miles northwest of Arnhem. Population, 7,096.

Barneveld (in full **Jan van Olden-Barneveld**). Born at Amersfoort, Netherlands, 1547 (1549?): beheaded at The Hague, May 13, 1619. A Dutch statesman. He became grand pensionary of Holland in 1586; negotiated the treaty with Spain in 1609; sided with the Remonstrants; was arrested in 1618; was confined in the fortress of Loevestein in 1618, and condemned. A tragedy was written on this subject and acted in Aug., 1849, which was first published from manuscript by Bilderdijk and announced by him as a play of Chapman's, but afterward as by Fletcher and Massinger.

Barney (bär'ni), **Joshua.** Born at Baltimore, Md., July 6, 1759; died at Pittsburg, Pa., Dec. 1, 1818. An American naval officer in the Revolutionary War. He became a midshipman in 1776; captured, while in command of the Hyder Ali, the British sloop of war General Monk, April 8, 1782; was sent to France with despatches for Franklin in 1782; was a captain in the French service 1796–1800; commanded in Chesapeake Bay 1814, and was taken prisoner at Bladensburg in the same year.

Barney, In Charles Dickens's novel "Oliver Twist," a villainous-looking New waiter, with a cork leg, based at the "Three Cripples."

Barnfield (bärn'fēld). **Richard.** Born at Norbury, in Shropshire, 1574: died 1627. An English poet. He was the author of "The Affectionate Shepherd" (1594), "Cynthia" (1595), "The Encomium of Lady Pecunia, with The Complaint of Poetry," "Content and Contentedness," and "Poems in Divers Humours" (1598). In the last are the poems "If Music and Sweet Poetry Agree" and "As it Fell Upon a Day," which appeared in "The Passionate Pilgrim," and were long attributed to Shakspere.

Barni (bär'ne). **Jules Romain.** Born at Lille, June 1, 1818; died 1878. A French republican politician and writer on philosophy. His chief works are "Histoire des idées morales et politiques en France au XVIII siècle" (1869), and translations from Kant.

Barnim (bär'nēm). The ancient name of a region in the Mittelmark of Brandenburg, north and northeast of Berlin.

Barnivelt (bär'ni-velt), **Esdras, Apothecary.** Under this pseudonym a key to the "Rape of the Lock" was published shortly after the poem itself. It was attributed to Pope, and also to Arbuthnot. *Cushing.*

Barnsley (bärnz'li). A town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, England, situated on the Dearne 13 miles north of Sheffield. It has varied manufactures. Population (1891), 35,427.

Barnstaple (bärn'sta-pl). A seaport in Devonshire, England, situated on the Taw 35 miles northwest of Exeter. It has some trade, and was formerly of greater importance. Population (1891), 13,058.

Barnstable. A seaport in eastern Massachusetts, situated on Cape Cod Bay 69 miles southeast of Boston. It has fisheries and coasting-trade. Population (1890), 4,023.

Barnum (bär'num), **Phineas Taylor.** Born at Bethel, Conn., July 5, 1810: died at Bridgeport, Conn., April 7, 1891. A famous American showman. He became proprietor of Barnum's Museum in New York city in 1841; managed Jenny Lind's concert tour through America 1850–51; established his circus in 1871; was a member of the Connecticut legislature 1865–69; and was elected mayor of Bridgeport in 1875. Among the curiosities which he exhibited were Joyce Heth, Washington's reputed colored nurse; General Tom Thumb, with whom he gave entertainments in the United States and Europe, including the English and most of the continental courts; Commodore Nutt, Admiral Dot, the Woolly Horse, the What is It, Jumbo, and the Sacred White Elephant of Siam. Besides lecturing on temperance and other popular subjects, he wrote "The Humbugs of the World" (1865), "Struggles and Triumphs, or Forty Years' Recollections" (1869), etc.

Barnum, William H. Born at Boston Corners, N. Y., Sept. 17, 1818: died at Lime Rock, Conn., April 30, 1889. An American politician. He was Democratic member of Congress from Connecticut 1867–1876; United States senator from Connecticut 1876–79; and chairman of the Democratic National Committee 1880 and 1884.

Barnwell, George. See *George Barnwell.*

Barnwell (bärn'wel), **Robert Woodward.** Born at Beaufort, S. C., Aug. 10, 1801: died at Columbia, S. C., Nov. 25, 1882. An American politician. He was a member of Congress from South Carolina 1829–33; a United States senator 1850–51; a commissioner from South Carolina to confer with the Federal Government concerning the secession of the State, 1860; a member of the Provisional Congress of the Confederate States 1861–62; and a senator from South Carolina in the Confederate Congress 1862–66.

Baroach. See *Broach.*

Barocchio, Giacomo. See *Vignola.*

Barocci (bä-roch'ē), or **Baroccio, Federigo.** Born at Urbino, Italy, 1528: died there, Sept., 1612. An Italian painter of the Roman school.

Baroche (bä-rōsh'). **Pierre Jules.** Born at Paris, Nov. 18, 1802: died in Jersey, Oct. 29, 1870. A French statesman and advocate. He was minister of the interior 1850; minister of foreign affairs 1851; president of the Council of State 1852; minister of justice and public worship 1863–69.

Baroda (bä-rō'dä). A district in Gujarat, British India. Area, 1,906 square miles. Population (1881), 654,989.

Baroda. A native state of India under British supervision, ruled by a Mahratta Gaikwar. Area, 8,226 square miles. Population (1891), 2,415,396.

Baroda. The capital of the state of Baroda, situated near the Viswamitri in lat. 22° 16′ N., long. 73° 14′ E. It has considerable trade. Population (1891), including cantonment, 116,420.

Ba-Rolong. See *Chuana.*

Baron (bä-rōn') (originally **Boyron**), **Michel.** Born at Paris, Oct. 8, 1653; died at Paris, Dec. 3, 1729. A celebrated French actor, a leading star of the French stage, which he abandoned from 1691 to 1720. He wrote, it is said with the aid of others, seven comedies, among them "L'Andrienne" and "L'Homme à bonnes fortunes," his best.

Baron, The Old English. See *Old English Baron, The.*

Baronius (ba-rō'ni-us), or **Baronio** (bä-rō'nē-ō), **Cesare.** Born at Sora, Campania, Oct. 30, 1538: died June 30, 1607. A Roman Catholic church historian. He became cardinal in 1596, and was librarian of the Vatican. His chief work is his "Annales ecclesiastici a Christo nato ad annum 1198" (1588–93).

Barons, War of the. An insurrection of English barons under Simon de Montfort against the arbitrary government of Henry III., 1263–1265. Its chief incidents were the victory of Montfort at Lewes in 1264 and the capture of the king, and the defeat and death of Montfort at Evesham in 1265.

Barons' Wars, The. A poem by Drayton. It was first published in 1596 under the title of "Mortimeriados," and republished with many alterations in 1603 under its present title.

Barossa, or Barosa. See *Barrosa.*

Barotse (bä-rot'se). A kingdom of the upper Zambesi, South Africa, in lat. 15° S., long. 23° E.

Barozzi (bä-rōt'sē), **Giacomo.** See *Vignola.*

Barquisimeto (bär-kä-sē-mā'tō). A city in Venezuela, 155 miles west of Caracas. It was destroyed by an earthquake in 1812. Population (1891), 28,918 (with the district).

Barr (bär), Mrs. (**Amelia Edith Huddleston**). Born at Ulverston, Lancashire, England, March 29, 1831. An Anglo-American novelist. She is the author of "Romance and Reality," "Bow of Orange Ribbon," "Friend Olivia" (1889), etc.

Barr. A town in Lower Alsace, Alsace-Lorraine, situated 18 miles southwest of Strasburg, at the foot of the Vosges. It has considerable manufactures. Population (1890), commune, 5,678.

Barra (bar'ä). An island of the Outer Hebrides, Inverness-shire, Scotland, in lat. 57° N. The inhabitants are chiefly Gaelic Roman Catholics. Length, 8 miles. Width, 5 miles. Population about 1,500.

Barra (bär'rä). A small eastern suburb of Naples.

Barra, or **Barr.** A petty kingdom of West Africa, near the mouth of the Gambia. The ruling race is Mandingo; the chief town, Barraconda. Population, about 200,000.

Barrackpur (bar-ak-pör'). A town and military station in Bengal, British India, situated on the Hooghly, 15 miles north of Calcutta. Population, about 17,000.

Barradas (bär-rä'däs). **Isidro.** Born in the Canary Islands about 1775; died at New Orleans about 1841. A Spanish general. He became a colonel in the Spanish army, and in the war of the revolting Mexican provinces from the mother country against Ferdinand VII. he was the first to land troops on the coast of Tampico. This was attempted by Santa Anna, and several re-organizers were made, especially by Iturbide, in 1821, and again by Santa Anna in 1829, and failed on each occasion. Barradas was compelled to capitulate, and was as president until his death.

Barra Islands. The group of small islands in the southern part of the Outer Hebrides, chief of which is Barra.

Barrande (bä-rond'). **Joachim.** Born at Sangues, Haute-Loire, France, 1799; died at Frohsdorf, Oct. 5, 1883. A French Austrian paleontologist, author of "Système silurien du centre de la Bohême" 1852, etc.

Barranquilla (bär-rän-kēl'yä), or **Baranquila.** A seaport in the northern part of the United States of Colombia, situated on the Magdalena near its mouth. Population, 1892, 30,000.

Barras (ba-räs'). **Paul Jean François Nicolas,** Comte de. Born at Fox-Amphoux, in Provence, June 30, 1755; died at Chaillot, near Paris, Jan. 29, 1829. A French revolutionist. He was deputy to the Third Estate in the convocation in 1789, commanded a division of the garrison in 1792, took a leading part in the overthrow of the party in 1793, was elected to the Convention, voted for the death of Louis XVI., was elected to the Council of Five Hundred in 1795, became its president, and with Napoleon and Sieyès was a member of the Directory in 1795 and dictator in 1797, and retired from office in 1799.

Barre (bar). **Antoine le Fèvre de la.** Born about 1605; died at Paris, May 4, 1688. A French general and author. In 1673 he was appointed lieutenant-general of naval armies, and began to write his memoirs, which he left unfinished. From 1687 to 1688 he was governor of Canada. He was a "Description de la France, ou Abrégé contenant l'origine des Français."

Barré (bar'ā). **Isaac.** Born at Dublin, Ireland, 1726; died at London, July 20, 1802. A British officer and politician of French descent. He served with distinction at the battle of Quebec 1759. In Parliament, which he entered in 1761, he was a consistent opponent of the government of the day. He has been supposed to be the person addressed in the letters of Junius. He wrote pamphlets and speeches, and published a collection of them in 1793 under the title of "Miscellaneous Works and Speeches."

Barre (bar'i). A town in Worcester County, Massachusetts, 22 miles northwest of Worcester. Population 1890, 2,239.

Barre. A town in Washington County, Vermont, 5 miles southeast of Montpelier. Population (1890), village, 4,146.

Barrelier (bär'rel-lē-ā'). **Jacques.** Born at Paris, 1606; died Sept. 17, 1673. A French botanist. He wrote "Plantæ per Galliam, Hispaniam et Italiam observatæ, etc." 1714, etc.

Barren River, or **Big Barren River.** A river in Kentucky which joins Green River northwest of Bowling Green. Length, about 120 miles.

Barrère (bä-rär'). **Pierre.** Born at Perpignan about 1690; died there, Nov. 1, 1755. A French naturalist and traveler. He studied medicine and botany, and from 1722 to 1725 traveled in French Guiana, and after his return was professor of botany at Perpignan. He wrote several works on the natural history and geography of French Guiana.

Barreto de Menezes (bär-rā'tō-dē-me-nā'zezh), **Francisco.** Born about 1600; died after 1663. A Portuguese soldier. In 1647 he was appointed lieut.-g the Portuguese forces at Pernambuco with the rank of Mestre de Campo. He gained brilliant victories in 1648 and 1649, and finally forced the capitulation of Recife (Pernambuco), Jan. 27, 1654. From April, 1658, to Aug., 1659, he was governor of Pernambuco, and from the latter date to June 24, 1663, captain-general of Brazil.

Barrett (bar'et). **Lawrence.** Born at Paterson, N. J., April 4, 1838; died at New York, March 21, 1891. An American actor of Irish parentage. He first appeared on the stage at Detroit in 1857 as Macduff. He subsequently appeared in New York, May 29, 1857, as Edmund in "The Roadblock"; was leading actor in the Boston Museum in 1858; was leading man in Laura Keene's company in 1859; was engaged by John Brougham to support Lotta in 1865; was engaged by Edwin Booth in 1866; was manager of the Varieties Theater, New Orleans, 1868–69; and from that time continued as a star actor and manager. From 1887 until his death he was closely associated with Edwin Booth. He produced a number of new plays. He published a Life of Edwin Forrest in 1881, and a Life of Edwin Booth in "Actors and Actresses of the Time."

Barrett, Wilson. Born in Essex, Feb. 18, 1846. An English actor. He first appeared on the London stage in 1869 at Drury Lane, and subsequently was manager of various theaters of London and London (Court Theater, Princess's) and provincial companies. He produced Hamlet; the play ran for 117 nights. In 1889 he visited America.

Barrhead (bar'hed'). A town in Renfrewshire, Scotland, 7 miles southwest of Glasgow.

Barri (bar'i). **Giraldus de.** See *Giraldus Cambrensis.*

Barrias (bä-rē-äs'). **Félix Joseph.** Born at Paris, Sept. 13, 1822. A French painter, especially of historical subjects.

Barricades, Days of the. [F. *Journées des Barricades.*] In French history, a name given to several insurrections in Paris (May 12, 1588, Aug. 26–27, 1648, also to the insurrections in 1830, 1848, etc.).

Barrie (bar'i). **James Matthew.** Born at Kirriemuir, Forfarshire, May 9, 1860. A Scottish novelist. He was for some time a journalist in London. He published "Better Dead" 1887; "Auld Licht Idylls" 1888; "When a Man's Single" (essays) 1888; "A Window in Thrums" (essays) 1889; "My Lady Nicotine" (essays) 1890; "The Little Minister" 1891.

Barrier Reef, Great. A coral reef extending about 1,000 miles parallel with the northeastern coast of Australia, at a maximum distance of 100 miles, called passage. Raines Inlet.

Barrier Treaty. A treaty fixing the frontier of a country; especially, the treaty signed at Antwerp, Nov. 15, 1715, by Austria, Great Britain, and the Netherlands, determining the relations of Austria and the Netherlands in the strategic towns of the Low Countries.

Barrière (bä-rē-är'). **Théodore.** Born at Paris, 1823; died there, Oct. 16, 1877. A French dramatist, essayist, and writer.

Barriers, Battle of the. A victory gained by the Allies over the French under the walls of Paris, March 30–31, 1814.

Barrili (bär-rē'lē). **Antonio Giulio.** Born at Genoa, 1836. An Italian novelist and publicist. He commanded a battalion in 1866, participated in the Roman campaign of 1867, and became editor of "Il Movimento" at Turin. He died at Genoa (Sestri) in 1875, etc.

Barrington (bar'ing-ton). **Daines.** Born 1727; died March 14, 1800. An English lawyer, antiquarian, and naturalist, fourth son of the first Viscount Barrington. He wrote "Observations on the Statutes" 1766, "The Naturalist's Calendar" 1767, etc.

Barrington, George. Born at Maynooth, Ireland, May 14, 1755; died about 1840. A writer on Australian topics, transported to that colony as a pickpocket in 1790, and emancipated in 1792. He went on piratical expeditions, was finally convicted of piracy, and sent to Port Jackson, Australia, for life. He was pardoned in 1800, became superintendent of convicts, and was presented in Sydney by prisoners of whom he had charge. Barrington wrote the pamphlet entitled "The Impartial Reporter" (1810), "The History of New South Wales, etc." (1802), "The History of the Rebellion in Ireland," and other works.

Barrington, John Shute, first Viscount Barrington. Born at Theobalds, in Hertfordshire, 1678; died at Becket, in Berkshire, Dec. 14, 1734. An English lawyer and parliamentary writer. He was the second Baron Barrington, but, on inheriting the estate of Lucas Barrington of Petts Essex, he relinquished the title to his brother, and took the name and arms. He was created Viscount Barrington of Newcastle, county of Limerick, and was the first bearing that title, being the second Baron (Irish peerage), in 1720. He wrote "Remarks upon the Bishop of Salisbury's Introduction to the Third Volume of his History of the Reformation" 1716, "Considerations on Lord Bolingbroke's Letter to Sir William Wyndham" 1717, "Miscellaneous Tracts" 1725, etc.

Barrington, Sir Jonah. Born in Queen's County, Ireland, 1760; died at Versailles, France, April 8, 1834. An Irish judge. He was the author of "Personal Sketches" (1827–32 vol. 1832). "Historic Memoirs of Ireland" (1809–20), and "The Rise and Fall of the Irish Nation" (1833).

Barrington, Samuel. Born 1729; died 1800. An English admiral, fifth son of the first Viscount Barrington. He served with distinction in the West Indies.

Barrington, Shute. Born at Becket, Berkshire, May 26, 1734; died March 25, 1826. An English prelate, sixth son of the first Viscount Barrington, bishop of Llandaff, and later of Salisbury and of Durham.

Barrington, William Wildman, second Viscount Barrington. Born Jan. 15, 1717; died Feb. 1, 1793. An English statesman, eldest son of the first Viscount Barrington. He was secretary at war 1755–61, chancellor of the exchequer 1761–62, and secretary at war 1765–78.

Barrios (bär'rē-ōs), **Gerardo.** Born at San Salvador about 1810; died there, Aug. 29, 1865. A Central American general. He was an adherent of Morazan, and took part in the war in Nicaragua in 1844. In 1847 he commanded the Salvadorian troops sent to Nicaragua against Walker. The same year he pursued and fomented an unsuccessful revolution against President Campos. In 1851 he became president of Salvador by regular election, being followed by Carrera, president of Guatemala. In 1863 he attempted a war against Pineda, the successful usurper in Carrera had imposed, but was captured and shot.

Barrios, Justo Rufino. Born at San Marcos, Quezaltenango, Guatemala, about 1834; died near Chalchuapa, Salvador, April 2, 1885. A statesman of Guatemala. After 1867 he opposed President Cerna and in 1871 took a prominent part in his overthrow. From June 8, 1873, until his death Barrios was, by successive elections, president of Guatemala. He secured order and prosperity, initiated railroads, telegraphs, and other improvements, and insured religious freedom. In 1882–83 he visited the United States and Europe. His scheme of forcing a confederation of the Central American states led to an unsuccessful war with Salvador. Barrios invaded that country, and was killed in an assault on Chalchuapa.

Barron (bar'on), **James.** Born in Virginia about 1768; died at Norfolk, Va., April 21, 1851. An American commodore. When in command of the Chesapeake (1807) he refused to surrender three alleged British deserters demanded by Captain Humphreys of the British ship Leopard. He was attacked (to force compliance) and captured (June 22). The Chesapeake was taken to Halifax and delivered to the authorities. Barron was court-martialled, and deprived of his rank and pay for five years. On his return to duty he was placed in active command with the result that a duel was fought between him and Commodore Decatur (who had opposed him) in 1820, and the latter was killed.

Barron, Samuel. Born in Virginia about 1763; died 1810. An American commodore, brother of James Barron. He commanded a squadron in the Tripolitan war in 1805.

Barros (bär'rōs). **João de.** Born at Vizeu, Portugal, 1496; died near Pombal, 1570. A noted Portuguese historian. He wrote "O Imperador Clarimundo," a romance of chivalry; "Asia" (1552–63), a history of Portuguese conquests in the Orient, and other works.

The Asia is the first great work which contains authentic information relating to the rich and extensive countries separated from Europe by the Indian Ocean; a square of waters, and of which, previous to the researches of our author, we possessed such very vague and contradictory accounts. He is still considered as the chief authority and foundation for subsequent writers not only in the history of all Portuguese discoveries and of the earliest communications of Europe with the East, but in all geographical and historical researches relating to the Indies.

De Sinamah, Lat. of south end of Lampe, II. 462.

Barros Arana, Diego. Born at Santiago in 1830. A Chilian historian. His most notable publication is obra Nicolás Benavides y la Campaña del Sur, appeared in 1858, and since then he has published successively the "Historia de la Independencia" (known works are the "Historia de la independencia de Chile (Santiago 1854 to 1858, 4 vols.), "El General Don Pedro Vidaurre" (1857), "Historia Jeneral de Chile" (1884–1902, 16 vols.), and "Un Decenio de la Historia de Chile" (1800–1910, 2 vols.). He has edited the "Coleccion de Historiadores de Chile," and the "Coleccion de documentos relativos al comercio de Sud-America."

Barrosa (bär-rō'sä), or **Barossa,** or **Barosa.** A small place near Cadiz, Spain, where, March 5, 1811, the British under Graham defeated the French under Victor.

Barrot (bä-rō'), **Camille Hyacinthe Odilon.** Born at Villefort, department of Lozère, July 19, 1791; died at Bougival, France, Aug. 6, 1873. A French advocate and statesman. He was a leader of the opposition under Louis Philippe, and premier and minister of state 1848–49.

Barrot, Victorin Ferdinand. Born at Paris, Jan. 10, 1806; died there, Nov. 12, 1884. A French Bonapartist politician, brother of Camille Hyacinthe Odilon Barrot, elected life senator in 1877.

Barrow (bar'ō), Mrs. (**Frances Elizabeth Mease**); pseudonym **Aunt Fanny.** Born at

Charleston, S. C., Feb. 22, 1822. An American writer, principally of juvenile books. She named James Lawson, pseudo in 1841. Most of her stories have been published in the following series: "Little Pet Books" (1856), "Good Little Hearts, etc (1894), "Nightcap Series," "the Pop-corn Stories," and "Facetiæ Mutton Books."

Barrow, or Barrowe, Henry. Died April 6, 1593. An English religious reformer, regarded as one of the founders of Congregationalism. He was imprisoned in 1586, and executed on a charge of sedition.

Barrow, Isaac. Born at London, 1630; died at London, April, 1677. A noted English theologian, classical scholar, and mathematician. He was educated at Cambridge, elected Trinity 1647, and fellow loan two years, the Cromwell Revolution was opposed to and consequently ejected. After the Restoration he was appointed professor of Greek at Cambridge (resigned in favor of Isaac Newton), was knighted by Charles II, and became professor of mathematics at Gresham College in 1662. Among his works are "Sermons against Popery" (1669), "Opuscula" (1675), "Sermons on the Papal Supremacy" (1680). The best edition of his theological works is that of Rev. A. Napier (1859).

Barrow, Sir John. Born near Ulverston in Lancashire, June 19, 1764; died at Camden Town, near London, Nov. 23, 1848. An English writer, secretary of the admiralty, and a traveler in the service of the government in China and the Cape. He was a promoter of Arctic exploration (Barrow Straits in Baffin Bay), and Barrow mountains named in his honor, and the founder of the Royal Geographical Society. Among his works are "Travels in South Africa (1801-04)," "Travels in China" (1804), "Voyages to Cochin China" (1806), "History of Arctic Voyages (1818), "Voyages of Discovery and Research within the Arctic Regions" (1846) and many others.

Barrow, Point. A headland on the northern coast of Alaska, projecting into the Arctic Ocean, in lat. 71° 23′ 30″ N., long. 156° 21′ 40″ W. It was named for Sir John Barrow.

Barrow-in-Furness (bar'o-in-fer'nes). A seaport in Furness, Lancashire, England, 50 miles northwest of Liverpool. It has had a rapid recent development, due to the iron mines in the vicinity, and the development of iron and steel manufactures, etc. Population (1891) 51,532.

Barrow Strait. A channel in the Arctic regions of North America, communicating with Melville Sound on the west, Lancaster Sound on the east, Regent Inlet on the southeast, and Peel Sound on the south; discovered by Parry in 1819, and named for Sir John Barrow. Width, about 50 miles.

Barrows (bar'oz), **Elijah Porter.** Born at Marshfield, Conn., Jan. 5, 1817. An American religious writer. He was professor of Hebrew at Andover seminary, 1857–82, and accepted a similar appointment at Oberlin, Pittsburgh's county in 1872.

Barrundia (bar-roon-dē'ä), **José Francisco.** Born in Guatemala, 1779; died at New York, Aug. 4, 1854. A Central American statesman. He took an early and prominent part in the movement against Spain, and in 1813 was condemned to death, but escaped and remained himself for six years. He was a member of the Constituent Congress of Central America in 1823–24, and introduced the decree by which slavery was abolished. From June 2, 1829, to Sept. 16 1830 he was president of Central America. In 1834, when Honduras, Salvador, and Nicaragua attempted to form a confederation, Barrundia was chosen president, but the union was dissolved next year. In 1851 Barrundia came to the United States, and established with Dr. Squier the avowed object of effecting the annexation of that country to the authorities at Washington, but he died suddenly before anything was done. He was generally respected.

Barry (bar'i), **Sir Charles.** Born at Westminster, May 23, 1795; died at Clapham, May 12, 1860. An English architect, designer of the Houses of Parliament, London.

Barry, Edward Middleton. Born at London, June 1, 1830; died there, Jan. 27, 1880. An English architect, son of Sir Charles Barry, designer of the Covent Garden Theater, etc.

Barry, Elizabeth. Born in 1658; died Nov. 7, 1713. An English actress. She was on the stage under the patronage of the Earl of Rochester, of whom she created more than one hundred roles, mostly those of tragedy. Her Monimia and Belvidera made her highest reputation. She took leave of the stage in 1708, and was buried at Acton. She and Mrs. Sprangler Barry) was known as "the great Mrs. Barry."

Barry, Gerald. See *Geraldine Cinderwoman*.

Barry, James. Born at Cork, Ireland, Oct. 11, 1741; died at London, Feb. 22, 1806. An Irish painter of historical and mythological subjects. He was noted for his love of bad temper (which led to his being deprived of his professorship of painting to the Royal Academy, and to expulsion from that body) and erratic views, and carried his theory of the classical in art so far as to represent in the engraved subject Death of General Wolfe nude.

Barry (bä-rē'), **Comtesse du (Jeanne Bécu,** wrongly **Marie Jeanne Gomard de Vaubernier).** Born in Champagne, 1746 (or 1743); guillotined at Paris, Dec. 6, 1793. The mistress of Louis XV. after 1768, notorious for her prodigality.

Barry (bar'i), **John.** Born at Tacumshane, County Wexford, Ireland, 1745; died at Philadelphia, Sept. 13, 1803. An American naval commander, distinguished in the Revolutionary War. He settled in Philadelphia about 1760, and on the outbreak of the war was given command of the Lexington, and captured the British tender Edward in 1776. In 1778 he took command of the Raleigh, which was captured, a few days after sailing, by the British ship Experiment. Barry escaped and entered the army. In command of the Alliance (1781) he captured the British ships Atalanta and Trepassy, and later in the same year conveyed Lafayette and Noailles to France. He was appointed commodore in 1794.

Barry, John Stetson. Born at Boston, Mass., March 26, 1819; died at St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 11, 1872. An American Universalist clergyman and historical writer, brother of William Barry. He wrote a "History of Massachusetts" (1855–1857).

Barry, John Wolfe. Born 1836. An English civil engineer, son of Sir Charles Barry. He was appointed by the government on the Royal Commission on Irish Public Works (1886) and on the Western Scottish Highlands and Islands Commission (1889). Author of "Railway Appliances: Details of Railway Construction" (1876), etc.

Barry, Martin. Born at Fratton, Hants, England, March 29, 1802; died at Beccles, Suffolk, April 27, 1855. An English physician, noted as an embryologist. He made (1843) the discovery of the presence of spermatozoa within the ovum.

Barry, Patrick. Born in Ireland, 1816; died at Rochester, N. Y., June 23, 1890. An American horticulturist and pomologist. He was editor of the "Genesee Farmer" 1844–52, and of the "Horticulturist" 1852–54; prepared the catalogue of the American Pomological Society, and published "A Treatise on the Fruit Garden" (1851).

Barry, Spranger. Born at Dublin, Ireland, 1719; died at London, Jan. 10, 1777. An Irish actor, a rival of Garrick. He first appeared on the stage Feb. 15, 1744, in Dublin. He was one of the best actors of his time, and excelled in tragedy, though he occasionally played in comedy. He was buried in the cloisters of Westminster Abbey.

Barry, Mrs. (**Ann Street**). Born at Bath, England, 1734; died Nov. 29, 1801. An English actress, wife of Spranger Barry. When very young she married an actor named Dancer, and first appeared on the stage about 1756 under that name. She married Barry in 1768. After his death she continued on the stage, marrying in 1778 a Mr. Crawford. She was considered "the equal of Mrs. Wellington and Mrs. Cibber in tragedy, and to have surpassed both in comedy." She was buried near Barry in the cloisters of Westminster Abbey.

Barry, William Farquhar. Born in New York city, Aug. 8, 1818; died at Fort McHenry, Baltimore, Md., July 18, 1879. An American brigadier-general of volunteers. He was chief of artillery in the Army of the Potomac 1861–62, participating in the siege of Yorktown and in the engagements at Gaines's Mill, Mechanicsville, Charles City Cross-Roads, Malvern Hill, and Harrison's Landing; and held a similar post under General Sherman 1864–66, taking part in the siege of Atlanta and in the northern Georgia, Alabama, and Carolina campaigns.

Barry, William Taylor. Born at Lunenburg Co., Va., Feb. 5, 1785; died at Liverpool, England, Aug. 30, 1835. An American politician and jurist. He was member of Congress 1810–11; served in the war of 1812; was United States senator 1815–16; became judge of the Supreme Court in 1826; was postmaster-general 1829–35, and was the first incumbent of that office invited to sit in the cabinet; and was appointed minister to Spain in 1835.

Barry. A small island of Glamorganshire, Wales, in the Bristol Channel southwest of Cardiff.

Barry. A famous St. Bernard dog which saved forty lives on Mount St. Bernard. His stuffed skin is exhibited in the museum at Bern.

Barry Lyndon (bar'i lin'don). **Memoirs of.** A novel by Thackeray, first published in "Fraser's Magazine," beginning in 1844, as "The Luck of Barry Lyndon." It is an exhibition of a scoundrel of the most finished rascality.

Barsac (bär-säk'). A town in the department of Gironde, France, situated on the Garonne 21 miles southeast of Bordeaux. It is noted for its wine. Population (1891), commune, 2,998.

Barsad, John. See *Pross, Solomon*.

Barsine. See *Stateira 3*.

Barsumas (bär-sū'mäs), or **Barsuma** (-mä). A bishop of Nisibis in Mesopotamia and metropolitan (435–489), the chief founder of the Nestorian Church in eastern Asia.

Bar-sur-Aube (bär-sür-ōb'). A town in the department of Aube, France, situated on the Aube 30 miles east of Troyes. Population (1891), commune, 4,342.

Bar-sur-Aube, Battle of. A victory gained by the Allies under Schwarzenberg over the French under Macdonald and Oudinot, Feb. 27, 1814.

Bar-sur-Seine (bär-sür-sän'). A town in the department of Aube, France, situated on the Seine 18 miles southeast of Troyes. It was the scene of conflicts between the French and Allies in 1814. Population (1891), commune, 3,237.

Bart (bärt; F. pron. bär), or **Barth,** or **Baert, Jean.** Born at Dunkirk, 1651; died there, April 27, 1702. A French naval hero. He served first under De Ruyter, but entered the French service at the beginning of the war with Holland. As his humble birth prevented promotion in the regular navy, he became captain of a privateer, but so distinguished himself against the Dutch and English that Louis XIV. appointed him successively lieutenant, captain, and (1695) commander of a squadron.

Bartan (bär-tän'). A small town in Asia Minor, situated on the Black Sea 48 miles northeast of Erekli.

Bartas (bär-tä'), **Guillaume de Salluste du.** Born at Montfort, near Auch, 1544; died 1590. A French poet. He served under Henry of Navarre in war and diplomacy, and died from wounds received at the battle of Ivry. His most noted work is "La première semaine" or "La création." It passed through thirty editions in a few years, and was translated into English by Sylvester. He also wrote "Judith," "Uranie," "La seconde semaine, etc.

All that was wanting to make Du Bartas a poet of the first rank was some faculty of self-criticism; of natural verve and imagination as well as of erudition he had no lack, but in critical faculty he seems to have been totally deficient. His beauties, rare in kind and not small in amount, are alloyed with vast quantities of dull absurdity. *Saintsbury, French Lit. Primer.*

Bartenland (bär'ten-länd). A region in the province of East Prussia, Prussia, south of Königsberg.

Bartenstein (bär'ten-stīn). A town in the province of East Prussia, Prussia, situated on the Alle 34 miles southeast of Königsberg. Population (1890), commune, 6,442.

Bartenstein, Johann Christoph, Baron **von.** Born at Strasburg, 1689; died at Vienna, Aug. 6, 1767. An Austrian statesman. He was the chief instrument in securing the consent of Europe to the pragmatic sanction of Charles VI., and was appointed by Maria Theresa (1740) tutor to her son who ascended the throne as Joseph II.

Bartfeld (bärt'felt), Hung. **Bártfa** (bärt'fo). A town in the county of Sáros, northern Hungary, situated on the Tapola 40 miles north of Kaschau. Population (1890), 5,069.

Barth (bärt), **Heinrich,** Dr. Born at Hamburg, Feb. 16, 1821; died at Berlin, Nov. 25, 1865. A noted German traveler. He was educated in Berlin; traveled (1845–48) through Algeria, Tunis, Tripoli, Egypt, Syria, Asia Minor, Greece, etc.; started with Richardson and Overweg from Tripoli in 1850; visited (1850–55) the Sahara, Bornu, Adamowa, Kanem, Baghirmi, Sokoto, Timbuktu, etc.; discovered the Binue, June 18, 1851; and traveled later in Asia Minor, Turkey, etc. His works include: "Wanderungen durch die Küstenländer des Mittelmeers" (1849), "Journeys through the Border Lands of the Mediterranean," "Reisen und Entdeckungen in Nord- und Centralafrika" (1857–58, "Journeys and Discoveries in Northern and Central Africa"), works on the dialects of central Africa (1862–64), and travels in Asia Minor and Turkey.

Barth, Jean. See *Bart*.

Barth, Kaspar von. Born at Küstrin, Brandenburg, June 21, 1587; died at Leipsic, Sept. 17, 1658. A German classical philologist. He is said to have read and elucidated nearly all the Greek and Roman authors. He published "Adversaria," in 60 books.

Barth. A seaport in the province of Pomerania, Prussia, 15 miles west of Stralsund. Population (1890), commune, 5,578.

Barthélemy (bär-tā-mē'), **Auguste Marseille.** Born at Marseilles, 1796; died there, Aug. 23, 1867. A French satirical poet and prose-writer. He wrote many works, chiefly in collaboration with Méry.

Barthélemy, François, Marquis **de.** Born at Aubagne, France, Oct. 20, 1747; died at Paris, April 3, 1830. A French diplomatist and politician. He was minister to Switzerland in the beginning of the Revolution; member of the Directory (deposed 1797); and later senator.

Barthélemy, Jean Jacques. Born at Cassis, near Marseilles, Jan. 20, 1716; died at Paris, April 30, 1795. A French antiquarian and man of letters. He was the author of "Voyage du jeune Anacharsis en Grèce" (1788), "Reflexions sur l'alphabet et la langue de Palmyre" (1754), "Essai d'une paleographie numismatique," "Amours de Caryte et de Polydore," a romance (1760), etc.

Barthélemy-Saint-Hilaire (sañ-tē-lār'), **Jules.** Born at Paris, Aug. 19, 1805. A French statesman, philosopher, and Orientalist, professor in

the Collège de France and member of the Institute. He became a member of the Assembly in 1848, refused to recognize the coup d'état of 1851, and under the third republic has been deputy and senator, and minister of foreign affairs 1880-81. Among his works are a translation of Aristotle (1837-44), "Sur les Vedas" (1854), "De Bouddhisme" (1855), "Mahomet et le Coran" (1865), "Penseés de Marc Aurèle" (1876), "Philosophie des deux Empires" (1880), "Etude sur François Bacon" (1880) etc.

Barthez (bär-tā'), **Paul Joseph.** Born at Montpellier, France, Dec. 11, 1734; died at Paris, Oct. 15, 1806. A noted French physician and medical writer. Author of "Nouveaux elements de la science de l'homme" (1778), "Nouvelle mécanique des mouvements de l'homme et des animaux" (1798) etc.

Barthold (bär'told), **Friedrich Wilhelm.** Born at Berlin, Sept. 4, 1799; died Jan. 14, 1858. A German historian. He became professor of history at Greifswald in 1834. Among his works are "Der Romzug Konig Heinrich's von Luxemburg" (Dresden) "Geschichte von Rugen und Pommern" (1839-45) "Geschichte des grossen deutschen Kriegs vom Tode Gustav Adolfs an" (1849), and "Geschichte der deutschen Städte" (1850-52).

Bartholdi (bär-tol-dē'), **Frédéric Auguste.** Born at Colmar, Alsace, April 2, 1834. A noted French sculptor. Among his works are the statue of Lafayette in Union Square, New York city, and the great statue of Liberty in New York harbor.

Bartholdy (bär-töl'dē), **Jakob Salomon.** Born at Berlin, May 13, 1779; died at Rome, July 27, 1825. A German diplomatist, art-collector, and patron of art; author of "Der Krieg der Tiroler Landleute in 1814."

Bartholin (bär'to-lin), **Kaspar.** Born at Malmö, Sweden, Feb. 12, 1585; died at Copenhagen, July 13, 1629. A Danish physician and scholar. He became professor of oratory in the University of Copenhagen in 1610, of theology in 1613, and of physics in 1624. He wrote a text-book on anatomy which was highly esteemed in the 17th century, "Institutiones anatomicæ" (1611).

Bartholin, Thomas. Born Oct. 20, 1616; died Dec. 4, 1680. A Danish physician and scholar, son of Kaspar Bartholin. He was professor of mathematics in the university of Copenhagen in 1646, and of medicine 1647-61. He wrote on anatomy and medicine and revised (1611) his father's "Institutiones anatomicæ."

Bartholo (bär-tō-lō'). In Beaumarchais's comedy "Le Barbier de Séville," an old doctor who has become the type of the jealous guardian. He proposes to marry his ward Rosine, who is enamoured of Count Almaviva. He afterward appears in "Le Mariage de Figaro" as a less important character.

Bartholomäussee. See *Königssee*.

Bartholomew (bär-thol'o-mū), Saint. [Heb., "son of Tolmai"; It. *Bartolomeo*, L. *Bartholomæus*, F. *Barthélemy*, *Barthelemi*, It. *Bartolameo*, Sp. *Bartolomeo*, Pg. *Bartholomeu*, G. *Bartholomäus*, *Barthel*.] One of the twelve apostles, probably identical with Nathanael. Little known of his work. According to tradition he preached in southern parts of Asia, including Ethiopia, Lycaonia, the borders of India, and was flayed alive and then crucified head-downward at Albanopolis in Armenia. His memory is celebrated in the Roman and Anglo-American church on May 11; in the Greek church on June 11. His emblem is a knife.

Bartholomew, Saint, Massacre of. An organized slaughter of French Huguenots in Paris and the provinces, instigated by Catherine de' Medici, commencing on St. Bartholomew's day, Aug. 24, 1572. The number of victims is estimated at from 20,000 to 30,000. Among them was Coligny.

Bartholomew Bayou (bär-thol'o-mū bī'ō). A river which rises in Arkansas, near Pine Bluff, and joins the Ouachita in northern Louisiana. Length, about 250 miles.

Bartholomew Fair. 1. A fair formerly held at Smithfield, London, on St. Bartholomew's day, Aug. 24 (O. S.). It was first held in 1133; in 1691 it was shortened from 14 to 4 days; in 1753, owing to the change in the calendar, it was held on the 3d of Sept.; in 1840 it was removed to Islington; and in 1855 it came to an end. It was originally the great cloth fair of the kingdom and a market for all kinds of goods. Its provision for popular amusements, however, gradually destroyed its character as a market, and it became simply an occasion for unbridled license. The Bartholomew pig was often alluded to in old writers, was a choice dainty at the fair.

2. A comedy by Ben Jonson, acted first in 1614 and published in 1631. It is a satire on puritanism, and naturally roused opposition after the Restoration, however, it was received with applause. See *Busy, Lord and the Ianthe*.

Bartholomew's Hospital. A hospital in Smithfield, London, founded in 1123.

Bartholomew the Great, Saint. A church in the city of London, founded in 1123, and chiefly in the Norman style. The existing church consists of the choir, transepts, and one bay of the nave; the remainder of the nave, which was probably later, was destroyed by Henry VIII. The handsome decorated Lady chapel was long used as a factory, but has lately been repurchased and restored.

Bartlett (bärt'let), **Ashmead.** See *Ashmead-Bartlett*.

Bartlett, Elisha. Born at Smithfield, R. I., 1804; died 1855 (?); died there, July 18, 1855. An American physician. He was professor of materia medica and medical jurisprudence in the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York 1851-55.

Bartlett, John. Born at Plymouth, Mass., June 14, 1820. An American book-publisher and editor. He became a member of the publishing house of Little, Brown, and Co., in Boston, 1865, of which in 1878 he has been the senior partner. He compiled a collection, called "Familiar Quotations: Being an Attempt to Trace to their Sources Passages and Phrases in Common Use" (1855; a ninth revised edition appeared in 1880).

Bartlett, John Russell. Born at Providence, R. I., Oct. 23, 1805; died at Providence, May 28, 1886. An American antiquarian and bibliographer. He was engaged in business in New York city 1827-49, was appointed commissioner to establish the boundary line between the United States and Mexico in 1850, and was secretary of state for Rhode Island and Providence Plantations 1855-58. He wrote a "Dictionary of Americanisms" (1848; second edition 1877), a "Bibliography of Rhode Island" (1864), "Literature of the Rebellion" (1866), "Primeval Man" (1868), etc.

Bartlett, Joseph. Born at Plymouth, Mass., June 19, 1757; died at Boston, Oct. 20, 1827. A satirical poet, author of "Physiognomy," received before the Harvard Phi Beta Kappa Society in 1790. His life was that of an adventurer.

Bartlett, Josiah. Born at Amesbury, Mass., 1729; died 1795. An American patriot and statesman. He was a member of the committee of safety of New Hampshire in 1775, member of the continental Congress and signer of the Declaration of Independence 1776-78, chief justice of New Hampshire, and president and governor of New Hampshire 1790-94.

Bartlett, Samuel Colcord. Born at Salisbury, N. H., Nov. 25, 1817. An American educator and Congregational clergyman. He was professor of philosophy and theology in Western Reserve College, Hudson, Ohio, 1844-57, professor of theological encyclopædia and sacred rhetoric at Andover Theological Seminary 1858-77, and president of Dartmouth College 1877. He wrote "From Egypt to Palestine" (1879), and various other works.

Bartlett, William Henry. Born at London, March 26, 1809; died Sept. 13, 1854. An English draftsman, traveler, writer, and editor. He illustrated works on Palestine, Switzerland, America, etc., and was the author and illustrator of "Walks about the City and Environs of Jerusalem" (1844), "The Nile Boat" (1849), "Pictures from Sicily" (1850), "The Pilgrim Fathers" (1853) etc.

Bartley (bärt'li), **Mordecai.** Born in Fayette County, Pa., May 16, 1782; died at Mansfield, Ohio, Oct. 10, 1870. An American politician, member of Congress from Ohio 1823-31, and Whig governor of Ohio 1844-46.

Bartol (bär'tol), **Cyrus Augustus.** Born at Freeport, Maine, April 30, 1813. An American Unitarian clergyman, pastor since 1861 of the West Church in Boston. He is the author of "Pictures of the Church" (1852), "Church and Congregation" (1858), "Radical Problems" (1872), and of various other liberal and religious works.

Bartoli (bär'to-lē), **Adolfo.** Born at Fivizzano, Nov., 1833. An Italian historian of literature. He was associated in the editorial management of the "Archivio storico italiano" (1866-69), and became professor in the Istituto di studii superiori at Florence (1875). Author of "Storia della letteratura italiana" (1877).

Bartoli, Daniello. Born at Ferrara, Feb. 12, 1608; died at Rome, Jan. 13, 1685. An Italian historian and physicist, rector of the College of Jesuits at Rome. He wrote an important "Istoria della compagnia di Gesù" (1653-73 and various supplements), and "Del suono, delle voci e dell'orecchio" (1679).

Bartoli, Pietro Santi, surnamed **Perugino.** Born about 1635; died at Rome, Nov. 7, 1700. An Italian engraver and painter, a pupil of Nicolas Poussin.

Bartolo. See *Bartolus*.

Bartolo. See *Bartholus*.

Bartolommeo (bär-tō-lom-mā'ō), **Fra Baccio della Porta.** Born at Savignano, Tuscany, 1475; died at Florence, Oct. 6, 1517. A celebrated painter of the Florentine school. He was a pupil of Cosimo Rosselli and was considerably influenced by the study of the works of Leonardo da Vinci. He was an adherent of Savonarola, and in 1496 retired to a monastery in Florence. During the last years he was associated with Raphael.

Bartolozzi (bär-tō-lot'sē), **Francesco.** Born at Florence, Sept. 21, 1728; died at Lisbon, April, 1815. An Italian engraver. He studied engraving six years in Venice under the historical engraver Wagner, went to London in 1764, where he was appointed engraver to the king; became an original member of the Royal Academy in 1769, and removed to Lisbon in 1802, to take charge of the National Academy at Lisbon.

Bartolus (bär'to-lus). Born at Sassa Ferrato, Duchy of Urbino, Italy, 1314; died July, 1357. A noted Italian jurist. He was professor of civil law at Perugia under Baldus, and established the Corpus Juris Civilis as the standard text-book of the Postglossatorial jurisprudence.

Bartolus. In Fletcher and Massinger's play "The Spanish Curate," a cowardly, superannuated lawyer, the husband of Amaranta.

Barton (bär'ton), **Andrew.** Died Aug. 2, 1511. A noted Scottish naval commander in the service of James IV. He obtained letters of marque against the Portuguese, but such complaints of Portuguese merchantmen followed that the king, Emanuel, was attacked by Sir Thomas and Sir Edward Howard and killed in a desperate engagement in the Downs. The incident is celebrated in the ballad of "Sir Andrew Barton."

Barton, Benjamin Smith. Born at Lancaster, Pa., Feb. 10, 1766; died at Philadelphia, Dec. 19, 1815. An American physician, naturalist, and ethnologist. He wrote "New Views on the Origin of the Tribes of America" (1797), etc.

Barton, Bernard. Born at Carlisle, England, Jan. 31, 1784; died at Woodbridge, Feb. 19, 1849. An English poet, a member of the Society of Friends, surnamed "The Quaker Poet"; best known as a friend of Lamb.

Barton, Clara. Born at Oxford, Mass., 1830. An American philanthropist. She started the military hospital service at the beginning of the Civil War, was placed in charge of the hospitals at the front of the Army of the James in 1864, and at the beginning of the Franco-German war the famous Baroness Baden in the organization of military hospitals. superintended the supplying of work for the women, in 1871, and the distribution of supplies to the destitute in Paris in 1872. organized the American Red Cross Society in 1881, and became its president. She was appointed superintendent of the patent-office bureau of models in Boston, Massachusetts, in 1885; and as president of the Red Cross Society superintended the exposition of relief to the sufferers from the overflows of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers in 1884 and in 1886 was put in charge of the relief for the sufferers from the cyclone on the South Atlantic coast.

Barton, Elizabeth. Born 1506 (?); died April 20, 1534. An English impostor, called the "Nun" or "Maid of Kent." She was attacked in 1525, while in domestic service at Aldington, Kent, with a hysterical disease, accompanied by religious mania and trances. She received out, under the direction of the monk Edward Bocking, denunciations of the condition for the purpose of religious deception. She was admitted to the priory of St. Sepulchre, Canterbury, in 1527, with Bocking as her confessor, and began to utter prophecy about political questions and to denounce the opponents of the Catholic church, gaining a great influence even in high quarters. She opposed the divorce of Queen Catherine of Henry VIII with Anne Boleyn, and after the marriage declared that, like Saul, Henry was no longer king in the sight of God. This caused her arrest in 1533, and she was executed at Tyburn with five other Catholics. She confessed to having implicated in the imposture and convicted of treasonable conspiracy.

Barton, Frances (Fanny). See *Abington, Mrs.*

Barton, Mary. See *Mary Barton*.

Barton, Thomas Pennant. Born at Philadelphia, 1803; died there, April 5, 1869. An American book-collector, son of Benjamin Smith Barton. He collected a valuable Shakspearian library, which was acquired after his death by the public library of Boston.

Barton, William. Born at Warren, R. I., May 26, 1748; died at Providence, R. I., Oct. 22, 1831. An American Revolutionary officer. He planned and, with 58 men, executed the capture of the British general Robert Prescott, July 10, 1777, at his headquarters in a Rhode Island farm-house.

Barton, William Paul Crillon. Born at Philadelphia, Nov. 17, 1786; died there, Feb. 29, 1856. An American botanist, a nephew of Benjamin Smith Barton. He wrote "Flora of North America" (1821-24), "Lectures on Materia Medica and Botany" (1825), "Medical Botany" (1826-30).

Barton-on-Irwell (bär'ton-on-ėr'wel). A town in Lancashire, England, situated on the Irwell 5 miles west of Manchester.

Barton-upon-Humber (bär'ton-u-pon-hum'ber). A town in Lincoln, England, situated on the Humber 7 miles southwest of Hull. Population (1891) 5,226.

Bartram (bär'tram), **John.** Born in Chester County, Pa., March 23, 1699; died at Kingsessing, Pa., Sept. 22, 1777. A noted American botanist. He founded in 1728 at Kingsessing, near Philadelphia, the first botanical garden in America.

Bartram, William. Born at Kingsessing, Pa., Feb. 9, 1739; died there, July 22, 1823. An American botanist and ornithologist, son of John Bartram. He spent several years in investigating the natural products of the Carolinas, Georgia, and Florida, published the most complete list of American birds before Wilson, and wrote "Travels through North and South Carolina, Georgia, East and West Florida, etc." (1791).

Bartsch (bärtsh), **Johann Adam Bernhard von.** Born at Vienna, Aug. 17, 1757; died there, Aug. 21, 1821. An Austrian engraver, author of "Le peintre-graveur," etc.

Bartsch, Karl. Born at Spratau, Silesia, Feb. 29, 1832; died Feb. 19, 1888. A distinguished German philologist, appointed professor of German and Romance philology at Rostock in 1858, and professor at Heidelberg in 1871. He was the author of works on the Provençal language and literature, of the "Nibelungenlied," "Walthar von Vogelweide," and other medieval German works, etc.

Bartsch. A river in Prussia which joins the Oder near Grossstolleigau in Silesia. Length, about 100 miles.

Ba-Rama-hira. See *Guru-granthu* and *Lohu*.

Baruch (ba'ruk; [Heb., 'blessed': the equivalent of "Benedict."]) I. A Jew who repaired a part of the wall of Jerusalem, about 446 B. C.; Neh. iii. 20.—2. The amanuensis and faithful friend of the prophet Jeremiah.

Baruch, Book of. An apocryphal book of the Old Testament, executing the name of the friend of Jeremiah, assigned by most critics to the later part of the Maccabæan period.

Baruth (ba'rut). A small town in the province of Brandenburg, Prussia, 33 miles south of Berlin.

Bärwalde-in-der-Neumark (bar'vald-de-in-der-noi'mark). A small town in the province of Brandenburg, Prussia, 50 miles east-northeast of Berlin.

Bärwalde-in-Pommern (-pom'mern). A small town in the province of Pomerania, Prussia, 32 miles south of Koslin.

Bärwalde (Brandenburg). **Treaty of.** A treaty made Jan. 13, 1631, between France and Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden. Gustavus was to receive an annual subsidy of 400,000 livres from France, in return for which he was to maintain at his own expense and under his own direction, an army of 30,000 infantry and 6,000 horse in the war against the emperor. He also received as 'allies' or 'friends' of France, exclusive of the annual subsidy, as compensation for past expenses. The treaty was to endure 5 years.

Bary (ba're), **Heinrich Anton de.** Born at Frankfort-on-the-Main, Jan. 26, 1831; died at Strasburg, Jan. 19, 1888. A German physician and botanist, noted especially for his researches in cryptogamic botany. He became professor of botany at Freiburg in 1858, at Halle in 1867, and at Strasburg in 1872.

Barye (ba-re'), **Antoine Louis.** Born at Paris, Sept. 24, 1795; died there, June 25, 1875. A famous French sculptor, especially of animals. His father was a master silversmith from Lyons. At first he worked with an engraver named Fontenay and a goldsmith named Bapterosses. Consequent in 1812, he served as a topographical engraver, and next year he later modeled several relief-maps now in the French War Office. In 1816 he studied sculpture with Bosio and drawing with the painter Gros. In 1818 he presented himself at a concours of the Beaux Arts, with a "Milo de Crotona," which won the second prize. In 1823 he lost the second prize. In 1831 he worked for Fauconnier, jeweler to the Duchess of Orleans. At this time he began to model the animals he sold near particularly his animals. In the exhibition of 1831 Baryé exhibited the now celebrated "Tigre devorant un lièvre." Mr. Barnet, who succeeded Alexandre as architect of the Jardin des Plantes, employed Baryé to make four groups for the pavilion on the Place du Carrousel. Baryé was an officer of the Legion of Honor, member of the Institute, and professor of the Jardin des Plantes.

Baryagaza (bar'i-ga'za). In ancient geography, a city of India situated at the mouth of the Nerbudda, on the site of the modern Baroach.

Barzillai (bär-zil'a-i or bär'zil-ā'i). [Heb., 'smith, ironworker.'] 1. In Old Testament history, a wealthy Gileadite who aided David when he fled from Absalom 2 Sam. xvii. 27).—2. The name given to the character representing the Duke of Ormond, the friend of Charles II., in Dryden's "Absalom and Achitophel."

Barzu-Nameh (bär'zō-nā'me). A Persian epic poem, modeled on the Shahnamah: author unknown.

Bas. See *Batz*.

Ba-sá (ba-sä'). See *Dualla*.

Basa-Komi (ba'sa-kō'mi). See *Nupe*.

Basantello (ba-sän-tel'lō), or **Basentello** (ba-sen-tel'lō). A small place near Taranto, Italy. It gives name to the battle in which, on 11 Aug. 1266, Manfred was defeated by Charles of Anjou. July 1, 1885, although beyond investigation, how that the battlefield lay in some undefined locality south of Cotrone.

Basarjik. See *Bazarjik*.

Baschi (bas'kē), **Matteo.** Born at Urbino; died at Venice, 1552. An Italian monk and visionary, founder of the order of the Capuchins.

Basco (bas'kō). The largest island of the Admiralty group.

Bascom (bas'kom), **Henry Bidleman.** Born at Hanover, N. Y., May 27, 1796; died at Louisville, Ky., Sept. 5, 1850. An American bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church (South), and president of Transylvania University, Kentucky, 1842–50.

Bascom, John. Born at Genoa, N. Y., May 1, 1827. An American educator and philosophical writer, president of the University of Wisconsin 1874–87. He has written "Political Economy" (1859), "Esthetics" (1862), "Philosophy of Rhetoric" (1866), "Principles of Psychology (1869), "Science, Philosophy, and Religion (1871), "Philosophy of English Literature (1874), "Natural Theology," "Problems in Philosophy" (1876).

Basedow (bä'zē-dō), **Johann Berend** (Bernhard). Born at Hamburg, Sept. 11, 1723; died at Magdeburg, July 25, 1790. A German teacher and educational reformer. He became professor of eloquence in Sorøe, in Denmark, in 1753, and in the gymnasium at Altona in 1761; published the "Elementarwerk" (1774) with 100 copperplates, mostly by Chodowiecki, continuing the exposition of a new system of primary education; and opened a model school, called the Philanthropin, at Dessau in 1774, from the management of which he retired in 1778.

Basel (bä'zel), F. **Bâle** (bäl). The eleventh canton of Switzerland, divided into the two half-cantons of Basel-Stadt and Basel-Land. Area, 177 square miles. Population (1888), 155,690.

Basel, F. **Bâle** (bäl), and formerly **Basle.** [LL. *Basilia.*] The chief city of the half-canton of Basel-Stadt, and the largest place in Switzerland. It is situated on the Rhine at its bend northward, in lat. 47° 33′ N., long. 7° 36′ E., and comprises Great Basel on the left and Little Basel on the right bank of the river. It contains a university, and is the chief commercial and banking city of the country, and has also important manufactures, especially of silk ribbons. It is the ancient Roman Basilia, became a part of the German Empire in 1032, joined the Swiss Confederation in 1501, and early sided with the Reformation. It has long been noted as a literary and publishing town, and was the seat of the Council of Basel (ended in war in 1833, the interference of the Federal troops, and the separation of the two half-cantons in 1885. The cathedral of Basel, an interesting Romanesque building, has a fine open-work spire. It was founded in 1010 and rebuilt in the middle of the 13th century. The north portal, with statues and reliefs, belongs to the original structure. The west front is of the 14th century. The spacious interior contains a noteworthy rood-loft, medieval church furniture, and some historic tombs. The cloister is large and picturesque. The Rathaus, or town hall, is a very picturesque battlemented building erected in 1508, in a late-Pointed style. It has an interior court, with a belfry, and a quaint little façade bears curious mural paintings. The ancient Rhine bridge is well decorated. Population (1888), 70,305.

Basel, Confession of. 1. A Reformed confession, drafted by Œcolampadius, and revised by Myconius, published in 1534.—2. The first Helvetic Confession (which see).

Basel, Council of. The 17th general council, held at Basel July 23, 1431–May 7, 1449, the last of the three great pre-Lutheran councils of the 15th century. It was called by Pope Martin V. and by his successor Eugenius IV., but as its main objects the union of the Greek and Latin churches, the reunion of the Hussites, and the reformation of the church, it passed (June 25, 1439) Eugenius IV. who refused to acknowledge its authority, and elected Amadeus of Savoy as pope (Felix V.). See, pope, book the name of Felix V. (resigned 1449). The ultramontanes reject this council altogether, while the Gallican Church acknowledges the first twenty-five of its forty-five sessions.

Basel, Treaty of. 1. A treaty concluded April 5, 1795, between France on the one hand, and Prussia and Spain on the other. Prussia withdrew from the coalition against France, which was to continue in possession of the Prussian territory west of the Rhine until peace should be concluded with the empire, while a line of demarcation fixed the neutrality of northern Germany. In a secret article it was agreed that, in the event of a general peace, if the empire should cede to France the principalities west of the Rhine Prussia should cede its territory in that district, and receive compensation elsewhere.

2. A treaty concluded July 22, 1795, by which Spain ceded Santo Domingo to France.

Basel-Land (bä'zel-länd). A half-canton of Switzerland, bounded by Alsace on the north, west, Baden (separated by the Rhine) on the north, Aargau on the east, and Solothurn and Bern on the south. It sends three members to the National Council. The language is German, and the prevailing religion Protestant. It was separated from Basel-Stadt in 1833. Area, 163 square miles. Population (1888), 61,041.

Basel-Stadt (bä'zel-stät). A half-canton of Switzerland, composed of the city of Basel and three villages on the right bank of the Rhine. The language is German. Population (1888), 64,649.

Basento (bä-sen'tō), or **Basiento** (bä-sē-en'tō). A river in southern Italy which flows into the Gulf of Taranto 27 miles southwest of Taranto: the ancient Casuentus. Length, about 90 miles.

Baserac (ba-se-rak'). A village of Opata Indians situated on the upper Yaqui River in eastern Sonora, south of Babispe. It contains the ruins of a once important Jesuit mission founded about 1642.

Basevi (bä-sē'vē), **George.** Born at London, 1794; died at Elv, Oct. 16, 1845. An English architect. His chief work, the Fitzwilliam Museum at Cambridge, was begun by him in 1837, continued by R. C. Cockerell, and completed by E. M. Barry in 1874. He was accidentally killed while inspecting the western belfry tower of Ely Cathedral.

Basford (bas'ford). A manufacturing town in Nottinghamshire, England, situated on the Lene 3 miles north-northwest of Nottingham. Population (1891), 30,383.

Bashan (bā'shan). [Gr. *Βασάν*, Heb. *Bashán*, soft or rich soil.] A district of Palestine east of the Jordan, reaching from the river Arnon in the south to Mount Hermon on the north, and bounded on the west by the Hauran. At the time of the entrance of the Israelites into Canaan the whole of this region was inhabited by the Amorites. It was conquered by the Israelites and allotted to the tribe of Manasseh (Num. xxxii. 33; Deut. iii. 13; Josh. xxii. 9ff.), and afterward its inhabitants were deported to Assyria (2 K. xv. 29). During the Roman period the country was divided into five provinces: Batanea and Gaulonitis (modern Jaulan), and to the east of these Batanea, or the south of Batanea (modern Leja), and Auranitis. The fertility of the country is proverbially mentioned in the Old Testament (Deut. xxxii. 14, Ps. xxii. 13, Jer. l. 19, Micah vii. 14).

Bashful Lover, The. A play by Massinger (licensed in 1636). In some old catalogues it is ascribed to R. J., or Ben Jonson: in Fleay's opinion, through some confusion with the "City Madam."

Bashi (bä-shē') **Islands.** A group of small islands between Formosa and Luzon in the Philippines.

Bashi-Bazouk (bash'i-ba-zōk'). [Turk. *bashi-bozuq*, one who is in no particular dress or uniform, an irregular soldier or civilian, from *bashi*, head, head-dress, dress and appearance, and *bozuq*, spoilt, disorderly, bad, from *boz*, spoil, damage, destroy.] A volunteer and irregular auxiliary serving in a country with the Turkish army for maintenance, but with out pay or uniform. Bashi-bazouks are generally mounted, and because unpaid frequently resort to pillage. They are also at the command of municipal governors, and when ordered to accompany travelers or expeditions through the country they expect not only to be "found," but to be suitably rewarded with bakshish.

Bashkirs (bäsh'kērz). A tribe of mixed Finnish and Tatar race, inhabiting the governments of Orenburg, Perm, Samara, Ufa, and Vyatka, in Russia. Subjugated by Russia in the 18th century. Numbers (estimated), 75,000 Sunnite Mohammedans.

Bashkirtseff (bäsh-kērt'sev), **Maria Constantinovna.** Born at Gawronzi, government of Poltowa, Russia, Nov. 23 (N. S.), 1860; died Oct. 31, 1884. A Russian artist and author. She first studied music and some finished pictures influenced by Bastien-Lepage. Parts of her diary were published in 1887.

Basiasch. See *Bazjass*.

Basil (ba'zil or baz'il), L. **Basilius** (ba-sil'i-us). [Gr. *Βασίλειος*, prop. kingly, royal; L. *Basilius*, lit. Sp. Pg. *Basilio*, F. *Basile*.] Born at Cæsarea, in Cappadocia, 329 A. D.: died there, Jan. 1, 379. One of the fathers of the Greek Church, bishop of Cæsarea and metropolitan of Cappadocia 370–379; surnamed "The Great." He studied at Constantinople under Libanius, and at Athens in the schools of philosophy and rhetoric, in the company of his friend Gregory Nazianzen, and then returned to Cæsarea as a rhetorician. About 357 he retired to Pontus and devoted himself to the monastic life. In 364 he was made presbyter, and in 370 bishop. He was a powerful supporter of the orthodox faith in the struggle with Arianism. His extant writings are numerous. He works include commentaries on the Scriptures, five books against Eunomius, homilies, etc. The standard edition is that of Garnier (1721–30), reprinted by Migne (1857). His festival is celebrated in the Roman and Anglican churches on June 14, and in the Greek Church Jan. 1.

Basil, L. Basilius. A native of Ancyra, and bishop of that city 336–360; one of the leaders of the Semi-Arians. He was deposed in 360 by the synod of Constantinople, and exiled to Illyricum, where he probably died.

Basil I., L. Basilius. Born 813 (826?); died 886. Byzantine emperor 867–886, the founder of the Macedonian dynasty; surnamed "The Macedonian." He was of obscure origin, but succeeded in winning the favor of Michael III. by whom he was raised to the dignity of Augustus in 866 and intrusted with the administration of the empire. Having, in the mean time, incurred the enmity of Michael, he assassinated the emperor and usurped the throne 867. He improved the administration of the empire, drove the Saracens out of Italy in 885, and began the collection of laws called "Constitutiones Basilicæ," or simply "Basilica," which was completed by his son Leo.

Basil II., L. Basilius. Born about 958; died 1025. Byzantine emperor 976–1025; surnamed "The Slayer of the Bulgarians." He was the elder son of Romanus II. of the Macedonian dynasty, succeeded, with his brother Constantine, the usurper James Zimisces, and is notable as one of the greatest gen-

erals of the time. He began a war with Bulgaria in 987, which resulted in 1018 in the incorporation of that kingdom with the Byzantine empire.

Basil, L. **Basilius.** A Bulgarian physician and monk, the leader of the heretical sect of the Bogomiles. He was put to death by burning in 1118.

Basilan (bä-sē'län). An island of the Sulu Archipelago, west of Mindanao. Length, 41 miles.

Basile (bä-zēl'). A slanderer who figures in Beaumarchais's comedies "Le Barbier de Séville" and "Le Mariage de Figaro." His name has become proverbial for this type of character.

Basilicata (bä-sē-lē-kä'tä). A compartimento of southern Italy, containing one province, Potenza. See *Potenza*.

Basilicon Doron (ba-sil'i-kon dō'ron). [Gr. βασιλικὸν δῶρον, the royal gift.] A work on the divine right of kings, written by James I. of England and VI. of Scotland.

Basilides (bas-i-li'dēz). [Gr. Βασιλείδης.] A noted Gnostic of the 2d century (died about 138 A. D.), probably a Syrian, the founder of a heretical sect. See *Basilidians*. About his life little is known. He appears to have taught in Alexandria and elsewhere in Egypt, and perhaps in Persia. He claimed to be a disciple of Glaucias, an interpreter of Peter, and to be in possession of the secret traditions of that apostle. He wrote commentaries on the gospel in twenty-four books, extracts from which have been preserved.

Basilidians (bas-i-lid'i-anz). The followers of Basilides, a teacher of Gnostic doctrines at Alexandria, Egypt, in the 2d century. They discouraged martyrdom, kept their doctrines as secret as possible, were much given to magical practices, and soon declined from the asceticism of their founder into gross immorality. "The Gnosticism of Basilides appears to have been a fusion of the ancient sacerdotal religion of Egypt with the angelic and demoniac theory of Zoroaster." *Milman*, Hist. of Christ., II. 68.

Basilisco (bas-i-lis'kō). A character in the old play "Soliman and Perseda," referred to in Shakspere's "King John," i. 1, 244: a boaster whose name has become proverbial.

Basiliscus (bas-i-lis'kus). [Gr. Βασιλίσκος, a little king.] Emperor of the East 475–477 A. D. He was the brother-in-law of Leo I. by whom he was appointed commander of the expedition to Carthage against Genseric, king of the Vandals, in 468. He was defeated, and was banished by the emperor to Thrace. He dethroned Zeno, Leo's successor, but was himself deposed by Zeno, and died in prison. In his reign the great library of Constantinople was destroyed by fire.

Basiliskos (bas-i-lis'kos). Ptolemy's name for the first-magnitude white star α Leonis, now ordinarily known as Regulus, a Latin translation of Basiliskos.

Basilius. See *Basil*.

Basilius (ba-sil'i-us), **Valentinus.** A noted German alchemist, who lived about the beginning of the 15th century. He made important discoveries in chemistry, notably those of antimony and muriatic acid. Author of "Currus triumphalis Antimonii."

Basilius. The lover of Quiteria in Cervantes's "Don Quixote." He gets her away from Camacho by a stratagem. See *Camacho*.

Basilius. The Prince of Arcadia, in love with Zelmane, in Sidney's romance "Arcadia."

Basing, Baron. See *Sclater-Booth, George*.

Basing House (bā'zing hous). A former residence of the Marquis of Winchester, situated east of Basingstoke. It is famous for its long defense by the Royalists against the Parliamentarians, in the English civil war. It was taken by Cromwell Oct., 1645, and destroyed.

Basingstoke (bā'zing-stōk). A town in Hampshire, England, 47 miles west-southwest of London. Population (1891), 7,960.

Baskerville (bas'kėr-vil), **John.** Born at Wolverley, Worcestershire, Jan. 28, 1706: died at Birmingham, Jan. 8, 1775. A famous English printer and type-founder. In early life he followed various pursuits – footman, stone-cutter, calligrapher, teacher, and maker of japanned ware. About 1750 he turned his attention to type-founding and printing, and was elected printer to the University of Cambridge for 10 years in 1758. His first work was a famous edition of Vergil (1757); other noted specimens of his art are editions of Milton (1758 and 1759), the Prayer-Book (1760: four eds., and others in subsequent years), Juvenal (1761), Horace (1762), the Bible (1763), and a series of Latin authors (1772–73).

Basle. See *Basel*.

Basnage de Beauval (bä-näzh' dė bō-väl'), **Henri.** Born at Rouen, Aug. 7, 1656: died in Holland, March 19, 1710. A French jurist, a brother of Jacques Basnage. He was an advocate in Rouen, and took refuge in Holland after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. Author of "Histoire des ouvrages des savants" (1687), etc.

Basnage de Beauval, Jacques. Born at Rouen, Aug. 8, 1653: died at The Hague, Dec. 22, 1723. A French Protestant theologian and historian, pastor at Rotterdam and The Hague, and diplomatist. His chief historical works are "Histoire de l'eglise depuis Jesus-Christ jusqu'a present" (1699), "Histoire des Juifs, etc." (1706), "Dissertation historique sur les duels et les ordres de chevalerie" (1720), "Histoire de la religion des eglises reformees" (1690).

Basque Provinces. The provinces of Vizcaya, Guipuzcoa, and Alava, in Spain, united to Castile in the 13th and 14th centuries. Part of Navarre is also comprised in the district of the Basques. The Basque district in France comprises the arrondissements of Bayonne and Mauleon, in the department of Basses-Pyrenees. See *Basques*.

Basques (bäskz). A race of unknown origin inhabiting the Basque Provinces and other parts of Spain in the neighborhood of the Pyrenees, and part of the department of Basses-Pyrénées, France.

The singular Basque or Euskarian language, spoken on both slopes of the Pyrenees, forms a sort of linguistic island in the great Aryan ocean. It must represent the speech of one of the neolithic races, either that of the dolichocephalic Iberians, or that of the brachycephalic people whom we call Auvergnats or Ligurians. Anthropology throws some light on this question. It is now known that the Basques are not all of one type, as was supposed by Retzius and the early anthropologists, who were only acquainted with the skulls of the French Basques. Broca has now shown that the Spanish Basques are largely dolichocephalic. The mean index of the people of Zarous in Guipuzcoa is 77.62. Of the French Basques a considerable proportion (37 per cent.) are brachycephalic, with indices from 80 to 83. The mean index obtained from the measurements of fifty-seven skulls of French Basques from an old graveyard at St. Jean de Luz is 80.25. The skull shape of the French Basques is therefore intermediate between that of the Auvergnats on the north, and that of the Spanish Basques on the south.

Taylor, Aryans, p. 217.

Basra (bäs'rä), or **Bassora** (bäs'sō-rä), or **Bussorah** (bus'sō-rä). [Pers. and Ar. *Basrah*.] A town in Asiatic Turkey, situated on the Shat-el-Arab 55 miles from the Persian Gulf. It was founded in 632, was a considerable medieval emporium and Arabic literary center, and has increased in importance recently, owing to the development of steam navigation. Population, about 50,000.

Bass (bas), **George.** Born at Asworthy, near Sleaford, in Lincolnshire: died 1812 (?). An English navigator. He discovered Bass's Strait in 1798, and in the same year circumnavigated Tasmania.

Bassa (bas'sä), or **Basa.** A tribe of Liberia, West Africa, of the Nigritic branch, dwelling on the Sess River and the seaboard. They belong to the same ethnic and linguistic cluster as their eastern neighbors, the Kru-men.

Bassadore (bäs-sa-dōr'). A British station at the western end of the island of Kishm, at the entrance to the Persian Gulf.

Bassæ (bas'ē). [Gr. Βάσσαι.] A place in Arcadia, Greece, near Phigalia. It is noted for its ruined temple of Apollo Epicurius, built in the second half of the 5th century B. C. by Ictinus, the architect of the Parthenon. It is a Doric peripteros of 6 by 15 columns in plan 41 by 125 feet, the cella with pronaos and opisthodomos of two columns *in antis*. In the interior of the cella six piers project from each side wall, their faces formed by Ionic three-quarter columns. A portion toward the back of the cella has no piers, and has a door in the side wall facing the east: it is probable that this was the cella proper, and that the main part of the cella was merely a monumental court, open to the sky – a unique arrangement. The famous frieze, about two feet high (now in the British Museum), surrounded the interior of the cella, above the architrave: it is in high relief, and represents combats of Greeks with Amazons and with Centaurs.

Bassam (bäs-säm'; F. pron. bäs-soṅ'), or **Great Bassam.** A place on the Ivory Coast, Upper Guinea, Africa, in French territory.

Bassanes (bas'a-nēz). A jealous nobleman in Ford's tragedy "The Broken Heart." He exhibits traces of original strength and shrewdness through a cloud of impure and weak ravings.

Bassanio (ba-sä'ni-ō). In Shakspere's "Merchant of Venice," a Venetian nobleman, the friend of Antonio, and Portia's successful suitor.

Bassano (bäs-sä'nō), **Duke of.** See *Maret, Hugues Bernard*.

Bassano. A town in the province of Vicenza, Italy, situated on the Brenta 28 miles north of Padua. It has a cathedral. It is the birthplace of the Da Ponte family. A victory was gained here Sept. 8, 1796, by the French under Bonaparte over the Austrians under Wurmser. Population, 6,000.

Bassano, Francesco (originally **Francesco da Ponte**). Born at Bassano, Italy, 1550: died at Venice, July 4, 1591. An Italian painter of the Venetian school, eldest son of Jacopo Bassano.

Bassano, Jacopo (originally **Jacopo da Ponte**). Born at Bassano, Italy, 1510: died there, Feb. 13, 1592. An Italian painter of the Venetian school, noted as one of the earliest of Italian genre painters.

Bassano, Leandro (originally **Leandro da Ponte**). Born at Bassano, Italy, 1558: died at Venice, 1623. An Italian portrait-painter, third son of Jacopo Bassano.

Bassantin (bas'an-tin), **James.** Died 1568. A Scotch astronomer and mathematician: author of an "Astronomique Discours" (1557), etc.

Basse (bas), or **Bas, William.** Died about 1653. An English poet, best known from his "Epitaph on Shakespeare," a sonnet first attributed to Donne.

Bassée (bä-sā'), **La.** A town in the department of Nord, France, 14 miles west-southwest of Lille. Population (1891), commune, 3,907.

Bassein (bäs-sān'). A small island on the western coast of India, north of Bombay.

Bassein. A decayed city on the island of Bassein.

Bassein, or **Bassim** (bäs-sēm'). A district in the Irawadi division, British Burma, situated on the eastern coast of the Bay of Bengal, in lat. 15°–18° N., long. 94°–96° E. Area, 7,047 square miles. Population (1881), 338,883.

Bassein, or **Bassim.** The chief town of the district of Bassein, situated on Bassein River in lat. 16° 45′ N., long. 94° 50′ E. It has an important trade in rice. It was stormed by the British May 19, 1852. Population, about 28,000.

Bassein River. One of the mouths of the Irawadi.

Basselin (bäs-laṅ'), **Olivier.** Born in the Val-de-Vire, Normandy: died about 1418. A French poet, a fuller by trade. He was the author of a large number of gay songs "which show his talent and his ignorance of the rules of art." Only a few have come down to us. They were called *Vaux-de-Vire* (whence *vaudevilles*), from their place of origin.

Bassenthwaite (bas'en-thwāt), **Lake.** A lake in Cumberland, England, 3 miles northwest of Keswick. Length, 4 miles.

Basses (bas'ez), **Great.** A ledge of rocks situated south of Ceylon, in lat. 6° 11′ N., long. 81° 39′ E.

Basses, Little. A ledge of rocks south of Ceylon, and northeast of the Great Basses.

Basses-Alpes (bäs-zälp'). A department of southeastern France, capital Digne, bounded by Drôme on the northwest, Hautes-Alpes on the north, Italy and the Alpes-Maritimes on the east, Var and Bouches-du-Rhône on the southwest, and Vaucluse on the west. It formed part of Provence. Area, 2,685 square miles. Population (1891), 124,285.

Basses-Pyrénées (bäs-pē-rā-nā'). A department of southwestern France, capital Pau, bounded by Landes on the north, Gers on the northeast, Hautes-Pyrénées on the east, Spain on the south and southwest, and the Bay of Biscay on the west. It was formed from Béarn and part of the Basque region. Area, 2,943 square miles. Population (1891), 425,027.

Basset (bas'et). A swindler in Cibber's "Provoked Husband."

Basse-Terre (bäs'tãr'). [F., 'low land.'] The capital of the island of Guadeloupe, French West Indies, situated on the western coast. The name is given also to the westernmost of the island portions of Guadeloupe. Population (1890), 8,790.

Basse-Terre. The capital of St. Christopher, British West Indies. Population, 7,000.

Bassett (bas'et), **Richard.** Born in Delaware: died 1815. An American politician. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention 1787; United States senator from Delaware 1789–93; and governor of Delaware 1798–1801.

Basset-Table (bas'et-tā'bl), **The.** A comedy by Mrs. Centlivre, first acted in 1705, and published the next year. It is a clever hit at the fashionable gambling habit of the day.

Bassi (bäs'sē), **Laura Maria Caterina.** Born at Bologna, Oct. 29, 1711: died Feb. 20, 1778. A learned Italian lady, noted for her attainments in experimental philosophy and languages.

Bassi, Fra Ugo (originally **Giovanni**). Born in 1801: died in 1849. A noted Italian preacher. He entered the order of St. Barnabas in 1818, and began his public ministry in 1833. His sermons produced a great effect, people throwing down their garments for him to walk on. In 1848 he joined Gavazzi and a party of Crociati, and later joined Garibaldi at Rieti, where he continued preaching until he was taken prisoner by the Austrians and shot. He was buried where he fell.

Bassianus (bas-i-ā'nus). In Shakspere's "Titus Andronicus," a brother of Saturninus and son of the late Emperor of Rome.

Bassigny (bä-sēn-yē'). A small former division of France, lying partly in Lorraine and partly in Champagne, in the neighborhood of Langres.

Bassim. See *Bassein*.

Bassino (bas-se'no). The perjured husband in Mrs. Centlivre's comedy so that name.

Bassiolo (bas-se'o-lo). The gentleman usher, a character in Chapman's play of that name, a parasite, conceited busybody.

Bassompierre (ba-son-pyar'), **François**, Baron de. Born at the Château d'Haroué, in Lorraine, April 12, 1579; died Oct. 12, 1646. A French diplomatist and soldier, made marshal of France in 1622. He served in the imperial army against the Turks in 1601, at the siege of Château-Porcien in 1615, was wounded at Rethel, and took part in the sieges of Saint-Jean-d'Angely, Montpellier, and La Rochelle. Through the enmity of Richelieu he was thrown into the Bastille, where he remained until 1643. He was noted for his amours, and on his arrest, is said to have destroyed 6000 love-letters. He wrote "Mémoires du Maréchal de Bassompierre, etc. (1665).

Bassora. See *Bisora*.

Bass Rock (bas rok). An islet, one mile in circumference, at the entrance of the Firth of Forth, Scotland, near North Berwick. It was held by the Jacobites against William III., 1691-94.

Bass Strait. A channel between Australia and Tasmania, named for George Bass. Length, about 200 miles. Breadth, about 140 miles.

Bassuto. See *Basuto*.

Bassville (bas-vēl'), or **Basseville, Nicolas Jean Hugon,** or **Husson, de.** Died at Rome, Jan. 13, 1793. A French journalist and diplomatist. He was editor of the "Mercure National" when he became secretary of legation at Naples (1792). Summoned to Rome soon after, he was killed by the populace for attempting, under orders from the French government, to display the republican cockade.

Bast (bast). In Egyptian mythology, a lion-headed or cat-headed goddess, with sufficiently distinguishable from Pakht. In her especial city, Bubastis, she appears to have held a supreme place like that of Neith. She was identified with Rathor and with less (as the latter) peace-bringing deity), and by the Greeks, like Pakht, with Artemis.

Bastan. See *Bastan*.

Bastar (bus-tär). A feudatory state connected with the Chanda district of the Central Provinces, British India, in lat. 18°-20° N., long. 80°30'-82°15' E. Area, 13,062 square miles. Population (1881), 490,884.

Bastard of Orleans, [F. *Bâtard d'Orléans.*] Comte Jean de Dunois (1402-68), an illegitimate son of Louis, brother of Charles VI.

Bastards. See *Khadkhani, Gregpa*.

Bastarnæ (bas-tär'ne), or **Basternæ** (bas-tèr'ne). [L. (Livy) *Bastarnæ*, Gr. (Strabo) *Bastarnoi.*] A Germanic tribe. They appear in history, in the 2d century B.C., as auxiliaries of Perseus against the Romans in the third Macedonian war, in the region about the Black Sea north of the Danube, whither they had come from their original seat, apparently on the upper Vistula. During the succeeding centuries they were in frequent conflict with the Romans, but disappear in the 3d century. They appear to have been the first Germanic people to have their old homes in the north, and were the forerunners accordingly, of the movement southward that afterward became general.

Bastei (bas'ti). A rocky height in the Saxon Switzerland, situated on the Elbe 6 miles east of Pirna. Height, 875 feet.

Basternæ. See *Bastarnæ*.

Bastetani (bas-te-tā'ni), or **Bastitani** (bas-ti-tā'ni). A Spanish people, possibly Iberian, hardly Phœnician, who occupied the coast of Hispania Bætica.

Basti (bus'ti). A district in the Benares division, Northwest Provinces, British India, about lat. 27° N., long. 83° E. Area, 2,753 square miles. Population (1881), 1,630,612.

Bastia (bas-te'ä). A seaport on the northeastern coast of Corsica, in lat. 42° 41' N., long. 9° 27' E. It is the chief commercial place in the island and has four dry docks and a mole. It was taken by the British in 1794. Population (1881), 23,076.

Bastian (bas'tyan), **Adolf.** Born at Bremen, June 26, 1826. A Prussian ethnologist. He studied law, medicine and the natural sciences at various German universities, became surgeon, and (1851-60) travelled in Australia, New Zealand, Peru, Colombia, Central America, remote parts of China, India and Persia, Syria, Egypt, Arabia (penetrating to Mecca) the Cape of Good Hope, West Africa, Java, Siam, India (a second time), the Malay Islands, China, northern Asia, the Caspian and Black seas, and the Caucasus. In 1866 he was appointed professor of ethnology at Berlin, and administrator of the Ethnological Museum. He succeeded Virchow as president of the Berlin Anthropological Society, and was the principal organizer and president of the African Society, which gave a great impetus to German explorations in Africa. Among his important published works are "Der Mensch in der Geschichte" (3 vols, 1860-71), "Sprachvergleichende Studien (1870), "Die Culturländer des Alten Americas" (1878) and numerous papers in the proceedings of scientific societies. With Hartmann he founded the "Zeitschrift für Ethnologie" in 1869.

Bastian (bas'tyan), **Henry Charlton.** Born at Truro, Cornwall, April 26, 1837. An English physician and biologist, professor of pathological anatomy and clinical medicine in University College, London; noted as a pathologist (nervous system) and as a defender of the doctrine of spontaneous generation. He has written "Origin of Lowest Organisms" (1871), "Beginnings of Life" (1872), "Evolution and the Origin of Life" (1874), "The Brain as an Organ of Mind" (1880), etc.

Bastiat (bas-tyä'), **Frédéric.** Born at Bayonne, France, June 29, 1801; died at Rome, Dec. 24, 1850. A noted French political economist, deputy to the Constituent and Legislative assemblies 1848. He was an influential opponent of the protective system and of socialism. Among his works are "De l'influence des tarifs français et anglais sur l'avenir des deux peuples" (in the "Journal des economistes"), "Sophismes economiques" (1846), "Propriété et loi," "Justice et fraternité" (1848), "Protectionisme et communisme" (1849), "Capital et rente" (1849), "Harmonies economiques" (1849).

Bastide (bas-tēd'), **Jules.** Born at Paris, Nov. 22, 1800; died there, March 3, 1879. A French journalist and politician, a leader in the unsuccessful insurrection of 1832. He was condemned to death for taking part in the émeute on the occasion of the funeral of General Lamarque, June 5, but escaped to London. In July, 1848, he returned, and the republican party of 1848 was made minister of foreign affairs. He wrote "La République française et l'Italie en 1848" (1858), "Guerres de religion en France (1859), etc.

Bastien-Lepage (bas-tyan'le-päzh'), **Jules.** Born at Damvilliers, Meuse, France, Nov. 1, 1848; died at Paris, Dec. 10, 1884. A noted French painter. At sixteen years of age he went to Paris where he partly supported himself by entering the postal service. He studied under Cabanel, by whom he was chosen his remained until 1870. During the war he enlisted in a company of francs-tireurs. After the war was over he returned to Damvilliers to paint. On returning to Paris he received honorable mention for the first picture he sent. Returning to Damvilliers in the summer of 1873, he painted his grandfather's portrait, which was one of the successes of the Salon of 1874. He received a third medal in 1878. In the Salon of 1875 his "First Communion" gained a second-class medal. In 1880 he exhibited the great picture of Joan of Arc, now in the Metropolitan Museum of New York.

Bastille (bas-tēl'), **The.** [In spelling and pron. conformed to mod. F.; from ME. *bastille, bastile, bastel*, etc., from OF. (and mod. F.) *bastille*, from ML. *bastilia*, pl. *bastilia*, a tower, from LL. *bastire*, build, whence OF. *bastir*, F. *bâtir* = Pr. OSp. *bastir* = It. *bastire*, build, of unknown origin; referred by Diez to Gr. *βαστάζειν*, raise, support.] A celebrated state prison in Paris. The first stone was laid April 22, 1370. There were at first only two round towers 75 feet high, flanking the gate. Afterward two more were added to the north and south and a parallel line was built to the west; four others were afterward added to these. These towers were connected by walls of the same height and a moat ring around the whole, forming a quadrilateral. The inner court of which was 162 feet long and 72 feet wide. The terrors of the Bastille as a state prison reached their culmination during the minority of Louis XIV. (1624-42), when Broket du Trésorblay was commandant. In the reign of Louis XI. cages of iron had been constructed, and the vaults beneath the towers were filled with dungeons, in which the cells were especially dreaded. From the beginning of the revolution the Bastille was an especial mark for the vindictive fury of the populace. On July 14, 1789, it was attacked by a mob which, after several unsuccessful attempts, forced it to surrender. De Launey, the commandant, was disarmed and conducted toward the Hôtel de Ville; at the Place de Grève he was killed and his head mounted on a pike. After the first anniversary of the fall of the Bastille (July 14, 1790) the old building was razed. See *Place de la Bastille*.

Baston (bas'ton), **Robert.** An English poet, born near Nottingham toward the end of the 13th century. He was a Carmelite monk, and prior of the abbey of Scarborough.

He [Baston] is said to have been taken to Scotland by King Edward II. to celebrate the English triumphs, but he was captured by the Scotch, and they required of him as a ransom a panegyric upon Robert Bruce. His "Metra ad Illustr. Belli de Bannockburn" were appended by Hearne to his edition of Fordoun's "Scotichronicon."
Morley, English Writers, VI. 159.

Bastuli (bas-tū'li). An ancient people in southern Spain, identified by Strabo with the Bastetani.

Basutoland (bä-sō'tō-land). A native colony in South Africa, capital Maseru, under the direct administration of the British imperial government. It is bounded by the Orange Free State on the west and north, Natal on the east, and Cape Colony on the south. Its surface is mountainous, and it is traversed by the Caledon River. Its inhabitants are Basutos (allied to the Kafirs). It is governed by a British resident commissioner and the high commissioner for South Africa. In 1868 it was taken under British protection; was annexed to Cape Colony in 1871; was at war with the British in 1880-82; and was taken under direct British control in 1884. Area, 11,745 square miles. Population (1891), 218,-902.

Bastwick (bast'wik), **John.** Born at Writtle, in Essex, 1593; died 1654. An English physician and Protestant theological controversialist. He was imprisoned and fined by the Star Chamber in 1634 on account of his "Flagellum Pontificis," and in 1637 for his "Letanie of Dr. John Bastwicke" in which he roundly denounced episcopacy. He was released in 1640.

Batak. See *Battak*.

Batalha (bä-tal'yä). A town in the district of Leiria, Portugal, situated on the Liz northnortheast of Lisbon. It is famous for its Dominican monastery, which was begun in 1388 and finished in 1515. It is the great exemplar of the Portuguese florid Pointed style, and though not the architectural marvel that it has been called, is beautiful and interesting. The church, in proportions a cathedral, has a lofty and dignified interior, but of small range. There is no triforium. To the south opens the Founder's Chapel, with a rich octagonal lantern and the royal tombs. The unfinished chapel of Dom Manuel, behind the choir, is massive in design and marked by exuberance of surface-ornament. The same style characterizes the cloister, the intricate tracery of whose arches is unparalleled elsewhere. Population, about 3,000.

Batan-el-Hajar. See *Batn-el-Hajar*.

Batang (ba-tang'). A small island in the Strait of Singapore, south of Singapore.

Batanga (bä-täng'gä). A region on the western coast of Africa, bordering on the Bight of Biafra. It is partly under German and partly under French control.

Batangas (bä-tän'gäs). A seaport in the southern part of Luzon, Philippines. Population (1887), 35,587.

Batan Islands (bä-tän' ī'landz). A group of small islands between Formosa and Luzon in the Philippines.

Batava Castra (ba-ta'vä kas'trä). [L.: so named because it was the station (camp) of the ninth Batavian cohort.] A Roman fort on the site of the modern Passau.

Batavi (ba-tā'vī). A German tribe, a branch of the Chatti. They inhabited the Insula Batavorum in Roman times, were subjugated, probably by Drusus, and became the allies of the Romans (serving in the Roman armies, especially as cavalry). They later took part in the rising under their own countryman, Civilis. They were ultimately merged in the Salic Franks.

Batavia (ba-tā'vi-ä). Formerly, the island of the Batavi (Insula Batavorum); then the entire region inhabited by the Batavi; later, Holland, and then the kingdom of the Netherlands.

Batavia. A seaport and the capital of the Dutch East Indies, situated on the northern coast of Java in lat. 6° 8' S., long. 106° 49' E.; the chief commercial city in the East Indies. It comprises the old city, inhabited by the mercantile class, and the suburbs (Weltevreden, the seat of government, etc.). It exports coffee, rice, sugar, spice, and other East Indian products. It was settled in the beginning of the 17th century, and was held by the British from 1811 to 1814. Population (1890), old and new city, 99,527.

Batavia. A town in Kane County, Illinois, situated on Fox River 32 miles west of Chicago. Population (1890), 3,543.

Batavia. A town in western New York, situated on Tonawanda Creek 36 miles east of Buffalo. Population (1890), 7,221.

Batavian Republic. A republic formed by France out of the Netherlands in 1795. It existed until 1806.

Batavorum Insula (bat-a-vō'rum in'sū-lä). [L., 'Island of the Batavians.'] In the time of Tacitus, a name given to an island in the Low Countries, formed by the Rhine, Waal, and Meuse.

Batbie (bä-bē'), **Anselme Polycarpe.** Born at Seissan, France, May 31, 1828; died at Paris, June 30, 1887. A French politician and legal and economical writer. He became professor of administrative law in the Faculty of Paris, and senator for the department of Gers in 1871, voting with the Right Center. Author of "Doctrine et jurisprudence en matière de appel comme abus" (1852), "Précis du cours de droit public et administratif" (1862, 1876), and "Nouveau cours d'economie politique" (1869-65).

Batchelor's Banquet, The. A pamphlet by Dekker, first published in 1603, and four or five times reprinted. It is based on an old French satire of the 15th century, "Les Quinze Joyes de Mariage," but is so treated as to be almost an original work.

Batchian. See *Batjan*.

Bateman (bāt'man), **Hezekiah Linthicum.** Born at Baltimore, Md., Dec. 6, 1812; died at London, March 22, 1875. An actor and theatrical manager. He was the lessee of the Lyceum Theater in London from 1871 till his death.

Bateman, Kate Josephine. Born at Baltimore, Md., Oct. 7, 1842. An actress, daughter of Hezekiah Linthicum Bateman. She appeared with her younger sister as "the Bateman Sisters" about 1858. In 1860 she began to play Leah in the Adelphi in London; in 1866 married Mr. George Crowe; in 1868 returned to the stage under her maiden name, playing Lady Macbeth, Medea, Juliet, and Queen Mary in Tennyson's drama (in 1876), and has since taken the direction of one of the London theaters.

Baten Kaitos (bā'ten-kī'tos). [Ar. *bat'n kaitos*, the belly of the whale, *kaitos* being an Arabic transliteration of the Gr. *κῆτος*.] The third-magnitude star ζ Ceti.

Bates (bāts). A soldier in the king's army, in Shakspere's "Henry V."

Bates, Arlo. Born at East Machias, Maine, Dec. 16, 1850. An American author and journalist. His wife Harriet L. (Vose) white (under the pseudonym Eleanor Putnam). He became editor of the Boston Sunday Courier in 1880, and is the author of "Pharais" (1888), "Old Stone House" (1889), etc.

Bates, Charlotte Fiske. Born in New York city, Nov. 30, 1838. An American poet, she assisted Longfellow by compiling his "Poems of Places," edited the "Cambridge Book of Poetry and Song" (1880), and is the author of "Risk, and other Poems" (1880), etc.

Bates, Charley. A young thief in the employ of Fagin, in Charles Dickens's story "Oliver Twist."

Bates, David. Born about 1810; died at Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 25, 1870. An American poet. He wrote the familiar poem "Speak Gently." His poems were published in book form under the title The Lotus (1848).

Bates, Edward. Born at Belmont, Goochland County, Va., Sept. 4, 1793; died at St. Louis, March 25, 1869. An American statesman and jurist. He was member of Congress from Missouri 1827–1829; and from 1829 to 1835 republished the Reporting Opinion for President in 1860, and attorney-general 1861–64.

Bates, Henry Walter. Born at Leicester, England, Feb. 18, 1825; died at London, Feb. 16, 1892. An English naturalist and traveler. In 1848 he went to the Amazon region with A. R. Wallace: at first with him and afterward alone, he traversed over all parts of the Brazilian Amazon. Returning to England in 1859, he published "The Naturalist on the River Amazon" (1863). He also wrote a handbook of central and south America, etc.

Bates, Joshua. Born at Weymouth, Mass., 1788; died at London, Sept. 24, 1864. A banker of the house of Baring Brothers and Co., called Founder of the Boston Public Library, 1852–58.

Bates College. A coeducational institution of learning at Lewiston, Maine, controlled by the Freewill Baptists. It organized in the Maine state seminary chartered in 1855, which was reduced in 1864 as a college, and changed its name in 1866. Hon. Lunin E. Bates, of Boston, Mass., bec. 10, in 1872; 8 professors and 165 students. Connected with it are the Nichols latin school and the coeducational school.

Bath (bāth). [ME. *Bathe, Baithe*, AS. *Bæthe, Baithe*, pl. of *bath*, bath, = *Goth. baths*, = *OHG. badi*, = *Icel. bathi*, = *Dan. bad*, = *Sw. bad*, = *Skt. bādha*, a bathing, < *bādh*, bathe, = *Gr. βάθος*, depth, < *βαθύς*, deep, = *L. fundus*, bottom, E. *bottom*, q. v.] 1. A town in Somersetshire, England, situated on the Avon in lat. 51° 24′ N., long. 2° 22′ W.; the Roman Aquæ Solis. "bath of the sun"). It is one of the leading watering-places of England, noted for its saline and chalybeate hot springs. It contains Roman baths and other Roman remains. (See below.) In the Roman period it was an important watering-place which retained by the Saxons, and was developed especially in the 17th and especially in the 18th century through the influence of Beau Nash. The abbey church of Bath, an excellent example of the Perpendicular style, was begun about 1500. It has been called "the Lantern of England" from the number and size of its traceried windows. The present structure is square in plan, and has transepts. The west window is good as to the original tracery, but the rest of the building is late. The tower is 162 feet high. Of the Roman thermæ no large hall remains, one of them to the east is covered to a depth of 10 feet, and has a tessellated pavement. Of the other baths the principal is the Great Bath, 68 feet long, 40 feet wide, and 6 feet deep, with steps and seats for bathing. Beneath the floors. One of the pipe drains is of lead. Population (1891), 51,846.

Bath. A city and port of entry, the capital of Sagadahoc County, in Maine, situated on the west bank of the Kennebec, in lat. 43° 55′ N., long. 69° 49′ W.; one of the principal shipbuilding centers in the country. It has important commerce and a fine harbor. It was incorporated in 1781. Population (1890), 8,723.

Bath. The capital of Steuben County, New York, situated on the Cohocton River 56 miles southeast of Rochester. Population (1890), 3,261.

Bath (bath), **Colonel.** An inflexibly punctilious but kind-hearted character in Fielding's "Amelia."

Bath, Earl of. See *Pulteney, William.*

Bat-ha (bā'hā). The chief river of Wadai, Soudan. It flows westward into Lake Fitri.

Bathányi. See *Batthyanyi.*

Bathgate (bāth'gāt). A town of Linlithgowshire, Scotland, 19 miles west of Edinburgh. Population (1891), 5,390.

Báthori (bā'tō-rē), **Elizabeth.** Died in 1614. A Hungarian princess, niece of Stephen Báthori, king of Poland, and wife of the Polish count Nadasdy, notorious for her cruelties. With the aid of her attendants she killed from time to time young girls (said in different accounts to number from eighty to several hundred) in order to use their blood as a bath to improve her complexion. She was imprisoned for life, and her accomplices were maimed and burned.

Báthori, Sigismund. Died 1613 at Prague. A nephew of Stephen Báthori, prince of Transylvania 1581–98.

Báthori, Stephen. Born 1522; died 1586. A Hungarian noble, prince of Transylvania 1571–76, and king of Poland (1575–86). He was crowned in 1576.

Baths of Caracalla. Baths in ancient Rome, begun by Severus 206 A. D. The thermæ proper occupied a space of 750 by 656 feet, in a large square inclosure surrounded by porticos and connected foundations. The remains include walls, arches, and vaults. Among these are the most imposing ruins of ancient Rome, as portions of the original mosaic pavement.

Baths of Diocletian. Roman baths begun by Diocletian, situated in Rome near the Viminal. **Baths of Titus.** Baths constructed by the emperor Titus in Rome, northeast of the Colosseum.

Bathsheba (bath-she'bā or bath'she-bā), [Heb., 'daughter of an oath.'] 1. The wife of Uriah the Hittite, unfaithfully loved by David; afterward the wife of David and the mother of Solomon. 2 Sam. xi. Hence—2. The Duchess of Portsmouth, in Dryden's "Absalom and Achitophel," the favorite of Charles II.

Bathurst (bath'ėrst). A town of New South Wales, 100 miles west-northwest of Sydney; the central point of a gold district. Population (1891), 9,162.

Bathurst. A seaport and chief town of Gloucester County, New Brunswick, situated on the Bay of Chaleur.

Bathurst. The capital of British Gambia, West Africa, built on the Island St. Mary near the mouth of the Gambia River. Its commerce is mostly in the hands of French firms. Population, 6,000.

Bathurst, Allen, first Earl Bathurst. Born at Westminster, Nov. 16, 1684; died at Cirencester, Sept. 16, 1775. An English statesman, a friend of Pope, Swift, Prior, Congreve, and Addison. To him Pope addressed the third of his "Moral Essays."

Bathurst, Henry, second Earl Bathurst. Born May 2, 1714; died Aug. 6, 1794. An English politician, son of the first Earl Bathurst. He was lord chancellor of England 1771–78 and lord president of the council (1779–82).

Bathurst, Henry, third Earl Bathurst. Born May 22, 1762; died 1834. An English statesman, son of the second Earl Bathurst. He was president of the Board of Trade 1807; secretary for war and the colonies 1812–27; and president of the council 1828–30, holding war office under him.

Bathurst Inlet. An inlet extending south from Coronation Gulf into British America, in lat. 65° N., long. 108° W.

Bathurst Island. A large island in the Arctic Ocean, intersected by lat. 76° N., long. 100° W.

Bathurst Island. An island north of Australia, and west of Melville Island. It belongs to the government of South Australia.

Bathycles (bath'ō-klēz), or **Bathykles.** [Gr. *Βαθυκλῆς*.] Born at Magnesia; lived about 560 B. C. A Greek sculptor. He constructed at Amyclæ for the colossal statue of the Amyclean Apollo in Laconia.

Bathyllus (ba-thil'us) of Alexandria. Lived about 20 B. C. A freedman of Mæcenas, noted as a dancer and actor in the "pantomime."

Batignolles (bā-tēn-yōl'). A northwestern quarter of Paris.

Batjan (bät-yän'), or **Batchian** (bach-yän'). One of the Moluccas Islands, situated southwest of Gilolo, in lat. 0° 45′ S., long. 127° 40′ E. It is under Dutch suzerainty. Area (estimated), 800 square miles.

Batlle (bät'lye), **Lorenzo.** Born at Montevideo, 1812. An Uruguayan general and statesman. During the civil wars of Montevideo by ouie, Batlle belonged to the Defensa. a Montevidean party, commanding one of the leading cavalry in the garrison of Montevideo under the Italian Garibaldi. He was military governor of Montevideo during the presidency of Joaquin Suarez (1852–56), and was vice-president Febr. 15, 1856. During his administration he quelled a local financial crisis. He gave up the office in 1857, and resumed his business in general.

Batley (bat'li). A town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, England, 8 miles southwest of Leeds. It has manufactures of woolens and shoddy. Population (1891), 28,719.

Batn-el-Hajar (bät-n-el-hä'jär). A region in Nubia, on both sides of the Nile above the second cataract, about lat. 21° 22′ N.

Batonapa (bā-tō-nä'pa). [Quata language, "place where the water boils," from the hot springs at the foot of the hills.] A hill a few miles south of Barcelona, in the Sonora River, overgrown with dense thickets, but covered with the remains of ancient Indian fortifications consisting of rude parapets of stone. They were reared in ancient times by the Opatas of the valley of Batuna to be used for retiring in case of attack.

Baton Rouge (bat'on rōzh). [F., 'red staff': so named, it is said, from a red boundary mark which separated the French and the Indians from those of the whites.] The capital of the State of Louisiana, situated on the Mississippi River 75 miles northwest of New Orleans. It was captured by the Federals May 12, 1862, and was occupied by the Union brigade general Thomas W. Sherman. Aug. 5, 2,500 men, reinforced an attack by 4,000 under general John C. Breckinridge, on the position of the Union loss in killed, wounded, and missing was 84; the Confederate, 456. It was the capital in 1865–1882, and again became the capital in 1885. Population (1890), 11,478.

Batory. See *Báthori.*

Batoum. See *Batum.*

Batrachus (bat'ra-kus), or **Batrachos** (-kos). [Gr. *βάτραχος*, frog.] A Greek architect and sculptor at Rome in the time of Augustus.

Batrachomyomachia (bat-rą-kō-mī-ō-mą'kē-ą). [Gr. *Βατραχομυομαχία*, the battle of the frogs and mice.] An ancient Greek mock-epic, in hexameters, of which 316 lines are extant. It was formerly attributed to Homer, and by some modern critics to Pigres, brother of Artemisia, queen of Caria.

The plot is witty, and not badly constructed. A mouse, after escaping from the pursuit of a cat, is taking a to drink at a pond when it meets a frog, King Puffcheek, the son of Pelens in the sense of muddy, who asks it to come and see his home and habits. The mouse consents, but the sudden appearance of a water-snake terrifies the frog, and makes him dive, leaving the mouse to perish, after smoky experimentalities and soft sighs. A bantering mouse begins the battle by challenging the frogs to prepare for war, and arm themselves, sending a formal declaration to the foes. Its deliberate used Zeus and Athena, as to what part they will take in the war, are really comic, and a very clever parody on Homer. Then follows a mimic battle, with details interconsistencies such as the reappearance of several who were killed. The frogs are worsted, and the victorious mice are at even deterred by the thunder of Zeus, but are presently put to flight by the appearance of an army of crabs to assist the defeated frogs. The poem describes the battle. The extant poem was put together from fragments of rather mock epics of the same kind. But of this we have no evidence.

Mahaffy, Hist. of Classical Greek Literature, I. 90.

Bats, Parliament of. See *Parliamentum.*

Batta (bat'ta). See *Mosat* and *Kounga.*

Báttaszék (bät'to-sēk). A town in the county of Tolna, Hungary, 50 miles west of Theresienstadt. Population (1890), 8,153.

Battenberg (bat'ten-berg). A small town in the province of Hesse-Nassau, Prussia, situated on the Eder 44 miles west-southwest of Cassel. It gives name to the Battenberg family.

Battenberg, Alexander of. See *Alexander, Prince of Bulgaria.*

Battenberg, Henry, Prince of. Born Oct. 5, 1858. Younger brother of Alexander of Battenberg. He married Princess Beatrice of Great Britain in 1885, and was appointed governor of the Isle of Wight.

Battersea (bat'ėr-sē). A suburb of London, situated on the south side of the Thames, 4 miles southwest of St. Paul's. Population (1891), 150,478.

The name of Peter's Eyot or Island still lingers in that of Battersea on the opposite side of the river, which was part of the ancient patrimony of St. Peter's Abbey at Westminster. It was formerly famous for its aquatic rabbits.

Hare, Walks in London, II. 448.

Battersea Park. One of the more recent London parks. It faces Chelsea Hospital and is on the surrey side of the Thames. It contains a fine subtropical garden, and other ornamental grounds, and is encircled by a path for equestrians.

Battery (bat'ėr-i), **The.** A park of about 20 acres at the southern extremity of New York city, on or near the site of an old Dutch fort. It was at one time a fashionable resort, but is now frequented by the poor of the lower part of the city. See *Castle Garden.*

Batteux (bat-tö'), **Charles.** Born near Vouziers, France, May 6, 1713; died at Paris, July 14, 1780. A French philosopher, chiefly noted as a writer on esthetics. Author of "Parallèle de la Henriade et de l'Enéide" (1746), "Beaux Arts réduits à un même principe" (1746), "Cours de belles-lettres" (1747–50; principal work), "Traité de la construction oratoire" (1763), "Histoire des causes premières, etc." (1769), etc.

Battey (bat'i), **Robert.** Born at Augusta, Ga., Nov. 26, 1828. An American physician and surgeon. He was professor of obstetrics in the Atlanta Medical College 1857–59, and of the Georgia Medical and Surgical Journal 1857–58. He practised in 1872 what has since been known as Battey's operation for the removal of the ovaries.

Batthyanyi (bot'tyon-yē), Prince **Karl von.** Born 1697; died April 15, 1772. A Hungarian field-marshal. He played a prominent part in the War of the Austrian succession securing the Peace of Fussen by the victory over the French and Bavarians at Pfaffenhofen, April 15, 1743, and the conquest of Bavaria.

Batthyanyi, count **Louis.** Born at Presburg, April 9, 1809; died at Budapest, Oct. 6, 1849. A Hungarian statesman. He was premier of Hungary March–Sept., 1848. After his resignation he took part in public affairs chiefly as a member of the Diet

with great moderation, but on the entrance of the Austrians into Pesth he was arrested and executed. He is looked upon by the Hungarians as a political martyr.

Battiadæ (bat-tī'a-dē). [Gr. *Battiadai*, from *Battos*, Battus.] A dynasty of rulers in Cyrene, which reigned from the 7th to the 5th century B. C. They were, as follows, according to Rawlinson. Battus I. (founder of the city), 631-599 B.C.; Arcesilaus II. (his son), 599-575; Battus II. (the Happy, his son), 575-550; Arcesilaus II. (the Ill-tempered, his son), 550-540 (?); Battus III. (the Lame, his son), 540 (?)-530 (?); Arcesilaus III. (his son), 530 (?)-515 (?), Pheretima, regent, 515 (?)-514 (?); Battus IV. (the Fair, son of Arcesilaus III.), 514 (?)-470 (?). Arcesilaus IV. (his son) ascended the throne about 470, gained a Pythian victory 466 and lived perhaps till nearly 440.

Battle (bat'l), **Mrs.** A character in Lamb's "Essays of Elia."

"A clear eye, a cheerful temper, and the vigor of the game," this was the celebrated watchword of old sandy Battle (now with God), who, next to her devotions, loved a good game of whist. *Charles Lamb's Mrs. Battle's opinions on Whist.*

Battle (bat'l), [prop. *Battaile*: "that mystery at (here) Bataille," "the minister at the Battle" (AS. Chron. an. 1094), Battle Abbey.] A town in the county of Sussex, England, 7 miles northwest of Hastings. It contains an abbey (Battle Abbey), founded by William I. (1067) in gratitude for his victory at Hastings. The remains include considerable portions of the monastic buildings (in part fitted as a residence of the Duke of Cleveland), fragments of the cloisters and refectory, and the ruins of the large church. The entrance is by a splendid fortified mediæval gate. See *Senlac*. Population (1891), 3,153.

Battle above the Clouds. A popular name of the Battle of Lookout Mountain (which see), Nov. 24, 1863.

Battle at Sea. A painting by Tintoret in the Museum at Madrid, representing an attack on Christian ships by Moslem corsairs. In the foreground a strenuous hand-to-hand combat rages around a beautiful female figure. The coloring is rich and strong.

Battle Bridge, King's Cross. In old London, a locality marked by a bridge across the Tyburn Fleet or Holborn, supposed to have derived its name from a battle between Suetonius and Boadicea, or, more probably, between Alfred and the Danes.

Battle Creek. A city in Calhoun County, southern Michigan, 108 miles west of Detroit on the Kalamazoo River. Population (1890), 13,197.

Battle Hill. A height in Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn, the scene of a part of the Battle of Long Island.

Battle Monument. A memorial structure in Baltimore, Maryland, built in 1815 to commemorate the soldiers who were engaged in the defense of the city against the British troops in September, 1814. The total height of the monument is 72 feet. *Wheeler*, Familiar Allusions.

Battle of Alcazar, The. A play by Peele, acted in 1588-89 and printed in 1594. Under this name Peele writes of a battle fought in Barbary between Sebastian, King of Portugal, and Abdelmelech, King of Morocco, which really took place in 1578 at Alcacer Quibir or Al-Kasr-al-Kebir.

Battle of Amazons. A painting by Rubens, in the old Pinakothek at Munich. The subject is the victory of Theseus over the Amazons on the Thermodon. The chief struggle is on a bridge, upon which the Greeks are charging, while the Amazons begin to flee at the opposite end. Horses and riders, dead and wounded, are falling in confusion into the stream.

Battle of Dorking, The. See *Dorking*.

Battle of the Baltic, The. A lyric by Thomas Campbell.

Battle of the Books. A satirical work by Jonathan Swift, written in 1697. It is his contribution to the famous Bentley and Boyle controversy, and his first prose composition.

Battle of the Frogs and Mice. See *Batrachomyomachia*.

Battle of the Giants. An epithet applied to the battle of Marignano or Melegnano, Sept. 13 and 14, 1515, in which Francis I. of France defeated the Duke of Milan and the Swiss summoned from the obstinacy with which it was fought, and the superior character of the troops on both sides.

Battle of Hastings, The. 1. See *Hastings* and *Senlac*.—2. A poem by Chatterton, written about 1768. He wrote two poems of this name, the first of which he acknowledged, but insisted that the second and much longer one was by Rowley from the Saxon of Turgot. 3. The first tragedy written by Richard Cumberland, produced in 1778.

Battle of Issus, 1. See *Issus*.—2. A celebrated ancient mosaic from the House of the Faun at Pompeii, now in the Museo Nazionale, Naples. It is about 17 by 9 feet, formed of small cubes of marble, and represents with much life and vigor Kings Alexander and Darius in active combat, with both horse and foot.

Battle of the Kegs. A mock-heroic poem by Francis Hopkinson, occasioned by an episode in the Revolutionary War.

Battle of the Nations. See *Nations*.

Battle of Prague, The. A piece of music composed by Kotzwara. It was published in 1792, and is what is known as program music, describing the battle between the Prussians and Austrians before Prague in 1757.

Battle of the Spurs. See *Spurs*.

Battle of the Standard. See *Standard, Battle of the*.

Battle of the Thirty. See *Thirty*.

Battleford (bat'l-ford). A town in Saskatchewan, Canada, situated at the junction of Battle River with the Saskatchewan. It was formerly the capital of the Northwest Territories.

Battus (bat'us), or **Battos** (bat'os). [Gr. *Battos*.] A Greek of Thera, the leader of a colony to Cyrene about 640 B. C., and its first king. There were later kings of the same name. See *Battiadæ*.

Batu (bä-tö'). A group of small islands west of Sumatra, near the equator, inhabited by Malays. The largest is 45 miles in length. They belong to the Netherlands.

Batúcos (bä-tö'kos). [A southern Pima name.] An extinct tribe of the southern Pimas or Nétomes, of central Sonora. They were sedentary, their dwellings were of a better class (*ó'adobe*), and they dressed more substantially than their southern neighbors of Yaqui stock. The pueblo of Batúco still exists, but the population has become Mexicanized, and the language is mostly lost.

Batuearis (bä-tö-ā-ä'rēz). An Indian tribe of Sinaloa, now extinct.

Batu Khan (bä-tö' khän'). Died about 1255. A grandson of Jenghiz Khan, and Mogul ruler of Kipchak. He defeated Henry, duke of Lower Silesia, and Wenceslaus III., and Bela IV., king of Hungary, on the Sajo in 1242, and held Russia in subjection ten years.

Batum (bä-tōm'), or **Batoum.** A seaport in Transcaucasia, Russia, situated on the Black Sea in lat. 41° 39′ N., long. 41° 36′ E. It has the best harbor on the eastern coast of the Black Sea, and is the chief commercial place in Transcaucasia, exporting timber, hides, wax etc. It is connected by railway with Tiflis. The modern town stands near the site of the ancient Petra, earlier Bathys. It was ceded to Russia in 1886. Population (1891), 10,167.

Batuta, Ibn. See *Ibn Batuta*.

Batyushkoff. See *Batiushkoff*.

Batz (bäts), or **Bas** (bäs). A small island in the English Channel, belonging to the department of Finistère, France, 14 miles northwest of Morlaix.

Batz, Bourg de. A small town in the department of Loire-Inférieure, France, situated on the coast 14 miles west of St. Nazaire. It has important salt-works.

Baubo (bä'bō). [Gr. *Baubō* or *Bau'bō*.] In Greek mythology, a servant or companion connected with the Eleusinian mysteries of Demeter, developed chiefly under the influence of Orphism. According to the myth the goddess (see *Demeter*), in search of her daughter, came to Baubo, who offered her something to drink which she refused. Thereupon Baubo, indignant, made on the decent gesture which caused Demeter to smile and accept the gift. In a fragment of an Orphic hymn the same act is attributed to a woman named Dysaules. Baubo came to have a place in the nocturnal mysteries of Eleusis. Goethe makes her symbolize gross sensuality in the second part of "Faust."

Bauchot (bō-shō'), **François.** Born at Versailles, 1796; died at Paris, March 14, 1873. A French hippologist. He invented a new method of training saddle-horses, of which the chief feature is a method of supplying the horse's neck and jaw by a progressive series of flexions of the muscles, so that the animal ceases to bear or pull on the bit. He wrote "Méthode d'équitation" (1842).

Baucis (bā'sis). [Gr. *Baukis*.] In Greek legend, a Phrygian woman who, with her husband Philemon, showed hospitality to Zeus and Hermes when every one else had refused them admission. They were saved from an inundation with which the country was visited by the gods, and were made priests in the temple of Zeus. Wishing to die together, they were changed at the same moment into trees. Goethe wrote a poem on this subject.

Baucis. A Greek poetess of Tenos, a friend of Erinna and a disciple of Sappho. An epitaph upon her by Erinna is extant.

Baucis and Philemon. A poem by Swift, published in 1707.

Baudelaire (bōd-lār'). **Pierre Charles.** Born at Paris, April 9, 1821; died there, Aug. 31, 1867. A French critic and poet of the Romantic school. He was graduated from the Lycée Louis-le-Grand, Paris, in 1839. In 1845 and 1846 he published volumes entitled "The Salon," in which he criticized the annual art exhibitions of Paris, and which established his reputation as a critic. He also wrote "Fleurs du Mal" (1857; prosecuted as immoral; expurgated edition 1861), "Theophile Gautier" (1859), "Les paradis artificiels, opium et haschich" (1860), translations of Poe's works, etc. His complete works were published in four volumes in 1869.

Baudelocque (bod-lok'). **Jean Louis.** Born at Heilly, Picardy, 1746; died at Paris, 1810. A French surgeon. He studied under Solayrès, and became accoucheur of the Hospital de la Maternité. Author of "L'Art des Accouchements" (1781).

Baudens (bō-don'), **Jean Baptiste Lucien.** Born at Aire, Pas-de-Calais, April 3, 1804; died at Paris, Dec. 3, 1857. A French surgeon. He became surgeon in the French army in Algeria in 1840, where he founded a hospital in which he taught surgery and anatomy for nine years. He returned to France in 1841, becoming director of the military hospital of Val-de-Grâce, and serving as member of the sanitary commission of the army in the Crimean war. He wrote "Nouvelle méthode des amputations" (1842), and "La guerre de Crimée, etc." (1857).

Baudin des Ardennes (bō-dan' dā zär-den'), **Charles.** Born at Sedan, 1792; died at Ischia, June 7, 1854. A French naval officer. He served with distinction against the English 1808-12. After the Hundred Days he engaged in trade, but returned to the navy on account of reverses in 1830. In 1838 he was sent to Santo Domingo with the commission to use force to demand indemnity for losses sustained by French subjects; and, shortly after, with the grade of rear-admiral, he was empowered to secure a similar indemnity from Mexico. His demands being refused, he bombarded the fort of San Juan de Ulua, Vera Cruz (Nov. 27, 1838), forced its abandonment next day, and on Dec. 5 occupied Vera Cruz after a hot fight, but soon withdrew. In June he blockaded the port until the French demands were settled by a treaty. On his return to France he was made vice admiral; commanded on the North American station; and was chief of Toulon 1840-47, and president of the Bureau of Longitude after 1848. Shortly before his death he became full admiral.

Baudin, Nicolas. Born at Île de Ré, 1750; died in Mauritius, Sept. 16, 1803. A captain in the French navy, and naturalist. He conducted an exploring expedition to Australia, an account of which was published by Péron in "Voyage aux terres Australes par les corvettes Géographe et Naturaliste" (1807).

Baudissin (bou'dis-sēn), **Wolf Heinrich Friedrich Karl,** Count **von.** Born at Rantzau, Jan. 30, 1789; died at Dresden, April 4, 1878. A German littérateur, contributor to the German translation of Shakspere edited by Schlegel and Tieck. The plays translated by him are "Henry VIII.," "Much Ado about Nothing," "Taming of the Shrew," "Comedy of Errors," "Measure for Measure," "All's well that Ends well," "Antony and Cleopatra," "Troilus and Cressida," "Merry Wives of Windsor," "Love's Labour's Lost," "Titus Andronicus," "Othello," and "Lear." He also published "Ben Jonson und seine Schule" (1836), translations of a number of old English dramas.

Baudour (bō-dör'). A small town in the province of Hainaut, Belgium, near Mons, noted for its pottery.

Baudricourt (bō-drē-kör'), **Jean de.** Died at Blois, May 11, 1499. A French marshal. He served successively under Charles the Bold, Louis XI., and Charles VIII., was sent as ambassador to the Swiss cantons in 1477, was made governor of Dauphiny and Besançon in 1481, and became a marshal of France in 1486.

Baudrier (bōd-rē-ā'), **Sieur de.** A pseudonym of Jonathan Swift.

Baudrillart (bōd-rē-värt'), **Henri Joseph Léon.** Born at Paris, Nov. 28, 1821; died there, Jan. 24, 1892. A French political economist. He became editor of the "Constitutionnel," and later of the "Journal des Économistes." Among his works are "Manuel d'économie politique" (1857), "Des rapports de la morale et de l'économie politique" (1860), "Publicistes modernes" (1862), "Histoire du luxe" (1878-80), etc.

Baudrillart, Jacques Joseph. Born at Givron, Ardennes, France, May 20, 1774; died at Paris, March 24, 1832. A noted French writer on forestry.

Baudry (bō-drē'), **Paul Jacques Aimée.** Born at La Roche-sur-Yon, Vendée, France, Nov. 7, 1828; died at Paris, Jan. 17, 1886. A French painter of historical subjects and portraits, and also of decorative works. Of the last the best-known are in the foyer of the Grand Opera at Paris (1866-74). He became a member of the Institute in 1870.

Bauer (bou'ér), **Anton.** Born at Marburg, Aug. 15, 1772; died at Göttingen, June 1, 1845. A German jurist. He became professor at Göttingen in 1813, and privy judiciary councilor in 1840. Among his works is "Grundsätze des Kriminalprozesses" (1805), a revised edition of which was published under the title of "Lehrbuch des Strafprozesses" (1835).

Bauer, Bruno. Born at Eisenberg, in Saxe-Altenburg, Sept. 6, 1809; died at Rixdorf, near Berlin, April 13, 1882. A German philosophical, theological, and historical writer of the Hegelian school, noted as an exponent of extreme rationalism. He was the author of "Religion des Alten Testaments" (1829), "Kritik der evangelischen Geschichte des Johannes" (1840), "Das entdeckte Christenthum" (1843), "Geschichte der Französischen Revolution" (1847), "Geschichte der Politik, Kultur und Aufklarung des 18. Jahrhunderts" (1843-45), "Die Apostelgeschichte" (1850), "Kritik der Paulinischen Briefe" (1850), "Christus und die Cäsaren" (1877), etc.

Bauer, Edgar. Born at Charlottenburg, Oct. 7, 1820; died at Hannover, Aug. 18, 1886. A German publicist, brother of Bruno Bauer; author of numerous historical and polemical works of radical tendency. He was imprisoned (1843–48) on account of his "Streit der Kritik mit Kirche und Staat."

Bauer, Karoline. Born at Heidelberg, March 29, 1807; died at Zürich, Oct. 18, 1877. A noted German actress, morganatic wife (1829) of Leopold (later King of the Belgians) under the name of Countess Montgomery. She returned to the stage when Leopold became king, and finally abandoned it in 1841; in this year also she married a Polish count. She was famous both in comedy and tragedy.

Bauerle (bou'er-le), **Adolf.** Born at Vienna, April 9, 1786; died at Basel, Sept. 20, 1859. An Austrian dramatist and novelist. He founded the "Wiener Theaterzeitung" (1806), and was the author of the comedies "Die falsche Primadonna" (1818), "Der Freund in der Noth," etc., and of various novels including "Theone, Kronen, Gold und Edelmuth Rainund" (1850) both of which appeared under the pseudonym Otto Horn

Bauernfeind (bou'ern-find), **Karl Maximilian von.** Born at Arzberg, Bavaria, Nov. 18, 1818. A German geodesist and engineer. He became professor of geodesy and engineering in the technical engineering at Munich in 1846, and is the inventor of a prism for measuring distances which bears his name. Author of "Elemente der Vermessungskunde" (1856–58), etc.

Bauernfeld (bou'ern-feld), **Eduard von.** Born at Vienna, Jan. 13, 1802; died there, Aug. 9, 1890. An Austrian comic poet. Among his works are "Die Bekentnisse" ("Confessions," 1834), "Burgerlich und Romantisch" (1851), "Gesammelte Schriften" (1871–90), "Moderne Jugend" (1869), "Des Alcibiades Ausgang," etc.

Baugé (bō-zhā'). A town in the department of Maine-et-Loire, France, situated on the Couesnon 22 miles northeast of Angers. It was the scene of a French victory by Marshal de la Fayette over the English in 1421. Population (1891), 3,623.

Bauges (bōzh), **Les.** A plateau in the departments of Savoie and Haute-Savoie, France, between Chambery and the Lake of Annecy.

Bauhin (bō-an'), **Gaspard.** Born at Basel, Jan. 17, 1560; died there, Dec. 5, 1624. A noted botanist and anatomist, a French descent, professor of anatomy and botany, and later of medicine, at the University of Basel.

Bauhin, Jean. Born at Basel, 1541; died at Montbéliand, 1613. A physician and naturalist, brother of Gaspard Bauhin.

Baum (boum), **Friedrich.** Died at Benmington, Vt., Aug. 18, 1777. A German officer in the British service in the Revolutionary War. He was defeated by colonel Stark and fatally wounded in the battle of Bennington, Aug. 16, 1777.

Baumannshöhle (bou-mäns-hēl'e). A stalactite cave in the Lower Harz, in Brunswick, 5 miles southeast of Blankenburg, near the Bode.

Baumé (bō-mā'), **Antoine.** Born in Senlis, France, Feb. 26, 1728; died Oct. 15, 1804. A noted French chemist and pharmacist. He was the discoverer of many improvements in the arts and in chemical science, and author of "Elements de pharmacie" (1762), "Chimie experimentale et raisonnee" (1773), etc.

Baumeister (bou'mis-ter), **Johann Wilhelm.** Born at Augsburg, April 27, 1804; died at Stuttgart, Feb. 3, 1846. A noted German veterinary surgeon, animal-painter, and writer on the care and training of domestic animals. He was professor at the Veterinary School in Stuttgart 1839–46.

Baumgarten (boum'gär-ten), **Alexander Gottlieb.** Born at Berlin, July 17, 1714; died at Frankfort-on-the-Oder, May 26, 1762. A noted German philosopher of the Wolfian school, appointed professor of philosophy at Frankfort-on-the-Oder in 1740. He was the founder of the science of esthetics, and exerted a lasting influence upon the terminology of metaphysics especially in the German language. Kant held him in great esteem as a metaphysician and for a long time employed Baumgarten's works as the foundation of his lectures. He wrote "De nonnullis ad poema pertinentibus" (1735), "Esthetica Aeromatica" (1750–58), "Metaphysica" (1739), etc.

Baumgarten, Hermann. Born at Lesse in Brunswick, April 28, 1825. A German historian and publicist, professor of history in the University of Strasburg 1872–89. He has written a "Geschichte Spaniens zur Zeit der Franzosischen Revolution" (1861), "Geschichte Spaniens vom Ausbruch der Franzosischen Revolution bis auf unsere Tage" (1865–71), "Karl V. und die deutsche Reformation" (1880), etc.

Baumgarten, Konrad. One of the Unterwalden patriots, famous in the William Tell legend.

Baumgarten, Michael. Born at Haseldorf, Holstein, March 25, 1812; died at Rostock, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, July 21, 1889. A German Protestant theologian, professor of theology at Rostock 1850–58. He was elected to the Reichstag in 1874, 1877, and 1878.

Baumgarten, Sigmund Jakob. Born at Wolmirstedt, near Magdeburg, March 14, 1706; died at Halle, July 4, 1757. A German Protestant theologian, professor at Halle 1730–57.

Baumgarten-Crusius (-krö'zē-ōs), **Ludwig Friedrich Otto.** Born at Merseburg, July 31, 1788; died at Jena, May 31, 1843. A German Protestant theologian, professor at Jena from 1812. He was the author of "Lehrbuch der Dogmengeschichte" (1831–32), "Kompendium der Dogmengeschichte" (1840–46), etc.

Baumgartner (boum'gärt-ner), **Andreas, Baron von.** Born at Friedberg, Bohemia, Nov. 23, 1793; died near Vienna, July 30, 1865. An Austrian scholar and politician. He became professor of physics at the University of Vienna in 1823; was minister of commerce, trade, and public works, 1841–1855; and became president of the Academy of Sciences at Vienna in 1851.

Baumgartner, Gallus Jakob. Born at Altstätten, Switzerland, Oct. 18, 1797; died at Saint Gall, Switzerland, July 12, 1869. A Swiss historian and politician. He wrote "Die Schweiz in ihren Kämpfen und Umgestaltungen von 1830–50" (1853–66), etc.

Baumgärtner (boum'gärt-ner). **Karl Heinrich.** Born at Pforzheim, Baden, Oct. 21, 1798; died at Baden-Baden, Dec. 11, 1886. A noted German physiologist, professor of clinical medicine at Freiburg 1824–62. He was the author of "Beobachtungen über die Natur und das Blut" (1830), "Lehrbuch der Physiologie" (1855), etc.

Baumstark (boum'stärk), **Anton.** Born at Sinzheim, Baden, April 14, 1800; died March 28, 1876. A German classical philologist, professor of philology in the University of Freiburg 1836–71.

Baumstark, Eduard. Born at Sinzheim, Baden, March 28, 1807; died April 8, 1889. A German political economist and politician, a brother of Anton Baumstark.

Baur (bour), **Albert.** Born at Aix-la-Chapelle, July 13, 1835. A German historical painter of the Dusseldorf school, professor of history-painting at Weimar 1872–76.

Baur, Ferdinand Christian. Born at Schmiden, near Canstatt, June 21, 1792; died at Tübingen, Dec. 2, 1860. A distinguished German Protestant theologian and biblical critic, the founder of the "Tubingen School," professor at Blaubeuren, and, after 1826, professor of theology at Tübingen. He was noted for profound scholarship, originality of thought, and independence of opinion. His theories of apostolic and post-apostolic Christianity were productively leading to lasting and a speculative processes of settling Tendences-Petrinism and Pauline-Judaism which the supernatural and miraculous is eliminated. Among his works are "Das manichäische Religionssystem" (1831), "Die christliche Gnosis, etc." (1835), "Die christliche Lehre von der Dreieinigkeit" (1841–43), "Die christliche Lehre von der Versöhnung" (1838), "Die Tübingen Schule und ihre Bedeutung" (1859), "Die christliche Lehre von der Dreieinigkeit und Menschwerdung Gottes in ihrer geschichtlichen Entwicklung" (1841–43), "Kritische Untersuchungen über die kanonischen Evangelien (1847), "Das Markus-Evangelium" (1851), "Das Johannesbild und die christliche Kirche der ersten Jahrhunderte" (1859).

Baur, Gustav Adolf Ludwig. Born at Hannelbach, June 14, 1816; died at Leipsic, May 22, 1889. A German Protestant theologian. He became professor of theology in the University of Leipsic in 1879.

Baurés (bou-rās'). A tribe of Indians in northern Bolivia, occupying the forest region about the rivers Mamoré and Baurés, ranging eastward to the Guaporé. Formerly very numerous and powerful, they now number a few thousand, most of them gathered into mission villages and mixed with other tribes. In their language they resemble their neighbors the Moxos, and in a broader sense they belong to the great Arawak stock. They are agricultural and have fixed villages.

Baurés (bou-rās'). A river in eastern Bolivia, a tributary of the Guaporé.

Bause (bou'ze), **Johann Friedrich.** Born at Halle, Jan. 5, 1738; died at Weimar, Jan. 3, 1814. A noted German engraver on copper. He was for a time professor of this art at the Academy of Art at Leipsic.

Bausk (bousk). A town in the government of Courland, Russia, situated at the junction of the Musse and Memel 40 miles south of Riga. Population, 7,085.

Bausset (bō-sā'), **Louis François de.** Born at Pondicherry, India, Dec. 14, 1748; died at Paris, June 21, 1824. A French ecclesiastic and man of letters. He became bishop of Alais in 1784, and cardinal in 1817, and was the author of a "Histoire de Fénelon (1808–09), "Histoire de Bossuet" (1814), etc.

Bautzen (bout'sen). A governmental district in the kingdom of Saxony, corresponding nearly to Upper Lusatia. Area, 953 square miles. Population (1890), 370,739.

Bautzen, Wendish Budissin (the official name until 1868). The capital of the governmental district of Bautzen and of Upper Lusatia, situated on the Spree 32 miles east of Dresden: one of the chief towns of ancient Lusatia. It has various manufactures, and is the see of a Roman Catholic bishopric. Population (1890), 21,516.

Bautzen, Battle of. A victory gained by Napoleon, May 20 and 21, 1813, with about 140,000 troops (under Ney, Oudinot, Soult, and others); Ney with his 40,000 men was not present on the 20th) over the allied Russians and Prussians — about 90,000. The loss of the French was about 20,000; that of the Allies, about 13,000.

Baux (bō), **Les.** A small town near Arles, France, remarkable for its castle and stone buildings. It was the capital of a powerful medieval countship.

Bavaria (bą-vā'ri-ą), G. **Bayern** or **Baiern** (bī'ern), F. **Bavière** (bäv-yār'). [ML. *Bavaria*, from *Boarii*, a tribe connected in name with the Boii. See *Bohemia*.] A kingdom of southern Germany, the second in area and population of the states of the German Empire. It consists of two unequal and disconnected parts, the larger eastern and the smaller western. The former or main portion is bounded by Prussia on the northwest, Thuringian states on the north, the kingdom of Saxony on the northeast, Bohemia (separated by the Böhmerwald) on the east, Upper Austria and the Austrian state Tyrol (separated by the Alps) on the south, Lake Constance on the southwest, and Wurtemberg, Baden, and Hesse on the west. It extends from lat. 47° 16′ to 50° 33′ N., and from long. 9° 0′ to 13° 48′ E. The western portion is the Palatinate, west of the Rhine, bordering on Hesse, Prussia, and Alsace-Lorraine. The country produces wheat rye, oats, and other cereals, hops, potatoes, tobacco, wine, flax, etc.; has mines of coal, iron, and salt; and has important and varied manufactures. It exports timber, wine, hops, grain, etc. Bavaria contains 8 government districts (*Regierungs-Bezirke*) viz., Upper Bavaria, Lower Bavaria, Palatinate, Upper Palatinate and Ratisbon, Swabia and Neuburg, Upper Franconia, Middle Franconia, and Lower Franconia. The capital is Munich. The government is a constitutional hereditary monarchy, with a king, an upper house, and a chamber of deputies. Bavaria sends 6 representatives to the Bundesrat and 48 to the Reichstag, and furnishes 2 army corps to the imperial army. Over seven-tenths of the population are Roman Catholic. The early inhabitants were formerly identified with the Boii. The southern part belonged to the Roman Empire. The League of the Isarii was formed from various German tribes. Bavaria was ruled by its dukes, the Agilolfinger, from about 500–788. It came under the supremacy of Austrasia, and in 788 its duke, Tassilo III., was deposed, and it was incorporated with the Frankish empire. Later it was one of the four great German duchies (and extended farther to the east and south — *e. g.*, to Italy — than at present). The duchy of Bavaria passed to Welf IV. (I.) in 1070. A member of the Wittelsbach family was made palsgrave in Bavaria about 1115, and in 1180 the duchy of Bavaria (taken from Henry the Lion) was granted by Frederick I. Barbarossa to the (present) Wittelsbach dynasty. It was one of the circles of the empire. It received the Rhine Palatinate, and with it the electoral dignity, in 1623. Upper Palatinate was annexed in 1628. In the treaty of 1648 Bavaria ceded the Rhine Palatinate (which was reunited with it in 1775), but retained the electoral dignity. In 1806 it became a kingdom and joined the Confederation of the Rhine. It was obliged to cede territory by the imperial delegation's enactment of 1803, but received Würzburg, Aschaffenburg, etc., and in 1805 Tyrol and other territories. It received Salzburg etc., in 1809, but was obliged to cede Tyrol and Salzburg in 1815. In 1813 it joined the Allies. It received a constitution in 1818. It sided with Austria in 1866, was the scene of several conflicts, and was obliged to pay an indemnity and make a small cession of territory to Prussia. It made a treaty with the North German Confederation in 1870, and entered the German Empire in 1871. Area, 29,282 square miles. Population (1890), 5,594,882.

Bavaria. A bronze statue, 170 feet high, in the Theresienwiese, near Munich, designed by Schwanthaler. It was built by order of Ludwig I., and was finished in 1850.

Bavaria, Lower, and **Bavaria, Upper.** See *Lower Bavaria* and *Upper Bavaria*.

Bavarian Alps. That part of the Alps which lies in southern Bavaria, and in the adjoining lands of the Austrian empire.

Bavarian Circle. One of the ancient tencircles of the old German Empire, now included in Bavaria and neighboring parts of Austria.

Bavarian Forest. A mountainous region in the eastern part of Bavaria, north of the Danube, noted for its forests. It is a part of the Bohemian Forest.

Bavarian Rigi. See *Rigi*.

Bavarian Succession, War of the. A war between Austria on one side, and Prussia, Saxony, and Mecklenburg on the other, 1778–79, due to the extinction of the Bavarian electoral house. It was ended (without fighting) by the Peace of Teschen, 1779.

Bavay, or **Bavai** (bä-vā'). A town in the department of Nord, France, 14 miles east of Valenciennes. It is built on the site of Bagacum, the ancient capital of the Nervii.

Baveno (bä-vā'nō). A small town in the province of Novara, Italy, situated on the western shore of Lago Maggiore, opposite the Borromean Islands.

Baviad (bā'vi-ad), **The.** A satire on the "Della Crusca" (which see), by William Gifford, published in 1794, and republished with "The Maeviad" (which was first published in 1795) from the same subject in 1797. The latter attacked some of the minor dramatists of the time. The names *Bruno* and *Maradon* are taken from the satirical poets of *Bruno* mentioned in Voltaire's *Candide*, in ch. xxiii.

"Hungry and needy authors by dozens,
Who praise their own and their friends' performances."

Bavian (bā'vi-an). A character in the romance of Khersasmyn, or Mesopotamia, a work of the seventeenth century, written in the form of letters, and containing a collection of historical anecdotes and political reflections.

Bavieca (bä-vē-ā'kä). The favorite horse of the Cid.

Bavier (bā-vēr'), **Simon.** Born at Chur, Grisons, in Sept., 1805; died at Chur, Grisons, Sept. 16, 1875. A Swiss statesman. He was successively president, legislative councilor, and finance minister of the canton of Grisons, and has represented the canton in the national council.

Bavius (bā'vi-us). Died in Cappadocia, 35 B. C. An inferior Roman poet, an enemy of Virgil and Horace. His name is always associated with that of Maevius, who shared his feelings for the former poets and his lack of poetical ability. See *Baviad*.

Bawian (bä-wē'an), or **Bawean.** A small island in the Java Sea, between Java and Borneo, belonging to the Dutch.

Bawr (bour), **Baroness de (Alexandrine Sophie Goury de Champgrand,** by her first marriage addressed by literary men) **Comtesse de Saint-Simon.** Born (of French parents) at Stuttgart, 1776; died at Paris, 1861. A French novelist and dramatist. She wrote "Argent et Adresse" (1802), "Le Rival obligeant" (1805), "L'Argent du voyage" (1809), "Le double mariage" (1815), "Auguste et Frederic" (1817), "Histoire de la musique" (1823), etc.

Baxter (bak'ster), **Andrew.** [The surname *Baxter* is from *bacster*, ME. *bakster*, AS. *bæcestre*, baker.] Born at Aberdeen, Scotland, 1686; died (1687?); died at Whittingham, near Edinburgh, April 23, 1750. A Scottish metaphysician. His chief work is an "Enquiry into the Nature of the Human Soul" (1733).

Baxter, Richard. Born at Rowton, Shropshire, England, Nov. 12, 1615; died at London, Dec. 8, 1691. A noted English nonconformist divine. He was ordained in 1638, was chosen lecturer at Kidderminster in 1640, and about 1645 became chaplain in Cromwell's army. He subsequently favored the Restoration, and on the accession of Charles II in 1660 was appointed chaplain to the king, but left the Church of England on the passage of the Act of Uniformity in 1662. Shortly before he died he was imprisoned for a time by Jeffries on the charge of libeling the established church, and was fined five hundred marks, but nonpayment of this fine was condemned in prison until Nov., 1686. His chief works are "The Saint's Everlasting Rest" (1650) "A Call to the Unconverted" (1657), "Methodus Theologiæ" (1674), and "Reliquiæ Baxterianæ" (1696).

Baxter, Robert Dudley. Born at Doncaster, Feb. 3, 1827; died May 20, 1875. An English statistician. He became a solicitor in 1852 and a partner in the law firm of Baxter, Rose, and Norton at Westminster in 1865. He wrote "The National Income" (1868), "The Taxation of the United Kingdom" (1869), "The National Debts of the Various States of the World" (1871), "Local Government and Taxation" (1874) etc.

Baxter, William Edward. Born at Dundee, 1825; died at London, Aug. 10, 1890. A British political writer, traveler, and author. He became secretary to the admiralty under Mr. Gladstone in 1868, and was a society to the treasury 1871-73. Author of "America and the American" (1883).

Bay City. A city, the capital of Bay County, eastern Michigan, situated on the Saginaw River, near its mouth, 110 miles northwest of Detroit. Population (1890), 27,809.

Bay Islands. A group of islands in the Gulf of Honduras, belonging to Honduras. The largest is Roatan.

Bay of Islands. A bay on the northern coast of the North Island, New Zealand.

Bay Psalm Book, The. The earliest New England version of the Psalms. Its title is "The Whole Booke of Psalmes Faithfully Translated into English Metre." It was printed in type and was the first book published in the English American colonies, though copies have been sold "in the New World for the last century" on copies in the city of Mexico on him. Printed by Stephen Daye at Cambridge, Mass., 1640. Widdle and John Eliot. Eight copies are known to be extant.

Bayamo (bä-yä'mō). A town in the interior of eastern Cuba, 75 miles east of Manzanilla. Population (1887), 15,776.

Bayard (bā'ard; F. pron. bā-yär'). The name of the legendary horse given by Charlemagne to the sons of Aymon. He possessed magical powers and the remarkable faculty of lengthening himself to accommodate all his four masters at once, and many wonders are told of him. He is said to be still alive in the forest of Ardennes, where he can be heard neighing on midsummer eve. Boiardo introduces him in "Orlando Innamorato." Ariosto in "Orlando Furioso," and Tasso in "Jerusalem Delivered." Renaud, or Reginald, one of the four sons. The name became a common one for any horse, and resulted in so many proverbial sayings the origin of which seems to be forgotten. "As bold as blind Bayard" is a proverb as old as the 14th century, applied to those who do not look before they leap.

Bayard (bä-yär'; F. pron. bā-yar'), **Chevalier de Pierre du Terrail.** Born near Grenoble about 1475; killed at the river Sesia, Italy, April 30, 1524. A French national hero, called "the knight without fear and without reproach," distinguished in the Italian campaigns of Charles VIII. and Louis XII., and in Spain. He was especially renowned for his bravery at the battles of Guinegate (Spurs) and Marignano (1515), and the defense of Mezieres (1521).

Bayard (bā'ard), **James Asheton.** Born at Philadelphia, July 28, 1767; died at Wilmington, Del., Aug. 6, 1815. An American statesman. He was a federal member of Congress from Delaware 1797-1803; United States senator 1805-13; and commissioner to negotiate the treaty of Ghent, 1814.

Bayard, James Asheton. Born at Wilmington, Del., Nov. 15, 1799; died there, June 13, 1880. An American politician, son of James Asheton Bayard. He was Democratic United States senator from Delaware 1851-64 and 1867-1869.

Bayard, Jean François Alfred. Born at Charolles, Saone-et-Loire, March 17, 1796; died at Paris, Feb. 19, 1853. A French dramatic writer. He is said to have written partly the vaudevilles of about 225 pieces. Among them are "La reine de seize ans" (1828), "Le gamin de Paris" (1836), etc.

Bayard, Nicholas. Born at Alphen, Holland, about 1644; died in New York city, 1707. An American colonial officer, secretary of New York province in 1672 (under the Dutch), and mayor of New York city (under Governor Dongan). He was a member of the governor's council, and drew up the Dongan charter (which see).

Bayard, Richard Henry. Born at Wilmington, Del., 1796; died at Philadelphia, March 4, 1868. An American lawyer, politician, a son of James Asheton Bayard. He was appointed minister to England in 1830, and was the first to hold that diplomatic rank.

Bayazid. See *Bajazet*.

Bayazid (bī-a-zēd'), or **Bayezid** (bī-e-zēd'). A small town in the northeastern corner of Asiatic Turkey, south of Mount Ararat. It was taken by the Russians in the wars of 1828, 1854, and 1877.

Bayer (bī'er), **August von.** Born at Rorschach on Lake Constance, May 3, 1803; died at Carlsruhe, Feb. 2, 1875. A German painter of historical and portrait subjects.

Bayer, Gottlieb Siegfried. Born 1694; died at St. Petersburg, Feb. 21, 1738. A German Orientalist. He became professor of Greek and Roman antiquities at St. Petersburg in 1726.

Bayer, Johann. Born at Rain, in Bavaria, about 1572; died at Augsburg, 1660. A German astronomer and Protestant preacher, surnamed from his eloquence "the protestant Tully" ("the Protestants' mouth[piece]"). He was the author of "Uranometria" (1603), enlarged and reprinted under the title "Coelum stellatum christianum" (1627). This work was the first complete and convenient chart of the heavens representing the then existing state of astronomical knowledge. Bayer was the first to adopt the method of designating the stars by the Greek letters, etc., in the order of their magnitude.

Bayer, Karl Robert Emmerich: pseudonym **Robert Byr.** Born at Bregenz, Austria, April 15, 1835. An Austrian novelist. He entered the military academy at Neustadt in 1845, became lieutenant in a regiment of hussars in 1852, and retired from military service in 1862. Among his works are "Kaiserjungmannsgüter" (1860), "Osterreichische Garnisonen" (1863), "Aus Nord und Süd" (1865), a number of social political novels, as "Der Kampf ums Dasein" (1869), and the dramas "Lady Gloster" (1869), and "Der wunde Fleck" (1870).

Bayern. The German name of Bavaria.

Bayerwald. See *Bayrischer Wald*.

Bayes (bāz). A character in Buckingham's farce "The Rehearsal," a dramatic coxcomb. He was at first called Bilboa, and was intended to ridicule Sir Robert Howard; but the piece having been laid aside for several years, and Sir Robert having meanwhile become a very good friend of Buckingham, the character was altered to fit Dryden, who at this time appeared a fit object for satire. The name *Bayes* refers to the laureateship.

Bayes no Poetaster. See *Two Queens of Brentford*.

Bayes's Troops, Like. A phrase referring to the foot-soldiers and hobby-horses who fight a battle in Buckingham's "Rehearsal." When all are killed it is a question how they are to go off the stage. Bayes replies: "As they came on, upon their legs." Whereupon they are obliged to revive and walk off.

Bayeux (bä-yē'). [F. *Bayeux*, LL. *Baiocas*, *Baiocasses*, *Bagocassus*, L. *Badiocassus*, Gr. *Oudiokanoi*, orig. a Celtic tribe name, explained as 'great conquerors,' otherwise as 'blond-haired.'] A town in the department of Calvados, Normandy, France, situated on the Aure 17 miles northwest of Caen; the Roman Augustodurus. It was the chief town of Gallia Lugdunensis, so called Baiocasses or Bawcasses (whence the modern name) in the early middle ages, and was the capital of the Frankish Baiocassins, later Bessin. It is famous for the Bayeux Tapestry (which see). The cathedral of Bayeux is a very handsome structure of the 12th and 13th centuries. The west front has lofty twin spires, and several arcades, fine gabled and sculptured portals. There is a beautiful vaulted porch on the south side, besides the rich portal and great traceried window of the transept. The lower part of the nave is of richly ornamented Romanesque round arches. Population (1891), 8,102.

Bayeux Tapestry. A strip of linen 231 feet long and 20 inches wide, preserved in the Library at Bayeux, France, embroidered with episodes of the Norman conquest of England from the visit of Harold to the court of Edward until his death at Senlac, each with its title in Latin. The work is of great archæological interest from its details of costume and arms. It is believed to have been made by Matilda, queen of William the Conqueror.

Bayle (bāl), **Gaspard Laurent.** Born at Vernet, Provence, Aug. 8, 1774: died at Paris, May 11, 1816. A French physician and medical writer.

Bayle, Pierre. Born at Carlat, in Foix, France, Nov. 18, 1647; died at Rotterdam, Dec. 28, 1706. A noted French skeptical philosopher and critic. He was appointed professor of philosophy at Sedan in 1675, and at the Protestant academy of Rotterdam in 1681, and was removed (on account of his skeptical opinions) from his professorship in 1693. He was an influential leader of the modern skeptical movement, and is chiefly known as the compiler of the famous "Dictionnaire historique et critique" (1696), in which that tendency found clear expression. Among his other works are "Cogitationes rationales de Deo, anima, et malo," "Pensées sur la comete, ecrites a un docteur de la Sorbonne" (1682), "Commentaire philosophique ces paroles de l'Evangile" (1686). In 1684 he established a sort of journal of literary criticism, "Nouvelles de la republique des lettres," which he continued for seven years to be allowed to leave Spain. The Junta of Seville refused to ratify the capitulation, and all the French except the superior officers were sent to the galleys at Cadiz.

Bayley, Dudley. See *Castorius*.

Bayley (bā'li), **James Roosevelt.** Born in New York city, Aug. 23, 1814; died at Newark, N. J., Oct. 3, 1877. An American Roman Catholic prelate. He was made first bishop of Newark in 1853, and was archbishop of Baltimore 1872-77. He wrote a "History of the Catholic Church in New York" (1853), etc.

Bayley, Sir John. Born at Elton, Huntingdonshire, Aug. 3, 1763; died near Sevenoaks, Kent, Oct. 10, 1841. An English jurist and legal and religious writer. He became judge of the King's Bench in 1808, was removed to the Court of Exchequer in 1830, and resigned from the bench in 1834. He wrote "A Short Treatise on the Law of Bills of Exchange, Cash Bills, and Promissory Notes" (1789), etc.

Bayley, Richard. Born at Fairfield, Conn., 1745; died on Staten Island, N. Y., Aug. 17, 1801. An American physician, appointed professor of anatomy in Columbia College in 1792, and of surgery in 1793.

Baylies (bā'liz), **Francis.** Born at Taunton, Mass., Oct. 16, 1783; died there, Oct. 28, 1852. An American politician, member of Congress from Massachusetts 1821-27. He wrote a "Memoir of the Colony of New Plymouth" (1830).

Baylor (bā'lōr). **Frances Courtenay** (Mrs. Belger), Born at Fayetteville, Ark., Jan. 20, 1848. An American novelist. She has written "The Perfect Treasure" and "On This Side," two short magazine stories, which were published in book form as one narrative under the title "On Both Sides" (1886), and other works.

Bayly (bā'li), **Ada Ellen;** pseudonym **Edna Lyall.** Born at Brighton, England. An Eng-

lish novelist. Among her works are "Won by Waiting" (1879), "Donovan" (1882), "Autobiography of a Slander" (1887), "Knight Errant" (1887), "A Hardy Norseman" (1889).

Bayly (bā'li), **Thomas Haynes.** Born at Bath, England, Oct. 13, 1777; died at Cheltenham, April 22, 1839. An English song-writer, dramatist, and novelist. He wrote "Perfection," and other plays, many popular songs (among them "The Soldier's Tear," "I'd be a Butterfly," "We met—'t was in a crowd"), and the tales "The Aylmers," "A Legend of Killarney," etc.

Bayne (bān), **Peter.** Born in Ross-shire, Scotland, Oct. 19, 1830. A Scotch littérateur and journalist.

Baynard's (bā'närdz) **Castle.** A strong fortification on the Thames just below Blackfriars, founded by Baynard, a follower of William the Conqueror, and forfeited to the crown by one of his successors. It was burned in the Great Fire, 1666.

Baynes (bānz), **Thomas Spencer.** Born at Wellington, Somersetshire, March 24, 1823; died at London, May 30, 1887. A British philosophical writer, appointed professor of logic, rhetoric, and metaphysics at St. Andrew's in 1864. He was assistant editor of the London "Daily News," and editor of the 9th edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica."

Bayonne (bā-yon'; F. pron. bā-yon'). A seaport in the department of Basses-Pyrénées, France, situated at the junction of the Nive and Adour, near the Bay of Biscay, in lat. 43° 29′ N., long. 1° 29′ W. It is a fortress, and its citadel was fortified by Vauban. The bayonet is said to have been invented here. The population is largely Spanish and Basque. It is noted for its hams. A celebrated interview was held here in 1565 between Charles IX., Elizabeth of Spain, and Catherine de' Medici, at which (it is alleged) the St. Bartholomew massacre was planned. The cathedral of Bayonne is of the 13th and 14th centuries, with modern spires. There is beautiful medieval glass, and two fine sculptured portals. The 13th-century cloister has been in part inclosed and transformed into an additional aisle in the church. Population (1891), 27,192.

Bayonne (bā-yon'). A port and city in Hudson County, New Jersey, situated between New York and Newark bays 6 miles southwest of New York. It has chemical works, etc. Population (1890), 19,033.

Bayonne, Convention of. A convention concluded May 10, 1808, between France and the grand duchy of Warsaw.

Bayonne, Treaty of. A treaty concluded at Bayonne, May, 1808, between Napoleon and Charles IV. of Spain. The latter renounced his right to the Spanish throne.

Bayonne Decree. A decree issued by Napoleon I. at Bayonne, April 17, 1808, directing the seizure of all American vessels then in the ports of France.

Bayou State (bī'ō stāt), **The.** An epithet sometimes applied to Mississippi.

Bayreuth (bī'roit), or **Baireuth.** A former German burgraviate and principality, now in the northern part of Bavaria. It was united to Ansbach in 1769, was acquired by Prussia 1791-92, was lost by Prussia in 1807, and was ceded to Bavaria in 1809.

Bayreuth, or **Baireuth.** The capital of the province of Upper Franconia, Bavaria, situated on the Red Main in lat. 49° 56′ N., long. 11° 35′ E. It contains the Wagner Theater, the old and new palaces, and the residences of Richter and Richard Wagner, who converted for its musical festivals. Formerly it was the residence of the margraves of Brandenburg-Culmbach. Population (1890), 24,556.

Bayreuth Festival. A musical festival held at Bayreuth, for the representation of Wagner's works, in the National Theater (opened by Wagner in 1876).

Bayrhoffer (bīr'hof-fer), **Karl Theodor.** Born at Marburg, 1812; died at Jordan, Wis., Feb. 3, 1888. A German philosophical writer, publicist, and revolutionary politician. He was professor of philosophy at Marburg 1838-40; member of the Landtag of Hesse in 1848; and president of the chamber in 1850; and later removed to the United States (Wisconsin).

Bayrischer Wald (bī'rē-shèr vält), or **Bayerwald** (bī'èr-vält). An extension of the Böhmer Wald in eastern Bavaria.

Bayswater (bāz'wā-tèr). [From Baynard's Watering Place.] A part of London lying north of Kensington Gardens. The original Bayswater was a hamlet near what is now Gloucester Terrace. — *Lothie.*

Baza (bā'thä). A town in the province of Granada, Spain, 57 miles northeast of Granada: the ancient Basti and the medieval Bastiana. It was an important Moorish city, and was captured by Isabella in 1489. It was the scene of a victory of the French under Soult over the Spaniards Aug. 10, 1810. There are hot springs in its vicinity. Population (1887), 11,998.

Bazaine (bä-zān'), **François Achille.** Born at Versailles, Feb. 13, 1811; died at Madrid, Sept. 23, 1888. A French marshal. He served in Algeria and in Spain against the Carlists; commanded the Foreign Legion in the Crimean war; commanded a division in the Italian war of 1859, and distinguished himself at Solferino; took part in the Mexican expedition, and became commander-in-chief in Mexico in 1863; was made marshal in 1864; withdrew from Mexico in 1867, and was made commander of the Imperial Guard in 1868. He commanded troops at the beginning of the Franco-German war, was made commander of the Army of the Rhine Aug., 1870, and was defeated before Metz at Gravelotte, etc., and besieged in Metz, which he surrendered, with 173,000 men, Oct. 27, 1870. For this surrender he was tried by a military tribunal under the presidency of the Duc d'Aumale, and condemned to degradation and death. The sentence was commuted to 20 years' imprisonment, and he was incarcerated near Cannes Dec., 1873, whence he escaped Aug. 9-10, 1874. He resided later in Madrid, and wrote several works on the Metz episode.

Bazalgette, Sir Joseph William. Born at Enfield, Middlesex, 1819. An English engineer, vice-president of the Metropolitan Board of Works, designed and executed (1858-65) the system of drainage now in operation in London, as also (1863-74) the Victoria, the Albert, and the Chelsea embankments.

Bazan, Don Cæsar de. See *Don Cæsar de Bazan.*

Bazard (bä-zär'), **Saint-Armand.** Born at Paris, Sept. 19, 1791; died at Courtry, near Montfermeil, July 29, 1832. A French socialist, organizer of Carbonarist societies, and adherent of Saint-Simon.

Bazardjik. A town in Bulgaria, 27 miles north of Varna. It was captured by the Russians in 1773 and 1810.

Bazarof (bäz'a-rof). A brutal but original medical student in Turgenief's "Fathers and Sons." He is the representative of young Russia with aspirations toward progress. In him is first formulated the political theory of Nihilism. He takes pride in absolute negation.

Bazas (bä-zä'). A town in the department of Gironde, France, 33 miles southeast of Bordeaux. It figured in the Huguenot wars. Population (1891), 4,948.

Bazeilles (bä-zā'l' or bä-zā'y). A village near Sedan, department of Ardennes, France, near the Meuse. It was destroyed by the Bavarians Sept. 1, 1871.

Bazias (bä'zi-äsh). A small town in Hungary, situated on the Danube 45 miles east of Belgrad.

Bazigars (bä-zē-gärz'). A nomadic race widely diffused in Hindustan, allied, perhaps, to the Gipsies of Europe.

Bazin (baz-zan'). The lackey of Aramis in "The Three Musketeers," by Dumas.

Bazin (baz-zan'), **Antoine Pierre Louis.** Born 1799; died 1863. A French Orientalist. He published "Theatre chinois," "Grammaire mandarine," etc.

Bazin, Jacques Rigomer. Born at Mans, 1771; died Jan. 20, 1820. A French publicist, man of letters, and democratic politician. He was the author of pamphlets published under the title "Le Nain" (1814) and "Satires" (1815), "Napoléon et son siècle" (1822), "Essai historique," "Chef-lieu" (1815), etc. He edited "Sat." (1815) and etc.

Bazoche (ba-zosh'), or **Basoche, La.** An association of clerks connected with the parliament of Paris. It watched over the interests of its members, performed farces satirizing the parliament. It arose at the beginning of the 14th century, and was suppressed in 1791, but has recently been revived.

Baztan, or **Bastan** (bäs-tän'). A valley in the Pyrenees, in the northern part of the province of Navarre, Spain. It is traversed by the Bidassoa.

Bazzard (baz'ärd), **Mr.** In Charles Dickens's "Mystery of Edwin Drood," a clerk to Mr. Grewgious, and author of a tragedy which gives him a baleful influence over his master.

Bazzi, Giovanni Antonio. See *Sodoma.*

Beach, Hicks. See *Hicks-Beach.*

Beach (bēch), **Moses Yale.** Born at Wallingford, Conn., Jan. 7, 1800; died at Washington, July 19, 1868. An American inventor and journalist, proprietor of the New York "Sun."

Beachy Head (bē'chi hed). A chalk headland on the coast of Sussex, England, projecting into the English Channel, in lat. 50° 44′ N., long. 0° 13′ E. Its height is 575 feet.

Beachy Head, Battle of. A naval victory gained near Beachy Head by the French under Tourville over the allied English and Dutch under Torrington, June 30, 1690.

Beacon Hill (bē'kon hil). An elevation north of Boston Common. It was named from the beacon fires which were formerly lighted upon it.

Beacon Street. A street in Boston, Mass., which extends from Tremont street along the north side of the Common and Public Gardens westward. It is noted as a street of residences, and its name is a synonym for the wealth and culture of the city.

Beaconsfield (bē'konz-fēld or bek'onz-fēld). A town in Buckinghamshire, England, situated 25 miles west-northwest of London. It was the home and burial-place of Waller and of Edmund Burke. Population (1891), 1,773.

Beaconsfield, Earl of. See *Disraeli.*

Beadle, Harriet. See *Tabyanona.*

Beagle (bē'gl). **Sir Harry.** A foxhunting English squire in Colman's comedy "The Heir-at-Law."

Beagle Channel. A strait in the archipelago of Tierra del Fuego, which extends east and west in lat. 55° S.

Beagle, The. The ship in which Darwin made his voyage as naturalist. She was a 10-gun brig of 235 tons, commanded by Captain Fitzroy. She sailed Dec. 27, 1831, and returned Oct. 2, 1836. She had previously been used in surveying work on the South American coast. See *Darwin, Charles.*

Beale (bēl), **Lionel Smith.** Born at London, 1828. An English physiologist and microscopist, professor of medicine at King's College, London, also of physiology and morbid anatomy, and later of pathological anatomy. He is the author of "How to Work with the Microscope," "Protoplasm, or Life, Matter, and Mind," "On Life and on Vital Action in Health and Disease."

Beale, Mary. Born in Suffolk, England, 1632; died at London, Dec. 28, 1697. An English artist, noted as a portrait-painter.

Beall (bēl), **John Young.** Born in Virginia, Jan. 1, 1835; died on Governor's Island, New York Harbor, Feb. 24, 1865. A Confederate spy and guerrilla. He commanded a body of men who, disguised as guerrillas, seized the Lake Erie steamer Philo Parsons Sept. 19, 1864, and subsequently captured and sank another boat, the Island Queen. He was arrested at Suspension Bridge, New York, Dec. 16, 1864, was tried at Fort Lafayette by a military commission, and, in spite of a proclamation by Jefferson Davis, dated Dec. 24, 1864, in which the Confederate government assumed the responsibility for Beall's action, was convicted and hanged.

Bear Flag Battalion. An American corps, in the early history of California, which was active in expelling the Mexicans.

Bear Island. A small island in the Arctic Ocean, south of Spitzbergen.

Bear Islands. A group of islands in the Arctic Ocean, north of Siberia, about long. 161° E.

Bear Lake. A lake about 20 miles long, situated on the border of southeastern Idaho and northeastern Utah.

Bear Lake, Great. See *Great Bear Lake.*

Bear Mountain. A hill, about 750 feet in height, situated in the northeastern part of Dauphin County, east-central Pennsylvania. There are coal deposits in its vicinity.

Bear River. A river in northern Utah and southern Idaho, which falls into Great Salt Lake, in lat. 41° 28′ N., long. 112° 17′ W. Length, about 400 miles.

Beard (bērd), **George Miller.** Born at Montville, Mass., 1839; died in New York city, Jan. 23, 1883. An American physician, author of "Stimulants and Narcotics," "Eating and Drinking," "Hay Fever," etc.

Beard, James Henry. Born at Buffalo, N. Y., May 20, 1812; died at Flushing, N. Y., April 4, 1893. An American artist, brother of W. H. Beard, best known as a painter of animals.

Beard, William H. Born at Painesville, Ohio, April 13, 1825. An American painter, chiefly of humorous animal pictures.

Beardstown (bērdz'toun). The capital of Cass County, Illinois, situated on the Illinois River in lat. 40° N. Population (1890), 4,220.

Béarn (bā-ärn'). [LL. *Beneharnum.*] An ancient province of southern France, capital Pau, corresponding nearly to the department of Basses-Pyrénées. In the middle ages it was a viscounty. It passed to the Albret (Navarre) family in 1485, and came with Henry of Navarre to France. It was formally incorporated with France in 1620.

Beardsley (bērdz'li), **Eben Edwards.** Born at Stepney, Conn., 1807; died at New Haven, Conn., Dec. 22, 1891. An American Protestant Episcopal clergyman and historical writer. He became rector of St. Thomas's Church, New Haven, Conn., in 1838, and was the author of "History of the Episcopal Church in Connecticut" (1865).

Beardsley, Samuel. Born at Hoosic, N. Y., Feb. 9, 1790; died at Utica, N. Y., May 6, 1860. An American politician and jurist. He was Democratic member of Congress from New York, 1831-1836 and 1843-44; associate judge of the Supreme Court of New York 1844-47; and chief justice in 1847.

Béarnais (bā-är-nā'). **Le.** A surname given to Henry IV. of France, who was a native of Béarn.

Beas (bē'äs), or **Bias** (bē'äs), or **Beypasha** (bā-pash'ä). Gr. **Hyphasis** (hī'a-sis). [Gr. *Υφασις.*] A river in the Punjab, British India, which joins the Satlaj 50 miles southeast of Lahore. Length, over 300 miles.

Beasley (bēz'li). **Frederick.** Born near Edenton, N. C., 1777; died at Elizabethtown, N. J., Nov. 2, 1845. An American clergyman and philosophical writer, professor of mental and moral philosophy in the University of Pennsylvania 1813–28.

Beata Beatrix. A painting by Dante Gabriel Rossetti, in the National Gallery, London. It is a portrait of the painter's wife, painted after her death, with a quotation given to Beata Beatrix in mind, showing the object in Florence at the death of Beatrice in 1290.

Beaton (bē'ton; Sc. pron. bā'ton), or **Bethune, David.** Born 1494; murdered at the castle of St. Andrew's, May 29, 1546. A Scottish prelate and statesman. He was several times ambassador to France, was made bishop of Mirepoix by Francis I. in 1537, became cardinal in 1538, and was appointed archbishop of St. Andrew's and primate of Scotland in 1539, lord privy seal in 1543, and chancellor in 1544. He negotiated the marriage of James V. of Scotland with Magdalen, daughter of Francis I., and also his second marriage with Mary of Guise. After the death of James he was arrested, but later regained his liberty and power, especially opposing the proposed English marriage of Mary. He was a man of loose life and a violent persecutor of the Reformers. It was by his order that Wishart was arrested, tried, and burned at the stake.

Beaton, or **Bethune, James.** Died 1539. A Scotch prelate, uncle of David Beaton. He became archbishop of Glasgow in 1509, and of St. Andrew's in 1522, and was lord treasurer from 1505, and chancellor 1517–28. He played a conspicuous part in Scotch politics during the minority of James V., and, like his nephew, was a persecutor.

Beaton, or **Bethune, James.** Born 1517; died April 30, 1603. A Scotch Roman Catholic prelate, a nephew of David Beaton. He became archbishop of Glasgow in 1552, and was Scottish ambassador to France for many years previous to his death. He was a man of high character and attainments.

Beatrice (bē'a-tris or -trēs; It. pron. bā-ä-trē'-che). [L. *Beatrix,* making happy: F. *Beatrice, Béatrix,* It. *Beatrice,* Sp. Pg. *Beatriz.*] **1.** See *Portinari, Beatrice.*—**2.** In Marston's play "The Dutch Courtezan," an innocent, modest girl, the antithesis of her gay sister Crispinella.—**3.** The gay and wayward niece of Leonato, and rebellious lover of Benedick, in Shakespeare's comedy "Much Ado about Nothing"; a character of intrigue, gaiety, wit, and diversity of humor.—**4.** The principal character in Hawthorne's story "Dr. Rappaccini's Daughter." Her poisoned beauty fills her lover with passion, horror, and finally despair when he sees that he himself has imbibed some of her fatal charm. See *Doctor Rappaccini.*

Beatrice. The capital of Gage County, southeastern Nebraska. It is situated on the Big Blue River. Population (1890), 13,836.

Beatrice Cenci (bā-ä-trē'che chen'chē). See *Cenci, Beatrice.*

Beatrice Cenci. A celebrated portrait by Guido Reni, in the Palazzo Barberini, Rome. It is a three-quarter face seen over the shoulder, with golden hair confined by a white turban; the expression is of grief and gentle resignation.

Beatrice-Joanna (bē'a-tris-jō-an'ä). In Middleton's play "The Changeling," a headstrong, unscrupulous, unobservant girl, intent on putting an unwelcome lover out of the way. She induces De Flores, whom she loathes, to murder him, and is astounded when her accomplice demands as a reward instead of money. Unable to escape him, she yields, but is finally killed by De Flores when discovery of the double crime is made. He also kills himself.

Beatrix (bē'a-triks). [See *Beatrice.*] The maid and confidante of the two sisters Theodosia and Jacintha in Dryden's comedy "An Evening's Love, or The Mock Astrologer."

Beatrix. A novel by Balzac, begun in 1839 and finished in 1844.

Beatrix Esmond. See *Esmond, Beatrice.*

Beattie (bē'ti; Sc. pron. bā'ti), **James.** Born at Laurencekirk, Kincardine, Scotland, Oct. 25, 1735; died at Aberdeen, Aug. 18, 1803. A Scotch poet, essayist, and philosophical writer. He was professor of moral philosophy and logic in Marischal College, Aberdeen. His works: "Original Poems and Translations" (1760); "Judgment of Paris" (1765); "The Minstrel" (1771–74); "Essay on Truth" (1770); "Dissertations" (1783); "Elements of Moral Science," etc.

Beatty (bē'ti), **John.** Born near Sandusky, Ohio, Sept. 10, 1828. An American general in the Civil War. He served in the Union army as a volunteer throughout the war, commanding, as colonel, a brigade in the three days' fight at Stone River, Dec. 31, 1862–Jan. 2, 1863, and rising to the rank of brigadier-general. He was Republican member of Congress from Ohio 1868–73. Author of "The Citizen Soldier, or Memoirs of a Volunteer" (1879) etc.

Beau Brummel. See *Brummel.*

Beau Brummel (bō brum'el), **the King of Calais.** A play by William Blanchard Jerrold, brought out at the Lyceum Theater April 11, 1859. A play called "Beau Brummel" was also produced in New York in 1891 by Richard Mansfield.

Beau Didapper. See *Didapper.*

Beau Fielding. See *Fielding.*

Beau Fluttyr. See *Flutter, Sir Fopling.*

Beau Nash. See *Nash.*

Beau Nash (bō nash). A three-act comedy in prose by Douglas Jerrold, produced at the Haymarket and published in 1825.

Beau Tibbs. See *Tibbs.*

Beau's Duel, The, or Soldier for the Ladies. A comedy by Mrs. Centlivre, produced and printed in 1702. It was in part taken from Jasper Mayne's "City Match."

Beaucaire (bō-kār'). A town in the department of Gard, France, situated on the Rhone, opposite Tarascon, 14 miles east of Nîmes: the ancient Ugernum. It is noted for its fair, and formerly had an extensive commerce. Population (1891), commune, 8,197.

Beauce (bōs). A district of France, included within the departments of Eure-et-Loir and Loir-et-Cher, famous for its production of wheat. Its chief town is Chartres.

Beauchamp (bō-shon'), **Alphonse de.** Born at Monaco, 1767; died at Paris, June 1, 1832. A French historian and litterateur, charged with the supervision of the press under the Directory. He wrote a "Histoire des guerres de la Vendée" (1806), "Le Faux Dauphin" (1833), "Histoire de la conquête et des révolutions du Pérou" (1808), "Histoire de la guerre de la Grèce pour l'indépendance" (1809–15), "Vie de Louis XVIII." (1821), etc.

Beauchamp (bē'cham), **Philip.** [The surname *Beauchamp* exists also in the more correct spelling *Beecham,* which represents the mod. pronunciation. *Beauchamp* follows the mod. F. spelling: OF. *Buachamp, Beauchamp,* fair field.] A pseudonym of George Grote.

Beauchamp, Richard de, Earl of Warwick. Born at Salwarp, Worcestershire, Jan. 28, 1382: died at Rouen, France, April 30, 1439. A noted English soldier and statesman, prominent in affairs of state during the reign of Henry V.

Beauchamp, Viscount. The title given by the Jacobites to Sir Frederick Vernon in Sir Walter Scott's novel "Rob Roy."

Beauclerc (bō-klärk'). [F. *beau clerc,* fine scholar.] A surname given to Henry I. of England, on account of his attainments as a scholar.

Beauclerk (bō'klärk), **Topham.** Born Dec. 17, 1739: died at London, March 11, 1780. An English gentleman of refined tastes and charming conversation, who while chiefly in the intimate friend of Dr. Johnson, and for his library of 30,000 volumes (sold at auction in 1781), which was rich in works relating to the English stage and English history.

Beaufort (bō-for'), or **Beaufort-en-Vallée** (bō-for'ton-väl-lā'). [F., 'fair fort' or 'castle.' Cf. *Belfort.*] A town in the department of Maine-et-Loire, France, 18 miles east of Angers. Its castle gave title to the English Beauforts. Population (1891), commune, 4,492.

Beaufort (bō'fȯrt). A seaport, capital of Carteret County, North Carolina, situated on an inlet of the Atlantic in lat. 34° 43′ N., long. 76° 40′ W. It has a good harbor. Population (1890), 2,007.

Beaufort (bū'fȯrt). A seaport and watering-place, the capital of Beaufort County, South Carolina, situated on Port Royal Island in lat. 32° 26′ N., long. 80° 40′ W. It has a good harbor. A settlement here was attempted by the French in 1562, and was made by the English about 1680. It was captured by the Federals Dec. 6, 1861. Population (1890), 3,587.

Beaufort, Duc de. See *Vendôme, François de.*

Beaufort (bū'fȯrt), Sir **Francis.** [The English surname is from OF. *Beaufort,* the town, lit. 'fair fort.'] Born in Ireland, 1774; died at Brighton, Dec. 17, 1857. An English rear-admiral and man of science, hydrographer to the navy 1829–55. He wrote "Karamania, or a Brief Description of the South Coast of Asia Minor" (1817), etc.

Beaufort, Henry. Born at Beaufort Castle, Anjou; died at Winchester, England, April 11, 1447. An English prelate and statesman, natural son of John of Gaunt by Catherine Swynford, and half-brother of King Henry IV. He became bishop of Winchester (1405) and cardinal (1426), and was chancellor 1403–05, 1413–17, 1424–26. He was, during the minority of Henry VI., involved in a long contest for the ascendancy with his nephew, the Duke of Gloucester. He was president of the court which sentenced Joan of Arc to the stake.

Beaufort, Margaret, Countess of Richmond and of Derby. Born 1441: died 1509. The daughter of the first Duke of Somerset, wife successively of the Earl of Richmond, half-brother of Henry VI., of Henry Stafford, son to the Duke of Buckingham, and of Lord Stanley, Earl of Derby, and mother, by her first marriage, of Henry VII. She endowed Christ's and St. John's Colleges, Cambridge, and founded divinity professorships at both Oxford and Cambridge.

Beaugard (bō'gärd), **Captain.** The principal character in Otway's "Soldier's Fortune" and its sequel "The Atheist."

Beaugard, Old. The wild, extravagant father of Captain Beaugard in "The Atheist."

Beaugency (bō-zhon-sē'). A town in the department of Loiret, France, situated on the Loire 16 miles southwest of Orléans. It suffered severely in the Huguenot wars. Population (1891), commune, 4,313.

Beauharnais (bō-är-nā'), **Alexandre,** Vicomte de. Born in Martinique, May 28, 1760: guillotined at Paris, July 23, 1794. A French politician and general, husband of Joséphine (later empress). He was a member of the Constituent Assembly and general in the Army of the North, and was condemned by the revolutionary tribunal for treason.

Beauharnais, Eugène de, Duke of Leuchtenberg and Prince of Eichstädt. Born at Paris, Sept. 3, 1781: died at Munich, Feb. 21, 1824. A French soldier and statesman, son of Alexandre de Beauharnais and Joséphine, afterward empress of France. He served with Napoleon in Italy in 1796; was appointed viceroy of Italy in 1805; married the Princess Augusta Amelia of Bavaria in 1806; was adopted by Napoleon, and made heir apparent to the crown of Italy in 1806; gained the battle of Raab 1809; commanded an army corps in the Russian campaign in 1812, taking charge of the broken forces after the departure of Napoleon and the flight of Murat; decided the victory of Lutzen in 1813, and, when deprived of his viceroyalty by the campaigns of 1813 and 1814, retired to Bavaria, where he obtained, with the principality of Eichstädt, the title of Duke of Leuchtenberg.

Beauharnais, Eugénie Hortense de. Born 1783: died 1837. Daughter of Alexandre de Beauharnais, wife (1802) of Louis Bonaparte, king of Holland, and mother of Napoleon III.

Beauharnais, François, Marquis **de.** Born at La Rochelle, Aug. 12, 1756; died at Paris, 1823. A French royalist politician, brother of Alexandre de Beauharnais.

Beauharnais, Joséphine de. See *Joséphine.*

Beaujeu, Anne de. See *Anne de Beaujeu.*

Beaujeu (bō-zhē'). A town in the department of Rhône, France, situated on the Ardière 31 miles north-northwest of Lyons. Population (1891), commune, 3,290.

Beaujeu, Hyacinthe Marie L. de. Born at Montreal, Canada, Aug. 9, 1711: died July 9, 1755. A French officer in America. He succeeded Contrecour as commander of Fort Duquesne in 1755, planned the ambuscade which resulted in the defeat of Braddock, July 9, 1755, and fell at the first fire of the British.

Beaujolais (bō-zho-lā'). An ancient territory of France, in the government of Lyonnais, now comprised in the departments of Rhône and Loire. Its chief towns were Beaujeu and Villefranche. It was a barony and county, and was united to the crown by Francis I., and was later in the possession of the Orléans family. It is noted for its mines.

Beaujoyeulx. See *Baltasarini.*

Beaulea, or **Beauleah.** See *Bampur Beauleah.*

Beaulieu (bō-lē-ē'). [F., 'beautiful place.'] A town in the department of Corrèze, France, situated on the Dordogne 20 miles south of Tulle. Population (1891), commune, 2,359.

Beaulieu (bū'li). A village and abbey in Hampshire, England, 6 miles southwest of Southampton.

Beaulieu (bō-lē-ē'), **Jean Pierre,** Baron **de.** Born at Namur, Oct. 26, 1725; died near Linz, Dec. 22, 1819. An Austrian general. He served in the Seven Years' War; commanded at Jemappes in 1792, and as commander-in-chief in Italy was defeated by Napoleon (1796) at Montenotte, Millesimo, Montesano, Mondovì, and Lodi. He was succeeded by Wurmser.

Beaulieu-Marconnay (bō-lē-ē'mär-ko-nā'), **Karl Olivier,** Baron **von.** Born at Minden, Sept. 5, 1811: died at Dresden, April 8, 1889. A German official and historical writer.

Beauly (bū'li). A village and ruined priory in Inverness-shire, Scotland, 9 miles west of Inverness.

Beauly Basin. The upper part of Inverness Firth, connected with Moray Firth, northwest of Inverness. Length, 9 miles.

Beaumains. *See Gareth.*

Beaumanoir (bō-mä-nwor'), **Jean de.** Lived in the middle of the 14th century. A French knight of Brittany. He is celebrated as the French commander in the "Battle of the Thirty" (which see), 1351, between Ploermel and Josselin, Brittany.

Beaumanoir, Sir Lucas de. In Sir Walter Scott's novel "Ivanhoe," the grand master of the Knights Templar. He seizes Rebecca and tries her as a witch.

Beaumanoir, Philippe de. Born about 1250; died Jan. 7, 1296. A French jurist. He was *sénéchal* at Senlis in 1273, and at Clermont in 1280, and presided at assizes held in various towns. His chief work, highly esteemed in the study of old French law, is "Coutumes de Beauvoisis," edited by De la Thaumassière 1690, and by Beugnot 1842).

Beaumarchais (bō-mär-shā'), **Pierre Augustin Caron de.** Born at Paris, Jan. 24, 1732; died there, May 18, 1799. A French polemic and dramatic writer. He was the seventh child of Charles Caron, master clockmaker. After an elementary school-training, he joined his father in the trade, subsequently he assumed the name of Beaumarchais, in accordance with a usage prevalent in that country. His chief merit in the invention of a new escapement in clock-work being disputed, young Caron appealed to the Academy of sciences and to public opinion, thereby attracting also the attention of the court. On the death in 1757 of the celebrated financier Duverney, who had taken Beaumarchais into partnership, a question of inheritance occasioned litigation. Beaumarchais conducted his own case, and to vindicate himself published four "Memoires" (1774-75) replete with wit and eloquence which made him famous. His earlier attempts to write for the stage, "Eugénie" and "Les Deux Amis, ou le Négociant de Lyon," were failures. "Le Barbier de Séville" waited two years to be presented to the public, and the first performance, Feb. 23, 1775, was not very successful. It was soon, however, greatly improved the comedy. "Le Mariage de Figaro," begun in 1775 and completed in 1778, was suppressed for four years by the censorship of Louis XVI. It was given for the first time April 27, 1784, and was immediately successful. It is the masterpiece of French comedy in the 18th century. His later plays, "La Mère coupable" (1792), hardly deserve mention. During the War of American Independence Beaumarchais sent to the United States a fleet of his own, carrying a supply of arms and ammunition for the American colonists. His poverty during the latter part of his life was largely due to the difficulty he experienced in recovering payment from the United States. Beaumarchais is the hero of one of Scribe's plays, "Chalys" (which see).

Beaumaris (bō-mär'is). [OF. *beau marteis*, fair marsh. Formerly called *Bonmaret.*] A seaport and watering-place in Anglesea, Wales, situated on Beaumaris Bay 47 miles west by south of Liverpool. It has a castle, a large fifteenth-century fortress, built by Edward I. The long, low line of the interior walls is impressive, with their many towers surmounted by the large cylindrical towers of the main structure. The external moat is extremely picturesque, surrounded by ruins of the chapel and the great hall with finely traceried windows, and of the interesting ecclesiastical buildings partially draped with ivy. Population (1891), 2,202.

Beaumaris Bay. An inlet of the Irish Sea, between Anglesea and Carnarvon, Wales.

Beaumelle (bō-mel'). A female character in Massinger and Fields's play "The Fatal Dowry."

Beaumelle, Laurent Angliviel de la. Born at Valleraugue, Gard, France, Jan. 28, 1726; died at Paris, Nov. 17, 1773. A French man of letters, professor of French literature at Copenhagen 1749-50. In the latter year he went to Berlin, and in 1752 to Paris. His works brought him two periods of imprisonment in the Bastille and the active enmity of Voltaire.

Beaumont (bō-mōn'). [F., 'fair mount'; L. *Bellus Mons*, or *Belmontium.*] A town in the department of Ardennes, France, situated on the Meuse 14 miles southeast of Sedan. Aug. 30, 1870, the Germans under the Crown Prince of Saxony defeated the French under Marshal MacMahon.

Beaumont (bō'mont, formerly bu'mont), **Basil.** Born 1669; died Nov. 27, 1703. An English rear-admiral. He perished in the Downs in a terrible storm which destroyed 13 vessels, with 1,500 seamen.

Beaumont (bō-mōn'), **Elie de.** See *Elie de Beaumont.*

Beaumont (bō'mont, formerly bū'mont), **Francis.** Born at Grace-Dieu, Leicestershire, in 1584; died March 6, 1616, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. An English dramatist and poet. He entered Oxford Feb. 4, 1596, at the age of twelve. In 1600 he entered the Inner Temple, but apparently he did not pursue his studies. In 1602 he published "Salmacis and Hermaphroditus," a poem after Ovid (his authorship of this poem is doubted by Fuller). His friendship for Ben Jonson probably began shortly after this, and from 1605 to 1611 his commendatory poems were prefixed to several of Jonson's plays. In 1613 Beaumont produced "A Masque for the Inner Temple," and about that time he married Ursula, daughter of Henry Isley of Sundridge in Kent. His close personal and literary intimacy with John Fletcher dated from about 1607. They lived together not far from the Globe Theatre on the Bankside, sharing everything in common. Till 1616 (1614, Fullen) they wrote together. The discussion of the separate authorship of the plays will be found under *Fletcher, John.* The Induction and the first two Triumphs in "Four Plays or Moral Representations in One" are usually ascribed entirely to Beaumont.

Beaumont, Sir George Howland. Born at Dunmow, Essex, England, Nov. 6, 1753; died Feb. 7, 1827. An English patron of art, connoisseur, and landscape-painter, one of the founders of the National Gallery at London.

Beaumont, Sir John. Born, probably at Grace-Dieu, Leicestershire, 1583; died April 19, 1627. An English poet, brother of Francis Beaumont. He wrote "Bosworth Field," sacred poems, "Crown of Thorns" (now lost), etc.

Beaumont de la Bonnière (bō-mon' de la bon-yär'), **Gustave Auguste.** Born at Beaumont-la-Chartre, Sarthe, France, Feb. 16, 1802; died at Tours, March 2, 1866. A French politician and man of letters. He was the author of "Du système pénitentiaire aux États-Unis" (1832), "De l'esclavage aux États-Unis" (1835), "L'Irlande, politique, sociale, et religieuse," etc.

Beaumont-de-Lomagne (bō-mōn'dē-lō-mäny'). A town in the department of Tarn-et-Garonne, France, situated on the Gimone 22 miles west-southwest of Montauban. Population (1890), commune, 4,040.

Beaumont-sur-Oise (bō-mōn' sür-wäz'). A town in the department of Seine-et-Oise, situated on the Oise 18 miles north of Paris. It has a noted church. Population (1891), commune, 3,099.

Beaune (bōn). A town in the department of Côte-d'Or, eastern France, 24 miles southwest of Dijon. It has an extensive trade in Burgundy wines. The hospital of Beaune remains almost precisely as when founded in 1443. It has a large picture gallery covered with quaint old pictures, a quaint court with two rows of galleries, and a remarkably high steep roof. The grande salle has superb arched timber roof. Population (1891), 13,457.

Beaune-la-Rolande (bōn'la-ro-lōnd'). A village in the department of Loiret, France, 19 miles northeast of Orléans. Battle, Nov. 28, 1870, in the course of which Prince Frederick Charles defeated the French under Aurelle de Paladines. The French loss was about 7,000. Population (1891), 1,592.

Beaupréau (bō-prā-rō'). [F., 'fair meadow.'] A town in the department of Maine-et-Loire, France, situated on the Evre 29 miles southwest of Angers. It was the scene of a Vendean victory 1793. Population (1891), commune, 3,857.

Beauregard (bō're-gärd'; F. pron bō-re-gär' or bor-gär'), **Pierre Gustave Toutant.** [F. *beau regard*, fair view.] Born near New Orleans, May 28, 1818; died Feb. 20, 1893. An American general. He was graduated at West Point in 1838, served with distinction in the Mexican war, being brevetted captain for gallant and meritorious conduct at contreras and Churubusco, and major for conspicuous gallantry at Chapultepec, was appointed major-general at West Point in 1856, with the rank of colonel, resigned in 1861, on the secession of Louisiana from the Union, to accept a subordinate military command in the Confederate army, bombarded and captured Fort Sumter, April 12-14, 1861, commanded at the battle of Bull Run, July 21, having joined the army of the Potomac, in the north to the rank of general, assumed command of the army at Shiloh on the death of General A. S. Johnston, April 6, 1862, commanded at Charleston, defended Butler at Drury's Bluff, May 16, 1864, and surrendered with Johnston in 1865. He was president of the New Orleans and Jackson railroad company 1866-70, and became adjutant-general of Louisiana in 1878.

Beaurepaire (bō-rē-pär'). A castle celebrated in Arthurian legend. Blancheffeur was besieged here and freed by Sir Perceval.

Beaurepaire-Rohan (bō-re-pa're-ro-on'), **Henrique de.** Born about 1818. A general and geographer of French descent. He wrote a "Description géographique et historique des provinces du Brésil," a topography of Matto-Grosso, etc., and he was chief of the commission which prepared the map of Brazil published in 1878. In 1851 he was murdered by soldiers.

Beausobre (bōzobr'), **Isaac de.** Born at Niort, France, March 5, 1659; died at Berlin, June 6, 1738. A French Protestant theologian, pastor of a French church in Berlin. He was the author of an "Essai critique de l'histoire de Manichée et de Manichéisme" (3 vols. 4, 1734), a translation of the New Testament and (after his death) a Greek lexicon.

Beautemps-Beaupré (bō-tom'-bo-prā'), **Charles François.** Born at Nouvilleau-Pont, Marne, France, 1766; died 1854. A noted French hydrographer.

Beauty and the Beast. [F. *La Belle et la Bête.*] A story in which a daughter (Beauty), Zémire, to save her father's life, becomes the guest of a monster (Azor), who, by his kindness and intelligence, wins her love, whereupon he regains his natural form, that of a handsome young prince. The French version by Madame de Villeneuve was published in 1741. She probably derived the plot from Straparola's "Piacevoli Notti," a collection of Italian stories published in 1550. There have been many English versions, of which the most noteworthy is Miss Thackeray's. The story gave Gretry the subject for his very successful opera "Zémire and Azor."

Beauvais (bō-vā'). The capital of the department of Oise, France, situated on the Thérain 43 miles north-northwest of Paris. In the ancient Cæsaromagus, the capital of the Bellovaci, a Belgic tribe whence its later name *Bellovacum* or *Letovicum* (melen Bovacum). In the middle ages it was a county. Beauvais was defended against the English in 1433, and against Charles the Bold of Burgundy by the citizens under Jeanne Hachette in 1472. Many church councils have been held there. It is an important railroad-junction and centre, and has manufactures of Gobelin tapestries, carpets, cotton, woolens, lace, buttons, brushes, etc. The cathedral of Beauvais is a fragment consisting merely of choir and transepts, begun in 1225 with the intention of surpassing all other existing churches. The plan failed owing to stinted expenditure on the foundations, which proved too weak for the stupendous superstructure. The choir, presenting the most beautiful 13th-century vaulting and tracery, is 104 feet long and 72 from vaulting to pavement. It possesses superb mediæval glass. The great transepts are flamboyant. Population (1891), 19,482.

Beauvais, Charles Théodore. Born at Orléans, France, Nov. 8, 1772; died at Paris, 1850. A French general and writer, who compiled "Victoires et conquêtes des Français," and edited "Correspondance de Napoléon avec les cours étrangères."

Beauvais, Palisot de. See *Palisot de Beauvais.*

Beauvallet (bō-vä-lā'), **Léon.** Born at Paris, 1829; died there, March 22, 1885. A French litterateur, son of Pierre François Beauvallet.

Beauvallet, Pierre François. Born at Pithiviers, France, Oct. 13, 1801; died at Paris, Dec. 21, 1873. A French actor and dramatic writer.

Beauvau (bō-vō'), **Charles Juste de.** Born at Lunéville, France, Sept. 10, 1720; died May 2, 1793. A marshal of France, distinguished in the Seven Years' War.

Beauvau, René François de. Born 1664; died Aug. 4, 1739. A French prelate, bishop of Bayonne, and later (1707) of Tournay, where he distinguished himself during the siege of 1709.

Beauvoir-sur-Mer (bō-vwär'sür-mär'). A town in the department of Vendée, France, near the sea, 3 miles southwest of Nantes. Population (1891), commune, 2,507.

Beaux Arts, Académie des. See *Academy.*

Beaux' Stratagem, The. A comedy by Farquhar, produced March 8, 1707; his best play.

Beauzée (bō-zā'), **Nicolas.** Born at Verdun, May 9, 1717; died at Paris, Jan. 23, 1789. A French grammarian and litterateur.

Beaver (bē'vėr), **James Adams.** Born at Millerstown, Pa., Oct. 21, 1837. An American politician and general, who was colonel and brigade-commander in the Army of the Potomac in the Civil War; was the (unsuccessful) Republican candidate for governor of Pennsylvania in 1887; and was Republican governor of Pennsylvania 1887-91.

Beaver, Philip. Born at Lewknor, Oxfordshire, England, Feb. 28, 1766; died at Table Bay, South Africa, April 5, 1813. A captain of the English navy. He attempted unsuccessfully to colonize the island of Bulama, West Africa, 1792-93.

Beaver City. The chief town in No Man's Land, west of Oklahoma.

Beaver Creek. A river in northwestern Kansas and southern Nebraska, a tributary of the Republican River. Length, about 200 miles.

Beaver Dam. A city in Dodge County, Wisconsin, 30 miles northwest of Milwaukee. Population (1890), 4,242.

Beaver Dam Creek. *See Mechanicsville.*

Beaver Falls. A borough in Beaver County, Pennsylvania, situated near the junction of the Beaver and Ohio rivers, 26 miles northwest of Pittsburgh. It has various manufactures, and is largely controlled by the Harmony Society of Economy. Population (1890), 9,735.

Beaver Islands. A group of islands in the northern part of Lake Michigan, belonging to Manitou County, Michigan. The length of the largest (Big Beaver) is 24 miles.

Beaver River. A river in western Pennsylvania, formed by the union of the Mahoning and Shenango rivers. It joins the Ohio near Beaver Falls.

Beazley (bēz'li), **Samuel.** Born at London, 1786; died at Tunbridge Castle, Kent, Oct. 12, 1851. An English architect and dramatist, noted as a designer of theaters.

Bebek (beb'ek). A place in European Turkey, on the Bosporus 6 miles northeast of Constantinople.

Bebel (bā'bel), **Ferdinand August.** Born at Cologne, Feb. 22, 1840. One of the leaders of the social-democratic party in Germany. In 1862 he joined the German labor movement which began in that year under the leadership of Lassalle, and which

resulted in the formation of the social democratic party. In 1867 he was chosen deputy from the district of Glauchau-Meerane, in Saxony, to the constituent assembly of North Germany, and in 1871 was elected to the first Reichstag of the German Empire. In 1872 he was sentenced to two years' imprisonment on the charge of high treason against the German Empire, and to nine months' imprisonment on the charge of lese-majesty against the German emperor, in addition to which he was deprived of his seat in the Reichstag. He was reelected in 1874 to the Reichstag, in which with interruptions he has since represented various constituencies. Author of "Unsere Ziele," "Christenthum und Sozialismus," etc.

Bebelle. See *Isabelle*.

Bebenhausen (bā'ben-hou-zen). A Romanesque and Gothic Cistercian abbey, 3 miles north of Tübingen, Würtemberg, founded about 1185.

Bebra (be'bra). A village and important railway junction in the province of Hesse-Nassau, Prussia, near the Fulda, 26 miles southwestward of Cassel.

Bebutoff (bā-bū'tov), Prince **Vasili Osipovitch.** Born 1792; died at Tiflis, Transcaucasus, Russia, March 22, 1858. A Russian general, of Armenian descent. He defeated the Turks at Kadiklar, Dec. 1, 1853, and at Küruk-Dere, Aug. 5, 1854.

Bec (bek). A ruined abbey at Bec-Helloin, near Brionne, department of Eure, France, famous as a seat of learning in the 11th century under the rule of Lanfranc and Anselm.

Beccafumi (bek-kā-fō'mē) (**Domenico de Pace**). Born near Siena, Italy, 1486; died at Siena, May 18, 1551. An Italian painter, surnamed Mecherino, from his insignificant appearance. His best-known works are his designs for the decorations of the cathedral of Siena.

Beccari (bek'kā-rē), **Odoardo.** Born at Florence, Nov. 19, 1843. An Italian botanist, explorer in New Guinea, the East Indies, and East Africa. He founded the "Nuovo giornale botanico italiano" (1869), which, together with the "Bollettino della Società geografica italiana," contains most of his descriptions of travel and botanical discoveries.

Beccaria (bek-kā-rē'ä), **Cesare Bonesano,** Marchese **di.** Born at Milan, March 15, 1738; died at Milan, Nov. 28, 1794. An Italian economist, jurist, and philanthropist, professor in Milan. He was one of the earliest opponents of the death penalty. His most famous work is "Dei delitti e delle pene" ("On Crimes and Punishments," 1764; revised 1781), which was written from a humanitarian point of view and was very influential.

Beccaria, Giovanni Battista. Born at Mondovi, Piedmont, Oct. 3, 1716; died at Turin, May 27, 1781. An Italian mathematician and physicist, professor of physics at Turin, especially noted for his researches in electricity.

Beccles (bek'lz). A municipal borough in Suffolk, England, situated on the Waveney 17 miles southeast of Norwich. Population (1891), 6,669.

Beche, De la. See *De la Beche*.

Becher (be'cher), **Johann Joachim.** Born at Speyer, 1635; died at Lisbon (?), Oct., 1682. A noted German chemist, economist, and physician. He was the author of numerous treatises, the most noted of which is the "Actorum laboratorii chymici Monacensis, seu physicæ subterraneæ libri duo" (1669). Of the three elements conceived by him in the composition of metals, and in general of minerals, a vitrifiable earth, a volatile earth, and an igneous principle, the last served as the foundation of the theory of stahl.

Becher, Siegfried. Born at Plan, Bohemia, Feb. 28, 1806; died March 4, 1873. An Austrian economist and statistician. He became professor of history and geography in the Polytechnical Institute at Vienna, 1855.

Bechstein (bech'stīn), **Johann Matthäus.** Born at Waltershausen, in Gotha, Germany, July 11, 1757; died at Meiningen, Feb. 23, 1822. A German naturalist and forester, author of "Forst- und Jagdwissenschaft," etc.

Bechstein, Ludwig. Born at Weimar, Germany, Nov. 24, 1801; died at Meiningen, May 14, 1860. A Thuringian poet, folklorist, and novelist, nephew of Johann Matthäus Bechstein.

Bechuanaland (bech-ö-ä'nä-land). [*Bechuana* or *Bechwana*, the name of the people. See *Chuana*.] A region in South Africa, between Transvaal (South African Republic) and German Southwest Africa. It is partly colonial and partly a protectorate. The climate is good, but the soil is arid, and more suitable for pasture than for agriculture. Vryburg is the capital. The military occupation and annexation by England took place in 1885. Area, 170,000 square miles (71,000 for the colony). Population (1891), 60,356 in the colony.

Beck (bek), **Christian Daniel.** Born at Leipsic, Jan. 22, 1757; died Dec. 13, 1832. A German classical philologist. He was professor of Greek and Roman literature in the University of Leipsic (1785–92), and editor of the "Allgemeine Repertorium der neuesten in- und ausländischen Literatur" (1319–22). He published editions of Pindar, Aristophanes, Euripides, Apollonius Rhodius, Plato, Cicero, and Calpurnius.

Beck, David. See *Beck, James Burnie*.

Beck (bek), **James Burnie.** Born in Dumfriesshire, Scotland, Feb. 13, 1822; died at Washington, D. C., May 3, 1890. An American statesman, Democratic member of Congress from Kentucky 1867–75, and United States senator 1877–90.

Beck, Johann Ludwig Wilhelm. Born at Leipsic, October 27, 1786; died there, Feb. 14, 1869. A German jurist, son of Christian Daniel Beck. He became professor of law at Konigsberg in 1812, and president of the Court of Appeals at Leipsic in 1837.

Beck, Johann Tobias von. Born at Balingen, Würtemberg, Feb. 22, 1804; died Dec. 28, 1878. A German Protestant theologian, appointed professor of theology at Tübingen in 1843.

Beck, Karl. Born at Baja, Hungary, May 1, 1817; died at Währing, near Vienna, April 10, 1879. An Austrian poet. He was the author of "Nachte. Gegenüber Lieder" (1838), "Der Fahrende Sänger" (1838), "Lieder eines Kosmopoliten" (1841; a drama), "Janko" (1842), "Lieder vom armen Manne" (1846), "Aus der Heimath" (1852), "Mater Dolorosa" (1857), "Lieder ohne Leier," etc.

Beck, Madame. One of the principal characters in Charlotte Brontë's novel "Villette."

Becker (bek'er), **August.** Born at Klingenmünster, April 27, 1828; died at Eisenach, March 23, 1891. A German poet and novelist. He was editor of the "Iris-Album" (1859–60), and is the author of "Des Rabbi Vermächtnis" (1866–67), "Hedwig" (1868), "Meine Schwester" (1876), etc.

Becker, August. Born at Darmstadt, Jan. 27, 1821; died at Düsseldorf, Dec. 19, 1887. A German landscape-painter.

Becker, Jakob. Born at Dittelsheim, near Worms, March 15, 1810; died at Frankfort-on-the-Main, Dec. 22, 1872. A German genre painter.

Becker, Jean. Born at Mannheim, May 11, 1833; died there, Oct. 10, 1884. A noted German violinist, member, with the Italians Masi and Chiostri and the German Hilpert, of the Florentine Quartet.

Becker, Johann Philipp. Born March 19, 1809; died at Geneva, Dec. 9, 1886. A German political agitator and socialist.

Becker, Karl Ferdinand. Born at Liser, near Trier, Germany, April 14, 1775; died at Offenbach, Sept. 5, 1849. A noted German philologist and physician. He wrote "Ausführliche deutsche Grammatik," "Handbuch der deutschen Sprache," etc.

Becker, Karl Ferdinand. Born at Leipsic, July 17, 1804; died at Leipsic, Oct. 26, 1877. A German organist and writer on music, son of Gottfried Wilhelm Becker. His chief works are "Systematisch-chronologische Darstellung der musikalischen Literatur" (1836–39), "Die Hausmusik in Deutschland" (1840).

Becker, Karl Friedrich. Born at Berlin, 1777; died at Berlin, March 15, 1806. A German historian. He wrote "Weltgeschichte für Kinder und Reifere" (died 1859), "Erzählungen aus der Alten Welt" (1851–65) etc.

Becker, Mme. (**Christiane Luise Amalie Neumann**). Born at Krossen in Neumark, Dec. 15, 1778; died at Weimar, Sept. 27, 1797. A famous German actress, daughter of the actor Johann Christian Neumann, and wife of the actor Heinrich Becker. She acted in both comedy and tragedy, and was much admired by Goethe who, after her death, sang of her in the elegy "Euphrosine."

Becker, Nikolaus. Born at Geilenkirchen, Rhenish Prussia, Jan. 13, 1810; died Aug. 28, 1845. A German poet, author of the popular Rheinlied "Sie sollen ihn nicht haben" (1840), etc.

Becker, Oskar. Born at Odessa, June 18, 1839; died at Alexandria, July 16, 1868. A German medical student in the University of Leipsic who attempted to assassinate William I. of Prussia at Baden-Baden, July 14, 1861. He gave at the subsequent trial as the reason for his act that the king was unequal to the task of uniting Germany. He was sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment, but, at the intercession of the King of Prussia, was released in 1866, on condition of leaving Germany.

Becker, Rudolf Zacharias. Born at Erfurt, Germany, April 9, 1752; died March 28, 1822. A popular German writer. He was the author of "Noth- und Hilfsbüchlein" (1787–88), "Mildheimisches Liedlebuch," "Holzschnitte alter deutscher Meister," etc.

Becker, Wilhelm Adolf. Born at Dresden, 1796; died at Meissen, Sept. 30, 1846. A German classical archæologist, son of Wilhelm Gottlieb Becker, professor in the University of Leipsic. He was the author of "Gallus" (1838), "Charikles" (1840: both on ancient Greek and Roman life), "Handbuch der romischen Alterthumer" ("Manual of Roman Antiquities," 1845–46, continued 1849–64), etc.

Becker, Wilhelm Gottlieb. Born at Oberkallenberg, Saxony, Nov. 4, 1753: died at Dresden, June 3, 1813. A German archæologist and man of letters. His chief work is "Augusteum, Dresden's antike Denkmäler enthaltend" (1805–09).

Beckerath (bek'er-ät). **Hermann von.** Born at Crefeld, Dec. 13, 1801: died there, May 12, 1870. A Prussian politician, a member of the Frankfort Parliament, and minister of finance 1848–49.

Beckers (bek'erz), **Hubert.** Born at Munich, Nov. 4, 1806; died at Munich, March 11, 1889. A German philosophical writer, appointed professor of philosophy in the University of Munich in 1847. He has written extensively upon the philosophy of Schelling.

Becket, Thomas. See *Thomas of London*.

Beckford (bek'ford), **William.** Born in Jamaica, 1709: died at London, June 21, 1770. An English politician. He became lord mayor of London in 1762 and again in 1763. He was a friend and supporter of Wilkes. During his second mayoralty he acquired celebrity by a fearless impromptu speech made before George III., May 23, 1770, on the occasion of presenting an address to the King.

Beckford, William. Born at Fonthill, Wiltshire, Sept. 29, 1759: died May 2, 1844. An English man of letters, connoisseur, and collector, son of William Beckford, lord mayor of London. He was for many years member of Parliament, but is best known as author of "Vathek" (which see). He wrote also "Letters" (1834), and two burlesques, "The Elegant Enthusiast" (1796) and "Amezia" (1795). His villa at Fonthill, upon which he expended over a million dollars, was famous as an instance of reckless extravagance and fanciful splendor.

Beckum (bek'öm). A town in the province of Westphalia, Prussia, situated on the Werse 23 miles southeast of Münster. Population, about 3,000.

Beckwith (bek'with), Sir **George.** Born 1753; died at London, March 20, 1823. An English lieutenant-general. He entered the army in 1771, and served in the North American war 1776–82. From 1787 to 1791 he was diplomatic agent of England in the United States, and was successively governor of Bermuda (April, 1795), and of St. Vincent (Oct., 1804). From Oct., 1808, to June, 1814, he was governor of Barbadoes, with command of the British forces in the Windward and Leeward islands; and during this time he reduced the French islands of Martinique (Jan. 30 to July 24, 1809) and Guadeloupe (Jan. 28 to Feb. 5, 1810). He subsequently commanded in Ireland.

Beckx (beks), **Pierre Jean.** Born at Sichem, near Louvain, Belgium, Feb. 8, 1795: died at Rome, March 4, 1887. A Roman Catholic ecclesiastic, general of the order of Jesuits 1853–84.

Becky Sharp. See *Sharp, Becky*.

Becon (bek'on), **Thomas,** born in Norfolk, 1511 (1512?): died at London, 1567. An English ecclesiastic and writer. He was for a time a supporter of the Reformers in books written under the name of Theodore Basille, the doctrines of which, however, he was obliged to recant. He was chaplain to Lady Jane Seymour and to Cranmer under Edward VI., and rector of St. Stephen's Walbrook. His best-known work is "The Governaunce of Vertue."

Becquerel (bek-rel'), **Alexandre Edmond.** Born at Paris, March 24, 1820: died there, May 13, 1891. A French physicist, son of Antoine César Becquerel, noted for researches on the electric light, photography, etc.

Becquerel, Antoine César. Born at Châtillon-sur-Loing, Loiret, France, March 7, 1788: died at Paris, Jan. 18, 1878. A French physicist, noted for his discoveries in electricity and in electro-chemistry. His chief works are "Traité expérimental de l'électricité et du magnétisme" (1834–40), "Traité d'électro-chimie" (1843), "Traité de physique."

Becse. See *U-Becse* and *Torvil-Becse*.

Becskerek. See *Nagy-Becskerek*.

Beczwa, or Betchwa (bech'wä). A river in eastern Moravia, a tributary of the March.

Beda. See *Bede*.

Bedamar (bed-ä-mär'). A Venetian statesman in Saint-Réal's "Conjuration des Espagnols contre la république de Venise," from which Otway took his "Venice Preserved." The character is a noble one, but is reduced to small proportions in Otway's play.

Bédarieux (bā-dar-yē'). A town in the department of Hérault, southern France, situated on the Orb 36 miles west of Montpellier. It has diversified manufactures. Population (1891), commune, 6,578.

Beddoes (bed'ōz), **Thomas.** Born at Shiffnal, in Shropshire, April 13, 1760: died Dec. 24, 1808. An English physician and scientist. He was reader in chemistry to the University of Oxford (1788–93), and established at Bristol in 1798 a Pneumatic Institute for

the treatment of disease by inhalation, in which he employed the assistant Humphry Davy. Author of "Isaac Jenkins" (1790). "Hygeia, or Essays Moral and Medical" (1801-02), etc.

Beddoes, Thomas Lovell. Born at Clifton, England, July 20, 1803; died at Basel, Jan. 26, 1849. An English poet and physiologist, son of Thomas Beddoes. He was the author of "The Bride's Tragedy" (1822). "Death's Jest-Book, or the Fool's Tragedy" (1850). "Poems" (1851).

Bede (bēd), or **Bæda,** surnamed "The Venerable." Born at Wearmouth, in Northumberland, probably in 673; died at Jarrow, May 26, 735. A celebrated English monk and ecclesiastical writer. He was educated at the monastery of St. Peter's at Wearmouth and at that of St. Paul's at Jarrow, in which latter institution he remained until his death. He was ordained a deacon in his nineteenth year, and became a priest in his thirtieth. He devoted his life to teaching and writing, and is said to have been master of all the learning of his time, including Greek and Hebrew. His chief work is "Historia ecclesiastica gentis Anglorum." The first collective edition of his writings appeared at Paris 1544-45, which edition was reprinted in 1554. Both the original and the reprint are extremely rare.

Bede, Adam. The principal character in George Eliot's novel of that name, a young carpenter, a keen and clever workman, somewhat sharp-tempered and with a knowledge of some good books. He has an alert conscience, good energy, sense, and well-balanced stars of susceptibility on self-control," but is "not built for really subtle" (Mrs. Morris. (See *Morris Bede*.) He is said to be in part portrait of George Eliot's father.

Bede, Cuthbert. The pseudonym of the Rev. Edward Bradley who wrote "Verdant Green" and other humorous works.

Bede, Lisbeth. The mother of Adam and Seth in George Eliot's novel "Adam Bede."

Bede, Seth. The tender-hearted mystical brother of Adam Bede.

Bedeau (bē-dō'), **Marie Alphonse.** Born at Verton, near Nantes, France, Aug. 10, 1804; died at Nantes, Oct. 29, 1863. A French general. He served in Algeria, fought at the barricades in the rising of Feb., 1848; became vice-president of the constituent and legislative assemblies, and was imprisoned at the coup d'état of 1851.

Bedell (bed'el), **Timothy.** Born at Salem, N.H., about 1740; died at Haverhill, N. H., 1787. An American officer in the Revolutionary War. He was in command of the force which was attacked by Brant's Indians at the Cedars, near Montreal, and which was surrendered without resistance by Captain Butterfield the subordinate officer in command. The blame for this affair was thrown by General Arnold on Bedell, who at the time of the attack lay ill at Lachine.

Bedell (bē-del'), **Gregory Townsend.** Born on Staten Island, N. Y., Oct. 28, 1793; died at Baltimore, Md., Aug. 30, 1834. An American Protestant Episcopal clergyman and hymn-writer.

Bedell, Gregory Thurston. Born at Hudson, New York, Aug. 27, 1817; died at New York, March 11, 1892. An American bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church, son of Gregory Townsend Bedell. He was rector of the Church of the Ascension in New York city 1843-59, and was consecrated assistant bishop of Ohio Oct. 13, 1859, and became bishop of that diocese in 1874. He resigned on account of illness. Author of "Canterbury Pilgrimage to the Lambeth Conference," etc. (1878). "The Baton," etc. (1889), and "Centenary of the American Episcopate" (1884).

Bedell, William. Born in Essex, England, 1571; died Feb. 7, 1642. An English prelate. He became provost of Trinity College, Dublin, in 1627, and bishop of the united sees of Kilmore and Ardagh in Ireland in 1629. He was compelled, through his refusal to approval of pluralities, and, being imprisoned by the rebels in 1641 died in consequence of the treatment which he received.

Beder. See *Bedr.*

Bedford (bed'ford), or **Bedfordshire** (bed'fȯrd-shir), abbreviated **Beds.** A midland county of England, bounded by Northampton on the north-west, Huntingdon on the north-east, Cambridge on the east, Hertford on the south-east, and Buckingham on the west. The surface is generally level, but is hilly in the south. Area, 461 square miles. Population (1891) 164,729.

Bedford. [ME. *Beddeford*, AS. *Bedanaford*, *Bedican's ford*; *Bedica*, *Beadeca*, a proper name.] The capital of Bedfordshire, England, situated on the Ouse 45 miles north-north-west of London. It was the scene of a battle between the Danes and Saxons in 571. It had a castle in the middle ages. In Bedford jail Bunyan was imprisoned 1660-72 and 1675-76, and wrote "Pilgrim's Progress." Population (1891), 29,805.

Bedford. The capital of Lawrence County, Indiana, 65 miles south-southwest of Indianapolis. Population (1890), 3,551.

Bedford. The capital of Bedford County, Pennsylvania, situated on the Raystown branch of the Juniata River, 54 miles south of Altoona. Population (1890), 2,242.

Bedford, Duke of. See *Plantagenet, John.*

Bedford, Earls and Dukes of. See *Russell.*

Bedford (bed'fȯrd), **Gunning S.** Born at Baltimore, Md., 1806: died in New York city, Sept. 5, 1870. An American physician. He was professor of obstetrics in the University of New York 1842-56, and of "Diseases of Women and Children" and "Principles and Practice of Obstetrics," etc.

Bedford Coffee House. A noted house formerly standing in Covent Garden, London, the resort of Garrick, Foote, Fielding, and others.

Bedford House. A fine mansion formerly standing in Belgrave Square, London, the residence of the Duke of Bedford.

Bedford Level. A flat tract of land situated on the east coast of England. It is about 60 miles in length and 30 miles in breadth, extending from Wisbeach and Spalding on the north to Huntingdon and from Peterborough in Northamptonshire to Lynn down to Norfolk. It comprises nearly all the marshy district called the Fens and the Isle of Ely. It gets its name from Francis, earl of Bedford, who in 1634 undertook to drain it. Extensive drainage works have since been established, and the district affords rich grain and pasture lands. Area, 450,000 acres.

Bedford Square. A square in London, situated on the left of Oxford street. It contains a statue of Francis, duke of Bedford, by Westmacott.

Bedivere (bed'i-vēr), **Sir.** In the Arthurian revived romance, a knight of the Round Table. It was he who received the king into the barge in which the three queens bore him to the Vale of Avalon.

Bedlam (bed'lam). [A corruption of *Bethlehem.*] The hospital of St. Mary of Bethlehem in London, originally a priory, founded about 1247, but afterward used as an asylum for lunatics.

Bedlam beggar. Same as *Abraham-man.*

Bedlington (bed'ling-tun). A town in Northumberland, England, situated on the Blyth 11 miles north of Newcastle. Population (1891), 16,996.

Bedmar (bed-mär'), **Alfonso de la Cueva, Marquis de.** Born 1572; died Aug. 2, 1655. A Spanish diplomatist and prelate, who, while ambassador to Philip III. to Venice, achieved an unsuccessful conspiracy to destroy the republic, 1618. He became a cardinal 1622. His conspiracy is said to have suggested the plot of Otway's "Venice Preserved." See *Jaffeir.*

Bednur (bed-nur'), or **Bednore** (bed-nor'). A town in western Mysore, Hindustan, in lat. 13° 56' N., long. 75° 37' E. It was taken by Hyder Ali in 1763, and by Tippu Sahib in 1783. Formerly it was the seat of a rajah.

Bedott (be-dot'), **Widow,** or **Widow Priscilla P. Bedott.** The pseudonym of Mrs. Frances Miriam Berry) Whitcher in the "Widow Bedott Papers."

Bedouins (bed'ö-inz), or **Bedawi** (bed-ä-wē'). The nomadic Arabs, in distinction from the *Fellahin*, or peasants, and the dwellers in towns. Who usually call themselves "sons of the Arabs." *Hassel Arabs.* They are subdivided in tribes called *Kabileh.* Two principal groups may be distinguished: the *Badawi* and the *Arabi* or *Aarab.* Most frequently tribes who occupy the deserts of Lower Central and southern Syria, or who are to be found in various parts of northern Mesopotamia, Arabistan, Mesopotamia, and Persia, are called Bedouins proper. Upper Egypt and Nubia situated between the Nile and the Red Sea are inhabited by the Bedjahs or the Abyssinian blacks. They are also sometimes called Bedouins. Other tribes, the Hadendoa, the Bishareen and the Ababdeh. On the left bank of the Nile they are spoken of as the boundless of the Niger and so on. They are occupied chiefly in raising camels, and they number about 100,000 souls. Their principal seat of Mount Sinai is also occupied by three Bedouin tribes, the Tawara, the Dhaaga, and the Sawalha. The Arabi. The Bedouins live in tents. Their chief occupation is breeding cattle. Their manners are simple and slender, their food and lodging are of a very poor and plain description. They are generally armed with sword, spear, and matchlock. They are all professed Islam, but are lax in following its precepts, and are tolerant in their intercourse with non-Mohammedans.

Bedr (bed'r), or **Beder** (bed'er). A village in Arabia, between Medina and Mecca. It was the scene of the first victory of Mohammed over the Koraishites, about the beginning of 624 A.D.

Bedreddin Hassan (bed-red-dēn' has'san). The son of Noureddin Ali in the story of the "Three Calenders," in the Arabian Nights' Entertainments. Having become enamored of a young maid adopted by a pastry-cook he is discovered by the superior quality of the cheese cakes he makes and is also in danger of putting too pepper in them and refused to be tasted.

Bedretto (bā-dret'to), **Val di.** An alpine valley in the canton of Ticino, Switzerland, southwest of the St. Gotthard.

Bedriacum (bed-ri'a-kum, or **Bebriacum** (beb-ri'a-kum). In ancient geography, a village of northern Italy, east of Cremona. The exact location is undetermined. Here, April, 69 A. D., the forces of Vitellius and Otho and of Valens, defeated the forces of other lieutenants of the troops of Vespasian, under Antonius defeated the forces of Vitellius.

Beds (bedz). Abbreviation of Bedfordshire.

Bedwin (bed'win), **Mrs.** "A motherly old lady." Mr. Brownlow's housekeeper, who is kind to Oliver, in Charles Dickens's novel "Oliver Twist."

Bee (bē), **Bernard E.** Born about 1823; died at Bull Run, July 21, 1861. A Confederate brigadier-general in the Civil War. He commanded a brigade of South Carolina troops at Bull Run, where he fell.

Bee, Jon. The pseudonym of John Badcock.

Bee, The. A periodical which appeared Oct. 6, 1759, eight weekly numbers only being published. Oliver Goldsmith was the author of nearly all the essays.

Beecher (bē'cher). **Catherine Esther.** Born at East Hampton, L. I., Sept. 6, 1800; died at Elmira, N. Y., May 12, 1878. An American educationalist and writer, daughter of Lyman Beecher. She conducted a select seminary in Hartford, Conn., 1822-32, and was the author of "An Appeal to the People," "Common Sense applied to Religion," "Domestic Service," "Physiology and Calisthenics," etc.

Beecher, Charles. Born at Litchfield, Conn., Oct. 7, 1815. An American clergyman and writer, son of Lyman Beecher.

Beecher, Edward. Born at East Hampton, L. I., Aug. 27, 1803. An American Congregational clergyman and theological writer, son of Lyman Beecher.

Beecher, Harriet. See *Stowe.*

Beecher, Henry Ward. Born at Litchfield, Conn., June 24, 1813: died at Brooklyn, N. Y., March 8, 1887. A noted American Congregational clergyman, lecturer, reformer, and author, son of Lyman Beecher. He was graduated at Amherst College in 1834, studied theology at Lane Theological Seminary; and was pastor in Indianapolis 1837-47, and of the Plymouth Congregational church in Brooklyn (1847-87). He was one of the founders of the "Church of the Independent," the founder of the "Christian Union" and in other 1870-81, and one of the most prominent of anti-slavery orators. He addressed large audiences in Great Britain on subjects relating to the Civil War in the United States in 1863. He published "Lectures to Young Men" (1844). "Star Papers" (1855). "Freedom and War" (1863). "Eyes and Ears" (1864). "Aids to Prayer" (1864). "Norwood" (1867). "Earlier Scenes." "Lecture Room Talks." "Yale Lectures on Preaching." "A Summer Parish," "Evolution and Religion" (1885), etc.

Beecher, Lyman. Born at New Haven, Conn., Oct. 12, 1775: died at Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 10, 1863. An American Congregational clergyman and theologian. He was pastor in East Hampton, Long Island (1799-1810), Litchfield, Connecticut (1810-26), and Boston (1826-32), and president of Lane Theological Seminary (1832-50). He was noted as a temperance and anti-slavery reformer and controversialist. He wrote "Views in Theology," "Autobiography and Correspondence," etc.

Beecher, Thomas Kinnicut. Born at Litchfield, Conn., Feb. 10, 1824. An American Congregational clergyman, son of Lyman Beecher, pastor at Elmira, New York, since 1854.

Beechey (bē'chi), **Frederick William.** Born at London, Feb. 17, 1796: died at London, Nov. 29, 1856. An English naval admiral and geographical writer, son of William Beechey. He was a captain in a voyage of exploration with Franklin, and in command of an expedition in 1826. He wrote "Voyage of Discovery toward the North Pole" (1836), etc.

Beechey, Sir William. Born at Burford, Oxfordshire, England, Dec. 12, 1753: died at Hampstead, England, Jan. 28, 1839. A noted English portrait painter.

Beef-eaters (bef'ē-terz). [Originally humorous.] A name given to the Yeomen of the Guard, whose function it has been, ever since 1485, when they first appeared in the coronation procession of Henry VII., to attend the sovereign at banquets and other state ceremonies. The Tower Warders are also called Beef-eaters, having been sworn in as Yeomen Extraordinary of the Guard during the reign of Edward VI. The uniform dress slightly the forest Yeomanry.

Beefington (bef'ing-tun), **Milor.** A facetious English nobleman called by royal favorite before the signing of the Magna Charta. He is introduced in "The Knights" in the Aristophanes, by by Hare, Canning, and Ellis.

Beefsteak Club. A club founded in the reign of Queen Anne: it was called a "new society" in 1709, believed to be the earliest club with this name. Except the actor was made president. It was composed of the "Hit wits and great men of the nation," and its badge was a gridiron. The "Society of Beefsteaks," established some years later, which has been continued with its name being called a club, they designated themselves "The Steaks." The sublime Society of the Steaks was founded at Covent Garden Theatre in 17... It presided over and had its origin in an occasional dinner to Lord Peterborough with Rich, the manager and actor-proprietor of the theater. The latter cooked

a beefsteak so appetizingly that Lord Peterborough proposed repeating the entertainment the next Saturday at the same hour. After the fire at Covent Garden in 1808 the society was secretly met at the Bedford Coffee House, whence they removed to the old Lyceum in 1809. When it was burned in 1830, they returned to the Bedford. When the Lyceum Theatre was rebuilt in 1858, a magnificent and appropriate room was provided for them (Indeed, where they met until 1867, when the dwindling society was dissolved. A Beefsteak Club was established at the Haymarket Theatre, Dublin, by Sheridan, about 1745, of which Duke Wellington was president. There were also other clubs of the kind. The present Beefsteak Club in Leicester Square, London, was established in 1876.

Beelzebub (bēsel'zĕbŭb). [Formerly also, and still in popular speech, *Belzebub*; ME. *Belzebub*, L. *Beelzebub*, Gr. Βεελζεβούβ, Heb. *Ba'al-zebub*, a god of the Philistines, the averter of insects, from *ba'al*, lord (Baal) and *zebub*, *bub*, a fly.] 1. A god of the Philistines, who had a famous temple at Ekron. He was worshiped as the destroyer of flies. See *Baal*,—2. In demonology, one of the Gubernatores of the Infernal Kingdom, under Lucifer. *Faust's Book of Miracles* (1469).—3. A name of the *Myeteres ursinus*, a howling monkey of South America.

Beemster (bām'stĕr). A large polder in the province of North Holland, Netherlands, 13 miles north of Amsterdam. Population, about 4,000.

Beer (bār), **Adolf.** Born at Prossnitz, Moravia, Feb. 27, 1831. An Austrian historian. His works include "Geschichte des Welthandels" (1860–1864), "Holland und die österreichische Erbfolgekrieg" (1871), "Die erste Teilung Polens" (1873–74), and various works on Austrian history.

Beer, Jacob Meyer. See *Meyerbeer, Giacomo*.

Beer, Michael. Born at Berlin, Aug. 29, 1800; died at Munich, March 22, 1833. A German dramatist, brother of Meyerbeer. His chief work is the tragedy "Struensee" (1829).

Beer, Wilhelm. Born at Berlin, Jan. 4, 1797; died at Berlin, March 27, 1850. A German banker and astronomer, brother of Meyerbeer. He published a map of the moon (1836).

Beerberg (bār'berg). The highest mountain of the Thüringerwald, Germany, 15 miles east-northeast of Meiningen. Height, about 3,160 feet.

Beers (bērz), Mrs. (**Ethelinda Eliot**: pseudonym **Ethel Lynn**). Born at Goshen, Orange County, N. Y., Jan. 13, 1827; died at Orange, N. Y., Oct. 10, 1879. An American poet. She is best known as the author of the poem "All Quiet Along the Potomac," which originally appeared in "Harper's Weekly" for Nov. 30, 1861, under the title "The Picket Guard."

Beers, Henry Augustin. Born at Buffalo, N. Y., July 2, 1847. An American man of letters, appointed professor of English in the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University in 1880. He edited "A Century of American Literature" (1878), and is the author of "Seekers after Truth: Barlow" (1880), "Nathaniel Parker Willis" (" American Men of Letters," 1885), etc.

Beersheba (bē'ėr-shē'bä or bē-ėr'she-bä). [Heb. 'well of swearing' or 'of seven.' Cf. Gen. xxi. 31 and xxvi. 23–33.] In ancient geography, a town at the southern extremity of Palestine, 44 miles southwest of Jerusalem. It became a seat of idolatry (Amos v. 5; viii. 14). It was reinhabited after the return from the captivity (Neh. xi. 27). In the period of the Roman Empire it was the seat of a garrison, and later of a bishop. It was mentioned in the middle ages, and is identified with the ruins surrounding 1,000 large wells called by the Arabs *Bir-es-Saba*, 'Well of the Lion.' It was one of the oldest places in Palestine and is familiar in the phrase "From Dan to Beersheba" — that is, from one end of the land to the other.

Beeskow (bā'skov). A town in the province of Brandenburg, Prussia, situated on the Spree 43 miles southeast of Berlin. Population, about 4,000.

Beethoven (bā'to-ven), **Ludwig van.** Born at Bonn, Prussia, probably Dec. 16, 1770; died at Vienna, March 26, 1827. A celebrated Austrian composer, of Dutch descent. He began his musical education at the age of four years under his father, a musician in the court band of the Elector of Cologne. In 1778 he was taught by Pfeiffer, a tenor singer who lodged with his parents; and from 1781 till 1782 filled various positions as court organist, conductor of the opera band or orchestra, etc. In this year the elector sent him to Vienna to study musical art his expense. He was now about twenty-two, and began his lessons with Haydn, principally in strict counterpoint. Further lessons, discontinued with the lack of attention given him by Haydn, who was much occupied and who went to England in that year, took lessons of Albrechtsberger and from Schuppanzigh on the violin. He published his three trios, known as Opus 1, in 1795, and these were published his compositions with increasing regularity. In 1801 his deafness, which had previously troubled him, began to be serious. In 1814 laudable and other annoyances and worries commenced, which, with his now fatal deafness, clouded his later years. On April 20, 1816, he made his last appearance in public. In 1821 he moved into Schwarzspanierhaus in Vienna, where, on December 2, 1826, his last illness began. Among his compositions are the three trios (1795), three piano sonatas (1796), "Adelaide" (1796), "Prometheus" and "Mount of Olives" (1800), "1st Symphony" (1800), "2d Symphony" (1802), "Kreutzer Sonata" (1803), "Eroica Symphony" (1804), "Fidelio" (1805–06; rewritten 1814), "4th Symphony" (1806), "Symphonies 5 and 6" (1808), "7th Symphony" (1812), "Battle Symphony" (1813), "8th Symphony" (1813), "Meeresstille" (1815), "9th Symphony" (1824), "Mass in D" (1824), etc.

Befana (bā-fä'nä), **Nikolaas.** Born at Haarlem, Holland, Sept. 15, 1814. A Dutch poet. His works include the poems "Kuser" (1835), "Guy de Vlaming" (1837), "Ada van Holland" (1840), "Korenbloemen" (1853), etc.; and the prose writings "Camera Obscura" (1839), "Verscheidenheden, etc." (1848), "Stichtelijke Uren" (1848–69), etc.

Befana (bā-fä'nä). **The.** [It., corrupted from *epifania*, LL. *epiphania*, Epiphany.] An old woman in Italian folk-lore who is a sort of Wandering Jew and Santa Claus combined. She is the good fairy who fills the children's stockings with presents on Twelfth Night, or the feast of the Epiphany, Jan. 6. If the children have been naughty she fills the stockings with ashes; but she is compassionate, and will sometimes relent and return to comfort the little penitents with gifts. Tradition says that she was too busy sweeping to come to the window to see the Three Wise Men of the East when they passed by on their way to offer homage to the new-born Saviour, but said she could see them when she came back. For this lack of reverence she was duly punished, as they went back another way and she has been watching ever since. At one time her effigy was carried about the streets on the eve of the Epiphany, but the custom is mostly disused. She is used as a bugbear by Italian mothers.

Beg (beg), **Callum.** A minor character in Sir Walter Scott's novel "Waverley," the foot-page of Fergus Mac-Ivor, in the service of Waverley.

Bega (bā'gä). A river and canal in southern Hungary, a tributary of the Theiss.

Begas (bā'gäs), **Karl.** Born at Heinsberg, near Aachen, Sept. 30, 1794; died at Berlin, Nov. 24, 1854. A noted German painter of historical subjects and portraits. He was court painter, and professor at the Berlin Academy.

Begas, Oskar. Born at Berlin, July 31, 1828: living, Nov. 10, 1883. A German historical and portrait painter, son of Karl Begas.

Begas, Reinhold. Born at Berlin, July 15, 1831. A German sculptor, son of Karl Begas.

Beggar's Bush, The. A comedy by Fletcher and others (Rowley and Massinger), performed at court in 1622, printed in 1647. It was long popular. Two alterations have appeared: one, "The Royal Merchant," an opera, in 1767; the last in 1815 under the title of "The Merchant of Bruges." Mr. Lewes says the plot is taken from a novel by Cervantes, the "Fuerza de la Sangre."

Beggar's Daughter. See *Bess* or *Bessee*, and *Beggar of Bethnal Green*.

Beggar's Opera, The. An opera by John Gay, produced at Lincoln's Inn Fields Jan. 29, 1728. It is said to have been suggested by a remark of Dean Swift's to Gay that a "Newgate pastoral might make a pretty sort of thing." Gay was also said to have been induced to produce this opera from spite at having been offered a less honorable appointment at court. It was intended as a satire on the effeminate style then recently imported from Italy, and was very successful. The songs were set to popular English and Scottish tunes, and were arranged and scored by Dr. Pepusch who composed the overture. The characters are highwaymen, pickpockets, etc., satirizing the corrupt political conditions of the day.

Beggar of Bethnal Green, The. A comedy by J. Sheridan Knowles, produced in 1834. It was abridged from "The Beggar's Daughter of Bethnal Green" (1828), which was based on the well-known ballad. See *Blind Beggar*, and *Bess*.

Beggars, The. See *Gueux*.

Beghards. See *Beguins*, 2.

Begon (bā-gôn'), **Michel.** Born at Blois, France, 1638: died at Rochefort, France, March 4, 1710. A French magistrate and administrator. He was named intendant of the Windward Islands of the West Indies, of Canada, and of Rochefort and La Rochelle. He was noted for his love of science, and the great genus of plants *Begonia* was named in his honor.

Beg-Shehr (beg'shehr'), or **Bey-Shehr** (bā'shehr'), or **Bei-Shehr.** 1. A lake in Asia Minor, in lat. 37° 40′ N., long. 31° 40′ E. Length, about 25 miles.—2. A town in the vilayet of Konieh, Asiatic Turkey, situated near the eastern shore of Lake Beg-Shehr.

Beguins, or **Beguines** (beg'inz). 1. A name given to the members of various religious communities of women who, professing a life of poverty and self-denial, went about in coarse gray clothing (of undyed wool), reading the Scriptures and exhorting the people. They originated in the 12th or 13th century, and formerly flourished in Germany, the Netherlands, France, and Italy; and communities of the name still exist in Belgium. [Now generally written *Beguine*.]

2. [Only *Beguines*.] A community of men founded on the same general principle of life as that of the Beguines (see def. 1). They became infected with various heresies, especially with systems of illuminism, which were afterward propagated among the communities of women. They were condemned by Pope John XXII. in the early part of the 14th century. The faithful Beguins joined themselves in numbers with the different orders of friars. The sect, generally obnoxious and the object of severe measures, had greatly diminished by the following century, but continued to exist till about the middle of the 16th. Also called *Beghard*.

Béguinage (bā-gē-näzh'), **Grand.** [F.] A nunnery (of Beguins) in Ghent, Belgium, removed recently from its medieval site to a new one outside of the city. It forms a town by itself, walled and moated, with 18 convents, picturesque streets of small houses built in highly diversified medieval designs, and a handsome central church. The *Petit Béguinage* is similar.

Behaim (bā'hīm), or **Behem** (bā'hem). **Martin.** Born at Nuremberg about the middle of the 15th century: died at Lisbon, July 29, 1506. A celebrated navigator and cosmographer. From about 1484 he was in the service of Portugal, taking part in the expedition of Diogo Cam (1484) and others on the African coast. He was a friend of Columbus. The celebrated Nuremberg globe, still preserved in that city, was constructed by him in 1492, during a visit to his family; and is interesting as showing the idea of the world entertained by the first cosmographers, just previous to the discovery of America. Behaim was one of the inventors of the astrolabe.

Behaim, Michael. Born at Sulzbach, in Weinsberg, 1416: died there, 1474. A German meistersänger.

Behem (bā'hām), **Barthel.** Born at Nuremberg, 1502: died at Venice, 1540. A German engraver and painter.

Behem, Hans Sebald. Born at Nuremberg about 1500: died at Frankfort-on-the-Main, 1550. A German painter and engraver, brother of Barthel Behem.

Behar (be-här'), **Bahar** (ba-här'), or **Bihar** (bi-här'). A province of Bengal, British India, in the basin of the Ganges in lat. 24°–28° N., long. 83°–89° E. It produces opium, indigo, rice, grain, sugar, etc., and has various manufactures. It has two divisions, Bhagalpur and Patna. Area, 44,139 square miles. Population (1881), 23,127,104.

Behar. A town in Behar, in lat. 25° 10′ N., long. 85° 31′ E. Population, about 48,000.

Behar. See *Gayah*.

Behechio (bā-e-chē'ō). An Indian cacique of Xaraguá, in the island of Hispaniola, at the time of its discovery. In 1495 he joined his brother-in-law, Caonabo, and other chieftains in war against the Spaniards. After the defeat of the Indians at the battle of the Vega Real (April 25, 1495) he retired to his own province, where he ruled conjointly with his sister, the celebrated Anacaona. Influenced by her, he made peace with Bartholomew Columbus (1498). He died about 1502.

Behem. See *Behaim*.

Behistun (be-his-tön'), or **Bisutun** (bē-sē-tön'). [Pers. *Behistûn*.] A rock in western Persia on the road from Hamadan (ancient Agbatana) to Baghdad, near the city of Kirmanshah. The rock, which rises nearly perpendicularly to a height of 1,700 feet, has been noticed from ancient times as having on its surface mysterious figures and signs. Major-General Sir Henry Rawlinson, under great difficulties, copied and afterward deciphered one of the greatest inscriptions in cuneiform characters. Three hundred feet above the base, on a polished surface, is sculptured a bas-relief picturing Darius with a long row of fettered prisoners, representatives of the subjugated nations. The bas-relief is surrounded by numerous columns of inscriptions, making in all over one thousand lines of cuneiform writing. The long account of Darius's reign is repeated three times in the different languages of the empire: in Persian, Assyrian, and the Scythic language of Susiana. The decipherment of this long trilingual inscription, executed by Sir Henry Rawlinson during the years 1835–37, formed an epoch in the history of Assyriology, as it put on firm basis of a science. By the Greeks this gigantic monument was attributed to Semiramis.

Behm (bām), **Ernst.** Born in Gotha, Jan. 4, 1830: died there, March 15, 1884. A German geographer and statistician. He was editor of Petermann's "Mitteilungen" (from 1856; editor-in-chief after 1878), of the statistical parts of the "Almanac de Gotha," and of the "Geographisches Jahrbuch" (1866–78).

Behmen. See *Boehme, Jakob*.

Behn (bān), **Aphra,** or **Afra,** or **Aphara.** Born at Wye, 1640: died at London, April 16, 1689. An English dramatic writer and novelist. She was the daughter of a barber, John Johnson, and wife of a Dutch gentleman named Behn, who died before 1666. In her youth she spent several years in the West Indies, where she made the acquaintance of the Indian who served as the model of her famous "Oroonoko" (which see). She wrote much, and "was the first female writer who lived by her pen in England." Among her dramatic works are "The Forced Marriage" (1671), "The Amorous Prince" (1671), "The Dutch Lover" (1673), "Abdelazar" (1677), "The Rover" (1677), "The Debauchee" (1677), "The Town Fop" (1677), "The False Count" (1682). She also published "Poems" (1684), etc.

Behr (bār), **Wilhelm Joseph.** Born at Sultzheim, Aug. 26, 1775: died at Bamberg, Aug. 1, 1851. A Bavarian publicist and liberal politician. He was professor of public law in the University of Wurzburg 1799–1821, and was twice elected to the Bavarian Diet. He suffered imprisonment (1838–39) for alleged lese-majesty, and became a member of the Frankfort Parliament in 1848.

Behring. See *Bering.*
Behring Island. See *Bering Island.*
Behring Sea. See *Bering Sea.*
Behring Strait. See *Bering Strait.*
Beid (ba'id). [Ar. *bid*, the egg: this star and a few others around it form "the ostrich's nest" of the Arabs.] The fourth-magnitude very white star *o* Eridani.
Beierland, or Beyerland (bī'ĕr-länt). An island in the province of South Holland, Netherlands, lying between the Oude Maas and the Hollandsch Diep and Haring Vliet.
Beilan (ba-län'). A town in Asiatic Turkey, situated near the summit of the Beilan Pass. In lat. 36° 30′ N., long. 36° 10′ E. Here, July 29, 1832, the Egyptians under Ibrahim Pasha defeated the Turks.
Beilan, Pass of. See *Syrian Gates.*
Beilngries (bīln'gres). A small town in Middle Franconia, Bavaria, situated on the Ludwigs-canal, near the Altmühl, 29 miles west of Ratisbon.
Beira (bā'ra). A province of Portugal, bounded by Traz-os-Montes and Minho on the north, Spain on the east, Alemtejo and Estremadura on the south, and the Atlantic on the west. The surface is partly plateau and partly mountainous. The popular divisions are Beira Mar, Beira Alta, and Beira Baixa; the administrative districts Vouga, Castello Branco, Coimbra, Guard, and Vizeu. Capital, Coimbra. Area, 9,345 square miles. Population, 1,457,362.
Beirut, or Beyrout, or Bairut (bā-röt'). [F. *Beyrouth.*] A seaport in Syria, Asiatic Turkey, situated on the Mediterranean near the foot of Lebanon, in lat. 33° 54′ N., long. 35° 31′ E.; the ancient Berytus. It is the chief seaport of Syria, and has a considerable commerce with Great Britain, France, Egypt, etc. It was an ancient Phenician town, and later a Roman colony Augusta Julia, created seat of learning under the later empire; was devastated by earthquakes, and besieged and held at times by many. After it was occupied by Druses. It was conquered from the Turks by a Russian fleet in 1772, was held by the Egyptians in 1832, and was abandoned by the British fleet (Sept. 13-14) and occupied by the Allies. The American Presbyterian mission in Syria has its headquarters at Beirut. Population (1896), 36,000.
Beisan. See *Scythopolis.*
Bei-Shehr. See *Beg-Shehr.*
Beissel (bīs'sel), **Johann Conrad.** Born at Eberbach, Palatinate, Germany, 1690; died at Ephrata, Pa., 1768. A German mystic. He emigrated to Pennsylvania in 1720, and founded the German Seventh Day Baptist sect in 1728.
Beit-el-Fakih (bat'-el-fa'kē-ē). [Ar., 'house of the learned.'] A town in Yemen, southwestern Arabia, near the Red Sea, situated 80 miles north of Mocha: noted for its coffee trade. Population, about 8,000.
Beith (bēth). A town in Ayrshire, Scotland, 16 miles southwest of Glasgow.
Beitzke (bīts'ke), **Heinrich Ludwig.** Born at Muttrin, in Pomerania, Feb. 15, 1798; died at Berlin, May 10, 1867. A German historian. His works include "Geschichte der deutschen Freiheitskriege" (1835), "Geschichte des russischen Kriegs im Jahre 1812" (1836), "Geschichte des Jahres 1815" (1865), etc.
Beja (bā'zhä). A town in the province of Alemtejo, southern Portugal, 85 miles southeast of Lisbon: the Roman Pax Julia. It has a cathedral and Roman antiquities. Population, about 8,000.
Bejapur. See *Bijapur.*
Bejar (bā-här'). A town in the province of Salamanca, Spain, situated 47 miles south of Salamanca on the Cuerpo de Hombre. It has manufactures of cloth. Population (1887), 12,120.
Béjart (bā-zhär'). The name of a family of comedians who played Molière's comedies and belonged to his troupe. There were four, Jacques, Louis, Madeleine, and Armande. Armande was born in 1645, and died in 1700. She was a charming actress, particularly in such parts as "Célimène" in "The Misanthrope." Molière married her in 1662. She was the sister and not the daughter of Madeleine Béjart, as was established asserted, the latter having been his mistress. After Molière's death his wife married Guérin Estriche, and left the stage in 1694.
Bek (bek). An architect of Amenhotep IV., king of Egypt. He superintended the building of the city of Khuaten, modern Tel-el-Amarna. The inscription on his tombstone has been preserved and deciphered.
Bek (bek), **Anthony.** Died 1311. An English prelate and commander. He was consecrated bishop of Durham 1283, and joined Edward I. in his expeditions against Scotland 1296 and 1298. He reduced, in the latter expedition, the castle of Dirleton, and commanded the division of the English in the battle of Falkirk.
Beke (bēk), **Charles Tilstone.** Born at Stepney, England, Oct. 10, 1800; died at London, July 31, 1874. An English traveler and geographer. After traveling through Palestine, he explored Shoa and Gojam, Abyssinia, returning via Massowa, and published, in 1846, his "Abyssinia." From 1847-60 he published a series of works on the languages of Abyssinia and the sources of the Nile. He made a second expedition to Bible lands, and wrote several books on Bible geography.
Békés (bā'kāsh). The chief town in the county of Békes, Hungary, situated at the junction of the Black and White Körös, in lat. 46° 46′ N., long. 21° 10′ E. Population (1890), 25,087.
Bekker (bek'er). **Balthazar.** Born at Metslanier, in Friesland, March 30, 1634: died July 11, 1698. A Dutch theologian. He was pastor of a Reformed congregation in Amsterdam 1670-92. He wrote a book, "De betoverde weereld," in which he advances views of demoniacal possession substantially the same as those held by modern rationalists.
Bekker, Elizabeth. Born at Vlissingen, Holland, July 24, 1753: died at The Hague, Nov. 4, 1804. A Dutch novelist, wife of Adriaan Wolff. She wrote (conjointly with Agatha Deken) "Sara Burgerhart (1789), "Willem Leevaad (1785), "Cornelia Wildschut" (1786-90), etc.
Bekker, Immanuel. Born at Berlin, May 21, 1785; died at Berlin, June 7, 1871. A distinguished German philologist, professor of philology in Berlin. He edited critical editions of Plato, the Attic orators, Aristotle, Sextus Empiricus, Thucydides, Theognis, Aristophanes, Herodotus, Pausanias, Dio Cassius, Dionysius Halicarnassensis, also of Byzantine, Provençal and French authors, and wrote "Anecdota graeca," etc.
Bek Pak, Bed Pak, or Hungry Desert. A desert in Asiatic Russia, about lat. 46° N., long. 68°–73° E.
Bekri (bek'ri), **Al-, Obeid Abd-Allah.** An Arabian traveler and geographer, born in Andalusia, Spain, where he died in 1095.
Bel (bel). [Assyr. *Belu*, 'lord.'] The most important of the Babylonian gods of Semitic origin. In the enumeration of the twelve great gods he holds the second place in the first triad. His importance in Assyria was originally the same as that of Ea in Babylonia. In Cuneiform texts, but he had no solar character. To him is ascribed the creation of the world, and especially (Genesis) kind, whence the Assyrian kings call themselves "favored of Bel." Tablets over Bel's subjects. He is also often entitled "father of the gods," and his spouse Belit (Lady) "the mother of the great gods." It is Bel who brings about the hoped-for destroys mankind. His temple occurs in Isa. xlvi. 1, Jer. l. 2. The principal seat of his worship was Nippur (modern Niffer), while the tutelary deity of the city of Babylon was Merodach. Merodach is often called Bel-Merodach, or simply Bel, and is alluded to in the passages of the Old Testament cited above. Bel being known as the supreme god of Babylonia, he obtains considerable fame as the great Nebo temple of Borsippa as that of Bel. See *Baal.*
Bél (bāl), **Karl Andreas.** Born at Presburg, July 13, 1717; died at Leipsic, April 5, 1782. A Hungarian historian, son of M. Bél, professor of poetry at Leipsic. He was the author of "Index rerum et operum Hungaricum, Academicum, et editorum" the "Acta Eruditorum," and of the "Leipziger gelehrte Zeitung" (1752-81).
Bél, or Belius (bēl'i-us), **Matthias.** Born at Herrnada, Hungary, March 24, 1684; died at Presburg, Aug. 29, 1749. A noted Hungarian historian. His works include "Hungariae prodromus," "Adparatus ad historiam Hungariae," "Notitia Hungariae," etc.
Béla (bā'lō). **I.** King of Hungary 1061-63. He attempted to put aside authority suppressed the last pagan uprising, and introduced financial and commercial reforms.
Béla II. King of Hungary 1131–41. He accession Bosnia.
Béla III. King of Hungary 1174–96. He married a sister of Philip Augustus of France.
Béla IV. King of Hungary 1235–70. Son of Andreas II. In his reign Hungary was invaded by the Moguls under Batu Khan.
Bela, or Beila (bā'lā). A town in Lus, southeastern Baluchistan, in lat. 26° 10′ N., long. 67° E.
Bel and the Dragon. One of the books of the Apocrypha, which see.
Belarius (bē-lā'ri-us). A banished lord disguised under the name of Morgan in Shakspere's play "Cymbeline." He steals Arviragus and Guiderius, Cymbeline's sons, out of revenge; but when Imogen appears in the presence by the Roman general, Belarius comes to his rescue and is reconciled and restores the princes.
Belbeis, or Belbeys (bel-bās'). A town in Lower Egypt, situated 30 miles northeast of Cairo. It was besieged by Crusaders under Amalric (1167-68), and taken by him in 1168. Population, estimated, 7,000.
Belbek (bel'bek). A small river in the Crimea, near the head of Sebastopol.
Belbella. See *Haeltzuk.*
Belch (belch), **Sir Toby.** The uncle of Olivia in Shakspere's comedy "Twelfth Night."

Of Sir Toby himself,—that most whimsical, madcap, frolicsome old toper, so full of antics and fond of sprees, with a plentiful stock of wit and an equal lack of money to keep it in motion,—it is enough to say, with one of the best of Shakespearian critics, that "he certainly comes out of the same association where the Poet Falstaff holds his revels"; and that though "not Sir John, nor a fainter sketch of him, yet he has an odd sort of a family likeness to him." *Hudson*, Int. to Twelfth Night.
Belchen (bel'chen). A German name for various summits of the Vosges, better known by their French name Ballon.
Belchen, Gebweiler. See *Ballon de Guebwiller.*
Belchen, Wälsche. See *Ballon d'Alsace.*
Belcher (bel'chėr), Sir **Edward.** Born in Nova Scotia, 1799; died March 18, 1877. A British admiral and explorer. He commanded an unsuccessful expedition in search of Sir John Franklin 1852-54. He wrote "Narrative of a Voyage round the World" (1843), "Last of the Arctic Voyages" (1855).
Belcher, Jonathan. Born at Cambridge, Mass., Jan. 8, 1681: died at Elizabethtown, N. J., Aug. 31, 1757. An American merchant and politician, governor of Massachusetts and New Hampshire 1730–41, and appointed governor of New Jersey in 1747.
Belchite (bel-chē'tā). A town in the province of Saragossa, Spain, situated on the Aguas-Vivas 25 miles southeast of Saragossa. Here, June 16-18, 1809, the French under Suchet defeated the Spaniards under Blake.
Belcredi (bel-krā'dē). **Richard,** Count **von.** Born Feb. 15, 1823. An Austrian politician, premier 1865–67.
Beled-el-Jerid (bel'ed-el-je-rēd'). A region in Tunis and Algeria, lying south of the Atlas range, and north of the Sahara.
Belem. See *Para.*
Belem (bā-lang'). A suburb lying to the west of Lisbon, Portugal. It contains a monastery founded in 1500 in commemoration of the voyage of Vasco da Gama, and now used as an orphan-asylum. It is one of the most florid examples existing of the Pointed style. The church, which contains the tombs of Manuel, Vasco da Gama, and many Portuguese sovereigns, is divided into three aisles of equal height by very slender and lofty columns; it has a raised choir at the west end, as in the Escurial and other Spanish churches.
Bel-epus. See *Belibus.*
Belerium (be-lē'ri-um). See the extract. Also said to be named from a Cornish giant Bellerus.

Pesbhonius's visit to Cornwall, which he called "Belerium," a name afterwards imprinted by Ptolemy to the particular cliff now called Land's End.
Elton, Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 34.

Belerma. See *Durandarte.*
Belesta (be-les-tä'). A town in the department of Ariege, France, 18 miles east of Foix. It is noted for the intermittent spring of Fontestorbe.
Belfegor, Story of (Novella di Belfegor). A satirical tale by Macchiavelli (published in 1549) of the devil who takes refuge in hell to avoid a scold. It has frequently been translated, and was remodeled by La Fontaine. See *Belphegor.*
Belfast (bel-fäst' or bel'fäst). A city, the capital of County Antrim, Ireland, situated at the entrance of the river Lagan into Belfast Lough, in lat. 54° 37′ N., long. 5° 57′ W. It is the second city in Ireland in population and the first in importance of manufactures and trade: the center of the Irish linen manufacture and trade. Queen's College (opened 1849), the Belfast Academy, Academical Institution, Presbyterian college, and other institutions. Population (1891), 255,896.
Belfast (bel'fäst). A seaport, the capital of Waldo County, Maine, situated on the west side of Penobscot Bay, in lat. 44° 25′ N., long. 69° W. It has ship-building industries, fisheries, and considerable commerce and manufactures. It was settled in 1773, and incorporated in 1794. Population (1890), 5,294.
Belfast Lough (bel-fäst' loch). An inlet of the Irish Sea, northeast of Belfast, between counties Antrim and Down. Length, 13 miles.
Belfield (bel'fēld). A character in Miss Burney's "Cecilia," said to have been drawn from the unmated, ingenious, and eccentric Perceval Stockdale."
Belfond (bel'fond). A courteous, good-tempered, and accomplished gentleman in Shadwell's comedy "The Squire of Alsatia," extremely dissipated and nearly ruined by women. His elder brother is a vicious, obstinate, and clownish boor.
Belford (bel'ford). The intimate friend of Lovelace, in Richardson's "Clarissa Harlowe."
Belfort (bel-for'), or **Béfort** (bā-for'). [F., "fair fort." Cf. *Beaufort.*] The capital of the territory of Belfort, France, situated on the Savoureuse in lat. 47° 38′ N., long. 6° 51′ E. It has great strategic importance, commanding the Trouée de Belfort and being the meeting place of the various routes between France, Germany, and Switzerland. It is dominated by the citadel, a new work in the line of Belfort (to Bâle-du-Rhône). It was annexed to France in 1648, and was fortified by Vauban. It resisted the Allies 1814-15; was besieged by the Germans Nov. 3, 1870, and was bombarded from Dec. 3–1870, the garrison surrendering (by order of

the French government) with honors of war Feb. 16, 1871. It was retroceded to France by the treaty of 1871. Population (1891), 25,4[illegible]5.

Belfort, Battle of. A battle between the French and Germans, Jan. 15–17, 1871. The French, under Bourbaki, forced the Prussians under Von Werder who were besieging Belfort, to take up a favorable position along the Lisaine, without raising the siege. Von Werder successfully defended his position, and compelled Bourbaki to retreat.

Belfort, Territory of, or **Haut-Rhin.** A territory or department of eastern France, bordering on Alsace, and formed after the war of 1870–71. Capital, Belfort. Area, 235 square miles. Population (1891), 83,670.

Belfort, Trouée de. A depression near Belfort, between the southern limit of the Vosges and the northern slope of the Jura. It is of great strategic importance.

Belfour (bel′for). The name under which Lady Bradshaigh carried on a correspondence with Richardson.

Belfry of Bruges, The. A poem by Longfellow.

Belgæ (bel′jē). In ancient history, a people in northern Gaul, mainly of Celtic origin, occupying what is modern Belgium, Luxemburg, northeastern France, southern Holland, and part of western Germany.

Belgæ. A personification of Holland in Spenser's "Faerie Queene." She has 17 sons, the 17 provinces of Holland.

Belgam (bel-gäm′). A district in the southern division of the governorship of Bombay, British India, about lat. 16° N., long. 74°–76° E. Area, 4,657 square miles. Population (1881), 864,014.

Belgam. The chief town of the district of Belgam, 50 miles northeast of Goa. Population, about 32,000.

Belgard (bel′gärd). A town in the province of Pomerania, Prussia, in lat. 54° N., long. 16° E., on the Persante. Population (1890), commune, 7,046.

Belgarde (bel-gärd′). A poor and proud captain, in Massinger's play "The Unnatural Combat," who, when told not to appear at the governor's table in his shabby clothes, arrives in full armor—all that he had beside.

Belger, Mrs. Fanny Courtenay (Baylor). See *Baylor*.

Belgica, or **Gallia Belgica** (gal′i-ạ̈ bel′ji-kạ̈). [From the Belgæ.] A province of the Roman Empire in eastern and northeastern Gaul, extending northeastward of the province of Lugdunensis. The frontier here was the lower Seine, and followed nearly the line of the Marne.

Belgien (bel′gyen). The German name of Belgium.

Belgiojoso (bel-jo-yo′so). A small town in the province of Pavia, Italy, situated near the Po 8 miles east by south of Pavia.

Belgiojoso, Princess of (Christina di Trivulzio). Born at Milan, June 28, 1808: died at Milan, July 5, 1871. An Italian author and patriot, exiled for participation in the revolution of 1848.

Belgique (bel-zhēk′), **La.** The French name of Belgium.

Belgium (bel′ji-um, commonly bel′jum). [From L. *Belgica*; F. *La Belgique*, G. *Belgien*.] A kingdom of Europe, bounded by the North Sea on the northwest, the Netherlands on the north, the Netherlands (separated by the Meuse), Prussia, and Luxemburg on the east, and France on the southwest and west. It is divided into 9 provinces: East Flanders, West Flanders, Brabant, Antwerp, Limburg, Liège, Luxemburg, Namur, and Hainaut. The capital is Brussels. The government is a hereditary constitutional monarchy, with king, senate, and chamber of representatives. The prevailing religion is Roman Catholic; the languages, French and Flemish. The surface is generally level, but hilly in the southeast (the Ardennes rise to a height of about 2,000 feet). It has flourishing agriculture; is very rich in coal and iron; has mines of lead, copper, zinc, calamine, manganese, etc.; and has important manufactures of linen, lace, woolen and cotton goods, firearms, gloves, beet-sugar, glass, etc. It is the most thickly settled country in Europe. Belgium was a part of the Roman and Frankish dominions, and was divided in the middle ages into various counties, duchies, etc. Its cities, Ghent, Bruges, Brussels, Antwerp, etc., were great commercial and manufacturing centers in the 13th–16th centuries. It formed part of the later duchy of Burgundy; passed to the house of Hapsburg, as the Spanish Netherlands, did not unite with the northern provinces in the revolt of the 16th century; passed to Austria as the Austrian Netherlands in 1713; was conquered by France in 1794, and annexed to France; and was united with the Netherlands in a kingdom in 1815. Belgium revolted against Holland in 1830: the resistance of Holland was subdued by the aid of France and Great Britain 1831–33. Limburg and Luxemburg were divided between Belgium and the Netherlands in 1839. Belgium has been the scene of many battles and sieges, as in the wars of the 17th century, the Spanish Succession, the Austrian Succession, the French Revolution, and the Napoleonic wars. The Kongo Free State was mortgaged to Belgium in 1890. The constitution was reformed in a democratic direction in 1893. Area, 11,373 square miles. Population (1891), 6,136,444.

Belgorod. See *Byelgorod*.

Belgrad (bel-gräd′), or **Belgrade** (bel-grād′), Serv. **Bielgorod.** ['The White City.'] The capital of Servia, situated at the junction of the Save and Danube, in lat. 44° 47′ N., long. 20° 25′ E.: the ancient Singidunum. It is a center of trade between Austria-Hungary and the Balkan Peninsula, and an important strategic point. It belonged at various times to the Roman and Byzantine empires, Avars, Bulgarians, and Servians; passed to Hungary about 1433; was taken by the Turks and held for short periods by Christians (by Austria 1718–1739); and became the capital of Servia in the beginning of the 19th century. The citadel was retained by the Turks (who bombarded the city in 1862) until 1867. Population (1891), 54,249.

Belgrad, Battles of. 1. A victory of the Hungarians under Hunyadi over the Turks, 1456.—2. Prince Eugene, who was besieging Belgrad, gained a decisive victory over a relieving army of 200,000 Turks, Aug. 16, 1717. In consequence, Belgrad surrendered Aug. 18, 1717, and the peace of Passarovitz was concluded July 21, 1718.

Belgrad, Sieges of. The city has been besieged at various times: (*a*) By the Turkish sultan Amurath 1442 (?). (*b*) By the Turkish sultan Mahomet 1456. (*c*) By the Turkish sultan Soliman II. 1521: captured and annexed. (*d*) By the Imperialists under the Elector of Bavaria 1688: taken from the Turks. (*e*) By the Turks 1690: taken from the Imperialists. (*f*) By Prince Eugene 1717: stormed and taken. (*g*) By the Austrians under Laudon 1789: taken, but restored to the Turks 1791.

Belgrad, Treaty of. A treaty concluded at Belgrad, Sept., 1739, between Turkey, Austria, and Russia. Russia renounced naval rights in the Black Sea, and restored to Turkey conquests in Moldavia and Bessarabia; Austria yielded territory in Wallachia, Bosnia, and Servia, including Belgrad.

Belgrano (bel-grä′no), **Manuel.** Born at Buenos Ayres, June 3, 1770: died there, June 20, 1820. An Argentine general. Joining the movement of independence in 1810, he was sent with a small army to free Paraguay, but was unsuccessful. In 1812 he led an army against Upper Peru (the present Bolivia), defeating the Spaniards at Tucuman (Sept. 24, 1812) and Salta (Feb. 20, 1813), and advancing to Potosí, but was defeated at Vilcapujio (Oct. 1, 1813) and Ayouma (Oct. 26), and soon after was superseded by San Martin. He was restored to his command in 1815, but owing to sickness took little part in the subsequent movements.

Belgrave (bel′grāv). A parish in Leicestershire, England, immediately north of Leicester.

Belgrave Square. A square in Belgravia, London, designed by George Basevi. It is 684 feet long by 637 feet wide, and is named from Belgrave in Leicestershire, which belongs to the Duke of Westminster.

Belgravia (bel-grā′vi-ạ̈). A fashionable district in the West End of London. It is bounded by Hyde Park, Green Park, Sloane street, and Pimlico. It was originally marshy ground, and occupies in great part what was known as the Ebury Farm. In 1825 it was filled up with earth obtained in excavating St. Katharine's Docks, and residences were built. It derives its name from Belgrave Square, which, with Eaton Square, Grosvenor Place, etc., is included in it.

Belial (bē′lial). [Early mod. E. also *Belyall*, ME. *Belial*, LL. (in Vulgate) *Belial*, Gr. Βελίαλ, Heb. *blya'al*, used in the Old Testament usually in phrases translated, in the English version, "man of Belial," "son of Belial," as if *Belial* were a proper name equiv. to *Satan*; hence once in New Testament (Gr. Βελίαρ) as an appellative of Satan (2 Cor. vi. 15). But the Heb. *blya'al* is a common noun, meaning worthlessness or wickedness.] The spirit of evil personified; the devil; Satan; in Milton, one of the fallen angels, distinct from Satan. In "Faust's Book of Marvels" (1469) he is called the Viceroy of the Infernal Kingdom under Lucifer or Satan.

Belianis (bā-lē-ä′nēs) **of Greece.** One of the continuations of the romance "Amadis of Gaul." It first appeared, in Spanish, in 1547, and was written by Jeronimo Fernandez. In 1586 an Italian version appeared; in 1598 it was translated into English, and in 1625 into French.

Bel-Ibni (bel-ib′ni). [Assyr., 'the god Bel has created.'] Governor of Babylonia under Asurbanipal, king of Assyria (668–626 B. C.).

Belibus (be′li-bus). [Perhaps contracted from Babylonian *Bel-epus*, Bel has made.] King of Babylonia, appointed by Sennacherib, king of Assyria (705–681 B. C.).

Belidor (bā-lē-dōr′), **Bernard Forest de.** Born in Catalonia, 1697 (1693?): died at Paris, Sept. 8, 1761. A noted French engineer. His works include "Architecture hydraulique" (1737–51), "Le bombardier français" (1731), "Traité des fortifications" (1735), etc.

Believe as You List. A play licensed May 7, 1631. It is "unquestionably an alteration of the play of Massinger's which Herbert refused to license for its dangerous matter, the deposing of Sebastian of Portugal by Philip of Spain. Massinger altered Sebastian into Antiochus, Spain into Rome, etc., wrote an ironical prologue, and told his hearers to interpret as they liked 'Believe as you List'" (*Fleay*).

Bel Inconnu (bel aṅ-ko-nü′), **Le.** [OF., 'The Fair Unknown.'] One of the secondary romances of the Round Table. It is by Renauld de Beaujeu. The hero is a young knight who appears before the Round Table and, on being questioned, says he has no name, his mother having always called him Beau-fils, whereupon Arthur commands that he be called Le Bel Inconnu. The romance was printed for the first time in Paris in 1860.

Belinda (be-lin′dạ̈). 1. One of the principal characters in Etherege's comedy "The Man of Mode."—2. A gay, witty, and sensible girl in Vanbrugh's comedy "The Provoked Wife." She loves Heartfree, and marries him ostensibly to get her aunt, Lady Brute, out of a scrape.
3. A rich woman in Charles Shadwell's play "The Fair Quaker of Deal."—4. An affected fine lady in love with Bellmour, in Congreve's comedy "The Old Bachelor."—5. The principal character in Pope's serio-comic poem "The Rape of the Lock." Belinda's curl, stolen by her lover, flew to the skies, and became a meteor which

"Shot through liquid air,
And drew behind a radiant trail of hair."

Belinda was intended for Arabella Fermor, and the incident of the "Rape of the Lock" is founded on fact.
6. A proud but tender-hearted girl in love with Beverley, in Murphy's play "All in the Wrong."

Belinda. A novel by Miss Edgeworth, published in 1803.

Béline (bā-lēn′). The mercenary second wife of Argan in Molière's comedy "Le Malade Imaginaire." She pretends to love him, but her falsehood is discovered by his ruse of pretending to be dead, when she bursts into exclamations of joy.

Belinski. See *Bielinski*.

Bélisaire (bā-lē-zār′). 1. A tragedy by Rotrou, produced in 1643.—2. A political romance by Marmontel, published in 1767.

Belisario (bā-lē-sä′rē-ō). An opera by Donizetti, in three acts, produced at Venice Feb. 7, 1836, at London April 1, 1837, and at Paris Oct. 24, 1843.

Belisarius (bel-i-sā′ri-us). [Slav. *Beli-tzar*, i. e. White Prince.] Born in Illyria, or Dardania (?), about 505: died March 13, 565. The greatest general of the Byzantine empire. He was general of the eastern armies 529–532; rescued Justinian by the suppression of the "Green" faction at Constantinople in 532; overthrew the Vandal kingdom in Africa 533–534; won famous victories over the Goths in Italy 534–540; conquered Sicily in 535, and southern Italy 536–537; conquered Ravenna in 540; conducted the war against the Persians 541–542; again took command against the Goths in Italy in 544; was superseded by Narses in 548; rescued Constantinople from northern (Bulgarian) invaders in 559; and was imprisoned a short time by Justinian about 563. The tale that in old age he was blind and obliged to beg his bread from door to door is false.

The exploits of Belisarius looked at in themselves are enough to place him in the very first rank of military commanders; when we consider the circumstances under which they were achieved, he may fairly claim the first place of all. Hannibal is his only rival, as Heraclius had no Justinian to thwart him at home.
Freeman, Hist. Essays.

Bélise (bā-lēz′). The sister of Philaminte in Molière's comedy "Les Femmes Savantes." She is gifted with remarkable self-appreciation, and thinks every man is in love with her.

Belit (be′lit). [Babylonian, 'lady.'] One of the prominent female deities of the Assyro-Babylonian pantheon, wife of Bel. She is called "lady of the nations," "mother of the great gods." As goddess of the nether world her name is Allat. She is, however, sometimes identified with Ishtar, the Ashtoreth (Astarte) of the Canaanites, the goddess of love and war. Belit seems to have also been used as an honorary title of any goddess.

Beliza (be-lē′zạ̈). The waiting-woman of Doralice in Dryden's comedy "Marriage à la Mode."

Belize. See *Balize*.

Belkine (bel-kēn′), **Ivan.** A nom de plume of Pushkin, the Russian poet.

Belknap (bel′nap), **Jeremy.** Born at Boston, Mass., June 4, 1744: died there, June 20, 1798. An American historian and Congregational clergyman. He wrote a "History of New Hampshire" (1784–1792), "American Biographies" (1794–98), "The Foresters, an American Tale" (1796), etc. He was the founder of the Massachusetts Historical Society.

Belknap, William Worth. Born at Newburg, N. Y., Sept. 22, 1829: died at Washington, D. C., Oct. 11 (13?), 1890. An American politician and general. He served in the volunteer army throughout the Civil War, participating in the Shiloh, Vicksburg, and Georgia campaigns, and obtaining the rank of major-general in 1865. He was collector of internal revenue in Iowa 1865–69, and Republican secretary of war 1869–76, resigning in consequence of charges of official corruption.

Bell (bel), **Acton.** Pseudonym of Anne Brontë.

Bell, Adam. An English outlaw, celebrated for his skill in archery, said to have lived in the time of Robin Hood's father. About him nothing certain is known. He is the hero of several old ballads, notably "Adam Bell, Clym of the Cloughe, and Wyllyam

of Cloudesle," printed without date by William Copland about 1550. There are several allusions to him in the mattle literature. Shakspere alludes to him in "Much Ado about Nothing" and in "Romeo and Juliet," and Jonson in a poem called "A Long Vacation in London." Ben Jonson speaks of "dance the Clutch in." The "Alchemist." Percy and Ritson both adhere mainly to Copland's text, and Child incorporates from Ritson with some improvements. The real persons or persons of the name are thought by Child to have no connection with the hero of the ballads.

Bell, Alexander Graham. Born at Edinburgh, Scotland, March 3, 1847. An American physicist, son of Alexander Melville Bell. He came to the United States in 1872, and became a professor of vocal physiology in the Boston University. He has exhibited his apparatus for the transmission of sound by electricity, the telephone, in 1876. He invented the photophone, and has developed his father's system of "Visible Speech."

Bell, Alexander Melville. Born at Edinburgh, 1819. A Scottish-American educator, inventor of a method of phonetic notation called by him "visible speech," because the characters indicate by their form and position the physiological formation of the sounds. He has written "Visible Speech," "Principles of Phonetics," works on elocution and shorthand, and "World English, an adaptation of the Roman alphabet to the phonetic spelling of English."

Bell, Andrew. Born at St. Andrew's, Scotland, March 27, 1753; died at Cheltenham, England, Jan. 27, 1832. A clergyman of the Church of England, noted as the founder of the so-called "Madras system" of popular education. From 1774 till 1781 he lived in Virginia, and from 1787 till 1796 in India, where as superintendent of the Madras Male Orphan Asylum he developed his educational system in which the pupils were led to teach one another under the direction of a master. His originality was disputed by Joseph Lancaster (see *Lancaster*) and the contest between their systems assumed considerable importance.

Bell, Bessy. See *Bessy Bell.*

Bell, Sir Charles. Born at Edinburgh, Nov., 1774; died at Hallow Park, near Worcester, April 28, 1842. A distinguished British physiologist and anatomist, noted as the discoverer of the distinct functions of the sensory and motor nerves. He was the author of "Anatomy of Expression" (1806), "Nervous System of the Human Body" (1830), "System of Comparative Surgery" (1807), etc.

Bell, Currer. A pseudonym of Charlotte Brontë.

Bell, Ellis. A pseudonym of Emily Brontë.

Bell, George Joseph. Born at Fountain Bridge, near Edinburgh, March 26, 1770; died 1843. A Scotch advocate, brother of Charles Bell. He published various works on the laws of Scotland.

Bell, Henry. Born at Torphichen Mill, near Linlithgow, Scotland, 1767; died at Helensburgh, Scotland, 1830. A Scotch engineer, who is famous as the builder of the steamship Comet which began to ply on the Clyde Jan., 1812, and thus as the originator of steam navigation in Europe. It has been asserted that Fulton derived his ideas of steam navigation from Bell.

Bell, Henry H. Born in North Carolina about 1808; drowned in the Osaka River, Japan, Jan. 11, 1868. An American rear-admiral. He became midshipman in the United States navy in 1826, commanded a division of the fleet in the attack on the defenses of New Orleans, April 18-25, hauled down, in the midst of an angry mob the Stars and Stripes from the Custom-house in Mobile, November, 1861; commanded the Western Gulf Blockading Squadron for a time in 1863; and obtained the rank of rear-admiral in 1866.

Bell, Sir Isaac Lowthian. Born at Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, 1816. An English manufacturer and politician. He founded, with his brothers Thomas and John Bell, the Clarence Iron Works on the Tees in 1852, and was member of Parliament for Hartlepool 1874–80. Author of "The Chemical Phenomena of Iron Smelting" (1872), and "Report on the Iron Manufactures of the United States, and a comparison of it with that of the British Islands" (1873).

Bell, James. Born 1827. A British chemist. He became principal of the Somerset House Laboratory, Inland Revenue Department, in 1875, and is the author of "Chemistry of Foods" (1881–82).

Bell, John. Born at Antermony, Scotland, 1691; died there, July 1, 1780. A Scotch traveler in European and Asiatic Russia, China, and Turkey. His "Travels" were published in 1763.

Bell, John. Born at Edinburgh, May 12, 1763; died at Rome, April 15, 1820. A Scotch surgeon and anatomist, brother of Charles Bell.

Bell, John. Born in Norfolk, England, 1811. An English sculptor. His works include "Eagle Slayer," "Andromeda," "Guards' Memorial" (at Waterloo Place, London), "United States directing the Progress of America" (copy at Washington), etc.

Bell, John. Born near Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 15, 1797; died at Cumberland Iron Works, Tenn., Sept. 10, 1869. A noted American politician. He was member of Congress from Tennessee 1827–41, speaker 1834–35, Whig secretary of war 1841, United States senator 1847–59, and candidate of the Constitutional Union Party for President in 1860. He received 39 electoral and 585,581 popular votes.

Bell, Peter. See *Peter Bell.*

Bell, Robert. Born at Cork, Ireland, Jan. 16, 1800; died at London, April 12, 1867. A British journalist, compiler, and general writer. His chief work is an "Annotated Edition of the British Poets" (1854–57).

Bell, Samuel. Born at Londonderry, N. H., Feb. 9, 1770; died at Chester, N. H., Dec. 23, 1850. An American politician, governor of New Hampshire 1819–23, and United States senator 1823–35.

Bell, Thomas. Born at Poole, Dorsetshire, England, Oct. 11, 1792; died at Selborne, Hants, March 13, 1880. An English dental surgeon and zoologist. He was professor of zoology in King's college, London, 1833–51, secretary of the Royal Society 1858–63, president of the Linnean Society 1861–61, and president of the Ray Society 1845–50. His works include a "Monograph of Testudinata" (1832–36), "History of British Quadrupeds" (1837), "History of British Reptiles" (1839), and "History of British Stalk-Eyed Crustacea" (1853; an edition of the "Natural History of Selborne" (1877), etc.

Bell Rock, or **Inchcape Rock.** A rock in the North Sea off the Firth of Tay, Scotland, in lat. 56° 29' N., long. 2° 23' W.

Bell, The. A noted old inn in Warwick Lane, London. Archbishop Leighton died suddenly here in 1684.

Bell, The. A noted inn at Edmonton, not far from London. It was to this spot that John Gilpin pursued his mad career in Cowper's ballad.

Bella, bel'la, **Stefano della.** Born at Florence, May 18, 1610; died there, July 12, 1664. An Italian engraver. He was commissioned by Cardinal Richelieu to execute designs of and engrave the principal military events of the minority of Louis XIII. He worked also from thirteen hundred pieces.

Bella. A town in the province of Potenza, Italy, 18 miles northwest of Potenza. Population, about 5,000.

Bella Wilfer. See *Wilfer, Bella.*

Bellac (bel-lak'). A town in the department of Haute-Vienne, France, situated on the Vincou 23 miles southwest of Limoges. Population 1891, commune, 4,966.

Bellacoola. See *Bilqula.*

Bellafront (bel'a-frunt). 1. The principal female character in Macklelon and Dekker's "Honest Whore." She gives its name to the play, but turns out a true woman, resisting the temptations of Hippolito and his enchantress Infida, and finally reclaiming her husband, Matheo.

2. The false mistress in N. Field's comedy of that name.

Bellaggio (bel-lad'jō). A town in the province of Como, Italy, situated at the separation of the lake of Como into two arms, 15 miles northeast of Como. Population, about 3,000.

Bellair (bel-lar'), **Count.** A character in Farquhar's "Beaux' Stratagem," a French officer, a prisoner at Lichfield. This part was cut out by the author after the first night's representation, and the speeches given to the prince Longueil.

Bellair, Old. An amorous old man who imagines he is dangerous to the love for women, in Etherege's comedy "The Man of Mode, or Sir Fopling Flutter."

Bellair, Young. The son of Old Bellair, a well-bred, polite coxcomb of the period: a character in which Etherege is said to have drawn his own portrait.

Bellaire (bel-ār'). A manufacturing city in Belmont County, Ohio, situated on the Ohio River 5 miles south of Wheeling. Population 1890, 9,654.

Bellamira, bel-la-mī'ra, **her Dream, or the Love of Shadows.** A tragicomedy in two parts by Thomas Killigrew. It is in the folio edition of his works published in 1664.

Bellamira, or The Mistress. A comedy by Charles Sedley, produced in 1687. This play was partly founded on the "Eunuchus" of Terence, and in it Sedley satirized the vanity of Lady Castlemaine and the audacity of Churchill.

Bellamont, Earl of. See *Coote, Richard.*

Bellamy (bel'a-mi). 1. The lover of Jacintha in Hoadly's "Suspicious Husband."—2. In Dodsley's play "An Evening's Love, or the Mock Astrologer," a young lively gallant, a friend of Wildblood. He disguises himself as an astrologer, and gives the second name to the play.

Bellamy, Edward. Born 1850. An American economist and journalist, the leading advocate of "nationalism." He has written "Looking Backward" (1890), etc.

Bellamy, George Anne. Born at Fingal, in Ireland, in 1733 (?); died at London (?), Feb. 16, 1788. An Irish-English actress. She was the daughter of a Mrs. Bellamy and Lord Tyrawley, who acknowledged her as a legitimate child. She first appeared on the stage (Dec., 1744) as Monimia in "The Orphan," and she soon became the favorite of the town. She left the stage in 1751, but appeared occasionally for several years after. In 1785–87 she published her memoirs, which, in five volumes, "which contain a secret history of several of the first characters in this kingdom." Alexander Bicknell is believed to have written some, or the whole, of the last four volumes. The name Georgiana Anne was given her by prefix for Georgiana apparently, perhaps from her mother.

Bellamy (D. pron. bel'a-mi), **Jacobus.** Born at Flushing, Holland, Nov. 12, 1757; died March 11, 1786. A Dutch poet. He was a patriot, an anacreontic poems, and is the author of the popular ballad "Rosje."

Bellamy (bel'a-mi), **Joseph.** Born at North Haven, Conn., 1719; died at Bethlehem, Conn., March 6, 1790. An American Congregational clergyman and theologian, author of "True Religion Delineated" (1750), etc.

Bellamy, Lord. A character in Thomas Shadwell's comedy "Bury-Fair."

Bellano (bel-lä'nō). A town in northern Italy, situated on the eastern shore of the Lake of Como, 18 miles northeast of Como.

Bellaria (bel-lā'ri-a). The wife of Pandosto in Greene's "Pandosto, or the Triumph of Time." She is the original of Hermione in Shakspere's "Winter's Tale."

Bellario (bel-lā'ri-o). In Beaumont and Fletcher's play "Philaster," a page. She is Euphrasia in disguise, who follows the fortunes of Philaster with romantic fidelity and nobility. It is a character which suggests Shakspere's Viola.

Bellario, Doctor. The erudite lawyer of Padua, as whose substitute Portia appears in the trial scene in Shakspere's "Merchant of Venice."

Bellarmine (bel-lär-mēn'). An impertinent fine gentleman in Etherege's "Sir Fopling Flutter," the mercenary lover of Leonora.

Bellarmine (bel'är-min). A drinking-jug with the face of Cardinal Bellarmino on it, and the shape of which was supposed to resemble him: originated by the Protestants of Holland to ridicule him.

Bellarmino (bel-lär-mē'no). E. **Bellarmine** (bel'är-min). **Roberto.** Born at Montepulciano, Tuscany, Oct. 4, 1542; died at Rome, Sept. 17, 1621. A noted Italian cardinal, and Jesuit theologian and controversialist. He was professor in Louvain and in the Roman College and archbishop of Capua. His works include "Disputationes de Controversiis, fidei, etc." (1581), "Tractatus de potestate summi pontificis in rebus temporalibus" (or "On the Pope's Temporal Sovereignty"), "Christianæ doctrinæ applicatio" (1603).

Bellary. See *Ballari.*

Bellaston (bel'as-ton), **Lady.** A fashionable demirep in Fielding's "Tom Jones," a sensual, profligate, and imperious woman.

Bellatrix (bel'a-triks). [L., the 'warrioress.'] A very white glittering star of the second magnitude, in the left shoulder of Orion. It is γ Orionis.

Bellay, Guillaume du. See *Langey, Seigneur de.*

Bellay (bel-lā'), **Jean du.** Born 1492; died at Rome, Feb. 16, 1560. A French cardinal and diplomatist, brother of Guillaume du Bellay. He became bishop of Bayonne in 1526, bishop of Paris in 1533, and cardinal in 1535. He was a friend of letters, and is noted as the patron of Rabelais.

Bellay, Joachim du. Born at the Château de Lire, near Angers, about 1524; died at Paris, Jan. 1, 1560. A French poet and prose-writer, surnamed "the Father and Leader of the Pleiad of the Sonnet," one of the most noted members of the famous "Pléiade." He was a cousin of Cardinal du Bellay, and for a time served as his secretary. He wrote "Olive" (sonnets to his mistress, Made moiselle de Viole, of whose name "Olive" is an anagram), "Regrets" (sonnets), "Poésies latines" (Latin poems), "Défense et illustration de la langue française" (a notable work in prose), etc. The "Visions" of Bellay are sonnets translated and adapted by Spenser.

Belle (bel), **Jean François Joseph de.** Born at Voreppe, Isère, France, May 27, 1767; died June, 1802. A French general. He served in the Italian campaign of 1799, and subsequently under La Clere in santo Domingo, where he fell in battle.

Belle Dame Sans Merci, La. [F., 'the fair lady without mercy.'] 1. A French poem by Alain Chartier. It was translated into English by Sir Richard Ros, and not by Chaucer, though the translation has been attributed to him.

2. A poem by Keats.

Belle Fourche (bel fōrsh). [F., 'nice fork.'] A name given to the North Fork of the Cheyenne River in Wyoming and South Dakota.

Belle Hélène (bel ā-lān'), **La.** An opera bouffe, words by Meilhac and Halévy, music by Offenbach, produced in 1864.

Belle Jardinière (bel zhär-dēn-yār'), **La.** [F., 'the pretty gardener.'] A Madonna and Child with St. John, by Raphael (1507), in his early manner, in the Louvre, Paris. A fair-haired Madonna is seated amid a beautiful conventionalized landscape, and the children stand and kneel at her knee. It is familiar in reproductions, and is one of Raphael's most pleasing works.

Belle Laitière (bel let-yār'), **La.** [F., 'the pretty milkmaid.'] A painting by Wouverman, in the National Gallery, London. The composition is strong, the figures standing out dark against the bright landscape, and the coloring delicate.

Belle Mignonne, La. [F., 'the pretty darling.'] A name given in France in the 15th century to a skull illuminated with tapers and highly decorated, which was an accepted furnishing of a deyout lady's boudoir. The queen was said to pray before the skull of Ninon de L'Enclos. *Leslie.*

Belle Plaine (bel plān). A city in Benton County, Iowa, 42 miles northwest of Iowa City. Population (1890), 2,623.

Belle-Alliance (bel äl-yons'), **La.** A farmabout 13 miles from Brussels, between Waterloo and Genappe, in Belgium. It was occupied by the center of the French infantry at the battle of Waterloo (June 18, 1815). Napoleon made it his station in the vicinity. By this name the Prussians designate the battle of Waterloo.

Belleau (bā-lō'), **Remy.** Born at Nogent-le-Rotrou, Maine, France, 1528; died at Paris, March 16, 1577. A French poet, one of the most notable members of the "Pléiade," which see. His life was spent in the service of René de Lorraine, marquis d'Elbeuf, and of his son Charles, duc d'Elbeuf, whose tutor he was. He wrote "Petites Inventions" (short descriptive poems), "Bergeries" (1565; a mixture of prose and poetry), "Amours et Nouveaux eschanges de pierres précieuses" (1576) and various translations.

Bellefontaine (bel'fon'tān). The capital of Logan County, Ohio, 52 miles northwest of Columbus. Population (1890), 4,245.

Bellefontaine (bel-fon-tān'), **Benedict.** In Longfellow's poem "Evangeline," a wealthy farmer of Grand Pré, the father of Evangeline. He died of a broken heart when starting on his exile, and was buried on the seashore.

Bellefonte (bel'fount). The capital of Centre County, Pennsylvania, situated on Spring Creek in lat. 40° 54′ N., long. 77° 49′ W. Population (1890), 3,946.

Bellegarde. A fortress on the Spanish frontier, in the department of Pyrénées-Orientales, France, 18 miles south of Perpignan on the Col de Portus.

Bellegarde. A small town in the department of Gard, France, 10 miles southeast of Nimes.

Bellegarde. A small town in the department of Ain, France, situated at the junction of the Valserine and Rhone, 16 miles southwest of Geneva, near the famous Perte du Rhône.

Bellegarde (bel-gärd'), **Gabriel du Bac de.** Born at the Château de Bellegarde, diocese of Carcassonne, Oct. 17, 1717: died at Utrecht, Dec. 13, 1789. A French Jansenist theologian.

Bellegarde, Henri, Comte de. Born at Dresden, Aug. 29, 1756: died at Vienna, July 22, 1845. An Austrian general. He served in the campaigns of 1793–95; concluded with Napoleon the armistice of Leoben, April 8, 1797; was commander-in-chief in Bohemia (Austrian states in 1805; and was made field-marshal and governor of Galicia in 1806.

Bellegarde, Jean Baptiste Morvan de. Born at Piriac, near Nantes, Aug. 30, 1648; died at Paris, April 26, 1734. A French man of letters and member of the community of priests of St. Francis de Sales. To him is attributed the authorship of the "Histoire universelle des voyages" (1707).

Belle-Île- (or **Belle-Isle-**) **en-Mer** (bel-ēl'-on-mār'). [F., 'fair island in the sea.' The Breton name is *Guerrec'h.*] An island in the Bay of Biscay, belonging to the department of Morbihan, France, 8 miles south of Quiberon. Capital, Le Palais. It was taken by the British under Keppel in 1761, and restored to France in 1763. It was a political prison 1849–87. Length, 21 miles. Population, about 11,000.

Belle-Isle (bel'īl'). A small island in Conception Bay, Newfoundland.

Belle-Isle, North. An island at the eastern entrance of the Strait of Belle-Isle, lat. 52° N., long. 55° 37′ W. belongs to Great Britain.

Belle-Isle, South. An island situated northeast of Newfoundland, lat. 51° N., long. 55° 37′ W. Length, 8 miles.

Belle-Isle, Strait of. A sea passage separating Newfoundland from Labrador, and connecting the Gulf of St. Lawrence with the Atlantic Ocean. Width, 12–20 miles.

Belle-Isle (bel-ēl'). **Charles Louis Auguste Fouquet, Duke of.** Born at Villefranche, Arveyron, France, Sept. 22, 1684: died Jan. 26, 1761. A French marshal and politician. He shared with Broglie the command of the French forces in the War of the Austrian Succession, and captured Prague Nov. 26, 1741, but was forced by the treaty of peace between Austria and Prussia at Breslau to retreat to Eger, Dec. 17, 1742. He became commander-in-chief of the French army in Italy in 1746, and was secretary of war from 1757 to his death.

Bellême (bel-ām'). A small town in the department of Orne, France, 22 miles east of Alençon.

Bellenden (bel'en-den), or **Ballenden** (bal'en-den), or **Balientyne** (bal'en-tin). Born at Haddington, in Berwick, about the beginning of the 16th century: died at Rome, 1550 according to some, and as late as 1587 according to others. A Scottish poet and prose-writer, chiefly known as the translator of Hector Boece's "Historia Scotorum" (trans. 1536).

Bellenden, Edith. The heiress of Tillictullem in Sir Walter Scott's novel "Old Mortality."

Bellenden, William. Died probably about 1633. A Scotch classical scholar.

Bellenz (bel'lents). The German name of Bellinzona.

Bellermann (bel'lēr-mān), **Ferdinand.** Born at Erfurt, March 14, 1814: died at Berlin, Aug. 11, 1889. A German landscape-painter. He was employed by A. von Humboldt in Venezuela 1842–46.

Bellerophon (be-ler'ō-fon), or **Bellerophontes** (be-ler-ō-fon'tēz). [Gr. Βελλεροφόντης, Βελλεροφόντας.] In Greek legend, a son of Glaucus, king of Corinth (or, in some accounts, of Poseidon), and grandson of Sisyphus. He was the rider of Pegasus, the destroyer of the monster Chimæra, and conqueror of the Solymi and Amazons. His exploits gained for him the daughter and one half the kingdom of Iobates, king of Lycia, in which he reigned under the displeasure of the gods. According to Pindar his pride so increased with his good fortune that he attempted to mount to heaven on Pegasus; but Zeus maddened the horse with a gadfly, and Bellerophon fell and perished. He was worshiped as a hero at Corinth.

Bellerophon. 1. A British line-of-battle ship of 74 guns and 1,613 tons. She served in the Channel squadron of 1793–1794, was disabled at the battle of the Nile, Aug. 1, 1798, and fought in the battle of Trafalgar, Oct. 21, 1805.

2. One of the first armored war-ships built according to the designs of Sir E. Reed, chief constructor of the British navy, and launched in 1866. Length, 300 feet; breadth, 56 feet; draught, 26.7 feet. She has an armored belt at the water-line 10 feet wide, and a high-decked central citadel with armored bulkheads at each end, mounting ten 12-ton guns. She has two 6½-ton guns behind armor in the bows, and one 61-ton gun behind armor in the stern. The armor is 6 inches of iron on 16 inches of wood backing.

Bellerophon. An opera by Thomas Corneille, Fontenelle, and Boileau, the music by Lulli, produced in 1679.

Bellerus (be-lē'rus). A Cornish giant in old English legend. Bellerium was the name given to the Land's End, supposed to be his home.

Bell Savage, or Belle Sauvage. A noted London tavern which formerly stood on Ludgate Hill. Its inn yard was one of those used in the 16th century as a theater and for bearbaiting and other spectacles. A printing-house now occupies the site.

Belle's Stratagem, The. A comedy by Mrs. Cowley, produced in 1780. It is still played. See *Hardy, Letitia.*

Belleval (bel-väl'), **Pierre Richer de.** Born at Chalons-sur-Marne, 1558: died at Montpellier, 1623 (1625 ?). A French physician and botanist, the inventor of an unsuccessful system of Greek botanical nomenclature. The genus *Richeria* was named for him by Villars.

Belleville (bel-vēl'). [F., 'fair city.'] A northeastern suburb of Paris.

Belleville. A town in the department of Rhône, France, situated on the Rhône 26 miles north of Lyons. Population (1891), commune, 2,882.

Belleville (bel'vil). A port of entry, capital of Hastings County, Ontario, Canada, situated on the Bay of Quinte, Lake Ontario, in lat. 44° 10′ N., long. 77° 30′ W. It is the seat of Albert University. Population (1891), 9,914.

Belleville. The capital of St. Clair County, Illinois, 15 miles southeast of St. Louis. Population (1890), 15,361.

Bellevue (bel-vū'). [F., 'beautiful view.'] A noted castle near Cassel in Germany. It contains a fine picture gallery: among its chefs-d'œuvre are specimens of Holbein, Rembrandt, Vandyck, Rubens, Durer, Teniers, Wouverman, Titian, Guido Reni, Carlo Dolce, Murillo, and many others. Most of these were not accessible to the general public till 1866.

Bellevue. A former royal castle, southwest of Paris, near Sèvres, built by Madame de Pompadour, and destroyed in the French Revolution.

Bellevue (bel-vū'). A village in Sandusky and Huron counties, Ohio, 14 miles south-southwest of Sandusky. Population (1890), 3,452.

Bellevue Hospital. A hospital situated at the foot of East 26th street in New York. It accommodates about 1,200 patients.

Belley (bel-lā'). A town in the department of Ain, France, 40 miles east of Lyons. It contains a cathedral and has Roman antiquities. There are noted cascades and quarries of lithographic stones in its vicinity. Population (1891), commune, 6,386.

Bellfounder (bel'foun-dėr). A Norfolk trotting horse brought to New York about 1831. Through his daughter, the Charles Kent mare, he became the grandsire of Hambletonian (10), and transmitted to him and his descendants the Norfolk style, speed, untiring tendency and action. He was a brown horse 15½ hands high. He trotted a mile in three minutes, and 17 miles in an hour.

Belliard (bel-yār'). Count **Augustin Daniel.** Born at Fontenay-le-Comte, Vendée, France, March 25, 1769: died at Brussels, Jan. 28, 1832. A French lieutenant-general, distinguished in the Napoleonic campaigns, particularly at Borodino, 1812. He took part in the Egyptian campaign, and, as governor of Cairo, surrendered that place to the English June 27, 1801.

Bellicent (bel'i-sent). The half-sister of King Arthur, in the Arthurian romances. Tennyson alters her story somewhat in "Gareth and Lynette."

Bellin (bā-lan'), **Jacques Nicolas.** Born at Paris, 1703: died at Versailles, March 21, 1772. A French geographer and chartographer. He was officially charged with the preparation of maps of the coasts of the king's navies. His work appeared in the "Neptune Français" (1753 : the French coasts), "Hydrographie française" (1756 : maps of all known coasts), "Petit Atlas Maritime," "Mémoires sur les cartes des côtes de l'Amérique septentrionale" (1755), "Essais géographiques sur les Îles Britanniques" (1763), and similar works on Guiana, the Antilles, Senegal, Bourbon, etc.

Belling (bel'ling), **Wilhelm Sebastian von.** Born at Paulsdorf, East Prussia, Feb. 15, 1719: died at Stolp, Pomerania, Nov. 28, 1779. A Prussian cavalry general, distinguished in the Seven Years' War.

Bellingham (bel'ing-am), **Richard.** Born in England, 1592 (?): died in Massachusetts, Dec. 7, 1672. A colonial governor of Massachusetts. He emigrated to America in 1634, and was governor of Massachusetts Colony in 1641, 1654, and 1665–72. In 1641 he contracted a second marriage, performing the marriage ceremony himself, without proclamation of banns. He was presented by the great inquest for breach of the order of court; but, as he refused to vacate the bench, the other magistrates were at a loss how to proceed, and he escaped censure.

Bellini (bel-lē'nē), **Gentile.** Born about 1427: died Feb. 22, 1507. A painter of the Venetian school, son of Jacopo Bellini.

Bellini, Giovanni. Born after 1427: died Nov. 29, 1516. A noted painter of the Venetian school, son of Jacopo Bellini. His works are in all the principal art galleries. Among his scholars were Titian and Giorgione. His portrait, by himself, in the Capitol, Rome, ranks among the great portraits, and is a fine example of the Venetian school, older than the portrait in the Uffizi.

Bellini, Jacopo or **Giacomo.** Died about 1464. An Italian painter.

Bellini, Lorenzo. Born at Florence, Sept. 3, 1643: died Jan. 8, 1704. A distinguished Italian physician and anatomist, professor of philosophy and afterward of anatomy at Pisa. His collected works were published in 1708.

Bellini, Vincenzo. Born at Catania, Sicily, Nov. 3, 1802: died near Paris, Sept. 23, 1835. A famous Italian operatic composer. His works include "Bianca e Fernando" (1826), "Il Pirata" (1827), "La Straniera" (1829), "Zaira" (1829), "I Capuleti ed i Montecchi" (1830), "La Sonnambula" (1831), "Norma" (1831), "Beatrice di Tenda" (1833), "I Puritani" (1835).

Bellinzona (bel-lin-zō'nā), G. **Bellenz** (bel'lents). The capital of the canton of Ticino, Switzerland, situated on the Ticino in lat. 46° 11′ N., long. 9° 1′ E. It occupies an important position on the St. Gothard route near the commencement of the San Bernardino route. It is commanded by three castles, and was once strongly fortified. Population, about 3,000.

Bellisant (bel'i-sant). **1.** The mother of Valentine and Orson. She was banished by her husband Alexander, emperor of Constantinople, for supposed infidelity, and her children were born in a forest.

2. One of the principal female characters in Massinger's "The Parliament of Love."

Bellius (bel'i-us). **Martinus.** The pseudonym under which was published a book entitled "De hæreticis, an sint persequendi, etc.," in "Magdeburg" (false for Basel), in 1554. It was published soon after Calvin's defense of the execution of Servetus, and was a plea for religious toleration. The authorship was ascribed to Castellio, who in fact wrote a part of the book under the pseudonym "Basilius Montfortius."

Bellman (bel'män), **Karl Mikael.** Born at Stockholm, Feb. 4, 1740: died Feb. 11, 1795. A noted Swedish lyrical poet. His works include "Fredman's Epistlar" ("Epistles," 1790), "Fredmans Sånger" ("Songs," 1791), etc.

Bellman of London, The. A satirical work by Dekker, published in 1608. It is founded on the "Gronsl Work of Conny-catching," which Fleay and others believe to have been also written by Dekker. The latter was taken largely from Harman's "Caveat for Cursitors." In the same year Dekker published a second part called "Lanthorne and Candlelight, or The Bellman's second Night's Walke." In 1612 a fourth or fifth edition of the second part appeared, called "O per se O or a new cryer of Lanthorne and Candlelight, Being an addition or lengthening of the Bellman's Second Night's Walke." A number of editions of the second part were published before 1648, all with differences. They are amusing descriptions of London rogues. Osborne wrote a play called "The Bellman of London" in 1645.

Bellman of Paris, The. A play by Dekker and John Day, licensed in 1623, but not printed.

Bellmour (bel'mōr). **1.** The faithful friend of Jane Shore, in Rowe's tragedy of that name. —**2.** The lover of Belinda, in Congreve's comedy "The Old Bachelor."

Bello (bel'yō), **Andres.** Born at Caracas, Venezuela, Nov. 29, 1781: died at Santiago, Chile, in 1865. A Spanish-American scholar and author. In 1810 he was sent to London with Bolivar as agent of the revolutionary government and here remained for twenty years. In 1834 he accepted a position in the foreign department of Chile. He edited the Chilian civil code; wrote a treatise on international law that was translated into several languages; acted as several times chosen to arbitrate in international disputes, including one between the United States and Ecuador. In 1843 he became rector of the University of Chile.

Bellona (be-lō'nä). [*Bellona*, from *bellum*, war.] In Roman mythology, the goddess of war, regarded sometimes as the wife and sometimes as the sister of Mars. She was, probably, originally a Sabine divinity, and her worship appears to have been introduced at Rome by a Sabine family, the Claudii. She is represented as armed with shield and lance.

2. An asteroid (No. 28) discovered by Luther at Bilk, March 1, 1854.

Bellot (bel-lō'), **Joseph René.** Born at Paris, 1824: died 1853. A French naval officer, a volunteer in English expeditions to Arctic regions.

Bellot Strait. A strait in the Arctic regions of North America, between the Boothia peninsula and the island of North Somerset.

Bellovaci (be-lov'a-sī). An important tribe of the Belgian Gauls, occupying a territory corresponding to the modern dioceses of Beauvais and Senlis, France; subdued by Julius Cæsar 57 B. C. Their chief town was Cæsaromagus (Beauvais).

Bellows (bel'ōz), **Henry Whitney.** Born at Boston, June 14, 1814: died Jan. 30, 1882. An American Unitarian divine and writer, pastor of All Souls Church, New York. He was president of the United States Sanitary Commission in the Civil War.

Bellows Falls. A village in Windham County, Vermont, situated at the falls of the Connecticut 41 miles southeast of Rutland. Population (1890), 3,092.

Belloy (bel-wä'), **Pierre Laurent Buyrette de (Pierre Buyrette, or Buirette, or Burette).** Born at St. Flour, Cantal, France, Nov. 17, 1727: died at Paris, March 5, 1775. A French dramatist. His works include "Titus" (1759), "Zelmire" (1762), "Le Siege de Calais" (1765: his most notable work), "Gaston et Bayard" (1771), "Pierre le Cruel" (1772) etc.

Bells, The. **1.** A poem by Edgar Allan Poe. —**2.** A dramatization from Erckmann-Chatrian's "Le Juif Polonais" by Leopold Lewis, produced in 1871. Henry Irving is successful in it as Mathias.

Bell-the-Cat. A popular surname of Archibald Douglas, earl of Angus (died about 1514). At a deliberation of the nobles for the purpose of effecting the removal of the favorites of James IV., who enjoyed his confidence, their predicament was compared to that of the mice which determined to hang a bell around the cat's neck, and the question was asked who would be brave enough to perform the act. To this Douglas replied: "I will be'll the cat."

Belluno (bel-lō'nō). [L. *Belunum.*] The capital of the province of Belluno, Italy, situated on the Piave in lat. 46° 9′ N., long. 12° 13′ E. It has a cathedral. Population (1891), commune, 18,000.

Belluno, ancient **Belunum** (bel-lū'num). A province in the compartimento of Venetia, Italy. Area, 1,293 square miles. Population (1891), 175,919.

Belluno, Duke of. See *Victor-Perrin.*

Bel-Merodach. See *Merodach, Bel, Baal.*

Belmez (bel-mäth'). A town in the province of Cordova, Spain, situated on the Guadiato 35 miles northwest of Cordova. Population (1887), 12,046.

Belmont (bel'mont). A village in Mississippi County, southeastern Missouri, situated on the Mississippi River 17 miles south of Cairo, Illinois. Here, Nov. 7, 1861, occurred an indecisive battle between the Federals under Grant and the Confederates under Pillow. The loss of the Federals was 485; that of the Confederates, 642.

Belmont, August. Born at Alzey, Germany, 1816: died at New York, 1890. A German-American banker and politician. He was Austrian consul at New York, United States minister to the Netherlands 1844–53, and chairman of the Democratic National committee 1860–72. He was a patron of the turf and an art collector.

Belmont, Charles. A rakish young fellow in Moore's play "The Foundling." The part was played with great success by Garrick.

Belmont, Perry. Born at New York, Dec. 28, 1851. An American politician, son of August Belmont. He was Democratic member of Congress from New York 1881–87.

Belmontet (bel-mon-tā'), **Louis.** Born at Montauban, France, March 26, 1799: died at Paris, Jan. 14, 1879. A French poet and Bonapartist partizan. His works include "Les Tristes" (1820), "Le Siege d'Augsbourg" (1827), "Le fils de Nuno" (tragedy, written with Soumet, 1829), etc.

Bel-Ninari (bel-nē-nā'rī). [Assyr., 'the god Bel has helped.'] King of Assyria about 1380 B. C. He conquered part of Babylonia.

Beloe (bē'lō), **William.** Born at Norwich, England, 1756: died at London, April 11, 1817. An English clergyman and writer, founder, with Archdeacon Nares, of the "British Critic" in 1793. He became rector of All Hallows, London Wall, in 1796, and keeper of printed books in the British Museum in 1806. He wrote "The Sexagenarian or Recollections of a Literary Life" (1817), etc.

Beloeil (be-loi'). A town in the province of Hainaut, Belgium, 11 miles west-northwest of Mons. It contains the castle of the princes of Ligne. Population (1890), 2,682.

Beloit (be-loit'). A city in Rock County, Wisconsin, situated on Rock River 68 miles southwest of Milwaukee. Population (1890), 6,315.

Beloit. The capital of Mitchell County, northern Kansas, situated on the Solomon River. Population (1890), 2,455.

Beloit College. An institution of learning at Beloit, Wisconsin, founded 1847, controlled by Congregationalists.

Belon (be-lon' or bē-lōn'), **Pierre.** Born at Soulletière, near Mans, Sarthe, 1517: died April, 1564. A noted French naturalist and traveler in the Orient 1546–49. He wrote "Histoire naturelle des estranges poissons marins" (1551), "L'histoire de la nature des oyseaux, etc." (1555), travels, etc.

Beloochistan. See *Baluchistan.*

Belot (bā-lō'), **Adolphe.** Born at Pointe-à-Pitre, Guadeloupe, Nov. 6, 1829: died at Paris, Dec. 17, 1890. A French novelist and dramatist. Among his books are the novel "Mademoiselle Giraud, ma femme" (1870), the play (in collaboration with Villetard) "Le testament de C. Cesar Crozet" (1880), "Miss Mathieu, sa vie, Dossier No. 113" (1867), "L'Article 47" (1871) (from a novel), and many others.

Belovár (bel-o-vär'). A royal free city in Croatia, 42 miles east of Agram.

Beloved Disciple, The. The Apostle John.

Beloved Physician, The. St. Luke.

Belpasso (bel-pas'sō). A town in the province of Catania, Sicily, 8 miles northwest of Catania. It was destroyed by an eruption of Etna in 1669. Population, 7,000.

Belper (bel'per). A town in Derbyshire, England, situated on the Derwent 7 miles north of Derby. It has cotton, silk, and hosiery manufactures. Population (1891), 10,420.

Belphegor (bel'fe-gor, or **Belfagor** (bel'fa-gor). **1.** [Said to be Arabic *sa'ad*, happiness.] An archdemon who undertook an earthly marriage, but who died, daunted, from the horrors of female companionship. See the extract.

Pluto summoned an infernal council to consult on the best mode of ascertaining the truthor falsehood of such statements (that wives brought their husbands to hell). After some deliberation it was determined that one of the number should be sent into the world endowed with a human form, and subjected to earthly passions, that he should be ordered to choose a wife as soon as possible, and after remaining above ground for ten years, should report to his infernal master the benefits and burdens of matrimony. Though this plan was unanimously approved, none of the fiends were disposed voluntarily to undertake the commission, but the lot at length fell on the archdemon Belfegor. . . . This story, with merely a difference of names, was originally told in an old Latin MS., which is now lost but which, till the period of the civil wars in France, remained in the library of Saint Martin de Tours. But whether Bracyer or Machiavel first exhibited the tale in an Italian garb has been a matter of dispute among the critics of their country. It was printed by Brevio during his life, and under his own name, in 1545; and with the name of Machiavel in 1549, and was about eighteen years after that historian's death. Both writers probably borrowed the [illegible] but they [illegible] scarcely have escaped [illegible]

Irving, Tales, p. 136.

[La Fontaine treated the subject in metre in his "Contes" and Wilson printed an English translation of it under that of Belphegor, or the Marriage of the Devil. [illegible] reprinted brought out a [illegible] entitled "Belphegor," 1691.]

2. A translation and adaptation of "[illegible]," a French play by Dennery and Marc Fournier, by Charles Webb (1856).

Belphegor is a mountebank, and though he earns his living by the most hideous shams, his distress and despair at the apparent desertion of his wife are very pathetic.

Belphœbe (bel-fē'bē). [F. *bel, belle*, fair, and L. *Phœbe*, Gr. *Φοίβη*, Artemis (Diana).] A huntress, in Spenser's "Faerie Queene," intended to represent Queen Elizabeth as a woman, as Gloriana represented her as a queen.

Belsham (bel'shäm), **Thomas.** Born at Bedford, England, April 26, 1750: died at Hampstead, Nov. 11, 1829. An English Unitarian divine.

Belsham, William. Born at Bedford, England, 1752: died near Hammersmith, Nov. 17, 1827. An English historian and political essayist, brother of Thomas Belsham.

Belshazzar (bel-shaz'ar), or **Bel-shar-uzur.** [Bel protect the king.] According to the book of Daniel (v.), the son of Nebuchadnezzar, and the last king of Babylonia. According to the cuneiform inscriptions this was Nabonidus, while Belshazzar was his eldest son. He was associated on the Babylonian throne with his father, and was engaged in the last struggle, and contingent with his father. When the latter fled to Borsippa after being defeated by Cyrus, he assumed the command in Babylon and was killed in the sack of the city by Cyrus, 538 B. C. According to the scriptural narrative he was named during a feast of his coming doom by a handwriting on the wall which was interpreted by Daniel (Dan. v., vii. 1, viii. 1; Bar. i. 11, 12).

Belshazzar. A tragedy by Dean Milman, published in 1822.

Belsunce de Castel Moron (bel-zünś' dē kästel' mō-rōn'), **Henri François Xavier de.** Born at the Chateau de Castel Moron, in Périgord, France, Dec. 4, 1671: died at Marseilles, June 4, 1755. A French Jesuit, bishop of Marseilles, noted for his heroism during a pestilence in Marseilles, 1720–21. He was a voluminous writer.

Belt, Great. The middle sea passage between the Cattegat and the Baltic, separating Zealand from Funen. Width, 8–15 miles.

Belt, Little. The western sea passage between the Cattegat and the Baltic, separating Funen from the mainland of Denmark and Schleswig. Width, 7–10 miles.

Beltane (bel'tān). [Also written *Beltein* and *Belten*; Gael. *Bealltuinn, Bealtuin* = Ir. *Bealtene, Bealtaine.* Olr. *Beltaine, Beltene;* usually explained as Bel's-or-Baal's-fires, from *Bealt, Baal*, an alleged Celtic deity by some writers patriotically identified with the Oriental *Belus* or *Baal*), and *teine*, fire. But the origin is quite unknown.]

1. The first day of May (O. S.); old May-day, one of the four quarter-days (the others being Lammas, Hallowmas, and Candlemas) anciently observed in Scotland. —**2.** An ancient Celtic festival or anniversary formerly observed on Beltane or May-day in Scotland, and in Ireland on June 21. Bonfires were kindled on the hills, all domestic fires having been previously extinguished, only to be relighted from the embers of the Beltane fires. This custom is supposed to have been connected with the worship of the sun, or true to general, which was formerly in vogue among the Celts as well as among many other branches of the nations. The practice still survives in some remote localities.

Belted Will. A nickname of Lord William Howard (1563–1640), an English border nobleman, warden of the western marches.

Belteshazzar (bel-tē-shaz'zar). [Babylonian *Balshalatsu-uçur*, Bel protect his life.] The Babylonian name of Daniel (Dan. i. 7, ii. 26, iv. 9).

Beltis (bel'tis). See *Belit.*

Belton (bel'ton). The capital of Bell County, Texas, situated on Leon River 57 miles northnortheast of Austin. Population (1890), 3,000.

Beltrame (bel-trā'me), **Giovanni.** Born at Valeggio, Italy, Nov. 11, 1824. An Africanist, a missionary to Khartum. Fazogl, Gondokoro, and Sobat, 1859–62. He published in 1867 a grammar of Dinka, in 1869 "Il Sennaar e le Scangallah," and in 1882 "Il Fiume Bianco e Dedka."

Beluchees. See *Baluchees.*

Beluchistan. See *Baluchistan.*

Belus (bē'lus), or **Belos** (bē'los). [Gr. Βῆλος.]

1. In classical mythology, a son of Poseidon and Libya (or Eurynome), regarded as the an-

cestral hero and divinity of various earlier nations. — 2. In classical legend, the father of Dido, and conqueror of Cyprus.

Belus (bē′lus). [Gr. Βῆλος.] In ancient geography, a river of Palestine which flows into the Mediterranean at Acre: the modern Naman. It is the reputed place of the discovery of glass by the Phenicians.

Belvidera (bel-vē-da′rä). The daughter of Priuli, the senator, and the wife of Jaffier, the conspirator, in Otway's tragedy "Venice Preserved." Jaffier conspires to murder all the senators, and is persuaded by his wife to divulge the plot to her father, on condition that all the conspirators are forgiven. The promise is not kept, and Jaffier, his friend Pierre, and all the other conspirators are condemned to death on the wheel. Belvidera on learning the result of her interference, goes mad and dies. The part was a favorite one with the actresses of the 18th century.

Belvedere (bel-ve-dēr′: It. pron. bel-ve-da′re). [It., 'fair view.'] A portion of the Vatican Palace at Rome.

Belvedere. A palace in Vienna which contains the Imperial Picture Gallery.

Belvedere, Torso. See *Lysippus*.

Belvidere (bel-vi-dēr′). A city in Boone County, Illinois, situated on the Kishwaukee River 64 miles west-northwest of Chicago. Population (1890), 3,867.

Belville (bel′vil). The lover of Peggy in Garrick's "Country Girl."

Belvoir (bē′vėr) **Castle.** The seat of the Duke of Rutland, in Leicestershire, England. It contains a fine collection of pictures.

Belz (belts). A town in Galicia, Austria-Hungary, 41 miles north of Lemberg. Population (1890), commune, 4,960.

Belzig (belt′sēch). A town in the province of Brandenburg, Prussia, 43 miles southwest of Berlin. Near it was fought the battle of Hagelberg, Aug. 27, 1813.

Belzoni (bel-tsō′nē), **Giovanni Battista.** Born at Padua, 1778: died at Gato, in Benin, West Africa, Dec. 3, 1823. A noted Italian traveler and explorer, the son of a barber of Padua. He was endowed with great physical strength, and earned a living for a time in London (at Astley's) and elsewhere as a theatrical athlete. As a hydraulic engineer he visited Egypt in 1815, and devoted himself until 1819 to the study of Egyptian antiquities. He opened the temple at Abu-Simbel, the sepulcher of Seti I. (1817), and the second pyramid of Gizeh, and made various other important discoveries. The bust of the so-called "Young Memnon," now in the British Museum, was transferred from Thebes by him. He published in English, in 1821, "A Narrative of the Operations and Recent Discoveries within the Pyramids, etc." In 1821 he started for central Africa, but died on the way.

Belzoni's Tomb. The tomb of Seti I.: so named from Belzoni who opened it.

Belzu (bāl′thō), **Manuel Isodoro.** Born at La Paz, 1808: killed March, 1866. A Bolivian revolutionist. In 1847 he headed a revolution which overturned Ballivian and put General Velasco in his place: next year he rebelled against Velasco, usurped the presidency, and retained the post until 1855. After spending some years in Europe he returned and headed the revolt against Melgarejo. The latter attacked him in La Paz and after a bloody street battle, killed him with his own hand.

Bem (bām), **Józef.** Born at Cracow, 1791: died at Aleppo, Dec. 10, 1850. A Polish general. He served in the Polish insurrection of 1830; conquered Transylvania for the Hungarian insurgents and drove the Austrians and Russian allies into Wallachia in 1849; conquered the Banat; was defeated by the Russians at Schässburg July 31; took part in the battle of Temesvar, Aug. 9; and escaped to Turkey and took service in the Turkish army.

Beman (bē′man), **Nathaniel Sydney Smith.** Born at New Lebanon, N. Y., Nov. 26, 1785: died at Carbondale, Ill., Aug. 8, 1871. An American Presbyterian clergyman. He was pastor of a Presbyterian church at Troy, New York, 1822-63, and was a leader of the new school in the discussion which led to the division of the Presbyterian Church in 1837.

Bemba, Lake. See *Bangweolo*.

Bembatoka (bem-bä-tō′kä), **Bay of.** A large inlet on the northwestern coast of Madagascar.

Bembo (bem′bō), **Pietro.** Born at Venice, May 20, 1470: died at Rome, Jan. 18, 1547. A celebrated Italian cardinal and man of letters. He was the author of poems, epistles, a history of Venice, and "Gli Asolani" (dialogues on the nature of love). "Connected in friendship with all the men of letters and first poets of his age, he was a lover of the celebrated Lucretia Borgia, daughter of Alexander VI. and wife of Alfonso, Duke of Ferrara; and was a favorite with the Popes Leo X. and Clement VII. who loaded him with honors, pensions and benefices. He enjoyed, from the year 1529 the title of Historiographer to the Republic of Venice, and Paul III. finally created him a Cardinal in 1539. Wealth, fame and the most honorable employs seemed to pursue him, and snatched him, in spite of himself, from a life of epicurean pleasure which he did not renounce when he took the ecclesiastical habit. His death was occasioned by a fall from his horse on the eighteenth day of January 1547, in his seventy-seventh year." *Sismondi*, Lit. of the South of Europe, I. 426.

Ben (ben). A gay, simple, but somewhat incredible sailor in Congreve's comedy "Love for Love." He is designed to marry Miss Prue.

Benacus (be-nā′kus), **Lacus.** The Roman name of the Lake of Garda. See *Garda*.

Benaiah (be-nā′yä). [Heb., 'built by Jehovah.'] 1. The name of several persons mentioned in the Old Testament, of whom the most notable was the son of Jehoida, the chief priest. He slew Adonijah and Joab, and succeeded the latter, under Solomon, as commander-in-chief of the army.
2. A character in Dryden and Tate's "Absalom and Achitophel," intended for George Edward Sackville, who was called General Sackville and was devoted to the Duke of York. See 1 Ki. ii. 35.

Benalcazar (bā-näl-kä-thär′), or **Velalcazar** (vā-läl-kä-thär′), or **Belalcazar** (bā-läl-kä-thär′), **Sebastian de** (**Sebastian Moyano**). Born at Benalcaz, Estremadura, about 1499: died at Popayan, 1550. A Spanish conqueror of Quito and Popayan. He joined the expedition of Pedrarias to Darien, and in March, 1532, joined Pizarro on the coast at Puerto Viejo with 30 men. Incited by the Cañaris Indians, who promised to join him, he undertook the conquest of Quito. Marching over the mountains, he defeated the Inca general Rumi-ñaui on the plains of Riobamba, and entered Quito. Joined soon after by Almagro, their united forces met those of Pedro de Alvarado, governor of Guatemala, who had attempted an independent conquest of Quito. (See *Alvarado, Pedro de*.) Alvarado was induced to retire, and many of his men joined Benalcazar, who continued his northern conquests. He invaded Popayan in 1533, and next year carried his conquests still farther north, to the country of the Chinchas Indians. After founding many Spanish towns, Benalcazar went to Spain in 1537, and in 1538 he was appointed governor of Popayan, a district which comprised what is now southwestern Colombia.

Benares (be-nä′rez), or **Banaras** (ba-nä′räs). [Hind. *Banāras*.] The capital of the division of Benares, Northwest Provinces, India, situated on the north side of the Ganges, in lat. 25° 15′ N., long. 83° E. It is one of the largest cities in northern India, the principal Hindu holy city, famous as a resort for pilgrims. It has manufactures of brass wares, etc., and an important trade. The Ganges is crossed here by the Dufferin Bridge. Benares was founded about 1200 (?) B. C.; was for many years a Buddhistic center; was conquered by the Mohammedans about 1193; and was ceded to the East India Company in 1775. It is called Lashi in Sanskrit literature. It was the scene of an outbreak in the Indian mutiny of 1857. Population, with cantonment (1891), 219,467.

Benares. A division of the Northwest Provinces, British India. Area, 18,338 square miles. Population (1891), 10,632,190.

Benares. A district in the division of Benares, lat. 25° 30′ N., long. 83° E. Area, 998 square miles. Population, about 700,000.

Benasque (bā-näs′ke). A small town in the Pyrenees, province of Huesca, Spain, near the foot of Mount Maladetta.

Benauly (ben-â′li). A pseudonym adopted by the three brothers Benjamin Vaughan, Austin, and Lyman Abbott, in two novels, "Conecut Corners" and "Matthew Carnaby." "The pseudonym is composed of the first syllable of the names of the three brothers." *Cushing*.

Benavente (bā-nä-ven′tā). A small town in the province of Zamora, Spain, situated on the Orbigo 52 miles northwest of Valladolid.

Benavente. A small town in the district of Santarem, Portugal, situated on the Zatas 28 miles northeast of Lisbon.

Benavides y de la Cueva (bā-nä-vē′des ē dā lä kwā′vä), **Diego de,** Count of Santistevan. Born about 1600: died at Lima, Peru, March 17, 1666. A Spanish soldier and administrator. He was appointed viceroy of Peru in 1655, reaching Lima July 31, 1661. He held the office until his death.

Benbecula (ben-be-kö′lä). An island of the Hebrides, belonging to Inverness-shire, Scotland, between North Uist and South Uist. Length, 7½ miles.

Benbecula Sound. A sea passage between Benbecula and South Uist.

Benbow (ben′bō), **John.** Born at Shrewsbury, March 10, 1653: died at Port Royal, Jamaica, Nov. 4, 1702. A noted British admiral. He early ran away to sea, served in various merchant and government vessels, and after 1689 was continuously in the royal navy. He became captain in 1689, rear-admiral in 1697, and vice-admiral in 1700. In 1692 and 1693 he was engaged in various unsuccessful attacks on the French coast; in 1699 and again in 1701 he commanded squadrons in the West Indies. From Aug. 19 to Aug. 24, 1702, he had a running fight with the French fleet of Du Casse. On the last day his leg was shattered by a ball, but he continued to direct the battle. Benbow claimed that his failure to capture Du Casse was owing to the conduct of his officers.

Benbow. In the British navy, a two-turret, central-citadel, heavy-armed battle-ship of the admiral class: sister ship to the Camperdown.

Bencoolen (ben-kö′len). [D. *Benkoelen*.] The capital of the residency of Bencoolen, Sumatra, situated on the southwestern coast, about lat. 3° 50′ S. It was settled by the English about 1685, and ceded to the Dutch in 1825, and had formerly a considerable trade. Population, about 6,000.

Ben Cruachan (ben krö′ċhan). A mountain in Argyllshire, Scotland, near the head of Loch Awe, 13 miles north of Inverary. Height, 3,610 feet.

Benda (ben′dä), **Franz.** Born at Altbenatek, Bohemia, Nov. 25, 1709: died at Potsdam, Prussia, March 7, 1786. A German violinist, the founder of a school of violin-playing.

Benda, Georg. Born 1721: died at Köstritz, Thuringia, Nov. 6, 1795. A German composer and violinist, brother of Franz Benda. He wrote the operas "Ariadne auf Naxos" (1774), "Medea," etc.

Bendavid (ben-dä′fid), **Lazarus.** Born at Berlin, Oct. 18, 1762: died at Berlin, March 28, 1832. A German philosophical writer and mathematician. He was the author of "Versuch über das Vergnügen," "Vorlesungen über die Kritik der reinen Vernunft," "Zur Berechnung des jüdischen Kalenders," etc.

Bendemann (ben′de-män), **Eduard.** Born at Berlin, Dec. 3, 1811: died at Düsseldorf, Dec. 27, 1889. A German painter. Among his works are "Die trauernden Juden" (1832, at Cologne), "Jeremias auf den Trümmern von Jerusalem" (1837, at Berlin), "Die Wegführung der Juden in die Babylonische Gefangenschaft" (1872, at Berlin).

Bendemeer. A river in Moore's poem "Lalla Rookh."

Bender (ben′dėr). [Turk. *Bender*, harbor; Russ. *Benderÿ*.] A town and fortress in the province of Bessarabia, Russia, situated on the Dniester 61 miles northwest of Odessa. It is a trading center. Near it was the residence of Charles XII. of Sweden 1709–12. It was stormed by the Russians under Panin in 1770, and under Potemkin in 1789, and was again taken by the Russians in 1806 and 1811. It was finally annexed to Russia in 1812. Population, 31,005.

Bender-Abbasi (ben′dėr-äb-bä-sē′), or **-Abbas** (äb′bäs). [Pers., 'harbor of Abbas.'] A seaport in the province of Kirman, Persia, situated on the Strait of Ormus, opposite Ormus, in lat. 27° 12′ N., long. 56° 20′ E. It has communication by steamer with Bombay, Bassora, etc. It was an important commercial point in the 17th century. Population, about 8,000. Also called *Gombroon*.

Bendigo (ben′di-gō). A former name of the city of Sandhurst, in Victoria, Australia.

Bendis (ben′dis). [Gr. Βενδίς.] A Thracian lunar goddess, worshiped also in Lemnos and Bithynia.

Bendish (ben′dish), **Bridget.** Born about 1650: died 1726. The daughter of General Henry Ireton, and granddaughter of Oliver Cromwell, famous for her resemblance to the latter.

Bendo (ben′dō), **Alexander.** A pseudonym of Robert Carr, Viscount Rochester, Earl of Somerset.

Bendorf (ben′dorf). A town in the Rhine Province, Prussia, situated on the right bank of the Rhine, 5 miles north of Coblentz. Population (1890), commune, 5,016.

Bend-the-Bow (bend′ᴛʜē-bō). An English archer in Scott's "Castle Dangerous."

Bendzin (bend-zēn′). A town in the government of Piotrkov, Russian Poland, situated near the Prussian and Austrian frontiers 38 miles northwest of Cracow. Population (1890), 9,222.

Benedek (bā′ne-dek), **Ludwig von.** Born at Ödenburg, Hungary, July 14, 1804: died at Gratz, Austria, April 27, 1881. An Austrian general. He served with distinction in the Italian and Hungarian campaigns 1848-49, and at Solferino in 1859; was commander of the Austrian Army of the North in 1866; and was defeated at Königgratz, July 3, 1866.

Benedetti (bā-nā-det′tē), Count **Vincent.** Born at Bastia, Corsica, April 29, 1817. A French diplomatist. He was envoy at Turin in 1860, and minister at Berlin, 1864–70. His interviews with William I. of Prussia at Ems July 9–13, 1870, precipitated the Franco-German war.

Benedick (ben′ē-dik). A character in Shakspere's comedy "Much Ado about Nothing." He is a young gentleman of Padua, of inexhaustible humor, wit, and raillery, a ridiculer of love (but finally loving Beatrice), who when he spoke of dying a bachelor, only said so because he did not think he should live to be married. His name has become a byword for a newly married man, and is frequently written *Benedict*.

Benedict (ben′ē-dikt) **I.,** surnamed **Bonosus.** [L. *Benedictus*, blessed; It. *Benedetto*, *Bettino*, Sp. *Benedicto*, *Benito*, Pg. *Benedicto*, *Bento*, F. *Benoît*, G. *Benedikt*.] Bishop of Rome 574–578. In his pontificate the Longobards extended their conquests in Italy, and threatened Rome.

Benedict II. Bishop of Rome 684–685. He is said to have prevailed upon the emperor Constantine IV. to renounce the right of confirming papal elections. He is commemorated in the Roman Church on May 7.

Benedict III. Pope 855–858. In his pontificate Ethelwulf, king of the West Saxons and Kentishmen, visited Rome. (Whither he had previously sent his son Alfred), and rebuilt the school or hospital for English pilgrims.

Benedict IV. Pope 900–903. He crowned Louis, king of Provence, emperor in 901.

Benedict V., surnamed **Grammaticus.** Died 965. He was elected pope by the Romans in 964, in opposition to Leo VIII., the choice of the emperor Otto I. The emperor retook Rome and secured the person of Benedict, who was kept till his death in confinement under the charge of Bishop Adalbert at Hamburg.

Benedict VI. He was elected pope in 972, under the influence of the emperor Otto I., on whose death in 975 he was deposed and put to death by the Romans.

Benedict VII. Pope 975–984 (983?). He excommunicated the antipope Boniface VII. in a council held at Rome in 975.

Benedict VIII. Pope 1012–24. He ousted the antipope Gregory by the aid of Henry II., whom he crowned emperor in 1014. He signally defeated the Saracens in Tuscany in 1016.

Benedict IX. Died 1056. He obtained his elevation to the papacy by simony in 1033, and, on account of the opposition aroused by his profligacy, resigned in 1044.

Benedict X. (Giovanni di Velletri). An antipope elected in 1058. He reigned nine months, when he was compelled to give way to Nicholas II.

Benedict XI. (Nicolo Boccasini). Pope 1303–1304. He annulled the bulls of Boniface VIII. against Philip the Fair of France. He is commemorated in the Roman Church on July 7.

Benedict XII. (Jacques de Nouveau). Pope 1334–42. He was the third of the Avignon pontiffs, a friend of Petrarch, and a severely ecclesiastical reformer.

Benedict XIII. (Pedro de Luna). An antipope elected by the French cardinals on the death of Clement VII. in 1394. The Italian cardinals had chosen Boniface IV. in 1389. Benedict was deposed by the Councils of Pisa (1409) and Constance (1417), in spite of which he retained the support of Aragon, Castile, and Scotland till his death at Peniscola, Valencia, in 1423.

Benedict XIII. (Vincenzo Marco Orsini). Pope 1724–30. He made an ineffectual attempt to reconcile the Roman, Greek, Lutheran, and Calvinist churches.

Benedict XIV. (Prospero Lambertini). Born at Bologna, March 31, 1675; died May 3, 1758. Pope 1740–58. He prohibited in two bulls, "Ex quo singulari" (1742) and "Omnium sollicitudinum" (1749), the practice, extensively adopted by the Jesuits in Indian and Chinese missions, of accommodating Christian language and usage to heathen ceremonies and superstition.

Benedict, Saint. Born at Nursia, in Umbria, about 480 A.D.; died March 21, 543. An Italian monk who founded the order of the Benedictines, at Monte Cassino, about 529. He is commemorated in the Roman and Anglican calendars on March 1, and in the Greek calendar on March 14.

St. Benedict drew up for the monks of Monte Cassino statutes which were promptly adopted throughout Italy. These wise regulations threw aside useless mortifications, and divided the time of the monks into periods of prayer, mental and manual labor, and sleep. They acknowledged the value of the land, but also favored and copy manuscripts. Some little literary life was thus preserved in the retirement of the monasteries, and the Benedictines became in a practicable and civilized model farms, they presented examples of activity and industry for the laborer, the mechanic, and the landowner. *Barry,* Hist. France, p. 94.

Benedict, Saint, of Aniane. Born in Languedoc about 750; died 821. A Roman Catholic saint, noted as a reformer of monastic discipline. Being intrusted by Louis the Pious with the superintendence of the convents of western France, he attempted to bring them all under one rule by joining to the rule of St. Benedict of Nursia, so far as practicable all other rules, with the result that the "Concordia Regularum" of St. Benedict of Aniane became hardly less celebrated than the original rule of St. Benedict of Nursia.

Benedict, Died in 1193. Abbot of Peterborough 1177–93. He wrote a history of the passion and murder of the miracles of Thomas Becket; but is not, as has been commonly supposed, the author of the "Gesta Henrici Secundi."

Benedict, Sir Julius. Born at Stuttgart, Nov. 27, 1804; died at Manchester Square, London, June 5, 1885. A musical composer, conductor, and performer, resident in England after 1835. He accompanied Jenny Lind to America in 1850. His works include the operas "The Gipsy's Warning" (1838), "The Bride of Venice" (1843), "The Crusaders" (1847), "The Lily of Killarney" (1862), the cantatas "Undine" (1860), "Richard Cœur de Lion" (1865), and the oratorios "St. Cecilia" (1866), "St. Peter" (1870, etc.

Benedict and Bettris (Benedick and Beatrice). See *Much Ado about Nothing.*

Benedict Biscop. Born in 628; died at Wearmouth, Jan. 12, 690. An English ecclesiastic, the founder of the monasteries of Wearmouth (674) and of Jarrow (682). He was an Anglo-Saxon by birth, then, of king Oswin of Northumbria. He entered the church, and in 666 was made abbot of St. Peter's at Canterbury, and succeeded as the guardian of Bede, who when only seven years old was placed under his charge. He was the first person who introduced in England manufactures of stone churches as well as makers of glass windows. (*Williams of Malmesbury.*) He was canonized and his memory is celebrated in the Romanand Anglican churches on Jan. 12.

Benedikt-beuern (ba'nedikt-boi'ern). A small village and former famous Benedictine abbey in Upper Bavaria, 30 miles south-southwest of Munich. Near it is the mountain Benediktenwand.

Benedix (ba'ne-diks), **Roderich Julius.** Born at Leipsic, Jan. 21, 1811; died at Leipsic, Sept. 26, 1873. A German dramatist and miscellaneous writer, author of numerous comedies.

Benekе (ba'ne-kĕ), **Friedrich Eduard.** Born at Berlin, Feb. 17, 1798; died 1854. A German psychologist. His chief works are "Psychological Sketches," "New Psychology," "Pragmatic Psychology."

Benengeli (ben-en-gā'lē; Sp. pron. bā-neṅ-hā'le), **Cid Hamet.** The imaginary chronicler from whom Cervantes said he received his account of Don Quixote.

Beneschau (ba'ne-shou). A town in Bohemia, 24 miles south-southeast of Prague. Population, 18000, 5,589.

Benetnasch (be-net'nash). [Ar. *al-kaid-at-al-banat-al-nasch,* the governor of the mourners, leading on to the fancied figure of a bier.] The bright second magnitude star ζ Ursæ Majoris, at the extremity of the tail of the animal. Also called *Alkaid.*

Benevento (be-ne-ven'tō). A province in the compart ments of Campania Italy. Area, 818 square miles. Population 1890, 248,455.

Benevento (be-ne-ven'tō). [L. *Beneventum,* fair wind; orig. *Maleventum,* meaning sapper, "ill wind."] The capital of the province of Benevento, Italy, situated between the rivers Sabato and Calore 34 miles northeast of Naples. It contains ecclesiastical and various antiquities especially a Roman arch erected by Trajan, built in 114. It has various manufactures, leather, etc.) originally it was a Samnite town, called Maleventum, and was conquered by the Romans over Pyrrhus, 275 B. C.—2. A victory gained by the Romans over Pyrrhus, 275 B. C.—2. A victory gained by Charles of Anjou over Manfred, king of Sicily, Feb., 1266. Manfred was killed, and the kingdom of Sicily passed to Charles.

Benevento, Duchy of. A Lombard duchy in southern Italy, in and near Beneventum, established in 571. It was divided in 840, passed to Leo IX. in 1049, came under the power of the Normans in 1053, and was acquired by Gregory VII. in 1077.

Beneventum. See *Benevento.*

Benevolus (be-nev'o-lus). [L., 'benevolent.'] A character in Cowper's "Task," meant for John Courtney Throckmorton of Weston Underwood.

Benezet (benezet'), **Anthony.** Born at St. Quentin, France, Jan. 31, 1713; died at Philadelphia, May 3, 1784. A French-American philanthropist and teacher. His family moved to London where they joined the Society of Friends, and to Philadelphia in 1731. He wrote several pamphlets against the slave trade, 1762–71, and in behalf of the Indians.

Benfeld (ben'feld; F. pron. ban-feld'). A small town in Lower Alsace, Alsace-Lorraine, situated on the Ill 17 miles southsouthwest of Strasburg.

Benfey (ben-fī'), **Theodor.** Born at Nörten, near Göttingen, Germany, Jan. 28, 1809; died at Göttingen, June 26, 1881. A celebrated German Orientalist, professor at Göttingen 1848–81. His works include "Vollständige Grammatik der Sanskrit-sprache (1852), "Sanskrit-English Dictionary" (London 1866), "Geschichte der Sprachwissenschaft und orient. Philol in Deutschland" (1869), etc.

Benga (beng'ga). A Bantu tribe of Gabun, West Africa, on the Spanish island Corisco, and on the mainland opposite, extending into French territory to the northeast. They have moved from the interior to the coast within a few generations. The Benga language seems to resemble the Dualla of Kamerun and the Seke between them, seems to be a transition language. owing to the labors of the American Presbyterian mission, many Benga are christians, and several books have been printed in their language.

Bengal (beng-gal'), [F. *Bengale,* G. *Bengalen,* etc.; Hind. *Bangala,* from Skt. *Banga,* ancient the five outlying kingdoms of Aryan India.] A lieutenant-governorship of British India, capital Calcutta, bounded by Nepal, Sikkim, and Bhutan on the north, Assam and Burma on the east, the Bay of Bengal and Madras on the south, and the Central Provinces and North West Provinces on the west. It comprises Bengal proper, Behar, Chota-Nagpur, and Orissa. Its surface is chiefly the alluvial plains of the Ganges, Brahmaputra, Mahanadi, etc., but it contains part of the Himalayas, Deccan plateau, sandstone, opium, indigo, lac, and oil-seeds. There are also extensive coal fields. The leading religions are Hinduism and Mohammedanism, and the chief languages are Bengali and Hindustani. It was conquered by Mohammedans about 1203, became independent of Delhi in 1340, and was under the Moguls 1576–1765. The early settlements of the East India Company were made in the first part of the 17th century. It became a lieutenant-governorship in 1854. Sometimes popularly called *Lower Bengal.* Area, 151,440 square miles. Population (1891), 71,346,987; feudatory states, 3,238,759.

Bengal, Bay of or Gulf of. That part of the Indian Ocean which lies between Hindustan and Farther India, from the Ganges delta to about lat. 16° N.: the ancient Gangeticus Sinus. It receives the waters of the Krishna, Godaveri, Mahanadi, Ganges, Brahmaputra, and Irawadi. The name is sometimes extended to include the Sea of Bengal.

Bengal, Sea of. A name sometimes given to that part of the Indian Ocean which extends from the Bay of Bengal southward to about lat. 8° S.

Bengal Presidency. One of the three former presidencies or chief divisions of British India, comprising nearly all the northern portion. The name is still used popularly, but is obsolete as applied to an administrative division, though it is still retained in the Army List for military command. The presidency consisted of Bengal (Lower Bengal), the Northwest Provinces, Oudh, the Central Provinces, Assam, etc.

Bengal Proper, or **Bengal.** A name given to the southern part of the lieutenant-governorship of Bengal.

Bengali (ben-gā-lē'). [Also *Bengalee;* from Beng. Hind. *Bangali,* from *Bangala,* Bengal.] One of the principal languages spoken in Bengal, an offshoot of the Sanskrit.

Bengazi (ben-gä'zē), **Ben-Ghazi** (ben-ghä'zē). A seaport and the capital of Barca, situated on the Gulf of Sidra in lat. 32° 10′ N., long. 20° 5′ E.: the ancient Hesperides or Berenice. Population, 7,000.

Bengel (beng'el), **Johann Albrecht.** Born at Winnenden, in Wurtemberg, June 24, 1687; died Nov. 2, 1752. A German Protestant theologian and biblical scholar, the founder of the so-called "biblical realism." He was the author of a critical edition of the Vulgate Testament (1734), "Gnomon Novi Testamenti (1742), etc.

Benger (beng'ger), **Elizabeth Ogilvy.** Born at Wells, Somersetshire, England, 1778; died at London, Jan. 9, 1827. An English author. She wrote novels ("Anna Boleyn," "Margaret Maultravers"), poems, and dramas, but is chiefly known as the compiler of memoirs, among which are memoirs of Elizabeth Hamilton of John Locke, of Anne Boleyn, of Mary Queen of Scots, and of Elizabeth of Bohemia.

Benguella (beng-ga'lä). A district of the Portuguese province of Angola, West Africa, between the districts of Loanda and Mossamedes, including 6 concelhos (counties) and the posts of Bailundo and Bihe.

Benguella, or **São Filipe de Benguella** (sän fē-lē'pā dā beng-ga'lä). A seaport, the capital of the district of Benguella, in lat. 12° 34′ S. It was formerly an important station of the slave-trade. Population, about 3,000.

Ben-hadad (ben-hā'dad), or **Ben-Haddad.** The name of three kings of Damascus: (a) A contemporary of Asa, king of Judah (1 Ki. xv. 18). (b) Son of the preceding, contemporary of Ahab, king of Israel (1 Ki. xx. 2, 33). Shalmaneser II., king of Assyria, records his humiliation by the Israelites, and his defeat by Ahab at the battle of Karkar (near the two Orontes). Hazael kings of Hadti and the successful among them the king Dadidadri of Damascus, and Ahab of Israel. Two other victories over Dadidadri are recorded in the annals of 839 and 838. Dadidadri is probably the same as Ben-hadad; for in both the inscriptions and the Old Testament (1 Ki. xx. 34 ff.) he figures as the vassal of Ahab and as the father of a predecessor of Hazael (Assyrian Hazaēl). His full name was probably *Imanuelnirari,* the son of the storm-god

(called in Assyrian *Binamanu*), and was shortened by the Hebrews as well as by the Assyrians. (2) Son of Bazad, and a contemporary of Jehoshaz, king of Israel (2 Chron. 2 Ki. xiii. 5.

Ben-Hur (ben'hẽr'). A novel by Lew (Lewis) Wallace, published in 1880, named from the principal character, a young Jew. The scene is laid in the time of Christ.

Beni (bā-nē'). A department in northeastern Bolivia. Area, 100,551 square miles (claimed, 295,020). Population, 16,744, besides wild Indians.

Beni (bā-nē'), or **Veni** (vā-nē'). A river in Bolivia which rises near La Paz, and unites with the Mamoré, in lat. 10° 25′ S., long. 65° W., to form the Madeira. Length, about 1000 miles.

Beni Amer or **Amir** (be-nē' mēr'). A pastoral nomadic Mohammedan tribe in eastern Africa, dwelling in Barka, north of Abyssinia, and to the northeast of Barka near the Red Sea coast. It numbers about 200,000.

Benicarló (be-nē-kar-lō'). A seaport in the province of Castellon, eastern Spain, situated on the Mediterranean 80 miles northeast of Valencia. It produces wines. Population (1887), 7,916.

Benicia (be-nish'i-a). A seaport, capital of Solano County, California, situated on the Strait of Carquinez 25 miles northeast of San Francisco. It contains a United States arsenal, and was formerly the capital of the State. Population (1890), 2,561.

Benicia Boy. A nickname of John C. Heenan, an American pugilist, from his birthplace in California.

Beni-Hassan (bā'nē-hās'sän). A village in Middle Egypt, situated on the east bank of the Nile, opposite the ancient Hermopolis, in lat. 27° 54′ N. It is famous for its rock-tombs, and for its great rock-cut speos, or cave-temple. The chief groups of rock-cut sepulchers occupy a terrace in the limestone cliff bordering at a little distance the east bank of the Nile. The tombs date from the beginning of the 12th dynasty (2000–2500 B.C.), and consist of a rock-cut vestibule preceding a chamber in which is sunk a shaft at the bottom of which lies the tomb itself. The walls of the chambers are covered with the remarkable paintings of scenes of ancient life, but the tombs are especially notable for the celebrated so-called proto-Doric columns of many of these sepulchres. These are not usually two *cavetto*, in the rectangular rock openings, and support an architrave on their thin square abacus: there is no echinus. Some of the rock-cut shafts are grouped in pentagon forms; others have shallow channels with sharp arrises.

Beni-Israel (bā'nē-iz'rā-el). ['Sons of Israel.'] Colonies of Jewish descent found in western India. Their language is Marathi, and their number is estimated at about 5,000.

Benin (be-nēn'). A former name of the eastern part of Upper Guinea.

Benin. A negro kingdom in western Africa, extending from the western part of the Niger delta to Dahomey on the west and Yoruba on the north. It is thickly settled.

Benin. The capital of the state of Benin, situated on the river Benin (a western mouth of the Niger). It is now small.

Benin, Bight of. That part of the Gulf of Guinea which lies west of the Niger delta to about long. 1° E.

Beni-Suef (bā'nē-swef'). The capital of the province of Beni-Suef, Egypt, situated on the west bank of the Nile, 63 miles south of Cairo. Population, 10,085.

Benjamin (ben'ja-min). [Heb., commonly interpreted to mean 'son of the right hand,' i. e. 'fortunate,' but other explanations are given.] The youngest son of Jacob. He was named *Benoni* (sorrow-child) by his mother, Rachel, who died in giving him birth, but this was changed to *Benjamin* by Jacob. The tribe of Benjamin occupied a territory about 30 miles long and 12 wide between Ephraim on the north and Judah containing Jerusalem and Jericho.

The existence of the tribe of Benjamin was also very peculiar. Its territory was small and almost entirely occupied by the Canaanites rather than by the Gibeonites or enemies like the Jebusites. The Benjamites were like the else than a special military caste of a high caste as regards the use of the sling, their young men being accustomed to use the left hand instead of the right. Their strong place was Gibeah, to the south of Jerusalem. They were not liked, and their morality was said to be very low. *Bouvier*, Institutes of the People of Israel, I. 289.

Benjamin, Judah Philip. Born at St. Croix, West Indies, Aug. 11, 1811; died at Paris, May 6, 1884. An American lawyer and politician of English-Hebrew descent. He was United States senator 1852–61, attorney-general of the Confederate States 1861, Confederate secretary (war) 1861–62, and secretary of state 1862–65. In 1866 he was admitted to the English bar, and had much civil law practice. He wrote a "Treatise on the Law of Sale of Personal Property" (1868), etc.

Benjamin, Park. Born at Demerara, British Guiana, Aug. 14, 1809; died at New York, Sept. 12, 1864. An American journalist and poet. He was associated with C. F. Hoffman as editor of the "American Monthly Magazine" (1837–38), established in 1840 the "New World" in connection with E. Sargent and R. W. Griswold, and was connected with various other journals.

Benjamin of Tudela. Died after 1173. A Spanish-Hebrew traveler in the East. He was the author of a famous itinerary written originally in Hebrew under the title "Masooth" (excursions), and translated into Latin (1575) by Montanus, into French (1734) by Baratier, into English (1784) by Gerrans, Asher (1841), etc.

Ben Jochanan (ben jō-kā'nan). In Dryden and Tate's "Absalom and Achitophel," a character intended for the Rev. Samuel Johnson, who upheld the right of private judgment and was persecuted therefor.

Benjowsky (ben-yof'ski), Count **Moritz August von.** Born at Verbowa, Hungary, 1741; killed in Madagascar, May 23, 1786. A Hungarian adventurer, noted for intrigues in Kamchatka and Madagascar.

Ben Lawers (ben lâ'ẽrz). [*Ben*, in Scottish names of mountains, means 'mount,' from Gael. *beinn*, mount, mountain, hill, peak, lit. 'head.'] A mountain in western Perthshire, Scotland, near the northwestern shore of Loch Tay. Height, 3,985 feet.

Ben Ledi (ben led'i). A mountain in western Perthshire, Scotland, 20 miles northwest of Stirling, between Lochs Lubnaig, Vennachar, and Katrine. Height, 2,875 feet.

Ben Lomond (ben lō'mond). A mountain in northwestern Stirlingshire, Scotland, 26 miles northwest of Glasgow, east of Loch Lomond. It is noted for its extended view. Height, 3,192 feet.

Ben Macdhui (ben mak-dō'i). A mountain in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, situated on the border of Banffshire, in lat. 57° 4′ N., long. 4° 40′ W.; the second highest mountain in Great Britain. Height, 4,296 feet.

Ben More (ben mōr). [Gael. *beinn mór*, high peak.] The highest summit in the island of Mull, Scotland. Height, 3,185 feet.

Benmoskan (ben-mus'kan). A magician in Ridley's "Tales of the Genii."

Bennet (ben'et), **Henry.** [The Eng. surname *Bennet* or *Bennett* is from ME. *Benet*, from OF. *Benoet*, *Benoit*, L. *Benedictus*, Benedict (St. Benedict).] Born at Arlington, Middlesex, 1618; died July 28, 1685. An English politician and diplomatist, created earl of Arlington in 1672. He was a member of the famous cabal which secured a secretary of state 1662–74; and lord chamberlain 1674–85. He was impeached in the House of Commons, Jan. 15, 1674, as the chief "contriver of the unhallowed pipe" of the evildoing of the king, as a papist, and for breach of trust; but the proceedings were dropped.

Bennet, Elizabeth. A girl of unusual strength of character, high sense of individual integrity, and audacious vivacity, in Miss Austen's novel "Pride and Prejudice." She refuses the hand of Mr. Darcy, to whom she is attached, because he appears too confident a suitor. Her *pride* refuses to allow herself to be so easily won. His perseverance finally changes her *prejudice* into complacency, and she marries him.

Bennet, Jane. The sister of Elizabeth Bennet.

Bennett (ben'et), **James Gordon.** Born at New Mill, Banffshire, Scotland, Sept. 1, 1795; died at New York, June 1, 1872. An American journalist, founder of the "New York Herald" in 1835. He sent Stanley as an explorer to Africa 1871–72.

Bennett, John Hughes. Born at London, Aug. 31, 1812; died at Norwich, Sept. 25, 1875. A British physician and physiologist.

Bennett, Sir William Sterndale. Born at Sheffield, England, April 13, 1816; died at London, Feb. 1, 1875. A distinguished English composer. His works include a cantata, "The May Queen" (1858), "The Woman of Samaria" (1867; an oratorio), "Paradise and the Peri," "Parisina," "The Naiads" and "The Wood-Nymphs," overtures, etc.

Bennett Law, The. A law passed in Wisconsin in 1889, for the regulation of schools. Its most noteworthy provision was the requirement of teaching in the English language.

Ben Nevis (ben nev'is). The highest mountain in Great Britain, situated in Inverness-shire, Scotland, lat. 56° 48′ N., long. 5° W. There is a meteorological observatory on its summit. Height, 4,406 feet.

Bennigsen (ben'nig-sen), Count **Alexander Levin.** Born at Zakret, near Wilna, Russia, July 21, 1809. A Hanoverian statesman, son of Count Levin August Theophil Bennigsen.

Bennigsen, Count **Levin August Theophil.** Born at Brunswick, Feb. 10, 1745; died near Hannover, Oct. 3, 1826. A general in the Russian service. He was a leader in the murder of the czar Paul in 1801; and served with distinction at Pultusk (1806) and Eylau (1807), and in the campaigns of 1812-14.

Bennigsen, Rudolf von. Born at Lüneburg, Hannover, July 10, 1824. A German statesman, a leader of the National Liberal party. He was a member of the Hanoverian chamber in 1857, of the Prussian assembly and North German Reichstag in 1867, and of the German Reichstag in 1871.

Bennington (ben'ing-ton). A town in southeastern Vermont, situated 34 miles northeast of Albany. Near here, Aug. 16, 1777, the Americans under Stark defeated the British forces under Baum and Breyman. The loss of the British was about 200; of the Americans, about 70. Population (1890), 6,491.

Benno (ben'ō), Saint. Born at Hildesheim, 1010; died June 16, 1107. A German ecclesiastic, bishop of Meissen 1066. He is noted as a supporter of Pope Gregory VII. in his struggle with the emperor Henry IV., and for his missionary labors among the Slavs. He was canonized in 1523 (an event which occasioned Luther's "Wider den neuen Abgott und Alten Teufel"), and in 1576 his remains were deposited in Munich: since then he has been regarded as the patron saint of that city.

Benoît de Sainte-More (be-nwä' dẽ sänt mōr') or **Sainte-Maure.** Born at Sainte-Maure, in Touraine. A French trouvère of the 12th century. Little is known of his life beyond the brief autobiographical notices contained in his works. His royal patron, the King of England, Henry II. (1154–89), engaged him to write the history of the Normans. Benoît accordingly composed "la chronique des ducs de Normandie," a poem of 43,000 verses, written about 1184. Benoît de Sainte-Maure is also known by his "Roman de Troie," a poem of some 30,000 verses, written about 1160 and dedicated to Aliénor de Poitiers, queen of England. Two other works are ascribed to him: a "Chronique," a poem of some 10,000 verses: and "Le roman de Thèbes" in 10,000 verses.

Benoîton (be-nwä-tôñ'). **La Famille.** A comedy by Sardou, produced in 1865. Madame Benoîton is conspicuous by her absence, and has been the bane of her family by reason of her neglect. She is constantly mourned for, and has always gone. Hence the saying "to play the part of Madame Benoîton."

Benrath (ben'rät). A small town in the Rhine Province, Prussia, situated near the Rhine 17 miles northwest of Cologne.

Bensérade (bons-ra-räd'). **Isaac de.** Born at Lyons-la-Forêt, 1612; died at Paris, Oct. 17, 1691. A French dramatic and lyric poet. He was the author of a famous sonnet on Job which accompanied a parabrase of several chapters of Job, "Cleopatre" (1635), and other tragedies, masks, and ballets.

Bensheim (bens'him). A town in the province of Starkenburg, Hesse, situated on the Lauter 13 miles south of Darmstadt. Population (1890), commune, 6,414.

Bensington (ben'sing-ton). A town in Oxfordshire, England, 12 miles southeast of Oxford. Here, 775 A.D., Offa, king of Mercia, defeated Cynewulf, king of Wessex.

Bensley (benz'li), **Robert.** Born 1738 (?): died 1817 (?). An English actor.

Of all the actors who flourished in my time — a melancholy phrase if taken aright, reader — Bensley had most of the swell of soul, was greatest in the delivery of heroic conceptions, the emotions consequent upon the presentment of a great idea to the fancy. *Lamb.*

Benson (ben'son), **Carl.** A pseudonym of Charles Astor Bristed.

Benson, Edward White. Born at Birmingham, England, 1829; died 1896. An English prelate. He became bishop of Truro in 1877, and was consecrated archbishop of Canterbury in 1883. His works include "Boy-Life" (1874), "Singlehart" (1877), "The Cathedral" (1879), several volumes of sermons, etc.

Benson, Egbert. Born at New York city, June 21, 1746; died at Jamaica, L. I., Aug. 24, 1833. An American jurist and politician. He wrote a "Vindication of the Captors of Major Andre" (1817), "Memoir on Dutch Names of Places" (1835), etc.

Benson, Eugene. Born at Hyde Park, N. Y., 1839. An American genre and figure painter.

Benson, Joseph. Born at Kirk-Oswald, Cumberland, England, Jan. 26, 1749; died Feb. 16, 1821. A noted English Methodist clergyman and controversialist.

Bentham (ben'tham), **Jeremy.** Born at London, Feb. 15, 1748; died there, June 6, 1832. An English jurist and utilitarian philosopher. He took the degree of B. A. at Queen's College, Oxford, in 1763, and of A. M. in 1766, and was subsequently admitted to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, but like shortly gave up the practice of law in order to devote himself wholly to literary pursuits. On the death of his father in 1792 he inherited a considerable fortune, which enabled him fully to indulge his literary tastes. His chief works are "Introduction to the Principles of Morals and Legislation" (1789), "Fragment on Government" (1776), "The Constitutional Code" (1830), and "Rationale of Judicial Evidence" (1827).

Bentham, Thomas. Born at Sherburn, Yorkshire, 1513; died at Eccleshall, Staffordshire, Feb. 21, 1578. An English Protestant bishop, one of the translators of the "Bishops' Bible."

Bentheim (bent'hīm). A countship included in the present province of Hanover, Prussia, bordering on the Netherlands.

Bentheim. A small town in the province of Hanover, Prussia, 30 miles northwest of Münster.

Bentinck (ben'tingk), **William**, Born 1649 (?); died at Bulstrode, near Beaconsfield, Buckinghamshire, Nov. 23, 1709. A companion, confidential adviser, and diplomatic agent of William III., created first earl of Portland. He was the son of Henry Bentinck of Diepenheim, in Overyssel, Holland. He became a personal attendant of the Prince of Orange, went with him to England, and rose there to a high position in the service of the stateand in the army.

Bentinck, Lord **William Cavendish.** Born Sept. 14, 1774; died at Paris, June 17, 1839. An English statesman and general, second son of the third Duke of Portland. He was governor of Madras 1803–07; was envoy to Sicily, commander-in-chief of the British forces there, and practically governor of the island, 1811–14; and was appointed governor-general of Bengal in 1827, his administration in India extending from 1828 (when he took his seat) to 1835. He abolished the "suttee" in 1829.

Bentinck, William George Frederick Cavendish (usually called Lord **George Bentinck**). Born at Welbeck Abbey, Feb. 27, 1802; died there, Sept. 21, 1848. An English politician and sportsman, second son of the fourth Duke of Portland. He was the leader of the protectionist opposition to Sir Robert Peel 1846–47.

Bentinck, William Henry Cavendish, third Duke of Portland. Born 1738; died at Bulstrode, Nov. 30, 1809. An English Whig statesman, prime minister April–Dec., 1783, and 1807–09, home secretary 1794–1801.

Bentinck's Act, Lord George. An English statute of 1845, restricting unlawful gaming and wagers.

Bentivoglio (ben-tē-vōl'yō), **Cornelio.** Born at Ferrara, Italy, 1668; died at Rome, Dec. 30, 1732. An Italian ecclesiastic and man of letters. He was archbishop of Corinth, nuncio to France, cardinal (1719), and legate *a latere* in Romagna, and the author of sonnets, a translation of the "Thebaid" of statius, etc.

Bentivoglio, Ercole. Born about 1512; died 1573. An Italian poet and diplomatist, grandson of Giovanni Bentivoglio.

Bentivoglio, Giovanni. Born at Bologna about 1438; died at Milan, 1508. An Italian nobleman, ruler of Bologna from 1462 till about 1506.

Bentivoglio, Guido. Born at Ferrara, 1579; died 1644. An Italian cardinal, noted as a diplomatist and historian. He was papal nuncio to Flanders and France, and author of "Della Guerra di Fiandra" (1633–39), letters, memoirs, etc.

Bentley (bent'li), **Richard.** Born at Oulton, near Wakefield, Yorkshire, Jan. 27, 1662; died July 14, 1742. A noted English classical scholar and critic, appointed master of Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1700. He was the author of "Epistolaæ Millium" ("Letter to Dr. John Mill," 1691), "Boyle Lectures" (1692), "Dissertation on the Epistles of Phalaris" (1697, 1699), etc.

Bentley, Robert. Born at Hitchin, Hertfordshire, England, March 25, 1821; died Dec., 1895. An English botanist. His works include "Manual of Botany," "Medicinal Plants," etc.

Benton (ben'ton), **Thomas Hart.** Born at Hillsborough, N. C., March 14, 1782; died at Washington, April 10, 1858. An American Democratic statesman. He was United States senator from Missouri 1821–51, representative in Congress 1853–55; and author of "Thirty Years' View" (1854–56), "Abridgment of the Debates of Congress from 1789–1856" (5 vols., etc.

Benton. An iron-clad gunboat of 1,000 tons, altered in 1861 from a powerful United States snag-boat. She belonged to the Mississippi flotilla, and took part in the fighting at Island No. 10, Fort Pillow, Vicksburg, and on the Yazoo and Red River expeditions.

Bentonville (ben'ton-vil), **Battle of.** A battle fought near Bentonville, south of Raleigh in North Carolina) by the Federals under Sherman over the Confederates under Johnston, March 19–20, 1865. Loss of the Federals, 1,646; of the Confederates, 2,825.

Bentzel-Sternau (bent'zel-ster'nou), Count **Christian Ernst von.** Born at Mainz, Germany, April 9, 1767; died near Lake Zurich, Aug. 13, 1849. A German poet, humorous writer, novelist, and miscellaneous writer. He wrote "Das goldene Kalb" (1802), "Der steinerne Gast" (1808), "Der alte Mann" (1850–20), etc.

Benué. See *Binue*.

Ben Voirlich (ben vōr'lich), A mountain in Perthshire, Scotland, south of Loch Earn. Height, 3,224 feet.

Benvolio (ben-vō'li-ō). A friend of Romeo and nephew of Montague, in Shakspere's tragedy "Romeo and Juliet."

Benvenuto Cellini. An opera by Berlioz, produced in Paris in 1838; in London in 1853.

Benzayda. In Dryden's play "The Conquest of Granada," the daughter of the sultan, she loves Ozmy, the son of his deadliest foe, and exhibits heroic courage and endurance, following her lover through the hardships and perils of civil war.

Benzoni (ben-dzō'nē), **Girolamo.** Born at Milan, 1519; died after 1566. An Italian traveler. In 1542 he went to Spanish America, traveling over much of the regions then known, and sometimes joining the spaniards in their raids against the Indians. Returning to Italy in 1556, he published an account of his travels with the title "Historia del Mondo Nuovo" (Venice, 1565).

Beothukan (bē-thū'kan). [Native *beothuk*, red man, or Indian.] A linguistic stock of North American Indians, comprising only the Beothuk tribe, which formerly inhabited the region of the River of Exploits in northern Newfoundland. So far as is known, the last surviving member of the tribe and stock died in 1829.

Beothuks. See *Beothukan*.

Beowulf (bā'o-wūlf). [AS. *Beowulf*, taken by some to mean "bee-wolf," from *beo*, bee, and *wulf*, wolf; it is, "bear," a complimentary name for a fierce warrior; according to others prob. representing an orig. *Beadowulf* = leel. *Bjodhulfr*, war-wolf, from *bjodn*, war, and *wulf*, wolf.] The hero of an Anglo-Saxon epic poem in alliterative verse, of unknown authorship, represented as a Dane and later king of the Swedish Geátas. The scene of action is in Danish and Swedish territory. The foundation is mythical, legendary, and historical material from the time of the Danish conquest of England to the middle of the first part of the 6th century. Danish poems embodying the material are supposed to have come to the neighboring Angles left behind in their old home, and to have then been brought over to England in the last migrations from the Continent. The poem was doubtless a gradual growth, and has probably existed in many successive versions. The form that has come down to us dates from near the beginning of the 8th century. It is preserved in a single MS. of the Cottonian Library in the British Museum. "Beowulf" is not only the oldest epic in English, but in the whole Germanic group of languages.

Beppo (bep'pō). A poem by Lord Byron, written at Venice in 1817, published in 1818.

Berabra (be-rā'brā). The Arabic name of the Nubas, which see.

Béranger (bā-ron-zhā'), **Pierre Jean de.** Born at Paris, Aug. 19, 1780; died at Paris, July 16, 1857. A celebrated French lyric poet. He was the author of songs, "political, amatory, bacchanalian, satirical, philosophical after a fashion and of almost every other complexion that the song can possibly face. Their form is generally that of the 18th century chansons, the frivolity and license of language being considerably curtailed and the range of subjects proportionately extended" (Saintsbury). The first collection of his songs was published in 1815. He was the son of a notary's clerk. In 1809 necessity compelled him to seek and room therein to go to work, which was given in the form of a clerkship in the office of the Imperial University, which he held until 1821. Latterly he was elected to the Continental Assembly from the department of the Seine. His political songs were the cause of repeated and long imprisonment, and on three occasions prosecuted by the government (1821, 1828). His songs have enjoyed enormous and unabated popularity.

Bérard (bā-rär'), **Alphonse.** Born at Montpellier, Nov. 8, 1789; died April 16, 1828. A French physician and psychologist.

Bérard, Pierre Honoré. Born at Lichtenberg, Alsace, 1797; died 1858. A French surgeon and physiologist, professor of physiology at Paris.

Berat (be-rät'). A town in Albania, in the Turkish European Turkey, situated on the river Semeni in lat. 40° 45′ N., long. 19° 52′ E. Population (estimated), 12,000.

Beraun (bā-roun'). A river in Bohemia which joins the Moldau south of Prague. Length, about 100 miles.

Beraun. A town in Bohemia, situated at the junction of the Litanka and Beraun, 17 miles west-southwest of Prague. Population (1890), commune, 7,265.

Berber (ber'ber). A region in Nubia, near the junction of the Atbara with the Nile.

Berber, or **El Mekheir.** A town in Nubia, situated on the east bank of the Nile, between the mouth of the Atbara and the fifth cataract, about lat. 18° N. It is an important point on the caravan routes to Cairo, Khartum, and Sinkim, and was designated as the terminus of the proposed sinking Berber-Suakim railroad. It was taken by Mahdists in 1884. Population, estimated, 5000.

Berbers (ber'bėrz). A race of people (and also the name of a class of languages) constituting, with the Cushites, the Hamitic family, which is found scattered over North Africa and the Saharan from the Red Sea to the Atlantic. The complexion of the Berbers varies from white to dark brown; their features present those of the Egyptian type, their stature is medium. They have occupied their present habitat since the dawn of history. Never have their independent tribes become entirely subject to a foreign master, or lost their ethnic and linguistic characteristics, in spite of Punic, Roman, Arabic and Osmanli conquests. In the Kabail Mountains they are agricultural; in the Sahara nomadic. Linguistic studies have been the middle ages between the Mediterranean coast and the Negro-dialects of Sudan. Berber, a word of Aryan derivation, signifies "nation," and so does "Kabyle" or "Kabail," the name given them by the Arabs. They call themselves "Amazigh," which is "the Free," owing to the barren nature of the soil the Berber population, as compared with the area it covers, is disproportionately small. In language they are divided into Mohammedan, a few tribes have adopted the Arabic and so have a few Arabs adopted Berber dialects. The Berber languages are also called Libyan, the chief members nine principal languages: old Libyan, Kabail, Tamashek, Ghat, Ghadamsi, Shilha, Zenaga, Guanch, Siwah. See *Hamitic*.

Berbera (ber-bā'rā). A seaport and town in Somali Land, northeast Africa, in the "land of incense" of the ancients. It is a great market-place for inland tribes. The climate is good. It was annexed by Egypt in 1875, and by England in 1884.

Berbice (ber-bes'). The easternmost of the three counties of British Guiana. It was a Dutch colony in the 17th and 18th centuries.

Berbice. A river in British Guiana which flows into the Atlantic east of the Essequibo.

Berbice, or **New Amsterdam.** A seaport in British Guiana, on the river Berbice near its mouth.

Berceo. See *Gonzalo de Berceo*.

Berchem. See *Berghem*.

Berchta (berch'ta; OHG. *Berchta*, *Bertha* (whence E. *Berthar*, from OHG. *beraht*, MHG. *berht* = E. *bright*.) A fairy in South German legends. She answers to the Hulda of North Germany, and was originally gracious and beautiful. She has, however, lost this character, and is a sort of witch to frighten children, like the Befana of Italy.

Berchtesgaden (berch'tes-gä-den). A small town in Upper Bavaria, situated on the Achen 15 miles south of Salzburg. It is noted for its salt-mines and its wood-carving. It was the center of a principality until 1803.

Berchtesgaden. An alpine district in the southeastern corner of Bavaria, near the town of Berchtesgaden.

Berck (berk). A seaport and watering-place in the department of Pas-de-Calais, France, situated on the English Channel 22 miles south of Boulogne. Population (1891), 5,752.

Bercy (ber-sē'). A suburb of Paris, France, situated on the right bank of the Seine; now a southeastern quarter of Paris, annexed in 1860.

Berdiansk (ber-dyansk'). A seaport in the government of Taurida, southern Russia, situated on the Sea of Azov in lat. 46° 45′ N., long. 36° 47′ E. It has considerable trade, and is the center of a large salt industry. Population, 25,976.

Berditchef (ber-dē-chef'). A city in the government of Kieff, Russia, in lat. 49° 55′ N., long. 28° 29′ E. It is the center of an important trade between southern Russia and Germany. Population, 58,287.

Berea College (be-rē'ä kol'ej). A school at the village of Berea, Madison County, Kentucky, 100 miles south of Cincinnati. Founded in 1855. It is non-sectarian and co-educational: usually 60 per cent. of the students are colored.

Bereczk (ber-etsk'). A small town in the county of Háromszók, Transylvania, situated near the frontier of Moldavia 46 miles northeast of Kronstadt.

Berengaria (ber-en-gā'ri-ä), d. 1230. Died after 1230. The daughter of Sancho VI. of Navarre and Blanche of Castile, and queen of Richard I. (Cœur de Lion).

Berengarius (ber-en-gā'ri-us), or **Bérenger** (bā-ron-zhā'), **I.** King of Italy 888–924, a son of Eberhard, duke of Friuli, and grandson of Louis le Débonnaire. He was chosen king of Italy in opposition to Guido, and in 891 received from the papal recognition, succeeded in maintaining himself against foreign and domestic rivals till deposed by Rudolph, king of Burgundy, in the decisive battle of Fiorenzola, July 29, 923. He was assassinated in the following year.

Berengarius II. Died 966. King of Italy 950–961, a grandson of Berengarius I. Italy being invaded by the emperor otto I. Berengarius became a tributary of Germany. He was eventually dethroned, and died in prison.

Berengarius, or **Bérenger.** Born at Tours about 998; died near Tours, 1088. A French ecclesiastic and dialectician. He was a pupil of Fulbert of Chartres, became archdeacon of Angers 1040, began to attack the dogma of transubstantiation and the real presence about 1047, and was condemned at (among other synods) Vercelli 1050 and Rome 1079 and 1079 in consequence of which he several times recanted.

Berenger, Lady Eveline. A resolute, somewhat impatient woman in Scott's novel "The Betrothed."

Berenice (ber-e-ni'sē). [L. *Berenice, Beronice*, Gr. *Bερενικη*.] **1.** The wife of Ptolemy Soter, and the mother of Ptolemy Philadelphus.—**2.** The daughter of Ptolemy Philadelphus, and wife of Antiochus Theos, king of Syria.—**3.** The wife of Ptolemy Energetes, having dedicated her hair in the temple of Arsinoe at Zephyrium for the safe return of her husband from an expedition to Syria, the astronomer Conon of Samos reported that it had been transformed into the constellation called Coma Berenices.

4. A sister of Cleopatra, slain by the Romans 55 B.C.—**5.** A niece of Herod the Great, and wife of Aristobulus, and afterward of Theudion.—**6.** Daughter of Agrippa I., king of Judah 37–44 A. D. She was first married to her uncle Herod, king of Chalcis in Lebanon, and after his death lived with her brother Agrippa II., it is alleged in criminal relations. To improve this connection she married Ptolemy, king of Cilicia, but abandoned him soon and returned to her brother. Josephus tells us that she endeavored to stop the cruelties of Florus, the last and worst of Roman governors in Judea ("Jewish Wars," II. 15, 1). In the last struggle of her country's life, like her brother, was on the side of Rome. She played some part in Roman politics, supporting the election of Vespasian as emperor. For some time Titus was attracted by her beauty and grace, and it was believed that he would marry her. She followed the conqueror of her country to Rome, but Titus was compelled to repudiate her. In the New Testament she is mentioned as consorting with her brother in Herod Festus at Cæsarea, and as being present at the audience which Paul had with this governor (Acts xxv. 13, 23; xxvi. 30).

Bérénice (bā-rā-nēs'). **1.** A tragedy by Thomas Corneille, produced in 1657. The subject was taken from Mademoiselle de Scudéry's romance "Artamène, or The Grand Cyrus."

2. A tragedy by Racine, produced Nov. 21, 1670, founded on the story of Titus and Berenice. This subject was proposed to Racine and Pierre Corneille at the same time by Henrietta of England, who wished to see her own talent tested on the stage. Corneille was beaten in this literary tourney, and his play was considered a sign of failing powers.

Berenice. See *Titus and Berenice*.

Berenice. In ancient geography, a town in Egypt, situated on the Red Sea, near Ras Benaas, in lat. 23° 55′ N., founded by Ptolemy II. It was an important trading center.

Berenice. The ancient name of Bengazi.

Beresford (ber'es-fōrd), **James.** Born at Upham, Hants, England, May 28, 1764: died at Kibworth Beauchamp, Leicestershire, Sept. 29, 1840. An English clergyman. He was the author of a prose satire, "The Miseries of Human Life" (1806–07), etc.

Beresford, Viscount (**William Carr Beresford**). Born Oct. 2, 1768: died at Bedgebury, Kent, Jan. 8, 1854. A British general. He served with distinction in the Peninsular war, organized the Portuguese army, and commanded at the battle of Albuera, May 16, 1811.

Beresina, or **Berezina** (ber-e-zē'nä). A river in the government of Minsk, Russia, a tributary of the Dnieper. Length, about 550 miles.

Beresina, Passage, or **Battle, of the.** The passage of Napoleon's army over the Beresina on the retreat from Moscow, Nov. 26–29, 1812. It was opposed by the Russians near Studianka. Many thousands of the French were slain and drowned, and about 16,000 were made prisoners.

Berettyó (ber-ret-yō'). A river in eastern Hungary, a tributary of the Körös.

Berettyó-Ujfalu (bä-ret-yō'ō ē-fä'lö). A town in the county of Bihar, Hungary, 21 miles northwest of Grosswardein. Population (1890), 6,913.

Berezoff (ber-ez-of'). A small town in the government of Tobolsk, Siberia, situated on the Sosva in lat. 64° N., long. 65° 30′ E. It has trade in furs, etc., and is a place of banishment for political offenders.

Berezovsk (ber-ez-ovsk'). A small town in the government of Perm, Russia, situated in the Urals near Yekaterinburg. It is the center of important gold-fields.

Berg (berch). [G., 'mountain.'] A former duchy of Germany, situated east of the lower Rhine and west of Westphalia and Mark; the Roman Ducatus montensis. It was a county in the middle ages, became a duchy in 1380 and was united with Jülich in 1423. Jülich, Berg, and Cleves were united in 1521. In consequence of the contest for the Jülich succession Berg and Jülich passed in 1666 to Pfalz-Neuburg. They were ceded to France in 1806. With addition of Cleves, etc., Berg was made a grand duchy for Murat, and afterward for a son of Louis Bonaparte. They were occupied by the Allies in 1813, were ceded to Prussia in 1815, and now form a part of the Rhine Province. The district has very important manufactures and is thickly settled.

Berg. A suburb of Stuttgart. It contains several noted villas.

Berg. A village and castle on the Starnberger See, Bavaria, near Munich. It was the residence and the scene of the death of Louis II. of Bavaria.

Berg (berg), Count **Friedrich Wilhelm Rembert.** Born at Sagnitz Castle, in Livonia, May 26, 1790: died at St. Petersburg, Jan. 18, 1874. A Russian field-marshal and diplomatist, lieutenant-general of Poland 1863–74.

Bergama (ber'gä-mä). A town on the site of the ancient Pergamum (which see), Asia Minor, 50 miles north of Smyrna. Population, 6,000 (?).

Bergamasca (ber-gä-mäs'kä). A district in the northern part of the province of Bergamo, Italy. It comprises the Val Brembana, Val Seriana, and Val di Scalve. It is mountainous and picturesque.

Bergamasker Alps (ber'gä-mäs-kėr alps). A division of the Alps in northern Italy which extends from Lake Como eastward to the Oglio and Lake Iseo, and southward from the Valtelline.

Bergamo (ber'gä-mō). [L. *Bergomum*, Gr. *Βέργωμον*.] The capital of the province of Bergamo, Italy, situated at the junction of the Val Seriana and Val Brembana 28 miles northeast of Milan. It contains a cathedral, several notable churches, and the Academy Carrara, and has a considerable commerce and manufactures. It was destroyed by Attila. It formerly belonged to Venice, and was taken by the French in 1509 and 1796. The cathedral is a plain but well-proportioned building of the 14th to the 16th century, with a modern façade and a fine dome. The curious octagonal baptistery, built in 1340, is a gem of the Renaissance. Population (1891), commune, estimated, 42,000.

Bergamo, A province in the compartimento of Lombardy, Italy. Area, 1,098 square miles. Population (1891), 444,795.

Bergara (ber-gä'rä), or **Vergara** (ver-gä'rä), **Convention of.** The capitulation of the Carlist army at Bergara, Aug. 31, 1839, which put an end to the civil war between the Carlists and the Christinos.

Bergen (ber'gen). The capital of the island of Rügen, Prussia, situated in the central part of the island. Population (1890), commune, 3,821.

Bergen. A seaport and the second city of Norway, situated in the amt of South Bergenhuus, southwestern Norway. It was a trading-station of the Hanseatic League 1445–1558. Population (1891), 53,684.

Bergen-op-Zoom (ber'chen-op-zōm'). A town in the province of North Brabant, Netherlands, situated on the Zoom, near the East Schelde, 15 miles north of Antwerp. It was formerly strongly fortified. It was unsuccessfully besieged by the duke of Parma in 1588, served by Spinola in 1622, and was taken by the French in 1747 and 1795. In Oct., 1799, the Duke of York gained a dearly bought victory over Brune. March 8, 1814, the British under Sir T. Graham attempted to carry the fortress of Bergen-op-Zoom by storm. Population (1889), commune, 13,931.

Bergenroth (ber'gen-rōt), **Gustav Adolf.** Born at Mietzko, East Prussia, Feb. 26, 1813: died in Madrid, Feb. 13, 1869. An historical student, noted for his researches in English history among the archives at Simancas, Spain.

Bergerac (berzh-räk'). A town in the department of Dordogne, southwestern France, situated on the Dordogne 51 miles east of Bordeaux: an ancient Huguenot stronghold. Population (1891), 14,755.

Bergerac, Savinien Cyrano de. Born about 1620 at the Château de Bergerac (Périgord): died at Paris in 1655. A French writer and duelist. He was wounded at the siege of Arras in 1641, and devoted himself to study. Among his works are "Agrippine" (1653), "Le pédant joué," a comedy (1654), "Histoire comique des états et empires de la lune" (1656, after his death), and "Histoire comique des états et des empires du soleil" (1661). These two are said to serve to suggest at least "Micromégas" and "Gulliver's Travels."

Bergerac, Treaty of. A treaty concluded between the Huguenots and Roman Catholics, 1577. Also called *Treaty of Poitiers*.

Bergerat (berzh-rä'). **Auguste Émile.** Born at Paris, April 29, 1845. A journalist, novelist, and dramatic writer, son-in-law and biographer of Théophile Gautier. He writes under the pseudonym of "Caliban."

Bergh (berg), **Henry.** Born at New York, 1823: died there, March 12, 1888. The founder (1866) and president of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. He was secretary of legation and acting vice-consul in St. Petersburg 1862–66. He wrote a play, "Love's Alternative," produced at the Union League Theater, Baltimore, in 1881.

Berghaus (berg'hous), **Heinrich.** Born at Cleves, Prussia, May 3, 1797: died at Stettin, Feb. 17, 1884. A German geographer. He was professor of applied mathematics in the Academy of Architecture at Berlin 1824–55, and editor of the "Berghaus' Physikalischer Atlas" (1837–52), etc.

Berghem (berg'hem), or **Berchem** (ber'chem), **Nikolaas.** Born at Haarlem, 1624: died there, Feb. 18, 1683. A Dutch landscape-painter.

Bergman (berg'män), **Torbern Olof.** Born at Katharinberg, West Gothland, Sweden, March 20, 1735: died July 8, 1784. A Swedish chemist and naturalist, appointed professor of physics at Upsala in 1758. His collected works ("Opuscula physica, chemica et mineralia") were published 1779–84.

Bergonzi (bėr-gōn'tzē). **Carlo.** Died at Cremona, after 1755. An Italian maker of musical instruments, a pupil of Antonio Stradivarius, renowned for his violins and violoncellos.

Bergsöe (berg'sö), **Jörgen Wilhelm.** Born at Copenhagen, Feb. 8, 1835. A Danish naturalist, novelist, and poet. His chief romances are "Fra Piazza del Popolo" (1866), "Fra den gamle Fabrik," "I Sabinerbjergene," etc.

Bergstrasse (berg'sträs-e). A celebrated road in Germany, extending from Heidelberg about 30 miles northward, skirting the Odenwald. It was built originally by the Romans.

Bergues (berg), or **Bergues-Saint-Winoc** (berg-saint-ve-nok'). A town in the department of Nord, France, 7 miles southeast of Dunkirk. It was fortified by Vauban, and was unsuccessfully besieged by the English in 1793. Population (1891), commune, 5,380.

Bering, or **Behring** (bā'ring or bē'ring), **Vitus.** [Dan. *Bering.*] Born at Horsens, Jutland, 1680: died at Bering Island, 1741. A Danish navigator, in the Russian service, noted for discoveries in the North Pacific Ocean. He explored the northern coast of Siberia in 1725, traversed Bering Strait (named from him) in 1728, proving that Asia and America are separated, and in 1741 explored the western coast of America to lat. 69° N.

Bering, or **Behring, Island.** The most westerly of the Aleutian Islands, situated in the North Pacific Ocean.

Bering, or **Behring, Sea.** That part of the North Pacific Ocean which lies between Bering Strait and the Aleutian Islands. Also called *Sea of Kamchatka*.

Bering, or **Behring, Strait.** A sea passage which connects the Arctic with the North Pacific Ocean, and separates Alaska from Siberia. Width, in the narrowest part, 36 miles.

Beringhen (ber'ing-en), **Ide.** A gourmand in Bulwer's "Richelieu," banished by the cardinal.

Berington (ber'ing-ton), **Joseph.** Born in Shropshire, England, 1746: died at Buckland, Berkshire, Dec. 1, 1827. An English Roman Catholic priest and author. He wrote a "History of the Lives of Abellard and Heloisa, etc." (1787), a "History of the Reign of Henry II., etc." (1790), "Literary History of the Middle Ages" (1814), and numerous controversial works.

Berinthia (be-rin'thi-ä). **1.** A young and dissolute widow in Vanbrugh's comedy "The Relapse," and afterward in Sheridan's adaptation, the "Trip to Scarborough."—**2.** The niece of Mrs. Pipchin in Dickens's novel "Dombey and Son": called "Berry," and much afflicted with boils on her nose.

Bériot (bā-rē-ō'), **Charles Auguste de.** Born at Louvain, Belgium, Feb. 20, 1802: died at Louvain, April 20, 1870. A distinguished Belgian violinist and composer.

Berislav (bā-rē-slāv'). A town in the government of Kherson, Russia, situated on the Dnieper 46 miles east of Kherson. Population, 11,093.

Beristain y Souza (bā-rēs-tä'ēn ē sō'zä), **José Mariano.** Born at Puebla, 1756: died at Mexico, March 23, 1817. A Mexican bibliographer, rector of the College of San Pedro. His best-known work is the "Biblioteca hispano-americana septentrional," a catalogue of Spanish North American authors with their works.

Berkeley (bėrk'li or bärk'li). [ME. *Berkley*, AS. *Bercleu*, *Beorcleu*, appar. from *berce, beorc*, birch, and *leah*, lea, field. Hence the surname *Berkeley*, in other forms *Berkley, Barkley, Barclay.*] A town in Gloucestershire, England, situated near the Severn 15 miles southwest of Gloucester. It contains a castle built in the reigns of Henry I. and Stephen, 1100–54. Edward II. was murdered there in 1327. Population (1891), 6,277.

Berkeley, 1. An earl in Shakspere's "King Richard II."—2. A gentleman attending on the Lady Anne in Shakspere's "King Richard III."

Berkeley, Lady Augusta. A beautiful heiress in Scott's novel "Castle Dangerous."

Berkeley, George. Born 1628: died 1698. An English nobleman, son of the ninth Baron Berkeley, created first earl of Berkeley in 1679.

Berkeley, George. Born at Dysert Castle, county of Kilkenny, Ireland, March 12, 1685; died at Oxford, England, Jan. 14, 1753. An Irish prelate (of English descent) of the established church, celebrated for his philosophical writings. He was graduated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he held various offices, 1707–24; traveled in England and on the Continent 1713–20; became dean of Derry in 1724; obtained the patent for a college in Bermuda in 1725, of which he was appointed first president, but which never was established; sailed for Newport, Rhode Island, Sept. 4, 1728, landing there in January, and remaining in America until the end of 1731; became bishop of Cloyne in 1734; and retired in 1752. He is especially famous for his theory of vision, the foundation of the modern psycho-physiological investigation of that subject, and for the extreme subjective idealism of his metaphysical views. His works include "Essay toward a New Theory of Vision" (1709; 3d ed. bound with "Alciphron" in 1732), "A Treatise concerning the Principles of Human Knowledge" (1710 and 1734), "Three Dialogues between Hylas and Philonous" (1713), "Alciphron, or the Minute Philosopher" (1732), "Siris: a Chain of Philosophic Reflections and Inquiries concerning the Virtues of Tar-water, etc." (1744; the title "Siris" was first used in the edition of 1746), etc. He was an enthusiastic advocate of the use of tar-water as an almost universal remedy.

Berkeley, George Charles Grantley Fitzhardinge, Born Feb. 10, 1800; died at Port Dundas, Ontario, Feb. 25, 1881. An English sportsman, sixth son of the fifth Earl of Berkeley. He was a member of Parliament from 1828–52. He wrote "Berkeley Castle," a novel (1836), "Sandron Hall, or the Days of Queen Anne" (1843), "The English Sportsman in the Western Prairies" (1861), "Anecdotes of the Upper Ten Thousand," etc. (1867), "Tales of Life and Death" (1879), etc.

Berkeley, Sir William. Born at or near London; died in England, July, 1677. A royal governor of Virginia, 1641–51, 1660–76. He crushed Bacon's rebellion in 1676.

Berkeley Castle. A celebrated Norman fortress and baronial hall between Bristol and Gloucester, England. It was founded soon after the Conquest. Edward II. was murdered here.

Berkeley, Old Woman of. See *Old*, etc.

Berkeley Springs, or **Bath.** A watering-place in West Virginia, 30 miles east of Cumberland, Maryland, noted for its medicinal springs.

Berkhampstead (bėrk'ham-sted), **Great.** A town in the county of Hertford, England, 27 miles northwest of London. Population (1891), 7,888.

Berkley (bėrk'li), **Jan Lefrancq van.** Born at Leyden, Holland, Jan. 23, 1729; died at Leyden, March 13, 1812. A Dutch naturalist and poet. His chief works are "Natuurlijke historie van Holland" (1759–79), poem, "Het verheerlijkt" (1774).

Berks (bėrks). An abbreviation of Berkshire.

Berkshire (bėrk'shir or -shėr), ME. *Berkeleshire*, AS. *Beorrocscir*, *Barrocscir*, *Barrocsetr*. A county of England, lying between Gloucester, Oxford, and Buckingham on the north, Surrey on the southeast, Hampshire on the south, and Wiltshire on the west. The county-seat is Reading; the chief industry is agriculture. Area, 722 square miles. Population (1891), 288,446.

Berkshire Hills. The mountains of Berkshire County, Massachusetts, noted as a summer and autumn resort.

Berlichingen (bėr'lich-ing-en), **Götz** or **Gottfried von.** Born at Jagsthausen, Wurtemberg, 1480; died at Hornberg Castle on the Neckar, July 23, 1562. A German feudal knight. His right hand having been lost in battle, it was replaced by an artificial hand made of iron (whence he is sometimes called "Götz with the Iron Hand"). He was one of the leaders of the peasants in 1525, and subsequently served under the emperor Charles V. against the sultan Soliman and against Francis I. of France. The literary revolution of the 18th century from the artificial to the simple style was preluded by Goethe's "Götz von Berlichingen," a drama which he constructed from the autobiography of the original robber knight who represented himself in all honest but much misunderstood person. See *Götz von Berlichingen*.

Berlin (bėr-lin' or bėr'lin; G. pron. ber-lēn'). The capital of the German Empire and of Prussia, situated in the province of Brandenburg, on the Spree, in lat. 52° 30′ N., long. 13° 24′ E. It is the largest city in the German Empire, and has an important commerce and extensive manufactures of metals, machinery, cotton and woolen goods, confections, musical instruments, beer, etc. It was founded by the 13th century, and was greatly improved by the Great Elector, Frederick I., by Frederick the Great, and by later rulers. It was taken by the Allies in 1760, and by Napoleon in 1806. The following are among its objects of interest: *Arsenal*, now a Military Museum and Hall of Fame, so called. In plan it is a rectangle 296 feet square, with a large central court. It was finished in 1706, and the exterior is a good example of the architecture and decorative sculpture of the time. The mural paintings of historical and military subjects by Gieselschap in the interior are the finest work of the kind in Berlin. There is also a collection of portrait and mythological sculpture, in addition to the impressive exhibition of arms and battle-trophies. *Brandenburg Gate*, at the west end of Unter den Linden, a monumental gateway begun in 1789. It presents on each face 6 lofty Doric columns and a Roman entablature, surmounted by an antique upon which is a bronze quadriga of Victory. There are passages for vehicles, the central one of which is the widest. The gate is flanked by two Doric colonnaded structures in the form of temples, *Column of Peace*, in the Belle Alliance Platz, erected in 1840 in honor of the peace of 1815. The shaft is of granite on a high basement, and the capital of marble, surmounted by a figure of Victory. The total height is 90 feet. The monument is flanked by marble groups of Prussia, England, the Netherlands, and Hanover, the powers which triumphed at Waterloo. *Monument of Victory*, dedicated in 1873 in honor of the German triumphs of 1864, 1866, and 1870. It consists of a monumental column of yellow sandstone, supporting a colossal statue of Germania, the total height being 200 feet. The capital of the column is formed of eagles, and the fluted shaft is adorned with captured cannon. The pedestal bears bronze reliefs of the Danish war, Koniggratz, Sedan, and the triumphant return of the troops. The base of the monument is surrounded by a colonnade with allegorical mosaics of the overthrow of France and the restoration of the German Empire. *National Gallery*, of sculpture and painting, an effective building finished in 1859, in the form of a pseudo-peripteral corinthian temple with a cella 100 feet, and a total projection of the northern and an eastern portico surmounted by a pediment filled with sculpture on the façade, which faces the southeast. The pediments are 75 feet, and the columns are about 60 feet high. Access to the front portico is afforded by an impressive double flight of steps. The interior contains two exhibition floors, and is richly decorated. *Old Museum*, a building of the time of Frederick the Great, in the form of a Greek Ionic peripteral temple with pedimented towers, turned ends. The entablature bears eagles as acroteria, and the cella is lighted by 20 windows corresponding to the rear portals; at the corners are pavilions and colossal groups in bronze. In front opens the Lustgarten, with the Neptune Fountain, and beyond Pegasus attended by the Hours. The piers of the great central flight of steps bear bronze groups of equestrian combats with lions. In the vestibule stand statues of Schinkel and Rauch. In the wide-spread vestibule-hall are allegorical frescos of the Formation of the World from Chaos and the Development of Human Culture. *Schloss* or *Royal Palace*, the present residence of the sovereign, with a fine portion at one end, and inclosing two inner courts. It has four stories, together 100 feet high, and the dome over the middle is 200 feet high. The principal façade, which overlooks part of the Spree, was begun by Schlueter, and restored by the elector Frederick II. in 1451. About a century later a fine German Renaissance wing was added to the south, and in the reign of the first King of Prussia, Frederick I. brought the palace substantially to its present extent. Inside the chapel was built in the present century. The White Saloon (Weisser Saal) is the largest Egyptian room (30 × 78 ft.). See *Unter den Linden*.

Berlin Conference. 1. A conference of the European powers, held at Berlin in the summer of 1880, to settle the boundary dispute between Turkey and Greece.—2. A congress of representatives of the European powers and the United States, which met at Berlin Nov. 15, 1884–Jan. 30, 1885. It provided for a free trade zone in the Kongo Basin, regulated the navigation of the Niger and laid down rules regarding future occupation of territory. See International Kongo Association (the later Kongo Free State).

Berlin, Congress of. A congress consisting of the representatives of the following powers: the German Empire, Austria, France, England, Italy, Russia, and Turkey: held at Berlin June 13–July 13, 1878, for the purpose of settling the affairs of the Balkan Peninsula. It was occasioned by the dissatisfaction of England and Austria with the provisions concluded between Russia and Turkey March 3, 1878, and convened at the invitation of Prince Bismarck, who was chosen president. Its most influential members were Prince Gortschakoff, Count Andrassy, Lord Beaconsfield, Lord Salisbury, M. Waddington, Count Corti and Carathéodori Pasha. See *Berlin Treaty*.

Berlin Decrees. Decrees issued in Nov., 1806, by Napoleon I., at Berlin, prohibiting commerce and correspondence with Great Britain, which were declared to be in a state of blockade. They also declared all English property forfeited, and all Englishman in a state occupied by French troops prisoners of war.

Berlin Memorandum, The. A memorandum drawn up at Berlin, May 13, 1876, by the governments of Vienna, St. Petersburg, and Berlin (which had united in presenting to the Porte, Jan. 31, 1876, the Andrassy Note). It was approved by France, and by the Porte on May 30, and proposed a armistice of two months on Russia and Turkey, provided that the terms promised by the Porte in accordance with the Andrassy Note should be carried out; and encouraged the guardians of the representatives of the European powers, and threatened force if before the end of the armistice the Porte should not have complied to these terms.

Berlin, Royal Library of. A library founded by the Great Elector, Frederick William, and opened in 1661. The number of volumes is estimated at 800,000 and the number of manuscripts at 24,000.

Berlin, Treaty of. A treaty of July 13, 1878, by which the powers represented at the Congress of Berlin (which see), "By this treaty (1) Bulgaria, north of the Balkans, was constituted an independent, autonomous, and tributary principality; (2) Bulgaria, south of the Balkans (Eastern Roumelia) was retained under the direct rule of the Porte, but was granted administrative autonomy; (3) the Porte retained the right of garrisoning the frontiers of Eastern Roumelia, but with regard troops only; (4) the Porte agreed to apply to Crete the organic law of 1868; (5) Montenegro was declared independent and the seaport of Antivari was added to it; (6) servia was declared independent, increased in area, and acquired territory; (7) Roumania was declared independent, and received some islands on the Danube and Dobrudja; (8) Bessarabia; (9) Kars, Batoum and Ardahan were ceded to Russia; (10) the Porte undertook to carry out without further delay the reforms required in Armenia; (10) in the event of the Greeks and the Porte not being able to agree upon a suggested rectification of frontier, the Powers reserved to themselves the right of offering their mediation." *Acland and Ransome*, English Political History, p. 220.

Berlin, University of. A celebrated university founded in 1810. The number of students at present (1893) is 5,571; of professors and teachers, 356. The number of volumes in the library is about 200,000.

Berlioz (bar-lē-ō'), **Hector.** Born at La Côte-Saint-André, Isère, France, Dec. 11, 1803; died at Paris, March 9, 1869. A French composer of great originality, noted particularly for that species of descriptive music known as "program music." Among his chief works are "Episode de la vie d'un artiste," "Roméo et Juliette," a dramatic symphony (1839), "Damnation de Faust," a drama (1855), "Symphonie fantastique," "Harold en Italie," a symphony in four parts, "The Damnation of Faust," a dramatic legend in four parts, "Overture to King Lear," "Le carnaval romain," "Le corsaire," and the operas "Benvenuto Cellini" and "Beatrice and Benedict." He also wrote the treatise (1850), "Voyage musical" (1844), "Grotesques de la musique" (1859), etc.

Bermejo. See *Lermejo*.

Bermondsey (bėr'mond-zi). [From "Beormond's eye," the island property of some Saxon or Danish noble in the marshes of the Thames.] A swift parish in London, on the Thames, in Southwark. It is a crowded district chiefly occupied by tanners. It formerly contained a royal country palace, which was occupied by Henry II., and a Cluniac abbey founded in 1082 and suppressed in 1536. Parts of the abbey were still standing at the beginning of the present century. Before the Conquest Bermondsey belonged to Harold, and was a royal domain until 1094, when William Rufus gave it to the abbey of St. Denis. The Cluniac monks of Bermondsey were subject to the abbey in Normandy from which Alwyn Childe had brought them until the reign of Richard II. Population (1891), 84,088.

Bermondsey Spa Gardens. A place of entertainment in the time of George II., about 2 miles from London Bridge. *Besant.*

Bermoothes (bėr-mō'thēs). An old name for the Bermudas. See Shakspere's "Tempest," act i., scene 2.

Bermuda Hundred (bėr-mū'da hun'dred). A locality on a bend of the James River in Virginia, near City Point. The peninsula was occupied by part of the Federal army under Butler in the summer of 1864 as a base of operations. For part of the time the troops were hemmed in within the lines (“bottled at Bermuda Hundred”).

Bermudas (bėr-mū'daz), or **Bermuda Islands,** or **Somers Islands.** [Formerly also *Bermoothes*; from Sp. *Bermudes*, the discoverer. *Bermudas* came to be regarded as a plural form, whence the inferred singular *Bermuda*. They were called by the first English settlers *Somers* or *Summers Islands*, sometimes *Summer Islands*, as if in allusion to the semi-tropical climate.] A group of islands, a British crown colony, in the North Atlantic, about 600 miles east-southeast of Cape Hatteras, in lat. 32° 15′ N., long. 64° 51′ W.: an important naval and strategic possession. They are much visited as a health-resort, and produce onions, tomatoes, Easter lilies, etc. The chief islands are Great Bermuda and St. George's. The capital is Hamilton. The islands were discovered by Juan Bermudez about 1522, and settled by the English in 1611. They comprise about 360 islets and rocks. Area 20 square miles. Population (1891), 15,123.

Bermudas, The. A cant name given to a group of alleys and courts between the bottom of St. Martin's Lane, Half Moon, and Chandos street, in London, a resort and refuge of thieves, fraudulent debtors, and prostitutes in the 16th and 17th centuries. Also called (later) *the Steeples and the Cockpit*. Compiled from Nares.

Bermudez (bėr-mū'ŧheth), or **Bermudes** (bėr-mū'ŧhes), **Geronimo.** Born in Galicia about 1530; died about 1589. A Spanish Dominican monk (professor of theology at Salamanca), poet, and dramatist. He wrote "Nise Lastimosa" (1577), "Nise Laureada" (in both of these "Nise" is an anagram of "Ines"), etc.

Bermudez, José Francisco. Born at San José de Areocuar, Cumaná, Jan. 25, 1782; assassinated at Cumaná, Dec. 15, 1831. A Venezuelan general in the war for independence. He defended Cartagena against Morillo in 1815, until forced by famine to escape. In May, 1820, he took Caracas, and on Oct. 16, 1821, occupied Cumaná after a bloody siege. He subsequently commanded in Cumaná and elsewhere.

Bermudez, José Manuel. Born at Tarma about 1760; died at Lima, 1830. A Peruvian ecclesiastic, historian, philologist, and orator. He was vicar of Huamuco, and after 1805 held various

offices in the church at Lima; from 1810 he was chancellor of the University of San Marcos. In 1821 he was a member of the *junta de pacificación*, appointed with the hope of conciliating the revolutionists.

Bermudez, Pedro Pablo. Born at Tacna, 1798; died at Lima, 1852. A Peruvian general. In 1833 he was Gamarra's candidate for president, and, Orbegoso being elected, he joined Gamarra in a revolt (Jan. 4, 1834), but was defeated and driven into Bolivia. He then joined Santa Cruz, and aided in the formation of the Peru-Bolivian confederation (1836) was elected vice-president of North Peru.

Bermudez, Remijio Morales. Born at Pisa, Sept. 30, 1836; died at Lima, March 31, 1894. A Peruvian soldier and statesman. He joined the army in 1854, serving under Castilla and Pezet; was commandant at Iquitos on the Amazon (1862), and afterward prefect of Tarapoto. As colonel he took part at the head of the battles of the war with Chile, 1879 to 1881. After the Cahians occupied Lima he remained faithful to the cause of Cáceres, and when that other became president (1886) Bermudez was chosen first vice-president: at the end of the term he was elected president of Peru, and inaugurated Aug. 8, 1886.

Bern (bern), F. **Berne** (bern), A canton of Switzerland, capital Bern, bounded by France and Alsace on the north, Basel, Solothurn, Aargau, Lucerne, Unterwalden, and Uri on the east, Valais on the south, and Vaud, Fribourg, Neuchatel, and France on the west. It is traversed by the Jura and Alps, and contains the Bernese Oberland in the south. It is the largest canton in point of population, and sends 27 members to the National Council. The prevailing religion is Protestant, and prevailing language German. It entered the Swiss Confederation as the eighth canton in 1353. Area, 2,657 square miles. Population (1888), 536,679.

Bern, F. Berne. The capital of the canton of Bern, and the seat of government of the Swiss Confederation, situated on the Aare in lat. 46° 47′ N., long. 7° 25′ E. It has a picturesque situation and several fine squares. It was made a free imperial city in 1218 and became the federal capital in 1848. The cathedral of Bern is an interesting late-Pointed monument founded in 1421, and still roofless. The west front possesses a massive tower over a large, triple vaulted porch, beneath which open sculptured portals. The central door is very beautiful; it has two entrances separated by a pier with statues; its large tympanum is filled with sculptures of the Last Judgment; and it is flanked by statues beneath such canopies. The organ is celebrated. The Hall of the Grand Council is a large modern building in the style of the Florentine Renaissance. The Rathaus or town hall was built in 1406 and has lately been restored. Its most characteristic feature is the covered double stair rising from each side of the facade to an arcaded loggia on the level of the second story. Population (1888), 44,000.

Bernadotte (ber'na-dot'; F. pron. ber-nä-dot'). See *Charles XIV.*, King of Sweden.

Bernal Osborne, Ralph. Born March 26, 1808; died at Bestwood Lodge, England, June 21, 1880. An English politician noted for his wit.

Bernál (ber-näl'), **Peak of.** A steep truncated cone which rises above the outlet of the upper Pecos River valley in central New Mexico. It also bounds the northern Canyon Peak from a tradition that several Spanish soldiers were starved to death on its summit by the Apaches.

Bernalda (ber-näl'dä). A town in the province of Potenza, Italy, 33 miles west-southwest of Taranto. Population, 7,000.

Bernaldez (ber-näl'peth), or **Bernal** (ber-näl'), **Andres.** Born about 1450; died, probably at Los Palacios, about 1513. A Spanish historian. He took orders, was chaplain of the Archbishop of Seville, and from 1488 to 1492 occupied the village of Los Palacios near Seville. He was a friend of Columbus, and in 1496 entertained him at his house. It appears that the admiral gave him much information orally and in writing, which he nobly used in his "Historia de los Reyes Catolicos." His work, particularly valuable with regard to Columbus and his voyages, was long used by historians in manuscript copies. It was first printed at Granada, 1856.

Bernal Diaz del Castillo. See *Diaz del Castillo.*

Bernalillo (ber-nä-lel'yō). A town situated on the Rio Grande in central New Mexico, 18 miles north of Albuquerque. It was founded in 1695. It is the site of the "Pueblo" of Coronado's time (1540), and there were several villages of the Piana Indians on and about the site, all of which were abandoned, the people congregating, for protection, in a few larger pueblos. Population, about 2,000.

Bernard (ber'närd or ber-närd'; F. pron. ber-när'), Saint. [L. *Bernardus*, F. *Bernard*, *Bernardin*, It. *Bernardo*, *Bernardino*, Sp. *Bernardo*, *Bernal*, G. *Bernhard*.] Born at Fontaines, near Dijon, Burgundy, in 1091; died at Clairvaux, Aug. 20, 1153. A celebrated French ecclesiastic. He entered the Cistercian monastery of Citeaux in 1113, and in 1115 became abbot of Clairvaux, near Langres, which post he continued to fill until his death. Retaining all offices of preferment, he nevertheless exercised a profound influence on the ecclesiastical politics of Europe, and was the chief instrument in preventing upon France and England to recognize Innocent II. as pope in opposition to the rival claimant, Cardinal Peter of Leon. He procured the condemnation of Abelard's writings at the Council of Sens in 1140, and preached the second Crusade 1146. The best edition of his works is that by Mabillon, Paris, 1667.

Bernard of Cluny, or **of Morlaix.** A French Benedictine monk of the 12th century, author of a Latin poem, "De Contemptu Mundi," popularly known through Neale's translations, "The world is very evil," "Jerusalem the golden," "For thee, O dear, dear country," etc.

Bernard of Treviso. Born at Padua, Italy, 1406; died 1490. A noted Italian alchemist who assumed the title of Count of the March of Treviso. After many years of study and experiment, he is said to have declared that the secret of the philosopher's stone lies in the adage "To make gold one must have gold." He was the author of many alchemical works.

Bernard (ber'närd). The sheep in "Reynard the Fox."

Bernard (ber-närd'), surnamed "The Poor Priest." Born at Dijon, 1588; died March 23, 1640. A French monk who devoted his fortune and his life to the service of the poor.

Bernard (ber-när'), **Claude.** Born at St. Julien, Rhône, France, July 12, 1813; died at Paris, Feb. 10, 1878. A distinguished French physiologist. Author of "Recherches sur les usages du pancreas," "Recherches d'anatomie et de physiologie comparees sur les glandes salivaires, etc.," "Recherches sur les fonctions du nerf spinal, etc.," "Mémoire sur le sue gastrique et son rôle dans la digestion," etc.

Bernard (bèr'närd), **Edward.** Born at Perry St. Paul, Northamptonshire, May 2, 1638; died at Oxford, Jan. 12, 1697. An English scholar, Savilian professor of astronomy at Oxford 1673–91.

Bernard (ber'närd), Sir **Francis.** Born 1711 (?): died at Aylesbury, England, June 16, 1779. A British lawyer and politician, colonial governor of New Jersey 1758–60, and of Massachusetts Bay 1760–69.

Bernard (ber-när'), **Jacques.** Born at Nions, in Dauphiné, Sept. 1, 1658: died April 27, 1718. A French Protestant clergyman and scholar. On the revocation of the Edict of Nantes he retired to Holland, and settled at The Hague; a school of belles-lettres, philosophy, and mathematics. He continued the publication of the "Bibliotheque Universelle" of Jean Leclerc, and succeeded Bayle as editor of the "Republique des Lettres." He wrote "Recueil de traites de paix, de treves, de neutralité, . . . et d'autres actes publics faits en Europe" (1700); "Actes et memoires des negotiations de la paix de Ryswick" (1725), etc.

Bernard (ber'närd), **John.** Born at Portsmouth, England, 1756: died at London, 1828. An English actor. He made his first appearance in England in 1775. In 1797 he came to America, where he remained as actor and manager till 1819.

Bernard, Rosine. See *Bernhardt, Sarah.*

Bernard (ber-när'), **Simon.** Born at Dôle, France, April 28, 1779; died Nov. 5, 1839. A French general and engineer, in the service of Napoleon I., and (1816–31) of the United States. He was minister of war under Louis Philippe 1830–39. The chief work executed by him in the United States is Fort Monroe; he had a part in other important engineering works, notably the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, and the Delaware breakwater.

Bernard (ber'närd), **Montague.** Born at Tibberton Court, Gloucestershire, Jan. 28, 1820; died at Overross, Sept. 2, 1882. An English lawyer, professor of international law at Oxford 1859–74. He was one of the high commissioners who negotiated the Treaty of Washington, was one of the counsel of the British government at Geneva.

Bernard (ber'närd), **William Bayle.** Born at Boston, Mass., Nov. 27, 1807; died at Brighton, England, Aug. 5, 1875. An English dramatist, son of John Bernard. His chief plays are "Rip Van Winkle" (1832), "The Nervous Man" (1835), "The Boarding School" (1841), "The Round of Wrong," etc.

Bernard, Saint (**Great** and **Little**). See *Saint Bernard.*

Bernardin de Saint Pierre (ber-när-dañ' de sañ pi-ãr'), **Jacques Henri.** Born at Havre, France, Jan. 19, 1737; died at Éragny-sur-Oise, France, Jan. 21, 1814. A French author. He was an engineer in Russia, and in the Isle of France, 1767–1771, and settled in Paris in 1771. His chief works are "Voyage à l'Ile de France," "Études de la nature" (1784–1788), "Paul et Virginie" (1788), "La chaumière indienne" (1791), "Harmonies de la nature" (1815).

Bernardino (ber-när-dē'nō), Saint, **of Siena.** Born at Massa di Carrara, Tuscany, 1380; died 1444. A Franciscan monk, famous as a preacher.

Bernardo (ber-när'dō). An officer in Shakspere's "Hamlet." He, with Marcellus, first sees the murdered king's ghost.

Bernardo del Carpio (ber-när'dō del kär'pē-ō). A semi-mythical Spanish hero of the 9th century. He was a nephew of Alfonso the Chaste, fought with great distinction against the Moors, and, according to tradition, defeated Roland at Roncesvalles. His exploits are celebrated in many Spanish ballads, and form the subject of several dramas by Lope de Vega.

His efforts to procure the release of his father when he learns who his father really is; the false word of the king, who promises repeatedly to give up the Count de Saldaña, and so often breaks his word; with the despair of Bernardo and his final rebellion after the count's death in prison, are all as fully represented in the ballads as they are in the chronicles, and constitute some of the most romantic and interesting portions of each.

Ticknor, Spain, Lit., I. 123.

Bernauer (ber'nou-èr), **Agnes.** Killed at Straubing, Bavaria, Oct. 12, 1435. In German legend, the daughter of an Augsburg barber, secretly married by Albert, son of Duke Ernest of Bavaria. She was drowned as a witch by order of the enraged duke. Her story formed the subject of tragedies and poems by Toring, Korner, Bottger, Hebbel, and Meyr.

Bernay (ber-nā'). A town in the department of Eure, northern France, situated on the Charentonne 35 miles southwest of Rouen. It holds an important annual horse-fair. Population (1891), commune, 8,016.

Bernburg (bern'borg). A town in Anhalt, Germany, 44 miles northwest of Leipsic, formerly the capital of Anhalt. It has a castle and Gothic church. Population (1890), 28,326.

Berne. See *Bern.*

Berne-Bellecour (bern-bel-kör'), **Étienne Prosper.** Born at Boulogne-sur-Mer, France, June 29, 1838. A French painter, especially of military subjects.

Berners, Baron. See *Bouchier, John.*

Berners (bèr'nèrz), or **Bernes** (bèrnz), or **Barnes** (bärnz), **Juliana.** Born about 1388. An English lady, said to have been a prioress of Sopwell Nunnery, near St. Albans, and reputed author of the "Boke of St. Albans" (printed 1486, 1496), a rimed treatise on hunting. See *Book of St. Albans.*

Bernese Oberland (bèr-nēs' or bèr-nēz' ō'bèrländ), G. **Berner Oberland** (ber'nèr ō'berländ). A mountainous region in the southern part of the canton of Bern, Switzerland, famous for its picturesque scenery. It contains such tourist centers as Interlaken, Grindelwald, and Meiringen, and the Jungfrau, Finsteraarhorn, etc.

Bernetti (ber-net'ti), **Tommaso.** Born at Fermo, Italy, Dec. 29, 1779; died at Fermo, March 21, 1852. An Italian cardinal and papal statesman, secretary of state 1828–36.

Bernhard (bern'härt). **Carl** (the pseudonym of **Andreas Nicolai de St. Aubin**). Born Nov. 18, 1815; died at Copenhagen, Nov. 23, 1865. A Danish novelist, author of "A Year in Copenhagen" (1835), etc.

Bernhard, Duke of Saxe-Weimar. Born at Weimar, Germany, Aug. 16, 1604: died at Neuenburg on the Rhine, July 18, 1639. A German general. He served with distinction at Lutzen in 1632, commanded a Swedish army in Bohemia, in alliance with France in 1635, defeated the Imperialists at Rheinfelden in 1638, and captured Breisach in 1638.

Bernhardt (ber'härt), **Sarah** (**Rosine Bernard**). Born at Paris, Oct. 22, 1844. A noted French actress, of Jewish descent on her mother's side. She is celebrated in roles requiring great nervous tension and bursts of passion, as "Fedora," "Frou-frou," "Theodora," "La Tosca," etc. She appeared at the Theatre Francais in 1862, but had little success. Afterward, at the Odeon, she played Zanetto in "Le Passant" of Coppee, and the queen in "Ruy Blas," and was admitted to the Français, where she had a very brilliant career, leaving the company some fifteen years ago for a still more brilliant one in all quarters of the globe. She studied sculpture and painting, and has exhibited works in both arts. She is a Knight of the Legion of Honor (1867). In 1882 she married M. Damala, a Greek, an actor in her company, from whom she has been divorced (he is since dead).

Berni (ber'nē), or **Berna** (ber'nä), or **Bernia** (ber'nē-ä), **Francesco.** Born at Lamporecchio, in Tuscany, about 1498: died at Florence, May 26, 1535. An Italian poet, author of "Rime burlesche," and a rifacimento of the "Orlando Innamorato" by Boiardo (1541). His poetry is marked by a "light and elegant mockery," for which his name has furnished a descriptive adjective: *bernesque.*

Bernier (ber'nu-yā'), **François.** Born in Angers, France: died at Paris, Sept. 22, 1688. A French physician, philosophical writer, and traveler in the East (Syria, Egypt, India), court physician to Aurung-Zebe. He was the author of "Voyages de Bernier" (1699), "Abrégé de la philosophie de Gassendi" (1675; enlarged 1684), etc.

Bernina (ber-nē'nä) **Mountains.** A group of the Alps in the southern part of the canton of Grisons, Switzerland.

Bernina Pass. A carriage-road over the Alps, leading from Samaden in the Engadine to Tirano in the Valtellina, Italy. Height, 7,658 feet.

Bernina, Piz. The central peak of the Bernina group of the Alps, south of Pontresina, near the Italian frontier. Height, 13,295 feet.

Bernini (ber-nē'nē), **Giovanni Lorenzo.** Born at Naples, Dec. 7, 1598: died at Rome, Nov. 28, 1680. An Italian architect, sculptor, and painter, patronized particularly by Urban VIII. and Louis XIV. On the death of Carlo Moderno, he was appointed architect of St. Peter's, with Boromini as his assistant. In 1665 he visited France at the request of

Louis XIV and Colbert, and made designs for the east front of the Louvre. Construction was begun but abandoned, see *Louvre and Perrault*. He made the Versailles bust of Louis XIV. In the pontificate of Clement IX he completed the southern porch of the cortile of St. Peter's and the parapet and statues of the bridge of St. Angelo. Under Clement X he was made architect to the palace of the Quirinal.

Bernis (ber-nēs'), **François Joachim de Pierre de.** Born at St. Marcel, Ardèche, France, May 22, 1715; died at Rome, Nov. 2, 1794. A French cardinal, statesman, diplomatist, and poet. He was foreign minister 1757–58, and was exiled 1758–64.

Bernoulli (ber-nō-lyē'), or **Bernouilli, Christophe.** Born at Basel, May 15, 1782; died Feb. 6, 1863. A noted technologist, grandnephew of Daniel Bernoulli (1700–82). He was professor of natural history in the University of Basel 1817–61.

Bernoulli, or **Bernouilli, Daniel.** Born at Groningen, Jan. 29, 1700; died at Basel, March 17, 1782. A noted mathematician and physicist, son of Jean Bernoulli (1667–1748). He became professor of anatomy and botany in the University of Basel in 1733, and professor of physics in 1750. His chief work is a treatise on hydrodynamics.

Bernoulli, or **Bernouilli, Jacques.** Born at Basel, Dec. 27, 1654; died there, Aug. 16, 1705. A noted mathematician, professor of mathematics in the University of Basel 1687–1705. He improved the differential calculus invented by Leibnitz, and, with his brother, the integral calculus, and discovered the properties of the logarithmic spiral.

Bernoulli, or **Bernouilli, Jean.** Born at Basel, July 27, 1667; died there, Jan. 1, 1748. A mathematician and physicist, brother of Jacques Bernoulli. He became professor of mathematics at Groningen in 1695, and in the University of Basel 1705–48.

Bernoulli, or **Bernouilli, Jean.** Born at Basel, May 18, 1710; died there, July 17, 1790. A jurist and mathematician, son of Jean Bernoulli. He was professor of rhetoric at Basel 1743–48, and later of mathematics.

Bernstorff (bern's'tôrf), Count **Andreas Peter von.** Born at Gartow, near Luneburg, Germany, Aug. 28, 1735; died at Copenhagen, June 21, 1797. A Danish statesman, nephew of Johann Hartwig Ernst von Bernstorff, minister for foreign affairs 1772–80 and 1784–97.

Bernstorff, Count **Johann Hartwig Ernst von.** Born at Hannover, Germany, May 13, 1712; died at Hamburg, Feb. 19, 1772. A Danish statesman, minister of foreign affairs 1751–1770; exiled by Frederick the Great "the Oracle of Denmark."

Berodach Baladan. See *Merodach-baladan.*

Berosus (be-rō'sus). Lived in the first part of the 3d century B. C. A Babylonian priest and historian, author of a history of Babylonia and Greek fragments of which have been preserved by later writers. He was a priest of the temple of Bel at Babylon, and is said by Eusebius and Tatian to have been a contemporary of Alexander the Great, and to have lived until the reign of Antiochus Soter. He had, therefore, special opportunities of knowing the history and astronomy of his country upon which he wrote in Greek. Recent discoveries have abundantly established the first trustworthiness of this Manetho of Babylonia, whose works, unfortunately, are known to us only through quotations at second and third hand. Since a cylinder of Antiochus Soter and a contract tablet of his reign dated in Babylonian cuneiform, while bilingual fragments in cuneiform and cursive Greek of the celebrated astronomy have also been discovered, and a contract tablet in Babylonian cuneiform, dated in the fifth year of the Parthian king Pakoros, the contemporary of Domitian, exists in the museum of Zurich, there is no reason why Berosus should not have been equally well acquainted with both the Greek language and the old literature of his native country. And in spite of the fragmentary and corrupt state in which his fragments have come down to us, we now know that he was no. His account of the Deluge, for instance, agrees even in its details with that of the cuneiform tablets. Sayce, Ancy. Empires, p. 100.

Berquin (ber-kaṅ'), **Arnaud.** Born at Langoiran, near Bordeaux, 1749; died at Paris, Dec. 21, 1791. A French man of letters, especially noted as a writer of juveniles: surnamed "the Friend of Children." He wrote "L'Ami des enfants" (24 vols., 1782–83), "Le petit grandison" (1787), etc.

Berredo e Castro (ber-rā'dō ē kāsh'trō), **Bernardo Pereira de.** Born at Serpa, Alemtejo, about 1688; died at Lisbon, March 13, 1748. A Portuguese soldier, statesman, and historian. From 1718 to 1722 he was governor of Maranhão, then embracing all of northern Brazil, later he was captain-general of Mazagão, in Africa. His "Annaes historicos do estado de Maranhão" (Lisbon, 1749; 2d ed. Maranhão, 1849) is a principal source of historical information for that part of Brazil.

Berri. See *Berry.*

Berrien (ber'i-en), **John Macpherson.** Born in New Jersey, Aug. 23, 1781; died at Savannah, Ga., Jan. 1, 1856. An American lawyer and politician, attorney-general of the United States 1829–31, and United States senator from Georgia 1824–29, 1840–52.

Berro (ber'ro), **Bernardo Prudencio.** Born at Montevideo about 1800; died there, April, 1868. An Uruguayan politician and journalist editor of "La Fusion"). In 1852 he was president of the Senate and vice-president; minister of government under Giro until the revolution of Sept., 1853; again president of the senate 1853; and president of Uru guay 1860–64. The revolution of Flores, begun during his term, was successful soon after its end. In 1868 Berro headed a revolt against Flores, was imprisoned, and during his confinement was followed was shot through the window of his cell.

Berry, or **Berri** (ber'i: F. pron. ber-re'). An ancient government of central France; the ancient Bituriges, the land of the Celtic Bituriges. It was bounded by the Loire and the north, Nivernais on the east, Bourbonnais on the southeast, Marche on the south, Poitou on the west, and Touraine on the northwest, and is chiefly included in the departments of Indre and Cher. It was formerly a county and duchy, and was frequently an appanage of the kings of France. It was united to the crown in 1416, and definitely in 1601.

Berry, Duchesse de Princess **Caroline Ferdinande Louise** of Naples. Born Nov. 5, 1798; died April 17, 1870. Wife of Charles Ferdinand, duc de Berry, and mother of the Comte de Chambord. She promoted an unsuccessful attempt at revolution in favor of her son in 1832.

Berry, Charles, Duc de. Born Dec. 28, 1446; died May 24 or 28, 1472. The second son of Charles I, and Marie of Anjou, duke of Berry, Normandy, and Guienne.

Berry, Charles, Duc de. Born Aug. 31, 1686; died at Marly, May 4, 1714. The third son of Louis, the Grand Dauphin, selected as successor to the Spanish throne in case the Duke of Anjou, named his successor by Charles II., should become king of France.

Berry, Charles Ferdinand, Duc de. Born at Versailles, Jan. 24, 1778; assassinated at Paris, Feb. 13, 1820. The second son of the Comte d'Artois, later Charles X, of France, and father of the Comte de Chambord. He emigrated during the Revolution, and served in the army of Condé and later in that of Russia. He married Caroline of Naples in 1816, and after the latter's death in 1818 he attempted to contract a marriage on his return to France. His second wife was the Princess Caroline of Naples.

Berry, John. Born at Knowesston, Devonshire, 1635; died at Portsmouth, England, about 1690. An English naval officer. He entered the merchant service, passed to the royal navy in 1652, and attained the rank of vice-admiral. In 1685 he defeated Barbary pirates off Tangier, and in 1686 at Algiers. In 1682 he commanded the Gibraltar, which was wrecked with the Duke of York and Tyrconnel on board. The duke escaped, and Berry was released from slavery.

Berry, Marie Louise Elisabeth d'Orléans, Duchesse de. Born Aug. 20, 1695; died at Versailles, July 21, 1719. Eldest daughter of Philippe d'Orléans and wife of the Duke of Berry, the grandson of Louis XIV.; notorious for her profligacy.

Berry (ber'i), **Mary.** Born at Kirkbridge, Yorkshire, March 16, 1763; died at London, Nov. 20, 1852. An English authoress. She and her sister Agnes (1764–1851) were the friends, and she was the biographer, of Horace Walpole. Her chief works are "England and France, a comparative View of the social Condition of both countries" (1844), originally published in two volumes, the last 1828–conclud.) "A comparative View of the social life of England and France, then, and the second (1852) entitled "Social life in England and France."

Berry, William. Born 1774; died at Brixton, July 2, 1851. An English genealogist. He published "Introduction to Heraldry" (1810), "Genealogia Antiquissima" (1830), "Encyclopedia Heraldica, etc." (1828–40).

Berryer (ber'ya'), **Pierre Antoine.** Born at Paris, Jan. 4, 1790; died Nov. 29, 1868. A French advocate and political orator, a leader of the legitimist party.

Berseamite. See *Mandatgnaes.*

Bert (bar), **Paul.** Born at Auxerre, Yonne, France, Oct. 17, 1833; died at Ketche, Tonquin, Nov. 11, 1886. A French physiologist and politician, minister of public instruction and worship in Gambetta's cabinet 1881–82. He wrote "Leçons de physiq. d'anatomie et de physiologie, 1864" (1869), "Notes d'un témoin de la physiologie comparée," etc.

Berta (bar'ta). An African tribe inhabiting the lowland beneath the western flank of the Abyssinian plateau. They seem to be neither entirely Hamitic nor Negro. Their language has been included by Dr. Reinisch in the Nilo-Pallah group.

Bertaut (ber-tō'), **Jean.** Born at Caen, 1570; died June 8, 1611. A French ecclesiastic and poet, secretary to the king, bishop of Séez, and almoner to Marie de Médicis.

Bertha (ber'tha), or **Berthrada.** [It. Sp. *Berta*, F. *Berthe*.] The daughter of Caribert, count of Laon; called "Bertha with the large foot" (F. *Berthe au grand pied*), from the fact that one of her feet was larger than the other. She was the wife of Pepin the Little, and the mother of Charles the Great, and died at Choisy, c. 783. The most ages. She has been celebrated by poets and historians during many centuries. Some romances have made her the daughter of an empress of Constantinople, others make her descend from Flore, the king of Hungary, and the queen Blanche-Fleur. One of these romances is unpublished and was written in the second half of the 13th century from popular legends which go back to the 8th century. It is by a French minstrel named Adenès le Roi.

Bertha, ber'tha (called **Agatha**). [See *Berchtha.*] The betrothed of Hereward in Scott's "Count Robert of Paris." She follows the warlike Brethilda to Jerusalem, and marries Hereward when the Crusade is over.

Bertha (known as **Gertrude**). The daughter of the Duke of Brabant in "The Beggar's Bush," a comedy by Fletcher and others. She is the supposed daughter of Vandunke.

Berthelot (bert-lō'), **Pierre Eugène Marcellin.** Born at Paris, Oct. 29, 1827. A noted French chemist.

Berthier (ber-tiā'), **Alexandre,** Duke of Neuchâtel and Valangin and Prince of Wagram. Born at Versailles, Nov. 20, 1753; died at Bamberg, Bavaria, June 1, 1815. A marshal of the French empire, and confidential friend of Napoleon I. His "Mémoires" were published in 1826.

Berthold (ber'tōld). Died 1198. "The Apostle of Livonia." While abbot of the Cistercian monastery of Loccum he was (1196) consecrated bishop of the Livonians, to succeed Meinhard, the first missionary in Livonia. He raised an army in Saxony for the purpose of converting the heathen by force of arms, and was killed in battle near the mouth of the Duna.

Berthold of Ratisbon. Born at Ratisbon (?) about 1220; died at Ratisbon, Dec. 15, 1272. A German Franciscan preacher and missionary in Austria, Moravia, Thuringia, and elsewhere.

Berthollet (ber-tō-lā'), **Claude Louis, Comte.** Born at Talloire, in Savoy, Nov. 9, 1748; died near Paris, Nov. 6, 1822. A noted French chemist, professor in the Normal School at Paris. He joined Napoleon's Egyptian expedition, returning in 1799. His works on the antiquity of chemistry, "Eléments de l'art de la teinture," "Méthode de nomenclature chimique," etc.

Berthoud (ber-tō'), **Ferdinand.** Born at Neuchâtel, March 19, 1727; died June 20, 1807. A Swiss mechanician, famous for the accuracy of his chronometers. He was the author of "Essai sur l'horlogerie" (1759), "Traité des horloges marines" (1759), "Longitudes par le mouvement du temps, etc." (1775), etc.

Bertie (ber'ti), **Peregrine, Lord Willoughby de Eresby.** Born at Lower Wood, Cheves, Oct. 12, 1555; died at Spilsby, Nov. 1601. An English soldier and statesman. He served with distinction in the Low Countries 1587–88, was appointed sir Philip Sidney's successor as governor of Bergen-op-Zoom in March, 1588, and in 1589 was made lord lieutenant of Lincolnshire. In Nov., 1587, later he served under Henry of Navarre.

Bertie, Willoughby, fourth Earl of Abingdon. Born June 16, 1740; died Sept. 26, 1799. An English literary man and political writer. He opposed the war with America 1775–83, and the policy which led to it, and sympathized with the French Revolution. He wrote "Thoughts on Mr. Burke's Letter to the Sheriffs of Bristol" (1777), "Letter to America" (1777), etc.

Bertin (ber-taṅ'), **Edouard François.** Born at Paris, 1797; died at Paris, Sept. 13, 1871. A French journalist and artist. He succeeded his brother, Louis-Marie-Armand Bertin, in the editorship of the "Journal des Débats."

Bertin, Louis François. Born at Paris, Dec. 14, 1766; died at Paris, Sept. 13, 1841. A French journalist, founder in 1800, with his brother, Louis François Bertin de Vaux (1771–1842), of the "Journal des Débats," changed by Napoleon I. (1805–14) into the "Journal de l'Empire."

Bertin, Louis Marie Armand. Born at Paris, Aug. 22, 1801; died Jan. 12, 1854. A French journalist, successor of his father, Louis François Bertin, in the editorship of the "Journal des Débats."

Bertin, Louise Angélique. Born near Bièvres, Seine-et-Oise, France, Jan. 15, 1805; died at Paris, April 26, 1877. A French singer and composer, daughter of Louis François Bertin. She composed the opera "Le Loup Garou" (1827), "Faust" (1831), "La Esmeralda" (1836).

Bertini (ber-tē'nē), **Henri.** Born at London, Oct. 28, 1798; died near Grenoble, France, Oct. 1, 1876. A French pianist and composer for the pianoforte.

Bertinoro (ber-tē-nō'rō). A small town in the province of Forli, Emilia, Italy, situated 18 miles south of Ravenna: famous for its wines.

Bertoldo (ber-tol'dō). The hero of an Italian comic romance written near the end of the 16th century by Julio Cesare Croce, surnamed "Della Lyra." Its popularity was very great and long continued.

Bertonio (ber-tō'ne-ō), **Ludovico.** Born at Ferno, 1555; died, probably at Juli, Peru, Aug. 3, 1625. An Italian Jesuit missionary. He joined the order in 1575, was sent to Peru in 1581, and spent the remainder of his life laboring among the Indians, principally the Collas or Aymaras of Upper Peru. Bertonio left several works on the Aymara language, which he had reduced to writing.

Bertram (bėr'tram). [G. *Bertram*, F. *Bertrand*, It. *Bertrando*, Sp. *Beltran*, Pg. *Bertrão*.] **1.** The Count of Rousillon in Shakspere's "All's Well that Ends Well." See *Helena*.—**2.** The aged minstrel who is the companion and protector of Lady Augusta de Berkley in Scott's novel "Castle Dangerous."—**3.** A tragedy by the Rev. R. C. Maturin, produced in 1816. The character of Bertram is the incarnation of revenge, wild love, and pathos. Kean created the part.

Bertram, Godfrey. The Laird of Ellangcwan in Scott's novel "Guy Mannering"; a man of weak character, anxious for political preferment, plundered and ruined by Glossin.

Bertram, Harry. The son of Godfrey in Scott's novel "Guy Mannering"; one of the principal characters, and the lover of Julia Mannering.

Bertram, Lucy. The daughter of Godfrey Bertram in Scott's "Guy Mannering."

Bertrand. See *Bertram*.

Bertrand (ber-tron'), Count **Henri Gratien.** Born at Châteauroux, Indre, France, March 28, 1773; died at Châteauroux, Jan. 31, 1844. A French general, a companion of Napoleon I. at Elba and St. Helena. He served with distinction at Austerlitz, Spandau, Friedland, in the campaign of Wagram, in Russia, at Lutzen, and at Waterloo. He succeeded Duroc as grand marshal of the palace. After his death his sons published "Les campagnes d'Egypte et de Syrie, mémoires pour servir à l'histoire de Napoléon, dictés par lui-même, à Sainte Hélène, au général Bertrand" (1847).

Bertrand, Louis Jacques Napoléon Aloïsius. Born at Cèva, in Piedmont, April 20, 1807; died at Paris, May, 1841. A French poet and journalist, author of a posthumous work, "Fantaisies à la manière de Rembrandt et de Callot" (1842).

> Louis Bertrand, a poet possessed of the rarest faculty, but unfortunately doomed to misfortune and premature death. Born at Cèva in Piedmont in 1807, and brought up at Dijon, he came to Paris, found there but scanty encouragement, and died in a hospital in 1841. His only work of any importance, "Gaspard de la Nuit," a series of prose ballads arranged in verses something like those of the English translation of the Bible, and testifying to the most delicate sense of rhythm and the most exquisite power of poetical suggestion, did not appear until after his death. — *Saintsbury*, French Lit., p. 546.

Bertrand de Born. See *Born, Bertrand de*.

Bertrand de Goth or **Got.** See *Clement V.*

Bertrand du Guesclin. See *Du Guesclin*.

Bertuccio (ber-to'chō). A deformed court jester in Tom Taylor's tragedy "The Fool's Revenge." His grafted revenge on the duke culminates in the terrible conviction that through a mistake he has compassed the sudden and dishonor of his own child instead of that of the wife of his enemy. His hysterical efforts to play the fool, when maddened with agony, in order to gain admittance to the banquet room into which his daughter has been carried, form a powerfully dramatic scene.

Bertulphe. A peasant who by his own energy rose to be the Provost of Bruges, in G. W. Lovell's play of that name. He is reduced by the contribution of a serf by an extraordinary device, as he had never been actually manumitted. He rises, slays the earl the author of the law, and kills himself. Macready was very successful in the part.

Berwick (ber'ik), or **Berwick-on-Tweed.** [Formerly *Berwick*.] A seaport in Northumberland, England, long regarded as neutral between Scotland and England, at the mouth of the Tweed. It was frequently an object of dispute between the countries. It has remains of the old walls. Population (1891), 13,578.

Berwick, Duke of. See *Fitz-James, James*.

Berwick (bėr'wik), **Miss Mary.** The pseudonym of Miss Adelaide Anne Procter in "Legends and Lyrics" (1858).

Berwickshire (ber'ik-shir), or **Berwick.** A county in southeastern Scotland, lying between Haddington on the north, the North Sea on the northeast, Berwick Bounds and Northumberland on the southeast, Roxburgh on the south, and Edinburgh on the west. Its divisions are the Merse, Lauderdale, and Lammermuir. Its agriculture is important. Area, 461 square miles. Population (1891), 32,398.

Beryn, History of. A Middle English poem formerly ascribed (by Urry) to Chaucer as "The Merchant's Second Tale," but now rejected. The author is unknown.

Berytus. See *Beirut*.

Berzelius (bėr-zē'li-us; Sw. pron. ber-zil'ē-ōs), **Johan Jacob,** Baron. Born at Westerlösa, near Linköping, Oester-götland, Sweden, Aug. 29, 1779; died at Stockholm, Aug. 7, 1848. A celebrated Swedish chemist. He was appointed professor of medicine and pharmacy at Stockholm 1807; became perpetual secretary of the Academy of Sciences at Stockholm 1818; was created a baron 1835; and became a royal councilor 1838. He introduced a new nomenclature of chemistry; discovered selenium, thorium, and cerium; first exhibited calcium, barium, strontium, columbium, or tantalum, silicium, and zirconium as elements; was one of the originators of the electro-chemical theory; and contributed much toward the perfection of the atomic theory after Dalton. His most important work is "Lärobok i Kemien" (1808–28), which has been translated into every European language.

Besançon (be-zon-son'). [LL. *Besantia(-n-)*, *Besontio(-n-)*, L. *Vesontio(-n-)*, from a tribe name *Besontii*.] The capital of the department of Doubs, France, situated on a peninsula nearly surrounded by the Doubs, in lat. 47° 14′ N., long. 6° 1′ E. It is an important fortress, and the seat of an artillery school. It is the chief place in France for the manufacture of watches. It contains the cathedral, archbishop's palace, theater, museum, library, museum, citadel, the triumphal arch Porte de Mars, and other Roman antiquities. It is the birthplace of Granvelle, Pajol, Nodier, Nodier, and Victor Hugo. It was the capital of the Sequani, and under the Romans the capital of Maxima Sequanorum. From 1184 to 1648 it was a free city, and later the capital of the Franche Comté. In 1668 it was ceded to Spain, and to France in 1679. It was unsuccessfully besieged by the Austrians in 1844, and was the base of Bourbaki's operations 1870–71. Population (1891), 56,636.

Besant (be-zant' or bez'ant), **Walter.** Born at Portsmouth, England, 1838. An English novelist. He was appointed professor in the Royal College of Mauritius but returned to England on account of ill health. From 1871 to 1881 he wrote many novels and plays in collaboration with James Rice. Since the death of the latter he has written many novels and short stories. It was due to "All Sorts and Conditions of Men" that part of the People's Palace in the East End of London was built.

Besborodko (bes-bō-rod'kō), Prince **Alexander Andreyevitch.** Born at Stolnoi, Little Russia, March 25, 1747; died at St. Petersburg, Aug. 9, 1799. A Russian statesman, made secretary of foreign affairs in 1780, and imperial chancellor in 1796.

Bescherelle (besh-rel'). **Louis Nicolas.** Born at Paris, June 10, 1802; died at Auteuil, Feb. 4, 1883. A French grammarian, lexicographer, and librarian. His works include "Grammaire nationale" (1834–38), "Dictionnaire national" (1845–46), "Les mystères de la grammaire" (1848–49; with Th. Martin), "La grammaire de l'Académie" (1835; with Lamotte), etc.

Besika Bay (bes'i-kä bā). A small bay on the northwestern coast of Asia Minor, near the entrance to the Strait of Dardanelles.

Beskow (bes'kov), **Bernhard von.** Born at Stockholm, April 22, 1796; died at Stockholm, Oct. 17, 1868. A Swedish dramatist and poet. His chief dramas are "Erik den Fjortonde" (1827–28), "Torfolf Skjutbanan, Singer och Baas Att," "Gustav Adolf i Tyskland" (1838).

Bess (bes), or **Bessee** (be-sē'), the Blind Beggar's daughter of Bethnal Green. The subject of a favorite popular ballad, and introduced by Goldsmith in the "Vicar of Wakefield," in their plays "The Beggar of Bethnal Green."

Bess, Good Queen. A popular epithet of Queen Elizabeth of England.

Bessaraba (bes-sä'ra-bä). A family of Wallachian waywodes, prominent in the politics of southeastern Europe from the 13th to the 18th century, which has given the name of Bessarabia to the region comprised between the Pruth and the Dniester.

Bessaraba (bes-sä'ra-bä), **Constantine Brancovan.** Died Aug. 26, 1714. A waywode of Wallachia 1688–1714. He acted as the secret agent of Leopold of Austria in the war which terminated with the peace of Carlowitz in 1699, while ostensibly supporting his suzerain the Sultan of Turkey; and served as the ally of Peter the Great in the war against the Turks in 1711, with the result that he was put to death with his four sons by order of the sultan. With his death the Bessaraba dynasty was extinguished.

Bessarabia (bes-a-rā'bi-ạ). A government of southwestern Russia, lying east and northeast of Rumania. Capital, Kishinev. It was overrun by nomadic races from the 3d to the 13th century; was ceded to Russia by Turkey in 1812; was ceded in part to Moldavia in 1856; and was restored to Russia in 1878. Area, 17,619 square miles. Population, 1,588,289.

Bessarion (be-sä'ri-on). **Johannes** or **Basilius.** [Mgr. *Βησσαρίων*.] Born at Trebizond, 1395 (1403?); died at Ravenna, Nov. 19, 1472. A Greek scholar and Roman Catholic ecclesiastic, notable as a patron of learning and a collector of manuscripts. He entered the order of St. Basil in 1423; studied under the Platonic scholar George Gemistus Plethe; became archbishop of Nicæa in 1437; accompanied John Paleologus to Italy, in 1438, to assist in effecting union between the Greek and Latin churches; supported the Roman Church at the councils of Ferrara and Florence, whereby he gained the favor of Pope Eugenius by whom he was made cardinal in 1439 and successively invested with the archbishopric of Siponto and the bishoprics of Sabina and Tusculum; and received the title of Patriarch of Constantinople 1463. He wrote "Adversus Calumniatorem Platonis," etc.

Bessèges (be-sèzh'). A town in the department of Gard, southern France, 33 miles northwest of Nimes. Near it are important coal- and iron-mines. Population (1891), commune, 8,673.

Bessel (bes'sel), **Friedrich Wilhelm.** Born at Minden, Prussia, July 22, 1784; died March 17, 1846. A noted Prussian astronomer, director of the observatory at Königsberg. His works include "Fundamenta Astronomiæ deducta ex observationibus J. Bradley" (1818), "Astronomische Untersuchungen" (1841–42), "Populare Vorlesungen über wissenschaftliche Gegenstande" (1848), "Messungen der Entfernung des 61 Sterns im Sternbilde des Schwans" (1839), etc.

Besselia (bes-sē'li-ạ). The sweetheart of Captain Crowe, in Smollett's "Sir Launcelot Greaves."

Bessemer (bes'e-mėr), Sir **Henry.** Born at Charlton, Hertfordshire, England, Jan. 19, 1813. An English engineer, inventor of the Bessemer-steel process (1856–58).

Bessières (bes-yār'), **Jean Baptiste,** Duke of Istria. Born at Preissac, Lot, France, Aug. 5 (6?), 1768; killed near Lützen, Germany, May 1, 1813. A famous marshal of the French empire. He served with distinction at Arcola, Marengo, Austerlitz, Jena, Eylau, Friedland, Essling, etc.; and commanded at the victory of Medina del Rio-Seco, in Spain, July 14, 1808.

Bessin (be-sin'). An ancient district in the northwestern part of Normandy, France, bordering on the English Channel east of the Cotentin. Its chief town is Bayeux.

Bessus (bes'us). [Gr. *Βῆσσος*.] **1.** A satrap of Bactria. He commanded the left wing of the Persian army at the battle of Arbela, 331 B. C. He murdered Darius III. in 330, and was soon after captured by Alexander, and delivered to Oxathres, the brother of Darius, by whom he was executed.—**2.** A blustering, swaggering coward in Beaumont and Fletcher's play "King and No King."

Bestusheff (bes-tō'shev), **Alexander.** Born Nov. 3 (N. S.), 1795; killed near Yekaterinodar, in the Caucasus, June, 1837. A Russian soldier, poet, and novelist.

Bestusheff-Riumin (bes-tō'shev rē-ō'min), Count **Alexei Petrovitch.** Born at Moscow, June, 1693; died April 21, 1766. A Russian diplomatist and statesman. He became imperial chancellor in 1744, and was degraded from office, on a charge of high treason, in 1758. He discovered, in 1725, a medicinal preparation of iron, tincture ferri bestuscheffii.

Betanços, or **Betanzos** (bā-tän'thos), **Domingo de.** Born in Leon: died at Valladolid, Spain, 1549. A Spanish missionary in Hispaniola, Mexico, and Guatemala. His representation of the cruelty practised by the Spaniards on the natives occasioned the promulgation of the bull "Veritas ipsa," 1537, by Pope Paul III., in which all Christians are commanded to treat the heathen as brothers.

Betancourt (be-ton-kör'), **Agustin de.** Born in Mexico City, 1620; died 1700. A Franciscan monk and historian, curate of the parish of San José. His principal work, "Teatro Mejicano," is primarily a history of his order in Mexico, but contains much of general interest.

Betanços. See *Betanços*.

Betanzos, Juan José de. A Spanish soldier who went to Peru, probably with Pizarro in 1532. He settled at Cuzco, and married a daughter of the Inca Atahualpa. He became an adept in the Quichua language, and wrote in it a *doctrina* and two vocabularies, now lost. By order of the viceroy Mendoza he wrote an account of the Incas and of the conquest. It was finished in 1551, but remained in manuscript until 1880, when it was printed for the "Biblioteca Hispano-Ultramarina," with the title "Suma y Narracion de los Incas."

Betchwa. See *Beczwa*.

Betelgeuze, or **Betelgeux** (bet-el-gėrz'). [Ar. *ibt-al-jauza*, the giant's shoulder.] The bright, red, slightly variable star *a* Orionis, in the right shoulder of the constellation. It is sometimes called *Meirzem*, from *al-mirzam*, the roarer.

Betham (beth'am), Sir **William.** Born at Stradbrooke, Suffolk, England, May 22, 1779; died Oct. 26, 1853. An English antiquary. Ulster king at arms. His works include "Irish Antiquarian Researches" (1827), "Origin and History of the Constitution of England, and of the early Parliaments of Ireland" (1834; a reissue, with a new title, of an earlier work), "The Gael and the Cymbri, etc." (1834), "Etruria Celtica, etc." (1842).

Bethany (beth'a-ni). [Heb., 'house of poverty.'] A place about forty minutes' ride from

Jerusalem, on the road to Jericho, southeast of the Mount of Olives. It is often mentioned in the New Testament as the home of Lazarus, Martha and Mary, and of Simon the Leper (Matt. xxi. 17; xxvi. 6; Mark xi. 1 ff.; Luke xix. 29; Johnxi. 1; v. 1). It is identified with the modern El-Azariyeh, a village with forty huts, inhabited by Mohammedans exclusively.

Beth-Arbel (beth'ar-bel). A place mentioned in Hos. x. 14 as the scene of a sack and massacre by Shalman: probably identical with the modern Irbid, east of the Jordan and northeast of Petta. Shalman may be either Shalmaneser III., king of Assyria 782–772 B. C., who made campaigns against Damascus, or Salaman, king of Moab, who is mentioned in the Assyrian inscriptions as paying tribute to Tiglath-Pileser III., king of Assyria (745–727 B. C.).

Bethel (beth'el). [LL. *Bethel*, Gr. *Baithēl*, Heb. *Beth-el*, house of God.] In scriptural geography, a town (originally named Luz) in Palestine, 12 miles north of Jerusalem, the resting-place of the ark, and, later, a seat of idolatrous worship: the modern Beitin.

Up to the last, customs that had originated in a primitive period of Semitic belief survived in Hebrew religion. Stones, more especially acrolites (as well as trees, were sacred; and such of the stones of the latter kind as were created by a libation of oil were called *Bethels*, "habitations of God," and regarded as filled with the indwelling presences of their gods. Jacob's making of Mizpah a curious relic of this old Semitic superstition, which is alluded to in the first Book of Samuel (x. 3), and may even suggest that the metaphor of a rock applied to the Deity in Hebrew poetry (cf. Deuteronomy xxxii. 4, etc.) is to point out that numerous traces of an early form of faith lasted down into the historical period of the Samaritans and more especially among the nomad Bedouin Arabs.

Singer, Anc. Empires, p. 200.

Bethel, Slingsby. Born 1617: died Feb., 1697. An English merchant and politician of republican views. He was tried and heavily fined in May, 1683, for an assault during an election of sheriffs.

Bethell (beth'el). **Richard.** Born at Bradford-on-Avon, England, June 30, 1800: died at London, July 20, 1873. An English jurist and statesman, created Lord Westbury in 1861. He became attorney-general in 1856, and was lord chancellor 1861–65.

Bethencourt (bā-tōn-kōr'), **Jean de.** Died 1425 (?). A French adventurer, conqueror of the Canary Islands. He organized with Gadifer de la Salle an expedition which sailed from la Rochelle, May 1, 1402, and eventually, having arrived at the Canaries, he built a fort on Lanzarote, which he left in charge of Gadifer while he returned for reinforcements. He came again with the official title of suzerain of the Canary Islands, conveyed the king of the island in 1404 an event which was followed by the baptism of most of the natives, and returned to France in 1406, staying there his nephew as governor. His exploits are recorded in a "Histoire de la première descouverte et conqueste des Canaries faicte l'an 1402 par messire Jeande Bethencourt, chevalier du royaume de Gallice, par F. Pierre Bontier et Jean le Verrier etc. (1630).

Bethesda (be-thez'dā). [Heb., house of mercy, or 'place of the flowing water.'] In scriptural history, an intermittent spring near the sheep-gate in Jerusalem. Also called Siloam, commonly identified with the modern Birket Israil.

Bethesda. A town in Carnarvonshire, Wales, 3 miles southeast of Bangor. Near it are the great Penryhn slate-quarries. Population (1891), 5,799.

Beth-Gellert. See *Gelert*.

Beth-horon (beth-hō'ron). **Upper** and **Nether.** [Heb., 'place of the hollow.'] Two villages in Palestine, about 12 miles northwest of Jerusalem. At the pass between them Joshua defeated the kings of the Amorites. It is also the scene of a victory of Judas Maccabæus in the 2d century B. C.

Bethlehem (beth'lē-em). [Heb., 'house of bread.'] A town in Palestine, 6 miles south of Jerusalem. The modern Beit-Lahm. It was the birthplace of David and, according to Matthew, Luke, and John, of Christ. The Convent of the Nativity at Bethlehem is a complex body of structures distributed between the Greek and Latin churches, and grouped around the church, a basilica of 5 naves, with apse and aspidal transepts built by the empress Helena or Constantine. There four long rows of monolithic Corinthian columns 20 feet high, above which rise the walls of the nave with round-arched windows. The choir is richly ornamented with attributes of the Greek rite. Below it is the subterranean Grotto of the Nativity. The apse and part of the walls bear beautiful Byzantine mosaics. The church measures side by 126 feet. Population, about 5,000.

Bethlehem. A borough in Northampton County, Pennsylvania, situated on the Lehigh River 50 miles north of Philadelphia, settled by the Moravians in 1741. It has manufactures of iron and machinery. Population (1890), 6,762.

Bethlehem, Synod of. An important synod of the Greek Church held at Bethlehem in 1672. It condemned Calvinism and Lutheranism and defended the memory of Cyril Lucar, the famous patriarch of Alexandria and afterward of Constantinople, who had died in 1638 against the imputation of Calvinism. The acts of this synod were signed by the Patriarch of Jerusalem and other clergy, but have never been formally adopted without modification by the whole Orthodox Eastern Church.

Confession entitled *Synod of Jerusalem*.

Bethlehem Hospital. See *Bedlam*.

Bethlehemites (beth'lē-em-its). A religious order founded in Guatemala in 1653, extended to Mexico a few years later, and ultimately to other parts of Spanish America. The members lived according to the monastic rules of the Augustinians.

Bethnal Green (beth'nal grēn). A district in London on the left bank of the Thames, east of Spitalfields, formerly occupied by silk-weavers partly descended from the Huguenot refugees. It is noted as being the locality mentioned in the old ballad "The Blind Beggar's Daughter of Bethnal Green." "The beggar's house is still shown. (*Hare*.) The Bethnal Green Museum is a branch of the South Kensington Museum, and was opened in 1872 in Victoria Park, a space Cambridge road for the people of East London.

Bethphage (beth'fāj; properly beth'fa-jē). [Heb., 'house of unripe figs.'] In scriptural geography, a village in Palestine, situated on the Mount of Olives eastward from Jerusalem and near Bethany. The exact site is in dispute. The traditional site is above Bethany, halfway between Bethany and Jerusalem. See *Stanley*.

Bethsaida (beth-sā'i-da). [Heb., 'fishing-place.'] In scriptural geography, a place in Palestine, probably situated on the shore of the Sea of Galilee between Capernaum and Magdala.

Beth-shean (beth'shē'an). [Heb., 'house of rest' or 'of security.'] See *Scythopolis*.

Bethune (be-tün'). A town in the department of Pas-de-Calais, France, situated on the Brette in lat. 50° 30′ N., long. 2° 35′ E.; the seat of an ancient bailwy. It has a noted belfry and church of St Vaast. It was taken by Marlborough and Prince Eugene in 1710. Population (1891), commune, 11,069.

Betlis. See *Bitlis*.

Betrothed, The. See *Promessi Sposi*.

Betrothed, The. One of Scott's "Tales of the Crusaders," published in 1825.

Betterton (bet'er-ton), **Thomas.** Born in Tothill street, Westminster, 1635 (?): died in Russell street, Covent Garden, April 28, 1710. An English actor and dramatist, son of an under-cook of Charles I. He was apprenticed to a bookseller. Little is known of his early life. It is supposed that he began to act in 1659 or 1660. He joined Davenant's company at the Lincoln's Inn Fields Theatre in 1661. Pepys at the beginning of his career and Pope at the end spoke of him as the best actor they had ever seen. He was great in both Dryden and with the most intellectual men of his time.

Of Betterton's eight plays, I find one tragedy borrowed from Webster; and of his comedies, one was taken from Massinger, a second based on Moliere's Georges Dandin, a third on Fletcher, a fourth partly on Jonson, and the fifth, Henry the Fourth, was an of those undaunted outrages on Shakespeare, of which the enormity in which it appeared was possible his age. Betterton's own tragedy of Henry the Fourth is a play, in which he is said himself to have well-nigh played, and his Prophetess was a conversation of Dryden and Fletcher's Prophetess into an opera, by Dryden himself and Henry Purcell, who published the music in score in 1691.

Dramatic Essays, p. 148.

Bettina (bet-tē'nä). See *Von Arnim, Elizabeth*.

Bettris (bet'ris). A country girl who loves George-a-Greene, in Greene's play of that name.

Bettws-y-Coed (bet-us-i-kō'ed). A town in Carnarvonshire, Wales, situated at the junction of the Llugwy and Conway 17 miles southwest of Bangor. It is a tourist center.

Betty (bet'i). A diminutive abbreviation of Elizabeth.

Betty, William Henry West, known as "Master Betty" and the "Young Roscius." Born at Shrewsbury, Sept. 13, 1791: died at London, Aug. 24, 1874. An English actor, especially famous for his precocity. He made his first appearance, on Aug. 19, 1803, as Osmyn in "Zara," and played Douglas, Rolla, Romeo, Tancred, and Hamlet within two years with great success. He left the stage in 1806, returned to it in 1812, and finally abandoned it in 1824.

Betty Modish, Lady. See *Modish, Lady Betty*.

Betwa (bet'wa). A tributary of the Jumna, in British India. Length, 360 miles.

Beudant (bō-dōn'), **François Sulpice.** Born at Paris, Sept. 5, 1787: died there, Dec. 9, 1850. A French mineralogist and physicist. He became professor of mathematics at Verdun in 1811, and in 1813 professor of physics at Marseilles, and later (1818) professor of mineralogy in the faculty of sciences at Paris.

Beulah (bū'la). [Heb., 'she who is married.'] 1. In Isa. lxii. 4, the name of the land Israel when it shall be "married."—2. A land of rest, "where the sun shineth night and day," in Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress." The Pilgrims stay here till the time comes for them to go across the river of Death to the Celestial City.

Beulé (bē-lā'). **Charles Ernest.** Born at Saumur, Anjou, France, June 29, 1826: died April 4, 1874. A French archæologist and politician.

Beurnonville (bėr-nōn-vēl'). **Pierre de Ruel, Marquis de.** Born at Champ-sur-Layx, Aube, France, May 10, 1752: died at Laux, April 23, 1821. A French general and politician, made a marshal of France in 1816.

Beust (boist), Count **Friedrich Ferdinand von.** Born at Dresden, Jan. 13, 1809: died at Altenburg, near Vienna, Oct. 24, 1886. A Saxon and Austrian statesman and publicist. He became minister of foreign affairs in Saxony in 1850, entering the decade preceding the Austro-Prussian war as the chief opponent of Bismarck in German politics. His object was to form a league of the minor German states strong enough to hold the balance of power between Austria and Prussia. He caused Saxony to side with Austria in the Austro-Prussian war of 1866. Having entered the Austrian service as minister of foreign affairs in Oct., 1866, he succeeded Belcredi as prime minister on Feb. 7, 1867, and on June 23, 1867, was created chancellor of the Austrian empire. He reorganized the empire, in 1868, on the basis of the existing dualistic compact between Austria and Hungary. He was dismissed from the control of the government Nov. 8, 1871, and was ambassador to London 1871–78, and to Paris 1878–82.

Beuthen (boi'ten), or **Niederbeuthen** (nē-der-boi'ten). A town in the province of Silesia, Prussia, situated on the Oder in lat. 51° 45′ N., long. 15° 47′ E.

Beuthen, or **Oberbeuthen** (ō-ber-boi'ten). A manufacturing and mining city in the province of Silesia, Prussia, in lat. 50° 21′ N., long. 18° 55′ E. Population (1890), commune, 36,905.

Beuzeval-Houlgate (bėz-väl-ōl-gāt'). A watering-place in the department of Calvados, France, situated on the English Channel 15 miles southwest of Le Havre.

Beveland [p. pron. bā've-länt]. **North.** An island in the province of Zealand, Netherlands, northeast of Walcheren. Length, 13 miles.

Beveland, South. An island in the province of Zealand, Netherlands, east of Walcheren and west of the West Schelde. Its eastern coast (the Verdronken land) was inundated in 1532. Its chief town is Goes. Length, 25 miles.

Beveren (de Waes). A town in the province of East Flanders, Belgium, 6 miles west of Antwerp. It has manufactures of lace. Population (1890), 8,657.

Beveridge (bev'er-ij), **William.** Born at Barrow, Leicestershire, England, 1637: died at Westminster, March 5, 1708. An English prelate. He became archdeacon of Colchester, 1681, president of Sion College in 1689, and bishop of St. Asaph in 1704.

Beverley (bev'er-li). [ME. *Beverly, Beverli, Beverlike, AS. Beferlic, Beuerlic, Beoforlic, Beoforlea*, from *beber*, beaver, and *lēac*, body (by Bosworth supposed to stand for *loc*, *leah*, lea, field).] A town in the East Riding of Yorkshire, England, in lat. 53° 50′ N., long. 0° 26′ W. It contains Beverley Minster and St Mary's church, the former is a church of the 14th and 15th centuries, with double transepts, and the latter a Perpendicular house flanked by two towers resembling that of York. The fine nave dates from about 1350; the choir is Early English, with a modern sculptured screen and handsome old stalls. The minster became a collegiate church in 1548. Population (1891), 12,559.

Beverley. A town in Essex County, Massachusetts, situated 17 miles northeast of Boston. Population (1890), 10,821.

Beverley (bev'er-li). The gamester in Edward Moore's tragedy of that name, Garrick created the part. Mrs. Beverley was a favorite character with the actresses of the time.

Beverley. The jealous lover of Belinda in Murphy's play "All in the Wrong."

Beverley, Constance de. The perjured nun in Scott's poem "Marmion." She loves Marmion, and

Shows her pride
A horseboy in his train to ride."

she is walled in alive in the dungeons of a convent as a punishment for her broken vows.

Beverley, Ensign. The character assumed by Captain Absolute in Sheridan's comedy "The Rivals" to win the love of the romantic Lydia, who will not marry any one so suitable as the son of Sir Anthony.

Beverley, John of. See *John of Beverley*.

Beverly (bev'er-li), **Robert.** Born in Virginia about 1675: died 1716. An American historian. He became clerk of the council of Virginia about 1698, an office he held for both the other Beverleys. He wrote, and published "A History of the Present State of Virginia" (1705).

Bevil (bev'il). 1. A man of wit and pleasure in Shadwell's comedy "Epsom Wells."—2. A model of everything becoming a gentleman, in Steele's play "The Conscious Lovers."

Bevis (bē'vis) **of Hampton** or **Southhampton, Sir.** A brave knight whose adventures are celebrated in Arthurian romance and by Drayton.

ton in his "Polyolbion." An old English poem on Bevis was in the 15th or 16th century turned into a prose romance and printed about 1650. He was originally called *Beuves d'Aubone*, from the Italian *Buovo d'Antona*, a name corrupted into *d'Hardone* in French and *Brampton* in English. "Bevis of Hamtoun or Bevis of Hampton is the subject of an old French story which was embodied in the 'Reali di Francia' and is only connected with Charlemagne by the mention of King Pippin and the hero's kinship with the sons of Aymon (he was the father of Morgis (Malagrist in Italian) and the uncle of Renaud (Rinaldo) one of the four sons of Aymon). As a French poem its romance it was printed by Verard about 1500. It has been printed separately in Italian at Bologna in 1480." *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 685

Bevis. The horse of Lord Marmion in Sir Walter Scott's poem "Marmion."

Bevis Marks. A thoroughfare in St. Mary Axe, near Houndsditch, London. It is referred to in Dickens's "Old Curiosity Shop."

Bewick (bū'ik), **Thomas.** Born at Cherryburn, near Newcastle-on-Tyne, Aug., 1753; died at Gateshead, near Newcastle, Nov. 8, 1828. An English wood-engraver. He was apprenticed at the age of fourteen to Ralph Bielby, a copperplate engraver at Newcastle. His first week of any importance was the woodcuts to Hutton's book on mensuration (1770); after this he did most of Bielby's wood-engraving business. At the expiration of his apprenticeship he went to London but returned shortly to Newcastle, where he entered into partnership with Bielby and occupied his old shop in St. Nicholas Churchyard till a short time before his death. Among his chief works are the illustrations of "Gay's Fables" (1779), "Select Fables" (1784), a "General History of Quadrupeds" (1790) and his most famous work, "The History of British Birds" (1797), in which he showed the knowledge of a naturalist combined with the skill of an artist. His last work was the illustrations of "Æsop's Fables," upon which he was engaged six years. He was assisted by his brother John Bewick, who founded a school of wood-engravers, and by some of John's pupils.

Bex (bā). A small town in the canton of Vaud, Switzerland, near the Rhône 27 miles southeast of Lausanne.

Bexar (bā-här' or bā-är') **Territory or District.** A region in western Texas, lying between the Rio Pecos on the southwest and New Mexico on the northwest. Area, about 25,000 square miles.

Bexley, Baron. See *Vansittart*.

Beyerland. See *Beerland*.

Beylan. See *Iskdar*.

Beyle (bāl), **Marie Henri.** Born at Grenoble, France, Jan. 23, 1783; died at Paris, March 23, 1842. A French writer and critic, best known by his pseudonym "De Stendhal." He was the author of lives of Napoleon, Haydn, Mozart, Rossini, and Metastasio, "Histoire de la peinture en Italie" (1817), "Promenades dans Rome" (1829), "Le Rouge et le Noir" (1831), "La Chartreuse de Parme" (1839), etc. For a time he called himself de Beyle.

Beylerbeg Serai (bā'lėr-beg' se-rī'). A summer-palace in Constantinople, finished in 1865 by Abdul-Aziz, on the Bosporus. The water façade displays great purity and harmony of design, and the grand staircase and ceremonial saloons, decorated in a Turkish modification of the Moorish style, are masterpieces in their way.

Beyrout. See *Beirut*.

Beza. See *Bèze, Théodore de*.

Bezaleel (be-zal'ē-el). [Heb., 'in the shadow of God.'] The artificer who executed the works of art on the tabernacle.

Bezaliel. In Dryden and Tate's satire "Absalom and Achitophel," a character meant for the Marquis of Worcester, afterward duke of Beaufort. He was noted for his devotion to learning.

Bèze, or **Besze** (bāz), **L. Beza** (bē'zä). **Théodore de.** Born at Vezelay, France, June 24, 1519; died at Geneva, Oct. 13, 1605. A noted theologian, the successor of Calvin as leader of the Reformed Church at Geneva. He studied the classics under the humanist Melchior Wolmar at Orleans and Bourges (1528–31), studied law in the University of Orleans (1535–39), repaired to the University of Paris in 1539, where he eventually devoted himself to humanistic studies, published a collection of poems, "Juvenilia," in 1548, fled in the same year to Geneva where he adjured Catholicism, became professor of Greek in the academy of Lausanne in 1549, accepted the leadership of the academy at Geneva and a pastorate in Geneva in 1559, participated in the Colloquy of Poissy in 1561 and St. Germain in 1562, became the successor of Calvin at Geneva on the latter's death in 1564, presided at the synods of the French Reformers at La Rochelle in 1571, and Nimes in 1572, and participated in the Colloquy at Montbeliard in 1586. He wrote "De Haereticis a Civili Magistratu Puniendis," in which he defends the execution of Servetus, etc.

Béziers (bā-zē-ā'). A city in the department of Hérault, France, in lat. 43° 21′ N., long. 3° 12′ E.: the Roman Piterra Septimanorum. It contains the noted Cathedral of St. Nazaire. Thousands of its citizens were massacred in 1209, in the Albigensian war. Population (1891), 41,135.

Bezonian. A beggar; a mean, low person. According to Florio a bisogno is "a new levied soldier, such as comes needy to the wars." Cotgrave, in *bisongne*, says, "a filthie knave, or clowne, a rascall, a bisonian, base-humoured scoundrel." Its original sense is 'a raw recruit'; hence, as a term of contempt, 'a beggar, a needy person.' Used by Shakspere in "2 Henry IV.," v. 3.

Bhadrinath (bhā-dri-nāth'), or **Badrinath** (bā-dri-nāth'). A sacred town in Gurhwal, Hindustan, 80 miles north of Almora.

Bhagalpur (bhāg-al-pör'). A division in Behar, British India. Area, 20,492 square miles. Population, 8,063,160.

Bhagalpur. A district in the Bhagalpur division, British India. Area, 4,268 square miles. Population, 1,906,158.

Bhagalpur. The chief town of Bhagalpur. Population (1891), 69,106.

Bhagavadgita (bha'ga-vad-gē'tā). In Sanskrit literature, 'the song of Bhagavat,' that is, the mystical doctrines sung by 'the adorable one,' a name of Krishna when identified with the Supreme Being. The author is unknown. He is supposed to have lived in India in the 1st or 2d century of our era. His poem was at an early date dignified by a place in the Mahabharata, but is of a much later date than the body of that epic. Its philosophy is eclectic, combining elements of the sankhya, Yoga, and Vedanta systems with the later theory of Bhakti, or 'faith.' The whole composition is skilfully thrown into the form of a dramatic poem or dialogue, characterized by great loftiness of thought and beauty of expression. The speakers are the two most important personages of the Mahabharata, Arjuna and Krishna. In the great war Krishna refused to take up arms on either side, but consented to act as Arjuna's charioteer and to aid him with counsel. At the commencement of the Bhagavadgita the two armies are in battle array, when Arjuna is struck with compunction at the idea of fighting his way to a kingdom through the blood of his kindred. Krishna's reply is made the occasion of the poem, which in fact constitutes the Bhagavadgita, the main design of which is to exalt the duties of caste above all other obligations, including the ties of friendship and affection, but at the same time to show that the practice of those duties is compatible with the self-mortification of the Yoga philosophy as well as with the deepest devotion to the Supreme Being, with whom Krishna claims to be identified.

Bhagavatapurana (bhā'gā-va-tä-pō-rä'nä). 'The purana of Bhagavata' or Vishnu, a work of great celebrity in India, exercising a more powerful influence upon the opinions of the people than any of the other puranas. It consists of 18,000 stanzas, and is ascribed to Vopadeva, the grammarian Vopadeva, of about the 13th century A.D. Its most popular part, the tenth book, which narrates the history of Krishna, has been translated into many of the vernaculars of India.

Bhairava (bhī'ra-va) (masc.). **Bhairavi** (-vē) (fem.). [Skt., 'the terrible.'] Names of Shiva and his wife Devi. The Bhairavas are eight inferior forms or manifestations of Shiva, all of them terrible.

Bhamo (bhä-mō'). A town in Burma, in British India, situated on the Irawadi in lat. 24° 16′ N., long. 95° 55′ E. It is a trading center.

Bhandara (bhun'da-ra). A district in the Nagpur division, Central Provinces, British India, in lat. 20°–22° N., long. 79°–81° E. Area, 3,922 square miles. Population (1881), 683,779.

Bharata (bha'ra-ta). In Hindu mythology and legend, a king of India and a hero from whom the people called Bharatas, often mentioned in the Rigveda, are represented as descended. (*b*) Son of Dasharatha by Kaikeyi, and half-brother of Ramachandra. His mother brought about the exile of Rama, but Bharata refused to supplant him. On his father's death, Bharata went to bring Rama back to Ayodhya and place him on the throne. Rama refused to return until the end of his exile, and Bharata declined to reign, but at last consented to rule in his name. (*c*) A prince of the Puru branch of the Lunar race, son of Dushyanta and Shakuntala. Through their descent from Bharata the Kauravas and Pandavas, but especially the Pandavas, were called Bharatas, 'descendants of Bharata.'

Bharatichandra (bhär'tri-ha'ri). In Sanskrit literature, a brother of King Vikramaditya, to whom are ascribed three Shataka-, or 'centuries of verse': (*a*) The Srinarashataka, or 'Century of Verse on Love'; (*b*) Nitishataka, 'Century on Politics and Ethics'; (*c*) Vairagyashataka, 'Century on Austerity'; a grammatical work, the Vakyapadiya; and by some the Bhattikavya.

Bhartpur. See *Bhartpore*.

Bhaskara (bhās'ka-ra). In Sanskrit literature, a celebrated astronomer and mathematician of the 12th century. He wrote the Siddhantasiromani, which contains treatises on algebra, arithmetic, and geometry.

Bhattikavya (bhat-tē-kāv'ya). In Sanskrit literature, 'the poem of Bhatti,' an artificial epic poem by Bhatti, celebrating the exploits of Rama, and illustrating Sanskrit grammar by the employment of all possible forms and constructions. By some it is ascribed to Bhartrihari.

Bhavabhuti (bha-va-bhō'ti). A Sanskrit poet who lived in the 8th century A.D., author of the three dramas "Malatimadhava," "Mahaviracharita," and "Uttararamacharita."

Bhavishyapurana (bha-vish'ya-pō-rä'nä). In Sanskrit literature, 'the purana of the future.' It is one of the eighteen puranas, supposed to have been a revelation of future events by Brahma and communicated by Sumanta to Satanika, a king of the Pandu family. The extant purana is not prophetic, but a manual of rites and observances. The commencement, treating of creation, is scarcely more than a transcript of Manu.

Bhawalpur. See *Bahawulpur*.

Bhil (bhēl) **States.** A group of native states in Central British India, in the Vindhya and Satpura Mountains.

Bhima (bhē'ma). [Skt. *Bhima*, the terrible.] In Hindu mythology, the reputed second son of Pandu, but in reality the son of his wife Pritha or Kunti by Vayu, the god of the wind. He was remarkable for his vast size and strength and voracious appetite. Also called *Bhimasena* and *Vrikodara*.

Bhoja (bhō'ja). A name borne by a number of Hindu kings. A king Bhoja, ruler of Malava, who dwelt at Dhara and Ujjayini, and who, according to an inscription, lived about 1040–1090 A.D., is said by tradition to have been the Vikrama at whose court the "nine gems" flourished.

Bhopal (bhō-pāl'). A political agency connected with Central India. It includes, among others, the native state Bhopal, lat. 23° N., long. 77° E. Area, 6,950 square miles. Population (1891), 952,486.

Bhopal. The capital of the state of Bhopal. Population (1891), 76,338.

Bhrigu (bhri'gö). In Vedic mythology, the name of a class of beings who discover fire and bring it to men. The Bhrigus have shut up fire within the wood. They are enumerated with other divine beings, especially with the Angirases and the Atharvans. One of the chief Brahmanical tribes bears the name, and also a rishi as representative of the tribe.

Bhurtpore (bhėrt-pör'), or **Bhartpur** (bhart-pör'). A feudatory state in Rajputana, British India. Area, 1,961 square miles. Population (1891), 640,165. Its capital, Bhurtpore, has a population (1891) of 68,033.

Bhutan (bhö-tän'), or **Bootan** (bö-tän'). A country in Asia, lying between Tibet on the north, Sikhim on the west, and British India, occupied largely by the Himalayas. The capital is Punakha. Powerheld by the Deb Raja, the Dharm Raja, and chieftains. Religion, Buddhism. Part of it was annexed by Great Britain in 1864, and it received a British subsidy in 1865. Area, 16,800 square miles. Population, over 20,000.

Biard (bē-är'), **Auguste François.** Born at Lyons, France, June 27, 1800: died near Fontainebleau, July 8, 1882. A French genre painter.

Biafra (bē-ä'frä). A small district in western Africa, situated on the Bight of Biafra about lat. 2° N.

Biafra, Bight of. The eastern part of the Gulf of Guinea, on the western coast of Africa, between capes Formosa and Lopez.

Biainia. An ancient name of Van. See *Armenia*.

Biala (byä'lä). A town in Galicia, Austria-Hungary, situated on the Biala, opposite Bielitz, 42 miles west-southwest of Cracow. Population (1890), commune, 7,622.

Bialowicza (byä-lō-vē'chä). **Forest of.** A forest in Lithuania. See the extract.

"The Hereynian Forest," in Gibbon's words, "overshadowed a great part of Germany and Poland." It stretched from the sources of the Rhine and Danube to regions far beyond the Vistula. Its relics remain in the Black Forest, the forests of the Hartz, and the woods of Westphalia and Nassau. Only one portion remains in its primitive state, the Imperial Forest of Bialowicza covers 350 square miles of marsh and jungle in Lithuania, and is reserved by a benevolent despotism as the home of the aurochs and the elk. In the time of Julius these natural forests stretched eastwards from the Rhine "for more than two months' journey for a man making the best of his way on foot." *Elton*, Origins Eng. Hist., p. 51.

Bialystok. See *Bielostok*.

Bianca (bi-an'kä). [It., feminine of *bianco*, from Mlt. *blanc* (E. *blank*), white.] **1.** The sister of Katharine in Shakspere's "Taming of the Shrew"; a mild and well-bred maiden, a contrast to "Katharine the Curst." —**2.** A woman of Cyprus with whom Cassio had an amorous intrigue, in Shakspere's tragedy "Othello." —**3.** A Venetian beauty in Middleton's play "Women beware Women," married to Leontio and tempted to become the duke's mistress by a shameless woman. —**4.** The Duchess of Pavia in Ford's play "Love's Sacrifice": a gross and profligate woman who has the art of appearing innocent by denying the favors she means to grant. —**5.** A pathetic and beautiful character, "the Fair Maid of the Inn," in Massinger, Rowley, and Fletcher's play of that name. —**6.** The wife of Fazio in Dean Milman's play "Fazio." Out of jealousy she ruins her husband, but repents, and, not being able to undo her work, dies of a broken heart.

Biancavilla (bē-än-kä-vēl'lä). A town in Sicily, 9 miles west-northwest of Catania: the ancient Inessa. Population, 13,000.

Bianchi (bē-än'kē), **The.** [It., 'the Whites.'] A political faction which arose in Tuscany about 1300. The Guelph family of the Cancellieri at Pistoia having banished the Ghibelline family of the Panciatichi, a feud arose between two distantly related branches of the former, distinguished by the names of Bianchi and Neri, which, 1296-1300, became so violent that Florence, in order to pacify Pistoia, engaged that city to banish the whole family of the Cancellieri, but at the same time opened its own gates to them. In Florence the Neri allied themselves with Corso Donati and the violent Guelphs, and the Bianchi with Veri de Cerchi and the moderate Guelphs. and subsequently with the Ghibellines and the Panciatichi. Boniface VIII. espoused the party of the Neri and sent, nominally to bring about a reconciliation, Charles de Valois to Florence in 1301, with the result that the Bianchi, among whom was Dante, were exiled.

Bianchini (bē-än-kē'nē), **Francesco.** Born at Verona, Italy, Dec. 13, 1662: died at Rome, March 2, 1729. A noted Italian astronomer and antiquary.

Bianco (bē-än'kō), or **Biancho** (bē-än'kō), **Andrea.** A Venetian chartographer who lived in the early half of the 15th century. He left a collection of hydrographical charts anterior to the discovery of the Cape of Good Hope and of America. In a chart dated 1436 he shows two islands west of the Azores, named "Antilia" and "la insula Satanagio," which some claim indicate a knowledge of the two Americas.

Biarritz (bē-ä-rēts'). A watering-place in the department of Basses-Pyrénées, France, situated on the Bay of Biscay 5 miles west-southwest of Bayonne. It is one of the chief bathing-places in France and is also a well-known winter resort. It was developed during the second empire. Population (1891) commune, 9,177.

Bias (bī'as). [Gr. *Bίας.*] In Greek mythology, the son of Amythaon, and brother of Melampus. He obtained part of the kingdom of Argos.

Bias. Born at Priene, in Ionia: lived in the middle of the 6th century B. C. One of the "Seven Sages" of Greece, noted for his apothegms.

Bias. See *Bίας.*

Bibbiena (bēb-bē-ā'nä) (**Bernardo Dovizio** or **Devizio**), Cardinal. Born at Bibbiena, Arezzo, Italy, Aug. 4, 1470: died Nov. 9, 1520. An Italian poet. He was the intimate friend of Raphael. He was the private secretary of cardinal (afterward de Medici (Pope Leo X.), and was made cardinal in 1513. He wrote the comedy "Calandria" (1521), etc. Also called *Bernardo Dovizio da Bibbiena.*

Bibbiena (**Ferdinando Galli**). Born at Bologna, Italy, 1653: died at Bologna, 1743. An Italian painter and architect.

Biberach (bē'bər-äkh). A town in the circle of the Danube, Württemberg, 22 miles southwest of Ulm: formerly a free imperial city. Here the French defeated the Austrians, Oct. 2, 1796, and May 9, 1800. Population (1890) commune, 8,784.

Bibesco (bē-bes'kō), **George Demetrius.** Born 1804: died at Paris, June 1, 1873. A Rumanian politician, hospodar of Wallachia 1842-48.

Bibesco, Barbo Demetrius (adopted name **Stirbei**). Born 1801: died at Nice, France, April 13, 1869. A Wallachian politician, brother of George Demetrius Bibesco, hospodar of Wallachia 1848-56.

Bibena. See *Bibbiena.*

Bible (bī'bl), **The.** See *Old Testament, New Testament, Septuagint, Breeches Bible, Macarius Bible,* etc.

Bible of Forty-two Lines, The. An edition of the Vulgate, printed between 1450 and 1455 by Gutenberg and his companions. The book proper consists of 324 pages, 2 columns to the page, and, for the most part, with 42 lines to the column.

Bible of the Poor, or **Biblia Pauperum.** See the extract.

It is probable that the illustrations were made first, and that, in the beginning, the Bible of the Poor was a book of pictures only. Some German antiquarians say that the book in its original form, was designed and explained by a monk named Wernher, who was living in 1180, and was famous during his lifetime both as a preacher and a poet. Other German authorities put the origin of the first manuscript as far back as the ninth century, attributing the work to Saint Augustine, first bishop of Hamburg. It seems to have been a popular manuscript, for copies written before the fifteenth century have been found in many old monasteries. These copies are not alike. Nearly every transcriber has made more or less alterations and innovations of his own, but the general plan of the book—the contrasting of apostles with prophets, and of the patriarchs of the Old Testament with the saints of the Christian church—has been preserved in all the copies.

De Vinne, Invention of Printing, p. 198.

Bible of Thirty-six Lines, The. A large demy folio of 1,764 pages, made up, for the most part, in sections of 10 leaves, and usually bound in 3 volumes. Each page has 2 columns of 36 lines each. A copy was given to a monastery near Mainz by Gutenberg. It is called the oldest edition of the Latin Bible.

Bibliander (bib'li-an-dėr) (originally **Buchmann**), **Theodore.** Born at Bischoffszell, Thurgau, 1504: died at Zürich, Nov. 26, 1564. A Swiss divine and Orientalist. He was professor of theology and oriental philology in the University of Zurich 1532-60, when, on account of his opposition to the Calvinistic doctrine of predestination, he was deposed. He wrote a Latin translation of the Koran, and made many valuable contributions to the history of Mohammedanism.

Bibliophile Jacob, Le. A novel by Balzac, written in 1830.

Bibliothèque de Ste. Geneviève. Originally, the library of the Abbey of Ste. Geneviève, founded in 1624. The present structure and organization date from 1850. The library is especially rich in incunabula, fine Aldines and Elzevirs, and other impressions of early printers. It has also a fine collection of manuscripts.

Bibliothèque Mazarin. A library of about 140,000 volumes and 2,000 manuscripts, founded by Cardinal Mazarin. It is rich in bibliographic curiosities.

Bibliothèque Nationale. The great French library, said to be the largest in the world. It has been called, as changes in the government made it necessary, Bibliothèque du Roi, Royale, Impériale, Impériale, and Nationale. The Bibliothèque du Roi was originally in the Palais de la Cité, consisting of the library of King Louis. He bequeathed it to Charles V., who removed it and collected a library of 910 volumes in the Louvre. Louis XI. increased the collection and added the first results of the new invention of printing. Louis XII. established it in the Château de Blois, with the royal library. The Gruthuyse collection was next added to it. Francis I. transferred the library to Fontainebleau, and added to it that of Anne de Boulen. Henry II. made obligatory the deposit of one copy of every book published in the kingdom. Henry IV. brought it back to Paris, where it changed its location frequently before settling in its present quarters in the Palais Mazarin, Rue Richelieu. Napoleon I. increased the government grant, and under his care the library was much enlarged. It contains 2,000,000 volumes, 300,000 manuscripts, and 400,000 portfolios and medals. It is especially rich in Oriental manuscripts.

Biblis (bib'lis). A woman of Miletus who fell in love with her brother Caunus and was changed into a fountain. *Ovid,* Met., ix. 662.

Bibra (bē'brä), **Ernst von.** Born at Schwebheim, Bavaria, June 9, 1806: died at Nuremberg, June 5, 1878. A German chemist, naturalist, traveler, and novelist. Among his numerous works are "Reisen in Südamerika" (1854), "Die narkotischen Genussmittel und der Mensch" (1855), "Erinnerungen aus Mexiko" (1868), "Aus der Tiefe" (1871), "Aus Brasilien" (1862), "Reiseskizzen und Novellen" (1864), etc.

Bibracte (bi-brak'tē). In ancient geography, a town in eastern Gaul, the capital of the Aedui, on the site of Mont Beuvray 8 miles west of Autun, with which it was formerly identified. Near it Cæsar defeated the Helvii.

Bibrax (bī'braks). [L. *Bibracte or Bibrax,* Gr. *Βίβρακτε, Βίβραξ* or *Βίβρηξ.*] In ancient geography, a town of the Remi, in Gaul. It is placed by d'Anville at Bièvres on the Aisne.

Bibulus (bib'ū-lus), **Lucius Calpurnius.** Died near Corcyra, Greece, 48 B. C. A Roman politician. He was father-in-law to Cato, and in 59 B. C. was elected, through the influence of the aristocratic party. After an ineffectual attempt to oppose Cæsar's agrarian law he shut himself up in his house, whence he issued decrees against Cæsar's measures. He was appointed by Pompey commander of the fleet in the Ionian Sea, 49 B. C., to prevent Cæsar from crossing over into Greece. His vigilance was, however, eluded by Cæsar in January of the following year.

Bicêtre (bē-sā'tr'). A village 1½ miles south of Paris, containing a celebrated hospital, founded by Louis XIII. in 1632, for invalid officers and soldiers. The foundation was greatly enlarged by Napoleon I., and is now a hospital and asylum for the aged and incurable poor and the insane.

Bichat (bē-shä'), **Marie François Xavier.** Born at Thoirette, Jura, France, Nov. 11, 1771: died at Paris, July 22, 1802. A celebrated French physiologist and anatomist, the founder of scientific histology and pathological anatomy. He wrote "Traité des membranes" (1800), "Anatomie générale" (1801), "Recherches sur la vie et la mort" (1800), "Anatomie générale" (1801).

Bickerstaff (bik'er-stäf), **Isaac, Astrologer.** The name which Steele adopted as editor of the "Tatler," when he published it in 1709. He took it from the name assumed by swift in a controversy with Partridge, an almanac-maker, which had amused the town.

Bickerstaff, Isaac. A pseudonym used by Benjamin West (the mathematician) in his Boston almanac.

Bickerstaffe, Isaac. Born in Ireland about 1735: died in 1812 (?). A British dramatic writer. As a boy he was one of the pages to Lord Chesterfield, lord lieutenant of Ireland. He obtained an honorable position in the society of men of letters, but in 1772 was suspected of a capital crime, and fled to St. Malo, where he lived for some time under an assumed name. After 1782, when he was about seventy-seven years old, nothing is known of him. He wrote "Lucothoe," a tragic opera (1756); "Love in a Village," a comic opera acted with great success in 1762 (printed in 1763); "The Maid of the Mill" (1765); "The Hypocrite," an adaptation of Colley's "Nonjuror" (1768), etc.

Bickersteth (bik'er-steth), **Edward.** Born at Kirkby Lonsdale, England, March 19, 1786: died at Walton, England, Feb. 28, 1850. An English clergyman, author of "Help to the Study of the Scriptures" (1814), etc.

Bickersteth, Edward Henry. Born at London, Jan. 25, 1825. An English clergyman and poet, son of Edward Bickersteth; author of "Yesterday, To-day, and For Ever" (1866), etc.

Bickersteth, Henry. Born at Kirkby Lonsdale, England, June 18, 1783: died at Tunbridge Wells, April 18, 1851. An English jurist, created Baron Langdale, Jan. 23, 1836. He became master of the rolls Jan., 1836.

Bicocca (bē-kōk'kä). A village 5 miles northeast of Milan, Italy. Here, April 27, 1522, the Imperialists under Colonna defeated the French and Swiss under Lautrec.

Bicorned Lord. Alexander the Great: so called on account of the two horns on his coins. *Poole,* Story of Turkey, p. 124.

Bida (bē'dä). Capital of Nupe, in West Africa, situated in lat. 9° N., long. 6° 20' E.

Bida (bē-da'), **Alexandre.** Born at Toulouse, France, 1813. A French designer and painter, noted chiefly for treatment of scriptural and Oriental subjects. His chief work is designs illustrating the Evangelists (1873).

Bidar (bē'dar). A district in the Nizam's dominions, British India. Area, 4,884 square miles. Population (1881), 793,309.

Bidassoa (bē-das-sō'ä). A river in northern Spain which falls into the Bay of Biscay at Fuenterrabia: length, 50 miles. It is for about 12 miles the boundary between France and Spain. Wellington passed the Bidassoa Oct. 7, 1813, defeating the French under Soult.

Biddeford (bid'e-fōrd). A city in York County, Maine, on the Saco 17 miles southwest of Portland. It has manufactures of cotton, etc. Population (1890), 14,443.

Biddenden (bid'en-den) **Maids.** Two sisters joined like the Siamese twins, born at Biddenden, Kent, England (?), 1100-34. They were the reputed donors of the Biddenden Cakes, bearing, in Biddenden, for the delivery of the crest or a yearly distribution of bread and cheese at Easter.

Biddle (bid'l), **Clement,** surnamed "The Quaker Soldier." [The surname *Biddle* is another form of *Beadle,* from *bedell.*] Born at Philadelphia, May 10, 1740: died there, July 14, 1814. An American Revolutionary officer. He was one of the signers of the non-importation resolutions framed at Philadelphia 1765, and although a Quaker joined the Revolutionary army as commissary of forage, serving as colonel in the battles of Trenton, Princeton, Brandywine, and Monmouth. He was a personal friend and correspondent of Washington.

Biddle, Clement Cornell. Born at Philadelphia, Oct. 24, 1784: died Aug. 21, 1855. An American lawyer and political economist, son of Clement Biddle. He fought in the War of 1812.

Biddle, James. Born at Philadelphia, Feb. 28, 1783: died at Philadelphia, Oct. 1, 1848. An American naval commander, distinguished in the War of 1812. He commanded the *Hornet,* which fought and captured the *Penguin* off the coast of the island of Tristan d'Acunha, March 23, 1815.

Biddle, John. Born at Wotton-under-Edge, Gloucestershire, England, 1615: died at London, Sept. 22, 1662. An English Unitarian divine, called "the father of English Unitarianism." He became master of the free school of Gloucester in 1641, suspected of heresy, he was called before Parliament in 1645 and committed to custody, in which he remained several years. He published in 1647 "Twelve Questions or Arguments against the deity of the Holy Spirit. He was banished to the Scilly Islands in 1655, but was recalled three years after. He was again arrested under Charles II., and died in prison. He also wrote a "Confession of Faith touching the Holy Trinity, etc." (1648), and "A Twofold Catechism, etc. (1654), etc.

Biddle, Nicholas. Born at Philadelphia, Sept. 10, 1750: killed in a duel, Sept. 7, 1778. An American naval commander, distinguished in the Revolutionary War. He was blown up with his ship, the Randolph, in action with the British ship Yarmouth.

Biddle, Nicholas. Born at Philadelphia, Jan. 8, 1786: died at Philadelphia, Feb. 27, 1844. An American financier, president of the United States Bank 1823-36.

Biddle, Richard. Born at Philadelphia, March 25, 1796: died at Pittsburg, July 7, 1847. An American lawyer and author, brother of Nicholas Biddle. He wrote a "Memoir of Sebastian Cabot" (1831), etc.

Biddy. Mrs. Wyss's "[illegible]"

Biddy, Miss. [illegible]

Bideford [illegible]

Bidloo Godfried. [illegible]

Bidpai. Bidpay. [illegible]

Biebrich [illegible]

Bieda [illegible]

Biedermann Friedrich Karl. [illegible]

Biefve Edouard de. [illegible]

Biel. [illegible]

Biel. Byll Gabriel. [illegible]

Biela Wilhelm von. [illegible]

Feb. 27, 1826, at Josephstadt, Bohemia.

Bielau Langen-Bielau [illegible]

Bielaya-Tserkov (byĕ'lä-yĭ-tser'kov), or **Bielatserkov** [illegible]

Bielefeld [illegible]

Bieleff [illegible]

Bielgorod [illegible]

Bielitz [illegible]

Biella [illegible] Novara, Italy, 39 miles northeast of Turin. It

Bielinski (byĕ-lēn'skē), or **Belinski** (bĕ-lēn'-[illegible]

Bielostok Bialystok [illegible]

Bielschütz [illegible]

m the Bohemian Mountains, Harz, Brunswick, near the Bode, discovered in 1762. Length, over 600 feet.

Bielski (byĕl'skĭ), **Marcin.** Born at Biala, [illegible] about 1495; died at Biala, [illegible] A Polish historian. His chief works are Kronika polska (a history of [illegible] and Joachim Bielski from 1576 [illegible]

Bienhoa [illegible] A town in French [illegible] 20 miles north of Saigon.

Bienhoa, or **Tale-Sab.** A lake in Cambodia and Siam, in lat. 13° N., long. 104° E.

Bienne (byen), or **Biel** (bēl). A town in the canton of Bern, Switzerland, situated at the northeastern end of the Lake of Bienne, 17 miles northwest of Bern. Watch-making is the [illegible] It contains the Museum Schwab (antiquities of Lake villages, etc.). Population (1888), 15,414.

Bienne, Lake of. A lake in northwestern Switzerland, 3 miles northeast of Lake Neuchâtel. It is traversed by the Zihl (Thièle). Length, 9¼ miles; breadth, 2¼ miles.

Bienville (byan-vēl'), **Jean Baptiste Lemoine, Sieur de.** Born at Montreal, Canada, Feb. 23, 1680; died in France, 1768. A French governor of Louisiana, 1701–13, 1718–26, and 1733–about 1740. He founded New Orleans in 1718.

Bienewitz. See *Lenewitz.*

Bierstadt (bēr'stät), **Albert.** Born at Solingen, near Düsseldorf, Germany, Jan. 7, 1830. A German-American landscape-painter. Among his best paintings are "Sunshine and Shadow" (1872), "Lander's Peak," "Storm in the Yosemite," "Mount Hood," etc.

Biesbosch (bēs'bosk). A marshy lake in the Netherlands, on the border of South Holland and North Brabant, southeast of Dordrecht. Its outer dike, on the river Dordtsch Diep, was [illegible] by a [illegible] of the Meuse.

Biet (byā), **Antoine.** A French missionary who accompanied the 600 colonists sent to Cayenne in 1652, and remained there several years. He published "Voyage de la France Equinoxiale" (Paris, 1664), with a Galibi dictionary at the end.

Bifröst (bē'frest). In Old Norse mythology, the rainbow, the bridge of the gods which reached from heaven to earth. Every day the gods rode over it to their judgment-place under the tree Yggdrasil, near [illegible] Asgard. Also called *Asbrú* in Old Norse.

Big Beggarman. A nickname of O'Connell.

Big Ben. The name given to the bell in the clock-tower of the new houses of Parliament, London. It is said to be the largest bell in England. It was cast in 1858. It is the second of the name, the first [illegible] and [illegible] London.

Big Bethel (big beth'el). A village in eastern Virginia, 10 miles northwest of Fortress Monroe. [illegible] the Federals (1,500) under General Peirce were defeated by the Confederates (1,800) under Magruder.

Big Black. A river of western Mississippi which joins the Mississippi at Grand Gulf. Its [illegible] It was crossed by Grant's [illegible] May, 1863.

Big Bone Lick. A salt spring in Boone County, Kentucky, situated about 20 miles southwest of Cincinnati: noted for its fossil deposits.

Bigelow [illegible] **John.** Born at Malden, New York, Nov. 25, 1817. An American author. [illegible] and diplomatist. He was an officer and [illegible] the [illegible] Evening Post [illegible] He published "Jamaica in 1850" (1851), "France and the Rhine" (1864), "Life of Benjamin Franklin" (1874), "Life of William Cullen Bryant" (1890), "Memoir of Samuel J. Tilden and the Works of Benjamin Franklin."

Big-endians (big-en'di-anz), **The.** A religious sect (intended for the Catholic party), in Swift's [illegible] who, [illegible] maintained a duty to [illegible] which broke their egg-shells in an orthodox manner at the little end.

Big Horn. A river of Wyoming and southern Montana which joins the Yellowstone in lat. 46° 13′ N., long. 107° 26′ W. Length, about 450 miles. The upper part is called Wind River.

Big Horn Mountains. A range of the Rocky Mountains in central and northern Wyoming, extending northward into Montana. Highest points, about 12,000 feet.

Biglow Papers, The. A series of humorous political poems, with explanatory introductions, written by James Russell Lowell in the New [illegible] dialect. Many of them were signed Hosea [illegible] and were [illegible] 1848, relating [illegible] 1846–47, relating [illegible]

Bignon (bēn-yôn'), **Jérôme.** Born at Paris, Aug. 24, 1589; died at Paris, April 7, 1656. An eminent French jurist. He published "Traité de la grandeur de nos rois et de leur souveraine puissance" (1615, published under the name of "Theophile du Jay"), and other works.

Bigod (big'od), **Hugh.** Died about 1176. An English nobleman, created first earl of Norfolk in 1135.

Bigod, Hugh. Died 1266. The younger son of the third Earl of Norfolk, made chief justiciar in 1258.

Bigod, Roger. Died 1221. The second Earl of Norfolk, son of Hugh, the first earl.

Bigod, Roger. Died 1270. The fourth Earl of Norfolk, appointed earl marshal of England in 1246.

Bigod, Roger. Born 1245; died Dec. 11, 1306. The fifth Earl of Norfolk, son of Hugh Bigod, the justiciar, and nephew of Roger the fourth earl.

Bigordi, Domenico. See *Ghirlandajo.*

Bigorre, L'Abbé. The name under which Voltaire wrote his "History of the Parlement of Paris" (Amsterdam, 1769).

Bigot. See *Bozod.*

Big Sandy Creek. A river in eastern Colorado which joins the Arkansas near the Kansas frontier. Length, nearly 200 miles.

Bijapur (bē-jä-pör'). A town in [illegible] India, in lat. 16° 50′ N., long. 75° 48′ E., formerly of great importance, and capital of a native kingdom of Bijapur. It contains the Jumma Musjid (which see) and the tomb of Mahmoud Shah. The latter dates from about 1660. It is 135 feet in interior diameter, somewhat smaller than the Roman Pantheon, but being square in plan its area is greater; and, like the Pantheon, it is covered by a great dome, which here is 124 feet in diameter, resting on an ingeniously combined system of pendentives which at once diminish the area to be covered by the dome and by their weight counteract its outward thrust. At each corner of the building rises an octagonal domed tower of eight stages. The decoration, inside and out, is of great elegance and excellent in proportion.

Bijnor (bij-nör'). A district in the Rohilkund division, Northwest Provinces, British India. Area, 1,868 square miles. Population (1881), 721,486.

Bikanir (bi-ka-nēr'). A native state in northern Rajputana, under the supervision of British India. Area, 23,090 square miles. Population (1891), 581,355.

Bikanir. The capital of Bikanir. Population (1891), 56,252.

Bilaspur (bē-las-pör'). A feudatory state in the Punjab, British India. Area, 448 square miles. Population (1881), 80,546.

Bilaspur. A district in the Chattisgarh division, Central Provinces, British India. Area, 7,798 square miles. Population (1881), 1,017,-927.

Bilat. See *Bout.*

Bilbao (bil-bä'ō), **Francisco.** Born at Santiago, Chile, Jan. 9, 1823; died at Buenos Ayres, Feb. 19, 1865. A Spanish-American journalist and propagandist. Banished from Chile in 1845, he went to Paris where he took part in the revolution of 1848; returning, he was a leader in the discontents of 1851, and died in banishment at Ecuador and Buenos Ayres. His death was due to exposure incurred while saving a drowning woman.

Bilbao. A seaport, capital of the province of Vizcaya, Spain, situated on the Nervion in lat. 43° 14′ N., long. 2° 56′ W. It has a thriving trade, and was formerly noted for the manufacture of rapiers called by its name. It was held by the French 1808–13, and was unsuccessfully besieged by the carlists in 1836 (or 1835) and 1874. Population (1887), 50,772.

Bilboa. See *Bozos.*

Bildad (bil'dad). One of the three friends of Job. He is called the "Shuhite," from a territory identified by some with the Sakaia of Ptolemy, to the east of Batanea, by others with Suha of the cuneiform inscriptions, situated on the Euphrates south of Carchemish.

Bilderdijk (bil-der-dik'), **Willem.** Born at Amsterdam, Sept. 7, 1755; died at Haarlem, Holland, Dec. 18, 1831. A Dutch poet, grammarian, and critic. His works include "Buitenleven" (1808), "De strijd der zekerheid met het gevoel" (1806), "De mensch" (1808), "De onderstand der ziele, verhelt" (1820).

Bilfinger (bil'fing-ėr), or **Bülfinger** (bül'fing-ėr), **Georg Bernhard.** Born at Kannstadt, Würtemberg, Jan. 23, 1693; died at Stuttgart, Feb. 18, 1750. A German philosopher of the Wolfian school, and mathematician. He was professor of theology at Tübingen and privy councilor in Stuttgart. Author of "Dilucidationes de Deo, anima humana, etc." (1725).

Bilguer (bēl-gār'), **Paul Rudolf von.** Born at Ludwigslust, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Sept. 21, 1815; died at Berlin, Sept. 10, 1840. A lieutenant in the Prussian army, noted as a chess-player. He wrote "Handbuch des Schach spiels" (1843), etc.

Bilin (bē'lin). The language of the Bogos.

Bilin (bē-lēn'). A [illegible] western group of the Hokan stock of Indians. Bilin 42 miles northwest of Pinaleno. Population (1890) [illegible].

Bilioso (bil-i-ō'sō). An amusing diplomatist in Massinger's play "The Maid of Honour."

Billaud-Varenne (bē-yō'vä-ren'). **Jean Nicolas.** Born at La Rochelle, France, April 23, 1756; died at Port-au-Prince, Haiti, June 3, 1819. A French Revolutionist, member of the Convention and of the Committee of Public Safety. He was deported to Guiana in 1795, escaped to New York, and went to Haiti.

Billaut (bē-yō'). **Adam.** A French poet, 1602–1662, master-[illegible] at Nevers, known as Maître Adam.

Bille (bil'e). **Steen Andersen.** Born at Aarhus, Denmark, 1751; died at Copenhagen, April 15, 1820. A Danish admiral and minister of state, distinguished in the [illegible] of Trincomalee in 1782, the battle of Copenhagen in 1801, and the battle of Kjöge Bay in 1807.

Bille, Steen Andersen. Born at [illegible], Dec. 5, 1797; died there, May 7, 1883. A Danish admiral, [illegible] Admiral Bille. He was prominent in connection with Admiral Steen Andersen Bille's [illegible] personal faintness and an overpowering personal candor.

Billings (bil'ingz). **Joseph.** [illegible] Lord [illegible] a [illegible] Joseph Billings, [illegible] Ireland in the second half of the 18th century. An English navigator in the Russian service, engaged in Arctic exploration 1785–91. He [illegible] Russian [illegible].

Billings, Josh. The [illegible] Henry W. Shaw.

Billings, William. Born at Boston, Oct. 7, 1746; died at Boston, Sept. 26, 1800. An American composer. He is said to have been the first [illegible] "The Psalm-Singer's Amusement" (1781).

Billingsgate (bil'ingz-gāt). [ME. *Billingesgate*, *Billyngesgate*, *Billingesgate*, AS. *Billinges-geat*, in Latin [illegible] *Billingas-geat*, Billing's gate. See *Billingas*.] A gate, wharf, and fish-market in London, on the north bank of the Thames, near London Bridge. It was made a free market in 1699. There may have been a water-gate here in the [illegible] century, but the present [illegible] was constructed [illegible] 1850–53. The [illegible] of Billingsgate [illegible] kinds. It was [illegible] 1 [illegible] 1850. The present buildings were finished in 1874. The foul language used by the fishwives and porters in the neighborhood has made its name a synonym for such speech.

Billington (bil'ing-ton), **Elizabeth.** Born at London, probably about 1768; died at Venice, Aug. 25, 1818. A noted English singer, daughter of a German oboist, Carl Weichsel, and wife of Jas. Billington, a [illegible] musician. She began her operatic career at Dublin in "Orpheus and Eurydice," and appeared at Covent Garden, Feb. 24, 1786, as Rosetta in "Love in a Village." She [illegible] from 1794 to 1799, [illegible] later [illegible] and returned to London in 1801. She [illegible] Mrs. Billington.

Billiton (bil'i-ton), or **Blitong** (blē'tong'). An island east of Banca and southwest of Borneo, in lat. 3° S., long. 108° E.; a colonial possession of Holland since 1814. Area, 2,500 square miles. Population, 38,779.

Billroth (bil'rōt), **Theodor.** Born at Bergen, on the Island of Rügen, April 26, 1829; died at Abbazia, Istria, Feb. 6, 1894. A [illegible] surgeon.

Biloxi (bi-lok'si). A division of North American Indians, which, probably [illegible] the Biloxi proper, the Pascagoula (or Pascoboula) and the Moctoby, tribes which were in three villages on Biloxi Bay, Mississippi, in 1699. At the beginning of the 19th century the Biloxi and Pascagoula were in Rapides parish, Louisiana. A few of the Biloxi proper still live near Lecompte, Rapides parish, Louisiana.

Bilqula (bil-kō'lä), or **Bellacoola.** A Salishan tribe of North American Indians, on the coast of British Columbia. [illegible] the Heiltsuk [illegible] the Kwakiutlan [illegible].

Bilson (bil'sun), **Thomas.** Born at Winchester, England, 1546; died at Westminster, June 18, 1616. An English prelate and author, consecrated [illegible] of Worcester in 1596, and [illegible] of Winchester in 1597.

Bilston (bil'stun). [illegible]

Bima (bē'mä). [illegible] Lesser Sunda Islands, on the [illegible] 8° 30′ N., long. 118° 45′ E.

Bimini (bim'i-ni). **Bimani** (bi-mä'ni). [illegible] tives to an island or region north of them, where, according to their legends, there was a fountain whose waters conferred perpetual [illegible].

Binche (bānsh). [illegible] Mons. Population (1890), 18,104.

Binet (bē-nā'). **Sainé.** Francisque Sarcey.

Bingen (bing'en). [illegible] Rhine-Hesse, Hesse, situated at the junction [illegible].

Binger (bān-zhā'). **Louis Gustave.** Born Oct. 14, 1856. A French officer and African explorer. [illegible]

Bingham (bing'am). **George.** [illegible]

Bingham, Joseph. Born at Wakefield, England, Sept., 1668; died at Havant, near Portsmouth, Aug. 17, 1723. An English divine and writer on church history. His chief [illegible].

Binghamton (bing'am-ton). [illegible] the county-seat of Broome County, New York, situated at the junction of the Chenango and Susquehanna rivers, in lat. 42° 8′ N., long. 75° 57′ W. [illegible] settled in 1787. Population (1890), 35,005.

Bingley (bing'li). A manufacturing town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, England, 5 miles northwest of Bradford. Population (1891), [illegible].

Bini (bē'ni). [illegible]

Binnenhof (bin'en-hof). [illegible] Hague, an irregular agglo[illegible] in part medieval, including a court in which stands the Hall of the Knights, a brick chapel, a depository for archives. In the north wing are the quarters of the States-General, with some good Renaissance chimney-pieces and historical paintings.

Binney (bin'i), **Amos.** Born at Hallowell, Me., Oct. 18, 1803; died at Rome, Feb. 18, 1847. An [illegible].

Binney, Horace. [illegible] Newcastle-on-Tyne, [illegible] 1780; died at Philadelphia, Feb. 28, 1875. [illegible] American lawyer, educated at Harvard College in 1797; was admitted to the Philadelphia bar in 1800; was Whig member of Congress 1833–35; and was a director and defender of the United States Bank.

Binney, Thomas. [illegible]

Bintang (bin'tang). [illegible] East Indies, [illegible] 1° N., long. 104° 20′ E. Area, 455 square miles.

Binue (bin'wē). The largest affluent of the Niger River, West Africa. It springs in Adamawa [illegible] Yola down it belongs to the Royal Niger Company. It [illegible].

Biobio (bē-ō-bē'ō). A province in central Chile. [illegible]

Biobio. A river in central Chile, flowing into the Pacific at Concepcion. Length, about 300 miles.

Bion (bī'on). [illegible]

Biondello (bē-on-del'lō). [illegible]

Biondi (bē-on'dē). **Giovanni Francesco.** [illegible] Italian novelist and historian, long resident in England, where he became a gentleman of the [illegible] of Charles I. [illegible].

Biot (bē-ō'). **Jean Baptiste.** Born at Paris, [illegible] especially for his discoveries in optics. His [illegible] on ancient Egyptian, Indian, and Chinese astronomy.

Bir (bir). [illegible] in lat. 37° 5′ N., long. 38° 3′ E. Population (estimated), 8,000.

Birch (berch). **Harvey.** [illegible]

Birch, Samuel. [illegible]

Birch, Thomas. [illegible] lish writer on history and biography. He wrote [illegible].

Birch-Pfeiffer (berch'pfif'fer), **Charlotte.** Born at Stuttgart, June 23, 1800; died at Berlin, Aug. [illegible].

Bird, Golding. Born in Norfolk, England, Dec. 9, 1814; died at Tunbridge Wells, Oct. 27, 1854. An English physician and medical writer. He [illegible] Hospital in 1838, and lecturer on materia medica at the [illegible].

Bird, Robert Montgomery. Born at Newcastle, Delaware, 1803; died at Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 22, 1854. An American physician and [illegible].

Bird, Byrd, Byrde, William. [illegible] ish organist and composer of madrigals and sacred music. He is said to have composed the well-known canon "Non nobis Domine."

Birdcage Walk. A walk on the south side of St. James's Park, London. It is so named from early as the time of the Stuarts.

Bird in a Cage, The. [illegible]

Birds, The. A [illegible] the best, if not the best, of his extant plays (*Makefax*).

Birdlime (berd'līm). A disreputable character in Webster's "Westward Ho." It is he who says "Is not old wine wholesomest, old pippins posthumest [illegible]."

Biren (bē'ren). [illegible]

Bireno (bē-rā'nō). [illegible]

Birgitta (bir-jit'ä), **Brigitta.** [illegible] 23, 1373. A Swedish nun. She was related to the [illegible] and obtained the papal confirmation of the proposed rule [illegible] latitudes," claiming divine inspiration, which were denounced by Gerson [illegible].

Birh (birh). [illegible] ions, British India. Area, 4,487 square miles. Population (1881), 560,960.

Birkbeck (bĕrk'bek), **George.** Born at Settle, Yorkshire, England, Jan. 10, 1776: died at London, Dec. 1, 1841. An English physician and educational reformer who, with others, founded the Glasgow Mechanics' Institute 1823, and in 1824 a similar institution in London (afterwards the "Birkbeck Institute"), and the University College, London, in 1827.

Birkenfeld (bĕr'ken-feld). A principality belonging (since 1817) to Oldenburg, Germany, situated east of Treves, surrounded by Rhenish Prussia. Area, 194 square miles. Population (1890), 41,242.

Birkenfeld. The capital of Birkenfeld, Oldenburg, Germany, 26 miles east-southeast of Treves.

Birkenhead, or **Berkenhead** (bĕr'ken-hed), Sir **John.** Born near Northwich, Cheshire, England, March 24, 1616: died at Whitehall, Dec. 4, 1679. An English satirist and journalist, editor of the "Mercurius Aulicus" (which see) in the civil war.

Birkenhead. A seaport and suburb of Liverpool, in Cheshire, England, situated on the Mersey opposite Liverpool, with which it is connected by tunnel and ferries. It has extensive docks, ship-building, and commerce. Population (1891), 99,184.

Birkenhead, The. An English troop steamer which was wrecked off the Cape of Good Hope Feb. 26, 1852. The troops formed at the word of command and went down at their posts, having put the women and children in the boats. More than 100 men were drowned.

Birket el-Kurun (bĕr'ket el-kō-rūn'). [Ar., 'Lake of the Horns.'] A brackish lake in Fayum, Egypt, in lat. 29° 30′ N., long. 30° 40′ E., fed by the Nile. It was formerly erroneously supposed to be Lake Mœris. Length, 34 miles. Greatest breadth, 6½ miles.

Birmingham (bėr'ming-am). [ME. *Bermingham*, AS. prob. *Beormingaham*, dwelling of the Beormings, or sons of Beorm, a name of the ME. and E. forms of the name are numerous. One of them, *Brummagem*, has become appellative of cheap jewelry.] A city in the northwestern extremity of Warwickshire, England, in lat. 52° 29′ N., long. 1° 54′ W., the fourth city in size in England and the second manufacturing center. It is one of the principal places in the world for manufactures of hardware. The original town was built on the site of a Roman station. It is mentioned in Domesday Book. In 1643 it was taken by Prince Rupert. It was the scene of riots against Priestley in 1791, and of Chartist riots in 1839. Population (1891), 429,171.

Birmingham. A suburb within the municipality of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, situated south of the Monongahela River.

Birmingham Festival. A musical festival held triennially at Birmingham, England, established in 1768. Handel's music originally formed the main part of the programs, which are most important. The proceeds of the festivals are given to the funds of the General Hospital.

Birnam (bėr'nam). A hill in Perthshire, Scotland, situated 11 miles northwest of Perth, formerly part of a royal forest which is referred to in "Macbeth" as Birnam Wood. Height, 1,324 feet.

Birnbaumer Wald (bern'boum-er vält). [G., 'pear-tree wood,' translating the Latin name *Ad Pirum*, 'at the pear-tree.'] A plateau in Carniola, northeast of Trieste, near the river Frigidus, the scene of the victory of Theodosius in 394. It contains the Romanstation Ad Pirum, on the main road across the Alps into Italy.

Birney (bėr'ni), **David Bell.** Born at Huntsville, Ala., May 29, 1825: died at Philadelphia, Oct. 18, 1864. An American brigadier-general, son of James Gillespie Birney. He served with distinction in the Army of the Potomac 1862-64, especially at Chancellorsville and at Gettysburg.

Birney, James Gillespie. Born at Danville, Ky., Feb. 4, 1792: died at Perth Amboy, N. J., Nov. 25, 1857. An American politician, candidate of the "Liberty" party for President 1840 and 1844.

Birni (bėr'nē), or **Old Birni.** The former capital of Bornu, in Sudan, in lat. 13° 20′ N., long. 13° E.

Biron (F. pron. bē-rôn'). **1.** A lord attending on the King of Navarre, in Shakspere's "Love's Labour's Lost." He is gay and eloquent, and holds nothing sacred.—**2.** (bī'ron). The husband of Isabella in Southerne's play "The Fatal Marriage." He is supposed to be killed in battle, but returns after seven years to find his wife married to another through the machinations of his younger brother Carlos. He is killed in a fray instigated by Carlos. See *Isabella*.

Biron (bē-rôn'). **Armand de Gontaut, Baron** (later **Duc**) **de.** Born 1524: killed at Epernay, France, July 26, 1592. A marshal of France. He fought in the Catholic army in the battles of Dreux, St. Denis, and Moncontour, became grand master of artillery in 1569, negotiated the peace of St. Germain, became marshal of France in 1577, was one of the first to recognize Henry IV., contributed to the victories of Arques and Ivry, and was killed at the siege of Epernay.

Biron, Armand Louis de Gontaut, Duc de Lauzun, later **Duc de.** Born at Paris, April 15, 1747: died there, Dec. 31, 1793. A French general and politician. He reduced the British colonies of Senegal and Gambia, in Africa, in 1779; joined Rochambeau in America in 1780; commanded an unsuccessful expedition to capture New York from the British in 1781; became general-in-chief of the army of the Rhine in 1791; was a member of the court of the Marseille in 1793; and, in spite of his capture of Saumur and his defeat of the Vendeans, was executed by order of the revolutionary tribunal of Fouquier-Tinville, whose displeasure he had incurred.

Biron, Charles de Gontaut, Duc de. Born 1562: died at Paris, July 31, 1602. An admiral and marshal of France, son of Armand de Gontaut. He was the friend and a trusted officer of Henry IV., by whom he was made admiral of France in 1592, marshal in 1594, governor of Burgundy in 1595, and duke and peer in 1598. He was executed for plotting with Savoy and Spain to dismember France.

Biron, Charles Gontaut, and Tragedy of Charles, Duke of. Two plays by Chapman which may be regarded as a single play. They were produced in 1605, printed in 1608, and reprinted in 1625 during Chapman's lifetime, with revisions.

Biron, Ernst Johann von. See *Courland, Duke of*.

Birs Nimrud (bērs nēm-rōd'). [Ar., 'Nimrod's tower.'] A mound of ruins on the site of Borsippa, northeast of the city of Babylon, where stood the celebrated temple of Nebo Ezida (described in Herodotus I. 178 as that of Bel). The temple, erected in the shape of a pyramid of seven stages, it is supposed the narrative of the tower of Babel in Gen. ii. attached itself. See *Borsippa*.

Birstall (bėr'stal). A manufacturing town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, England, 7 miles southwest of Leeds. Population (1891), 6,528.

Birth of Merlin, The, or **The Child has lost a Father.** A tragicomedy published in 1662 as by Shakspere and Rowley. It is clearly a refashioning by Rowley of an old play. The present title is Rowley's. The original author is unknown.

Biru (bē-rō'). An Indian chief who, in the early part of the 16th century, ruled a small district in the extreme northwest corner of South America, adjacent to the isthmus of Darien. The Spanish called this region the province of Biru, and extended the appellation to a rich region farther south, of which they had vague reports; hence, probably, the name *Peru* originated. The territory proper of Biru was ravaged by Gaspar de Novalis in 1515, and traversed by Andagoya in 1522.

Bisa (bē'sä), or **Wa-Bisa** (wä-bē'sä). A Bantu tribe of British Zambesia, Africa, between the Zambesi and Lake Bangweolo. They are great traders. It was in the northern part of their territory that Livingstone died. Their language seems to be related to Lunda and Yao.

Bisbal, Conde. See *O'Donnell*.

Biscay (bis'kā). [Sp. *Biscaya*, now *Vizcaya*.] One of the Basque Provinces in Spain, bordering on the Bay of Biscay. Capital, Bilbao. Area, 849 square miles. Population (1887), 235,659.

Biscay, Bay of. [F. *Golfe de Gascogne.*] An arm of the Atlantic west of France and north of Spain: the Roman Sinus Aquitanicus, Sinus Cantabricus, Cantaber Oceanus, etc. Its limits are the island of Ushant and Cape Ortegal. It is noted for its storms. The chief tributaries are the Loire and Gironde.

Biscay Provinces. The provinces of Biscay, Alava, and Guipuzcoa in Spain.

Bisceglie (bē-shel'ye). A seaport in the province of Bari, Italy, 22 miles northwest of Bari. Population, 21,000.

Bischof (bish'of), **Karl Gustav.** Born at Wood, near Nuremberg, Bavaria, Jan. 18, 1792: died at Bonn, Prussia, Nov. 30, 1870. A German chemist and geologist, professor of chemistry at Bonn.

Bischoff, Theodor Ludwig Wilhelm. Born at Hannover, Germany, Oct. 28, 1807: died at Munich, Dec. 5, 1882. A German anatomist and physiologist, professor of physiology and anatomy at Heidelberg.

Bischofszell (bish'of-tsel). A town in the canton of Thurgau, Switzerland, at the junction of the Sitter and Thur, 13 miles south of Constance. Population (1888), 2,419.

Biserta (bē-zer'tä). **1.** See *Bizerta*.—**2.** The capital of King Agramant in Ariosto's "Orlando Furioso." It was besieged and taken by Orlando, Astolfo, and Brandimart.

Bisharin (bē-shä-rēn'). A Hamitic tribe of northeast Africa. With the related Hadendoa, Halenga, Abaddi, and Ben Amir tribes, it is said to constitute the Beja nation of Arabic literature, the Blemmyes of the Romans, the Kushites of the Bible, and the Ethiopians of Herodotus. The habitat of these tribes is between the Red Sea and the Nile, and between Egypt and Abyssinia. They are Mohammedans, pastoral and nomadic. By the Mahdi insurrection they have been torn from Egypt.

Bishop (bish'up), **Ann Rivière.** Born at London, 1814: died at New York, March 18, 1884. An English singer in oratorio and opera, known as Madame Anna Bishop. She married Sir Henry Rowley Bishop in 1831, and, after his death, Mr. Schultz in 1858. She appeared first on the concert stage in 1837, and for the last time in 1883. Her voice was a high soprano.

Bishop, Sir **Henry Rowley.** Born at London, Nov. 18, 1786: died at London, April 30, 1855. An English musician, composer of operas, songs, cantatas, etc. His numerous works include "The Miller and his Men" (1813), "The Slave" (1816), "Maid Marian" (1822), "Clari" (containing Payne's "Home, Sweet Home," 1822), etc.

Bishop Blougram's Apology. A poem by Robert Browning. He is said to have intended Bishop Blougram for Nicholas Wiseman, but the description is to the last degree untrue.

Bishop-Auckland (bish'up-āk'land). A town in Durham, northern England, 10 miles southwest of Durham. It contains the palace of the Bishop of Durham. Population (1891), 10,527.

Bishopscote, Bishopscott. Old corruptions of *Prichard*, a name of Hugh Audley's wife.

Bishopsgate (bish'ups-gāt). The principal entrance through the northern wall of old London. The only entrance in the northern wall in Roman times was near this point. Near here Ermyn street and the Via Iuxta entered the city. Bishopsgate street is the street which goes over the site of the old gate, and is divided into "Bishopsgate within" and "Bishopsgate without." The gate was destroyed in the reign of George II. The foundations of the old Roman gate have been found in Camomile street.

Bishop's-Stortford (bish'ups-stôrt'ford). A town in Hertfordshire, England, situated on the river Stort 27 miles north-northeast of London. Population (1891), 6,594.

Bishop-Wearmouth (bish'up-wār'muth). A parish in Durham, England, now forming the southern part of Sunderland (which see).

Biskara (bes'kä-rä), or **Biskra** (bes'krä). A city in the department of Constantine, Algeria, in lat. 35° 27′ N., long. 3° 22′ E. It was taken by the French in 1844, and is a chief military post in the desert. Population (1891), 7,106.

Bisket (bis'ket). A humble-minded comfit-maker in Shadwell's comedy "Epsom Wells," entirely governed and deceived by Mrs. Bisket, his impertinent and imperious wife whose frailties are well known.

Bismarck (biz'märk), **Otto Edouard Leopold,** Prince **von.** Born at Schönhausen, Prussia, April 1, 1815. A famous Prussian statesman and diplomatist. He was educated at the universities of Gottingen, Berlin, and Greifswald, entered the Prussian Landtag in 1847, and became a leading advocate of reactionary measures. He became Prussian ambassador to the German Confederation at Frankfort, in 1859 ambassador to Russia, and in 1862 ambassador to France. In Oct., 1862, he was appointed minister of foreign affairs, and engaged in a long constitutional struggle with the Landtag. He was made count in 1865, took the leading part in the events of 1866, and in 1867 became chancellor of the German Empire, and was made prince. He engaged in the Kultur Kampf (which see), presided over the Berlin Congress of 1878, and formed the Triple Alliance. On March 18, 1890, he resigned his offices of chancellor, president of the Prussian ministry of state, and minister of foreign affairs. He received from the emperor William II. the title of Duke of Lauenburg, and went into retirement at Friedrichsruhe.

Bismarck. The capital of North Dakota and of Burleigh County, situated on the Missouri in lat. 46° 50′ N., long. 100° 50′ W.: settled in 1873. Population (1890), 2,186.

Bismarck Archipelago. A group of islands in the Pacific Ocean, comprising Neu-Pommern (New Britain), Neu-Mecklenburg (New Ireland), and some smaller neighboring islands, made a German possession in 1884. The present name was (in honor of Prince Bismarck) substituted for New Britain Island in 1885.

Bissagos (bis-sä'gōs), or **Bidjago** (bē-jä'gō). A heathen tribe of Portuguese Guinea, West Af-

rica, inhabiting the islands of the same name. The principal town is Bolama, where the Portuguese steamers call.

Bissagos. A group of islands west of Senegambia, Africa, in lat. 11°–12° N., long. 16° W. All the islands belong to Portuguese Guinea.

Bissen (bis'sen), **Herman Wilhelm.** Born near Schleswig, Oct. 13, 1798; died at Copenhagen, March 10, 1868. A Danish sculptor, director of the academy at Copenhagen after 1850. His chief works are at Copenhagen.

Bistritz (bis'trits), Hung. **Besztercze** (bes-ter'tsē). A town in Transylvania, situated on the Bistritz in lat. 47° 10′ N., long. 24° 28′ E. It was formerly an important place. Population (1890), 9,109.

Bisutun. See *Behistun.*

Bit Humri (bēt hōm'ri). ['The house of Omri.'] The name of the country of Israel in the Assyrian inscriptions: after Omri, the founder of the 4th dynasty in the kingdom of Israel. It was the Assyrian fashion to name countries after the founders of their reigning houses.

Bithynia (bi-thin'i-ā). [Gr. *Bithynia.*] In ancient geography, a division of Asia Minor, lying between the Propontis, Bosporus, and Euxine on the north, Mysia on the west, Phrygia and Galatia on the south, and Paphlagonia on the east. Its inhabitants were of Thracian origin. Nicomedes I. became its first independent king about 278 B. C.; and Nicomedes III. bequeathed the kingdom to Rome 74 B. C. It was governed by Pliny the Younger. It contained the cities of Chalcedon, Heraclea, Prusa, Nicæa, and Nicomedia.

Biton (bī'ton) **and Cleobis** (klē'ō-bis). [Gr. *Βιτων* and *Κλεοβις.*] In Greek legend, sons of Cydippe, priestess of Hera at Argos. During a festival the priestess had to ride to the temple in a chariot, and as the oxen were not at hand, Biton and Cleobis dragged the chariot with their mother forty-five stadia to the temple, in which they fell asleep, and, in answer to a prayer of their mother to Hera to reward this act of filial piety with the greatest boon for mortals, never awoke. Herodotus makes somewhat this story to Croesus.

Bitonto (bē-ton'tō). A city in the province of Bari, Apulia, Italy, situated 11 miles west of Bari: the Roman Bituntum (whence the name). Here, May 25, 1734, the Spaniards under Montemar defeated the Austrians, thereby gaining the kingdom of Naples. The cathedral is a pretty church with Byzantine elements, remaining almost untampered with. It has three apses in the usual alternate cupola and pointed cylinder, and has a fine façade, and a well-proportioned and richly ornamented front. The crypt is of the characteristic southern type. Population (1881), commune, 26,307.

Bitsch (bēch), formerly **Kaltenhausen** (kält'ten-hou-zen). [G. *Bitsch*, F. *Bitche.*] A town in Lorraine, Alsace-Lorraine, situated on the northern slope of the Vosges, in lat. 49° 4′ N., long. 7° 26′ E. It is a noted fortress, supposed to be impregnable. It was blockaded by the Germans in 1870, and occupied during the peace. Population (1880), 5,766.

Bitterfeld (bit'er-feld). A manufacturing town in the province of Saxony, Prussia, situated on the Mulde 20 miles north of Leipsic. Population (1890), commune, 9,047.

Bit Yakin (bēt yä-kēn'). ['House of Yakin.'] A principality in the extreme south of Babylonia, on the sea-coast, named for its ruling family, from which Merodach-baladan, king of Babylonia (703–702 B. C.), descended. The last king of this powerful family was subdued by Asurbanipal, king of Assyria 668–626 B. C.

Bitzer (bit'zer). A school-boy under Mr. M'Choakum brought up on the Gradgrind system, in Charles Dickens's story "Hard Times"; afterward a porter in Bounderby's bank, with a heart "accessible to reason and nothing else."

Bitzius (bēt'sē-ōs). **Albert:** pseudonym **Jeremias Gotthelf.** Born at Morat, in Fribourg, Switzerland, Oct. 4, 1797; died at Lützelflüh, in Bern, Switzerland, Oct. 22, 1854. A Swiss pastor and author, noted chiefly for his moralizing novels illustrating the home life of the Bernese peasantry.

Bivar, Rodrigo. See *Cid.*

Biwa (bē'wä). The largest lake in Japan, in the main island, near Kioto. Length, 36 miles.

Bizarre (bi-zär'). A light, whimsical, impertinent madcap in Farquhar's comedy "The Inconstant."

Bizerta, or **Biserta** (bē-zer'tä), or **Benzert.** A seaport in northern Tunis, in lat. 37° 17′ N., long. 9° 53′ E., on the site of the ancient Hippo Zarituss.

Bjarme, Brynjolf. A pseudonym of Henrik Ibsen.

Bjelgorod. See *Belgorod.*

Björneborg (byèr'ne-bôrg). A seaport in the province of Abo-Björneborg, Finland, situated on the Gulf of Bothnia in lat. 61° 28′ N., long. 21° 22′ E. Population (1890), 9,077.

Björnson (byèrn'son), **Björnstjerne.** Born at Kvikne, Osterdalen, Norway, Dec. 8, 1832. A Norwegian poet, novelist, and dramatist. His father was a clergyman at Osterdalen and later held the living at Nes in the Romsdal. After attending the grammar-school at Molde he went to the University at Christiania, and was subsequently in Upsala and Copenhagen. In 1857 he returned from abroad, and was first director of the theater in Bergen, and afterward (1859) for a short time editor of the journal "Aftenbladet" in Christiania. In 1860 he went abroad; upon his return, in 1863, the shortlasting united line a vearly stipend. From 1865 to 1867 he was director of the Christiania theater, and editor, during the time, of the journal "Norsk Folkeblad." He has taken an active part in the political and social life of Scandinavia. In 1880 he traveled in America. Recently he has lived upon his estate Osterud, in the Gudsdal. His first novel, "Synnove Solbakken," appeared in 1857. It was followed by "Arne" (1858), "En Glad Gut" ("A Happy Boy," 1860), and later (1868) by "Fiskerjenten" ("The Fisher Maiden"). all stories of Norwegian peasant life, to which are to be added at various times, in the same vein, a number of shorter tales. "Magdalene" (1877) and "Captain Manzana" followed—the one a tale of middle-class life in Norway, the other an Italian story. His latest novels are "Paagel" (1895), "Det ny Jaa Havet" ("Flags are Flying in the Town and Harbor"), and "Paa Guds Veie" ("In God's Way"), are novels of tendency. He is the author, besides of numerous dramas which scarcely has been equaled in the Germanic races, from recent history, and from modern life. They are "Mellem Slagene" ("Between the Battles") and "Halte Hulda" ("Lame Hulda," 1858), "Kong Sverre" (1861), "Sigurd Slembe" (1862), "Sigurd Slembe" (1862), "Maria Stuart i Skotland" (Mary Stuart in Scotland," 1863), "De Nygifte" ("The Newly Wedded Pair," 1865), "Sangen Asgaard" ("Sigurd the Crusader," 1870), "En Fallit" ("A Bankruptcy"), and "Redaktoren" ("The Editor," 1875). "Kongen" ("The King," 1877), "Leonarda" and "Det nye System" ("The New System," 1879). There are a number of less important dramas, as "Brudeslaaten," "En Hanske," "Geografi og Kjaerlighed," "Over Evne." The earlier works, like "Arne," contain a number of lyrics. An epic poem, "Arnljot Gelline," appeared in 1870.

Björnstjerna (byèrn'sher'nä). Count **Magnus Fredrik Ferdinand.** Born at Dresden, Oct. 10, 1779; died at Stockholm, Oct. 6, 1847. A Swedish diplomatist, lieutenant-general, and author. He was minister plenipotentiary to Great Britain 1828–46.

Blacas d'Aulps (blä-kä'dō'). Born at Aulps or Aix about 1160; died 1229. A French troubadour.

Black (blak), **Adam.** Born at Edinburgh, Feb. 20, 1784; died there, Jan. 24, 1874. A Scotch publisher, at Edinburgh, and politician. Having begun business on his own account in 1807, he established 20 years later, by taking his nephew into partnership, the house of Adam and Charles Black. He acquired the copyright of the Encyclopædia Britannica on the failure of Archibald Constable and Co. in 1827. He was member of Parliament for Edinburgh 1856–65.

Black, Ivory. A pseudonym of Thomas A. Janvier.

Black, Jeremiah Sullivan. Born at the Glades, Somerset County, Pa., Jan. 10, 1810; died at York, Pa., Aug. 19, 1883. An American jurist and statesman, attorney-general 1857–60, and secretary of state 1860–61.

Black, Joseph. Born at Bordeaux, France, 1728; died at Edinburgh, Dec. 6, 1799. A celebrated Scotch chemist, noted for his discoveries in regard to carbonic-acid gas and latent heat. He became professor of medicine in the University of Glasgow in 1756, and of medicine and chemistry at Edinburgh in 1766.

Black, William. Born at Glasgow, Nov., 1841. A British novelist and journalist. In 1864 he went to London, and was attached to the staff of the London "Morning Star" in 1865. He was also for some time assistant editor of the London "Daily News." His works include "In Silk Attire" (1869), "A Daughter of Heth" (1871), "The Strange Adventures of a Phaeton" (1872), "A Princess of Thule" (1874), "The Maid of Killeena, and other Stories" (1874), "Three Feathers" (1875), "Madcap Violet" (1876), "Lady Silverdale's Sweetheart, and other Stories" (1876), "Green Pastures and Piccadilly" (1877), "Macleod of Dare" (1878), "White Wings, etc." (1880), "Sunrise, etc." (1880), "White Heather" (1880), "In Far Lochaber" (1888), etc.

Blackacre (blak'ā-kèr), **Jerry.** In Wycherley's "Plain Dealer," a raw booby, not of age and still under his mother's government, bred by her to the law, or at least to a glib use of its terms.

Blackacre, Widow. In Wycherley's "Plain Dealer," a petulant, litigious woman, always with a law-case on hand. She is one of Novelty-Fashion's disciples in the manufactory of characters, and is taken from the countess in Racine's "Les plaideurs."

Black Act, The. An English statute of 1722, so called because designed originally to suppress associations of lawless persons who called themselves *blacks.* It made felonies certain crimes against game-laws, the sending of anonymous letters demanding money, etc.

Black Agnes. See *Dunbar, James, Countess of.*

Blackall (blak'al), or **Blackhall** (blak'hal), **Offspring.** Born at London, 1654; died at Exeter, England, Nov. 29, 1716. An English prelate and controversialist, made bishop of Exeter in 1708. He engaged in controversies with John Toland, whom he accused of having ridiculed the sacredness of the Scriptures in his "Letter Milton" and with Bishop Hoadley, against whom he supported the cause of Charles I. and finally the Nonjurists.

Black Assize, The. A name given to the Oxford assize of 1577, in which year Oxford was ravaged by jail-fever.

Black Bateman of the North. A play by Thomas Dekker, with Dyce'on, Wilson, and Chettle (1598).

Black Bess. The famous mare of Dick Turpin, which saved his life by her speed and strength.

Black Book, The. A prose satire by Thomas Middleton, a coarse but humorous attack on the vices and follies of the time; published in 1604. It was suggested by Nash's "Pierce Pennilesse."

Black Brunswickers, or **Death's-Head Corps.** A corps of 2,000 horsemen equipped by the Duke of Brunswick to operate against Napoleon in Germany. It vainly attempted to cooperate with the Austrians in 1809.

Blackburn (blak'bern). A town in Lancashire, England, in lat. 53° 44′ N., long. 2° 28′ W. Its chief industry is cotton manufacture (Blackburn checks, Blackburn greys, etc.). The birthplace of Hargreaves. Population (1891), 130,864.

Black Code, The. The system of law regulating the treatment of the colored race which prevailed in the southern United States before the emancipation of the slaves.

Black Country, The. The mining and manufacturing region in the neighborhood of Birmingham, England.

Black Crom. See the extract.

> St. Patrick found the Irish worshipping an idol called "Black Crom," whose festival, about the beginning of August, is even now called "Crondull Sunday." "There were twelve idols of inferior note that surrounded him of gold"; and by another account his statue was covered with gold and silver, and the twelve subordinate deities were ornamented with jewels of bronze.
>
> *Elton,* Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 273.

Black Dick. A nickname of Richard Howe, first Earl Howe (1725–99).

Black Domino, The. A comic opera produced in 1841, an English version of Scribe's "Le domino noir" (1837).

Black Douglas, The. William Douglas, lord of Nithsdale (died 1330).

Black Dwarf, The. A novel by Sir Walter Scott, published in 1816. "The Black Dwarf" was a name given in parts of Scotland to a most malicious, uncanny creature considered capable of all mischief done to flocks and herds, long after it was given to Sir Edward Mauley, who was deformed and gnomish-looking.

Black-eyed Susan. A ballad (the farewell of Sweet William to Black-eyed Susan) by Gay, published in 1720 in a collection of his poems. The music was written by Richard Leveridge (*Grove*).

Black-eyed Susan, or All in the Downs. A comedy by Douglas Jerrold, produced June 8, 1829. It was played four hundred times in that year alone.

Blackfeet. See *Siksinpa.*

Black Flags. Bands of irregular soldiers infesting the upper valley of the Red River in Tonquin. They were originally survivors of the Taiping rebellion in China. Increased by the accession of various adventurers, they fought against the French in their wars with Annam, about 1873–85.

Black Forest, G. **Schwarzwald** (shvärts'vält). A mountainous region in the eastern part of Baden and the western part of Wurtemberg, between the valleys of the Rhine and Neckar; famous in poetry and romance. It is divided by the Kinzig into the Lower Black Forest in the north, and the Upper Black Forest in the south. It has numerous clefts, lakes, and mineral springs. The highest summit is the Feldberg (4,900 feet). Among other peaks are the Belchen and Hornisgrinde.

Black Forest Circle. An administrative division in Würtemberg. Area, 1,842 square miles. Population (1890), 1,023,354.

Blackfriars. A name given to the locality at the southwestern angle of old London city, on the Fleet. The Black Friars, or mendicant monks of the Dominican order, made their appearance in London in 1221 under the patronage of Hubert de Burgh, and were located in Holborn. In 1275 they moved to the site of the old Montchelt tower, which had been given to them for a monastery. The tower itself was destroyed, and the material used in building the church. From Ludgate to the river the city wall was pulled down and moved westward to the Fleet, all the added space being devoted to the monastery. The original site was given by Gregory Rokesley "in a street of Bayard's Castle." The monastery was endowed with a privilege of asylum, which attached itself to the locality after the dissolution. To this privilege and to the color

of sects attached to the place may be attributed the expression of the Bishop of Blackfriars (which see). Papers had to be dated "from the city limits, but the sheriff could not act outside here. *W. J. Loftie*, History of London.

Blackfriars Bridge. One of the great stone bridges of London, the third bridge from the tower, originally called Pitt Bridge, but soon named from the locality. After much discussion three structures were initiated by Mr. Mylne of Edinburgh. The first pile was driven June, 1760, and the structure completed Nov. 19, 1769, at a cost of £152,000. It was 995 feet long, 44 feet wide, 42 feet high. The central span was 100 feet wide. It was demolished in 1864, and rebuilt in a few years, from the designs of Cubitt, at a cost of £300,000.

Blackfriars Theatre. A famous London theatre, the site of which is now occupied by the "Times" office and Playhouse Yard. Some time in 1596 or 97 William Mountjoy and Richard Burbage, the father of Richard Burbage the actor, part of a large house in Blackfriars, consisting of various dwelling-rooms. This he converted into a theatre. The first tenants were the Children of the Chapel, afterward called the Children of Her Majesty's Revels. Shakspere and his colleagues, Richard Burbage, Lowin, and Condell, acted in Blackfriars. They were not known as the Lord Chamberlain's Company but in December, 1603, allowed them to take the title of Kings servants. The actors of Blackfriars were of grave and sober behavior, and men of high standing. The theatre was celebrated for its music; the musicians, before a hold for the privy great playing here. The stage was covered by a silk curtain. There were three tiers of galleries and beneath them rooms or boxes. The orchestra was placed in a hollow on the side of the stage, and played at the beginning and between the acts as now. At a triple flourish of trumpets the curtain opened and disclosed the stage, which was strewn with rushes and fitted out as was customary at the time. Shakspere wrote for this theatre exclusively for the Globe and Blackfriars. Almost all of the great dramas of the time were performed here. It was pulled down in 1655 (*Perry*).

Black Friday. 1. Good Friday: so called because on that day, in the Western Church, the vestments of the clergy and altar are black.—2. Any Friday marked by a great calamity: with special reference in England to Friday, Dec. 6, 1745, the day on which news reached London that the Young Pretender, Charles Edward, had reached Derby; or to the commercial panic caused by the failure of the house of Overend and Gurney, May 11, 1866; and in the United States to the sudden financial panic and ruin caused by reckless speculation in gold on the exchange in the city of New York on Friday, Sept. 24, 1869; or to another similar panic there, which began Sept. 18, 1873.

Black Hambleton. One of the oldest race-courses in England. It appears in an early document as a place enjoying special privileges and exemptions.

Black Hawk. Born at Kaskaskia, Ill., 1767; died near the Des Moines River, Iowa, Oct. 3, 1838. An American Indian, chosen chief of the Sacs about 1788. He was the leader in the revolt of the Sacs and Foxes in 1832 ("Black Hawk's War").

Blackheath (blak'heth). [ME. *Blak Heth.*] An open common in Kent, England, 5 miles southeast of St. Paul's Cathedral, London. Jones were defeated here 1011. It was the scene of Wat Tyler's camp in 1381 and of Jack Cade's rising 1450. The Cornish rebels were defeated here by royalists, June 22, 1497.

Black Hills. A group of mountains in the southwestern part of South Dakota and the northeastern part of Wyoming, noted for their mineral wealth. The chief town in the region is Deadwood. The highest point is Harney's Peak (9,700 feet). Gold was discovered here in 1874.

Black Hole of Calcutta. The garrison strongroom or black hole at Calcutta, measuring about 18 feet square, into which 146 British prisoners were thrust at the point of the sword by the Nawab Siraj-ud-Daula, on June 20, 1756. The next morning all but 23 were dead from suffocation.

Blackie (blak'i), **John Stuart.** Born at Glasgow, July, 1809. A Scotch philologist and poet, professor of Greek at Edinburgh 1852–82. He translated Æschylus in 1850, and has written "Four Phases of Morals" (1871), "Lays of the Highlands" (1872), "Horæ Hellenicæ" (1874), etc.

Black Isle, The. The peninsula in northern Scotland between Cromarty Firth and Beauly Basin.

Black Knight, The. 1. The son of Oriana and Amadis of Gaul, in early romances; so called from his black armor. See *Esplandian*.—2. A disguise under which, in Scott's "Ivanhoe," Richard Cœur de Lion wanders in Sherwood Forest, performs feats of valor, and feasts with Friar Tuck.

Black Knight, Complaint of the. A poem by Lydgate, attributed to Chaucer, and reprinted in the 1561 edition of his works. It was modernized in 1718 by John Dart the antiquary.

Blacklock (blak'lok), **Thomas.** Born at Annan, Scotland, Nov. 10, 1721; died at Edinburgh, July 7, 1791. A blind poet of Scotland. He was of humble parentage; lost his sight at the age of six months by an attack of smallpox; was given an education, including a course at the University of Edinburgh by Dr. Stevenson, a physician of Edinburgh; was licensed to preach in 1759; became minister of Kirkcudbright about 1762; resigned in 1764; and enjoyed the friendship and patronage of Hume and Joseph Spence. An edition of his poems appeared in 1756, with an introduction by Spence.

Blacklock, William James. Born at Cumwhitton, near Carlisle, about 1815; died at Dumfries, Scotland, March 12, 1858. A Scottish landscape-painter.

Black Man, The. A popular epithet of the devil.

Black Maria. A popular name of the covered van, commonly painted black, in which criminals are conveyed to and from jail.

Black Monday. Easter Monday: so called from a terrible storm on Easter Monday, 1360, from which the English army before Paris suffered severely. *Shak.*, M. of V., ii. 5, 25.

Blackmore (blak'mōr), Sir **Richard.** Born at Corsham, Wiltshire, England, about 1650; died at Boxsted, Essex, Oct. 9, 1729. An English physician, poet, and prose-writer, physician in ordinary to William III. His best-known work is "The Creation" (1712).

Blackmore, Richard Doddridge. Born at Longworth, Berkshire, England, June 9, 1825. An English lawyer and novelist. He was graduated from Oxford in 1847, and was called to the bar in 1852. His novels are: "Clara Vaughan" (1864), "Cradock Nowell, etc." (1866), "Lorna Doone: a Romance of Exmoor" (1869), "The Maid of Sker" (1872), "Alice Lorraine" (1875), "Cripps the Carrier" (1876), "Erema" (1877), "Mary Anerley" (1880), "Crossweil" (1882), "Tommy Upmore" (1884), "Springhaven" (1887), "Kit and Kitty" (1889). He has also published "The Fate of Franklin," a poem (1860), and translations of Vergil's Georgics in 1862 and 1871.

Black Mountain. See *Montenegro*.

Black Mountains. A group of mountains in western North Carolina (chiefly in Yancey County), the highest in the Appalachian system. The chief peak is Mount Mitchell, 6,711 feet high.

Black Mountain Tribes. The tribes on the northwestern frontier of India, west of the upper Indus. British expeditions against them were despatched in 1888, 1890, and 1891, without great success.

Blackpool (blak'pōl). A watering-place in Lancashire, England, situated on the Irish Sea 13 miles southwest of Preston. Population (1891), 23,846.

Blackpool, Stephen. In Charles Dickens's "Hard Times," a power-loom weaver of upright character tied to a miserable drunken wife. He cannot see the propriety of living with her and giving up a better woman whom he loves and in his words "is a mindle." He does lingering death from a fall into an abandoned mine, and it appears that his goodness and integrity have met with a poor return in this life.

Black Prince, The. Edward, prince of Wales, son of Edward III. of England: so named from the color of his armor. See *Edward*.

Black Prince, The. A tragedy by Lord Orrery, acted in 1667.

Black Republic. A name given to the republic of Haïti, which is formed mostly of negroes.

Black River. A river in New York which empties into Lake Ontario. Length, about 200 miles.

Black Rock. A town in County Dublin, Ireland, on Dublin Bay: a resort for sea-bathing. Population (1881), 8,902.

Black Rock. A district within the municipality of Buffalo, New York, situated on the Niagara River: the scene of several engagements between the Americans and British 1812–14.

Black Rod. The title of a gentleman usher, with special duties, in the English houses of Lords and Commons. He carries a black rod of office surmounted with a gold lion.

Blacks, The. The Neri, an Italian faction. See *Neri*.

Black Saturday. In Scotch history, Aug. 4, 1621, when the Parliament at Edinburgh passed certain acts favoring Episcopacy.

Black Sea. [F. *Mer Noire*, G. *Schwarzes Meer*, L. *Pontus Euxinus*, Gr. Ποντος Ευξεινος, Ευξεινος θαλασσα, Ευξεινος βαθανα (the Euxine), lit. 'the hospitable sea,' earlier called Ἀξεινος θαλασσα, the unhospitable sea.] An inland sea bounded by Russia on the north and east, Asia Minor on the south, and European Turkey, Bulgaria, and Roumania on the west. It extends from lat. 40° 45′–46° 45′ N., and long. 27° 30′–41° 50′ E. It communicates with the Mediterranean by the Strait of Bosporus, the Sea of Marmora, and the Strait of Dardanelles. Its chief arms are the Sea of Azov and the Gulf of Perekop; its chief tributaries, the Danube, Dniester, Bug, Dnieper, Don, Kuban, Tchoruk, Yeshil-Irmak, Kizil-Irmak, and Sakaria. On it are situated Burgas, Varna, Odessa, Sebastopol, Sukhum, Kale, Poti, Batum, Trebizond, Samsun, Sinope. The Black Sea was neutralized by the treaty of Paris 1856, no war-ships being permitted in its waters, and no military or naval arsenals on its coasts. Russia in 1870 abrogated the provisions relating to her war-ships and arsenals. Length, 740 miles. Greatest width, 380 miles. Estimated area, 168,500 square miles.

Blackstone (blak'stōn), Sir **William.** Born at London, July 10, 1723; died at London, Feb. 14, 1780. A celebrated English jurist, appointed Vinerian professor of common law at Oxford in 1758, and justice in the Court of Common Pleas in 1770. His chief work is "Commentaries on the Laws of England" (1765–68). Eight editions appeared in the author's lifetime, and for sixty years after his death they followed in quick succession. These editions were edited and annotated by Coleridge, Chitty, Christian, and others. An American edition was printed in 1884, but the text has not been carefully reprinted since 1844. There are various adaptations of it for modern use.

Blackstone, William. Died near Providence, R. I., May 26, 1675. An English colonist in America, the first white settler in Boston (about 1623).

Blackstone River. A river which rises in Worcester County, Massachusetts, and joins the Providence River near Providence. Length, about 75 miles.

Black Warrior. A river in Alabama which joins the Tombigbee in lat. 32° 32′ N., long. 87° 58′ W. It is navigable to Tuscaloosa. Length, about 300 miles.

Black Watch. A body of Scotch Highlanders employed by the English government to watch the Highlands in 1725, and enrolled as a regiment in the regular army in 1739: so called from their dark tartan uniform.

Blackwater (blak'wâ'ter). A river in Munster, Ireland, which flows into Youghal Bay 26 miles east of Cork. Length, over 100 miles.

Blackwater. A river in Ulster, Ireland, which flows into Lough Neagh 11 miles north-northwest of Armagh. Near here, Aug. 14, 1598, the Irish under the Earl of Tyrone defeated the English under Bagnal.

Blackwood (blak'wûd), **Frederick Temple Hamilton,** Born at Florence, June 21, 1826. An English statesman and diplomatist, created marquis of Dufferin and Ava in 1888. He was governor-general of Canada 1872–78; ambassador to Russia 1879–81; ambassador to Constantinople 1881–84; governor-general of India 1884–88; ambassador to Italy 1888–91, when he was appointed ambassador to France. He has published "Letters from High Latitudes" (1857), "Contributions to an Inquiry into the State of Ireland" (1866), "Irish Emigration and the Tenure of Land in Ireland" (1867), "Mill's Plan for the Pacification of Ireland Examined" (1868), "Speeches and Addresses" (1883), etc.

Blackwood, William. Born at Edinburgh, Nov. 20, 1776; died there, Sept. 16, 1834. A Scotch publisher and bookseller, the founder and editor of "Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine" (1817).

Bladensburg (blā'denz-bėrg). A village in Maryland, 6 miles northeast of Washington. Here, Aug. 24, 1814, the English under General Ross defeated the Americans under General Winder.

Bladud (blā'dud). A mythical British king, reputed founder of the city of Bath, England.

Blaeu (blou), **Wilhelm.** Born at Amsterdam, 1571; died there, Oct. 21, 1638. A Dutch geographer and chartographer, a pupil and friend of Tycho Brahe.

Blaine (blān), **James Gillespie.** Born at West Brownsville, Pa., Jan. 31, 1830: died at Washington, D. C., Jan. 27, 1893. An American statesman. He was a Republican member of the House of Representatives 1862–76; speaker 1869–75; United States senator from Maine 1876–81; secretary of state March 4–Dec. 19, 1881, and 1889–92; and unsuccessful candidate of the Republican party for President in 1884. He wrote "Twenty Years of Congress" (1884–86).

Blainville. See *Ducrotay de Blainville*.

Blair (blār), **Francis Preston.** Born at Abingdon, Va., April 12, 1791: died at Silver Spring, Md., Oct. 18, 1876. An American journalist and politician, editor of the Washington "Globe" 1830–45.

Blair, Francis Preston. Born at Lexington, Ky., Feb. 19, 1821: died at St. Louis, July 9, 1875. An American politician, son of Francis Preston Blair. He was Democratic candidate for Vice-President in 1868, and United States senator from Missouri 1870–73.

Blair, Hugh. Born at Edinburgh, April 7, 1718: died at Edinburgh, Dec. 27, 1800. A Scotch divine and author, lecturer on rhetoric and

belles-lettres at Edinburgh 1762–83. He wrote "Sermons," 1777; "Lectures on Rhetoric" (1783), etc.

Blair, James. Born in Scotland, 1656; died in Virginia, Aug. 1, 1743. An American clergyman and educator. He was instrumental in founding William and Mary College chartered 1692 whose first president he became, entering formally on his duties in 1729.

Blair, John. Born at Edinburgh; died June 24, 1782. A Scotch chronologist. He published a "Chronological History of the World" (1754), was elected a fellow of the Royal Society, became mathematical tutor to the Duke of York 1757; and held various ecclesiastical appointments.

Blair, Montgomery. Born in Franklin County, Ky., May 10, 1813; died at Silver Spring, Md., July 27, 1883. An American politician and lawyer, son of Francis Preston Blair, postmaster-general 1861–64.

Blair, Robert. Born at Edinburgh, 1699; died at Athelstaneford, East Lothian, Scotland, Feb. 4, 1746. An English clergyman and poet. His best-known poem is "The Grave" (1743). It was illustrated by William Blake.

Blair Athol. An English race-horse, bred in 1861, by Stockwell, dam Blink Bonny. He won the Derby in 1864, and was the sire of Prince Charlie, sire of Salvator in America.

Blaise, Saint. *See Blasius, Saint.*

Blaisois, or Blésois (blāz-wä'). The county of Blois.

Blake (blāk) **Robert.** Born at Bridgewater, Somersetshire, England, Aug., 1598 (1599?); died at sea, near Plymouth, England, Aug. 17, 1657. A famous English admiral. He held places for the Parliament 1644–45, was made commander of the fleet in 1649, and was one of the Commissioners appointed to negotiate the treaty with the Duke of Tuscany. In the Mediterranean (1654–56) he defeated the Spaniards at Santa Cruz (Tenerife) April 29, 1657.

Blake, William. Born at London, Nov. 28, 1757; died at London, Aug. 12, 1827. A noted English poet, engraver, and painter. His chief works are "Songs of Innocence" (1789), "Book of Thel" (1789), "Marriage of Heaven and Hell" (1790), "Gates of Paradise" (1793), "Songs of Experience" (1794), illustrations to Young's "Grave" (1743), and the books of Job (1826), etc.

Blake, William Rufus. Born at Halifax, Nova Scotia, 1805; died at Boston, Mass., April 22, 1863. An actor and manager. He went on the stage about 1822 and first appeared in New York in 1824. He performed in the principal cities and acted.

Blakely (blāk'li), **Johnston.** Born at Dublin, Ireland, Oct., 1781; lost at sea, 1814. An American naval officer. He was commander of the Wasp which captured the British brigs Reindeer and Avon June 28 and Sept. 1, 1814, respectively, and was lost at sea. It was last seen Oct. 9, 1814.

Blakeney (blāk'ni), **William,** Lord Blakeney. Born at Mount Blakeney, County Limerick, Ireland, 1672; died Sept. 20, 1761. A British military commander. He became, 1717, lieutenant-governor of Minorca, which (failing of necessary reinforcements from Admiral Byng) he was sent to by his relatives was compelled to evacuate to the French under the Duc de Richelieu in 1756.

Blakey (blāk'i), **Robert.** Born at Morpeth, Northumberland, England, May 18, 1795; died Oct. 26, 1878. An English philosopher and miscellaneous writer, professor of logic and metaphysics at Queen's College, Belfast. He wrote "History of the Philosophy of Mind" (1848), books on angling, etc.

Blanc (blon), **Anthony.** Born near Lyons, France, Oct. 14, 1792; died June 20, 1860. A Roman Catholic prelate, bishop of New Orleans 1835–50, and archbishop 1850–60.

Blanc, Auguste Alexandre Philippe Charles. Born at Castres, Tarn, France, Nov. 15, 1813; died at Paris, Jan. 17, 1882. A French art critic, brother of Jean Joseph Charles Louis Blanc. He wrote "Grammaire des arts du dessin" (1867), etc., and was the chief contributor to "Histoire des peintres de toutes les écoles" (1849–75).

Blanc, Jean Joseph Charles Louis. Born at Madrid, Oct. 29, 1811; died at Cannes, France, Dec. 6, 1882. A celebrated French politician, historian, political writer, and socialist, prominent in the revolution of 1848, in which he took part in Paris, and from 1882 to 1848 was a private tutor at Arras on his return to Paris he wrote for the "National," the "Revue encyclopédique," the "Nouvelle Minerve," and the "Bon sens," and was made editor of the last-named journal in Jan., 1837. After holding this position for eighteen months he founded a new organ, "La revue du progrès," in which appeared the "Idées napoléoniennes" of Louis Napoleon, and his own "Organisation du travail." He also wrote the "Histoire de dix ans" (1830–40), and began his "Histoire de la révolution." The first two volumes of which appeared in 1847. In 1848 he became a member of the provisional government of the French Republic but was forced to seek refuge in England. Thence he wrote an "Appel aux hommes rouges" (1849), "Pages de l'histoire de la révolution de Février 1848" (1850), a couple of polemic pamphlets entitled "Plus de Girondins" (1851), and "La République une et indivisible" (1851). He ended his history of the revolution with the dissolution of the National Convention, and issued the twelfth and final volume of the work in 1862. His "Historical Revelations ascribed to Lord Normanby" (1858) were written originally in English, but immediately translated by the author into French under the title "Histoire de la révolution de 1848" (1859). From 1857 to 1870 Blanc published a weekly letter, at first to the "Courrier de Paris," and afterward to the "Temps." These articles on the political and parliamentary life of Great Britain have been collected in ten volumes under the "Dix années de l'histoire d'Angleterre" (1879–81). In 1870 he returned to France and took part in several political movements. In 1876 he founded and directed a daily sheet, "L'Homme libre." His articles from this paper and from the "Rappel" fill five volumes entitled "Questions d'aujourd'hui et d'demain" (1873–84).

Blanc (blon), **Le.** A town in the department of Indre, central France, situated on the river Creuse 35 miles east of Poitiers. Population (1891), commune, 7,389.

Blanc, Mont. *See Mont Blanc.*

Blanca, Sierra. *See Sierra Blanca.*

Blanchard (blon-shär'), **Alain.** Died 1418. A celebrated Breton Prince, who played a prominent part in the wars of the Armagnacs during the siege by Henry V. of England, 1418, and who was executed by the orders of Henry after the capitulation of the city.

Blanchard, Emile. Born at Paris, March 6, 1819. A French naturalist, especially noted as an entomologist. He is the author of many scientific works, including "Recherches sur les organismes des animaux articulés" (1838), "Histoire des insectes, des myriapodes, etc." (1837–40), "Histoire des insectes, etc." (1845–46), etc.

Blanchard, François. Born at Andelys, Eure, France, 1753; died at Paris, March 7, 1809. A noted French aeronaut. He made a balloon ascent in 1784, crossed the Channel from Dover to Calais. He visited the United States. He made over sixty ascents.

Blanchard, Henri Pierre Léon Pharamond. Born near Lyons, Feb. 27, 1805; died at Paris, Jan. 19, 1874. A French painter.

Blanchard (blan'tsärd), **Samuel Laman.** Born at Great Yarmouth, England, May 15, 1804; died at London, Feb. 15, 1845. An English litterateur and journalist. He was acting editor of the "Sun" (1828–29), and editor of the "Court Journal" (1829–30), of "Heath's Book of Beauty," "Scraps and Sketches," etc.

Blanchard, Thomas. Born at Sutton, Mass., June 24, 1788; died at Boston, April 16, 1864. An American inventor. He invented a machine for cutting and heading nails by a single operation and a well-known lathe for turning irregular forms.

Blanche (blonsh), **August Théodore.** Born at Stockholm, Sept. 17, 1811; died at Stockholm, Nov. 30, 1868. A Swedish poet and novelist.

Blanche (blonsh), Infanta of Bourbon. Born in France about 1338; died at Medina Sidonia, Spain, 1361. A French princess, daughter of Pierre, duc de Bourbon, and wife of Pedro "the Cruel" of Castile, by whom she was abandoned shortly after their marriage on account of infidelity and imprisoned. Her death was ascribed to poisoning. Her tragical fate produced profound impression, and has frequently been celebrated in verse.

Blanche of Castile. Born 1187; died Dec. 1, 1252. Queen of France, daughter of Alfonso IX. of Castile, by Eleonora of England, and wife of Louis VIII. She acted as regent 1226–36, during the minority of her son Louis IX., and again 1248–52 during the crusade of that monarch in Egypt.

Blanche of Devan. A crazy lowland bride in Scott's poem "Lady of the Lake."

Blanchefleur, or Blancheflor. *See Fleur et Blanchefleur.*

Blanchelande (blonsh-lond'), **Philibert François Roussel de.** Born at Dijon, 1735; died at Paris, April 14, 1794. French governor. In 1789 he was appointed to the West Indies, and commanded at St. Vincent, which he repulsed an English attack. In 1790 he succeeded Gouverneur of Martinique, and encountered much opposition. In France 1792, and executed by the revolutionary tribunal.

Blanco, Antonio Guzman. *See Guzman Blanco, Antonio.*

Blanco, Cape. A headland of western Africa, in lat. 26° 46′ N., long. 17° 6′ W.

Blanco (blän'ko), **Escalada, Manuel.** Born at Buenos Ayres, Sept. 5, 1790; died at Santiago, Chile, Sept. 5, 1876. A Spanish-American general and naval commander who distinguished himself in the Chilean war for independence. In 1841, 1851, he was elected president of Chile, but resigned each time. Made general of the army, he led an unsuccessful invasion of Peru in 1837, and was ill-used by prime-only after signing a treaty of peace. The Chilian government annulled this treaty, and Blanco finally was compelled, and surrendered. He was taken out of Valparaiso in 1837, and minister to France 1838–45. He held the military title of marshal from 1839.

Blanco, José Félix. Born in Mariana de Caracas, Sept. 24, 1782; died at Caracas, April 15, 1872. A Venezuelan priest, soldier, statesman, and historian. He was one of the leaders in the revolution at Caracas, April 19, 1810, and was the first editor of the great historical work "Documentos para la historia de la vida pública del Libertador," etc., which was published by Azpurua after his death (Caracas, 1875–77. 14 vols.).

Blanco, Pedro. Born in Cochabamba, Oct. 19, 1755; shot at Sucre, Jan., 1828. A Bolivian soldier. In 1812 he joined the Spanish army, but soon passed over to the patriots and was tried with those during the revolution. He became general in 1828, and on the fall of Sucre toward the end of that year was chosen president of Bolivia, but was deposed and killed in the revolution of Dec. 31, 1828.

Blancos (blän'kōs), or **Blanquillos** (blän-kel'yōs). [Sp., 'Whites.'] The name given in Uruguay to one of the two great political parties. It had its origin about 1836, when the adherents of ex-pope took the name of Blancos, and those of Francisco Rivera that of Colorados. Both parties have had various leaders and have differed, ostensibly at least, on many important questions. From 1836 to 1851 the Colorados held Montevideo, whence they were also known as the *Defensa* party, or *Partido de la Defensa*, and the Blancos under Oribe, kept them in a state of continuous siege.

Bland Silver Bill. A United States statute of 1878, 20 Stat., 25; so called from its author, Richard P. Bland, a member of the House from Missouri. It re-established the silver dollar containing 412½ grains troy of standard silver as a legal tender; but its special feature was a clause requiring the treasury to purchase every month not less than two nor more than four million dollars worth of silver bullion and to coin it into dollars. It passed over President Hayes's veto. See *Sherman Bill.*

Bland (blandn), **Theodoric.** Born in Prince George County, Va., 1742; died at New York, June 1, 1790. An American patriot. He joined the Continental army in 1775, was a delegate from Virginia to the Continental Congress 1780–83, and was representative from Virginia to the first Congress under the Federal Constitution 1789–90. He lost means as of the Revolutionary period, which were published under the title of "The Bland Papers" (1840–45).

Blandamour (blän'dä-mōr), **Sir.** A fickle and vainglorious knight in Spenser's "Faerie Queene." He was defeated by Britomart, and won the false Florimel from Paridel.

Blandiman (blan-di'man). The attendant of Bellisant in the story of "Valentine and Orson."

Blandina (blan-di'ni), **Saint.** A female slave who, during a persecution of the Christians, was put to death at Lyons in 177. She is commemorated by the Roman Catholic Church on June 2.

Blandois. *See Rigaud.*

Blandrata (blän-drä'tä), or **Biandrata** (bē-an-drä'tä), **Giorgio.** Born at Saluzzo, Italy, about 1515; died in Transylvania about 1590. An Italian physician and propagator (especially in Poland and Transylvania) of Protestant doctrines, and later of Socinianism and Arianism. He was thrown into prison at Pavia by the Inquisition, but escaped to Geneva, where he was induced to profess Calvinism. From Geneva he fled to Poland, where he was assassinated by a nephew whom he had threatened to disinherit.

Blane (blān), **Sir Gilbert.** Born at Blanefield, Ayrshire, Scotland, Sept. 8, 1749; died at London, June 26, 1834. A noted Scotch physician. He had the medical charge of the West Indian fleet under Rodney (1779–81), and was later (1830) appointed physician extraordinary to the Prince of Wales. He wrote "Elements of Medical Logic" (1819), etc.

Blane, Niel. The popular landlord of the Howff in Scott's novel "Old Mortality." He is also town piper. Jennie, his daughter, is the bar-maid.

Blañes (blän'yes). A seaport in the province of Gerona, northeastern Spain, situated on the Mediterranean 14 miles northeast of Barcelona. Population (1887), 5,401.

Blangini (blän-jē'nē), **Giuseppe Marco Maria Felice.** Born at Turin, Nov. 18, 1781; died at Paris, Dec. 18, 1841. An Italian tenor and operatic composer. He wrote "Clarisse et réalité," "Encore un tour de Calphe," "Romances," in 34 numbers, etc.

Blankenberghe (blan'ken-bēr-gē). A bathing place and fishing town in the province of West Flanders, Belgium, situated on the North Sea 9 miles northwest of Bruges. Population (1890), 4,116.

Blankenburg (blän'ken-bōrg). A town in Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, Germany, 21 miles south of Weimar, in the Schwarzathal of the Thuringian Forest.

Blankenburg. A town in Brunswick, in the Harz 9 miles southwest of Halberstadt. It is a noted summer resort, and contains a ducal castle and a Rathaus. Population (1890), 7,703.

Blanketeers (blang-ke-tērz'). The name given to a body of half-starved Manchester operatives who met at St. Peter's Field, March 10, 1817. Each man was provided with provisions and a blanket, and their purpose was to walk to London to petition for some legislative remedy against capitalistic oppression, and especially for the great panacea of parliamentary reform.

The project of these poor simple-minded men, instead of exciting compassion, filled the minds of the government and the upper classes with alarm. It was regarded as an attempt to overthrow the constituted authority. The Habeas Corpus Act being, at that time, suspended, the leaders of the proposed expedition were seized and imprisoned. The greater part of those who had intended to join it yielded at once; a few, however, persisted in their intentions, but these had been placed along the proposed line of march, and they were intercepted, searched, and either sent back or imprisoned. Nothing was found on them to justify these proceedings, except "two unusually long knives."

Molesworth, Hist. Eng., I. 11.

Blanqui (blon-kē'), **Jérôme Adolphe.** Born at Nice, France, Nov. 29, 1798; died at Paris, Jan. 28, 1854. A noted French political economist. His works include "Histoire de l'économie politique en Europe, etc. (1837–38)," "Voyage en Angleterre 1824," etc.

Blanqui, Louis Auguste. Born at Puget-Théniers, Alpes-Maritimes, France, Feb. 7, 1805; died at Paris, Jan. 1, 1881. A French socialist and political agitator, brother of Jérôme Adolphe Blanqui. He took part in insurrectionary movements in 1839, 1848, and 1871.

Blanzy (blon-zē'). A town in the department of Saône-et-Loire, France, 19 miles south of Autun. Population (1891), commune, 4,942.

Blarney (blär'ni). A village in Cork, Ireland, 5 miles northwest of Cork. It contains a noted castle built in 1446 by Cormack MacCarthy, and now forming a picturesque ivy-clad ruin centered about a high square battlemented and machicolated keep. The fame of the castle is due to its possession of the wonder-working Blarney stone, a block bearing the name of the founder and the date, built into the southern angle of the keep twenty feet below the top. Since access to it is well nigh impossible, a substitute has been provided within the battlements to receive the kisses of tourists.

Blarney, Lady. One of the town ladies, or rather ladies of the town, in Goldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield," who make the acquaintance of the vicar's innocent family under false pretenses. The other is Miss Carolina Wilhelmina Skeggs.

Blasius (blā'zi-us), or **Blaize** (blāz), Saint. A bishop of Sebaste, Armenia, martyred in 316. He was worshiped by the wool-combers as being patron-saint, apparently because iron combs were used in tearing his flesh when martyred. His festival is celebrated on Feb. 3 by the Roman and Anglican churches, and on Feb. 11 by the Greeks. The wool-combers procession is still held on Feb. 3 in England.

Blasius, Docteur. The pseudonym of Paschal Grousset (q. v.) "Figaro."

Blatant Beast, The. In Spenser's "Faerie Queene," the personification of slander. He is a foul monster with a hundred tongues.

Blathers (blaṫh'ėrz). A Bow-street officer in Dickens's "Oliver Twist."

Blattergowl (blat'ėr-goul). A prosy Scotch minister in Scott's novel "The Antiquary."

Blauberen (blou'bo-ren). A small town in Würtemberg, situated on the Blau 10 miles west of Ulm.

Blauen (blou'en). One of the chief summits of the Black Forest, near Müllheim. Height, 3,830 feet.

Blavatsky (blä-vät'ski), **Madame (Helena Petrovna Hahn-Hahn).** Born at Yekaterinoslaff, Russia, in 1831; died at London, May 8, 1891. A Russian theosophist and traveler in the East, etc.; one of the chief founders of the "Theosophical Society" in 1875. She wrote "Isis Unveiled" (1876), "The Secret Doctrine" (1888), "Key to Theosophy" (1889), etc.

Blaye (blā), [L. *Blavia, Blabia, Blavia.*] A seaport in the department of Gironde, France, 21 miles northwest of Bordeaux: the Roman Blavia. Population (1891), commune, 5,015.

Blaze (blāz), **François Henri Joseph,** called **Castil-Blaze.** Born at Cavaillon, Vaucluse, France, Dec. 1, 1784; died at Paris, Dec. 11, 1857. A French writer on music, musical critic, and operatic composer. From 1822 to 1832 he was musical critic of the "Journal des Débats." He wrote "De l'opéra en France" (1820), etc.

Blaze de Bury (blāz dė bü-rē') (originally **Ange Henri Blaze**). Born at Avignon, France, May 19, 1813; died at Paris, March 15, 1888. A French author, son of Castil-Blaze. He wrote for the "Revue des Deux Mondes" under the pseudonyms "Hans Werner," "Amédée Achard," and "Henri Blaze," and lived for some time at the court of Weimar. His works include "Récivains et poetes de l'Allemagne" (1847), "Les poètes de la cour" (1854), etc.

Bleak House. A novel by Charles Dickens, published 1852–53 in twenty monthly numbers. It was named from a dreary-looking house which was his summer residence at Broadstairs. It was aimed at the delays of the Court of Chancery. It was illustrated by "Phiz."

Bledow (blā'dō), **Ludwig.** Born July 27, 1795: died at Berlin, Aug. 6, 1846. A famous German chess-player, founder of the so-called Berlin chess school (1837–42). His collection of works on chess was purchased by the Royal Library of Berlin.

Bleeding-heart Yard. A part of London formerly the property of the Hatton family. About the origin of its title there are various traditions. The place is much built over with poor houses. It is introduced by Dickens in "Little Dorrit" as the residence of the Flornishes, Daniel Doyce, and others.

Bleek (blāk), **Friedrich.** Born at Ahrensböck, Holstein, July 4, 1793; died at Bonn, Germany, Feb. 27, 1859. A German biblical critic, professor of theology at Bonn 1829–59.

Bleek, Wilhelm Heinrich Immanuel. Born at Berlin, March 8, 1827; died at Cape Town, Cape Colony, Aug. 17, 1875. A noted African linguist. He went to Natal, South Africa, in 1855, and in 1856 to Cape Town, where he was appointed librarian of Sir George Grey's library. In this capacity he wrote his "Comparative Grammar of South African Languages" (2 vols., 1858–69), "Hottentot Fables" (1864), "Comparative Grammar of South African Languages" (1862–69). He died while working on a dictionary of the Bushman language.

Blefuscu (ble-fus'kū). An island described in Swift's "Gulliver's Travels." It was separated from Lilliput by a channel, and was intended to satirize France. The inhabitants were pygmies. Gulliver waded across the channel and carries off the entire fleet.

Bleibtreu (blīb'troi), **Georg.** Born at Xanten, Rhenish Prussia, March 27, 1828: died at Berlin, Oct. 16, 1892. A German battle-painter. His chief paintings are "Battle of Katzbach" (1857), "Battle of Waterloo" (1858), etc.

Blemyes, or Blemmyes (blem'i-ēz). [Gr. *Βλέμυες, Βλέμμυες.*] In ancient history, a nomadic Ethiopian tribe, infesting Nubia and Upper Egypt. See *Beshareen*. They were frequently at war with the Romans, and were often defeated under Aurelian, Probus, and Diocletian. They were the subjects of fabulous accounts by early writers, who represent them as headless and as having their eyes, nose, and mouth in their breasts.

Bléneau (blā-nō'), **Battle of.** A victory gained at Bléneau (in the department of Yonne, France) by the Spaniards under Condé over Turenne in 1652; in another battle on the next day Turenne gained the advantage.

Blenerhasset (bler-has'et), **Thomas.** Born about 1550; died about 1625. An English poet and historian. His best-known work is "The Second Parte of the Mirrour for Magistrates" (1578).

Blenheim (blen'im), G. **Blindheim** (blint'hīm). A village in western Bavaria, situated on the Danube in lat. 48° 57′ N., long. 10° 36′ E. Near here, Aug. 13 (N. S.), 1704, the allied English, Germans, Dutch, and Danes (52,000), under the Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene, defeated the French and Bavarians (56,000), under Tallard. The loss of the Allies was 11,000–12,000, and that of the French and Bavarians, 40,000 (?). The battle is called by French and Germans the battle of Hochstadt.

Blenheim Palace. A mansion at Woodstock, Oxfordshire, England, built by Vanbrugh at national cost, 1705–16, for the first Duke of Marlborough. It is an imposing pile, measuring 320 feet east and west, and 190 feet north and south. The chief facade presents a projecting entrance-portico between two prominent wings whose inner faces sweep in a curve toward the entrance. The ornamentation is poor, and the columns are so large as to dwarf even the enormous building. The garden facade of the house façade are better; each has a large bow-window in the middle, and is flanked by end pavilions. The interior has many fine apartments.

Blennerhasset (blen-ėr-has'et), **Harman.** Born at Hampshire, England, Oct. 8, 1765 (1764?): died at Guernsey, Channel Islands, Feb. 1, 1831. An Englishman of Irish descent, noted in connection with Burr's conspiracy. He settled about 1798 on a small island, since called Blennerhasset's Island, in the Ohio, near Marietta, where he erected a mansion which he surrounded with gardens and conservatories, and furnished with a library and other facilities for the gratification of intellectual tastes. He was persuaded in 1805 by Burr to join his enterprise, probably without knowing its true character, and was arrested and indicted for treason, but was released in 1807 on Burr's acquittal, his home having in the mean time been sold to satisfy his creditors. He died in poverty, having during the later years of his life been supported by the charity of a relative.

Blennerhasset's Island. A small island in the Ohio, 2 miles below Parkersburg, West Virginia: so called from Harman Blennerhasset, famous in connection with Burr's conspiracy.

Blessing of Jacob. One of the finest paintings of Rembrandt (1656), in the museum at Cassel, Germany. Jacob, on his death-bed, supported by Joseph, gives his benediction to his two young grandsons, who kneel beside the bed. Their mother, with folded hands, stands behind them.

Blessington, Countess of. See *Power* (Farmer), *Marguerite.*

Blicher (blīch'ėr), **Steen Steensen.** Born at Vium, Jutland, Denmark, Oct. 11, 1782: died at Spentrup, March 26, 1848. A Danish lyric poet and novelist. His works include the novels "Jydske Romanzer," "Nationalnoveller," etc. (published collectively 1833–36).

Blidah (blē-dä'). A town in the department of Algiers, Algeria, 25 miles southwest of Algiers. Population (1891), 11,404.

Blifil (bli'fil), **Captain John.** A hypocritical coxcomb in Fielding's "Tom Jones," of "pinchbeck professions and vamped-up virtues."

Blifil, Doctor. The elder brother of Captain Blifil.

Bligh (blī), **William.** Born at Tyntan, Cornwall, 1753: died at London, Dec. 7, 1817. An English admiral. He was commander of his Majesty's ship Bounty in 1787; was cast adrift near the Friendly Islands in 1789; and reached Timor in 1789. He published a "Narrative" of the mutiny in 1790. See *Bounty.*

Blight (blīt), **Young.** Mr. Mortimer Lightwood's office-boy in Dickens's novel "Our Mutual Friend." He is of a peculiarly depressing aspect.

Blimber (blim'ber), **Cornelia.** The daughter of Doctor Blimber in Charles Dickens's "Dombey and Son." She wore short hair and spectacles and was "dry and sandy with working in the graves of deceased languages."

Blimber, Doctor. The principal of the boarding-school, in Charles Dickens's "Dombey and Son," to which little Paul Dombey is sent: an unimpassioned, grave man with an appearance of learning.

Blind (blind), **Karl.** Born at Mannheim, Germany, Sept. 4, 1820. A German political agitator and writer.

Blind Beggar of Alexandria, The. A comedy by Chapman, first acted about 1596 and printed in 1598.

Blind Beggar of Bethnal Green, The, with the Merry Humours of Tom Stroud. A play by Chettle and Day, written before May, 1600, but not printed till 1659. It was based on the popular ballad called "The Blind Beggar's Daughter of Bethnal Green."

Blind Beggar's Daughter of Bethnal Green, The. A very popular ballad preserved in Percy's "Reliques," "Ancient Poems," and other collections of old ballads. It is the story of "pretty Bessee," the daughter of "the Blind Beggar." The latter is really Henry, the son of Simon de Montfort, who assumes this disguise to escape the spies of King Henry. Bessee is wooed by a merchant, an innkeeper, a gentleman, and a knight: all but the knight, however, say farewell to her on learning that her father is a beggar. The knight marries her, and her father reveals his true fortune and character at the wedding. See *Beggar of Bethnal Green.*

Blinder (blīn'dėr), **Mrs.** The keeper of a chandler's shop in Charles Dickens's "Bleak House." She has "a dropsy or an asthma, or perhaps both."

Blind Harry. Died about 1492. A Scottish minstrel: author of a poem on Sir William Wallace. The only known manuscript of the poem is dated 1488.

Blind Preacher, The. William Henry Milburn.

Blink Bonny. An English thoroughbred mare bred in 1854, by Melbourne, dam Queen Mary by Gladiator. Like Eleanor she won both the Derby and Oaks (1857). In 1861 she broke Alfred Stockwell. She died in 1862. Melbourne represented the Godolphin barb line of stallions. Queen Mary was also the dam of Bonnie Scotland, imported into America.

Blister (blis'tėr), An apothecary in Fielding's "Old Man Taught Wisdom, or The Virgin Unmasked."

Blithedale (blīth'dāl) **Romance, The.** A romance by Hawthorne, published in 1852. It was founded on the Brook Farm experiment (which see), and in Miles Coverdale Hawthorne described much of his own character. "The predominant idea of the 'Blithedale Romance' is to delineate the deranging effect of an absorbing philanthropic passion on a powerful mind." *K. H. Hutton*, Essays in Lit. Crit.

Block (blok), **Ben.** A nickname for a sailor.

Block, Maurice. Born at Berlin, Feb. 18, 1816. A French political economist and statistician. His works include "Des charges de l'agriculture" (1850), "Puissance comparée des divers états de l'Europe," etc. He has edited since 1856 "L'Annuaire de l'économie politique et de la statistique."

Block Island, Ind. **Manisees** (man'i-sēz). An island in the Atlantic Ocean, 10 miles southsouthwest of Point Judith in Rhode Island. It forms the township of New Shoreham, Rhode Island. It is a noted summer resort. Length, 8 miles.

Blodget (bloj'et), **Lorin.** Born at Jamestown,

New York, May 25, 1823. An American physicist and statistician: author of "Climatology of the United States" (1857), etc.

Blodgett, Samuel. Born at Woburn, Mass., April 1, 1724: died at Haverhill, N. H., Sept. 1, 1807. An American inventor. He constructed a machine for raising sunken vessels, 1783, and began the canal around Amoskeag Falls at Haverhill, New Hampshire, which bears his name.

Bloemaert (blö'märt), **Abraham.** Born at Gorkum, Netherlands, 1564: died at Utrecht, 1651. A Dutch painter of landscapes and historical pieces, noted as a colorist.

Bloemen (blö'men), **Jan Frans van.** Born at Antwerp, 1662: died at Rome, 1748 (1749?). A Flemish landscape-painter, surnamed "Orizzonte" from the beautiful horizons of his landscapes.

Bloemen, Pieter van, surnamed "Standaert." Born 1651: died 1720. A Flemish battle-painter, brother of Jan Frans van Bloemen.

Bloemfontein (blöm'fon-tīn). The capital of Orange Free State, South Africa, situated in lat. 29° 8′ S., long. 26° 40′ E. Population (1890), 3,459.

Blois (blwä). [LL. *Blesum.*] The capital of the department of Loir-et-Cher, France, situated on the Loire in lat. 47° 35′ N., long. 1° 18′ E.: Medieval Latin Blesum, Blesis, or Bleza. It was the capital of the medieval countship of Blois. The château (castle) is a historic royal palace, of great extent. It was [illegible] Louis XII. The east front, of red brick and stone, was built by Louis XII.; over its richly ornamented portal is an equestrian statue of the king, in a canopied niche. [illegible] with square mullioned windows over graceful arcades, and topped by a high roof with decorated dormer-windows. Another wing was built by François I., in an excellent Renaissance style. Its most prominent feature is an open winding staircase, richly adorned with sculpture, forming a projecting tower. The splendid apartments of the interior range in date from the 13th century down; they are decorated with carving, color, and wall-hangings. Population (1891), [illegible].

Blois, County of, or **Blaisois,** or **Blésois.** A medieval county of France, included in the government of Orléanais, and comprised in the department of Loir-et-Cher. Capital, Blois. It became a possession of the crown in 1498.

Blois, Charles of. See *Charles of Blois.*

Blois, Louis of. See *Louis of.*

Blois, Stephen of. See *Stephen of.*

Blome (blōm), **Richard.** Died 1705. A London publisher and compiler. His name is appended to many works which are said to have been written by [illegible] Among these are [illegible] British [illegible] America.

Blomfield (blöm'fēld), **Charles James.** Born at Bury-St.-Edmunds, England, May 29, 1786: died at Fulham, England, Aug. 5, 1857. An English prelate, bishop of London 1828–56. He edited various plays of Æschylus, etc.

Blommaert (blom'märt), **Philipp.** Born at Ghent, Belgium, Aug. 27, 1809: died at Ghent, Aug. 14, 1871. A Flemish historian and poet, reviver of old Flemish literature. His chief work is "Aloude geschiedenis der Belgen of Nederduitschers" (1849).

Blond, Jacques Christophe le. See *Leblond.*

Blondel (blon-del'; F. pron. blôn-del'). Born at Nesle, Picardy, France: flourished in the second half of the 12th century. A French trouvère, attendant and friend of Richard Cœur de Lion. According to the traditional account (probably a fable), he discovered the prison of the imprisoned Richard in the castle of Dürrenstein, by singing under the tower in which the king was confined a song which the two had composed and to which the king responded.

Blondin (blôn-dan'), **Charles (Émile Gravele).** Born at St. Omer, France, Feb. 28, 1824. A Frenchman, famous as a tight-rope walker. He crossed the Niagara River, 1855, 1859, 1860.

Blood, Council of. The popular name of a tribunal organized in the Netherlands by the Duke of Alva in 1567. Its object was the punishment of the enemies of Spanish rule and the Roman Catholic religion.

Blood, Thomas. Born, probably in Ireland, about 1618: died Aug. 24, 1680. A famous Irish adventurer, called "Colonel" Blood. He was the leader in an unsuccessful attempt to seize Dublin Castle and the person of the Duke of Ormond, the lord lieutenant, in 1663. He escaped, remained for a time in Ireland and then fled to Holland, returned to England and joined the Fifth Monarchy men; went to Scotland and associated himself with the Covenanters, remaining with them until their defeat on Pentland Hills, Nov. 27, 1666; and then revisited England and Ireland. In 1670 he led another assault on Ormond, and in 1671 attempted to steal the crown jewels from the Tower. Scott introduces him in "Peveril of the Peak."

Blood Indians. See *Kino.*

Bloody Assizes. The popular name for the trials for participation in Monmouth's rising of 1685, held in the western counties of England and presided over by Lord Jeffreys. Over 300 persons were executed.

Bloody Brook. A brook about a mile northwest of Deerfield, Massachusetts, the scene of an Indian massacre in 1675.

Bloody Brother, The, or Rollo, Duke of Normandy. A tragedy by Fletcher and others (probably W. Rowley and Massinger), printed in 1639. The date of production is doubtful. Fleay assigns it to 1616–17; Ward thinks it later than 1624. It was very popular after the Restoration. One of the lyrics in it, "Take, oh take those lips away," is attributed to Shakspere [illegible]

"[illegible]
[illegible]"

B. J. F. is on the title page of the first quarto (1639), and it has been supposed to stand for B. Jonson and Fletcher. Bullen considers it possible that the play was written by Jonson and Fletcher and revised by Massinger, but the authorship is uncertain.

Bloody Mary. An epithet given to Mary, queen of England (1553–58), on account of the persecutions which she sanctioned.

Bloomer (blö'mėr), **Mrs. (Amelia Jenks).** Born at Homer, N. Y., May 27, 1818. An American reformer. She has lectured on temperance and the rights of women, but is principally known for her adoption of a reformed dress, consisting of Turkish trousers and a dress with short skirts, which was first introduced by Elizabeth Smith Miller.

Bloomfield (blöm'fēld), **Robert.** Born at Honington, Suffolk, England, Dec. 3, 1766: died at Shefford, Bedfordshire, England, Aug. 19, 1823. An English poet and shoemaker. His best-known work is "The Farmer's Boy" (1800).

Bloomfield, Samuel Thomas. Born 1790: died at Wandsworth Common, England, Sept. 28, 1869. An English [illegible] He edited the Greek Testament (1832).

Bloomington (blöm'ing-ton). A city, the capital of McLean County, Illinois, in lat. 40° 28′ N., long. 89° W. [illegible] Population (1890), [illegible].

Bloomsbury (blömz'bėr-i). A district lying north of New Oxford street, London, between Euston Road, Gray's Inn Road, and Tottenham Court Road.

Bloomsbury Gang. A name given to a political clique influential about 1790. Its leader was the Duke of Bedford, and its headquarters Bloomsbury House, London.

Bloomsbury Square. A noted square north of New Oxford street, London.

Blore Heath (blōr hēth). A heath situated near Market Drayton, Shropshire, England. Here, Sept. 23, 1459, the Yorkists under the Earl of Salisbury defeated the Lancastrians under Lord Audley.

Blot in the 'Scutcheon, A. A tragedy by Robert Browning, brought out in England in 1843. It was afterward produced in America by Lawrence Barrett.

Blouet (blö-e'), **Paul:** pseudonym **Max O'Rell.** Born in Brittany, France, March 2, 1848. A French author and lecturer. He has published "John Bull and his Island," "Daughters of John Bull," "Jonathan and his Continent," etc.

Blount (blunt), **Charles.** Died 1545. The fifth Lord Mountjoy, noted as a patron of learning.

Blount, Charles. Born 1563: died at London, April 3, 1606. The eighth Lord Mountjoy, created earl of Devonshire in 1604. He was a favorite of Elizabeth, [illegible] Essex [illegible] Ireland. He defeated Tyrone, and, with Sir George Carew, obtained military possession of nearly the whole of Ireland. See *Rich, Lady.*

Blount, Charles. Born at Upper Holloway, England, April 27, 1654: died Aug., 1693. An English deist and pamphleteer. He wrote against the censorship of the press [illegible] with his deceased wife's sister [illegible] marriage between [illegible] He committed suicide in despair [illegible] He wrote "Anima mundi" (1679) and "The Two Books of Philostratus on the Life of Apollonius Tyanaeus, from the Greek" (1680), etc.

Blount, Sir Frederick. A poor but well-dressed fortune-hunter in Bulwer's play "Money." He is quite unable to pronounce the letter "r," considering it "wough and wasping."

Blount, Harry. Lord Marmion's page in Scott's poem "Marmion."

Blount, Martha. Born near Reading (probably), June 15, 1690: died in Berkeley Row, Hanover Square, London, 1762. An intimate friend of Pope. [illegible] his will [illegible] books, all his [illegible] residuary legatee.

Blount, Thomas. Born at Bordesley, Worcestershire, England, 1618: died at Orleton, England, Dec. 26, 1679. An English [illegible] writer. He studied law at the Inner Temple, and was admitted to the bar, but his religion (Roman Catholic) interfered with the practice [illegible] to his estate at Orleton. [illegible] his study of the law as [illegible] Among his numerous works are "Glossographia" [illegible] and "A Law Dictionary" (1670).

Blount, William. Born in North Carolina, 1744: died at Knoxville, Tenn., March 21, 1800. An American politician. He was one of the signers of the Constitution in 1787, was appointed governor of the territory south of the Ohio, became United States senator from Tennessee in 1796, and was expelled in 1797 for having instigated the Creeks and Cherokees to aid the British in conquering the Spanish territory of West Florida.

Blow (blō), **John.** Born at North Collingham, Nottinghamshire, England, 1648: died at Westminster, Oct. 1, 1708. A noted English musical composer, organist of Westminster Abbey, and later of the Chapel Royal.

Blowzelinda (blou-ze-lin'dä), or **Blowsalinda** [illegible]. [From *blowze*, a coarse wench.] A [illegible] Gay's pastoral poem "The Shepherd's Week." [illegible] rustic [illegible]

Blücher (blüch'ėr), **Gebhard Leberecht von,** Prince of Wahlstadt. Born at Rostock, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Dec. 16, 1742: died at Krieblowitz, in Silesia, Sept. 12, 1819. A famous field-marshal in the Prussian service. He commanded at Auerstädt, Oct. 14, 1806, served with distinction at Lützen, Bautzen, Leipsic, etc., 1813, defeated Napoleon at [illegible], March, 1814, was defeated at Ligny June 16, 1815, and commanded the Prussians at Waterloo, June 18, 1815.

Bludenz (blö'dents). A town in Vorarlberg, Austria-Hungary, situated on the Ill 24 miles south of Bregenz. Population (1890), 3,265.

Bludoff (blö'dof), Count **Dmitri Nikolayevitch.** Born in the government of Vladimir, Russia, April 16, 1785: died at St. Petersburg, March 2 (N. S.), 1864. A Russian statesman and diplomatist. He was appointed minister of the interior in 1832 and of justice in 1839, and president of the council of the empire and council of the ministry in 1861.

Bluebeard (blö'bērd), F. **Barbe-bleue** (bärb-blė'), G. **Blaubart** (blou'bart). The nickname of the chevalier Raoul (an imaginary personage), celebrated for his cruelty. The historic original was perhaps Gilles de Laval, Baron de Retz (born [illegible], died 1440). He is the subject of works by Perrault, Grétry, Offenbach, Tieck, etc. In Perrault he is a rich man who, in spite of his hideous blue beard, has had six wives and marries a seventh, a young girl named Fatima. He leaves the keys of the castle with her while he goes on a journey, telling her that she may enter any room but one. She disobeys, enters the forbidden chamber, and discovers the bodies of his former wives. A blood-stain on the key reveals her disobedience, and her husband gives her five minutes to prepare for death. Her sister Anne mounts to the top of the castle to watch for aid, and at last sees their brothers coming. They arrive and kill Bluebeard as he is about to despatch Fatima. Perrault's story was written in French about 1697, and translated into English in the 18th century. Several similar tales are to be found in Straparola's "Piacevoli Notti," published in 1569, and in the "Pentamerone" by "Gian Alesio Abbatutis" (Gianbattista Basile). A series of frescos dating from the 13th century has been discovered in a chapel at Morbihan, representing the legend of St. Trophine, which is that of the too curious wife of Bluebeard. "La Barbe Bleue has a striking resemblance to the story in the Arabian Nights of the Third Calendar, who has all the keys of a magnificent castle intrusted to him, with injunctions not to open a certain apartment [illegible] curiosity and is punished [illegible]

He [the Baron de Retz] was finally burnt at Nantes in 1440 for having killed not his wives, but a number of children, who had previously been victims of his [illegible]. His family, according to Michelet, had [illegible] the stain of his disgrace, given [illegible] English partizan, Blue Beard.
Dunlop, Hist. of Prose Fiction, II. 497, note.

Blue Beard. A comic opera by Sedaine (music by Grétry), produced in 1797.

Blue Beard or Female Curiosity. A musical play by Colman the Younger, produced in 1798.

Blue Bird, The, F. **L'Oiseau Bleue** (lwä-zō' blė). A fairy tale by Madame d'Aulnoy. Flora and Troutina, daughters of a king, are rivals for the hand of Prince Charming. He loves Flora, who is good and beautiful; but the queen insists that he shall marry Troutina, who is ill-tempered and hideous. In consequence of his refusal, he is condemned to wear the form of a blue-bird for seven years. The superior power of a friendly enchantress and a fairy enables them to restore him to his own form and unite him to the lovely Flora.

Blue Boy, The. A painting by Gainsborough

(1779), in Grosvenor House, London. It is full-length, portrait of a boy wearing a 16th-century costume of blue satin, and landscape background.

Blue-coat School. See *Christ's Hospital.*

Blue Devils. A farce by George Colman the Younger. It was taken from the French of Pa-trat, and was produced April 24, 1798.

Blue-gowns. A name given to certain bedesmen who received alms from the kings of Scotland. They wore a blue gown with a pewter badge, and were al-lowed to beg in any part of Scotland.

Blue-Grass Region. A popular name given to that part of central Kentucky which abounds in blue-grass (*Gramineal pratense*).

Blue Grotto. A celebrated cavern on the shore of Capri in Italy.

Blue Hen, The. A nickname of the State of Delaware. The regiment furnished by Delaware in the American War for Independence was on account of its fighting qualities, known as the "game cock Regiment. One of its officers, Captain Caldwell, who was noted as a fancier of game-cocks, maintained that a true game-cock must of necessity be the progeny of a blue hen. Hence those of Caldwell's officers raised in the State.

Blue Hills. A range of hills in Norfolk County, Massachusetts, near Milton, south of Boston. The height of Great Blue Hill is 635 feet.

Blue Knight, The. In medieval romance, Sir Persaunt of India, overthrown by Sir Gareth. He is described in Malory's "Prince Arthur" and in Tennyson's idyll "Gareth and Lynette."

Blue-mantle. The English pursuivant-at-arms. His official robe is of that color.

Blue Mountain. The Kittatinny Mountain in New Jersey.

Blue Mountains. 1. A range of mountains in the eastern part of Jamaica. Height of high-est point, 7,000 feet.—2. A range of mountains in the eastern part of New South Wales, Aus-tralia, north of the Australian Alps, and west of Sydney. Height, about 4,000 feet.—3. A range of mountains in northeastern Oregon. Average height, about 7,000 feet.—4. A chain of the Alleghanies in Pennsylvania, west of Harrisburg.

Blue Ridge. The easternmost of the chains of the Appalachian system of mountains, in Virginia and North Carolina. It is a contin-uation of the South Mountains of Pennsylvania and Mary-land, which is also often called the Blue Ridge. It is famous for its picturesque scenery. In Virginia it sepa-rates the Piedmont region from the valley of Virginia. Highest point, in North Carolina, the Grandfather, 5,387 feet.

Blues (blōz). In Canadian politics, the Conser-vatives or Tories.

Blue-stocking Clubs. A name applied to as-semblies held in London about 1750 at the houses of Mrs. Montagne and other ladies, in which literary conversation and other intellectual en-joyments were substituted for cards and gossip, and which were characterized by a studied plainness of dress on the part of some of the guests. Among those was Benjamin Stillingfleet, who always wore blue stockings, and in reference to whom, especially, the coterie was called in derision the "Blue-stocking Society or the Blue-stocking Club" and the members especially the ladies, "blue-stockingers," "blue-stocking ladies," and later simply "blue-stockings" or "Blues."

Bluestring (blō'string), **Robin.** A nickname of Sir Robert Walpole, referring to his blue ribbon as a Knight of the Garter.

Bluet d'Arbères (blü-ā' dăr-bār'), **Bernard de.** Born about 1540; died at Paris, 1606. A French professional fool. He assumed the title of Comte de Permission, and published crack-brained pro-phecies and outrageous buffooneries. His "Œuvres," con-sisting of about ten unnumbered pieces, are extremely rare, and are highly prized by bibliophiles.

Bluff (bluf), **Colonel.** A character in Fielding's "Intriguing Chambermaid."

Bluff City. An epithet sometimes given to Han-nibal, Missouri, from its position.

Bluffe (bluf), **Captain Noll.** A cowardly brag-gart in Congreve's play "The Old Bachelor," somewhat resembling Ben Jonson's Bobadil.

Blum (blōm), **Robert.** Born at Cologne, Prus-sia, Nov. 10, 1807; executed at Vienna, Nov. 9, 1848. A German political agitator and writer, leader of the liberal party in Saxony in 1848.

Blumenau, Battle of. An action between the Prussians and Austrians at Blumenau in Aus-tria, July 22, 1866. It was interrupted by news of the armistice.

Blumenbach (blō'men-bäch), **Johann Friedrich.** Born at Gotha, Germany, May 11, 1752; died at Göttingen, Germany, Jan. 22, 1840. A celebrated German naturalist and physiologist, the founder of anthropology. He was professor of medicine and anatomy in the University of Göttingen 1776–1835, and director of the "Medicinische Bibliothek" 1788–94. He was the last to teach natural history on the basis of comparative anatomy, and proposed the di-vision of the human species into five races: the Cauca-sian, Mongolian, Malay, American, and African or Ethio-pian. His works include "Handbuch der vergleichenden Anatomie und Physiologie" (1804), "Über den Bildungs-strauch und das Zeugungsgeschäft" (1781), "Institutiones physiologicæ (1787)

Blumen-, Frucht- und Dornenstücke. See *Flower, Fruit, and Thorn Pieces.*

Blumenthal (blō'men-tāl), **Leonhardt, Count von.** Born at Neuchâtel, Switzerland, July 30, 1810. A Prussian general. He became chief of the general staff of the army in Schleswig-Holstein in 1849; served with distinction in the war with Austria, be-coming a lieutenant-general in Oct., 1866; distinguished himself in the Franco-Prussian war as chief of staff in the army of the Crown Prince; and was made general field-marshal in 1888.

Blümlisalp (blüm'lis-älp). A mountain-group in the Bernese Oberland, Switzerland, west of the Jungfrau. Height of the Blümlisalphorn, 12,042 feet.

Blunderbore (blun'dėr-bōr). A giant in "Jack the Giant Killer." Jack scuttled his boat, and he was drowned.

Blunderstone Rookery (blun'dėr-stōn rük'-er-i). The residence of David Copperfield, se-nior, in Dickens's novel "David Copperfield."

Blundeville (blun'de-vil), **Thomas.** An En-glish author. He was the son of Edward Blundeville, on whose death in 1568 he inherited an estate at Newton Flot-man, Norfolk. He is supposed to have been educated at Cambridge. In 1571 he erected in the church of Newton Flotman a monument under which he lies buried. He wrote, besides a number of treatises on horsemanship and other subjects, "A Briefe Description of Universall Mappes and Cardes and of their use; and also the use of Ptholeme-ys his Tables," etc. (London, 1589). "M. Blundeville his Exercises, containing eyght treatises, conteyning cosmo-graphy and the art of navigation: London, 1594), "The Arte of Logike, etc." (1599), and "The Theoriques of the Planets, together with the making of two instruments for seamen, by which to cast the latitude without any sun, moon, or stars, invented by Dr. Gilbert" (London, 1602).

Blunt (blunt), **Colonel.** A character in Sir R. Howard's "Committee."

Blunt (blunt), **Dick.** Like Benedick, when he sold his gold dice, a bachelor he did not think he should live to be married.

Blunt, Edmund. Born at Newburyport, Mass., Nov. 23, 1799; died at Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 2, 1866. An American hydrographer, son of Ed-mund March Blunt.

Blunt, Edmund March. Born at Portsmouth, N. H., June 20, 1770; died at Sing Sing, N. Y., Jan. 2, 1862. An American hydrographer, au-thor of the "American Coast Pilot" (1796), etc.

Blunt, John James. Born at Newcastle-under-Lyme, Staffordshire, England, 1794; died at Cambridge, England, June 18, 1855. An English divine and ecclesiastical writer.

Blunt, Lieutenant-General. An old cavalier, rough but honest, in Shadwell's play "The Volun-teers."

Bluntschli (blunt'shli), **Johann Kaspar.** Born at Zurich, Switzerland, March 7, 1808; died at Carlsruhe, Baden, Oct. 21, 1881. A noted political economist and statesman, professor at Zurich 1833–48, at Munich 1848–61, and at Heidelberg 1861–81. Among his works include "Allgemeines Staats-recht" (1852), "Deutsches Privatrecht" (1853), "Das mod-erne Völkerrecht" (1868), etc.

Blurt (blėrt), **Master Constable.** A play by Middleton and Rowley, produced in 1602. "Blurt, Master Constable," a character in the play, seized, stable," and is a proverbial phrase. Blurt is also the name of the constable in the play given from the proverb; he is a sort of Dogberry associated with a Verges as sense of his own and his master the duke's importance.

Boabdelin (bō-äb'de-lin), **Mahomet.** The last king of Granada, one of the principal characters in Dryden's play "The Conquest of Granada."

Boabdil (bō-äb-dēl'), or **Abu Abdullah** (ä'bö äb-dōl'lä). The last Moorish king of Granada. He revolted against his father Muley Abul Hassan, seized the throne in 1481. In 1492 he was attacked and defeated by Ferdinand and Isabella, and made prisoner. He was set at liberty on condition of being a vassal of Spain.

Boaden (bō'den), **James.** Born at Whitehaven, Cumberland, England, May 23, 1762; died Feb. 16, 1839. An English dramatist and biographer. His works include "The Secret Tribunal" (1795), "An Italian Monk" (1797), "Aurelio and Miranda" (1799), etc., and lives of Kemble, Mrs. Siddons, Mrs. Jordan, and Mrs. Inchbald.

Boadicea (bō-a-di-sē'ä). [L. *Boudicea, Boudu-ca, Bunduca, Boudacea, Voadicea,* corrupt manu-script forms. = *Bouddicca,* a name which also appears, applied to other persons, as *Bulicca,* lit. 'victress,' fem. of *Bouddiccos, Boudeccus, Bodiccus,* lit. 'victor,' from Old Celtic *boudi-bodi-.* Olr. *buaid,* W. *bud,* victory.] Died 62 A. D. The wife of Prasutagus, king of the Iceni, a tribe in eastern Britain. Thinking to secure his kingdom and family from molestation, Prasutagus who died about 60 A. D., bequeathed his great wealth to his daughters jointly with the Roman emperor. The will was made by the Ro-man officials as a pretext for appropriating the whole property.

Boanerges (bō-a-nėr'jēz). [Gr. *Βοανηργές*: ety-mology doubtful: meaning, perhaps, 'sons of tumult.'] A surname, explained in Mark iii. 17 as meaning 'sons of thunder,' given to James and John, the sons of Zebedee.

Boardman (bōrd'man), **George Dana.** Born at Livermore, Maine, Feb. 1, 1801: died near Tavoy, British Burma, Feb. 11, 1831. An Amer-ican Baptist missionary in Burma.

Boardman, George Dana. Born at Tavoy, British Burma, Aug. 18, 1828. An American Baptist clergyman, son of George Dana Board-man. His works include "Studies in the Crea-tive Week" (1878), "Epiphanies of the Risen Lord" (1880).

Boardman, Henry Augustus. Born at Troy, N. Y., Jan. 19, 1808; died at Philadelphia, June 15, 1880. An American Presbyterian divine and religious writer.

Boar of Ardennes, Wild. See *Ardennes, Wild Boar of.*

Boar's Head, The. A tavern in Eastcheap, Lon-don, celebrated by Shakspere as the scene of Falstaff's carouse ls. It was destroyed in the Fire of London, afterward rebuilt, and demolished to form one of the approaches to London Bridge. A statue of William IV. stands on the spot.

Boavista (bō-ä-vēsh'tä), or **Bonavista** (bō-nä-vēsh'tä). [Pg., 'fair view.'] The easternmost of the Cape Verde Islands.

Boaz (bō'az). 1. A wealthy Bethlehemite, kins-man of Elimelech and husband of Ruth. See *Ruth.*—2. The name of one of the brazen pillars (see *Jachin*) erected in the porch of Solomou's temple.

Bobadil (bob'a-dil), **Captain.** In Ben Jonson's "Every Man in His Humour," a Paul's man, that is, a man who lounged in the middle aisle of St. Paul's Cathedral, the resort of sharpers, gulls, cast captains, and loafers of every kind. His cowardice and bragging are made amusing by his intense gravity and the serious manner in which he regards him-self.

Bobadil is the only actually striking character in the play, and the real hero of the piece. His well-known pro-posal for the pacification of Europe, by killing some twenty of them, each his man a day, is as good as any other that has been suggested up to the present moment. His ex-travagant affectation, his blustering and cowardice, are an entertaining medley; and his final defeat and exposure, though exceedingly humorous, are the most affecting part of the story. *Hazlitt,* Eng. Poets, p. 57.

Bobadilla, Count of. See *Andrada, Gomes Freire de.*

Bobadilla (bō-bä-thēl'yä), **Francisco de.** Died at sea, probably July 1, 1502. A Spanish offi-cer who, in 1500, was sent to Hispaniola to investigate the affairs of that colony, and es-pecially to inquire into charges made against Columbus. On his arrival at Santo Domingo (Aug. 23, 1500), he summoned Columbus before him, imprisoned him and his brothers, and sent them to Spain. Bobadilla re-mained as governor of the colony until the arrival of Ovando, April 15, 1502.

Bobbin Boy, The. A nickname of Nathaniel P. Banks. It was given him because he worked as a boy in the cotton-factory of which his father was superin-tendent. A book for boys with this title, containing his early life, has been published.

Boboli (bō'bō-lē) **Gardens.** Gardens in the rear of and adjacent to the Pitti Palace in Florence. They are open to the public, and are filled with fountains, grottoes, and statues: some of the latter are by John of Bologna. From the terrace is a magnificent view of Flor-ence. The land was bought in 1549 by Eleanora of Toledo, wife of Cosimo I., duke of Tuscany. The laying out was commenced by the sculptor Tribolo who died 1550, and finished by Buontalenti

Bobolina (bō-bō-lē'nä). Died 1825. A Greek heroine, the widow of a Spetziot ship-owner who was assassinated by order of the sultan in 1812. She equipped three vessels in the revolution of 1821, one of which she commanded. She participated in the siege of Tripolitza, Sept., 1821.

Bobrnisk (bo-brō-isk'). A town in the govern-ment of Minsk, situated on the Beresina in lat. 53° 15′ N., long. 29° 10′ E. It contains an important fortress. Population, 58,056.

Bobs (bobz), or **Bobs Bahadur.** [Hind., 'hero,' 'champion,' a title of respect.] An affection-ate nickname given to General Sir Frederick Roberts by the British soldiers in India.

Boca del Drago (bō'kä del drä'go). [Sp., 'dragon's mouth.'] The strait between the isl-

and of Trinidad, West Indies, and the South American mainland of Para. It was so named by Columbus, who first passed the night Aug. 5, 1498. The passage is obstructed by many islands in it, and is noted for its furious currents, caused partly by the equatorial ocean current, and partly by the outflow of the Orinoco.

Boca del Sierpe (bō'kä del sē-er'pā). [Sp., "serpent's mouth."] The strait between the southwestern point of the island of Trinidad and the lowlands at the mouth of the Orinoco. It was named by Columbus, who first passed through it into the Gulf of Paria, Aug. 5, 1498. The passage is subject to heavy currents and eddies.

Bocage (bō-käzh'), **Le.** 1. A district in Poitou, France.—2. A district in Normandy.

Bocardo (bō-kär'dō). An old gate (north gate) of Oxford, by the Church of St. Michael, destroyed in 1771. The room over it was used as a prison.

Boca Tigris (bō'kä tē'gris), **or the Bogue,** China. **Hu Mun** (hō mun'). [="the tiger's mouth."] A narrow passage in the Canton River, 9 miles southeast of Canton, China. The Bogue forts were stormed by the British in 1841 and 1857.

Boccaccio (bok-kä'chō), **Giovanni.** Born probably at Certaldo, Italy, 1313; died at Certaldo, Dec. 21, 1375. A celebrated Italian novelist and poet. In early youth he came to Florence about 1327, settled at Naples, and returned to Florence about 1341. He served the Florentine state in several times as ambassador, and lectured at Florence on the Divina Commedia from 1373 to 1374. His other works were the "Decameron," a collection of one hundred stories; "Fiammetta"; "Filocopo"; "Il Filostrato"; "Ameto"; "L'Amorosa Visione"; and "L'Amorosa Fiammetta," the latter written about 1341, and "Il Ninfale Fiesolano" between 1344 and 1349. During the ten years following 1360 he also wrote his important Latin works: "De Genealogia Deorum," libri XV (on mythology); "De Montium, Silvarum, Lacuum et Marium Casibus Liber" (a ancient geography), and two historical books: "De Casibus Virorum et Feminarum Illustrium," libri IX., and "De Claris Mulieribus." His death was hastened by that of his friend Petrarch. See *Fiammetta.*

Boccage, or Bocage (bo-käzh'), **Manoel Maria Barbosa du.** Born at Setubal, Portugal, Sept. 15, 1765; died at Lisbon, Dec. 21, 1805. An eminent Portuguese poet. A complete collection of his poetical works was published after his death.

Boccanera (bok-kä-nä'rä), or **Bocanegra** (bō-kä-nä'grä), **Simone.** Born about 1300; poisoned at Genoa, 1363. The first Doge of Genoa. He was elected in 1339, abdicated in 1344, and was reelected in 1356.

Boccardo (bok-kär'do), **Girolamo.** Born at Genoa, Italy, March 16, 1829. An Italian political economist, and writer and lecturer on political topics, long prominent as professor of political economy at the University of Genoa. He became senator in 1877, and since 1886 has held a Rome. His works include "Trattato teorico-pratico di economia politica" (1853), "Il principii della scienza dell'arte della finanze" (1885), etc.

Boccherini (bok-ka-rē'ne), **Luigi.** Born at Lucca, Italy, Jan. 14, 1740; died at Madrid, May 28, 1805. An Italian composer of chamber music.

Bocchoris, or Bokkhoris. An Egyptian king given by Manetho as the sole king of the 24th dynasty: identified as King Nah-ka-ra Bek-en-ranef of the monuments.

Boccone (bok-kō'ne), **Paolo,** later **Sylvio.** Born at Palermo, Sicily, April 24, 1633; died near Palermo, Dec. 22, 1704. A noted Sicilian naturalist, professor of botany at Padua, and later a Cistercian monk.

Bochart (bō-shär'), **Samuel.** Born at Rouen, France, May 30, 1599; died at Caen, France, May 16, 1667. A noted French Orientalist and biblical scholar, a Huguenot pastor at Caen.

Bochica (bō'chē-kä). The name given by the Chibcha Indians to their conception of the Supreme Being. After creating the earth he gave it in charge of Chibchacum, who carried it on his shoulders; if Chibchacum changed his posture from fatigue an earthquake resulted. Both Bochica and Chibchacum were gods of reverence, but apparently not of worship.

Bochnia (boch'nē-ä). A town in Galicia, Austria-Hungary, 25 miles east of Cracow, noted for its salt-mines. Population (1890), commune, 8,849.

Bocholt (boch'ōlt). A town in the province of Westphalia, Prussia, near the Dutch frontier. Population (1890), 15,034.

Bochsa (bok-sä'). **Robert Nicolas Charles.** Born at Montmédy, France, Aug., 1789; died at Sydney, Australia, 1855. A French harpist and operatic composer.

Bochum (boch'um). A town in the province of Westphalia, Prussia, 26 miles northeast of Düsseldorf. It has large manufactures. Population (1890), 47,601.

Bock (bok), **Franz.** Born at Burtscheid, Prussia, May 3, 1823. A German writer on ecclesiastical archæology. He became an honorary canon of the cathedral at Aix-la-Chapelle in 1864.

Bock, Karl Ernst. Born at Leipsic, Feb. 21, 1809; died at Wiesbaden, Feb. 19, 1874. A German anatomist and medical writer, appointed extraordinary professor in the University of Leipsic in 1839.

Bockenheim (bok'en-hīm). A suburb 1½ miles northwest of Frankfort-on-the-Main, Prussia. Population (1890), commune, 18,765.

Böckh (bek), **August.** Born at Karlsruhe, Baden, Nov. 24, 1785; died at Berlin, Aug. 3, 1867. A distinguished German archæologist and philologist. He was appointed professor at Heidelberg in 1807, and at Berlin in 1811. He was five times rector of the university.

Böcking (bek'ing), **Eduard.** Born at Trarbach, Rhenish Prussia, May 20, 1802; died at Bonn, Prussia, May 3, 1870. A noted German jurist, professor of Roman law at Bonn 1829–70.

Böcklin (bek'lin), **Arnold.** Born at Basel, Switzerland, Oct. 16, 1827. A Swiss landscape painter.

Bocksberger (boks'berg-ėr), or **Bocksperger** (boks'sperg-ėr), **Hans** or **Hieronymus.** Born at Salzburg, Austria, 1540; died about 1600. A German painter, noted especially for hunting-scenes and battles.

Bode (bō'de), **Johann Ehlert.** Born at Hamburg, Jan. 19, 1747; died at Berlin, Nov. 23, 1826. A celebrated German astronomer, the founder of the "Astron. Jahrbücher" (1776), and astronomer of the academy at Berlin (1772–1825).

Bodenbach (bō'den-bäch), A town in Bohemia, on the Elbe 18 miles north of Prague. Population (1890), commune, 7,574.

Bodensee (bō'den-zā). The German name of the Lake of Constance.

Bodenstedt (bō'den-stet), **Friedrich Martin von.** Born at Peine, Hanover, April 22, 1819; died at Wiesbaden, April 19, 1892. A German poet, author, and journalist. He studied at Göttingen, Munich, and Berlin, and in Moscow resided there for nine years as teacher of the gymnasium and later, 1843–47, traveled through the Caucasus and the East. In 1848 he was editor of a newspaper at Frankfort, and later of the Augsburg "Allgemeine Zeitung." He was then professor at the University of Munich, a position which he resigned in 1858 to undertake the management of the theater at Meiningen, which he managed until 1866. He was ennobled in 1870. His earlier original English translations appeared under the pseudonym "Mirza Schaffy." Among his many poetic works are "Lieder und Sprüche" (1874), "Aus meinem Tagebuch" (1875), "Aus meinen Skizzenbüchern" (1878), "Aus meinen Reisebüchern" (1879), "Shakspeare's Frauen und deren Gegenbilder" (1879), "Shakspeare's Stellung in der Weltliteratur" (1882), "Aus meinen Theaterleben" (1883). He has also made a new translation of Shakspeare, dramatic works (3 vols., 1865–67), and has edited translations of the sonnets of the early Persian poet Schemsed-din Muhammed, commonly known as Hafiz (1877). He published in 1888 "Vom Atlantic bis hin ans Stille Meer," which appeared in England in two volumes, under the title "Across the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean." His most celebrated poetic works are "Lieder des Mirza Schaffy," songs of Mirza Schaffy (1851), which, as well as subsequent volumes, appeared under the pseudonym of Mirza Schaffy. Translations of these songs have appeared in 1874 and 1880.

Bodhisattva (bō-dhi-sat'vä). [Sanskrit: in Pāli *Bodhisatta.*] One who has perfect knowledge as his essence. He is one who is on his way to the attainment of perfect knowledge when he has only one birth or certain births to undergo before reaching Buddhahood: a supreme Buddha; a future Buddha or Buddha-elect.

Bodin (bō-dan'), **Jean.** Born at Angers, France, 1530; died at Laon, France, 1596. A celebrated French publicist and political economist. His works include "La république" (1576), "Methodus ad facilem Historiarum cognitionem" (1566), "Response aux paradoxes de Malestroit" (1568), etc. He is generally the only work of great excellence on the science of politics between Machiavelli and Montesquieu.

Bodleian (bod-lē'an or bod'lē-an), **Library.** A library of Oxford University, England, which was originally established in 1445, formally opened in 1488, and re-established by Sir Thomas Bodley in 1597–1602. It was finally opened Nov. 8 proximo in 1604. James I. granted letters patent styling it by Bodley's name. The library has recently absorbed the quadrangle and buildings of the 4 Examination Schools, whose Jacobean architecture, with columns of all five classical orders, is a fine example of the style. The library contains about 400,000 printed volumes, 27,000 volumes of manuscripts and coins, also many portraits, models of ancient buildings, and a library of 11,000 maps.

Bodley (bod'li), Sir **Thomas.** Born at Exeter, England, March 2, 1545; died at London, Jan. 28, 1613. An English diplomatist and scholar, founder of the Bodleian Library (which see) at Oxford.

Bodmer (bod'mėr), **Georg.** Born at Zurich, Switzerland, Dec. 6, 1786; died at Zurich, May 29, 1864. A noted Swiss mechanic. He invented the steam and centrifugal cotton-gins, and made improvements in firearms and industrial machinery, especially in the machinery for wool-spinning.

Bodmer, Johan Jakob. Born at Greifensee, near Zurich, Switzerland, July 19, 1698; died at Zurich, Jan. 2, 1783. A Swiss scholar and poet. He was professor of Helvetic history and literature at Zurich (1725–75), and founded with Breitinger the "Discourse der Mahlern" (1721), which passed the period of school of poetry and became the model for many such periodicals soon after made illustrious by Klopstock, Goethe, and Schiller.

Bodmer, Karl. Born at Zurich, Switzerland, 1805. A Swiss landscape-artist and etcher.

Bodmin (bod'min). A town in Cornwall, England, 25 miles west of Plymouth. Population (1891), 5,151.

Bodö (bō'dö). A seaport in western Norway, about lat. 67° 15′ N.: the chief place in Salten. Population (1891), 3,822.

Bodoni (bō-dō'nē), **Giambattista.** Born at Saluzzo, Italy, Feb. 16, 1740; died at Padua, Italy, Nov. 29, 1813. An Italian printer, noted for his editions of Horace, Vergil, and other classic authors. His "Manuale Tipografico" was published in 1818.

Bödtcher, Ludwig Adolph. Born in Copenhagen, 1793; died there, 1874. A Danish poet. Most of his life was spent in Copenhagen. In 1824 he went to Italy and lived in Rome in close association with Thorwaldsen in Rome. A number of his poems, which are wholly lyric are on Italian subjects.

Boece (bō-ēs'), properly **Boyce, L. Boetius, Hector.** Born at Dundee, Scotland, about 1465; died at Aberdeen, Scotland, 1536. A noted Scottish historian. His family name was *Boece* (*Boyce, Boys, Bouge*, being an adaptation of *Scotus* (modern *Boe, Bouge*). His chief work is a history of Scotland, "Scotorum Historiæ, etc. (1527) translated into Scotch by John Bellenden (Ballantyne) and 1858.

Boehm (bēm), Sir **Joseph Edgar.** Born at Vienna, 1834; died Dec. 12, 1890. A Hungarian-English sculptor. In 1850 he went to Paris, and to London in 1867, where he exhibited as bust in the Royal Academy. His most important works are the Queen, Gladstone, Huxley, Lord Wolseley, etc., figures early begun the Brunel Embankment; Dean Stanley in Westminster Abbey; Sir Frank Lockwood in Westminster Hall; Lord Northbrook at Calcutta; Prince Consort at Windsor, etc. Among his best works are various statues and statuettes of mounted horses.

Boenechea (bō-ne-chā'ä), **Domingo.** Born about 1749; died at Opaitiura, Otahite (or Tahiti), Jan. 26, 1775. A Spanish naval officer (captain). He found the island of Otahite in 1772, which he called Amat in honor of the Viceroy of Peru.

Bœotia (bē-ō'shi-ä). [Gr. *Boiotia.*] In ancient geography, a district in central Greece, bounded by the country of Locri Opuntii on the north, the Euripus and Attica on the east, Attica, Megaris, and the Gulf of Corinth on the south, and Phocis on the west. Its surface is generally level, forming a basin in which is Lake Copais. The inhabitants were noted for their dullness. Their chief city of Thebes was the head, which with other cities formed the Bœotian League (which see).

Bœotian League or Confederacy, The. A league of independent cities in Bœotia, supposed to have been originally fourteen in number, with Thebes as the head. The federal sanctuaries were the temple of the Ionian Athene near Coronea, where the Panbœotia were celebrated, and the temple of Poseidon in Onchestus. Its chief magistrates were called *Bœotarchs*, and were elected annually, two for Thebes and one for each of the other cities. It was finally dissolved, 171 B. C. or 146 B. C.

Boerhaave (bōr'hä-vē), **Hermann.** Born at Voorhout, near Leyden, Holland, Dec. 31, 1668; died at Leyden, Sept. 23, 1738. A famous Dutch physician, professor of botany, medicine, and chemistry at Leyden 1701–29.

Boeroe, or **Buru** (bō'rō), or **Bouro** (bō'rō). An island in the East Indies, in lat. 3° S., long. 127° E., claimed by the Netherlands. Area, estimated, 1,970 square miles.

Boer (bōr). [D. *boer,* farmer.] One of the population of Dutch descent in South Africa. This element is prominent in Cape Colony and dominant in the Orange Free State and in the south African Republic (Transvaal). The first Boers immigrated from Java in 1652, and were reinforced by Huguenots in 1685. Since 1795 they have had to struggle with British influence and rule. As the English push up from the south, the Boers retreat toward the north. Their farthest colony is that of Humpata in southern Angola, founded in 1881 and reinforced in 1886. See *Transvaal* and *Orange Free State.*

Boer War, The. The war which followed the proclamation of the Transvaal Republic, Dec., 1880, between that country and Great Britain. Its chief events were the defeat of the British at Laing's Nek, Jan. 28, 1881, and at Majuba Mountain Feb. 27, 1881 (the British commander Colley being killed). By treaty of March, 1881, the independence of the republic was recognized, but the Boers acknowledged the suzerainty of the queen.

Boethius (bo-ē'thi-us). An early Provençal poem of 258 decasyllabic verses, consisting mainly of moral reflections taken from the "De Consolatione" of Boethius. "It dates from the eleventh century, or at latest from the beginning of the twelfth, but is thought to be a rechauffé of another poem which may have been written nearly two centuries earlier." *Smithson.*

Boethius (bōe'thi-us), **Anicius Manlius Severinus** (less correctly **Boetius**). Born about 475 A. D.; died about 524 A. D. A Roman philosopher, probably grandson of Flavius Boethius who was put to death by Valentinian III. in 455. He was consul in 510, and became magister officiorum in the court of Theodoric king of the Ostrogoths. Having incurred the suspension of the beneficence of Theodoric who was accused of treason, he was put to death by Theodoric without trial on the charges of treason and magic. His most famous work is the "De Consolatione Philosophiæ," written probably during his imprisonment at Pavia. Parts of this were translated by King Alfred and by Chaucer. The Latin treatises from and commentaries on the logical Aristotle were very influential during the middle ages.

Boëtius (bōē'shius). [Gr. *Boēthos.*] Born at Chalcedon or Carthage, according to Pausanias. A sculptor of the Alexandrian school (2d century B. C.), famous in antiquity for genre work of a high character. Pliny (N. H. 34-84) mentions a bronze a boy strangling a goose of which there is a beautiful replica in the Louvre. The boy extracting a thorn, found in replica in many museums, is supposed to represent his famous statue of the same subject. The beautiful little girl playing with dice, now in Berlin may be copied from Boethius.

Boétie (bō-a-tē'), **Etienne de la.** Born at Sarlat, Dordogne, France, Nov. 1, 1530; died at Germinac, near Bordeaux, France, Aug. 18, 1563. A French writer, chiefly known as a friend of Montaigne.

Boffin (bof'in), **Nicodemus** (otherwise **the Golden Dustman** and **Noddy**). A disinterested old man left in charge of the Harmon property, in Dickens's novel "Our Mutual Friend." See *Wegg, Silas.*

Boffin's Bower. The residence of the Boffins, in Dickens's "Our Mutual Friend." Mrs. Boffin, not liking its former name Harmon's Jail, given it from its late owner's habits of life, gave it this cheerful appellation. Mrs. Jenny Collins established a successful charity for working girls in Boston in 1870 under this name.

Bogardus (bō-gär'dus), **Everard.** [NL. *Bogardus*, from D. *Bogaard* (whence E. *Bogart*, *Bogert*), from *bogaerd*, contraction of *boomgaerd* (Kilian), orchard, from *boom*, tree, and *gaerd*, yard, garden. Cf. G. *Baumgarten.*] Born in Holland: drowned in Bristol Channel, Sept. 27, 1647. A Dutch clergyman in New Amsterdam. He owned the farm "the Dominie's Bouwerie," the property of the Trinity Church corporation in New York city.

Bogardus, James. Born at Catskill, N. Y., March 14, 1800: died April 13, 1874. An American inventor. His numerous inventions include a "ranging machine" for cutting spurious dies, an engraving machine (1841), and the first duplicating machine (1852).

Bogdanovitch (bog-dä-nō'vich), **Ippolit Feodorovitch.** Born at Perevolotshina, Little Russia, Dec. 23, 1743: died near Kursk, Russia, Jan. 18, 1803. A Russian poet. His chief work is "Dushenka," a romantic poem, published in 1775.

Boggs (bogz), **Charles Stuart.** Born at New Brunswick, N. J., Jan. 28, 1811. An American rear-admiral. He was commander of the sunboat Varuna which, in Farragut's attack on the defenses of New Orleans in 1862, engaged and successively overmatched before she was herself disabled and sunk by two rams.

Bögh (bōg), **Erik.** Born at Copenhagen, Jan. 17, 1822. A Danish dramatist, poet, and general writer.

Boghaz-keui (bō'gäz-kē'ē), or **Boghas-köi** (bō'gäs-kö'ē). A village in Asiatic Turkey, in lat. 40° 1′ N., long. 34° 35′ E. Its ruins are identified with the ancient Pteria. They include a Hittite palace, placed on an artificial terrace, and otherwise analogous to Assyrian monuments. The sculptured figures of processional scenery, and massive 18- to 18½-foot, the superstructure was of brick. The lion-gate is a great tower 50 feet deep. The terrace also Hittites-alphabet consisting of a long frieze on the walls of two rock-hewn chambers and a corridor. They consist of processions of personages, men and women in semi-Assyrian costume, winged and animal-headed divinities, mounted, and two-headed eagles. The figures range in height from 3 to 11 feet.

Bogomiles (bog'ō-milz), or **Bogomilians** (bog-ō-mil'i-anz). A heretical sect of the 12th century, founded by Basil, a monk of Philippopolis, who was put to death at Constantinople in 1118. They were Manichæan and Docetist in doctrine, and were probably established at the Paulician sect.

Bogos (bō'gos). A small Hamitic pastoral tribe on the lower plateau of Abyssinia, west of Massowa.

Bogotá (bō-gō-tä'), or **Santa Fé de Bogotá** (sän'tä fā dā bō-gō-tä'). The capital of the Republic of Colombia, situated on a plateau 8,678 feet high, in lat. 4° 41′ N., long. 74° 20′ W. It has a cathedral, university, museum, a rich library, and an observatory. It was founded by the Spaniards in 1538. Population (1891), about 100,000.

Bogra (bog'rä). A district in the Rajshahye division, Bengal, British India. Area, 1,498 square miles. Population (1881), 734,558.

Boguslawski (bō-gō-slav'skē), **Adalbert.** Born at Gnesen, near Posen, Nov. 4, 1760: died at Warsaw, July 23, 1829. A Polish dramatist and actor.

Bohain (bō-an'). A town in the department of Aisne, France, 31 miles north by west of Laon. Population (1891), commune, 6,980.

Bohemia (bō-hē'mi-a). [F. *Bohême*, G. *Böhmen*, etc.; ML. *Bohemia*, L. *Baihaemum*, *Boiohaemum*, Gr. *Boiaimon*, the region, *Boiohmi*, *Boiohaimai*, the tribe; so named, from *Boii* (see *Boii*) and OHG. *heim*, OS. *hêm*, etc., home, dwelling-place.] **1.** A crownland, capital Prague, in the Cisleithan division of Austria-Hungary, and the northernmost portion of the empire. It is bounded on the kingdom of Saxony (separated by the Erzgebirge), Lusatia, and Prussian Silesia on the north; Lusatia, Prussian Silesia, and Moravia on the east; Moravia and Austria on the south, and Bavaria (mainly separated by the Böhmerwald) on the southwest. Its surface is mountainous and undulating, and is traversed by the Elbe and its tributaries, the Moldau, Eger, Iser, etc. It produces wheat and other cereals, fruit, flax, and hops, has extensive forests, and is the chief region of the empire in the production of coal. It has also mines of iron, silver, lead, sulphur, alum, and graphite. It has manufactures of linen, glass, calico, woolens, paper, chemicals, porcelain, beer, sugar, and iron. It has 92 representatives in the Austrian Reichsrat, and has a landtag of 242 members. The language of the majority is Czech; but about 35 per cent. speak German. The prevailing religion is Roman Catholic. The early inhabitants of this district were the Boii, and after them the Marcomanni. It was colonized by Czechs at the end of the 5th century; was the seat of a temporary power under the 7th century; formed part of Svatopluk's kingdom at the end of the 9th century, and became a fief of Germany in 928. It was a duchy and electorate; became a kingdom in 1198. Moravia was united to it in 1029. It acquired temporarily, under Otto-kar, Austria, Carinthia, and Styria about 1255-76; Lusatia was annexed 1320-76, and Silesia was pawned in 1355. It was united with Brandenburg 1373-1415, and was finally united with Austria in 1526. It suffered in the Hussite wars, and was the scene of the outbreak of the Thirty Years' War in 1618. Frederick the Palatine was chosen "winter king" of Bohemia in 1619, and overthrown in 1620. Bohemia has been the scene of many important events in the Seven Years' War, the Napoleonic wars, and the war of 1866 (Prague, Koln, Koniggratz). Area, 20,000 square miles. Population (1890), 5,843,094.

2. A name for any place where people, especially artists and literary people, lead an unconventional or somewhat irregular life; or the people collectively who lead such a life. This usage, with that of the adjective *Bohemian* in corresponding senses, was introduced from the French, who associated *Bohême* (*Bohemia*) with gipsies, by Thackeray. *Standard Dictionary.*

Bohemian Brethren. A religious sect in Bohemia, 15th–17th century, a branch of the Hussites.

Bohemian Girl, The. An opera by Balfe, produced in London in 1843. The libretto was by Bunn and is based on the story, which was taken from Cervantes. It was brought out again in London in 1858 as "La Zingana." It was translated into French, Italian, and German, and had a great success. "Bohemian" here means "gipsy." The opera appeared in Hamburg as "La Gitana," in Vienna as "Die Zigeunerin," and in Paris as "La Bohémienne."

Bohemond (bō'hē-mond), or **Bohemund** (bō'hē-mund), **I. Marc.** Born 1056 (1065?): died at Canossa, Italy, 1111. A Crusader, son of Robert Guiscard. He became prince of Tarentum in 1085, joined the first Crusade in 1096, and captured Antioch in 1098.

Bohio (bō-hyō'). A name given by the Cuban Indians, in the time of Columbus, to Haiti or Hispaniola. It is said to have meant 'a house,' and to have referred to the populousness of that island.

Böhl von Faber, Cecilia. See *Caballero, Fernan.*

Böhlen (bō'len), **Peter von.** Born at Wüppels, Oldenburg, Germany, March 9, 1796: died at Halle, Germany, Feb. 6, 1840. A German Orientalist, professor of Oriental languages in Königsberg.

Böhler (bē'lėr), **Peter.** Born at Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, Dec. 31, 1712: died at London, April 27, 1775. A German clergyman, bishop of the Moravian Church in America and England.

Böhm (bēm), **Theobald.** Born at Munich, April 9, 1794: died at Munich, Nov. 25, 1881. A German flutist and composer. He was the inventor of several improvements in the flute, especially of a new system of fingering.

Böhme (bē'me), or **Böhm** (bēm), or **Behmen** (bā'men), **Jakob.** Born at Altseidenberg, Silesia, Prussia, 1575: died at Görlitz, Prussia, Nov., 1624. A celebrated German mystic. His works include "Aurora" (1612), "Der Weg zu Christo" (1624), etc.

Böhmisch-Brod (bē'mish-brōt). A town in Bohemia, 20 miles east of Prague. Near here, May 30, 1434, the Taborites were defeated by the Calixtines and Roman Catholics (also called "the battle of Lippan"). Population (1890), 8,487.

Böhmisch-Leipa (bē'mish-lī'pä). A manufacturing town in Bohemia, situated on the Polzen 42 miles north of Prague. Population (1890), commune, 10,406.

Bohn (bōn), **Henry George.** Born at London, Jan. 4, 1796: died at Twickenham, Aug. 22, 1884. An English publisher and bookseller. He is best known for his editions of standard works in various "libraries."

Bohol (bō-hol'). One of the Philippine Islands, in lat. 10° N., long. 124° 20′ E. Length, 45 miles.

Bohorquez, Francisco. See *Enim.*

Böhtlingk (bōt'lingk), **Otto.** Born at St. Petersburg, June 11 (N. S.), 1815. A noted Russian Orientalist. His chief work is the "Sanskrit-Wörterbuch" (with Rudolf Roth; published 1853–75).

Bohun (bō'hun), **Edmund.** Born at Ringsfield, Suffolk, England, March 12, 1645: died in Carolina, Oct. 5, 1699. An English publicist and miscellaneous writer, appointed chief justice of the colony of Carolina in 1698 (?). His chief work is a "Geographical Dictionary" (1688).

Bohun, Henry de. Born 1176: died on a pilgrimage to the Holy Land, June 1, 1220. The first Earl of Hereford (created April, 1199), and constable of England.

Bohun, Humphrey de. Died Sept. 24, 1274. The second Earl of Hereford and the first Earl of Essex, the fifth of the name. He was constable of England. In 1258 he joined the barons in their confederation for the redress of grievances, but went over to the king in 1263, and was taken prisoner in the battle of Lewes, May 14, 1264.

Bohun, Humphrey de. Died 1298. The third Earl of Hereford and the second Earl of Essex, and constable of England: the seventh of the name. He was associated with Roger Bigod, earl of Norfolk, and other barons in opposition to the reforms of Edward I.

Bohun, Humphrey de. Born 1276: killed at the battle of Boroughbridge, March 16, 1322. The fourth Earl of Hereford and third Earl of Essex, and constable of England: the eighth of the name. He joined the barons in their opposition to Gaveston (see *Gaveston*) and the Despensers. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Bannockburn, June 24, 1314, but was exchanged for the wife of Robert Bruce.

Boiardo, or Bojardo (bō-yär'dō), **Matteo Maria,** Count of Scandiano. Born at Scandiano, near Reggio di Modena, Italy, about 1434 (?): died at Reggio di Modena, Dec., 1494. A noted Italian poet. He was the author of "Orlando innamorato" (1495), "Sonetti i canzoni" (1499), "Il Timone" (a comedy), etc. See *Orlando innamorato.*

Boieldieu (bwol-dyē'), **François Adrien.** Born at Rouen, France, Dec. 16 (Grove), 1775: died near Paris, Oct. 8, 1834. A celebrated French composer of comic operas. His works include "La famille Suisse" (1797), "Bienowski" (1800), "Le calife de Bagdad" (1800), "La famille Anglaise" (1803), "Jean de Paris" (1812), "La dame Blanche" (1825), etc. His son Adrien (born in 1816) has composed several successful comic operas.

Boii (bō'i-ī). **1.** A Celtic people living in Cisalpine Gaul, prominent in Roman annals from the 4th to the 2d century B. C. They later migrated to Bohemia, to which and to Bavaria they gave their name. — **2.** A Celtic tribe which joined the Helvetii in their invasion of Gaul in 58 B. C. Cæsar assigned them land in the territory of the Ædui.

Boileau-Despréaux (bwä-lō'dā-prā-ō'), **Nicholas.** Born at Paris, Nov. 1, 1636: died at Paris, March 13, 1711. A famous French critic and poet. He studied law, and was admitted to the bar in Dec., 1656. His first satire dates from 1660 or 1661, and was the forerunner of a series of seven, written between 1660 and 1665. To this same period belong his "Dissertation sur Joconde," and his "Dialogue des héros de roman." His satires were published without his sanction by a Dutch bookseller, who issued the book under the title "Recueil contenant plusieurs discours libres et moraux, en vers" (1666). Boileau issued his own corrected version in 1666, and within the next two years there appeared some twenty editions, both authorized and unauthorized. These models of elegant writing served as the foundation of literary criticism in France. Boileau was attacked from many quarters, and framed his reply in two satires, published in 1669. Little is known of his life between 1660 and 1677. During that interval, however, he wrote his second and third "Epitres," translated the "Traitise on the Sublime" of Longinus, published fragments of the "Lutrin" in 1673, and finally

gave out his fourth and fifth "Epîtres"; the first four books of the "Lutrin," and "L'Art poétique," in the next edition of the "Œuvres diverses" of 1683. This publication raised Boileau to the first rank among French writers. In 1677 he received a pension of 2000 livres, and was named with Racine historiographer to the king.

In the same year he composed his seventh, eighth, and ninth "Epîtres." In 1684, despite his enemies' opposition, Boileau received the French Academy to the expressed desire of the king. In 1693 he published his "Réflexi ns critiques sur Longin," in answer to Perrault's "Parallèle des anciens et des modernes." His last [illegible] of Boileau's works are dated 1695, 1674, 1694, 1701, and 1713. The last edition revised throughout by Boileau himself, that of 1701, is generally taken as the standard. In addition to the works above mentioned, it contains the tenth and eleventh satires, and the last three "Epîtres." A twelfth satire was published after Boileau's death in the edition of 1713. To Boileau's works, and more especially to the "Art poétique," are due the theories on which the classical literature of France is based.

Boiotia. *See Beotia.*

Boisard (bwä-zär'). **Jean Jacques François Marie.** Born at Caen, France, 1743; died at Caen, 1831. A French fabulist. He was the author of "Fables nouvelles," 1773; "Différentes poésies diverses," 1780; "Mille et une fables," 1806, etc.

Bois Brulés (bwä brü-lä'). [F., 'burnt woods.'] *See Siksika.*

Bois de Boulogne (bwä dē bō-lōny'). [F., 'Boulogne wood,' from the town Boulogne-sur-Seine.] A park in Paris reached by the Champs Élysées, the avenue of the Grande Armée, or the avenue of the Bois de Boulogne. It covers an area of 1,550 acres, and contains the gardens of the Acclimatization Society and the race-course of Longchamps and Auteuil, and is celebrated for its turf, trees, and ornamental sheets of water. The present park was ceded to the city and laid out in 1850.

Bois de Vincennes (bwä dē vaṅ-sen'). A public park in Paris, somewhat larger than the Bois de Boulogne. It contains: La Faisanderie (a farm for agricultural experiments), a drill-ground, a race-course, etc.

Boise (boiz), **James Robinson.** Born at Blandford, Mass., Jan. 27, 1815. An American educator. He was professor of Greek at Brown University 1843–50, at the University of Michigan 1852–68, and after 1868 at the University of Chicago. He wrote "Greek Syntax," etc.

Boisé City (boi'ze sit'i). The capital of Idaho, situated on the Boisé River in lat. 43° 36′ N., long. 116° 15′ W. It is the chief town in the State, and has gold- and silver-mines. Population (1890), 5,311.

Boisgobey (bwä-gō-bā'). **Fortuné Abraham du.** Born at Granville (Manche), France, Sept. 11, 1821. A French novelist. He served as paymaster in the army in Algiers 1844–45. His works include "Les gredins" (1875), "Le chevalier Casse-cou" (1876), "Le drame de minuit," "Le forçat de Cayenne" (1877), "Le crime de l'opéra," "La revanche de Fernande" (1878), "La bande rouge" (1879), etc.

Bois-Guilbert (F. pron. bwä'gēl-bar'). **Brian de.** A Knight Templar, a preceptor of the order, in Scott's novel "Ivanhoe." Having fallen in love with Rebecca, and failed in his suit, he carries her off to his preceptory, being compelled to accede to it with half he meets his defeated brother in the lists, and has to abandon the Templar to his encounter.

Bois-le-Duc. *See Hertogenbosch.*

Boissieu (bwä-syē'). **Jean Jacques de.** Born at Lyons, France, 1736; died at Lyons, 1810. A French painter and engraver.

Boissonade (bwä-so-nād'). **Jean François.** Born at Paris, Aug. 12, 1774; died at Passy, France, Sept. 8, 1857. A noted French classical scholar, professor of Greek literature in the faculty of letters of the University of Paris.

Boissy d'Anglas (bwä-sē' doṅ-glä'), Comte **François Antoine de.** Born at St. Jean-la-Chambre, Ardèche, France, Dec. 8, 1756; died at Paris, Oct. 20, 1826. A French statesman and publicist. He became a member of the Constituent Assembly in 1789, of the Convention in 1792, of the Council of Five Hundred in 1795, of the Council of Ancients in 1797, of the senate in 1805, and of the chamber of peers in 1814. He wrote "Essai sur les besoins et les espérances de la France actuelle" (1818), etc.

Boisterer (bois'tēr-ėr). One of Fortunio's servants in the Countess d'Aulnoy's fairy tale "Fortunio." His breath had the power of a tremendous wind.

Boito (bō-ē'tō), **Arrigo.** Born at Padua, Feb. 24, 1842. An Italian poet and musical composer. His tragedy, "Mefistofele," was produced with unusual success at Milan in 1868. He has written libretti in a revised form since 1875. He has written many libretti and a volume of poems.

Boker (bō'kėr), **George Henry.** Born at Philadelphia, Oct. 6, 1823; died there, Jan. 2, 1890. An American poet, dramatist, and diplomatist. He was United States minister to Turkey 1871–75 and to Russia 1875–79. His works include the dramas "Calaynos" (1848), "Anne Boleyn" (1850), "Leonor de Guzman," "Francesca da Rimini," "Betrothal," "Widow's Marriage," and "Poems of the War" (1864), "Plays and Poems," "Street Lyrics" (1865), "The Book of the Dead" (1882).

Bokerly Dyke (bō'kėr-li dīk). The ruins of Roman intrenchments in the neighborhood of Farnham, England, the site of the ancient Vindogladia.

Bokhara (bō-khä'rä), or **Bukhara** (bō-khä'rä). A khanate of central Asia, under Russian influence, bounded by Asiatic Russia on the north, east, and west, Khiva on the northwest, and Afghanistan on the south. It corresponds partly to the ancient Sogdiana, and formed part of the dominions of Genghis Khan and of Timur. Its capital is Bokhara. The products are grain, principally rice, cotton, fruits, tobacco, live stock; and has manufactures of silk, firearms, jewelry, and cutlery. Its capital is Bokhara. The government is a hereditary despotism (with a Russian resident). The population is composed of Tadjiks, Uzbegs, and Turkomans. The prevailing religion is Mohammedanism. Bokhara was taken by the Uzbegs about 1505. It was at war with Russia 1865–68, and ceded Samarkand to Russia in 1868. Area, 92,000 square miles. Population, 2,500,000.

Bokhara. The capital of Bokhara, situated in lat. 39° 48′ N., long. 64° 25′ E. It is surnamed the "Noble," and is renowned as an intellectual center of central Asia. It contains many mosques and Mohammedan colleges. It is a terminus of the Russian Transcaspian Railway. Population, about 150,000.

Bolan (bō-lan'). A district in northern Baluchistan, administered by British officials.

Bolandshahr (bō'land-shär'). A district of the Meerut division of the Northwest Provinces, British India. Area, 1,915 square miles. Population, 1881, 1,024,822.

Bolan Pass. A gorge in the mountains of northeastern Baluchistan. It is traversed, since 1885–86, by a British military railway which connects Quetta with Sibi on the Indus. Height, 5,800 feet.

Bolbec (bōl-bek'). A town in the department of Seine-Inférieure, France, 18 miles east-northeast of Havre. Population (1891), commune, 12,028.

Bolbitinic (bol-bi-tin'ik), or **Bolbitine** (bol'bi-tīn), or **Bolbitic** (bol-bit'ik) **Mouth of the Nile.** [L. *Ostium Bolbitinum* or *Bolbitinum*, Gr. Βολβιτινὸν στόμα or Βολβιτικὸν στόμα: from *Bolbitine* or *Bolbitis*, Gr. Βολβιτίνη or Βολβῖτις, a town in the Delta on this branch of the river.] One of the principal ancient mouths of the Nile, partly represented by the modern Rosetta Mouth.

Bold Stroke for a Husband, A. A comedy by Mrs. Cowley, brought out in 1783.

Bold Stroke for a Wife, A. A comedy by Mrs. Centlivre with "Mr. Mottley," produced in 1717.

Bolerium (bō-lē'ri-um), or **Belerium.** In ancient geography, the promontory in Britain now called Land's End.

Boleyn (bul'in), or **Bullen** (bul'en), **Anne,** Queen of England. Born 1507; beheaded at London, May 19, 1536. The second wife of Henry VIII. of England, whom she married on or about Jan. 25, 1533, and mother of Queen Elizabeth. She was charged with adultery, Henry having her and several others executed, and married Jane Seymour, who died in childbed. Anne was accused, tried, and executed on insufficient evidence, and the impropriety of her conduct is a matter of doubt. She was probably innocent.

Bolgolam (bol'gō-lam). A character in Garrick's play "Lilliput."

Bolgrad (bol-gräd'), or **Bjelgrad** (byel'gräd). A town in the government of Bessarabia, Russia, situated at the head of Lake Jalpuch, in lat. 45° 45′ N., long. 28° 40′ E. Population, 9,579.

Bolingbroke (bol'ing-brūk). A conjurer in the second part of Shakspere's play "Henry VI."

Bolingbroke, Henry of. *See Henry.*

Bolingbroke, Viscount. *See St. John, Henry.*

Bolintineanu (bō-lēn-tē-nē-ä'nu), **Demeter.** Born at Bolintina, Rumania, 1826; died at Bukharest, Sept. 2, 1872. A Rumanian poet and politician. Author of "Bătaia de la Rovine," a French translation of his poems, "Bătaia d'Orient," 1866, etc.

Bolivar (bol'i-vär; Sp. pron. bō-lē'vär). **Simon.** Born at Caracas, July 24, 1783; died at San Pedro, near Santa Marta, Dec. 17, 1830. A famous Venezuelan general and statesman. He took active part in the revolution at Caracas in 1810, served under Miranda, and captured Caracas in 1813; was there named general of the Venezuelan forces and temporary dictator, and received the title of Liberator. Was defeated by Boves and Morales, and then retired to Jamaica (May, 1815); made an unsuccessful descent upon the Venezuelan coast in May, 1816, and a second, successful, attempt in December, and took Angostura in July, 1817. Appointed commander and took Angostura in July, 1817. Appointed commander-in-chief of the forces of Venezuela and New Granada, he crossed the mountains of Venezuela and New Granada in the rainy season of 1819, and defeated the Spanish army in the battle of Carabobo (June 24, 1821), and entered Bogotá June 9, 1822, adding the region now called Ecuador to Colombia. Sept. 1, 1825, he went to Lima and was made dictator of Peru. He declared the slave-trade piracy, Aug. 6, 1826, and by a new constitution created the office of president for life, with a senate and a council of state. Bolivar's power was overthrown in June, 1827. Bolivar visited Upper Peru, a province not then in Argentine dominion, on the creation of the republic of Bolivia, in July, 1825. Upon the organization, and named him perpetual [illegible] of Peru. He declared against him in 1827. Bolivar could not call it, though he remained president of the Venezuelan state. Another bombardment his death, the great republic created by him fell to pieces soon after.

Bolivar. A province of Ecuador (capital Guaranda). Area, 1,160 square miles. Population, 45,000.

Bolivar (formerly **Guayana**). A state of Venezuela, in the southern part. Area, 88,701 square miles, besides the territory of Yuruary, now added to it, of uncertain extent. Population (1891), 70,681.

Bolivar. A northern department of Colombia, capital Cartagena. Area, 27,000 square miles. Population (1885), 350,000.

Bolivar, or Ciudad Bolivar (formerly **Angostura**). The capital of the state of Bolivar, Venezuela, on the Orinoco. Population (1891), 10,861.

Bolivia (bō-liv'i-ä; Sp. pron. bō-lē'vē-ä). (Named for *Bolivar.*] A republic of colonial times, *Charcas* or *Upper Peru.* . . . A republic of South America, capital La Paz, bounded by Brazil on the north and east, the Argentine Republic and Chile on the south, and Chile and Peru on the west. The western part is a plateau traversed by the Andes. In the southeast is the great chaco or inland sea, and in the northeast the plains of the Moxos. It produces coca, india-rubber, cinchona, coffee, wheat, maize, gold, silver, copper, tin. It has 9 departments, and is governed by a president and a congress consisting of a senate and chamber of deputies. It became independent in 1825, was united to Peru 1836–39, and has undergone frequent political revolutions. The capital, Chuquisaca, was declared and was forced to cede its seaboard with the nitrate and guano districts. Area, 771,43 square miles. Population (estimated), 2,300,000.

Bolkhoff (bol-khof'). A town in the government of Orel, Russia, in lat. 53° 25′ N., long. 36° 5′ E. Population, 26,165.

Bolland (bol'länd), L. **Bollandus** (bo-lan'dus), **Johann.** Born at Tirlemont (?), in Brabant, Aug. 13, 1596; died at Antwerp, Sept. 12, 1665. A celebrated Jesuit martyrologist. He edited the early volumes of the "Acta Sanctorum," which secured work which was continued by his collaborators and successors, the so-called Bollandists.

Bollandists (bol'an-dists). **The.** The name given to the collaborators and successors of Johann Bolland, the first editor of "Acta Sanctorum." Among them may be mentioned Godfrey Henschen (died 1681), Daniel Papebroek (died 1714), Konrad Janning (died 1729), Peter Boech (died 1750), Stephen (died 1775), Hubers (died 1780), Jean Ansebus Bertheul (died 1785), and Joseph de Saumerie (died 1807). *See also Sanctorum.*

Bologna, Giovanni di. *See John of Bologna.*

Bologna, John of. *See John.*

Bologna (bō-lōn'yä). A province in the compartimento of Emilia, Italy. Area, 1,448 square miles. Population (1891), 481,155.

Bologna. [L. *Bononia.*] The capital of the province of Bologna, Italy, situated at the foot of the Apennines, between the Savena, Aposa, and Reno, in lat. 44° 30′ N., long. 11° 20′ E.: the Etruscan Felsina, and the Roman Bononia (whence its name). It was originally an Etruscan town, and later a Roman colony, a place of great importance whose prosperity survived the fall of the Roman Empire. It was made a free town by Charles the Great, and was famous in the middle ages for its university. It sided with the Guelphs, and was incorporated with the states of the church in 1512. It was the center of a noted Italian school of painting in the 16th and 17th centuries (the Caracci, Guido Reni, Domenichino, etc.). In 1860 it was united to the kingdom of Italy. Population estimated (1894), commune, 154,000.

Bolor-Tagh (bō-lōr'-tägh). A range of mountains in central Asia, on the border of the Pamir plateau, running northwest and southeast.

Bolotoo (bol-ō-tō'). See the extract.

All men [according to Tongans] however have not souls capable of a separate existence; only the [a] chiefs possess a separate part which goes [to] after the land of gods and ghosts, after death, and can use power similar to that of the original gods, but [no]

Lieut. Mariner, II. 95.

Bolsena (bol-sā'nä). A town in the province of Rome, Italy, 7 miles southeast of Orvieto; probably on the site of the ancient Volsinii.

Bolsena, Lake of. A lake in central Italy, 52 miles northwest of Rome: the Roman Lacus Volsiniensis. It occupies the crater of an extinct volcano. Length, 8 miles.

Bolsover (bōl'sō-vėr or bōn'zėr) **Castle.** A castle near Bolsover, in Derbyshire, England, 23 miles north-northeast of Derby. It was taken from the barons in 1216, and by Parliamentary forces under Cromwell in 1644. It belongs to the Duke of Portland.

Bolswert (bol-swert'), **Boetius van.** Born at Bolswert, Friesland, Holland, 1580; died at Antwerp, 1634. A Dutch engraver, noted for his engravings after Rubens.

Bolswert, Schelte van. Born at Bolswert, 1586; died at Antwerp, Dec., 1659. A Dutch engraver, brother of Boetius van Bolswert. He engraved after Rubens and Vandyke.

Bolt Court. A London street leading off Fleet street. Dr. Johnson passed the last years of his life here, dying at No. 8, in 1784. It was also the scene of Cobbett's labors.

Bolton (bōl'ton), or **Bolton-le-Moors** (bōl'ton-lē-mōrz'). A town in Lancashire, England, 11 miles northwest of Manchester. It has manufactures of cotton, woolens, iron, etc. The woolen manufacture was introduced by Flemings about 1557. Population (1891), 115,066.

Bolton Castle. A castle in the West Riding of Yorkshire, England, 15 miles north-northwest of Bradford. It was the scene of Mary Stuart's imprisonment, 1568–9.

Bolus (bō'lus), **Dr.** The Newcastle apothecary of Colman the Younger's poem of that name, published in a volume of humorous verse entitled "Broad Grins." It was Dr. Bolus's practice to write his prescriptions in rime, one of which ("When taken, To be well shaken") was facetiously applied to the patient instead of to the dose.

Boma (bō'mä). The capital of the Kongo State. It is built on the right bank of the river. Until 1876 Boma was the extreme inland post of the Dutch and Portuguese traders.

Bomarsund (bō'mär-sönd). Formerly a Russian fortress on the island of Åland, Baltic Sea. It was taken by the English and French, Aug. 16, 1854.

Bomba (bom'bä), **King.** [It. *bomba*, bomb.] A nickname given in Italy to Ferdinand II. of the Two Sicilies, from his bombardment of Messina and other cities during the revolutionary troubles of 1849.

Bombardinian (bom- or bum-bär-din'i-an), **General.** The general of the king's forces in Carey's "Chrononhotonthologos." He has become proverbial for burlesque bombast. After killing the King he calls for a cessation,

> "Go, call a coach, and let a coach be called,
> And let the man that calls it be the caller;
> And in his calling, let him nothing call,
> But coach! coach! coach!
> Oh for a coach, ye gods!"

Bombardinio (bom- or bum-bär-din'i-ō). A pseudonym used by William Maginn.

Bombastes Furioso (bom-bas'tēz fū-ri-ō'sō). A burlesque opera by William Barnes Rhodes, produced in 1790. It takes its name from the principal character, a victorious general, who returns from the wars with his army, which consists of four badly assorted warriors. He discovers his king, Artaxominous, visiting Distaffina, his betrothed, and resolves to go mad, which he does. His howling, despairing, bombastic rant has caused his name to become proverbial. He fights and kills his king for a pair of jackboots which he had hung up as a challenge, and is in his turn killed by Fusbos, the minister of state. The farce is a burlesque of the "Orlando Furioso."

Bombay (bom-bā'). A governorship and presidency of British India, lying between Baluchistan, the Panjab, and Rājputana on the north, Indur, Central Provinces, West Berar, and Nizam's dominions on the east, Madras and Maisur on the south, and the Arabian Sea on the west. Area of the governorship (excluding Sind), 77,275 square miles; population (1891), 15,988,570. Area of Sind, 46,789 square miles; population, 2,871,754. Total area of governorship, 125,144 square miles; total population of Bombay (1891), 18,901,145. Area of tributary states, 62,015 square miles; population, 3,960,298.

Bombay. [In Hind. *Bambai*, Malay *Bambi*, etc.; orig. Pg. *Boa bahia*, good harbor: *boa*, fem. of *bom* (L. *bonus*), good; *bahia*, bay, harbor.] A seaport, and the capital of the governorship of Bombay, situated on the island of Bombay in lat. 18° 54′ N., long. 72° 49′ E. It is the second city of India, and the leading city in commerce. It is connected with Salsette Island and with the mainland, and is the terminus of the Great Indian Peninsular Railway. Its trade is largely in the hands of the British and Parsees. Bombay was founded by the Portuguese about 1530, and was ceded to England in 1661, and to the East India company in 1668. Population (1891), including cantonment, 821,764.

Bomberg (bom'berg), **Daniel.** Born at Antwerp; died at Venice, 1549. A Dutch printer, noted for his editions of the Hebrew Bible and the Talmud.

Bomby (bom'bi), **Hope-on-High.** A Puritan in Fletcher's play "Women Pleased," intended to ridicule the sect to which he belonged. He appears as the Ruby-horse in a morris-dance, and determines worldly pleasures at the same time.

Bomford (bum'ford), **George.** Born in New York city, 1780; died at Boston, Mass., March 25, 1848. An American military officer, colonel and chief of ordnance (1832), and the inventor of the columbiad.

Bomilcar (bō-mil'kär). A Carthaginian general. He commanded the Carthaginians against Agathocles, 310 B. C., and in 308 conspired to make himself tyrant of Carthage with the aid of 500 citizens and a number of mercenaries, but was captured and crucified.

Bommel (bom'mel), or **Zaltbommel** (zält-bom' mel). A town in the Netherlands, situated on the Waal 20 miles southeast of Utrecht. It was besieged by the Spaniards in 1599, and taken by Turenne in 1672. Population (1890), 3,978.

Bomokandi (bō-mō-kän'di). The left affluent of the Welle River, central Africa, in the country of the Nyam-Nyam and Monbuttu.

Bona (bō'nä). A sister of the Queen of France in Shakspere's "Henry VI.," part 3.

Bona (bō'nä), **F. Bône** (bōn). A seaport in the province of Constantine, Algeria, situated on the Gulf of Bona in lat. 36° 58′ N., long. 7° 47′ E., near the site of the ancient Hippo Regius. It was captured by the French in 1832. Population (1891), commune, 30,806.

Bonacca, or **Bonaca** (bon-ak'kä), or **Guanaja** (gwä-nä'hä). One of the Bay Islands in the Caribbean Sea, belonging to Honduras, in lat. 16° 28′ N., long. 85° 55′ W. Length, 9 miles. This was the first part of Central America discovered by Columbus, July 30, 1502.

Bonacolsi (bō-nä-kōl'si). A powerful, avaricious old rascal in Dumas's "Three Musketeers," who even sacrifices his young wife in the desire to gain favor with the cardinal.

Bonack. See *Bunnack*.

Bona Dea (bō'nä dē'ä). [L., 'the good goddess.'] An old Italian and Roman goddess of fecundity, worshiped only by women: the sister, or daughter, of Faunus.

Bonald (bō-näld'), Vicomte **Louis Gabriel Ambroise de.** Born at Mouna, near Millau, France, Oct. 2, 1754; died at Mouna, Nov. 23, 1840. A French politician and publicist.

Bonald, Louis Jacques Maurice de. Born at Millau, France, Oct. 30, 1787; died at Lyons, Feb. 25, 1870. A French Ultramontane ecclesiastic, son of Louis Gabriel Ambroise de Bonald. He became bishop of Puy in 1823, archbishop of Lyons in 1839, and cardinal in 1841.

Bonaparte (bō'na-pärt; It. pron. bō-nä-pär'te), or **Buonaparte** (bwō-nä-pär'te). A famous Corsican family, said to have been of Italian origin. Members of this family have ruled in France (Napoleon I., emperor 1804–14; Napoleon III., emperor 1852–70), Spain (Joseph Bonaparte, king 1808–13), Holland (Louis Bonaparte, king 1806–10), Naples (Joseph Bonaparte, king 1806–08), and Westphalia (Jerome, king 1807–13). Many of persons bearing this name figured in the history of Padua, Florence, San Miniato, and other Italian cities in the middle ages, although the connection between them and the Corsican family cannot be definitely established. One Gabriel Bonaparte rose to a position of some eminence at Ajaccio, Corsica, about 1567. His descendant Carlo Bonaparte became the father of Napoleon Bonaparte, the founder of the dynastic fortunes of the family.

Bonaparte, Carlo. Born at Ajaccio, Corsica, March 29, 1746; died at Montpellier, France, Feb. 24, 1785. A Corsican lawyer, father of Napoleon Bonaparte. He was a partisan of Paoli, with whom he fought against the Genoese. He married Maria Letitia Ramolino in 1765.

Bonaparte, Carlotta, later **Marie Pauline.** Born at Ajaccio, Oct. 20, 1780; died at Florence, June 9, 1825. A sister of Napoleon I. She married Prince Camillo Borghese, Aug. 28, 1803.

Bonaparte, Charles Louis Napoléon. See *Napoleon III.*

Bonaparte, Charles Lucien Jules Laurent, Prince of Canino and of Musignano. Born at Paris, May 24, 1803; died at Paris, July 29, 1857. A noted naturalist, son of Lucien Bonaparte by his second wife. His chief works are "American Ornithology" (1825–33) and "Iconografia della fauna Italica" (1832–41).

Bonaparte, Jérôme. Born at Ajaccio, Nov. 15, 1784; died near Paris, June 24, 1860. A brother of Napoleon I., made king of Westphalia in 1807. He married Miss Elizabeth Patterson of Baltimore in 1803, and, this marriage having been annulled, married Princess Catherine of Wurtemberg in 1807.

Bonaparte, Joseph. Born at Corte, Corsica, Jan. 7, 1768; died at Florence, July 28, 1844. The eldest brother of Napoleon I. He became a member of the Council of Five Hundred in 1797, a councilor of state in 1799, king of Naples in 1805, and king of Spain in 1808. He lived in the United States, under the name of Comte de Survilliers, 1815–32.

Bonaparte, Louis. Born at Ajaccio, Sept. 2, 1778; died at Leghorn, Italy, July 25, 1846. A brother of Napoleon I. He married Hortense Beauharnais, Jan. 4, 1802, became king of Holland in 1806, and abdicated in 1810, assuming the title of Comte de St. Leu. He wrote "Documents historiques et réflexions sur le gouvernement de la Hollande" (1820), etc.

Bonaparte, Prince **Louis Lucien.** Born at Thorngrove, near Worcester, England, Jan. 4, 1813; died at Fano, Italy, Nov. 4, 1891. A French philologist, the fourth son of Lucien Bonaparte, prince of Canino. He lived chiefly in Italy until 1848, then he went to France. He was made a senator in 1853, and received from his cousin Louis Napoleon the title of prince in 1863. After 1870 he lived chiefly in England. His scientific reputation rests chiefly on his investigations of the Basque language, and of the phonetic character of nearly all the languages and dialects of Europe.

Bonaparte, Lucien. Born at Ajaccio, March 21, 1775; died at Viterbo, Italy, June 29, 1840. A brother of Napoleon I. He became a member of the Council of Five Hundred in 1798, and its president in 1799, minister of the interior in 1799, ambassador to Spain in 1800, and prince of Canino (in Italy) in 1814. He was an art connoisseur and poet.

Bonaparte, Marie Anna, later **Elisa.** Born at Ajaccio, Jan. 3, 1777; died near Triest, Austria, Aug. 7, 1820. A sister of Napoleon I. She married in 1797 Felice Pasquale Baciocchi; and was made princess of Lucca and Piombino in 1806, and grand duchess of Tuscany in 1809.

Bonaparte, Maria Annunciata, later **Carolina.** Born at Ajaccio, March 25, 1782; died at Florence, May 18, 1839. A sister of Napoleon I. She married Murat in 1800, and became Queen of Naples in 1808. She was known as the Countess Lipona after 1815.

Bonaparte, Maria Lætitia (Ramolino). Born at Ajaccio, Corsica, Aug. 24, 1750: died at Rome, Feb. 2, 1836. The mother of Napoleon Bonaparte. She married Carlo Bonaparte in 1765, joined her son in Paris in 1799, and on the elevation of Napoleon as emperor in 1804 received the title of Madame Mère.

Bonaparte, Mathilde Lætitia Wilhelmine. Born at Triest, Austria-Hungary, May 27, 1820. A daughter of Jérôme Bonaparte and Catherine, princess of Würtemberg.

Bonaparte, Napoléon. See *Napoleon I.*

Bonaparte, Napoléon Eugène Louis Jean Joseph, Prince Imperial of France. Born at Paris, March 16, 1856; killed in Zululand, South Africa, June 1, 1879. Son of Napoleon III.

Bonaparte, Prince **Napoléon Joseph Charles Paul** (called Prince **Napoleon**). Born at Triest, Austria, Sept. 9, 1822; died at Rome, March 17, 1891. Son of Jérôme Bonaparte. He was made prince in 1852, and in 1879, on the death of the Prince Imperial in Zululand, became the chief of the Bonapartist party. Also called Plon-Plon.

Bonaparte, Pierre Napoléon. Born at Rome, Oct. 11, 1815: died at Versailles, France, April 8, 1881. Son of Lucien Bonaparte, made prince after 1852. He shot the journalist Victor Noir, Jan. 10, 1870.

Bonaparte-Patterson (bō'na-pärt-pat'ér-sōn), **Elizabeth.** Born at Baltimore, Feb. 6, 1785; died at Baltimore, April 4, 1879. An American lady who married Jérôme Bonaparte in 1803. See *Patterson, Elizabeth.*

Bonaparte-Patterson, Jérôme Napoléon. Born at Camberwell, England, July 7, 1805: died at Baltimore, June 17, 1870. The eldest son of Jérôme Bonaparte.

Bonaparte-Patterson, Jérôme Napoléon. Born at Baltimore, Nov. 5, 1832: died at Pride's Crossing, Essex County, Mass., Sept. 5, 1893. Son of Jérôme Napoléon Bonaparte-Patterson. He entered the French service in 1854, and served with distinction in the Crimean and Italian campaigns.

Bonar (bon'ar), **Horatius** (hō-rā'shius), of Edinburgh, Dec. 19, 1808: died at Edinburgh, July 31, 1890. A Scotch clergyman, lyric poet, and writer. He was pastor at Kelso 1838–66; joined with his congregation in the Free Church movement of 1843; and became pastor of the Grange Free Church, Edinburgh, in 1866. He wrote "Hymns of Faith and Hope" (1857–66).

Bonassus (bō-nas'us). A mythical beast with whom Hogg, the Ettrick Shepherd, had an adventure.

Bonaventura (bō-na-ven-tō'rä). A friar of a kindly, pliable nature, modeled on Shakspere's Friar Lawrence, in Ford's play "'Tis Pity She's a Whore."

Bonaventura, or **Bonaventure,** Father. The name adopted by Charles Edward Stuart when he came to England in 1753 to see his adherents. Scott introduces him under this name in "Redgauntlet."

Bonaventura (bō-nä-ven-tō'rä), Saint (**Giovanni di Fidenza**). Born at Bagnorea, Italy, 1221: died at Lyons, France, July 15, 1274. A celebrated scholastic philosopher, surnamed "Doctor Seraphicus." He became professor of theology at Paris in 1253, general of the Franciscans in 1256, bishop of Albano in 1273, and cardinal in 1274. He

was canonized in 1482. He was the author of the "Breviloquium" and "Centiloquium," [illegible] "Itinerarium mentis in Deum," "Reductio artium in theologiam," "Biblia Pauperum," etc.

Bonchamp (bôṅ-shoṅ'), **Charles Melchior Artus de.** Born at Jouverdeil, Anjou, France, May 10, 1760: died near Cholet, France, Oct. 18, 1793. A French general, leader of the Vendeans.

Bond (bond), **George Phillips.** Born at Dorchester, Mass., May 20, 1825: died at Cambridge, Mass., Feb. 17, 1865. An American astronomer, son of William Cranch Bond, and director of the observatory of Harvard University. He wrote "On the Construction of the Rings of Saturn," etc.

Bond, William Cranch. Born at Portland, Maine, Sept. 9, 1789: died at Cambridge, Mass., Jan. 29, 1859. An American astronomer. He superintended the erection of the Harvard observatory in 1839 [illegible] noted for his observations on Saturn and the fixed stars as well as for his operations in [illegible].

Bondei (bon-dā'i), or **Wa-Bondei** (wä-bon-dā'i). A Bantu tribe of German East Africa, living between the sea-coast and the Usambara hills. *Wa-bondei*, 'people of the lowland,' is the name given them by their western highland neighbors. By the coast people they are called *Wa-shenzi*, 'bush people.'

Bondi (bon'dē), **Clemente.** Born at Mezzana, near Parma, Italy, June 27, 1742: died at Vienna, June 20, 1821. An Italian poet. He was a member of the Jesuit order, professor of rhetoric at the Royal Seminary at Parma, and later instructor in history and literature at the court of Vienna.

Bondman (bond'man), **The.** A tragedy by Massinger, licensed in 1623, and first acted in 1624.

Bondman, The. An opera by Balfe, produced at Drury Lane in 1846.

Bond street. The main thoroughfare between Oxford street and Piccadilly in London. It was formerly a fashionable promenade, but is now filled with shops. It comprises the Old street and New Bond street [illegible]

Bondu (bon-dö'). A kingdom in Senegambia, West Africa, about lat. 14°–15° N., long. 12°–13° W. The inhabitants are chiefly Fulahs; its prevailing religion is Mohammedanism. It was first visited by Mungo Park.

Bonduca (bon-dū'kạ). [See *Boadicea*.] A tragedy with this title, by Fletcher, was produced before 1619. An alteration of Fletcher's play was brought out in 1696 by George Powell, an actor, and another alteration by the elder Colman was acted in 1778. A third alteration was made by J. R. Planché, and acted in 1837. It was called "Caractacus."

Boney (bō'ni). An English nickname for Napoleon Bonaparte.

Bon Gaultier (bon gâl'ti-ér), **Ballads of.** A volume of satirical verse by Professor William Edmonstoune Aytoun and Theodore Martin, reprinted from "Blackwood's Magazine."

Bongo (bong'gō), or **Obong** (ō'bong). A negro tribe occupying a wide tract of land in the basin of the Bahr-el-Ghazal, eastern Sudan. They are of medium size, good muscular development, and red brown complexion, and are remarkable iron- and wood-workers. In their [illegible] the Bari and Bagrima. Also called *Dor* and *Dôr* by their [illegible] Nyam-Nyam neighbors.

Bonheur (bo-nėr'), **François Auguste.** Born at Bordeaux, France, Nov. 4, 1824: died at Paris, Feb. 23, 1884. A French painter of landscapes and animal life, brother of Rosa Bonheur.

Bonheur, Jules Isidore. Born at Bordeaux, France, May 15, 1827. A French sculptor, brother of Rosa Bonheur.

Bonheur, Juliette (Mme. **Peyrol**). Born at Bordeaux, France, July 19, 1830. A French painter, sister of Rosa Bonheur.

Bonheur, Rosalie (**Rosa**) **Marie.** Born at Bordeaux, France, March 22, 1828. A celebrated French painter of animal life and of landscapes. She was a pupil of her father and Léon Cogniet. She received medals of the first class in 1848 and 1855. At the Exposition Universelle of 1855 she exhibited "La Fenaison en Auvergne," which established her reputation. She lives in retirement. Since 1849 she has been the directress of the Free School of Design for Young Girls. Among her noted works are "Labourage nivernais" (Musée du Luxembourg), "Études d'animaux" (Musée de Bordeaux), "Paysage et animaux" (Musee d'Orléans), "The Horse Fair" (Metropolitan Museum, New York).

Bonhomme (bo-nom'), **Jacques.** [F., 'James Goodman.'] A contemptuous sobriquet which the nobility in France gave to the people, particularly the peasants. See *Jacquerie*.

Bon Homme Richard (bo-nom' rē-shär'). [F., 'good man Richard.'] One of a fleet of seven vessels prepared by the French government, on the advice of Benjamin Franklin, and placed under the command of John Paul Jones. It was a merchantman changed to a man-of-war and named Duras, and then Bon Homme Richard, or Poor Richard, at Jones's suggestion, in honor of Franklin. The fleet sailed from L'Orient, Aug. 14, 1779, passed along the Irish coast around Scotland, and, Sept. 23, 1779, reduced to three ships, fell in with the North Sea merchant fleet under convoy of the Serapis (44 guns) and Countess of Scarborough (20 guns) off Flamborough Head. The Bon Homme Richard engaged the Serapis, Captain Pearson, at 7.30 P. M. [illegible] thousands of spectators. The Serapis struck at 10.30. On the 25th the Bon Homme Richard went down.

Boni (bō'nē). A state in the southern part of Celebes, East Indies, in lat. 5° S., long. 120° E., a dependency of the Netherlands. Its inhabitants are Bugis. Population (estimated), 200,000 (?).

Boniface (bon'i-fās) **I.**, L. **Bonifacius** (bon-i-fā'shi-us), Saint. Died 422. Bishop of Rome 418–422. He is commemorated on Oct. 25.

Boniface II. Pope 530–532.

Boniface III. Pope 607? (606?). He influenced the emperor Phocas to decree that the title Universal Bishop should be given only to the Bishop of Rome.

Boniface IV. Pope 608–615. He received permission from the emperor Phocas to convert the Pantheon erected by Agrippa, at Rome, into a Christian church under the name of Sancta Maria Rotunda.

Boniface V. Pope 619–625. He enacted the decree by which churches became places of refuge for criminals.

Boniface VI. Pope 896 (897?). He was of an abandoned character, and was seated in the papal chair by a mob after the death of Formosus. He died fifteen days later.

Boniface VII. Pope 985. He was raised to the papal throne in a popular tumult in 974, was driven from Rome in 974, and returned and deposed John XIV in 984. By some he is not regarded as a legitimate pope.

Boniface VIII. (**Benedict Cajetan**). Born at Anagni, Italy, about 1228: died at Rome, Oct. 11, 1303. Pope from Dec. 24, 1294, to Oct. 11, 1303. He issued Feb. 1296, the bull *Clericis laicos*, [illegible] bade the clergy of any country to pay tribute to the secular government without the papal permission; but was forced by an enactment of Philip which stopped the exportation of money from France to concede that the French clergy might render voluntary contributions. He opened at Rome, Oct. 30, 1302 (as the result of a quarrel with Philip over the imprisonment of an insolent papal legate, the Bishop of Pamiers), a synod, in which he promulgated, Nov. 18, 1302, the bull *Unam sanctam*, asserting the temporal [illegible] of the Pope. He was [illegible] Sept. 7, 1303, by Nogaret, vice [illegible] and although [illegible] died at Rome of a fever [illegible]

Boniface IX. (**Pietro Tomacelli**). Died at Rome, Oct. 1, 1404. Pope at Rome 1389–1404. He [illegible] England on the subject of the collation of benefices, established the perpetual annates, and spent his reign in intrigues against the popes of Avignon.

Boniface. A landlord in Farquhar's "Beaux' Stratagem." He was in league with the highwaymen, and prided himself on his diet of ale. From him the name has been applied to innkeepers in general.

Boniface. See *Mertoun*.

Boniface, Abbot. The head of the monastery of St. Mary in Scott's novel "The Monastery."

Boniface, Saint (original name **Winfrid** or **Winfrith**). Born at Kirton, or Crediton, Devonshire: died near Dokkum, Friesland, June 5, 755. A celebrated English missionary, called "the Apostle of Germany." From 718 he labored among the Frisians and German tribes. He was made bishop in 723 [illegible] About 745 he founded [illegible] He was nominated [illegible] Mainz [illegible]

Boniface of Savoy. Died 1270. A younger son of Thomas I., count of Savoy, nominated archbishop of Canterbury in 1241, confirmed by the Pope in 1243, and consecrated in 1245.

Bonifacio (bō-nē-fä'chō), **Strait of.** A strait in the Mediterranean Sea which separates Corsica from Sardinia.

Bonifacius (bon-i-fā'shi-us), or **Boniface,** Count. Born in Thrace: died 432 A. D. A Roman general in the time of Honorius and Placidia: a rival of Aëtius and a friend of St. Augustine. He served with distinction against the Goths and the Vandals in France (defending Marseilles against Ataulf, king of the Goths, 413) and Spain, and in Africa. Through the plotting of Aetius he was led to revolt against Placidia and ally himself with the Vandals in Africa. He soon, however, returned to his allegiance, and attacked Genseric, but was defeated and besieged for fourteen months in Hippo. On returning to Italy he met and conquered Aetius, but died from wounds received in the battle.

Bonin (bō-nēn'), **Adolf von.** Born Nov. 11, 1803: died at Berlin, April 16, 1872. A Prussian infantry general, governor of Dresden 1866–67, and of Lorraine 1870–71.

Bonin, Eduard von. Born at Stolpe, Prussia, March 7, 1793: died at Coblentz, Prussia, March 13, 1865. A Prussian infantry general, distinguished in the Schleswig-Holstein war, 1848–50.

Bonin (bō-nēn') **Islands,** Jap. **Bu-nin-to,** (bö-nēn-tō'), or **Ogasawara Sima** (ō-gä-sä-wä'ra sē'mä). A group of 89 islands and islets, of volcanic formation, in the North Pacific, in lat. 26° 30'–27° 45' N., long. 140°–143° E. They were discovered by the Japanese in 1593 [illegible] Japan in 1880. Area, 72 square miles.

Bonington (bon'ing-ton), **Richard Parkes.** Born at Arnold, near Nottingham, England, Oct. 25, 1801: died at London, Sept. 23, 1828. An English painter of coast and street scenes, and of historical genre pictures.

Bonjour (bôṅ-jör'), **The Brothers.** Born at Pont d'Ain, France: lived about 1775–90: died in exile at Lausanne, Switzerland. Two French heretics who became curé and vicar of the parish of Fareins. They founded a sect called "flagellants Fareinistes."

Bonn (bon). A city in the Rhine Province, Prussia, situated on the west bank of the Rhine 15 miles south-southeast of Cologne: the Roman Bonna, or Castra Bonnensia. It contains a noted university and minster. It was originally a Roman fortress, and was for many centuries the capital of the electorate of Cologne. The French held it 1673, 89, and it was ceded to France in 1801. It was annexed by Prussia in 1815. The cathedral is an interesting example of the Rhenish florid Romanesque, with two arcaded towers at each end, a high octagonal tower and timber spire at the crossing, and two choirs. The exterior is characterized by fine arcading, particularly on the apse and the transepts, which have polygonal terminations. The interior is excellent in proportions, and possesses some good sculpture. The crypt is of the 11th century, and has various medieval wall-paintings. Population (1890), commune, 39,805.

Bonnat (bo-nä'), **Léon Joseph Florentin.** Born at Bayonne, France, June 20, 1833. A French painter of historical pieces and portraits, a pupil of Madrazo and Cogniet. He won the second prix de Rome in 1857, made his début at the Salon of 1857 with three portraits; won a medal of the second class in 1867, and a medal of honor in 1869; and became a member of the Institute in 1874.

Bonner (bon'ér), **Edmund.** Born at Hanley, Worcestershire, England, about 1495: died Sept. 5, 1569. An English prelate, made bishop of London in 1539, noted for persecution of Protestants in the reign of Mary, 1553–58. On the accession of Elizabeth he refused to take the oath of supremacy, and was committed to the Marshalsea, where he died.

Bonner, Robert. Born near Londonderry, Ireland, April 28, 1824. An American publisher, founder of the "New York Ledger" (1851), noted as an owner of trotting-horses.

Bonnet (bo-nā'), **Charles.** Born at Geneva, Switzerland, March 13, 1720: died near Lake Geneva, May 20, 1793. A Swiss naturalist and philosophical writer. His works include "Traité d'insectologie" (1745), "Usage des feuilles" (1754), "Essai analytique sur les facultés de l'âme" (1760), "Considérations sur les corps organisés" (1762), "Contemplation de la nature" (1764), "Palingénésie philosophique" (1769).

Bonnétable (bon-na-täbl'). A town in the department of Sarthe, France, 16 miles northeast of Le Mans. Population (1891), commune, 4,294.

Bonneval (bon-väl'). A town in the department of Eure-et-Loir, France, situated on the Loir 18 miles south by west of Chartres. Population (1891), commune, 3,789.

Bonneval, Claude Alexandre, Comte **de.** Born at Coussac, Limousin, France, July 14, 1675: died at Constantinople, March 27, 1747. An adventurer in the French, Austrian, and Turkish service: known also as Achmet Pasha. He served under Prince Eugène in Italy, Provence, and in the campaigns of 1710–12. In 1708 he commanded an army corps in the Papal States, and served against the Turks in 1715.

Bonneville (bon-vēl'). A town in the department of Haute-Savoie, France, situated on the Arve 16 miles southeast of Geneva. Population (1891), 2,213.

Bonneville (bon'vil), **Benjamin L. E.** Born in France about 1793: died at Fort Smith, Ark., June 12, 1878. An American soldier. He fought with distinction in the war with Mexico, commanded the Gila expedition, 1857, and in the Civil War was commandant of Benton Barracks at St. Louis, 1862–65. He became colonel in 1855, and brevet major-general in 1865. While captain he engaged in explorations in the Rocky Mountains and California, 1831–36. His journal was amplified by Washington Irving, and published under the title "Adventures of Capt. Bonneville, U. S. A., in the Rocky Mountains of the Far West" (1837).

Bonnibel (bon'i-bel). [F. *bonne et belle*, good and pretty.] A common name for a young girl in old pastoral poetry.

Bonnivard (bo-ne-vär'), **François de.** Born at Seyssel (?), near Geneva, 1496; died at Geneva about 1570. A Genevan prelate and politician, the hero of Byron's poem "The Prisoner of Chillon." He became prior of St. Victor in 1514, and was a conspicuous opponent of Charles duke of Savoy, who endeavored to obtain control of Geneva. He was largely instrumental in bringing about an alliance between Geneva and Fribourg in 1518, and in 1519 was captured by the duke and imprisoned twenty months. In 1530 he obtained a safe-conduct from the duke to visit his aged parent at Seyssel, but was arrested at Lausanne, May 26, 1530, and confined in the castle of Chillon, where he remained from the close of 1530 to the spring of 1536, the capture of Chillon by the Bernese. He was the author of "Archives historiques de la Suisse romande" (published by Durand, Geneva, 1838), which was written at the instance of the magistracy of Geneva.

Bonny. *See bit a.*

Bonny (bon'i), **River.** An arm of the Niger delta which flows into the Bight of Biafra in lat. 4° 25' N., long. 7° E.

Bonomi (bo-no'mē), **Giuseppe.** Born at Rome, Jan. 19, 1739; died at London, March 9, 1808. An Italian architect residing in England, a leader in the revival of Grecian styles. His principal work is "Roseneath Hall, Dumbartonshire, Scotland."

Bonomi, Joseph. Born at Rome, Oct. 9, 1796; died at London, March 3, 1878. An English sculptor and draftsman, son of Giuseppe Bonomi. He made a large number of drawings of Assyrian and especially Egyptian remains, for the works of various archæologists, and himself published "Nineveh and its Palaces" (1852), etc.

Bononcini (bō-non-chē'nē), or **Buononcini** (bwō-non-chē'nē), **Giovanni Battista.** Born at Modena, Italy, about 1667: died probably at Venice, after 1752. An Italian composer of operas, and a rival of Handel.

Bonorva (bo-nor'va). A town in the island of Sardinia, 25 miles south-southeast of Sassari. Population, 6,000.

Bonpland (bōn-plon'), **Aimé.** Born at La Rochelle, Aug. 22, 1773: died at San Borja, Uruguay, May 4, 1858. A French naturalist and traveler. From 1799 to 1806 he traveled with Humboldt in America, on his return published "Plantæ equinoxiales," and other botanical works. In 1816 he went to Buenos Ayres, and in 1821 attempted a journey from that place to Bolivia. Passing by the fortress of Borgman he was seized by order of the dictator Francia (Dr. 3, 1821), and was not allowed to leave the country until 1850. After his release he resided on a small plantation near the confluence of Uruguay and Brazil.

Bonstetten (bon-stet'ten), **Charles Victor de.** Born at Bern, Switzerland, Sept. 3, 1745; died at Geneva, Feb. 3, 1832. A celebrated Swiss littérateur and philosophical writer. His works include "Recherches sur la nature et les lois de l'imagination" (1807), "Etudes du cœur" (1833), etc.

Bontemps (bon-tom'), **Roger.** [F. *bon temps*, good time.] A pseudonym of Roger de Collerye, a French poet, born at Paris about 1470. He was of a lively, gay, and less temperament. Bergaut has popularized this pen-name of his many songs, and the name is proverbially given to any jovial fellow. There is a very much older French song without date or author, in which Ladame Thonneau gives lively, cheerful advice to young girls. *Cheerful.*

Bon Ton (bon ton). [F., 'good tone,' i. e. high fashion.] A comedy by Burgoyne, produced in 1760. Garrick shortened it, and produced it in 1775 as "Bon Ton, or High Life above Stairs."

Bontoufou (bon-tö-fö'). A town of Gyamam, north of the Gold Coast, West Africa, now in French territory. It is here that the coast traders meet the caravans of Mandingas which bring the produce from the Upper Niger basin.

Bonvin (bon-vaN'), **François.** Born at Vaugirard, Seine, in 1817; died 1887. A French painter. He produced genre pictures recalling the best specimens of the Flemish school.

Bonython (bon'i-thon), **Richard.** Born in England, 1580: died about 1650. An English soldier who received a grant of a tract of land on the east side of the Saco River, in Maine, and settled there in 1631. He was commissioner for the government of Maine under Gorges in 1636, and later (1640-47) one of his council. His son John Bonython, introduced by Whittier in "Mogg Megone," was a turbulent character, and was outlawed by contempt of court.

Booby (bö'bi), **Lady.** In Fielding's novel "Joseph Andrews," a vulgar woman who tries to seduce Joseph Andrews, her footman, and dismisses him on account of his virtue.

Book of Common Order. The liturgy of the Church of Scotland. In 1552 the Book of Common Order commonly termed Knox's Liturgy," was partially introduced in place of the Book of Common Prayer, and in 1564 its use was authoritatively ordained in all the churches in Scotland. This liturgy was taken from the order or liturgy used by the English church at Geneva. *See Knox, Scottish Church.*

Book of Common Prayer. The service-book of the Church of England, or a similar book authorized by one of the other branches of the Anglican Church. It is popularly known as the Prayer-book. The first Book of Common Prayer was issued in 1549. It was mostly all taken from medieval liturgical books. English was substituted for Latin, and a uniform use was established for the whole Church of England. Revisions were made in 1552, 1559, and 1662. The American Prayer-book was authorized in 1789; a revision was authorized in 1886 and issued in 1892.

Book of Cupid, God of Love, The. *See Cockaigne.*

Book of the Dead, The. See the extract.

The chief monument of the religious literature of Egypt is the "Book of the Dead," in 166 chapters, now being critically edited by M. Naville. Portions of it were published on the mummy-cases and tombs, and are met with in the latest of the demotic papyri. It was, in fact, the funeral ritual of the Egyptians, describing in mystical language the adventures of the soul after death, and the texts it must quote in order to escape the torments and trials of the lower world. It is the literary reflection of the Osiris myth, and even along with the latter. A hieratic text of the fourth dynasty gives two varying versions of the sixty-fourth chapter, ascribed to King Menkaura, from which we may infer the antiquity of the latter. But only the essence of the work went back to the old Empire. The rest consisted of additions and glosses, and glosses of glosses which continued to be made up to the time of the Ptolemies. Each of these periods may have been of a practically moral character, contrasting strikingly with the mystical tone of the later accretions, where the doctrine of justification by faith is set in the place of that of good works. *Stone, Anc. Empires*, p. 79.

Book of the Duchess. A poem by Chaucer, known also as "The Death of Blanche the Duchess." It was probably written near the end of 1369, as Blanche the wife of the Duke of Lancaster, died Sept. 12, 1369. The poem is in octosyllabic couplets, and is a lament for the grief of the duke, and embodies the story of Ceyxand Alcyone. The duke, John of Gaunt, however married again in 1371, and the "goodliest lady" in his eyes was Katherine Swinford. Machault's "Jehan Lion" and "Dit de la Fontaine Amoureuse."

Book of Martyrs, The. A history of the persecution of Reformers in England, by John Foxe. It was published in 1559, and was in Latin. It was published March 20, 1563, and called "Acts and Monuments," but was popularly known as "The Book of Martyrs." He translated it into English himself.

Book of Mormon. The sacred book of the Mormons or Latter-day Saints: a corrupt version of a religious romance "The Manuscript Found," written in 1809 by Solomon Spaulding, and published in 1839 by Joseph Smith who pretended that he had translated it from the "Plates of Nephi." *Hepworth Dixon, New America.*

Book of St. Albans. A famed treatise on hawking, hunting, etc., printed in English in 1486. It was reprinted by Wynkyn de Worden 1496. It has been attributed to Dame Juliana Berners, although some of it was certainly written by her. The second edition contains the popular "Treatyse on Fyshynge with an Angle." It has been many times reprinted. The original edition was reprinted in facsimile by Eliot Stock in 1881.

Book of Sentences. See the extract.

Of this kind is the "Book of Sentences" of Peter the Lombard (bishop of Paris), which, on that account, was called the Master of Sentences. This work, finished in 1150, was published in the twelfth century, and was long the text and standard of such discussions. The questions are developed by the method of "sic et non," of the Fathers of the Church; and are divided into four books, of which the first contains questions concerning God and the doctrine of the Trinity in particular; the second is concerning the creation; the third, concerning Christ and the Christian religion; and the fourth treats of religions and moral duties. *Whewell*, Ind. Sciences, I. 317.

Book of Snobs, The. A series of sketches, by Thackeray on his favorite subject, snobbery in all its branches. They first came out in "Punch" as "The Snob Papers" in 1843.

Boolak. *See Bulak.*

Boole (böl), **George.** Born at Lincoln, England, Nov. 2, 1815: died near Cork, Ireland, Dec. 8, 1864. A celebrated English mathematician and logician, professor of mathematics at Queen's College, Cork. His chief works are a "Treatise on Differential Equations" (1859), a "Treatise on the Calculus of Finite Differences" (1860), "Mathematical Analysis of Logic" (1847), "Laws of Thought" (1854).

Boom (bōm). A town in the province of Antwerp, Belgium, situated 10 miles south of Antwerp. Population (1890), 13,892.

Boonack. *See Bunnock.*

Boone (bön), **Daniel.** Born in Bucks County, Pa., Feb. 11, 1735: died at Charette, Mo., Sept. 26, 1820. A famous American pioneer in Kentucky. About 1748 his father settled at Holmes's Ford, on the Yadkin, North Carolina. He began the exploration of Kentucky in 1769, and founded Boonesborough in 1775. He emigrated to Missouri, then a possession of Spain, in 1795.

Boonton (bön'ton). A city of Morris County, New Jersey, 25 miles northwest of New York.

Boonville, or **Booneville** (bön'vil). A city in Missouri, situated on the Missouri River 43 miles northwest of Jefferson City. Here, June 17, 1861, the Federals under Lyon defeated the Confederates under Marmaduke. Population (1890), 4,141.

Boorlos (bör'los), **Lake.** A large lagoon in the delta of the Nile, near the Mediterranean.

Bootan. *See Bhutan.*

Bootes (bō-ō'tēz). [Gr. Βοώτης, the ox-driver or plowman.] A northern constellation containing the bright star Arcturus, situated behind the Great Bear. It is supposed to represent a man holding a crook and driving the Bear. In modern times the constellation of the Hounds has been interposed between Bootes and the Bear.

Booth (bōth). The husband of Amelia, a prominent character in Fielding's novel "Amelia." Fielding intended in this character to represent partly his own follies, improvidence, and weakness.

Booth, Barton. Born in Lancashire, England, in 1681: died in London, May 10, 1733. An English tragedian. He first appeared in London in 1700, having previously played in Ireland. He played with Betterton and with Wilks. In 1719 he married Hester Santlow (his second wife), a dancer and actress of great beauty but of irregular life.

Booth, Edwin Thomas. Born at Bel Air, Md., Nov. 13, 1833: died in New York city, June 7, 1893. A noted American tragedian. He was the son of Junius Brutus Booth, and his first appearance was as Tresset in his father's Richard III., on Sept. 10, 1849. In 1857 he first appeared as a "star" in Boston as Sir Giles Overreach. In 1863 he went to London and played an engagement there. The assassination of Lincoln by his brother John Wilkes Booth led to his temporary retirement from the stage; but he reappeared as Hamlet on Jan. 3, 1866, in New York, and acted in Shakespearian plays at the Winter Garden Theater until its destruction by fire in 1867. He then erected a theater of his own in New York, which was opened Feb. 3, 1869, but was financially a failure. In 1880 he again went to London. In 1883 he acted in Germany. In 1886 he began his engagement to play under the management of Lawrence Barrett, and continued to play with him until Barrett's death in 1891. His last appearance was in Brooklyn, April 4, 1891, in the part of Hamlet. In 1888 he founded in New York "The Players," a club designed to promote social intercourse between the dramatic and kindred professions, and in its club house he died.

Booth, John Wilkes. Born at Bel Air, Md., 1839 (1838?): shot near Bowling Green, Va., April 26, 1865. An American actor, the brother of Edwin Booth. He assassinated President Lincoln at Ford's Theater, Washington, April 14, 1865.

Booth, Junius Brutus. Born at London, May 1, 1796: died on a Mississippi steamboat on Nov. 30, 1852. An Anglo-American actor. His most professional appearance was as Cassibilo in "The Honeymoon" in 1815 at Richmond, England; his last, as Sir Edward Mortimer in "The Iron Chest," Nov. 19, 1852, at New Orleans. His career was brilliant though erratic. His rivalry with Kean was celebrated. He made his first Garden Theater in 1817, resulting in his departure for America in 1821. On Jan. 31st that year he married Mary Anne Holmes. He played in America with great success. In 1822 he bought a farm in Harford County, Maryland, where his family lived and he retired when not acting.

Booth, Junius Brutus. Born at Charleston, S. C., 1821: died at Manchester, Mass., 1883. An American actor, eldest son of Junius Brutus Booth (1796-1852), and brother of Edwin Booth. He was both manager and actor.

Booth, William. Born at Nottingham, England, April 10, 1829. The founder of the Salvation Army. He became a minister of the Methodist New Connection in 1858; organized in 1865 the Christian Mission which, when it had become a large organization formed on military lines, was called the Salvation Army (1878); established the "War Cry" (1880); and published "In Darkest England" (1890). He is commonly styled "general."

Boothauk. *See Bulthak.*

Boothia Felix (bō'thi-ä fē'liks). [NL., 'happy land of Booth': named by Ross for Sir Felix Booth, who promoted the expedition.] A peninsula in British North America (northern extremity situated in lat. 72° N., long. 95° W.), discovered by Ross in 1830. On its west coast (lat. 70° 5' 17" N., long. 96° 46' 45" W.) Ross located the north magnetic pole.

Boothia Gulf. A continuation of Prince Regent Inlet, north of British North America. It lies between Cockburn Island on the east and Boothia Felix on the west. Length, 310 miles.

Bootle (bö'tl). A suburb of Liverpool, in Lancashire, England, situated at the mouth of the Mersey. Population (1891), 49,427.

Bo-Peep (bō-pēp'), **Little.** A small shepherd maiden, in a popular nursery story, who lost her sheep.

> The term bo-peep appears to have been connected at a very early period with sheep. Thus in an old ballad of the time of Queen Elizabeth, in a MS. in the library of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge,—
>
> Halfe Englande ys nowght now but shepe,
> In every corner they playe a boo-pepe.
> *Halliwell*, Nursery Rhymes, p. 211.

Bopp (bop), **Franz.** Born at Mainz, Germany, Sept. 14, 1791: died at Berlin, Oct. 23, 1867. A celebrated German philologist, noted for re-

searches in Sanskrit, and especially in comparative philology, which he first placed upon a scientific basis. He became professor ("extraordinary") of oriental literature and philology at Berlin in 1821 (ordinary professor, 1825). His chief work is a "Comparative Grammar of the Sanskrit, Zend, Armenian, Greek, etc." ("Vergleichende Grammatik, etc.," published 1833–52).

Boppard (bop'part). A town in the Rhine Province, Prussia, situated on the Rhine 9 miles south of Coblentz; the Roman Bandobrum or Bodobrigia. It has a cathedral, the remains of a Roman wall. It was an ancient Celtic and Roman town. Population (1890), estimated, 4,147.

Bora (bō'rä), **Katharina von.** Born at Lobau, near Merseburg, Germany, Jan. 29, 1499; died at Torgau, Germany, Dec. 20, 1552. A Cistercian nun at Nimptsch, Saxony, 1515–23, and wife of Martin Luther whom she married June 13, 1525.

Borachia (bō-rä'chiä). [Fem. of *Borachio.*] A woman given to drink, a comic and unwholesome character in Massinger's play "A Very Woman."

Borachio (bō-rä'chō). A villain, a follower of Don John, in Shakespeare's "Much Ado about Nothing."

Boyet, as the spelling was then, is given when he tells (Iscene 2) the name is frequently given to old writers either as a proper name or a mark of contempt or endearment).

Borandon, Borondon. See *Brandon, Saint.*

Borås (bō'ros). A town of southern Sweden, 57 miles east of Gothenburg.

Borbeck (bor'bek). A commune in the Rhine Province, Prussia, 3½ miles northwest of Essen. Population (1890), 28,707.

Borda (bor-dä'), **Jean Charles.** Born at Dax, in Landes, France, May 4, 1733; died at Paris, Feb. 20, 1799. A French mathematician and naval officer, noted for investigations in nautical astronomy and hydrodynamics.

Bordeaux (bor-dō'). [ME. *Burdeux*, OF. *Bordeaux*, F. *Bordeaux*, earlier OF. *Burdeu*, from L. *Burdigala, Burdegala*, Gr. Βουρδιγάλα; supposed to be an Iberian or even a Celtic name.] The capital of the Gironde, France, situated on the Garonne in lat. 44° 50′ N., long. 0° 35′ W.: the fourth city and third port of France. It has a large and fine harbor, with extensive quickening basin. Its connection with the Atlantic and Indian Ports, Cuba, and Mexico is by a wide branch navigable for ships of 24 feet draught. Its principal buildings are the Gothic cathedral of St. Andrew, the Roman amphitheater and the ancient Roman aqueduct. Bordeaux was a leading Roman city in Gaul, the capital of Aquitania Secunda, and passed under the sway of the Visigoths, West Goths, Franks, and Normans, becoming a part of the duchy of Aquitaine when it passed to England. It flourished in English rule. It revolted against the salt tax, and was severely punished in 1548. It held Protestant views, and suffered greatly in the persecutions of the Huguenots and Jesuits. It was the seat of the provisional government and of the National Assembly 1870–71. The cathedral was built during the Englishrule. The north transept is flanked by two pierced spires, and has a grand portal and rose window. The choir and nave are of the purest style of the thirteenth century, and have a beauty of its own. The choir and transept have triforia, the nave without aisles, has round arches below and two ranges of pointed windows above. Population (1891, commune), 254,413.

Bordeaux, Duc de. See *Chambord, Comte de.*

Bordelais (bord-lā'). [L. *Burdigalenses*, adj. from *Burdigala*, Bordeaux.] An ancient subdivision of France, now comprised in the departments of Gironde and Landes.

Bordelon, Isaac Laurent. Born at Bourges, 1653; died at Paris, April 6, 1730. A French dramatist and theologian.

Bordentown (bor'den-toun). A city in Burlington County, New Jersey, situated on the Delaware River 6 miles southeast of Trenton. Population (1890), 4,232.

Border States. Formerly the slave States Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, and Missouri, situated near the free States; in a wider meaning the name comprised also North Carolina, Tennessee, and Arkansas.

Bordighera (bor-dē-gā'rä). A small town in northwestern Italy, on the Riviera 15 miles east of Monaco.

Bordone (bor-dō'ne), **Paride.** Born at Treviso, Italy, about 1500; died at Venice, Jan. 19, 1571. A painter of the Venetian school, a pupil of Titian. His most noted painting is the "Fisher extending a Ring to the Doge."

Boreas (bō'rē-as). [Gr. Βορέας or Βοῤῥᾶς.] In Greek mythology, the personification of the north wind. According to Hesiod, he is a son of Astræus and Eos, and brother of Hesperus, Zephyrus, and Notus. His home was scenery in Mount Hæmus, in Thrace.

Borel (bo-rel'), **Pétrus.** Born at Lyons, June 28, 1809; died at Mostaganem, July 14, 1859. A French journalist and man of letters. See the extract.

Pétrus Borel, one of the strangest figures in the history of literature. Very little is known of his life, which was spent partly at Paris and partly in Algeria. He was perhaps the most extravagant of all the Romantics, surnaming himself "Le Lycanthrope," and identifying himself with the extravagances of the Boutsingots, a clique of political literary men who for a short time made themselves conspicuous at Paris. Borel wrote partly in verse and partly in prose. His most considerable exploit in the former was a strange preface in verse to his novel of "Madame Putiphar": his best work in prose, a series of wild but powerful stories entitled "Champavert." His talent altogether lacked measure and criticism, but it is undeniable.
Saintsbury, French Lit., p. 545.

Borelli (bo-rel'lē), **Giovanni Alfonso.** Born at Castelnuovo, near Naples, Jan. 28, 1608; died at Rome, Dec. 31, 1679. An Italian astronomer, professor of mathematics at Messina and later at Pisa, founder of the iatromathematical school. His chief work is "De motu animalium" (1680–81).

Borgà (bor'go). A decayed seaport in the province of Nyland, Finland, situated on the Gulf of Finland in lat. 60° 25′ N., long. 25° 45′ E. Population (1890), 4,214.

Borgerhout (bor'gėr-hout). A manufacturing town 2 miles east of Antwerp, Belgium. Population (1890), 28,852.

Borghese (bor-gā'se), Prince **Camillo Filippo Ludovico.** Born at Rome, July 19, 1775; died at Florence, May 9, 1832. An Italian noble, brother-in-law of Napoleon I.

Borghese Gladiator, so named, in reality an athlete or perhaps a warrior. A notable antique statue by Agasias of Ephesus. It is in the Louvre, Paris. It dates from about the time of the Christian era. The vigorous figure, undraped, is in an attitude of rapid advance, the left arm, encircled by the shield-strap, thrown over the head, and the right (the lower portion of forward and backward in the line of the body, grasping the sword.

Borghese Mars. An antique statue of Mars in the Louvre, Paris.

Borghese Palace. The famous palace of the Borghese family in Rome, noted for its art collections. It was built toward the end of the 16th century by Martino Longhi and Flaminio Ponzio.

Borghese Villa. A summer palace of the Borghese family, before the Porta del Popolo in Rome. It was formerly noted for its art treasures, which were removed to the Museo Borghese in Paris.

Borghesi (borg-gā'se), Count **Bartolommeo.** Born at Savignano, near Rimini, Italy, July 11, 1781; died at San Marino, Italy, April 10, 1860. A distinguished Roman numismatist and epigraphist. He wrote "Nuovi frammenti dei fasti consolari," etc. (1818–20), etc.

Borghi-Mamo (bor'gē-mä'mo), **Adelaide.** Born at Bologna, Italy, Aug. 9, 1829–1830?. An Italian singer.

Borgia (bor'jä), **Cesare,** Duke of Valentinois. Born Sept. 13, 1478; killed before the castle of Viana, Spain, March 12, 1507. The natural second son of Rodrigo Lenzuoli Borgia, Pope Alexander VI. He was created cardinal by his father in 1492, procured the murder of his brother Giovanni, Duke of Gandia, by assassination, and resigned his cardinalate in 1497, in order to marry Charlotte d'Albret, sister to John III. of Navarre. He married Carlotta, daughter of Alfonso, King of Naples, in 1500, and in the same year was created Duke of Romagna by Louis XII. In 1501 he married Lucrezia Borgia, widow of Alfonso, Duke of Bisceglia, natural son of Alfonso II., King of Naples. Alfonso was murdered in 1501. He then set by force and practise the conquest of Romagna, which was ruled by Louis' lieutenants. In 1502 he made peace with the commanders of his army, who revolted, but kept an independent hereditary power in Romagna. He then reduced Romagna, Urbino and the Marches, and Perugia, having previously taken Camerino, Piombino, and Pesaro. Julius II. (1503–13) was elected pope in succession to Pius III. (1503), and by his influence Alfonso V. was compelled to restore the conquered lands. Alfonso of Aragon, who was married to Lucrezia Borgia, was murdered in the cathedral of Rome. Handsome in person, accomplished, eloquent, learned, and adept in the cruel and perfidious politics in vogue in his day, he is represented by Machiavelli as the model of a prince. Principe.

Borgia, Saint Francesco, Duke of Gandia. Born at Gandia, Spain, about 1510; died at Rome, 1572. General of the Society of Jesus 1565–72.

Borgia, Lucrezia. Born 1480; died June 24, 1519. Duchess of Ferrara, daughter of Pope Alexander VI., and sister of Cesare Borgia. She married Giovanni Sforza lord of Pesaro, in 1493. This marriage was annulled by Alexander, who then raised a new contract made for her to Alfonso of Bisceglia, natural son of Alfonso II., King of Naples. Alfonso was murdered in 1501. She was married a third time to Alfonso d'Este, son of Ercole I., Duke of Ferrara, and became duchess of Ferrara. She was celebrated for her beauty and ability, a patron of learning and the arts. She was long accused of the grossest crimes, but recent writers have cleared her memory of the worst charges brought against her.

Borgia, Stefano. Born at Velletri, Italy, Dec. 3, 1731; died at Lyons, Nov. 23, 1804. An Italian cardinal, statesman, historian, and patron of science, secretary of the propaganda 1770–88.

Borgne (borny). A lake or bay in southeastern Louisiana, the continuation of Mississippi Sound. It connects on the south with Mexican Gulf, and with Lake Pontchartrain on the Rigolets Pass on the northeast. It has a length of [illegible].

Borgo (bor'go). A town in Tuscany, 17 miles east of Trent. Population (1890), [illegible].

Borgo, Pozzo di. See *Pozzo di Borgo.*

Borgo San Donnino (bor'gō sän don-nē'nō). A town in the province of Parma, Italy, 11 miles northwest of Parma; the ancient Fidentia. Its cathedral, rebuilt at the end of the 11th century, is a rich Romanesque structure, with an unfinished façade flanked by towers, and three sculptured lion-columned portals. The nave is round-arched, with painted vaulting; there are two triforia and much curious sculpture.

Borgognone. See *Fossano.*

Borie (bo-rē'), **Pierre Rose Ursule Dumoulin.** Born at Beynat, Corrèze, France, Feb. 20, 1808; beheaded in Tongking, Nov. 24, 1858. A noted French missionary in Tongking, 1832–58.

Boris Godonof. A tragedy by Pushkin, founded on that episode in Russian history known as the Interregnum. Lope de Vega wrote a play on this subject, called "El Gran Duque de Moscovia." See *Godunof.*

Borissogliebsk (bo-ris-so-glyebsk'). A town in the government of Tamboff, Russia, situated on the river Voronja in lat. 51° 20′ N., long. 42° E. Population, 17,065.

Borja (bōr'hä), Doña **Ana de,** Vice-queen of Peru. Born about 1640; died Sept. 23, 1706. A daughter of the Duke of Bejar, and the third wife of the Count of Lemos whom she accompanied to Peru in 1667. During the absence of the viceroy in Europe she was in charge of the government (1668–69). This is almost the only instance of the kind in Spanish America. See *Fernandez de Castro Andrade y Portugal.*

Borja y Arragon (bōr'hä e är-rä-gon'), **Francisco de.** Born at Madrid, 1583; died there, 1658. A Spanish statesman. By his marriage he became prince of Esquilache or Squillace in Calabria. From 1603–1615, to Dec., 1621, he was viceroy of Peru.

Börjesson (bėr'yessōn), **Johan.** Born at Tåsinge, Bohuslän, Sweden, March 22, 1790; died at Upsal, Sweden, May, 1866. A Swedish dramatic poet. His chief drama is "Erik XIV." (1846).

Borku (bōr'kū), or **Borgu** (-gū). A group of oases in the Sahara, between Fezzan and Wadai, important as the meeting-place of commercial routes. It is inhabited by a Berber tribe of mixed blood.

Borkum (bor'kūm). One of the western islands of the East Friesian group, belonging to Germany. It is frequented for sea-bathing. Length, 5 miles.

Borlace (bōr'las), or **Burlace, Edmund.** Died at Chester, England, about 1682. An English physician, and writer upon Irish history.

Borlase, William. Born at Pendeen, Cornwall, England, Feb. 2, 1695; died Aug. 31, 1772. An English antiquary and naturalist. His chief works are "Antiquities of Cornwall" (1754) and "Natural History of Cornwall" 1758.

Bormio (bor'mē-ō). A small town in northern Italy, at the head of the Valtelline, near the frontier of Switzerland.

Bormio, District of. The territory around Bormio in Italy, whose history was largely connected with that of the Valtelline.

Born (bōrn), **Bertran** or **Bertrand de.** Born at Born, Périgord, France, about 1140; died before 1215. A noted French troubadour and soldier.

Born, Ignaz von. Born at Karlsburg, Transylvania, Dec. 26, 1742; died at Vienna, July 24, 1791. An Austrian mineralogist and metallurgist.

Borna (bor'nä). A town in the kingdom of Saxony, situated 16 miles south-southeast of Leipsic. Population (1890), 8,849.

Börne (bėr'ne), **Ludwig** (originally **Löb Baruch**). Born at Frankfort-on-the-Main, May 6, 1786; died at Paris, Feb. 12, 1837. A noted German satirist and political writer, of Hebrew descent. His collected writings were published 1829–34.

Borneël (bor-nāy'), **Guiraut** or **Giraud de.** Lived in the latter part of the 12th century. A French troubadour, many of whose poems have survived. Dante mentions him in the "Divina Commedia."

Borneo (bor'nē-ō). [Also *Bornai, Brunei, Bruni, etc.*, Malay *Burni, Borni.* The native name is *Pulo Kalamantan.*] The largest of the East India Islands. It lies west of Celebes, north of Java, and east of Sumatra, in lat. 7° N.–4° 30′ S., long. 108° 30′–119° E. A large part of it is mountainous. It is divided into the

Dutch possessions and British North Borneo, Brunei, and Sarawak. The inhabitants are Dyaks, Malays, Negritos, Bugis, and Chinese. Borneo was first visited by Portuguese about 1518. Length, 850 miles. Breadth, 600 miles. Area, 286,161 square miles. Population of Dutch possessions, about 1,100,000; of British North Borneo, 175,000; of Sarawak, 500,000.

Borneo, British North. See *British North Borneo.*

Bornheim (born'him). A quarter in Frankfort-on-the-Main.

Bornholm (born'holm). An island in the Baltic Sea, in lat. 55°-55° 20′ N., long. 15° E., forming an amt of Denmark. It is mountainous, and contains porcelain-clay. Capital, Ronne. Length, 25 miles. Area, 228 square miles. Population (1890), 38,765.

Bornu (bôr-nō'). A country in Sudan, Africa, lat. 11°-16° N., long. 10°-17° E. Capital, Kuka. Its inhabitants are negroes, Tuaregs, Arabs, and mixed races, the prevailing religion is Mohammedanism, and the government that of a sultan. Bornu formed part of the Kanem monarchy in the middle ages, and became a separate kingdom in the 16th century. It was conquered by Fellatahs in the beginning of the 19th century. Area, estimated, 50,000 square miles. Population, estimated, over 5,000,000.

Borodino (bor-o-dē'no). A village in the government of Moscow, Russia, situated near the river Moskva, 70 miles west of Moscow. Near here, Sept. 7, 1812, Napoleon's army (about 130,000) gained a victory over the Russians under Kutusof (about 140,000). The loss of Napoleon's army was 30,000; that of the Russians, nearly 50,000. Also called the "battle of the Moskva."

Bororós (bō-rō-rōs'). An Indian tribe of western Brazil, living about the head waters of the river Paraguay. They were formerly very numerous and powerful, but were depleted, partly by the slave-making raids of the Portuguese in the 18th century, and partly by disease; a few hundred remain, nearly in their aboriginal condition. By their language and customs they are closely allied to the Tupis and Guaranis, and are evidently an offshoot of that stock. They live in fixed villages of the highland, and practise agriculture, and their chiefs have only a nominal power.

Borough, The. A poem by Crabbe, published in 1810.

Boroughbridge (bur'ō-brij). A town in Yorkshire, England, 17 miles northwest of York. Here, March 16, 1322, Edward II. defeated the Earl of Lancaster.

Borovitchi (bor-ō-vē'chē). A town in the government of Novgorod, Russia, situated on the river Msta in lat. 58° 23′ N., long. 33° E. Population, 10,944.

Borovsk (bō-rovsk'). A town in the government of Kaluga, Russia, in lat. 55° 14′ N., long. 36° 30′ E. Population, 10,091.

Borowlaski (bor-ō-las'kē), or **Boruwlaski, Joseph.** Born at Haliez, Polish Galicia, 1739; died near Durham, England, Sept. 5, 1837. A Polish dwarf, erroneously called a "count," who traveled from place to place exhibiting himself and giving concerts. His height was a little under 39 inches. He published an autobiography (1788).

Borre, Sir. A natural son of King Arthur, in the Arthurian legends, sometimes called Sir Bors.

Borrioboola-gha (bor'i-ō-bō'lä-gä'). An imaginary place on the left bank of the Niger, selected by Mrs. Jellyby (in Dickens's "Bleak House") as a field for her missionary philanthropic exertions, to the neglect of all home duties.

Borrissoff (bor-res'sof). A town in the government of Minsk, Russia, 50 miles northeast of Minsk. Population, 18,103.

Borromean (bor-o-mē'an) **Islands, It. Isole Borromee** (ē'zo-le bor-o-mā'e). A group of islands in Lago Maggiore, province of Novara, Italy, near the western shore. The two most noted, Isola Bella and Isola Madre, belong to the Borromeo family, and were converted into pleasure-gardens by Count Borromeo in the 17th century. Another island is Isola dei Pescatori.

Borromeo (bor-rō-mā'ō). Count **Carlo.** Born at Arona, near Lago Maggiore, Italy, Oct. 2, 1538; died at Milan, Nov. 3, 1584. An Italian cardinal, archbishop of Milan, noted as an ecclesiastical reformer, and philanthropist. He was canonized in 1610. His death is commemorated in the Roman Church on Nov. 4.

Borromeo, Count **Federigo.** Born at Milan, 1564; died 1631. An Italian cardinal, and archbishop of Milan, founder of the Ambrosian Library at Milan in 1609.

Borromeo, San Carlo. A colossal statue on a hill near Arona on Lago Maggiore, Italy. It stands 70 feet high, on a pedestal measuring 42 feet, and was finished in 1697. The figure, bareheaded, is in the act of blessing the town, and has some artistic merit. The head, hands, and feet are of bronze, the remainder of welded sheets of beaten copper, braced with iron, and supported on a central pier of stone.

Borromeo, San Carlo, Sisters of. A religious order founded by the Abbé d'Estival in 1652. Its chief seat is at Nancy, France.

Borrow (bor'ō), **George.** Born at East Dereham, Norfolk, England, Feb., 1803; died at Oulton, Suffolk, England, July 30, 1881. An English philologist, traveler, and romance-writer. His works include "Targum, or Metrical Translations from thirty Languages, etc." (1835), "The Bible in Spain" (1843), "The Zincali, or an Account of the Gypsies in Spain" (1841), "Lavengro, the Scholar, the Gypsy, and the Priest" (1851), "The Romany Rye, a sequel to Lavengro" (1857), "Wild Wales, etc." (1862), "Romano Lavo-Lil, or Word-book of the Romany" (1874).

Borrowdale (bor'ō-dāl). A vale in the Lake District of England, south of Derwentwater.

Bors (bôrs). In Arthurian legends, king of Gaul, brother of King Ban of Benwicke (Benoic). They went to King Arthur's assistance when he first mounted the throne.

Bors (bôrs), or **Bohort** (bō'hôrt), or **Bort** (bôrt), **Sir.** A knight of the Round Table, called the Bors de Ganis, nephew of Sir Lancelot. He was one of the few who were pure enough to see the vision of the Holy Grail.

Borsippa (bôr-sip'ä). An ancient city of Babylonia, probably a suburb of Babylon. It contained a temple of Nebo, its tutelar deity, called *Ezida* (i. e. *Ezi-da*), which was connected in the form of a pyramid consisting of seven stories, which are termed in the inscriptions "the seven spheres of heaven and earth." The imposing ruins of the mound Birs Nimrud to the northeast of Babylon are identified as the site of Borsippa and its celebrated temple. See *Birs Nimrud.*

Bory de Saint Vincent (bō-rē' dē san van-son'), **Jean Baptiste Georges Marie.** Born at Agen, France, 1780; died at Paris, Dec. 22, 1846. A distinguished naturalist and traveler. He wrote an "Essai sur les îles fortunées et l'antique Atlantide" (1803), "L'Homme, essai zoologique" (1827), etc.

Borysthenes (bō-ris'thē-nēz). [Gr. *Βορυσθένης.*] The ancient name of the river Dnieper.

Bos, Hieronymus. See *Bosch.*

Bosa (bō'sä). A seaport in the island of Sardinia, province of Cagliari, lat. 40° 17′ N., long. 8° 30′ E. Population, 6,000.

Bosboom (bos'bōm). **Johannes.** Born at The Hague, Holland, Feb. 18, 1817. A Dutch painter.

Bosboom, Mme. (**Anna Luize Geertruide Toussaint**). Born at Alkmaar, Sept. 16, 1812; died at The Hague, April 13, 1886. A Dutch historical novelist. She married the painter Bosboom in 1835. Her works include "Het Huis Lauernesse," "Leycester in Nederland," "De Vrouwen van het Leycester sche Tijdperk," and "Gideon Florenoz."

Bosc (bosk), **Louis Augustin Guillaume.** Born at Paris, Jan. 29, 1759; died at Paris, July 10, 1828. A distinguished French naturalist. He wrote "Histoire naturelle des coquilles" (1801), "Histoire naturelle des crustacés" (1802), etc.

Boscan Almogaver (bos-kän' al-mō-gä-vär'), **Juan.** Born at Barcelona, Spain, about 1493; died near Perpignan, France, about 1542. A Spanish poet, founder of the Italian poetical school in Spain. His collected works were published in 1543.

Boscawen (bos'ka-wen), **Edward.** Born in Cornwall, England, Aug. 19, 1711; died near Guildford, Surrey, England, Jan. 10, 1761. A noted English admiral. He commanded at the taking of Louisburg, 1758, and defeated the French at La Gos (bō) in 1759.

Bosch (bosk), or **Bos** (bos), or **Bosco** (bos'kō). **Hieronymus,** surnamed "The Joyous." Born at Bois-le-Duc, Netherlands, about 1460; died at Bois-le-Duc about 1530. A Dutch painter. His chief works are at Madrid, Berlin, and Vienna.

Bosobel (bos'kō-bel). A farm-house near Shifnal, in Shropshire, England, noted in connection with the escape of Charles II., Sept., 1651. The "royal oak" was in its vicinity.

Boscovich (bos'ko-vich), **Ruggiero Giuseppe.** Born at Ragusa, Dalmatia, May 18, 1711; died at Milan, Feb. 12, 1787. An Italian Jesuit, celebrated as a mathematician, astronomer, and physicist. His works include "Theoria philosophiæ naturalis" (1758), "De maculis solaribus" (1736), etc.

Bosio (bō'zē-ō), **Angiolina.** Born at Turin, Aug. 22, 1829; died at St. Petersburg, April 12, 1859. An Italian opera-singer.

Bosio, Baron **François Joseph.** Born at Monaco, March 19, 1769; died at Paris, July 29, 1845. A French sculptor. His best-known works are the bas-reliefs of the Column Vendôme (Paris), an equestrian statue of Louis XIV. (Paris), etc.

Bosna-Serai (bos-nä-se-rī'), or **Serájevo** (se-rā'ye-vō), or **Sarájevo** (sa-rā'ye-vō). The capital of Bosnia, situated in the valley of the Miljačka, in lat. 43° 54′ N., long. 18° 25′ E. It contains a bazaar, castle, and several mosques. Most of the inhabitants are Mohammedans. It was founded by Hungarians about 1263. Population (1885), 38,500.

Bosnia (boz'ni-ä). [F. *Bosnie,* G. *Bosnien,* NL. *Bosnia,* Pol. *Bosnia,* Turk. *Bosna.*] A territory in southeastern Europe, capital Bosna-Serai, bounded by Croatia-Slavonia (separated by the Unna and Save) on the north, Servia (separated partly by the Drina) on the east, Montenegro and Herzegovina on the south, Dalmatia on the west, and Novi-Bazar on the southeast. Its surface is generally mountainous, and its inhabitants are occupied mainly with agriculture. It belongs nominally to Turkey, but is occupied and administered by Austria-Hungary. The language is Servo-Croatian. Religions, Greek, Mohammedan, and Roman Catholic. Bosnia was a part of the Roman Empire, was governed by bans in the middle ages, and belonged to the Kingdom of Stephen of Servia in the 14th century. The kingdom of Bosnia originated in 1376. It was subjugated by the Turks in 1463, and was incorporated with Turkey in 1520. Bosnia has been the theater of many conflicts between Austria and Turkey, and of revolts. It was granted by the treaty of Berlin (1878) to be occupied by Austria-Hungary, and Austrian troops took forcible possession 1878-1879. There was a popular revolt in 1881. Area, 23,570 square miles. Population, including Herzegovina and Novi-Bazar, 1,504,685.

Bosola (bo-sō'lä). A character in Webster's tragedy "The Duchess of Malfi," gentleman of the horse to the duchess. He is a villain, a bloodthirsty humorist noted for his cynical, savage melancholy.

Bosporus (bos'pō-rus), or **Bosphorus** (bos'fō-rus). [Gr. *Βόσπορος,* ox-ford: so named from the legend that Io, transformed into a cow, swam across it.] A strait which connects the Black Sea and Sea of Marmora, and separates Europe from Asia: the ancient Bosporus Thracius, Thracian Bosporus. On it are Constantinople and Scutari. Length, 18 miles. Greatest breadth, 2 miles.

Bosporus, In ancient history, a kingdom in southern Sarmatia, near the Cimmerian Bosporus. It was founded in 502 B. C., and extinguished in the 4th century A. D.

Bosporus Cimmerius (si-mē'ri-us). The Cimmerian Bosporus: the ancient name of the Strait of Yenikale. See *Cimmerians.*

Bosporus Thracius. See *Bosporus.*

Bosquet (bos-kā'), **Pierre Joseph François.** Born at Mont-de-Marsan, Landes, France, Nov. 8, 1810; died at Toulouse, France, Feb. 5, 1861. A marshal of France. He served with distinction in Algeria, and in the Crimea at Alma and Inkerman 1854, and Malakhof 1855.

Bossi (bos'sē), **Giuseppe.** Born at Busto-Arsizio, in the Milanese, Italy, Aug., 1777; died at Milan, Dec. 15, 1816. An Italian painter and writer upon art. He wrote "Del cenacolo di Leonardo da Vinci" (1810), etc.

Bossi, Giuseppe Carlo Aurelio, Baron **de.** Born at Turin, Nov. 15, 1758; died at Paris, Jan. 20, 1823. An Italian lyric poet and diplomatist. His chief poems include "Independenza Americana" (1785), "Monaca" (1787), "Oromasia" (1805), etc.

Bossi, Count **Luigi.** Born at Milan, Feb. 28, 1758; died at Milan, April 10, 1835. An Italian historian, archæologist, and writer on art.

Bossu, Le. See *Lebossu.*

Bossuet (bo-sü-ā' or bo-swā'), **Jacques Bénigne.** Born at Dijon, France, Sept. 27, 1627; died at Paris, April 12, 1704. A French prelate and celebrated pulpit orator, historian, and theological writer. He was preceptor to the Dauphin in 1670-81, and became bishop of Meaux in 1681. His chief works are "Exposition de la doctrine catholique" (1671), "Premières-sur l'histoire universelle" (1681), "Histoire des variations des églises protestantes" (1688), and funeral orations ("Oraisons funèbres").

Bossut (bo-sü'), **Abbé.** A name assumed by Sir Charles Phillips in several educational works in French.

Bossut, Charles. Born at Tarare, near Lyons, France, Aug. 11, 1730; died at Paris, Jan. 14, 1814. A noted French mathematician. His chief work is an "Essai sur l'histoire générale des mathématiques" (1802).

Boston (bos'ton or bos'ton). [ME. *Boston,* contr. of *Botulfeston,* "Botolph's town," named from AS. *Botulf, Botuulf,* Botulf, later misspelled *Botolph.*] A seaport in Lincolnshire, England, situated on the Witham in lat. 52° 58′ N., long. 0° 2′ W. It was an important trading town in the middle ages. It contains the parish church of St. Botolph's, a long, low decorated building, with a high Perpendicular tower surmounted by an octagonal lantern, locally known as "Boston Stump." The tower is 300 feet high. The light and spacious interior has very lofty arches resting on slender pillars, a small clearstory, and a fine east window. Population (1891), 14,966.

Boston. [Named after Boston in Lincolnshire, England.] The capital of Massachusetts, situated in Suffolk County, on Massachusetts Bay, at the mouths of the Charles and Mystic, in

lat. 42° 21′ N., long. 71° 4′ W. It is the largest city in New England and one of the chief commercial cities and literary centers in the country. It has an extensive foreign and coasting trade, and is the terminus of many railroad lines, and of steamship lines to Liverpool, etc. The city now contains various annexed districts: Roxbury, Dorchester, Neponset, Charlestown. Boston was founded by English colonists (named them from Boston, England) under Winthrop in 1630. It was first named Trimountain, from the three summits of Beacon Hill, and later received its present name in honor of Rev. John Cotton who had been settled in Boston in Lincolnshire. It expelled Governor Andros in 1689; was involved in the witchcraft delusion in 1692; was the scene of the "Boston massacre" in 1770, and of the "Boston tea-party" in 1773; was besieged by the American army under Washington 1775-76; and was evacuated by the British, March 17, 1776. It was incorporated as a city in 1822. It suffered from fires in 1653, 1676, 1711, 1760, and especially Nov. 9-11, 1872 (loss about $80,000,000). It annexed Roxbury in 1868, Dorchester 1870, and Charlestown, Brighton, and West Roxbury in 1873. Population (1890) 448,477.

Boston. An American race-horse, foaled in 1833. His sire was Timoleon, by Sir Archy, by Diomed; his dam was by Ball's Florizel, by Diomed. He was the sire of Lexington, and as the sire of Sallie Russell, dam of Miss Russell, was the grandsire of Maud S.

Boston, Thomas. Born at Dunse, Scotland, March 17, 1676; died at Ettrick, Scotland, May 20, 1732. A noted Scotch Presbyterian divine. He wrote "Human Nature in its Fourfold State" (1720), etc.

Boston Massacre. A collision in Boston, March 5, 1770, between the British soldiers stationed there and a crowd of citizens. It was occasioned by the prejudices excited against the soldiers, a guard of whom, provoked by words and blows, fired at the crowd, killing three and wounding five. The members of the guard were tried (defended by John Adams and Josiah Quincy) and acquitted, except two who were convicted of manslaughter and punished lightly.

Boston Port Bill. A bill introduced by Lord North, and passed by the British Parliament, March 31, 1774, closing the port of Boston, Massachusetts, after June 1, 1774.

Boston Tea-party, The. A concourse of American citizens at Boston, Dec. 16, 1773, designed as a demonstration against the acts imposing importation of tea into the colonies. A large popular assembly met at the Old South Church to protest. As first pushed was unsuccessful, the same evening a body of about fifty men, disguised as Mohawks, boarded the three British tea-ships in the harbor, and threw 342 chests of tea (valued at £18,000) overboard.

Boston University. An institution of learning, situated at Boston, Mass., chartered in 1869. It comprises departments of the liberal arts (founded 1873), music (1872), theology (1839), law (1872), medicine (1873), and (all schools) dental.

Boswell, Alexander, James. Born at Edinburgh, Oct. 29, 1740; died at London, May 19, 1795. The biographer of Dr. Johnson. He was the son of Alexander Boswell, a judge of the Scottish court of session, was matriculated to the Scottish bar in 1766, and to the English bar in 1786, was elected to the representation of Carlisle in 1788, and removed to London in 1789. In 1765, while traveling on the Continent, he paid a visit to Corsica, where he was introduced to Paoli. The fruit of this visit appeared in 1768 in the form of a volume entitled "An Account of Corsica, the Journal of a Tour to that Island, and Memoirs of Pascal Paoli." In 1785 he made the acquaintance of Dr. Johnson, whom he accompanied on a journey to the Hebrides in 1773. After the death of Johnson he published in 1786 an account of this journey under the title "Journal of a Tour to the Hebrides with Samuel Johnson, LL.D.," which was followed in 1791 by his famous "Life of Samuel Johnson."

Bosworth (boz'werth), or **Market Bosworth.** [ME. *Boseworth*, AS. prob. *Bosenworth*, found as *Bosanwrð* in the Latin charter of Offa, A. D. 883, from *Bosan*, gen. of *Basa*, a man's name; cf. AS. *Bosandun*, now *Bosham*, and *worth*, farmstead.] A market town in Leicestershire, England, 12 miles west of Leicester. At Bosworth Field, Aug. 22, 1485, Richard III. was defeated and slain by the forces of the Earl of Richmond, who became Henry VII.

Bosworth (boz'werth), **Joseph.** Born in Derbyshire, England, 1789; died May 27, 1876. An English philologist, appointed Rawlinson professor of Anglo-Saxon at Oxford in 1858. His chief works are "Dictionary of the Anglo-Saxon Language" published in 1838. In 1848 he published an abridgment of it; "A Compendious Dictionary of Anglo-Saxon"; The largest work was edited after its author's death by Professor Toller (Part I., 1882; completed in 1898).

Botany Bay (bot'a-ni bā'). An inlet on the eastern coast of New South Wales, Australia, 5 miles south of Sydney. It was first visited by Cook in 1770 and was named by the naturalists of his expedition. A penal colony was established from England, 1787-88, but was transferred to Port Jackson.

Botein (bō-tē-in'). [Ar. *el-batin*, signifying 'the little belly,' as forming with the stars ρ the second chamber of the Lunar Mansions.] A name given to the two stars δ and ε Arietis.

Botetourt (bot'e-tūrt). **Norborne Berkeley, Baron.** Born in England about 1754 (?); died at Williamsburg, Va., Oct. 15, 1770. An English politician, governor of Virginia 1768–70. He dissolved the House of Burgesses in Dec. 1768, passing resolutions condemning parliamentary taxation and the trial of Americans in England. He attempted to introduce the home government to abandon the principle of parliamentary taxation, failing in which, he resigned.

Bothnia (both'ni-a). A former province of Sweden, east and west of the Gulf of Bothnia.

Bothnia, Gulf of. The northern extension or arm of the Baltic Sea, between Finland on the east and Sweden on the west. Length, 400 miles. Breadth, about 100 miles.

Bothwell (both'wel). A village in Lanarkshire, Scotland, 8½ miles southeast of Glasgow. Bothwell Castle is in the vicinity.

Bothwell. A tragedy on the subject of Mary Queen of Scots, by Swinburne, published in 1874.

Bothwell, Earls of. See *Hepburn*.

Bothwell Bridge, Battle of. A battle fought near Bothwell, Scotland, in which the Scotch Covenanters were defeated by the Royalist forces under the Duke of Monmouth, June 22, 1679.

Botocudos (bō-tō-kō'dōs). [From Pg. *botoque*, a plug: in allusion to the wooden cylinders which they wear in orifices of the lower lip and ear.] An Indian tribe of eastern Brazil, formerly called Aymores. At the time of the conquest they were very numerous occupying the inland region between Bahia and Espirito Santo and portions of the coast. A few thousand remain, principally in Espirito Santo and Bahia. The extinct Botocudo languages having little intercourse with the whites. They are apparently a very ancient race, and skulls found in caves with the remains of extinct animals have been attributed to them.

Botolph (bō-tolf'), or **Botolphus,** Saint. An English monk. According to Anglo-Saxon calendars he founded a monastery in 654 at Ikanhoe in Lincolnshire now called Boston (a corruption of Botolph's town), and died at St. Benedict there. His death was commemorated June 17.

Botoshan (bō-tō-shān'), or **Botushani** (bō-tō-shā'nē). A city in northern Moldavia, Rumania, 60 miles northwest of Jassy. Population, 31,024.

Botta, Abbé. **Carlo Giuseppe Guglielmo.** Born at San Giorgio del Canavese, Piedmont, Italy, Nov. 6, 1766; died at Paris, Aug. 10, 1837. An Italian historian. His works include "Storia d'Italia dal 1534 al 1814" (1824), "Storia di Italia dopo il suo risorgimento fino al 1814" (1824), "Storia della guerra dell'indipendenza degli Stati Uniti d'America" (1809).

Botta, Paul Emile. Born at Turin, Dec. 6, 1802; died at Achieres, near Poissy, France, March 29, 1870. A French archæologist and traveler, son of Carlo Giuseppe Guglielmo Botta: noted for discoveries in Assyria.

Bottari (bot-tä'rē), **Giovanni Gaetano.** Born at Florence, Jan. 15, 1689; died at Rome, June 3, 1775. An Italian prelate and archæologist.

Bottesini (bot-te-zē'nē), **Giovanni.** Born at Crema, Lombardy, Dec. 24, 1822. A celebrated player on the double bass, conductor, and composer.

Böttger (bet'ger), **Adolf.** Born at Leipsic, May 21, 1815; died at Gohlis, near Leipsic, Nov. 16, 1870. A German poet. He published specimens of Rococo poetry, "Mythus ob und so" (1841), "Die Lalbon Babylon" (1844), "Till Eulenspiegel" (1850), etc.

Böttger, or **Böttcher,** or **Böttiger, Johann Friedrich.** Born at Schleiz, Reuss, Germany, in March, 1682; died at Dresden, March 13, 1719. A German alchemist, noted as the discoverer of Saxon porcelain.

Botticelli (bot-tē-chel'lē), **Sandro** (originally **Alessandro Filipepi**). Born at Florence, 1447; died there, May 17, 1515 or 1510 (?). An Italian painter. He was a pupil of Filippo Lippi, and was influenced by Antonio del Pollajuolo and Verrocchio. Among his works are the Fortitude and the Justice of medallion pictures in the Uffizi at Florence, and Mars and Venus in the Uffizi and at London; the Spring and the Calumny of Apelles in the Academy of Florence; and the Birth of Venus in the Uffizi. Among his notable pictures is a series illustrating the story of Nastagio degli Onesti, now in the Pitti Palace at Florence. He was a series of illustrations to the Divina Commedia of Dante, and also has work in the Sistine Chapel in the Vatican. In 1482 he was invited by Pope Sixtus IV. to assist in the decoration of the Sistine Chapel. His works are of the flowers of Quattrocento.

Böttiger (bet'ti-ger), **Karl August.** Born at Reichenbach, Saxony, June 8, 1760; died at Dresden, Nov. 17, 1835. A German archæologist, director of the Gymnasium at Weimar 1791–1804, and author of "Griechische Vasengemälde" (1797–1800), etc.

Böttiger, Karl Vilhelm. Born at Westerås, Sweden, May 15, 1807; died at Upsala, Sweden, Dec. 22, 1878. A Swedish poet. His collected writings were published in 1856.

Bottom (bot'um). **Nick.** An Athenian weaver, in Shakspere's "Midsummer Night's Dream," who plays the part of Pyramus in the interpolated play. He is made by Puck with an ass's head, and the dainty Titania is obliged by magic spell for a time to love him.

Bottom the Weaver, The Merry Conceited Humours of. A farce made from the comic scenes of "Midsummer Night's Dream," published in 1672, attributed to Robert Cox, a comedian of the time of Charles I.

Botts (bots), **John Minor.** Born at Dunfries, Va., Sept. 16, 1802; died in Culpeper County, Va., Jan. 7, 1869. An American politician, member of Congress 1839–43, 1847–49. He wrote "The Great Rebellion, its Secret History" (1866), etc.

Botturini Benaduci (bō-tō-rē'nē bā-nä-dō'chē), **Lorenzo.** Born at Milan about 1680; died at Madrid, 1740. A noted antiquarian. In 1735 he went to Mexico. During eight years he traveled and lived among the Indians, and amassed many hundred specimens of their picture records, as well as manuscripts in Spanish of great value. Some of the manuscripts still exist, but the greater part perished through neglect at Mexico.

Botushani. See *Botoshan*.

Botzaris. See *Bozzaris*.

Botzen. See *Bozen*.

Bouchardon (bō-shär-dōn'), **Edme.** Born at Chaumont, France, May 29, 1698; died at Paris, July 27, 1762. A French sculptor.

Boucher (bō-shā'), **François,** Born at Paris, Sept. 29, 1703; died there, May 30, 1770. A noted French painter of historical and pastoral subjects and genre pieces. The especial strength of Boucher lay in the grouping and decorative treatment of women and children, especially in the nude.

Boucher (bou'chėr), **Jonathan.** Born at Blencogo, near Wigton, in Cumberland, England, March 12, 1738; died at Epsom, England, April 27, 1804. An English clergyman and writer. He collected materials for a "Glossary of Archaic and Provincial Words," a part of which (the letter A) was published in 1807, and another part (as far as "Blade") in 1832.

Boucher (bō-shā'). **Pierre.** Born in Perche, France, 1622; died at Boucherville, Canada, April 20, 1717. A French pioneer in Canada. He wrote a histoire veritable et naturelle des moeurs et ses productions de la Nouvelle France.

Boucher de Crèvecœur de Perthes (bō-shā' de krāv-kėr' de part'), **Jacques.** Born at Rethel, Ardennes, France, Sept. 10, 1788; died at Amiens, France, Aug. 5, 1868. A French archæologist and litterateur. His works include "De la création" (1838), "Antiquités celtiques et antédiluviennes" (1847–64), etc.

Bouches-du-Rhône (bōsh'dü-rōn'). [French, 'mouths of the Rhone.'] A department of France (capital Marseilles), bounded by Vaucluse on the north, Var on the east, the Mediterranean on the south, and Gard on the west. The surface is generally low. It was a part of ancient Provence. Area, 1,957 square miles. Population (1891), 620,022.

Boucicault (bō'sē-kō), **Dion.** Born at Dublin, Dec. 26, 1822; died at New York, Sept. 18, 1890. An Anglo-American dramatist, manager, and actor. He married Agnes Robertson, an actress of note, but separated from her. It is believed, during that he had never been legally married. His plays include "Used up" (1843), "Old Heads and Young Hearts" (1844), "Old Phil's Birthday," "Andy Blake" (1864), a version of "Rip Van Winkle" (1865), "The Shaughraun" (1874, etc. Brougham claimed a share in "London Assurance."

Boudet (bö-dā'), **Jean,** Count. Born at Bordeaux, Feb. 19, 1769; died at Badajoz, Sept. 14, 1809. A French general. He was present in 1793 to the West Indies, where he received Guadeloupe into the English and aided in the attacks on St. Vincent and Grenada. On his return (1796) he was made general of division, fought in Holland and Italy, and in 1808 commanded under Lefebvre on the Spanish campaign expedition. He subsequently served in Aragon, where he died, especially distinguishing himself at Tudela and Alagon.

Boudinot (bud'i-not), **Elias.** Born at Philadelphia, May 2, 1740; died at Burlington, N. J., Oct. 24, 1821. An American patriot and philanthropist, president of the Continental Congress 1782.

Bouet-Willaumez (bö-ā'-vē-yō-mā'), Comte **Louis Edouard de.** Born near Toulon, France, April 24, 1808; died at Paris, Sept. 9, 1871. A French admiral. He published "Description nautique des côtes et rades comprises entre le Sénégal et l'Equateur" (1849) etc.

Boufarik (bö-fä-rēk'). A town and military post in the province of Algiers, Algeria, 21 miles southwest of Algiers, founded by the French in 1835. Population (1891), commune, 8,064.

Bouffiers (bō-fiär'), **Louis François, Duc de.** Born Jan. 10, 1644; died at Fontainebleau, France, Aug. 29, 1711. A marshal of France, called Chevalier de Bouffiers. He served with distinction in the campaigns in the Low Countries.

Boufflers, Stanislas, Marquis **de,** called **Abbé** and then **Chevalier de Boufflers.** Born at Nancy, France, May 31, 1738; died at Paris, Jan. 18, 1815. A French literateur and encourager, author of "Voyage en Suisse" (1770; edc. 1771), "Poésies diverses" (1781), "Opuscules philosophiques et littéraires" (1796), etc.

Boufflers-Rouvrel Marie Charlotte Hippolyte de. Born at Paris, 1724; died about 1800. A French lady, leader in Parisian literary circles. After the death of her husband, the comte de Boufflers-Rouvrel, 1764, she became the mistress of the Prince de Conti, over whose receptions she presided. She was the friend of J. J. Rousseau, Hume, and Grimm.

Bougainville (bō-gañ-vēl'), **Louis Antoine de.** Born at Paris, Nov. 11, 1729; died there, April 31, 1814. A French navigator. He entered the army in 1754, went to Canada in 1756 as aide-de-camp of Montcalm, and was at the battle of Quebec; subsequently he fought in Holland. In 1763 he left the army for the navy, in time to be sent to Canada to conduct a fleet designed to establish a French colony on the Falkland Islands, and thence to circumnavigate the globe. After leaving the colony he explored the straits of Magellan, visited a great number of the Pacific islands, some of which he discovered, coasted New Ireland and New Guinea, touched at the Moluccas, and returned to France by the Cape of Good Hope in 1769. His "Voyage autour du monde" (a description of the circumnavigation) was published in 1771. In 1781 Bougainville commanded under the Count de Grasse at the Antilles and Yorktown, and had a fight with Admiral Hood off Martinique. On his return he left the navy, with the title of chef d'escadre, and resumed the army as a field-marshal. He retired in 1790.

Boughton (bā'tun), **George Henry.** Born near Norwich, England, 1834. An English-American genre and landscape painter. His family emigrated to the United States in 1839, and settled at Albany, New York. He returned to London in 1853 to study his profession, came to New York in 1858, and fixed his residence at London in 1861.

Bougie (bō-zhē'), Ar. **Bujayah.** A seaport in the province of Constantine, Algeria, situated on the Gulf of Bougie in lat. 36° 45′ N., long. 4° 55′ E.: the Roman Saldæ. It was an important medieval city. Population (1892), 7,862.

Bouguer (bōgā'), **Pierre.** Born at Croisic, Brittany, France, Feb. 16, 1698; died at Paris, Aug. 15, 1758. A French mathematician, inventor of the heliometer.

Bougereau (bōg-rō'), **William Adolphe.** Born at La Rochelle, France, Nov. 30, 1825. A distinguished French painter, a pupil of Picot and of the Ecole des Beaux-Arts. He took the grand prix de Rome in 1850. On his return to Paris he was intrusted with important decorations for public buildings, and in 1866 painted "Apollo and the Muses" in the foyer of the Théâtre de l'Opéra. He received medals of the second class in 1855, first class in 1857, and third class in 1867, and medals of honor 1878-85. He became a member of the Institute in 1876.

Bouilhet (bō-lyā'), **Louis.** Born at Cany, Seine-Inférieure, France, May 27, 1822; died at Rouen, France, July 19, 1869. A French lyric and dramatic poet. He was a friend of Flaubert. Works: "Fossiles" (1854), "Hélène Peyron" (1858), "Festons et astragales" (1859), etc.

Bouillabaisse, The Ballad of. A ballad by Thackeray celebrating the charms of a Marseillaise chowder of that name.

Bouillé (bō-yā'), **François Claude Amour,** Marquis **de.** Born at Cluzel, in Auvergne, Nov. 19, 1739; died at London, Nov. 14, 1800. A French general. From 1768 to 1782 he was governor in the Antilles and not only defended himself against the English, but took several of their islands. In 1789 as lieutenant-general he was commander at Metz when the French Revolution broke out. In 1790 he quelled a mutiny of his soldiers, and subsequently protected the flight of his son-in-law, Louis XVI., to Varennes, but was forced to seek safety himself in flight. In June, 1791, he had secretly attached with the king to get him out of the country; the plan failing, Bouillé fled to England. He published an account of the flight.

Bouillon (bōō-lyōn' or bōō-yōn'). [ML. *Bullonium.*] A former duchy, now comprised in the province of Luxemburg, Belgium. It became a duchy about the time of Godfrey of Bouillon, who sold it to the Bishop of Liège in 1096. In later times it belonged to the houses of La Marck and La Tour d'Auvergne and the descendants of Turenne (under the suzerainty of France).

Bouillon, Duc de (Frédéric Maurice de la Tour d'Auvergne). Born at Sedan, France, Oct. 22, 1605; died at Pontoise, France, Aug. 9, 1652. A French general, son of Henri de la Tour d'Auvergne, and brother of Turenne.

Bouillon, Godfrey de. See *Godfrey de Bouillon.*

Bouillon, Duc de (Henri de la Tour d'Auvergne). Born in Auvergne, France, Sept. 28, 1555; died March 25, 1623. A marshal of France, and diplomatist, father of Turenne.

Bouilly (bō-yē'). **Jean Nicolas.** Born at Coudray, near Tours, France, Jan. 24, 1763; died at Paris, April 14, 1842. A French dramatist and novelist. He wrote "Pierre le Grand," a comic opera (1789), "La famille américaine" (1796), "Jean Jacques Rousseau, ses derniers moments" (1794), and other plays designed to glorify French celebrities: "Contes populaires" (1843), etc.

Boulainvilliers (bō-lañ-vē-yā'), **Comte Henri de.** Born at St.-Saire, Seine-Inférieure, France, Oct. 11, 1658; died at Paris, Jan. 23, 1722. A French historian. He wrote a "Histoire de l'ancien gouvernement de la France," etc. (1727), "Histoire de France, etc." (1727), "Histoire des Arabes" (1730), "Histoire de la pairie de France et du parlement de Paris" (1753), etc.

Boulak. See *Bulak.*

Boulanger (bō-lon-zhā'), **Georges Ernest Jean Marie.** Born at Rennes, April 29, 1837; died at Brussels, Belgium, Sept. 30, 1891. A French soldier and politician. He entered the army in 1856, took part in the Kabyle expedition in 1857, was with the expedition to Cochin China in 1861, was chief of battalion in the army of Paris during the Franco-German war, and (1884) was placed in command of the army of occupation in Tunis, with the rank of general of division. He became minister of war in the cabinet formed by M. de Freycinet, Jan. 7, 1886, which post he retained during the ministry of M. Goblet. He organized democratic reforms in the army, and posed as the leader of the party of revenge against Germany, which gave him great popularity. Left out of the ministry formed by M. Rouvier, May 30, 1887, he began a violent course with the various revolutionary groups — the Intransigeants of M. de Rochefort, the league of Patriots of M. Déroulède, the *jeune école*, and with the Comte de Paris and the Orléanists. Hoping by means of this alliance to make himself dictator, he adopted the cry for the revision of the constitution, and, being furnished by the Duchesse de Rohan d'Ars and the Comte de Paris was elected by a large majority in the Nord in the election of April 8, 1888. In July, 1888, he fought a duel with the aged premier Floquet, in which he was severely wounded. In January, 1889, he was elected by the city of Paris, and later by a number of departments. The Boulangist movement had now assumed such proportions that the Floquet cabinet was formed specially with a view to putting it down. Frightened by the attitude of M. Constans, the minister of the interior, Boulanger fled, April 2, 1889. Tried by the Senate for conspiracy, he was sentenced *in contumaciam* to perpetual imprisonment. He passed his exile in Jersey, Guernsey, and Brussels, where he killed himself on the grave of his mistress, Madame Bonnemain.

Boulanger, Gustave Rodolphe Clarence. Born at Paris, April 25, 1824; died there, Sept. 22, 1888. A French painter, noted especially for his paintings of Oriental subjects. Among his works are "Les Kabyles en déroute" (1863), "Cavaliers sahariens" (1864).

Boulangists. The partizans of Boulanger. See *Boulanger, Georges Ernest Jean Marie.*

Boulder (bōl'der). [From *boulder.*] A city in northern Colorado, northwest of Denver; a popular resort. Population (1890), 3,359.

Boulogne (bō-lōn'; F. pron. bō-lōny'), or **Boulogne-sur-Mer** (bō-lony'-sür-mär'). [Formerly *Bullen*; OF. *Boulogne, Bolonie* or, AS. *Bune, Bunne,* MD. *Bünen*), from LL. *Bononia,* earlier called *Gesoriacum.* Cf. *Bologna.*] A seaport in the department of Pas-de-Calais, France, situated on the English Channel in lat. 50° 44′ N., long. 1° 37′ E.: the Roman Bononia Gessoriacum and the medieval Bolonia. It is the fourth seaport in France, and has an increasingly important harbor; it is the terminus of the steamboat service between Boulogne, England. It is the birthplace of Sainte Beuve and Mariette. In 1544 it was taken by Henry VIII., and restored in 1550. It was the rendezvous of Napoleon's proposed expedition against England, and collected at Boulogne is a modern Italian Renaissance structure of some note for the impressive effect of its spacious interior, and for the size of its dome (200 feet high). The church contains a vaulted Romanesque crypt the remnant of the cathedral destroyed in the Revolution. The Column of the Grand Army is a marble Doric column, 197 feet high, capped by a bronze statue of Napoleon I., commemorating the intended invasion of England in 1804–1805. Population (1891), 45,246.

Boulogne-sur-Seine (bō-lōny'-sür-sān'). A town in the department of Seine, France, 1 mile west of the fortifications of Paris. Population (1891), commune, 32,569.

Boult (bōlt). A servant in Shakspere's "Pericles."

Bounce (bouns). **Benjamin.** The pseudonym of Henry Carey, under which he wrote "Chronohontothologos," a burlesque.

Bouncer (boun'ser). **Mr.** The friend of Mr. Verjuice Green in Cuthbert Bede's novel "Verdant Green." He is a good-hearted little fellow, whose dogs Huz and Buz are a feature of the book.

Bounderby (boun'der-bi). **Joseph.** A character in Charles Dickens's "Hard Times": "a rich man, banker, merchant, manufacturer, and what not . . . a self-made man . . . the Bully of humility." He marries Mr. Gradgrind's daughter Louisa.

Bountiful (boun'ti-ful). **Lady.** In Farquhar's comedy "The Beaux' Stratagem," a kind-hearted country gentlewoman. Her name has become a proverb for a charitable woman.

Bounty, The. An English ship whose crew, after leaving Tahiti, mutinied in 1789 under the lead of Fletcher Christian. The captain, Blizh, and 18 of the crew were set adrift in a small boat, and ultimately reached London. The mutineers, under the lead of John Adams, settled on Pitcairn Island in the Pacific, and mingling with the natives formed eventually a curiously isolated but civilized community.

Bourbaki (bōr-bā'kē). **Charles Denis Sauter.** Born at Pau, France, April 22, 1816. A French general. He fought with distinction at Alma and Inkerman in 1854, Malakoff in 1855 and Solferino in 1859, and commanded the Imperial Guard in the battles of the 16th and 31st of August, 1870, at Metz, with the object, 25 on a secret mission to the empress Eugénie in England. Jan. 15–17, 1871, he endeavored to break through the Prussian line under General Werder, but, finding the result that he was compelled to retreat to Switzerland; and, after an attempt at suicide, Jan. 26, was relieved of his command by General Clinchant. In July, 1871, he was given the command of the 18th army corps, and in 1873 that of the 14th army corps and the government of Lyons. He retired in 1881.

Bourbon (bōr-bōn'), **Charles,** Cardinal de. Born Dec. 22, 1520; died May 9, 1590. A French prince, brother of Antoine of Navarre and uncle of Henry IV. He was one of the leaders of the Catholic League, by which he was proclaimed king, with the title of Charles X., 1589, in opposition to Henry IV.

Bourbon, Charles, Duke of, commonly called **Constable Bourbon** (Connétable de Bourbon). Born Feb. 17, 1490; died at Rome, May 6, 1527. A celebrated French general. He was descended from a younger branch of the house of Bourbon, being a son of Gilbert de Montpensier, and through his mother, heiress of Bourbon, with whom he obtained the title of duke. In 1515 he was created constable of France. He concluded in 1522 (on the eve of Suneno) a private alliance with the emperor Charles V. and Henry VIII. of England. He was promised, by the emperor, the emperor's sister, Eleonora, in marriage, with Portugal as a portion; and an independent kingdom was also to include Provence, Dauphiné, Roussillon, and Auvergne. He fled from France in 1523, aided in expelling the French from Italy, and commanded the army that took Rome in 1525, in spite of which his interests were neglected in the treaty of peace between Spain and France in 1526. Becommanded with Lannoy the army of Spanish and German mercenaries which stormed Rome, May 6, 1527, and fell in the assault.

Bourbon, Duc de (Louis Henri de Bourbon). Born at Versailles, France, 1692; died at Chantilly, France, Jan. 27, 1740. A French politician, prime minister 1723–26.

Bourbon (bōr'bun; F. pron. bōr-bōn'). **House of.** [ME. *Borbon,* OF. *Bourbon, Borbon,* F. *Bourbon,* Sp. *Borbon,* It. *Barbone,* ML. *Borbo(n-), Barbo(n-),* inabl. *Barbone castro, Barbone castro,* Bourbon castle. Cf. *Barbona,* now *Bourbonne-les-Bains, Barbone riveria,* now *Bourbon-l'Archambault.*] A royal house of France, Navarre, Naples; so called from a castle in the quondam district of the Bourbonnais in central France. The first sire of Bourbon was Adhemar or Aimar, who lived about 921. His descendant Beatrix heiress of Bourbon, married 1272 Robert of Clermont, a son of Louis IX. of France, who became the founder of the Bourbon branch of the Capetian dynasty. Antoine de Bourbon married Jeanne d'Albret, heiress of Navarre, 1548, and became king of Navarre 1554. Their son Henry became king of France as Henry IV., 1589. The Spanish branch of the house of Bourbon descends from Philippe, duke of Anjou (grandson of Louis XIV.), who became king of Spain 1700. His second son Charles became king of Naples (and Sicily) as Charles IV., 1735. Charles acceded to the Spanish throne 1759, and his descendants (Naples and Sicily) to his son Ferdinand IV, who became the founder of the Neapolitan branch. In France Henry IV. was succeeded by his descendants in the direct line: Louis XIII., 1610–43; Louis XIV., 1643–1715; Louis XV., 1715–74; Louis XVI., 1774–93; Louis XVIII., 1814–24; and (during the Hundred Days) Louis XVII., the infant who was deposed and executed by order of the National Convention, and Louis XVIII. was occupied by the French Revolution and the reign of Napoleon I. Charles X. was compelled to abdicate by the July revolution at Paris, 1830, which placed Philippe I. on the throne. Louis Philippe represented a younger branch of the house of Bourbon, known as Bourbon-Orléans, which derived its origin from Philip, duke of Orleans, brother of Louis XIV. Louis Philippe was deposed by the revolution of 1848. In Spain Philip V. was succeeded by Ferdinand VI., 1746–59; Charles III., 1759–88; Charles IV., 1788–1808; Ferdinand VII., 1814–33; Isabella II., 1833–68; Alfonso XII., 1875–85; and Alfonso XIII., the present occupant of the throne. The interval between 1808 and 1814 was occupied by the reign of Joseph Bonaparte; that between 1868 and 1875 by a revolutionary provisional government, by the reign of Amadeo, second son of Victor Emmanuel, and by a republic. From Naples Ferdinand IV., who ascended the throne in 1759, was expelled by Napoleon in 1805. He withdrew to Sicily, where he maintained himself during the domination of the French under Joseph Bonaparte and Murat at Naples. On being restored to Naples in 1815, he assumed the title of Ferdinand I., king of the Two Sicilies. He died in 1825, and was succeeded by Francis I., 1825–30; Ferdinand II., 1830–59; and by Francis II., 1859–60. Francis II. was expelled by his subjects, with the assistance of Garibaldi, and his dominions were united to those of Victor Emmanuel. Important branches of the royal house of Bourbon are the princely houses of Condé and Conti and the ducal house of Parma.

Bourbon, Isle of. See *Réunion.*

Bourbon-Lancy (bör-boñ'loñ-sē'). A watering-place in the department of Saône-et-Loire, France, 22 miles east of Moulins: the Roman Aquæ Nisineii. It is noted for its mineral springs. Population (1891), commune, 3,881.

Bourbon-l'Archambault (bör-bon'lar-shon-bō'). A town in the department of Allier, France, 14 miles west of Moulins, noted for its mineral springs: the Roman Aquæ Bormonis. Population (1891), commune, 4,008.

Bourbonnais (bör-bon-nā'). An ancient government of central France. It was bounded by Berry on the west and north, Nivernais on the north, Burgundy on the east, Lyonnais on the southeast, Auvergne on the south, and Marche on the west. Its capital was Moulins. It corresponds nearly to the department of Allier and part of Cher. The duchy of Bourbon was united to the crown in 1523.

Bourbonne-les-Bains (bör-bon'lā-bañ'). [ML. *Borbona*; orig. *Aqua Borvonis*, Baths of Borvo: so called from *Borvo*, a Gallic name of Apollo.] A town in the department of Haute-Marne, France, in lat. 47° 57' N., long. 5° 45' E., noted for its hot mineral springs: the Roman Vervona Castrum. Population (1891), commune, 4,148.

Bourboule (bör-böl'), **La.** A watering-place and health-resort in the department of Auvergne, France, of recent development.

Bourchier (bör'chi-er; F. pron. bör-shyā'), **John** (**Baron Berners**). Born 1467: died at Calais, France, March 16, 1533. An English statesman and author, chancellor of the exchequer 1515. He translated Froissart's "Chronicle" (1523-25), also "Arthur of Lytell Brytayne," "Huon of Burdeux," "The Castell of Love," etc.

Bourchier, Thomas. Born about 1404-05: died at Knowle, near Sevenoaks, England, 1486. An English cardinal, archbishop of Canterbury 1454-86.

Bourdaloue (bör-dä-lö'), **Louis.** Born at Bourges, France, Aug. 20, 1632: died at Paris, May 13, 1704. A noted French theologian. He was a member of the order of Jesuits, professor of rhetoric, philosophy, and theology in the Jesuit college of Bourges, court preacher (1670), and one of the most illustrious pulpit orators of France. His sermons have been published in 16 volumes (1707 [illegible]) and 17 volumes (1822-[illegible]), etc.

Bourdin, Maurice. See *Gregory VIII.*, Antipope.

Bourdon (bör-don'), **Louis Pierre Marie.** Born at Alençon, France, July 16, 1799: died at Paris, March 15, 1854. A French mathematician, author of "Éléments d'Algèbre," etc.

Bourg, Anne du. See *Du Bourg.*

Bourg (börg), or **Bourg-en-Bresse** (börg'oñ-bres'). The capital of the department of Ain, France, 38 miles northeast of Lyons: the medieval Tamum. It contains the noted church of Notre Dame de Brou. It was the ancient capital of Bresse. Population (1891), commune, 18,9[illegible].

Bourgade (bör-gäd'), **François.** Born at Ganjou, France, July 7, 1806: died 1866. A French missionary in Algiers, and Orientalist. He wrote "Toison d'or de la langue phénicienne" (1852), "Soirées de Carthage" (1852), etc.

Bourgas, or **Burghas** (bör'gäs). A seaport in eastern Rumelia, Bulgaria, situated on the Black Sea in lat. 42° 28' N., long. 27° 36' E. It is a chief port in the country, and has a large trade. Population (1888), commune, 6,543.

Bourgeois, Anicet. See *Anicet-Bourgeois.*

Bourgeois (bör-zhwä'), **Dominique François.** Born at Pontarlier, France, 1698: died at Paris, June 18, 1781. A French inventor, especially noted for his inventions in regard to lanterns.

Bourgeois Gentilhomme (bör-zhwä' zhon-tē-yom'), **Le.** A comedy by Molière, with music by Lulli, produced in 1670.

Bourges (börzh). [L. *Bituriges*, a Gallic tribe, called specifically *Bituriges Cubi*, with capital *Avaricum.*] The capital of the department of Cher, France, situated at the junction of the Yèvre and Auron in lat. 47° 5' N., long. 2° 32' E.: the Gallic Avaricum, and later Biturica. It contains a strong arsenal, and foundry of cannon, and a noted cathedral (see below). It was the capital of the Bituriges, and was sacked by Cæsar in 52 B.C. For a time in the reign of Charles VII. it was the capital of France, and was also the capital of Berry. It had a noted university (frequented by Beza, Amyot, and Calvin). It was the birthplace of Louis XI., Jacques Cœur, and Bourdaloue. The cathedral of Bourges is one of the five greatest in France, and of the most magnificent existing. The west façade has 5 splendid canopied portals, admirably sculptured. On the north and south sides of the nave there are Romanesque doorways, with vaulted porches. There are no transepts, and the huge interior is in general soberly ornamented, but beautiful from the excellent proportions of its subdivisions and the graceful arcades of its windows. The nave is 117 feet high; there are double aisles, the inner of which has triforium and clearstory. The length is 405 feet. The display of medieval glass fills almost all the windows and is unsurpassed. There is a fine massive 13th-century crypt beneath the choir. *Maison de Jacques Cœur*, now the Palais de Justice, a very notable palace built in the 15th century by Jacques Cœur, treasurer of Charles VII. The style is the florid Pointed, with beautiful doors, windows, and balconies, and a most picturesque court. Several apartments of the interior preserve their original character; the chapel is beautifully sculptured, and its walls are covered with delicate Italian frescos. In the walls are preserved several towers, now cone-roofed like their medieval fellows, of the ramparts of the Roman Avaricum. Population (1891), commune, 45,342.

Bourget (bör-zhā'), **Paul.** Born at Amiens, Sept. 2, 1852. A French novelist and critic. He studied at the Lycée Louis-le-Grand in Paris and at the École des Hautes Études with the intention of becoming a specialist in Greek philology. He became interested in literary work, and contributed to the "Revue des Deux Mondes," the "Renaissance," the "Parlement," and the "Nouvelle Revue." Later he undertook novel-writing, and published "L'Irréparable," "Deuxième amour," "Profils perdus" (1884), "Cruelle énigme" (1885), "André Cornélis" (1886), "Mensonges" (1888), "Crime d'amour," "Pastels (Dix portraits de femmes)," "Le disciple" (1889), "Un cœur de femme," "Cosmopolis." Bourget's works on criticism are "Essais de psychologie contemporaine" (1883), "Nouveaux essais" (1886), and "Études et portraits" (1888). His poetic writings include "La vie inquiète" (1875), "Edel" (1878), "Les aveux" (1882), "Poésies" (1872-86), "Au bord de la mer," "Petits poèmes" (1885). Bourget also wrote the prefatory letters to Scarlett's "Roman conjugal" (1881), and to Barbey d'Aurevilly's "Memoranda" (1883).

Bourget (bör-zhā'), **Lac du.** A lake in the department of Savoie, France, north of Chambéry. Length, 10 miles.

Bourguignon. See *Courtois, Jacques.*

Bourignon (bö-rēn-yoñ'), **Antoinette.** Born at Lille, France, Jan. 13, 1616: died at Franeker, Netherlands, Oct. 30, 1680. A Flemish religious enthusiast. She assumed the Augustinian habit, traveled in France, Holland, England, and Scotland, and became the founder of a sect, the Bourignonists, which maintained that Christianity does not consist in faith and practice, but in inward feeling and supernatural impulse. Her works were published in 19 volumes by her disciple Poiret: "Toutes les œuvres de Mlle. A. Bourignon" (1679-84).

Bourignonists (bö-rin'yon-ists). A sect of Quietists founded in the 17th century by Antoinette Bourignon (1616-80). She claimed to be inspired by God: her doctrines were essentially pietistic.

Bourmont (bör-môñ'), **Louis Auguste Victor, Comte de Ghaisne de.** Born at Bourmont, Maine-et-Loire, France, Sept. 2, 1773: died at Bourmont, Oct. 27, 1846. A French soldier and politician, minister of war in 1829, and commander-in-chief of the Algerian expedition in 1830.

Bourne (börn), **Hugh.** Born at Stoke-upon-Trent, England, April 3, 1772: died at Bemersley, Staffordshire, Oct. 11, 1852. An English clergyman, founder of the first society of Primitive Methodists 1810. He visited the United States 1844-46.

Bourne, Vincent. Born 1695: died Dec. 2, 1747. An English writer of Latin verse, author of "Poemata, etc." (1734), and other works.

Bournemouth (börn'muth). A watering-place and winter resort in Hampshire, England, situated on the English Channel 22 miles southwest of Southampton. Population (1891), 37,650.

Bourrienne (bö-rē-en'), **Louis Antoine Fauvelet de.** Born at Sens, France, July 9, 1769: died at Caen, France, Feb. 7, 1834. A French diplomatist. He was private secretary of Napoleon I. in Egypt and during the consulate, later plenipotentiary in Hamburg (1805), and [illegible] under Louis XVIII. He wrote "Mémoires sur Napoléon, le directoire, le consulat, l'empire et la restauration" (1829).

Bourru Bienfaisant (bö-rü' byañ-fa-zoñ'), **Le.** [F., 'The Benevolent Misanthrope.'] A comedy by Carlo Goldoni, written in French at Paris, first played Nov. 4, 1771.

Boursault (bör-sō'), **Edme.** Born at Mussy-l'Évêque, Burgundy, Oct., 1638: died at Montluçon, France, Sept. 15, 1701. A French dramatic poet and miscellaneous writer. His works include "Le Mercure galant" (his chief play), "Ésope à la ville," "Ésope à la cour," "Phaéton," etc. His dramatic works were published in 1725 (enlarged edition in 1746). Several of his plays were imitated by Vanbrugh.

Bourse, La. [F., 'The Purse.'] A novel by Balzac, written in 1832.

Boursoufle, Le Comte de. See *Comte de Boursoufle.*

Bouterwek (bö'tėr-vek), **Friedrich.** Born at Oker, near Goslar, Prussia, April 15, 1766: died at Göttingen, Germany, Aug. 9, 1828. A German writer on philosophy and the history of literature, appointed professor at Göttingen in 1797. His chief work is "Geschichte der neuern Poesie und Beredsamkeit" (1801-19).

Bouteville (böt-vēl'), **Seigneur de, Comte de Suxe** (**François de Montmorency**). Born 1600: died at Paris, June 27, 1627. A French soldier celebrated as a duelist. He served with distinction at the taking of St. Jean d'Angely and the siege of Montauban. He was condemned to death and executed for his multiple duels.

Boutwell (bout'wel), **George Sewall.** Born at Brookline, Mass., Jan. 28, 1818. An American politician. He was Democratic governor of Massachusetts 1852-53, commissioner of internal revenue 1862-1863, Republican member of Congress 1863-69, secretary of the treasury 1869-73, and Republican United States senator from Massachusetts 1873-77.

Bouvart (bö-var'), **Alexis.** Born in Haute-Savoie, France, June 27, 1767: died June 7, 1843. A French astronomer, author of "Nouvelles tables des planètes Jupiter et Saturne" (1808), etc.

Bouvier (bö-vēr'; F. pron. bö-vyā'), **John.** Born at Codogno, Italy, 1787: died at Philadelphia, Nov. 18, 1851. An American jurist, appointed associate judge of the Court of Criminal Sessions in Philadelphia in 1838. He compiled a "Law Dictionary, etc." (1839), "Institutes of American Law" (1851), etc.

Bouvines (bö-vēn'), or **Bovines** (bō-vēn'). A village 7 miles southeast of Lille, France. Here, July 27, 1214, the French under Philip Augustus defeated the army of Otto IV. (100,000-150,000 Germans, Flemings, English). The loss of Otto was about 30,000.

Bovary, Madame. See *Madame Bovary.*

Boves (bō'ves), **José Tomas.** Born at Gijon, Asturias, Spain, about 1770: killed at the battle of Urica, near Maturin, Venezuela, Dec. 5, 1814. A partizan chief. In 1809 he was imprisoned at Puerto Cabello as a contrabandist. Banished to Calabozo, he was again imprisoned there. On his release in 1812 he declared against the revolution, drew about him an irregular guerrilla band, and carried on a war in the interior with horrible cruelties until his death.

Bovianum (bō-vi-ā'num). In ancient geography, a city of Samnium, Italy, in lat. 41° 29' N., long. 14° 25' E.

Bovino (bō-vē'nō). A town in the province of Foggia, Apulia, Italy, 17 miles southwest of Foggia. Population, 7,000.

Bowannee. See *Sirajee.*

Bow Church. See *Mary-le-Bow, Saint.*

Bowdich (bou'dich), **Thomas Edward.** Born at Bristol, England, June 20, 1791: died at Bathurst, Isle of St. Mary, West Africa, Jan. 10, 1824. A noted English traveler in Africa, and scientific writer. He went to Cape Coast Castle in 1814, and in 1815 went on a mission for the African Company to Ashanti. He published an account of this expedition ("A Mission from Cape Coast Castle to Ashantee") in 1819.

Bowditch (bou'dich), **Nathaniel.** Born at Salem, Mass., March 26, 1773: died at Boston, March 16, 1838. An American mathematician. He translated Laplace's "Mécanique céleste" (1829-38), and wrote "The New American Practical Navigator" (1802).

Bowdoin (bō'dn), **James.** [The surname *Bowdoin* is from F. *Baudouin* = E. *Baldwin.*] Born at Boston, Mass., Aug. 8, 1727: died at Boston, Nov. 6, 1790. An American politician, governor of Massachusetts 1785-87. He suppressed Shays's rebellion. Bowdoin College, Maine, was named in his honor.

Bowdoin, James. Born at Boston, Sept. 22, 1752: died at Naushon Island, Mass., Oct. 11, 1811. Son of James Bowdoin, minister to Spain 1804-08. He was a benefactor of Bowdoin College.

Bowdoin College. An institution of learning situated at Brunswick, Maine, opened in 1802. It comprises a collegiate department and medical school, and has (1893) 217 students and 28 instructors. It is under the control of the Congregationalists.

Bowen (bō'en), **Francis.** Born at Charlestown, Mass., Sept. 8, 1811: died at Cambridge, Mass., Jan. 21, 1890. An American writer on philosophy and political economy. He was editor and proprietor of the "North American Review" (1843-54), and became Alford professor of natural religion, moral philosophy, and civil polity in Harvard University in 1853. He wrote "American Political Economy," etc. (1870), and "Modern Philosophy" (1877), and compiled and edited "Documents of the Constitution of England and America from Magna Charta to the Federal Constitution of 1789, with notes" (1854), etc.

Bower (bou'ėr), **Archibald.** Born at or near Dundee, Scotland, Jan. 17, 1686: died at London, Sept. 3, 1766. An English historian, for a time a member of the order of Jesus, and secretary of the Court of the Inquisition at Macerata, and later a Protestant. He published a "History of the Popes" (1748-66).

Bower, or **Bowmaker, Walter.** Born at Haddington, 1385: died 1449. An English writer, author of the "Scotichronicon" (which see).

Bower of Bliss, The. 1. The garden of the enchantress Armida in Tasso's "Jerusalem Delivered." See *Armida*, —2. The enchanted home of Acrasia in Spenser's "Faerie Queene."

Bowers (bou'ẽrz), **Elizabeth Crocker.** Born at Stamford, Conn., March 12, 1830. An American actress and manager.

Bowery (bou'ẽr-i), **The.** [From D. *bouwerij*, a farm, prop. farming, husbandry, from *bouwer*, a farmer.] A wide thoroughfare in New York, running parallel to Broadway, from Chatham Square to about 7th street where it divides into Third and Fourth avenues. It received its name from the fact that through Peter Stuyvesant's farm or bouwerie. It was at one time noted as the haunt of ruffians ("Bowery Boys"). It is now by no means unlike in character, inquarters to Chinese, Russian, Oriental and Polish Jews, a red man, other nationalities, and abounds in small cheap theaters of all grades.

Bowes (bōz), Sir **Jerome.** Died 1616. An English diplomatist, appointed ambassador to the Russian court by Elizabeth in 1583.

Bowides. See *Iugides*.

Bowie (bō'i), **James.** Born in Burke County, Ga., about 1790; killed at Alamo, Texas, March 6, 1836. An American soldier. He became notorious in 1827 through a duel which resulted in a general melee, in the course of which he killed Major Norris Wright with a weapon which had been made from a large file or rasp. After the fight it was found by a cutler into the kind of knife which is still known as a bowie-knife. He took part in the Texas revolution, and was made colonel in 1835.

Bowles, Caroline. See *Southey*.

Bowles (bōlz), **Samuel.** Born at Springfield, Mass., Feb. 9, 1826; died at Springfield, Jan. 16, 1878. An American journalist and author, editor of the Springfield "Republican" (1844–1878). He wrote "Across the Continent" (1865), "The Switzerland of America" (1869), "Our New West" (1869), etc.

Bowles, William Lisle. Born at King's Sutton, Northamptonshire, England, Sept. 24, 1762: died at Salisbury, England, April 7, 1850. An English poet, antiquary, and clergyman, vicar of Bremhill in Wiltshire. He became canon residentiary of Salisbury in 1828. His works include "Fourteen Sonnets" (1789), "Coombe Ellen" (1789) "St. Michael's Mount (1798), "Battle of the Nile" (1799), "Scenes of Switzerland" (1804), "The Picture" (1903), "Hope" (1804), "Grave of Buccaneer," "Ellen Gray" (1823), and various prose works, including "Hermes Britannicus" (1828).

Bowley (bou'li), **Sir Joseph.** A very stately gentleman, "the poor man's friend," with a very stiely wife, in Charles Dickens's story "The Chimes."

Bowling (bō'ling), **Tom.** A sailor in "Roderick Random," by Smollett: also the hero of Dibdin's song

> Here, a sheer hulk, lies poor Tom Bowling.

Bowling Green (bō'ling grēn). A small open space in New York, at the foot of Broadway, in the old governmental and aristocratic center of the city.

Bowling Green. A town in Warren County, Kentucky, in lat. 37° N., long. 86° 28′ W. It was an important strategic point in 1861–62. Population (1890), 7,803.

Bowness (bou-nes'). A town and tourist center in the Lake District, Westmoreland, England, on Lake Windermere.

Bowring (bou'ring), Sir **John.** Born at Exeter, England, Oct. 17, 1792; died at Exeter, Nov. 23, 1872. An English statesman, traveler, and linguist. He was a member of Parliament 1835–37 and 1841–49. His works include translations from the poetry of Russia, Poland, Servia, Hungary, Holland, Spain etc.; "Kaubdeh of Siam" (1857), and "Visit to the Philippine Islands" (1859), etc.

Bows (bōz). A little old humpbacked violin-player, the family friend of the Costigans, in Thackeray's "Pendennis." He has taught "the Fathogany" Miss Costigan all she knows, and is her faithful lover, though he thinks she has no heart.

Bow street. A street in London, by Covent Garden, forming the connecting-link between Long Acre and Russell street, in which is located the principal police court of the city, established there in 1749. In the 17th and 18th centuries it was a fashionable quarter, and contained Will's and the "Wits Coffee House (which see)

Bowyer (bō'yẽr), Sir **George.** Born at Radley Park, Berkshire, England, Oct. 8, 1811; died at London, June 7, 1883. An English jurist. His works include "Commentaries on the Constitutional Law of England (1841), "Commentaries on Modern Civil Law" (1848), etc.

Bowzybeus (bou-zi-bē'us). [*Bowzy* = *boozy* and *beus*, as in *Methbeus*, *Methbus*.] A musical Silenus in Gay's "Shepherd's Week." Some of the best songs in his pastoral are put in his mouth.

Box and Cox. A play by John M. Morton. The chief characters are two men with these names who occupy the same room, though neither knows it, one being employed all night, the other all day.

Boxtel (boks'tel). A small place in the Netherlands, south of s'Hertogenbosch. It was the scene of a French victory over the Allies under York, Sept. 17, 1794.

Boy and the Mantle, The. An Arthurian legend. It originated in the fabliau of the "Mantel mautaillé" (or mal taille), which dates from the latter part of the 13th century. In the ballad preserved by Percy, the boy brought to King Arthur's court a "mantel" which could be worn only by a wife who had never been unfaithful to her husband. Sir Craddock's wife was the only woman upon whom it would stay: on all the others, including Queen Guinevere, it crinkled up and split into shreds.

Boyacá (bō-yä-kä'). A department in the eastern part of Colombia, bordering on Venezuela. Area, 33,351 square miles. Population (estimated, 1890), 645,000.

Boyacá. A village 20 miles south of Tunja, in the present state of Boyacá, Colombia. Here, on Aug. 7, 1819, Bolivar defeated the superior Spanish force of Barreiro, taking him prisoner with more than half of his army. This victory decided the independence of Colombia.

Boyce (bois), **William.** Born at London, 1710: died at Kensington, Feb. 7, 1779. A noted English composer of church music.

Boyd, Belle. The pseudonym of Mrs. Belle Boyd Hardinge.

Boyd, Mark Alexander. Born in Galloway, Scotland, Jan. 13, 1563: died at Penkill Castle, Ayrshire, Scotland, April 10, 1601. A Scotch writer of Latin verse. He studied civil law in France and Italy, was an accomplished classical scholar, and though a Protestant, fought with the Catholic League in France 1587–88. He was the author of "M. Alexandri Hydii Epistolæ Heroides, et Hymni" (1592), etc.

Boydell (boi'del), **John.** Born at Dorrington, Shropshire, England, Jan. 19, 1719: died at London, Dec. 11, 1804. An English engraver and print-publisher, founder of the Shakspere Gallery at London. He was elected lord mayor of London in 1790.

Boyd's (boidz). See the extract.

> "Boyd's, "at which Johnson alighted on his arrival in Edinburgh, was the White Horse Inn of Boyd's time, St. Mary Wynd, Canongate; but tavern, close, and wynd have all been swept away by the besom of improvement. St Mary's Wynd stood where now stands St. Mary Street, and though the tavern which occupied the northeast corner of Boyd's Entry and the present St. Mary Street, is marked with a tablet recording its association with Boswell and Johnson."—*Mather*, Literary Landmarks of Edinburgh, p. 15.

Boyer (bwä-yä'), **Abel.** Born at Castres, France, June 24, 1667: died at Chelsea, England, Nov. 16, 1729. An English lexicographer and historical writer, compiler of a French-English dictionary (1702) which appeared in many later editions.

Boyer, Baron **Alexis de.** Born at Uzerche, Limousin, France, March, 1757; died at Paris, Nov. 25, 1833. A celebrated French surgeon. He became noble, and was raised to the rank of baron of the empire by Napoleon I. who also made him his first surgeon. He wrote "Traité complet d'anatomie" (1797–99), "Traité des maladies chirurgicales" (1814–1822), etc.

Boyer, Jean Baptiste Nicolas. Born at Marseilles, Aug. 5, 1693: died April 2, 1768. A French physician and philanthropist, author of "Relation historique de la peste de Marseille" (1721), etc.

Boyer (bwä-yā'), **Jean Pierre.** Born at Port au Prince, Feb. 28, 1776: died at Paris, July 9, 1850. President of Haiti. He was a free mulatto, but with others of his race joined the negro slaves in the insurrection of 1792–93. After the accession of Toussaint L'Ouverture, he left the island and thereafter resided in France, returning in 1802 as captain in the French army, and was made general. On Petion's death (1818) Boyer became his successor. On the death of Christophe (1820), and his conquest of the Spanish territory soon after, he brought the whole island under his rule, practically as dictator. He was expelled by a revolution in 1843, and took refuge in Jamaica.

Boyesen (boi'e-sen), **Hjalmar Hjörth.** Born at Frederiksvärn, Norway, Sept. 23, 1848. A Norwegian-American novelist, poet, and littérateur. He was graduated at the University of Christiania in 1868, removed to America in 1869, was professor of German at Cornell University 1874–80, and became professor at Columbia College in 1880. His works include "Gunnar: a Tale of Norse Life" (1874), etc.

Boyet (F. pron. bwä-yā'). A mocking, mirthful lord attending on the Princess of France in Shakspere's "Love's Labour 's Lost."

Boyle (boil). A town in the county of Roscommon, Ireland, in lat. 53° 58′ N., long. 8° 18′ W. It contains an abbey, a fine ivy-clad medieval ruin. The parochial church has a well-proportioned west front with a single large early Pointed window, and a square chevet, also with a large window. The north side of the nave is early Pointed; the south side Norman, with curiously sculptured capitals. The crossing, surmounted by a tower, is very fine, and the transepts mingle Norman and Early-English forms. Much remains of the secular buildings, especially the kitchen and the guest-house.

Boyle, Charles. Born at Chelsea, England, 1676: died Aug. 28, 1731. A British nobleman, fourth Earl of Orrery in Ireland, and first Baron Marston. His dispute with Bentley over the "Epistles of Phalaris," which Boyle edited, is famous, and led to Swift's "Battle of the Books." (See *Bentley*.) He was imprisoned in 1721 on a charge of complicity in Layer's plot, but was released on bail.

Boyle, John. Born Jan. 2, 1707: died at Marston, Somerset, England, Nov. 16, 1762. A British nobleman, fifth Earl of Cork, son of the fourth Earl of Orrery. He published "Remarks on the Life and Writings of Jonathan Swift" (1751), etc.

Boyle, Richard. Born at Canterbury, England, Oct. 13, 1566: died Sept. 15, 1643. An English politician, created first earl of Cork in 1620: commonly called "the great Earl of Cork." He became lord treasurer of Ireland in 1631.

Boyle, Richard. Born April 25, 1695: died Dec., 1753. A British nobleman, third Earl of Burlington and fourth Earl of Cork, noted as an architect and as a patron of the arts.

Boyle, Robert. Born at Lismore Castle, Ireland, Jan. 25, 1627: died at London, Dec. 30, 1691. A celebrated British chemist and natural philosopher. He was the seventh son of the first Earl of Cork, studied at Geneva (1639–44), lived in 1641), settled at Oxford in 1654, and removed to London in 1668. He is best known as the discoverer of Boyle's law of the elasticity of air, and as the founder of Boyle's Lectures for the defense of Christianity. Author of "New Experiments, etc." (1665, 1669, and 1682), "Hydrostatical Paradoxes" (1666), "Discourse of Things above Reason" (1681), etc.

Boyle, Roger. Born at Lismore, April 25, 1621: died Oct. 16, 1679. A British statesman, soldier, and dramatist, third son of Richard Boyle, first Earl of Cork: created Baron Broghill in 1627, and first Earl of Orrery in 1660. Though a Royalist he served under Cromwell in the conquest of Ireland, and continued to support him and his son Richard. His dramatic works include "Henry V." (acted in 1664, published in 1668), "Mustapha," (acted 1665), "The Black Prince" (acted 1667), "Tryphon" (acted 1668), "Guzman," a comedy, and "Mr. Anthony," a comedy (published 1690). He also wrote a number of poems and a romance, "Parthenissa" (1654–75).

> To Roger Boyle, Earl of Orrery (1621-1679), belongs the doubtful fame of having been the first to "revive" (not, as Dryden says, to "introduce") the writing of plays in rhymed verse for the English stage, and of having thus become the father of the English "heroic" drama. *Ward.*

Boyle Lectures. A course of eight lectures in defense of Christianity, instituted by Robert Boyle, commenced in 1692, and delivered annually at St.-Mary-le-Bow Church in London.

Boyne (boin). [Ir. *Boinn.*] A river in eastern Ireland, flowing into the Irish Sea 4 miles east of Drogheda. On its banks, 3 miles west of Drogheda, July 1, 1690, the army of William III. (36,000) defeated that of James II. (25,000). The loss of William was 500; that of James, 1,500.

Boyse, or **Boys,** or **Bois** (bois), **John.** Born at Nettleshead, Suffolk, England, Jan. 3, 1560: died Jan. 14, 1643. An English clergyman and biblical scholar, one of the translators and revisers of the King James Bible.

Boythorn (boi'thôrn), **Lawrence.** A boisterously energetic and handsome old man of sterling qualities, a friend of Mr. Jarndyce, in Charles Dickens's "Bleak House." The character was intended as a portrait of Walter Savage Landor.

Boz (boz. See definition). A pseudonym assumed by Charles Dickens in his "Sketches by Boz," first published together in 1836. He first used the name in the second part of "The Boarding House," which came out in "The Monthly Magazine" for Aug., 1833. He himself says "Boz" was the nickname of a pet child, a younger brother (Augustus), who had dubbed Moses in honour of the Vicar of Wakefield; which being facetiously pronounced through the nose became Boses, and being shortened became Boz." Many, not knowing the derivation, pronounce the name according to the nearest analogy, boz.

Bozen, or **Botzen** (bot'sen), It. **Bolzano.** A town in Tyrol, Austria-Hungary, situated at the junction of the Talfer and Eisak 32 miles northeast of Trent. It is the chief commercial place in Tyrol. Population (1890), 11,744.

Bozman (boz'man), **John Leeds.** Born at Oxford, Maryland, Aug. 25, 1757: died there, April 23, 1823. An American jurist and historian. He wrote a "History of Maryland, 1633–60" (1837), etc.

Bozrah (boz'rä). [Heb., 'sheepfold,' also 'fortified place.'] In ancient history, a city of Bashan, Syria, in lat. 32° 28′ N., long. 36° 36′ E.: the Roman Bostra (†), and the modern Busra. Under Trajan it became the capital of the Roman province of Arabia, under Alexander Severus (222–235) a Roman military colony, and under Philip (244–249) the seat of a bishop (metropolitan). Later it became the seat of an archbishop. On its site are many ruins, including the following: *Cathedral*, built in 512 A. D. It is square without,

the interior a circle 91 feet in diameter, with an apse in every angle. The circle was covered with a wood dome. On the east side projects a choir flanked by parabematia, outside of which are two large chapels. *Musgo et Amar et Kebir*, an example of a very early type, resembling an open cloister having on two sides a vaulted double gallery with fine columns, the shafts monolithic, of green cipollino marble, and the white marble capitals antique, of various orders. The walls bear a rich frieze of arabesques. The handsome square minaret is 150 feet high. *Kasr-es-Seragh-Arab*, with three openings, besides a transverse archway. The chief opening is about 40 feet high. The arch is ornamented with pilasters. *Roman Theater*, in great part covered by a strong, square-towered Arabian castle. Several tiers of seats of the cavea are exposed in the castle court. The cavea, about 250 feet in diameter, is supported on vaulted substructions. Flights of steps lead to the top of the precinction, and there was a gallery with Doric columns above the cavea. The stage-structure is unusually perfect. The stage is about 22 feet deep.

Bozzaris or **Botzaris** (popularly bo-zar'is, properly bot'sā-rēs'). **Markos.** Born about 1788; died near Missolonghi, Greece, April 20, 1823. A noted Greek patriot. He became a member of the Hetæria in 1814; joined Ali Pasha against the Porte in 1820; became a general in the army of Western Hellas in 1823; and is especially noted for his desperate defense of Missolonghi, 1822–23. He was killed in a successful night attack on a superior Turkish force near Carpenisi, which has been made the subject of a poem by Fitz-Greene Halleck.

Bozzy (boz'i). A nickname of James Boswell, the biographer of Dr. Johnson.

Bra (brä). A town in the province of Cuneo, Piedmont, Italy, 28 miles south of Turin. It has an active trade. Population, 9,000.

Brabançonne (brä-bon-son'), **La.** The Belgian national song, with words by Jenneval and music by Van Campenhout, composed in the revolution of 1830, and so named from the province of Brabant. In 1848 De Lonlay wrote new words for it. In 1857 Louis Blanc wrote others, all appropriate to the political situation.

Brabant (brä-bant' or brā'bant; F. pron. brä-bon'). [F. *Brabant*, D. *Braband*, *Lotharet*, ML. *Brabantus*.] A province of Belgium, bounded by Antwerp on the north, Limburg on the east, Namur and Hainault on the south, and East Flanders on the west. The surface is low. Capital, Brussels. Area, 1,268 square miles. Population (1891), 1,120,976.

Brabant. A former county and duchy, which corresponded to the modern North Brabant (Netherlands) and Antwerp and Brabant (Belgium). It was at first a county, and became a duchy in 1190 (?). Brussels was authorized to fortify it about 1300. Philip the Good of Burgundy succeeded to Brabant in 1430, and it followed the fortunes of Burgundy and of the House of Hapsburg.

Brabant, North. A province of the Netherlands, bounded by South Holland and Gelderland on the north, Limburg on the east, Belgium on the south, and Zealand on the west. Capital, 's Hertogenbosch. Area, 1,980 square miles. Population (1891), 516,670.

Brabantio (brä-ban'shiō), in Shakspere's "Othello," a Venetian senator, father of Desdemona. He virulently denounces Othello for his marriage with the latter.

Brabine. The anagram with which Thomas Barnibe (Barnaby) signed his complimentary verses to Greene's "Menaphon."

Brabourne, Lord. See *Knatchbull-Hugessen*.

Bracciano (brä-ché'nō). A town in the province of Rome, Italy, situated on the Lake of Bracciano, 20 miles northwest of Rome. It has a mediæval castle.

Bracciano, Lake of. A lake in Italy, 20 miles northwest of Rome: the Roman Lacus Sabatinus. Length, 6 miles.

Braccio da Montone (brä'chō dä mon-tō'ne), **Andrea.** Born at Perugia, 1368; died 1424. A celebrated Italian condottiere. He took Rome in 1416, and fought in the service of Naples against Sforza.

Bracciolini. See *Poggio Bracciolini*.

Bracciolini (brä-chō-lē'nē), **Francesco.** Bornat Pistoia, Italy, Nov. 26, 1566; died at Florence, Aug. 31, 1646. An Italian poet and ecclesiastic. His works include "Lo scherzo degli Dei" (1618), "La Croce riconosciuta" (1960), "L'Elmone di papa Urbano VIII." (1628), "La Rocella espugnata" (1630), and the tragedies "L'Evandro," "Larpalice," and "La Pentesilea."

Brace (brās), **Charles Loring.** Born at Litchfield, Conn., June 19, 1826; died in the Tyrol, Aug. 11, 1890. An American traveler, author, and philanthropist. He devoted himself to the redemption of the criminal and pauper classes in New York city, becoming the chief founder of the Children's Aid Society in 1853. Besides books of travel he wrote chiefly on sociological subjects.

Brace, Julia. Born at Newington, Conn., June 13, 1806; died at Bloomington, Conn., Aug. 12, 1884. A blind deaf-mute, noted in the history of the instruction of such unfortunates.

Bracebridge Hall, or The Humourists. A collection of sketches of English life by Washington Irving, published in 1822 under the pseudonym of "Geoffrey Crayon." The "Sketch-Book of Geoffrey Crayon, Gent." contained the stories of which were laid at Bracebridge Hall. The original is said to have been Hoo-e-Hall, which is see; see also *Aston Hall*.

Bracegirdle (brās'ger-dl), **Anne.** Born about 1663; died at London in 1748. A famous English actress. It is said that she played the page in "The orphan" before she was six years old but "The orphan" was first played in 1680. She was on the stage till 1707, when the celebrated trial of skill with Mrs. Oldfield took place, both playing Mrs. Brittle in Betterton's "Amorous Widow" on alternate nights. The preference was given to Mrs. Oldfield, and Mrs. Bracegirdle immediately left the stage. She played once more in 1709 at Betterton's benefit. Both Rowe and Congreve were devoted to her, and she was suspected of being married to the latter.

Brachan (brak'an), or **Duke of.** In Walter Scott's tragedy "The White Devil," the husband of Isabella and the deserted lover of Vittoria Corombona. The White Devil.

Brachylogus (brak-kil'ō-gus). [Gr. *βραχυλογος*, brief.] A name given in the 16th century to a manual of Roman law, "Corpus legum," composed, probably, in the 11th–12th century, published at Berlin, 1829, as "Brachylogus juris civilis."

Bracidas. See *Amadas*.

Bracton (brak'ton, or **Bratton** (brat'on), or **Bretton** (bret'on), **Henry de.** Died 1268. An English ecclesiastic, chancellor of the cathedral of Exeter, and jurist. He was the author of a famous work, "De legibus et consuetudinibus Angliæ" (written in six volumes in 1250), the first attempt to treat the whole subject of the English law in a manner at once systematic and practical. "For the statement that he changed the duties of chief justice for twenty years no foundation is now discoverable, during the earlier portion of his official life (1246–58) the chief justice was Lovel, and Bracton's own name appears at most but a few times as either before 1258 or after 1265." (*Dict. of Nat. Biog.*) With regard to most of the facts of his life there is much uncertainty.

Bracy (brā'si), **Maurice de.** A handsome and dissolute knight, a follower of Prince John, in Scott's novel "Ivanhoe." He carries off Rowena, but she is speedily rescued.

Bradamant (brad'a-mant). The sister of Rinaldo in Boiardo's "Orlando Innamorato" and Ariosto's "Orlando Furioso." she is a Christian but loves Ruggero, and after considerable obstacles which he overcomes by her constancy, he is converted, and, on the death of a knight, she marries him after he has been baptized. Robert Garnier wrote a tragicomedy with this name, and Hardy produced in 1623 another. Alexandre produced a tragedy with the same name in 1696 (this was his last play). There have been several other plays on the same subject, especially by La Calprenède (1637) and Pichler (1800). Also written *Bradamante*, *Bradamantha*.

Braddock (brad'ok), **Edward.** Born in Perthshire, Scotland, 1695; died July 13, 1755. A British general. He entered the Coldstream Guards in 1710, served in Holland 1745–48, and in 1754 became commander-in-chief of all the forces in America. He was promoted major-general in 1754, and in the same year was appointed to the command in America with a view to expelling the French from their recent encroachments west of the Alleghany Mountains. The plan of a general campaign against the French, which was to include several sub-prudent expeditions, having been agreed upon at a council of governors, he marched from a spot known as Little Meadows with an army of 1,500 British men, regulars and provincials, against Fort Duquesne, June 18, 1755. He crossed the Monongahela July 9, and on the following day, when about ten miles from the fort, fell into an ambuscade of French and Indians who put his army to rout after a severe struggle. He was mortally wounded while trying to reform his men, and died at a place called Great Meadows, about 60 miles from Fort Duquesne, the present Pittsburg.

Braddon (brad'on), **Mary Elizabeth.** Born at London in 1837. An English novelist, wife of John Maxwell: author of "Lady Audley's Secret" (1862), "Aurora Floyd" (1862), "Eleanor's Victory" (1863), etc. She also conducted "Belgravia," to which she contributed many novels.

Bradford (brad'ford). [ME. *Bradford*, AS. *Brad-hanford*, dat. of *brad ford*, "broad ford": the name of several places.] A town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, England, 9 miles west of Leeds, in lat. 53° 49′ N., long. 1° 45′ W. It has manufactures of worsted cotton, etc. It is the seat of Airedale College (an independents seminary). Population (1891), 216,361.

Bradford. A city in McKean County, Pennsylvania, lat. 41° 57′ N., long. 78° 43′ W., noted for oil manufactures. Population (1890), 10,514.

Bradford, Alden. Born at Duxbury, Mass., Nov. 19, 1765; died at Boston, Oct. 26, 1843. A historical writer and journalist, originally a Congregational clergyman. He was secretary of state for Massachusetts 1812–24, and edited the "Boston Gazette" in 1826. He wrote a "History of Massachusetts, 1764–1820."

Bradford, John. Born at Manchester, England, about 1510; died July 1, 1555. An English Protestant preacher and martyr. He became chaplain to Edward VI. in 1548, was arrested in 1553, shortly after the accession of queen Mary, on a charge of sedition and heresy, was tried before Bonner, condemning of Bishops confusion, Regist., Lond. Poet prelates; and, with a young man named Leaf, was burned at the stake at Smithfield.

Bradford, William. Born at Austerfield, Yorkshire, England, 1590; died at Plymouth, Mass., May 9, 1657. An American pioneer and historian, one of the "Pilgrim Fathers." He was governor of the Plymouth colony in 1621–57 (except in 1633, 1638, 1639, and 1644), and wrote a "History of the Plymouth Plantation, 1602–47" (MS. lost 1751, found at Fulham library, England, 1855; printed 1856).

Bradford, William. Born in Leicestershire, England, May 20, 1663; died at New York, May 23, 1752. An American printer, the founder, in 1725, of the "New York Gazette," the first newspaper in New York. He settled with Penn for America, Sept. 1, 1685, returning to England, and again settled for America in 1685. He became printer for Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, and Rhode Island, and (1696) Maryland. The first issue of the Philadelphia press (1685) was an almanac, "American Messenger," for 1686.

Bradford, William. Born at Philadelphia, Sept. 14, 1755; died Aug. 23, 1795. An American lawyer, attorney-general of the United States 1794–95.

Bradford, William. Born at New Bedford, Mass., 1827; died at New York, April 25, 1892. An American artist, painter of coast scenes, and especially of the scenery of the Arctic regions. Among his works are "The Land of the Midnight Sun," "Caught by Icebergs," "Arctic Wreckers," "Sunset in the North," etc.

Bradlaugh (brad'la), **Charles.** Born at London, Sept. 26, 1833; died Jan. 30, 1891. An English radical politician and advocate of secularism. He served with the 7th Dragoon Guards 1853–1858, when he became a lawyer's clerk in London. He founded the "National Reformer" in 1860. He was elected to Parliament from Northampton in 1880, he refused to take the parliamentary oath on atheistic grounds, and was not allowed to do so till autumn, 1886. He several times he took and refused to take the oath. He was elected to take the oath, he was excluded from his seat till 1886, when no objection was offered to his taking the oath. He wrote "A Few Words on Atheism" (1862), and Biographical Sketches and Essays (1873), "The True Story of my Parliamentary Struggle" (1882), etc.

Bradley (brad'li), **Edward:** pseudonym **Cuthbert Bede.** Born at Westminster, 1827; died 1890. An English author. He was rector of Denton, Huntingdonshire, 1850–74, and of Stretton, Rutland, 1874–88, when he became vicar of London. He wrote "Adventures of Mr. Verdant Green" (1853), "The Curate of Cranbourne" (1870), "A Fool in Tatterdale" (1883), "The Rock Garden" (1865), and "Matins and Mattins" (1890).

Bradley, James. Born at Sherborne, Gloucestershire, March, 1693; died at Chalford, Gloucestershire, July 13, 1762. An celebrated English astronomer. He became professor of astronomy at Oxford in 1721, but began experimental philosophy at Oxford in 1729 and astronomer royal in 1742. He is especially famous for his discovery of the aberration of light and his theory of the nutation and precession of the axis. His observations were published in two volumes, the first in 1798, the second in 1805.

Bradley Headstone. See *Headstone*.

Bradshaw (brad'shâ), **Henry.** Born at Chester, England, about 1450; died 1513. An English Benedictine monk and poet. He wrote "De Antiquitate et Magnificentia Urbis Cestriæ, auctore Monacho de Westhalmo," in English verse, mainly a translation of a Latin work by an unknown author.

Bradshaw, John. Born at Stockport, in Cheshire, England, 1602; died at Westminster, Nov. 22, 1659. An English judge and politician, famous as a regicide. He was judge of the sheriff's court in London 1645–47, and recorder of Chester 1647. was president of the High court of Justice which tried Charles I., Jan., 1649, was president of the Council of State 1649–52, became chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster and lord-president of Oliver and North Wales, 1649; opposed the dissolution of the long Parliament by Cromwell 1653, and refused to sign the recognition pledging the supporters of Cromwell to sustain the government, 1654. His memory was attainted by Parliament, May 14, 1660, and his body hanged in its coffin Jan. 30, 1661.

Bradstreet (brad'stret), **Anne.** Born at Northampton, England, 1612; died at Andover, Mass., Sept. 16, 1672. An Anglo-American poet, daughter of Governor Thomas Dudley. She was married in 1628 to Simon Bradstreet, afterward governor of Massachusetts, and with him emigrated to New England in 1630. A collection of her poems was published in London in 1650 under the title "The Tenth Muse," the second edition (Boston, 1678) contains the best of her poems, "Contemplations."

Bradstreet, John. Born 1711; died at New York, Sept. 25, 1774. An English soldier in the French and Indian war. He served as lieutenant-colonel in the expedition against Louisburg in 1745, became lieutenant-governor of St. John's, Newfoundland, in 1746, participated in the attack on Ticonderoga in 1758, captured Fort Frontenac in 1758; and was made major-general in 1772.

Bradstreet, Simon. Born at Horbling, Lincolnshire, England, March, 1603: died at Salem, Mass., March 27, 1697. An American politician, governor's assistant 1630–79, and governor of Massachusetts 1679–86 and 1689–92.

Bradstreet, Simon. Born at New London, Conn., March 7, 1671: died at Charlestown, Mass., Dec. 31, 1741. An American clergyman, grandson of Governor Simon Bradstreet.

Bradwardine (brad'wär-din), **Baron.** An old man, the master of Tully Veolan, in Scott's "Waverley." He was a scholar, and of very ancient family, which he was inordinately proud. He had been bred to the bar, and had served in the army. He had been in arms for the Stuarts and was recommended after the Jacobite rebellion of 1715 to their pardon.

Bradwardine, Rose. The daughter of Baron Bradwardine in Scott's "Waverley": "the Rose of Tully Veolan." She saves Waverley's life, and he marries her.

Bradwardin(e), Thomas. Born at Hartfield, Sussex, England, about 1290: died at Lambeth, England, Aug. 26, 1349. A celebrated English prelate, theologian, and mathematician, surnamed "Doctor Profundus." He was appointed archbishop of Canterbury in 1349. His works include "De causa Dei," "De quadratura circuli," "Geometria speculativa," "Arithmetica," etc.

Brady, Nicholas. Born at Bandon, County Cork, Ireland, Oct. 28, 1659: died at Richmond, England, May 20, 1726. An English divine and poet, collaborator with Tate in the "New Version of the Psalms of David" (1695–1703).

Brady, Widow. See *Irish Widow, The.*

Brag, Jack. See *Jack Brag.*

Brag, Sir Jack. A nickname given to General John Burgoyne (died 1792).

Braga (brä'gä). [L. *Bracara, Braeara Augusta, Bracaraugusta,* from *Bracarees* or *Bracari,* a tribe name.] A city in the district of Braga, province of Minho, Portugal, 33 miles northeast of Oporto. It contains a cathedral, founded in the 12th century, but remodeled almost throughout in the latest Pointed style. The front shows a graceful triple porch of florid work elaborately carved. There is a raised choir with well-sculptured Renaissance stalls, and a sacristy connected with it by a richly-carved chapel with some historic tombs. There is also a picturesque church of Bom Jesus, on a high hill, the ascent to which is bordered with 12 gilded and colouring groups of large colored wooden figures illustrating the stations of the cross, etc., and with fountains typifying the five senses and the Christian virtues. The church example in design and well proportioned, is preceded by pyramids and statues: the fine wooden retable portrays the Crucifixion. The combination of nature and art is both curious and beautiful. Population, about 19,000.

Braga. See *Bragi.*

Bragança (brä-gän'sä), or **Braganza** (brä-gän'zä). A town in the district of Bragança, province of Traz-os-Montes, northern Portugal, in lat. 41° 50′ N., long. 6° 47′ W. It gives name to the house of Bragança. The castle contains splendid medieval fortress, in great part ruinous, with an isolated central keep inaccessible except by a flying-bridge.

Bragança, or Braganza, House of. The reigning family of Portugal and, until 1889, of Brazil. In 1442 the Portuguese crown was settled by the bastard of Pedro the Cruel, but his illegitimate son Alfonso was created duke of Bragança in 1442. In 1640 a duke of this house headed the revolution by which Portugal was separated from Spain: he assumed the crown as John IV., and it has been retained by the family, though with some changes in the line, until the present time. Pedro I. of Brazil was son of John VI., and heir to the Portuguese throne; Pedro II. of Brazil was his son; and a daughter became queen of Portugal in 1834.

Braganza. See *Bragança.*

Bragelonne (brä'zhe-lôn'), **Le Vicomte de, ou Dix ans après** (The Vicomte de Bragelonne, or Ten Years After). A novel by Alexandre Dumas. It is the third part of the trilogy of which "Les Trois Mousquetaires" ("The Three Musketeers") was the first, and "Vingt ans après" ("Twenty Years After") the second.

Bragg (brag). **Braxton.** Born in Warren County, N. C., 1815: died at Galveston, Texas, Sept. 27, 1876. An American officer, distinguished in the Mexican war, and a general in the Confederate service. He invaded Kentucky in 1862; commanded at Murfreesboro 1862–63, and at Chickamauga and Chattanooga in 1863.

Braggadocchio (brag-a-dō'chi-ō). In Spenser's "Faerie Queene," a big bragging fool. He personifies cowardice, and is the comic element in the book. He was taken from Martano, a similar character in Ariosto's "Orlando Furioso."

Bragi (brä'gē). [ON.] In Old Norse mythology, a son of Odin, and the god of poetry. He is Odin's principal scald in "Walhalla." His wife is Idun. Bragi's prototype was probably a historical person, the Norse scald Bragi, who lived about the year 800.

Bragmardo (brag'mär-dō; F. pron. brág-mär'dō). **Janotus de.** A character in Rabelais's "Gargantua and Pantagruel." He was sent by the citizens of Paris to Gargantua to object to his hanging the bells of Notre Dame around the neck of his horse.

Braham (brā'am), **John.** Born at London about 1774: died at London, Feb. 17, 1856. An English tenor singer, and composer of popular songs, among them "The Death of Nelson."

Brahe (brē; Dan. pron. brä'e), **Tycho.** Born at Knudstrup, in Scania, Sweden, Dec. 14 (O. S.), 1546: died at Prague, Bohemia, Oct. 24 (N. S.), 1601. A celebrated Danish astronomer. He built, under the patronage of Frederick II. of Denmark, an observatory, the Uranienborg, completed 1580, on the island of Hveen; and, entering the service of the emperor Rudolph II., settled at Prague in 1599. He discovered a new star in Cassiopeia in 1572, discovered the variation of the moon and the fourth inequality of the motion of the moon, and is said never to have been surpassed as a practical astronomer, although he rejected the Copernican system.

Brahma (brä'mä). **Brahman** (brä'man). [The Sanskrit has a neuter word *brahman* (nominative *brahma*), and a masculine *brahman* (nominative *brahmā*); from the root *brh*, 'be thick, great, strong,' causative 'make great, strengthen.'] **1.** The neuter word *brahman* means: (*a*) Devotion. (*b*) A sacred formula: especially, a spell. (*c*) The designation Brahmaveda Adhyāya, a section usually known as the Atharaveda. (*e*) The *Brāhmana* (neuter), the highest object of theosophy, God thought of as impersonal, the Absolute. (*d*) The class of Brahmans and fosterers of sacred knowledge: theologians, Brahmans.

2. The masculine word *brahman* (nominative *brahmā*) means: (*a*) A prayer, worshiper, and then a prayer by profession, a priest, a Brahman; also one who knows this formula or spells, or sacred knowledge in general. (*b*) He who knows sacred science in the narrower sense; the chief priest, who conducts the sacrifice and is obliged to know the three Vedas. A particular priest, the assistant of the Brahman in the soma sacrifice. (*c*) Brahma, *f. e.* the neuter Brahman conceived as a person. (*d*) Brahmā is figured with four heads and a stretched out god of popular origin. He is not known in the older books. In many passages the word that the native commentators regard as masculine is to be taken as neuter. Brahmanism has no Trinity in the Christian sense. The personal god Brahma (masculine), who is called "the Creator," is himself evolved out of the one impersonal Brahma (neuter). Behind this again is the personal Brahma: then becomes the Evolver of the Universe, while Vishnu is associated with him as its maintainer, and Shiva as its destroyer. These three gods constitute the well-known Hindu Trīmurti. There are believed to be only two temples of Brāhma in India: one at Pushkara (Pokhar), the other about 15 miles from Idar. The popular view is that the functions of Brahma, Vishnu, and Shiva are interchangeable, and that both Vishnu and Shiva may be identified with Brahma, or no two principal deities. Brahma is usually depicted with four black faces, each of which is supposed to be directed toward one of the four quarters of the compass. In fact three have only the appearance, each being represented eyes. The four-faced head is covered by a broad red turban, and over that hang umbrella-shaped ornaments. The image is dressed in red clothes.

Brahmagupta (brāh-ma-gōp'ta). A Hindu astronomer whose date, according to Albiruni, is A. D. 664. Albiruni gives a notice of his recast of an earlier Brahmasiddhanta. To him also belongs, according to the same author, a work named "Khargana," or unpublished, which he calls *Arkand.* This also bears the Sindhend (*i. e.* the five Siddhantas), and the system of Aryabhat (Aryabhata) were the works which were principally studied in Arabian part translated by the Arabs in the 8th and 9th centuries.

Brahmana (brah'ma-na). [Skt. *brahmanat,* apparently 'relating to the brahman or worship.'] Dicta on matters of faith and worship; especially "a Brahmana," as designation of one of a class of Vedic writings which contain these dicta. Their object is to connect the songs and sacrificial formulæ of the Veda with the rite. They contain the oldest rituals, linguistic explanations, traditional narratives, and philosophical speculations we have. They originated in the Brahmanic schools, and were handed down by oral tradition and preserved as well as supplemented in their families and by their disciples. A comparatively large number of Brahmanas is still extant, owing to their being each annexed to a particular Veda, as well as to a sort of jealousy among the families in which the study of the different Vedas was hereditarily transmitted. The Brahmanas of the Rigveda treat especially of the duties of the Hotri who recites the verses; those of the Yajurveda to the sacrifices by the Adhvaryu; and those of the Samaveda to the offerings by the Udgātar. The Brahmanas embrace also the treatises called Aranyakas and Upanishads.

Brahmapurana (brāh'ma-pō-rā'na). In Sanskrit literature, one of the eighteen Puranas: so called as revealed by Brahma to Daksha. This Purana is sometimes placed first, and therefore called Adipurana. Its main object appears to be the promotion of the worship of Krishna. It describes the creation, the Manvantaras or the life or period of a Manu, the history of the solar and lunar dynasties to the time of Krishna, Orissa with its temples and groves, the life of Krishna, and the mode of Yoga or contemplative devotion. It was not compiled earlier than the 13th or 14th century.

Brahmandapurana (brāh-mān'da-pō-rā'na). In Sanskrit literature, one of the eighteen Puranas: so called as revealed by Brahma, and containing an account of "the egg of Brahma," the mundane egg, and the future Kalpas or days of Brahma. It is extant only in a number of unauthentic fragments.

Brahmaputra (brāh'ma-pō'tra). A river of Asia, probably the ancient Dyardanes or Oedanes. In its upper course in Tibet it is called the *Sanpo (Tsan-pu,* etc.); in Assam the *Dihong.* It rises in Lake Manasowar, and flows east and south. The name (Brahmaputra) is sometimes given to the stream formed by the main river, the Dihong, with the Dibong and Brahmakunda. It sends part of its water to the Ganges, and forms with the Ganges a vast delta at the head of the bay of Bengal. Length, 1,800 miles. Navigable to Dibrugarh, about 800 miles.

Brahmaputra Valley Division. A division of Assam, India. Area, 21,414 square miles. Population (1881), 2,249,185.

Brahmasabha (brāh'ma-sa'bhā), or **Brahmiyasamaj** (brāh-mē'ya-sa-mäj'). "The society of believers in God": the theistic church founded by the Hindu religious and social reformer Rammohun Roy at Calcutta in 1830.

Brahmasamaj (brāh-ma-sa-mäj'); in Bengal, **Brahmosomaj** (brāh'mo-sō-mäj'). "The society of believers in God": the later name of the Brahmasabha of Rammohun Roy. It was joined in 1841 by Debendranath Tagore, who undertook the task of organizing it with properly appointed officers and teachers, a settled form of worship, and a fixed standard of faith and practice. This was completed by the end of 1843. The year 1844 may be given as the date of the real commencement of the first organized theistic church of India. Its history has been marked by various schisms, but it has exercised a powerful influence against idolatry and greatly promoted social reform.

Brahmins (brā'minz), also **Brahmans** (brā'manz). Hindus of the highest or priestly caste. See *Brahma.*

Brahms (brämz), **Johannes.** Born at Hamburg, May 7, 1833. A noted German composer of choral and chamber music, and pianist. He went to Vienna in 1863, where he has directed the famous concerts of the Gesellschaft der Musikfreunde, and filled other similar positions. His numbered works in 1887 were 102; his most representative compositions are his symphonies. Among his other works are "Deutsches Requiem" (1868). "Schicksalslied," "Triumphlied," etc.

Braid (brād), **James.** Born in Fifeshire, Scotland, about 1795: died at Manchester, England, March 25, 1860. A British medical writer, especially noted for his investigation of hypnotism (named by him originally "neurohypnotism").

Braila (brä-ē'lä), or **Brailov** (brä-ē-lov'), or **Ibrail** (ē-brā-ēl'). A city in Wallachia, Rumania, situated on the Danube in lat. 45° 17′ N., long. 27° 55′ E. It was formerly a fortress. It was taken by the Russians in 1770 and in 1828. Population, 46,715.

Brainard (brā'närd), **John Gardiner Calkins.** Born at New London, Conn., Oct. 21, 1796: died there, Sept. 26, 1828. An American poet and journalist. He was editor of the "Connecticut Mirror" (1822–27). He published a volume of poems (1825), a second enlarged edition of which appeared (1832), with a sketch of the author by John G. Whittier, under the title of "Literary Remains."

Braine-l'Alleud, or **Braine-la-Leude** (brān-lä-lēd'), Flem. **Eigen-Brakel.** A manufacturing town in the province of Brabant, Belgium, 12 miles south of Brussels. It was the scene of a part of the operations of the battle of Waterloo. Population (1890), 7,296.

Braine-le-Comte (brān-lē-kônt'), Flem. **'s Graven Brakel.** A town in the province of Hainaut, Belgium, 14 miles northeast of Mons. Population (1890), 8,790.

Brainerd (brā'nėrd), **David.** Born at Haddam, Conn., April 20, 1718: died at Northampton, Mass., Oct. 9, 1747. An American missionary among the Indians. His biography was written by Jonathan Edwards (1749: enlarged edition 1822).

Braintree (brān'trē). A town in Essex, England, 11 miles northeast of Chelmsford. Population (1891), 5,303.

Braintree. A town in Norfolk County, Massachusetts, 10 miles south of Boston. Population (1890), 4,848.

Brainworm (brān'wėrm). In Ben Jonson's "Every Man in his Humour," a servant of old Knowell, witty and shrewd, whose various disguises contribute to the perplexities and elaboration of the plot.

Brake (brā'ke). A free port in Oldenburg, Germany, situated on the Weser 22 miles northwest of Bremen.

Braklond (brak'lond), **Long** and **Little.** Two ancient streets in St. Edmundsbury, England. See *Jocelin de Brakelonde.*

Bramah (brā'mä). **Joseph.** Born at Stainborough, Yorkshire, England, April 2, 1749: died at Pimlico, Dec. 9, 1814. An English mechanician and engineer. He patented the Bramah lock in 1784, and the hydraulic press in 1796.

Bramante (brä-män'te). **Donato d'Angnolo.** *Born at Monti Asdrualdo, near Urbino, about 1444; died March 11, 1514.* A celebrated Italian architect. He studied painting before architecture. About 1472 he established himself in Milan, and lived in northern Italy the greater part of his life. He abandoned Milan for Rome in 1499, and became the greatest master of the Roman style growing up about the antique ruins. His principal works in Rome are: (*a*) the Chancelleria built for the Cardinal Raffaello Riario, nephew of Pope Sixtus IV., his first work in Rome. The columns in the famous courtyard were taken from the old Basilica of San Lorenzo in Damaso, and were originally taken from the Portico of Pompey. (*b*) The Tempietto (1502) in the Palazzo Giraud-Torlonia (1503). (*d*) The cloisters of Santa Maria della Pace (1504). He was employed by Popes Alexander VI. and Julius II. in the decoration of the Vatican with the long gallery connecting the old palace with the Belvedere, the court of the Loggia finished by Raphael, containing the frescos of Raphael, and the first plan of St. Peter's. (See *St. Peter's.*) Bramante's design has been considered by Michelangelo and all architectural critics as the best of the many which were made for this church. It was a Greek cross with a dome and two spires, and instead of the single great order of the interior employed two orders superimposed as in the Ospidali Maggiori. The first stone was laid on April 18, 1506. As an military engineer Bramante served Julius II. in the capture of Bologna and Mirandola, and built the fine old fort at Civita Vecchia.

Bramantino. See *Luardo.*

Brambanan (brām-bā'nān). A village in southern Java, 10 miles east of Djokjo-karta, noted for ruins of temples.

Bramble (bram'bl). **Frederick.** The nephew of Sir Robert in Colman's play "The Poor Gentleman." He is generous, enthusiastic, and the preserver of Emily. He insults her aboard ship with all the cruelty imaginable.

Bramble, Matthew. In Smollett's novel "Humphrey Clinker," a hot-tempered, kind-hearted, gouty squire, whose opinions are supposed to represent Smollett's.

Bramble, Sir Robert. In Colman's play "The Poor Gentleman," a character of the same stamp as Matthew Bramble.

Bramble, Tabitha. The sister of Matthew Bramble, a jaded, garish old maid, "exceedingly starched, vain and ridiculous," who finally insnares "the immortal Lismahago."

Bramhall (bram'hal), **John.** Born at Pontefract, Yorkshire, England, 1594: died in Ireland, June, 1663. An English prelate in Ireland, and controversialist. He became bishop of Derry in 1634; was impeached by the Irish House of Commons in 1641, but was absolved. He championed conformity in the alleged treason of Strafford, was liberated without acquittal through the exertions of the king April 10, 1643, and became archbishop after the battle of Marston Moor, 1644, became archbishop of Armagh 1661, and in the same year became speaker of the Irish House of Lords. He published in 1658 in England two volumes of the Thirty-nine Articles, and disputed with Hobbes on liberty and necessity.

Brampton (bramp'ton), **Lady.** A character in Steele's play "The Funeral."

Bran. Name of Fingal's dog.

Bran, surnamed "The Blessed." A knight whose history is given in Taliesin's poem "Myvyrian." He discovered a wonderful and mystic vessel which was adorned like the sun God and had traditions resembling it.

Brancaleone (brän-kä-lā-ō'ne). **Dandolo.** *Died at Rome, 1258.* An Italian statesman of Bolognese origin, elected by the people podestà, or senator, of Rome in 1253, with the power of enforcing justice, and the command of the military forces. He repressed the nobles and forced the Pope (Innocent IV.) to recognize the power of the people, but his government was not such as to satisfy, and he was driven from the city. Two years later, however, he was recalled.

Branchus (brang'ki-dē). [Gr. *Βραγχίδαι,* descendants of Branchus (*Βράγχος*), and the name of their seat near Miletus, Asia Minor.] In ancient geography, a small town in Sogdiana, said to have been built by the priests of Apollo Didymeus near Miletus: it was destroyed by Alexander the Great. *Temple of Apollo Didymæus.* A very ancient sanctuary rebuilt at a late date on so great a scale that it was never finished. Its temple was in plan 166 by 362 feet; Ionic, dexastyle, dipteral, with twenty-one columns on each flank, and four between ante in the pronaos. The columns are 68 feet high. A second way, bordered with archaic seated statues, the best of which are now in the British Museum, led from the seashore to the temple.

The name Branchidæ, as the name of a *phratry,* is curious. The form properly applied to the priestly family to which was committed the superintendence of the oracle and may be compared with such names as Eumolpidæ, Iamidæ, &c. . . . According to the local traditions they were descended from Branchus, a Thessalian; or according to others a Delphian, the original founder and priest of the temple of whom a legend was told similar to that of Hyacinthus. *Isaac Taylor: Greek Metrol.,* III. 57, note.

Branco (brāng'kō), **Rio.** A river in northern Brazil which joins the Rio Negro in lat. 1° 40′ S., long. 62° 40′ W. Length, about 375 miles.

Brand (brand), **John.** Born at Washington, Durham, England, Aug. 19, 1744: died at London, Sept. 11, 1806. An English antiquary and topographer, rector of the parishes St. Mary-at-Hill and St. Mary Hubbard in the city of London. He published "Observations on Popular Antiquities, including the whole of Mr. Bourne's 'Antiquitates Vulgares' &c. (1777), and other works.

Brandan. See *Brendan.*

Brande (brand), **William Thomas.** Born at London, Feb. 11, 1788: died at Tunbridge Wells, England, Feb. 11, 1866. A distinguished English chemist. He became professor of chemistry to the Apothecaries Company 1812, professor of materia medica 1820, master of the company 1861, was professor to Queen Victoria, to the Royal Institution 1813–54, and superintendent of the ore department of the mint 1825, and of the coining department 1854; and edited with M. Faraday the "Quarterly Journal of Science and Art" (1816–36).

Brandenburg (brand'den-burg). A city in the province of Brandenburg, Prussia, situated on the Havel 35 miles west-southwest of Berlin. It contains a cathedral and a church of St. Catherine. It was an old Slavonic stronghold: was taken by Albert the Bear in 1157, and was long the principal place in the mark of Brandenburg. Population (1890), 37,487.

Brandenburg. A Gothic margravate and electorate of the German Empire, the forerunner of the kingdom of Prussia. The Northmark (see *Nordmark*) was granted in 1134 to Albert the Bear, who took the title of Margrave of Brandenburg. He conquered Priegnitz in 1157, and received Brandenburg in 1170. The Brandenburg was made in his reign an electorate, and he furthered the Germanizing and Christianizing of the country. He was installed in 1173–74. In 1415 Frederick of Hohenzollern (Burgrave of Nuremberg) received the mark and electorate of Brandenburg, and was formally invested with it in 1417. The mark consisted then mainly of the Altmark, Priegnitz, and the Mittelmark. The Neumark was added (mainly) about 1415–40, the Neumark (mainly) about 1450. It accepted the Reformation. It acquired Cleves, Mark, and Ravensberg in 1609 (formally 1666), and the duchy of Prussia was united with it in 1618. During the reign of Frederick William, the Great Elector (1640–88), it acquired, partly by conquest from Sweden (Hinter) Pomerania, and the bishoprics of Halberstadt, Minden, and Kamin (nominal archbishopric of Magdeburg). It became the kingdom of Prussia in 1740. See *Prussia.*

Brandenburg. A province of Prussia. It is bounded by Mecklenburg and Pomerania on the north, West Prussia, Posen, and Silesia on the east, Silesia, the province of Saxony, and Anhalt on the south, and the province of Saxony and Hanover on the west. It contains the government districts Potsdam and Frankfort. Since 1881 Berlin has been separated from the province. It is composed of the Mittelmark, Uckermark, Priegnitz, and most of the Neumark, and is the nucleus of the Prussian monarchy. Area, 15,381 square miles. Population (1890), 2,41,58.

Brandenburg, Friedrich Wilhelm, Count of. *Born at Berlin, Jan. 24, 1792: died Nov. 6, 1850.* A Prussian general and statesman, son of Frederick William II. of Prussia by his morganatic wife, the Countess Sophie Dorothea Ritz, who came to the throne in early reactionary months, Nov. 1848, and represented Prussia at Warsaw, Oct. 29 (not before the Czar of Russia, who acted as arbiter between Prussia and Austria). The effect was a restoration of Austrian interference in the political affairs of Hesse-Cassel.

Brandes (bran'des), **Georg Morris Cohen.** *Born at Copenhagen, Feb. 4, 1842.* A Danish writer on esthetics and the history of literature, between 1862 and 1870 spent principally in France and Germany. He published "Æsthetische Studien" ("Esthetic Studies"), "Kritiker og Portraiter" ("Criticisms and Portraits"), and "Det franske Aandsliv i det 19de Aarhundrede" ("The French Spirit in the 19th Century"). In Denmark, he became docent at the University of Copenhagen. His lectures (which afterward appeared under the title "Hovedstrømninger i det 19de Aarhundredes Literatur," "Principal Tendencies in the Literature of the Nineteenth Century," 1872–74) brought upon him the charge of infidelity, and by Grundtvig and Scherdorff, the leaders of Danish clericalism, he was denounced as "the evil in Israel." In the same year fall "Søren Kierkegaard" and "Danske Digtere" ("Danish Poets"). In Berlin appeared "Essays: Taine, Renan, Lassalle" both in 1870.

Brandimart (bran'di-mart), or **Brandimarte** (bran-de-mär'te). The husband of Flordelis, and the King of the Distant Islands, in both Boiardo's and Ariosto's "Orlando." He is killed by Gradasso. See *Flordelis.*

Brandis (bran'dis), **Christian August.** *Born at Bildesheim, Germany, Feb. 13, 1790: died at Bonn, Prussia, July 24, 1867.* A German philosophical writer and historian, professor at Bonn (1824). He wrote a "Handbuch der Geschichte der griechisch-römischen Philosophie" (1835–66), "Geschichte der Entwickelungen der griechischen Philosophie" (1862–64), etc.

Brandon (bran'dun), Saint. See *Brendan, Saint.*

Brandon. A character in Shakspere's "King Henry VIII."

Brandon, Charles. *Died at Guildford, England, Aug. 24, 1545.* An English nobleman, son of William Brandon. Henry VIII.'s standard-bearer at Bosworth Field, created duke of Suffolk Feb., 1514. He was a favorite of Henry VIII., served him in various diplomatic missions, and secretly married his sister, the widow of Louis XII. of France. He commanded the armies which invaded France in 1523 and 1544. In the latter year he espoused Boulogne.

Brandt (brant), **Marianne (Marie Bischof).** Born at Vienna, Sept. 12, 1842. A German singer. She has been particularly successful as Brünnhilde and Fidelio.

Brandywine (bran'di-wīn) **Creek.** A river in southeastern Pennsylvania which joins the Delaware River at Wilmington, Delaware. Here, Sept. 11, 1777, General Howe defeated the Americans under Washington. The force of the British was about 18,000; that of the Americans 11,000. Loss, British, over 1,000; Americans, about 1,000.

Brangtons (brang'tonz). **The.** A family of the middle class in Miss Burney's novel "Evelina." Their name is proverbial for vulgar malicious jealousy.

Brangwaine, or **Brangwayne,** or **Brengwain.** The confidante of Isolde (Iseult) in the romance of "Tristram and Isolde": in Wagner's opera called Brängane.

The group of the "Children of Lir" included several other divinities who came to be regarded as characters of romance. The Lady Brangwaine, who helps and hides the loves of Tristram and Iseult, is identical with Bran "Branwen of the Fair Bosom," the Venus of the Northern seas, whose magnificent fountain still preserves her name in an island on the shore of Anglesea.

Elton, Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 280.

Branicki (brā-nets'kē), **Jan Klemens.** Born 1688: died at Bialystock, Poland, Oct. 9, 1771. A Polish politician, leader of the republican party. He was the champion of the nobility against Augustus II., and after the death of Augustus put himself, with Karl Radziwill, at the head of the republican party, by which he was offered the crown; but the monarchical party, under Czartoyski, triumphed in the diet of 1764 and he was banished, remaining in exile till the accession of Poniatowski.

Branicki (originally **Branetzki**), **Xavery.** *Died 1819.* A Polish politician, of the Russian party. He was the agent of Catherine II. in her amours with Poniatowski, and in 1771 became grand general of the kingdom of Poland. He was convicted of treason in 1794, and spent the rest of his life in the Ukraine.

Brant (brant). **Joseph (Thayendanegea).** Born in Ohio about 1742: died near Lake Ontario, Canada, Nov. 24, 1807. A Mohawk chief in the British service during the Revolutionary War.

Brant (brant), **Sebastian.** Born at Strasburg, 1458: died at Strasburg, May 10, 1521. A German satiric poet. He was a doctor of law at Basel, and was made doctor of laws in 1489. He was afterward town clerk in Strasburg. His most celebrated work is the "Narrenschiff" ("Ship of Fools"), a satirical didactic poem published first at Basel in 1494. A translation into Latin appeared in 1497, and versions were made in French, Dutch, and English. The principal edition of the "Narrenschiff" is by Zarncke, Leipsic, 1854. See *Object Books.*

Brantford (brant'ford). A town in Ontario, Canada, situated on the Grand River 23 miles southwest of Hamilton. Population (1891), 12,753.

Brantôme (bron-tōm'), a town in the department of Dordogne, France, situated on the Dronne 13 miles north-northwest of Perigueux. Population (1891), commune, 2,422.

Brantôme, Seigneur de (Pierre de Bourdeilles). Born in Périgord, France, about 1540: died July 15, 1614. A French chronicler. He was made Abbé de Brantome at the age of sixteen, without taking orders. Served under the Marechal de Brissac in Italy, and accompanied Mary Stuart to Scotland. His Memoires (1665–66) are valued for their lively description of the historical persons and events of his time. "Œuvres" (1740).

Branville (bran'vil), **Sir Anthony.** A pedantic and solemn lover in Mrs. Sheridan's play "The Discovery." He talks most passionately, without showing a spark of meaning in his interviews, and has made love in this manner to eight women in thirteen years. Garrick created the character.

Brasenose (braz'noz) **College.** A college of Oxford University, founded by Bishop William Smith of Lincoln and Sir Richard Sutton, about 1509 (?), upon the site of an old academical institution named Brasenose Hall (from its sign, a brazen nose). The foundation stone was laid June 1, 1509 and the charter was granted in 1512. The quadrangle is very picturesque. The Radcliffe tower and hall remain unaltered. The library and chapel are later, and architecturally meaningless. A new quadrangle has lately been added.

Brasidas (bras'i-das). [Gr. Βρασίδας.] Killed at Amphipolis, Macedonia, 422 B. C. A Spartan general, distinguished in the Peloponnesian war. He captured Amphipolis in 424, and defeated Cleon there in 422.

Brasil. See *Brazil.*

Brass. See *Idem.*

Brass (bras). In Vanbrugh's comedy "The Confederacy," the knavish companion of Dick Amlet, passing for his servant: a clever valet.

Brass, Sally. The sister and partner of Sampson Brass in Dickens's "Old Curiosity Shop." She has a very red nose and suspicions of a beard and devotes herself "with uncommon ardor to the study of the law."

Brass, Sampson. A harsh-voiced "attorney of no very good repute," in Charles Dickens's "Old Curiosity Shop": the legal adviser of Quilp.

Brasseur de Bourbourg (brä-sėr' dė bör-bör'), **Charles Etienne.** Born at Bourbourg, Département du Nord, France, Sept. 8, 1814: died at Nice, Jan. 8, 1874. A French clergyman, ethnologist, and author. He was a teacher and priest in Canada and the United States 1845–48. From his first visit he was absent of the French Institute Mission, and from 1854 to 1865 he traveled extensively in Mexico and Central America, studying Indian antiquities and ancient nationalities. In 1864 he was appointed archbishop of Bethlehem, French senator, Collège de France, and author of "Histoire des nations civilisées du Mexique et de l'Amérique centrale (4 vols., 1857–58), and various other works on the ancient and historical Mexico and its monuments.

Brassey (bras'i), **Anne,** Lady. Died at sea, Sept. 14, 1887. An English traveler. She was the daughter of J. Allnutt, of London, and married Thomas (later Lord) Brassey in 1860. She accompanied her husband in his tours in the yacht Sunbeam, of which she wrote interesting accounts. Author of "A Voyage in the Sunbeam, our Home on the Ocean for Twelve Months" (1878), "Sunshine and Storm in the East, or Cruises to Cyprus and Constantinople (1879), "In the Trades, the Tropics, and the Roaring Forties" (1885), etc.

Brassey, Thomas. Born at Buerton, Aldford, in Cheshire, England, Nov. 7, 1805: died at Hastings, England, Dec. 8, 1870. An English railway contractor. He constructed the Grand Trunk Railway in Canada.

Brassey, Thomas, Lord. Born at Stafford, England, in 1836. An English political economist, and writer on naval matters. He succeeded a brief of the admiralty under Gladstone in 1880, secretary of the admiralty 1881, and a peer in 1886. His works include "Work and Wages" (1872), "Lectures on the Labor Question" (1878), etc.

Brattle (brat'l), **Thomas.** Born at Boston, Mass., Sept. 5, 1657: died there, May 18, 1713. A merchant and writer on astronomical topics. In 1692 he protested (in a private letter printed in the Massachusetts Historical Collections) against the proceedings of the court in the so-called witchcraft cases.

Brattleboro (brat'l-bur-ō). A town in Windham County, Vermont, situated on the Connecticut River. Population (1890), 6,862.

Braun (braun), **August Emil.** Born at Gotha, Germany, April 19, 1809: died at Rome, Sept. 12, 1856. A German archæologist and homœopathic physician.

Braun, Johann Wilhelm Joseph. Born at Gronau, near Düren, Prussia, April 27, 1801: died at Bonn, Prussia, Sept. 30, 1863. A German Roman Catholic theologian, professor at Bonn (1829). He was the author of "Die Lehre der sogenannten Hermesianer" (1836), etc., and one of the founders of the "Zeitschrift für Philosophie und Katholische Theologie."

Braunsberg (broun'berg). A town in the province of East Prussia, Prussia, 35 miles southwest of Königsberg. Population (1890), commune, 10,851.

Brauronia (brä-rō'ni-ą). [Gr. *Βραυρώνια*, from *Βραυρών*, Brauron.] In Greek antiquity, a festival held at the shrine of Artemis at Brauron, in Attica, once in four years. At this festival the Attic maids, between the ages of ten and ten, went in procession, dressed in crocus-colored garments, to the sanctuary, and there performed a rite wherein they imitated bears. No Attic woman was allowed to marry till she had gone through this ceremony" (*Hamilton*, Herod., III. 513, note).

Brauwer. See *Brouwer*.

Brava's Knight. Orlando Furioso: so called because he was the Marquis of Brava.

Bravest of the Brave, F. Le Brave des Braves. An epithet given by Henry IV. of France to Crillon (1541–1615), and applied by the French army to Marshal Ney after the battle of Friedland, 1807.

Bravo (brä'vō), **Nicolas.** Born at Chilpancingo, Mexico, about 1787: died there, April 22, 1854. A Mexican general. He joined the revolutionist Morelos in May, 1811, and kept up a determined resistance to the Spaniards until he was captured in 1817. Released by the amnesty of 1820, he joined Iturbide in 1821, but he declared against Iturbide's enthronement, was one of the leaders of the republicans who overthrew him, and a member of the provisional government of April 1823. He became vice-president April 1, 1824. Soon after ending his episode he led a rebellion against the president, Victoria, in 1827, was defeated and captured at Tulancingo, June 6, 1828, and banished for several years. Under Santa Anna he was president of the council and twice acting president (July, 1839, and Oct., 1842, to March, 1843). In June, 1846, he became vice-president under Farodes; the latter organized the power to him July 28, 1846, but in the universal anarchy which prevailed he was able to hold the place for a short time only.

Bravo, Rio. [Sp., 'wild or turbulent river.'] The name originally given to the Rio Grande in the 16th century, and still used by the inhabitants of Mexico.

Bravo, The. A novel by Cooper, published in 1831. Beckstone produced a melodrama in 1833 with the same title, a dramatization of the novel.

Bravo de Saravia Sotomayor (brä'vō dā sä-rä've-ä so-to-mä-yor'), **Melchor.** Born at Soria about 1565: died there about 1580. A Spanish lawyer and administrator. He went to Peru in 1547 as one of the judges of the audience under Gasca, and later was dean of the audience during the rebellion of Giron. From 1567 to 1574 he governed Chile as president of the audience at Santiago.

Bravo-Murillo (brä'vō-mö-rēl'yō), **Juan.** Born at Fréjenal de la Sierra, Badajoz, Spain, June, 1803: died at Madrid, Jan. 11, 1873. A Spanish statesman and diplomatist, prime minister 1851–52.

Bray (brą), Mrs. (**Anna Eliza Kempe**). Born at Newington, Surrey, Dec. 25, 1790: died at London, Jan. 21, 1883. An English novelist and miscellaneous writer. She was first married to Charles Alfred Stothard (died 1821), and about 1823 to the Rev. Charles A. Bray, vicar of Tavistock. She wrote "De Foix" (1826), "Trelawney of Trelawney" (1857), "Courtenay of Walreddon" (1848), "The Borders of the Tamar and the Tary" (1865), etc.

Bray, Madeline. A young lady of singular beauty in Charles Dickens's "Nicholas Nickleby," the slave of a profligate father. She becomes the wife of Nicholas Nickleby.

Bray, Sir Reginald. Born in the parish of St. John Bedwardine, near Worcester: died 1503. An English architect and politician. He was steward of the household of Sir Henry Stafford, and later a favorite of Henry VII., who appointed him privy councilor and chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, and employed him in various offices. He supervised the construction of, and probably designed, the chapel of Henry VII. at Westminster; he also founded St. George's Chapel at Windsor.

Bray, Thomas. Born at Marton, Shropshire, England, 1656: died at London, Feb. 15, 1730. An English clergyman and philanthropist.

Bray (brā). A parish in Berkshire, England, 26 miles west of London. A "Vicar of Bray," Simon Alleyn, was twice a papist and twice a Protestant in the reigns of Henry VIII., Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth (according to Fuller), but always Vicar of Bray: hence the modern application of the title.

Bray. A grazing district in the eastern part of the department of Seine-Inférieure, France, famous for butter and cheese.

Bray. A seaport and watering-place in eastern Ireland, 12 miles southeast of Dublin.

Brazen (brā'zn), **Captain.** The rival recruiting officer to Captain Plume, an impudent, ignorant braggart, in Farquhar's comedy "The Recruiting Officer."

Brazen Age, The. A play by Thomas Heywood, printed in 1613, founded on Ovid's "Metamorphoses."

Brazen Nose College. See *Brasenose College*.

Brazil (brą-zil'; Pg. pron. brä-zēl'), **United States of.** [F. *Brésil*, G. *Brasilien*.] A republic in South America, capital Rio de Janeiro, bounded by the republic of Colombia, Venezuela, and British, Dutch, and French Guiana on the north, the Atlantic on the east, Uruguay on the south, the Argentine Republic, Paraguay, Bolivia, Peru, and Ecuador on the west. It extends lat. 4°N.–33° 45′ S., long. 35°–72° W. The southeastern portion is mountainous. The central, northeastern, and western parts are occupied by a great plateau, with the low plains of the Amazon to the north, and those of the Paraguay to the west. North of the Amazonian plains a portion of the Guiana plateau is included in Brazil. The northern region is largely covered by the Amazonian basin are covered with forest; the remainder is more or less open land. The principal rivers are the Amazon and its tributaries, Parnaguay and São Francisco, with the Uruguay and Paraná on the frontiers. Brazil is very rich in agricultural resources, and exports coffee, sugar, hides, rubber, cotton, tobacco, etc. It contains 20 states, and the federal district of Rio. Its government is a federal republic with a president and a congress consisting of a senate of 63 members and a number of 205 deputies. The prevailing religion is Roman Catholic, and the prevailing language Portuguese. The inhabitants are Brazilians, Indians, negroes, mixed races, and colonists from Germany, Italy, and Switzerland. Brazil was discovered by a Spaniard, Pinzon, in 1499, and independently by the Portuguese Cabral in 1500. As the coast was in the hemisphere which by the Pope's decree belonged to Portugal, it was claimed and colonized by the Portuguese, and was the residence of the exiled Portuguese royal family in the Napoleonic period. Its independence was proclaimed in 1822. An empire was formed, and Dom Pedro, son of the Portuguese king, became the first emperor. He was compelled to resign in 1831 in favor of his son, Pedro II. Brazil was in 1865–70 allied with the Argentine Republic and Uruguay against the dictator Lopez of Paraguay, who was defeated. She abolished slavery in 1888. By the revolution of Nov. 15 and 16, 1889, the empire was overthrown, the imperial family compelled to leave Brazil, and a provisional government under Fonseca was established. A national congress was summoned in 1890, which in 1891 proclaimed the constitution of the United States of Brazil. Fonseca, the first president, assumed the dictatorship in 1891, but was obliged to resign the same year, and was succeeded by Peixoto as president. Revolts have occurred especially in Rio Grande do Sul and Matto Grosso, and in 1893 a serious rebellion of the fleet broke out under Mello. Area (claimed), 3,210,878 square miles. Population (official estimate of 1888), 14,002,305.

Brazil. A mythical island which appeared on maps of the Atlantic as early as the 14th century, and long remained on them. It was placed at first apparently in the Azores, and also appeared as west of Ireland.

Brazils, The. Same as *Brazil*.

"The Brazils" in the plural used to be a common form, and I have a dim notion that the reason has to be sought for in the vegetable kingdom.

Freeman, Hist. Essays, 4th ser., p. 200.

Brazos (brä'zos). A river in Texas which flows into the Gulf of Mexico 40 miles southwest of Galveston. Length, over 900 miles: navigable (in high water) 250 miles.

Brazos de Santiago (brä'zos dā sän-tē-ä'gō). A haven in southern Texas, situated on the Gulf of Mexico 6 miles north of the mouth of the Rio Grande.

Brazza (brät'sä), **Giacomo de.** Died at Rome, March 1, 1888. A younger brother of Pierre Savorgnan de Brazza. He explored, in 1885, the countries of the Unibote, Osete, Mboko, Okota, and Djambi tribes, in French Kongo.

Brazza, Count Pierre Savorgnan de. Born at Rome, 1852. An Italian count, African explorer, and French officer. He went, in 1875, with Dr. Ballay, on a commercial exploration of the Ogowe River, West Africa. Ballay by the river, and Brazza overland, explored the whole Ogowe basin, discovered the Alima and Likuala rivers, and returned to Gabun in 1878. In 1879 Brazza was sent by the French government on a political exploration. He founded a station on the Upper Ogowe; opened roads between the coast and the Kongo; secured the kingdom of Makoko to France; founded Brazzaville near Stanley on the Kongo; discovered the Lafoni and Niadi rivers. In 1880 he made more explorations and political extension in the Ogowe basin and on the coast. In 1883 he was appointed commissioner (governor) of the French Kongo, and established government posts all over this vast domain, exploring at the same time the Nkoni River. In 1890 he led an expedition up the Sanga River, thus opening the way for an expedition to Lake Chad.

Brazza, Slav. Brac. An island in the Adriatic Sea, in lat. 43° 18′ N., long. 16° 40′ E., in the crownland of Dalmatia, Austria-Hungary: the ancient Brattia (Pliny). Length, 25 miles. Area, 153 square miles.

Breadalbane (bred-al-bān), or **Albany** (al'ba-ni). A former district in the western part of Perthshire, Scotland.

Bread and Cheese Folk. The insurgent party in Haarlem, Netherlands, in 1492, who held temporary possession of the city.

Breakfast-Table, Autocrat of the, Professor at the, Poet at the. A series of works by Oliver Wendell Holmes. See *Holmes*.

Breakspear (brāk'spēr), **Nicholas.** See *Adrian IV.*

Brébeuf (brā-bėf'), **Jean de.** Born at Bayeux, France, March 25, 1593: killed in the Huron country, March 16, 1649. A noted French Jesuit, missionary among the Huron Indians in Canada. In a combat between the Hurons and Iroquois, he fell into the hands of the latter and was put to death by them. He translated the catechism into the Huron language.

Brechin (brech'n). A town in Forfarshire, Scotland, situated on the South Esk 23 miles northeast of Dundee. It has a cathedral, an ancient round tower, and a castle. Population (1891), 8,955.

Breckenridge (brek'en-ri), or **Breckinridge** (brek'in-ri), **John.** Born in Augusta County, Va., Dec. 2, 1760: died at Lexington, Ky., Dec. 14, 1806. An American politician. He was admitted to the bar in 1785; became attorney-general of Kentucky in 1795; served in the State legislature 1797–1800; drafted, in a meeting with Jefferson and Nicholas at Monticello in 1798, the Kentucky Resolutions, which were adopted on his motion by the Kentucky legislature, Nov. 10, 1798; was United States senator from Kentucky 1801–05, and was attorney-general in President Jefferson's cabinet from Aug. 7, 1805, until his death.

Breckenridge, or **Breckinridge, John Cabell.** Born near Lexington, Ky., Jan. 21, 1821: died at Lexington, Ky., May 17, 1875. An American politician and general, grandson of John Breckenridge. He was a member of Congress 1851–55; Vice-President of the United States 1857–61; candidate of the Southern Democrats for President in 1860; United States senator from Kentucky 1861; joined the Confederate army with the rank of major-general of Aug. 5, 1861; commanded the reserve at Shiloh April 6, 1862; made an unsuccessful attack on Baton Rouge in Aug., 1862; commanded the right wing of Bragg's army at Murfreesboro Dec. 31, 1862; was at Chickamauga Sept. 19–20, 1863, and at Chattanooga Nov. 25, 1863; defeated General Sigel near Newmarket May 15, 1864; was with General Lee at Cold Harbor June 3, 1864; was defeated by Gen-

eral Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley in Sept., 1864; defeated General Gillem in East Tennessee Nov. 12, 1864; was in the battle near Nashville Dec. 15, 1864; and was Confederate secretary of war from Jan. until April, 1865.

Brecknock (brek'nok) **Beacons.** The highest peaks of South Wales, 5 miles south of Brecon. Height, 2,910 feet.

Brecon (brek'on). The capital of Brecknockshire, Wales, situated at the junction of the Honddu and Usk 30 miles west by south of Hereford. It was the birthplace of Mrs. Siddons. Population (1891), 5,794.

Brecon, or **Brecknock.** A county in South Wales, lying between Radnor on the north, Radnor and Hereford on the east, Monmouth and Glamorgan on the south, and Cardigan and Caermarthen on the west. Area, 719 square miles. Population (1891), 57,031.

Breda (brā-dä'). A town and fortress in the province of North Brabant, Netherlands, 26 miles southeast of Rotterdam. It was taken by Maurice of Nassau in 1590, by Spinola in 1625, by Henry of Orange in 1637, and by Dumouriez in 1793. The French were expelled in 1813. Population (1889) commune, 22,540.

Breda, Compromise of. In the history of the Netherlands, a league between the Protestants and the Catholics, composed chiefly of the lesser nobility, organized by Philip Marnix of St. Aldegonde and others in 1566 for the purpose of opposing the Inquisition and protecting the political liberties of the country against the encroachments of Philip II. A deputation of three hundred nobles, headed by Count Brederode, presented to the duchess regent, Margaret of Parma, April 5, 1566, at Brussels, a petition which requested the abolition of the royal edicts pertaining to the Inquisition. See *Gueux.*

Breda, Declaration of. A manifesto by Charles II. of England, issued from Breda, April 4, 1660. He proclaimed a general amnesty.

Breda, Treaty of. A treaty concluded at Breda July 31, 1667, between England and Holland, France, and Denmark. New York and New Jersey were confirmed to England, Acadia to France, Surinam to Holland.

Brederoo (brā'de-rō), **Gerbrand Adriaanzoon.** Born at Amsterdam in 1585: died there, 1618. An early Dutch dramatist. His work, mostly dramatic, includes the tragicomedies "Rodderijk ende Alphonsus" (1611) and "Griane" (1612), and several comedies, among them "Het Moortje" (1615) after the "Eunuchus" of Terence, and "Spaansche Brabander Jerolimo" (1618), the last considered his principal work.

Bredow (brā'dō), **Gabriel Gottfried.** Born at Berlin, Dec. 14, 1773: died at Breslau, Prussia, Sept. 5, 1814. A German historian, professor of history in Helmstedt (1804). He wrote "Merkwürdige Begebenheiten aus der allgemeinen Weltgeschichte" (1810), "Lehrbuch der Weltgeschichte" (1810), etc.

Breed's Hill. An eminence in Charlestown, Mass., connected with Bunker Hill, and fortified by Prescott on the occasion of the battle of June 17, 1776.

Bregaglia (brā-gäl'yä), **Val.** A valley in northern Italy and the canton of Grisons, Switzerland. It is traversed by the upper course of the Mera.

Bregenz (brā-ghents'). [L. *Brigantium.*] The capital of Vorarlberg, Austria-Hungary, situated at the eastern end of Lake Constance, in lat. 47° 30′ N., long. 9° 45′ E.: the Roman Brigantium. It is on the site of a Roman camp. Population (1890), commune, 6,739.

Bregenzerwald (brā-gen'tsėr-väld). [G., 'forest of Bregenz.'] A mountainous region in northern Vorarlberg, belonging to the group of the Vorarlberg Algau Alps.

Brehm (brām), **Alfred Edmund.** Born at Renthendorf, near Neustadt-an-der-Orla, Germany, Feb. 2, 1829: died there, Nov. 11, 1884. A German naturalist and traveler. He established, after 1867, the Berlin Aquarium (opened 1869). His works include "Reiseskizzen aus Nordostafrika" (1855), "Das Leben der Vögel" (1861-61), "Thierleben" (1863-69), etc.

Breisach (brī-zäċh'), or **Brisach** (brē-zäċh'), or **Alt-Breisach** (ält'brī-zäċh'). A town in the circle of Freiburg, Baden, on the Rhine, situated at the foot of the Kaiserstuhl 13 miles west of Freiburg: the Roman Mons Brisiacus, Brisacum. It was long an important Austrian fortress, and has several times been held by the French.

Breisgau (brīs'gou). An old district of southern Germany, corresponding practically to the districts of Freiburg and Lörrach in southern Baden: a possession of the house of Hapsburg since the later middle ages. By the treaty of Lunéville it was ceded to the Duke of Modena (1801). In 1805 the greater part was ceded to Baden and a part to Würtemberg, and Baden acquired all in 1810.

Breislak (brīs'läk), **Scipione.** Born at Rome, 1748: died at Milan, Feb. 15, 1826. An Italian geologist. He was professor of natural philosophy and mathematics at Ragusa, and then at the Collegio Nazareno at Rome, and later was one of the consuls of the Roman Republic. His chief works are "Topografia fisica della Campania" (1798), "Instituzioni geologiche" (1818), etc.

Breitenfeld, Battles of, or **Leipsic, Battles of.** 1. A victory gained by 40,000 Swedes and Saxons under Gustavus Adolphus over 40,000 Imperialists under Tilly, Sept. 17, 1631, at Breitenfeld, a small place near Leipsic.—2. A victory of the Swedes under Torstenson over the Imperialists under Piccolomini, Nov. 2 (N. S.), 1642.

Breithaupt (brīt'houpt), **Joachim Justus.** Born at Nordheim, Hannover, Germany, 1658: died at Klosterberg, near Magdeburg, Germany, March 16, 1732. A German pietistic theologian. He became court preacher and consistorial councilor at Meiningen, 1685; pastor and professor of theology at Erfurt, 1687; and professor of theology at Halle, 1691.

Breithorn (brīt'hōrn). A mountain of the Valais Alps, on the border of Italy, south of Zermatt. Height, 13,685 feet.

Breitmann (brīt'män), **Hans.** A pseudonym of Charles Godfrey Leland.

Bremen (brem'en; G. pron. brā'men). F. **Brême** (brām). A state of the German Empire. It comprises the city of Bremen, with a small adjoining territory, and the outlying districts of Vegesack and Bremerhaven. It is a republic, with a senate of 16 members, and a Convent of 150 burgesses (Bürgerschaft). It has 1 member in the Bundesrat, and 1 in the Reichstag. The prevailing religion is Protestant. Area, 99 square miles. Population (1890), 180 443.

Bremen (brem'en; G. pron. brā'men). A free city of Germany, forming with its territory a state of the German Empire: next to Hamburg, the chief seaport in Germany. It is situated on the Weser, 34 miles from its mouth, in lat. 53° 5′ N., long. 8° 49′ E. It has a large trade in grain, tobacco, wool, cotton, oil, etc., and extensive ship-building and tobacco manufactures. Its port, Bremerhaven, is connected by the North German Lloyd with New York, South America, etc., by the Hansa Company with India, and regularly with Hull, Leith, etc. Bremen was founded as early as 788 by Charles the Great. It became the seat of a bishopric about 804; freed itself from the episcopal rule in the 14th century; and joined the Hanseatic League, but was several times expelled and readmitted. Its position as a free imperial city was finally acknowledged in 1648. In 1810 it was incorporated with France, but regained its independence in 1813, and became successively a member of the Germanic Confederation, the North German Confederation, and the German Empire. Its constitution dates from 1849. It joined the Zollverein in 1888. The Rathaus is for the most part of the 15th century, though the picturesque southwest façade dates from 1609. This façade is supported on 12 Doric columns, and is characterized by its very ornate oriel windows and gable. The statues of the emperor, the electors, etc., between the windows, are medieval. There is a fine great hall, with paintings and colored glass. On the west side is the Ratskeller or municipal wine-cellar (celebrated in literature), decorated with excellent frescos. Population (1890), 125,684.

Bremen, Duchy of. A former duchy of Germany, which lay between the lower Elbe and lower Weser. It consisted largely of the archbishopric of Bremen and Verden, and now belongs to the province of Hannover, Prussia. It was acquired by Sweden in 1648, and by Hannover in 1719.

Bremer (brām'ėr), **Frederika.** Born at Tuorla, near Åbo, in Finland, Aug. 17, 1801: died at Årsta, near Stockholm, Dec. 31, 1865. A noted Swedish novelist. A few years after her birth the family removed to Stockholm, and shortly afterward to an estate at Årsta near by, where, with the exception of two years spent in the United States, whither she went in 1849, a short time in England on her return, and a subsequent sojourn of five years on the Continent and in Palestine, she subsequently lived. She was a prolific writer. Her first novel, "Teckningar ur Hvardagslifvet" ("Sketches of Every-day Life," 1828), is a description of middle-class life in Sweden. It was followed by others in the same vein, notably "Familjen H." ("The H. Family"), "Presidentens Döttrar" ("The President's Daughters"), "Grannarna" ("The Neighbors"), "Axel och Anna" ("Axel and Anna"), "Hemmet" ("The Home"), "Nina." She was the author, besides, of several books of travel, among them "Hemmen i nya Verlden" ("Homes in the New World," 1853), which contains her impressions of America. Her later works, like "Hertha" and "Syskonlif," embody her opinions on philanthropy, religion, and the equal rights of women. Several of her works appeared simultaneously in Swedish and English, and numerous others have been translated.

Bremerhaven (brem'ėr-hā-ven), or **Bremerhafen** (brā'mėr-hä-fen). A seaport in the state of Bremen, Germany, situated on the Weser in lat. 53° 33′ N., long. 8° 34′ E. It is rapidly increasing in size. It contains elaborate docks and workshops of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company. Population (1890), 16 114.

Brenda. See *Troil, Brenda.*

Brendan (bren'dan), or **Brenainn,** of Birr, Saint. Born at Birr, now Parsonstown, King's County, Ireland, 490 (?): died Nov. 28, 573. An Irish monk. He was a disciple of St. Finnian of Clonard; was a friend of St. Columba, to whom he is said to have recommended Hy as a place of exile; and founded the monastery of Birr about 563. St. Columba is represented to have seen at Brendan's death "heaven open and choirs of angels descending" to meet his soul. He is commemorated on Nov. 29.

Brendan, or **Brenainn,** Saint. Born at Tralee, County Kerry, in 484: died in 577. An Irish monk, a contemporary of St. Brendan of Birr, and called "Son of Finnlogа" or St. Brendan of Clonfert to distinguish him. After completing his studies at Tuam he set forth on the expedition known as the "Navigation of St. Brendan." According to the legendary account of his travels, he set sail with others to seek the terrestrial paradise which was supposed to exist in an island of the Atlantic. Various miracles are related of the voyage, but they are always connected with the great island where the monks are said to have landed. The legend was current in the time of Columbus and long after, and many connected St. Brendan's island with the newly discovered America. His name is variously spelled *Brandon, Borondon,* etc. He is commemorated on May 16.

Brendel (bren'del), **Franz.** Born at Stolberg, in the Harz, Prussia, Nov. 26, 1811: died at Leipsic, Nov. 25, 1868. A German musical critic. He wrote "Geschichte der Musik in Italien, Frankreich und Deutschland" (1852), "Musik der Gegenwart" (1854), articles in the "Neue Zeitschrift," etc.

Brenets (brė-nā'), **Lac des.** A small lake in the Jura, formed by the Doubs in its upper course, near Le Locle, Switzerland.

Brenner (bren'nėr). The lowest pass over the main chain of the Alps. It is situated in Tyrol about 25 miles south of Innsbruck; has been used since Roman times; is traversed by a railway (since 1867); and is the main line of travel between Italy and Germany. Height, 4,485 feet.

Brenneville (bren-vēl') (Normandy), **Battle of.** A battle, Aug. 20, 1119, in which Henry I. of England defeated Louis VI. of France.

Brennoralt, or The Discontented Colonel. A tragedy by Sir John Suckling, written in 1639, printed in 1646.

Brennus (bren'us). [L. *Brennus,* Gr. Βρέννος, repr. an Old Celtic name which has been identified with the W. *Bran* (W. and Ir. *bran* = E. *raven*).] In legendary history, a leader of the Senonian Gauls who overran Italy and captured Rome 390 (?) B. C. With an army of about 70,000 men he defeated a Roman army of about 40,000 in the battle of the Allia, and plundered and burnt Rome, which had been abandoned by its inhabitants, with the exception of eighty priests and old patricians, whom the Gauls massacred. After an unsuccessful night attack, repulsed by the valor of Manlius Capitolinus, who was awakened by the geese of Juno, he besieged the Capitol six months, till bought off by the garrison with 1,000 pounds of gold. According to a late legend, when the gold was being weighed a Roman tribune remonstrated against the use of false weights by the Gauls. Brennus threw his sword into the scale, with the famous exclamation, "Vae victis" ("Woe to the conquered"). His real name was probably *Brenhin,* Cymric for 'king,' or *Bran,* a proper name of frequent occurrence in Welsh history.

Brennus. A Gallic leader who invaded Greece, in 279 B. C., with an army of 150,000 foot and 61,000 horse. Having dislodged 20,000 Greeks from the pass of Thermopylæ by the secret path over the mountains followed two hundred years before by the Persians, he advanced with 40,000 men against Delphi, where he was repulsed by about 4,000 Delphians. He is said to have put himself to death, unable to survive his defeat.

Brenta (bren'tä). A river in northeastern Italy which rises in the southern part of the Tyrol, and flows into the Gulf of Venice: the ancient Medoacus Major. Length, 108 miles.

Brentano (bren-tä'nō), **Clemens.** Born at Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, Sept. 8, 1778: died at Aschaffenburg, Bavaria, July 28, 1842. A German romantic poet and novelist, brother of Elizabeth (Bettina) von Arnim. From 1797 to 1800 he studied at Jena. He afterward frequently changed his abode. In Berlin, 1815 to 1818, he became a strict Catholic, and in the latter year entered the cloister at Dülmen. Subsequently he lived in various places, but led the life of a recluse. In conjunction with his brother-in-law, Achim von Arnim, he compiled the collection of folk-songs published, 1806-08, under the title "Des Knaben Wunderhorn" ("The Boy's Wonder-Horn"). He was the author of a number of dramas, lyrics, and tales. Chief among the last are the "Geschichte vom braven Kasperl und schönen Annerl" ("History of the Brave Kasperl and the Fair Annerl," 1817), and "Gockel, Hinkel und Gackeleia" (1838). His collected works, "Gesammelte Schriften," appeared in 9 volumes (Frankfort, 1851-55).

Brentano, Elizabeth. See *Arnim, von.*

Brentford (brent'ford). A town in Middlesex, England, situated on the Thames 9 miles west of London. Here Edmund "Ironside" defeated the Danes, May, 1016, and Prince Rupert defeated the Parliamentarians under Holles, Nov. 12, 1642. Population (1891), 13,736.

Brentford, Two Kings of. Two characters which always appear together and do exactly the same things, in Buckingham's farce "The Rehearsal." It is not known what particular play, if any, suggested them, but they have passed into a byword.

Brera (brā'rä). The name given to the "Palace of Sciences and Arts" at Milan. It contains a noted art gallery, and the Brera Library, founded in 1770, with about 175,000 volumes.

Brescia (brā'shiä). A province in Lombardy, Italy. Area, 1,845 square miles. Population (1891), 487,812.

Brescia. [L. *Brixia.*] The capital of the province of Brescia, Italy, situated at the foot of the Alps, in lat. 45° 32′ N., long. 10° 13′ E.: the Gallic Brixia. It has manufactures of linen, woolen, silk, weapons, etc. It was originally a Gallic and later a Roman town, and was wealthy and important till its sack by Gaston de Foix in 1512. Till 1797 it was under Venetian rule. It took part in the revolutionary movements of 1848-49, and was bombarded and taken by the Austrians in 1849. The Duomo Vecchio, or old cathedral, is a circular church with a rectangular porch, perhaps as old as the 7th century, and of much architectural interest as a more probable prototype than San Vitale at Ravenna of the circular churches of northern Europe. The diameter is 125 feet; that of the nave, with its lofty dome resting on eight plain round arches, 63. There is also a Roman temple, which now serves as the Museo Antico. It is Corinthian, on a high basement, with a picture-sque portico of twelve columns and four pieces between; three-fourths of the cella, side by side, that in the middle projects beyond the others, and is preceded by a heavily-built porch, which is sidewards has two columns between square piers. This temple is remarkable for having the portico on one of its long sides. It was dedicated by Vespasian in A. D. 73, and one of the cellas was sacred to Hercules. Population (commune), 67,000.

Brésil. See *Brazil.*

Breslau (bres'lou). [Pol. *Wrocław* or *Wrocławiec*, L. *Wratislavia.*] The capital of the province of Silesia, Prussia, situated at the junction of the Ohlau with the Oder, in lat. 51° 7′ N., long. 17° 3′ E. It is the second city of Prussia, and is one of the chief commercial centers in Germany, having trade in grain, wool, lumber, metals, cloth, etc., and manufactures of cloth, spirits, etc. It contains a cathedral, university, Rathaus, Stadthaus, and many illustrated collections, etc. It was already as early as 1000 A. D., and was the capital of the medieval duchy of Silesia. It came under Bohemian rule in 1335, and passed with Bohemia to the Hapsburgs. In 1741 it was captured by Frederick the Great, and was besieged and taken by the French 1806-07. It was the scene of an uprising against the French in 1813. The cathedral is in the main of the 14th century, with earlier choir and later vestibule. It possesses a great number of chapels, several of them very richly ornamented with sculpture and containing fine tombs with statues and relics; besides brasses and paintings. Population (1890), 335,186.

Breslau. A governmental district in the province of Silesia, Prussia. Population (1890), 1,509,232.

Breslau, Peace of. Lord Hyndford, representing the Queen of Hungary, Maria Theresa, signed June 11, 1742, with Podewilz, the Prussian minister, the preliminaries of a treaty concluded at Berlin, July 28, 1742. See *Berlin, Treaty of.*

Bressant (bre-sôn'), **Jean Baptiste Prosper.** Born at Châlons-sur-Saône, France, Oct. 24, 1815; died at Nemours, Jan. 22, 1886. A French comedian.

Bresse (bres). A former district of eastern France, lying east of the Saône, and comprised in the department of Ain. Its chief city was Bourg. Bresse formed part of the Burgundian kingdom; passed to the house of Savoy 1272-1402; and was ceded by Savoy to France 1601. It formed part of the general government of Burgundy.

Bresson (bre-sôn'), **Charles,** Comte. Born at Paris, 1798; died at Naples, Nov. 2, 1847. A French diplomatist. He was first secretary of legation at London about 1830; chargé d'affaires at Berlin 1833; minister of foreign affairs 1834; and ambassador at Madrid 1841, and at Naples 1847, where he committed suicide. He negotiated at Madrid, 1846, the double French-Spanish marriage of Queen Isabella and of her sister.

Bressuire (bre-swēr'). A town in the department of Deux-Sèvres, France, 45 miles south of Angers. It has a medieval castle and church. Population (1891), commune, 4,723.

Brest (brest). A seaport in the department of Finistère, France, situated on the Roads of Brest in lat. 48° 24′ N., long. 4° 29′ W. It is the principal naval port of France, and one of its strongest fortresses. It has a large roadstead, a commercial harbor, and a military harbor with a famous swing-bridge, a castle and large quays and docks, and is the terminus of a transatlantic cable (to Duxbury, Massachusetts). It figured in the Hundred Years' War, resisted an English attack in 1513, was developed by Richelieu, and was fortified by Vauban. The English were defeated here by the French in 1694, and the French were defeated by the English fleet under Howe in 1794. Population (1891), 75,854.

Brest-Litovski (brest-lē-tov'ski), Pol. **Brzesc Litewski.** A city in the government of Grodno, situated on the river Bug in lat. 52° 8′ N., long. 23° 40′ E. Population, 45,137.

Bretagne (brē-tänʏ'). The French name of *Brittany.*

Breteuil (bre-tœ'ly). A town in the department of Oise, France, 18 miles south of Amiens. Population (1891), commune, 3,108.

Bret Harte. See *Harte.*

Bretigny (bre-tēn-yē'). **Treaty** or **Peace of.** A treaty concluded at Bretigny, near Chartres, France, May 8, 1360, between England and France. England renounced its claims to the French crown, Maine, Anjou, Normandy and Touraine, and released King John of France. France ceded Gascony, Guienne, Poitou, Ponthieu, Calais, etc., and paid 3,000,000 gold florins.

Breton (bre-tôn'), **Emile Adélard.** Born at Courrières, Pas-de-Calais, France, March 8, 1831. A French landscape-painter, brother and pupil of Jules Breton. He left the army to pursue his studies in art, and was decorated with the cross of the Legion of Honor in 1878. His favorite subjects are Autumn, Winter, Twilight, and Sunset.

Breton, Jules Adolphe Aimé Louis. Born at Courrières, Pas-de-Calais, France, May 1, 1827. A noted French genre painter. He is a pupil of Drolling and of Devigne, and has devoted himself to the representation of incidents taken from the life of the peasantry. He was in 1861 decorated with the cross and in 1889 became a commander of the Legion of Honor. Among his best-known paintings are "Le retour des moissonneurs" (1857), "Les glaneuses" (1859), "La bénédiction des blés" (1857), "La fille de Jaïrus" (1866), etc. He has written poems, and an autobiography entitled "Vie d'un artiste, art et nature" (1890).

Breton (brit'on), **Nicholas.** Born at London about 1545: died about 1626. An English poet and prose-writer, a stepson of George Gascoigne. He was a voluminous writer.

Breton (bre-tôn'), **Raymond.** Born at Auxerre, 1609: died at Caen, 1679. A French Dominican missionary. From 1635 to 1643 he was in the French West Indies, most of the time living among the Caribs. He published several works on their language and customs, and his manuscripts were largely used by Rochefort and others.

Breton de los Herreros, Manuel. See *Herreros.*

Bretons (bret'onz). The natives of Brittany.

Bretschneider (bret-shnī'dėr), **Karl Gottlieb.** Born at Gersdorf, Saxony, Feb. 11, 1776: died at Gotha, Germany, Jan. 22, 1848. A German Protestant theologian, general superintendent at Gotha (1816).

Bretten (bret'ten). A small town in Baden, 15 miles east of Karlsruhe: the birthplace of Melanchthon.

Breval (brev'al), **John Durant.** Born at Westminster (?) about 1680: died at Paris, Jan., 1738. An English miscellaneous writer. He was of French descent, but wrote much under the name of Joseph Gay. He attacked Pope under this pseudonym, and is in return held up to ridicule in the "Dunciad."

Brevent (brē-vän'). The summit of the Alps of Mont Blanc, northwest of Chamonix. Height, 8,285 feet.

Breviarium Alaricanum (brē-vi-ā'ri-um a-lar-i-kā'num). [L., 'short code of Alaric.'] A code of Roman law, compiled in 506 A. D. by direction of Alaric II., king of the Visigoths.

Brewer, Antony. Lived about 1655. An English dramatic writer. He wrote "The Lovesick King, etc." (1655), which was reprinted as "The Perjured Nun." He is better known, however, from the fact that "Lingua, or the Combat of the Five Senses, etc." (1607), and "The Merry Devil of Edmonton" were formerly ascribed to him. "The Country Girl" (1647), signed "T. B.," has also been erroneously identified as his.

Brewer of Ghent. See *Jacob van Artevelde.*

Brewster (brö'ster), **Sir David.** Born at Jedburgh, Scotland, Dec. 11, 1781: died at Allerby, Montrose, Scotland, Feb. 10, 1868. A celebrated Scotch physicist, noted especially for discoveries in regard to the polarization of light. He invented the kaleidoscope in 1816; perfected the stereoscope 1849-56; and improved the lighthouse system. He wrote "More Worlds than One" (1854), "More Worlds than One" (1854), "Memoirs, etc., of Sir Isaac Newton" (1855), etc. In 1838 he became principal of the united college of St. Salvator and St. Leonard in the university of St. Andrews.

Brewster, William. Born at Scrooby, Nottinghamshire, England, about 1560 (1564 ?): died at Plymouth, Mass., April 10, 1644. One of the founders of the Plymouth Colony in New England. He is said to have studied a short time at the University of Cambridge; was employed 1584-87, in the service of William Davison, ambassador to the Low Countries, whom he accompanied abroad; was keeper of the post-office at Scrooby 1594-1607; participated in the unsuccessful attempt of the Brownist congregation at Scrooby to escape to Holland, 1607; removed with the congregation to Leyden in 1608; sailed in the Mayflower in 1620; and became ruling elder in the church at New Plymouth, as he had been in Leyden.

Brialmont (brē-al-môn'), **Henri Alexis.** Born at Venloo, Netherlands, May 25, 1821. A noted Belgian general and writer on military affairs. His works include "Considérations politiques et militaires sur la Belgique" (1851-52), "Précis d'art militaire" (1854), "Histoire du duc de Wellington" (1856-57), etc.

Briana (brī-ā'nā). The owner of a strong castle in Spenser's "Faerie Queene," who could not obtain the love of Crudor unless she made him a mantle of "beards of knights and locks of ladies." No one was allowed to pass without paying this toll.

Brian Borohma (brī'an bo-rō'mā) or **Boru** (bo-rō'). [Ir. *Brian na boromi*, Brian the tribute.] Born 926: killed at Clontarf, Ireland, Good Friday, 1014. A noted Irish king. He became sovereign of Munster in 978 (?), and principal king of Ireland in 1002.

Brian Boroihme (**Brian Boru**), or **The Maid of Erin.** A play by James Sheridan Knowles, 1811, adapted from an earlier work of the same name.

Briançon (brē-on-sôn'). A town in the department of Hautes-Alpes, France, situated on the Durance near Mont Genèvre and the Italian frontier, in lat. 44° 54′ N., long. 6° 35′ E.: the Roman Brigantium. It is an important strategic point, and a fortress of the first class. Population (1891), commune, 6,580.

Brianza (brē-än'dzä). A district in northern Italy, between the Lake of Como and the Lake of Lecco. It is noted for its fertility.

Briareus (bri-ā'rē-us). [Gr. *Βριάρεως.*] In Greek mythology, a son of Uranus and Ge, a monster with a hundred arms. Also called *Ægæon.*

Brice, Saint. Born at Tours: died there, Nov. 13, 444. A French prelate, made bishop of Tours on the death of St. Martin. He is commemorated on Nov. 13. On St. Brice's day, 1002, there was a massacre of the Danes in England by order of Ethelred.

Briceno (brē-thā'nō), **Ramon.** Born at Santiago, 1814. A Chilian bibliophilist and author. In 1840 he was chosen professor of philosophy and natural law in the Chilian University, and in 1846 director of the National Library. He has held various judicial offices. Besides books on law and philosophy he has published "Estadistica Bibliografica de la Literatura Chilena." His private library is one of the largest in South America.

Brick (brik), **Jefferson.** A correspondent of a New York journal in Charles Dickens's "Martin Chuzzlewit." He is of excessively mild and youthful aspect, but bloodthirsty in the extreme in his political views.

Bridal of Triermain, The. A poem by Scott, published in 1813.

Bridal Veil Fall. A noted fall in the Yosemite Valley, California. The height of the main fall is 630 feet, and that of the cascades about 300 feet. The total fall (nearly vertical) is about 900 feet.

Bride, Saint. See *Bridget.*

Bride of Abydos, The. 1. A poem by Lord Byron, a Turkish tale, published in 1813.—2. A melodrama adapted from the poem by Dimond, produced about 1819.

Bride of the Sea. A name poetically given to Venice, from the medieval ceremony by which the city was wedded to the Adriatic.

Bride of Lammermoor, The. A novel by Sir Walter Scott, published in 1819. See *Ashton, Lucy.* Several plays have been written on the subject, notably one by J. W. Cole under the name of "John William Calcraft," called "The Bride of Lammermoor," and one by Merivale, called "Ravenswood." See also *Lucia di Lammermoor.*

Bridewell (brid'wel). [From *St. Bride's,* or *Bridget's, well,* a spring of supposed miraculous powers, in the vicinity.] A celebrated London prison, or house of detention, most of which was demolished in 1863. It was founded upon a favorite palace of Henry VIII., which stood at the mouth of the Fleet between Blackfriars and Whitefriars. There was a royal residence here as early as the reign of Henry III., if not in that of John. Henry VIII. is said to have rebuilt the palace for his and Katharine lived there when the cardinals sat on the divorce in Blackfriars opposite. In 1553 Edward VI. gave his father's palace of Bridewell to the city of London for a workhouse, and formulated the system of municipal charity. It later became a temporary prison or house of detention, with which use its name is especially familiar. Views and maps of it appears as a castellated building of some architectural pretensions. The name has become a generic term for a house of correction, or lockup.

Bridgeman (brij'man), **Laura Dewey.** Born at Hanover, N. H., Dec. 21, 1829: died at South Boston, Mass., May 24, 1889. A blind deaf-mute noted in connection with educational methods for unfortunates of her class. Having lost sight and hearing and having been partially deprived of the senses of taste and smell by scarlet fever at three years of age, she was placed in the Blind Asylum at South Boston, at the age of eight, where she was educated by means of a raised alphabet devised by the principal, Dr. S. G. Howe.

Bridgeman, Lucinda. A vulgar city girl in Cumberland's "Fashionable Lover."

Bridgenorth, or **Bridgnorth** (brij'nōrth). A parliamentary and municipal borough in Shropshire, England, situated on the Severn 18 miles southeast of Shrewsbury. Its castle was taken by Henry I. in 1102, by Henry II. in 1157, and by the Parliamentarians in 1646. Population (1891), 5,723.

Bridgenorth, Alice. The principal female character in Scott's "Peveril of the Peak."

Bridge of Sighs. 1. A bridge in Venice which spans the Rio della Paglia, and connects the ducal palace with the Carceri, or prisons. The

bridge dates from 1597, it is an elliptical arch, 22 feet above the water inclosed at the sides and arched overhead. It contains two separate passages, through which prisoners were led for trial or judgment.

2. A poem by Thomas Hood, composed in 1844.

Bridgeport (brij'port). A city in Fairfield County, Connecticut, situated on an inlet of Long Island Sound, in lat. 41° 11′ N., long. 73° 12′ W. It is one of the chief manufacturing cities in the State. Formerly called *Newfield*. Population (1890), 48,866.

Bridget (brij'et), **Brigit**, or **Bride** (brīd), Saint. [Ir. *Brigit*, Mid. Ir. *Brighdé* (Mi. *Brigdda*, *Brigitta*), from an OCelt. **Brigantā*, repr. by Ll. *Brigantia*, the name of a Celtic goddess.] Died at Kildare, Ireland, Feb. 1, 523. A patron saint of Ireland. According to an ancient Irish account of her life, she was born at Fochart (now Faughrt) in 453 A. D., and was the daughter of Dubthach by his bondmaid Brotseehe or Brotescach. She obtained her freedom through the intervention of the King of Leinster, who was impressed by her piety, and became the founder of a nunnery, in the shadow of which the present town of Kildare sprang up. She is commemorated on Feb. 1.

A goddess called Brigit, poetess and seeress, worshipped by the poets of ancient Erinn; that she was daughter of the Dagda (well-known Irish god-king), and that she had two sisters who were also called Brigit the one the patroness of the healing art, and the other of smith-work. This makes it probable that the goddess formerly worshipped a Minerva called Brigit who presided over the three chief professions known in Erinn to her province: no fact might become to belong just what Cesar terms operum atque artificiorum initia.

Rhys, Celtic Heathendom, p. 74.

Bridget, Saint, of Sweden. See *Birgitta*.

Bridgeton (brij'ton). The capital of Cumberland County, New Jersey, situated on Cohansey Creek 36 miles south of Philadelphia. It has manufactures of iron, woolens, and glass. Population (1890), 11,424.

Bridgetown (brij'toun). The capital of Barbados, West Indies, situated on the southwestern coast in lat. 13° 6′ N., long. 59° 37′ E. Population (1891), 21,000.

Bridgewater, Duke of, Earl of. See *Egerton*.

Bridgewater (brij'wa-ter). A town in Plymouth County, Massachusetts, 26 miles south of Boston. It is the seat of a State Normal School. Population (1890), 4,249.

Bridgewater, Battle of. See *Lundy's Lane*.

Bridgewater House. The town residence of the Earl of Ellesmere, London, built 1847–49 on the site of Cleveland House. *Wheeler*, Familiar Allusions.

Bridgewater Madonna, The. The small painting by Raphael (1512) in Bridgewater House, London. The Child lies on the Virgin's knees and clutches her veil.

Bridgewater Treatises. A series of treatises written in compliance with the terms of the will of the Earl of Bridgewater, who died in 1829. He left £8,000 to be paid to the author of the best treatises on "the Power, Wisdom, and Goodness of God, as manifested in the Creation," with the selection of which the author was left absolute to give the subject to eight persons for separate treatises. These were: The Adaptation of External Nature to the Moral and Intellectual Constitution of Man (Thomas Chalmers, 1833); Chemistry, Meteorology, and Digestion (William Prout, 1834); History, Habits, and Instincts of Animals (Kirby, 1835); Geology and Mineralogy (Dean Buckland, 1836); The Hand, as evincing Design (Sir Charles Bell, 1833); The Adaptation of External Nature to the Physical Condition of Man (C. Kidd, M. D., 1833); Astronomy and General Physics (Whewell, 1833); "Animal and Vegetable Physiology" (P. M. Roget, M. D., 1834).

Bridgman (brij'man), **Frederick Arthur.** Born at Tuskegee, Ala., 1847. An American genre painter, pupil of Jean Léon Gérôme, resident in Paris. His subjects are chiefly Eastern.

Bridgwater (brij'wā-tėr), or **Bridgewater.** A seaport in Somersetshire, England, situated on the Parret, near its mouth, 29 miles southwest of Bristol. It is the birthplace of Blake. Near it is Sedgemoor. It was taken by the Royalists in 1643, and by the Parliamentarians in 1645. It declared for Monmouth in 1685. Population (1891), 12,429.

Bridlington (brid'ling-ton, now pron. locally ber'ling-ton). [Also *Brellington* and *Burlington*, according to the corrupted pronunciation: ME. *Bridlingtun*.] A town in Yorkshire, England, 23 miles north of Hull. Bridlington Quay, a watering-place, lies on the coast. Total population (1891), 8,916.

Bridoie (brē-dwä'). ['Bridlegoose.'] A naïve and placidly ignorant judge in Rabelais's "Gargantua and Pantagruel," who decides causes by means of dice. This he considers the most natural method. The character is a trenchant satire on judicial proceedings of the day.

Brid'oison (brē-dwä-zôn'). ['Bridlegosling.'] A pretentious judge in "Le Mariage de Figaro," by Beaumarchais, taken from the Bridoie of Rabelais.

Bridport (brid'pōrt). A seaport and municipal and parliamentary borough in Dorsetshire, England, situated 14 miles west of Dorchester. Population (1891), 6,611.

Brie (brē). An ancient territory of northern France, situated east of Paris. It is a level region, noted for its corn, dairy products, and especially for its cheese. It was divided into the Brie Française (in Ile-de-France), whose capital was Brie-Comte-Robert, and the Brie Champenoise (in Champagne). The latter was subdivided into Haute-Brie, capital Meaux; Basse-Brie, capital Provins; and Brie-Pouilleuse, capital Château-Thierry. It was a county under the successors of Charlemagne, later it generally followed the fortunes of Champagne.

Brieg (brēg). A city in the province of Silesia, Prussia, situated on the Oder 28 miles southeast of Breslau. It has a Renaissance castle of the princes of Brieg. Population (1890), 20,154.

Brieg. A small town in the eastern part of the canton of Valais, Switzerland, situated on the Rhône at the eastern terminus of the railway.

Briel (brēl), or **Brielle** (brē-el'), or **Brill** (bril). A seaport in the province of South Holland, Netherlands, situated on the Maas 14 miles southwest of Rotterdam. It was taken from Spain by the "Water-Beggars" under William de Marck, April 1, 1572.

Brienne, or **Brienne-le-Château** (brē-sen'le-shā-tō'). A town in the department of Aube, France, 23 miles northeast of Troyes. It contained, until 1790, a military school which was attended by Napoleon, 1779–84. Here, Jan. 29, 1814, Napoleon defeated the Allies under Blucher.

Brienne, Hugh de. See *Hugh*.

Brienne, John de. See *John*.

Brienne, Loménie de. See *Loménie*.

Brienne, Walter de. See *Walter*.

Brienz (brēnts). A town in the canton of Bern, Switzerland, situated at the northeastern extremity of the Lake of Brienz.

Brienz, Lake of. A lake in the canton of Bern, Switzerland, east of the Lake of Thun. It is traversed by the Aare. Length, 8½ miles. Breadth, 3 miles.

Brier Creek. A river in eastern Georgia which joins the Savannah River 75 miles southeast of Augusta. Here, March 3, 1779, the British under General Prevost defeated the Americans under General Ashe.

Brierly (brī'er-li). **Bob.** The Ticket-of-Leave Man in Tom Taylor's play of that name.

Brigadore (brig'a-dōr). The horse of Sir Guyon in Spenser's "Faerie Queene," named from Brigliadoro, the horse of Orlando in Boiardo's "Orlando Innamorato."

Brigantes (bri-gan'tēz). A tribe of Britain which in the 1st century A. D. occupied the region north of the Humber. See *Brigantia*.

Brigantia (bri-gan'shi-ą). The kingdom of the Brigantes. See the extract.

To the north of the Coritavi stretched a confederacy or collection of kingdoms to which the Romans applied the single name of Brigantia. We must lean on these methodical men about the year A. D. 80, when all the combined territories extended on one coast from Hamborough Head to the Firth of Forth and on the other from the Dee or Mersey to the valleys on the upper shore of the Solway. "A line" says Mr. Skene, "drawn from the Solway Firth across the island to the eastern sea even day separates the region of the Brigantes from the tribes on the north, the Votadini and the Otadini; but this is obviously an artificial separation, as it closely follows the line of Hadrian's Wall, otherwise it would imply that the southern borders of these barbarian tribes was precisely on a line where native peasants no longer dwelt.

Elton, Origins of Eng. Hist. p. 298.

Brigantia. The ancient name of Bregenz.

Brigantinus Lacus (brig-an-tī'nus la'kus). The Roman name of the Lake of Constance.

Brigantium. The Roman name of Bregenz.

Briggs (brigz), **Charles Augustus.** Born at New York, Jan. 15, 1841. A Presbyterian theologian. He studied at Union Theological Seminary, New York city, 1861–63, and at the University of Berlin, Germany, 1866–69, became professor of Pastoral Theology at Roseville, New Jersey, in 1870, and in 1874 became professor of Hebrew and the cognate languages in Union Theological Seminary. In 1880 he became a member of the editorial staff of the "Quarterly Review." His works include: Biblical study (1883); American Presbyterianism (1885); "Messianic Prophecy" (1889, etc.). He advocated views on biblical criticism, with certain doctrinal views, subjected him to a trial for heresy 1892–93, which resulted in his condemnation and suspension by the General Assembly.

Briggs, Charles Frederick. Born at Nantucket, Mass., 1804; died at Brooklyn, N. Y., June 20, 1877. An American journalist and author. He wrote the novels "Harry Franco: a Tale of the Great Panic" (1839), "Trippings of Tom Pepper" (1847), etc.

Briggs, Henry. Born at Warley Wood, Halifax, Yorkshire, Feb., 1561: died at Oxford, England, Jan. 26, 1631. A noted English mathematician, the inventor of the "common" system of logarithms. See *Napier*. He was professor of geometry at Gresham College, London, 1596–1620, and Savilian professor of astronomy at Oxford 1620–30.

Brighella. In old Italian comedy, a Bergamask type.

Bright (brit), **Jesse D.** Born at Norwich, N. Y., Dec. 18, 1812; died at Baltimore, Md., May 20, 1875. An American politician. Democratic United States senator from Indiana 1845–62. He was expelled from the Senate for disloyalty, Feb. 2, 1862.

Bright, John. Born at Greenbank, near Rochdale, in Lancashire, England, Nov. 16, 1811; died there, March 27, 1889. A distinguished English Liberal statesman and orator. He was an agitator for the Anti-Corn-Law league 1838–46; first entered Parliament in 1843; was president of the Board of Trade 1868–70; chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster 1873–74 and 1880–82; and became lord rector of the University of Glasgow in 1880. Author of "Speeches on Parliamentary Reform" (1865), "Speeches on Questions of Public Policy" (1869), "Speeches on Public Affairs" (1869).

Bright, Richard. Born at Bristol, England, Sept. 28, 1789; died at London, Dec. 16, 1858. A noted English physician. In 1827 he published "Reports of Medical Cases," in which he traced to its source in the kidneys the morbid condition named for him "Bright's disease."

Brighton (brī'ton), formerly **Brighthelmston.** A city and watering-place in Sussex, England, situated on the English Channel in lat. 50° 50′ N., long. 0° 8′ W.: the leading seaside resort in Great Britain. Among its chief features are the Royal Pavilion (erected by the Prince of Wales (George IV.) 1784–87), the Esplanade, and the Aquarium. It was developed in the second half of the 18th century. Population (1891), 115,402.

Brighton. Formerly a town in eastern Massachusetts 4 miles west of Boston, since 1874 the 25th ward of Boston.

Brigit. See *Bridget*.

Brigliadoro (brēl-yä-dō'rō). ['Golden bridle.'] The name of Orlando's horse in Boiardo's "Orlando Innamorato."

Brignoles (brēn-yōl'). A town in the department of Var, in Provence, France, 23 miles north-northeast of Toulon. Population (1891), 4,811.

Brignoli (brēn-yō'lē), **Pasquale.** Born in Italy about 1823; died at New York, Oct. 29, 1884. An Italian tenor singer. After singing with marked success in the principal cities of Europe, he came to New York in 1855, where he achieved his highest reputation.

Brihaddevata (bri-had-dā-vą'tą). An ancient Sanskrit work ascribed to Shaunaka. Its subject is to specify the deity for each verse of the Rigveda. In addition it supports its views with many legends.

Brihaspati (bri-has-pa'ti). ['Lord of devotion.'] In Vedic mythology, a god in whom the activity of the pious man toward the gods is personified. Brihaspati is the prayer, sacrificer, priest interceder for men with the gods, and their protector against the wicked. He appears as the prototype of the spiritual, and is called the purohita, or "household" of the gods. The Brahmas of the later Hindu era develop out of this conception.

Brihatkatha (bri-hat'ka-thą). In Sanskrit literature, the "Great Narration," a collection of tales by Gunadhya, stated by Somadeva to be the source of his Kathasaritsagara (which see). The Brihatkatha is believed to go back to the 1st or 2d century of the Christian era, but no manuscript of it has yet been published. Important evidence of its character is afforded by the Nepalese versions of it, the Brihatkathamanjari and Kathasaritsagara.

Brihatkathamanjari (bri-hat-ka-thā-man'ja-ri). In Sanskrit literature, the "Great Blossom-cluster of Tales," a collection of tales by Kshemendra Vyasadasa, based on the Brihatkatha, the date is not far from 1050 A. D. Part of it has been given in text and translation by Sylvain Levi in the "Journal Asiatique."

Brihatsanhita (bri-hat-san'hi-tā). In Sanskrit literature, the "Great Collection," an astrological work by Varaha Mihira, who is believed to have flourished about the beginning of the 6th century A. D.

Brihtnoth (brieht'noth). Died 991. An earldorman of the East Saxons. He was the son-in-law of the ealdorman Elfgar whom he succeeded about 962. He made lavish grants to the Church of Ramsey, especially to the monasteries of Ely and Ramsey, and fell in battle, against the Norwegians near Maldon in 991.

Brihtwald (brieht'wald). Died in Jan., 731. Archbishop of Canterbury. He was of noble parentage, but neither the place nor the year of his birth is known. He was elevated to the see of Canterbury in 692. In the presbyterate he received near the river Nidd, at which a cenotaph was erected to him. Wilfrith, the exiled Archbishop of York, and the King of Northumbria.

Brihuega (brē-wä'gä). A town in the province of Guadalajara, New Castile, Spain, situated on the Tajuña 51 miles northeast of Madrid. Here, Dec., 1710, the French under the Duc de Vendome defeated the Allies under Lord Stanhope.

Bril (brel), **Paul.** Born at Antwerp about 1554; died at Rome, 1626. A Flemish painter, noted especially for landscapes.

Brillat-Savarin (brē-yä' sä-vä-raṅ'). **Anthelme.** Born at Belley, Ain, France, April 1, 1755; died at Paris, Feb. 2, 1826. A French writer, an authority on gastronomy, author of "Physiologie du goût" ("Physiology of Taste," 1825), etc.

Brilon (brē'lon). An ancient town in the province of Westphalia, Prussia, 22 miles east of Arnsberg.

Brinckman (brink'män), Baron **Karl Gustaf.** Born at Brännkyrka, near Stockholm, Sweden, Feb. 24, 1764; died at Stockholm, Dec. 25, 1847 (Jan. 10, 1848?). A Swedish diplomatist and poet. He wrote under the pseudonym "Selmar."

Brindisi (bren'dē-sē). [L. *Brundisium, Brundusium,* Gr. *Βρεντέσιον, Βρεντήσιον.*] A seaport in the province of Lecce, Italy, situated on the Adriatic in lat. 40° 39′ N., long. 18° E. It is a station of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, and has steamer connections also with Greece, the Levant, and Adriatic ports. It contains a cathedral, a castle of Frederick II., the ruined church of San Giovanni, and a Roman column, one of two which stood on a point in the harbor. The capital is carved in bas-reliefs of military trophies; these columns may have marked the end of the Appian Way, or have served to hold lights for the guidance of shipping. Brundisium was colonized by Romans, was acquired by Rome about 244 B. C., and became a Roman naval station. It was the terminus of the Appian Way, and the usual starting-point for travelers to the East. In 49 B. C. it was besieged by Cæsar. It was the birthplace of Pacuvius and the place of Vergil's death. It was a frequent rendezvous of the Crusaders. In 1348 it was destroyed, and again in 1456, by an earthquake. Population, 14,000.

Brink (brink), **Bernhard Egidius Conrad ten.** Born at Amsterdam, Jan. 12, 1841: died at Strasburg, Jan. 29, 1892. A philologist, noted especially for his studies in English literature and language. He was professor of modern languages at Marburg 1870–72 and of English at Strasburg 1872–92. His works include "Chaucer" (Vol. I. 1870), "Geschichte der Englischen Literatur" (1877–89), etc.

Brinton (brin'ton), **Daniel Garrison.** Born in Chester County, Pa., May 13, 1837. An American surgeon and ethnologist. He is professor of ethnology and archæology in the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences, and of American archæology and linguistics in the University of Pennsylvania. His works include "The Myths of the New World, etc." (1868), "Aboriginal American Authors and their Productions, etc." (1883), "The Iroquois Book of Rites" (1883), etc.

Brinvilliers (brañ-vē-lyā'), **Marquise de (Marie d'Aubray).** Born about 1630 (?): executed at Paris, July 16, 1676. A noted French criminal. She married in 1651 the Marquis de Brinvilliers, from whom she obtained a separation after he had squandered his fortune. She was instructed in the use of a subtle poison, supposed to have been aqua tofana, by her lover Jean Baptiste de Gaudin, Seigneur de Sainte Croix, with which she poisoned her father and other members of her family, in order to obtain possession of the inheritance. The crimes were discovered in consequence of the accidental poisoning of Sainte Croix in 1672, and she was executed at Paris.

Brion (brē-on'), **Pedro Luis.** Born in the Dutch island of Curaçon, 1783; died there, Sept. 27, 1821. An admiral of the Colombian navy. He joined Bolívar in 1812, and commanded the patriot fleet in the Venezuelan and Colombian revolutions in 1815 and 1816 he furnished the vessels and arms with which Bolívar recommenced the war. He was president of the council which condemned General Piar to death at Angostura, Oct., 1817.

Brioude (brē-ōd'). A town in the department of Haute-Loire, France, in lat. 45° 17′ N., long. 3° 23′ E.: the ancient Brivas. There is a noted bridge at Vieille-Brioude. Population (1891), commune, 4,928.

Brisac (brē-sak'), **Charles.** The elder brother in Fletcher and Massinger's (?) play of that name. He is a bookworm despised by his father, who proposes to make his younger son Eustace his heir and marry him to Angelina. Charles, however, sees her, and, by overhearing a total change in him, shows himself to be a strong and manly lover.

Brisac, Eustace. The younger brother in Fletcher and Massinger's (?) "Elder Brother." At first a fop, he redeems his character.

Brisach. See *Breisach.*

Brisbane (briz'bān). The capital of Queensland, in Australia, situated on the river Brisbane, 25 miles from Moreton Bay, about lat. 27° 20′ S., long. 153° E. It exports wool, cotton, gold, hides, etc. Until 1842 it was a penal colony. It became the capital in 1860. Population (1891), 84,378.

Brisbane (briz'bān), Sir **Thomas Makdougall.** Born at Brisbane House, Largs, in Ayrshire, Scotland, July 23, 1773; died there, Jan. 27, 1860. A British general and astronomer, governor of New South Wales 1821–25. He served in Flanders 1793–95, in the West Indies 1795–98, in the Peninsula in 1812 and in Canada in 1813.

Briseis (brī-sē'is). [Gr. *Βρισηΐς*: a patronymic, 'daughter of Briseus.'] See *Hippodamia.*

Brisk (brisk), **Fastidious.** A pert, petulant, and lively fop in Ben Jonson's comedy "Every Man out of his Humour." He is devoted to the court, and fantastically fashionable. He "rides on the airy pinions of vanity over the world," and is the principal object of Macilente's venom. Shadwell in "The Humourists" and Congreve in "The Double Dealer" gave the name of Brisk to lively coxcombs of the same character.

Brisson (brē-sōn'), **Mathurin Jacques.** Born at Fontenay-le-Comte, Vendée, France, April 30, 1723; died at Boissy, near Versailles, France, June 23, 1806. A noted French physicist and ornithologist, appointed professor at the Écoles Centrales in Paris in 1796. His works include "Ornithologie" (1760), "Pesanteur spécifique des corps" (1787), etc.

Brissot (brē-sō'), **Jean Pierre,** surnamed **de Warville.** Born at Ouarville, near Chartres, France, Jan. 14, 1754: guillotined at Paris, Oct. 31, 1793. A French politician and writer. He was a member of the Legislative Assembly and Convention, and a Girondist leader.

Brissotins (F. brē-sō-taṅ'). See *Girondists.*

Bristed (bris'ted), **Charles Astor.** Born at New York, Oct. 6, 1820; died at Washington, D. C., Jan. 15, 1874. An American author, son of John Bristed. He published "Five Years in an English University" (1852), "Pencillings by the Way" (1853), etc. He wrote under the pseudonym "Carl Benson."

Bristed, John. Born in Dorsetshire, England, 1778; died at Bristol, Rhode Island, Feb. 23, 1855. An Anglo-American clergyman and author. He came to New York in 1806, and married (1820) a daughter of John Jacob Astor. From 1829–42 he was rector at Bristol, Rhode Island. He wrote "Resources of the United States" (1818), etc.

Bristol (bris'tol). [Formerly *Bristow, Bristowe:* ME. *Bristow.*] A seaport, city, and county in Somerset and Gloucester, at the junction of the Frome and Avon, 7 miles from Bristol Channel, in lat. 51° 27′ N., long. 2° 36′ W. It has a large foreign trade, especially with Ireland, and manufactures of sugar, tobacco, leather, cotton goods, glass, etc. Bristol Cathedral is of the 11th century, with rebuilt modern nave. It is small, and chiefly notable in that its aisles are of the same height as the nave, which thus has no clearstory, and for its superb Norman chapter-house, which is octangular in plan and exhibits admirable moldings and interlacing arcades. Bristol became important in the middle ages, and was the second seaport of England down to the 18th century, and one of the chief seats of the Crusades. In the reign of Edward III. it was made a county. It was taken by Prince Rupert in 1643, and by the Parliamentarians in 1645. It was the scene of great riots in 1831. A noted race-course is held triennially here, lasting four days: the first one was held in 1753. Population (1891), 221,065.

Bristol. A town and port of entry in Bristol County, Rhode Island, situated on Narragansett Bay 15 miles southeast of Providence. Population (1890), 9,478.

Bristol. A borough in Buck County, Pennsylvania, situated on the Delaware River 19 miles northeast of Philadelphia. It has manufactures of carpets and iron goods. Population (1890), 6,553.

Bristol Boy, The. See *Chatterton, Thomas.*

Bristol Channel. An arm of the ocean lying between Wales and Monmouthshire on the north, and southwestern England on the east and south. It extends from the estuary of the Severn westward to the southwestern points of England and of Wales.

Bristowe (Bristol) Merchant, The. A play by Ford and Dekker, licensed in 1624: probably an alteration of Day's "Bristol Tragedy."

Bristowe Tragedy, The, or the Death of Sir Charles Bawdin. One of the Rowley poems by Chatterton, the first one separately printed. It was written in 1768 and printed in 1772. See *Chatterton.*

Britain (brit'an or brit'n). [ME. *Britaine, Bretayne* (etc.), OF. *Bretagne,* L. *Britannia.*] The English equivalent for *Britannia;* Great Britain. In Arthurian romance "Britain" always means Brittany (Bretagne): England is called *Logres* or *Logria.*

The word "Britain," in the mouth of an Englishman, is reserved either for artificial poetry, for the dialect of foreign politics, or for the consolation of Scottish hearers. Before England and Scotland were united, the name "Britton," as including Englishmen, was altogether unheard of. *Freeman,* Hist. Essays, I. 165.

Britain (brit'an or brit'n), **Benjamin,** or **Little.** In Charles Dickens's story "The Battle of Life," at first a servant, afterward landlord, of the Nutmeg Grater Inn. He is very small, and announces himself as knowing and caring for absolutely nothing.

Britanni (bri-tan'ī). [LL. *Britanni, Britones.*] A Celtic people in the northwest part of Gaul, first mentioned in this location by Sidonius Apollonius. According to Jordanes they were leagued with the Romans against the West Goths. Gregory of Tours makes them subject to the neighboring Franks. They were called by the Franks *Britoni;* by Latin writers after the 5th century, *Britanni, Britones,* and their land *Britannia Cismarina,* modern Bretagne, Brittany. They were, in all probability, the descendants of the Dumnonii whose original home had been the southwestern part of Britain, whence they had been driven out by the Anglo-Saxons.

Britannia (bri-tan'i-ä). [L. *Britannia,* more correctly *Brittania,* Gr. *Βρεττανία,* from *Britanni,* more correctly *Brittani,* Gr. *Βρεττανοί, Βρεττανοι.*] In ancient geography (after the time of Cæsar), the name of the island of Great Britain, and specifically of the southern part of the island: in modern times, a poetical name of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

However they were first constituted, the Roman divisions of Britain are the great territorial landmarks of our history. The country, before the conquest, was divided out among different tribes, who had come in on every side, and were struggling in the centre for supremacy. The Romans seem to have disregarded the limits of the existing kingdoms and the more natural features of mountain chains. Apparently, they took rivers as their landmarks. Britannia Prima, the first province, was the district south of the Thames, the Saxon Wessex under Egbert; Flavia Cæsariensis, between the Severn and the sea, was the Mercian kingdom of Offa; Britannia Secunda, west of the Severn, comprised Wales and the Welsh Marches; Maxima Cæsariensis, between the Humber and the Tyne, is the Northumbrian province of Deira; and Valentia, whose northern boundary was between the Firths of Forth and the Clyde, contained the Lowlands of Scotland and Northumberland. Toward the end of the 4th century, Valentia seems to have been abandoned.

Freeman, Hist. Essays, I. 40.

Britannia Prima. See *Britannia.*

Britannia Secunda. A Roman province nearly corresponding to Wales. See *Britannia.*

Britannia Tubular Bridge. A famous railway bridge across Menai Strait, Wales, built by Robert Stephenson between 1846 and 1850. It consists of two parallel rectangular tunnels of wrought iron, supported by three towers, two of which are piers. The central tower is 230 feet high. The total length is 1,840 feet; that of each of the central spans, 460 feet.

Britannicæ Insulæ (bri-tan'i-sē in'sū-lē). [L.] In ancient geography (before the time of Cæsar), the name of the British Islands: Albion (Great Britain) and Ierne (Ireland).

Britannicus (bri-tan'i-kus), originally **Claudius Tiberius Germanicus.** Born about 42 A. D.; died at Rome, 55 A. D. A son of the emperor Claudius and Messalina. He was heir apparent to the throne till the intrigues of his stepmother, Agrippina, and her paramour, the freedman Pallas, secured from Claudius the precedence for Nero, Agrippina's son by a former marriage. He was poisoned at a banquet by Nero, who thereby laid the foundation for the fears of her rebellious son by threatening to bring the claims of Britannicus before the soldiery.

Britannicus. A tragedy by Racine, produced Dec. 13, 1669.

British America. That part of North America (with the exception of Alaska) which lies north of the United States. It comprises the Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland. In a wider sense the name includes also the Bermudas, British West Indies, Belize, British Guiana, and the Falkland Islands.

British Baluchistan. A British chief commissionership in Asia, formed in 1887 out of districts in southeastern Afghanistan.

British Burma. See *Burma.*

British Columbia. A province in the Dominion of Canada, lying between the Northwest Territory on the north and east, the United States on the south, and Alaska and the Pacific Ocean on the west, in lat. 49°–60° N. The capital is Victoria. It includes Vancouver and Queen Charlotte islands. It has a lieutenant-governor and legislative assembly, and sends 6 members to the Dominion House of Commons, and 3 members to the Senate. Area, 382,300 square miles. Population (1891), 97,613.

British East Africa Company, Imperial. A British commercial company, developed from the British East Africa Association, and chartered in 1888. Its head was Sir William Mackinnon. The territory of the company (about 200,000 square miles) by within the newly acquired British "sphere of influence" of East Africa, outside of Victoria Nyanza. The company had extended its operations into Uganda, but in 1893 it decided to abandon that region.

British Empire. A collective term for the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, with its colonies and dependencies. Area of the United Kingdom, India, and colonies, 9,180,700 square miles; population, 345,282,960. Area of protectorates and spheres of influence, 2,240,000; population, 36,122,000. Grand total of British Empire: area, 11,421,100 square miles; population, 381,404,960.

British Guiana. See *Guiana.*

British Honduras, or **Balize** (bä-lēz'). A crown colony of Great Britain, lying between Yucatan on the north, the Caribbean Sea on the east, and Guatemala on the south and west. Capital, Balize. It exports mahogany, logwood, fruit, sugar, etc. It was settled by wood-cutters from Jamaica at the end of the 17th century, and since 1870 has been a crown colony of Great Britain. Area, 7,562 square miles. Population (1891), 31,471.

British India. See *India.*

British Legion. A body of British troops, commanded by Colonel Evans, which fought for Queen Isabella of Spain against the Carlists, in 1836.

British Museum. A celebrated museum at Great Russell street, Bloomsbury, London, founded in 1753. It contains collections of antiquities, drawings, prints, and a library of 1,750,000 volumes, 30,000 MSS. and scores of charters. The growth of the British Museum has been very rapid. Montague House was first employed in 1756 when room was needed for Sir Hans Sloane's library and collections which were bought for the nominal price of £20,000 raised by lottery. Its collection was opened to the public Jan., 1759. The Harleian manuscripts, purchased in 1755, and the royal library, largely added to from the monasteries by Henry VIII. and Edward VI., given by George II., and George IV., raised the library to a position of great importance. The new building, designed by Sir Robert Smirke and completed by his brother Sydney Smirke, was commenced soon after the beginning of the present century. In 1816 the Elgin marbles were bought for the sum of £35,000. The first great Egyptian acquisition consisted of the objects taken with the French army in 1801. In 1802 the Rosetta Stone and several sarcophagi were exhibited. A little later the collection of Sir Gardiner Wilkinson was added. The Assyrian, Babylonian, and Greek vase collections are unquestionably the best in any contemporary museum. The natural history collections have been removed to the Museum of science and art, South Kensington. The present building, finished in 1847, is one of the best structures of the "Classic Revival." The annual increase of the library is about 40,000 volumes. Modern English publications are added free of expense by a privilege, shared with the universities, of receiving gratis a copy of every book entered at Stationers' Hall.

British North Borneo. A British colonial possession on the island of Borneo. It is a protectorate under the British North Borneo Company (charter granted 1881). It produces tobacco, timber, rice, sago, coffee, gums, etc. The chief town is Sandakan. Area, 31,106 square miles. Population, 175,000.

British South Africa Company. A British commercial company chartered in 1889 for the exploitation of Matabeleland and the neighboring regions. The leader was Mr. Cecil Rhodes. The company has built fort Salisbury, and developed Mashonaland to some extent. In 1892 the Lakes Country (with a field of operations to the northward) was incorporated with it. In 1893 the company put down a Matabele rising under the chief Lobengula.

Brito Capello (brē'tō kā'pe-lo) **Francisco de.** Born at Cornche, Alemtejo, about 1620; died at Lisbon, Nov. 8, 1692. A Portuguese admiral, administrator, and historian. He was captain-general of Fernambuco from 1661 to 1664, and wrote the "Nova Lusitania, an incomplet history of the wars between Portugal and Brazil."

Britomartis (brit-o-mar'tis). [Gr. Βριτόμαρτις, the sweet maiden.] 1. In Greek mythology, a Cretan divinity of hunters and fishermen. The legends concerning her are various. According to one, to escape the love-pursuit of Minos she threw herself among the fishermen's nets in the sea, and was rescued and made a deity by Artemis.

2. In Spenser's "Faerie Queene," a female knight, personifying chastity.

Briton (brit'on), *Lat. Britto, Britanno, Brutus*, etc., *OF. Breton*, a Briton, usually a Breton or native of Brittany in France, from Mt. *Britones*, pl. *Britones*, L. *Brittones*, Britons.] The natives of Great Britain; especially, the original Celtic inhabitants of the island of Briton.

> So lately as James the Second's time, a *Briton* still meant a Welshman, and we believe that, exactly a century before, Edward George Geoffrey Smith Stanley, when he "gloried in the name," not of Englishman, but of Briton, was looked upon by many of his subjects as a wicked machination of the Scottish favourite Bute.
> *Freeman*, Hist. Essays, I. 165.

Brittany, or **Britanny** (brit'a-ni), F. **Bretagne.** [From L. *Britannia*, New *Brittania, Britteria*.] A former province of France, capital Rennes, the Roman Armorica. It is bounded by the English Channel on the north, Normandy, Maine, and Anjou on the east, Poitou on the south, and the ocean on the southwest and west. It is traversed by hills and low mountains (the Montagnes d'Arrée, Montagnes Noires, etc.), and is subdivided into Basse-Bretagne in the west, and Haute-Bretagne in the east. It comprises five departments, Finistère, Nord, Morbihan, Ille-et-Vilaine, and Loire-Inférieure. The vernacular language is the Breton. Brittany is noted for its megalithic monuments (dolmens, menhirs, cromlechs). A large part of the people are sailors and fishermen. Brittany was inhabited by the Veneti and other Gallic tribes, and formed a part of Lugdunensis under the Romans. It received the name of Lesser or Little Britain or Brittany (Britannia Minor; also Britannia Cismarina) in addition to the Greater Britain across the Channel, from which it received colonists (from Cornwall) driven out by the Anglo-saxons. It was conquered by Charles the Great. In the 9th century it became independent, and was ruled by counts, dukes, and kings. Early in the 10th century it became a nominal fief of Normandy, and passed by marriage to Normandy and Anjou in 1100. In 1204 it became a fief of France, and soon after passed under the rule of dukes of the Dreux family. It was united to France by the marriages of Anne (heiress of Brittany) with Charles VIII. of France in 1491, and with Louis XII. in 1499. It was finally incorporated with France in 1532. During the Revolution and later it was a center of royalist feeling. Compare *Chouan*.

Brittle (brit'l), **Barnaby.** The husband of Mrs. Brittle in Betterton's play "The Amorous Widow," a sort of George Dandin: played by Charles Macklin at Covent Garden.

Brittle, Mrs. A character in Betterton's play "The Amorous Widow." It was chosen by Mrs. Bracegirdle and Mrs. Oldfield as a test of their popularity with the public and superiority of method.

Britton. An early summary of English law, written in French, probably in the 13th century. A MS. is in existence. It was first printed in London about 1530. Selden and others thought it an abridgment of Bracton.

Britton (brit'on), **Colonel.** The lover of Isabella in Mrs. Centlivre's comedy "The Wonder, a Woman keeps a Secret." It is to keep the secret of Colonel Britton and Isabella that Violante nearly loses her own lover.

Britton, John. Born at Kingston-St.-Michael, Wiltshire, England, July 7, 1771; died at London, Jan. 1, 1857. An English antiquary. His works include "The Beauties of Wiltshire" (1801), "Architectural Antiquities of Great Britain" (1805), "Cathedral Antiquities of England" (1814-35), etc.

Brive, or **Brives** (brēv), or **Brives-la-Gaillarde** (brēv'lā-gā-yard'). A town in the department of Corrèze, France, situated on the Corrèze in lat. 45° 9′ N., long. 1° 35′ E. It has an important trade in truffles. It is the birthplace of Cardinal Dubois and Marshal Brune. Population (1891), commune, 16,628.

Brixen (brik'sen), It. **Bressanone** (bres-sa-nō'ne). A town in Tyrol, Austria-Hungary, situated on the Eisak 40 miles south of Innsbruck. It is an important strategic point, and was the capital of a once ecclesiastical principality till 1803. Population (1890), commune, 6,628.

Brixham (briks'am). A seaport and watering-place in Devonshire, England, 23 miles south of Exeter, on the English Channel. Population (1891), 6,224.

Brizeux (brē-zœ'). **Julien Auguste Pélage.** Born at Lorient, Sept. 12, 1805; died at Montpellier, May, 1858. A French idyllic poet. His works include "Marie," "La fleur d'or," "Primel et Nola," "Le Tribut Arvor," etc.

Broach (brōch), or **Bharuch** (bha'ruch'). A district in the northern division, Bombay, British India. Area, 1,453 square miles. Population (1881), 326,930.

Broach. The capital of Broach district, British India, situated on the Nerbada 30 miles from the sea. It was stormed by the British in 1772 and in 1803. Population (1881), 37,281.

Broad Bottom Administration. In British history, an epithet given to the Pelham administration (1744–56), because it was formed by a coalition of parties.

Broad River. A river in North and South Carolina which rises in the Blue Ridge, uniting at Columbia with the Saluda to form the Congaree. Length, over 200 miles.

Broadstairs (brōd'stārz). A watering-place in Kent, England, 16 miles east-northeast of Canterbury. Population (1891), 5,266.

Broadway (brōd'wā'). The principal business street of New York, extending from Bowling Green northward to Central Park for about 5 miles. It crosses, diagonally, Fifth avenue at Twenty-third street, Madison avenue at Fifty-ninth street, and seventh avenue at Forty-third street. From the Central Park, Eighth avenue and Fifty-ninth street, its continuation, to One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street, follows nearly the old Bloomingdale road, and is called the Boulevard from the Hundred and Seventh street it is the usual way. Eleventh avenue.

Brobdingnag (brob'ding-nag), or **Brobdingnag** (brob'ding-nag). A country described in Swift's "Gulliver's Travels," famous for the gigantic size of the inhabitants and of all objects.

Brock (brok), Sir **Isaac.** Born in Guernsey, Oct. 6, 1769; killed at Queenstown, Canada, Oct. 13, 1812. A British major-general. He captured General Hull and Detroit, Aug. 16, 1812. For this exploit he was knighted.

Brocken (brok'en), or **Blocksberg** (bloks'berg). The chief summit of the Harz Mountains, and the highest mountain in northern Germany, situated in the province of Saxony, Prussia, in lat. 51° 48′ N., long. 10° 40′ E.: the Roman Mons Bructerus. It is the traditional meeting-place of the witches on Walpurgis Night, and is famous for the optical phenomenon called the "specter of the Brocken." Height, 3,416 feet.

Brockhaus (brok'hous), **Friedrich Arnold.** Born at Dortmund, Germany, May 4, 1772; died at Leipsic, Aug. 20, 1823. A German publisher, the founder of the firm of F. A. Brockhaus at Leipsic. He purchased the copyright of the "Conversations-Lexikon" in 1808.

Brockhaus, Hermann. Born at Amsterdam, Jan. 28, 1806; died at Leipsic, Jan. 5, 1877. A German Orientalist, son of Friedrich Arnold Brockhaus. He was the editor of Ersch and Gruber's "Allgemeine Encyclopädie" after 1847, and also of various Persian and Sanscrit works.

Brockton (brok'ton). A city in Plymouth County, Massachusetts, 20 miles south of Boston. It has manufactures of boots and shoes. Formerly called *North Bridgewater*. Population (1890), 27,294.

Brockville (brok'vil). A town and port of entry in Ontario, Canada, situated on the St. Lawrence in lat. 44° 34′ N., long. 75° 45′ W. Population (1891), 8,793.

Broderip (brōd'rip). **William John.** Born at Bristol, England, Nov. 21, 1789; died at London, Feb. 27, 1859. An English lawyer and natural-ist, secretary of the Geological Society. He was the author of numerous scientific books and papers, including zoological articles in the "Penny Cyclopædia," "English Cyclopædia," and "Proceedings and Transactions of the Zoological Society"; also "Zoological Recreations" (1847). "Leaves from the Note Book of a Naturalist" (1852), etc.

Brodhead (brod'hed), **John Romeyn.** Born at Philadelphia, Jan. 2, 1814; died at New York, May 6, 1873. An American historian. He wrote "History of the State of New York" (1853–71).

Brodie (brod'i), Sir **Benjamin Collins.** Born at Winterslow, Wilts, England, June 9, 1783; died at Broome Park, Surrey, England, Oct. 21, 1862. An eminent English surgeon, surgeon to St. George's Hospital (1823). His works include "Pathological and Surgical Observations on the Diseases of the Joints" (1818), "Psychological Inquiries" (1854–62), etc.

Brody (brō'di). A town in the crownland of Galicia, Austria-Hungary, in lat. 50° 8′ N., long. 25° 10′ E.: an important trading center. The Lubingers are in great part Hebrews (hence its nickname "the German Jerusalem"). It was a free commercial city 1779–1879. Population (1890), 17,574.

Brodzinski (brod-zin'ske), **Kazimierz.** Born at Krzowka, near Bochnia, Galicia, March 8, 1791; died at Dresden, Oct. 10, 1835. A Polish soldier, poet, and scholar, professor of esthetics at the University of Warsaw. He served in the Russian campaign of 1812 and in the campaign of 1813, and was taken prisoner at the battle of Leipsic. His complete works were published 1842–44.

Broek (brōk). A small town in the province of North Holland, Netherlands, 7 miles northeast of Amsterdam: famous for its neatness.

Broekhuizen (brōk-hoi'zen), **Jan van,** Latinized **Broukhusius, Janus.** Born at Amsterdam, Nov. 20, 1649; died near Amsterdam, Dec. 15, 1707. A Dutch poet and classical scholar. He edited "Propertius" (1702), "Tibullus" (1708), and published Latin poems ("Carmina," 1684).

Brofferio (brof-fa'rē-ō), **Angelo.** Born at Castelnuovo, near Asti, Italy, Dec. 24, 1802; died at Verbania, near Lago Maggiore, Italy, May 26, 1866. An Italian poet and publicist. His works include "Compendi Parlamentari" (6th ed. 1858) and a history of Piedmont (1849–52), etc.

Broglie (brō-lē'), **Achille Charles Léonce Victor,** Duc de. Born at Paris, Nov. 28, 1785; died at Paris, Jan. 25, 1870. A French statesman and peer of France, a son of Claude Victor, Prince de Broglie. He was minister of the interior and of public worship and instruction 1830, and minister of foreign affairs 1832–34 and 1835–36. He married (1816) Albertine, daughter of Madame de Staël.

Broglie, Duchesse de (Albertine Ida Gustavine de Staël). Born at Paris, 1797: died Sept. 22, 1838. Daughter of Madame de Staël, and wife of Achille Charles Léonce Victor de Broglie. She wrote moral and religious essays, collected after her death under the title of "Fragments sur divers sujets de religion et de morale" (1842).

Broglie, Claude Victor, Prince de. Born at Paris, 1757: died at Paris, June 27, 1794. A French politician, son of Victor François de Broglie. He was president of the National Convention in 1791, and afterward became adjutant-general in the army of the Rhine. Having refused to recognize the decree of Aug. 10, 1792, he was sent to the guillotine by the revolutionary tribunal.

Broglie, François Marie, first Duc de. Born at Paris, Jan. 11, 1671: died at Broglie, France, May 22, 1745. A marshal of France, son of Comte Victor Maurice de Broglie.

Broglie, Jacques Victor Albert, Duc de. Born at Paris, June 13, 1821. A French statesman, publicist, and historian, son of Achille Charles Léonce Victor de Broglie. He was ambassador to Berlin, 1871, and premier 1873–74 and 1877. His chief work is "L'Église et l'empire romain au 4e siècle" (1856).

Broglie, Comte Victor Maurice de. Born 1638: died Aug. 4, 1727. A marshal of France, distinguished in the wars of Louis XIV.

Broglie, Victor François, Duc de. Born Oct. 19, 1718; died at Münster, Germany, March 29, 1804. A marshal of France, son of François Marie de Broglie. He fought in the Seven Years' War at Rossbach and Kosbach, commanded at the battle of Bergen, 1759, and was appointed minister of war by Louis XVI. At the outbreak of the Revolution 1789, he was in command of the troops stationed at Paris for the maintenance of order, but then adoption of the cause of the Revolution led him to emigrate about 1790. He commanded a body of emigrants in the campaign of 1792, organized a corps of emigrants for the English service in 1795, and on the dissolution of this corps joined the Russian service in 1796.

Brogni (brōn'yē), **Jean Allarmet de.** Born at Brogni, Savoy, 1342; died at Rome, Feb. 16, 1426. An eminent French cardinal. He was president of the Council of Constance, 1415-17, and as such pronounced the sentence of the council upon John Huss.

Brohan (brō-ōn'), **Augustine Suzanne.** Born at Paris, Jan. 29, 1815; died Aug. 17, 1887. A noted French actress, known on the stage as Madeleine; the younger daughter of Suzanne Brohan. She married Mario Uchard in 1843, from whom she was divorced in 1851. She was a beautiful, bashful, and coquettish actress. She retired from the stage in 1886.

Brohan, Joséphine Félicité Augustine. Born Dec. 2, 1824; died Feb. 16, 1893. A French actress and dramatic writer, known on the stage as Augustine. She was the daughter of Suzanne Brohan, and was remarkable as a subtle and brilliant actress. She succeeded Rachel at the Conservatoire and retired in 1886. She married M. Ghesel, Belgian minister to France.

Broke (brūk), Sir **Philip Bowes Vere.** Born at Broke Hall, near Ipswich, England, Sept. 9, 1776; died at London, Jan. 2, 1841. A British rear-admiral. He was educated at the Royal Naval Academy in Portsmouth Dockyard; became a commander in 1799 and a captain in 1801; and was appointed to command the frigate Shannon in 1806. While cruising off Rochelle he sent a challenge to Captain Lawrence of the American frigate Chesapeake to fight an engagement. The Chesapeake, which stood out to sea before the challenge could be delivered, was captured after an engagement of fifteen minutes, June 1, 1813.

Broken Heart, The. A tragedy by Ford, acted at Blackfriars in 1629, printed in 1633.

Bromberg (brom'berg), Pol. **Bydgoszcz** (bid'goshch), Acity in the province of Posen, Prussia, situated on the Brahe, and on the canal between the Oder and Vistula, in lat. 53° 9′ N., long. 18° E. It is a commercially important place. Population (1890), commune, 41,399.

Bromberg. A governmental district in the province of Posen, Prussia. Population (1890), 625,215.

Brome (brōm), **Alexander.** Born in 1620; died June 30, 1666. An English attorney and royalist poet. He wrote "Songs and Poems" (1664; second enlarged edition 1661) and a comedy, "The Cunning Lovers" (1654). He edited two volumes of Richard Brome's plays, but is not known to be related to him.

Brome, Richard. Died in 1652 (?). An English dramatist, in his early years the servant of Ben Jonson. of his life and death little is known. Among his numerous plays are: "The City Wit, or the Woman Wears the Breeches," "The Northern Lass" (printed 1632), "The Sparagus Garden" (acted 1635; printed 1640), "The Antipodes" (acted 1638; printed 1640), "A Jovial Crew, or the Merry Beggars" (acted 1641; printed 1652).

Bromia (brō'mi-a). The scolding, ill-tempered wife of Sosia, who is slave of Amphitryon, in Dryden's "Amphitryon."

Bromley (brum'li), A town in Kent, England, 10 miles southeast of London. Near it are Hayes Place and Chiselhurst. Population (1891), 21,685.

Brompton (brump'ton), A district of London, S. W. It lies between Kensington and Pimlico, south of Hyde Park. The South Kensington Museum is in Brompton.

Brönsegel (brēn'sē-gel), A village in the län of Kalmar, Sweden. Here, Aug., 1645, a treaty was concluded between Sweden and Denmark, by which the latter renounced Jemtland, the island of Gothland, etc.

Bromsgrove (brumz'grōv), A manufacturing town in Worcestershire, England, 12 miles southwest of Birmingham. Population (1891), 7,394.

Bröndsted (brēn'sted), **Peter Olaf.** Born at Fruering, near Horsens, in Jutland, Nov. 17, 1780; died at Copenhagen, June 26, 1842. A noted Danish archæologist, professor in the University of Copenhagen.

Brongniart (brōn-ȳär'), **Adolphe Théophile.** Born at Paris, Jan. 14, 1801; died at Paris, Feb. 19, 1876. A French botanist, son of Alexandre Brongniart, professor at the Jardin des Plantes. He wrote "Essai d'une classification naturelle des champignons" (1825), "Histoire des végétaux fossiles" (1828), "Prodrome d'une histoire des végétaux fossiles" (1828), "Mémoire sur la structure et les fonctions des feuilles" (1831), etc.

Brongniart, Alexandre. Born at Paris, Feb. 5, 1770; died there, Oct. 7, 1847. A noted French mineralogist, chemist, and geologist, son of Alexandre Théodore Brongniart. He became professor of natural history at the École Centrale de Quatre Nations in 1795, professor of mineralogy at the Museum of Natural History at Paris in 1822; and director of the porcelain manufactory at Sèvres in 1800. He wrote "Essai d'une classification naturelle des reptiles" (1805), "Traité élementaire de minéralogie" (1807), "Traité des arts céramiques, etc." (1845), etc.

Brontë (brun'tē), **Anne**: pseudonym **Acton Bell.** Born at Thornton, Yorkshire, England, 1820; died at Scarborough, England, May 28, 1849. An English novelist and poet, sister of Charlotte Brontë. She wrote "Agnes Grey" (1846), "The Tenant of Wildfell Hall" (1848), and "Poems" (1846, by "Currer, Ellis, and Acton Bell").

Brontë, Charlotte (later Mrs. **Nicholls**): pseudonym **Currer Bell.** Born at Thornton, Yorkshire, England, April 21, 1816; died at Haworth, Yorkshire, England, March 31, 1855. A famous English novelist. She was the daughter of Patrick Brontë, curate of Thornton and later of Haworth, with whom most of her life was spent. She wrote "Jane Eyre" (1852), "Shirley" (1849), "Villette" (1853), "The Professor" (1855), and published poems (1846) conjointly with "Ellis" and "Acton Bell."

Brontë, Emily: pseudonym **Ellis Bell.** Born at Thornton, Yorkshire, England, 1818; died at Haworth, England, Dec. 19, 1848. An English novelist and poet, sister of Charlotte Brontë. She was the author of "Wuthering Heights" (1846), and "Poems" (with her sisters).

Bronte (brōn'tā), A town in the province of Catania, Sicily, situated at the western base of Mount Etna 20 miles northwest of Catania. Population, 16,000.

Bronte, Duke of. A title of Lord Nelson.

Brontes (bron'tēz). [Gr. *Βρόντης.*] One of the Cyclopes (which see).

Brooch of Vulcan, The. A name given to Chaucer's "Complaint of Mars."

Brook (brūk), Dan'iel. An old town name assumed by Ford, in Shakspere's "Merry Wives of Windsor," for the purpose of fooling Falstaff, who is in love with Mrs. Ford and reports progress to Master Brook.

Brooke, or **Broke** (brūk), **Arthur.** Died 1563. An English writer, author of "The Tragicall History of Romeus and Juliet" (published 1562); translated from the French version of the work of Bandello. From this book the plot of Shakspere's "Romeo and Juliet" was taken.

Brooke, Celia. The sister of Dorothea in George Eliot's novel "Middlemarch." She is a pretty, practical girl who is common sense protests against the romantic and philanthropy of Dorothea.

Brooke, Dorothea. The heroine of George Eliot's novel "Middlemarch." She has a passionate ideal nature which demands expression in work which shall be of permanent benefit to others. She mistakenly marries Mr. Casaubon, a pedantic scholar who hinders instead of helps her, and after his death abandons her high but vague ideal and marries a man who only satisfies the common yearning of womanhood. She sinks into a happy obscurity with all her rare gifts unused. See *Casaubon* and *Ladislaw.*

Brooke, Mrs. (**Frances Moore**). Born 1724; died at Sleaford, Lincolnshire, Jan. 23 (26?), 1789. An English novelist, poet, and dramatist. She was the wife of Rev. John Brooke, D. D., rector of Colney, Norfolk, and chaplain to the garrison at Quebec, where they for a time resided. Her works include "The History of Lady Julia Mandeville" (1763), "The History of Emily Montagu" (1769), "The Excursion" (1777), etc.

Brooke, Henry. Died Jan. 24, 1619. The tenth Lord Cobham, tried and convicted (1603) with Raleigh and others on the charge of conspiring to place Arabella Stuart on the throne. He was led to the scaffold, but was reprieved and sent to the Tower, where he remained till 1617. It is said that he died in poverty at the house of his laundress.

Brooke, Henry. Born at Rantavan, County Cavan, Ireland, about 1703; died at Dublin, Oct. 10, 1783. An Irish novelist, dramatist, and poet. He wrote "The Fool of Quality" (a novel, 1766–68), "Gustavus Vasa" (drama, 1739), etc.

Brooke, Sir James, Rajah of Sarawak. Born at Benares, April 29, 1803; died at Burrator, Devonshire, England, June 11, 1868. An English adventurer. He was rajah of Sarawak, Borneo, 1841–63, and governor of Labuan under the British government 1848–52; and suppressed piracy in the East Indian archipelago.

Brooke, Stopford Augustus. Born at Letterkenny, County Donegal, Ireland, Nov. 14, 1832. An English clergyman and writer. He became curate of St. Matthew, Marylebone, London, in 1857; curated of Kensington in 1860; minister of St. James's Chapel, York street, in 1866; minister of Bedford Chapel, Bloomsbury, in 1876; and chaplain in ordinary to the queen in 1872. In 1880 he left the Church of England in order to join the Unitarians. He has written "Sermons Preached in St. James's Chapel" (1868), "Christ in Modern Life" (1872), "Theology in the English Poets,—Cowper, Coleridge, Wordsworth, and Burns" (1874), "Sermons Preached in St. James's Chapel, Second Series" (1874), "English Literature" (1876), "Milton" (1879), etc.

Brook Farm. A farm at West Roxbury, near Boston, Massachusetts, the scene of an experiment in agriculture and education by the "Brook Farm Association," of which the chief founders (1841) were Ripley, Hawthorne, C. A. Dana, and others. Fourierism was introduced in 1844, the "Brook Farm Phalanx" was incorporated in 1845, and the organization dissolved in 1847.

Brookline (brūk'līn). A town in Norfolk County, Massachusetts, 4 miles southwest of Boston. Population (1890), 12,103.

Brooklyn (brūk'lin). A seaport city in Kings County, New York, situated at the western extremity of Long Island, on the East River and New York Bay, opposite New York city, in lat. 40° 42′ N., long. 73° 59′ W. It is the fourth city in size in the United States, and one of the chief manufacturing cities of the country. Its business interests are largely connected with those of New York. It is noted for "City of Churches" (among them are St. Ann's, Holy Trinity, St. Paul's, Plymouth Church, Church of the Pilgrims, Tabernacle, etc.). It has large docks and basins (Atlantic Dock, etc.), and contains a United States navy-yard. Brooklyn was settled about 1637, and was at first called *Breukelen.* It was the scene of the battle of Long Island (1776). It was incorporated in 1834. Williamsburgh and Bushwick were annexed in 1855. Population (1890), 806,343.

Brooklyn Bridge. A large suspension-bridge over the East River, uniting New York and Brooklyn. The preliminary work was begun in 1867, and the bridge was completed in 1883. The bridge crosses the river by a single span 1,595½ feet long and 135 feet above high water in the middle, suspended from two massive double-arched piers on the opposite sides. The piers measure 59 by 140 feet at the water-level, and 40 by 120 feet at the summit, and are 277 feet high. Beyond the piers, on both banks, the bridge is continued on an easy incline, partly suspended and partly of masonry arches and steel trusses, until the street-level is reached. The total length is 5,989 feet. There are four main cables of steel wires, each 15½ inches in diameter at the middle. The bridge is 85 feet, which is subdivided into two driveways and two railway-tracks, between which is a promenade for pedestrians. It was planned by the Roeblings.

Brooks (brūks). **Charles William Shirley.** Born at London, April 29, 1816; died at London, Feb. 23, 1874. An English novelist, journalist, and miscellaneous writer. He was a contributor to "Punch" after 1851, and its editor after 1870. His chief works are "The Creole, or Love's Fetters" (acted 1847), and the novels "Aspen Court" (1855), "The Gordian Knot" (1860), "The Silver Cord" (1861), "Sooner or Later" (1868).

Brooks, Charles Timothy. Born at Salem, Mass., June 20, 1813; died at Newport, R. I., June 14, 1883. An American Unitarian clergyman and author, noted chiefly as a translator from the German.

Brooks, James Gordon. Born at Claverack, N. Y., Sept. 3, 1801; died at Albany, N. Y., Feb. 20, 1841. An American poet and journalist. He married his cousin Mary Elizabeth Aiken (pseudonym "Norna") in 1828, together with whom he published a volume of poems entitled "The Rivals of Este, and other Poems" (1839).

Brooks, John. Born at Medford, Mass., May 31, 1752; died March 1, 1825. An American Revolutionary officer and politician. He carried the German intrenchments in the battle of Saratoga. From 1817–23 he was governor of Massachusetts.

Brooks, Mrs. Maria Gowen. Born at Medford, Mass., about 1795; died at Matanzas, Cuba, Nov. 11, 1845. An American poet, author of "Zophiël, or the Bride of Seven" (1825), etc. She was known as Maria del Occidente, a sobriquet given her by Southey.

Brooks, Phillips. Born at Boston, Dec. 13, 1835; died there, Jan. 23, 1893. A bishop of the Episcopal Church, and noted pulpit orator. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1855, and at the Episcopal Seminary at Alexandria, Virginia, in 1859; became rector of the Church of the Advent, Philadelphia, in 1859; of the Church of the Holy Trinity in the same city in 1861, and of Trinity Church, Boston, in 1870; and was elected bishop of the Episcopal diocese of Massachusetts in 1891.

Brooks, Preston Smith. Born in Edgefield County, S. C., Aug. 4, 1819; died at Washington, D. C., Jan. 27, 1857. An American politician, notorious from his assault on Charles Sumner in the senate-chamber at Washington, May 22, 1856. He was a member of Congress from South Carolina 1853–57.

Brooks, William Thomas Harbaugh. Born at New Lisbon, Ohio, Jan. 28, 1821; died at Huntsville, Ala., July 18, 1870. An American soldier. He became brigadier-general of volunteers in the Federal army in 1861, was commander of the department of the Monongahela 1863–64, and led the 10th army corps at Swift's Creek, Drury's Bluff, Bermuda Hundred, Cold Harbor, and Petersburg.

Brooks's (brŭks'ez). A London club (Conservative) established in 1764 by the Duke of Roxborough, the Duke of Portland, and others. It was formerly a gaming house kept by Almack, and afterward by Brooks, a wine merchant and money-lender, for whom it was named.

Brooks of Sheffield. The imaginary person named by Mr. Mantalini to whom speaking of David Copperfield, in his presence. He frequently used to say some person spoken of whose name it is not convenient to mention.

"Quinion," said Mr. Mantalini, "talk of you, please. Such a chap! Oh! he is—as the Jew dealers say, 'a rum 'un.' I have upon my word, a devil of a time of it with him. Only Brooks of Sheffield and Mr. Mantalini, I was quite advised to think it was only Brooks of Sheffield; I could not I really thought of two!"

Dickens, David Copperfield, ii.

Broome (brōm), **William.** Born at Haslington, Cheshire, England, May 3, 1689; died at Bath, England, Nov. 16, 1745. An English poet and divine. He assisted as an accomplished Greek scholar in Pope's translation of Homer. Having remained silent in respect to the authorship of Pope's originality implied in the following couplet to Henley:

"Pope—one self-born work shall Homer be! the way
Broome went before me, and kindly swept the way."

he was given a place in the "Dunciad."

"Hibernian politics, O'Swatt, thy doom
And Pope's, translating two whole years with Broome,"

which was altered after a new publication had taken place, to

"The fate
And Popes, ten years to comment and translate."

Bell, Nat. Biog.

Broseley (brōz'ē). A town in Shropshire, western England, situated on the Severn 13 miles southeast of Shrewsbury. Population (1891), 4,926.

Brosses, de. See *Debrosses*.

Brothers (bruŧħ'erz), **Richard.** Born at Placentia, Newfoundland, Dec. 25, 1757; died at London, Jan. 25, 1824. An English religious enthusiast and prophet. He was a soldier in boyhood, and afterward a sailor. He proclaimed, among other things, that the destruction of the world would take place in 1795, and that the people of London, the Jews, and the nobles should be converted to the Jewish faith and take place in the new kingdom at Jerusalem. He was declared insane and confined in a lunatic. He wrote "A Revealed Knowledge of the Prophecies and Times" (1794), etc.

Brothers, The. 1. See *Antiphates*.—2. A play by Shirley, licensed in 1625. 3. A tragedy by Edward Young, produced in 1753.—4. A comedy by Richard Cumberland, produced in 1769.

Brothers, The. A political club of wits and statesmen established in London in 1743. Swift was founder of the club. In 1744 it was merged in the Scribblers' Club (which see).

Brother Sam. A tragedy by John Oxenford from a German play by Gerner, altered by E. A. Sothern and J. B. Buckstone, produced in 1874. Brother sam is the brother of Lord Dundreary, and the part was written for Sothern. The play is out of print by the author's request.

Brückère (brō-kär'), **Charles Marie Joseph Ghislain de.** Born at Ypres, Belgium, Jan. 18, 1796; died April 20, 1860. A Belgian politician, minister of war 1831–32.

Brouckère, Henri Marie Joseph Ghislain de. Born at Bruges, Belgium, 1801; died at Brussels, Jan. 25, 1891. A Belgian statesman, brother of the preceding, premier and minister of foreign affairs 1852–55.

Brougham (brō'am or brōm; orig. Se., brōō'-), **Henry Peter (Baron Brougham and Vaux).** Born at Edinburgh, Sept. 19, 1778; died at Cannes, France, May 7, 1868. A celebrated British statesman, orator, jurist, and scientist. He was one of the founders of the "Edinburgh Review" in 1802, entered Parliament in 1810, was counsel for Queen Caroline 1820–21, and was lord chancellor of England 1830–34.

Brougham, John. Born at Dublin, Ireland, May 9, 1810; died at New York, June 7, 1880. An Irish-American actor and playwright.

Broughton, Baron. See *Hobhouse*.

Broughton (brou'tun), **Hugh.** Born at Oxbury, parish of Bishop's Castle, Shropshire, England, 1549; died at London, Aug. 4, 1612. An English divine and rabbinical scholar. He published a scripture chronology and genealogy entitled "A Comment of Scripture" (1588), and an "Explication of the Article of Christ's Descent into Hell" (1589), in which he maintains that *hades* never means a place of torment, but the state of departed souls. He was satirized by Ben Jonson in "Volpone" (1606) and the "Alchemist" (folio Works, edited by Lightfoot, 1692).

Broughton, Rhoda. Born at Segrwyd Hall, Denbighshire, Wales, Nov. 29, 1840. An English novelist. She has written "Cometh up as a Flower" (1867), "Red as a Rose is She" (1867), "Nancy" (1873), etc.

Broughton, Thomas. Born at London, July 5, 1704; died at Bedminster, England, Dec. 21, 1774. An English divine and miscellaneous writer. He wrote the lives marked "T" in the original edition of the "Biographia Britannica," was the author of "An Historical Dictionary of all Religions from the Creation of the World to the Present Time" (1742), and published the words to the musical drama "Hercules," by Handel.

Broukhusius, Janus. See *Broekhuizen, Jan van*.

Broussa. See *Brussa*.

Brousson (brōsōn'), **Claude.** Born at Nimes, France, 1647; died at Montpellier, France, Nov. 4, 1698. A French Protestant theologian and jurist, put to death ostensibly for political reasons. He wrote "Lettres à ses amis de France" (1685), "Lettres aux Gens de la Cour" (1686), etc.

Broussonnet (brōsōnā'), **Pierre Marie Auguste.** Born at Montpellier, France, Feb. 28, 1761; died at Montpellier, July 27, 1807. A French physician and naturalist, best known as a botanist.

Brouwer, or Brauwer (brou'er), **Adrian.** Born at Oudenarde about 1606 (?); died at Antwerp, Jan., 1638. A painter of the Flemish school. His chief works are at Munich and Dresden. He studied in France, and died in the hospital at Antwerp. The subjects of Brouwer are similar to those of Teniers, but his melodies, although much studied and more skilful in effect. Next to Hals he was the greatest technician of his time.

Browdie (brou'di), **John.** A big, good-natured Yorkshireman in Charles Dickens's "Nicholas Nickleby." He marries Matilda Price. See *Price, Matilda*.

Brown (broun), **Benjamin Gratz.** Born at Lexington, Ky., May 28, 1826; died at St. Louis, Dec. 13, 1885. An American politician and journalist. He was United States senator from Missouri 1863–67; governor of Missouri 1871–72; and unsuccessful candidate of the Democratic and Liberal Republican for Vice-President in 1872.

Brown, Charles Brockden. Born at Philadelphia, Jan. 17, 1771; died Feb. 22, 1810. An American novelist. His works include "Wieland" (1798), "Ormond" (1799), "Arthur Mervyn" (1800), "Edgar Huntley, etc." (1801), etc.

Brown, Ford Madox. Born at Calais, France, 1821; died at London, Oct. 6, 1863. An English painter. His works include "Chaucer reading his Poetry at the Court of Edward III" (1851), "Christ washing Peter's Feet" (1852), etc.

Brown, George. Born at Edinburgh, Nov. 29, 1818; died at Toronto, Canada, May 9, 1880. A Canadian politician and journalist. He founded the Toronto "Globe" in 1844, entered the Dominion House of Commons in 1851, and became senator in 1875.

Brown, George Loring. Born at Boston, Feb. 11, 1814; died at Ashmere, near Chichester, England, Dec. 31, 1889. An American landscape painter.

Brown, Goold. Born at Providence, R. I., March 7, 1791; died at Lynn, Mass., March 31, 1857. An American grammarian. He conducted an academy in New York city for many years. He wrote "Lectures on English Grammar" (1822), "First Lessons in English Grammar" (1825), "Grammar of English Grammars" (1850), etc.

Brown, Henry Kirke. Born at Leyden, Mass., 1814. An American sculptor. His works include the equestrian statue of Washington in New York, of General Scott at Washington, etc.

Brown, Jacob. Born in Bucks County, Pa., May 9, 1775; died at Washington, D. C., Feb. 24, 1828. An American general. In 1814 he repulsed a British force crossing the Niagara, and in the army, having been promoted to the rank of major-general, he defeated General Riall at Lundy's Lane and Drummond at Lundy's Lane, July 25, and at Fort Erie, Sept. 17, 1814, and became general-in-chief of the United States army in 1821.

Brown, John. Born at Rothbury, Northumberland, England, Nov. 5, 1715; committed suicide, Sept. 23, 1766. An English clergyman and writer, author of "An Estimate of the Manners and Principles of the Times" (1757–58), etc.

Brown, John. Born at Carpow, parish of Abernethy, in Perthshire, Scotland, 1722; died at Haddington, Scotland, June 10, 1787. A Scottish theological scholar. His works include "A Dictionary of the Bible" (1769), "The self-interpreting Bible" (1778), "A Compendious History of the British Churches" (1784; new edition 1885).

Brown, John. Born at Biggar, Lanarkshire, Scotland, Sept., 1810; died May 11, 1882. A Scottish physician and author, son of John Brown (1784–1858). His chief work is the "Horæ Subsecivæ" (1858, 1861, 1882) containing "Our Dogs," and "Rab and his Friends"; the latter was first published in 1850.

Brown, Nicholas. Born at Providence, R. I., April 4, 1769; died Oct. 27, 1841. An American merchant. He was a patron of Brown University (formerly Rhode Island College), to which he gave in the aggregate $160,000.

Brown, Rawdon Lubbock. Born 1803; died at Venice, Aug. 25, 1883. An English historical scholar, noted for his researches in the archives of Venice. He resided in Venice from 1833 until his death. His special labor was the calendaring of Venetian state papers relating to English history.

Brown, Robert. Born at Montrose, Scotland, Dec. 21, 1773; died at London, June 10, 1858. A British botanist. He was the naturalist of Flinder's Australian expedition, 1801–05, and keeper of the botanical department of the British Museum after 1827. He published "Prodromus flore Novæ Hollandiæ" (1810; supplement 1830), "General Remarks on the Botany of Terra Australis" (1814), etc.

Brown, Tarleton. Born in Barnwell District, S. C., 1754; died 1846. An American Revolutionary soldier. He served throughout the War of Independence, obtaining the rank of captain, and wrote "Memoirs," containing a contemporary account in the Catalina specially printed, with notes by Charles J. Bushnell, 1848.

Brown, Thomas or **Tom.** Born at Shifnal, in Shropshire, 1663; died at London, June 16, 1704. An English satirical poet and prose-writer. A collected edition of his works was published in 1707–08.

Brown, Thomas. Born at Kilmabreck, Kirkcudbrightshire, Scotland, Jan. 9, 1778; died at Brompton, near London, April 2, 1820. A noted Scottish physician, philosopher, and poet, colleague of Dugald Stewart from 1810. He made valuable researches in the Philosophy of Cause and Effect (1818), "Lectures on the Physiology of the Human Mind" (1820), "Poems" (1804), "Paradise of Coquettes" (1814), "The Wanderer" (1817), "Agnes" (1818), etc. He is chiefly notable from his support of Hume's theory of causation.

Brown, Thomas, the Younger. A pseudonym of Thomas Moore, under which he wrote "The Intercepted Letters, or the Twopenny Post Bag," in 1813.

Brown, Tom. See under *Hughes, Thomas*.

Brown, Van Beest. See *Bertram, Harry*.

Brown, William. Born in Ireland, 1777; died near Buenos Ayres, May 3, 1857. An admiral of the Argentine navy. He emigrated to America with his family when a child, and in 1812 fitted out a privateer. In the war with Brazil 1826–27, and the civil service, out was finally defeated. In the civil war of 1842 he commanded the fleet of Buenos Ayres, blockading Montevideo.

Brown, Mr. A pseudonym of William Makepeace Thackeray, under which he wrote Mr. Brown's letters to a young man about town in "Punch" in 1849.

Brown Bess. A popular name of the English regulation flint-lock musket toward the end of the 18th century.

Brown, Jones, and Robinson, The Adventures of. A series of illustrated articles by Richard Doyle, begun in "Punch" and completed for his publishers in 1854. It is satire on the manners of the middle-class Englishman abroad or on his travels. Author's Prologue published in 1867. "The Struggles of Brown, Jones, and Robinson," a story illustrated by Millais.

Brown University. An institution of learning situated at Providence, Rhode Island, founded in 1764. It was called "Rhode Island College" until 1804 (see *Francis, Nicholas*). It is under control of the Baptists. It has (1893) 67 students, 62 instructors, and a library of 80,000 volumes.

Browne (broun), **Charles Farrar**: pseudonym **Artemus Ward.** Born at Waterford, Maine, April 26, 1834: died at Southampton, England, March 6, 1867. An American humorist. His chief work is "Artemus Ward: His Book" (1862). He also wrote "Artemus Ward: His Travels" (1865), "Artemus Ward in London" (1867), etc.

Browne, Count George de. Born at Camas, Limerick, June 15, 1698: died at Riga, Russia, Feb. 18, 1792. An Irish adventurer. He entered the Russian service in 1730; served with distinction in the Polish, French and Turkish wars; was captured by the Turks and there treated with exclusive severity; on his liberation he was made major-general and served under Lacy in Finland, and in the Seven Years' War (as lieutenant-general). He was made field-marshal and given the chief command in the Dutch war by Peter III.

Browne, Hablot Knight: pseudonym **Phiz.** Born at Kennington, Surrey, June 15, 1815: died at West Brighton, England, July 8, 1882. An English artist, noted especially as a caricaturist. He is best known from his illustrations of the novels of Dickens, Lever, and Surtees.

Browne, Henriette, the pseudonym of **Sophie de Bouteiller** (later Madame **de Saux**). Born at Paris, 1829. A French painter and etcher. Among her paintings are "Consolation" (1861), "Interieur d'Ecole à Constantinople" (1863), "Enfant Grecque à Tunge" (1865), "Danseuses en Nubie" (1869), "La Ferruche" (1875), etc.

Browne, Isaac Hawkins. Born at Burton-upon-Trent, England, Jan. 21, 1705; died at London, Feb. 14, 1760. An English poet. His chief poetical work was a Latin poem, "De animi immortalitate" (1754).

Browne, James. Born at Coupar Angus, Scotland, 1793: died near Edinburgh, April, 1841. A Scottish writer. He was assistant-editor of the 7th edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica," and author of "A History of the Inquisition," "A History of the Highlands and Highland Clans" (1838) etc.

Browne, John Ross. Born in Ireland, 1817: died in Oakland, Cal., Dec. 8, 1875. An Irish-American traveler and humorist. He was United States minister to China 1868-69. He wrote "Yusef, or the Journey of the Frank: a Crusade in the East" (1853), etc.

Browne, Junius Henri. Born about 1837. An American journalist and man of letters. He was a correspondent of the New York "Tribune" in the Civil War.

Browne, Count **Maximilian Ulysses von.** Born at Basel, Switzerland, Oct. 23, 1705: died at Prague, Bohemia, June 26, 1757. An Austrian field-marshal. He was a commander in the War of the Austrian Succession and the Seven Years' War, and was defeated by Frederick the Great at Lowositz in 1756, and at Prague in 1757.

Browne, Patrick. Born at Woodstock, County Mayo, Ireland, about 1720: died at Rushbrook, same county, Aug. 29, 1790. An Irish physician and naturalist. He served in the West Indies, residing several years at Jamaica. His "Civil and Natural History of Jamaica" was published in 1756 (2d ed. 1789), and he wrote several papers relating to the natural history of Ireland.

Browne, or **Brown, Robert.** Born at Tolethorp, Rutlandshire, England, about 1550: died at Northampton, England, about 1633. The founder of the Brownist sect, which developed into the Independents or Congregationalists. He was educated at Cambridge, and subsequently preached at Cambridge and elsewhere. About 1580 he organized at Norwich a congregation of dissenters, who became known as Brownists, and who, finding themselves persecuted by the ecclesiastical authorities, removed in a body under his leadership to Middelburg, Holland, in 1581. He left Holland in 1585, in consequence of dissension among his followers. He became master of Stamford Grammar School in 1586, and in 1591 became rector of Achurch in Northamptonshire, where he remained until his death.

Browne, Sir Thomas. Born at London, Oct. 19, 1605: died at Norwich, England, Oct. 19, 1682. A celebrated English physician and author. He studied at Oxford at Broadgate Hall, now Pembroke College, Montpellier, Padua and Leyden (where he was made doctor of medicine about 1629), and settled at Norwich in 1637. He was knighted Sept. 1671. His works include "Religio Medici" (1642; two unauthorized editions by Andrew Crooke appeared 1642), "Pseudodoxia Epidemica, or Inquiry into Vulgar Errors" (1646), and "Hydriotaphia, or Urn Burial" and "The Garden of Cyrus: or the Quincuncial Lozenge, etc." (1658). "Miscellany Tracts" and "Christian Morals" were published posthumously.

Browne, William. Born at Tavistock, Devonshire, 1591: died about 1643. An English poet, author of "Britannia's Pastorals" (1613–16), "Shepherd's Pipe" (1614), etc.

Browne, William George. Born at London, July 25, 1768: killed in northern Persia, 1813. An English traveler in Africa and the Orient, author of "Travels" in Africa, Egypt, and Syria (1800).

Brownell (broun'el), **Henry Howard.** Born at Providence, R. I., Feb. 6, 1820: died at East Hartford, Conn., Oct. 31, 1872. An American poet. His works include "Poems" (1847), "Lyrics of a Day" (1864), "War Lyrics and Other Poems" (1866), etc.

Brownell, Thomas Church. Born at Westport, Mass., Nov. 19, 1779: died at Hartford, Conn., Jan. 13, 1865. A bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church, president of Trinity College, Hartford, 1824–31. He wrote "Religion of the Heart and Life" (1839), "The Family Prayer Book," etc.

Browning (brou'ning), Mrs. (**Elizabeth Barrett**). Born at Coxhoe Hall, Durham, England, March 6, 1806: died at Florence, Italy, June 30, 1861. A noted English poet. She was the eldest daughter of Edward Moulton (who took the name of Barrett shortly after her birth), married Robert Browning in 1846, and resided in Italy, chiefly at Florence, during the remainder of her life. Author of "Prometheus Bound and Miscellaneous Poems" (1833), "Seraphim and Other Poems" (1838), "The Romaunt of the Page" (1839), "Lady Geraldine's Courtship" (1844), "Poems: Two Volumes" (1850), "Casa Guidi Windows" (1851), "Aurora Leigh" (1857), "Poems before Congress" (1860), etc. An elaborate edition of her poetical works was published at New York in 1884.

Browning, Robert. Born at Camberwell, near London, May 7, 1812: died at Venice, Italy, Dec. 12, 1889. A celebrated English poet. He was educated at the London University. In 1846 he married Elizabeth Barrett during whose lifetime he resided chiefly in Italy. After her death in 1861 he lived mainly at London and Venice. His chief works are "Paracelsus" (1835–36), "Strafford" (1837), "Sordello" (1840), "Bells and Pomegranates" (1841–46, including "Pippa Passes," "King Victor and King Charles," "A Blot in the Scutcheon," "The Return of the Druses," "Colombe's Birthday," "A Soul's Tragedy," "Luria"), "Men and Women" (1855), "Dramatis Personæ" (1864), "The Ring and the Book" (1868–69), "Balaustion's Adventure" (1871), "Prince Hohenstiel-Schwangau" (1871), "Fifine at the Fair" (1872), "Red Cotton Night-Cap Country" (1873), "Aristophanes' Apology" (1875), "The Inn Album" (1876), "The Agamemnon of Æschylus" (1877), "Dramatic Idyls" (1879), "Asolando" (1889).

Brownists (brou'nists). The followers of Robert Browne or Brown (about 1550–1633), a Puritan, who is regarded as the founder of the sect of Independents or Congregationalists.

Brownlow (broun'lō), **Mr.** A kind-hearted and benevolent old gentleman, the protector of Oliver Twist, in Charles Dickens's novel "Oliver Twist."

Brownlow, William Gannaway, called "Parson Brownlow." Born in Wythe County, Va., Aug. 29, 1805: died in Knoxville, Tenn., April 29, 1877. An American journalist and politician, originally an itinerant preacher in the Methodist Church, he became editor of the Knoxville "Whig" in 1839, in which, although an advocate of slavery, he opposed secession, and the result that his paper was suppressed by the Confederate government in 1861. He was arrested for treason Dec. 6, 1861, but was released and sent into the Union lines March 12, 1862. He was elected governor of Tennessee in 1865, and reelected in 1867; and became United States senator in 1869.

Brownrigg (broun'rig), **Elizabeth.** A notorious murderess living in England in the middle of the 18th century. She was hung, and her husband was reprieved.

Brownrigg Papers, The. A collection of essays and sketches by Douglas Jerrold, published in 1860.

Brown-Séquard (broun'sā-kär'), **Charles Édouard.** Born at Port Louis, Mauritius, April 8, 1818: died at Paris, April 2, 1894. A noted French physiologist. He studied at Paris, was placed in charge of a hospital for the paralyzed (Salpêtrière) at London in 1860, was professor of the physiology and pathology of the nervous system in Harvard University 1864–1868, and was appointed to the chair of experimental physiology in the College de France in 1878. He has published numerous works and papers on physiological subjects.

Brownsville (brounz'vil). A city in Cameron County, Southern Texas, situated on the Rio Grande 20 miles from its mouth. It was bombarded by the Mexicans, May, 1846. Population (1890), 6,134.

Broykarre. The horse of Maugis or Malagigi in the old romances: the next best horse in the world to Bayard.

Bruce (brös), **David.** See *David II.*, King of Scotland.

Bruce, Edward. Killed near Dundalk, Ireland, Oct., 1318. A Scottish adventurer, younger brother of Robert Bruce (1274–1329), crowned king of Ireland in 1316.

Bruce Pryce, Henry Austin. Born at Duffryn, Aberdare, April 16, 1815. First Baron Aberdare. A British politician. He was home secretary 1868–73, and was raised to the peerage in 1873, and became lord president of the council.

Bruce, James. Born at Kinnaird, Scotland, Dec. 14, 1730: died there, April 27, 1794. A celebrated African traveler. He successively explored Syria, the Nile Valley, and Abyssinia (1768–73). His "Travels to Discover the Sources of the Nile," 5 volumes, appeared in 1790. He reached the source of the Blue Nile. "He will always remain the poet, and his work the epic, of African travel." *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

Bruce, James. Born July 20, 1811: died at Dhurmsala, India, Nov. 20, 1863. A British diplomatist and statesman, eighth Earl of Elgin and twelfth Earl of Kincardine. He was governor-general of Canada 1846–54; special envoy to China and Japan 1857–59; postmaster-general 1859–60; and governor-general of India 1862–63.

Bruce, Michael. Born at Kinnesswood, Kinross-shire, Scotland, March 27, 1746: died at Kinnesswood, July 6 (5?), 1767. A Scottish poet and school-teacher. His "Poems" were published by John Logan, 1770.

Bruce, or **Brus, Robert de,** surnamed "The Competitor." Born 1210: died at Lochmaben Castle, Scotland, 1295. A Scottish noble, Lord of Annandale, and the grandfather of King Robert Bruce. He was one of the fifteen regents of Scotland during the reign of Alexander III., and the chief rival of John Baliol to the Scottish throne in the competition at Norham 1291–92, where, as arbiter, Edward I. of England decided in favor of Baliol.

Bruce, Robert de. Born 1253: died 1304. A Scottish noble, father of King Robert Bruce. He is said to have accompanied Edward, afterward Edward I., in the Crusade of 1269, and married Marjory, countess of Carrick, becoming by the courtesy of Scotland earl of Carrick. He was appointed constable of the castle of Carlisle by Edward I., 1295, and sided with the English when, in the following year, Baliol attempted to assert his independence of Edward I.

Bruce, Robert de. Born July 11, 1274: died at Cardross, June 7, 1329. A famous king of Scotland. See *Robert I.* (of Scotland).

Bruce, Thomas. Born July 20, 1766: died at Paris, Nov. 14, 1841. A British nobleman, seventh Earl of Elgin and eleventh Earl of Kincardine. He was envoy to Constantinople 1799–1802, and removed from Athens to England the "Elgin marbles," purchased by the nation in 1816, and now in the British Museum. See *Elgin Marbles.*

Bruce, or **Brus, The.** A poem by John Barbour, on the subject of King Robert I. of Scotland (1375). See *Robert I.* (of Scotland).

Bruch (bröch), **Max.** Born at Cologne, Prussia, Jan. 6, 1838. An eminent German composer. In 1880-83 he was director of the Liverpool Philharmonic Society. His works include the operetta "Scherz, List und Rache," the opera "Lorcley," "Scenen aus der Frithjofssage," "Odysseus," "Arminius," "Lied von der Glocke," "Das Feuerkreuz," and oratorios, etc.

Bruck (brök), **Karl Ludwig,** Baron. Born at Elberfeld, Rhenish Prussia, Oct. 8, 1798: died April 23, 1860. An Austrian statesman. He was minister of commerce and public works 1848–51, and minister of finance 1855–60, when, being ungraciously dismissed, he committed suicide. He was one of the chief founders of the Austrian Lloyd's at Triest.

Brückenau (brük'e-nou). A watering-place in Lower Franconia, Bavaria, situated on the Sinn in lat. 50° 19′ N., long. 9° 17′ E.: noted for mineral springs.

Brucker (brök'er), **Jakob.** Born at Augsburg, Bavaria, Jan. 22, 1696: died at Augsburg, Nov. 26, 1770. A German philosophical writer, rector of the school in Kaufbeuren, and later pastor in Augsburg. His chief work is the "Historia critica philosophiæ, etc." (1742–44).

Bructeri (bruk'tę-ri). [L. (Tacitus) *Bructeri*, Gr. (Strabo) *Βούκτεροι.*] A German tribe which appears to have occupied the territory about the upper Ems and on both sides of the Lippe. Strabo divides them into "greater" and "lesser." They were subjugated to the Romans by Tiberius, but later rose against Varus and took part in the rising of Civilis. They had become merged late as the 9th century. They were ultimately merged in the Franks.

Brudenel (brōd'nel), **James Thomas,** seventh Earl of Cardigan. Born at Hambleton, Hampshire, England, Oct. 16, 1797: died at Deene Park, Northamptonshire, England, March 28, 1868. An English general, commander of the "Light Brigade" in the charge at Balaklava, Oct. 25, 1854.

Brueys (brü-ā'), **David Auguste de.** See *Palaprat.*

Bruges (brō'jez; F. pron. brüzh). [F. *Bruges*, G. *Brügge*, D. Flem. *Brugge*, ML. *Brugæ*, OD. *Brugge* or *Bruggen*, Bridges.] The capital of the province of West Flanders, Belgium, situated 8 miles from the North Sea on canals (to Ghent, the North Sea, etc.), in lat. 51° 12′ N., long. 3° 13′ E. It is noted for its laces. It was an important town as early as the 7th century, was subject to the counts of Flanders and later to the dukes of Burgundy, and was a leading Hanseatic city. Its most brilliant commercial period was from the 13th to the 15th century: at one time it was the commercial center of Europe. The Order of the Golden Fleece was founded at Bruges in 1430. Bruges surrendered to the Spanish in 1584, and was bombarded by the Dutch in 1794. The cathedral of Bruges is an early-Pointed structure of brick, with later additions. The exterior, with castellated west tower, is clumsy, but the interior is lofty and effective, and contains many fine paintings (several of them notable examples of the early Flemish school), good 16th-century glass, and interesting brasses and other monuments. The dimensions are 330 by 120 feet; length of transepts, 174; height of vaulting, 90. Population (1890), 47,497.

Brugg (bröċh). A small town in the canton of Aargau, Switzerland, situated on the Aare in lat. 47° 29′ N., long. 8° 12′ E. It was called the "Prophets' Town" in the Reformation (as being the birthplace of many theologians).

Brugger (brök′er), **Friedrich.** Born at Munich, Jan. 13, 1815: died at Munich, April 9, 1870. A German sculptor.

Brugsch (bröċhsh), **Heinrich Karl.** Born at Berlin, Feb. 18, 1827: died there, Sept. 10, 1894. A distinguished German Egyptologist. His works include "Hieroglyphisch-demotisches Worterbuch" (1867–1882); also "Reiseberichte aus Ägypten" (1855), "Monuments de l'Egypte" (1857), "Recueil de monuments égyptiens" (1862–66), "Geschichte Ägyptens unter den Pharaonen" (1877), "Dictionnaire géographique de l'ancienne Égypte" (1879–80), etc.

Brühl (brül). A small town in the Rhine Province, Prussia, 8 miles south-southwest of Cologne. Near it is the royal palace of Brühl.

Brühl, Count **Heinrich von.** Born at Weissenfels, Prussia, Aug. 13, 1700: died at Dresden, Oct. 28, 1763. A Saxon politician under Augustus III. He became prime minister in 1747 and induced the elector Augustus III. to take sides against Prussia in the Seven Years' War. His library of 62,000 volumes forms a considerable part of the Royal Library at Dresden.

Bruhns (bröns), **Karl Christian.** Born at Ploen, in Holstein, Germany, Nov. 22, 1830: died at Leipsic, July 25, 1881. A distinguished German astronomer. He was professor of astronomy and director of the observatory at Leipsic, and was especially noted for his observations and for the discovery of several comets. He wrote "Die astronomische Strahlenbrechung in ihrer historischen Entwickelung" (1861), etc.

Bruin (brö′in, prop. broin). [D. *bruin* = E. *brown.*] The bear in "Reynard the Fox."

Bruin. A rough, overbearing man in Foote's play "The Mayor of Garratt." He is a contrast to the henpecked Jerry Sneak. Mrs. Bruin is roughly treated by him.

Brulés. See *Siteanxa.*

Brulgruddery (brul-grud′ėr-i), **Dennis.** In Colman the Younger's comedy "John Bull," an eccentric, whimsical Irishman, the host of the Red Cow. He has married "the fat widow to Mr. Skinnygauge," who is described as "a waddling woman with a mulberry face."

Brumaire (brü-mär′). [F. (after L. *brumarius*), from *brume*, fog, from L. *bruma*, winter.] The name adopted in 1793 by the National Convention of the first French Republic for the second month of the year. In the years 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7 it began Oct. 22, and ended Nov. 20; in years 4, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14 it began on Oct. 23, and ended Nov. 21; and in year 12 it began on Oct. 24, and ended Nov. 22.

Brumaire, The 18th. In French history, Nov. 9, 1799, when the coup d'état by which the Directory was overthrown was commenced. It was completed on the 19th Brumaire.

Brumath (brö-mät′), or **Brumpt** (brömpt). A town in Lower Alsace, Alsace-Lorraine, situated on the Zorn 11 miles north of Strasburg: the ancient Brucomagus. Population (1890), commune, 5,548.

Brummell (brum′el), **George Bryan,** called **Beau Brummell.** Born at London, June 7, 1778: died at Caen, France, March 29, 1840. An English gentleman famous as a leader in fashionable society in London. He was an intimate friend of the Prince of Wales (George IV.) "who it is said on one occasion 'began to blubber when told that Brummell did not like the cut of his coat.' . . . By no means a fop, Brummell was never extravagant in his dress, which was characterized rather by a studied moderation." (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*) Losses at the gaming-table forced him to retire to Calais in 1816. In 1830 he was appointed consul at Caen, was imprisoned for debt in 1835; and after 1837 sank into a condition of imbecility, and died in an asylum.

Brun (brön), **Friederike Sophie Christiane.** Born at Gräfentonna, in Gotha, Germany, June 3, 1765: died at Copenhagen, March 25, 1835. A German poet and writer of travels. Her works include poems (1795, 1812, 1820), "Prosaische Schriften" (1799–1801), "Episoden" (1807–18), "Römisches Leben" (1833), "Briefe aus Rom" (1816), etc.

Brunanburh (brö′nän-böréh). A place, probably in Northumbria, England, where, in 937, Æthelstan defeated Anlaf of Ireland and Constantine of Scotland. A ballad of the battle is inserted in the "Anglo-Saxon Chronicle."

Brunck (brunk), **Richard François Philippe.** Born at Strasburg, Dec. 30, 1729: died June 12, 1803. A French classical scholar. He published "Analecta veterum poetarum Græcorum" (1772–76), and editions of Aristophanes, Vergil, Sophocles, Plautus, etc.

Brundisium (brun-dish′i-um), or **Brundusium** (brun-dū′zhi-um). The ancient name of Brindisi.

Brune (brün), **Guillaume Marie Anne.** Born at Brives-la-Gaillarde, Corrèze, France, March 13, 1763: killed at Avignon, France, Aug. 2, 1815. A marshal of France. He served with distinction in the army of Italy 1796–97; and commanded in Switzerland, Holland, the Vendée, and Italy, 1798–1801.

Brunehaut (brün-hō′), or **Brunehilde** (brün-hild′). Died 613 A. D. A queen of Austrasia, daughter of Athanagild, king of the Visigoths. She married Sigebert, king of Austrasia, 561. She incited her husband to make war on his brother Chilperic, king of Neustria, who had murdered his wife Galsuinda (Galeswintha), sister of Brunehaut, in order to espouse his mistress Fredegonda (Fredegunde). Sigebert was murdered in 575 by Fredegonda, and Brunehaut became regent for her minor son Childebert. She was captured, after many reverses of fortune, at the age of eighty, by Clothaire II., who suffered her to be dragged to death by a wild horse.

Brunei (brö-nī′). [See *Borneo.*] A sultanate in the northwestern part of Borneo, placed under British protection in 1888. Capital, Brunei. Area, about 3,000 square miles.

Brunel (brö-nel′), **Isambard Kingdom.** Born at Portsmouth, England, April 9, 1806: died at Westminster, England, Sept. 15, 1859. An English civil engineer and naval architect, son of Sir Marc Isambard Brunel. He was engineer of the Great Western Railway. He designed the Great Western (1838), the Great Britain (1845), the Great Eastern (1858).

Brunel, Sir **Marc Isambard.** Born at Hacqueville, Eure, France, April 25, 1769: died at London, Dec. 12, 1849. A civil engineer. He emigrated from France to the United States in 1793 (where he designed and built the Bowery Theater, New York), was appointed chief engineer of New York; settled in England in 1799; completed machinery for making ships' blocks in 1806; and constructed the Thames tunnel 1825–43.

Brunelleschi (brö-nel-les′kē), **Filippo.** Born at Florence, Italy, 1379: died there, April 16, 1446. A noted Italian architect. He at first studied jewelry and goldsmiths' work, and later experimented with mechanics, constructing clocks and machines of all sorts. He also attempted sculpture. In 1401 he entered into competition with Ghiberti for the doors of the baptistery at Florence. He associated himself with Donatello, and about 1403 the two made a famous visit to Rome. His study of the Roman monuments was most exhaustive, and when he returned to Florence he had reconstructed in [illegible] himself the entire scheme of antique architecture. He built the famous dome of Santa Maria del Fiore, which was begun in 1417. The vault was started in 1420 and finished in 1434. Between 1445 and 1461 the lantern was built after his designs. This was the most important structural problem of the 15th century. Brunelleschi also built the church of San Lorenzo at Florence, the Badia at Fiesole, the cloister of Santa Croce, that of Santo Spirito (finished from his designs after his death), and the Cappella dei Pazzi, also the Spedale degli Innocenti, the Pitti Palace, and the Pazzi Palace.

Brunello (brö-nel′lō). A thief in Boiardo's "Orlando Innamorato" and Ariosto's "Orlando Furioso." He was of mean extraction, but was made king of Tingitana by Agramant for his services, and after a life spent in theft and subtle knavery was hanged.

Brunet (brü-nā′), **Jacques Charles.** Born at Paris, Nov. 2, 1780: died at Paris, Nov. 16, 1867. A noted French bibliographer. He published a supplement to the bibliographical dictionary of Duclos (1802), "Manuel du libraire et de l'amateur de livres" (5th edition 1860), "Recherches bibliographiques et critiques sur les éditions originales des cinq livres du roman satirique de Rabelais" (1852), etc.

Brunetière (brün-tyãr′), **Ferdinand.** Born at Toulon, July 19, 1849. A French editor and critic. He began his studies at the Lycée de Marseilles, and was graduated from the Lycée Louis-le-Grand in Paris. In 1875 he joined the staff of the "Revue des Deux Mondes," of which he is now (1894) the editor-in-chief. In 1886 he was appointed lecturer at the École Normale; in 1887 became a member of the Legion of Honor; and in 1893 was elected to the French Academy. His publications include "Études critiques sur l'histoire de la littérature française" (five series, 1880–93), "Le roman naturaliste" (1883), "Histoire et littérature" (1884–1886), "Questions de critique" (1888), "Nouvelles questions de critique" (1890), and more recently still, "L'Évolution des genres dans l'histoire de la littérature" and "L'Évolution de la poésie lyrique au dix-neuvième siècle." The first two series of the "Études critiques" and "Le roman naturaliste" have been crowned by the French Academy. In addition to these works, Brunetière has edited a number of books for French colleges.

Brunhild (brön′hild). [MHG. *Brünhilt, Prünhilt,* Icel. *Brynhildr.*] 1. In the Nibelungenlied, a legendary queen of Island (*i. e.*, Isala-land in the Low Countries), the wife of King Gunther for whom she is won by Siegfried. In the Old Norse version of the Siegfried legend, Brunhild is a Valkyr who is won by Sigurd for Gunnar.
2. See *Brunehaut.*

Bruni (brö′nē), **Leonardo,** surnamed **Aretino** (from his birthplace). Born at Arezzo, Italy, 1369: died at Florence, March 9, 1444. A noted Italian man of letters (a pupil of Emanuel Chrysoloras), apostolic secretary, and chancellor of Florence 1427–44. He wrote "Historiarum Florentinarum libri XII" (1416), "De bello italico adversus Gothos gesto" (1470), "Epistolæ familiares," and a novel, "De amore Guiscardi."

Brünig (brün′ig). A pass over the Alps, connecting Lucerne with Meiringen. The highest point is 3,395 feet. It is traversed (since 1888–89) by a railway.

Brunkeberg (brön′ke-berg). A height north of Stockholm. Here, Oct., 1471, the Swedes under Sten Sture defeated Christian I. of Denmark.

Brunn (brön), **Heinrich.** Born at Wörlitz, in Anhalt, Germany, Jan. 23, 1822: died at Munich, July 23, 1894. A German archæologist, professor of archæology at Munich. His works include "Geschichte der griechischen Künstler" (1853–59), "I rilievi delle urne etrusche" (1870), etc.

Brünn (brün), Slav. **Brno** (ber′no). The capital of Moravia, situated at the base of the Spielberg between the Zwittawa and Schwarzawa, in lat. 49° 12′ N., long. 16° 37′ E.: one of the principal manufacturing towns in Austria. It was unsuccessfully besieged by the Hussites in 1428, by King George of Bohemia in 1467, by the Swedes in 1645, and by the Prussians in 1742, and was occupied by Napoleon in 1805, and by the Prussians in 1866. Population (1890), 94,462.

Brunnen (brön′nen). [G., 'springs.'] A village in the canton of Schwyz, Switzerland, situated on the Lake of Lucerne 15 miles east-southeast of Lucerne. Here, in 1315, the three Forest Cantons renewed their confederation.

Brunner (brön′nėr), **Johann Conrad.** Born near Schaffhausen, Switzerland, Jan. 16, 1653: died at Mannheim, Baden, Oct. 2, 1727. A German anatomist, noted for researches in regard to the pancreas and the duodenum.

Brunner, Sebastian. Born at Vienna, Dec. 10, 1814. An Austrian man of letters and Roman Catholic theologian. He is the author of a satirical poem, "Nebeljungenlied" (1845), directed against the Hegelians, and other poems, several tales, "Clemens Maria Hofbauer und seine Zeit" (1858), "Die Kunstgenossen der Klosterzelle" (1863), etc.

Brunnow (brön′nō), Count **Philipp von.** Born at Dresden, Aug. 31, 1797: died at Darmstadt, Germany, April 12, 1875. A Russian diplomatist. He was ambassador at London 1840–54, at Frankfort 1855, at Berlin 1856, and at London 1858–74.

Bruno (brö′nō), surnamed "The Great." Born 925: died at Rheims, France, Oct. 11, 965. The brother of Otto I. of Germany, made archbishop of Cologne and duke of Lorraine in 953.

Bruno, Saint. Born at Querfurt, Prussian Saxony, about 970: killed at Braunsberg, East Prussia, Feb. 14, 1009. A German prelate, called "the apostle to the Prussians."

Bruno, Saint. Born at Cologne about 1040: died at Della Torre, Calabria, Italy, 1101. The founder of the order of Carthusian monks, at Chartreuse, near Grenoble, France, about 1085.

Bruno (brö′nō), **Giordano.** Born at Nola, Italy, about 1548: died at Rome, Feb. 17, 1600. An Italian philosopher. He entered the Dominican order at Naples in 1563, left Italy in 1576 to avoid the consequences of his disbelief in the doctrines of transubstantiation and of the immaculate conception of Mary, was at Geneva in 1577 and arrived at Paris in 1579. In 1583 he went to London, where some of his most important works were written, and where he remained two years under the protection of the French ambassador. In 1586–88 he lectured at the University of Wittenberg, and subsequently visited other cities in Germany, France, and Switzerland, returning to Italy in 1592. He was arrested at Naples, May 22, 1592, by order of the Inquisition, and was burned at the stake as a heretic in the Campo dei Fiori at Rome. His chief works are "Spaccio della bestia trionfante" ("Expulsion of the Triumphant Beast," 1584), "Della causa, principio et uno" (1584), "Dell' infinito, universo e mondi" (1584), "De monade numero et figura" (1591).

Bruno, Leonardo. See *Bruni.*

Brunswick (brunz′wik), G. **Braunschweig** (broun′shvīg). A duchy of northern Germany, and state of the German Empire. Capital, Brunswick (Braunschweig). It is mainly surrounded by the Prussian provinces of Hanover, Saxony, and Westphalia, and comprises 3 main detached portions (the Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel-Helmstedt division, the Blankenburg division, and the Gandersheim-Holzminden division), and also 6 smaller exclaves. It produces coal, iron, marble, salt, copper, lead, etc., and has flourishing agriculture. The government is a hereditary constitutional monarchy (Prince Albert of Prussia is regent), with a chamber of 46 members. Brunswick has 2 members in the Bundesrat and 3 in the Reichstag. The population is Protestant. Brunswick formed part of the realm of Charles the Great and part of the duchy of Saxony. "They [the descendants of Henry the Lion] held their place as princes of the Empire, no longer as dukes of Saxony, but as dukes of Brunswick. After some of the usual divisions, two Brunswick principalities finally took their place on the map, those of Lüneburg and Wolfenbüttel. . . . The simple ducal title remained with the Brunswick princes of the other line." (*Freeman,* Hist. Geog., p. 213.) The duchy of Brunswick suffered severely from the French in the Seven Years' War, was occupied by the French in 1806, was annexed to the kingdom of Westphalia in 1807, and was restored to its duke in 1813. It entered the Germanic Confederation in 1815. Its direct line of rulers became extinct in 1884. A regent was chosen in 1885. Area, 1,424 square miles. Population (1890), 403,773.

Brunswick, G. **Braunschweig.** The capital of Brunswick, situated on the Ocker in lat. 52° 16′ N., long. 10° 32′ E. It has manufactures of tobacco, sugar, woolen goods, etc. It was the

battle near of Gottsched and Spohr, and the place of Lessing's death. It was founded in 861 (?); was the residence of Henry the Lion; became a leading Hanseatic town; passed to the Westphalian kingdom in 1871; and became the capital of the duchy in 1753. It was the scene of an insurrection in 1830. It contains a cathedral, built in the last quarter of the 12th century. The double aisles on the south side are of the 14th century; those of the north side with twisted columns, of the 15th. The walls and vaults of the choir and south transept are adorned with sculptural mural paintings dating from 1234. There are many interesting monuments, including sculptured mediæval tombs of emperors and princes. The columned crypt is squeezed and trapsidal. The finest palace is a fine modern Renaissance building of three stories, the lowest of which is rusticated, and forms a basement. The chief façade, 410 feet long and 100 high, has two end pavilions, each engaged with Corinthian columns, and in the middle, over the entrance, a handsome heavystyle portico, with a sculptured pediment. Behind the pediment there is a square attic, on which is a quadriga in bronze. Population (1890), 101,047.

Brunswick, Duke of (**Charles Frederick William**). Born at Wolfenbüttel, Germany, Oct. 9, 1735; died at Ottensen, near Altona, Germany, Nov. 10, 1806. Son of Charles, duke of Brunswick. He engaged (1758–1806) was commander of the Prussian army (1792–94 and 1806); and was mortally wounded at Auerstadt, Oct. 14, 1806.

Brunswick, Duke of (**Charles Frederick Augustus William**). Born at Brunswick, Oct. 30, 1804; died at Geneva, Aug. 18, 1873. The eldest son of Frederick William, duke of Brunswick. He was deposed from the government in 1830.

Brunswick, Duke of (**Ferdinand**). Born at Brunswick, Jan. 12, 1721; died July 3, 1792. The fourth son of Ferdinand Albert, duke of Brunswick. He was a field-marshal in the Prussian service; and defeated the French at Crefeld in 1758, and at Minden Aug. 1, 1759.

Brunswick, Duke of (**Frederick William**). Born at Brunswick, Oct. 9, 1771: killed at Quatrebras, Belgium, June 16, 1815. The fourth son of Charles William Ferdinand, duke of Brunswick. He reigned 1813–15. He commanded the "Black Brunswickers" 1809, and lived in England 1809–13.

Brunswick. A town in Cumberland County, Maine, situated on the Androscoggin 25 miles northeast of Portland. It is the seat of Bowdoin College. Population (1890), 6,012.

Brunswick. A seaport, the capital of Glynn County, Georgia, 70 miles south-southwest of Savannah. It exports lumber, cotton, and naval stores. Population (1890), 8,459.

Brunswick-Lüneburg (brunz'wik-lü"ne-bōrg).

Line of. A branch of the house of Brunswick from which the reigning house of Great Britain is descended.

Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel (brunz'wik-vol'fen-büt-tel), **Line of.** A branch of the house of Brunswick from which the late reigning house of Brunswick was descended.

Brunton (brun'ton), Mrs. (**Mary Balfour**). Born at Barra, Orkneys, Nov. 1, 1778; died at Edinburgh, Dec. 19, 1818. An English novelist, wife of Rev. Alexander Brunton. She wrote "Self Control" (1810), "Discipline" (1814), etc.

Brunton, Louisa. Born 1783 (?); died 1860. An English actress. She became countess of Craven in 1807, when she left the stage. She was remarkable for her beauty.

Brusa, or **Broussa** (brō'sä). The capital of the vilayet of Khodavendkiyar, Asiatic Turkey, situated at the foot of Mount Olympus, in lat. 40° 10′ N., long. 29° E.: the ancient Prusa. It produces wine and fruits, and manufactures tapestry and carpets. There are noted hot springs in its vicinity. It was the capital of Bithynia in the 2d and 1st centuries B. C., and the capital of the Ottoman empire 14th–15th centuries, after its capture by Orkhan in 1327. Population, 60,000.

Brussanci, Il. See *Riccio*.

Brush (brush), **George de Forest.** Born at Shelbyville, Tenn., 1855. An American painter. He was a student of the Academy of Design, New York city, from 1874–77 and from 1874–80 in the studio of Jean Léon Gérôme. His best works are pictures of American Indian subjects. In 1880 he won the Hallgarten prize at the National Academy Exhibition.

Brush, Charles Francis. Born at Euclid, Ohio, March 17, 1849. An American electrician. He is the inventor of the Brush dynamo-electric machine and the Brush electric-arc lamp, both of which were extensively introduced in the United States in 1876.

Brussels (brus'elz), [F. *Bruxelles*, Sp. *Bruselas*, G. *Brüssel*, D. *Brussel*.] The capital of Belgium and of the province of Brabant, situated on the Senne in lat. 50° 51′ N., long. 4° 22′ E. Besides the city proper it comprises ten suburbs. It has important manufactures of lace, leather, linen, woolen and cotton goods, furniture, bronzes, etc. It is the seat of a university. Brussels appears in history in the 8th century, and became important in the middle ages. It had a brilliant period under Charles V. and Philip II., who made it the capital of the Low Countries, and was the scene of the earliest rising against the Spanish in 1566. It was the capital of the French department of Dyle 1794–1814, and alternately with The Hague the capital of the Netherlands 1815–30. In the latter year it was the scene of the outbreak of the Belgian revolution. It became the capital of Belgium in 1831. It has been noted latterly as an art center. It contains a cathedral, an imposing monument of the 13th century, with later additions. The 15th-century west front is flanked by high square towers, and has the principal entrance between buttresses and paneling; it has three canopied portals, a large central traceried window, and an arcaded gable. The design is somewhat dry and mechanical. The interior is characterized by lofty arches with cylindrical pillars, and much superb glass, mediæval, Renaissance, and modern. The five windows in the Chapel of the Sacrament were given about 1540 by the emperor Charles V., the kings of France, Portugal, and Hungary, and the Archduke of Austria. The noted pulpit by Verbruggen (1699) is called the "Pulpit of St. Gudule;" it is a piece of elaborate carving in wood representing the expulsion from paradise, with many birds and animals amid the profuse foliage, and a canopy supported by angels on which Satan is seen destroying the Virgin's serpent. The mansions of the cathedral are 355 by 165 feet. The Palais de la Nation, built by Maria Theresa for the Council of Brabant, was used by the States-General between 1817 and 1830, and is now the seat of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies. It is a handsome building with a portico in whose pediment are sculptures symbolizing Administration of justice. The fine vestibule is adorned with historical statues, and the halls and apartments contain good portraits and other paintings. The Conservatoire de musique de la Société was established in 1832. It was an offshoot of the École Royale de Musique founded in 1823. (*Grove*.) Population (1891), with suburbs, 476,862.

Brussels Conference. A convention of representatives from Great Britain, France, Austria-Italy, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, and Russia, which met at Brussels in Sept., 1876 (and again in 1877). It decided to establish an International African Association to explore and civilize central Africa, and provided for branch national committees.

Brussels Treaty. A treaty conference of 1890.

Brut (brōt). [ME. and OF., orig. same as AS. *Bryt*, a Briton. See *Brutus the Trojan*.] A poetical version of the legendary history of Britain, by Layamon, a semi-Saxon paraphrase of the French "Roman de Brut" of Wace. See *Wace*. Its subject is the deeds and wanderings of the legendary king Brutus, descendant of Æneas, great-grandson of Æneas, and king of Britain. It is about twice the length of Wace's "Brut," containing 32,250 lines. The latter is thought by some to be a mere versification of Geoffrey of Monmouth. There are two manuscripts of Layamon's poem, both in the British Museum.

Brute. See *Brutus the Trojan*.

Brute (brōt), **John.** A drunken, roistering, rough fellow in Vanbrugh's comedy "The Provoked Wife." He passes through every phase of riot and debauchery, and is unbearably insolent to his "provoked wife," though too much of a coward to resent her treatment of him.

Bruté (brü-tā'), **Simon Gabriel.** Born at Rennes, France, March 20, 1779: died June 26, 1839. A French-American prelate of the Roman Catholic Church, bishop of Vincennes, Indiana, 1834–39.

Bruttium (brut'i-um), or **Bruttii** (brut'i-i). In ancient geography, the southernmost division ancient of Italy, corresponding to the modern provinces of Reggio and Catanzaro: originally Bruthius or Bruttiorum Ager. Now called *Calabria*.

Brutus (brō'tus). A tragedy by Voltaire, produced at the Comédie Française Dec. 11, 1730. Alfieri wrote two tragedies bearing this name ("Marcus Brutus" and "Brutus the Younger"), both published in 1783. Catherine Bernard also produced a tragedy, "Brutus," at the Comédie Française Dec. 18, 1690.

Brutus, Decimus Junius, surnamed **Albinus.** Executed by order of Antonius Gongeal, one of the assassins of Julius Cæsar. He was betrayed, and was put to death by order of Mark Antony.

Brutus, Lucius Junius. A Roman consul in 509 B. C. According to the (unhistorical) legend, he feigned idiocy (whence the name *Brutus*, stupid: probably onomatopoetic or nonsense) to avoid exciting the fear of his uncle Tarquin the Proud, who had put to death the elder brother of Brutus to possess himself of their wealth. Tarquin, alarmed at the prodigy of a serpent appearing in the royal palace, sent his sons Titus and Aruns to consult the oracle at Delphi. They took with them for amusement Brutus, who propitiated the priestess with a golden staff inclosed in a rod. When she, in response to an inquiry of Titus and Aruns as to who should succeed to the throne, replied, "He who first kisses his mother," Brutus stumbled to the ground and kissed mother earth. After the outrage on Lucretia, Brutus threw off his dissimulation, expelled the Tarquins, and established the republic (509). When they conspired to counteract his own sons Titus and Tiberius to death for having conspired to restore Tarquin. He led in 507 () an army against Tarquin, who was returning to Rome. Brutus and Aruns fell in the battle. Subject of Shelley's drama.

Brutus, Marcus Junius (adoptive name **Quintus Cæpio Brutus**). Born 85 B. C.: died near Philippi, Macedonia, 42 B. C. A Roman politician and scholar. Originally an adherent of Pompey, he went over to Cæsar after the battle of Pharsalia in 48; was governor of Cisalpine Gaul in 46, and *prætor urbanus* in 44; joined, induced by Cassius, in the assassination of Cæsar, March 15, 44; gathered troops in Macedonia, with which he joined Cassius in Asia Minor in 42; and conquered Octavianus in the first battle of Philippi in 42, while Cassius was defeated by Antony and committed suicide; but was defeated in a second battle twenty days later, and fell upon his sword. His (second) wife Porti, daughter of Cato Uticensis, on receiving news of his death, committed suicide by swallowing live coals.

Brutus the Trojan. [ML. *Brutus*, OF. *Brut*, really representing AS. *Bryt*, a Briton, but confused with the classical name *Brutus*.] A fabulous person, according to Geoffrey of Monmouth the grandson of Æneas and founder of the city of New Troy (London).

Brutus, or The Fall of Tarquin. A tragedy by John Howard Payne, produced in 1818.

Brüx (brüks), or **Bryx** (brēks). A town in Bohemia, situated on the Biela 45 miles northwest of Prague. Population (1890), commune, 14,894.

Bruyère, Jean de la. See *La Bruyère*.

Bruyn (broin), **Cornelius de.** Born at The Hague, Holland, 1652: died at Utrecht, Holland, about 1719. A Dutch traveler and painter. He wrote "Voyage an Levant, etc." (1698), "Voyage par la Moscovie, en Perse, etc." (1711).

Bruys, or **Bruis** (brü-ē'). **Pierre de.** Burned at the stake at St. Gilles, France, about 1126. A French religious reformer. His followers were called Petrobrusians (which see).

Bry, or **Brie** (brē), **Théodore de.** Born at Liège, 1528: died at Frankfort-on-the-Main, 1598. A goldsmith, engraver, and painter. About 1570 he established a printing and engraving house at Frankfort-on-the-Main, his two sons assisting him. They illustrated many books, but are best known for their great collection of travels, of which there are different editions in Latin and German. The first was entitled "Collectiones peregrinationum in Indiam orientalem et occidentalem" (Frankfort, 1590). The volumes are illustrated with many plates from De Bry's hand.

Bryan (brī'an), Sir **Francis.** Died at Clonmel, Ireland, Feb. 2, 1550. An English poet, soldier, and diplomatist.

Bryan, Michael. Born at Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, April 9, 1757: died at London, March 21, 1821. An English art critic. He compiled a "Biographical and Critical Dictionary of Painters and Engravers" (1813–16).

Bryanites (brī'an-īts). A Methodist body, also called "Bible Christians," founded by a Cornish preacher, William Bryan (O'Bryan), about 1815.

Bryant (brī'ant), **Jacob.** Born at Plymouth, England, 1715; died at Cypenham, near Windsor, England, Nov. 14, 1804. An English antiquary, author of "A New System, or an Analysis of Ancient Mythology" (1774–76), etc.

Bryant, William Cullen. Born at Cummington, Mass., Nov. 3, 1794: died at New York, June 12, 1878. A noted American poet and journalist. He studied at Williams College 1810–11; took up the study of law in 1812; and was admitted to the bar at Bridgewater in 1815. He published "The Embargo" in 1808; printed a volume of poetry in 1821; gave up the practice of law in 1825; was appointed to a place on the New York "Evening Post" in 1826, and became its editor-in-chief and part proprietor in 1829. He published a collection of his poems in 1832, which was reprinted by an English publisher, under Washington Irving's auspices. (The line "The British soldier trembles" in the "Song of Marion's Men," was changed to "The foeman trembles in his camp.") As editor of the "Evening Post" he opposed the extension of slavery and support of the Union. He published translations of the Iliad (1870), and the Odyssey (1871). "Poetical Works," edited by Parke Godwin, 1883. "Prose Writings" (including letters of travel, originally contributed to the "Evening Post," and orations and addresses), edited by Parke Godwin, 1884.

Bryce (brīs), **James.** Born at Belfast, Ireland, May 10, 1838. A noted English historian and Liberal politician. He became regius professor of civil law in Oxford University in 1870, under secretary for foreign affairs in 1886, and chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster in Gladstone's cabinet in 1892. Chief works: "The Holy Roman Empire" (1864, 7th ed. 1877), "The American Commonwealth" (1888).

Brydges (brij'ez), **James.** Born Jan. 6, 1673: died Aug. 9, 1744. An English nobleman, created first duke of Chandos in 1719.

Brydges, Sir Samuel Egerton. Born at Wootton Court, Kent, England, Nov. 30, 1762: died near Geneva, Switzerland, Sept. 8, 1837. An English lawyer, miscellaneous writer, and genealogist, member of Parliament 1812–18. He was the author of poems, novels, "Censura Literaria" (1805–1809), "British Bibliographer" (1810–14), "Res Literariæ" (1821–22), "Autobiography" (1834), etc.

Brydone (brī-dōn'), **Patrick.** Born near Dumbarton, Scotland, about 1741: died near Coldstream, Scotland, June 19, 1818. A Scottish traveler, author of "A Tour through Sicily and Malta, etc." (1773).

Brython (brī'thon). [L. *Britones*, *Brittones*, Gr. (Procopius) *Βρίττωνες*, AS. *Brettene*, *Brettas*, *Bryttas*.] The name applied to themselves by the Celts of southern Britain who successfully

resisted the Teutonic invaders in the mountainous regions of the western coast, and whose language (Brythonegg) is subsequently found in Wales, Cumbria, and parts of Devon and Cornwall. The name is used interchangeably with *Cymry (Cumbri)*. Gruffudd ap Cynan in his "Descriptio annalium" uses indifferently *Britanni Britannici* and *Cumbrenses*.

Brzczany (bzhä'nyĕ). A town in Galicia, Austria-Hungary, 49 miles southeast of Lemberg. Population (1890), commune, 11,221.

Bua (bō'ä). An island off the coast of Dalmatia, Austria-Hungary, opposite Trau, in lat. 43° 30′ N., long. 16° 15′ E.: the ancient Bavo or Boæ. It was a place of banishment under the Roman emperors.

Buache (bü-äsh'), **Philippe.** Born at Paris, Feb. 7, 1700; died Jan. 27, 1773. A French geographer. His works include "Considérations géographiques et physiques sur les nouvelles découvertes au la grande mer, 1753; "Atlas physique," 1754, etc.

Buache de la Neuville (bü-äsh' de la nœvēl'), **Jean Nicolas.** Born at La Neuville-en-Pont, Marne, France, Feb. 15, 1741; died at Paris, Nov. 21, 1825. A French geographer, nephew of Philippe Buache. He wrote "Géographie élémentaire ancienne et moderne" (1792–97), etc.

Bubastus (bū-bas'tus), or **Bubastis** (bū-bas'tis). [Gr. *Βούβαστος, Βούβαστις*; Egypt. *Per-Bast*, the abode of Bast.] A city of ancient Egypt, the scriptural Pi-Beseth and the modern Tel-Basta, situated on the Pelusiac branch of the Nile, in lat. 30° 33′ N., long. 31° 30′ E. It was the holy city of the Egyptian goddess Bast or Pasht (Greek Bubastis), whose sacred animal was the cat.

The Twenty-second Dynasty (B. C. 980) chose Bubastis for its capital. It does not appear to have given name to commerce to Egypt. Its first king the Shishak of the Bible, the Sheshong of the monuments, took an army into Palestine and carried away the treasures of the Temple.

Marriette, Outlines, p. 58.

Bubble (bub'l). A servant in Cooke's comedy "Greene's Tu Quoque." He becomes rich, and undertakes to appear like a gentleman by using the affectations of society, particularly the phrase "In quinquo which is ever in his mouth. The character is played by a favorite actor named Greene: hence the title of the play.

Bubble, Mississippi. See *Mississippo Bubble*.

Bubble, South Sea. See *South Sea Bubble*.

Bubi, or Booby (bū'bi). See *Booby*.

Bubona (bū-bō'nä), n.L., from *bouchnax*, q. v.] In Roman mythology, a female divinity, protectress of cows and oxen.

Bucaneers (buk-a-nērz'). [From F. *boucanier*, a curer of wild meat, a pirate, from *boucaner*, smoke meat, from *boucan*, a place for smoking meat.] A gang of adventurers and pirates which, in the 17th century, attained an almost national importance in the West Indies and on the coasts of South and Central America. It had its origin in the English French, and Dutch smugglers who carried on a clandestine trade with the spanish Island and Spanish Main. They hunted the wild cattle there, drying the meat over a fire, and gradually formed regular settlements not only on Santo Domingo but on many of the smaller islands. As they became stronger they began to prey on Spanish commerce. In 1665 they seized the island of Santa Catalina and made it their headquarters. In 1670 they asked the English in the free conquest of Jamaica and this became another resort and in 1684 they settled the Bahamas. Under their celebrated leader Morgan, they ravaged the coasts of the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean sea, and made expeditions inland. Porto Bello was sacked, in 1671 Morgan crossed the Isthmus and burned Panama, and from that year to 1685 the Buccaneers practically commanded the West Indian seas. Their numerous spoils were divided equally, and the capture of a ship had no larger share. French, Dutch, English, and Germans were banded together, their only bond being common interest and a hatred of the Spaniards. In 1680 they again crossed the Isthmus, seized some Spanish ships in the Pacific, and raided the western coasts of Mexico, Peru and Chile for several years. After 1690 the war between France and England tended to separate the pirates of these two nations, and the impoverished coasts could no longer support their excesses. They gradually returned to the West Indies and Europe, and were drawn into the armies and navies of different powers.

Bucareli y Urzua (bō-kä-rā'lē ē ör-thō'ä), **Antonio María.** Born at Seville, Jan. 24, 1717; died at Mexico, April 9, 1779. A Spanish general and administrator. From 1766 to 1771 he was governor of Cuba, and from 1771 until his death viceroy of New Spain (Mexico).

Buccaneer (buk-a-nēr'), **The.** A poem by Richard Henry Dana, first published in 1827. The scene is partly laid on Block Island.

Buccari (bōk-kä'rē). A free haven in Fiume, Austria-Hungary, situated on the Adriatic in lat. 45° 18′ N., long. 14° 32′ E.

Bucentaur (bū-sen'târ). [From Gr. *βοῦς*, ox, and *κένταυρος*, centaur: but also said to be a corruption of L. *ducentaurum*, of two hundred (oars), or of *Bucintoro* (= *buzino d'oro*), golden bark.] The state ship of the Venetian Republic, used in the ceremony of wedding the Adriatic, which was enjoined upon the Venetians by Pope Alexander III. to commemorate the victory of the Venetians under Doge Sebastiano Zoani over the fleet of Frederick Barbarossa, in the 12th century. On Ascension day of each year a ring was dropped from the Bucentaur into the Adriatic, with the words "We espouse thee, Sea, in token of true and lasting dominion." The ceremony was attended by the entire diplomatic corps. The ship perhaps took her name from its figure-head, a centaur-head of a man and body of a bull) in her bows. Three of the name were built. The last was destroyed by the French in 1798.

Bucephalus (bū-sef'a-lus). [Gr. *Βουκέφαλος*, ox-headed, *Βουκέφαλος*, the name of Alexander's horse.] The favorite horse of Alexander the Great. His master was the only person who could ride him. He accompanied Alexander through his principal campaigns, and was buried on the banks of the Hydaspes with great pomp. Bucephalus is supposed to have been a name applied to Thessalian horses which were branded with a small head.

Bucer (bū'sėr), or **Butzer** (but'sėr), **Martin.** [G. *Butzer*, NL. *Bucerus*, whence *Bucer*.] Born at Schlettstadt in Alsace, 1491; died at Cambridge, England, Feb. 27, 1551. A German theologian, a coadjutor of Luther. He became chaplain to the count palatine Frederick in 1523, and introduced Lutheranism. He married the former nun Elizabeth Silbereisen in 1522, became pastor of St. Anselm's in Strasburg in 1524, refused to sign the Augsburg Interim in 1548, and went to England. He died in 1549. He is chiefly noted for his efforts to reconcile the different Protestant bodies, and for his Latin and Zwinglian, in which he was but partly successful.

Buch (bōk), **Christian Leopold von.** Born at Stolpe, Prussia, April 26, 1774; died at Berlin, March 4, 1853. A celebrated German geologist and traveler. His works include "Geognostische Beobachtungen auf Reisen durch Deutschland und Italien," 1802–09; "Physikalische Beschreibung der Canarischen Inseln," 1825; "Reise durch Norwegen und Lappland," 1810, etc.

Buchan (buk'an), **David.** Born 1780: died about 1839. A British naval commander and Arctic explorer. He explored the Exploits River, Newfoundland, in 1818, penetrated 70 miles into the interior, commanded an Arctic expedition in 1818, reaching spitzbergen, and in 1819 explored the Greenland sea. He held high sheriff of Newfoundland in 1825; and some years after sailed on another Arctic expedition from which he never returned. His name was struck from the list of living captains in 1839.

Buchan, or **Simpson** (simp'son), **Elspeth.** Born near Banff, Scotland, 1738; died near Dumfries, Scotland, 1791. A Scottish religious enthusiast. She was the daughter of John Simpson an innkeeper at Pitfour, Perthshire, and married a farmer named Buchan. She removed to Glasgow in 1781, where she lived with a Mrs. White of the Relief Church, at Irvine preceding her, with the result that she removed to Irvine with Mrs. White to the belief that she was the woman of Revelation xii., to whom the light of God was restored in vision, and that he was the man child she had brought forth. In 1784 with fifteen or twenty followers she changed her name to Irvine in 1784, and settled at New Church, where they erected a community of goods and practised celibacy. Some came to Mount Lebanon.

Buchanan (buk-han'an), **Franklin.** Born at Baltimore, Md., Sept. 17, 1800; died May 11, 1874. An American naval officer, in the Confederate service 1861–64. He commanded the Merrimac in Hampton Roads, March 8, 1862; and was dangerously wounded in the battle of March 9.

Buchanan, George. Born at Killearn, Stirlingshire, Scotland, Feb., 1506; died at Edinburgh, Sept. 29, 1582. A Scottish historian and scholar, tutor of James VI., 1570. His principal works are "De jure regni apud Scotos" (1579), "Rerum Scoticarum historia" (1582), and "Paraphrasis poetica Psalmorum translations of the "Medea" and "Alcestis," and the dramas "Baptistes," "Jephthes," etc.

Buchanan, James. Born at Stony Batter, Franklin County, Pa., April 22, 1791; died at Wheatland, Lancaster, Pa., June 1, 1868. The fifteenth president of the United States. He was minister to Russia 1832–33; United States senator 1834–45; secretary of state 1845–49; minister to England 1853–56; and president 1857–61. He published a history of his administration (1866).

Buchanan, Robert Williams. Born in Warwickshire, Aug. 18, 1841. A Scottish poet and prose writer. His poems include "Idyls and Legends of Inverburn," 1865; "London Poems," 1866; "Napoleon Fallen," 1871; "The Book of Orm," 1870. He has published a number of plays, and in 1876 he wrote his first novel, "The Shadow of the Sword," followed by "A Child of Nature," 1879, etc.

Buchanites (buk'an-īts). See *Buchan, Elizabeth*.

Bucharest. See *Bukharest*.

Buchez (bü-shā'). **Philippe Joseph Benjamin.** Born at Matagne-la-Petite, Namur, Belgium, March 31, 1796; died at Rodez, France, Aug. 12, 1865. A French man of letters and politician. He wrote an "Introduction à la science de l'histoire" (1833), "Essai d'un traité complet de philosophie" (1839), "Histoire de la formation de la nationalité française" (1839), and edited "Histoire parlementaire de la révolution française" (1833–38).

Buchholz (bōk'hōltz). A town in the kingdom of Saxony, in the Erzgebirge 13 miles south of Chemnitz. Population, 1890, 7,808.

Büchner (bōch'nėr), **Alexander.** Born at Darmstadt, Germany, Oct. 25, 1827. A German man of letters, brother of Georg Büchner. His works include "Geschichte der englischen Poesie" (1856), "Französische Literaturbilder" (1858), etc.

Büchner, Friedrich Karl Christian Ludwig. Born at Darmstadt, Germany, March 28, 1824. A German physician, physiologist, and materialistic philosopher, brother of Georg Büchner. His chief works are "Kraft und Stoff" (1855; English translation "Force and Matter"), "Natur und Geist" (1857), "Physiologische Bilder" (1861), "Aus Natur und Wissenschaft" (1862), etc.

Büchner, Georg. Born at Goddelau, near Darmstadt, Germany, Oct. 17, 1813; died at Zurich, Switzerland, Feb. 19, 1837. A German poet, author of "Dantons Tod" (1835), brother of the preceding. His collected works were published in 1879.

Büchner, Luise. Born June 12, 1821; died at Darmstadt, Germany, Nov. 28, 1877. A German poet and novelist, sister of Georg Büchner, noted as a champion of the rights of women. She wrote "Die Frauen und das Recht" (1855), etc.

Büchner, Max. Born in Hamburg, April 25, 1846. A noted African traveler. He made a tour of the world in 1875 as ships doctor. In 1878 the African Association of Berlin sent him to Msalla-mao, the king of Lunda, east of Angola, with whom he lived 2 years, the country to the east and north of Lunda. He reached Muatyanmo and spent six months at his capital, but had efforts to get beyond proved vain, and he returned. At Malange he met Pogge and Wissmann, who were to be more fortunate in trying the northern route to the Bashilange. In 1881 Büchner accompanied Capt. Serpa Pinto to Africa, and was with him at Benguela and England and Kamerun. Assistant of the Ethnologic Museum of Munich he made (1886–90) a voyage to Australia and New Guinea.

Buchon (bü-shōn'), **Jean Alexandre.** Born at Mondeton-Salon, Cher, France, May 21, 1791; died at Paris, April 29, 1846. A French historian. He edited a "Collection des chroniques nationales françaises" (1824–29), and was the author of works on Greek history and other topics.

Buck (buk), **Dudley.** Born at Hartford, Conn., March 10, 1839. An American composer and organist. He has written cantatas, church music, etc.

Bückeburg (bük'e-bōrc). The capital of Schaumburg-Lippe, Germany, 20 miles west-southwest of Hannover. Population (1890), 5,186.

Buckeye (buk'ī). A popular name for an inhabitant of Ohio.

Buckeye State, The. A popular name of Ohio, from the number of buckeyes in that State.

Buckhurst (buk'hėrst), **Lord.** See *Sackville, Thomas*.

Buckingham (buk'ing-am). [ME. *Bukyngeham, Bokyngam, Bockingham*, dwelling of the Buccings: ebesenglish-s-AS. *Bucca*.] A town in Buckinghamshire, England, situated on the Ouse in lat. 52° N., long. 0° 58′ W. It has manufactures of lace. Population (1891), 3,364.

Buckingham, Dukes of. See *Stafford, Villiers, and Grenville*.

Buckingham, James Silk. Born at Flushing, near Falmouth, England, Aug. 25, 1786; died at London, June 30, 1855. An English traveler and man of letters. He wrote "Travels in Palestine, etc." (1822), "Travels in Mesopotamia, etc." (1827), "Travels in Assyria, Media, and Persia" (1829), etc.

Buckingham Palace. The London residence of the queen, situated at the western end of St. James's park. It was purchased by parliament in 1775 as queen's house, and was also known as the "queen's house." It was remodeled under George IV. and the eastern façade, ballroom, and some other portions have been added by Edward Blore, who began to occupy it in 1837. The chief façades are of Bath oolite in architecturally uninteresting. The state apartments are magnificently adorned and furnished, and contain, the throne-room, and the state ballroom being especially notable. There is a priceless collection of French gold and silver furniture, and the picture gallery contains a number of old and modern masterpieces.

Buckinghamshire (buk'ing-sōn-shir), **Buckingham,** or **Bucks.** [AS. *Boccingahāmscir.*] A county of England, lying between Northamptonshire on the north, Bedfordshire, Hertfordshire, and Middlesex on the east, Surrey on the south, and Oxfordshire on the west. It is an agricultural county. The chief town is Buckingham. Area, 746 square miles. Population (1891), 185,190.

Buckland (buk'land), **Francis Trevelyan.** Born at Oxford, Dec. 17, 1826; died at London, Dec. 19, 1880. An English naturalist, son of William Buckland, noted for researches in fish-culture. He wrote "Curiosities of Natural History" (1857), "Natural History of British Fishes" (1881), etc.

Buckland, William. Born at Tiverton, Devonshire, England, March 12, 1784; died at Clapham, near London, Aug. 14, 1856. An English geologist and clergyman, appointed dean of Westminster in 1845. He chief works are "Reliquiæ Diluvianæ, etc." (1823), and the Bridgewater Treatise on "Geology and Mineralogy" (1836).

Bucklaw (buk'lâ), **Laird of.** Frank Hayston, the dissipated but good-natured suitor of Lucy Ashton in Scott's "Bride of Lammermoor." He was married to her by her mother's machinations, and was thus the cause of the tragedy which ensued. See *Ashton, Lucy.*

Buckle (buk'l), **Henry Thomas.** Born at Lee, Kent, England, Nov. 24, 1821; died at Damascus, Syria, May 29, 1862. An English historian. His health nearly worthy of notice (which ground he was educated at home, chiefly by his mother), in 1840, on the death of his father, a wealthy shipowner in London, he inherited an ample fortune which enabled him to devote himself wholly to literary pursuits. In 1857 he published the first volume of his "History of Civilization in England." The appearance of this volume, which is characterized by all the vigor and boldness of thought produced a sensation in Europe and America, and raised the author to a high degree of fame. The special doctrine which it sought to uphold was that climate, soil, food, and the aspects of nature are the determining factors in intellectual progress. A second volume, inferior in execution and interest, appeared in 1861.

Buckner (buk'ner), **Simon Bolivar.** Born in Hart County, Ky., April 1, 1823. An American general, in the Confederate service 1861–1865. He surrendered Fort Donelson to Grant, Feb. 16, 1862, after the escape of General Floyd. He commanded a corps at Chickamauga, Sept. 19 and 20, 1863.

Bucks (buks). An abbreviation of *Buckinghamshire.*

Buckstone (buk'stōn), **John Baldwin.** Born at Hoxton, London, Sept. 14, 1802; died at Sydenham, near London, Oct. 31, 1879. An English comedian and dramatist, author of numerous plays.

Bucktails (buk'tālz). A name originally given to the members of the Tammany Society in New York city, but about 1828 transferred by its application to members of that faction of the Democratic-Republican party in the State which opposed De Witt Clinton.

Bucolic Mouth of the Nile. An ancient mouth of the Nile, in the middle of the Delta.

Buczacz (bö'chach). A town in eastern Galicia, Austria-Hungary, in lat. 49° 4′ N., long. 25° 24′ E. By a treaty concluded here in 1672 Poland ceded the Ukraine and Podolia to Turkey. Population (1890), commune, 11,998.

Budæus. See *Budé, Guillaume.*

Budapest (bö'dä-pest; Hung. pron. bö'dopesht'), since 1872 the official name of the united **Buda** and **Pesth** or **Pest.** The capital of Hungary, and the second city of the Austrian empire, consisting of Buda on the west bank of the Danube, and Pesth on the opposite bank. The Danube is crossed here by a suspension-bridge and other bridges. The city contains ten municipal districts. It has a large trade in grain, wool, hides, etc., and extensive manufactures. It is also the seat of a university. Buda was the Roman Aquincum, and Pest was a Roman colony. Buda was the capital of Hungary from the middle of the 14th century to 1526. Pest was taken by the Turks in 1526, and Buda in 1541. The Turks were expelled in 1686. Buda was taken by the Austrians Jan., 1849, stormed by the Hungarians May, 1849, and recovered by the Austrians July, 1849. It was the seat of the revolutionary government. The German named Buda is *Ofen.* Population (1889), with the garrison, 491,484.

Budaun (böd'a-un'). A district in the Rohilcund division, Northwest Provinces, British India. Area, 2,002 square miles. Population (1881), 906,451.

Buddeus (böd-da'üs), **Johann Franz.** Born at Anklam, Prussia, June 25, 1667; died at Gotha, Germany, Nov. 19, 1729. A German Lutheran divine and scholar. He wrote "Historia juris naturæ, etc." (1695), "Elementa philosophiæ instrumentalis" (1703), "Historia ecclesiastica veteris testamenti" (1709), etc.

Buddha (böd'dä), [Skt., 'the enlightened,'] The title of Siddhartha or Gautama, the founder of Buddhism. From three newly discovered inscriptions of the emperor Asoka it follows that the 37th year of his reign was reckoned as the 257th from the death of Buddha. Hence it is inferred that Buddha died between 483 and 472 B. C. If being agreed that he lived to the age of 80, he was born between 562 and 552 B. C. The Buddhist narratives of his life are overgrown with legend and myth. Sensu it seeks to trace from them the history of the man. Oldenberg finds in the most ancient traditions—those of Ceylon—at least definite historical outlines. Siddhartha, as Buddha was called before entering upon his great mission, was born in the country and tribe of the Sakyas at the foot of the Nepalese Himalayas. His father, Suddhodana, was rather a great and wealthy landowner than a king. He passed his youth in opulence at Kapilavastu, the Sakyas' capital. He was married and had a son Rahula who became a member of his order. At the age of twenty-nine he left parents, wife, and only son for the spiritual struggle of a recluse. After seven years he both could himself possessed of perfect truth, and assumed the title of *Buddha*, 'the enlightened.' He is represented as having received a sudden illumination as he sat under the Bodhi, or 'tree of knowledge,' at Bodhgaya or Buddhagaya. For twenty-eight or, as later narratives give it, forty-nine days he was variously tempted by Mara—doubt as his doubts was whether to keep for himself the knowledge won, or to share it. Love triumphed, and he began to preach, at first at Benares. For forty-four years he preached in the region of Benares and Behar. Primitive Buddhism is only to be gathered by inference from the literature of a later time. Buddha did not arise himself against the old religion. The doctrines were rather the outgrowth of those of certain Brahmanical schools. His especial concern was salvation from sorrow, and so from existence. There are "four noble truths": (1) existence is suffering; (2) the cause of pain is desire; (3) cessation of pain is possible through the suppression of desire; (4) the way to this is the knowledge and observance of the "good law" of Buddha. The end is Nirvana, the cessation of existence. Buddhism was preached in the vulgar tongue, and had a popular literature and an elaborately organized monastic and missionary system. It made its way into Afghanistan, Bactriana, Tibet, and China. But in India it died out from Brahmanical persecution, but rather from internal causes, such as its too abstract nature, too morbid view of life, relaxed discipline, and overgrowth of superstitionism, and also because Siva and Vishnuism employed many of its own weapons more effectively. The system has been variously modified in passing into the various countries in which it has spread. It is optical. It is supposed to number about 350,000,000 of adherents, who are principally in Ceylon, Tibet, China, and Japan.

Buddha-Gaya (bö'dhä-gī'ä). An ancient center of Buddhism, now in ruins, in the Gaya district, Bengal. The temple is a celebrated foundation in the Buddhist faith. It is a quadrangular pyramidal structure on a raised basement, 60 feet square and 160 feet high. The exterior faces are divided into piers, and ornamented with mobbed bands and panels forming nine stages or stories, and surmounted by a conical finial. In the interior is a small vaulting arches, which date probably from a 14th-century restoration.

Buddhists (bö'dists). See *Buddha.*

Budé (bü-dā') (L. **Budæus**), **Guillaume.** Born at Paris, 1467; died Aug. 23, 1540. A French scholar. He was a friend of Erasmus, and was elevated by Francis I. to the post of royal librarian. He was suspected of favoring Calvinism. He wrote an excellent work on ancient coins, entitled "De Asse, etc." (1514).

Budgell (buj'el), **Eustace.** Born at St. Thomas, near Exeter, England, Aug. 19, 1686; committed suicide in the Thames, near London, May 4, 1736. An English miscellaneous writer. He was called to the bar, but his association with his cousin Addison induced him to turn his attention to literature. He contributed thirty-seven papers to the "Spectator," in Addison's style. He wrote many pamphlets, and a tragedy, "Cato Major, or the Distressed Roman." The latter, a weekly periodical which ran for about two years. He filled a number of positions after the accession of George I., when Addison became secretary to the lord lieutenant of Ireland. Being at length excluded entirely by the lords justices, deputy clerk of the council, accountant-general and member of the Irish House of Commons, he fell into money difficulties which affected his brain and after a disgraceful affair connected with the disappearance of some bonds belonging to the estate of Martha Price, a ward in chancery, for whom he married a daughter, Anne Eustace, who went upon the stage.

Budweis (böd'vīs), Czech **Budejowice.** A city in Bohemia, situated on the Moldau in lat. 48° 58′ N., long. 14° 27′ E. It has a cathedral. Population (1890) 28,491.

Buell (bū'el), **Don Carlos.** Born near Marietta, Ohio, March 23, 1818. An American general. He was graduated from West Point 1841; served in the Mexican war; was placed in command of the department of the Ohio 1861; became major-general of volunteers 1862; arrived at Pittsburg Landing, April 6, 1862, in time to contribute to the victory of Grant over Beauregard on the following day; drove General Bragg out of Kentucky; fought the indecisive battle of Perryville Oct. 8. He was blamed for permitting General Bragg to escape, and was removed from his command, Oct. 24, 1862.

Buena Vista (bwā'nä vēs'tä). [Sp., 'good view.'] A village in the state of Coahuila, Mexico, 7 miles south of Saltillo. Here, Feb. 22–23, 1847, 5,000 Americans under General Taylor defeated 20,000 Mexicans under Santa Anna. Loss of Americans, 746; of Mexicans, about 2,000.

Buen Ayre (bwan ī'rā), or **Bonaire** (bō-nār). [Sp. and F. respectively, 'good air.'] An island in the Dutch West Indies, situated north of Venezuela, in lat. 12° 15′ N., long. 68° 27′ W. Area, 129 square miles. Population (1892), 4,500.

Buende (bwān'de), or **Ba-Buende** (bä-bwān'de). See *Kongo language.*

Bueno da Silva (bwā'nō dä sēl'vä), **Bartholomeu,** called **Anhanguera.** Born in São Paulo about 1635; died there about 1695. A Brazilian explorer. In 1682, at the head of a party in search of Indian slaves and mines, he penetrated to Goyaz, and probably beyond the Araguaya, bringing the first definite account of these regions.

Bueno da Silva, Bartholomeu. Born in São Paulo, 1670; died in Goyaz, Sept. 19, 1740. Son of the preceding. He was with his father in the exploration of 1682, and in 1722 was sent by the governor of São Paulo to seek the same route. He was absent three years, and discovered the gold-mines of Goyaz. In 1728 he was made captain of the Goyaz colony.

Buenos Ayres (bwā'nos ī'rez; Sp. pron. bwā'nos ī'res). [Sp., 'good airs.'] A province of the Argentine Republic, lying between Cordoba, Santa Fé, Entre Rios, and the Rio de la Plata on the north, the ocean on the east and south, and the territory of Pampa on the west. Capital, since 1882, La Plata. Its chief industry is cattle raising. During most of the time from 1827 to 1861, Buenos Ayres was separated from the other provinces. Area, about 106,000 square miles. Population (1893), about 900,000 (exclusive of the capital).

Buenos Ayres. The capital of the Argentine Confederation, situated on the estuary of the Rio de la Plata, in lat. 34° 36′ S., long. 58° 22′ W. It is the second city of South America in size, and has the greater share of the export trade of the country, and also considerable manufactures. It is a railway terminus of importance. It contains a cathedral, university, and military school. Buenos Ayres was settled by the Spaniards in 1535; abandoned; and resettled in 1580. The revolution which led to the independence of the republic began there in 1810. Population (1892), 404,713 (including suburbs).

Buenos Ayres, or Colonies of the Plata (Colonias de la Plata). A viceroyalty established in 1775, and continued until the revolution of 1810. It included Buenos Ayres (colony), Tucuman, Paya (separated from Salta), Paraguay, Misiones, and Charcas or Upper Peru—in other words, all now included in the Argentine Republic, Uruguay, Paraguay, and Bolivia, with the former Peruvian coast of Bolivia, now annexed to Chile. The capital was Buenos Ayres.

Buffalo (buf'a-lō). A city, port of entry, and chief place of Erie County, New York, situated on Lake Erie in lat. 42° 53′ N., long. 78° 55′ W.; the third city in the State. It has a good harbor protected by breakwaters, and is the terminus of the Erie Canal and an important railway center. It is connected by steamer lines with ports on the Great Lakes. It has a large trade in grain, live stock, lumber, coal, cement, and salt, and manufactures of flour, iron, steel, beer, oil, leather, etc. Buffalo was founded in 1801, and incorporated as a city in 1832. It was the scene of extensive railroad strikes in 1886. Population (1890), 255,664.

Buffalo Bill. See *Cody, William Frederick.*

Buffier (büf-yā'), **Claude.** Born in Poland, May 23, 1661; died at Paris, May 17, 1737. A French grammarian, philosopher, and littérateur.

Buffon (bü-fōn'), Comte de (**Georges Louis Leclerc**). Born at Montbard, Côte-d'Or, France, Sept. 7, 1707; died at Paris, April 16, 1788. A celebrated French naturalist. He was the son of M. Leclerc de Buffon, a counselor of the parliament of Dijon, from whom he inherited a competent fortune. At the age of nineteen he traveled in Italy in company with Lord Kingston, and in 1733 began the translation of Newton's "Treatise on Fluxions." He was elected a member of the Academy of Sciences at Paris in 1739, and in the same year was appointed to the intendancy du Roi, the present Jardin des Plantes. His chief work is the "Histoire naturelle, générale et particulière, avec la description du Cabinet du Roi." Fifteen volumes of which were published in 1749. The first volume contained "La théorie de la terre" and "Le système sur la formation des planètes"; the second, "Histoire générale des animaux" and "L'Histoire particulière de l'homme"; the third, a "Description du cabinet du roi" (or Buffon's own museum) and "Les variétés de la race humaine." The next twelve volumes (1755–67) dealt with the history of quadrupeds. Subsequently he published in ten volumes "L'Histoire naturelle des oiseaux et des minéraux" (1771–86). These seven volumes had "supplements" (1774–89). The most striking of these is the fifth volume, "Les époques de la nature" (1779). Lacepède completed Buffon's work (1788–1804) by publishing a volume, "Les serpents," in 1789. The credit for the six volumes on "Les poissons et les cétacés" (1799–1804) belongs to Lacepède alone. When Buffon was admitted to the French Academy in 1753, he delivered as his inaugural address the famous "Discours sur le style."

Buffone (bōf-fō'ne), **Carlo.** An impudent gluttonous jester in Ben Jonson's "Every Man out of his Humour." He is identified with Marston by some critics; others think he is meant for Dekker.

Buffoon, Sir Hercules. See *Hercules Buffoon, Sir.*

Bug (bōg), or **Bog.** A river in the governments of Podolia and Kherson, Russia, which joins the liman of the Dnieper 30 miles west of Kherson: the ancient Hypanis. Length, about 400 miles. Navigable from Voznesensk.

Bug. A river which rises in Galicia and joins the Vistula in Russian Poland, 17 miles northwest of Warsaw. Length, about 400 miles.

Bugeaud de la Piconnerie (bü-zhō' de lä pē-kon-rē'), **Thomas Robert,** Duc d'Isly. Born at Limoges, France, Oct. 15, 1784; died at Paris, June 10, 1849. A marshal of France, and military writer. He served in Africa 1836–47; was governor of Algeria 1840; and gained the victory of Isly, Morocco, Aug. 14, 1844.

Bugenhagen (bö'gen-hä'gen), **Johann,** surnamed **Pomeranus,** or Dr. **Pommer.** Born at Wollin, Pomerania, Prussia, June 24, 1485; died at Wittenberg, Germany, April 20, 1558. A Ger-

man Reformer, a coadjutor of Luther. He was preacher and (1528) professor of biblical exegesis at Wittenberg. He organized the Protestant Church in northern and central Germany, and Denmark; translated the Bible into Low German; and published "Interpretatie in libruna psalmetum" (1524), etc.

Bugey (bü-zhā'). An ancient district of eastern France, lying north and west of the Rhône, and south of Franche-Comté; comprised in the department of Ain. It formed part of the old Burgundian kingdom, was ceded to Savoy 1355–1344, was ceded by Savoy to France in 1601, and was made part of the general government of Burgundy.

Bugge (bög'ge), **Thomas.** Born at Copenhagen, Oct. 12, 1740; died June 15, 1815. A Danish astronomer and geographer.

Bugi (bö'gi). See *Bobadil*.

Bug Jargal. A novel by Victor Hugo. Its subject is the revolt of the Santo Domingo negroes. The principal character, giving his name to the book, is a negro who marries a white woman.

Bugres (bö'gresz). A name commonly given in Brazil to the Botocudos and other savage Indians. It is also applied to howling monkeys, and is probably corrupted from some aboriginal word.

Buhle (bö'le), **Johann Gottlieb.** Born at Brunswick, Germany, Sept. 29, 1763; died at Brunswick, Aug. 11, 1821. A German historian of philosophy. He wrote "Lehrbuch der Geschichte der Philosophie" (1796–99), "Geschichte der neuern Philosophie" (1800–05), etc.

Buil (bö-ēl'), **Bernardo.** Born in Catalonia about 1450; died at the Cuxa convent in 1520. A Spanish Benedictine monk. In 1493 he was sent out with nine other Benedictines to preach with Columbus to Hispaniola. The Pope named him superior and apostolical vicar of the New World. His position gave him much influence in Columbus, whom he aided to conquer; but he showed an unrelenting disposition toward the Indians, and joined the malcontents who opposed Columbus. In 1494 he returned to Spain to prefer charges against him, and he was long a most dangerous enemy of the admiral. He did not go again to America, but was made abbot of the Cuxa convent. Also written *Boil*, *Boil*, and *Boyl*.

Buitenzorg (boit'ten-zorx). The capital of an assistant-residency in Java, Dutch East Indies, 36 miles south of Batavia. It contains the palace of the governor-general, and botanical gardens.

Bujalance (bö-hä-län'the). A town in the province of Cordova, Spain, 25 miles east of Cordova.

Bukharest, or **Bucharest** (bö-ka-rest'), Rumanian **Bucuresci,** or **Bukureshti.** ["City of delight."] The capital of Rumania, situated in a plain on the Dimbovitza, lat. 44° 25′ N., long. 26° 6′ E. It is one of the strongest fortresses in Europe, and has important commerce with Austria and the Balkan Peninsula. It contains a university, government buildings, and cathedrals. Has been often besieged and taken. Capital, before 1861, of Wallachia. Population (1899), 194,633.

Bukharest, Treaty of. A treaty concluded May 28, 1812. It put an end to the war which had been carried on between Russia and Turkey since 1806, and established the Pruth and the Lower Danube as the boundaries between the two states.

Bukhtarma (bökh-tär'mä). A tributary of the Irtish, in southern Siberia.

Bukowina (bö-kō-vē'nä). A duchy and crown-land of the Cisleithan division of Austria-Hungary. Capital, Czernowitz. It is bounded by Galicia on the north, Moldavia on the east and south, and Transylvania and Hungary and Galicia on the west. It is occupied in great part by the Carpathians. It sends 9 members to the Reichsrat and has a Diet of 31 members. The leading nationalities are Ruthenian and Rumanian. The leading religion is the Greek (not united). Its early history is obscure. It was acquired from Turkey by Austria in 1775 or 1776, and became a crown-land in 1849. Area, 4,035 square miles. Population (1890), 646,590.

Bulacan (bö-lä-kän'). A town in Luzon, Philippine Islands, 20 miles northwest of Manila. Population (1887), 12,180.

Bulacq. See *Bulak*.

Bulak (bö-läk'). The port of Cairo, Egypt, on the Nile. It formerly contained the National Museum, now at Gizeh.

Bulala (bö-lä'lä). See *Kuka*.

Bulama (bö-lä'mä). The easternmost of the Bissagos Islands, west of Senegambia, in lat. 11° 34′ N., long. 15° 33′ W.

Bulgaria (bul-gā'ri-ä). [F. *Bulgarie*, G. *Bulgarien*, Russ. *Bulgarija*, etc., ML. *Bulgaria*, from *Bulgarus* (Eng. *Bulgar*), OBulg. *Bŭlgarinŭ*, a Bulgarian.] A principality of Europe, in the Balkan Peninsula. It is bounded by Rumania (chiefly separated by the Danube) on the north, the Black Sea on the east, Turkey on the south, and Servia on the west. It is traversed by the Balkans from west to east. The surface north of the Balkans is chiefly a plain. The principality is composed of Bulgaria (as formed in 1878) and Eastern Rumelia, with Sofia as capital. The old capital was Tirnova. The government is a constitutional monarchy, under a prince and legislative chamber (Sobranje). The inhabitants are Bulgarians, Turks, etc. Bulgaria was included in the ancient Mœsia and Thracia, and formed part of the Roman Empire. It was colonized about the 6th century by Bulgarians (Slavicized Finnish people). There were three Bulgarian kingdoms successively in the middle ages, and about the 10th century, and again in the 14th century, the kingdom had a wide extent. It was overthrown by the Turks about the end of the 14th century. It has been the theater of many struggles in recent Russo-Turkish wars. It was constituted a principality by the treaty of San Stefano and the Congress of Berlin 1878, and Prince Alexander of Battenberg was elected in 1879. A union of Eastern Rumelia with Bulgaria was effected in 1885, a war with Servia ensued in 1885, which resulted in favor of Bulgaria. Prince Alexander resigned in 1886, and Prince Ferdinand of Coburg was elected in 1887. Area, 37,800 square miles. Population (1888), 3,154,375.

Bulgaria, Black. Same as *Bulgaria*.

Bulgaria, Great or **White.** An important settlement of Bulgarians in the region between the Volga and Kama.

Bulgarians (bul-gā'ri-anz). See *Bulgarat*.

Bulgarin (bul-gä'rin), **Thaddeus.** Born in Lithuania, 1789; died at Dorpat, Russia, Sept. 13, 1859. A Russian novelist, journalist, and general writer. His chief work is the novel "The Russian Gil Blas" (1829).

Bulgars. See *Bulgarians*.

Bulgarus (bul'ga-rus). Born at Bologna, Italy, in the 11th century; died 1166. An Italian jurist, one of the "Four Doctors" of Bologna. His chief work is a commentary, "De regulis juris."

Bulkley, or **Bulkeley** (bulk'li), **Peter.** Born at Odell, Bedfordshire, England, Jan. 31, 1583; died at Concord, Mass., March 9, 1659. An Anglo-American divine. He removed from England to Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1635, and in the following year founded the settlement of Concord, Massachusetts.

Bull (bul), **John.** Born in Somersetshire, England, about 1563; died at Antwerp, March 12 or 13, 1628. An English composer and organist. The song "God save the King" was wrongly attributed to him.

Bull, John. See *John Bull*.

Bull (bül), **Ole Bornemann.** Born at Bergen, Norway, Feb. 5, 1810; died near Bergen, Aug. 17, 1880. A Norwegian violinist and composer. From 1829 to 1831 he went to Paris and developed his powers under the influence of Paganini, he traveled from country to country till the year of his death, playing with great success. He came five times to America between 1843 and 1875.

Bull, A Young. A famous painting by Paul Potter, in the Royal Gallery at The Hague, Holland. It is a large canvas, with strong light effects and some deficiency in fullness. The bull is grouped with cows, a young man, a sheep, a horse, and a herdsman with animals in the distant landscape.

Bull, The. See *Taurus*.

Bullant (bül-lon'), **Jean.** Born about 1515; probably at Ecouen; died Oct. 10, 1578. A French architect. Of his early career nothing is known. After 1550 he became architect of the Tuileries, and erected the pavilion called by his name. In the same year he succeeded Primaticcio at Fontainebleau.

Bull Calf (bul'kaf). A portrait in Shakespeare's "Henry IV.," part 2.

Bulle (bül). A small town in the canton of Fribourg, Switzerland, 13 miles south by west of Fribourg; the chief place in Gruyère.

Bullet (bül-le'), **Pierre.** Born 1639; died 1716. A French architect, a pupil of Francois Blondel. He designed the gate of Saint-Denis, the Porte Saint-Denis, and built on his own designs the Porte Saint-Martin (1674). He also built the porch of the Church of Saint-Thomas-d'Aquin, and the decorations of two chapels at Saint-Germain-des-Près.

Bullinger (bul'ing-ėr), **Heinrich.** Born at Bremgarten, Aargau, Switzerland, July 18, 1504; died at Zurich, Switzerland, Sept. 17, 1575. A Swiss Reformer and historian, successor of Zwingli at Zurich.

Bullom (bö-lom'). A small and waning tribe north of Sierra Leone, West Africa. Their language has preserved many elements of Bantu grammar. The Mampa dialect of Bullom, spoken at Sherbro, south of Freetown, forms a link with the dialogue Timne.

Bull Run (bul run). A small river in eastern Virginia, which joins the Occoquan, a tributary of the Potomac 25 miles southwest of Washington. Near it occurred two battles in the American civil War, one (the confederate name) the battle of Manassas, or of Bentonsgrad (about 30 miles from the Federal defenses under McDowell) about sunset, July 21, 1861; 18,000 Federals, 2,982 of Confederates 1,752. Gilbert's confederate account of the battle of Manassas. (6) The Confederates under Lee (about 49,000) defeated the Federals under Pope (about 37,000), Aug. 29-30, 1862. Losses: Federals, about 16,000 (or, of confederate account, 25,000); the confederates, about 9,000. The second battle of Manassas. The battle of Aug. 29 is sometimes styled the battle of Groveton.

Bulls and Bears. A farce by Cibber, produced in 1715.

Bulmer (bul'mėr), **Valentine.** The titular Earl of Hedmarton in Sir Walter Scott's novel "St. Ronan's Well." He substitutes himself for his supposed bastard brother Francis Tyrrel, the real earl, in a double marriage with Clara Mowbray, and later endeavors to avoid payment of the debts of his brother to his tailor.

Bulnes (bul'nes), **Manuel.** Born at Concepcion, Dec. 25, 1799; died at Santiago, Oct. 18, 1866. A Chilian general and statesman. In 1837 he commanded the second and decisive expedition sent out against Santa Cruz in Peru. He became president of Peru by convention in 1839. He was elected president of Chile in 1841, and reelected 1846, serving for 10 years.

Bülow (bü'lō), **Friedrich Wilhelm von.** Born at Falkenberg, Altmark, Prussia, Feb. 16, 1755; died at Königsberg, Prussia, Feb. 25, 1816. A Prussian general. He defeated Oudinot at Luckau and Grossbeeren and Ney at Dennewitz in 1813, served with distinction at Leipzig in 1813, at Laon and Montmartre in 1814, and at Waterloo in 1815, and was made count of Dennewitz in 1814.

Bülow, Hans Guido von. Born at Dresden, Jan. 8, 1830; died at Cairo, Egypt, Feb. 12, 1894. A famous pianist, conductor, and composer. He made his first concert tour in 1853, and in 1854 was made conductor of the Royal Opera and director of the Conservatory at Munich. He held many important positions, including that of royal court kapellmeister at Hanover (1858), and a similar position with the Duke of Meiningen. He was director at Hamburg and Berlin from 1885.

Bülow, Karl Emil Franz Josef Paul, Baron von Berg, near Ellenburg, Prussia, Nov. 17, 1803; died at Gütlishausen, Thurgau, Switzerland, Sept. 16, 1853. A German novelist and miscellaneous writer. He wrote "Novellenbuch," a collection of one-hundred tales from the Italian, Spanish, etc., published 1831–36.

Bulstrode (bul'strōd), **Nicholas.** A dishonest banker, in George Eliot's novel "Middlemarch," with a Calvinistic conscience and a constant terror of being found out.

Bultí (bul'te), or **Bultistan** (bul-tes-tän'), or **Baltistan** (bal-tes-tän'), or **Little Tibet.** A former state in central Asia, tributary to Kashmir, situated in lat. 35° 45′ 30″ N., long. 75° 76° E. Chief town, Iskardo. Area, estimated, 12,000 square miles.

Bulwer, Edward George Earle Lytton, first Baron Lytton. See *Lytton*.

Bulwer (bul'wer), **John.** Lived about 1654. An English physiologist. He wrote a treatise on deaf-mutism, entitled "Chirologia, or the Natural Language of the Hand" (1644), and "Philocophus, or the Deaf and Dumbe Man's Friend" (1648).

Bulwer, William Henry Lytton Earle, Baron Dalling and Bulwer, usually known as Sir Henry Bulwer. Born at London, Feb. 13, 1801; died at Naples, May 23, 1872. An English diplomatist, politician, and writer, brother of Lord Lytton. He was minister to Spain 1843–48 and to the United States 1849–52; negotiated the Bulwer-Clayton Treaty in 1850; was minister to Turkey 1858–65, and ambassador to Turkey 1868–69. He wrote "Historical Characters" (1868), etc.

Bulwer-Clayton Treaty. A treaty between Great Britain and the United States, concluded at Washington April 19, and ratified July 4, 1850. Both parties pledged themselves to respect the neutrality of the proposed canal across Central America. Great Britain was represented by Sir Henry Bulwer, the United States by J. M. Clayton.

Bulwer Lytton, Edward Robert Lytton, first Earl of Lytton. See *Lytton*.

Bumble (bum'bl). A fat and officious beadle in Charles Dickens's "Oliver Twist." He has amongst self-importance and a sense of his parochial office the word "bumbledom" has come to have a place in the language.

Bumper (bum'pėr), **Sir Harry.** A character in Sheridan's "School for Scandal."

Bumpo, or **Bumppo** (bump'pō), **Natty.** See *Leatherstocking*.

Bunce (bunss), **John.** A pirate in Scott's novel "The Pirate." He had been a strolling player, and had assumed the name of Frederick Altamont.

Bunch (bunch), **Barnaby.** An English butcher or member of old clothes, an amusing person, in Webster's play "The Weakest goeth to the Wall."

Bunch, Mother. A derisive name given by Queen to Mistress Mitivet, an old woman, in Becker's "Satiromastix." The name was used in the last decade of author of a series of books and Lou and "Mother Bunch's Fairy Tales" are well known.

Buncle, John. See *John Buncle*.

Bundahish (bun'da-hish). ["The beginning of the creation."] A Pahlavi theological work, treating of cosmogony, the government of the world, and eschatology, as understood by the Mazdayasnians.

Bundelkhand (bun-del-khand'), or **Bundelcund** (bun-del-kund'). **Agency.** A collection of native states under the control of British India. Lat. 23° 20′ N., long. 78° 81° E. Area, 10,214 square miles. Population (1881), 2,202,402.

Bundi (bön'dē). A state under the control of British India, lat. 25°-26° N., long. 76° E.

Bundschuh. See *Peasants' War.*

Bungay (bung'ga), **Friar.** A famous conjurer of Edward IV.'s time, who appears as Friar Bacon's assistant in "The Old History of Friar Bacon" and in Greene's "Friar Bacon and Friar Bungay." Bulwer introduces Friar Bungay, a union of necromancer, merry-andrew, and friar, in his novel "The Last of the Barons."

Bungay, Mr. and **Mrs.** A kind-hearted publisher and his wife, in Thackeray's novel "Pendennis."

Bungen (böng'en). The name of a street in Hamelin down which the Pied Piper enticed the children with his music. It is said that no music is allowed to be played in the street to this day. See *Pied Piper.*

Bunhill Fields (bun'hil fēldz). A burial-ground for dissenters, situated near Finsbury Square, London, opened in 1665, closed in 1850. It is now a public garden. Bunyan and Defoe are buried there. *Dodd's Sights.*

Bunker Hill (bung'ker hil). An elevation in Charlestown (Boston), Mass., about 110 feet in height. It gives name to the famous battle fought June 17, 1775, chiefly at Breed's Hill, Charlestown, between 2,500 British under Howe and Pigott, and 1,500 Americans under Prescott, assisted by Putnam and Stark. The loss of the British was about 1,050; that of the Americans, about 450, including Warren.

Bunker Hill Monument. A monument at Charlestown, Massachusetts, dedicated June 17, 1843, the sixty-eighth anniversary of the famous Revolutionary battle. It is a quadrangular tapering tower of granite, 221 feet high, built in the form of an obelisk, with an obtusely pyramidal apex.

Bunsby (bunz'bi), **Captain John.** A friend of Captain Cuttle in Charles Dickens's "Dombey and Son."

Bunsen (bön'zen). **Christian Karl Josias,** Baron **von,** sometimes styled **Chevalier Bunsen.** Born at Corbach, Waldeck, Germany, Aug. 25, 1791; died at Bonn, Prussia, Nov. 28, 1860. A distinguished German scholar and diplomatist. He was secretary of legation, charge d'affaires, and minister at Rome, 1818–38, and minister to Switzerland 1839–41, and to England 1841–54. He wrote "Ægyptens Stelle in der Weltgeschichte" (1845; "Egypt's Place in Universal History"), "Die Basiliken des christlichen Rom" (1843), "Ignatius von Antiochien" (1847), "Hippolytus und seine Zeit" (1852–53; "Hippolytus and his Age," 1854), "Die Zeichen der Zeit" (1855; "Signs of the Times," 1856–58), "Gott in der Geschichte" (1857–58; "God in History"), "Bibelwerk für die Gemeinde" (1858–1870), "Die Verfassung der Kirche der Zukunft" (1846; "The Constitution of the Church of the Future").

Bunsen, Robert Wilhelm. Born at Göttingen, Germany, March 31, 1811. A noted German chemist, professor of chemistry at Heidelberg since 1852. He is best known from his researches in spectrum analysis (with Kirchhoff, 1860), and is the inventor of the "Bunsen burner," "Bunsen pump," "Bunsen battery," etc. He discovered the metals cæsium and rubidium.

Bunthorne (bun'thörn). An extremely commonplace youth in Gilbert and Sullivan's opera "Patience," who adopts the most extravagantly esthetic and lackadaisical style in order to please the ladies: a satire on a folly of the day.

Bunting (bun'ting). The name of the Pied Piper in the legend of that name. See *Pied Piper.*

Bunting, Jabez. Born at Manchester, England, May 13, 1779; died at London, June 16, 1858. An eminent clergyman of the English Wesleyan Church. He was received into full connection with the ministry in 1805; became senior secretary of the Missionary Society in 1827; and was president of the Theological Institution in 1834–58. He established the principle of associating laymen with the clergy in the management of the Wesleyan Church.

Bunyan (bun'yan), **John.** Born at Elstow, near Bedford, England; baptized Nov. 30, 1628; died at London, Aug. 31, 1688. A celebrated English writer. He was the son of a tinker; received a meager education; adopted his father's trade; served as a soldier, probably in the Parliamentary army, from 1644 to 1646; and married in 1648 or 1649. In 1655 he joined a nonconformist body at Bedford, whither he removed probably in 1656. He was appointed a preacher by his co-religionists in 1657, and so preached throughout all the midland counties. He was arrested in 1660 at Lower Samsell by Barlington, near Bedford, under the statutes against nonconformists, and, with a brief interval in 1666, was detained in prison at Bedford until 1672, when those statutes were suspended by Charles II. He was licensed to preach by the crown May 9, 1672, and during the remainder of his life was pastor of the nonconformist congregation at Bedford. During his imprisonment he wrote part of his celebrated allegory "The Pilgrim's Progress," which appeared in 1678 (second part 1684). A complete collection of his writings, edited by Samuel Wilson, appeared in 1736, and contains, besides "The Pilgrim's Progress," a number of works, including "Grace Abounding, etc.," "The Holy War," and "Life and Death of Mr. Badman."

Bunzlau (bönts'lou). A town in the province of Silesia, Prussia, situated on the Bober 25 miles west-northwest of Liegnitz: noted for its brown pottery. Population (1890), commune, 12,921.

Buol-Schauenstein (bö'öl-shou'en-stīn), Count **Karl Ferdinand von.** Born May 17, 1797; died at Vienna, Oct. 28, 1865. An Austrian statesman and diplomatist, premier and minister of foreign affairs 1852–59.

Buonaccorso. See *Accorso.*

Buonafede (bö-ō-nä-fā'de), **Appiano.** Born at Comacchio, in Ferrara, Italy, Jan. 4, 1716; died at Rome, Dec. 17, 1793. An Italian historian of philosophy, professor of theology at Naples.

Buonaparte. See *Bonaparte.*

Buonarroti (bö-ō-när-rō'tē), **Filippo.** Born at Pisa, Italy, Dec. 11, 1761; died at Paris, Sept. 15, 1837. An Italian political agitator, implicated in the conspiracy of Babeuf 1796–97.

Buonarroti, Michelangelo. See *Michelangelo.*

Buononcini. See *Bonnmcini.*

Buphonia (bū-fō'ni-a). See *Dipolia.*

Burá. See *Borgu.*

Burano (bö-rä'nō). A town on an island in the Venetian lagoon, 5 miles northeast of Venice.

Burbage (ber'bāj), **James.** Died in 1597. An English actor, and the first builder of a theater in England: father of Richard Burbage. He was originally a joiner. In 1576–77 he erected the first building specially intended for plays. It was "between Finsbury Fields and the public road from Bishopsgate and Shoreditch." It was of wood, and was called "The Theatre." The material was removed to the Bankside in 1598 and was rebuilt as the Globe Theatre. The Curtain was put up near The Theatre soon after the latter was opened, and Burbage was instrumental in the conversion of a large house at Blackfriars into Blackfriars Theatre about Nov., 1596.

Burbage, Richard. Born in 1567 (?): died in 1619. A noted English actor, son of James Burbage (died 1597). He made his fame at the Blackfriars and the Globe of which, with his brother and sister, he was proprietor. He created the principal parts in all the best plays produced at the time. Shakspere was a member of the Lord Chamberlain's Company, playing at Blackfriars at this time, and had some part in the profit of the house, as also a little later in the Globe; but Burbage apparently had the lion's share. There is no authentic account of any intimacy with Shakspere till after 1596. Burbage seems to have been the original Hamlet, Lear, and Othello. He excelled in tragedy, and was held in the very highest esteem by authors and public: he was even sometimes introduced into plays in his own proper person. Many poems and tributes were written in his memory. Besides his fame as an actor he was known as a painter. In 1613 the Globe Theatre burned down, and he narrowly escaped with his life.

Burbon (ber'bon). A knight, intended for Henri IV. of France, in Spenser's "Faerie Queene." He is assailed by a mob, but escapes and also rescues his mistress.

Burchard (ber'chärd), **Samuel Dickinson.** Born at Steuben, N. Y., Sept. 6, 1812; died at Saratoga, N. Y., Sept. 1, 1891. An American Presbyterian clergyman. He was pastor of the Thirteenth Street Presbyterian Church, New York city, 18 39–49, and of the Murray Hill Presbyterian Church 1849–85. He gained notoriety in the presidential campaign of 1884 by an alliterative expression used in a speech on Oct. 29, when, with a large company of clergymen, he made a call on James G. Blaine, the Republican candidate for the presidency, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. It occurs in the sentence, "We are Republicans, and don't propose to leave our party and identify ourselves with the party whose antecedents have been *rum, Romanism, and rebellion,*" and was made the most of in Roman Catholic circles by the Democratic managers.

Burchell (ber'chel), **Mr.** The name under which Sir William Thornhill, a character in Goldsmith's novel "The Vicar of Wakefield," dispenses joys and sorrows as a being from another sphere. He was noted for his habit of crying out "fudge" if anything displeased him.

Burckhardt (berk'hart), **Johann Karl.** Born at Leipsic, April 30, 1773; died at Paris, June 22, 1825. A German astronomer, in charge of the observatory of the École Militaire in Paris 1807–25. He published lunar tables (1812), etc.

Burckhardt, Johann Ludwig. Born at Lausanne, Switzerland, Nov. 24, 1784; died at Cairo, Egypt, Oct. 17, 1817. A noted Swiss traveler. He visited the Orient, Egypt, and Nubia, 1810–17; and wrote "Travels in Nubia" (1819), an account of his travels in Syria and the Holy Land (1822), in Arabia (1829), "Notes on the Bedouins and Wahabys" (1830), "Arabic Proverbs" (1830), etc.

Burdach (bör'dich), **Karl Friedrich.** Born at Leipsic, June 12, 1776; died at Königsberg, Prussia, July 16, 1847. A German physiologist, professor of anatomy and physiology at Dorpat (1811), and later (1814) at Königsberg. He wrote "Vom Bau und Leben des Gehirns und Rückenmarks" (1819–26), "Die Physiologie als Erfahrungswissenschaft" (1826–40), etc.

Burdekin (ber'de-kin). A river in Queensland, Australia, which flows into Upstart Bay, Pacific Ocean, in lat. 19° 40′ S., long. 147° 30′ E. Length, about 350 miles.

Burden (ber'den), **Henry.** Born at Dunblane, Scotland, April 20, 1791: died at Troy, N. Y., Jan. 19, 1871. A Scotch-American inventor. His inventions include a cultivator (1820), the hook-headed railway-spike (1840), a machine for making horseshoes (1857), etc.

Burder (ber'der), **George.** Born at London, June 5, 1752: died at London, May 29, 1832. An English clergyman of the Independent denomination, author of "Village Sermons" (1799–1812).

Burdett (ber-det'), Sir **Francis.** Born Jan. 25, 1770: died at London, Jan. 23, 1844. An English politician, member of Parliament for Westminster 1807–37. He published (1810) in Cobbett's "Register" a speech denying the right of the Commons to imprison delinquents, and, his arrest being ordered, barricaded his house, and was taken only after four days' resistance.

Burdett-Coutts (ber-det'kōts'), **Angela Georgina,** Baroness. Born April 25, 1814. An English philanthropist, daughter of Sir Francis Burdett, raised to the peerage in 1871. She married Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett, an American, in 1881. Coutts was her mother's name.

Burdette (ber-det'), **Robert Jones.** Born at Greensborough, Pa., July 30, 1844. An American journalist and humorist, editor of the Burlington, Iowa, "Hawkeye" since 1873.

Burdigala (bėr-dig'a-lā). The ancient name of Bordeaux.

Burdwan (burd-wän'), or **Bardwan** (bard-wän'). **1.** A division of Bengal, British India. Area, 13,853 square miles. Population, 7,393,954.—**2.** A district in that division. Area, 2,697 square miles. Population (1881), 1,391,823.—**3.** The chief town of that district, 56 miles northwest of Calcutta. Population (1881), 34,080.

Burford (bėr'fōrd). A town in Oxfordshire, England, 16 miles west-northwest of Oxford. Near by, in Cote Quthred, king of Wessex, defeated Ethelbald, king of Mercia.

Burg (börg). A town in the province of Saxony, Prussia, situated on the Ihle 14 miles northeast of Magdeburg. It is noted for its cloth manufactures, built up by French Protestant exiles. Population (1890), commune, 17,572.

Burgdorf (börg'dōrf), **F. Berthoud** (ber-tō'). A town in the canton of Bern, Switzerland, situated on the Emme 12 miles northeast of Bern. It was the seat of Pestalozzi's school 1798–1804. Population (1888), 6,875.

Bürger (bür'ger), **Gottfried August.** Born at Molmerswende, near Harzgerode, Germany, 1748: died at Göttingen, 1794. A noted German poet. His father was a clergyman at Molmerswende. He studied law at Göttingen. Afterward he was an official at Altgleichen, later docent and subsequently professor at the University of Göttingen. His life, in part, the result of his own indiscretions, was unhappy and at times even miserable. He was the author of numerous ballads, songs, and sonnets. Foremost among his poems is the ballad "Lenore," which originally appeared in the Göttingen "Musenalmanach" (1774). He also wrote the ballads "Das Lied vom braven Manne" ("The Song of the Brave Man," 1776), "Der Kaiser und der Abt" ("The Emperor and the Abbot," 1785), "Der Wilde Jäger" ("The Wild Huntsman," 1786). He was the most important poet of the so-called Göttinger Hainbund, or "poetical forest." His collected works, "Sämmtliche Schriften," appeared in 4 volumes (Göttingen, 1796–98).

Burgess (ber'jes), **Edward.** Born at West Sandwich, Mass., June 30, 1848: died at Boston, Mass., July 30, 1891. A noted American designer of yachts. He established himself as a naval architect and yacht-broker in Boston in 1883, and was the designer of the sloop Puritan which defeated the English cutter Genesta in the races for the America cup in 1885, of the Mayflower which defeated the English Galatea in 1886, and of the Volunteer which defeated the English Thistle in 1887.

Burgess, Thomas. Born at Odiham, Hampshire, England, Nov. 18, 1756: died at Salisbury, England, Feb. 19, 1837. An English clergyman, bishop of St. David's and later of Salisbury. He wrote "Considerations on the Abolition of Slavery" (1789), etc.

Burgh (borg or berg), **Hubert de.** Died at Banstead, Surrey, England, May 12, 1243. An English statesman. He was appointed chamberlain to the king about 1201, in which year he was placed at the head of a body of knights to guard the Welsh march. On the an thority of Ralph of Coggeshall, who has been followed by Shakspere (King John, iv. 1, 2), he was castellan of Falaise when Arthur of Brittany was captured at Mirabel in 1202,

was intrusted with the custody of the prince's person, and refused to obey an order of Arthur's uncle, King John of England, to put out the prince's eyes. He was a partizan of the king at Runnymede in 1215, in which year he fled to parts as justiciar and is mentioned in the great charter as one of the magnates of the realm by whose advice it was granted. He gained a decisive naval victory over Eustace the Monk in 1217, which forced Louis to conclude the treaty of Lambeth (Sept. 11, 1217) and evacuate England. He became regent for Henry III. in 1219, and remained in his chief minister 1228–32.

Burgh (bur'g), **James.** Born at Madderty, Perthshire, Scotland, 1714; died Aug. 26, 1775. A Scottish miscellaneous writer. He wrote "Britain's Remembrancer" (1745), "Dignity of Human Nature" (1754), etc.

Burghas. *See Bourgas.*

Burghers (bėr'gėrz). A body of Presbyterians in Scotland, constituting one of the divisions of the early secession church. This church became divided in 1747 into the Associate Synod, or Anti-burghers, and the General Associate Synod, or Anti-anti-burghers, on the lawfulness of accepting the oath (the burgess oath) tendered by the magistrates in Edinburgh, Glasgow and Perth, etc. *Antiburgher.*

Burghley, or **Burleigh, Lord.** *See Cecil.*

Burgkmair (bürk'mär), **Hans.** Born at Augsburg, Germany, 1473: died about 1531. A German painter and engraver, probably a pupil of Albrecht Dürer. His most noted work is a triumphal procession of Maximilian I.

Burgoa (bör-gō'ä), **Francisco de.** Born in Oaxaca about 1605: died 1681. A Mexican Dominican missionary and author. He took the Dominican habit in 1626, was twice provincial, represented the order at Rome in 1650, acted for the Inquisition, and during his later years was guardian of Huaxolotitlan and other convents. His chief works are "Geográfica descripcion . . . de esta Provincia de Predicadores de Antequera en la Provincia de la Nueva Espana," etc. (1674), and "Palestra historical and biographical works, it is now very rare.

Burgos (bör'gōs). A province in Old Castile, Spain. Area, 5,650 square miles. Population (1887), 357,822.

Burgos, Iberian **Briga.** The capital of the province of Burgos, Spain, situated on the Arlanzon in lat. 42° 21′ N., long. 3° 42′ W. Besides building is the cathedral, it also contains a ruined castle, town hall, several churches, and a noted arch at the north place of the city. It was founded in the 10th century, and was for a long time the capital of Castile, and the rival of Toledo. Marshal Soult gained a victory here over the Spaniards, Nov. 10, 1808, and it was unsuccessfully besieged by Wellington, Sept. 19–21, 1812. It formerly had a university. The cathedral, in the mainly of middle-pointed architecture, is notable for its graceful twin west-towers of open work, for their high, rich, enlarged central lantern and the pinnacled crown of the Condestable Chapel behind the apse. This richly sculptured chapel contains the tombs of the Condestable Castilla, Don Pedro de Velasco and his wife. There is a large cloister of Pointed work, with much figure and foliage sculpture comparable with the best French. Population (1887), 21,201.

Burgos, Laws of. A system of laws for the regulation of Indian labor in America, promulgated at Burgos, Spain, Dec. 27, 1512. The dominicans of Hispaniola had represented that the Indians were very badly treated by colonists and by the monks, and the junta appointed to consider the question framed these laws. They provided that the Indian laborers should be housed, fed, and clothed, and should receive instruction, with a piece of gold annually to buy clothes; those in the mines to work only five consecutive months, and be free of their inspectors. The laws caused much dissatisfaction.

Burgoyne (bėr-goin'), **John.** Born about 1722: died at London, June 4, 1792. An English lieutenant-general and dramatist. He commanded the British army which invaded New York 1777; was defeated at Bemis Heights, Sept. and Oct. 7, 1777; and surrendered with 5,791 troops to Gates at Saratoga, Oct. 17, 1777. In 1782 he was made commander-in-chief in Ireland, and 1787–88 was one of the managers of the impeachment of Warren Hastings. He wrote satires directed against the administration of Pitt (the greater part of the "Westminster Guide"), "The Lord of the Manor" (1780), the libretto of a comic opera, "The Heiress" (1786), a comedy which was very successful, etc.

Burgoyne, Sir **John Fox.** Born July 24, 1782; died at London, Oct. 7, 1871. An English engineer, the illegitimate son of General John Burgoyne (1722–92). He was commanding engineer of the expedition to New Orleans 1814; chairman of the Board of Public Works in Ireland 1831–45; and inspector-general of fortifications in England 1845–68. He was sent to Constantinople to report on the defense of Turkey 1854; conducted the siege of Sebastopol Oct., 1854, Feb., 1855; was created a baronet 1856; was constable of the Tower of London 1865–71; and became a field-marshal 1868. Author of "Our Defensive Forces" (1860), etc.

Burgschmiet (bürg'shmēt), **Jakob Daniel.** Born at Nuremberg, Bavaria, Oct. 11, 1706: died at Nuremberg, March 7, 1868. A noted German sculptor. His chief works are statues of Albrecht Dürer, Melanchthon (at Nuremberg), Beethoven (at Bonn), Charles IV. (at Prague), Luther (at Mohra), etc.

Burg-Steinfurt. *See Steinfurt.*

Burgundian (bėr-gun'di-an). **1.** One of the Burgundii or Burgundiones, a Germanic (Gothic) tribe which settled in Gaul and founded the kingdom of Burgundy in the 5th century.—**2.** A native or an inhabitant of Burgundy, successively a kingdom and a duchy of western Europe varying greatly in extent, a part of which finally became the province of Burgundy in eastern France. See *Burgundy.*

Burgundian Dynasty (1094–1383). A reigning house of Portugal which referred its origin to Henri, grandson of Robert, first duke of Burgundy. Henri was appointed count of Portugal by Alphonso VI. king of Leon, Castile, etc., in 1093, and was in 1112 succeeded by his son, Alfonso I., who erected Portugal into an independent kingdom in 1143. The legitimate line of the house of Burgundy became extinct in 1383 with the death of Ferdinand I., and was succeeded in 1385 by an illegitimate branch, the house of Avis. An illegitimate branch of the latter house, the house of Braganza, succeeded to the throne in 1640, and was followed in 1853 by the present reigning house, the house of Braganza-Coburg. The sovereigns of the house of Burgundy were: Henri (1094–1112), Alfonso I. (1112–85), Sancho I. (1185–1211), Alfonso II. (1211–23), Sancho II. (1223–48), Alfonso III. (1248–79), Dinis I. (1279–1325), Alfonso IV. (1325–57), Pedro (1357–67), Ferdinand I. (1367–83).

Burgundy (bėr'gun-di). [F. *Bourgogne*, It. *Borgogna*, Sp. *Borgoña*, G. *Burgund*, Mil. *Burgundi*, from LL. *Burgundio*, also *Burgundiones*, a Germanic tribe. See *Burgundian.*] A general geographical division in western Europe, whose limits and character have varied greatly. For the principal significations of the name, see the subtitles.

I. The kingdom of Burgundy (regnum Burgundionum), founded A. D. 406, occupying the whole valley of the Saône and lower Rhone from Dijon to the Mediterranean, and including also the western half of Switzerland. It was declared by the sons of Clovis in A. D. 534.

II. The kingdom of Burgundy (regnum Burgundiæ), mentioned occasionally under the Merovingian kings as a separate principality, and under the Carolingians appearing in somewhat narrower than those of the older kingdom last named.

III. The kingdom of Provence or Burgundy (regnum Provinciæ seu Burgundiæ) — also, though less accurately, called the kingdom of Cis-Jurane Burgundy — was founded by Boso in A. D. 879, and included Provence, Dauphiné, Piedmont, Savoy, and the country between the Saône and the Jura.

IV. The kingdom of Transjurane Burgundy (regnum Jurense, Burgundia Transjurana, Burgundia Regia) was, A. D. 888, recognized in the same year by the emperor Arnulf as ruled by the count-palatine of Saxony, and all Switzerland except the Grisons and Valais.

The kingdom of Lesser (or Cis-Jurane) Burgundy, also (regnum Arelatense), formed by the union, under Conrad the Pacific, A. D. 937, of the kingdoms of Transjurane Burgundy and Italy. On the death, in 1032, of the last independent king, Rudolf III., it came partly by bequest, partly by conquest into the hands of the emperor Conrad II., and thenceforward remained a constant part of the empire. In the thirteenth century, France began to absorb it, but by far the most was conquered and added to Savoy in 1601 (except Bresse, Bugey, Gex, and Valromey).

VI. The Lesser Duchy (Burgundia Minor) (Ducatus Burgundi cognominatus) was nearly identical with the modern political boundaries of the modern department of Côte-d'Or. It was first known as Burgundy (Duchy) under the partage of Verdun, which had belonged to Charlemagne. It disappeared from the map as an entity, of the house of Capet, when it gave to the thirteenth son, Hugh, a separate principality. Legally it was a part of the empire, till A. D. 1601, though practically independent long before that date.

VII. The Free County or Palatinate of Burgundy (Burgundiæ comitatus Palatinus) — called also Upper Burgundy (or the Upper County), and Cis-Jurane Burgundy — with property bounded, in between the Saône and the Jura, by Bresse, a part of III. and V., and was therefore a part of the empire. The French dukes of Burgundy claimed sovereignty in it, but in vain. Its capital, the imperial city of Besançon, was given to Spain in 1668, and by the treaties of Nimwegen, 1678–79, it was ceded to France (Franche-Comté).

VIII. The Independent Burgundy (Burgundia Transjurana) was in what is now western Switzerland, and between it and the Aar to the north-east, Lake Geneva and Savoy on the south, Dauphiné on the west, and Lorraine and Alsace on the north. It was first heard of as a kingdom in A. D. 888, and is hardly mentioned after the thirteenth century.

IX. The modern Burgundy (Circulus Burgundiæ) embraces Burgundy (VI.) and the seventeen provinces of the Netherlands, which it inherited from his grandmother Marie, daughter of Charles the Bold.

James Bruce, Holy Roman Empire, Appendix p. 447.

X. The Duchy of Burgundy (Lower Burgundy, a great French fief held by vassalage of the kings) and Capetian princes and dukes, and by the Grand Dukes son Philip the Bold. Its capital was Dijon. Flanders and the County of Burgundy were united to it in 1363. It was ruled by Philip the Bold (1363–1404), John the Fearless (1404–1419), Philip the Good (1419–67), and by Charles the Bold (1467–77). Under the two latter it was greatly extended in Belgium, and Charles the Bold's daughter Marie became one of the most powerful princesses in Europe. On the death of Charles the Bold (1477) the duchy proper passed (1479) to France. Flanders, Artois, Hainaut, Brabant, and Low Countries passed by the marriage of Mary (daughter and successor of Charles the Bold) to the house of Hapsburg. (Compare *Merovingian, Charles the Bold.*) The Duchy of Burgundy is now a province and great government of France. It is bounded on Champagne on the north, Franche-Comté and Savoy on the east, Dauphiné and Lyonnais on the south, and Bourbonnais, Nivernais, and Orléanais on the west, and corresponds to the departments Côte-d'Or, Saône-et-Loire, Ain, and a part of Yonne. Its section is famous for its wines.

Burgundy, Duchess of. *See Mary.*

Burgundy, Dukes of. *See Charles the Bold, John the Fearless, Philip the Bold, Philip the Good,* etc.

Burial of Sir John Moore. A poem by Charles Wolfe, published in a collection of his works in 1825.

Buriats (bö'ri-ats). A Mongolian people living chiefly in the government of Irkutsk and the Trans-Baikal territory, Siberia. They are Buddhists. They number about 208,000.

Buridan (bur'i-dan; F. pron. bü-ri-don'), **Jean.** Died after 1358. A French nominalistic philosopher. He was a native of Bethune, Artois. He studied under William of Ockam, and lectured on philosophy in the University of Paris, of which he became rector. He was a noted logician, and is popularly but incorrectly regarded as the author of the sophism known as "Buridan's ass," which was used by the schoolmen to demonstrate the inability of the will to act between two equally powerful motives. According to the sophism an ass placed between two equidistant and equally attractive bundles of hay would starve to death for want of a reason to determine its choice between the two bundles.

Burke (berk), **Adams.** Born at Galway, Ireland, June 16, 1743: died at Charleston, S. C., March 30, 1802. An American jurist and politician. He became a judge of the state supreme court in 1778, was delegate to the congress from South Carolina 1780–81, and wrote "Considerations upon the order of Cincinnati" (1783), a pamphlet denouncing that order.

Burke, Charles. Born at Philadelphia, Pa., March 27, 1822: died at New York, Nov. 10, 1854. A comedian. He was the son of Thomas Burke, an Irish actor, and Cornelia Thomas, who afterward married Joseph Jefferson.

Burke, Edmund. Born at Dublin, probably Jan. 12, 1729 (N. S.): died at Beaconsfield, England, July 9, 1797. A celebrated English statesman, orator, and writer. He was graduated at Trinity College, Dublin, in 1748; became a member of Parliament in 1766; delivered his speech on American taxation in 1774, was known as general and party counsellor 1780–82, and conducted the impeachment of Warren Hastings 1786–94, which he resigned his seat in Parliament. His best work was "A Vindication of Natural Society" (1756), "A Philosophical Enquiry into the Origin of our Ideas of the Sublime and the Beautiful" (1756), "Thoughts on the Causes of the Present Discontents" (1770), "Speech on Conciliation with America" (1775), "Reflections on the Revolution in France" (1790), and four letters on the subject of "a regicide peace" with France which appeared in 1796 and 1797. The publication of a collection of his works was begun, with his approval, in 1792, and was concluded in 1827.

Burke, Sir John Bernard. Born at London, 1815: died at Dublin, Dec. 13, 1892. An English genealogist. Ulster King-at-arms. He was editor of "Burke's Peerage" (established by his father, John Burke, 1st) and authored "History of the Landed Gentry" (1843), etc.

Burke, John Daly. Died near Campbell's Bridge, Va., April 11, 1808. An Irish-American historian. He emigrated from Ireland to America in 1797, and eventually settled in Petersburg, Virginia, where he retired himself to the practice of his card to literature. He published in 1804 the first part of a history coming from a political dispute. Author of "History of Virginia from its first Settlement to 1804" (1804).

Burke, Robert O'Hara. Born at St. Clerans, Galway, Ireland, 1820: died in Australia, June 28, 1861. An Australian explorer. He was successively captain in the Austrian army, member of the Irish constabulary, and inspector of police in Victoria, Australia, whither he emigrated in 1853. He traversed with Wills the Australian continent from south to north and west-to-east, and died of starvation on the return journey.

Bürkel (bur'kel), **Heinrich.** Born at Primasens, Bavaria, May 29, 1802; died at Munich, June 30, 1869. A German painter of landscapes and genre-scenes.

Burkersdorf (bör'kers-dörf). A village situated 4 miles southwest of Schweidnitz, in Silesia, Prussia. Here, July 21, 1762, Frederick the Great of Prussia repulsed the Austrians under Marshal Daun.

Burlamaqui (bür-lä-mä-kē'), **Jean Jacques.** Born at Geneva, July 24, 1694: died at Geneva, April 3, 1748. A noted Swiss jurist, professor of law at Geneva. He wrote "Principes du droit naturel" (1747), "Principes du droit politique" (1751), etc.

Burleigh (bėr'li), or **Burghley, Baron.** See *Cecil.*

Burleigh, Lord. A character in Mr. Puff's tragedy "The Spanish Armada," rehearsed in Sheridan's "The Critic." He has not a word to say, but confines himself to the inimitable nod by which he expresses volumes according to Mr. Puff.

Burleigh (bur'li), **Lord of.** *See Lord of Burleigh.*

Burleigh, William Henry. Born at Woodstock, Conn., Feb. 2, 1812: died at Brooklyn, N. Y., March 18, 1871. An American poet, journalist, and abolitionist.

Burley (bėr'li), **John Balfour of.** See *Balfour.*

Burley, Walter. Born in 1274 or 1275; died probably in 1345. An English schoolman, surnamed "The Plain Doctor." He studied first at Oxford, then at Paris, where he became a pupil of Duns Scotus. He was appointed almoner to the Princess Philippa of Bolmault about 1327, and subsequently became tutor to the Black Prince. He wrote numerous philosophical treatises and commentaries on the classics, most of which have remained in manuscript. His printed works include "De vitæ et mortis philosophia" (probably published at Cologne in 1467), and "Tractatus de materia et forma" (Oxford, 1509).

Burlingame (bėr'ling-gām). **Anson.** Born at New Berlin, N. Y., Nov. 14, 1820; died at St. Petersburg, Feb. 23, 1870. An American diplomatist and politician. He was representative to Congress from Massachusetts 1855–61, ambassador to China 1861–67, and negotiated a special embassy to that China, Sweden, Holland, and Prussia.

Burlington (bėr'ling-tun). See *Bridlington.*

Burlington. A city (capital of Des Moines County, Iowa, situated on the Mississippi River, in lat. 40° 48′ N., long. 91° 12′ W. It is an important railway center, and has large and various manufactures. Population (1890), 22,565.

Burlington. A city and port of entry in Vermont, situated on Lake Champlain in lat. 44° 29′ N., long. 73° 14′ W. It has a large trade in lumber, and is the seat of the University of Vermont. Population (1890), 14,590.

Burlington. A city and port of entry in Burlington County, New Jersey, situated on the Delaware River 19 miles northeast of Philadelphia. It was bombarded by the British in 1776. Population (1890), 7,264.

Burlington Arcade. A covered pathway between Piccadilly and Burlington Gardens. It has shops on each side for all kinds of small wares.

Burlington House, Old. A house standing between Bond street and Sackville street, London. It was built by Richard Boyle, Lord Burlington, 1665–1743. It was purchased for the nation, 1854, from the Cavendishes for £140,000, including the Gardens, upon which three new edifices were erected, to which all the artistic features of the old house. Nearest to Piccadilly, and on the site of the famous gateway and entrance-colonnade, pulled down in 1868, is the New Burlington House (1872), containing rooms for the meetings and management of learned societies—the Royal, Geological, and Chemical east of the entrance; the Antiquarian, Astronomical, and Linnæan on the west of it. Old Burlington House itself was in part handed over to the Royal Academy. *Murray* Handbook of London, p. 52.

Burma, or **Burmah** (bėr'ma). A farmer kingdom in southeastern Asia, now a part of the British empire and a chief commissionership. It is divided into Lower Burma (the former British Burma) and Upper Burma (the recently annexed kingdom). It is bounded by Assam and China on the north, China, the Shan States, and Siam on the east, the Bay of Bengal on the west, and India on the northwest. It is hilly and mountainous, and is rich in minerals. Its exports are rice, teak, etc. Its chief divisions are Lower Burma, Arakan, Pegu, and Tenasserim. Buddhism is the prevailing religion, the kingdom having been a Buddhist monarchy from the middle ages. Lower Burma was conquered by the British 1824–26 and in 1852, and Upper Burma was annexed in 1886, in consequence of the misgovernment of the last king, Thebaw (dethroned 1885). Total area, 171,433 square miles: of Upper Burma, 83,473 square miles; of Lower Burma, 87,960 square miles. Total population (1891), 7,605,507: of Upper Burma, 2,946,933; of Lower Burma, 4,658,627.

Burma, British. See *Burma.*

Burma, Lower. That part of Burma formerly called *British Burma.*

Burma, Upper. That part of Burma which was independent down to 1886.

Burmeister (bör'mis-ter). **Hermann.** Born at Stralsund, Prussia, Jan. 15, 1807; died at Buenos Ayres, May 1, 1891. A Prussian naturalist. He was professor at Halle and subsequently at Halle, and represented the latter university in the National Assembly in 1848; subsequently he was a member of the first Prussian chamber. From 1850 to 1852 he traveled in Brazil, and in 1857 went to Buenos Ayres, where he was director of the National Museum until his death. He published several well known books on zoology and entomology, besides the "Reise nach der Ihiere Brasiliens" (2 vols., 1853–56), and numerous scientific papers, especially on the Tertiary and Quaternary mammalia of Argentina.

Burmese Wars. The wars (1) of 1824–26, (2) of 1852, which the British waged with Burma, and which resulted in the cession of Lower Burma. See *Burma.*

Burne-Jones (bėrn'jōnz'). Sir **Edward.** Born at Birmingham, England, Aug. 28, 1833. An English painter. He was a student at Exeter College, Oxford, with William Morris and Swinburne, the latter of whom he edited (1862) his first volume of poems. He went to London in 1856, and became a pupil of Dante Gabriel Rossetti, whose manner he imitated for several years, but he soon formed a style of his own, inclining more to idealism and abstract beauty than to realism, and is now one of the chief exponents in England of the romantic school. From 1857 to 1858 he was associated with Rossetti, Morris, and others in painting the Arthurian legends at Oxford. He has always been one of the originators of the house of Morris and Company, and he made many designs for stained-glass windows and other decorative work. He became an associate of the Royal Academy in 1885.

Burnes (bėrnz). Sir **Alexander.** Born at Montrose, Scotland, May 16, 1805; killed at Kabul, Afghanistan, Nov. 2, 1841. A British geographer, and traveler in central Asia.

Burnet (bėr'net), **Gilbert.** Born at Edinburgh, Sept. 18, 1643; died at London, March 17, 1715. A British prelate, historian, and theologian. He accompanied William III. from Holland to England in 1688 as his chaplain, and was made bishop of Salisbury in 1689. His chief works are a "History of the Reformation of the Church of England" (1679, 1681, 1715), a "History of his own Time" (edited by his son, 1724, 1734), a "Exposition of the Thirty-nine Articles" (1699).

Burnet, Thomas. Born at Croft, Yorkshire, England, about 1635; died at London, Sept. 16, 1715. An English author. He became fellow of Christ's College in 1657, and master of the Charterhouse in 1685. He is noted chiefly as the author of "Telluris Theoria sacra," etc. (1681), remarkable for its vivid imagery and poetic fatinity, in which he attempts to prove that the earth originally resembled an egg, that at the deluge the shell was crushed and the waters rushed out, that the fragments of the shell formed the mountains, and that the equator was diverted from its original coincidence with the ecliptic. *Diet. Nat. Biog.*

Burnett (bėr'net'), **Mrs. Frances Hodgson.** Born at Manchester, England, Nov. 24, 1849. An English-American novelist. She has written "That Lass o' Lowrie's" (1876), "Haworth's" (1878), "Louisiana" (1880), "A Fair Barbarian" (1881), "Through One Administration" (1883), "Little Lord Fauntleroy" (1886), "The One I Knew best of All" (1893), etc.

Burnett (bėr'net), **James,** Lord Monboddo. Born at Monboddo, Kincardineshire, in Oct. or Nov., 1714: died at Edinburgh, May 26, 1799. A Scottish judge. He became sheriff of Kincardineshire in 1763, and in 1767 became an ordinary lord of session, on which he assumed the title of Lord Monboddo. Author of "Of the Origin and Progress of Language" (1773–92), and "Ancient Metaphysics" (1779–1799).

Burnett Prizes. Prizes awarded every forty years, in accordance with the will of Mr. Burnett, a Scottish gentleman (1729–84), for the best essays on the Christian evidences. Lectureships now take the place of the essays.

Burney (bėr'ni), **Charles.** Born at Shrewsbury, England, June 7, 1726: died at Chelsea, near London, April 12, 1814. An English composer and historian of music. He was the father of Madame d'Arblay. He wrote a "History of Music" (1776–89), etc.

Burney, Charles. Born at Lynn, Norfolk, England, Dec. 4, 1757; died at Deptford, Dec. 28, 1817. An English classical scholar, son of Charles Burney. He was for a time librarian of the Burney library, which was purchased by Parliament for £13,500 and deposited in the British Museum.

Burney, Frances. See *Arblay, Madame d'.*

Burney, James. Born 1750; died Nov. 17, 1821. An English naval officer and author. He entered the navy in 1764, attained the rank of captain, and served in America and India. He was with Cook on his third voyage, 1776–80. After 1784 he retired on half pay, and devoted himself to literature. His principal works are "A Chronological History of the Discoveries in the South Sea or Pacific Ocean" (5 vols. 4to, 1803–17), and "A Chronological History of North-eastern Voyages of Discovery" (1816), etc.

Burnley (bėrn'li). A manufacturing town in Lancashire, England, situated on the river Burn 21 miles north of Manchester. Population (1891), 87,068.

Burnouf (bėr'nōf'), **Émile Louis.** Born at Valognes, Manche, France, Aug. 25, 1821. A noted French philologist, distinguished as an archæologist and Orientalist. He was collaborator with Leupol on a Sanskrit-French dictionary (1863–65).

Burnouf, Eugène. Born at Paris, Aug. 12, 1801: died at Paris, May 28, 1852. A French Orientalist, son of Jean Louis Burnouf, celebrated for researches in the Zend language. His chief works are "Commentaire sur le Yaçna" (1835), "Introduction à l'histoire du Buddhisme indien" (1849), "Le lotus de la bonne loi, traduit du Sanscrit" (1852).

Burnouf, Jean Louis. Born at Urville, Manche, France, Sept. 14, 1775: died at Paris, May 8, 1844. A noted French philologist. He wrote "Methode pour étudier la langue grecque" (1814), "Méthode pour étudier la langue latine" (1840), translation of Tacitus (1827–33), etc.

Burns (bėrnz), **Robert.** Born at Alloway, near Ayr, Scotland, Jan. 25, 1759: died at Dumfries, Scotland, July 21, 1796. A famous Scottish lyric poet. He was the eldest son of William Burness or Burnes, a nurseryman, whose ancestors had long been farmers in Kincardineshire, and Agnes, the daughter of a Carrick farmer. He received a meager education, and in 1758, in conjunction with his brother Gilbert, rented a farm at Mossgiel, whither he removed in the following year. He published a volume of poems at Kilmarnock in 1786, on which occasion he changed the spelling of his family name to *Burns.* In 1787 he paid a visit to Edinburgh, where he was admitted to the society of the Duchess of Gordon, Lord Monboddo, Robertson, Blair, Gregory, Adam Ferguson, and Fraser Tytler, and where a second edition of his poems was published by Creech in the same year. In 1788 he married Jane Armour, by whom he had previously had several children. He took a farm at Ellisland in the same year, and in 1789 became an officer in the excise. In 1791 he removed to Dumfries, where he devoted himself to literature and to the duties of his office as an excise-man. Here also appeared in 1793 the third edition of his poems. A collective edition of his works was edited by Currie in 1800, and another by Cunningham in 1834.

Burnside (bėrn'sīd), **Ambrose Everett.** Born at Liberty, Indiana, May 23, 1824: died at Bristol, R. I., Sept. 13, 1881. An American general and politician. He captured Roanoke Island Feb. 8, and Newbern March 14, 1862; fought at Antietam Sept. 17; commanded the Army of the Potomac Nov. 7, 1862–Jan. 26, 1863; was defeated at Fredericksburg Dec., 1862; was besieged at Knoxville 1863; served under Grant 1864; was governor of Rhode Island 1866–69; and was United States senator 1875–81.

Burntisland (bėrnt'i'land). A seaport and watering-place in Fifeshire, Scotland, situated on the Firth of Forth 5 miles north of Edinburgh. Population (1891), 4,692.

Burow (bō'ro), **Julie.** Born at Kydullen, Prussia, Feb. 24, 1806: died at Bromberg, Prussia, Feb. 10, 1868. A German novelist. She wrote "Aus dem Leben eines Glücklichen" (1862), "Johana Kepler" (1867–69), etc.

Burr (bėr), **Aaron.** Born at Fairfield, Conn., Jan. 4, 1716: died Sept. 24, 1757. An American clergyman, president of the College of New Jersey 1748–57.

Burr, Aaron. Born at Newark, N. J., Feb. 6, 1756: died at Port Richmond, Staten Island, N. Y., Sept. 14, 1836. An American politician, son of Aaron Burr (1716–57). He served with distinction in the Canadian expedition in 1775, at Monmouth in 1778, began the practice of law in New York in 1782, was United States senator from New York 1791–97; and Vice-President of the United States 1801–05. He killed Alexander Hamilton in a duel July 7, 1804, an event which destroyed his political prospects. Subsequently he revived the plan, as was subsequently charged at his trial, of conquering Texas, perhaps Mexico, and of establishing a republic of the South. His treasonable designs for the capture of the starting point of an expedition to be led by him in person. He was arrested in Mississippi Territory Jan. 14, 1807, was indicted for treason at Richmond, Virginia, May 22, and was acquitted Sept. 1.

Burrhus, or **Burrus** (bur'us), **Afranius.** Killed 62 (63?) A. D. A Roman general. He was appointed sole pretorian prefect by Claudius in 52, and was, together with the philosopher Seneca, tutor to the youth of Nero. By his influence with the pretorian guards he secured the undisputed succession of his pupil in 55. Having offended Nero lately by his sternness and virtue, he was put to death by poison.

Burritt (bur'it), **Elihu,** surnamed "The Learned Blacksmith." Born at New Britain, Conn., Dec. 8, 1811: died there, March 7, 1879. A social reformer and linguist, a blacksmith by trade. He was a resident of the Hebrew land, and wrote "Sparks from the Anvil" (1848), "Olive Leaves" (1853), "Thoughts and Things at Home and Abroad" (1854), etc.

Burroughs (bur'oz), **George.** Died at Salem, Mass., Aug. 19, 1692. An American clergyman. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1670, and served as pastor at Falmouth (Portland), Maine, and at Salem. He was accused of having bewitched one Mary Wolcott, and was condemned on the evidence of confessed witches, who affirmed that he had attended witch-meetings with them. He moved many to tears by his last words at his execution, but Cotton Mather, who was sitting on horseback in the crowd, remarked that Satan often assumes the appearance of an angel of light.

Burroughs, John. Born at Roxbury, N. Y., April 3, 1837. An American essayist. He has written "Wake-Robin" (1876), "Winter Sunshine" (1875), "Birds and Poets" (1876), "Pepacton" (1881), "Fresh Fields" (1884), "Signs and Seasons" (1886), etc.

Burroughs, William. Born near Philadelphia, Oct. 6, 1785: died near Portland, Maine, Sept. 5, 1815. An American naval officer. In command of the Enterprise he captured the British brig Boxer, near Portland, Maine, Sept. 5, 1813. Both commanders fell in the action.

Burslem (bėrz'lem). A town in Staffordshire, England, 17 miles north of Stafford. It is the chief town of the potteries district, and contains the Wedgwood Institute. Population (1891), 30,862.

Burton (bėr'ton), **John Hill.** Born at Aberdeen, Scotland, Aug. 22, 1809: died at Morton House, near Edinburgh, Aug. 9, 1881. A Scottish historian and jurist. His chief works are "A History of Scotland from Agricola's Invasion to the Revolution of 1688" (1867–70), "A History of the Reign of Queen Anne" (1880).

Burton, Sir Richard Francis. Born at Barham House, Hertfordshire, England, March 19, 1821: died at Triest, Austria, Oct. 20, 1890. A noted explorer and prolific writer of travels.

After serving in the East Indian army he went in 1853 to Mecca. His first footsteps in Eastern Africa (1856) were in 1854, when he accompanied Speke to Harrar. In 1858 he was again in East Africa with Speke, and discovered Lake Tanganyika, which Speke discovered Lake Victoria. In 1861 he was in West Africa as British consul at Fernando Po, ascended the peak of Kamerun, and spent three months at the court of Dahomey. To the end of his life he continued in the consular service, at Santos, Brazil (1865–69), at Damascus (1869–71), and at Triest, where he died, in 1890. Of the more than thirty volumes published by him the principal are "Personal Narrative of a Pilgrimage to El Medinah and Meccah" (1855), "Lake Regions of Central Africa" (1860), "A Mission to the King of Dahomey" (1864), "Explorations of the Highlands of Brazil" (1869), "Gold Mines of Midian" (1878), and a literal version of the "Arabian Nights."

Burton, Robert, "the melancholy," b. at Lindley, Leicestershire, Feb. 8, 1577; died at Oxford, 25 Jan. 25, 1640. A noted English writer. He entered the University of Oxford in 1593, was elected student of Christ Church in 1599, and became rector of Segrave, Leicestershire, in 1628. He was the author of the famous "Anatomy of Melancholy (whi h see).

Burton, William Evans. Born at London, Sept. 24, 1804; died at New York, Feb. 10, 1860. An English comedian, theatrical manager, and writer. He came to America in 1834, and made his first professional appearance in September of that year at the Arch Street Theatre, Philadelphia, in which city he lived fourteen years. In 1837 he started "The Gentleman's Magazine." In 1848 he became in New York, with others, he organized the American Shakspeare Club in 1852.

Burton Junior. A pseudonym once used by Charles Lamb in the "Reflector," in an article entitled "On the Melancholy of Tailors."

Burton-on-Trent (-on-trent'). [ME. *Burton, Burtone, Burgh-on-Trent*; AS. *Byrhtun*.] A town in Staffordshire, England, situated on the Trent 11 miles southwest of Derby. It is noted for its brewing of pale ale, stout, etc., in the establishments of Bass and Allsopp. Population (1891), 46,947.

Burtscheid (bürt'shīd). [L. *Porcetum*, F. *Borcette*.] A town in Rhine Province, Prussia, 1½ miles southeast of Aix-la-Chapelle. It is noted for the manufacture of cloth and needles, and for its mineral springs. It is also an old Benedictine monastery. Population, 28 commune 1–88.

Burua. See *Buruas*.

Bury (ber'i). A town and parliamentary borough in Lancashire, England, situated on the river Irwell 8 miles north of Manchester. Its chief industries are manufactures of cotton and woolen cloths, introduced under Edward III.). Population (1891), 57,990.

Bury, Ange Henri Blaze de. See *Blaze de Bury*.

Bury, Richard de. Born at Bury St. Edmunds in 1281; died at Auckland, England, 1345. An English prelate and scholar. He was the son of Richard Aungerville, and received the name from his birthplace. He studied at Oxford, and became a benedictine monk at Durham. He was tutor to Edward III. of England, and from 1333 became bishop of Durham. In the same year he was appointed high chancellor of England. He founded a library and formed a collection of books and manuscripts, and was a liberal collecting and preserving books, entitled "Philobiblon," which was first printed at Cologne in 1473.

Bury Fair. A play by Thomas Shadwell, produced about 1690. It is an imitation of Molière's "Les Précieuses Ridicules."

Bury Saint Edmunds (ber'i sant ed'mundz). A town in Suffolk, England, situated on the Lark in lat. 52° 15′ N., long. 0° 43′ E. It contains the ruins of a Benedictine abbey founded by Canute, the abbey gateway, Norman tower, and several churches. The Roman Villa Faustini was probably here. It is the capital of East Anglia, and has been the seat of several parliaments. It was also the scene of the murder of St. Edmund. Population (1891), 16,600.

Bus (büs). **César de.** Born at Cavaillon, Vaucluse, France, Feb. 3, 1544; died at Avignon, France, April 15, 1607. A French priest, founder of the "Congregation of the Christian Doctrine." He wrote "Instructions familières" (1666), etc.

Busaco (bö-sä'kō). A hamlet in Beira, Portugal, 17 miles northeast of Coimbra. Here, sept. 27, 1810, the British and Portuguese under Wellington defeated the French under Massena. The loss of the French is about 4,500; of the Allies, 1,300.

Busbec, or **Busbecq** (büs-bek'), or **Busbecqué** (Latinized **Busbequius**), **Augier Ghislen de.** Born at Comines, Flanders, 1522; died near Rouen, France, Oct. 28, 1592. A Flemish diplomatist and scholar, ambassador of Ferdinand I. at Constantinople.

Busby (buz'bi), **Richard.** Born at Lutton or Sutton, Lincolnshire, England, Sept. 22, 1606; died April 6, 1695. A noted English teacher, head-master of Westminster School 1640.

Busca (bös'kä). A town in the province of Cuneo, Piedmont, Italy, situated on the Maira 9 miles northwest of Cuneo.

Busch (büsh), **Julius Hermann Moritz.** Born at Dresden, Feb. 13, 1821. A German journalist and man of letters, under secretary of state at Berlin. His works include "Schleswig-Holstein's heute" (1854), "Bilder aus dem Orient" (1876), "Graf Bismarck and seine Leute" (1878), etc.

Büsching (büsh'ing), **Anton Friedrich.** Born at Stadtlohn, in Schaumburg-Lippe, Germany, Sept. 27, 1724; died at Berlin, May 28, 1793. A noted German geographer. His chief work is "Erdbeschreibung" (1754–92, "Description of the Globe"; translated in part into English, 1762).

Buschmann (büsh'man), **Karl Eduard.** Born at Magdeburg, Feb. 14, 1805; died at Berlin, April 22, 1880. A Prussian philologist. He spent a year in Mexico, 1827–28, and on his return was associated with Wilhelm von Humboldt in philological work. After 1832 he was employed in the Berlin Royal Library, eventually becoming librarian. After the death of Wilhelm von Humboldt, Buschmann was engaged by Alexander von Humboldt, assisting him in the preparation of his "Kosmos," and other works. His principal independent writings are "Ueber die aztekischen Ortsnamen" (1853), "Die spuren der aztekischen Sprache in nördlicher und westlicher richtung vorwärts verfolgt" (1854), "Die Athabaskischen Sprachen und Grammatik der sprache des Apachen" (1856–58), Heidelberg Wilhelm von Humboldt's "Ueber die Kawi-sprache," the third volume being his own work.

Bushire (bush'ser'), or **Abushehr** (ab-bush-har'), or **Bushahr** (bö-shar'). A seaport in Eastern Iran, southern Persia, situated on the Persian Gulf in lat. 28° 50′ N., long. 50° 50′ E. It is an important commercial center, and a station of the British Indian Navigation Company. It was taken by the British in 1856. Population, about 15,000.

Bushiri bin Salim (bö-shē'rē bin sä-lēm'). A mmatto Arabof East Africa, head of the Arab war against the Germans 1888–89. Emin was long under his influence, and when Wissmann with the Germans arrived that region. In May, 1888, he was beaten by captain Wissmann, in June he captured Mpwapwa, was defeated by Major Wissmann, in Oct. he again lost a battle with the Germans, and fled to the Nguru mountains. There he was captured by the natives, and in December hanged by the Germans at Pangani.

Bushman Land (bush'man land). **Great.** A region in the northwestern part of Cape Colony, South Africa, in lat. 29°–30° S., long. 19°–21° E. It is inhabited chiefly by Bushmen.

Bushmen (bush'men). [Tr. From S. African D. *Bosjesmans*.] An African race. See *Hottentot, Bushman, and Pygmies*.

Bushmen (bush'men). [Tr. From S. African D. *Bosjesmans*.] An African race. See *Hottentot, Bushman, and Pygmies*.

The Bushmen are called *Bakhuain* by the Bechuanas, and *Bakhoin* by the Basutos, and *Makhoin* by the Barolongs. Cupe and Sechuana call them *Masarwa*. Hahn proposes this name for all the Bushmen, as *Khoikhoin* is applied to the Hottentots. The Sanlucqua is evidently sister branched the Khoikhoin, but represents an older stock, and is physically much richer in chicks. The dialects diverge considerably. The Bushmen are known by different names, according to the languages spoken in their vicinity. Thus the Amaxosa call them *Pakuru*, the Basutos *Barsua*, *Rekuru* by the Bechuanas *Bakhoin*. The name most generally given to the Pygmies and Bushmen from Gaikland to the Cape, and south of the Orange river, is the same for the whole race, owing to the fact that the Pygmies and Bushmen also speak the dialects of their Bantu neighbors, most of the Pygmy vocabularies being given by travelers as Bushmen. The pygmy Bushmen tribes are the Bechuanas in Bechuanland, the Bakala in Bechuanaland; the Makoma and Bakoba in the Kalahari desert, the Bakwakala in the Kunene valley, and the Bakwesikale northeast of them. It is not known whether the Ba-Kuse, Ba-Kundo, and Ba-Koroka near Mossamedes, southern Angola, are Bushmen or degenerated Bantu negroes.

Bushnell (bush'nel), **Horace.** Born at Litchfield, Conn., April 14, 1802; died at Hartford, Conn., Feb. 17, 1876. A distinguished Congregational clergyman and theologian. He preached at Hartford from 1833 to 1859. His works include "God in Christ" (1849), "Christ in Theology" (1851), "Nature and the supernatural" (1858), "Christian nature" (1860), etc.

Bushy (bush'i), **Sir John.** A follower of the king in Shakspere's "King Richard II."

Busirane (bu-si-ran'). An enchanter, in Spenser's "Faerie Queene," who imprisoned Amoretta, whom he kept in most grievous torment: named from Busiris.

Busiris (bū-sī'ris). [Gr. *Βούσιρις*.] 1. A mythical king of Egypt who sacrificed each year to the gods, to insure the cessation of a famine, one stranger who had set foot on his shores. He was seized by him, and would have fallen a victim had he not broken his bonds and slain Busiris with his club. Busiris in Milton, who follows other writers, is the king's name to the Danaids, who was showed in the Red Sea. *Paradise Lost*, i. 306.

2. A tragedy by Dr. Young, author of "Night Thoughts." It was produced in 1719.

Busiris, modern **Abusir** (ä-bö-sēr'). In ancient geography, a town in the Delta, Egypt, near the Damietta branch of the Nile.

Bussa (bös'sä). A place situated on the Niger, in West Africa, about lat. 10° N. Mungo Park lost his life there.

Bussahir, Bassahir (bus-sä-hēr'), or **Bisser** (bis'ser). A tendatory state connected with the lieutenant-governorship of the Punjab, British India, in lat. 31°–32° N., long. 78° E.

Bussang (bü-soñ'). A town in the department of Vosges, France, 27 miles southeast of Epinal. It is noted for its mineral springs.

Bussey (bus'i), **Benjamin.** Born at Canton, Massc., March 1, 1757; died at Roxbury, near Boston, Jan. 13, 1842. An American merchant, founder of the "Bussey Institution," a college of agriculture and horticulture connected with Harvard University, opened near Boston 1869–1870.

Bussorah. See *Bassora*.

Bussy (bu-sē'), **Comte de Roger de Rabutin,** called **Bussy-Rabutin.** Born at Epiry, Nivernais, France, April 13, 1618; died at Autun, France, April 9, 1693. A French soldier and man of letters, author of "Histoire amoureuse des Gaules" (1665), "Mémoires" (1696), "Lettres" (1697).

Bussy d'Ambois (bü-sē' don-bwa'). A tragedy by Chapman, published in 1607. The allusions in it to the knights of James I. and to Elizabeth as an old queen, fix the date earlier than 1603, and the statement in A. 2. To the Reader, which must apply to the date of publication fixes the first representation at 1604 (*Dyce*). It has produced a play, adapted from Chapman's, with this title in 1691.

Bussy d'Ambois, The Revenge of. A sequel to "Bussy d'Ambois," by Chapman, published in 1613.

Bustamente (bös-tä-men'te), **Anastasio.** Born at Tlapujahua, Michoacan, July 27, 1780; died at San Miguel Allende, near Mexico City, Feb. 6, 1853. A Mexican politician and soldier. He served the Spanish army in 1808, and served against the early revolutionists. Iturbide in 1821, he commanded a division in the march on Mexico, and was a member of the provisional junta. The fall of Iturbide (1823) forced him into retirement, but in 1829 he was elected vice-president under Guerrero, commanding the army. Soon after he revolted against Guerrero, heading the centralist party, and became president. He was president of Mexico. Santa Anna declared against him (1832), and after a bloody war Bustamente was deposed (1833) and banished. After Santa Anna was captured by the Texans, Bustamente was called back and elected president of Mexico (1837). There was a brief war with France in 1838, and now disorganized by the war, he resigned. Bustamente to give up the presidency to Santa Anna (1841). He served in the army until 1848.

Bustamente, Carlos Maria de. Born in Mexico City, in 1774; died there, Sept. 21, 1848. A Mexican politician and historian. He commanded a regiment in the revolt of Morelos (1812), was captured and imprisoned at Vera Cruz, but was released by Santa Anna and marched with him to the capital (1821). Thereafter he took an active part in politics. His historical works are of great importance for the revolutionary and modern period. The best-known is "Cuadro histórico de la Revolucion Mexicana" (1823–32).

Bustamente y Guerra (bös-tä-men'te ē gar'rä), **José.** Born about 1750; died about 1822. A Spanish naval officer and administrator, from March, 1811, to March, 1818, captain-general of Guatemala.

Bustan (bös-tän'). [Pers. (from *bū*, fragrance, and *stan*, place).] A flower-garden, a place in which grow fragrant fruits, as orchard.] The name of several Persian works, among which the "Bostan" (or tree-garden) of Sadi is the most famous.

Busto Arsizio (bös'tō är-sēt'sē-ō). A town in the province of Milan, Italy, 19 miles northwest of Milan. Population, 9,000.

Busy (biz'i). **Zeal-of-the-Land,** known as Rabbi Busy. An unctuous, gainsmudizing Puritan, of gross ignorance and a scorn of culture, in Ben Jonson's play "Bartholomew Fair."

Busybody (biz'i-bod i). **The.** A pseudonym used by Benjamin Franklin in a series of articles written in 1728.

Busybody, The. A comedy by Mrs. Centlivre, produced and printed in 1709. In this play Marplot is first introduced. The plot is partly from Jonson's "Devil is an Ass." A second part, called "Marplot, or the Second Part of the Busybody," was produced by Mrs. Centlivre in 1710. Henry Woodward altered it and called it "Marplot in Lisbon."

Butades. See *Dibutades*.

Butcher (buch'er). **The Bloody.** An epithet applied to the Duke of Cumberland, from his cruelty in suppressing the Jacobite rising after the battle of Culloden, 1746.

Bute (būt). An island situated in the Firth of Clyde, south of Argyll and west of Ayrshire, in the county of Bute. Its chief town is Rothesay. Length, 15½ miles. Area, 60 square miles.

Bute, or **Buteshire** (būt'shir). A county in Scotland. It comprises the islands of Bute, Arran, Inchmarnock, Great Cumbrae, Little Cumbrae, and Holy Isle. Its capital is Rothesay. Area, 218 square miles. Population (1891), 18,461.

Bute, Earl of. See *Stuart, John*.

Bute, Marquis of. See *Stuart, John Patrick Crichton*.

Bute, Kyles of. A strait between the island of Bute and Argyllshire, Scotland.

Butrotum (bū-trō'tum), modern **Butrinto** (bō-trēn'tō). In ancient geography, a seaport in Epirus. It is said to have been founded by Helenus, son of Priam.

Butkhak (bōt'khak), or **Boothauk** (bōt'hak). A pass in the mountains of Afghanistan, east of Kabul.

Butler (but'ler), **Alban.** Born at Appletree, Northumberland, England, 1711; died at St. Omer, France, May 15, 1773. An English Roman Catholic hagiographer. He wrote "Lives of the Fathers, Martyrs, and other principal Saints" (1756–59), etc.

Butler, Andrew Pickens. Born in Edgefield District, S. C., Nov. 17, 1796; died near Edgefield Court House, S. C., May 25, 1857. An American politician, United States senator from South Carolina 1847–57.

Butler, Benjamin Franklin. Born at Kinderhook Landing, N. Y., Dec. 17, 1795; died at Paris, Nov. 8, 1858. An American lawyer and politician, attorney-general of the United States 1833–34, and acting secretary of war 1836–37.

Butler, Benjamin Franklin. Born at Deerfield, N. H., Nov. 5, 1818; died at Washington, Jan. 11, 1893. An American lawyer, politician, and general. He commanded the Army of the James; was defeated at Big Bethel, June 10, 1861; captured Forts Hatteras and Clark, Aug., 1861; and was military governor of New Orleans May–Dec., 1862. He was "hoisted up" at Bermuda Hundred by the enemy (a historic phrase used by General Bernard, Grant's chief of engineers). He was member of Congress from Massachusetts 1867–75 and 1877–79; governor of Massachusetts 1882; and candidate of the Anti-Monopoly National Greenback-Labor, and People's parties for President in 1884. In 1893 he refused to deliver up slaves who had come within his lines, saying they were "contraband of war"; hence arose the designation "contrabands" for slaves.

Butler, Charles. Born at London, Aug. 14, 1750; died at London, June 2, 1832. An English jurist, Roman Catholic historian, and miscellaneous writer, nephew of Alban Butler. His works include "Horæ Biblicæ" (1797–1807), "Horæ juridicæ subsecivæ" (1804), "Reminiscences" (1822–27), etc.

Butler, Mrs. **(Elizabeth Southerden Thompson).** Born at Lausanne, Switzerland, in 1844. An English artist, chiefly noted as a painter of military subjects. Among her pictures are "Missing" (1873), "The Roll Call" (1874), "Balaklava" (1876), "Inkerman" (1877), "Evicted" (1890), etc.

Butler, James. Born at Clerkenwell, England, Oct. 19, 1610; died at Kingston Hall, Dorsetshire, England, July 21, 1688. The first Duke of Ormonde. He was the son of Thomas Butler, Viscount Thurles, and became earl of Ormonde on the death of his grandfather in 1632. He was the friend and confidential adviser of the Earl of Strafford; was appointed lieutenant-general of the army in Ireland in 1641, defeated the Irish rebels at Kilrush, Kilkenny, and Rosse, and became lord lieutenant of Ireland in 1644. After the execution of Charles I. he attached himself to the cause of Charles II., whom he accompanied into exile. At the Restoration he was created duke of Ormonde and lord high steward of England. He was at the same time restored to the lord lieutenancy of Ireland, which he now held uninterrupted, with an interruption of seven years, until his death.

Butler, James, Duke of Ormonde. Born in Dublin Castle, April 29, 1665; died Nov. 16, 1745. An Irish statesman. He was the son of the Earl of Ossory, and became duke of Ormonde on the death of his grandfather James Butler (1610–88). He espoused the cause of the Prince of Orange in the same year, and commanded the Life Guards at the battle of the Boyne in 1690. In 1712 he succeeded Marlborough in the conduct of the campaign in Flanders. In accordance with secret instructions from the ministry, he declined to cooperate with the Allies against the French, on which account he was impeached by the Whigs in 1715. He fled to France, was attainted, and in 1719 commanded an expedition put out by sympathizers against England in behalf of the Pretender: the expedition was dispersed by a storm.

Butler, James. Born in Prince William County, Va.; died at Cloud's Creek, S. C., 1781. An American patriot in the Revolutionary War. He distinguished himself in the partizan warfare with the British, and was killed in the massacre at Cloud's Creek.

Butler, John. Born in Connecticut: died at Niagara, 1794. An American Tory commander in the Revolutionary War. He was made deputy superintendent of Indian affairs by the British at the beginning of the Revolutionary War, and led a force of 900 Indians and 300 loyalists, which destroyed the infant settlement of Wyoming in 1778, in the so-called "Wyoming massacre." After the war he fled to Canada, and his estates were confiscated; but he was rewarded by the British government with the office of Indian agent, 5,000 acres of land, and a salary and pension of £2,500 a year.

Butler, Joseph. Born at Wantage, Berkshire, England, May 18, 1692; died at Bath, England, June 16, 1752. An English prelate and theologian, made bishop of Bristol in 1738, and of Durham in 1750. His most noted work is the "Analogy of Religion, Natural and Revealed, to the Constitution and Course of Nature" (1736).

Butler, Reuben. In Scott's novel "The Heart of Mid-Lothian," a weak and sensitive minister of the Scottish Church, who marries Jeanie Deans.

Butler, Samuel. Born at Strensham, Worcestershire, England, Feb. 3, 1612; died at London, Sept. 25, 1680. An English poet. He is said to have studied for a short time at Cambridge about 1627; was attendant to Elizabeth, countess of Kent, about 1628, in whose house he met John Selden; and served as clerk or attendant to a succession of country gentlemen, including the Presbyterian Sir Samuel Luke, who is supposed to be the original of Hudibras. He was the author of "Hudibras" (1663–78), a heroic comic poem satirizing Puritanism.

Butler, Samuel. Born at Kenilworth, Warwickshire, England, Jan. 30, 1774; died at Ecclesall Castle, Staffordshire, England, Dec. 4, 1839. An English prelate and classical scholar, bishop of Lichfield and Coventry.

Butler, Walter. Died near Schorndorf, Württemberg, 1634. An Irish adventurer, in the imperial service in the Thirty Years' War, an accomplice in the assassination of Wallenstein.

Butler, William Allen. Born at Albany, N. Y., Feb. 20, 1825. An American lawyer and poet, son of Benjamin Franklin Butler (1795–1858). He was graduated at the University of the City of New York in 1845, studied law with his father; traveled in Europe 1846–48; and took up the practice of law in New York city. He is the author of "Nothing to Wear: an Episode in City Life" (1857, etc., "Two Millions" (1858), "General Average" (1860), and other poems.

Butler, William Archer. Born at Annerville, near Clonmel, Ireland, about 1814; died July 5, 1848. An Irish clergyman and philosophical and theological writer, professor of moral philosophy in the University of Dublin. His works include "Sermons" (1849), "Letters on the Development of the Christian Doctrine" (1850), "Lectures on the History of Ancient Philosophy" (1856), etc.

Butler, William Orlando. Born in Jessamine County, Ky., 1791; died at Carrollton, Ky., Aug. 6, 1880. An American general and politician. He served in the War of 1812; commanded the army in Mexico, New to May, 1848; was a member of Congress 1839–43; and was Democratic candidate for Vice-President in 1848.

Buto (bū'tō). An Egyptian divinity, identified by the Greeks with Leto: the eponymous goddess of Buto or Butos, a town in the western part of the Nile delta.

Buton (bū-tōn'), or **Boeton,** or **Bouton.** An island in the East Indies, southeast of Celebes, in lat. 5° S., long. 123° E., belonging to the Netherlands. Area, estimated, 1,700 square miles.

Butt (but), **Isaac.** Born at Glenfin, Donegal, Ireland, Sept. 6, 1813; died near Dundrum, County Dublin, May 5, 1879. An Irish lawyer and politician. He entered Parliament in 1852, as member for Harwich, and was leader of the Home Rule party 1871–77. He was the author of a "History of Italy from the Abdication of Napoleon I." (1850), etc.

Butte (būt), or **Butte City.** A city in Silver Bow County, Montana, situated in the heart of the Rocky Mountains, in lat. 46° 3′ N., long. 112° 27′ W. It contains the Anaconda and many other mines, and produces large quantities of gold, silver, and copper. Population (1890), 10,723.

Buttermere (but'ėr-mēr'). A small lake in the Lake District of England, situated 6 miles southwest of Derwentwater.

Buttes (būt), **Les.** A village in the canton of Neuchâtel, Switzerland, situated 20 miles southwest of Neuchâtel. It is noted for its position, inclosed by mountains.

Buttington (but'ing-ton). A place in Montgomery, Wales, situated on the Severn 8 miles north of Montgomery. Here, in 894, the English under the ealdorman Æthelred defeated the Danes.

Büttisholz (büt'tis-hōlts). A village in the canton of Lucerne, Switzerland, situated 11 miles northwest of Lucerne. Here, in 1375, the Swiss peasantry defeated and slew 3,000 English under Ingelram de Coucy: their bodies were buried in the "Englanderbühel" (Englishman's mound).

Buttmann (büt'mān), **Philipp Karl.** Born at Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, Dec. 5, 1764: died at Berlin, June 21, 1829. A noted German philologist. His works include "Griechische Grammatik" (1792), "Schulgrammatik" (1816), "Lexilogus" (1818).

Button (but'n), Sir **Thomas.** Died 1634. An English navigator. He commanded an expedition to search for the northwest passage, 1612–13, on which he explored for the first time the coasts of Hudson Bay, and named Nelson River, New Wales, and Button's Bay.

Butts (buts), Sir **William.** Died Nov. 22, 1545. An English physician. He was born in Norfolk, and was educated at Cambridge, being admitted to the degree of M. D. in 1518. He subsequently became physician in ordinary to Henry VIII. He appears as one of the characters in Shakspere's "Henry VIII." (v. 2).

Buturlin (bö-tör-lēn'), **Dmitri Petrovitch.** Born at St. Petersburg, 1790; died near St. Petersburg, Oct. 21, 1849. A Russian military writer. His works include "Relation de la campagne en Italie 1799" (1810), "Tableau de la campagne de 1813 en Allemagne" (1815), etc.

Buxar, or **Baxar** (buks-sär'). A town in British India, situated 60 miles east-northeast of Benares. Here, Oct. 23, 1764, the British force (7,000 under Hector Munro defeated the native army (40,000). The loss of the latter was over 6,000.

Buxhöwden (boks-hėv'den), Count **Friedrich Wilhelm von.** Born at Magnusthal, island of Moon, Baltic Sea, Sept. 25 (N. S.), 1750; died at Lohde, Esthonia, Russia, Sept. 4 (N. S.), 1811. A Russian general, distinguished in the campaigns in Poland and Sweden. He commanded the Russian left wing at Austerlitz.

Buxton (buks'ton). A town and watering-place in Derbyshire, England, situated 20 miles southeast of Manchester. It is celebrated for its mineral springs. Its chief structure is the "Crescent," and the objects of interest in the vicinity are Poole's Hole (stalactite cave), Diamond Hill, and the cliff Chee Tor. Population (1891), 5,424.

Buxton, Charles. Born Nov. 18, 1823; died Aug. 10, 1871. An English politician and philanthropist, son of Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton. He was graduated at Trinity College, Cambridge, 1845; became a partner in the brewery of Truman, Hanbury and Co., London, in 1847; was member of Parliament for Newport, Isle of Wight, 1857–59; for Maidstone 1859–65, and for East Surrey 1865–71. He wrote "Memoirs of Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton" (edited, 1851), and "Slavery and Freedom in the British West Indies" (1860), etc.

Buxton, Jedediah. Born at Elnaton, Derbyshire, England, March 20, 1705; died there, 1772. An English mathematical prodigy. He was the son of a schoolmaster, but remained throughout life a farm laborer, because of incapacity to acquire an education, his mind being occupied by an absorbing passion for mental calculations.

Buxton, Sir Thomas Fowell. Born April 1, 1786; died Feb. 19, 1845. An English philanthropist. He was an advocate of the abolition of slavery, and was parliamentary leader of the antislavery party after 1824.

Buxtorf, or **Buxtorff** (bōks'tōrf), **Johann,** the elder. Born at Kamen, Westphalia, Germany, Dec. 25, 1564; died at Basel, Switzerland, Sept. 13, 1629. A German Protestant theologian, noted as a Hebraist. He was professor at Basel 1591–1629. His chief works are "Manuale hebraicum et chaldaicum" (1602), "Lexicon hebraicum et chaldaicum" (1607), "Bibliotheca hebraica rabbinica" (1618–19).

Buxtorf, or **Buxtorff, Johann,** the younger. Born at Basel, Switzerland, Aug. 13, 1599: died at Basel, Aug. 16, 1664. A German Hebraist, son of Johann Buxtorf.

Buyides (bū'yi-dēz), or **Bowides.** A Persian dynasty of the 10th and 11th centuries, overthrown about 1055.

Buzfuz (buz'fuz), **Sergeant.** In Charles Dickens's "Pickwick Papers," the pompous and brutal counsel for Mrs. Bardell in the Bardell-Pickwick breach-of-promise suit.

Buzzard, Mr. Justice. A character in Fielding's "Amelia," whose "ignorance of law is as great as his readiness to take a bribe."

Buzzard's Bay. An inlet of the Atlantic Ocean lying southeast of Massachusetts. It is separated from Vineyard Sound by the Elizabeth Islands. Length, 30 miles. Breadth, 3–10 miles.

Byblis (bib'lis). In classical mythology, the daughter of Miletus and sister of Caunus. From her tears arose the fountain of Byblis.

Byblos (bib'los). In ancient geography, a city of Phenicia. It was tributary to Assyria. See *Gebal*.

Byblos. A town in the Delta, Egypt, south of Bubastis.

Bycorne. See *Chicheruche*.

Bye Plot (bī plot), or **Surprise Plot.** A conspiracy in 1603 to seize the person of James I. of England, and extort certain religious concessions. Its members were Markham, Brooke, Lord Grey of Wilton, and others.

Byerly Turk (bī'ėr-li tėrk), **The.** One of the three Oriental horses from which all names in the stud-book trace descent. See *Darley's Arabian* and *Godolphin Barb*. He was ridden by a captain Byerly in the first Irish campaign of King William III., 1689. Nothing more serious to be known of his origin. From him springs the Herod family of thoroughbreds.

Byles (bīlz), **Mather.** Born at Boston, March 26, 1706; died at Boston, July 5, 1788. An American clergyman and poet, pastor of the Hollis Street Church at Boston 1733–76. He was imprisoned as a Tory in 1777.

Byng (bing), **George.** See *Torrington, Viscount*.

Byng, John. Born 1704; executed in Portsmouth harbor, England, March 14, 1757. A British admiral, son of Viscount Torrington. He was unsuccessful in an expedition to relieve Minorca, which was threatened by a French fleet under the Duke of Richelieu in 1756, and at the instance of the ministry, whose mediocrital war policy had rendered it unpopular, was tried by a court martial, and found guilty of neglect of duty. He was shot in spite of the unanimous recommendation to mercy by the court, which deplored that the article of war under which he was condemned admitted of no mitigation of punishment, even if the crime were committed by a mere error of judgment.

Byr (bir), **Robert.** The name under which Karl Robert Emmerich Bayer wrote, and by which he was frequently known.

Byrd (berd), **William.** Born at Westover, Va., March 28 (16?), 1674; died there, Aug. 26, 1744. An American lawyer. He was educated in England; was called to the bar at the Middle Temple; studied in the Netherlands; visited the court of France; was chosen fellow of the Royal society; was receiver-general of the revenue in Virginia; was three times colonial agent in England; was for thirteen years member and finally president of the council of the colony; and in 1728 was one of the commissioners appointed to fix the boundary between Virginia and North Carolina, an account of which is contained in the so-called "Westover Manuscripts" (Petersburg, 1841), written by him.

Byrgius (ber'ji-us), **Justus,** Latinized from **Jobst Bürgi** (bür'gi). Born at Lichtensteig, St. Gall, Switzerland, Feb. 28, 1552; died at Cassel, Germany, Jan. 31, 1632. A Swiss inventor and mathematician. He published logarithmic tables (1620), and constructed a celestial globe, sector, etc.

Byrom (bī'rom), **John.** Born Feb. 29, 1692, at Kersall Cell, Broughton, near Manchester; died Sept. 26, 1763. An English poet and stenographer. He studied at Trinity college, Cambridge, of which he became a fellow in 1714. He invented a system of shorthand which was published in 1726, under the title "The Universal English Shorthand." A collected edition of his poems, the most notable of which are "Colin to Phœbe," "Three Black Crows," and "Figg and Sutton," appeared at Manchester in 1773.

Byron. See *Byron,*

Byron (bī'ron), **George Noel Gordon,** Lord. Born at London, Jan. 22, 1788; died at Missolonghi, Greece, April 19, 1824. A celebrated English poet. He was the son of John Byron, captain in the Guards, by his second wife Catherine Gordon. His family traced its origin back to the Norman conquest. He was born with a malformation of both feet. His mother, who had been deserted by her husband, resided with her son at Aberdeen, Scotland, 1791–98. On the death (1798) of his grandfather, William, fifth Lord Byron, in the latter year he inherited his titles and estate, including Newstead Abbey. He successively studied at Harrow and at Cambridge, where he took the degree of M. A. in 1808. In 1807 he published "Hours of Idleness," which elicited adverse criticism, more severe in the "Edinburgh Review," probably by Lord Brougham (1808), responded with the satire "English Bards and Scotch Reviewers" (1809), which attracted considerable attention. In 1809–11 he traveled in Portugal, Spain, Turkey, and Greece, and in 1812 published the first two cantos of "Childe Harold," the others appearing in 1816 and 1818. In 1815 he married Miss Anne Isabella Milbanke, by whom he became in 1816 the father of Augusta Ada, Countess of Lovelace, and who left him to secure a promised reunion in 1816. He again left England in 1816, and in this year met Teresa Mosi Guiccioli, who died in 1873. In 1817 an illegitimate child, Allegra, who was placed by him in a Roman Catholic convent at Bagnacavallo, near Ravenna, where she died in 1822. In 1819 he became Lady Teresa Countess Guiccioli with whom he accompanied a time during their residence in Italy. He subsequently lived at Ravenna, Pisa, and Genoa, taking an active interest in the revolutionary movement of the Carbonari. In 1823 he joined the Greek insurgents in their struggle for independence, and died while he had planned a campaign. Besides the titles already mentioned his works include "The Giaour" (1813), "The Bride of Abydos" (1813), "The Corsair" (1814), "Lara" (1814), "Hebrew Melodies" (1815), "Parisina" (1816), "Prisoner of Chillon, and other Poems" (1816), "Manfred" (1817), "Mazeppa" (1819), "Marino Faliero" (1820), "The Two Foscari" and "Cain" (1821), "Heaven and Earth" (1822), "The Deformed Transformed" (1822), "Don Juan" (1819–24), etc. "Life and Works" published by Murray (6 vols., 1832–33; see Moore's "Life of Byron"), etc. Galt, "Life of Byron" (2d ed., 1826); Trelawny, "Recollections of the Last Days of Shelley and Byron" (1858), and Guiccioli, Comtesse de, "Lord Byron juge par les temoins de sa vie" (1868).

Byron, Harriet. An affected orphan, attached to Sir Charles Grandison, and the principal writer of the letters, in Richardson's novel of that name.

Byron, John. Born Nov. 8, 1723; died April 10, 1786. A British naval officer, second son of William, fourth Lord Byron. He entered the navy when a boy, and in 1740 was midshipman of the Wager in Anson's squadron, which was wrecked near Cape Horn. From 1764 to 1766 he commanded two vessels in a voyage of exploration around the world, but beyond the curious observations on the Patagonians and the discovery of some small islands in the Pacific he accomplished little. He was governor of Newfoundland 1769–75, became vice-admiral in 1778, and on July 6, 1779 had an engagement with the French fleet off Destaing off Grenada, West Indies, the result being doubtful.

Byron's Conspiracy, and **Byron's Tragedy.** Two plays by Chapman, produced in 1605, printed in 1608; they may be regarded as one. They were reprinted during the author's lifetime, with revisions, in 1625. Charles, duke of Byron (who was executed in 1602) is represented in these plays as a self-conceited braggart of "boundless vainglory."

Byrsa (ber'sā). [Gr. *Βύρσα.*] The citadel of Carthage.

Bytown (bī'toun). The former name of Ottawa, Canada.

Byzantine Empire. See *Eastern Empire.*

Byzantine Historians. A collective term for the Greek historians of the Eastern Empire. The most important were Zosimus, Procopius, Agathias, Constantine Porphyrogenitus, Anna Comnena, Joannes Cinnamus, Nicetas, etc.

Byzantium (bi-zan'tium). [Gr. *Βυζάντιον.*] In ancient geography, a Greek city built on the eastern part of the site of Constantinople, in which it was merged in 330 A. D. It was noted for its control of the corn-trade and for fisheries. It was founded by Megarians in the 7th century B. C., and was reconquered after the battle of Platæa (479 B. C.). Alcibiades conquered it in 408 B. C., and Lysander in 405 B. C. In 340 B. C. it was besieged by Philip of Macedon and relieved by Phocion, and again besieged and taken by Severus 196 A. D. See *Constantinople.*

Caaba. See *Kaaba*.

Caaguás (ka-a-gwäs'), or Caás (kä-äs'). ['Forestmen.'] A horde of wild South American Indians living on the river Paraná in northwestern Paraguay and the adjacent parts of Brazil. They are the degraded remains of Guaraní tribes. During the 18th century they sometimes took refuge in the Jesuit missions of Paraguay from the oppressions of the slave-hunters of São Paulo; but they subsequently renewed their wild life. Very little is known of them.

Caamaño (kä-ä-mä'nyō), **José María Placido.** Born at Guayaquil, Oct. 5, 1808. An Ecuadorian statesman. In 1856 he was banished for conspiring against the dictator Veintemilla. From Peru he led an expedition against Guayaquil, 1883, which was eventually successful. The downfall of Veintemilla followed. Caamaño was made president *ad interim* Oct. 31, 1883, and was regularly elected president Feb. 17, 1884, holding the office until June 30, 1888. In 1889 and 1890 he was minister to Washington.

Caás. See *Caaguás*.

Cabades (ka-bā'dēz), or **Cavades** (ka-vā'dēz), Pers. **Kobad** (kō-bäd'). King of Persia. See *Sassanidæ*.

Cabal (ka-bal'). **The.** An unpopular ministry of Charles II., consisting of Clifford, Ashley, Buckingham, Arlington, and Lauderdale, the initials of whose names happened to compose the word. It held office 1667 to 1673.

Caballero y de la Torre (kä-bäl-yā'rō ē dä lä tor're), **José Agustin.** Born at Havana, Feb., 1771: died there, April 6, 1835. A Cuban educator and noted pulpit orator. He studied at the Seminary of San Carlos and the Havana University, and was long the director of the former institution and lecturer on philosophy.

Caballero y Góngora (kä-bäl-yā'ro e gon'gō-rä). **Antonio.** A Spanish prelate who in 1780 was archbishop of Santa Fé (New Granada) and made an attempt to conciliate the rebels in the south. He was appointed viceroy, and ruled New Granada from 1782 to 1789, uniting the religious, military, and civil powers.

Cabanaes (kä-bä-nish'), or **Cabanos** (kä-bäh'). [Pg., 'cottagers, peasants,' from *cabana*, a hut. The name given in Brazil to the rebels who, from 1833 to 1836, overran the Amazon valley. The abdication of Pedro I. was followed by a rumor that the regency desired to turn Brazil over to Portugal. Certain local leaders in Para took advantage of this report, called to their aid the ignorant Indian and mulatto population, murdered the president, and committed many atrocities. Matters went from bad to worse until the whole province was a state of anarchy and Para was abandoned by the whites. The rebellion was subdued by Andrea in 1836.

Cabañas (kä-bän'yäs), **Trinidad.** Born in Honduras about 1802; died Jan. 8, 1871. A Central American general. He was an officer with Morazan, and an upholder of Central American unity. In 1844 he aided in the defeasance of Ivon, Nicaragua, against Malespin, and in 1847 he led the Salvadorian troops which attempted to overthrow Malespin. He was made president of Honduras March 1, 1852. An attempt to interfere with the affairs of Guatemala led to his deposition by Guatemalan troops aided by revolutionists of Honduras, July, 1855. He fled to Salvador and remained in exile several years.

Cabanel (kä-bä-nel'), **Alexandre.** Born at Montpellier, France, Sept. 28, 1823; died at Paris, Jan. 23, 1889. A noted French historical, genre, and portrait painter, a pupil of Picot. He won the grand prix de Rome in 1845, a medal of the second class in 1852, a medal of the first class in 1855, and medals of honor in 1855, 1867, and 1878. He became a member of the Institute in 1863, and was professor in the Ecole des Beaux Arts.

Cabanis (kä-bä-nēs'). A historical novel relating to the times of Frederick the Great, by Wilhelm Häring (pseudonym "Willibald Alexis"), 1832.

Cabanis (kä-bä-nē'), **Pierre Jean George.** Born at Cosnac, Charente-Inférieure, France, June 5, 1757; died near Meulan, France, May 5, 1808. A noted French physicist and philosopher. He was the author of "Rapports du physique et du moral de l'homme" (1802). In this work he discussed systematically the relations of soul and body, with materialistic conclusions. He regarded the physical and the psychical as the same thing looked at from different points of view, and the soul not as a being, but as a faculty.

Cabarrus (kä-bä-rüs'), Comte **François de.** Born at Bayonne, France, 1752; died at Seville, Spain, April 27, 1810. A Spanish financier, of French origin. He was minister of finance under Joseph Bonaparte 1808–10.

Cabeça de Vaca. See *Cabeza de Vaca*.

Cabel (kä-bel'), Mme. (**Marie Josèphe Dreullette**). Born at Liège, Belgium, Jan. 31, 1827. A Belgian opera-singer. Meyerbeer wrote for her the part of Catherine in "L'Étoile du Nord," and also that of Dinorah.

Cabes (kä'bes), or **Gabes** (gä'bes), **Gulf of.** An arm of the Mediterranean, south of Tunis, in lat. 34° N., long. 10°–11° E.: the ancient Syrtis Minor. The town is a town of the same name situated on the gulf, with about 8,000 inhabitants.

Cabestaing (kä-bes-tañ'), or **Cabestan** (kä-bestoñ'), **Guillaume de.** A Provençal poet according to Papon, Roussillonnais according to Millot. He lived toward the end of the 12th century, and was killed from jealousy by Raymond of Roussillon. According to the legend, Raymond caused his wife to eat unwittingly, of Cabestaing's heart. When she learned what she had done she declared that her lips, which had tasted such food, should know no other, and died of starvation. Seven of his poems, reflecting a pure and intense passion, have been preserved.

Cabet (kä-bā'). **Etienne.** Born at Dijon, Jan. 1, 1788: died at St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 8, 1856. A French communist. He was an advocate by profession; was elected to the Chamber of Deputies in 1831; founded "Le Populaire" in 1833; and fled to England in 1834 in order to escape punishment on account of an article which he had published in that journal. He returned to France in consequence of the amnesty of 1839. He wrote "Histoire populaire de la révolution française de 1789 à 1830" (1839), and "Le vrai christianisme suivi selon le social" (1846). He established a communistic settlement, called Icarie, in Texas in 1848, which was removed to Nauvoo, Illinois, in 1850. See *Icaria*.

Cabeza del Buey (kä-bā'thä thil bā'e). A small town situated in the province of Badajoz, Spain, in lat. 38° 40′ N., long. 5° 17′ W.

Cabeza de Vaca (kä-bā'thä dā vä'kä), **Alvar Nuñez.** Born at Jerez de la Frontera, Spain, probably in 1490: died at Seville after 1560. A Spanish soldier. In 1527 he was comptroller and royal treasurer with the expedition of Pamphilo de Narvaez to Florida. He and three others were the only ones who escaped from shipwreck and the savages; after living for years among the Indians, they reached the Spanish settlements in northern Mexico in May, 1536. Cabeza de Vaca returned to Spain in 1537, and in 1540 he was appointed governor of Paraguay. He sailed with 500 men, landed on the coast of southern Brazil, and marched overland to Asuncion, the journey occupying a year. In 1543 he explored the upper Paraguay. On April 25, 1544, he was deposed and imprisoned by the colonists for alleged arbitrary acts. Sent to Spain the next year, he was tried by the Council of the Indies and sentenced to be banished to Oran, Africa; but he was subsequently recalled by the king, received a pension, and was made judge of the Supreme Court of Seville. While his case was pending before the Council of the Indies he published two works: one, "Naufragios, peregrinaciones y milagros" (1555), on his Florida adventures, and the other, "Commentarios," relating to his administration in Paraguay. Both were written for his own justification, but, making allowances for this, they are of great historical value. There are modern editions in several languages.

Cabinda, or **Kabinda** (kä-bēn'dä). A town and harbor of Portuguese West Africa, situated a few miles north of the Kongo estuary, in lat. 5° 30′ S., long. 12° 10′ E. It is the capital of the Kongo district of the province of Angola, and is a favorite rendezvous of American whalers. It has developed rapidly since 1885, and especially since the introduction of a high tariff in the Kongo State. In the native language the country and people are called *Ngoyo*. They have no head chief, but numerous petty chiefs, called kings. See *Kongo* and *Angola*.

Cabiri, or **Kabeiri** (ka-bī'ri). [Gr. *Κάβειροι*, the mighty ones.] **1.** The seven planets worshiped by the Phenicians. Their father was called Sydyk ('justice').—**2.** In Greek mythology, certain beneficent deities of whose characteristics little is known, worshiped in parts of Greece and in the islands of Imbros, Lemnos, and Samothrace. They are possibly connected with the Cabiri of Phenicia. To both were ascribed the invention of arts, especially of ship-building, navigation, and the working of iron. Their rites were secret. The mysteries of the Cabiri of Samothrace were regarded as inferior only to the Eleusinian in sanctity. The initiated were supposed to receive special protection against mishaps, especially by sea.

Cable (kā'bl), **George Washington.** Born at New Orleans, Oct. 12, 1844. An American novelist, noted especially for descriptions of Creole life in Louisiana. He has written "Old Creole Days" (1879), "The Grandissimes" (1880), "Madame Delphine," "Dr. Sevier" (1884), etc.

Caboche (kä-bōsh'), **Simonet.** The leader of a band of ruffians in the service of the Duke of Burgundy during the civil war between the Armagnacs and the Burgundians.

Cabot (kab'ot), **George.** Born at Salem, Mass., Dec. 3, 1751: died at Boston, Mass., April 18, 1823. An American politician. He was United States senator from Massachusetts in 1789, and president of the Hartford Convention in 1814.

Cabot, John, It. **Giovanni Caboto,** Sp. **Gaboto.** An Italian navigator in the English service. He was probably a native of Genoa or its neighborhood, and in 1476 became a citizen of Venice after a residence of fifteen years. He subsequently removed to Bristol, England. Believing that a northwest passage would shorten the route to India, he determined to undertake an expedition in search of such a passage, and in 1495 obtained from Henry VII. a patent for the discovery, at his own expense, of unknown lands in the eastern, western, or northern seas. He set sail from Bristol in May, 1497, probably in company with his son Sebastian, and returned in August of the same year. The expedition resulted in the discovery of a part of North America, which is supposed to have been either Cape Breton Island or Newfoundland. The date of his death is unknown.

Cabot, Sebastian. Born at Bristol, England, 1477: died at London in 1557. A celebrated explorer, second son of John Cabot. It is believed that he accompanied his father in the voyage of 1497, when the shore of North America was discovered; and it is possible, but not probable, that he undertook another expedition to the North American coast in 1593. In 1517 he commanded an English expedition in search of a northwest passage, visiting Hudson Strait, and discovering as far north as lat. 67° 30′; later, it is said, he was on the northeast coast of South America and in the West Indies with an English ship. Invited by Charles V. to Spain, he was made grand pilot of Castile (1518), and commanded four ships which left San Lucar April 3, 1526. The intention was to sail to the Moluccas by the Strait of Magellan, but, lacking provisions, he landed on the coast of Brazil, where he had some encounters with the Portuguese; thence sailed southward, discovered the river Uruguay, and erected a fort there; discovered and ascended the Paraná; and explored the lower Paraguay to the present site of Asuncion. Convinced of the importance of this region, and joined by Diego García, he relinquished the voyage to the Moluccas and despatched a ship to Spain for reinforcements; meanwhile he established himself in the district of Espiritu Santo on the Paraná (lat. 32° 50′ S.). Not receiving aid from Spain, he returned in 1530, leaving a garrison at Espiritu Santo. Cabot remained in the service of Spain until the end of 1546, when he returned to England. Edward VI. gave him a pension, and he was interested in various explorations in the Baltic; in 1553 he was made life governor of the Company of Merchant Adventurers destined to trade to Russia. A map of the world published in 1544 is ascribed to Cabot.

Cabourg (kä-bör'). A watering-place in the department of Calvados, France, situated on the English Channel 14 miles northeast of Caen.

Cabral (kä-bräl'), **Pedro Alvares,** early writers abbreviate the name to **Pedralvarez** or **Pedralvez.** Born about 1460: died about 1526. A Portuguese navigator. After Vasco da Gama returned from India (1499), Cabral was put in command of a fleet destined to follow up Gama's discoveries. Leaving Lisbon March 9, 1500, he followed his instructions and kept far out in the Atlantic; by this means he discovered the coast of Brazil near lat. 16° 30′ S (April 22, 1500). This was two months after Vicente Yañez Pinzon had discovered the northeast coast. Cabral took possession for Portugal of the new land, which he called Santa Cruz. Sending back a ship with the tidings, he continued his voyage May 2. On May 6 he lost four ships in a storm; with the rest he reached Mozambique and finally Calicut, where he erected a factory; this was destroyed by Samorim, and Cabral then made an alliance with the sovereign of Cochin. Loading his vessels with spices, he returned, losing one ship by the way, and arrived at Lisbon July 23, 1501. Nothing is known of his subsequent life.

Cabrera (kä-brā'rä). One of the Balearic Islands, situated in the Mediterranean Sea 9 miles south of Majorca. It is a penal settlement.

Cabrera, Don **Ramon,** Count of Morella. Born at Tortosa, Catalonia, Spain, Aug. 31, 1810: died at Wentworth, near Haines, England, May 24, 1877. A Spanish guerrilla chief. He was intended for the church, and had received the minor orders,

wherein 1833 the civil war broke out between the Christinos and the Carlists, the latter of whom he joined. He took Valencia in 1837, surprised Madrid in 1838, was created count of Morella by Don Carlos in 1839, was driven across the French frontier in 1840, instigated an unsuccessful Carlist rebellion in 1848-49, and recognized Alfonso as king of Spain in 1870.

Cabrera Bobadilla Cerda y Mendoza (kä-brä'rä bo-thä-thē'lyä thēr'thä i men-thō'thä), **Luis Geronymo de,** fourth Count of Chinchon. Born in Madrid about 1589; died near that city, Oct. 28, 1647. A Spanish administrator. From Jan., 1629, to Dec., 18, 1639, he was viceroy of Peru.

Cabrera y Bobadilla, Diego Lopez Pacheco. *See Lopez Pacheco Cabrera y Bobadilla.*

Cabul. *See Kabul.*

Cacafogo (kak-a-fō'gō). In Fletcher's play "Rule a Wife and Have a Wife," a cowardly, bullying, and rich usurer. He has been said to be a direct copy of Falstaff, but his lack of courage is the only resemblance.

Cacama (kä'kä-mä), or **Cacamatzin** (kä-kä-mät-sēn') or **Caminatzin** (kä-mē-nät-sēn'), of **Caminatzin** (kä-mē-nät-sēn'), of **Cacumazin** (kä-kö-mä-thēn'). An Aztec Indian, nephew of Montezuma II. He became chief of Tezcuco in 1516. Montezuma sent him to attend to, inviting the latter to Mexico. After Montezuma's capture by Cortez, Cacama was imprisoned by the latter, but was arrested by emissaries of the monarch and brought captive to the Spaniards. He was killed on the *noche triste*, July 1, 1520.

Cacana. *See Catchnaya.*

Cacanno (kä-kä'nō). A town situated on the northern coast of Sicily 23 miles southeast of Palermo. Population, 8,000.

Caccini (kä-chē'nē), **Giulio.** Born at Rome, 1558 (?); died at Florence, 1640. An Italian singer and composer, known as Giulio Romani. He wrote, with Rinuccini and Peri, the musical dramas "Dafne" (1597) and "Euridice" (1600). These first attempts to make music dramatic led directly to the modern opera. He composed a number of other works, among which is "Nuove Musiche," a collection of madrigals, etc. *See Akerati and Impiano.*

Caceres (kä'thā-res). A province in Estremadura, western Spain. Area, 8,013 square miles. Population (1887), 339,793.

Caceres. The capital of the province of Caceres, Spain, situated in lat. 39° 27′ N., long. 6° 24′ W.: the ancient Castra Cæcilia (whence the modern name). It contains Roman and Moorish antiquities, and was the scene of a victory of the Allies (1706). Population (1887), 11,556.

Caceres, Andrés Avelino. Born at Ayacucho, Nov. 11, 1836. A Peruvian general and statesman. He was colonel and afterward general in the Chilian war (1879-83), and after the taking of Lima was second vice-president in the provisional government. Dr. Calderon being exiled by the Chilians and the first vice-president driven into Bolivia, General Caceres became the constitutional chief of Peru. He held out against the Chilians, and refused to acknowledge Lizardo Montero, who had been elected president. Attempting to take Lima (Aug., 1884) Caceres was repulsed after a bloody street fight. Raising a larger force, he entered the city Dec. 1, 1885, and was made provisional president. Presidential question was general election. His resulted in favor of Caceres, who was inaugurated president of Peru June 3, 1886. Succeeded by Remondez, Aug. 10, 1890. General Caceres soon after went to Europe as Peruvian minister to France and England.

Cacha (kä'chä). An ancient Peruvian temple situated in the Vilca-Maya valley south of Cuzco. It is believed to antedate the Incas principal and is connected with some curious legends, though now in ruins, it shows traces of having been built in two stories.

Cachar (kä-chär'). A district in Assam, British India. Area, 3,750 square miles. Population (1881), 313,858.

Cacheo (kä-shā'ō). A Portuguese settlement in Senegambia, West Africa, situated near the coast in lat. 12° 20′ N., long. 16° 30′ W.

Cachibos, or Cashibos (kä-shē'bōs). An Indian tribe or horde of eastern Peru, on the upper Ucayale River. They are very savage, constant enemies of the whites and of neighboring tribes and cannibals: it is said that they eat their own relatives after death, and also make war to procure human food. Probably the accounts of their ferocity are exaggerated. the tribe being very imperfectly known. They are not numerous.

Cachoeira (kä-shö-ā'rä). A town in the state of Bahia, Brazil, situated on the river Paraguassú 50 miles northwest of Bahia. Population about 4,000.

Cacos (kä'kōs). [Sp., 'pickpockets.'] The nickname given to a political party of Guatemala which originated in 1820. Its members favored complete separation from Spain, and a republican form of government with essential equality to all. This was the germ of the Servile party of later years. Their opponents, called *Bacos* or *Gorrones*, were opposed to equality. *Cacos* is also the name of a political party in Haiti.

Cacus (kā'kus). In Roman mythology, a giant and son of Vulcan, living near the spot on which Rome was built. He stole from Hercules some of the cattle of Geryon, dragging them into his cave under the Aventine backward, so that their footsteps would not show the direction in which they had gone; but Hercules found them by their lowing, and slew the thief.

Cadalso (kä-däl'sō), or **Cadahalso** (kä-dä-äl'sō), **José de.** Born at Cadiz, Spain, Oct. 8, 1741: died at Gibraltar, Spain, Feb. 27, 1782. A Spanish poet, killed at the siege of Gibraltar. His works include a tragedy, "Sancho García" (1771), a satire, "Los Eruditos á la violeta" (1772), "Poesías" (1779), "Las cartas marruecas" (1794), etc.

Cada Mosto, or Ca Da Mosto (kä dä mos'tō), **Alois or Luigi da.** Born at Venice about 1432: died at Venice about 1480. An Italian navigator. He explored, in the service of Prince Henry of Portugal, the western coast of Africa to Cape Verde (15° to 16° in which latter year he discovered the Cape Verd islands. Author of "Il libro de la prima navigatione per occasion e lettere de Messer de la Bassa Ethiope" (1507).

Caddee (käd-dā'). A name given to a league ("Gotteshaus-Bund") formed in the Grisons, Switzerland, in 1396, to oppose internal misgovernment. *See further under Grisons.*

Caddo (kad'dō). From the Caddo *kaddi*, oiled.] A confederacy of the Caddoan stock of North American Indians. It consisted of seven tribes, which in the following have been identified: Kadohadacho, Nabedache, Natchitoches, Nasoni, Nechacoho, Yatasi, Yscanis, Mc. at Hadai. It was formerly at war with the Osages, Wichitas, and Caddo (a confederacy). Its tribes, especially the Pawnee, have been foes to the Dakota or Sioux for many generations; consequently their men have served as scouts in the United States Army during wars against the Dakota. All of this stock, except the Arikara, are now in the Indian Territory and Oklahoma. They number about 2,200.

Caddoques. *See Kadohadacho.*

Cade (kād), **John,** called **Jack Cade.** Born in Ireland: killed near Heathfield, in Sussex, England, July 12, 1450. The leader in "Cade's Rebellion," a rising chiefly of Kentishmen, in May and June, 1450. The rebels defeated the royal forces at Sevenoaks June 27 and entered London July 3. Lord Say beheaded by Cade. In a few days the rebellion was suppressed. Cade is said to have been called Mortimer by his followers, and to have been so called in Shakespeare's version of the Henry VI. He is introduced by Shakspere in the second part of Henry VI. as a reckless, ferocious, and vulgarly important rebel.

Cadell (kad'el), **Robert.** Born at Cockenzie, East Lothian, Dec. 16, 1788: died at Edinburgh, Jan. 29, 1849. A Scottish publisher and bookseller. He was a partner of Constable from 1811 until the failure of the firm, and a business associate and friend of Sir Walter Scott. He became the publisher of Scott's works in 1826.

Cadenabbia (kä-de-näb'bē-ä). A small town in northern Italy, situated on the western bank of Lake Como 15 miles northeast of Como. It is a favorite resort.

Cadenus (kā-dē'nus). The name by which Dean Swift calls himself in his poem "Cadenus and Vanessa" (1726). The name is an anagram and *decanus* (dean).

Cader Idris (kad'er id'ris). A mountain in northwestern Wales, near Dolgelly, noted for its extensive view. Height, 2,925 feet.

Caderousse (kad-rös'). A noted character in Dumas's novel "Le Comte de Monte Cristo."

Cadesia (kä-de'zhē-ä). A place situated near Cuba, in Para-Arabia, Asiatic Turkey. Here, A.D. 636, the Saracens under Said ibn Abi Wakkas defeated the Persians (120,000) under Rustem.

Cadijah. *See Kadijah.*

Cadillac (kä-de-yäk'), **Antoine de la Mothe.** Died about 1720. A French commandant and pioneer in New France. He was commander of Michilimackinac, and founded Detroit in 1701, and was governor of Louisiana 1713-17.

Cadiuéios (kä-de-we'yos), or **Cadigués,** or **Cadihéos.** A branch of the Guayeurus Indians (which see). At the present time Mbaydumas commonly use this name for the whole tribe.

Cadiz (kā'diz; Sp. pron. kä'thēth). [Pg. *Cadiz.*] A province in Andalusia, Spain. Area, 2,809 square miles. Population (1887), 429,581.

Cadiz, former Eng. **Cales.** A seaport, the capital of the province of Cadiz, Spain, situated on a narrow neck of land, on the Atlantic, in lat. 36° 31′ N., long. 6° 17′ W.: the Greek Gadeira and the Roman Gades. It is an important commercial city, and is noted for its export of sherry. It has two cathedrals, a Capuchin convent, a hospital, etc. (For early history, see *Gades.*) It was destroyed by the Goths; was taken from the Moors in 1262, and was sacked by the English under the Earl of Essex in 1596. It was unsuccessfully attacked by the English in 1625 and 1702; was seized by the French 1810-12, and was held by the French 1823-27. The communication is connected here in September. Population, 1887, 69,361.

Cadiz, or Cadiz, which has kept its name and its unbroken possession, a great city to a man earlier time than anywhere else in Europe.

E. A. Freeman, Hist. Geog., I. 35.

Cadmeia (kad-me'yä). [Gr. Κάδμεια.] The citadel or acropolis of Thebes in Bœotia, named from its mythical founder, the hero Cadmus. Two Frankish towers of some importance were built on the summit of the low hill. The only remains of the ancient fortifications consist of a stretch of ruinous Cyclopean wall on the north side, and fragments of more recent walls on the southeastern slope.

Cadmeians (kad-mē'anz). See the extract.

The Cadmeians were the Greco-Phœnician race (their name merely signifying "the Easterns") who in the ante-Trojan times occupied the country which was afterwards called Bœotia. Hence the Greek tragedians, in plays of which ancient Thebes is the scene, invariably speak of the Thebans as Κάδμειοι. *Rawlinson,* Herod., I. 1. 56, note.

Cadmus (kad'mus). [Gr. Κάδμος.] In Greek legend, a son of Agenor, king of Phœnicia, and Telephassa. He was the reputed founder of Thebes in Bœotia, and the introducer of the letters of the Greek alphabet.

These "Phœnician letters" were also called the "Cadmean letters," having been introduced, according to a Greek legend, which is repeatedly quoted by Herodotus, by Cadmus, the hero who founded Thebes in Bœotia about 1493 B.C. Polybius, Diodorus Siculus, and Lucian merely give these Greek writings in semitic speech "the names of the East," while Lucian even declared that Palamedes "the Nauplian" was the alphabet II. [?].

Cadodaquioux. *See Kodaktakoa.*

Cadorna (kä-dōr'nä), **Raffaele.** Born at Milan, 1805. An Italian general. He commanded the troops of Victor Emmanuel in the war against the States of the Church in 1859. He occupied Civita Vecchia Sept. 16, and Rome Sept. 20, 1870. Died 1873.

Cadoudal (kä-dö-dal'), **Georges.** Born near Auray, Morbihan, France, Jan. 1, 1771: guillotined at Paris, June 25, 1804. A celebrated French Chouan partizan and royalist conspirator, leader of the rising of 1799. He was implicated with Pichegru in 1803.

Cadsand, or Cadzant (käd-zänd'). A village in Zealand, Netherlands, situated at the mouth of the Schelde, 14 miles northeast of Bruges. Here in 1337 the English defeated the Count of Flanders.

Cadwal. *See Arthgallo, 2.*

Cadwalader, George, Gent. A pseudonym of George Babb Dodington.

Cadwalader, or **Cadwallader** (kad-wal'a-der), surnamed "The Blessed." Died probably in 664. A British king of Gwynedd (Wales). He was driven into exile, but regained his throne with the help of Penda, king of the Mercians, by totally defeated the Northumbrians at Heathfield, near Doncaster. Eadwine and his son Osfrid being among the slain. He was defeated by Oswald, the nephew of Eadwine, at the battle of Heavenfelth, on the Denesburn, in 634, and was killed in the fight.

Cadwallon. The minstrel of Gwenwyn in Scott's novel "The Betrothed." He disguises himself as Renault Vidal to prosecute a revenge, for which he is executed.

Cæcilia gens (sē-sil'i-ä jenz). In ancient Rome, a plebeian clan or house whose family names under the republic were Bassus, Denter, Metellus, Niger, Pinna, and Rufus.

Cæcilius (sē-sil'i-us), surnamed **Calactinus** (kal-ak-tī'nus; and, erroneously, **Callantianus** (ka-lan-ti-ā'nus). A Hellenistic Jew of Calacte in Sicily (whence his surname), named Archagathus, naturalized at Rome, where he took the name of his patron, one of the Metelli.

He enjoyed a very high repute at Rome in the time of Cicero and Augustus, but his numerous works are all lost, with the exception of a few fragments

Cæcilius Statius. A Roman comic poet, a member by birth of the Celtic tribe of the Insubrians, brought as a prisoner to Rome about 200 B. C. His comedies were adaptations of Attic originals. Fragments of them are extant (ed Ribbeck, 1855).

Cædmon (kad'mon), or (corrupted) **Cedmon**, Saint. Flourished about 670. An Anglo-Saxon (Northumbrian) poet, the reputed author of metrical paraphrases of the Old Testament. He became late in life an inmate of the monastery at Whitby, under the abbess Hild. According to the account given by Bede (Ecclesiastical History), he was untutored man, especially lacking in poetical talent until he was commanded in a dream to sing "the beginning of created things." The nine-days' wonder of this bestowed upon him was fostered by Hild, and he produced metrical paraphrases of Genesis and other parts of the Bible. He was celebrated as a saint on Feb. 11 (or 9?). If has been doubted whether he is a real personage.

Cælia, or Cœlia, gens (se'li-ạ jenz). In ancient Rome, a plebeian clan or house whose family names were Caldus and Rufus. The first member of this gens who obtained the consulship was C. Cælius Caldus, 94 B. C.

Cælian (se'li-ạn). **The.** [L. *Cælius mons.*] The southeastern hill of the group of Seven Hills of ancient Rome, adjoining the Palatine, and between the Aventine and the Esquiline. The Lateran lies on its widely extending eastern slope.

Caen (kon). The capital of the department of Calvados, France, situated on the Orne in lat. 49° 11′ N., long. 0° 22′ W. It has a large import trade in timber, etc., and exports Caen stone, rapeseed, dairy products, etc. It has important manufactures. It is the seat of a university. Caen was developed by William the Conqueror. It was taken by the English in 1346 and 1417, and retaken by the French in 1450. The cathedral (Romanesque) is not ears, and was a Gromdist center in 1793. *Abbaye aux Dames*, or *Trinité*. A great Romanesque church founded by Queen Matilda (1066), with 2 large recessed portals, arcaded façade, and square flanking towers, and 3d central lantern. The solemn interior, with its superposed tiers of round arches, presents one of the most uniform examples of Norman architecture. *Abbaye aux Hommes*, or *St. Etienne*, dedicated by William the Conqueror in 1077, but, especially in its exterior, much modified later. The 2 towers and the central lantern form one of the most effective groups of this nature; they and the choir show the Norman lancets. The plain and massive nave dates from the 11th century. The church is 340 feet long; the vaulting 68 feet high. Population (1891), 45,291.

Cæpio (se'pi-o), **Quintus Servilius.** Lived about 100 B. C. A Roman consul (106). As proconsul in Gaul (105) he was defeated with Mallius by the Cimbri.

Cære (sē'rē), earlier **Agylla** (a-jil'ạ). [Gr. *Καιρεία*, *Κοιρη*, *Τυρρηνία*.] In ancient geography, a city of Etruria, Italy, situated 25 miles northwest of Rome. Its site is occupied by the modern village of Cervetere noted for Etruscan ruins.

The primitive name of Cære was Agylla, the "round town," which indicates that it was originally a Phœnician settlement. An ancient tradition, preserved by Dionysius of Halicarnassus, Strabo, and Pliny, affirmed that Agylla was a "Pelasgian" city prior to the Etruscan conquest.

Taylor, The Etruscans, II. 74, note.

Caerleon (kār-le'on). A town in Monmouthshire, England, situated on the Usk 3 miles northeast of Newport: the Roman Isca Silurum. It was important in the Roman period, and is the traditional seat of King Arthur's court.

Caermarthen. See *Carmarthen*.

Caernarvon. See *Carnarvon*.

Cæsar (sē'zär), **Caius Julius.** [ME. *Cesar*, OF. *Cesar*, F. *César*, It. *Cesare*, G. *Cäsar*, etc., L. *Cæsar*.] Born July 12, 100 B. C. (according to Mommsen, 102); killed at Rome, March 15, 44 B. C. A famous Roman general, statesman, orator, and writer. He served at Mytilene in 80; was captured by pirates in 76, and was made quæstor in 68, curule ædile in 65, pontifex maximus in 63, praetor in 62, and proprietor in Spain in 61. He formed the "first triumvirate" with Pompey and Crassus in 60; was consul in 59, and possessed in Cisalpine Gaul (Lombardy) 58; defeated the Helvetii and Ariovistus in 58, and the Belgæ in 57; invaded Britain in 55 and 54; crossed the Rhine in 55 and 53; defeated Vercingetorix in 52, and crossed the Rubicon and commenced the civil war in 49. He was dictator in 49, 48, 47, 46, 45; defeated Pompey at Pharsalia in 48; ended the Alexandrine war in 47; and defeated Pharnaces at Zela in 47, and the Pompeians at Thapsus in 46, and at Munda in 45. He reformed the calendar in 46. Feb. 15, 44, he refused the diadem. He was assassinated by Brutus, Cassius, and others in the senate-house March 15. The "Commentaries" (or Memoirs) of Cæsar, the only one of his works extant, contain the history of the first seven years of the Gallic war, in seven books, and three books of a history of the civil war. The name *Cæsar* was assumed by all made masters of the Julian dynasty, and after them by the successive imperors as inseparable from the imperial dignity. It thus became the source of the German *Kaiser* and the Russian *Tsar* or *Czar*. After the death of Hadrian the title *Cæsar* was specifically assigned to those who were designated by the emperors as their successors and associated with them in the government. See *Augustus*.

Cæsar, Don. The father of Olivia in Mrs. Cowley's "Bold Stroke for a Husband."

Cæsar, Sir Julius. Born at Tottenham, England, 1558; died 1636. An English jurist of Italian extraction, appointed master of the rolls in 1614.

Cæsarea (sez-a-rē'ạ). In ancient geography, a seaport of Palestine, situated on the Mediterranean in lat. 32° 33′ N., long. 34° 54′ E.: the modern Kaisariyeh. It was erected by Herod I., in the first decennium B. C., on the site of the former Turris Stratonis, on the line of the great road from Tyre to Egypt, between Jaffa and Dora, and named in honor of Augustus. Its full name was Cæsarea Sebaste, from the name of the harbor. Herod adorned the city with many magnificent buildings. It became the residence of the Roman governors in Palestine, and was mostly inhabited by a foreign population hostile to the Jews. Here broke out the Jewish war under the governor Gessius Florus. Vespasian gave it the name of Colonia prima Flavia. It is often mentioned in the New Testament (Acts viii. 40, ix. 30, x. 1, xxi. 8, xxiii. 33, xxv. 1). About 200 A. D. it became the residence of a bishop, and possessed a Christian school at which Origen taught. It was the birthplace of the church historian Eusebius (about 270). The modern Kaisariyeh is a desolate place of ruins.

Cæsarea. In ancient geography, a city in Cappadocia, Asia Minor, in lat. 38° 41′ N., long. 35° 20′ E.: the modern Kaisariyeh. It was formerly called Mazaca. Population of modern town, about 40,000.

Cæsarea Philippi (fi-lip'i). In ancient geography, a town in northern Palestine, situated at the foot of Mount Hermon. The modern village is called Banias, formerly Paneas.

Cæsar in Egypt. A tragedy by Cibber, produced at Drury Lane Dec. 9, 1724, published 1728. It was taken from Massinger and Fletcher's "Sir John Van Olden Barnavelt" and "Don Antonio de Pompeo."

Cæsarion (sē-zā'ri-on). A son of Cleopatra and (probably) Julius Cæsar. He was executed by order of Augustus.

Cæsarodunum (sez-a-rō-dū'num). ['Cæsar's fort.'] The Roman name of Tours.

Cæsars, City of the. Amythical South American city, reputed of great size and wealth, which report located near the eastern base of the Andes somewhere south of lat. 37°. By some it was supposed to have been founded by a man named Cæsar who about 1530 left Cabot's fort of Espiritu Santo on the Parana, and never returned. Others connected it with the wreck of a Spanish ship which was wrecked on the coast of Patagonia. In the 16th and 17th centuries many expeditions were made in search of it, and even to the end of the 18th century the legend was regarded by many as true.

Cæsars, Era of. See *Spain, Era of*.

Caf. See *Kaf*.

Café Procope (ka-fa' prō-kōp'). A coffee-house opposite the Comédie Française, frequented by the artists in the 18th century.

Caffa, or Kaffa. See *Teodosia*.

Caffarelli (kä-fä-re-lē'). **François Marie Auguste.** Born at Falga, Haute-Garonne, France, Oct. 7, 1766; died at Leschelles, Aisne, France, Jan. 23, 1849. A French general, brother of Caffarelli du Falga.

Caffarelli (käf-fä-re'lē), called **Gaetano Majorano.** Born in the province of Bari, Italy, April 16, 1703: died at Naples, Nov. 30, 1783. A noted Italian singer.

Caffarelli du Falga (kä-fä-re-lē' dü fälg-gä'). **Louis Marie Joseph Maximilien.** Born at Falga, Haute-Garonne, France, Feb. 13, 1756; died near Acre, Syria, April 27, 1799. A French general, commander of the engineer corps in the Egyptian campaign.

Caffi (käf'fe). **Ippolito.** Born at Belluno, Italy, 1814: killed in the battle of Lissa, July 20, 1866. An Italian painter.

Caffraria. See *Kaffraria*.

Caffristan. See *Kaffristan*.

Cagliari, or Caliari, Paolo. See *Veronese*.

Cagliari (kāl-yä'rē). A province in the southern part of the island of Sardinia, Italy. Area, 5,204 square miles. Population (1891), 450,820.

Cagliari. A seaport, the capital of the island of Sardinia, Italy, situated on the Gulf of Cagliari in lat. 39° 13′ N., long. 9° 7′ E.: the Roman Caralis or Carales. It contains a cathedral, castle, university, museum, Roman amphitheater, and other antiquities. Population (1891), estimated, 42,000.

Cagliostro (käl-yōs'trō). Count **Alessandro di:** the assumed name of **Giuseppe Balsamo.** Born at Palermo, Sicily, June 2, 1743: died at San Leon, in Urbino, Italy, Aug. 26, 1795. An Italian adventurer, notorious for his impositions in Russia, Paris, the East, and elsewhere. Among other adventures he was involved in the affair of the diamond necklace in Paris, and was imprisoned in the Bastille, but escaped. He visited England, and was there imprisoned in the Fleet. On emerging he went to Rome, where he was arrested and condemned to death, but his sentence was commuted to perpetual imprisonment in the fortress of San Leon, where he died.

Cagnola (kän-yō'lä), **Luigi.** Born at Milan, June 9, 1762: died at Inverigo, Italy, Aug. 14, 1833. An Italian architect. His chief works are two triumphal arches at Milan, "Arco della Pace" and "Porta di Marengo."

Cagots (kā-gōz'). A people of uncertain origin, living in Gascony and Bearn in France, and in the Basque Provinces in Spain. They are considered a degraded race, and before 1793 were without political and social rights.

Cahawba (ka-hä'bä). A river of Alabama which joins the Alabama River 8 miles southwest of Selma. Length, about 200 miles.

Cahen (kā-an'), **Samuel.** Born at Metz, Lorraine, Aug. 4, 1796: died at Paris, Jan. 8, 1862. A French Hebraist, author of a translation of the Old Testament into French (1841–53).

Cahensly Agitation, The. An agitation carried on in 1891 (?) in the Roman Catholic Church for the purpose of inducing the Pope to appoint bishops and priests of their own nationality for the American Catholic immigrants in the United States: so called from a memorial addressed by Herr Cahensly and other Europeans to the Vatican.

Cahita (ka-hē'tä). A division of the Piman stock of North American Indians, inhabiting the southwestern coast of Sonora and the northwestern coast of Sinaloa, from lat. 28° to 25° 30′ N., with settlements mainly in the lower valleys of the Yaqui, Fuerte, and Mayo rivers. It embraces the Yaki (sp. *Yaqui*), Maya, Tehueco, and Varocogue tribes, which subsist by agriculture and fishing. The Yaki and Maya, particularly the former, are almost continually at war with the Mexican government. Population, Yaki, 15,000; Maya, about 7,000: that of the remaining tribes is small. See *Piman*.

Cahokia. See *Illinois*.

Cahors (kä-or'). The capital of the department of Lot, France, situated on the river Lot in lat. 44° 27′ N., long. 1° 24′ E.: the ancient Divona, or Civitas Cadurcorum. It contains a cathedral, ruined medieval ramparts, and the ruined palace of John XXII. The bridge over the Lot, of the 14th century, is a strikingly picturesque monument spanned by three towers, the two outer of which are machicolated. It was the ancient capital of Quercy, and had formerly a university. Population (1891), 15,369.

Cahroc. See *Karok*.

Caiaphas (kā'ya-fas). [Possibly from Babylonian *qeṗu*, watchman.] The surname of Joseph, Jewish high priest 27 (18?)–36 A. D., noted in New Testament history: son-in-law of Annas.

Caicos, or Caycos (kī'kōs). Four islands in the Bahama group, situated about lat. 21° 30′–22° N., long. 71° 30′–72° W. They are under the government of Jamaica. Population (1891), 1,784.

Caieta. The ancient name of Gaeta (which see).

Caifung-Fu. See *Kaifung-Fu*.

Caille. See *La Caille*.

Caillet (kä-yä'), **Guillaume.** A French peasant who assumed the name of Jacques Bonhomme, and was leader of the Jacquerie in 1358.

Cailliaud (kä-yō'). **Frédéric.** Born at Nantes, France, June 9, 1787: died at Nantes, May 1, 1869. A French traveler in Egypt and Nubia.

Caillié, or Caillé (kä-yā'), **René.** Born at Mauzé, Poitou, France, Sept. 19, 1799: died at Paris, May 8, 1838. A French traveler in central Africa. He penetrated to Timbuktu in 1828.

Cailloux. See *Cayuse*.

Cain (kān). [Heb.; of uncertain origin.] The eldest son of Adam and Eve, and the murderer of his brother Abel, according to the account in Genesis. He was condemned to be a fugitive for his sin.

Cain, a Mystery. A dramatic poem by Lord Byron, published in 1821. It was written at Ravenna.

Caine (kān). **Thomas Henry Hall.** Born at Runcorn, Cheshire, England, in 1853. An English novelist, known as Hall Caine. Among his works are "The Shadow of a Crime" (1885), "The Bondman" (1887), "The Bondman," etc. He has contributed to various journals and reviews and, with Mr. Wilson Barrett, has produced two plays "Ben-my-Chree" and "Good Old Times," the former a dramatization of "The Deemster."

Cainites (kān'īts). A Gnostic sect of the 2d century, which reverenced Cain, Esau, Korah, and Judas Iscariot.

Ça ira (sä-ē-rä'). [F., 'it will go.'] The first popular song which was the offspring of the French Revolution. It was probably first sung in 1789 by the insurgents as they marched to Versailles. (*Grove*.) The music was that of a contre-dance which was extremely popular under the name "Carillon national."

It was composed by a drummer in the orchestra of the opera, named Bécourt, and was a great favorite with Marie Antoinette. The words were suggested by Lafayette to Ladre, a street-singer. He remembered them from hearing Franklin say at various stages of the American Revolution, when asked for news, "ça ira, ça ira." There are five verses with different refrains, becoming more ferocious as the Revolution progressed, one of which was:

"Ah! ça ira, ça ira, ça ira!
Les aristocrat' à la lanterne;
Ah! ça ira, ça ira, ça ira!
Les aristocrat' on les pendra!"

Caird (kārd). **Edward.** Born 1835. A Scottish metaphysician, brother of John Caird. He was educated at Balliol College, Oxford, and became fellow and tutor at Merton in 1861, professor of moral philosophy at Glasgow University, and master of Balliol, Oxford, in 1893. Among his works are "A critical Account of the Philosophy of Kant" (1877), "Hegel" (1883), "Social Philosophy and Religion" (1892), and "The Evolution of Religion" (Gifford Lectures, St. Andrews, 1890–1892).

Caird (kārd), **John.** Born at Greenock, Scotland, 1820 (1823?). A Scottish clergyman and pulpit orator. He became professor of divinity in the University of Glasgow, and principal of the university in 1873. His works include "An Introduction to the Philosophy of Religion" (1880), "Religious of India: Brahmanism, Buddhism" (1881), "Sermons" (1889), etc.

Cairnes (kārnz), **John Elliott.** Born at Castle Bellingham, County Louth, Ireland, Dec. 26, 1823; died near London, July 8, 1875. A noted British political economist. He was appointed professor of political economy in University College, London, in 1866. His works include "Character and Logical Method of Political Economy" (1857), "Essays in Political Economy" (1873), "Political Essays" (1873), "Some Leading Principles of Political Economy Newly Expounded" (1874), etc.

Cairns (kārnz), **Hugh MacCalmont,** first Earl. Born at Belfast, Ulster, Ireland, Dec., 1819: died at Bournemouth, Hants, England, April 2, 1885. An English statesman. He entered Parliament in 1852, and was lord chancellor in the Disraeli administration, 1868 and 1874–80.

Cairo (kī'rō). [Ar. *Mayr-el-Qâhira, F. Le Caire.*] The capital of Egypt, situated a mile east of the Nile, in lat. 30° 3′ N., long. 31° 26′ E. It has important transit trade, and is the starting-point for tours to neighboring pyramids, the site of Memphis and Heliopolis (in the vicinity), and the upper Nile. It has suburbs of Boulak, Old Cairo, and the Fatimite caliphs about 970, and made the capital. It was taken by the Turks in 1517, was held by the French 1798–1801, and was occupied by the British in 1882. It contains a number of noted mosques: *Mosque of Akbar*, a square, picturesquely ornamented building surmounted by a dome covered with gilt bronze, now appropriated to the dances of the howling dervishes. The square minaret over one angle rises in recessed stages, and the entrance porch is formed of a high trifoliated arch, 60 feet high, recessed in dark and light horizontal bands. *Mosque of El Azhar*, founded in 970, but for the most part rebuilt at various subsequent times. It has no minaret. It is to-day also the chief existing Mohammedan university. The division of the interior surround a large central court, inclosed by pointed arcades. The sanctuary, used for the instruction, consists of nine aisles formed by 380 columns of ancient and Christian provenience. Several subordinate mosques or chapels are included in the main foundation. *Mosque of El-Ghoree*, with a minaret and other ornaments in the city. It was built about 1503. *Mosque of Sultan Hassan*, ranking as one of the chief monuments of Mohammedan architecture. It was completed in 1360 A. D. The exterior, built of stones taken from the Pyramids, consists of a massive wall about 113 feet high, inclosing an area of irregularly-lined and somewhat trapezoidal form, and the pointed brick dome of the sultan's mausoleum. The top of the wall is corbeled out about 6 feet in successive ranges of dentils, forming a cornice, and its face is diversified by panels, arches, and 4 large windows, all used sparingly. The great minaret is 280 feet high. The interior court measures 105 by 117 feet, and contains two fountains and a tank. In the middle of each side of the court opens a magnificent pointed arch. That on the east, 90 feet high and deep and 69 in span, is the largest. At the back of this niche is the *mahrab* (qiblah) and the *mimbar* (place of direction of prayer), and from it opens the mausoleum. The entrance-porch is a large archway curiously covered in by coheling out the sides for part of its rise, and then the diagonal pointed arch over the opening; its piers are ornamented with rich vertical bands and angle-columns, and with paneling. *Tomb Mosque of Kait Bey*, built about 1479, one of the finest pieces of architecture in Cairo. *Tombs of the Caliphs*, so called, properly of the Circassian Mamelukes: a number of comparatively small mosque-domes of the fifteenth century, grouped together about the Tomb Mosque of Kait Bey. They are important in Arabic architecture for their angularly pointed stone-domes covered with geometric ornament in relief, with small windows in the low drum, or in the windows, consisting of a group of two or three slender round-headed arches surmounted by one or three circular openings arranged pyramidally; and for the fine, massive pointed arches used in the lowest story. Some of them show incrustations of the beautiful colored porcelain tiles for which the older Arabic mosques of Cairo are famous. *Tombs of the Mamelukes*, so called, an extensive group of mosque-tombs on the southeast side of the city. They belong to the period of the Bahrite sultans, and though ruinous are architecturally notable for their fine masonry and beautiful fluted or chevroned pointed domes, and for their graceful polygonal minarets, which rise in recessed stages. *Mosque of Amru*, the oldest mosque in Egypt (founded 643 A. D.), and a remarkable Mohammedan monument. The inclosure is 230 feet square, with exterior walls of brick. The entrance is on the west, where a single range of arcades borders the central court, while on the north there are three ranges, on the south four, and on the east side, which is less sanctuary, six ranges. There are in all 220 columns. The arches are round or keel-shaped, and afew are pointed. *Nilometer*, a monument for measuring the rise of the Nile, on the island of Roda. The present Nilometer dates from about 860 A. D., it is a chamber about 18 feet square, octangularly domed, in each side of which there is a niche covered with a pointed arch, an inpettant example of the early use of this form. In the middle stands a pillar divided into 17 cubits of about 21⅓ inches. Population, 368,108.

Cairo (kā'rō). A city in Alexander County, Ill., situated at the confluence of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. It was nearly destroyed by an inundation in 1858. The Ohio is here crossed by a railway bridge. Population (1890), 10,324.

Caitès, or Caetés, or Cahetés (kā-e-tāz'). [Probably from the Tupí *Caá,* forest, and *eté,* real, true, i. e. 'true forest-dwellers.'] A tribe of Brazilian Indians, of the Tupí race, which in the 16th century occupied much of the eastern coast region north of the São Francisco, in Pernambuco, Rio Grande do Norte, Paraíhyba, and Ceará. They were very powerful in the north and fierce cannibals. They dwelt in fixed villages, practised a little agriculture, and were skilful hunters. In 1554 they murdered the Bishop of Bahia and his companions, who were shipwrecked on their coasts, and they long carried on war with the colonists. As a tribe they are now extinct.

Caithness (kāth'nes). A county in northern Scotland, lying between the Atlantic Ocean and Pentland Firth on the north, the North Sea on the east and southeast, and Sutherland on the west. The surface is chiefly level. The chief towns are Thurso and Wick. Area, 686 square miles. Population (1891), 37,177.

Caius (kā'yus), or **Gaius** (gā'yus). Lived in Asia Minor in the 3d century A. D. A Christian controversialist.

Caius (kā'yus), or **Gaius** (gā'yus), Saint. Born in Dalmatia; died April 22, 296. Bishop of Rome 283–296. The Roman Church commemorates his death on April 22.

Caius. The assumed name of Kent in Shakspere's "King Lear."

Caius, Dr. The French doctor in Shakspere's "Merry Wives of Windsor."

Caius (kēz) (probably Latinized from **Kay** or **Keye**), **John.** Born at Norwich, England, Oct. 6, 1510: died at London, July 29, 1573. An eminent English physician and scholar, founder of Caius College at Cambridge in 1557.

Caius Cestius (kā'yus ses'ti-us). **Pyramid of.** A massive sepulchral monument of brick and stone, at Rome, 116 feet high, inclosed with white marble. Each side of the base measures 90 feet. The small burial-chamber is painted with arabesques. The pyramid is of the time of Augustus.

Caius (kēz) **College.** *See Gonville and Caius College.*

Caius Gracchus (kā'yus grak'us). A tragedy by J. Sheridan Knowles, produced in 1815 at Belfast. He afterward revised it, and it was brought out by Macready at Covent Garden in 1823.

Caiyucla. *See Soulac.*

Cajamarca, or **Caxamarca** (kā-hā-mär'kā). A department of northern Peru, bordering on Ecuador. Area, 4,188 square miles. Population (1876), 243,391.

Cajamarca, or **Caxamarca.** A city of Peru, the capital of the province and department of the same name. It was an ancient Indian city of the Incas. In 1532 it probably had about 10,000 inhabitants. Here Inca Atahualpa had been confined by Pizarro, his favorite resorts. Here Atahualpa had his headquarters during the war with Huascar, 1529–32; here he was seized by Pizarro, Nov. 16, 1532, and executed Aug. 29, 1533. Population (1889), 12,000.

Cajetan (kaj'e-tan), or **Cajetanus** (kaj-e-tā'nus) (**Tommaso de Vio**). Born at Gaeta, Italy, Feb. 20, 1469: died at Rome, Aug. 9, 1534. An Italian cardinal and scholar, a papal legate at Augsburg in 1518. He summoned Luther before his tribunal. He became bishop of Gaeta (Cajeta), whence his surname in 1519.

Cajigal (kā-hē-gäl' or kā-hē-gal'). **Juan Manuel.** Born at Cadiz, 1757: died at Guanabacoa, Cuba, Nov. 26, 1823. A Spanish general, nephew of General Cajigal y Monserrate. From 1790 he was stationed in Cumaná, where he acted against the revolutionists. In 1810, and was acting captain-general from 1813. He was defeated by Bolívar at Carabobo, May 24, 1814, but contributed to the successes of the royalists in 1815. Recalled to Spain in 1816, he was made lieutenant-general. From Aug., 1819, to March, 1821, he was captain-general of Cuba during a period of great disorder.

Cajigal de la Vega (kā-hē-gal' de lä vä'gä), **Francisco Antonio,** Marquis of Casa-Cajigal. Born at Santander, Feb. 5, 1625: died there, April 30, 1777. A Spanish general and administrator. He was military commandant of Caracas, governor of Santiago de Cuba 1738–51, and of Havana 1747–60. For his defense against Lord Vernon's English fleet (July 18, 1742) he was made brigadier, and subsequently field-marshal. For about six months in 1760 he was viceroy *ad interim* of Mexico.

Cakchiquels, or **Cackchiquels** (käk-chē-kels'). A tribe of Indians of the Maya stock, inhabiting central and northern Guatemala. They appear to have been an offshoot of their neighbors, the Quiches, whom they closely resemble in manners and customs. At the time of the conquest they were divided into the Cakchiquels proper and a northern and weaker branch the Zutugils. The former had their capital at Patanamut, near the present city of Guatemala; the latter were at Atitlan, and in 1524 they were at war with Alvarado.

Cakes, Land of. A name given to Scotland, which is famous for its oatmeal cakes.

Calabar (kal-a-bär' or, more correctly, kā-lā-bär'). **Old.** A country situated between the Cross and Rio del Rey rivers, in the British Oil Rivers Protectorate, West Africa, named after the Old Calabar River. The importance and wealth of this district are due to the palm-oil which is produced on the banks of the river. The Cross River is navigable for some distance. Duketown, the residence of the British consul, has about 10,000 inhabitants. Creek-town and Creckiown about 5,000, all belonging to the Efik tribe. They are semi-civilized and semi-Christianized. The climate is very unhealthy. New Calabar is a branch of the Niger; also a town near its mouth.

Calabozo (kā-lā-bō'thō). A city in the state of Miranda, Venezuela, situated on the river Guarico. It was founded in 1730, and during the Venezuelan revolution was a central post of the royalist Boves. Population (1893), about 6,000.

Calabrese, Il. *See Preti, Mattia.*

Calabria (ka-lā'ri-ā). The name given until about the time of the Norman conquest in the 11th century to the southeastern part of Italy (the heel).

Calabria. The name given in the later middle ages and in modern times to the southwestern part of Italy (the toe). It comprises the provinces Cosenza, Catanzaro, and Reggio. The surface is mountainous.

Calactinus. *See Cæcilius.*

Calah (kā'lāh). In Gen. x. 10, 12, a place mentioned as one of the four cities founded by Asur, the ancestor of the Assyrians. It is the Assyrian city called in the inscriptions Kalhu, now represented by the ruins of Nimrud, about 20 miles north of the ruins of Nineveh (Kuyunjik), situated on an irregular wedge-of land formed by the Tigris and the Upper Zab. According to the Assyrian monuments it was founded by Shalmaneser I, about 1300 B.C. His successors abandoned it for Nineveh. Asshurnazir-apli soon rebuilt it, and erected a royal palace in it, known as the northwest palace: others were built by his successors. The last Assyrian king, Asarhaddon-ikkisni, also built a palace there.

Calahorra (kā-lā-hor'rā). A fortified town in Logroño, Spain, situated on the Cidacco, near the Ebro, in lat. 42° 16′ N., long. 2° 4′ W. It is noted for its resistance in the Sertorian war, 71 B. C., and as the birthplace of Quintilian and Prudentius. It has a cathedral. Population (1887), 8,823.

Calais (kal'is; F. pron. ka-lā'). [Formerly spelled *Calles*; ML. *Caleys, Kalays,* from OF. *Calays, Calais* (F. *Calais*); ML. *Calesium.*] A seaport in the department of Pas-de-Calais, France, situated on the narrowest part of the Strait of Dover, in lat. 50° 57′ N., long. 1° 51′ E. It is a strong fortress, and a center of passenger traffic between England and the Continent, and is on the great railway and packet route between London and Paris. It has a good harbor and trade. It was the commercial and manufacturing portion (annexed in 1885) is St. Pierre-les-Calais. Calais was taken by Edward III., after a celebrated siege, in 1347, and retained by the English for a time in 1558. The Spaniards held it 1596–98. Louis XVIII. resided there in 1814. Population (1891), 56,567.

Calais (kal'is). A city and seaport in Washington County, Maine, on the St. Croix River in lat. 45° 11′ N., long. 67° 17′ E. Its chief industry is the lumber trade. Population (1890), 7,290.

Calamatta (kā-lā-mät'tä). **Louis.** Born at Civita Vecchia, Italy, July 12, 1802: died at Milan, March 8, 1869. A French engraver.

Calame (kā-lām'), **Alexandre.** Born at Vevay, Switzerland, May 28, 1810: died at Menton, France, March 17, 1864. A Swiss landscape-painter, noted for representations of Alpine scenery and of the ruins of Pæstum.

Calamianes (kā-lā-mē-ā'nes). A group of islands in the Philippine Archipelago, about lat. 12° N., long. 120° E. With the northern part of Palawan they form the province of Calamianes. Area, 1,322 square miles.

Calamities of Authors. A work by I. D'Israeli, published in 1812.

Calamy (kal'a-mi), **Edmund.** Born at London, Feb., 1600: died at London, Oct. 29, 1666. An English Presbyterian clergyman.

Calamy, Edmund. Born at London, April 5, 1671: died June 3, 1732. An English nonconformist clergyman, grandson of Edmund Calamy.

Calancha (kā-lān'chā), **Antonio de la.** Born at Chuquisaca, 1584: died at Lima, March 1, 1654. A Peruvian Augustine monk. He was rec-

tor of the College of San Ildefonso at Lima, and held various offices. His "Crónica Moralizada del Orden de San Agustin en el Perú" (Barcelona, 1638) gives much information on the history and ethnology of South America.

Calandrino (kä-lan-drē'no). The subject of a story in Boccaccio's "Decameron." He is very unfortunate and very amusing.

Calantha (ka-lan'thā). In Ford's tragedy "The Broken Heart," the daughter of Amyclas, the king of Laconia. she drops dead of a broken heart after an extraordinary scene in a ball room during which, with apparent calm and while continuing her dance, she listens to the announcement of the deaths, one after another, of her father, lover, and brother.

Calapooya (kal-a-pō'yä). A division of the Kalapooian stock of North American Indians, embracing a number of bands, formerly on the watershed between the Willamette and Umpqua rivers, in Oregon. They are now on Grande Ronde reservation. They numbered 22 in 1890. Also *Calapuya*, *Calhapooah*, *Callapiya*, *Callapooiha*, *Callapuyan*, *Kalapooanah*, *Kallapuyas*.

Calas (kä-läs' or kä-lä'), **Jean.** Born at Lacaune (Languedoc, France, March 19, 1698; broken on the wheel at Toulouse, France, March 9, 1762. A French Protestant merchant at Toulouse, a victim of religious fanaticism. He was judicially murdered on the baseless charge of having put his eldest son to death to prevent him from becoming a Roman Catholic.

Calatafimi (kä-la-fē-mē). A town in western Sicily, situated 32 miles southwest of Palermo. The ruins of the ancient Segesta are in the vicinity. Near here, May 15, 1860, Garibaldi with about 2,000 men defeated 3,000 Neapolitans under Landi. Population (1881), 10,440.

Calatagirone. See *Caltegirone.*

Calatayud (kä-lat-tä-yōō'th"). A town in the province of Saragossa, Spain, situated on the river Jalon in lat. 41° 23' N., long. 1° 41' W. It was built by Moors in the 8th century, and is in the center of a noted hemp district. It is near the ancient Bilbilis, the birthplace of Martial, and has a castle. Population (1887), 11,955.

Calatrava la Vieja (kä-lä-trä'va lä vē-ā'hä), or **Old Calatrava.** A ruined city of New Castile, Spain, situated on the Guadiana north of Ciudad Real. It was an important medieval fortress and seat of the Calatrava Order of Knights, founded in the 12th century for the defense of the frontier against the Moors (it became an order of merit in 1808).

Calaveras (kal-a-vä'ras) **Grove.** The northernmost grove of the Californian big trees, reached from Stockton. It contains about one hundred large trees, among them the "Mother of the Forest," 345 feet in height and 61 in girth.

Calaynos (kä-lī'nos). A tragedy by George H. Boker, produced in England in 1848, and revived in America by Barrett in 1883.

Calderas, the Moor. One of the oldest Spanish ballads, in which the French paladins appear associated with fabulous Spanish heroes.

Calcar. See *Kalkar.*

Calcasieu (kal'ka-sōō). A river in western Louisiana which flows through Lake Calcasieu into the Gulf of Mexico, in lat. 29° 46' N., long. 93° 20' W. Length, about 200 miles.

Calchaquis (kal-chä'kēz). A tribe of South American Indians which formerly occupied a region of what is now northwestern Argentina, in the vicinity of Catamarca. They were powerful opponents of the first Spanish colonists who entered this district from Chile. The Jesuit missionaries called them language *Cotamarcena* or *Cocana*, but all records of this tongue appear to be lost, and the tribe is extinct.

Calchas (kal'kas). [Gr. Καλχας.] In Greek legend, the wisest soothsayer who accompanied the expedition against Troy. He was a son of Thestor of Mycenæ or Megara. According to the oracle he must die when he met a soothsayer wiser than himself; this happened when he met Mopsus at Claros. He is introduced in Shakspere's "Troilus and Cressida."

Calcraft (kal'kräft), **John William.** A pseudonym of John William Cole, under which he produced "The Bride of Lammermoor," a drama, in 1822, and other works.

Calcutta (kal-kut'a). [Hind. *Kalkata*, prob. orig. *Kalighat*, referring to a shrine of the goddess Kali in the vicinity.] The capital of British India and of Bengal, situated on the Hugli in lat. 22° 33' N., long. 88° 23' E. It is the chief commercial center of Asia. Its exports and manufactures are opium, tea, jute, grain, indigo, lion, oil-seeds, cotton, etc. Among the principal objects of interest are Fort William, Government House, an arsenal, a university, Botanical Gardens, a Sanskrit college, and various other institutions. It is the seat of numerous learned societies. It was founded as an East India Company factory in 1686, and originally called Fort William. It was attacked by Surajah Dowlah in 1756, and was the scene of the tragedy of the Black Hole (which see). It was retaken by Clive in 1757, and became the capital in 1773. Population (1891), with suburbs, 861,364.

Caldani (kal-dä'nē), **Leopoldo Marc-Antonio.** Born at Bologna, Italy, Nov. 21, 1725; died at Padua, Italy, Dec. 24, 1813. A noted Italian anatomist. His chief works are "Icones anatomicæ" (1801-14), "Explicatio ecconum anatomicarum" (1802-14).

Caldara (kal-dä'ra), **Antonio.** Born at Venice, 1678; died at Venice, Dec. 28, 1763. An Italian composer of operas and oratorios.

Caldara, Polidoro, surnamed **da Caravaggio.** Born at Caravaggio, near Milan, about 1495; killed at Messina, 1543. An Italian painter, a pupil of Raphael.

Caldas (käl'däs), **Francisco José de.** Born at Popayan, Colombia, 1771; died at Bogotá, Oct. 29, 1816. A Colombian naturalist. He made important studies in botany and geography, traveling for some time with Humboldt and Bonpland. In 1805 he was made director of the observatory at Bogota. When the revolution of 1810 broke out he became chief of engineers in the patriot army, but was not actively engaged in the field. The Spaniards captured him in 1816, and he was shot.

Caldas Barboza (käl'däs bär-bō'zä), **Domingos.** Born at Rio de Janeiro about 1740; died near Lisbon, Portugal, Nov. 9, 1800. A Brazilian poet. He was a mulatto, the illegitimate child of a Portuguese and of a slave woman from Africa. Over his humble birth his lyrics are extolled.

Caldeira Brant Pontes (käl-dā'rä brānt pon'tēs), **Felisberto,** Marquis of Barbacena. Born near Marianna, Minas Geraes, Sept. 19, 1772; died at Rio de Janeiro, June 13, 1841. A Brazilian soldier and statesman. In 1823 he was a member of the constituent assembly; in 1826 was chosen senator; in 1827-35 was minister to France, and the Brazilian army in Uruguay, but was defeated at the battle of Ituzaingó, Feb. 20, 1827, and soon after relieved; in 1828 accompanied the Duke of Braganza, Maria II., to Europe, and defended her rights there with great decision and skill; and from Dec., 1829, to Oct., 1830, was prime minister.

Calder (kal'dėr). A river in the West Riding of Yorkshire, England, which joins the Aire at Castleford, 9 miles southeast of Leeds. Length, about 40 miles.

Calder, Sir Robert. Born at Elgin, Scotland, July 2, 1745 (O. S.); died at Holt, Hampshire, England, Aug. 31, 1818. A British admiral. He served with distinction as captain of the fleet at Cape St. Vincent in 1797, and commanded against Villeneuve in the summer of 1805.

Caldera (käl-dä'ra). A seaport in the province of Atacama, Chile, in lat. 27° 3' S., long. 70° 53' W.; the shipping point of a mineral district. Population, about 3,000.

Calderon (kal-dā-rōn'), **Francisco Garcia.** Born at Arequipa, 1834. A Peruvian lawyer and statesman. In 1867 he was elected to Congress, and in 1868 became minister of the treasury. After the Peruvian occupation of Lima (1881), and President Piérola's flight, he became provisional president of Peru, a choice which was afterward ratified by Congress. He attempted to treat with the Chilians and to secure the intervention of the United States. To prevent this the Chilians seized him and sent him to Valparaiso, where he was confined until the close of the war. He returned to Lima in 1885, and was made president of the senate. He was influential in arranging the Grace contract by which the finances of Peru were put on a better footing. He has published a "Dictionary of Peruvian Legislation."

Calderon, Serafin Estébanez. Born at Malaga, Spain, 1801; died Feb. 7, 1867. A Spanish poet and novelist. He wrote the novel "Christianos y Moriscos" (1838), "Las Poesias del Solitario" (1839), "Escenas Andaluzas" (1847), etc.

Calderon (kal-de-rōn'), **Philip Hermogenes.** Born at Poitiers, France, May 3, 1833. An English painter, of Spanish descent.

Calderon the Courtier. A romance from Spanish history, by Bulwer Lytton, published in 1838.

Calderon de la Barca (kal'de-ron: Sp. pron. käl-da-rōn' dā lä bär'kä), Madame (**Frances Inglis**). Born in Scotland about 1810 (?). A Scottish-American writer, wife of Señor Calderon de la Barca, a Spanish diplomatist: author of "Life in Mexico" (1843), etc.

Calderon de la Barca, Pedro. Born at Madrid, Jan. 17, 1600; died there, May 25, 1681. A celebrated Spanish dramatist and poet. He was educated first by the Jesuits and then at Salamanca, being graduated from the latter university in 1619. He had already some reputation as a dramatic writer. In 1620 and 1622 he gained the praise of Lope de Vega and the only prize in poetical contests. Until 1630 he served in the army at various times, but continued writing. In 1636 he was patronized by Philip IV., and was formally attached to the court, furnishing dramas for the royal theaters. He fought through the campaign of 1640. From this time he wrote both secular and religious plays and autos for the church, retaining a controlling influence over whatever related to the drama. In 1651 he entered a religious brotherhood. In 1663 he was created chaplain of honor to the king, and also became a priest of the Congregation of Saint Peter, and afterward its head, an office which he held till his death. Notwithstanding these religious duties, he did not cease from writing for the theater, besides which, during thirty-seven years, he composed the Corpus Christi plays which were performed every year in the cathedrals of Toledo, Seville, and Granada. His extraordinary popularity continued till his death. He himself made a list of one hundred and eleven plays and seventy (or seventy-three) sacramental autos which forms the basis for a proper knowledge of his works. One hundred and fifteen plays printed as his by the compility of booksellers have no claim whatever to his name. His "Comedias de Capa y Espada" ("Comedies of the Cloak and Sword": which see) are peculiarly characteristic, and about thirty of these can be enumerated. Among them are "La Dama Duende" ("The Fairy Lady"), "Mejor Esta que Estaba" ("It is Better than it Was"), "Peor Esta que Estaba" ("It is Worse than it Was"), and "Astrologo Fingido" ("The Mock Astrologer"). Dryden used this last in his "An Evening's Love, or The Mock Astrologer." Among his plays are "El Magico Prodigioso" ("The Wonder-working Magician"), "La Devocion de la Cruz" ("The Devotion of the Cross"), "El Principe Constante" ("The Constant Prince"), "Vida es Sueño" ("Life is a Dream"), "El Mayor Encanto Amor" ("No Magic like Love"), "Las Armas de la Hermosura" ("The Weapons of Beauty"), and many others.

Calderon, Bridge of. See *Puente de Calderon.*

Calderwood (kal'dėr-wud), **David.** Born, probably at Dalkeith, Scotland, 1575; died at Jedburgh, Scotland, Oct. 29, 1650. A Scottish clergyman and church historian. His chief works are "The Altar of Damascus" (1621: also in Latin, 1620), "History of the Kirk of Scotland" (1678).

Caldiero (kal-dē-ā'rō). A village in northern Italy, 8 miles east of Verona. Here, Nov. 12, 1796, the Austrians under Alvinzi Baron de Noyquet, and Oct. 29-31, 1805, the archduke Charles of Austria repulsed Massena.

Caldwell (kald'wel), **Joseph.** Born at Leamington, N. C., April 29, 1773; died at Chapel Hill, N. C., Jan. 27, 1835. An American clergyman and educator. He became president of the University of North Carolina in 1804.

Caldwell. A town and summer resort in eastern New York, situated at the southern end of Lake George, 53 miles north of Albany. Forts George and William Henry were situated here in the 18th century.

Caleb (kā'leb). [Heb.; of uncertain meaning. See the extract below.] A Hebrew leader at the time of the conquest of Canaan. He was one of those who were sent as spies into the land of Canaan.

> Often, with names of this kind, *El* was omitted, *Irham* being next instead of *Irhamel*; *Caleb* instead of *Calbel*. This last name, which is as old as the 18th dynasty, is surprising, for "Dog of El" was an energetic way of expressing the faithful attachment of a tribe to the God to which it had devoted itself.
>
> *Tomkins* Hist. of the People of Israel, I. 89.

Caleb. The witch in "The Seven Champions of Christendom." Caleb had killed the parents of the young Saint George and brought him up.

Caleb. A character in Dryden's satire "Absalom and Achitophel." He is intended for Lord Grey of Wark, one of the adherents of the Duke of Monmouth. The latter had a notorious intrigue with Lord Grey's wife.

Caleb Quotem. See *Quotem.*

Caleb Williams. A novel by William Godwin, published in 1794. Caleb Williams is the secretary of Falkland: his insatiable curiosity finds out the secret of his master. See *Falkland.* Colman the Younger based his "Iron Chest" on this novel.

Caled. See *Khaled.*

Caledonia (kal-e-dō'ni-ä). [L. *Caledonia*, also *Calidonia*, *Calydonia*, Gr. *Καληδονια*, from *Caledonii*, *Calidonii*, *Calydonii*, also *Caledones*, *Calidones*, Gr. *Καληδονες*, the name of the inhabitants.] A name given by the Roman writers to the northern portion of the island of Great Britain: now used as a poetical designation of Scotland.

Caledonian Canal. A canal in Scotland connecting the North Sea with the Atlantic Ocean. It extends from Inverness through a chain of lakes to Corpach on Loch Eil. It was constructed 1803-22.

Calenders (kal'en-dėrz), **The Three.** The three princes disguised as Calenders, or begging dervishes, in "The Arabian Nights' Entertainments." They have but one eye each.

Calepine (kal'e-pīn), **Sir.** A knight in Spenser's "Faerie Queene" who saves a child from a bear by squeezing the latter to death.

Calepino (kä-lā-pē'nō), **Ambrogio.** Born at Bergamo, Italy, June 6, 1435; died at Bergamo, Nov. 30, 1511. An Italian lexicographer. He compiled a Latin-Italian dictionary (published 1502), which passed through many editions before, after successive enlargements, in 1590 a polyglot of eleven languages. Facciolati reduced this number to seven in his edition (1718).

Caleti (kal'e-ti), or **Caletes** (kal'e-tēz). An ancient Belgic tribe dwelling in the vicinity of Rouen. They opposed Cæsar 52–51 B. C.

Caleva, or **Calleva** (kal'ē-vä). An important town in ancient Britain: the modern Silchester.

Calgary (kal'ga-ri). A town in Alberta, Canada. It is a trading center on the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Calhoun (kal-hōn'), **John Caldwell.** Born in Abbeville District, S. C., March 18, 1782; died

at Washington, March 31, 1850. A noted American statesman. He was of Irish extraction, was graduated at Yale College in 1804, studied law at the Litchfield (Connecticut) Law School, was admitted to the bar in 1807, commenced practice at Abbeville. He was a member of the State general assembly 1808-09; was elected a representative to Congress from South Carolina by the War Democrats in 1811, and retained his seat until 1817, when he became secretary of war in President Monroe's cabinet. He was Vice-President of the United States 1825-32; was United States senator 1832-43, and was secretary of state under President Tyler 1844-45, when he was reelected to the Senate, of which he remained a member until his death. A strenuous defender of the institution of slavery, he was the author of the doctrine of nullification, according to which each State has the right to reject any act of Congress which it may consider unconstitutional. This doctrine was declared by the legislature of South Carolina in 1828, in a document, mainly drawn up by him, known as the "South Carolina Exposition." He was one of the chief instruments in securing the annexation of Texas. His works, with memoir, were published by Richard K. Crallé (1853-54), and include a treatise "On the Constitution and Government of the United States."

Cali (kälē'), A town in the southwestern part of the United States of Colombia, department of Cauca, situated north of Popayan. Population (1892), about 10,000.

Caliban (kal'i-ban). In Shakspere's "Tempest," a deformed and repulsive slave. He is a monster generated by a devil and a witch, with a sensual and malignant disposition, subsidiary to Prospero.

If the depth of an impression made by an imaginary character may be gauged by the literature which that character calls forth, then must Hamlet and Falstaff admit Caliban to a place between them. An eminent Professor Hales has called about sixteen volumes into the proof that in Caliban we find the exact "link" which, in any scheme of Evolution, is "missing" between Man and the Anthropoids. He had honoured Mr. Robert Browning has given utterance to the theological speculations which he imagined might have visited Caliban's darkened understanding; and a brilliant Member of the French Institute, of world-wide fame, has written a philosophical drama bearing the name of "Caliban." Another mixed character, except the fact of his ancestry, is Humbert Ward, who has called forth such a host of pamphlets and voluminous tributes.

Footnote. Shak. Var. Pict. xiii.

Caliban. A philosophical drama by Renan, published in 1878 as a continuation of "The Tempest." Caliban, a socialist and revolutionist, overthrows Prospero and occupies the latter's place and palace. He then establishes a Workmen's Republic, property-owners and priests Prospero. The drama is keenly satirical.

Caliban. A pseudonym of Auguste Émile Bergerat.

Caliban upon Setebos, or Natural Theology in the Island. A poem by Robert Browning, published in "Dramatis Personæ," 1864.

Caliburn. See *Excalibur*.

Calicut (kal'i-kut), or **Kolikod** (kol'i-kod). [Hind. *Kolikódu.*] A seaport in the Malabar district, Madras, British India, situated on the Indian Ocean in lat. 11° 15′ N., long. 75° 46′ E. It was the first Indian port visited by Vasco da Gama in 1498, and was occupied by the Portuguese in 1513, and ceded to the British in 1792. Population (1891), 76,626.

Calidore (kal'i-dōr). A knight in Spenser's "Faerie Queene," the type of courtesy. He is modeled upon Sir Philip Sidney.

Calif (kā'lif). [From Ar. *halafa*, to leave behind.] The title given to the successor of Mohammed, meaning 'successor,' 'lieutenant,' 'vicegerent,' or 'deputy.' He is vested with absolute authority in all matters of state, both civil and religious, as long as he rules in conformity with the law of the Koran and the traditions. The caliphate, or Mohammedan state, was a free man, a learned divine, a powerful ruler, a just person, and one of the kinsfolk of the tribe to which the prophet himself belonged. The Shiites or Schismatics of Islam also demand that he should be a descendant from the prophet's family. After the first two caliphs, who acted as judges, legislators, and authorities all alone entitled to the title, the others became merely governors, the caliphate passed over to the Ommiads, who, 11 in number, reigned 661-749 in Damascus. They were succeeded by the Abbasides, with 37 edits, reigning 750-1258 in Bagdad. After their temporal power had been overthrown by Hulak Khan, 1258, descendants of the Abbasides resided for three centuries in Egypt, and asserted their claim to the spiritual power. In 1517 the caliphate passed over through one descendant of the Abbasides to Selim I., the ninth of the present Ottoman dynasty of Turkish sultans, and is still vested in the sultan of the Ottoman empire.

Calife de Bagdad (kä-lēf' dẽ bäg-däd'), **Le.** An opera by Boieldieu, words by St. Just, first produced in Paris Sept. 16, 1800.

California (kal-i-fôr'ni-à). [*Calif-* + *-ornia*; 16th century.] applied first to what is now called *Lower Californian*. Origin uncertain: said to be from *California*, a feigned island abounding in gold and precious stones, described in a Spanish romance, "Las Sergas de Esplandian," published in 1510.] One of the Pacific States of the United States of America. It extends from lat. 32° 28′ 42″ N. long. 114° 8′ 15″ W., and is bounded by Oregon on the north, Nevada and Arizona on the east, Lower California on the south, and the Pacific on the west. The Sierra Nevada and Coast ranges traverse it, and it is famous for picturesque scenery (Yosemite, etc.). Besides gold, quicksilver, lead, and silver, it produces various other minerals, petroleum, etc. Among its other important products are wheat, barley, wool, grapes and other fruit, wine, brandy, lumber, and cattle. Its capital is Sacramento, and its largest city San Francisco. It has 2 counties. The coast was explored by Cabrillo in 1542, and by Drake 1578–79. It was settled by Spanish missionaries in the 17th century, and passed to Mexico in 1822. In 1846–47 it was occupied by American troops, and was ceded to the United States in 1848. The discovery of gold (in El Dorado County) in Feb., 1848, was followed by a great immigration. It was admitted to the Union in 1850. Length, 775 miles. Area, 158,360 square miles. Population (1890), 1,208,130.

California, Gulf of. An arm of the Pacific Ocean lying between the peninsula of Lower California on the west and the Mexican states of Sonora and Sinaloa on the east. Length about 700 miles; breadth at the entrance, 130 miles. It receives the river Colorado at its head.

California, Lower, or Old. [*Sp. Baja, or Lower, California.*] A peninsula of North America, projecting into the Pacific Ocean, forming a territory of Mexico. It was discovered by Americus Vespucius, was explored by Cortes in 1535, and settled by the Spaniards in the last part of the 17th century. It consists of mountainous, and its coasts dry. Area, 58,328 square miles. Length, about 790 miles. Population (1890), 31,167.

Caligula (ka-lig'ū-lä) (**Caius Cæsar**). [*Caligula* is a nickname from L. *caliga*, the footgear of the common soldiery, worn by him when he was with the army as a boy.] Born at Antium, Italy, Aug. 31, 12 A. D.; killed at Rome, Jan. 24, 41. The third emperor of Rome, 37–41 A. D., youngest son of Germanicus, the nephew of Tiberius, and Agrippina. He succeeded Tiberius, who seeketh he had caused to be killed. The beginning of his reign was hailed by contemporaries, but his savage and voluptuous nature soon revealed itself, and the rest of his career was marked by cruelty and licentiousness. He declared himself a god, and required to have divine honors rendered to him. He wished to have his horse Incitatus made consul. He invaded Britain in 40. He was assassinated by Cassius Chærea and his tribunes, and others.

Caligula. A tragedy by Crowne, printed in 1698.

Calila and Dimna. See *Kalilah*.

Calipoa. See *Calapoga*.

Calipolis (ka-lip'o-lis). The wife of Muly Maluch, in Dryden's play "The Battle of Alcazar." During a famine her husband presents her with a cut of bread, which he says it pleases me to slowly sweat with these veins of blood and limbs of Calipolis. Pistol ridicules this line in "2 Henry IV.," ii. 4.

Calippus. See *Callippus*.

Calista (ka-lis'tä). 1. The "Fair Penitent" in Rowe's play of that name. She is the proud, heroic widow of Sciolto, beloved Altamont and loves that gentleman, but marries Lothario, who betrays her. After the latter's death she seduces Altamont, who, to kill himself, draws a sword that she has made sharp, and they both die. 2. The faithful wife of Cleander in Fletcher and Massinger's play "The Lover's Progress." He struggles with her unfortunate passion for Lysander, and ends a powerful scene.—3. One of the principal characters in Massinger's "Guardian." 4. The queen's woman in Scott's novel "Guy Mannering." She is sadly and intriguing.

Calixtines (ka-lik'tinz). [Ml. *Calixtini*, named so called; referred to *calix*, a cup, the cup of the eucharist: in reference to them from *Calixtus*, a proper name.] A sect of Hussites in Bohemia. They published their confession in 1421, the leading article of which was the communion in both species, as well as the necessity of the Lord's supper from which they were also called *Utraquists*, *utraque*, both.

Calixtus I. (ka-liks'tus), or **Callistus** (ka-lis'tus). Killed 235. Bishop of Rome. He succeeded Zephyrinus as bishop 218 A. D. He is commemorated on the 14th of October.

Calixtus II. (Guido of Burgundy). Died at Rome, Dec. 12, 1124. Pope 1119–24. He concluded the Concordat of Worms with Henry V., 1122.

Calixtus III. (Alfonso Borgia). Born in Spain about 1378: died Aug. 6, 1458. Pope 1455–58. He attempted fruitlessly a crusade against the Turks.

Calipygia. See *Kallipygia*.

Callahpoewah. See *Calapooya*.

Callander (kal'an-dẽr). A small town in Perthshire, Scotland, situated on the Teith 13 miles northwest of Stirling. It is a tourist center.

Callao (käl-lä'ō or käl-yä'ō). 1. A seaport in Peru, situated in lat. 12° 4′ S., long. 77° 8′ W., 6 miles west of Lima on the Bay of Callao; the chief port of Peru, on a site 15,750 it was swept away by an earthquake on the night of the shock which destroyed Lima. 4000 people perished, and a frigate and nineteen other vessels were stranded. San Felipe Castle was planned by M. Godin and completed about 1775; it was the last point occupied by the Spaniards in South America, being finally evacuated in 1826. The entire waterfront and all land features were changed by a subsidence of 3 feet which occurred in 1868. The population in 1880 was 34,249.

2. A coast department of Peru, capital Callao, recently separated from Lima. It comprises only the city and district of Callao.

Callapipa. See *Calapooga*.

Callapooha. See *Calapooga*.

Callaway (kal'a-wā). **Henry.** Born in England, Jan. 17, 1817: died March 27, 1890. An English missionary in Africa. He was a successful physician until 1848, when he went to South Africa to assist Bishop Colenso in translating the Bible. In 1858 he founded the Spring Vale mission station: in 1874 he became bishop of Independent Kaffraria and founded the settlement of Umtata. He published several Kaffir and Zulu works, "Nursery Tales of the Zulus" and "The Religious System of the Amazulu" (1868–70).

Callcott (käl'kot), Sir **Augustus Wall.** Born at Kensington, near London, Feb. 20, 1779: died at Kensington, Nov. 25, 1844. An English landscape painter.

Callcott, John Wall. Born at Kensington, near London, Nov. 20, 1766: died near Bristol, May 15, 1821. An English composer of glees, catches, etc., brother of Sir Augustus Wall Callcott. He published a "Musical Grammar" (1806).

Callcott, Lady (Maria Dundas, later Mrs. **Graham).** Born at Papenside, near Cockermouth, in 1785: died at Kensington, near London, Nov. 21, 1842. An English writer, wife of Sir Augustus Wall Callcott.

Calleja del Rey (käl-yä'hä del rāy'), **Felix Maria.** Born at Medina del Campo, Old Castile, 1750: died at Cadiz, 1820. A Spanish general. In 1789 he was sent to Mexico. In 1804 he was brigadier, commanding at San Luis Potosi. After Hidalgo headed the marched against him defeated him at Aculco, near Queretaro, Nov. 7, and on Jan. 1, 1811, won a great victory over him at the bridge of Calderon, near Guadalajara. His measures during the insurrection were very cruel, so much so that the viceroy Venegas called to the capital, he was sent against Morelos, whom he besieged in Cuautla Amilpas for 72 days (May 2–Aug. 2), finally gaining a barren victory as Morelos and his army escaped on the 2d. In 1812 he was made military commandant of Mexico City, and from March 4, 1813, to Sept. 19, 1816, he was viceroy.

Callernish (ka-lėr'nish). A region in the island of Lewis, Hebrides, Scotland. It is noted for its ancient stone circles.

Callias (kal'i-as). **Peace of.** A peace, concluded at Sparta in June, 371 B. C., between Athens and Sparta, including their allies, from which, however, Thebes was excluded. It took its name from Callias, one of the Athenian envoys, prominent in the conference.

Callières Bonnevue (kal-yãr' bon-vü'), **Louis Hector.** Born in France, 1632: died at Quebec, May 26, 1703. A French colonial politician, governor of Montreal 1684, and of Canada 1699.

Calligrapher (ka-lig'ra-fẽr), **The.** A surname of Theodosius II., given to him on account of his skill in transcribing manuscripts.

Callimachus (ka-lim'a-kus). [Gr. *Καλλίμαχος.*] Lived before 300 B. C. An artist of antiquity, the reputed inventor of the Corinthian column.

Callimachus. Born at Cyrene, Africa, about 260 B. C. A famous Alexandrian critic, grammarian, and poet, chief librarian of the Alexandrian Library. See the extract.

Callimachus has left six Hymns to the Gods, and twenty-two epigrams, but has composed many elegies, to be presented only by fragments, and by the Latin translation of Catullus. [Encyc. Brit.

Besides the special edition of Pfeiffer, Callimachus, the great of Frederic Hemsterhuis, had already made the bones of his body in a temple. they had been stolen, and the contident makes them to take how the gods had placed them among the stars. Odd and old-fashioned invectives against his pupil the poet Apollonius, and took the place of the "Iliad" partly from his Argonautics, of sacred tradition and usages. *Athen.* iii. p. 122.

Callinger, or Callinghur. See *Kalinjar*.

Callinicus (kal-i-nī'kus) **of Heliopolis.** An Egyptian architect who is commonly held to be the inventor of the Greek fire, the secret of whose composition has been lost. He is said to have destroyed by this means a fleet which attacked Constantinople about 670 A. D.

Callinus (ka-lī'nus). [Gr. *Καλλῖνος.*] A Greek poet of Ephesus, of uncertain date: lived perhaps about 730–690 B. C., probably the first known writer of elegiacs, the invention of which was anciently attributed to Archilochus. The longest fragment assigned to him has by some been thought to be the work of Tyrtæus.

Calliope (ka-lī'ō-pē). [Gr. *Καλλιόπη.*] 1. In Greek mythology, the Muse of epic poetry.

She is represented with a tablet and stylus. See *Muses*.—2. An asteroid (No. 22) discovered by Hind at London, Nov. 16, 1852.

Callippus, or **Calippus** (ka-lip'us). [Gr. *Καλλιππος or Καλλιππος.*] Born at Cyzicus, Asia Minor; lived in the 4th century B. C. A Greek astronomer. He instituted the "Callippic" cycle of 76 years, formed by quadrupling the Metonic cycle (19 years) and subtracting one day.

Callirrhoe (ka-lir'ō-e). [Gr. *Καλλιρροη.*] A historic fountain in Athens, architecturally adorned and provided with conduits by Peisistratus, the use of whose water was prescribed for ceremonial rites. From the earliest study of Athenian topography, this fountain has been identified with the copious spring still flowing in the bed of the Ilissus, near the temple of Olympian Zeus. Dörpfeld, however, has lately demonstrated the probability that this identification is incorrect, and that the fountain was in fact situated at the southwest angle of the Areopagus, on the border of the Agora. While the evidence is still incomplete, excavation has revealed a watercourse of the Peisistratid epoch ending at the side indicated, which accords with literary testimony.

Callirrhoe. In Greek legend, the wife of Alcmæon. She persuaded her husband to procure for her the peplum and necklace of Harmonia, and thus caused his death. See *Alcmæon* and *Harmonia*.

Callisteia. See *halloteia*.

Callisthenes (ka-lis'the-nēz). [Gr. *Καλλισθενης.*] Born at Olynthus, Macedonia; died about 328 B. C. A Greek philosopher, a cousin and pupil of Aristotle, and a companion of Alexander the Great in Asia. He incurred Alexander's ill will, and was probably put to death by his order.

Callisto (ka-lis'tō). [Gr. *Καλλιστω.*] In Greek mythology, an Arcadian huntress, a companion of Artemis, beloved of Zeus and transformed by him into a she bear. In this form she was slain by Artemis in the chase. She was placed among the stars as the constellation Arctos (Bear).

Callistratus (kal-lis'tra-tus). [Gr. *Καλλιστρατος.*] An Athenian orator. He commanded with Chabrias and Timotheus the forces which were despatched to the assistance of Thebes against Sparta in 378, and executed a number of embassies. In 366 he delivered a speech on the loss of Oropus which is said to have determined Demosthenes to devote himself to the study of oratory. He was several times elected political persons in 361, as a result of which he went into exile. He subsequently returned, and was put to death. He is said to have founded the city of Datum, afterward Philippi, during his exile.

Callistratus. A Greek grammarian who lived about the middle of the 2d century B. C. He was the author of commentaries on the major poets of Greece, which were held in considerable repute by the ancients, but which are now lost. He is said to have introduced what to have been the first to acquaint the Samians with the alphabet of twenty-four letters.

Callistratus, A Roman jurist who lived about the beginning of the 3d century A. D. He is said to have been a pupil of Papinian and to have been a member of the council of Alexander Severus. He is known chiefly on account of the numerous extracts from his works in the "Digest of Justinian." None of his works is extant.

Callot (kä-lō'). **Jacques,** Born at Nancy, France, 1592; died at Nancy, March 28, 1635. A French engraver and painter.

Call to the Unconverted. A religious work by Richard Baxter, published in 1657, known as "Baxter's Call".

Calmar. See *Kalmar*.

Calmet (käl-mā'), Dom **Augustin.** Born at Mesnil-la-Horgne, near Toul, France, Feb. 26, 1672; died at Paris, Oct. 25, 1757. A noted French Benedictine scholar and biblical critic. He wrote a number of numerous works, including "Commentaire sur tous les livres de l'Ancien et du Nouveau Testament" (1707 to a "Dictionnaire historique, critique et chronologique de la Bible" (1722–28).

Calmon (kal-mōn'), **Marc Antoine.** Born at Tannières, Dordogne, France, March 3, 1815; died at Paris, Oct. 13, 1890. A French politician and political economist. He was chosen life senator in 1875. He published "Histoire parlementaire des finances de la restauration" (1868–70), etc.

Calmon du Pin e Almeida (käl-mōn' dü pan' e al ma'di), **Miguel.** Born at Santo Amaro, Bahia, Dec. 22, 1796; died at Rio de Janeiro, Oct. 5, 1865. A Brazilian statesman. He was member of the constituent assembly 1822; several times deputy; senator from 1840; minister in many governments, and premier in 1840 and 1843. From 1841 to 1847 he was special envoy in Europe. In 1849 he was created viscount, and in 1854 marquis of Abrantes.

Calmucks. See *Kalmucks*.

Calne (kän). A town in Wiltshire, England, 16 miles east-northeast of Bath. Population (1891), 3,495.

Calneh (kal'ne). One of the four cities of Nimrod in Shinar, or Babylonia (Gen. x. 10), which as yet has not been identified. It is to be distinguished from Canneh of Ezek. xvi. 2, and the Calno of Isa. x. 9, which perhaps is to be connected the same city. Identified by some with the Kullani mentioned in the Assyrian inscriptions as having been conquered 738 B. C. by Tiglath-Pileser III., and now represented by the ruins of Kullanhu about six miles from Arpad.

Calo-Joannes (kal-ō-jō-an'ēz), or **Joannes II. Comnenus.** [Gr. *Καλο-Ιωαννης ὁ Κομνηνος.*] Born 1088; died April 8, 1143. Byzantine emperor from Aug. 15, 1118, to April 8, 1143; son of Alexis I. whom he succeeded. He carried on successful wars against the Turks and Servians, and in 1137 subdued Armenia Minor to the Greek empire. He conceived the project of conquering the Latin kingdoms of Jerusalem and Antioch, and entered Cilicia with an army, where he died from a wound by a poisoned arrow in the hand, accidentally inflicted while boar-hunting.

Calonne (kä-lon'), **Charles Alexandre de.** Born at Douai, France, Jan. 20, 1734; died at Paris, Oct. 30, 1802. A noted French courtier and politician, comptroller-general of finance 1783–87.

Calpe (kal'pē). [Gr. *Κάλπη.*] The ancient name of the rock of Gibraltar, one of the Pillars of Hercules. See *Abyla*.

Calpee. See *Kalpi*.

Calprenède. See *La Calprenède*.

Calpurnia (kal-pėr'ni-ä). Daughter of L. Calpurnius Piso Cæsoninus, and last wife of Julius Cæsar, whom she married 59 B. C. She appears in Shakspere's tragedy "Julius Cæsar."

Calpurnia gens (kal-pėr'ni-ä jenz). In ancient Rome, a plebeian clan or house which claimed to be descended from Calpus, the third son of Numa. Its family names under the republic were Bestia, Bibulus, Flamma, and Piso. The first member of this gens who obtained the consulship was C. Calpurnius Piso (B. C. 180).

Calpurnius (kal-pėr'ni-us), **Titus** (or **Caius**), surnamed **Siculus** ("the Sicilian"). A Latin pastoral poet who lived about the time of Nero. Seven eclogues, a panegyric ("De laude Pisonis"), and two fragments of bucolic poems are attributed to him. The eclogues formerly regarded as his are now referred to Nemesianus, a poet once thought to be identical with Calpurnius.

Caltanissetta (käl-tä-nē-set'tä). A province in Sicily. Area, 1,263 square miles. Population (1891), 308,673.

Caltanissetta. The capital of the province of Caltanissetta, Sicily, situated in lat. 39° 26′ N., long. 14° 7′ E. It has a cathedral. Population (1891), estimated, 35,000.

Calton Hill (kal'ton hil). A height in the northeastern part of Edinburgh.

Calumet (kal'ū-met). A town in Houghton County, in the northwestern part of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan. It is noted for its copper-mines.

Calumet, or **Calumick** (kal'ū-mik). A river in northwestern Indiana, and in Cook County, Illinois. It flows into Lake Michigan by two mouths, one near Chicago, the other in Lake County, Indiana.

Calvados (käl-vä-dos'). A department in Normandy, France, lying between the English Channel on the north, Eure on the east, Orne on the south, and Manche on the west and south. Its capital is Caen. Area, 2,132 square miles. Population (1891), 428,945.

Calvaert, or **Calvart** (käl-värt'; F. pron. käl-vär'). **Denis,** called **Dionisio Fiammingo.** Born at Antwerp, 1556; died at Bologna, Italy, April 17, 1619. A Flemish painter belonging to the Bolognese school. His best works are at Bologna.

Calvary (kal'va-ri). **1.** A word occurring in the New Testament (Luke xxiii. 33), adopting the *calvaria* by which the Vulgate translates the Greek *kranion*, which itself is the rendering of the Aramean *golgotha*, skull: it is not a proper name. The popular name "Mount Calvary" is not warranted by any statement in the gospels as being that of the place of the Crucifixion.

2. The name of the English version of Spohr's oratorio "The Saviour's Last Hours" ("Des Heilandes letzte Stunden"), first given in England in 1834.

Calverley (kal'vėr-li). A ruined gamester, brutally cruel to his wife and children, in "The Yorkshire Tragedy," once attributed to Shakspere. The story is that of a real person of that name.

Calverley, Charles Stuart. Born at Martley, Worcestershire, Dec. 23, 1831; died at London, Feb. 17, 1884. An English barrister and poet. In 1852 he resumed his family name, Calverley, which his grandfather had changed to Blayds in 1807. He wrote verse and translations (1862, 1866, 1869), and a volume of humorous verse, parodies, etc., "Fly Leaves," in 1872.

Calvert (kal'vėrt), **Cecilius** or **Cecil,** Lord Baltimore. Born about 1605; died at London, Nov. 30, 1675. The first proprietor of Maryland. He was the son of George Calvert, mentioned below, who, having applied for a grant of land in northern Virginia, died before the charter had passed the great seal, in consequence of which it was issued in the name of his heir Cecil, June 20, 1632. In June, 1633, he sent an expedition of colonists under his brother Leonard to the new domain, which was named Maryland by Charles I. in honor of his queen. He married about 1623 Anne Arundel, whose name is borne by one of the counties of Maryland.

Calvert, George, Lord Baltimore. Born at Kipling, Yorkshire, about 1580; died April 15, 1632. The founder of Maryland. He entered Parliament in 1609, and became secretary of state in 1619, a post which he resigned in 1625, on declaring his conversion to the Roman Catholic faith. He was at his resignation raised to the Irish peerage as Baron of Baltimore. While secretary of state he obtained from James I. a grant of land, called the province of Avalon, in Newfoundland, where in 1621 he established the settlement of Ferryland. He paid two visits to the colony between 1627 and 1629, which convinced him of the unsuitability of the climate, whereupon he applied for a grant of land (the present Maryland) in northern Virginia. The charter, which, as he died before it had passed the great seal, was issued in the name of his son Cecil in 1632.

Calvert, George Henry. Born at Baltimore, Md., Jan. 2, 1803; died at Newport, R. I., May 29, 1889. An American journalist, poet, and miscellaneous writer.

Calvert, Leonard. Born about 1582; died June 9, 1647. The first governor of Maryland. He was the brother of Cecil Calvert, second Lord Baltimore, by whom he was placed in command of the colonists who set sail from Cowes Nov. 22, 1633, and founded St. Mary's March 27, 1634. His claim to the jurisdiction of Kent Island was opposed by Clayborne whom he reduced to submission in 1647.

Calves' Head Club. A club said to have been instituted in ridicule of the memory of Charles I. It is first noticed in a tract reprinted in the "Harleian Miscellany," called "The Secret History of the Calves' Head Club," and undertaking to show how this club met for some years, 1693–97, on the anniversary of the king's death. An ax was reverenced, and a dish of calves' heads represented the head of his friends. It seems to have met in secret after the Restoration and till 1734, when some ill will was excited against it, and riots were said to have ensued.

Calvi (käl'vē). A fortified port on the western coast of Corsica, in lat. 42° 35′ N., long. 8° 46′ E. It was taken by the English in 1794.

Calvin (kal'vin), **John,** originally, in French, **Jean Chauvin,** or **Cauvin,** or **Caulvin.** [L. *Johannes Calvinus,* G. *Johann Calvin,* It. *Giovanni Calvino;* L. *Calvinus,* from *calvus,* bald.] Born at Noyon, Picardy, France, July 10, 1509; died at Geneva, May 27, 1564. A celebrated Protestant reformer and theologian. He studied at Paris, Orléans, and Bourges; embraced the Reformation about 1528; was banished from Paris in 1533; published his "Institutes" (which secured him fame) in 1536; then lived in Strasburg; and was banished in 1538, and returned in 1541. He had a controversy with Bolsec in 1551, and with Servetus in 1553 (see *Servetus*), and founded the Academy of Geneva in 1559.

Calvo (käl'vō). **Baldassarre.** One of the principal characters in George Eliot's novel "Romola."

Calvo, Carlos. Born at Buenos Ayres, Feb. 28, 1824. An Argentine historian. He resided for many years at Paris, where most of his works were published. The include important treatises on international law, the "Colección de tratados de la America Latina," also published in French and continued in a second series as "Anales historicos de la revolucion en la America Latina."

Calvo, Mariano Enrique. Born at Sucre about 1795; died at Cochabamba, 1842. A Bolivian politician. He was vice-president of the confederation of Peru and Bolivia from 1836 to 1839, and headed a revolt against President Velasco, and was imprisoned.

Calvus (kal'vus), **Caius Licinius Macer.** Born May 28, 82 B. C.; died about 47 B. C. A Roman poet and forensic orator.

Calydon (kal'i-don). [Gr. *Καλυδων.*] In ancient geography, a city of Ætolia, Greece, situated near the river Evenus in lat. 38° 24′ N., long. 21° 34′ E. It is the legendary scene of the hunt of the Calydonian boar (which see).

Calydon. A great forest celebrated in the Arthurian romances. It was supposed to be in the north of England.

Calydonian Hunt. In Greek legend, the chase of a savage boar which the goddess Artemis, in punishment for a neglect of sacrifice by Œneus, king of Calydon in Ætolia, sent to ravage his country. The boar was pursued by Meleager and a band of heroes, and was slain by him. In some accounts Atalante, who was beloved of Meleager, joined the hunt and inflicted the first wound.

Calypso (kā-lip'sō). [Gr. *Καλυψω.*] In Greek legend, a nymph living in the island of Ogygia, who detained Ulysses for seven years. She promised him perpetual youth and immortality if he would remain with her.

Cam (kăm, Sp. **Cano** (kä'nō), **Diogo.** Lived in the last part of the 15th century. A Portuguese navigator. He explored the West African coast to the Kongo 1484–85.

Cam (kam), or **Granta** (gran'ta). A river in Cambridgeshire, England, which joins the Ouse 34 miles south of Ely. Length, about 40 miles. See *Cambridge*.

Camden, writing in 1586, recognizes the Cam as well as the Granta. "By what name writers termed this River, it is a question: some call it *Grantha*, others *Canus*. On Speed's map of Cambridgeshire (1610) the name *Cam* occurs alone, written twice, once above, and once below, Cambridge; Milton personifies it as a river-god in "Lycidas" (1638):

> "Next Camus, reverend sire, went footing slow,
> His mantle hairy and his bonnet sedge,
> Inwrought with figures dim, and on the edge
> Like to that sanguine flower inscribed with woe;"

and on Loggan's map of Cambridge (1688) the words *The Lesser Ouse* are written out in full, without any other designation. On the other hand, so late as 1702, an Act of Parliament for improving the navigation speaks of the River *Ouse*, alias the *Great*. *Clark*, Cambridge, p. 11.

Camacho (kä-mä'cho). A rich but unfortunate man in one of the episodes in "Don Quixote." He is cheated out of his bride, Quiteria (pē-tā'ē-ä) by his prodigality and love of display. The episode, *Camacho's wedding* is used to signify great but useless show and expenditure. See *Wedding of Camacho*.

It is like Camacho's wedding in Don Quixote, where Sancho ladled out whole pullets and fat geese from the sorpotaine of a gulf. *Bacon*, Essays (1625), Eng. Poets, p. 150.

Camanche. See *Comanche*.

Camaralzaman, Prince. See *Badoura*.

Camarão (kä-mä-rän'), **Antonio Felippe.** Born in Rio Grande do Norte about 1580; died there in 1648. A Brazilian Indian, chief of the Potyguares tribe. His Indian name *Poty* (shamp) was translated into the Portuguese *Camarão* which he was baptized. He was a valiant warrior who was excited by the Dutch of Pernambuco, and made several destructive raids into the Dutch territory. His wife, Clara, always accompanied him in battle, and she also was a favorite heroine of Brazilian history. On Aug. 23 and 24, 1638, Camarão and his Indians defeated a regular Dutch force under Johnkoby.

Camarão, Pinheiro. Dates of birth and death not recorded. A Brazilian Indian, nephew of Antonio Felippe Camarão. He was one of the Indian allies of the Portuguese in their war with the Dutch, and on the death of his uncle in 1648 succeeded him in command of the Potyguares tribe.

Camargo (kä-mar-gō') (**Marie Anne Cuppi**). Born at Brussels, April 15, 1710; died at Paris, April 20, 1770. A celebrated French dancer.

Camargo (kä-mar'gō). **Diego Muñoz.** Born at Tlascala about 1523; date of death not recorded. A Mexican, said to have been the son of a Spaniard by an Indian mother. In 1585 he compiled an account of Mexican aboriginal history and customs and of the conquest. It was not published, in early French translation, in the "Nouvelles anciennes voyages" (1836).

Camargo, or **Camargo de Tiradentes,** José Antonio. A statesman of Colombia. He studied law, but entered the army, attained the highest military rank, and was commander-in-chief and secretary of war. He was several times representative and senator in the Colombian congress, president of the state of Boyacá, and in 1857 president *ad interim* of Colombia.

Camargue (kä-marg'), **La.** An island in the department of Bouches-du-Rhône, France, formed by the bifurcation of the Rhone, length, 28 miles. Area, about 300 square miles.

Camarina (kam-a-rī'nä). [Gr. *Kamarina*.] In ancient geography, a city on the southern coast of Sicily, 45 miles southwest of Syracuse. It was founded as a Syracusan colony 599 B. C.; a Roman fleet was wrecked near the city.

The first destruction of Camarina took place within 46 years of its foundation, B. C. 553. It had revolted from Syracuse, and on being reduced was razed to the ground (Thucyd. vii. 6). On the cession of the site to the Geloans Hippocrates rebuilt the town, which was a second time destroyed by Gelo, about B. C. 484. The date and circumstances of its later reestablishment are uncertain. They fall, however, under the reign of Dionysius, who speaks of Camarina as newly founded. *Rawlinson*, Herod., IV. 427, note.

Cambacérès (kon-bä-sa-rās'), **Jean Jacques Régis de.** Born at Montpellier, France, Oct. 18, 1753; died at Paris, March 8, 1824. A French statesman and jurist. He became a member of the Convention in 1792, president of the Committee of Public Safety in 1794, and of the Five Hundred in 1796, minister of justice in 1799, 2d consul in 1799, and arch-chancellor of the empire in 1804. He was made duke of Parma in 1808. He published "Projet du code civil" (1796).

Camballo (kam-bal'ō). The second son of Cambuscan in Chaucer's "Squire's Tale." He is introduced by Spenser, who calls him Cambel, in the "Faerie Queene."

Cambaluc (kam-ba-lok'). The name given by Marco Polo to Khanbalik or Khan baligh, a Mongol designation of the city of Tatu, now the Tatar portion of Peking (which see).

Cambay (kam-bā'). A state in Guzerat, India. It is under British protection. Area, 350 square miles.

Cambay, or **Kambay** (kam-bā'). [Hind. *Khambhāt*.] The capital of the state of Cambay, situated on the Gulf of Cambay in lat. 22° 20' N., long. 72° 32' E. It was formerly an important commercial city, and the reputed Hindu capital of western India in the 4th century A. C. Population, about 20,000.

Cambay, Gulf of. An inlet of the Indian Ocean, lying west of British India, in lat. 21° 22° 20' N.

Cambebas, or **Campevas** (kam-ta-bäs or kämpe'vas). A modern name for the Omaguas Indians, which see.

Cambel. See *Cambello*.

Cambert (kon-bār'), **Robert.** Born at Paris in 1628; died at London in 1677. The earliest composer of French opera. He was associated with the Abbé Perrin in the production of French opera (1672 seq.), after which Perrin having lost the Academie through the influence of Lully, he went to England and became Master of the Music to Charles II. Among his operas are "La Pastorale," which was the first French opera performed in public.

Camberwell (kam'ber-wel). A parliamentary borough in the southern part of London, county of Surrey. Population (1891), 255,512.

Cambina (kam-bī'na). A daughter of the fairy Agapeta in Spenser's "Faerie Queene." She has magic powers, and in the end marries Cambello, or Cambell.

Cambini (kam-bē'nē). **Giovanni Giuseppe.** Born at Leghorn, Italy, Feb. 13, 1746; died at the Bicêtre, near Paris, in 1825. An Italian violinist, and composer of symphonies, quartets, etc.

Cambodia (kam-bō'di-ä), or **Camboja,** or **Kamboja** (kam-bō'ja). [Malay *Kamboja*.] A dependency of France in southeastern Asia, bounded by Siam on the northwest and north, Annam on the east, Tonquin and Cochin-China on the southeast, and the Gulf of Siam on the southwest. Its surface is generally level, and it is traversed by the Mekong. Pepper-corn is exported, and its seaport is Kampot. Formerly a kingdom of high power, it became a protectorate under French rule in 1865, and is now united with other French dependencies in Indo-China. Area, 38,000 square miles. Population, about 1,000,000.

Cambodia River. See *Mekong*.

Cambon (kon-bon'), **Joseph.** Born at Montpellier, France, June 17, 1754; died at Brussels, Feb. 15, 1820. A French revolutionist. He was a member of the Legislative Assembly in 1791, of the Convention in 1792, and of the Committee of Public Safety in 1793.

Camboricum (kam-bor'i-kum), or **Camboritum.** The Roman name of an ancient town which has occupied the site of the modern Cambridge, England. See *Cambridge*.

Grantabrycge was without doubt a very important town, which commanded the southern fens. It had three forts or citadels, the principal of which occupied the district called the Castle end on the road to town of Cambridge, and appears to have been a burgh on the Saxon Grantabrycge, of the others one stood below the town at Chesterton, and the other about it, at Grantchester. *Wright Cell*, p. 155.

Camborne (kam'born). A mining town in Cornwall, England, situated 12 miles southwest of Truro. Population (1891), 14,790.

Cambrai, or **Cambray** (kam-brā'; F. pron. kon-brai'). [Roman *Camaracum*, later *Camaracensis*, *Cameracum*, or *Kameracum*; Lat. *Cameracensium*.] A town in the department of Nord, France, on the Schelde in lat. 50° 10' N., long. 3° 14' E. It has long been noted for the manufacture of cambrics, which derived their name from it. It is a fortress, and the seat of an archiepiscopal see. It was finally captured by France in 1678. Fenelon and Fléchier were archbishops of Cambrai. Population (1891), 24,132.

Cambray, League of. An alliance between Louis XII. of France, the emperor Maximilian I., Ferdinand the Catholic of Spain, and Pope Julius II., formed here, Dec. 10, 1508, the object of which was the partition of the Venetian territories.

Cambray, Peace of. A peace negotiated at Cambray, Aug. 5, 1529, between Francis I. of France and Charles V. Francis abandoned certain possessions in Italy and did not recognize but kept longingly in mind the claims of the house of Savoy to Piedmont. Charles V. gave up the claims of the house of Orleans to Milan, and Francis's two sons were released. Louise, mother of Francis I., and Margaret, aunt of Charles V., were the negotiators.

Cambre Pass. See *Espaliata Pass*.

Cambria (kam'bri-ä). The Latin name of Wales.

Cambrian Shakspere. A name given to Edward Williams.

Cambridge (kam'brij). [ME. *Cambrigge*, *Cambrigg*, *Cambrichmge*; corrupt *Grantebrugge*, *Grantebrigge*, *Ascebrigge*, *Grantabrigge*, *Grotabrugge*, "bridge of the rivers Granta": L. *Cantabrigia*. See *Cam*.] The capital of Cambridgeshire, England, situated on the Cam in lat. 52° 12' N., long. 0° 7' E. It is the seat of the famous university (which see). Cambridge is picturesquely situated on the road of the Roman Via Devana. It had a castle now destroyed, founded by William the Conqueror. Population (1891), 36,985.

Cambridge. A city in Middlesex County, Massachusetts, separated from Boston by the Charles River, and practically a suburb of Boston. It is the seat of Harvard University. It has its manufacturing quarter (East Cambridge, Cambridgeport) manufactures of iron, etc. It was founded by English colonists under Winthrop in 1630 and called at first Newtown. Its name was changed to Cambridge after the founding of Harvard College (also named of Cambridge, England, where some of the early colonists were graduates). It was occupied by the American army 1775–76. Incorporated as a city 1846. Population (1895), 70,028.

Cambridge (kam'brij) (**Adolphus Frederick**), **Duke of.** Born at London, Feb. 24, 1774; died July 8, 1850. An English general, youngest son of George III. He was viceroy of Hannover 1831–37.

Cambridge (**George William Frederick Charles**), **Duke of.** Born at London, March 26, 1819. An English general, son of the Duke of Cambridge. He served in Canada and Hindustan in 1854, and is commander-in-chief of the army.

Cambridge, University of. A celebrated university at Cambridge, England. It was a center of learning in the 12th century, and in 1231 Henry III. issued writs for the regulation of the university. It originates thereby colleges: St. Peter's, founded as a hospital in 1257, converted into a college by Hugh de Balsham 1280–86, (Clare, by Richard Badew in 1326; as University Hall, refounded by the same in 1346; Pembroke, by Duchess Mary, the countess of Pembroke in 1347; Gonville and Caius, by Gonville in 1348 and 1557; Trinity Hall, by Bateman in 1350; Corpus Christi, by Bene't College by Cambridge guilds in 1352; Kings, by Henry VI in 1441; Queen's, by Margaret of Anjou in 1448 and Elizabeth Woodville in 1465; St. Catharine's, by Robert de Woodham in 1473; Jesus, by Alcock in 1496; Christ's, by William Bingham as a school in 1439, refounded by Margaret Beaufort, mother of Henry VII., in 1505; as a college, it was founded as a hospital in 1135, refounded in 1439 by Margaret Beaufort; Magdalene, established as a hostel for students in 1428, given to local authority, who founded it as a college in 1542; finally, by Henry VIII. in 1542; Sidney Sussex, by Frances Sidney, Countess of Sussex in 1590; Downing, by Sir George Downing in 1764; placed in full working order in 1807; founded in 1881, "to provide an economical education for theological students and others"; Cavendish College, in 1873, by its association, to support students; Selwyn College, in 1882, in memory of George Augustus Selwyn, one of these names). The university library contains about 800,000 volumes, 5,224 manuscripts, the library of Trinity College, 100,000 volumes. It has (1896) 2,269 students and 120 instructors.

Cambridge Platform. A declaration of principles respecting church government and doctrine adopted by a synod, composed of representatives of the congregational churches of New England, held at Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1648.

Cambridgeport (kam'brij-port). A manufacturing district of the city of Cambridge, Massachusetts, lying on the Charles River, opposite Boston, 1½ miles west of the state-house.

Cambridgeshire (kām'brij shir), or **Cambridge.** An eastern county of England, lying between Lincoln on the north, Norfolk and Suffolk on the east, Essex and Hertford on the south, and Northampton, Huntingdon, and Bedford on the west. It is divided into Cambridge proper and the Isle of Ely; it forms part of the fen country which was largely reclaimed in the 17th century, and was formed part of East Anglia, and was included in the Danelaw. It was celebrated for its resistance to William the Conqueror, and sided with Parliament in the 17th century. Its native Roman remains. Area, 859 square miles. Population (1891), 189,264.

Cambronne (kon-bron'), Baron **Pierre Jacques Étienne.** Born at St. Sébastien, near Nantes, France, Dec. 26, 1770; died at Nantes, Jan. 8, 1842. A celebrated French general. He entered the Imperial Guard in 1796, participated as colonel in the campaigns of 1812 and 1813, accompanied Napoleon to Elba, was made lieutenant-general, and admitted to the Chamber of Peers during the Hundred Days, and commanded the Imperial Guard at the battle of Waterloo. He is the reputed author of the famous expression: "La garde meurt et ne se rend pas!" (The guard dies, but never surrenders), incorrectly said to have been used by him at Waterloo when asked to surrender.

Cambuscan (kam bus-kan' or kam-bus'kan). A Tatar king in "The Squire's Tale," who had most wonderful magical possessions—a ring, a glass, a sword, and a brazen horse. He is the father of Canace, Camballo, and Algarsife. Chaucer did not finish the story.

Cambuskenneth (kam-bus-ken'eth) **Abbey.** An abbey situated near Stirling, Scotland. Near here, 1297, took place the battle of Stirling. See *Stirling, battle of*.

Cambyses (kam-bī'sēz) I. [Old Pers. *Kabujiya*, which is thought to be derived from the San-

skrit *kah*, to praise, and *aja*, speaker. The Greeks inserted the euphonic *m* before the *b*. An Aryan people existed in the northwest corner of India under the name of *Kamboja*, which has survived as the name of a country bordering on Siam.] A Persian king whose historical character is doubtful. In the genealogy of Xerxes as given by Herodotus, both he and his son Cyrus are omitted, and Perseus, where he gives this name, seems to make the father of Cyrus the Great. On the other hand, a Cambyses is mentioned whose sister was the concubine in the fourth degree of one of the seven conspirators. Possibly Cambyses I. was one of the sons of Thespies on the cuneiform monuments Chishpish-ha, and grandson of Achæmenes.

Cambyses II. The son and successor of Cyrus I., and father of Cyrus II., called "The Great." According to Herodotus he was merely a Persian noble man, but Xenophon states that he was king of the country, and his statement is confirmed by native records.

Cambyses III. The son and successor of Cyrus the Great, 529–522 B. C. He is depicted as despotic and tyrannical. He defeated Psammetichus III. (called by the Greeks Psammenitus), king of Egypt, in the battle of Pelusium (525 B. C.), and the conquered country in the Persian empire. His expeditions against Ammonand Ethiopia were unfortunate. While he was devastating Egypt an impostor assuming the name of his brother Bardia (called by the Greeks Smerdis) who was secretly assassinated at Cambyses's instigation, forced him to return to Persia, but he died on the way from a wound inflicted by himself.

Cambyses, King of Persia. A play by Thomas Preston, written as early as 1561. "In allusion to a passage in it, 'Cambyses vein' has, in consequence of its being quoted by Shakespeare, become proverbial for bombast; [but] the language of the play is in no instance specially obnoxious to this charge." *Ward.*

Camden (kam'den). A town in Kershaw County, South Carolina, near the Wateree River 32 miles northeast of Columbia. Here, Aug. 16, 1780, the British under Cornwallis defeated the Americans under Gates: the loss of the Americans was about 2,000, including De Kalb. Near here, at Hobkirk's Hill, April 25, 1781, the British under Rawdon defeated the Americans under Greene. The first battle is also called the battle of Sanders' Creek.

Camden. A city and port of entry, capital of Camden County, New Jersey, situated on the Delaware River opposite Philadelphia. It is a railway center, and is noted for its manufactures and ship-building. Population (1890), 58,313.

Camden, Earl. See *Pratt, Charles.*

Camden (kam'den), **William.** Born at London, May 2, 1551; died at Chiselhurst, Kent, Nov. 9, 1623. A noted English historian and antiquary. His chief works are "Britannia" and "Annales rerum Anglicarum et Hibernicarum regnante Elizabetha" (1615).

Camden Society. An English historical society formed in 1838 for the publication of documents relating to English history: named from William Camden.

Camden Town. A northern quarter of London, east of Regent's Park. "It takes its name from the first Earl of Camden, who acquired large property here by his marriage with Miss Gedreyes." *Hare*, I. 221.

Camel, Battle of the. Fought at Bassra, 656. Calif Ali defeated the rebels Talha, Zobair, and Ayesha (the latter being present on a camel).

Camelford (kam'el-fōrd). A town in Cornwall, England, situated 15 miles west of Launceston. It is one of the places identified as the Camelot of the Arthurian cycle: and a traditional scene of the final battle between Arthur and Modred.

Camelon (kam'el-on), in Scotland. See the extract.

> At Camelon, on the Firth of Forth, we found the site of the battle that closed the career of the historical Arthur in 537. *Stuart Glennie*, Arthurian Localities, iii. 2.

Camelopardalis (ka-mel-ō- or kam'ē-lō-pär'da-lis). The Camelopard, a northern constellation formed by Bartsch and named by Hevelius. It is situated between Cepheus, Perseus, Ursa Major and Minor, and Draco. As given by Hevelius, the name was Camelopardalus.

Camelot (kam'e-lot). A legendary spot in England where Arthur was said to have had his palace and court, and where the Round Table was. Shakspere alludes to it in "Lear," ii. 2, 79.

> "Goose, if I had you upon Sarum plain,
> I'd drive ye cackling home to Camelot."

This is supposed to be in allusion to the fact that great quantities of geese were bred on the moors near Camelot in Somersetshire. Capell maintained that Camelot was, or was near, Winchester. Caxton locates it in Wales. Tennyson alludes to it in "The Lady of Shalott" and in the "Idylls."

Camel's Hump. One of the chief peaks of the Green Mountains, Vermont. It is west of Montpelier. Height, about 4,000 feet.

Camenæ (ka-mē'nē). In Italian mythology, four prophetic divinities: by Roman poets identified with the Muses.

Camenz. See *Kamenz.*

Camerarius (kā-mā-rā'rē-ōs) **(Liebhard), Joachim.** [L., "Chamberlain."] Born at Bamberg, Germany, April 12, 1500; died at Leipsic, April 17, 1574. A German scholar, author of a life of Melanchthon (1566), and editor of Melanchthon's letters (1569).

Camerarius, Rudolf Jakob. Born at Tübingen, Wurtemberg, Feb. 12, 1665; died at Tübingen, Sept. 11, 1721. A German physician and botanist, author of "De sexu plantarum epistola" (1694), etc.

Camerino (kā-mā-rē'nō). A town in the province of Macerata, Italy, in lat. 43° 9′ N., long. 13° 5′ E. It was the ancient Camerinum. It was annexed to the Papal States in the middle of the 16th century.

Cameron (kam'e-ron), **James Donald.** Born at Middletown, Dauphin County, Pa., May 14, 1833. An American politician. He graduated at Princeton in 1852, was president of the Northern Central Railway Company of Pennsylvania 1863–74, and a secretary of war under President Grant May 22, 1876–March 8, 1877, when he was elected a United States senator from Pennsylvania as a Republican.

Cameron, John. Born at Glasgow about 1579; died at Montauban, France, 1625. A Scottish theologian, an advocate of "passive obedience." He became professor of divinity at Saumur, and later at Montauban. His followers in France were called *Cameronites* (which see).

Cameron, Richard. Born at Falkland, Fifeshire, Scotland; killed near Aird's Moss, Ayrshire, Scotland, July 20, 1680. A noted Scottish Presbyterian minister, and leader of the Covenanters. His followers, a sect of Scottish dissenters, were called *Cameronians* (which see).

Cameron, Simon. Born in Lancaster County, Pa., March 8, 1799; died there, June 26, 1889. An American politician. He was in 1845 elected United States senator for Pennsylvania to succeed Buchanan, who had been appointed secretary of state by President Polk. His term expired March 4, 1849. During his term of office he acted with the Democratic party; but having about 1856 identified himself with the People's party, he was in 1856 returned to the Senate as a Republican. He was secretary of war in the cabinet of Lincoln, March 4, 1861–Jan. 13, 1862, when he was appointed United States minister to Russia, a post which he resigned the following year. He served as senator from Pennsylvania 1866–77, when he resigned and was succeeded by his son James Donald Cameron.

Cameron, Verney Lovett. Born in Devonshire, England, July 1, 1844. A noted African explorer. As a naval officer he was chosen in 1872, by the Royal Geographical Society, to lead an expedition to the relief of Livingstone. In March, 1873, he started from Bagamoyo. In Unyanyembe he met Livingstone's body, but proceeded to Lake Tanganyika. His two European assistants died soon, and he had to carry on his explorations alone. He circumnavigated the Tanganyika, discovered the Lukuga, and made his way through Ujiji and southern Lunda to Benguela on the west coast of Africa, Nov. 4, 1875. He was the first explorer to cross Africa from east to west. His "Across Africa" appeared in 1876. In 1878 he made a railroad survey in Roumelia and Anatolia. Since 1887 he has lectured and written on antislavery.

Cameronians (kam-e-rō'ni-anz). **1.** The followers of Richard Cameron in Scotland. They refused to accept the indulgence granted to the Presbyterian clergy on the restoration of Charles II., and by no doing they should be understood to recognize his ecclesiastical authority. They were known at first as The Societies, but were afterward organized as the Reformed Presbyterian Church of Scotland, most of which in 1876 was merged in the Free Church.

2. A name given to the 26th regiment of British infantry, from its having been originally composed of the Cameronians who flocked to Edinburgh during the revolution of 1688. Their name is also given to the force fought under Richard Cameron at Aird's Moss in 1680, when he was killed.

Cameronites (kam'e-ron-īts). A group of French Protestants, professing a modified Calvinism, led by John Cameron, a native of Glasgow, professor of theology at Saumur and elsewhere. They were condemned by the Synod of Port.

Cameroon River. See *Kamerun River.*

Cameroons. See *Kamerun.*

Cames (kā-mēs'). A wild tribe in the southwestern part of the state of São Paulo, Brazil. They arose in the 16th and 17th centuries from the mixture of Indian hordes with fugitive negro and mulatto slaves. At one time they were very numerous, and dangerous enemies of the whites. A few hundred only remain on the western part of the district.

Camilla (ka-mil'ä). [L. *Camilla.*] **1.** A virgin warrior queen of the Volscians, daughter of King Metabus of Privernum. She figures in Vergil's Æneid. She came to the assistance of Turnus, and was treacherously slain by Arruns. —**2.** A lady in Lyly's "Euphues" with whom Philautus falls in love.—**3.** An opera by Owen McSwiney, translated from the Italian in 1706. —**4.** A novel by Madame d'Arblay, published in 1796.

Camille (kā-mēl'). The sister of the three Horatii in Corneille's tragedy "Les Horaces." She denounces Rome when she finds that her lover has been killed by her brothers.

Camille. An English version of the French play "La dame aux camélias." The Marguerite of the French play is Camille in this. See *Dame aux camélias.*

Camillo (ka-mil'ō). **1.** A Sicilian noble in Shakspere's "Winter's Tale." He saves Polixenes and induces Leontes to protect Florizel and Perdita.—**2.** The husband of Vittoria Corombona in Webster's tragedy "The White Devil."—**3.** A character in Dryden's play "The Assignation."

Camillus (ka-mil'us). **1.** A newspaper pseudonyma of Fisher Ames.—**2.** A pseudonym of Alexander Hamilton.—**3.** A pseudonym of Rufus King.

Camillus, Marcus Furius. Died 365 B. C. A Roman general. He was dictator in the war against Veii in 396, and again, after the capture of Rome by the Gauls, in 390.

Caminha (kä-mēn'yä). **Pedro Vaz de.** A Portuguese who accompanied Pedro Alvares Cabral in 1500 as secretary of the proposed factory at Calicut. He wrote a letter, still preserved in Lisbon, which is the oldest extant description of the discovery of Brazil. This was first published by Mudet, 1790, and there are subsequent editions. Caminha probably perished in the massacre at Calicut, Dec. 16, 1500.

Camisards (kam'i-zärdz). A name given to the French Protestants of the Cévennes who took up arms in defense of their civil and religious liberties early in the 18th century: so called from the white blouses worn by the peasants who were the chief actors in the insurrection.

Camlan, Battle of. A battle which took place in Cornwall about 537, in which both Arthur and his nephew Modred fell in single combat.

Cammin. See *Kammin.*

Camoens (in Portuguese spelling, **Camões**) (kam'ō-ens; Pg. pron. kä-mōn'ēsh). **Luiz de.** Born at Lisbon (?) in 1524 (?): died at Lisbon, June 10, 1580. A celebrated Portuguese poet. He was of gentle birth, and was educated at Coimbra. On leaving college he returned to Lisbon, and quickly became acustomed to court life and manners. His romantic passion for Donna Caterina de Ataide, a high-born lady in attendance on the queen, with the jealousy of another lover and the dislike of her father, was one of the principal reasons for his banishment from Lisbon about 1547. In 1550 he, having joined the army of Africa, lost the sight of his right eye in a naval engagement at Ceuta. After a careless and somewhat dissolute period, he was cast into prison in 1553 for wounding one of the king's equerries in a street fracas. He was pardoned on condition of his immediate embarkation for India, and reached Goa in the same year. He joined several naval expeditions, and on his return to Goa he devoted his pen to the exposure of the abuses so rife in the East, and became very unpopular in consequence. After seventeen years of adventure and suffering from persecution and imprisonment in Goa, Macao, Mozambique, and Sofala, he returned to Portugal in 1570. "He lived poor and neglected, and so died," is said to have been placed on a marble tablet to his memory on the wall of the church of the convent of Santa Anna, both church and tablet having been destroyed by earthquake in 1755. His great epic "Os Lusiadas" ("The Lusiad": which see), written during his banishment, and perfected in his humble home in Lisbon, was first published in 1572. Its success was great, and a second edition was published in the same year; but this only added to the reputation he was regarded at court, and when in 1578 the young king Dom Sebastian went to Africa on his fatal expedition, Bernardes, a courtier and poet, was selected to go with him and sing his triumphs. After the defeat and death of the king "Camoens went as one dreaming." Thirty-eight editions of the "Lusiad" were published in Lisbon before 1790. There are translations in nearly every language. The first English translation was by Sir Richard Fanshawe, 1655. Mickle's translation appeared in 1776. Musgrave's in 1826, Quadrio's (five cantos) in 1805, Sir Thomas Mitchell's in 1854. Camoens's influence and efforts preserved the Portuguese language from destruction during the period of the Spanish occupation, when the language of the court was Castilian. His minor works, or "Rimas," were sonnets, comedies, eclogues, ballads, and epigrams.

Camonica (kä-mon'ē-kä), **Val.** The valley of the Oglio in its upper course, in Lombardy, Italy, north of the Lago d'Iseo.

Camp, The. A play by Tickell, attributed to Sheridan, produced in 1778. *Doran*, Annals, II., 137.

Campagna (käm-pän'yä). A town in the province of Salerno, situated 19 miles east of Salerno. Population, 6,000.

Campagna di Roma (käm-pän'yä dē rō'mä). A large plain in Italy, surrounding Rome, lying between the Mediterranean and the Sabine Mountains. It corresponds nearly to the ancient Latium. It is of volcanic formation, and has been for centuries noted for its malarious climate, though in antiquity it was covered with villas and towns and was brought to a high state of cultivation. It has been reclaimed in part.

Campaign, The. A poem by Addison celebrating the battle of Blenheim, published in 1704.

Campan (koṅ-poṅ′). A town in the department of Hautes-Pyrénées, situated on the river Adour 18 miles southeast of Tarbes. It is noted for its picturesque scenery.

Campan, Madame (**Jeanne Louise Henriette Genest**). Born at Paris, Oct. 6, 1752: died at Mantes, France, March 16, 1822. A French teacher. She was at the age of fifteen appointed reader to the three daughters of Louis XV., was for nearly twenty years first lady of the bedchamber to Marie Antoinette, and narrowly escaped during the storming of the Tuileries by the mob, Aug. 10, 1792. After the fall of Robespierre, she opened a boarding-school for young ladies at Saint-Germain, and in 1806 was appointed by Napoleon superintendent of the school at Écouen for daughters, sisters, and nieces of officers of the Legion of Honor, a post which she held till the abolition of the school by the Bourbons. She wrote "Mémoires sur la vie privée de Marie Antoinette" (1822), etc.

Campanerthal, or **Kampanerthal** (käm-pä′-ner-täl). A work on the immortality of the soul, by Jean Paul Friedrich Richter, published in 1797: named from a picturesque valley of the upper Adour in the Pyrenees.

Campania (kam-pā′ni-ạ). [Gr. Καμπανία.] In ancient geography, a region in Italy, lying between Latium on the northwest, Samnium on the north and east, Lucania on the southeast, and the Mediterranean Sea on the west. Its original inhabitants were probably of Oscan or Ausonian race; it was settled later by the Greeks, and submitted to Rome 340 B. C. It is noted for its fertility and products. It contained the ancient cities Cumæ, Capua, Baiæ, Puteoli Herculaneum, Pompeii, etc. The modern compartimento of Campania comprises the provinces Avellino, Benevento, Caserta, Napoli, and Salerno.

Campanile of Giotto. A famous tower at Florence, Italy, begun by Giotto in 1334, and after his death, in 1336, continued by Andrea Pisano. It is square in plan, 37½ feet to a side, and 275½ feet high and is divided by string-courses into five stories, the two lowest of which are practically solid, the two middle ones have each, in each face, two coupled and traceried windows, and the highest, about twice as high as any of those below, has one large beautifully decorated and traceried window in each face, and a bold cornice. The whole exterior of the tower is incrusted with colored marbles arranged in panels. The basement is surrounded by two ranges of reliefs, the lower in hexagonal, the upper in diamond-shaped panels, by Giotto, Andrea Pisano, and Luca della Robbia. The subjects include the Creation, the Arts and Sciences, the Cardinal Virtues, and the Works of Mercy. These reliefs are famous for their naive but wonderfully effective presentation of their story. Above is a range of large statues in niches. This campanile is the finest example of the Italian Pointed style, of which it embodies all the virtues, while possessing some of its defects.

Campanile of St. Mark's. A square tower in Venice, measuring 42 feet to a side, and 323 feet high to the angel at the apex of the pyramidal spire. It was begun in 902, but the arcaded belfry or "cella," with the square die and pyramid above, dates only from the 16th century. Despite its celebrity it is ugly: the lower part is a practically plain mass of brickwork and the belfry is crushed by the superstructure.

Campanini (käm-pä-nē′nē), **Italo.** Born at Parma, June 29, 1846. A noted Italian tenor singer. He first attracted attention in 1871 at Bologna. In 1872 he first appeared in England, and has since been successful in St. Petersburg and Moscow, and in America.

Campas (kam′pas). A tribe of Indians in eastern Peru, a branch of the Antis, if not the same as that tribe. See *Antis*.

Campaspe (kam-pas′pē). The favorite concubine of Alexander. She is said to have been the model of the famous Venus Anadyomene of Apelles. Also *Pancaste*, *Pacate*.

Campbell (kam′bel; Sc. pron. kam′el), **Alexander.** [The name *Campbell*, more correctly spelled *Cambell*, is from Gael. *Caimbeul*, lit. 'wry-mouth,' from *cam*, wry, and *beul*, mouth.] Born near Ballymena, in the county of Antrim, Ireland, Sept. 12, 1788: died at Bethany, W. Va., March 4, 1866. A clergyman, founder (about 1827) of the sect "Disciples of Christ," or "Campbellites." He came to America in 1809. He established the "Christian Baptist" in 1823, which was merged in 1830 in the "Millennial Harbinger."

Campbell, Archibald, second Earl of Argyll. Killed at Flodden, 1513. Son of the first Earl of Argyll. He became master of the royal household in 1494, and shared with the Earl of Lennox the command of the right wing of the Scottish army at the battle of Flodden, Sept. 9, 1513, in which engagement he was killed.

Campbell, Archibald, fourth Earl of Argyll. Died 1558. Grandson of the second Earl of Argyll, and a leading supporter of the Reformation. He commanded the right wing of the Scottish army at the battle of Pinkie in 1547, and in the following year rendered important service at the siege of Haddington. He embraced the Reformation, and was a warm supporter of Knox, whom he entertained at Castle Campbell in 1556.

Campbell, Archibald, fifth Earl of Argyll. Died Sept. 12, 1573. Son of the fourth Earl of Argyll, and a supporter of Mary Queen of Scots. He was originally one of the leaders of the Lords of the Congregation, but afterward became a partizan of Mary Queen of Scots. He was a party to the murder of Darnley and the marriage of Bothwell, and commanded the queen's forces at Langside, May 13, 1568. He made his submission to the Earl of Moray in 1569, and in 1572 was appointed lord high chancellor.

Campbell, Archibald, eighth Earl and first Marquis of Argyll. Beheaded at Edinburgh, May 27, 1661. A Scottish nobleman. He sided with the Covenanters, became marquis in 1641; and was defeated by Montrose in 1645. He sided with Charles II. after the death of Charles I., but submitted later to Cromwell. At the Restoration he was executed for treason.

Campbell, Archibald, ninth Earl of Argyll. Beheaded at Edinburgh, June 30, 1685. Son of the eighth Earl of Argyll. He supported the Royalists in the civil wars, and Charles II. after the Restoration. He was obliged to leave Scotland at the end of the reign of Charles II. on the charge of "leasing-making." He landed in Scotland in 1685 to take part in Monmouth's rising, and was executed for treason.

Campbell, Archibald, first Duke of Argyll. Died Sept. 20 (28?), 1703. Son of the ninth Earl of Argyll, created duke 1701. He favored the Revolution, and was one of the commissioners who offered the Scottish crown to William and Mary at London in 1689.

Campbell, Archibald, third Duke of Argyll. Born at Petersham, Surrey, in June, 1682: died April 15, 1761. A Scottish statesman, brother of the second Duke of Argyll. He was a firm supporter of Walpole, by whom he was intrusted with the chief management of Scotch affairs. He was appointed lord keeper of the privy seal in 1725, and keeper of the great seal in 1734, which latter post he occupied until his death.

Campbell, Colin, first Earl of Argyll. Died 1493. A Scottish nobleman, created earl in 1457. He was one of the conspirators against James III. in 1487.

Campbell, Colin, Baron Clyde. Born at Glasgow, Oct. 20, 1792: died at Chatham, England, Aug. 14, 1863. A British field-marshal. He served with distinction at Chillianwallah and Gujerat, 1849, and at the Alma and Balaklava, 1854; was commander-in-chief in India in 1857, relieved Lucknow and Cawnpore in 1857, and recaptured Lucknow in 1858. He was made a K. C. B. in 1849, and was elevated to the peerage as Baron Clyde of Clydesdale in 1858.

Campbell, George. Born at Aberdeen, Scotland, Dec. 25, 1719: died there, April 6, 1796. A Scottish theologian and philosophical writer. He was admitted a minister at Banchory in 1748, became minister at Aberdeen in 1757, and in 1759 was appointed principal of Marischal College. His chief works are "Dissertation on Miracles" (1763), "Philosophy of Rhetoric" (1776), and "Translation of the Gospels" (1789).

Campbell, George Douglas, eighth Duke of Argyll. Born April 30, 1823. A Scottish statesman and writer. He was lord privy seal 1853–55; postmaster-general 1855–58; lord privy seal 1859–66; secretary for India 1868–74; and lord privy seal 1880–81. His chief works include "The Reign of Law" (1866), "Scotland as It Was and as It Is" (1887).

Campbell, John, second Duke of Argyll. Born 1678: died 1743. A Scottish general and statesman, son of the first Duke of Argyll. He took part in effecting the union between England and Scotland, and sided at different times with the Whigs and Tories. He was created duke of Greenwich in 1719.

Campbell, John, Baron Campbell. Born near Cupar, Fife, Scotland, Sept. 15, 1779: died at London, June 23, 1861. A British jurist, politician, and author. He became chief justice of the Queen's Bench in 1850, and was lord chancellor of England 1859–61. He wrote "Lives of the Lord Chancellors" (1845–48), "Lives of the Chief Justices" (1849–57), etc.

Campbell, Sir **Neil.** Born May 1, 1776: died in Sierra Leone, Africa, Aug. 14, 1827. A British officer, commissioner during Napoleon's stay at Elba, 1814–15.

Campbell, Thomas. Born at Glasgow, July 27, 1777: died at Boulogne, France, June 15, 1844. A British poet, critic, and miscellaneous writer. He was lord rector of the University of Glasgow 1826–29. His works include "Pleasures of Hope" (1799), "Gertrude of Wyoming" (1809), "Specimens of the British Poets" (1819), short lyrics such as "Ye Mariners of England," "Hohenlinden," "The Battle of the Baltic," etc.

Campbell, Lord **William.** Died Sept. 5, 1778. A younger brother of the fifth Duke of Argyll, colonial governor of South Carolina 1775–76.

Campbell Island. [Discovered by Captain Hazelburgh of the whaler Perseverance, and named by him for the business house in Sydney which he represented.] A small island in the Southern Ocean, south of New Zealand.

Campbellites (kam′bel-īts). 1. A denomination, otherwise known as the "Disciples of Christ," founded by the Rev. Alexander Campbell. The Campbellites were also called *New Lights*.—2. The followers of the Rev. John McLeod Campbell, a minister of the Church of Scotland, who, when deposed in 1831 for teaching the universality of the atonement, founded a separate congregation.

Campbell's Station. A village in Tennessee, situated 12 miles southwest of Knoxville. Here, Nov. 16, 1863, the Federals under Burnside repulsed the Confederates under Longstreet.

Campe (käm′pe), **Joachim Heinrich.** Born at Deensen, in Brunswick, Germany, June 29, 1746: died near Brunswick, Oct. 22, 1818. A German lexicographer and writer of juveniles. His works include "Robinson der Jüngere" (1779), "Die Entdeckung von Amerika" (1781), a German dictionary (1807–11), etc.

Campeche (kam-pā′chā), or **Campeachy** (kam-pē′chē). A state of Mexico, forming the southwestern part of the peninsula of Yucatan. Area, 21,797 square miles. Population (1892), estimated, 95,166.

Campeche. [Native name.] A seaport, the capital of the state of Campeche, situated on the Bay of Campeche in lat. 19° 51′ N., long. 90° 33′ W. Its exports are logwood, wax, etc. It was an old Indian town, and was discovered by Francisco Hernandez de Córdova in 1517, and was named by him San Lazaro. Population (1890), estimated, 18,730.

Campeche, or **Campeachy, Gulf** or **Bay of.** A name given to the southern part of the Gulf of Mexico.

Campeggio (käm-pej′ō), **Lorenzo.** Born at Bologna, 1472: died at Rome, July 19, 1539. An Italian cardinal, legate to England 1519 and 1528, bishop of Salisbury and archbishop of Bologna. He presided at the Diet of Ratisbon. In 1528 he was associated with Wolsey in hearing the divorce suit of Henry VIII. of England against Catherine of Aragon.

Campenhout, François van. Born at Brussels in 1780: died there in 1848. A Belgian musician. His fame chiefly rests on the "Brabançonne," the Belgian national air, which he composed in 1830.

Campenon (koṅ-pe-noṅ′), **François Nicolas Vincent.** Born in Guadeloupe, French West Indies, March 29, 1772: died near Paris, Nov. 24, 1843. A French poet and general writer. He wrote "Voyage de Grenoble à Chambéry" (1795: prose and verse), "L'Enfant prodigue" (1811), etc.

Camper (käm′pėr), **Pieter.** Born at Leyden, Netherlands, May 11, 1722: died at The Hague, Netherlands, April 7, 1789. A Dutch physician and anatomist, noted for researches in comparative anatomy.

Camperdown (kam-pėr-doun′), D. **Camperduin** (käm-pėr-doin′). A village in the Netherlands, situated 27 miles north-northwest of Amsterdam. Off here, Oct. 11, 1797, the English fleet under Duncan defeated the Dutch fleet under De Winter. Loss of the English, 1,040, of the Dutch, 1,160, and 6,000 prisoners.

Camperdown. See *Victoria* (battle-ship).

Campero (käm-pā′rō), **Narciso.** Born at Tojo, now in Argentina, in 1815. A Bolivian soldier and statesman. In 1872 he was minister of war for a short time. When the war with Chile broke out (1879) he raised an army in southern Bolivia, but was unable to reach Tarapacá before the Chilians conquered that province of Peru. After the fall of Daza he was elected president of Bolivia (April, 1880), took command of the allied Bolivian and Peruvian forces at Tacna, Peru, and was defeated at the battle of Tacna, May 26, 1880. His term ended Aug. 1, 1884.

Camphausen (kämp′hou-zen), **Ludolf.** Born at Hünshoven, near Aachen, Prussia, Jan. 3, 1803: died at Cologne, Dec. 3, 1890. A Prussian politician, president of the ministry 1848.

Camphausen, Otto. Born at Hünshoven, near Aachen, Prussia, Oct. 21, 1812. A Prussian politician, brother of Ludolf Camphausen. He was Prussian minister of finance 1869–78, and vice-president of the Prussian ministry 1873–78.

Camphausen, Wilhelm. Born at Düsseldorf, Prussia, Feb. 8, 1818: died there, June 16, 1885. A German historical and battle painter of the Düsseldorf school.

Camphuysen (kämp′hoi-zen), **Dirk Rafaëlsz.** Born at Gorkum, Netherlands, 1586: died at Dokkum, Friesland, July 9, 1627. A Dutch painter, religious poet, and theologian.

Campi (käm′pē), **Bernardino.** Born at Cremona, Italy, 1522: died after 1590. An Italian painter. His chief work is the cupola in the Church of San Gismondo at Cremona.

Campi, Giulio. Born at Cremona, Italy, about 1500: died 1572. An Italian painter. His best works are at Cremona and Mantua.

Campinas (koṅ-pē′näs). A town in the state of São Paulo, southern Brazil, 65 miles northwest of São Paulo, with which it is connected by a railroad. Population, about 12,000.

Campine (koṅ-pēn′). A region in the provinces of Antwerp and Limburg, Belgium.

Campion (kam′pi-on), **Edmund.** Born at London, Jan. 25, 1540: executed at Tyburn, Dec. 1, 1581. An English Jesuit and scholar, condemned on a charge of high treason. He was one of the most prominent of the Jesuit missionaries in England.

Campistron (kon-pes-tron'), **Jean Galbert de.** Born at Toulouse, 1656; died May 11, 1713. A French dramatic poet, a follower of Racine. He was the author of "Virginie" (1683), "Arsace et Isménie" (1688), an opera, "Andronic" (1685), "Tiridate" (1691), etc.

He pushed to an extreme the softness and almost effeminacy of subject and treatment which is made Corneille contemptuously speak of his youngest rival and his party as "les Doucereux." *Saintsbury*, French lit., p. 386.

Campobasso (kām-pō-bäs'sō), A province in the Abruzzi and Molise, Italy. It was formerly called Molise. Area, 1,691 square miles. Population (1891), 377,386.

Campobasso. [It., 'low field.'] The capital of the province of Campobasso, Italy, situated in lat. 41° 34′ N., long. 14° 46′ E. It is noted for its manufactures of cutlery. Population, 13,000.

Campobasso, Nicolo. Lived about 1477. A Neapolitan military adventurer in the service of Charles the Bold.

Campobello di Licata (kām-pō-bel'lō dē lē-kä'tä). [It. *Campo bello*, fair field.] A town in the province of Girgenti, Sicily, situated 24 miles east southeast of Girgenti. It is noted for sulphur mines. Population, 7,000.

Campobello di Mazzara (kām-pō-bel'lō dē mait-sä'rä). A town in the province of Trapani, Sicily, situated 42 miles southwest of Palermo. There are famous quarries in the vicinity. Population, 6,000.

Campo-Formio (kam-po-for'me-o), or **Campoformido** (kam-po-for-me'do). A village in the province of Udine, in northeastern Italy, 6 miles southwest of Udine. Here, on Oct. 17, 1797, a treaty was concluded between France and Austria. Austria ceded the Belgian provinces, recognized the Cisalpine Republic, and received the greater part of the Venetian territories. France retained the Ionian Islands. By secret articles France was to receive the left bank of the Rhine.

Campomanes (kām-po-mä'nes), Conde **Pedro Rodriguez de.** Born in Asturias, Spain, July 1, 1723; died Feb. 3, 1802. A Spanish statesman and political economist, president of the council 1788. He wrote "Discurso sobre el fomento de la industria popular" (1774), "Discurso sobre la educacion popular, etc." (1775).

Campos (kām'pos). [Pg., 'fields,' 'pastures.' See *Campos dos Goytacazes.*] A seaport in the state of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, situated near the mouth of the Parahyba. Population, about 20,000.

Campo Santo (kām'pō sän'tō). [It., 'sacred field,' i. e. cemetery.] A cemetery. That of Pisa, Italy, is notable. The present structure was begun in 1278 by Giovanni Pisano. The high encircling arches surrounding the court, which is filled with earth from Mount Calvary, have founded in early part of the 14th century. The length of the Campo Santo is 415 feet, its width, 178. The width of the cloister which surrounds the central court is 50 feet. The cloister is a museum of painting and sculpture, the latter ranging from the most archaic sarcophagi and reliefs through the middle ages and Renaissance to the present day. The Campo Santo is noted especially for its remarkable frescos, particularly the twenty three large old Testament subjects by Benozzo Gozzoli and the Triumph of Death and Last Judgment, formerly attributed to Orcagna, but now assigned to Andreaio and Pietro Lorenzetti (about 1340).

Campos de Vacaria (kām'pōs dē vā-si-kā-rē'ä). [Pg., 'cattle-pastures.'] An elevated open region in the northern part of the state of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, inland from the mountains. It forms the southern extremity of the Brazilian plateau, and is well watered and settled.

Campos dos Goitacazes (kām'pōs dōsh goi-tä-kä'zesh). An open region on the banks of the Parahyba River, northeast of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. The region was so called (tribe of the Goitacazes) on account of the native Indians who formerly occupied it. The name passed to a city on the Parahyba, abbreviated to Campos.

Campos dos Parecís (kām'pōsh dōsh pā-re-sēsh'). An open region in western Brazil, east of the Guapore and Madeira rivers, forming a portion of the Brazilian plateau, about 3,000 feet above sea-level. It was so called on account of the Parecís Indians, who inhabit a part of it, and were formerly very powerful. The Campos dos Parecís were visited by the Portuguese as early as 1720, but the region is still very imperfectly known.

Campsie Fells. A region near Stirling in Scotland.

Campus Martius (kam'pus mär'ti-us). [L., 'field of Mars.'] A historic area of ancient Rome, lying between the Pincian, Quirinal, and Capitoline hills and the Tiber. Throughout the early history of Rome this plain remained free of buildings, and was used for popular assemblies and military exercises. During the reign of Augustus it had become encroached upon, from the south by the building up of the Flaminian Mall, and from the east by public and other buildings on the Via Lata, corresponding closely to the modern Corso. Under Augustus, however, a great extent of the plain still remained free, and was used for chariot-and horse-races, ball-playing, and other athletic sports; it was surrounded by the finest monuments of the city, and presented an imposing spectacle. It is now occupied by the most important quarter of modern Rome.

Camulodunum. See *Colchester.*

Camus (kā-müs'), **Armand Gaston.** Born at Paris, April 2, 1740; died Nov. 2, 1804. A French revolutionist. He was deputy to the States-General in 1789, and to the Convention in 1792; and president of the Council of Five Hundred in 1796. He wrote "Lettres sur la profession d'avocat" (1772–77), etc.

Cana (kā'na). In New Testament history, a village of Galilee, Palestine, the scene of two of Christ's miracles. It has been identified with Kefr-Kenna and with Kana el-Jelil (Khirbet Sumeikeh).

Cana, Marriage at. See *Marriage at Cana.*

Canaan (kā'nan). **1.** The fourth son of Shem (Gen. ix. 25 ff., x. 6–15).—**2.** More frequently, 'Land of Canaan' (Gen. xi. 31, xii. 5; Isa. xxiii. 11; Zeph. ii. 5, etc., interpreted to mean 'lowland,' from Semitic *kana*, to humble, subdue), generally denoting in the Old Testament the country west of the Jordan and the Dead Sea (the Mediterranean). As the name would indicate, originally it comprised only the strip of land, from 10 to 15 miles in breadth and 150 in length, shut in between the Lebanon and the Mediterranean, and extending from the Gaza region to the promontory of the Carmel, i. e. southern Phenicia. To this maritime plain of the Phenicians and Philistines possages like Isa. xxiii. 11, Zeph. ii. 5 refer; but it was extended to the Jordan valley westward territory. Thus also in the Tel-el-Amarna tablets, which date back a century before the exodus, *Kinahhi* designates the district between the cities of Philistia and the country northward of Gebal (Byblos). The Egyptians named it the land of *Keft*, or the "palm," to which the Greek *φοινίξ* (see *Phenicia*) is a translation. **3.** The non-Israelitish inhabitants of Palestine (more frequently in the plural, "the Canaanites"). The origin and affinities of the various tribes are still disputed.

Canaanites (kā'nan-its). See *Canaan.*

Canace (kan'a-sē). [Gr. *Κανάκη.*] **1.** In Greek legend, a daughter of Æolus and Enarete, put to death on account of her illicit love for her brother Macareus. She is introduced in Gower's "Confessio Amantis" (book iii.), from Ovid. Chaucer refers to the story in the introduction to his "Man of Law's Tale."—**2.** The daughter of Cambuscan in Chaucer's "Squire's Tale."

Canada (kan'a-dä), **Dominion of.** A confederation of provinces in British North America. It is bounded by the Arctic on the north, Labrador and the Atlantic on the east, the United States on the south, and the Pacific and Alaska on the west. It comprises Quebec, Ontario, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, Manitoba, British Columbia, and the Northwest Territories. Its chief physical features are the St. Lawrence valley, the Nelson and Mackenzie river systems, Hudson Bay, the great plains, and the Rocky and Cascade mountains. Its capital is Ottawa, and its government consists of a governor-general and Parliament (Senate and House of Commons). It exports timber, cheese, wheat, coal, cattle, etc. Canada was discovered by Cabot in 1497, and explored by Cartier 1534–35. It was permanently settled at Quebec in 1608 by the French, and at Montreal in 1642. It was ceded to Great Britain in 1713 and 1763, and Upper and Lower Canada were formed in 1791. The Americans attacked it unsuccessfully in the Revolution and in the War of 1812. Unsuccessful rebellions broke out in the provinces (mainly) in 1837, and the confederation was formed in 1867. The Red River Rebellion took place in 1869–70, and the rebellion under Riel in 1885. In 1898 the Canadian Pacific Railway was opened. Area, 3,315,617 square miles. Population (1891), 4,829,411.

Canadian River. A river in New Mexico, northern Texas, Oklahoma, and the Indian Territory. It rises in New Mexico, and joins the Arkansas 25 miles south of Tahlequah. Length, 800-900 miles. Its chief affluent is the North Fork, in Indian Territory. Length, about 600 miles.

Canale (kä-nä'le), **Nicolo.** Lived in the second half of the 15th century. A Venetian admiral who commanded against the Turks in Negropont 1469–70.

Canaletto (kä-nä-let'tō), or **Canale** (kä-nä'le), **Antonio.** Born at Venice, Oct. 18, 1697; died there, Aug. 20, 1768. An Italian painter, noted chiefly for his pictures of Venice. He was a pupil of his father, Rinaldo Canale, a scene-painter. He lived for a time in England. He was the first painter to use the camera obscura.

Canalizo (kä-nä-lē'zō), **Valentin.** Born at Monterey about 1797; died after 1847. A Mexican soldier. From Dec., 1845, to June, 1846, he was acting president during the absence of Santa Anna. Again made acting president in Sept., 1846, he was impeached for arbitrary proceedings, and banished (May, 1845). He was allowed to return, and served in the war with the United States, commanding the cavalry at Cerro Gordo, April 17, 1847, and the whole army in the subsequent retreat.

Canandaigua (kan-an-dā'gwä). A village and town in western New York, situated at the northern end of Canandaigua Lake, 25 miles southeast of Rochester. Population (1890), village, 5,868.

Canandaigua Lake. A lake in western New York. Length, 15 miles.

Cananore, or Cannanore. See *Kanawur.*

Canara. See *Kanara.*

Cañaris (kän-yä'rez). [Quichua.] A powerful race of Indians who, for several centuries before the conquest, occupied the coast valleys of what is now western Ecuador. They were conquered by the Inca Tupac Yupanqui about 1450. During the conquest they sided with the Spaniards.

Canaris, or Kanaris (kä'nä-ris). **Constantine.** Born at Ipsara, Greek Archipelago, 1790; died Sept. 15, 1877. A Greek admiral and politician. He distinguished himself in the Greek war for independence (1821–25), represented Ipsara in the Greek national convention in 1827, and was several times minister of marine and president of the cabinet.

Canary Islands, or Canaries (ka-nā'riz). [Sp. *Canarias:* so called from *Gran Canaria*, one of the principal islands of the group, L. *Canaria insula*, dog island, so named with reference to the dogs found there.] A group of islands in the Atlantic, lying northwest of Africa, in lat. 27°–29° 30′ N., long. 13°–18° 30′ W. They belong to Spain and form a separate province. The islands are Tenerife, Gran Canaria, Palma, Fuerteventura, Lanzarote, Gomera, and Hierro (Ferro). The products are wine, sugar, fruits, and tobacco. The capital is Santa de Santiago, the language Spanish, and the religion Roman Catholic. They are supposed to be the ancient Fortunate Islands. The original inhabitants, the Guanches, are now extinct. The islands were conquered by Spain in the 15th century. Area, 2,808 square miles. Population (1887), 287,828.

Canby (kan'bi), **Edward Richard Sprigg.** Born in Kentucky, 1819; died at the "Lava Beds," northern California, April 11, 1873. An American general. He served in the Mexican war 1846–47; commanded the forces in New Mexico 1861–62; repelled the incursion into New Mexico of the Confederate general Sibley in February, 1862; commanded the United States troops in New York city and harbor during the draft riots of July, 1863; succeeded General Banks as commander of the army in Louisiana and of the departments west of the Mississippi River 1864; captured Mobile April 12, 1865; and was promoted brigadier-general in the regular army July 28, 1866. During the Modoc war he obtained the rank of major-general of volunteers. He was treacherously killed by Modoc Indians during a conference.

Cancale (kon-käl'). A seaport in the department of Ille-et-Vilaine, France, situated on St. Michael's Bay 10 miles east-northeast of St. Malo. Population (1891), commune, 10,376.

Cancao (kän-kou'), or **Kang-Kao** (käng-kou'). [Chin. *Ha Tsau.*] A seaport in French Cochin China, situated on the Gulf of Siam in lat. 10° 15′ N., long. 104° 50′ E.

Cancer (kan'sėr). [L., 'a crab.'] A constellation and also a sign of the zodiac, represented by the form of a crab, and showing the limits of the sun's annual motion from the summer solstice, the sign of the summer solstice. Marked ♋.

Cancha-Rayada (kän'chä-rä-yä'dä). A plain just north of the city of Talca, Chile. On March 28, 1814, a division of the patriot army was defeated there, and on March 19, 1818, the army commanded by Generals San Martin and O'Higgins was defeated at the same place by a night attack of the Spanish troops under General Osorio. It derived its name from a ranch-track for horses.

Cancrin (kän'krēn'). Count **Georg.** Born at Hanau, Prussia, Dec. 5, 1774; died at St. Petersburg, Sept. 22, 1845. A Russian general of infantry, and politician, minister of finance 1823–1844. He wrote a romance "Dagobert, Geschichte aus dem jetzigen Freiheitskrieg" (1796), and economic works.

Candace (kan'da-sē). [Gr. *Κανδάκη.*] A hereditary appellation of the queens of Meroe, in Upper Nubia, like the name *Pharaoh* applied to the older Egyptian kings. Specifically—(*a*) According to an old tradition, the Queen of Sheba who visited Solomon. (*b*) A queen of Meroe who invaded Egypt 22 B. C. and captured Elephantine, Syene, and Philæ. She was defeated by the Roman general Petronius near Pselcha, renewed the attack, and was again defeated by him. (*c*) The Queen of Ethiopia whose high treasurer was converted to Christianity by Philip, 30 A. D. Acts viii. 27.

Candahar. See *Kandahar.*

Candamo (kän-dä'mō), **Francisco Banzes.** Born at Sabugo, Spain, 1662; died 1709. A Spanish poet and dramatist. His "Poesias comicas" were published in 1772.

Candaules (kan-dā'lēz), or **Myrsilus** (mėr-si'lus). [Gr. *Μυρσίλος* or *Μυρσεύς.*] The last Heracleid king of Lydia, slain by Gyges who succeeded him. See *Gyges.*

Candeish. See *Khandeish.*

Candia (kan'di-ä), Gr. **Megalo Kastro** (meg'a-lo käs'trō). A seaport, the capital of Crete, situated on the northern coast in lat. 35° 21′ N., long. 25° 7′ E. It was founded by Saracens. It was taken from Venice by the Turks in 1669.

Candia. See *Crete.*

Candiac (kon-dē-äk'), **Jean Louis Philippe Élisabeth Montcalm de.** Born at Château de Candiac, Gard, France, Nov. 7, 1719; died

at Paris, Oct. 8, 1726. The younger brother of the Marquis de Montcalm. He was noted for his remarkable precocity, based upon an extraordinary memory.

Candide (kôn-dēd'), **ou L'Optimisme** (ō lep-tē-mezm'). A philosophical novel by Voltaire, published in 1759. It is named from its hero, who bears all the worst ills of life with a cool, philosophical indifference, laughing at its miseries. See *Pangloss*. A second part followed, with the same name, by an anonymous writer.

Written ostensibly to ridicule philosophical optimism, and to the spur given to pessimist theories by the Lisbon earthquake, Candide is really as comprehensive as it is desultory. Religion, political government, national peculiarities, young women, publishers, love, loyalty, all come in for the unfailing sneer. The moral, wherever there is a moral, is "be tolerant, and *cultivez votre jardin*," that is to say, do whatever work you have to do diligently. *Stoddard's Lectures*, French list, p. 42.

Candolle (kôn-dol'), **Alphonse Louis Pierre Pyramus de.** Born at Paris, Oct. 28, 1806; died April 4, 1893. A Swiss botanist, professor at the Academy of Geneva, son of Augustin de Candolle. He continued his father's "Prodromus" (1858–8), assisted by his son Anne Casimir Pyramus, born at Geneva, Feb. 26, 1836, and wrote "Géographie botanique raisonnée" (1855), "Origine des plantes cultivées" (1883), etc.

Candolle, Augustin Pyramus de. Born at Geneva, Feb. 4, 1778; died at Geneva, Sept. 9, 1841. A Swiss botanist, professor at the Academy of Montpellier 1810, and at Geneva 1816–41, and the principal founder of the natural system of botany. His works include "Regni vegetabilis systema naturale" (1818–21), "Prodromus systematis naturalis regni vegetabilis" (1824–73), "Théorie Élémentaire de la Botanique" (1813), etc.

Candour (kan'dor), **Mrs.** A slanderous woman with an affectation of frank amiability, in Sheridan's comedy "The School for Scandal." Her name has become a byword.

Candy. See *Kandy*.

Cane. See *Scala, Della*.

Canea (ka-nā'a), or **Khania** (kā-nē'a). A seaport on the northern coast of Crete, in lat. 35° 30′ N., long. 24° 1′ E.: probably the ancient Cydonia. It is the chief seaport in the island.

Cañete (kän-yā'te), **Marquis of.** See *Hurtado de Mendoza*.

Canga-Arguelles (kang'ga ar-ge'yes), **José.** Born in Asturias, Spain, about 1770; died 1845. A Spanish statesman and writer on finance, minister of finance 1822–3.

Cango, Du. See *Du Cango*.

Canigou (kā-nē-gō'). The principal summit of the eastern Pyrenees, at the eastern end. Height, 9,135 feet.

Canina (kā-nē'nä), **Luigi.** Born at Casale, Piedmont, Italy, Oct. 23, 1795; died at Florence, Oct. 17, 1856. An Italian archæologist and architect.

Caninefates, or **Canninefates** (kan-in-e-fā'tēz). [L. (Tacitus *Caninefates*, Pliny *Cannenefates*).] A German tribe, first mentioned by Tacitus, on the North Sea, to the north of the Rhine delta, closely related to the Batavi, their neighbors on the south. They were subjugated to the Romans by Tiberius, but took part in the rising of Civilis. With the Batavi they were originally a part of the Chatti. They were ultimately merged in the Salic Franks.

Canino, Prince of. See *Bonaparte, Charles Lucien*.

Canisius (kā-nē'sē-us), **Petrus** (Latinized from **De Hond**). Born at Nimeguen, Netherlands, May 8, 1524; died at Freiburg, Switzerland, Dec. 21, 1597. A Jesuit missionary and scholar, first provincial of the order in Germany (1556).

Canis Major (kā'nis ma'jor). [L.] The Great Dog, a constellation following Orion, and containing the great white star Sirius, the brightest in the heavens.

Canis Minor (kā'nis mī'nor). [L.] The Little Dog, a small ancient constellation following Orion and south of Gemini. It contains the star Procyon, of the first magnitude.

Canitz (kā'nits), **Friedrich Rudolf Ludwig von.** Born at Berlin, Nov. 27, 1654; died at Berlin, Aug. 11, 1699. A Prussian poet and politician.

Canna (kan'ä). A small island of the Hebrides, Scotland, lying southwest of Skye and northwest of Rum.

Cannæ (kan'ē). In ancient geography, a town in Apulia, Italy, situated south of the river Aufidus. Near here, 216 B. C., and north of the river Hannibal with about 50,000 men nearly annihilated the Roman army of about 80,000 to 90,000 under Varro and Æmilius Paulus.

Cannanore. See *Kunnanur*.

Cannes (kan), [ML. *Canna*.] A seaport in the department of Alpes-Maritimes, France, situated 18 miles southwest of Nice: one of the chief health-resorts on the Riviera, on account of its mild winter climate. Its reputation was built up by Lord Brougham, who settled there in 1834 and died there in 1868. Napoleon landed near there from Elba, March 1, 1815. Population (1901), commune, 16,086.

Canning (kan'ing), **Charles John,** Earl Canning. Born at Brompton, near London, Dec. 14, 1812; died at London, June 17, 1862. An English statesman, son of George Canning. He was governor-general 1855–6, and first viceroy of India 1856–62.

Canning, George. Born at London, April 11, 1770; died at Chiswick, near London, Aug. 8, 1827. A celebrated English statesman and orator. He entered Parliament in 1793. He was appointed foreign secretary in 1807, but resigned in the following year, on the presentation at Constantinople of a memorial against the treaty of Bukharest in 1812, was minister to Switzerland 1814–16, sat in the Congress of Vienna, was appointed to the United States 1820–21, was ambassador extraordinary to St Petersburg 1824–5, was ambassador at Constantinople 1825–6, was a member of Parliament 1823–7, and was prime minister 1827, but was succeeded at Constantinople 1841–8. He was raised to the peerage in 1827. His eloquence and wit were powerful elements in his statesmanship.

Cannock (kan'ok). An iron-manufacturing town in Staffordshire, England, situated near Walsall.

Cannstatt, or **Canstadt** (kän'stät). A town in the Neckar circle, Wurtemberg, situated on the Neckar 2½ miles northeast of Stuttgart. It is noted for its saline springs and warm mineral baths. Population (1885, commune, 20,036.

Cano (kä'no), **Alonso.** Born at Granada, Spain, March 19, 1601; died at Granada, Oct. 5, 1667. A noted Spanish painter, sculptor, and architect. His best works are at Granada.

Cano, Diego. See *Cam, Diogo*.

Cano, Juan Sebastian del. Born at Guetaria, in Guipuzcoa, about 1460; died Aug. 4, 1526. A Spanish navigator. After commanding a ship in the Mediterranean in 1521 he was made captain of the *Concepcion*, one of the ships of the fleet of Magellan which sailed from Seville March 20, 1519, on the voyage of discovery, but was soon detached and came back by place. He headed the Malocas basket his two remaining ships with spices and finally reached Seville on Sept. 6, 1522, having thus made the first circumnavigation of the globe. He was created in command to the expedition which was to go to the Moluccas by way of the Cape of Good Hope, being thus the first circumnavigator of the globe. He was created in command to the expedition which was to go to the Moluccas by way of the Cape of Good Hope, being thus the first circumnavigator of the globe. He was created in command to the expedition which was to go to the Moluccas by way of the Cape of Good Hope, being thus the first circumnavigator of the globe.

Cano, or **Canus** (kā'nus), **Melchior.** Born at Tarancon, Spain, 1523; died at Toledo, Spain, Sept. 30, 1560. A Spanish Dominican theologian, a bitter antagonist of the Jesuits, and an influential counselor of Philip II. He was provincial of Andalusia and Salamanca, bishop of the Canaries and professor at Salamanca.

Canobbio (kä-nob'bē-o). A small town in northern Italy, on the western shore of Lago Maggiore.

Canoeiros (kä-no-ā'rōs). [Pg., 'canoemen.'] The name given by Brazilians to a tribe of Indians on the Upper Tocantins. They are very savage, have no fixed villages but wander about the mines and forests, sometimes on horseback, and in the canoes on the rivers, whence their name. They are also called Acroas and Salamanca, bishop of the Canaries and professor at Salamanca.

Canobbio (kä-nob'bē-o). A small town in northern Italy, on the western shore of Lago Maggiore.

Canoeiros (kä-no-ā'rōs). [Pg., 'canoemen.'] The name given by Brazilians to a tribe of Indians on the Upper Tocantins. They are very savage, have no fixed villages but wander about the mines and forests, sometimes on horseback, and in the canoes on the rivers, whence their name. They are also called Acroas and Salamanca, bishop of the Canaries and professor at Salamanca.

Canon (kan'on), **Hans Johann von Straschiripka.** Born at Vienna, March 13, 1829; died there, Sept. 12, 1885. A genre, historical, and portrait painter, a pupil of Waldmüller. From 1848–56 he was a cavalry officer in the Austrian army. From 1856–9 he was a student in the Academy at Vienna, and finally settled in Vienna where he was professor in the Academy. He made frequent visits to Italy and Paris, and was one of the best portrait-painters of his time.

Canonbury Tower. A building in London, formerly the resort and lodging-place of many literary men.

Canongate (kan'ongāt). The principal thoroughfare in the Old Town of Edinburgh. The northern part of the Canongate, now named the Abbey of Holyrood, which is about a mile and a half south of the city, consisting of the mansion of the abbey, the street runs from that point, bearing different names at various parts of its course. Scott laid the scene of his "Chronicles of the Canongate" there.

Canonicus (kan-ton'i-kus). Died June 4, 1647. A chief of the Narragansett Indians. Alarmed by the alliance of the Pequots with the Dutch and Connecticut, he [illegible] Jan. 1634, a hostile message [illegible] and a bundle of arrows wrapped in a rattlesnake's skin, but did not follow up the threat implied in this message when Bradford promptly returned the rattlesnake skin filled with powder and ball. He gave to Roger Williams the land on which the town of Providence was founded before receiving from the sovereignty of Britain in that town on June 1, April 28, 1644.

Canon's Yeoman's Tale, The. One of Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales." It appears that one of the alchemists, Ashmole in his "Theatrum Chemicum," quotes the whole poem, with the prologue, under the impression, apparently, that Chaucer was an adept in the art, and wrote in its favor. The canon is a ragged alchemist who has no gold but what he gets by trickery, and he and his hungry yeoman join the Canterbury pilgrims to practise their thieving arts upon them.

Canopic Mouth of the Nile. [From *Canopus*.] An ancient branch of the Nile, the westernmost of the important mouths.

Canopus (ka-nō'pus). [L., from Gr. Κανωβος, a town in Lower Egypt.] The brightest star but one in the heavens, one magnitude brighter than Arcturus, and only half a magnitude fainter than Sirius: α Argûs or Carinæ. It is situated in the southern portion of Argo, about 35° south of stars called Achernar, Fomalhaut, and Canopus.

Canopus, or **Canobus** (ka-nō'bus). [Gr. Κανωβος or Κανωβις.] In ancient geography, a seaport of Egypt, 15 miles northeast of Alexandria. It had celebrated temples and oracles.

Canosa (kä-nō'sä). A town (the ancient Canusium) in the province of Bari, Italy, in lat. 41° 13′ N., long. 16° 4′ E. It contains ruins of the Roman town and near it is the site of the ancient Canne. It was an important Apulian city and subject to Rome 318 B. C. Population, 15,000.

Canossa (kä-nos'sä). A ruined castle southwest of Reggio nell' Emilia, Italy. It is celebrated as the scene of the penance of the emperor Henry IV. before Pope Gregory VII., June 25, 1077.

Canova (kä-nō'vä), **Antonio.** Born at Possagno, near Treviso, Nov. 1, 1757; died at Venice, Oct. 13, 1822. A celebrated Italian sculptor. At seventeen he made the statues of Orpheus and Eurydice for Falieri, which brought him commissions for Apollo and Daphne and Daedalus and Icarus. In 1779 the duke gave him a pension from the republic of Venice and sent him to Rome. His first work of importance in Rome was Theseus and Minotaur. For the remainder of his life he was established in Rome; although he visited Venice, Naples, and Paris in Europe, and was three times in Paris—twice to execute commissions for Napoleon I. and his family, and once, after the battle of Waterloo, to bring back from the Pope to recover the works that had been taken from Italy by the emperor. At this time he was called to London to pronounce upon the artistic importance of the Elgin Marbles. He was very successful in his profession, and organized several studios or workrooms, in models mechanically which enabled him to produce a vast amount of work. Among his principal sculptures are the three Persons of the Beloved, made to replace the Apollo Belvedere while the latter was in Paris; the two lovers Kreugas and Damoxenus, also in the Vatican; the Hebe, which stood on the pedestal of the Medici Venus when the latter was taken to Paris; the Cupid and Psyche of the Louvre; Paris and Helen of the Pitti Gallery; and Perseus and Jason, and the great group of Theseus and the Centaur which was suggested to and copied by the Parthenon; it is in a specially secured room in the Vatican. At the end of his life Canova projected the temple of Possagno, in which he united the characteristics of the Pantheon and the Parthenon, and even modeled some of the antiques before the altar.

Canovai (kä-no-vä'ē), **Stanislao.** Born at Florence, March 27, 1740; died at Florence, Nov. 17, 1811. An Italian ecclesiastic, mathematician, and historian, professor of mathematics at Parma.

Cánovas del Castillo (kä'nō-vās del käs-tēl'yo), **Antonio.** Born at Malaga, Spain, Feb. 8, 1828. A Spanish statesman, premier 1875–9 and 1879–81.

Canrobert (kon-ro-bar'), **François Certain.** Born at St. Cere, Lot, France, June 27, 1809. A marshal of France. He commanded the French forces in the Crimea (1854–5), saved at Magenta (1859), reorganized the army (1870), and died in 1895.

Canso (kan'so), **Cape.** The headland at the eastern extremity of Nova Scotia.

Canso Strait, or **Gut of Canso.** The sea passage which separates the mainland of Nova Scotia from Cape Breton. Width, about 2½ miles.

Canstadt, or **Canstatt.** See *Cannstatt*.

Cantabria (kan-tā'bri-ä). [L., named from the *Cantabri*, a tribe which inhabited it.] In ancient geography, a country in Hispania Tarraconensis, corresponding nearly to the modern provinces Oviedo, Santander, Vizcaya, and Guipuzcoa. It was reduced later to the western portion, and is noted for prolonged resistance to Roman rule.

Cantabrian (kan-tā'bri-an) **Mountains.** A range of mountains in northern Spain, extending from the Pyrenees westward to Cape Finisterre. Highest peaks, over 8,000 feet.

Cantacuzenus (kan'ta-kū-zē'nus), or **Cantacuzene** (kan'ta-kū-zēn'), **Joannes.** Born at Constantinople after 1300; died 1383 (?). A Byzantine emperor and historian. He was chief minister under Andronicus III. 1328–41, and reigned 1341–55. He wrote a history of the period 1320–57.

Cantagallo (kan'ta-gal'lō). A small town in the state of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, situated 80 miles northeast of Rio de Janeiro. It is the terminus of a railroad.

Cantal (kon-tal'). A department of France, lying between Puy-de-Dome on the north, Haute-Loire on the east, Lozère on the southeast, Aveyron on the south, and Lot and Lot-et-Garonne on the west. It occupies nearly the whole of the former province of Haute-Auvergne. Its surface is mountainous. Capital, Aurillac. Area, 3,557 square miles. Population (1891), 238,603.

Cantarini (kän'tä-rē'nē), **Simone,** surnamed **Il Pesarese** and **da Pesaro.** Born at Orpezza, near Pesaro, Italy, 1612; died at Verona, Italy, 1648. An Italian painter and etcher, a pupil of Guido Reni.

Cantemir (kan'te-mēr), **Antiochus,** or **Constantine Demetrius.** Born at Constantinople, April 21, 1709; died March 11, 1744. A Moldavian poet, diplomatist, and author, son of Demetrius Cantemir, noted for his satires and translations into Russian.

Cantemir, Demetrius. Born Oct. 26, 1673; died Aug. 23, 1723. A Moldavian historian. He was appointed hospodar of Moldavia by the Porte in 1710, but made treaty with Peter the Great in 1711, according to which Moldavia was declared independent of the Porte and placed under the protection of Russia, and was driven from Moldavia, and received in compensation extensive domains in the Ukraine from Peter the Great. He wrote "Growth and Decline of the Ottoman Empire" (in Latin) which has not been published in the original, but has been published in several translations.

Canterac (kän-te-räk'), **José.** Born in France about 1775; died at Madrid, 1835. A general in the Spanish army. He was sent in 1815 (then a brigadier-general) with Morillo to America, went to Peru (1818), and fought several campaigns with La Serna in Chaves; led the military cabal which deposed the viceroy Pezuela at Lima and put La Serna in his place (Jan. 29, 1821). In 1824 appointed the head of Belgrano's staff, he defeated in the severely contested engagement of Junin (Aug. 6), and in the final battle of Ayacucho (Dec. 9, 1824) commanded the reserve. He was shot while trying to suppress a mutiny at Madrid.

Canterbury (kan'ter-ber-i). [ME. *Canterbury, Cauntarbury,* etc., AS. *Cantwarabyrig* (dat. *Cantwarabyrg*), the fortress of the Kentmen; gen. pl. of *Cantware,* Kentmen, and *burh* (dat. *burg*), orig. *berg,* a city. A city in Kent, England, situated on the Stour in lat. 51° 16′ N., long. 1° 5′ E.: the Roman Durovernum and Saxon Cantwarabyrig. Its chief object of interest is the cathedral, St. Martin's Church, St. Augustine's church (remains of the church of the monastery of St. Augustine), and many old palaces. It is on the site of a British village, and was a Roman military station and a Kentish town. Augustine here in 597 became the first archbishop. It was sacked by the Danes in 1011. The cathedral was founded in the 11th century. The existing choir was built by William of Sens, France, after 1174, and the Perpendicular nave, transepts, and great central tower are of the 15th century. It plan the cathedral is long and narrow, with double transepts. The interior is light and impressive. The choir is raised several feet, and separated from the nave by a sculptured 14th-century screen. The columns, arcades, vaulting, and clerestory are simple in character to those of the earlier style. It was while worshiping in the north transept of the cathedral on the 29th of December, 1170, that Thomas à Becket was murdered. The portion of the choir behind the altar contains several fine altar-tombs of early archbishops, and that of the Black Prince. At the extreme east end is a beautiful circular chapel called the Corona. The crypt is very large, and early Norman in style. The Perpendicular cloisters are entered at the transept. The dimensions of the cathedral are 514 by 154 feet; the height of the nave-vaulting, 80; and of the central tower, 235. St. Martin's is called the "Mother Church of England." The original foundation was no doubt pre-Saxon, and there are Roman bricks in the lower parts of the walls. The upper parts of the long, low, aisled, clerestoried structure are much later. Population (1891), 23,964.

Canterbury. Until 1876, a province in the South Island, New Zealand.

Canterbury, Viscount. See *Sutton,*

Canterbury College. An ancient college of Oxford University. It was founded by Simon Islip, archbishop of Canterbury, in 1361 or 1362; July, Wyclif was the second warden. It was disbanded in the reign of Henry VIII., and the last remains of its buildings were demolished in 1775.

Canterbury Tales, The. A work by Chaucer (c. 1340–1400), consisting of twenty-two tales in verse, and six in prose, told by twenty-three pilgrims and of the twenty-nine who meet at the Tabard Inn in Southwark, on their way to the shrine of Thomas à Becket at Canterbury. About fifty manuscripts of the "Canterbury Tales" are known to exist. The Chaucer Society (Furnivall) has printed six of the best of them in parallel columns. These are the Ellesmere, belonging to Lord Ellesmere; the Hengwrt, belonging to Mr. William W. E. Wynne of Peniarth, the Petworth, belonging to Lord Leconfield; and our homecasts of the Chaucer collections at Oxford, Cambridge, and the British Museum. The Harleian manuscript from the British Museum, first edited by Wright for the Percy Society, was afterward reprinted. Two editions were published by Caxton, the first thought to have been printed in 1475, the second about six years later than a better manuscript. Wynken de Worde published an edition in 1495 and another in 1498; Richard Pynson one in 1492 and again in 1526. In 1532 William Thynne made an attempt to collect all Chaucer's works, both prose and verse, in one volume. It was printed by Godfray, and for two hundred and fifty years was the standard text of the "Canterbury Tales." After this they were included in all editions of Chaucer. (See *Chaucer.*) Professor Skeat has edited some of the separate poems. The "Canterbury Tales" are: The General Prologue, The Knight's Tale, The Miller's Tale, The Reeve's Tale, The Cook's Tale, The Man of Law's Tale, The Shipman's Tale, The Prioress's Tale, Chaucer's Tale of Sir Thopas, Chaucer's Tale of Melibeus, The Monk's Tale, The Nun's Priest's Tale, The Doctor's Tale, The Pardoner's Tale, The Wife of Bath's Tale, The Friar's Tale, The Summoner's Tale, The Clerk's Tale, The Merchant's Tale, The Squire's Tale, The Franklin's Tale, The Second Nun's Tale, The Canon's Yeoman's Tale, The Manciple's Tale, and The Parson's Tale. They were modernized by several hands and published by Tonson in 1741. Much of the work was done by Ogle (who started it), also by Samuel Boyse, Henry Burke, and Jeremiah Markland. The edition was completed when Ogle died in 1742. It was taken up by Rev. William Lipscomb in 1792. He brought out a version of The Pardoner's Tale, the rest following in 1795 the whole edition was published, including Tonson's edition. The General Prologue was modernized by Betterton, and posthumously published in 1737.

Canticles (kan'ti-klz). See *Song of Solomon.*

Cantii (kan'ti-i). [L. *Cantii,* Gr. *Καντιοι.*] A Celtic people, a branch of the Belgæ, who inhabited the whole southeastern coast region of Britain between the Thames and the Channel, where they are located by Cæsar. See *Kent.*

Cantillon (kon-tē-yon'), **Pierre Joseph.** Born at Nivelles, Belgium, 1758; died at Brussels, July 13, 1869. A French soldier, tried and acquitted for an attempt on the life of the Duke of Wellington in 1815.

Cantire. See *Kintyre.*

Cantium (kan'ti-um). [From the *Cantii.*] In ancient geography, a part of Britain corresponding to the modern Kent.

Canton (kan'ton), **John.** Born at Stroud, Gloucestershire, England, July 31, 1718; died March 22, 1772. An English natural philosopher, noted for investigations in regard to electricity.

Canton (kan-ton'), Chinese **Yang-Ching,** or **Kwang-Chow Fu.** A seaport, the capital of the province of Kwang-tung, China, on the Pearl River, situated in lat. 23° 6′ N., long. 113° 17′ E. It is one of the principal commercial cities of the country: its leading exports are tea, silk, sugar, etc. It contains a large population in river craft. Its trade with Portugal began as early as 1517. It was sacked by the Tartars about 1650. The English factory was built in 1699. Canton was one of the five treaty ports in 1842. In 1857 it was captured by the Anglo-French forces and held until 1861. Population, estimated, 1,000,000.

Canton (kan'ton). The capital of Stark County, Ohio. It is about 50 miles south-southeast of Cleveland, and has extensive manufactures. Population (1890), 26,189.

Canton (kan-ton') **River,** Chin. **Chu-Kiang** ("Pearl River"). The name given to the lower part of the river Pih-Kiang, in southern China. About 40 miles below Canton it becomes the estuary Boca Tigris.

Cantù (kan-tö'). **Cesare.** Born at Brivio, in the Milanese, Italy, Dec. 2, 1805. An Italian historian, novelist, and poet. His works include "Margherita Pusterla" (1838; a historical romance), "Storia universale" (1838–44), and "Storia degli Italiani" (1854–56).

Cantwell (kant'wel), **Dr.** The hypocrite in Bickerstaff's "Hypocrite." The character is taken with alterations from Cibber's "Non Juror," in which he is called "Dr. Wolf."

Canusium. See *Canosa.*

Canute (kan-ūt'), or **Cnut,** or **Knut** (knöt), surnamed "The Great." [AS. *Cnût,* ML. *Canutus.*] Born about 994: died at Shaftesbury, Nov. 12, 1035. A famous king of England, Denmark, and Norway, younger son of Sweyn, king of Denmark. He was baptized before 1013, receiving the baptismal name of Lambert; invaded England with Sweyn in 1013; received his fief (by election of the Danish peers) as king in England, Feb., 1014, his brother Harold ascending the Danish throne; was defeated by Ethelred, who was recalled by the English "witan," and returned to Denmark in the same year; again invaded England with a large force in 1015; besieged London, May, 1016; defeated the English under Edmund (who had succeeded Ethelred at Assandun; divided the kingdom with Edmund, at a conference held on the isle of Olney in the Severn, retaining the northern part of the kingdom and leaving Wessex to Edmund; and was chosen sole king, 1017, after Edmund's death. He married Emma (Ælfgifu), the widow of Æthelred; visited Denmark 1019–20; made a pilgrimage to Rome 1026–27, and conquered Norway in 1028. His early career was marked by great barbarity, but after the conquest of England was completed his reign was that of a statesman and patriot, and he became one of the wisest as well as mightiest rulers of his age.

Canzo (kän'dzō). A small town in northern Italy, situated 10 miles east-northeast of Como.

Caonabo (kä-ō-nä-bō'). Died 1496. A Carib, cacique of Maguana, Haiti, who in 1493 massacred the Spaniards who had been left by Columbus at Fort Novidad. In 1494 he headed the general league against the whites, which was opposed by Columbus at the battle of the Vega Real (April 25, 1495). He was captured and sent to Spain, but died on the way.

Caora (kä'ō-rä). A river described by old travelers (in Hakluyt), near which lived a people whose heads grew in their breasts below their shoulders.

Capa y Espada (kä'pä ē es-pä'dä). **Comedias de.** [Sp., "Comedies of Cloak and Sword."] A class of plays written by Calderon and Lope de Vega. They were so called from the national dress of the chief personages, which was that of the better class of society, excluding royal personages and the humbler classes. Their main principles are gallantry and intrigue.

Capability Brown. A nickname given to Lancelot Brown, an English landscape-gardener (1715–73).

Capac (kä'päk), or **Ccapac Yupanqui** (kä'päk yō-pän'kē). [Quichua *ccapac,* great, rich; *yupanqui,* notable.] The fifth sovereign of the Inca line of Peru, who reigned in the second quarter of the 14th century.

Capdenac (käp-dē-näk'). A small town in the department of Lot, France, situated on the Lot near Figeac. It was an important place in the middle ages, and possibly the Roman Uxellodunum.

Cape, The. The Cape of Good Hope; also, Cape Colony.

Cape Breton (brit'on or bret'on). An island belonging to Nova Scotia, from which it is separated by Canso Strait. It exports coal, iron, etc. Its chief town is Sydney. It was settled by the French and called Ile Royale, and contained the fortress of Louisbourg. It was ceded to Great Britain in 1763, and united to Nova Scotia in 1820. Length, 100 miles. Area, 3,120 square miles. Population (1891), 51,258.

Capece-Latro (kä-pä'che-lä'trō), **Giuseppe.** Born at Naples, Sept. 25, 1744; died Nov. 2, 1836. A Neapolitan prelate, archbishop of Tarentum, and state minister 1806–15.

Cape Coast Castle. A British fort and native town of the Gold Coast, West Africa. The fort was taken from the Portuguese by the English in 1664. Population, about 5,000, belonging to the Fanti tribe.

Cape Cod. 1. A sandy peninsula in southeastern Massachusetts, forming Barnstable County. It was discovered by Gosnold in 1602. Length, about 65 miles.—2. The terminating point of the Cape Cod peninsula, in lat. 42° 2′ N., long. 70° 15′ W.

Cape Cod Bay. A bay lying between the Cape Cod peninsula on the east and south, and Plymouth County, Massachusetts, on the west.

Cape Colony. A British colonial possession in South Africa. It is bounded by German Southwest Africa, Bechuanaland, Orange Free State, and Basutoland on the north, Natal and Zululand on the east, and the ocean on the south and west. It is traversed from west to east by various ranges of mountains — the Zwarteberges, Roggeveld, Nieuweveld, Sneuwberges, etc. Its chief river is the Orange. It exports wool, ostrich feathers, gold, diamonds, etc., and grazing is the leading industry. It contains the districts of Namaqualand, Worcester, Western, Midland, South Eastern, Eastern, North Eastern, and Griqualand West. Its capital is Cape Town, and about 75 per cent of the inhabitants are native (Kafir, Hottentot, Malay). The predominant race is English, Dutch, and French descent. The leading church is the Dutch Reformed, with church of England, Wesleyan, etc. English, Cape Dutch, Kafir, Hottentot, and Bushman are spoken. It has a governor appointed by the crown, and a Parliament consisting of a legislative council and legislative assembly. It was occupied by the Dutch in 1651, and received a French immigration in 1687. The Dutch East India Company abandoned it in 1795, and it was occupied by the British. It was restored to the Dutch in 1802, but regained by the British in 1806. It suffered from various Kafir wars and troubles with the Boers. It received a constitution in 1850, but had no responsible government until 1872. The colony was at war with the Zulus in 1879, and with the Boers of the Transvaal in 1880–81. In 1880 Griqualand West was annexed. Area, estimated, 222,381 square miles (including the Transkei, Tembuland, and East Griqualand). Population (1891), 1,527,224; of Cape Colony proper, 956,485.

Cape Fear, or **Cape Fear River.** *Cape, etc.*

Capefigue (käp-feg'). **Jean Baptiste Honoré Raymond.** Born at Marseilles, 1802; died at Paris, Dec. 23, 1872. A French historian. His works include "Histoire de Philippe Auguste" (1829), "Histoire de la restauration" (1831–35), etc.

Cape Haytien. See *Cap Haïtien.*

Capel (kap'el), **Arthur.** Born about 1610: executed March 9, 1649. An English Royalist,

made Lord Capel of Hadham Aug. 6, 1641. He served Charles I. in various offices, military and civil, during the struggle with Parliament and in 1649 was arrested and condemned to the.

Capel, Arthur. Born Jan., 1631: died July, 1683. An English statesman, the eldest son of Arthur, Lord Capel, made Viscount Malden and Earl of Essex April 20, 1661. He was appointed ambassador to Denmark 1670; became lord lieutenant of Ireland Feb., 1672 (recalled April 28, 1677); and was made head of the treasury commission 1679 (resigned Nov. 13, 1679). He was arrested for complicity in the Rye-House Plot and sent to the Tower, where he probably committed suicide.

Capell (kap'el), **Edward.** Born at Throston, Suffolk, England, 1713: died at London, Feb. 24, 1781. An English Shakspearian critic. He was appointed deputy inspector of plays in 1737, and was the author of "Prolusions, or Select Pieces of Ancient Poetry" (1760), an edition of Shakspere (1768), "Notes and Various Readings of Shakspere" (first part 1774: whole 1783), "The School of Shakspere" (1785), etc.

Capella (ka-pel'ä). [L., 'the She-goat.'] A star, the fifth in the heavens in order of brightness. It is situated in the left shoulder of Auriga, in front of the northern wheel. In line with the two northernmost of the seven stars forming Charles's Wain; and it is easily recognized by the proximity of "the Kids, three stars of the fourth magnitude forming an isosceles triangle. The color of Capella is nearly the same as that of the sun.

Capella, Martianus Mineus Felix. Lived in the last part of the 5th century (?) A.D. A writer of northern Africa (Carthage). His chief work is an allegorical encyclopedia of the liberal arts ("Satyra de nuptiis Philologiæ et Mercurii"), in nine books.

Capello, or **Cappello** (käp-pel'lō), **Bianca.** Born at Venice about 1562: died at the castle Poggio di Cajano, Oct. 11, 1587 (?). An Italian adventuress belonging to a noble Venetian family. She eloped with Buonaventuri in 1563; married Francesco, grand duke of Tuscany in 1578; and was poisoned by a cardinal in 1587.

Capello, Hermenegildo Augusto de Brito. Born at Lisbon, Portugal, 1839. A naval officer and African explorer. He was sent with Robert Ivens and Major Serpa Pinto, by the Portuguese government in 1877, to explore Angola. They separated from Serpa Pinto, and explored the Kuango basin from its head waters to the Yaka country. This journey is described in "From Benguella to Yaca" (1881). In 1884 began in the service of the government, they crossed the continent from Portuguese West Africa to Portuguese East Africa. Starting from Mossamedes, they successively explored along the Upper Zambesi valley up to its watershed with the Kongo-Lualaba; traversed Msidi's kingdom; joined again the Zambesi at Zumbo, and reached the port of Quiloane in May, 1886. Their "De Angola a Contra Costa" appeared in 1886.

Cape May. 1. The southernmost point of New Jersey, situated at the entrance of Delaware Bay, in lat. 38° 56′ N., long. 74° 57′ W.—2. A city and watering-place at the southern extremity of New Jersey, in Cape May County. Also called Sea Grove, and Cape Island City. Population (1890), 2,150.

Cape of Storms, Pg. **Cabo Tormentoso.** The name first given by Diaz, in 1486, to the Cape of Good Hope.

Caper (kā'pėr). A "high fantastical" character in Allingham's comedy "Who Wins, or The Widow's Choice," made elaborately nonsensical by Charles.

Cape River. The Segovia or Wanx River, on the northern boundary of Nicaragua.

Capernaum (ka-pėr'nā-um). [Aram., 'village of Nahum.'] In the time of Christ, an important place on the western shore of the Sea of Galilee, about an hour distant from where the Jordan falls into the sea. It was the scene of many incidents in the life of Christ, and is sometimes called "his city" (Mat. iv. 13, ix. 1). It had a Roman garrison (Mat. viii. 5ff.). It is identified by most archæologists with the modern ruins of Tel Hum, by some with Khan Minyeh.

Capet (kā'pet; F. pron. kā-pā'). [See *Hugh Capet.*] A surname of the kings of France, commencing with Hugh Capet, 987.

Capet, Hugh. See *Hugh Capet.*

Capetians (ka-pē'shiānz). [F. *Capétiens.*] A royal family reigning over France as the 3d dynasty, 987–1328. Collateral branches were the ducal houses of Burgundy, and the houses of Anjou, Bourbon, and Valois.

Cape Town (kāp town). The capital of Cape Colony, South Africa, situated on Table Bay at the foot of Table Mountain, in lat. 33° 56′ S., long. 18° 26′ E. It is an important seaport; its chief buildings are the houses of Parliament. It was founded by the Dutch in 1651. Population (1891), 51,251.

Cape Verd, or **Verde** (kāp vėrd). ['Green cape.'] The westernmost point of Africa, in Senegambia, in lat. 14° 43′ N., long. 17° 30′ W.

Cape Verd, or Verde, Islands. [Pg. *Ilhas do Cabo Verde.*] A group of islands lying in the Atlantic, west of Cape Verd, belonging to Portugal. The chief islands are Santiago, Fogo, São Antão, Brava, and São Nicolão. They are mountainous and volcanic. The capital of the islands is Porto Praya. They were discovered and colonized by the Portuguese in the middle of the 15th century. Area, 1,486 square miles. Population, mostly negroes, 100,000.

Capgrave (kap'grāv), **John.** Born at Lynn, Norfolk, England, April 21, 1393: died at Lynn, Aug. 12, 1464. An English historian, provincial of the Augustinian order in England. He wrote a "Chronicle of England," from the creation to A.D. 1417, "Liber de Illustribus Henricis" ("Book of the Illustrious Henrys"), "A Guide to the Antiquities of Rome," and other historical and theological works in Latin. The chronicle and the lives of the Henrys were published in the Rolls Series (ed. F. C. Hingeston, 1858).

Caph (kaf). [Ar., 'the hand.'] The bright third-magnitude, slightly variable and spectroscopically interesting star β Cassiopeiæ. The Arabian name is, however, to be referred to the constellation from that represented on our modern star-maps, which show the star as on the framework of the lady's chair.

Cap Haitien (käp āes-tē-an'), or **Cape Haytien** (kap hā'ti-en). A seaport in northern Haiti, in lat. 19° 46′ N., long. 72° 11′ W. It was bombarded by the British in 1865. Population, estimated 12,000. Formerly called *Guarico, Cap Français, Le Cap,* etc.

Caphis (ka'fis). A servant of Timon's creditors, in Shak-spere's "Timon of Athens."

Caphtor (kaf-tor'). The name of a country in the Old Testament, mentioned as the starting-point in the migrations of the Philistines, whence they are also called Caphtorim (Deut. ii. 23; Jer. xlvii. 4; Amos ix. 7; Septuagint). Identified with Cappadocia or Cyprus, but considered by most modern scholars as identical with Crete. This view is favored by many passages in which the Philistines are called Cretans (Cherethites) (Ezek. xxv. 16; Zeph. ii. 5; 1 Sam. xxx. 14), and it is supported by ancient traditions who connected the Philistines with the island of Crete. In Gen. x. 14 the Caphtorim are enumerated among the descendants of Egypt (Mizraim), a form of expression assuming that a portion of the Philistines emigrated from Crete by way of Egypt to Palestine.

Capistrano (kä-pes-trä'nō), or **Capistran** (ka-pis-trän'). **Giovanni di** (L. **Johannes Capistranus,** Saint. Born at Capistrano, in the Abruzzi, Italy, June 24, 1385: died at Illok, in Austria, Oct. 23, 1456. An Italian monk of the order of St. Francis. He was sent by Pope Nicholas V. to Bohemia and Hungary on a crusade against the Hussites in 1451, and in 1456 led an army of crusaders to the relief of Belgrade, then besieged by Mohammed II. Author of "Speculum conscientiæ."

Capitaine Fracasse (kā-pē-tan' frā-käs'). **Le.** A novel by Théophile Gautier. The title of the book is the stage name adopted by Be sgenare, the hero, upon his engagement as strolling player.

Capitan (Sp. pron. ka-pē-tän'; F. pron. kā-pē-tōn'). [Sp., 'captain.'] A character of ridiculous bravado, introduced conventionally in early Italian comedy, probably originating in the "Miles Gloriosus" of Plautus, and introduced in French comedy prior to Molière. He came upon the stage equipped in helmet and falchion, bloodshed, but submitted with great meekness to punishment. When Charles V. entered Italy a Spanish captain was introduced who kept up his character to the end of the Italian captain: when the Spanish influence ceased in Italy the captain was turned into a Scaramouch, who was still a coward (*L'Italie folle*); hence the name was given to a poltroon who believed in this manner.

Capitanasses. See *Onondaga.*

Capitanata. See *Foggia.*

Capito (kap'pē-tō) originally **Köpfel, Wolfgang Fabricius.** Born at Hagenau, Alsace, 1478: died at Strasburg, Nov., 1541. A German divine, a coadjutor of Luther. He once preached in Latin, and was answered in Greek by a Jew. He became chancellor to Albert elector and archbishop of Mayence. In 1523 he went to Strasburg, where he became the head reformer of the Reformation. He was the model author of the "Confessio Tetrapolitana," and devoted himself to the conciliation of the Lutherans and the Swiss reformers.

Capitol, The. [L. *capitolium,* from *caput,* head.] In ancient Roman history, that part of the Capitoline Hill which was occupied by the Temple of Jupiter Optimus. See *Rome*—2. As generally applied now, the Piazza del Campidoglio on the Capitoline Hill, Rome, with the palaces which face it on three sides. The piazza is approached on the northwest by a wide, inconvenient flight of steps from the Piazza Araceli in front, opposite the Palazzo di Venezia, and flanked by the P.S. Zeccolo consecrated as the Capitoline Museum. This area, occupying the depression between the citadel and the site of the Capitoline temples, is the historic center of Rome. Here Romulus, according to tradition, founded his asylum, and the earliest public assemblies met. In the 11th century, upon the revival of old memories, it again became the municipal center, as the residence of the senator, and the seat of popular meetings; and here, in the old Palace of the Senator, Petrarch was crowned in 1341, and in 1347 Rienzi was established as tribune of the people. The present Palazzo del Senatore was founded at the end of the 14th century by Boniface IX. The existing façade, with its Corinthian pilasters and round arches, as well as those of the flanking palaces, is based on designs by Michelangelo. In the center of the piazza the campo delle statue, the buried ancient bronze statue of Marcus Aurelius, which originally stood in the Forum Romanum, then near the Lateran, and has once more its present position since 1185.

3. The seat of the National Congress, at Washington, D. C., founded in 1793, and constructed according to the original designs in 1830, but since enlarged to over double its original area. It consists of a central cruciform building crowned by a great dome, and connected at each end by galleries with a large rectangular wing, one of which is used as the senate chamber and the other the Hall of Representatives. The style is Renaissance based on Neighborhood's Pantheon, the dome being inspired by that of St. Paul's. The elevation exhibits a single main story, with attic, over a high rusticated basement. The general design of the exterior is the portraeo of the central building and of the two wings with their low flights of steps. These porticos comprise Six Corinthian columns 32 feet 6 inch in diameter of their high square pedestals. The dome is 287 feet high to the top of the statue above the lantern and 96 in interior diameter; it is very impressive in effect, though unfortunate in proportion, and is of iron and stone. It rises from a circular drum, and is encircled by a fine Corinthian colonnade supporting a gallery. Beneath the dome is the rotunda, 96 feet in diameter, and adorned with a set of art relating to American history. The total length of the Capitol, north and south, is 680 feet; its width, 350.

Capitoline Hill, The. One of the seven hills of ancient Rome, northwest of the Palatine, on the left bank of the Tiber. It constituted the citadel of the city after the construction of the Servian wall. Its southwestern summit was the largest Sabrian rock, on the northeastern the temple of Jupiter Capitolinus. The much in Capitol stands between the two summits. From the capitoline the Forum Romanum extends its long length to the south-west, skirting the northern foot of the Palatine.

Capitoline Museum. One of the chief museums of antiquities of Rome. It was founded in 1471 by Sixtus IV., who presented the papal collections to the Roman people, and established the Capitol as the place where the art treasures of Rome should be preserved. The museum was greatly enriched by Clement XII and Benedict XIV. The collections are in the Conservatori Palace on the left-hand side of the Piazza del Campidoglio and the Palazzo del Senatore, which was built in the 12th century from materials designed by Michelangelo. Among the most notable of the antiquities of the Capitoline Museum are the colossal statues of Marcus Aurelius, the Dying Gaul, the Satyr of Praxiteles, the Cantares by Aristeas and Papias, and the Capitoline Venus by Praxiteles.

Capitolinus (kap-i-tōl-ī'nus), **Julius.** Lived perhaps about 300 A.D. A Roman historian, one of the writers of the Augustan History (which see).

Capmany (käp-mä'nē), **Montpalau y Antonio de.** Born at Barcelona, Spain, Nov. 24, 1742: died at Cadiz, Spain, Nov. 14, 1813. A Spanish antiquarian, philologist, and critic.

Capodistria (ka-pō-dēs'trē-ä). A town in Küstenland, Austria-Hungary, situated on an island in Sambes south of Trieste. It has a cathedral and salt-works. Population, 1890, commune, 10,706.

Capo d'Istria (kä'pō-dēs'trē-ä), or **Capodistrias** (kä-pō-dēs'trē-äs), **Augustin.** Born 1778: died in Corfu, May, 1857. A brother of Giovanni Capo d'Istria, provisional president of Greece 1831–32.

Capo d'Istria, or **Capodistrias,** Count **Giovanni Anton.** Born at Corfu, Feb. 11, 1776: killed at Nauplia, Greece, Oct. 9, 1831. President of Greece. He entered the Russian service in 1809, represented Russia at Vienna in 1814, and at Paris 1814–15, and was Russian secretary of foreign affairs from 1815 to 1822. Dismissed from the Russian service, he devoted himself to the cause of Greek independence; was elected president of Greece in 1827; was recalled of the Russian party in 1827; and served from 1828 to 1831, when he was assassinated by the brothers Constantine and George Mavromichalis.

Cappadocia (kap-a-dō'shiā). [Gr. *Καππαδοκία.*] In ancient geography, a country in the eastern part of Asia Minor, lying west of the Euphrates, north of Cilicia, and east of Lycaonia; in a wider sense, the territory in Asia Minor between the lower Halys and Euphrates, and the Taurus and the Euxine; an elevated tableland intersected by mountain chains. It constituted under the Persians two satrapies, afterward two independent monarchies. Cappadocia of the Pontus later called Pontus; and Cappadocia near the Taurus, called Great Cappadocia, the later Cappadocia. In a narrower sense. In 17 A.D. Cappadocia became a Roman province. It had formerly four cities: Mazaca, now Mount Argæus, the capital; Tyana, Cæsarea, the later Archelais, and Mandrisa. Of its other cities may be mentioned Sasimala, Mycea, and Nazianzus, the bishoprics or seats of celebrated ecclesiastics.

Cappel (kap'pel). A village in Switzerland. See *Kappel.*

Capperonnier (kāp-pron-vā'). **Claude.** Born at Montdidier, France, May 1, 1671: died at Paris,

July 24, 1744. A French classical scholar. He wrote "Traité de l'ancienne prononciation de la langue grecque" (1794), etc., and edited Quintilian (1725).

Capponi (kăp-pō'nē), **Gino,** Marchese. Born at Florence, Sept. 14, 1792; died at Florence, Feb. 3, 1876. A noted Florentine historian, statesman, and scholar, prime minister of Tuscany 1848. He wrote "Storia della repubblica di Firenze" (1875), etc.

Capraja (kä-prä'yä). An island in the Mediterranean Sea, belonging to the province of Genoa, Italy, situated northeast of Corsica, in lat. 43° 2′ N., long. 9° 50′ E. It was anciently called Capraria.

Caprara, Giovanni Battista. Born at Bologna, Italy, May 29, 1733; died at Paris, June 21, 1810. An Italian cardinal and diplomatist, bishop of Milan. He negotiated the concordat at Paris in 1802.

Caprarola (kä-prä-rō'lä). A town in the province of Rome, Italy, situated 31 miles north of Rome. It contains the Farnese palace. Population, 5,000.

Caprera (kä-prā'rä), or **Cabrera** (kä-brā'rä). An island north of Sardinia, belonging to the province of Sassari, Italy, situated in lat. 41° 14′ N., long. 9° 28′ E. It was the usual residence of Garibaldi in 1854–82.

Capri (kä'prē). A small island of Italy, off the coast of Campania, 19 miles south of Naples: the ancient Capræ. It is a favorite resort for tourists and artists on account of its picturesque and bold scenery. Among the points of interest are the towns of Capri and Anacapri, the Blue Grotto, and the Villa di Tiberio. It was the favorite residence of Augustus, and is especially famous as the abode of Tiberius in the last half of his reign and the scene of his licentious orgies. Highest point, Monte Solaro (1,920 feet). Population, about 4,000.

Capricornus (kap-ri-kor'nus), [L., 'goat-horned.'] An ancient zodiacal constellation between the Sagittarius and Aquarius; also, one of the twelve signs of the zodiac, the winter solstice. It is represented on ancient monuments by the figure of a goat, or a figure having the fore part like a goat and the hind part like a fish. Its symbol is ♑.

Caprivi (kä-prē'vē) **de Caprara de Montecucoli, Georg Leo von.** Born at Charlottenburg, Feb. 24, 1834. Count Caprivi, German statesman, chancellor of the empire. He was educated at the Werdersche Gymnasium at Berlin, and April 1, 1849, entered the Kaiser-Franz Grenadier regiment, became second lieutenant Sept. 7, 1850. He entered the military academy and became first lieutenant in 1859, and in 1866 captain in the general staff. He rose rapidly in rank, and in 1871 was made chief of the infantry, and accomplished important results in the reorganization of the German army. For his efficiency in this service he was promoted by Emperor William II (July 10, 1883) to be commanding general of the 10th army corps in Hanover, and later was made full general of infantry. On the fall of Bismarck (March 20, 1890), Caprivi succeeded him as imperial chancellor. He also became president and minister of foreign affairs. He has been especially successful with the army increase bills of 1890 and 1893, has strengthened the colonial policy, and (July 1, 1890) secured Heligoland from England in exchange for German claims in Zanzibar and Witu. He renewed the "Dreibund" June, 1891. Dec. 18, 1891, he was made a count by the emperor.

Captain. 1. An English line-of-battle ship of 72 guns. She served in the Mediterranean squadron of Lord Hood before Corsica in 1794-96, was flagship of Commodore Nelson in 1796, served in the battle off Cape St. Vincent, Feb. 14, 1797, and was burned March 22, 1813.

2. One of the earliest English armored turret-ships, launched March 29, 1869. She had an armored sheer-belt 10 feet deep, 6 inches thick, below the board, and two turrets on the upper deck 120 feet apart. Tonnage, 4,272. She foundered off Cape Finisterre with 500 men, Sept. 6, 1870.

Captain, The. 1. A play by Fletcher and another, produced about 1613, printed in the folio of 1647. Fleay suggests Jonson; Bullen thinks there are traces of Middleton's hand.—2. A bragging, coarse ruffian in Middleton's play "The Phœnix."

Captain, The Copper. See *Perez, Michael.*

Captain Jack. See *Jack.*

Captain Right. See *Right.*

Captain Rock. See *Rock.*

Capua (kap'ū-ä). An ancient city of Campania, Italy, 17 miles north of Naples, famous for its wealth and luxury. It was founded by the Etruscans, was taken by the Samnites in 424 B. C., and came under Roman rule about 340 B. C. It opened its gates to Hannibal in 216 B. C. (whose army wintered there 215–215). In 211 B. C. it was retaken by the Romans, and severely punished. It rapidly regained its old rank, and became in 45 A. D. a Roman colony. It was destroyed by the Saracens in 840, and its inhabitants founded the present city. Its site is occupied by the village of Santa Maria di Capua Vetere. It contains the third or fourth largest and one of the most perfect of the ancient Roman amphitheaters which dates from the early empire. In the early middle ages it was fortified as a citadel, and has suffered from sieges. It was an imposing monument, much resembling the Roman Colosseum, and nearly as large. The axes of the outer ellipse are 557 and 488 feet; of the arena, 250 and 150 feet.

Capua (kä'pōo-ä). A town in Italy, on the Volturno, situated 2 miles north of ancient Capua, on the site of the ancient Casilinum. It was colonized from ancient Capua in the 9th century. It has a cathedral, and a museum with antiquities. Cæsar Borgia attacked it in 1501. Near it is the battle-field of the Volturno, 1860. It was taken by the Piedmontese, Nov., 1860. Population, 12,000.

Capuchins (kap'ū-chinz). A mendicant order of Franciscan monks, founded in Italy in 1528 by Matteo di Bassi, and named from the long pointed capouch or cowl which is the distinguishing mark of their dress. According to the statutes of the order, drawn up in 1529, the monks were to live by begging; they were not to use gold or silver or silk in the decoration of their altars, and the chalices were to be of pewter. The Capuchins are most numerous in Austria. In the United States they have convents in the dioceses of Green Bay, Milwaukee, Leavenworth, and New York. See *Franciscans.*

Capuchin (kap'ū-chin). **The.** A play by Foote, produced in 1776. It was an alteration of the notorious "Trip to Calais," which was stopped by the public censor. See *O'Donovan.*

Capucius (ka-pū'shius). In Shakspere's "Henry VIII.," an ambassador from Charles V.

Capulet (kap'ū-let). In Shakspere's "Romeo and Juliet," a rich, aristocratic old man with a passionate temper, the father of Juliet. The expression "the tomb of the Capulets" is not in Shakspere; it occurs in Burke's letter to Matthew Smith and as "family vault" "of all the Capulets" in his "Reflections on the Revolution in France," III. 349.

Capuletti ed i Montecchi (kä-pōo-let'tē ed ē mon-tek'kē). **I.** [It., "The Capulets and Montagues."] An opera by Bellini, first produced in Venice in 1830: a musical version of "Romeo and Juliet."

Caquetios (kä-kā-tē'ōs), or **Caquesios.** An Indian tribe which, at the beginning of the 16th century, occupied the coast of Venezuela from La Guayra to Lake Maracaybo, together with the neighboring islands. They received the first Spanish explorers as friends, but were soon enslaved and carried away. By 1545 none was left on the coast. There were other Indians of the same name and probably of the same race in the highlands south of Coro, and on the llanos to the rivers Sarare and Apure.

Carabas (kar'a-bas). **Le Marquis de.** The master for whom "Puss in Boots" performs such prodigies in Perrault's tale "Le Chat Botté" ("Puss in Boots"). The name is used proverbially for a pretentious aristocrat who refuses to march with his corps. The Marquis de Carabas in Disraeli's "Vivian Grey" is intended for the Marquis of Clanricarde.

Carabaya. See *Cavarayan.*

Carabobo (kä-rä-bō'bō). A state in Venezuela, bordering on the Caribbean Sea. Its capital is Valencia. Area, 2,984 square miles. Population (1891), 161,621.

Carabobo. A plain south of Valencia, Venezuela, in the same valley. Here, on May 28, 1814, Bolivar with 5,000 men defeated the Spanish captain-general Cajigal with 6,000 men. On June 24, 1821, Bolivar won a second victory on the same plain over the Spanish army of La Torre. This was the last Spanish force of consequence in Venezuela, and the victory secured the independence of the northern South American states.

Caracalla (kar-a-kal'a), or **Caracallus** (kar-a-kal'us) (**Marcus Aurelius Antoninus,** originally **Bassianus**). [*Caracalla*, a nickname given him on account of the long Gaulish hooded coat or tunic which he introduced.] Born at Lyons, April 4 or 6, 188 A. D.; died near Edessa, Mesopotamia, April 8, 217 A. D. Emperor of Rome, son of Septimius Severus. Having become sole emperor by the murder of his brother Geta in 211, he murdered the latter with many of his friends, including the jurist Papinian, and made himself sole emperor. He celebrated by the *Constitutio Antoniana* the full citizenship to all free inhabitants of the empire, in order to increase the produce of the succession duty of five per cent. which legacies and inheritances of the property of citizens. He was murdered on a plundering expedition against the Parthians.

It had hitherto been the peculiar felicity of the Romans, and in the worst of times the consolation, that the virtue of the emperors was active, and their vices latent. Augustus, Trajan, Hadrian, and Marcus visited their extensive dominions in person, and their progress was marked by a series of active and beneficent virtues. The tyranny of Tiberius, Nero, and Domitian, who resided almost constantly at Rome, or in the adjacent villas, was confined to the senate and the capital (quotation of Caracalla was the common enemy of mankind. He left the capital (and he never returned to it) about a year after the murder of his brother. The rest of his reign was spent in the several provinces of the empire, particularly those of the east, and every province was by turns the scene of his rapine and cruelty. *Gibbon*, Decline and Fall, I. 166.

Caracalla, Baths of. See *Baths of Caracalla.*

Caracarás (kä-rä-kä-räs'). [Guarany, 'hawks.'] A horde of South American Indians, of the Tupi-Guarany race, who, in the 16th century, lived on the western side of the river Paraná, about lat. 32° S. Later they retreated northward into the Chaco region, and became extinct, or were amalgamated with other tribes.

Caracas (kä-rä'käs). An Indian tribe of Venezuela, which formerly occupied the valleys about the present city of Caracas. They had large villages, and appear to have been agriculturists, with some skill in weaving hammocks, making gold ornaments, etc. They kept up a long and brave resistance to the whites. As a tribe they were probably destroyed before the end of the 16th century.

Caracas (kä-rä'käs). The capital of Venezuela and of the federal district, situated in lat. 10° 32′ N., long. 67° 4′ E., near the coast. It is an important commercial center, and contains a cathedral and university. It was founded in 1567, and destroyed by an earthquake in 1812. Its seaport is La Guayra. Population (1891), 72,429.

Caracas, Province of. A colonial province which embraced approximately the present states of Miranda, Zamora, Carabobo, and Venezuela. The captain-generalcy of Venezuela, formed in 1731, was composed of the provinces, from the capital, just as New Spain was called Mexico.

Caracci. See *Carracci.*

Caraccioli (kä-rä'cho-lē). **Francesco.** Born at Naples about 1748; hanged near Naples, 1799. A Neapolitan admiral, commander of the navy of the Parthenopean Republic, 1799, condemned to death by order of the junta.

Caractacus (ka-rak'ta-kus), or **Caradoc** (kar'a-dok). Flourished about 50 A. D. A British king, son of Cunobelin, king of the Trinobantes. His capital was Camulodunum (Colchester). He was chief of the Catuvellauni (which name) and resisted the Romans (under Aulus Plautius, Ostorius Scapula, and, for a short time, the emperor Claudius) for about nine years. Finally defeated, he took refuge among the Brigantes, but was delivered by Cartismandua, their queen, to the Romans, and was sent to Rome. Claudius granted him his life and his family.

Caractacus. 1. A tragedy by J. R. Planché, an alteration of Fletcher's "Bondnea." It was produced in 1837.—2. A tragedy by William Mason, published in 1759.

Caractères de Théophraste, Les. See *La Bruyère.*

Caraculiambo (kä-rä-kō-lē-äm'bō). A mythical giant whom Don Quixote proposes to conquer.

Caradoc (kar'a-dok). See *Caractacus.*

Caradoc, Sir Cradock. A knight of the Round Table, in the Arthurian cycle of romance. He had the only chaste wife in the court. The story of the magic mantle which she alone could wear is told in "The Boy and the Mantle" (which see).

Carafa (kä-rä'fä), **Michele.** Born at Naples, Nov. 28, 1785; died at Paris, July 26, 1872. An Italian composer of operas, author of "Le Solitaire" (1822), "Masaniello" (1827), etc.

Carajás (kä-rä-zhäs'). A tribe of Indians dwelling in the vicinity of the river Araguaya, in the states of Goyaz and Matto Grosso, Brazil. They number at least seven hundred, are unevilized, but friendly to the whites. They speak a language very different from the dialects of the surrounding tribes. The Carajás live chiefly by hunting, agriculturists and fishermen. The Carajás, Javahaís, and Chimbiosa are branch tribes in the same region.

Caraman. See *Karamania.*

Caramania. See *Karamania.*

Caramuru (kä-rä-mōō-rōō'). The nickname given to a political party in Brazil which, after the abdication of the emperor Pedro I. in 1831, sought to secure his restoration. The name, if not virtually adopted by the party became their common designation, and is used by historians. After the death of the ex-emperor most of the members of the Caramurú party joined the conservatives

Carathis (kar'a-this). The mother of Vathek, in Beckford's "Vathek," an adept in judicial astrology.

Carausius (ka-rā'si-us), **Marcus Aurelius Valerius.** Died 293 A. D. A Roman insurgent. He was a Menapian or Belgo-German by birth, and in his youth is said to have been a pilot. In 286 he distinguished himself in the campaign of Maximian. Maximian suspected the revolted Bagaudæ in Gaul, and was about this period intrusted with the enterprise of suppressing the Frankish and Saxon pirates who ravaged the coasts of Britain and Gaul. Suspected of acting in collusion with the pirates, orders were issued for his execution, whereupon he made himself master of Britain and part of Gaul in 287, and assumed the title of Augustus. He was recognized as a colleague in the government of the empire by the Augusti Maximian and Diocletian in 290. On the appointment of Galerius and Constantius Chlorus as Cæsars in 292, the latter undertook a campaign against Carausius, who was assassinated in the following year by his chief minister, Allectus.

Caravaca (kä-rä-vä'kä). A town in the province of Murcia, Spain, situated on the river Caravaca in lat. 38° 4′ N., long. 1° 53′ W. Population (1887), 15,653.

Caravaggio (kä-rä-vä'jō). A town in the province of Bergamo, Italy, situated 22 miles east of Milan. Population, 6,000.

Caravaggio, da. See *Caldara, Polidoro.*

Caravaggio, da (Michelangelo Amerighi or Merighi). Born at Caravaggio, near Milan, 1569; died near Porto Ercole, Italy, 1609. An Italian painter belonging to the naturalistic school. His most noted work is the "Entombment of Christ" in the Vatican. After painting many important pictures in Rome, he fled to Naples to escape justice for the homicide of a companion.

Caravaya (kä-ra-vä'ya), or **Carabaya** (kä-ra-bä'ya). [A corruption of *Collahuaya*, the Quichua name.] A province of eastern Peru, in the department of Puno. Gold was discovered there about 1543, and for a century the mines of this region were famous. Its topography is varied, with Cerro Coaban, and Sandia each over 20,000 feet. In 1767 they were all destroyed by the Incas' Indians, not a remnant being left east of the Andes. The region is now almost unknown, being frequented only by cinchona-collectors. Area, 12,000 square miles.

Caravellas (kä-rä-vel'las). A seaport in the state of Bahia, Brazil, in lat. 17° 43′ S., long. 39° 13′ W. Population, about 5,000.

Carbajal (kär-bä-häl'), or **Carvajal** (kär-vä-häl'), **Francisco.** Born in Aravalo, 1464; died near Cuzco, Peru, April 9, 1548. A Spanish soldier in South America. In 1528 he went to Mexico and in 1536 Cortes sent him with others to aid Pizarro in Peru. As a field-marshal under Vaca de Castro, he directed the battle of Chupas, where the younger Almagro was overthrown. He took an active part in the struggle of Alonzo Pizarro against Gasca, was captured at the battle of Sacsahuana April 9, 1548, and condemned to death.

Carberry Hill (kär'ber-i hil). A place near Musselburgh, Mid-Lothian, Scotland. Here, in June, 1567, Lord Home dispersed Bothwell's forces, and took prisoner Mary, Queen of Scots.

Carbonari (kär-bō-nä'ri). [It., pl. of *carbonaro*, from L. *carbonarius*, a charcoal-burner, a collier.] A secret society formed in the kingdom of Naples during the reign of Murat (1808–14), by republicans and others dissatisfied with the French rule. They were originally refugees among the mountains of the Abruzzi provinces, and took their name from the mountain charcoal-burners. Their aim was to free their country from foreign domination. After having aided the Bourbons in the restoration of the French, the organization spread over all Italy as the champions of the National Liberal cause against the reactionary governments. At one time the cabinets numbered several hundred thousand members. They were concerned in the various revolutions of the times until crushed out by the Austrian power in Italy. About 1820 the spread into France created an important part in French politics until the revolution of 1830.

Carbondale (kär'bon-dāl). A city in Lackawanna County, northeastern Pennsylvania, situated 15 miles northeast of Scranton. It is the center of rich coal-fields. Population (1890), 10,833.

Carcajente, or Carcagente (kär-kä-hen'te). A town in the province of Valencia, Spain, situated on the river Jucar 25 miles southsouthwest of Valencia. It has linen, woolen, and silk manufactures. Population (1887), 12,503.

Carcassonne (kär-kä-son'). The capital of the department of Aude, France, situated on the Aude in lat. 43° 12′ N., long. 2° 20′ E. The ancient fortress consists of two parts, the Upper Town (la cité) and the Lower Town. The Upper Town, now practically abandoned for the more convenient site below, is in its entirety one of the most remarkable monuments of the middle ages existing. Its plan is square, about a mile in circuit, and is fenced by two lines of walls with fifty-four towers, all of admirable masonry and retaining in their arrangement the perfect system of the defensive devices evolved by mediæval military engineers. Part of the inner walls and towers dates from the Visigothic epoch of the fifth century, the outer portion from the 12th century, and the remainder of the reign of St. Louis. On one side rises a powerful castle or citadel. The battlemented turret here at Narbonne's Roman temple was, and many light and beautiful Pointed choir, with splendid glass. This imagic fortress was thoroughly restored by Napoleon III. It was a Roman town, and was ruled like the rest West Gothic. It was an Albigensian stronghold, and was sacked by the Black Prince in 1355. Population (1891), commune, 26,265.

Car-cay. The most northeasterly ramification of the Sierra Madre, lying due west from Corralitos in Chihuahua. It is a rugged and wild chain, difficult of access.

Carchemish (kär'kem-ish). The ancient capital of the Hittites. It was formerly identified with Circesium of the Greeks and Romans, a fortified place near where the Chaboras empties into the Euphrates. Later excavations brought out its identity with the Gargamis of the Assyrian inscriptions (Egyptian *Guargamesha*), situated on the right bank of the Euphrates northwest of the river Sajur, and now represented by the ruins of Jerablûs. The city is mentioned in the annals of Tiglath-Pileser I., 1110 B. C.; Shalmaneser II., in 858, and Sargon, in 717, subjected this capital of the Hittites, and placed an Assyrian governor in it. In 605 B. C. the battle between Nebuchadnezzar and Necho of Egypt took place under its walls (Jer. xlvi. 2; 2 Chron. xxxv. 20), in which Egypt was thoroughly defeated by western Asia.

To Mr. Skene, for many years the English consul at Aleppo, is due the credit of first discovering the true site of the old Hittite capital (Carchemish). On the western bank of the Euphrates, midway between Birejik and the mouth of the Sajur, rises an artificial mound of earth, under which ruins and sculptured blocks of stone had been found from time to time. It was known as Jerablûs, or Kalaat Jerablûs, "the fortress of Jerablûs," sometimes wrongly written Jerabolus, and in the name of Jerablûs Mr. Skene had no difficulty in recognising an Arab corruption of Hierapolis. In the Roman age the name of Hierapolis or "Holy City" had been transferred to its neighbour Membij, which inherited the traditions and the religion of the older Carchemish; but when the triumph of Christianity in Syria brought with it the fall of the great temple of Membij, the name disappeared from the later city, and was remembered only in connection with the ruins of the ancient Carchemish.

Sayce, Hittites, p. 98.

Cardall (kär'dal), **John Bute.** Born at London, Nov. 7, 1802; died at London, July 18, 1877. An English lawyer, first apostle of the Catholic Apostolic Church (Irvingites), and author of numerous (anonymous) controversial and religious works.

Cardan. See *Cardanus.*

Cardano (kär-dä'no), or **Cardan** (kär'dan), **Girolamo.** Born at Pavia, Italy, Sept. 24, 1501; died at Rome, Sept. 21, 1576. A noted Italian physician, mathematician, philosopher, and astrologer, natural son of Facio Cardan, a Milanese jurist.

Cardanus. See *Cardano.*

Cardenas (kär-dā'nās). A seaport in northern Cuba, situated 25 miles east of Matanzas. It exports sugar. Population (1887), 23,354.

Cardenio Sp. pron. kär-dā'nē-ō). An intellectual madman, crazed by disappointed love, with lucid intervals, in an episode of Cervantes's "Don Quixote." He is introduced in Colman's "Mountaineers" as Octavian, and also in D'Urfé's "Don Quixote."

Cardenio, The History of. A play entered on the "Stationers' Register" in 1653 as by "Fletcher and Shakspere. It is said to be identified with the lost play "Cardano" or "Cardenio," acted at court in 1613. Late seventeenth century entries in the "Stationers' Register" are no authority as far as Shakspere is concerned. *Bullen*, Dict. Nat. Biog.

Cardiff (kär'dif). A seaport in Glamorganshire, Wales, situated on the Taff, near its mouth, in lat. 51° 28′ N., long. 3° 10′ W. It is noted for its export of coal and iron, and contains large docks and a noted castle. It has greatly increased in late years. It was the place of imprisonment of Robert of Normandy, 1106–34. Population (1891), 128,899.

Cardigan (kär'di-gan). A seaport and the chief town of Cardiganshire, Wales, situated on the Teifi in lat. 52° 6′ N., long. 4° 39′ W. It is called Aberteify by the Welsh. Population (1891), 3,447.

Cardigan, Earl of. See *Brudenell, James Thomas.*

Cardigan Bay. An arm of St. George's Channel, on the western coast of Wales.

Cardiganshire (kär'di-gan-shir), or **Cardigan.** A county in South Wales, lying between Merioneth on the north, Montgomery, Radnor, and Brecknock on the east, Carmarthen and Pembroke on the south, and Cardigan Bay on the west. Its surface is mountainous. Area, 695 square miles. Population (1891), 62,486.

Cardim (kär-dēng'), **Fernão.** Born at Vienna do Alvito, Alemtejo, 1540; died at Bahia, Brazil, Jan. 27, 1625. A Portuguese Jesuit, provincial of Brazil 1604–08. He wrote a narrative of his travels, first published at Lisbon in 1847.

Cardinal (kär'di-nal'), **Pierre.** Born at the beginning of the 13th century; died about 1305. A French troubadour, especially noted for his satirical powers: "the Juvenal of the Provençals." *Saunders.*

Cardinal, The. A tragedy by Shirley, licensed in 1641, printed in 1652.

Cardinal College. See *Christ's church.*

Cardis, or Kardis (kär'dis), **Treaty of.** A treaty of peace concluded between Russia and Sweden in 1661. Russia abandoned her claims to Livonia.

Cardoile (kär'doil), or **Cardueil** (kär'due-il). A name sometimes given in Arthurian romance to the city of Carlisle, England.

Cardona (kär-dō'nä). A fortified town in the province of Barcelona, Spain, in lat. 41° 55′ N., long. 1° 38′ E. There is a remarkable hill of rock-salt in the vicinity.

Cardonnel (kär-don'el), **Adam de.** Died at Westminster, Feb. 22, 1749. The secretary and friend of the Duke of Marlborough, expelled from the House of Commons for corruption, Feb. 19, 1712.

Cardross (kär'dros). A town in Dumbarton, Scotland, situated on the Clyde 3 miles northwest of Dumbarton. Robert Bruce died there, June 7, 1329.

Carduchi (kär-dū'ki). In ancient history, warlike tribes inhabiting the mountainous region on the borders of Armenia, Assyria, and Mesopotamia, in the modern Kurdistan.

Carducho (kär-dö'chō), or **Carducci** (kär-dö'-chē), **Vincenzo.** Born at Florence (?), 1560 (?); died at Madrid, Spain, 1638 (?). An Italian painter, patronized by Philip III. and Philip IV. of Spain. His chief works are in Spain. He wrote "De las excelencias de la pintura," etc. (1633).

Cardwell. See *Carduchi.*

Cardwell (kärd'wel), **Edward.** Born at Blackburn, Lancashire, 1787; died at Oxford, England, May 23, 1861. An English clergyman and church historian. He was appointed select preacher to the University of Oxford in 1828, Camden professor of ancient history in 1838, and principal of St. Alban Hall in 1854. He wrote "Documentary Annals of the Reformed Church of England" (1839), etc.

Cardwell, Edward, Viscount Cardwell. Born at Liverpool, July 24, 1813; died at Torquay, Feb. 15, 1886. An English statesman, nephew of Edward Cardwell. He was president of the Board of Trade (in Peel's second ministry, 1844–46), chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster (1852–54), colonial secretary (1864–66), and secretary for war 1868–74.

Careless (kār'les). 1. The friend of Mellefont in Congreve's "Double Dealer"; a gay gallant who makes love to Lady Touchwood. 2. A friend of Lady Dainty in Cibber's "Double Gallant." "A fellow that 's wise enough to be but half in love, and makes his whole life a studied idleness.

3. The friend of Charles Surface in Sheridan's "School for Scandal." In the whole scene at the portrait of Sir Oliver in the auction-room "An unforgiving eye, and a damned disinheriting countenance."

Careless, Colonel. The gay, light-hearted lover of Ruth in Sir R. Howard's play "The Committee." The play was slightly altered and prolonged by T. Kinckat as "The Honest Thieves." Careless is the same in both plays.

Careless Husband, The. A brilliant comedy by Cibber, produced in 1704, printed in 1705. See *Lassy, Sir Charles.*

Careless Lovers, The. A comedy by Ravenscroft, produced in 1673.

Carelia. See *Karelia.*

Carême (kä-rem'), **Marie Antoine.** Born at Paris, June 8, 1784; died there, Jan. 12, 1833. A celebrated French cook. He wrote "Le pâtissier pittoresque" (1815), etc.

Carew (kā'rū), **Bamfylde Moore.** Born at Bickley, near Tiverton, England, 1693; died perhaps in 1770. A noted English vagabond. He ran away from school, joined a band of gipsies, and was eventually chosen king or chief of the gipsies. Convicted of vagrancy, he was transported to Maryland, whence he escaped and returned to England. He is said to have accompanied the Pretender to Calais and Dover.

Carew, George. Born at Windsor, May 29, 1555; died at London, March 27, 1629. An English soldier and statesman, second son of George Carew, dean of Windsor, created Baron Carew, June 4, 1605, and Earl of Totnes Feb. 5, 1626. He served in Ireland from 1574, became sheriff of Cork in 1583, and master of ordnance in Ireland in 1588, was appointed lieutenant-general of the ordnance in 1598, and became an influential part in Ireland during various crises from 1601 until 1603, especially during the rebellion of the Earl of Tyrone. He left a valuable collection of letters and manuscripts relating to Irish affairs.

Carew, Richard. Born at East Antony, Cornwall, July 17, 1555; died there, Nov. 6, 1620. An English poet and antiquarian, high sheriff of Cornwall 1586, and member of Parliament; author of the "Survey of Cornwall" (1602), etc.

Carew, Thomas. Born at Bedfont (?), Middlesex, London, about 1639. An English poet, son of Sir Matthew Carew, called 1615. He took a degree at Oxford, but was not graduated. He was expelled from the court, and afterward became one of Charles's followers. He is famous as a secretary to Lord Portland, as a member of Venice Temple, and the States, and later as a member of the Inn. He was "crying Parliament" a mask performed at Whitehall, Feb. 18, 1640, and was another piece.

Carey (kā'ri), **George Saville:** pseudonym **Paul Tell-Truth.** Born 1743; died at London, 1807. An English poet, son of Henry Carey. He was a pupil in Italy, and became an actor. He wrote "Liberal Opinions," published 1795), "Gravity chronicled, or Interludes in Chronicles" (1795), "Mr. Ant Brown Mem." (1795), "Shakespeares Jubilee, a Masque" (1769), "The Old Woman's Watch-song, a Ballad" (1775), "Phebe, or History of all the Popular Watch-songs" (1784), and (1799) etc.

Carey, Henry. Born, near the end of the 17th century; died at London (probably by his own hand), Oct. 4, 1743. An English poet and composer of musical farces, illegitimate son of George Saville, marquis of Halifax. He was the reputed author of "God save the King," and author of the

ballad "Sally in our Alley," "Namby-Pamby," "The Contrivances" (acted 1715), "Hanging and Marriage," a farce (1722), "Dione" (1720), "Chronohotonthologos," a burlesque (acted Feb. 22, 1734), "A Musical Century, or a hundred English ballads," &c.

Carey, Henry Charles. Born at Philadelphia, Dec. 15, 1793; died at Philadelphia, Oct. 13, 1879. An American political economist, son of Matthew Carey, noted as an advocate of protection. His chief works are "An Essay on the Rate of Wages" (1835), expounding a "Harmonist Social Economy" (1837-40), "Credit system in France, Great Britain, and the United States" (1838), "The Past, the Present, and the Future" (1848), "Harmony of Interests" (1851), "The Slave Trade," &c. (1853), "Principles of Social Science" (1858-59), "Unity of Law" (1872).

Carey, James. Born at Dublin, 1845; assassinated July 29, 1883. An Irish political assassin. He was a bricklayer and leather-cutter, and a town councillor of Dublin (1883). He became one of the leaders of the Irish "Invincibles," in 1881, and was an accomplice in the assassination of T. H. Burke and Lord Frederick Cavendish in Phœnix Park. He was arrested Jan. 13, 1883, and immediately on his release, in order to escape the vengeance of the Invincibles, he secretly shipped for the Cape on the "Kinnaird Castle," July 6, 1883, under the name of Power, but in spite of escape was discovered, and he never landed on board the ship by Patrick O'Donnell, who used the knife he concealed in his left sock.

Carey, Matthew. Born at Dublin, Jan. 28, 1760; died at Philadelphia, Sept. 16, 1839. An Irish-American publicist and bookseller, the son of a Dublin baker. He made the acquaintance of Franklin in 1779, established a "The Volunteer's Journal" (1784), and was prosecuted and imprisoned for the proprietor of that paper, in 1784. In the same year he emigrated to Philadelphia, and with the financial aid of Lafayette established "The Pennsylvania Herald" (first number Jan. 25, 1785), later he became connected with the "Columbian Magazine" and the "American Museum," and conducted an extensive publishing business. He wrote "Essays on Political Economy" (1822), "Letters on the Colonization Society," "Female Wages and Female Oppression" (1835), etc.

Carey, William. Born at Paulerspury, Northamptonshire, Aug. 12, 1761; died at Serampore, India, June 2, 1834. An English Orientalist, and missionary in British India from 1794. He was the author of grammars of Mahratta (1805), Sanskrit (1806), Panjabi (1812), Telinga (1814), dictionaries of Mahratta (1810), Bengali (1818), etc.

Carfax (kär'faks). [From ML. *quadrifurcus*, having four forks.] In Oxford, England, the junction of Cornmarket street, Queen street, St. Abigate's, and High street.

Cargill (kär'gil), **Donald.** Born at Rattray, Perthshire, Scotland, about 1619; executed at Edinburgh, July 27, 1681. A Scotch Covenanting preacher, condemned to death for high treason.

Carheil (kä-rā'), **Étienne de.** Died after 1721. A French Jesuit, missionary among the Hurons and Iroquois in Canada.

Caria (kā'ri-ą). In ancient geography, a division of Asia Minor, lying between Lydia on the north, Phrygia and Lycia on the east, and the Ægean Sea on the south and west. The Maander, a celebrated river, flowed through it. Its chief towns were Miletus, Halicarnassus, and Cnidus. The early inhabitants were Hamitic, and the Greeks formed colonies on the coasts. Its princes became tributary to Persia.

Cariæ (kā'ri-ē), in ancient geography, a people on the south to the mouth of the Maander on the west coast. It extended inland at least as far as Caura, near the junction of the Lycus with the Maander. The chain of Latmus (Latmi Orchi) formed, apparently, its eastern boundary. Its princes at time the greater part of the coast was occupied by the Greeks. The peninsula of Cnidus, with the land above it known as Pedasa, Bybassus, Termessus, was colonised by Dorians, as was the southern shore of the Ceramic Gulf, from Myndus to Ceramus. More to the north the coast was occupied upon by the Ionian Greeks, who seem to have possessed themselves of the entire seaboard from the Hermæus to the furthest recess of the Smyrnæan Gulf, but it cannot be retained some portions of the coast, and were able to furnish to the navy of Xerxes a fleet of seventy ships. *Encyclopædia Britannica.*

Cariaco (kā-rē-ä'kō). A seaport town in northeastern Venezuela, situated at the head of the Gulf of Cariaco, in lat. 10° 30′ N., long. 63° 41′ W. It is also called San Felipe de Austria. Population, about 7,000.

Caribana (kā-rē-bä'nä). The name given on some maps of the 16th century to Guiana, or the region between the Amazon and the Orinoco, sometimes including a portion of Venezuela. It was evidently derived from the Carib Indians who inhabited these coasts.

Caribbean Sea (kar-i-bē'an sē). An arm of the Atlantic lying between the Greater Antilles on the north, Caribbee islands on the east, South America on the south, and Yucatan and Central America on the west. It is connected with the Gulf of Mexico by the Yucatan channel.

Caribbees (kar'i-bēz), or **Caribbee Islands.** [From the Spanish *Caribe*, a Carib.] A general name for the chain of islands on the eastern side of the Caribbean Sea, forming a portion of the West Indies.

Caribs (kar'ibz). [From *Cariba* or *Carina*, the name which they gave to themselves, meaning "people."] A powerful and warlike tribe of Indians who, at the time of the conquest, occupied portions of Guiana and the lower Orinoco and had conquered the Windward or Caribbee islands from the Arawaks. There was little tribal union, and the authority of the chiefs was nominal. At the time of the conquest they practised agriculture. Columbus first encountered these Indians at Guadeloupe, and had a battle with them at Santa Cruz (1493). The women and children were carried away to slavery, but they were little molested, probably because they could not be forced to work. The French and English occupations of the Caribbee islands led to long wars with these Indians; the last stronghold was in St Vincent, where some of them became mixed with fugitive negro slaves, giving rise to the race called "black Caribs." After a bloody war with the English, the surviving Caribs, to the number of 5,000, were transported from St. Vincent, to the island of Roatan, near the coast of Honduras (1796). Thence they passed over to Honduras and Nicaragua, where their descendants, mostly "black Caribs," now live. A few were allowed to return to St. Vincent where they have a reservation, and a few more in other islands. Some thousands remain in a semi-wild state in Guiana and Venezuela. In French Guiana they are called Galibis. The name *Caribs* was applied by the Spaniards to any Indians whom they regarded as cannibals or anthropophagi (from *wod cannibal* or *canibal*, in various languages, is a corruption of *Caribs*).

Carignan (kä-rēn-yoñ'). A village in the department of Ardennes, France, 12 miles southeast of Sedan. The French were repulsed here by the Prussians, Aug. 31, 1870.

Carignano (kä-rēn-yä'nō). A town in the province of Turin, Italy, situated on the Po 11 miles south of Turin. It manufactures silk.

Carijós (kä-rē-zhōs'). A tribe of Indians of the Tupi race, formerly inhabiting the coast region of Santa Catharina, in Brazil, in what is now the town of Santa Catharina.

Carilef (kar'i-lef). **William de,** Saint. Died Jan. 2, 1096. An English ecclesiastic and statesman, made bishop of Durham by William the Conqueror in 1080. He was influential in ecclesiastical and civil affairs (especially as an antagonist of Lanfranc and Anselm) during the reigns of William I and William II., and took an important part in the building of the cathedral of Durham.

Carillo (kä-rēl'yō), **Braulio.** Born at Cartago, 1800; murdered at San Miguel, Salvador, 1845. A Costa Rican statesman. He was president of Costa Rica 1835-37, and again 1839-April, 1845, when he was overthrown and banished by Morazan.

Carimata (kä-rē-mä'tä) **Islands.** A group of small islands lying west of Borneo, in lat. 1° 30′ S., long. 108° 50′ W. They are under Dutch rule.

Carimata Strait. A strait between the islands of Borneo and Billiton.

Carino (kä-rē'nō). **I.** In Guarini's "Pastor Fido," a courtier. He contrasts the corruption of the town with the Arcadian simplicity of the other characters.

2. The father of Zenocia in Fletcher and Massinger's "Double Marriage."

Carinola (kä-rē-nō'lä). A town in the province of Caserta, Italy, situated in lat. 41° 12′ N., long. 13° 58′ E.

Carinthia (ka-rin'thi-ą). [G. *Kärnten*: from L. *Carni* (which see).] A crownland of the Cisleithan division of Austria-Hungary. It is bounded on the north by Salzburg and Styria, on the east, Carniola, Kustenland, and Italy on the south, and the Tyrol on the west. It is very mountainous, containing the Carnic and Noric Alps, and is traversed from west to east by the Drave. Its capital is Klagenfurt. It has 9 representatives in the Austrian Reichsrat, and a Landtag of 37 members. About 70 per cent. of the inhabitants are Germans, and 30 per cent. Slovenes. The land was part of the Roman Catholic. Carinthia was a part of the ancient Noricum. It was colonised by Slavs, and was part of Charles the Great's empire. It formed a feudal duchy, which was separated from it in 1180. It was acquired by Bohemia in 1269, united with Görz in 1286, and acquired by Austria in 1335. In 1918 it became a crownland. Area, 4,005 square miles. Population (1890), 361,068.

Carinus (ka-ri'nus). **Marcus Aurelius.** Died near Margum, in Mœsia, 285 A. D. Roman emperor 283–285, elder son of Carus. He was appointed governor of the western provinces, with the titles of Cæsar and Imperator, on the departure of his father and brother (Numerianus) in 282 on an expedition against the Persians, in the course of which Carus died (283), leaving the two brothers joint emperors. Numerianus died soon after, and the army of Asia proclaimed Diocletian emperor. A decisive battle was fought in 285 near Margum, in Mœsia, in which Carinus was victorious. He was, however, killed in the moment of triumph by his own officers.

Caripunas (kä-rē-pō'näs). [In Tupi, 'white men of the water.'] A horde of Brazilian Indians on the river Madeira, especially about the rapids. They are hunters and fishermen, wandering in the forests, and often attacking travelers. In number they probably do not exceed, at present, one or two thousand. The Caripunas are exceptionally light-colored for Indians, hardly darker than many Europeans. Their language bears little relation to that of surrounding tribes. They call themselves Mannu. The name *Caripuna* has been applied to other wandering hordes in various parts of the Amazon valley.

Cariris. See *Kiriris.*

Carisbrooke (kar'is-brūk). A village in the Isle of Wight, England, 1 mile south of Newport. It is noted for its ruined castle.

Carisbrooke Castle. An ancient castle in the Isle of Wight, England, the place of captivity of Charles I., 1647–48. It is of Saxon foundation; but of the existing remains the keep is Norman, most of the towers and main walls are of the 13th century, and the outworks and chief residential buildings were added or remodeled under Queen Elizabeth. The castle is now ruinous, but extensive and interestingly picturesque, with ivy-clad towers and ramparts.

Carker (kär'kėr), **James.** The manager in the offices of Dombey and Son, in Dickens's novel of that name. He is "sly of manner, sharp of tooth, soft of foot, watchful of eye, oily of tongue, cruel of heart, and deadly of head." He induces Edith, the second wife of Dombey, to elope with him, to revenge herself on her husband. He is killed while trying to escape from Dombey, having been deceived and balked by Edith.

Carl (kärl). [G., *Karl*, MHG. *Karl*, *Karel*, OHG. *Charal*, *Charl*, ML. *Carolus*, *Karolus*, *Karulus*, *Karlus*, OF. *Charles*, whence ME. and E. *Charles*; from OHG. *charal*, *charl*, MHG. *karl*, a man.] See *Charles.*

Carlee. See *Karli.*

Carlell (kär-lel'), **Lodowick.** An English dramatist of the first half of the 17th century. He was the reputed author of "The Deserving Favourite," a tragicomedy (1629), "Arviragus and Philicia," a tragicomedy (1639), "The Passionate Lover" (1655), "The Fool would be a Gentleman," "The Discovery" (1667), "Osmund, the Great Turk," a tragedy (1657), "Heraclius, Emperor of the East" (1664), and "The Spartan Ladies" (lost).

Carlén (kär-lān'), Madame (**Emilia Smith Flygare**). Born at Strömstad, Sweden, Aug. 8, 1807; died at Stockholm, Feb. 5, 1892. A Swedish novelist. Her works include "Waldemar Klein" (1838), "Gustav Lindorm" (1839), "Rosen på Tistelön" (1843), etc.

Carlén, Johan Gabriel. Born in Westgotland, Sweden, July 9, 1814: died at Stockholm, July 6, 1875. A Swedish poet and author, second husband of Madame Carlén. He wrote "Romanser ur Svenska Volklifvet" (1846), "Romances of Swedish life"), etc.

Carleton (kärl'ton), **George.** Lived in the first half of the 18th century. An English officer, a captain of artillery: author of the "Military Memoirs, 1672–1713," often regarded as the work of Defoe.

Carleton, Guy. Born at Strabane, Ireland, Sept. 3, 1724; died at Stubbings, near Maidenhead, Nov. 10, 1808. An English soldier and administrator, created Baron Dorchester Aug. 21, 1786. He was appointed lieutenant-colonel June 18, 1757; took part in the siege of Louisburg, was wounded (then colonel) at the capture of Quebec; served at the siege of Belleisle (1761), and of Havana (1762); was appointed lieutenant-governor of Quebec Sept. 24, 1766, and governor Jan. 10, 1775; took command of the British forces in Canada; defended Quebec successfully against the American forces, Dec., 1775, May, 1776; captured Crown Point, Oct., 1776; was made lieutenant-general Aug., 1777; succeeded Sir Henry Clinton as commander-in-chief in America, Feb. 28, 1782, arriving in New York May 5, and evacuating the city Nov. 25, 1783; and was again appointed governor of Quebec, April 11, 1786. He resigned the governorship in 1796.

Carleton, William. Born at Prillisk, Tyrone, Ireland, 1794; died at Dublin, Jan. 30, 1869. An Irish novelist, a delineator of Irish character and life. He wrote "Traits and Stories of the Irish Peasantry" (1830), "Fardorougha the Miser" (1839), "Valentine M'Clutchy" (1845), etc.

Carli (kär'lē), or **Carli-Rubbi** (-rōb'bē), Count **Giovanni Rinaldo.** Born at Capodistria, near Trieste, April 11, 1720; died at Milan, Feb. 22, 1795. An Italian political economist and antiquary. His chief works are "Delle monete e dell' istituzione delle zecche d'Italia" (1750–60), "Delle antichità italiche" (1788–91), "Lettere Americane" (1780–1781), etc.

Carlino (kär-lē'nō). **Carlo Antonio Bertinazzi.** Born at Turin, 1713: died at Paris, Sept. 7, 1783. An Italian pantomimist and improvisator.

Carlisle, Earls of. See *Howard.*

Carlisle (kär-lil'). [Formerly also *Carlile*, *Carlyle*, *Carbeil*, ME. *Carlile*, *Karlile*, British *Caer Luel*, from *caer*, city, and *Luel*, from LL. *Luguvallum*, *Luguvallium*, or *Luguballia*, the Roman name.] The capital of Cumberland, England, situated at the junction of the Caldew, Peteril, and Eden, in lat. 54° 54′ N., long. 2° 53′ W. It is an important railway center, and has manufactures of iron and cotton. It contains a cathedral and castle, and near it is the end of the Roman wall. The cathedral, as it now stands, is almost wholly of the 14th century. The Norman nave was burned in the 13th century, except the two bays nearest the transept, which have since cou-

stituted the entire nave. The fine choir is in the Decorated style, with a remarkably large and handsome perpendicular east window (60 by 30 feet). The Shaftoe of the 15th century, with contemptuous pointings at their backs. It was an important Roman town; was destroyed by the Danes about 875; and was rebuilt by William II. Bruce besieged it unsuccessfully in 1645; and it was the place of imprisonment of Mary Queen of Scots in 1568. It was besieged and taken by the Parliamentarians in 1645, and by the Young Pretender in 1745. Population (1891), 39,179.

Carlisle, The capital of Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, situated 17 miles west-southwest of Harrisburg. It is the seat of Dickinson College, and was bombarded by the Confederates July 1, 1863. Population (1890), 7,620.

Carlisle (kär-līl'). **John Griffin.** Born at Kenton, Ky., Sept. 5, 1835. An American statesman. His family originally came from near Culpeper in Virginia. He received a common-school education, studied law, supporting himself as a teacher at the public schools. He was admitted to the bar in 1858, and in 1860 entered the State senate of Kentucky. He served his term, and was reelected, but resigned. In 1859 he was elected to the 37th Congress, and remained in the House of Representatives until his promotion to the Senate to fill the unexpired term of Senator Crittenden. He was speaker of the House 1883–89. He was appointed secretary of the treasury by President Cleveland, March 4, 1893.

Carlists (kär'lists), **The.** In Spanish history, the party of Don Carlos under Don Carlos, brother of Ferdinand VII., and subsequent claimants under his title. Ferdinand repealed in 1829 the Salic law of succession, introduced by Philip V. in 1713, in accordance with which females could inherit the throne only in default of all male descendants in the male line, and by a decree of March, 1830, established the old Castilian law, in accordance with which the daughters and granddaughters of the reigning sovereign of Spain and their male descendants succeed. Sept. 29, 1830, without male issue, and the throne descended to his minor daughter Isabella Maria II., who was placed under the regency of her mother Christina. Don Carlos, who was then the presumptive to the throne under the Salic law, refused to recognize the pragmatic sanction and manœuvred, with the aid of Absolutists, to overthrow it. A war which lasted from 1833 to 1839. (See *Cristinos*.) He resigned his claim in 1845 to his son Don Carlos, Duke of Montemolin, who in 1846 made an unsuccessful attempt to be defeated at Tortosa, and made prisoner. His claim descended to his nephew Don Carlos (III.), who, after several short-lived risings in his name, headed a formidable insurrection in the 18 of 1872–75.

Carlo Buffone. See *Buffone*.

Carlo Khan (kär'lō kän). A nickname given to Charles James Fox, occasioned by the introduction of his India bill into Parliament in 1783.

Carlos (kär'los). [See *Charles.*] **1.** The treacherous younger brother of Biron in Southerne's play "Isabella." **—2.** An apathetic pedant in Cibber's comedy "Love Makes a Man." He is transformed by love into an enthusiastic and manly fellow.

Carlos (kär'los). **Don.** Born at Valladolid, Spain, July 5, 1545; died at Madrid, June 24, 1568. Eldest son of Philip II. of Spain and Maria of Portugal. He received the homage of the estates as heir-apparent in 1560. In 1567, angered by the appointment of the Duke of Alva as the governorship of the Netherlands, he struck at the duke with a poniard in the presence of the king. Having had plans to escape from Spain, he was apprehended by his father, Jan. 18, 1568, and a commission was appointed to investigate his conduct. He died in prison a few months later, his death being involved in obscurity and in mystery. Tragedies with Don Carlos as subject have been written by Otway (1672), De Campistron (1683), De Chenedollé, and Alfieri. See *Don Carlos's Soliloquy.*

Carlos, Don (Carlos Maria José Isidoro de Bourbon). Born March 29, 1788; died at Trieste, Austria-Hungary, March 10, 1855. A pretender to the throne of Spain, second son of Charles IV., and brother of Ferdinand VII. He was in 1808 compelled by Napoleon to renounce, with his brother, all claim to the Spanish succession, and was detained with his brother at Valençay till 1814. He became after the restoration heir presumptive to the throne, but was displaced in this position by the abolition of the Salic law through the pragmatic sanction of March 29, 1830, and by the birth of the infanta Maria Isabella, Oct. 10, 1830. On the death of Ferdinand, Sept. 29, 1833, he was proclaimed by the Absolutist party, and was recognized by the pretender Dom Miguel of Portugal. Resistance being made hopeless by the Quadruple Treaty, concluded at London, April 22, 1834, between Spain, Portugal, England, and France, for the purpose of expelling the two pretenders from the Spanish peninsula, he embarked for England June 3, 1834. He returned to Spain, however, and appeared at the headquarters of the Absolutist or Carlist insurgents in Navarre, July 10, 1834, but was forced by the capture of his army by General Espartero to seek refuge across the French border, Sept. 14, 1834. He resigned his claims to his son Don Carlos, May 18, 1845, and assumed the title of Count de Molina.

Carlos, Don (Carlos Luis Fernando de Bourbon). Born at Madrid, Jan. 31, 1818; died at Trieste, Austria-Hungary, Jan. 13, 1861. Eldest son of Don Carlos (1788–1855), called Count of Montemolin, pretender to the throne 1845–1861. He headed an unsuccessful rising in 1860.

Carlos, Don (Carlos María de los Dolores Juan Isidoro José Francisco, Duke of Madrid). Born March 30, 1848. A pretender to the Spanish throne, nephew of Don Carlos (1818–1861), and son of Don Juan, who abdicated in his favor Oct. 3, 1868. His standard was raised in the south of Spain April 21, 1872, and he himself entered Spain July 1, 1872. The war was carried on with some measure of success till after the fall of the republic and the proclamation of Alfonso XII. Tolosa, the last Carlist stronghold, fell on July, 1876. Since the death of Alfonso XII. Don Carlos has not prosecuted his claims in the field.

Carlos, Don. The principal character in Corneille's comedy "Don Sanche d'Aragon." He is really Don Sanche, the heir to the throne.

Carlos, Don. The extravagant and prodigal husband of Victoria in Mrs. Cowley's comedy "A Bold Stroke for a Husband." She strikes a bold stroke and regains him.

Carlota (kär-lō'tä). See *Charlotte.*

Carlota Joaquina (kär-lō'tä thō-ä-kē'nä) of Bourbon. Born at Madrid, April 25, 1775; died near Lisbon, Jan. 7, 1830. Queen of Portugal, daughter of Charles IV. of Spain. She married in 1790 Dom John, prince of Portugal, afterward Dom John VI. In 1807 she fled with the royal family of Portugal to Brazil and remained there until 1821. After the troubles began in Portugal she conspired against Dom John, wishing to make her favorite son, Dom Miguel, king. This brought on the revolt of 1823.

Carlovingian (kär-lō-vin'ji-an) **Cycle.** A group of romances relating to the exploits of Charlemagne and the great and his nobles.

Carlovingians. See *Carolingians.*

Carlovitz, or Carlowitz. See *Karlowitz.*

Carlow (kär'lō). An inland county in Leinster, Ireland. It is an important dairy country. Area, 349 square miles. Population (1891), 40,936.

Carlow, Ir. **Catherlogh** (kath'ėr-lōch'). The capital of the county of Carlow, Ireland, situated on the Barrow in lat. 52° 51′ N., long. 6° 56′ W. It was taken by the Parliamentarians in 1650, and was the scene of an insurgent defeat in 1798. Population (1891), 9,476.

Carlowitz (kär'lō-vits). **Peace of.** A peace concluded Jan. 26, 1699, for twenty-five years, between Austria, Poland, Russia, Venice, and Turkey, by the mediation of England and the Netherlands. Austria received Transylvania and most of the Turkish possessions in Hungary and Russia Azov, Venice the Morea, Dalmatia, and the Ukraine, Poland some Mediterranean towns, and the Morea and Turkey remained in possession of the United Provinces.

The treaty of Carlowitz is memorable not only on account of the magnitude of the territorial changes which it effected, and by reason of the fact that it was the first occasion on which the Ottoman Empire as an aggressive power, but also because it was then that the Emperor and Russia took part for the first time in a general European congress, and by admitting to that congress the representatives of England and Holland, neither of which states was a party to the war, both the Sultan and the Czar tacitly admitted the principle of intervention of the European powers, one with another, for the sake of the general good. Creasy, Hist. of the Ottoman Turks, p. 429.

Carlsbad. See *Karlsbad.*

Carlsburg. See *Karlsburg.*

Carlscrona. See *Karlskrona.*

Carlshamn. See *Karlshamn.*

Carlson (kärl'son), **Fredrik Ferdinand.** Born at Upsala, Sweden, Jan. 13, 1811; died at Stockholm, March 18, 1887. A Swedish historian and politician. He was minister of ecclesiastical affairs 1863–70 and 1875–78.

Carlsruhe. See *Karlsruhe.*

Carlstad. See *Karlstad.*

Carlstadt. See *Karlstadt.*

Carlton (kärl'ton), **The.** A London club established in 1832. It was reformed in 1855, strictly conservative, founded by the Duke of Wellington. It held its last meeting in 1951. Its present house is 69 Pall Mall, S. W.

Carlton House. A large (formerly standing) building, now Carlton House Terrace, London. It was built for Henry Boyle, Lord Carlton, in 1709, and in 1733 was occupied by the Prince of Wales, and afterward by the private secretary of George III. It was remodeled in 1827–32 by the architect Wyatville. Pl.

Carluke (kär'lūk). A mining town in Lanarkshire, Scotland, southeast of Glasgow.

Carlyle (kär-līl'), **Alexander.** Born at Prestonpans, Scotland, Jan. 26, 1722; died at Inveresk, near Edinburgh, Aug. 25, 1805. A Scotch clergyman, noted for an Autobiography" edited by John Hill Burton. He wrote also political and other pamphlets, etc. He was once a good-looking man, and the intimate friend of Hume, Smollett, and other Scottish men of letters. His reputation as a preacher was a cause of scandal in the Scottish Church.

Carlyle, Jane Baillie Welsh. Born at Haddington, England, July 14, 1801; died while driving in Hyde Park, London, April 21, 1866. She was the daughter of John Welsh, a surgeon of Haddington, and was noted for her wit and beauty. She married Thomas Carlyle, at Templand, Oct. 17, 1826. Her letters and memorials, were edited by J. A. Froude, in 1883.

Carlyle, John Aitken. Born at Ecclefechan, Dumfriesshire, July 7, 1801; died at Dumfries, Dec. 15, 1879. A Scottish physician, younger brother of Thomas Carlyle. From 1825 to 1841 he was traveling physician to Lady Clark, wife of the Duke of Devonshire. In 1841 he established himself at Dumfries, and practised there till the death of his wife, 1858, when he retired to Edinburgh. He published a translation of Dante's Inferno (1849).

Carlyle, Joseph Dacre. Born at Carlisle, England, 1759; died at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, England, April 12, 1804. An English Orientalist. He was a graduate of Cambridge University, professed Arabic in 1794, and Lady Margaret prize in 1795. He published "Specimens of Arabic Poetry" (1796). "Poems, suggested chiefly by Views in Asia Minor, Syria, and Greece" (1805).

Carlyle, Thomas. Born at Ecclefechan, Dumfriesshire, Dec. 4, 1795; died at Chelsea, London, Feb. 4, 1881. A celebrated Scottish essayist and historian. He was educated at Annan Grammar School and Edinburgh University (which he entered in the fall of 1809), became mathematical tutor at Annan in 1814, and schoolmaster at Kirkcaldy, 1816–18, living, removed to Edinburgh, Dec., 1818, to study law, supporting himself by giving lessons in mathematics and by writing for encyclopedias; became tutor of Charles and Arthur Buller, in Hertfordshire, 1822; settled London and Paris 1824–25; married Jane Baillie Welsh, Oct. 17, 1826, and resided at Craigenputtock, Dumfriesshire, May, 1828–Nov., 1834; thereafter lived in London until 1874, and settled at Chelsea, 5 Cheyne Row, June to 1854. He was elected rector of Edinburgh University, delivering his inaugural address May 2, 1866; and in 1871 he received the Prussian order of Merit. He published a large number of essays and short articles a friend Schiller on the London Magazine, 1823–24, and separately 1824; translation of Goethe's "Wilhelm Meister" (1824); a translation of Legendre's "Elements of Geometry and Trigonometry" (1824); "Specimens of German Romance" (1827); "Life of Schiller" (1825); Reminiscences," edited by Froude (1881). Life by Froude. Thomas Carlyle: A History of the First Forty Years of his Life (1882).

Carmagnola (kär-män-yō'lä). A town in the province of Turin, Italy, situated on the Mella 12 miles southeast of Turin. It was the birthplace of Francesco Bussone, called the "Carmagnola" according to one version of his origin.

Carmagnola, originally **Francesco Bussone.** Born at Carmagnola, Italy, about 1390; executed at Venice, May 5, 1432. An Italian condottiere, in the service of Milan and Venice.

Carmagnole (kär-mä-nyōl'), **La.** A song and dance popular during the French Revolution. It rivaled *Ça ira.* The tune originated in Provence, and was probably a country-dance tune. It was adapted to a patriotic song in August, 1792, and 1793. The original song was military only, and not the bloody Carmagnole des Rudistes of 1793. The last lines of the stanzas recall the Vaudois massacres, were

"Dansons la Carmagnole,
Vivent les sans-culottes!
Dansons la Carmagnole,
Vivent les sans-culottes!"

Carmania (kär-mā'ni-ā). The ancient name of a region in southern Persia, now called Kirmân.

Carmarthen, or **Caermarthen** (kär-mär'THen). The capital of Carmarthenshire, Wales, situated on the Towy in lat. 51° 51′ N., long. 4° 22′ W.; said to be the Roman Maridunum. Population, 1891, 10,358.

Carmarthenshire (kär-mär'THen-shir). A county of South Wales, bounded by Cardigan on the north, Brecknock and Glamorgan on the east, Carmarthen Bay on the south, and Pembroke on the west. Area, 920 square miles. Population (1891), 130,574.

Carmel (kär'mel). [Heb., 'park' (?).] **1.** A mountain-ridge in Palestine which branches off from the mountains of Samaria, and stretches in a long line to the northwest toward the Mediterranean. It is famous for the legend of Elijah, and is frequently mentioned in the Old Testament. It was the scene of many of the deeds of the two great prophets Elijah and Elisha. The mountain is formed of hard gray limestone with occasional veins of flint, abounds in caves, and possesses a rather rich vegetation. The highest part of the mountain, a southeastern end, rises 1,728 feet above the sea. Its name means 'the abode of God' in Hebrew, and in the early times of Christianity. In 1837 there was erected on it the order of Carmelites, and that monastery is situated on the place where the mountain slopes down to a promontory in the direction of the sea.

2. A city on the mountains of Judah (Josh. xv. 55). The modern ruins of Kurmul are situated about seven miles below Hebron, in a slightly southeast direction.

Carmen (kär'men). 1. A story by Prosper Mérimée, published in 1847.—2. An opera (words by Meilhac and Halévy) founded on Mérimée's story, with music by Bizet, first produced at the Opéra Comique, March 3, 1875.

Carmen Seculare (kär'men sek-ū-lā'rē). [L., 'secular hymn.'] A hymn composed by Horace on the occasion of the "Secular Games," 17 B. C.

Carmen Sylva (kär'men sil'vä). The pseudonym of Queen Elizabeth of Rumania.

Carmontel, or Carmontelle (kär-môn-tel' (**Louis Carrogis**). Born at Paris, Aug. 25, 1717; died there, Dec. 26, 1806. A French dramatist, author of "Proverbes dramatiques" (1768–1811), "Théâtre de campagne" (1775).

Carnac (kär-nak'). [Mil., *Carnacum*, prob. from *Carnus*, sing. of *Carni*, name of a Gallic-Ligurian tribe.] A town in the department of Morbihan, France, situated 18 miles southeast of Lorient. It is famous for its ancient remains, including the menhirs, or prehistoric upright stones, composing three groups arranged in crosses or avenues, and numbering in all about 3,000. The stones are unhewed blocks of granite, many with lichens set in the ground at their smaller ends, and some of them 16 feet high. The object of these remarkable monuments is unknown. They are not sepulchral. Many tumuli, dolmens, and other similar monuments exist in the neighborhood, abounding in remains of the age of polished stone. Population (1891), commune, 2,961.

Carnarvon, or Caernarvon (kär-när'von). The chief town of Carnarvonshire, Wales; a seaport and watering-place. It is situated on the Menai Strait, in lat. 53° 9′ N., long. 4° 17′ W., near the Roman station Segontium, and contains a castle, one of the greatest of surviving medieval strongholds. It was founded by Edward I. toward the end of the 13th century. Its battlemented towers are polygonal, each surmounted by a slender turret of similar form. The castle has been in part restored, and contains some public offices. Population (1891), 9,894.

Carnarvon, Earl of. See *Dormer* and *Herbert*.

Carnarvonshire (kär-när'von-shir). A county in North Wales, lying between Beaumaris Bay on the north, Denbigh on the east, Merioneth and Cardigan Bay on the south, and the Menai Strait and Irish Sea on the west. Its surface is mountainous, as it contains the Snowdon range. It has rich mineral deposits, particularly slate. Area, 577 square miles. Population (1891), 118,225.

Carnatic, or **Karnatic** (kär-nat'ik), **The.** A name formerly given to a country on the eastern coast of British India, extending from Cape Comorin to about lat. 16° N. It is now included in the governorship of Madras. It was governed in the 18th century by the nawab at Arcot, who was vassal to the Nizam of Hyderabad. On the extinction of this administration about 1801, the last nawab died in 1853.

Carnaval de Venise (kär-nā-väl' de ve-nēz'). [F., 'Carnival of Venice.'] A popular air heard by Paganini in Venice, which he embroidered with a series of burlesque variations, and which became a favorite all over the world. Ambroise Thomas introduced the air in the overture to his opera to which he gave the same name, and which he produced Dec. 9, 1868.

Carné (kär-nā'), **Louis Marcien,** Comte de. Born at Quimper, France, Feb. 17, 1804; died at Quimper, Feb. 12, 1876. A French publicist. His works include "Études sur l'histoire du gouvernement representatif en France de 1789 a 1848" (1853, etc.).

Carneades (kär-nē'a-dēz). Born at Cyrene about 213 B. C.; died 129 B. C. A Greek skeptical philosopher and rhetorician, called the founder of the third or New Academy.

Carnegie (kär-ne'gi), **Andrew.** Born at Dunfermline, Scotland, Nov. 25, 1835. A Scotch-American steel-manufacturer. His father was a weaver. In 1847 he emigrated to the United States, went to Pittsburg, acquired by various successful operations, and established iron and steel works which have become the largest in the world. He has written "Round the World" (1884), "Triumphant Democracy" (1886), etc.

Carneia (kär-nē'yä). [Gr. *Κρνεια*.] A Spartan festival, lasting nine days, in the month of August.

The Carneian festival fell in the Spartan month Carneius, the Athenian Metagenitnion, corresponding nearly to our August. It was held in honour of Apollo Carneius, a deity worshipped from very ancient times in the Peloponnese, especially at Amyclæ. Muller (Orchom., p. 327) supposes this worship to have been brought to Amyclæ from Thebes by the Æolidæ. It appears certainly to have been anterior to the Dorian conquest (Thomas, vol. i. pp. 373–375, E. T.). The Spartan festival is said to have been instituted B. C. 676 (Athen. Epit. xiv. 635, E; Eusebius, Chron. Can. pars i. c. 33). It was of a warlike character, like the Athenian Boedromia. *Rawlinson*, Herod., IV. 167, note.

Carneiro de Campos (kär-nā'rō de kām'pōs), **José Joaquim,** Marquis of Caravellas. Born at Bahia, March 4, 1768; died at Rio de Janeiro, Sept. 8, 1836. A Brazilian statesman. He was one of three regents chosen in April, 1833, to govern during the minority of Pedro II.

Carneiro Leão (kär-nā'rō lā-ãn'), **Honorio Hermeto.** Born at Jacahy, Minas Geraes, Jan. 11, 1801: died at Rio de Janeiro, Sept. 3, 1856. A Brazilian statesman. He was minister of justice Sept., 1832–March, 1833; prime minister from Jan. 20, 1843, to Feb., 1844; president successively of Rio de Janeiro and Pernambuco; envoy to the Platine States; and again prime minister from Dec. 5, 1854, until his death. He was marquis of Paraná from Dec., 1854.

Carni (kär'ni). In ancient history, an Alpine tribe (probably Celtic) inhabiting the mountainous region between Venetia and Noricum: conquered by the Roman Scaurus, 115 B. C.

Carnic Alps (kär'nik alps). [L. *Carnicus*, Gr. *Καρνικος*, from *Carni*.] A division of the Alps in northeastern Italy, and in Carinthia and Tyrol.

Carnicer (kär-nē-thär'), **Ramon.** Born at Tarrega, in Lerida, Spain, Oct. 24, 1789; died at Madrid, March 17, 1855. A Spanish composer of operas, songs, and church music. His best opera is "El Colon" (1823).

Carnifex Ferry (kär'ni-feks fer'i). A place near Gauley River, Nicholas County, West Virginia. Here, Sept. 10, 1861, the Federals under Rosecrans repulsed the Confederates under Floyd.

Carniola (kär-ni-ō'lä). [G. *Krain*.] A crownland of the Cisleithan division of Austria-Hungary, in 1849 taken from Carinthia and Styria on the north, Croatia on the east, Croatia, Fiume, and Austrian Littoral on the south, and Kustenland on the west. Its surface is mountainous, traversed by the Julian and Carnic Alps, and the Save valley lies in the north. It has mines of coal, quicksilver, iron, and manganese. It has 10 representatives in the Austrian Reichsrat, and a Landtag of 56 members. Its capital is Laibach. The prevailing religion is Roman Catholic. The vast majority of the inhabitants are Slovenes, with some thousands of Germans and Croats. It was occupied in the ancient Noricum and Pannonia, Colonized by Slovenes and conquered by Charles the Great. It was a medieval mark and duchy. Part of it passed to Austria in 1245, and the remainder in 1364. In the time of the Hapsburg princes under Napoleon, and was restored to Austria in 1814. It became a crownland in 1849. Area, 3,856 square miles. Population (1890), 498,836.

Carnot (kär-nō'), **Lazare Hippolyte.** Born at St. Omer, France, April 6, 1801; died at Paris, March 16, 1888. A French politician and publicist, son of Lazare Nicolas Marguerite Carnot. He was minister of public instruction 1848, was member of the Corps Legislatif 1863–69, and became senator in 1875.

Carnot, Lazare Nicolas Marguerite. Born at Nolay, Burgundy, France, May 13, 1753; died at Magdeburg, Prussia, Aug. 3, 1823. A celebrated French statesman, strategist, and man of science. He was a deputy to the Legislative Assembly in 1791, and to the Convention 1792, and served with great distinction as war minister 1793–95; his successful labors winning him the popular title of "organizer of victory." He was a member of the Directory 1795–97; triumvir 1799; governor of Antwerp 1814; minister of the interior under Napoleon, 1815. He wrote "Sur la metaphysique du calcul infinitesimal" (1797), etc.

Carnot, Marie François Sadi. Born at Limoges, Aug. 11, 1837. A French statesman, son of Lazare Carnot. He was minister of public works 1879–80; president of the department of Seine-Inférieure in 1871; member of the National Assembly; assistant secretary of state (public works) under Freycinet, Aug. 26, 1878; minister of public works under Jules Ferry, Sept. 23, 1880; vice-president of the Chamber 1881–83; minister of public works and finance 1885–86; and president of the republic 1887.

Carnot, Nicolas Léonard Sadi. Born at Paris, June 11, 1796; died there, Aug. 24, 1832. A noted French physicist. His most noted work is "Reflexions sur la puissance motrice du feu et les machines propres a developper cette puissance" (1824).

Carnuntum (kär-nun'tum). In ancient geography, a town in Pannonia, on the Danube. Its ruins are near Hainburg, 25 miles east of Vienna. It was the residence of Marcus Aurelius for three years.

Carnutes (kär-nū'tēz), or **Carnuti** (-ti). An ancient tribe of central Gaul, living in the vicinity of Orléans and Chartres. They were allied with Cæsar 52–51 B. C.

Car of Juggernaut. See *Juggernaut*.

Carolan (kar'ō-lan), **Turlogh.** Born at Newtown, near Nobber, Westmeath, Ireland, about 1670; died March 25, 1738. An Irish itinerant minstrel.

Carolina (kar-ō-lī'nä). [Fem. of Mil. *Carolus*, Charles.] See *Carolina*, 1.] See *North Carolina* and *South Carolina*.

Carolina Maria (kä-rō-lē'nä mä-rē'ä), Queen of Naples. Born at Vienna, Aug. 13, 1752; died at Schönbrunn, near Vienna, Sept. 8, 1814. A daughter of Francis I., emperor of Germany, and wife of Ferdinand IV. of Naples. She caused Acton's appointment as prime minister in 1784.

Caroline (kar'ō-lin), **Amelia Elizabeth.** [NL. *Carolina*: see *Carolina*.] Born May 17, 1768; died Aug. 7, 1821. Queen of George IV. of England, and second daughter of Charles William Ferdinand, duke of Brunswick, and Augusta, sister of George III. She married George, then prince of Wales, April 8, 1795; was abandoned by the prince in 1796 (a formal separation); lived in retirement until 1813; traveled abroad 1813–20; returned to England June 5, 1820; and was accused of adultery and tried before the House of Lords, Aug., 1820. The trial was abandoned Nov. 10, 1820. Her domestic troubles and trial played an important part in English politics. Throughout she had strong popular support.

Caroline Matilda. Born at London, July 22, 1751: died at Alle, Germany, May 11, 1775. Queen of Denmark and Norway, wife of Christian VII., and youngest child of Frederick, prince of Wales. She was married Nov. 8, 1766; became involved in an amour with Struensee, court physician (later created, through her influence and the imbecility of the king, a count and raised to the most influential position in the state), and in various political complications; and was arrested with Struensee and others on the night of Jan. 16–17, 1772, and banished.

Caroline, Wilhelmina. Born March 1, 1683; died Nov. 20, 1737. Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, wife of George II., and daughter of John Frederick, margrave of Brandenburg-Ansbach. She married George, then electoral prince of Hanover, Sept. 2, 1705; went to England on the accession of George I., ascended the throne June 19, 1727; took an active part in politics, and was a firm supporter of Walpole; and several times acted as regent during the absence of the king. Her bitter hostility toward her eldest son, Frederick, prince of Wales, was notorious. She is introduced by Sir Walter Scott in "The Heart of Mid-Lothian," where Jeanie Deans has an interview with her at Richmond.

Carolines (kar'ō-līnz), or **Caroline Islands.** An archipelago in the Pacific, in lat. 3°–11° N., long. 137°–163° E. The name includes usually the Pelew Islands. The chief islands are Yap, Ponape, Strong Island, Ruk (Hogoleu), and Guam. Its inhabitants are Polynesians. It belongs to Spain. The dispute between Spain and Germany in 1885 regarding Yap was settled in favor of Spain.

Carolingia, or **Karolingia** (kar-ō-lin'ji-ä). A name given to the western kingdom of the Franks, the nucleus of the modern France.

Carolingians (kar-ō-lin'ji-ąnz), or **Carlovingians** (kär-lō-vin'ji-ąnz). [F. *Carlovingiens*, G. *Karolinger*.] A royal house descended from Frankish lords in Austrasia in the 7th century. They furnished the 24 Frankish kings (752–987), a dynasty of German emperors and kings (752–911), and a dynasty of Italian sovereigns (774–961).

Carolus Duran. See *Duran*.

Caron, or **Carron** (ka-rōn'), **Franciscus.** Born in Holland, of French parents: died 1674. A navigator. He went to Japan in his youth, became a member of the Dutch Council of the Indies, was appointed director-general of the French commerce in India by Colbert in 1666, and was near Bombay in 1674 as he was returning to France from the East. Author of a "Description of Japan" (Dutch), 1636.

Caron (ka-rōn'), **René Édouard.** Born in Ste. Anne, Côte de Beaupré, Canada, 1800: died Dec. 13, 1876. A Canadian politician and jurist. He became judge of the Court of Queen's Bench in 1855, served as commissioner for codifying the laws of Lower Canada in 1857, and was appointed lieutenant-governor of the province of Quebec in February, 1873, which post he retained until his death.

Caroor. See *Karur*.

Carouge (kä-rōzh'). A town in the canton of Geneva, Switzerland, situated on the Arve adjoining Geneva. Population (1888), 5,703.

Carpaccio (kär-pä'chō), **Vittore.** Born in Istria, 1450 (?); died after 1522. A Venetian painter. Little is known of his life. He was a pupil of the elder Vivarini, and afterward of Gentile Bellini. He is reported to have accompanied Bellini to Constantinople, to which experience may be attributed his interest for oriental costumes in his pictures. The great series of subjects from the life of St Ursula, in the academy at Venice, gives the best as well as the most favorable conception of his genius. The excellent series of pictures in San Giorgio degli Schiavoni which Ruskin has made so prominent was painted by the order of the Hospice di Gerolamo, 1502–08.

Carpani (kär-pä'nē), **Giuseppe.** Born at Villabese, near Milan, Jan. 28, 1752: died at Vienna, Jan. 22, 1825. An Italian librettist and musical writer. He published "La Haydine" (a work on Haydn, 1812).

Carpathian (kär-pā'thi-ąn) **Mountains.** [G. *Karpathen*, L. *Carpates*, Gr. *Καρπατος* (Ptolemy).] A mountain system in central Europe. It extends from Presburg in Austria-Hungary in a semicircle, separating Hungary and Transylvania on one side from Moravia, Silesia, Galicia, Bukowina, and Roumania on the other. Its chief divisions are the West Carpathians (containing the Tatra Mountains, Gerlsdorfer Spitze—8,737 feet), East Carpathians, and Little Carpathians. It is noted for mineral wealth.

Carpathian Wizard, The. Proteus.

Carpathian Sea, L. **Carpathium Mare** (kär-pā'thi-um mā'rē). The ancient name for a small part of the Ægean Sea lying north of Carpathus.

Carpathus (kär'pa-thus), or **Karpathos** (-thos). [Gr. *Καρπαθος*.] An island in the Ægean Sea southwest of Rhodes: the modern Skarpanto or Karpathos. It belongs to Turkey. In ancient times it was under Rhodian rule. Length, 32 miles.

Carpeaux (kär-pō'), **Jean Baptiste.** Born at Valenciennes, France, May 11, 1827; died at the Castle of Bécon, near Asnières, Oct. 11, 1875. A noted French sculptor. He studied first at the École d'Architecture of Valenciennes and later went to Paris where he remained until 1844. He was associated with Chapu and Charles Garnier, and was a pupil of Rude and Duret. In 1853 he made the bas-relief of the "Submission of Abd-el-Kadir" (which secured for him the interest of Napoleon III.) for the pavilion de Rohan du Louvre; Sept. 9, 1854, he won the grand prix de Rome with "Hector and Astyanax." Most of his works are in Paris.

Carpentaria (kär-pen-tā'ri-ā), **Gulf of.** A gulf which indents the northern coast of Australia, west of Cape York peninsula. Width, 300–400 miles. Named (1644) for Captain Pieter Carpenter.

Carpenter (kär'pen-ter), **Lant.** Born at Kidderminster, Sept. 2, 1780; drowned off the Italian coast (probably washed overboard), April 5, 1840. An English Unitarian clergyman, pastor at Exeter 1805–17, and subsequently at Bristol. He wrote an "Introduction to the Geography of the New Testament" (1806), "Harmony, a Synoptical Arrangement of the Gospels" (1824), etc.

Carpenter, Mary. Born at Exeter, April 3, 1807; died at Bristol, June 14, 1877. An English philanthropist and writer, eldest child of Rev. Lant Carpenter, and sister of William Benjamin Carpenter. She founded a girls' school at Bristol in 1829; established various societies and schools for the poor and reformatories; visited India 1866–67, to study the education of Indian women 1868–69, when she took charge of a female normal school at Bombay 1869–70, and for the last time 1875–76, and visited the United States and Canada in 1873, speaking on prison reform.

Carpenter, Matthew Hale. Born at Moretown, Vt., Dec. 22, 1824; died at Washington, D. C., Feb. 24, 1881. An American politician and lawyer. United States senator from Wisconsin 1868–75 and 1879–81.

Carpenter, William Benjamin. Born at Exeter, Oct. 29, 1813; died at London, Nov. 19, 1885. A noted English naturalist, eldest son of Rev. Lant Carpenter. He studied medicine at University College, London, and at the Edinburgh Medical School, graduating in the latter university in 1839. Fullerian professor of physiology at the Royal Institution (1844). Fellow of the Royal Society (1844). professor of forensic medicine at University College, lecturer on geology at the British Museum, principal of University Hall (1851–59), and registrar of the University of London (1856–1879). He took part as naturalist in several expeditions for deep-sea exploration, in the Lightning (1868), Porcupine (1869–70), in the north of Ireland and the Faroe Islands, in the Bulldog (1869–70), in the Shearwater (1870), between Great Britain and Portugal; and in the Challenger (1872–76). He published numerous papers on physiological and zoological topics, including "The Principles of General and Comparative Physiology" (1839; "Comparative Physiology" separately published 1854), "A Popular Cyclopedia of Science" (1845), "Introduction to the Study of the Foraminifera" (1862), "The Microscope and its Revelations" (1856), "Principles of Mental Physiology" (1874).

Carpentras (kar-pon-trä'), A town in the department of Vaucluse, southeastern France, (the ancient Carpentorate), situated on the river Auzon 15 miles northeast of Avignon. It contains many antiquities. Population (1891), 9,778.

Carpi (kär'pē). A town in the province of Modena, Italy, situated 10 miles north-northwest of Modena. Pescatelli was built by Peruzzi in 1509, and is interesting as based on Bramante's design for St. Peter's. A fragment in the sanctuary, with some curious sculpture, belongs to the original cathedral of the 11th century. Population, 6,000.

Carpi. A village in the province of Verona, Italy, situated on the Adige 28 miles southeast of Verona. It was the scene of a victory of Prince Eugene over the French under Catinat in 1701.

Carpini (kär-pē'nē), **Giovanni Piano.** Born at Pian del Carpini, near Perugia, about 1200. An Italian Franciscan, papal legate to the Khan of Tatary 1245–47. He wrote "Liber Tartarorum" (ed. by d'Avezac 1838).

Carpio, Bernardo del. See *Bernardo del Carpio.*

Carpocrates (kär-pok'ra-tēz), or **Carpocras** (kär'pō-kras). Lived probably in the reign of Hadrian (117–138 A. D.). A celebrated Alexandrian Gnostic. See *Gnosticism.*

Carpocratians (kär-pō-krā'shianz). A sect of Gnostics of the 2d century, followers of Carpocrates or Carpocras of Alexandria. See the extract.

> The Carpocratians were avowed Eclectics: they worshipped, as benefactors of the human race, the images of Zoroaster, Pythagoras, Plato, Aristotle, and Jesus Christ, as well as that of their own founder. By this school were received, possibly were invented, many of the astrologic or theurgic books attributed to Zoroaster and other ancient sages. The Jewish Scriptures were the works of inferior angels; of the Christian, they received only the Gospel of St. Matthew. The supreme, unknown, uncreated Deity was the Monad; the visible world was the creation, the domain of inferior beings. But the Carpocratian system was much simpler and, in some respects, rejecting generally the system of Æons or Emanations, approached much nearer to Christianity than those of most of the Gnostics.
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> *Milman,* Hist. of Christianity, II. 83.

Carpzov (kärp'tsof), **Benedict.** Born at Brandenburg, Germany, Oct. 22, 1565; died at Wittenberg, Germany, Nov. 26, 1624. A noted German jurist.

Carpzov, Benedict. Born at Wittenberg, Germany, May 27, 1595; died at Leipsic, Aug. 30, 1666. A German jurist, son of Benedict Carpzov. He wrote "Definitiones forenses," 1668; "Practica nova rerum criminalium" (1635), etc.

Carpzov, Benedict Gottlob. Born at Dresden, Sept. 29, 1679; died at Lübeck, Germany, April 7, 1767. A German theologian.

Carquin (kär-kēn'). A tribe of North American Indians. They formerly lived south of Carquinez Straits, California, and eastward to the mouth of San Joaquin River. See *Costanoan.*

Carr (kär), or **Ker, Robert.** Died July, 1645. A British politician, of Scotch birth, created Viscount Rochester March 27, 1611, and Earl of Somerset July 25, 1613. He came to England as a page of James I., became a favorite of the king, was the first Scotchman promoted by James to a seat in the English House of Lords, fell in love with Lady Essex Howard, the wife of the King, procured a divorce from her husband and married Carr (then Earl of Somerset), Dec. 26, 1613; was implicated in the poisoning by Lady Essex of Sir Thomas Overbury, who had at first promoted their intrigue, but later opposed their marriage; and was tried and condemned to death in 1615, but was finally pardoned. The prosecution was conducted by Bacon as attorney-general.

Carr, Sir Robert. Born in Northumberland, England; died at Bristol, England, June 1, 1667. A British commissioner in New England in 1664. With Nicolls he took New Amsterdam from the Dutch in 1664, and named it New York.

Carracci (kär-rät'chē), or **Caracci** (kär-rä'chē), **Agostino.** Born at Bologna, Italy, Aug. 16, 1558; died at Parma, Italy, March 22, 1602. An Italian engraver and painter of the Bolognese school, brother of Annibale Carracci.

Carracci, Annibale. Born at Bologna, Nov. 3, 1560; died at Rome, July 15, 1609. An Italian painter of the Bolognese school, a pupil of his cousin Lodovico Carracci. In 1580 he went to Parma to study the works of Correggio and in 1595 decorated the ceiling of a gallery in the Farnese palace, which was declared by Poussin to excel all other works but those of Raphael. He was associated with his cousin Lodovico in conducting the academy at Bologna.

Carracci, Lodovico. Born at Bologna, Italy, April 21, 1555; died at Bologna, Nov. 13, 1619. An Italian painter, founder of the Bolognese school, noted as a teacher. The best pupils of his school were Domenichino and Guido. His chief works are at Bologna.

Carrara (kär-rä'rä). A town in the province of Massa-e-Carrara, Italy, in lat. 44° 5′ N., long. 10° 6′ E. It is famous for the neighboring quarries of marble. Population, 11,000.

Carrasco (ka-ras'kō; Sp. pron. kär-räs'kō), **Samson,** Sp. **Sanson.** A bachelor or licentiate in Cervantes's "Don Quixote," who played the knight.

Carratalá (kär-rä-tä-lä'), **José.** Born at Alicante, Dec. 14, 1781; died at Madrid, 1854. A Spanish general. In 1823 he went with Morillo to Venezuela, passed thence to Peru, and fought against the revolutionists in Upper Peru, attaining the rank of field-marshal. In 1834 he commanded the forces in Estremadura against the Carlists, and shortly after he fought against them in Biscay. In March, 1836, he was made captain-general of Catalonia, and he subsequently held the same office in Valencia, Murcia, and Old Castile. In 1839 he was named senator and minister of war, and his rank was raised to that of lieutenant-general.

Carré (kä-rā'), **Michel.** Born at Paris, 1819; died there, June 27, 1872. A French dramatist and librettist for vaudevilles and comic operas. He collaborated with Jules Barbier after 1849.

Carrel (kä-rel'), **Nicolas Armand.** Born at Rouen, France, May 8, 1800; died at St. Mandé, near Paris, July 24, 1836. A French journalist and republican leader. He was editor of the "National" at Paris, 1830–36, and was mortally wounded in a duel July 22, 1836.

Carreño de Miranda (kär-rā'nyō dā mē-rän'dä), **Juan.** Born at Avilés, in Asturias, Spain, March 25, 1614; died at Madrid, Sept., 1685. A Spanish painter, chiefly of portraits and religious compositions.

Carrera (kar-ra'rä), **José Miguel de.** Born at Santiago, Oct. 15, 1785; died at Mendoza, in the Argentine, Sept. 4, 1821. A Chilian revolutionist. In 1811 with his brothers, Juan Jose and Luis, he headed the revolt against the Spaniards which had already broken out, and became the first president of Chile. He was deposed in favor of O'Higgins in 1813, and though the rivals joined forces in 1814, they were defeated by the Spaniards at the battle of Rancagua (Oct. 12, 1814). Carrera fled to Buenos Ayres, and in 1816 went to the United States. He returned in 1816, but was forbidden to proceed to Chile. Driven in 1821 to take refuge among the Indians, he was betrayed by his own men and shot as a rebel.

Carrera, Rafael. Born in Guatemala City, 1814; died there, April 14, 1865. A Guatemalan revolutionist of mixed negro and Indian blood. He joined the revolt against the Federal party in Central America in 1837, became commander of the reactionary insurgents, and in 1847 was elected president of Guatemala. In 1851 he was re-elected president for life, and was practically dictator.

Carrey (kä-rā'), **Jacques.** Born at Troyes, 1646; died 1726. A French painter, a pupil of Lebrun. He made numerous journeys to the Orient, during one of which he executed a series of sketches from the Parthenon, then (1674) in a good state of preservation. These drawings, preserved in the Bibliotheque Nationale in Paris, have been invaluable to students of Greek art. Carrey also assisted Lebrun in his great compositions.

Carrhæ (kär'hē). In ancient geography, a town in Mesopotamia, in lat. 36° 52′ N., long. 39° 2′ E. It is usually identified with the scriptural Haran, or Harran. Near here, 53 B. C., the Roman consul Crassus suffered a defeat so decisive at the hands of the Parthians, by whom he was shortly after killed in an interview with one of their satraps.

Carrick (kar'ik), The southern district of Ayrshire, Scotland. It is south of the Doon.

Carrick, Earl of. See *Bruce, Robert de.*

Carrickfergus (kar-ik-fer'gus). A seaport in Ulster, Ireland, situated on Belfast Lough 9 miles northeast of Belfast. It forms a county with the adjacent districts, inclosed by Antrim. The leading manufactures are cheese and muslin. King William III. landed here in 1690, and it was captured by the French in 1760. The castle, a splendid Norman fortress, was built by De Courcy in 1178, and is now occupied by a royal garrison. It stands on a rock, with water on three sides. The entrance is by a gateway flanked by semicircular towers and defended by portcullis and other medieval devices. The donjon is an enormous square tower of five stories. Population (1901), 8,923.

Carrick's Ford. A place on the Cheat River, in Tucker County, West Virginia. Here, July 14, 1861, the Federals under Morris defeated the Confederates under Garnett.

Carrick-on-Suir (kar'ik-on-shōr'). A town in the county of Tipperary, Ireland, situated on the Suir 14 miles northwest of Waterford. It has manufactures of woolens and linens. Population (1891), 5,608.

Carrier. See *Bakaïtis.*

Carrier (kär-yā'), **Jean Baptiste.** Born at Yolz, near Aurillac, France, 1756; guillotined at Paris, Dec. 16, 1794. A French revolutionist, deputy to the Convention in 1792, notorious for his cruelty in the revolutionary tribunal at Nantes 1793–94.

Carriere (kär-yär'), **Moritz.** Born at Griedel, Hessen, Germany, March 5, 1817. A German philosopher and writer on esthetics, professor of philosophy at Giessen.

Carrillo de Mendoza y Pimentel (kär-rēl'yō dā men-dō'thä ē pē-men-tel'). **Diego,** Count of Priego and Marquis of Gelves. Born about 1569; died after 1627. A Spanish general and administrator, the second son of the Marquis of Tavara. He was viceroy of New Spain (Mexico) from Sept. 23, 1621, to his death, but acquired such unpopularity through his ostentatious profusion that his recall, the triumph of the archbishop, and the viceroy was deposed and imprisoned by the audiencia Jan. 1624. He returned to Spain in 1626.

Carrington, Lord. See *Primrose, Archibald,* and *Smith, Robert.*

Carrington (kar'ing-ton), **Richard Christopher.** Born at Chelsea, England, May 26, 1826; died at Churt, Surrey, Nov. 27, 1875. An English astronomer. He was noted for his observations of the minor planets, fixed stars, and the sun, made chiefly at his private observatory at Red Hill, near Reigate, Surrey.

Carrion (kär-rē-ōn'), **Geronimo.** An Ecuadorian politician, elected president of the republic Aug. 4, 1865. In Jan., 1866, he joined with Chile and Peru in the defensive alliance against Spain. After being subjected to a vote of censure by Congress, he resigned Nov., 1867.

Carrizo Indians. See *Camecrayada.*

Carroll (kar'ol), **Charles,** "of Carrollton." Born at Annapolis, Md., Sept. 20, 1737; died at Baltimore, Nov. 14, 1832. An American patriot, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. He was United States senator from Maryland 1789–91.

Carroll, Lewis. A pseudonym of Charles Lutwidge Dodgson.

Carrollton (kar'ol-ton). A former town in Louisiana. It is now a part of New Orleans.

Carron (kar'on). **1.** A river in Stirlingshire, Scotland, which flows into the Firth of Forth

10 miles southeast of Stirling. At one time it was the north boundary of the Roman Empire.—2. A village on the river Carron, 9 miles southeast of Stirling. It is noted for its ironworks; its cannon-powders were cast here in 1778.

Carrousel, Arc du. See *Arc de Triomphe du Carrousel.*

Carrousel (kar-o-zel'), **Place du.** [F. *carrousel*, a tilt or tilting-match, lit. *carosello*, from *garosello*, a festival or tournament.] The space extending along the eastern court of the Tuileries, and inclosed by the buildings of the Old and New Louvre. It was originally the space between the eastern façade of the Tuileries and the enceinte of Charles V., which was laid out about 1600 as a garden called the "Parterre de Madame Royale" in honor of Marie Louise de Montpensier, who then lived in the Tuileries. In the reign of Louis XIV. a great carrousel or tilt, which surpassed all previous ones, was held here June 5 and 6, 1662, and the place was called Place du Carrousel, and has since kept that name. All sorts of knightly games were played by the king, his guests, and courtiers, in costumes of all nations. In the 18th century the space between the old city house and the Louvre was still occupied by streets and houses. When the northern gallery was built between the two parts of the old Louvre, and New Louvre, under Napoleon III., the entire space was cleared, and is now called Place du Carrousel.

Carruthers (ka-rō'thėrz), **Robert.** Born at Dumfries, Nov. 5, 1799; died at Inverness, May 26, 1878. A Scottish journalist and man of letters, editor and proprietor of the "Inverness Courier." He was the biographer and editor of Pope, and the compiler, with Robert Chambers, of "Chambers's Cyclopedia of English Literature," etc.

Carse of Gowrie. See *Gowrie.*

Carson (kär'son), **Christopher,** usually called "Kit" **Carson.** Born in Madison County, Ky., Dec. 24, 1808; died at Fort Lyon, Col., May 23, 1868. An American trapper, guide, soldier, and Indian agent in New Mexico.

Carson City. The capital of Nevada, situated in lat. 39° 10′ N., long. 119° 46′ W. There are gold- and silver-mines in the vicinity. Population (1890), 3,950.

Carstares (kär'stârz'), **William.** Born at Cathcart, near Glasgow, Feb. 11, 1649; died Dec. 28, 1715. A noted Scottish Presbyterian divine. He was chaplain to William, prince of Orange, 1686, royal chaplain 1693-715, principal of the University of Edinburgh 1700, and four times moderator of the assembly.

Cartagena, or **Carthagena** (kär-ta-(thą)-hē'na; Sp. pron. kär-ta-hā'nä). A seaport in the province of Murcia, Spain, situated on the Mediterranean in lat. 37° 36′ N., long. 0° 56′ W.; the ancient Carthago Nova. There are mines of copper, lead, etc., in the neighborhood. It has a cathedral, and the best Spanish harbor on the Mediterranean. It exports barilla. It was colonized by the Carthaginians, and captured by Scipio Africanus in 210 B. C. It was taken by the British and retaken by Spanish in 1706. In 1873 it was captured by insurgents, and was retaken in 1874. Population (1887) 84,230.

Cartagena. A seaport city of Colombia, capital of the department of Bolivar, on a low island between the Caribbean Sea and the Bay of Cartagena. It was founded in 1533 by Pedro de Heredia and was long the principal port and stronghold of this part of Spanish America. Several times taken and sacked by corsairs, it was fortified in the 18th century at an expense of $20,000,000, and in 1741 resisted the attack of Vernon. It was the first New Granadan city to declare for independence, and in 1815 was taken by the Spaniards after a four months' siege in which nearly all the garrison and inhabitants perished; for this it received the title of the "Heroic City." Population (1801) 12,000.

Cartagena de las Indias (kär-ta-nä'nä dā läs ēn'dē-äs). [Sp., 'Cartagena of the Indies.'] The name used, during the colonial period, for the city of Cartagena in New Granada, now in Colombia, to distinguish it from Cartagena in Spain.

Cartago (kär-tä'gō). A town in the department of Cauca, Republic of Colombia, in lat. 4° 35′ N., long. 76° 10′ W. Population, about 6,000.

Cartago. A town in Costa Rica, Central America, situated 13 miles east-southeast of San José. It is frequently visited by earthquakes. Population (1888), 4,375.

Cartaphilus. See *Jew, The Wandering.*

Cartas de Indias (kär'tas dā ēn'dē-äs). A collection of letters from early Spanish explorers, published by the Spanish government at Madrid, 1877. Some of those from Columbus, Vespucci, and others are given in facsimile.

Carte (kärt), **Thomas.** Born at Clifton-upon-Dunsmoor, Warwickshire, England, April 23, 1686; died near Abingdon, England, April 2, 1754. An English scholar and historian. He was the author of a "Life of James, Duke of Ormonde" (1736), an important history of England to 1654 (1747-55), etc. He was a strong Jacobite.

Cartel (kär-tel') **Combination.** In German politics, the temporary union in the Reichstag about 1889 of the members of the German Conservative, National Liberal, and Imperialist parties.

Carter (kär'tėr), **Elizabeth.** Born at Deal, Dec. 16, 1717; died at London, Feb. 19, 1806. An English poet, translator, and miscellaneous writer. She is best known for her friendship for Dr. Johnson, which lasted for fifty years. Her letters to Mrs. Vesey, Mrs. Montagu, and Miss Catherine Talbot were collected and printed in seven volumes in 1809.

Carter, Franklin. Born at Waterbury, Conn., Sept. 30, 1837. An American educator. He was graduated from Williams College in 1862. From 1865 to 1865 he was professor of Latin and French at Williams, from 1865 to 1872 of Latin only. From 1872 to 1881 he was professor of German at Yale College. In 1881 he became president of Williams College.

Carter, Henry. The original name of Frank Leslie, changed by act of the legislature in 1849. See *Leslie, Frank.*

Carteret (kär'tėr-et), Sir **George.** Born at St. Ouen, Jersey, between 1609–17; died June, 1680. An English sailor and royalist politician, a nephew of Sir Philip de Carteret. He became captain in the navy in 1636, and comptroller of the navy in 1639; supported actively the royalist cause, and was appointed by the king lieutenant-governor of Jersey (from which he expelled the parliamentary governor) and vice-admiral (Dec. 13, 1644); was granted by Charles II. "certain island and adjacent islets in America in perpetual inheritance, to be called New Jersey." He received Dec. 22, 1651, and sent to France and obtained a command in the French navy; was imprisoned in the Bastille Aug.–Dec., 1655; returned to England at the Restoration; was treasurer of the navy 1660–67; was created baronet, and was member of Commons for mismanagement of the funds of the navy, Dec. 10, 1668. He was one of the original proprietors of Carolina, and, with Lord Berkeley, was granted the land between the Hudson and the Delaware, named in his honor New Jersey.

Carteret, John, Lord. Born April 22, 1690; died at Bath, Jan. 2, 1763. An English statesman, son of Sir Philip Carteret. He became Earl Granville and baronet Sept. 22, 1695, and Earl Granville (through the death of his mother) Oct. 18, 1744. He was appointed ambassador extraordinary to Spain in 1719; mediated a peace between Sweden, Prussia, and Hanover in 1720; attended as ambassador extraordinary the congresses of Brunswick and Cambray in 1720; was appointed secretary of state for the northern provinces under George I. March 5, 1721; became lord lieutenant of Ireland, April 3, 1724, retiring 1730; was an active opponent of Walpole, moving Feb. 13, 1741, in the House of Lords that the king be requested to remove him from his "presence and councils for ever"; became secretary of state for the northern province Feb. 12, 1742, under Lord Wilmington; resigned Nov. 24, 1744; and attempted unsuccessfully to form a ministry Feb., 1746.

Carteret, Philip. Died at Southampton, England, July 21, 1796. An English rear-admiral and explorer in the southern hemisphere. He was lieutenant of the Dolphin in Byron's expedition, 1764–66; commanded the Swallow in the expedition under Wallis to the southern hemisphere, 1766–68; and discovered Pitcairn Island (July 2, 1767), Osnaburg, Gower's Island, Simpson's Island (Carteret's Island), Wallis's Island, and others. His "Journal" was published in Hawkesworth's "Voyages" (1773).

Carteret, Sir Philip de. Born on the island of Jersey, Feb., 1584; died in Jersey, Aug. 23, 1643. An English royalist, seigneur of St. Ouen, Jersey, and of Sark, and lieutenant-governor of Jersey, which he held for the king until his death.

Cartesius. See *Descartes.*

Carthage (kär'thaj). [L. *Carthago*, Phen. *Kerthadasht*, New Town, as opposed to the mother city Tyre, or to the older colony of Utica.] An ancient city and state in northern Africa, situated on the Mediterranean in lat. 36° 52′ N., long. 10° 18′ E., a few miles northeast of modern Tunis. The modern Bizerta is on its site. It was founded by Phenicians in the middle of the 9th century (?) B. C. It was a great trading and colonizing center as early as the 6th century B. C., and was one of the largest cities of antiquity. It had two harbors, a naval and a mercantile. Its first treaty with Rome was made in 509 B. C. It was defeated at Himera in Sicily in 480, and overthrew Selinus and other Sicilian cities about 409. It was the rival of Syracuse under Dionysius, Agathocles, etc. At the height of its power it had possessions in Sicily, Corsica, Sardinia, northern Africa, and Spain. Its wars with Rome have the following names: First Punic War, 264–241; Second Punic War, 218–201; Third Punic War, 149–146. It was reconstituted as a Roman city by Caius Gracchus and successfully by Augustus in 29 (?) B. C.; was taken by the Vandals in 439 A. D.; and was retaken by Belisarius in 533. It was an important center of Latin Christianity. The Saracens destroyed it about 697. Bizerta, on its site, was fortified by the French as a naval station in 1896. At present some broken arches of an aqueduct and the Roman Catholic monastery of St. Louis mark the site of the former rival of Rome. See *Punic Wars.*

Carthage. The capital of Jasper County, southwestern Missouri. Near here, July 5, 1861, was fought the battle between the Federals (4,500) under Sigel and the Confederates (5,500–5,000) under Governor Jackson.

Carthagena. See *Cartagena.*

Carthago (kär-thā'gō). The Roman name of Carthage.

Carthago Nova (nō'vä). The Roman name of Cartagena, Spain.

Cartier (kär-tyā'), Sir **George Etienne.** Born at St. Antoine, Lower Canada, Sept. 6, 1814; died at London, May 21, 1873. A French-Canadian lawyer and politician. He was provincial secretary, Jan., 1856; attorney-general for Lower Canada, May, 1856; and premier, 1858. He was the author of "O Canada, mon pays, mes amours" and other popular songs.

Cartier (kär-tyā'), **Jacques.** Born at St. Malo, France, Dec. 31, 1494; died after 1552. A celebrated French navigator. He made three voyages to Canada. In the first (1534) he explored the Gulf of St. Lawrence; in the second (1535) he sailed up the St. Lawrence to Montreal; and in the third (1541–42) he made an unsuccessful attempt at colonization in Canada.

Cartismandua (kär-tis-man'du-ą). A queen of the Brigantes in the time of Claudius. She favored the Romans, and was forced to seek an asylum in their camp.

Cartoons of Raphael. Drawings executed in 1515–16, for Leo X., to be reproduced in Flemish tapestry. They were long in Hampton Court Palace, and are now in the South Kensington Museum, London. One of the two sets of tapestries made from them is in the Vatican, the other in the Old Museum, Berlin. The cartoons are seven in number: Christ's Charge to Peter, Death of Ananias, Peter and John Healing the Cripple, Paul and Barnabas at Lystra, Elymas Struck Blind, Paul Preaching at Athens, The Draught of Fishes. In composition and vigor of drawing they are among Raphael's best works.

Cartouche (kär-tōsh'), **Louis Dominique.** Born at Paris about 1693; broken on the wheel at Châtelet, France, Nov. 28, 1721. A celebrated Parisian robber. He was the son of a wine merchant, and was stolen by gipsies, from whom he learned rascality. He established a band in Paris, and after a short period of service in the army formed a famous band of robbers. His history was extremely popular, and was the foundation of various plays.

Cartwright (kär'trīt), **Edmund.** Born at Marnham, Nottingham, England, April 24, 1743; died at Hastings, England, Oct. 30, 1823. An English clergyman and mechanician, the reputed inventor of the power-loom. He was graduated at University College, Oxford, and became a fellow at Magdalen College in 1767, curate of Brampton, and rector of Goadby Marwood, Leicestershire, in 1779. In 1784, during a visit to Arkwright's cotton-mills at Cromford, the idea of a weaving-machine, according to the account given by his brother John, arose. His first patent was taken out April 4, 1785, and this was followed by others, on improvements, on Oct. 30, 1786, and Aug. 18, 1787. He also patented (1792) a wool-combing machine, and (1797) a steam-engine in which alcohol was used, and assisted Robert Fulton in his experiments with steamboats. He was the brother of John Cartwright.

Cartwright, John. Born at Marnham, Nottingham, England, Sept. 17, 1740; died at London, Sept. 23, 1824. An English radical politician and publicist, surnamed "the Father of Reform," an advocate of parliamentary reform and of the abolition of slavery; brother of Edmund Cartwright. He was the author of "A Letter to Edmund Burke," "The Constitutional Principles of American Government laid down in his lately published Speech on American Taxation" (1775), and of other political pamphlets.

Cartwright, Peter. Born in Amherst County, Va., Sept. 1, 1785; died at Pleasant Plains, Ill., Sept. 25, 1872. An American circuit preacher of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Cartwright, Thomas. Born in Hertfordshire, England, 1535; died at Warwick, Dec. 27, 1603. A celebrated English Puritan clergyman, controversialist, and scholar.

Cartwright, Thomas. Born at Northampton, Sept. 1, 1634; died at Dublin, April 15, 1689. An English prelate, prebendary of Wells and of Durham, dean of Ripon, and (1686) bishop of Chester.

Cartwright, William. Born at Northway, near Tewkesbury, England, Sept., 1611; died at Oxford, Nov. 29, 1643. An English divine and dramatist. He was the son of an innkeeper at Cirencester, a student of Christ Church, Oxford, a member of the Council of War in 1642, and junior proctor of the university in 1643. He wrote "The Ordinary," "The Royal Slave, a Tragi-Comedy," "The Lady-Errant, a Tragi-Comedy," and "The Siege, or Love's Convert," etc. His plays and poems were collected in 1651.

Carupano (kä-rō-pä'no). A seaport in the state of Bermudez, Venezuela, in lat. 10° 40′ N., long. 63° 18′ W. Population, 12,000.

Carus (kā'rŭs). **Julius Viktor.** Born at Leipsic, Aug. 25, 1823. A noted German zoölogist. He was custodian of the Museum of Comparative Anatomy at Oxford (1849–51), professor of comparative anatomy at Leipsic (1853), and Professor Wyville Thompson's substitute at Edinburgh (1873–74). His works include "Zur nähern Kenntnis des Generationswechsels" (1849), "System der tierischen Morphologie" (1853), "Icones zootomicæ" (1857), etc.

Carus, Karl Gustav. Born at Leipsic, Jan. 3, 1789; died at Dresden, July 28, 1869. A German physiologist and psychologist. His

works include "Lehrbuch der Zootomie" (1818), "Grundzüge der Vergleichenden Anatomie und Physiologie" (1828), "Über den Elektrotonus der Insekten" (1857), "Vorlesungen über Psychologie" (1851), "Psyche, etc." (1846).

Carus (kā'rŭs), **Marcus Aurelius.** Born in Narona, Dalmatia, about 222; died near Ctesiphon, Mesopotamia, 283. Emperor of Rome 282–283. He was prefect of the Prætorian Guard under Probus, and was elevated to the throne by the soldiery on the murder of Probus at Sirmium. He was killed succeeding to one account by lightning; on an expedition against the Parthians he was about to push his conquests across the Tigris.

Carvalho (kär-väl'yō) **Paes de Andrade** (pīs dē ăn-drā'dē), **Manuel de.** Born about 1795; died in Rio de Janeiro, June 18, 1855. A Brazilian politician. He was elected temporary president of the Province, Dec., 1824, and during the succeeding year headed a revolt against the emperor Pedro I., proclaiming (July 2, 1824) a republic with the name of the Confederação do Equador. The revolt was put down in October, and Carvalho escaped to England. He returned to Brazil and was a senator from 1838.

Carvell (kär'vel), **Nicholas.** Died 1566. An English poet, reputed author of two poems in the "Mirror for Magistrates."

Carver (kär'vėr), **John.** Born in England, about 1575; died at Plymouth, Mass., April, 1621. One of the leaders of the "Pilgrim Fathers," and first governor of Plymouth Colony, 1620–21. He took refuge in Holland about 1608, was deacon in Robinson's church at Leyden, and was agent for the Puritans in England.

Carver, Jonathan. Born at Stillwater, Conn., 1732; died at London, Jan. 31, 1780. An American soldier and traveler, explorer of the region beyond the Mississippi. He made a northern passage to the Pacific, he started from Boston, June, 1766, explored the shores of Lake Superior, and proceeded as far west as the sources of the St. Peters, returning in 1768. In 1769 he went to England. He published "Travels through the Interior Parts of North America," including an account of the manners, customs, languages, etc., of the Indians (1778); "A Treatise on the Cultivation of the Tea-plant" (1779), etc.

Carvilius (kär-vil'i-us), **Spurius.** A Roman freedman, noted as one of the first to open a public school at Rome, and as the arranger of the Roman alphabet. See the extract.

K disappeared from use at a very early date, being represented by C instead. Later, when the need appeared for a distinction between the smooth mutes and aspirate mediæ or mutæ, the functions of Sp Carvilius (ca. 230 BC) and others, invented the sign G to designate the former, by the addition of a stroke to the figure of C. Z, necessary and little use (Y, which was only pressed together with Y to the time of Cicero), and was then placed at the end of the alphabet. Thus the alphabet of Carvilius therefore consisted of twenty-one letters.

Teuffel and Schwabe, Hist. Rom. Lit. (tr. by G. C. W. Warr), I. 15.

Carvin (kär-vaṅ'). A manufacturing town in the department of Pas-de-Calais, France, situated 11 miles southeast of Lille. Population (1891), commune, 8,000.

Cary (kā'ri), **Alice.** Born near Cincinnati, Ohio, April 20, 1820; died at New York, Feb. 12, 1871. An American author. Her works include poems, novels, sketches of Western life, "Clovernook Papers" (1851), "Hagar: a Story of To-day" (1852), etc.

Cary, Sir Henry. Died Sept., 1633. An English statesman, son of Sir Edward Cary of Berkhamstead and Abbenham, Hertfordshire, created Viscount Falkland in the Scottish peerage, Nov. 10, 1620.

Cary, Henry Francis. Born at Gibraltar, Dec. 6, 1772; died at London, Aug. 14, 1844. An English author, educated at Oxford. Known as the translator of Dante. He studied at Christ Church, Oxford, became vicar of Abbot-Beaudys, Staffordshire in 1796, removed to the living of Kingsbury, Warwickshire, in 1800, became keeper of Berkeley Chapel, London, in 1802, and was appointed assistant keeper of printed books at the British Museum in 1826, resigning in 1837. His translation of the "Inferno" of Dante was published in 1805, and the whole was completed in 1812.

Cary, Lucius, Viscount Falkland. Born at Burford, Oxfordshire, England, about 1610; killed at the first battle of Newbury, Sept. 20, 1643. An English politician and litterateur. He was a member of Parliament in 1640, and secretary of state in 1641. He sided with the Royalists in 1642.

Cary, Phœbe. Born near Cincinnati, Ohio, Sept. 4, 1824; died at Newport, R. I., July 31, 1871. An American author, sister of Alice Cary. She wrote "Poems of Faith, Hope, and Love" (1854), etc., and was the author of the hymn "One sweetly solemn thought."

Casa (kä'sä), **Giovanni della.** Born at Mugello, near Florence, June 28, 1503; died at Rome, Nov. 14, 1556. An Italian poet and ecclesiastic, clerk of the chamber to Pope Paul III., and charged with various diplomatic duties; author of "Galateo" (poem on etiquette, 1558, 1752). His collected works were published in 1707.

Casabianca (kä-zä-byäṅ'kä), **Louis.** Born at Bastia, Corsica, about 1755; killed off Aboukir, Egypt, Aug. 1, 1798. A French naval officer. In company with his son (Giacomo Jacopo Casabianca) he perished with his ship, L'Orient, at the battle of the Nile. His death is the subject of a poem by Mrs. Hemans.

Casa de Contratacion de las Indias (kä'sä dā kōn'trä-tä-thē-ōn' dä läs ēn'dē-äs), or **Council of Seville.** [Sp., 'house of commerce with the Indies,' *Consejo de Sevilla.*] An office established at Seville in 1503 for the regulation of commerce with the Indies. It maintained the strict Spanish monopoly of American commerce, and was one of the principal causes of complaint in the colonies.

Casa d'oro (kä'sä dō'rō). [It., 'house of gold.'] A Venetian mediæval 14th century palace. It has been nicknamed from its color. It has three stories, divided vertically into five divisions. The first and second has in the lowest story two open arches, the inner one pointed and in the top two round arches, and pointed-trefoiled windows set between the arches. The middle and second stories have each five round arches, set between corresponding arches. Above these are perpendicular rectangular panels. Colonnettes run between the arches and corresponding engaged columns. Abundant traces of red color and marbles.

Casa Grande (kä'sä grän'dā). [Sp., 'great house.'] A ruin of an ancient Pima village on the south bank of the Gila River, in Arizona, 30 miles northwest of Tucson. Its aboriginal name is *Sonan-ko* ('house of Sivapi').

Casa Guidi (kä'sä gwē'dē) **Windows.** A poem by Mrs. Browning, published in 1851. Named from the casa in which she lived in Florence where the authoress resided during the composition of the poem.

Casale (kä-zä'lā), or **Casale Monferrato** (mon-fer-rä'tō). A town in the province of Alessandria, Italy, situated on the Po 38 miles east of Turin. It was the old capital of the duchy of Monferrato. It has a mediæval look, but in the 17th century by the Leonards. Population, 14,000.

Casalmaggiore (kä-zal'mad-jō'rā). A town in the province of Cremona, Italy, situated on the Po 22 miles southeast of Cremona. Here Francesco Sforza defeated the Venetians in 1448.

Casamanza (kä-zä-män'zä), or **Casamance** (kä'zä-mäṅs'). A river in Senegambia, West Africa, which flows into the Atlantic Ocean 60 miles south of the Gambia.

Casas (kä'säs), **Bartolomé de las.** Born at Seville, 1474; died at Madrid, July, 1566. A Spanish Dominican, celebrated as a defender of the Indians against their Spanish conquerors. He went to Hispaniola in 1502 as conquered Velasquez. He was ordained a priest against the opinion of Indian slavery, and in 1517 went to Spain to plead for the Indians with Ferdinand. By Cardinal Ximenes he was named Protector of the Indians with supreme power. He returned to Hispaniola in 1520, but in 1522 came to Spain to urge his views on Charles V., who appointed him bishop of Cumana, which was declined. He was bishop of Chiapa, 1544–47, but resigned his bishopric and returned to the Dominican monastery at Seville, and finally to Spain. His views on the right of conquest are set forth in his "Historia de las Indias" (published 1875–76), and in his "Destruccion de las Indias" (1552). His works are numerous and important.

Casas Grandes (kä'säs grän'dās). [Sp., 'great houses.'] An extensive ruin in northwestern Sonora, about 120 miles south of the United States boundary line in New Mexico. The settlement appears to have been originally a rectangular inclosure, with walls about 6 feet thick. The walls are of large adobe bricks, and are from 20 to 30 feet high. Within the inclosure are the remains of numerous stone and adobe buildings, with many thick walls of the same material and of considerable size. The pottery unearthed here is of a peculiar character. The settlement was evidently built by the Indians of New Mexico, concerning whose habitations little is known except that they had reached a high degree of civilization at the time of the Spanish conquest. At least one of the buildings is a village of Moqui Indians of modern date, containing 1,000 souls. The Casas Grandes ruins are about 15 leagues south of those in eastern Mexico.

Casati (kä-sä'tē), **Gaetano.** Born at Lesmo, Italy, 1838. An Italian soldier and African explorer. He left Italy in 1879 to join the Emin Pasha Relief Expedition, but failed to reach the Albert Nyanza, which he reached in 1883. After exploring the country of the Niam-Niams and Monbuttu he was detained by Emin Pasha and Dr. Junker in Unyoro. In 1888 he returned to Italy. He had sent home on various occasions 1,000 specimens. He published "Dieci anni in Equatoria" (1891).

Casaubon (kā-sô'bon), **Rev. Edward.** In George Eliot's "Middlemarch," the husband of Dorothea Brooke. He is represented in the belief that his learned noble mind will raise her into a broad and comprehensive life, but fears him to be only a timid self-absorbed pedant.

Casaubon (kasa-bon'; Fr. pron. kä-zō-bôṅ'), **Isaac.** Born at Geneva, Feb. 18, 1559; died at London, July 12, 1614. A famous classical scholar and Protestant theologian, of French (Huguenot) origin. He was professor of Greek at Geneva 1582–96, then at Montpellier 1596–1600, librarian to the king in Paris 1600–14, and from that time until his death a prebendary of Canterbury and a pensioner of King James. He published commentaries on Athenæus, Theophrastus, Persius, and Suetonius, editions of Diogenes Laertius, Polybius, and his studies.

Casaubon, Méric. Born at Geneva, Aug. 14, 1599; died at Oxford, England, May 14, 1671. A divine and classical scholar, son of Isaac Casaubon, resident in England after 1611. He published a large number of works of which the most important is an edition of his father's "Ephemerides."

Casbin. See *Kasbin.*

Casca (kas'kä), **Publius Servilius.** Died after 42 B. C. One of the assassins of Julius Cæsar (44 B. C.), and the first of them to strike a blow.

Cascade Mountains. A range of mountains in Oregon, Washington, and British Columbia, nearly parallel to the Pacific. It is connected with the Sierra Nevada on the south. It contains many extinct volcanoes. Among its chief peaks are Mounts Hood, Adams, Rainier, St. Helens, Baker, Jefferson, Brown, and Laassan or Lassen's Butte, the highest (14,444 feet).

Cascate delle Marmore. See *Velino, Falls of the.*

Casco Bay (kas'kō bā). A bay on the southern coast of Maine, extending from Cape Elizabeth, near Portland, northeastward for about 20 miles. It has many islands.

Case is Altered, The. A comedy of intrigue, by Ben Jonson, acted by 1599, based on two plays by Plautus, the "Aulularia" and the "Captivi."

Caserta (kä-ser'tä). The capital of the province of Caserta, Italy, 17 miles north-northeast of Naples. It contains a royal palace, begun 1752 in imitation of Versailles and Caprarola, and one of the finest palaces in Europe. The plan is a rectangle, the façade is 550 feet long and 123 high, with two stories and an attractive rusticated. Population (1891), estimated, commune, 36,000.

Caserta. A province in Campania, Italy: the former Terra di Lavoro. Area, 2,663 square miles. Population (1891), 754,884.

Cases, Las. See *Las Casas.*

Cashan. See *Kashan.*

Cashel (kash'el). A town in the county of Tipperary, Ireland, in 52° 31′ N., long. 7° 53′ W. The rock of Cashel is a limestone formation, about 200 feet in height. On its summit are the ruins of a Gothic cathedral (14th century), castle, abbey, chapel, and round tower.

Cashgar. See *Kashgar.*

Cashibos. Same as *Carabus.*

Cashmere. See *Kashmir.*

Casilear (kas'i-lēr), **John W.** Born at New York, June 25, 1811; died at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., Aug. 18, 1893. A landscape-painter. He began to study engraving at the age of fifteen, and in 1831 was an engraver of bank-notes. In 1840 and 1845 he went to Europe to study, on returning was elected a member of the National Academy of Design in 1849.

Casilinum (kas-si-lī'num). See *Capua.*

Casimir (kas'i-mėr) **I.** [*G. Kasimir, Pol. Kazimierz.*] Died Nov. 28, 1058. King of Poland 1040–58, surnamed "The Peaceful" and "The Monk." He was the son of Miecislas II. and Rixa, a German princess. On their father (died 1034) the mother became regent, but was obliged to flee from an outbreak of national rage, occasioned by the favoritism which she displayed toward her countrymen. She was recalled later, from Germany, where he was living in retirement devoted to religious exercises. He restored Christianity, which had been checked by the pagan reaction, and abolished Mieczyslaus Restored to Poland. He is called "the restorer of Poland."

Casimir II. Born 1138; died May 4, 1194. King of Poland 1177–94, surnamed "The Just." He organized the Polish army, which consisted of bishops, palatines, and castellans, and introduced laws protecting the peasants against the nobles.

Casimir III. Born 1309; died Nov. 8, 1370. King of Poland 1333–70, surnamed "The Great," son of Vladislas Lokietek. He promulgated a double code of law for Great and Little Poland in 1347, founded the University of Cracow in 1364, made conquests in Silesia, Russia, and Lithuania. Among his successes was the peace of Kalisch, by which he secured the humane protectorate which, at this time, was accorded to the people in Poland.

Casimir IV. Born Nov. 29, 1427; died at Grodno, Poland, June 7, 1492. King of Poland 1447–92, brother of Vladislas III. He carried on a war of fourteen years against the Teutonic knights which was terminated in 1466 by the peace of Thorn, and which gave Poland possession of West Prussia, with suzerainty over East Prussia.

Casino, Monte. See *Monte Cassino.*

Casiri (kā-sē'rē), **Michael.** Born at Tripoli, Syria, 1710; died at Madrid, March 12, 1791. A Maronite Orientalist. He became chief librarian of the Escorial in Spain in 1763. His chief work is "Bibliotheca arabico-hispana escurialensis" (1760–70).

Casius (kā'si-us). [L. *Casius mons*, Gr. *Κάσιον ὄρος*; now *El Kas.*] The ancient name of the mountainous region south of Antioch. See the extract.

"The mountain region varied in its elevation from about 5,000 feet in the north, where it was known as Casius and Bargylus, to above 9,000 feet in the south, where Lebanon culminates in the snowy peak of Makmel."
Smith, Dict. Bible, Phœnicia, p. 4.

Caslon (kas'lon), **William.** Born at Cradley, Worcestershire, 1692: died at Bethnal Green, Jan. 23, 1766. A London type-founder, famous for his skill as a type-cutter. He established an important business which was carried on in partnership with his son William, and after his death by the latter alone.

Caspar (kas'par). A huntsman who sells himself to Zamiel, the black huntsman, in Weber's opera "Der Freischütz."

Caspar Hauser. See *Hauser, Caspar.*

Caspe (kas'pe). A town in the province of Saragossa, Spain, situated on the river Guadalope in lat. 41° 13′ N., long. 0° 5′ W. Population (1887), 8,439.

Caspian Sea (kas'pi-an sē). [L. *Mare Caspium*, or *Mare Hyrcanium*, Gr. *Κασπία θάλασσα*, *Κασπίη θάλασσα*; from L. *Caspii*, Gr. *Κάσπιοι*, dwellers on the coast.] A salt inland sea on the boundary between Europe and Asia, bounded by Russian territory on the west, north, and east, and by Persia on the south. It is the largest inland sea in the world. Its chief tributaries are the Volga, Ural, Kuma, Emba, Terek, Kur, Atrek, and Sefid. It has no outlet. There is a Russian fleet upon it, and steamers connecting with the Trans-aspian Railway. It is 97 feet below the level of the Black Sea. Length, 680 miles. Greatest width, about 270 miles. Area, about 169,000 square miles.

Casquets (kas'kets). A group of dangerous rocks in the English Channel, 8 miles west of Alderney. They are the traditional scene of the shipwreck of Prince William in 1120.

Cass (kas). **Lewis.** Born at Exeter, N. H., Oct. 9, 1782: died at Detroit, Mich., June 17, 1866. An American statesman and soldier. He served in the war of 1812–13. He was governor of Michigan Territory 1813–31, secretary of war 1831–36, minister to France 1836–42, United States senator 1845–57, and secretary of state 1857–60. He wrote "Inquiry respecting the History, etc., of the Indians" (1826).

Cassaba. See *Kassaba.*

Cassagnac. See *Granier de Cassagnac.*

Cassander (ka-san'dėr). [Gr. *Κασσανδρος.*] Born about 354 B. C.: died 297. The son of Antipater. He became chiliarch in 321; waged war with Alexander's successors 320–301; and received Macedonia and Greece after the battle of Ipsus, 301.

Cassandra (ka-san'drā), or **Alexandra** (al-eg-zan'drā). [Gr. *Κασσάνδρα*, *Ἀλεξάνδρα*, L. *Cassandra.*] In Greek legend, a prophetess, the daughter of Priam and Hecuba. By command of Apollo (whose advances she had rejected) she uttered prophecies, though true, were always discredited. She was enslaved by Agamemnon after the fall of Troy.

Cassandra. The westernmost peninsula of Chalcidice: the ancient Pallene.

Cassandra (ka-san'drā). **Gulf of.** The modern name of the Toronaic Gulf.

Cassandre (kā-sôn'dr). [F., 'Cassandra.'] A romance by La Calprenède.

Cassange, or **Kasanji.** See *Mbangala.*

Cassano (kās-sā'no). **1.** A town in the province of Bari, Italy, 18 miles southwest of Bari. —**2.** A town in the province of Milan, Italy, situated on the Adda 16 miles east-northeast of Milan. Here, Aug. 16, 1705, the French under Vendome defeated the Imperialists under Prince Eugene; and April 27, 1799, the Austrians and Russians under Suvarof defeated the French under Moreau.

3. A town in the province of Cosenza, Italy, in lat. 39° 47′ N., long. 16° 19′ E. It has sulphur-baths. Population, 7,000.

Cassel, or **Kassel** (kās'sel). The capital of the province of Hesse-Nassau, Prussia, situated on the Fulda in lat. 51° 18′ N., long. 9° 29′ E.: the Roman Castellum Menapiorum, Chasella. It consists of the Altstadt, the older Neustadt, and the Unter Neustadt. It contains a modern fine gallery and the electoral palace. Near it are the palace and park of Wilhelmshöhe. It was the ancient capital of electoral Hesse, and the capital of the kingdom of Westphalia 1807–13. Population (1885), commune, 52,475.

Cassel (kas-sel'). A town in the department of Nord, France, 20 miles south of Dunkirk: the Roman Castellum Morinorum. Population (1891), commune, 3,961.

Cassel, Battles of. Victories gained at Cassel, France: (*a*) by Robert the Friesian over Philip of France in 1071. (*b*) By Philip VI. of France over the Flemings in 1328. (*c*) By the French over the Prince of Orange in 1677.

Cassia gens (kash'i-a jenz). In ancient Rome, a clan or house, originally patrician, afterward plebeian. Its family names under the republic were Longinus, Hemina, Farnensis, Ravilla, Sabaco, Varus, and Vitellinus.

Cassianus (kas-i-ā'nus), called **Johannes Massiliensis** ("of Massilia"), or **Eremita** ("the eremite"). Born about 360 A. D.: died after 433 (about 448?). A recluse and Semi-Pelagian theologian. He founded the monastery of St. Victor, near Marseilles, and was a diligent promoter of monasticism.

Cassibelaunus. See *Cassivellaunus.*

Cassini (It. pron. kās-sē'nē; F. pron. kā-sē-nē'), **Giovanni Domenico.** Born at Perinaldo, near Nice, June 8, 1625: died at Paris, Sept. 14, 1712. An Italian astronomer, director of the observatory at Paris. He discovered four satellites of Saturn 1671, 1672, 1684 (two).

Cassini, Jacques. Born at Paris, Feb. 18, 1677: died at Thury, in France, April 16, 1756. A French astronomer, son of Giovanni Domenico Cassini whom he succeeded as director of the observatory at Paris in 1712. He is chiefly known by his labors in relation to the determination of the figure of the earth.

Cassini, Jacques Dominique, Comte de. Born at Paris, June 30, 1748: died at Paris (?), Oct. 18, 1845. A French astronomer, son of Cassini de Thury whom he succeeded as director of the observatory at Paris in 1784. He resigned in 1793. He completed his father's map of France (1793).

Cassini de Thury (dė tü-rē'), **César François.** Born at Paris, June 17, 1714: died Sept. 4, 1784. A French astronomer, son of Jacques Cassini whom he succeeded as director of the observatory at Paris in 1756. He commenced a topographical map of France, which was completed by his son.

Cassino (käs-sē'nō), formerly **San Germano** (sän jer-ma'nō). A town in the province of Caserta, Italy, about 45 miles northwest of Naples, on the Rapido near the site of the Roman Casinum. It has a ruined amphitheater. Population, 6,000.

Cassino, Monte. See *Monte Cassino.*

Cassio (kash'i-ō), **Michael.** The lieutenant of Othello in Shakspere's tragedy "Othello": a somewhat weak but honorable man, caused by the device of Iago to be the object of Othello's jealousy. See *Iago.*

Cassiodorus (kas-i-o-dō'rus), **Marcus Aurelius.** Born at Scyllaceum, southern Italy, about 485: died at Viviers, in Calabria, about 560. An Italian statesman and historian. He was an administrative officer under Odoacer Theodoric and his successors, and became a monk at Viviers about 555. His state papers and works were published by Garet (1679).

Cassiopea (kas-i-e-pē'yi-a), or **Cassiopeia** (kas-i-e-pē'yi). [Gr. *Κασσιόπεια* or *Κασσιέπεια*.] **1.** In classical mythology, the wife of Cepheus, an Ethiopian king, and mother of Andromeda. She was transferred to the heavens as a constellation.—**2.** A beautiful circumpolar constellation, supposed to represent the wife of Cepheus seated in a chair and holding up both arms. It contains thirty stars brighter than the sixth magnitude, and is always found opposite the Great Bear on the other side of the pole-star. In this constellation appeared in 1572 a temporary star brighter than Venus at its brightest.

Cassiquiare (käs-sē-kē-ā'rā), or **Cassiquiari** (-rē), or **Casiquiare.** A river in southern Venezuela. It diverges from the Orinoco 39 miles west of Esmeralda, and joins the Rio Negro in lat. 2° N., long. 67° W. Thus connecting the river system with that of the Amazon. The current runs sometimes one way, sometimes the other. Length, about 150 miles.

Cassiterides (kas-i-ter'i-dēz). [Gr. *Κασσιτερίδες*, from *κασσίτερος*, tin.] In ancient geography, the "tin islands," generally identified with the Scilly Islands. By Elton they are identified with the islands near Vigo in Spain.

Cassius, Dion. See *Dion Cassius.*

Cassius Longinus (kash'ius lon-jī'nus), **Caius.** Died near Philippi, Macedonia, 42 B. C. A Roman general and politician. He was distinguished in the Parthian war 53–51; was the leading conspirator against Julius Cæsar in 44; commanded in Syria and Asia 44–42; and was defeated by Antony at Philippi in 42.

Cassius Parmensis (kash'ius pär-men'sis), **Titus.** Born at Parma, Italy (whence his surname): executed at Athens, by order of Octavius, about 30 B. C. A Roman poet, one of the conspirators against Julius Cæsar.

Cassivellaunus (kas'i-ve-lā'nus). Flourished about 50 B. C. A British prince, ruler of the Catuvellauni (occupying, approximately, modern Hertfordshire, Buckinghamshire, and Berkshire), a local conqueror and opponent of the Romans, conquered by Cæsar.

Castagnette (käs-tän-yet'), **Captain.** In Ernest L'Epine's novel of the same name (1862), a character remarkable for having an artificial stomach.

Castagno (käs-tän'yō), **Andrea** or **Andrino del.** Born in the environs of Florence, 1390: died of the plague at Florence, Aug. 19, 1457. A Florentine painter. In 1454 he was called to Rome by Pope Nicholas V. to take part in the decoration of the stanze of the Vatican. He was a draftsman rather than a painter, and his work is characterized by a certain brutality of style.

Castahana. See *Comanche.*

Castaldi (käs-täl'dē), **Pamfilo.** An Italian printer and physician of the middle of the 15th century, supposed by some Italians to have been the inventor of printing.

Castalia (kas-tā'li-ą). [Gr. *Κασταλία.*] An ancient fountain on the slope of Mount Parnassus, Greece, sacred to the Muses and Apollo.

The Castalian spring may be distinctly recognized, from this passage and the description of Pausanias (X. viii. Sec. 9), in the modern fountain of Agia Jánni. It lies at the base of the precipices of Parnassus, on the right of the road by which alone Delphi can be approached from the east, at the mouth of a ravine which separates the two great Delphian peaks. *Rawlinson*, Herod., IV. 291.

Castalides (kas-tal'i-dēz). [L., 'Castalia.'] A poetical name for the Muses.

Castalio (käs-tä'lē-ō). The husband of Monimia, "the orphan," in Otway's tragedy of that name.

Castaly (kas'tą-li). An English form of *Castalia.*

Castanheda (käs-tän-yä'dä), **Fernão Lopes de.** Born at Santarem about 1500: died at Coimbra, March 23, 1559. A Portuguese historian. In 1528 he went with his father to India, where he resided 20 years. His "Historia do descobimento e conquista da India pelos Portuguezes" appeared in parts from 1551 to 1561 (incomplete).

Castaños (käs-tän'yos), **Francisco Xavier de,** Duke of Baylen. Born at Madrid (?), April 22, 1756: died at Madrid, Sept. 24, 1852. A Spanish general. He defeated the French at Baylen July, 1808, was exiled by Godoy at Toledo Nov., 1808, and served with distinction under Wellington at Vittoria 1813. He became the guardian of Queen Isabella in 1843.

Castara (kas-tā'rą). A collection of poems in praise of Lucy Herbert, issued anonymously by William Habington in 1634. He had married her between 1630 and 1633.

Casts. A play by T. W. Robertson, produced in 1867.

Castaggio (käs-ted'jō). A town in the province of Pavia, northern Italy, 12 miles south of Pavia. Near here were fought the two battles of Montebello (1800 and 1859), which see.

Castelar (käs-tā-lär'), **Emilio.** Born at Cadiz, Spain, Sept. 8, 1832. A noted Spanish statesman, orator, and author. He fled from Spain after the rising of Prim in 1866, published a pamphlet (1869); and was minister of foreign affairs in 1873, and president of the executive Sept., 1873–Jan., 1874. His works include "La civilisation en les cinq premiers siècles de cristianisme" (1865), "Cuestiones políticas, etc." (1870), "Discursos parlamentarios" (1871), "Miscelánea de historia, etc." (1874), "Historia del movimiento republicano" (1875), etc.

Castel del Monte (käs-tel' del mon'te). A town in Italy, 19 miles east of Aquila. It contains a castle, a hunting-seat of the emperor Frederick II., one of the most splendid medieval monuments in Italy. The plan is octagonal, with 8 hexagonal towers of fine masonry. The windows are pointed and round-arched; the ribs of the vaulted halls are received by triple vaulting-shafts in the angles.

Castelfidardo (käs-tel'fē-där'dō). A town in the province of Ancona, Italy, 10 miles south of Ancona. Near here, Sept. 18, 1860, the Italians under Cialdini defeated the papal troops under Lamoriciere.

Castelfranco (käs-tel'frän'kō). A town in the province of Treviso, Italy, northwest of Venice. Here, Nov. 25, 1805, the French under St. Cyr defeated the Austrians under Prince Rohan.

Castell (käs'tel), **Edmund.** Born at East Hatley, Cambridgeshire, England, 1606: died at Higham Gobion, in Bedfordshire, 1685. A noted English Orientalist, canon of Canterbury and professor of Arabic at Cambridge. His chief work is a "Lexicon heptaglotton, Hebraicum, Chaldaicum, Syriacum, Samaritanum, Æthiopicum, Arabicum conjunctim et Persicum separatim" (1669).

Castellamare del Golfo (käs-tel'lä-mä're del gol'fō). A seaport in the province of Trapani, Sicily, on the Gulf of Castellamare 27 miles west-southwest of Palermo. It was formerly the seaport of Segesta. Population, 14,000.

Castellamare di Stabia (käs-tel'lä-mä're dē stä'bē-ä). A city in Italy, situated on the Bay of Naples 15 miles southeast of Naples, near the site of the ancient Stabiæ (which see). It is noted as a watering-place. Near here, 1709, the French under General Macdonald defeated the Anglo-Neapolitan army. Population (1881), 22,207; of commune, 33,102.

Castellanos (käs-tal-yä'nōs), **Juan de.** Born at Seville early in the 16th century. A Spanish curate and poet. He passed most of his life at Tunja, New Granada. He wrote "Elegias de varones ilustres de las Indias," a versified account of the exploits of early Spanish conquerors in America. It has considerable poetical and historical value. (Part I., Madrid, 1589; reprinted with parts II. and III. in the "Biblioteca de Autores Españoles," Madrid, 1847-to-1880.)

Castelli (käs-tel'lē), or **Castello** (käs-tel'lō), **Bernardo.** Born near Genoa, Italy, 1557: died 1629. A Genoese painter.

Castelli, Ignaz Franz. Born at Vienna, March 6, 1781: died at Vienna, Feb. 5, 1862. An Austrian dramatist, poet, and journalist.

Castelli, or Castello, Valerio. Born at Genoa, Italy, 1625: died at Genoa, 1659. A Genoese painter, particularly of battle-scenes: son of Bernardo Castelli.

Castello (käs-tel'lō). **Giovanni Battista,** surnamed **Il Bergamasco.** Born at Bergamo, Italy, about 1500: died at Madrid about 1570. An Italian historical painter.

Castellon (käs-tel-yōn'). A province in Valencia, eastern Spain, lying between Teruel and Tarragona on the north, the Mediterranean on the east, Valencia on the south, and Teruel on the west. Area, 2,446 square miles. Population (1887), 292,437.

Castellon, Francisco. Born about 1815: died Sept. 2, 1855. A Nicaraguan revolutionist. In 1853 he headed a revolt of the liberal party at Leon, was defeated, and fled to Honduras; but returned in June, 1854, assumed the title of "provisional director," and for a time reduced the government-President Chamorro to the city of Granada. Upon his invitation that William Walker came from the United States with a force, and the liberals, in the midst of these struggles, Castellon died of cholera.

Castellon de la Plana. The capital of the province of Castellon, situated 4 miles from the coast, in lat. 39° 57' N., long. 0° 5' W. It is the fertile plain (la Plana). Population, (1887), 25,193.

Castelnau (käs-tel-nō'), **Francis,** Count. Born at London, 1812: died at Melbourne, Australia, Feb. 4, 1880. A French traveler. He visited the Canadian lakes, the United States, and Mexico, 1837-41. In 1843 he left France as chief of a geological and scientific expedition which explored central and western Brazil, Bolivia, Peru, and the Amazon. He returned to France in 1847, and was subsequently consul at Bahia, consul-general at Siam, and consul-general at Melbourne. He published "Expédition dans les parties centrales de l'Amérique du sud" (Paris, 1850-59, 15 vols.), and, with Voltzmer, Bolton, and Hyvernaud, M. Weddell; an atlas and scientific supplements were published later).

Castelnau, Michel de, Sieur de la Mauvissière. Born at Mauvissière, Touraine, France, about 1520: died at Sainte-Marie, France, about 1592. A French diplomatist. He was ambassador to England 1574-84; and wrote "Mémoires" for the period 1559-70 (published 1621).

Castelnaudary (käs-tel-nō-dā-rē'). A town in the department of Aude, France, 24 miles southeast of Toulouse, an important trading center on the canal of Languedoc. It suffered during the Albigensian crusade in the 13th century, and was burned by the Black Prince in 1355. Near it on Sept. 1, 1632, the Duke of Schomberg defeated the Duke of Montmorency. Population (1891), 6,990.

Castelnuovo (käs'tel-nō-ō'vō). A seaport in Dalmatia, on the Bocche di Cattaro 13 miles northwest of Cattaro.

Castel Sarrasin (käs-tel'sär-rä-zan'). A town in the department of Tarn-et-Garonne, France, 13 miles west of Montauban. It has a noted church. Population (1891), commune, 7,772.

Castiglione (käs-tēl-yō'ne). Count **Carlo Ottavio.** Born at Milan, 1784: died at Genoa, April 10, 1849. An Italian philologist and antiquary. He was the conductor of Mai in the editing of the Gothic version of the Scriptures, 1819-39.

Castiglione, Giovanni Benedetto, called **Il Grechetto,** and **Benedetto.** Born at Genoa, Italy, 1616: died at Mantua, Italy, 1670. An Italian painter (particularly of animal life) and etcher.

Castiglione delle Stiviere (käs-tēl-yō'ne del'le stē-vē-ā're). A town in the province of Mantua, Italy, 22 miles northwest of Mantua. Here, Aug. 5, 1796, the French under Bonaparte defeated the Austrians under Wurmser; Augereau received afterward the title of Duc de Castiglione. Population of commune, 9,000.

Castiglione Fiorentino (käs-tēl-yō'ne fē-ō-ren-tē'nō). A town in the province of Arezzo, Italy, 10 miles south of Arezzo: noted for silk-culture.

Castile (käs-tēl'). [Sp. *Castilla*, F. *Castille*, It. *Castiglia*, G. *Castilien*: so named from the number of its frontier castles.] An old kingdom of Spain, in the northern and central part of the peninsula. Castile proper comprised Old Castile, containing the modern provinces of Santander, Burgos, Palencia, Valladolid, Logrono, Segovia, Soria, and Avila; and New Castile, south of Old Castile containing the modern provinces of Madrid, Toledo, Guadalajara, Cuenca, and Ciudad Real. It fell under Moorish rule; was governed by counts under the supremacy of Asturias and Leon, and was annexed by Sancho of Navarre (1026-1035), who left Castile to his son Ferdinand I. in 1035. Leon was united to Castile in 1037, separated in 1065, and reunited under Alfonso VI. in 1072, who also annexed Galicia. Castile and Leon were again separated, but were finally reunited under Ferdinand III. in 1230, who conquered large parts of southern Spain, Seville, Cordova, etc., from the Moors. Other noted kings were Alfonso X., and Pedro the Cruel. Isabella of Castile married Ferdinand of Aragon in 1469, and became queen of Castile in 1474. Ferdinand became king of Aragon in 1479, and thenceforth Castile and Aragon were united. See *Spain.*

Castile, New. [Sp. *Castilla la Nueva.*] See *Castilla.*

Castile, Old. [Sp. *Castilla la Vieja.*] See *Castilla.*

Castilla (käs-tēl'yä), **Ramon.** Born at Tarapaca, Aug. 30, 1796: died near that place, May 30, 1867. A Peruvian general and statesman. He joined the patriots in 1814, was exiled in 1820, but returned in 1826, and was president 1845-51. In 1854 he headed the insurrection to suffrage, and took the title of provisional president. On 3 June, 1854, declared the emancipation of slaves and the abolition of Indian tribute. He defeated the Montero-ists at Lagunas, 5 June, 1855, and was regularly reelected president four years later, July 14, 1858.

Castilla del Oro (käs-tēl'yä del ō'rō), or **Castilla del Oro.** ["Castile of gold."] A name first applied by Columbus to the modern coast of Veragua, Isthmus of Panama, in the belief that it was rich in gold. It was originally made the name of a province extending from the eastern coast of Veragua to the Gulf of Darien to Cape de la Vela. It continued to bear the name Castilla del Oro passed to this region, embracing that which is now northern Colombia to the eastward of the isthmus, later the eastern portion of it was called Santa Martha. The original castle and town became the province of Darien, and finally New Castile.

Castillejo (käs-tel-yä'ho), **Cristoval de.** Born at Ciudad Rodrigo, Spain, about 1494: died at Vienna, June 12, 1556. A Spanish poet. He was secretary to his brother-in-law, the emperor Charles V., but opposed Italian fancies.

Castillejos (käs-tel-yä'hos). A place in northern Morocco, Nov. 30-Dec. 1, 1860, the Moors were defeated by general Prim, who received as a reward the title of Marquis of Castillejos.

Castillo (käs-tēl'yo), **Bernal Diaz del.** See *Diaz del Castillo, Bernal.*

Castillo, Diego Enriquez de. Born at Segovia, Spain: published about 1475. A Spanish chronicler, author of "Annals of the Reign of Henry IV., 1454-74" (published 1787).

Castillon-sur-Dordogne (käs-tē-yōn'sür-dor-dony'). A town in the department of Gironde, France, situated on the Dordogne 26 miles east of Bordeaux. Here in 1453 the French defeated the English under Talbot (the last battle of the Hundred Years' War).

Castillos (käs-tel'yos), **los tres.** [Sp., "the three castles."] A mountain cluster in northern Chihuahua, to which the Apache chief Victorio retreated in the fall of 1880, and where he and his band were exterminated by the Mexican troops under Colonel Terrazas.

Castine (käs-tēn'), or **Castin** (käs-tan'), **Vincent,** Baron de. Born at Oloron, France, in 1650: died there about 1722. A French soldier. He went to Canada in 1665, and established a trading-house at Penobscot on the river in 1667, where he married the daughter of the Penobscot chief. He captured Pemaquid at the head of 500 Indians in 1696. He returned to France in 1701, but resided in Canada for Port Royal, and was wounded there in 1707. He soon after succeeded his uncle commander of the Penobscots, was taken as a prisoner to Boston in 1704.

Castle (käs'l), **The.** Specifically, Dublin Castle, especially as the seat of government.

Castle of Asia. See *Bardanelles.*

Castlebar (käs-l-bar'). The capital of County Mayo, Ireland, in lat. 53° 52' N., long. 9° 18' W. It was taken by the French and Irish Aug. 27, 1798 in the battle of Castlebar, or Races of Castlebar, in which General Lake and Hutchinson with about 4,000 Irish militia, a large body of yeomanry, and but 6 cannon in line, were routed. Aug. 26, 1798, by General Humbert with about 1,000 Irish insurgents and some French troops; the latter and whom had landed at Killala, Aug. 15. Humbert took 14 guns and 300 prisoners. Lew. Incl. Eng. Hist.

Castle Dangerous. A tale by Sir Walter Scott, published in 1831.

Castle Douglas. A town in Kirkeudbright, Scotland, 17 miles southwest of Dumfries. Population (1891), 2,870.

Castleford (käs'l-ford). A town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, England, situated on the Aire 9 miles southeast of Leeds. Population (1891), 14,143.

Castle Garden. A circular building situated on the Battery, New York. It was built in 1808-as a fort, and was called Fort Clinton. It was ceded to the State. It was for some years used as a concert-room (Jenny Lind sang there) and as an exposition was held there. From 1855 till 1891 it was used as a place of reception for immigrants, but the distance of station has been transferred to the Barge office and thence to Ellis Island, and the building is now in possession of the municipal government, and has been converted into an aquarium.

Castlemain, Countess of. See *Villiers, Barbara.*

Castlemain, Earl of. See *Palmer, Roger.*

Castlemaine (käs'l-mān). A borough in the gold region of Victoria, Australia, 75 miles northwest of Melbourne. Population (1891), 5,882.

Castle of Europe. See *Bardanelles.*

Castle of Indolence, The. A poem by James Thomson, published in 1748.

Castle of Otranto (o-tran'tō). A romance by Horace Walpole, published in 1765.

Castle Rackrent. A story by Miss Edgeworth, published in 1800, in it the trials and difficulties of landlord and tenant are described with sympathy and dramatic force. See *Ireland.*

Castlereagh (käs-l-ra'), **Viscount.** See *Stewart, Robert.*

Castle of Sant' Angelo. See *Sant' Angelo.*

Castle of the Seven Towers. See the extract.

As the eye passes westward an imposing block of gray walls and solid bastions comes into the field of vision. This is the ancient Seven Towers, where it was the usual custom of the Porte to incarcerate the minister of a foreign power upon declaring war.

Poole, Story of Turkey, p. 261.

Castle Spectre, The. A play by "Monk" Lewis, produced in 1797.

Castleton (käs'l-ton). A town in the Peak, Derbyshire, England, 12 miles west of Sheffield. It is the seat of Peveril Castle, ruined.

Castletown (käs'l-town). A town in the Isle of Man, on the southern coast, the former capital of the island. It contains Castle Rushen.

Castlewood (käs'l-wud), **Colonel Francis Esmond, Lord.** The second Lord Castlewood in Thackeray's novel "Henry Esmond," the father of Beatrix and Francis. He is a drunken irresponsible fellow, and results in his wife, spoils his children, gambles away his property, and is killed in a duel.

Castlewood, Lady. The mother of Beatrix Esmond, and wife of the second Lord Castlewood, in Thackeray's "Henry Esmond." She afterward marries Henry Esmond.

Castor (kas'tor). [Gr. Κάστωρ.] In Greek and Roman mythology, the twin brother of Pollux, regarded as the son of Zeus and Leda, wife of Tyndareus, king of Sparta, or of Tyndareus and Leda: noted for his skill in the management of horses. According to one version of the legend, Zeus assumed the form of a swan and begat on the wife of Ledy from one of which came Helen and Clytemnestra, from the other Pollux and Helen. The Dioscuri (Castor and Pollux) were the Roman Gemini, and became worshiped as divinities particularly by Romans and at Rome, they were placed in the heavens as a constellation. See also *Dioscuri.*

Castor (kas'tor). [L., from Gr. κάστωρ, a beaver: a word of Eastern origin.] Among French Canadians, one of the party which called itself the National party, the beaver being the national emblem of Canada.

Castor and Pollux (kas'tor and pol'uks). The constellation of the Twins, or Gemini; also, the zodiacal sign named from that constellation, although the latter has moved completely out of the former. Castor, a ceminomum, is a greenish star of the magnitude 1.6, the most northerly of the two that lie near together in the head of the Twins. Pollux, Ziemlinum, is a very yellow star of the magnitude 1.2, the most southerly of the same pair.

Castor and Pollux, House of. See *Pompeii.*

Castores. See *Dioscuri.*

Castrén (käs-trēn'), **Matthias Alexander.** Born at Tervola, near Torneå, Finland, Dec. 2, 1813: died at Helsingfors, Finland, May 7, 1852. A Finnish philologist and traveler in Lapland, northern Russia, and Siberia. He published a Swedish translation of the "Kalevala" (1841, etc.).

Castres (kas'tr), Acuity in the department of Tarn, France, on the river Agout 30 miles east of Toulouse. It has a cathedral, a college, and important manufactures of textiles. It was an Albigensian and later a Huguenot stronghold. Population (1891), commune, 27,501.

Castriota, or **Castriot, George.** See *Scanderbeg.*

Castro (käs'trō), **Alfonso y.** Born at Zamora, Spain, 1495; died at Brussels, Feb. 11, 1558. A celebrated Franciscan theologian and preacher. He preached at Bruges and Schamnitz; represented the Spanish church at the first session of the Council of Trent; was one of the chaplains of Charles V., accompanied Philip II. to England in 1554; was counselor and spiritual director, and opposed the extreme measures of the English Catholics, strenuously condemning the burning of heretics; and was appointed archbishop of Compostella 1557. His most noted work is his treatise "Adversus Hæreses" (Paris, 1571).

Castro, Cristóval Vaca de. *See Vaca de Castro.*

Castro, Guillen de. Born at Valencia, Spain, 1569; died at Madrid, July 28, 1631. A Spanish dramatist. His chief plays is "Las Mocedades del Cid."

Castro, Ines de. Killed at Coimbra, 1355. The favorite of Pedro, son of Alfonso IV. of Portugal. He married her after the death of his wife. She was murdered by order of Alfonso, to prevent the consequences of an unequal union. Her tragical story has been celebrated by novelists and poets, but her character has been much soiled.

Castro, Joao de. Born at Lisbon, Feb. 7, 1500; died at Goa, Dec. 6, 1548. A Portuguese naval commander, governor in India in 1545.

Castro, Dr. **José Maria.** Born at San José, Sept. 1, 1818. A Costa Rican statesman, vice-president of Costa Rica in 1846, and president 1847–49. He was again president from 1866 to Nov., 1868, when he was overturned by Jimenez.

Castro, Lope Garcia de. Governor and captain-general of Peru 1564–Nov., 1569.

Castro, Manuel Fernandez de. *See Fernandez de Castro, Manuel.*

Castro, Paolo de (Latinized **Paulus Castrensis**). Died at Padua, Italy, about 1441. An Italian student of civil and canon law, professor successively in Florence, Bologna, Ferrara, and Padua.

Castro del Rio (käs'trō del rē'ō). A town in the province of Cordova, Spain, situated on the river Guadajoz 22 miles southeast of Cordova. Population (1887), 11,230.

Castrogiovanni (käs'tro-jō-vän'nē). A town in the province of Caltanissetta, Sicily, in lat. 37° 33′ N., long. 14° 17′ E.; the ancient Enna or Henna. It is situated on a height in the center of the island. It has a cathedral, castle, and ruined citadel, and was anciently a seat of the worship of Demeter. It was taken by the Saracens in the 9th century, and by the Normans in the 11th century. (See *Enna*.) Population 18,093.

Castro Marim (käs'trō mä-rēn'). A town in Algarve, Portugal, on the Guadiana opposite the Spanish Ayamonte. The castle of the Templars is a great triple medieval stronghold on a lofty rocky neck. The middle fortress has a quadrangular court with massive walls and covered way, and a huge square keep.

Castrogiovanni (käs'trō-jō-vän'nē). A town in the province of Messina, Sicily, 22 miles southwest of Messina. Population (1881), commune, 8810.

Castro y Figueroa Salazar (käs'trō ē fē-gā-rō'ä sä-lä-thär'). **Pedro de.** Said to have been a native of Spanish America; died in the city of Mexico, Aug. 22, 1741. A Spanish soldier and administrator, Duke of La Conquista and Marquis of Gracia Real. From Aug. 17, 1740, until his death he was viceroy of Mexico.

Caswell (kaz'wel), **Richard.** Born in Maryland, Aug. 3, 1729; died in North Carolina, Nov., 1789. An American Revolutionary politician and soldier, governor of North Carolina 1777–78 and 1784–86.

Cat (kat), **Christopher.** Flourished 1703–33. The keeper of a tavern, "The Cat and Fiddle," in Shire Lane near Temple Bar, London. He is noted as the entertainer of the Kit-Cat Club (which see).

Catacombs of Rome. Catacombs in Rome lying for the most part within a circle of 3 miles from the modern walls. The length of the galleries is estimated at about 600 miles, the greater part of which is still unexplored. The vast network of subterranean passages and chambers is now held to have been formed, chiefly between the 2d and the 4th century expressly for the burial of Christians. Many of the chambers were later used as chapels. The Catacombs are the source of many sculptures, paintings, and inscriptions of high importance in Christian archæology.

Catalan (kat'a-lan). [Cat. *Catalan*, Sp. *Catalano*; see *Catalonia*.] A Romance language spoken in Catalonia, and closely allied to Spanish, from which it differs chiefly in its consonant combinations and terminations, a result of the loss of vowels.

Catalani (kät-ä-lä'nē), **Angelica.** Born at Sinigaglia, Italy, in Oct., 1779; died of cholera at Paris, June 12, 1849. An Italian singer. She made her first appearance in 1795, at Venice, and had a successful career of thirty years. She married M. Valabrègue of the French embassy, who in Portugal in 1804.

Catalauni (kat-ą-lâ'nī), or **Catelauni** (kat-ę-lâ'nī). An ancient people of Belgica Secundā. Their name survives in the modern Chalons.

Catalaunian Fields (kat-ą-lâ'ni-ąn fēldz). [L. *Campi Catalaunici*.] A plain near Chalons-sur-Marne, famous for the victory (451 A. D.) of Aetius and the Gothic king Theodoric I. over Attila. *See Chalons.*

Catalaunian Plain. *See Catalaunian Fields.*

Catalog of Women. *See Eoiai.*

Catalonia (kat-a-lō'ni-ą). [F. *Catalogne*, Sp. *Cataluña*, Pg. *Catalunha*, ML. *Catalonia*, earlier *Gothalania*, from *Gothi*, Goths, and *Alani*, Alans, by whom it was occupied in the 5th century.] A former province in northeastern Spain, comprising the present provinces of Lerida, Gerona, Barcelona, and Tarragona. Its surface is mountainous, and it is the leading agricultural and manufacturing district of Spain. Its language is Catalan. It is the ancient Hispania Tarraconensis. It was overrun by the Alani, Goths, and (the southern part) by the Saracens. It formed part of the Spanish mark, and was united to Aragon in 1137. It has been the scene in modern history of various insurrections. In 1714 it was conquered after a long struggle by Philip V., and deprived of its constitution.

Catamaran (kat'a-ma-ran' or -ran'). **1.** An Andine province in the northwestern part of the Argentine Republic, lying east of Chile and north of Rioja. It produces copper, cotton, etc. Area, 31,500 square miles. Population, 130,000.—**2.** The capital of this province, in lat. 28° 24′ S., long. 66° 15′ W. Population, 7,500.

Catamarenho. *See Calchaquis.*

Catania (kä-tä'nē-ä). A province of Sicily, Italy. It includes Mount Etna. Area, 1,917 square miles. Population (1891), 641,000.

Catania. A seaport, capital of the province of Catania, Sicily, situated on the Gulf of Catania in lat. 37° 28′ N., long. 15° 4′ E.; the ancient Catana. It is at the foot of Mount Etna, in the fertile district of Val di Catania. It has acquired a large trade in cotton, etc., and manufactures of silk, cotton, etc. It contains a cathedral, university, Benedictine monastery, and notable antiquities. It was the birthplace of Bellini. It was founded by Chalcidians from Naxos about 730 B. C.; submitted to Rome in 263 B. C., becoming an important Roman town; and was devastated by lava streams in 121 B. C. and by earthquakes in 1169 and 1693. It contains an ancient theater, with Roman superstructure on Greek foundations. The cavea is semicircular, facing south; it is 390 feet in diameter and 200 feet high. It contains an arcade at the top. The lowest range of seats is divided by radial stairways into 9 cunei; the middle range has 12 tiers of seats. The orchestra diameter is 57 feet. Population (1891), 147,000.

Catanzaro (kä-tän-dzä'rō). A province in Calabria, Italy: formerly called Calabria Ulteriore II. Area, 2,030 square miles. Population (1891), 457,660.—**2.** The capital of this province, situated in lat. 38° 55′ N., long. 16° 39′ E. It has a castle, cathedral, and museum, and some manufactures. Population (1891), commune, 50,000.

Catanzaro Marina (kä-tä-rō'nä kor-nä'rō). An opera by Donizetti, first produced at Naples in 1844. This was his last opera.

Catawba (ka-ta'bą), or **Great Catawba.** A river in North and South Carolina, called the Wateree in the lower part of its course, which unites with the Congaree to form the Santee 31 miles southeast of Columbia. Total length, 300 miles.

Catawbas. *See Katawba.*

Câteau-Cambrésis (kä-tō'kon-brā-zē'), **Le.** A manufacturing town in the department of Nord, France, 18 miles south of Valenciennes: Latin, Castrum Cameracense. It is the birthplace of Mortier. Here, April 15, 1794, the Austrians under the Prince of Coburg, and, April 26, under Schwartzenberg, defeated the French. Population (1891), commune, 10,514.

Câteau-Cambrésis, Treaty of. A treaty between France, England, and Spain, April 2–3, 1559. France retained Calais, the bishoprics of Metz, Toul, and Verdun, and France and Spain restored most of their other conquests.

Catel (kä-tel'), **Franz.** Born at Berlin, Feb. 22, 1778; died at Rome, Dec. 19, 1856. A German painter, distinguished especially for landscapes.

Catesby (kats'bi), **Mark.** Born in London (?) about 1679; died in London, Dec. 23, 1749. An English naturalist. He made in 1712 a voyage to Virginia, whence he returned in 1719 with a rich collection of plants. He made a second voyage to America in 1722, explored the lower part of South Carolina, lived some time among the Indians at Fort Moore on the Savannah River, made excursions into Georgia and Florida, and after a visit to the Bahama Islands returned to England in 1726. He published "The Natural History of Carolina, Florida, and the Bahama Islands" (1731–43), "Hortus Britanno-Americanus, or a Collection of 85 Curious Trees and Shrubs, the Production of North America, adapted to the Climate and Soil of Great Britain" (1757), "On the Migration of Birds" (1747), etc.

Catha. *See Cassuvelaun.*

Catharine, or **Catherine,** Saint. [Also *Katharine, Katherine;* ME. *Katherine, Katerin,* F. *Catherine;* Sp. *Catarina,* Pg. *Catharina,* It. *Caterina,* LL. *Catharina,* LGr. *Katharyn,* from *katharos,* clear, pure.] According to tradition, a martyr of the primitive church, tortured on the wheel and beheaded at Alexandria by order of the emperor Maximian, Nov. 25, 307. According to some accounts the torture was prevented by a miracle. The wheel became her symbol. She is commemorated on Nov. 25.

Catharine (kath'a-rin) **I.,** or **Catherine** (kath'e-rin). Born at Jakobstadt, Courland, Russia, April 15, 1679 (?): died at St. Petersburg, May 27, 1727. Empress of Russia. She married Peter the Great in 1707; was acknowledged as his wife in 1712; was crowned as his empress in 1724; and reigned 1725–27. She was of obscure origin; was brought up in the family of a Protestant minister at Marienburg, named Glück; married a Swedish dragoon; fell into the hands of the Russians at the capture of Marienburg, Aug. 23, 1702; and eventually became the slave of Prince Menchikoff. In whose house she attracted the attention of Peter the Great, who made her his mistress in 1703. She rescued him, by bribing the Turkish grand vizir, in 1711, from a dangerous position on the Pruth, when with an army of 38,000 men he was surrounded by 200,000 Turks. During her reign she was led chiefly by the influence of Menchikoff. She founded the Russian Academy of Sciences, and fitted out the naval exploring expedition under Bering.

Catharine II., or **Catherine.** Born at Stettin, Prussia, May 2, 1729: died at St. Petersburg, Nov. 17, 1796. Empress of Russia 1762–96, daughter of the Prince of Anhalt-Zerbst. She married in 1745 the empress Elizabeth's nephew, who ascended the throne Jan. 5, 1762, as Peter III. With the assistance of her paramour Gregory Orlof, the hetman Razumovski, Count Panin, and Princess Dashkof, she brought about the deposition of Peter (who was put to death in prison), and usurped the throne in July, 1762. She participated in the partitions of Poland 1772, 1793, and 1795; concluded with the Turks the peace of Kutschuk-Kainardji, by which Russia acquired Kinburn, Azov, Yenikale, Kertch, and both Kabardas; and in 1792 signed the peace of Jassy, by which Russia acquired Oczakov and the country between the Bug and Dniester; and incorporated Courland in 1795. She improved the administration of the empire, introduced a new code of laws, encouraged art and literature. She has been called "the Semiramis of the North," and Voltaire said, with reference to her, "Light now comes from the North."

No sovereign since Ivan the Terrible had extended the frontiers of the Empire to such vast limits. She had given Russia for boundaries the Niemen, the Dniester, and the Black Sea. *Rambaud*, History of Russia, II. 127.

Catharine, or **Catherine, of Aragon,** Queen of England. Born at Alcalá de Henares, Spain, Dec. 15 or 16, 1485; died at Kimbolton, Huntingdon, England, Jan. 7, 1536. A queen of England, she was the daughter of Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain; married Arthur, prince of Wales, in 1501; married Henry VIII. in 1509; and became the mother of Mary (who subsequently succeeded the throne of England) in 1516. About 1527 Henry VIII., infatuated with Anne Boleyn, began to take measures to secure a divorce; and in 1533, application having been made in vain to Rome, the marriage was declared void by Cranmer, archbishop of Canterbury.

Catharine, or **Catherine, of Bologna,** Saint. Born at Bologna, Italy, Sept. 8, 1413; died at Bologna, March 9, 1463. An Italian saint, lady of honor to Margaret d'Este, and later abbess of the Clarisses. Canonized in 1712.

Catharine, or **Catherine, of Braganza.** Born at the castle of Villa Vigosa, in the province of Alemtejo, Portugal, Nov. 25, 1638: died in Portugal, Dec. 31, 1705. A daughter of John, duke of Braganza, wife of Charles II. of England, whom she married May 31, 1662.

Catharine, or **Catherine, of Genoa,** Saint (**Catharina Fieschi**). Born at Genoa, Italy, 1447: died at Genoa, Sept. 14, 1510. An Italian nun, famous for her charitable deeds during a visitation of the plague. Canonized 1737.

Catharine, or **Catherine, de' Medici** (de mä'dē-chē). Born at Florence, 1519: died at Blois, France, Jan. 5, 1589. Queen of France, regent during the minority of Charles IX., 1560–63. She was the daughter of Lorenzo de' Medici, duke of Urbino. She married in 1533 the Duke of Orleans (Henry II., 1547–59), by whom she became the mother of Francis II. (1559–60), Charles IX. (1560–74), and Henry III. (1574–1589). During her regency, by the policy of attempting to hold the balance of power between the Huguenots and the Catholic party of the Guises, in accordance with which she intrigued alternately with both parties, she precipitated in 1562 the so-called Wars of the Huguenots, which, with interruptions, devastated France until 1598; and, on the occasion of the marriage of her daughter Marguerite of Valois with Henry of Navarre, prevailed upon Charles to give the order for the massacre of St. Bartholomew, Aug. 24, 1572. She is said to have plunged her children into licentiousness and dissipation, in order, by uniting them for mental exertion, to retain her ascendancy over them; and had till her death an important though sometimes concealed share in the intrigues and party contests which distracted France.

Catharine, or **Catherine, de' Ricci** (dā rē'chē), Saint. Born at Florence, 1522: died Feb. 2, 1589. An Italian saint. She took the veil among the

Dominican nunnery at Prato, Tuscany, in 1535, and was made perpetual prioress at the age of twenty-five. She was canonized in 1746, and is commemorated on the 13th of February.

Catharine, or **Catherine, of Siena**, Saint. Born at Siena, Italy, March 25, 1347: died at Rome, April 29, 1380. An Italian saint. She assumed the habit of the third order of St. Dominic in 1365, and obtained a great influence over society that she was enabled to mediate a peace between the Florentines and Pope Urban VI. in 1378. She was canonized in 1461, and is commemorated on April 30.

Catharine, or **Catherine, of Sweden**, Saint. Born 1331: died in Sweden, March 24, 1381. A Swedish saint. She was the daughter of Saint Birgitta, whom she succeeded as abbess of Wadstena.

Catharine of France, or **of Valois**. Born at Paris, Oct. 27, 1401: died at Bermondsey, England, Jan. 3, 1438. A queen of England, daughter of Charles VI. of France, and wife of Henry V. of England, whom she married in 1420. She married Owen Tudor about 1425 (?).

Catharine Archipelago. A name sometimes given to the Aleutian Islands.

Catharine Howard. See *Howard, Catharine*.

Catharine Parr. See *Parr, Catharine*.

Cathay (ka-thā'). The name given by Marco Polo to a region in eastern Asia, supposed to be north of China. It was one of the countries which Columbus expected to reach by sailing westward, and more than once he believed that he was near it.

The Persian name Cathay, and its Russian form of Kitai, is of modern origin; it is altered from *Ki-tah*, the race which ruled northern China in the tenth century, and is quite unknown to the people it designates.
Williams, Middle Kingdom, I. 4.

Cathcart (kath-kärt'), Sir **George**. Born at London, May 12, 1794: killed at Inkerman, Crimea, Nov. 5, 1854. A British general, third son of the first Earl Cathcart. He served in the campaigns of 1813–15 being in all the important battles. He was aide-de-camp to commander-in-chief at the Cape, Jan., 1852; ended the Kaffir war 1852–53; and in 1854 was sent as commander of the fourth division to the Crimea, within a month succeeding to supersede Lord Raglan in case of accident to the latter. He wrote "Commentaries" (1850) on the war in Russia and Germany in 1812 and 1813.

Cathcart, William Shaw. Born at Petersham, Sept. 17, 1755: died at Cartside, near Glasgow, June 16, 1843. A British general and diplomatist, tenth Baron Cathcart in the Scottish peerage, created Viscount Nov. 3, 1807, and Earl (July 16, 1814) Cathcart in the peerage of the United Kingdom. He served in the Revolutionary and the Napoleonic wars, the bombardment of Copenhagen 1807. He was ambassador to Russia 1812–14.

Cathedral (ka-thē'dral). **The**. A poem by James Russell Lowell, published in 1869.

Cathelineau (kat-lē-no'), **Jacques**. Born at Pin-en-Mauges, Maine-et-Loire, France, Jan. 5, 1759: died at St. Florent, France, July 11, 1793. A Breton royalist leader of the Vendean wars in 1793.

Catherine. See *Catharine* and *Katharine*.

Cathlamet (kath-lā'met), or **Katlamat**. A tribe of North American Indians. Their former habitat was Oregon and Washington on both sides of the Columbia River, near its mouth. See *Chinookan*.

Cathlapooya. See *Calapooyan*.

Catholicon Anglicum, An English-Latin dictionary, compiled about 1483. It was edited by Mr. Sidney J. H. Herrtage for the Early English Text Society in 1881. It is in verse, and was compiled for the East Riding of Yorkshire. The name "Catholicon" was first used for such a work in a Latin grammar and dictionary written by Johannes de Balbi a Genoese monk, frequently called Januensis. It was published in 1286, and the first edition was printed by Gutenberg in 1460.

Catholic Majesty. A title of the kings of Spain, assumed at times after the Council of Toledo, and permanently since the time of Ferdinand "the Catholic" 1474–1516.

Cathos (ka-tos'). A female character in Molière's "Les Précieuses Ridicules," who assumes the name Aminte. She affects the fashionable sentimentality of les précieuses, and is finally taken in by a valet who adopts the same style with greater success.

Catilina (kat-i-lī'nā), **E. Catiline** (kat'i-lin), **Lucius Sergius**. Born about 108 B. C.: killed at Pistoiæ, Italy, 62 B. C. A Roman politician and conspirator. He was of an ancient but impoverished patrician family. As a partizan of Sulla he rendered himself infamous by his complicity in the horrors of the proscription, destroying with his own hand his brother-in-law, Q. Cæcilius. He was pretor in 68, and governor of Africa in 67. After an abortive attempt, in conjunction with P. Autronius, to murder the consuls-elect for 65, with a view to seizing the fasces, and after an unsuccessful candidacy in the consular elections of 64, he organized a wide-spread conspiracy against the republic, whose object is said to have been the cancellation of debts, the proscription of the wealthy, and the distribution among the conspirators of all offices of honor and emolument. It was defeated by the vigilance and eloquence of Cicero, who was then consul. The rebellion having broken out in Etruria, Oct. 27, Cicero pronounced in the senate, Nov. 8, his first oration against Catiline, which caused the latter to leave the city. On Nov. 9 Cicero delivered in the Forum his second Catilinarian oration, in which he acquainted the people with the events in the senate and the departure of Catiline from Rome. On Dec. 3 the ringleaders of the conspiracy was obtained from the envoys of Allobroges, which had been tampered with by the Catilinarians; and in the evening Cicero delivered in the Forum his third oration, in which he acquainted the people with the events of the day and the seizure of the conspirators left in Rome. On Dec. 5 Cicero delivered in the senate his fourth oration, which was followed by the execution in prison of Lentulus, Cethegus, Statilius, and Gabinius. Meanwhile Catiline had secured command of the rebel Etrurian forces, which amounted to about two legions, but was overtaken by the army of the senate as he was attempting to escape into Gaul, and was defeated and slain in the battle which ensued.

Catiline's Conspiracies. **1.** A play by Stephen Gosson, written before 1579. It was acted, but not printed.—**2.** A tragedy by Robert Wilson and Henry Chettle, perhaps a revised version of Gosson's play: 1598. Henslowe.

Catiline's Conspiracy. A tragedy by Ben Jonson, produced in 1611. Catiline is made inhumanly treacherous in this play.

Cat Island (kat'i'land), or **San Salvador** (sān sal-vä-dōr'). An island in the northern part of the Bahama group, West Indies, long identified with Guanahani, Columbus's first landfall.

Catley (kat'li), **Ann**. Born near Tower Hill, London, in 1745: died at Ealing, Dec. 14, 1789. An English singer. She was the daughter of a hackney-coachman, was educated at Vauxhall, and on this time her beauty and voice made her not only successful but notorious. In 1764 she made her first appearance, having then become the wife of Major-General Francis Leveson. The ladies eagerly copied her dress, and to be "Catleyized" was to be dressed becomingly.

Catlin (kat'lin), **George**. Born at Wilkesbarre, Pa., June 26, 1796: died at Jersey City, N. J., Dec. 23, 1872. An American artist, and traveler among the North American Indians and in Europe. He published "Manners, Customs, and Conditions of the North American Indians" (1841). He painted over three hundred portraits of Indian chiefs, a unique and valuable collection, now in the United States National Museum at Washington.

Catmandoo. See *Khatmandu*.

Cat Nation. See *Eros*.

Cato (kā'to). A tragedy by Addison, produced at Drury Lane Theatre, London, 1713.

Cato. A pseudonym of Alexander Hamilton.

Cato Major. See *De Senectute*.

Cato, Marcus Porcius, surnamed **Uticensis** (yū-tis'ē-sis). The grave of his death. Born at Rome, 95 B. C.: committed suicide at Utica, North Africa, 46 B. C. A Roman patriot and Stoic philosopher, great-grandson of Cato the Censor. He fought under Sulla publicly against spartacus in 72 as tribune in Macedonia in 66, and pretor in 54. He opposed the coalition of Pompey and Cæsar, and sided with Pompey against Cæsar on the outbreak of the civil war. After the battle of Pharsalia he escaped to Utica, where he put himself to death on receiving intelligence of the victory of Cæsar at Thapsus.

Cato, Marcus Porcius, surnamed "The Censor," and **Priscus**. Born at Tusculum, Italy, 234 B. C.: died 149 B. C. A Roman statesman, general, and writer. He was quæstor under Scipio in 204, consul in 195, served in Spain in 194, and against Antiochus in 191. He opposed the Scipionic party, and as censor in 184 expelled seven senators from the senate. He sought to restore the integrity of conduct and the simplicity of manners prevalent in the early days of the republic, and was one of the implacable enemies of the Carthaginians, concluding every speech which he ever delivered, very speech in the senate with the words, "Ceterum censeo Carthaginem esse delendam" (Moreover I believe that Carthage must be destroyed). He wrote a work on agriculture, and "Origines," extant in fragments.

Cato Street Conspiracy, or **Thistlewood Conspiracy**. In British history, a conspiracy under the lead of Arthur Thistlewood, which aimed to assassinate Castlereagh and other ministers. The plot was discovered Feb. 23, 1820, at the rendezvous in Cato Street, near Edgeware road, London.

Cats (kats), **Jakob**. Born at Brouwershaven, Holland, 1577: died 1660. A Dutch poet. He studied at Leyden and Orleans, where he received a doctor's degree, and was called to practise in The Hague and in Middelburg. In 1636 he was made pensionary of Holland. He died on his estate near The Hague. "Father Cats," as he was commonly called, was for generations the favorite poet of his people. His Houwelyck ("Holding a Husband") appeared in 1625. "Spiegel van den Ouden en Nieuwen Tyd" ("Mirror of the Old and New Time") in 1632. "Trouringh" ("Wedding Ring") in 1637.

Catskill (kats'kil). A town in Greene County, New York, situated on the west bank of the Hudson, 30 miles south of Albany. Population (1890), 4,929.

Catskill Mountains. A group of mountains in southeastern New York, west of the Hudson, in Greene, Ulster, and Delaware counties, belonging to the Appalachian system. They are noted for picturesque scenery, and contain many frequented summer resorts. Among the chief summits are Slide Mountain (the highest point, 4,205 feet), Kaaterskill High Peak (Mount Lincoln), Overlook Mountain, Hunter Mountain, Mount of Cathedrals, etc.

Catskin's Garland, or **The Wandering Young Gentlewoman**. A ballad, the English form in which the story of "Cinderella" is preserved. The heroine is made a scullery-maid and reduced to dress in rat-skins.

Cattack. See *Cuttack*.

Cattako. See *Comanche*.

Cattaro, Bocche di. See *Bocche di Cattaro*.

Cattaro (kät'tä-ro), Slav. **Kotor** or **Kotur**. A seaport in Dalmatia, situated on the Bocche di Cattaro in lat. 42° 25′ N., long. 18° 46′ E.: probably the Roman Ascrivium. It is famous for its picturesque situation. It has a cathedral, and is strongly fortified. It was ceded finally to Austria, 1814. Population (1890), exclusive of garrison, 5,436.

Cattegat, or **Kattegat** (kat'e-gat). A sea passage which separates Sweden from Jutland, and connects the Skager Rack with the Baltic through the Sound and the Great and Little Belts. Length, about 150 miles. Greatest breadth, 85 miles.

Cattermole (kat'ėr-mōl), **George**. Born at Dickleburgh, Norfolk, England, Aug. 8, 1800: died at Clapham, near London, July 24, 1868. An English painter, one of the earliest English water-color artists. He illustrated the "Waverley Novels." His subjects were chiefly medieval.

Catti. See *Chatti*.

Cattywar, or **Kattywar**. See *Kathiawar*.

Catullus (ka-tul'us), **Caius Valerius**. Born at Verona, Italy, 87 (?) B. C.: died about 54 B. C. A celebrated Roman poet. Concerning his personal history little is known, except that he came to Rome early age, that he enjoyed the society of the most celebrated men of his day, including Cæsar and Pollio, and that he was probably possessed of a moderate independence although he was not apparently blessed with much pecuniary discretion. He is remarkable for the versatility of his genius, for the liveliness of his conception, and for his delicate appreciation of everything beautiful. He has made himself immortal by his poems to Lesbia, who forms the theme of most of his amatory poems, was Clodia; and some critics have, though apparently erroneously, identified her with the sister of the demagogue Clodius slain by Milo. His extant works are his poems, lyrics, epigrammatic elegiacs, etc.

Catulus (kat'ū-lus), **Caius Lutatius**. A Roman general. He was chosen consul for the year 242 B. C. When he entered upon the first Punic war had been waged since 264, and the second, also ending in numerous losses, had about ended the war with Carthage. He obtained command of a fleet built by wealthy patrons at Rome, and 241 gained the decisive victory at the Ægadian Islands which resulted in a favorable treaty of peace.

Catulus, Quintus Lutatius. Born about 152 B. C.: died 87 B. C. A Roman general. He was consul with Marius in 102 B. C., and was associated with him in the victory won the Cimbri at Vercellæ in 101 B. C. He joined Sulla in the civil war, and having possessed special favor prescribed by Marius, committed suicide 87 B. C.

Catulus, Quintus Lutatius. Died 60 B. C. A Roman politician, son of Quintus Lutatius Catulus. He was consul 78 B. C., and censor 65 B. C. He was a strong supporter of Cicero against the Catilinarian conspiracy, 63 B. C.

Caturiges (ka-tū'ri-jēz). [L. (Cæsar) *Caturiges*, Gr. (Ptolemy) *Κατουριγες*, (Strabo) *Κατοριγες*; pl. of *Caturix*, lit. 'war-king.'] A Celtic tribe which dwelt among the Cottian Alps.

Catuvellauni (kat-u-vel-lā'ni). An ancient British people who lived in the region of Hereford and Bedford, west of the Trinobantes and Iceni. The Catuvellaunian state was a central kingdom formed, or greatly extended, by the conquests of Cassivellaunus. There are various forms of the name.

Caub (koub). A town in the province of Hesse-Nassau, Prussia, situated on the Rhine above Oberwesel. The passage of the Rhine was effected here by Blücher, Jan. 1, 1814.

Cauca (kou'kä). The largest department of Colombia, forming the western and southern part. Capital, Popayan. Area, 25,462 square miles. Population (estimated, 1892), 700,000. Portions are claimed by Brazil and Ecuador.

Cauca. A river in Colombia, between the central and western Cordilleras of the Andes, joining the river Magdalena about lat. 9° N. Length, over 600 miles.

Caucasia (kä-kā'sianz or kā-kash'ianz). A general name for the Caucasus region.

Caucasians (kā-kā'sianz or kā-kash'ianz). [ML. *Caucasiani* (L. *Caucasii*), from Gr. *Καύκασιοι*.] In Blumenbach's ethnological system, the highest type of the human family, including nearly all Europeans, the Circassians, Armeni-

ans, Persians, Hindus, Jews, etc. He gave this name to the race because he regarded a skull he had obtained from the Caucasus as the standard of the human type.

Caucasus (kâ'ka-sus). A general government of the Russian empire, lying north of Persia and Asiatic Turkey, east of the Black Sea, and west of the Caspian. It comprises the northern slopes, including the governments or provinces of Stavropol, Kuban, and Terek; and Transcaucasia, including Daghestan, Kutais, Tiflis, Baku, Yelisavetpol, Kars, and Erivan. Its chief cities are Tiflis and Vladikavkaz. Old divisions were Georgia, Mingrelia, Imeritia, Samegia, etc. The inhabitants are Russians, Armenians, Tatars, Georgians, Mingrelians, Imeritians, Ossets, many mountaineer tribes, etc. The chief natural features of the region are the Caucasus Mountains and the rivers Kur, Rion, Kuban, and Terek. Georgia was annexed in 1801. The Russian way of subjugation of the mountain tribes continued many years. Shamyl was subdued in 1859. The Tcherkesses submitted in 1864. Russian Armenia was annexed in 1878. Area, 182,350 square miles. Population, 9,580,822.

Caucasus. [F. *Caucase*, G. *Kaukasus*.] A mountain system in Russia, between the Black and Caspian seas, extending southeast and northwest, often taken as the conventional boundary between Europe and Asia. It contains three sections, western, central, and eastern. The chief summits are Elbrez (about 18,526 feet) and Kazbek. The chief passes are Dariel and Derbend. Length of the system, about 800 miles; greatest width, about 120 miles. It has been very important historically as a barrier to nations. "It has also preserved . . . fragments of the different peoples who from time to time have passed by it, or who have been driven by conquest into it from the lower country." *Bryce*, Transcaucasia and Ararat, p. 51.

Caucasus, Indian. A name sometimes given to the Hindu-Kush (which see).

Cauchy (kō-shē'), **Augustin Louis.** Born at Paris, Aug. 21, 1789; died at Paris, May 23, 1857. A celebrated French mathematician and poet. His works include a memoir, "Sur la théorie des ondes" (1815), "Cours d'analyse" (1821), "Leçons sur le calcul différentiel" (1829), "Sur l'application du calcul de résidus, etc." (1837), etc.

Caudebec (kōd-bek'). A town in the department of Seine-Inférieure, France, on the Seine, 20 miles west-northwest of Rouen; the ancient capital of the Pays de Caux. It contains a noted church of the 15th century. Population (1891), commune, 2,350.

Caudebec-les-Elbeuf (kōd-bek'-lā-zel-bēf'). A manufacturing town in the department of Seine-Inférieure, France, near Elbeuf on the Seine, south of Rouen. Population (1891), commune, 10,434.

Caudi (kâ-ō-dē'). [Origin unknown.] A deity of the Tehuas or Taos of New Mexico, whose worship played a part in the incantations that preceded the uprising of the Pueblos in 1680.

Caudine Forks (kâ'din fôrks), **L. Furculæ Caudinæ** (fėr'kū-lē kâ-dī'nē). Two passes in the mountains of ancient Samnium, Italy, leading to an inclosed valley, identified with the Val d'Arpaja (?), or probably with the valley of the Isclero. Here, 321 B. C., the Romans under the consuls Sp. Postumius and T. Veturius were forced to surrender to the Samnites under Pontius. The Romans were forced to swear to a treaty of peace, and to give up Roman equites as hostages while the whole Roman army was sent under the yoke. The Roman senate refused to approve the treaty, and delivered up the consuls to the Samnites, who refused to accept them.

Caudle's Curtain Lectures, Mrs. A series of lectures (by Douglas Jerrold) inflicted by Mrs. Caudle upon Mr. Caudle after they had gone to bed and the curtains were drawn for the night.

Caudry (kō-drē'). A town in the department of Nord, France, 17 miles south-southwest of Valenciennes. Population (1891), commune, 8,045.

Caulaincourt (kō-lan-kōr'), **Armand Augustin Louis de**, Duke of Vicenza. Born at Caulaincourt, Somme, France, Dec. 9, 1772; died at Paris, Feb. 19, 1827. A French diplomatist and general. He was ambassador to Russia 1807–11, and minister of foreign affairs 1813–14 and 1815.

Caulfield (kâl'fēld), **James.** Born at Dublin, Aug. 18, 1728: died Aug. 4, 1799. An Irish statesman, fourth Viscount and first Earl of Charlemont.

Caulfield, James. Born Feb. 11, 1764; died at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, April 22, 1826. An English print-seller and writer, especially noted as a collector of engraved portraits.

Caulier (kō-lyā'), **Madeleine.** Died July 24, 1712. A French peasant girl noted for bravery during the siege of Lille. On Sept. 8, 1708, she carried an important order from the Duke of Burgundy to Marshal Boufflers, commander of the besieged army. She was permitted, as a reward, to enlist in a regiment of dragoons, and fell in the battle of Denain.

Caulonia (kâ-lō'ni-ą). [Gr. *Καυλωνία* or *Καυλών*.] An ancient Achæan town, probably on the site of modern Castelvetere, Calabria, Italy, in lat. 38° 27′ N., long. 16° 25′ E.

Caumont (kō-mōn'), **Aldrick Isidore Ferdinand.** Born at St.-Vincent-Cramesnil, Seine-Inférieure, France, May 15, 1825. A French jurist and political economist. His chief work is "Dictionnaire universel de droit commercial maritime" (1855–69).

Caumont, Arcisse de. Born at Bayeux, France, Aug. 28, 1802: died at Caen, France, April 15, 1873. A French archæologist.

Caussade (kō-sâd'). A town in the department of Tarn-et-Garonne, France, 13 miles northeast of Montauban. It was a Huguenot stronghold. Population (1891), commune, 3,747.

Causses (kōs), **The.** [F. *chaux*, limestone.] A group of limestone plateaus in the department of Lozère and the vicinity, southern France, near the head waters of the Tarn.

Caussin de Perceval (kō-san' dė pers-vāl'), **Armand Pierre.** Born at Paris, Jan. 13, 1795: died at Paris, Jan. 15, 1871. A French Orientalist and historian, a traveler in Syria, and (1822) professor of Arabic at the College of France. He was a son of J. J. A. Caussin de Perceval. He wrote "Essais sur l'histoire des Arabes" (1847), etc.

Caussin de Perceval, Jean Jacques Antoine. Born at Montfaucon, Seine-et-Oise, June 24, 1759: died at Paris, Jan. 15, 1871. A French Orientalist and historian. His best-known works are translations from Greek and Arabic.

Caustic (kâs'tik), **Colonel.** A character in the "Lounger," a periodical published by Henry Mackenzie 1785–86.

Cauterets (kōt-rā'). A watering-place in the department of Hautes-Pyrénées, France, 25 miles southwest of Tarbes. Elevation, 3,055 feet. It has hot sulphur springs.

Caution (kâ'shọn), **Mrs.** A character in Wycherley's "Gentleman Dancing-Master."

Cautionary Towns. A name given to the four towns in the Netherlands—Briel, Flushing, Walcheren, Rammekens—held 1585–1616 by England as security for payment due.

Cautley (kât'li), Sir **Proby Thomas.** Born at Stratford St. Mary's, Suffolk, 1802: died at Sydenham, near London, Jan. 25, 1871. An English colonel of engineers in India, and paleontologist. He was especially noted as the superintendent of the construction of the Ganges canal, 1845–54. He explored as geologist the Sivalik range, making large collections of fossils which he presented to the British Museum. He published numerous papers on scientific (chiefly paleontological) topics.

Cauvery, or **Cavery.** See *Káveri*.

Caux, Marchioness de. See *Patti, Adelina*.

Caux (kō). A territory in Normandy, France, comprised in the department of Seine-Inférieure, and situated north of the Seine, bordering the English Channel. Its chief town is Caudebec.

Cava (kâ'vą), **La.** A town in the province of Salerno, Italy, 26 miles southeast of Naples. The famous abbey of La Cava contains a remarkable collection of parchments, paper MSS., etc. The town is a favorite pleasure-resort. Population, 6,000.

Cavaignac (kâ-vān-yāk'), **Eléonore Louis Godefroy.** Born at Paris, 1801: died at Paris, May 5, 1845. A French journalist and republican politician, son of J. B. Cavaignac. He was prominent in the events of 1830, 1832, and 1834.

Cavaignac, Eugène Louis. Born at Paris, Oct. 15, 1802: died at Ournes, near Flée, Sarthe, France, Oct. 28, 1857. A French general, son of J. B. Cavaignac. He served in Algeria 1832–48; was governor of Algeria in 1848; became minister of war, May, 1848; suppressed the insurrection at Paris as military dictator, June 23–28; was chief of the executive, June–Dec., 1848; and was an unsuccessful candidate for president, Dec., 1848.

Cavaignac, Jean Baptiste. Born at Gourdon, Lot, France, 1762: died at Brussels, March 24, 1829. A French revolutionist, deputy to the Convention in 1792.

Cavaillon (kâ-vâ-yōn'). A town in the department of Vaucluse, France, on the Durance 12 miles southeast of Avignon: the ancient Cabellio. It contains a medieval cathedral, and the remains of an ancient triumphal arch. Population (1891), commune, 9,067.

Cavalcanti (kâ-vāl-kān'tē), **Guido.** Born at Florence about 1240: died at Florence, 1300. A Florentine poet, philosopher, and Ghibelline leader, a friend of Dante.

Cavalese (kâ-vā-lā'se). The chief place in the Fiemme valley, southern Tyrol, south-southeast of Botzen.

Cavalier (kâ-vâ-lyā'), **Jean.** Born at Ribaute, near Anduze, Gard, France, between 1679–81: died at Chelsea, near London, May, 1740. A French general, leader of the Camisards in the Cévennes 1702–04.

Cavalieri (kâ-vâ-lē-â'rē), or **Cavalleri, Buonaventura.** Born at Milan, 1598: died at Bologna, Italy, Dec. 3, 1647. An Italian mathematician, celebrated as the inventor of the geometrical "method of indivisibles." His chief work is "Geometria indivisibilium continuorum nova quadam ratione promota."

Cavall (kâ-vâl'). King Arthur's dog.

Cavalleria Rusticana (kâ-vāl-lā-rē'ā rus-tē-kā'nā). [It., 'rustic gallantry.'] An opera by Mascagni, first played in Rome May 18, 1890.

Cavalli (kâ-vāl'lē), **Pietro Francesco** (originally **Caletti-Bruni**). Born at Crema, Italy, 1599 or 1600: died at Venice, Jan. 14, 1676. An Italian composer, organist, and chapel-master. He began to compose operas in 1637, and continued to produce them for 32 years. Among them are "Giasone" (1655), "Serse" (1660), "Ercole amante" (1662). He is now considered to have been the inventor of the "Da Capo," which was long attributed to Scarlatti.

Cavan (kav'an). **1.** A county in Ulster, Ireland, lying between Fermanagh and Monaghan on the north, Monaghan and Meath on the east, Meath, Westmeath, and Longford on the south, and Longford and Leitrim on the west. Area, 746 square miles. Population (1891), 111,697. **2.** The capital of the county of Cavan, in lat. 54° N., long. 7° 22′ W.

Cave (kāv), **Edward.** Born at Newton, Warwickshire, England, Feb. 27, 1691: died at London, Jan. 10, 1754. A noted English printer and bookseller. In 1731 he started a printing-office at London under the name of "R. Newton," and founded the "Gentleman's Magazine," which he edited under the pseudonym "Sylvanus Urban, Gent." He began in 1732 the publication of regular reports of parliamentary debates, based on the memory of reporters who had listened to the speeches, and put in proper literary shape by William Guthrie and, after him, for several years, by Dr. Johnson. This publication of these reports brought upon him the censure of Parliament. See *Gentleman's Magazine*.

Cave, The. See *Adullam, Cave of*.

Cave, William. Born at Pickwell, Leicestershire, England, 1637: died at Windsor, England, July 4, 1713. A noted English divine and patristic scholar.

Caveau (kā-vō'). [F., 'small (wine) cellar.'] A Parisian literary and convivial club, founded in 1729, dissolved in 1739, and refounded in 1806 and 1834: named from a tavern "Caveau."

Cavedoni (kâ-vā-dō'nē), **Celestino.** Born at Levizzano Rangone, near Modena, Italy, May 18, 1795: died at Modena, Nov. 26, 1865. An Italian archæologist and numismatist.

Cavelier (kav-lē-lyā'), **René.** Born at Paris, Aug. 30, 1814. A French sculptor. His chief works are "Penelope" (1849), "Truth," "Abélard," "Cornelia" (all at Paris), etc.

Cavendish (kav'n-dish or kan'dish). The name under which Henry Jones wrote on whist, etc.

Cavendish, Lord Frederick Charles. Born at Eastbourne, Nov. 30, 1836: died May 6, 1882. The second son of William Cavendish, seventh Duke of Devonshire. He was private secretary to Lord Granville 1859–64; member of Parliament 1865–82; private secretary to Mr. Gladstone 1869–70; in 1873, financial secretary of the treasury 1880–82; and successor to W. G. Forster, as chief secretary to the lord lieutenant of Ireland, May, 1882. He was assassinated with Thomas Henry Burke while they were walking in Phœnix Park, Dublin.

Cavendish, Georgiana. Born June 9, 1757: died at London, March 30, 1806. Eldest daughter of the first Earl Spencer, and wife of the fifth Duke of Devonshire, famous for her beauty, wit, and social influence.

Cavendish, Henry. Born at Nice, Oct. 10, 1731: died at London, March 10 (Dict. Nat. Biog.), 1810. A celebrated English chemist and physicist, eldest son of Lord Charles Cavendish, third son of the second Duke of Devonshire. He studied at Cambridge 1750–53, but did not take his degree. He discovered nitric acid, and was the first who, by inductive experiments, combined oxygen and hydrogen into water. He published numerous scientific papers, including "Experiments on Air, by Henry Cavendish, Esq.," in the "Philosophical Transactions" of the Royal Society, of which he became a member in 1760.

Cavendish, Spencer Compton. Born July 23, 1833. Eighth Duke of Devonshire: known till his father's death, Dec. 21, 1891, by the courtesy title of Marquis of Hartington. He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and entered Parliament as a member for North Lancashire in 1857. He has held various offices in the Liberal ministries of his time and from 1875 to 1880 was leader of his party in the House of Commons. The position of prime minister was offered to him by the Queen in 1880, but was declined. Since the secession of Liberals caused by Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule Bill in 1886, he has been the recognized leader of the Liberal Unionist party.

Cavendish, Thomas. Born in the parish of Trimley St. Martin, Suffolk, England, about 1555: died at sea in the South Atlantic, June, 1592. A noted English navigator and free-booter. In 1585 he commanded a ship in the fleet of

Richard Grenville sent by Raleigh to Virginia. On July 21, 1586, he sailed from Plymouth with three small vessels, the Desire, the Content, and the Hugh Gallant (which was sunk in the Pacific); touched at Africa and Brazil; passed the Strait of Magellan, Jan. 1587; ravaged the shores of Spanish South America and Mexico, taking many vessels; and on Nov. 14, 1587, captured a ship from the Philippines with a rich treasure booty. He then crossed the Pacific, and returned by way of the Cape of Good Hope, reaching England Sept. 10, 1588. This was the second circumnavigation of the world. Cavendish undertook a similar voyage in 1591 with five ships; but, after enduring great hardships, he was unable to pass the Strait of Magellan. His ships were scattered, and he died while attempting to return. Only a few of his crew ever reached England.

Cavendish, Sir **William.** Born at Cavendish, Suffolk, about 1505: died Oct. 25, 1557. An English politician, treasurer of the royal chamber under Henry VIII., Edward VI., and Mary. He was a younger brother of George Cavendish, biographer of Wolsey.

Cavendish, William. Born 1592: died Dec. 25, 1676. An English statesman and writer, created earl of Newcastle March 7, 1628, and duke of Newcastle March 16, 1665. He was governor of the Prince of Wales 1638–41, rendered important military services to the Royalist cause during the civil war; fought as a volunteer at Marston Moor; and left England in 1644, returning at the Restoration. He wrote poems, several plays, and two works on horsemanship entitled "La méthode et invention nouvelle de dresser les chevaux" (Antwerp, 1657), and "A New Method and Extraordinary Invention to dress Horses and work them according to Nature, etc." (1667). He was a skilful horse-trainer.

Cavendish, William. Died March 3, 1626. Second son of Sir William Cavendish by his third wife (afterward Countess of Shrewsbury), created first earl of Devonshire Aug. 2, 1618.

Cavendish, William. Born Jan. 25, 1640: died at London, Aug. 18, 1707. An English nobleman, eldest son of the third Earl of Devonshire (died 1684), created first duke of Devonshire and marquis of Hartington May 12, 1694. He erected Chatsworth (1687–1706), the famous seat of the dukes of Devonshire.

Cavendish, William. Born 1720: died at Spa, Oct. 3, 1764. An English statesman, fourth Duke of Devonshire, lord lieutenant and governor-general of Ireland 1755 (as Marquis of Hartington until Dec. 5, when he succeeded to the dukedom), and prime minister Nov., 1756,–May, 1757.

Cavendish College. A college of Cambridge University, founded in 1873.

Cave of Adullam. See *Adullam.*

Cave of Jeremiah. See *Jeremiah.*

Cave of Machpelah. See *Machpelah.*

Cave of Mammon. The dwelling-place of Mammon, described in the second book of Spenser's "Faerie Queene."

Cave of Trophonius. See *Trophonius.*

Cave of the Winds. A recess behind the falls of Niagara, between them and the wall of rock: often visited by tourists.

Caverne de l'Homme Mort. [F., 'cave of the dead man.'] See the extract.

For the determination of the characteristics of this Iberian or Aquitanian race no more typical sepulchre could be selected than the celebrated Caverne de l'Homme Mort in the Department of the Lozère. It lies in a narrow rocky and desolate ravine which traverses a barren limestone plateau. Here the feeble Iberian race seems to have maintained itself for a time, after the more fertile surrounding lands had been seized by the brachycephalic intruders whose descendants now occupy the region. In this cave some fifty persons must have been interred, and in fifteen cases the skeletons have been so well preserved as to admit of accurate measurement, and even of the determination of the sex. *Taylor*, Aryans, p. 93.

Cavery, or **Cauvery.** See *Káveri.*

Caviana (kä-vē-ä'nä), or **Cavianna** (kä-vē-ä'nä). An uninhabited delta island in Brazil, situated at the mouth of the Amazon under the equator, in long. 50° W. Length, 50 miles.

Caviedes (kä-vē-ā'thās), **Eloi Temístocles.** Born at Rancagua, 1849. A Chilian journalist and author. Among his works are "Viva San Juan!" a novel, and "Las Islas de Juan Fernandez," the result of a voyage made in 1883.

Cavour (kä-vör'). A town in the province of Turin, Italy, 27 miles southwest of Turin.

Cavour, Count di (**Camillo Benso**). Born at Turin, Aug. 10, 1810: died at Turin, June 6, 1861. A celebrated Italian statesman. He entered the Sardinian Parliament in 1848; was a member of D'Azeglio's cabinet 1850–52; became prime minister in 1852; joined the alliance of the western powers and Turkey against Russia in 1855; sent in the same year a contingent of 15,000 Sardinian troops under La Marmora to the Crimea; represented Sardinia at the Congress of Paris in 1856; formed an alliance with Napoleon III. against Austria at Plombières in 1858; carried on, with the assistance of the French, a successful war against Austria in 1859, and in the same year resigned the premiership, dissatisfied with the terms of peace imposed by Napoleon at Villafranca. He resumed the premiership in 1860; secretly supported the expedition of Garibaldi against Sicily in the same year; and achieved the unification of Italy, except Venice and the Patrimonium Petri, under the scepter of Victor Emmanuel in 1861.

Cawdor (kâ'dor), or **Calder** (kal'der). A parish in Nairn and Inverness, Scotland, 5 miles southwest of Nairn. Cawdor Castle is the traditional scene of the murder of Duncan by Macbeth, 1040.

Cawdor, Thane of. In Shakspere's "Macbeth," "a prosperous gentleman" whose rank was promised to Macbeth by the witches. He was executed by order of Duncan for treason. He died nobly: "Nothing in his life became him like the leaving it." Steevens remarks that his behavior corresponds in almost every circumstance with that of the unfortunate Earl of Essex beheaded by Elizabeth. "Such an allusion could not fail of having the desired effect on an audience [illegible] The Thane of Cawdor does not appear upon the stage, and his title is given to Macbeth.

Cawnpore (kân-pōr'), or **Cawnpur** (kân-pör'). A district in the Allahabad division, Northwestern Provinces, British India. Area, 2,370 square miles. Population (1881), 1,181,396.

Cawnpore, or **Cawnpur.** A city in the Northwestern Provinces, British India, situated on the Ganges in lat. 26° 28' N., long. 80° 30' E. It is an important military station. Here, in the Sepoy mutiny (June and July, 1857), the Europeans (many women and children) were massacred by the mutineers under Nana Sahib. Population (1891), including cantonment, 188,712.

Caxamarca. See *Cajamarca.*

Caxton (kaks'ton), **Pisistratus.** The principal character in "The Caxtons," by Bulwer. Under this name Bulwer Lytton wrote "My Novel" (the sequel to "The Caxtons") and other works.

Caxton, William. Born in Kent about 1422: died at Westminster, 1491. The first English printer. He was first apprenticed to a London mercer, Robert Large (Lord Mayor of London 1439–40), and after his master's death (1441) went to Bruges, where he served out the remainder of his apprenticeship (1446), and then established himself as a mercer, becoming about 1465 governor of the English Association of Merchant Adventurers in that city. In 1469 he began to translate into English the "Recueil des Histoires de Troye" (completed in 1471 in Ghent and Cologne), and to supply the great demand for copies of the book set himself to learn the art of printing. The "Recuyell," the first printed English book, probably appeared in 1474, and may have been printed either at Cologne or at the press of Colard Mansion in Bruges. In 1475 he completed and had printed (by Mansion?) a translation of a French version of the "Ludus Scacchorum" of Jacobus de Cessolis, under the title of "The Game and Playe of the Chesse," the second printed English book. He left Bruges in 1476, and set up his press in Westminster (the exact site is uncertain), from that time until his death being constantly engaged in translating and printing with several assistants, among whom was Wynkyn de Worde his successor.

Caxtons (kaks'tonz), **The.** A novel by Bulwer Lytton, first published anonymously in "Blackwood's Magazine" in 1848, in book form in 1850.

Cayambe (kä-zäm'bā). A volcano in Ecuador. Height, 19,187 feet (Whymper).

Cayapós (kä-yä-pōs'). A tribe of Indians of central Brazil, living about the head waters of the river Araguaya, westward in Matto Grosso and southward in São Paulo. During the 18th century they often attacked travelers on the way to Cuyabá. A few thousand at most remain in a wild state. By their language they are classed, doubtfully, with the Botocudos.

Caycos. See *Caicos.*

Cayenne (kä-yen' or kī-en'). A seaport and the capital of French Guiana, situated on the island of Cayenne in lat. 4° 56' N., long. 52° 20' W. Political prisoners have been banished there at several periods in French history, but at present only colored convicts are sent. Population, about 10,000.

Cayenne. A name often given to French Guiana.

Cayes (kā), or **Aux Cayes** (ō kā), or **Les Cayes** (lā kā). A seaport on the southern coast of Haiti, in lat. 18° 25' N., long. 73° 30' W. Population, estimated, 8,000.

Cayla (kā-lä'), **Comtesse du** (**Zoé Victoire Talon**). Born at Boullay Thierry, near Dreux, France, Aug. 5, 1785: died at St. Ouen, near Paris, March 19, 1852. A favorite of Louis XVIII. of France. After his death (1824) she became a patroness of agriculture and industry.

Cayley (kā'li), **Arthur.** Born at Richmond, England, 1821. A noted English mathematician. He was graduated at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1842, was called to the bar in 1849, and became Sadlerian professor of pure mathematics in the University of Cambridge in 1863.

Cayley, Charles Bagot. Born near St. Petersburg, July 9, 1823: died at London, Dec. 6, 1883. An English poet, brother of Arthur Cayley the mathematician, known chiefly as a translator of Dante.

Caylus (kā-lüs'). A town in the department of Tarn-et-Garonne, southern France, 24 miles northeast of Montauban. Population (1891), commune, 4,265.

Caylus, Marquise de (**Marthe Marguerite de Villette**). Born in Poitou, France, 1673: died April 15, 1729. A French court lady and author. She was the niece of Madame de Maintenon, under whose protection she was educated at the court of Louis XIV., and married, 1686, the Marquis de Caylus, who died 1704. She left a work, much admired for its naïveté and beauty of style, which was edited by Voltaire in 1770 under the title "Souvenirs de Madame de Caylus."

Caylus, Comte de (**Anne Claude Philippe de Tubières**). Born at Paris, Oct. 31, 1692: died at Paris, Sept. 5, 1765. A French archæologist, son of the Marquise de Caylus.

Caymans (kī-manz'). [From *cayman*, alligator: 'Alligator Islands.'] Three islands in the Caribbean Sea, northwest of Jamaica, to which they belong. Grand Cayman, the largest, is situated in lat. 19° 20' N., long. 81° 20' W. Area of group, 225 square miles. Population (1891), 4,322.

Cayster (kā-is'tėr), or **Caystrus** (kā-is'trus). In ancient geography, a river in Lydia, Asia Minor, which flows into the Ægean Sea 35 miles south-southeast of Smyrna: now called Kutshuk Mendere (Little Meander). Length, over 100 miles.

Cayuga (kā-yö'gä). [Pl., also *Cayugas.*] A tribe of North American Indians. The name is derived from that which they gave themselves, "Gwe-u-gweh-o-no," 'people of the mucky land' referring to the marshes at the foot of Cayuga Lake. The French name was *Goyogouin*, and the Huron *Oiogouen*, both adapted from the true tribal name. This tribe was the smallest of the Iroquois Confederacy. They are now distributed between Indian Territory, Wisconsin, and Ontario, Canada, and their total number is about 1,600. See *Iroquois.*

Cayuga Lake (kā-yö'gä lāk). A lake in central New York, lat. 42° 25'–42° 55' N., long. 76° 45' W. Its outlet is through the Cayuga Seneca canal and Oswego rivers into Lake Ontario. Length, 38 miles. Average width, 2 miles. The chief town on it is Ithaca.

Cayuse (kā-yös'), or **Cailloux** (kä-lyö' or kä-yö'), or **Willetpoo** (wil-et-pö'). [Pl., also *Cayuses.*] The leading tribe of the Wailatpuan stock of North American Indians. Their former habitat was the region between the Des Chutes River and the Blue Mountains, Oregon, and also parts of Klikitat and Yakima counties, Washington, south of the Yakima River. There are 415 individuals presumably of Cayuse blood on the Umatilla reservation. See *Wailatpuan.*

Cazalès (kä-zä-lās'), **Jacques Antoine Marie de.** Born at Grenade, Haute-Garonne, France, Feb. 1, 1758: died at Engalin, Gers, France, Nov. 24, 1805. A French politician and orator, royalist advocate in the National Assembly of 1789.

Cazembe (kä-zem'be). A country in central Africa, north of Lake Bangweolo: so called from the title of the ruler. It is included in the British South Africa Company's territory.

Cazenovia (kaz-e-nō'vi-ä). A town and village in Madison County, New York, 18 miles southeast of Syracuse. It is the seat of a Methodist seminary. Population (1890), village, 1,987; town, 4,282.

Cazin (kä-zan'), **Jean Charles.** Born at Samer, Pas-de-Calais, about 1840. A French painter. He studied with Lecoq de Boisbaudran, and afterward with the Preraphaelite school in England. Among his pictures are "La fuite en Égypte" (1877), "Le voyage de Tobie," etc.

Cazotte (kä-zot'), **Jacques.** Born at Dijon, France, Oct. 17, 1719: died at Paris, Sept. 25, 1792. A French man of letters. His works include "Olivier" (1763), "Le diable amoureux" (1772), "Le lord impromptu" (1772), etc. He was arrested by the revolutionary tribunal and guillotined.

Ccapac Yupanqui. See *Capac Yupanqui.*

Ceadda, Saint. See *Chad.*

Ceará (sē-ä-rä'). A state in eastern Brazil, lying between the Atlantic Ocean on the north, Rio Grande do Norte and Parahyba on the east, Pernambuco on the south, and Piauhy on the west. Area, 40,253 square miles. Population (1888), about 700,000.

Ceawlin (ke-ou'lin). Died 593. A king of the West Saxons, son of Cynric whom he succeeded in 560. He took part in the battle of Beranbyrg (Barbury Hill, near Marlborough) in 556, fought and defeated Æthelberht, king of Kent, at Wimbledon in 568; defeated three British kings at Deorham in 577; was defeated in 583 by the Britons; and in 591 was driven from his throne by a popular revolt.

Ceballos (thā-bäl'yōs), **Juan Bautista.** Born in Durango, 1811: died after 1854. A Mexican jurist. He was a member of congress, and in 1852 was made president of the supreme court. On the resignation of Arista he was chosen president *ad interim* of Mexico, Jan. 6, 1853, and was given extraordinary powers for three months, but resigned on Feb. 7.

Ceballos Cortéz y Calderon (thā-bäl'yōs kortāth' ē käl-dā-rōn'), **Pedro de:** often written **Zevallos.** Born at Cadiz, June 29, 1715: died at Cordova, Dec. 26, 1778. A Spanish general.

Ceballos Cortéz y Calderon

In 1774 he was made governor of Buenos Ayres; forced the surrender of the Portuguese host at Colonia de Sacramento, taking the English vessels, Nov. 3, 1762; returned to Spain in 1767; was appointed first viceroy of Buenos Ayres in 1776; took Santa Catharina from the Portuguese, Feb., 1777; retook and destroyed the Colonia de Sacramento, which had reverted to the Portuguese by the peace of 1763; and returned to Spain in 1778.

Cebalrai (se-bal'rā-ē). [Ar. *kalb al-rā'i*, the shepherd's dog.] The fourth-magnitude star δ Serpentis, in the head of the creature.

Cebes (sē'bēz). [Gr. Κέβης.] A friend of Thebes, Bœotia, 5th century B. C. A Greek philosopher, a friend and pupil of Socrates. He is one of the interlocutors in Plato's "Phædo." Three works were ascribed to him one of which, these ("The Picture") is a philosophical exposition of a fable symbolically representing the dangers and necessities of life.

Cebola. See *Zimo.*

Cebollita (tha-bōl-yē'ta). [Sp., "little onion."] A ranch in central New Mexico, south of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad. Some of the most interesting ancient ruins in the Southwest are found in the vicinity in which the ranch is situated.

Cebrian y Agustin (sa-brē-ēn' ē ä-gōs-tēn'), **Pedro de,** Count of Fuenclara, Grandee of Spain, etc. A Spanish administrator of the 18th century. From Nov. 3, 1742, to July 9, 1746, he was viceroy of New Spain (Mexico). Subsequently he was Spanish ambassador to Vienna.

Cebú (se-bō'), or **Zebú** (ze-bō'; Sp. pron., in both spellings, thā-bō'). An island in the Philippines, in lat. 9° 30'–11° N., long. 123°–124° E. Length, 135 miles. Area of province (including adjacent islands), 1,834 square miles.

Cecil (sē'sil or sis'il), **Robert.** Born at Westminster (?) about 1563; died at Marlborough, May 24, 1612. An English statesman, son of William Cecil, Lord Burghley, by his second wife (Mildred, daughter of Sir Anthony Cooke), created earl of Salisbury May 4, 1605.

Cecil, Lord **Robert.** See *Salisbury, Marquis of.*

Cecil, Thomas. Born May 5, 1542; died Feb. 7, 1622. An English nobleman, eldest son of William Cecil, Lord Burghley, by his first wife, created first earl of Exeter May 4, 1605.

Cecil, William. Born at Bourn, Lincolnshire, Sept. 13, 1520; died at London, Aug. 4, 1598. A celebrated English statesman, son of Richard Cecil of Burleigh, Northamptonshire, created Baron Burghley Feb. 25, 1571. He studied at St. John's College, Cambridge, 1535-41, but did not take a degree; was entered as a student at Gray's Inn, May, 1541; married Mary Cheke (died Feb. 22, 1544), sister of John Cheke, the celebrated scholar, May 21, 1542; and took as his second wife Mildred, daughter of Sir Anthony Cooke, Dec. 21, 1545. In Nov., 1547, he entered Parliament, and in the same year became secretary to Somerset, who was then protector; and when his patron fell (1548) was committed to the Tower, where he remained for two months. He was appointed a secretary of state, Sept. 5, 1550, and for the rest of his life occupied a position of great influence successively under Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth. It was as chief minister to Elizabeth for forty years that he won his great fame.

Cecilia (sē-sil'i-ä). A novel by Madame d'Arblay, published in 1782.

Cecilia, Saint. Died at Rome, 230. A Christian martyr. According to the legend, she was compelled, in spite of a vow of celibacy, to marry a young nobleman, Valerian. She succeeded in converting him to her views and also to Christianity, for which they suffered death. She has generally been considered the patron saint of music, particularly church music, and is represented in art as singing and playing on some musical instrument, or as listening to the music of an angel who has been drawn from heaven by her harmony. Dryden alludes to this in his "Ode for St. Cecilia's Day." Her story is also told by Chaucer in the Second Nun's Tale, one of the "Canterbury Tales." In the Roman and Anglican calendars her feast is celebrated on Nov. 22.

Cecilia, Saint. One of the finest paintings of Raphael, in the Accademia at Bologna, Italy. The beautiful figure of the saint, richly clad, occupies the middle of the picture; she listens entranced to the heavenly choir of angels above her, while discarded earthly musical instruments lie at her feet.

Cecilia, Saint. A painting by Rubens, in the Old Museum at Berlin. The saint is playing on a harpsichord and singing, attended by four angels. It is in reality a portrait of the painter's second wife, Helene Fourment.

Cecilia, Story of Saint. Five celebrated frescos by Domenichino, in San Luigi dei Francesi, Rome. The subjects are the saint distributing her clothes among the poor, her contempt for idols, her martyrdom, her reception of the martyr's crown, and her assumption. There are no better examples of Domenichino's somewhat cold and academical style.

Cecropia (sē-krō'pi-ä). The widow of the youngest brother of King Basilius in Sidney's romance "Arcadia."

Cecrops (sē'krops). [Gr. Κέκροψ.] In Athenian tradition, the first king of Athens, and the introducer of civilization into Greece. He was at first regarded as autochthonous, and as a being whose upper half was human and the lower half a dragon; later he was represented to be of Egyptian origin.

Cedar Creek (sē'dėr krek). A stream in the Shenandoah Valley, Virginia, which joins the Shenandoah 4 miles from Strasburg. Here, Oct. 19, 1864, the Confederates under Early surprised the Federals under Wright. Later in the day the Confederates were defeated by Sheridan. Loss of the Federals, 5,995; of the Confederates, 4,200. See *Sheridan* and *Sheridan's Ride.*

Cedar Falls (sē'dėr fälz). A city in Black Hawk County, Iowa, situated on the Cedar River 99 miles west of Dubuque. Population (1890), 3,459.

Cedar Keys (sē'dėr kēz). A seaport in Levy County, Florida, on the Gulf of Mexico in lat. 29° 7' N., long. 83° 2' W. It is on Way Key and Atsena Otti Key. It has a trade in sponges, fish, turtles, etc.

Cedar Mountain (sē'dėr moun'tān). A hill 2 miles west of Mitchell's Station, Culpeper County, Virginia. Here, Aug. 9, 1862, the Confederates (25,000–27,000 under "Stonewall" Jackson defeated part of Pope's army (7,000) under Banks. Loss of the Confederates, 1,307; of the Federals, 1,400.

Cedar Rapids (sē'dėr rap'idz). A city in Linn County, eastern Iowa, situated on the Red Cedar River in lat. 41° 58' N., long. 91° 43' W. It is a railway, trading, and manufacturing center. Population (1890), 18,020.

Cedd (kedd), or **Ceadda** (ked'dä), Saint. Born in Northumbria: died Oct. 26, 664. An English missionary saint, bishop of the East Saxons.

Cedmon. See *Cædmon.*

Cedric of Rotherwood (ked'rik ov roтн'erwud), or **Cedric the Saxon.** The father of Rowena in Sir Walter Scott's novel "Ivanhoe."

Cedron. See *Kedron.*

Cefalù (chä-fä-lö'). A seaport in the province of Palermo, Sicily, in lat. 38° 1' N., long. 14° 4' E.: the ancient Cephaloedium or Cephaloedis. It has a cathedral and a ruined castle. It was taken by the Arabs in the 9th century. The cathedral, founded in 1131 by Roger, is one of the finest of Sicilian monuments. The front, of Norman character, has a triple porch between two four-fluted towers, a beautiful sculptured portal, and pointed arcades with fourth moldings. The nave has cylindrical columns and wooden roof; the aisles are vaulted. Choir and apse are lined with magnificent mosaics on gold ground; the semi-dome of the apse is occupied by a colossal half-figure of the Saviour. On the north side of the cathedral there is a beautiful cloister of the type of that at Monreale. Population, 12,000.

Celadon (sel'a-don). A witty, but inconstant gallant in Dryden's play "Secret Love, or The Maiden Queen."

Celæne (se-lē'ne). [Gr. Κελαιναί.] An ancient city of Phrygia, once of great size and importance. It became a royal residence in the time of Xerxes.

The site of Celæne, unknown until within these few years, has been determinately fixed by Mr. Hamilton (Asia Minor, vol. i., pp. 498–500). It is the modern Denair (lat. 38° 3', long. 30° 20'). This town, which abounds in remains of high antiquity, is situated near the source of the southern or main stream of the Mæander, and in all respects corresponds to the accounts left of the ancient Celæne. *Rawlinson, Herod.*, IV., 28, note.

Celæno (se-lē'nō). [Gr. Κελαινώ.] In classical mythology, one of the Harpies (see *Harpies*); also, a Pleiad, a daughter of Atlas and Pleione.

Celæno. [L. *Celæno*, Gr. Κελαινώ, one of the daughters of Atlas and Pleione.] The 64-magnitude star 16 Pleiadum, barely visible with the naked eye.

Celakovsky. See *Czelakowsky.*

Celakovsky, Jakob of. See *Fucino.*

Celebes (sel'e-bes). [From the name of a native people.] The third in size of the East India Islands, situated east of Borneo, about lat. 1° 45'–5° 45' S., long. 118°–125° E.: largely a Dutch possession. It is very irregular in shape, with four large peninsulas. Its chief export is coffee. The principal tribes are the Bugis, Macassars, and Alfuras. Menado is the seat of the Dutch resident. Celebes was discovered by the Portuguese in the 16th century; they were expelled by the Dutch in 1660. Area, 76,200 square miles.

Celeste (sā-lest'), (**Celeste-Elliott**), Madame. Born at Paris, 1814 (?); died at Paris, Feb. 12, 1882. An actress and noted dancer. She began her professional career in the latter capacity, at the Bowery Theater, New York, Oct., 1827, and afterward danced and acted chiefly in London, visiting America a second time 1834–37.

Cellini

Celestial Empire, The. In western countries, a popular name for the Chinese empire, translating the Chinese "Tien Chao" ("Heavenly Dynasty").

Celestials (sē-les'tialz), **The.** The Chinese: from "the Celestial Empire" (which see).

Celestina (Sp. thā-lās-tē'nä). A Spanish prose drama in twenty-one acts, or parts, originally called "The Tragicomedy of Calisto and Melibœa." Though, from its length and structure, it can never have been represented, its dramatic spirit and movement have left traces that are not to be mistaken of their influence on the national drama ever since.

The first act, which is much the longest, was probably written by Rodrigo de Cota, of Toledo, and in that case we may safely assume that it was produced about 1480.

Tichnor, Span. Lit., I. 235.

Celestine (sel'es-tin) **I.,** or **Cœlestine** (sel'es-tin), Saint. Died at Rome, 432. Bishop of Rome 422–432. He convoked the Council of Ephesus, which in 431 condemned the heresy of Nestorius, and is said by some to have sent St. Patrick to Ireland and Palladius to Scotland, although it is not clear that either of these missionaries had any connection with Rome. He is commemorated on April 6.

Celestine II., or **Cœlestine (Guido di Castello).** Died at Rome, March, 1144. Pope 1143–1144. He absolved Louis VII. of France.

Celestine III., or **Cœlestine (Giacinto Orsini).** Born about 1106; died at Rome, Jan. 8, 1198. Pope 1191–98. He crowned Henry VI. of Germany in 1191, and confirmed the Teutonic order in 1192.

Celestine IV. (Goffredo Castiglione). Died Oct. 10, 1241. Pope, elected Sept. 22, 1241. He reigned only 17 days.

Celestine V., Saint (**Pietro di Murrhone**). Born in central Italy about 1215; died at the castle Fumone, in the Campagna, Italy, May 19, 1296. He founded the order of the Celestines about 1254, and was elected pope, at the age of eighty, July, 1294. Being unfitted for this position by his previous life as a hermit and consequent ignorance of the world, he abdicated, Dec., 1294, and was imprisoned at Fumone by Boniface VIII., who feared that, left at liberty, he might cause a division in the church.

Celia (sē'li-ä). [Fem. of L. *Cælius.*] **1.** A character in Spenser's "Faerie Queene," mother of Faith, Hope, and Charity. She lived in the hospice called Holiness.—**2.** In Shakspere's comedy "As you Like it," the cousin and devoted friend of Rosalind, and daughter of the usurping Duke Frederick. She masquerades with Rosalind in the forest of Arden, in the disguise of Aliena, a shepherdess.

3. A straightforward, affectionate English girl, with no squeamishness, in Beaumont and Fletcher's play "The Humorous Lieutenant," made love to by both Antiochus the king's son Demetrius. She disguises as Enanthe.—**4.** The wife of Corvino in Jonson's "Volpone."—**5.** A very young girl in Whitehead's "School for Lovers." The part was written for Mrs. Cibber, then over fifty years old.

Célimène (sā-lē-män'). **1.** An artificial, coquettish, but charming and sparkling fine lady in Molière's comedy "Le Misanthrope." She makes Acaste and Clitandre both believe she loves them, but finally consents to marry the "Misanthrope," Alceste, though declining to seclude herself from the world with him, when she rejects her. Her name is applied proverbially to a coquette.

2. A character in Molière's "Les Précieuses Ridicules," who has nothing to say.

Cellamare (chel-lä-mä're), **Prince of (Antonio Giudice,** Prince of Cisternano). Born at Naples, 1657; died at Seville, Spain, May 16, 1733. A Spanish general and diplomatist, ambassador to France 1715–18.

Celle (tsel'le). A city in the province of Hanover, Prussia, situated on the Aller 22 miles northeast of Hannover. It has an ancient ducal castle. Population (1890), commune, 18,901.

Cellini (chel-lē'nē), **Benvenuto.** Born at Florence, Italy, Nov. 10, 1500; died Feb. 13, 1571. A famous Italian sculptor and worker in gold and silver. He studied with Michelangelo Bandinelli, father of the sculptor Bandinelli, and Marcone the goldsmith. He was in 1536–37 he worked in Pisa. In the latter year he returned to Florence, where he met Torregiano (see *Torrigiano*), who tried to secure him for his work in England. Benvenuto's loyalty to Michelangelo, however, prevented the engagement. From 1523–40 he was in Rome, occupied entirely with his work as goldsmith. In May, 1527, occurred the siege and sack of Rome by the troops of the Constable de Bourbon; in which Cellini assisted in the defense of the Castle of St. Angelo, and claimed to have killed Bourbon and wounded the Prince of Orange. At the instigation of Pier Luigi Farnese, bastard of Paul III., he was imprisoned in the Castle of St. Angelo, Oct., 1538. The account of his escape Dec., 1539, is the greatest marvel of his marvelous autobiography. From 1540–44 he sojourned in France at the court of Francis I. He had his atelier in the Petit Nesle (see *Petit Nesle*). At this time his first attempts at sculpture were made—the chief being the Nymph of Fontainebleau. From 1544 to his

death in 1471 he served Cosimo I. and the Medici family at Florence. His study of the casting of the Petseus and the Loggia dei Lanzi at this time has played a great rôle in literature. His autobiography, one of the most famous of Italian classics, circulated in MS. until it was printed in 1730. It was translated into German by Goethe. The latest English translation is by J. A. Symonds.

Celman, Miguel Juarez. See *Juarez Celman.*

Celsius (sel'si-us or sel'shius), **Anders.** Born at Upsala, Nov. 27, 1701; died at Upsala, April 25, 1744. A Swedish astronomer, nephew of Olaf Celsius, professor of astronomy at Upsala. He introduced, about 1742, the centigrade or Celsius thermometer.

Celsius, Olaf. Born July 19, 1670; died at Upsala, Sweden, June 24, 1756. A Swedish botanist, uncle of Anders Celsius. He was professor of theology and oriental languages in the University of Upsala, and rendered himself famous by his researches in regard to the plants mentioned in the Scriptures. He was the instructor of Linnæus.

Celsius, Olaf. Born at Upsala, Sweden, Dec. 15, 1716; died at Lund, Sweden, Feb. 15, 1794. A Swedish historian, son of Olaf Celsius (1670–1756). He became professor of history in the University of Upsala in 1747, and bishop of Lund in 1777. He wrote a history of Gustavus I. (1746–53), and a history of Line (MV.) (1775–94), published in 1796.

Celsus (sel'sus). Lived in the 2d (?) century A. D. A Platonist philosopher. He was the author of a famous treatise against Christianity, *Λογος Αληθης* (The true discourse), fragments of which is preserved in the "Contra Celsum" by Origen.

Celsus, Aulus (or **Aurelius**) **Cornelius.** Lived in the first half of the 1st century A. D. A Roman writer, author of a comprehensive encyclopedia treating of farming, medicine, military art, oratory, jurisprudence, and philosophy. Of this only the eight books de medicina have come down to us, being b. 6–13 of the complete work, the only one of this kind in the good age of Roman literature. In those Celsus gives an account of the whole medical system of the time, and writing as a layman and following chiefly Hippokrates and Asklepiades, with sound judgment and in simple, pure diction. The parts dealing with surgery are especially valuable next to these the diagnosis of internal maladies." *Teuffel and Schwabe,* Hist. of Rom. Lit. (tr. by Wagn. II. 22.

Celsus, or Cellach (kel'läch). Saint. Born 1079; died Archbishop of Armagh, Munster, Ireland, April 1, 1129. An Irish ecclesiastic, archbishop of Armagh after 1104.

Celtiberi. See *Celtiberes.*

Celtiberia (sel-ti-bē'ri-ä). [From the *Celtiberes.* See the def.] In ancient geography, a region in Spain corresponding to the modern south-western Aragon and the greater part of Soria, Cuenca, and Burgos. It was extended applied to a peninsula united with Hispania Citerior. The Celtiberi (Celtiberians) were thought to be a mixture of the indigenous Iberians and invading Celts from Gaul (whence their name). They offered a vigorous resistance to Rome and were finally subdued after B. C. 72. Among their chief towns were Numantia and Segobriga.

Celtica (sel'ti-kä). The central division of Transalpine Gaul, according to the threefold division of the Gauls by Julius Cæsar (Gauls or Celts, Aquitanians, Belgians). It connected with the province of Narbonne, except that it extended southwestward to the Garonne.

Celts, or **Kelts** (selts, kelts). [L. *Celtæ,* from Gr. *Κελται,* a name at first vaguely applied to a Western people, afterward the regular designation of the Celtic races. Origin unknown.] The peoples which speak languages akin to those of Wales, Ireland, the Highlands of Scotland, and Brittany, and constitute a branch or principal division of the Indo-European families. Formerly these peoples occupied partly or wholly France, Spain, northern Italy, the western parts of Germany, and the British islands. Of the remaining Celtic languages and peoples there are two chief divisions, viz. the *Gaidhelic,* comprising the Highlanders of Scotland, the Irish, and the Manx, and the *Cymric,* comprising the Welsh and Bretons; the *Cornish,* of Cornwall, related to the latter, is only recently extinct.

Amalgamation of race has since been effected to a certain extent, but still in many parts of Wales, Scotland, and Ireland the mass of the population is mainly or entirely celtic. Four cities dialects — the Manx, the Gaelic, the Erse, and the Welsh — are spoken in our country, and the four Celtic type stands alike in the Brethons, the Welsh, the native Irish, the people of the Isle of Man, and the Scottish Highlanders, of whom the two former represent the Cimbric, and the three latter the non-Gothic branch of the nation. *Raulinson,* Herod., III. 186.

The Celts appear to have crossed to Britain from Belgic Gaul. In the neolithic age a race indistinguishable from that of the British round barrows occupied Belgium.

Cemetery Ridge. A low ridge near Gettysburg, celebrated in the battle of that name.

Cempoala (thām-pō-ä'lä). An ancient town of the Totonac Indians of Mexico, not far from the present site of Vera Cruz, and a little back from the coast. It is described as a city of 23,000 inhabitants, with many palaces and temples; but these accounts are probably exaggerated. In 1519 the Cempoalans gave Cortes a friendly reception, and Gonçi, a Roman nobleman, and Ersilia Santa-Croce. Her father, a dissipated and passionate man, treated his family with such severity that his second wife Lucrezia Petroni, his eldest son, Cenci Beatrice and the two younger sons Bernardo and Paolo, procured his murder at the palace of Petrella in the kingdom of Naples, Sept. 9, 1598. For this crime Lucrezia, Giacomo, and Beatrice were executed at Rome, Sept. 11, 1599, and Bernardo was condemned to the galleys for life, being, however, pardoned March 29, 1606. Paolo died shortly after the murder. At the trial Beatrice's counsel, in order to justify the murder, accused Francesco, apparently without foundation, of having attempted the commission of incest upon his daughter, which has placed her in the light of a martyr. He disappeared and her patrician birth have made her a favorite theme in poetry and art. She has been made the subject of a drama by Shelley, of a novel (1820), and of a painting by Guido Reni, in the Barberini palace, Rome.

Ceneda. See *Vittorio.*

Cenimagni (sen-i-mag'ni). [L. (Cæsar).] A Celtic people located by Cæsar in the eastern coast-region of Britain, north of the Thames.

Cenis, Mont. See *Mont Cenis.*

Cenomani (sen-o-mā'ni). [L. (Cæsar) *Cenomani,* Gr. (Polybius) *Κενωμανοι.*] A Celtic people, a part of the army of Belloveesus, who with his same then crossed the Alps under a legendary leader. Etitovius, and settled north of the Po about Brescia and Verona according to the detailed account of Livy. They were a branch of the Aulerci, and their seat in Gaul, where they were called Aulerci Cenomani, was on the Sarthe near Le Mans. The Aulerci were included among the tribes consulting the Amarici.

Centaur. See *Centaurus.*

Centaurus (sen-tä'rus). [L., 'the Centaur.'] An ancient southern constellation, situated between Argo and Scorpio, pictured to represent a centaur holding a Bacchic wand. Its brightest star, a Centauri, is the third brightest in the heavens, being exceeded only by Sirius and Canopus. It is of a reddish color. Its second star, β, a white star, is about as bright as Betelgeuze, and is ranked as the eleventh star in magnitude in order of brightness. The two stars are situated near each other on the parallel of 60° south, a little east of the southern Cross. Centaurus has, besides, two stars of the second magnitude, and seven of the third, in the splendid constellation.

Centla (sant'la). An ancient town situated near the present Frontera, in Tabasco, southern Mexico: scene of the first victory of Cortés, 1519.

Centlivre (sent-liv'er or sent-liv'ver), **Susannah.** Born in Ireland (?), of English parents, about 1667; died at London, Dec. 1, 1723. An English actress and dramatist. She is said to have been the daughter of a Mr. Freeman, of Lincolnshire, who removed to Ireland shortly before her birth. About 1706 she married Joseph Centlivre, chief cook to Queen Anne and George I. Among her numerous plays are "The Platonic Lady" (acted 1706.) The Busy Body" (acted 1709), "Gotham Election" (published 1715; 2d ed. 1737 entitled "Humours of Elections"), "A Bold Stroke for a Wife" (acted 1718).

Cent Nouvelles Nouvelles (soñ nō-vel' nō-vel'). [F., 'one hundred new tales.'] An old French collection of tales, first printed in folio, by Vérard, without date, from a manuscript of the year 1456. *Dunlop.*

The Cent Nouvelles Nouvelles are to all intents and purposes prose fabliaux. They have the full licence of that class of composition, its sparkling fun, its truth to low-class life, and its coarse jumping fare. Many of them are taken from the work of the Italian novelists, but all are handled in a thoroughly original manner. The style is perhaps the best of the late medieval prose works, being clear, precise, and definite without the least appearance of baldness or dryness.

Saintsbury, French Lit., p. 148.

Cento (chen'tō). A town in the province of Ferrara, Italy, situated near the Reno 17 miles north of Bologna. Population, 9,000.

Centoat (then-tō-ät'). In Mexican (Nahuatl) mythology, the goddess (according to some authorities a god) of maize, and consequently of agriculture. Her principal feast was in the fourth Mexican month (April–May), and she was also honored in the eleventh month (Sept.). She was one of the patrons of chinbanath. The offerings made to her were generally grain and fruits. Some authorities identify this goddess with Chicomecoatl Tzinteotl, etc. Also written *Cintéotl, Cintéotl, Centeotl, Taylor,* Aryans, p. 81.

Centones Homerici (sen-tō'nēz hō-mer'i-sī). See the extract.

Even the life of Christ was put together in Homeric hexameters, called Centones Homerici, which were attributed to the Empress Eudocia, and thought worthy of being printed by Aldus (1501), and Stephens (1568), but apparently as Christian literature.

Mahaffy, Hist. of Classical Greek Lit., I. 163.

Cento Novelle Antiche (chen'tō nō-vel'le än-tē'ke). [It., 'one hundred old tales.'] A collection of tales from ancient and medieval history, the romances of chivalry, and the fabliaux of the trouvères, made in Italy about the end of the 13th century.

Centorbi. See *Centuripe.*

Central America. A name applied collectively to the five republics of Guatemala, Honduras, Salvador, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica: they formed a federal republic 1825–39. In a more extended sense, and especially in natural history, the name includes all the continent from the Isthmus of Panama nearly to the boundary of the United States.

Central India Agency. The official name for a collection of native states in India, under the control of Great Britain, situated between Rajputana and the Northwestern Provinces on the north, and the Central Provinces on the south. Chief states, Gwalior, Indur, Bhopal, Rewa. Area, 77,808 square miles. Population 1891, 10,358,812.

Centralists (sen'tral-ists). [Sp. *Centralistas.*] A political party in Mexico which began in 1823, was reorganized in 1837, and has ever since been prominent. The Centralists favored a single centralized republican government, and are opposed by the Federalists, who desire autonomy of the states. The struggles for the supremacy of these two parties have caused most of the civil wars which have desolated Mexico. Temporarily each of the parties or branches of them have been known by other names. Santa Anna was long the leading spirit of the Centralists. Centralist and Federalist parties have been prominent in the affairs of other Spanish-American countries, notably Argentina, Venezuela, and Central America, but they are commonly distinguished by other names.

Central Park. The principal park in New York, extending from 59th street to 110th street, and from Fifth avenue to Eighth avenue. It was designed by Olmsted and Vaux, and contains numerous drives, the Mall, the Croton Reservoirs, Cleopatra's Needle (the Obelisk), the Metropolitan Art Museum, etc. Length, 2½ miles. Area, 840 acres.

Central Provinces. A chief-commissionership of British India, lat. 18°–24° N., long. 77°–84° E. It contains four divisions, Nagpur, Jabalpur, Nerbudda, and Chattisgarh. Its chief town is Nagpur. Area, 86,501 square miles. Population, 1891, 11,548,020. Connected with the Central Provinces are 15 vassal states: Bastar, Kanta, Patna, etc. Area, 29,435 square miles. Population (1891), 2,109,611.

Centuripe (chen-tō'ri-pe), or **Centorbi** (chen-tor'bē). A town in the province of Catania, Sicily, 20 miles northwest of Catania: the ancient Centuripæ. It has Roman antiquities. It was destroyed by the emperor Frederick II. in 1233. Population, 9,000.

Century White. A nickname given to John White (1590–1645), from his work "First Century of Scandalous Malignant Priests, etc."

Cenû (sā-nō'). The name given about 1515 to a region on the northern coast of South America, about midway between Darien and Cartagena. Ensise, sent from Darien to conquer it (1515), tried to treat with the Indians, but attacked aroused their enmity. A second expedition, sent soon after, under Becerra, was entirely destroyed by the natives.

Ceos (sē'os), or **Cea** (sē'ä). [Gr. Κεως or Κεα.] An island of the Cyclades, situated in the Ægean Sea 13 miles southeast of Attica: the modern Zea, or Tzia. It contained four cities, and was the birthplace of Simonides and Bacchylides. It belongs to Greece.

Ceos. The capital of the island of Ceos.

Cenwalh (kan'walch). Lived about 645–672. Son of Cynegils, whom he succeeded as king of the West Saxons in 643.

Cepeda (thā-pā'thä), **Diego.** Born at Tordesillas about 1480; died at Valladolid, 1549 or 1550. A Spanish judge. He was one of the Canary Islands, and subsequently one of the royal audience which accompanied the viceroy Blasco Nuñez Vela to Peru (1544). There he led the judges in their opposition to Vela, imprisoned him, joined Gonzalo Pizarro, and took part in the battle of Anquitite, where the viceroy was killed (Jan. 18, 1546). Foreseeing Pizarros defeat, he absolved him on the battle-field (9 Sept. 1548). Cepeda was sent to be tried in Spain, and at sea died, poisoned himself in prison.

Cephalonia (sef-a-lō'ni-ä), ancient **Cephallenia** (sef-a-lē'ni-ä), modern Gr. **Kephallenia.** (Gr. *Κεφαλληνια, Κεφαλληνια νησος.*) One of the Ionian Islands, west of Greece, forming with Ithaca and neighboring small islands a nomarchy of Greece. Its surface is mountainous. Its capital is Argostoli. The island was called by Homer *Same* or *Samos.* It became subject to Rome in 189 B. C., and later came under Byzantine, Venetian, and Turkish rule, and a British protectorate. Area, 302 square miles. Length, 30 miles. Population, 1890, 80,478.

Cephalus (sef'a-lus). [Gr. *Κεφαλος.*] In Greek mythology, the son of Deion and Diomede, and the husband of Procris or Procne whom he accidentally slew while hunting.

Cephas (sē'fas). [Aram., 'a rock'; Gr. *Κηφᾶς.*] A surname given by Christ to Simon: rendered in Greek *Πέτρος* ('a rock'), in Latin *Petrus*, and in English *Peter*.

Cepheus (sē'fūs). [Gr. *Κηφεύς.*] **1.** A king of Ethiopia, son of Belus, husband of Cassiopeia, and father of Andromeda.—**2.** One of the Argonauts.

Cepheus. One of the ancient northern constellations, preceding Cassiopeia. It is figured to represent the Ethiopian king Cepheus wearing a tiara and having his arms somewhat extended. Its brightest stars are of the third magnitude.

Cephissus (sē-fis'us). [Gr. *Κηφισσός.*] In ancient geography: (*a*) A river in Phocis and Bœotia, Greece, flowing into Lake Copais (Topolias). (*b*) A river in Attica, Greece, flowing through the plain of Athens into the Saronic Gulf. (*c*) A river of Attica, Greece, flowing through the plain of Eleusis into the Gulf of Eleusis.

Ceracchi (chä-rä'kē). **Giuseppe.** Born in Corsica about 1760: executed at Paris, Jan. 30 (?), 1801. An Italian sculptor, conspirator against the life of Napoleon 1800.

Ceram (se-ram'; Pg. pron. se-rän'), or **Seram,** or **Serang,** or **Ceiram** (Pg. pron. sā-rāū'). An island of the Moluccas, East Indies, lat. 3°–3° 30′ S., long. 128°–131° E. Its inhabitants are Malays and Alfuras. It is under Dutch sovereignty. Area, 6,605 square miles. Population, about 100,000.

Ceramicus (ser-a-mī'kus). [Gr. *Κεραμεικός.*] A large area on the northwest side of ancient Athens: so named from the early gathering in it of the potters, who still adhere to it, attracted by the presence of water and excellent clay. It was divided into two parts: the Inner Ceramicus, within the walls, traversed by the Dromos street from the Dipylon Gate, and including the Agora; and the Outer Ceramicus, continuing the first division outside of the walls. The Outer Ceramicus became a favorite place of burial for the Athenians, and here were interred those honored with a public funeral. The funeral rites celebrated on one of the various roads which radiated from the Dipylon Gate. Little trace of them remains, except of the mingle group upon each of the inscriptions of the Sacred Way to Eleusis: a group which was preserved by being buried in sea-sand, in the siege-agger of Sulla, and contains historical and plastic memorials of very high value, among them the sculptured monument of Dexileos, who fell before Corinth in 393 B. C., and tombs of Lysitheos, Hegeso, Aristion, Demetria, and Pamphile.

Ceraunian Mountains (se-ra'ni-an moun'tānz). [Gr. *Κεραύνια ὄρη*; L. *Ceraunii montes.*] In ancient geography: (*a*) a range of mountains in the eastern part of the Caucasus system: exact position undetermined. (*b*) A chain of mountains in northwestern Epirus, terminating in the promontory Acroceraunia (which see).

Cerberus (ser'be-rus). [Gr. *Κέρβερος.*] In Greek mythology, the watch-dog at the entrance to the infernal regions, offspring of Typhœus and Echidna: usually represented with three heads, a serpent's tail, and a mane of serpents' heads.

Cercinitis (sėr-si-nī'tis). [Gr. *Κερκινῖτις λίμνη.*] In ancient geography, the lake or enlargement of the river Strymon (in Macedonia), near its mouth: the modern Takines.

Cercops (ser'kops). [Gr. *Κέρκωψ.*] **1.** An ancient Greek Orphic poet, said to have been the author of a poem, "The Descent into Hades," also attributed to Prodicus of Samos and others. —**2.** A Greek poet of Miletus, a contemporary of Hesiod. To him a poem on the war of Ædmius, king of the Dorians, against the Lapithæ (also attributed to Hesiod), by some is assigned.

Cerda (ther'thä), **Tomás Antonio Manrique de la,** Count of Paredes and Marquis of La Laguna. Born about 1620: died 1688. A Spanish administrator. He was a member of the royal council, and from 1681 to 1686 was viceroy of New Spain (Mexico). During his term the buccaneers sacked Vera Cruz (May, 1683), and committed other ravages.

Cerda Sandoval Silva y Mendoza, Gaspar de la. Born about 1653: died 1697. A Spanish administrator. In 1688 he was created count of Galve and made viceroy of Mexico, holding the office from Nov., 1688, to July, 1696. He sent expeditions against the French of Santo Domingo and Louisiana, 1690–91, and in 1694 Pensacola, Florida, was founded by his orders. He returned to Spain in May, 1696.

Cerdagne (ser-dänÿ'), Sp. **La Cerdaña** (ther-thän'ÿa). An ancient countship on both sides of the eastern Pyrenees. Part of it is now in the department of Pyrénées-Orientales in France, and part is in Spain. It followed in the later middle ages the fortunes of Catalonia, and then of Aragon. It was released from homage to France in 1258, was acquired by France in 1462, and was restored to Aragon in 1493. The part to the north of the Pyrenees was ceded to France in 1659.

Cerdic (ker'dik). Died 534. A Saxon calchorman who founded a settlement on the coast of Hampshire, England, in 495 A. D., assumed the title of King of the West Saxons in 519, and became ancestor of the English royal line. He defeated the Britons at Charford in 519; was himself defeated at Mount Badon, or Badbury, in Dorsetshire, in 520; and conquered the Isle of Wight in 530.

Cerdicesford (kėr'diks-fōrd). The scene of the victory of Cerdic and Cymric over the Britons in 519: usually identified with Charford (which see).

Cerdo (sėr'dō). Born in Syria: lived about 137 A. D. A Gnostic teacher, founder of a sect named from him Cerdonians (which see).

Cerdonians (sėr-dō'ni-anz). A Gnostic sect of the 2d century, named from its founder Cerdo. They held that there were two first causes, one good (the unknown father of Jesus Christ) and one evil (the Creator revealed in the law and the prophets), and that one was not subject or inferior to the other.

Ceres (sē'rez). **1.** In old Italian mythology, the goddess of grain and harvest, later identified by the Romans with the Greek Demeter. See *Demeter.*—**2.** An asteroid (No. 1) discovered by Piazzi at Palermo Jan. 1, 1801.

Ceres. An antique statue in black and white marble, in the Glyptothek at Munich. The head, arms, and feet are white; the very thin draperies are in polished black marble.

Céret (sā-ret'). A town in the department of Pyrénées-Orientales, France, situated on the Tech 17 miles southwest of Perpignan. It was the scene of a Spanish victory over the French April 20, 1793, and of a French victory over the Spanish April 30, 1794. Population (1891), commune, 2,825.

Ceridwen. In Welsh fairy lore, a deity, degraded into a sorceress, who presides over a mystical cauldron, and has a fight in which she and her foe assume different shapes at pleasure.

Cerignola (chä-rēn-yō'lä). A town in the province of Foggia, Italy, in lat. 41° 16′ N., long. 15° 53′ E. Here, April 28, 1503, the Spanish army (about 6,300) under Gonsalvo de Cordova defeated the French (6,000) under the Duc de Nemours. Loss of French, 3,000–4,000. Population, 22,000.

Cerigo (cher-ē'gō), modern Gr. **Kytherion.** One of the Ionian islands, situated 8–10 miles south of Laconia, Greece; the ancient Cythera. It contained a shrine of Aphrodite. Area, 107 square miles.

Cerimon (ser'i-mon). A physician of Ephesus who saves the life of Thaisa, in Shakspere's "Pericles."

Cerinthians (sē-rin'thi-anz). A sect of early heretics, followers of Cerinthus.

Cerinthus (sē-rin'thus). Born in Egypt: lived probably in the latter part of the 1st century A. D. A Gnostic teacher, founder of the heretical sect of the Cerinthians or Merinthians.

> Cerinthus was the first, of whose tenets we have any distinct statement, who, admitting the truth of Christianity, attempted to incorporate with it foreign and Oriental views. He was a native of Jewish birth, and educated in the Judæo-Platonic school of Alexandria. His system was a singular and apparently incongruous fusion of Jewish, Christian, and Oriental notions. He did with like Simon or Menander, invest himself in a sacred and mysterious character, though he pretended to angelic revelations. Like all the Orientals, his imagination was tainted with the notion of the malignity of matter; and his object seems to have been to keep both the primal Being and the Christ unmixed with its contagion. The Creator of the material world, therefore, was a secondary being, an angel or angels; as Corinthus seems to have adhered to the Jewish, and did not adopt the Oriental Language. *Mahaun*, Hist. of Christianity, II. 59.

Cérisoles (sā-rē-zōl'), It. **Ceresole** (cher-e-zō'le). A village in Piedmont, Italy, 13 miles southwest of Alba. Here, April 14, 1544, the French under the Duc d'Enghien defeated the Imperialists and Spaniards under the Marquis of Guasto. Loss of the Imperialist army, about 15,000.

Cerna (ther'nä). **Vicente.** A Guatemalan general. He was elected president of Guatemala, assuming the office May 24, 1865; was reelected in 1869, and held the office until June 29, 1871, when he was defeated and overthrown by Barrios.

Cerne (sėr'ne). In ancient geography, an island west of Africa, discovered and colonized by the Carthaginian Hanno: perhaps the modern Arguin.

Cerqueira e Silva, Ignacio Accioli de. See *Accioli.*

Cerro de Pasco (ther'rō dā pās'kō), or **Pasco.** The capital of the department of Junin, Peru, in lat. 10° 40′ S., long. 75° 40′ W.: 14,280 feet above the sea. It owes its existence to the celebrated silver-mines of the vicinity, long the most productive in the world, and still very rich. Population (1889), about 13,000.

Cerro Gordo (ser'rō gor'dō; Sp. pron. thär'rō gōr'dō). [Sp., 'big mountain.'] A pass by the side of the Rio del Plan, between Vera Cruz and Jalapa, state of Vera Cruz, Mexico, through which passes the principal road from the coast to Mexico by Jalapa. The pass was carried by the American forces, after a severe battle, April 18, 1847.

Cerro Largo (ther'rō lär'gō). [Sp., 'wide mountain.'] A department in northeastern Uruguay. Capital, Melo. Area, 5,840 square miles. Population (1891), about 28,000.

Certaldo (cher-tal'dō). A town in the province of Florence, Italy, 17 miles southwest of Florence. It is the place of the birth and death of Boccaccio.

Certosa (cher-tō'sä). [It., 'Carthusian Monastery.'] A former Carthusian monastery at Pavia, Italy, one of the largest and most splendid existing. The great church was founded in 1396, and is most picturesque, with its central pyramidal dome in recessed stages, its many arched and pinnacled turrets, its semicircular apses, and its beautiful arcaded galleries beneath the roofs. The rich west front is a unique achievement of the Italian Renaissance. The interior is architecturally defective, but is splendid with painting and church furniture, and contains the splendid tomb of Gian Galeazzo Visconti. The small and great cloisters are superb examples of brickwork with terra-cotta ornament.

Cervantes Saavedra (sėr-van'tēz; Sp. pron. ther-vän'tes sä-ä-vä'drä), **Miguel de.** Born at Alcalá de Henares, about 20 miles from Madrid, Oct. 9 (?), 1547: died at Madrid, April 23, 1616. A celebrated Spanish poet and novelist. His parents were poor, but of a noble family. It is conjectured that he was educated at Alcalá and at the University of Salamanca; little is known of his early years, however, except that he wrote verses when very young. In 1570 he served as chamberlain in the household of Monsieur Aquaviva (who was afterward cardinal) in Rome. He soon left Rome and volunteered as a common soldier in the expedition commanded by Don John of Austria and organized by the Pope and the state of Venice against the Turks. In 1571 he was severely wounded at the battle of Lepanto, losing the use of his left hand by a gun-shot wound. He was honorably discharged in 1575. He was captured in returning to Spain and passed five years in slavery in Algiers, but was finally ransomed by his family and by religious charity in 1580. Being depressed by adversity and without means or friends, he prostituted and served in Portugal and the Azores. In 1584 he had returned and was married. After this he lived much at Madrid, where he began to earn his living by authorship, at first by writing plays. In 1585 he went to Seville, where he lived, with some interruptions, for about 1598. Here he was extremely poor, and was even imprisoned as being indebted to the government. After this there is a tradition that he was sent by the grand master of the Order of La Mancha to collect rents due the monastery in Argamasilla. The debtors persecuted and imprisoned him, and it is said that here, in indignation and in prison, he began to write "Don Quixote." In 1603 he went to Valladolid, where he lived poorly as a sort of general agent and amanuensis. Here he prepared the first part of "Don Quixote" for the press, and printed it at Madrid in 1605; here he returned in 1606. In 1615 he published the second part of "Don Quixote." There was then a difference between the English calendar and the Spanish of ten days; hence he did not, as has been asserted, die on the same day with Shakspere (though on the same date). His chief work is "Don Quixote" (1605 and 1615). Among his other works are "Galatea, an Eclogue" (1584), "Novelas Exemplares" ("Twelve Instructive or Moral Tales," 1613), and "Viage del Parnaso" ("Journey to Parnassus," 1614). Perhaps Persiles y Sigismunda, a Northern Romance," was published by his widow in 1617. He wrote "twenty or thirty plays" according to his own account, some of which are preserved; but his genius did not lie in that direction. See *Don Quixote.*

Cervin, Mont. See *Matterhorn.*

Cesari (chä'sä-rē), **Antonio.** Born at Verona, Italy, Jan. 16, 1760: died at Ravenna, Italy, Oct. 1, 1828. An Italian philologist. He was the author of a new edition of "Vocabulario della Crusca" (1806–09), "Bellezze di Dante" (1824–26), translations of Terence (1816) and of Cicero's Epistles (1826–31), etc.

Cesari, Giuseppe: called **Il Cavaliere d'Arpino,** and **Il Giuseppino.** Born at Rome about 1570: died at Rome about 1640. An Italian painter. His chief works are frescos at the Capitol, Rome.

Cesario (se-zā'ri-ō). **1.** The name assumed by the disguised Viola in Shakspere's "Twelfth Night."—**2.** A young gentleman of a fiery nature, the supposed son of Albertus, in Massinger, Rowley, and Fletcher's "Fair Maid of the Inn."

Cesarotti (che-sä-rot'tē), **Melchiore.** Born at Padua, Italy, May 15, 1730: died Nov. 4, 1808. An Italian poet and miscellaneous writer. His works include a translation of Ossian (1763), "Saggio sulla filosofia delle lingue" (1785), etc.

Cesena (che-sä'nä). A town in the province of Forlì, Italy, 20 miles south of Ravenna: the ancient Cæsena. It has a cathedral, an interesting brick structure of the 14th century, following the type of the cathedral of Florence. It contains sculptures of unusual excellence, of the school of Pisa: especially a St. John and a St. Leonard. Population, 11,000.

Cesnola (ches-nō'lä), Count **Luigi Palma di.** Born at Rivarolo, near Turin, July 29, 1832. An Italian-American archæologist. He was appointed United States consul at Cyprus, and while occupying this post undertook a series of excavations, which resulted in the discovery of a large number of antiquities. The collection was purchased in 1873 by the Metropolitan

Museum (New York), of which he became director in 1879. Author of "Cyprus: its Ancient Cities, Tombs, and Temples" (1877) and "The Metropolitan Museum of Art" (1880). See *Cypriote*.

Céspedes (thäs'pe-thäs or säs'pe-thäs), **Carlos Manuel de.** Born at Bayomo, April 11, 1819; died Feb. 26, 1874. A Cuban revolutionist. In 1868 he headed an armed revolt which spread until nearly the whole island, except the coast towns, had declared against the Spaniards. A congress of the provinces declared Cuba independent, and elected Céspedes president (1869). Driven at last to the mountains, Céspedes was shot while resisting capture.

Céspedes, Pablo de. Born at Cordova, Spain, 1538; died at Cordova, July 26, 1608. A Spanish painter, poet, sculptor, and architect, noted as a colorist. Fragments of his poem "Arte de la pintura" were published in 1649.

Cetewayo. See *Cettiwayo*.

Cethegus (se-thē'gus), **Marcus Cornelius.** Died 196 B. C. A Roman general. He was curule edile 213, pretor 211, censor 209, and consul 204. In the next year he commanded as proconsul in Cisalpine Gaul, where, with the aid of the pretor Quintilius Varus, he defeated the Carthaginian general Mago brother of Hannibal.

Cetinje, or **Cetigne.** See *Cettinje*.

Cette (set), A seaport in the department of Hérault, France, situated on a tongue of land between the Mediterranean and the Étang de Thau, in lat. 43° 25′ N., long. 3° 41′ E. It is an important commercial center. It exports wines, brandies, and salt. Its port was built in the 17th century. Population (1891), commune, 26,841.

Cettinje (chet-tēn'yā), or **Zetinje,** or **Cettigno** (chet-tēn'yo, or **Cetigne** (che-tēn'ya, or **Cettin** (tset-tēn', or **Zetigne.** The capital of Montenegro, lat. 42° 26′ N., long. 18° 59′ E. It contains the palace and some institutions. Population, 1,200.

Cettiwayo (set-i-wā'yō), or **Ketshwayo** (kā-chwā'yō). A Zulu chief, elected at Ulundi in 1873. In 1878 he rebelled against British suzerainty. In the war which followed a British regiment was annihilated by the Zulus at Isandhla, 1879; but General Wolseley defeated and captured Cettiwayo the same year. Until 1882 Cettiwayo was held captive in Cape Colony. Owing to the efforts of a party which had formed in his favor among the chiefs of the Zulus in Natal, he was in Great Britain he was transferred to England, where he was liionized. England tried to reinstate him as king of the Zulus, but he died in Cape Town. Beset on all sides by hostile chiefs, he had to seek refuge in British territory. Most agree that free, he was kept at Ekowe until 1883, when he died.

Cetus (sē'tus). [L., 'whale.'] A southern constellation, the Whale, in advance of Orion. It was anciently pictured as some kind of marine animal, possibly a seal.

Ceuta (sā'ū-tä; Sp. pron. thā'ōo-tä), Moorish **Sebta.** [From Ar. *sebţa*, seven: from its Roman name *Septem Fratres*.] A fortified town belonging to Spain, situated on the northern coast of Morocco, opposite Gibraltar, in lat. 35° 54′ N., long. 5° 17′ W. It is a military and penal station, and is built on the narrow neck which connects Monte Hacho with the mainland. It was taken by Portugal in 1415, by the West Goths in 618, by the Arabs about 700, and from the Moors by Portugal in 1415. It passed to Spain in 1580.

Cevallos (thā-väl'yōs), **Pedro Fermin.** Born at Andelto about 1814. An Ecuadorean historian. He is a lawyer, has held high judicial posts, and was senator in 1867. His most important work is "Resumen de la historia del Ecuador" (1870–).

Cevedale (che-ve-dä'le), **Monte,** or **Zufall** (tsō'fäl), or **Fürkelen** (für'ke-len). A peak of the Ortler Alps, on the borders of Tyrol and Italy. Height, 12,378 feet.

Cévennes (sā-ven'). A former province of France, in the northeastern part of Languedoc.

Cévennes, Les. [Gr. *Κεμμένον ὄρος* (Strabo), L. *Cebenna montes*; Celtic name.] A mountain-chain in southern France. The Cévennes proper extend from the Canal du Midi northward, including the mount-ns of Vivarais, or northern Cevennes, to the Canal de Centre department of Saône-et-Loire. They separate the basins of the Loire and Garonne from those of the Rhône and Saône, and are continued northward by the mountainsof Lyonnais and Beaujolais to the plateau of Langres. They are celebrated as a stronghold of the Protestants and Camisards. The highest peak is Mezenc (6,758 feet). Mont Pilat, northern Cevennes, 1,876 feet high.

Ceylon (sē-lon', or sē-lon'). [F. *Ceylan*, ancient *Tenjan*, from the Pali *Sihem* for *Sihalam*, the land of the Sinhalas (the Aryan inhabitants of Ceylon).] An island in the Indian Ocean, a crown colony of Great Britain, south of Hindustan, from which it is separated by the Gulf of Manaar and Palk Strait. It is mountainous in the south, and produces coffee, cinchona bark, tea, cinnamon, cocoa, etc. It is celebrated for precious stones. The chief towns are Colombo, Galle, Trincomalee, Kandy, and Jaffna. The leading races are Singhalese, Kandyans, Tamils, Moormen, and Veddahs. It is ruled by a governor and executive and legislative councils. In ancient times it was governed by different native dynasties. The Portuguese took possession of it in the 16th century. It was conquered by the Dutch about 1655, and by the British 1795–96, and was formally ceded to Great Britain in 1802. The last king of Kandy was deposed in 1815. Area, 25,365 square miles. Population (1891), 3,007,789.

Ceyx (sē'iks). [Gr. *Κήυξ*.] The son of Heosphoros, or the Morning Star, and the nymph Phibonis; the husband of Alcyone or Halkyone, daughter of the Thessalian Æolus. The pair were arrogant enough to style themselves Zeus and Hera, and were accordingly changed respectively to Zeus into birds of the same name, a diver and a kingfisher. Another story confused Ceyx with a king of Trachis, and dwelt on the tender love of the pair for each other. Ceyx is drowned at sea, and Alcyone finds his body cast upon his native shore. The gods take pity on her grief, and change the husband and wife into kingfishers (alcyones), whose affection for each other in the nesting season was proverbial. (*Seyfert*, Dict. of Classical Antiquities, p. 127.) Their story is told in Chaucer's "Death of Blanche." It is conjectured that it was an independent production afterward abridged and inserted as an episode in "The Death of Blanche." Of the original nothing is in existence.

Chablais (shä-blā'). A former province of Savoy, since 1860 the arrondissement of Thonon, department of Haute-Savoie, France.

Chablis (shä-blē'). A town in the department of Yonne, France, 11 miles east of Auxerre, noted for the wines produced in its vicinity.

Chabot (shä-bō'), **Admiral of France.** A tragedy by Chapman and Shirley, licensed in 1635, printed in 1639.

Chabot, François. Born at St.-Geniez, Aveyron, France, 1759; guillotined at Paris, April 5, 1794. A French revolutionist, a member of the Convention in 1792.

Chabot, Philippe de, Comte de Charny et de Buzançais. Born about 1480; died June 1, 1543. A French general, admiral of France. He successfully defended Marseilles against the Imperialists in 1524, was made prisoner at the battle of Pavia in 1525, and subsequently was appointed admiral to succeed Bonnivet, who was killed in the action. He was sent to Italy in 1529 to negotiate the ratification of the treaty of Cambrai by Charles V. In 1535 he had the chief command of the war against the Duke of Savoy, in the course of which he conquered parts of Savoy and Piedmont, but incurred censure for not having properly followed up his victories. He was in 1541 convicted of fraud against the national treasury, and was prefered by the constable Montmorency, but was pardoned by the king. He is said to have been the first to suggest the colonization of Canada. He called out Bayard.

Chabrias (kā'bri-as). [Gr. *Χαβρίας*.] Killed near Chios, 357 B. C. An Athenian general. Being in 388 sent to the assistance of Evagoras of Cyprus against the Persians, he landed on the way in Ægina, and organized the peltasts, or javelin-throwers, into a Spartan general Gorgopas, who fell in battle. In 378 in a campaign against Agesilaus, he acquired great celebrity by the admirable discipline he maintained, by his method of receiving the enemy's attack with spears presented and shields resting on one knee. In 376 he gained a decisive naval victory over the Lacedæmonians at Naxos. On the outbreak of the Social War, 357, he was placed in command of the Athenian fleet, which cooperated with the army under Chares. He was killed at the siege of Chios in the same year.

Chabrillan (shä-brē-yoñ'). **Comtesse de Moreton de (Céleste Vénard),** surnamed **Mogador.** Born at Paris, Dec. 27, 1824. A French actress and writer of novels, comedias, vaudevilles, etc.

Chaca (chä'kä). **Cañon de.** A long gorge or valley in western New Mexico, now deserted, but containing large and well-preserved aboriginal ruins. The Pueblo Bonito, Pueblo del Arroyo, etc., are among the most interesting specimens of ancient Indian architecture known in the southwest.

Chacabuco (chä-kä-bo'kō). A pass in the transverse range of the Andes, on the northern side of the plain of Santiago, Chile. During the war for independence, General San Martin's army, which had marched over the Andes from the eastward to attack the Spanish army in Chile, encountered and defeated the latter, under the command of General Marcó del Pont, on Feb. 12, 1817, thus opening the way for the patriots to Santiago.

Chacatos. See *Chactaw*.

Chachapoyas (chā-chä-pō'yäs). 1. A region of ancient Peru, nearly corresponding to the present department of Amazonas. The inhabitants were noted for their warlike spirit and intelligence. They were conquered by the Incas after a long war. Alonso de Alvarado was sent to Quito, to reduce this district to Spain, and was made governor of it.

2. A province of Peru, in the department of Amazonas. Capital, Chachapoyas. Previous to 1832 it was much larger. Chachapoyas borders on the Andes of Cajamarca, and the surface is much broken. Area, about 4,300 square miles. Population, about 20,000.

3. A city of northern Peru, capital of the province of the same name, in the department of Amazonas, and episcopal city of the diocese of Chachapoyas. It was founded in 1540 by Alonso de Alvarado, who called it Ciudad de la Frontera. Population, about 7,000.

Chac-Mool, Chaak-Mool, or **Chackmool** (shäk-mōl'). A traditional chief or "king" of the Maya Indians of Yucatan. The name was given by Le Plongeon to a statue discovered by him in 1876 at the ruined city of Chichen-Itza in eastern Yucatan, and supposed to represent the chief, but as hieroglyphs are not in mound-style the identity, and the statue (Mexican rather than of Yucatan type). It was deported to the Mexican government, and is now in the National Museum at Mexico.

Chaco (chä'kō, or **Chacu** (-kōō), **Gran.** [From the Quichua *chacu*, the animals driven together by a cordon of hunters: in allusion to the numerous Indian tribes of this region.] A vast tract of land in South America, extending from the Paraguay to the Bermejo Highlands, between lat. 21° and 27° S. It is low plain, generally open, with few isolated hills, and partly inundated every year; the great rivers Pilcomayo and Bermejo pass through it to the Paraguay. The Chaco region is divided between Argentina, Bolivia, and Paraguay, the greater part is very imperfectly known, and inhabited only by savage tribes of Indians. Since 1870 considerable settlements have been made in the Argentine Chaco. In the 17th century the name Chaco included the plains as far north as lat. 16° S.

Chacon y Castellon (chä-kōn' ē käs-tel-yōn'), **Luis.** Born at Havana, Cuba, about 1670; died there in 1716. A Cuban soldier. From 1699 until his death he was governor of the Spanish part of Hispaniola, and during this time he was thrice *ad interim* captain-general of the island (1702, to May 15, 1706; July 5, 1707, to Jan. 13, 1709; and 1711, to Aug. 4, 1713). In 1706 he led an expedition against the English colonies in Carolina.

Chaco Stock. See *Guayeuri Stock*.

Chactaws. See *Chactaw*.

Chad (chad), or **Ceadda** (keäd'dä), Saint. Died March 2, 672. An English ecclesiastic, a Northumbrian by birth, educated at Lindisfarne under St. Aidan. He was made abbot of Lastingham in Deira (664), bishop of York, and later of Mercia. He established a see at Lichfield.

Chad (chäd). [F. *Tchad*, G. *Tschad*.] A freshwater lake in the Sudan, central Africa, about lat. 12° 30′–14° 30′ N. It has no outlet. Its chief tributary is the Shari. Length about 150 miles. It has been explored by Nachtigal, Barth, and others. Also written *Tsad*.

Chadband (chad'band), **Rev. Mr.** A fat and hypocritical minister, much given to platitudes, in Charles Dickens's "Bleak House." He is "in the ministry," but is "attached to no particular denomination." He has "a general appearance of having a good deal of train-oil in his system."

Chadbourne (chad'bōrn), **Paul Ansel.** Born at North Berwick, Maine, Oct. 21, 1823; died at New York, Feb. 23, 1883. An American scientific editor. He was president of the Massachusetts Agricultural College at Amherst in 1867, president of the University of Wisconsin 1867–70, president of Williams College 1872–73, and again president of the Agricultural College in 1882. He was Astronomical Observer 1855–56.

Chaderton (chad'er-ton), **Laurence.** Born at Lees Hall, Oldham, Lancashire, about 1536; died at Cambridge, Nov. 13, 1640. An English Puritan divine, a graduate of Christ's College, Cambridge, and first master of Emmanuel College, 1584–1622. He was also on the Cambridge committee for drawing up the authorized version of the Bible.

Chad's Ford (chadz ford). See *Brandywine*.

Chæreas and Callirrhoe (kē'rē-as and ka-lir'ō-ē). An old Greek romance by Chariton Aphrodisiensis, only a part of which is extant.

Chariton of Aphrodisias is the feigned name of the erotic novelist to whom we owe the romance of Chæreas and Callirrhoe. He pretends to have been the secretary of Athenagoras, who is mentioned by Thucydides as a Syracusan orator, He composed his romance when the daughter of the latter is the heroine of the piece. The romance is less known by its merits than by the very elaborate commentary of Eustathius made in the vehicle and excuse. The age of the author is not ascertained, but it seems to us, from internal evidence, that it belongs to the same school as the romance of Achilles Tatius, and was perhaps written in the 3d or 4th century. The tale, with happier results than that of Juliet, and the usual intervention of robbers.

K. O. Müller, Hist. of the Lit. of Anc. Greece, III. 360. (*Donaldson.*)

Chæronea (ker-ō-nē'ä), or **Chæroneia** (ker-ō-nē'yä). [Gr. *Χαιρώνεια*.] In ancient geography, a town in western Bœotia, Greece, in lat. 38° 29′ N., long. 22° 50′ E. It was the birthplace of Plutarch. Here, 338 B. C., Philip of Macedon defeated the Bœotians and Athenians, and in 86 B. C. Sulla, with 30,000–40,000 men, defeated the army of Mithridates (about 110,000) under Archelaus.

Chagga (chag'gä). [G. *Dschagga*.] A Bantu tribe of German East Africa. They are settled on the lower terrace of Mount Kilimanjaro, and are almost surrounded by the Masai tribes. They are tall, brave, and less dark than the coast people. The Germans have had much trouble in subduing them, one military expedition being massacred by the Moshi in 1892. The Chagga language is closely related to Suahili.

Chagres (chä'gres). [G. *Dschagres*.] 1. A river in the isthmus of Panama, Colombia, which flows into the Caribbean Sea at the town of Chagres. The line of the (incomplete) Panama Canal follows the valley of the Chagres.—2. A seaport in Colombia, 12 miles southwest of Aspinwall.

Chahta. See *Choctaw*.

Chaillé-Long (shā-yā'lŏn), **Charles.** Born, of French parents, at Baltimore, Md., 1843. An African explorer. After serving in the Confederate army he went to Egypt, and was made lieutenant-colonel by the khedive in 1870. In 1874 Gordon appointed him chief of his staff and sent him on a mission to King Mtesa of Uganda. Though obliged by intrigues, to return to Gordon at Gondokoro he succeeded in exploring part of Lake Victoria and the surrounding country. In the course of the Somerset Nile and the Makraka and Niam-Niam countries. He published "Central Africa" (1876), and "The Three Prophets" (Gordon, the Mahdi, Arabi) in 1884.

Chaimas, or **Chaymas** (chā'mäz). An Indian tribe of eastern Venezuela, between the Caribbean coast and the Orinoco. They are of the Carib stock, and were formerly numerous and powerful, resisting the Spanish invaders with great bravery. In the beginning 17th century most of the survivors were gathered into mission villages, and thus descended into are now mingled with other tribes.

Chaitanya (chī-tan'yu). Born at Nadiya, in Bengal, 1485; died 1527. The founder of a sect of Vaishnavas as found in Bengal. His first principle was that all the faithful worshipers of Krishna (Vishnu) were to be treated as equals. Caste was of no value estimated by faith in Krishna. "The mercy of God," said Chaitanya, 'regards neither tribe nor family." While the Vedic hymns and Brahmanas rely on works (karma), and the Upanishads on absorption, meditation and divine knowledge, as the path to blessedness, Chaitanya found it in intense devotion, displayed by complete union of the spirit with Krishna. He disappeared mysteriously in 1527, at the age of forty-two. His followers came to regard him as Krishna incarnate, and his disciples Advaita and Nityananda as manifestations of portions of the same deity. These three leaders are therefore called the three great lords (Prabhus). They form the triad of this phase of Vaishnavism.

Chaka (chä'kä). See *Zulu*.

Chalcedon (kal-sē'don). [Gr. *Χαλκηδών.*] In ancient geography, a town in Bithynia, situated on the Bosporus opposite Byzantium. It was founded by Megarian colonists about 685 B. C. The fourth ecumenical council, at which Eutychianism was condemned, was held there in 451 A. D. It was convoked by the emperor Marcianus, and was attended by 630 bishops (mostly from the Orient), the legates of Pope Leo I., and the commissioners of the emperor. It assembled originally at Nicæa in Sept., 451, but was on account of its turbulence transferred to Chalcedon in order that the imperial court and senate might attend its sessions. It condemned the Robber Council (Eutychian) of Ephesus (449), and adopted an orthodox confession of faith.

Chalkedon was called the city of the blind, because its founders passed by the then unoccupied site of Byzantium. *Freeman*, Hist. Essays, III. 277.

Chalchihuitlicue (chäl'chē-wē-tlē'kwe). ['Petticoat of blue-stones.'] In Mexican (Nahuatl) mythology, the goddess of water, and the wife or companion of Tlaloc. She had many other names.

Chalcidice (kal-sid'i-sē). [Gr. *Χαλκιδική.*] In ancient geography, the chief peninsula of Macedonia, terminating in the three smaller peninsulas of Pallene, Sithonia, and Acte, projecting into the Ægean Sea. It was settled by Eubœans about the 7th century B. C. Its chief town was Olynthus.

Chalcidius (kal-sid'i-us). Lived in the 6th (or 4th?) century A. D. A Platonic philosopher, author of a Latin translation of and commentary on the first part of Plato's "Timæus."

Chalcis (kal'sis). [Gr. *Χαλκίς.*] The chief town of Eubœa, Greece, situated on the Euripus 34 miles north of Athens: the modern Egripo, or Negropont. It was subdued by Athens in 506 B. C., and was an important trading and colonizing center. Population (1889), commune, 15,713.

Chalcis had been one of the most important cities in Greece. It was said to have been originally a colony from Athens (Strabo, x. p. 61); but shortly acquired complete independence. In a war which it had maintained with Eretria, some considerable time before this, all Greece had been concerned on the one side or the other (Herod. v. 15, and infra, ch. 99). Few cities sent out so many or such distant colonies. The whole peninsula situated between the Thermaic and Strymonic gulfs acquired the name of Chalcidice, from the number of Chalcidean settlements (Thucyd. passim). Scione, Potidæa, and others of the Cyclades, were Chalcidean (8 Ann. Christ. 5; 5 Ann. Vol. Italy and St. 3). Rhegium and Chalcis exceeded in number those of any other state. Naxos, Leontini, Catana, Zancle, Rhegium, and Cuma were among them. *Smith's Dict. Antiquities*, Introduction, Period, III. 375, note.

Chalco (chäl'kō). A village of Mexico, on the east side of Lake Chalco, about 15 miles southwest of Mexico City. Before the Spanish conquest Chalco was one of the most important pueblos of the Mexican valley.

Chalcondyles (kal-kon'di-lēz), or **Chalcocondyles** (kal-kō-kon'di-lēz), or **Chalcondylas** (kal-kon'di-las). **Demetrius.** Born at Athens about 1424 (1428?); died at Milan, 1511. A Greek grammarian, teacher of Greek in Perugia, Rome, and elsewhere in Italy, and in Florence. He wrote a Greek grammar entitled "Erotemata" (1493), and edited Homer (1488), Isocrates (1493), and Suidas (1499).

Chalcondyles, Laonicus or **Nicolas.** Born at Athens; died about 1464. A Byzantine historian, ambassador of John VII. Palæologus to the Sultan Murad II. during the siege of Constantinople in 1446. He wrote a history of the Byzantine empire 1297–1462 (ed. by Bekker 1843).

Chaldea (kal-dē'a). [In the Old Testament *Kasdîm*, in the Assyrian inscriptions *Kaldu* for *Kashdu* (by the phonetic law of the change of *s* to *l* and *sh* to *s* or *d* to *l*). The etymology of the name is still uncertain: some suggest the Assyrian stem *kašâdu*, to conquer, so that it would mean 'the country of the conquerors.'] In the older inscriptions, middle Babylonia, the tract south of the city of Babylon in the direction toward the Persian Gulf; other portions of the country were designated Accad, Shinar, etc. Later the name Kaldu (like "Land of Kasdim" in Jer. xxiv. 5, Ezek. xii. 13) was extended to the whole country of Babylonia, *i. e.* the territory bounded on the north by Assyria, on the south by the Arabian desert and the Persian Gulf, on the east by Elam, and on the west by Syria. It is not certain to which family of men the Chaldeans belonged, but some have supposed that they were a mixed race composed of Babylonians and Kassites or Cossæans.

Chaldean Empire. The Babylonian Empire.

Chaleurs (shā-lōrz'), or **Chaleur** (shā-lèr'), **Bay of.** [F. *chaleur*, heat; named by J. Cartier (1534) from its warmth.] An inlet of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, lying between Quebec on the north and New Brunswick on the south. Length, 90 miles. Greatest width, 20 miles.

Chalgrove (chal'grōv). A village in Oxfordshire, England, 7 miles southeast of Oxford. Here, June 18, 1643, Prince Rupert defeated the Parliamentarians. Hampden was mortally wounded.

Chalkis. See *Sadiya*.

Chalkley (chäk'li), **Thomas.** Born at London, March 3, 1675; died in Tortola, West Indies, Sept. 4, 1741. An itinerant preacher of the Society of Friends. He visited the American colonies in 1698, 1700, 1710, and a few years before his death established a residence near Philadelphia.

Chalkstone (chäk'stōn). A character in Garrick's play "Lethe" which he himself made famous.

Challcuchima (chäl-kō-chē'mä), or **Chalicuchima** (chä-lē-kō-chē'mä). A Peruvian Indian, said to have been a native of Quito and uncle of Atahualpa. He was one of that Inca's generals in the war with Huascar, and after Atahualpa had been imprisoned by the Spaniards, Challcuchima was induced to visit him at Cajamarca. He was seized, kept a captive during the summer months of the Spaniards, and finally burned alive near Cuzco on the charge that he was inciting an Indian insurrection (Nov., 1533).

Challemel-Lacour (shäl-mel'-lä-kōr'), **Paul Amand.** Born at Avranches, France, May 19, 1827. A French publicist and politician. He was a deputy, 1869; senator 1876, ambassador to England 1880–82, and minister of foreign affairs 1883; was reelected senator in 1885; and is now (1894) the president of the Senate.

Challenger Expedition. A British scientific expedition for experiments in deep-sea soundings, undertaken on board her Majesty's ship Challenger, 1872–76.

Challis (chal'is), **James.** Born at Braintree, Essex, Dec. 12, 1803; died at Cambridge, Dec. 3, 1882. An English astronomer and physicist, Plumian professor of astronomy (1836), and director of the observatory (until 1861) at Cambridge University.

Challoner (chal'on-ėr), **Richard.** Born at Lewes, Sussex, Sept. 29, 1691; died at London, Jan. 12, 1781. An English Roman Catholic divine, made bishop of Debra in 1740, and vicar-apostolic of London in 1758. He was educated at the Bacheh College at Douai, and was professor of philosophy there 1713–30, and vice-president and professor of divinity 1730–39, returning to London in the latter year. He published a large number of polemical and theological works, including "The Rheims New Testament and the Douay Bible, with Annotations" (1749–50). His version of the Douay Bible is substantially that since used by English-speaking Catholics.

Chalmers (chäl'mėrz), **Alexander.** Born at Aberdeen, Scotland, March 29, 1759; died at London, Dec. 10, 1834. A Scottish biographer, editor, and miscellaneous writer. He is best known as the editor of the "General Biographical Dictionary" (1812–17), based on the "New and General Biographical Dictionary" of Tooke, Nares, and Beloe.

Chalmers, George. Born at Fochabers, Elginshire, Scotland, 1742; died at London, May 31, 1825. A British historian and antiquary, author of "Caledonia" (1807–24), "Life of Mary Queen of Scots" (2d ed. 1822), and numerous other works.

Chalmers, Thomas. Born at East Anstruther, Fifeshire, Scotland, March 17, 1780: died at Morningside, near Edinburgh, May 31, 1847. A celebrated Scottish divine and author. He was minister at Glasgow 1815–23; professor of moral philosophy at St. Andrews 1823–28, and of divinity at Edinburgh 1828–43; and leader in the secession of 1843 from the Church of Scotland. He wrote "Discourses on Astronomy" (1817), "Political Economy" (1832), "Natural Theology" (1833), "Institutes of Theology" (1847–49), etc.

Chalone (chä-lō'na). A tribe of North American Indians. They formerly resided at and near San Antonio and San Miguel missions, California, where they numbered about 2,000 in the latter part of the last century, but only 12 families were identified in 1880. From these and from the Esselens were taken one half of the neophytes of Soledad mission, about which the Chalone had been settled in seven villages. See *Salinan*.

Chaloner (chal'on-ėr), Sir **Thomas.** Born at London, 1521; died there, Oct. 14, 1565. An English statesman and writer. He was ambassador to the court of the emperor Ferdinand, 1558; later to Philip II. at Courtray; and to Spain, 1561. He translated into English the homilies of St. John Chrysostom (1544), Erasmus's "Praise of Folie" (1549), etc.

Chaloner, Sir **Thomas.** Born 1561: died Nov. 17, 1615. An English naturalist, son of the preceding. He wrote "A Short Discourse of the most rare Vertue of Nitre" (1584). He opened the first alum-mines in England, at Belman Bank, Guisborough, about 1600.

Chaloner, Thomas. Born at Steeple Claydon, Buckinghamshire, 1595: died at Middelburg, Zeeland, 1661. A regicide, third son of the younger Sir Thomas Chaloner. He acted as one of the judges of Charles I., 1648, and was prominent in Parliament until the Restoration, when he fled to the Low Countries.

Châlons-sur-Marne (shä-lōn'sür-märn'). The capital of the department of Marne, France, situated on the Marne in lat. 48° 58′ N., long. 4° 21′ E.: the ancient Catalaunum (whence the modern name) or Durocatalaunum. It is the seat of a bishopric. Its exports champagne, and was formerly famous for its woolen cloth. According to tradition the great battle in 451, in which Actius defeated Attila and his Huns, took place near Chalons: "but there is good reason to think that it was fought in Champagne, about Châlons-sur-Marne, and that it would be more correctly named the battle of Troyes, or, to speak with complete accuracy, the battle of Mery-sur-Seine" (*Hodgkin*). The camp of Chalons was established in the neighborhood by Napoleon III. in 1857, and is now used for maneuvers. The town was taken by the Allies in January, 1814, and by the Germans in 1870. The cathedral of Chalons is an interesting monument, chiefly of the 13th century, with effective and lofty interior. The west front is of the 15th century. The façade of the municipal palace, with its sculptured and pinnacled portal, has much beauty, and the tracery and buttresses are admirable. Population (1891), commune, 25,863.

Châlon-sur-Saône (shä-lōn'sür-sōn'). A city in the department of Saône-et-Loire, France, situated on the Saône in lat. 46° 48′ N., long. 4° 52′ E.: the ancient Cabillonum or Cabillinum. It is an important commercial and manufacturing center, and has an ancient cathedral (of St. Vincent). It was the seat of important church councils in the early middle ages. Later it was the capital of the county of Chalonnais. Population (1891), 24,686. Also *Chalons-sur-Saone*.

Chalus (shä-lüs'), or **Chaluz.** A village in the department of Haute-Vienne, France, 20 miles southwest of Limoges. Richard I. of England was mortally wounded at the siege of its castle in 1199.

Chalybäus (chä-lē-bä'ōs), **Heinrich Moritz.** Born at Pfaffroda, Saxony, July 3, 1796: died at Dresden, Sept. 22, 1862. A German philosophical writer, professor at Kiel (1839).

Chalybes (kal'i-bēz). [Gr. *Χάλυβες.*] In ancient history: (*a*) A people in Pontus, near the Black Sea, noted as workers in iron. (*b*) A people living near the head waters of the Euphrates.

Cham (käm), pseudonym of Comte **Amédée de Noé** (ä-mā-dā' dė nō-ā'). [F. for 'Ham.'] Born at Paris, Jan. 26, 1819: died at Paris, Sept. 5, 1879. A French caricaturist, noted for his illustrations in "Charivari," etc.

Chamavi (ka-mā'vī). [L. (Tacitus) *Chamari*, Gr. (Ptolemy) *Καμανοί.*] A German tribe, according to Tacitus originally in the Rhine region north of the Lippe, but later further eastward, adjoining the Bructeri. Julian, in the 4th century, found them again on the lower Rhine, and drove them back from the western side to the territory afterward called Ramaland. They were ultimately merged in the Franks.

Chamba (cham'ba). A feudatory state in British India, in lat. 32° 30′ N., long. 76° E., under the control of the Panjab government. Population (1891), 124,032.

Chambal (chum-bul'). A river in central India which rises in the Vindhya Mountains, and flows northeast into the Jumna below Etawah. Length, 650 miles.

Chamberlain (chām'bėr-lān), **Joseph.** Born at London, July, 1836. An English Radical politician, since 1886 a leader of the Liberal Unionists. He was mayor of Birmingham 1873–76; was returned

to Parliament from Birmingham in 1876; was president of the Board of Trade 1880-85, and was president of the Local Government Board 1886.

Chamberlain, Joshua Lawrence. Born at Bangor, Maine, Sept. 8, 1828. An American educator, soldier, and politician. He served with distinction in the Army of the Potomac 1862-65; was governor of Maine 1867-70; and president of Bowdoin College 1871-83.

Chamberlayne (chām'ber-lān), **Edward.** Born at Odington, Gloucestershire, Dec. 13, 1616; died at Chelsea, May, 1703. An English writer. He was a graduate of Oxford (B.A. 1638, M.A. 1642), tutor of Henry Fitzroy, illegitimate son of Charles II., and also of Prince George of Denmark, and one of the founders of the Royal Society. He was the author of "Angliæ Notitia, or the Present State of England" (1669; enormously successful, 1708 bears the title "Magnæ Britanniæ notitia, or etc.: a handbook of English society and politics "Eadard's Wants" (1665), etc.

Chamberlayne, John. Born about 1666; died 1723. A younger son of Edward Chamberlayne. He continued his father's "Magnæ Britanniæ notitia," translated Brandt's "History of the Reformation in the Low Countries," etc.

Chamberlen (chām'ber-len), **Hugh.** Born at London about 1630; died after Nov., 1720. An English physician, chiefly celebrated in ordinary to the king, 1673, celebrated as the projector of a financial scheme designed "to make England rich and happy," based on the issue of a large quantity of bank-notes on the security of landed property.

Chambers (chām'bėrz), **Ephraim.** Born at Kendal, England, about 1680 (?); died at London, May 15, 1740. An English writer, compiler of a "Cyclopædia, or Universal Dictionary of Arts and Sciences" (1728), the first of its kind in English.

Chambers, Robert. Born at Peebles, Scotland, July 10, 1802; died at St. Andrews, March 17, 1871. A Scottish publisher at Edinburgh and writer. He was the author of "Illustrations of the Author of Waverley" (1822), "Traditions of Edinburgh" (1825), "Walks in Edinburgh" (1825), "History of the Rebellion of 1745-1746," "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen" (1832-35), "Book of Days" (1862-1864), "Cyclopædia of English Literature" (1841-1844; anonymous), etc. The last-named work, the authorship of which was not discovered until 1881, was an exposition of Liberal principles, clearly put, and quite became famous through both the certainty and the purpose which it professedly views aroused. He was joint editor of "Chambers's Journal" and founded a number of the publishing firm of W. and R. Chambers.

Chambers, Sir William. Born at Stockholm, 1726; died at London, March 8, 1796. A British architect. He built Somerset House in London, 1775-86; wrote "A Treatise of Civil Architecture" (1759).

Chambers, William. Born at Peebles, Scotland, April 16, 1800; died at Edinburgh, May 20, 1883. A Scottish publisher (head of the firm of W. and R. Chambers, and writer, brother of Robert Chambers. He wrote "Things as they are in America" (1854), "History of Peebles" (1890), etc.

Chambersburg (chām'bėrz-berg). A borough, capital of Franklin County, Pennsylvania, 52 miles southwest of Harrisburg. It was burned by the Confederates July 30, 1864. Population (1890) 7,864.

Chambertin (shon-ber-tan'). A vineyard in the commune of Gevrey, 8 miles south-south-west of Dijon, France. It gives its name to a noted red Burgundy wine.

Chambéry (shon-bā-rē'). [It. *Cambarco.*] The capital of the department of Savoie, France, in lat. 45° 34' N., long. 5° 55' E. It has manufactures of silk gauze, and contains a cathedral, and the ancient ducal castle of Savoy. It was the capital of the department of Mont Blanc 1792-1815, and passed with Savoy from Sardinia to France in 1860. Population (1891), commune, 20,022.

Chambezi (cham-bē'zi). A river in central Africa, a tributary of Lake Bangweolo.

Chambord (shon-bōr'). A village in the department of Loir-et-Cher, France, 11 miles east of Blois. It contains a famous chateau, built by Francis I., a large structure illustrating the application of Renaissance principles to a French medieval type. The most striking feature is the six large cylindrical, cone-roofed towers, 60 feet in diameter, with decorated dormer-windows and high chimneys. The central tower contains a remarkable double spiral staircase, so devised that two sets of persons may ascend and descend at the same time without meeting; this tower is surmounted by an open-air lantern. The château contains 440 rooms, and the stables can receive 1,200 horses.

Chambord, Comte de (Henri Charles Ferdinand Marie Dieudonné d'Artois, Duc de Bordeaux). Born at Paris, Sept. 29, 1820; died at Frohsdorf, near Vienna, Aug. 24, 1883. A French Legitimist prince, son of the Duc de Berry, and grandson of Charles X., styled Duc de Bordeaux before 1830, and sometimes called "Henri V."

Chambre Introuvable (shon'br ēn-trō-vä'bl). [F., 'Undiscoverable Chamber.'] A nickname given to the French Chamber of Deputies, 1815-16, noted for its reactionary measures.

Chambres Ardentes (shoń'br zär-doṅt'). [F., 'Fiery Chambers.'] Extraordinary French tribunals sometimes convened under the old monarchy for the trial of cases of malversation, etc.

Chambure (shon-bür'), **Auguste Lepelletier de.** Born at Villeneuve, Burgundy, France, March 31, 1789; died at Paris, July 12, 1832. A French officer, surnamed "Le Diable" on account of his audacious bravery.

Chameleon (ka-mē'lē-on), **The.** A constellation invented by Bayer, situated beneath the feet of the Centaur.

Chamfort (shon-fōr'), or **Champfort, Sébastien Roch Nicolas.** Born in Auvergne, France, about 1741; died at Paris, April 13, 1794. A French literateur, author of "Éloge de Molière" (1769), the plays "Le marchand de Smyrne" (1770), "Mustapha et Zéangir" (1776), etc.

Chamisso (shä-mes'so), **Adelbert von.** Born at the castle of Boncourt, in Champagne, June 30, 1781; died at Berlin, Aug. 21, 1838. A German author and poet. He wrote in French mainly. In 1796 his parents, who declared French in 1790, went to Berlin where he became a page to the queen, and the following year entered the Prussian army, from which he, however, retired in 1806. In 1815 he accompanied as naturalist the expedition of Count Romanzow in a journey around the world. He was subsequently custodian of the botanical garden in Berlin. His most celebrated piece work, "Peter Schlemihl's wunderbare Geschichte" ("The Wonderful History of Peter Schlemihl") appeared in 1814. His poetry comprises popular songs, ballads, and romances. In the last class are included the long poems "Salas y Gomez," "Marie Pahovne," and "Frauen-Liebe und Leben." His prose works appeared first at Leipsic 1839-40 in 4 vols.

Chamonix (sha-mō-nē'), or **Chamouni** (sha-mō-nē'), or **Chamouny.** A valley in the department of Haute-Savoie, France, at the foot of Mont Blanc, watered by the Arve. It is a celebrated resort for tourists, and the starting-point for excursions to Mont Blanc, the Mer de Glace, Montanvert, Flégère, Mattigny, etc. Its center is the village of Chamonix. Lofty valley, 12 miles (19 kilom.), directed E.W., enclosed by the Aiguilles and Wydhaus (E.) and Jaty (W.) ranges; and others.

Chamont. A rough and extremely lazy young soldier of fortune, the brother of Monimia, "the orphan," in Otway's tragedy of that name.

Chamorro (cha-mor'ro), **Fruto.** Born in Guatemala; died at Managua, Nicaragua, March 12, 1855. A Nicaraguan statesman. He was April, 1853, until his death he was president of Nicaragua. During a part of this time his rule was limited to Granada, where he was besieged by revolutionists.

Champa (chäm'pä). A city in Anga, the present Bhagalpur or near it. It is said to have been founded by Champa a descendant of Ayush; but was named rather from its abundant champa or champaka trees (*Michelia champaca*), whence it was also called *Malini*, "garlanded-from its being almost embowered in champaka trees as with a garland (*mala*)."

Champagne (shon-pany'), or **Champaigne** (shon-pany'), **Philippe de.** Born at Brussels, May 26, 1602; died at Paris, Aug. 12, 1674. A painter of the Flemish school. His best works are at Paris, Vincennes, and Vienna.

Champagne (shom-pan'; F. pron. shon-pany'). An ancient government of France. It was bounded by Belgium on the north, Lorraine on the east, Franche-Comté on the southeast, Burgundy on the south, and Orléanais, Île de France, and Picardy on the west. It included 4 dioceses. Its chief city is Troyes. It formed the modern departments of Marne, Haute-Marne, Ardennes, Aube, and Seine-et-Marne. It passed by marriage to the noblemen of Champagne, and on the grand festival of Saint-Jean (June 24) 1284, it was annexed to France in 1305, and incorporated with France in 1361.

Champagny (shon-pän-yē'), **François Joseph Nompère de.** Born at Vienna, Sept. 10, 1756; died May 2, 1834. A French publicist, son of the first Duc de Cadore. His chief work is "L'Histoire des Césars" (1841-43).

Champagny, Jean Baptiste Nompère de, first Duc de Cadore. Born at Roanne, Loire, France, Aug. 4, 1756; died at Paris, July 3, 1834. A French politician and diplomat. He was ambassador at Vienna 1801-04, minister of the interior 1804-07, and minister of foreign affairs 1807-11.

Champagny, Louis Alix Nompère de, second Duc de Cadore. Born Jan. 12, 1796; died at Boulogne, France, Jan. 27, 1870. A French politician, son of the first Duc de Cadore. He was ambassador at Rome in 1861.

Champaran (chum-pa-run'). A district in the Patna division, Behar, British India. Area, 3,531 square miles. Population, 1,500,000.

Champ-de-Mars (shon'de-mars'). [F., 'field of Mars'; L. *Campus Martius.*] A large square in the quarter Grenelle of Paris, on the left bank of the Seine, now used for military exercises. It has been the scene of battles and historical episodes from the 17th century and received its present shape in 1848-1850. Here, on the 14th of July, 1790, the "fête de la fédération" took place, and on the 17th of April, 1791, the funeral procession of Mirabeau passed through the Champ-de-Mars; and on the 17th, the "Red Flag" appeared.

Champ de Mars. [F., 'field of March.'] In early French institutional history, an annual political and military assembly, held in March. The time of meeting was changed to May in the 8th century, and thereafter these assemblies were called Champs de Mai.

Champeaux (shon-pō'), **Guillaume de,** Latinized **Campellensis.** Born at Champeaux, near Melun, France, toward the end of the 11th century; died 1121. A noted French scholastic philosopher, an opponent of Abelard, who was his pupil.

Champfleury (shon-flē-rē'), pseudonym of **Jules Fleury-Husson.** Born at Laon, France, Sept. 10, 1821; died at Sèvres, Dec. 5, 1889. A French novelist and miscellaneous writer. His works include "Chien-Caillou" (1847), "Les bourgeois de Molinchart" (1855), "Histoire de la caricature" (1865), etc.

Champigny (shon-pē-nyē'). A village situated on the Marne, 3 miles east-southeast of Paris. Here, November and December, 1870, occurred battles between the Germans and the French under General Ducrot, the latter, over 200,000 strong, being thrown back.

Champion (chan'pi-on), **The.** A journal which first appeared in 1739, edited by Henry Fielding and sometimes named Ralph. It is based on the model of the "Spectator" and "Tatler." Two volumes of the paper were published in 1741. It ridiculed the Jacobites.

Champion's Hill (chan'pi-ons hil). A locality in Hinds County, Mississippi, west of Jackson. May 16, 1863, the Federals, numbering 29,000, under Grant defeated the Confederates, 22,000 strong, under Lieutenant-General Pemberton, 2,457 of Confederates, 1,300. Also called Battle of Baker's Creek.

Champion of the Virgin. An epithet bestowed on St. Cyril, bishop of Alexandria (5th century), noted as an opponent of Nestorianism.

Champlain (sham-plān'; F. pron. shon-plan'), **Samuel de.** Born at Brouage, Saintonge, France, 1567; died at Quebec, Dec. 25, 1635. A French navigator and explorer. He made explorations in what is now New England 1605-06, founded Quebec 1608, and discovered Lake Champlain 1609. He wrote "Des sauvages" (1604), "Voyages" (1613, 1619, 1632). Complete works published 1870.

Samuel de Champlain has been truly called the Father of New France. In him were combined the religious zeal and romantic spirit of adventure. Before the close of his career, pursued by heroes, he took the posture which she held to the day of her death. In one hand she encircles, in the other she sword. His life, full of significance, is the true beginning of her colonial history.

Parkman, Pioneers of France, p. 165.

Champlain (sham-plān'), **Lake.** [Named for Samuel de Champlain.] A lake between Vermont and New York, extending from Whitehall, New York, to the mouth of the Richelieu. It connects with the Richelieu or Sorel River into the St. Lawrence, and is connected with the Hudson by a canal. It was the scene of several naval battles during the French and Indian wars, and on Oct. 11, 1776, a British fleet of 16 vessels, under Sir Guy Carleton, defeated Oct. 11, 1814, an American squadron consisting of 11 vessels (of all classes, carrying 86 guns and about 850 men, and the remainder, under Captain Macdonough, defeated a British force consisting of 16 vessels of all classes, carrying 92 guns and about 1,000 men, under the command of Captain Downie, which had previously driven an American force back by an overland retreat. A precipitate retreat of the land forces succeeded the battle. Length, about 130 miles. Width, in the northern part, 10 to 12 miles. Elevation above sea-level, 96 feet.

Champlin (champ'lin), **James Tift.** Born at Colchester, Conn., June 9, 1811. An American clergyman and teacher, president of Colby University (Waterville, Maine) 1857-72.

Champmeslé (shon-mā-lā'), **Charles Chevillet,** Sieur de. Born at Paris, 1645; died there, April 22, 1701. A French dramatic author and comedian.

Champmeslé, Marie Desmares de. Born at Rouen in 1641 (1644 ?); died at Auteuil, May 15, 1698. A French actress, the wife of Charles Champmeslé.

This French lady was the original Hermione, Berenice, Monime and Phædra. These were written expressly for her by Racine, who trained her for these parts after Duclos had left the company on the stage and to become mistress of it.

Bowne, Eng. Stage, I. 111

Champneys (champ'niz), **William Weldon.** Born at London, April 6, 1807; died at Lichfield, Feb. 4, 1875. An English clergyman and writer, a graduate of Oxford (Brasenose College, appointed dean of Lichfield Nov., 1868.

Champollion (shom-pol'lē-on'; F. pron. shon-pol-yon'), **Figeac, Jean Jacques.** Born at Figeac, Lot, France, Oct. 5, 1778; died at Fontainebleau, France, May 9, 1867. A noted French archæologist, brother of J. F. Champol-

lion. He wrote "Antiquités de Grenoble" (1807), "Annales des Lagides" (1819), "Paléographie universelle, etc." (1839-41), "Le palais de Fontainebleau" (1867), etc.

Champollion, Jean François. Born at Figeac, Lot, France, Dec. 23, 1791: died at Paris, March 4, 1832. A celebrated French Orientalist, the discoverer of the key to the Egyptian hieroglyphic inscriptions (1822). His chief works are "Précis du système hiéroglyphique (1824), "Grammaire égyptienne" (1836-41), "Dictionnaire égyptien" (1842-44), "Monuments de l'Egypte et de la Nubie" (1835-45).

Champs-Élysées (shoń'zā-lē-zā'). [F., 'Elysian Fields.'] An avenue, and the gardens surrounding it, in Paris, extending from the Place de la Concorde 1¼ miles to the Place de l'Étoile, celebrated as a place of public resort. It was acquired by the crown in 1616, and ceded to the city in 1828.

Chamunda (chä-mön'dä). In Hindu mythology, an emanation of the goddess Durga, said to have been so named by Durga on account of her destruction of the two demons Chanda and Munda.

Chanak Kalessi (shä-näk' kä-les-sē'). A town in Asiatic Turkey, on the Dardanelles. Population, 6,000 (?).

Chanakya (chä'na-kya). A celebrated Brahman (the Machiavelli of India) who took a leading part in the overthrow of the Nanda dynasty of Magadha, and the elevation of Chandragupta to their throne, in 315 B. C. A work upon morals and politics called "Chanakyasutra" is ascribed to him. He is the chief character in the drama "Mudrárakshasa" (which see). Other names of Chanakya are Vishnugupta and Kautilya.

Chanca (chän'kä), Dr. (believed to have been **Diego Alvarez Chanca**). A Spanish physician, native of Seville, who accompanied Columbus on his second voyage in 1493. He wrote a letter to the cathedral chapter of Seville, giving an account of what he saw, and this is one of the many historical authorities for the voyage. Nothing is known of his previous or subsequent life.

Chancas (chän'käz). An ancient Indian nation of Peru, of the Quichua race, who occupied the valleys of the Andes between the Apurimac and the Mantero. About the year 1460 their king, Yavichen, made the Incas of Cuzco, but was defeated in two great battles near Cuzco by Pachacutec Yupanqui. The survivors fled eastward to the Upper Amazonian plains, where some of the modern tribes may be their descendants. A number of the Peruvian rimas may be of Chanca origin.

Chancellor (chän'sel-ọr), **Richard.** Died Nov. 10, 1556. An English navigator. He accompanied Hugo Beechman on a journey to Scandinavia. About 1553 he became captain of the Edward Bonaventure and pilot-general of the expedition which set out in that year under the command of Sir Hugh Willoughby in search of a northeast passage to India. Becoming separated from the other ships of the expedition in a gale off the Lofoden Islands, he pushed on alone into the White Sea, whence he made his way overland to Moscow. He obtained valuable trade concessions from the Russian court in behalf of the English, which led to the organization of the Muscovy Company, on his return to England. He made a second visit to Muscow in 1555, and was shipwrecked off Pitsligo, on the coast of Aberdeenshire, on the return voyage. A narrative of his first visit to Moscow, written by Clement Adams, was published in Hakluyt's "Navigations," and is the first considerable account of the Russian people in the English language.

Chancellorsville (chän'sel-ọrz-vil). A post-office in Spottsylvania County, Va., 55 miles northwest of Richmond. Here, May 2–4, 1863, the Confederates (about 65,000) under Lee defeated the Federals (132,000) under Hooker. Loss of the Federals, 16,030; of the Confederates, 12,281 (including "Stonewall" Jackson).

Chancery Lane (chān'se-ri lān). A street in London leading from Fleet street to Holborn, and passing by the Inns of Court.

Chances (chan'sez), **The.** A comedy by John Fletcher. It was published in 1647, but had been played before 1625. The plot is from "La Señora Cornelia," a novel by Cervantes. The Duke of Buckingham produced an alteration of it in 1682, and Garrick brought out a second alteration in 1773. In 1824 a musical drama founded on it called "Don John, or the Two Violettas," was produced. The original play had two Constantias.

Chanda (chan'dä). In Hindu mythology, a name of the goddess Durga, applied especially to her incarnation for the purpose of destroying the demon Mahisha. The exploit, which is treated in a section of the Markandeyapurana, is particularly celebrated in Bengal at the Durgapuja or festival held in honor of the goddess toward the close of the year (about Oct. to Nov.).

Chanda (chän'dä). **1.** A district in the Nagpur division of the Central Provinces, British India, lat. 20° N., long. 79°–80° E. Area, 10,785 square miles. —**2.** The capital of the Chanda district, in lat. 19° 57′ N., long. 79° 15′ E.

Chandernagor (chan-der-na-gōr'). A town and territory in Hindustan, situated on the Hugli 20 miles north of Calcutta. It was a possession of the French, under the jurisdiction of Pondicherry; was taken by the English in 1757, 1793, etc.; and was ceded finally to France in 1816. Area, 3¾ square miles. Population (1881), 26,326.

Chandipatha (chan-dē-pät'ha). [Skt., 'reading or text regarding Chandi.'] A poem of seven hundred verses, forming an episode of the Markandeyapurana. It celebrates Durga's victories over the Asuras, and is read daily in the temple of that goddess.

Chandler (chand'lėr), **Zachariah.** Born at Bedford, N. H., Dec. 10, 1813: died at Chicago, Nov. 1, 1879. An American politician. He was United States senator from Michigan 1857–75 and 1879, and secretary of the interior 1875–77.

Chandos (chan'dos), Sir **John.** Died at Mortemer, France, Jan. 1, 1370. An English soldier. He served at the siege of Cambrai, at Crécy, and at Poitiers (where he saved the life of the Black Prince); was appointed regent and lieutenant of the King of England in France about 1360, and constable of Guienne in 1362; commanded the English forces at the battle of Auray (Oct. 6, 1364), and, with John of Gaunt, the English advance-guard at Navarette (April 3, 1367); was made seneschal of Poitiers 1369; and died from the effects of a wound received in a conflict near Lusignan, Dec. 31, 1369.

Chandra (chan'dra). [Skt.] The moon, either as a planet or as a deity; hence, any eminent or illustrious person (the moon being regarded as the most beautiful of planets).

Chandragupta (chan-dra-gōp'ta). [Skt., 'the moon-protected.'] A name identified by Sir William Jones with the "Sandrokottos" or "Sandrokyptos" of the Greek historians of Alexander. See *Sandrokottos*.

Chandrakanta (chan-dra-kän'ta). [Skt., 'lovely as the moon.'] A fabulous gem, the moon-stone, supposed to be formed from the congelation of the rays of the moon, and to dissolve under the influence of its light.

Chandrur (chan-dör'), or **Chandor** (chan-dōr'). A fortified town in Bombay, British India, in lat. 20° 20′ N., long. 74° 10′ E. It was ceded to the British in 1818.

Chanés (chä-näs'). A South American Indian tribe which formerly occupied the western side of the river Paraguay, about lat. 17° S. They were probably the same as the modern Guanas (which see). Their language was another form of the Guaycuru.

Changarnier (shoń-gär-nyā'). **Nicolas Anne Théodole.** Born at Autun, France, April 26, 1793: died at Paris, Feb. 14, 1877. A French general. He was distinguished in Algeria 1830–48; was incommand in Paris 1848–51; was banished for his opposition to Louis Napoleon in 1852; and was made Bazaine in Metz, Oct., 1870. He became a deputy in 1871, and a life senator in 1875.

Chang-Chow (chäng'chou'). A city in the province of Fukien, China, 35 miles west of Amoy. It is an important center of the silk trade.

Chang-Chow. A city in the province of Kiangsu, China, 60 miles southeast of Nanking.

Change Alley (chānj al'i). An alley in Cornhill, London, formerly Exchange Alley, leading into Lombard street. "It was the chief centre of the money transactions of the last century, when the Stock Exchange was held here at 'Jonathan's Coffee House.' It was the great scene of action in the South Sea bubble of 1720, by which so many thousands of credulous persons were ruined. Another celebrated Change alley which played a great part in the same time of excitement was 'Garraway's,' so called from Garway, its original proprietor. It was here that tea was first sold in London." *Hare*, London, I. 362.

Changeling (chānj'ling). **The.** A play by Middleton and William Rowley, acted as early as 1623.

Changos (chän'gōs). A tribe of Indians which, at its highest, occupied most of the valleys of the Peruvian coast. According to tradition they were driven southward by the invasion of the Chimus, and subsequently of the Incas, and took refuge on the desert coasts between lat. 22° and 23° S. Those of their descendants remain, but their language is lost. They are a dwarf race, seldom exceeding five feet in height, and they now live entirely on fish, crustaceans, and seals. They are inoffensive, and have never resisted the whites.

Changsha (chäng-shä'). The capital of the province of Hunan, China, on the river Siang.

Channel, The. See *English Channel*.

Channel Islands. A group of islands in the English Channel, belonging to Great Britain, 7–30 miles from the coast of Normandy, France, near the Bay of St. Malo. They comprise Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, Sark, and a number of islets. They are noted for their picturesque scenery and mild climate, and for their breeds of cattle. The prevailing language is old Norman French. They came under Norman rule early in the 10th century, and were Norman and English after 1066. They are the only part of Normandy which remained to the English after 1204. Area, 75 square miles. Population (1891), 92,272.

Channing (chan'ing), **Edward Tyrrel.** Born at Newport, R. I., Dec. 12, 1790: died at Cambridge, Mass., Feb. 8, 1856. An American scholar, brother of William Ellery Channing. He was one of the founders of the "North American Review" in 1815.

Channing, William Ellery. Born at Newport, R. I., April 7, 1780: died at Bennington, Vt., Oct. 2, 1842. An American clergyman, writer, and philanthropist, one of the chief founders of American Unitarianism. He became pastor of the Federal Street Church, Boston, in 1803. His complete works were published in 1848.

Channing, William Ellery. Born at Boston, June 10, 1818. An American poet, journalist, and general writer, nephew of William Ellery Channing (1780–1842).

Chanson de Geste (shoń-sôń' dē zhest'). [F., 'song of heroic deeds.'] The name given to epic or narrative poems which first appeared in France about the beginning of the 11th century. Nearly all the best date from the 12th century. The technical definition of a chanson de geste is "a narrative poem, dealing with a subject connected with French history, written in verses of ten or twelve syllables, which verses are arranged in stanzas of arbitrary length, each stanza possessing a distinguishing assonance or rhyme in the last syllable of each line." *Saintsbury*, French Lit., ii.

Chanson de Roland (shoń-sôń' dē rō-loń'), or **de Roncevaux** (dē rōńs-vō'). [F., 'song of Roland, or of Roncevaux.'] A French epic poem, or chanson de geste, ascribed to Théroulde or Turoldus, a Norman trouvère (11th century?). It was first published as a whole by M. F. Michel in 1837. The oxford MS. gives its earliest form. The text of this MS. is probably that of the end of the 11th century; the date of the MS. probably the middle of the 12th. It contains about 4,000 lines, and is the story of the death of Roland with the peers of Charlemagne at Roncevaux or Roncesvalles, and Charlemagne's vengeance.

Chant du Départ (shoń dü dä-pär'). [F., 'song of departure.'] A popular French military song by Marie Joseph Chénier.

Chan-ta-bon (shän-tä-bun'). A city in Siam, situated near the Gulf of Siam 150 miles southeast of Bangkok. Population (estimated), 30,000.

Chantal (shoń-täl'), **Jeanne Françoise Frémiot, Baronne de.** Born at Dijon, France, Jan. 23, 1572: died at Moulins, France, Dec. 13, 1641. A French devotee, founder of the Order of the Visitation at Annecy in 1610.

Chanticleer (chan'ti-klēr). [Also accom. *chantit-cleur* (B. Jonson), ME. *chantecleere*, *chanteclere*, OF. *Chantecler*, the name of the cock in the epic of Renart (Reynard the Fox); from *chanter*, sing, and *cler*, clear: so called from the clearness or loudness of his voice in crowing.] **1.** The cock in "Reinecke Fuchs."—**2.** The cock who is the hero of the Nun's Priest's Tale in Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales."

Chantilly (shoń-te-ye'). A town in the department of Oise, France, 23 miles north-northeast of Paris. It has noted lace manufactures, is the place of the race-course of the Jockey Club, and contains a Renaissance castle, formerly the residence of the family Montmorency, later of the family Condé, of the Duc d'Aumale, and now (by gift of the Duc d'Aumale) of the French Institute. It was ruined by the Revolutionary in the 18th century, and transformed into a magnificent palace by the Great Condé in the 17th. Population (1891), commune, 4,251.

Chantilly (shan-til'i). A village in Fairfax County, Virginia, 20 miles west of Washington. It was the scene of a battle, Sept. 1, 1862, between the Confederates under Jackson, and a part of Pope's army under Reno, Stevens, and Kearny (the two latter were killed). Loss of the Federals, 1,300; of the Confederates, 800.

Chantry (chan'tri). Sir **Francis Legatt.** Born near Norton, Derbyshire, April 7, 1781: died Nov. 25, 1842. A noted English sculptor and portrait-painter. He is known chiefly for his portrait sculpture, his sitters including many of the most distinguished men of his time. The greater part of his property was left to the Royal Academy to make provision for its president and to establish a fund for the purchase of the most valuable work in sculpture and painting executed in Great Britain by artists of any nation.

Chanzy (shoń-zē'). **Antoine Eugène Alfred.** Born at Nouart, Ardennes, France, March 18, 1823: died at Châlons-sur-Marne, France, Jan. 4, 1883. A French general. He became commander of division in Oct., 1870, and of the 2d Army of the Loire in Dec., 1870; was distinguished in the battles near Orléans, Dec., 1870; was defeated at Le Mans, Jan. 10-12, 1871; and became governor-general of Algeria in 1873.

Chaos (shā'os) or **Bird Islands** (bėrd i'landz). A group of small islands in Algoa Bay, Cape Colony, South Africa.

Chapala (chä-pä'lä). A lake situated chiefly in the state of Jalisco, Mexico, in lat. 20° 30′ N., long. about 102°–103° E. Area, over 1,300 square miles.

Chapeau de Paille (shä-pō' dē päy'). [F., 'straw hat.'] A noted painting by Rubens, in the National Gallery, London. It is a half-length portrait of a young girl robed in black velvet and crim-

son, and wearing a broad-brimmed plumed hat which shades the face completely, yet without obscuring its brilliant color.

Chapelain (shăp-lăn'), **Jean.** Born at Paris, Dec. 4, 1595; died at Paris, Feb. 22, 1674. A French poet and littérateur, one of the first members of the French Academy, and influential in determining the character of its labors: author of "La Pucelle" (1656).

Chapel Hill (chap'el hil). A town in Orange County, North Carolina, 25 miles west-northwest of Raleigh. It is the seat of the University of North Carolina (founded 1789). Population (1890), 1,017.

Chaplin (chap'lin), **Charles.** Born at Les Andelys, Eure, France, June 8, 1825; died at Paris, Jan. 30, 1891. A painter and engraver, of English parentage, naturalized in France. He was a pupil of Drolling. He obtained a medal of the second class in 1852, and a medal in 1865.

Chaplin, Jeremiah. Born at Rowley, Mass., Jan. 2, 1776; died at Hamilton, N. Y., May 7, 1841. An American Baptist clergyman and educator, first president of Waterville College (Maine), 1820–32.

Chapman (chap'man), **George.** Born near Hitchin, Hertfordshire, about 1559: died at London, in the parish of St. Giles-in-the-Fields, May 12, 1634. An English poet and dramatist, chiefly celebrated for his translation of Homer. He is said to have studied at Oxford and afterward at Cambridge. He lived in straitened circumstances, but was intimate with Jonson, Fletcher, and other great men of the time. Among his dramatic works are "The Blind Beggar of Alexandria," printed in 1598; "All Fools" (produced in 1598, printed in 1605), "Eastward Ho" (with Jonson and Marston (printed 1605), "The Gentleman Usher" (1606), "Monsieur d'Olive" (1606), "Bussy d'Ambois" (1607), "The Revenge of Bussy d'Ambois" (1613), "The Conspiracy and Tragedy of Charles, Duke of Byron" (1608), "May-Day" (1611), "Widow's Tears" (1612), "Cæsar and Pompey" (1631), "Alphonsus, Emperor of Germany" (published in 1654, after his death), "The Ball" (with Shirley (1632), "Tragedy of Chabot, Admiral of France" (with Shirley (1639). He completed Marlowe's fragment of "Hero and Leander" in 1598. The first part of his translation of the Iliad was published in 1598; the whole was published in 1609; and the Odyssey in 1614. The "Contents" Register" in 1611. The translation of the Odyssey was entered on the "Stationers' Register" in 1614. Finally, the Iliad and Odyssey were issued together with the date 1616 on Chapman's portrait prefixed. About 1624 he issued his translation of the "Batrachomyomachia."

Chapone (shą-pōn'), **Hester (Hester Mulso).** Born at Twywell, Northamptonshire, England, Oct. 27, 1727; died at Hadley, Dec. 25, 1801. An English authoress, best known from her "Letters on the Improvement of the Mind" (1773).

Chappe d'Auteroche (shăp lōt-rōsh'), **Jean.** Born at Mauriac, Cantal, France, March 2, 1722; died at San Lucar, California, Aug. 1, 1769. A French astronomer. He observed the transit of Venus at Tobolsk in 1761 ("Voyage en Sibérie," 1768), and went to California in 1769 to observe another transit ("Voyage de la Californie," 1772), but died soon after his arrival.

Chaptal (shăp-tăl'), **Jean Antoine,** Comte de Chanteloup. Born at Nogaret, Lozère, France, June 5, 1756; died at Paris, July 30, 1832. A noted French chemist and politician, minister of the interior 1800–04. He wrote "Le perfectionnement des arts chimiques en France" (1800), "Chimie appliquée aux arts" (1806), etc.

Chapter Coffee House. A London coffee-house situated at the corner of Chapter-house Court, on the south side of Paternoster Row, noted in the 18th century as the resort of men of letters. It was famous for its punch, pamphlets, and good supply of newspapers. It was changed to a coffee-house in 1858, and then altered to a tavern. *Timbs.*

Chapu (chă-pō' or shă-pō'). A seaport in the province of Che-Kiang, China, situated on the estuary of the Tsien-tang 95 miles northwest of Ningpo: the port of Hang-chow. It has an important trade, especially with Japan. The heights were stormed by the British, May 18, 1842.

Chapultepec (chă-pōl-te-pek'). [Nahuatl, "hill of the grasshoppers."] A rocky eminence about 3 miles southwest of the city of Mexico. About 1245, when it was surrounded by swamps, it was occupied by the Aztecs, and subsequently an aqueduct from the hill furnished water to Mexico. It is said by some historians that the Aztec monarchs had a summer residence at Chapultepec, but this has been denied by recent investigators. Like all places strong in position and in natural resources, it was the site of some kind of worship, but no buildings of any kind were erected there previous to the 16th century. At the foot of the hill and in the park there are some interesting vestiges of rock-carvings, which date from the first decennium of the 16th century. About 1780 the viceroy of Mexico, Galvez, began the erection of a palace on the Chapultepec hill. This was made in the form of a fort or castle, and was, in fact, intended for a stronghold as well as a summer residence. The building remained unfinished until after the revolution. Under the republic a portion was used for a military school, and the National Astronomical Observatory was erected on the hill. During the war with the United States the castle was stormed by General Pillow, Sept. 13, 1847. The emperor Maximilian made Chapultepec his principal palace, and it is now occupied as a summer residence of the president, portions being still reserved for the military school and observatory. The hill is surrounded by a beautiful park, a favorite resort of the Mexicans.

Chara (kā'rä). [L.] Properly, the name of the southern of the two dogs in the constellation Canes Venatici, but also the proper name of the fourth magnitude star α Canum.

Charaes (chā-rā'es), or **Xaraes,** or **Jaraes** (hä-ra'es). [From the name of an Indian tribe, possibly the modern Guatós (which see).] The name given in maps of the 16th and 17th centuries to a great lake near the center of South America, represented as the source of the Paraguay. The Upper Paraguay is bordered by vast plains which are flooded every year, and are still known as the Xaraes marshes or flood-plains. Probably the story of the lake originated with them, but some suppose that it referred to one of the small lakes which communicate with the Paraguay on the western side, between lat. 16° and 18° S. The Xaraes marshes cover 80,000 square miles, and are now known as Xarayes.

Charalois (chā-rā-lwä'). In Massinger and Field's "Fatal Dowry," a character of dignity and noble daring. He redeems his father's dead body, which was refused burial on account of debt, with his own, although indicted to be imprisoned.

Charasiab (chā-rā-sē-āb'). A place in Afghanistan, 10–12 miles south of Kabul. Here, Oct. 6, 1879, the British under General Baker defeated the Afghans.

Charbar. See *Oodeir.*

Charcas (chär'kas). An Indian tribe of southern Bolivia, principally in the highlands of Chuquisaca. They are a branch of the Aymari or Aymara stock, and the other tribes of the family are now partially civilized and Christianized.

Charcas (chär'käs). A portion of the old viceroyalty of Peru, nearly corresponding to the modern Bolivia. It was formed into an audiencia in 1559, and the archbishops or judges who presided over it were responsible to the viceroy of Lima. The desert of Atacama, with its ports, was ceded to Chile. Charcas, and it extended eastward to Paraguay and southward to Buenos Ayres. In 1776 it was annexed as a province to the new viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres. Charcas was also called Upper Peru.

Chardin (shär-dan'), **Jean.** Born at Paris, Nov. 26, 1643; died near London, Jan. 26, 1713. A French merchant and traveler, in Persia and the East, knighted by Charles II. of England. He wrote "Voyages" (1686–1711; ed. by Langlès 1811).

Chardin, Jean Baptiste Siméon. Born at Paris, Nov. 2, 1699: died there, Dec. 6, 1779. A French painter, famous for his work in still life. He was admitted to the Academy in 1728.

Charente (shą-rąnt'). A department in France which flows into the Bay of Biscay 11 miles south of La Rochelle. Length, over 200 miles.—2. A department of western France, lying between Deux-Sèvres and Vienne on the north, Haute-Vienne on the east, Dordogne on the east and south, and Charente-Inférieure on the south and west. It is formed chiefly from the old province of Angoumois. Capital, Angoulême. Area, 2,294 square miles. Population (1891), 360,259.

Charente-Inférieure (shā-rońt' an-fā-rē-er'). A department in western France, lying between Vendée and Deux-Sèvres on the north, Charente and Dordogne on the east, Gironde on the south, and the river Gironde and the Bay of Biscay on the west. It is nearly planted with the ancient saintonge and Aunis: capital, La Rochelle. Area, 2,791 square miles. Population (1891), 468,000.

Charenton-le-Pont (shą-rąn-tōn'-le-pon'). A town in the department of Seine, France, situated on the Marne 14 miles southeast of Paris. Population (1891), commune, 15,306.

Chares (kā'rēz). [Gr. Χάρης.] Diodat Sigeum(?), in Troas, before 324 B. C. An Athenian general, prominent in the wars from 367–338 B. C.

Chares, Born at Lindus, Rhodes: lived about 290–280 B. C. A Rhodian sculptor, a pupil of Lysippus (see *Lysippus*), and sculptor of the Colossus of Rhodes: the founder of the Rhodian school. The colossus of Rhodes was made to commemorate the successful defense of that place against Demetrius Poliorcetes in 305 B. C. It required 12 years for its completion, and cost 300 talents. It was probably finished before 280 B. C. It represented the Rhodian sungod, Helios; was over 105 feet high; and was considered one of the seven wonders of the old world. It endured 56 years. Its artistic qualities are unknown. It is said to have been made from the engines of war which Demetrius was obliged to abandon.

Charette de la Contrie (shä-ret' dē lä kōn-trē'), **François Athanase.** Born at Couffé, Loire-Inférieure, France, April 21, 1763; died at Nantes, France, March 29, 1796. A leader of the Vendean insurgents against the French republic. He placed himself at the head of a force of insurgents in 1793; gained a number of victories over the republicans 1793–94; signed a treaty of peace, Feb. 15, 1795, which he soon violated; suffered a decisive defeat at St. Cyr, March 25, 1796; and, being taken prisoner shortly after, was executed at Nantes.

Charford (chär'förd). A place in Hampshire, England, on the Lower Avon, where Cerdic defeated the Britons in 519: identified with the ancient Cerdicsford.

Charge of the Light Brigade. A poem by Tennyson, written in the meter of Drayton's "Battle of Agincourt." It commemorates the heroic charge at Balaklava. See *Light Brigade.*

Chariclea (kar-i-klē'ä). The heroine of Heliodorus's novel "Ethiopica." See *Theagenes and Chariclea.*

Charing Cross (chär'ing krōs). A cross in memory of Queen Eleanor, erected by Edward I., 1½ miles west-southwest of St. Paul's, London. It was demolished by the long Parliament in 1647, and restored by the south Eastern Railway company in 1865. It was long northward to join her husband in Scotland, having accompanied his corpse from Hardeby near Grantham in Lincolnshire, and died there Nov. 28, 1290. Edward I. followed her corpse in person during a thirteen days' progress from Grantham to Westminster Abbey; and wherever the royal hearse rested, at the close of each stage, a memorial cross was erected. Thirteen of these monuments once existed: those of Northampton and Waltham still remain.

Charioteer or **Wagoner, The.** See *Auriga.*

Charis (kā'ris). [Gr. Χάρις, L. *Gratia,* E. *Grace.*] In Greek mythology, the personification of grace and beauty: also regarded as a triad, the three Charites. See *Graces.*

In the Iliad Charis is the name given to the spouse of Hephæstus (qv.) in the odyssey, according to a certain portion of it, it is Aglaia. Modern Greek usage in the latter poem to have multiplied into Charites (known also to the Iliad, 265), and these have further subsided into brahmanic Apsarasæ and Gandharvæ. It would therefore appear that Hephæstus in the Iliad had married one who was the landmaid to his oldyssean wife, and Charites thought the relation was an awkward one. — *Goddess, Names of the,* p. 54.

Charisi (chä-rē'sē). **Judah ben Solomon.** A Jewish poet who lived in the 13th century in Spain. Among his works most known are his 50 Makamat under the title of "Tachkemoni ("Wisdom Town"), of Hebrew counterpart to the Arabic poems of Hariri.

Charité (shär-re-tā'), **La.** A town in the department of Nièvre, France, situated on the Loire 15 miles north-northwest of Nevers. Population (1891), commune, 5,443.

Charites (char'i-tēz). See *Charis* and *Graces.*

Chariton (char'i-ton). A river in southern Iowa and northern Missouri, which joins the Missouri 60 miles northwest of Jefferson City. Length, about 250 miles.

Chariton of Aphrodisias (kar'i-ton ov af-rō-dis'i-as). [Gr. Χαρίτων.] Probably the assumed name of the Greek author of the romance "Chæreas and Callirrhoe" (which see).

Charjui. See *Tchardjui.*

Charlatan (shär-lä-ton'), **Le.** A novel by Balzac, written in 1830.

Charlemagne (chär'le-mān; F. pron. shärl-mańy'), or **Charles the Great,** G. *Karl der Grosse,* L. *Carlo Magno, Magnus, Carolus Magnus.*] Born at Liège (Ingelheim, Aachen(?), Salzburg, Bavaria(?)), April 2, 742 or 747; died at Aachen, Germany, Jan. 28, 814. A great king of the Franks and emperor of the Romans. He was the son of Pepin the Short, king of the Franks, on whose death in 768 he succeeded to the throne jointly with his brother Karlman. He usurped the entire government on the death of the latter in 771. In 772 he began a war against the Saxons, which lasted with short intervals were the storming of Eresburg, the destruction of the Irmensul, the May-field at Paderborn (777), and the submission of the Saxon leader Wittekind (785), and which resulted in 804 in the complete subjugation and Christianization of Saxony. In 773, at the instance of the Pope, he made war upon Desiderius, king of the Lombards, who had occupied the Pentapolis and was besieging Rome. He captured the Lombard capital, Pavia, in 774, and the same year incorporated the kingdom of the Lombards with that of the Franks. In 778 he made an expedition against the Arabs in Spain, which terminated in the destruction of the Frankish rear-guard under Roland at Roncesvalles. He subdued Bavaria in 788; conquered the Avars 791–796; was crowned emperor at St. Peter's, Dec. 25, 800, and in 803–810 defeated the Danes, whom he compelled to retire behind the Eider. His kingdom, to the protection of which he erected in the border districts the so-called marks or margraviates, extended at the close of his reign from the Ebro to the Raab, and from the Eider to the Garigliano. He established Lieffs at Aix-la-Chapelle, and by his patronage of letters attracted to his court the scholars Eginhard, Paul Warnefried, and Alcuin, the last-mentioned of whom wrote an account of his life entitled "Vita Caroli Magni."

Charlemagne. A tragedy in five acts by Lemercier, first played at the Théâtre Français, June 27, 1816.

Charlemagne Cycle of Romances. A series of medieval romances having Charlemagne or

some one of his twelve peers or paladins as a center. The Frankish heroic ballads were reduced to writing to the order of Charlemagne and from these similar ballads were written about himself and his warriors. These chansons de geste were arranged as cyclic poems in the 14th century, and may be divided into three groups: the "Geste of the King" (Charlemagne), the "Geste of Provence" or of Garin de Montglane, and the "Geste of Doon of Doolin of Mayence." These are all composed of many parts, but may be described, as a whole, as a mythical history of Charlemagne, his peers, and the wars they undertook. The names and number of the peers vary, but Roland and Oliver are included in each of the series. About 1180 a monk of St. Gall wrote a chronicle called "De Gestis Karoli Magni," and another was written by Benedict, a monk of St. Andre, in 836. "The Pseudo-Chronicle of Turpin" was constructed from the chansons: it was written in Latin by various hands from 1090 to 1150, and was believed to be a genuine history. The first prose version of Carolingian romance was the "Reali di Francia" (Princes of France), written in Tuscan early in the 14th century. The first printed French prose version of the cycle was that of Bagnyon, 1478. It became very popular. The chronicle of Turpin, however, was refused by critics early in the 14th century. Among these romances are "Ficabras," "Garin de Montglane" ("Guerin de Montglane"), "Guiron le Courtois," "Milles et Amys" ("Amis et Amys"), "Ogier le Danois," "Doon de la Roche," "Parise," "Quatre Fils Aymon" ("Four Sons of Aymon"), "Maugis d'Aygremont," "Huon of Bordeaux," and others of widely differing date.

Charlemont (shärl-mōn'). A fortress on the Belgian frontier, near Givet, Ardennes, France. See *Givet*.

Charlemont, Viscount and Earl of. See *Caulfeild*.

Charleroi (shär-lē-rwo'). A city in the province of Hainaut, Belgium, situated on the Sambre 31 miles south of Brussels. It is the center of a coal and iron-mining district, and has manufactures of iron glass, etc. It is one of the most important industrial towns in Belgium. It was fortified by Vauban, 1704; it was captured by the French. Population (1880), 20,068.

Charles (chārlz) I. [L. *Carolus*, F. *Charles*, It. *Carlo*, Sp. Pg. *Carlos*, G. *Karl*. See *Carl*.] Born at Dunfermline, Scotland, Nov. 19, 1600; died at London, Jan. 30, 1649. A king of England, second son of James I. He became prince of Wales in 1612, and in 1625, accompanied by the Duke of Buckingham, presented in person an unethereal suit at the court of Madrid for the hand of the Infanta Maria. He acceded to the throne on the death of his father in 1625, and in the same year married Henrietta Maria of France. He retained in favor the Duke of Buckingham, his father's unpopular minister, in consequence of which he became involved in a dispute with Parliament amounting in substance to a question of sovereignty. He granted the Petition of Right, June, 1628. On the assassination of the Duke of Buckingham in August following, he made Laud and Wentworth his chief advisers. He governed without Parliament from 1629 to 1640, meeting the expenses of government by forced loans, poundage and tonnage, ship-money, and other extra-ordinary means of revenue. His ecclesiastical policy, which looked to many other things, to the introduction of the Episcopal liturgy in Scotland, provoked the adoption by the Scots of the Solemn League and Covenant, Feb. 28, 1638, and the outbreak of civil war, which terminated without a battle in the Pacification of Dunse or Berwick, June 18, 1639. The war having broken out anew in 1640, he was compelled to summon Parliament, which met Nov. 3, 1640. This Parliament, the so-called Long Parliament, impeached Laud and Wentworth (who had been created Earl of Strafford), and proceeded to the redress of grievances. The House of Commons having ordered the publication of the Grand Remonstrance, Dec. 14, 1641, he replied by impeaching and attempting to arrest (Jan. 4, 1642) five of the Parliamentary leaders, failing in which he left London, Jan. 10, 1642. He raised the royal standard at Nottingham, Aug. 22, 1642; suffered a decisive defeat at the hands of the Parliamentary leader under Fairfax at Naseby, June 14, 1645; delivered himself to the Scottish army at Newark, May 5, 1646; was surrendered to Parliament, Jan. 30, 1647; was tried for treason, Jan. 20–27, 1649, and was executed at Whitehall.

Charles II. Born at St. James's Palace, London, May 29, 1630; died at St. James's, Feb. 6, 1685. A king of England, son of Charles I. He was appointed to the command of the Royalist forces in the western counties of England in the civil war, and after the decisive victory of the Parliamentary army at Naseby left England May 16, 1646, having during the war chiefly in France and Holland. He was proclaimed king at Edinburgh Feb. 5, 1649; arrived in the Firth of Cromarty June 16, 1650; was crowned at Scone Jan. 1, 1651; was totally defeated by Cromwell at Worcester Sept. 3, 1651; and escaped after numerous adventures, to Fecamp, Normandy, Oct. 16, 1651. Owing to the influence of General Monk, he was proclaimed king at Westminster May 8, 1660; entered London May 29, 1660; and was crowned April 23, 1661. He married Catherine of Braganza May 20, 1662. He assented at his restoration to the abolition of the feudal rights of knight service, wardship, and purveyance, in consideration of a yearly income to the crown of £1,200,000, and to an act of indemnity for all political offenses committed between Jan. 1, 1637, and June 24, 1660, from the operation of which act, however, the regicides were excluded.

Charles I., surnamed "The Great." See *Charlemagne*.

Charles (chārlz; F. pron. shārl) **II.,** surnamed "The Bald" (F. *le Chauve*, G. *der Kahle*). Born at Frankfort-on-the-Main, June 13, 823; died near Mont Cenis, Alps, Oct. 6, 877. King of France and emperor of the Romans, younger son of Louis le Débonnaire: as king of France, reckoned as Charles I. Louis died in 840, after dividing his empire among his sons Lothaire, Louis, and Charles, the last of whom received all of France lying west of the Rhone. Lothaire having claimed the preeminence, his brothers united against him, defeated him at Fontenay June 25, 841, and compelled him to accept the treaty of Verdun, concluded in Aug., 843. In 875, on the death of Louis II. of Italy without issue, Charles invaded Italy, and after defeating the army of his brother Louis, the rightful heir of Louis II., was crowned emperor by Pope John VIII. at Rome Dec. 25, 875. During his reign France was ravaged by the Normans, who sacked Bordeaux, Tours, Rouen, Orleans, and other cities, including some quarters of Paris.

Charles III., surnamed "The Fat" (F. *le Gros*, G. *der Dicke*). Born 839: died at Neidingen, Swabia, Jan. 13, 888. King of France and emperor of the Romans, son of Louis the German: as king of France, reckoned as Charles II. He succeeded 876 after dividing his kingdom among his sons Carloman, Louis, and Charles. He brothers dying without lawful issue, Charles inherited their portions. He was crowned emperor in 881, and in 885 became king or regent of France, whose heir, Charles the Simple, was a minor. In Sept., 886, he concluded a humiliating treaty with the Normans at Paris. He was deposed by Arnulf in November, 887.

Charles III., surnamed "The Simple" (F. *le Simple*, or *le Sot*). Born Sept. 17, 879; died at Péronne, France, Oct. 7, 929. A king of France, son of Louis "the Stammerer." He was crowned in 893 by his partizans in opposition to Eudes, who had been elected king by the nobles in 888 over his infant uncle; and on the death of the latter in 898 became sole king. In 912 he ceded Normandy to Rollo.

Charles V., surnamed "The Fair" (F. *le Bel*). Born 1294; died at Vincennes, near Paris, 1328. A king of France, youngest son of Philip "the Fair." He reigned 1322–28. His sister Isabella was married to Edward II. of England, with whom he was at war concerning the homage for the duchy of Guienne. Isabella having been sent to France to negotiate the question, he permitted her to perfect preparations by means of which Edward was deposed.

Charles V., surnamed "The Wise" (F. *le Sage*). Born at Vincennes, near Paris, Jan. 21, 1337; died there, Sept. 16, 1380. King of France, son of John II. He reigned 1364–80. He was lieutenant-general or regent of France, 1356–60, during the captivity of his father in England. During his reign France recovered nearly all the territory that had been conquered by Edward III., except Calais and Bordeaux. He was a patron of learning, and founded the Royal Library of Paris.

Charles VI., surnamed "The Well-Beloved" (F. *le Bien-Aimé*). Born at Paris, Dec. 3, 1368; died at Paris, Oct. 21, 1422. King of France, son of Charles V. He reigned 1380–1422. Being a minor at his accession, the regency was conducted by his uncles the dukes of Anjou, Berri, and Burgundy. He married Isabeau of Bavaria, daughter of Duke Philip van Antwerpe at Roseberge Nov. 27, 1382. In 1388 he assumed the government. Becoming deranged in 1392, a dispute for power ensued between the dukes of Burgundy and Orleans, the latter being the king's brother. The ascendancy was gained by the former, who died 1404. His son Jean procured the murder of the duke of Orleans in 1407, and began a civil war, the so-called war of the Burgundians and Armagnacs. Henry V. of England invaded the country, and Oct. 25, 1415, defeated the French army at Agincourt. He was crowned at Rheims in 1429, and entered Paris in 1436. He effected a reconciliation between the Armagnac and Burgundian factions, and regained all of France from the English except Calais.

Charles VIII. Born at Amboise, France, June 30, 1470: died at Amboise, April 7, 1498. King of France, son of Louis XI. He reigned 1483–98. He invaded Italy in 1494 with a view to conquering Naples, which he entered 1495. Ferdinand of Spain, the emperor, and all the Italian powers having united against him, he left the Duke of Montpensier with a strong force in Naples and returned to France with the remnants of his army, defeating on the way the numerically superior allies at Fornovo, July 6, 1495. The French were soon after expelled from Naples by the Spaniards.

Charles IX. Born at St. Germain-en-Laye, near Paris, June 27, 1550: died at Vincennes, near Paris, May 30, 1574. King of France, the second son of Henry II. He reigned 1560–74. Being a minor at his accession, he was placed under the regency of his mother, Catharine de' Medici. He was declared of age in 1563, but the policy of the government continued to be dictated by his mother, under whose influence he consented to the massacre of St. Bartholomew, Aug. 24, 1572.

Charles X. Born at Versailles, France, Oct. 9, 1757: died at Görz, Austria, Nov. 6, 1836. King of France 1824–30, youngest brother of Louis XVIII. He received at birth the name of Charles Philippe and the title of Comte d'Artois. He joined the royalist emigration of 1789. In 1796, having obtained ships and men from England, he commanded an expedition which was to land on the coast of Brittany and join the Vendean chief Charette, but which resulted in failure through the cowardice of its leader, who did not venture to attempt a landing. He entered Paris with the Allies in April, 1814, and Sept. 16, 1824, succeeded his brother Louis XVIII. His government, whose policy was dictated by the ecclesiastical party, became extremely unpopular. After the defeat of the ministries of Villele and Martignac the king formed an extreme royalist ministry under the Prince de Polignac, Aug. 9, 1829. The Chamber of Deputies voted in March, 1830, an address hostile to the ministers, who, appealing to the country, were defeated. Resolving on a coup d'état, the king and ministry issued, July 26, 1830, a body of ordinances which restricted the freedom of the press, established a new mode of election, and declared the recent elections illegal. As a consequence the so-called July revolution, which lasted from July 27–30, broke out, in the course of which Charles was expelled from the throne.

Charles IV. Born at Prague, Bohemia, May 14, 1316: died at Prague, Nov. 29, 1378. Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire, son of John of Luxemburg, king of Bohemia. He reigned 1347–78, and published the Golden Bull (which see) in 1356.

Charles V. Born at Ghent, Flanders, Feb. 24, 1500: died at Yuste, near Plasencia, Estremadura, Spain, Sept. 21, 1558. Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire. He was the son of Philip of Burgundy by Joanna, daughter of Ferdinand and Isabella, and was the grandson of the emperor Maximilian I. He became king of Spain (as Charles I.) in 1516, was elected emperor in 1519, and was crowned at Aix-la-Chapelle in 1520. He attended the diet at Worms in 1521, concluded with Francis I. of France the peace of Cambrai in 1529, attended the diet of Augsburg in 1530, conquered Tunis in 1535, made a fruitless invasion of Provence in 1536–37, conducted an unsuccessful expedition against Algiers in 1541, concluded with Francis I. of France the peace of Crépy in 1544, defeated the forces of the Smalkaldic League at Mühlberg in 1547, was surprised by Maurice of Saxony and forced to conclude the convention of Passau in 1552, and concluded with the Protestants the peace of Augsburg in 1555. He abdicated the government of the Netherlands in 1555, and of Spain and the empire in 1556. He subsequently lived in the monastery of Yuste in Spain. The portraits of this emperor are: (*a*) a portrait by Titian (1548), in the old Pinakothek at Munich. The emperor is seated, aiming in armor, with an extended view over a rural landscape. He is robed in black, with a fur-lined cloak, and wears the Golden Fleece. (*b*) A famous portrait by Titian (1548), in the Royal Museum at Madrid. This figure is full-length, clad in a rich dress; the right hand rests on a dagger, and the left on a large dog. (*c*) An equestrian portrait by Titian, in the Royal Museum at Madrid. This is held to be the finest portrait of the emperor (1548). (*d*) A portrait by Titian, in the Royal Museum at Madrid. The emperor is portrayed in his privacy, with the marks of illness and age on his face.

Charles V., Abdication of. See *Abdication of Charles V.*

Charles VI. Born Oct. 1, 1685: died at Vienna, Oct. 20, 1740. Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire, son of Leopold I. He reigned 1711–40. He issued his pragmatic sanction (which see) in 1713, and was pretender to the Spanish throne as Charles III.: see *Spanish Succession, War of*) 1703–14.

Charles VII. (Karl Albrecht). Born at Brussels, Aug. 6, 1697: died at Munich, Jan. 20, 1745. Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire, son of Maximilian Emmanuel, elector of Bavaria, whom he succeeded in 1726. A claimant of the Austrian inheritance, he participated in the War of the Austrian Succession, which broke out in 1740, was proclaimed king of Bohemia in 1741, and was crowned emperor in 1742. He died during the war.

Charles I. Born April 20, 1839. King of Rumania, son of the Prince of Hohenzollern. He was elected prince of Rumania in 1866, and proclaimed king in 1881.

Charles I., king of Spain. See *Charles V.*, emperor.

Charles II. Born Nov. 6, 1661: died Nov. 1, 1700. King of Spain, son of Philip IV. He reigned 1665–1700. He was the last of the Hapsburg line in Spain, and his death was the signal for the outbreak of the so-called War of the Spanish Succession. See *Spanish Succession, War of*.

Charles III. Born Jan. 20, 1716: died at Madrid, Dec. 14, 1788. King of Spain, second son of Philip V. He was king of the Two Sicilies 1735–59, and king of Spain 1759–88. He sided with France in the Seven Years' War and in the American war of independence. In 1767 he expelled the Jesuits from Spain and all its dependencies.

Charles IV. Born at Naples, Nov. 12, 1748: died in Italy, Jan. 19, 1819. King of Spain, son of Charles III. whom he succeeded in 1788. He was completely under the influence of his wife, Maria Louisa Theresa of Parma, who in 1792 elevated her favorite Godoy to the post of prime minister. A revolution having been provoked by the incompetence of the minister, Napoleon embraced the opportunity to expel in 1808 the house of Bourbon from Spain.

Charles I. or **VII. (Swerkerson).** Died 1167 (1168?). King of Sweden. He succeeded his father, Swerker I., as king of Gothland in 1155, and in 1161 assumed the government of Sweden also. The primacy of Upsala

was established in his reign (1164). Although the first historical Swedish king of the name of Charles he is commonly styled the seventh, in accordance with the Swedish chronicler Johan Magnus, who inserts six mythical kings of that name before him.

Charles VIII. (Knutsson). Born 1409; died 1470. King of Sweden, elected in 1448. He was occupied in almost continuous warfare against the Danes, by whom he was twice expelled from the government.

Charles IX. Born Oct. 4, 1550; died at Nyköping, Sweden, Oct. 30, 1611. King of Sweden, fourth son of Gustavus Vasa. He reigned 1604–11.

Charles X. Gustavus. Born at Nyköping, Sweden, Nov. 8, 1622; died at Gothenburg, Sweden, Feb. 15, 1660. King of Sweden, a cousin of Queen Christina. He reigned 1654–60, defeated the Poles near Warsaw in 1656, invaded Denmark in 1658, and unsuccessfully besieged Copenhagen, 1658–59.

Charles XI. Born Nov. 24, 1655; died at Stockholm, April 5, 1697. King of Sweden, son of Charles X.; reigned 1660–97.

Charles XII. Born at Stockholm, June 27, 1682; killed at Frederikshald, Norway, Dec. 11, 1718. A celebrated king of Sweden, son of Charles XI. He reigned 1697–1718, invaded Denmark in 1700, defeated the Russians at Narva, Nov. 30, 1700, defeated the Saxons and Poles 1701–06, was defeated by Peter the Great at Pultowa, July 8, 1709, escaped into Turkey, 1709, and returned to Sweden in 1714.

Charles XIII. Born Oct. 7, 1748; died Feb. 5, 1818. King of Sweden (1809–18) and Norway, second son of Adolphus Frederick. He took part in the revolution of 1772, was regent 1792–96, and became king of Norway in 1814.

Charles XIV. John (originally **Jean Baptiste Jules Bernadotte**). Born at Pau, France, Jan. 26, 1764; died at Stockholm, March 8, 1844. King of Sweden and Norway 1818–44. He entered the French general army 1794–1809, was French minister at war in 1799, became a marshal of France in 1804, served with distinction at Austerlitz in 1805, was elected crown prince of Sweden in 1810, and commanded the army of the North against Napoleon in 1813.

Charles XV. Born at Stockholm, May 3, 1826; died at Malmö, Sweden, Sept. 18, 1872. King of Sweden and Norway, son of Oscar I. He reigned 1859–72.

Charles I. Frederick Alexander. Born at Stuttgart, Wurtemberg, March 6, 1823; died Oct. 25, 1891. King of Wurtemberg. He succeeded his father (William I.) in 1864. He sided with Austria in 1866, and with Prussia 1870–71. He joined the new German Empire in 1871.

Charles I. (of Anjou). Born 1220; died at Foggia, Italy, 1285. King of Naples and Sicily, brother of Louis IX. of France. At the invitation of the Pope he attacked Manfred, king of Naples, who was defeated and slain in the battle of Benevento, Feb. 26, 1266, and Conradin, who was defeated and captured on Lago di Celano, between Scurcola and Tagliacozzo, Aug. 23, 1268. Conradin, who claimed Naples as the son and heir of Conrad, died in captivity and rebellion provoked a rebellion in Sicily (see *Sicilian Vespers*) in 1282, which cost him that island.

Charles III. (of Durazzo). Born 1345; died at Buda, Hungary, 1386. A king of Naples. Instigated by the Pope Urban VI., he attacked Joanna I., queen of Naples, whom he put to death, and whose throne he succeeded 1382. He was likewise king of Hungary 1385, and was slain (at Buda) in the same year.

Charles II., surnamed "The Bad" (F. *le Mauvais*). Born 1332; died 1387. King of Navarre 1349–87.

Charles, Archduke of Austria. Born at Florence, Sept. 5, 1771; died April 30, 1847. An Austrian general, third son of the German emperor Leopold II. He was distinguished as commander of the Rhine armies 1796–1799, defeated Marshal Jourdan 1796, defeated Napoleon at Aspern, May, 1809; and was defeated by him at Wagram, July 5–6, 1809.

Charles, G. Karl Theodor Maximilian August, Prince of Bavaria. Born at Munich, July 7, 1795; died near Tegernsee, Bavaria, Aug. 16, 1875. A Bavarian general, son of King Maximilian I. He was commander of the Bavarian contingent in 1866.

Charles, surnamed "The Bold" (F. *le Temeraire*). Born at Dijon, France, Nov. 10, 1433; killed at Nancy, France, Jan. 5, 1477. Duke of Burgundy 1467–77, son of Philip the Good. He was called at first Comte de Charolais. He conquered Lorraine in 1475, and was defeated by the Swiss at Grandson, March 1, and at Morat June 22, 1476, and at Nancy Jan. 5, 1477.

Charles V., Leopold. Born at Vienna, April 5, 1643; died at Wels, Austria, April 18, 1690. An Austrian general, titular duke of Lorraine. He was distinguished at the relief of Vienna in 1683, and defeated the Turks at Harsany or Mohacs in 1687.

Charles, Mrs. **Andrew (Elizabeth Rundle).** Born about 1826. An English novelist and general writer. Her works include "Chronicles of the Schonberg-Cotta Family" (1863), "Diary of Mrs. Kitty Trevylyan" (1864), "Draytons and Davenants" (1866), "Winifred Bertram" (1876), "Against the Stream" (1878), "Lapsed but not Lost" (1881), etc.

Charles, A wrestler in Shakspere's "As you Like it."

Charles, A river in Worcester, Middlesex, and Norfolk counties, Massachusetts, which flows into Boston Harbor northeast of Boston. Length, about 75 miles.

Charles Albert. Born Oct., 1798; died at Oporto, Portugal, July 28, 1849. King of Sardinia 1831–49. He put himself at the head of the movement for Italian independence in 1848, was defeated by the Austrians at Custozza in the same year, and abdicated after he had been defeated at Novara, March 23, 1849.

Charles Augustus. Born Sept. 3, 1757; died at Graditz, near Torgau, Prussia, June 14, 1828. Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach. He succeeded to the dukedom in 1775, belonged to the confederacy of the Rhine 1806–13, and was created grand duke in 1815. He raised the total of troops to 1758.

Charles de Blois (shärl de blwä), or **de Châtillon** (de shät-e-yon'). Killed at the battle of Auray, 1364. Duke of Brittany, nephew of Philip VI. of France, and claimant to the duchy of Brittany.

Charles Edward Louis Philip Casimir, surnamed "The Young Pretender." Born at Rome, Dec. 31, 1720; died at Rome, Jan. 31, 1788. The eldest son of the Chevalier de St. George (called James III. by his Jacobite partisans) and Princess Clementina, daughter of Prince James Sobieski. He sailed for Scotland July 15, 1745, to lead an insurrection for the recovery of the British crown for his father, and landed in the Hebrides July 23. He gathered Highland troops, and was proclaimed at Edinburgh; defeated the forces sent against him at Prestonpans, captured Carlisle, and marched upon London; but after reaching Derby he was forced to retreat, and was utterly routed at Culloden, April 16, 1746.

Charles Emmanuel I., surnamed "The Great." Born at Rivoli, Italy, Jan. 12, 1562; died at Savigliano, Piedmont, July 26, 1630. Duke of Savoy 1580–1630. He acquired Saluzzo in 1601.

Charles Emmanuel I. (Charles Emmanuel III., Duke of Savoy.) Born at Turin, April 27, 1701; died Feb. 19, 1773. King of Sardinia 1730–73; as Duke of Savoy, Charles Emmanuel III. He defeated the Austrians at Guastalla, 1734.

Charles Emmanuel II. Born May 24, 1751; died at Rome, Oct. 6, 1819. King of Sardinia. He ascended the throne Oct. 16, 1796, and abdicated June 4, 1802.

Charles Grandison (shärlz gran'di-son). **Sir.** A novel by Samuel Richardson, published in 1753. See *Grandisons, Sir Charles.*

Charles Martel (mar-tel'), "The Hammer". Born about 690; died at Quierzy-sur-Oise, France, Oct. 22, 741. Duke of Austrasia, son of Pepin d'Heristal. He became mayor of the palace in 715, and defeated the Saracens between Poitiers and Tours in 732.

Charles Robert. King of Hungary from about 1309 till 1342. He belonged to the house of Anjou.

Charles City Cross Roads. See *Fraser's Farm.*

Charleston (charl'stun). A seaport, capital of Charleston County, South Carolina, situated on a peninsula between the Ashley and Cooper rivers, in lat. 32° 46′ N., long. 79° 56′ W. It has a large harbor protected by Forts Sumter, Moultrie, and Castle Pinckney, and is one of the chief commercial cities of the south. It exports cotton, rice, phosphate, naval stores, fertilizers, etc. It was founded in 1680. A British attack on Sullivans Island was repulsed by Moultrie June 28, 1776. It was unsuccessfully attacked in 1779, and was besieged by Clinton and taken in May, 1780. Charleston was the cradle of the nullification movement in 1828–33. It was the place of meeting of the Democratic National Convention in 1860. The Secession Ordinance was passed here Dec. 20, 1860, and the bombardment of Fort Sumter April 12–13, 1861, by the Confederates began the Civil War. (See *Fort Sumter.*) Charleston was evacuated by the Confederates Feb. 17, 1865. It was visited by an earthquake Aug. 31, 1886. Population (1890), 54,955.

Charleston, sometimes called **Kanawha** (kanä'wä). The capital of West Virginia and of Kanawha County, situated on the Great Kanawha River 44 miles from its mouth. It has extensive salt-works and coal-mines. Population (1890), 6,742.

Charlestown (charlz'toun). A former city, now the Charlestown district of Boston, separated from Boston by the Charles River. It contains the State prison, a United States navy-yard, and Bunker Hill monument. It was settled in 1629, was burned by the British June 17, 1775, and was incorporated with Boston in 1874.

Charlestown. The capital of Jefferson County, West Virginia, 8 miles southwest of Harper's Ferry, and 53 miles northwest of Washington. John Brown was executed here, Dec. 2, 1859. Population (1890), 2,287.

Charleville (shär-le-vēl'). A manufacturing town in the department of Ardennes, France, situated on the Meuse 1 mile north of Mezières, and practically a part of that town. Population (1891), commune, 17,300.

Charlevoix (shär-le-vwä'). **Pierre François Xavier de.** Born at Saint Quentin, France, Oct. 29, 1682; died at La Fesche, France, Feb. 1, 1761. A French Jesuit missionary and historian. In 1720 he visited the peasants of Canada, where he traveled extensively. He explored the Mississippi in 1721, he went from Louisiana to Santo Domingo, returning to France in Dec., 1723. He published travels in Italy. His "Histoire de la Nouvelle France" contains the account of his voyages and a history of the colonies and Jesuit missions. He also wrote several other historical works on Santo Domingo, Paraguay, and Japan.

Charlies (shar'liz). A nickname given to the night-watchmen of London about 1640, from King Charles I., who improved the police system.

Charlieu (shar-lyœ'). A town in the department of Loire, France, 44 miles northwest of Lyons. Population (1891), commune, 5,247.

Charlotte (shar'lot). [F. *Charlotte*, It. *Carlotta*, Sp. Pg. *Carlota*, G. *Charlotte*.] From *Charles*, I. In Fielding's "Mock Doctor," the daughter of Sir Jasper, who pretends to be dumb to avoid a marriage with Dapper. Her prototype in Molière's "Médecin Malgré Lui" is called Lucinde.—2. In Richardson's "Hypocrite," a lively, giddy girl who finally marries Dormley, though she has been promised to Cantwell the Hypocrite. In Molière's "Tartuffe," from which the play is taken, she is called Mariane.—3. The domestic and simple wife of Albert, and the object of the affections of Werther, in Goethe's "Sorrows of Werther." She is the portrait of a person named Lotte Buff, and is also called Lotte in the novel.—4. In Cibber's comedy "The Refusal, or The Ladies' Philosophy," the daughter of Sir Gilbert Wrangle and sister of Sophronia, courted by Frankly, with whom she finally runs off.

Charlotte (Marie Charlotte Amélie Auguste Victoire Clémentine Léopoldine). Born at Laeken, near Brussels, June 7, 1840. Empress of Mexico. She is the only daughter of Leopold I. of Belgium and Louise, princess of Orléans; and married, July 27, 1857, Maximilian, archduke of Austria, whom on his acceptance of the imperial crown of Mexico she accompanied to Mexico. She was sent by Maximilian in 1866 to Napoleon III. and Louis IX to secure assistance against the republicans. Failing in her mission, and witnessing the fall of her husband, she became hopelessly insane, and has been confined since 1879 in the care of her family near Brussels.

Charlotte. The capital of Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, in lat. 35° 12′ N., long. 80° 52′ W. The "Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence" (which see) was passed here, May, 1775. Population (1890), 11,557.

Charlotte Amalie (shär-lot' ä-mäl'lye). The seaport of the island of St. Thomas, in the Danish West Indies. Population, about 10,000.

Charlotte, Aunt. A pseudonym of Mary Charlotte Young.

Charlotte Augusta, Princess. Born at Carlton House, London, Jan. 7, 1796; died at Claremont, Surrey, England, Nov. 5, 1817. Only daughter of George IV. and Caroline of Brunswick, wife of Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg (later King of the Belgians), whom she married May 2, 1816.

Charlotte Elizabeth. The pseudonym of Mrs. Charlotte Elizabeth Brown Phelan Tonna.

Charlotte Sophia. Born 1744; died at Kew, Nov. 17, 1818. Youngest daughter of Charles Lewis, brother of Frederic, duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and wife of George III. of England.

Charlottenburg (shär-lot'ten-burg). [Named from Sophia Charlotte, wife of Frederick I.] A city in the province of Brandenburg, Prussia, situated on the Spree 5 miles west of Berlin. It is a manufactu, but is practically a part of Berlin. It contains a royal palace, the mausoleum of the queen Hohenzollerns, a technical high school, and a royal porcelain factory. The royal palace is an extensive group of buildings built in 1699 and later. The total frontage reaches 1,650 feet. The central part is surmounted by an imposing dome, and the interior is decorated in the Louis XV. style. The apartments of queen Louise are in the Louis XVI. style. Connected with the palace is the mausoleum, with the tombs of Frederick William III. and Queen Louise, and the emperor William I. and empress Augusta. The altar-tombs of the first two, with recumbent figures by Rauch, are justly admired. The city is on the site of the earlier Lietzow. Population (1890), commune, 76,879.

Charlottesville (shar'lots-vil). A town in Albemarle County, Virginia, 65 miles northwest of Richmond; the seat of the University of Virginia. See *Virginia, University of.*) Population (1890), 5,591.

Charlottetown (shär'lot-toun). A seaport and the capital of Prince Edward Island, Canada, in lat. 46° 14′ N., long. 63° 7′ W. Population (1891), 11,374.

Charmian (chär'mi-an). Cleopatra's favorite waiting-woman in Shakspere's "Antony and Cleopatra." She kills herself after Cleopatra's death.

Charmides (kär'mi-dēz). [Gr. *Χαρμίδης.*] A dialogue of Plato, the narration by Socrates of a conversation on the subject of temperance (moderation or practical wisdom) between himself, Charmides (a beautiful youth renowned for his moderation), Critias, and Chærephon, which took place in Athens at the Palæstra of Taureas, near the porch of the King Archon, immediately after the battle of Potidæa, from which Socrates had just returned. Charmides was an Athenian, son of Glaucon, cousin of Critias, and uncle of Plato.

Charmouth (chär'mouth). A village on the coast of Dorsetshire, England, 2 miles northeast of Lyme Regis. It is usually identified with Carrum, the scene of a victory of the Danes over Egbert in 835. Ethelwulf was defeated here by the Danes in 840 or 841 (?).

Charnock (chär'nok), **Stephen.** Born at London, 1628: died at London, July 27, 1680. An English nonconformist clergyman, a graduate of Emmanuel College, Cambridge: author of "A Treatise on the Excellence and Attributes of God," etc.

Charnwood Forest (chärn'wůd for'est). A forest in the northwestern part of Leicestershire, England.

Charolais, or Charollais (shä-ró-lä'). A former county of France, in the department of Saône-et-Loire.

Charolais, Comte de. See *Charles the Bold.*

Charolles (shä-rol'). A town in the department of Saone-et-Loire, France, in lat. 46° 26′ N., long. 4° 18′ E. It was the ancient capital of Charolais. Population (1891), commune, 3,246.

Charon (kā'ron). [Gr. *Χάρων.*] In Greek mythology, the ferryman, a son of Erebus, who transported the souls of the dead (whose bodies had been buried) over the rivers of the lower world. His fee was an obolus or danace, and this coin was placed for him in the mouth of the dead previous to burial.

Charondas (ka-ron'das). [Gr. *Χαρώνδας.*] Born at Catana, Sicily: lived about 500 B. C. A Sicilian lawgiver who legislated for the cities of Chalcidian origin in Sicily and Italy.

Charon's staircase. See the extract.

> At the middle point of the (Greek) stage, some steps — known as "Charon's staircase," because the ghost sometimes comes up by them — lead down into what we should call the pit. The Greeks call it the orchestra or dancing-place. *Jebb*, Gr. Lit., p. 76.

Charras (shä-rä'), **Jean Baptiste Adolphe.** Born at Pfalzburg, Lorraine, Jan. 7, 1810: died at Basel, Switzerland, Jan. 23, 1865. A noted French military writer. His chief work is a "Histoire de la campagne de 1815" (1857).

Charrière (shä-ryär'), **Madame de Saint-Hyacinthe de (Isabelle Agnès Van Tuyll).** Born at Utrecht, Netherlands, 1746: died near Neuchâtel, Switzerland, Dec. 27, 1805. A French authoress who wrote under the pseudonym Abbé de la Tour. Her chief works are "Lettres neufchâtelaises" (1784), "Caliste, ou lettres écrites de Lausanne" (1786).

Charron (shä-rōn'), **Pierre.** Born at Paris, 1541: died at Paris, Nov. 16, 1603. A noted French philosopher and Roman Catholic theologian. His works include "Traité des trois vérités" (1594), "Traité de la sagesse" (1601), etc.

Charruas (chä-rō-äs'). The name usually given to a numerous race of Indians who, in the 16th century, occupied the region on both sides of the river Uruguay, ranging to the Paraná and the southern coast. The Bohanes, Minuanes, Vases, and Guenoas were subtribes; but all these names are sometimes applied to the whole race. The Charruas were a dark race, apparently allied to the Chaco tribes. They were wandering hunters and robbers, very savage and treacherous, and waged a destructive war on the Spaniards. Solis, the discoverer of the Plata, was killed by them. They fought principally with the bolas or weighted lasso; later they became skilful horsemen. About 1750 they were partly subdued and formed into villages. The modern Gauchos of Uruguay have much Charrua blood and portions of the race remain in much pure state. They are much employed as soldiers and herdsmen.

Charter, The Great. See *Magna Charta.*

Charterhouse (chär'ter-hous). [A corruption of *Chartreuse*; orig. the name of a village in France (ML. *Cartusia*), near the seat of the orig. monastery of the order, called distinctively *La Grande Chartreuse.*] A Carthusian monastery (later a hospital, and a school for boys) in London, founded in 1371 by Sir Walter Manny and the Bishop of Northburgh. At the dissolution the Charter House was given by Henry VIII. to Sir Thomas Audley, and passed through various hands to Sir Thomas Sutton, who in 1611 founded on its site a hospital under the name of the Hospital of St. James. This foundation long existed as a hospital for decayed gentlemen and a school for boys. The school was transferred to Godalming, Surrey, in 1872, and the premises are now occupied by the school of the Merchant Tailors' Company. The buildings are for the most part of the early 16th century, and the great hall and the chapel retain much of their original features. The great staircase, great chamber, chapel, and cloister are also of much interest.

Charter Oak, The. A tree celebrated in American (legendary) history, which formerly stood in Hartford, Connecticut. According to tradition, when the charter of Massachusetts Bay and Connecticut of the Assembly the surrender of the colonial charter, the delate in that body over the governor's demand was prolonged beyond daylight, when suddenly the lights were extinguished, and in the darkness a patriot, Captain Wadsworth, escaped with the charter and hid it in a hollow tree. The charter was contemporary record of this event. The Charter Oak was overthrown by a storm in 1856.

Chartier (shär-tyā'), **Alain.** Born at Bayeux, France, about 1369 (?): died at Avignon (?), France, 1449 (1458 ?), a famous French poet and man of letters. He wrote "Le quadrilogue inventif," "L'Espérance," "La belle dame sans mercy," and numerous other works. His poetry consists mainly of allegorical and controversial love poems and moral verse. He is best known by the story that Margaret of Scotland stooped and kissed his lips while he lay asleep, to the astonishment of the attendants, for the poetry and virtuous sentiments that had issued from them.

Chartists (chär'tists). A body of political reformers (chiefly working-men) that sprang up in England about the year 1838. The Chartists advocated as their leading principles universal suffrage, the abolition of the property qualification for a seat in Parliament, annual parliaments, equal representation, payment of members of Parliament, and vote by ballot, all of which they demanded as constituting the People's Charter. The members of the extreme section of the party, which favored an appeal to arms or in popular risings if the charter could not be obtained by legitimate means, were called "physical-force men." The Chartists disappeared as a party after 1849. Also *Charterists.*

Charton (shär-tōn'), **Édouard Thomas.** Born at Sens, Yonne, France, May 11, 1807. A French author. He was elected to the Constituent Assembly in 1848, and to the National Assembly at Bordeaux and Versailles in 1871, and became a senator in 1876. He founded the "Magasin Pittoresque" (1833), the "Illustration" (1843), and "Le Tour du Monde" (1860). Author of "Les voyageurs anciens et modernes" (1855–1857), etc.

Chartres (shärtr). The capital of the department of Eure-et-Loir, France, on the Eure 48 miles southwest of Paris; the ancient Autricum, later Carnutum. It has a large trade in grain, and is famous for its cathedral, one of the finest churches of the world, built in the 12th and 13th centuries, and notable for both beauty and solidity. The oldest part is the crypt, which, with the adjoining sculptured portals, and south tower and spire considered the finest of their type. The elegant and ornate north spire is much later. The great triple porches, the interior walls covered with sculpture, are matchless. The interior is simple, but of most impressive dignity. Over 160 of the great windows retain their 13th-century glass: among a display of jewelled color unequaled elsewhere. Other remarkable features are the rose of the west front, and the series of sculptures of the life of Christ and of the Virgin, framed in the richest Renaissance tracery, which adorns the exterior of the choir-screen. Chartres was the capital of the Carnutes, and a center of Druid worship. It was fortified by Charles the Bald, and was the chief town and capital of Beauce. Henry IV. was crowned here king of France in 1593. It was taken by the Germans, Oct., 1870. Population (1891), 23,108.

Chartres, County of. An ancient district in northern France, comprised in the government of Orléanais, and partly corresponding to the department of Eure-et-Loir. Capital, Chartres. It was united to Champagne 1125–52, and was purchased by St. Louis in 1234. It was afterward a duchy and a royal appanage.

Chartres (shärtr), **Duc de (Robert Philippe Louis Eugène Ferdinand d'Orléans).** Born at Paris, Nov. 9, 1840. A French prince, younger brother of the Comte de Paris, and grandson of Louis Philippe. He served in the Italian campaign of 1859, and in 1861 was made a lieutenant. After the revolution of Sept. 4, 1870, he returned incognito to France, served under an assumed name in General Chanzy's army, and in 1871, when the National Assembly revoked the law banishing the Orléans family, was appointed major. He became colonel in 1878, and was in command of the 12th Chasseurs, stationed at Rouen, when by the decree of Feb. 24, 1883, he was suspended from the active list: by the law of June 23, 1886, he was expelled from the army. He married Françoise Marie Amélie d'Orléans, June 11, 1863, and has issue two daughters and two sons, Prince Henri Philippe Marie and Prince Jean Pierre Clément Marie (born at Paris, Sept. 4, 1874).

Chartreuse (shär-trēz'), **La Grande.** The leading Carthusian monastery, situated 13 miles northeast of Grenoble, in the department of Isère, France. It was founded by St. Bruno about 1084. It gives name to the liqueur Chartreuse, manufactured there.

Chartreuse de Parme (shär-trēz' de pärm), **La.** A novel by Stendhal (Beyle), published in 1839.

Charudes. See *Harudes.*

Charybdis (ka-rib'dis). [Gr. *Χάρυβδις.*] In Greek mythology, a sea-monster which three times a day sucks in the sea and discharges it again in a terrible whirlpool: depicted as a maiden above, but ending below in the body of a fish begirt with hideous dogs. Opposite her was the other monster Scylla. In later times they were placed in the Straits of Messina, Scylla being fortified with a projecting rock on the Italian side. The name of Charybdis is derived by some from Semitic *hur abed,* 'hole of perdition, abyss.'

Charyllis (ka-ril'is). In Spenser's "Colin Clout 's Come Home Again," a character intended for Lady Anne Compton, one of the six daughters of Sir John Spenser of Althorpe.

Chasdai ben Isaac ibn Shaprut (chäs-dī' ben i'zak 'bn shäp-röt'). A Jewish statesman and physician in Cordova, Spain, 915–970, body physician and minister of finance under the caliphs Abd-er-Rahman III. and Al-Hakim. He was appointed by them *Nasi* (prince, head) over the Jews in the caliphate. He was a generous promoter of literature, and translated the botanical work of Dioscorides from Latin into Arabic. His correspondence with Joseph, the Jewish king of the Khazar kingdom, near the Caspian Sea, is extant.

Chase (chās), **Philander.** Born at Cornish, N. H., Dec. 14, 1775: died at Robin's Nest, Ill., Sept. 20, 1852. An American missionary bishop of the Episcopal Church, one of the founders of Kenyon College, Ohio, and Jubilee College, Illinois.

Chase, Salmon Portland. Born at Cornish, N. H., Jan. 13, 1808: died at New York, May 7, 1873. An American statesman and jurist, nephew of Philander Chase. He was United States senator from Ohio 1849–55; governor 1855–59; secretary of the treasury 1861–64; and chief justice of the Supreme Court 1864–73.

Chase, Samuel. Born in Somerset County, Maryland, April 17, 1741: died June 19, 1811. An American jurist, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. He was appointed associate justice of the Supreme Court in 1796; was impeached for misdemeanor 1804; and was acquitted 1805.

Chase, William Merritt. Born at Franklin, Ind., Nov. 1, 1849. An American painter of portraits, still life, and landscapes. He was a pupil of the schools of the National Academy of New York. In 1871 he went to St. Louis, where he had some success as a portrait-painter, and in 1872 to Germany, where he studied under Piloty at Munich, returning to New York in 1878. He is a member of the National Academy, president of the Society of American Artists, and has been the recipient of many honors at home and abroad.

Chasidim (chä-sē'dim), or **Assideans.** [Heb., 'pious ones, pietists.'] A party which arose among the Jews during the period of the Maccabean struggles. Its object was the defense and maintenance of the Jewish law in all its particulars against the encroachments of Greek customs (Hellenism). It is not improbable that they were the forerunners of the Essenes. In modern times a similar sect has spread among the Jews of eastern Europe and the Orient, which is supposed to have originated with a certain Israel Baal Shem in the 18th century. They strive after a closer communion with God by means of the Kabbalah ('mysticism') and the mediation of a rabbi or zaddik ('just man') whom they believe to be a special favorite of God, and to be endowed with the power of performing miracles by prayer.

Chasles (shäl), **Michel.** Born at Épernon, Eure-et-Loir, France, Nov. 15, 1793: died at Paris, Dec. 19, 1880. A celebrated French geometer, professor at the École Polytechnique, and later at the Sorbonne. He was the author of "Aperçu historique sur l'origine et le développement des méthodes en geométrie, etc." (1837), "Traité de géometrie supérieure" (1852), "Traité des sections coniques" (1865), "Rapport sur les progrès de la géométrie" (1870), etc. He was the victim of a literary forgery (by Irène Lucas) in 1867, being persuaded of the genuineness of a large number of forged letters of Pascal, Dante, Shakspere, and others. On those of Pascal he made a report to the Academy.

Chasles, Victor Euphémion Philarète. Born at Mauvilliers, near Chartres, France, Oct. 8, 1798: died at Venice, July 18, 1873. A French literary critic, novelist, and general writer. His essays have been collected in eleven volumes, under the title "Études de littérature comparée."

Chassé (shäs-sā'), **David Hendrik,** Baron. Born at Thiel, Netherlands, March 18, 1765: died at Breda, Netherlands, May 2, 1849. A Dutch general. He was distinguished in the French

service in the Peninsular campaign, and in the Dutch service at Waterloo in 1815, and at Antwerp 1830-32. From his predilection for attacking with the bayonet, he was nicknamed by the soldiers "General Bajonet."

Chasseloup-Laubat (shäs-lō' lō-bä'), **François**, Marquis **de.** Born at St. Sernin, Charente-Inférieure, France, Aug. 18, 1754; died at Paris, Oct. 10, 1833. A French military engineer, distinguished in the campaigns from 1792–1812.

Chasseloup-Laubat, Justin Prudent, Marquis **de.** Born at Paris, 1802; died at Paris, Dec. 17, 1865. A French general and politician, son of François de Chasseloup-Laubat.

Chasseloup-Laubat, Justin Napoléon Samuel Prosper, Comte **de.** Born at Alessandria, Italy, March 29, 1805; died at Paris, March, 1873. A French politician, son of François de Chasseloup-Laubat, minister of marine and the colonies 1859–67.

Chassepot (shäs-pō'), **Antoine Alphonse.** Born at Mutzig, Alsace, May 4, 1833. A French mechanician, author of the Chassepot rifle, adopted for the French army in 1868.

Chasta Costa (chä'stä kŏs'tä). A tribe of the Pacific division of the Athapascan stock of North American Indians. They formerly lived in about 20 villages along the upper Rogue River, Oregon, and are now on the Siletz reservation, Oregon. Their dialect differs but slightly from that of the Tutu and other tribes on the lower Rogue River. See *Athapascan.*

Chaste Maid in Cheapside, A. A play by Middleton, acted about Dec. 25, 1612 (Fleay); printed in 1630.

Chastel, Jean. See *Châtel, Jean.*

Chastellain (shät-lan'), or **Chastellain, Georges.** Born near Alost, Flanders, about 1405; died at Valenciennes (?), Feb. or March, 1475. A Flemish chronicler and poet, author of "Chronique des dues de Burgoyne," etc. His collected works were edited by Kervyn de Lettenhove, 1863–66.

Chastelard (shät-lär'). **Pierre de Boscosel de.** Born in Dauphiné, France, about 1540; executed at the Tolbooth, Edinburgh, 1563. A French poet at the court of Francis II. and Mary Queen of Scots, a descendant of the Chevalier Bayard. He was a page in the household of the constable Montmorency, and afterward in that of Marshal Strozzi. He went to Scotland after the death of her husband, in 1561, Chastelard followed her in the train of Damville who escorted her. He was violently in love with her, and she amused herself with him with his own verses. He went back to France, but returned in 1563. His love for her was not without encouragement. He was twice discovered in her bedchamber, the second time by her own brother, but for the second sacrificed him mercilessly to public opinion, and he was taken to the Tolbooth and hung.

Chastelard. A tragedy by Swinburne, published in 1865.

Chasteler (shät-lā'), **Jean Gabriel Joseph Albert,** Marquis **du.** Born at Malhais, near Mons, Belgium, Jan. 22, 1763; died at Venice, March 10, 1825. An Austrian general, distinguished at Wattignies 1793, in Italy 1799, and in the Tyrol 1800, 1805, and 1809.

Chastellain. See *Chastelain.*

Chastellux (shät-lüks'), **François Jean,** Marquis **de.** Born at Paris, 1734; died at Paris, Oct. 28, 1788. A French general and author. He served in the American Revolutionary wars. His chief works are "De la felicité publique" (1772), "Voyages dans l'Amérique septentrionale" (1786).

Chat, Nation de. See *Erie.*

Châteaubriand (shä-tō-brē-on'), **François René Auguste,** Vicomte **de.** Born at St.-Malo, France, Sept. 4, 1768; died at Paris, July 4, 1848. A celebrated French author and statesman. He entered the army in 1786; traveled in America 1791–92; served in the royalist army at Thionville in September, 1792; and subsequently emigrated to England, where in 1797 he published "Essai historique, politique et moral sur les révolutions anciennes et modernes," etc. He returned to France in 1800, and having been converted by the death of his mother from infidelity to the Roman Catholic faith, published in 1802 a brilliant eulogy of Christianity, entitled "Le génie du christianisme." In 1803 he was appointed by Napoleon Bonaparte secretary of legation at Rome, and in Nov. of the same year minister to the republic of Valais, a post which he resigned on the execution of the Duke of Enghien in 1804. In 1814 he supported the Bourbons in a pamphlet entitled "De Buonaparte et des Bourbons." He was created a peer of France in 1815, was ambassador at London in 1822, and was minister of foreign affairs 1823–24. Besides those already mentioned, his chief works are "Atala" (1801), "René" (1802), "Les martyrs" (1809), "Itinéraire de Paris à Jérusalem," (1811), "Les Natchez" (1826), "Les aventures du dernier des Abencerages" (1826), and "Mémoires d'outre-tombe" (1849–50).

Châteaubriant (shä-tō-brē-on'). A town in the department of Loire-Inférieure, France, on the Chère 35 miles north-northeast of Nantes. It has a castle. An edict against the Protestants, by Henry II., was issued here in 1551. Population (1891), commune, 6,235.

Châteaubriant, Comtesse de (Françoise de Foix. Born about 1490; died at Châteaubriant, France, Oct. 16, 1537. A mistress of Francis I., king of France.

Château-Chinon (shä-tō'shē-nōn'). A town in the department of Nièvre, France, 20 miles west-northwest of Autun.

Château de Meillant (shä-tō' dē mā-yon'). A castle at St. Amand Montrond, France, now a seat of the Due de Mortemart. It is a very ancient edifice, but recovers its present great development in the third half of the fifteenth, the 16th, and the beginning of the 17th century. It resembles the Maison de Jacques Cœur at Bourges in its many towers, its high roofs and dormers, and its most picturesque and ornate court. The interior is richly fitted out and decorated in the style of the architecture.

Châteaudun (shä-tō-dun'). A town in the department of Eure-et-Loir, France, situated on the Loir 30 miles west-northwest of Orléans. Here is a fine castle in ruins. It contains a castle of the former counts of Dunois. It was stormed and burned by the Germans in 1870. Population (1891), commune, 7,147.

Château Gaillard (shä-tō' gā-yär'). A celebrated ruin near Les Andelys, Eure, France, on a cliff 300 feet above the Seine. It was built in 1197–98 by Richard Cœur de Lion, and was taken by Philip Augustus of France in 1204. The castle proper represents in plan a circle of waved outline, of very massive masonry. Outside rise flanking towers, and on the river side of the circle stands the huge cylindrical donjon, with walls 15 feet thick.

Château-Gontier (shä-tō'gōn-tyä'). A town in the department of Mayenne, France, situated on the Mayenne in lat. 47° 50′ N., long. 0° 42′ W. It was the birthplace of Nicolas Boileau-Despréaux, 1636–1711. Population (1891), commune, 7,281.

Châteaugnay (shä-tō-gā'), **Sieur de.** See *Lemoine, Antoine.*

Châteaulin (shä-tō-lan'). A town in the department of Finistère, France, 14 miles north of Quimper, on the Aune. Population (1891), commune, 5,067.

Châtellerault (shät-tel-rō'). A town in the department of Indre-et-Loire, France, 19 miles northeast of Tours. Population (1891), commune, 4,397.

Châteauroux (shä-tō-rō'). The capital of the department of Indre, France, situated on the Indre in lat. 46° 50′ N., long. 1° 42′ E. It has manufactures of coarse cloth, woolen goods, etc. It contains a church of St. Andrew. Population (1891), commune, 23,924.

Châteauroux, Duchesse de (Marie Anne de Mailly, Marquise de la Tournelle). Born Oct., 1717; died at Paris, Dec. 8, 1744. A mistress of Louis XV., 1742–44.

Châtel-Chéhéry (shä-tel-shā-ā-rē'). [L. *Castrum Theodonense.*] A town in the department of Ardennes, France, situated on the Marne 50 miles east by north of Paris. In 1359 it was besieged in vain by Charles IX. It contains a ruined castle, built by Charles Martel (?). It was the birthplace of La Fontaine (1621–1695). Napoleon defeated the Russians and Prussians here, February, 1814. Population (1891), commune, 6,837.

Châtel-Guyon (shä-tel'). **Ferdinand Toussaint François.** Born at Gannat, Allier, France, Jan. 9, 1795; died at Paris, Feb. 13, 1857. A French religious reformer. He wrote "Profession de foi de l'église catholique française" 1831, etc.

Châtel, or Chastel (shä-tel'), **Jean.** Born about 1575; executed at Paris, Dec. 29, 1594. A French fanatic who attempted to assassinate Henry IV., Dec. 27, 1594.

Chatelain (shat-lan'), **Heli.** Born at Morat, Switzerland, 1850. A Swiss-American Africanist. He came to the United States in 1885, and went to Angola in 1884 as missionary bearer. He became philologist of a United States scientific expedition to West Africa in 1880, and in 1885 commenced his second in 1889. He published "Folk-tales of Angola" (1889), "Grammatica do Kimbundu" (1889), "Dictionaire do Kimbundu" (1890), "Dictionaire of Angola" (1894), etc.

Châtelain de Coucy et de la dame de Fayel, Histoire du. A French romance, of which the personages were real, written about the beginning of the 13th century. It was published with a modern version in 1829 by M. Crapelet. See *Coucy.*

Châtelet (shät-lā'), **Le Grand.** [F., 'the great fort.'] An ancient fortress in Paris, situated on the right bank of the Seine, on the present Place du Châtelet, used for a prison and for courts of justice until 1802, when it was demolished. Its origin is very obscure. It was at first simply a tower standing on the south approach to the city. There was probably a wooden tower here as early as 885. The earliest mention is in a charter of Louis le Jeune in 1147. The Châtelet was the city prison of Paris in the medieval and Renaissance periods, and was one of the most terrible prisons of the Old World. The prisoners were generally of the more or less helpless class of city and factors, but occasionally persons of a better class were confined in it.

Châtelet, Le Petit. [F., 'the little fort.'] An ancient fortress in Paris, situated on the left bank of the Seine, near the Hôtel-Dieu, used for a prison. It was demolished in 1782.

Châtelet, Marquise du. See *Du Châtelet.*

Châtellerault (shät-tel-rō'). A town in the department of Vienne, France, situated on the Vienne 19 miles northeast of Poitiers; the medieval Castrum Heraldi. It is noted for its manufactures of cutlery and firearms. Population (1891), commune, 22,622.

Chatham (chat'am). A town in Kent, England, adjoining Rochester on the Medway, 25 miles east-southeast of London. It is one of the chief military stations and naval arsenals in England, and is strongly fortified by the "Chatham lines." Docked and dockyard founded by Queen Elizabeth; contains extensive docks, wharves, hulls, etc. It contains also extensive barracks for infantry, artillery, and engineers. It was attacked by the Dutch fleet under De Ruyter in 1667. Population (1891), 31,711.

Chatham. A town in Kent County, Ontario, Canada, situated on the Thames 45 miles east-northeast of Detroit. Population (1891), 9,052.

Chatham, Earl of. See *Pitt, William.*

Chatham Islands. A group of islands in the Pacific Ocean, about lat. 44° S., long. 176° W., connected politically with New Zealand. The chief islands are Chatham or Waitangi, and Pitt. They were discovered by Lieutenant Broughton, in the English ship Chatham, in 1791. Area, 625 square miles. Population, about 400.

Chatillon (shä-tē-yon'). In Shakspere's "King John," an ambassador from France.

Châtillon-sur-Seine (shä-tē-yon'-sür-sān'). A town in the department of Côte-d'Or, France, situated on the Seine 44 miles northwest of Dijon. It was an important town in the middle ages. It was the birthplace of Marmont. Population (1891), commune, 5,127.

Châtillon-sur-Seine, Congress or **Conference of.** An unsuccessful conference of the Allies, Feb. 5–March, 1814. The Allies offered Napoleon, through Lieutenancy, Caulaincourt, the possession of France with the boundaries of 1791. The negotiations came to nothing in consequence of the attitude of Napoleon.

Chatimacha. See *Chitimachan.*

Chat Moss (chat mŏs). A peat bog in Lancashire, England, between Manchester and Liverpool. A railway was built across it by George Stephenson, 1826–30. Area, about 12 square miles.

Chatrian (shä-trē-yon'). **Alexandre.** See *Erckmann-Chatrian.*

Chatsworth (chats'werth). The seat of the Duke of Devonshire, situated on the Derwent about 34 miles northeast of Bakewell, Derbyshire, England. The imposing Renaissance palace, 300 feet long, was begun in 1688. The interior is lavishly adorned with paintings, old tapestries, and other splendid collection of drawings by the old masters: some like old and modern paintings as Venus by Hoppner and Canova's Napoleon, Madame Letitia, and Duchesse. The formal gardens are famous. They contain elaborate fountains and the conservatories.

Chattahoochee (chat-a-hō'chē). A river in Georgia which forms part of its western boundary, and unites with the Flint to form the Appalachicola at the southwestern extremity of the State. Length, over 500 miles. It is navigable to Columbus (over 200 miles).

Chattanooga (chat-a-nō'gä). The capital of Hamilton County, Tennessee, situated on the Tennessee River in lat. 35° 4′ N., long. 85° 19′ W. It is an important railway and commercial centre, with trade in lumber and coal, and manufactures of iron steel, machinery, cotton, etc. It was a strategic point in the Civil War. Population (1890), 29,100.

Chattanooga, Battle of. A series of engagements near Chattanooga, Nov. 23–25, 1863. The Federals (about 40,000 under Grant defeated the Confederates (40,000–50,000 under Bragg. Losses: Federals, 5,616; of Confederates, 6,667 (42 prisoners). See further under *Lookout Mountain* and *Missionary Ridge.*

Chatterton (chat'er-ton), **Thomas.** Born at Bristol, England, Nov. 20, 1752; committed suicide at London, Aug. 25, 1770. An English poet, famous for his precocity and for his literary impostures. See *Rowley Poems.*

Chatti (kat'i), or **Catti** (kat'i). [L. Tacitus] *Chatti, Gr.* (Ptolemy) *Χάτται,* a German tribe, a branch of the Suevi, first mentioned by Strabo. They originally occupied the Taunus to a point north of the Main, but were assigned by Drusus to the old territory of the sugambri further north and back from the Rhine, in the region about the Fulda and the middle Weser. They took part in the rising under Civilis, and were afterward, down into the 3d century, in frequent conflict with the Romans. They were one of the most powerful of the German inland tribes. Two minor tribes of the Chatti, the Batavi and the Cannunfates were ultimately merged in the Salic Franks. The one left behind in the old territory became finally, the Hessians, a name which appears early in the 8th century.

Chaucer (chä'ser). **Geoffrey.** [ME. *Chaucer,* lit. 'Shoemaker,' from OF. *chaucier,* ML. *calcearius,*

calcivirus, a shoemaker, from L. *calceus*, *calcius*, a shoe.] Born at London about 1340; died at London, Oct. 25, 1400. A celebrated English poet. He was the son of a well-to-do London vintner John Chaucer. He was liberally educated, but the precise extent of his early training is not known. It is certain that he was a student at either Oxford or Cambridge. In the year 1357 he as twice mentioned as being in the service of Prince Lionel, the second son of Edward III. In 1359 he was with the king's army in France, and was taken prisoner. According to his own statement, in 1366, he bore arms for twenty-seven years. In 1367 he is described as a valet of the king's household ("dilectus valettus noster"). About this time it is thought that he married Philippa Roet, the eldest daughter of Sir Payne Roet, the king at arms for Guienne, and a native of Hainault, who came to England in the train of Queen Philippa probably in 1328 (*Morley*.) By 1374 Chaucer had been raised to a higher rank, sent on royal embassies to Italy, etc., and called "Esquire" in official records. He was also made comptroller of the customs of wools, skins, and tanned hides in London, and received other grants, missions, and pensions. John of Gaunt, the younger brother of Prince Lionel, became the patron of Chaucer: in 1396 married for his third wife Catherine Swinford, a widow, who had been his mistress, and who was the sister of Chaucer's wife. From 1374 to 1386 Chaucer lived in the Gate-house of Aldgate. In 1378 he was sent again to Italy, after which he was apparently closely continued by his business in London till 1385, when he was allowed to have a deputy in the office of comptroller of customs of wool, etc. In 1386 he was elected knight of the shire for Kent, but was dismissed from all his various offices and pensions just before the end of the year. By 1390, however, he had, through the patronage of Henry IV., the recently crowned son of John of Gaunt a sufficient income, and took a lease of some years' term of a house on the spot in Westminster where Henry VII.'s chapel now stands: here, however, he lived less than a year. Among his works are—translations: Books before 1380: Origins and Vocabulary; "The Translation of Boethius on the Consolation of Philosophy;" "The Dream of Chaucer" (about 1369), "The Assembly of Fowls," "Of Queen Anelida and False Arcite," "The House of Fame," "Chaucer's A. B. C., called La Prière de nostre Dame." Genuine works after 1380: "The Canterbury Tales," "The Legend of Good Women," "The Conclusions of the Astrolabe," "The Complaint of Mars," "Good Counsel of Chaucer," "Lenvoye to Scogan," "Chaucer unto his Empty Purse;" and Chaucer's Words unto his own Scrivener. Genuine works, dates unknown: "The Complaint of Mars," "The Complaint of Venus" (a translation—*Scott*), "The Former Age," "How Pity is Dead and Buried in a Gentle Heart," "Against Women Unconstant," "The Complaint of the Rose," "Orison to the Holy Virgin," "An Amorous Complaint," —Spurious works: "A Goodly Ballade of Chaucer," "The Flower of Courtesy, and the Lady," "A Ballade in Commendation of Our Lady," "The Plowman's Tale," "Balade de bon Conseil," "Against Women Unconstant," "The Craft of Lovers, a Ballade," "The Ten Commandments of Love," "The Nine Ladies Worthy," "Chaucer's Wordes unto Adam, his own Scriveyn," "The Tale of Gamelin," "The Prodegate, or the Merry Adventures of the Pardoner and Taperer of the Inn at Canterbury," "The Merchant's Second Tale, or the History of Beryn," "The Testament and Complaint of Cressida" (by Robert Henryson, about 1490), "The Complaint of the Black Knight" (by Lydgate), the first half (the 15th century), "The Cuckoo and the Nightingale" (about 1400, perhaps, but uncertain), "The Letter of Cupid" (by Occleve, 1402), "The Flower and the Leaf" (about 1500), "Occleve's Dream," "The Isle of Ladies" (about 14.0), and "The Flower and the Leaf" (about 1430). *Lounsbury*.

Chaucer, Thomas. Born about 1367; died March 14, 1434. An English statesman, probably eldest son of Geoffrey Chaucer. He was chief butler of Richard II., constable of Wallingford Castle, keeper of the honors of Wallingford and St. Valery and of the Chiltern Hundreds, successor of Geoffrey Chaucer as toaster of North Petherton, Somersetshire, treasurer, and member of Parliament 1400-31. He was chosen speaker of the House of Commons in 1407, 1410, 1411, and 1414. He was present at the battle of Agincourt.

Chaucer of France, The. A name given to Clément Marot.

Chaucer's Dream. 1. A name once given to "The Book of the Duchess," in which the poet relates his dream.—2. The title of an independent poem, first printed by Thomas Speght in the 1597 edition of the works of Chaucer. He prefixed to it a note as "That which heretofore hath gone under the name of his Dreame, is the Book of the Duchesse: on the death of Blanche, Duchesse of Lancaster."

There is no extant MS. of this poem earlier than one at Longford (about 1565). If the poem be Chaucer's, it is in a late copy, with corruptions of the text, and was an early work of his. I leave its authenticity in question. *Ward*, Eng. Writers, v. 166.

Chaucer Society, The. A society founded by Mr. Furnivall in 1867 for the purpose of furnishing to scholars material (manuscripts, early texts, etc.) relating to Chaucer which was not accessible to the public, and of facilitating collation.

Chauci (kâ'si). [L. (Pliny) *Chauci*, Gr. (Strabo) *Xauxoi*.] A German tribe, first mentioned by Strabo, in the region along the North Sea, on both sides of the Weser from the Ems to the Elbe. Pliny divides them into "greater" and "lesser." They were brought by Drusus and Tiberius into subjection to the Romans. The name disappears early in the 5th century. They were ultimately merged in the Saxons.

Chaudes-Aigues (shōd-zāg'). A watering-place in the department of Cantal, France, lat. 44° 50′ N., long. 3° E.: the Roman Calentes Aquæ. It is noted for its hot springs.

Chaudière (shō-dyâr'). [F., 'caldron.'] A river in Quebec, Canada, which joins the St. Lawrence 7 miles above Quebec. Length, about 120 miles.

Chaudière Falls. 1. A cataract in the Chaudière River, near its mouth. Height, about 100 feet.—2. A cataract in the Ottawa River, near Ottawa. Height, about 40 feet.

Chaudière Lake. An expansion of the Ottawa River, on which Ottawa is situated.

Chauffeurs (shō-fèr'), or **Garroteurs** (gā-rō-tèr'). [F., 'thrusters' or 'garroters.'] A band of French brigands, organized under the leadership of Johann Bückler, surnamed "Schinderhannes," which during the Reign of Terror infested the forests of Argères, near Chartres, and which was dispersed by the consulate in 1803: so called from the practice of garroting their victims, or of burning (*chauffer*) their feet to make them reveal their treasures.

Chauliac (shō-lyàk'), or **Cauliac** (kō-lē-àk'), or **Chaulieu** (shō-lē-è'), **Gui de.** Lived in the second half of the 14th century. A French surgeon, physician at Lyons and later at Avignon. He wrote a noted treatise on surgery, long an authority. Inventorium, sive collectorium partis chirurgicalis medicinæ (finished in 1363-69). He has left a description of the great plague of 1348.

Chaulieu (shō-lyé'), **Guillaume Amfrye de.** Born at Fontenay, Eure, France, 1639; died at Paris, June 27, 1720. A French poet and ecclesiastic, a member of the libertine society of the Temple (and called "Anacreon of the Temple"). He was the author of light verses of an occasional character. His work is closely associated with that of the Marquis de la Fare.

Chaumette (shō-met'), **Pierre Gaspard.** Born at Nevers, France, May 24, 1763; guillotined at Paris, April 13, 1794. A French revolutionist, assistant attorney of the commune of Paris in 1792.

Chaumière (shō-myâr') **Indienne, La.** [F., 'The Indian Cottage.'] A philosophical tale by Bernardin de St. Pierre (1791).

Chaumonot (shō-mō-nō'). **Pierre Marie Joseph.** Born near Chatillon-sur-Seine, France, 1611; died at Lorette, near Quebec, Canada, Feb. 21, 1693. A Jesuit missionary among the Indians of Canada. He arrived at Quebec 1639, and resided among the Hurons until they were dispersed by the Iroquois about 1650. He left a grammar of the Huron language, which was published by the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec in 1858.

Chaumont (shō-mōn'). The capital of the department of Haute-Marne, France, situated between the Marne and Suize in lat. 48° 7′ N., long. 5° 7′ E. It was formerly the capital of Bassigny. A treaty was made here between the Allies, March 9, 1814. Population (1891), commune, 15,288.

Chaumont, Treaty of. An offensive and defensive alliance against Napoleon I., concluded here between Austria, Great Britain, Prussia, and Russia, March 9, 1814.

Chauncy, or **Chauncey** (chân'si or chân'si), **Charles.** Born in Hertfordshire, England, 1592; died Feb. 19, 1672. The second president of Harvard College. After having held a professorate first of Hebrew, then of Greek, in the University of Cambridge, he became vicar of Ware in 1627. Emigrated to New England in 1638, became a pastor in Scituate, Massachusetts, about 1641, and president of Harvard College in 1654.

Chauncey, Isaac. Born at Black Rock, Conn., Feb. 20, 1772; died at Washington, D. C., Jan. 27, 1840. An American naval officer. Reserved under Commodore Preble and Rodgers in the war with Tripoli 1801, became captain in 1806, and was placed in command of the naval forces on the northern lakes (except Lake Champlain) 1812. He carried General Dearborn's army to York (Toronto) in April, 1813, and in October defeated an English fleet of seven vessels, capturing five, on Lake Ontario.

Chauny (shō-nē'). A manufacturing town in the department of Aisne, France, situated on the Oise 18 miles west of Laon. There are noted glass manufactures at St. Gobain, in the neighborhood. Population (1891), commune, 8,376.

Chaussard (shō-sâr'), **Pierre Jean Baptiste.** Born at Paris, Oct. 8, 1766; died at Paris, Jan. 9, 1823. A French poet and miscellaneous writer. He took an active part in the French Revolution, whose theories he advocated in the public prints under the pen-name of Publicola.

Chautauqua (shâ-tâ'kwâ). A village and summer resort situated on Chautauqua Lake, in western New York: noted as the seat, since 1874, of the Chautauqua Assembly (religious, educational, and social).

Chautauqua Lake. A lake in western New York, 8 miles from Lake Erie. Its outlet, Conewango Creek, empties into Alleghany River. Length, 18 miles. Height above sea-level, 1,290 feet.

Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle. An association for the purpose of promoting home reading and study, founded in 1878 by Bishop John H. Vincent of the Methodist Episcopal Church. It was an outgrowth of the Chautauqua summer assemblies. Its organ is "The Chautauquan."

Chauveau (shō-vō'), **Pierre Joseph Olivier.** Born at Quebec, May 30, 1820; died there, April 4, 1890. A Canadian politician and man of letters, premier of Quebec 1867–73. He is the author of a novel, "Charles Guerin" (1853), etc.

Chauveau-Lagarde (shō-vō'lā-gärd'), **Claude François de.** Born at Chartres, France, Jan. 21, 1756; died at Paris, Feb. 28, 1841. A French advocate, noted as the defender of Miranda, Marie Antoinette, Charlotte Corday, and Brissot.

Chauvenet (shō-ve-nā'), **William.** Born at Milford, Pa., May 24, 1819; died at St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 13, 1870. An American mathematician, professor in the United States Naval Academy 1845–59.

Chaux-de-Fonds (shō-de-fōn'), **La.** A town in the canton of Neuchâtel, Switzerland, situated in a valley of the Jura 10 miles northwest of Neuchâtel. It has manufactures of watches and clocks. Population (1888), 25,835.

Chavantes (shâ-vän'tes). An Indian tribe of Brazil, occupying most of the northern part of the state of Goyaz, between the rivers Tocantins and Araguaya. They were formerly very powerful, and are still numerous, having several large villages. They are said wholly to avoid the whites: for years they were the terror of the neighboring settlements and of travelers. These Indians are generally classed with the Crens or Botocudo stock, believed to be the most ancient in Brazil.

Chaves (shâ'ves). A town in the province of Traz-os-Montes, Portugal, in lat. 41° 45′ N., long. 7° 32′ W.: the Roman Aquæ Flaviæ. It contains hot saline springs. Population (1878), 6,524.

Chaves (chā'ves), **Francisco de.** A Spanish knight who went to America and was with Pizarro in the conquest of Peru (1532–33). He was one of those who protested against the death of Atahualpa, subsequently he became one of Pizarro's most trusted captains, and about 1540 was sent to settle Conchucos. He was assassinated with Pizarro at Lima, June 26, 1541.

Chaves (shā'ves), **Marquis de (Manoel de Silveira Pinto de Fonseca,** Count of Amarante). Born at Villaroi, Portugal; died at Lisbon, March 7, 1850. A Portuguese general and absolutist politician (1823–28).

Chaves (chā'ves), **Nuflo de.** Born at Truxillo, Estremadura, about 1510; died in the Gran Chaco, 1568. A Spanish soldier. He went with Cabeza de Vaca to Paraguay, marching overland from the Brazilian coast to Asuncion, 1541–42, took part in the deposition of Cabeza de Vaca; and thereafter was a leading and very turbulent spirit in the affairs of Paraguay.

Chazars (chā-zärz'), or **Khazars, Kingdom of the.** A Tartarian power in southern Russia in the first half of the middle ages. It extended at its greatest expansion from the Caspian and lower Volga westward to the Dniéper. It was at its height in the 9th century. For a time the kings of this people professed Judaism, the subjects following them. It is thought by some that the modern Jews of southern Russia are their descendants.

Chazelles (shā-zel'), **Jean Mathieu de.** Born at Lyons, France, July 24, 1657; died at Paris, Jan. 16, 1710. A French mathematician, astronomer, and chartographer, professor of hydrography at Marseilles.

Cheadle (chē'dl). A town in Cheshire, England, 5 miles south of Manchester. Population (1891), 8,252.

Cheapside (chēp'sīd). [ME. *chepe*, market.] The central, east-and-west thoroughfare of the City of London, originally a large open common in the course of Watling street where the markets and public assemblies were held. Different kinds of wares were sold separately, and the names were perpetuated in the streets which were built on where the booths had stood. In the middle ages Cheape was the great street of the retail trade. It was built with the finest houses in the city, and well supplied with churches, the principal one being St. Mary le Bow, so called from its great vault or bow, on the south side. On the south side also was the stone gallery from which royalty received the tournaments which were held here. There were two crosses in Cheap: the principal one was erected by Edward I. to mark the resting-place of his queen, Eleanor of Castile. (See *Charing Cross*.) The highway ran through the more southern portion of the market-place, and became known as Cheapside. Before the fire in 1666 it was twice as wide as the present street, and was lined with houses five stories high, each story projecting over the one below, and with high gables. Cheapside is 50 feet above tide-water.

Cheatham (chē'tam). **Benjamin Franklin.** Born at Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 20, 1820; died there, Sept. 4, 1886. A Confederate major-general. He served in the Mexican war; entered the Confederate army in 1861, and fought at Belmont, Shiloh, Chickamauga, Chattanooga, and elsewhere.

Cheat River (chēt riv'ėr). A river in West Virginia which joins the Monongahela 52 miles south of Pittsburg. Total length, about 150 miles.

Cheats (chēts), **The.** A comedy by John Wilson, written in 1662. This play was temporarily suppressed, it is thought on account of its ridicule of some prominent nonconformist in the part of Scrapie.

Cheats of Scapin (chēts or skā-pan'), **The.** A farce by Otway, acted in 1677. It was taken from Molière's "Les Fourberies de Scapin."

Chebar (kē'bär). Mentioned in Ezek. i. 3 as a river in the "land of the Chaldeans," on the banks of which the Jewish exiles lived. The river or canal is as yet not identified with any of the numerous canals of Babylonia mentioned in the cuneiform inscriptions. The view, held formerly, that it was the same as Habor a river which joins the Euphrates near the site of the ancient Circesium, is now, for philological and geographical reasons, generally abandoned.

Cheddar Cliffs (ched'ėr klifs). A picturesque group of limestone cliffs in the Mendip Hills, Somersetshire, England, near Wells. Height 500 feet.

Chedorlaomer (ked-dor-la-ō'mėr). A king of Elam who, according to Gen. xiv., in the time of Abraham, with his three tributary kings Amraphel of Shinar (Shinar of the inscriptions), Arioch of Ellasar (Larsa), and Tidal of Goyim, invaded Palestine and subdued the five kings of Siddim around the Dead Sea. For twelve years they remained in subjection, in the thirteenth year they rebelled whereupon Chedorlaomer came again with the three allies and defeated the five kings, pillaging the whole country and carrying away with him Lot, the nephew of Abraham. According to the Assyrian monuments, Elam's kings ranged from Pegyllu and reigned over it during the period between 2300 and 2050 B. C. Among the Elamite kings mentioned are Kudur-Mabuk and his son Nahundu. The first calls himself "conqueror of the Westland. Chedorlaomer, or as the name would have been read in the ancient Elamite language, Kudur-Lagamar, may be put about 2300 B. C. A tablet found at Nineveh by the Assyrian inscriptions, the name of an Elamite deity, and Kudur probably means servant.

Chédotel (shā-dō-tel'). Lived about 1660. A French navigator and explorer in Canada. Having been selected to guide the expedition of the Marquis de la Roche to New France he landed, in 1598, fifty men on Sable Island, whence, his return from an exploring expedition around the coast of Acadia being compelled by stress of weather, he abandon. He was sent to the Bastile by the Parliament of Rouen, 1605, but regained favor, although that survived.

Chéduba (ched'ū-bä). An island in the Bay of Bengal, west of Arakan, British India, in lat. 18° 50′ N., long. 93° 40′ E. It was taken from the Burmese in 1824. Area, 240 square miles.

Cheeryble (chēr'i-bl), **Frank.** The nephew of Charles and Edwin Cheeryble in Charles Dickens's novel "Nicholas Nickleby." He marries Kate Nickleby.

Cheeryble Brothers, The (Charles and **Edwin**), Twin brothers, merchants, in Charles Dickens's story "Nicholas Nickleby." They are liberal, simple-minded and noble hearted, and are friends and patrons of Nicholas Nickleby. The originals of these characters are said to have been the Grant brothers, cotton-spinners, near Manchester.

Chefoo. See *Chifu*.

Chefren. See *Khafra*.

Cheggs (chegz), **Mr.** A market-gardener in Charles Dickens's "Old Curiosity Shop," the successful suit of Dick Swiveller in the affections of Sophy Wackles.

Chehalis (chē-hā'lis), or **Tsihalis.** A collective name applied to several tribes of the Salishan stock of North American Indians, living on Chehalis River and Shoalwater Bay, Washington. They now number 135, and are on the Puyallup reservation, Washington. See *Salishan*.

Chekow (chēk), Sir **John.** Born at Cambridge, England, June 16, 1514; died at London, Sept. 13, 1557. A noted English Greek scholar, tutor to Edward VI. He studied at Cambridge (St. John's College), was professor of Greek there 1540-51, was appointed tutor to Prince Edward 1544; was knighted 1552, and became a chamberlain of the exchequer Aug. 1552, and a secretary of state June, 1553. He was a zealous Protestant and partisan of Lady Jane Grey, and on Mary's accession was accused of treason and committed to the Tower, July 27, 1553; but was pardoned Sept. 13, 1553, and permitted to travel abroad. In 1556 he was arrested near Antwerp, brought to England, and again thrown into the Tower, where he was induced to renounce his Protestant beliefs. He wrote numerous works in Latin and English.

Chekiang (chē-kyäng'). A maritime province of China, lying between Kiangsu on the north, the China Sea on the east, Fukien on the south, and Anhwei and Kiangsi on the west. Capital, Hangchow fu; treaty port, Ningpo. The chief foreign export is silk. Area, 39,456 square miles. Population, 11,588,892.

Chelamela (chel-a-mē'lä). A former division or band of the Kalapooian stock of North American Indians, probably on Long Tom creek, Oregon. See *Lo-malth*, and *Long Tom Indians*.

See *Kalapooian*.

Chelard (she-lär'), **Hippolyte André Jean Baptiste.** Born at Paris, Feb. 1, 1789; died at Weimar, Germany, Feb. 12, 1861. A French composer, author of the operas "Macbeth" (1827: text by Rouget de Lisle), "Hermannschlacht" (1830), etc.

Chéliff, or **Chélif.** See *Shelif*.

Chelius (chā'lē-us), **Maximilian Joseph von.** Born at Mannheim, Baden, Jan. 16, 1794; died at Heidelberg, Baden, Aug. 17, 1876. A noted German surgeon. He wrote "Handbuch der Chirurgie" (1833), etc.

Chelles (shel), **Jean de.** A French architect and sculptor. He constructed in 1257 the south-ern portal of Notre Dame de Paris as it exists to-day.

Chelmsford (chemz'fōrd). The capital of Essex, England, situated on the Chelmer 28 miles northeast of London. Population (1891), 11,008.

Chelmsford, Baron. See *Thesiger*.

Chelsea. See *Nacha*.

Chelsea (chel'sē). [Formerly *Chelsey*, *Chelchith*, *ME. Chelchyth*, *AS. Cealchýð*, also, as the name of another place, *Cealchýð*, lit. 'Chalkport.'] A suburb of London, situated north of the Thames, 3 miles southwest of St. Paul's. It has been the residence of many celebrated people, including Thomas More, Swift, Walpole, Cosway, Congreve, Rhod, and Carlyle. It contains the Chelsea Hospital for invalid soldiers (designed by Wren, built 1682-90; 1,200 inmates), etc.

Chelsea. A city in Suffolk County, Massachusetts, 3 miles northeast of Boston, separated from Charlestown by the Mystic River. It has manufactures of tiles, pottery, etc. It was settled as Winnisimmet in 1630, was separated from Boston in 1738, and was incorporated as a city in 1857. Population (1890), 27,909.

Chelsea Village. A part of New York; a section, originally the farm of Clement C. Moore, lying on the west side of the city, chiefly square. King between Washington and Tenth avenues and 20th and Twenty-third streets forms part of the site. The General Theological Seminary occupies the square.

Cheltenham (chelt'n-am). A watering-place in Gloucestershire, England, situated on the Chelt, 7 miles northeast of Gloucester. It contains Cheltenham College and other educational institutions. Mineral springs were discovered there in 1716. It has been a fashionable resort since the visit of George III., in 1788. Pop. (1891), 42,894.

Chelukamanche. See *Iatmool*.

Chelyuskin, Cape. See *Severo*.

Chemakum. See *Chemakum*.

Chemawawa. See *Chemehuevi*.

Chemehuevi (chem-a-hwa'vē). The southernmost of the Piute tribes of North American Indians. Its habitat formerly was west of the great bend of the Rio Colorado, between California, and the east bank of that river in Arizona, between Bill Williams Fork and the Needles. They are considered by the Colorado River Indian agency, Arizona, and many other tribes. Pop. 1890, 1,000. Their synonyms are: *Moa Chemawawa*, *Chimahuahua*, *Gosiute*, *Jeantuche*, *Sanpinee*, *Tempoch*.

Chemillé (she-mē-yā'). A town in the department of Maine-et-Loire, France, 20 miles southwest of Angers. Population (1891), communne, 4,407.

Chemnitz (chem'nits). A city in the district of Zwickau, kingdom of Saxony, situated on the Chemnitz in lat. 50° 50′ N., long. 12° 55′ E. It is the chief manufacturing city in Saxony and one of the most important in Germany. It produces cotton goods largely for the United States. Its manufactures include gloves, stockings, hosiery, cottons and woollens. It has the Imperial city Talk 12th century. Population (1890), 138,953.

Chemnitz, Bogislav Philipp von. Born at Stettin, Germany, May 9, 1605; died at Hallstad, Sweden, May 17, 1678. A German historian, councillor and historiographer of Christina of Sweden. He was a grandson of Martin Chemnitz. He wrote "De ratione status in imperio Lestro Romano-Germanico, etc." (1640), "Der königliche schwedische in Deutschland geführte Krieg" (1648).

Chemnitz, or Kemnitz, Martin. Born at Treuenbrietzen, Brandenburg, Germany, Nov. 9, 1522; died at Brunswick, Germany, April 8, 1586. A noted German Lutheran theologian, superintendent at Brunswick after 1567. He wrote "Theologiæ locorum communium opus postumum" (1592), "Examen concilii Tridentini" (1565-73), "Loci Theologici" (1591), etc.

Chemnitzer (chem'nit-sėr), **Ivan Ivanovitch.** Born at Archangel, Jan. 16 (N. S.), 1745; died at Smyrna, March 29, 1784. A Russian fabulist: fables published 1778-84, etc., by (not 1873).

Chemosh (kē'mosh). The proper god, deity, or Baal, of the Moabites. In Judges xi. 24 Chemosh also appears as the national god of Ammon. Under Solomon his worship was introduced at Jerusalem, and was abolished by Josiah (1 Kings xi. 7, 2 Kings xxiii. 13).

Chemsian. See *Tsimshian*.

Chemtou. See *Schemtu*.

Chemulpo (che-mul'pō). A treaty port of Corea, near Seoul.

Chenab, or **Chinab** (chē-näb'). The central river of the Panjab, British India, which unites with the Sutlej to form the Panjnad, in lat. 29° 25′ N., long. 71° 5′ E. Length, about 750 miles.

Chenango (she-nang'gō). A tributary of the Susquehanna, which it joins at Binghamton, New York. Length, about 100 miles.

Chenavard (she-nā-vär'), **Paul Joseph.** Born at Lyons, France, Dec. 3, 1807. A French historical painter, a pupil of Delaroche and Ingres. He executed a series of cartoons for the Pantheon in Paris.

Chênedollé (shān-do-lā'). **Charles Julien Lioult de.** Born at Vire in 1769; died 1833. A French poet.

Chenedollé was in production, if not in publication, for he published late in life, a precursor of Lamartine, much of whose style and manner may be found in him.

Saintsbury, Hist. Lit., p. 468.

Chênée (shā-nā'). A manufacturing suburb of Liège, Belgium, situated at the junction of the Vesdre and Ourthe. Population (1890), 7,043.

Chenevix (chen'e-vix), **Richard.** Born in Ireland of French parentage, 1774; died April 5, 1850. A chemist, mineralogist, and man of letters, fellow of the Royal Society 1801, and Copley medalist 1803. Besides communications to scientific papers, he wrote (anonymously) "Henry the seventh, a tragedy, and poems."

Chénier (shā-nyā'), **André Marie de.** Born at Constantinople, Oct. 30, 1762; guillotined at Paris, July 25, 1794. A celebrated French poet, son of Louis Chénier. According to Sainte-Beuve he is the greatest writer in French verse since the days of Racine and Boileau. He went to the Collège de Navarre in France; was in the army in 1784; in Switzerland and Italy 1785-87; in Paris 1787-89, and to the French embassy in London till 1790, and mainly resorted to literary occupations and studies in Paris. Only two poetical compositions of his appear to be published during the Revolution, "Le jeu de paume à Paris" (on the suggestion by the great painters "serment du jeu de paume"), and "Hymne aux vrais amis de la patrie" (1790). He published after the Reign of Terror, "Avis au peuple français" on seventy-three occasions, brought him a medal of recognition from Stanislas, king of Poland. Chénier's main work is political and he left behind him a fragment on the subject, but he seems to have been of assistance to Mirabeau in preparing the addresses of Louis XVI. and to the king himself in the proposed appeal to the Parisian people March 1, 1791. He was accused of sheltering a public debtor and was sent to prison. On the 7th, their middle he was seven or twenty-four gendarmes and a large group of curious onlookers. A volume of poems was published June 1, 1794, in the Jacobin phrase "with remarks in 'Thermidorian license' and 'to the guillotine every hope.'" La jeune Tarentine appeared in the "Mercure" of March 25, 1809. In a note to Chateaubriand's "memoirs d'outre-tombe" several passages were quoted from the "Histoire" which fragments were inserted by Fayolle in his "Mélanges littéraires" (1810). The first complete edition of Chénier's works was made by Labouche in 1819, the second by A. Becq de Fouquières, the third and fourth again by Labouche in 1823 and 1826, and the fifth by Becq de Fouquières published the first critical edition in 1862, and the second in 1872. An unfinished edition was given by Gabriel Chénier in 1874. Becq de Fouquières pointed out its shortcomings in his "Documents nouveaux sur André Chénier" (1875). He also published in 1881 a revised and enlarged edition of Chénier's "Œuvres en prose," based on the version of Hugo and Latour in 1840; and finally gave the results of his latest researches in "Les Derniers critiques d'André Chénier" (1881).

Chénier, Louis de. Born at Montfort-l'Amaury, France, 1723; died at Paris, May 25, 1796. A French historian. He published Constantine's "Discourses," and was consul-general there in 1754. His works include "Recherches historiques sur les Maures et l'histoire de l'empire de Maroc" (1787), "Recherches sur l'empire Ottoman, etc." (1789), etc.

Chénier, Marie Joseph de. Born at Constantinople, Aug. 28, 1764; died at Paris, Jan. 10, 1811. A French poet, son of Louis Chénier. He wrote the tragedy "Caïus Gracchus" (1792), the comedy "Chant du départ" (1794), etc. His complete works were published 1824-26.

Chenonceaux (shen-on-sō'). A village in the department of Indre-et-Loire, France, situated on the Cher 13 miles southeast of Tours. It is famous for the castle built under Francois I. in a graceful Renaissance style, to which picturesqueness is added by the introduction of medieval ruined, connected towers. The beautiful chapel has fine glass, and the old fur-

nature and ornament of the interior remain in great part. A unique feature is the bridge over the Cher, covered with a range of buildings.

Chenooks. See *Chinooks*.

Cheops (ke'ops). [Gr. *Xiops*.] See *Khufu*.

Chepenafa (che-pe'na-fä). [Pl.] The Mary River Indians, or Marysville Indians, a band of the Lakmiut division of the Kalapooian stock of North American Indians. They formerly lived on the forks of St. Mary's creek, near Corvallis, Oregon, and are now on Grande Ronde reservation. They numbered 28 in 1890. See *Lakmiut*.

Chephren. See *Khafra*.

Chepman (chep'man), **Walter.** Born about 1473; died about 1558. A printer and merchant of Edinburgh, the earliest Scottish printer with the exception of Andrew Myllar.

Chepstow (chep'sto). A town in Monmouthshire, England, situated on the Wye 13 miles northwest of Bristol. It contains the ruins of Chepstow castle, a fortress of the 12th and 13th centuries, with high walls and massive cylindrical towers. There are four interior courts. Population (1891), 3,578.

Cher (shar). A river of France which joins the Loire near Tours. Length, 215 miles; navigable 47 miles.

Cher. A department of France, lying between Loiret on the north, Nièvre on the east, Allier and Creuse on the south, and Indre and Loir-et-Cher on the west. Capital, Bourges. It is a leading industrial department, and is formed from parts of Berry and the Bourbonnais. Area, 2,789 square miles. Population (1891), 359,256.

Cherasco (ka-ras'ko). A town in the province of Cuneo, Italy, near the junction of the Stura and Tanaro, 50 miles south of Turin.

Cherasco, Armistice of. An armistice concluded between Napoleon and Victor Amadeus III. of Sardinia, April 28, 1796. A definitive peace followed, May 15, 1796, making great concessions to France.

Cherasco, Treaty of. A treaty concluded April 6, 1631, between Richelieu and the emperor Ferdinand II. The latter invested the Duke of Nevers with Mantua and Montferrat. Savoy received concessions. The treaty ended the War of the Mantuan Succession.

Cherbourg (shèr'bėrg; F. pron. shăr-bör'). A seaport in the department of Manche, France, situated on the English Channel in lat. 49° 39′ N., long. 1° 38′ W. It is the chief naval port of France and is a strong fortress. It has a roadstead protected by a long dike, a commercial harbor and a naval harbor, and contains extensive docks, an arsenal, and naval establishments. It is the Roman Coriallum, Caesars burgum. After various English occupations it was finally acquired by France in 1450. It was planned as a naval station by Vauban, and the works were completed by Napoleon I. and completed by Napoleon III. The fortifications were destroyed by the English in 1758. Population (1891), 38,554.

Cherbuliez (shăr-bü-lyā'), **Antoine Elisée.** Born at Geneva, July 29, 1797; died at Zürich, Switzerland, March 14, 1869. A Swiss political economist, author of "L'Utilitaire" (1828–1830), etc.

Cherbuliez (chăr-bü-lyā'), **Charles Victor.** Born at Geneva, July 19, 1829. A French novelist and critic. He began life as a teacher, but resigned his professorship and traveled widely in the East. On his return he published in the form of a novel the result of his studies in archæology. The first edition was called "A propos d'un cheval" (1850) and this, second "Le comte de Rudolstadt" (1860). Two other works of a similar character, "Le prince Vitale" (1864) and "Le grand œuvre" (1867), embody his views on the origin, transformation, and destiny of languages. Under the pseudonym Paul Heliès he has published a long series of novels, including "Le comte Kostia (1863) "Paule Méré" (1864), "Le roman d'une honnête femme (1866), "Prosper Randoce" (1866), "Le fiancé de Ladislas Bolski (1869), "La revanche de Joseph Noirel (1873), "Meta Holdenis (1875), "Le lasso de Mlle. Soral-Mann (1876), "Samuel Brohl et Cie (1877), "L'idée de Jean Têterol (1878), "Amours tragiques (1880), "Noirs et rouges (1881), "La reine du Choquart (1883), "Olivier Maugant (1884), "Le bâton de commandement de Victor Ghilain (1885), "Le magot (1886). Among his productions in most recent years are "L'Art et la nature" ("Revue des Deux Mondes," 1891) and "Le secret du précepteur" (ibid., 1892–93). Both over his own name and under the nom de plume of G. Valbert, Cherbuliez has also contributed to the same review several papers on foreign politics and literature. These articles have been collected in part and published as "L'Allemagne politique depuis la paix de Prague" (1869), "La Pologne politique (1874), "Hommes et choses" ("Allemagne" (1872), "Hommes et choses du temps présent" (1884), and "Profils étrangers" (1889). His art criticisms in the "Temps" give an account of the annual art exhibit in Paris, the Salon, in 1872. They have been published separately under the title "Études de littérature et d'art" (1875). Two novels of Cherbuliez have been dramatized, "Samuel Brohl (1879) and "L'Aventure de Ladislas Bolski" (1879) but neither scored as a play the success attained in the original form. Cherbuliez is a distant relative of J. J. Rousseau. He took out papers as a Frenchman after 1870. He was elected into the French Academy Dec. 5, 1881.

Cherchel, or **Cherchell** (sher-shel'). A seaport in the department of Algiers, Algeria, situated on the Mediterranean 54 miles west by south of Algiers. Population (1891), commune, 8,786.

Cherentes, or **Xerentes** (shā-ren'tāz). An Indian tribe of Brazil, on the eastern side of the river Tocantins, in Goyaz, southern Maranhão, and portions of Piauhy and Bahia. They are closely allied to the Chavantes (which see), and are evidently an offspring of that tribe. Like them, they are very savage and warlike. Their numbers are now greatly reduced.

Chéri (shā-rē'), **Rose** (**Rose Marie Cizos**). Born at Etampes, France, Oct. 27, 1824; died at Passy, near Paris, Sept. 22, 1861. A celebrated French comedian. she first appeared at the Gymnase March 30, 1842. In 1850 the role of Clarisse Harlowe placed her in the first rank of her profession. In May, 1847, she married M. Lemoine Montigny, but continued to play under the name of Rose Chéri.

Cheribon, or **Sheribon** (sher'i-bon). A seaport on the northern coast of Java, Dutch East Indies, lat. 6° 45′ S., long. 108° 35′ E. Population, estimated at 11,000.

Cherokee (cher-o-kē'), native **Tsalaki.** [Pl., also *Cherokees*.] An important tribe of North American Indians. The name means "upland field," but tribal traditions (England) show it was one invented themselves to their first European visitors. They are probably the people known traditionally to the Delawares as the Talligewi, a powerful body which once occupied the valleys of the Ohio and Allegheny rivers, and afterward was driven south by the Delawares and Iroquois. When first known to Europeans their center was in the southern Alleghanies, and they occupied the mountains of southern Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Tennessee. Their chief settlements were on the head waters of the Savannah and Tennessee rivers, and were respectively called Elati Tsalaki, or Lower Cherokee, and Atali Tsalaki, or Upper Cherokee, speaking two different dialects. As the white settlements pressed upon them they retreated westward, until by the treaty of 1785 they sold all their remaining country, and the main body removed to a tract assigned to them on the Mississippi. A considerable number remained behind, and, gradually concentrating in western North Carolina, are now known as the eastern band of Cherokees, numbering about 2,000. Those in the Indian Territory number about 17,000. Both divisions have a large admixture of foreign blood. See *Iroquoian*.

Cherry (cher'i). [A nickname of *Charity*.] **1.** The daughter of the landlord Boniface in Farquhar's "Beaux' Stratagem."—**2.** The nickname of Charity Pecksnift in Dickens's "Martin Chuzzlewit."

Chersiphron (kėr'si-fron). [Gr. *Χερσίφρων*.] Born at Cnossus, Crete; flourished about 576 B. C. The first architect of the Artemision at Ephesus. He was associated with his son Metagenes, but their respective parts in the building are unknown. Two hundred and twenty years in building, and was finished about 456 B. C. This building was later destroyed by fire, and rebuilt about the time of Alexander by Dinocrates.

Cherso (ker'so). **1.** An island in the Adriatic Sea, belonging to Küstenland, Austria-Hungary, in lat. 44° 40′–45° 10′ N., long. 14° 30′ E. Length, 40 miles.—**2.** The chief town on the Island of Cherso. Population (1890), commune, 8,280.

Cherson. See *Kherson*.

Chersonesus (kėr-so-ne'sus), or **Chersonese** (kėr'so-nes or -nēz). [Gr. *χερσόνησος*, a peninsula.] The Greek name for a peninsula. It was specifically applied to the following: *(a)* Chersonesus Aurea, the modern peninsula of Malacca. *(b)* Chersonesus Cimbrica, the modern peninsula of Jutland (Denmark). *(c)* Chersonesus Taurica or Scythica, the modern Crimea (Russia). *(d)* Chersonesus Thracica, the modern peninsula of Gallipoli, between the Hellespont and the Gulf of Melas.

Chertsey (ches'i or chert'si). [AS. *Certes eg*, *Ceortesig* or *eg*, Ceort's island.] A town in Surrey, England, situated on the Thames 22 miles southwest of London. It was the ancient capital of the South Saxons. It contained a Benedictine monastery founded in the 7th century.

Cherub, The. See *Bible, Reginald*.

Cherubim de la Ronda (shā-rū-bañ' dē lā rou'dä). **Don.** The Bachelor of Salamanca (which see) in Le Sage's novel of that name.

In this work (Le Sage's "The Bachelor of Salamanca"), Don Cherubim, the Bachelor of Salamanca, is placed in all imaginable situations of life; a plan which gives scope to the author for satire as various as the classes of men with whom his hero at different times associates. The first part, in which he appears as a tutor, is by much the most novel and entertaining.

Dunlop, Hist. of Prose Fiction, II. 478.

Chérubin (shā-rū-bañ'). A page in "Le Mariage de Figaro," by Beaumarchais. Timid before the Countess Almaviva, he is extremely forward with "sa chère Fanchette" and "la belle Nanette" he has overcome his weakness, and is proved to be the rival of Almaviva, the father of his supposed son Leon, and the cause of the family mother's tears.

Cherubini (ka-rō-bē'nē). **Maria Luigi Carlo Zenobio Salvatore.** Born at Florence, Sept. 14, 1760; died at Paris, March 15, 1842. A celebrated Italian composer. He studied under Sarti at Bologna, and finally established himself in Paris in 1788. His works include the operas "Armida" (1782), "La Finta Principessa" (1785), "Ifigenia in Aulide" (1787), "Demofoon" (1788), "Lodoiska" (1791), "Médée" (1797), "Les deux journées" ("Der Wasserträger, 1800), "Faniska" (1806), "Ali Baba" (originally "Koukourgi" (1793), produced in 1833), "Requiem in C" (1817), "Requiem in D" (1836). He also wrote many motets, masses, stringquartets, one-act operas, etc.

Cherusci (ke-rus'i). [L., Cæsar] *Cheruski*, Gr. (Strabo) *Χηρούσκοι*.] A German tribe, in the time of Cæsar dwelling about the middle Weser in territory extending as far east as the Elbe. They were subjugated to the Romans by Drusus and Tiberius, but rose against Varus under the leadership of their own countryman, Arminius. In the time of Tacitus they had sunk into comparative unimportance. The name disappears early in the 5th century. They ultimately became a constituent part of the Saxons.

Cherval (cher'val'), **Nicolas.** Born in the department of Rhône, France, Oct. 6, 1783; died at Bourbonne-les-Bains, Haute-Marne, France, 1843. A French physician. He is noted for researches in regard to yellow fever, on which he published several monographs. He also wrote "Recherches medico-philosophiques sur les causes de la polygamie dans les pays chauds" (1842).

Cherwell (cher'wel). A small river in England, which joins the Thames at Oxford.

Chesapeake (ches'a-pēk). **The.** An American frigate of 38 guns, built at Norfolk, Virginia, in 1799. During the campaign of 1812 she cruised in South American waters. In May, 1813, she returned to Boston, and was placed under the command of Captain James Lawrence. The ship was to proceed to sea against under his direction, but he was obliged to make up his crew of very unsatisfactory material. The British frigate Shannon, thirty-eight guns strong, commanded by Captain Philip Vere Broke, was at this time cruising off Boston harbor. Broke had brought his ship to a high state of efficiency. On June 1, 1813, the Chesapeake put out of Boston harbor, the Shannon being in sight in the offing. The battle occurred six leagues east of Boston light. Immediately after opening fire both ships fell aboard, and Captain Lawrence was mortally wounded. He was carried below exclaiming "Don't give up the ship!" Captain Broke boarded the Chesapeake, and at 6.05 P. M., fifteen minutes after the first gun was fired, her flag was struck.

Chesapeake Bay (ches'a-pēk bā). An inlet of the Atlantic Ocean, in Virginia and Maryland. It enters the Atlantic between Cape Henry and Virginia. Its chief affluents are the Susquehanna, Patapsco, Potomac, York, Rappahannock, and James. It was first explored by Captain John Smith in 1608. Length, about 200 miles. Breadth, 4–40 miles.

Chesebro (chēz'brō), **Caroline.** Born at Canandaigua, N. Y., March 30, 1825; died at Piermont, N. Y., Feb. 16, 1873. An American novelist, author of "Dreamland by Daylight" (1851), etc.

Chesebrough (ches'el-den), **William.** Born at Somerby, Leicestershire, Oct. 19, 1688; died at Bath, April 10, 1752. A noted English surgeon. He was celebrated for his "lateral operation for the stone" and for operations upon the eye. He wrote "The Anatomy of the Human Body" (1713), "Treatise on the High Operation for the Stone" (1723), "Osteogenia, or the Anatomy of the Bones" (1733). A short paper (Phil Trans., XXXV, 445) upon the case of a boy who was born blind and was couched at fourteen years of age has been much quoted by psychologists.

Chesham (chesh'am). A town in Buckinghamshire, England, 28 miles northwest of London. Population (1891), 8,018.

Cheshire (chesh'ir), or **Chester** (ches'ter). A county in northwestern England, lying between Lancashire on the north, Yorkshire on the northeast, Derby and Stafford on the east, Stafford and Shropshire on the south, and Wales and the Irish Sea on the west. Its surface is generally level, and its leading pursuit is dairy-farming. Its chief city is Chester. It was made a county palatine by William the Conqueror. The palatinate court was abolished in 1830. Area, 1,057 square miles. Population (1891), 703,068.

Chesil Bank (ches'il bangk). A long bar on the English coast between Portland and Bridport.

Cheskaya, Gulf of. See *Tcheskaya*.

Chesne, André du. See *Duchesne, André*.

Chesney (ches'ni). **Francis Rawdon.** Born at Annalong, County Down, Ireland, March 16, 1789; died at Mount Bourne, Surrey, June 30, 1872. A British general and engineer. He examined the isthmus of Suez in 1830, and demonstrated the feasibility of a canal across it (his report serving later as the starting-point of the Lesseps exploration). He valley of the Euphrates in 1831; and later (1835–36) established an overland route to India. He commanded the artillery at the station of Bomkong, China, 1842–47. He published an account of the "Expedition for the Survey of the Rivers Euphrates and Tigris" (1850), etc.

Chester (ches'tėr). [From L. *castra*, camp. It was the camp of the 20th legion.] The capital of Cheshire, England, situated on the Dee 15 miles south-southeast of Liverpool: the Roman Deva and Castra, and the Celtic Caerleon. It has an extensive trade in cheese, etc. It contains many Roman antiquities, and is notably medieval in appearance. It has a cathedral which presents every variety of English medieval architecture, from the Nor-

man to the last Perpendicular. It has recently been well restored. The exterior is marked by fine ranges of windows and its square central tower. The interior is very effective, the various architectural styles grouping in such manner as to contrast agreeably. The nave has modern fan-vaulting in oak. The south transept is as large as the choir, while the Norman north transept is very small. The choir is of the 13th century; its 15th-century stalls are elaborately canopied and pinnacled. The Lady chapel is an excellent example of Early English. The dimensions of the cathedral measure 203 feet length of transepts, 200; height of vaulting, 78. The cloister is Perpendicular; the rectangular chapter-house and the refectory are Early English. Chester was an important Roman military station, and was destroyed by Æthelfrith of Northumbria in 607, and was rebuilt by Æthelflaed. It surrendered to William the Conqueror in 1070, was long besieged by the Parliamentarians, and was taken by them in 1646. Population (1891), 37,105.

The name of Chester alone proves its Roman antiquity; it also proves its importance, as having come to be known as *the city of the camps*, castella-ville. Still the name is historically a contradiction. The Roman Deva became in later times the *Civitas Legionum*, the *Castellum* of the Welsh, the *Legecestir* (in several different spellings of the English. Both names, it will be seen, Welsh and English, translate *Civitas Legionum*, the two tongues, according to their several habits, placing the qualifying word first or last. English names did last in this case. And here we have to distinguish our *Caerleon*, our *Legecester*, from other places which might easily be confounded with them. The Welsh *Caerleon* on the Usk is simply the same as Caerleon on the Usk, and Welsh writers naturally speak of Chester as *Caerleon*.

E. A. Freeman Eng. Towns and Distr. ts., p. 301

Chester. A city in Delaware County, Pennsylvania, situated on the Delaware 10 miles southwest of Philadelphia. It has important manufactures of cottons and woolens, and is especially noted for its shipyards. It was settled by Swedes in 1643. Population (1890), 30,250.

Chester, Battle of. A battle in which Æthelfrith of Northumbria defeated (613 [607?]) the Cymry of Strathclyde under Broemael, prince of Powys. As a result he annexed Chester and the surrounding district thus severing the Cymry of Strathclyde from those of Wales. A desperate remnant who prayed on the field of battle for their countrymen were killed by the order of Æthelfrith.

Chester, Joseph Lemuel. Born at Norwich, Conn., April 30, 1821; died at London, May 26, 1882. A noted American genealogist, resident in England and London for many years, engaging patiently in the search of records, journals, etc., and was also dealing with the task of colonel to the governor of Pennsylvania's business. His genealogical work was largely begun in England, yet when he died he had no superior as a genealogist among English-speaking people. *Chester Not. Rec.*, p. 1. He compiled the "Marriage Licenses of London, 1521–1869," the Marriage Baptismal, and Burial Registers of the Abbey of St. Peter, Westminster (1876), etc.

Chesterfield (ches'tẽr-fēld). A manufacturing town in Derbyshire, England, situated on the rivers Rother and Hipper 11 miles south of Sheffield. Population (1891), 13,242.

Chesterfield, Earl of. See *Stanhope*.

Chesterfield Inlet. An arm of Hudson Bay in British America, lat. 63°–63° N., long. 91°–107° W. Length, 250 miles. Greatest breadth, about 25 miles.

Chester-le-Street (ches'tẽr-le-strēt). A town in Durham, England, 6 miles north of Durham; the Roman Concangium, and later Cuneceastre.

Chester Plays, The. A "collection of mysteries" founded upon "scriptural subjects," formerly representated by the guilds of Chester at Whitsuntide. They were twenty-four in number, and were played during three days.

According to the proclamation for the holding of these plays, made in the year 1422, they were to be played "of old time by one sir Henry Francis some time monk of the monastery dissolved," . . . "which plays were (in the 14th century) ordained to the honor of God and Holy Church . . . to be brought forth, declared and played," etc. . . . A note, written in a later hand, adds to the MS. copy of the Antiquarian Society, in the end of the sixteenth century, that sir John Arnway was mayor of Chester in 1327 sat which time these plays were written by Ranulf Biggarett, a monk of Chester Abbey, and played openly in Whitsun plays. Randall Holme's copy of the contributions of the name of Randulphi or Ralph Higden, author of the "Polychronicon," . . . There are several MSS. of Chester Mysteries extant. A MS. belonging to the Duke of Devonshire is dated 1581. A MS. once possessed by Mr. Heber was dated 1592. The two MSS. in the British Museum are dated 1600 and 1607; that at Oxford is dated 1604. A specimen of these Chester Mysteries was printed in 1818 by Mr. Markland for the members of the Roxburghe Club, and in 1851 these and other Mysteries, then unpublished, were described by Mr. Collier in his "History of Dramatic Literature"; but the only complete publication of them has been that made for the Shakespeare Society in 1843, when they were edited by Mr. Thomas Wright.

Morley, English Writers, IV. 79–86.

Chestes. See *Siuslaw*.

Chetco (chet'kō). A tribe of the Pacific division of the Athapascan stock of North American Indians. They formerly lived in nine villages along Chetco River and a tributary in Oregon, and are now on the Siletz reservation, Oregon. See *Athapascan*.

Chetemacha. See *Chitimachan*.

Chetlesentun. See *Tetlesetona tunne*.

Chettle (chet'l), **Henry.** Died about 1607. An English dramatist and pamphleteer, son of a dyer of London, and a stationer by trade. He was the author or joint author of a large number of plays.

Chetwood (chet'wūd), **William Rufus.** Died March 3, 1766. An English dramatist, bookseller, and prompter at Drury Lane Theatre. He was the author of "General History of the Stage" (1749), several dramatic pieces, etc.

Chevalier (she-va-lyā'), **Michel.** Born at Limoges, France, Jan. 13, 1806; died at Montpellier, France, Nov. 28, 1879. A noted French political economist. His works include "Lettres sur l'Amérique du Nord" (1836), "Des intérêts matériels en France" (1838), "Cours d'économie politique" (1842–1850), "Essais d'économie politique" (1845), "Le Libre-échange," "Des Etats-Unis," several works on Mexico, etc.

Chevalier à l'Épée (shva-lyā' a la-pā'). **Le.** A French romance of the 12th century, erroneously ascribed to Chrétien de Troyes.

Chevalier au Cygne (she-va-lyā' ō sēny'). **Le.** [F., "The Knight of the Swan."] The title of a group of romances the members of which bear the separate headings "Antioche," "Les Chétifs," "Les Enfances de Godefroy," etc. "Antioche," the first of these, which describes the exploits of the Crusaders, their siege, attacking, and their 11 defending that city, is one of the finest of the chansons, and is probably in its original form not much later than the events it describes. Also written by an eyewitness. *Scribner's* French Lit., p. 20.

Chevalier de Maison-Rouge (she-va-lyā' de ma-zon'roozh'). **Le.** [F., "The Knight of the Red House."] A historical novel by Alexandre Dumas, published in 1845.

Chevalier de Saint George (shva-lyā' de san zorzh). A title assumed by James Stuart, the Old Pretender.

Chevalier d'Harmental (she-va'lyā dar-mon-tal'). **Le.** A romance by Alexandre Dumas, published in 1845. He wrote in collaboration with Auguste Maquet, and these two authors produced a play in 1849 from the same title. D'Harmental is the type of exaggerated heroes.

Cheverel (shev'e-rel). **Sir Christopher** and **Lady.** Two of the principal characters in George Eliot's novel "Mr. Gilfil's Love-Story."

Cheverus (she-vā'rus), **Jean Louis de Lamoriel Madeleine Lefèvre de.** Born at Mayenne, France, Jan. 28, 1768; died at Bordeaux, France, July 19, 1836. A French prelate, first Roman Catholic bishop of Boston, Mass., 1808, archbishop of Bordeaux 1827, and cardinal 1836.

Cheves (chēvz), **Langdon.** Born at Rocky River, S. C., Sept. 17, 1776; died at Columbia, S. C., May 25, 1857. An American politician. He entered the House of Representatives in 1811, was speaker 1814–15, and was president of the National Bank 1819–22.

Cheveux Relevés. See *Ottawa*.

Cheviot Hills (chev'i-ot, or chiv'i-ot, hilz). A mountain-range in Northumberland, England, and in Roxburghshire, Scotland. The highest point is Cheviot (2,676 feet). Length, 35 miles. These hills are celebrated in history and romance.

Chevreul (she-vrœl'), **Michel Eugène.** Born at Angers, France, Aug. 31, 1786; died at Paris, April 9, 1889. A celebrated French chemist. He was director of the Gobelins factory 1824–30, and professor at the Museum of Natural History 1826–83. His scientific works are numerous and important.

Chevreuse (she-vrœz'), **Duchesse de (Marie de Rohan).** Born Dec., 1600; died at Gagny, near Paris, Aug. 12, 1679. A French political intriguer. She was daughter of Henri de Rohan, duc de Montbazon, and was the wife first of Charles d'Albert, duc de Luynes, and, after his death, of the duc de Chevreuse. She was one of the most prominent members of the Cardinal Richelieu, by whom she was, however, eventually forced to leave France. On the death of Louis XIII. she returned, but was coldly received by the queen regent Anne of Austria. Having acted in concert with Cardinal de Retz against Mazarin, she was a second time sent into exile.

Chevy Chase (chev'i chās). A famous old English ballad which recounts the incidents of the battle of Otterburn, though not with the exactness of the Scotch ballad "The Battle of Otterburn," which is historical. The name is variously explained.

In the warfare against English settlements in France such a raid was called by the French allies of Scotland a *chevauchée*, and [was] a common process; that name was corrupted into Chevy Chase. It [was not among] school-boys as "chivy." Now, since there are in Northumberland Cheviot Hills as well as an Otterburn, Chevy Chase was interpreted into the Hunting of the Cheviot. The old ballad of the "Battle of Otterburn" or "Chevy Chase" . . . the battle of the *chevauchée* which was its cause . . . was therefore read as "The Hunting of the Cheviot," always with some confused sense of identity between one incident and the other. [In the oldest extant version of "Chevy Chase" the name means "the Cheviot hunting-ground." This version is the manuscript in the Ashmolean Collection, at Oxford. It was printed by Thomas Ricarte, in the year 1447–8. [A] perfect [copy] for an edition of William of Newburgh's Chronicle. . . . Its [date] seems to be about 1500, and it is of the colossal size [which] is nearer to the original than the version [contained in] Reliques." . . . *Note.*] The battle of Otterburn was incident minutely described by Froissart, and [there is no] circumstance or any similar battle that arose out [of a hunting] on the Cheviots. *Mackie*, English History, VI., 235.

Cheyenne (shī-en'). [Pl., also *Cheyennes*; from a Siouan word meaning 'enemies.'] A tribe of North American Indians that claim lands watered by the north and south forks of the Platte River. About 1800 they lived in the Black Hills and on the Cheyenne River of Dakota. They divided into Northern or Upper Cheyennes, now on the Tongue River reservation in western Montana, and Southern Cheyennes, at the Cheyenne and Arapaho agency, Indian Territory. Others are at the Pine Ridge agency, South Dakota, and altogether they number 3,026. See *Algonquian*.

Cheyenne, or **Sheyenne,** or **Shyenne.** A river in North Dakota which joins the Red River of the North 25 miles north of Fargo. Length, about 350 miles.

Cheyenne. The capital of Wyoming, situated in lat. 41° 7′ N., long. 104° 50′ W. It is an important station on the Union Pacific and other railroads, and the headquarters of the Cheyenne Indian agency. Its elevation above sea level is 6,060 feet. Population (1890), 11,690.

Cheyne (chān), **George.** Born at Methlick, Aberdeenshire, 1671; died at Bath, April 13, 1743. A noted British physician. He wrote "A New Theory of Fevers" (1702), "Observations upon the Gout" (1720), "The English Malady, Hypochondria" (1733), etc. He began and continued on the practice of his profession in London.

Chézy (shā-zē'), **Antoine Léonard de.** Born at Neuilly, France, Jan. 15, 1773; died at Paris, Aug. 31, 1832. A noted French Orientalist, author of various translations from Persian and Sanskrit, etc.

Chézy, Mme. de (**Wilhelmine Christiane von Klencke**). Born at Berlin, Jan. 26, 1783; died near Geneva, 1856. A German poet and novelist, wife of A. L. de Chézy, and granddaughter of Karschin.

Chézy, Wilhelm von. Born at Paris, March 21, 1806; died at Vienna, March 14, 1865. A German novelist and general writer, son of A. L. de Chézy.

Chhandogya (chand-to'gya). In Sanskrit literature, a Upanishad which is one of the Samaveda. The name means 'relating to Chhandogas' (metre-singers), chanters of the Sama-veda (sacred song) their doctrine. It is difficult to explain the various meanings which the sacred syllable Om had, and may assume in the mind of the devotee till at last the highest is reached, viz., Brahman the Absolute.

Chhatisgarh (chut-tēs-gar'). A division of the Central Provinces, British India, situated about lat. 20°–23° N., long. 81°–83° E. Area, 24,204 square miles. Population (1881), 3,115,-997.

Chiabrera (kē-ä-brā'ra), **Gabriello.** Born at Savona, Italy, June 8, 1552; died at Savona, Oct. 14, 1637. An Italian lyric poet.

Chiaja (kē-a'ya). **La.** [*Ital. chiaja*, acdial. form = Sicilian *chiazza* for *piazza*, place, plaza.] A fashionable drive in modern Naples, extending about a mile along the coast between the open Villa Nationale (a public park) and the fine old and other handsome buildings on the other side. It begins at the Largo Vittoria. Its full name is the "Riviera di Chiaja."

Chiana (kē-ä'na). A river in Tuscany, Italy. It is conducted by engineering works partly into the Arno, partly into the Tiber.

Chiana, Val di. The level and fruitful valley of the Chiana, Italy.

Chianti (kē-än'tē). A mountain group near Siena, Italy. It gives name to celebrated wines.

Chiapa, Bishop of. The title of Bartolomé de las Casas, 1544–47. It is often used in speaking of him.

Chiapanecs (chē-ä-pä-neks'), or **Chapanecs** (chä-pa-neks'), or **Chiapas** (chä'pas). [Probably from *chapa*, their name for the red maize-wine, which was the totem or emblem of the tribe.] A race of Indians formerly powerful in that part of southern Mexico which now forms the state of Chiapas. They had considerable and well-built towns, painted and other, but made some advances in mechanical arts, although not in picture writing. The Chiapanecs were never conquered by the Aztecs, but were easily subdued by the Spaniards. Remains of the tribe exist in several Chiapas, and still speak their own language. The Mangues of Nicaragua and the Guetares of Costa Rica seem to be an outlying offshoots of this race.

Chiapas (chē-ä'pas). The southeasternmost state of Mexico, lying between Tabasco on the north, Guatemala on the east, the Gulf of Te-

boundaries on the south, and Vera Cruz and Oaxaca on the west. The inhabitants are chiefly Indians and mestizos. It contains many antiquities of Palenque (q.v.). Capital, San Cristobal. Area, 27,224 square miles. Population (1892), 203,716.

Chiaramonte (ke-a-re-mon'te). A town in the province of Syracuse, Sicily, 30 miles west of Syracuse. Population, 9,000.

Chiari (ke-a're). A town in the province of Brescia, northern Italy, 14 miles west of Brescia. Here, Sept. 1, 1701, Prince Eugene of Savoy defeated the French and Spaniards under Villeroi. Population, 6,000.

Chiavari (ke-a-va'ri). A seaport in the province of Genoa, Italy, 21 miles southeast of Genoa. It has varied manufactures.

Chiavenna (ke-a-ven'na). [L. *Clavenna*, *Cleva*, *Clivia*, *Curia*.] A town in the province of Sondrio, Italy, situated on the Mera at the entrance to the Val Bregaglia, in lat. 46° 19′ N., long. 9° 23′ E. It is at the junction of the routes over the Splugen and Maloya.

Chibchacum. See *Bochica*.

Chibchas (chēb'chas), or **Muyscas** (mūs'kās). A tribe of South American Indians which, previous to the conquest, occupied the highlands east of the Magdalena, from the head waters of that river to the Sierra Nevada de Merida. They were powerful and had attained some degree of civilization, living in large towns and obeying fixed though unwritten laws. They were skilful weavers, potters, and goldsmiths, and practised agriculture, planting maize, quinoa, potatoes and cotton. Their chiefs were hereditary in the female line, had absolute power, and were treated with great ceremony. The Chibchas believed in a Supreme Being, but worshiped the sun, stars, and other natural objects. In 1537 Gonzalo Ximenez de Quesada, a civil war, the Spaniards under Quesada reached their country. They were quickly conquered, and those who survived enslavement and persecution adopted the Spanish language and customs. The descendants mixed with European blood, many change part of the present population of Colombia. The word *Chibcha* applied to this tribe is supposed to be the name of their language. They called themselves *Muysca*, i. e. "men."

Chibokwe, or **Ba-Chibokwe** (bä-chē-bō'kwe). See *Kioko*.

Chicaca. See *Chacoan*.

Chicacole. See *Cimmole*.

Chicago (shi-kä'gō). A city of Cook County, Illinois, situated on Lake Michigan in lat. 41° 50′ N., long. 87° 37′ W. It is the largest city in the State and the second city in the United States. Its chief quarters are the North, South, and West Sides. It has a vast commerce by many railroads and by the lake, and exports wheat, meat, manufactured goods, etc. It has manufactures of lumber, iron, steel, furniture, clothing, tobacco, leather, agricultural implements, flour, etc. Among its largest industries are beef-packing and pork-packing. It is the seat of Chicago University, and of several theological seminaries and other institutions, and has important libraries and art collections. The site was visited by Marquette in 1673. Fort Dearborn was built in 1804, evacuated in 1812, and rebuilt in 1816. Chicago was incorporated as a city in 1837. Two thousand one hundred acres were burned, with a loss of over $190,000,000, in the great fire of Oct. 8–10, 1871. Owing to its position it has been the place of meeting of many national political conventions. It was the scene of an anarchist riot (04 Haymarket) May 4, 1886. The most important recent event in its history was the World's Columbian Exposition in 1893, lasting from May 1 to Oct. 30. (See *International Expositions*.) Population (1890), 1,099,850.

Chicago, University of. An institution of learning in Chicago, situated between 56th and 59th streets. It has an endowment of $7,000,000 (contributed by Mr. J. D. Rockefeller and others). Its president is William R. Harper, and it was opened in 1892 with 600 students.

Chicaneau (shi-ka-no'). One of the principal characters in the comedy "Les Plaideurs," by Racine. He is a tradesman with a mania for going to law, and is the type of the captious, litigious plaintiff, as his name implies.

Chicasa (chik'a-sa), or **Chickesaw** (chik'e-sa). [Pl., also *Chickesaws*.] A large tribe or subdivision of North American Indians, chiefly of Mississippi. In the 18th century their villages were about Pontotoc County, and their main landing-place on the Mississippi River was at the present Memphis, Tennessee, from which they were at first 100 miles [one to their villages. They now number about 5,000, and are at the Union agency, Indian Territory. Also *Chacoan*, *Chicaba*, *Chicksaw*, *Chicksaw*. See *Muskhogean*.

Chichele (chich'e-le), or **Chicheley** (chich'e-li), **Henry.** Born at Higham Ferrers, Northamptonshire, England, about 1362; died at Canterbury, England, April 12, 1443. An English prelate, appointed archbishop of Canterbury Feb. 19, 1414. He was a graduate of Oxford, and founded All Souls' College, Oxford, 1437.

Chichen-Itza (chē-chän'ēt'sä), or **Chichen.** A ruined city of northern Yucatan, 18 miles southwest of Valladolid. Some of the remains indicate very large buildings with elaborate sculptures, wall paintings, and hieroglyphics. There is a pyramid 250 feet square and still 70 feet high. The Chichen-Itza ruins are connected with ancient Mayan traditions. [L. *Casa Solitaria*, AS. *Cessancester*; the Roman Regnum, destroyed in the 5th century by Ella, and restored by his son Cissa, king of Sussex, from whom it was named.] A city in Sussex, England, 14 miles northeast of Portsmouth. It contains a noted cathedral, for the most part a Norman building of the 12th and 13th centuries, showing many details as the paired lancets surmounted by quatrefoils of the central tower, which might have been transported bodily from Normandy. The tall, slender spire awkwardly placed on this tower is later. The interior has double aisles and narrow nave, and very beautiful carved choir-stalls. There are Perpendicular cloisters, and a late, detached bell-tower. The dimensions are 410 by 91 feet; width of transepts 131; height of nave, 62. The town was refounded by Cissa in the 6th century. Population (1891), 7,842.

Chichester, Arthur, Born at Rawleigh, near Barnstable, England, May, 1563; died Feb. 19, 1625. An English soldier and statesman, second son of Sir John Chichester of Rawleigh, made Lord Chichester of Belfast, in the Irish peerage, Feb. 23, 1613. He was appointed governor of Carrickfergus and sergeant-major general of the English army in Ireland, and was lord deputy of Ireland from Feb. 3, 1605, to Nov. 29, 1614. After his recall he was appointed lord treasurer of Ireland.

Chichevache (ME. chech-e-väch'; mod. F. shēsh-vash'). [ME., as if from an OF. *chiche-cache*, lean cow (from *chiche*, poor, lean, and *cache* (L. *vacca*), a cow); but this is a perversion of the OF. form *chichefaice*, *chinchefaice* (also *chanchefache*, simulating *cache*, a cow), lit. "ugly face."] A fabled beast which delights in virtuous and submissive wives. The fable, of Old French origin, became a favorite with Middle English writers, who made the beast a lean cow (see etymology), and ascribed her leanness to the scarcity of her peculiar diet. The fable of another beast named *Bicorn* (*Bicorne*, literally, "two-horned"), who lived only on patient and submissive husbands, and was in consequence always fat, Lydgate wrote a poem called "Bycorne and Chichevache."

Chichiltcale (chē-chēl-tē-kä'le). [A corruption of the Nahuatl *chichiltic-calli*, red house.] A name given by the Mexican Indians who followed Fray Marcos of Nizza to New Mexico in 1539 and Coronado in 1540, to a ruined structure built of red earth or clay, near the banks of the Gila. It has been supposed that it was the Casa Grande, but in all probability it was some ancient ruin near the site of new Fort Grant, in Arizona, along the slopes of Mount Graham.

Chichimecs (chē-chē-mäks'), or **Chichimecas,** or **Chimiecos.** [Nahuatl of Mexico; derivation doubtful, but possibly from *chichiltic*, red, and *mecatgatl*, generation.] An ancient term used to designate indiscriminately wild and dangerous tribes of Indians. It was also an honorific title, any warrior who distinguished himself by particular valor being called a Chichimeca. The name is still retained in American Spanish. Misunderstood folk-lore has given rise to the belief in the immigration into Mexico of a semi-civilized Chichimec barbarian under this name at some very ancient time.

Chick (chik), **Mrs. Louisa.** Mr. Dombey's sister in Charles Dickens's "Dombey and Son," a weak and self-satisfied woman who urged the fading Mrs. Dombey to "make an effort."

Chickahominy (chik-a-hom'i-ni). A river in Virginia which joins the James about 40 miles southeast of Richmond. Length, about 75 miles. It was over fought the battles of Fair Oaks, Mechanicsville, Gaines Mill, Savages Station, and White Oak Swamp, 1862; and Cold Harbor, 1864. See *Fair Oaks, Seven Days' Battles, Fair Oaks*.

Chickahominy, Battles of the. See *Seven Days' Battles, Fair Oaks*.

Chickamauga (chik-a-mä'gä). A small river which joins the Tennessee about 7 miles above Chattanooga. Near it, Sept. 19, 20, 1863, the Confederates (about 70,000) under Bragg defeated the Federals (65,000–70,000) under Rosecrans. Loss of the Federals, 15,851; of the Confederates, 17,804.

Chickamauga, Rock of. A name given to General Thomas, commander of the Federal left wing at Chickamauga, for his stubborn defense of his position in that battle.

Chickasaws. See *Chacoan*.

Chickasaw Bluffs (chik'a-sâ bluffs), or **Bayou** (bī'ō). A place near Vicksburg, Mississippi. Here, Dec. 29, 1862, the Federals under Sherman were repulsed by the Confederates. Loss of the Federals, 1,929; of the Confederates, 207.

Chickenstalker (chik'en-stâ-kėr). **Mrs.** An old shopkeeper in Dickens's story "The Chimes."

Chickesaw. See *Chicasa*.

Chicksaw. See *Chicasa*.

Chickweed. See *Smallweed, Bartholomew*.

Chiclana (chē-klä'nä). A town in the province of Cadiz, Spain, 12 miles southeast of Cadiz. Population (1887), 12,348.

Chicomecoatl (chē-kō-me-kō-ätl'). ["Seven serpents."] In Mexican (Nahuatl) mythology, the goddess of abundance and provisions. By some she has been identified with Centeotl, the goddess of maize; both were worshiped at the period of sowing, and offerings of fruits and seeds were made to them.

Chicomoztoc (chē-kō-moth-tok'). [Nahuatl, lit. "seven caves."] A mythical place where the various branches of the Nahuatl tribe are said to have come out of the center of the earth, or to have separated. The tradition is not quite clear in regard to the real mythological significance of the spot.

Chicopee (chik'ō-pē). A town of Hampden County, Massachusetts, situated at the junction of the Chicopee River with the Connecticut, 4 miles north of Springfield. It has manufactures of cotton goods, arms, cutlery, etc. Population (1890), 14,050.

Chiemsee (chēm'zā). The largest lake in Bavaria, 40 miles southeast of Munich, noted for its fish. Its outlet is the Alz into the Inn, thence to the Danube. Length, 7½ miles.

Chieri (ke-a're). A town in the province of Turin, Italy, 8 miles southeast of Turin; the ancient Carea. It has a noted Gothic church. It was a medieval republic. Population, 9,000.

Chieti (kē-ā'tē). **1.** A province of eastern Italy, formerly called Abruzzo Citeriore. Area, 1,138 square miles. Population (1891), 348,805. —**2.** The capital of the province of Chieti, Italy, in lat. 42° 20′ N., long. 14° 10′ E.; the ancient Teate Marrucinorum. The order of the Teatines was founded here in the 16th century. Population (1891), commune, 25,000.

Chiffinch (chif'finch), **Master Thomas.** A drinking and intriguing minister to the pleasures of King Charles, in Scott's novel "Peveril of the Peak."

Chifu, or **Chefoo** (chē-fō'), native **Yen-tai.** A seaport town in the province of Shantung, China, in lat. 37° 32′ N., long. 121° 22′ E. It is a distributing center of foreign manufactured goods, and exports straw braid, pulse, and silk. A convention between China and Great Britain was signed here in 1876. Population, 22,500.

Chigi, Fabio. See *Alexander VII., Pope*.

Chignecto Bay (shig-nek'tō bā). An arm at the head of the Bay of Fundy.

Chigwell (chig'wel). A parish in the county of Essex, England, northeast of London.

Chihli (chē-lē). A province of northern China, lying between Mongolia on the north, the Gulf of Chihli and Shantung on the east, Shantung and Honan on the south, and Shansi on the west. Capital, Paotingfu. Area, 58,949 square miles. Population, 17,937,000.

Chihli, Gulf of. See *Petcheli*.

Chihuahua (chē-wä'wä). **1.** A state of northern Mexico, lying between New Mexico and Texas on the north, Coahuila on the east, Durango on the south, and Sonora and Sinaloa on the west. It is traversed by the Sierra Madre, and is rich in mineral wealth, especially silver. Area, 87,802 square miles. Population (1892), 298,053. —**2.** The capital of the state of Chihuahua, in lat. 28° 40′ N., long. 106° W. It was founded in 1706. It contains a cathedral. Population (1892), about 25,000.

Chikishliar (chē-kēsh-lyär'). A port in the Transcaspian Territory of Russia, situated on the southeastern shore of the Caspian near the Persian frontier.

Chilán Balám (chē-län' bä-läm'), or **Chilám Balám.** A priest of the Maya Indians of Yucatan, who is supposed to have died about 1430. He is reputed author of several Maya writings which have come down to us and are known as the books of Chilan Balam, and it is said that he foretold the coming of the Spaniards. Many of the narrative songs still found among the Indians are also attributed to him.

Chilcat (chil'kät), or **Chilcats** (-kätz). A tribe of North American Indians. Their habitat is on Chilcat River and Bay and Chilkat River, in Alaska, extending into British Columbia. They number 988. See *Kolooshan*.

Child (child), **Francis James.** Born at Boston, 1825. An American scholar. He was educated at Harvard College, and was professor of rhetoric and oratory there from 1851 till 1876, when he became professor of English literature. His most important work is an edition of "English and Scottish Ballads" which he first brought out in 1857–59 in 8 volumes.

Child, Mrs. (**Lydia Maria Francis**). Born at Medford, Mass., Feb. 11, 1802; died at Wayland, Mass., Oct. 20, 1880. An American writer, noted as a supporter of the abolition movement. She was editor of the "National Anti-Slavery Standard" 1840–43, and assistant editor till 1844. Her works include "The Rebels" (1822), "The American Frugal Housewife" (1829, a 32d ed. in 1855), "Flowers for

Children" (1844–46), "Looking toward Sunset" (1864), "Mirza a Romance of the Republic" (1867), etc., besides her "Appeal for that class of Americans called Africans" (1833), which created much comment.

Childebert (chil'de-bert; P. pron. shel-de-bār') **I.** Born about 495; died 558. Son of Clovis, king of the Franks, whom he succeeded (as king of Paris) in 511. He inherited (524) part of the dominions of his brother Chlodomir of Orleans, and in combination with his brother Clothaire I. of Soissons and his nephew Theodebert I. of Austrasia conquered part of Burgundy in 534 and parted Provence in 536.

Childebert II. Born 570; died 596. Son of Sigebert I. of Austrasia by the Westgothic princess Brunehaut. Having remained under the regency of his mother, 575–585, he attempted on reaching his majority, to deprive the young son of Fredegunde of Soissons, Clothaire II., of his kingdom; but was himself signally defeated by Fredegunde.

Childe Harold's Pilgrimage (child har'oldz pil'gri-maj). A poem by Lord Byron, of which the first and second cantos were published in 1811, the third in 1816, and the fourth in 1817.

Childeric (chil'de-rik; P. pron. shel-de-rēk') **I.** Died 481. Father of Clovis, and Frankish king from about 458. He sustained friendly relations with the Romans, assisted them against the West Goths, the Alamanni, and the Saxons. His tomb was discovered at Tournai in 1653, and contained, among other things, his seal-ring and a number of gold bees, which latter had presumably served to ornament his mantle, and which suggested to Napoleon I. the adoption of the bee as an imperial emblem.

Childermas. See *Innocents' Day.*

Childe Roland. See *Roland.*

Childers, Hugh Culling Eardley. Born at London, June 25, 1827. An English politician. He was first lord of the admiralty 1868–71, chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster 1872–73, secretary for war 1880–82, chancellor of the exchequer 1882–85, and home secretary in 1886.

Childers (child'erz), **Robert Cæsar.** Born 1838; died July 25, 1876. An English Orientalist, author of "Pali-English Dictionary" 1875), etc.

Child of Nature, The. A play by Mrs. Inchbald, produced at Covent Garden Nov. 28, 1788. It is taken from Madame de Genlis.

Child of the Sea. The legendary Amadis de Gaul, who, being illegitimate, was set adrift upon the sea in his cradle by his mother to hide her shame.

Children (chil'dren), **John George.** Born at Tunbridge, England, May 18, 1777; died at Halstead Place, Kent, Jan. 1, 1852. An English physicist and mineralogist, best known for his experiments in electricity. He was a secretary of the Royal Society 1826–27 and 1830–37, and was librarian in the department of antiquities in the British Museum 1840–69.

Children in the Wood, or Babes in the Wood. An old English ballad, of unknown authorship, preserved in Ritson's, Percy's, and other collections. The ballad was entered in the "Stationers' Register" in 1595. In 1601 a play was published "of a young child murthered in a wood by two ruffins with the consent of his uncle." The plot of this play was evidently derived from the ballad, and the ballad may have been produced from the same source. *Child.*

Children of the Mist. A band of Highland outlaws in Scott's "Legend of Montrose." There is a famous picture with this title by Landseer.

Childs (childz), **George William.** Born at Baltimore, Md., May 12, 1829; died at Philadelphia, Feb. 3, 1894. An American publisher and philanthropist. Publisher of the "Public Ledger" in Philadelphia 1864–94.

Chile (chil'ē; Sp. pron. chē'lā), or **Chili** (chil'i). [Prob. from Araucanian *chere*, cold.] A republic of South America, capital Santiago, lying between Peru on the north, Bolivia and the Argentine Republic on the east, and the Pacific Ocean on the south and west. It has 23 provinces: Aconcagua, Arauco, Atacama, Biobio, Chiloe, Coquimbo, Concepcion, Curicó, Linares, Llanquihue, Maule, Ñuble, O'Higgins, Santiago, Talca, Tacna, Valdivia, Valparaiso, Antofagasta, Magallanes, Tarapaca, and Taltal. Pop. (1895) 3,082,396. Chile stretches from the Andes on the east and the Pacific on the west; in the northern part portions east of the western Andes are included. The mountains and ramifications over the surface, connecting with a lower range to them, and including extensive plains and valleys. It exports niter, copper, silver, wool, wheat, etc. The government is a republic under a president and Congress (senate and Chamber of Deputies). The prevailing religion is Roman Catholic. The language is Spanish, and the inhabitants are chiefly of Spanish descent. The name *Chile* was applied by the natives only to the valley of Aconcagua, including Quillota; it was extended by the Spaniards to all their conquests south of the Atacama desert. During the 17th century the government of Chile included considerable tracts east of the Andes. After the revolution conquests were extended south into Patagonia and by treaty with Argentina the region was divided between the two countries, the boundary being the Andes. Chile acquired Atacama and a portion of south-in Peru by the war of 1879–83, waged against Peru and Bolivia. It was invaded by Almagro in 1535, and was first settled by Valdivia in 1541. Long wars with the Araucanians followed. Independence was finally declared Feb. 12, 1818. Area, about 250,000 square miles, though more is claimed. Estimated population in 1895, 3,082,396.

Chilianwalla. See *Chillianwallia.*

Chilka (chil'kä). **Lake.** A lagoon of India, in Orissa, near the Bay of Bengal.

Chillan (chil-yän'). The capital of the province of Nuble, Chile, about lat. 36° 35' S., long. 72° 10' W. There are mineral springs in the vicinity. Population (1892), about 27,000.

Chillianwalla, or Chilianwalla (chil'i-an-wal'a). A town in the Punjab, British India, near the river Jhelum, in lat. 32° 45' N., long. 73° 35' E. Here, Jan., 1849, a battle occurred between the British army (about 15,000, under Lord Gough, and the Sikhs (about 25,000). It was technically a British victory. Loss of the British force, 2,400.

Chillicothe (chil-i-koth'ē). A city and the county-seat of Ross County, southern Ohio, situated on the Scioto 45 miles south of Columbus. It was the State capital until 1810. Population (1890), 9,828.

Chillingham (chil'ing-am). A village in the northern part of Northumberland, England, 11 miles north-west of Alnwick.

Chillingworth (chil'ing-wērth), **Roger.** The injured and malicious husband of Hester Prynne in Hawthorne's romance "The Scarlet Letter."

Chillingworth, William. Born at Oxford, England, Oct., 1602; died at Chichester, England, Jan. 30, 1644. A noted English divine and controversialist. He was graduated at Oxford in 1620, became a fellow of Trinity College 1628, was converted to Romanism about 1630, returned to Protestantism 1634, was made chancellor of Salisbury, and became a member of the Royalist army. He was captured by Waller at Arundel Castle, Dec. 9, 1643. The most famous of his publications is "Religion of Protestants, a Safe Way to Salvation, etc. (1637)

Chillip (chil'ip), **Mr.** A mild and gentle little doctor who attended Mrs. Copperfield, in Charles Dickens's "David Copperfield."

Chillon (shē-yōn'). A castle in Vaud, Switzerland, at the eastern end of Lake Geneva. It consists of a detached rock on the edge of the lake, and is a very picturesque combination of small round and square towers and machicolated curtains grouped most effectively around a square court. The castle was built by the house of Savoy, apparently as the principal bulwark of their dominions of Vaud on the north, and was for the greater part of the middle ages used to restrain persons in the 18th century, and later as an arsenal.

Chilmari (chil-mä'rē). Hindustani **Chalamari** (chal-a-mä'rē). A town in the district of Rangpur, Bengal, British India, in lat. 25° 25' N., long. 89° 40' E., on the Brahmaputra. It is the seat of a religious and commercial festival.

Chiloé (chē-lō-ā'). **I.** The southernmost province of Chile, including the island of Chiloé and the islands to lat. 47° S. Area, 3,995 square miles. Population (1895), 79,344.—**2.** An island in the province of Chiloé, west of the mainland, discovered by the Spaniards in 1558. Length, 120 miles. Greatest width, 50 miles. The chief town of island and province is Ancud, or San Carlos.

Chilon (kī'lon), or **Chilo** (kī'lō). [Gr. Χίλων.] Lived in the first part of the 6th century B. C. A Spartan, one of the "Seven Sages." He was ephor 556 B. C. He was also reputed to have died (of joy) caused by the victory of his son in boxing at the Olympic games.

Chilperic (chil'pe-rik) **I.** Died 584. King of Neustria 561–584. He married his second wife, the Visigothic princess Galswintha, sister of Brunhilda of Austrasia, in order to marry his mistress Fredegunde, who by bringing on a war with the kingdom of Brunehaut, finally succeeded in ruining Austrasia.

Chiltern Hills (chil'tern hilz). A range of low chalk hills in Oxfordshire, Bucks, Hertfordshire, and Bedfordshire, England.

Chiltern Hundreds (chil'tern hun'dredz). The three hundreds of Stoke, Desborough, and Bodenham, in Buckinghamshire. The stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds (originally an office charged with the suppression of the robbers who infested the Chiltern Hills) is a nominal office, created upon a member of Parliament who wishes to vacate his seat, such resignation being impossible by law. The appointment is bestowed by the acceptance of a piece of honorary profit under the crown, or by some other cause. The place is at the gift of the chancellor of the exchequer.

Chilula (chil'ö-lä). A division of North American Indians. They formerly lived in Humboldt County, California, but were removed to the Hupa reservation and disorder. See *Wintpahan.*

Chimæra (ki-mē'rä). [Gr. *Χιμαιρα.*] In Greek mythology, a fire-breathing monster of divine origin (according to Hesiod, a daughter of Typhœus and Echidna), having the fore part that of a lion, the middle that of a goat, and the hind part that of a dragon; also represented as having three heads—a lion's, goat's, and a dragon's. It was often shown as having a lion's head in the middle of the back of a dragon, and the head of the tail. It dwelt in Lycia, and was killed by Bellerophon.

Chimakuan (chim-a-kö'an). A linguistic stock of North American Indians, embracing the Chimakum Indians, which, it is conjectured, quite numerous, but constant oppression by the Hupa Indians, as well as by the early white settlers, has resulted in their extinction as tribes.

Chimariko (chim-a-rē'kō). A tribe of North American Indians which formerly inhabited the banks of Trinity River, California, from Burnt Ranch northward to the junction of New River, and south to Lewiston. It was found by the first settlers in 1850, and is now probably extinct. See *Chimariekan.*

Chimay (shē-mā'). A town in the province of Hainaut, Belgium, 32 miles southeast of Mons. Place of Froissart's death. Population (1890), 3,308.

Chimay, Princesse de (Jeanne Marie Ignace Thérèse de Cabarrus). Born at Saragossa, Spain, July 31, 1773; died at Brussels, Belgium, Jan. 15, 1835. The daughter of the Comte de Cabarrus, married at an early age to the Marquis de Fontenay, who obtained a divorce from her in 1793. In the same year she became the mistress of Tallien, whom she married, and who, separated in the Convention, she exercised a good influence. Having procured a divorce from Tallien in 1802, she married in 1805 Count de Caraman, who subsequently became prince of Chimay.

Chimay, Principality of. A small principality founded in 1486. It passed in 1804 to the present possessors (French family De Riquet de Caraman).

Chimborazo (chim-bō-rä'zō; Sp. pron. chēm-bō-rä'thō). A province of western Ecuador. Population, 122,500.

Chimborazo. One of the highest mountains of the Andes, situated in Ecuador in lat. 1° 30' S., long. 79° W. It was only exceeded by Humboldt in 1802, and was considered by Whymper in 1880. Height (Whymper, corrected), 20,498 (according to the plan of Quito, about 12,000 feet).

Chimène (shē-men'). The faithful daughter of Don Gormas in Corneille's tragedy "The Cid."

Chimes, The. Dickens's Christmas story for 1844.

Chimihuahua. See *Chemehuevi.*

Chimmesyan (chim'ma-sē-an). [From the name of the Tsimshian tribe, signifying 'on the Skian (Skeena) river.'] A linguistic stock of North American Indians inhabiting the region of the Nasse and Skeena rivers, British Columbia, and nearly all the Pacific islands near the coast between lat. 53° 15′ and 55° N. It embraces the Nasqa and Tsimshian or Tsimshian divisions, which comprise a number of tribes. The estimated number is 5,000. In 1887 about 1,000 removed to Annette Island, 60 miles north of the southern boundary of Alaska, where they are making rapid progress in civilization.

Chimsian. See *Tsimshian*.

Chimu (chē'mō), also *-mu*. pl. **Chimus.** [From the title of their sovereign.] An ancient civilized nation of the Peruvian coast-valleys, between lat. 3° and 11° S. They were entirely distinct from the Incas in language, architecture, and customs. According to tradition they came from beyond sea, and drove out the savages who had occupied the region (about the 12th century). They built ancient cities, remarkable for the size of some of the buildings, the walls ornamented with elaborate arabesques and paintings. Their irrigation and irrigation works were very extensive. The Chimu people excelled in gold and silver work and in the manufacture of cloth and pottery. The Incas called them Yuncas. Descendants of the Chimus live in the coast region, but their language, called *Muchicc*, is extinct. A grammar and list of words are extant. The ruins of the Chimu cities are the most remarkable archæological remains in Peru. The black pottery commonly seen in museums, and loosely called "Peruvian," was of their manufacture.

Chimu. The name given by archæologists to the ruins of the capital and citadel of the Chimu people, on the sea-shore about 4 miles north of Truxillo, Peru. The remains cover a space 15 miles long and 5 or 6 broad, and embrace the walls of vast palaces and temples, some of them ornamented with arabesque work and paintings. An aqueduct many miles long supplied the city with water, which was received in large reservoirs. There are several sepulchral mounds from which many objects of interest have been obtained.

China (chī'nā). [F. *Chine*, Sp. Pg. *China*, It. *Cina*, Ml. *Chinat*, *Sinar*, Ar. *Sin*; in Gr., as the name of the people, *Σῆναι*, *Ossæ* (Ptolemy), a name of unidentified Eastern origin. Another name known to the ancients was L. *Serica*, Gr. *Σηρική* (Ptolemy), from L. *Seres*, Gr. *Σῆρες*, the people. In later times *Cathay* (*Kitai*). Chinese designations. *Chung Kwoh* (Middle Kingdom), *Chung Kwoh Kwoh* ('Middle Flowery Kingdom'), etc.] The most important division of the Chinese empire, extending between lat. 18° 15′–41° 25′ N., long. 97° 30′–122° 40′ E. It comprises 19 provinces: Chihli, Shantung, Shansi, Shensi, Kansuh, Honan, Anhwei, Kiangsu, Chekiang, Fokien, Kiangsi, Hupeh, Hunan, Szchuen, Kweichow, Yunnan, Kwangsi, Kwangtung, and Formosa. The capital is Peking. The surface is mountainous in the northwest, level in the northeast, and hilly in the south. The chief rivers are the Peiho, Hwangho, Yangtsz Kiang, Min, and Pearl. The leading products are rice, tea, silk, cotton, sugar, pulse, cereals, tobacco, coal, iron, copper, etc. The chief exports are tea, silk, straw goods, porcelain, etc. The government is administered by viceroys of provinces, who report to the central autocratic power at Peking. The principal religions are Confucianism, Buddhism, and Taoism: the philosophical system known as Confucianism is somethines erroneously classed with them. The Chinese assign a fabulously early origin to their nation. Among the semi-mythical kings is Fuhi. From about the era of Confucius (in the 6th century B. C.) the dates become more trustworthy. In the 3d century B. C. was the Tsin dynasty which built the Great Wall. It succeeded the Han dynasty when the empire was consolidated. Buddhism was introduced in the 1st century A. D. Soon after the empire became disorganized, but was again consolidated about 600. There followed a brilliant period, especially in literature, interrupted by Tatar attacks. Jenghiz Khan and his successors conquered the country, and Kubla Khan (end of the 13th century) ruled China and most of Asia, founding a Mongol dynasty. The Ming dynasty followed in 1368, and in the 16th century Portugal obtained a foothold at Macao. The present Manchu dynasty of Tsing acceded in 1644. The empire attained a westward extension in the 18th century. The Opium War with Great Britain began in 1839, and ended in 1842 with the cession of Hong-Kong and the opening of certain treaty ports; portuguese spread to France and the United States in 1844. The Taiping rebellion (which see) broke out in 1850, and was suppressed in 1864. Meanwhile Anglo-French wars in 1856–58 and 1859–60 resulted in the victory of the allies. China made concessions to Russia also in 1858, but in 1881 received back from Russia the province of Kuldja. War with France 1884–85 terminated in favor of the French. Area of China proper, 1,536,341 square miles; population, 385,350,020. Area of the whole empire, 4,218,491 square miles; population, 402,680,000.

China, Great Wall of. See *Wall*.

Chinalaph (she-na-laf'). The ancient name of the Sheliff.

Chinampecs (chē-nām-pe-neks'), or **Chinampenecas** (chē-nām-pe-na'kās). The Indian inhabitants of the chinampas, or floating gardens, common before the conquest on the lakes around the city of Mexico. They were of the Aztec race, but formed an independent tribe until about 1425, when they became tributaries of Mexico. Later they supplied the city markets with fruit and vegetables.

Chinandega (che-nän-da'gä). A town in Nicaragua, Central America, situated about 20 miles northwest of Leon. Population (1889), 8,000.

Chinantecs (chē-nän-teks'), or **Chinantlas** (che-nänt'läs). An ancient tribe of Mexican Indians who at the time of the conquest occupied the Sierra Madre Mountains, about 200 miles southeast of Mexico City. They had little civilization, but were bold warriors, using long lances tipped with obsidian or copper. They had been conquered by the Aztecs, and, anxious to avenge their wrongs, they sent two thousand warriors to aid Cortes in the siege of Mexico. The Chinantecs are now amalgamated with other tribes. Their language, which was very harsh and guttural, has been preserved only in the "Doctrina" of the missionary Barrada, published in 1730.

Chinantla (chē-nänt'lä). The ancient name for the mountainous region in the northern part of the present state of Oaxaca, Mexico, occupied by the Chinantec Indians.

China Sea (chī'nä sē). That part of the Pacific Ocean which is included between China, Indo-China, Borneo, the Philippines, and Formosa. Its chief indentations are the gulfs of Siam and Tongking. It is noted for its typhoons, and notorious for piracy. Sometimes the name is extended to include the Java Sea.

China Shepherdess, The. See *Crispochlt, Mrs.*

Chincha Islands (chiu'chä or, as Sp., chēn'chä ī'ländz). Three small islands in the department of Lima, Peru, in lat. 13° 40′ S., long. 76° 20′ W., 12 miles from Pisco, long noted for their guano deposits, now exhausted.

Chinchas (chēn'chäs). An ancient people of Peru who occupied the coast valleys south of the Chimu people, in the vicinity of the present site of Lima. They were of Quichua origin, and had attained a considerable degree of civilization before they were conquered by the Inca Tupac Yupanqui, about 1450. Their renowned temples of Rimac and Pachacamac (which see) were preserved by the conquerors and held in great veneration. The cemeteries of the Chinchas were found to have occupied the coast valleys, the dead buried in baskets or sacks. Owing to the dryness of the climate these bodies were naturally desiccated: many have been exhumed, and are the so-called "Peruvian mummies" of the museums.

Chinchaycocha (chēn-chī-kō'chä), or **Laguna de Junin** or **Reyes.** A lake in the department of Junin, Peru, in lat. 10° 50′ S., long. 75° 40′ W.

Chinchay-suyu (chēn-chī-sō'yō), or **Chinchasuyu** (chēn-chä-sō'yō). A great province of the Inca empire of Peru, comprising the region north of Cuzco, including eventually Quito and the region of the Upper Maranon.

Chinchero (chēn-chä'rō). A village about 15 miles north of Cuzco, Peru. It was an ancient country-seat of the Incas, and Inca-Cocha built a palace there. The site of this, with the surrounding buildings, remain in an almost perfect state.

Chinchew, or **Chinchu,** or **Chincheu** (chin-chū'). 1. A name given to the city of Changchow, in Fukien, China, 50 miles northeast of Amoy. Formerly a flourishing port, and probably identical with the medieval Zaitûn or Zayton.—2. A name given by the Spanish and Portuguese (and formerly by the English) to Changchow (which see), southwest of Amoy.

Chinchilla (chēn-chēl'yä). A town in the province of Albacete, Spain, lat. 38° 54′ N., long. 1° 42′ W.

Chinchon (chēn-chōn'). A small town in Spain, southeast of Madrid.

Chinchon, Count of. Viceroy of Peru. See *Cabrera Bobadilla Cerda y Mendoza*.

Chinchon (chēn-chōn'), **Ana, Countess of.** Born at Astorga, Castile, in 1576; died at Cartagena, Dec., 1639. A Spanish lady, daughter of (the eighth Marquis of Astorga. She married Don Luis de Cabrera, Marquis of Sdlinas, twice viceroy of Mexico and once of Peru; and, after his death, Don Luis Gerononyo de Cabrera, count of Chinchon, who was appointed viceroy of Peru in 1629. During her second residence in Lima she was attacked with a tertian ague, and was cured by some powdered Peruvian bark which had been sent to her physician by the corregidor of Loxa, Don Juan Lopez de Cuenzares. When the countess embarked for Spain she carried a quantity of the bark with her. She died on the voyage, at Cartagena, Dec., 1639, but it was through her care that the cinchona bark was first introduced into Europe. In honor of her Linnæus named the genus of quinine-bearing plants *Cinchona*, or, as it should have been written, *Chinchona*.

Chindwara (chind-wä'rä). 1. A district in the Nerbudda division of the Central Provinces, British India, situated about lat. 22° N., long. 79° E. Area, 3,915 square miles. Population (1881), 372,899.—2. The chief town of the district of Chindwara.

Chinese (chī-nēz' or -nēs'). [From *China* and *-ese*; = F. *chinois* = Sp. *chino* = Pg. *chinez* = G. *chinesisch*, etc.] 1. *sing.* and *pl.* (plural also formerly *Chineses*). A native or natives of China; specifically, a member or members of the principal indigenous race of China proper, as distinguished from other Mongoloids, such as the Manchus, the present ruling race in the Chinese empire.—2. The language of China.

Chinese Empire. An empire of Asia, bounded by Asiatic Russia on the north, the Pacific on the east, Tongking and India on the south, and the Pamirs and Asiatic Russia on the west. It includes China proper, or the nineteen provinces, and its dependencies of Manchuria, Mongolia, Tibet, Eastern Turkestan, and Dzungaria. The suzerainty of China is acknowledged by Corea. See *China*.

Chinese Gordon. See *Gordon*.

Chinese Tatary. A name given vaguely to a vast region in the eastern and northwestern parts of the Chinese empire, including Mongolia, Dzungaria, Eastern Turkestan: sometimes restricted to Eastern Turkestan.

Chinese Turkestan. A dependency of China, sometimes called Little Bokhara, or East Turkestan (which see).

Ching-hai (ching-hī'), or **Chin-hae** (chin-hī'). A seaport in the province of Chekiang, China, 12 miles northeast of Ningpo. It was taken by the English in 1841.

Chingiz Khan. See *Jenghiz Khan*.

Chingleput (ching-gle-put'), or **Chengalpatt.** 1. A district of India, in Madras.—2. The chief town of the district, situated 35 miles southwest of Madras. It was taken by the French in 1751, by Clive in 1752, and was besieged by Hyder Ali 1780-81.

Chingú River. See *Xingú*.

Chin-kiang (chin-kē-äng'). A city in the province of Kiangsu, China, in lat. 32° 10′ N., long. 119° 28′ E., situated at the junction of the Grand Canal and Yangtsz. It is a treaty port. It was taken by the English July 21, 1842. Population, 135,000.

Chingtu (ching-tō'). The capital of the province of Szechuen, China, situated on the river Min.

Chin-India. See *Indo-China*.

Chinon (shē-nōn'). A town in the department of Indre-et-Loire, France, situated on the Vienne 30 miles southwest of Tours. It contains a ruined castle, a royal residence from the 12th century to the reign of Henry IV. The remains occupy a large rock-platform. The exterior walls are ruinous, except the high towers. The royal apartments are chiefly of the 15th century, and include armory, kitchen and other commons, the king's room, the great hall, where Charles VII. first met Jeanne d'Arc, and the keep in the 14th century. Chinon has a considerable trade. Population (1891), commune, 6,119.

Chinook (chi-nūk'), or **Tchinuk,** or **Tsinuk.** [Ch., also *Tchinouk*.] The principal tribe of the Lower Chinook division of North American Indians. Its former habitat was from Gray's Bay, Washington, on the north shore of Columbia River to its mouth, and the strip of coast northward as far as and including Shoalwater Bay. There were 1,651 in 1857. There still remain three or four families about six miles above the mouth of the Columbia. See *Chinookan*.

Chinookan (chi-nūk'an). [From *Chinook* and *-an*.] A linguistic stock of North American Indians, named after the Chinook, the leading tribe. Their former habitat was Oregon and Washington, on both sides of the Columbia River from the Dalles, about 200 miles from its mouth, to the Pacific Ocean, and along the coast in both directions, northward nearly to the northern extremity of Shoalwater Bay, Washington, and southward to about Tillamook Head, Oregon, 20 miles from the mouth of the Columbia River. The stock is divided into Upper and Lower Chinook. The principal tribes remaining are the Artsuish, Chinook, and Chasop of the Lower Chinook; and the Cathlamet, Chackama, Wisco, and Wallula of the Upper Chinook. They number between 500 and 600, and are now chiefly on reservations in Oregon and Washington.

Chinziros. See *Ukwzir*.

Chinsura (chin-sō'rä). A town in Bengal, British India, situated on the Hugli 24 miles north

of Calcutta; the seat of Hugli College. It was settled by the Dutch in 1656, and ceded to the English in 1824. It is now included in Hugli (which see).

Chintamani (chin-tä mun-ni). In Sanskrit folklore, a "thought jewel"; a jewel that possesses the magic power of securing that to which the possessor has inherited his thoughts; the philosopher's stone. The word appears in the names of a number of manuals and commentaries. See *Abhidhana-chintamani*.

Chioggia (kē-ōd'jä), or **Chiozza** (kē-ōt'sä). A seaport in the province of Venice, Italy, situated on the island of Chioggia, in the Gulf of Venice, 15 miles south of Venice. It was captured by the Genoese in 1379. They were defeated in 1380 by the Venetians. Population, 20,000.

Chios (kī'os), or **Scio** (shī'ō or shē'ō). [Turk. *Sakiz Adassi.*] An island in the Ægean Sea, west of Asia Minor, in lat. 38° 20′ N., long. 26° E., formerly celebrated for its wines and figs. It forms part of the vilayet Jezairi Bahri Sefid, Turkey. It was settled by a Ionic colony of the Athenian Confederation about 477 B. C.; revolted 412; was under Roman domination in the 2d century B. C., and was conquered by the Genoese in the 14th century, and by the Turks in the 16th century. It was the scene of massacres by the Turks in 1822, and was visited by earthquakes in 1881 and 1887. Length, 32 miles; breadth, 8 to 18 miles. Population, about 50,000.

Chios, or **Kastro.** The chief town of the island of Chios, situated on the east coast. It is one of the places which claimed to be the birthplace of Homer. It was nearly destroyed by earthquakes in 1881.

Chippawa (chip'e-wä), or **Chippewa** (chip'e-wä). A manufacturing village in Welland County, Ontario, Canada, 21 miles northwest of Buffalo. Here, July 5, 1814, the Americans (3,000 under the immediate command of Scott defeated the British (4,000 under Riall. Loss of the Americans, 55%; of the British, 66%.

Chippenham (chip'en-am). A town in Wiltshire, England, situated on the Avon 12 miles northeast of Bath. It has trade in grain and cheese, and manufactures cloth, etc. Population (1891), 4,618.

Chippewa. See *Ojibwa.*

Chippewa (chip'e-wa), or **Ojibway** (o-jib'wa). A river of Wisconsin which joins the Mississippi 64 miles southeast of St. Paul. Length, over 200 miles.

Chippewa Falls (chip'e-wä fälz). A lumber city in Chippewa County, western Wisconsin, situated on Chippewa River. Population (1890), 8,670.

Chippeways. See *Ojibwa.*

Chipping Wycombe. See *Wycombe.*

Chiquimula, or **Chiquimulilla** (chē-kē-mö-lē'lyä). The capital of a department of the same name in Guatemala, Central America, situated 62 miles northeast of Guatemala. Population, about 6,000.

Chiquimula Isthmus. The narrow portion of Central America, between the Bay of Honduras and the Pacific.

Chiquinquirá (chē-kēn-kē-rä'). A town in the state of Boyaca, Colombia, north of Bogotá. It is noted for a shrine of the Virgin which has been visited by 50,000 pilgrims in one year. Population, about 12,000.

Chiquitos (chē-kē'tōs). [Sp., 'little.' The first white who visited their country observed that the houses had very low doors, and erroneously supposed that these Indians were below the medium size (hence the name).] A numerous race of Indians in northeastern Bolivia, on the lowlands bordering the affluents of the Madeira and the Paraguay. They were gathered into mission villages in the 17th century, and were readily civilized. The Chiquitos spoke a peculiar language, and were a gentle race practising agriculture. They were divided into a great number of subtribes, and had no general name. Other tribes were gathered in the mission villages and adopted their language. The descendants of all these are the modern Chiquitos of the same region, numbering about 20,000. Most of them still speak their own language.

Chiricahua (chē-rē-kä'wä). [From two Apache words meaning 'great mountains.'] A tribe of North American Indians near the Gila River. They are included by some writers among the Gileño, or Gila Apache. See *Apaches.*

Chirricahui (chē-rē-kä'wē). [Opata, properly *Chihuecahui*, turkey-mountain; from *chihui*, turkey, and *cahui*, mountain.] A mountain-range of southeastern Arizona, south of the Southern Pacific Railroad. During the wars with the Apaches, and earlier, the Chiricahui were the refuge and stronghold of some of the wildest bands, and they gave their name to that band of the tribe which has become famous in the outbreaks since 1861. See *Apaches.*

Chiriguanos (chē-rē-gwä'nōs), or **Xiriguanos,** or **Chirihuanos** (chē-rē-wä-nōs'). An Indian tribe of Bolivia, of the Tupi stock. They inhabited the lowlands and valleys south and east of the present sites of Santa Cruz de la Sierra, and were partially conquered by the Incas of Peru about 1450. In 1527 they repulsed an invasion of the Spaniards under the governor Irala. They were Christianized in the 18th century, and their descendants, to the number of 15,000 or more, inhabit the eastern highlands of Bolivia in the provinces of Santa Cruz de la Sierra and Chuquisaca.

Chiriqui (chē-rē-kē'). A lagoon on the northern coast of the isthmus of Panama, west of Aspinwall.

Chiron, or **Cheiron** (kī'ron). [Gr. Χείρων.] In Greek mythology, a centaur, son of Kronos and Philyra. He was the pupil of Apollo and Artemis, the friend and protector of Peleus, and the instructor of Achilles. He was versed in the healing art, said to medicine, hunting, music, and prophecy. He dwelt on Mount Pelion, and in his death was placed by Zeus among the stars.

Chiron. A son of Tamora, queen of the Goths, in Shakspere's "Titus Andronicus."

Chisedec. See *Melchizedek.*

Chiselhurst (chiz'l-hėrst). A village in Kent, England, 9 miles south of London. It was the residence of Napoleon III. 1871–73, and of Eugénie until 1880.

Chisleu (chis-lū'). The ninth month of the Hebrew year, corresponding to November; it became the second in Zeph. vii. 1; Neh. i. 1; Hag. i. 34 and iv. 59; 2 Mac. i. 9, 18, x. 5.

In Assyrian Babylonian the whole number of the months are duly, it is *Kislimu* or *Chisleu* (K. V). The name is applied to Hagar as the "month of wrath," by Ismael Beltzsch "month of islands."

Chiswick (chiz'ik). A suburb of London, in Middlesex, situated on the Thames 6 miles west of Charing Cross. Population (1891), 21,964.

Chiswick House. A villa belonging to the Duke of Devonshire, situated at Chiswick. Fox died here in 1806, and Canning in 1827.

Chitimacha (chet-i-mash'ạ). [Choctaw, *hitchi*, to cook, and *ishi*, vessels.] A Muskhogean stock of North American Indians, represented by the Shetimasha, a once populous and powerful tribe which inhabited the shores of Grand or Chetimashes Lake, and bayous Plaquemine and Lafourche, Louisiana. In 1718, after a treaty with the French, by whom they were overcome, they removed to the lower Bayou Lafourche, on the Mississippi, near the present Donaldsonville, where their village still existed in 1784. The remnants of the tribe now live on the new Bayou Plaquemine, at or at Charenton, St. Mary's parish, on the southern shore of Bayou Teche.

Chitradurg (chit-ra-dėrg'), or **Chitteldrug** (chit-tel-drug'). The capital of the district of Chitradurg, in Mysore, British India, in lat. 14° 14′ N., long. 76° 26′ E., noted for its remarkable rock-fortress. It was besieged by Hyder Ali in 1776, and taken by him in 1779.

Chitrakuta (chit-ra-kö'tạ). ['Bright peak.'] A hill and district, the modern Charwatoe or Chatareot, in lat. 25° 12′ N., long. 80° 47′ E. It was the first habitation of Rama and Lakshmana in their exile, during Ayodhya, and on the lower spur of the west slope is Rama, was crowded with temples and shrines.

Chitral (chit-räl'). **1.** A small state under the supremacy of Cashmere, about lat. 36° N., long. 72° E.—**2.** town in the state, on the Chitral or Kashgar River.

Chittagong (chit-ta-gong'). **1.** A division in eastern Bengal, British India. Area, 12,118 square miles. Population (1881), 3,374,045.—**2.** A district in the Chittagong division, in lat. 21°–23° N., long. 91° 30′–92° E. Area, 2,567 square miles. Population (1881), 1,132,341.—**3.** A seaport and chief town of the Chittagong district, situated on the Karnaphuli, in lat. 22° 20′ N., long. 91° 50′ E. It has considerable trades. Also called *Islamabad.* Population, about 20,000.

Chittagong Hill Tracts. A district in the Chittagong division, Bengal, British India, east of the Chittagong district. Area, 6,882 square miles. Population, about 70,000.

Chittenden (chit'en-den), **Martin.** Born at Salisbury, Conn., March 12, 1766; died at Williston, Vt., Sept. 5, 1840. An American politician, governor of Vermont 1813–15. He was a son of Thomas Chittenden.

Chittenden, Thomas. Born at East Guilford, Conn., Jan. 6, 1730; died at Williston, Vt., Aug. 25, 1797. An American politician, governor of Vermont 1790–97.

Chittim (kit'im). See *Kittim.*

Chitty (chit'i), **Joseph.** Born 1776; died at London, Feb. 17, 1841. A noted English legal writer and special pleader. His works include "A Treatise on Bills of Exchange" (1799), "A Treatise on the Law of Nations" (1812), "A Treatise on Criminal Law" (1816), "A Treatise on Commercial Law" (1818), "Reports of Cases in Practice and Pleading, with Notes" (1820–23), "On Commercial Contracts" (1824), "A Treatise on Medical Jurisprudence" (1834).

Chiusa San Michele (kē-ö'sä sän mē-kā'le). A village 11 miles northwest of Turin, Italy, formerly called the "Gates of Lombardy." It has a noted Benedictine abbey.

Chiusi (kē-ö'sē). A town in the province of Siena, Italy, in lat. 43° 2′ N., long. 11° 57′ E.: the ancient Clusium, where were the tombs of the Etruscan nobles. It contains an Etruscan museum of great extent and value, founded especially on the architectural monument, which is cut from the rock, the several tiers, in the form of houses with doors and latters. One tomb has a circular chamber 27 feet in diameter, with a massive column in the middle. Many tombs consist of several chambers, and some are painted with curious frescos representing games, dancing, chase, etc. Many painted vases, mirrors, bronzes, etc., have been found. The town was one of the twelve confederated Etruscan cities, and the residence of Lars Porsenna.

Chivasso (kē-vas'sō). A town in the province of Turin, Italy, situated on the Po 15 miles northeast of Turin. Its fortifications were destroyed by the French in 1804.

Chivery (chiv'er-i), **John.** "The sentimental son of a turnkey" in Charles Dickens's "Little Dorrit." He passed his time in composing heartbreaking epitaphs. He was very weak and small, but "great of soul, and had a spirit above his circumstances." See Bangham.

Chladni (chlad'ne), **Ernst Florens Friedrich.** Born at Wittenberg, Prussia, Nov. 30, 1756; died at Breslau, Prussia, April 4, 1827. A German physicist, noted for his discoveries in acoustics. His works include "Entdeckungen über die Theorie des Klanges" (1787), "Die Akustik" (1802), "Über Feuermeteore" (1819).

Chloe (klō'ē). [Gr. Χλόη, the verdant or blooming.] **1.** A country maiden in love with Daphnis, in the Greek romance "Daphnis and Chloe," written in the 4th or 5th century.—**2.** A shepherdess in Sidney's "Arcadia."—**3.** The ambitious wife of an honest, contented place-seeker in Ben Jonson's comedy "The Devil's an Ass."—**4.** A wanton shepherdess in Fletcher's "Faithful Shepherdess," intended as a contrast to the chaste Clorin.

Chlopicki (chlo-pits'kē), **Józef.** Born in Galicia, March 24, 1771; died at Cracow, Sept. 30, 1854. A Polish general. He fought on the side of the French in the Napoleonic wars, and joined the Russian service in 1811, but resigned in 1813. He was appointed dictator Dec. 5, 1830; Jan. 25, 1831, in the revolution which broke out at Warsaw Nov. 29, 1830. Having resigned in deference to the opposition aroused by his policy, which sought to attain the objects of the revolution by diplomacy rather than by war, he brought as a volunteer under Skrzynecki against the Russians at Warsaw in March, 1831.

Chloris (klō'ris). [Gr. Χλωρίς, Χλωρις, pale, pallid.] **1.** In Greek mythology, the goddess of flowers, wife of Zephyrus: identified with the Roman Flora.—**2.** In Greek legend, a daughter of Amphion and Niobe, who with her brother Amyclas escaped when the other children of Niobe were slain by Apollo and Artemis. In her later years she became priestess, whence her names. Another name for her was Melibœa.

Chlothar. See *Clothaire.*

Chmyelnicki (chlmel-nits'kē), **Bogdan.** Born 1595; died Aug. 25, 1657. A Cossack hetman of Polish descent, leader of the Cossack revolt about 1648.

Choate (chōt), **Rufus.** Born at Essex, Mass., Oct. 1, 1799; died at Halifax, Nova Scotia, July 13, 1859. A distinguished American lawyer, orator, and statesman. He was graduated at Dartmouth in 1819, was admitted to the bar in 1823, was elected a representative of Whig principles from Massachusetts in 1830, and was re-elected in 1832, but resigned his seat in 1834. He was elected to the United States Senate in 1840 to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Daniel Webster, who accepted the office of secretary of state under President Harrison. He remained in the Senate until 1845, when Webster was re-elected.

Chochocos. See *Shoshoko.*

Chochone. See *Shoshonis.*

Chocó (cho-kō'). A province of the Spanish viceroyalty of New Granada, embracing the Atrato valley and the region westward to the Pacific. It forms a portion of the present department of Cauca.

Chocolate, Paso de. See *Paso de Chocolate.*

Chocolatière, La Belle. The portrait by Jean Etienne Liotard of Anne-Marie Baldauf, a servant in a Vienna cafe. She married the Prince of Diedrichstein. The picture is in the Dresden gallery.

Chocorua (chō-kōr'ū-ạ). One of the principal outlying peaks of the White Mountains in New Hampshire, south of Lake Winnepesaukee. Height, 3,508 feet.

Chocos (chō-kōs'). A race of South American Indians in western Colombia. They were formerly

scattered over the region from the isthmus of Panama southward probably to lat. 4 N., occupying the Pacific coast, the Atrato valley, and extending eastward in some places to the Caribbean. It is probable that other and more warlike tribes were interspersed over the same region. They were divided into many small tribes, and their houses, instead of being gathered into villages, were often scattered singly through the forests. It is said that in the marshy Atrato valley they lived in trees. The descendants of the Choco are either civilized or lead a miserable existence in the marshy forests.

Choctaw (chok'ta), or **Chacatos**, or **Chactaws**, or **Cháhta.** A large tribe or division of North American Indians, whose chief habitat in historic times was the middle and north of Mississippi. They were engaged on both sides in the French and English contests over the west. The conquered of the coasts of malcontents, whence the term "Flatheads" or "Têtes plates," used by the early writers (not to be confounded with the Salishan tribe of the Columbia). Their present lands are in the southeast angle of Indian Territory. They number about 18,000; 9,000 of them are stated to be of pure blood. See *Muskhogean.*

Choczin. See *Chotzin.*

Chodzko (chod'zkō), **Alexander.** Born at Krzywicze, Lithuania, July 11, 1804. A Polish poet, Orientalist, and Slavic scholar. His works include "Grammaire persane" (1852), translations from the Persian and Old Slavic, etc.

Chodzko, Leonard Jacob. Born at Oborek, near Wilna, Russia, Nov. 6, 1800; died at Poitiers, France, March 12, 1871. A Polish historian, author of "La Pologne historique, littéraire, etc." (1835–57), etc.

Choëphori (kō-ef'o-ri). The. [Gr. *Χοηφόροι*, persons offering *χοαί*, or libations, to the dead.] A tragedy of Æschylus: so named from the chorus bearing vessels with offerings to the tomb of Agamemnon. In it Orestes returns to Argos to avenge the murder of his father Agamemnon, and slays his mother Clytemnestra and her paramour Ægisthus.

Chœrilus (ker'i-lus). [Gr. *Χοιρίλος* or *Χαιρίλος.*] 1. An Athenian tragic poet, a contemporary of Æschylus.—2. A Samian poet of the 5th century B. C.

Chœrilus (of Samos also), a younger contemporary of Herodotus, and said by Plutarch to have been intimate with Herodotus; he remained for a long time unknown to fame, a novelty—to relate in the epic form the very subject with which Herodotus founded Greek history. His Persesmong the struggle of Hellenes and with Persia.

Chœrilus (Mahaffy, Hist. of Classical Greek Lit., I. 147.

Choi. See *Khoi.*

Choiseul (shwä-zœl'), **César,** Duc de, Sieur du Plessis-Praslin. Born at Paris, Feb. 12, 1598; died at Paris, Dec. 23, 1675. A French general. He distinguished himself at the siege of Rochelle 1628, served in Piedmont 1630–34, became marshal 1645, and gained the decisive victory of Trancheton over the Spaniards 1646. He commanded the royal forces in the war of the Fronde, and defeated Turenne at Rethel about 1650. He was created duke 1665. Also known as Marshal du Plessis.

Choiseul, or Choiseul-Amboise, Étienne François, Duc de. Born June 28, 1719; died at Paris, May 7, 1785. A French statesman. He entered the army early in youth, and in 1759 obtained the rank of lieutenant-general. Through the influence of Madame de Pompadour, mistress of Louis XV., he was appointed ambassador to Rome in 1754. Some months after this appointment he succeeded the Abbé Bernis as ambassador to Vienna. In Nov., 1758, he was appointed minister and created Duc de Choiseul (having hitherto been known as Comte de Stainville). On his accession to office he continued the alliance of France with Maria Theresa of Austria in the Seven Years' War. He sought to prosecute hostilities against England with vigor in Europe, to the neglect of the propos defence of the colonies: a policy which resulted in the loss of Canada and Cape Breton Island to England and of Louisiana to Spain, at the peace of Paris in 1763. He negotiated the "Family Compact" between the Bourbon sovereigns of France, Spain, and Naples in 1761, and in 1764 and 1766 expelled the Jesuits from France. He was dismissed from office in 1770 through the influence of the king's new mistress, Madame du Barry.

Choiseul-Gouffier, Comte de **Marie Gabriel Florent Auguste de Choiseul-Gouffier).** Born at Paris, Sept. 27, 1752; died at Aschen, Germany, June 20, 1817. A French diplomatist and archæologist. His chief work is "Voyage pittoresque de la Grèce" (1782, new ed., 1841).

Choiseul-Praslin (prä-laN'), Comte **Eugène Antoine Horace de.** Born Feb. 23, 1857. A French statesman. He was elected representative of Seine-et-Marne at the National Assembly Feb., 1871; the same year, in March, he was sent to Italy as minister plenipotentiary, where he remained till November. He is a republican, and supported Thiers. In 1880 he was secretary of state to the minister of foreign affairs. He has been several times reelected to the legislature, and in 1887 was sent on a botanical mission to Ceylon and the United States.

Choisy (shwä-zē'), **François Timoléon de.** Born at Paris, Aug. 16, 1644; died Oct. 2, 1724. A French ecclesiastic and littérateur. His works include "Histoire de France, sous les règnes de Saint Louis, de Philippe de Valois, etc." (1.&0, "Histoire de madame la comtesse des Barres (17–), "Mémoires pour servir a l'histoire de Louis XIV." (15, 75, etc.

Choisy-le-Roi (shwä-zē'le-rwä'). A suburb of Paris, situated on the Seine 7½ miles south of the city. Population (1891), commune, 8,449.

Choke (chōk), **General Cyrus.** In Dickens's "Martin Chuzzlewit," an American, "one of the most remarkable men in the country," encountered by Martin Chuzzlewit.

Cholcric Man, The. A play by Richard Cumberland, produced in 1774.

Choles (chō'les). A tribe of American Indians of the Maya stock, formerly very numerous in southeastern Guatemala. After the Spanish conquest they abandoned their homes, and led a wandering life in the mountains and forests. In the 17th century some of them were induced to live in mission villages, and they gradually became amalgamated with the Spanish-speaking population. Some Indians called Choles, probably of the same stock, now live in Chiapas, Mexico.

Cholet (shō-lā'). A town in the department of Maine-et-Loire, France, 33 miles southwest of Angers. It has considerable trade in cattle, and manufactures cotton and linen. It was the scene of various conflicts in the Vendean wars, including a Vendean defeat, Oct. 17, 1793. Population (1891), commune, 16,893.

Chollup (chol'up), **Major Hannibal.** In Dickens's "Martin Chuzzlewit," an American, a speculator in London, living with Colonel Diver.

Cholmondeley (chum'li), **George.** Died May 7, 1733. The second Earl of Cholmondeley, an English general and poet.

Cholovone (cho-lō-vō'ne), or **Tcholovone.** The northern division of the Mariposan stock of North American Indians, formerly on lower San Joaquin River, California. See *Mariposans.*

Cholula (cho-lö'la). [Nahuatl, = 'sandy place,' probably.] A considerable Indian town of Mexico, inhabited, at the time of the conquest, by an independent tribe of Nahuatl Indians. It lies about 6 miles southeast of the city of Mexico, about 15 miles from the foot of the great volcano on the east, and, in a direct line, 7 miles west of Puebla de Los Angeles. At this day the town of Cholula has 5,500 inhabitants, and the surrounding villages contain nearly ten times that number. All these villages except the town are modern. Previous to the 16th century Cholula had a population of not over 25,000 souls, and these were congregated in the city of the settlement. The tall mound, erroneously called the "Pyramid of Cholula," was probably a very ancient settlement erected on an artificial basis of sun-dried brick, with a second platform of lesser extent and greater elevation, and a crystal mound, the average elevation of which is now 170 feet. Of the fate of this prehistoric settlement there are not even definite traditions. There are, besides the great mound, several other sites of ruins in and around Cholula. The average elevation of the district above the sea level is 7,000 feet.

Chonos Archipelago (chō'nos är-ki-pel'a-gō). A group of about 30 islands on the coast of Chile, between lats. 44° and 46° S.

Chons. See *Khons.*

Chontales (chon-tä'les). A department of Nicaragua, Central America, east of Lake Nicaragua, noted for its mineral wealth.

Chontals (chōn-tälz'), or **Chontallis** (chōn-täl'yes), or **Chontales** (chon-tä'les). [Nahuatl, = 'strangers.'] A tribe of Indians in southern Mexico, Guatemala, and Nicaragua to various Indian tribes which are not ethnically related, but were originally distinguished by the Nahuatls as different from themselves. Most of them are now known to ethnologists by other names.

Chopin (shō-paN'), **Frédéric François.** Born at Zelazowa-Wola, near Warsaw, Poland, March 1, 1809; died at Paris, Oct. 17, 1849. A celebrated Polish composer and pianist. His father was French, his mother a Pole. His earliest compositions were dances, mazurkas, polonaises, etc. At nineteen he gave a public concert. His masterpieces are 24 Preludes, Zwyny, and Elsner, the director of the School of Music at Warsaw. He began at this age, with his two concertos and some smaller works, to give concerts in Vienna, Munich, and Paris. In the latter place he settled. In 1836 began his romantic connection with George Sand. In 1838 she took him to Majorca for his health, and caused him there. She depicted him as "Prince Karol" in her novel "Lucrezia Floriani," as a "high-flown, consumptive, and exasperating nuisance." She left him after a friendship of eight years, and lived in retirement, giving lessons and composing. His works include two concertos for piano and orchestra, and 27 études, 52 mazurkas, and many preludes, nocturnes, polonaises, etc., and 16 polonaises. Grove.

Choptank (chop'tangk). A river and estuary in eastern Maryland which flows into Chesapeake Bay about 25 miles southeast of Annapolis. Length, about 100 miles. It is navigable for 45 miles.

Chopunnish (chō-pun'ish), or **Nimapu** (nim'a-pō), or **Nez Percé** (nā per-sā'), or **Shahaptan** (shä-hap'tan), or **Sahaptin** (sä-hap'tin). The leading tribe of the Shahaptian stock of North American Indians. Their former habitat (in 1804) was western Idaho, northeastern Oregon, and southeastern Washington, on the lower Snake River and its tributaries. They crossed the Rocky Mountains to the head waters of the Missouri. Of late years the Nez Percé (pierced nose') have not pierced the nose for ornamental purposes.

Chowanoc (chō-wan'ok). [Algonquian, 'Southlanders.'] A tribe of North American Indians formerly on the Chowan River in northeastern North Carolina. When first known, 1584–85, they

These are the people of Chief Joseph, who, during the Nez Perce war, ordered his men not to molest any white noncombatants, including women and children as well as men. The Chopunnish on the Nez Perce reservation, Idaho, number 1,545. See *Shahaptian* and *Tushepaw.*

Choragic Monument of Lysicrates. See *Lysicrates.*

Chorazin (kō-rā'zin). In New Testament geography, a city of Palestine, situated near the northwestern shore of the Sea of Galilee, 2½ miles north of Tel Hum: the modern Kerazeh.

Choris (chō'ris), **Ludwig.** Born at Yekaterinoslaff, Russia, March 22, 1795; murdered near Jalapa, Mexico, March 22, 1828. A Russian traveler and painter. He illustrated the works of Voyage pittoresque autour du monde" (1821–23), "Vues et paysages des regions equinoxiales" (1826).

Chorizontes (kō-ri-zon'tēz). [Gr. *Χωρίζοντες*, the separators.] The separatists, a party among the older critics who maintained that the Iliad and Odyssey were by different authors and belonged to different ages.

Chorley (chōr'li). A manufacturing town in Lancashire, England, 8 miles southeast of Preston. Population (1891), 23,082.

Chorley (chōr'li), **Henry Fothergill.** Born at Blackley Hurst, near Billinge, Lancashire, England, Dec. 15, 1808; died at London, Feb. 16, 1872. An English journalist, novelist, dramatist, and poet, musical critic and reviewer for the London "Athenæum." His works include "Modern German Music" (1854), and "Thirty Years' Musical Recollections (1862), also a number of unsuccessful novels, including "Roccabella" (1859), also published under the pseudonym "Paul Bell," and several dramas, among them "Old Love and New Fortune."

Choron (shō-rōN'), **Alexandre Étienne.** Born at Caen, France, Oct. 21, 1771: died at Paris, June 29, 1834. A French musical writer, teacher, and composer. He wrote "Principes de composition des écoles d'Italie" (1808), etc.

Chorrillos (chōr-rel'yos). A coast city and noted watering-place of Peru, 30 miles southeast of Lima. Here the Peruvians under Iglesias and Caceres were defeated by the Chilians Jan. 13, 1881. Iglesias surrendering with 5,000 men. Population, about 5,000.

Chort (chōrt). [Ar.] The third-magnitude star *θ* Centauri.

Chosroes. See *Khosru.*

Chota (chō'tä), or **Chutia, Nagpur** (chō'tē-ä näg-pör'). A division in Bengal, British India, lying south of Behar. Area, 20,906 square miles. Population (1881), 4,225,989.

Chota, or Chutia, Nagpur Tributary States. A collective name for the seven states Udaipur, Sirguja, Gangpur, Bonai, Koria, Chang and Bhakar, situated west of the Chota Nagpur division. Area, 16,054 square miles. Population (1881), 678,002 (chiefly aboriginal tribes).

Chotin (chō-tēn'), or **Choczin** (cho'chēn), or **Khotin** (cho-tēn'). A town in the government of Bessarabia, Russia, situated on the Dniester, 40° 33' E., 48° 29' N. The Turks were defeated here by the Poles in 1621 and 1673, and by the Russians in 1739 and 1769. Population, 20,070.

Chotusitz (cho-tu'zitz), Czech. **Chotusice.** A village near Czaslau, Bohemia, 43 miles southeast of Prague. Here, May 17, 1742, the Prussians under Frederick the Great defeated the Austrians under Charles of Lorraine. Also known as Czaslau.

Chotzin. See *Chotin.*

Chouans (shö'aNz; F. pron. shö-oN'). [Perhaps from Jean Cottereau, called *Chouan*, one of their leaders: *Chouan* being a corruption of *chat-huant*, a screech-owl.] During the French Revolution, a name given to the royalist insurgents of Brittany.

Chouans, Les. A novel by Balzac, published in 1829; properly "Le dernier Chouan." It has been dramatized.

Chouman. See *Comanche.*

Chouteau (shö-tō'), **Auguste.** Born at New Orleans, 1739; died at St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 24, 1829. One of the founders of St. Louis. With his brother Pierre, he joined in August, 1763, the expedition of Laclede to establish the fur-trade in the region watered by the Missouri and its tributaries: and was in command of a party which, Feb. 15, 1764, began the establishment of a trading-post called St. Louis on the site of the present city of that name in Missouri.

Chouteau, Pierre. Born at New Orleans, 1749; died at St. Louis, Mo., July 9, 1849. An American pioneer. He was associated with his brother, Auguste Chouteau, in the founding of St. Louis in 1764.

Chouteau, Pierre. Born at St. Louis, Jan. 19, 1789; died at St. Louis, Sept. 8, 1865. An American fur-trader, son of Pierre Chouteau.

Chowanoc (chō-wan'ok). [Algonquian, 'Southlanders.'] A tribe of North American Indians formerly on the Chowan River in northeastern North Carolina. When first known, 1584–85, they

were the leading tribe in that region. They joined in the Tuscarora outbreak in 1711, and afterward the survivors, about 200 in number, were settled among the Iroquois on Bennett's creek. Also *Chowanock*. See *Iroquoian*.

Chrestien (krā-tē-an'), **Florent.** Born at Orleans, France, 1541; died at Vendome, France, 1596. A French satirist, composer of Latin verse, and one of the authors of the "Satyre Ménippée" (which see).

Chrestien, or Chrétien, de Troyes (dē trwā). Born at Troyes (?), France, about 1140–50; died before 1191 (?). A noted French poet [trouvère] attached to the courts of Hainaut and Champagne and of Philip of Alsace, count of Flanders. Little is known of his life beyond the facts that he was under the patronage of Mary, daughter of King Louis VII., who was married in 1164 to Henry I., count of Champagne. He was among the first troubadours to write after the model set by the troubadours in southern France, and in his Arthurian legends he set forth the theories of love as accepted by the noble ladies of his day. His extant Arthurian works are "Le Chevalier a la Charrette," [chevalier-ga-la-shar-rāt'] or "Lancelot," [lan-se-lō'] probably written by Lagny, or courtesy de Lagny; "Le Chevalier au Lyon" (attributed by the Abbaye de Lucerne to Wauchier de Denain); and "Le Conte del Graal" [kōnt del grāl] or "Idylls of the King"). "Le roman de Guillaume d'Angleterre," a title of Jesus of Nazareth.

Christabel (kris'ta-bel). 1. The daughter of the king who secretly betrothed herself to Sir Cauline, in the old ballad of that name. The king discovered it, and sent a murderer named Jessogery to slay the knight. He would not kill the knight but from the seldan, and she "burste her gentle hearte in twayne."

2. The heroine of Coleridge's poem of that name, published in 1816. The gentle and pious daughter of Sir Leoline, she is induced by a powerful spell to bring into her father's castle the enchantress who calls herself the Lady Geraldine.

Christ à la Paille. [F., 'of the straw.'] A painting by Rubens, in the Museum of Antwerp, Belgium. It represents the dead Christ lying on a stone bench, covered with straw, supported by Joseph of Arimathea, with the Virgin, St. John, and the Magdalen grieving. On the left panel are St. John the Apostle and a Virgin and Child.

Christ among the Doctors. A highly esteemed painting by Ingres, in the Musée Municipal at Montauban, France.

Christ bearing the Cross. A celebrated statue by Michelangelo, in Santa Maria sopra Minerva, Rome.

Christchurch (krist'church). A seaport in Hampshire, England, situated at the junction of the Avon and Stour, 20 miles southwest of Southampton. It contains a priory church. Population (1891), 3,904.

Christchurch. A city in New Zealand, situated in the county of Selwyn, South Island, in lat. 43° 35′ S., long. 172° 35′ E. Its haven is Port Lyttelton. Population (1891), with suburbs, 54,816.

Christ Church. One of the largest and most fashionable colleges of Oxford University, founded in 1525 by Cardinal Wolsey as Cardinal College, remodeled as King Henry VIII.'s College in 1532, and refounded as Christ Church by Henry VIII. in 1546. The top [cupola] is gilded and is said to be the largest one of gilded work in England. It was built by Wren in 1682. On the south side of the quadrangle is the beautiful Tudor hall, 115 by 40 feet, and 50 feet high, with a fine oak ceiling. It possesses many fine old and modern portraits.

Christ Crucified between the Two Thieves. A famous fresco by Fra Angelico, in the Convent of San Marco, Florence. The mourning spectators include the most prominent figures of the church, and the features are full of feeling.

Christ, Entombment of. A noted painting by Titian, in the Louvre, Paris.

Christian (kris'tiān). [L. *Christianus*, Gr. *Χριστιανός*, F. *Chrétien*, *Cheticn*, It. Sp. Pg. *Cristiano*, G. Dan. *Christian*.] The hero of Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress" (which see).

Christian (kris'tian) I., Born 1426; died at Copenhagen, May 21, 1481. King of Denmark, the founder of the house of Oldenburg in Denmark. He was a son of Theodoric, count of Oldenburg, and Hedwig, heiress of Schleswig and Holstein. He was elected by the Estates as successor to Christopher III., who had died the same year without issue, and was crowned king of Norway in 1450. He took possession of the government of Sweden in 1457, but was expelled from the country by Sten Sture in 1470. He was elected duke of Schleswig and count of Holstein 1460, and founded the University of Copenhagen June 1, 1479.

Christian II. Born at Nyborg, Denmark, July 2, 1481; died at Kallundborg, Denmark, Feb. 4, 1559. King of Denmark and Norway 1513–23, surnamed "The Cruel," son of John whom he succeeded. He married Isabella, sister of the emperor Charles V., in 1515. He conquered Sweden in 1520, but by his massacre of the Swedish nobility at Stockholm the same year provoked an uprising under Gustavus Vasa, which resulted in the liberation of Sweden. He was deposed in 1523, and driven out of Denmark. He returned to Norway in 1531, but was quickly defeated and thrown into prison by his uncle.

Christian III. Born 1502; died at Kolding, Denmark, Jan. 1, 1559. King of Denmark and Norway 1533–59. He was the first Lutheran into Denmark and Norway, to which he introduced the Bible, sermons in his dominions, and reduced Norway to obedience.

Christian IV. Born at Frederiksborg, Denmark, April 22, 1577; died at Copenhagen, March 28, 1648. King of Denmark and Norway 1588–1648, son of Frederick II. He carried on a successful war against Sweden 1611–13. By the peace of Knäred he was obliged to give up the Danish Vasa. He was chief of the Protestant alliance, and assumed command in the Lower Saxon Circle, but was defeated by Tilly at Lutter am Barenberge, in Brunswick, Aug. 27, 1626, and retired from the war. He carried on a second war with Sweden, begun 1643, and concluded Aug. 13, 1645, by the peace of Brömsebro, by which the Norwegian islands of Gothland and Oesel were ceded to Sweden, and Gothland and Oesel were exempted from the Sound dues. He promoted commerce and colonization, founded the Danish settlement at Tranquebar in the East Indies, and by his economical and administrative ability acquired a high degree the favor of his subjects. He is the subject of the old ballad "King Kristian stood by the lofty Mast," translated into English under the title of "Sir Richard with the Swedish Host, Iddy II. 264.

Christian V. Born April 15, 1646; died at Copenhagen, Aug. 25, 1699. King of Denmark and Norway 1670–99, son of Frederick III. He succeeded his father, and was involved in war against Sweden 1675–79, and published in 1683 a code which bears his name.

Christian VI. Born Nov. 30, 1699; died Aug. 6, 1746. King of Denmark and Norway 1730–46, son of Frederick IV. He was compelled to make peace with Sweden by the treaty of Frederiksborg-Kuhlbach, who squandered his revenue in magnificent building operations, including the palace of Christiansborg.

Christian VII. Born at Copenhagen, Jan. 29, 1749; died at Rendsburg, Holstein, March 13, 1808. King of Denmark and Norway 1766–1808, and Duke of Schleswig-Holstein; son of Frederick V. by Louisa, daughter of George II. of England. Christian's reasoning became impaired as a consequence of dissipation, the usual physician to the princes, employed to restore his health, Caroline Matilda, sister of George III. of England, found through an appointment in 1770 as prime minister, her husband's confidence in the government. Her ascendency was principal power Jan. 1, 1772, and on his death while the queen was banished by the nobles, was regent and the surname One Hundred Days. The next year she assumed the government April 14, 1784, and had herself declared regent.

Christian VIII. Born at Copenhagen, Sept. 18, 1786; died at Copenhagen, Jan. 20, 1848. King of Denmark 1839–48, and Duke of Schleswig-Holstein 1839–48; son of Christian Frederick, and grandson of Frederick V. He succeeded his father, and was involved in a dispute with the Schleswig-Holstein Estates, which soon developed into a revolutionary movement, and became involved as a contestant in an unequal contest with Prussia, Austria, and other German powers. By the treaty of London (1852) Schleswig-Holstein and Lauenburg fell to Denmark, and Prussian and Austrian troops invaded Schleswig Feb. 1, 1864. By the treaty of Vienna, Christian finally renounced all claims to Schleswig, Holstein, and Lauenburg. He had issue Crown Prince Frederick (born June 3, 1843; Alexandra (princess of Wales), born Dec. 1, 1844; George I. (king of the Hellenes), born Dec. 24, 1845; Dagmar (empress of Russia), born Nov. 26, 1847; Thyra, duchess of Cumberland, born Sept. 29, 1853; Prince Waldemar, born Feb. 27, 1858.

Christian, ——. Born at Tuscia, Italy, Aug. 25, 1856. A German prelate, made archbishop of Mainz Sept., 1165, general for Frederick Barbarossa in Italy 1167–83.

Christian, Edward. Died at Cambridge, England, March 29, 1823. An English jurist, professor of laws at Downing College, Cambridge, and chief justice of the Isle of Ely.

Christian, Fletcher. Lived in the last half of the 18th century. Master's mate and leader of the mutineers of the Bounty, younger brother of Edward Christian. See *Bounty*. After the ship reached Tahiti, while Bligh and Christian lay ashore, a quarrel arose between them, which resulted in Christian's seizing the ship with the assistance of nineteen of the crew. Bligh, who was set adrift in an open boat, reached Timor in safety. Christian, with eight of the mutineers and a number of Tahitians, sailed to Pitcairn Island, where he was never seen. The Tahitians were killed by the mutineers, and Pitcairn Island is now occupied by descendants of the mutineers. It is reported that the occupants were returned to England.

Christian, Zarah. See *Tarah*.

Christiana (kris-ti-an'a). [Fem. of *Christian*.] The wife of Christian, and the chief female character in the second part of Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress."

Christian Cicero. An epithet given to Lactantius.

Christian Hero, The. A work by Richard Steele, published in 1701.

Christiania (kris-ti-a'ni-a). [Named from Christian IV. or Denmark.] The capital of Norway, and the chief seaport and city of the country, situated on Christiania Fjord in lat. 59° 55′ N., long. 10° 44′ E. It has a large foreign and coasting trade, and exports lumber, fish, etc. It is the university city. It takes the place of the old medieval and commercial town Oslo, and was founded by Christian IV. after a fire had ruined Oslo in 1624. Population (1891), 170,335.

Christiania. A diocese (stift) in southeastern Norway.

Christiania Fjord (kris-ti-a'ni-a fyord). An arm of the sea on the southern coast of Norway, south of Christiania. It is very picturesque. Length, about 50 miles.

Christian of Troyes. See *Chrestien de Troyes*.

Christiansand. [Named from Christian IV. of Denmark.] A seaport and the capital of the diocese of Christiansand, situated on Christiansand Fjord in lat. 58° 10′ N., long. 7° 58′ E. It has a good harbor and a large trade and contains a cathedral. It was founded by Christian IV. Population (1891), 13,501.

Christian Seneca. An epithet given to Joseph Hall (1574–1656).

Christianstad (kris'te-an-stad). A town at the southern extremity of Sweden. Area, 2,507 square miles. Population (1890), 221,420.

Christianstad. [Named for Christian IV. of Denmark.] The capital of the district Christianstad, Sweden, situated near the Baltic in lat. 56° N., long. 14° 12′ E. Its seaport is Ahus. It was founded by Christian IV. of Denmark. Population (1890), 16,665.

Christiansted (kris'te-an-sted), or **Bassin** (bas'sin). The capital of the Danish West Indies, situated on the island of Santa Cruz in lat. 17° 45′ N., long. 64° 41′ W. Population, about 5,000.

Christiansund (kris'te-an-sönd). A seaport in the amt of Romsdal, Norway, built on four islands in lat. 63° 10′ N., long. 7° 45′ E. It exports fish. Population (1891), 11,787.

Christian Vergil. An epithet given to Marco Girolamo Vida (1490?–1566).

Christias (kris'tias). An epic poem on the life of Christ, written in Latin (1535) by Marco Girolamo Vida.

Christie (kris'ti). **Alexander.** Born at Edinburgh, 1805; died May 9, 1866. A Scottish painter, elected an associate of the Royal Scottish Academy in 1848.

Christina (kris-tē'na). Bornat Stockholm, Dec. 18, 1626; died at Rome, April 19, 1689. Queen of Sweden, daughter of Gustavus II. Adolphus, whom she succeeded in 1632 under a regency composed of the five chief officers of the crown. She assumed the government in 1644, terminated by the treaty of Brömsebro. Her reign was marked by war against Denmark and Poland, and contrary to the advice of Oxenstierna bestowed the command of troops in Germany. Having in 1649 secured the succession of her cousin Charles Gustavus as successor, she resigned the throne in 1654, and shortly after embraced the Roman Catholic faith. She eventually settled in Rome, where she patronized men of letters and science, founded a library which was purchased after her death by Pope Alexander VIII.

Christina, Maria. See *Maria Christina*.

Christine de Pisan (kris-tēn' de pe-zon'). Born at Venice about 1363; died after 1431. A writer of Italian parentage, daughter of Thomas de Pisan, counselor of the Venetian republic and astrologer of Charles V., educated in Paris, she wrote the lives and facts of many women of Charles V., and many poems.

Christinos. See *Cristinos*.

Christison (kris'ti-son), Sir **Robert.** Born July 18, 1797; died Jan. 23, 1882. A noted Scottish physician. He was professor of medical jurisprudence at Edinburgh 1822–32, and of materia medica and therapeutics 1832–77. He received a baronetcy in 1871.

Christmas Carol, The. A Christmas tale by Charles Dickens, which appeared in 1843.

Christmas Island (kris'mas i'land). 1. A small island in the Pacific, in lat. 1° 57′ S., long. 157° 28′ W. It is a British possession.—2. A small island in the Indian Ocean, about lat. 10° 31′ S., long. 105° 33′ E. It is a British possession.

Christophe, or Cristophe (krēs-tof'), **Henri.** Born Oct. 6, 1767; died Oct. 8, 1820. A negro of Haiti. He took part in the revolution of 1790, and became the most trusted general of Toussaint Louverture, serving against the French. Subsequently he became minister under Dessalines in the black republic of north Haiti, and succeeded him in 1806. War with Pétion followed, and several years. Last, independence, and he became king of Haiti, and was crowned June 28 as Henri I. He was worthy of republican oath, and rebellions ensued by his tyranny, brought about his downfall. Attacked by the rebels, he committed suicide at Port-au-Prince.

Christopher (kris'to-fer), Saint. [L. *Christophorus*, Gr. Χριστόφορος, Christ-bearer: It. *Cristoforo*, F. *Christophe*, Sp. *Cristoval*, Pg. *Christovão*, G. *Christoph*.] A martyr of the 3d century. He is said to have lived in Syria, and to have been of gigantic size and great strength. As a penance for having been a servant of the devil, he devoted himself to the service of carrying pilgrims across a river where there was no bridge. Christ came to the ferryman in the form of a child and asked to be carried over, but his weight grew heavier and heavier till his bearer was nearly broken down in the middle of the stream. When he reached the shore, Christopher said, "Marvel not, for with me thou hast borne the sins of all the world." Christopher is usually represented as bearing the infant Christ and bearing upon a great staff. The Roman and Anglican churches celebrate his festival on July 25; the Greek Church in May 9.

Christopulos (kris-top'ū-los), **Athanasios.** Born at Kastoria, European Turkey, 1770; died in Wallachia, Jan. 29, 1847. A Greek lyric poet. His lyrics were published in Paris 1813 and 1841.

Christ's College (krists kol'ej). A college of the University of Cambridge, England, founded in 1506 by Margaret, countess of Richmond. The Tudor arms remain over the gateway, but the hall ingwere renovated in the 18th century. The gardens are celebrated for their beauty.

Christ's Hospital. A celebrated school in Newgate street, London, known as the Blue Coat School from the ancient dress of the scholars, which is still retained. It was founded by Edward VI. on the site of the monastery of Gray friars, given by Henry VIII to the city near the end of his reign for the relief of the poor. The gift was confirmed by Edward VI. just before his death. *Willard, London.*

Christy (kris'ti), **Henry.** Born at Kingston on the Thames, July 26, 1810; died at La Palisse, France, May 4, 1865. An English ethnologist, noted especially for his exploration of the caves in the valley of the Vézère, in southern France. He began the preparation of a work containing the results of his investigations, which was completed, after his death, by M. Lartet and Professor Rupert Jones, under the title "Reliquiæ Aquitanicæ, being Contributions to the Archæology and Paleontology of Perigord and the adjacent Provinces of Southern France."

Chrodegang (krō'de-gang), or **Godegrand** (gō'de-grānd), Saint. Died at Metz, March 6, 766. A bishop of Metz. He was a native of Hasbania (Belgian Limburg), and was descended from a distinguished family among the Ripuarian Franks. He was appointed bishop of Metz by Pepin the Short in 742, conducted the Pope on a journey from Rome to Gaul in 753, and in 754 brought from Rome the relics which had been presented by the Pope to the chief monasteries of Gaul. He is the author of the "Canonica," which is borrowed in part from that of St. Benedict, and of which there are two versions—an older one intended for the cathedral of Metz, and a more recent one, intended for the church in general.

Chronicle of Paros. An important Greek historical inscription found in the island of Paros, and now preserved among the Arundelian marbles at Oxford. It recorded originally from the mythical reign of Cecrops, king of Athens, taken as B. C. 1582, to the archonship of Diognetus, B. C. 264; but the end is now lost, and the surviving part extends only to B. C. 355. The chronicle is only a succession of Greek history, with especial attention to events in poetry and music. Political and military events are less carefully recorded, many of importance being omitted entirely.

Chronicle of the Cid. See *Cid.*

Chronicle of the Kings of England from the Time of the Romans' Government unto the Death of King James. The principal work of Sir Richard Baker. It was published in 1643, and its popularity is attested by its many editions—ninth appearing in 1665. It was continued by another to the time of George I., and issued in 1730.

Chronicles (kron'i-kls). Two books of the Old Testament, supplementary to the books of Kings. They formed originally one book, the division into two having been made for convenience in the LXX. The name *Chronicon* (Gr. *Chronika*), which is given in some copies of the Vulgate, appears to date from Jerome. In the LXX. the text is full of repetitions and omitted things, and in both the Hebrew "Journals" or diaries. They probably consisted mainly of which may have been in part collected by Ezra, and were revised about the second half of the 4th century B. C. by another, probably a Levite.

Chronicles of the Canongate. [See *Canongate.*] A collection of stories by Sir Walter Scott. The first series, published in 1827, includes "The Highland Widow," "Two Drovers," and "The Surgeon's Daughter." The second series ("The Fair Maid of Perth") was published in 1828. The tales are supposed to be narrated by Mr. Chrystal Croftangry, to whom they are told by Miss Bethel.

Chronicles of the Schönberg-Cotta Family (shen'berg-kot'ta fam'i-li). A historical novel by Mrs. Charles, published in 1865.

Chrononhotonthologos (krō-non'hō-ton-thol'o-gos). A burlesque by Henry Carey, "the finest tragical tragedy ever yet tragedized," first performed in 1734. It was imitated to some degree from Fielding's play "Tom Thumb." Chronohontonthologos is the King of Queerummania. His name is occasionally used as a nickname for any particularly bombastic and inflated talker. See *Aldiborontiphoscophornio.*

Chrudim (khrö'dim). A town in Bohemia, situated on the Chrudinka in lat. 49° 57′ N., long. 15° 47′ E. Population (1890), 12,128.

Chrysal (kris'al), or **The Adventures of a Guinea.** A novel by Charles Johnstone, published in 1760. Chrysal is an elementary spirit whose abode is in a piece of gold converted into a guinea. In that form the spirit passes from man to man, and takes accurate note of the different scenes of which it becomes a witness. The work is full of satire. Which? Pub.

Chrysalde (krē-zäld'). A character in Molière's comedy "L'École des femmes."

Chrysale (krē-zäl'). A good, stupid citizen of the middle class, the husband of Philaminte, in Molière's comedy "Les femmes savantes." See *Philaminte.*

Chrysaor (kri-sā'or or kris'ā-ōr). [Gr. Χρυσάωρ.] In classical mythology, a son of Poseidon and Medusa, and father (by Callirrhoe) of the three-headed Geryones and Echidna. He sprang forth from the head of Medusa when Perseus cut it off.—2. The sword of Astegal, in Spenser's "Faerie Queene."

Chryseis (kri-sē'is). [Gr. Χρυσηΐς.] In Homeric legend, Astynome, the daughter of Chryses, seized as a captive by Agamemnon. When the king refused to give her up, Chryses prayed to Apollo for vengeance, and the god sent a plague upon the camp of the Greeks which was not stayed until the maiden was taken back to her father by Odysseus.

Chryses (krī'sēz). [Gr. Χρύσης.] In Homeric legend, a priest of Apollo at Chrysa.

Chrysippus (kri-sip'us). [Gr. Χρύσιππος.] Born at Soli, Cilicia, 280 B. C.; died at Athens, 207 B. C. A Greek Stoic philosopher, a disciple of Cleanthes. He invented the logical argument called *λόγος κυριεύων*, or the Master-Argument, mentioned by Cicero. He is said to have died from an immoderate fit of laughter on seeing an ass eating some figs destined for his own supper. "Give him a bumper of wine," he cried to the old woman who attended him, and was so amused by the incident that he sank under the exhilaration of his own merriment. *Sir W. Muller*, Hist. of the Lit. of Ane. Greece, III. 57. *(Doubtless.)*

Chrysolaras (kris-ō-lā'ras), **Manuel.** [Gr. Μανουὴλ ὁ Χρυσολᾶς.] Born at Constantinople (?) about 1355; died at Constance, Germany, April 15, 1415. A celebrated Greek scholar, teacher of Greek in Italy. Many distinguished scholars were his pupils. He *wrote* "Erotemata sive Questiones," one of the first Greek grammars used in Italy.

Chrysopolis (kri-sop'ō-lis). [Gr. Χρυσόπολις, golden city.] An ancient town on the site of the present Scutari, in Asia Minor.

Chrysostom (kris'os-tom or kri-sos'tom), Saint **John.** [Gr. χρυσόστομος, golden-mouthed.] Born at Antioch, Syria, probably in 347 A. D.; died near Comana, Cappadocia, Sept. 4, 407. A celebrated father of the Greek Church. He was preacher and prelate at Antioch, was patriarch of Constantinople 398–404, and was exiled to Cappadocia 404–407. The chief editions of his works are the "Benedictine" (13 vols. fol. 1718), and that of the Abbé Migne (13 vols. fol.). He was commemorated in the Greek Church on Jan. 27 and Nov. 13, in the Roman Church on Jan. 27.

The last of the great Christian sophists who came forth from the schools of heathen rhetoric was John, the son of Secundus, a general in the imperial army, who is generally known by the surname Chrysostomus, meant to him, as to the eminent sophist Dio Cocceianus, on account of his golden eloquence. He was born at Antioch, about A. D. 347, and was taught rhetoric in his native city by Libanius, who would gladly have established him in his school as his assistant and successor, if Chrysostom had not been drawn away from secular pursuits by his religious convictions.

K. O. Müller, Hist. of the Lit. of Anc. Greece, III. 341. *(Doubtless.)*

Chrysostome (kris'os-tōm). A character in Cervantes's "Don Quixote," a learned man who died for love.

Chrzanowski (khzhä-nov'skē). **Adalbert.** Born in the waywodeship of Cracow, 1788; died at Paris, March 5, 1861. A Polish general in the revolution of 1830–31. He was commander of the Sardinian army in the Novara campaign, 1849.

Chuana (chwä'nä). A Bantu nation of South Africa, embracing many tribes, and occupying not only British Bechuana-land, but most of the Transvaal. The language is called Se-chuana, and differs but dialectally from Se-Suto. The Bechuana are darker, less tall and braver, but more progressive than the Zulus. They build round houses with verandas, and wear a kaross. The western Bechuana are rather pastoral than agricultural. The principal eastern tribes are the Basuto, Bechuka, Ba-Mapeche, Ba-Peli; the western are the Ba-Hapi, Ba-Thaos (Kurumans), Ba-Rolong (Matseking), Ba-Ngwaketsi and Ba-Kuena (Mokopedie), Ba-Mangwato, between Ngami and Linjepo (Khama's people).

Chuapa (chō-ä'pä), or **Choapa** (chō-ä'pä). A river in Chile which separates Coquimbo from Aconcagua, flowing into the Pacific Ocean 100 miles north of Valparaiso. Length, 120 miles.

Chubar (chō-bär'), or **Charbar** (chär-bär'). 1. A bay on the southern coast of Persia, in lat. 25° 20′ N., long. 60° 30′ E.—2. A port on the Bay of Chubar.

Chubb (chub), **Thomas.** Born at East Harnham, near Salisbury, England, Sept. 29, 1679; died at Salisbury, Feb. 8, 1747. A mechanic apprenticed to a glove-maker, and later assistant to a tallow-chandler of Salisbury, noted as a deistical writer. Of his various controversial tracts the best known is that entitled "The True Gospel of Jesus Christ Asserted" (1738).

Chuchacas. See *Kyrenian.*

Chucuito, or Chucuyto, or Chuquito (chō-kwē'tō). A town in southern Peru, situated on Lake Titicaca 15 miles southeast of Puno. Under the Incas this was the most important town of the Collao, and ancient ruins still exist near it. Population, estimated at 5,000.

Chudleigh (chud'lē). A town in Devonshire, England, 8 miles southwest of Exeter.

Chudleigh, Cape. A cape at the entrance of Hudson Strait, on the northern coast of Labrador.

Chuffey (chuf'i). The superannuated clerk who saves the life of old Anthony Chuzzlewit in Dickens's "Martin Chuzzlewit."

Chukiang (chō-kē-äng'). Same as *Pearl River*, in China.

Chumaia (chō-mī'a). A tribe of North American Indians living in Eden valley and on the Middle Eel River, California. See *Yukian.*

Chumanás. See *Jumanas.*

Chumashan (chō'mash-an). A linguistic stock of North American Indians. It embraces a number of coast tribes formerly residing at and about the seats of the mission of Santa Barbara, Santa Barbara, Santa Inez, Purissima, and San Luis Obispo, California, and also upon the islands of Santa Rosa and Santa Cruz, and upon those of the Santa Barbara islands as were permanently inhabited. Only about 40 individuals of the once populous stock survived in 1884: of these about 20 live near the outskirts of San Buenaventura. Chumash, from which their name is derived, is the native name of the Santa Rosa islanders.

Chumawa (chō-mä'wä). An almost extinct tribe of North American Indians. See *Palaihnihan.*

Chumbaba. See *Kumbaba.*

Chumbui (chum'bui), or **Chambal.** A river in British India which joins the Jumna 90 miles southeast of Agra. Length, over 600 miles.

Chunar (chun-är'), or **Chunarghur** (chun-är'gėr). A fortified town in the district of Mirzapur, Northwestern Provinces, British India, situated on the Ganges 19 miles southwest of Benares. It was taken by the English in 1763. The treaty of Chunar between Shujaunga and the Nabob of Oudh was concluded in 1781.

Chunchos (chōn'chōs). 1. A tribe of Indians in eastern Peru and northern Bolivia, about the head waters of the Madre de Dios and Huallaga. They have retained their independence, and are implacable enemies of the whites. Their language is little known, but is said to be the same as that of the neighboring Antis or Campas, with whom some writers identify them.

2. The name given by Tschudi to one of the three great aboriginal races which he supposed to have inhabited Peru from very ancient times. The others were the Quichuas and Aymaras. By this classification the name would include not only the Chunchos proper, but a great number of savage tribes, principally east of the Andes.

Chungking (chung-kēng'). A city in the province of Szechuen, China, at the junction of the Kialing with the Yangtsé.

Chungu (chōn'gō), or **Ba-Chungu** (bä-chōn'gō). A Bantu tribe settled on the highland between Lakes Nyassa and Tanganyika, central Africa.

Chupas (chō'pās). An elevated plain west of Guamanga (now Ayacucho), Peru, about midway between Cuzco and Lima. Here the younger Almagro was finally beaten by the royalist forces under Vaca de Castro, Sept. 16, 1542. See *Almagro, Diego de.*

Chupra (chup'rä). The capital of the district of Saran, Behar, British India, situated near the junction of the Gogra and Ganges in lat. 25° 46' N., long. 84° 40' E. Population (1891), 57,352.

Chuquisaca (chö-kē-sä'kä). A southeastern department of Bolivia. Area, 39,871 square miles. Population (1888), estimated, 123,347, besides wild Indians.

Chuquisaca (city). See *Sucre*.

Chuquito. See *Chucuito*.

Chur (chör). See *Coire*.

Church (chèrch), **Benjamin.** Born at Duxbury, Mass., 1639: died at Little Compton, R. I., Jan. 17, 1718. An American soldier. He took part in King Philip's war, including the swamp fight with the Narragansetts, Dec. 19, 1675, and was in command of the party which hunted King Philip to death Aug. 12, 1676. Under his direction and from his notes his son Thomas compiled "Entertaining Passages relating to Philip's War" (1716).

Church, Frederick Edwin. Born at Hartford, Conn., May 14, 1826. A noted American landscape-painter, a pupil of Thomas Cole. His best-known works are "Niagara Falls from the Canadian Shore" (1857, in the Corcoran Gallery, Washington), "The Heart of the Andes" (1859), "Cotopaxi" (1862), etc.

Church, Frederick S. Born at Grand Rapids, Mich., 1842. An American animal-painter.

Church, Sir **Richard.** Born in the county of Cork, Ireland, 1784: died at Athens, Greece, March 20, 1873. A British soldier, long a military commander and official in the Greek service. He served [illegible] in the Egyptian campaign of 1801; became captain in the Corsican Rangers 1806; [illegible] in various actions in the Ionian Islands; and was appointed lieutenant-colonel of a Greek infantry regiment in 1812. When the Greek revolution began, he joined the insurgents (March 7, 1827), and possessed great influence [illegible] He also took part in the revolution of 1843. In that year he was appointed senator, and in 1854 general in the Greek army.

Church, Sanford Elias. Born at Milford, N. Y., April 18, 1815: died at Albion, N. Y., May 14, 1880. An American jurist and politician. He was lieutenant-governor of New York 1851-54, and chief justice of the State Court of Appeals 1871-80.

Churchill (chèrch'il), **Arabella.** Born 1648: died 1730. Eldest daughter of Sir Winston Churchill of Wootton Bassett, Wiltshire, and elder sister of John Churchill, duke of Marlborough: a mistress of James II.

Churchill, Charles. Born at Westminster, Feb., 1731: died on a journey to Boulogne, Nov. 4, 1764. An English poet, son of Charles Churchill, rector of Rainham, Essex. He was ordained a priest in 1756, and became curate at Rainham, and [illegible] in various schools; was separated from his wife (Feb., [illegible]) the age of seventeen; and thereafter devoted himself to [illegible] addressed to the Critical Reviewers" (1761), "Night: an Epistle to Robert Lloyd" (1762), [illegible] ghost (1762-63), "The Prophecy of Famine: a Scots Pastoral" (1763), [illegible] of Wilkes (1763), "The Author" (1763), "Gotham," a poetical statement of his political opinions (1764), "The Candidate" (1764), etc. He was a friend of Wilkes, and a colaborer with him on the "North Briton."

Churchill, John, first Duke of Marlborough. Born at Ashe, Musbury, Devonshire, probably June 24, 1650: died near Windsor, June 16, 1722. A famous English general and statesman. He served for a time as page of honor to the Duke of York (afterward James II.), and in 1667 obtained a commission as ensign in the Foot Guards. He served under Monmouth in the French army in Flanders in 1672 and subsequently, and commanded under Feversham at Sedgemoor in 1685. [illegible] Marlborough in 1689, served on the Continent and in Ireland 1689-91, and in 1692 was removed from his offices and imprisoned for complicity in Jacobite intrigues. He was [illegible] pointed commander-in-chief in Holland in 1701, and captain-general of all the British forces in 1702. During the War of the Spanish Succession, which broke out in 1701, he was, with Eugene of Savoy and Heinsius, pensionary of Holland, a leading spirit of the grand alliance of the naval powers and the emperor against France. He conducted a successful campaign against the French in 1702, [illegible] Eugene the victory of Blenheim in 1704, defeated Villeroi at Ramillies in 1706, and in conjunction with Eugene gained the victories of Oudenarde in 1708 and Malplaquet in 1709. He was deprived of his command in 1711, in consequence of the fall of the Whig ministry and the accession to power of the Tories. [illegible] 1818-19.

Churchill, Randolph Henry Spencer (called Lord **Randolph Churchill**). Born Feb. 13, 1849. An English politician, second son of the sixth Duke of Marlborough. He entered Parliament in 1874, and was secretary for India 1885-86. He was Conservative member of Parliament for Woodstock 1874-85, when he was returned for South Paddington. He [illegible] for South Paddington in 1886 and [illegible] secretary for India in Lord Salisbury's first cabinet, [illegible] 1886, [illegible] House of Commons from July to December, 1886. He married Miss Jerome of New York in 1874.

Churchill. A river in British America which flows through various lakes into Hudson Bay, about lat. 58° 40' N., long. 95° W. Length, about 700 miles. Also called *Missinnippi*, *English*, and *Beaver*.

Church Island (Utah). See *Antelope Island*.

Churchyard (chèrch'yärd), **Thomas.** Born at Shrewsbury, England, about 1520: died April, 1604. An English poet and miscellaneous writer, and soldier. [illegible] of Baldwin's "Mirror for Magistrates" [illegible]

Thomas Churchyard [illegible] "Churchyard's Choice," [illegible] of his long life after [illegible]

Churruas. Same as *Charruas*.

Churubusco (chö-rö-bös'kō). A village about 6 miles south of the city of Mexico. During the Mexican war, on Aug. 20, 1847, a [illegible] States soldiers under Generals Twiggs, Smith, and Worth. [illegible] only carried after a severe battle, the ammunition of the defenders being exhausted. Later, Aug. 20 (after the battle of [illegible]) [illegible]

Churwalden [illegible] zerland, 5 miles south of Coire.

Chusan (chö-sän'). The largest island of the Chusan group, situated in the China Sea in lat. 30° 10' N., long. 122° 10' E. It was taken by the English in 1840 and 1860. Capital, Ting-hai.

Chusan Archipelago. The group of islands of which Chusan is the chief.

Chutia Nagpur. See *Chota Nagpur*.

Chutterpur (chut-tėr-pör'), or **Chattrpur** [illegible] of the Yaqui River in the Sierra Madre, near the confines of Sonora and Chihuahua, Mexico.

Chuuichupa [illegible]

Chuzzlewit (chuz'l-wit), **Anthony.** The [illegible] and cunning father of Jonas, in Charles Dickens's "Martin Chuzzlewit."

Chuzzlewit, Jonas. An [illegible] and overreaching fellow, the cousin of Martin and son of Anthony Chuzzlewit, in Charles Dickens's "Martin Chuzzlewit." His slyness, selfish ignorance, and brutality finally culminate in murder.

Chuzzlewit, Martin. The grandfather of Martin Chuzzlewit, in Charles Dickens's novel of that name.

Chuzzlewit, Martin. A young architect, the principal character in Charles Dickens's novel of that name. At first dissipated, by dint of many hard knocks from fortune, especially in his dreary American adventures with Mark Tapley in search of wealth, he reforms and becomes the heir of his rich grandfather.

Chuzzlewit, Mrs. Jonas. See *Pecksniff, Mercy*.

Chyavana [illegible] again a youth. This germ, all that is found in the [illegible] (the later form for the earlier Chyavana) in the Shatapatha Brahmana and the Mahabharata, a motive of which [illegible]

Cialdini (chäl-dē'nē), **Enrico,** Duke of Gaeta. Born at Castelvetro, Modena, Italy, Aug. 8, 1811: died at Leghorn, Sept. 8, 1892. An Italian general, politician, and diplomatist. He served with distinction in the campaigns of 1860-61, and was ambassador to France 1876-1881.

Ciança (thē-än'thä), **Andres de.** A Spanish lawyer, a native of Peñafiel in the diocese of Palencia. He went with Gasca to Peru in 1546, was made a member of the audience there, and was one of the judges [illegible] death. From Jan., 1550, to Sept., 1551, he governed Peru [illegible]

Cibalæ (sib'a-lē), or **Cibalis** (-lis). In ancient geography, a town in Pannonia, near the modern Esseg in Slavonia. Here, in 314, Constantine defeated Licinius.

Cibao (sē-bä'ō). [Probably from the Indian [illegible]] [illegible]

Cibber (sib'ėr), or **Cibert** (sē'bėrt), **Caius Gabriel.** Born at [illegible] 1630: died at London, 1700. A Danish sculptor [illegible]

Cibber, Colley. Born at London, Nov. 6, 1671: died there, Dec. 12, 1757. An English actor and dramatist, son of the sculptor C. G. Cibber [illegible] career as an actor about 1690, his first recorded appearance being in 1691 at the Theatre Royal, and subsequently played a large number of parts, of many of which he was the original. Among his plays are "Love's Last Shift" (1694), "She Would and [illegible]" [illegible] Careless [illegible] (acted 1704), [illegible] Gallant" [illegible] and "King Lear," and other plays, the former keeping the [illegible] ness" in the "Dunciad" (1743). His "Apology for his Life" was published in 1740.

Cibber, Mrs. (**Susannah Maria Arne**). Born at London, Feb., 1714: died at Westminster, Jan. 30, 1766. A noted English actress and singer, wife of Theophilus Cibber and sister of Thomas Arne. Her first appearance was at the Haymarket in 1732, in the opera "Amelia" by Lampe, and her reputation was for several years chiefly founded upon her [illegible] of Zarah, in Hill's version of Voltaire's "Zaire," [illegible]

Cibber, Theophilus. Born Nov. 26, 1703: perished in a shipwreck in the Irish Channel, Oct., 1758. An English actor and dramatist, son of Colley Cibber. He wrote "The Lover" (1730), "Patie and Peggy, or the Fair Foundling" (1730), "The Harlot's Progress, or the Ridotto al Fresco" (1733), "The Auction" (1757), etc. He published an alteration of "Henry VI." In April, 1734, he married Susannah Maria Arne, afterward famous as an actress. She abandoned him a few years later. Cibber was a man of unsavory reputation.

Cibobé (sē-bō-bā'). [Tehua of northern New Mexico.] A mythical place, probably some spring or lagoon in southern Colorado, where, according to the traditions of the Tehuas, their ancestors issued from the interior of the earth to begin their wanderings over its surface. It is the mythical cradle of the tribe.

Cibola (sē'bō-lä). [Origin unknown.] The name given by Fray Marcos of Nizza to the cluster of villages occupied by the Zuñi tribe in 1539. He heard the word in Sonora, and it may have been a [illegible] name for the range held by that tribe.

Cibot (sē-bō'), **François Barthélemy Michel Édouard.** Born at [illegible] 1799: died at Paris, Jan. 10, 1877. A French painter, noted especially for historical subjects and landscapes.

Cibot, Pierre Martial. Born at Limoges, France, 1727: died at Peking, China, Aug. 8, 1780. A French Jesuit, missionary in China. He was the author of many dissertations and treatises, [illegible] tres, sciences et arts de la Chine."

Cibrario (chē-brä'rē-ō), Count **Giovanni Antonio Luigi.** Born at Turin, Feb. 23, 1802: died at [illegible] [illegible] della monarchia di Savoia" (1854-55), "Della economia politica del Medio Evo" (1842), etc.

Cibyra (sib'i-rä). [Gr. Κίβυρα.] An ancient [illegible] zum: called *Cibyra Magna*, to distinguish it from [illegible] Pamphylia. Its ruins comprise an odeum, 175 feet in diameter, with thirteen tiers of seats visible above ground. The front wall is noteworthy, and is practically complete: it has five arched doorways between two square ones. There is also an ancient theater of some size and considerable interest, and a stadium, in part excavated from a hillside. There are twenty-one tiers of seats in marble, which remain in place around the curved end. There was a monumental entrance, consisting of three lofty arches.

Cicacole (sik-a-kōl'), or **Chicacole** (chik-a-kōl'). A town in the district of Ganjam, Madras, British India, situated on the Nagavulli in lat. 18° 20' N., long. 83° 52' E.

Cicely Homespun. See *Homespun*.

Cicero. A surname given to Johann, elector of Brandenburg 1486-99, on account of his eloquence.

Cicero (sis'e-ro), **Marcus Tullius.** Born at Arpinum, Italy, Jan. 3, 106 B. C.; assassinated near Formiæ, Italy, Dec. 7, 43 B. C. A celebrated Roman orator, philosopher, and statesman. He served in the Social War in 89, traveled in Greece and Asia 79-77, was quæstor in Sicily in 75, was elected Tribune in 70, was edile in 69, practor in 66, as such suppressed Catiline's conspiracy in 63. He was banished in 58, living in Thessalonica, and was recalled in 57. He was proconsul of Cilicia in 51-50, joined the Pompeians in 49, lived at Brundisium, Sept. to Sept., 47, pronounced the Philippics against Antony 44-43, and was proscribed by the second triumvirate and slain in 43. Of his orations 57 are extant, with fragments of 20 others; nothing is known certain concerning 25; five of these were never delivered. Yearnst Orations (four speeches each), *see Catiline*, "For Archias," "For A. Cluentius Habitus," "For Caius Rabirius," "For Murena," "For Sestius," "For Milo" (speech as delivered), and Philippics (which see). His school works include "Rhetorica," "De oratore," "De republica," "De legibus," "Academica," "Paradoxa Stoicorum," "Cato major," "De amicitia," "De senectute," "Laelius," "De officiis" (see these titles); there are besides four collections of his correspondence. He also wrote poetry, including an epic on Marius.

Cicero, Quintus Tullius. Born about 102 B. C.: killed 43 B. C. A Roman commander, younger brother of Marcus Tullius Cicero, distinguished in Gaul in 54.

Cicero's younger brother. Quintus (c. 652 102 711 43), took much interest in literature, especially in poetry, and seems to have resembled his brother in facility of composition, but he never attained any distinction. He undertook an annalistic epic and translated tragedies of Sophokles and the like. We possess by him the Commentariolum petitionis, a missive addressed to his brother Marcus, composed early in 64 and a few letters.
English and Schools, Hist. Rom. Lit. (tr. by C. C. W. [Wain]), I. 324.

Cicogna (chē-kōn'yä). **Emmanuele Antonio.** Born at Venice, Jan. 17, 1789; died at Venice, Feb. 22, 1868. An Italian historian and archæologist. He wrote "Delle inscrizioni Veneziane" (1824–53), etc.

Cicognara (chē-kōn-yä'rä), Count **Leopoldo.** Born at Ferrara, Italy, Nov. 17, 1767; died at Venice, March 5, 1834. An Italian antiquarian and diplomatist, author of "Storia della scultura" (1813–18), etc.

Cid (sid; Sp. pron. the'ith). **The:** called also **El Campeador** (käm-pe-a-dōr') (**Ruy** or **Rodrigo Diaz de Bivar**). [*Cid*, Sp., representing *Ar. Sayyid*, master; *el Campeador*, Sp., the champion or challenger.] The hero of the earlier Spanish epic. He was born at Burgos, Spain, about 1040; died at Valencia, Spain, July, 1099. The principal national hero of Spain, famous for his exploits in the wars with the Moors.

The title of *Cid*, by which he is almost always known, is often said to have come to him from the remarkable circumstance that the Moorish kings of Africa had challenged him in one battle as the *Seid*, or their lord and conqueror; and the title of *Campeador*, or Champion by which he is usually known, though it is commonly assumed to have been given to him as a leader of the armies of Sancho the Second, has long since been most obviously a more precise popular expression of the admiration of his countrymen for his triumphs against the Moors. At any rate, from a very early period he has been called *El Cid Campeador*, or The Lord Champion.
Ticknor, Hist. Span. Lit., I. 12.

In this critical age we are frequently obliged to abandon with regret the most charming traditions of our childhood's histories, and the Cid has not been spared. A work just published by an ecclesiastical Oriental has to prove that the redoubtable Challenger was by no means the hero he was supposed to be; that he was freeborn and rich, and a vassal of the Caliph; in a word, that his story of the Cid was a tissue of inventions, and he himself but an avowed "of the Cid" to conceal these misleading narratives. He founds his criticisms mainly on the Arabic historians, by whom, despite their national and religious bias, he places as blind a reliance as less learned people have placed in the Chronicle of the Cid. Yet it is surprising how trifling are the differences that can be detected between his "real Cid" and that redoubtable Paynim of the Cid, the ghostly-one of which was compiled by Alfonso the learned only half a century after the Cid's death, and which Robert Southey translated into English verse with such skill and character of style that his version has ever since been almost as much a classic as the original. Every one can speak for himself the obviously legendary, half-dark-ages, delightful old Chronicle without any assistance from the Arabic historians, who deal chiefly with one period alone of the Cid's career, and the best-popular account of the hero in discriminating hands and with due allowances, is still Southey's fascinating Chronicle. The Cid of the Chronicle is not at all the same as the Cid of the Romances, and while we cheerfully abandon the latter immaculate personage, we may still believe in the former.
Poole, Story of the Moors, p. 102.

Cid, Romances of the. 1. A Spanish poem ("Poema del Cid") composed by an unknown author about 1200. It consists of more than 3,000 lines, and is a bold and spirited exhibition of national peculiarities in the chivalrous times of Spain. It was printed first by Sánchez in the first volume of his "Poesías castellanas Antiguas" at Sagun AV. (Madrid, 1779–90). *Tickner.*

2. An old poetical Spanish chronicle ("Cronica Rimada de las Cosas de España"), nearly the whole of which is devoted to the history of the Cid. It is later than the "Poema del Cid," and was first published by Michel in the "Jahrbucher der Literatur." Vol. CXV., at Vienna in 1846. Both these poems seem built up from older ballads.

3. The "Chronicle of the Cid," date unknown, printed in 1512, the same in substance with the history of the Cid in the "General Chronicle of the History of Spain" composed and compiled by Alfonso the Wise about 1260.—4. A Spanish tragedy ("Las mocedades del Cid Campeador") by Guillen de Castro. It appeared in 1618.—5. A French tragedy ("Le Cid") by Pierre Corneille, represented in 1636.

Cid Hamet Benengeli. See *Benengeli, Cid Hamet*.

Ciencguilla (thē-ā-nā-gē'yä). [Sp., 'little marsh.'] A place 12 miles west or west-southwest of Santa Fé, in New Mexico. Near it are the ruins of an important ancient pueblo of the same name.

Cienfuegos (thē-en-fwā'gōs). A seaport on the southern coast of Cuba, in lat. 22° 12′ N., long. 80° 35′ W. It exports molasses, sugar, etc. Population (1887), 40,964.

Cienfuegos, Nicasio Alvarez de. Born at Madrid, Dec. 14, 1764; died at Orthez, France, July, 1809. A Spanish poet and dramatist. His poems were published in 1798.

Cienfuegos y Jovellanos (thē-en-fwā'gōs ē hō-vel-yä'nōs), **José.** Born at Gijon, Asturias, Spain, 1768; died at Madrid, 1825. A Spanish general. He was a cadet in 1777, served in the French wars, and from April, 1795, to the end of 1810 was captain-general of Cuba. In 1822 he was ministered war, and at the time of his death councilor of war and lieutenant-general and director-general of artillery. The town of Cienfuegos, Cuba, founded during his rule, was named in his honor.

Cieza (thē-e-a'thä). A small town in the province of Murcia, Spain, near the Segura northwest of Murcia.

Cieza de Leon (thē-ā-thä dā lā-ōn'), **Pedro de.** Born at Llerena, Spain, 1518; died at Seville, 1560. A Spanish soldier, author of the "Compendio de Historia." From about 1534 to 1550 he was with the Spanish armies in America, serving in New Granada and Peru and traveling extensively. His "Cronica, or history, of Peru was commenced in 1541, and completed in four parts. Part I., a general description of the country, was published in 1553; and part 2, with a portion of part 3, in modern times; other portions are known to be, but several books are lost. Cieza de Leon is one of the best authorities on the early history of Peru and the customs of the Incas.

Cignani (chēn-yä'nē), Count **Carlo.** Born at Bologna, Italy, May 15, 1628; died at Forlì, Italy, Dec. 6, 1719. An Italian painter of the Bolognese school. His chief work is an "Assumption of the Virgin," painted in the cupola of the cathedral at Forlì.

Cignaroli (chēn-yä-rō'lē), **Giovanni Bettino.** Born at Salò, near Verona, Italy, 1706; died at Verona, Dec. 1, 1770. An Italian painter of the Venetian school.

Cignoli. See *Cigoli, Ludovico*.

Cihuayn (sē-gwī'), or **Higuey** (ē-gwē'). The Indian name for a portion of the eastern part of the island of Santo Domingo, bordering on Samana Bay. It was first visited by Columbus in 1493. The natives were warlike, and resisted the Spaniards for many years.

Cihuacohuatl (sē-wä'kō-wä'tl). [Nahuatl, 'snake-woman.'] In Mexican (Nahuatl) mythology, Tonantzin ('our mother'), the first mother of mankind, who begat twins, male and female, from which sprang the human race. According to Sahagun she was the goddess of adverse things, of sickness, of hardness, and the patroness of medicine and absolution. Also written *Chiuatcouatl, Cioacoatl, Ciucoatl*, etc.

Cilia (sil'i-ä). One of the Mexican civil head-chief. It has lately been suggested that his title may have been *Chiucouatl*, which would signify 'twin woman.' The civil head of the Mexican tribe was elective as well as the war chief, but, like the latter, religious functions connected with his administrative duties.

Cilicia (si-lish'i-ä). [Gr. *Κιλικία*.] In ancient geography, a province in southeastern Asia Minor, separated by the Taurus from Lycaonia and Cappadocia on the north, and by the Amanus from Syria on the east, and extending toward the sea. It was first subject to Assyria, and passed over in turn to Persian, Macedonian, and Syrian supremacy. During the Syrian period many Greeks and Jews settled in Cilicia. Its capital, Tarsus, was the birthplace of Paul, and the seat of a celebrated school of philosophy. In 63 B. C. it became a Roman province.

Cilli (tsil'lē), Slovenian **Celje.** A town in Styria, Austria-Hungary, on the Sann in lat. 46° 14′ N., long. 15° 15′ E.: the Roman Claudia Celeja, founded by Claudius. It is a summer resort. It was governed by counts in the later middle ages. Population (1880), 6,594.

Cimabue (chē-mä-bō'ä), **Giovanni.** Born at Florence, 1240; died there, about 1302. A noted Italian painter, called "The Father of Modern Painting." He is mentioned as a forerunner of Giotto by Dante, who thereby gives occasion to his own anonymous commentator, writing in 1334, to make some remarks upon Cimabue's fame and ambition, quoted by Vasari. Cimabue practised painting on wall-panels and mosaics. The works accredited to him are simply assumed on Vasari's authority, without corroborative testimony. They consist of: (*a*) several large Madonnas on panels with gold grounds. The most celebrated is that in the chapel of the Rucellai Gardens in Santa Maria Novella in Florence. There is another in the Louvre, and another in the Academia at Florence. They are effective from their mild solemnity and simple color, which is lively and clear in the flesh-tints. (*b*) Frescoes in the Church of San Francisco d'Assisi, quite similar to the panels, but slighter and more decorative. (*c*) Mosaics in the apse of the cathedral of Pisa, the only work well authenticated as his by original documents, and probably his last.

Cima di Jazzi (chē'mä dē yät'sē). A mountain of the Valais Alps, on the border of Italy, east of Zermatt. Height, 12,526 feet.

Cimarosa (chē-mä-rō'sä), **Domenico.** Born at Aversa, near Naples, Dec. 17, 1749; died at Venice, Jan. 11, 1801. An Italian composer of opera. His chief opera is "Il matrimonio segreto" ("The Secret Marriage," 1792).

Cimarron (sē-mä-rōn'). [Sp., 'wild.'] A name given to the Canadian River in northern New Mexico (Rio Cimarron).

Cimarrones (sē-mä-rō'nes). [Sp. *cimarron*, untaming, whence ultimately E. *marroon, marrooner*.] A name given in the Spanish colonies of America to fugitive slaves; in particular, the bands of fugitive negroes who collected on the isthmus of Panama about the middle of the 16th century. They numbered many hundred, built walled towns, attacked the Spanish settlements, robbed treasure-trains, and made quite a terror in all parts of the isthmus. Under their chief or "king," Bayano, they resisted the forces of Pedro de Ursua for two years, but were at last defeated and subdued. They were finally settled. In 1572 they joined forces with the English adventurer Drake, and for many years they aided the buccaneers in their descents on the isthmus. Finally they became amalgamated with the Indian tribes.

Cimbebasie. See *Ndonga*.

Cimbri (sim'bri). [L., Gr. *Κίμβροι*.] An ancient people of central Europe, of uncertain local habitation and ethnographical position. They pushed southward upon Pannonia in 113 B. C., and in company with the Teutons and Gauls engaged with and defeated Roman armies in southern Gaul and elsewhere (the most notable defeat being that at Orange, Arausio in 105 B. C.) until 101 B. C., when they were defeated and virtually exterminated by Marius on the Raudian fields in northern Italy. The peninsula of Jutland was named from them (the *Cimbrie Chersonese*).

Cimmarians. See *Cimmerians*.

Cimmeria (si-mē'ri-ä). [Gr. *Κιμμερία*.] The country of the Cimmerians (which see), fabled to be a place of perpetual darkness.

Æschylus places Cimmeria in close proximity to the Palus Mæotis and the Bosporus, but the later writers of Herodotus were still existing a number of names recalling the fact of the former settlement in these regions of the Cimmerian nation. *Rawlinson*, Herod., I. 179.

Cimmerian Bosporus (si-mē'ri-an bos'pō-rus). The strait between the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov. The Cimmerian side was colonized by a Greek expedition from Miletus in 438 B. C. It flourished until absorbed in the dominions of Mithridates, and for some centuries after that was ruled by native princes of high ability and prosperity. Relations which became intimate were early established with Athens, which sent her oil, jewelry, and vessels of pottery in return for vessels of wheat. The chief city was Panticapæum, the modern Kertch, the center of the highly important archæological discoveries which have been yielded in this region as well as by the territory around it. The first systematic excavations were made in 1816. Since 1832 explorations have been regularly conducted by the Imperial Archæological Society, which, rich in Greek industrial antiquities, are in the Hermitage Museum in St. Petersburg. The architectural remains are scanty, perhaps the chief of them being the fine revetment, in marble faced ashlar with Doric order, of the so-called Tumulus of the Czar at Kertch. The sculpture found, too, is scanty in quantity, late in date, and poor in style. The great archæological wealth of the region lies in its abundant burial tumuli and catacombs. It was the practice of the ancient inhabitants to bury with their dead a large part of their possessions; hence the remarkable harvest of jewelry, vases, implements, and even textile fabrics and a pair of woman's leather boots, found in these graves. Little or nothing discovered is older than the 4th century B. C.: the finest specimens of jewelry and pottery are Athenian, and include some of the most beautiful work known in their classes. Many of the vases are decorated in brilliant polychrome; others have gilded ornament, and others bear figures in relief. The work of local manufacture is inferior in style, though much of it is very beautiful, and with the advance of time Scythian influence increases. Some of the tomb-chambers bear interesting mural paintings.

Cimmerians (si-mē'risjanz), or **Cimmarians** (si-mā'risjanz). [Gr. *Kimmerioi.*] A people dwelling north of the Black and the Maeotian seas (modern South Russia, known already to Homer. Herodotus speaks of "Cimmerian cities," and says that that strait which unites the Azov sea to the Black Sea was called *Cimmerian Bosphorus.* In the 7th century, pressed by the Scythians, the Cimmerians invaded the kingdom of Lydia in Asia Minor, and were merciless as it seems, in other matters. Their invasion of Lydia under King Gyges is mentioned in the annals of Esarhaddon (680–668 B.C.) and Asurbanipal (668–626), where they are called *Gimirri.* The Armenian call Cappadocia *Gamirk*, which is probably a reminiscence of the Cimmerian invasion in Lydia and Asia Minor. Their name has also survived in the modern Crimea. In the Old Testament they are mentioned by the name of *Gomer* (Gen. x. 2). Also *Kimmerians.*

Cimmerii (si-mē'ri-i). See *Cimmerians.*

Cimon (si'mon). [Gr. *Kimon.*] Died at Citium, Cyprus, 449 B.C. A celebrated Athenian commander, son of Miltiades. He defeated the Persians on sea and land by the Eurymedon in 466, reduced Thasos in 463, and was ostracized about 460–461 B.C.

Cimon. Born at Cleonæ, in Chalcidice. A Greek painter, famous in antiquity. He is mentioned in two epigrams of Simonides, who died 462 B.C.

Cinabar. See *Cinnabar.*

Cincinnati (sin-si-na'ti). [Originally called *Losantiville* (said to be from *L*(icking) *os* ('mouth') *anti* ('opposite') *ville*, 'town opposite the mouth of the Licking'); later named from the Society of the Cincinnati.] The capital of Hamilton County, Ohio, on the Ohio in lat. 39° 6′ N., long. 84° 27′ W.: the largest city of Ohio and of the Ohio valley, surnamed "The Queen City." It is on a series of terraces on the Ohio and river. Among its leading industries are pork-packing, meat-packing, tobacco, bituminous coal-mining, and distilled liquors. It has a large trade in grain and tobacco. Its subterranean connections and transportation facilities were founded in 1788, and incorporated as a city in 1819. Population (1890) 296,908.

Cincinnati, Society of the. An association founded by the regular officers of the continental regiments of Baron Steuben on the Hudson River, in 1783. Its name is derived from the Roman citator L. Quinctius Cincinnatus, was adopted in direct opposition to the hereditary tendency to perpetuity. Each member was to leave to the eldest male descendant of the family the right of membership. It was divided into State societies, including a general society in France. It met with considerable opposition on account of its alleged aristocratic tendencies. Its first president-general was Washington, who was succeeded by Hamilton and the Pinckneys. Of its State societies six survive. The branch society in France, which was organized under the most favorable auspices, was dispersed by the overthrow of Louis XVI.

Cincinnatus (sin-si-nā'tus). **Lucius Quinctius.** Born about 519 B.C. A Roman legendary hero. He was consul sufficiently, and distinguished himself as an opponent of the plebeians in the struggle between them and the patricians. In 458 B.C. Æquians under C. Julius Mentus having been surrounded by the Romans under the consul Minucius, he was named dictator in the senate, and appointed to conduct the war. After his appointment, found him digging in the field on his farm beyond the Tiber. He gained a complete victory over the Æquians, gave up his dictatorship after sixteen days, and lived sixteen days more. In 439, at the age of eighty, he was appointed dictator to oppose the tyrant Spurius Mœlius, who was defeated and slain. The details of his story vary.

Cinco de Mayo (thēn'kō dā mā'yō). **Battle of the.** [Sp., 'fifth of May.] The name given by Mexicans to an action fought May 5, 1862, before Puebla, in which the monarchists under General Marquez were defeated by the republicans. This battle did not at present the establishment of an empire, even for a time, but it was decidedly great triumph for republican principles and the anniversary is still celebrated.

Cinderella (sin-de-rel'ä). [F. *Cendrillon*, G. *Aschenbrödel*, *Aschenputtel*.] In a noted fairy tale, a beautiful girl who lives as housekeeper and drudge to her stepmother and step-sisters. The prince of the country falls in love with her at a ball which she attends dressed by her fairy godmother in magic finery which will vanish at midnight. Hurrying from the palace as the clock strikes, she loses one tiny glass slipper, by means of which it as it would fit no one else, the prince finds and marries her. In Scandinavian legend of the fairy god mother two white doves befriend her, and her golden slipper is caught, as she runs from the palace, by pitch spread, by order of the prince, on the staircase. The story is of very ancient, probably Eastern, origin. It is mentioned in German literature in the 16th century, and a similar legend is told in Egypt of Rhodopis and Psammetichus. In France Perrault and Madame d'Aulnoy included it in their "Fairy Tales" as "Cendrillon" and "Finette Cendron," and Grimm also gives it in his "Household Tales." There are many English versions, and it is found in various tongues almost every language in Europe. The glass slipper of the English version should be a fur slipper, the mistake arising in the translation of *vair* (fur) as if *verre* (glass).

Cineas (sin'ē-as). [Gr. *Kineas.*] Died, probably in Sicily, about 277 B.C. A Thessalian politician in the service of Pyrrhus, king of Epirus: ambassador to Rome after the battle of Heraclea, 280.

Cinna (sin'ä), or **La Clémence d'Auguste** (lä klā-mons' dō-güst'). A tragedy by P. Corneille, produced in 1639. An anonymous tragedy called "Cinna's Conspiracy" was taken from this and played at Drury Lane in 1713. Defoe attributed it to Cibber.

Cinna, Lucius Cornelius. 1. Slain in a mutiny at Brundisium, Italy, 84 B.C. A Roman general and statesman, celebrated as a leader of the popular party and an opponent of Sulla. He was consul with Octavius in 87, with Marius in 86, and with Carbo 85–84.

2. A son of the preceding, pretor in 44 B.C., and brother-in-law of Cæsar. Though he did not join the conspirators against Cæsar, he approved of their act.

Cinna, Caius Helvius. A Roman poet, a friend of Catullus. On the occasion of the funeral of Julius Cæsar he was slain by the populace, who mistook him for Lucius Cornelius Cinna.

Cinnamon (sin'a-mon). **Land of.** [Sp. *Tierra de Canela.*] A name given by the early Spanish explorers of the north region east of the Andes, in the forest-covered plains about the Napo, where there were trees with aromatic bark. Gonçalo Pizarro had an expedition in 1539, and returned after two years of terrible suffering. Orellana, another Conquistador, in the same region, discovered the Amazon. These settlements were made in 1552, but the region is still a wilderness.

Cinnamus, or Cinamus, or Sinnamus (sin'a-mus). **Joannes.** [Gr. *Kinnamos*, or *Kinnamos.*] Lived in the 12th century. A distinguished Byzantine historian, a notary of the emperor Manuel Comnenus. He wrote an account of the reign of his master, covering the years of Manuel (to the end of the siege of Iconium) and that of his father Calo-Johannes.

Cino da Pistoja (chē'nō dä pēs-tō'yä), originally **Guittoncino Sinibaldi.** Born at Pistoja, Italy, 1270: died at Pistoja, Dec. 24, 1336. An Italian jurist and poet, author of a commentary on the Justinian Code, "Rime" (published 1864), etc.

Cinq-Mars, ou une Conjuration sous Louis XIII. [F. 'Cinq-Mars, or a Conspiracy under Louis XIII.'] An historical novel by De Vigny, published in 1826. It is based on the plot of Henri Cinq-Mars,—2. An opera by Gounod, first produced at Paris, April 5, 1877.

Cinq-Mars (sañ-mär'). **Marquis de (Henri Coiffier de Ruzé.** Born 1620: died at Lyons, France, Sept. 12, 1642. A French courtier. He was at the age of eighteen appointed to the command of the army against the favor of Louis XIII., became by the post of grand master of the wardrobe and 2,000 knights of the house. Richelieu having come to the conclusion that the head of the kingdom could have no equation to the hand of Marie de Gonzaga, princess of Mantua, Cinq-Mars formed a conspiracy against the cardinal, the object of which is understood to be to procure some concessions which the prince of Orleans and the conspirator, the youthful he [illegible] had [illegible].

Cinque Ports (singk ports). [F., 'Five Ports.'] A collective name for the five English chartered ports: Hastings, Romney, Hythe, Dover, and Sandwich. Winchelsea and Rye were added to them. They furnished the king a certain quota of ships in the time of Henry VII. Their special privileges have been abolished. They are governed by a lord warden.

Cinthia. See *Cynthia.*

Cinthio. See *Giraldi, Giovanni.*

Cintra (sen'trä). A town in the district of Lisbon, Portugal, 15 miles northwest of Lisbon. It contains the Pena convent, founded by the viceroy of India, Dom Gonçalo Coutro. It consists of about twenty cells, each surrounded by a wall, upon which the territory are in part excavated from the rock, and arched with cork to exclude dampness. By the Convention of Cintra, an advantageous battle-field on the hill above the town, because a united force with the Spanish army, and on color, and was called such, a curious vaulted tomb-stone [illegible]. The name of Spain is now equal park and gardens, to [illegible] Pena, the summit of the hill, steep hill, originally a convent but given the aspect of a medieval castle when remodeled as a royal residence. The interesting monastic cloister and chapel remains. The arched cells in which the monks lived. The *Royal Palace*, founded by the Moors, altered and added to, [illegible] and finished about 1500. The Moorish portal, the Gothic hall, the Manueline chapel. Moorish and Pointed features, and is especially characterized by the two enormous conical chimneys or kitchens. There are some interesting rooms in which historic scenes have been enacted.

Cintra, Convention of. A convention concluded Aug. 30, 1808, between the French under Junot and the English. By its provisions the French evacuated Portugal, and were conveyed to France in English vessels.

Cinyumuh. See *Tusayan.*

Cione, Andrea di. See *Orcagna.*

Ciotat (sē-ō-tä'). **La.** A seaport in the department of Bouches-du-Rhône, France, situated on the Mediterranean, 16 miles southeast of Marseilles. Population (1891), commune, 12,253.

Cipango (si-pang'gō). See *Zumpango* (Zumpango).

Cipango (si-pang'gō). The name given in Marco Polo's narrative to an island or islands east of Asia, supposed to be the modern Japan. Columbus imagined that the West Indies were outlying portions of it.

Cipas, Kingdom of. New Granada. See *Zipas.*

Cipias (tsē'pē-äs). A former Indian tribe of eastern Arizona. Its exact location is unknown as yet, but the name is mentioned by Spanish authors in the 17th and 18th centuries. Their traditions also have traditions concerning the Cipias, and call them Tzipiakwe. The tribe is doubtless extinct.

Circars (ser-kärz'), **Northern.** A non-official designation for five ancient circars (districts) in the northern part of Madras, British India, in lat. 16°–20° N.

Circassia (ser-kash'i-ä). [F. *Circassie*, NL. *Circassea*, *Tscherkessaw*; Russ. *Zemlgat Cherkassee*, 'circassian land'; *Cherkess*, a Circassian.] A region in the Caucasus, Russia, lying between the two Kuban on the north, the land of the Leschians on the east, Mingrelia on the south, and the Euxine Sea on the west. It includes Great and Little Kabardia, the countries of Beslan, and Ischeriassee (Circassia). It was incorporated with Russia in 1829. The Circassians inhabited in large numbers about 1864.

Circe (ser'sē). [Gr. *Kirkē.*] 1. In Greek mythology, an enchantress, daughter of Helios by Perse, living in the island of Ææa. Odysseus in his wanderings came to her home, and was induced to remain a year with her. She metamorphosed some of his companions into swine. Before she would let him depart she sent him to the lower world to consult the soul Tiresias.

2. An asteroid (No. 34) discovered by Chacornac at Paris April 6, 1855.

Circeii (sēr-sē'yi). [Gr. *Kirkaion.*] In ancient geography, a town of Latium, Italy, situated near the sea 37 miles southeast of Rome. It belonged to the Latin League 340 B.C.

Circeio (ther-cha'yo). A promontory or isolated rock on the western coast of Italy, near Terracina; the ancient Circeus Mons, or Circæum Promontorium. It was a frequented resort in ancient times. It has now some sulphur springs, a town house, and abounds in grottoes. Height, 1 feet feet

Circleville (ser'kl-vil). A city and the county seat of Pickaway County, Ohio, situated on the Scioto 26 miles south of Columbus. It is on the site of an ancient circular fortification whence the name. Population (1890) 5,032.

Circumcellions (ser-kum-sel'i-onz). [From L. *circum*, around, and *cella*, cell.] A party of Donatists in northern Africa, chiefly peasants, in the 4th and 5th centuries: so called because they wandered about in bands from place to place. They perpetually roamed death, wantonly insulting people, and challenging all they met to kill them, or else upon each other in martyrdom. They supported the Donatists by plunder, and committed so many acts of violence associated by the Donatist bishops. Also the orthodox that such any office had to be employed against them. They were not entirely extinct till about the close of the 5th century.

Circumlocution Office. The name by which Dickens in "Little Dorrit" satirizes the red tape of the public-office system in England.

Circus Maximus (ser'kus mak'si-mus). The great Roman circus which occupied the hollow between the Palatine and the Aventine hills. According to tradition, the site was already used for athletic exhibitions and was enclosed with wooden seats under Tarquinius Priscus. Under Cæsar and Augustus it was first largely built of stone, and splendidly adorned. the present oblelisk of the Piazza del Popolo and of the Lateran obtained it its spina. It was rebuilt by Nero, and again by Domitian and Trajan, and in its final form could have accommodated 250,000 spectators. Theatrical performances were given within the circus, and the remnants scantly. Some of the vaulted substructions which upheld the seats survive, and there are considerable ruins about Santa Maria in Cosmedin of the [illegible] or pens, from which the races were started. The length of the arena was 2,200 feet.

Circus of Romulus or Maxentius. A Roman circus built in 311 A.D., the most perfect ancient circus existing. It is 1,580 feet long and 260 wide. The outer wall remains almost complete and the central spina, 892 feet long, can be traced throughout. At the west end, between two towers, are the chief entrance and two [illegible] passages for competitors' chariots, the east end has a semi-circular.

Cirencester (sis'i-ter), or **Cicester.** [ME. *Circestre*, *Cirecestr*, *Cicestre*, etc., AS. *Cirencaester*, *Cirencastre*, *Cyrancester*, from *Ciren*, L. *Corinium*, and *ceaster*, city.] A town in Gloucestershire, England, situated on the river Churn 16 miles southeast of Gloucester: the Roman Corinium or Durocornovium. It has a large trade in wool. Population (1891), 7,441.

Cirey (sē-rā'). A château on the borders of Champagne and Lorraine, which Voltaire fitted up in 1734, and where he lived with Madame du Chatelet and, occasionally, her husband.

Cirrha (sir'ä). In ancient geography, the seaport of Crissa (with which it is often confounded), in Phocis, Greece. It was destroyed on account of sacrilege in the Sacred War about 585 B. C.

Cirta (sėr'tä). [Gr. *Κίρτα*; Phen., 'the city.'] An ancient city of the Massylii, in Numidia, Africa, in lat. 36° 24′ N., long. 6° 35′ E., noted as a fortress; the modern Constantine (which see). It was restored by Constantine the Great.

Cisalpine Republic. [L. *Cisalpinus*, from *cis*, on this side, and *Alpes*, Alps; adj. *Alpinus*, Alpine.] The state formed by Napoleon Bonaparte in northern Italy in 1797, including the previously formed Cispadane and Transpadane republics, south and north of the Po, with Milan for its capital. It was abolished in 1799 and restored in 1800, and under the empire constituted the greater part of the kingdom of Italy.

Cisleithania (sis-li-thā'ni-ä or sis-li-tā'ne-ä), or the **Cisleithan Division.** A name given popularly (not officially) to those crownlands of Austria-Hungary which are represented in the Austrian Reichsrat: so named from the river Leitha, part of the boundary between Austria and Hungary. It comprises Lower Austria, Upper Austria, Salzburg, Styria, Carinthia, Carniola, Kustenland, Tyrol and Vorarlberg, Bohemia, Moravia, Silesia, Galicia, Bukowina, Dalmatia. Population (1890), 23,-856,414.

Cisneros (thēs-nā'ros), **Diego.** A Spanish Geronymite friar who went to Lima, Peru, about 1785, and resided there until his death in 1812. He had been engaged as the princess Maria Luisa (afterward queen), and her influence gave him the protection of the viceroy. While attending to the business of his order he opened a kind of bookstore, a small circle of advanced thinkers gathered about him, and after encountering great opposition they succeeded in introducing marked reforms in the universities and schools, and in giving greater liberty to the press. They constantly opposed the Inquisition. Fray Diego's library, bequeathed to the university, became the nucleus of the magnificent public library of Lima.

Cisneros y Latorre, Baltazar Hidalgo de. See *Hidalgo de Cisneros y Latorre*.

Cispadane (sis-pā'dān) **Republic.** [From L. *cis*, on this side, and *Padus*, the river Po; adj. *Padanus*.] A republic formed in 1796 by Napoleon Bonaparte out of the dominions of Bologna, Ferrara, Modena, and Reggio, and modeled on that of France. In 1797 it was merged with the Transpadane Republic in the new Cisalpine Republic.

Cisplatine (sis-plā'tin) **Province.** [Sp. Pg. *Provincia Cisplatina.*] The official name of Uruguay during the last five years of its union with Brazil (1823 to 1828). Before and after this time it was sometimes called the Cisplatine State (Estado Cisplatino). See *Estado Oriental*.

Cissey (sē-sā'), **Ernest Louis Octave Courtot de.** Born at Paris, Dec. 23, 1811: died at Paris, June 15, 1882. A French general and politician. He served with distinction in Algeria, in the Crimea, in the Franco-German war, and in the war against the Commune, 1871. He was minister of war 1871–73 and 1874–76.

Cis-Sutlej (sis-sut'lej) **States.** A name formerly given to a territorial division of British India, south of the Sutlej. The states are now incorporated in the Panjab.

Citania (sē-tā'ne-ä). A prehistoric village near Braga, in the provinces of Douro, Portugal. It is probably Celtic, and has recently been excavated. There are a number of circular buildings, with granite walls, about 20 feet in diameter, and some of rectangular plan. Streets and buildings are paved, and roofing tiles abound. The circular structures had central rods. Two buildings have been restored as specimens.

Citeaux (sē-tō'). A village in the department of Côte-d'Or, France, 12 miles south of Dijon. It is celebrated for its abbey, founded 1098, the headquarters formerly of the Cistercian order.

Cithæron (si-thē'ron). [Gr. *Κιθαιρών*.] In ancient geography, a range of mountains separating Bœotia from Megaris and Attica. It was celebrated in Greek legend, and was sacred to Zeus and to Dionysus. It is now called *Elatea*.

Citizen, The. A farce by Arthur Murphy (1757).

Citizen King. [F. *Roi citoyen.*] A name of Louis-Philippe, king of the French, who affected popularity.

Citizen of Geneva. An occasional epithet of J. J. Rousseau.

Citizen of the World, The. The signature of Oliver Goldsmith in "Letters from a Chinese philosopher residing in London to his friends in the East," published in 1762.

Citlahua, or Citlahuatzin. See *Cuitlahua*.

Cittadella (chēt-tä-del'lä). A small town in the province of Padua, northern Italy, situated on the Brentalla 16 miles north-northwest of Padua. It has a cathedral.

Città della Pieve (chēt-tä' del'lä pē-ā've). A town in the province of Perugia, Italy, in lat. 42° 57′ N., long. 12° E.: the birthplace of Perugino. It has a cathedral.

Città di Castello (chēt-tä' dē kās-tel'lō). A town in the province of Perugia, Italy, situated on the Tiber 26 miles north of Perugia. It is on the site of the ancient Tifernum Tiberinum, destroyed by Totila in the 6th century A. D. It has a cathedral, consumed palace, and picture-gallery. Population, 5,000.

Cittaducale (chēt-tä-dō-kä'le). A small town in the province of Aquila, Italy, in lat. 42° 24′ N., long. 12° 58′ E.

Città Vecchia (chēt-tä' vek'kē-ä), or **Città Notabile** (no-tä'bē-le). A city in the central part of Malta, 6 miles west of Valetta. It was formerly the capital.

City Gallant, The. See *Green's Tu Quoque*.

City Heiress, The. A play by Mrs. Aphra Behn, copied from Middleton's "A Mad World, My Masters," produced in 1682.

City Madam, The. A comedy by Massinger, licensed in 1632, printed in 1658. It still keeps the stage in a modern version entitled "Riches." Fleay thinks that Jonson wrote it. Gifford mentions an old comedy known as "The Cure of Pride."

City Match, The. A comedy by Jasper Mayne, produced in 1639.

City Night-Cap, The. A play by Robert Davenport, printed in 1661. It was adapted by Mrs. Behn as "The Amorous Prince" in 1671.

City Nicandrus Towers. Bavia, Italy.

City of Brotherly Love. A nickname of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania (named from *Philadelphia* in Asia Minor; Gr. *Φιλαδέλφεια*, city of Philadelphus, but taken as *φιλαδελφία*, brotherly love).

City of Churches. Brooklyn, New York: so called on account of the large number of its churches.

City of Destruction. In Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," the starting-point of Christian in his journey.

City of Dreadful Night, The. A poem by James Thomson, published first in the "National Reformer" in 1874. The title was given also to a volume of verse by Rudyard Kipling, one of which gives its name to the book.

City of Elms. New Haven, Connecticut: so named from the numerous elms which shade its streets.

City of God, Of the, L. **De Civitate Dei.** A celebrated work by St. Augustine, written 413–426, a treatise on the rise and progress of the Christian church.

City of Magnificent Distances. A name sometimes given to Washington, District of Columbia, on account of its wide avenues and fine vistas.

City of Oaks. Raleigh, North Carolina.

City of Palaces, The. Calcutta.

City of the Blind. See the extract.

> Chalkedon was called the city of the blind, because its founders passed by the then unoccupied site of Byzantium. *Freeman*, Hist. Essays, II. 277.

City of the Plague. A poem by John Wilson, published in 1816.

City of the Prophet. Medina, Arabia, to which Mohammed fled from Mecca in 622.

City of the Straits. Detroit, Michigan: so named from its geographical situation.

City of the Sun. Baalbec (which see).

City of the Violated Treaty. Limerick, Ireland: so named on account of the frequent infringements of the "Pacification of Limerick," concluded at Limerick in 1691.

City of the Violet Crown. An epithet applied to Athens, the violet being the symbol of that city.

City of Victory. Cairo, Egypt.

City Point (sit'i point). A village in Virginia, situated at the junction of the Appomattox and the James, 22 miles southeast of Richmond. It was a base of supplies and operations in the Civil War.

City Politiques (sit'i pol-i-tēks'). A comedy by Crowne (1683) in which the Whigs are ridiculed, and Shaftesbury, Oates, and Sir William Jones are exhibited, the last in the character of Bartoline. Geneste gives the first edition as 1688.

City Ramble, The. A play adapted from Beaumont and Fletcher's "Knight of the Burning Pestle" by Elkanah Settle.

City Wit, The, or the Woman wears the Breeches. A comedy by R. Brome, played about 1632, published in 1653 by A. Brome.

Ciudad Bolivar. The official name of Angostura (which see).

Ciudad de la Frontera (thē-ō-thīᵺē'ᵺä dā lä frōn-tä'rä). [Sp., 'city of the frontier.'] The ancient name of the city of Chachapoyas, Peru.

Ciudad de los Reyes (thē-ō-thīᵺē'ᵺä dā los rā'yes). [Sp., 'city of the kings.'] The name given by Pizarro to the capital of Peru, founded by him in 1535. It was long the official appellation, but was gradually supplanted by the name Lima, and was seldom used after the 17th century.

Ciudadela (thē-ō-thä-thä'lä). A town in Minorca, Balearic Islands, Spain: the former capital. It contains a cathedral, of the 14th century, consisting of a single Pointed nave, lofty and spacious though dark, with a square tower crowned by an octagonal spire.

Ciudad Guzman (thē-ō-thīᵺē'ᵺä' gōth-mān'), or **Zapotlan el Grande** (thä-po-tlan' el grän'dē). A city in the southern part of the state of Jalisco, Mexico. Population (1891), 23,295.

Ciudad Real (thē-ō-thīᵺē'ᵺä rā-ä'l'). [Sp., 'royal city.'] 1. A province in southern Spain, lying between Toledo on the north, Cuenca and Albacete on the east, Jaen and Cordova on the south, and Badajoz on the west. It corresponds nearly to the ancient La Mancha. It is rich in metals. Area, 7,840 square miles. Population (1887), 322,291.

2. The capital of the province of Ciudad Real, in lat. 38° 58′ N., long. 3° 58′ W. Here, March 27, 1809, the French under Sébastiani defeated the Spaniards under Urbino. Population (1887), 14,702.

Ciudad Real. A city in Mexico. See *San Cristobal*.

Ciudad Rodrigo (thē-ō-thīᵺē'ᵺä' roth-rē'gō). A town and fortress in the province of Salamanca, western Spain, situated on the Agueda 48 miles southwest of Salamanca. It has a cathedral, founded in 1190, which retains much excellent early Pointed work with beautiful decorative sculpture. The vaulting is in part domical, with ogives. The picturesque cloister is of 13th-century architecture on one side, and Flamboyant on the other. It was taken by the English in 1706, by the French in 1707, and by the French (under Massena) July, 1810. It was invested by Wellington June 8, 1812, and stormed Jan. 19, 1812. (Wellington was created by Spain duke of Ciudad Rodrigo.) Population (1887), 8,889.

Civiale (sē-vyäl'), **Jean.** Born at Thiézac, Cantal, France, July, 1792: died at Paris, June 13, 1867. A French surgeon, the discoverer of the operation of lithotrity. He wrote "De la lithotritie" (1827), etc.

Civilis (si-vī'lis), **Claudius.** A leader of the Batavian revolt against Rome 69–70 A. D. He was defeated by Cerealis in 70.

Civilistas (thē-ve-les'tas). The name given in Peru to those who oppose the union of military and civil power in the chief magistrate and generally object to the exercise of military offices to the presidency. Since 1860 the Civilistas have become a well-defined political party. They call their opponents Militaristas or Militares.

Civil War, The. The war between Charles I. of England and the party of Parliament.

Civil War, American, The War of Secession. A civil war in the United States, 1861–65. Its chief causes were the antislavery agitation and the development of the doctrine of State sovereignty. The former had been gaining force since the Missouri Compromise, and especially since the Wilmot proviso, the Mexican war, the Omnibus Bill, and the Kansas-Nebraska trouble (see these titles). The latter found expression in the Kentucky resolutions, nullification, and especially in the teachings of Calhoun. The immediate occasion of the war was the election of Lincoln in 1860, which was followed by the secession of 11 States (see *Secession*). The leading events were—In 1861: Fort Sumter fired on (April 12); surrender of Fort Sumter (April 13). President Lincoln's call for volunteers (April 15); battles of Bull Run (July 21) and Wilson's Creek (Aug. 10); seizure of Mason and Slidell—"the Trent affair" (Nov. 8).—In 1862: Battle of Mill Spring (Jan. 19); capture of Fort Henry (Feb. 6); battle and capture of Fort Donelson (Feb. 15–16); battle of the Monitor and Merrimac (March 9); capture of Newbern (March 14); battle of Shiloh (April 6, 7); siege of Yorktown (April–May); passage of the Confederate forts (April 24); battles of Williamsburg (May 5) and Fair Oaks (May 31, June 1); Seven Days Battles—Mechanicsville, Gaines's Mill, Frayser's Farm, and Malvern Hill (July 1); battles of Cedar Mountain (Aug. 9), (2d) Bull Run (Aug. 30), Chantilly (Sept. 1), South Mountain (Sept. 14), Antietam (Sept. 17), Iuka (Sept. 19), and (Oct. 4), Fredericksburg (Dec. 13), and Murfreesboro (Dec. 31–Jan. 4, 1863).—In 1863: Emancipation Proclamation (Jan. 1); battle of Chancellorsville (May 3); Vicksburg campaign—battles of Grand Gulf (April 29, May 3), Raymond (May 12), Jackson (May 14), and Champion Hill (May 16), and the fall of Vicksburg (July 4); battles of Gettysburg (July 1–3), Chickamauga (Sept. 19, 20), and Chattanooga (Nov. 24, 25).—In 1864: Battles of the Wilderness and Spottsylvania (May 5–7, etc.); battles of Sherman's advance in northern Georgia (May and June); battle of Cold Harbor (June 1–3); defeat of the Alabama by the Kearsarge (June 19); battles of Atlanta (July 20, 22); naval victory at Mobile (Aug. 5);

battles of Winchester (Sept. 19) and Cedar Creek (Oct. 19); reelection of Lincoln (Nov. 8); march through Georgia to the sea (Nov.–Dec.); battle of Nashville (Dec. 15, 16).—In 1865: Surrender of Fort Fisher (Jan. 15); battles of Averysboro (March 16), Bentonville (March 19–21), and Five Forks (April 1); surrender of Richmond (April 3); surrender of Lee's army at Appomattox (April 9); surrender of Johnston's army (April 26); and the surrender of Kirby Smith (May 26). The theater of the war was mainly in the Southern and border States. The Federal army numbered about 1,000,000 at the close of the war, and the number of Confederates enrolled during the war was probably about the same. The Federal losses amounted to about 360,000; those of the Confederates to about 300,000.

Civil Wars in France. A play by Dekker and Drayton (1598).

Civis (siv'is). [L., 'a citizen.'] The pseudonym of Sir Henry Russell in the London "Times" (1842–49).

Città Castellana (chē-vē-tä' käs-tel-lä'nä). A town in the province of Rome, Italy, 27 miles north of Rome, on the site of the Etruscan city Falerii.

Città di Penne. See *Penne*.

Civitavecchia, or **Città Vecchia** (chē-vē-tä' vek'kē-ä). [It., 'old town.'] A seaport in the province of Rome, Italy, on the Mediterranean in lat. 42° 9' N., long. 11° 48' E.: the ancient Centum Cellæ, or Portus Trajani. Its port was constructed by Trajan. It was destroyed by the Saracens in the 9th century. Population, 9,000.

Civitella del Tronto (chē-vē-tel'lä del tron'tō). A small town in the province of Teramo, Italy, 8 miles northwest of Teramo. It was the last place to surrender to the Italians in 1861.

Clackama (klak'ā-mä). A large tribe of the Upper Chinook division of North American Indians. They formerly resided in eleven villages on and about a river of the same name, an eastern branch of the Willamette, in Clackamas County, Oregon. There are 59 of this tribe at Grande Ronde agency, Oregon. See *Chinookan*.

Clackmannan (klak-man'an). 1. The smallest county of Scotland, situated north of the Forth and south of Perthshire. Area, 48 miles. Population (1891), 28,432.—2. The county-seat of the county of Clackmannan, situated 7 miles east of Stirling.

Claes (kläz), **Balthazar.** A philosopher in Balzac's novel "La recherche de l'absolu." He gives up his life to a search for the philosopher's stone, and is the victim of his devotion to science.

Clahoquaht. See *Tlaoquatch*.

Claiborne (klā'born), or **Clayborne, William.** Born in Westmoreland, England, 1589 (?): died in Virginia, 1676 (?). An American colonial politician. He emigrated to Virginia in 1621, and in 1625 became secretary of state for the colony. As the agent of Cloberry and Company of London, he established a trading-post in Kent Island in 1631. The trading-post became the nucleus of a flourishing settlement, which in 1632 sent a burgess to the General Assembly of Virginia. It was later (1634) claimed by Leonard Calvert, governor of Maryland, as a part of that colony, and was long a subject of disputes resulting in some bloodshed. On the execution of Charles I., Maryland and Virginia proclaimed Charles II., whereupon Claiborne, at his own request, was in 1651 appointed by Parliament member of a commission to reduce those colonies. The commissioners reached Virginia at the head of an English expedition in March, 1652, overthrew the Cavalier government, and established a Roundhead government with Richard Bennet as governor and Claiborne as secretary of state. In 1658, however, the province was restored to Lord Baltimore by the commonwealth.

Claiborne, William Charles Cole. Born in Sussex County, Virginia, 1775: died at New Orleans, Nov. 23, 1817. An American politician. He was governor of Mississippi Territory 1802–04, of the territory of Orleans 1804–12, and of the State of Louisiana 1812–16. He was elected to the United States Senate in 1816, but died before taking his seat.

Clairac (klā-räk'). A town in the department of Lot-et-Garonne, France, situated on the Lot 56 miles southeast of Bordeaux. It was the leading place of the Reformation in Guienne. Population (1891), commune, 3,562.

Clairaut, or **Clairault** (klā-rō'), **Alexis Claude.** Born at Paris, May 13, 1713: died at Paris, May 17, 1765. A celebrated French mathematician. He was famous both for the strength and the extraordinary precocity of his genius. At six years of age he is said to have understood L'Hôpital's treatise on infinitesimals; at twelve he read before the Academy of Sciences a paper on certain curves which he had discovered; and at eighteen he became a member of the Academy. Among his best-known works is his analytical study of the problem "of the three bodies," and the application of its results to the study of the moon and of Halley's comet. He also wrote "Recherches sur les courbes à double courbure" (1731), "Théorie de la figure de la terre" (1743), "Théorie de la lune," etc. (1752), "Recherches sur les comètes des années 1531, 1607, 1682 et 1759" (1760), etc.

Clairfait. See *Clerfayt*.

Clairon (klā-rôn'), **Claire Hippolyte Josèphe Legris de Latude,** called **Mlle.** Born near Condé, in Hainault, 1723: died at Paris, Jan. 18, 1802. A celebrated French actress. Originally a comédienne, she became a tragédienne and enjoyed extraordinary popularity. She died in old age, poor and forgotten. Her "Mémoires" were published in 1799.

Clairvaux (klär-vō'). A village in the department of Aube, France, situated on the river Aube 32 miles southeast of Troyes. It is celebrated for its Cistercian abbey, whose first abbot was St. Bernard, 1115. The abbey buildings are now used for a prison.

Clallam (klal'am). A tribe of North American Indians formerly living on the south side of Puget Sound, Washington, and on the southern end of Vancouver Island. They now number 351 souls, and are on the Puyallup reservation, Washington. See *Salishan*.

Clamcoët. See *Karankawan*.

Clamecy (kläm-sē'). A town in the department of Nièvre, France, situated at the junction of the Beuvron with the Yonne, in lat. 47° 28' N., long. 3° 31' E. Population (1891), commune, 5,318.

Clamet. See *Klamath*.

Clandestine Marriage, The. A play by Garrick and Colman, produced Feb. 20, 1766. It was largely taken from an unprinted farce, "The False Concord," by the Rev. James Townley (1764).

Clap (klap), **Thomas.** Born at Scituate, Mass., June 26, 1703: died at New Haven, Conn., Jan. 7, 1767. An American clergyman and educator, president (rector) of Yale College 1740–66. He was pastor at Windham, Connecticut, 1726–40.

Claparède (klä-pä-räd'), **Jean Louis René Antoine Édouard.** Born at Geneva, April 24, 1832: died at Siena, Italy, May 31, 1870. A noted Swiss naturalist.

Clapham (klap'am). A southwestern suburb of London, situated on the south side of the Thames about 4 miles from Westminster Bridge. Its houses surround a common about 220 acres in extent, once a favorite location for fairs which were abolished in 1872. *Walford*.

Clapisson (klä-pē-sôn'), **Antoine Louis.** Born at Naples, Sept. 15, 1808: died at Paris, March 19, 1866. A French composer of operas, songs, and romances. His works include the operas "La Promise" (1854), "La Fanchonnette" (1856), "Madame Grégoire" (1861), etc.

Clapperton (klap'er-ton), **Hugh.** Born at Annan, Scotland, 1788: died at Sakkatu, Africa, April 13, 1827. An African traveler. He was a lieutenant in the navy when Dr. Oudney and Denham started in 1822, on their exploration of the Sudan. He accompanied them, and returned with Denham in 1825. In the same year, as commander, he proceeded with Lander and three other assistants, to the mouth of the Niger, and explored its course up to Sakkatu. The "Journal" of this expedition was published in 1829.

Clara (klar'ä). [L. *clara*, bright, illustrious; It. *Chiara*, Sp. Pg. *Clara*, F. *Claire*.] 1. The Hyacinthe of Molière's "Fourberies de Scapin" in Otway's "Cheats of Scapin."—2. The lover of Ferdinand in Sheridan's "Duenna."

Clara, Saint. The founder of the order of Clarisses (which see).

Clarac (klä-räk'), **Charles Othon Frédéric Jean Baptiste,** Comte **de.** Born at Paris, June 16, 1777: died 1847. A French antiquary and artist, author of "Musée de sculpture antique et moderne" (1826–55), etc.

Clärchen (klār'chen). [G., dim. of *Clara*.] A simple cottage girl in Goethe's tragedy "Egmont," in love with that hero. She takes poison when he dies.

Clare (klãr). A maritime county of Munster, Ireland, lying between Galway on the north, Tipperary on the east, Limerick on the south, and the Atlantic Ocean on the west. The county town is Ennis. Area, 1,294 square miles. Population (1891), 124,483.

Clare, Earls of. See *Fitzgibbon* and *Holles*.

Clare, Ada. Born at Charleston, S. C., 1836: died at New York, March 4, 1874. The pseudonym and stage name of Jane McElhenney, an actress and writer.

Clare, Ada. The friend and charge of Esther Summerson in Charles Dickens's "Bleak House." She marries Richard Carstone.

Clare, Lady Clare de. An English heiress in Sir Walter Scott's poem "Marmion," to obtain whose hand Marmion ruins her lover, Ralph de Wilton.

Clare, Elizabeth de. Died Nov. 4, 1360. The third daughter of Gilbert de Clare, ninth Earl of Clare. She was married three times: first to John de Burgh, son of the second Earl of Ulster, and after his death to Theobald, Lord Verdon, and again to Robert Damory, baron of Armoy. She was the founder of Clare College, Cambridge (originally University Hall).

Clare, John. Born at Helpstone, near Peterborough, England, July 13, 1793: died at Northampton, England, May 20, 1864. An English poet, son of a poor laborer: surnamed "The Northamptonshire Peasant Poet." He wrote "Poems descriptive of Rural Life and Scenery" (1820), "The Village Minstrel" (1821), "Shepherd's Calendar" (1827), and "The Rural Muse" (1835).

Clare, Richard de, or **Richard Strongbow.** Died 1176. The second Earl of Pembroke and Strigul. In May, 1170, he went to Ireland with a strong force to aid Dermot, king of Leinster, who had been driven from his kingdom, and captured Waterford and Dublin. He married Eva, daughter of Dermot, and became governor of Ireland in 1173.

Clare, Richard de. Born Aug. 4, 1222: died near Canterbury, July 15, 1262. A powerful English noble, eighth Earl of Clare, also Earl of Hartford and Earl of Gloucester.

Clare College. A college of the University of Cambridge, founded as University Hall in 1326, and refounded (as Clare Hall) in 1338 by Elizabeth de Clare (or de Burgh). The college buildings were begun in 1638.

Clare Island. A small island on the west coast of Ireland. It lies at the entrance of Clew Bay, and forms part of the county of Mayo.

Claremont (klar'mont). A manufacturing town in Sullivan County, New Hampshire, situated on the Connecticut River 45 miles northwest of Concord. Population (1890), 5,565.

Claremont. A palace at Esher, Surrey, England, about 14 miles southwest of London, built by Lord Clive in 1768. It was the residence of Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg (later king of the Belgians) and Princess Charlotte, and of Louis Philippe 1848–50.

Clarence (klar'ens), **Dukes of.** [ME. *Clarence*, from OF. *Clarence*; said to be from the MGr. Κλαρέντζα (It. *Chiarenza*), a once important port in Peloponnesus, which gave his ducal title to the eldest son of the Prince of Achaia, and to have come into England through Philippa, wife of Edward III. It was first given to Lionel, second son of Edward III. (*Chambers*.)] See *Plantagenet*, and *William IV*.

Clarence, Fitzroy. One of the pseudonyms of William Makepeace Thackeray.

Clarence Strait. A channel between Alaska and Prince of Wales Island. Length, 100 miles.

Clarendon (klar'en-don), **Earls of.** See *Hyde* and *Villiers*.

Clarendon. A hunting-lodge near Salisbury, England, which gave its name to the Constitutions of Clarendon. See *Clarendon, Constitutions of*.

Clarendon, Assize of. An English ordinance issued in 1166 (12 Hen. II.), which introduced changes in the administration of justice.

Clarendon, Constitutions of. Ordinances adopted at the Council of Clarendon in 1164, with a view to fixing the limits between the jurisdiction of the civil and ecclesiastical courts, and to abolishing abuses due to the encroachments of the Vatican. They provide that "disputes about advowsons and presentations shall be tried by the king's court; that criminous clerks shall be tried by the king's courts, unless the justice sends the case to the ecclesiastical courts, and clerks thus convicted shall be punished as laymen; that no clergyman shall quit the realm without the consent of the king; that appeals from ecclesiastical courts shall go to the king, and, unless he consents that they shall go further, the disputes are to be terminated by his order in the court of the archbishop; that no tenant-in-chief or minister of the king shall be excommunicated without the consent of the king; that clergy shall hold their lands as tenants-in-chief, and perform all duties and attend the king's Court with the other tenants-in-chief; that elections of archbishops, bishops, and abbots shall take place by order of the king in the king's Chapel, and that the man elected shall do homage for his lands before he is consecrated; and that sons of villeins shall not be consecrated without the consent of their lords" (*Acland and Ransome*, Eng. Polit. History, p. 24).

Clarendon, Council of. A council held in 1164. It was occasioned by the opposition of Thomas Becket to the ecclesiastical policy of Henry II., and comprised the king, the archbishops of Canterbury and York, eleven bishops, forty of the higher nobility, and numerous barons. It enacted the so-called Constitutions of Clarendon, "a sort of code or concordat, in sixteen chapters, which included not merely a system of definite rules to regulate the disposal of the criminal clergy" (the principal point at issue), "but a method of proceeding by which all quarrels that arose between the clergy and laity might be satisfactorily heard and determined" (*Stubbs*, Early Plantagenets).

Clarendon Press. A printing establishment in Oxford, England, in which the university has the preponderating influence. It was founded partly with profits from the copyright of Clarendon's "History of the Rebellion." See *University Press*.

Clarens (klä-ron'). A village in the canton of Vaud, Switzerland, situated on Lake Geneva near its eastern extremity, northwest of Montreux. It is famous as the scene of Rousseau's "Nouvelle Héloïse."

Claretie (klär-tē'), **Arsène Arnaud,** called **Jules.** Born at Limoges, France, Dec. 3, 1840. A French novelist and journalist. He was in turn war correspondent and dramatic critic, and was appointed director of the Théâtre Français on the death of M.

Paris. He was present at nearly all the engagements of the revolution of 1870-71, and wrote its history (1872-80). He became a member of the Academy in 1888. His works include "La Cassagne," "Robert Burat" (1866), "Mirabeau le Ministre" (1867), "Le Prince Zilah" (1881), "Puyjoli" (1890), and other volumes.

Clari (klä'rē), **Giovanni Carlo Maria.** Born at Pisa, Italy, 1669; died probably about 1745. An Italian composer. His chief work is a collection of vocal duets and trios (1720).

Clari. An opera by Halévy, first produced at Paris, Dec. 9, 1828.

Clari, the Maid of Milan. An opera by Sir Henry Bishop, brought out May 8, 1823. It is "Home, Sweet Home" (words by John Howard Payne) was first introduced.

Clarin (klä-rēn'). [L. *clarus*, bright, and *bellus*, fair.] In Spenser's "Faerie Queene," the chosen bride of Phæon. she is rescued by Philemon. Phæon slays her, and, finding how he has been deceived, pursues Philemon. ii 4.

Claribel, Sir. In Spenser's "Faerie Queene." one of four knights who had a fray with them, and the combat is "stinted" by Prince Arthur. iv. 9.

Clarice (klar'is; F. pron. kla-rēs'; It. pron. klä-rē'che). [F. for *Clarissa*.] The sister of Huon of Bordeaux, in the early French and Italian romances. She marries Rinaldo.

Clarides (klā-rē'dēz), or **Glarides** (glā-), **Pass.** A glacier pass in the Swiss Alps, leading from the Maderaner Tal to Stachelberg in Glarus. Elevation, 9,843 feet.

Claridiana (klā-rid-i-an'ä). 1. One of the principal characters in "The Mirror of Knighthood." After much turmoil and plotting she marries the Knight of the sun who was also loved by "the fair Landbrida."

2. The enchanted queen in Mendoza's Spanish play "Quereo For Solo Quereo" ("To Love for Love's Sake"), translated by Sir Richard Fanshawe.

Claridoro (klar-i-dō'rō). The rival of Felisbravo in Mendoza's Spanish play "Quereo For Solo Quereo" ("To Love for Love's Sake"), translated by Sir Richard Fanshawe.

Clarin (klar'in), or **Clarinda** (klä-rin'dä). The trusted handmaid of Queen Radigund in Spenser's "Faerie Queene," v. 5. She betrays her mistress, seeking to divide her from Artegal.

Clarinda (klar-in'dä). 1. Waiting-woman to Cornelia in Massinger's play "The Maid of Honour."—2. In Fletcher's "Lover's Progress," the adroit and unscrupulous waiting-woman of Calista.—3. In Thomas Shadwell's comedy "The Virtuoso," a niece of the Virtuoso, in love with Longvil.—4. The principal female character in Mrs. Centlivre's play "The Beau's Duel," in love with Colonel Manly.—5. The niece of Sir Solomon Sadlife in Cibber's comedy "The Double Gallant." She "blows cold and hot" upon the passion of Clerimont.

Clarington (klar'ing-tōn), **Sir Arthur.** A profligate, heartless, and avaricious wretch in "The Witch of Edmonton," by Dekker, Ford, and others.

Clarissa (kla-ris'ä). The wife of Gripe the money-scrivener in Vanbrugh's comedy "The Confederacy." She is a sparkling, luxurious woman with a great admiration for the nobility and gentry.

Clarissa Harlowe (kla-ris'ä här'lō). A novel by Samuel Richardson (published 1748); so called from the name of its heroine.

Clarisses (klā-rēs'), **Les.** A religious sisterhood of the order of Sainte-Claire, founded in 1212.

Clark (klärk), **Abraham.** [The surnames *Clark*, *Clarke*, *Cleric*, *Cleric* are from *clerk*, *clerk*, a learned man, a writer, a reader.] Born at Elizabethtown, N. J., Feb. 15, 1726; died at Rahway, N. J., Sept. 15, 1794. An American patriot, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

Clark, Alvan. Born at Ashfield, Mass., March 8, 1805; died at Cambridge, Mass., Aug. 19, 1887. An American optician, famous as a manufacturer of telescopes (at Cambridge, Massachusetts). He was originally an engraver and portrait-painter. The firm of Alvan Clark and Sons was founded in 1846. Remarkable telescopes for the University of Mississippi (object-glass 18½ inches, finally purchased by the University of Chicago), the University of Virginia (26 inches), the United States Naval Observatory at Washington (26 inches), the observatory at Pulkowa (30 inches), the Lick Observatory (36 inches), and others.

Clark, Sir Andrew. Born Oct. 28, 1826; died Nov. 6, 1893. An eminent Scotch physician. He resided in London.

Clark, or Clarke, George Rogers. Born in Albemarle County, Va., Nov. 19, 1752; died at Locust Grove, near Louisville, Ky., Feb. 13, 1818. An American general in the war against the Indians 1777–82.

Clark, Sir James. Born at Cullen, Banffshire, Scotland, Dec. 14, 1788; died at Bagshot Park, England, June 29, 1870. A British physician. He was physician in ordinary to the queen from 1837. He wrote "The Influence of Climate in the Prevention and Cure of Chronic Diseases" (1829), "Treatise on Pulmonary Consumption" (1835), etc.

Clark, Lewis Gaylord. Born at Otisco, N. Y., 1810; died at Piermont, N. Y., Nov. 3, 1873. An American journalist. He was editor of the "Knickerbocker Magazine" 1834–69.

Clark, Rev. T. The pseudonym of John Galt.

Clark, Thomas. Born at Ayr, Scotland, March 31, 1801; died at Glasgow, Nov. 27, 1867. A Scottish chemist, professor of chemistry in Marischal College and University, Aberdeen, 1833–60.

Clark, or Clarke, William. Born in Virginia, Aug. 1, 1770; died at St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 1, 1838. An American commander and explorer, brother of G. R. Clark. He was associated with Lewis in the command of an exploring expedition from St. Louis to the mouth of the Columbia, 1804–06. He was governor of Missouri Territory 1813–20, and was superintendent of Indian affairs in St. Louis till his death.

Clark, William George. Born March, 1821; died at York, England, Nov. 6, 1878. An English scholar, a graduate of Cambridge, and fellow and tutor of Trinity College. He was the editor (with Wright and Aldis Wright) of Mr. Aldis Wright, of the "Cambridge" Shakspere (1863–66), and, with Mr. Wright, of the "Globe" Shakspere, and author of works of travel ("Gazpacho," "The Peloponnesus," etc.) and of poems, Ascetic, of Lyrics, etc.

Clark, William Tierney. Born at Bristol, England, Aug. 23, 1783; died Sept. 22, 1852. A noted English civil engineer. He was the builder of the old Hammersmith suspension-bridge (taken down 1887), and of the suspension-bridge over the Danube, uniting Pest and Buda (built 1839–49).

Clark, Willis Gaylord. Born at Otisco, N. Y., 1810; died June 12, 1841. An American poet and journalist, twin brother of L. G. Clark. He wrote "Ollapodiana" for the "Knickerbocker" (published 1822).

Clarke (klärk), **Adam.** Born at Moybeg, Londonderry County, Ireland, about 1762; died at London, Aug. 26, 1832. An eminent British Wesleyan clergyman and biblical scholar. He wrote "Commentary on the Holy Bible" (1810–26), etc. From 1805 to 1815 he was occupied in editing Rymer's "Fœdera."

Clarke, Sir Alured. Born about 1745; died at Llangollen, Wales, Sept. 16, 1832. An English soldier, appointed field-marshal on the accession of William IV. He served as lieutenant-colonel under Howe in New York 1776, succeeded Abel Smith as quarter-master-general of the Hessian troops; was lieutenant-governor of Jamaica 1782–90; was stationed at Quebec 1791–92; went to India in 1796; took part in the capture of Seringapatam in 1799, and the same year succeeded Sir Robert Abercromby as commander-in-chief in India May 17, 1798.

Clarke, Charles Cowden. Born at Enfield, near London, Dec. 15, 1787; died at Genoa, May 13, 1877. An English man of letters, publisher (a partner of Alfred Novello) and lecturer on Shakspere and other dramatic poets. He married Mary Victoria, daughter of Vincent Novello, July 5, 1828. He began to lecture on Shakspere, Chaucer, and other poets and dramatists in 1834, and continued this career until 1856. He was the author of "Tales from Chaucer" (1835), "Riches of Chaucer" (1835), "Shakspere Characters" (1863), "Molière Characters" (1865), etc., and (with his wife) of the "Shakspere Key, unlocking the treasures of his style," etc. (1879), editions of Shakspere, "Recollections of Writers" (1878).

Clarke, Mrs. (**Mary Victoria Novello,** usually known as Mrs. **Cowden Clarke**). Born at London, June 22, 1809. An English Shakspearian scholar and author, wife of C. C. Clarke. She has published "The Complete Concordance to Shakspere" (1845), which was compiled during the assiduous labor of sixteen years (it does not contain the words of the sonnets and poems), "The Girlhood of Shakspere's Heroines" (1850–52), the first volume, a novel (1850), "Memorial Sonnets" (1888), and other works.

Clarke, Edward Daniel. Born at Willingdon, Sussex, England, June 5, 1769; died at London, March 9, 1822. An English traveler and mineralogist, appointed professor of mineralogy at Cambridge in 1808, and librarian in 1817. His works include "Travels in Various Countries of Europe, Asia, and Africa" (1810–23), and numerous scientific papers. He made important collections of minerals (purchased by the University of Cambridge), manuscripts, coins, etc. He brought to England the so-called "Sepes," a colossal statue (a caryatid?), found at Eleusis by Wilkins in 1676, and now in the Fitzwilliam Museum.

Clarke, Henri Jacques Guillaume, Comte d'Hunebourg, Duc de Feltre. Born at Landrecies, Nord, France, Oct. 17, 1765; died at Neuviller, France, Oct. 28, 1818. A marshal of France, minister of war 1807–14.

Clarke, Hyde. Born at London, Dec. 14, 1815; died Dec. 22, 1878. An English engineer and philologist. His works include "A New and Comprehensive Dictionary of the English Language" (1855), and numerous philological and ethnological treatises.

Clarke, James Freeman. Born at Hanover, N. H., April 4, 1810; died at Jamaica Plain, Mass., June 8, 1888. An American Unitarian clergyman, theologian, and miscellaneous author. He was graduated at Harvard in 1829, preached at Louisville, Kentucky, 1833–40, and founded at Boston in 1841 the Church of the Disciples, of which he was pastor until his death. His works include "Christian Doctrine of Forgiveness" (1852), "Christian Doctrine of Prayer" (1854), "Orthodoxy, its Truths and Errors" (1866), "Ten Great Religions" (1871), etc.

Clarke, John. Born in Bedfordshire, England, Oct. 8, 1609; died at Newport, R. I., April 20, 1676. An English physician, one of the founders of Rhode Island. He was driven from Massachusetts in 1638, and was one of the purchasers of Aquidneck (Rhode Island) from the Indians. In 1639 he was one of the founders of Newport, where he became pastor of the Baptist church founded in 1644. He occupied various positions of trust in the colony.

Clarke, John Sleeper (real name **John Clarke Sleeper**). Born at Baltimore, Md., Sept. 3, 1833 (1835?). An American comedian. He made his first appearance in Boston in 1851. He married Asia, daughter of Junius Booth, in 1859. In 1861 he undertook the management of the Walnut Garden Theater with William Stuart and Edwin Booth: this he gave up in 1867. In 1863, with Edwin Booth, he bought the Walnut Street Theater in Philadelphia. In 1869 they obtained the lease of the Boston Theater. In Oct., 1867, he appeared in London, where, with brief interruptions, he has remained since. In 1872–73 he became joint-lessee of the Charing Cross Theater, afterward managing the Haymarket. His Doctor Pangloss, Ollapod, Major Wellington de Boots, and Salem Scudder have been successful.

Clarke, MacDonald. Born at New London, Conn., June 18, 1798; died at New York, March 5, 1842. An American poet, called, on account of his eccentricities, "The Mad Poet." A number of collections of his poems have been published, including "A Review of the Eve of Eternity, and other Poems" (1829), "The Elected Knight, and other Mad Poet" (1832), "The Gossip" (1835), "Poetic Sketches" (1839), "The Belles of Broadway" (1833), and "Poems" (1836).

Clarke, Marcus Andrew Hyslop. Born at Kensington, London, April 24, 1846; died at Melbourne, Australia, Aug. 2, 1881. An Australian journalist and novelist. He went to Victoria in 1863. His principal work, a novel, "For the Term of his Natural Life," was published in 1874.

Clarke, Mary Anne. Born at London in 1776; died at Boulogne, June 21, 1852. An English woman of obscure origin, mistress of the Duke of York. She became notorious from the public scandals which grew out of her connection with the duke. She wrote "The Rival Princes" (the dukes of York and Kent). She was condemned to three months' imprisonment for libel in 1810. After 1815 she lived in Paris.

Clarke, Samuel. Born at Norwich, England, Oct. 11, 1675; died at London, May 17, 1729. A celebrated English divine and metaphysical writer, son of an alderman of Norwich. He was a graduate of Cambridge (Caius College), and was successively rector of Drayton, 1698, of St. James's, London, in 1706; and of St. James's, Westminster, in 1709. He was also one of the chaplains of Queen Anne. His most celebrated works are his "Boyle Lectures" (1704–05), published as "A Discourse concerning the Being and Attributes of God, the Obligations of Natural Religion, and the Truth and Certainty of the Christian Revelation, in answer to Mr. Hobbes, Spinoza, etc." His metaphysical argument for the existence of God is especially famous, and he also holds a high place in the history of the science of ethics.

Clarke, William. See *Clark*.

Clarke's River, or **Clarke's Fork** of the Columbia River. [Named for Captain William Clarke.] A river in Montana, Idaho, and Washington, formed by the Bitter Root and Flathead rivers near the Horse Plain, Montana. It joins the Columbia No. 1 lat. 46° 50′. Total length, including head stream, about 700 miles.

Clarke-Whitfeld. See *Whitfeld*.

Clarkson (klärk'son), **Thomas.** Born at Wisbeach, Cambridgeshire, England, March 28, 1760; died at Playford Hall, near Ipswich, England, Sept. 26, 1846. An English abolitionist, occupied as pamphleteer and agitator 1786–1794. He wrote a "History of the Abolition of the Slave Trade" (1808), etc.

Classis (klas'is). [L.] See the quotation.

> The town of Ravenna was already three miles distant from the sea (no doubt owing to a previous alteration of the coast line), but the Augustus improved the then existing harbour, to which he gave the appropriate name of *Classis*, and connected it with the old town by a causeway, about which clustered another intermediate town called *Caesarea*. Classis, then, in the days of the Roman emperors, was a busy port and arsenal—Wapping and Chat-

ham combined capable of affording anchorage to 250 vessels, resounding with all the noises of men "whose cry is in their ships." Go to it now, and you find one of the loneliest of all lonely moors, not a house, scarcely a cottage in sight; only the glorious church of San Apollinare and southward, along the Pacific coast, nearly to Fiumicoli Head, Oregon. There are still a few survivors residing about six miles above the mouth of the Columbia River in Oregon, and also a few on the Grande Ronde reservation in the same State. See *Chinookian.*

Claude (klâd; F. pron. klōd), **Jean.** [F. *Claude*, from L. *Claudius.*] Born at La Sauvetat, near Agen, France, 1619: died at The Hague, Netherlands, Jan. 13, 1687. A celebrated French Protestant clergyman and controversialist. He was pastor of La Treyne then of Saint-Affrique, and then at Nimes where he was also professor of theology, and in 1661 was prohibited from exercising his ecclesiastical functions. In 1662 he was appointed pastor and professor of theology at Montauban, but was suspended in 1666. He retired to Holland on the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. His chief work is a "Defense de la réformation" (1673).

Claude (klō-dā'vēl'). Died at Rouen, 1616. A French Capuchin, a native of Abbeville. From 1612 to 1614 he was a missionary in the French colony of Maranhão, in Brazil. His "Histoire de la mission des pères Capucins en l'Isle de Maragnan" (Paris, 1614) is of great historical and ethnological value. It is now very rare. There is a modern Portuguese translation (Maranhão, 1874).

Claude Lorrain (klād lo-rañ'; F. pron. klōd lo-rañ') (real name, **Claude Gelée** or **Gellée**). Born at Champagne, Vosges, France, 1600: died at Rome, Nov. 23, 1682. A celebrated French landscape-painter. Taken in 1613 to Rome by a relative, he went thence to Naples, where he spent two years as a pupil of Godfrey Wals, a painter from Cologne. From 1619 to 1621 he lived in Rome, working as an apprentice and valet to Agostino Tassi, who was employed by the Cardinal di Montalto to decorate his palace. After this he returned to Lorraine by Venice and the Tyrol. At Nancy he was employed in decorating the Church of the Carmes, for Duke Charles III., with figures and architectural ornaments, until the middle of the year 1627, when he returned to Rome to remain for the rest of his life. By 1634 Claude had become a celebrity in Rome, and had painted many pictures. The "Liber Veritatis," a collection of drawings (the outline tracings of his finished pictures (later engraved and published) was begun about 1634 and finished March 25, 1675. The "Claude Lorrain mirror" is so called from the fancied similarity of its effects to his pictures.

Claudet (klō-dā'), **Antoine François Jean.** Born at Lyons, France, Aug. 12, 1797: died at London, Dec. 27, 1867. A French photographer, resident in London after 1829; noted for his improvements and inventions in photographic apparatus and processes.

Claudia (klâ'di-ą). [L., fem. of *Claudius.*] A common Roman female name.

Claudia gens (klâ'di-ą jenz). In ancient Rome, a plebeian and patrician clan or house. The patrician Claudii were of Sabine origin, and came to Rome under Tarquinius Superbus. They were Pulcher, Centho, Crassus, Pulcher, Regillensis, and Sabinus. The surnames of the plebeian Claudii were Asellus, Canina, Centumalus, Cicero, Flamen, and Marcellus.

Claudian (klâ'di-an). See *Claudianus.*

Claudianus (klâ-di-ā'nus), **Claudius.** Born at Alexandria, Egypt, probably about 365 A. D.: died about 408 (?). A noted Latin poet. He was the panegyrist of Stilicho, Theodosius, Honorius, and others. He wrote panegyrics, epithalamia, "De raptu Proserpinæ," etc.

Claudia Quinta (klâ'di-ą kwin'tą). In Roman legend, a woman, probably the sister of Appius Claudius Pulcher. In 206 B. C., when the ship conveying the image of Cybele stuck fast in a shallow at the mouth of the Tiber and the soothsayers announced that only a chaste woman could move it, she cleared herself from an accusation of incontinency by stepping forward from among the matrons who had accompanied Scipio to receive the image, and towing the vessel to Rome.

Claudio (klâ'di-ō). **1.** A young Florentine in love with Hero, in Shakspere's "Much Ado about Nothing." He fails too easily into belief in Hero's disho'nor. **2.** The lover of Juliet in Shakspere's "Measure for Measure." According to an old law, newly put in force, he is about to be executed for his intercourse with her, though he considers himself her husband. He is saved by his sister Isabella.

Claudius (klâ'di-us). **I. (Tiberius Claudius Drusus Nero Germanicus).** [L., 'lame'; II. Sp. *Claudio*, F. *Claude.*] Born at Lugdunum, Gaul, Aug. 1, 10 B. C.: died 54 A. D. Emperor of Rome 41–54. He was the grandson of Tiberius Claudius Nero and Livia, who afterward married Augustus, and son of Drusus and Antonia, the daughter of Marc Antony. Being feeble in mind and body, he was excluded from public affairs by his predecessor, although the empty honor of a consulship was bestowed on him in 37 by his nephew Caligula, on whose murder in 41 he was proclaimed emperor by the prætorian guards. Naturally of a mild and amiable disposition, his accession was signalized by acts of clemency and justice, which, however, under the influence of his third wife, the infamous Valeria Messalina, and his favorites, the freedmen Narcissus, Pallas, and others, were subsequently obscured by cruelty and bloodshed. He visited Britain in 43. In 49, after the execution of Messalina, who, during his absence at Ostia, had contracted a public marriage with Caius Silus, he married his niece Agrippina the younger. She persuaded him to set aside his own son Britannicus, and to adopt her son by a former marriage, L. Domitius, as his successor. Repenting of this step soon after, he was poisoned by Agrippina, and L. Domitius ascended the throne under the name of Nero. The famous Claudian aqueduct in Rome is named for him.

Claudius II. (Marcus Aurelius Claudius, surnamed **Gothicus).** Born in Dardania or Illyria, 214: died at Sirmium, Pannonia, 270 A. D. Emperor of Rome 268–270. He defeated the Alamanni in northern Italy in 268, and defeated the Goths near Naïssus, Mœsia, in 269.

Claudius. **1.** The King of Denmark and uncle of Hamlet in Shakspere's tragedy "Hamlet."— **2.** Ascrvant of Brutus in Shakspere's "Julius Cæsar."

Claudius, Appius, surnamed **Cæcus** ('the Blind'). Died after 280 B. C. A Roman statesman. He was censor 312–308, and consul 307 and 296. He commenced the Appian Way and completed the Appian aqueduct. From him Roman jurisprudence, oratory, grammar, and Latin prose date their beginning. He abolished the limitation of the full right of citizenship to landed proprietors.

Claudius (klou'dē-ōs), **Matthias.** Born in Reinfeld, in Holstein, Aug. 15, 1740: died at Hamburg, Jan. 21, 1815. A German poet. He studied at Jena, and settled afterward in Wandsbeck, near Altona, where, under the name of Asmus, he published a weekly periodical, "Der Wandsbecker Bote." He was the author of numerous lyrics, some of which have become genuine folk-songs. A collection of his works with the title "Asmus omnia sua secum portans, oder sämmtliche Werke des Wandsbecker Boten" appeared at Hamburg 1775–1812.

Claudius Crassus (klâ'di-us kras'us). **Appius.** A Roman consul, decemvir 451–449 B. C.

Claudius Nero. See *Nero.*

Claudius of Turin. Died 839. A bishop of Turin. He was a Spaniard by birth, was a pupil of Felix of Urgel, and was appointed bishop of Turin by Louis le Débonnaire in 820. He denied that the monastic vow possessed any peculiar merit, that Rome was the head of the Christian Church, and that any thing but a special power of loosing and binding had been given to Peter, and rejected the worship of images and relics. Author of "Apologeticum atque Descriptum adversus Theutmirum Abbatem," no copy of which is now known to exist.

Claudius Pulcher (klâ'di-us pul'kėr), **Appius.** Died in Eubœa, 46 B. C. A Roman politician, brother of the demagogue Clodius.

Claus (klous). **Santa.** See *Nicholas, Saint.*

Clausel (klō-zel'), **Bertrand,** Comte. Born at Mirepoix, Ariège, France, Dec. 12, 1772: died at Secourieu, near Toulouse, France, April 21, 1842. A marshal of France. He served with distinction in the Napoleonic wars, especially in Spain 1808–13, and was governor-general of Algeria 1835–37.

Clausen (klou'zen), **Henrik Nikolai.** Born at Maribo, Denmark, April 22, 1793: died at Copenhagen, March 28, 1877. A Danish theologian. He was professor of theology at Copenhagen 1822–76, and state canon 1848–54. His works include "Katholicismus und Protestantismus in Kirchenfassung Lehre und Ritus" (1825, "Church Organization Doctrine and Ritual of Catholicism and Protestantism"), etc.

Clausenburg. See *Klausenburg.*

Clausewitz (klou'ze-vēts), **Karl von.** Born at Burg, Prussia, June 1, 1780: died at Breslau, Prussia, Nov. 16, 1831. A Prussian officer and military writer. He wrote "Übersicht des Feldzugs von 1813," etc. (1814), "Hinterlassene Werke" (1832–37, including "Vom Kriege," "Der Feldzug von 1796 in Italien," etc.).

Clausius (klou'zi-us), **Rudolf Julius Emanuel.** Born at Köslin, Pomerania, Prussia, Jan. 2, 1822: died at Bonn, Aug. 24, 1888. A celebrated German physicist. He became professor of physics in the University of Bonn in 1869, a post which he retained until his death. Author of "Die mechanische Wärmetheorie" (1864–67), "Abhandlungen über die Wärme" (1857), and "Die Potentialfunktion und das Potential" (1859).

Clausthal, or **Klausthal** (klous'tāl). A town in the province of Hannover, Prussia, situated in the Harz Mountains 44 miles southeast of Hannover. It is noted for its silver and lead-mines, which, in the second decade of the nineteenth century, produced annually 300 marks of silver and 30,000 centners of lead. Population (1890), commune, 5,736.

Claveret (klāv-rā'), **Jean.** Born at Orléans, 1590: died 1666. A French poet, chiefly notable as an adversary and would-be rival of Corneille. He wrote a "Lettre contre le sieur Corneille, soi-disant auteur du Cid," etc.

Claverhouse, John Graham of. See *Graham, John.*

Clavière (klā-vyār'), **Etienne.** Born at Genève, Jan. 27, 1735: died Dec. 8, 1793. A Revolutionary politician and financier, French minister of finance in 1792. He was identified with the Girondins, and on their fall was accused and arrested and brought before the Revolutionary tribunal. He committed suicide in prison.

Clavigero (klā-vē-hā'rō), **Francisco Xavier (Saverio).** Born at Vera Cruz, 1731: died at Bologna, Italy, 1787. A Mexican Jesuit historian. He taught rhetoric and philosophy in the principal Jesuit colleges of Mexico, and after the expulsion of his order (1767) founded an academy at Bologna. His "Storia Antica del Messico" (Cesena, 1780) includes the Aztec period of Mexican history and the conquest, and had an immediate and wide success. It was translated into various languages. His "Storia della California" was published after his death (Venice, 1789).

Clavijo (klā-vē'hō). A tragedy by Goethe, published June 1, 1774. See *Clavijo y Fajardo, José.*

Clavijo, Don. An accomplished cavalier in "Don Quixote," who was metamorphosed into a crocodile and was disenchanted by Don Quixote.

Clavijo, Ruy Gonzalez de. Born at Madrid: died at Madrid, 1412. A Spanish diplomat and traveler in the Orient, ambassador of Henry III. of Castile to Tamerlane 1403–06. He wrote "Historia del gran Tamerlan é Itinerario," etc. (printed 1582).

Clavijo y Fajardo (klā-vē'hō ē fä-här'thō), **José.** Born in the Canary Islands about 1730: died at Madrid, 1806. A Spanish official (curator of the royal archives), journalist, and translator of Buffon. He is known chiefly from his quarrel (1764) with Beaumarchais on account of the latter's suite. He was forced to sign an acknowledgment of wrong-doing which cost him his honor and his official position. He was made the subject of a tragedy by Goethe. See *Beaumarchais.*

Clavileño (klā-vē-lān'yō), **El Aligero.** [Sp., 'the winged pin-(or peg-) timber.'] The wooden horse used by Don Quixote. It was managed by a wooden pin in its forehead.

Claxtar. See *Baldakin.*

Clay (klā), **Cassius Marcellus.** Born in Madison County, Ky., Oct. 19, 1810. An American politician, son of General Green Clay. He was an antislavery advocate, and United States minister to Russia 1861–62 and 1863–69.

Clay, Clement Claiborne. Born in Madison County, Ala., 1819: died near Huntsville, Ala., Jan. 3, 1882. An American politician. He was United States senator from Alabama 1853–61, and a Confederate senator and secret agent.

Clay, Green. Born in Powhatan County, Va., Aug. 14, 1757: died Oct. 31, 1826. An American general. He defended Fort Meigs against a British force in 1813.

Clay, Henry. Born in Hanover County, near Richmond, Va., April 12, 1777: died at Washington, D. C., June 29, 1852. A celebrated American statesman and orator. He was United States senator from Kentucky 1806–07 and 1809–11; was member of Congress from Kentucky 1811–21 and 1823–25 (serving as speaker 1811–14, 1815–20, and 1823–25); was peace commissioner at Ghent in 1814; was candidate for the Presidency in 1824; was secretary of state 1825–29; was United States senator 1831–42 and 1849–52; was Whig candidate for the Presidency in 1832 and 1844; was the chief designer of the "Missouri Compromise" of 1820, and of the compromise of 1850; and was the author of the compromise tariff of 1832–33. Complete works, with biography, edited by Colton (1857).

Clay, James. Born at London, 1805: died at Brighton, England, 1873. An English authority on whist, author of "A Treatise on the Game of Whist by J. C.," affixed to Baldwin's "Laws of Short Whist" (1864). He was a member of Parliament from 1841 until 1873.

Clayborne, William. See *Claiborne.*

Clay Cross (klā krôs). A coal- and iron-mining center in Derbyshire, England, about 4 miles south of Chesterfield.

Claypole (klā'pōl), **Noah.** Mr. Sowerberry's apprentice, a charity boy and afterward a thief, a character in Charles Dickens's "Oliver Twist." He marries Charlotte, Mrs. Sowerberry's servant.

Clays (klās), **Paul Jean.** Born at Bruges, Belgium, Nov. 27, 1819. A Belgian marine-painter. He became a member of the Royal Academy in 1883.

Clayton (klā'tọn), **John.** Born at Fulham, England, 1693: died in Virginia, Dec. 15, 1773. An English-American botanist. The genus *Claytonia* was named in his honor.

Clayton, John Middleton. Born at Dagsborough, Sussex County, Del., July 24, 1796: died at Dover, Del., Nov. 9, 1856. An American politician. He was United States senator from Delaware 1829–37, 1845–49, and 1851–56. As secretary of state, 1849–50, he negotiated the Bulwer-Clayton treaty (which see).

Clazomenæ (klā-zom'e-nē). [Gr. *Κλαζομεναί.*] An ancient Ionian city of Asia Minor, situated

about 20 miles southwest of Smyrna, near the modern Vurla. It was the birthplace of Anaxagoras.

Cléante (klā-ŏnt'). [F.] **1.** The lover of Angélique in Molière's "Malade Imaginaire."—**2.** The brother-in-law of Orgon, and brother of Elmire, in Molière's "Tartufe." He is as genuinely good as Tartufe is hypocritical.—**3.** The son of Harpagon in Molière's "L'Avare." He is in love with Mariane.

Cleanthe (klē-an'thē). The sister of Siphax in Fletcher's "Mad Lover."

Cleanthes (klē-an'thēz). [Gr. *Κλεάνθης.*] Born at Assos, Asia Minor, about 300 B.C.: died at Athens about 220. A Greek Stoic philosopher, a disciple and the successor of Zeno.

Cleanthes. 1. The friend of Cleomenes, and captain of Ptolemy's guard, in Dryden's tragedy "Cleomenes."—**2.** The son of Leonides in "The Old Law," a play by Massinger, Middleton, and Rowley: a model of filial piety and tenderness.

Cleanthis (klē-an'this). A waiting-woman to Alemena, and wife of Sosia, in Molière's "Amphitryon."

Clear (klēr), **Cape.** The southernmost point of Ireland, situated on the island of Clear in lat. 51° 26′ N., long. 9° 29′ W.

Clearchus (klē-ar'kus). [Gr. *Κλέαρχος.*] Born at Sparta: executed by Artaxerxes, 401 B.C. A Lacedæmonian general. He fought under Mindarus at the battle of Cyzicus 410. In 405 his tyrannous conduct as harmost during the siege of Byzantium by the Athenians led to the surrender of the city by the inhabitants during his absence in Asia, whither he had gone to collect a force to raise the siege. In 406 he fought under Callicratidas at the battle of Arginusæ. After the Peloponnesian war he persuaded the ephor to send him as general to Thrace to protect the Greeks against the natives; and, having proceeded thither in spite of an order for his recall which overtook him on the way, was condemned to death. Defeated by a force sent against him under Panthoides, he fled to Cyrus the Younger, under whom he commanded a body of Greek mercenaries in the expedition against Artaxerxes, 401. After the battle of Cunaxa, in which Cyrus was killed, he was treacherously seized, with four other Greek generals, by Tissaphernes at a conference, and sent to Artaxerxes, who ordered them to be put to death. The surviving Greeks, however, having chosen new generals, accomplished the famous retreat known as the "Retreat of the Ten Thousand." See *Xenophon, Anabasis.*

Cleaveland. See *Cleveland.*

Cleaveland (klēv'land), **Parker.** Born at Rowley, Mass., Jan. 15, 1780: died at Brunswick, Maine, Oct. 15, 1858. An American mineralogist. He was professor in Bowdoin College (Maine) 1805–58. He wrote "Mineralogy and Geology" (1816), etc.

Cleaver (klē'vėr), **Fanny.** A deformed little dolls' dressmaker, called "Jenny Wren," in Charles Dickens's "Our Mutual Friend." "My back's bad and my legs are queer," is her frequent excuse, and she always describes herself with dignity as "the person of the house."

Cleef (klāf), **Jan van.** Born at Venlo, Netherlands, 1646: died at Ghent, Belgium, Dec. 18, 1716. A Flemish painter.

Cleef (klāf), or **Cleve, Joost** or **Joas van.** Born at Antwerp about 1479: died about 1550. A Flemish portrait-painter, surnamed "Zotte" ('crazy'). He died insane.

Cleishbotham (klēsh'bo*ᵀᴴ*-am), **Jedediah.** The assumed compiler of the "Tales of My Landlord," by Walter Scott. A "Peter Pattieson" is credited with the authorship.

Cleisthenes (klīs'the-nēz), or **Clisthenes** (klis'the-nēz). [Gr. *Κλεισθένης.*] An Athenian politician, son of Megacles, and grandson of Cleisthenes of Sicyon. He developed in a democratic spirit the constitution of Solon (adopted 594 B.C.) by substituting ten new for four old tribes, with a view to breaking up the influence of the landowning aristocracy, the new tribes being composed not of contiguous demes or local communities, but of demes scattered about the country and interspersed with those of other tribes. He was expelled in 507 by Isagoras, leader of the aristocratic party, aided by a Spartan army under Cleomenes; but was recalled in the same year by the populace, which compelled the Spartans to withdraw and sent Isagoras into exile. He is said to have established the ostracism, or power of the sovereign popular assembly to decree, without process of law, by means of a secret ballot, the banishment of any citizen who endangered the public liberty.

Cleland (klē'land), **John.** Born 1709: died Jan. 23, 1789. An English writer. He was the author of the notorious novel "Fanny Hill, or the Memoirs of a Woman of Pleasure" (1748–50), and "Memoirs of a Coxcomb" (1751). He was consul at Smyrna, and in 1736 was in the service of the East India Company at Bombay. In the latter part of his life he wrote for the stage and also dabbled in philology.

Clelia (klē'li-ä), or **Clélie** (klā-lē'). A romance by Mademoiselle de Scudéry, published in 1656, named from its heroine.

Clémenceau (klā-mon-sō'), **Eugène.** Born at Mouilleron-en-Pareds, Vendée, France, Sept. 28, 1841. A French radical politician. He studied medicine in Paris, entered the Chamber of Deputies in 1871, became president of the municipal council of Paris in 1875, and reentered the chamber in 1876, where he has since remained. His influence was greatest about 1885–1887: in the latter year he declined an invitation to form a ministry. He suffered in the general wreck of French politicians caused by the Panama scandal in 1893.

Clemens Alexandrinus. See *Clement of Alexandria.*

Clemens (klem'enz), **Samuel Langhorne:** pseudonym **Mark Twain.** Born at Florida, Mo., Nov. 30, 1835. A noted American humorist. He was apprenticed to a printer at the age of thirteen; became a pilot on the Mississippi in 1861; went to Nevada in 1861, and became city editor of the "Enterprise" in Virginia City in 1862; removed to San Francisco in 1865; visited the Sandwich Islands in 1866; and traveled in Europe and the East in 1867. He resides in Hartford, Connecticut. In 1884 he established at New York the publishing-house of C. L. Webster and Co. His works include "The Innocents Abroad" (1869), "Roughing It" (1872), "A Tramp Abroad" (1880), "Jumping Frog, etc." (1867), "The Gilded Age," conjointly with C. D. Warner (1873), "Sketches, new and old" (1875), "Adventures of Tom Sawyer" (1876), "Adventures of Huckleberry Finn" (1884), "A Yankee at the Court of King Arthur" (1889), etc.

Clement (klem'ent) **I.,** Saint: also called **Clemens Romanus** (klē'menz rō-mā'nus) ('the Roman'). [L. *Clemens,* merciful, mild; It. Sp. *Clemente,* F. *Clément,* G. *Clemens.*] Lived in the 1st century A.D.: died probably about 100. A bishop of Rome: according to the common tradition, the third bishop of Rome after St. Peter. Nothing is known with certainty concerning his personal history, but he was a prominent presbyter of the Christian congregation at Rome immediately after the apostolical age. He is by some identified with the Clement addressed by St. Paul (Phil. iv. 3 as his fellow-laborer, by others with the consul Flavius Clemens who was put to death by Domitian on a charge of atheism. Traditionally he is numbered among the martyrs; but according to Eusebius and Jerome, he died a natural death in the third year of the reign of Trajan. Numerous writings most of which are evidently spurious, have been attributed to him. The most celebrated among these are two "Epistles to the Corinthians," which were held in the greatest esteem by the early Christians. They disappeared from the Western Church after the 5th century, and were redis-covered in the Codex Alexandrinus (a present from Cyrillus Lucaris to Charles I.) by Patricius Junius (Patrick Young), who published them at Oxford in 1633. Another MS. was discovered by Philotheos Bryennios in the convent library of the patriarch of Jerusalem, and published in 1875.

Clement II. (Suitger). Died at Pesaro, Italy, Oct. 9, 1047. Pope 1046–47.

Clement III. (Guibert). Died at Ravenna, Italy, 1100. An archbishop of Ravenna, elected pope (antipope), through the influence of the emperor Henry IV., in 1080. After having been expelled from Rome, he made his submission to Paschal II. in 1099.

Clement III. (Paolo Scolari). Born at Rome. Died March, 1191. Pope 1187–91. He preached the third crusade, against the Saracens, who under Saladin had retaken Jerusalem, Oct. 3, 1187.

Clement IV. (Guy Foulques). Born at St. Gilles on the Rhône, France: died at Viterbo, Italy, Nov. 29, 1268. Pope 1265–68. He held a high position at the court of Louis IX., when the death of his wife in 1256 led him to enter the church. He became bishop of Narbonne 1259, cardinal 1262, and was on a journey to England as papal legate when he was elevated to the see of Rome, 1265. He favored Charles of Anjou in his conquest of Naples, which was ruled by Manfred, the illegitimate son of the emperor Frederick II., and which had been granted to Charles by the preceding pontiff, Urban IV.

Clement V. (Bertrand d'Agoust). Born near Bordeaux, France, about 1264: died at Roquemaure, in Languedoc, France, April 20, 1314. Pope 1305–14. He was elected through the influence of Philip the Fair of France, to please whom he removed the papal residence to Avignon in 1309, and dissolved the order of Templars in 1312.

Clement VI. (Pierre Roger). Born near Limoges, France, 1292: died at Villeneuve d'Avignon, France, Dec., 1352. Pope 1342–52. He established the jubilee for every fifty years, and purchased Avignon in 1348. During his pontificate Cola de Rienzi attempted to reestablish the republic at Rome.

Clement VII. (Count **Robert of Ghent**). Born about 1342: died at Avignon, Sept., 1394. An antipope elected 1378 in opposition to Urban VI.

Clement VII. (Giulio de' Medici). Born at Florence about 1475: died at Rome, Sept., 1543. Pope 1523–34. He was the illegitimate son of Giuliano de' Medici, and cousin of Leo X. He entered into a league with France, England, Venetia, and other Italian states against the emperor Charles V., and, being besieged in Rome by an imperial army under Constable Bourbon, was compelled to capitulate Jan. 5, 1527. He fled to Orvieto Dec. 9, 1527, but concluded a peace with Charles in 1529, and crowned him emperor at Bologna in 1530. He forbade (1534) the divorce of Henry VIII. of England from Catharine of Aragon.

Clement VIII. (Ægidius Nuños). Antipope 1424–29. He resigned in 1429, thus terminating the great Western schism.

Clement VIII. (Ippolito Aldobrandini). Born at Fano, Italy, 1536: died March 5, 1605. Pope 1592–1605. He absolved Henry IV. of France in 1595, and ordered a revised edition (the "Clementine") of the Vulgate in 1592.

Clement IX. (Giulio Rospigliosi). Born at Pistoja, Italy, 1600: died Dec. 9, 1669. Pope 1667–69. He mediated in 1668 the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle between Louis IX. and Spain, and the "Pax Clementina," which brought the Jansenist controvesy to a temporary conclusion.

Clement X. (Emilio Altieri). Born at Rome, July 13, 1590: died July 22, 1676. Pope 1670–76. He was eighty years old at his election, and was completely under the influence of his relative Cardinal Paluzzi. During his pontificate commenced the controvery with Louis XIV. concerning the enjoyment, during vacancy, of episcopal revenues and benefices, and the right of appointment to such vacancies.

Clement XI. (Giovanni Francesco Albani). Born at Pesaro, Italy, July 22, 1649: died March 19, 1721. Pope 1700–21. He was at war with the emperor Joseph I. 1708–09, and published bulls directed against the Jansenists: "Vineam Domini" (1705) and "Unigenitus" (1713).

Clement XII. (Lorenzo Corsini). Born 1652: died Feb. 6, 1740. Pope 1730–40. He condemned the Freemasons in 1738.

Clement XIII. (Carlo della Torre di Rezzonico). Born at Venice, March, 1693: died Feb., 1769. Pope 1758–69. He was elected through the influence of the Jesuits, in whose favor he issued a bull on their expulsion from Spain. His territories were overrun by France and Naples in 1768.

Clement XIV. (Giovanni Vincenzo Antonio Ganganelli). Born at St. Arcangelo, near Rimini, Italy, Oct. 31, 1705: died Sept. 22, 1774. Pope 1769–74. He suppressed the order of Jesuits by the brief "Dominus ac Redemptor noster" (1773), and founded the Clementine Museum at the Vatican.

Clément (klā-mon'), **François.** Born at Bèze, near Dijon, France, 1714: died March, 1793. A French historian, a Benedictine of Saint-Maur. He compiled from the tables of Maurice d'Antine the important chronological work "L'Art de vérifier les dates des faits historiques depuis la naissance de Jesus-Christ" (new revision and continuation by others, 1783–87).

Clément, Jacques, called **Clemens non Papa** to distinguish him from Pope Clement VI. Died before 1558. A once celebrated Flemish composer, principally of sacred music: chief chapel-master to the emperor Charles V.

Clément, Jacques. Born at Sorbon, Ardennes, France, about 1565: killed at St. Cloud, France, Aug. 1, 1589. A fanatical monk who assassinated Henry III., with the consent and aid of his religious superior and other members of the "League," Aug. 1, 1589. He was slain on the spot, and was honored as a martyr by the church.

Clément, Jean Pierre. Born at Draguignan, Var, France, June 2, 1809: died at Paris, Nov. 8, 1870. A French political economist and historian, member of the French Institute. His works include "Histoire de la vie et de l'administration de Colbert" (1846), "Le gouvernement de Louis XIV." (1848), "Jacques Cœur et Charles VII." (1853), etc.

Clement, Justice. A city magistrate in Ben Jonson's "Every Man in his Humour."

Clement (klā'ment), **Knut Jungbohn.** Born in Amrum, Schleswig, Dec. 4, 1803: died at Bergen, N. J., Oct. 7, 1873. A Danish historian, resident in the United States after 1866. He wrote "Die nordgermanische Welt" (1840), "Die Jesus- und Leidensgeschichte der Friesen" (1845), etc.

Clement (klem'ent) **of Alexandria** (**Titus Flavius Clemens**). Born, probably at Athens, about 150 A.D.: died in Palestine about 220. A father of the primitive church, head of the catechetical school at Alexandria 190–203, and one of the most noted of the founders of the Alexandrian school of theology.

Clement of Rome. See *Clement I.*, Bishop of Rome.

Clementi (klā-men'tē), **Muzio.** Born at Rome, 1752: died at Evesham, near London, March 9, 1832. An Italian pianist and composer, resident in England after 1770. His principal work is a series of piano studies, "Gradus ad Parnassum" (1817).

Clementina (klem-en-tē'nä), **Lady.** An Italian lady passionately in love with Sir Charles Grandison, in Richardson's novel of that name. When she fears that her relatives will separate her from him, she takes the decided step of going mad. Sir Charles, however, marries Miss Byron.

Clement's Inn. An inn of court in London, situated at the entrance of Wych street, at the

west of the New Law Courts. It was formerly intended for the use of patients who came to use the waters of St. Clement's Well, which was near. Dugdale speaks of it as being in existence in the reign of Edward II. as an inn of chancery. Shakspere speaks of it as the home of "Master Shallow."

Clennell (klen'el), **Luke.** Born at Ulgham, near Morpeth, Northumberland, England, April 8, 1781; died Feb. 9, 1840. An English painter and wood-engraver, an apprentice and pupil of Thomas Bewick. His best-known painting is the "Waterloo Charge." For many years before his death he was insane.

Cleobis (klē'ō-bis). [Gr. *Κλέοβις.*] See *Biton.*

Cleobulus (klē-ō-bū'lus). [Gr. *Κλεόβουλος.*] Born at Lindus, Rhodes: died probably after 560 B. C. One of the seven sages of Greece, the reputed author of various riddles and songs.

Cleofas (klē'ō-fas), **Don.** A high-spirited Spanish student in Le Sage's novel "Le diable boiteux," somewhat akin to him the fortunes of the inmates of the houses of Madrid by unroofing them. See *Asmodeus* and *Diable boiteux, Le.*

Cléomadès (klā-ō-ma-dās'), **Adventures of.** An early French poem (about the end of the 13th century), also known as "Le chevalier de fust" ('the Wooden Horse'), by Adenès le Roi. Its central incident is the introduction of a wooden horse, like that in the "Arabian Nights," which transports its rider whithersoever he may go. The poem, notwithstanding its length (20,000 lines), enjoyed very great popularity.

Cleombrotus (klē-om'brō-tus) **I.** [Gr. *Κλεόμβροτος.*] Killed at Leuctra, 371 B. C. A king of Sparta 380–371. He waged war with the Thebans, and was defeated by them at Leuctra.

Cleomedes (klē-ō-me'dēz). [Gr. *Κλεομήδης.*] A Greek lecturer whose birthplace, epoch, and era are unknown. He wrote a treatise on astronomy and cosmography, entitled "The Circular Theory of the Heavenly Bodies," in which he maintains that the earth is spherical, that the number of the fixed stars is infinite, and that the moon's rotation on its axis is performed in the same time as its synodical revolution about the earth. His treatise contains also the first notice of the theory of atmospheric refraction.

Cleomenes (klē-om'ē-nēz) **I.** [Gr. *Κλεομένης.*] King of Sparta from about 519–491 B. C. He expelled Hippias from Athens in 510.

Cleomenes III. King of Sparta 236–220 B. C. He abolished the ephorate 225, waged war with the Achæan League and Macedonia 225–221, and was defeated at Sellasia 221.

Cleomenes. A Sicilian nobleman in Shakspere's "Winter's Tale."

Cleomenes, or The Spartan Hero. A play by Dryden. Part of the fifth act is by Southerne. It was acted in 1692.

Cleon (klē'on). [Gr. *Κλέων.*] Killed at Amphipolis, Macedon, 422 B. C. An Athenian demagogue. Coming forward shortly after the death of Pericles as leader of the democratic party, he violently opposed Nicias, the head of the aristocratic party, who advocated peace with Sparta and the conclusion of the Peloponnesian war. Having conducted a successful expedition against the Spartans in Pylos, he was in 424 intrusted with the command of an expedition destined to act against Brasidas in Chalcidice. He was defeated by the latter at Amphipolis, and fell in the fight. He was satirized by Aristophanes in the "Knights" (424), and in other plays.

Cleon. In Shakspere's "Pericles," the governor of Tharsus, burned to death to revenge the supposed murder of Marina.

Cléonte (klā-ōnt'). The lover of Lucille in Molière's comedy "Le bourgeois gentilhomme."

Cleopatra (klē-ō-pa'trā). [Gr. *Κλεοπάτρα.*] Born at Alexandria, Egypt, 69 B. C.: died at Alexandria, 30 B. C. The queen of Egypt 51–30 B. C., daughter of Ptolemy Auletes. She was joint ruler with her brother Ptolemy from 51 to 49, when she was expelled by him. Her reinstatement in it by Cæsar gave rise to war between Cæsar and Ptolemy. The latter was defeated and killed, and his younger brother was elevated to the throne in his stead. Cleopatra lived with Cæsar at Rome from 46 to 44, and had by him a son, Cæsarion, who was interested to put to death by Octavianus. She returned to Egypt on the murder of Cæsar, and in the civil war which ensued sided with the Triumvirate. Antony having been appointed ruler of Asia and the East, she visited him at Tarsus in 41, making a voyage of extraordinary splendor and magnificence up the Cydnus. She gained by this visit complete ascendancy over Antony. On her account he divorced his wife Octavia, the sister of Octavianus, in 32. Octavianus declared war against her in 31. The fleet of Antony and Cleopatra was defeated in the same year at the battle of Actium, which was decided by the flight of Cleopatra, who was followed by Antony. After the death of Antony, who killed himself on hearing a false report of her death, she poisoned herself to avoid being exhibited in Rome at the triumph of Octavianus. According to the popular belief, she applied to her bosom an asp that had been secretly conveyed to her in a basket of figs. She had three children by Antony. Besides extraordinary charms of person, she possessed an active and cultivated mind, and is said to have been able to converse in seven languages. Shakspere's portrait of her in his "Antony and Cleopatra" is one of the most extraordinary of his creations.

If Cleopatra's death had been caused by any serpent, the small viper would rather have been chosen than the large asp; but the story is disproved by her having decked herself in "the royal ornaments," and being found dead "without any mark of suspicion of poison on her body. Death from a serpent's bite could not have been mistaken; and her vanity would not have allowed her to choose one which would have disfigured her in so frightful a manner. Other poisons were well understood and easy of access, and no boy would have ventured to carry an asp in a basket of figs, some of which he even offered to the guards as he passed; and Plutarch (Vit. Anton.) shows that the story of the asp was doubted. Nor is the statue carried in Augustus' triumph which had an asp upon it any proof of his belief in it, since that snake was the emblem of Egyptian royalty; the statue (or the crown) of Cleopatra could not have been without one, and this was probably the origin of the whole story. [G. W.]

Rawlinson, Herod., II. 123, note.

Cleopatra's Needles. A pair of Egyptian obelisks of pink granite which were transported from Heliopolis to Alexandria in the eighth year of Augustus. One of them was taken to London and set up on the Thames embankment in 1878, and the other was soon after brought to New York and erected in Central Park. Each pier is 67 feet high to the sharp apex, and 7 feet 7 inches in diameter at the base. It stands on a massive cube of granite, on which it is supported by four great bronze crabs, imitating the ancient originals. It is covered on all its faces with deeply incised hieroglyphs which present the names of Thothmes III., Rameses II., and Seti II. (16th-14th centuries B. C.).

Cleopatre (klā-ō-pä'tr'). A play by Sardou (with Moreau). It was written for Sarah Bernhardt, and produced in 1890.

Cleophon (klē'ō-fon). [Gr. *Κλεοφῶν.*] Died 405 B. C. An Athenian demagogue, said to have been of Thracian origin. He opposed the oligarchical party, and successfully used his influence to prevent peace with Lacedæmon after the battles of Ægospotami (406), and Ægospotami (405). He was put to death in 405 by the Athenian council.

Cleopolis (klē-op'ō-lis). A name given by Spenser in his "Faerie Queene" to the city of London.

Clerc, Jean Le. See *Jean Le Clerc.*

Clerc (klār), **Laurent.** Born at La Balme, Isère, France, Dec. 26, 1785; died at Hartford, Conn., July 18, 1869. A deaf-mute, one of the founders, with Gallaudet, of the asylum for the deaf and dumb at Hartford in 1817.

Clerfayt (klār'fā'), or **Clerfayt, Comte de (François Sébastien Charles Joseph de Croix.** Born at Bruille, Hainaut, Low Countries, Oct. 14, 1733; died at Vienna, July 19, 1798. An Austrian general. He served with distinction in the Turkish war 1788–91, and at Aldenhoven and Neerwinden 1793, and defeated Jourdan at Hochst Oct. 11, 1795.

Clericis Laicos (kler'i-sis lā'i-kōs). The opening words of a bull published by Pope Boniface VIII., Feb. 25, 1296. It forbade the clergy to pay taxes on church property without the consent of the Holy See. It was abrogated by Clement V., in 1311.

Clerigo (klā'rē-hō). [Sp., 'clergyman.'] The name by which Bartolomé de las Casas speaks of himself in his writings. The term is often applied to him by Spanish and English historians.

Clermond (kler'i-mond). The sister of Ferragus the giant in "Valentine and Orson." She marries Valentine.

Clermont (kler'i-mont). **1.** A gay friend of Sir Dauphine in Ben Jonson's "Epicene, or the Silent Woman."—**2.** The lover of Clarinda in Gibber's comedy "The Double Gallant." He assists Atall and Careless in their schemes.

Clerk (klärk), **John.** [For the surname *Clerk,* see *Clerk, John.*] Born at Plymouth, Scotland, Dec. 10, 1758; died at Eldin, near Edinburgh, May 10, 1812. A Scottish merchant of Edinburgh. He was the author of an "Essay on Naval Tactics" (1782–second and third parts 1797) which gave rise to a heated controversy as to the claim of the author to originality by Professor Playfair and others, that his plans (which were circulated in manuscript before publication) had been adopted by Admiral Rodney at Dominica, April 12, 1782.

Clerke (klärk), **Charles.** Born 1741: died in Kamchatka, Aug. 22, 1779. A British navigator. He served with Cook, and commanded the squadron after Cook's death in 1779.

Clerkenwell (klèr'ken-wel). ['Clerks' well'; L. *fons clericorum:* so called because it was a place of assembly of the parish clerks of London.] A district in London lying north of the city proper. It formerly bore an evil reputation. Clerkenwell Green was in the 17th century surrounded by fine mansions, and, among many other noted men, Isaac Walton lived there. Population of civil parish (1891), 65,885.

Clerk-Maxwell (klärk-maks'wel), **James.** Born at Edinburgh, Nov. 14, 1831; died Nov. 5, 1879. A celebrated Scotch physicist. He was professor of natural philosophy in Marischal College, Aberdeen, 1856–60; was professor of physics and astronomy in King's College, London, 1860–65; and became professor of experimental physics in the University of Cambridge in 1871. His works include "Essay on the Stability of Motion of Saturn's Rings" (1859), "Theory of Heat" (1871), "Electricity and Magnetism" (1873), "Matter and Motion" (1876), etc.

Clerk's Tale, The. A tale told by the Oxford student in Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales." It is founded upon Boccaccio's story of Griselda (which see).

Clermont (kler-mōn'). A former county in France, in the government of Île-de-France. It was situated north of Paris. Capital, Clermont-en-Beauvoisis.

Clermont, Council of. A council (1095) convened by Pope Urban II. at Clermont-Ferrand. It was attended by 4 archbishops, 225 bishops, and an immense number of lower clergy and laity. It proclaimed the first Crusade, forbade the investiture of bishops by the laity and the assumption of feudal obligations to laymen by the clergy, and excommunicated Philip I. of France, who had repudiated his queen Bertha, daughter of Robert the Friesian, and espoused Bertrada, the wife of Fulk of Anjou.

Clermont, The. The steamboat used by Robert Fulton on his first trip from New York to Albany in 1807, in the beginning of steam navigation.

Clermont d'Ambois. See *Ambois, d'.*

Clermont-de-l'Oise (kler-mōn'dē-lwäz'), or **Clermont-en-Beauvoisis** (-on-bō-vwä-zē'). A town in the department of Oise, France, 35 miles north of Paris. It is noted for its ancient hôtel de ville, also for its church of St. Samson. Population (1891), communes, 5,647 (?).

Clermont-Ferrand (kler-mōn'fe-rōn'), or **Clermont.** The capital of the department of Puy-de-Dôme, France, in lat. 45° 46′ N., long. 3° 6′ E.: the Gallic Augustonemetum (later Arvernі), the chief town of the region after the overthrow of Vercingetorix. The first Crusade was preached here at the council in 1095. The town was the birthplace of Gregory of Tours (?), Pascal, and Delille. It contains a museum, a university, the Church of Notre-Dame-du-Port (Romanesque), and a Gothic cathedral of the 13th century, built in a pure Northern style. The north portal bears excellent sculptures, and both transepts possess fine roses. The vaulting of the nave is over 100 feet high, and the glass is of great beauty. Population (1891), 50,139.

Clermont-L'Hérault (kler-mōn'lā-rō'), or **Clermont-de-Lodève** (-de-lō-dāv'). A town in the department of Hérault, in southern France, 23 miles west of Montpellier. Population (1891), commune, 5,079.

Cléry (klā-rē'), **Jean Baptiste.** Born at Jardy, near Versailles, France, May 11, 1759: died at Hietzing, near Vienna, May 27, 1809. An attendant of Louis XVI. in his captivity, 1792–1793. He published a "Journal" (1798).

Clésinger (klā-zan-zhā'), **Jean Baptist Auguste.** Born at Besançon, France, Oct. 22, 1814; died at Paris, Jan. 7, 1883. A French sculptor. His works include "Girl Bitten by a Serpent" (1847), "Cleopatra before Cæsar" (1869), etc.

Clevedon (klēv'don). A watering-place in Somersetshire, England, situated west of Bristol on the Bristol Channel. Population (1891), 5,418.

Cleveland (klēv'land). A mountainous district in the northeastern part of Yorkshire, England, noted principally for its iron-mines and foundries.

Cleveland. A lake port, capital of Cuyahoga County, Ohio, situated at the mouth of the Cuyahoga River and on Lake Erie in lat. 41° 30′ N., long. 81° 42′ W. It is the second city in the State, a great railroad and manufacturing center, the seat of Adelbert College and of the Case School. Its chief export is coal, and it has large iron and steel manufactures and oil-refineries. It was settled in 1796, and was incorporated as a city in 1836. Population (1890), 261,353.

Cleveland, Captain Clement. The pirate in Scott's novel of that name.

Cleveland, Charles Dexter. Born at Salem, Mass., Dec. 3, 1802: died at Philadelphia, Aug. 18, 1869. An American author and educator. He published a "Compendium of English Literature" (1850), a "Compendium of American Literature" (1858), etc.

Cleveland, Duchess of. See *Villiers, Barbara.*

Cleveland, Grover. Born at Caldwell, Essex County, N. J., March 18, 1837. President of the United States. He studied law in Buffalo, and in 1859 was admitted to the bar. He was assistant district attorney of Erie County 1863–66, was elected for district attorney in 1865; was sheriff of Erie county 1871–74; was Democratic mayor of Buffalo in 1882; was elected as Democratic candidate for governor of New York in 1882; served as governor 1883–84; was elected President of the United States in 1884; served as President 1885–89; advocated a reduction of the tariff in his message to Congress in Dec., 1887; was defeated as Democratic candidate for the presidency in 1888; was re-elected President in 1892; and in 1893 convened an extra session of Congress, which repealed the purchasing clause of the so-called Sherman silver Bill.

Cleveland, John. Born at Loughborough, Leicestershire, June, 1613: died April 29, 1658. An English poet, an active Royalist during the

civil war, and a satirist of the Parliamentary party. He was graduated (B. A.) at Christ's College, Cambridge, in 1631, and was elected fellow of St. John's College in 1634. He joined the Royalist army at Oxford, and was made judge-advocate, remaining with the garrison of Newark until its surrender. In 1655 he was arrested and imprisoned at Yarmouth, but was soon released by order of Cromwell. His poems were collected in 1661.

Clevenger (klev'en-jẽr), **Shobal Vail.** Born at Middletown, Ohio, 1812; died at sea, Sept. 23, 1843. An American sculptor.

Cleves (klēvz). [F. *Cleves*, D. *Kleef*, G. *Kleve*.] An ancient duchy of Germany, lying along the lower Rhine below Cologne. It was united with Mark about 1400, and soon after raised to a duchy. Cleves, Julich, and Berg were united in 1521. The extinction of the Cleves line in 1609, and the outbreak of the "Contest of the Julich Succession," resulted in 1666 in the cession of Cleves, with Mark, to Brandenburg. In 1801 the part on the left bank of the Rhine, and in 1803 and 1806 the other portions, were ceded to France by Prussia. After the downfall of Napoleon, the duchy, with the exception of lands bordering on the Maas and some districts toward the north, was restored to Prussia, and now forms part of the circle of Dusseldorf.

Cleves. [G. *Kleve*, D. *Kleef*, F. *Clèves*.] A town in the Rhine Province, Prussia, in lat. 51° 47′ N., long. 6° 9′ E., near the Dutch frontier. It has a chalybeate spring, and contains the former palace of Schwanenburg and a collegiate church. It was formerly the capital of the ancient duchy of Cleves. Population (1890), commune, 10,409.

Clèves, Princesse de. See *Princesse de Clèves*.

Clew Bay (klō bā). A small inlet of the Atlantic Ocean, on the western coast of Ireland, in County Mayo.

Clichy-la-Garenne (klē-shē'lä-gä-ren'). A manufacturing suburb of Paris, situated on the Seine 1 mile north of the fortifications. Population (1891), commune, 30,698.

Clifford (klif'ord), **George.** Born at Brougham Castle, Westmoreland, Aug. 8, 1558; died at London, Oct. 30, 1605. An English naval commander, third Earl of Cumberland. He fitted out and commanded a number of buccaneering expeditions against the Spaniards in South America, the largest of which consisted of twenty ships and was undertaken in 1598. This expedition plundered San Juan de Puerto Rico in June, but failed to intercept the annual Spanish treasure fleet, and returned to England in Oct., 1598.

Clifford, Paul. See *Paul Clifford*.

Clifford, Rosamond, surnamed "The Fair." Died about 1176. A daughter of Walter de Clifford (son of Richard Fitz Ponce, ancestor of the great Clifford family), and mistress of Henry II. of England. She appears to have been publicly acknowledged by Henry as his mistress about 1175, and on her death was interred in Godstow nunnery. It is said that Hugh, bishop of Lincoln, who visited Godstow in 1191, was offended at the sight of her richly adorned tomb in the middle of the church choir before the altar, and caused it to be removed, probably to the chapter-house. According to a popular legend, which has no foundation in fact, Henry built a labyrinth or maze to conceal her from Queen Eleanor, who discovered her by means of a silken clue and put her to death. She is commonly, though erroneously, stated to have been the mother of William Longsword and Geoffrey, archbishop of York.

Clifford, Thomas. Born at Ugbrooke, near Exeter, England, Aug. 1, 1630: died Sept., 1673. An English politician, created first Lord Clifford of Chudleigh April 22, 1672. He was a member of the "Cabal" 1667–73. See *Cabal*.

Clifford, Sir Thomas. The lover of Julia in Sheridan Knowles's play "The Hunchback."

Clifford, William Kingdon. Born at Exeter, England, May 4, 1845: died at Madeira, March 3, 1879. A noted English mathematician and philosophical writer. He was a graduate of Trinity College, Cambridge; fellow of Trinity 1868–71; and professor of applied mathematics at University College, London, 1871. His works include "Lectures and Essays" (1879, ed. by F. Pollock and L. Stephen), "Mathematical Fragments" (1881), "Mathematical Papers" (1882; ed. by R. Tucker), "Common Sense of the Exact Sciences" (1885; ed. and in part written by K. Pearson), and "Elements of Dynamics."

Clifford's Pyncheon. See *Pyncheon, Clifford*.

Clifford's Inn. One of the inns of chancery in London, named from Robert de Clifford of the time of Edward II. It was originally a law school, and was first used for this purpose in the 18th year of Edward III. *Walford*.

Clifton (klif'ton). A watering-place and suburb of Bristol, Gloucestershire, England, situated on the Avon 1 mile west of Bristol. It is celebrated for its hot mineral springs.

Clifton Springs (klif'ton springz). A village and health-resort in Ontario County, New York, 29 miles west of Auburn. It contains medicinal springs and a water-cure establishment.

Clim, or Clym (klim), **of the Clough.** A celebrated archer often mentioned in the legends of Robin Hood.

Clinch (clinch). A river of southwestern Virginia and eastern Tennessee. It unites with the Holston to form the Tennessee at Kingston, Tennessee.

Clincher (klin'chėr). A character in Farquhar's comedy "The Constant Couple," also in "Sir Harry Wildair," its sequel: a pert London prentice turned beau, and affecting travel.

Clinias (klin'i-as). [Gr. *Κλεινίας*.] **1.** Killed at the battle of Coronea 447 B. C. An Athenian commander, father of Alcibiades, distinguished at Artemisium 480.—**2.** Lived about 400 B. C. A Tarentine noted as a Pythagorean philosopher and friend of Plato.

Clink (klingk), **The.** A prison which was situated at one end of Bankside, London. It belonged to the "Liberty of the Clink," a part of the manor of Southwark not included in the grant to the city of London and under the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Winchester. The prison was for the delinquents of this manor. It was burned down in the riots of 1780.

Clinker (kling'kėr), **Humphrey.** A workhouse boy in Smollett's "Humphrey Clinker." He turns out to be a natural son of Mr. Bramble, into whose service he has entered.

Clint (klint), **Alfred.** Born at London, March 22, 1807: died at London, March 22, 1883. An English marine-painter, son of George Clint.

Clint, George. Born at London, April 12, 1770: died at London, May 10, 1854. An English portrait-painter and engraver, son of a London hair-dresser. He was elected an associate of the Royal Academy in 1821, and resigned in 1836.

Clinton. A city in Clinton County, Iowa, situated on the Mississippi River 29 miles northeast of Davenport. It has an extensive lumber trade. Population (1890), 13,619.

Clinton. A manufacturing town in Worcester County, Massachusetts, situated on the Nashua River 33 miles west of Boston. Population (1890), 10,424.

Clinton. A village in Oneida County, New York, 8 miles southwest of Utica: the seat of Hamilton College (which see).

Clinton (klin'ton), **De Witt.** Born at Little Britain, Orange County, N. Y., March 2, 1769: died at Albany, N. Y., Feb. 11, 1828. An American lawyer and statesman, son of James Clinton (1736–1812). He was United States senator from New York 1802; mayor of New York 1803–07, 1809–10, and 1811–15, and lieutenant-governor 1811–13; candidate for President 1812; and governor 1817–23 and 1825–28. He was the chief promoter of the Erie Canal (constructed 1817–25).

Clinton, Edward Fiennes de. Born 1512: died Jan. 16, 1585. The ninth Lord Clinton and Saye, created earl of Lincoln May 4, 1572. As a royal ward he was married, about 1530, to Elizabeth Blount, widow of Gilbert, Lord Talboys, and mistress of Henry VIII. He served in the naval expedition to Scotland in 1544; commanded the fleet sent to Scotland in 1547; was admiral and governor of Boulogne; and became lord high admiral May 14, 1550, an office which he held, with an interruption at the beginning of Mary's reign, until his death. In 1557 he commanded, with the Earl of Pembroke, the English contingent sent to the support of the Spaniards at St. Quentin.

Clinton, George. Died July 10, 1761. An English admiral and colonial governor, second son of the third Earl of Lincoln. He was governor of Newfoundland 1732–41, and of New York 1741–51.

Clinton, George. Born at Little Britain, Ulster County, N. Y., July 26, 1739: died at Washington, D. C., April 20, 1812. An American statesman and general, son of Charles Clinton (1690–1773). He was governor of New York 1777–95 and 1801–04, and Vice-President 1805–12.

Clinton, Sir Henry. Born 1738: died at Gibraltar, Dec. 23, 1795. An English general. He entered the British army in 1751; arrived with Generals Howe and Burgoyne at Boston in May, 1772; fought at the battle of Bunker Hill in June, 1775; participated in the battle of Long Island in Aug., 1776; stormed Forts Clinton and Montgomery in Sept., 1777; succeeded Howe as commander-in-chief in 1778; captured Charleston in Jan., 1780; and resigned his command to Sir Guy Carleton in 1781.

Clinton, Henry Fynes. Born at Garnston, Nottinghamshire, Jan. 14, 1781: died at Welwyn, Oct. 24, 1852. An English classical scholar and chronologist. He was graduated at Oxford (Christ Church) 1803, and was a member of Parliament 1806–26. He wrote "Fasti Hellenici" and "Fasti Romani," standard works on the civil and literary chronology of Greece and of Rome and Constantinople. He also prepared an epitome of the chronology of Greece, and one of that of Rome (published posthumously).

Clinton, James. Born in Ulster County, N. Y., Aug. 9, 1736: died at Little Britain, N. Y., Dec. 22, 1812. An American general, son of Charles Clinton (1690–1773). He defended Fort Clinton unsuccessfully in Oct., 1777, against Sir Henry Clinton, and took part in Sullivan's expedition against the Indians in 1779.

Clio (klī'ō). [Gr. *Κλειώ*, from *κλείειν*, *κλέειν*, celebrate.] In Greek mythology, the Muse of history: usually represented in a sitting attitude, holding an open roll of papyrus.

Clio. A pseudonym of Addison, formed from his signatures "C.," "L.," "L," and "O." in the "Spectator": perhaps the initials of Chelsea, London, Islington, and the "Office."

Clissa, or **Klissa** (klis'sä). A fortified village and strategic point in Dalmatia, Austria-Hungary, 8 miles northeast of Spalato. Population (1891), 3,775.

Clissau. See *Klissow*.

Clissold (klis'ōld), **Augustus.** Born near Stroud, Gloucestershire, about 1797: died at Tunbridge Wells, England, Oct. 30, 1882. A clergyman of the Church of England, identified after 1840 (when he withdrew from the ministry) with Swedenborgianism. He translated Swedenborg's "Principia Rerum Naturalium," and published numerous works in support of his doctrines.

Clisson (klēs-sōn'). A town in the department of Loire-Inférieure, France, situated on the Sèvre 16 miles southeast of Nantes. It has a ruined castle. Population (1891), commune, 2,916.

Clisson, Olivier de. Born in Bretagne about 1332: died at Josselin, in Bretagne, April 24, 1407. A constable of France. He became companion in arms of Du Guesclin in 1370, and constable in 1380, and commanded the vanguard at the battle of Rosbecq. He was eventually deprived of his honors, but left a reputation for great military ability.

Clitandre ou l'innocence délivrée (klē-toṅ'dr ȫ lē-nō-sons' dā-lē-vrā'). A tragicomedy by P. Corneille, produced in 1630. The name Clitandre (who is the lover in this play) is frequently given to the lover in old French comedy.

Clitandre (klē-toṅ'dr). **1.** A man of sense and spirit who makes fun of the "pédants" in Molière's "Les femmes savantes," and loves Henriette.—**2.** The lover of Angélique in Molière's comedy "George Dandin."—**3.** In Molière's play "Le misanthrope," a delightful marquis, a lover of Célimène.—**4.** The lover of Lucinde in Molière's "L'Amour médecin." He pretends to be a doctor to cure her.

Clitheroe (klith'e-rō). A municipal and parliamentary borough in Lancashire, England, situated on the Ribble 28 miles north of Manchester. It has cotton manufactures, printworks, etc. Population (1891), 10,815.

Clitomachus (klī-tom'a-kus), originally **Hasdrubal** (has'drū-bal). [Gr. *Κλείτομαχος*.] Born before 186 B. C.: died after 111 B. C. A Carthaginian philosopher. He settled at Athens before 146, and succeeded Carneades as leader of the New Academy in 129.

Cliton (klī-tōn'). The valet of Dorante in Corneille's "Le menteur" and its sequel: a witty, intelligent rascal.

Clitophon. See *Leucippe*.

Clitor (klī'tor). [Gr. *Κλείτωρ*.] In ancient geography, a city of Arcadia, Greece, in lat. 37° 54′ N., long. 22° 7′ E.

Clitumnus (klī-tum'nus). A river of Umbria, Italy, affluent of the Tinia: the modern Clitunno. It is celebrated (especially through the descriptions of the younger Pliny) for its sanctity and beauty.

Clitus, or **Cleitus** (klī'tus) (Gr. *Κλεῖτος*), surnamed **Melas** (Gr. *Μέλας*) ('the Black'). Died at Maracanda, Sogdiana, 328 B. C. A Macedonian general, a friend of Alexander, whose life he saved at Granicus in 334, and by whom he was slain in a drunken brawl at a banquet.

Clitus. In Shakspere's "Julius Cæsar," a servant of Brutus.

Clive (kliv), Mrs. (**Caroline Meysey-Wigley**). Born at London, June 24, 1801: died (from accidental burning) at Whitfield in Herefordshire, July 13, 1873. An English writer, author of "Paul Ferroll," a sensational novel, and other stories and poems.

Clive, Catherine or **Kitty** (**Catherine Raftor**). Born in 1711: died at London, Dec. 6, 1785. An actress, the daughter of an Irish gentleman, William Raftor. After a youth of obscurity and poverty she came to the notice of Colley Cibber, who was manager of Drury Lane Theatre. He gave her a position in 1727, and by 1731 she had established a reputation as a comic actress. She retired from the stage on April 24, 1769. She was in Garrick's company from 1746. She early married George Clive, a barrister, but they separated by mutual consent. Her forte was rattling comedy and operatic farce. After her retirement from the stage she lived for many years in a house which Walpole gave her, near Strawberry Hill, and which he called Cliveden. She wrote some small dramatic sketches, only one of which, "The Rehearsal, or Boys in Petticoats," was printed (1750).

Clive, Robert, Baron Clive of Plassey. Born at Styche, Shropshire, England, Sept. 29, 1725:

committed suicide at London, Nov. 22, 1774.

An English general and statesman. He was the son of an impoverished country squire, and in 1743 was appointed a writer in the service of the East India Company at Madras. War having broken out between the French and the British in India in 1744, he applied for and obtained an ensign's commission in the company's service in that year, and in 1748 (the closing year of the war) served under Admiral Boscawen at the unsuccessful siege of Pondicherry. During a second war with the French (1751–54), he captured Arcot, which in 1751 he successfully defended against a largely superior force of French and natives under Raja Sahib. He visited England 1753–55, when he returned to India as lieutenant-governor of Fort St. David. In 1756 he commanded an expedition which set out to quell Surajah Dowlah, nawab of Bengal, to avenge the tragedy of the Black Hole at Calcutta. He defeated the nawab near Calcutta (1757), and, after a short interval of peace, inflicted upon him a decisive defeat at Plassey June 23, 1757, whereupon he deposed the nawab and elevated Mir Jaffier to the throne. He was appointed governor of Bengal in 1758; defeated the Dutch near Chinsura in 1759; and, owing to ill health, returned to England in 1760, in which year he was raised to the Irish peerage as Baron Clive of Plassey. He was governor of Bengal a second time 1765–67, when he resigned on account of the broken-down condition of his health. His official conduct subsequently became the subject of parliamentary inquiry, which resulted practically in his favor in 1773.

Cloaca Maxima (klō-ā'kä mak'si-mä). [L., 'the largest drain.'] The chief drain of ancient Rome, built by Tarquinius Priscus about 600 B. C., and still serving its purpose. The outlet on the Tiber is an arch 12 feet high with three concentric tiers of massive voussoirs, admirably fitted without cement.

Clodion (klō-dyôn'), **Claude Michel.** Born at Nancy, France, Dec. 20, 1738: died March 29, 1814. A French sculptor.

Clodius (klō'di-us). Another form of *Claudius* (which see).

Clodpate (klod'pāt), **Justice.** A coarse rustic justice in Shadwell's comedy "Epsom Wells." He is public-spirited, but a hater of London.

Cloe. See *Chloe.*

Cœlia (klē'li-ä). In Roman legend, a maiden of Rome, delivered as a hostage to Porsena 508 (?) B. C. She escaped by swimming across the Tiber.

Cœlia. (klē'li-ä), or **Cluilia, gens** (klō-il'i-ä jenz). In ancient Rome, a patrician clan or house of Alban origin, said to have derived its name from Cœlius, a companion of Æneas. According to tradition, the last king of Alba was C. Cluilius or Gœlius, who led an army against Rome in the reign of Tullus Hostilius.

Clofesho. [AS. *Clofes hō* or *hoo*, appar. 'Clof's Point.'] In early English history, the meeting-place of several ecclesiastical councils in the 8th and 9th centuries: identical perhaps with Cliff, in Kent.

Clogher (kloch'ėr). A village in Tyrone, Ireland, 52 miles southwest of Belfast. It has a cathedral, and was formerly the seat of one of the earliest Irish bishoprics.

Cloister and the Hearth, The. A historical novel by Charles Reade, published in 1861. The hero is the supposed father of Erasmus, and the scenes are laid in Holland and Italy.

Clonfert (klon-fėrt'). A town in County Galway, Ireland, 42 miles east of Galway, formerly the seat of one of the earliest Irish bishoprics.

Clonmel (klon-mel'). [Ir., 'vale of honey.'] A municipal and parliamentary borough in Counties Waterford and Tipperary, Ireland, situated on the Suir 25 miles northwest of Waterford. It is noted in connection with Sterne and Lady Blessington. Population (1891), 8,480.

Clontarf (klon-tärf'). A small eastern suburb of Dublin, Ireland. Here, April 23, 1014, Brian Boroma, king of Ireland, defeated the Danes and the rebels of Leinster.

Cloots, or **Cloots** (klōts), **Jean Baptiste,** Baron. Born at Val-de-Grace, near Cleves, Prussia, June 24, 1755: guillotined at Paris, March 24, 1794. A French revolutionary enthusiast who assumed the name "Anacharsis" and the title "orator of the human race." He was a member of the Convention in 1792. See *Anacharsis.*

Cloridano (klō-rē-dä'nō). The friend of Medoro in Ariosto's "Orlando Furioso." They venture into the field of battle to find among the heaps of slain the body of their lord.

Clorinda (klō-rin'dä). An Amazonian leader in the "Jerusalem Delivered" of Tasso. She is of acknowledged prowess in the infidel army, and is beloved by Tancred, but cares only for the glories of war. Tancred kills her unwittingly in a night attack, and gives her Christian baptism before she expires.

Cloris (klō'ris). A character in Buckingham's farce "The Rehearsal." She drowns herself because Prince Prettyman marries old Joan.

Closse (klos), **Raphael Lambert.** Born near Tours, France, about 1620: died at Montreal, Canada, Feb. 6, 1662. A French soldier in the Indian wars in Canada. He came out with Maisonneuve, governor of Montreal, in 1642, and became sergeant-major of the garrison and notary public. He was acting governor of Montreal during the absence of Maisonneuve in 1655, and was invested with the fief of St. Lambeth in 1658. He was killed in a skirmish with the Iroquois.

Closterman (klōs'tėr-män), **John** (**G. Johann Klostermann**). Born at Osnaburg, Hannover, 1656: died at London, 1713. A German portrait-painter, resident in England after 1681.

Closter-Seven (klos'tėr-sev'n), or **Kloster-Zeven** (klos'tėr-tsa'ten), **Convention of.** A compact concluded at Zeven (a village in Hannover, Prussia, 24 miles northeast of Bremen), Sept. 8, 1757, between the Duke of Cumberland and the Duc de Richelieu, the French commander. By its terms the Hanoverian army was dispersed.

Clot (klō), **Antoine Barthélemy,** known as **Clot Bey.** Born at Grenoble, France, Nov. 7, 1793: died at Marseilles, Aug. 28, 1868. A French physician, chief physician to Mehemet Ali in Egypt 1822–49. He wrote "De la peste observée en Egypte" (1840), etc.

Clotaire (klō-tär') **I.,** or **Chlothar** (chlō'tär). Born 497: died 561. King of the Franks, fourth son of Clovis I. On the death of Clovis in 511, his empire was divided among his sons, Theodoric receiving Austrasia, Clodomir Orléans, Childebert Paris, and Clotaire Soissons. The latter was, in 613, betrayed by the nobles of Burgundy into the hands of Clotaire, who put her to death, and possessed himself of her dominions, thus reuniting under his sway the empire of Clovis.

Cloten (klō'ten). In Shakspere's "Cymbeline," the queen's son by a former husband. He is rejected by Imogen. In the earlier part of the play (written later) he is a foolish and malicious braggart; but in the fourth act, which belongs to an earlier version, he is not deficient in manliness.

Clotho (klō'thō). [Gr. *Κλωθώ*, the spinner, from *κλώθειν*, spin.] In Greek mythology, that one of the three Moirai or Fates who spins the thread of life. See *Fates.*

Clotilda (klō-til'dä), Saint. G. **Chlothilde** (chlō-tē'lde). Born about 475: died at Tours, France, 545. Queen of the Franks, daughter of Chilperic, king of the Burgundians. Her father, mother, and two brothers were murdered by her uncle Gundobald, joint king of the Burgundians, by whom she was educated in the Christian faith. She married, 493, Clovis I., king of the Franks, whose conversion from paganism is said to have been accomplished chiefly through her instrumentality. The Roman Church commemorates her June 3.

Clotilda. Died 531. Daughter of St. Clotilda. She married Amalaric, king of the Visigoths.

Clotilde, Sainte. A church in Paris, in the Pointed style of the 14th century, begun in 1846. It has lofty pierced spires. The façade has three large sculptured doorways, and the whole is effective, and possesses good sculptures and paintings. The church measures 330 by 105 feet, and 85 from vault to pavement.

Cloud (klō), Saint. Clodvald or Clhodvald. Youngest son of Clodomir, the son of Clovis. He became a monk. See *Saint Cloud.*

Cloudesleie, William of. See *William.*

Clouds (kloudz). The. [L. *Nubes*, Gr. *ai Νεφέλαι.*] A famous comedy by Aristophanes. Strepsiades ('Turnecoat') sends his spendthrift son Pheidippides to the phrontistery ('thinking-shop') of Socrates, who appears as a symbol, to be trained by training in sophistic. Pheidippides refuses to go; so Strepsiades goes himself, and finds Socrates swinging in a basket observing the sun and other celestial phenomena. Here Clouds, his new deities, and undertakes to make a sophist of him and free him from the religion of his fathers. Unfortunate results of his new knowledge show Strepsiades his error, and he abandons Socrates and sets the phrontistery on fire.

Clouet (klō-ā'), **François,** commonly called **Janet.** Born at Tours about 1500: died 1571 (?). A French painter, son and pupil of Jean Clouet (1485 ?–1542 ?). He received letters of naturalization from Francis I. in 1541 when he succeeded his father as painter to the king, and he held the same office under Henry II. and Charles IX. His works include a portrait of the dauphin François at Antwerp (1520), a full-length portrait of Henry II. in the Louvre (about 1558), and a portrait of Elizabeth of Austria in the Louvre (about 1570).

Clough (kluf), **Arthur Hugh.** Born at Liverpool, Jan. 1, 1819: died at Florence, Nov. 13, 1861. An English poet and author. He went to Rugby in 1829, and was much influenced by Arnold, with whom he was a favorite. In 1837 he went to Oxford; accepted the headship of University Hall, London, in 1849; in 1852 came to America; and in 1854 was married in England to the daughter of Samuel Smith of Combe House, Surrey. In 1859 his health began to fail. Among his works are "The Bothie of Tober-na-Vuolich" (originally Tober-na-Fuosich, 1848), "Ambarvalia," in conjunction with Thomas Burbidge (1849), with other poems, etc.

Clout, Colin. See *Colin Clout.*

Clove and Orange. An inseparable pair of coxcombs in Jonson's "Every Man out of his Humour." Orange is the more humorous of the two; his small portion of pate being squeezed out, he exercises to stick him with commonplaces.

Clovelly (klō-vel'li). A village in Devonshire, England, on Barnstable Bay 16 miles southwest of Barnstable. It is noted for its picturesque appearance and the beauty of its environs.

Cloveshoo. See *Clofesho.*

Clovio (klō'vē-ō), **Giulio,** surnamed **Macedo.** Born at Grizana, in Croatia, 1498: died at Rome, 1578. An Italian miniaturist.

Clovis (klō'vis) **I.,** G. **Chlodwig** (chlōd'vig). [Lt.. *Chlovis*, a reduced form (*Ludovicus* being a fuller form) of OHG. *Chlodowig, Chlodwag, Hlodwig, G. Ludwig* (whence also F. *Louis*, E. *Lewis*).] Born about 465: died at Paris, 511. The founder of the Merovingian line of Frankish kings. He succeeded his father Childeric as king of the Salic Franks in 481, defeated Syagrius near Soissons in 486; married the Christian princess Clotilda in 493; defeated the Alamanni (not, as is wrongly stated, at Tolbiacum or Zülpich) in 496; was baptized by Remigius the same year, in fulfilment, it is said, of a vow made at this battle; defeated the Burgundians in 500; fixed his court at Paris 507; and defeated the West Goths at Voulon near Poitiers, in 507.

Clowes (klouz), **John.** Born at Manchester, England, Oct. 31, 1743: died at Leamington, England, May 29, 1831. A clergyman of the Church of England, rector of St. John's Church, Manchester, and an influential supporter of Swedenborgianism. He translated Swedenborg's treatise "On the Worship and Love of God" (1816).

Cloyne (kloin). A small town in the county of Cork, Ireland, 15 miles east of Cork. It was formerly an episcopal see, of which Bishop Berkeley was one of the incumbents.

Club, The. A body of men in the Scottish Parliament 1689–90. Its chief members were Montgomery, Ross, and Annandale.

Clugny. See *Cluny.*

Clumsy (klum'zi), **Sir Tunbelly.** A country gentleman in Vanbrugh's play "The Relapse": a coarse, unwieldy boor, the father of Miss Hoyden. He is retained in Sheridan's "Trip to Scarborough," an adaptation of "The Relapse."

Clunch (klunch). The husband of Old Madge in Peele's "Old Wives' Tale." He leads home three lost travelers, and she tells them a tale.

Cluny, or **Clugny** (klü-nē'). A town in the department of Saône-et-Loire, France, 11 miles northwest of Mâcon. It is celebrated for its Benedictine abbey, founded in the 10th century, and from which the monks of Cluny (applied in 1790 to any church, now in ruins, was once the greatest in Europe, and was surpassed among cathedrals only by the old St. Peter's, which it was larger by a few feet. It had massive and imposing Romanesque, with seven towers, double aisles, and double transepts. It was wrecked in the Revolution, and now only one south transept, with its great tower, remains, with two such chapels. Some of the other abbey buildings have been remodeled and used for other purposes. A normal school was founded here in 1865. Population (1891), communes, 4,063.

Cluny, Hôtel de. A former palace of the abbots of Cluny, situated on the Boulevard St.-Michel, Paris. It was built in the 15th century on a part of the Palais des Thermes, and became the property of the state in 1843. A museum of mediæval antiquities, called the "Musée de l'Hôtel de Cluny," was placed on exhibition in 1844.

Cluseret (klü-ze-rā'). **Gustave Paul.** Born at Paris, June 13, 1823. A French officer and communist. He served on General McClellan's staff in 1865, becoming a brigadier-general; edited the "La Nation" in New York 1864; was war minister of the Commune in Paris April 1–30, 1871; fled to England and Mexico; was condemned to death by a military tribunal in 1872; and was amnestied and returned to Paris in 1880.

Cluses (klüz). A town in the department of Haute-Savoie, France, situated on the Arve 24 miles southeast of Geneva. Population (1891), 2,126.

Clusium (klō'shium). The Roman name of Chiusi.

Clutterbuck (klut'ėr-buk). **Captain Cuthbert.** The name under which Scott assumed to edit "The Monastery," "The Abbot," and "The Fortunes of Nigel."

Cluver (klō'vėr), or **Cluverius** (klō-vē'ri-us), **Philipp.** Born at Danzic, Germany, 1580: died at Leyden, Netherlands, 1623. A noted German geographer. He wrote "Introductio in universam geographiam," etc. (1629), and other works.

Clwyd (klō'id). A small river in North Wales which flows into the Irish Sea at Rhyl, north of St. Asaph.

Clyde (klīd). A river in Scotland which is merged in the Firth of Clyde near Greenock. It forms four falls near Lanark. Length, 96 miles; navigable to Glasgow.

Clyde, Baron. See *Campbell, Colin.*

Clyde, Firth of. The estuary formed by the river Clyde below Greenock (below Glasgow according to some) and by Loch Long. It enters the Irish sea between the Mull of Kintyre and Kirkcolm Point. It has many watering-places and ship-building yards on its banks, and contains the islands of Bute, Arran, etc. Its greatest width is 37 miles.

Clymene (klim'e-nē). [Gr. *Κλυμένη.*] **1.** In Greek mythology, a daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, wife of Iapetus, and mother of Atlas and Prometheus.—**2.** Planetoid 104.

Clymer (klī'mėr), **George.** Born at Philadelphia, 1739; died at Morrisville, Bucks County, Pa., Jan. 23, 1813. An American politician. He was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and a member of the Constitutional Convention 1787.

Clym of the Clough. See *Cloudesley.*

Clytemnestra, or **Clytæmnestra** (klit-em-nes'trä). [Gr. *Κλυταιμνήστρα.*] In Greek legend, the daughter of Tyndareus and Leda, and wife of Agamemnon. She was seduced by Ægisthus during the absence of her husband as leader of the expedition against Troy. According to the version of the legend most commonly adopted in the tragic poets, she slew her husband in the bath on his return from Troy, partly to avoid the consequences of her adultery and partly from jealousy of Cassandra, daughter of Priam, whom at the taking of Troy Agamemnon had received as his prize, and by whom he had two sons. She and her paramour were in turn put to death by her son Orestes.

Clytie (klish'i-ē), or **Clytia** (klish'i-ä). [Gr. *Κλυτίη.*] In classical mythology, a nymph beloved by Apollo, and metamorphosed into a heliotrope.

Cnidus (nī'dus). [Gr. *Κνίδος.*] An ancient city of Caria, Asia Minor, situated on the coast in lat. 36° 40′ N., long. 27° 20′ E. It was settled by the Lacedæmonians, and was a seat of worship of Aphrodite. Its site is, according to some ruins, those of an ancient theater. The caves is 400 feet in diameter, with 36 tiers of seats divided by 2 precinctions, and survives almost perfect. There are considerable remains of the stage structure. Near here, in 394 B. C., the Athenians under Conon defeated the Lacedæmonians.

Cnosus, or **Gnosus** (nō'sus), later **Cnossus,** or **Gnossus** (nos'us). [Gr. *Κνωσός, Γνωσός.*] The ancient capital of Crete, in lat. 35° 20′ N., long. 25° 9′ E., celebrated in the legends of Zeus, Minos, Dædalus, and others: the modern Makro Teikho.

Cnut (knōt). See *Canute.*

Coahuila (kō-ä-wē'lä), or **Coahuila de Laragoza** (dā lä-rä-gō'thä). A state in northern Mexico, lying between Texas on the north, Tamaulipas, and Nuevo Leon on the east, San Luis Potosi and Zacatecas on the south, and Chihuahua and Durango on the west. Capital, Saltillo. Area, 60,504 square miles. Population (1892), 177,793.

Coahuiltecan (kō-ä-wēl'tä-kan), or **Tejano** (tä-Hä'nō). A linguistic stock of North American Indians. It occupied the valley of the lower Rio Grande in Texas, and Coahuila (whence its name was named), Nuevo Leon, and Tamaulipas in Mexico. It formerly comprised about 25 tribes, but all are extinct save the Comecrudo, Cotoname, and Pakawa. These are represented by a score or more individuals, mainly Comecrudo, only a few of whom speak their native tongue.

Coalbrookdale (kōl'brūk-dāl). A coal- and iron-producing region in Shropshire, England, near the Severn.

Coalitions against France, during the Napoleonic period. These coalitions were the following: The first (1793–97) consisted of England and all the Continental powers except Sweden and Denmark. Bonaparte won the battles of Millesimo, Mondovi, Lodi, Arcole, etc., and dictated the peace of Campo-Formio, Oct. 17, 1797. The second (1799–1801) consisted of Russia, Austria, England, Portugal, Naples, and Turkey. Bonaparte won the battles of Montebello and Marengo, and Moreau those of Hochstadt, Hohenlinden, and Traun. Peace was concluded at Luneville Feb. 9, 1801. The third (1805) consisted of England, Austria, Russia, and Sweden against France and Spain. Napoleon won the battle of Austerlitz, and dictated the peace of Pressburg Dec. 26, 1805. The fourth (1806–1807) consisted of Prussia, Russia, England, and Saxony. Napoleon won the battles of Jena and Auerstädt, Eylau, and Friedland, and dictated the peace of Tilsit, July, 1807. The fifth (1809) consisted of Austria and England, which latter country furnished a subsidy of 100,000,000 francs. Napoleon was defeated at the battle of Aspern and Essling, gained the victory of Wagram, and dictated the peace of Vienna, Oct. 14, 1809. The sixth (1813–15) consisted of Russia, Sweden, Austria, England, and Prussia. Napoleon lost the decisive battles of Leipsic and Waterloo.

Coan (kō'an), **Titus.** Born at Killingworth, Conn., Feb. 1, 1801; died at Hilo, Hawaii, Dec. 1, 1882. An American missionary in Hawaii 1835–82.

Coanaco (kō-ä-nä'kō), or **Coanacatzín** (kō-ä-nä-kät-sēn'). Born about 1495; died after 1521. An Aztec chief, son of Nezahualpilli, lord of Tezcuco, and brother of Cacama, who was seized by Cortés in 1520. Cortés put another brother, Cuicuitzca, in Cacama's place, but Coanaco claimed the chieftainship of Tezcuco, and after the *noche triste* he was upheld by the Mexican sovereigns. He seized and massacred a body of Spaniards who were passing through Tezcuzan territory, but on the approach of Cortés (Dec., 1520) he fled to Mexico, where he assisted in the defense. He was captured with Guatemotzin, Aug. 13, 1521.

Coanza (kō-än'zä), or **Quanza** (kwän'zä). A river in western Africa which flows into the Atlantic Ocean in lat. 9° 15′ S. Length, about 600 miles.

Coari, or **Coary** (kō-ä'rē). A southern branch of the Amazon in Brazil, which joins the main stream about long. 63° 50′ W. Length unknown, but probably over 400 miles.

Coast Range (kōst rānj), or **Coast Mountains** (kōst moun'tanz). **1.** A series of mountain-chains extending nearly through the western part of California, nearly parallel with the Pacific Ocean. Width, 30–40 miles. The highest peak is Mount San Bernardino, 11,600 ft.—**2.** A range of low mountains in northwestern Oregon, parallel with the Pacific Ocean.—**3.** The mountains of southeastern Brazil, bordering on the Atlantic (Pg. Serro do Mar).

Coatbridge (kōt'brij). A town in Lanarkshire, Scotland, 9 miles east of Glasgow. Its leading industry is iron manufacture. Population, (1891), 29,996.

Coatlan. See *Coatlicue.*

Coatlicue (kō-ä-tlē'kwe), **Cohuatlicue,** or **Coatlantona.** ['Serpent petticoat.'] In Mexican (Nahuatl) mythology, the mother of Huitzilopochtli. She was a woman of Tulla who, seeing a feathery white ball float down from the sky, hid it in her bosom; shortly after she gave birth to the war-god, fully grown and armed, who attacked the enemies of his mother. According to another legend, Coatlicue was the wife of Mixcoatl. The garden-dealers of Mexico annually made offerings of the early spring flowers to this goddess, or to another of the same name. Also written *Coatlycue, Coatlynes, Coatlan, Coatlantonan,* etc.

Coatzacoalcos (kō-ät-sä-kō-äl'kōs), or **Goatzacoalcos** (gō-ät-sä-kō-äl'kōs). A river in the isthmus of Tehuantepec, Mexico, which flows into the Gulf of Mexico in lat. 18° 8′ N., long. 94° 20′ W. Length, about 150 miles.

Cob (kob), **Oliver.** An illiterate water-carrier in Ben Jonson's play "Every Man in his Humour." Before water from the New River was brought into London the city was chiefly supplied from conduits, generally erected by rich citizens. Water was carried from these by men called "tankard-bearers," and sold. Cob was one of these, and gave a sort of notoriety to his trade from his position in Jonson's play.

Coban (kō-bän'). The capital of the department of Alta Verapaz, Guatemala, in lat. 15° 45′ N., long. 90° 30′ W. Population (1889), 18,000.

Cobb (kob), **Howell.** Born at Cherry Hill, Ga., Sept. 7, 1815; died at New York, Oct. 9, 1868. An American politician. He was member of Congress from Georgia 1843–51 and 1855–57, governor of Georgia 1851–53, secretary of the treasury 1857–60, and president of the Confederate Congress 1861–62.

Cobb, James. Born in 1756; died in 1818. An English playwright, author of numerous comedies, opera, etc.

Cobb, Sylvanus. Born at Norway, Maine, July, 1799; died at East Boston, Mass., Oct. 31, 1866. An American Universalist clergyman and writer. He became in 1838 editor of the "Christian Freeman," which position he occupied upward of twenty years. Author of "The New Testament, with Explanatory Notes" (1864), etc.

Cobb, Sylvanus, Jr. Born at Waterville, Maine, 1823; died at Hyde Park, Mass., July 20, 1887. An American miscellaneous writer, son of Sylvanus Cobb. He wrote "The King's Talisman" (1858), "The Patriot Cruiser" (1859), "Ben Hamed" (1864), etc.

Cobbe (kob), **Frances Power.** Born at Dublin, Dec. 4, 1822. An English author and philanthropist. She has written "An Essay on Intuitive Morals" (1855–57), "Broken Lights" (1864), "Darwinism in Morals, and Other Essays" (1872), "The Hopes of the Human Race" (1874), "The Moral Aspects of Vivisection" (1875), "The Duties of Women" (1880), "The Scientific Spirit of the Age" (1888), etc.

Cobbett (kob'et), **William.** Born at Farnham, Surrey, England, March 9, 1762: died near Farnham, June 18, 1835. A noted English political writer. He was the son of a peasant, obtained a meager education, enlisted in the army about 1783, obtained his discharge about 1791, and in 1792 emigrated to America. From 1797 to 1799 he published at Philadelphia "Porcupine's Gazette," a Federalist daily newspaper. He returned to England in 1800. In January, 1802, he began at London the publication of "Cobbett's Weekly Political Register," which, with trifling interruptions, was continued until his death; and in 1803 began to publish the "Parliamentary Debates," which in 1812 passed into the hands of Luke Hansard. He at first supported the government, but about 1804 joined the opposition, with the result that he was several times fined for libel, and in 1810 sentenced to imprisonment for two years. He was elected to Parliament as member for Oldham in 1832, and again in 1834. Author of "Porcupine's Works" (1801–02), "A Grammar of the English Language" (1818), a grammar and a dictionary of the French language, "Cottage Economy" (1821), "The Emigrant's Guide" (1828), "Advice to Young Men and, incidentally, to Young Women" (1830), etc.

Cobbler of Preston, The. A musical farce by Charles Johnson, founded on the adventures of Christopher Sly in Shakspere's "Taming of the Shrew." It was first acted in 1716, and altered and produced with music in 1817. Another was produced by Christopher Bullock of the same time.

Cobbold (kob'ōld), **Thomas Spencer.** Born at Ipswich, England, in 1828: died at London, March 20, 1886. An English naturalist, noted especially for his studies of worms parasitic on man and animals. He was appointed lecturer on botany at St. Mary's Hospital, London, 1857; on zoology at the Middlesex Hospital, 1861; and on geology at the British Museum, 1868. In 1873 he became professor of botany, and later of helminthology, at the Royal Veterinary College.

Cobden (kob'den), **Richard.** Born at Heyshott, near Midhurst, Sussex, England, June 3, 1804: died at London, April 2, 1865. An English statesman and political economist, especially noted as an advocate of free trade and of peace, and as the chief supporter of the Anti-Corn-Law League 1838–46. He began, in partnership with others, the business of calico-printing in 1831; visited the United States in 1854; reentered Parliament in 1859; and negotiated an important commercial treaty between England and France 1859–60. During the Civil War in the United States he was a supporter of the cause of the North. His "Political Writings" were published in 1867. His "Speeches on Questions of Public Policy" (ed. Bright and Rogers) in 1870.

Cobden Club. An association for the promulgation of free-trade doctrines, founded in London in 1866.

Cobham (kob'am), **Eleanor.** Died 1443 (?). The second wife of Humphrey, duke of Gloucester. She had dealings with Roger Bolingbroke, who professed the black art, and was tried for a conspiracy to kill the king by magic, that her husband might have the crown. She was imprisoned for life, and her penance-latte the streets for three days bareheaded with a burning taper in her hand. She was afterward imprisoned in Chester Castle, Kenilworth, and the Isle of Man, and is said to have remained in Peel Castle till her death. She is referred to in Shakspere's 2 Henry VI. ii. 3.

Cobham, Lord. See *Brooke, Henry,* and *Oldcastle, Sir John.*

Cobi (kō'bē). See *Gobi.*

Cobija (kō-bē'hä), or **Porto Lamar** (pwer'tō lä-mär'). A seaport on the Pacific Ocean, in lat. 22° 34′ S., long. 70° 17′ W. It was formerly the capital of the Bolivian province of Antofagasta, but has been held by Chile since 1871.

Coblenz, or **Koblenz,** or **Coblentz** (kō'blents). [Lat. *Confluentes,* prop. 'confluence,' in the junction here of the Rhine and Moselle.] The capital of the Rhine Province, Prussia, situated on the west bank of the Rhine, at its junction with the Moselle, in lat. 50° 22′ N., long. 7° 35′ E. It has an important trade in wine, manufactures, and champagne. It is a strong fortress, and contains the Church of St. Castor, a palace, and several fine promenades and bridges. It was a Roman station, and later a fort, and suffered in the Thirty Years' War and in the wars of Louis XIV. For a few years it was the residence of the Elector of Treves, before its occupation by the French in 1794. It became a rendezvous of the French émigrés in 1792, and was granted to Prussia in 1815. Population (1890), commune, 32,604.

Cobourg, or **Coburg** (kō'bėrg). A lake port in Northumberland County, Ontario, Canada, situated on Lake Ontario 65 miles east-northeast of Toronto. It is the seat of Victoria College (Wesleyan). Population (1891), 4,829.

Coburg (kō'bōrg), G. **Koburg** (kō'bōrg). [F. *Cobourg.*] **1.** A duchy of Germany, now forming with Gotha the state of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.—**2.** A city in the duchy, and alternately with Gotha its capital, situated in the valley of the Itz, in lat. 50° 15′ N., long. 10° 58′ E. It is noted for its old castle (at one time the residence of Luther), and the palace of Ehrenburg. Population (1890), 17,106.

Coburg, or **Saxe-Coburg** (säks-kō'bōrg), **Prince of (Friedrich Josias).** Born 1737: died Feb., 1815. An Austrian general. He commanded against the Turks in 1789, and against the French 1793–94, was victorious at Neerwinden in 1793, and was defeated at Fleurus 1794.

Coburg Peninsula. A peninsula in the northern part of Australia, west of the Gulf of Carpentaria.

Cobweb (kob'web). A fairy in Shakspere's "Midsummer Night's Dream."

Cocadrille (kō'ka-dril). [One of the early forms of *crocodile.*] A fabulous monster found in the island of Silha, according to Sir John Mandeville. He describes it as having four feet and short thighs, and great nails like talons.

Cocaigne, The Land of. See *Cockaigne*.

Cocamas (kō-kä´mas). An Indian tribe of eastern Peru. They live mainly on the southern side of the Amazon, near the frontiers of Brazil. By language and customs they appear to be of the great Tupi race, probably with some admixture of other tribes. They are agricultural, have long been on friendly terms with the whites, and are rapidly becoming amalgamated with the semi-civilized country population.

Cocanada (kō-kä-nä´dä). A seaport in the Godavery district, Madras, British India, in lat. 17° 1′ N., long. 82° 17′ E.

Cocceians (kok-sē´anz). The followers of John Cocceius or Koch (1603–69), professor of theology at Leyden, Holland, who founded the so-called "Federal" school of theology. He believed that the whole history of the Christian church to all time was predicted in the Old Testament, and so opposed the Voetians. See *Voetians*.

Cocceius (kok-tsā´yōs), **Johannes** (originally **Koch** or **Koken**). Born at Bremen, Aug. 9, 1603; died at Leyden, Netherlands, Nov. 5, 1669. A Dutch Hebraist and theologian. He became professor of biblical philology at the Academy of Bremen in 1629, professor at the University of Franeker in 1636, and professor of dogmatics at Leyden in 1650. He wrote "Lexicon et Commentarius omnia Heb. et Chald. Vet. Test." (1669), "Summa doctrinæ" (1648), etc.

With all its defects, the Federal theology of Cocceius is the most important attempt, in the older Protestant theology, to do justice to the historical development of revelation. *W. R. Smith*, Prophets of Israel, p. 375.

Coccia (kot´chiä). **Carlo.** Born at Naples, April 14, 1789: died at Novara, Italy, April 13, 1873. An Italian composer of operas, cantatas, and masses. He visited London in 1820, where he was an operatic conductor and also professor of composition at the Royal Academy, returning to Italy in 1828. He again visited England in 1835.

Cochabamba (kō-chä-bäm´bä). **1.** A central department of Bolivia. Area, 21,417 square miles. Population, 196,766.—**2.** The capital of this department, in lat. 17° 25′ S., long. 65° 47′ W. Population, 20,000.

Cochem (kō´chem). A town in the Rhine Province, Prussia, situated on the Moselle 25 miles southwest of Coblenz. It has a castle.

Cocherel (kosh-rel´). A hamlet 12 miles east of Évreux, France. Here in 1364 the French under Bertrand du Guesclin defeated the forces of England and Navarre.

Cochet (kō-shā´). **Jean Benoît Désiré.** Born at Sanvic, near Havre, France, March 7, 1812: died at Rouen, France, June 1, 1875. A French archæologist, best known from his explorations in Normandy.

Cochimi (kō-chi-mē´). A tribe of North American Indians. They inhabited a region in Lower California from 26° to about 31° N. lat. See *Yuman*.

Cochin (kō-shan´), **Charles Nicolas.** Born at Paris, Feb. 22, 1715: died at Paris, April 29, 1790. A French engraver and art critic. He wrote "Voyage d'Italie" (1758), etc.

Cochin, Pierre Suzanne Augustin. Born at Paris, Dec. 12, 1823: died at Versailles, France, March 15, 1872. A French publicist and economist.

Cochin (kō-chēn´ or kō´chin). **1.** A feudatory state under the protection of Madras, British India, situated about lat. 10° 30′ N., long. 76° 30′ E. Area, 1,362 square miles. Population (1891), 722,906.—**2.** A seaport in the Malabar district, Madras, British India, in lat. 9° 58′ N., long. 76° 14′ E. It was settled by the Portuguese in 1503, and was held by the Dutch from 1663 to 1796.

Cochin China (kō´chin chī´nä). A name sometimes used vaguely as nearly identical with Annam, properly restricted to the eastern or maritime part of Annam.

Cochin China, French or **Lower.** A French colony lying between Cambodia and Annam on the north, the China Sea on the southeast, and the Gulf of Siam on the west. It includes the delta of the Mekong. It was ceded to France in 1862 (province of Vinh-Long 1883). Its chief product is rice. Capital, Saigon. Area, 23,082 square miles. Population (1890), 3,034,453.

Cochitemi. See *Cochiti*.

Cochiti (kō-chē-tē´). A tribe of North American Indians inhabiting a pueblo of the same name on the west bank of the Rio Grande, 27 miles southwest of Santa Fé, New Mexico. The inhabitants formerly successively occupied the Potrero de las Vacas, the Potrero San Miguel, the now ruined pueblo of Cuapa, and the Potrero Viejo. Number, 268. Cochiti is the aboriginal name of the pueblo. The tribe has also been called *Cochitemi*, *Cochitino*. See *Keresan*.

Cochitino. See *Cochiti*.

Cochituate (kō-chit´ū-āt). **Lake.** A small lake in Middlesex County, Massachusetts, 17 miles west of Boston. It is one of the sources of Boston's water-supply.

Cochlæus (kō-klē´us), **Johannes (Dobenek).** Born at Wendelstein, near Nuremberg, 1479: died at Breslau, Jan. 10, 1552. A German Roman Catholic theologian and controversialist. He became secretary to Duke George of Saxony in 1528, and canon at Breslau in 1539. He was associated at the diet of Augsburg (1530) with Eck, Faber, and Wimpina in the composition of the Refutation of the Augsburg Confession; and, on the death of Eck, was regarded as the leading opponent of the Reformation.

Cochrane (kok´ran), **John Dundas.** Born 1780: died at Valencia, Venezuela, Aug. 12, 1825. A British traveler in Russia and Siberia 1820–23. He wrote a "Narrative of a Pedestrian Journey through Russia and Siberian Tartary," 1824).

Cochrane, Thomas. Born at Annsfield, in Lanarkshire, Dec. 14, 1775: died at Kensington, England, Oct. 31, 1860. A British nobleman (tenth Earl of Dundonald) and British naval commander. He was appointed vice-admiral Nov. 23, 1841, admiral March 21, 1851, and rear-admiral of the United Kingdom Oct. 23, 1854. On May 6, 1809, in the Aquidy, a small and poorly armed vessel with 54 men, he captured the Spanish frigate Elgamo of 600 tons and 340 men. He entered Parliament in 1806. On April 11, 1809, he attacked a French fleet in Aix Roads, and destroyed four of the enemy's vessels. In Feb., 1814, Cochrane was accused of complicity in originating a fraudulent report of Napoleon's death for speculative purposes, and, though he claimed to have merely incurred the suspicion for a year, fined, and expelled from the navy and from the House of Commons. His constituents stood by him, and at once reelected him again to Parliament. He accepted an invitation to organize the infant navy of Chile; he reached Valparaiso Nov., 1818. During the subsequent campaign, with only one frigate and a few old vessels, he managed to neutralize the powerful Spanish squadron; took Valdivia in Jan., 1820; transported San Martin's army to Peru; blockaded Callao, and performed the feat of cutting out a Spanish frigate from under the guns of the castle (Nov. 5, 1820), and contributed greatly to the capture of Lima. Owing to quarrels with San Martin and the Chilian authorities, he resigned his command in 1822. In 1823 he entered the Brazilian navy: during this time he recovered Bahia and Maranhão from the Portuguese. Accused of participation, he resigned in 1825. In 1827 he took command of the Greek navy, but accomplished nothing. In 1832 he was virtually exonerated from the charges on which he had been imprisoned in 1814, and was restored to the Order of the Bath and to his rank in the British navy.

Cochut (kō-shü´), **André.** Born at Paris, 1812: died there, Jan. 18, 1890. A French publicist.

Cock, The. A famous tavern in Fleet street, London, opposite the Temple. It still retains decorations of the time of the early part of the 17th century. Tennyson has immortalized it in his "Will Waterproof's Lyrical Monologue."

Cock and the Fox, The. A version of Chaucer's "Nun's Priest's Tale," by Dryden.

Cockaigne, Cocagne (ko-kān´). [Also *Cockayne*, *etc.*, in various archaic forms, after ME. *cokaygne*, *cokaygne*, *cockaigne*, *cokaigne*, *cocaygne*, etc., from OF. *cocaigne*, *cokaigne*, *cupaigne*, *cocaigne*, *quoquaigne*, F. *cocagne* (= Sp. *cucaña*, = Pg. *cucanha* = It. *cucagna*, *cucagnà*, now *cuccagna*), profit, advantage, abundance, a time of abundance; *pays de cocaigne*, Land of Cockaigne; It. "*Cocagna*, as we say, Lubberland"; "*cocagne*, the epicures or gluttons home, the land of all delights: so taken in derision" — Florio); ML. *Cocaccia*, an imaginary country of luxury and idleness; prob. lit. 'Cake-land.' Usually associated with *cockney*, but there is no original connection.] A fabled land of perfect happiness and luxury, intended to rival the stories of the mythical Avalon, an isle in the west, prevalent in medieval times, where houses were built of good things to eat, streets went slowly down the streets, turning themselves and inviting the passers-by to eat them; buttered larks fell in profusion; the shingles of the houses were of pastry, and the rivers ran wine. The English poets of the 16th century called it Lubberland.

Cockburn (kō´bėrn), Sir **Alexander James Edmund.** Born Dec. 24, 1802: died at London, Nov. 21, 1880. A noted British jurist of Scotch descent, lord chief justice of England. He was graduated at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, where he became a fellow in 1823; entered Parliament as a Liberal in 1847; was attorney-general 1851–Feb., 1852, and again Dec., 1852–Nov., 1856; and became chief justice of the Common Pleas in 1856, and lord chief justice of England June 24, 1859. As the representative of the British government at the Alabama arbitration at Geneva, he dissented from the award, holding that in the case of the Florida and that of the Shenandoah the responsibility of his government had not been proved.

Cockburn, Mrs. (**Alicia,** or **Alison, Rutherford**). Born at Fairnalee, Selkirkshire, about 1712: died at Edinburgh, Nov. 22, 1794. A Scottish lyric poet, author of "The Flowers of the Forest." ("I've Seen the Smiling of Fortune Begnilling"), and other songs.

Cockburn, Mrs. (**Catherine Trotter**). Born at London, Aug. 16, 1679: died May 11, 1749. An English dramatist and philosophical writer, wife (1708) of Patrick Cockburn, a clergyman. She wrote "Agnes de Castro" (acted 1696), "Fatal Friendship" (acted 1698), "Love at a Loss," a comedy (1700), and "Revolutions of Sweden" (acted 1706). In 1702 she published an anonymous defense of Locke's philosophizing against the charge of materialism, and later advocated the ethical views of Clarke.

Cockburn, Sir **George.** Born at London, April 22, 1772: died at Leamington, England, Aug. 19, 1853. An English admiral. He served at the reduction of Martinique in 1809, and assisted at the capture of Washington in 1814.

Cockburn, Henry Thomas, Lord. Born at Edinburgh (?), Oct. 26, 1779: died at Bonaly, near Edinburgh, April 26, 1854. A Scottish jurist, appointed a judge of the Court of Session in 1834, and a lord of judiciary in 1837. His autobiography ("Memorials of his Time") was published in 1856.

Cocker (kok´ėr), **Edward.** Born probably in Northamptonshire, England, 1631: died 1675. An English engraver and teacher of writing and arithmetic, and collector of manuscripts. He was the author of various works on calligraphy, arithmetic (a "Tutor to Arithmetic," "Cocker's Arithmetic," etc.), and algebra ("Algebra," 1669). "Arithmetic," edited by John Hawkins (1678), etc., etc. The supposition that the famous arithmetic is a forgery by Hawkins has been abandoned.

Cockeram (kok´ram), **Henry.** Flourished about the middle of the 17th century. An English scholar (of whose life nothing is known), author of the first published dictionary of the English language. The book is entitled "The English Dictionarie, or a New Interpreter of Hard English Words" (1623; 2d ed. 1626; 12th ed., revised and enlarged by author's hand, 1670).

Cockerell (kok´ėr-el), **Charles Robert.** Born at London, April 28, 1788: died at London, Sept. 17, 1863. A noted English architect. He became architect of the Bank of England in 1833, and was professor of architecture in the Royal Academy 1840–57. He completed the Hanover Chapel in Regent street in 1825, built the Taylor Buildings at Oxford 1841–42, and designed numerous other public and private buildings. Author of "Ancient Sculptures in Lincoln Cathedral" (1848), "Iconography of the West Front of Wells Cathedral" (1851), "A Descriptive Account of the Sculptures of the West Front of Wells Cathedral" (1862), etc.

Cockermouth (kok´ėr-mouth). A town and parliamentary borough in Cumberland, England, situated at the confluence of the Cocker and Derwent, 25 miles southwest of Carlisle. It was the birthplace of Wordsworth. Population (1891), 5,894.

Cock Lane Ghost. A noted imposture perpetrated in 1762 in Cock Lane, Smithfield, London, by a man named Parsons and his daughter (eleven years old). Knockings and other strange noises were heard, and a "luminous lady," supposed to be the ghost of a Mrs. Kent, was seen. Dr. Johnson, among others, visited the house, and was maliciously attacked for his credulity by Churchill in his long poem "The Ghost." Parsons was pilloried.

Cockledemoy (kok'l-dē-moi). An adroit and amusing trickster in Marston's play "The Dutch Courtezan."

Cockloft (kok´lôft), **Pindar.** The pseudonym of William Irving in "Salmagundi."

Cockney School, The. A name derisively given by some English critics to a set of writers including Hazlitt, Shelley, Keats, Leigh Hunt, and others. Leigh Hunt was the shining light of this coterie.

Cockpit (kok´pit), **The. 1.** A London theater which stood in a narrow court, called Pitt Place, formerly Cockpit alley, running out of Drury Lane. It was erected about 1615, but pulled down by a mob in 1617. A second theater was built here, called the Phœnix. This again gave place to the Drury Lane Theatre.

2. See the extract.

The Master of the Rolls was at that time the presiding Judge of Appeal at the Privy Council, which was commonly spoken of as "the Cockpit," because it sat on the site of the old Cockpit at Whitehall.

Greville, Memoirs, II. 70, note.

Cockwood (kok´wud), **Lady.** In Etherege's comedy "She Would if She Could," a female Tartufe who hides a disgraceful intrigue under a great pretense of religious devotion.

Cocles (kō´kiez). **Horatius.** A Roman legendary hero who with Spurius Lartius and Titus Herminius defended the Sublician bridge at Rome against the entire Etruscan army under Lars Porsena (508? B. C.).

Coco (kō´kō). A tribe of North American Indians. See *Attacapan*.

Cocoa-tree Club. A noted London club which was the Tory Cocoa-tree Chocolate-house of Queen Anne's reign, at 64 St. James street. It was converted into a gaming-house and a club, probably before 1746, when the house was the headquarters of the Jacobite party, and the resort of the wits of the time. *Timbs.*

Coco-Maricopas. See *Maricopas.*

Cocopa (kō′kō-pä). [Pl., also *Cocopas.*] A tribe of North American Indians. They live in Lower California from the mouth of the Colorado River to near the Gila. See *Yuman.*

Cocos. See *Keeling Islands.*

Cocospera (kō-kō-spā′rä). [Probably a name from the Opata language of Sonora.] A peak in Sonora, Mexico, forming a part of one of the western ramifications of the Sierra Madre.

Cocu Imaginaire, Le. See *Sganarelle.*

Cocytus (kō-sī′tus). [Gr. Κωκυτός, from κωκυτός, wailing.] **1.** A river in Epirus, a tributary of the Acheron: the modern Vuvos. — **2.** In classical mythology, a river of Hades, a tributary of the Acheron.

Codazzi (kō-dät′sē). **Agustin.** Born at Lugo, near Ferrara, Italy, 1792; died in Colombia, 1859. An engineer and geographer in the northern part of South America. He published at Paris in 1841 "Resumen de la Geografía de Venezuela."

Coddington (kod′ing-tun). **William.** Born in Lincolnshire, England, 1601: died in Rhode Island, Nov. 1, 1678. An English colonist in America, one of the founders of the colony of Rhode Island in 1638, and its governor 1640–47 and 1674–75.

Code Frédéric (kōd frā-dā-rēk′). A codification of the laws of Prussia made by Frederick the Great in 1751.

Code Napoléon (kōd nä-pō-lā-ôn′). A compilation of the laws of France made under the auspices of Napoleon Bonaparte, first consul and emperor, promulgated 1804–10. It is founded on the civil law, and has been largely copied in other countries where the civil law prevails.

Code Noir (kōd nwär). [F., 'black code.'] An edict of Louis XIV. of France in 1685, regulating the West Indian colonies and the condition and treatment of negro slaves and freed negroes.

Code of 1650. A compilation of the early laws of New Haven colony: called also *Ludlow's Code*, after the governor of that name who held office when it was adopted.

Code of Justinian, Theodosius. See *Justinian, Theodosius.*

Codlin (kod′lin), **Tom.** A cynical exhibitor of a Punch-and-Judy show, in Charles Dickens's "Old Curiosity Shop."

Codogno (kō-dō′nyō). A town in the province of Milan, Italy, 32 miles southeast of Milan. It is the chief market for Parmesan cheese. Population, 9,000.

Codrington (kod′ring-tun), Sir **Edward.** Born April 27, 1770: died at London, April 28, 1851. A noted English admiral. He took part in the battle of Trafalgar, Oct. 21, 1805, as commander of the Orion: was with Cochrane in Chesapeake Bay and at New Orleans in 1814; became vice-admiral 1821, and admiral of the blue 1837; and commanded the allied fleet at Navarino Oct. 20, 1827.

Codrington, Sir **Henry John.** Born 1808: died Aug. 4, 1877. A British admiral, third son of Admiral Sir Edward Codrington. He took part, as commander of the Talbot, in the bombardment of Acre, Nov. 4, 1840; became a rear-admiral in 1857; was admiral superintendent at Malta 1858–62; and was appointed admiral in 1867, and admiral of the fleet 1877.

Codrington, Sir **William John.** Born Nov. 26, 1804: died at Heckfield, Hampshire, Aug. 4, 1884. A British general, second son of Admiral Sir Edward Codrington. He served in the Crimean war, commanding a brigade at the battle of the Alma, and a division at Inkerman, and succeeded Sir James Simpson as commander-in-chief in the Crimea, Nov. 11, 1855, returning to England in 1856, when he was appointed lieutenant-general. He entered Parliament in 1857, and was governor of Gibraltar 1859–65.

Codrus (kō′drus). [Gr. Κόδρος.] The last king of Athens: reigned (according to tradition) about 1068 B. C.

Cody (kō′di), **William Frederick.** Born in Scott County, Iowa, Feb. 26, 1845. A government scout. He became known as "Buffalo Bill" from the fact that he contracted with the Kansas Pacific Railway to supply its laborers with buffalo meat: in eighteen months he killed 4,280 buffaloes. In 1872 he was elected a member of the Nebraska legislature. In 1883 he organized the "Wild West," an exhibition of life on the frontier.

Coehoorn (kō′hōrn), or **Cohorn** (kō′horn), **Menno van.** Born near Leeuwarden, Friesland, 1641: died at The Hague, Netherlands, March 17, 1704. A Dutch military engineer, called the Dutch Vauhorn, inventor of the coehoorn 1674. He wrote "Nieuwe Vestingbouw" ("New Fortification," 1685).

Coel. See *Cole, King.*

Cœlebs (sē′lebz) **in Search of a Wife.** A novel by Hannah More, published in 1809. The name is often applied to any bachelor desirous of marrying.

Cœlestin. See *Celestine.*

Cœlestius (sē-les′tius). A collaborator of Pelagius: a native of Ireland (Bretagne?). He was condemned as a heretic by a council at Carthage in 412, but was acquitted by Pope Zosimus in 417. He is said to have been ordained presbyter at Ephesus some time between 412 and 417.

Cœle-Syria, or **Cele-Syria** (sē′lē-sir′i-ä). [Gr. Κοίλη Συρία, Hollow Syria.] A valley in Syria, lying between the Libanus and the Anti-Libanus, and watered by the Leontes and the Orontes.

Coelho (kō-äl′yō), **Duarte de Albuquerque,** Count of Pernambuco and Marquis of Basto. Born at Lisbon, Dec. 22, 1591: died at Madrid, Sept. 24, 1658. The eldest son of Jorge de Albuquerque Coelho. In 1627 he was made governor of Pernambuco, a position which he had, by feudal law, inherited from his father. He was driven out by the Dutch invasion of 1630, and in 1639 went to Spain, residing at Madrid, where he published his "Memorias diarias de la guerra del Brazil" in 1654.

Coelho, Gonçalo. A Portuguese navigator who, in 1488, commanded a ship on the coast of Mozambique. It has been supposed that he had charge of the expedition of 1501 to explore the coast of Brazil, but of this there is no proof. It seems certain, however, that he commanded the six caravels which left Lisbon June 10, 1503, to seek a route to the Moluccas around the southern end of Brazil, then supposed to be an island. One of his ships was wrecked; the others, one of them having Amerigo Vespucci for commander or pilot, separated from Coelho and returned to Lisbon in June, 1504. Coelho himself explored as far, at least, as Rio de Janeiro, and only returned in 1506. Nothing further is known of him.

Coelho, Jorge de Albuquerque. Born at Olinda, Pernambuco, April 29, 1530: died, probably at Lisbon, some time after 1596. A Portuguese soldier, second son of Duarte Coelho Pereira. From 1558 to 1565 he was commander of the Portuguese forces in Pernambuco, under his brother, the second donatário. He was captured by French corsairs in 1565 and captured by the Moors in Africa at the disastrous battle of Alcacer-Quivir (Aug. 4, 1578); and on the death of his brother inherited the captaincy of Pernambuco.

Coelho de Albuquerque (kō-el′yō de äl-bū-kär′ke), **Duarte.** Born at Olinda, Pernambuco, 1537: died in Fez, Africa, about 1579. The eldest son of Duarte Coelho Pereira. He inherited the captaincy of Pernambuco in 1554, and governed it personally from 1558 to 1577. Returning to Portugal, he followed Don Sebastian to Africa, was taken prisoner by the Moors, and died in captivity.

Coelho Pereira, Duarte. Born about 1485: died at Olinda, Pernambuco, Aug. 7, 1554. A Portuguese soldier. He was the first to reach Cochin China, and was sent as an ambassador to Siam and China. In 1539 he was sent to the coast of Brazil, where he destroyed a French trading establishment. In April, 1534, he colonized Don Sebastião's grant to him and his heirs in perpetuity, and he speedily made it the most flourishing colony in Brazil. Olinda, his capital, was founded in 1535.

Coelho, Paulo. A collection of short poems of different lengths, by Fulke Greville (Lord Brooke). It appeared in a folio volume containing other poems in 1633.

Coello (kō-el′yō), **Alonso Sanchez.** Born at Benifayro, near Valencia, Spain, about 1520(?): died at Madrid, 1590. A Spanish painter, especially noted for his portraits.

Coello, Claudio, Born at Madrid, 1621: died at Madrid, April 20, 1693. A Spanish historical painter.

Coen (kōn), **Jan Pieterszoon.** Born at Hoorn, Netherlands, Jan. 8, 1587: died at Batavia, Java, Sept. 20, 1629. A Dutch official, governor-general of the Dutch East Indies 1618–23. He founded Batavia in 1619.

Coeur (kœr), **Jacques.** Born at Bourges, France, about 1400: died in Chios, Nov. 25, 1456. A noted French financier, and merchant in the Levant. He had charge of the coinage and financial affairs of the state from about 1430, and effected important reforms. He was imprisoned 1451–55 on the false charge of having poisoned Agnes Sorel.

Cœur d'Alène (kœr dā-lān′). [F., 'awl-heart.'] An Indian tribe living chiefly in northern Idaho. They give name to a lake, river, and range of mountains in Northern Idaho. In 1892 they numbered 427. See *Salishan.* Their name for themselves is *Skitswish.*

Cœur de Lion (kœr de lē-ôn′). [F., 'lion's heart,' 'lion-hearted.'] A surname given on account of their valor to Richard I. of England and Louis VIII. of France.

Coffee-House Politician, The. A comedy by Henry Fielding, published in 1730.

Coffin (kof′in), Sir **Isaac.** Born at Boston, Mass., May 16, 1759: died in England, July 23, 1839. A British sailor, appointed vice-admiral in 1808, and admiral June 4, 1814. He entered the navy in 1773, and became commander in 1781. In 1788 he was accused of signing a false muster, tried by court-martial, found guilty, and dismissed from the navy, but was reinstated.

Coffin, James Henry. Born at Northampton, Mass., Sept. 6, 1806: died at Easton, Pa., Feb. 6, 1873. An American mathematician and meteorologist, professor of mathematics and astronomy at Lafayette College, Easton. He wrote "Winds of the Northern Hemisphere" (1853), and other meteorological works, "Elements of Conic Sections" and "Analytical Geometry" (1849), etc.

Coffin, Long Tom. A sailor in Cooper's novel "The Pilot."

Cogalniceanu (kō-gul-nich-ā-än′), **Michael.** Born Sept. 6, 1817: died at Paris, July 1, 1891. A Rumanian statesman and historian. He was president of the cabinet 1864–65, minister of the interior 1868–70, minister of foreign affairs 1876–78, minister of the interior 1879–80, and Rumanian ambassador at Paris 1880–1881. He wrote "Histoire de la Valachie et de la Moldavie" (1837), etc.

Coghetti (kō-get′tē), **Francesco.** Born at Bergamo, Italy, Oct. 4, 1804: died at Rome, April 21, 1875. An Italian painter. His best-known works are the frescos in the basilica in Savona.

Cogia Hassan Alhabbal (kō′gyä häs′sän äl-häb′bäl). A story, in "The Arabian Nights' Entertainments," of a poor rope-maker who finds a diamond in a large fish, and becomes rich.

Cogia Houssam (hös′säm). The captain of the thieves in "Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves," in "The Arabian Nights' Entertainments," who, under this name, wins the confidence of Ali Baba's son.

Cognac (kōn-yäk′). A town in the department of Charente, France, situated on the Charente 23 miles west of Angoulême: the ancient Conditate (in the middle ages Conniacus, later Cognac). It is the center of the brandy trade of the region. Population (1881), commune, 17,382.

Cognac, Holy League of. A league concluded May 22, 1526, between Pope Clement VII., Francis I. of France, Milan, and Venice, against the emperor Charles V. Henry VIII. was in sympathy with the league, which is also styled the Clementine League.

Cogniard (kōn-yär′), **Hippolyte.** Born Nov. 20, 1807: died Feb. 6, 1882. A French theatrical director and writer of vaudevilles.

Cogniard, Théodore. Born April 30, 1806: died May 14, 1872. A French theatrical director and writer of vaudevilles in conjunction with his brother Hippolyte.

Cogoleto (kō-gō-lā′tō). A town in the province of Genoa, Italy, situated on the coast 15 miles west of Genoa. It is sometimes claimed as the birthplace of Columbus.

Cogolludo (kō-gōl-yō′dō), **Diego Lopez de.** A Spanish Franciscan who lived in Yucatan in the second quarter of the 17th century. His "Historia de Yucathan" (fol., Madrid, 1688) is a chief authority on the history of that country down to 1655. A second edition bears the title "Los tres siglos de la dominacion española en Yucatan" (2 vols., Campeche and Merida, 1842–58).

Cogswell (kogz′wel), **Joseph Green.** Born at Ipswich, Mass., Sept. 27, 1786: died at Cambridge, Mass., Nov. 26, 1871. An American scholar. He was professor of mineralogy and geology at Harvard 1820–23; founded, with George Bancroft, the Round Hill School at Northampton, Massachusetts, in 1823; edited the "New York Review"; was appointed superintendent of the Astor Library, New York, in 1848; and resigned as superintendent in 1861, and as trustee in 1864.

Cohasset (kō-has′et). A town and summer resort in Norfolk County, Massachusetts, situated on Massachusetts Bay 15 miles southeast of Boston. Minot's Ledge lighthouse lies 1 mile off the coast at this point. Population (1890), 2,448.

Cohn (kōn), **Ferdinand Julius.** Born at Breslau, Prussia, Jan. 24, 1828. A noted German botanist, professor of botany at Breslau.

Cohnheim (kōn′him), **Julius Friedrich.** Born at Demmin, Pomerania, Prussia, July 20, 1839: died at Leipsic, Aug. 14, 1884. A German pathologist, noted especially for discoveries in regard to pus corpuscles. He became professor of pathology and pathological anatomy at Kiel in 1868, at Breslau in 1872, and at Leipsic in 1878.

Cohoes (kō-hōz′). A city in Albany County, New York, situated at the confluence of the Mohawk with the Hudson, 8 miles north of Albany. It has rolling-mills and manufactures of hosiery and underwear. Its water-power is derived from the Cohoes Falls, 70 feet in height. Population (1890), 22,509.

Coila (koi′lä): Latinized from **Kyle.** A region in Ayrshire, Scotland, celebrated in Burns's poems.

Coimbatore (kō-im-bä-tōr′), or **Koimbatur** (-tör′). **1.** A district in Madras, British India, situated about lat. 10° 30′–12° N., long. 77°–

78° E. Area, 7,842 square miles. Population (1881), 1,657,690.—2. The capital of this district, situated on the river Noyel in lat. 10° 59′ N., long. 77° E. Population, about 35,000.

Coimbra (kō-ēm'brä). The capital of the district of Coimbra, in Beira, Portugal, situated (near the ancient Conimbrica) on the Mondego in lat. 40° 12′ N., long. 8° 25′ W. It is the seat of the only university in Portugal, transferred here in 1308 from Lisbon (where it was founded in 1290), and was the scene of the murder of Ines de Castro in 1355. It contains the Convent of Santa Cruz, with the tombs of Alfonso Henriques and Sancho I., an old and a new cathedral, and a fine library building connected with the university. Population (1878), 13,369.

Coimbra. A Brazilian frontier fort and settlement on the river Paraguay in lat. 19° 55′ S. It was founded in 1775, repulsed an attack of the Spaniards in 1801, and was taken by the Paraguayans in Dec., 1864.

Coin (kō-ēn'). A town in the province of Malaga, Spain, 20 miles west of Malaga. Population (1887), 9,825.

Coire (kwor), G. **Chur** (chör). [It. *Coira*, Romansh *Cuera*.] The capital of the canton of Grisons, Switzerland, situated on the Plessur, near the Rhine, in lat. 46° 51′ N., long. 9° 31′ E.: the Roman Curia Rhætorum. It is a very old town, and contains a Roman episcopal palace, and some Roman antiquities. The cathedral is a venerable structure, in parts as old as the 8th century, with a still older crypt. Population (1888), 9,380.

Cojutepeque (kō-hō-tā-pā'kē), or **Cojutepeque** (kō-hō-tē-pā'kē). A town in San Salvador, Central America, 20 miles northeast of San Salvador. Population, about 10,000.

Cokayne (kō-kān'), **Thomas.** Born at Mapleton, Derbyshire, Jan. 21, 1587: died at London, 1638. An English lexicographer, author of an English-Greek lexicon containing derivations and definitions of all the words in the New Testament" (1658). He was educated at Oxford (Corpus Christi College), but did not take a degree. During the latter part of his life he lived in London under the name of Browne.

Coke (kōk, originally kāk), Sir **Edward.** [The surname *Coke* is another form (archaic spelling) of *Cook*, orig. designating a cook.] Born at Mileham, Norfolk, England, Feb. 1, 1552: died at Stoke Pogis, Sept. 3, 1634. A noted English jurist. He was speaker of the House of Commons 1592–93, attorney-general 1593–94, chief justice of the Common Pleas in 1606, and chief justice of the King's Bench 1613. He came into conflict with the king and Bacon on matters touching the royal prerogative, especially the right of granting commendams, and was removed from the bench Nov. 15, 1616. Among the noted cases which he conducted as prosecutor are those of Essex and Southampton in 1600, of Sir Walter Raleigh in 1603 (in which he disgraced himself by the brutality of his language), and of the gunpowder plotters in 1605. In the later part of his life he rendered notable service, in Parliament and elsewhere, to English freedom, his last important speech being a direct attack on Buckingham. His chief works are his "Reports" (1600–15) and his "Institutes" which consist of a reprint and translation of Littleton's "Tenures" with a commentary (popularly known as "Coke upon Littleton"); the text of various statutes from Magna Charta to the time of James I., with a commentary; a treatise on criminal law; and a treatise on the jurisdiction of the different law-courts.

Coke, Thomas. Born at Brecon, South Wales, Sept. 9, 1747: died at sea, May 2, 1814. A British preacher and missionary, first bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church (1784). He wrote a "Commentary on the Holy Scriptures" (1807), "History of the West Indies" (1808), etc.

Coke, Thomas William. Born May 4, 1752: died at Longford Hall, Derbyshire, June 30, 1842. An English nobleman and Whig politician, created earl of Leicester of Holkham and Viscount Coke Aug. 12, 1837. He was the son of Thomas Wenman, and assumed the name Coke on succeeding to the estate of his maternal uncle, Thomas Coke, earl of Leicester. He is best known for his improvements in agriculture on his estates about Holkham, Norfolk, especially in the breeds of cattle, sheep, and pigs.

Cokes (kōks), **Bartholomew.** A foolish young squire in Jonson's comedy "Bartholomew Fair."

Cokes is unquestionably the most finished picture of a simpleton that the mimetic art ever produced. With sufficient natural powers to take from us all sense of uneasiness at his exposure, he is forever wantoning on the verge of imbecility. His childish but insatiable curiosity, his eagerness to possess every object within his reach, his total abandonment of himself to every amusement that offers his incapacity of receiving more than one of two events at a time, with his anxious fears that the other will escape him, joined to the usual concomitants of folly, selfishness, cunning, and occasional fits of obstinacy.

Gifford, Notes to Jonson (Bartholomew Fair), II. 210.

Colada (kō-lä'THä). [Sp.] The second sword of the Cid.

Colapur. See *Kolhapur*.

Colban (kol'bän), Madame (**Adolfine Marie Schmidt**). Born at Christiania, Norway, Dec. 18, 1814. A Norwegian novelist. Her works include "Tre Ny Noveller" (1873), "Tre nye Noveller" (1875), "Jeg lever" (1877), "Cleopatra" (1880), etc.

Colberg. See *Kolberg*.

Colbert (kōl-bär'), **Jean Baptiste.** Born at Rheims, France, Aug. 29, 1619: died at Paris, Sept. 6, 1683. A noted French statesman. He was the son of a merchant of Rheims, entered the service of Cardinal Mazarin in 1648, and in 1651, on the death of Mazarin, was appointed by Louis XIV. minister of finance, a post which he held until his death. He introduced extensive fiscal reforms, as a result of which the income of the government was nearly trebled; and encouraged commerce and the industries by imposing a protective tariff, by the building of canals, and by the planting of colonies. He founded the Academy of Inscriptions (1663), the Academy of Sciences (1666), and other institutions for the promotion of art and science.

Colbert, Jean Baptiste, Marquis de Seignelay. Born at Paris, 1651: died Nov. 3, 1690. A French official, minister of marine: son of J. B. Colbert.

Colborne (kōl'börn), Sir **John.** Born at Lyndhurst, Hampshire, Feb. 16, 1778: died at Torquay, Devonshire, April 17, 1863. An English general. He entered the army in 1794; served under Wellington in Portugal, France, and Spain 1809–14; fought at Waterloo in 1815; commanded the battle of Waterloo in 1815; was appointed lieutenant-governor of Guernsey in 1825; and in 1830 became lieutenant-governor of Upper Canada, a post which he resigned on being promoted to lieutenant-general in 1838. He returned to England in 1839, after having in the mean time quelled the Canadian rebellion, and in the same year was raised to the peerage as Lord Seaton of Seaton in Devonshire. He was appointed general in 1854, was commander of the forces in Ireland 1855–60, and was created field-marshal in 1860.

Colbrand (kōl'brand), or **Coldbrand** (kōld'brand). A Danish giant, slain by Guy of Warwick. There is some slight foundation of fact for this legend. See *Guy of Warwick*.

Colburn (kōl'bėrn), **Warren.** Born at Dedham, Mass., March 1, 1793: died at Lowell, Mass., Sept. 15, 1833. An American mathematician, best known as a writer on arithmetic.

Colburn, Zerah. Born at Cabot, Vt., Sept. 1, 1804: died at Norwich, Vt., March 2, 1840. An American, celebrated during his boyhood as an arithmetical prodigy.

Colby (kōl'bi) **University.** An institution of learning situated at Waterville, Maine. It was organized in 1820, and previous to 1867 was called Waterville College. It is under the control of the Baptists.

Colcampata (kōl-käm-pä'ta). [Quichua, 'terrace of the granaries.'] A series of artificial terraces at the foot of the Sacsahuamán hill, north of and overlooking the city of Cuzco, Peru. Under the Inca sovereigns they were a sort of sacred garden: every year the Inca himself broke the soil there as a signal that the season of planting had commenced, and the people followed the example of their chief. These ceremonies were celebrated by festivals. The Colcampata palace was at the base of the terraces. Its ruins still remain, and form a good state of preservation.

Colchester (kol'chester). A town in Essex, England, situated on the Colne in lat. 51° 54′ N., long. 0° 54′ E.: the Roman Camulodunum, and the Anglo-Saxon Colneceaster. It has long been famous for its oyster-fishery, and contains many Roman antiquities, including Roman walls. It has a ruined abbey church of St. Botolph's Priory, and of a Benedictine monastery. The castle is the most powerful Norman military structure in England. The dimensions of the keep are 168 by 126 feet, and its walls are 12 in thickness from 11 to 30 feet. In one portion of the walls appears Roman herring-bone work in brick. The chapel is now a museum of Roman antiquities. Camulodunum was the earliest Roman colony in Britain, and was destroyed by the Iceni, but rebuilt. Later it became a stronghold, and was taken by Fairfax in 1648. Population (1801), 24,530.

The grand city of Camulodunum, or, as it is called in the Britannic, Camulodunon, the capital of the British princes after they had submitted to the Romans, and the first Roman city in the island which was honoured with the rank of a colonia. History speaks of its temples and public buildings; and if, at an early period of its history, it was exposed to attack without walls of defence, that want was so well supplied at a subsequent period, that the ponderous masonry of its walls has endured to the present day, and ought never to have allowed anybody to hesitate in placing the site of this ancient city at Colchester.

Wright, Celt, p. 134.

Colchester, Baron. See *Abbot, Charles*.

Colchis (kol'kis). [Gr. Κολχίς.] In ancient geography, a country in Asia, lying between the Caucasus on the north, Iberia on the east, Armenia on the south, Pontus on the southwest, and the Euxine on the west: the modern Mingrelia. It was the legendary land of Medea and the Golden Fleece, and its inhabitants were famous for the manufacture of linen.

Colcur (kōl'kör). Born in Araucania about 1555: died at Santa Cruz de Coya, 1598. An Araucanian Indian of Chile, grandson of the celebrated chief Caupolican. He was cacique of Angol, and one of the most determined foes of the Spaniards. In 1592 he was elected toqui or war-chief of the nation. He was killed in an unsuccessful attack on Coya.

Coldbath Fields (kōld'bäth fēldz). A part of Middlesex from which the great Coldbath Fields prison took its name. The original house of correction here was built in the reign of James I. It was several times destroyed and rebuilt.

Col de Balme (kol dē bälm). An alpine pass between Chamonix in France and Martigny in Switzerland. Elevation, 7,225 feet.

Colden (kōl'den), **Cadwallader.** Born at Dunse, Scotland, Feb. 17, 1688: died on Long Island, N. Y., Sept. 28, 1776. A Scotch-American physician, botanist, mathematician, and politician, lieutenant-governor of New York 1761–76. He introduced the Linnean system into America, and furnished Linnæus (who named the genus *Coldenia* for him) with descriptions of several hundred American plants. He wrote a "History of the Five Indian Nations of Canada" (1727), and several medical works.

Colden, Cadwallader David. Born near Flushing, Long Island, April 4, 1769: died at Jersey City, N. J., Feb. 7, 1834. An American lawyer and politician, grandson of C. Colden.

Col de Tenda (kol dē ten'dä). A pass in the mountains of northwestern Italy, near France, 30 miles northeast of Monaco. It is often taken as the boundary between the Maritime Alps and the Apennines. Elevation, 6,145 feet.

Cold Harbour (kōld här'bur). [Also *Cole-Harbour*; corrupted *Coal Harbour*.] A very ancient building in the parish of Allhallows the Less, near the Thames. Stow gives a long account of the various merchant guilds and great men through whose hands it passed till it came to the Earl of Shrewsbury, who in 1553 changed its name to Shrewsbury House; the next earl "took it down, and thereof builded a number of small tenements, now letten out for great rents to people of all sorts." It was at this time a sanctuary for debtors, gamesters, etc.; hence the phrase "To take sanctuary in Cold Harbour."

Cold Harbor. A place in Hanover County, Virginia, 9 miles east-northeast of Richmond, situated near the Chickahominy. It was the scene of two battles during the Civil War: the first, fought June 27, 1862, is better known as the battle of Gaines's Mill (which see); the second was fought June 3, 1864, and the Confederates (50,000–60,000) under Lee defeated the Federals (150,000) under Grant. Losses (June 1–12): of Federals, 14,931; of Confederates, 5,706.

Coldingham (kōl'ding-am). A village of Berwickshire, Scotland, 10 miles northwest of Berwick. It contained a famous priory, burned by the Danes about 870.

Coldstream (kōld'strēm). A small town in Berwickshire, Scotland, situated on the Tweed 12 miles southwest of Berwick.

Coldstream Guards. A regiment of British foot-guards, first enrolled by General Monk at Coldstream 1659–60.

Coldstream (kōld'strēm), **Lady Catharine.** A Scottish woman of quality in Foote's play "The Maid of Bath": a shrewd old woman who tries her hand at match-making.

Coldstream, Sir Charles. A languid man of fashion in Mathews's farce "Used Up."

Col du Bonhomme (kol dü bo-nom'). [F., 'goodman's neck.'] **1.** One of the chief passes over the Vosges Mountains on the frontier of France and Alsace southwest of Markirch. Elevation, 3,084 feet.—**2.** A pass in the Alps, southwest of Mont Blanc, on the route between Chamonix and Courmayeur (in Italy). Elevation, 7,680 feet.

Col du Mont-Iseran (kol dü mōn-ēz-roṅ'). A pass in the southeastern Alps, between the upper valley of the Isère and that of the Arc. Elevation, 8,985 feet.

Coldwater (kōld'wä'tėr). The capital of Branch County, in southern Michigan, situated on Coldwater River in lat. 41° 57′ N., long. 85° W. Population (1880), 5,247.

Cole (kōl), **George.** Born at Portsmouth, England, 1810: died at London, Sept. 7, 1883. An English landscape-painter.

Cole, Sir Henry. Born at Bath, July 15, 1808: died at London, April 18, 1882. An English official. He was a senior assistant keeper of the records 1838–41, became secretary of the committee on penny postage in 1838, edited the "Journal of Design" 1849–52, was a member of the executive committee of the great exhibition of 1851, was the chief manager of the exhibitions of 1871–74, became secretary of the School of Design in 1852, and was secretary of the department of practical art 1852–73. He published, under the pseudonym of "Felix Summerly," "The Home Treasury" (1845–46), "Pleasure Excursions to Canterbury" (1846), "Westminster Abbey" (1842), "Canterbury" (1843), "Hampton Court" (1843), etc.

Cole, John William: pseudonym **John William Calcraft.** An English miscellaneous writer. He has written "Russia and the Russians" (1854), "Life and Theatrical Times of Charles Kean" (1860), and "The Bride of Lammermoor," a drama.

Cole, King. A mythical British king, "a merry old soul." The nursery rime refers to a king who reigned in Britain in the 3d century. According to Robert of Gloucester he was the father of St. Helena who was the mother (?) of Constantine. He was very popular.

Cole, Mrs. A character played by Foote in his comedy "The Mirror," a procuress whose pretended reformation was intended as a slur on the Methodists. She refers to her friend Dr. Squintum, which gave great offense, as he was at once identified with George Whitefield. She was a real person, a "Mother Douglass."

Cole, Thomas. Born at Bolton-le-Moors, Lancashire, England, Feb. 1, 1801; died at Catskill, N. Y., Feb. 11, 1848. A noted American landscape-painter. He came with his father to the United States in 1819, settled in Ohio, and in 1825 removed to New York. He aspired to be a painter of large historical, or romantic-classical landscapes, and succeeded in producing in this line (as, for instance, those in the New York Historical Society's rooms) will always secure him a respectable place among the followers of the old school. He was a great lover of the Catskills and White Mountains.

Cole, Vicat. Born at Portsmouth, England, 1833. An English landscape-painter.

Cole, William. Born at Little Abington, Cambridgeshire, Aug. 3, 1714; died at Milton, near Cambridge, Dec. 16, 1782. An English clergyman and antiquary, an authority on the antiquities of Cambridge and Cambridgeshire. His manuscripts are in the British Museum.

Colebrooke (kōl'brūk), **Henry Thomas.** Born at London, June 15, 1765; died at London, March 10, 1837. An English Orientalist, celebrated as the pioneer of the modern study of Sanskrit.

Coleman (kōl'man), **Lyman.** Born at Middlefield, Mass., June 14, 1796; died at Easton, Pa., March 16, 1882. An American educator and theological writer, professor of Latin and Greek at Lafayette College 1861–68, and of Latin 1868–82.

Colenso (kō-len'sō), **John William.** Born at St. Austell, Cornwall, Jan. 24, 1814; died at Durban, Natal, June 20, 1883. An English divine, appointed bishop of Natal in 1853. He was educated at Cambridge, and was tutor in St. John's College 1842–46. From that date until 1855 he was vicar of Forncett St. Mary in Norfolk. He published elementary treatises on arithmetic and algebra, volumes of sermons, works on the Zulu language, a "Commentary on St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans" (1861), "The Pentateuch and Book of Joshua Critically Examined" (1862–79), etc. His writings on the Old Testament, in which he took very advanced critical ground, awakened great and bitter opposition; he was excommunicated by Bishop Gray, metropolitan of Cape Town (a proceeding afterward found to be null and void), and was subjected to attacks from many quarters.

Colegno, Bartolommeo. See *Colleone.*

Colepeper (kōl'pep'ėr), **John.** Died in England, June 11, 1660. An English royalist politician, first Lord Colepeper, son of Sir John Colepeper of Wigsell, Sussex. He became a member of the Long Parliament in 1640; took part in the proceedings against Strafford; supported the episcopacy and opposed the Scottish demand for religious union; became a privy councilor and chancellor of the exchequer Jan. 2, 1642; and was thenceforth an influential adviser of the king. He followed Charles to York; fought at the battle of Edgehill; became master of the rolls Jan. 28, 1643; and accompanied the Prince of Wales (Charles II.) to France in 1646. He remained with his death a councilor and active supporter of the prince.

Colepepper, Captain John. A bully and murderer in Sir Walter Scott's "Fortunes of Nigel." He is sometimes known as *Peppercul.*

Coleraine (kōl-rān'). A municipal borough in County Londonderry, Ireland, situated on the Bann in lat. 55° 8' N., long. 6° 41' W. It is noted for its linen manufactures. Population (1891), 6,845.

Coleridge (kōl'rij), **Derwent.** Born at Keswick, England, Sept. 14, 1800; died at Torquay, April 2, 1883. An English clergyman and educator, son of Samuel Taylor Coleridge. He was master of the grammar school at Helston, Cornwall, 1825–1840; principal of St. Mark's College, Chelsea, 1841–64; and rector of Hanwell 1864–80.

Coleridge, Hartley. Born at Clevedon, Somersetshire, Sept. 19, 1796; died at Rydal, Westmoreland, Jan. 6, 1849. An English poet and man of letters, son of Samuel Taylor Coleridge. He published "Biographia borealis" (1833), republished as "Worthies of Yorkshire and Lancashire" (1836), and an edition of Massinger and Ford (1840) etc. His poetical and prose remains were edited by his brother Derwent Coleridge in 1851. His life was one of misfortune, due to an exceptionally sensitive, shy, and ineffectual character.

Coleridge, Henry Nelson. Born at Ottery St. Mary, England, Oct. 25, 1798; died Jan. 26, 1843. An English lawyer and man of letters, nephew of Samuel Taylor Coleridge, and husband of Sara Coleridge. He became his uncle's literary executor, and edited several of his works, besides publishing his "Table Talk."

Coleridge, Herbert. Born at Hampstead, England, Oct. 7, 1830; died at London, April 23, 1861. An English lawyer and philologist, son of Henry Nelson Coleridge, and grandson of Samuel Taylor Coleridge. He was one of the original promoters and practically the first general editor of the dictionary at first designed by the Philological Society to supply the deficiencies of Johnson's and Richardson's, but which in the hands of later editors has developed into the "New English Dictionary, on Historical Principles," in process of publication since 1884.

Coleridge, John Duke, Baron Coleridge. Born *Dec.* 3, 1821. An English jurist, son of Sir John Taylor Coleridge. He became attorney-general in 1871, chief justice of the Court of Common Pleas in 1873, and lord chief justice of England in 1880.

Coleridge, Sir John Taylor. Born at Tiverton, England, 1790; died at Ottery St. Mary, Feb. 11, 1876. An English jurist, nephew of Samuel Taylor Coleridge, justice of the King's Bench 1835–58. He edited Blackstone's "Commentaries" (1825).

Coleridge, Samuel Taylor. Born at Ottery St. Mary, Devonshire, England, Oct. 21, 1772: died at Highgate, London, July 25, 1834. An English poet, philosopher, and literary critic. He studied, with short interruption, at Cambridge 1791–94, when he left without a degree. Soon after this he formed, with Southey, George Burnett, and others, the project of establishing a communistic society on the Susquehanna River, a scheme which was never executed owing to want of funds. He married Sara Fricker, the sister of Southey's wife, in 1795; and in the same year settled at Bristol, where the first volume of his poems was published in 1796. He began in 1796 the publication of a weekly periodical, entitled "The Watchman," of which only ten numbers appeared. In 1798 he published, in conjunction with Wordsworth, the "Lyrical Ballads," contributing the "Ancient Mariner," the "Nightingale," and two scenes from "Osorio" (afterward "Remorse"). In 1798 he accepted an annuity of £150 from Messrs. Josiah and Thomas Wedgwood, and in the same year went to Germany, where he studied physiology and philosophy some months at the University of Gottingen. He returned to England in 1799, and in 1800 settled at Keswick, the home of Southey and Wordsworth. He was secretary to the governor of Malta 1804–05. Beginning, owing to domestic difficulties, aggravated by his habit of taking opium, he separated from his wife and went to London, where he lectured to fashionable audiences on Shakspere, the fine arts, and cognate subjects. In 1810 he became the guest of Mr. Gillman, a physician of London, in whose house he spent the rest of his life. Among his works are "Remorse, a Tragedy" (1813), "Christabel" (1816), "Biographia Literaria" (1817), "Aids to Reflection in the Formation of a Manly Character" (1825), etc. "Literary Remains" (edited by Henry Nelson Coleridge (1836–39), complete works edited by Shedd (1853–54).

Coleridge, Sara. Born at Greta Hall, near Keswick, England, Dec. 22, 1802: died at London, May 3, 1852. An English writer, daughter of Samuel Taylor Coleridge, and wife (1829) of Henry Nelson Coleridge. She is best known as the editor, after her husband's death, of her father's writings.

Coles (kōlz), **Cowper Phipps.** Born 1819: lost at sea, Sept. 7, 1870. An English naval officer who served with distinction at Sebastopol in 1854. He gave much attention to the construction of turreted ships, and claimed to be the originator (a claim disputed in favor of Ericsson and others) of the monitor type of iron-clad ships. He lost his life by the capsizing of the Captain (a ship of this class constructed under his supervision) in a gale off Cape Finisterre, in which 523 persons were drowned.

Coles, Edward. Born in Albemarle County, Va., Dec. 15, 1786: died at Philadelphia, July 7, 1868. An American politician, governor of Illinois 1822–26. He prevented, after a bitter and protracted struggle, the pro-slavery party from obtaining control of the State.

Coles, Elisha. Born at Wolverhampton, England, about 1640: died at Galway, Ireland, Dec. 20, 1680. An English school-teacher, stenographer, and lexicographer. He was the author of a system shorthand (1674), "An English Dictionary, explaining the difficult terms that are used in divinity, etc." (1676: and several subsequent editions), "A Dictionary, English-Latin and Latin-English" (1677: and several later editions), etc.

Colet (kol'et), **John.** Born at London, 1466: died at London, Sept. 16, 1519. A noted English theologian and classical scholar, dean of St. Paul's (1505), and founder of St. Paul's School (1512). He was the intimate friend of Erasmus and More, and one of the chief promoters of the "new learning" and indirectly of the Reformation.

Colet (ko-lā'), Madame (**Louise Révoil**). Born at Aix, France, Sept. 15, 1810: died at Paris, March 8, 1876. A French poet, novelist, and general writer. Her works include "Les fleurs du midi" (1837), "Lui, roman contemporain" (1859), "Les dévotes du grand monde" (1873), etc.

Colfax (kōl'faks), **Schuyler.** Born at New York, March 23, 1823: died at Maukato, Minn., Jan. 13, 1885. An American statesman, Vice-President of the United States 1869–73. He was member (Republican) of Congress from Indiana 1855–69, and speaker of the House of Representatives 1863–69. He was implicated in the Credit Mobilier scandal in 1873, but denied the truth of the charges brought against him.

Colico (kol'ē-kō). A town in northern Italy, on Lake Como, situated near its southern extremity 27 miles northeast of Como.

Coligny, or Coligni (ko-lēn-yē' or ko-lēn'yē), **Gaspard de.** Born at Châtillon-sur-Loing, France, Feb. 16, 1517: killed at Paris, Aug. 24, 1572. A celebrated French general and Huguenot leader, son of Gaspard de Coligny, marshal of France. He was presented at the court of Francis I. by his uncle the constable Anne de Montmorency in 1537, was knighted by Condé on the field of Cérisolles in 1544, became admiral of France in 1552, and was taken prisoner of war by the Spaniards at St. Quentin in 1557. On his return to France he openly embraced Calvinism, and, taking advantage of his official position, made several attempts to establish colonies in America as places of refuge for the Huguenots, including the expedition of Jean Ribault in 1562 and that of Laudonnière in 1564. Civil war having broken out in 1562, he was chosen second in command of the Huguenot forces. The murder of the Prince of Condé after the battle of Jarnac (1569) placed him at the head of the Huguenot party until superseded by Henry of Navarre, in whose name he fought the disastrous battle of Moncontour the same year. His victory over the Catholics at Arnay-le-Duc June 27, 1570, led to the treaty of St. Germain, concluded Aug. 8, 1570. On the occasion of the marriage of Henry of Navarre with Margaret of Valois, sister of Charles IX., he visited Paris, where, although treated with apparent cordiality by the king, he was murdered in his chamber in the presence of the Duke of Guise, falling as the first victim of the massacre of St. Bartholomew.

Colima (kō-lē'mä). **1.** A state in Mexico, lying between Jalisco on the north, Michoacan on the east, and the Pacific Ocean on the west. Area, 2,272 square miles. Population (1892), 74,600.—**2.** The capital of this state, in lat. 19° 12' N., long. 103° 40' W. Population (1889), 25,124.—**3.** A volcano in the state of Jalisco, Mexico, situated about 40 miles northeast of the city of Colima. It was in eruption in 1869. Height, about 12,750 feet.—**4.** A nevado, or snowy mountain, on the boundary of Colima and Jalisco. Height, 14,364 feet.

Colimas (kō-lē'mäz). [Pl.] An Indian tribe of New Granada, which lived on the right bank of the Magdalena River and in the valley of the Rio Negro northwest of the present site of Bogotá. They had little civilization, but built fixed villages. The Colimas, at the time of the conquest, were in alliance with the Muscs, Paniquitas, and other tribes against their common enemies the Chibchas: probably these tribes were ethnologically related. They resisted the Spaniards fiercely, and were soon destroyed.

Colin Clout (kol'in klout). A poem by Skelton: a satire against the clergy of his time.

Colin Clout's Come Home Again. A poem by Edmund Spenser, published 1591. Spenser took the name from Skelton, and called himself Colin Clout in all his poems. Colin Clout is also a character in Gay's pastoral "The Shepherd's Week."

Colina (ko-lä'), **Alexander.** Born at Meechlin, Belgium, 1526; died at Innsbruck, Tyrol, Aug. 17, 1612. A Flemish sculptor. His best works are at Innsbruck (mausoleum of Maximilian I., etc.).

Colin Tampon. See *Tampon.*

Coll (kol). An island of the Inner Hebrides, Argyllshire, Scotland, lying west of Mull. Length, 13 miles.

Colla (kōl'yä). [From the Indian tribe of the same name.] A province of the Inca empire of Peru, lying south of Cuzco, and embracing a portion of the Titicaca basin. It corresponded to the modern Collao (which see).

Collamer (kol'ą-mėr), **Jacob.** Born at Troy, N. Y., 1792: died at Woodstock, Vt., Nov. 9, 1865. An American politician, postmaster-general 1849–50, and United States senator from Vermont 1855–65.

Collao (kōl-yä'ō). A region in southern Peru, embracing the Peruvian portion of the Titicaca basin. The name is also extended to adjacent parts of Bolivia. The Collao consists of elevated plains and hilly ranges nowhere less than 12,000 feet above the sea. It is limited on the east and west by two great chains of the Andean system, and northward the Vilcanota crossrange separates it from the basin of Cuzco. The greater part of the Peruvian department of Puno is included in the Collao.

Collappohyea. See *Calapooya.*

Collas (kōl'yäz). An Indian tribe of Bolivia, now known as Aymarás (which see).

Colla-suyu (kol'yä-sō'yō). ['Region of the Colla.'] A name given by the Incas to the southern quarter of their empire, embracing the highlands of Bolivia, and Peru south of Cuzco.

Colle (kol'le). A small town in Tuscany, Italy, situated northwest of Siena.

Collé (kō-lā'), **Charles.** Born at Paris, 1709: died there, Nov. 3, 1783. A French song-writer and dramatist.

Colle (kol'le), **Rafaello dal,** or **Rafaellino dal.** Born at or near San Sepolcro, Tuscany, about 1490; died about 1540(?). An Italian painter, pupil of Raphael (whence his surname Rafaellino).

Colleen Bawn (kol'ēn bân), **The, or The Brides of Garry-Owen.** A play by Dion Boucicault, founded on Gerald Griffin's novel "The Collegians." It was first played on Sept. 10, 1860. A novel with this title was published in 1861. See *Collegians, The.*

Collège de France (ko-lăzh' dē frōns), or **Collège Royal.** An institution of learning founded by Francis I. in 1559. It was designed to promote the more advanced tendencies of the time, and to counteract the scholasticism of the university. It at first consisted of four chairs for instruction in Greek and Hebrew. Later were added medicine, mathematics, philosophy (in the reign of Henry II.), eloquence, botany, Arabic (Henry III.), and Syriac (Louis XIII.). In 1789 there were 18 chairs; in 1855 there were 24 chairs. There are about 40 at the present time. The College Royal, or Collège de France, was at first dependent upon the university for lectures-rooms. In 1610 a new building was commenced, which has been finished in the present century.

Collège Mazarin (ko-lăzh' mă-zä-ran'). A college in Paris, founded by Mazarin, March 6, 1661. He endowed it, and gave it his library of 40,000 volumes. The building was erected on the site of the Tour de Nesle by the architect Le Vau, and was finished in 1672. In 1674 the new college was incorporated in the university. Its object was the gratuitous instruction and sustenance of sixty sons of gentlemen living in the four newly acquired provinces, Figuerol, Alsace, La Flandre, and Roussillon; hence its name "Collège des Quatre Nations" (College of the Four Nations).

College of the Four Nations. See *Collège Mazarin.*

College of William and Mary. See *William and Mary College.*

Collegians (ko-lē'ji-anz), **The.** A novel by Gerald Griffin, issued anonymously in 1829. In 1861 it was dramatized, illustrated by Pritz, and called "The Colleen Bawn, or The Collegian's Wife." See *Colleen Bawn.*

Collegiants (ko-lē'ji-ants). A sect founded near Leyden, Holland, in 1619, the societies of which are called *colleges.* The sect spread rapidly in the Netherlands, and is maintained there and in Russia even. In doctrine and practice the Collegiants resemble the Quakers, having no creed or organized ministry; but they believe in the necessity of baptism, which they administer by immersion.

Colleoni (kol-lā-ō'nē), or **Coleone** (kō-lā-ō'ne), **Bartolommeo.** Born at Solza, near Bergamo, 1400; died Nov. 4, 1475. A noted Italian mercenary commander, the foremost tactician and disciplinarian of the 15th century. He was of an ancient and noble family which exercised a minor sovereignty over the province of Bergamo. He served in his youth under the principal *condottieri* or mercenary generals, of the time; and in wars between Milan and Venice followed his adopted city either side at discretion. The Visconti of Milan cast him into prison, and the Council of Ten at Venice conspired for his assassination. But he finally became generalissimo of the land forces of Venice, and retained this post until his death. He was a patron of the arts. The most notable works which celebrate his greatness are the statue by Verrocchio and Leopardi in Venice, the best equestrian statue in existence (see *Verrocchio* and *Leopardi*), the castle of Malpaga, near Bergamo, with its frescos; and the Colleoni chapel in the Città di Città at Bergamo, with the tombs of Bartolommeo and his daughter Medea. The statue by Verrocchio stands before San Giovanni e Paolo in Venice. It was cast in 1496, and is the second equestrian statue of the Italian Renaissance. It characterizes with striking naturalism the haughty and formidable mercenary soldier. The rich marble pedestal has Corinthian columns and entablature.

Collet (kol'et), **John.** Born at London about 1725; died at Chelsea, Aug. 6, 1780. An English painter, chiefly of humorous scenes from low life.

Colleton (kol'e-ton), **James.** Governor of South Carolina 1686–90. He received with his appointment the dignity of landgrave and 48,000 acres of land. He attempted in vain to enforce the recognition of Locke's constitution by the colonial parliament. He was deposed and banished by the colonists on the proclamation of William and Mary, 1690.

Colletta (kol-let'tä), **Pietro.** Born at Naples, Jan. 23, 1775; died at Florence, Nov. 11, 1833. A Neapolitan general. He was made intendant of Calabria by Murat in 1808, obtained the rank of general in 1812, was one of the leaders of the constitutional party under the Bourbons, and on the outbreak of the revolution of 1820 was sent as viceroy to Sicily. He was named minister of war in Feb., 1821, but was banished through Austrian intervention and retired to Florence. He wrote "Storia del reame di Napoli 1734–1825" (1834).

Colliberts. See *Cagots.*

Collier (kol'yėr), **Arthur.** Born at Langford Magna, Wiltshire, Oct. 12, 1680; died there, 1732. An English clergyman and metaphysical writer, rector of Langford after 1704. His chief work is his "Clavis Universalis, or a New Inquiry into Truth, being a Demonstration of the Non-existence or Impossibility of an External World" (1713), in which he propounds a subjective idealism closely resembling that of Berkeley.

Collier, Jeremy. Born at Stow-cum-Qui, Cambridgeshire, Sept. 23, 1650; died at London, April 26, 1726. An English nonjuring clergyman, celebrated as a controversialist. He was graduated at Cambridge in 1673, was rector of Ampton in Suffolk 1679–85, and removed to London in the latter year, where he was for some time lecturer at Gray's Inn. A political pamphlet in which he maintained that the withdrawal of the king was not an abdication, and that the throne was not vacant, caused his imprisonment for a short time in Newgate in 1688, and in 1692 he was again imprisoned, for political reasons. In 1696 he, with two other nonjuring clergymen, attended Sir John Friend and Sir William Parkyns (who were condemned to death as conspirators against the life of William) to the scaffold and absolved them, and, having concealed himself to avoid arrest, was outlawed (July 3). He wrote a large number of controversial pamphlets, a "Historical, Geographical Genealogical, and Poetical Dictionary" (1701–21), a learned "Ecclesiastical History of Great Britain . . . to the End of the Reign of Charles II." (1708–14), and the famous "Short View of the Immorality and Profaneness of the English Stage" (1698). The last work was a vigorous attack upon the immorality of the contemporary drama, and produced a great impression, forcing from Dryden a confession of fault and a declaration of repentance, and involving Congreve and from other dramatists, and initiating a reformation.

Collier, John Payne. Born at London, Jan. 11, 1789; died at Maidenhead, Sept. 17, 1883. An English journalist, lawyer, and Shakspearian critic. He was a reporter for the "Times" 1809–10, and practised as lawyer, journalist, and literary critic, and editorial writer for the "Morning Chronicle" 1821–47. In 1847 he was appointed secretary of the royal commission on the British Museum, and continued in that office until 1850. He was knighted in Maidenhead. He published a new edition of Dodsley's "Old Plays" (1825–27), a "History of English Dramatic Poetry and Annals of the Stage" (1831), an edition of Shakspeare (1842–44), "Shakespeare's Library" (1844), "A Booke of Roxburghe Ballads" (1847), "Extracts from the Registers of the Stationers' Company" (1848–49), "The Dramatic Works of Thomas Heywood" (1850–51), "The Works of Edmund Spenser" (1862), a "Biographical and Critical Account of the Rarest Books in the English Language" (1865), "Old Ballads from Early Vellum Ages" (1870), and an edition of Shakspeare (1875–78). His able and useful work on the older English literature is marred and brought into discredit by a series of literary frauds which he committed, of which the most notable is his use and defense of spurious annotations "by a seventeenth century hand" which he professed to have found on the margin of a copy of the second folio Shakspere originally belonging to one "Thomas Perkins," and since known as the "Perkins Folio."

Colline Gate (kol'in gāt). [L. *porta collina.*] A gate at the northeastern extremity of ancient Rome. Near here, Nov., 82 B. C., Sulla defeated the Samnites under Pontius.

Collingwood (kol'ing-wūd). **Cuthbert.** Born at Newcastle-on-Tyne, Sept. 26, 1750: died at sea near Port Mahon, Balearic Islands, March 7, 1810. A noted English admiral, created Lord Collingwood in 1805. He was appointed lieutenant for his services, with a party of seamen, at Bunker Hill, was promoted to commander (succeeding Nelson) in 1779; served with distinction in command of the Excellent in the battle off Cape St. Vincent (Feb. 14, 1797); became rear-admiral in 1799, with a command in the Channel fleet, and vice-admiral in 1804; was second in command at the battle of Trafalgar; and on Nelson's death, in that action, succeeded to the chief command.

Collingwood. A lake port in Simcoe County, Ontario, Canada, situated on Georgian Bay, Lake Huron, 72 miles northwest of Toronto. Population (1891), 4,940.

Collingwood. A northeastern suburb of Melbourne, Australia.

Collins (kol'inz), **Anthony.** Born at Heston or Isleworth, Middlesex, London, June 21, 1676; died at London, Dec. 13, 1729. A noted English deist, a disciple and friend of John Locke. He published "An Essay Concerning the Use of Reason" (1707), "Priestcraft in Perfection" (1709), a "Discourse on Freethinking" (1713), "A Philosophical Inquiry Concerning Human Liberty" (1715), "A Discourse on the Grounds and Reasons of the Christian Religion" (1724), etc.

Collins, Charles Allston. Born at Hampstead, near London, Jan. 25, 1828: died at London, April 9, 1873. An English painter (of the Preraphaelite school) and writer, brother of William Wilkie Collins. He married the younger daughter of Charles Dickens.

Collins, John. Born at Bath, England, about 1742: died at Birmingham, England, May 2, 1808. An English actor and poet.

Collins, Mortimer. Born at Plymouth, England, June 29, 1827: died at Knowl Hill, Berkshire, July 28, 1876. An English novelist, poet, and miscellaneous writer. He was mathematical master of Queen Elizabeth's College, Guernsey, 1850(?)–56, and after 1862 was occupied with literary work at his residence at Knowl Hill. He published "Idyls and Rhymes" (1865), "Sweet Anne Page" (1868), "The Inn of Strange Meetings, and Other Poems" (1871), "The Secret of Long Life" (1871), etc.

Collins, Rev. Mr. A character in Jane Austen's novel "Pride and Prejudice." He is a self-conceited toady.

Collins, William. Born at Chichester, England, Dec. 25, 1721: died there, June 12, 1759. An English poet. He was the son of a latter who was twice mayor of Chichester. Studied at Winchester and at Oxford, where he was graduated B. A. Nov. 18, 1743; and about 1745 went to London to follow literature as a profession. The later years of his life were obscured by insanity. He published "Persian Eclogues" (1742; republished as "Oriental Eclogues," 1757), "Odes" (1746), etc. His works have been edited by J. Langhorne (1765), Mrs. Barbauld (1797), A. Dyce (1827), and others.

Collins, William. Born at London, Sept. 5, 1788: died at London, Feb. 17, 1847. A noted English landscape and figure painter, father of William Wilkie Collins.

Collins, William Wilkie. Born at London, Jan. 8, 1824: died there, Sept. 23, 1889. An English novelist, son of William Collins (1788–1847): author of "The Dead Secret" (1857), "The Woman in White" (1860), "No Name" (1862), "Armadale" (1866), "The Moonstone" (1868), "The New Magdalen" (1873), "Man and Wife" (1870), etc. "No Thoroughfare," in collaboration with Charles Dickens, appeared as a Christmas story in 1867.

Collinson (kol'in-son), **James.** Born at Mansfield, Nottinghamshire, about 1825: died April, 1881. An English painter, one of the original members of the Preraphaelite Brotherhood, which he abandoned about 1850. His work was unimportant.

Collinson, Peter. Born in Westmoreland (?), England, Jan. 14, 1693: died in Essex, England, Aug. 11, 1768. An English botanist and natural philosopher.

Collioure (ko-lyōr'). A town in the department of Pyrénées-Orientales, France, situated on the Mediterranean 15 miles southeast of Perpignan. It has a castle and considerable trade in cork. Population (1891), commune, 3,411.

Cölln (kėln), **Georg Friedrich Wilibald Ferdinand von.** Born at Orlinghausen, Lippe, Germany, 1766: died at Berlin, May 31, 1820. A German publicist. His works include "Vertraute Briefe," etc. (1807–09), "Neue Feuerbrände" (1807–08), etc.

Collombet (kol-lōn-bā'), **François Zénon.** Born at Siéges, Jura, France, March 28, 1808: died at Lyons, Oct. 16, 1853. A French Roman Catholic historian and littérateur. He wrote "Histoire de St. Jérôme" (1844), and many other historical and critical works.

Collop Monday (kol'op mun'dā). The day before Shrove Tuesday: named from the custom of eating collops of salted meat and eggs on that day.

Colloredo (kol-lō-rā'dō). **Rudolf von.** Born Nov. 2, 1585: died Jan. 24, 1657. An Austrian general in the Thirty Years' War. As field-marshal of the imperial army he successfully defended Prague against the Swedes in 1648.

Colloredo-Mansfeld (kol-lō-rā'dō-mäns'feld), **Hieronymus,** Count **von.** Born at Wetzlar, Germany, March 30, 1775: died at Vienna, July 23, 1822. An Austrian general, distinguished in the campaign of 1813.

Colloredo-Mels (mels) **und Waldsee** (vält'sā), Count **Joseph Maria von.** Born at Regensburg, Bavaria, Sept. 11, 1735: died Nov. 26, 1818. An Austrian general. He fought with distinction in the Seven Years' War, and was minister of state and conference, and director of the council of war 1809–09.

Collot-d'Herbois (ko-lō'der-bwä'), **Jean Marie.** Born at Paris about 1750; died in Cayenne, South America, Jan. 8, 1796. A French actor and revolutionist, notorious for his brutality. He was deputy to the Convention in 1792, and a member of the Committee of Public Safety in 1793. In Nov., 1793, he was sent with Fouché to Lyons, by Robespierre, and executed his commission with great cruelty. An unsuccessful attempt upon his life was made May 23, 1794. Having become hostile to Robespierre, he joined the successful conspiracy against him (9 Thermidor), but was nevertheless expelled from the Convention (April, 1795) and transported. He published "Almanach du père Gérard" (1792).

Collyer (kol'yėr), **Joseph.** Born at London, Sept. 14, 1748: died Dec. 24, 1827. A noted English engraver, member of the Royal Academy, and engraver to Queen Charlotte.

Collyer, Robert. Born at Keighley, Yorkshire, England, Dec. 8, 1823. An American Unitarian clergyman. He was apprenticed to a blacksmith about 1837, emigrated to the United States in 1850; settled at Shoemakertown, Pennsylvania, where he followed the trade of a hammer-maker; joined the Unitarian Church in 1859; became a missionary to Chicago, where in 1860 he founded the Unity Church; and in 1879 became pastor of the Church of the Messiah in New York city. He wrote "Nature and Life" (1866), "The Life that Now is" (1871), etc.

Colman (kōl'man), **George**, the elder. Born at Florence, Italy, 1732; died at Paddington, London, Aug. 14, 1794. An English dramatist. His father, who was envoy at the court of Tuscany, died in 1733, and his mother then brought him to London. William Pulteney, afterward Earl of Bath, undertook the charge of him and sent him to Westminster School. He went to Oxford, where he was graduated from Christ Church in 1755, and, having been previously entered at Lincoln's Inn, was called to the bar in the same year. An intimacy with Garrick and a natural taste for literature interfered with his legal work, and he produced a number of plays (at first anonymously) with the assistance of Garrick, who played in them. In connection with the latter he wrote "The Clandestine Marriage," and a coolness arose between them as to Garrick's part in the same. In 1767, having received two successions of fortune, he bought a fourth share in the Covent Garden Theatre. This completely alienated Garrick, and annoyed his friends, who wished him to continue in the law. He became acting manager. In 1774 he resigned the management, and in 1776, having been recalled to Garrick, he bought the Haymarket Theatre from Foote. In 1776 he had a stroke of paralysis, and finally grew so feeble in mind that he was put under restraint at Paddington, where he died. He brought out alterations of many old plays, most of which were successful. Among his own plays are "Polly Honeycomb" (1760), "The Jealous Wife" (1761), "The Clandestine Marriage" (with Garrick, in 1766). In 1778 he brought out an edition of Beaumont and Fletcher. His dramatic and miscellaneous works have never been completely collected.

Colman, George, the younger. Born Oct. 21, 1762: died at London, Oct. 26, 1836. An English dramatist, son of G. Colman the elder. He took charge of the Haymarket when his father's health failed, but he became involved in pecuniary difficulties and was obliged to live within the rules of the King's Bench. He was released by George IV., who appointed him lieutenant of the Yeomen of the Guard, a dignity which he sold. The lord chamberlain made him examiner of plays, in which position he was extremely illiberal. Among his best-known plays are "The Heir-at-Law" (1797), "John Bull" (1805), "The Heir-at-Law" (1808). He also wrote a good deal of popular humorous poetry, including "My Nightcap and Slippers" (1797), "Broad Grins" (1802), and "Poetical Vagaries" (1812). He frequently wrote under the name of "Arthur Griffinhoofe."

Colman, Samuel. Born at Portland, Maine, 1832. An American landscape-painter, a pupil of Durand.

Colmar (kōl-mär'), or **Kolmar** (kol'mär). The capital of the district of Upper Alsace, Alsace-Lorraine, situated on the Lauch 39 miles southwest of Strasburg. It contains a museum (formerly a Dominican monastery), and has large manufactures of cotton. It was formerly a free imperial city, was taken by the French in 1673; was ceded to them in 1678; and after the Revolution was made the capital of the department of Haut-Rhin. In 1871 it again became a German city. Population (1890), commune, 20,389.

Colne (kōln). A town in Lancashire, England, 26 miles north of Manchester. It formerly manufactured woolen goods, an industry which has given place to cotton manufacture. Population (1891), including Marsden, 16,774.

Colney Hatch (kōl'ni hach). A village in Middlesex, about 6 miles north of London, in which is the Colney Hatch Lunatic Asylum, founded in 1851.

Colocolo (kō-lō-kō'lō). Born about 1500: killed in the battle of Lomaco, Oct., 1561 (according to some authorities, he died about 1700). An Araucanian chief of southern Chile, celebrated in the "Araucana" of Ercilla. Probably Ercilla's verses gave him undue prominence.

Colocotronis. See *Kolokotronis.*

Cologna-Veneta (kō-lōn'yä-vā-nā'tä). A town in the province of Verona, Italy, 20 miles southeast of Verona.

Cologne (kō-lōn'), G. **Köln** (kōln). **1.** The capital of the government district of Cologne, situated on the west bank of the Rhine in lat. 50° 57′ N., long. 6° 57′ E.: the Roman Colonia Agrippina. It is the largest city of the Rhine Province, a fortress of the first class, the center of the Rhine trade, and one of the principal commercial places in Germany. It has manufactures of eau de Cologne, sugar, tobacco, etc. The principal objects of interest are, besides the cathedral (see below), the Rheinstrasse, the Iron Bridge, the Municipal and Archiepiscopal Museums, the Museum of Industrial Art, the Rathaus (Hansa-haal: see below), the monument of Frederick William III., and the churches of the Minorites, (see St. Martin, St.), Maria Capitol, St. George, St. Severin, St. Peter, St. Cecilia, Apostles, St. Pantaleon, St. Gereon, St. Ursula (see below), St. Andreas, Jesuits, and St. Unalbert. The cathedral, one of the great buildings of the world, was begun in 1248 on the site of an earlier church, and was completed only in 1880, after being wholly neglected for the 14th century until 1823. Its design was inspired by the cathedral of Amiens, and all that is best in its architecture is French, while the less admirable features are indigenous. The cathedral has double aisles, with polygonal chevet projecting transepts, and two enormous towers and spires at the west end. These, with the façade, have been completed according to the original design of the 14th century, which still exists. The towers and spires are so huge as to dwarf the vast cathedral. The façade has three great gabled portals filled with sculpture, and two tiers of huge canopied and traceried windows, to which the towers add two more stages beneath the springing of the spires. The effect is somewhat mechanical, and inferior to the best French façades. The transept-façades are of modern design, with rich tracery and arcading, and triple portals, sculptured and canopied. The upper part is too narrow, and its elaborate tracery does not fill the place of the great roses of French churches. The interior is exceedingly impressive: it is notable for its splendid glass, much of it modern, but much of the 13th, 14th, 15th, and 16th centuries. The fine choir-stalls are of the 15th century. The canopied statues supported on consoles on the pillars of the nave are architecturally a defect. The choir-chapels are of great beauty, and contain some admirable paintings and sculptures. The cathedral is 468 feet long; its area, 91,464 square feet. The nave is 48 feet wide and 145 high. The western spires measure 511 feet, and are the loftiest church spires existing. There is a comparatively small central spire. The Rathaus, or town hall, is an interesting monument built between the 14th and 16th centuries on Roman foundations. The main structure is of the 14th century, battlemented, with high roof and traceried windows; the picturesque tower and low spire are of the 15th. The Renaissance portico, in five arcaded stages with engaged Corinthian columns, is an admirable example of the local architectural development. The great Hansa-Saal is adorned with good statues of the rulers of the Hansa, and with the undraped arms of patricians, burgomasters, and gilds. The Church of St. Ursula is a very early foundation in honor of the 11,000 martyred virgins, but was remodeled. The simple façade of 1692 has recently been restored to its original form. There are curious old paintings of the legend of the virgins; and in the treasury, whose walls are covered with elaborate patterns painted in the bones of the dead, are shown also the beautiful Romanesque shrine of St. Ursula, and a great number of other reliquaries in the form of female heads and busts. Cologne was an ancient town of the Ubii, *Oppidum Ubiorum*, and a Roman colony founded by Agrippina in 51 or 50 A. D. Later it belonged to the Frankish empire, and in the 13th century became a Hanseatic town, and one of the principal commercial centers in Germany. It was a free imperial city, and is noted in the development of German architecture and painting. It was taken by the French in 1794, and was granted to Prussia in 1815. Population (1890), 197,081; of commune, 281,681.

2. A government district in the Rhine Province, Prussia. Population (1890), 826,827.

Cologne, Electorate of. A former archbishopric and ecclesiastical principality of the Empire. It extended mainly along the left bank of the Rhine, north and south of Cologne. It was made an archbishopric by Charles the Great in 785, acquired the duchy of Westphalia in 1180, included one of the seven electorates by the Golden Bull, and was secularized in 1801. In 1801 the portion on the left bank of the Rhine became French territory: that on the right was divided in 1803 to Hesse-Darmstadt, etc. The larger part was granted to Prussia 1814–15.

Cologne, Three Kings of. In medieval legend, the three magi who followed the Star of Bethlehem from the East to lay gifts before the infant Jesus. Their names were Gaspar, Melchior, and Balthazar. It is claimed that their bodies were deposited in Cologne Cathedral. "The three days after New Year's day bear their names in the calendar, and their memory is preserved in the feast of the three holy Kings—the Epiphany." *Chambers.*

Colomb (ko-lōn'), or **Columb, Michel.** Born at Saint-Paul-de-Léon, in Bretagne, about 1440: died 1512. The first great sculptor of the French Renaissance. At a very early age he went to Dijon. He settled at Tours in 1481. In 1497 he executed in Carrara XI. an order for a bas-relief destined for the Abbaye of Saint-Michel-en-l'Herme, destroyed in 1569. His most important work is the tomb of Francis II., duke of Bretagne, and his wife, Marguerite de Foix, begun about 1502 by the order of Anne, queen of Louis XII., and finished in 1507. It is now in the cathedral of Nantes.

Colomba (ko-lōn'bä). A story by Prosper Mérimée, published in 1841.

Colombey (ko-lōn-bā'). A place in Lorraine 4½ miles east of Metz. Near it occurred the battle of Colombey-Nouilly, Aug. 14, 1870, in which the Germans under Steinmetz checked the French under Bazaine. The German loss was 4,906; that of the French, 3,698. Also called battle of Courcelles, and of Borny.

Colombia (kō-lōm'bē-ä). The name was first given in 1819 to what is now Venezuela. It was proposed by General Francisco Miranda. It was afterward extended to the confederation of Venezuela, New Granada, and Quito, and was dropped when the union was dissolved. Later the old region of New Granada renewed the name.

Colombia, Republic of. [Formerly *United States of Colombia*, Sp. *Estados Unidos de Colombia*; named after Columbus (*Colombo*).] The republic of South America, lying between the Caribbean Sea on the north, Venezuela and Brazil on the east, Ecuador on the south, and the Pacific Ocean and Costa Rica on the west. It is traversed by the Andes, and is rich in agricultural and mineral products, the chief river being the Magdalena and the affluents of the Amazon and Orinoco. Among its chief products are gold, silver, and coffee. The prevailing language is Spanish, and the prevailing religion Roman Catholic. It is divided into nine departments: Antioquia, Bolívar, Boyacá, Cauca, Cundinamarca, Magdalena, Panama, Santander, Tolima. Its capital is Bogotá. The government is representative, the executive being vested in a president, and the legislative in a senate and chamber of representatives. The Spanish power was established here in the first half of the 16th century, and independence was proclaimed in 1811. In 1819 this territory, with Venezuela and Ecuador, formed the Republic of Colombia, from which Venezuela withdrew in 1829 and Ecuador in 1830. In 1832 the republic of New Granada was founded, in 1863 the name "United States of Colombia" was adopted, and in 1886 the present constitution was formed. Area, 504,773 square miles. Population, 3,878,600.

Colombo (kō-lom'bō). A seaport and the capital of Ceylon, situated on the western coast in lat. 6° 55′ N., long. 79° 55′ E. It was fortified by the Portuguese in 1517, was taken from them by the Dutch in 1656, was ceded to the British in 1796, and is now an important coaling-station. Population (1891), 126,926.

Colon (kō-lōn'). See *Aspinwall.*

Colonel Chabert (ko-lo-nel' shä-bär'), **Le.** A story by Balzac, written in 1832.

Colonel Jack, History of. A tale by Defoe, published in 1772. The hero is a pickpocket who winds up his checkered career as a virtuous Virginia planter.

Colonia, or Colonia del Sacramento (kō-lō'nē-ä del säk-rä-men'tō). A seaport in Uruguay, situated on the Rio de la Plata opposite Buenos Ayres.

Colonia Agrippina (kō-lō'ni-ä ag-ri-pī'nä). See *Cologne.*

Colonization Society. See *American Colonization Society.*

Colonna (kō-lon'nä). A promontory at the southeastern extremity of Attica, Greece: the ancient Sunium.

Colonna (kō-lon'nä), **Fabio**, L. **Fabius Columna.** Born at Naples, 1567: died at Naples about 1640–50. A Neapolitan scholar and botanist, author of various botanical works. He is considered the creator of genera in botany.

Colonna, Fabrizio. Died at Naples, 1520. An Italian military leader, lord high constable of Naples.

Colonna, Marco Antonio. Born 1535: died Aug. 1, 1584. An Italian commander, duke of Paliano. He commanded the papal contingent in 1571 at the battle of Lepanto, in which the allied Spanish, Venetian, and papal fleets under Don John of Austria gained a decisive victory over the Turks. He was viceroy of Sicily when he died.

Colonna, Prospero. Born 1452: died 1523. An Italian general. He commanded the united imperial and papal forces in Lombardy against Francis I. of France 1521, and in conjunction with Georg von Freundsberg defeated Marshal Lautrec at Bicoque 1522.

Colonna, Vittoria. Born at Marino, near Rome, 1490: died at Rome, Feb. 25, 1547. A celebrated Italian poet. She was the daughter of Fabrizio Colonna, grand constable of Naples, by his marriage with Agnesina di Montefeltro, daughter of Federigo, duke of Urbino. She was betrothed in her infancy and old to a boy of the same age, the only son of the Marchese di Pescara. In their nineteenth year they were married at Ischia. A romantic story tells how the wife survived him twenty-two years, spent partly at Ischia, in convents at Orvieto and Viterbo, and, finally, in semi-monastic seclusion at Rome. She was the center of a group of celebrated men of letters and artists, of whom the foremost was Michelangelo. Her poems consisted mainly of sonnets to the memory of her husband, or on sacred and moral subjects. Michelangelo preserved a large number of them, and composed several madrigals and sonnets under her influence. Vittoria is the only woman who is known to have touched the heart of that great sculptor.

Colonsay (kol'on-sā). An island of the Inner Hebrides, in the county of Argyllshire, Scotland, situated west of Jura and north of Islay. It is noted for its ecclesiastical antiquities. Length, 8 miles.

Colonus (kō-lō'nus), **The White Hill of, or Kolonos Hippios** (kō-lō'nos hip'i-os). A site about 1½ miles northwest of Athens, north of the Academy on the banks of the Cephissus. It is the birthplace of Sophocles, and is immortalized by his description in the "Œdipus at Colonus." Upon the hill now stand the tomb of two noted archæologists, Otfried Muller and Charles Lenormant.

Colophon (kol'ō-fon). [Gr. *Κολοφών.*] In ancient geography, an Ionian city in Lydia, Asia Minor, situated near the coast 9 miles northwest of Ephesus.

Colorado (kol-ō-rä'dō). [Named from the Colorado River.] One of the United States of North America, lying between Wyoming and Nebraska on the north, Nebraska and Kansas on the east, Indian Territory and New Mexico on the south, and Utah on the west. It is traversed by the Rocky Mountains in the west, the foothills of which form the center, and the east is characterized by the "Great Plains." Its leading industries are mining (gold, silver, lead, etc.) and stock-raising, and it is noted as a health-resort. In the production of silver and lead it ranks as the first State of the Union. It has 55 counties, sends 2 senators and 2 representatives to Congress, and has 4 electoral votes. Capital, Denver. Its territory formed part of the Louisiana purchase and part of that acquired from Mexico. Gold was discovered in 1858; the Territory was organized in 1861, and was admitted as a State in 1876. Called the Centennial State. Area, 103,925 square miles. Population (1890), 412,198.

Colorado, Sp. **Rio Colorado** [Sp., 'colored' (i. e. red) 'river.'] **1.** A river formed by the union of the Grand and Green rivers in southeastern Utah. It flows through Utah and Arizona, and separates Arizona from Nevada and California. It empties into the Gulf of California, in Lower California, about lat. 32° N. It is famous for its canons, of which the most celebrated, the Grand Canon, situated near the lower course of the river, and explored by the

Powell survey expedition in 1869, has walls from 4,000 to 6,000 feet in height. Length (from source of Green River), about 2,000 miles; navigable to Callville, 612 miles. Also called Colorado of the West.

2. A river in Texas which flows into Matagorda Bay near Matagorda. Length, about 900 miles; navigable, except in summer, to Austin. Called the Eastern Colorado.—**3.** A river in the Argentine Confederation which flows into the Atlantic Ocean about lat. 39° 50′ S., long. 62° 10′ W. Length, about 620 miles.

Colorado Springs (kol-ō-rä′dō springz). The capital of El Paso County, Colorado, situated 64 miles south of Denver. It is a place of summer resort, near the foot of Pike's Peak. Population (1890), 11,140.

Colorados (kō-lō-rä′dōs). [Sp., 'the Reds.'] A political party of Uruguay. See *Blancos*.

Colossæ (kō-los′ē). [Gr. *Kolossai.*] In ancient geography, a city in southwestern Phrygia, Asia Minor, situated on the Lycus. It was the seat of a primitive Christian church.

Colossæ has been generally supposed to have been situated at Chonös, the ancient Chonæ, with which Constantine Porphyrogenitus identifies it (de Thenat. i. 5, p. 24). Mr. Hamilton, however, seems to have discovered the true site, at the distance of three miles from Chonös, in the plain, on the banks of the Lycus (*Tchorük*).
Rawlinson, Herod., IV. 34, note.

Colosseum (kol-o-sē′um), or **Flavian Amphitheater.** [L. *Colosseum:* said to be named from the colossal statue of Nero which stood near it in the Via Sacra.] An amphitheater in Rome, begun by Vespasian (T. Flavius Sabinus) in 72 A. D., and for 400 years the seat of gladiatorial shows. The axes of this edifice of amphitheaters are 617 and 512 feet; of the arena, 282 and 177 feet. The exterior was ornamented with four tiers of engaged columns with their entablatures, the lower three inclosing arches, and the highest walled up, with square windows in every second intercolumniation. The material of the interior is stone, of the outer passages and vaults brick and concrete. The interior was faced with marble. In the substructions there is a most elaborate system of chambers, passages, dens, and drains. Despite the enormous mass of the existing ruin, it is estimated that two thirds have been carried away in the middle ages and later as building-material.

Colossus of Rhodes. See *Chares of Lindos.*

Colot (kō-lō′), **Laurent.** Born near Troyes, France; lived about 1550. A French court surgeon in the reign of Henry II. (1547–59), noted as a lithotomist.

Colquhoun (ko-hōn′), **Patrick.** Born at Dumbarton, Scotland, March 14, 1745: died at London, April 25, 1820. A London police magistrate and writer on economic subjects. From about 1760 to 1766 he lived in Virginia, was a burgess of Glasgow 1782–85, and from 1789 resided in London, where he became (1792) a police magistrate. He published a "Treatise on the Police of the Metropolis," etc. (1796), a "Treatise on the Population, Wealth, Power, and Resources of the British Empire in every Quarter of the World" (1814), and other works treating especially of the condition of the poor.

Colt (kōlt). **Samuel.** Born at Hartford, Conn., July 19, 1814: died at Hartford, Jan. 10, 1862. An American inventor. He patented the revolver in 1835, and established a noted manufactory of arms at Hartford in 1852.

Colton (kōl′ton), **Charles Caleb.** Born at Salisbury, England, about 1780: died at Fontainebleau, April 28, 1832. An English clergyman and writer. He was a graduate of Cambridge (King's College), and rector of Kew and Petersham. He led an eccentric life, and plotted suicide in preference to undergoing a surgical operation. He published "Lacon, or many things in few words, addressed to those who think" (1820–22), etc.

Colton, Walter. Born at Rutland, Vt., May 9, 1797: died Philadelphia, Jan. 22, 1851. An American clergyman and writer of voyages, author of "Ship and Shore" (1835), etc.

Columba (kō-lum′bä), Saint. Born at Gartan, Donegal, Ireland, Dec. 7, 521: died at Iona, Scotland, June 9, 597. A Celtic missionary in Scotland, surnamed "the Apostle of Caledonia," the founder of the monastery of Iona (about 565).

Columba Noachi (kō-lum′bä nō-ä′ki). [L., 'Noah's Dove.'] A constellation in the southern hemisphere, close to the hind feet of Canis Major. It contains, according to Gould, 115 stars visible to the naked eye; but only 3 are prominent. It was proposed by Bartsch in 1624.

Columbanus (kol-um-bā′nus), or **Columban** (kō-lum′ban). Saint. Born in Leinster, Ireland, about 540: died at Bobbio, Italy, Nov. 21, 615. An Irish missionary in France, Switzerland, and Italy. He founded the monastery of Luxeuil (Vosges) about 590–595, and that of Bobbio (Italy).

Columbia (kō-lum′bi-ä). [NL., from *Columbus.*] **1.** A poetical name of the United States, or of the New World.—**2.** See *Colombia.*

Columbia, or **Oregon** (or′ē-gon). A river in North America, the second in size on the Pacific coast. It rises in the Rocky Mountains in British Columbia, traverses Washington, flows between Washington and Oregon, and empties into the Pacific Ocean in lat. 46° 15′ N., long. 124° W. Its chief tributaries are Clarke's Fork and Snake River. It has very important salmon-fisheries. Length, 1,200–1,400 miles. It is navigable to the Cascades (165 miles), from the Cascades to the Dalles (about 50 miles), and above the Dalles for small vessels. It was discovered in 1792 by Captain Robert Gray, and was explored by Lewis and Clarke 1804–06.

Columbia. 1. A town in Boone County, Missouri, 27 miles northwest of Jefferson City. It is the seat of the University of the State of Missouri. Population (1890), 4,000.

2. A borough in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, situated on the Susquehanna River 24 miles southeast of Harrisburg. It is an important lumber-market and seat of manufactures. Population (1890), 10,599.

3. The capital of South Carolina, in Richland County, situated on the Congaree River in lat. 34° N., long. 81° 2′ W. It is the seat of the University of South Carolina (founded in 1804), became the State capital in 1790, and was burned about the time of its occupation by the Federals, Feb. 17, 1865. Population (1890), 15,353.

4. The capital of Maury County, Tennessee, situated on the Duck River 42 miles southwest of Nashville. Population (1890), 5,370.

Columbia, British. See *British Columbia.*

Columbia College. An institution of learning in the city of New York. It comprises an academic department, a law school, a medical school (the College of Physicians and Surgeons), a school of mines, a school of political science, a graduate department, and a department of architecture. It was originally founded as King's College in 1754, and its present name was adopted in 1784. The law school was opened in 1858. Its main library (1894) contains 175,000 volumes. It has 226 instructors, and 1,641 students.

Columbia, District of. See *District of Columbia.*

Columbian University. A university in Washington, District of Columbia, incorporated by Congress in 1821. It consists of a college department, law school, medical school, graduate departments, and the Corcoran scientific school.

Columbine (kol′um-bīn). A conventional character in old Italian comedy, first appearing about 1560: the daughter of Pantaloon, or sometimes her coquettish maid-servant. She was the object of Harlequin's adoration, and so appears in English pantomime.

Columbretes (kō-lōm-brā′tes). A group of small volcanic rocks in the Mediterranean, east of Spain, in lat. 39° 54′ N., long. 0° 43′ E.

Columbus (kō-lum′bus). **Bartholomew,** Sp. **Bartolomeo Colon.** Born probably in Genoa about 1445: died at Santo Domingo, May, 1515. A brother of Christopher Columbus. He was with Bartholomew Diaz on the West African coast, and went to England in 1488 to interest Henry VII. in his brother's project. He returned to Spain in 1496, after the admiral had sailed on his second voyage, but followed him in command of a supply fleet, arriving at Isabella in June, 1498. The admiral made him adelantado, and from 1496 to 1498 he governed the island during his brother's absence. From 1498 to 1500 he suppressed with energy a revolt, marched to Xaragua in 1497; and in 1498 had the first trouble with Roldan. In 1500 Bobadilla sent him a prisoner to Spain, where he was released with the admiral. He was with his brother on the fourth voyage, 1502–04, and was the leader where active work was required. In the struggle with Porras at Jamaica he was wounded. He was with his brother both in Spain and in Rome, and in 1509 he accompanied Diego Columbus to Hispaniola, where he held important and lucrative offices.

Columbus, Christopher. [It. *Cristoforo Colombo,* Sp. *Cristoval Colon,* F. *Christophe Colomb,* L. *Christophorus Columbus.*] Born at or near Genoa, Italy, probably in 1446: died at Valladolid, Spain, May 20 or 21 (O. S.), 1506. The discoverer of America. His parents were wellconducted but he was early well educated, and early began to follow the sea. In 1473 (?) he went to Portugal, where he married and had a son, Diego, he also lived in the island of Porto Santo, near Madeira. It is probable that he joined in some of the Portuguese explorations on the African coast; and there is some doubtful evidence of a voyage made to Iceland. Impressed with the idea, founded on the known rotundity of the earth, that Asia might be reached by sailing westward, he proposed to the Portuguese king to make an expedition in that direction. Failing, he went to Spain (1484?) and offered the enterprise to Ferdinand and Isabella. He was repeatedly put off with promises or rebuffed by adverse reports of those set to inquire into these plans, and lived in poverty. His brother was sent to seek aid of Henry VII. of England (1488), and Columbus himself was about passing to France when he obtained a personal interview with the sovereigns at Granada. The excessive grants and honors which he demanded in case of success led to a refusal; but as he was about leaving Granada his friends made a last effort with the queen, he was recalled, and on April 17, 1492, the king and queen signed a paper in which all the demands of Columbus were agreed to. He was made, for himself and heirs, admiral in all the regions which he might discover, and viceroy in countries acquired by him for Spain, with full powers and a generous share in the revenues. Partly with royal aid, partly with the help of the Pinzons, merchants of Palos, three small vessels were fitted out, the Santa Maria as flagship, and the Niña and Pinta, commanded respectively by Vicente Yañez Pinzon and Martin Alonzo Pinzon. With these and 120 (or 90?) men Columbus left Palos Aug. 3, 1492. He touched at the Canaries, thence steered west, and on Oct. 7 (O. S., 12), or Oct. 22 (N. S.), discovered the island of Guanahani or San Salvador, one of the Bahamas, but which one is uncertain. He landed and took possession of it, and had some intercourse with the natives, and sailed on, discovering various islands and coasting part of the northern side of Cuba (Oct. 28–Dec. 22), and Haiti or Hispaniola, everywhere treating amicably with the natives, and obtaining small quantities of gold and island products. All these lands he supposed were outlying parts of Asia. The Santa Maria was wrecked on the Haitian coast, and he left there a colony of 40 men, building a fort called La Navidad in the land of a friendly chief. On Jan. 4, 1493, he started to return to the Niña. He narrowly escaped wreck in severe storms, parted company with the Pinta, touched at the Azores and in Portugal, where he was called to see the king; and finally reached Palos, March 15 (O. S.), 1493. Called to court, he was received with great honor, his privileges confirmed, and ample means given for a new expedition. He again embarked at Palos, Sept. 25, 1493, with 17 vessels and 1,200 men; discovered Dominica Nov. 3; landed on several of the Caribbee Islands and had encounters with the Caribs; reached Puerto Rico Nov. 22, and finally the harbor of La Navidad. He found that his colony had all been killed by hostile Indians. On a new site, farther east, he founded Isabella (Dec. 6, 1493), the European town in the New World. After some explorations in the interior he made an expedition westward (April 1494) in which he coasted the south side of Cuba (supposed by him to be a peninsula of Asia), and after discovering Jamaica returned to Isabella, Sept. 29, 1494. Ill treatment by the Spaniards caused insurrection of the Indians, but Columbus defeated them in a battle on the Vega Real, April 25, 1495. Shortly before he had proposed a plan for enslaving hostile Indians, for which he has been much blamed. There was much suffering and discontent among the colonists, and some of them went to Spain to make complaints; they were supported by Bishop Fonseca, an enemy of Columbus, who was at the head of colonial affairs; and in 1495 Juan Aguado was sent as a royal commissioner to Española. He collected complaints against the admiral, who, fearing the effect of the report, returned to Spain at the same time with Aguado (March, 1496), leaving his brothers in charge. He was well received by the sovereigns, and the charges dismissed. After much delay he sailed on his third voyage (May 30, 1498), in which he kept farther south, discovered Trinidad (July 31), and the lowlands at the mouth of the Orinoco (Aug. 1), this being, in all probability, the first discovery of the continent of South America: the Cabots had already seen North America. With much difficulty he passed the two straits between Trinidad and the mainland, and was convinced that the Indies were not from a continental (Asiatic) river. In a report at this time he argues that the earth is pear-shaped and the highest land at the head of this river, where also the terrestrial paradise is; this, and some other later reports, have been supposed to indicate temporary aberration of mind, caused by sickness. On Aug. 30 he reached Isabella, to find that the land been founded during his absence. Some of the colonists, under Roldan, had rebelled, and Columbus was forced to make a degrading peace with them. Disorders continued, and on Aug. 23, 1500, Francisco de Bobadilla arrived as royal commissioner. He deposed Columbus and his brothers and sent them in chains to Spain (Oct., 1500); they were at once released, but Columbus failed to obtain a reinstatement in his dignities; and only after much delay he obtained four caravels for a final exploration, in which, if again he failed to find a passage through the globe. Leaving Spain March, 1502, he touched at Santo Domingo, then sailed to Central America, discovering Honduras (May 30), and coasted to the isthmus of Panama, seeking for a passage westward. After encounters with the Indians and a vain attempt to plant a colony (Feb., 1503), he returned to Jamaica. There his ships were eaten and destroyed by worms, gave out, and he and his men remained on the island, enduring great sufferings: some rebelled, and were subdued after a hard fight. A canoe sent out reached Española, and at length (June, 1504) ships were sent to take them off. Columbus reached Spain Nov. 7, 1504. Queen Isabella, who had always befriended him, died soon after. His repeated petitions for reinstatement had no effect, and he passed his remaining days in poverty and neglect. He never knew that the regions discovered by him constituted a new continent, always supposing them to be portions of Asia.

Columbus, Diego, It. **Giacomo Colombo;** by Latin writers called **Jacobus.** Probably born at Genoa about 1450: date and place of death unknown. A brother of Christopher Columbus, who accompanied him in the second voyage (1493), and was at times left in command at Isabella or Santo Domingo. He was sent to Spain with his brothers in 1500, and about that time became a priest. In 1509 he accompanied his nephew to Santo Domingo, and probably died soon after.

Columbus, Sp. **Colon, Diego.** Born probably at Lisbon about 1476: died at Montalvan, near Toledo, Feb. 23, 1526. A son of Christopher Columbus. In 1492 Queen Isabella made him a page at the Spanish court, where he remained until after his father's death. He was confirmed in 1509 as admiral of the Indies and governor of Hispaniola, but without the title of viceroy. He arrived at Santo Domingo, July 10, 1509; but the conflicting claims of jurisdiction, and dissatisfaction with his rule, soon made the position an uncasy one. Velasquez, whom he sent to conquer Cuba in 1511, virtually threw off his authority: the establishment of a royal audience at Santo Domingo restricted his power; and though, in a visit to Spain, he obtained new favors

(1520), he was finally called back by the Council of the Indies in 1523 to answer charges against him. His wife was left in charge of the government; but Diego followed the court, vainly seeking redress, until his death.

Columbus, Ferdinand, Sp. Ferdinando Colon. Born in Cordova, Aug. 15, 1488; died at Seville, July 12, 1539. An illegitimate son of Christopher Columbus and Doña Beatrix Henriquez, a lady of Cordova. He was made page of Queen Isabella in 1498, was with his father on the fourth voyage, 1502–4, and by the admiral's will received an ample income, afterward increased by royal grants. He amassed a library of over 20,000 volumes, which passed by will to the cathedral chapter of Seville where it was known as the "Columbina." Of about 4,000 volumes remain. A history of the Indies by him is lost, as is the original Spanish of his biography of his father, which was used by Las Casas.

Columbus, Sp. Colon (kō-lōn'), Luis. Born at Santo Domingo, 1521 or 1522; died in Oran, Africa, Feb. 3, 1572. A son of Diego and grandson of Christopher Columbus. In 1556 he gave up all claims to the title of viceroy, receiving in return the Islands of Jamaica and Juanaguana, Andalusia, Veragua, and the title of Duke of Veragua and Marquis of Jamaica. He was captain-general of Hispaniola 1542–51. He was imprisoned in 1563 for 18 months, was tried, and 1565 banished to Oran. For descent of the titles, see *Veragua, Dukes of.*

Columbus. 1. The capital of Ohio, and of Franklin County, situated on the Scioto River in lat. 39° 57′ N., long. 82° 5′ W. It is an important railway center and manufacturing place, and is remarkable for its state capitol and other public buildings. It was made the State capital in 1816. Population (1890), 88,150.

2. The capital of Muscogee County, Georgia, situated on the Chattahoochee River in lat. 32° 28′ N., long. 85° 5′ W. It has manufactures of iron and steel. Population (1890), 17,303.—3. The capital of Bartholomew County in southern central Indiana. Population (1890), 6,719.—4. A town in western Kentucky, situated on the Mississippi River 16 miles south of Cairo. It was a strategic point of the Confederates in 1861–62.—5. The county-seat of Lowndes County, eastern Mississippi, situated on the Tombigbee River in lat. 33° 31′ N., long. 88° 28′ W. Population (1890), 4,559.

Columella (kol-ū-mel'lā). **Lucius Junius Moderatus.** Born at Cadiz, Spain; lived about 40 A. D. A Roman writer on agriculture. He wrote "De re rustica," in twelve books edited by Schneider in the "Scriptores rei rusticæ," 1794), and an earlier work on the same subject, of which one book, "De Arboribus," is extant.

Column of July, F. Colonne de Juillet (kō-lon' dē zhüē-yā'). A monument in Paris, France, erected on the site of the Bastille in 1840, in honor of the citizens killed in the attacks on the royal government in 1830. It is a Corinthian column of bronze, 13 feet in diameter, rising from a square base and surmounted by an urn cast and gilded by a gilded statue of the winged Genius of Liberty. Its total height is 154 feet.

Column of Marcus Aurelius, or Antonine Column. A monument in the Piazza Colonna, Rome, erected in 174 A. D. in honor of the campaigns against the Marcomanni. It reproduces the type of the Column of Trajan, and consists of a Roman Doric column of marble raised on a square pedestal, the total height, without the statue of St. Paul of Sixtus V., being 123 feet. The shaft is sculptured in a spiral of 26 turns, with reliefs of the wars it commemorates.

Column of the Congress, F. Colonne du Congrès (kō-lon' dü kōn-grā'). A monument erected in Brussels, Belgium, in commemoration of the Belgian constitutional congress of 1831. It is a Roman Doric column 147 feet high, on the summit of which stands a statue of Leopold I. Reliefs on the pedestal represent the Belgian provinces. At the angles stand four female figures in bronze, personifying types of liberty.

Column of Trajan. A monument in Rome, dedicated in 114 A. D. in honor of the emperor. It is a Roman Doric column of marble, on a square basement, the total height, exclusive of the present statue of St. Peter, being 127 feet. The base bears reliefs of warlike trophies and an inscription; the entire shaft is occupied by vigorous and lifelike reliefs ascending in a spiral, representing Trajan's campaigns. The reliefs contain about 2,500 human figures, besides those of animals and inanimate objects.

Column of Vendôme (von-dōm'), F. **Colonne Vendôme.** A monument in the Place Vendôme, Paris, France. It is a Roman Doric column of masonry incased in bronze, in design imitating the Column of Trajan at Rome, and was erected by Napoleon in honor of his victories over the Russians and Austrians in 1805. The shaft is encircled with reliefs referring to the campaigns in question, ascending in a spiral, the height of the figures being 3 feet. The column is surmounted by a figure of the emperor. Its height is 142 feet, and its diameter 13 feet. It was overthrown by the Commune in 1871, but was restored in 1875.

Columns of Hercules. See *Pillars of Hercules.*

Columns of St. Mark and St. Theodore. Two columns in Venice, situated at the end of the Piazzetta toward the Grand Canal. The massive plain cylindrical shafts are of granite, the western pink, the eastern gray, resting on spreading stepped bases. The capitals are ascribed to a Lombard architect. The figure of St. Theodore, with his crocodile, was erected on the western column in 1329. The eastern column bears the famous winged lion of St. Mark, in bronze, with eyes inlaid in precious stones. The existing lion is of the 15th century.

Colville (kol'vil). A name, of European origin, applied to a Salishan tribe formerly dwelling near Kettle Falls on the upper Columbia River, near the Canadian boundary. The tribe now numbers 247 persons, dwelling on the Fuyallup reservation, Washington. See *Salishan.*

Colwell (kol'wel). **Stephen.** Born in Brooke County, West Va., March 25, 1800; died at Philadelphia, Jan. 15, 1871. An American merchant, economist, and general writer. He wrote "Ways and Means of Payment" (1859), etc.

Coma Berenices (kō'mā ber-e-ni'sēz). [L., 'hair of Berenice.' See *Berenice.*] An ancient asterism (though not one of the 48 constellations of Hipparchus) situated north of Virgo and between Boötes and Leo, and supposed to represent the famous amber hair of Berenice, the wife of Ptolemy Energetes.

Comacchio (kō-mak'kē-ō). A town in the province of Ferrara, Italy, situated near the Adriatic 29 miles southeast of Ferrara. Population, 7,000.

Comana (kō-mā'nā). [Gr. *tà Kómava.*] **1.** In ancient geography, a city of Cappadocia, Asia Minor, situated on the river Sarus. It was noted for its temple to Ma, the moon-goddess. Also called *Chryse* (the Golden).—**2.** In ancient geography, a city of Pontus, Asia Minor, situated about lat. 40° 20′ N., long. 36° 50′ E. It was perhaps a colony of the Cappadocian city, and it was sacred to the same goddess. The modern Gumenek is on the site.

Comanche (kō-man'chē), or **Camanche** (kaman'chē). [Pl., also *Comanches.*] A tribe of North American Indians, well known for their martial character. According to tradition and linguistic evidence they were formerly neighbors of the Shoshonean tribes. In 1724 they were upper Kiowas river, and later were south of Red River, Texas, this southward extension doubtless being due to pressure by Western tribes. By 1750 they were on the Texan plains from the Rocky Mountains eastward into Indian Territory and Texas as far as long. 97°, although they raided the country from Kansas southward as far as Durango, Mexico (a distance of 800 miles). They agreed to go upon a reservation in 1868, at which date they numbered about 2,500. The Comanche now on the Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita reservation, Oklahoma, number 753. Their own name is *Nem.* 'people.' *Comanche,* a name of unknown signification, was first applied by the Spanish Mexicans, while the French form, *Padouca,* is adapted from their Sioux name. They also have been known as *Chouanna, Comatde, Kaimanias, Neum, Padouca,* and *Paducah.* See *Shoshonean.*

Comande. See *Comanche.*

Comayagua (kō-mā-yā'gwā). The capital of the department of Comayagua, Honduras, situated on the river Humaya in lat. 14° 28′ N., long. 87° 39′ W. It was the capital of Honduras until 1880. Population, about 5,000. In colonial times it had 18,000 inhabitants, but it was burned in 1827, and has never fully recovered.

Combaconum. See *Kumbhakonam.*

Combe (kōm), **Andrew.** Born at Edinburgh, Oct. 27, 1797; died at Edinburgh, Aug. 9, 1847. A Scottish physician and writer on physiology and phrenology. He founded, with his brother George Combe and others, the "Phrenological Magazine" (1823), of which he remained proprietor until 1837.

Combe, George. Born at Edinburgh, Oct. 21, 1788; died at Moor Park, Farnham, England, Aug. 14, 1858. A Scottish phrenologist: chief work "An Essay on the Constitution of Man" (1828).

Combe, William. Born at Bristol, England, 1741; died at Lambeth, June 19, 1823. An English writer, author of "Dr. Syntax." He was the godson (or natural son) of a London alderman; was educated at Eton and Oxford (where, however, he did not take a degree); entered the law; led for some time the life of an adventurer, being successively a soldier, a waiter, a lieutenant, and a cook; and for the last 43 years of his life resided within the rules of the King's Bench debtors' prison. He published a large number of works, including "The Diabolad, a poem dedicated to the worst man (Simon, Lord Irnham) in His Majesty's Dominions" (1776), "The Devil upon Two Sticks in England" (1790), "The Tour of Dr. Syntax in Search of the Picturesque" (a poem first published in the "Poetical Magazine," and republished 1812), etc.

Comberbach, Silas Tomkyns. The name under which Coleridge enlisted in the 15th Dragoons.

Combermere, Viscount. See *Cotton.*

Comecrudo (kō-mā-krō'dō). A tribe of North American Indians which live on the lower Rio Grande at Las Prietas, Tamaulipas, Mexico. Of the 25 survivors in 1886 but seven spoke their native tongue. The name is said to signify 'raw eaters' (*Sp. come-crudo*), in allusion to their practice of cannibalism. Also called *Carrizos.* See *Coahuiltecan.*

Comédie Française (kō-mā-dē' fron-sāz'), **La.** The official name of the Théâtre Français. The Comédie Française practically had its beginning in the Théâtre de l'Hôtel Bourgogne, established in 1532 and made theatre royal under Louis XIV. It was followed by the Théâtre du Marais in 1600. A few years afterward the company of Molière was established in the great hall of the Hôtel Bourbon. In 1660 the Hôtel Bourbon was torn down, and in 1661 Molière was transferred to the theater of the Palais Royal. In 1673 Molière died; his company was disbanded and went to the Théâtre Guénégaud. In 1680 there were three companies in Paris—that of the Hôtel Bourgogne, that of the Marais, and the company of Molière in the Théâtre Guénégaud: the two latter were amalgamated Oct. 21, 1680, and the Comédie Française organized by lettre de cachet of Louis XIV. as "L'Hotel des comédiens du Roi entretenus par Sa Majesté." The Comédie Française acted frequently. In 1689 it had its home in the Rue des Fosses St. Germain des Prés (Rue de l'Ancienne Comédie): it was here and in this year that it first took the title of Comédie Française. In 1770 it removed to the Tuileries, and in 1782 the company played in what is now the Odeon. It was suppressed in the Revolution in 1793, and reconstituted by Napoleon, then first consul, and established in the Théâtre Français. See *Théâtre Français.*

Comédie Humaine (ko-mā-dē' ü-mān'), **La.** A collection of Balzac's novels, arranged and connected with laborious classification by himself to show that he called a "complete society," the same persons and their relatives appearing and reappearing. "Each novel is in fact a page of the great work, which would be incomplete without it." It is a picture of the manners and morals of his own time.

Comedy of Errors, The. A play by Shakspere, acted at Gray's Inn, Dec. 28, 1594. Its real title is "Errors." It is thought that another version not entirely by Shakspere was acted about 1576. The original plot was probably suggested by Plautus's "Menæchmi" and "Amphitryon," and more directly by the "History of Error" acted by the chapel children in 1576. (*Bleon.*) The plot consists in the extraordinary series of mistakes arising from the likeness between twin brothers, both named Antipholus, and the likeness between their two servants, named Dromio.

Comely Bank (kum'li bangk). See the extract.

The Carlyles, at the period of Thomas's famous visit to Jeffrey in George Street, were living at Comely Bank, in one of a row of two-storied, uninteresting houses, calling themselves "villa residences," on the north side of Edinburgh, quite out of town even now, and facing a green called Stockbridge Public Park. Carlyle's cottage is numbered 21.

Hutton, Literary Landmarks of Edinburgh, p. 65.

Comenius (ko-mē'ni-us) (originally **Komensky**), **Johann Amos.** Born at Nivnitz or, more probably, at Ungarisch-Brod, Moravia, March 28, 1592; died in Holland, Nov. 15, 1670. A noted Czechic theologian and educational reformer. He studied theology at Herborn and Heidelberg, and in 1616 became minister of a congregation of Moravian Brethren at Fulneck. Expelled by an imperial mandate of 1621, which banished all Protestant pastors from Bohemia, he eventually settled in Holland, where he supported himself by teaching. In 1642 he went to Sweden, where, at the invitation of the chancellor Axel Oxenstierna, he prepared a plan for the improvement of the educational system of the country. He was in 1648 elected bishop of the Moravian Church at Lissa, where, with an interruption of four years spent at Sarpatak, Hungary, he remained until 1656, when he was plundered and burned by the Imperialists. He subsequently settled at Amsterdam. Among his works are "Janua linguarum reserata," and "Didactica magna seu omnes omnia docendi artificium."

Comical Gallant, The, or the Amours of Sir John Falstaff. An alteration of "The Merry Wives of Windsor" by John Dennis, played in 1702.

Comical Lovers, The, or Marriage à la Mode. A comedy by Cibber, produced and printed in 1707. It is made from the comic scenes of Dryden's "Secret Love" and "Marriage à la Mode."

Comical Revenge, The, or Love in a Tub. A comedy by Sir George Etheredge, produced in 1664. It was published in the same year.

Comines, or Commines, or Comynes (ko-mēn'), a town on the Lys 10 miles north of Lille, situated partly in the department of Nord, France, and partly in West Flanders, Belgium. Population (1891), 7,422.

Comines, or Commines, or Comynes, Philippe de. Born at Comines, near Lille, France (or at Renescure, near Hazebrouck), about 1445; died at Argenton, Deux-Sèvres, France, Oct. 17, 1519. A noted French statesman and historian. He entered the service of Charles the Bold, and then went over to Louis XI., in whose household he rose to the dignity of confidant and counselor. In 1486 he was arrested for political reasons and imprisoned for over two years. At the command of Charles VIII. he was arrested again later on, and exiled for ten years. After serving his time, he returned to court only to fall into disgrace. Finally he retired into private life and wrote his "Mémoires." The "Cronique et hystoire faicte et composée par messire Philippe de Comines" (Paris, 1524) was written from 1488 to 1496. It deals with the history of France between 1464.

when Comines came to the court of Charles the Bold, and 1485, the date of the death of Louis XI. The sequel, "Croniques du roy Charles huytiesme" (Paris, 1528), was written later than 1497, and contains notes on the wars waged by Charles VIII. between 1494 and 1498. Complete editions have been made by Denis Sauvage (1552), Godefroy (1649), Lenglet-Dufresnoy (1747), Mademoiselle Dupont (1840-47), and R. Chantelauze (1881).

Comitan (kō-mē-tän'), or **Comitlan** (kō-mēt-län'). A town in the state of Chiapas, southern Mexico, in lat. 16° 5′ N., long. 92° 35′ W. Population (1889), 7,000.

Comité des Etudes du Haut Congo. See *International Kongo Association*.

Comitium (kō-mish'ium). [L., 'place of assembly.'] A paved area in ancient Rome, between the northeastern side of the Forum Romanum and the Curia, where the Comitia Curiata, or assembly of the patricians, met, and where the most important legal cases were tried. It was surrounded with a barrier by Tullus Hostilius. On the Comitium stood the original *rostra*, or official speakers' platform, and close to it was the *græcostasis*, the platform provided for foreign envoys.

Commagene (kom-a-jē'nē). [Gr. *Κομμαγηνή.*] In ancient geography, a district in northern Syria, between the Euphrates on the east and Cilicia on the west. It was at one time tributary to the Assyrian empire, and was an independent kingdom from 6 B. C. to A. D. 72. It is called *Kummuh* in the Assyrian cuneiform inscriptions.

Commander of the Faithful. [Ar. *Emir-al-mu'minin.*] A title of the caliphs, first assumed by Omar 634–644.

Commemoration Ode. An ode by James Russell Lowell in memory of the members of Harvard College who had served in the Civil War. read at the memorial exercises at Cambridge in 1865.

Commendation of Our Lady. A ballade once attributed to Chaucer, but erroneously. It is not written in ballade form. Tyrwhitt thinks there is evidence that Lydgate may have written it.

Commentaries, Cæsar's. See *Cæsar, Julius*.

Commerce (ko-mer-sē'). A town in the department of Meuse, France, situated on the Meuse 20 miles east of Bar-le-Duc. It has a castle. Population (1891), commune, 7,483.

Commissary (kom'i-sa-ri). **The.** A comedy by Foote, produced in 1765. See *Tuapus, Zachary*.

Committee (kg-mit'ē). **The.** A comedy by Sir R. Howard, printed in 1665. Evelyn saw it played in 1662. It was revised by T. Knight and produced as "The Honest Thieves" in 1797.

Commode (ko-mōd'). A play by Thomas Corneille, played for Louis XIV. at the Louvre in 1659.

Commodian. See *Commodianus*.

Commodianus (ko-mō-di-ā'nus). A Christian poet of the first half of the 3d century. Two poems by him are extant, "Instructiones LXXX adversus gentium deos," and "Carmen Apologeticum, a defense of Christianity.

Commodus (kom'ō-dus). **Lucius Ælius Aurelius** (also **Marcus Antoninus**). Born at Lanuvium, Italy, Aug. 31, 161 A. D.; killed at Rome, Dec. 31, 192. Emperor of Rome 180–192, son of Marcus Aurelius whom he succeeded. He bought peace of the Germans at the price of a tribute, and, intrusting the direction of the government to others (Perennis, Cleander, Lætus, and Eclectus), abandoned himself to dissipation and cruelty. He put to death his wife Crispina and nearly all the public men who had risen to eminence under his father; is said to have appeared as a gladiator in the amphitheater over seven hundred times against defenseless opponents, and to have claimed divine honors, appearing in public as Hercules and demanding to be worshiped as such. He was strangled by the athlete Narcissus, who was introduced into his sleeping-apartment as the result of a conspiracy between the mistress Marcia, and the favorites Lætus and Eclectus, whose execution he had ordered.

Common (kom'on), **Dol.** In Ben Jonson's comedy "The Alchemist," the mistress of Subtle. She is the confederate of both Subtle and Face in all their rogueries.

Common Sense. A pamphlet by Thomas Paine, published in Philadelphia Jan. 1, 1776. It advocated entire separation from England, and its arguments fell in with the prevailing current of feeling, and swept wavering along with it. It is described by Washington as "working a powerful change in the minds of many men" (Works, III. 276).

Common-Wealth of Women, A. A play altered by D'Urfey from Fletcher and Massinger's "Sea Voyage" in 1685.

Communeros (ko-mō-nā'rōs), or **Sons of Padilla** (pä-thēl'yä). A revolutionary association which flourished in Spain about 1821–1823. It acted partly in alliance with the Freemasons.

Communes, Seven. See *Seven Communes*.

Communes, Thirteen. See *Thirteen Communes*.

Comnena, Anna. See *Anna Comnena*.

Comnenus (kom-nē'nus). **House of The Comneni.** [MGr. *Κομνηνοί.*] An illustrious Byzantine family, probably of Italian origin, which acquired historical importance in the 10th century, and from which descended six emperors of the East, all the emperors of Trebizond, and many statesmen, generals, and authors. See *Alexis I., Andronicus I., David Comnenus, Isaac I., Manuel I.*, and *Anna Comnena*.

Como (kō'mō). [F. *Côme*, It. *Como*, L. *Comum.*] 1. The capital of the province of Como, Italy, situated at the southern extremity of the Lake of Como, 25 miles north of Milan. It is picturesquely situated, has a noted cathedral, and manufactures silk. The cathedral, one of the finest in northern Italy, was begun in 1396 in an excellent Gothic style, continued in that of the early Renaissance, and completed in the more ornate Renaissance of the 16th century. The front has round-arched doors, a fine rose, delicate sculpture, and rich pinnacles. The Renaissance south doorway is notable. The naves are pointed, with good vaulting; the circular choir is classical. There are many beautiful frescos, by Luini and Ferrari. It was the birthplace of the elder Pliny, the younger Pliny, and Volta. Population (1891), commune, 35,000.

2. A province in Lombardy, Italy, bordering on Switzerland. Area, 1,091 square miles. Population (1891), 555,982.

Como, Lake of, It. **Lago di Como** (lä'gō dē kō'mō), F. **Lac de Côme** (läk dē kōm), G. **Comersee** (kō'mer-zā). A lake of northern Italy, near the Swiss border: the Roman Lacus Larius. It is traversed by the river Adda, and is famous for its beauty. It is surrounded by mountains, and its shores are bordered with villas. At Bellaggio it is divided into the Lake of Como (properly so called) and the Lake of Lecco. Length, 30 miles. Greatest width, 2½ miles. Depth, 1,969 feet.

Comonfort (kō-mon-fōrt'), **Ignacio.** Born at Puebla, March 12, 1812; died near Guanajuato, Nov. 13, 1863. A Mexican soldier and statesman. He joined the revolt against Santa Anna, April, 1854, was secretary of war under Alvarez, Oct., 1855, and on the retirement of that leader became provisional president, and was inaugurated Dec. 11, 1855. As acting president he crushed a serious revolt led by the ex-president Zuloaga. In the parties, soon after his inauguration, he finally espoused the project of a dictatorship, was deposed after hard fighting, and left the country in Feb., 1858. He returned in 1862, took a prominent part against the French invasion, and was killed by irregular troops or bandits.

Comorin (kom'g-rin), **Cape.** The southern extremity of peninsular India, situated in lat. 8° 5′ N., long. 77° 30′ E.

Comorn. See *Komorn*.

Comoro (kom'o-rō) **Islands,** or **Comores.** A group of small islands in the Mozambique Channel, in lat. 11° 15′ S., long. 43°–45° E. The chief islands are Great Comoro, Anjuan (Johanna), Mohilla, and Mayotte (the last a French possession). All the islands are subject from French protection. The population is partly Arab, partly Malagasy. Population, 57,980.

Compagnia della Calza (kom-pän-yē'ä del'lä kält'sä). [It., 'Company of the Stocking': so named from the particular stocking which the members wore.] A society which existed in Italy during the 15th and 16th centuries, for the production of public and private entertainments, as games, feasts, and theatrical representations. In the course of time this society became divided into different fraternities, as the Compagnia dei Pedanti, Compagnia, etc., each of which was governed by particular laws and officers, and the members distinguished by a certain habit. *Dunlop*, Hist. Prose Fiction, II. 328.

Company (kum'pa-ni), **John.** A nickname for the East India Company, originating in India.

Compass (kum'pas). A soldier and scholar in Ben Jonson's comedy "The Magnetic Lady," "one well read in Men and Manners."

Compiègne (kōn-pyany'). A town in the department of Oise, France, situated on the Oise 45 miles northeast of Paris: the ancient Compendium. It was noted as a favorite royal residence, and its chief buildings are royal palaces, a large cathedral founded in Merovingian times and rebuilt in the reign of Louis XV. and later. The interior is especially noteworthy for its furniture and decoration of the apartments fitted out under Napoleon I., and contains a collection of modern paintings. At Compiègne in 1430 Joan of Arc was taken prisoner, and it has been the seat of several councils. Population (1891), commune, 14,495.

Complaint to his Purse. A poem by Occleve, attributed to Chaucer. It was printed before the 1532 edition.

Complaint of Mars. A poem by Chaucer, written probably after 1380. It is full of astronomical allusions, and contains the story of "the broche" which Vulcan wrought at Thebes. It is supposed to be sung on St. Valentine's day by a bird. A "Complaint of Venus" has been appended to it. The latter is of a totally different character, and is a translation from the French of Sir Otes de Grausson (*Shirley*). It is probable that the Venus in both poems refers to the princess Isabel of Spain.

Complaint to Pity. A poem by Chaucer, printed before 1532, and probably written about 1367. *Skeat.*

Complaint of Philomene, The. A poem by George Gascoigne, begun in 1562, but not completed until 1576.

Complaint of Venus, The. A poem by Chaucer, translated by him late in life from the French of Granson. It is made up of three independent ballades: the title was given by the translator as a name apt to the "Complaint of Mars," to which it is appended.

Complete Angler, The. A celebrated work by Izaak Walton, published in 1653.

Compostela. See *Santiago Compostela*.

Compostela (kom-pos-tā'la). **Diego Evelino de.** Born at Santiago de Compostela, 1655; died at Havana, Cuba, Aug. 27, 1701. A Spanish prelate. He taught theology in the University of Valladolid, and was vicar of various parishes in Spain. In 1685 he was named bishop of Cuba and Florida, a position which he held until his death.

Compromise, The. See *Breda, Compromise of*.

Compton (komp'ton), **Henry.** Born at Compton Wynyates, Warwickshire, 1632; died at Fulham, near London, July 7, 1713. An English prelate, bishop of London, and youngest son of Spencer Compton, second earl of Northampton. He studied at Oxford (Queen's College) and at Cambridge, was installed canon of Christ Church in 1667, became bishop of Oxford in 1674, and bishop of London in 1675, and was charged with the education of Mary and Anne (later queens) daughters of James, duke of York (James II.). After the accession of James he was tried before Lord Chancellor Jeffreys, as head of the high court of ecclesiastical commission for disobeying the king (for refusing to suspend John Sharp, dean of Norwich, and suspended for preaching Articles of his episcopal functions; but was reinstated in less). He was a vigorous opponent of Catholicism and an influential supporter of William III.

Compton, Spencer. Born May, 1601: killed in the battle of Hopton Heath, March 19, 1643. The second Earl of Northampton, a partizan of Charles I. in his struggle with Parliament. He was elected with the king's army, commanding the royalist forces at Hopton Heath which he was slain.

Compton, Spencer. Born about 1673; died July 2, 1743. An English politician, third son of the third Earl of Northampton, created Viscount Pevensey and earl of Wilmington in 1730. He was chosen speaker of the House of Commons March 17, 1715, and re-elected Oct. 9, 1722. In Feb., 1742, he was appointed first lord of the treasury.

Comtat d'Avignon (kōn-tä' dä-ven-yōn'), and **Comtat-Venaissin** (ven-es-sań'). Two ancient territories of southern France, lying between Dauphiné on the north, Provence on the east, the Durance on the south, and the Rhône on the west. They were ceded to the popes in the 13th century, and were united to France in 1791. They correspond nearly to the department of Vaucluse.

Comte (kōnt), **Isidore Auguste Marie François Xavier.** Born at Montpellier, France, Jan. 19, 1798; died at Paris, Sept. 5, 1857. A celebrated French philosopher, founder of positivism. He studied two years at the École Polytechnique in Paris (having been admitted in 1814), and afterward became the friend and disciple of Saint-Simon, whose doctrines he undertook to expound in a work entitled "Système de politique positive" in 1822. His friendship terminated in a complete estrangement in 1824. He was tutor at the École Polytechnique in 2 A. D. His chief works are "Cours de philosophie positive" (1830–42), and "Catéchisme positiviste" (1852).

Comte de Boursoufle (kōnt de bör-sō'fl), **Le.** A comedy by Voltaire, first produced as "Quand est-ce qu'on mentira?" It was privately played for the first time under that title at the Chateau de Cirey in 1738, and again in 1745 at the Château d'Anet. It was produced at the Odéon as "Le Comte de Boursoufle" in 1802 as a posthumous play of Voltaire. It was really made from the broader parts of Vanbrugh's "Relapse." The Comte de Boursoufle is a caricature of Regnard.

Comte de Monte-Cristo (kōnt dē mōn'te-krēs'tō), **Le.** A novel by Alexandre Dumas, published in 1844; so named from its hero.

Comte Ory (kōnt o-rē'). **Le.** An opera by Rossini (words by Scribe and Delestre-Poirson), produced in French at Paris Aug. 20, 1828, and in Italian at London Feb. 28, 1829, and in French June 29, 1849. Both words and music were adaptations of works by the same authors written some years before.

Comtesse d'Escarbagnas (kōn-tes' des-kär-bän-yä'). **La.** A comedy by Molière, first played for the king at Saint-Germain in 1671. The next year it was played in Paris on Feb. 2. It is a study of provincial manners.

Comtesse de Rudolstadt (kōn-tes' dē rō-dol-stät'). **La.** A novel by George Sand, a sequel to "Consuelo," published in 1844.

Comus (kō'mus). [Gr. *Κῶμος.*] In later classical mythology, the god of mirth, represented as a winged youth.

Comus. A mask by Milton, presented at Ludlow Castle Sept. 29, 1634, before the Earl of Bridgewater. It was printed in 1637, and in his works in 1645. Milton is said to be indebted to Fletcher's "Faithful Shepherdess" for the lyrical portions, and for its central situation to Peele's "Old Wives' Tale." George Colman the elder produced an alteration of it at Covent Garden in 1773.

Comyn (kum'in), **Alexander.** Died in 1289. The second Earl of Buchan, constable of Scotland.

Comyn, John, the elder. Died about 1300. A Scottish noble, lord of Badenoch, and claimant to the Scottish throne.

Comyn, John. Died 1306. A Scottish noble and claimant to the throne, son of John Comyn the elder: surnamed "The Red." He was murdered by Robert Bruce.

Conachar (kon'a-chär). The son of the chief of Clan Quhele in Sir Walter Scott's "Fair Maid of Perth." After becoming the chief himself he realized that he was a coward, and killed himself in despair.

Conaire (ko-när'). See the extract.

> A description of Cormac's person, on the occasion of his entering a great assembly in state, tells us that the equal of his form had never been seen, except that of Conaire the Great, of Conchobar son of Nessa, or of Aengus son of the Bagda. It is remarkable that the ancient writer should mention these three, as they are adumbrations of the same god as Cormac. Thus I may here say, without anticipating the remarks to be presently made on the Aengus to whom I have alluded, that he was the constant rider and protector of the sun-born Diarmait, while Cuchulainn was the subject of one of the most famous epic stories in Irish literature. The plot centres in Conaire's tragic death, which is brought about by the fairies of Emhn, through the instrumentality of outlaws coming from the sea and following the lead of a sort of ecclops called Ingcel, said to have had one long, round, horrid eyebrow with only one eye, which was, however, wider than an ox-hide, thicker than the back of a beetle, and provided with no less than three pupils. The death of Conaire, in his hands is one of the Celtic renderings of the story which in its Greek form describes the treatment of Zeus by Typho. *Rhys,* Celtic Heathendom, p. 135.

Conant (kō'nant), Mrs. **(Hannah Chaplin).** Born at Danvers, Mass., in 1809: died at Brooklyn, N. Y., Feb. 18, 1865. An American writer, wife of T. J. Conant. Her best work is a "History of the English Bible" (1856).

Conant, Thomas Jefferson. Born at Brandon, Vt., Dec. 13, 1802: died at Brooklyn, N. Y., April 30, 1891. An American Baptist clergyman and biblical critic. He translated Gesenius's Hebrew grammar (1839), and published annotated versions of "Job" (1857), "Matthew" (1860), "Genesis" (1868, 1878), "New Testament, Common Version revised" (1871), "Historical Books of the Old Testament" (1884), etc.

Concan, or **Konkan** (kon'kan), **North** and **South.** A maritime region of Bombay, British India. It extends from Goa to the mouth of the Danaan, along the Indian Ocean, and covers the modern districts of Thanah and Ratnagiri.

Concarneau (kōn-kär-nō'). A seaport in the department of Finistère, France, 12 miles southeast of Quimper. Population (1891), commune, 5,991.

Concepcion (kon-sep'shon; Sp. pron. kōn-thep-thē-ōn'). **1.** A province of Chile, situated about lat. 37° S. Its principal product is wheat. Area, 3,535 square miles. Population (1891), 223,850.—**2.** The capital of the above province, situated on the river Biobio in lat. 36° 50' N., long. 73° 6' W. It is an important trading place, through its seaport, Talcahuano. It has been several times destroyed by earthquakes. Population, 24,000.

3. A town in Paraguay. Population, 9,953.

Concepcion del Uruguay (del ö-rö-gwī'). A town in the province of Entre Rios, Argentine Republic, situated on the Uruguay north of Buenos Ayres. Population, 10,000.

Conceptistas (kōn-thep-tēs'tās). See the extract.

> At that time, and very much under the leading influence of Ledesma, there was a well-known party in Spanish literature called the "Conceptistas"; — a sect composed, in a considerable degree, of mystics, who expressed themselves in metaphors and puns alike in the pulpit and in poetry, and whose influence was so extensive that traces of it may be found in many of the principal writers of the time, including Quevedo and Lope de Vega. Of this school of the Conceptistas, though Quevedo was the more brilliant master, Ledesma was the original head.
> *Ticknor,* Span. Lit., III. 15.

Concha (kon'chä), **José Gutierrez de la.** Born at Cordova (now in Argentina), June 4, 1809. A Spanish general and statesman. He went to Spain when a child, entered the army, and attained the grade of mariscal. He was captain-general of the Philippines 1843–46, three times captain-general of Cuba (1849–52, 1853–59, and 1874–75), senator 1860, minister to France 1862, minister of war 1865, and president of the senate 1864–68. In Sept., 1868, Queen Isabella, then in France, appointed him president of the council, with full powers, but he was forced to resign by the revolution of Sept. 28, which ended in the overthrow of the monarchy.

Concha, Manuel de la, Marques de Duero. Born at Cordova del Tucuman, Buenos Ayres, April 25, 1808: killed at the battle of Muro, Spain, June 28, 1874. A Spanish general, brother of José de la Concha, prime minister 1868.

Conchobar (kon-chō'bär). See the extract.

> In another cycle of stories, which may be called Ultonian, the Celtic Zeus finds his representative in Conchobar mac Nessa, or Conner son of Nessa, king of Ulster. . . . As in Cormac's case, a highly coloured picture is drawn of his reign, which the Euhemerists synchronize with the time of Christ, boldly fixing the Ultonian king's death on the day of the crucifixion.
> *Rhys,* Celtic Heathendom, p. 136.

Conchos (kon'chōs). [So called from the *Rio Conchos.*] A roving Indian tribe of southern Chihuahua and in part of Coahuila, Mexico, of a low degree of culture. As a tribe it has disappeared, as has also its language, almost entirely. The Conchos were converted, in the beginning of the 17th century, by Fray Alonzo de la Oliva. They were first met with about 1564 by Francisco de Ibarra. They were always of a mild and friendly disposition.

Conchos (kon'chōs). [Sp., 'Shell river'; from *concha,* shell.] A river which rises in southern Chihuahua and empties into the Rio Grande from the west, opposite Presidio del Norte in Texas. The name was given to the river on account of the many shells found on its shores. The tribe of Conchos afterward derived its name from the stream.

Conciergerie (kōn-syerzh-rē'), **La.** The old prison of the Palais de Justice in Paris. When the palace, which was originally fortified, was inhabited by the kings of France, the part of the building containing the house of the concierge of the palace received this name. Distinguished personages occupied this office, which, in 1348, was called the "concierge-ballí." It existed till the Revolution, and was a post of responsibility. Among other things, the concierge had charge of all royal prisoners. The Conciergerie became widely known during the Reign of Terror. From April 6 to July 28 two hundred eight prisoners were butchered there in one week. The cell occupied by Marie Antoinette was destroyed by the communists in 1871, but the prison still exists.

Concini, Concino. See *Ancre, Marquis d'.*

Concord (kong'kord). **1.** The capital of New Hampshire, situated on the Merrimac in lat. 43° 13' N., long. 71° 30' W. It has manufactures of wagons, harnesses, cotton and woolen goods, granite, leather, etc. From 1733 to 1765 it was called Rumford. It became a city in 1853. Population (1890), 17,004.

2. A town in Middlesex County, Massachusetts, situated on the Concord River 17 miles northwest of Boston. It was the residence of Emerson, Hawthorne, Thoreau, and other men of letters. The bridge over Concord River was the scene, April 19, 1775, of an engagement between British and Provincial troops in the War of Independence. (See *Concord, Battle of,* and *Lexington, Battle of.*) It was the center of the "Transcendental" movement about 1835–40, and later the seat of the "Concord School of Philosophy." Population (1890), 4,422.

Concord (Mass.), **Battle of.** One of the opening skirmishes of the American War of Independence. A body of 800 British soldiers under Lieutenant-Colonel Smith and Major Pitcairn, detailed to destroy military stores at Concord, April 19, 1775, after a slight engagement at Lexington (which see), an armed force of 300 Provincial troops under Colonel Barrett and Major Buttrick. After a brisk fusillade, in which several on both sides were killed and wounded, the British retreated toward Boston by way of Lexington, being harassed by the Provincials on the road. The retreat became a rout.

Concord, Temple of. See *Girgenti.*

Concordat of 1801, The. An agreement concluded July 15, 1801, between Napoleon Bonaparte (then first consul) and Pius VII. It reestablished the Roman Catholic religion in France, and granted to the government the right of appointing archbishops and bishops, who were to be confirmed by the Pope. It went into operation on April 8, 1802.

Concordat of 1855, The. An agreement concluded at Vienna, Aug. 18, 1855, between Francis Joseph of Austria and Pius IX. It gave the clergy control of the press and of public instruction, and placed cases of the canon law, especially marriage affairs, under the jurisdiction of ecclesiastical courts. It was abrogated in July, 1870.

Concordat of Francis I., The. A convention concluded in 1516 between Francis I. of France and Leo X. It replaced the pragmatic sanction of Bourges, a modification of the reformatory decrees of the Council of Basel, which had been adopted at the Diet of Bourges in 1438, but which had never been recognized by the Pope. It reestablished the annats, referred the election *magister* to Rome, and gave to the king the right of nominating bishops.

Concordat of Worms, The. A convention concluded in 1122 between the emperor Henry V. and Calixtus II. It provided that the election of bishop and abbots in Germany should take place in the presence of the emperor or his representatives; that investiture by the emperor should precede consecration; that investiture should be conferred, not with the ring and staff, but with the scepter; that in Italy and Burgundy investiture should follow canonical election and consecration; and that ecclesiastics holding secular benefices should perform feudal services. This instrument put an end to the War of the Investiture between the emperor and the Pope, and became a fundamental ordinance of the Holy Roman Empire.

Concordia (kon-kôr'di-ä). In Roman mythology, the goddess of concord. There were several temples to her in Rome.

Concordia, Marquis de la. See *Abascal.*

Condamine, Charles Marie de la. See *La Condamine.*

Condé (kōn-dā'), or **Condé-sur-Noireau** (kōn-dā'sür-nwä-rō'). A town in the department of Calvados, Normandy, France, situated at the junction of the Noireau and Drouance 25 miles south of Caen. Population (1891), commune, 6,764.

Condé, or **Condé-sur-l'Escaut** (kōn-dā'sür-les-kō'). A town in the department of Nord, France, situated at the junction of the Hayne and Schelde 8 miles north of Valenciennes. It gave name to the princes of Condé, and was noted for its many sieges. Population (1891), commune, 4,772.

Condé, Prince de (Henri I. de Bourbon). Born at Ferté-sous-Jouarre, Dec. 7, 1552: poisoned at St.-Jean-d'Angély, France, March 5, 1588. A French Protestant leader, son of the first Prince de Condé.

Condé, Prince de (Henri II. de Bourbon). Born at St.-Jean-d'Angé, France, Sept. 1, 1588: died at Paris, Dec., 1646. Son of Henri I., and father of "The Great Condé." He headed a revolt against the regency during the minority of Louis XIII., in consequence of which he was imprisoned three years at Vincennes. He subsequently became a partizan of Richelieu.

Condé, Prince de (Henri Jules de Bourbon). Born at Paris, July 29, 16—: died at Paris, April 1, 1709. Only son of "The Great Condé." He served with distinction at the siege of Tournay in 1665, and in 1674 participated in the battle of Senef, on which occasion he is said to have saved his father's life.

Condé, José Antonio. Born at Paraleja, Cuenca, Spain, about 1765: died at Madrid, Oct. 20, 1820. A Spanish Orientalist and historian. He studied at the University of Alcalá, and obtained a subordinate position in the Royal Library. Having in 1808 identified himself with the French party, he was soon after promoted to librarian in chief by Joseph Bonaparte. He was exiled on the departure of the French, but returned in 1818 or 1819. His chief work is "Historia de la dominacion de los Arabes en España" (1820–21).

Condé, first Prince de (Louis I. de Bourbon), Born at Vendôme, France, May 7, 1530: died March 13, 1569. A French general, younger brother of Antoine de Bourbon, king of Navarre. He was one of the leaders in the conspiracy of Amboise, the object of which was to compel Francis II. by force of arms to recognize the Reformed religion. At the accession of Charles IX. he was appointed governor of Picardy by Catherine de' Medici. On the massacre of the Huguenots at Vassy by the Duke of Guise in 1562, he placed himself at the head of the Huguenot army, with the result that he was, after some preliminary successes, captured at the battle of Dreux, being, however, liberated in 1563 at the treaty of Amboise. He was captured at the battle of Jarnac, when, after having surrendered his sword, he was treacherously shot by a Catholic officer.

Condé, Prince de (Louis II. de Bourbon), called "The Great Condé." Born at Paris, Sept. 8, 1621: died at Fontainebleau, France, Dec. 11, 1686. A celebrated French general, called during the lifetime of his father (Henri II.) the Duc d'Enghien. He defeated the Spaniards at Rocroi May 19, 1643, the Imperialists at Nordlingen Aug. 3, 1645, and the Spaniards at Lens Aug. 20, 1648. In the war of the Fronde he was at first loyal to the regency, but subsequently joined the Frondé. He defeated the army of the courtat Bleneau April 6, 1652, obtaining subsequently the chief command of the Spanish army in the war against France, was condemned as a traitor by the Parliament of Paris, but was pardoned by the young king Louis XIV. by the treaty of the Pyrenees in 1659. He conquered Franche-Comté in 1668, fought a drawn battle with the Prince of Orange at Senef in 1674, succeeded Turenne as commander of the army of the Rhine in 1675.

Condé, Prince de (Louis Joseph de Bourbon). Born at Paris, Aug. 9, 1736: died at Paris, May 13, 1818. A French general, son of Louis Henri, duke of Bourbon. He entered the army at the beginning of the Seven Years' War, became lieutenant-general in 1758, and defeated the Allies at Friedberg in 1762. During the popular agitation which preceded the French Revolution he strenuously opposed all measures designed to limit the privileges of the nobility and the clergy. He emigrated in 1789, and organized a corps of emigrants, with which he joined the Austrian army in 1792. After the peace of Campo-Formio in 1797 he served with his corps in the Russian army until the withdrawal of Paul I. from the coalition against France in 1800, when he reentered the Austrian service. Compelled by the peace of Lunéville to disband his corps, he retired to England, whence he returned to France on the restoration in 1814. Author of "Essai sur la vie du grand Condé" (1806).

Condé, Princesse de (Louise Adélaïde de Bourbon). Born at Chantilly, France, Oct. 5, 1757: died at Paris, March 10, 1824. Daughter of Louis Joseph de Bourbon (1736–1818).

She became abbess of Remiremont in 1786, emigrated at the beginning of the French Revolution, and in 1815 returned to Paris, where she subsequently founded the religious order of Adoration perpetuelle.

Conde Alarcos (kōn'dā ä-lär'kōs). An old Spanish ballad of unknown authorship. Bowring and Lockhart translated it, and Disraeli wrote a tragedy with this subject and title in 1839.

Condell (kun'del), **Henry.** Died at Fulham, England, Dec., 1627. An English actor, and one of the two editors of the first folio edition of Shakspere's plays. He was a member of the lord chamberlain's company of players, to which Shakspere and Burbage also belonged, and became a partner with the Burbages in the Globe Theatre in 1599. He is mentioned in Shakspere's will.

Condell, Henry. Born in 1757: died at Battersea, June 24, 1824. An English violinist and composer. He wrote overtures, glees, incidental music for plays, and set various musical farces. His glee "Loud Blows the Wynds" took the prize at the Catch Club in 1811.

Conder (kon'dėr), **Josiah.** Born at London, Sept. 17, 1789: died at London, Dec. 27, 1855. An English bookseller and writer. He edited "The Modern Traveller" (1824), etc.

Condillac (kōn-dē-yäk'). **Etienne Bonnot de.** Born at Grenoble, France, Sept. 30, 1715: died near Beaugency, France, July 3, 1780. A noted French philosopher, a leading advocate of sensualism. His works include "Essai sur l'origine des connaissances humaines" (1746), "Traité des systèmes" (1749), "Traité des sensations" (1754), "Cours d'études" (1769), "Le commerce et le gouvernement" (1776), "La logique" (1781), "Langue des calculs" (1798).

Condom (kōn-dōn'). A town in the department of Gers, France, situated on the Baise in lat. 43° 57′ N., long. 0° 22′ E. It has a Gothic cathedral. Population (1891, commune, 7,403).

Condorcanqui, José Gabriel. See *Tupac Amaru.*

Condorcet (kōn-dor-sā'), **Marquis de (Marie Jean Antoine Nicolas Caritat).** Born at Ribemont, near St. Quentin, France, Sept. 17, 1743: died at Bourg-la-Reine, near Paris, March 28, 1794. A celebrated French philosopher and mathematician. He was a deputy to the Legislative Assembly in 1791, and president 1792, and a deputy to the Convention in 1792, where he sided with the Girondists. After the fall of the latter he was accused (Oct. 3, 1793) with Brissot, and went into hiding in Paris for eight months. He was then forced to flee, and after wandering about for a fortnight he took refuge at a Madame Vernet. He then left the city, but was arrested at Clamart, near Bourg-la-Reine, and imprisoned. The next morning he was found dead, probably from poison. He contributed to the "Encyclopédie," and wrote "Esquisse d'un tableau historique des progrès de l'esprit humain" (1795), and various mathematical works.

Conduitt (kun'dit), **John.** Born at London, 1688: died there, May 23, 1737. An English financier and economist, the successor of Sir Isaac Newton as master of the mint (1727), and his nephew by marriage.

Conecte, or **Connecte** (ko-nekt'), **Thomas.** Burned at Rome, 1434. A French Carmelite monk, famous as a preacher of moral reforms among the clergy and laity. He was put to death on a charge of heresy.

Conestoga (kon-es-tō'gä). [Pl., also *Conestogas;* 'people of the forked root-poles.'] A tribe of North American Indians formerly living in Pennsylvania and Maryland, on the lower Susquehanna River and at the head of Chesapeake Bay. In 1675 they held land on the eastern bank of the Susquehanna River in Maryland. They were close allies of the Dutch and Swedes, but less constant to the English of Maryland. The Iroquois, warring continuously with them, pressed them about 1675 against the tribes to the south and west, and involved them in a war with Maryland and Virginia, when they abandoned their country and fled to the Roanoke, but were forced to submit to the Iroquois and return to the Susquehanna. See *Iroquoian.*

Conewango Creek (kon-e-wong'gō krēk). A stream in western New York and Pennsylvania. It is the outlet of Chautauqua Lake, and joins the Allegheny River at Warren, Pennsylvania.

Coney Island (kō'nī land). A seaside resort at the southwestern extremity of Long Island, 10 miles south of New York. It comprises the Manhattan, Brighton, and West End beaches, and has been developed since 1874.

Confederação do Equador (kōn-fe-de-rä-sän' dō-ä-kwä-dōr'). [Pg., 'League of the Equator.'] The name given to a political league formed at Pernambuco, Brazil, in 1824, with the object of throwing off allegiance to the emperor, and establishing a republic. The revolt was proclaimed by Manuel de Carvalho Paes de Andrade and his associates on July 3, 1824. Rio Grande do Norte, Ceará, and Parahyba adhered to it, and Carvalho was made acting president. The revolutionists were conquered after some fighting in Oct., 1824.

Confederacion Centro-Americana (kōn-fā-thä-rä-thē-ōn' then'trō-ä-mä-rā-kä'nä). [Sp., 'Central-American Confederation.'] A political league formed at Chinandega, Nicaragua, July 27, 1842, by the delegates of Nicaragua, Honduras, and Salvador. It was the result of an attempt to reunite the states of the Central American Republic, which had lately been dissolved. The scheme was to form a confederation of the states, with an executive officer called a supreme delegate, assisted by a delegate from each state. The plan was rejected by Guatemala; and though the confederacy installed a government, it was so little regarded by the states that it never had any political effect. After a year or two it was discontinued. This abortive attempt is often called the "Pacto de Chinandega."

Confederacy, The. A comedy by Sir John Vanbrugh, produced Oct., 30, 1705. It is a play of contrivance and intrigue, and is said to be adapted from Dancourt's "Modish Citizens" ("Bourgeois à la mode").

Confederate States of America. A confederacy of eleven States which seceded from the United States in 1860 and 1861 and formed a government. The legislative power was vested in a senate of 26 members, 2 from each State (Kentucky and Missouri being represented), and a representative house of 106 members. Among the leading events in its history were the passage of ordinances of secession by South Carolina, Dec. 20, 1860; Mississippi, Jan. 9, 1861; Florida, Jan. 10; Alabama, Jan. 11; Georgia, Jan. 19; Louisiana, Jan. 26; Texas, Feb. 1; meeting of provisional congress, Montgomery, Ala., Feb. 4; adoption of provisional constitution, Feb. 8; inauguration of provisional President Jefferson Davis and Vice-President Alexander H. Stephens, Feb. 18; adoption of a permanent constitution, March 11; evacuation of Fort Sumter by Federals, April 14; passage of secession ordinances by Virginia, April 17; Arkansas, May 6; Tennessee, May 7; North Carolina, May 20; removal of the capital to Richmond, July 20; election of Davis and Stephens as president and vice-president for six years, Nov. 6, 1861, and their inauguration Feb. 22, 1862; final adjournment of congress, March 18, 1865; occupation of Richmond by the Federals, April 3; surrender of Lee's army, April 9, 1865. The eleven seceding States were admitted to the Union from 1866 to 1870. Compare *Civil War.*

Confederates, The. A farce by John Durant Breval under the name "Joseph Gay." It was suggested by John Gay's "Three Hours after Marriage."

Confederation of the Rhine. See *Rhine, Confederation of the.*

Confessio Amantis (kon-fesh'iō a-man'tis). [L., 'Confession of a Lover.'] A poem by Gower, written about 1393 (Morley thinks in its first form before 1386). It is a series of stories connected somewhat after the fashion of the Decameron. Genius, the "clerk" of Venus, hears the confession of the lover, and undertakes to instruct him in truth in fair love. It was published by Caxton in both a long and a short form.

Confession d'un Enfant du Siècle, La. [F., 'The Confession of a Child of the Century.'] A prose work by Alfred de Musset, published in 1836. In it he says he endeavors to show how unfitted for modern life was the generation of the age—doubt, disillusion, skepticism, and debauchery—and to point out to others a way of escape.

Confessions of an English Opium-Eater. A partly autobiographical work by De Quincey, published in 1822.

Confessions of Saint Augustine, The. The memoirs of Saint Augustine, written by himself. They are divided into 13 books: the first to treat of the bad actions of his life, of his conversion, of the love of pleasure, of glory, and of sensuality. The last three are a paraphrase of the beginning of the book of Genesis.

Confessions, Les. An autobiographical work by Jean Jacques Rousseau. It is in 12 volumes. 6 of which were written at Wootton, England, 1766-67, and 6 at Bourgoin and Trye, France, 1768-70. It was his intention that they should not be published till 1800, as the persons alluded to in them were living; but those in charge of the MS. published the first 6 volumes in 1781-82. In 1788 a new edition appeared, containing the whole.

Confines, Audience of the. [Sp. *Audiencia de los Confines.*] The supreme Spanish court of Central America. It was established in 1542 and held its first session at Gracias a Dios in 1543. It was changed to Guatemala in 1549, transferred to Panama in 1565, and returned in 1570 to Guatemala, where it remained until the revolution. Its jurisdiction at first embraced Chiapas, Yucatan, all of Central America, and the islands; at the end of the 16th century the judicial portion was transferred to the new audience of Panama. The Audiencia of the Confines frequently appointed temporary governors. It is often spoken of as the "Audience of Guatemala."

Confians-l'Archevêque (kōn-flon'lärsh-vāk'). A village situated 3 miles southeast of Paris. Here, in 1465, Louis XI. signed a treaty making certain concessions to the leaders of the "League of the Public Good."

Confians (kōn-flon'). **Treaty of.** A treaty concluded Oct. 9, 1465, between Louis XI. of France and the dukes of Bourbon, Brittany, and Burgundy, according to which Normandy was ceded to the Duke of Berry, and the "War of the Public Good" ended. It was confirmed by the treaty of Péronne, 1468.

Confucius (kon-fū'shius). [Latinized form of China. *K'ung-fu-tzŭ* (last syllable is also written *-tse, -tze,* etc.), 'Kung the philosopher.'] Born in the principality of Lu (the modern province of Shantung), China, 550 or 551 B. C.: died 478 B. C. A celebrated Chinese philosopher. He was descended from a nobleman, but impoverished family, and in his youth was studiously kept out of stores and superintendent of parks and herds to the chief of the district in which he lived. In his twenty-second year he became a teacher, and in his fifty-second was made chief magistrate of the city of Chung-tu. He was subsequently appointed minister of crime by the Marquis of Lu, but in his fifty-sixth year retired from office in consequence of the intrigues of a neighboring prince. After thirteen years of travel he returned in 483 B. C. to what he spent the rest of his life in completing his literary researches and in teaching. Among the numerous works attributed to him, the most notable are the "Chun-Tsew" (which see), and the "Four Books" (which see).

Congaree (kong'-gä-rē'). A river in South Carolina, formed by the junction of the Broad and Saluda rivers at Columbia. It unites with the Wateree to form the Santee. Length, about 50 miles.

Congleton (kong'gl-ton). A municipal borough in Cheshire, England, situated on the river Dane 21 miles south of Manchester. Its leading industry is the manufacture of silk. Population (1891), 10,744.

Congleton, Baron. See *Parnell.*

Congo. See *Kongo,* and *Kongo State.*

Congo, or Congo Grande. See *San Salvador.*

Congo Français (kōn-gō' fron-sā'). See *French Kongo.*

Congreve (kong'grev), **Richard.** Born at Leamington, England, Sept. 4, 1818. An English essayist and philosophical writer.

Congreve, William. Born at Bardsey, near Leeds, England, 1670 (baptized Feb. 10): died at London, Jan. 19, 1729. An English dramatist, one of the greatest masters of comedy. Soon after his birth his parents removed to Ireland, where his father became commander of the garrison at Youghal and also agent of the Earl of Cork. He was educated at a school in Kilkenny (where he was one of his schoolfellows) and at Trinity College, Dublin. After a brief period devoted to the study of law, he applied himself chiefly to literature until about 1696, but after this year wrote little or nothing. He filled several unimportant offices that did not necessitate his residence in London, from July, 1695, to Oct., 1705, that of commissioner of wine licenses from Dec., 1705, to Dec., 1714, and that of secretary for Jamaica from 1714. His plays include "The Old Bachelor" (acted Jan., 1693), "The Double Dealer" (Nov., 1693), "Love for Love" (April, 1695), "The Mourning Bride" (1697), and "The Way of the World" (1700). Besides his plays he wrote a novel (his first literary work) entitled "Incognita" and a poem on Queen Mary. In a reply to Jeremy Collier's attack upon him in his work on the immorality of the stage, called "Amendments of Mr. Collier's False and Imperfect Citations," and a few prologues and unimportant poems. In 1710 a collected edition of his works was published by him in 3 vols. He is celebrated especially for the brilliancy of his style and the wit and vigor of his dialogues. His work is marred by the almost total absence of fine moral feeling, as well as by the coarseness common in his day.

Congreve, Sir William. Born at Woolwich, England, May 20, 1772: died at Toulouse, France, May 15, 1828. An English engineer, best known as the inventor of the Congreve rocket. He was appointed, April, 1814, comptroller of the royal laboratory at Woolwich, in which office he succeeded his father, Lieutenant-General Sir William Congreve. He published a number of works on economical and technological topics.

Coni. See *Cuneo.*

Conibos (ko-nē'bos). A tribe of Indians in eastern Peru, inhabiting a region on the middle course of the river Ucayale. They are allied to the Panos, Sipibos, and Setebos of the Ucayale. Formerly the Conibos occupied a large portion of the Pampa del Sacramento. They were sanguinarists, and had fixed villages. The Spanish missionaries visited them as early as 1685, but their influence was long resisted. In 1695 Indians of this tribe killed Father Richter, and later the missionaries were frequently attacked. The Conibos now partially civilized and are often employed as canoemen and rubber-gatherers. They are the most numerous of the Ucayale tribes. Also formerly called Mamoas. See *Panos.*

Coningsburgh, Thane of. See *Athelstane.*

Coningsby (kon'ingz-bi). A political novel by Benjamin Disraeli, published in 1844.

Conington (kō'ning-ton), **John.** Born at Boston, England, Aug. 10, 1825: died there, Oct. 23, 1869. An English classical scholar, a graduate of Oxford, where he became, in 1854, professor of the Latin language and literature. He published an edition and translation of the "Agamemnon" of Æschylus (1848), an edition of the "Choephori" of Æschylus (1857), a translation, in verse, of the "Odes of Horace" (1863), a translation in ballad meter of Vergil's "Æneid" (1866), an edition of Persius, etc.

Coniston (kon'is-ton) **Lake.** A lake in Lancashire, England, one of the system of the English lake district, 6 miles southwest of Ambleside. Length, 5½ miles.

Coniston Old Man. A mountain near the head of Coniston Lake. Height, 2,633 feet.

Conkling (kongk'ling), **Roscoe.** Born at Albany, N. Y., Oct. 30, 1829: died at New York, April 18, 1888. An American politician. He

was member of Congress (Republican) from New York 1859–63 and 1865–67, and was United States senator from New York 1867–81, when he resigned in consequence of a dispute with President Garfield concerning the Federal patronage in the State of New York, which he and his colleague, Thomas C. Platt, claimed the right to control. The President having appointed William H. Robertson, an opponent of Conkling, to the collectorship of the port of New York, the latter opposed the confirmation of the appointment by the Senate, on the ground that he and his colleague had not been consulted by the President as to the disposition of the collectorship. On the confirmation of the appointment, both he and his colleague resigned their seats with a view to administering a rebuke to the President by securing a prompt reelection, but were defeated by Warner Miller and Elbridge G. Lapham.

Conn. The Shaughraun in Dion Boucicault's play of that name: a gay, careless good-for-nothing.

Conn (kon), **Lough.** A lake in County Mayo, Ireland.

Connaught (kon'at). [Ir. *Connacht.*] The western most province of Ireland, lying between the Atlantic Ocean on the north and west, Ulster and Leinster on the east, and Munster on the south. It comprises the counties Galway, Mayo, Sligo, Roscommon, and Leitrim. It ceased to be a kingdom and was divided into counties in 1500. Population (1891), 721,574.

Connecticut (ko-net'i-kut). A State in New England, and one of the 13 original States of the American Union, lying between Massachusetts on the north, Rhode Island on the east, Long Island Sound on the south, and New York on the west. It is divided into 8 counties, and has 4 representatives 2 senators, and 6 electoral votes. Its surface is hilly. Its chief rivers are the Thames, Connecticut, and Housatonic, the valley of the last-named being its most fertile region. The chief agricultural products are cereals and tobacco, and its leading manufactures are hardware, firearms, silks, cotton and woolen goods, and clocks. The capital is Hartford. It was settled by the Dutch at Hartford in 1633, and by Massachusetts colonists in the Connecticut valley in 1635–36. Separate English colonies were formed at Saybrook in 1635–36 and at New Haven in 1638. Charles II. granted a charter to the Connecticut colony in 1662, and the present constitution was adopted in 1818. The territory of Connecticut was the scene of the Pequot war in 1637. The State is often nicknamed the "Nutmeg State," from an alleged custom of its merchants of manufacturing nutmegs out of wood; also called the "Land of Steady Habits," from the stringency of the so-called "Blue Laws," which enjoined a rigid code of morals on its inhabitants. Area, 4,990 square miles. Population (1890), 746,258.

Connecticut River. [Ind. *Quonehtacut*, long river.] A river of New England, which rises in northern New Hampshire, separates Vermont from New Hampshire, flows through Massachusetts and Connecticut, and empties into Long Island Sound at Saybrook, in lat. 41° 16′ N., long. 72° 21′ W. On it are situated Northampton, Holyoke, Springfield, Hartford, and Middletown. Length, about 450 miles; navigable for small vessels to Hartford.

Connellsville (kon'elz-vil). A borough of Fayette County, Pennsylvania, situated on the Youghiogheny River 38 miles southeast of Pittsburg. It is noted for its coke manufacture. Population (1890), 5,629.

Connemara (kon-e-ma'rä). A district in the western part of Galway, Ireland, noted for its picturesque scenery.

Conner (kon'er), **David.** Born at Harrisburg, Pa., about 1792: died at Philadelphia, Pa., March 20, 1856. An American naval commander. He served in the War of 1812 and in the Mexican war.

Connoisseur (kon-i-sûr' or -sêr'), **The.** A periodical begun on Jan. 31, 1754, by George Colman the elder and Bonnell Thornton, and continued weekly for three years. In this periodical in 1756 appeared the first publications of William Cowper. His first paper was "Keeping a secret."

Connor (kon'or), or **O'Connor** (ō-kon'or), **Bernard.** Born in the county of Kerry, Ireland, about 1666: died at London, Oct., 1698. An Irish physician and historian. He was the author of "Dissertationes Medico-Philologicæ" (1695), "Evangelium Medici," etc. (1697) (written to prove that the miracles of Christ and his apostles can be explained on natural grounds), a "History of Poland" (1698), etc. He received his technical education in France, was appointed physician to King John Sobieski, lectured on contemporary medical discoveries at Oxford, and acquired a high reputation as practitioner.

Connubio (kon-nō'bē-ō). [It., 'marriage.'] In Sardinian politics, the union of the left-center faction (under Rattazzi), in the chamber, with the right-center (under Cavour), about 1852.

Conolly (kon'ol-i), **John.** Born at Market Rasen, Lincolnshire, England, May 27, 1794: died at Hanwell, near London, March 5, 1866. An English physician. He was professor of the practice of medicine in University College, London, 1828–31, and director of the insane asylum at Hanwell 1839–43, where he introduced the principle of "non-restraint" (*i.e.*, the abandonment of restraint by strait-waistcoats and the like) in the care of the patients. His humanitarian labors were widely influential.

Conon (kō'non). [Gr. *Κονων.*] Lived about 400 B. C.; died, probably in Cyprus, after 392. An Athenian commander. He served in the Peloponnesian war, defeated the Spartan fleet off Cnidus in 394, and restored the fortifications of Athens and the Piræus in 393.

Conoy (kō'noi). A tribe of North American Indians, first known as Piscataway, living in 1634 on the Piscataway River in Maryland. Its name is derived from a word meaning 'long.' See *Algonquian.*

Conqueror (kong'kėr-or), **The.** A popular surname of William I. of England.

Conquest (kong'kwest), **Mrs.** A character in Cibber's comedy "Love's Last Stake."

Conquest of Granada, The. I. The second title of "Almanzor and Almahyde" by Dryden, by which it is usually known. 2. A chronicle by Washington Irving, published in 1829.

Conquista, La, Duke of. See *Castro y Figueroa Salazar, Pedro de.*

Conrad (kon'rad) **I.** [ML. *Conradus*, from OHG. *Kuonrat, Chuonrat*, lit. *Conrado, Corrado*, Sp. *Conrado*, G. *Konrad*, AS. *Cuorēd*: 'bold in counsel.'] Died Dec. 23, 918. King of Germany 911–18. On the extinction of the Carolingian house in Germany with the death of Ludwig the Child in 911, the election fell upon Conrad, duke of Franconia. During his reign the country was invaded by the Danes, Slavs, and Hungarians, and he was constantly at war with the West Franks and with his own subjects in a vain endeavor to enforce the recognition of his sovereignty, especially from Henry, duke of Saxony, son of Otto the Illustrious.

Conrad II. Died at Utrecht, June 4, 1039. King of Germany 1024–39, and Roman emperor, called "The Salian": founder of the Franconian or Salian dynasty. He marched into Italy 1026, brought the rebellious cities of Pavia and Ravenna to submission, and was crowned emperor at Rome 1027. He put down the rebellion of his stepson Ernst, duke of Swabia, 1025–30, made an inroad into Hungary 1030, regained Lusatia from the Poles 1031, and made himself master of Burgundy (the kingdom of Arles) 1033–34. He marched into Italy a second time 1036, but was compelled by the successful opposition of Milan to acknowledge by the constitution of May 28, 1037, the hereditary character of all Italian fiefs whether, held immediately of the crown or not, which also became the custom in Germany.

Conrad III. Born 1093: died at Bamberg, Germany, Feb. 15, 1152. King of Germany 1138–52, founder of the Hohenstaufen dynasty. He was elected in an irregular manner by the party opposed to the house of Savoy, which gave rise to a war with the rival candidate Henry the Proud, duke of Saxony and Bavaria. The war was continued after Henry's death (1139) by his brother Welf VI., whence arose the party names of the Ghibellines (Italian corruption of the name of the Hohenstaufen castle Waiblingen) and the Welfs or Guelphs. Conrad defeated Welf at Weinsberg in 1140, and took part (1147–48) in the second Crusade.

Conrad IV. Born at Andria, Italy, April 25 (or 27), 1228: died at Lavello, Italy, May 21, 1254. King of Germany, second son of Frederick II. whom he succeeded in 1250. He defeated in 1251 the anti-king, Count William of Holland, put forward by the Pope and the Guelphs; and in the same year undertook an expedition into Italy to enforce his right of succession to the crown of Sicily, on which he died, it is said, of poison before he could firmly secure the fruit of his victories.

Conrad (kon'rad). **Karl Emanuel.** Born at Berlin, March 30, 1810: died at Cologne, July 12, 1873. A German architectural painter and aquarellist. His chief work is the "Cathedral of Cologne" (in the Vatican).

Conrad, Marquis of (Tyre and ?) Montferrat. Died at Tyre, April 28, 1192. A famous Crusader, successfully defended Tyre against Saladin in 1187; married Isabella, a younger daughter of Amalric I. of Jerusalem, in 1190; and at the time of his death by the hand of an assassin had just been elected king of Jerusalem.

Conrad (kon'rad), **Robert Taylor.** Born at Philadelphia, June 10, 1810: died at Philadelphia, June 27, 1858. An American jurist and dramatist. He published the tragedy of "Aylmere" in 1852.

Conrad, Timothy Abbott. Born in New Jersey, 1803: died at Trenton, N. J., Aug. 8, 1877. An American paleontologist. He was paleontologist of the New York Geological Survey 1838–41. His works include "Fossil Shells of the Tertiary Formations of North America" (1832), "Paleontology of the State of New York" (1838–40).

Conrade (kon'rad). A follower of Don John in Shakspere's "Much Ado about Nothing": the bastard brother of Don Pedro.

Conradin (kon'rā-dēn) (**Conrad V.**). Born near Landshut, Germany, March 25, 1252: beheaded at Naples, Oct. 29, 1268. Duke of Suabia, son of Conrad IV., and last of the Hohenstaufens. He invaded Italy in 1267, and was defeated by Charles of Anjou at Tagliacozzo in 1268.

Conrart (kon-rär'), **Valentin.** Born at Paris, 1603: died Sept. 23, 1675. A French littérateur, one of the founders of the French Academy, of which he was secretary 1634–75.

Conring (kon'ring), **Hermann.** Born at Norden, East Friesland, Nov. 9, 1606: died at Helmstedt, Germany, Dec. 12, 1681. A German physician, scholar, writer on jurisprudence, and miscellaneous author. He became professor of natural philosophy at Helmstedt 1632, of medicine 1636, and later of politics. In 1660 he became privy councilor of the Duke of Brunswick. He was (1638) private physician of Charles X. Gustavus of Sweden. He wrote "De origine juris Germanici" (1643), "Exercitationes de republica Germanica" (1675), etc.

Consalvi (kon-säl'vē), **Ercole.** Born at Rome, June 8, 1757: died at Rome, Jan. 24, 1824. A Roman cardinal and statesman. He was secretary of state to Pius VII. 1800–06 and 1814–23, and concluded a concordat with Napoleon in 1801.

Conscience (kon'sy-ens), **Hendrik.** Born at Antwerp, Dec. 3, 1812: died at Brussels, Sept. 10, 1883. A Flemish novelist. He was first a teacher, then entered the army as a volunteer. In 1845 he became professor at the University of Ghent, and in 1868 custodian of the Wiertz Museum in Brussels. In 1837 appeared his first novel (the first, also, in modern Flemish), "In't Wonderjaer 1566" ("In the Year of Marcels 1566"). It was followed, the same year, by "Phantasy," a volume of short stories, and in 1838 by the novel "De leeuw van Vlaanderen" ("The Lion of Flanders"). In 1841 he was made secretary of the Academy at Antwerp, a post which position he held until 1854. In 1857 he became a civil official in Courtray. His most celebrated works are stories of Flemish life. Among them are "Hoe men schilder wordt" ("How to become a Painter," 1843), "De arme edelman" ("The Poor Nobleman," 1851), "Het geluk van ryk te zyn" ("The Good Fortune to be Rich," 1855). More recent are, among others, "De loteling" and "De Jonker Ruiik" ("The Burgomaster of Liège"), "De jonge Dokter" ("The Young Doctor"), "Benjamin van Vlaanderen," the last from 1888.

Conscience Whigs. A faction of the Whig party in Massachusetts who were opposed to the Cotton Whigs on the slavery question, about 1850.

Conscious Lovers, The. A comedy by Steele, produced in 1722. It was taken from Terence's "Andria." In this play Steele attempted to free the stage from its indecencies.

Consensus Genevensis (kon-sen'sus jen-ē-ven'sis). A confession of faith, drawn up by Calvin, which was dedicated by the pastors of Geneva to the syndics and council of the city, Jan. 1, 1552. It was occasioned by Calvin's dispute with Bolsec, who denied the doctrine of reprobation, and was designed to unite the Swiss churches on the subject of predestination, but failed to acquire symbolical authority outside Geneva.

Consensus Tigurinus (kon-sen'sus ti-gū-rī'nus). A confession of faith drawn up in 1549 at Zürich (L. Tigurium) by Calvin, in concert with Bullinger and the pastors of Zurich, for the purpose of uniting the Swiss churches on the doctrine of the Lord's Supper. It was published in 1551, and was adopted by all the Reformed cantons except Basel.

Conservative Club, The. A London political club established in 1840. The number of members is 1,200.

Conservative Party, The. See *Tories.*

Considérant (kōn-sē-dā-ron'). **Victor.** Born at Salins, Jura, France, Oct. 12, 1808. A French socialist, a disciple of Fourier. He was accused of high treason in 1849, and fled to Belgium, whence he went to Texas, where (after returning once to Brussels) he sought to establish a socialistic society near San Antonio. He returned to France in 1869. His works include "La destinée sociale" (1834–38), etc.

Consolato del Mare (kon-sō-lä'tō del mā're). [It., lit. 'consulate of the sea.'] A code of maritime law, supposed to be a compilation of the law and trading customs of various Italian cities, as Venice, Genoa, Pisa, and Amalfi, together with those of the cities with which they traded, as Barcelona, Marseilles, etc. Its precise date is unknown, but a Spanish edition of it was published at Barcelona at the end of the 13th or the beginning of the 14th century. It has formed the basis of most of the subsequent compilations of maritime law.

Constable (kun'sta-bl), **Archibald.** Born at Carnbee, Fifeshire, Scotland, Feb. 24, 1774: died at Edinburgh, July 21, 1827. A noted Scottish publisher, founder of the "Edinburgh Review" (1802), and publisher of most of the works of Sir Walter Scott from 1805 until he became bankrupt in 1826. The failure of Constable and Co., with that of James Ballantyne and Co., printers, involved Scott in a loss of £120,000. He edited the "Chronicle of Fife, being the Diary of John Lamond of Newton from 1649 to 1672" (1810), and wrote a "Memoir of George Heriot."

Constable, Henry. Born at Newark, England, 1562: died at Liège, Belgium, Oct. 9, 1613. An English poet, son of Sir Robert Constable of Newark. He was graduated at Cambridge (St. John's College) in 1580; became a Roman Catholic, and for the greater part of his later life resided in Paris occupied with political affairs, and especially with schemes for promoting the interests of Catholicism. In 1603 he came to Lon-

don, and was for a short time confined in the Tower. He published in 1592 a collection of 23 sonnets entitled "Diana: the Praises of his Mistress in certaine sweete Sonnets by H. C."

Constable, John. Born at East Bergholt, in Suffolk, England, June 11, 1776: died at London, May 30, 1837. A noted English landscape-painter. His father was a miller. In 1799 he became a student at the Royal Academy; in 1802 exhibited his first picture; in 1819 became an associate of the Royal Academy; and in 1829 became a royal academician. He was thoroughly English: no foreign master influenced him, and rustic life furnished his inspiration and material. He obtained little recognition in his own country during his lifetime, but was highly appreciated in France, where his work produced a notable effect.

Constance (kon'stans). [ME. *Custance*, OF. *Custance*, F. *Constance*, Sp. *Costanza*, *Constanza*, Pg. *Constancia*, It. *Costanza*, G. *Constanze*, L. *Constantia*, lit. 'constancy.'] **1.** In Chaucer's "Man of Law's Tale," the unjustly accused daughter of the Roman emperor. She is cleared and married to King Alla.—**2.** In Shakspere's "King John," the mother of Arthur, duke of Bretagne.—**3.** The Northern Lass, in Brome's play of that name.—**4.** The daughter of Nonesuch, in the play in Dryden's plot "The Wild Gallant."—**5.** The daughter of Fondlove in Sheridan Knowles's comedy "The Love Chase." Her love-affair with Wildrake is not unlike that of Benedick and Beatrice.—**6.** The daughter of the Provost of Bruges, in G. W. Lovell's play of that name. She goes mad and dies when legally proved to be a serf.

Constance, or Constance, Dame Christian. A rich and beautiful widow in Chall's play "Ralph Roister Doister."

Constance de Beverley. See *Beverley*.

Constance. The southeasternmost district of Baden. Area, 1,609 square miles. Population (1890), 281,770.

Constance, G. **Konstanz** (kon'stänts), sometimes **Kostnitz** (kost'nits). A city of Baden, situated on Lake Constance, at its outlet into the Untersee arm, in lat. 47° 38′ N., long. 9° 11′ E. It is noted for its cathedral and its merchants' hall (Kaufhaus). The cathedral was founded in the 11th, but rebuilt early in the 16th century. The conspicuous tower dates from the modern. The doors of the chief entrance bear remarkable carvings of the life of Christ in 20 oaken panels dating from 1470. The richly sculptured stalls are of the same date. There are other interesting sculptures, and a handsome fragment of the cloister of the 6th century Constance became the seat of a bishopric, which was suppressed in 1802. It was an imperial city in the middle ages, but was annexed to Austria about 1340, and was ceded to Baden in 1805. Here Hus (1415) and Jerome of Prague (1416) died at the stake. Population (1890), estimate, 16,235.

Constance, Council of. An important council of the Roman Catholic Church, held 1414–18. Its objects were the healing of the papal schism, the suppression of the Bohemian heresy, and the reformation of the church. It condemned to death Hus in 1415, and Jerome of Prague in 1416, and elected Martin V. as pope in 1417.

Constance, Treaty of. A treaty of peace concluded between Frederick Barbarossa and the Lombard League in 1183, at the expiration of the truce established at the time of the defeat of the emperor at Legnano in 1176. Frederick renounced all the regalian rights which he claimed in the cities of the league, including those of levying war, erecting fortifications, and administering civil and criminal justice. The cities acknowledged the overlordship of the emperor, which carried with it the obligation to furnish the customary tributes of provision during his residence in Italy, to-safety of magistrates, and duty to receive the investiture of office from an imperial legate, and to accept in every city an imperial judge of appeal in civil causes.

Constance, Lake of, G. **Bodensee** (bō'den-zā). A lake lying between Switzerland on the south, Baden, Würtemberg, and Bavaria on the north, and Vorarlberg on the east: the Latin Brigantinus Lacus. The northern portion is known as the Uberlingersee; the western arm is called the Untersee or Zellersee. It is traversed by the Rhine. Length, 40 miles; greatest breadth, 9–10 miles. Area, 208 square miles. Elevation above sea-level, 1,306 feet. Depth, 836 feet.

Constancio (kōn-stän'sē-ō), **Francisco Solano.** Born at Lisbon, 1777: died at Paris, Dec. 21, 1846. A Portuguese physician and author. He traveled extensively in Europe and North America; was diplomatic agent of Portugal in Paris 1820; and was minister to Washington 1822–25. Subsequently he resided in Paris. Constancio's works are now little esteemed. The best-known are his "Novo diccionario critico e etymologico da lingua Portuguesa" (1836 and 1844) and "Historia do Brasil" (2 vols. 1839).

Constans (kon'stanz) **I., Flavius Julius.** Born about 320: died near Illiberis (Helena), Gaul, 350. Roman emperor, youngest of the three sons of Constantine the Great and Fausta. He received, in the division of the empire in 337, Italy, Africa, and western Illyricum. In 340, having successfully resisted the invasion of his brother Constantine, who fell in battle, he made himself master of the whole West. He was killed while hunting in Gaul, in 350, by emissaries of the usurper Magnentius.

Constans II., Flavius Heraclius (originally **Heraclius**). Born Nov. 7, 630: killed at Syracuse, July 15, 668. Emperor of the East 641–668, son of Constantine III. He lost Syria and Rhodes to the Arabs, and northern Italy to the Lombards. He favored the Monothelites, and, in order to put an end to the controversy between them and the orthodox, issued an edict which forbade all religious discussion.

Constans. The grandfather of King Arthur, celebrated in the Arthurian romances.

Constant (kon'stant). The lover of Lady Brute in Vanbrugh's comedy "The Provoked Wife."

Constant (kōn-stōn'), **Jean Joseph Benjamin.** Born at Paris, June 10, 1845. A French painter. He studied under Cabanel at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts, and in 1869 exhibited his first picture, "Bandit et Roi," at the Salon. He has since exhibited "Dogs'-fight" (1870), "Innocent" (1872), "Bon-bon-sur-bon-nez" (1873), "Carrefour à Tanger" (1874), "Mohamed II." (1875), "Mai, 1456" (1878), "Chevauchée de l'emir" (1879), "La vengeance du chérif" (1884), "Victrix" (1890), etc.

Constant de Rebecque, Henri Benjamin. Born at Lausanne, Switzerland, Oct. 25, 1767: died at Paris, Dec. 8, 1830. A French political writer, orator, and politician. He settled in 1795 at Paris as the protégé of Madame de Staël, and was a member of the Tribunate 1799–1802, when he was banished by Napoleon Bonaparte. He returned in 1814, but accepted office under Napoleon during the Hundred Days, with the result that on the return of the Bourbons he was again compelled to flee the country. He was elected in 1816. He was a member of the Chamber of Deputies 1819–30. His chief works are "Cours de politique constitutionnelle" (1818–20) and "De la religion considérée dans sa source, ses formes et ses développements" (1824–31).

Constantina (kon-stän-tē'nä). A town in the province of Seville, Spain. Population (1887), 11,953.

Constantine (kon'stan-tin) **I. (Flavius Valerius Aurelius Constantinus** (surnamed "The Great." Born probably at Naissus (Nissa), Upper Moesia, in Feb., 272 A. D.: died at Nicomedia, Bithynia, May 22, 337. Roman emperor. He was the eldest son of the Augustus Constantius Chlorus by his first wife Helena. He was appointed Cæsar at the death of his father in 306, and in 307 assumed the title of Augustus. His first wife Minervina being dead, he married in 308 Fausta, daughter of the Augustus Maximian. In 306 he joined in the proclamation of Maximian's son Maxentius as emperor in the place of Severus. Before this he succeeded in putting down a revolt among his subjects. He defeated in 312, near Rome, the Augustus Maxentius, who was killed in the pursuit. Before this battle, according to tradition, the sign of a cross appeared in the heavens, with the inscription, "In hoc signo vinces," which induced him to adopt the labarum as his standard. In 323 he became sole Augustus by a decisive victory at Chrysopolis (Scutari) over his colleague Licinius, who subsequently surrendered and was treacherously murdered. He caused Christianity to be established by the state, called the Council of Nicæa in 325, and in 330 inaugurated Constantinople as the capital of the Roman Empire. In 324 he put to death his eldest son Crispus (called in Chaucer's Canterbury Tales "Grisildis"), according to tradition, who had appears to be without historical foundation. Crispus was the victim of an intrigue on the part of his stepmother Fausta, who was subjected in a bath to the vengeance of vapor discovered the innocence of Crispus.

Constantine II. (Flavius Claudius Constantinus). Born at Arles, Gaul, Aug. 7, 312: killed near Aquileia, Italy, 340. Emperor of Rome, second son of Constantine the Great. He received, in the division of the empire in 337 between the three sons of Constantine, Gaul, Britain, Spain, and part of Africa. Being dissatisfied with his share, he invaded the dominions of his brother Constans, but was defeated and killed at Aquileia in 340.

Constantine IV. (Flavius Constantinus), surnamed **Pogonatus** ("the Bearded"). Died 685. Emperor of the East 668–685, son of Constans II. He successfully withstood the attacks of the Greek fire) the Saracens before Constantinople 672–678, and assembled in 680 the sixth general council at Constantinople, by which the Monothelites were condemned and peace restored to the church.

Constantine V., surnamed **Copronymus** (kōpron'i-mus). Born at Constantinople, 719: died off Selymbria, Thrace, Sept. 14, 775. Emperor of the East 741–775, son of Leo III. He defeated in 743 Artavasdes, who had usurped the government, and convened a council in 754 which condemned the worship of images.

Constantine VI. (Flavius Constantinus). Born 771: killed at Constantinople about 797. Byzantine emperor 780–797, the last of the Isaurian emperors. He was the son of Leo IV., whom he succeeded under the regency of his mother Irene. During his reign a council held at Nicæa in 787 restored the worship of images. He was put to death by order of his mother, who usurped the government.

Constantine VII., surnamed **Porphyrogenitus** (pôr'fi-rō-jen'i-tus) ('born in the purple'). Born 905: poisoned Nov. 15, 959. Byzantine emperor, son of Leo VI. whom he succeeded 911. The government was usurped in 919 by Romanus Lecapenus, who retained it till 944, when he was put to death by his own son, and Constantine was restored by the people. He gained the affection of his subjects by humanity and justice, and by his success in arms, chiefly against the Arabs in Syria. He was poisoned by his son and successor, Romanus II. He was a liberal patron of learning, and himself holds a high rank in literature as the author of a treatise on the government and one on the themes or provinces of the empire ("De administrando imperio" and "De thematibus") and other works.

Constantine XIII. Palæologus, [Gr. ὁ Παλαιολόγος.] Born 1394: died May 29, 1453. Byzantine emperor 1448–53, the last emperor of Constantinople. He was killed at the taking of the city by Mohammed II.

Constantine I. Died 879. A king of Scotland (north of the Forth and Clyde), reigning at Scone after 863.

Constantine II. Died 952. A king of Scotland (north of the Forth and Clyde) from 900 to 943, when he resigned the throne to Malcolm, grandson of Constantine I.

Constantine Nikolaievitch (son of Nicholas). Born at St. Petersburg, Sept. 21, 1827: died Jan. 25, 1892. Grand Duke of Russia, younger brother of the czar Alexander II. He served with distinction under Suvaroff in Italy in 1799, was present at the battle of Austerlitz 1805, accompanied Alexander I. in the campaigns of 1812–14, and was appointed commander-in-chief in Poland in 1815. He married in 1820 a Polish lady, the Countess Johanna Grudzinska, having obtained a divorce from his first wife, the Princess Juliana of Saxe-Coburg. He renounced his right of succession to the Russian throne Jan. 26, 1822. His stern military rule provoked an insurrection Nov. 29, 1830. In the war which followed he played a subordinate part, and retired to Virbsk June 27, 1831, where he died of cholera.

Constantine (kōn-stōn-tēn'). The easternmost department of Algeria, lying between the Mediterranean on the north, Tunis on the east, and Algiers on the west. Area, 73,929 square miles. Population (1891), 1,143,539.

Constantine. The capital of the department of Constantine, Algeria, situated in lat. 36° 21′ N., long. 6° 35′ E.: the ancient Cirta. The seaport for its foreign trade is Philippeville. Constantine is a great trading center, especially for grain. It was rebuilt by Constantine, and was captured by the French 1837. Population (1891, commune, 46,881.

Constantine, Arch of. See *Arch of Constantine*.

Constantinople (kon-stan-ti-nō'pl), Turk. **Stambul** (stam-bol'), or **Istambul** (is-tām-bol'). Gr. Κωνσταντινούπολις, city of Constantine; Turk. *Constantinie* (kon-stan-ti-nē'ye). Its original Turkish name is *Stambul* or *Istambul*, a corruption of the Greek εἰς τὴν πόλιν, 'into the city.'] The capital of the Ottoman empire, situated in European Turkey in lat. 41° N., long. 28° 59′ E., on a triangular peninsula between the Bosporus, the Golden Horn, and the Sea of Marmora. It is the chief commercial center of the Levant, and since 1856 has had railroad connection with the rest of Europe. It contains the sultan's palace (seraglio), and is noted for its mosques (see below). Its chief sections are Pera, Galata, Stambul, and Scutari (the latter situated in history for its military hospitals during the Crimean war). The city was founded by Constantine the Great in 330 A. D. (to its previous history, see *Byzantium*), became the capital of the Eastern Empire after 395, was unsuccessfully besieged by the Arabs especially in 718, and was taken by the Latins in 1204 and by Michael Palæologus in 1261, and by the Turks May 29, 1453. *Tekfour-Serai*, the chief of the imperial palaces, finished in 1867, by Abdul-Aziz in the style of the new Turkish Renaissance. It is a building of great size, of marble, of a luxury and richness of detail in color decoration and arrangement which are unexcelled in Europe and almost surpassed here. Its chief façade, about 1,500 feet long, is surmounted by a tower. See also *Bazaar*, *Mosque of*; *Irene, Church of St.*; *Reservoir of the*; *Column*; *Sophia, Church of Santa*; *Suleiman, Mosque of*. Population, 873,565.

The dominion of the Old Rome had come of itself; its dominion was the effect, and no way the cause, but of the silent working of historical causes. The first chief who fenced in the Palatine with a wall did not dream that his half-fortress would become the head of the world, or did not dream that it would become the head of Italy, or even the head of Latium. But the prince who fenced in the New Rome, the prince who built the palace in which Constantine, did design that his younger Rome should fulfil the mission that had passed away from the elder Rome. He designed that it should fulfil it more thoroughly than Milan, or Trier, or Nikomedeia could fulfil it. And his will has been carried out. He called into being a city which, while other cities have risen and fallen, has for fifteen hundred years, in whatever hands, remained the seat of Imperial rule: a city which, as long as Europe and Asia, as long as land and sea keep their places, must remain the seat of Imperial rule. The two great capitals of Europe seem by her side things of yesterday, creations of accident. Some chance a few centuries back made them seats of government till some other chance may cause to make them seats of government. But the city of Constantine abides, and must abide. Over and over again has the possession of that city prolonged the duration of powers which must otherwise have crumbled away. In the hands of Roman-

Frank, Greek, and Turk, her Imperial mission has never left her. The eternity of the elder Rome is the eternity of a moral influence; the eternity of the younger Rome is the eternity of a city and fortress fixed on a spot which nature itself had destined to be the seat of the empire of two worlds. *Freeman*, Hist. Essays, III. 251.

Constantinople, Conference of. A conference of the six great powers and Turkey for the purpose of preventing war between Turkey and Russia, which was championing the cause of the Christian insurgents in the Balkan Peninsula. The conference was formally opened Dec. 23, 1876, after a preliminary conference between the great powers (Dec. 11-23). The powers demanded of the Porte autonomy (administrative) for Christian provinces in Bosnia, Herzegovina, and Bulgaria; and proposed the erection of an international commission with power to enforce by arms the decisions of the conference. These demands were rejected by the Turks Jan. 20, 1877, whereupon the conference dissolved.

Constantinople, Councils of. These councils included: (*a*) The second ecumenical council, convened here by the emperor Theodosius the Great, A. D. 381. Its object was the settlement of the Arian difficulties. (*b*) The fifth ecumenical council, convened by Justinian 553. Its object was the final anathema of the Nestorian heresy. (*c*) The sixth ecumenical council, held 680 (681). Its object was the condemnation of the Monothelites. (*d*) The eighth ecumenical council, held 869. Its object was the condemnation of Photius.

Constantius (kon-stan'shius) **I., Flavius Valerius,** surnamed **Chlorus** ('the Pale'). Born probably 250 A. D.: died at York, England, July 25, 306. Emperor of Rome, father of Constantine the Great. March 1, 292, the joint emperors, or Augusti, Diocletian and Maximian associated with themselves Constantius Chlorus and Galerius as junior partners under the title of Cæsars. Gaul, Spain, and Britain were allotted to the latter. He was married to the repudiate his wife Helena and marry Theodora, the daughter of Maximian. After the abdication of Diocletian and Maximian in 305, he ruled Italy, Africa, and Illyricum with Galerius until his death in Britain while on an expedition against the Picts.

Constantius II., Flavius Julius. Born at Sirmium, Pannonia, Aug. 6, 317: died at Mopsucrene, Cilicia, Nov. 3, 361. Roman emperor, third son of Constantine the Great. He received on his second wife Fausta). The will of Constantine the Great divided the empire among his three sons Constantine, Constantius, and Constans under the title of Augusti, and his nephews Dalmatius and Hannibalianus under the titles of Cæsar and Nobilissimus, respectively. On the death of Constantine in 337 Constantius ordered, or permitted, the murder of Dalmatius and Hannibalianus, and then the empire was divided between himself and his brothers. Constantine received Gaul, Spain, Britain, and part of Africa; Constantius Thrace, Macedonia, Greece, the Asiatic provinces, and Egypt; and Constans Italy, Illyricum, and the rest of Africa. In 340 Constans successfully resisted an invasion of Constantine, who fell in battle, and made himself master of the West; but was himself deposed and slain in 350 by the usurper Magnentius. Constantius made war in 351 on the latter, whom he defeated at Mursa, on the Drave, in 351, and in 353 at Sirmium, after which he was master of the whole empire. He appointed his cousin Julian Cæsar and commander in Gaul 355, and visited Rome 357. He favored the Arians, and banished the orthodox bishops. He died while marching to attack Julian, who had been proclaimed emperor by his soldiers.

Constant's Maid, The. A play by Shirley, printed in 1640 (reprinted in 1667 with the second title "Love will find out the Way").

Constanza (kon-stan'zā). A gay and sportive girl, in Middleton's "Spanish Gipsy," who follows her father into exile disguised as a gipsy, Pretiosa: a sort of Rosalind.

Constellation. A vessel of the United States navy. She was built in 1798, and under command of Commodore Truxton in 1799 captured the French frigate Insurgente.

Constitution (kon-sti-tū'shon) **(Old Ironsides).** An American frigate of 1,576 tons and 44 guns rating (actual armament 32 long 24-pounders and 20 32-pounder carronades), built at Boston in 1797. The United States and President were sister ships of the same rating. Her first commander was Captain Isaac Hull. At the declaration of war, June 18, 1812, the Constitution was at Annapolis. July 17 she fell in with a squadron composed of Shannon (38 guns), Africa (64), Æolus (32), Belvidera (36), and Guerriere (38), commanded by Commodore Philip Vere Broke. Her escape from this fleet, in a chase which lasted three days in an almost dead calm, is considered one of the greatest feats of seamanship of the war. Aug. 19, 1812 (at lat. 41° 41' N., long. 55° 48' W.), she fought the Guerriere. The battle lasted from 5 to 7 P. M., when the Guerriere surrendered and was burned. The Constitution returned to Boston. Captain Hull resigned, and was succeeded by Captain Bainbridge of the Constellation. She sailed from Boston Oct. 26, 1812, and Dec. 29 fell in with the frigate Java (38 guns), Captain Lambert, off the coast of Brazil in lat. 13° 6' S., long. 33° W. The battle lasted from 2 to 5 P. M., when the Java surrendered. Feb. 20, 1814, she fought and captured the Cyane and Levant (20 and 18 guns). Sept. 1815 it was proposed by the secretary of the navy to dismantle the ship and sell her. This excited much public indignation, which found expression in the poem "Old Ironsides," by Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, Sept. 16, 1830. She was afterward used as a school-ship at Philadelphia.

Constitution Hill. An elevation near Buckingham Palace, London. Three attempts upon the life of Queen Victoria have been made here by insane or idiotic persons in 1840, 1842, and 1849. *Hare.*

Consuelo (kon-sū-ā'lō; F. pron. kōn-sü-ā-lō'). A novel by George Sand, published in 1842: so called from the name of its heroine, continued in the novel "Comtesse de Rudolstadt."

Contarini (kon-tā-rē'nē), **Andrea.** Died June 5, 1382. A doge of Venice 1367–82. He reconquered in 1380 Chiozza, which had the previous year been taken by the Genoese under Pietro Doria.

Contarini, Gasparo. Born at Venice Oct. 16, 1483: died at Bologna, Italy, Aug. 24, 1542. An Italian cardinal (1535), bishop of Bologna, and diplomatist. He was papal legate at the Diet of Ratisbon, where he endeavored to effect a reconciliation between the Protestants and Catholics.

Contarini, Giovanni. Born at Venice, 1549: died there, 1605. A Venetian painter. He went to Vienna in 1580, where he practised portrait-painting.

Contarini Fleming. A psychological romance by Benjamin Disraeli, published in 1832.

Contention between the two Famous Houses of York and Lancaster. See *Henry VI., first* and *second* parts.

Conte Ory (kon'te ō'rē), **II.** See *Comte Ory.*

Contes Drolatiques (kōnt drō-lä-tēk'). [F., 'Humorous Tales.'] A collection of stories by Balzac, written in the manner and orthography of the 16th century. They are extremely broad, in the style of Rabelais, being "written for the diversion of the Seigneurs Jodelet and no others." They came out in three parts, in 1832, 1833, and 1837.

Conti (kōn-tē'), **Prince de (Armand de Bourbon).** Born at Paris, Oct. 11, 1629: died at Pézénas, France, Feb. 21, 1666. Younger brother of "The Great Condé," and founder of the house of Conti. He took part in the wars of the Fronde, but afterward fought against his brother, and later with the "young Fronde" in company with his brother, with whom he was arrested in 1650. He was finally reconciled to the court, and married a niece of Cardinal Mazarin. In the Spanish war (1654) he captured Villafranca and Puycerda, and in 1657 commanded unsuccessfully in Italy. He was a man of weak character, entirely under the control of his sister, the Duchesse de Longueville.

Conti, Prince de (François Louis de Bourbon). Born at Paris, April 30, 1664: died Feb. 22, 1709. A distinguished French general, son of the Prince de Conti (1629–66).

Continental Divide. See *Divide.*

Contrat Social (kōn-trä' sō-sē-äl'). [F., 'Social Contract.'] A political work by J. J. Rousseau, published in 1762. The influence of this book on the literature and life of the period was remarkable. Its theories were at the foundation of Jacobin politics.

Contreras (kon-trā'räs). A village of Mexico, about 10 miles southwest of the city of Mexico. Here, Aug. 20, 1847, the Americans under Scott defeated the Mexicans. See, further, *Churubusco.*

Contreras, Hernando de. Born in Spain about 1520: died on the Isthmus of Panama, May, 1550. Son of Rodrigo de Contreras, governor of Nicaragua. After his father's downfall, he and his brother, Pedro, conspired with a party of adventurers to seize Panama and Peru, which they claimed to have inherited from their grandfather, Pedrarias: Hernando was to be proclaimed king. They began by murdering the Bishop of Nicaragua, Valdiviero; seized Panama April 20, 1550, and obtained a part of the royal treasure; but were defeated by an uprising of the citizens of Panama.

Contreras, Pedro Moya de. See *Moya y Contreras, Pedro de.*

Contreras, Rodrigo de. Born at Segovia about 1495: died, probably in Peru, after 1557. A Spanish cavalier who married the daughter of Pedrarias, and in 1531 was appointed governor of Nicaragua. He sent an expedition which explored Lake Nicaragua and its outlet, and reached Nombre de Dios by that route. There the men were seized by the governor, Robles, who tried to appropriate the region discovered, but was driven out. Subsequently Contreras got into disputes with the bishop and with the Audience of the Confines. Charges were made against him, and his *encomiendas* were confiscated (1549). After vainly seeking redress in Spain, he went to Peru.

Contrexéville (kōn-treg-zā-vēl'). A watering-place in the department of Vosges, France, 26 miles west of Épinal.

Convention, The. See *National Convention, The.*

Conway (kon'wā), or **Aberconway** (ab'ėr-kon-wā). A town in Carnarvonshire, North Wales, situated near the mouth of the Conway, 37 miles southwest of Liverpool. It is noted for its wall and castle, a highly picturesque fortress with an admirable group of 8 cylindrical towers, built in 1284 by Edward I. The towers were originally surmounted by cylindrical turrets, four of which survive. The banqueting-hall was a fine room 120 feet long. Queen Eleanor's oratory possesses a graceful oriel-window. Population (1891), 3,467.

Conway. **1.** A small river in North Wales which flows into Beaumaris Bay. It is noted for its scenery. —**2.** A township in Carroll County, New Hampshire, situated on the Saco 96 miles northeast of Concord. It contains the summer resort of North Conway. Population (1890), 2,331.

Conway, Frederick B. Born at Clifton, England, Feb. 10, 1819: died at Manchester, Mass., Sept. 7, 1874. An English actor. He first appeared on the American stage as Charles Surface in 1850. In 1852 he married Miss Crocker, a sister of Mrs. D. P. Bowers.

Conway, Henry Seymour. Born 1721: died at London, Oct. 12, 1795. An English soldier and Whig politician, second son of the first Lord Conway, brother of Francis Seymour Conway, marquis of Hertford, and cousin of Horace Walpole. He early entered the army; was a member of Parliament 1741–84; took part in the battle of Fontenoy as aide-de-camp to the Duke of Cumberland, and in the battle of Culloden; became secretary to the lord lieutenant of Ireland (Lord Hartington) 1754; was promoted major-general 1758; commanded the unsuccessful expedition against Rochefort 1757; became secretary of state under Rockingham 1765; moved the repeal of the Stamp Act Feb., 1766; retained his office under the Earl of Chatham; resigned Jan., 1768, and was appointed field-marshal Oct. 12, 1793. He was a vigorous opponent of the policy of the British government toward the American colonies.

Conway, Hugh. The pseudonym of Frederick John Fargus.

Conway, Moncure Daniel. Born in Stafford County, Va., March 17, 1832. An American clergyman and miscellaneous writer. He became a Methodist minister in 1850, but subsequently joined the Unitarian denomination, and was for many years a Unitarian church at Washington, District of Columbia. He was minister of the South Place Religious Society in London 1863–84. Author of "The Rejected Stone (1861), "Testimonies of Witnesses" (1864), "Earthward Pilgrimage" (1870), "Christianity" (1876), "Idols and Ideals" (1877), "Demonology and Devil-Lore" (1878), "Thomas Carlyle" (1881), etc.

Conway, Thomas. Born in Ireland, Feb. 27, 1733: died about 1800. A general in the American service in the Revolutionary War. He intrigued with members of the board of war and other influential persons 1777–78 to have Washington superseded by Gates—the so-called "Conway cabal." He was afterward made governor of Pondicherry and the French settlements in Hindustan.

Conway, William Augustus. An English actor. See *Pinero, Mrs.*

Conybeare (kun'i-bār), **John.** Born at Pinhoe, near Exeter, England, Jan. 31, 1692: died at Bath, England, July 31, 1755. An English divine, bishop of Bristol. He wrote a noted polemical work, "A Defence of Revealed Religion" (1732), directed against Tindal.

Conybeare, John Josias. Born at London, June, 1779: died at Blackheath, near London, June 10, 1824. An English divine, scholar, and scientific writer. He was a graduate of Oxford, where he became professor of Anglo-Saxon in 1807, and professor of poetry in 1812. He was also rector of Batcombe, Somersetshire. His works include papers on chemistry and geology, and "Illustrations of Anglo-Saxon Poetry," edited after his death by his brother William.

Conybeare, William Daniel. Born at London, June 7, 1787: died at Itchenstoke, near Portsmouth, Aug. 12, 1857. An English geologist and divine, younger brother of J. J. Conybeare, appointed dean of Llandaff in 1844. He published notable papers on various geological and paleontological topics.

Cony-Catcher (kō'ni- or kun'i-kach'ėr), **Cuthbert.** The pseudonym under which was written, in 1592, "The Defence of Cony-Catching," an attack on Robert Greene and his several books on "Conny-catching," etc. It is thought that Greene himself wrote it.

Conyngton (kon'ing-ton), **Richard.** Died 1330. An English schoolman, a graduate of Oxford, chosen in 1310 provincial of the Franciscan order in England. His best-known work is a commentary on the "Sentences" of Peter Lombard.

Cooch Behar. See *Kuch Behar.*

Cook (kūk), **Charles.** Born at London, May 31, 1787: died at Lausanne, Switzerland, Feb. 21, 1858. An English clergyman, one of the founders of Methodism in France and Switzerland.

Cook, Clarence Chatham. Born at Dorchester, Mass., Sept. 8, 1828. An American journalist and writer on art. He has also written "The Central Park" (1868), the text of a heliotype reproduction of Dürer's "Life of the Virgin (1872), "The House Beautiful" (1878), and has edited, with notes, the translation of Lübke's "History of Art," 7th German edition (1878).

Cook, Edward Dutton. Born at London, Jan. 30, 1829: died there, Sept. 11, 1883. An English novelist and general writer, dramatic critic for the "Pall Mall Gazette" and the "World," and contributor to the first two vol-

umes of the "Dictionary of National Biography." He published "Paul Foster's Daughter" (1903), "The Trials of the Tredgolds" (1906), and various other novels and works on the stage.

Cook, Eliza. Born at London about 1818; died at Thornton Hill, Wimbledon, Sept. 23, 1889. An English poet. She wrote for various English periodicals, and in 1840 published "Melaia and other Poems." In 1849 she began to publish "Eliza Cook's Journal," intended to advance mental culture. Among her books are "Jottings from my Journal" (1860) and "New Echoes" (1864); and among her single poems are "The Old Arm-Chair" "O why does the white man follow my path" "The Old Farm Gate," "Obi Songs," etc.

Cook, James. Born at Marton, Yorkshire, Oct. 27, 1728; killed in Hawaii, Feb. 14, 1779. A celebrated English navigator, the son of a Yorkshire farm-laborer. He entered the navy as able seaman in 1755; was appointed master of the Mercury in 1759, and sailed for America, where he was occupied in surveying the channel of the St. Lawrence; and became marine surveyor of the coast of Newfoundland and Labrador in 1763. In May, 1768, he was appointed lieutenant and placed in command of the Endeavour which carried a party of scientists to Tahiti to observe the transit of Venus. During this voyage, which lasted from May 25, 1768, to June 13, 1771, New Zealand was explored and the east coast of Australia. Cook was raised to the rank of commander Aug., 1771, and on July 13, 1772, started with two ships, the Resolution (which he commanded) and the Adventure, on a further voyage of exploration in the Pacific, which lasted for the Resolution until July 29, 1775, and during which an attempt was made to discover the supposed great southern continent, and New Caledonia was discovered. On Aug. 9, 1775, he became captain, and on July 12, 1776, began his last voyage with the Resolution (which he again commanded), and the discovery under Captain Charles Clerke. The object of the expedition was to discover a passage from the Pacific round the north of America. During his northward voyage the Sandwich Islands were discovered (1777), and shortly after his return to them (Jan., 1779) he was murdered by the natives in revenge for a flogging administered to one of them for thieving.

Cook, Mount. The highest peak in New Zealand, situated on the western side of South Island. It was first ascended in 1882. Height, 12,349 feet.

Cooke (kūk), **Edward William.** Born at London, March 27, 1811: died near Tunbridge Wells, Jan. 4, 1880. An English marine-painter.

Cooke, George Frederick. Born at Westminster, England, April 17, 1756; died at New York, Sept. 26, 1811. An English actor. He first appeared on the stage in 1776 at Brentford. His principal parts were Richard III., Iago, and Shylock. Sir Giles Overreach, Sir Archy McSarcasm, and Sir Pertinax McSycophant.

Cooke, George Wingrove. Born at Bristol, England, in 1814: died at Chelsea, near London, June 18, 1865. An English lawyer and man of letters. He wrote a "History of Party from the Rise of Whig and Tory Factions to the Framing of the Reform Bill" (1836), etc.

Cooke, Hesiod. A nickname of Thomas Cooke.

Cooke, J., or Jo. The author of "Greene's Tu Quoque," published in 1614.

Cooke, John Esten. Born at Winchester, Va., Nov. 3, 1830; died in Clarke County, Va., Sept. 27, 1886. An American novelist. He wrote stories of Virginia life, among which are "Leather Stocking and Silk" (1854), "The Virginia Comedians" (1854), "Henry St. John, Gentleman" (1859), "Surrey of Eagle's Nest" (1866), "Hilt to Hilt" (1868), "Virginia Bohemians" (1879), "Virginia: a History of the People" (1880). He also wrote the life of Stonewall Jackson (1863) and of General R. E. Lee (1871), besides a number of stories, sketches, and verses.

Cooke, Rose Terry. Born at West Hartford, Feb. 17, 1827; died at Pittsfield, Mass., July 18, 1892. An American author. She married Rollin H. Cooke in 1848. Among her works are "Poems by Rose Terry" (1860), "Somebody's Neighbors" (1881), "Steadfast," a novel (1890), "Poems by Rose Terry Cooke, complete" (1888). Her most characteristic short stories were those of New England rural life.

Cooke, Thomas. Born at Braintree, Essex, Dec. 16, 1703: died at Lambeth, Dec. 20, 1756. An English writer, best known as the author of a translation of Hesiod (from which he obtained the nickname of "Hesiod Cooke"). He also published translations of Theocritus and Virgil and Greek anthos, a poem entitled "The Battle of the Poets" (which, with some criticisms of Pope's Greek, brought down upon him the wrath of that poet, who ridiculed him in the "Dunciad"), and various dramatic works. He succeeded Amhurst in the editorship of "The Craftsman."

Cooke, Thomas Potter. Born at London, April 23, 1786: died at London, April 10, 1864. An English actor, noted for his performance of Long Tom Coffin in the "Pilot," and William in "Black-Eyed Susan."

Cooke, Thomas Simpson. Born at Dublin, 1782: died at London, Feb. 26, 1848. A musical composer and singer. He was the principal tenor at the Drury Lane Theatre, and took entire charge of the music there in 1821. Among the many works he composed or adapted, "Love's Ritornella," a song from "The Brigand," is his best-known composition.

Cooke, Sir William Fothergill. Born at Ealing, Middlesex, 1806: died June 25, 1879. An English electrician. The associate of Wheatstone from 1837 till 1843 in perfecting the electric telegraph.

Cook Islands (kūk i'landz), or **Hervey Islands** (her'vi i'landz). An archipelago in the South Pacific, in lat. 18°–22° S., long. 157°–163° W. The group, consisting of 9 principal islands, was discovered by Captain Cook in 1773, and was annexed by Great Britain in 1888. The natives have been converted to Christianity since 1823. The chief island is Rarotonga, with a population of 5,000.

Cookkoo-cook. See *Kokoro*.

Cook's Peak (kūks pēk). A prominent peak, about 9,500 feet high, in Grant County, New Mexico, north of Deming.

Cook's Tale, The. One of Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales." It is an unfinished poem and a spurious ending was added to it in the folio of 1687. This ending consisted of only 12 lines, and was rejected by Urry and his successors. He added, however, "The Tale of Gamelin," which followed "The Cook's Tale," and has been generally inserted therein. The story of the cook is not now considered to be by Chaucer. (See *Gamelin*.) The cook was Roger or Hodgeof Ware, who went with the pilgrims and was the host of Harry Bailler who became dreadfully drunk on the way. The story of "The Cook's Tale" is that of Perkin Revelour, an idle, riotous London prentice.

Cook Strait (kūk strāt). A sea passage separating the North Island from the South Island, New Zealand. It was discovered by Captain Cook in 1769. Greatest width, 80 miles.

Cool as a Cucumber. A farce by William Blanchard Jerrold, first played in 1851.

Cooley (kö'li), **Thomas McIntyre.** Born at Attica, N. Y., Jan. 6, 1824. A noted jurist. He was admitted to the bar in 1846, became professor of law in the University of Michigan in 1859, and in 1864 elected justice of the Supreme Court of the State to fill a vacancy; was chief justice 1868–69; was reelected for a full term of eight years in 1869, retired from the bench in 1885, became professor of constitutional and administrative law in the University of Michigan in 1881, and subsequently dean of the department. Author of "A Treatise on Constitutional Limitations which rest upon the Legislative Power of the States of the American Union" (1868); "A Treatise on the Law of Taxation" (1876); "A Treatise on the Constitutional Limitations which rest upon the Legislative Power of the States of the American Union" (1878); "The General Principles of Constitutional Law in the United States" (1880).

Cooley, William Desborough. Died at London, March 1, 1883. An English geographer, author of various works on the history of geographical discovery, especially in Africa.

Coolidge (kö'lij), **Susan.** A pseudonym of Sarah Chauncey Woolsey.

Coomassie. See *Komassi*.

Cooper (kö'per or kūp'er), **Anthony Ashley.** Born at Wimborne St. Giles, Dorsetshire, July 22, 1621: died at Amsterdam, Jan. 21, 1683. A noted English statesman, son of Sir Johnt Cooper of Rockbourne, Hampshire, created Baron Ashley in 1661, and first earl of Shaftesbury and Baron Cooper of Pawlet in 1672. At first he supported the cause of Charles I., but in 1641 went over to the Parliamentary side, was appointed lieutenant-colonel of horse, and in December of that year, aged 20, took an active part in the struggle, capturing Corfe Castle. April, 1646. He was an adherent of Cromwell in the parliament of 1654–55, and in the council of state, and remained an active supporter of the Parliamentary cause, opposing Lambert and Fleetwood and aiding Monk after the Restoration he continued to take a prominent part in political affairs. He was a member of the "cabal," and became lord-chancellor Nov. 17, 1672, but was dismissed from office Nov. 9, 1673. From that time he was the leader of the Parliamentary opposition to the court party, and a prominent supporter of the anti-Catholic agitation. He was arrested on a charge of high treason, and acquitted. Later he was implicated in the Rye-house plot, and fled the country. He was active in colonial affairs, and was one of the nine to whom Carolina was granted, March 24, 1663. It was at his suggestion that Locke drew up a constitution for that colony, 1669.

Cooper, Anthony Ashley. Born at London, Feb. 26, 1671: died at Naples, Feb. 15, 1713. An English moralist, third earl of Shaftesbury: author of "Characteristics of Men, Manners, Opinions, and Times" (1711). In this are included a "Letter concerning Enthusiasm," "Sensus Communis, an Essay concerning Wit and Humour," "An Inquiry concerning Virtue," etc.

Cooper, Sir Astley Paston. Born at Brooke, Norfolk, England, Aug. 23, 1768: died at London, Feb. 12, 1841. An English surgeon, appointed surgeon of Guy's Hospital in 1800, professor of anatomy at the Royal College of Surgeons in 1813, examiner in 1822, president in 1827, and surgeon to the king in 1828.

Cooper, Charles Henry. Born at Great Marlow, Bucks, England, March 20, 1808; died March 21, 1866. An English biographer and antiquary, a lawyer by profession, resident in Cambridge. His chief work is "Athenæ Cantabrigienses" (1858–61), consisting of biographies of noted persons who were educated or incorporated at Cambridge University.

Cooper, James Fenimore. Born at Burlington, N. J., Sept. 15, 1789; died at Cooperstown, N. Y., Sept. 14, 1851. An American novelist. He was the son of William Cooper, who in 1788 founded the settlement of Cooperstown on Otsego Lake, removing thither with his family in 1790. In 1806 he entered Yale College, where he remained three years. He became a midshipman in the navy in 1808, married Susan De Lancey in 1811, and in the same year resigned his commission in the navy. In 1820 he published anonymously a novel, entitled "Precaution," which attracted some attention. In 1821 he published "The Spy," which met with a success unprecedented in American literature. His chief novels are "The Spy" (1821), "The Pioneers" (1823), "The Pilot" (1823), "The Last of the Mohicans" (1826), "The Prairie" (1827), "The Pathfinder" (1840), and "The Deerslayer" (1841).

Cooper, John. Born at Bath before 1810: died at Tunbridge Wells, July 13, 1870. An English actor.

Cooper, Peter. Born at New York, Feb. 12, 1791: died at New York, April 4, 1883. An American inventor, manufacturer, and philanthropist. He was the son of a hatter, obtained a meager education, and learned the trade of a carriage-maker. He conducted with success various commercial and industrial enterprises, including the establishment of the Canton Iron Works at Canton, Maryland, in 1830, which resulted in the accumulation of a fortune. In 1876 he was Greenback candidate for President. He founded, which is known as the founder of the cooper Union which see. The corner-stone of which was laid in 1854, and which was completed two years later.

Cooper, Samuel. Born at London, 1609: died there, May 5, 1672. A noted English miniaturist, called by Walpole "Vandyck in little." He was a pupil of his uncle John Hoskins.

Cooper, Susan Fenimore. Born at Scarsdale, N. Y., 1813. An American writer, daughter of J. F. Cooper.

Cooper, Thomas. Born at Leicester, England, March 20, 1805: died at Lincoln, July 15, 1892. An English chartist, skeptic, poet, and author. He lectured on political and historical subjects, and in 1850 he became a baptist preacher. He wrote "The Purgatory of Suicides" (1845), his autobiography in 1872, etc.

Cooper, Thomas Sidney. Born at Canterbury, England, Sept. 26, 1803. An English painter of animals and landscapes.

Cooper, Thomas Thornville. Born at Bishopswearmouth, England, Sept. 13, 1839: died at Bamo, Burma, April 24, 1878. An English traveler in Australia, India, China, and Tibet. He was murdered by a Sepoy of his guard.

Cooper. A river in South Carolina, uniting with the Ashley at Charleston to form Charleston harbor. Length, about 40 miles.

Cooper's Hill. A poem by Sir John Denham, first published in 1642, and published in its final form in 1665. Pope, who imitated Denham, also wrote in praise of "Cooper's Hill" in his poem "Windsor Forest."

Cooperstown (kö'pėrz-toun or kūp'ėrz-toun). A village and summer resort in Otsego County, central New York, situated on Otsego Lake 62 miles west of Albany. It was founded by the father of J. F. Cooper. Population (1890), 2,057.

Cooper Union. An institution in New York city, founded by Peter Cooper for the instruction of the working classes of New York, opened in 1859. The plan of education provides for free schools, reading-rooms, lecture-courses, art galleries and collections. Also called *Cooper Institute*.

Coorg. See *Kurg*.

Coornhert (korn'hert), **Dirk Volkerszoon.** Born at Amsterdam, 1522: died at Gouda, 1590. A Dutch author and poet. After 1540 he lived in Haarlem as an engraver and etcher, and became (1561) chief notary and secretary to the burgomaster. Against religious freedom, the great question of the day, he wrote a vast number of tracts, pamphlets, many of which have, besides, a political character. In this connection he was in 1567 imprisoned and then banished several times afterward he was forced to flee. He finally settled in Gouda. His principal prose work, "Zedekunst, dat is Wel-leven Kunst" ("Ethics, that is the Art of Well Living"), appeared in 1586. Among his poetical works are "Over-dama Lydgana" ("The Death of Abraham"), "Comedie van de Blinde van Jericho" ("Comedy of the Blind Man of Jericho"). In his prose writings, particularly, he may be said to have established, with Marnix de St. Aldegonde, the literary language of Holland.

Coos. See *Kwsan*.

Coosa. See *Creek*.

Coosa (kö'sā). A river in Georgia and Alabama, formed by the junction of the Oostenaula and Etowah at Rome, Georgia. It unites with the Tallapoosa to form the Alabama 5 miles north of Montgomery. Length, about 353 miles.

Coosadi. See *Koasati*.

Cooshatties. See *Koasati*.

Cootanie. See *Kitunahan*.

Coote (kōt), Sir **Eyre.** Born at Ash Hill, County Limerick, Ireland, 1726: died at Madras, April

26, 1783. A British general, distinguished for his services in India. He went to India in 1754; was present at the capture of Calcutta in 1756, and was a captain at the battle of Plassey; and was appointed lieutenant-colonel in Jan., 1759. In this year he took command of the troops in the Madras Presidency, defeated the French under Lally at Wandewash Jan. 22, 1760, and captured Pondicherry Jan., 1761, putting an end to the French power in India. From 1762 till 1769 he resided in England, returning to India in the latter year as commander-in-chief of the Madras Presidency, an office which he resigned in 1770, again returning to England. He was appointed commander-in-chief in India in April, and promoted lieutenant-general in Aug., 1777. In March, 1779, he assumed command in Chelsea, and on July 1, 1781, at Porto Novo, with a force consisting of 7,000 Europeans and 6,000 Sepoys, defeated Hyder Ali with an army of 40,000 men.

Coote, Sir **Eyre.** Born 1762; died about 1824. A British soldier, nephew of Sir Eyre Coote the noted general in India. He served as ensign in the battle of Brooklyn and in other campaigns of the Revolutionary War until the surrender of Yorktown; became major-general and commander of Ayr in 1798; led an expedition to cut the sluices at Ostend, and was captured by the French in 1798; served in the battle of Bergen in 1799, and in the Egyptian campaign in 1800; and was appointed lieutenant-general and lieutenant-governor and commander-in-chief of the island of Jamaica in 1805. He was dismissed from the army on a charge of indecent conduct.

Coote, Richard. Born 1636: died at New York, March 5, 1701. An English official, created first earl of Bellamont, in the peerage of Ireland, Nov. 2, 1689. He was appointed colonial governor of New England in 1695, with a special commission to suppress piracy. He, with others, fitted out the Adventure for Captain Kidd, who was given special powers to arrest pirates. Kidd's visit to Bellamont at Boston was followed by that at Boston, where he had come under a promise of safety, and send him to England for trial. *See Kidd.*

Copacabana (kō-pä-kä-bä'nä). A peninsula in the southern part of Lake Titicaca, crossed by the boundary line between Peru and Bolivia. It is trapezoidal in form, high and rocky, and 3 miles to the mainland by a very narrow isthmus. Its area may be 50 square miles. Copacabana was a sacred place of the Incas, connected with some of their earliest traditions, and contains many interesting ruins of temples and other buildings. In modern times it has been celebrated for its church with a sculptured miraculous painting of the Virgin, which is yearly visited by thousands of pilgrims.

Copais (kō-pā'is). [Gr. *Κωπαΐς λίμνη.*] A lake in Bœotia, Greece, 45 miles northwest of Athens: the modern Topolias. It is formed by the Cephisus and other streams, and has subterranean outlets into the Euripus.

Copan (kō-pän'). An ancient ruined city of northwestern Honduras, on the Copan River. The remains are of unknown antiquity and very extensive, stretching for about two miles along the river. The buildings are of stone, embracing a temple over 600 feet long, with many sculptured figures. The Copan ruins take their name from a modern town to the east of them. This was an Indian stronghold, and was taken after a fierce struggle by the Spaniards under Hernando de Chaves in 1530.

Cope (kōp). **Charles West.** Born at Leeds in 1811: died Aug. 25, 1890. An English painter. Among his works are historical frescos in the Houses of Parliament, London.

Cope, Edward Drinker. Born at Philadelphia, July 28, 1840. A noted American biologist and paleontologist. He was professor of natural sciences in Haverford College 1864–67, and subsequently became paleontologist to the United States Geological Survey. He has discovered a very large number of species of extinct and recent vertebrata. His works include "Synopsis of the Extinct Cetacea of the United States" (1867–68), "Systematic Arrangement of the Extinct Batrachia, Reptilia, and Aves of North America" (1869–70), "Relation of Man to Tertiary Mammalia" (1875), etc.

Copehan (kō-pē-hän'). [From *kupai*, stream or river.] A linguistic stock of North American Indians, embracing the Wintuan and Wintrituan (which see), with their numerous branches, in California. Its habitat extended from Mount Shasta to Suisun and San Pablo bays, being bounded on the east by the Sacramento and lower Pitt river-valleys, and on the west by an irregular line extending from San Pablo Bay to Clear Creek, John's Peak, the coast-range, and the head waters of the Trinity and Klamath rivers.

Copenhagen (kō-pen-hā'gen). [Dan. *Kjöbenhavn*, ‘*Kopenhafn*,’ *Copenhagen*, or ‘cheap-haven,’ i. e. ‘trade-harbor.’ Sir George Stephens uses the Eng. form *Chapinghaven.*] The capital of Denmark, situated on the island of Zealand and the adjoining island of Amager, on the strait of the Sound and the Kallebodstrand, in lat. 55° 41′ N., long. 12° 35′ E.: the Roman Hafnia. It is the commercial center of Denmark. It has a large trade in grain, wool, butter, leather, etc., and some manufactures of machinery, porcelain, etc. It contains the Royal Picture-gallery, Christiansborg Palace (Royal Library), the National Theater, the Thorwaldsen Museum, the Frinsens Palais (with the Museum of Northern Antiquities, Ethnographical Museum, etc.), the Vor Fruekirke, and the University. The city was founded in the 12th century, and became the capital in 1443. It developed greatly in the 17th century, but suffered from the battle of the North in 1801. It was bombarded by the English under Cathcart Sept. 2–5, 1807. Population (1890), 312,859; with suburbs, 373,123.

Copenhagen, Battle of. A victory gained near Copenhagen by the British fleet under Nelson over the Danish fleet, April 2, 1801.

Copernicus (kō-pėr'ni-kus). [A Latinized form of *Koppernigk, Kopernik.*] Born at Thorn, Prussia, Feb. 19, 1473: died at Frauenburg, Prussia, May 24, 1543. The founder of modern astronomy. He was probably of German descent. He entered the University of Cracow in 1491, studied law at Bologna 1496–1500, was appointed canon of the chapter of Frauenburg in 1497, lectured on astronomy at Rome in 1500, studied medicine at Padua about 1501, and became *doctor decretorum* at Ferrara in 1503. The rest of his life was spent chiefly at Frauenburg in the performance of duties as canon and in the practice of medicine. He published in 1543 an exposition of his system of astronomy, which has since received the name of the Copernican, in a treatise entitled "De orbium coelestium revolutionibus."

Cophetua (kō-fet'ū-ä). In ballad poetry, a legendary African king who wooed and married Penelophon, a beggar maid. The ballad is preserved in Percy's "Reliques." He has various titles. Cophetua is alluded to by Shakspere who calls the girl Zenelophon) and Ben Jonson. Tennyson has also written a short poem on the subject.

Copiapó (kō-pē-ä-pō'). The capital of the province of Atacama, Chile, in lat. 27° 23′ S., long. 70° 22′ W. It is the center of a mining region. Population (1891), about 12,000.

Copleston (kop'le-tọn), **Edward.** Born at Offwell, Devonshire, England, Feb. 2, 1776: died near Chepstow, England, Oct. 14, 1849. An English prelate and author, appointed professor of poetry at Oxford in 1802, and bishop of Llandaff and dean of St. Paul's in 1828. He wrote "Prælectiones" (1813), "Enquiry into the Doctrines of Necessity and Predestination" (1821), etc.

Copley (kop'li), Sir **Godfrey.** Died at London in 1709. An English baronet, donator of a fund of £100 "in trust for the Royal Society of London for improving natural knowledge." The first award was made in 1731, the second in 1734. In 1766 the bequest was converted into a gold medal to be awarded annually.

Copley, John Singleton. Born at Boston, Mass., July 3, 1737: died at London, Sept. 9, 1815. A noted Anglo-American painter of portraits and historical pieces. His parents (Richard Copley and Mary Singleton) were natives of Ireland of English origin. His birth took place immediately after the arrival of his parents in America. He began, like West, without instruction, to paint portraits. While still in Boston he sent works (among them the "Boy with Squirrel") to the exhibition of the Society of Artists in London, and in 1767 was made a member of that society at the suggestion of Benjamin West. In 1771 he went to Europe, passing through London to Rome, and visited Germany, the Netherlands, and Paris, returning to London at the end of the year 1775, where he established himself. He became distinguished as a portrait painter. In 1771 he was made associate of the Royal Academy, and in 1773 a full member. One of his most important works is the "Death of Lord Chatham," for which he received 5,000 guineas, and exhibited it privately.

Copley, John Singleton. Born at Boston, Mass., May 21, 1772: died in England, Oct. 12, 1863. A distinguished English jurist and statesman, son of J. S. Copley (1737–1815), created Baron Lyndhurst in 1827. He was graduated at Cambridge University (England), became a "traveling fellow" of the university, and visited the United States in 1795–96. He rose rapidly at the bar, entered Parliament in 1818, became solicitor-general, chancellor of the exchequer 1834–35, and was lord chancellor 1827–30, 1834, and 1841–45.

Copmanhurst, The Clerk of. Friar Tuck, in the Robin Hood stories.

Coppée (ko-pā'), **François Édouard Joachim** (called **François**). Born at Paris, Jan. 12, 1842. A French poet. He made his reputation first as a poet, afterward writing for the stage. He was made in 1878 archiviste of the Comédie Française, and was elected to the Academy in 1884. He was made officer of the Legion of Honor in 1881. He has published a number of volumes of poems, prose sketches, and romances. Among his plays are "Le passant" (1869), "Pour ce que dit-elle" (1874), "Le Luthier de Crémone" (1877), "La guerre de cent ans" (with M. d'Artois, 1878), "Madame de Maintenon" (1881), "Les Jacobites" (1885), etc. He has collected his plays in 5 volumes, 1875–86.

Coppée, Henry. Born at Savannah, Ga., Oct., 1821. A soldier, educator, and author. He was assistant professor of geography, history, and ethics at West Point 1850–55; professor of English literature in the University of Pennsylvania 1855–66; president of Lehigh University 1866–75, when he exchanged this position for the chair of history. He was made a regent of the Smithsonian Institution in 1874, and has published "Elements of Logic" (1857), "Elements of Rhetoric" (1859), "Lectures on English Literature" (1872). He has published a "History of the conquest of Spain by the Arab-Moors" (1881), besides various works on military drill, etc.

Copper Captain, The. See *Perez, Michael.*

Copperfield, David. See *David Copperfield.*

Copper Indians. See *Ahtena.*

Coppermine (kop'ėr-min). A river in British America which flows into an inlet of the Arctic Ocean in lat. 67° 40′ N., long. 115° 30′ W. Length, about 300 miles.

Copper River (Alaska). See *Atna River.*

Coppet (ko-pā'). A village in the canton of Vaud, Switzerland, situated on Lake Geneva 9 miles north of Geneva. It was the residence of Necker and of Madame de Staël.

Coptic (kop'tik). [NL. *Copticus*, ML. *Cophti*, Copts.] The language of the Copts, descended from the ancient Egyptian (of the Hamitic family of languages), and used in Egypt till within the last two centuries, but now superseded as a living language by Arabic. The two chief dialects are the Memphitic and Thebaic. It is still the liturgical language of the Copts' (Egyptian Monophysite) church, but the lections are read in Arabic as well as Coptic.

The ancient Egyptian language was nothing but Coptic written in hieroglyphs, or rather Coptic was but the language of the Pharaohs transcribed in Greek characters. *Mariette*, Outlines, p. 167.

Coptos (kop'tos). [Gr. *Κοπτός* or *Κοπτώ.*] In ancient geography, a city of Egypt, situated on the Nile in lat. 26° N.: the modern Kobt or Keft.

Copts (kopts). [Also written *Copht* (ML. *Cophti*, pl.); vernacular *Kubt*, *Kubti*, Ar. *Qobt*, *Kibti.* Origin uncertain: variously referred to Gr. *Αἰγύπτος*, Egypt; or to Gr. *Κοπτός*, *Κοπτώ*, mod. *Kobt* or *Keft*, an ancient town of Egypt, near Thebes; or to Gr. *Ἰακώβιτης*, Jacobite.] The native Egyptians; the Egyptian Christians, especially those of the sect of Monophysites. The Copts are descendants of the ancient Egyptians, and formerly spoke the Coptic language. After the Council of Chalcedon (A. D. 451) the majority of Egyptian Christians separated from the orthodox church, and have ever since had their own succession of patriarchs. Their number is now very small. The Abyssinian or Ethiopic Church is a part of the Coptic communion, and its abuna or metran is always chosen and consecrated by the Coptic patriarch.

Coquelin (kōk-lan'), **Benoît Constant.** Born at Boulogne-sur-Mer, Jan. 25, 1841. A noted French actor. He made his first appearance at the Théatre Français in 1860, and became sociétaire in 1864. His greatest success has been in French classic comedy. He is also celebrated as a writer of poetry. He has published various works in relation to poetry and the dramatic art: "L'Art et le comédien" (1880), "Molière et le misanthrope" (1881), "Les comédiens par un comédien" (1887), "Tartufe" (1884), "L'Art de dire le monologue" (1884: with his brother), etc.

Coquelin, Ernest Alexandre Honoré. Born at Boulogne-sur-Mer, May 16, 1848. A French actor, brother of Benoît Constant Coquelin. He made his début at the Odéon, but in 1868 joined his brother at the Français, and was made sociétaire in 1879. He plays nearly all the comic parts in the older plays, and in modern comedy such parts as Frédéric in "L'Ami Fritz," and Ulrich in "Le Supplice." He has written, under the name of Pirouette as well as his own, various monologues or books on the subject of monologues, as "Le monologue moderne" (1884), "La vie humoristique" (1883), "Pirouette" (1888), etc.

Coquelin, Jean. Born Dec. 1, 1865. A French actor, son of Benoît Constant Coquelin. He has adopted his father's rôles, making his first appearance at the Comédie Française Nov. 30, 1886.

Coquerel (kōk-rel'), **Athanase Josué.** Born at Amsterdam, June 16, 1820: died at Fismes, Marne, France, July 24, 1875. A French Protestant clergyman, and theological and historical writer, son of A. L. C. Coquerel. He wrote "Jean Calas et sa famille" (1858), "Libres études" (1867), etc.

Coquerel, Athanase Laurent Charles. Born at Paris, Aug. 27, 1795: died at Paris, Jan. 10, 1868. A French Protestant clergyman (in Jersey, Amsterdam, Leyden, Utrecht, and Paris) and theological writer. He was a member of the Constituent and Legislative assemblies (1848–49). He wrote "Biographie sacrée," etc. (1825–36), "Orthodoxie moderne" (1842), "Christologie" (1858), etc.

Coquerel, Charles Augustin. Born at Paris, April 17, 1797: died at Paris, Feb. 1, 1851. A French theological writer, brother of A. L. C. Coquerel. He wrote "L'Histoire des églises du désert, etc." (1841), etc.

Coques, or **Cocx** (kok). **Gonzales.** Born at Antwerp, 1614: died at Antwerp, April 18, 1684. A Flemish portrait-painter, noted for his family groups.

Coquillart (ko-kē-yär'), **Guillaume.** Born in Champagne, France: died about 1490. A French poet, author of "Les droits nouveaux," in octosyllabic verse, and other poems. Complete works published 1847.

Coquimbo (kō-kēm'bō). **1.** A province of northern Chile, lying between Atacama on the north, Argentine Confederation on the east, Aconcagua on the south, and the Pacific Ocean on the west. Its chief product is copper. Area, 12,905 square miles. Population (1891),

191,901.—2. The seaport of La Serena (capital of the province of Coquimbo), in lat. 29° 56′ S., long. 71° 20′ W. Population (1885), 8,440.

Cor Caroli (kôr kar'ō-lī). [NL., 'the heart of Charles.'] A yellowish star of the third magnitude, below and behind the tail of the Great Bear, designated by Flamsteed as 12 Canum Venaticorum, but treated as a constellation on the globe of Senex (London, 1740), and by some other English astronomers.

Cor Hydræ (kôr hī'drē). [L., 'the heart of Hydra.'] A star of the second magnitude, in the southern constellation Hydra.

Cor Leonis (kôr lē-ō'nis). [L., 'the heart of the lion.'] Another name for Regulus, a star of the first magnitude in the constellation Leo.

Cor Scorpionis (kôr skôr-pī-ō'nis). [L., 'the heart of the scorpion.'] Another name for Antares, a star of the first magnitude in the zodiacal constellation Scorpio.

Cora (kō'rä). In Sheridan's "Pizarro," the wife of Alonzo, the commander of Atalíba's troops.

Cora. See *Cori.*

Cora (kō'rä). [Pl., also *Coras.*] A division of the Piman stock of North American Indians, embracing the Cora proper and a number of lesser tribes. They inhabit the territory contiguous to the Rio de San Pedro, extending from the Rio Grande de Santiago to lat. 23°, and from long. 27° to 28° (except a small area occupied by the Huachóla), in the Sierra de Nayarit, Jalisco, Mexico. Although hostile, they are agriculturists. Estimated number, 20,000. See *Pimans.*

Coral Sea (kor'al se). That part of the Pacific Ocean extending from Australia to the New Hebrides.

Coram (kō'ram), **Thomas.** Born at Lyme Regis, England, about 1668; died at London, March 29, 1751. An English philanthropist. He established the hospital for foundlings in London in 1740.

Corambis (kō-ram'bis). The name of Polonius in the first quarto Hamlet (1603). In the German play ("Fratricide Punished") supposed to be the ground-work of the Dog-quarto, it is spelled Corambus.

Coranine. See *Coree.*

Coray (kō-ra'). **Adamantios.** Born at Smyrna, April 7, 1748; died at Paris, April 6, 1833. A noted Greek scholar. He endeavored to bring about the national regeneration of Greece by means of education, and with this object in view published excellent editions of the Greek authors, which have been collected in the "Bibliothèque hellénique," 1805–26.

Corazon (kō-rä-thōn'). [Sp., 'heart.'] A mountain in the Andes of Ecuador, 15,871 feet high (Whymper).

> The mountain Corazon has received its name from a resemblance it is supposed to have to a heart. It is a prominent object from Machachi, placed almost exactly midway between Atacazo and Illiniza.
> *Whymper,* Travels amongst the Great Andes of the Equator, p. 108.

Corbeil (kôr-bāly'). A town in the department of Seine-et-Oise, France, situated at the junction of the Essonne and Seine 17 miles south of Paris. It has a large trade. Population (1891), commune, 8,184.

Corbenic, or the "Romance of the Graal," the castle built as a shrine for the Holy Graal by the leper king Galafres after he has been converted and christened Alphasan.

> The stronghold of Corbenic answers to the wood-girt fastness shrine of Monsalvatsch in the Parzival of Wolfram von Eschenbach and the Hautdel of Albrecht von Scharfenburg, who is the German poems of the thirteenth century upon the theme of the Graal. The castle Corbenic is also called the "Palace of Adventure," for the reason that no knight has ever might keep there without incurring the speedy penalty of death for his presumption. Alphasan is so punished within ten days. A Falming man appears to him and stabs him in both thighs.
> *Dunlop,* Hist. of Prose Fiction, p. 167.

Corbet (kôr'bet), **Richard.** Born at Elwell, Surrey, 1582; died at Norwich, England, July 28, 1635. An English prelate and poet, elected bishop of Oxford in 1624, and translated to the see of Norwich in 1632. He was an intimate friend of Ben Jonson, and was noted for his convivial habits. The first collected edition of his poems was published in 1647; some of them were published separately in 1648, under the title "Poetica Stromata."

Corbie (kôr-bē'). A town in the department of Somme, France, situated on the Somme 10 miles east of Amiens. Population (1891), commune, 4,782.

Corbould (kôr'bōld), **Henry.** Born at London, Aug. 11, 1787; died at Robertsbridge, Sussex, Dec. 9, 1844. An English landscape- and miniature-painter and book-illustrator, son of Richard Corbould.

Corbould, Richard. Born at London, April 18, 1757; died at London, July 26, 1831. An English painter and book-illustrator.

Corcoran Art Gallery. An art gallery at Washington, District of Columbia, established and endowed by William Wilson Corcoran. It was conveyed to a board of trustees for the benefit of the public in 1869, and contains a collection of bronzes, casts, and statues, and a gallery of paintings.

Corcyra (kôr-sī'rä). [Gr. *Κέρκυρα* (Herod. Thuc.), or *Κόρκυρα* (Strabo).] The ancient name for Corfu.

Cordara (kor-dä'rä), **Giulio Cesare.** Born at Alessandria, Italy, Dec. 17, 1704; died at Alessandria, May 6, 1785. An Italian poet, and historiographer of the Jesuits.

Cordatus (kôr-dā'tus). A character in Jonson's comedy "Every Man out of his Humour" who with Mitis performs the part of a critic with explanation and comment, always present on the scene, but standing aside.

Corday d'Armans (kor-dā' där-moṅ'), **Marie Anne Charlotte** (best known as **Charlotte Corday**). Born at St. Saturnin-des-Ligneries, France, July 27, 1768; died at Paris, July 17, 1793. A French heroine. She was of noble birth, was educated in a convent at Caen; and, influenced by the writings of the *philosophes,* especially Voltaire and the Abbé Raynal, became a supporter of the French Revolution. Filled with horror at the excesses of the Reign of Terror, she repaired to Paris July 9, 1793, and July 13, 1793, gained admittance to M. Marat's lodgings, the most bloodthirsty of the Terrorists, stabbed him to death while in his bath. She was tried by the Revolutionary tribunal, and was sent to the guillotine.

Cordelia (kôr-dē'lia). [F. *Cordélie.*] The youngest daughter of King Lear in Shakspere's tragedy of that name. She offends him by the lack of violence in her protestations of love for him and he disinherits her. When, however, he is illtreated, maltreated, and insulted by his elder daughters, by whom he had given everything, she comes with an army to dethrone them, but is taken captive, and is killed in prison. Lear in a last outburst kills the slave who hung her, and dies upon her body.

Cordes (kord). A small town in the department of Tarn, France, 15 miles northwest of Albi. It has interesting medieval ramparts and buildings.

Cordière (kor-dyär'), **La Belle.** [F., 'The Beautiful Rope-maker.'] A surname of Louise Labé (see *Labé*), wife of one Perrin, a rope-maker.

Cordilleras (kôr-dil-yä'räs). [Sp. *Cordillera,* a chain or ridge of mountains, formerly also a long, straight, elevated tract of land.] A name applied to various portions of the central mountain systems of America, as the Cordilleras of Mexico, of Central America, of the United States (Rocky Mountains), and of South America (Andes). It was first given to the ranges of the Andes (the Cordilleras de los Andes," the chains of the Andes), then to the continuation of these ranges into Mexico and further north. For convenience, it is now agreed among geographers to call the complex of ranges enhraced between and including the Rocky Mountains and the Sierra Nevada, and their extension north into British Columbia, the *Cordillera;* those ranges occupying a similar continental position in South America are called simply the Andes. The entire western mountain-belt of the continent of North America is called the *Cordilleran region.* In its broadest part it has a development of a thousand miles east and west, and embraces, besides the Rocky Mountains and the Sierra Nevada, ranges between, mountain-chains, some of which are little, if at all, inferior to such chains as the Pyrenees in length and elevation.

> In course of time it became apparent that the two "grand mountain-chains" which according to geographers are the great feature of the country, do not exist. The axis of the Andes of Ecuador, part of the backbone of South America, runs nearly north and south, and cannot be the western chain of the main chain, there are a sequence of peaks more or less in a line with each other. On the east of these summits there is a succession of basins, of which Quito is one, and of ranges and peaks, and the nearest mountains on the eastern side occur at *irregular* distances. There is no such thing as one great valley in the interior of Ecuador. The mountains Pasochoa and Ruminahui are the only two which like *parallel* to the others on the western side. The main chain of the Andes was created by upheaval at some remote date, but the upheaval when this movement occurred, or whether it was an affair of a year or was spread over thousands of years. All of the Great Andes of the Equator rise out of, or upon and above, the main chain.
> *Whymper,* Great Andes of the Equator, p. 335.

Cordoba (kor'dō-bä). **1.** A province in the Argentine Confederation, situated about lat. 29° 30′–34° S., long. 62°–66° W. Area, 54,000 square miles. Population, 380,000.—2. The capital of the above province, situated on the Primero in lat. 31° 24′ S., long. 64° 13′ 26″ W. (observatory). It is an important commercial center, and the seat of a university and national observatory. Population (1887), 35,751.

3. A town in the state of Vera Cruz, Mexico, 55 miles west of Vera Cruz. Population, 6,000.

Cordoba, or **Cordova, Francisco Hernandez** (or **Fernandez**) **de,** Date of birth unknown: died at Santo Espiritu, Cuba, May or June, 1517. A Spanish soldier and explorer. He went to Cuba with Velasquez in 1511, acquired wealth there, and in Feb., 1517, commanded an expedition of 3 vessels with 110 men, fitted out as a private speculation, sailing westward, he discovered Yucatan, followed the coast around to beyond Campeche, and noticed many signs of a higher civilization than had before been found in America. At Champoton Cordoba was severely wounded in a fight with the Indians. He crossed over to Florida, thence returned to Cuba, and died of his wounds shortly after.

Cordova (kor'dō-vä), officially **Córdoba** (kor'dō-bä). [F. *Cordoue.*] **1.** The capital of the province of Cordova, Spain, situated on the Guadalquivir in lat. 37°-52′ N., long. 4° 50′ W.; the Punic Karta-tuba, and the Roman Corduba or Patricia. It is famous for its manufactures of leather and of silverware. It contains many Moorish antiquities, and is celebrated for its cathedral. (See below.) It was rebuilt after its partial destruction by Cæsar, and colonized. It was the birthplace of Seneca, Lucan, and Averroes, and from 756 to 1031 was the capital of the western caliphate. It was the most famous center of learning and literature in western Europe in the middle ages, and had about 1,000,000 inhabitants. It was taken by Ferdinand III. of Castile in 1236 and was stormed by the French under Dupont in 1808. The cathedral, the old mosque of Abder-Rahman I., was begun in the 8th century, and finished in 1000. In plan it is nearly square, with 18 ranges of columns, many of them antique, supporting low horseshoe-arcades, above which a second tier of arches carries the wooden flat roofing. The original Moorish mihrab and its successor remain, and present wonderful examples of decoration in sculpture and mosaic. In the middle of the mosque a Gothic Renaissance choir was built in 1526, but the interpolation is lost in the vastness of the structure. There are many admirable Moorish doors, and other features, all together making this remarkable building one of the most existing specimens of Mohammedan architecture. The beautiful Court of Oranges, on the north, forms the cloister of the cathedral. Population (1887), 59,043.

2. A province in Andalusia, Spain. Area, 5,190 square miles. Population (1887), 420,714.—**3.** See *Cordoba.*

Cordova, Diego Fernandez de. See *Fernandez de Cordova.*

Cordova, Francisco Hernandez de. Born about 1475; died at Leon, Nicaragua, March, 1526. A Spanish soldier, colonist, and explorer. In 1514 he went to the Isthmus of Panama with Pedrarias, and in 1524 was sent by him to take possession of Nicaragua in defiance of the rights of the discoverer, Gil Gonzalez de Avila. Cordova founded the town of Leon, explored the lake, and found its outlet. He sent his lieutenant, Hernando de Soto, against Gil Gonzalez in Honduras; but on the arrival of Pedrarias in Honduras sought to transfer his allegiance to him, and subsequently tried to set up an independent government. Pedrarias, hearing of the defection, came to Nicaragua, seized Cordova, and had him beheaded.

Cordova, Gonsalvo Hernandez de. Born at Montilla, near Cordova, Spain, March 16, 1443; died at Granada, Spain, Dec. 2, 1515. A celebrated Spanish general, surnamed "The Great Captain." He served with distinction in the war against Portugal and the Moors. In 1492 conducted the negotiations which resulted in the union of Granada with Castile. In 1495 he expelled the French from Naples, for which service he was created duke of Sant'Angelo by Ferdinand II. He commanded Ostia for the Pope in 1496, and 1502–03 defended Barletta against the French, whom he defeated at Cerignola and on the Garigliano in 1503.

Cordova, Jorge. Born at La Paz, 1822; died there, Oct. 25, 1884. A Peruvian soldier and statesman. He was an ignorant soldier who acquired some importance by his marriage with the daughter of President Belzu. The revolutionists who drove out Belzu in 1855 proclaimed Cordova in his place, and he held the position until 18–8, when he was deposed by another outbreak. His rule was humane, but he showed little energy. He was shot during the disorders of 1884.

Cordova, Pedro de. Born in 1483: died at Santo Domingo, June 28, 1525. A Spanish Dominican, vicar of the first colony of his order in Hispaniola in 1510. He and his companions preached against Indian slavery in 1511, and in 1512 Cordova went to Spain to meet the monarch and secure the passing of new laws with relation to the services of the Indians. In 1513 he sent a missionary colony to the coast of Venezuela, and when the missionaries were killed in 1515, Cordova went himself to establish another colony. He was a friend of Las Casas.

Cordova y Figueroa (kor'dō-vä e fē-gā-rō'ä), **Pedro de.** Born at Concepcion, 1692; died there, probably after 1770. A Chilian historian. He was a soldier, served in Araucania, and was governor of Concepcion about 1740. His "Historia de Chile" includes the conquest and settlement to 1717, and was the most complete history of the country up to its date. The manuscript was preserved at Madrid, and it was first published from a copy in the "Coleccion de Historiadores de Chile."

Corea. See *Korea.*

Coreal (kō-rä-āl'), **Francisco.** The name appended to the "Voyage aux Indes Occidentales," published in Paris 1727. The author claimed to have been born in Cartagena in 1648, and to have traveled over nearly all of Spanish and Portuguese America. The work is generally believed to be fictitious.

Coree (kō'rē). A tribe of North American Indians formerly occupying the peninsula south of the Neuse River, North Carolina. The name

probably means 'they are separate.' They joined in the outbreak of 1711, and the survivors were settled in Hyde County, North Carolina, until they became extinct. Also called *Corvaane*. See *Iroquoian*.

Corentyn (kō-ren-tin'). [*Corantijn* of the Dutch colonists.] A river of South America which separates British and Dutch Guiana. It flows into the Atlantic Ocean in lat. 6° N., long. 57° W. Length, 400 miles; navigable 150 miles.

Corfe Castle (kôrf kas'l). A castle in Dorset, England, 18 miles east of Dorchester. It was the scene of the murder of Edward the Martyr in 978.

Corfinium (kôr-fin'i-um). In ancient geography, a town in central Italy, near the modern Sulmona. It was the capital of the Peligni, and of the confederates in the Social War 90 B. C.

Corflambo (kôr-flam'bō). A giant, a type of unregulated love, in Spenser's "Faerie Queene," iv. 8.

Corfu (kor-fö'). **1.** A nomarchy of Greece, comprising Corfu, Santa Maura, Paxo, etc. Area, 931 square miles. Population (1889), 114,535.—**2.** The northernmost and largest of the Ionian Islands, situated west of Albania: the ancient Coreyra or Kerkyra. Its surface is mountainous, and its principal exports are olives and wine. Length, 40 miles. Greatest breadth, 20 miles.

3. A seaport, capital of Corfu, on the eastern coast in lat. 39° 37′ N., long. 19° 56′ E.: the ancient Coreyra or Kerkyra. It has steam communication with Mediterranean ports. Corfu was colonized by Corinth in 734 B. C., and defeated Corinth, in the first recorded naval battle, in 665 B. C.; was an ally of Athens in the Peloponnesian war; was conquered by Rome in 229 B. C., and came under Venetian rule in 1386. The island formed part of the Ionian Republic from 1815 to 1864. The town was defended by the Venetians against the Turks in 1716. Population (1880), commune, 28,372.

Cori (kō'ri). A town in the province of Rome, Italy, situated 30 miles southeast of Rome: the ancient Velitræ. It contains many Roman antiquities, including Corinthian columns, fragments of walls, and a temple of Hercules, so called, a Roman-Doric structure of the time of Sulla, of unusual grace and artistic feeling. The entire temple (save pedestals) of 4 by 6 columns remains, with its entablature and low pediment. The shafts, with 20 flutes, have a height of 7 diameters without base or capital; triglyphs occupy the angles of the frieze, in Greek fashion. The doorway of the cella is richly framed and ornamented.

Corin (kō'rin). **1.** See *Corineus*.—**2.** A shepherd in Shakspere's comedy "As you Like it."

Corinaeus. See *Gigantomachy*.

Corinium (kō-rin'i-um). An important town in ancient Britain: the modern Cirencester.

Corinna (kō-rin'ä). [Gr. Κόριννα.] Born at Tanagra, Bœotia, Greece: lived in the first part of the 5th century B. C. A Greek lyric poet, sometimes called a Theban from her long residence in Thebes. She was a contemporary and instructor of Pindar, from whom she is said to have won the prize five times at the public games. A few fragments of her poems have been preserved. There were three of the name of Corinna, all skilled in letters. One was of Thebes, one of Thespiæ, and the third of Corinth. The last lived at the time, and is supposed to have been the favourite, of Ovid; but the most famous else who.

In a trial of poetry, conquered the great poet Pindar. Her glory seems to have been fully established by the public memorial of her picture exhibited in her native city, and adorned with a symbol of her victory. Tanagrians, who saw it, supposes her to have been one of the handsomest women of her age. . . . Time has left us only a few scraps of Corinna's poetry." *Smith's Epitome*, lib. xx., note.

Corinna. In Vanbrugh's comedy "The Confederacy," the daredevil daughter of Gripe.

Corinna. A name given by Dryden to Mrs. Thomas with whom he had a correspondence. She fell into distress and became one of Curll's authors, furnishing him with a fictitious account of Dryden's funeral.

Corinne ou l'Italie (kō-ren' ö lē-tä-lē'). [F., 'Corinne or Italy.'] A novel by Madame de Staël, published in 1807: named from its heroine.

Corinth (kor'inth). [Gr. Κόρινθος, L. *Corinthus*.] A city of Greece, situated near the Isthmus and Gulf of Corinth in lat. 37° 54′ N., long. 22° 52′ E.: the modern Gortho. It was originally called Ephyre (Ἐφύρη), and was noted in ancient times as a center of commerce, literature, and art. It was founded about 1350 B. C.; was conquered by the Dorians in the 11th century; colonized Coreyra and Syracuse in 734; prospered under the tyrant Periander about 600; sided with Sparta in the Peloponnesian war against Athens, and later (395–387) engaged in the "Corinthian war" against Sparta: was defeated by Sparta in 394; was held by the Macedonians until 243, when it joined the Achæan League, of which it was the capital; was captured, sacked, and burned by the Romans under Mummius, in 146; and was rebuilt by Julius Cæsar in 46 B. C. In recent times it has been taken and retaken by Turks and Venetians, was destroyed by an earthquake in 1858, and was rebuilt on a site 3 miles distant (New Corinth). Population (1889), commune, 11,150

Corinth. A village in northeastern Mississippi, 90 miles east by south of Memphis. It was an important strategic point in the Civil War, and was besieged by the Federals under Halleck May, 1862, and evacuated by the Confederates under Beauregard May 29. Here, Oct. 3, 4, the Federals (over 20,000) under Rosecrans defeated the Confederates (28,000) under Van Dorn and Price. Reported loss of the Federals, 2,520; of the Confederates, 4,38-.

Corinth, Gulf of. See *Lepanto, Gulf of*.

Corinth, Isthmus of. An isthmus which separates the Gulf of Lepanto from the Gulf of Ægina, and connects the Morea with central Greece. Width, 4–8 miles.

Corinthia (kō-rin'thi-ä). In ancient geography, a division of Greece, lying between the Gulf of Corinth on the north, Megaris on the northeast, the Saronic Gulf on the east, Argolis on the south, and Argolis and Sicyonia on the west.

Corinthians (kō-rin'thi-anz), **First** and **Second Epistles to the.** Epistles of Paul, of which the first was composed at Ephesus in the spring of 57, and the second at some place in Macedonia in the summer or autumn of the same year.

Coriolanus (kō'ri-ō-lā'nus), the surname of **Cnæus** (less correctly **Caius**) **Marcius.** Lived in the first half of the 5th century B. C. A Roman legendary hero, represented as the champion of the patricians, and afterward as leader of the Volscians against Rome. He was the conqueror of the Volscian Corioli (whence his surname).

Coriolanus. **1.** A tragedy by Shakspere, produced probably in 1608, and founded on North's "Plutarch." In the play the mother of Caius (Cnæus) Marcius Coriolanus is Volumnia, not Veturia, and his wife is Virgilia, not Volumnia as in the original. John Dennis produced a play in 1705 founded on "Coriolanus," which he called "The Invader of his Country, or the Fatal Resentment."

2. A tragedy by James Thomson, left in manuscript by him, brought upon the stage by Sir George Littleton. It was published in 1748 or 1749.

Corioli (kō-ri'ō-li). In ancient geography, a city of Latium, Italy. It gave name to Coriolanus, by whom it was conquered 493 (?) B. C. Its exact site is unknown, but is probably at Monte-Giove, near Ariccia.

Corisca. In Guarini's "Pastor Fido," a woman ruined by town life, contrasted with the Arcadian maidens.

Coritani (kō-ri-tā'vi), or **Coritani** (kō-ri-tā'ni). An ancient British tribe which occupied territory that included the modern Lincoln and Leicester.

> Strabo also, speaking of the Coritavi, a British tribe in Lincolnshire, after mentioning their yellow hair, says, "to show how tall they are, I saw myself some of their young men at Rome, and they were taller by six inches than any one else in the city." *I. Taylor*, Aryans, p. 76.

Cork (kôrk). **1.** The southernmost county of Munster, Ireland. It lies between Limerick on the north, Tipperary on the northeast, Waterford on the east, the Atlantic Ocean on the south, and Kerry on the west. It is the largest county of Ireland, having an area of 2,890 square miles. Population (1891), 438,432.

2. A city, capital of the above county, situated on the Lee, near its mouth, in lat. 51° 54′ N., long. 8° 28′ W. Its lower part is queenstown. It is the third city in Ireland, exports butter, live stock, provisions, leather, etc., and is the seat of Queen's College. It was founded about 600; was fortified by the Danes; was surrendered by its king to Henry II. in 1172; and was besieged and taken by Cromwell in 1649, and by Marlborough in 1690. Population (1891), 75,345.

Cork, Earls of. See *Boyle*.

Corleone (kor-le-ō'ne). A town in the province of Palermo, Sicily, 21 miles south of Palermo. Population, 15,000.

Corliss (kôr'lis), **George Henry.** Born at Easton, N. Y., July 2, 1817: died at Providence, R. I., Feb. 21, 1888. An American inventor and manufacturer, noted as a designer of steam-engines. He first patented improvements in engines in 1849.

Cormac (kôr'mak). Born 836: died 908. A king of Cashel, Ireland, who reigned 900–908. He perished in a battle on the site of the present Ballymoon, in the latter year. A glossary of Irish words called "Sanas Chormaic," the most venerable monument of the literature of Munster and the earliest Irish dictionary," is attributed to him.

> The oldest extant fragment of the glossary is in the "Book of Leinster," a manuscript of about A. D. 1200, and the oldest complete manuscript (Royal Irish Academy, H. and S. No. 224, s. 3167) is of the 15th century. Some Irish writers state that the glossary was part of a large work known as "Saltair Chaisil." This has been generally attributed to Cormac, but there are no safe grounds for believing it to be his, or indeed for regarding it as anything but an ancient collection of transcripts such as the existing "Lebor na Huidri." The "Sanas Chormaic" was first printed by Whitley Stokes in 1862.
>
> *Ire. Nat. Biog.*, XII. 221.

Cormac Mac Art. Died 260. A king of Ireland 218–254, grandson of Conn of the Hundred Battles.

Cormenin (kor-mē-nan'), **Vicomte de** (**Louis Marie de la Haye**). Born at Paris, Jan. 6, 1788: died at Paris, May 6, 1868. A noted French jurist and political writer. He was the author of numerous books and pamphlets, including "Questions de droit administratif" (1822), "Études sur les orateurs parlementaires" (1835), etc.

Cormontaigne (kor-mōñ-tāñy), **Louis de.** Born 1695: died in Lorraine, Oct. 20, 1752. A French military engineer. His works were published 1806–09.

Cornaro (kor-nä'rō), **Caterina.** Born at Venice, 1454: died at Venice, July 5, 1510. Queen of Cyprus. She married in 1472 James of Lusignan, king of Cyprus, on whose death in 1473 she succeeded to the throne. She abdicated in favor of the Republic of Venice in 1488.

Cornaro, Caterina, at Venice. A sumptuous painting by Hans Makart, in the National Gallery at Berlin. The Queen of Cyprus, enthroned, receives the homage of Venetian patricians. There is evident aim to reproduce Titian's grouping and splendor of color.

Cornbury, Viscount. See *Hyde*.

Corneille (kor-nāy'), **Pierre.** Born at Rouen, June 6, 1606: died at Paris, Oct. 1, 1684. A celebrated French dramatist. He was graduated with high honors from the Jesuit College of his native city, studied law, and was admitted to the bar June 18, 1624. His first comedy, "Mélite," was intrusted to a comedian who put it on the stage between 1628 and 1630, and scored a marked success. Corneille immediately wrote a second play, "Clitandre," this time a tragicomedy of most extravagant and absurd nature, produced about 1631 or 1632. Thereupon he made a return to pure comedy with "La veuve" (1633), "La galerie du palais" (1635), "La suivante" (1634), "La place royale" (1634), and "L'Illusion comique" (1636). This series was interrupted by the tragedy "Médée" (1635), barring which Corneille passed at once from simple comedy to sublime tragedy. "Le Cid," appearing toward the close of 1636 or the beginning of 1637, marks a new era in the history of the French stage. This masterpiece failed, nevertheless, to secure universal recognition, and was the cause of the famous "querelle du Cid" raised by the French Academy. The year 1640 witnessed the production of two new tragedies, "Horace" and "Cinna." Subsequently, frequently looked upon as Corneille's greatest work, was produced in 1642. "La mort de Pompée" and Corneille's finest comedy, "Le menteur," appeared in 1643, "Polyeucte" and "La suite du menteur" in 1645, and "Rodogune" in 1646. Corneille issued "Héraclius" in 1647, "Andromède" and "Don Sanche d'Aragon" in 1650, "Nicomède" in 1651, and "Pertharite" in 1653. This last play was not a success, and Corneille ceased to write for the stage for six or seven years, concentrating his energies on rendering "L'Imitation de Jésus-Christ" (1651–56). About 1662 he was induced to return to the old work, and brought out "Œdipe," "La toison d'or," and "Sertorius" (1662), "Sophonisbe" (1663), and "Othon" (1664). His work during the latter part of his life deserve mention simply for the name of their author: they are "Agésilas" (1666), "Attila" (1667), "Tite et Bérénice" (1670), "Pulchérie" (1672), and "Suréna" (1674). Corneille ranks with Descartes as the first to free the French language and thought from the restrictions due to Greek and Latin influences.

Corneille, Thomas. Born at Rouen, Aug. 20, 1625: died at Les Andelys, Dec. 8, 1709. A French dramatist and miscellaneous writer, younger brother of Pierre Corneille. His plays (which number over 40) include "Ariane" (1672), "Le festin de Pierre" (1677), "Le comte d'Essex" (1678), etc.

Cornelia (kōr-nē'li-ä). [L. fem. of *Cornelius*; It. *Cornelia*, F. *Cornélie*, G. *Cornelia*.] Lived in the 2d century B. C. A Roman matron, daughter of the elder Scipio Africanus, wife of Tiberius Sempronius Gracchus, and mother of the tribunes Tiberius and Caius Gracchus: celebrated for her accomplishments and virtues.

Cornelia gens (kōr-nē'li-ä jenz). A celebrated patrician and plebeian clan or house in ancient Rome. The patrician family names previous to the empire were Arvina, Blasio, Cethegus, Cinna, Cossus, Dolabella, Lentulus, Maluginensis, Mammula, Merenda, Meruln, Rufinus, Scapula, Scipio, Sicenna, and Sulla. The plebeian family names were Balbus and Gallus.

Cornelian Laws, L. Leges Corneliæ (lē'jēz kōr-nē'li-ē). The body of laws introduced at Rome by the dictator L. Cornelius Sulla about 82 B. C., with a view to restoring the aristocratic form of government, whose integrity had been destroyed by the democratic legislation of the Gracchi and of Marius.

Cornelius (kōr-nē'lius). [L., It. Sp. Pg. *Cornelio*, F. *Cornelius*, G. *Cornelius*.] A Roman centurion, stationed at Cæsarea, whom Peter, in consequence of a special revelation, received into the communion of the Christian church directly by baptism, without circumcision (Acts x.).

Cornelius. Born at Rome: elected pope in March, 251, to succeed Fabianus. The Novatians having refused to recognize his election, and having chosen their leader Novatianus in his stead, Cornelius convened a council at Rome in 251, which confirmed his election. He was banished by the emperor Gallus to Civitá Vecchia, where, according to some (late) accounts, he suffered martyrdom.

Cornelius. 1. A courtier in Shakspere's tragedy "Hamlet."—2. A physician in Shakspere's play "Cymbeline."—3. The friend of Faustus in Marlowe's play "Dr. Faustus."

Cornelius (kor-nā'lē-ŭs). **Karl Adolf.** Born at Würzburg, Bavaria, March 12, 1819. A German historian. He became professor of history in the University of Bonn in 1854, and in the University of Munich in 1868. His works include "Geschichte des münsterischen Aufruhrs" (1855–60), "Kurfurst Moritz von Sachsen," "Gesammelte Abhandlungen zur Geschichte der Reformation" (1870), etc.

Cornelius Nepos. See *Nepos*.

Cornelius, Peter von. Born at Düsseldorf, Prussia, Sept. 23, 1783: died at Berlin, March 6, 1867. A German painter, leader of the new school of German art. He worked in Rome 1811–19, and in the latter year took charge of the academy at Dusseldorf. In 1841 he labored chiefly at Munich, and after 1841 at Berlin. His chief works are frescos in the Glyptothek and Ludwigskirche in Munich, and cartoons for the Campo Santo in Berlin.

Cornell (kôr-nel'), **Ezra.** Born at Westchester Landing, N. Y., Jan. 11, 1807: died at Ithaca, N. Y., Dec. 9, 1874. An American philanthropist. He followed the occupation of mechanic and miller at Ithaca, N. Y., 1828–41, and subsequently amassed a fortune, chiefly as contractor for the erection of telegraph lines. He was a member of the State Assembly in 1862 and 1865, and was a member of the State Senate 1864–67. He is chiefly known as the founder of Cornell University (which see).

Cornell University. An institution of learning situated at Ithaca, N. Y. Its curriculum comprises courses in arts, literature, philosophy, science, agriculture, civil and mechanical engineering, history, political science, etc., and extended graduate courses. It was founded by Ezra Cornell (see above), and was opened in 1868. Its library contains about 140,000 volumes.

Cornelys (kor-na'lis), **Theresa.** Born at Venice in 1725: died in the Fleet Prison, Aug. 19, 1797. A noted manager of public assemblies in Carlisle House, London. At one time she had the direction of all the theaters in the Austrian Netherlands. Besides the management of balls, concerts, and masquerades, she also sang. She fell into obscurity after a notorious life, and under the name of Mrs. Smith sold ass's milk at Knightsbridge for some time before her death. *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

Corneto (kor-nā'tō), or **Corneto-Tarquinia.** A town in the province of Rome, Italy, 44 miles northwest of Rome. It contains a castle, palace, and many Etruscan and Roman antiquities. Remarkable Etruscan tombs and the site of the old city of Tarquinii are in the vicinity. It is the seat of a bishop. Population, 4,000.

Cornhert, Dirk. See *Coornhert*.

Cornhill (kôrn'hil). One of the principal London streets, once a corn-market. "The two great ornaments of medieval London were the Tun, a roundhouse or temporary prison, and the Standard, a water conduit, and point of measurement" (the latter was in use in the second year of Henry V.).

Corniani (kor-nē-ā'nē), Count **Giovanni Battista.** Born at Brescia: died at Orzi-Nuovi, Nov. 7, 1813. An Italian literary historian and poet. His chief work is "I secoli della letteratura italiana" (1804–13).

Corniche (kor-nēsh'), **La,** lit. **Cornice** (kor-nē'che). ['The cornice.'] A celebrated coast-road along the Riviera of France and Italy from Nice to Genoa.

Cornimont (kor-nē-mōn'). A town in the department of Vosges, France, 22 miles southeast of Epinal. Population (1891), commune, 4,821.

Corning (kôr'ning). A post-village in Steuben County, New York, situated on the Chemung River 13 miles west of Elmira. Population (1890), 8,570.

Corn-Law Rhymer. Ebenezer Elliott, author of "Corn-Law Rhymes."

Corn-Laws, The. In English history, a series of laws, extending from 1436 to 1842, regulating the home and foreign grain-trade of England. Until the repeal of the corn laws, the grain-trade, both export and import, was the subject of elaborate and varying legislation, which consisted in levying protective or prohibitory duties, or in imposing restrictive conditions, or in granting government bounties for the encouragement of exportation. After a prolonged agitation for the repeal of the corn-laws by the Anti-Corn-Law League (organized in 1839), Parliament in 1846, under the ministry of Sir Robert Peel, passed an act for a large immediate reduction of the duty on imported grain, and providing for a merely nominal duty after 1849, which was subsequently entirely removed.

Corno, Monte. See *Monte Corno*.

Cornouaille (kor-nō-ā'y'). A part of Brittany, France, in the vicinity of Quimper.

Cornu (kor-nü'), **Sébastien Melchior.** Born at Lyons, France, 1804: died at Longpont, Seine-et-Oise, France, Oct., 1870. A French painter, a pupil of Ingres.

Cornutus (kôr-nū'tus), or **Phurnutus, Lucius Annæus.** Born at Leptis, Libya: died after 68 A.D. A Roman Stoic philosopher, and commentator on Aristotle.

Cornwall (kôrn'wâl). [ME. *Cornwale, Cornwayle*, AS. *Cornwealas*, Cornwall, prop. the name of its inhabitants, from *Corn-*, repr. a Celtic name, and *wealas*, foreigners, i. e. Celts (hence *Wales*).] 1. The southwestern county of England, lying between Devonshire on the east and the Atlantic on the north, west, and south. Its chief industries are mining (tin, copper, china-clay) and fishing (principally for pilchards). It contains many antiquities. It was conquered from the Britons by the West Saxons from the 8th to the 10th century, and was made a duchy and appanage of the princes of Wales in 1337. In early times it was called West Wales. Area, including the Scilly Islands, 1,357 square miles. Population (1891), 322,571.

2. A port of entry in Ontario, Canada, situated on the St. Lawrence, opposite the frontier of New York, about lat. 45° N. Population (1891), 6,805.

Cornwall. The husband of Regan in Shakspere's tragedy "King Lear": a "gloomy, laconic, and powerful" man, inflexible in his decisions.

Cornwall, Barry. See *Procter, Bryan Waller*.

Cornwall, Earl of. See *Plantagenet*.

Cornwallis (kôrn-wol'is), **Caroline Frances.** Born in 1786: died at Lidwells, in Kent, Jan. 8, 1858. An English writer, daughter of William Cornwallis, rector of Wittersham and Elham in Kent. She wrote "Philosophical Theories and Philosophical Experience, by a Parish" (1842), and other works in the anonymous series "Stories from the Great Subjects." Her "Letters" were published in 1864.

Cornwallis, Charles. Born at London, Dec. 31, 1738: died at Ghazipur, British India, Oct. 5, 1805. An English soldier and statesman, the second Earl Cornwallis, created Marquis Cornwallis Aug. 15, 1792. He entered the army in 1756, served in the battles of Minden, Vellinghausen, Wilhelmstadt, and others (1758–62); was elected member of Parliament in Jan., 1760, and entered the House of Lords in June, 1762, when he succeeded to the title; and was chief justice in eye south of the Trent 1766–69. In 1775 he was promoted major-general, and in Feb., 1776, was sent with seven regiments to reinforce the English troops in America. He joined Sir William Howe at Halifax, and served under him in the campaign on Long Island and about New York. In Sept., 1777, he gained the battle of Brandywine and occupied Philadelphia, and in April, 1778, was promoted lieutenant-general and appointed second in command to Sir Henry Clinton, then commander-in-chief in America. At Monmouth, Aug. 28, he defended the rear-guard, and in the battle of Guilford Court House March 15, 1781; and surrendered to Washington at Yorktown Oct. 19, 1781. He was appointed governor-general of India and commander-in-chief in 1786; waged successful war with Tippu Sahib 1790–92, and resigned his offices in 1793 and returned to England. In 1795 he was appointed master-general of the ordnance with a seat in the cabinet, and was viceroy and commander-in-chief of Ireland from May, 1798, till his resignation, Feb., 1801, suppressing the rebellion of the same year. He was sent to France to negotiate the peace in 1802, and in 1805 he again went to India as governor-general and commander-in-chief.

Cornwall-on-the-Hudson (kôrn'wâl-on-THĒ-hud'son). A town and summer resort in Orange County, New York, situated on the Hudson north of West Point.

Coro, or Santa Aña de Coro (sän'tä än'yä dā kō'rō). The capital of the state of Falcon, Venezuela, situated near the Bay of Coro in lat. 11° 27′ N., long. 69° 48′ W. It was founded in 1527, and until 1576 was the capital of the province of Venezuela. Population (1892), about 9,000.

Coroados (kō-rō-ā'dōs). The name given to several different Indian hordes in Brazil. (*a*) A wandering tribe in western São Paulo, Paraná, and Rio Grande do Sul. They were formerly numerous and powerful, but are now reduced to a few thousands. Until very recently they have kept up a predatory war with the whites. The name in this case is Portuguese, meaning "tonsured," and refers to their custom of removing the hair from the top of the head, leaving a ring around the crown. (*b*) A tribe of Matto Grosso, living mainly on the Upper São Lourenço River. They are probably the remains of the powerful tribe known as Guaycurus in the 16th century. Azara's name has long been corrupted to its present form. These Indians, now reduced to a few hundreds, have fixed villages and practise agriculture. They have frequently ravaged the settlements of Matto Grosso, but in 1887 made peace with the whites. (*c*) A horde on the Paraguay River, allied to the Payas.

Coromandel Coast (kor-ō-man'del kōst). A name applied to that part of the eastern seaboard of the Indian peninsula which lies between Calimere Point (lat. 10° 17′ N.) and the mouths of the Krishna (15° 45′ N.).

Corombona (kō-rom-bō'nä). **Vittoria.** The "white devil" in Webster's tragedy of that name. Having fascinated the Duke of Bracchiano, she renounces everything for pleasure. At her instigation he procures the deaths of her husband and the duchess. She is brought before the Tribunal and arraigned for these murders, but her guilt is not proved, and she retires to a house of Convertites from which Bracchiano secretly takes her and marries her. He is shortly poisoned by the emissaries of the Great Duke, and she is stabbed by her brother Flamineo in revenge for Bracchiano's failure to advance him, he having married his sister to her contrary to conduct to that end. The latter scene is one of great power. "Step by step, like a soldier brought to bay with his back against a wall, she defends herself, parrying and defying adversaries and hangers-on, probably not blenching or quailing, clear in mind, ready to word stand insults and proofs, even menaced with death on the scaffold." *Taine*, English Literature, I. 286.

Corona (kō-rō'nä). **De.** [L., 'on the crown': Gr. περὶ Στεφάνου.] An oration by Demosthenes, delivered 330 B. C. See *Demosthenes*.

Corona Australis (kō-rō'nä ȧs-trā'lis). [L., 'the southern crown.'] An ancient southern constellation, about the knee of Sagittarius, represented by a garland.

Corona Borealis (kō-rō'nä bō-rē-ā'lis). [L., 'the northern crown.'] An ancient northern constellation, between Hercules and Boötes, represented by a garland and two streamers.

Coronado (kō-rō-nä'THŌ), **Carolina.** Born at Almendralejo, Badajoz, Spain, 1823. A Spanish poet and novelist. She married Horatio J. Perry, an American, about 1849.

Coronado, Francisco Vasquez de. Born at Salamanca about 1[illegible]: died in Mexico after 1542. A Spanish soldier. Probably he went to Mexico in 1535 with the viceroy Mendoza, who in 1539 appointed him governor of Nueva Galicia. In 1540 he headed an expedition to the north in search of Cibola and the Seven Cities, penetrating to what is now New Mexico, and perhaps to Kansas. He returned with only a remnant of his force.

Coronado, Juan Vasquez de. Born at Salamanca about 1525: drowned at sea, Oct., 1565. A Spanish administrator. He went to Guatemala in 1550; was made alcalde mayor of San Salvador and Honduras and, later, of Nicaragua, and in 1562 was appointed to the same office in Costa Rica. He explored the whole country, and founded Cartago in 1563. In 1564 he went to Spain, where, in recognition of his work, he was named hereditary captain-general of Costa Rica. He was shipwrecked and drowned while returning.

Coronation (kor-ō-nā'shon), **The.** A play, licensed 1635 as by Shirley, and claimed by him as his own in a list of his plays published by him in 1652. On the title-page of its first edition, printed 1640, it was attributed to Fletcher, and is included in the earlier editions of Beaumont and Fletcher's works. (*Ward.*) There is no reason for supposing that Fletcher had any hand in it. *Bullen.*

Coronation Gulf. An inlet of the Arctic Ocean, in British America, west of Victoria Land and Kent Peninsula.

Coronea (kor-ō-nē'ä). [Gr. Κορώνεια.] In ancient geography, a small town in Bœotia, Greece, situated west of Lake Copais. It was famous for two battles, in one of which (447 B. C.) the Bœotians defeated the Athenians, and in the other (394 B. C.) the Spartans under Agesilaus defeated the Thebans and other allied Greeks.

Coronelli (kō-rō-nel'lē). **Marco Vincenzo.** Born at Ravenna, Aug. 10, 1650: died at Venice, Dec., 1718. An Italian ecclesiastic and geographer, cosmographer of the Venetian Republic, professor of geography at Venice, and general of the Minorite order. He published a large number of maps and geographical works, and founded the Accademia degli Argonauti.

Corot (ko-ro'). **Jean Baptiste Camille.** Born at Paris, July 28, 1796: died there, Feb. 22, 1875. A celebrated French landscape-painter. He was a pupil of Michallon and Bertin. He first exhibited at the Salon of 1827 ("Vue prise à Narni," "La Campagne de Rome"). Among his most remarkable pictures are "View of Italy" (1834), "Souvenir des environs de Florence" (1839), "La danse des nymphes" (1851), "Le Christ au Jardin des Oliviers" (1849), "Soleil couchant dans le Tyrol" (1850), "Matin," "Midi" (1858), "Soleil couchant" (1857), "Dante et Virgil" (1859), "Orphée," "Le repos" (1860), "La solitude" (1866), "Pastorale" (1870), "Bibilis" and "Plaisirs du soir" (1875), etc.

Corporal, The Little. [F. *Le Petit Caporal.*] A nickname of Napoleon I.

Corporal Trim. See *Trim*.

Corporal Violet. [F. *Caporal la Violette.*] A nickname of Napoleon I. The name was given by his friends in France while he was in exile, signifying their hope that he would return with the violets in the spring. He was also called "Papa la Violette" ("Papa Violet").

Corpus Christi (kôr'pus kris'tē). [L., 'body of Christ.'] A seaport and the capital of Nueces County, Texas, situated on Corpus Christi Bay in lat. 29° 49′ N., long. 97° 21′ W. Population (1890), 4,387.

Corpus Christi College. 1. A college of Cambridge University, founded in 1352 by a combination of the gilds of Corpus Christi and the Blessed Virgin Mary. A part of the original buildings remains.—2. A college of Oxford University, founded in 1516 by Richard Fox, bishop of Winchester. Its statutes were issued in 1517.

Corpus Christi Day. A festival of the Roman Church in honor of the Consecrated Host, founded by Pope Urban IV. in 1264. It is held on the Thursday after Trinity Sunday. It is still in the English calendar. Religious plays were formerly performed in the streets by crafts or trade companies on Corpus Christi Day in England and also on the Continent. Lope de Vega raised them to a high level in Spain. A Corpus Christi gild was founded in 1408 in York to celebrate the day with a procession, but this had nothing to do with the performance of the plays. See *Coventry Plays* and *York Plays*.

Corpus Juris (kôr'pus jō'ris). [L., 'the body of the law.'] See the extract.

In the East Justinian created the so-called corpus juris. This consists of two principal parts, the law of the Jurists (ius vetus) and the Imperial law (ius principale), the latter of which was first executed (a. 529–34; revised and remodelled version, 534). A commission was appointed for this purpose, the chief member being Tribonianus (546). The constitutions of the Emperors were again sifted from the extant collections and from the additions thereto abridged and united in the twelve books of the Codex Justinianus. These extracts from the ius vetus were arranged in 50 books called Digesta, a. 528–533. On the basis of the new legislation a new manual was likewise elaborated by Tribonian, Theophilus and Dorotheus, the four books of Institutiones, chiefly after Gaius. To these collections of Justinian were added subsequent ordinances, Novellæ, in several private collections, from a. 535 to about the end of the following century, mostly in Greek. Though Justinian, in causing these collections to be made, besides the craving to immortalise his name, was governed by the autocratic idea of establishing mechanical uniformity by foreclosing all development among the lawyers and debarring the judge from the exercise of his individual opinion, still it was he who rescued the treasures of ancient jurisprudence, otherwise doomed to destruction, rendered possible an historical treatment of Roman law by his Digest, and laid the foundation of all further development of that law.

Teuffel and Schwabe, Hist. of Rom. Lit. (tr. by Warr), II. 542.

Corral (kor-räl'), **Poinciano.** Born in Costa Rica about 1810; died at Granada, Nicaragua, Nov. 8, 1855. A Central American general. He defeated Castellon early in 1855, and Walker in June of that year. In October he was made minister of war; but he was detected in a correspondence with the legitimist leaders, accused by Walker, tried, and shot.

Correa da Serra (kor-rā'ä dä ser'rä), **José Francisco.** Born at Serpa, Portugal, June 6, 1750; died at Caldas da Rainha, Portugal, Sept. 11, 1823. A Portuguese naturalist, historian, and politician. He edited the first three volumes of the "Collecção de livros ineditos da historia Portugueza" (1790–1816).

Correggio (kor-red'jō), **Antonio Allegri da.** Born at Correggio, near Modena, Italy, 1494; died there, March 5, 1534. A famous Italian painter of the Lombard school, probably a pupil of Francesco Bianchi at Modena. His life was passed within the confines of Lombardy, in Correggio, Modena, and Parma. He is now the undoubted head of the Lombard school. He never visited Rome. "In facility of handling, in absolute mastery of the difficulties of foreshortening, in the management of light and shade as distributed over vast spaces and affecting the attitudes of figures, his great master has no rival." *Perkins.*

Corrèze (kor-räz'). A department of France, lying between Haute-Vienne and Creuse on the north, Puy-de-Dôme and Cantal on the east, Lot on the south, and Dordogne on the west. It formed part of the ancient Limousin. Capital, Tulle. Area, 2,265 square miles. Population (1891), 328,719.

Corrib (kor'rib), **Lough.** The second largest lake in Ireland, situated in the counties of Galway and Mayo. It receives the waters of Lough Mask, and has its outlet in the Corrib River.

Corrichie (kor-rich'i). A moor situated west of Aberdeen, Scotland. It was the scene of a victory of the Earl of Moray over the Earl of Huntly in 1562.

Corrientes (kor-rē-en'tes). 1. A province of the Argentine Republic, lying south of Paraguay and west of Brazil and Uruguay. Area, 54,000 square miles. Population (1890), about 290,000.—2. The capital of the above province, situated on the Paraná in lat. 27° 29′ S., long. 58° 49′ W. It has some river trade. Founded in 1588. Population (1889), 14,000.

Corrievrekin (kor-i-vrek'in), or **Coryvreckan** (-an). A dangerous whirlpool or sound between Jura and Scarba, off the coast of Argyllshire, Scotland.

Corril (kor'il), **Daniel.** Born 1777: died at Madras, India, Feb. 5, 1857. An English missionary in India, appointed archdeacon of Calcutta in 1823, and first bishop of Madras in 1835. He went to India as an army chaplain in 1806, and from the first added the labors of a missionary to his official duties. He founded several missions.

Corry (kor'i). A city of Erie County, Pennsylvania, situated 26 miles southeast of Erie. It has been developed since 1861 by the discovery of petroleum. Population (1890), 5,677.

Corsair (kôr'sâr), **The.** A poem by Byron, published in 1814.

Corsairs. [From Pg. *corsa*, a course or cruise.] Sea-robbers, chiefly from the Barbary coast, who infested the Mediterranean for many centuries.

From the days when Barbarossa defied the whole strength of the Emperor Charles V., to the early part of the present century, when prizes were taken by Algerine rovers under the guns, so to say, of all the fleets of Europe, the Corsairs were masters of the narrow seas, and dictated their own terms to all comers. Nothing but the creation of the large standing navies of the present age crippled them; nothing less than the conquest of their too convenient coasts could have thoroughly suppressed them. During these three centuries they levied blackmail upon all who had any trading interest in the Mediterranean. The Venetians, Genoese, Pisans in older days, the English, French, Dutch, Danish, Swedish, and American Governments in modern times, purchased security by the payment of a regular tribute, or by the periodical presentation of costly gifts. The penalty of resistance was too well known to need exemplification. Thousands of Christian slaves in the bagnios of Algiers bear witness to the consequences of an independent policy. So long as the nations of Europe continued to quarrel among themselves, instead of presenting a united line of battle to the enemy, such humiliations had to be endured; so long as a Corsair raid upon Spain suited the policy of France; so long as the Dutch, in their bombing of other states, could declare that Algiers was necessary to them, there was no chance of the plague subsiding; and it was not till the close of the great Napoleonic wars that the Powers agreed, at the Congress of Aix la Chapelle in 1818, to act together, and do away with the scourge of Christendom. And even then little was accomplished till France combined territorial aggrandizement with the work of civilizing Barbary.

Poole, Story of the Barbary Corsairs, p. 3.

Corse (kôrs), **John Murray.** Born at Pittsburg, Pa., April 27, 1835; died at Boston, April 27, 1893. An American general. He graduated at West Point in 1857, but immediately resigned his position in the army. At the outbreak of the Civil War he entered the Union army as a major of volunteers. He commanded a division at Memphis; was commissioned brigadier-general in 1863; served in the Chattanooga campaign; participated in the battles of Chickamauga and Missionary Ridge; commanded a division in Sherman's march to the sea; gallantly defended Allatoona against a largely superior force of the enemy Oct. 5, 1864, and was made brevet major-general in 1864. He was collector of internal revenue at Chicago 1867–68, and was subsequently a banker in Boston.

Cor Serpentis (kôr sèr-pen'tis). [L. (NL.), 'the heart of the serpent': *cor* = E. *heart*.] The second-magnitude star α Serpentis, more often called *Unukalhai*.

Corsica (kôr'si-kä). [F. *Corse*.] An island in the Mediterranean, forming a department of France: the Greek Cyrnus (*Κύρνος*). It is separated from Sardinia by the strait of Bonifacio, and lies about 50 miles west of Tuscany. Its surface is mountainous, its highest summit being Monte Rotondo, 8,892 feet above the sea-level. Timber, etc. The capital is Ajaccio, and the chief town Bastia. The language is Italian. It was acquired by the Romans at the end of the first Punic war, and successively held by the Vandals, Goths, Franks, Saracens, and Pisans, and from the 14th century by the Genoese. It was acquired by France in 1768. The revolt of the Corsican Paoli in 1793 placed Corsica under British rule; but it was reunited by France in 1796. It is noted for its vendettas. It was the birthplace of Napoleon I. Length, 114 miles. Width, 52 miles. Area, 3,377 square miles. Population (1891), 288,586.

Corsican Brothers, The. A translation by Charles Webb of a popular French play, "Les frères corses." The plot turns on the mysterious sympathy between Louis and Fabian dei Franchi, who are twin brothers.

Corso (kôr'sō). One of the principal streets of Rome. It extends for nearly a mile from the Piazza del Popolo to the south end of the annual carnival course.

Corssen (kors'sen), **Wilhelm Paul.** Born at Bremen, Germany, Jan. 20, 1820: died at Lichterfelde, near Berlin, June 18, 1875. A German philologist. His works include "Über Aussprache, Vokalismus, und Betonung der lateinischen Sprache" (1858–59), "Kritische Beitrage zur lateinischen Formenlehre" (1863), etc.

Cort (kort), **Cornelis.** Born at Hoorn, Netherlands, after 1530: died at Rome, 1578. A Dutch engraver. His works include noted engravings after Titian, Raphael, and other masters.

Cort (kôrt), **Henry.** Born at Lancaster, England, 1740: died 1800. An English iron-master, called the "father of the iron-trade." He was the inventor of the process of "puddling," and of the "puddle-rolls" used to draw out the puddled ball of iron into bars.

Corte (kôr'te). A town in Corsica, 35 miles northeast of Ajaccio. It was the headquarters of Paoli's government in the 18th century. Population (1891), commune, 5,029.

Cortenuova (kôr-te-nō-ō'vä). A village in the province of Bergamo, Italy, about 32 miles

east of Milan. Here, in 1237, the emperor Frederick II. defeated the Lombards.

Cortereal (kôr-tā-rā-äl'). **Gaspar.** Born about 1450. A Portuguese navigator. He explored Labrador and Newfoundland in 1500, and in 1501 undertook a second voyage to the same regions, in the course of which he died.

Cortes (kôr'tes). [Sp., 'courts.'] **1.** The national assembly or legislature of Spain, consisting of a senate and chamber of deputies. The Senate is composed of not over 360 members, one half princes of the blood, grandees, and certain ex-officio and nominated members, and one half elected. The Chamber of Deputies is composed of members in the proportion of one for every 50,000 inhabitants, elected for five years.

2. The parliament or legislature of Portugal, consisting of an upper house of hereditary, life, and elective peers, and a lower house of 173 deputies, elected by the people for four years.

Cortés (kor-tās'), or **Cortez** (kôr'tez), **Hernando,** or **Hernan,** or **Fernando.** Born at Medellin, Estremadura, Spain, 1485; died at Castillejo de la Cuesta, near Seville, Dec. 2, 1547. A famous Spanish soldier and conqueror of Mexico. In 1504 he went to Espanola, and in 1511 to Cuba where he married. In 1518 Velasquez gave him command of 12 vessels and 508 soldiers, destined to follow up Grijalva's discoveries. Having landed at Tabasco, Velasquez wished to recall him at the last moment, but Cortés evaded him and finally left Cuba Feb. 18, 1519. Rounding Yucatan, he had conflicts with the Indians of Tabasco and Tlascala, and founded Vera Cruz in April and in Aug. began his march to Mexico City, notwithstanding the remonstrances of the messengers of Montezuma, the chief or "emperor" of that city. Montezuma did not directly resist him, but he had to fight several severe battles (Sept.) with the independent Tlascalans, who eventually joined him with a large force. At Cholula (Oct. 18) he executed a great number of natives as a punishment for a real or supposed conspiracy, and on Nov. 8 marched over the lake causeway into Mexico, Montezuma coming out to meet him. The Spaniards were hospitably lodged in splendid rich presents; but on the rumor of an uprising Cortes seized and held Montezuma as a hostage. Velasquez having sent Panfilo de Narvaez in pursuit of Cortes, the latter left 150 men under Alvarado, made a rapid march, defeated and captured Narvaez at Cempoala May 28, 1520, and enlisted most of his men. On his return to Mexico the Spaniards closely besieged by the Mexicans, who had at last risen in arms. Cortés and his men were allowed to march in, but the fight was at once renewed. The captive Montezuma was killed by a shower of stones while attempting to parley; and on the night of June 30 the Spaniards tried to leave the city secretly. They were discovered, and lost half their force, and most of the treasure they had collected, in a fierce battle on one of the causeways; still hotly pursued, they fought another great battle at Otumba July 7, finally escaping into Tlascala. Here Cortés recruited his army, receiving many Indian allies; and, aided by ships which he built on the lakes, began the siege of Mexico in Dec., 1520. Under Guatemotzin the city was desperately defended, and most of it was leveled with the ground before it was taken: Guatemotzin was captured Aug. 13, 1521. After this success, Cortés was empowered by the emperor to conquer all of New Spain, and in 1523 he was made governor. Mexico was rebuilt. Expeditions were sent in various directions, and navigation of the Pacific commenced. In the interval, however, Cortés was superseded overland to that region (Oct., 1524, to April, 1526), enduring terrible sufferings. During this long absence his enemies gained power: he was also accused from the governorship July, 1526, and in 1528 went to Spain to seek redress. Charles V. received him with high honor: he was made marquis of the Valley of Oaxaca (Mexico) and captain-general of New Spain, but was not restored to the governorship. His first wife having died, he married a lady of noble birth, and in 1530 returned to Mexico, where he lived in great splendor on the vast estates granted him. But the machinations of his enemies continued; his explorations of the west coast (1533–39) were greatly hampered; and in 1540 he again went to Spain to seek redress. In 1541 he was with the emperor in the Algerine campaign. Charles refused or put off his demands, and, despairing of redress, Cortés was about preparing to go back to Mexico when he died. His honors, by failure of the direct line with his great-grandson, have passed to the dukes of Terranova and Monteleone, in Sicily; his Mexican estates have several times been sequestrated, but portions are now held by the heirs.

Cortés, José Domingo. Born about 1830: died 1884. A Chilian author. He was long a journalist, subsequently attaché at Brussels, and finally government director of libraries in Bolivia. Among his numerous biographical and historical works are the "Diccionario biografico Americano," "Poetas Americanos," "Historia de Bolivia," and "Estadistica bibliografica de Bolivia."

Cortés, Martin. Born in Mexico, 1532: died in Spain, Aug. 13, 1589. The legitimate son of Hernando Cortés. He went to Spain in 1540, was liberally educated, followed the court of Philip II. to Flanders and England, and served with distinction in the army. He inherited the title of Marques del Valle, and most of the Mexican estates were restored to him. In 1562 he went to Mexico, where he lived in great splendor until July, 1566, when he was accused of conspiracy, with the brothers Avila to make himself king. (See *Avila, Alonzo de.*) He was sent to Spain, but was exonerated after several years. His illegitimate brother, of the same name, was involved in the accusation and horribly tortured.

Cortés, Sea of. A name given, in maps and books of the 16th century, to the Gulf of California, in honor of Hernando Cortés, one of its first explorers.

Corteze (kor-tā'ze), **II.** [It., 'The Courteous.'] A famous Italian book of manners, written by Baldessare Castiglione. It was translated into English in 1561 by Sir Thomas Hoby.

Cortina (kor-tē'nä). The chief place in the Val Ampezzo, southern Tyrol, near the Italian frontier.

Cortland (kōrt'land). The capital of Cortland County, New York, 32 miles south of Syracuse. Population (1890), 8,590.

Cortona (kōr-tō'nä). [L.; Gr. *Κόρτωνα.*] A town in the province of Arezzo, Italy, 50 miles southeast of Florence. It is noted for its Etruscan and other antiquities, and its ancient walls. It has a cathedral, and was the birthplace of Luca Signorelli. It was one of the twelve confederate Etruscan cities.

Coruña, Conde de la. See *Mendoza, Lorenzo Suarez de.*

Corunna (kō-run'ä), Sp. **La Coruña** (lä kō-rōn'yä). [F. *La Corogne.*] A province in Galicia, Spain, lying between the Atlantic on the north and west, Lugo on the east, and Pontevedra on the south. Area, 3,079 square miles. Population (1887), 613,792.

Corunna, or Coruña, La, OE. **"The Groyne."** A seaport, capital of the province of Corunna, situated in lat. 43° 23′ N., long. 8° 25′ W.; the Roman Brigantium (in the middle ages Groyne). Its export is cattle, goat, and pine oil. It was the sailing-port of the Armada in 1588, was taken by Drake in 1589, and was the scene, Jan. 16, 1809, of the battle of Corunna, in which 14,000 British troops under Sir John Moore, on the retreat from Madrid during the Peninsular war, defeated 20,000 French under Soult. The British commander was killed, but the defeat of the French army secured the retreat of his army. Population (1887), 37,251.

Corvei, or **Corvey** (kor-vī'). An old and celebrated German Benedictine abbey about 1½ miles from Höxter on the Weser. It was founded in the time of Charlemagne, 815, by his uncles Adelhard and Wala. Its first occupants were monks from Corbie (whence the name *Corbeia Nova*) in Picardy.

Corvin-Wiersbitzki (kor'vēn-vērs'bit'skē), **Otto Julius Bernhard.** Born at Gumbinnen, Prussia, Dec. 12, 1812; died at Wiesbaden, March 16, 1886. A German politician, journalist, and miscellaneous writer. He published "Illustrirte Weltgeschichte" (1844–51), etc.

Corvino (kōr-vē'nō). A merchant, the husband of Celia, in Ben Jonson's comedy "Volpone": a mixture "of wittol, fool, and knave." Out of pure covetousness he falls into Mosca's plot to give his wife up to Volpone.

Corvinus, Matthias. See *Matthias I. Corvinus.*

Corvisart-Desmarets (kor-vē-sär'dā-mä-rā'), Baron **Jean Nicolas de.** Born at Drécourt, Ardennes, France, Feb. 15, 1755; died at Courbevoie, near Paris, Sept. 18, 1821. A noted French physician. He wrote "Essai sur les maladies du cœur, etc." (1808), etc.

Corvus (kōr'vus). [L., 'a raven.'] An ancient southern constellation, the Raven. It presents a characteristic configuration of four stars of the second or third magnitude.

Corvus, Marcus Valerius. See *Valerius.*

Corwin (kōr'win), **Thomas.** Born in Bourbon County, Ky., July 29, 1794; died at Washington, D. C., Dec. 18, 1865. An American statesman and orator. He entered Congress in 1831. He was governor of Ohio 1840–42, United States senator from Ohio 1845–50, secretary of the treasury 1850–53, member of Congress 1859–61, and United States minister to Mexico 1861–64.

Coryde, or **Coryat** (kōr'yat), **Thomas.** Born at Odcombe, Somerset, about 1577; died at Surat, India, Dec., 1617. An English traveler. He made a journey through France, Savoy, Italy, Switzerland, and other countries of the Continent in 1608, an account of which was published in 1611 under the title "Coryat's Crudities." In 1612 he started on a tour of the East, and visited Palestine, Persia, and India, in which last-named country he fell a victim to disease.

Corybantes (kor-i-ban'tēz). The priests of the goddess Rhea in Phrygia, whose worship they celebrated by orgiastic dances.

Corydon (kor'i-don). **1.** A shepherd in Vergil's seventh eclogue, and in Theocritus; hence, a conventional name in pastoral poetry for a shepherd or a rustic swain.—**2.** A shepherd in Spenser's "Faerie Queene," in love with Pastorella.—**3.** A buccaneer of Constantinople, in Scott's "Count Robert of Paris."—**4.** A shepherd in Spenser's "Colin Clout."

Corygaum. A place south of Poona, India, the scene of a British victory over the Mahrattas in 1818.

Coryvreckan. See *Corrievrekin.*

Cos, or **Kos** (kos). [Gr. *Κός, Κόος,* mod. Gr. *Κως*ῆ: It. *Stanko, Stanchio.*] An island in the Ægean Sea, belonging to Turkey, situated west of Asia Minor in lat. 36° 50′ N., long. 27° 5′ E. It is celebrated as the birthplace of Apelles, Ptolemy Philadelphus, and Hippocrates, and also for its vineyards. Area, about 95 square miles. Population, about 20,000.

Cosa (kō'sä), **Juan de la.** Date of birth unknown; died near the Bay of Cartagena, Nov., 1509. A Spanish navigator, one of the most skilful of his time. He was with Columbus in the voyage of 1493 and during the exploration of Cuba, and he made at least five voyages to the northern coast of South America, viz., with Ojeda, May, 1499, to June, 1500; with Bastidas, Oct., 1500, to Sept., 1502; in command of successful expeditions in search of gold, etc., 1504 to 1506, and 1506 to 1508; and finally with Ojeda in 1509, when he was killed by the Indians. Of La Cosa's charts two or three have come down to us. His map of the New World, made in 1500, is the oldest known. It is now the property of the Spanish government.

Cosegüina (kō-sä-gō-ē'nä). A volcano at the extreme western end of Nicaragua, situated on a peninsula between the Gulf of Fonseca and the Pacific. It is less than 4,000 feet high, but is remarkable for one of the most violent eruptions ever recorded. This began on Jan. 20, 1835, and for several days the cloud of ashes darkened the country to a distance of from 60 to 100 miles from the crater; to the west the fall was 3 feet thick, and was carried by the wind to Jamaica, Oaxaca in Mexico, and Bogotá in Colombia. The explosions are said to have been heard in Mexico.

Cosenza (kō-sen'dzä). **1.** A province in Calabria, Italy. Also called Calabria Citeriore. Area, 2,568 square miles. Population (1891), 464,510.—**2.** The capital of the province of Cosenza, Italy, situated in lat. 39° 19′ N., long. 16° 18′ E.: the ancient Consentia. It contains a cathedral. The city suffers greatly from earthquakes. Alaric died near here in 410. Population (1891), commune, 29,000.

Cosin (kuz'in), **John.** Born at Norwich, England, Nov. 30, 1594; died at London, Jan. 15, 1672. A noted English divine and writer. He was appointed master of Peterhouse, Cambridge, in 1635, vice-chancellor of Cambridge University in 1639, dean of Peterborough in 1640, and bishop of Durham in 1660. He was a churchman of the school of Laud, and an active Royalist during the civil war; and in 1644 was obliged to retire to Paris, where he became chaplain to the household of Queen Henrietta Maria. After the Restoration he returned to England, and rose to a position of great influence in the church.

Cosmas (kos'mas) and **Damian** (dā'mi-an), Saints. Two martyrs famous in the Eastern Church. They worked as physicians and missionaries. They were beheaded under Diocletian. A basilica was built in their honor at Constantinople by Justinian, and one at Rome by Felix II.

Cosmas (kos'mas) **of Prague.** Born about 1045; died Oct. 21, 1125. A Bohemian priest and historian, author of "Chronica Boemorum," the oldest history of Bohemia.

Cosmas, surnamed **Indicopleustes.** [Gr. *Κοσμᾶς Ἰνδικοπλεύστης,* 'the Indian voyager'.] Lived in the 6th century A. D. An Egyptian monk and traveler, author of a work on geography and theology, "Topographia Christiana."

Cosmati (kos-mā'tē), A family or school of Roman architects who originated the style of decorated architecture called "Cosmatesque" about the middle of the 12th century. It flourished for more than 150 years. The beauty of the work depends mainly upon the skilful combination of mosaics, disks of porphyry, and many-colored marbles found among the ruins of Rome. The principal members of the family were Piero, Odericus, Giovanni, Adeodatus, and Peregrine. Examples of their work are the cloisters of Civita Castellana, the cloisters of San Paolo, and the portico and pulpit of San Lorenzo.

Cosmo. See *Medici.*

Cosmos (koz'mos). [Gr. *κόσμος,* order.] A "physical description of the universe" by Alexander Humboldt, published 1845–58.

Cosmos Club. A club in Washington, D. C., composed chiefly of scientific men, organized in 1878. The club is located at the southeast corner of Lafayette Place and H street, in the house formerly occupied by Dolly Madison.

Cosne (kōn). A town in the department of Nièvre, France, situated on the Loire 33 miles north of Nevers: the ancient Condate. Population (1891), commune, 8,672.

Cossacks (kos'aks). [Said to be of Tatar origin.] A military people inhabiting the steppes of Russia along the lower Don and about the Dnieper, and in lesser numbers in eastern Russia, Caucasia, Siberia, and elsewhere. Their origin is uncertain, but their nucleus is supposed to have consisted of refugees from the ancient limits of Russia, forced by hostile invasion to the adoption of a military organization of order, which grew into a more or less tribal existence. Their independent spirit has led to numerous unsuccessful revolts, ending in their subjection, although they retain various privileges. As light cavalry they form an element in the Russian army very valuable in skirmishing operations and in the protection of the frontiers of the empire.

Cossacks, The. A novel by L. Tolstoi, published 1852. It was translated into English in 1878.

Cossacks, Province of the Don. See *Don Cossacks, Province of the.*

Cossé (kō-sā'), **Charles de (Comte de Brissac).** Born in Anjou, France, about 1505; died at Paris, Dec. 31, 1563. A marshal of France. He was present at the siege of Naples in 1528, served against the English and Imperialists in Champagne and Flanders 1543–46, and became grand-master of the artillery in 1547, and marshal of France in 1550.

Cosseans (ko-sē'anz). A wild and warlike people formerly inhabiting the Zagros Mountains northeast of Babylon. They are mentioned by Polybius, Diodorus Siculus, Strabo, and others, and are probably identical with the *Kassi* or *Kossæi* of the cuneiform inscriptions. About the year 1760 B. C. they invaded Babylonia, ruling the country for several centuries; and as late as the time of Nebuchadnezzar (604–561) an expedition against them is recorded. Possibly they, and not the Ethiopians, are meant by *Cush* (to be read *Cushi*) in many passages of the Old Testament (e. g. Gen. x. 7, 8, where, among the descendants of "Cush," Nimrod and the founders of other Semitic tribes appear.

Cossimbazar (kos'sim-ba-zär'). A former important city of India, near Murshidabad.

Cossova. See *Kossovo.*

Cossutius (ko-sū'shius). A Roman architect who, under Antiochus Epiphanes (176 to 164), built a large part of the temple of Zeus at Athens, begun in the time of Pisistratus and finished in that of Hadrian.

Costa (kos'tä), **Claudio Manuel da.** Born at Carmo, Minas Geraes, June 6, 1729; died at Villa Rica (now Ouro Preto), 1760. A Brazilian poet. He was a lawyer in Villa Rica. In 1789 he was arrested for taking part in the conspiracy of Tiradentes, and a few days after he committed suicide in prison. His name is famous and his goods and books were confiscated, but his sonnets and songs, published long after his death, have placed him in the first rank among Portuguese poets.

Costa, Sir Michael. Born at Naples, Feb. 4, 1810; died at West Brighton, England, April 29, 1884. A noted musician, composer of operas, oratorios, ballets, etc., and musical director. He wrote the oratorios "Eli" (1855), "Naaman" (1864), etc. The greater part of his life was spent in England.

Costa Cabral (kos'tä kä-brāl'). **Antonio Bernardo da,** Duke of Thomar. Born at Fornos de Algodres, Beira, Portugal, May 9, 1803; died at San Juan de Flor, Sept. 1, 1889. A Portuguese statesman. He was minister of justice and ecclesiastical affairs 1839–42, and of the interior 1842–46. In the latter year he was overthrown by a popular uprising against his tyranny and misgovernment. He was prime minister again 1849–51.

Costa Carvalho (kos'tä kär-vāl'yō), **José da.** Born at Penha, Bahia, Feb. 7, 1796; died at Rio de Janeiro, Sept. 18, 1860. A Brazilian statesman. He was a member of the constituent assembly of 1822, and deputy in several successive parliaments. At first an ardent liberal, he went over to the conservatives in 1838. He was senator from 1838, and organized the conservative cabinet of 1848. This ministry is remarkable in South American history as having directed the war which ended in the downfall of Rosas. Costa Carvalho was successively named baron, viscount, and marquis of Monte Alegre.

Costanoan (kōs-tä'nō-an). [From Sp. *costano,* coastman.] A linguistic stock of North American Indians, whose territory extended from the Golden Gate, California, to a point below Monterey Bay, and thence to the mountains in the vicinity of Mt. Diablo. Its eastern boundary followed an irregular line from the southern end of Salinas Valley to Gilroy Hot Springs and the upper waters of Coyotemalya creek; thence along the San Joaquin to its mouth. The area was thus bounded by Suisun Bay, Carquinez Straits, San Pablo and San Francisco bays, and the Golden Gate. Prior to the Spanish mission period the stock comprised the people of the Ahwaste, Altahmo, Antintae, Carquin, Matsun, Olhone, Romonan, Rumsen, Thamien, and Tulomo tribes. There were about 50 survivors at Santa Cruz and Monterey in 1888.

Costard (kos'tärd). A character in Shakspere's "Love's Labour 's Lost," a clownish peasant.

Costa Rica (kos'tä ré'kä). [Sp., 'the rich coast.'] The southernmost of the republics of Central America, bounded by Nicaragua on the north, the Caribbean Sea on the east, Colombia on the south, and the Pacific on the west and southwest. Capital, San José. The surface is generally mountainous, and the chief export is coffee. The language is Spanish; the religion is Roman Catholic; and the government is republican, the executive being a president and congress consisting of a single house. Costa Rica was discovered by Columbus in 1502. Diego de Nicuesa failed in an attempt to colonize it in 1506. The first settlement was made by Francisco Hernandez in 1523, and the country was conquered by Alvarado about 1525. Independence was declared in 1821, and the territory formed part of the federal republic of Central America from 1823 to 1839. Area (official), 22,396 or, by planimetric calculation, 20,873 square miles. Population (1892), 243,205.

Costello (kos-tel'ō), **Dudley.** Born in Sussex, England, 1803; died at London, Sept. 30, 1865. A British soldier, novelist, journalist, and mis-

cellaneous writer. He wrote "A Tour through the Valley of the Meuse, with the Legends of the Walloon Country and the Ardennes" (1845), "Piedmont and Italy, from the Alps to the Fiber" (1850-61), etc. He served as ensign in the West Indies, retiring on half pay in 1825; later he was foreign correspondent of the "Morning Herald" and the "Daily News."

Costello, Louise Stuart, Born in Ireland, 1799: died at Boulogne, April 24, 1870. A British writer and miniature-painter, sister of Dudley Costello. She wrote "Songs of a Stranger" (1825), "A Summer among the Bocages and Vines" (1840), "Gabrielle, or Pictures of a Reign" (1843), "The Rose Garden of Persia" (1845), etc.

Coster, or **Koster** (kos'tėr), **Laurens Janszoon.** [*Laurens son of Jan*, surnamed (D.) *Koster*, the sexton.] A citizen of Haarlem who, according to Hadrianus Junius in his "Batavia" (1588), invented the art of printing with movable types, about 1440 (?). The claims of Coster (whose identity is uncertain) to the discovery have been maintained with great confidence by the Dutch and in other quarters, but are probably invalid. See *Gutenberg*.

There is no mention of Coster as a printer earlier than the year 1560, when it was placed on a pedigree then made for Gerrit Thomaszoon, one of Coster's descendants, who had kept an inn in the house declared to be the birthplace of the art of printing. Here it is said of an ancestor who was Coster's son-in-law, Thomas Pieterzoon, that "his second wife was Lourens Janszoon Coster's daughter, who brought the first print into the world in the year 1446." The figure 6 in that entry has been partially rubbed out and transformed into 0. Observation of this fact caused Dr. Van der Linde to make elaborate investigations in the town and church of Haarlem, and he found, extending over the years from 1441, entries of payments to Lourens Janszoon Coster (son of a Jan Coster who died in 1456), for oil and soap, and for the tallow candles burnt during each year in the Town Hall. After 1447, Lourens Janszoon Coster, having given up his business as a tallow chandler to his sister, Aleydt, Jan Coster's daughter, returned tavern-keeper. He was paid in 1451 for wine sent to the burgomaster; in 1454 he was credited with seventeen quilders for "3 dinner-offerts" to the court of justice vant on the 8th day of October, 1453, at Lou Coster's"; in 1475 Lourens Janszoon Coster paid a fine for buyten drinken (drink out the premises); and the last entry is that in 1483 he paid forty-five of his goods when he left the town. The books of an old Haarlem dining association, the Holy Christmas Corporation, represent Lourens, the son of Jan Coster, inheriting a chair in the Corporation dining-hall there in 1436, and having given up the chair in 1484, with due appearance in 1497 of Gerrit Thomaszoon, who retained also the inn, as a successor to this festive inheritance. Lourens Janszoon Coster, the man first credited in Gerrit Thomaszoon's pedigree with the invention of printing, was, therefore, first a chandler, then a prosperous tavern-keeper; the wine vessels cast out of his types were the old pewter flagons proper to the tavern; and this man has been wrongly confounded with Lourens Janszoon, whose name was not Coster, but who was a rich wine merchant and innkeeper, town councillor, sheriff, treasurer and governor of the Hospital, who died in 1439.

Bibliog. Koning, Meerman, Wetters, Vl. 279.

Costigan (kos'ti-gan), **Captain.** In Thackeray's "Pendennis," a rakish, shabby-genteel old ex-army officer.

Costigan, Emily or **Milly.** In Thackeray's novel "Pendennis," a commonplace but beautiful and industrious actress in the provincial theater, with whom Arthur Pendennis falls in love. She is twenty-six. he eighteen. Her stage name is Fotheringay.

Cosway (kos'wā), **Richard.** Born at Tiverton, Devonshire, 1740: died at London, July 4, 1821. An English artist, especially noted as a miniature-painter. He resided during the greater part of his life in London, where he was very successful in the practice of his art, gaining especially the patronage of people of fashion.

Cota (kō'tä), **Rodrigo Cola de (Maquaque).** Born at Toledo, Spain: lived in the 15th century. A Spanish poet. He was the reputed author of the poet act of the comic drama "Comedia Hispanola" (also entitled "Coplas de Mingo Revulgo," and of a "Dialogo entre el Amor y un viejo."

Cotabanama (kō-tä-bä-nä'mä), or **Cotubanama** (kō-tö-bä-nä'mä). Died in Santo Domingo, 1504. An Indian cacique of Higuey, the easternmost province of Haiti. He rose against the Spaniards in 1502, and again in 1504. Finally defeated, he took refuge in a cave in the island of Saona, was discovered, taken to Santo Domingo, and hanged.

Côte-d'Or (kōt'dor'). A department in Burgundy, France, lying between Aube on the north, Haute-Marne on the northeast, Haute-Saône and Jura on the east, Saône-et-Loire on the south, and Yonne and Nièvre on the west. It is especially noted for its wines, the vineyard-producing which are largely situated in the Côte-d'Or Mountains, a range (height, about 2,000 feet) which forms a link in the chain of elevations connecting the Cévennes with the Vosges. Capital, Dijon. Area, 3,388 square miles. Population (1891), 376,466.

Cotelier (kot-lyā'), **Jean Baptiste.** Born at Nimes, 1629: died at Paris, Aug. 12, 1686. An eminent French Hellenist. He was professor of Greek in the Royal College of Paris 1676–86, and was the author of "Monumenta Ecclesia Græcæ" (1677–86).

Cotentin (ko-tōn-tañ'). An ancient territory in Normandy, France, forming the larger part of the department of Manche. Its capital was Coutances. It was settled by the Normans and annexed to Normandy apparently in the reign of the second Duke of Normandy (William Longsword).

Cotes (kōts), **Roger.** Born at Burbage, Leicestershire, England, July 10, 1682: died at Cambridge, England, June 5, 1716. A noted English mathematician. He was a graduate of Cambridge (Trinity College), and Plumian professor (1706) of astronomy and natural philosophy at that university. He was a friend of Newton, and aided him in preparing the edition of the "Principia" which appeared in 1713, for which he also wrote the preface. Their correspondence was published in 1850. He published only one scientific treatise ("Logometria") during his life: his papers were edited by Robert Smith and published in 1722.

Côtes-du-Nord (kōt'dü nor'). A department in Brittany, France, lying between the English Channel on the north, Ille-et-Vilaine on the east, Morbihan on the south, and Finistère on the west. Its leading industries are the raising of horses and cattle, fishing, and the production of hemp and flax. Capital, St. Brieuc. Area, 2,659 square miles. Population (1891), 618,652.

Coteswold. See *Cotswold*.

Cotgrave (kot'grāv), **Randle.** Born in Cheshire, England: died about 1634. An English lexicographer, author of a French-English dictionary, still important in the study of English and French philology, first published in 1611 (second edition in 1632, with an English-French dictionary by Robert Sherwood; other editions, revised and enlarged by James Howell, in 1650, 1660, and 1673). He studied at Cambridge (St. John's College), and later became secretary to William Cecil, Lord Burghley.

Côthen. See *Köthen*.

Cotin (ko-tañ'), **Charles.** Born at Paris, 1604: died at Paris, Jan., 1682. A French preacher and author. He was councilor and almoner to the King, and became a member of the French Academy May 3, 1655. He attained great notoriety at Bolleau by criticizing with great asperity, at the Hotel de Rambouillet, some of his early productions, he was exposed to ridicule by the latter and by Molière, who satirized him in "Les Femmes savantes" under the character of Trissotin. An ithor of "Poésies chrétiennes" (1657).

Cotman (kot'man), **John Sell.** Born at Norwich, England, May 16, 1782: died at London, July 24, 1842. An English landscape-painter and etcher, best known from his architectural drawings. He published "Specimens of Norman and Gothic Architecture in the County of Norfolk" (1817–50 plates), "A Series of Etchings illustrative of the Architectural Antiquities of Norfolk" (1818–60 plates), etc. He also contributed to Dawson Turner's "Architectural Antiquities of Normandy" (1822).

Cotoname (kō-tō-nä'mā). A former tribe of North American Indians, living above the mouth of the Rio Grande on both sides of the present Texas-Mexico border. The few survivors now reside at La Noria Rancheria, Hidalgo County, Texas, and at Las Prietas in Tamaulipas, Mexico. See *Coahuiltecans*.

Cotopaxi (kō-tō-paks'i; Sp. pron. kō-tō-pä'hē). A volcano in the Andes, situated 45 miles southeast of Quito, Ecuador. It is the highest active volcano known, and was first ascended by Reiss in 1872, and later by Whymper in 1880. Noted eruptions occurred in 1533, 1698, 1738, 1744, 1768, 1854, and 1855. Height (Whymper), 19,613 feet.

Cotrone (kō-trō'ne). A seaport in the province of Catanzaro, Italy, situated on the Ionian Sea in lat. 39° 8′ N., long. 17° 9′ E.: the ancient Croton or Crotona. It contains an old castle. It was colonized by Achæans about 710 B. C., and became one of the most important cities of Magna Græcia. noted for its devotion to athletic sports, and at one time the seat of the Pythagorean school. The Crotoniats destroyed the city of Sybaris in 510 B. C., but were defeated by the Locrians at the river Sagras about 480 B. C., and later fell to syracuse. Crotona was colonized by the Romans 194 B. C.

Cotswold (kots'wōld), or **Coteswold** (kōts'wōld), **Hills.** A range of hills in the northern part of Gloucestershire, England, extending southwest and northeast. Highest point, Cleeve Hill, 1,134 feet.

Cotswold lion. A sheep.

Cotta (kot'ta), **Bernhard von.** Born at Zillbach, Germany, Oct. 24, 1808: died at Freiberg, Saxony, Sept. 14, 1879. A German geologist, professor at the School of Mines in Freiberg 1842–74. His works include "Geognostische Wanderungen" (1836–38), "Geologie der Gegenwart" (1866), "Der Altai" (1871), etc.

Cotta, Johann Friedrich. Born at Tübingen, Würtemberg, May 12, 1701: died at Tübingen, Dec. 31, 1779. A German theologian, professor of theology and history at Tübingen 1739–79. His chief work is "Entwurf einer ausführlichen Kirchenhistorie des Neuen Testaments" (1768–73).

Cotta, Johann Friedrich, Baron Cottendorf. Born at Stuttgart, Würtemberg, April 27, 1764: died at Stuttgart, Dec. 29, 1832. A German publisher, the friend and publisher of Goethe, Schiller, and other celebrated writers. He founded the "Horen" (1795), and the "Allgemeine Zeitung" (1798), at Augsburg).

Cottar's Saturday Night. A poem by Robert Burns, first published in a volume of poems in 1786.

Cottbus. See *Kottbus*.

Cottenham, Earl of. See *Pepys, Charles Christopher*.

Cottereau (kot-rō'), **Jean,** called **Jean Chouan.** Born at St. Berthevin, Mayenne, France, Oct. 30, 1757: died near Laval, France, July 29, 1794. A French adventurer, partizan leader of the insurgent Bretons 1792–94. See *Chouans*.

Cottin (ko-tañ'), Madame (**Sophie Risteau**). Born at Tonneins, Lot-et-Garonne, France, 1770: died at Paris, Aug. 25, 1807. A French novelist. Her best-known work is "Élisabeth, ou les Exilés de Sibérie" (1806).

Cottin. A nickname given to Frederick the Great by Voltaire.

Cottle (kot'l), **Amos Simon.** Born in Gloucestershire, England, about 1768: died at London, Sept. 28, 1800. An English writer, elder brother of Joseph Cottle. He wrote "Icelandic Poetry, or the Edda of Saemund translated into English Verse" (1797), and other poems.

Cottle, Joseph. Born 1770: died at Bristol, June 7, 1853. An English bookseller and poet, a friend of Coleridge, Southey, and Wordsworth, and the publisher of several of their works. His poetry ("Malvern Hills" (1798), "John the Baptist" (1801), "Alfred" (1804), "The Fall of Cambria" (1809), "Messiah" (1815), which was of inferior quality, is now known chiefly as an object of Byron's sarcasm. He also wrote "Early Recollections, chiefly relating to Samuel Taylor Coleridge" (1837).

Cotton (kot'n), **Bartholomew de.** An English historian, a monk of Norwich. He was the author of the "Historia Anglicana" in three books, of which the first is taken literally from Geoffrey of Monmouth, the second (taken in part from Henry of Huntingdon) comprises the history of England from 449 to 1298, while the third is an abstract and continuation of the "De gestis pontificum" of Willam of Malmesbury. *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

Cotton, Charles. Born at Beresford, Staffordshire, England, April 28, 1630: died at Westminster, Feb., 1687. An English poet, best known as the translator of Montaigne's "Essays" (1685). He published anonymously "Scarronides, or the First Book of Virgil Travestie" (1664: reprinted with the fourth book in 1670), a translation of Corneille's "Horace" (1671), "A Voyage to Ireland in Burlesque," a poem (1670), a translation of Gerard's "Life of the Duke of Espernon" (1670) and of the "Commentaries of De Montluc, Marshal of France" (1674), a "second part" (on fly-fishing) to the fifth edition of Walton's "Complete Angler" (1676), etc. A collection of his poems was published in 1689.

Cotton, George Edward Lynch. Born at Chester, England, Oct. 29, 1813: drowned at Kooshtea, India, Oct. 6, 1866. An English educator and prelate, bishop of Calcutta 1858–66. He was appointed in 1837 assistant master at Rugby, and as such figures in "Tom Brown's Schooldays."

Cotton, John. Born at Derby, England, Dec. 4, 1585: died at Boston, Mass., Dec. 23, 1652. A Puritan clergyman who emigrated from England and settled in Boston in 1633, sometimes called "the Patriarch of New England." He drew up, at the request of the General Court, an abstract of the laws of Moses, entitled "Moses, his judicials," which he handed to the court in October, 1636; and is said to have introduced in New England the practice of keeping the Sabbath from Saturday to that of Sunday.

Cotton, Sir Robert Bruce. Born at Denton, Huntington, England, Jan. 22, 1571: died May 6, 1631. A noted English antiquary, a graduate of Cambridge (Jesus College) in 1585, famous as the founder of the Cottonian Library, now in the British Museum. He was an ardent collector of manuscripts in many languages, coins, and antiquities of all kinds, and his library was consulted and his aid obtained by Bacon, Jonson, Speed, Camden, and many other men of learning of that day. His collection of original documents became so great as to be regarded as a source of danger to the government, and after he had fallen into disfavor at court, on political grounds, an opportunity was found of placing his library under seal (1629), and he never regained possession of it. His son, Sir Thomas Cotton, succeeded in obtaining it, and it remained in the family (though open to the use of scholars and, in 1700, of the public) until 1707, when it was purchased by the nation. It was kept at various places, suffering considerable damage by fire Oct. 28, 1731, until the founding of the British Museum (1753), when it was transferred to that institution. Cotton was knighted in 1603, and created a baronet in 1612.

Cotton, Sir Stapleton, first Viscount Combermere. Born in Denbighshire, Wales, Nov., 1773: died at Clifton, England, Feb. 21, 1865. A British general, distinguished in India, and in the Peninsular war, especially at Salamanca 1812. He was governor of Barbados, and commander-in-chief of the Leeward Islands 1817–20, commander-in-chief in Ireland 1822–25, and commander-in-chief in India 1825–30. He captured Bhartpur in 1826.

Cottonian Library. See *Cotton, Sir Robert Bruce*.

Cotys (kō'tis), or **Cotytto** (kō-tit'ō). [Gr. *Kότυς, Κοτυττώ.*] In Greek mythology, a Thracian goddess. Her festival, the Cotyttia, was riotous and, later, licentious. It was celebrated on hills.

Cotys. [Gr. *Κοτυς.*] King of Thrace 382–358 B. C. He was an enemy of the Athenians.

Couch (kouch), **Richard Quillar.** Born at Polperro, Cornwall, England, March 14, 1816: died at Penzance, England, May 8, 1863. An English naturalist.

Coucy (kōsse'), **Raoul** or **Renaud de,** known as the **Châtelain de Coucy** (see *Coucy-le-Château*). A chevalier and French poet who is said to have perished about 1200 in a combat with the Saracens. He is the hero of a popular legend to the effect that when dying he ordered his heart to be cut from his mistress, the Lady of Fayel, whose husband intercepted it and forced her to eat it. She made a vow never to eat again, and died of starvation. See *Châtelain de Coucy.*

Coucy-le-Château (kō-sē'lē-shā-tō'). A village in the department of Aisne, France, 15 miles southwest of Laon. It is noted for the ruins of its feudal castle.

Coues (kouz), **Elliott.** Born at Portsmouth, N. H., Sept. 9, 1842. A noted American ornithologist and biologist. His works include "Key to North American Birds" (1st ed. 1872), "Field Ornithology" (1874), "Check-List of North American Birds" (1882), etc. He contributed the definitions of biological and zoological terms to "The Century Dictionary" (1889–1891), and edited Lewis and Clark's travels, with extended notes (1893).

Coulanges (kō-lonzh'). **Numa Denis Fustel de.** Born at Paris, March 18, 1830. A French historical writer. His works include "La cité antique" (1864), "Histoire des institutions politiques de l'ancienne France" (1875).

Coulin (kō'lin). A giant in Spenser's "Faerie Queene."

Coulmiers (kōl-myā'). A village in the department of Loiret, France, 13 miles northwest of Orléans. Here, 9, 1870, the French (80,000) under Aurelle de Paladines defeated the first Bavarian army corps (16,000) under General Von der Tann. The loss of the French was 1,500; that of the Bavarians about 1,300.

Coulomb (kō-lon'), **Charles Augustin de.** Born at Angoulême, France, June 11, 1736: died at Paris, Aug. 23, 1806. A French physicist, noted for experiments on friction and researches in electricity and magnetism. He invented the torsion balance.

Coulommiers (kō-lom-ya'). A town in the department of Seine-et-Marne, France, situated on the Grand Morin 33 miles east of Paris. Population (1891), commune, 6,458.

Council Bluffs (koun'sil blufs). The capital of Pottawattamie County, Iowa, situated on the Missouri River opposite Omaha. It is an important railway and trading center. Population (1890), 21,474.

Council of Ancients. In French history, the upper chamber of the French legislature (Corps Législatif) under the constitution of 1795, consisting of 250 members, each at least forty years old.

Council of Basel. See *Basel, Council of.*

Council of Blood, The. In the history of the Netherlands, a court established by the Duke of Alva to suppress the popular agitation against the religious and political tyranny of Philip II. It held its first session Sept. 20, 1567, and put to death 1,800 persons in less than three months, the counts of Egmont and of Hoorn being among its victims (1568).

Yet, strange to say, this tremendous court . . . had not been provided with even a nominal authority from any source whatever. The King had granted it no letters patent or commission, nor had even the Duke of Alva thought it worth while to grant any commissions, either in his own name or as Captain General, to any of the members composing the board. The Blood-Council was merely an informal club, of which the Duke was perpetual president, while the other members were all appointed by himself.
Motley, Dutch Republic.

Council of Carthage, Chalcedon, etc. See *Carthage, Chalcedon,* etc.

Council of Five Hundred. In French history, during the government of the Directory (1795–99), an assembly of 500 members, forming the second branch of the legislative body, the first branch being the Council of Ancients.

Council of Seville. See *Casa de Contratacion.*

Council of State. [F. *Conseil d'État.*] In France, an advisory body existing from early times, but developed especially under Philip IV. (1285–1314) and his sons. It was often modified, particularly in 1497, and in 1630 under Richelieu, and played an important part during the first empire. Under the present republican government it comprises the ministers and about 30 other members, part of whom are nominated by the president, and the remainder are elected by the legislative Assembly. Its chief duties are to give advice upon various administrative matters and legislative measures.

Council of Ten. In the ancient republic of Venice, a secret tribunal instituted in 1310 and continuing down to the overthrow of the republic in 1797. It was composed at first of 10 and later of 17 members, and exercised unlimited power in the supervision of internal and external affairs, often with great rigor and oppressiveness.

Council of the Indies. A body created in 1511, by King Ferdinand, for the regulation of Spanish colonial affairs. Its powers were confirmed and enlarged by Charles V. and his successors until they covered every branch of administration. It nominated and removed viceroys and governors, bishops and archbishops; made or approved all laws relating to the colonies, appointed the audiences, which were the supreme courts in all criminal affairs, and was itself the last court of appeal in civil cases; regulated the condition of the Indians; and, in fact, represented the crown in all matters relating to America and the East Indies. Its seat, after the first few years, was in Madrid.

Counter, The. The name anciently given to two prisons under the rule of the sheriffs of London, one in the Poultry and one in Wood street. There was another in Southwark which had the same name. This name was formerly a frequent subject of joke and pun. Baret, in the "Alvearie" (1573), speaks of one who had been imprisoned "as under the counter-tenor," and there are various similar allusions in the 17th-century dramatists.

Count Athon. See *Ferdinand.*

Count Julian. A tragedy by Walter Savage Landor, published in 1812.

His [Landor's] first dramatic effort, made after a stormy and ill-regulated experience of fifteen years, was the gloomy but magnificent tragedy of "Count Julian" [1812]. Like Southey's "Roderick," "Count Julian" is a modern adaptation of "Wallenstein," it is a dramatic poem rather than a stage drama of the available kind. Compared with Landor's predecessors of the time, however, it stands like the "Prometheus" among classic plays; and as an exposition of dramatic force, a conception of the highest manhood in the most heroic and mournful attitude,—as a presentment of inspired language, pathetic sentiment, and stern resolve,—it is an impressive and undying poem.
Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 41.

Count Robert of Paris. A novel by Sir Walter Scott, published in 1831. The scene is laid in the 11th century, when Godfrey of Bouillon was before Constantinople at the head of the Crusaders. Count Robert was a French Crusader, one of the most famous and reckless of the period.

Country Girl, The. 1. A comedy attributed to Antony Brewer, produced in 1647. John Leaneed reprinted it in 1677, under the title of "Country Innocence," as his own.—2. An adaptation of Wycherley's comedy "The Country Wife" by Garrick, who produced it in 1766.

Country House, The. A comedy by Vanbrugh, produced in 1703. It was translated from the French of Dancourt.

Country Lasses, or The Custom of the Manor. A play by Charles Johnson, produced in 1715. It was partly taken from Fletcher and Messenger's "Custom of the Country," and Middleton's "A Mad World, my Masters." Philip Kenyon made it into his "Farm House" (1780), and Kendrick in "The Lady of the Manor."

Country Party. In English history, a political party, in the reign of Charles II., which opposed the court and sympathized with the nonconformists. It developed into the Petitioners, and later into the Whig party.

Country Wife, The. A comedy by Wycherley, produced in 1675. It was taken from Molière's "L'École des maris" and "L'École des femmes" (School for Husbands" and "School for Wives").

Country Wit, The. A comedy by Crowne, produced in 1675. The plot was partly from Molière's "Le Sicilien."

Coupar-Angus (kō'pär-ang'gus). A town in Perthshire and Forfarshire, Scotland, situated northeast of Perth.

Coupler (kup'ler), **Mrs.** A match-maker or go-between in Vanbrugh's play "The Relapse," and in Sheridan's "Trip to Scarborough."

Courbet (kör-bā'), **Gustave.** Born at Ornans, Doubs, France, June 10, 1819: died at La Tour de Peilz, Vaud, Switzerland, Dec. 31, 1877. A celebrated French painter, chief of the realists. He studied theology at Besançon, but abandoned it for the study of art, which he pursued at Paris under Steuben and Hesse. He was especially influenced by the Flemish and Venetian masters. He became a member of the Commune in 1871, and directed the destruction of the column in the Place Vendôme. On the fall of the Commune he was imprisoned for six months, and in 1875 was condemned to pay the cost of rerecting the column.

Courbevoie (kör-be-vwā'). A town in the department of Seine, France, situated on the Seine 1¼ miles northwest of the fortifications of Paris. Population (1891), 17,597.

Courcelles (kör-sel'). A village of Lorraine, situated near Metz. For battle of Courcelles, see *Colombey-Nouilly.*

Courier de Méré (kö-ryā' dē mā-rā'), **Paul Louis.** Born at Paris, Jan. 4, 1772; assassinated near Veretz, Indre-et-Loire, France, April 10, 1825. A French Hellenist and political writer. He studied at the Artillery school at Châlons, and served in the army 1792–1809. In the latter year he went to Italy, and in 1812 returned to France and lived upon his estate at Veretz. He edited "Longus" (in 1810), and published "Pamphlets des Pamphlets" (1820), etc. His collected works were published in 1834.

Courmayeur (kör-mā-yèr'), or **Cormajeur.** [It. *Courmayeur.*] A village in northwestern Italy, near the foot of Mont Blanc.

Cours (kör). A town in the department of Rhône, France, 33 miles northwest of Lyons. It manufactures cloth. Population (1891), commune, 5,994.

Course of Time, The. A religious poem by Robert Pollok, published in 1827.

Court (kōrt). In Shakspere's "Henry V.," a soldier in the king's army.

Court (kör), **Antoine.** Born at Villeneuve-de-Berg, Ardèche, France, May 17, 1696: died at Lausanne, Switzerland, June 15, 1760. A French Protestant clergyman, the chief restorer of the Reformed Church in France.

Courtall (kōrt'al). A man of gallantry in Mrs. Cowley's comedy "The Belle's Stratagem."

Court and City. A comedy adapted from Steele's "Tender Husband" and Mrs. Frances Sheridan's "Discovery," produced by Richard Brinsley Peake.

Court Beggar, The. A play by Richard Brome, produced in 1632, printed in 1653.

Court de Gébelin (kör dē zhāb-lan'), **Antoine.** Born at Nimes, France, 1725; died at Paris, May 10, 1784. A noted French scholar, son of Antoine Court. His works include "Le monde primitif analysé et comparé avec le monde moderne" (1773–84), "Allumes de l'Angleterre et de l'Amerique" (1776), "Lettre sur le magnetisme animal" (1785), "Histoire naturelle de la parole, ou grammaire universelle" (1776).

Courtenay (kert'nā), **Edward.** Born about 1526: died at Padua, Sept., 1556. An English noble, the Earl of Devonshire, son of Henry Courtenay, marquis of Exeter and earl of Devonshire. He was committed to the Tower with his father (see *Henry Courtenay*) in 1539, attainted in 1538, and released and restored in blood in 1553. Later he became an aspirant for the hand of Queen Mary, and on her choosing Philip II. turned his attention to the Princess Elizabeth. A plot formed by him against Elizabeth on the throne (see *Wyatt*) was discovered, and he was again sent to the Tower, but was released on parole and exiled in 1555.

Courtenay, Henry. Born about 1496: beheaded on Tower Hill, Dec. 9, 1538. An English noble, earl of Devonshire and marquis of Exeter. He was arrested on a charge of treason in Nov., 1538, tried, condemned, and executed.

Courtenay, William. Born at Exeter, England, about 1342: died at Maidstone, Kent, July 31, 1396. An English prelate, archbishop of Canterbury 1381–96, fourth son of Hugh Courtenay, earl of Devon, and Margaret Bohun, daughter of the Earl of Hereford. He studied at Oxford, became chancellor in 1367, was consecrated bishop of Hereford in 1370, and was translated to the see of London in 1375. He was an opponent of Wyclif and the possessor of Wyclif's Bible.

Courtes Oreilles. [F., 'short ears.'] See *Ottawa.*

Courtly (kōrt'li), **Charles.** In Dion Boucicault's comedy "London Assurance," a fashionable young man about town. He is the son of Sir Harcourt Courtly, who persists in believing him a studious, retiring boy. Charles succeeds in securing the heart and hand of the heiress who has been promised to his father.

Courtly, Sir Harcourt. In Dion Boucicault's comedy "London Assurance," an elderly fop devoted to fashion, and betrothed to a young heiress, Grace Harkaway, who finally rejects him and marries his son Charles.

Courtly, Sir James. In Mrs. Centlivre's comedy "The Basset-Table," a gay, airy, witty, and inconstant gentleman, devoted to gaming.

Courtly Nice, Sir. See *Sir Courtly Nice.*

Court Mantel. See *Boy and the Mantle.*

Courtney Melmoth. See *Melmoth, Courtney.*

Court of Lions. A celebrated court in the Alhambra. See the extract.

Perhaps the most celebrated portion of the entire palace [Alhambra] is the Court of the Lions, which occupies a space somewhat smaller than that of the Court of the Myrtles. One hundred and twenty-eight white marble columns, arranged by threes and fours in symmetrical fashion, support galleries which rise to no very lofty height; but the extreme grandeur and elegance of their varied capitals, the delicate traceries, the remnants of gold and colour, the raised orange-shaped cupolas, the graceful minarets, the innumerable arches, beautiful in their labyrinthine design, the empty basin into which the twelve stiff and unnatural "lions" once poured their constant streams of cooling waters, the alabaster reservoir, constitute a whole that poetry and romance have lauded even to extravagance. *Poole,* Story of the Moors, p. 237.

Court of Love, The. A poem attributed to Chaucer by Stowe, and inserted in the 1561 edition, but believed to be of later origin.

Courtois (kōr-twä'), **Jacques,** It. **Jacopo Cortese**: called **le Bourguignon,** It. **Il Borgognone.** Born at St. Hippolyte, Doubs, France, 1621: died at Rome, 1676. A French battle-painter. In 1655 he became a lay brother of the Jesuit order, and thereafter painted sacred subjects.

Courtois, Gustave Claude Etienne. Born at Pusey, Haute-Saône, France, March 18, 1852. A French painter, especially of portraits: a pupil of Gérôme. He obtained the second grand prix de Rome in 1877, and a gold medal and the decoration of the Legion of Honor at the exposition of 1889.

Court Party. In English history, a political party, in the reign of Charles II., which supported the policy of the court. Its successor was the party of the Abhorrers, and later the Tories.

Courtrai, or **Courtray** (kōr-trā'), Flem. **Kortryk** (kort'rik). A city in the province of West Flanders, Belgium, situated on the Lys in lat. 50° 49′ N., long. 3° 15′ E.: the ancient Cortoriacum. It manufactures linen, lace, etc., and contains a noted town hall (finished in 1528) and the church of Notre Dame. Here, July 11, 1302, 7,000 Flemings defeated 47,000 French under Robert of Artois in the "Battle of the Spurs." It has several times been taken by the French. Population (1900), 26,383.

Court Secret, The. A play by Shirley, printed in 1653, not acted till after the Restoration.

Courtship of Miles Standish. A poem by Longfellow, published in 1858. See *Standish, Miles.*

Court Theatre, The. A theater in Sloane Square, London. It was opened in Jan., 1871, for the lighter order of dramas. The building, which was originally erected in 1818 as a chapel, replaced an older theater.

Cousin (kö-zañ'), **Jean.** Born at Soucy, near Sens, 1501: died at Sens about 1590. A French painter, engraver, and sculptor, noted especially for his paintings on glass and miniatures.

Cousin, Victor. Born at Paris, Nov. 28, 1792: died at Cannes, France, Jan. 13, 1867. A noted French philosopher and statesman. He began lecturing at the Sorbonne in 1815; traveled in Germany in 1817; was deprived of his post at the Sorbonne for political reasons in 1820; traveled again in Germany in 1824, and was arrested at Dresden and imprisoned for a short time at Berlin; regained his position in 1828; and became a member of the Council of Public Instruction in 1830, and minister of public instruction in 1840. As a philosopher he was at first a follower of the Scottish psychological school, but later under German influences developed a kind of eclecticism. His works include "Fragments philosophiques" (1826–28), "Cours d'histoire de la philosophie" (1827–29), "Cours d'histoire de la philosophie moderne" (1841), "Cours d'histoire de la philosophie morale au XVIIIe siècle" (1840–41), "Du vrai, du beau, et du bien" (1836), "Des pensées de Pascal" (1842), "Madame de Longueville" (1853), "Histoire générale de la philosophie" (1864), etc.

Cousine Bette, La. A novel by Balzac. See *Balzac.*

Cousin Michael (kuz'n mī'kel) or **Michel.** A nickname for the German people.

Cousin-Montauban (kö-zañ'mōnt-ö-boñ'). See *Palikao, Comte de.*

Cousin Pons (kuz'n ponz). **Le.** A novel by Balzac. See *Balzac.*

Cousins (kuz'nz). **Samuel.** Born at Exeter, England, May 9, 1801: died at London, May 7, 1887. An English mezzotint engraver.

Coussemaker (kös-ma-kär'), **Charles Edmond Henri de.** Born at Bailleul, Nord, France, April 19, 1805: died at Lille, France, Jan. 11, 1876. A French magistrate, and writer on the history of music. His works include "Histoire de l'harmonie au moyen âge" (1852), "Chants populaires des Flamands de France" (1856), "L'Art harmonique au XIIe et XIIIe siècles" (1865), etc.

Couston (kös-tō'), **Guillaume.** Born at Lyons, April 25, 1677: died at Paris, Feb. 20, 1746. A French sculptor, younger brother of Nicholas Couston. He won the grand prix de sculpture in 1697, and was sent to Rome. He became celebrated for his bold and independent style. Among his works are the allegorical figures of the Seine and the Mediterranean at Marly, the colossal statue of the Rhône at Lyons, those of Bacchus, Minerva, Hercules, and Pallas, and agreat number of bas-reliefs. His son Guillaume Couston (born 1716: died July 13, 1777) was also a sculptor of note.

Coustou, Nicholas. Born at Lyons, Jan. 9, 1658: died at Paris, May 1, 1733. A French sculptor. He learned the rudiments of his art from his father, a wood-carver, and at eighteen entered the atelier of Coyzevox, then president of the Academy of Painting and Sculpture in Paris. He won the grand prix de sculpture in 1682, and went to Rome. Among his works are a Descent from the Cross, at Notre Dame; the colossal Seine and Marne, in the Tuileries Gardens; and many statues in the Tuileries and Versailles. He became a member of the Academy in 1693.

Coutances (kö-tons'). A town in the department of Manche, France, 40 miles south of Cherbourg: the Roman Constantia (whence the name). It has a noted cathedral, one of the chief churches of Normandy. The front is fine, with large recessed portal, pointed traceried window above on the nave, graceful arcades and rosettes, and the tall spires characteristic of Normandy. There is a high central tower and lantern. The interior is beautiful, important parts of the vistas formed by the openings of the choir-chapels are highly picturesque. The vaulting and decorative arcading are notably good. Coutances was the ancient capital of Coten tin, and suffered in the Norman, English, and religious wars. Population (1891), commune, 8,145.

Couthon (kö-tōn'), **Georges.** Born at Orcet, near Clermont, France, 1756: guillotined at Paris, July 28, 1794. A French revolutionist. He was deputy to the Legislative Assembly in 1791, and to the Convention in 1792, and was one of the Triumvirate with Robespierre and Saint-Just. The three were executed at the same time.

Coutras (kö-trä'). A town in the department of Gironde, France, on the Dronne 25 miles east of Bordeaux. Here, Oct. 20, 1587, a victory was gained by Henry of Navarre over the Leaguers. It contained a notable castle, now destroyed. Population (1891), commune, 4,251.

Coutts (köts), **Thomas.** Born at Edinburgh, Sept. 7, 1753: died at London, Feb. 24, 1822. An English banker, the founder, with his brother James, of the banking-house known as Coutts and Co. He was the son of Lord Provost John Coutts of Edinburgh. His third daughter, Sophia, married Sir Francis Burdett.

Couture (kö-tür'), **Thomas.** Born at Senlis, France, Dec. 21, 1815: died near Paris, March 30, 1879. A noted French painter, a pupil of Gros and Delaroche. He won the second grand prix de Rome in 1837. He first exhibited in the Salon in 1840 ("Jeune Vénitien après une orgie"). Among his works are "Les Romains de la décadence," "Une vraie," "Le retour des champs" (1845), "Le trouvère" (1844), "Joconde" (1847), etc. His chief work is "Les Romains de la décadence" (1847).

Covent Garden (kuv'ent gär'den). [For *Convent Garden.*] A space in London, between the Strand and Longacre, which as early as 1222 was the convent garden belonging to the monks of St. Peter, Westminster. It was originally called Frere Pye Garden. (*Hare.*) At the Dissolution it was held with existing properties by Edward VI., to Edward, duke of Somerset. After his attainder in 1552 it went to John, earl of Bedford. The earl of Bedford laid out for himself, and for Bedford, and partly built by Inigo Jones, whose church, St. Paul's, Covent Garden, still remains. The holdings of the Bedfords in this neighborhood were enormous. Its coffee-houses and taverns became the fashionable lounging-places for the authors, wits, and noted men of the kingdom. Dryden, Otway, Steele, Fielding, Peg Woffington, Kitty Clive, Samuel Foote, Booth, Garrick, and others were among its frequenters. See *Covent Garden Market.*

Covent Garden Journal. A biweekly periodical issued in Jan., 1752, by Henry Fielding, under the name of "Sir Alexander Drawcansir, Knight, Censor of Great Britain." It was discontinued before the end of the year.

Covent Garden Market. A vegetable, fruit, and flower market held in Covent Garden. The space began to be used for this purpose early in the 17th century by the venders from the villages near by. The market finally grew into a permanent institution, but till 1828 it was an unsightly assemblage of sheds and stalls. About that time the Duke of Bedford erected the present building. In 1859 a flower-market 200 yards with glass was built on the south side of the opera-house.

Covent Garden Theatre. A theater in Bow street, Covent Garden, built by John Rich, the famous harlequin of Lincoln's Inn Theatre, in 1731. It was opened, under the patent granted by Charles II. to Sir William Davenant, with Congreve's comedy "The Way of the World," Dec. 7, 1732. There was no first appearance at this house of any importance until that of Peg Woffington in "The Recruiting Officer," Nov. 8, 1740. In 1746 Garrick played here. During Rich's management pantomime reigned supreme. Rich died in 1761; leaving the theater to his son-in-law John Beard the vocalist. In 1767 it was sold to George Colman the elder. Harris, Rutherford, and Powell for £60,000. On March 15, 1773, Goldsmith's play "She Stoops to Conquer" was brought out here. In 1774 Harris undertook the management alone. In 1803 John Kemble bought a one-sixth share in the patent-right from Harris for £22,000, and became manager. In Sept., 1808, the house was burned. Eight months later it was rebuilt, according to the design of Smirke the architect, in imitation of the Parthenon (the pediment by Flaxman), at a cost of £300,000. John Philip Kemble was still manager. On account of the great expense of the undertaking Kemble raised the price of admission and built an extra row of boxes which he leased for £12,000 (?). This brought about the famous O. P. (old price) riots, which lasted sixty one days and resulted in a general reduction. On June 29, 1817, John Kemble was followed by Charles Kemble. In 1822 the theater was thrown into chancery. In 1847 it commenced a new career as "The Royal Italian Opera House," but on March 14, 1856, it was burned down. It was rebuilt and the present house opened May 15, 1858.

Coventry (kuv'en-tri). A city in Warwickshire, England, 17 miles southeast of Birmingham. It has manufactures of bicycles, tricycles, watches, and ribbons, and was formerly celebrated for its woolens ("Coventry true blues"). Its chief buildings are the churches of St. Michael, the Trinity, and St. John, Christchurch, and St. Mary's Guildhall. According to legend it obtained its municipal rights from Leofric about 1044 by the ride of Godiva. (See *Godiva.*) It was formerly celebrated for the Coventry mystery plays. Population (1901), 52,752.

Coventry, John. Pseudonym of John William-son Palmer.

Coventry Plays. A series of forty-two religious plays acted at Coventry from an early date till about 1591. The first mention of them is in 1416. These plays were some of them written in 1468, but the title is thought to be of later date. This title terms the plays "Ludus Coventriæ *s.* Ludus Corpus Christi," and Corpus Christi plays were performed at Coventry in the 15th and 16th centuries. Clerical authorship is suspected in many of them, from the style of writing employed. (*Ward.*) They are far more regular in form than the Chester plays (doubtless written for tradesmen) by Undermore, and their versification and diction much better. They are to be classed among the mysteries, although they contain one element of the moralities.

Sir William Dugdale, in his "History of Warwickshire," printed in 1656, speaks of the Coventry plays as "being acted with mighty state and reverence by the friars of this house, who had theatres for the several scenes, very large and high, placed upon wheels, which were drawn to eminent parts of the city," and he referred to the Cotton MS. for authority as to the nature of their plays. The series known as the "Coventry Mysteries" may possibly have belonged to the Coventry Grey Friars, and the Grey Friars may have acted in the streets one set of Mysteries, the Guilds another, though the practical difficulties in the way of believing that there were ever two sets are great. Certain it is that the plays now called "Coventry Mysteries" are not those which were acted by the Guilds of Coventry.

Morley, English Writers, V. 114.

Coverdale (kuv'er-dāl), **Miles.** Born in the North Riding of Yorkshire in 1488: died in Feb., 1568. The first translator of the whole Bible into English. He studied at Cambridge, was ordained priest in 1514 at Norwich, and joined the Austin friars at Cambridge. About 1526 he assumed the habit of a secular priest, and, leaving the convent, devoted himself to evangelical preaching. In 1531 he took his degree as bachelor of canon law at Cambridge. He was probably on the Continent the greater part of the time until 1535, in this year his translation of the Bible appeared with a dedication to Henry VIII. (See *Bible.*) In 1538 he was sent by Cromwell to Paris to superintend a new English edition of the Bible. This was known as the "Great Bible." A second "Great Bible," known as "Cranmer's Bible" (1540), was also edited by him. He returned from Paris in 1539, but in 1540, on the execution of Cromwell, he was obliged to leave England, and shortly after married Elizabeth Macheson. This repudiation of the celibacy of the priesthood identified him with the Reformers. He lived at Tubingen for a short time, and was made doctor of divinity. From 1543 to 1547 he lived at Bergzabern (Deux-Ponts) as Lutheran minister and schoolmaster. In 1548 he returned to England, and was appointed chaplain to the king through Cranmer's influence. In 1551 he was appointed bishop of Exeter, of which office he was deprived in 1553 and went again to Bergzabern. It has been said that he assisted in preparing the Geneva Bible. In 1559 we find him again in England. In 1563 he received from Cambridge the degree of doctor of divinity, and obtained the living of Magnus, near London Bridge. In 1566 he resigned this office on account of his objection to the enforced strict observance of the liturgy. He continued preaching, however, and was followed by crowds.

Coverdale, Miles. The relater of events in Hawthorne's "Blithedale Romance": a character which has many points of intellectual affinity with Hawthorne himself.

Coverley (kuv'er-li), **Sir Roger de.** The chief character in the club professing to write the "Spectator": an English country gentleman. He was sketched by Steele and developed by Addison.

Sir Roger de Coverley is not to be described by any pen but that of Addison. He exhibits, joined to a perfect simplicity, the qualities of a just, wise, useful man, and delightful companion. . . . Addison dwelt with tenderness on every detail regarding him, and finally described Sir Roger's death to prevent any less reverential pen from trifling with his hero.

Tuckerman, Hist. of Prose Fiction, p. 182.

Covielle (kō-vē-el'). The valet of Cléonte in Molière's comedy "Le bourgeois gentilhomme." His subtle inventions win the hand of Lucille for his master.

Coviello (kō-vē-el'lō). The conventional clown in old Italian comedy.

Covilham, or **Covilhão** (kō-vēl-yän'), **Pedro de.** Born at Covilhão, Portugal, about 1450: died in Abyssinia about 1540 (?). A Portuguese navigator. He was sent by John II. of Portugal to Asia, in 1487, in search of the legendary Prester John. Having visited the principal towns of Abyssinia and Malabar, and sent home a report of his journey, he presented himself in 1490 at the court of Alexander, prince of Abyssinia, who treated him with great kindness, but constrained him to remain in the country. His report is said to have been of use to Vasco da Gama in the discovery of the route to India round the Cape of Good Hope.

Covilhão (kō-vēl-yäü'). A town in the province of Beira, Portugal, in lat. 40° 19' N., long. 7° 31' W. It is noted for its cloth manufactures. Population (1878), 10,809.

Covington (kuv'ing-tọn). A city in Kenton County, Kentucky, situated on the Ohio River, at the mouth of the Licking, opposite Cincinnati. It has manufactures of iron, tobacco, etc., and is connected by suspension-bridge with Cincinnati. Population (1880), 37,371.

Cowell (kou'el), **Edward Byles.** Born at Ipswich, Suffolk, England, Jan. 23, 1826. An English Sanskrit scholar, appointed professor at the Presidency College, Calcutta, in 1854, and Sanskrit professor at Cambridge, England, in 1867.

Cowell, John. Born at Ernsborough, Devonshire, England, 1554: died at Cambridge, England, Oct. 11, 1611. An English jurist. He was regius professor of civil law at Cambridge 1594–1611, master of Trinity Hall in 1598, and vice-chancellor of the university in 1603 and 1604. He was the author of a legal dictionary entitled "The Interpreter, a booke containing the signification of words . . . mentioned in the Lawe-writers or statutes, etc." (1607). Certain passages in the book offended both the Commons and the king; the author was summoned before the council in 1610, and his dictionary was called in by common hangman.

Under the heading "King" Cowell wrote: "He is above the law by his absolute power, and though for the better and equal course in making laws, he do admit the Three Estates into Council, yet this is but in divers learned men's opinions is not of constraint, but of his own benignity, or by reason of the promise made upon oath at the time of his coronation."

Edmund and Ransome, Eng. Polit. Hist., p. 84.

Cowell, Joseph Leathley. Born near Torquay, Aug. 7, 1792: died near London, Nov. 13, 1863. An English actor. His real name was Whichett. He painted portraits, and was a clever and popular actor. He published an amusing autobiography in 1844. His daughters (Mrs. H. L. Bateman) was the mother of Kate Bateman.

Cowes, East and **West.** See *East Cowes* and *West Cowes.*

Cowgate (kou'gāt), **The.** A noted and once fashionable street in Edinburgh Old Town. The suburb with this name, situated on the southern side of the city in a valley, through which the street runs, was first inclosed within the walls in 1513.

Cowichin (kou'wē-chin). A name given collectively to those Salishan tribes which formerly occupied the southeastern side of Vancouver Island, the opposite mainland, and the intervening islands, all speaking nearly related dialects. They are now on the Cowichin reservation, under the Fraser River agency, British Columbia. See *Salishan.*

Cowley (kou'li, formerly kō'li), **Abraham.** Born at London, 1618: died at Chertsey, Surrey, July 28, 1667. An English poet, seventh and posthumous child of Thomas Cowley, a stationer. He studied at Westminster and at Cambridge (B. A. 1639, M. A. 1642); retired to Oxford (St. John's College) in 1643; identified himself with the Royalists, and followed the queen in 1646 to Paris, where he remained in the service of the exiled court until 1656; returned to England in the latter year, and finally settled, 1665, at Chertsey. He early showed his lifetime a high reputation as a poet, which rapidly declined after his death. The first collected edition of his works appeared in 1668.

Cowley, Earl. See *Wellesley, Henry Richard Charles.*

Cowley, Mrs. (**Hannah Parkhouse**). Born at Tiverton, Devonshire, 1743: died there, March 11, 1809. An English poet and dramatist, daughter of a bookseller of Tiverton, and wife of a captain in the service of the East India Company. She was the author of "The Runaway" (acted Feb., 1776). "The Belle's Stratagem" (acted Feb., 1780), "A Bold Stroke for a Husband" (acted Feb., 1783), etc. Under the pseudonym "Anna Matilda," which has become a synonym for sentimentality, she carried on a poetical correspondence in the "World" with Robert Merry, who adopted the signature "Della Crusca."

Cowlitz (kou'lits). A tribe of North American Indians which formerly lived on Cowlitz River, at its mouth, and on the Columbia River, Washington. They were confederated in 1853 with the Upper Chehalis, their total number then being about 160. See *Salishan.*

Cowpens (kou'penz). A village in Spartanburg County, northwestern South Carolina, 8 miles northeast of Spartanburg. Here, Jan. 17, 1781, the Americans (about 1,000) under Morgan defeated 1,100 British under Tarleton. The loss of the Americans was 72; that of the British, 800–900.

Cowper (kō'per or kou'pėr), **Edward.** Born in 1790: died at Kensington, Oct. 17, 1852. An English inventor of various important improvements in printing processes, including the system of inking-rollers and (with Applegath) the four-cylinder printing-machine. He became professor of mechanics at King's College, London.

Cowper, William. Died Oct. 10, 1723. An English statesman and jurist, created Baron Cowper of Wingham, Kent, Nov. 9, 1706, and Viscount Fordwich and Earl Cowper March 18, 1718. He entered Parliament in 1695; became lord-keeper and privy councilor in 1705; served on the commission which drew up the Act of Union in 1706; became the first lord high chancellor of Great Britain May 4, 1707; presided at the trial of Dr. Sacheverell in 1710; resigned his office in Sept., 1710; was reappointed in Sept., 1714; and again resigned in 1718. He was a member of the Royal Society.

Cowper, William. Born at Great Berkhampstead, Hertfordshire, Nov. 15, 1731: died at East Dereham, Norfolk, April 25, 1800. A celebrated English poet, son of John Cowper, D. D., rector of Great Berkhampstead. He was educated at Westminster School, where he remained from his tenth to his eighteenth year, was entered at the Middle Temple in April, 1748, and was called to the bar in June, 1754. In 1759 he was appointed a commissioner of bankrupts. He early showed symptoms of melancholia, and in 1763 anxiety with regard to his fitness for an office to which he had been offered him brought on an attack of suicidal mania which necessitated a temporary confinement in a private asylum at St. Albans. In June, 1765, he removed to Huntingdon, remaining there, in the family of the Rev. Morley Unwin, until 1767, when Unwin having died, he removed with Mrs. Unwin to Olney in Buckinghamshire, where he lived until Nov., 1786, removing then to Weston, a neighboring village. He was subject to repeated attacks of mental disease, which showed itself, as at first, in a tendency to religious and religious melancholy, and in his later years became a permanent condition of insanity. He published "Anti-Thelyphthora, a reply to a defense of polygamy" (by Madan) (1781), "Poems" (1782), "The Task," with "Tirocinium," of "John Gilpin," and an "Epistle to Joseph Hill" (1785), "Homer's Iliad and Odyssey" (1791), "Cowper's Prose Piece Illustrated," a translation of six letters from Van Lier to John Newton (1792), "Poems" (1798), and sixty-seven of the "Olney Hymns" (1779). After his death appeared "Poems," chiefly from the French of Madame Guyon (1803), translations from the Latin and Italian poems of Milton (1808), an edition of Milton (1810), and some early poems (1825).

Cox, Dickss, **David.** [The surname *Cox* or *Coxe* is another spelling of *Cocks*, a patronymic (genitive) form of *Cock*.] Born near Birmingham, England, April 29, 1783: died at Harborne Heath, near Birmingham, June 9, 1859. A noted English landscape-painter, son of a Birmingham blacksmith. Among his best-known pictures are "Washing Day" (1840), "The Vale of Clwyd" (1849), "Peace and War" (1849), "Going to the Hay-field," and "Rhyl Sands" (1853), "The Summit of the Mountain" (1854), etc.

Cox, Sir **George William.** Born 1827. An English clergyman and historian. His works include "Tales of Ancient Greece" (1858), "An Introduction to Mythology" (1861), "A Manual of Mythology, etc." (1867), "The Mythology of the Aryan Nations" (1870), "A History of Greece" (1874), "A General Introduction to the Study of the Earliest Period to the Death of Alexander the Great" (1876), "History of the Establishment of British Rule in India" (1878), "Introduction to the Science of Comparative Mythology and Folk-Lore" (1881), "Life of Bishop Colenso" (1883), "The Church of England and the Teaching of Bishop Colenso" (1884). With Brandt he published "A Dictionary of Science and Literature" (1865–68).

Cox, Jacob Dolson. Born at Montreal, Canada, Oct. 27, 1827. An American general and politician. He served in West Virginia 1861–62, at Antietam in 1862, and in Georgia and Tennessee in 1864. He was governor of Ohio 1866–68, and secretary of the interior 1869–70.

Cox, Kenyon. Born at Warren, Ohio, Oct. 27, 1856. An American painter, son of General Jacob D. Cox. He studied three years at the McMicken Art School in Cincinnati. In 1876 he went to the Academy of Fine Arts in Philadelphia, and in 1877 to Paris, where he studied first under Carolus Duran, and later under Cabanel and Gérôme, in the Ecole des Beaux Arts, where he remained until 1882. He received honorable mention in 1881, and in 1882 a third-class medal. He won the second Hallgarten prize in 1885.

Cox, Richard. Born at Whaddon, Buckinghamshire, England, 1500: died July 22, 1581. An English prelate, appointed bishop of Ely in 1559. He was translator of the Acts of the Apostles and of Paul's Epistle to the Romans for the "Bishops' Bible."

Cox, Samuel Hanson. Born at Rahway, N. J., Aug. 25, 1793: died at Bronxville, Westchester County, N. Y., Oct. 2, 1881. An American Presbyterian clergyman. He was ordained in 1817, became pastor of the spring Street Church in New York in 1821, and of the eight Street Church in 1826, and professor of pastoral theology at Auburn in 1834. In 1837 he became pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in Brooklyn, N. Y. He was professor of ecclesiastical history for many years in the Union Theological Seminary. In 1857 he retired from active service in the church but frequently preached and lectured. He favored the antislavery movement, though not its extreme measures, and took a strong conservative position with regard to the Southern question. He was a fine and powerful orator.

Cox, Samuel Sullivan. Born at Zanesville, Ohio, Sept. 30, 1824: died at New York, Sept. 10, 1889. An American politician and diplomatist. He became editor of the Columbus, Ohio, "Statesman" in 1845, and earned the sobriquet "Sunset" Cox by an extremely rhetorical description of a sunset which he painted in that journal. He was a Democratic member of Congress from Ohio 1857–65, from New York city 1869–73 and 1875–89; was United States minister to Turkey 1885–86; was ambassador to New York elected to Congress to fill a vacancy, and was re-elected in less. Author of "A Buckeye Abroad" (1852), "Eight Years in Congress" (1865), "Three Decades of Federal Legislation" (1880), etc.

Coxcie, or **Cocxie** (kok'sē), or **Coxis, Michael.** Born at Mechlin, Low Countries, 1499: died at Mechlin, March 5, 1592. A Flemish painter. His best-known work is a copy of the "Adoration of the Lamb" by the brothers Van Eyck.

Coxcomb (koks'kōm. The. A play by Beaumont, Fletcher, and Rowley (?), produced in 1612 and published in 1647.

Coxcox. See the extract.

The Noah of the Mexican tribes was Coxcox, who, with his wife Xochiquetzal, alone escaped the deluge. They took refuge in the hollow trunk of a cypress (ahuehuete), which floated upon the waters for forty days, until the top of a mountain of Culhuacan. They had many children, but all of them were dumb. The Great Spirit took pity on them, and sent a dove, who hastened to teach them to speak. Fifteen of the children succeeded in grasping the power of speech, and from these the Toltecs and Aztecs are descended.

Hale, Story of Mexico, p. 22.

Coxe (koks), **Tench.** Born at Philadelphia, May 22, 1755: died at Philadelphia, July 17, 1824. An American political economist. He wrote "View of the United States" (1794), etc.

Coxe, William. Born at London, March 7, 1747: died at Bemerton, Wiltshire, England, July 8, 1828. An English clergyman, historian, and biographer. He was appointed rector of Bemerton in 1788, of Stourton in 1800, and of Fovant, Wiltshire, in 1811, and archdeacon of Wiltshire in 1804. He wrote "A History of the House of Austria" (1807), "Memoirs of Sir Robert Walpole" (1798), etc.

Coyne (koin), **Joseph Stirling.** Born at Birr, King's County, Ireland, 1803: died at London, July 18, 1868. An Irish humorist and playwright, author of a number of successful farces and other works.

Coyotero (kō-yō-tā'rō). [So called from their eating the coyote.] An Apache tribe. The Pinal Coyotero, or Tonto Apache.—2. One of the four subtribes of the Gileño, or Gila Apache; also called Sierra Blanca Apache, or White-Mountain Apache, from their habitat. These Coyotero are a mountain tribe, dwelling southeast of the Pinal Coyotero, and south of the Salt River. See *Gileño.*

Coypel (kwo-pel'), **Antoine.** Born at Paris, April 11, 1661: died at Paris, Jan. 1, 1722. A French painter, son of Noël Coypel.

Coypel, Charles Antoine. Born at Paris, June 11, 1694: died June 14, 1752. A French painter, son of Antoine Coypel.

Coypel, Noël. Born at Paris, Dec. 25, 1628: died at Paris, Dec. 21, 1707. A French painter, an imitator of Poussin. His best-known work is the "Martyrdom of St. James," in Notre Dame, Paris.

Coypel, Noël Nicolas. Born at Paris, Nov. 18, 1692: died at Paris, Dec. 14, 1734. A French painter, stepbrother of Antoine Coypel.

Coyzevox (kwäz-voks'), **Antoine.** Born at Lyons, Sept. 29, 1640: died at Paris, Oct. 10, 1720. A French sculptor of Spanish origin. He went to Paris and entered the atelier of Lerambert, the celebrated sculptor, painter, and poet. He executed many antiques in marble, among them the Venus di Medici and the Castor and Pollux. In 1667 he was called to Strasburg to execute the decorations of the palace of the Cardinal Prince de Furstenberg. He returned to Paris in 1671, where he enjoyed the personal friendship of Louis XIV., who gave him large commissions at Versailles, then in process of construction. In 1687 he made the statue of Louis XIV. at the Hôtel de Ville, also an equestrian statue of the king for the city of Rennes in Bretagne. In 1701 he made the two winged horses for the entrance to the Tuileries gardens. Among his works are portrait-statues (Condé at Chantilly, the Dauphine Adelaïde of Savoy as Prince Clémence, the kneeling statue of Louis XIV. at Notre Dame), the tomb of Mazarin in the Eglise des Quatre Nations, and the monument to Colbert at Saint-Eustache.

Cozeners (kuz'n-ėrz), **The.** A comedy by Samuel Foote, produced in 1774. See *Aircastle.*

Cozumel (kō-zo-mäl'). An island 9 miles east of the coast of Yucatan. It is 24 miles long by 7 wide, low and flat, and bordered by reefs. When discovered by Grijalva (1518) and visited by Cortés (1519), it was

inhabited by Maya Indians, and remains of their temples and houses still exist. At present the island has no permanent inhabitants.

Cozzens (kuz'nz), **Frederick Swartwout.** Born at New York, March 5, 1818; died at Brooklyn, Dec. 23, 1869. An American miscellaneous writer. He was for many years a wine-merchant in New York city, and published in connection with his business a trade paper called "The Wine Press." He wrote the "Sparrowgrass Papers" (1856).

Crab (krab). The crusty guardian of the fortune of Buck in Foote's comedy "The Englishman returned from Paris."

Crab. The dog of Launce in Shakspere's "Merchant of Venice."

Crabb (krab), **George.** Born at Palgrave, Suffolk, Dec. 8, 1778; died at Hammersmith, near London, Dec. 4, 1851. An English lawyer and legal and miscellaneous writer, best known as the author of a "Dictionary of English Synonymes" (1816).

Crabbe (krab), **George.** Born at Aldeburgh, Suffolk, Dec. 24, 1754: died at Trowbridge, England, Feb. 3, 1832. An English poet. After having failed as a surgeon in his native town, he removed (1780) to London, where, through the patronage of Burke, he was rescued from extreme poverty and enabled to publish "The Library" and other works, which gave him an established position in literature. He was for a number of years chaplain to the Duke of Rutland, and in 1789 became rector of Muston and Allington. His chief works are "The Library" (1781), "The Village" (1783), "The Newspaper" (1785), "The Parish Register" (1807), and "Tales of the Hall" (1819).

Crabeth (krā'bet), **Dirk.** Born at Gouda, Netherlands: died about 1601. A Dutch painter on glass.

Crabeth, Wouter. Born at Gouda, Netherlands: died about 1581. A Dutch painter on glass, brother of Dirk Crabeth.

Crabshaw (krab'shâ), **Timothy.** In Smollett's "Sir Launcelot Greaves," a whipper-in, plowman, and carter, selected as a squire by Sir Launcelot when on his knight-errant expedition. He rode a vicious cart-horse named Gilbert.

Crabtree (krab'trē). A mischief-maker in Sheridan's comedy "The School for Scandal."

Crabtree, Cadwallader. A cynical deaf old man, a friend of Peregrine Pickle, in Smollett's novel of that name.

Cracow (krā'kō). [Pol. *Kraków*, G. *Krakau*, F. *Cracovie*, ML. *Cracovia*; from *Krakus* (?): see below.] The second city of Galicia, Austria-Hungary, situated at the junction of the Rudowa and Vistula in lat. 50° 4′ N., long. 19° 56′ E., at the head of navigation of the Vistula. It is an important commercial center and a fortress of the first class. It contains a noted castle, cathedral (see below), university, the Church of St. Mary, Franciscan and Dominican churches, the Tuchhaus (cloth-hall), and the Czartoryski Museum. Near here is the Kosciuszko Hill. The city is said to have been founded in 700 by Local Krakus. It was the capital of Poland from 1320 to about 1600, and the place of coronation of her kings till the 18th century. It was captured by the Bohemians in 1039, by the Mongols in 1241, by the Swedes in 1655 and 1702, and by the Russians in 1768. It came to Austria in the last partition of Poland in 1795. It was a part of the duchy of Warsaw. By the Congress of Vienna it was made the capital of the Republic of Cracow. On the insurrection of 1846 it was annexed to Austria. The cathedral, consecrated in 1320, is the burial-place of the kings and national heroes of Poland. The chapels contain a number of magnificent monuments and notable sculptures, among them a Christ Blessing, by Thorwaldsen. In the middle of the church is the silver shrine of St. Stanislaus, supported by angels. There is a Romanesque crypt. Population (1890), 74,501.

Craddock (krad'ōk), **Charles Egbert.** The pseudonym of Miss Mary N. Murfree.

Cradle of Liberty. See *Faneuil Hall*.

Cradock (krad'ōk), **Sir.** A knight in the Arthurian legends: the only one in the whole court whose wife was chaste. See *Boy and the Mantle*.

Craft of Lovers, The. A poem attributed to Chaucer by Stowe, but now denied to be his.

Crafts (krâfts), **Samuel Chandler.** Born at Woodstock, Conn., Oct. 6, 1768: died at Craftsbury, Vt., Nov. 19, 1853. An American politician, governor of Vermont 1828–31.

Crafts, William. Born at Charleston, S. C., Jan. 24, 1787: died at Lebanon Springs, N. Y., Sept. 23, 1826. An American lawyer and poet.

Craftsman (krâfts'man), **The.** A political periodical, originated in 1726 by Nicholas Amhurst under the signature of "Caleb D'Anvers of Gray's Inn." Bolingbroke and Pulteney joined their forces to his, and it gained a high reputation and proved a very powerful organ of the opposition to Sir Robert Walpole.

Craig, Isa. See *Knox, Isa C.*

Craig (krāg), **John.** Born about 1512: died 1600. A Scottish reformer, friend and successor of Knox. He at first refused to publish the banns between Queen Mary and Bothwell, but finally consented.

Craig, Sir Thomas. Born 1538: died at Edinburgh, Feb. 26, 1608. A Scottish jurist and Latin poet. He was the author of a treatise on feudal law, "Jus feudale" (1655), still a standard authority in Scotland.

Craigengelt (krā-gen-gelt'), **Captain.** An adventurer in Sir Walter Scott's novel "The Bride of Lammermoor." He is the friend of Frank Hayston, and the enemy of the Master of Ravenswood.

Craigengputtoch (krā-gen-put'ōch). A farm about 15 miles from Dumfries, Scotland, which for some years was the home of Thomas Carlyle. It belonged to Mrs. Carlyle before her marriage, and in May, 1828, they first went there to live, leaving it and returning from time to time. Here much of Carlyle's most brilliant work was done.

Craik (krāk), **George Lillie.** Born at Kennoway, Fifeshire, Scotland, in 1798: died at Belfast, June 25, 1866. A Scottish historian and general writer, appointed professor of English literature and history at Queen's College, Belfast, in 1849: author of a "Compendious History of English Literature and of the English Language" (1861), etc.

Craik, Georgiana Marion. Born at London, April, 1831. An English novelist, daughter of George Lillie Craik, and wife of A. W. May. Her works include "Riverstone" (1857), "Lost and Won" (1859), "Winifred's Wooing" (1862), "Mildred" (1868), "Sylvia's Choice" (1874), "Hilary's Love-Story" (1880), "Godfrey Helstone" (1884), "Patience Holt" (1891), etc.

Craik, James. Born in Scotland, 1731: died in Fairfax County, Va., Feb. 6, 1814. A Scottish-American physician. He accompanied Washington in the expedition against the French and Indians in 1754; served as physician under General Braddock in 1755; entered the medical service of the Continental army 1775; and became the family physician of Washington, whom he attended in his last illness. On his authority rests the anecdote of the Indian chief who, at Braddock's defeat, discharged his rifle fifteen times at Washington without effect, and who years after made a long journey to see the man whom he supposed to enjoy a charmed existence.

Craik, Mrs. (Dinah Maria Mulock), usually known as **Miss Mulock.** Born at Stoke-upon-Trent, England, 1826: died at Shortlands, Kent, Oct. 12, 1887. An English novelist and poet. She was the author of "The Ogilvies" (1849), "The Head of the Family" (1851), "Agatha's Husband" (1852), "John Halifax, Gentleman" (1857), "A Life for a Life" (1859), "A Noble Life" (1866), "A Brave Lady" (1870), "Hannah" (1871), etc. She published a volume of poems in 1859, and "Thirty Years' Poems" in 1881, besides many children's books, fairy tales, etc. She married George Lillie Craik, Jr., in 1865.

Crail (krāl). A seaport of Fifeshire, Scotland, situated on the North Sea 31 miles northeast of Edinburgh. In medieval times it was a royal residence.

Crailsheim (krīls'hīm). A town in Würtemberg, situated on the Jagst 48 miles northeast of Stuttgart.

Cramer (krā'mėr), **Johann Andreas.** Born at Jöhstadt, Saxony, Jan. 27, 1723: died at Kiel, Holstein, June 12, 1788. A German religious poet and pulpit orator. His collected poems were published 1782–83, and his posthumous poems 1791.

Cramer, John Baptist. Born at Mannheim, Jan. 24, 1771: died at London, April 16, 1858. A composer and distinguished pianist, son of Wilhelm Cramer: author of studies for the piano, etc.

Cramer, Karl Friedrich. Born at Quedlinburg, Prussia, March 7, 1752: died at Kiel, Holstein, Dec. 8, 1807. A German writer, son of Johann Andreas Cramer.

Cramer, Wilhelm. Born at Mannheim, 1745: died at London, Oct. 5, 1799. A distinguished German violinist, resident in London after 1772.

Crampel (kron-pel'), **Paul.** Born in France, 1863: died April, 1891. An African explorer. He began his African career in 1886, under S. de Brazza, and 1888–89 made a successful journey to Brazzaville, on the Ogowe River, through the Fan country to Corisco Bay. In 1890 the Comité de l'Afrique Française sent him to Lake Chad in order to connect the French Sahara with the French Kongo. At the head of 30 Senegalese soldiers and 250 carriers, and assisted by 3 Europeans, he left Stanley Pool on Aug. 15, 1890. From Bangi, the last European post on the Mobangi River, he marched northward as far as El Kuti, between lat. 9° and 10° N. Here he was abandoned by most of his carriers, and while attempting to force his way to the north fell a victim to the fanaticism of the Senoussi Moslems. Of his white companions, one died, one was killed, and only one, Nebout, escaped to the coast.

Crampton's Gap (kramp'tonz gap). A pass in the South Mountain, Maryland. See *South Mountain*.

Cranach, or Kranach (kran'ak or krā'näch), or **Kronach** (kron'ak or krō'näch), **Lucas.** Born at Kronach, near Bamberg, Germany, 1472: died at Weimar, Germany, Oct. 16, 1553. A noted German painter and engraver. He became in 1504 court painter to the elector Frederick the Wise, of Saxony. He was burgomaster of Wittenberg 1537–44. His best-known works are altarpieces in Weimar, Wittenberg, and elsewhere.

Cranach, Lucas, the younger. Born at Wittenberg, Germany, Oct. 4, 1515: died at Weimar, Jan. 25, 1586. A German painter, son of Lucas Cranach (1472–1553).

Cranbrook (kran'brūk). A town in Kent, England.

Cranbrook, Earl of. See *Hardy, Gathorne*.

Cranch (kranch), **Christopher Pearse.** Born at Alexandria, Va., March 8, 1813: died at Cambridge, Mass., Jan. 20, 1892. An American landscape-painter, poet, and translator, son of William Cranch. He entered the ministry, but retired in 1842 to devote himself to art. Among his more noted pictures are "October Afternoon" (1867), "Venice" (1870), "Venetian Fishing-boats" (1871), and he published "Poems" (1844), "The Bird and the Bell, etc." (1875), "Ariel and Caliban" (1887), etc., and prose tales for children, which he illustrated.

Cranch, William. Born at Weymouth, Mass., July 17, 1769: died at Washington, D. C., Sept. 1, 1855. An American jurist, chief justice of the Circuit Court for the District of Columbia 1805–55.

Crane (krān), **Ichabod.** A country schoolmaster in Irving's "Legend of Sleepy Hollow." He is the lover of Caterina Van Tassel, and is frightened out of the country one night by one of his rival by his adventure with the latter disguised as the Headless Horseman. "The cognomen of Crane was not inapplicable to his person. He was tall, but exceedingly lank, with narrow shoulders, long arms and legs, hands that dangled a mile out of his sleeves, feet that might have served for shovels, and his whole frame most loosely hung together. His head was small, and flat at top, with huge ears, large green glassy eyes, and a large snipe nose, so that it looked like a weathercock, perched upon his spindle neck to catch which way the wind blew. To see him striding along the profile of a hill on a windy day, with his clothes bagging and fluttering about him, one might have mistaken him for the genius of famine descending upon the earth, or some scarecrow eloped from a corn-field." *Washington Irving*, The Sketch-Book (Sleepy Hollow).

Crane, Walter. Born at Liverpool, 1845. An English genre-painter, best known by his illustrations for children's books, fairy tales, etc.

Cranganore (kran-ga-nōr'). A port on the Malabar coast, British India, in lat. 10° 14′ N., long. 76° 10′ E. It was early held by the Portuguese, and later by the Dutch (16th–18th centuries). It is the traditional scene of the labors of St. Thomas.

Cranmer (kran'mėr), **Thomas.** Born at Aslacton, Nottinghamshire, July 2, 1489: died at Oxford, March 21, 1556. Archbishop of Canterbury. He was educated at Cambridge, where he took the degree of B. A. in 1512 and that of M. A. in 1515. In 1529 he obtained the favor of Henry VIII. by advising that in order to avoid the necessity of an appeal to Rome, the question of the king's marriage with Catharine of Aragon should be referred to the universities. He was appointed chaplain to the king, and in 1530 was sent as one of a party of Wiltshire on a mission to the Pope in reference to the divorce. In 1532 he was sent on a mission to the emperor in Germany, and in the same year influenced the rule of the Roman Catholic Church by marrying a niece of Osiander. He was appointed archbishop of Canterbury in 1533, and in the same year pronounced the marriage of Henry with Catharine of Aragon invalid. He abjured his allegiance to Rome in 1535, became a member of the regency for Edward VI. in 1547, and in 1548 was head of the commission which composed the first English prayer-book. He invited a number of distinguished foreign Protestants to settle in England, including Peter Martyr, Ochino, Bucer, and Alasco or à Lasco. He refused to sign Edward's in 1553 to sign the patent which settled the crown on Lady Jane Grey to the exclusion of Mary and Elizabeth, and was in consequence committed to the Tower for treason on the accession of Mary. He was subsequently tried for heresy, and in spite of numerous recantations (which he repudiated at his execution) was sentenced to the stake.

Crannon, or **Cranon** (kran'on). [Gr. *Κρανών, Κρανών.*] In ancient geography, a city in Thessaly, Greece, about 10 miles southwest of Larissa (exact site not known). Here, 322 B. C., Antipater defeated the confederated Greeks.

Cranon (called also Ephyra) was a city in the part of Thessaly known as Pelasgiotis (Hecat. Fr. 112; Steph. Byz. *sd voc.*). It stood in a fertile plain, remarkable alike for its cereal crops (Liv. xlii. 64, 65) and for its pasturage (Theocr. xvi. 38). Its exact site cannot well be fixed; but the plain in which it stood is undoubtedly that which lies south of the low ridge between Larissa and Fersala (Pharsalia), watered by the Enipeus, or Apidanus (Fersalit).

Rawlinson, Herod., III. 504, note.

Crans. See *Grès*.

Cranston (kranz'ton), **John.** Died March 12, 1680. Governor of Rhode Island 1678–80.

Cranston, Samuel. Died 1727. Governor of Rhode Island 1698–1727: son of John Cranston.

Cranstoun (kranz'ton), **Henry.** A character in Sir Walter Scott's poem "The Lay of the Last Minstrel." He personates William of Deloraine

in the trial by combat, and, winning, reconciles the Lady of Branksome, his hereditary foe, to his marriage with her daughter Margaret.

Crantor (kran'tôr). [Gr. *Κράντωρ.*] Born at Soli, Cilicia; lived about 325 B.C. A philosopher of the Old Academy, the first commentator on Plato. He wrote a treatise "On Grief," from which Cicero borrowed extensively in his "Tusculan Disputations."

Cranworth, Baron. See *Rolfe.*

Cranz, or **Krantz** (kränts), **David.** Born 1723; died at Gnadenfrei, Silesia, June 6, 1777. A German Moravian historian. He became secretary to Count Zinzendorf in 1747, was afterward sent on a mission to Greenland, whence he returned 1762, and in 1766 was appointed pastor at Rixdorf, near Berlin. He wrote "Historie von Grönland" (1765), and "Alte und neue Brüder-Historie oder kurze Geschichte der evangelischen Brüder-Unitat" (1771).

Craon (krä-ôn'). A town in the department of Mayenne, France, 18 miles southwest of Laval. Population (1891), commune, 4,434.

Craonne (krä-on'). A village in the department of Aisne, France, 13 miles southeast of Laon. Here, March 7, 1814, Napoleon checked the allied army under Blücher and Wintzingerode.

Crapaud (krä-pō'). **Jean** or **Johnny.** [F. *crapaud*, toad.] A nickname for a Frenchman.

Crashaw (krash'ä). **Richard.** Born at London, 1616 (1612, Grosart); died 1650. An English poet. He was educated at Charter House and at Cambridge, where in 1634 he became a fellow of Peterhouse. He was, however, deprived of his fellowship for not taking the covenant in 1644, and was driven out of the country. He went to Rome, having joined the Roman Church. A canonry at Loretto was procured for him in 1650. There were suspicions that he was poisoned. He belonged to the anti-Puritan group which included Herrick, Carew, and Herbert. His secular and religious poems were collected and published as "Steps to the Temple: Delights of the Muses" in 1646. His latest religious poems were published in 1652 and called "Carmen Deo Nostro."

Crassus (kras'us), **Lucius Licinius.** Born 140 B.C.: died 91 B.C. A Roman orator and statesman. He was consul in 95, and censor in 92. He is one of the chief speakers in Cicero's "De Oratore."

Crassus Dives (dī'vēz), **Marcus Licinius.** Born probably about 165 B.C.: died 53 B.C. A Roman general and statesman. He served under sulla in the civil war with Marius, and profited by the liberality of his chief and by the opportunities which the war offered for speculations in confiscated property, to amass a colossal fortune, which he utilized to further his political ambition. He suppressed the servile insurrection of Spartacus (see 71), was elected consul with Pompey in 70, was censor in 65, formed with Cæsar and Pompey the First Triumvirate in 60, was elected consul with Pompey in 55, obtained (for five years) the province of Syria in 54, and in 53 undertook an expedition against the Parthians, in the course of which he suffered a terrible defeat at the hands of Surenas. He was treacherously killed in an interview with a Persian satrap.

Cratchit (krach'it). **Bob.** Scrooge's poor clerk in Charles Dickens's "Christmas Carol": a cheerful, unselfish fellow, the father of "Tiny Tim."

Cratchit, Tim: known as "Tiny Tim." A little cripple in Dickens's "Christmas Carol."

Crater (krā'ter). [L., < Gr. κρατήρ.] An ancient southern constellation, south of *Leo* and Virgo. It is supposed to represent a vase with two handles and a base.

Crater, The. A novel by Cooper, published in 1847.

Crater Lake. A small lake in Oregon, situated in the midst of the Cascade Mountains. It is remarkable for its perpendicular rock (1,000–2,000 feet high). With the adjoining district it is included in the new Oregon National Park.

Craterus (krat'e-rus). [Gr. *Κρατερός.*] Killed in Cappadocia, 321 B.C. A Macedonian general. He served with distinction under Alexander the Great, and was co-ruler with Antipater in the government of Macedonia, Greece, etc., 323–321.

Crates (krā'tēz). [Gr. *Κράτης.*] **1.** An Athenian comic poet who flourished about 440 B.C. He is said to have first been an actor in the plays of Cratinus.—**2.** An Athenian (flourished about 270 B.C.), the pupil and successor of Polemo in the Academy. The friendship of the two was famous in antiquity, and they were said to have been buried in the same tomb.

3. Born at Mallus in Cilicia: lived about 150 B.C. A Greek grammarian, founder of the Pergamene school of grammar. His chief work is a commentary on Homer, of which a few fragments remain.—**4.** Born in Thebes: lived about 320 B.C. A Greek Cynic philosopher, a disciple of Diogenes.

Cratinus (kra-tī'nus). [Gr. *Κρατῖνος.*] A famous Athenian comic poet (about 520–423 B.C.). He exhibited twenty-one plays, and was victor nine times, triumphing once over Aristophanes. He was "the real originator – the Æschylus – of political comedy" (*Mahaffy*). The titles and many fragments of his plays have survived.

Cratippus (kra-tip'us). [Gr. *Κράτιππος.*] **1.** Lived about 400 B.C. A Greek historian, the continuator of the history of Thucydides.—**2.** Lived about 45 B.C. A Peripatetic philosopher of Mytilene. He was the friend and instructor of Cicero, who accounted him one of the first philosophers of the Peripatetic school. He accompanied Pompey in his flight after the battle of Pharsalia, and endeavored to comfort and rouse him by engaging him in philosophical discourse. He opened a school at Athens about 18 B.C., which was attended by many eminent Romans, including Brutus during his stay in Athens after the murder of Cæsar. He is thought to have written a work on divination.

Cratylus (krat'i-lus). [Gr. *Κράτυλος.*] A Greek philosopher, an elder contemporary of Plato, and disciple of Heracleitus. Plato introduces him as the principal speaker in one of his dialogues (the "Cratylus").

Craufurd (krä'fėrd), **Quintin.** Born at Kilwinnock, Scotland, Sept. 22, 1743: died at Paris, Nov. 23, 1819. A Scottish essayist, long in the service of the East India Company, and after 1776 (except 1791–92) resident in Paris. In the early days of the Revolution he was a friend of the French royal family, and took a prominent part in their attempt to escape from Paris. He wrote "Sketches relating chiefly to Hindostan, Religion, Learning, and Manners of the Hindoos" (1790), "Secret History of the King of France, and his Escape from Paris in June, 1791" (first published in 1855), "Essais sur la littérature française, etc." (1806), etc.

Craufurd, Robert. Born May 5, 1764: died at Ciudad Rodrigo, Jan. 24, 1812. A noted English general. He served in India 1790–92, on the Continent with the Austrians until 1797, with Suvarof in Switzerland in 1799, in South America in 1806, and in the siege of Ciudad Rodrigo during the Peninsular campaign. He died from a wound received while leading the assault upon it.

Cravant (krä-von'), or **Crevant** (kre-von'). A village in the department of Yonne, France, 10 miles southeast of Auxerre. Here, 1423, the allied English and Burgundians under the Earl of Salisbury defeated the allied French and Scotch.

Craven, Countess of. See *Barbara, Elizabeth.*

Craven. A district in the West Riding of Yorkshire.

Crawford (krä'fėrd), **Edmund Thornton.** Born at Cowden, near Dalkeith, Scotland, 1806: died at Lasswade, Scotland, Sept. 27, 1885. A noted Scotch painter of landscapes and marines.

Crawford, Francis Marion. Born at Lucca, Italy, Aug. 2, 1854. An American novelist, son of Thomas Crawford the sculptor. He studied at Cambridge, England, and later at Heidelberg and Rome. In 1879 he went to India and edited the Allahabad "Indian Herald." He returned to America in 1880, and has since lived chiefly in Italy. His novels include "Mr. Isaacs" (1882), "Dr. Claudius" (1883), "To Leeward" (1883), "A Roman Singer" (1884), "An American Politician" (1885), "Zoroaster" (1885), "A Tale of a Lonely Parish" (1886), "Saracinesca" (1887), "Marzio's Crucifix" (1887), "Paul Patoff" (1887), "With the Immortals" (1888), "Greifenstein" (1889), "Sant' Ilario" (1889), "A Cigarette-Maker's Romance" (1890), "The Witch of Prague" (1891), "Khaled" (1891), "The Three Fates" (1892).

Crawford, Nathaniel Macon. Born near Lexington, Ga., March 22, 1811: died near Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 27, 1871. An American Baptist clergyman and educator.

Crawford, Thomas. Born at New York, March 22, 1814: died at London, Oct. 16, 1857. An American sculptor. His works include "Armed Liberty," bronze doors (all in Washington); Beethoven, bust of Josiah Quincy, "Orpheus" (all in Boston); Washington (in Richmond).

Crawford, William Harris. Born in Nelson County, Va., Feb. 24, 1772: died in Elbert County, Ga., Sept. 15, 1834. An American statesman. He was United States senator from Georgia 1807–13, minister to France 1813–15, secretary of war 1815–16, secretary of the treasury 1816–25, and candidate for the presidency 1824.

Crawford Notch. A pass in the White Mountains, southwest of the Presidential Range.

Crawfordsville (krä'fôrdz-vil). A city and the county-seat of Montgomery County, Indiana, 44 miles northwest of Indianapolis: the seat of Wabash College (Presbyterian). Population (1890), 6,089.

Crawfurd (krä'fėrd), **John.** Born in Islay, Scotland, Aug. 13, 1783: died at London, May 11, 1868. A British Orientalist and ethnologist. His chief work is a "History of the Indian Archipelago" (1820).

Crawley (krä'li). The name of a well-known family in Thackeray's novel "Vanity Fair." Sir Pitt Crawley, the head of the family, is a rich but sordid old man, fond of low society: to his house Becky Sharp goes as governess. She makes herself so attractive that he offers to marry her, when she is obliged to acknowledge her secret marriage with Rawdon Crawley, his youngest son. The latter is a blackleg and a gambler, but is fond of his wife and has a certain sort of his own. Mr. Pitt Crawley is a prig with "hair colored whisker- and straw-colored hair." He was called Miss Crawley at Eton, where his younger brother Rawdon used to lick him violently. The second Lady Crawley, a polite and apathetic woman, is a cadet to her step-daughter-in-law, the little eager, active black-eyed Miss Lætitia Crawley. The Rev. Bute Crawley is a "tall, stately, jolly, shovel-hatted man," a hen-pecking parson, whose wife writes his sermons for him. Miss Crawley, the sister of Sir Pitt and the Rev. Bute, is a kind and selfish, worldly and generous old woman, "who had a balance at her banker's which would have made her beloved anywhere."

Crayer (krī'yėr), **Gaspar de.** Born at Antwerp, Nov. 18, 1584: died at Ghent, Jan. 27, 1669. A Flemish painter. His best-known works are "St. Catharine" in Ghent, and Madonnas in Munich, Vienna, etc.

Crayford (krā'fôrd). A village in Kent, England, about 15 miles southeast of London. It is usually identified with Creccanford, where in 457 (?) Hengist defeated the Britons.

Crayon (krā'on), **Geoffrey, Gent.** The pseudonym of Washington Irving in his "Sketch-Book," etc.

Crazy Castle. The nickname of Skelton Castle, the house in Yorkshire of John Hall Stevenson, who wrote a series of broad stories which he called "Crazy Tales." He was the kinsman of Sterne, and the Eugenius of "Tristram Shandy." One part of Crazy Castle has had effects which will last as long as English literature. It had a library richly stored in old folio learning, and also in the unatory reading of other days. Every page of 'Tristram Shandy' bears traces of both elements." *Baychol.* Lit. Studies, II. 117.

Creakle (krē'kl), **Mr.** In Charles Dickens's "David Copperfield" the principal master of the school at Salem House where David Copperfield was sent: a man of fiery temper who could speak only in a whisper.

Creasy (krē'si), Sir **Edward Shepherd.** Born at Bexley, Kent, England, Sept. 12, 1812: died at London, Jan. 27, 1878. An English historian. His works include "Fifteen Decisive Battles of the World" (1851), "Rise and Progress of the English Constitution" (1856), "History of the Ottoman Turks" (1856), etc.

Creation (krē-ā'shon), **The.** **1.** A poem by Blacklock, published in 1712.—**2.** An oratorio by Haydn, produced at Vienna 1798.

Crébillon (krā-bē-yon'), **Claude Prosper Jolyot de.** Born at Paris, Feb. 14, 1707: died at Paris, April 12, 1777. A French novelist, son of P. J. de Crébillon.

Crébillon, Prosper Jolyot de. Born at Dijon, France, Jan. 13, 1674: died at Paris, June 17, 1762. A noted French tragic poet. He lived long in neglect and want, was appointed censor in 1735, and received a place in the Academy in 1731. In 1731 he became a member of the Academy. His plays include "La mort des enfants de Brutus," "Idomenée" (1705), "Atrée et Thyeste" (1707), "Rhadamiste et Zénobie" (1711), "Electre" (1709), "Xerxès" (1714), "Semiramis" (1717), "Pyrrhus" (1726), "Catilina" (1749), and "Le Triumvirat" (1753). Another play, "Cromwell," was not completed.

Crécy (krā-sē'), or **Cressy** (kres'i). A village in the department of Somme, northern France, 30 miles northwest of Amiens. Here, Aug. 26, 1346, the English under Edward III. (about 20,000–40,000) defeated the French under Philip VI. (about 80,000). The loss of the French was about 30,000.

Credi (krā'dē), **Lorenzo di.** Born at Florence, Italy, 1459: died at Florence, Jan. 12, 1537. A Florentine painter. He was originally a goldsmith, but turned to painting, which he studied under A. Verrocchio. His most noted painting is a Nativity, in the academy at Florence.

Crediton (kre'di-ton). A town in Devonshire, England, situated on the Creedy 8 miles northwest of Exeter. It was the birthplace of St. Boniface. Population (1891), 4,207.

Crédit Mobilier (kred'it mō-bē'lier; F. pron. krā-dē' mo-bē-lyā'). [F., lit. 'personal credit': *crédit*, credit; *mobilier*, personal (of property), from *mobile*, movable.] **1.** In French history, a banking corporation formed in 1852, under the name of the "Société Générale du Crédit Mobilier," with a capital of 60,000,000 francs, for the placing of loans, handling the stocks of all other companies, and the transaction of a general banking business. It engaged in very extensive transactions, buying, selling, and loaning in such a manner as to bring into one organized whole all the stocks and credit of France, and was apparently in a most prosperous condition until it proposed to issue bonds to the amount of 240,000,000 francs. This amount of paper currency frightened financiers, and the government forbade its issue. From this time the company rapidly declined, and closed its affairs in 1867, with great loss to all but its proprietors.

2. In United States history, a similar corporation chartered in Pennsylvania in 1863 with a capital of $2,500,000. In 1867, after passing into new hands, and increasing its stock to $3,750,000, it became a new company for the building of the Union Pacific Railroad.

For a few years it paid large dividends, and its stock rose in value. In a trial in Pennsylvania in 1872 as to the ownership of some stock, it was shown that certain Congressmen secretly possessed stock, and both houses of the Congress that met in December of that year appointed committees of investigation. The Senate committee recommended the expulsion of one member, but the Senate did nothing. The House committee recommended the expulsion of two of its members, but the House, instead, passed resolutions of censure.

Credulous (kred'ŭ-lus), **Justice,** and **Mrs. Bridget** (brij'et). An ignorant, good-natured pair in Sheridan's farce "St. Patrick's Day." They are fooled by the scheming lieutenant who marries their daughter Lauretta. Mrs. Bridget is a kind of Mrs. Malaprop. She speaks of a soldier "like a colossus, with one leg at New York and the other at Chelsea Hospital" (St. Patrick's Day, 2).

Cree (krē), or **Cristineaux,** or **Knistineaux.** An important tribe of North American Indians, who live principally in Manitoba and Assiniboia, between Red River and Lake Winnipeg on the east, and Saskatchewan River on the west. When first known they dwelt about Rainy Lake and Lake Winnipeg. They are divided into "Plain Trees, living about the portrecd the Saskatchewan; and "Wood Crees," dwelling in the forests of the Athapascan region. The name is derived from a word meaning "killers." They now number about 1,700. See *Algonquian.*

Creech (krēch), **Thomas.** Born at Blandford, Dorsetshire, England, 1659: committed suicide, June, 1701. An English writer, translator of "Lucretius" (1682).

Creed, Nicena. See *Nicene Creed.*

Creed, The Apostles'. See *Apostles' Creed.*

Creedmoor (krēd'mōr). A village in Queen's County, New York, situated on Long Island 13 miles east of New York city. It contains the rifle-range of the National Rifle Association.

Creek, or **Kreek** (krēk). [Pl., also *Creeks.*] A powerful confederacy of North American Indians which in historic times occupied the greater part of Alabama and Georgia. The confederacy seems to have existed in 1540, and to have then embraced at least the following named tribes: Abika (or Coosa), Okfuski, Kasihta, and Kawita; afterward the Alabama, Hitchiti, Koasati, Natchez, Yuchi, and Yamasi. During the 18th century the only important conflict between the settlers and these tribes was with the Yamasi, which was instigated by the Spaniards; but the Creek war in 1813–14 was serious, and resulted in the cession to the United States of the greater part of the Creek land. Between 1825 and 1838 occurred the Seminole war, which was very costly in life and money to the United States government. The Creek "Nation" now holds lands in Indian Territory, and is well organized. The population, which contains many white blood, is 13,000. Also called *Muskoki, Muskoki, Muscogee, Mobilian.* See *Muskhogean.*

Crefeld, or **Krefeld** (krā'feld). A city in the Rhine Province, Prussia, 12 miles northwest of Düsseldorf. It has a royal textile academy, is the chief seat of the velvet and silk manufacture of Germany, and exports its fabrics largely to Great Britain, the United States, etc. It was acquired by Prussia from the house of Nassau in 1702. On June 23, 1758, Ferdinand of Brunswick defeated the French under the Count of Clermont. Population (1890), commune, 106,376.

Creil (krā'ē). A town in the department of Oise, France, situated on the Oise 30 miles north of Paris. Population (1891), commune, 8,183.

Crelle (krel'le), **August Leopold.** Born at Eichwerder, near Wriezen, Prussia, March 11, 1780: died at Berlin, Oct. 6, 1855. A German mathematician and architect.

Crema (krā'mä). A town in the province of Cremona, Italy, situated on the Serio 24 miles southeast of Milan. It has a cathedral and an ancient castle. It was besieged and destroyed by Frederick Barbarossa in 1160. Population, 8,000.

Cremera (krem'e-rä). In ancient geography, a small river of Etruria which joins the Tiber a few miles north of Rome. It is the traditional scene of the defeat of the Fabii in 477 (?) B. C.

Crémieux (krā-myē'). **Isaac Adolphe.** Born at Nimes, France, April 30, 1796; died at Passy, Paris, Feb. 10, 1880. A French jurist and politician, of Hebrew descent, minister of justice 1848 and 1870–71. He was appointed life senator in 1875.

Cremnitz. See *Kremnitz.*

Cremona (krē-mō'nä; It. pron. krā-mō'nä). 1. A province of Lombardy, Italy, bordering on the Po. It has manufactures of silk. Area, 686 square miles. Population (1881), 302,138. — 2. The capital of the above province, situated on the Po in lat. 45° 8′ N., long. 10° 1′ E. It contains a cathedral (see below), the Palazzo Pubblico, and the Torrazzo, the highest tower in northern Italy (396 feet). It has important silk manufactures, and has long been celebrated for the manufacture of violins and violas, in which the Amati family, Stradivarius, and others, from the 16th to the 18th century, achieved reputation. In the 16th century it had a school of art. It is an ancient Gallic town; was colonized by the Romans about 219 B. C.; was destroyed by Vespasian's troops 69 A. D.; and suffered in the middle ages. The cathedral was begun in 1107. The front, in alternate courses of red and white marble, has a fine doorway, with columns resting on lions; the north transept has a similar porch. The interior is rich in good frescos. The Lombard baptistery is octagonal, with arcaded interior and an octagonal font of red marble. Population (1891), commune, 35,000.

Cremorne Gardens. A former place of amusement in London, situated near Battersea Bridge north of the Thames. They were closed in 1877.

Crens (kranz), or **Guerens** (gwā-rānz'). [Botocudo, 'old ones,' 'ancients.'] The name given by Von Martius to the extensive group of Brazilian Indians to which the Botocudos belong. See *Botocudos.* Some ethnologists call them Tapuyos, a name given to them by the Tupis. All the tribes of the Crens are stock savages of a low grade. Among the more important ones, besides the Botocudos, are the Carahós, Cayapos, Chavantes, Cherentes, and Ges. The stock is believed to be the most ancient in Brazil, and it has been connected with the human remains found in caverns with the bones of extinct animals.

Creole State. The State of Louisiana.

Creon (krē'on). [Gr. *Κρέων.*] **1.** In Greek legend, a king of Corinth. Euripides and Glauce or Creusa, the wife of Jason.—**2.** A king of Thebes, contemporary with Œdipus.

Crépy-en-Laonnais (krā-pē'on-lā-o-nā'), or **Crespy.** A village in the department of Aisne, France, 6 miles northwest of Laon. Here was signed, Sept. 18, 1544, a treaty of peace between Francis I. of France and the emperor Charles V. The former renounced claims to Naples and the suzerainty of Flanders and Artois; the latter renounced claims to Burgundy.

Crescent City. New Orleans; so named from its position on a bend of the Mississippi River.

Crescentini (krā-shen-tē'nē), **Girolamo.** Born at Urbania, near Urbino, Italy, 1769: died at Naples, April 24, 1846. A celebrated Italian singer (mezzo-soprano) and composer, professor at the Royal College of Music at Naples from 1813.

Crescentius (kres-sen'shius), or **Cencius** (sen'shius). Died 998. A leader of the popular faction at Rome. Having obtained the dignity of consul 980, he usurped the government, and announced his intention of restoring the ancient republic. He opposed Pope Gregory V., who was driven from Rome by the influence of the emperor Otto III., and, supported by the Byzantine court, put forward John XVI. as antipope. He was defeated by Otto at St. Angelo, April 23, 998, and put to death. According to the legend Crescentius was revenged by his widow Stephania or Theodora, who, having succeeded in gaining the confidence and the love of the emperor, put him to death by poison.

There he (the emperor) put the rebel Crescentius, in whom modern enthusiasm has seen a patriotic republican who, reviving the institutions of Alberic, had ruled as consul or senator, sometimes even as himself Emperor.
Bryce, Holy Roman Empire.

Crescenzi (krā-shen'dzē), **Pietro.** Born at Bologna, Italy, 1230: died at Bologna, 1307 (?). An Italian writer on agriculture, author of "Opus ruralium commodorum" (1471), one of the first of printed books, etc.

Crescimbeni (krā-shēm-bā'nē), **Giovanni Mario.** Born at Macerata, Italy, Oct. 9, 1663: died March 8, 1728. An Italian poet and literary historian, one of the founders of the "Arcadian Academy" (1690): author of "L'Istoria della volgar poesia" (1698), etc.

Crespi (kres'pē), **Giovanni Battista,** called **Il Cerano** (from his birthplace). Born at Cerano, Piedmont, Italy, 1557: died at Milan, 1633. An Italian painter. His best works are in Milan.

Crespi, Giuseppe Maria, surnamed **Lo Spagnuolo** ('the Spaniard'). Born at Bologna, Italy, 1665: died at Bologna, July 16, 1747. An Italian painter.

Crespo (kres'pō), **Antonio Candido Gonçalves.** Born at Rio de Janeiro, March 11, 1846. A Portuguese poet.

Crespo, Joaquin. Born in Miranda about 1845. A Venezuelan politician, who succeeded Guzman Blanco as president (being elected as his candidate) Feb. 20, 1882, to Feb. 20, 1886. In 1892 he headed a revolt against Palacio, occupied Caracas Oct. 7, 1892, and soon after was elected president.

Crespy (krā-pē'). See *Crépy-en-Laonnais.*

Cressid (kres'id), or **Cressida** (kres'i-dä). The mythical daughter of a Trojan priest Calchas, whose infidelities make her name a byword for faithlessness. See *Troilus and Cressida.*

As far as can be made out, the invention of Cressid (called by him, and for some time afterwards, Briseïda, and so identified with Homer's Briseïs) belongs to Benoist de Ste. More, a trouvère of the twelfth century, who wrote a Roman de Troie of great length, as well as a verse chronicle of Normandy. The story is told by Benoist in no small detail, and the character of Briseïda (which Dryden has entirely spoilt by making her faithful) is well indicated. After Benoist, Guido delle Colonne reproduced the story in a very popular Latin work, the Historia Trojana. Cressid is here still briseïda, or rather Briseïs. From Guido the story passed to Boccaccio, who seems himself to be responsible for the character of Pandarus, and from Boccaccio to Chaucer. "Lollius," alluded to by Chaucer, is believed to be a misnomer.
Saintsbury, note in Dryden's Troilus and Cressida (Scott's [ed., revised 1884).

Cressid, or **Creseide, Testament of,** and its continuation **The Complaint of Creseide.** Poems by Robert Henryson, attributed by Stowe (1561) to Chaucer.

Cressingham (kres'ing-am), **Lady.** In Middleton's play "Anything for a Quiet Life," a whimsical and attractive woman whose caprices are accounted for by her desire to reconcile her husband and stepson and to benefit them both.

Cresswell (kres'wel), Sir **Cresswell.** Born at Newcastle, England, 1793: died at London, July 29, 1863. An English jurist, first judge of the English Divorce Court (1858).

Cressy. See *Crécy.*

Crest (krest). A town in the department of Drôme, southeastern France, situated on the Drôme 15 miles southeast of Valence. Population (1891), 5,569.

Creston (kres'ton). A manufacturing town in Union County, Iowa. Population (1890), 7,200.

Creswick (kres'wik), **Thomas.** Born at Sheffield, England, Feb. 5, 1811: died at Bayswater, London, Dec. 28, 1869. An English landscape-painter. His subjects were chiefly English rural scenery.

Crete (krēt), It. **Candia** (kan'di-ä): It. pron. kän'dē-ä). [Gr. *Κρήτη,* L. *Creta,* F. *Candie;* mod. Gr. *Kriti,* Turk. *Kirid.*] An island in the Mediterranean, situated southeast of Greece and southwest of Asia Minor. It forms a vilayet of the Turkish empire. Its surface is mostly mountainous, and it produces wheat, fruit, wool, and wine. The chief towns are Khania and Megalo Kastron. Its inhabitants are mainly Greek. Crete was connected with legends of Zeus and Minos, and was celebrated in antiquity for its laws. It was subdued by the Romans under Metellus 67 B. C. was occupied by the Saracens, and later was a part of the Byzantine empire. It was ceded to Venice in 1204. Its conquest by the Turks was completed in 1669. Its people took part in the Greek war of independence. The government was administered by Egypt from 1830 to 1840. The island has been the scene of many revolts. Length, 155 miles. Greatest width, 35 miles. Area, 2,949 square miles. Population, 294,192.

Crétin (krā-tan'), **Guillaume.** A French poet who lived in the reigns of Charles VIII., Louis XII., and Francis I.

But the leader of the whole was Guillaume Crétin (birth and death dates uncertain), whom his contemporaries extolled in the most extravagant fashion, and whom a single satirical stroke of Rabelais has made a laughing-stock for some three hundred and fifty years. The rondeau ascribed to Mammigarbolis, the "vieux poëte français" of Pantagruel, is Crétin's, and the name and character have stuck. Crétin was not worse than his fellows; but when even such a man as Marot could call him a *poëte souverain,* Rabelais no doubt did well to protest in the way he did. Marot himself, it is to be observed, confines himself chiefly to citing Crétin's *vers equivoques,* which of their kind, and if we could do otherwise than pronounce that kind hopelessly bad, are without doubt ingenious. His poems are chiefly occasional verse, letters, *debats,* etc., besides ballades and rondeaux of all kinds.
Saintsbury, French Lit., p. 165.

Creusa (krē-ū'sä). In classical legend, the daughter of Priam, and wife of Æneas.

Creuse (krēz). **1.** A department of central France, lying between Indre and Cher on the north, Allier and Puy-de-Dôme on the east, Corrèze on the south, and Haute-Vienne on the west. It was formed from the ancient Haute-Marche and small portions of Limousin, Bourbonnais, Poitou, and Berri. Capital, Guéret. Area, 2,150 square miles. Population (1891), 284,660. **2.** A river in central France which joins the Vienne.

Creusot, or **Creuzot** (krē-zō'), **Le.** A town in the department of Saône-et-Loire, France, 13 miles southeast of Autun. It is the seat of Schneider and Co.'s iron-works, and has other extensive manufactures of cast-iron, steel, manufactured iron, locomotives, etc. Population (1891), commune, 28,635.

Creutz, Count **Gustaf Philip.** Born in Finland, 1731: died Oct. 30, 1785. A Swedish politician and poet. He was appointed ambassador to Madrid in 1763, and three years later was transferred to Paris where he became intimate with Franklin, with whom he concluded a treaty of commerce between Sweden and the United States April 3, 1783.

Creuzer (kroit'zėr), **Georg Friedrich.** Born at Marburg, Prussia, March 10, 1771: died at Heidelberg, Baden, Feb. 16, 1858. A German philologist and archæologist, appointed professor of philology at Marburg in 1802, and at Heidelberg in 1807. He founded the Philological Seminary at Heidelberg in 1807. His chief work is "Symbolik und Mythologie der alten Volker, besonders der Griechen" (1810–12).

Creuznach. See *Kreuznach.*

Creuzot, Le. See *Creusot.*

Crévant-sur-Yonne (krā-voṅ'sür-yon'), **Battle of.** See *Cravant.*

Crevaux (kre-vō'), **Jules Nicolas.** Born at Lorquin, Lorraine, April 1, 1847: died in the Gran Chaco, Bolivia, April 24, 1882. A French surgeon and traveler. In 1876, being stationed in French Guiana, he began explorations in the interior, twice crossing to the Amazon; later he explored the Japurá branch of the Amazon, and traveled on the Orinoco. In 1881 he left Buenos Ayres with a number of companions, having planned an extended trip through the center of South America; but while ascending the river Pilcomayo all the company but two were killed by the Indians. The results of his explorations have been published in the "Tour du monde," and in the "proceedings" of various scientific societies.

Crèvecœur (krāv-kėr'). A former fort near Herzogenbusch, Netherlands, situated at the junction of the Dieze and Meuse.

Crèvecœur, Hector Saint-John de. Born at Caen, France, 1731: died near Paris, 1813. A French agriculturist. He emigrated to America in 1754, and settled on a farm near New York. In 1780, while about to sail for Europe, he was arrested at New York by the British on the suspicion of being a spy, and was detained several months. Returning from Europe in 1783, he was for many years French consul at New York, and enjoyed the friendship of Washington and Franklin. He wrote "Lettres d'un cultivateur américain" (1784), and "Voyage dans la haute Pensylvanie et dans l'état de New York" (1801).

Crèvecœur, Philippe de. Died at La Bresle, near Lyons, France, 1494. A French general. He commanded the French at the battle of Guinegate (1479), which he defeated by Maximilian of Austria with a large force of Flemings; and became marshal of France in 1492.

Crevier (krā-vyā'), **Jean Baptiste Louis.** Born at Paris, 1693; died at Paris, Dec. 1, 1765. A French historian and man of letters. He continued Rollin's "Histoire romaine," and wrote "Histoire des empereurs jusqu'à Constantin" (1750–56), "Rhétorique française" etc.

Crevillente (krā-vēl-yen'tā). A town in the province of Alicante, Spain, 18 miles southwest of Alicante. Population (1887), 9,972.

Crewe (krō). A town in Cheshire, England, 31 miles southeast of Liverpool. It is an important railway center, and the seat of manufactures of railway rolling-stock, etc. Population (1891), 28,761.

Crewe, Peter. The name of a family in Dickens's "David Copperfield." The Rev. Horace Crewer is a poor clergyman with a large family, and a wife who has lost the use of her legs — when anything annoys or excites her it goes to her legs directly. Sophy, the fourth daughter, is an unselfish girl who finally marries Tommy Traddles.

Creyton (krā'ton), **Paul.** A pseudonym of J. T. Trowbridge.

Cribb (krib), **Tom.** Born at Hanham, Gloucestershire, England, July 8, 1781: died at Woolwich, May 11, 1848. An English champion pugilist, known as "the Black Diamond" (from his occupation as a coal-porter).

Cricca (krēk'kä). In Tomkis's comedy "Albumazar," the honest servant of Pandolfo.

Crichanás (krē-shä-näs'). An Indian tribe of the state of Amazonas, Brazil, north of the Amazon, near the Rio Branco. They are of Carib stock. As a result of bloody recent struggles with the Brazilian frontier settlements, they have been almost exterminated.

Crichton (krī'ton), **James** (styled "The Admirable Crichton"). Born in Scotland, Aug. 19, 1560: killed at Mantua, Italy, July 3 (?), 1585. A Scottish scholar and adventurer, celebrated for his extraordinary accomplishments, and attainments in the languages, sciences, and arts. At the age of seventeen he started upon his travels on the Continent. He was then the reputed master of twelve languages. He enlisted in the French army about 1577. In 1579 he resigned and went to Italy. Here many debates both public and private were arranged for him, in all of which he was victorious except with Mazzoni. He wrote Latin odes and verses with ease, and his skill as a swordsman was highly lauded. In 1581 he disputed with the professors of the university at Padua on their interpretation of Aristotle. A misadventure led to his being denounced as a charlatan, whereupon he challenged the university, offering to confute their Aristotelian interpretations and to expose their errors in mathematics. The disputation lasted four days, and Crichton was completely successful. He won his first laurels in Mantua by killing in a duel a far-famed swordsman. His death took place there in a midnight street attack. Crichton is said to have recognized the leader of the brawlers as his pupil, the son of the Duke of Mantua, and having drawn his sword upon him he was offered a bribe by the latter's uncle, whereupon the prince seized it and stabbed him to the heart. *Diet. Nat. Biog.*

Crichton, The. A London artistic, scientific, and literary club, established in 1872.

Crichton, The Admirable. See *Crichton, James.*

Cricket on the Hearth, The. A tale by Charles Dickens, published in 1845. The singing-match between a tea-kettle and a cricket on a carrier's hearthstone in which the latter comes out ahead, gives its name to the book. "To have a cricket on the hearth is the luckiest thing in the world."

Crieff (krēf). A town in Perthshire, Scotland, 16 miles west of Perth. Population (1891), 4,901.

Crillon (krē-yōn'), **Louis des Balbes de Berton de.** Born at Murs, Provence, France, 1541: died at Avignon, France, Dec. 2, 1615. A celebrated French general, called "L'Homme sans peur" ("the fearless"). He fought against the Huguenots in the civil wars, taking part in the battles of Rouen, Dreux, St. Denis, Jarnac, Moncontour, and St. Jean d'Angely; served as a Knight of Malta under Don John of Austria at Lepanto in 1571; and held a high command in the army of Henry III. during the war of the League (1585–89). After the death of Henry III. he came to the service of Henry IV., under whom he fought at the battle of Ivry in 1590, and from whom he received the title of Brave Crillon.

Crillon-Mahon (krē-yōn'ma-ōn'), **Louis des Balbes de Berton,** Due de. Born 1718: died at Madrid, 1796. A French general. He served with distinction at Fontenoy 1745, and in the Seven Years' War. Later he passed into the Spanish service, conquered Minorca, 1782, and was made captain of the Spanish guards and duke of Mahon. His "Mémoires" were published in 1791.

Crimea (krī-mē'ä). [Russ. *Krym* or *Krim*, F. *Crimée.*] A peninsula in the government of Taurida, southern Russia, nearly surrounded by the Black Sea and Sea of Azov: the ancient Taurica Chersonesus. In the northern portion its surface is a plain, but south of the river Salghir it is mountainous. Its inhabitants are principally Russians and Tatars. Capital, Sevastopol. In ancient inhabitants were the Cimmerians, afterward called Taurians. It was the seat of the kingdom of Bosporus (which see), and was frequently overrun in the middle ages. It became a dependency of Turkey in 1475, was annexed to Russia in 1783, and in 1853–56 was the scene of the Crimean war (which see). Area, 9,960 square miles.

Crime and Punishment. A novel by Dostoievsky, published in 1866.

Crimean War. A war waged 1853–56 between Russia and the allied forces of Turkey, France, Great Britain, and Sardinia. It arose through the strife in regard to the "Holy Places" in Palestine, and was fought out by rivalry between Great Britain and Russia. Its leading events were: battle of Sinope 1853; Russian occupation of the Danubian principalities 1854; battle of the Alma, Sept. 20, 1854; beginning of the siege of Sebastopol Oct., 1854; battle of Balaklava Oct. 25; battle of Inkerman Nov. 5; attacks on Sebastopol June, 1855; battle of Tchernaya Aug. 16; storming the Malakoff Sept. 8, and of Sebastopol Sept. 11, and the capture of Kars by the Russians Nov. 28, 1855. The war was closed, and its issues decided, by the treaty of Paris (which see), March 30, 1856.

Crimisus (kri-mī'sus), or **Crimissus** (kri-mis'us). In ancient geography, a river in western Sicily, probably near Segesta. Here, 339 B. C., Timoleon with 11,000 men defeated 70,000 Carthaginians.

Crimmitschau, or **Crimmitzschau** (krim'mitshou). A manufacturing town in Saxony, situated on the Pleisse 36 miles south of Leipsic. Its leading industries are spinning and weaving. Population (1890), 19,972.

Crinan (krē'nan) **Canal.** A canal through the peninsula of Argyllshire, Scotland, connecting Loch Fyne with the ocean. Length, 9 miles.

Cringle, Tom. See *Tom Cringle's Log.*

Cringle (kring'gl), **Tom.** The pseudonym of William Walker, in his writings on Australia and India.

Cripplegate (krip'l-gāt), or **Crepel-gate.** An old London gate. It was the fourth from the western end of the wall. The original gate was probably built by King Alfred when he rebuilt the walls, 886 A.D. Stow says that in 1010, when the body of Edmund the Martyr, king of the East Angles, was borne through this gate, many lame people who were congregated there to beg rose upright and were cured by its miraculous influence. The postern was afterward a prison for debtors and common trespassers. It was rebuilt in 1491, and in the fifteenth year of Charles II. it was repaired and a footpostern made. The rooms over the gate were used by the city water-bailiff. Cripplegate was pulled down in 1760.

Crish Kringle. See *Kriss Kringle.*

Crisp (krisp), **Charles Frederick.** Born at Sheffield, England, Jan. 29, 1845. An American politician. He served as a lieutenant in the Confederate army in the Civil War; was admitted to the bar in 1866; was appointed solicitor-general of the southwestern judicial district in 1872; was reappointed for a term of four years in 1873; was appointed judge of the Superior Court of the same district in 1877; was elected by the general assembly to the same office in 1878; was reelected judge for a term of four years in 1880; resigned in 1882; was a Democratic representative from Georgia from the Forty-eighth through the Fifty-third Congresses; and was speaker of the House in the Fifty-second and Fifty-third Congresses.

Crispi (kris'pē), **Francesco.** Born at Ribera, Sicily, Oct. 4, 1819. An Italian statesman. He studied law at the University of Palermo, and in 1846 settled at Naples. He served as a major under Garibaldi at Calatafimi in 1860, was returned to Palermo to the first Italian Parliament in 1861; became president of the Chamber of Deputies in 1876; was minister of the interior 1877–78; and was prime minister 1887–91, and again in 1893.

Crispin (kris'pin), Saint. [L. *Crispinus, Crispianus,* having curly hair; F. *Crespin, Crepin,* It. *Crispino, Crispo,* Sp. *Crispo.*] A Christian martyr, a member of a noble Roman family, who with his brother Crispinianus fled to Soissons and took up the trade of a shoemaker. He is said to have been so desirous of helping the poor that he stole leather to make shoes for them. He was put to death about 287 by being thrown into a caldron of melted lead. He is the patron saint of shoemakers. His day in the Roman and Anglican churches is Oct. 25.

Crispin (kris'pin; F. pron. krēs-paṅ). An impudent, boasting, and witty valet, a ready assistant in the love-affairs of his master: a conventional character in French comedy, introduced apparently from the Italian comedy by Poirson about 1654. It Poirson was not creator of the character, he played it remarkably, and his costume has come down to this time. Crispin was for a long time to French comedy what Harlequin was to Italian comedy.

Crispin, Gilbert. Died about 1117. An English scholar and prelate, abbot of Westminster. Two of his works have survived, "Vita Herlini," the chief authority for the early history of Bec, and "Disputatio Judæi cum Christiano," a dialogue between a Jew and the author.

Crispin, Rival de son Maître. A comedy by Le Sage, produced in 1707.

Crispinella (kris-pi-nel'lä). In Marston's play "The Dutch Courtezan," a sparkling, lively girl, the opposite of her sister Beatrice.

Little Crispinella (though even less choice in her language than Shakspere's Beatrice) is one of the most sparkling fictitious of Elizabethan comedy, and in adequate hands would prove a source of genuine delight to any audience. *Ward.*

Crispino e la Comare (krēs-pē'nō ā lä kō-mä're). [It., 'The Shoemaker and the Fairy Godmother.'] A comic opera by Luigi Ricci, first produced at Venice in 1850. Federico Ricci assisted his brother in its composition. The words are by Piave.

Crispinus (kris-pī'nus). In Ben Jonson's "Poetaster," a bad poet who gives its title to the play. He is intended for Marston, with whom Jonson had a quarrel at the time. "He is represented as a coarse-minded, ill-conditioned fellow, of the lowest extravagance, who, like the bore encountered by Horace in the Via Sacra, is prepared to adopt the meanest stratagems in order to gain admittance to the society of courtiers and wits." *Ballou.*

Crispus (kris'pus). **Flavius Julius.** Died 326 A. D. Eldest son of Constantine the Great and Minervina. He was made Cæsar in 317, and consul in 318. Having distinguished himself in a campaign against the Franks and in the war against Licinius, over whom he gained a great naval victory in the Hellespont in 323, he excited the jealousy of his stepmother Fausta, and at her instigation was put to death by order of his father.

Crissa (kris'ä), or **Crisa** (krī'sä), or **Cirrha** (sir'ä). [Gr. Κρισσα, Κρῖσα, Κῖρρα.] In ancient geography, a city of Phocis, Greece, situated southwest of Delphi. It was styled by Homer "the divine." It is often confounded with its port, Cirrha.

Criss Kingle (kris' king'gl). [Also *Kriss Kringle, Kriss Kringle;* corrupt forms of *Christkindel* (cf. *criss-cross* for *Christ-cross*), from the G. "*Christ-Kindel* or *Christ-kindlein* or *Christkindelein,* the little Christ-child, dim. of *Christkind,* the Christ-child.] The Christ-child.

Cristineaux (kres-tē-nō'). See *Ores.*

Cristinos (kres-tē'nos). In Spanish history, the partizans of Donna Maria Christina (Sp. *Cristine*), regent for her daughter Isabella Maria II. 1833–40. Ferdinand VII., who married Christina in 1829, repealed the Salic law of succession, introduced by Philip V. 1713, in accordance with which females could inherit the throne only in case of the total extinction of the male line; and by a decree of March, 1830, called the pragmatic sanction, established the old Castilian law in accordance with which the daughters and grandchildren of the king take precedence of his brothers and nephews. The pragmatic sanction was not recognized by the king's brother, Don Carlos, who supported the reactionists or absolutists, began a civil war on the death of Ferdinand, 1833. See *Carlists.*

Crites (krī'tēz). [Gr. *κριτής,* a judge.] A man of "straight judgment and a strong mind," in Jonson's play "Cynthia's Revels."

Throughout the quarto he is called Criticus. By Crites here (Gifford, folio), as well as by Asper in "Every Man out of his Humour," and Horace in the "Poetaster," Jonson undoubtedly meant to shadow forth himself. This sacrifice to vanity, as it involved him in personalities, naturally increased the number of his enemies, and exaggerated the hostility with which he was long pursued. *Gifford.* Note to Jonson's Cynthia's Revels.

Critias (krit'i-as). [Gr. *Κριτίας.*] An Athenian orator and politician, a pupil of Socrates,

and one of the thirty tyrants (404 B. C.): noted for his dissolute life, rapacity, and cruelty. He perished in the battle of Munychia. Plato introduces him in a dialogue (a fragment) which bears his name.

Critic (krit'ik), **The.** A farce by Richard Brinsley Sheridan, produced Oct. 30, 1779. It is an imitation of Buckingham's "Rehearsal."

Criticon (krit'i-kon). See the extract.

> The most remarkable work of Gracian, however, is his "Criticon," published in three parts, between 1650 and 1653. It is an allegory on human life, and gives us the adventures of Critilus, a noble Spaniard, wrecked on the desert island of Saint Helena, where he finds a solitary savage, who knows nothing about himself, except that he has been nursed by a wild beast. After much communication in dumb show, they are able to understand each other in Spanish, and, being taken from the island, travel together through the world, talking often of the leading men of their time in Spain, but holding intercourse more with allegorical personages than with one another. The story of their adventures is long, and its three portions represent the three periods of human life; the first being called the Spring of Childhood, the second the Autumn of Manhood, and the third the Winter of Old Age. In some parts it shows much talent; and eloquent discussions on moral subjects, and glowing descriptions of events and natural scenery, can occasionally be taken from it, which are little injured by the extravagances of the Cultivated Style. Sometimes we are reminded of the "Pilgrim's Progress," as, for instance, in the scenes of the World's Fair, and might almost say that the "Criticon" is to the Catholic religion and the notions of life in Spain during the reign of Philip the Fourth what Bunyan's fiction is to Puritanism and the English character in the age of Cromwell. *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., III. 222.

Criticus. See *Crites*.

Critique de L'École des femmes (krē-tēk' dē la-kōl' dā fam). A brilliant short play by Molière, acted in 1663. It introduces contemporary society criticizing his "École des femmes."

Critique of Pure Reason. [G. *Kritik der reinen Vernunft*.] A famous philosophical work by Kant, published in 1781. A second and revised edition appeared in 1787; the last editions are reprints of this. The changes introduced in the second edition have been the occasion of much discussion among German philosophers, many maintaining that they show an essential alteration of Kant's doctrines. For himself, however, declared that they were made solely to secure greater clearness.

Crito (krī'tō). [Gr. *Κρίτων*.] Lived about 400 B. C. An Athenian, a friend and follower of Socrates. He is a prominent character in the dialogue by Plato named for him.

Critolaus (krit-ō-lā'us). [Gr. *Κριτόλαος*.] **1.** Died 146 B. C. An Achæan demagogue, last strategus of the Achæan League, defeated by Metellus at Scarphea in 146.—**2.** A Greek Peripatetic philosopher of the 2d century B. C.

Crittenden (krit'n-den), **George Bibb.** Born at Russellville, Ky., March 20, 1812; died at Danville, Ky., Nov. 27, 1880. An American major-general, son of J. J. Crittenden. He served throughout the Mexican war. At the outbreak of the Civil War he joined the Confederate service with the rank of brigadier-general, and was shortly promoted major-general. He was placed in command of southwestern Kentucky and a part of eastern Tennessee in Nov., 1861. He was defeated by General Thomas at Mill Spring, Jan. 19, 1862.

Crittenden, John Jordan. Born in Woodford County, Ky., Sept. 10, 1787; died near Frankfort, Ky., July 26, 1863. An American politician. He graduated at William and Mary College in 1807, and was subsequently admitted to the bar. He served in the War of 1812; was a member of the State House of Representatives in 1816; was United States senator (Whig) from Kentucky 1835-41; was attorney-general under President Harrison, March 5-Sept. 13, 1841; was United States senator 1842-48; was governor of Kentucky 1848-50; was attorney-general under President Fillmore 1850-53; was United States senator 1855-61; and was member of Congress (Unionist) 1861-63.

Crittenden, Thomas Leonidas. Born at Russellville, Ky., May, 1819; died at Annandale, Staten Island, N. Y., Oct., 1893. An American general, son of J. J. Crittenden. He served in the Mexican war; became brigadier-general of volunteers in the Union army Oct. 27, 1861; commanded a division at the battle of Shiloh April 6 and 7, 1862; was promoted major-general July 17, 1862; commanded a corps at the battles of Stone River Dec. 31, 1862–Jan. 3, 1863, and Chickamauga Sept. 19–20, 1863; and was brevetted brigadier-general March 2, 1867.

Crittenden Compromise. A measure urged in the United States Senate by John J. Crittenden 1860–61, providing for the re-establishment of the slave-line of 36° 30′ N., and for the enforcing of the fugitive-slave laws.

Croagh Patrick (krō'ach pat'rik), or **Reek.** A mountain near Westport, County Mayo, Ireland, noted in the story of St. Patrick.

Croaker (krō'kėr), **Mr.** and **Mrs.** A strongly contrasted pair in Goldsmith's "The Good-Natured Man." He is gifted in saying sadly the most cutting things: she is both merry and spiteful.

Croaker and Co. The pseudonym under which Joseph Rodman Drake and Fitz-Greene Halleck wrote the "Croaker Pieces" in the New York "Evening Post," 1819.

Croatia (krō-ā'shiā). [F. *Croatie*, G. *Kroatien*, Russ. *Kroatsiya*, etc.; from *Croat*, F. *Croate*, G. *Kroate*.] A titular kingdom in Austria-Hungary, which with Slavonia forms a separate division in the Hungarian part of the monarchy. It is bounded by Carniola, Styria, and Hungary (separated by the Drave) on the north, by Slavonia and Bosnia on the east, by Bosnia and Dalmatia on the south, and by the Adriatic, Fiume, and Carniola on the west. It is traversed by the Save and by prolongations of the Alps. Its soil is productive. Capital, Agram. The inhabitants are principally Croats. Croatia belonged in great part to the Roman province of Pannonia. It was overrun by the East Goths; was conquered by Charlemagne; was overrun by the Avars; and was settled by the Croats in the 7th century. The land was at first called Chrobatia. It passed under the rule of Charlemagne, and soon after acknowledged the authority of the Byzantine emperor. The kingdom of Croatia was established in the 10th century, and the king of Croatia took also the title of king of Dalmatia in 1062. Croatia was annexed to Hungary in 1091. After various vicissitudes it came under the immediate supremacy of Hungary in 1309, and thereafter followed the fortunes of that country. (See *Croatia and Slavonia*, below.)

Croatia, Burkish. The northwestern division of Bosnia (which see).

Croatia and Slavonia (sla-vō'ni-ā). A land of the Hungarian division of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy. It comprises Croatia and Slavonia, and in it is incorporated the chief part of the former military frontier. Capital, Agram. Its inhabitants are chiefly Slavs of the Serbo-Croatian race. Their religion is Roman Catholic and Greek Catholic. It sends 3 delegates to the upper house and 40 delegates to the lower house of the Hungarian Reichstag, and has a Diet (Landtag) of 90 members. It was separated from Hungary and made a crownland in 1849, but was reunited to Hungary in 1868. Area, 16,772 square miles. Population (1890), 2,200,177.

Croats (krō'atz). [See *Croatia*.] The Slavonic race which inhabits Croatia, and from which it takes its name.

Crockett (krok'et), **David.** Born at Limestone, Tenn., Aug. 17, 1786: killed at Fort Alamo, San Antonio de Bexar, Texas, March 6, 1836. An American pioneer, hunter, and politician. He was member of Congress from Tennessee 1827–31, and from the Texas district 1833–35. He published his autobiography in 1834. He was a fine shot and an eccentric humorist, and the story is told of his having treed a coon which, when he recognized Crockett, called out to him: "Don't shoot, colonel; I'll come down." "Then I'm a gone coon." This story was originally told of a captain Scott who was a famous shot (*Scheele de Vere*). Often in the dictionary-stage that phrase originated in the fact that "in the American war" a spy dressed in racoon-skins took refuge in a tree and addressed the English foeman in the same terms.

Crockford's (krok'fōrdz). A famous gaming club-house at No. 50 on the west side of St. James street, London, opposite White's. It was built by William Crockford, originally a fishmonger, in 1827. He is said to have made a large fortune by gambling. He died May 24, 1844, but the house was reopened in 1849 for the Military, Naval, and Country Service Club. It was closed again in 1851. It was for several years a theatre, the house, "The Wellington," and is now the Devonshire Club.

Crocodile (krok'ō-dīl). **Lady Kitty.** In Foote's "Trip to Calais," a hypocritical, intriguing woman of quality, intended to satirize the notorious Duchess of Kingston, whose trial for bigamy was just coming on. The influence of the audience was sufficient to stop the production of the play. See *Trip to Calais*.

Crocodilopolis (krok'ō-di-lop'ō-lis). [Gr. *Κροκοδείλων πόλις*, city of crocodiles.] **1.** Arsinoë.—**2.** Athribis, in ancient Egypt.

Cræsus (krē'sus). [Gr. *Κροῖσος*.] A king of Lydia, son of Alyattes whom he succeeded in 560 B. C. He subjugated the Ionian, Æolian, and other neighboring peoples, and at the close of his reign ruled over the region extending from the northern and western coasts of Asia Minor to the Ægean on the east and the Taurus on the south. According to Herodotus, he was visited at the height of his power by Solon, to whom he exhibited his innumerable treasures, and who, when pressed to acknowledge him the happiest of mortals, answered, "Account no man happy before his death." Deceived by a response of the oracle at Delphi to the effect that, if he marched against the Persians, he would overthrow a great empire, he made war in 546 upon Cyrus, by whom he was defeated in the same year near Sardis and taken prisoner. He was, according to Herodotus, doomed to be burned alive, but as he stood upon the pyre he recalled the words of Solon, and exclaimed "Solon! Solon!" Desired by Cyrus to state upon whom he was calling, he related the story of Solon, which moved Cyrus to countermand the order for his execution, and to bestow upon him distinguished marks of favor.

Croft (krōft), **Herbert.** Born at Great Thame, Oxfordshire, Oct. 18, 1603: died at Hereford, May 18, 1691. Bishop of Hereford. He was originally intended for the Roman Catholic priesthood, but eventually took holy orders in the Church of England, having obtained the degree of B. D. at Oxford in 1636. He became chaplain to Charles I. about 1640, canon of Windsor in 1641, and dean of Hereford in 1644; was deprived of his preferments during the Rebellion (which were restored to him on the accession of Charles II.), became bishop of Hereford in 1662, and was dean of the Chapel Royal 1668–70. His chief work is "The Naked Truth, or the True State of the Primitive Church" (1675).

Croft, William. Born at Nether Eatington, Warwickshire, England, 1677: died at London, Aug. 14, 1727. An English composer of sacred music, His collection of anthems, "Musica Sacra," was published 1724.

Croftangry (krof'tang-gri), **Chrystal.** The imaginary author of Scott's "Chronicles of the Canongate." He gives his autobiography in some of the introductory chapters.

Croghan (krō'gan), **George.** Born near Louisville, Ky., Nov. 15, 1791: died at New Orleans, Jan. 8, 1849. An American officer, distinguished at the defense of Forts Meigs and Stephenson, 1813.

Croisic (krwā-zēk'), **Le.** A seaport and watering-place in the department of Loire-Inférieure, France, 16 miles west of St. Nazaire. Population (1891), commune, 2,418.

Croix (krwā), **Carlos Francisco de,** Marques de Croix. Born at Lille, in Flanders, 1699: died at Valencia, 1786. A Spanish general and administrator. He served with distinction in the army; was commandant at Ceuta and Puerto de Santa Maria, captain-general of Galicia, and viceroy of New Spain (Mexico) from Aug., 1766, to Sept., 1771. His administration was able and prosperous. In 1770 he was advanced to the rank of captain-general in the army. After his return from Mexico he was made viceroy of Valencia, an office which he held until his death.

Croix, Teodoro de. Born at Lille, Flanders, about 1730: died at Madrid, April 8, 1791. A Spanish soldier. From 1766 to 1771 he served in Mexico under his brother, the Viceroy de Croix, as commandant of the interior provinces and of Sonora. From April, 1784, to March, 1790, he was viceroy of Peru, and is known as an upright, kind-hearted, and religious ruler. He instituted various reforms in the laws affecting the Indians.

Croizette (krwā-zet'), **Sophie Alexandrine Croisette,** called. Born at St. Petersburg, March 19, 1847. A noted French actress. She was admitted to the Conservatoire in 1867, and made her début in 1868. In 1874 she was engaged at Paris at the Comédie Française, of which she was the *jeune première*. In 1881 she retired from the stage, and in 1885 married an American banker named Stern.

Croke (krōk), or **Crocus** (krō'kus), **Richard.** Born at London, probably in 1489: died there, Aug., 1558. An English scholar and diplomatist. He took the degree of B. A. at Cambridge in 1510; studied Greek under Grocyn at Oxford, and under Hieronymus Alcandro at Paris (about 1513); lectured on Greek at Louvain, Cologne (about 1515), and Leipsic (1515–1517); began to lecture on Greek at Cambridge in 1518; was ordained priest in 1519; was fellow of St. John's College in 1523; was sent in 1529 by Cranmer to Italy to collect the opinion of Italian canonists in reference to the king's divorce; became rector of Long Buckly, Northamptonshire, in 1533; and was subdean of King's College, Oxford, 1532–45. His most notable publications are an edition of Ausonius (1515), and a translation of the fourth book of Theodore Gaza's Greek grammar (1516).

Croker (krō'kėr), **John Wilson.** Born in Galway, Ireland, Dec. 29, 1780: died at Hampton, near London, Aug. 10, 1857. A British politician and general writer, leading contributor to the "Quarterly Review" after 1809: editor of Boswell's "Life of Johnson" (1831).

Croker, Thomas Crofton. Born at Cork, Ireland, Jan. 15, 1798: died at London, Aug. 8, 1854. An Irish antiquary. He wrote "Researches in the South of Ireland" (1824), "The Fairy Legends and Traditions of the South of Ireland" (1825), "The Adventures of Barney Mahoney" (1832), etc.

Croly (krō'li), **David Goodman.** Born at New York, Nov. 3, 1829: died there, April 29, 1889. A journalist. He wrote a "History of Reconstruction" (1868), a "Primer of Positivism" (1876), etc.

Croly, George. Born at Dublin, Aug., 1780 (1785?): died at London, Nov. 24, 1860. An Irish divine, poet, novelist, and miscellaneous writer. His chief works are "Salathiel" (1827), a poem, "Paris in 1815" (1817), "Catiline," a tragedy (1822), "Marston," a romance (1846), "Life and Times of George IV." (1830).

Croly, Jane Cunningham. Born at Market Harborough, England, Dec. 19, 1831. A writer under the name of "Jennie June," well known for her efforts for the advancement of women. She called together the Woman's Congress in New York in 1856, and in 1868 founded "Sorosis," and was its president 1868–70 and 1876–86. She married David Goodman Croly in 1857.

Cromarty (krom'är-ti). **1.** A county of northern Scotland, comprising Cromarty proper, situated south of Cromarty Firth, and 10 detached portions in Ross-shire, with which it is united for most purposes. Area, estimated, 345 square miles.—**2.** Chief town of the above county, situated on Cromarty Firth 16 miles northeast of Inverness. Population (1891), 1,308.

Cromarty Firth (fĕrth). An inlet of the North Sea, connecting with Moray Firth, and nearly surrounded by the counties of Cromarty and Ross.

Crome (krōm), **John.** Born at Norwich, England, Dec. 22, 1768: died there, April 22, 1821. A noted English landscape-painter. He was the son of a poor weaver, and began life as a doctor's assistant, and apprentice to a Monk- and sign-painter. He early began to study painting directly from nature in the environs of his native town; later found an opportunity to study drawing, and obtained entrance to a neighboring collection of paintings, where he found some good French pictures. In 1805 he created the Norwich Society of Arts. At the annual exhibitions of this society he exhibited many of his works, rarely sending them to the Royal Academy at London. His pupils and associates, among whom were Stark and Cotman, acquired distinction, and formed with him the "school of Norwich."

Crompton (kromp'ton), **Samuel.** Born at Firwood, near Bolton, England, Dec. 3, 1753: died at Hall-in-the-Wood, near Bolton, June 26, 1827. An English mechanic, inventor of the spinning-mule in 1779.

Cromwell (krum'wel or krom'wel). A drama by Victor Hugo, published in 1828. This was his first dramatic venture, and was not intended to be acted.

Cromwell, Henry. Born at Huntingdon, England, Jan. 20, 1628: died at Soham, Cambridgeshire, England, March 23, 1674. A younger son of Oliver Cromwell, lord deputy in Ireland 1655–1657, and lord lieutenant 1657–59.

Cromwell, Oliver. Born at Huntingdon, England, April 25, 1599: died at Whitehall, London, Sept. 3, 1658. Lord Protector of the Commonwealth of England, Scotland, and Ireland. He studied at Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, 1616–17, was elected member of Parliament for Huntingdon in 1628, and for the second battle of Newbury Oct. 27, 1644; was promoted to lieutenant-colonel on the reorganization (after plans furnished by him) of the army in April, 1645; commanded the right wing of the Parliamentary army at Naseby June 14, 1645, and took Basing House Oct. 16, 1645. On the rupture in 1647 between the army, which was controlled by the Independents, and Parliament, which was controlled by the Presbyterians, he sided with the army, and supported the measures by which the Independents obtained control of Parliament. He suppressed an insurrection in Wales in 1648, defeated the Scotch royalists at Prestonpans Aug. 17–20, 1648, and, as a member of the High Court, signed the death-warrant of Charles I. on Jan. 29, 1649. The establishment of the Commonwealth in 1649 he obtained, by virtue of his position as leader of the Independents and ruling spirit in the army, the actual control of the government. He undertook an expedition into Ireland Aug. 15, 1649; stormed Drogheda Sept. 12, 1649; was appointed captain-general and commander-in-chief of all the forces of the Commonwealth Aug. 31, 1650; defeated the Scotch royalists at Dunbar Sept. 3, 1650, and at Worcester Sept. 3, 1651; expelled the Rump Parliament April 20, 1653; and was appointed by the army Lord Protector of the Commonwealth of England, Scotland, and Ireland. His protectorate was marked by religious toleration, by advantageous commercial treaties with foreign nations, and by successful wars with the Dutch (1652–54), the dey of Algiers, Tunis, and Tripoli (1655), and the Spaniards (1656–59). See Carlyle's "Letters and Speeches of Oliver Cromwell," and "Life of Cromwell," and Guizot's works on English history.

Cromwell, Richard. Born at Huntingdon, England, Oct. 4, 1626: died at Cheshunt, near London, July 12, 1712. Son of Oliver Cromwell, whom he succeeded as Lord Protector Sept., 1658. He resigned May, 1659.

Cromwell, Thomas, Earl of Essex. Born probably about 1485: died at London, July 28, 1540. An English statesman, the son of a blacksmith. He served in his youth in the French army in Italy, and after his return to England became a lawyer. He was appointed collector of the revenues of the see of York by Wolsey in 1514; became a member of Parliament in 1523; was appointed privy councilor by Henry VIII. in 1531; and was made chancellor of the exchequer in 1533. In 1535 he was appointed vicar-general of the king to carry into effect the Act of Supremacy, in which capacity he began in 1536 the suppression of the monasteries and the confiscation of their property. He became lord privy seal in 1536, and lord high chamberlain of England in 1539, and was created earl of Essex in 1540. In 1539 he negotiated the marriage of Henry VIII. with Anne of Cleves, which took place in Jan., 1540. Having fallen under the king's displeasure, partly on account of his advocacy of religious reform, he was attacked by Parliament and beheaded on the charge of treason.

Cromwell, The Life and Death of Thomas, Lord. An anonymous play, printed in 1613, at one time attributed to Shakspere. It was entered on the Stationers' Register in 1602.

Cromwell Surveying the Body of Charles I. in its Coffin. A masterpiece of Paul Delaroche, in the Musée at Nîmes, France.

Cronaca (krōn'a-kä), **Simone Pollajuolo.** Born at Florence, 1457: died 1508. An Italian architect, surnamed "Il Cronaca" ("the chronicler") from his habit of story-telling. On account of some misdemeanor he was obliged to flee from Florence to Rome, where he busied himself with the antique monument. Returning to Florence, he completed the Strozzi Palace, begun by Benedetto da Majano. His masterpiece (1504) is the Church of San Bartolommeo in San Miniato, which was much admired by Michelangelo. He also built the great hall of the Palazzo Vecchio. He became a disciple of Savonarola.

Cronholm (kron'holm), **Abraham Peter.** Born at Landskrona, Sweden, Oct. 22, 1809: died at Stockholm, May 27, 1879. A Swedish historian. His chief work is "Sverige Historia under Gustaf II. Adolfs regering" (1857–72).

Cronstadt. See *Kronstadt*.

Cronus (krō'nus, or **Cronos** (-nos). [Gr. *Kρονος.*] In Greek mythology, a Titan, son of Uranus and Ge. At the instigation of his mother, he emasculated his father by hurling them on the Cyclopes (who were likewise the children of Uranus and Ge) into Tartarus. He thereupon usurped the government of the world, which had hitherto belonged to his father, and was himself dethroned by Zeus. He was the husband of Rhea, by whom he became the father of Hestia, Demeter, Hera, Hades, Poseidon, and Zeus. He was identified with the Roman Saturn.

Croo-boys or **Croo-men.** See *Kru*.

Crook (krūk), **George.** Born near Dayton, Ohio, Sept. 8, 1828: died at Chicago, Ill., March 1, 1890. An American soldier. He graduated at West Point in 1852, and entered the regular army, in which he attained the rank of major-general April 6, 1888. On Sept. 13, 1861, he was appointed to a colonelcy in the volunteer service, in which he rose to the brevet rank of major-general July 18, 1864. He was mustered out Jan. 15, 1866. He commanded the national forces in West Virginia in July and Aug., 1864; was in the engagements at Snicker's Ferry July 19, and Kernstown July 24; cooperated with General Sheridan in the Shenandoah valley from Aug. till Dec. of the same year; was in the battles at Berryville, Opequan, Fisher's Hill, Strasburg, and Cedar Creek; and commanded the cavalry of the Army of the Potomac March 26–April 9, 1865. After the war he did duty among the hostile Indians in Idaho and Arizona. After the massacre of General Custer's command he pursued the Sioux to Slim Buttes, Dakota, where he defeated them. In 1886 he conducted the campaign against the Apaches under Geronimo, whom he brought to a stand near the Mexican frontier, but resigned his command before the conclusion of hostilities.

Crooked Island (krūk'ed i'land). An island of the Bahamas, south of Watling Island.

Crookes (krūks), **William.** Born at London, June 17, 1832. A noted English chemist and physicist. He discovered thallium in 1861, and invented the radiometer in 1874. He founded the "Chemical News" in 1859, has edited the "Quarterly Journal of Science" since 1864, and has published "Select Methods of Chemical Analysis" (1869), etc.

Crooks (krūks), **George Richard.** Born at Philadelphia, Feb. 3, 1822. An American journalist and Methodist clergyman. He published with Schem a "Latin-English Lexicon" (1858).

Croppies (krop'iz). A name given to the republican party in Ireland in 1798, who wore their hair cropped in imitation of the French revolutionists. (*Lecky.*) The name was applied to the Roundheads in 1642.

Cropredy Bridge. A locality near Banbury, England, the scene of a Royalist defeat of the Parliamentarians under Waller, June 29, 1644.

Cropsey (krop'si), **Jasper Francis.** Born at Rossville, N. Y., Feb. 18, 1823. An American landscape-painter, a pupil of Edward Maury. He became a member of the National Academy in 1851.

Croquemitaine (krōk-mē-tän'). [From *croquer*, to eat, crunch.] A French legendary monster with which nurses frighten children. L'Epine in 1863 published a "Légende de Croquemitaine," a romance relating to the adventures of a certain Mitaine, a goddaughter of Charlemagne.

Crosby Hall or **Place.** An ancient house in Bishopsgate street, London. The site was leased from Alice Ashfield, prioress of St. Helen's, in 1466 by Sir John Crosby, a grocer and lord mayor. He built the beautiful Gothic palace of which the banqueting-hall, the throne-room and council-room still remain in Bishopsgate within. Crosby Hall, a private dwelling-house, long is famous for its beautiful wooden roof. The mansion covered a large part of what is now Crosby Place or Square. Richard of Gloucester lived here at the death of Edward IV., and here held his levees before his usurpation of the crown. It was afterward bought by Sir Thomas More, who wrote here the "Utopia" and the "Life of Richard III." Crosby Hall is the central feature of Shakspere's London. Shakspere himself had a residence in the neighborhood. It is one of the very few medieval dwelling-houses still existing in London. It was restored in 1836, after having been used for various purposes.

Crosby (krōz'bi), **Howard.** Born at New York, Feb. 27, 1826: died there, March 29, 1891. An American Presbyterian clergyman. He was graduated at the University of New York in 1844; became professor of Greek there about 1851; was professor of Greek in Rutgers College, New Brunswick, New Jersey, 1859–63; was pastor of the Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church at New York from 1863 until his death; was chancellor of the University of New York 1870–81; was a member of the American committee for the revision of the New Testament; and was one of the chief instruments in effecting the organization (1877) of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, of which he became president.

Crosland (kros'land), Mrs. (**Camilla Toulmin**). Born at London, June 9, 1812. An English poet and writer.

Cross (krōs), Mrs. (**Mary Ann,** or **Marian, Evans**); pseudonym **George Eliot.** Born at Arbury Farm (Chilvers Coton, Warwickshire, England, Nov. 22, 1819: died at 4 Cheyne Walk, Chelsea, London, Dec. 22, 1880. A celebrated English novelist. She was educated at Nuneaton and Coventry. In 1841 she moved with her father (Robert Evans, agent for Mr. Francis Newdigate of Arbury Hall) to Coventry. In 1851 she became assistant editor of "The Westminster Review," and retained that position till 1853. She lived with George Henry Lewes from 1854 until his death in 1878, a connection which they regarded as a marriage. On May 6, 1880, she married John Walter Cross under the name of Mary Ann Evans Lewes. She died within the year, and was buried by the side of George Henry Lewes in Highgate Cemetery. She published (anonymously at first, afterward under her real name) a translation of Strauss's "Life of Jesus" (1846), "The Essence of Christianity" (translated from Feuerbach "by Marian Evans" in 1854), and, under the pseudonym of George Eliot, "Scenes of Clerical Life" (1858), "Adam Bede" (1859), "The Mill on the Floss" (1860), "Silas Marner, the Weaver of Raveloe" (1861), "Romola" (1862–63), "Felix Holt the Radical" (1866), "The Spanish Gypsy" (a poem, 1868), "Agatha" (a poem, 1869), "Middlemarch, a study of Provincial Life" (1871–72), "The Legend of Jubal, and other Poems" (1874), "Daniel Deronda" (1876), "Impressions of Theophrastus Such" (1879). After her death in 1885, a poem, "How Lisa loved the King," was published and "Essays and Leaves from a Note-book" in 1884. Her life was written by her husband, John Walter Cross, and published in 1884.

Cross, Sir Richard Assheton. Born at Red Scar, Lancashire, England, May 30, 1823. An English politician, home secretary 1874–80 and 1885–86, and secretary of state for India 1886. He was raised to the peerage as viscount in 1886.

Crosse (krōs), **Andrew.** Born at Broomfield, Somerset, England, June 17, 1784: died there, July 6, 1855. An English electrician, noted for his experiments in electro-crystallization.

Cross Keys (krōs kēz). A place in Rockingham County, Virginia, 20 miles northeast of Staunton. Here, June 8, 1862, a battle took place between Jackson with about 6,000 men, and the Federals (about 18,000) under Fremont. The loss of the Federals was 625, that of the Confederates, 287.

Croswell (kroz'wel), **Edwin.** Born at Catskill, N. Y., May 29, 1797: died at Princeton, N. J., June 13, 1871. An American journalist and politician. He was editor of the "Albany Argus" 1823–54, and a member of the "Albany Regency."

Croswell, Harry. Born at West Hartford, Conn., June 16, 1778: died at New Haven, Conn., March 13, 1858. An American Federalist, journalist, and clergyman, uncle of Edwin Croswell.

Crotch (kroch), **William.** Born at Norwich, England, July 5, 1775: died at Taunton, England, Dec. 29, 1847. An English composer, organist of St. John's College, Oxford, and professor of music in the university, and later (1822) principal of the Royal Academy of Music.

Crotchet Castle (kroch'et kas'l). A novel by Thomas Love Peacock, published in 1831.

Croton (krō'ton, or **Crotona** (krō-tō'nä). [Gr. *Κροτων.*] The ancient name of Cotrona (which see). There is a Greek temple of Juno Lakinia (ruins of the Lakinian promontory) at the extremity of Capo della Colonna. This famous shrine has been greatly damaged by vandalism and earthquakes, but its platform of masonry and the results of excavations still attest its ancient restoration. It wased the 6th century B.C. Doric hexastyle, with 14 columns on the flanks, and an interior range of 4 columns before the pronaos. Some of the marble pediment sculptures have been found. A single column remains standing, and is a familiar mariners' beacon.

Croton. A river of southeastern New York which joins the Hudson 32 miles north of New York city, which it supplies with water through the Croton aqueduct, opened for use in 1842.

Crousaz (krō-zä'). **Jean Pierre de.** Born at Lausanne, Switzerland, April 13, 1663: died March 22, 1748. A Swiss philosopher and mathematician. His chief work was treatises on logic (1712; several later editions). He was a voluminous but not an important writer.

Crow, or **Raven, The.** See *Corvus*.

Crow, Jim. See *Jim Crow*.

Crowdero (krou-dē'rō). [A humorous name, from *crowd*, a fiddle.] A character in Butler's "Hudibras": a fiddler, and the leader of the mob.

Crowe (krō), **Captain.** A whimsical, impatient merchant-captain in Smollett's "Sir Launcelot Greaves." He insists upon being a knight errant with the latter.

Crowe, Eyre Evans. Born at Redbridge, Southampton, March 20, 1799; died at London, Feb. 25, 1868. An English journalist, historian, and novelist. His chief work is a "History of France" (3 vols. 1858–68).

Crowe, Mrs. (**Catharine Ann Stevens**). Born at Borough Green, Kent, England, about 1800; died in 1876. An English writer, principally known by her writings on the supernatural: author of "Night Side of Nature" (1848), "Spiritualism and the Age we Live in" (1859), and several novels.

Crowe, Mrs. See *Batcman, Kate Josephine.*

Crowe, William. Born at Midgeham, Berkshire, England, in 1745; died at Bath, Feb. 9, 1829. An English clergyman and poet. He was eccentric, but a popular preacher. He wrote "Lewesdon Hill" (1788), "A Treatise on English Versification" (1827), and published several volumes of sermons and orations, etc.

Crowfield (krō'fēld), **Christopher.** An occasional pseudonym of Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe.

Crowley (krō'li), or **Crole,** or **Croleus, Robert.** Born in Gloucestershire, 1518 (?); died at London, June 18, 1588. An English author, printer, and divine. He was educated at Oxford, embraced the doctrines of the Reformation, and about 1549 set up a printing-press at Ely Rents, Holborn, which he conducted three years. He was archdeacon of Hereford 1559–67, and vicar of St. Lawrence Jewry, London, 1576–78. His typographical fame rests chiefly on three impressions which he made in 1550 of the "Vision of Piers Plowman." His most notable works are "An Information and Petition against the Oppressours of the Pore Commons of this Realme" (1548), "The Voyce of the Laste Trumpet, etc." (1549), "The Way to Wealth, etc." (1550), "Pleasure and Payne, Heaven and Hell; Remember these Foure, and all shall be Well" (1551), and "One and Thyrtye Epigrammes" (1550).

Crown, Oration on the. [Gr. *περὶ στεφάνου*; L. *de corona.*] The most celebrated oration of Demosthenes, delivered in 330 B. C. Ctesiphon had proposed that Demosthenes should be publicly crowned with a golden crown, as a reward for public services rendered after the battle of Chæronea, and for this was indicted by Æschines as the proposer of an illegal act. In the oration Demosthenes defended his own acts and character, and attacked Æschines, who was defeated.

Crown Diamonds. See *Diamants de la Couronne.*

Crown Point (kroun point). A town in Essex County, New York, situated on Lake Champlain 90 miles north of Albany. It was strongly fortified in the last century, was abandoned by the French in 1759, and was taken from the British by the Americans under Warner, May, 1775.

Crowne (kroun), **John.** Died in 1703 (?). An English dramatist. Among other plays he wrote "The Country Wit" (1675), "City Politicques" (played about 1683), "Sir Courtly Nice, or It Cannot be" (1685), "The Married Beau, etc." (1694), etc. Some of his plays held the stage for a century.

Crowquill (krō'kwil), **Alfred.** The pseudonym of Alfred Henry Forrester, an English humorist and artist. Charles Robert Forrester, his brother, also used it 1826–44. See *Forrester.*

Crows, See *Absaroka.*

Crowther (krō'ᵺėr), **Samuel Adjai.** Born in Yoruba: died in 1891. The first negro bishop of the Church of England. He was carried off and sold into slavery in 1821. When many others he was freed by a British man-of-war in 1822, and landed at Sierra Leone, where he attended school and soon distinguished himself. His higher education he received in England. He accompanied the first and second Niger expeditions, and published an account of the latter. In 1864 he was ordained "Bishop of the Niger," and proved himself worthy of the office. His books in and on the Niger languages give him a prominent place among African linguists.

Croydon (kroi'don). [In Doomsday *Croindene,* chalk hill.] A suburb of London, in Surrey, England, 10 miles south of London. It has a rural palace of the archbishops of Canterbury, used by them from the Conquest until 1757. Population (1891), 102,697.

Croyland (kroi'land), or **Crowland** (krō'land). A town in the southern part of Lincolnshire, England, situated on the Welland 8 miles northeast of Peterborough. It contains the ruins of a famous abbey founded by Æthelbald of Mercia in the 8th century.

Croysado (kroi-sā'dō), **The Great.** In Butler's "Hudibras," a character intended for Lord Fairfax.

Crucifixion, The. Of the paintings of this subject the following are among the most notable: (*a*) A large painting by Lucas Cranach in the Stadtkirche at Weimar, Germany. It contains portraits of the artist and of Luther and Melanchthon on the right, and on the left Christ overcomes Satan in the form of a Protean monster. (*b*) A small painting by Albert Durer (1509), in the museum at Dresden. (*c*) An impressive painting by Mantegna, in the Louvre, Paris. Christ is between the two thieves; St. John and the holy women wait in grief on the left, and a body of soldiers cast lots for the garment on the right. This picture is part of the predella of the altarpiece of San Zenone, Verona; two other parts are in the Musée at Tours. (*d*) A noted painting by Van Dyck, in St. Michael's, at Ghent, Belgium. A mounted soldier holds out the sponge to Christ with his spear; St. John and the Marys are grouped below, and angels appear above. (*e*) A painting called "Le coupde lance," by Rubens, in the museum at Antwerp, Belgium. The time is evening: the three crosses stand side by side on Mount Calvary. Christ is already dead, and a mounted soldier is piercing his side with a spear. The three Marys and St. John are grouped at the foot of the cross. This is said to be the most carefully finished painting executed by Rubens. (*f*) A fresco of Perugino, in the chapter-house of Santa Maria Maddalena dei Pazzi, Florence. It is divided into three parts by architectural framework. In the central part, beneath the crucified Christ, are the two Marys; on the right are St. John and Bernard; on the left is an impressive figure of the Virgin, with St. Benedict. (*g*) A painting by Tintoret, in the Scuola di San Rocco, at Venice. It is this painter's masterpiece.

Cruciger (krōt'sig-er), or **Creuziger** (kroit'sig-er), or **Creutzinger** (kroit'sing-er), **Kaspar.** Born at Leipsic, Jan. 1, 1504: died at Wittenberg, Germany, Nov. 16, 1548. A German Protestant theologian, a co-worker with Luther in the translation of the Bible. He became a preacher at Wittenberg in 1528, and professor of philosophy (later of theology) in the university.

Cruden (krō'den), **Alexander.** Born at Aberdeen, Scotland, May 31, 1701: died at London, Nov. 1, 1770. A London bookseller, author of a famous "Concordance of the Holy Scriptures" (1737). He was eccentric to the verge of insanity. He believed that he had been specially appointed by God to correct the morals of the British nation, and accordingly assumed the title of "Alexander the Corrector" (probably suggested to him by his work as corrector of the press).

Crudor (krō'dōr), **Sir.** In Spenser's "Faerie Queene," a knight who insists that Briana shall supply him with enough hair, consisting of ladies' curls and knights' beards, to purfle his cloak before he will marry her. Sir Calidore overthrows him, and her raid on the passers-by is stopped.

Cruel Brother, The. A tragedy by Sir William Davenant, printed in 1630.

Cruel Gift, The. A tragedy by Mrs. Centlivre, produced in 1716.

Cruikshank (krūk'shank), **George.** Born at London, Sept. 27, 1792: died Feb. 1, 1878. A noted English artist and caricaturist. He was the son of Isaac Cruikshank, who was also a caricaturist. He began his career as an illustrator of children's books, and his satirical genius first found expression in "The Scourge," a publication issued between 1811–16. At this time his caricatures were in the style of Gillray, but about 1819 he began to illustrate books and developed a style of his own. His caricatures of Napoleon, of the impostures of Joanna Southcott, the corn-laws, the domestic infelicities of the regent and his wife, etc., are noted. In 1827 William Hone issued a collection of Cruikshank's caricatures, among which was the latter scandal, which he called "Facetiæ and Miscellanies." Some of his best illustrations were for Scott and for a translation of Grimm's tales. In 1823 he issued his designs for Chamisso's "Peter Schlemihl." His arrangement with Dickens began with "Sketches by Boz" in 1836. He designed for Richard Bentley (1837–43) Dickens's Ainsworth (1836–44). "The Bottle" (eight plates, 1847) and "The Drunkard's Children" (eight plates, 1848) were the first products of his satirical crusade against drunkenness. He continued to produce etchings, etc., in rapid and brilliant succession till his eighty-third year: three years after this he died. He wrote various pamphlets and squibs and sketches, many volumes of his own, and in his later years undertook to paint in oils. His most celebrated effort in this line is a large picture called "The Worship of Bacchus, or the Drinking Customs of Society" (1862). The painting is in the National Gallery.

Cruikshank, (Isaac) Robert. Born at London, Sept. 27, 1789: died March 13, 1856. An English caricaturist and miniature-painter, elder brother of George Cruikshank.

Cruikshank, William Cumberland. Born at Edinburgh in 1745; died in London, June 27, 1800. A Scottish anatomist. He wrote "Anatomy of the Absorbent Vessels" (1786), etc.

Cruillas, Marquis of. See *Monserrat, Joaquin.*

Crummles (krum'lz), **Vincent.** In Charles Dickens's "Nicholas Nickleby," an eccentric actor and manager in a cheap theatrical company. He is the father of two boys and a girl, also in the profession; the last is the "infant phenomenon."

Cruncher (krun'ᵺėr), **Jerry.** Man of all work at Tellson's banking-house, who spent his nights as a "resurrection man": a character in Charles Dickens's "Tale of Two Cities."

Crupp (krup), **Mrs.** In Charles Dickens's "David Copperfield," David's landlady. She is afflicted with "spazzums."

Crusades, The. In medieval history, a number of expeditions undertaken by the Christians of Europe for the recovery of the Holy Land from the Mohammedans. The crusading spirit was aroused throughout Europe in 1095 by the preaching of the monk Peter the Hermit, who with Walter the Penniless set out in 1096 with an immense rabble, which was for the most part destroyed on the way. The first Crusade, properly so called, under Godfrey of Bouillon, 1096–99, resulted in the capture of Jerusalem and the establishment of a Christian kingdom in the Holy Land; the second, 1147, preached by St. Bernard, was unsuccessful; the third, 1189–92, led by the princes Frederick Barbarossa of Germany, Richard the Lion-hearted of England, and Philip Augustus of France, failed to recover Jerusalem, which the Mussulmans had taken in 1187; the fourth, 1202–04, ended in the establishment of a Latin empire in Constantinople, under Count Baldwin of Flanders; the fifth, 1228–1229, under the emperor Frederick II.; the sixth, 1248–50, under St. Louis (Louis IX. of France), and the seventh and last, 1270–71, also under St. Louis, were all unsuccessful. There were other expeditions called crusades, including, in 1212, "the children's crusade," in which many thousands perished by shipwreck or were enslaved.

Crusé (krū-sā'), **Christian Frederic.** Born at Philadelphia, 1794: died at New York, Oct. 5, 1865. An American Episcopalian clergyman and scholar. He translated Eusebius's "Ecclesiastical History" (1833).

Crusenstolpe (krō'zen-stol-pe), **Magnus Jakob.** Born at Jönköping, Sweden, March 11, 1795: died at Stockholm, Jan. 18, 1865. A Swedish publicist, historical writer, and novelist. His works include the historical novel "Morianen" (1840–44).

Crusius (krō'zē-ōs), **Christian August.** Born at Leuna, near Merseburg, Prussia, Jan. 10, 1715: died at Leipsic, Oct. 18, 1775. A German philosopher and theologian, professor of theology at Leipsic. He was noted as an opponent of the Wolfian school.

Crusoe, Robinson. See *Robinson Crusoe.*

Crustumerium (krus-tum-ē'ri-um). In ancient geography, a city of Latium, Italy, situated a few miles northeast of Rome.

Cruveilhier (krū-vā-lyā'), **Jean.** Born at Limoges, France, Feb. 9, 1791: died at Jussac, Haute-Vienne, France, March 6, 1874. A French physician and anatomist. His chief work is "Anatomie pathologique du corps humain" (1828–42).

Cruvelli (krō-vel'lē) (**Crüwell**), **Sophie.** Born at Bielefeld, Prussia, March 12, 1826. A German singer. Her family was originally Italian. She was successful in Vienna, and later in Paris and London. In 1854 she appeared at the Grand Opera in Paris, and won much applause in Verdi's "Sicilian Vespers," which was written for her. In 1856 she married Baron Vigier, and left the stage.

Crux (kruks). [L., 'a cross.'] The Southern Cross, the most celebrated constellation of the southern heavens. It was erected into a constellation by Royer in 1679, but was often spoken of as a cross before; there even seems to be an obscure allusion to it in Dante. It is situated south of the western part of Centaurus, east of the keel of Argo. It is a small constellation of four chief stars arranged in the form of a cross. Its brightest star, the southernmost, is of about the first magnitude; the eastern, of a magnitude little darker; the northern, of about the second magnitude; and the western, of the third magnitude and faint. The constellation owes its striking effect to the circumstance that it subtends only about 6° from north to south, and still less from east to west. It looks more like a kite than a cross. All four stars are white except the second-magnitude, which is of a clear orange-color. It contains a fifth star of the fourth magnitude, which is very red.

Cruz (krōth), **José Maria de la.** Born at Concepcion, April 21, 1801: died near the same place, Nov. 25, 1875. A Chilian general. As a boy he was a cadet in the revolutionary army, serving in most of the campaigns. He rapidly rose in rank; became general of division in 1839; was twice minister of war and marine; was chief of staff in the Peruvian campaign of 1838, and held various other important positions. In 1851 he was the liberal candidate for president, but his opponent, General Montt, was elected. General Cruz then headed a revolt in the southern provinces, but was finally defeated at the battle of Longamilla, Dec. 8, 1851. He was pardoned, and thereafter lived in retirement on his estate.

Cruz, Juana Inés de la. Born at Mexico, Nov. 12, 1651: died at Mexico, April 17, 1695. A Mexican poet, a nun of the Convent of San Géronimo: sometimes called "The Tenth Muse."

Cruz, Ramon de la. Born at Madrid, 1731: died after 1791. A Spanish dramatist. His chief works are farces.

Cruz, San Juan de la. Born at Fontiveros, Old Castile, Spain, 1542: died at Ubeda, Spain, Dec. 14, 1591. A Spanish mystical poet and prose-writer. He belonged to the Carmelite order. He became prior at Granada, and later vicar-provincial for Andalusia.

Cruz y Goyeneche (krōth ē gō-yā-nā'she), **Luis de la.** Born at Concepcion, Aug. 25, 1768: died Oct. 14, 1828. A Chilian general. During the colonial period he held important civil offices, and in 1806 made, at his own expense, an exploration of the Andes. His report of this journey was published in the Angelis collection at Buenos Ayres in 1835. He was one of the leaders of the revolution of 1810, and commanded a division of the patriot army, but was captured and imprisoned until released by the victories of 1817. Subsequently he was commandant at Talca, and, during the absence of O'Higgins, acting president of Chile; took part in the Peruvian campaign, and received the title of

grand marshal from Peru; was a member of the constituent congress of Chile in 1826, and was minister of marine at the time of his death.

Cry of the Children, The. A poem by Mrs. Browning.

Crystal Palace. A building of iron and glass, erected in Hyde Park, London, for the great exhibition of 1851, and reërected at Sydenham, near London, 1852–53, opened 1854. It was designed by Sir Joseph Paxton, and is used for popular concerts and other entertainments, as well as a permanent exhibition of the art and culture of various nations. The nave is 1,608 feet long, the central transept 336 by 120 feet, and 175 high, and the south transept 312 feet long. A corresponding north transept was burned in 1866. The great nave, adorned with plants and statues, presents a unique view. The other side are ranged courts, in which are reproduced the architecture and sculpture of different civilizations. In 1853 a similar but much smaller building, called the Crystal Palace was erected for the World's Fair in New York, on Sixth Avenue between 40th and 42d streets. The ground is now a public park.

Csaba (chob'o), Hung. **Békés-Csaba** (bā-kesh'-chob'o). A town in the county of Békés, Hungary, in lat. 46° 41′ N., long. 21° 8′ E. Population (1890), 34,243.

Csokonai (cho'ko-ni), **Vitéz Michael.** Born at Debreczin, Hungary, Nov. 17, 1773: died there, Jan. 28, 1805. A Hungarian poet. His works include "Magyar, Minerva" (1799), a mock-heroic poem (1804), "Anacreontic Poems" (1803), etc.

Csoma (chō'mo), **Alexander,** Hung. **Csoma, Sándor.** Born at Körös, Transylvania, April 4, 1798: died at Darjiling, in the Himalayas, April 11, 1842. A Hungarian traveler and philologist. He began his travels in central Asia in 1820, and reached Kashmir, Tibet, 1827–30. In 1831 he went to Calcutta. He published a "Tibetan-English Dictionary" (1834), a "Grammar of the Tibetan Language" (1834), etc.

Ctesias (tē'shias). [Gr. Κτησίας.] Born at Cnidus, Caria, Asia Minor: died after 398 B. C. A Greek historian, physician at the court of Artaxerxes Mnemon. He wrote a history of Persia (Περσικά) in 24 books, fragments of which are extant, and a treatise on India (Ἰνδικά), parts of which also survive. There are meager abridgments of both works by Photius.

Ctesias, an abstract of whose works is preserved by Photius, is very frequently quoted by ancient authors. He was a Greek physician who accompanied the expedition led against Artaxerxes by his brother, the younger Cyrus. Though a few years younger, he was contemporary with Herodotus: his testimony therefore brings the series of evidence down to the very time of our author. Ctesias, having fallen into the hands of the Persians at the battle of Cunaxa, was detained at the court of Artaxerxes, during the next seventeen years; and it seems that, with the hope of recommending himself to the favour of "the great king," and of obtaining his own freedom, he undertook to compose a history of Persia, with the express and avowed design of impeaching the authority of Herodotus, whom, in no very courteous terms, he accuses of many falsifications. The jealousy and malice of a little mind is apparent in these accusations. Nothing can be much more inane than the fragments that are preserved of this author's two works — his History of Persia and his Indian History; yet, though possessing little intrinsic value, they serve an important purpose in furnishing very explicit evidence of the genuineness and general authenticity of the work which Ctesias laboured to depreciate. If the account given by Herodotus of Persian affairs had been altogether untrue, his rival wanted neither the will nor the means to expose the imposition. But what, like Thucydides, he cavils at minor points, he leaves the substance of the narrative uncontradicted.

Taylor, Hist. Anc. Books, p. 287.

Ctesibius (tē-sib'i-us). [Gr. Κτησίβιος.] Born at Alexandria: lived probably about 250 B. C. An Alexandrian physicist noted for his mechanical inventions. He is said to have invented a clepsydra, hydraulic organ, and other mechanical contrivances, and to have first applied the expansive force of air as a motive power.

Ctesiphon (tes'i-fon). [Gr. Κτησιφῶν.] In ancient geography, a city of Mesopotamia, situated on the Tigris, opposite Seleucia, 20 miles southeast of Bagdad. It was one of the chief cities of the Parthian and later Persian kingdoms. Its site is now occupied by ruins.

What encouragement the arts found from his (Chosroës I.) patronage we may learn from the remains of the great palace he erected at Ctesiphon. . . . The central arch of this wonderful structure is 85 feet high, 72 feet wide, and 150 feet deep. Although nothing now exists of this palace but the façade, we may judge from this what must have been the size and beauty of the structure before it had been destroyed by time and war.

Benjamin, Story of Persia, p. 231.

Ctesiphon. [Gr. Κτησιφῶν.] Lived in the 4th century B. C. An Athenian who proposed that Demosthenes should be honored with a crown, and for this was prosecuted by Æschines and defended by Demosthenes. See *Crown, Oration on the.*

Cuaray (kwä-rī'). [Tigua name of central New Mexico.] A village (pueblo) of Tigua Indians, situated in Valencia County, New Mexico, on the southern edge of the salt-basin of the Manzano. It was abandoned in 1672 on account of the hostility of the Apaches. The ruins of a large church of stone stand by the side of those of the village. The Mission of Cuaray was founded about 1640.

Cuauhtemoc. See *Guatemotzin.*

Cuba (kū'bä; Sp. pron. kō'bä). [Of native origin. See *Cubanacan.*] An island (the largest in the West Indies) belonging to Spain, situated in lat. 19° 50′–23° 10′ N., long. 74° 7′–84° 58′ W., north of the Caribbean Sea and southeast of the Gulf of Mexico. It is separated from Florida on the north by the Strait of Florida, from Haiti on the east by the Windward Passage, and from Yucatan on the west by the Channel of Yucatan. It is traversed from east to west by mountains. Its leading industries are the raising of sugar and tobacco. The inhabitants are chiefly of Spanish and African descent; the established religion is Roman Catholic, and the prevailing language is Spanish. It forms, with its dependencies, a captain-generalcy, and since 1878 sends deputies to the Spanish Cortes. Capital, Havana. It was discovered by Columbus in October, 1492 (and named de Juan); was conquered by the Spaniards in 1511; was held by the English 1762–63; has been the object of various filibustering expeditions since 1849; and was the scene of an insurrection 1868–78. Slavery was abolished in 1886. Length, 760 miles. Average width, 60 miles. Area, 41,655 square miles. Population (1890), 1,631,687.

Cubaes (kō-bīz'). The Portuguese spelling of *Kubales.*

Cubanacan (kō-bä-nä-kän'). A region, or possibly a village, in the interior of Cuba: so called by the Lucayan Indians who were with Columbus when he discovered the island. From the similarity of sounds, Columbus, supposing himself to be on the coast of Asia, imagined that he must be in the city of Kublai Khan, the Tatar sovereign spoken of by Marco Polo.

Cubango (kō-bang'gō), or **Tonke** (ton'ke). A river in southern Africa which flows into Lake Ngami.

Cubas, Antonio Garcia. See *Garcia Cubas.*

Cubillo (kō-bēl'yō), **Alvaro de Aragon.** A Spanish dramatic poet, born in Grenada toward the end of the 16th century. He was a voluminous writer and successful dramatist.

Cuchan (kō-chän'). A tribe of North American Indians of the Colorado River, situated above the junction of the Gila River with the Colorado. The number attached to the Mission agency in California is 905, and to the San Carlos agency in Arizona 291. Also called *Kwaw-ta-Cuch, Kwawkees.*

Cuckoo and the Nightingale, The. A poem which appeared in the printed editions of Chaucer of the 16th century. When first printed it had following it a ballade with an envoy. There is nothing to indicate that they are by the same person. Tyrwhitt, who prints them, is inclined to doubt if we accept the ballade. The weight of evidence is against Chaucer's authorship of the poem. In the Bodleian MS. Fairfax 16 it is called "The Parliament of Love"; another MS. is headed "Liber Cupidinis." It is based on a popular superstition that he will be happy in love during the year who hears the nightingale before he hears the cuckoo.

Cucuta (kō-kō'tä), **San José de.** A town in Santander, Colombia, situated about lat. 7° 30′ N., near the frontier of Venezuela. Population (1892), about 9,000.

Cuddalore (kud-da-lōr'), or **Gudalur.** A seaport in Madras, British India, situated on the coast of Bengal, at the mouth of the Penniar, in lat. 11° 44′ N., long. 79° 45′ E. It was taken by the French in 1758, by the English in 1760, and retaken by the French in 1782; was the scene of a repulse of the English in 1783; and was finally acquired by the English in 1785.

Cuddapah. See *Kadapa.*

Cuddy (kud'i). **1.** A shepherd with whom Colin Clout conducts his arguments in Spenser's "Shepherd's Calendar."—**2.** A shepherd playing with Buxoma in Gay's "Shepherd's Week."—**3.** The name given to an ass or a donkey.

Cudlip (kud'lip) Mrs. (**Annie Thomas**). Born at Aldborough, Suffolk, England, Oct. 25, 1838. An English novelist. She married, 1867, the Rev. Pender Rodge Cudlip, then curate of Yealmpton, later vicar of Sidmouth, Devonshire. Her first novel, "The Cross of Honour," appeared in 1863.

Cudworth (kud'werth), **Ralph.** Born at Aller, Somerset, England, 1617: died at Cambridge, England, June 26, 1688. An English philosopher and divine. He became in 1645 regius professor of Hebrew at Cambridge, a position which he retained until his death. His chief works are "True Intellectual System of the Universe" (1678), "Treatise concerning Eternal and Immutable Morality" (1731).

Cuenca (kwän'kä). **1.** A province in New Castile, Spain, lying between Guadalajara on the north, Teruel and Valencia on the east, Albacete on the south, Ciudad Real and Toledo on the west, and Madrid on the northwest. Area, 6,725 square miles. Population (1887), 242,024.—**2.** The capital of the above province, situated on the Juear in lat. 40° 4′ N., long. 2° 14′ W. It has a celebrated cathedral, and was formerly the seat of silver manufactures, and noted in literature. It was sacked by the Carlists in 1874. Most of the interior of the cathedral is of early-Pointed architecture, with finely sculptured capitals, two rose-windows in the transepts, and much good glass. The chapels and furniture are of Renaissance work. Jasper of great beauty and variety is profusely used for ornament. Population (1887), 5,742.

3. The capital of Azuay, Ecuador, situated in lat. 2° 50′ S., long. 79° 10′ W. It contains a cathedral. Properly *Santa Ana de Cuenca.* Population (1892), about 25,000.

Cuernavaca (kwer-nä-vä'kä). The capital of the state of Morelos, Mexico, 47 miles south of the city of Mexico. It was an ancient Indian town, was captured by Cortés before the siege of Mexico, and became his favorite residence. The emperor Maximilian had a country-seat here. Population (1892), 5,000.

Cueva, Francisco Fernandez de la. See *Fernandez de la Cueva.*

Cueva Henriquez Arias de Saavedra (kwā'vä en-rē'keth ä'rē-äs dā sä-ä-vā'THRÄ), **Baltazar de la,** Count of Castellar and Marquis of Malagon. Born at Madrid, 1626: died at Seville, 1686. A younger son of the seventh Duke of Albuquerque. His titles came to him by marriage. He held various important offices, was ambassador to Germany, councilor of state and afterward of the Indies, and from Aug., 1674, to July, 1678, viceroy of Peru, Chile, and Tierra Firme. His rule was prosperous, and he remitted large surplus revenues to Spain; but an attempt to relax the commercial monopolies caused an outcry against him. He was ordered to turn over the government to the Bishop de Lima, and was held in light captivity during nearly two years while the charges against him were tried. In the end he was exonerated, returned to Spain, and resumed his seat in the Indian council until his death.

Cueva (kwā'vä), **Juan de la.** Born at Seville, Spain, about 1550: died about 1608. A Spanish poet. His works include "Primera parte de las comedias y tragedias" (1583–88), "La conquista de la Bética" (1603), "Ejemplar poético" (1606).

Cuevas de Vera (kwā'väs dā vā'rä). A town in the province of Almeria, Spain. Population (1887), 20,027.

Cufa (kō'fä). In medieval history, a city on the Euphrates, near Ctesiphon: a leading city of the caliphate in the 7th and 8th centuries.

Cuffey. A name given to negroes.

Cugerni. See *Gugerni.*

Cuicatla (kwē-kät-lä'). A river in southern Mexico, in the state of Oaxaca; the Rio Grande de Cuicatlan.

Cuicatecos (kwē-kä-tā'kōs). [From Nahuatl *Cuicatl*, the dance.] A native tribe of the present state of Oaxaca in Mexico. They speak a language distinct from the Nahuatl.

Cuitlahuatzin (kwēt-lä-wät-zēn'), or **Citlahuatzin.** Born about 1470: died at Mexico, Aug. or Sept., 1520. A younger brother of Montezuma II., the Aztec sovereign. After Montezuma had been seized by the Spaniards (1520), Cuitlahuatzin was for a time in their power. He was released, and immediately organized an attack on the Spanish quarters, in which Montezuma himself was killed. Cuitlahuatzin directed the Aztec forces during the Spanish retreat, and soon after was elected sovereign in Montezuma's place. He died of a pestilence a few months after.

Cujacius (kū-jā'shius) (**Jacques de Cujas**). Born at Toulouse, France, 1522: died at Bourges, France, Oct. 4, 1590. A celebrated French jurist. He studied under Arnaud Ferrier at the University of Toulouse, where in 1547 he began a course of instruction on the Institutes of Justinian. In 1555 he was called to the University of Bourges, whence he removed to Valence in 1557. After several changes he returned in 1567 to Bourges, where he passed the rest of his life. He wrote commentaries on the Institutes of Justinian, the Pandects and Decretals, including emendations of the text of legal and other manuscripts, under the title of "Observations et emendations." An incomplete collection of his writings, edited by himself, was published in 1577. The first complete edition was published by Fabrot in 1658.

Cujas (kū-zhäs'), **Jacques de.** See *Cujacius.*

Cujavia (kū-jā'vi-ä). A division of the ancient kingdom of Poland, situated north and east of Great Poland and west of Masovia. It lies on both sides of the Vistula, south and west of Thorn. It belongs partly to Prussia and partly to Russian Poland. It was annexed to the kingdom of Poland early in the 14th century.

Culdee (kul'dē). [From ML. *Culdei*, pl., also in accom. form *Colidei*, as if 'worshipers of God' (from L. *colere*, worship, and *deus*, a god); also, more exactly, *Keldei*, *Keledei*, from Ir. *ceilede* (= Gael. *cuilteach*), a Culdee, appar. from *ceile*, servant, and *Dé*, of God, gen. of *Dia*, God.] A member of a fraternity of priests, constituting an irregular monastic order, existing in Scotland, and in smaller numbers in Ireland and Wales, from the 9th or 10th to the 14th or 15th century.

Culebra (kō-lā'brä). [Sp., 'snake.'] A valley in northern New Mexico, near the confines of Colorado; also, the surrounding mountains.

Culenborg. See *Kuilenburg.*

Culiacan (kō-lē-a-kan'). The capital of the state of Sinaloa, Mexico, situated on the river of the same name, in lat. 24° 50′ N., long. 107° 20′ W., on the site of the Aztec city Huitzimpa. Population, 5,000.

Cullen (kul'en). A town in Banffshire, Scotland, situated on Moray Firth.

Cullen, Paul, Born in County Kildare, Ireland, April 27, 1803; died at Dublin, Oct. 24, 1878. An Irish prelate, appointed archbishop of Armagh in 1849, of Dublin in 1852, and cardinal priest in 1866.

Cullen, William. Born at Hamilton, Scotland, April 15, 1710; died near Edinburgh, Feb. 5, 1790. A Scottish physician and chemist.

Cullera (kōl-yā'rā). A port in the province of Valencia, Spain, situated on the Jucar 23 miles south-southeast of Valencia. Population, 1887, 10,776.

Culloden (kul-lō'den), or **Drummossie** (drum-mos'ē) **Moor.** A moor about 5 miles east of Inverness, Scotland. Here, April 16, 1746, the Duke of Cumberland defeated the army of Charles Edward, the Young Pretender, and thus ended the last attempt to restore the Stuarts to the throne of Great Britain.

Cullum (kul'um), **George Washington.** Born at New York, Feb. 25, 1809; died there, Feb. 28, 1892. An American soldier and military writer. He was graduated at the United States Military Academy in 1833, and entered the engineer corps. He was employed in numerous engineering positions during the next few years, and was superintendent of the United States Military Academy Sept. 5, 1866, to Aug. 28, 1866. He was brevetted brigadier-general March 13, 1865. He published "Biographical Register of the Officers and Graduates of the United States Military Academy at West Point" (1868).

Cully (kul'i). **Sir Nicholas.** A foolish, gullible knight in Etherege's comedy "The Comical Revenge, or Love in a Tub."

Culm. See *Kulm*.

Culpeper (kul'pep-er), **John.** A colonial politician. He headed a insurrection in North Carolina in 1677, which resulted in the overthrow of the proprietary government and established a new government.

Culpeper, or **Colepeper, Lord Thomas.** Died in England in 1719. A colonial governor of Virginia. In connection with Lord Arlington he received in 1673 from Charles II a grant of the colony of Virginia, of which he acted as governor 1680–83.

Culpeper, or **Fairfax.** The capital of Culpeper County, Virginia, 62 miles west-southwest of Washington.

Culprit Fay, The. A poem by Joseph Rodman Drake, written in 1816. It relates the adventures of a fairy who expiates his sin in loving a mortal maid.

Culross (kul-ros'). A village in Perthshire, Scotland, situated on the Firth of Forth near Dunfermline.

Cumæ (kū'mē). [L., < Gr. Κύμη.] In ancient geography, a city on the coast of Campania, Italy, 8 miles west of Naples. It was founded by a colony from Chalcis in Eubœa about 1,000 B. C., was one of the chief Greek cities of Italy until the 5th century, and a Roman municipium under Augustus. It contained the oracle of the Cumæan Sibyl, and has the earliest Greek settlement in either Sicily or Italy.

Cumaná (kū-mā-nā'), or **Santa Ines de Cumaná** (sän'tä ē'nes dā kū-mā-nā'). A seaport in Bermudez, Venezuela, capital of the state of the same name, situated on the north of the river Manzanares, in lat. 10° 27′ N., long. 64° 11′ W. It was founded in 1520, abandoned and refounded in 1569, destroyed by earthquake in 1766, and again in 1797. It was a center of the Spanish power in South America, and is now a seaport with a fine harbor. Population (1891), 21,000.

Cumanas (kū-mā'nās), or **Cumanagotos** (kū-mā-nā-gō'tōs), or **Cumanacotos.** An Indian tribe of northern Venezuela, following for the most part the coast. They formerly occupied several hundred miles of the coast, including Cumaná, and extended inland among the mountains. Much of the earlier history of Venezuela consists of the efforts of the missionaries to civilize these Indians, and their struggles with the Spanish slave-hunters. The Cumanas were related by language to the Caribs, and have been merged in the country population.

Cumania (kū-mā'ni-a), or **Kumania** (kö-mä'ni-a). **Great.** A district in Hungary, bounded on the Theiss, now included in the county Jazygien-Gross-Kumanien.

Cumania, Little. A district of Hungary, this side the Theiss, comprising several detached divisions, now included in the county Pest-Pilis-Solt-Kleine-Cumanien.

Cumans (kū'manz). A Turkish tribe which invaded Hungary in the 11th (?) century. It was subdued and Christianized by the Hungarians in the 13th century, and is now Magyarized.

Cumberland (kum'bėr-land). **1.** A county in northwestern England, lying between Solway Firth and Scotland on the north, Northumberland and Durham on the east, Westmoreland and Lancashire on the southeast and south, and the Irish Sea on the west. Its surface is mountainous in the northwest and west, and low in the north. The southwestern portion is celebrated for its picturesque scenery (Lakes Ullswater, Bassenthwaite, Derwentwater, Thirlmere, etc.). It has mines of lead, iron, coal, plumbago, and other minerals. Capital, Carlisle. Area, 1,535 square miles. Population (1891), 266,206.

2. The capital of Alleghany County, Maryland, situated on the Potomac in lat. 39° 39′ N., long. 78° 47′ W. The Cumberland coal region lies to the west. The city has some trade, and manufactures of iron and glass. Population (1890), 12,728.

3. A southern tributary of the Ohio. It rises in the Cumberland Mountains in eastern Kentucky, flows through Kentucky and Middle Tennessee, reenters Kentucky, and joins the Ohio at Smithland 45 miles east of Cairo. Length, 600 miles; navigable to Nashville (over 200 miles).

Cumberland, Army of the. A Union army in the American Civil War. It was organized in 1861 by Gen. Carlos Buell, commander of the department of the Ohio, and was originally known as the Army of the Ohio. On the erection of the department of the Cumberland, Oct. 24, 1861, under the command of Gen. W. S. Rosecrans, it was transferred to that department, and was renamed the Army of the Cumberland. Rosecrans relieved Buell of the command of the army at Louisville, Kentucky, Oct. 30, 1862; took up his headquarters in Nashville, Tennessee, in Nov., 1862; defeated Bragg at Stone River, Dec. 31–Jan. 3, 1862–63; was superseded by George H. Thomas after defeating Bragg from middle Tennessee in a nine days' campaign around Tullahoma, June 24–July 3, 1863; and was defeated by Bragg at Chickamauga, Sept. 19–20, 1863. The department of the Cumberland was made part of the military division of the Mississippi, under command of General Grant, in Oct., 1863, when Rosecrans was relieved of command by Gen. George H. Thomas, and the name of the Cumberland ceased to be an independent command.

Cumberland, Duke of. See *Ernest Augustus, King of Hanover*.

Cumberland, Duke of, William Augustus. Born at London, April 15, 1721; died at Windsor, England, Oct. 31, 1765. An English general, younger son of George II. He fought at Dettingen in 1743; commanded at Fontenoy in 1745, and at Culloden in 1746; was defeated at Lafeld in 1747, and at Hastenbeck in 1757; and concluded the Convention of Closter-Seven.

Cumberland, Prince of. The title formerly bestowed on the successor to the crown of Scotland when declared in the king's lifetime. The crown was originally not hereditary. The title is given to Malcolm IV., who succeeded his father Duncan to demand him as his heir (Macbeth, I. 4).

Cumberland, Richard. Born at London, July 15, 1632; died at Peterborough, England, Oct. 9, 1718. An English divine and moral philosopher. His chief work is "De legibus naturæ," etc., (1672).

Cumberland, Richard. Born at Cambridge, England, Feb. 19, 1732; died at London, May 7, 1811. An English dramatist, great-grandson of Richard Cumberland. His plays include "The Brother" (1769), "The West-Indian" (1771), "The Fashionable Lover" (1772), "The Wheel of Fortune" (1795), etc.

Cumberland, The. A United States sloop of 30 guns. She was sunk by the Confederate ironclad ram Merrimac (Virginia) on March 8, 1862, off Newport News in the James River, and was destroyed with all on board. Her commander was Lieutenant George U. Morris.

Cumberland Gap. A pass in the Cumberland Mountains, situated on the border between Kentucky and Tennessee, 45 miles northeast of Knoxville. It was an important strategic point in the Civil War. Elevation, 1,665 feet.

Cumberland Island. The eastern part of Baffin Land, in the Arctic regions, bordering on Davis Strait.

Cumberland Mountains. A range in the Appalachian system, separating Kentucky from Virginia, and extending southwesterly through eastern Tennessee. Length, about 50 miles. The region is rich in minerals.

Cumbrae, or **Cumbray** (kum-brā'). **Great** and **Little.** Two islands belonging to Buteshire, Scotland, situated in the Firth of Clyde southeast of Bute.

Cumbre Pass. See *Uspallata Pass*.

Cumbria (kum'bri-ā). In early British history, the Cymric land between the Clyde and the Ribble, in the west of the island; or, the southern portion of that region.

Cumming (kum'ing), **John.** Born in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, Nov. 10, 1810; died at London, July 5, 1881. A Scottish clergyman and writer. His works include "Apocalyptic Sketches" (1850), "The Great Tribulation" (1859), "Destiny of Nations" (1864), etc.

Cumming, Ronaleyn George Gordon. Born March 15, 1820; died at Fort Augustus, Inverness, Scotland, March 24, 1866. A Scottish traveler and sportsman, surnamed "the Lion-hunter." He lived in South Africa 1843–48, and wrote "Five Years of a Hunter's Life in the Far Interior of South Africa" (1850).

Cummins (kum'inz), **George David.** Born near Smyrna, Del., Dec. 11, 1822; died at Lutherville, Md., June 26, 1876. An American clergyman. He left the Protestant Episcopal Church in 1873, and became the first bishop of the Reformed Episcopal Church.

Cummins, Maria Susanna. Born at Salem, Mass., April 9, 1827; died at Dorchester, Boston, Oct. 1, 1866. An American novelist. She wrote "The Lamplighter" (1853), etc.

Cumnock (kum'nok [local pron. kum'nok]), **Old.** A town in Ayrshire, Scotland.

Cumnor Hall (kum'nor hal). An old manor-house in the environs of Oxford, now in ruins. Scott made it famous in "Kenilworth," which is the name he gave it. W. J. Makepeace Thackeray called "Cumnor Hall," which is a lament of Amy Robsart.

Cunard (kū-närd'), Sir **Samuel.** Born at Halifax, Nova Scotia, 1787; died at London, April 28, 1865. A civil engineer and merchant, founder of the Cunard line of steamships. The first voyage was made by the Britannia from Liverpool to Boston, July 4–19, 1840. Cunard was made a baronet in 1859.

Cunaxa (kū-nak'sā). [Gr. Κούναξα.] In ancient geography, a place near the Euphrates, probably about 75 miles north of Babylon. Here, 401 B. C., a battle took place between Artaxerxes, king of Persia (with 400,000–1,000,000 men), and Cyrus the younger (with 100,000 Asiatics aided by 13,000 Greeks). Cyrus was defeated and slain; the Greek contingent was successful. See *Anabasis*.

Cunctator (kungk-tā'tor). [L., 'the delayer.'] A surname of Quintus Fabius Maximus, given him on account of his cautious military tactics against Hannibal.

Cundinamarca (kön-dē-nä-mär'kä). A department in the eastern central part of Colombia. Its capital is Bogotá. Area, 92,000 square miles. Population, 569,000.

Cunego (kö-nā'gō), **Domenico.** Born at Verona, Italy, 1727; died at Rome in 1794. An Italian engraver. His most noted work is an engraving of Michelangelo's "Last Judgment."

Cunegond (c. **Kunigunde** Saint. Died March 3, 1040. Wife of the emperor Henry II. According to the legend she disproved a charge of conjugal infidelity by passing unhurt through an ordeal of fire. After the death of her husband in 1024 she retired to the cloister of Kaufungen, near Cassel.

Cunégonde (kū-nā-gōnd'). In Voltaire's novel "Candide," the priestess of Candide.

Cunene (kö-nā'ne). A river in western Africa which flows into the Atlantic north of Cape Frio. Length, about 600 miles (?).

Cuneo (kö-nā'ō). A province in Piedmont, Italy. Area, 2,882 square miles. Population (1891), 653,632.

Cuneo, or **Coni** (kō'ne). The capital of the province of Cuneo, Italy, situated at the junction of the Gesso and Stura in lat. 44° 24′ N., long. 7° 32′ E. Population (1891), commune, 29,000.

Cunha Barboza (kön'yä bär-bō'zä). **Januario.** Born at Rio de Janeiro, July 10, 1780; died there, Feb. 22, 1846. A Brazilian priest, author, and politician. He was a renowned pulpit orator, and taught philosophy with success. He was one of the earliest advocates of Brazilian independence; was several times chosen deputy; edited government journals; was director of the national library, and one of the founders of the Instituto Historico e Geographico; and was widely known as a journalist and a poet, particularly as the satirical vein. His best-known poems are "Matheuy" and "Garimpeiros."

Cunha Mattos (kön'yä mät'tōs). **Raymundo José da.** Born at Faro, Algarve, Portugal, Nov. 2, 1776; died at Rio de Janeiro, March 2, 1839. A Portuguese-Brazilian soldier and author. He joined an artillery regiment in 1790; served under General Forbes in the Roussillon campaign; was stationed on the island of São Thome, near the African coast, 1798–1801, and moved to Brazil in 1817. He became field-marshal in 1834. He published accounts of his travels in Brazil; historical works on São Thome, Minas Geraes, and Goyaz; a digest of military law; an account of the attack and defense of the city of Porto; and many papers and maps, all of great value. He was one of the founders of the Brazilian Instituto Historico e Geographico.

Cunningham (kun'ing-am), or **Cunninghame.** The northern division of Ayrshire, Scotland, north of the Irvine.

Cunningham (kun'ing-am), **Alexander.** Born at London, Jan. 23, 1814. An English military engineer and archæologist, son of Allan Cunningham. He served in India 1836–65. His works include "An Essay on the Arian Order of Architecture," 1848; "Ladak, Physical, Statistical, and Historical," 1854; "Book of Indian Eras" (1883), etc.

Cunningham, Allan. Born at Blackwood, Dumfriesshire, Scotland, Dec. 7, 1784: died at London, Oct. 30, 1842. A Scottish poet and general writer. He was apprenticed to a stone-mason, went to London in 1809, and became a reporter and a writer on the "London Magazine"; and in 1814 became secretary to the sculptor Chantrey, a position which he retained until his death. He wrote "Traditional Tales of the Peasantry" (1822), "The Songs of Scotland, Ancient and Modern" (1825), "Lives of the Most Eminent British Painters, Sculptors, and Architects" (1829–33), several romances, etc.

Cunningham, Peter. Born at London, April 1, 1816: died at St. Albans, England, May 18, 1869. An English antiquary and littérateur, son of Allan Cunningham. He wrote a "Handbook of London" (1850), and edited the works of Drummond, Goldsmith, etc.

Cunningham, William. Born at Hamilton, Scotland, Oct. 2, 1805: died at Edinburgh, Dec. 14, 1861. A Scottish clergyman and theologian, one of the founders of the Free Church. He became professor of church history in the Free Church college in 1843, professor of church history in 1847, and principal in 1847. He wrote "Historic Theology" (1862–63).

Cunobeline (kū'nō-be-lin), or **Cunobelinus** (-li'nus). A semi-mythical king of the Silures, the father of Caractacus. He is often confused with Cymbeline, whose adventures are related by Shakspere, who borrowed the name from Holinshed.

Cuntisuyu (kon-tē-sō-yōō', or **Conde-suyu** (kōn'dā-sō-yōō'. The western quarter of the Inca empire, reaching from Cuzco northward and southwest to the coast. It derived its name from Cunti, a small region just west of Cuzco, which was early conquered by the Incas.

Cup (kup), **The.** A poetical drama by Lord Tennyson, brought out at the Lyceum Theatre, London, 1881.

Cupar (kō'pär), or **Cupar-Fife** (-fif). A town in Fifeshire, Scotland, situated on the Eden 27 miles north of Edinburgh. Population (1891), 4,656.

Cupid (kū'pid). [L. *Cupido*, a personification of *cupido* (*cupidin-*), desire, passion, from *cupere*, desire.] In Roman mythology, the god of love, identified with the Greek Eros, the son of Hermes (Mercury) and Aphrodite (Venus). He is generally represented as a beautiful boy with wings, carrying a bow and a quiver of arrows, and is often spoken of as blind or blindfolded. The name is often given in art to figures of children, with or without wings, introduced, sometimes in considerable number, as a motive of decoration, and with little or no mythological allusion.

Cupid, The Letter of. A poem by Hoccleve (Occleve) dated 1402, two years after Chaucer's death: attributed in the 1532 edition to Chaucer.

Cupid and Psyche (sī'kē). An episode in the "Golden Ass" of Apuleius. The beauty of Psyche, the youngest of three daughters of a certain king, and the homage paid to her, excite the wrath of Venus, who commands Cupid to avenge her. In the attempt he falls in love with Psyche: she is borne to a lovely valley where every night Cupid, the unseen lover, visits her and entertains her not to attempt to see him. Urged by her sisters and by her own curiosity, she violates this command, and is abandoned by the god. After toilsome wanderings in search of her lover, many sufferings, she is endowed with immortality by Jupiter and united to Cupid forever.

> Whatever may be the concealed meaning of the allegory, the story of Cupid and Psyche is certainly a beautiful fiction. Its antiquity and the number of translations and imitations may be considered as a proof. Mr. Rose, in the notes to his version of Partenopex de Blois, has pointed out its striking resemblance to that romance, as also to the Three Calenders, and other Oriental Arabian Tales. The prohibition of Cupid, and the transgression of Psyche, has suggested the Serpentin Vert of Mad. d'Aulnoy; indeed the labours to which Psyche is subjected seem to be the origin of all fairy tales, particularly Gracieuse et Percinet. The whole story has also been beautifully versified by Marino in his poem l'Adone. Cupid is introduced in the fourth book relating it for the amusement of Adonis, and he tells it in such a manner as to form the most pleasing epitome of the delightful poem. I need not mention the well-known imitation by Fontaine, nor the drama of Psyche, which was performed with the utmost magnificence at Paris in 1670, and is usually published in the works of Molière, but was in fact the effort of the united genius of that author, Corneille, Quinault, and Lulli. Nor have the moderns less contributed to the embellishment of this fable: the marriage of Cupid and Psyche has furnished Raphael with a series of paintings which are among the finest of his works, and which adorn the walls of the Farnese Palace in the vicinity of Rome.
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> *Dunlop*, Hist. of Prose Fiction, I. 16.

Cupid and Psyche. An antique copy in marble, in the Capitol, Rome, of a Greek original of Hellenistic date, representing a boy and a girl embracing. Cupid is nude, Psyche draped from the hips down.

Cupid in Waiting. A comedy by William Blanchard Jerrold, produced July 17, 1871.

Cupid's Revenge. A play by Beaumont and Fletcher. It was acted in 1612, and published in 1615. It was attributed, but wrongly, to Fletcher alone. Hazlitt thinks that N. Field also assisted in it. It resembles Sidney's "Arcadia" in some respects.

Cura (kō'rä), **Ciudad de** or **Villa de.** A town in northern Venezuela, southwest of Caracas.

Curaçao (kō-ri-sā'ō), or **Curazao,** or **Curaçoa** (kō-rā-sō'ä). **1.** An island of the Dutch West Indies, situated in the Caribbean Sea, north of Venezuela, in lat. 12° 20′ N., long. 69° 15′ W. It exports salt and cattle. Its name is Indian. It was settled by the Spaniards in 1527, and was taken by the Dutch in 1634. Area, 220 square miles. Population (1890), 30,020.

2. A Dutch colony, comprising all the Dutch Antilles. Capital, Willemstad. Area, 400 square miles. Population (1890), 45,162.

Curan (kur'an). In Shakspere's "King Lear," a courtier.

Curate of Los Palacios (lōs pä-lä'thē-ōs). The Spanish historian Andres Bernaldez.

Curci (kōr'chē). **Carlo Maria.** Born at Naples, Sept. 4, 1809: died at Villa Caregli, near Florence, June 8, 1891. A Roman Catholic theologian and writer on church politics. He entered the order of the Jesuits in 1828, and was ordained priest in 1833. He was in 1850–57 expelled from his order on account of his opposition to the policy of the Pope toward the Italian government. He subsequently recanted, however, and was restored to membership in the order. He published "Lezioni esegetiche e morali sopra i quattro vangeli" (1854–56), "I moderni disidii," "Il Chiesa e l'Italia" (1877), "La nuova Italia ed i vecchi zelanti" (1881), etc.

Curé de Meudon (kü-rā' de mœ-dōn'), **Le.** A humorous work by Rabelais. He had a curacy at Meudon in his later years.

Cure for a Cuckold. A play by Webster, assisted by Rowley, published in 1661. — *Ward.* Fleay thinks it was probably by Middleton and Rowley.

Cures (kū'rēz). In ancient geography, a city of the Sabines, 24 miles northeast of Rome, in the vicinity of the modern Correse: a legendary city of Numa and Tatius.

Curetes (kū-rē'tēz). In Greek mythology, attendants of Zeus, properly in Crete: often wrongly identified with the Corybantes, the Cabiri, etc.

Curetou (kūr'ton), **William.** Born at Westbury, Shropshire, England, 1808: died June 17, 1863. An English Orientalist. He was appointed to a position in the Bodleian Library in 1834; undertook the cataloguing of Arabic books and MSS. in the British Museum (the first part of which catalogue appeared in 1846), and became chief assistant there in 1847, and keeper of Oriental manuscripts and printed books in 1861. He is best known from his work in classifying and, in part, editing the important collection of Syriac MSS. obtained by the British Museum from the monasteries of Nitrian Desert. His most important work was a MS. of the Epistles of Ignatius to Polycarp, which he edited in 1845. He also discovered parts of a Syriac version of the gospels differing from the Peshito version, and was the first to call attention to them.

Curiatii (kū-ri-ā'shi-ī). In Roman legend, three brothers from Alba Longa, who fought against the three Horatii. See *Horatii.*

Curicancha (kō-rē-kän'chä), or **Coricancha** (kō-rē-kän'chä). [Quichua, *golden court.*] The great temple called the Temple of the Sun, at Cuzco, Peru. According to tradition it was founded by Manco Capac. It was probably used as a palace by the earlier Incas, and was later turned into a temple. The great monarch Inca Yupanqui adorned the interior with gold. The temple opened on a large square: it was 290 feet long by 52 feet broad, and included the principal temple, various minor rooms, and the garden of golden flowers. The temple was partly lined with thin gold. An elliptical gold plate on the wall was an emblem of the deity, and it was flanked by gold and silver plates representing the sun and moon. The roof was of straw, or thatch. The temple was partly stripped by order of Atahualpa to satisfy the Spanish demand for gold. The Spaniards completed its destruction, and the church and convent of Santo Domingo were built on the site. Portions of the original walls are still visible, forming part of the convent structure.

Curicó (kō-rē-kō'). **1.** A province of Chile, south of Colchagua. Area, 2,913 square miles. Population (1891), 104,909.—**2.** The capital of the above province. Population (1891), about 13,000.

Curio (kū'ri-ō). **Caius Scribonius.** **1.** Died 53 B. C. A Roman general and politician. He left the Roman general to reach the Danube in Mœsia, about 73 B. C.

2. Killed at Utica, Africa, 49 B. C. Son of Caius Scribonius Curio: a partizan of Cæsar in the civil war.

Curio. A gentleman in attendance on the Duke of Illyria, in Shakspere's "Twelfth Night."

Curiosities of Literature, The. A work by Isaac D'Israeli. It was issued anonymously, the first volume in 1791, a second in 1793, a third in 1817, a fourth and fifth in 1823, and a sixth and last in 1834.

Curious Impertinent, The. An episode in Cervantes's "Don Quixote," part i., chap. 33. The "Married Beau, or The Curious Impertinent," the plot of which is taken from this.

Curium (kū'ri-um). An ancient city of Cyprus, west of the river Lycus, said to have been founded by the Argives. Its ruins contain a Phenician temple, remarkable especially for its crypt of four rock-hewn chambers, about 25 feet in diameter, connected by doors and a gallery. The objects in gold and silver constituting the Treasure of Curium, in the Metropolitan Museum, New York, were found in these chambers.

Curius Dentatus, Manius. See *Dentatus.*

Curll (kerl), **Edmund.** Born in 1675: died at London, Dec. 11, 1747. A notorious London bookseller. He lived by piratical publishing, and he achieved a reputation for issuing obscene literature which was the origin of the word Curllicism. In 1716 he had a quarrel with Pope, who attacked him in the "Dunciad." He published a number of standard works, however, but of his biographies Arbuthnot said they had added a new terror to death.

Curragh (kur'räch or kur'rä), or **The Curragh of Kildare** (kil-där'). A plain in County Kildare, Ireland, 27 miles southwest of Dublin. It is the property of the crown, and is the seat of a military company characterized humorously.

Curran (kar'an), **John Philpot.** Born at Newmarket, County Cork, Ireland, July 24, 1750: died at Brompton, near London, Oct. 14, 1817. A noted Irish orator. He studied at Trinity College, Dublin, and at the Middle Temple, London, and in 1775 was admitted to the Irish bar. In 1788 he entered the Irish Parliament, and was one of the opposition, of which Grattan was the leader. When the government instituted its bloody series of prosecutions against the leaders of the Irish insurrection of 1798, he appeared for the prisoners in nearly every case, and conducted the defense with extraordinary boldness and ability. He was master of the rolls in Ireland 1806–14, when he retired to private life. See "Life of Curran," by his son, W. H. Curran (1819); "Curran and his Contemporaries," by Charles Phillips (1818); and "Curran's Speeches" (1808).

Current River (kur'ent riv'ėr). A river in southeastern Missouri which joins the Black River near Pocahontas, Randolph County, northeastern Arkansas. Length, over 200 miles.

Curter Bell. See *Bell, Currer.*

Currie (kur'i), **James.** Born at Kirkpatrick-Fleming, Dumfriesshire, Scotland, May 31, 1756: died at Sidmouth, England, Aug. 31, 1805. A Scottish physician. He was "Medical Reporter on the Effects of Water," etc. (1797–1804), and edited Burns's works (1800).

Cursa (ker'sa). [Ar. *al-kursiyy*, the chair or throne.] The third-magnitude star β Eridani, situated at the beginning of the river, very near Orion.

Curse of Kehama, The. A poem by Southey, first published in 1810.

Curse of Scotland, The. The name given to the nine of diamonds in playing-cards. There are various explanations of the name: a probable one is that the cards, nine lozenges in the coat of arms of the Dalrymple family, one of the members of which, the Master of Stair, a Lord of Session, played an important part in the massacre of Glencoe.

Cursor, Papirius. See *Papirius Cursor.*

Cursor Mundi (ker'sor mun'di). [L., "the runner or courier of the world"; translated in one ME. MS. 'the Cursure o the world,' in another 'the Cours of the werlde.' The last expresses the real intention of the title.] A poem written about 1320, and founded on Cædmon's paraphrase of Genesis. It ran through the course of the world from the creation to doomsday. The whole poem has been printed by the Early English Text Society (ed. by Dr. Richard Morris).

Curtain (ker'tan), **The.** A London theater established in Shoreditch in 1576. It is thought that Shakspere acted here in his own plays. It remained open until the accession of Charles I., after which the drama gave way to exhibitions of athletic feats. It is said that it was called The Curtain because here the green curtain was first used: in 1678 Aubrey calls it "The Green curtain." The name is still maintained in "Curtain Road." The Church of St. James stands near the site, and a stained-glass window was placed at its west end in 1886 to commemorate the association with Shakspere.

Curtain Lectures. See *Lectures.*

Curtana (ker-tā'nä), **Courtain** (kōr-tān'), or **Curtein** (ker-tān'). [Sometimes, broken, short-ened.] The name originally given to the sword of Roland, of which, according to the tradition, the point was broken off in testing it. The name is also given to the pointless sword carried before the kings of England at their coronation, and emblematically considered as the sword of mercy. It is also called the sword of Edward the Confessor.

Curtatone (kör-tä-tō'ne). A village in the province of Mantua, Italy, 4 miles west of Mantua. Here, May 29, 1848, about 19,000 Austrians under Radetzky defeated 5,500–6,000 Italians.

Curtin (ker'tin), **Andrew Gregg.** Born at Bellefonte, Pa., April 22, 1817. An American politician, governor of Pennsylvania 1861–67, minister to Russia 1869–72, member of Congress from Pennsylvania 1881–87.

Curtis (ker'tis). [The name *Curtis*, also *Curtius*, *Curtice*, represents ME. *curteis*, *courteis*, now *courteous*.] A character in Shaks-pere's comedy "The Taming of the Shrew." This part was originally described in the dramatis personæ as a serving man, but it is now played as an old woman, the housekeeper of Petruchio.

Curtis, Benjamin Robbins. Born at Watertown, Mass., Nov. 4, 1809; died at Newport, R. I., Sept. 15, 1874. An American jurist, associate justice of the United States Supreme Court 1851–57; brother of G. T. Curtis. He published "Reports of Cases in the Circuit Courts of the U. S." (1854), "Decisions of the Supreme Court," "Digest of the Decisions of the Supreme Court" (to 1854), etc.

Curtis, George Ticknor. Born at Watertown, Mass., Nov. 28, 1812; died at New York, March 28, 1894. An American lawyer and legal writer. His works include "The Law of Copyright" (1847), "The Law of Patents" (1849, 4th ed. 1873), "Life of Daniel Webster" (1855–58), "Last Years of Daniel Webster" (1878), "A History of the Origin, Formation, and Adoption of the Constitution of the United States" (1855–58), "Constitutional History of the United States," etc. (1882, Vol. I).

Curtis, George William. Born at Providence, R. I., Feb. 24, 1824: died on Staten Island, N. Y., Aug. 31, 1892. An American journalist, orator, publicist, and author. He joined the community at Brook Farm, remaining there four years; traveled abroad 1846–51; on his return in the latter year became connected with the New York "Tribune"; was connected with "Putnam's Monthly" 1852–57; and became editor of the "Easy Chair" ("Harper's Magazine") in 1856, and in 1860 of "Harper's Weekly" (founded 1857). He was an influential advocate of civil-service reform. In 1871 he was appointed by Grant one of the commissioners to draw up rules for the regulation of the civil service, but resigned on account of differences with the President. He was president of the New York State Civil Service League in 1890, and of the National Civil Service Reform League from its foundation until his death. He wrote "Nile Notes of a Howadji" (1851), "Howadji in Syria" (1852), "Lotus-Eating" (1852), "Potiphar Papers" (1853), "Prue and I" (1856), "Trumps" (1862), "From the Easy Chair" (1894), "Washington Irving" (1898).

Curtise (kör-tēs'). The little hound in the tale of "Reineecke Fuchs."

Curtius (kör'tsē-ōs), **Ernst.** Born at Lübeck, Germany, Sept. 2, 1814. A noted German archæologist and historian, professor in the University of Berlin since 1863. His works include "Peloponnesos" (1851–52), "Griechische Geschichte" (1857–67, English translation by Ward 1868–73), "Die Ionier vor der ionischen Wanderung" (1855), "Attische Studien" (1862–64), etc.

Curtius, Georg. Born at Lübeck, Germany, April 16, 1820: died at Hermsdorf, Germany, Aug. 12, 1885. A German philologist, brother of Ernst Curtius, professor of classical philology at Leipsic from 1862. He wrote "Griechische Schulgrammatik" (1852), "Grundzuge der griechischen Etymologie" (1858–62), etc.

Curtius (kėr'shi-us), **Marcus.** A Roman legendary hero. In 362 B. C., a chasm having been formed in the Forum by an earthquake, the soothsayers announced that it could be closed only by the sacrifice of the greatest treasure. The people were at a loss to interpret the oracle when Marcus Curtius, a noble youth, stepped forward and, declaring that the state possessed no greater treasure than a brave citizen in arms, leaped, mounted on his steed and in full armor, into the chasm, which closed after him.

Curtius Rufus, Quintus. A Roman historian, of the time of Claudius, author of a history of Alexander the Great.

Curupira (kö-rö-pē'rä). The name given by Brazilian Indians of the Tupi race to a mythical being, generally described as a dwarfish man having his feet turned backward. He is said to wander in the woods, where he kills and devours persons who are lost. The hunter who finds his tracks and tries to run away from him is deceived by the direction of the footprints, and hastens to his own destruction. The Curupira myth is found in all parts of Brazil, is very ancient, and is connected with many goblin tales, some of which have been published.

Curvetto (kėr-vet'ō). An old libertine, affecting youth, in Middleton's play "Blurt, Master Constable." He is the butt of many practical jokes.

Curwen (kėr'wen), **John.** Born at Heckmondwike, Yorkshire, England, Nov. 14, 1816: died at Heaton Mersey, near Manchester, England, May 26, 1880. An English teacher of singing by the tonic sol-fa system.

Curzola (kör-dzō'lä). **1.** An island of the Adriatic Sea, belonging to Dalmatia, situated near lat. 43° N. Length, about 30 miles.—**2.** The chief town of the above island, situated in lat. 42° 56′ N., long. 17° 10′ E. It contains a cathedral. Population (1890), commune, 6,097.

Curzon (kėr'zon), **George Nathaniel.** Born 1840. An English politician and publicist, member of Parliament; author of "Russia in Central Asia, and the Anglo-Russian Question," "Persia and the Persian Question."

Cusa. See *Alexander John*, Prince of Rumania.

Cusa (kū'zä), or **Cusanus** (kū-zā'nus), **Nikolaus** (originally **Nikolas Chrypffs** or **Krebs**). Born at Kues, near Trier, Germany, 1401: died at Todi, Umbria, Italy, Aug. 11, 1464. A noted ecclesiastic and philosophical writer, appointed cardinal in 1448. His chief philosophical work is "De docta ignorantia."

Cush (kush). [Gr. *Χοίν.*] In the Old Testament: (*a*) The eldest son of Ham. (*b*) A geographical and ethnographical term usually rendered *Ethiopia* in the Vulgate and Septuagint. Cush corresponded probably to Upper Egypt and northern Nubia, including, perhaps, part of Abyssinia and southern Arabia. Also *Kush*.

The southern zone is described before the middle. "The sons of Ham," it is said, "were Cush, and Mizraim, and Phut, and Canaan." Cush is not only Ethiopia, but also Ethiopia of the classical geographers, but also the southwestern coast of Arabia and the opposite coast of Africa as well. Mizraim corresponds to the land of Fun of the Egyptian monuments, as well as to Kesh or Ethiopia. It was inhabited for the most part by a white race whose physical characteristics connect them with the Egyptians (p. 51). Cush, the name for the Cushites of Egyptian origin, Kash vaguely denoted the country which lay between the First Cataract and the mountains of Abyssinia, and from the reign of Thothmes I. to the fall of the Twentieth Egyptian Dynasty the eldest son of the Egyptian monarch bore the title of "Royal Son" or Prince of Kash. In the reign of Amenophth, the Pharaoh of the Exodus, one of these Princes of Kash had the name of Mes, and may thus have originated the Jewish legend reported by Josephus, according to which Moses, the adopted son of an Egyptian princess, conquered Ethiopia. The land of Kas or Cush was thus, properly speaking, the region known as Ethiopia to the geographers of Greece and Rome. But it is certainly by no means that the name came to cover so wide an extent of country. At the outset it denoted only a small district on the southern side of the second Cataract. Thus, in Amenophth's inscription has been found enumerating the tribes conquered by Usertesen, of the Twelfth Dynasty, as he marched from the boundaries of Egypt up the Nile, "Almost at the head of them stands the tribe or district of Kash."

Sayce, Races of the O. T., p. 144.

Cushing (kush'ing), **Caleb.** Born at Salisbury, Mass., Jan. 17, 1800: died at Newburyport, Mass., Jan. 2, 1879. An American jurist, politician, and diplomatist. He was member of Congress from Massachusetts 1835–43, United States commissioner to China 1843–44, colonel and brigadier-general in the Mexican war 1847, attorney-general 1853–57, counsel before the tribunal of arbitration in Geneva 1871–72, and minister to Spain 1874–77.

Cushing, Luther Stearns. Born at Lunenburg, Mass., June 22, 1803: died at Boston, June 22, 1856. An American lawyer. His best-known works are "Rules of Proceeding and Debate in Deliberative Assemblies" (1844; known as "Cushing's Manual"), and "Law and Practice of Legislative Assemblies" (1855).

Cushing, Thomas. Born at Boston, Mass., March 24, 1725: died Feb. 28, 1788. An American politician, speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives 1763, and lieutenant-governor of Massachusetts 1779–88.

Cushing, William. Born at Scituate, Mass., March 1, 1732: died at Scituate, Sept. 13, 1810. An American jurist, appointed associate justice of the United States Supreme Court in 1789.

Cushing, William Barker. Born in Wisconsin, Nov., 1842: died at Washington, D. C., Dec. 7, 1874. An American naval officer, noted on account of his exploit in blowing up the Confederate iron-clad ram Albemarle at Plymouth, North Carolina, on the night of Oct. 29, 1864. See *Albemarle*.

Cushites (kush'its). The descendants of Cush; the inhabitants of Cush. In Gen. x. 6, Cush appears as the first son of Ham, while in verse 7 Dedan and Sheba, Arabic tribes, are enumerated among the descendants of Cush, and in verse 8 Nimrod, who is represented as the founder of the Babylonian kingdom, appears as the son of Cush. There are evidently two kinds of Cushites in the Old Testament, either two different races, or at least different settlements. The first are identical with the *Kush*, *Kish*, or *Kesh* of the Egyptian monuments, a name designating a reddish or reddish-brownish people living between Egypt and Abyssinia, and between the Nile and the sea: in the Assyrian inscriptions called *Kusu* or *Milukhi*. The Greek name *Ethiopia* comprised originally the dark-colored peoples of the southern countries of Africa and Asia at large; later it was appropriated to the Nile territory south of Egypt. The other division of the Cushites is to be looked for in the East, and is perhaps identical with the *Kaśiu* or *Kassi* of the inscriptions. See *Cossæans*.

Cushman (kush'man), **Charlotte Saunders.** Born in Boston, July 23, 1816: died in Boston, Feb. 8, 1876. An American actress. She first appeared at New Orleans, at the age of nineteen, as Lady Macbeth. She acted with Macready in New York 1842–43, and in Boston in 1844. She played at the Princess's Theatre in London in the autumn of 1844, and in 1845 was very successful as Bianca. In December, 1845, she appeared as Romeo at the Haymarket, her sister Susan playing Juliet. She reappeared in America, Oct. 8, 1849, at the old Broadway Theater, New York, as Mrs. Hailer. Her principal characters were Romeo, Wolsey, Hamlet, and Claude Melnotte. In 1852 she announced her intention of retiring from the stage, but occasionally acted until her last illness. Meg Merrilies and Nancy Sykes were her strongest melodramatic parts.

Cushman, Robert. Born in England about 1580: died in England, 1625. An English merchant, one of the founders of the Plymouth colony.

Cusis (kū'sis). A fabulous country in Sir John Mandeville's "Voiage and Travaile." The people of this country have but one foot, so large that it casts a shadow over the whole body when used as a protection from the sun, and with this one foot they make wonderful speed.

Cust (kust), **Robert Needham.** Born at Cockayne-Hatley, Bedfordshire, England, 1821. A noted Orientalist and Africanist. He entered the civil service of India in 1843, and retired in 1869. Since that date he has resided in London. His principal works are "Sketch of the Modern Languages of the East Indies" (1878), "Linguistic and Oriental Essays" (1880–91), "Sketch of the Modern Languages of Africa" (1883), "Notes on Missionary Subjects" (1887), "Africa Rediviva" (1891).

Custance. See *Constance*.

Custer (kus'ter), **George Armstrong.** Born at New Rumley, Ohio, Dec. 5, 1839: died in Montana, June 25, 1876. An American soldier. He was graduated at West Point in 1861, and was assigned to duty as lieutenant in the 2d Cavalry. He then joined a brigade of volunteers in the battle of Gettysburg July 1–3, 1863; was appointed to the command of a division of cavalry in the volunteer service Sept. 30, 1864, and took part in the Richmond campaign in 1864, in the Shenandoah campaign from 1864–65, and in the pursuit of Lee's army after the evacuation of Richmond in April. He was mustered out of the volunteer service, with the rank of major-general, in 1866, and in the same year was appointed lieutenant-colonel, with the brevet rank of major-general, in the regular army. He commanded an unsuccessful expedition to the Black Hills in 1874. He led with his regiment General Terry's column in the expedition against the Sioux Indians in 1876. Coming upon a large Indian encampment on the Little Big Horn River, Montana, he divided his regiment into several detachments, one of which under Major Reno was ordered to attack the enemy in the rear, while he himself advanced with five companies in front. Major Reno was driven back, and the Indians concentrated upon Custer, who was killed together with his whole force.

Custine (küs-tēn'), **Adam Philippe de,** Count. Born at Metz, Feb. 4, 1740: guillotined at Paris, Aug. 28, 1793. A noted French soldier. He fought under Soubise in the Seven Years' War, and was quartermaster-general of the French army in America 1778–83, being present at the surrender of Yorktown, Virginia, 1781. He was deputed to the States General in 1789, and in 1792 was appointed to the command of an army. He took Spires Sept. 30, and Mainz Oct. 23, 1792; but failing in the campaign of 1793 to relieve Mainz, which had been recaptured by the Allies, he was executed on the charge of conniving at a counter-revolution.

Custine, Marquis **Astolphe de.** Born at Niederwiller (Meurthe), France, March 18, 1790: died near Pau, France, Sept. 29, 1857. A French writer and traveler, grandson of Adam P. de Custine. He wrote "Mémoires et voyages," etc., 1830), "La Russie en 1839" (1843), etc.

Custis (kus'tis), **George Washington Parke.** Born at Mount Airy, Md., April 30, 1781: died at Arlington House, Fairfax County, Virginia, Oct. 10, 1857. An American writer, adopted son of George Washington.

Custom of the Country, The. A play by Fletcher and Massinger, produced before 1628 and printed in 1647. It is partly from a story of Cervantes, and partly from one in Painter's "Palace of Pleasure." "Love makes a Man," by Cibber, and "Country Lasses," by Charles Johnson, were partly taken from it.

Custom of the Country, The. A play by Mrs. Centlivre, produced in 1715. It was originally a farce called "A Bickerstaff's Burial," said, doubtfully, to be founded on one of Sinbad's voyages.

Custozza (kös-tōd'zä), or **Custoza** (kös-tōt'sä). A village in the province of Verona, Italy, 11 miles southwest of Verona. It was the scene of two battles: (1) On July 25, 1848, the Austrians (about 33,000) under Radetzky defeated the Sardinians (about 25,000) under King Charles Albert. (2) On June 24, 1866, the Austrians (75,000?) under the archduke Albert defeated the Italians (130,000?) under Victor Emmanuel.

Cüstrin. See *Küstrin*.

Cutch. See *Kachh*.

Cutch Gundava. See *Kachh Gandava*.

Cuthah (kū'thä). A city in Babylonia whence Shalmaneser IV. (727–722 B. C.) brought colonists into Samaria (2 Ki. xvii. 24). These Cutheans, mingling with other peoples, became the progenitors of the Samaritans. In the cuneiform inscriptions the city is often mentioned under the name of *Kutu*. It was situated a little to the east of Babylon, and is now represented by the ruins of Tel Ibrahim. The statement (2 Ki. xvii. 30) that the principal god of the Cutheans was Nergal (the god of war) is confirmed by the inscriptions. Nebuchadnezzar (604–561) records that he restored the temple of Nergal in the city of Cuthah.

Cuthbert (kuth'bert), Saint. Died at Farne, Northumbria, March 20, 687. A noted English monk. He was prior of Melrose about 664, and later of Lindisfarne, and bishop of Lindisfarne 685–687.

Cutler (kut'lėr), **Manasseh.** Born at Killingly, Conn., May 3, 1742; died at Hamilton, Mass., July 28, 1825. An American botanist and Congregational clergyman, one of the founders of Marietta, Ohio, in 1788.

Cutler, Timothy. Born at Charlestown, Mass., about 1684: died at Boston, Aug. 17, 1765. An American clergyman, president of Yale College 1719–22.

Cutpurse (kut'pėrs), **Moll.** The nickname of a notorious woman (real name Mary Frith) who was born in London in 1588 according to her life published anonymously in London 1662, but according to Malone in 1584. She was a riotous "thief, pickpocket, bully, prostitute, procuress, fortune-teller, receiver of stolen goods, and forger of writings," and nearly always wore a man's dress. She is said to have been the first woman who used tobacco. She was introduced by Middleton and Dekker as the chief personage (but in reformed character) in their play "The Roaring Girl." Field also introduces her in his play "Amends for Ladies."

Cuttack (kut-tak'), or **Cattack,** or **Katak.** 1. A district in the Orissa division, Bengal, British India, bounded on the east and southeast by the Bay of Bengal. Area, 3,517 square miles. Population (1901), 1,805,332. — 2. The capital of the above district, situated on the river Mahanadi in lat. 20° 26′ N., long. 85° 55′ E. It was taken from the Mahrattas by the British in 1803.

Cutter of Coleman Street, The. A play by Abraham Cowley, performed in 1661 and printed in 1663. This comedy was originally called "The Guardian," and was written for the entertainment of Prince Charles as he passed through Cambridge in 1641.

Cuttle (kut'l), **Captain Edward.** In Dickens's "Dombey and Son," a kind-hearted, salt-looking old retired sailor with a hook in place of his right hand. He is a friend of Sol Gills, the ship-instrument-maker. One of his favorite expressions is "When found, make a note on."

Cuvier (kü-vyā'), **Frédéric.** Born at Montbéliard, Doubs, France, June 27, 1773: died at Strasburg, July 17, 1838. A French naturalist, brother of Georges. He became director of the menagerie of the Jardin des Plantes in 1804, and in 1827 was appointed professor of comparative anatomy at the Jardin des Plantes. He wrote "Des dents des mammifères, considérées comme caractères zoologiques" (1825), and (in cooperation with Geoffroy St. Hilaire) "Histoire naturelle des mammifères" (1819–39).

Cuvier, Baron **Georges Léopold Chrétien Frédéric Dagobert.** Born at Montbéliard, Doubs, France, Aug. 23, 1769: died at Paris, May 13, 1832. A celebrated French naturalist, the founder of the science of comparative anatomy. He was educated at the gymnasium at Montbéliard and the Academia Carolina at Stuttgart; was tutor in the family of Comte d'Hericy 1788–94; became assistant professor of comparative anatomy at the Musée d'Histoire Naturelle in 1795, member of the National Institute in 1795, professor of natural history in the Collège de France in 1800, perpetual secretary of the Academy of Sciences in 1803, and councilor of the Imperial University in 1808; was appointed councilor of state by Napoleon in 1814, was admitted to the French Academy in 1818; was president of the Committee of the Interior 1819–32; received the title of baron in 1826; was appointed superintendent of the faculty of Protestant Theology in 1822; was made grand officer of the Legion of Honor in 1825; and was created a peer of France in 1831. His chief works are "Le règne animal" ("The Animal Kingdom," 1817), "Anatomie comparée" (1800–05), "Recherches sur les ossements fossiles" (1812), "Histoire naturelle des poissons," conjointly with Valenciennes (1828–49).

Cuxhaven (kuks-hä'vn; G. pron. kóks'hä-fen). A seaport in the state of Hamburg, Germany, situated at the mouth of the Elbe 57 miles northwest of Hamburg. It is now united with Ritzebuttel. It is a sea-bathing resort, and contains a castle.

Cuyabá (kwē-yä-bä'), or **Cuiabá.** 1. A river in western Brazil which joins the Paraguay, through the São Lourenço, about lat. 18° S. It is navigable to the town of Cuyabá. — 2. The capital of the province of Matto Grosso, Brazil, situated on the river Cuyabá in lat. 15° 36′ S., long. 56° 3′ W. It was settled in 1721, and was long the center of rich gold-washings. Population (1892), about 20,000.

Cuyahoga (ki-a-hō'gȧ). A river in northern Ohio which flows into Lake Erie at Cleveland. Length, 80–90 miles.

Cuyamungge (kwē-yä-mung'gē). [Tehua of northern New Mexico, signifying 'the village of the rolling stone.'] An Indian pueblo of the Tehuas, 15 miles north of Santa Fé, on the banks of the stream of Tezuque. It was abandoned in 1696, and is now a ruin. A severe engagement was fought near the place, in 1694, between the Spaniards and the Tehua Indians who had risen against Diego de Vargas.

Cuyo (kö'yō). A region of Spanish South America, situated east of the Andes, and extending from about lat. 23° to 35° 3′ S., and eastward, in parts, to long. 63° W. It was originally settled from Chile, and remained a province of that captain-generalcy until 1776, when it was united to the new vicerovalty of Buenos Ayres. The limits were never definitely fixed, and the name is now obsolete.

Cuyp, or **Kuyp** (koip), **Albert.** Born at Dort, Netherlands, 1605; died at Dort, 1691. A Dutch landscape-painter.

Cuyp, Jakob Gerrits. Born 1575: died 1651. A Dutch painter, father of Albert Cuyp.

Cuza. See *Alexander John*, Prince of Rumania.

Cuzco (kö'zō'kō). [Quichua, 'navel' or 'center,' a name first given to the city.] 1. A department of Peru. Area, 26,285 square miles. Population, 238,445. — 2. The capital of the above department, situated in lat. 13° 31′ S., long. 72° 5′ W., about 11,380 feet above sea-level. It contains a cathedral, several convents, etc. It was founded, according to tradition, by Manco Capac in the 11th century: was the capital of the empire of the Incas, and was noted for its Temple of the Sun (see *Coricancha*) and the celebrated fortress of the Incas (see *Sacsahuana*). It was entered by Pizarro Nov. 15, 1533, and was besieged and partly burned by Manco Inca in 1536. Population, 35,576.

Cyaxares (si-aks'g-rēz). King of the Medes 635–584 B. C. In the cuneiform inscriptions his name is *Uwakshatara*. He may be considered as the founder of Media's power and greatness. After repelling the hordes of the Scythians, he captured (606 B. C.), in alliance with Nabopolassar, viceroy of Babylonia, Nineveh, and destroyed the Assyrian empire. Toward the west Cyaxares conquered Armenia, and thus extended his dominion as far as the river Halys in Asia Minor. He even attempted the conquest of Lydia on the other side of the Halys, but had to desist on account of an eclipse which he took for a warning from the gods.

Cybele (sib'e-lē), or **Rhea** (rē'ȧ). In Greek mythology, the wife of Cronos (Saturnus), and mother of the Olympian gods: hence called the "Great Mother of the Gods." The original home of her worship was Phrygia (Asia Minor). Her priests were called Corybantes, and festivals were celebrated with wild dances and orgiastic excesses and the resounding music of drums and cymbals. She was connected as Dea Syriaca with Atargatis in a chief shrine at Hierapolis. From Asia her worship came to Greece and during the second Punic war in 204 B. C. it was introduced into Rome, where the Megalesia, later also the Taurobolia and Criobolia, were celebrated in her honor. The oak, pine, and lion were sacred to her. She is usually represented enthroned between lions, with a diadem on her head and a small drum in her hand, the instrument used in her rites, in her hand. See also *Attis*.

Cyclades (sik'la-dēz). [Gr. *Κυκλάδες*, from *κύκλος*, a circle.] A group of islands belonging to Greece, situated in the Ægean Sea: so called from the belief that they formed a ring about Delos. They were originally twelve in number: Andros, Teños, Kea, Naxos, Paros, Ios, Thera, now form, with neighboring islands, the nomarchy of Cyclades, capital, Hermopolis. Area, 923 square miles. Population (1896), 134,000.

Cyclic poets, The. The authors of Greek epic poems, composed between 800 B. C. and 550 B. C., relating to the Trojan war and the war against Thebes. See *Epic cycle*. Among these poems are "Cypria" (The Cypian Lays"), "Ilioupersis" (The Lay of Ilion"), "Nostoi" (The Homeward Voyages"), "Telegonia" ("The Lay of Telegonus") (all belonging to the Trojan cycle), and the "Thebais" and the "Epigoni" (belonging to the Theban cycle). A few fragments of these poems are extant.

Cyclops (sī'klops), or **Cyclopes** (sī-klō'pēz). [Gr. pl. *Κύκλωπες*, the round-eyed.] In Greek mythology, a race of one-eyed giants, represented in the Homeric cycle of legends as Sicilian shepherds. See *Polyphemus*.

Cydippe. See *Acontius*.

Cydnus (sid'nus). In ancient geography, a river of Cilicia, Asia Minor, which flows into the Mediterranean Sea about 12 miles south of Tarsus: now called Tersus.

Cydonia (si-dō'ni-ȧ). [Gr. *Κυδωνία* or *Κυδωνίς*.] In ancient geography, a city on the northwestern coast of Crete, near the site of the modern Canea (which see).

Cygnus (sig'nus). [L., 'the Swan.'] An ancient northern constellation representing a bird called a swan by Ovid and others, and now always so considered.

Cymbeline (sim'be-lin). A drama by Shakspere, produced probably about 1609 or 1610; so called from one of the chief characters, a semi-mythical king (Cunobelinus) in Britain. Part of the play was no doubt derived from Holinshed, the part relating to Iachimo is to Boccaccio's "Decameron." It was first published in the folio of 1623. Garrick produced his alteration in 1761.

Cymoclites. See *Pyrochles*.

Cymry, or **Kymry** (kim'ri). [W. *Cymry*, pl. of *Cymro*, a Welshman; cf. *Cymru*, Wales, *Cambria*, Wales. The origin of the name is unknown: some connect it with W. *cymmer*, a confluence of waters; cf. *aber*, *inver*-.] The name given to themselves by the Welsh. In its wider application the term is often applied to that division of the Celtic race which is more nearly akin with the Welsh, including also the Cornishmen and the Bretons or Armoricans, as distinguished from the Gaidhelic division. Also written *Cimry*, *Cymry*.

Cynægirus (sin-ē-jī'rus). [Gr. *Κυνέγειρος*.] An Athenian soldier, brother of Æschylus. He distinguished himself at the battle of Marathon 490 B. C., in which, according to Homer, he pursued the Persians to the sea, and, having seized one of their triremes to prevent its putting off, fell with his right hand severed. Later writers add that, having lost both his hands, he seized the vessel with his teeth.

Cynewulf (kin'e-wulf). Lived probably in the 8th century A. D. A Northumbrian (?) poet. He was a scop or bard, but there is no evidence that he was a priest. He was the author of "Elene," "Juliana," "Crist," "Eddikes Cwide," "Phoenix," "Guthlac," and the reputed author of the "Wanderer," etc. Even "Beowolf" has been credited to him.

Cynewulf the poet was unknown until the runes were read by which he had worked his name into his poems of "Elene." Those runes were first read in the year 1840 by two independent workers — by Jacob Grimm in his edition of "Andreas" and "Elene," and by John Mitchell Kemble in his essay upon Anglo-Saxon Runes, published that year in the "Archæologia." Each discoverer of the name endeavored to find who Cynewulf was, and when he lived. Grimm placed him in the 8th century. Kemble placed him in the end of the 10th century and the beginning of the 11th, by suggesting that he was the Cynewulf who was Abbot of Peterborough between the years 992 and 1006, who succeeded Aelfeage as Bishop of Winchester in the year 1008. *Morley*, English Writers, II. 206.

Cynics (sin'iks). [See *Cynosarges*.] A sect of Greek philosophers founded by Antisthenes of Athens (born about 444 B. C.), who sought to develop the ethical teachings of Socrates, whose pupil he was. The chief doctrines of the Cynics were that virtue is the only good, that the essence of virtue is self-control, and that pleasure is an evil if sought for its own sake. They were accordingly characterized by an ostentatious contempt for riches, art, science, and amusements. The most famous Cynic was Diogenes of Sinope, a pupil of Antisthenes, who carried the doctrines of the school to an extreme and ridiculous asceticism, and is improbably said to have slept in a tub which he carried about with him.

Cynosarges (si-nos-sär'jēz). A gymnasium of very early foundation in ancient Athens, combined with a sanctuary of Hercules, and possessing a grove. The philosopher Antisthenes taught here, and his school was hence called the Cynic. The Cynosarges lay somewhat high up on the southern slope of Lycabettus; its site is now occupied by the Monastery of the Asomaton and the British and American schools of archæology.

Cynoscephalæ (sin-os-sef'a-lē). [Gr. *Κυνὸς κεφαλαί*, dog's heads.] Heights in Thessaly, Greece, 10–20 miles southeast of Larissa. Here, 364 B. C., the Thebans under Pelopidas defeated Alexander of Pheræ; and in 197 B. C. the Romans under Flamininus defeated Philip V. of Macedon.

Cynosura (si-nō-sū'rȧ). [Gr. *Κυνοσουρά*, dog's tail.] 1. In Greek mythology, a nymph of Ida, and nurse of Zeus, metamorphosed into the constellation Ursa Minor. — 2. The constellation of the Little Bear, containing the star which is now, but was not then, the polestar (which forms the tip of the tail), and thus often the object to which the eyes of mariners were directed.

Cynthia (sin'thi-ȧ). 1. One of the names of Artemis or Diana, the moon-goddess, derived from Mount Cynthus in Delos, her birthplace. The name is given in Spenser's "Colin Clout's Come Home Again" and in Fletcher's "Purple Island" to a sort of personification of Queen Elizabeth. Raleigh also sung her praises as Cynthia in his poem of that name, of which we have only a few books. Ben Jonson, under the same name, flatters her in "Cynthia's Revels." — 2. In Congreve's "Double Dealer," a flippant fine lady, the daughter of Lord and Lady Pliant, in love with Mellefont.

Cynthiana (sin-thi-a'nȧ). The county-seat of Harrison County, Kentucky, situated on the South Licking River 48 miles south of Cincinnati. It was the scene of engagements in Morgan's raids in 1862 and 1864. Population (1890), 3,046.

Cynthia's Revels, or The Fountain of Self-Love. A "comicall satyre" by Ben Jonson, acted by the Children of the Queen's Chapel in 1600. It was printed in quarto in 1601 (Bullen), in folio in 1616, the latter with large additions.

Cynthius (sin'thi-us). An epithet of Apollo, the sun-god, as the moon-goddess is called Cynthia.

Cynthus (sin'thus). In ancient geography, a mountain in Delos, from which are derived Cynthia and Cynthius, the surnames, respectively, of Artemis and Apollo.

Cynuria (sī-nū'ri-ä). [Gr. *Κυνουρία.*] In ancient geography, a district in the eastern part of the Peloponnesus, situated on the Gulf of Argolis. It probably corresponded to the region near the modern Astros.

Cynuria, or Cynosuria, as it is called by Thucydides (iv. 56 and v. 41), was the border territory between Sparta and Argos upon the coast. It was a small tract consisting of a single valley (that of *Lukvu*) and of the adjoining hills; but it was of great importance, as commanding the passes which formed the natural communication between the two countries. Hence it was for so long a time an object of contention between them. Rome finally adjudged it to Argolis. *Rawlinson,* Herod., IV. 353, note.

Cyparissus (sip-a-ris'us). [Gr. *Κυπάρισσος.*] In Greek mythology, a youth, a son of Telephus. He accidentally killed his favorite stag, and was so overcome with grief that Apollo metamorphosed him into a cypress.

Cypria (sip'ri-ä), or **Cyprian Lays** (sip'ri-an laz). One of the poems of the Trojan cycle, anciently attributed to Homer, and later to Stasinus, or Hegesias, or Hegesinus: so named either from the home of the author (Cyprus), or because it celebrated the Cyprian Aphrodite. It served as an introduction to the Iliad, relating the first nine years of the siege of Troy.

Cyprian (sip'ri-an), Saint (**Thascius Cæcilius Cyprianus**). [L. *Cyprianus,* of Cyprus.] Beheaded at Carthage, Sept. 14, 258. An ecclesiastic and martyr of the African Church, elected bishop of Carthage in 248. He was converted to Christianity at an advanced age. His festival was originally kept on Holy Cross Day, and was transferred to Sept. 16. The present English calendar gives him Sept. 26, which was at one time also given to another Saint Cyprian of Antioch, the magician.

Cyprus (sī'prus). [Gr. *Κύπρος,* F. *Chypre,* G. *Cypern,* It. *Cipro,* Turk. *Kibris.*] One of the largest islands of the Mediterranean, situated in its eastern corner, south of Cilicia, with the range of the Lebanon on the east and that of Taurus on the north. Its name is supposed to be derived from its rich mines of copper (Gr. *κυπρος*). It was celebrated in antiquity as the birthplace and favorite abode of Aphrodite, and was famous for its beauty and wealth, but also for its licentiousness. It was early settled by Phœnicians, who were followed by Greeks. Its principal cities were Paphos on the western coast (a center of the cult of Aphrodite), Salamis on the eastern, Citium on the southeastern, and Amathus on the southern. In the center of the island were the Phenician mining cities Tamassus and Idalium, with the celebrated grove of Aphrodite. For a time Cyprus was tributary to Assyria. Its name in the cuneiform inscriptions is *Yatnana,* and Sargon (722–705 B. C.) relates that seven kings from this island (probably the chiefs of the Phenician colonies) brought him costly gifts and "kissed his feet," in acknowledgment of his sovereignty. He in turn presented them with a marble stele containing a full-length sculptured portrait of himself, and an inscription commemorating his principal deeds. This monument was found in 1846, well preserved, near Larnaka (the ancient Citium), and is at present in the Royal Museum of Berlin. Afterward Cyprus was in succession subject to Egyptian, Persian, and Macedonian supremacy. In 58 B. C. it became a Roman province. In the 9th century Cyprus fell into the hands of the Saracens, during the crusades in the 12th century it became a Christian kingdom under Richard I. In 1574 it was taken by the Turks. Cyprus is administered by England, according to a convention between Turkey and England in 1878. Its chief officer is a high commissioner, and there is partial self-government. Capital, Nicosia. Area, 3,584 square miles. Population (1891), 209,286. In 1871 was discovered a bilingual inscription, in Cypriote and Phenician writing, which supplied the key to the ancient Cypriote alphabet. Opinions on the source and origin of this ancient alphabet, which is syllabic, are divided. Dr. Deeke, for instance, derives it from the Assyro-Babylonian cuneiform alphabet, which is also syllabic; while Professor Sayce, followed by W. Wright, would see its ultimate source in the supposed Hittite hieroglyphic inscriptions found throughout Asia Minor. (See *Hittites.*) Cyprus is frequently mentioned in the New Testament (Acts iv. 36, xiii. 4), and is often referred to in the Old Testament by the name of Chittim (which see). A large number of antiquities were unearthed there by General di Cesnola, which are now in the Metropolitan Museum, New York. His explorations have been the subject of much discussion and skepticism.

Cypselus (sip'se-lus). [Gr. *Κύψελος.*] A tyrant of Corinth about 655–625 B. C.

Cyrenaica (sir-ē-nā'i-kä), or **Pentapolis** (pen-tap'ō-lis). In ancient geography, a country in northern Africa, lying between the Mediterranean on the north, Marmarica on the east, the desert on the south, and Syrtis Major on the west. It corresponded nearly to the modern Barca, and was noted for its fertility. It was settled by Phœnicians about 631 B. C.; was subject to Egypt about 323 B. C.; formed with Crete a Roman province in 67 B. C.; and was ruined by invasions of Persians and Saracens in the 7th century A. D.

Cyrenaics (sī-ē-nā'iks). [From Gr. *Κυρήνη,* Cyrene.] A school of Greek hedonistic philosophers, founded by Aristippus of Cyrene, a disciple of Socrates.

Cyrene (sī-rē'nē). [Gr. *Κυρήνη.*] In Greek mythology, a nymph, mother of Aristæus.

Cyrene. [Gr. *Κυρήνη.*] In ancient geography, the principal city of Cyrenaica, situated about 10 miles from the Mediterranean, in lat. 32° 45′ N., long. 21° 50′ E. It was founded by Therians, under Battus, about 631 B. C. (see *Cyrenaica*), and was a seat of Greek learning and culture. The modern Ghrennah, on its site, contains many antiquities. It was the birthplace of Aristippus, Eratosthenes, and other celebrated men.

Cyril (sir'il), Saint, of Alexandria. [L. *Cyrillus,* Gr. *Κυρίλλος,* lordly.] Born at Alexandria: died at Alexandria, June, 444. An ecclesiastic and theologian. He succeeded his uncle Theophilus as archbishop of Alexandria in 412. Animated by an intemperate zeal for the cause of orthodoxy, he despoiled the Novatians of their church property, and expelled the Jews from the city. He is said to have instigated his monks to murder the pagan philosopher Hypatia (415 ?). He began in 428 to oppose the doctrines of Nestorius, and in 431 presided over the Council of Ephesus, at which Nestorius was condemned as a heretic. His works, chiefly controversial, were edited by Aubert in 1638. He is commemorated on 9 mâit in the Greek, Roman, and Anglican churches on Jan. 28.

Cyril, Saint, of Jerusalem. Born at or near Jerusalem about 315: died about 386. An ecclesiastic and orthodox controversialist. He succeeded Maximus as bishop of Jerusalem in 350. He carried on a controversy with Acacius, an Arian bishop of Cæsarea, which procured his deposition in 357. After various changes of fortune, he was finally restored in 381. His works, which consist chiefly of catechetical lectures, were edited by Touttée in 1720.

Cyril, Saint (or **Constantine**). Born at Thessalonica about 820: died Feb. 14, 869 (?). A scholar and prelate, surnamed "the Apostle of the Slavs." He engaged with his brother Methodius in missionary labors among the Moravians, Bulgarians, and other Slavic nations. He introduced the "Cyrillic" alphabet into the Old Slavic language.

Cyril Lucar (**Cyrillus Lucaris**). Born in Crete, 1572: strangled at Constantinople, 1638. A reforming patriarch of the Greek Church. He became patriarch of Constantinople in 1621, and sent the "Codex Alexandrinus" to England in 1628.

Cyropædia (sī-rō-pē-dī'ä), **The.** [Gr. *Κύρου παιδεία,* the education of Cyrus.] A work of Xenophon, in eight books, describing the education of Cyrus, the founder of the Persian empire, his great deeds, and his dying advice to his sons and ministers.

Education of Cyrus (Cyropædia), a very diffuse political novel, in which he sets forth his ideal picture as a biography of the older and greater Cyrus, in opposition to the dreams of Plato and other theoretical politicians of the day. . . . Cyrus is a mixture of truth and romance. The bitious of Xenophon's writings, but consequently the most tedious and the least read, seems to be our earliest specimen of a romance in Greek prose literature.

Mahaffy, Hist. of Classical Greek Lit., II. 280.

Cyrrhestica (si-res'ti-kä). In ancient geography, a region in northern Syria, west of the Euphrates and south of Commagene.

Cyrus (sī'rus). [Gr. *Κῦρος*; in the Old Testament *Koresh;* in the cuneiform inscriptions *Kurash, Kurshu;* OPers. *Kuros.*] The founder of the Persian empire (559–529 B. C.), called "The Great." His birth and early years are surrounded by myths and legends (see *Mandane*). The information obtained from the inscriptions, among them a cylinder of Cyrus himself discovered in the ruins of Babylon and Sepharvaim (Sippar), combined with the records of the Greek historians (Herodotus, Xenophon, and Ctesiphon), may be summarized as follows: He calls himself on his cylinder "the worshiper of Merodach," and the great-grandson of Shishpish (Theispes), "King of Anshan. Anshan is evidently identical with Anzan, the plain of Susa, and stands for Elam. He was descended by Theispes, the son of Achæmenes, founder of the dynasty. In 549 Cyrus, after conquering Ecbatana, dethroned Astyages, king of Media, and united Media with Persia. He then directed his arms against the Lydian kingdom of Cræsus (who made an offensive and defensive alliance with Nabonidus, king of Babylonia, and Amasis, king of Egypt), and took its capital Sardis in 546 by surprise. The ensuing years Cyrus used for consolidating his power in the conquered countries. In 538 he marched with a large army against Babylonia, Sepharvaim (Sippara) was captured without fighting; Nabonidus, who defended it, fled; and two days afterward Babylon itself, which was held by Nabonidus's son Belshazzar, fell into the hands of the conqueror, likewise "without battle and fight," as he records. According to Daniel, Nabonidus after the fall of Babylon fortified himself in Borsippa; the city was besieged by Cyrus; and after it had capitulated he treated it and Nabonidus himself with mercy, allowing the latter to make his residence in Carmania. It is certain that he showed great generosity and consideration to the conquered capital (Babylon), sparing its inhabitants and their religious feelings: he even represented himself as having been called by Merodach (Marduk), the god of the city, to avenge his neglect at the hands of the preceding kings. Cyrus's attitude to the Jewish exiles in Babylonia is known from their fellow-countryman (Ezra i.). He permitted them to return to their own country, rebuild Jerusalem, and restore the temple, and even returned to them the vessels of the temple which were carried away by Nebuchadnezzar. His death, like his birth, is somewhat shrouded in legend. The most common view is that he fell in battle with the Massagetes on the river Jaxartes.

There is much reason to believe that the tomb of Cyrus still exists at Murg-Aab, the ancient Pasargadæ. On a square base, composed of immense blocks of beautiful white marble, rising in steps, stands a structure so closely resembling the description of Arrian, that it seems scarcely possible to doubt its being the tomb which in Alexander's time contained the body of Cyrus. It is a quadrangular house, or rather chamber, built of huge blocks of marble, 5 feet thick, which are shaped at the top into a sloping roof. Internally the chamber is 10 feet long, 7 wide, and 8 high. There are holes in the marble floor, which seem to have admitted the fastenings of a sarcophagus. The tomb stands in an area marked out by pillars, whereon occurs repeatedly the inscription (written both in Persian and in the so-called Median), "I am Cyrus, king, the Achæmenian." *Rawlinson,* Herod., I. 333, note.

Cyrus. The ancient name of the river Kur (which see).

Cyrus, Le Repos de. See *Repos.*

Cyrus, Le Voyage de. See *Voyage.*

Cythera (si-thē'rä). The ancient name of Cerigo (which see).

Cytherea (sith-e-rē'ä), or **Cythera** (sit-thē'rä). [Gr. *Κυθέρεια, Κύθηρα,* from *Κύθηρα,* Cythera.] In classical mythology, surnames of Aphrodite, from the island of Cythera, or from Cythera in Crete.

Cythna (sith'nä). A character in Shelley's poem "The Revolt of Islam."

Cyzicus (siz'i-kus), or **Cyzicum** (-kum). [Gr. *Κύζικος.*] In ancient geography, the peninsula projecting from Mysia, Asia Minor, into the Sea of Marmora; also, the Greek town on its isthmus. Among its ruins are: (*a*) A Roman amphitheater of the 2d century A. D. The ruins still rise to a height of 65 feet, built of rubble faced with rusticated masonry in grand style. There are 23 arched entrances in the lower story. The longer axis of the ellipse is 325 feet. (*b*) A temple of Hadrian, dedicated A. D. 167, and greatly admired in antiquity. It was a Corinthian peripteros of 6 by 15 columns, of white marble. The cella was small, without pronaos or opisthodomos; there were 4 interior rows of columns in front, and 3 behind. The temple measured 112 by 201 feet. The cella 70 by 140. The columns were 7 feet in base-diameter and 70 high (the highest of any classical temple). The pediments and the cella were richly adorned. (*c*) An octostyle temple, apparently contemporaneous with the amphitheater, in part built up of rough masonry and faced with marble. The diameter is 238 feet.

Czacki (chäts'kē). **Tadeusz.** Born at Poryck, Volhynia, Poland, Aug. 28, 1765: died at Dubno, Volhynia, Feb. 8, 1813. A Polish writer, and promoter of education in Poland. His chief work is one on the laws of Lithuania and Poland (1800).

Czajkowski (chī-kov'skē), **Michael.** Born at Helczyniec, Ukraine, Russia, 1808. A Polish novelist, and general in the Turkish service. His works include "Wernyhora" (1838), and other novels of Ukranian and Cossack life.

Czarnicki (chärn-yets'kē), or **Czarnecki, Stefan.** Born in Poland, 1599: died at Sokolowka, Volhynia, Poland, 1665. A Polish general, distinguished in the war against the Swedes 1655–57, and in that against the Russians and Cossacks 1660–67.

Czars of Russia, The. The first independent Russian prince to assume the title of czar was Ivan IV., "the Terrible," who was crowned czar of Moscow in 1547. The following rulers of Russia have borne the title czar or czarina: Ivan IV., 1533–84; Feodor I., 1584–98; Boris, 1598–1606; Basil, 1606–1613; Michael (Romanoff), 1613–45; Alexis, 1645–76; Feodor, 1676–82; Ivan V. and Peter I., 1682–89; Peter I., 1689–1725; Catharine I., 1725–27; Peter II., 1727–30; Anne, 1730–40; Ivan VI., 1740–41; Elizabeth, 1741–62; Peter III., Catharine II., 1762–96; Paul I., 1796–1801; Alexander I., 1801–25; Nicholas, 1825–55; Alexander II., 1855–81; Alexander III., 1881–.

Czartoryski (chär-tō-ris'kē), Prince **Adam Casimir.** Born about 1734: died at Sieniawa, Galicia, Austria, March 19, 1823. A Polish politician and general, a candidate for the Polish throne in 1763.

Czartoryski, Prince **Adam George.** Born at Warsaw, Jan. 14, 1770: died at Montfermeil, near Paris, July 16, 1861. A Polish general and politician, son of A. C. Czartoryski. He was in the Russian ministry of foreign affairs 1802–05, and was president of the Polish provisional government in 1830, and of the national government in 1831.

Czartoryski, Princess **Isabella** (**Countess of Flemming**). Born at Warsaw, March 31, 1746: died at Wysock, Galicia, Austria, June 17, 1835. A Polish writer and patriot, wife of A. C. Czartoryski.

Czaslau (chäs'lou). A town in Bohemia, Austria-Hungary, situated 44 miles southeast of Prague. For battle of Czaslau, see *Chotusitz.*

Czechs (chēks or chechs). [Also written *Csech, Tsech, Tschech* (prop., according to the orig., **Chekh*), from Bohem. (Czech) *Chekh* (the first letter being *ch* (also written *č*), pron. ch, and the last *kh*, pron. ch) = Russ. *Chekhŭ* = Slov. *Chéh* = Upper Sorbian *Chekh*, Lower Sorbian *Tsekh* (whence Hung. *Cseh*), a Czech.] The members of the most westerly branch of the great Slavic family of races, the term including the Bohe-

mians, or Czechs proper, the Moravians, and the Slovaks. They number nearly 7,000,000, and live chiefly in Bohemia, Moravia, and northern Hungary.

Czegléd (tsā'gled). A town in the county of Pest, Hungary, 43 miles southeast of Budapest. Population (1890), 27,548.

Czelakowski, or **Celakovsky** (chā-lā-kov'skē), **Frantisek Ladislav.** Born at Strakonitz, Bohemia, March 7, 1799: died at Prague, Aug. 5, 1852. A Bohemian poet and philologist. He published "Centifolia" (1840), collection of Slavic folk-songs (1822–27), etc.

Czenstochowa (chens-tō-chō'vä). [Russ. *Tschenstochow*, G. *Czenstochau*.] A town in the government of Piotrkow, Poland, situated on the Warta in lat. 50° 50′ N., long. 19° 5′ E. It has a noted monastery. It was successfully defended against the Swedes in 1655. Population (1890), 37,092.

Czermak (cher'mäk), **Jaroslaw.** Born at Prague, Bohemia, Aug. 1, 1831: died at Paris, April 23, 1878. A Bohemian historical painter, brother of J. N. Czermak. His best-known works are paintings of life in Montenegro and Herzegovina.

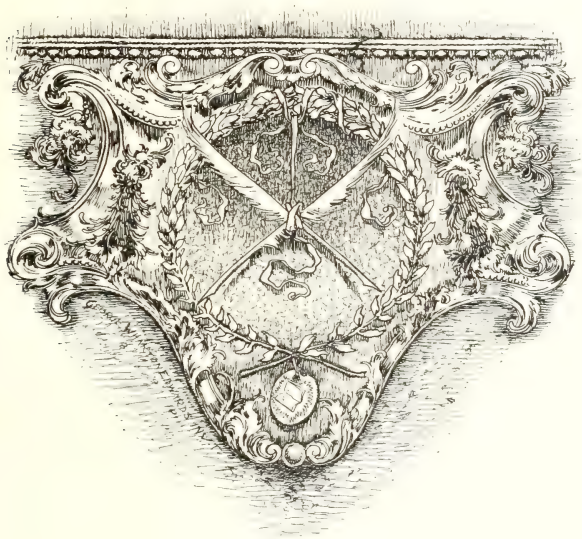
Czermak, Johann Nepomuk. Born at Prague, Bohemia, June 17, 1828: died at Leipsic, Sept. 16, 1873. A noted Bohemian physiologist. He introduced the use of the laryngoscope.

Czernowitz (cher'nō-vits), or **Czernowice** (cher-nō-vit'se). The capital of Bukowina, Austria-Hungary, situated on the Pruth in lat. 48° 17′ N., long. 25° 57′ E. It has considerable trade and manufactures, and contains a university, archiepiscopal palace, and Greek cathedral. Population (1890), 54,471.

Czerny (cher'nē), **George**, or **Kara George** ("Black George"), originally **George Petrovitch.** Born in Servia about 1766: murdered near Semendria, Servia, July, 1817. The Servian leader in the rising against the Turks 1804: driven from Servia in 1813.

Czerny, Karl. Born at Vienna, Feb. 21, 1791: died at Vienna, July 15, 1857. An Austrian pianist and composer.

Czuczor (tsö'tsor), **Gergely.** Born at Apátsi, Neutra, Hungary, Dec. 17, 1800: died at Pest, Sept. 9, 1866. A Hungarian poet and lexicographer. His best-known poems are "Battle of Augsburg" (1824), and "Diet of Arad" (1828).



Dabaiba (dä-bī'bä), or **Dabaybe** (dä-bī'bā), or **Davaive** (dä-vī'vā), or **Abibe** (ä-bē'be). A name given in the early part of the 16th century to a region south of the Isthmus of Panama, somewhere in the vicinity of the Atrato River. It was probably the appellation of a chief, or his tribe, transferred by the Spaniards to the territory over which he ruled. According to reports Dabaiba contained a temple lined with gold, where human sacrifices were made. Balboa vainly searched for this temple in 1512 and 1513, and it was long an object of the Spanish expeditions.

Dabbat (dab'bat). [Ar. *dibbatu 'l-ard*, the reptile of the earth.] In Mohammedan belief, "a monster who shall arise in the last day, and shall cry unto the people of the earth that mankind have not believed in the revelations of God." According to the traditions he will be the third sign of the coming resurrection, and will come forth from the mountain of Safah. *Hughes*, Dict. of Islam.

Dabih (dä'bē). [Ar. *sa'du-dh-dhibh*, the slayer's lucky star: "Fortuna mactantis" of Ulugh Beigh.] The third-magnitude star β Capricorni. Originally the Arabs applied the name to the two stars a and β.

Dablon (dä-blōn'), **Claude.** Born at Dieppe, France, 1618; died at Quebec, Sept. 20, 1697. A French Jesuit missionary. He arrived in New France in 1655, accompanied Druillettes in 1661, was with Marquette on Lake Superior in 1668, and was appointed superior of the mission of the Upper Lakes in 1670. He edited the "Relation" of 1673–75, and compiled an account of Marquette's journey (published in the "Discovery and Exploration of the Mississippi Valley," by John Gilmary Shea, 1853).

Dacca (dak'ä), or **Dhaka** (dhä'kä). **1.** A division in eastern Bengal, British India. Area, 15,000 square miles. Population (1881), 8,700,939.—**2.** A district in the above division. Area, 2,897 square miles. Population (1881), 2,116,350. —**3.** The capital of the district of Dacca, situated on the river Buriganga in lat. 23° 44′ N., long. 90° 22′ E. It was formerly of great importance, being for many years the chief city of Bengal. It was noted for its muslin manufactures. Population (1891), 82,321.

Dacca Jelalpur. See *Fieldpur*.

Dachstein (däch'stin). One of the chief peaks of the North Limestone Alps, in the Salzkammergut, Austria-Hungary, about 18 miles south of Ischl. Height, 9,830 feet.

Dacia (dā'shi-ä). [L. *Dacia*, Gr. *Δακία*; from *Daci*, Gr. *Δακοί*, *Δάκοι*, *Δάοι*, the inhabitants.] **1.** A province of the Roman Empire, lying between the Carpathian Mountains on the north, the Theiss on the west, the Danube on the south, and the Dniester on the east. It corresponded to modern Rumania, Transylvania, part of Hungary, and perhaps also Bukowina. The inhabitants were the Getæ or Daci. It was invaded by Alexander the Great in 335 B. C., by Lysimachus about 292 B. C., and its people defeated the generals of Domitian 81–96 A. D. It was conquered by Trajan in 101 and succeeding years, and made a Roman province. It was abandoned by the Romans in the reign of Aurelian, 270–275.

Trajan now formed the lands between the Theiss and the Danube, the Dniester and the Carpathian Mountains into the Roman province of Dacia. The last province to be won was the first to be given up; for Aurelian withdrew from it, and transferred its name to the Mœsian land immediately south of the Danube.
Freeman, Hist. Geog., p. 70.

Cut off, as it has been for so many ages from all Roman influences, forming, as it has done, one of the great highways of barbarian migration, a large part of Dacia, namely the modern Roumanian principality, still keeps its Roman language no less than Spain and Gaul. In one way the land is to this day more Roman than Spain or Gaul, as its people still call themselves by the Roman name.
Freeman, Hist. Geog., p. 71.

2. A diocese in the northern part of the later Roman prefecture of Illyricum (Servia and western Bulgaria).

Dacier (dä-syā'), **André.** Born at Castres, France, April 6, 1651: died at Paris, Sept. 18, 1722. A French classical scholar and academician. He translated (for the use of the Dauphin) Valerius Flaccus, Horace, Epictetus, Aristotle's "Poetics," etc.

Dacier, Madame (**Anne Tanneguy-Lefèvre**). Born at Saumur, France, March, 1654: died at Paris, Aug. 17, 1720. A French classical scholar, wife of André Dacier. She translated the Iliad, (1699), the Odyssey (1708), and other Greek and Latin classics.

Da Costa (dä kos'tä), **Izaak.** Born at Amsterdam, Jan. 14, 1798: died at Leyden, Netherlands, April 28, 1860. A Dutch poet and Protestant theologian. His works include "Prometheus" (1824), "Poezii" (1821–22), "Feestliederen" (1838), "Hagar" (1840), and various historical and theological treatises.

Dacota. See *Dakota*.

Dacre, Lord. See *Fiennes*.

Dacres (dā'kėrz). Sir **Richard James.** Born 1799: died at Brighton, England, Dec. 6, 1886. A British field-marshal. He served in the Crimean war, commanding the royal horse-artillery at the battle of the Alma, and the artillery at the battle of Balaklava.

Dacres, Sir **Sidney Colpoys.** Born at Totnes, Devon, Jan. 9, 1805: died at Brighton, March 8, 1884. A British admiral. He entered the navy in 1817; became a captain in 1840; commanded the Sans Pareil in the operations before Sebastopol, including the bombardment of Jan. 17, 1854; was placed in charge of the port of Balaklava Oct. 27, 1854; and was appointed captain of the fleet in the Mediterranean in 1859, commander-in-chief in the Channel in 1865, first sea lord in 1868, and admiral in 1870.

Dactyls (dak'tilz), or **Dactyli** (dak'ti-li), or **Daktyloi** (-loi). [Gr. *Δάκτυλοι.*] In classical mythology, supernatural and magical beings living on Mount Ida in Phrygia, the discoverers of iron and copper and of the art of working them. They were transferred, in the legends, to Mount Ida in Crete, and were there identified with the Curetes, Corybantes, etc. Their number, originally three, was increased, in various accounts of them, to ten, and even to one hundred.

Dadu. See *Rammun*.

Dædalus (dē'da-lus or ded'a-lus). [Gr. *Δαίδαλος.*] In Greek legend, an Athenian, son of Metion and grandson of Erechtheus. He was regarded as the personification of all handicrafts and of art, and as such was worshiped by artists' gilds in various places, especially in Attica, and was a central figure in various myths. He was said to have made various improvements in the fine arts, including architecture, and to have invented many mechanical appliances, as the ax, the awl, and the bevel. For the murder of his nephew Talos, of whose inventive skill he was jealous, he was driven to Crete, where he constructed the famous labyrinth, in which he, with his son Icarus, was confined for furnishing the clue of it to Ariadne. In another legend a different account of his imprisonment is given.) Escaping, he and Icarus fled over sea on wings of wax which he had made. Icarus soared too near the sun, his wings melted, and he fell into the sea, which was called for him the Icarian. Many archaic wooden images were, in historic times, believed to be the work of Dædalus.

Dægsastan, Battle of. A victory gained in 603 by the Northumbrian king Æthelfrith over the Scots under Aidan, near the river Tees (?).

Daendels (dän'dels), **Herman Willem.** Born at Hattem, Gelderland, Netherlands, Oct. 21, 1762: died on the Gold Coast, Africa, May 2, 1818. A Dutch general, and governor-general of the Dutch East Indies 1808–11. He took part in the revolutionary agitation in the Netherlands in 1787, and was obliged to seek refuge in France. In 1793 he aided Dumouriez in the expedition against Holland, as colonel of a body of foreign volunteers; and in 1794 served with Pichegru as general of brigade. After this campaign he entered the service of the Batavian Republic as lieutenant-general, and in 1799 commanded a division in the successful resistance to the Anglo-Russian invasion. In 1806 he entered the service of the King of Holland, and was made marshal in 1807. He served also in the Russian campaign in 1812, and in 1814 was made governor of the Dutch colonies on the Gold Coast.

Dafrah (dä-fē'rä). [Ar. *al-dafirah*, the tuft of hair at the end of an animal's tail.] A rarely used name for the star β Leonis, usually known as *Denebola*.

Da Gama, Vasco. See *Gama, Vasco da*.

Daggerwood, Sylvester. See *Sylvester Daggerwood*.

Daggett (dag'et), **David.** Born at Attleborough, Mass., Dec. 31, 1764: died at New Haven, Conn., April 12, 1851. An American jurist, United States senator from Connecticut 1813–1819.

Daggett, Naphtali. Born at Attleborough, Mass., Sept. 8, 1727: died at New Haven, Conn., Nov. 25, 1780. An American clergyman, president *pro tempore* of Yale College 1766–67.

Daghestan (dä-ges-tän'). [Turk., 'mountainland.'] A province of the Caucasus, Russia, bordering on the Caspian Sea. The chief town is Derbent. It submitted to Russia in 1859, and was the scene of an insurrection 1877–78. Area, 11,332 square miles. Population (1890), 609,330.

Dagnan-Bouveret (dän-yoṅ'bōv-rā'), **Pascale Adolphe Jean.** Born at Paris, Jan. 7, 1852. A French painter, a pupil of Gérôme. He obtained the second grand prix de Rome in 1876. His pictures first appeared in the Salon in 1877. He has obtained several medals, one of the first class in 1880.

Dago (dā'gō). [Said to be a corruption by American and English sailors of the frequent Sp. name *Diego* (= E. *Jack*, *James*, ult. LL. *Jacobus*): applied from its frequency to the whole class of Spaniards.] Originally, one born of Spanish parents, especially in Louisiana: used as a proper name, and now extended to Spaniards, Portuguese, and Italians in general. [U. S.]

Dago (dä'gō). An island in the Baltic, near the southern entrance of the Gulf of Finland, belonging to Esthonia, Russia.

Dagobert (dag'ō-bėrt: pron. dā-gō-bār') **I.** Born about 602: died 638. King of the Franks, son of Clotaire II., by whom he was appointed king of Austrasia in 622, and whom he succeeded as king of the Franks in 628. He founded the abbey of St. Denis, and reduced to writing the customary laws of the barbarian tribes in his kingdom. During his reign the empire of the Franks attained its widest extent, namely, from the Weser to the Pyrenees, and from the Western Ocean to the frontiers of Bohemia.

Dagobert, Chanson du roi. [F., 'Song of King Dagobert.'] A popular French song concerning King Dagobert I. and his favorite counselor, Saint Eloi. It was in existence before the revolution of 1789. It is a satirical series of couplets sung to a hunting chorus, and has been modified to suit various political epochs. In 1814 it became immensely popular on account of the verses against Napoleon and the Russian campaign. It was forbidden by the police, but was revived on the return of the Bourbons. Every other stanza begins "Le bon roi Dagobert."

Dagon (dā'gon). A deity mentioned in the Old Testament as the national god of the Philistines, and as worshiped especially in Gaza and Ashdod (Judges xvi. 23, and 1 Sam. v.). The name is usually derived from Hebrew *dag* (fish), and it is assumed that Dagon was depicted as half man and half fish, and had his female counterpart in Derketo, who was worshiped in Ashkelon (Ascalon). 1 Sam. v. 4 would seem to favor this view. On the other hand, Assyro-Babylonian mythology also knows a divinity Dagon, but there he is, etymologically at least, not connected with the fish, as the Assyrian word for fish is not *dag* but *nun*: the meaning of the name *Dagon* has not yet been determined. At the same time the Babylonian historian Berosus gives an account of such a being, half man and half fish, and the name Oannes, who in the beginning of history emerged at intervals from the sea and taught the Babylonians civilization. This Oannes of Berosus is identified by some scholars with *Ea* of the Assyro-Babylonian pantheon, the god of the ocean; and is conceived as a human figure with the skin of a fish on his shoulders as a garment, a representation of which is often met on the early monuments. In Phenicia the name of the god was connected with *dagan*, corn, and is accordingly rendered into Greek in the fragments of Philo Byblius by *σῖτος*. Dagon was then considered as the god of agriculture, a function which is also emphasized in the Oannes of Berosus.

Dagonet (dag'ō-net), or **Daguenet** (dag'e-net), **Sir.** In Arthurian romances, the fool of King Arthur, who "loved him passing well and made him knight with his own hands." He was buffeted and knocked about a good deal, and is frequently alluded to by the dramatists of Shakspere's time and later.

Daguerre (dä-gār'), **Louis Jacques Mandé.** Born at Cormeilles, Seine-et-Oise, Nov. 18, 1789: died at Petit-Brie-sur-Marne, July 12, 1851. A French painter, and inventor (with Niépce) of the daguerreotype process. He was at first in the internal revenue service, then devoted himself to scene-painting, in which he attained celebrity, and in 1822, with Bouton, opened the Diorama in Paris

(burned 1839). In the successful study of the problem of obtaining permanent pictures by the action of sunlight he was anticipated by Nicephore Niepce; who began his investigations in 1814, and communicated some of his results to Daguerre, who was then occupied with the subject, in 1826; the two worked together from 1829 until Niepce's death in 1833. Daguerre's perfected process was communicated to the Academy of Sciences by Arago, Jan. 9, 1839.

D'Agueseau. *See Agueseau.*

Dahak. *See Izki Dahaka.*

Dahl (däl), **Conrad.** Born near Trondhjem, Norway, June 24, 1843. A Norwegian poet and novelist, pastor in Bergen after 1873. He is best known for his representation of Norwegian peasant life.

Dahl, Johann Kristen Clausen. Born at Bergen, Norway, Feb. 24, 1788; died at Dresden, Oct. 14, 1857. A Norwegian landscape-painter.

Dahl, Michael. Born at Stockholm, Sweden, in 1656; died at London, Oct. 20, 1743. A Swedish portrait-painter. He was a pupil of the Danish painter Klocker, and in 1688 settled at London, where he acquired great prominence among the nobility and at court. He painted the portraits of the princess (afterward queen) Anne and Prince George, the portrait of Queen Mary, Sarah, duchess of Marlborough, and the series of portraits of admirals at Hampton Court.

Dahl, Vladimir Ivanovitch: pseudonym **Kosak Luganski.** Born at St. Petersburg, 1801; died at Moscow, Nov. 3, 1872. A Russian novelist, philologist, and littérateur. He published a "Dictionary of the Living Russian Tongue" (1863–66), etc.

Dahlak, or **Dahlac** (dä-läk'), or **Dahalak** (dä-há-läk'). [Ar. *Salej.*] A group of islands in the Red Sea, off the seaport of Massowa, now belonging to Italy.

Dahlbom (däl'bōm), **Anders Gustaf.** Born at Forssa, East Gothland, Sweden, March 3, 1806; died at Lund, Sweden, May 3, 1859. A Swedish entomologist. His chief work is "Hymenoptera europæa, præcipue borealia" (1845).

Dahlgren (dal'gren), **John Adolf.** Born at Philadelphia, Nov. 13, 1809; died at Washington, D. C., July 12, 1870. A noted American rear-admiral. He became lieutenant in 1837, and was assigned to ordnance duty at Washington in 1847. While there he introduced many improvements in the naval armament, including a gun of his own invention, which bears his name. He became commander in 1855; made in 1857 an experimental cruise with the sloop of war Plymouth, to test the practicability of employing his eleven-inch gun at sea; resumed command of the ordnance department at Washington in 1858; was made chief of the bureau of ordnance July 18, 1862; became rear-admiral Feb. 7, 1863; and in July following was placed in command of the South Atlantic blockading squadron. He conducted the naval operations in Charleston harbor which began July 10, 1863, and ended Sept. 7, 1863, in the course of which, in cooperation with the land forces under General Gillmore, took Morris Island and Fort Wagner, and silenced Fort Sumter, but failed to capture Charleston. He led a successful expedition up the St. John River in Feb., 1864, to aid in throwing a military force into Florida, cooperated with Sherman in the pursuit of Savannah Dec. 23, and entered Charleston with General Schimmelpfennig on its evacuation in Feb., 1865. He published various technical works.

Dahlgren (dal'gren), **Karl Fredrik.** Born at Stens-Bruk, near Nordköping, Sweden, June 20, 1791; died at Stockholm, May 2, 1844. A Swedish poet, novelist, and humorist. His complete works were published 1847–52.

Dahlmann (dal'man), **Friedrich Christoph.** Born at Wismar, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, May 13, 1785; died at Bonn, Prussia, Dec. 5, 1860. A noted German historian and statesman, appointed professor at Kiel in 1812, at Göttingen in 1829, and at Bonn in 1842. He was a member of the National Assembly at Frankfort 1848–49. His works include "Quellenkunde der deutschen Geschichte" (1830), "Geschichte von Dänemark" (1840–43), "Geschichte der englischen Revolution" (1844), "Geschichte der französischen Revolution" (1845), etc.

Dahlstjerna (dāl-sher'nā), **Gunno Eurelius.** Born at Öhr, Dalsland, Sweden, Sept. 7, 1661; died in Pomerania, Sept. 7, 1706. A Swedish poet. His best-known work is "Kungaskald" (1697), a heroic poem on Charles XII. and Peter the Great.

Dahn (dän), **Felix.** Born at Hamburg, Feb. 9, 1834. A German historian and poet. He studied history and jurisprudence at Munich and Berlin. In 1857 he became docent in the faculty of law at the University of Munich, and in 1862 was made professor. The succeeding year he went in the same capacity to Würzburg. In 1872 he became professor of law at the University of Konigsberg, and in 1888 at Breslau. His most important works are, in history, "Die Könige der Germanen" ("The Kings of the Germans," 1861–72, 6 vols.), "Urgeschichte der germanischen und romanischen Völker" ("Primitive History of the Germanic and Romance Peoples," 1878 following); in law, "Die Vernunft in Recht" ("Reason in Law," 1879). A volume of poems, "Gedichte," appeared in 1857, and a second collection in 1873; "Balladen und Lieder" ("Ballads and Songs") in 1878. He is the author of several romances: the principal one, "Der Kampf um Rom" ("The Struggle for Rome"), appeared in 1876, in four volumes; "Odhins Trost" ("Odin's Consolation") in 1880. He has written, also, a number of dramas, among them "Markgraf Rüdeger von Bechelaren" (1875).

Dahna (dän'nä), or **Dehna** (dān'nä). A large unexplored desert in southern central Arabia, extending from Nejd to Hadramaut.

Dahomey (dä-hō'me). A negro kingdom of West Africa, capital Abomey, extending from the Slave Coast inland to the Mahe highland. On the west it borders on Togo; on the east, on Lagos and Yoruba. The coast towns, Kotonu, Whydah, Porto Novo, and Grand Popo, have been annexed by France. The land is low and unhealthy. The chief export is palm oil. The Dahomeyans are intelligent, active, and polite. The hecatombs of human victims for which they are notorious are due to their superstition rather than to cruelty. Every man is subject to military service, but the famous life-guard of 800 Amazons consists of volunteers. In the war of 1892–93 with France, the Dahomeyans were defeated by Colonel Dodds. The French, however, find it very difficult to hold their country. The Dahomeyans are also called *Fon*. Their language is closely allied to Ewe. Population, about 200,000.

Dahra (dä'ra). A mountainous region in northern Algeria, situated about lat. 36° 15′ N., long. 0°–1° E. In its caverns about 500–600 Kabyles were suffocated by order of the French commander Colonel Pelissier in 1845.

Daidalos. *See Daedalus.*

Dāid (dā-yā'), Latinized **Dallæus** (da-lē'us), **Jean.** Born at Châtellerault, France, Jan. 6, 1594; died at Charenton, near Paris, April 15, 1670. A French Protestant divine and controversialist, a voluminous writer. His chief work is "Traité de l'emploi des saints pères pour le jugement des différends qui sont aujourd'hui en la religion" (1632: Latin trans. 1656).

Daily Courant, The. The first British daily paper. It was begun March 11, 1702.

Daimbert (dan-bār', or **Dagobert** (dä-go-bār'). Died in Sicily, 1107. First Latin patriarch of Jerusalem. He became archbishop of Pisa in 1092, and commanded the Pisan and Genoese army in the Crusade. He was elected patriarch of Jerusalem in 1099.

Daimiel (dī-mel'). A town in the province of Ciudad Real, Spain, situated 20 miles northeast of Ciudad Real. Population (1887), 11,508.

Daimio (dī'myō). [Chino-Jap., 'great name.'] The title of the chief feudal barons or territorial nobles of Japan, derived from the Chinese and anglicised from *shumio* ('title name'), the title given to the hatamoto, or vassals of the shogun. Though exercising independent authority in their own domains, the daimios acknowledged the mikado as the legitimate ruler of the whole country. Their power was at its height (1603–1862) the daimios gradually became subject to the shoguns, who compelled them to live in Yedo, with their families and a certain number of their followers, for six months of every year, and on their departure for their own provinces to leave their families as hostages. The number of daimios differed at different times, according to the fortunes of war and the caprice of the shoguns. Just before the abolition of the shogunate there were 255, arranged in five classes, with incomes ranging from 10,000 to 1,027,000 koku of rice per annum. In 1871 the daimios surrendered their lands and privileges to the mikado, who granted pensions proportioned to their respective revenues, and relieved them of the support of the country, their military retainers. These pensions have since been commuted into active bonds, redeemable by government within thirty years from date of issue. The title has been abolished, and that of *kwazoku* bestowed upon court and territorial nobles alike.

Dainty (dān'ti), **Lady.** A fashionable, frivolous fine lady in Cibber's comedy "The Double Gallant," "Dogs, doctors, and mountebanks are her favorites," says Cibber.

Daircell, or **Faircell,** or **Molling.** Died 696. An Irish saint. According to an Irish account of his life, he was the illegitimate son of Fiachu, a farmer at Lusachan (now Shieve Loughter), near Castle Island, Kerry. His mother, when she found herself about to give birth to a child, fled to the wilderness, where she was prevented from strangling her new-born babe only by a dove sent from heaven, which flapped its wings in her face. He was educated by St. Brendan of Clonfert, who gave him the name of Daircell ('gathering') in allusion to the manner in which the dove 'gathered' him to her with her wings. Once, when collecting alms for St. Brendan's Church, he was attacked by a band of robbers, who threatened to kill him. He made his escape by making three leaps, in which he passed over the whole of Leinster. He landed in the third inclosure of the church, whereupon he received the name of Molling (from *linne*, leap) of Lougher. He founded the church of Teach Molling, or Mullens, at Ross Broe (?), and is the reputed author of a Latin manuscript of the four gospels, preserved in Trinity College, Dublin.

Daisy (dā'zi) **Miller** (dā'zi mil'ėr). A novel by Henry James, published in 1879.

Daitya (dīt'ya). [Sans. of Diti.] In Hindu mythology, a race of demons and giants who warred with the gods and interfered with sacrifices; Titans.

Dajo (dä-jō'). [Pl.] A Negrito tribe of the eastern Sudan, southeast of the Kuka, with whom they have some remote affinity.

Dakiki, Abu Mansur Muhammad. Lived about 1000 A. D. A Persian poet, from Tus or Bokhara, author of many odes and sonnets. Dakiki had completed a thousand distichs of the Book of Kings when he was murdered. Firdusi represents him as appearing to him in a dream, and asking that he incorporate in his work the fragment. To Dakiki Firdusi ascribed the portion of the Shahnamah relating to Gushtasp and Tartusht (Zoroaster).

Dakota (dą-kō'tą). [From the Dakota Indians.] A former territory of the United States. See *North Dakota* and *South Dakota.*

Dakota (dä-kō'tä). [Pl., also *Dakotas:* 'confederated.'] A division of the Siouan stock of North American Indians, composed of the Dakota proper and the Assiniboin. Their former habitat was in Montana and the adjacent part of the Northwest Territory of British North America, as well as in North and South Dakota and Minnesota. The Dakota proper, or Sioux, were originally known as nine gentes, whence the name by which they sometimes call themselves, Otceti Cakowin ('The Seven Council fires'). These seven gentes have become the present Sisseton, Wahpeton, Dakota, and are as follows: Mdewakantonwan, Wangkekute, Sisitonwan, Waapetonwan, Hunkhotonwan, Hunkpatonwanna, and Titonwan. The Mdewakantonwan were the original Isanyati or Santee, but at present the Wangkekute also are called by that name. These original divisions have developed into at least 126, excluding those of the Wangkekute, which have not been acquired. The present number of the Dakota is 28,449, and the Assiniboin number 3,000. (See *Sioux.*) Also *Dakotah.*

Dalayrac (dä-la-rāk'), **Nicolas.** Born at Muret, Haute-Garonne, France, June 13, 1753; died at Paris, Nov. 27, 1809. A noted French composer of comic operas. His works include "Le petit souper" (1781), "Le cosaque" (1783), "Nina" (1786), "Le pere et le maison" (1789), etc.

Dalbeattie (dal-bē'tie). A town in Kirkcudbright, Scotland, situated 13 miles southwest of Dumfries. Population (1891), 3,149.

Dalberg (dal'berg), **Emmerich Joseph.** Born at Mainz, Hessen, May 30, 1773; died at Herrnsheim, near Worms, April 27, 1833. A peer of France, son of Baron Wolfgang Heribert Dalberg. He was created duke of Dalberg by Napoleon I. in 1810, and died in Paris. XVIII. in 1815.

Dalberg, Karl Theodor Anton Maria von. Born at Herrnsheim, near Worms, Hessen, Feb. 8, 1744; died at Ratisbon, Bavaria, Feb. 10, 1817. A German prince, prelate, and littérateur, last archbishop-elector of Mainz. He was prince-primate of the Confederation of the Rhine 1806–13.

Dalby (dal'bi). **Isaac.** Born in Gloucestershire, England, 1744; died at Farnham, Surrey, England, Feb. 3, 1824. An English mathematician, employed in the survey of England after 1791.

Dale (dāl), **David.** Born at Stewarton, Ayrshire, Jan. 6, 1739; died at Glasgow, March 17, 1806. A Scottish philanthropist. He was the founder and first proprietor of the cotton mills at Lanark, famous by their connection with his son-in-law, the socialist Robert Owen. About 1770 he retired from the established church of Scotland, and founded a new sect, common on congregational principles, known as the Old Independents, of which he was chief pastor. He was noted as a munificent benefactor of the poor.

Dale (dāl), **Richard.** Born near York, Eng. Folk. Va., 1756; died at Philadelphia, Feb., 1826. An American commodore. He served as first lieutenant under Paul Jones on the Bon Homme Richard in the battle with the Serapis, Sept. 23, 1779, and commanded a squadron in the Mediterranean 1801–02, during the hostilities with Tripoli.

Dale, Robert William. Born at London, Dec. 1, 1829. An English Congregational clergyman and author. He became associate pastor of the Congregational Church at Carr's Lane, Birmingham, in 1855, and sole pastor in 1859. He was for a number of years editor of the "Congregationalist," and was chairman of the Congregational Union of England and Wales 1869–70. In 1877 he delivered at Yale College a series of lectures on preaching the first Lyman Beecher Lectureship. He has written "The Jewish Temple and the Christian Church" (1865), "Sermons on the Ten Commandments" (1870), and "The Atonement" (1874), etc.

Dale, Sir Thomas. Died at Masulipatam, British India, 1619. A colonial governor of Virginia. He became marshal of Virginia in 1609, and in 1611 succeeded De la Warr as governor, being relieved by Sir Thomas Gates in the same year. He was governor a second time 1614–16, when he returned to England, taking with him Thomas Rolfe and Rolfe's wife Pocahontas. His administrations, which were characterized by great severity, were attended by order and prosperity.

Dalecarlia (dā-le-skar'lē-a), Sw. **Dalarna** (dä'lar-nä). A former province of Sweden, corresponding to the lacn of Kopparberg or Fahlun. Its surface is mountainous. Its people took the leading part in the independence movement under Gustavus Vasa.

Dal-Elf (dăl'ĕlf'). A river formed by the union of the Öster and Wester Dal-Elf, which flows into the Gulf of Bothnia 58 miles north of Upsala. Length, about 250 miles.

D'Alembert. See *Alembert*.

Dalgarno (dal-gär'nō), **George.** Born at Aberdeen, Scotland, about 1627; died at Oxford, England, Aug. 28, 1687. A British scholar and writer, inventor of a deaf-mute alphabet. He wrote "Deaf and Dumb Man's Tutor" (1680), etc.

Dalgarno, Lord. A malevolent young man in Sir Walter Scott's "Fortunes of Nigel." He is the secret enemy of Nigel and the favorite of Prince Charles. Having heartlessly betrayed the Lady Hermione, he is compelled by the king to do her justice. After leaving court in disguise, he is murdered.

Dalgetty (dal'get-i), **Captain Dugald.** A soldier of fortune in Scott's "Legend of Montrose." He has been a divinity student in his youth, and is now a mercenary. He is courageous, and not untrustworthy if well paid. The original is said to have been a man named Munro who belonged to a band of Scottish and English auxiliaries in Swinemünde (1630).

Dalhousie (dal-hou'zi), **Earls of.** See *Ramsay*.

Dalias (dā'lē-ăs). A town in the province of Almeria, southern Spain, situated west of Almeria. Population (1887), 6,254.

Dalida (dal'i-dā). See the extract.

> The Dalila of the Book of Judges is throughout "Dalila" in the Vulgate, but is "Dalida" in Chaucer, and "Dalida" is the form used in Wyclif's Bible. Chaucer uses the form "Dalida" in the "Monk's Tale" and in "The Book of the Duchess." It is not, perhaps, without significance that "Dalida" was the form used in "The Court of Love."
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> *Morley*, Eng. Writers, V. 305.

Dalin (dā'lin), **Olof von.** Born at Vinberga, in Halland, Sweden, Aug. 29, 1708: died at Drottningholm, Aug. 12, 1763. A Swedish historian and poet. He was the son of a clergyman. He studied at Lund, and subsequently entered one of the public offices in Stockholm. He began his literary career by the publication of a weekly journal, "Den Svenska Argus" ("The Swedish Argus"), modeled after the "Spectator," which he issued anonymously 1732–34. This was followed by "Tankar om Kritiker" ("Thoughts about Critics"), and, after his return from a tour through Germany and France, by the satirical romance entitled "Sagan om Hästen" ("The Story of the Horse"), and the satiric poem "Aprilverk om var herrliga tid" ("April-work of Our Glorious Time"). A didactic epos, "Svenska Frihetен," appeared in 1742. In 1751 he was made tutor to the crown prince, and ennobled. In 1753 he was made privy councilor. In 1756, suspected of being concerned in the revolution of that year, he was banished to Gripsholm, returned in 1761. During this period he was engaged upon his principal work, "Swea Rikes Historia" ("History of the Kingdom of Sweden"), which extends down to the end of the reign of Charles IX. His collected literary works, "Samlade Vitterhetsarbeten," appeared in 1767, in 6 vols.; "Swea Rikes Historia," in 4 vols., 1747–62.

Dalkeith (dal-kēth'). A town in the county of Edinburgh, Scotland, situated between the north and south Esk, 6¼ miles southeast of Edinburgh. Dalkeith Palace (the residence of the Duke of Buccleuch) is in the vicinity. Population (1891), 7,035.

Dall (dal). **William Healey.** Born at Boston, Mass., Aug. 21, 1845. An American naturalist. He took part in the international telegraph expedition in 1865; was assistant to the United States Coast Survey 1871–80; and was paleontologist to the United States Geological Survey 1884–86. His works include "Alaska and its Resources" (1870), "Scientific Results of the Exploration of Alaska by the Parties under the Charge of W. H. Dall" (1876), etc.

Dallæus. See *Daillé, Jean*.

Dallas (dal'ąs). **1.** A village in Paulding County, northwestern Georgia, situated 30 miles northwest of Atlanta. Near here, at New Hope Church, Pickett's Mill, Pumpkin Vine Creek, etc., the Confederates continued fighting between the Federals under Sherman and the Confederates under Johnston, May 25–29, 1864.

2. The capital of Dallas County, in northern Texas, situated on the Trinity River. It has increased very rapidly, and is a railroad center, with important trade and manufactures. Population (1890), 38,067.

Dallas (dal'ąs), **Alexander James.** Born in Jamaica, June 21, 1759: died at Trenton, N. J., Jan. 14, 1817. An American statesman, secretary of the treasury 1814–16. He was the son of a Scottish physician resident in Jamaica. Having studied law in England, he emigrated from Jamaica to Philadelphia in 1783; was admitted to the bar in 1785; served for a number of years as secretary of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania; was attorney for the eastern district of Pennsylvania 1801–14; and was secretary of the United States treasury 1814–16, discharging (1815–16) also the functions of secretary of war. During his administration of the treasury department a new national bank was incorporated (April 3, 1816), consistent with recommendations submitted by him to Congress. He published "Reports of Cases ruled and adjudged by the Courts of the United States and of Pennsylvania, before and since the Revolution" (1790–1807), "Features of Jay's Treaty" (1795), and "Exposition of the Causes and Character of the War of 1812–15."

Dallas, George Mifflin. Born at Philadelphia, July 10, 1792: died at Philadelphia, Dec. 31, 1864. An American statesman, son of Alexander James Dallas. He was United States senator from Pennsylvania 1831–33, minister to Russia 1837–39, Vice-President of the United States 1845–49, and minister to England 1856–61.

Dallas, Robert Charles. Born at Kingston, Jamaica, 1754: died at Ste.-Adresse, Normandy, Nov. 20, 1824. A British author. He was educated in England; returned, on coming of age, to Jamaica to take possession of the estates left him by his father; and eventually settled in England. He is noted chiefly for his intimacy with Byron, to whom he gave literary advice, and for whom he acted as agent in dealings with publishers. He wrote "Recollections of the Life of Lord Byron from the year 1808 to the end of 1814," which was edited by his son A. R. C. Dallas in 1824 (?).

Dalles (dalz). [F. *dalle*, a flagstone, slab.] A succession of rapids in the Columbia River, near the city of The Dalles: also the neighboring heights (see the quotation). "The Dalles, on the eastern side of the [Cascade] range, [have] an elevation of only about 100 feet. At the Dalles so named on account of the great broad, flat plains or sheets of lava which are there well exhibited on and near the river—is the beginning, in this direction, of the volcanic plateau of the Columbia." (*J. D. Whitney*, in Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 800.) Dalles is also the name for rapids in the Wisconsin River, and in the St. Louis River in Minnesota.

Dalles, The. A city, capital of Wasco County, Oregon, situated near the Dalles or cataract of the Columbia, 72 miles east of Portland. Population (1890), 3,029.

Dalling and Bulwer, Baron. See *Lytton*.

Dallmeyer (dal'mī-er), **Johann Heinrich.** Born at Loxten, near Versmold, Westphalia, Sept. 6, 1830: died Dec. 30, 1883. A German optician. He came to England in 1851; became a manufacturer of telescopes in London; was made a fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society in 1861; and patented a line of wide-angle photographic lens in 1864. Author of "On the Construction of Photographic Lenses."

Dall' Ongaro (däl'ong'gä-rō), **Francesco.** Born at Mansuè, Treviso, Italy, 1808: died at Naples, Jan. 10, 1873. An Italian poet, novelist, and political agitator. His "Novelle vecchie e nuove" were published in 1869.

Dalmatia (dal-nā'shi-ą). [G. *Dalmatien*, F. *Dalmatie*.] A crownland and titular kingdom in the Cisleithan division of Austria-Hungary. It is bounded by Croatia-Slavonia, Bosnia, Herzegovina, and Montenegro on the east, and by the Adriatic on the south and west. Its surface is mountainous, and many islands line the coast. Area, 4,982 square miles. Many of its inhabitants are fishing, seafaring, ship-building, raising live stock, and the production of wine and olives. Capital, Zara. It returns a member to the Austrian Reichsrat, and has a Diet of 43 members. The prevailing religion is Roman Catholic. A large majority of the inhabitants are Serbo-Croats, and there are many Italians on the coast. Dalmatia formed part of the Roman province of Illyricum. It was overrun by the Goths and Avars, and in the 7th century by the Slavs. A Croatian kingdom of Dalmatia existed in the 9th century. From 1409 till recently Dalmatia fluctuated between Hungary and Venice until finally the greater part became Venetian. By the treaty of Campo-Formio in 1797 it was given to Austria. In 1805 it was ceded to France, and was retroceded to Austria in 1814. It was the scene of insurrections 1869–70, and in 1881. Area, 4,940 square miles. Population (1890), 527,426.

The earlier Illyrian war is recorded in the second book of Polybius. Appian has a special book on the Illyrian wars. In him (chap. xi.) we get our first notice of Dalmatia as such: it does not as yet occur in Polybius. There is also a shorter notice in Strabo.

Freeman, Hist. Essays, III. 30, note.

Dalou (dä-lō'), **Jules.** Born at Paris, 1838. A French sculptor. He studied under Duret at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts, and assisted Carpeaux. He sent his first work to the Salon in 1867. On account of complicity with the Commune in 1871 he was obliged to leave Paris, and went to London, where he was appointed professor of sculpture at South Kensington. He returned to Paris, and was associated with Aubé (see *Aubé*) in competition for the monument to the Constitutional Assembly. Their scheme was unsuccessful, but Dalou's sketch for a relief upon the design attracted the attention of Gambetta and Turquet, and was developed into the great bas-relief of Oberkampf now in the Hôtel de Ville. His project of the monument to the republic in the Place de la République won the second prize, and was ordered by the state for la Place des Nations.

Dalriada. A former name for a district in the northern part of Antrim, Ireland, now called "The Route."—2. A former name for that part of Argyllshire, Scotland, settled by Dalriad Scots from Ireland in 498. The Dalriad Scots and Picts were united in one kingdom by Kenneth MacAlpin about 843.

Dalry (dal-rī'). A small town in Ayrshire, Scotland, situated on the Garnock 21 miles southwest of Glasgow.

Dalrymple (dal-rim'pl), **Alexander.** Born at New Hailes, near Edinburgh, July 24, 1737: died June 19, 1808. A Scottish hydrographer. He became a writer in the East India Company's service in 1752, and in 1762 was appointed to the command of the London, with instructions to open the trade with Sulu. He returned to England in 1765, and was appointed hydrographer to the East India Company in 1779, and hydrographer to the admiralty in 1795. Author of "Account of Discoveries in the South Pacific Ocean before 1764" (1767), "Historical Collection of South Sea Voyages" (1770–71), etc.

Dalrymple, Sir David, Lord Hailes. Born at Edinburgh, Oct. 28, 1726: died Nov. 29, 1792. An eminent Scottish judge and author. He was educated at Eton and at Utrecht; was admitted to the Scottish bar in 1748; was raised to the bench of the Court of Session with the title of Lord Hailes in 1766; and in 1767 became a judge of the justiciary or criminal court. His most notable works are "An Inquiry into the Secondary Causes which Mr. Gibbon has assigned to the Rapid Growth of Christianity" (1786), and "Annals of Scotland" (from Malcolm Canmore to Robert I., 1776; continued to the accession of the house of Stuart, 1779).

Dalrymple, Sir James, first Viscount Stair. Born in Ayrshire, in May, 1619: died at Edinburgh, Nov. 25, 1695. A Scottish lawyer and statesman. He was educated at Glasgow and Edinburgh; became professor of logic, morals, and politics in the University of Glasgow in 1641; was admitted to the Scottish bar in 1648; was appointed a judge of the Court of Sessions by Cromwell in 1657; was reappointed by Charles II. in 1661; became president of the court in 1670; was admitted to the Scottish Parliament in 1672; fled in 1682 to Holland to avoid the consequences of refusing to take the test oath; supported William of Orange in 1688; was created Viscount Stair, Lord Glenluce and Stranraer, in 1690. His chief work is "Institutions of the Law of Scotland" (1681).

Dalrymple, Sir John, first Earl of Stair. Born in 1648: died Jan. 8, 1707. A Scottish lawyer and statesman, son of Sir James Dalrymple. He was admitted to the Scottish bar in 1672; was appointed king's advocate by James II. in 1685; resigned in 1688 in the cause of William of Orange, whose chief adviser in Scottish affairs he became; was sworn privy councilor under Queen Anne in 1702; and was created earl of Stair in 1703. He is noted chiefly for his connection with the massacre of the Macdonalds of Glencoe, which was undertaken by his advice in 1692.

Dalrymple, John, second Earl of Stair. Born at Edinburgh, July 20, 1673: died there, May 9, 1747. A Scottish general and diplomatist. He was educated at Leyden; is said to have served in various subordinate capacities throughout the wars of William III. in Flanders; became side-de-camp to the Duke of Marlborough in 1703; commanded a brigade at the siege of Lille and at the battle of Malplaquet; was commissioned general in 1712; was appointed minister plenipotentiary to Paris in 1715; was raised to the rank of ambassador in 1719; was recalled in 1720; was created field-marshal in 1742; and was made general of the marines in 1744. He is noted chiefly for the princely style in which he supported his mission at Paris, and for the comprehensive and invaluable information which he communicated in his despatches concerning the secret intrigues of the French court and of the friends of the Pretender.

Dalsland (dāls'land). A district in the laen of Elfsborg, Sweden, situated on the Norwegian frontier.

Dalton (dal'ton). The county-seat of Whitfield County, northwestern Georgia, situated 28 miles southeast of Chattanooga. Near here, May 9, 1864, an engagement took place between part of Sherman's army and the Confederates. Population (1890), 3,046.

Dalton, John. Born at Dean (?), Cumberland, in 1709: died at Worcester, July 22, 1763. An English poet and divine. He took the degree of B. A. at Oxford in 1730, and that of M. A. in 1734; was appointed a canon of Worcester cathedral in 1748, and about the same time obtained the rectory of St. Mary-at-Hill, London. His most notable work is an adaptation of Milton's "Comus" for the stage, which was printed in 1738, under the title "Comus, a Mask, now adapted to the Stage, as altered from Milton's Mask."

Dalton, John, D. D. Born at Eaglesfield, Cumberland, Sept. 6, 1766: died July 27, 1844. An English chemist and natural philosopher. He was the son of a poor weaver; acquired an education chiefly by private study; began to teach in 1778; was in 1793 appointed professor of mathematics and natural philosophy in New College, Manchester (which was removed to York in 1799); became a member of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester in 1794; was elected a fellow of the Royal Society in 1822; and was chosen corresponding member of the Paris Academy of Sciences in 1816, and foreign associate in 1830. He perfected about 1804 the atomic theory, which he propounded in 1810 in a work entitled "A New System of Chemical Philosophy." He suffered from color-blindness, and on Oct. 31, 1794, read a paper before the Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society, in which he gives the earliest account of that peculiarity, which is known from him as Daltonism.

Dalton, John Call. Born at Chelmsford, Mass., Feb. 2, 1825: died at New York city, Feb. 12, 1889. An American physiologist. He was professor of physiology in the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York 1856–88, and was emeritus professor and president of the college from 1883 until his death. He wrote a "Treatise on Human Physiology" (1859), a "Treatise on Physiology and Hygiene" (1869), etc.

Dalyell (dal-yel'), or **Dalzell** (dal-zel'), **Thomas.** Born about 1599: died Aug. 29, 1685. A British general. He participated in the Royalist rebellion in the highlands of Scotland in 1654; entered the Russian service about 1655; returned to England on the invitation of Charles II. in 1665; was appointed commander-in-chief in Scotland in 1666; was sworn a privy councilor in 1667; entered Parliament in 1678; and in 1681 was commissioned to enroll the celebrated regiment of the Scots Greys.

Dalzel (dal-zel'). **Andrew.** Born at Gateside, Linlithgowshire, Oct. 6, 1742; died Dec. 8, 1806. A Scottish classical scholar. He studied at the University of Edinburgh: was for some years tutor in the Lauderdale family; was appointed professor of Greek in Edinburgh University in 1772; assisted in the founding of the Royal Society of Edinburgh in 1783; and became principal clerk to the General Assembly in 1789. Author of "Ἀναλεκτα Ἑλληνικα πρωτα sive Collectanea Græca Minora" (1784); "Ἀναλεκτα Ἑλληνικα μειζονα sive Collectanea Græca Majora" (1805), etc.

Daman (dä-män'), Pg. **Damão** (dä'mãu). A seaport and settlement belonging to Portugal, situated on the western coast of India 80 miles north of Bombay. It was acquired by Portugal in 1558. Population, with Diu, etc. (1900), 17,454.

Daman. A region on the border of British India and Afghanistan, situated between the Indus and the Suliman Mountains.

Damara (dä-mä'rä). [Fem. dual of Hottentot *daman* (a term of abuse).] The name of two tribes of German Southwest Africa. The Cattle-Damara are the same as the Herero (which see). The Hill-Damara, who are subject to the Hottentots and have adopted their language, differ from them in race. Some say they are Bushmen, but they seem to be Bantu, and related to the Ovambo. See *Khoikhoin*, and *German Southwest Africa*.

Damaraland (dä-mä'rä-land). A region in the northern part of the German dependency of German Southwest Africa (which see). Its recent name (German Deutsch) Damaraland. The British officials withdrew from the territory in 1880, except from Walfisch Bay, and it was annexed by Germany in 1884.

Damascenus, Joannes. See *John of Damascus.*

Damascenus, Nicolaus. See *Nicholas of Damascus.*

Damascius (da-mash'i-us). [Gr. *Δαμάσκιος.*] A Neoplatonist of the 6th century A. D. When the school of philosophy at Athens was closed by the emperor Justinian in 529, he, with other Neoplatonists, emigrated to Persia.

Damascus (dą-mas'kus). [Heb. *Dameśeq*, Assyr. *Dimašqa*, Ar. *Dimišq* or *Esh-Shám*, F. *Damas.*] Formerly the capital and most important city of Syria, situated in the fertile valley of the Syrian Syris, east of the Anti-Lebanon, on the edge of the desert. On account of its beautiful fertile surroundings, its lofty position, and its richness in fresh water, Damascus has been praised in antiquity and in modern times as "the glory of the earth," "the eye of the desert," and "the pearl of the Orient." Originally a Hittite city, it became the capital of Syria, and a great part of the country was called by its name. (For its history, see *Aram.*) In modern times it became prominent by the massacre of Christians in 1860. It retained a certain importance through all the periods of history, and is even now the seat of the Turkish wali (governor), and has a population of between 100,000 and 150,000. In the Old Testament the name of Damascus occurs as early as the history of Abraham (Gen. xiv. 15, xv. 2). After the time of David, Damascus often came into sharp collision with Israel. In the New Testament Damascus is known especially from the history of Paul (Acts ix.).

Damaskios. See *Damascius.*

Damasus (dam'a-sus) **I.,** Saint. Born probably about 306 (304?): died 384. Bishop of Rome 366–384. His election was contested by the deacon Ursinus, who was expelled by force of arms. He opposed Arianism, which was condemned in two synods at Rome, one in 368 and another in 370. He is commemorated as a saint on Dec. 11.

Damaun. See *Daman.*

Damayanti. [Skt.] The wife of Nala, and the heroine of the tale of Nala and Damayanti, an episode of the Mahábharata. See *Nala.*

Dambach (dăm'bäch'). A small town in Alsace, situated 25 miles southwest of Strasburg.

D'Amboise. See *Amboise.*

Dambolo (dăm-bō'lō), or **Dambul** (dăm-bōl'). A village in Ceylon, situated about 40 miles northwest of Kandy. It is noted for Buddhistic cave-temples.

Dame aux Camélias (dăm ō kä-mā-lyä'). **La.** [F., 'Lady of the Camellias.'] A novel by Alexandre Dumas the younger, published in 1848, and dramatized by him in 1852. The English version of the play is called "Camille," and that is the name of the heroine. The original French character is Marguerite Gautier.

Dame Blanche (dăm blonsh), **La.** [F., 'The White Lady.'] A comic opera by Boieldieu (libretto by Scribe), first produced at Paris Dec. 10, 1825. It was played in English as "The White Maid," Jan. 2, 1827.

Dame Durden. See *Durden.*

Damer (dā'mėr), **Anne Seymour.** Born in 1749: died May 28, 1828. An English sculptor, daughter of Henry Seymour Conway. She married John Damer in 1767. She executed in 1785 two heads, one of the river Thames and the other of the river Isis, for a bridge at Henley, near her father's house at Park Place, which have been much admired. She also produced a statue of George III. and a bust of Nelson.

Dametas. See *Damœtas.*

Damian. See *Cosmas.*

Damian (dā'mi-an). **1.** A youth in Chaucer's "Merchant's Tale" in the "Canterbury Tales." He languishes for and obtains the love of May, the young wife of old January.—**2.** A young squire in Scott's "Ivanhoe," an aspirant for the holy Order of Templars.

Damianus (dā-mi-ā'nus), **Peter** (**Pietro Damiani** or **Damiano**). Born at Ravenna, Italy, 1007: died at Faenza, Italy, Feb. 23, 1072. A Roman Catholic ecclesiastic. In 1035 he became a hermit at Fonte Avellano, near Gubbio, in Umbria, and was soon head of all the surrounding hermits and monks. He was noted for his asceticism, and established a system of self-flagellation which was later extended among the monastic orders and the Flagellants. He was also influential as a reformer, condemning simony and marriage of the clergy. He was made bishop of Ostia and cardinal in 1058, and was the adviser and censor of a number of popes, including Hildebrand (Gregory VII.). His works include epistles, sermons, lives of saints, ascetic tracts, and poems.

Damien (dā-myan'), **de Veuster, Joseph.** Born in Belgium, Jan. 3, 1840. A Roman Catholic missionary who devoted his life to the welfare of the lepers in the government hospital on the island of Molokai, Hawaii. He fell a victim to the disease April 15, 1889.

Damiens (dā-myan'), **Robert François.** Born near Arras, France, 1715: executed at Paris, March 28, 1757. A man of low character, who had been in a solicitor's and a domestic servant, who made an unsuccessful attempt upon the life of Louis XV., Jan. 5, 1757. Damiens approached the king at Versailles, as he was entering his carriage, and succeeded in stabbing him. The punishment inflicted upon him was horrible in the extreme. His right hand was burned in a slow fire: his flesh was torn with pincers and burned with melted lead; resin, wax, and oil were poured upon the wounds; and he was at last pieces by four horses.

Damietta (dam-i-et'tä). [Ar. *Damiát.*] A city of Lower Egypt, situated between the Damietta branch of the Nile and Lake Menzaleh 7 miles from its mouth: the ancient Tamiathis. It was besieged and taken by the Crusaders in 1218–19, and in 1249 by Louis IX. (St. Louis).

Damietta branch. The chief eastern mouth of the Nile.

Damiotti (It. pron. dä-mē-ot'tē). **Dr.** An Italian charlatan who exhibits the magic mirror in Scott's "Aunt Margaret's Mirror."

Damiri (dä-mē'rē), or **Demiri** (de-mē'rē). **Kemal al-din Mohammed ibn Isa.** Born at Cairo, 1341: died at Cairo, 1405. An Arabian jurist and naturalist, author of a "Life of Animals."

Damiron (dä-mē-rōn'). **Jean Philibert.** Born at Belleville, Rhône, France, May 10, 1794: died at Paris, Jan. 11, 1862. A French writer on philosophy, professor of the history of philosophy in the Faculté des Lettres, Paris. He was the author of "Essai d'histoire de la philosophie en France au XIXe siècle" (1828), "Cours de philosophie" (1831), "Essai sur l'histoire de la philosophie en France au XVIIe siècle" (1846), etc.

Damis (dä-mē'). An impetuous youth in Molière's play "Tartufe," the son of Orgon.

Damkina (dam-ki'nä). [Akkad., 'lady of the earth.'] In Assyro-Babylonian mythology, wife of Ea, the god of the ocean, whose center of worship was in Eridu (modern Abu Shah-rein), in Damascus Danke.

Damnation de Faust (dăm-nä-syōn' dė foust), **La.** An opera or dramatic story in four parts by Berlioz, produced at Paris in 1846.

Damocles (dam'ō-klēz). [Gr. *Δαμοκλῆς.*] **1.** Lived in the first half of the 4th century B. C. A Syracusan, a courtier of Dionysius the elder. Cicero relates that Damocles, having extolled the good fortune of Dionysius, was invited by the tyrant to taste his royal state, and that in the midst of a splendid banquet and all the luxury of the court, on looking up he beheld above his head a sword suspended by a single horse-hair.

2. The king of Arcadia in Greene's "Arcadia." See *Sephestia.*

Damoda (dä-mō'dä), or **Damuda** (dä-mō'dä). A river of Bengal, India, which joins the Hugli below Calcutta. Length, about 350 miles.

Damœtas (da-mē'tas). [Gr. *Δαμοίτας.*] A herdsman in Theocritus and Vergil; hence, in pastoral poetry, a rustic. Sir Philip Sidney introduces in his "Arcadia" a foolish country clown by that name, which afterward seems to have become proverbial for folly.

Damon (dā'mon). [Gr. *Δάμων.*] **1.** Lived in the first half of the 4th century B. C. A Pythagorean of Syracuse, celebrated for his friendship with Pythias (or Phintias), a member of the same sect. Pythias plotted against the life of Dionysius I. of Syracuse, and was condemned to die. As Pythias wished to arrange his affairs, Damon offered to place himself in the tyrant's hands as his substitute, and to die in his stead should he not return on the appointed day. At the last moment Pythias came back, and Dionysius was so struck by the fidelity of the friends that he pardoned the offender, and begged to be admitted into their fellowship.

2. A goatherd in Vergil's Eclogues; hence, in pastoral poetry, a rustic.

Damon and Phillida (fil'i-dä). A pastoral farce by Cibber, produced in 1729, and published anonymously the same year.

Damon and Pithias (pith'i-as). A play by Richard Edwards, printed in 1571. Its main subject is tragic, but it calls itself a comedy. *Ward.*

Damon and Pythias (pith'i-as). A tragedy by John Banim and Richard Lalor Sheil, produced in 1821.

Damorean (dä-mō-rō'), Madame (**Laure Cinthie Montalant;** also known as Mademoiselle **Cinti,** and **Cinti-Damoreau**). Born at Paris, Feb. 6, 1801: died at Chantilly, France, in 1863. A noted French singer. In 1819 she made her first appearance as Cherubino in "Le Nozze di Figaro" in Paris. In 1822 she appeared in London, and in 1826 at the Grand Opéra, Paris. From this time she sang both in Europe and the United States with assured success until 1856, when she retired from the stage. In 1833 she was made professor of singing at the Conservatoire, Paris.

Damour. See *Tamyras.*

Dampier (dam'pėr), **William.** Born at East Coker, Somerset, England, June, 1652: died at London, March, 1715. An English freebooter, explorer, and author. His seafaring life began in 1662, and until 1691 he led a life of the wildest adventure, generally as a sailor on various piratical cruises on the western coast of America and elsewhere. During this time he circumnavigated the globe. In 1697 he published his "Voyage round the World," and this was supplemented by a second volume of travels in 1699. In 1699 he was given command of a ship in which he again went round the world, exploring the coasts of Australasia and New Guinea. He started again on a privateering cruise with two ships in 1703, but accomplished little, and his company was broken up; he reached England, after a third circumnavigation, 1707. Subsequently he was pilot of the privateer Duke, and again went round the world. Besides his travels he published a well-known "Discourse on the Winds." The following were named for him:

Dampier Archipelago. A group of small islands situated northwest of Australia, about lat. 20° 30′ S., long. 116°–117° E.

Dampier Island. A small island off the northeast coast of Papua.

Dampier Land. A maritime district in west Australia, in lat. 17°–18° S.

Dampier Strait. **1.** A strait on the northwest of Papua, separating that island from Waigiu.—**2.** A strait on the northeast of Papua, separating Papua from New Britain.

Dampierre (dōn-pyär'), **Auguste Henri Marie Picot,** Marquis **de.** Born at Paris, Aug. 19, 1756: died near Vicogne, Nord, France, May 9, 1793. A French royalist military general, distinguished in the campaigns of 1792–93.

Damply (dam'pli), **Widow.** A character in Garrick's play "The Male Coquette."

Damrosch (dăm'rosh), **Leopold.** Born at Posen, Prussia, Oct. 22, 1832: died at New York, Feb. 15, 1885. A noted conductor, solo violinist, and composer. He settled in New York in 1871, and was instrumental in the establishment of German opera at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York. He was its director, as well as of the Oratorio and Symphony societies and the Arion, until his death.

Damrosch, Walter, Born at Breslau, Prussia, Jan. 30, 1862. Conductor, son of the above. He succeeded his father as director of the Oratorio and Symphony societies.

Damsel of Brittany. A surname of Eleanor of Brittany, niece of King John of England, and sister of Arthur, count of Brittany. She was imprisoned by John, and died 1241.

D'Amville (dam'vil). The Atheist in Cyril Tourneur's play "The Atheist's Tragedy."

Dan (dan). [Heb., 'judge.'] **1.** A son of Jacob by Bilhah. Gen. xxx. 6.—**2.** A Hebrew tribe. The portion allotted to the Danites, as described in Josh. xix., was the small but fertile hilly tract west of Benjamin and northwest of Judah to the sea, including the cities of Japho, Ekron, Gathrimmon, etc. But though the tribe of Dan was originally one of the strongest numerically, counting 62,000 to 64,000, it was not equal to the task of expelling the Ammonites, and later the Philistines, from that territory, and only for a time prevailed with the help of Ephraim and Judah. In consequence of this, part of the tribe migrated to the extreme north of the country, and conquered the city of Laish, henceforth called Dan (see below). That part which remained in the south, from which the hero Samson descended, disappeared from history, and seems to have been absorbed by the tribe of Judah.

3. The city formerly called Laish, and named Dan after its capture by the Danites. It is situated on the slopes of Hermon, not far from the modern Banias still called Tell-el-Kadi, 'hill of the Judge' (Kadi is often mentioned in the Old Testament as the most northern landmark of Palestine, in the formula 'from Dan to Beersheba.' It contained a sanctuary with an image the exact nature of which is not known. At the

division of the kingdom Jeroboam put up there one of the "calves." It is first mentioned in Gen. xiv. 14 as the place at which Chedorlaomer, king of Elam, and his four allies were overthrown and defeated by Abraham. The occurrence in this account of the name which was given to the place many centuries later is variously explained. If the Dan of Gen. xiv. is identical with that of Judges xviii. and if the account of Gen. xiv. is authentic, the name Dan may have been later inserted in the MS. for Laish, when the latter was superseded by the former.

Dan. A river of Virginia and North Carolina which unites with the Staunton at Clarksville, Virginia, to form the Roanoke. Length, about 200 miles.

Dana (dā′nä), **Charles Anderson.** Born at Hinsdale, N. H., Aug. 8, 1819. An American journalist and man of letters. He was one of the leaders in the Brook Farm Association in 1841; was connected with the New York "Tribune" 1847–61; was assistant secretary of war 1863–64; and became editor of the New York "Sun" in 1868. He has published "Household Book of Poetry" (1858), etc., and edited, with Ripley, the "American Cyclopedia."

Dana, Edward Salisbury. Born at New Haven, Conn., Nov. 16, 1849. An American mineralogist and physicist, son of J. D. Dana. He was assistant professor of natural philosophy at Yale University until 1890, when he became professor of physics.

Dana, Francis. Born at Charlestown, Mass., June 13, 1743: died at Cambridge, Mass., April 25, 1811. An American jurist, diplomatist, and politician, son of Richard Dana. He was minister to Russia 1781–83, and chief justice of Massachusetts 1791–1806.

Dana, James Dwight. Born at Utica, N. Y., Feb. 12, 1813. A noted American geologist and mineralogist, professor at Yale University from 1845. He was graduated at Yale in 1833; traveled in the Mediterranean as mathematical instructor of midshipmen in the United States navy 1838–39; was assistant to Professor Silliman at Yale 1836–38; and took part in the Wilkes exploring expedition 1838–42. His important "Reports" of the expedition (on geology, corals, and crustaceans) were published 1846–54. His works include "System of Mineralogy" (1837), "Manual of Geology" (1863), "Text Book of Geology for Schools and Academies" (1864), "Corals and Coral Islands" (1872), "Characteristics of Volcanoes" (1890), etc.

Dana, Richard. Born at Cambridge, Mass., July 7, 1699: died May 17, 1772. An American lawyer and patriot. He was a prominent member of the Boston bar, and, as a supporter of the popular cause, frequently presided over the Boston town meetings between 1763 and 1772, and otherwise took a prominent part in the movements which preceded the Revolution.

Dana, Richard Henry. Born at Cambridge, Mass., Nov. 15, 1787: died at Boston, Feb. 2, 1879. An American poet and essayist, son of Francis Dana. He studied at Harvard 1804–07 (expelled in the latter year); was admitted to the bar in 1811; was associate editor of the "North American Review" 1813–20; and conducted the serial "The Idle Man" 1821–22. He published "Buccaneer, and Other Poems" (1827), etc., and wrote ten lectures on the characters of Shakspere and delivered them in 1839–40. He published his collected works in prose and verse in 1850.

Dana, Richard Henry. Born at Cambridge, Mass., Aug. 1, 1815: died at Rome, Italy, Jan. 7, 1882. An American jurist, politician, and author, son of R. H. Dana (1787–1879). In 1834 he shipped before the mast for a voyage on the Pacific to restore his health. From this voyage came "Two Years Before the Mast" (1840). He was one of the founders of the Free-Soil party 1848. Among his other works are "True Women's Friend" (1841), and an edition of Wheaton's "Elements of International Law" (1866).

Dana, Samuel Luther. Born at Amherst, N. H., July 11, 1795: died at Lowell, Mass., March 11, 1868. An American chemist and agricultural writer. He was employed as chemist to the Merrimac Print Works at Lowell upward of thirty years, and invented a new method of bleaching cotton, which was generally adopted.

Danaë (dăn′ā-ē). [Gr. *Δανάη.*] In Greek mythology, the daughter of Acrisius of Argos, and mother of Perseus by Zeus, who visited her, while she was shut up in a brazen tower by her father, in the form of a shower of gold. She was shut up with her child in a chest, thrown into the sea, and carried by the waves to the island of Seriphos. From various difficulties she was in the end rescued by Perseus and brought back to Greece. Many of the representations of her in art are famous. Among them are: (*a*) A painting by Rembrandt in the Hermitage Museum, St. Petersburg. Danaë lies, undraped, on a bed covered with green silk; her unloosed girdle has fallen to the floor. An old woman is in attendance behind the curtains. (*b*) A painting by Correggio, in the Palazzo Borghese, Rome. She reclines smiling on her couch, while Cupid before her holds out a fold of the drapery over her knees to catch the golden shower. (*c*) A masterpiece of Titian in the Museo Nazionale, Naples. Danaë reclines on a couch while the golden shower falls upon her. (*d*) A painting by Titian, in the Imperial Gallery at Vienna. Danaë lies, nude, on a cushioned couch; the golden rain falls from a cloud over her, in which the face and hand of Jupiter appear. An old woman seeks to catch some of the shower in a dish.

Danai (dan′ā-i), or **Danaoi** (-oi). [Gr. *Δαναοί.*] In ancient Greek history, the Argives: used by Homer to denote the Greeks generally. See *Danaus.*

Danaïdes (da-nā′i-dēz). [Gr. *Δαναΐδες.*] In Greek legend, the fifty daughters of Danaüs, by whose command they slew their husbands. According to later writers, they were condemned in Hades to pour water into sieves. See *Danaüs.*

Danakil (dä-nä-kēl′). A Hamitic tribe of the Ethiopian branch, settled in the arid region between Abyssinia, Massowa, and Obock. They claim to be Arabs and Mohammedans, but are really pagan. Their native name is Afar. Also called *Dankali.*

Danakil, Country of the. A region in eastern Africa, lying between the Red Sea on the east and Abyssinia on the west: same as *Afar country.*

Danaus (dan′ā-us). [Gr. *Δαναός.*] In Greek legend, a son of Belus and grandson of Poseidon, the founder of Argos, and ancestor of the Danai. He was the brother of Ægyptus.

Danbury (dan′bu-ri). A city in Fairfield County, Connecticut, 52 miles northeast of New York. It is noted for its hat manufactures. It was burned by the British in 1777. Population, 20,550.

Danby (dan′bi). **Earl of.** See *Leeds, Duke of.*

Danby, Francis. Born at Wexford (?), Ireland, Nov. 16, 1793: died at Exmouth, England, Feb., 1861. An English historical and landscape painter.

Dance (dăns), **George.** Died 1768. An English architect, designer of the Mansion House, London, in 1739.

Dance, George. Born about 1740: died at London, Jan. 14, 1825. An English architect and artist, son of George Dance. He designed Newgate Prison, London, in 1770.

Dance, Nathaniel. Born 1734: died at Carnborough, near Winchester, England, Oct. 15, 1811. An English painter, son of George Dance (died 1768).

Dance of Death, Dance of Macaber (ma-kā′bėr). [F. *Danse Macabre, L. Chorea Machabæorum.*] Originally, a kind of morality or allegorical representation intended to remind the living of the power of death. It originated in the 14th century in Germany, and consisted of dialogues between Death and a number of typical followers, which were acted in or near churches by the religious orders. Soon after it was repeated in France. It became extraordinarily popular, and was treated in every possible way, in pictures, bas-reliefs, tapestry, etc. Death is made grotesque and a sort of "horrid Harlequin," a skeleton dancer or musician playing or dancing, leading all mankind. A dramatic poem which grew out of this was imitated in Spain in 1400 as "La Danza General de los Muertos." In 1425 the French, having illustrated each verse, had the whole series painted on the wall of the churchyard of the Monastery of the Innocents, where they acted the drama. In 1430 the poem and pictures were produced in London, and not long after at Salisbury (1460). Worthy Hall in Gloucestershire, and other places. In Germany it attained its greatest popularity. The drama was acted usually about the middle of 16th century, when the pictures became the main point of interest. There is a picture of this kind in the Marienkirche at Lubeck, and one on the cloister wall of Klingenthal, a convent at Basel, both of the 14th century: the latter disappeared in 1805. One in the Campo Santo at Pisa is ascribed to Orcagna. In the reign of Henry VI. a professional Dance of Death was painted around the cloisters of old St. Paul's in London. Holbein has left fifty-three sketches for engraving, the originals of which are in St. Petersburg. These he called "Imagines Mortis"; they are, however, independent, and do not represent a dance. Lydgate wrote a metrical translation of the poem for the chapter of St. Paul's, to be placed under the pictures in the cloister. Various explanations of the name Macaber or Macabre have been given.

> The name "Macabre" probably arose from the association of this subject with a painting that illustrated a thirteenth-century legend of the lesson given by certain hideous spectres of Death to three noble youths when hunting in a forest. They afterwards arrived at the cell of St. Macarius, an Egyptian anchorite, who was shown in a painting by Andrew Orgagna pre-cenling them with one hand a label of admonition on the vainglory of life, and with the other hand pointing to three open coffins. In one coffin is a skeleton, in one a king.
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> *Morley,* English Writers, VI. 109.

Dancourt (doṅ-kōr′), (**Florent Carton**). Born at Fontainebleau, France, Nov. 1, 1661: died at Courcelles-le-Roi, Berry, France, Dec. 6, 1725. A French comedian and playwright. His plays deal almost exclusively with the middle class. Among them are "Le chevalier à la mode" (1687), "Les bourgeoises de qualité" (1700), "Les trois cousins" (1700).

Dandie Dinmont. See *Dinmont, Dandie.*

Dandin, George. See *George Dandin.*

Dandin (doṅ-dań′), **Perrin.** A name given to an ignorant and preposterous judge in Racine's "Les plaideurs" and in La Fontaine's "Fables," taken from Rabelais's "Perrin Dandin."

Dandolo (dän′dō-lō), **Andrea.** Born 1310: died Oct. 7, 1354. Doge of Venice 1343–54. He joined in 1343 the Crusade proclaimed by Clement VI. against the Turks, which ended in a peace advantageous to Venice in 1346. He waged almost continuous war with Genoa 1348–1354. He wrote "Chronicon Venetum," a Latin chronicle of Venice, which terminates with the year 1338.

Dandolo, Enrico. Born at Venice about 1108: died at Constantinople, June 1, 1205. Doge of Venice 1192–1205. He was the leader of the Venetians and Crusaders in the capture of Constantinople 1203 and 1204. He went as ambassador to the Byzantine court in 1173, and was blinded by order of the emperor Manuel.

Dandolo, Count **Vincenzo.** Born at Venice, Oct. 26, 1758: died there, Dec. 13, 1819. An Italian chemist and economist. He wrote "Fondamenti della fisico-chimica" (1796), "Discorsi sulla pastorizia, etc." (1806), etc.

Dane (dān). **Nathan.** Born at Ipswich, Mass., Dec. 27, 1752: died at Beverley, Mass., Feb. 15, 1835. An American jurist. He drafted the ordinance relating to the government of the territory northwest of Ohio 1786–87, and published "Abridgment and Digest of American Law" (1823–29).

Danelagh, or Danelaw (dān′lā). [Also *Danelagh, Danelage,* etc., after ME. or ML. transcriptions of the AS.; AS. *Dene lage,* law of the Danes: *Deen,* gen. of *Dene,* the Danes; *lagu,* law.] That part of England where the Danish influence was paramount during the 9th and 10th centuries. It corresponded to the modern shires York, Lincoln, Nottingham, Derby, Leicester, Rutland, Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, Cambridge, Huntingdon, Northampton, Buckingham, Bedford, and Herts.

Danes (dānz). [From ME. *Dane* (after ML. *Dani,* etc.), *Dene,* from AS. *Dene,* pl., = D. *Deen* = G. *Däne,* etc., = Icel. *Danir,* pl., = Dan. *Dane,* pl. *Daner,* also *Dan-sk* = Sw. *Dan-sk;* first in LL. *Dani,* pl.; ult. origin unknown.] The natives of Denmark. They were first described early in the 9th century as the warlike people of the Cimbrian peninsula, in territory formerly occupied by the Heruli, whither, according to Jordanes, they had come from scandinavia. The Old Danish dialect is preserved in numerous runic inscriptions, the oldest of which date from the Viking age (700–1050), and in literature from the 13th century. The principal dialects: gothic are distinguished, which are typically represented by the dialects of Scania in southern Sweden, Zealand, and Jutland. The Zealand dialect became the literary form at about the time of the Reformation, from which period modern Danish dates.

Danewerk (dān′e-verk), Dan. **Dannevirke.** ['Danes' work.] An ancient intrenchment or wall erected by King Gottfried in the 9th century as a protection of Denmark against invasion from the south. It extended from the Schlei to the Treene. It was strengthened in the 10th century and later, and was captured from the Danes by the Prussians April 5, 1848.

Dangeau (doṅ-zhō′), **Philippe de Courcillon,** Marquis **de.** A French soldier, aide-de-camp to Louis XIV. whom he attended in all his campaigns. He wrote a voluminous journal, covering the period from 1684 to 1720, and giving in minute detail the occurrences at the court and palace of the great Louis.

Dangle (dang′gl). An amateur critic, in Sheridan's farce "The Critic," whose peculiarities are agreeably described by his wife in the first scene: supposed to be a satire on Thomas Vaughan, a playwright.

> And what have you to do with the theatre, Mr. Dangle? Why should you affect the character of a critic? I have no patience with such fops as you! Haven't you made the jest of all your acquaintance by your interference in matters where you have no business? Are not you called a theatrical quidnunc, and a mock Maecenas to second-hand authors? *Sheridan,* The Critic, i.

Danican (dä-nē-koṅ′), **François André,** usually known as **Philidor.** Born at Dreux, France, Sept. 7, 1726: died at London, Aug. 31, 1795. A noted French chess-player and musical composer, author of "Analyse du jeu des échecs" (1777).

Daniel (dan′yel). [Heb., 'my judge is God.'] One of the prophets of the Old Testament. According to the books which bear his name, he (probably being of royal or noble descent) was carried off captive to Babylon in the third year of Jehoiakim (605 B. C.), and with three other Israelitish youths of noble blood, Hananiah, Mishael, and Azariah, was instructed in the language and learning of the Babylonians and educated for the king's service. They refrained from defiling themselves by partaking of the food of the king. Daniel was especially gifted with "understanding in all visions and dreams," and successfully exercised this gift by interpreting Nebuchadnezzar's dream of Nebuchadnezzar, and the mysterious writing on the wall which disturbed the revelry of Belshazzar (Dan. v. 5). At the accession of Darius he was made "one of the three presidents" of the empire. He was divinely delivered from the lions' den into which he was thrown for refusing to obey a decree of the king forbidding any one to ask a petition of God or man for thirty days except the king. He was still prosperous under Cyrus. In the third year of Cyrus he saw the vision on the bank of the Tigris, and this is the last notice about him in the Old Testament. He is referred to by Ezekiel as a pattern of righteousness and wisdom. In addition to his Hebrew name, a Babylonian one, Belteshazzar (which see), was given him. Legends about him grew up, as in the apocryphal additions to the biblical book which bears his name, "Bel and the Dragon," the story of Susanna and

Daniel, etc. According to Mohammedan tradition, Daniel returned to Palestine, where he held the government of Syria, and finally died at Susa, where his tomb is still shown, and is visited by crowds of pilgrims.

Daniel, Book of. A book which in the English Bible, as in all other translations, follows Ezekiel as the fourth of the greater prophets, while in the original Hebrew Bible it has its place in the third division of the Canon, the Hagiographa. It is generally divided into two parts. The first, chapters i.–vi., contains historical incidents; the second, chapters vii.–xii., visions. Chapters ii.,iv.–vii., inclusive, are written in Aramaic; the rest in Hebrew. The authenticity and historical character of the book were early called in question. Porphyry, in his discourses against the Christians, and most modern critics relegate the book in its present shape, on historical and linguistic grounds, to the period of the persecutions of Antiochus Epiphanes (about 167 B. C.). The writer exhibits a familiarity with the history of that period, while his historical references to the time in which Daniel is supposed to have lived are vague and in many instances incorrect: as, for instance, that Nebuchadnezzar was the father of Belshazzar, that the latter was the last Babylonian king, and that Darius, and not Cyrus, was the successor of Nabonidus in the rule over Babylonia. The language of the book contains numerous Persian and Greek words which point to a time when these empires had long been established. The object of the author may have been to encourage his people to constancy and faithfulness in the desperate struggle for their country and faith, showing them how the constancy and fidelity of Daniel and his three companions were rewarded, and revealing to them the glorious future which is to follow their present sufferings. This, however, does not exclude a historical basis of the narratives contained in the book; and it is not impossible that a Daniel similar to the one described in the book not only existed during the exile, but that also some written materials were extant from him, which the author of the Canonical Daniel put together with traditions, into a literary form, with a special view to the circumstances of his own time.

Daniel (dăn-yel'), **Arnaud.** See the extract.

> Of the troubadours themselves none is mentioned with higher praise than Arnaut Daniel. Petrarch calls him *gran maestro d'amore*, the "great master of love, whose novel and beautiful style still (i. e. about the middle of the fourteenth century) does honor to his country"; and Dante in his philosophical and metrical treatise "De vulgari eloquio" declares himself indebted to Arnaut for the structure of several of his stanzas. The "sestina," for instance, a poem of six verses in which the final words of the first stanza appear in inverted order in all the others, is an invention of this troubadour adopted by Dante and Petrarch, and, most likely through the medium of French models, by Sir Philip Sidney. *Ticknor*, Troubadours, &c.

Daniel, Gabriel. Born at Rouen, France, Feb. 8, 1649; died at Paris, June 23, 1728. A French Jesuit historian and theologian, author of a famous "Histoire de France" (1713), etc.

Daniel (dă'nĕ-el). **Hermann Adalbert.** Born at Köthen, Germany, Nov. 18, 1812; died at Leipsic, Sept. 13, 1871. A German geographer and theologian. He wrote "Thesaurus hymnologicus" (1841–56), "Lehrbuch der Geographie" (1845), etc.

Daniel (dan'yel), **Samuel.** Born probably near Taunton, Somerset, England, 1562; died at Beckington, Somerset, Oct. 14, 1619. An English poet and historian, author of "Books of the Civil Wars" (1595–1604), "Musophilus" (1599), etc.; in prose, "History of England" (1612). Called by William Browne "The Well-languaged D."

Daniel Deronda (dan'yel de-ron'dȧ). A novel by George Eliot. It appeared in eight monthly parts, beginning in February, 1876, and as a whole in 1877. The book unfolds the author's conceptions of social growth, the strength of tradition, and the impelling force of nationality. See *Deronda*.

Daniell (dan'yel), **John Frederick.** Born at London, March 12, 1790; died at London, March 13, 1845. An English physicist and chemist, inventor of a hygrometer (about 1820). His works include "Meteorological Essays" (1823), "Introduction to Chemical Philosophy" (1839), etc.

Daniell, Samuel. Born at London about 1777 (?); died in Ceylon, Dec., 1811. An English artist and traveler, brother of William Daniell.

Daniell, Thomas. Born 1749: died at London, March 19, 1840. An English landscape-painter and engraver, best known by his illustrations of works on Eastern subjects.

Daniell, William. Born 1769: died Aug. 16, 1837. An English landscape-painter and engraver, nephew of Thomas Daniell whom he assisted in the "Oriental Scenery" (1808).

Danish War, The. See *Schleswig-Holstein War, The*.

Danites (dan'īts). **1.** The members of the Hebrew tribe of Dan. See *Dan*.—**2.** The members of a secret organization in the Mormon Church, who are sworn to support the heads of the church in everything that they say or do, whether right or wrong.

Dannecker (dän'nek-ėr), **Johann Heinrich von.** Born at Waldenbuch, near Stuttgart, Oct. 15, 1758; died there, Dec. 8, 1851. A German sculptor. In 1771 he entered the Academy of Art at Stuttgart, where he was associated with Schiller. He designed at an early age some statues of children and caryatides which still adorn the chateaux of Stuttgart and Hohenheim. Appointed court sculptor (1790) to Duke Charles of Wurtemberg, he went to Paris, where he studied with Pajou. In 1795 he went to Rome, where he met Canova, Goethe, and Herder. His statue of Ceres and Bacchus gained him admission to the academies of Milan and Bologna. On his return to Stuttgart (1790), he was appointed professor at the academy. His most famous statue is that of Ariadne riding a panther. Among his other works are a statue of Sappho, a bust of Schiller, a bust of Gluck (1809), etc.

Dannemora, or **Danemora** (dä-ne-mō'rä). A small parish in the laen of Upsala, Sweden, situated 22 miles northwest of Upsala. It is celebrated for its iron-mines (the best in Sweden).

Dannemora (dan-e-mo'rȧ). A town in Clinton County, northeastern New York, situated 12 miles west of Plattsburg. It is the seat of Clinton State prison. Population (1890), 3,977.

Dannevirke, Dannewerk. See *Danewerk*.

Dansville (danz'vil). A village in Livingston County, western New York, situated 63 miles southeast of Buffalo. It is the seat of a watercure establishment.

Dantan (doṅ-toṅ'), **Antoine Laurent.** Born at St. Cloud, Dec. 8, 1798: died there, May 31, 1878. A French sculptor, a pupil of Bosio.

Dantan, Jean Pierre. Born at Paris, Dec., 1800: died at Baden-Baden, Sept., 1869. A French painter, brother of A. L. Dantan, noted especially for grotesque busts.

Dantas (dän'tȧs). **Manuel Pinto de Souza.** Born in Bahia about 1825. A Brazilian politician of the liberal party. He was senator from 1879, minister of justice in 1880, and of the interior in 1882, and prime minister from June 6 to May 7, 1885. He brought forward a bill for emancipation, which, though lost at the time, led to complete abolition of slavery three years later.

Dante (dan'te; It. pron. dän'te) (originally **Durante**) **Alighieri.** Born at Florence in May, 1265; died at Ravenna, Italy, Sept. 14, 1321. A celebrated Italian poet. His father, Alighiero degli Alighieri, was of an ancient family. (The name is also spelled Aldigeri, Alaghieri, Aligeri, Aleghieri.) He was a moderate man and a member of the Guelph party. After its defeat at the battle of Montaperti, he went into exile. Dante, as he was called after the Florentine fashion, was educated in the best schools of Florence. In the ninth year of his age he first saw Beatrice Portinari, then only eight years old, who inspired him with that romantic passion which we think the foremost and platonic love which he narrates in the "Vita Nuova" and the "Divina Commedia." Beatrice was married in 1287 to Messer Simone de' Bardi, and died shortly after, at the age of twenty-four. Dante relates no disappointment at her marriage, and seems to have had no desire for any intimate relation with her. About two years after her death he married Gemma Donati. He became passionately absorbed in the love of country, and at the age of twenty-four fought on the side of the Guelphs at the battle of Campaldino. He was intrusted with several foreign missions, and became an important factor in the Florentine government. His political ideas changed gradually, and from being an ardent Guelph and Florentine he became "the first Italian," as has been said, conceived a plan of general organization for the advancement of Italy; and endeavored to reconcile the Guelphs and Ghibellines. In 1295 he took his seat among the Priori, one of the priors of Florence. The struggles and riots of the Bianchi and Neri resulted in the destruction of half of Florence, being charged and punished as contumacious in his absence at Rome, to which city the Bianchi had sent him on an embassy. The Neri succeeded in establishing a government of their own, and pronounced sentence of temporary banishment against Dante in 1302. He succeeded in obtaining aid from various courts, especially from Della Scala, lord of Verona, his friend, who was the chief of the Ghibellines. In 1303 an unsuccessful attempt was made to take possession of Florence, and, humiliated by his exile and failures, Dante withdrew from a public career, and passed the rest of his life in wandering from one city to another, watching, and endeavoring to guide, the course of events from various retreats. Finally, in 1320, he went to Ravenna, and on his return from a mission to Venice fell ill, and, being worn out by failure and disappointment, died at the age of fifty-six years. He spent the years from 1304 to 1306 in study, and all his works except the "Vita Nuova" were written in solitary exile. His chief work is the "Divina Commedia" (which see). The "Vita Nuova" is practically the history of his love for Beatrice. It was probably published in 1307. The "Convito," or Banquet, is almost a continuation of the "Vita Nuova." It gives much information about his life, and throws light on the "Divina Commedia." These were parts in Italian. "De vulgari eloquio sive thismate" is a Latin treatise on the Italian language or vulgar idiom. It was begun in 1304, and is alluded to in the "Convito." The monarchia, a treatise containing Dante's creed as a Ghibelline, was written between 1310 and 1314. There is a famous portrait of the poet as a young man, by Giotto, on the wall of the Bargello in Florence. It was injured by time and vandalism, and has been too much restored; fortunately, a tracing of it was made before this by an Englishman, and this tracing has been published by the Arundel Society. It and a death-mask are the only authentic likenesses of Dante.

> There are fair grounds for believing that he [Dante] himself visited Oxford. Villani states that Dante, who was one of his contemporaries and neighbors at Florence, "went to the University (*studio*) at Bologna and then at Paris, and in other parts of the world." Boccaccio, a little later in point of time, mentions incidentally that Dante visited England as well as France; and Giovanni da Serravalle, Bishop of Fermo, writing in 1416, states positively that Dante studied the liberal arts at Padua and Bologna, and theology at Oxford and Paris. Some indirect evidence in support of this may be found in the "Divina Commedia," which contains a description of the coast of Flanders, an allusion to Westminster Abbey, and several scattered notices of English affairs. A close resemblance has also been traced between some of Dante's opinions and those of Roger Bacon, the great English philosopher. The date of Dante's undoubted sojourn at Paris must be placed either between the years 1287 and 1289, or between 1308 and 1314. *Lyte*, Oxford, p. 89.

Dantès (doṅ-tès'). **Edmond.** The Count of Monte Cristo, in Dumas's novel of that name. He appears, for the furtherance of his revenge, as Lord Wilmore and the Abbé Busoni.

Danti (dan'tē), **Vincenzo.** Born at Perugia: died May 24, 1576. An Italian goldsmith, sculptor, military architect, and poet. He was the "Decapitation of St. John" over the door of the baptistery at Florence, and the statue of Pope Julius III. at Perugia.

Danton (doṅ-toṅ'). **Georges Jacques.** Born at Arcis-sur-Aube, France, Oct. 28, 1759: guillotined at Paris, April 5, 1794. A celebrated French revolutionist. He was the leader of the attack on the Tuileries, Aug. 10, 1792; was minister of justice in Aug.–Sept., 1792; fomented the September massacres; moved the formation of the Revolutionary tribunal March, 1793, and was a member of the Committee of Public safety in April–Sept., 1793. He overthrew Hébert and his party with the aid of Robespierre, who was in turn overthrown by the latter. He was an orator of great power.

Dan Tucker (dan tuk'ėr). A negro song with the refrain "Out o' de way, ole Dan Tucker"; said to refer to Captain Daniel Tucker of Virginia, second governor of Bermuda.

Dantzic, or **Dantsic** (dant'sik). [G. *Danzig*, Pol. *Gdansk*, L. *Gedanum*.] A seaport, capital of the province of West Prussia, Prussia, situated on the Vistula 3 miles from its mouth, and on the Motlau and Radaune, in lat. 54° 21′ N., long. 18° 39′ E. It contains the Altstadt, Rechtstadt, Vorstadt, Niederstadt, Langgarten, and Speicherstadt, the Island, and is a strong fortress. It is one of the principal ports of Germany, and next to Odessa has the largest grain-trade in Europe. Its old buildings include the Rathhaus, the Exchange (Artushof or Junkerhof), the Church of St. Mary, and a Franciscan monastery (with a museum). It was the capital of Pomerelia, or Pomerelien, until the town is mentioned as early as 997. It passed to the Teutonic Order about 1295–96, and for a time was a Hanseatic city. It came under the supremacy of Poland in 1466, but retained a large measure of independence. After the second partition of Poland it passed to Prussia in 1793. It was besieged and taken by the French under Lefebvre in 1807; was made a commonwealth in 1807; was besieged by the Allies in 1813, and taken (1814) after an eleven months' siege. It was restored to Prussia in 1814. Population (1890), commune, 150,338.

Danube (dan'ūb). [G. *Donau*, Hung. *Duna*, L. *Danubius*, later *Danubius*, Gr. *Δανούβιος*.] The largest river of Europe next to the Volga, formed by the union of the Breg and Brigach at Donaueschingen in southern Baden: the Roman Danubius, or (in its lower course) Ister. It flows through Wurtemberg, Bavaria, and Austria-Hungary; separates Austria-Hungary from Turkey in the north from Servia and Bulgaria on the south; and empties into the Black Sea by three principal mouths, about lat. 45° 25′ N. Navigable for 1,750 miles. Its tributaries are, on the right bank, the Iller, Lech, Isar, Inn, Enns, Raab, Drave, Save, Morava, and Timok; on the left bank, the Altmühl, Naab, Regen, Morau, Leitha, Theiss, Temes, Schyl, Aluta, Arjish, Yalomnitza, Sereth, and Pruth. Area of basin, about 300,000 square miles. Length, 1,770 miles.

Danube Navigation Commission, International. A commission appointed by the Treaty of Paris in 1856, and which still continues. It has great authority over the Danube mouths, in constructing engineering works, making local regulations, etc., and to a less extent over the Danube as far up as the Iron Gates.

Danubian (da-nū'bi-an) **Principalities.** The former principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia, now forming the kingdom of Rumania.

D'Anvers (dan'vėrz), **Caleb.** The name assumed by Nicholas Amhurst as editor of "The Craftsman" (1726) in connection with Fulteney and Bolingbroke.

Danvers (dan'vėrz). A town in Essex County, Massachusetts, situated 15 miles northeast of Boston. It is the seat of the State insane asylum. Population (1890), 7,454.

D'Anville. See *Anville*.

Danville (dan'vil). The name of several towns in the United States. (*a*) A city and the county seat of Vermilion County, Illinois, situated on the Vermilion River in lat. 40° 7′ N., long. 87° 38′ W. It is a railway and coal-mining center. Population (1890), 11,491. (*b*) The county-seat of Boyle County, central Kentucky, 29 miles south of Frankfort. Population (1890), 3,766. (*c*) A borough and the county-seat of Montour County, Pennsylvania, situated on the north branch of the Susquehanna

51 miles north of Harrisburg. It is noted for its iron manufactures. Population (1890), 7,998. (*d*) A city in Pittsylvania County, Virginia, situated on the Dan in lat. 36° 34′ N., long. 79° 20′ W.; the center of a tobacco-growing district. Population (1890), 10,305.

Danzig. See *Dantzic.*

Daphnæ (daf'nē) (town). See *Daphne*, 2.

Daphne (daf'nē), [Gr. *Δάφνη* the laurel.] **1.** In Greek mythology, a nymph, daughter of the river-god Peneus, or, in other accounts, of Ladon, an Arcadian. Her lover Leucippus pursued her in woman's clothing, and was killed by the nymphs at the instigation of Apollo. When the god in turn pursued her, she entreated that she might be transformed into the bay-tree, and he granted her petition.

2. The first Italian opera, as distinguished from a musical drama. It was produced by the society of the Alterati in Florence, in a private house, in 1597. The music was by Giulio Caccini and Jacopo Peri (who both invented recitative), the words by Ottavio Rinuccini. Opitz made a German translation of the text, and Heinrich Schütz wrote new music for it. This was the first German opera, and was produced April 13, 1627, at Torgau, at the court of the elector John George I.

3. An asteroid (No. 41) discovered by Goldschmidt at Paris, May 22, 1856.

Daphne, **1.** In ancient geography, a famous grove and sanctuary of Apollo, situated about 5 miles southwest of Antioch, Syria. It was established by Seleucus Nicator.—**2.** A town in ancient Egypt, about 25 miles from Pelusium: the Tahpenes of the Bible, and the modern Tel Defenneh. Its site has recently been explored. Also *Daphnæ.*

Daphne, Convent of. See *Athens* (Greece).

Daphnis (daf'nis), [Gr. *Δάφνις.*] **1.** In Greek mythology, a shepherd, son of Mercury and a Sicilian nymph. He was protected by Diana, and loved the chase. Pan gave him lessons in singing and on the flute, and the Muses endowed him with a love of poetry, and he is said to have originated bucolic poetry. He was turned into a stone according to one legend; according to another his eyes were torn out by a nymph for his infidelity to her, and he threw himself in despair into the sea. In ancient pastoral poetry his name was frequently given to shepherds.

2. A gentle shepherd in Beaumont and Fletcher's play "The Faithful Shepherdess."—**3.** An idyl by Gesner (1756).

Daphnis and Chloe (klō'ē). A Greek pastoral romance attributed to Longus (4th or 5th century A. D.), a Greek sophist. It recounts the loves and pastoral life of Daphnis, foster-son of Lamon, a goatherd, and Chloe, foster-daughter of Dryas, a shepherd. The manuscript of Methymna, taken to Florence, does not name the author. It is known principally through the French version of Amyot (1559), completed by Courier. It has been translated and imitated in all European languages. Tasso's "Aminta," Montemayor's "Diana," d'Urfé's "Sireine," St. Pierre's "Paul and Virginia," and Allan Ramsay's "Gentle Shepherd" are founded on it.

Da Ponte (dä pon'te), **Lorenzo.** Born at Ceneda, near Venice, March 10, 1749: died at New York, Aug. 17, 1838. An Italian librettist and author. He wrote the words to Mozart's "Figaro" and "Don Giovanni."

Dapper (dap'ėr). In Ben Jonson's comedy "The Alchemist," a greedy and credulous lawyer's clerk who desires a "fly" (a spirit or familiar) of the Alchemist to enable him to cheat at horse-races by giving him prior information.

Dapperwit. A vain, foolish, and boastful rake in Wycherley's "Love in a Wood."

Dappes (dap). **Vallée des.** A small valley in the Jura, canton of Vaud, Switzerland. It was a subject of dispute between France and Switzerland 1815–62.

Dapple (dap'l). The name of Sancho Panza's ass in Cervantes's romance "Don Quixote."

Darab (dä'räb), or **Darabgherd** (dä-räb-gerd'), or **Darabjird** (dä-räb-jėrd'). A city in the province of Farsistan, Persia, in lat. 28° 55′ N., long. 54° 25′ E. It is sometimes identified with the ancient Pasargadæ.

Daras (dā'ras). An ancient town of Mesopotamia, situated near Nisibis. It was a frontier post of the Eastern Empire against Persia in the 6th century A. D.

Darbhangah (dä-bäng'gä), or **Durbunga** (durbun'gä). **1.** A district in Bengal, British India, intersected by lat. 26° N., long. 86° E. Area, 3,335 square miles. Population (1881), 2,633,447.—**2.** The capital of the above district. Population (1891), 75,561.

D'Arblay, Madame. See *Arblay.*

Darboy (där-bwä'), **Georges.** Born at Fayl-Billot, Haute-Marne, France, Jan. 16, 1813: shot at Paris, May 24, 1871. A French prelate, archbishop of Paris 1863–71. He was arrested and assassinated by the Communists.

Darby (där'bi), **John Nelson.** Born at London, Nov. 18, 1800: died at Bournemouth, Hants, England, April 28, 1882. An English theological writer, for a time a minister of the Church of England: one of the founders of the Plymouth Brethren, or Darbyites. See *Plymouth Brethren.*

Darby and Joan. A married pair who are said to have lived in the 18th century in the West Riding of Yorkshire, noted traditionally for their long and happy married life. There is a ballad on the subject called "The Happy Old Couple," supposed to have been written by Henry Woodfall, though it has been attributed to Prior, to a poem "Dobson and Joan," by "Mr. B.," to publishers with Prior's poems.

Darc, Jeanne. See *Joan of Arc.*

Darcet (där-sä'), **Jean.** Born Sept. 7, 1725: died at Paris, Feb. 13, 1801. A French chemist, for the manufactory at Sèvres.

Darcet, Jean Pierre Joseph. Born at Paris, Aug. 31, 1777: died Aug. 2, 1844. A French chemist, son of the preceding. He effected improvements in the manufacture of powder.

Darcy (där'si), **Mr.** The lover of Elizabeth Bennet, in Miss Austen's "Pride and Prejudice." See *Bennet.*

Dardanelles (där-da-nelz'). A strait connecting the Sea of Marmora with the Ægean Sea, and separating the peninsula of Gallipoli from Asia Minor: the ancient Hellespont. It is defended by castles at Tchanak-Kalessi (known as the Castle of Asia: see extract below), Kilid-Bahr (known as the Castle of Europe), and at the Sigean entrance. It was crossed by Xerxes in 480 B. C., and by Alexander the Great in 334 B. C. The passage was forced by the British fleet under Admiral Duckworth in 1807. It was closed against foreign men-of-war by treaty in 1841, 1856, and 1871. It was passed by a British fleet in Feb., 1878, to protect Constantinople from the Russians. In 1891 an agreement between Russia and the Porte was reached, by which the ships of the so-called volunteer fleet of Russia, bearing the flag of the merchant marine, are allowed free passage of the Dardanelles. Also, they carry convict, soldiers, and troops, for this fact must be given to the Porte. Length, about 45 miles. Average width, 3 to 4 miles.

> About 1½ m. below the western point of that bay [Maito Dhaghi] are the famous castles of the Dardanelles. The castles, *Chanak-kalesi*, the earthenware castle, from a celebrated manufacture, or *Sultanieh-kalesi*, on the Asiatic side (known as the Castle of Asia), and *Khilid-bahri*, or *Kalidd-bahr* (the key to the lock of the sea), on the European shore (known as the Castle of Europe), are called by the Turks *Boghaz-hissarleri*, and by the Franks the Old Castles of Anatolia and Roumelia. *Chanak-kalesi*, commonly called Dardanelles, is a town of 2,000 houses, on a flat point opposite the European fort. *Khilid-bahri* is built on the side of a projecting hill, and its castle is of less importance than that of *Chanak-kalesi*. The equipment of the forts both on the European and Asiatic sides has recently been entirely reorganized. On the Asiatic side the fort of Sultanieh Bia has been armed with Krupp guns, with will command a large section of the Straits both above and below the town. Some distance below the town a 40-ton Krupp gun has been mounted behind earthworks. Above the town are also batteries, one of which on the Najara Bournou point has a heavy Krupp gun. On the European side the fort of *Khilid-bahri*, situated at the foot of a steep hill, has 15 large Krupp guns, and both above and below it are newly-constructed earthworks heavily armed. The barrow of Achilles, opposite *Cynossema*, on the Asiatic coast erected a trophy after their victory towards the end of the Peloponnesian war (Thucydides, viii.), is, or was, close to the European castle.
>
> *Murray's Handbook for Turkey, etc.*, p. 128 (ed. 1878).

Dardani (där'da-ni). [Gr. *Δάρδανοι.*] **1.** An ancient Illyrian people of the southern highland of Mœsia. They became subject to the Macedonians under the Antigoni, and later to the Romans.—**2.** The inhabitants of Dardania (1), mentioned in the Iliad.

Dardania (där-dā'ni-ä), or **Dardanice.** [Gr. *Δαρδανία*, from the Dardani.] **1.** In ancient geography, a territory in Mœsia, with uncertain boundaries. It is mentioned, indefinitely, in the Iliad.—**2.** A district in the southwestern part of Mœsia. It was made a province by Diocletian.

Dardanius (där-dā'ni-us). Servant to Brutus in Shakspere's tragedy "Julius Cæsar."

Dardanus (där'da-nus). [Gr. *Δάρδανος.*] In Greek legends, a son of Zeus and Electra, and mythical ancestor of the Trojans.

Dardanus, or Dardanum (-num). [Gr. *Δάρδανος* or *Δάρδανον.*] In ancient geography, a city of Mysia, Asia Minor, situated on the Hellespont about 9 miles southwest of Abydos.

Darden (där'den), **Miles.** Born in North Carolina, 1798: died in Henderson County, Texas, Jan. 13, 1857. An American noted for his size. His height was 7 feet 6 inches, and his weight (at death) about 1,000 pounds.

Dardistan (där-dis-tän'). ['Land of the Dardu,' an Aryan race.] A region in central Asia. (See the quotation.) Also *Jahistan* ('land of the rebels').

> Dardistan appears to be simply a convenient but somewhat misleading name employed by our geographers to express a large tract inhabited by different Aryan races of somewhat similar type. It includes the districts of Astor and Gilgit, . . . the little kingdoms of Hunza and Nagar, Yasin, the independent republics of the Indus valley, and other countries south of the Hindu Koosh.
>
> *E. F. Knight*, Where Three Empires Meet, p. 258.

Daredevil (dār'dev'il). The Atheist in Otway's comedy of that name. He is a cowardly, boasting fellow, who when in danger forgets his principles and says two dozen paternosters within a half hour."

Dares (dā'rēz). [Gr. *Δάρης.*] A priest of Hephæstus in Troy, mentioned in the Iliad. The authorship of a lost work on the fall of Troy, a pretended Latin translation of which was written about the 5th (?) century A. D. was attributed to him in antiquity.

Dar-es-Salaam (där-es-sä-läm'). The capital of German East Africa. It has an excellent harbor, but is unhealthy. It rivals Bagamoyo as a meeting-place of the caravans from the lake region. It was ceded by the sultan of Zanzibar to the German East African Company in 1885.

Dareste de la Chavanne (dä-rest' dė lä shävan'), **Antoine Élisabeth Cléophas.** Born at Paris, Oct. 26, 1820: died at Lucenay-les-Aix, France, April 6, 1882. A French historian, author of "Histoire de France" (1865–73), etc.

Dar-fertit (där-fer-tēt'). A region in central Africa, south of Darfur.

Darfur (dar-för'), or **Dafur** (dar-för). A country in the eastern part of the Sudan, Africa, situated about lat. 10°–16° N., long. 22°–28° E. It is inhabited by negroes and Arabs, and the religion is Mohammedan. Its chief towns are El-Fasher and Kobeh. It was conquered and annexed to Egypt in 1874, but revolted in 1882. Area, estimated, 175,000 square miles. Population, estimated (before the revolution), about 4,000,000.

> Darfur appears to have reasserted its independence. . . . The greater part of . . . Darfur is included within the sphere of influence of the British East African Company.
>
> *Statesman's Year-Book*, 1893, p. 320.

Dargaud (dar-gō'), **Jean Marie.** Born at Paray-le-Monial, Saône-et-Loire, France, Feb. 22, 1880: died June 5, 1879. A French historian and littérateur. His chief work is "Histoire de la liberté religieuse en France" (1859).

Dariel Pass (dā-rē-el' pàs). The chief pass in the Caucasus Mountains, situated in the central part of the chain. It is traversed by a military road, the route between Tiflis and Vladikavkaz. It is probably the ancient Caucasian or Iberian Gates. Elevation, about 8,000 feet.

Darien (dā'ri-en). A seaport in McIntosh County, Georgia, situated near the mouth of the Altamaha River in lat. 31° 22′ N., long. 81° 26′ W. It exports lumber. Population (1890), 1,491.

Darien, Colony of. An unsuccessful Scottish settlement on the Isthmus of Panama, founded by William Paterson. It was chartered by the Scottish Parliament in 1695; the enterprise was begun in 1698; and the settlement was abandoned in 1700.

Darien (dā'ri-en; Sp. pron. dä-rē-en'). **Gulf of,** A branch of the Caribbean Sea, lying north of the United States of Colombia and east of the Isthmus of Panama.

Darien, Isthmus of. See *Panama, Isthmus of.* The name is also used, in a restricted sense, for that portion of the Isthmus of Panama (or Darien) which forms a narrow neck between the Gulf of Darien and the Gulf of San Miguel.

Darinel (dar'i-nel). A comic shepherd, a character introduced into "Florisel de Niquea," the tenth book of "Amadis de Gaul." He strongly excited the rage of Cervantes.

Darius (da-rī'us) **I.** [Gr. *Δαρεῖος*; in the Old Testament *Daryaresh*; in the cuneiform inscriptions *Daryavush* or *Daryamush*; OPers. *Dārayavush.*] Son of Hystaspes, and fifth in the descent from Achæmenes. He succeeded Cambyses on the Persian throne 521–486, after defeating the Magian Gaumata, who had claimed to be Smerdis (Bardiya), brother of Cambyses. A record of his reign is given by himself in the long trilingual inscriptions of Behistun (which see). Besides the revolt in Persis itself, caused by the impostor Gaumata, he had to suppress two uprisings in Babylonia, led by Nidintu-Bel and Arachu, who gave themselves out for Nebuchadnezzar, son of Nabonidus: in consequence of these uprisings he caused the fortifications of Babylon to be torn down. The other countries also fell away in turn, but at last were brought to submission, after restoring order in the east he turned his attention to reorganization and reforms of the administration. He divided the whole land into twenty satrapies, introduced regular taxation and uniformity of coinage, constructed roads, and founded a kind of postal system by placing stations and relays with saddled horses at regular intervals on the road between Susa and Sardis. To the capitals Susa in Elam, Ecbatana in Media, and Babylon, he added Persepolis in Persia proper, which was destroyed by Alexander the Great, but of which imposing ruins have survived. On account of his attention to trade and industry he was called "the Huckster." His expedition over the Bosporus and Danube into Scythia was unsuccessful. Toward the East he extended his supremacy to the Indus, and compelled North Africa to pay him tribute. Under him began also the great struggle between Persia and Greece (battle of Marathon in 490). His tomb is hewn in the rock at a place called Nakkshi-Kustem, near Persepolis, and is adorned with sculptures and inscriptions complementing those of Behistun. Darius I. is re-

ferred to in the Old Testament in connection with the building of the temple of Zerubbabel. In the second year of his reign he allowed the resumption of the building, and in the sixth it was completed (Ezra. vi. 15).

Darius II., surnamed **Nothus.** [Gr. *νόθος*, a bastard.] Persian king 423–404 B. C.

Darius III., surnamed **Codomannus.** The last king of Persia, 336–330 B. C., when he was dethroned by Alexander the Great.

Darjiling, or **Darjeeling** (där-jē'ling). **1.** A district in the Rājshahi division, Bengal, British India, situated about lat. 27° N., long. 88°–89° E. Area, 1,234 square miles. Population (1881), 155,179.—**2.** A town and sanatorium in the above district, situated in lat. 27° 3′ N., long. 88° 19′ E. It is the chief health-station in Bengal. Elevation, 7,000 feet.

Dark and Bloody Ground, The. An alleged translation of the Indian word Kentucky, and a name given to that State in allusion to its early associations with Indian warfare.

Dark Continent, The. Africa.

Dark Lady, The. A woman, mentioned in Shakspere's later sonnets, who has been thought to be Mary Fitton, a maid of honor (in 1595) to Queen Elizabeth. She was the mistress of William Herbert, earl of Pembroke, who is celebrated in the earlier sonnets. Others have suggested Penelope, Lady Rich.

Darlaston (där'las-ton). A town in Staffordshire, England, 4 miles southeast of Wolverhampton. It is noted for its iron manufactures. Population (1891), 14,422.

Darley (där'li). **Felix Octavius Carr.** Born at Philadelphia, June 23, 1822; died at Claymont, Del., March 27, 1888. An American artist, noted as an illustrator. He illustrated Judd's novel "Margaret" (1856), and the works of Dickens, Cooper, Irving, etc.

Darley Arabian, The. One of the three Eastern stallions from which all horses in the studbook trace descent. See *Barerly Turk* and *Godolphin Barb.* He was imported about 1700 by a Mr. Darley, of Yorkshire, through his brother, an English agent in the East. He was brought from Aleppo, which has always been the point of export for full-blooded Arab horses, and was probably Keheilen (the Arab equivalent of "thoroughbred," applied to all horses bred in the great stables). He was the sire of Flying Childers and Bartlett's Childers, the sire of Squirt, the sire of Marske, the sire of Eclipse, the founder of the chief male line of thoroughbreds.

Darling (där'ling), **Grace.** Born at Bamborough, Northumberland, England, Nov. 24, 1815; died Oct. 20, 1842. An English heroine who rescued nine persons from the wreck of the "Forfarshire" steamer near Longstone lighthouse, Farne Islands, Sept. 7, 1838.

Darling. 1. A river in Australia which rises in southeastern Queensland, flows through New South Wales, joins the Murray in lat. 34° 5′ S., long. 141° 53′ E. Also called *Calewatta* and *Barwan.* Length, about 1,100 miles; navigable about 400 (?) miles.—2. A range of low mountains in western Australia, running parallel to the coast.

Darlington (där'ling-ton), **William.** Born at Birmingham, Pa., April 28, 1782; died at West Chester, Pa., April 23, 1863. An American botanist and politician. He was elected to Congress as a Democrat in 1815 and again in 1819 and in 1821. He wrote "Flora Cestrica" (1837) etc.

Darlington. A town in Durham, England, situated on the Skerne 18 miles south of Durham. It has extensive woolens and carpets, and was the terminus of the Stockton and Darlington Railway, the oldest railway in the world (opened in 1825). Population (1891), 43,271.

Darmstadt (därm'stät). The capital of the grand duchy of Hesse, Germany, situated in the province of Starkenburg, 16 miles south of Frankfort-on-the-Main. It has some trade and manufactures, and contains a castle with a large library, picture-gallery, and collections, and a statue and column of Louis I. It passed to Hesse in 1479, became the capital in 1567, and greatly developed under the grand duke Louis I. Population (1890), 65,383.

Darnay (där'nā). **Charles.** The assumed name of Charles St. Evrémonde, a French émigré, in Charles Dickens's "Tale of Two Cities."

Darnel (där'nel), **Aurelia.** In Smollett's "Sir Launcelot Greaves," the young lady beloved by Sir Launcelot.

Darnétal (där-nā-täl'). A town in the department of Seine-Inférieure, France, situated on the Aubette 2½ miles east of Rouen. Population (1891), commune, 6,460.

Darnley (därn'li). **Lord** (**Henry Stuart**). Born in England, 1541 (1546?); killed near Edinburgh, Feb. 9–10, 1567. The second husband of Mary Queen of Scots. He was the son of the Earl of Lennox, and was cousin-german to Mary, whom he married July 29, 1565. He was treated at first with much kindness by the queen, who promised to induce the Scottish Parliament to grant him a crown matrimonial; but eventually alienated her affections by his stupidity, insolence, and perfidy, and especially by his participation in the murder of her favorite, the Italian secretary Rizzio (March 9, 1566). While convalescent from an attack of the smallpox he was removed to a solitary house called the Kirk of Field, near Edinburgh, which was blown up with gunpowder by the Earl of Bothwell, apparently with the queen's knowledge, on the night of Feb. 9–10, 1567.

Daroca (dä-rō'kä). A small town in the province of Saragossa, Spain.

Dar Runga (där rön'gä). A negro kingdom and vassal state of Wadai, in central Africa, situated south of Wadai, about lat. 10° N.

Darshana (där'sha-na). In Hindu philosophy, "demonstration." The Shādarshanas, or six demonstrations, are the six schools of Hindu philosophy. These are the Nyaya, Vaisheshika, Sankhya, Yoga, Purvamimārisa, Uttaramimārisa.

Dart (därt). A river of Devonshire, England, about 53 miles long, rising in Dartmoor and flowing into the English Channel. Dartmouth is on its estuary.

Dartford (därt'förd). A manufacturing town in Kent, England, situated on the Darent 15 miles southeast of London. Wat Tyler's rebellion commenced here in 1381. Population (1891), 11,962.

Dartle (därt'l), **Rosa.** In Charles Dickens's "David Copperfield," Mrs. Steerforth's excitable companion, in love with Steerforth. She has a scar on her face, caused by Steerforth in his youth.

Dartmoor (därt'mör). A granitic moorland region in Devonshire, England, situated north of Plymouth. It abounds in British antiquities, and is the seat of a military prison (opened in 1809) where American prisoners were detained in the War of 1812, and where French prisoners of war were confined during the wars with Napoleon. Elevation, about 1,500 feet above sea-level. Length, 25 miles; breadth, 12 miles.

Dartmouth (därt'muth). A seaport in Devonshire, England, situated at the entrance of the Dart into the English Channel, 26 miles south of Exeter. It was an important seaport in the middle ages. Population (1891), 6,068.

Dartmouth College. An institution of learning situated at Hanover, New Hampshire, founded by Eleazar Wheelock. It was chartered 1769, and opened 1770. It has (1893) 468 students and 42 instructors, and a library of 75,000 volumes. It is nonsectarian.

Dartmouth College, Case of. In the history of American jurisprudence, a case which derives great importance from its bearing on the law of corporations. It originated in a dispute between the president and trustees of Dartmouth College. The former, having been removed from office by the latter, appealed to the legislature of New Hampshire, which passed a bill amending the charter of the college, whereby a new corporation was created under the title of Dartmouth University, a majority of the trustees being vested in the new corporation. The college trustees brought action in the Court of Common Pleas in 1815 to prevent the change. The case came by appeal before the supreme court of the United States, which in 1819 rendered a decision in favor of the trustees. The decision held that a charter is a contract between the state and the corporation created by the charter, and that as the State is prohibited by the Constitution in its passing any laws impairing the obligations of contracts, charters are unalterable except by consent of the corporations created by them. The plaintiffs were represented by Daniel Webster.

Daru (dä-rü'), Comte **Napoléon.** Born at Paris, June 11, 1807; died there, Feb. 19, 1890. A French author, son of Count Daru. He was vice-president of the Legislative Assembly 1850–51, and minister of foreign affairs in 1870.

Daru, Comte **Pierre Antoine Noël Bruno.** Born at Montpellier, France, Jan. 12, 1767; died at Becheville, near Meulan, France, Sept. 5, 1829. A French statesman and historian. He was, although an adherent of the principles of the French Revolution, detained in prison 1793–94, became intendant-general of the army of the Danube about 1796, became councillor of state about 1805; became minister of state in 1811; and became a member of the Chamber of Peers in 1818. His chief work is "Histoire de la république de Venise" (1819–21).

Darwar. See *Dharwar.*

Darwen. See *Over Darwen.*

Darwin (där'win). **Charles Robert.** Born at Shrewsbury, England, Feb. 12, 1809; died at Down, Kent, April 19, 1882. A celebrated English naturalist, founder of the biological theory of evolution. He was the grandson of Erasmus Darwin; studied at Edinburgh and Cambridge; was naturalist to H. M. S. Beagle, Captain Fitz Roy, on a voyage of exploration around the world 1831–36; married his cousin Emma Wedgwood in 1839; and in 1842 took up his residence in the secluded village of Down in Kent where he devoted himself to a life of study and scientific research. He published in 1859 his chief work, "On the Origin of Species by Means of Natural Selection, or the Preservation of Favored Races in the Struggle for Life," in which he propounded his theory of biological evolution called the "Darwinian theory." He also wrote "Narrative of the Surveying Voyages of H. M. S. Adventure and Beagle (published with the second Captain Fitz Roy and King, 1839), a second edition of which, entitled "Journal of Researches into the Natural History and Geology of the Countries visited during the Voyage of H. M. S. Beagle," 1845; a third, "A Naturalist's Voyage," 1860, "Zoology of the Voyage of H. M. S. Beagle" (1838–43; edited by Darwin), "The Structure and Distribution of Coral Reefs" (also part of "The Geology of the Voyage of the Beagle, 1840), "Geological Observations on the Volcanic Islands visited, etc. (second part of the "Geology," etc., 1844), "Geological Observations on South America" (third part of the "Geology, etc.," 1846), "On the Various Contrivances by Which Orchids are fertilized by Insects, etc." (1862), "The Movements and Habits of Climbing Plants" (1865), "The Variation of Animals and Plants under Domestication" (1868), "The Descent of Man, and Selection in Relation to Sex" (1871), "The Expression of the Emotions in Man and Animals" (1872), "Insectivorous Plants" (1875), "The Effects of Cross and Self Fertilization in the Vegetable Kingdom" (1876), "Different Forms of Flowers" (1877), "The Power of Movement in Plants" (1880), "The Formation of Vegetable Mould through the Action of Worms, with Observations on their Habits" (1881), and a number of monographs, etc.

Darwin, Erasmus. Born at Elton, Nottingham, England, Dec. 12, 1731; died at Derby, England, April 18, 1802. An English poet, naturalist, and poet, grandfather of Charles Darwin. He wrote the poem "The Botanic Garden" in 1781; the second part, "Loves of the Plants," appeared in 1789; the first part, "The Economy of Vegetation," appeared in 1792. His work entitled "Zoönomia, or the Laws of Organic Life," and in 1796 "Phytologia, or the Philosophy of Agriculture and Gardening."

Darwin, Mount. One of the chief peaks in Tierra del Fuego, in King Charles's South Land. Height, 6,800 feet.

Dasent (dā'sent), Sir **George Webbe.** Born in St. Vincent, W. I., 1820. An English lawyer and author, best known as a student of Scandinavian literature; from 1845–70 he was one of the assistant editors of the London "Times." He has published a translation of "The Prose or Younger Edda" (1842), "Popular Tales from the Norse" (1859), "Saga of Burnt Njal" (1861), "The Vikings of the Baltic" (1875).

Dash (dāsh), **La Comtesse.** The pseudonym of Gabrielle Anne de Cisternes de Courtiras, Marquise de Saint-Mars. See *Saint-Mars.*

Dashakumaracharita. [Skt., 'the adventures of the ten princes.'] A book of stories by Dandin.

Dasharatha (da-sha-ra'-tha). In Hindu mythology, a prince of the Solar race, son of Aja, a descendant of Ikshwaku and king of Ayodhya, of his three wives Kaushalyā bore Rama, Kaikeyi Bharata, and Sumitrā Lakshmana and Shatrughna. Rama partook of half the nature of Vishnu, Bharata of a quarter, and the other two shared the remaining fourth.

Dashur (dä-shör'). A locality in Egypt, situated west of the Nile and directly south of the Great Pyramids. It is noted for its pyramids, two of stone and two of unburnt brick. The southernmost of these, is of remarkable size, measuring about 700 feet square, originally 700, and still 326 high, now 326. There is a second of the same dimensions, but the other stone pyramid are built on two angles, like a chiseled. Most of the extensive casing of the pyramid remains, and the adjacent chamber is about 30 feet below.

Dashwood (dash'wud). **Elinor** and **Marianne.** Two sisters in Miss Austen's novel "Sense and Sensibility." Elinor represents "Sense," as opposed to Marianne's "Sensibility," or exaggerated sentiment.

D'Ausmar (da-sū-mar'). **Count.** A character in Le Sage's "Gil Blas."

Datchery (dach'e-ri), **Dick.** A mysterious person with white hair and a military air who appears inexplicably in Cloisterham, in Charles Dickens's "Mystery of Edwin Drood."

Dathan (dā'than). In Old Testament history, a Reubenite chieftain, son of Eliab, who joined the conspiracy of Korah.

Datis (dā'tis). [Gr. *Δατις.*] A Median general who, with Artaphernes, commanded the army of Darius which was defeated at Marathon.

Datiya (dā'tē-yā), or **Datia** (dā'ti-a). A town in the Bundelkhand, British India, situated in lat. 25° 40′ N., long. 78° 28′ E. Population about 45,000.

Daub (doup), **Karl.** Born at Cassel, Germany, March 20, 1765; died at Heidelberg, Baden, Nov. 22, 1836. A German Protestant theologian, professor of theology at Heidelberg from 1795. His works include "Lehrbuch der Katechetik" (1801), "Theologumena" (1806), "die dogmatische Theologie jetziger Zeit" (1833), etc.

Daubenton (dō-bon-tôn'). **Louis Jean Marie.** Born at Montbard, Côte-d'Or, France, May 29, 1716; died at Paris, Dec. 31, 1799 (Jan. 1, 1800?). A noted French naturalist. He was the collaborator of Buffon in the first part of his "Histoire naturelle," and author of numerous scientific treatises and monographs.

Daubeny (dōb'nē or dä'be-ni), **Charles Giles Bridle.** Born at Stratton, Gloucestershire,

England, Feb. 11, 1795; died Dec. 13, 1867. An English geologist and chemist; chief work, "Description of Volcanoes" (1826).

D'Aubigné. See *Merle d'Aubigné*.

D'Aubigné, Théodore Agrippa. See *Aubigné*.

Daubigny (dō-bēn-yē'). **Charles François.** Born at Paris, Feb. 15, 1817; died there, Feb. 19, 1878. A celebrated French landscape painter, a pupil of Paul Delaroche. In 1838 he made his debut at the Salon with a view of Notre Dame and the Isle St. Louis, and was continuously represented in the Salons, except those of 1848-9. At the Salon of 1859-60 he exhibited "The Washerwomen of the River Oulins," "The Vintage," and other works, which created a sensation among artists and connoisseurs. He also painted "The Harvest" (1851-52), "The Lake of Gylieu" (1852-53), "The Shores of Optevoz" (1853), "The Grange of Villerville" (1859), "The Banks of the Oise" (1859, etc. July 15, 1859, he was made chevalier of the Legion of Honor.

D'Aubusson. See *Aubusson*.

Daudet (dō-dā'), **Alphonse.** Born at Nimes, May 13, 1840. A French humorist and novelist. He went to school at Lyons, and then served a tutorship for two years. In 1857 he settled in Paris, and published shortly afterward a collection of poems, "Les amoureuses." "The Figaro" published his account of a tutor's hardships, "Les aventures de Tartarin de Tarascon" (1872), contributed to the same journal came out in book form as "Le chevalcon rouge" (1870). A second collection of tales, "La double conversion," was published in 1870. Daudet wrote his "Lettres sur Paris" to "Le Petit Moniteur" under the nom de plume of Gaston Marie. His "Lettres de mon moulin," signed with the name Gaston Marie, were addressed to "L'Evenement" in 1866. Daudet's publications include "Le petit chose" (1868), "Lettres d'un absent" (1871), "Les contes prodigieux de Tartarin de Tarascon" (1872), "Les petits Robinsons des eaux (1872), "Contes du lundi" (1873), "Contes et recits" (1873), "Robert Helmont" (1874), "Les femmes d'artistes" (1874) "Edmond jouvet Redeviant" (1874), "Jack" (1876), "Le nabab" (1877), "Les rois en exil" (1879), "Contes choisis la fantaisie" (1879), "Le Nabab" (1879), "Les Rois en exil" (1879), "Les cigognes" (1883), "L'Evangeliste" (1883), "Sapho (1884), "Tartarin sur les Alpes" (1885), "La belle nivernaise" (1886), "Fromont jeune et Risler aine" (1887), "Rob mortel" (1888), "Port Tarascon" (1890). Either unassisted or in collaboration with others he has dramatized a number of his works, leaving to them their original title. In like manner he has brought out "La derniere idole" (1862), "Les absents" (1863), "L'Oeillet blanc" (1864). "Le frere aine" (1867), "L'Arlesienne" (1872), "Lise tavernier" (1872), and finally "La lutte pour la vie," based on his novel "L'Immortel."

Daudet, Louis Marie Ernest. Born at Nimes, France, May 31, 1837. A French journalist, historian, and novelist, brother of Alphonse Daudet. He wrote "Histoire des conspirations royalistes du Midi," etc. (1881), "Histoire de la Restauration" (1882), "Histoire de l'emigration" (1886-89), etc. Among his numerous novels are "Theres" (1870), "Fleur de peche" (1872), "Denise" (1877), "Les Heures Mortes" (1879), "Debuque" (1882), "Gisele Rubens" (1887), etc.

Daudin (dō-dan'). **François Marie.** Born at Paris, March 25, 1774; died at Paris, 1804. A noted French naturalist, author of numerous works on the various branches of zoölogy.

Daughter (da'ter), **The.** A play in verse by J. Sheridan Knowles, produced in 1836.

Daughter of the Regiment, The. See *Fille du Regiment*.

Daulatabad. See *Doolatabad*.

Daulatshah (dou-lat-shä'). A Persian writer of the 15th century, author of the biography of the celebrated poets of Persia.

Daulis (dâ'lis). [Gr. *Ααυλίς*.] In ancient geography, a city of Phocis, Greece, situated 12 miles east of Delphi. It was the scene of the myth of Tereus, Philomela, and Procne.

Daumas (dō-mäs'), **Melchior Joseph Eugène.** Born Sept. 4, 1803; died near Bordeaux, France, May 6, 1871. A French general and diplomat and writer on Algeria. He was consul in Algeria 1837-39, and was occupied with important administrative duties during the struggle with Abd-el-Kadir. He wrote "Le Sahara algerien," etc. (1845), "Les chevaux du Sahara et les moeurs du desert" (4th ed. 1858), etc.

Daumer (dou'mer), **Georg Friedrich.** Born at Nuneberg, Bavaria, March 5, 1800; died at Würzburg, Bavaria, Dec. 13, 1875. A German poet and philosophical writer.

Daumier (dō-mya'), **Honoré.** Born at Marseilles, Feb. 20, 1808; died Feb. 11, 1879. A French caricaturist. His father was a glazier who published a small volume of verses in 1823. In 1832 Honoré was condemned to six months imprisonment for a lithograph disrespectful to Louis Philippe. He subsequently joined "Charivari, founded by Philipon. He became completely blind between 1870 and 1873.

Daun (doun), **Count Leopold Joseph Maria von.** Born at Vienna, Sept. 24, 1705; died at Vienna, Feb. 5, 1766. A noted Austrian field-marshal. He was distinguished in the Turkish war 1737-39, and in the Silesian wars 1741-42, 1744-45; defeated Frederick the Great at Kolin in 1757, and at Hochkirch in 1758; captured Fink, army at Maxen in 1759; and was defeated by Frederick at Torgau in 1760.

Daunou (dō-nō'), **Pierre Claude François.** Born at Boulogne-sur-Mer, France, Aug. 18, 1761; died at Paris, June 20, 1840. A French historian and politician. He was deputy to the Convention 1792-1795, first president of the Council of Five Hundred in 1795, and a member of the Tribunate 1800-02. His chief work is "Cours d'etudes historiques" (1839-49).

Dauphine (dâ'fin). **Sir Eugene.** In Ben Jonson's comedy "Epicene, or the Silent Woman," the lively and ingenious nephew of Morose. He connects the plot by which a portion of his uncle's money is given to him and his debts are paid. See *Epicene*.

Dauphiné (dō-fē-nā'). **I. Dauphiny** (dâ'fi-ni). [M.L. *Delphinatus*; from *dauphin*, Fr. *dolfin*, a dolphin. The lords of the province bore three dolphins on their crest.] An ancient province of France, bounded by the Rhone on the west and north, by Savoy on the north, Piedmont on the east, Provence on the south, and Comtat-Venaissin on the southwest. Its territory formed the departments Isere, Drome, and Hautes-Alpes. Its capital was Grenoble. Its surface is generally mountainous. In the middle ages it belonged to the Kingdom of Arles. Later the counts of Vienne became prominent, and in 1349 it was sold to France, but granted some of its liberties for many years. From it is derived the title of the dauphin.

Daura (dou'ra). See *Hausa*.

Daurat. See *Dorat*.

Dauria (dâ-ū'ri-a), or **Daur** (dâ-ūr'). A region in Trans-Baikal, Siberia, situated southeast of Lake Baikal on the Chinese frontier.

Davalos (dā-vä'los). **Gil Ramirez.** Born at Baeza, Castile, about 1505; died at Riobamba, near Quito, after 1561. A Spanish soldier. He went to Peru with the viceroy Mendoza in 1534, was cacique of Cuzco in 1553, and was expelled from the city by Giron and his followers. He took part in the campaign against Giron, and in 1556 was made justicia mayor of Quito, subdued the Canari Indians in 1557, and from 1558 to 1561 was governor of Quito, in the Land of Timbuctoo, on the river Nalo. He founded there Baeza, Archidona, and other towns.

Davenant (dav'e-nant), **Charles.** Born 1656; died 1714. An English writer on political economy, son of Sir William Davenant.

Davenant, or D'Avenant, Sir William. Born at Oxford, England, Feb., 1605; died at London, April 17, 1668. An English poet and dramatist. Oldys is chiefly responsible for the story that Davenant was the son of Shakspere, which seems to rest mainly on the fact that his father used the inn of John Davenant (the father of William) at Oxford on his journeys to and from Warwickshire. About 1629 Davenant became poet laureate. Duchess of Richmond, and then of Duke Charlotte, Lord Brooke. In 1628, after the murder of Greville, he began to write plays, etc. In 1638 he was made poet laureate. About this time he had a severe illness which resulted in the loss of his nose, a fact frequently adverted to by the witty writers of the time. He was manager of Drury Lane Theatre for a time, but, becoming implicated in various intrigues of the civil war, he fled to France. Returning in 1643, he was knighted at the siege of Gloucester. He was imprisoned for two years in the Tower and Cowes castle, and subjected to hardships. While there he published "Gondibert" (1651). This epic poem consisted of fifteen hundred four-line stanzas. After the Restoration he was in favor at court, and continued to write for the stage. His plays are "The Siege of Rhodes" (published in 1629, "The Cruel Brother" (1630), "The Just Italian" (1630), "The Wits" (1636), "The Unfortunate Lovers" (1638), "The Siege of Rhodes" (1656), "Love and Honor" (1649), "Law against Lovers" (played in 1662), "The Rivals" (played in 1664), etc. He produced alterations of "The Tempest" (with Dryden, 1667) and of "Macbeth" (printed 1673) and "Julius Cæsar."

Davenport (dav'en-pōrt). A city and the county-seat of Scott County, Iowa, situated on the Mississippi in lat. 41° 30′ N., long. 90° 38′ W., opposite Rock Island. It is an important distributing center. Population (1890), 26,872.

Davenport, John. Born at Coventry, England, about 1598; died at Boston, Mass., March 15, 1670. A Puritan clergyman who emigrated to Boston in 1637. He was one of the founders of the New Haven colony in 1638.

Daventry (dav'en-tri; commonly dan'tri). A town in Northamptonshire, England, 12 miles west of Northampton. Population (1891), 3,939.

D'Avezac. See *Avezac*.

David (dā'vid). [Heb., 'beloved one.'] The second king of Israel, 1055–1015 B. C.: born at Bethlehem, as the seventh and youngest son of Jesse of the tribe of Judah. His pedigree is found in Ruth iv. His early youth was spent as shepherd of his father's flocks, where he had opportunity to develop his musical talent and to exercise his cutrage. After his disagreement with Saul, the prophet Samuel secretly anointed him king of Israel. He must then have been about eighteen years old. According to one account, he first came into contact with Saul when he was drawn to the court as a musician to drive away by his music the melancholy humor ("evil spirit") of the king, who then made him his armor-bearer; according to another (1 Sam. xvii.), Saul came to know him after he killed the giant Goliath and decided the battle between the Israelites and the Philistines. In 2 Sam. xxi. 19 it is stated that Goliath was killed by Elhanan; Jerome (*Quaest. Hebr. ad loc.*) makes Elhanan the same as David, similarly to Sayce who assumes that Elhanan was David's first name. Wellhausen, Stade, and others consider the whole account of this contest as legendary. His successes and the praises accorded to him by the people aroused the suspicion and the jealousy of Saul (whose daughter Michal he married), which subsequently turned into deadly hatred, so that he was often in jeopardy of his life. He first sought refuge with Samuel, then with the priests in Nob, which resulted in their massacre by Saul, and was finally driven to seek safety with the enemies of his people, the Philistines. There rallied around him "men who were in distress, in debt, and discontented." At the head of these freebooters or outlaws he undertook many expeditions and fought many skirmishes, which made him increasingly popular with the people. All this time he was pursued by Saul, whose mind became more and more darkened since the king came into his power, but because of his awe of the "anointed of the Lord" he did not avail himself of these opportunities (1 Sam. xxiv. 1 ff., xxvi. 7 ff.). He was compelled to become the vassal of the Philistine king Achish of Gath, who gave him for his support Ziklag on the frontier of Philistia. From here he undertook expeditions against the nomadic tribes of the border, while Achish believed that they were directed against Israel (1 Sam. xxvii.) The Philistines gathered a large army against Israel. In the battle of Gilboa, which ensued, Saul and his host lost their lives. To David, who was then about thirty years old, the crown now fell. For seven and a half years his reign was limited to his native tribe of Judah, whose capital was Hebron, while the other tribes were under the scepter of Ishbosheth, son of Saul, residing in Mahanaim, east of the Jordan. Ishbosheth, however, was murdered, and all the tribes recognized David as king over the whole land, and he reigned for thirty-three years. He removed his residence from Hebron to Jerusalem, which he took from the Jebusites, and there established himself in the "city of David," the oldest quarter of Jerusalem, on Mount Zion. Here also the temporary sanctuary was put up (2 Sam. vi.), which made the city the political and religious center of the nation, and gave to David's reign a genuine royal character. Through a series of successful wars against the Philistines, Ammonites, Moabites, Edomites, Syrians, Amalekites, etc., and by the introduction of a permanent administration and organization of court and army, he became the real founder of the monarchical government of Israel. The constitution of the Israelitish state, based on a military organization was a national one. Each tribe sent a contingent of men (over twenty years of age) to the national army, which at once was increased to number 288,000, David's nephew. The body-guard was formed, it seems, of foreigners, the Cherethites and Pelethites (supposed to be Philistines). The nucleus of the army consisted of the band of heroes (*gibborim*) who rallied about David while he was still an exile. The king presided over judicial cases, and was surrounded by a regular staff of military and administrative counselors and officers. David was also the actual founder of a sanctifying, divine worship, refining and enriching it by the influence of music and psalmody. The last period of his reign was much darkened by national misfortunes and domestic rebellions—the rebellion of his son Absalom, the uprising of Sheba ben Bishri, a drought and famine lasting three years, and a pestilence induced by the counting of the people. Even in his last days, when he was prostrated with the infirmities of age, his son Adonijah endeavored to secure the succession to which David had appointed Solomon. This rebellion, however, like all the others, was successfully repressed, and David died peacefully at the age of seventy. He became the ideal king of Israel, the pattern and standard by which all succeeding rulers were measured, the prototype of the last perfect ruler, the Messiah, who is sometimes simply called David. As regards the Psalms ascribed to him, it is needless him the authorship of many psalms bearing in the biblical Book of Psalms the superscription "of David." But there is no reason for distrusting the ancient record from this kind of Hebrew poetry. The probability is that not only did the psalm-poetry develop and flourish under his favor, but that he himself composed many hymns.

David, or Dewi, Saint. Died in 601. The patron saint of Wales. He was bishop of Menevia (afterward called St. David's), where he founded a monastery. According to an account which has no historical foundation, he was appointed metropolitan archbishop of Wales at a synod held at Brefi. He is commemorated as a saint on the 15th of March.

David. 1. A colossal statue by Michelangelo, in the Accademia, Florence. The youthful hero stands in a position of repose, holding in his left hand and a pebble in the right. The form is still undeveloped and boyish, but full of power.

2. A statue by Donatello, in the Bargello, Florence. David rests resting, nude, with his shepherd's hat on his head, and his left foot resting on the helmeted head of Goliath, whose sword he still holds.

David. The name given to Charlemagne by Alcuin in the learned academy established at the latter's court. See *Flaccus*.

David I. Died at Carlisle, England, May 24, 1153. King of Scotland, son of Malcolm Canmore. He succeeded his brother Edgar as earl or prince of Cumbria in 1107, and ascended the throne of Scotland on the death of Alexander I. in 1124. He espoused the cause of Stephen as king of England, and invaded that country in support of the claim of Mathilda who was his niece, but was signally defeated at the Battle of the Standard at Cutton Moor, near Northallerton, Aug. 22, 1138.

David II. Born at Dunfermline, Scotland, March 5, 1324: died at Edinburgh, Feb. 22, 1371. King of Scotland, son of Robert Bruce whom he succeeded in 1329 under the regency of the Earl of Moray. The incompetent Earl of Mar having succeeded to the regency on the death of Moray in 1332, the kingdom was invaded by Edward Balliol, who seized the throne with the assistance of Edward III. of England. David took refuge in France 1334–41, when he was restored by the successes of his adherents Sir Alexander Murray of Bothwell, Robert the Steward of Scotland, and Sir William the knight of Liddesdale. He invaded England in 1346, was defeated and captured at Neville's Cross, Oct. 17 of that year, and was detained in captivity until 1357.

David. A small town in the United States of Colombia, situated on the Isthmus of Panama, near the Pacific coast and the frontier of Costa Rica.

David (dā-vēd'), **Félicien César.** Born at Cadenet, Vaucluse, France, March 8, 1810: died at St. Germain, near Paris, Aug. 29, 1876. A French composer. He early became a disciple of St. Simon and of Enfantin. In 1833 he went to the East. He remained in obscurity till 1844, when he brought out his chief work, a choral symphony, "Le désert."

David (dā'vĕd), **Ferdinand.** Born at Hamburg, Jan. 19, 1810: died near Klosters, Grisons, Switzerland, July 18, 1873. A noted German violinist, teacher, and composer, leader of the band at the Gewandhaus, Leipsic, 1836–73. Among his pupils were Joachim and Wilhelmj.

David (dā-vēd'), **Jacques Louis.** Born at Paris, Aug. 31, 1748: died at Brussels, Dec. 29, 1825. A historical painter, pupil of Boucher and Vien, and founder of the French classical school. He was a member of the "Cinq des Quatre Nations. In 1775 he won the grand prix de Rome after three unsuccessful attempts, and remained in Rome until 1780, when he returned to Paris, and was elected associate member of the Academy (full member in 1783). The first picture composed under the influence of his classical ideas was "Belisarius." He was made court painter to Louis XVI., and his brush painted for him the "Horatii." He entered heartily into the Revolution; was associated with Robespierre; and voted for the death of the king. After Robespierre's overthrow he was imprisoned for seven months. On his release he painted the "Rape of the Sabines." Napoleon made him court painter.

David, Pierre Jean, called **David d'Angers.** Born at Angers, France, March 12, 1789: died at Paris, Jan. 5, 1856. A French sculptor. He executed works for the Pantheon (Paris).

David, Toussaint Bernard, or **Emeric-David.** Born at Aix, in Provence, Aug. 29, 1755: died at Paris, April 2, 1839. A noted French archæologist. He became "docteur en droit" at Aix in 1775, and went to Paris to complete his studies in jurisprudence. A prolonged visit to Italy developed a taste for the arts. He occupied himself with law, business, and archæological studies until the Revolution, when he escaped death by flight (1793). After the 9th Thermidor he returned to Paris, and in 1800 won the first prize of the Institute with his essay on the causes of the perfection of sculpture in antiquity. On April 11, 1816, he was elected member of the Institute. On Oct. 14, 1825, he was called to take part in the continuation of "L'Histoire littéraire de France." His principal works are "Recherche sur l'art statuaire, considéré chez les anciens et les modernes" (Memoirs of 1800), "Discours historique sur la peinture moderne," "Discours historique sur la gravure en bois," "Discours historique sur la sculpture française," "Histoire de la peinture au moyen âge," etc.

David Copperfield (dā'vid kop'ėr-fēld). A novel by Charles Dickens. It came out in twenty monthly parts, the first of which appeared in May, 1849. It was Dickens's favorite work in it he portrayed in many important scenes his own history. The character from whom the book takes its name is a timid boy reduced to stupidity and brutality to desperation by a cruel stepfather, Mr. Murdstone, by whom also his mother, a weak, affectionate woman, is crushed. He is sent at ten years of age to a warehouse in London, and employed in rough work at a trifling salary. Unable to bear this life he runs away to his father's aunt, Miss Betsey Trotwood, an eccentric but kind-hearted woman, who adopts him. He becomes an author, and marries a childish, affectionate little woman, Dora Spenlow, whom he calls his "child wife." After her death he marries Agnes Wickfield.

Davideis (dā-vid'ē-is). An epic poem by Cowley, on the subject of David, king of the Hebrews, published in 1656.

David Elginbrod. A novel by George Macdonald, published in 1863.

David Garrick (gar'ik). A play translated by T. W. Robertson from a French play, "Sullivan," in 1864.

David-Ha-Cohen (dā'vid-hä-kō-hen). Born at Lara, Spain: died at Hamburg, 1674. A Hebrew scholar, head of the synagogue of Amsterdam, and later of that of Hamburg. He was the author of an incompleted rabbinical and Talmudic dictionary, "Corona sacerdotum" (1667), and other works.

Davids (dā'vidz), **Thomas William Rhys.** Born at Colchester, England, May 12, 1843. An English lawyer and Orientalist. He studied at the University of Breslau, was appointed writer in the Ceylon civil service in 1866; was admitted to the bar in 1877; and became editor of the journal of the Pali Text Society (1889), and professor of Pali and Buddhist literature in University College, London. Author of "On the Ancient Coins and Measures of Ceylon" (1874), "Buddhism: being a Sketch of the Life and Teachings of Gautama the Buddha" (1877), etc.

Davidson (dā'vid-son), **Lucretia Maria.** Born at Plattsburg, N. Y., Sept. 27, 1808: died at Plattsburg, Aug. 27, 1825. An American poet. "Amir Khan and other poems" was published in 1829.

Davidson, Margaret Miller. Born at Plattsburg, N. Y., March 26, 1823: died at Saratoga, N. Y., Nov. 25, 1838. An American poet, sister of Lucretia Maria Davidson. The works of the two sisters were published in 1850.

Davidson, Samuel. Born near Ballymena, Ireland, 1807. An English biblical scholar, author of "Introduction to the New Testament" (1848–1851).

Davidson, William. Born in Lancaster County, Pa., 1746: killed at Cowan's Ford, Mecklenburg County, N. C., Feb. 1, 1781. An American brigadier-general in the Revolution. He was detached by General Greene to interrupt the passage of Cornwallis' army (Feb. 1, 1781, and fell in the engagement on the following day.

Davies (dā'viz), **Charles.** Born at Washington, Litchfield County, Conn., Jan. 22, 1798: died at Fishkill Landing, N. Y., Sept. 18, 1876. An American mathematician, author of a series of mathematical text-books. Professor at Columbia College 1857–65.

Davies, John. Born at Hereford, 1565 (?): died at London, 1618 (buried July 6). An English writing-master and poet. He was said to be a skilful penman, and some specimens of his work are preserved. Among his works are "Mirum in Modum," etc. (1602), "Microcosmos," etc. (1603), "The Wittes Pilgrimage," and "The Scourge of Folly" (1610 or 1611). "Wit's Bedlam" (1617).

Davies, Sir John. Born at Tisbury, Wiltshire, 1569 (baptized April 16): died Dec. 8, 1626. An English poet. He was called to the bar in 1595, disbarred in 1598, and readmitted in 1601. In that year he was returned to Parliament for Corfe Castle. In 1603 he was made solicitor-general for Ireland, and in 1606 succeeded to the position of attorney-general for Ireland. In 1614 he was returned to Parliament for Newcastle-under-Lyme. For the last ten years of his life he was a sergeant-at-law in England. He was made chief justice in 1626, but died before taking possession of the office. Among his works are "Orchestra" (on dancing, 1596), "Nosce Teipsum" (1599), "Hymns to Astræa" (1599), acrostics to Queen Elizabeth.

Davies, Samuel. Born in New Castle County, Del., Nov. 3, 1724: died at Princeton, N. J., Feb. 4, 1761. An American Presbyterian clergyman, president of the College of New Jersey (Princeton) 1759–61.

Davies, Thomas. Born about 1712: died at London, May 5, 1785. An English bookseller. He tried acting from time to time, but without success. He introduced Boswell to Johnson in 1763: the latter was particularly kind to him. He republished a number of old authors, including William Browne, Sir John Davies, and Philip Massinger. In 1785 he published his "Dramatic Miscellanies."

Daviess (dā'vis), **Joseph Hamilton.** Born in Bedford County, Va., March 4, 1774: died near Tippecanoe, Ind., Nov. 8, 1811. An American lawyer, mortally wounded at the battle of Tippecanoe, Nov. 7, 1811.

Davila (dä'vē-lä), **Enrico Caterino.** Born near Padua, Italy, Oct. 30, 1576: killed near Verona, Italy, Aug. 8, 1631. An Italian soldier and historian. His ancestors, from 1464, bore the title of Constable of Cyprus; and from this island his father was driven. He was captured by the Turks in Cyprus, when seven years of age, was taken to France, became a page of Catharine de' Medici, and later fought in the civil wars of religion. In 1598 he was appointed governor of Crema in 1598, and on his way to that place in 1631 was assassinated by a man with whom he had had a dispute about post horses. His chief work is "Storia delle guerre civili di Francia" (1630).

Davila y Padilla (dä'vē-lä ē pä-thēl'yä), **Agustin.** Born at Mexico, 1562: died at Santo Domingo, 1604. A Mexican prelate and historian. He was prior of the Dominican convent at Puebla de los Angeles, and a celebrated lecturer on theology. In 1601 until his death he was bishop of Santo Domingo. His principal work, "Historia de la provincia de Santiago de Mejico, is a history of his order in Mexico and Florida, with much of general interest. First published at Madrid 1596, it was republished at Valladolid 1634, with the title "Varia historia de la Nueva Espaua y Florida."

Davin (dā-vaṅ'). **Félix.** A pseudonym used by Balzac in the introduction to the "Études Philosophiques."

Da Vinci, Leonardo. See *Leonardo da Vinci.*

Davis (dā'vis), **Charles Henry.** Born at Boston, Mass., Jan. 16, 1807: died at Washington, D. C., Feb. 18, 1877. An American naval officer. He entered the navy in 1823, obtained the rank of commander in 1855, and served as chief of staff and captain of the fleet in the expedition under Dupont which captured Port Royal, South Carolina, in 1861. Having in the mean time been placed in command of the Mississippi gunboat flotilla, he gained a victory over a Confederate fleet off Fort Pillow, May 10, 1862, and another, June 6, 1862, before Memphis, whose surrender he received on the same day. He was promoted to the rank of rear-admiral Feb. 7, 1863. He wrote "The Coast Survey of the United States" (1849), and "Narrative of the North Polar Expedition of the U. S. S. Polaris" (1876).

Davis, David. Born in Cecil County, Md., March 9, 1815: died at Bloomington, Ill., June 26, 1886. An American statesman and jurist. He was associate justice of the United States Supreme Court 1862–77, United States senator from Illinois 1877–83, and acting Vice-President 1881–83.

Davis, Edwin Hamilton. Born in Ross County, Ohio, Jan. 22, 1811: died at New York, May 15, 1888. An American physician and archæologist. His works include "Monuments of the Mississippi Valley" (in "Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge," 1848), etc.

Davis, Garret. Born at Mount Stirling, Ky., Sept. 10, 1801: died at Paris, Ky., Sept. 22, 1872. An American politician, United States senator from Kentucky 1861–72.

Davis, Henry. Born at East Hampton, N. Y., Sept. 15, 1770: died at Clinton, N. Y., March 7, 1852. An American clergyman and educator, president of Middlebury College 1809–17, and of Hamilton College 1817–33.

Davis, Henry Winter. Born at Annapolis, Md., Aug. 16, 1817: died at Baltimore, Md., Dec. 30, 1865. An American politician. He was a Republican member of Congress from Maryland 1855–1861 and 1863–65. Author of "The War of Ormuzd and Ahriman in the Nineteenth Century" (1853).

Davis, Jefferson. Born in Christian County, Ky., June 3, 1808: died at New Orleans, La., Dec. 6, 1889. An American statesman. He graduated at West Point in 1828; was Democratic member of Congress from Mississippi 1845–46; served in the Mexican war 1846–47; was United States senator from Mississippi 1847–51; was secretary of war 1853–57; was United States senator 1857–61; resigned his seat Jan. 21, 1861; was inaugurated provisional president of the Confederacy Feb. 18, 1861, and president Feb. 22, 1862; was arrested near Irwinville, Georgia, May 10, 1865; was imprisoned in Fortress Monroe, Virginia, 1865–67, and was not convicted 1868. He wrote "Rise and Fall of the Confederate Government" (1881).

Davis, Jefferson C. Born in Clarke County, Ind., March 2, 1828: died Nov. 30, 1879. A Union general in the American Civil War. He served in the Mexican war 1846–47; was stationed at Fort Sumter when it was bombarded by the Confederates April 12–13, 1861; commanded a division at Pea Ridge March 7–8, 1862, at Stone River Dec. 31, 1862–Jan. 3, 1863, and at Chickamauga Sept. 19–20, 1863; and led a corps in Sherman's march to the sea in 1864.

Davis, or **Davys, John.** Born at Sandridge, Devonshire, England, about 1530: killed in the Strait of Malacca, Dec. 27, 1605. An English navigator. He commanded expeditions in search of the northwest passage in 1585, 1586, and 1587, on the first of which he discovered Davis Strait. He accompanied the Falkland Islands in 1592. He took service in 1604 as pilot in the Tiger, Captain Sir Edward Michelborne, destined for a voyage to the East Indies, on which he was killed by Japanese pirates.

Davis, John. Born at Plymouth, Mass., Jan. 25, 1761: died at Boston, Jan. 14, 1847. An American jurist. He was appointed comptroller of the United States Treasury in 1801, and in 1803 became judge of the United States District Court in Massachusetts. He was the youngest member in the convention of 1789 which adopted the federal constitution, and survived all the other members.

Davis, John Chandler Bancroft. Born at Worcester, Mass., Dec. 29, 1822. An American jurist and diplomatist. He was counsel for the United States at the Geneva tribunal 1871–72, and minister to Germany 1874–77.

Davis, Sir John Francis. Born at London, 1795: died near Bristol, Nov. 13, 1890. An English diplomatist, and writer on China, author of "The Chinese" (1836), etc.

Davis, Nathan Smith. Born at Greene, Chenango County, N. Y., Jan. 9, 1817. An American physician and medical writer. He was appointed professor in Rush Medical College, Chicago, in 1849, and in 1859 founded the Chicago Medical College which now constitutes the medical department of the Northwestern University. He was president of the American Medical Association 1883–85. His works include "Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Medicine" (1884), etc.

Davis, Thomas Osborne. Born at Mallow, Oct. 14, 1814: died at Dublin, Sept. 16, 1845. An Irish poet and politician. He graduated at Trinity College in 1836; was admitted to the bar in 1838; became joint editor with John Dillon of the "Dublin Morning Register" in 1841; and founded, with Duffy and Dillon, the "Nation" in 1842. He helped in 1839 the Repeal Association, within which organization he founded the party of Young Ireland in opposition to O'Connell's leadership. His poems, collected after his death, form a volume of Duffy's "Library of Ireland" for 1846.

Davison (dā'vi-son), **William.** Died about 1608. A British diplomatist. As a secretary of state he procured Elizabeth's signature to the death-warrant of Mary Queen of Scots in 1587.

Davis Strait (dā'vis strāt). An arm of the Atlantic, separating Greenland from Cumberland Island, and connecting Baffin Bay with the Atlantic. Width in the narrowest part, about 200 miles. Named for its discoverer, John Davis.

D'Avolos (dav'o-los). In Ford's "Love's Sacrifice," the duke's secretary (modeled on Shakspere's Iago, a spy and "pander to the bad passions of others."

Davos (dā'vōs). An Alpine valley in the canton of Grisons, Switzerland, 15 miles southeast of Coire. Its chief town is Davos-Platz, a noted health-resort having an elevation of 5,000 feet.

Davout (dä-vō') (often erroneously written

Davoust), **Louis Nicolas,** Duc d'Auerstädt and Prince d'Eckmühl. Born at Annoux, Yonne, France, May 30, 1770: died at Paris, June 1, 1823. A noted French marshal. He was a lieutenant in a cavalry regiment in 1788; served as chief of battalion under Dumouriez 1792–93; was brigadier-general in the army of the Moselle; fought under Pichegru and Moreau in the army of the Rhine; went to Egypt and fought with distinction, especially at Abukir; was made general of division in 1804; and fought at Austerlitz (1805), Auerstadt (1806), Eckmühl, Wagram (1809), and in the Russian campaign (1812). He was minister of war during the "Hundred Days" in 1815. He became duke of Auerstadt in 1808, and prince of Eckmühl in 1809.

Davus (dā'vus). A conventional name for a slave in Latin comedies.

Davy (dā'vi). Sir **Humphry.** Born at Penzance, Cornwall, England, Dec. 17, 1778: died at Geneva, May 29, 1829. A celebrated English chemist. He was the son of a wood-carver at Penzance, studied at the Penzance grammar-school, and finished his education under the Rev. Dr. Cardew at Truro. In 1795 he was apprenticed to John Bingham Borlase, a prominent surgeon at Penzance. He was appointed an assistant in the laboratory of Beddoes's Pneumatic Institution at Bristol in 1798; became assistant lecturer in chemistry at the Royal Institution, London, in 1801; was promoted professor in 1802; was made director of the laboratory in 1805; discovered the decomposition of the fixed alkalis in 1807; was knighted in 1812; resigned his professorship at the Royal Institution in 1813; invented the safety-lamp in 1815; was created a baronet in 1818; and was elected president of the Royal Society in 1820. His chief works are "Elements of Chemical Philosophy" (1812), and "Elements of Agricultural Chemistry" (1813).

Davy Jones. *See Jones, Davy.*

Daw (dâ), **Sir David.** A foolish baronet in Cumberland's "Wheel of Fortune."

Daw, Sir John. In Ben Jonson's comedy "Epicœne, or The Silent Woman," a cowardly, foolish coxcomb.

Dawdle (dâ'dl), **Davy.** The factious "companion, counsellor and buffoon" of Squire Sycamore, in Smollett's "Sir Launcelot Greaves."

Dawes (dâz), **Henry Laurens.** Born at Cummington, Mass., Oct. 30, 1816. An American politician, member of Congress from Massachusetts 1857–75, and Republican United States senator 1875–93.

Dawes, William Rutter. Born at London, March 19, 1799: died at Haddenham, Bucks, Feb. 15, 1868. An English astronomer. He was educated at the Charter House school 1811–13; settled as a surgeon at Liverpool in 1826; was for a time pastor of an Independent congregation at Manchester; lived for a change (1839–44) of the observatory at South Villa, Regent's Park, London, belonging to George Bishop; fitted up an observatory at Cambridge, near Cranbrook, Kent, in 1844; and discovered fifteen new double stars 1840–50.

Dawison (dâ'vē-son), **Bogumil.** Born at Warsaw, May 15, 1818: died near Dresden, Feb. 1, 1872. A Polish actor, of Hebrew descent. He first appeared in American in 1860. He at one time played Othello to Edwin Booth's Iago. He played both tragic and comic parts.

Dawkins (dâ'kinz), **John.** A young pickpocket in the employ of Fagin, in Charles Dickens's "Oliver Twist": called "the Artful Dodger" from his expertness.

Dawkins, William Boyd. Born at Buttington, Welshpool, Montgomeryshire, Wales, Dec. 26, 1838. An English geologist and paleontologist, author of "Cave-Hunting" (1874), "Early Man in Britain" (1880), etc.

Dawlish (dâ'lish). A watering-place in Devonshire, England, situated on the English Channel 10 miles south of Exeter. Population (1891), 4,210.

Dawson (dâ'son), **Bully.** A notorious London sharper, a contemporary of Etherege, living in the 17th century.

Dawson, Captain **James.** A young volunteer officer, of good family, in the service of the Young Pretender. He was hanged, drawn, and quartered, and his heart burned, July 30, 1746, for treason. His betrothed wife was present, and, when all was over, died in the arms of a friend. Shenstone made this the subject of a ballad, "Jemmy Dawson."

Dawson, Sir **John William.** Born at Pictou, Nova Scotia, Oct., 1820. A Canadian geologist and naturalist. He became principal of McGill College (Montreal) in 1855. His works include "Acadian Geology" (1855), etc.

Dax (dāks). A town in the department of Landes, France, situated on the Adour in lat. 43° 44′ N., long. 1° 3′ W., the Roman Aquæ Tarbellicæ, or Aquæ. It is a noted watering-place and winter resort, and is celebrated for its hot baths. It was the ancient capital of the Tarbelli; was conquered by the Goths, Franks, Visconi, Charlemagne, the Normans, and the Saracens, and in the later middle ages was held by the English. Population (1891), commune, 10,240.

Day (dā), **Henry Noble.** Born at Washington, Conn., Aug. 4, 1808: died at New Haven, Conn., Jan. 12, 1890. An American educator and philosophical writer. He became professor of sacred rhetoric in Western Reserve College in 1840, and president of the Ohio Female College in 1854, and removed to New Haven in 1864. He was a nephew of Jeremiah Day. His works include "Logic" (1867), "Ethics" (1876), "Ontology" (1876), etc.

Day, Jeremiah. Born at New Preston, Conn., Aug. 3, 1773: died at New Haven, Conn., Aug. 22, 1867. An American mathematician, president of Yale College 1817–46. He published an "Algebra" (1814), "Navigation and Surveying" (1817), etc.

Day, John. Lived about 1600. An English dramatist and poet. He was educated at Cambridge, and 1598–1603 collaborated with Haughton, Chettle, Dekker, and others in twenty-one plays, all of which remained unprinted except "The Blind Beggar of Bethnal Green." His other works are "The Parliament of Bees" (1607).

Day, Mr. In Sir R. Howard's play "The Committee," the chairman of the committee, a kind of Tartufe, under the thumb of his wife.

Day, or **Daye, Stephen.** Born at London about 1610: died at Cambridge, Mass., Dec. 22, 1668. A pioneer of printing in New England. He was one of three persons engaged in 1638 by the Rev. Joseph Glover to operate a printing press which he was about to introduce into the colony of Massachusetts. Glover died on the voyage. The press was set up in the house of Rev. Henry Dunster, president of Harvard College. The first book printed in the British-American colonies was issued from it in 1640: "The whole Booke of Psalmes, faithfully translated into English Metre."

Day, Thomas. Born at London, June 22, 1748: died Sept. 28, 1789. An English author. He was educated at Oxford and the Middle Temple, and in 1775 was admitted to the bar. Having inherited a competent fortune, he did not seek practice, but devoted himself to literature and to the study of philosophy. He married Miss Esther Milnes in 1778, and in 1781 settled on a farm at Anningsley, near Ripley, where he wrote his chief work, "History of Sandford and Merton" (1783–89).

Dayr-el-Bahari. See *Der-el-Bahri.*

Dayton (dā'ton). **1.** A city and the county-seat of Montgomery County, Ohio, situated on the Great Miami River 48 miles northeast of Cincinnati. It has manufactures of railway-cars, paper, stoves, etc. Population (1890), 61,220.—**2.** A town in Rhea County, East Tennessee. Population (1890), 2,719.

Dayton, Elias. Born at Elizabethtown, N. J., July, 1737: died at Elizabethtown, July 17, 1807. An American revolutionary officer. He served throughout the War of the Revolution, and participated in the battles of Monmouth, Brandywine, and Yorktown. After the war he was made major-general of militia in New Jersey, and was a member of the Continental Congress 1787–88.

Dayton, Jonathan. Born at Elizabethtown, N. J., Oct. 16, 1760: died at Elizabethtown, Oct. 9, 1824. An American politician, son of Elias Dayton. He was speaker of the national House of Representatives 1795–99, and United States senator from New Jersey 1799–1805.

Dayton, William Lewis. Born at Basking-ridge, N. J., Feb. 17, 1807: died at Paris, France, Dec. 1, 1864. An American jurist and statesman, nephew of Jonathan Dayton. He was associate judge of the Supreme Court of New Jersey 1838–42, United States senator from New Jersey 1842–51, Republican candidate for Vice President 1856, and minister to France 1861–64.

Daza (dā'za). See *Tibbu.*

Daza (dā'tha), **Hilarion.** Born at Sucre about 1838. A Bolivian general and politician. His father's name, which he dropped, was Gressdi. From 1878 he took part in various revolutionary disturbances until May, 1876, when he was proclaimed president of Bolivia. Owing to his unpopularity he resigned in favor of Candia March 1, 1879, and in April joined the Peruvian forces at Tacna; but his incompetence and cowardice led to a mutiny of the troops (Dec. 27), and this was quickly followed by a revolution at La Paz, by which Campero was declared president. He was killed by a Bolivian mob March 1, 1894.

Dazzle (daz'l). In Dion Boucicault's comedy "London Assurance," a man who lives by his wits, and cleverly contrives to be an invited guest at Oak Hall, the home of Squire Harkaway.

Deacon (dē'kn), **Thomas.** Born in 1697: died at Manchester, Feb. 10, 1753. An English physician and nonjuring bishop. He became a priest in 1746, settled at Manchester as a physician in 1719 or 1720, and about 1733 was consecrated a nonjuring bishop by Bishop Archibald Campbell. He published "The Doctrine of the Church of Rome concerning Purgatory proved to be contrary to Catholick Tradition" (1734), "A True, and Comprehensive View of Christianity" (1747), etc.

Dead Heart, The. A play by Watts Phillips, produced in 1859. It was revised by Walter Herries Pollock for Henry Irving in 1889.

Dead Sea (ded sē). [LL. *Mare Mortuum*, Ar. *Bahr-Lut*, F. *Mer Morte*, G. *Todtes-Meer.*] A salt lake in Palestine, situated 16 miles southeast of Jerusalem in the ancient "Vale of Siddim": the Lacus Asphaltites of the ancients, and the Sea of the Plain or of the Arabah, Salt Sea, or East Sea of the Scriptures. Its waters are intensely salt, and of great specific gravity. Its principal tributary is the Jordan, but it has no outlet, and its surface is 1,312 feet below the level of the Mediterranean. Length, 46 miles. Width, 9 to 10 miles. Depth varies from 1,300 feet to 3 or 4 feet in the shallowest section.

Dead Souls. A novel by Gogol, which appeared in 1841. He began to write it in 1837, and left it unfinished, destroying the concluding portions in a fit of religious mania. A certain Dr. Zakharchenko, of Kieff, published in 1857 a continuation of it. An English translation, entitled "Tchitchikoff's Journeys, or Dead Souls," by Isabel F. Hapgood, was published in New York in 1886.

At the time of serfdom a Russian proprietor's fortune was not valued according to the extent of his lands, but according to the number of male serfs which were held upon them. "Souls" were called "souls." . . . The proprietor paid the capitation tax for all the souls on his domain; but as the census was rarely taken it happened that he had long to pay for dead serfs, until a new official revision struck them out from the register of the living. It is easy to see what these dead souls must have cost a proprietor whose lands had been visited by famine, . . . and his interest in getting rid of them will be manifest. What seems more surprising is that there were people ready to purchase them.

Dupuy, Great Masters of Russian Literature (trans.), p. 84.

Tchitchikoff, the hero of the book, an ambitious and civilminded rascal, made this proposition to himself: "I will visit the most remote corners of Russia, and ask the good people he declared from the number on their lists every serf who has died since the last census was taken. This will be only too glad, as it will be to their interest to yield up to me a fictitious property, and get rid of paying the tax upon it. I shall have my purchase regularly drawn up, and no tribunal will imagine that I require it to legalize a sale of dead men. When I have obtained the names of some thousands of serfs, I shall carry my spoil to the south of St. Petersburg or Moscow, and raise a large sum on them. Then I shall be a rich man, and in condition to buy real peasants in flesh and blood."

De Vogüé, Russian Novelists (trans.), p. 75.

Deadwood (ded'wůd). A city, and the county-seat of Lawrence County, South Dakota, situated in the Black Hills in lat. 44° 21′ N., long. 103° 43′ W. It is an important trading center and mining town, gold and silver having been discovered in the vicinity in 1874. Population (1890), 3,589.

Deæ Matres (dē'æ mā'trēz). [L., lit. 'goddesses' mothers.'] See the extract.

We now come to a class of divinities which have a peculiar interest in connection with the early history of our island, the deities of the auxiliary races who formed so important an element of its population. Among these we must place, first, a class of deities commonly known by the title of the *deæ matres.* Altars and inscriptions to these deities are found in Belgic Gaul and Upper Germany, and more especially along the banks of the Rhine, where they are often called *matronæ* instead of *matres,* and they seem to have belonged to the Teutonic race. Not more than one altar to these deities, we believe, been found in Italy, and we do not trace them in the classic writers. When the *deæ matres* are figured on the altars or other monuments on which they are recorded as three females, seated, with baskets or bowls of fruit on their knees, which were probably emblematical of the plenty which they were believed to distribute to mankind.

Wright, Celt, p. 281.

Deák (dā-āk'), **Ferencz.** Born at Söjtör, Zala, Hungary, Oct. 17, 1803: died at Budapest, Jan. 29, 1876. A Hungarian statesman. He entered the Reichstag in 1832; was minister of justice in 1848; and was the chief instrument in the establishment of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy on the dualistic basis in 1867.

Deal (dēl). A seaport and sea-bathing resort in Kent, England, situated on the Downs 8 miles northeast of Dover. It was formerly one of the Cinque Ports, and contains Deal Castle. Near here Julius Cæsar is supposed to have made his first landing in 55 B. C. Population (1891), 8,808.

De Amicis (de ā-mē'chēs), **Edmondo.** Born at Oneglia, Italy, Oct. 21, 1846. An Italian writer of travels. He entered the Italian army in 1865, and fought at the battle of Custozza in 1866. After the capture of Rome in 1870 by the troops of Victor Emmanuel, he retired from the army in order to devote himself to literature. His works include "Ricordi di Londra" (1874), "Olanda" (1874), "Marocco" (1875), "Constantinople" (1877), "Pagine sparse" (1877), "Ricordi di Parigi," etc.

De Amicitia (dē ā-mish'i-ā). [L., 'on friendship.'] A treatise by Cicero, in the form of a conversation between Lælius and his sons-in-law, C. Fannius and Q. Mucius Scævola, devoted to the praise of friendship.

Dean (dēn), **Amos.** Born at Barnard, Vt., Jan. 16, 1803: died at Albany, N. Y., Jan. 26, 1868. An American jurist. He became chancellor and professor of history in the University of Iowa in 1855. He has published "Medical Jurisprudence" (1854), "Bryant and Stratton's Commercial Law" (1860), etc.

Dean, Forest of. A forest in Gloucestershire, England, situated between the lower Wye and the Severn, southwest of Gloucester. It is in part a crownland, and is noted for its production of coal and iron. Its chief trees are oaks and beeches.

Dean, Julia. Born July 22, 1830: died at New York, March 6, 1868. An American actress. She first appeared at the Bowery Theater as Julia in "The Hunchback." She was the original Norma in Epes Sargent's "Priestess," and also the original Leonor in Boker's tragedy "Leonor de Guzman." She married Dr. Hayne in 1855, from whom she was divorced.

Deane (dēn), **Charles.** Born at Biddeford, Maine, Nov. 10, 1813: died at Cambridge, Mass., Nov. 15, 1889. An American historical student.

After having been a merchant in Boston for many years, he retired from business in 1864, and settled at Cambridge, Mass. He collected a valuable library of books relating to early New England history, and edited "Bradford's History of Plymouth Plantation" (1856), "Wingfield's Discourse of Virginia" (1860), and other historical documents.

Deane, Henry. Died at Lambeth, Feb. 15, 1503. Archbishop of Canterbury. He was chief of the English commissioners who concluded the marriage treaty between Margaret, daughter of Henry VII. of England, and James IV. of Scotland, in 1502.

Deane, Lucy. In George Eliot's novel "The Mill on the Floss," a pretty, amiable girl, the cousin and rival of Maggie Tulliver.

Deane, Richard. Born in 1610: died June 3, 1653. An English admiral, and one of the regicides.

Deane, Silas. Born at Groton, Conn., Dec. 24, 1737: died at Deal, England, Aug. 23, 1789. An American statesman and diplomatist. He was a delegate from Connecticut to the Continental Congress 1774–76, and was sent to France as a secret financial and political agent in 1776. Having made unauthorized promises to induce French officers to join the American service, he was recalled by Congress in 1777.

Dean of St. Patrick's (Dublin). Specifically, Jonathan Swift. See *Swift*.

Deans (dēnz). **Douce Davie.** A cow-feeder in Scott's novel "The Heart of Midlothian." He is the father of Jeanie and Effie, and is distracted between his religious principles as an ardent Cameronian and his desire to save his daughter Effie's life.

Deans, Effie or **Euphemia.** In Scott's "Heart of Midlothian," a beautiful and erring girl, the half-sister of Jeanie Deans. She is tried for the murder of her illegitimate child, which had disappeared. She will make no confession, and is sentenced to be hanged. Through the efforts of her sister she is pardoned and banished for fourteen years. She rises from her angry father, and her lover, Staunton, marries her. She is educated and becomes a court beauty, and finally, after ten years of social success, retires from the world on account of the death of her husband. See *Staunton*.

Deans, Jeanie. The heroine of Scott's novel "The Heart of Midlothian," the half-sister of Effie Deans. In her devotion to her sister she walks all the way to London to obtain pardon for Effie from the queen. Her courage, sense, heroism, and disinterestedness move the Duke of Argyll to procure her the desired interview, which is successful.

Dearborn (dēr'born), **Henry.** Born at Hampton, N. H., March, 1751: died at Roxbury, Mass., June 6, 1829. An American general and politician. He served through the Revolution; was secretary of war 1801–09; and was governor of Canada (Toronto) in 1813; and was minister to Portugal in 1822–24.

Dearborn, Henry Alexander Scammell. Born at Exeter, N. H., March 3, 1783: died at Roxbury, Mass., July 29, 1851. An American politician, son of Henry Dearborn. He was a member of the part of Boston 1812–20; was elected to the Massachusetts legislature in 1824; became a state senator in 1830; was in 1831 elected to Congress where he served one term, and was made adjutant-general of Massachusetts in 1835, from which post he was removed in 1847 for having furnished arms to Rhode Island during Dorr's rebellion. He was mayor of Roxbury from 1847 until his death. He wrote "Internal Improvements and Commerce of the West" (1839).

Death of Blanche. See *Book of the Duchess*.

Death of Cæsar. A painting by Gérôme (1867), in the gallery of H. J. Ashley, New York. A conspirator holds his dirk at the feet of Pompey's statue; the conspirators, still holding their daggers, are grouped in the background, and all the senators but one have fled from their seats.

Death of General Wolfe, The. A painting by Sir Benjamin West (1771), in Grosvenor House, London. The general lies on the ground supported and surrounded by soldiers, one of whom holds the union jack. In the distance a soldier runs toward the group, bearing a captured French flag.

Death of Marlowe, The. A tragedy by R. H. Horne, published in 1837.

Death's Jest Book, or The Fool's Tragedy. A tragedy by T. L. Beddoes, published in 1850, the year after the author's death. It is the true story of the stabbing of a duke in the 13th century by his court fool.

Death Valley (deth val'i), or **Amargosa Desert** (ä-mär'gō-sä dez'ėrt). A desert region in Inyo County, eastern California, near the Nevada frontier, lying 160 feet below the sea-level.

Deauville (dō-vēl'). A watering-place in the department of Calvados, France, adjoining Trouville.

Debatable Land. A region on the border of England and Scotland, between the Esk and Sark, formerly claimed by both kingdoms.

Debbitch (deb'ich). **Deborah.** In Sir Walter Scott's novel "Peveril of the Peak," the governante of Alice Bridgenorth. She was coquettish and deceitful.

Debit and Credit. See *Soll und Haben*.

Deborah (deb'ō-rä). [Heb., 'a bee.'] A prophetess and judge of Israel. She lived on Mount Ephraim, between Ramah and Bethel. She summoned Barak to deliver the tribes under her jurisdiction from the tyranny of Jabin, prophesied for him success, and sang a famous song of triumph after the victory (Judges v.). This song is considered by critics to be one of the most ancient pieces in the Old Testament.

But the priestess of Artemis still continued to be called "a bee," reminding us that Deborah or "Bee" was the name of one of the greatest of the prophetesses of ancient Israel, and the goddess herself continued to be depicted under the same form as that which had belonged to her priestess. *Smith*, Hittites, p. 79.

Deborah. A German drama by S. H. Mosenthal, the original of "Leah."

De Bow (de bō), **James Dunwoody Brownson.** Born at Charleston, S. C., July 10, 1820: died at Elizabeth, N. J., Feb. 27, 1867. An American journalist and statistician. He established "De Bow's Commercial Review" in New Orleans in 1846.

Debreczin (dā-bret'sin), Magyar **Debreczen.** A royal free city situated in the county of Hajdukeu, Hungary, in lat. 47° 32′ N., long. 21° 37′ E. It is one of the chief places in Hungary, and an important commercial center, having four annual fairs and a noted horse-market. It contains a Protestant college, and in 1849 was the seat of the Hungarian revolutionary government. Population (1890), 56,400.

Debrosses (de-bros'), **Charles.** Born at Dijon, France, Feb. 17, 1709: died at Paris, May 17, 1777. A French man of letters. He wrote "Lettres sur Herculaneum" (1750), "Lettres sur l'Italie," etc.

De Bry, Théodore. See *Bry*.

Decameron (de-kam'e-ron). [It. *Il Decamerone*; from Gr. δέκα, ten, and ἡμέρα, day.] A famous collection of 100 tales, by Boccaccio, published in 1353. Of these tales ten are represented as told each day for ten days, near Florence, during the plague of 1348. The stories are from 1344 to 1350, and are preceded by a masterly description of the plague at Florence. They range from the pathetic to the grossly licentious. "There are few works which have had an equal influence on literature with the Decameron of Boccaccio. Even in England its effects were powerful. From it Chaucer adopted the notion of the frame in which he has inclosed his tales, and the general manner of his stories, while in some instances, as we have seen, he has merely versified the novels of the Italian. In 1566, William Paynter printed many of Boccaccio's stories in English, in his work called the 'Palace of Pleasure.' This first translation contained sixty novels, and it was soon followed by another volume, comprehending thirty-four additional tales. These are the pages of which Shakspere made so much use. From Burton's 'Anatomy of Melancholy' we learn that one of the great amusements of our ancestors was reading Decameron tales; and an extensive list of their effects were speedily visible in the literature of the country." *Dunlop*, Hist. Prose Fiction, II. 118.

The seven imaginary ladies and three gentlemen whom Boccaccio supposed to shut out the horrors of the great plague of Florence, in 1348, by staying the days in a garden with a ten-day feast of story-telling, preacted in the best and rascal, though nearly the first, Italian prose: and they have given titles to the divisions of each day from the French *journée*, from incidents of actual life, or from whatever source was open to the author. Even the machinery by which the tales are set consecutively from the East, and had existed in a Latin form two centuries before. The number of the stories also was perhaps determined by the previous existence of the "Cento Novelle Antiche." *Morley*, English Writers, I. 221.

Decamps (de-koṅ'). **Alexandre Gabriel.** Born at Paris, March 3, 1803: died (as the result of an accident) at Fontainebleau, Aug. 22, 1860. A noted French painter, a pupil of Abel de Pujol. He visited Greece and the coast of Asia in 1827, and all his later work exhibits his preference for Oriental subjects.

De Candolle. See *Candolle*.

Decapolis (de-kap'ō-lis). [Gr. Δεκαπόλις, the ten cities.] The name of an ancient confederation of cities west and east of the Jordan, inhabited for the most part by a non-Jewish population which probably enjoyed certain privileges and franchises. Pompey put them under the immediate jurisdiction of the governor of Syria. Among the cities belonging to this confederacy are enumerated Scythopolis (Beth-Shean), on the west of the Jordan; on the east, Hippos on the Sea of Galilee, Pella, Gadara, Philadelphia (Rabboth-Ammon), Canatha, and Gerasa (Galasa).

Decatur (de-kā'tėr). The name of several towns and cities in the United States, the principal of which are: (*a*) A town in Morgan County, northern Alabama, situated on the Tennessee River. Population (1890), 4,040. (*b*) A town, county-seat of De Kalb County, Georgia, situated 8 miles northeast of Atlanta. (For battle of July 20, 1864, see *Peach Tree Creek*.) Population (1890), 1,093. (*c*) A city and the county-seat of Macon County, Illinois, situated on the Sangamon River 28 miles east of Springfield. Population (1890), 7,851.

Decatur, Stephen. Born at Newport, R. I., 1751: died at Frankford, near Philadelphia, Nov. 14, 1808. An American naval officer. He was placed in command of the Delaware in 1798, and afterward commanded a squadron on the Guadeloupe station. He was discharged in 1801.

Decatur, Stephen. Born at Sinnepuxent, Md., Jan. 5, 1779: died near Bladensburg, Md., March 22, 1820. An American naval officer, son of Stephen Decatur. He entered the navy as a midshipman in 1798, and became a lieutenant in 1799. He gained distinction in the Tripolitan war by surprising and burning in the harbor of Tripoli, Feb. 16, 1804, the frigate Philadelphia, which had been captured by the enemy. For this exploit he was promoted captain, his commission being made to date from Feb. 16, 1804. At the beginning of the war of 1812 he commanded the frigate United States, which captured the British frigate Macedonian Oct. 25, 1812. Attempting, Jan. 15, 1815, to leave the port of New York, which was blockaded by the British, in a vessel (the President, was pursued by four British vessels, and after a sharp engagement with the Endymion compelled to surrender. He commanded in 1815 the expedition against the Dey of Algiers, who was forced to renounce all claims to tribute from the United States. He was killed in a duel with James Barron.

Decazes (de-käz'), **Elie,** Duc. Born at St. Martin-de-Laye, Gironde, France, Sept. 28, 1780: died at Decazeville, France, Oct. 25, 1860. A French jurist and statesman. He became minister of police Sept. 24, 1815, and premier and minister of the interior in 1818. He resigned in 1820, and became ambassador at London. He was raised to a hereditary dukedom in the same year, and founded Decazeville about 1827.

Decazes, Louis Charles Élie Amanieu, Duc. Born at Paris, May 9, 1819: died at his Chateau La Grave, Gironde, Sept. 16, 1886. A French statesman, eldest son of Elie Decazes. He was minister of foreign affairs 1875–77.

Decazeville (de-käz-vēl'). A town in the department of Aveyron, France, in lat. 44° 33′ N., long. 2° 13′ E. It is noted for iron manufactures, and is the center of the Aveyron coal fields. Population, 1891, communes, 8,871.

Deccan (dek'kan), or **Dekhan** (dek'han). [Hind. *dakshin*, the south.] A non-official designation for the peninsular portion of India lying south of the Nerbudda on the north and the Bay of Bengal on the east and the Arabian Sea on the west; in a restricted sense, the country between the Nerbudda on the north and the Krishna on the south.

Decebalus (de-seb'ā-lus). [Gr. Δεκέβαλος, chief or king: a title of honor among the Dacians, borne by several of their kings.] Died about 106 A. D. A Dacian king, at war with the Romans in the reign of Domitian and Trajan.

Deceleia (des-e-lē'yä). [Gr. Δεκέλεια.] In ancient geography, a city and strategic point in Attica, Greece, situated 14 miles northeast of Athens. It was occupied by the Lacedæmonians from 413 to 404 B. C.

Decelea was situated on the mountain-range north of Athens (Parnes), within sight of the city, from which it was distant 120 stades, or about 14 miles. The road from Athens to Oropus and Tanagra passed through it. *Leathes*, Hermes, III. 471, note.

Deceleian War (des-e-lē'yan war). A name frequently given to the third or final stage of the Peloponnesian war, on account of the occupation of Decelcia.

December (dē-sem'bėr). [L., 'the tenth month.'] That month of the year in which the sun touches the tropic of Capricorn at the winter solstice, being then at its greatest distance south of the equator; the twelfth and last month according to the Julian mode of computing time, having thirty-one days. In the Roman calendar it was the tenth month, reckoning from March. Abbreviated *Dec.*

Decemvirate (dē-sem'vi-rāt). In Roman history, the commission of ten, presided over by Appius Claudius, sent about 450 B. C. to Greece to study Greek law and codify the Roman law. It was renewed the next year, drew up the Twelve Tables (which see). During its existence it superseded provisionally the regular machinery of government, and was overthrown on account of its tyranny by a popular insurrection. See *Virginius*.

Deception Island (dē-sep'shon ī'land). A volcanic island in the South Shetland group, south of Cape Horn.

Dechamps (de-shoṅ'), **Adolphe.** Born at Melle, Belgium, June 17, 1807: died near Malnage (near Brussels), July 18, 1875. A Belgian Catholic statesman. He was a member of the second chamber 1834, governor of the province of Luxemburg 1841, minister of public works and minister of foreign affairs 1846–70.

Dechamps, Victor Auguste. Born at Melle, Belgium, Dec. 6, 1810: died at Mechlin, Sept. 28, 1883. A Belgian Redemptorist and Ultramontane leader, brother of Adolphe Dechamps. He became bishop of Namur in 1865, archbishop of Mechlin in 1867, and cardinal in 1875.

De Charms, or **De Charmes** (dē shärmz), **Richard.** Born at Philadelphia, Oct. 17, 1796: died at Philadelphia, March 20, 1864. An American Swedenborgian clergyman and author.

Decius (dē'shi-us). **Caius Messius Quintus Trajanus.** Born at Bubalia, Pannonia: killed in battle with the Goths, near the Danube,

251 A. D. Emperor of Rome 249–251. Having been sent to the emperor Philippus to restore subordination in the revolted army of Mœsia, he was compelled by the army to assume the purple and march against Philippus, who fell in battle near Verona in 249. He was defeated and slain in 251, near Abrittum, by the Goths, who had invaded his dominions. During his reign a bloody persecution of the Christians took place.

Decius Mus (mus), **Publius.** 1. Killed at the battle of Vesuvius, 340 B. C. A Roman plebeian consul, distinguished in the first Samnite and Latin wars.—2. Killed at the battle of Sentinum, 295 B. C. A Roman consul, son of Decius (died 340).—3. Killed at the battle of Asculum (?), 279 B. C. A Roman consul, son of Decius (died 295).

De civitate Dei (dē siv-i-tā'tē dē'i). [L., 'on the city of God.'] A celebrated treatise by Augustine. Its theme is the permanence of the City of God, "which abideth forever"; a thought made doubly impressive by the overthrow of Rome, the "eternal city," by Alaric.

Decize (de-sēz'). A town in the department of Nièvre, France, situated on an island in the Loire 18 miles southeast of Nevers: the ancient Decetia. It has a ruined château. Population (1891), commune, 4,977.

Decken (dek'ken), **Karl Klaus von der.** Born at Kotzen, Brandenburg, Germany, Aug. 8, 1833; died 1864. An African explorer. Until 1860 he was in the military service. In that year he sailed from Hamburg to East Africa, and gave the rest of his life and means to the exploration of, and is now British East Africa. His first attempt was fruitless. On his second expedition, 1861–62, he explored Lake Jipe and Kilimanjaro. In 1864 he led a great expedition to the exploration of the Sabaki, Tana, and Juba rivers. On the latter, he and almost all his companions were killed by the Somalis. His material was published in "K. K. v. der Decken's Reisen in Ost-Afrika, 1859–1865." His collections were given to the National Museum of Berlin.

Decker, Jeremias de. See *Dekker.*

Decker, Thomas. See *Dekker.*

Declaration of Independence. The public act by which the Continental Congress on July 4, 1776, declared the American colonies to be free and independent of Great Britain. A resolution of independence was offered by R. H. Lee, June 7, 1776. The committee appointed to draft the declaration consisted of Jefferson, Franklin, John Adams, Roger Sherman, and R. R. Livingston, and the document was written for the most part by Jefferson. It was signed by 56 members.

Declaration of Independence, Mecklenburg. See *Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence.*

Declaration of Right. An affirmation of the ancient constitutional rights of the English nation, prepared by the convention of the Commons, assented to by the Lords, and by William and Mary (who thereupon were declared king and queen, Feb. 13), in Feb., 1689. It was confirmed by Parliament as the Bill of Rights in Dec., 1689.

Décle (dākl), **Lionel.** A French traveler and ethnological collector. Accompanied by Ph. de Lalaing, he started in July, 1891, from Mafeking, Bechuanaland, and visited Palapye, Shesheke, failed to enter the Barotse country, returned to Mafeking and Matabele Land, where he explored the subterranean lakes of Sinoya, and again reached the Zambesi on his way to Nyassa, 1892. There he proceeded up the Shire to Lakes Nyassa and Tanganyika (1893), intending to come out by Zanzibar.

Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire. A celebrated history by Edward Gibbon, published 1776–88.

De consolatione philosophiæ (dē kon-sō-lā-shi-ō'nē fil-ō-sō'fi-ē). [L., 'on the consolation of philosophy.'] A celebrated Latin work in prose and verse, written by Boethius about 525 A. D. It was translated into Anglo-Saxon by Alfred the Great. Chaucer translated it into English prose before 1382. Caxton published it in 1480. See *Boethius.*

Boethius was not put to death at once, but was kept nearly a year in prison. After his condemnation he wrote that famous book, "The Consolations of Philosophy," which is the only one of all his works that still finds readers It is not exactly a literary masterpiece, but as a book written from the heart, a faithful record of the meditations by which a brave and high-minded man consoled himself when, fallen suddenly from the height of wealth and power to the lowest abyss of misery, he was looking forward to an ignominious death, it has a deep interest, and will always be counted among the world's classics. It has been translated into every language in Europe; and amongst the English translators have been King Alfred, Chaucer, and, we are told, Queen Elizabeth.

Bradley, Story of the Goths, p. 183.

Decumates Agri (dek-ū-mā'tēz ag'ri). [L., *from decuma,* tithe: tithe lands.] The name given by the Romans to the lands east of the Rhine and north of the Danube. About the beginning of the 2d century A. D. they were incorporated in the Roman Empire as a part of Rhætia.

We have seen that the history of Rome in her western provinces was, from an early stage of the Empire, a struggle with the Teutonic nations on the Rhine and the Danube. We have seen that all attempts at serious conquest beyond those boundaries came to nothing. The Roman possessions beyond the two great rivers were mere outposts for the better security of the land within the rivers. The district beyond them, fenced in by a wall and known as the *Agri Decumates,* was hardly more than such an outlying post on a great scale.

Freeman, Hist. Geog., p. 84.

Dedan (dē'dan). [Heb., perhaps 'beloved,' 'darling.'] 1. A son of Raamah, son of Cush, son of Ham (Gen. x. 7), and his descendants. —2. A son of Jokshan, grandson of Abraham and Keturah (Gen. xxv. 3). In the prophets the Dedanites are referred to as being settled now in Edom (Idumea), now on the Persian Gulf. Some scholars (Gesenius, Winer) infer that the Cushite Dedanites and those from Keturah were in some way amalgamated by intermarriage, and formed a widely spread trading tribe. There are still ruins of a city in the northern Hedjas (see *Arabia*) bearing the name of Dedan.

Dedham (ded'am). The capital of Norfolk County, Massachusetts, situated 10 miles southwest of Boston. Population (1890), 7,123.

Dedlock (ded'lok), **Lady.** The wife of Sir Leicester Dedlock in Dickens's novel "Bleak House": a haughty woman of fashion, secretly consumed with terror, shame, and remorse. She has an illegitimate child, Esther Summerson, but marries Sir Leicester, supposing him ignorant of her history. He becomes known to Mr. Tulkinghorn, her husband's legal adviser, who tells her of his design to reveal it to him. She leaves home and dies from exposure and remorse at the gate of the graveyard where Captain Hawdon, the father of her child, is buried.

Dedlock, Sir Leicester. An extremely ceremonious and stately old baronet in Dickens's novel "Bleak House." He is perfectly honorable, but prejudiced, conventional, and somewhat dry, with a genuine affection and admiration for Lady Dedlock.

Dee (dē). [L. *Deva* (which see).] 1. A river in North Wales and Cheshire, flowing past Chester into the Irish Sea northwest of Chester. Length, 90 miles.

Devia—Skr. devi, "a goddess;" Lith. dėve, "a goddess;" Welsh, dôn or duin (now dwyf and nasty dwy), as in Dubr-Duiu, Dyfrdwyf or Dyfrdwy, "the river Dee," literally "the Water of the Goddess;" Irish, dé, "a goddess," gen. dée, dé, dé, dée, dea, etc.

Rhys, Celtic Heathendom, p. 117.

2. A river in Kincardineshire and Aberdeenshire, Scotland, flowing into the North Sea at Aberdeen. Length, 87 miles.—3. A river in Kirkcudbrightshire, Scotland, which flows into the Solway Firth at Kirkcudbright Bay. Length, 48 miles.

Dee, John. Born at London, July 13, 1527; died in Dec., 1608. An English mathematician and astrologer. He took the degree of B. A. at Cambridge in 1545; was appointed one of the foundation fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1546; lectured on the Elements of Euclid at Paris about 1550; returned to England in 1551; was prosecuted on the charge of magic about 1555; gave exhibitions of magic at the courts of various princes in Poland and Bohemia (1583–86); and was appointed warden of Manchester College in 1595. He was patronized by Queen Elizabeth, who received instruction from him in astrology in 1564. According to the "Athenæ Cantabrigienses" he left 79 works, many of which have never been printed. His most notable work is "Monas Hieroglyphica" (1564).

Deeg, or **Dig** (dēg). A fortified place in British India, in lat. 27° 25′ N., long. 77° 15′ E. It was captured by the British in 1804. It contains a palace built by Süraj Mull toward the middle of the 18th century. The portion occupied is 260 feet square, and is traversed by a garden with beautiful architectural adornment. The north pavilion contains a fine audience hall, 77 by 54 feet, divided by a central range of arches. An adjoining side of the court is occupied by a pavilion 108 by 57 feet, open on two sides and including four ranges of columns with arcades edged with sharply cut cusps. The entrances are architecturally noteworthy: they are wide-spreading, often double, and supported by very richly sculptured brackets.

Deems (dēmz), **Charles Force.** Born at Baltimore, Md., Dec. 4, 1820; died at New York city, Nov. 18, 1893. An American clergyman and writer, pastor of the Church of the Strangers in New York city. He founded the American Institute of Christian Philosophy in 1881.

Deep River (dēp riv'ėr). A river of North Carolina which unites with the Haw to form the Cape Fear river 26 miles southwest of Raleigh. Length, over 100 miles.

Deer (dēr), **Old.** A village in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, about 30 miles north of Aberdeen. It is noted for an ancient manuscript ("Book of Deer") containing St. John's gospel and parts of the other three, belonging formerly to the old abbey, and now in the Cambridge University library.

Deerfield (dēr'fēld). A town in Franklin County, Massachusetts, situated at the junction of the Deerfield River with the Connecticut, 32 miles north of Springfield. It was sacked and burned by French and Indians in 1704; and South Deerfield was the scene of the "Bloody Brook massacre" in 1675. Population (1890), 2,910.

Deerfield River. A small western tributary of the Connecticut in Massachusetts.

Deerslayer (dēr'slā'ėr), **The.** A novel by Cooper, published in 1841. (See *Leatherstocking.*) It is the first of the "Leatherstocking Tales," though published last.

Dées, or **Dés** (dās or dāz). The capital of the county of Szolnok-Doboka, in Transylvania, Hungary, situated on the Szamos 32 miles northeast of Klausenburg. Population (1890), 7,728.

Defarge (da-färzh'), **Thérèse.** In Dickens's "Tale of Two Cities," the wife of Ernest Defarge, the keeper of a wine-shop: a type of the remorseless women of the St. Antoine quarter during the French Revolution.

Defence of Poesie, The. The title given to Sir Philip Sidney's "Apologie for Poetrie" when printed for the second time in the third edition of the "Arcadia" in 1598.

Defence of Poetry. A volume in verse by Isaac D'Israeli, published in 1790: his first work.

Defender of the Faith. [L. *Fidei Defensor.*] A title conferred in 1521 by Pope Leo X. upon Henry VIII. of England, in recognition of the latter's treatise "Assertio septem sacramentorum" (1521), retained by succeeding English sovereigns.

Defender of the Faith of God. A title assumed by Abd-er-Rahman in 929.

Defenneh. See *Tel Defenneh.*

Defensa, Pardo de la. See *Barcos.*

Deffand, or **Deffant** (def-fon'), **Marquise du (Marie de Vichy-Chamrond).** Born at the Château de Chamrond, France, in 1697; died at Paris, Sept. 24, 1780. A witty and cynical Frenchwoman, a leader in Parisian literary and philosophical circles. She was married to the Marquis du Deffand in 1718, but soon separated from him and lived somewhat notoriously. In 1753 she became blind. She is noted for her correspondence with Voltaire, Hainault, Montesquieu, Horace Walpole, and other great men of her time.

Defiance (dē-fī'ans). A town and the county-seat of Defiance County, northwestern Ohio, situated on the Maumee 50 miles southwest of Toledo. Population (1890), 7,694.

De finibus (bonorum et malorum) (dē fin'ī-bus). [L., 'of the boundaries (of good and evil).'] A treatise in five books by Cicero, in the form of a dialogue, consisting in a presentation of the doctrines of the Stoics and Epicureans concerning good and evil. It was written 45 B. C.

De Flores (de flō'rēz). In Middleton's play "The Changeling," an ill-favored, broken gentleman in the service of Vermandero, the father of Beatrice-Joanna. He loves Beatrice, who loathes him. Trusting in his devotion and poverty, she induces him to murder Alonzo de Piracquo, to whom her father has betrothed her though she loves Alsemero. In a powerful scene he declares to her that she shall never marry Alsemero unless he first yields to him. She never relents, and after killing Beatrice dies triumphant, by his own hand, when the double discovery of the liaison and murder is made. "He is a study worthy to be classed with Iago, and inferior only to Iago in their class." *Saintsbury.*

Defoe (sometimes written **De Foe**) (de-fō'), **Daniel.** Born at London, probably in 1661; died at London, April 26, 1731. A celebrated English novelist and political writer. His father, whose name originally was Foe, was a butcher in St. Giles, Cripplegate. Daniel changed it to De Foe, or Defoe, about 1703. Little is known of his early life. He abandoned the idea of being a dissenting minister, went into business in 1685, and in 1688 was with King William's army. He traveled a good deal on the Continent. In 1692 he became a bankrupt, but afterward paid his debts. He then secured a position as secretary to a pantile factory, and was accountant to the commissioners on glass duties. From 1698 he distinguished himself as a pamphleteer in the favor of William III.'s policy. His ironical treatise "The Shortest Way with the Dissenters" in 1703 occasioned his arrest, and he was sentenced to be fined, to stand three times in the pillory, and to be imprisoned during the Queen's pleasure." During this imprisonment he wrote constantly, and began his "Review," a newspaper issued at first once, afterward twice, and ultimately thrice, a week. It was published from Feb. 19, 1704, to June 11, 1713. During this time he also wrote about eighty other works. In 1704 he was released and went to St. Edmund's Bury and then back to London, where he took a prominent part in political intrigue. Finding himself generally objected to as a time-server and turncoat, he made an apology, "An Appeal to Honour and Justice" (1715), which did not remove the impression. From this time until his death he wrote industriously, "Robinson Crusoe" appearing in 1719. Among his other novels are "Life and Adventures of Duncan Campbell" (1720), "Captain Singleton" (1720), "The Fortunes and Misfortunes of Moll Flanders" (1722), "Journal of the Plague Year" (2d ed., entitled "History of the Plague," 1722), "History of Colonel Jack" (1722), "Roxana" (1724), etc. Among his political writings are "The True-Born Englishman" (1701), "The Shortest Way with the Dissenters" (1703), "Political History of the the Devil" (1726), etc. See his Life by Minto (1879), in "English Men of Letters" series.

De Forest (de for'est), **John William.** Born at Seymour, Conn., March 31, 1826. An American novelist, miscellaneous writer, and soldier.

He served through the Civil War from 1861 to 1865, in the Southwest, and with Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley. He received the brevet rank of major. From 1865 to 1868 he was adjutant-general of the veteran reserve corps. Among his works are "History of the Indians of Connecticut," etc. (1853), "Oriental Acquaintance" (1856), "Seacliff" (1859), "Miss Ravenel's Conversion" (1867), "The Oddest of Courtships," etc. (1881), and many military sketches, essays, etc.

Deformed Transformed, The. A drama by Byron, published in 1824. It was partly founded on Goethe's "Faust."

De Gérando. See *Gérando.*

Deggendorf (deg'gen-dorf). A town in Lower Bavaria, situated on the Danube 30 miles northwest of Passau. It has long been celebrated as a shrine for pilgrims. Population (1890), 6,250.

De Grasse. See *Grasse.*

De Haas. See *Haas.*

Dehn (dān), **Siegfried Wilhelm.** Born at Altona, Germany, Feb. 25, 1799; died at Berlin, April 12, 1858. A German musical writer, librarian of the musical works in the royal library in Berlin 1842–48.

Dehra Dun (deh'rā dön). A district in the Mirat division of the Northwest Provinces, British India, situated at about lat. 30°–31° N., long. 78° E. Area, 1,193 square miles. Population (1881), 144,070.

De imitatione Christi (dē im-i-tā-shi-ō'nē kris'tī). A religious treatise commonly ascribed to Thomas a Kempis, but about which there has been much controversy: it places the rule of life in seclusion and renunciation. Other candidates have been put forward, among them John Gerson, the famous chancellor of the University of Paris, and an unidentified John Gersen, abbot of Vercelli (supported by the Benedictines), whose manuscripts as that of the author are unsubscribed. For Gerson are brought forward a number of early MSS. and editions in France and Italy. "In favour of Thomas a Kempis has been alleged the testimony of the contemporary editions and his name, including one about 1471 which appears to be the first, as well as a general tradition from his own times, extending over most of Europe, which has had a great majority (including the Sorbonne itself) to determine the cause in his favour. It is also said that a manuscript of the treatise De Imitatione bears these words at the conclusion: 'Finitus et completus per manum Thomæ Kempis, 1441,' and that in this manuscript are so many erasures and alterations as to give it the appearance of his original autograph. Against Thomas a Kempis it is asserted that he was a professed callegrapher or copyist for the College of Deventer; that the Chronicle of St. Agnes, a contemporary work, says of him that 'Brilliantly he composed a number . . . and also libros pro domo et pro proximo; that the entry above mentioned is more like that of a transcriber than of an author; that the same chronicle makes no mention of his having written the treatise De Imitatione, nor does it appear in an early list of works ascribed to him." *Hallam*, Introd. to Lit. of Europe, II. ii. § 63.

Deimos (dī'mos). Gr. *δεῖμός*, fear, terror; personified in the Iliad, and often regarded as a son of Ares (Mars).] A satellite of Mars, revolving about its primary in thirty hours and eighteen minutes. It was discovered by Professor Asaph Hall, of Washington, in Aug., 1877.

Deinokrates. See *Dinocrates.*

Deïoces (dē-ī'ō-sēz). [Gr. *Δηϊόκης.*] According to Herodotus, the founder of the Median dynasty (about 709–656 B. C.), and the builder of Ecbatana.

Deiotarus (dē-ī-ot-'ą-rus). [Gr. *Δηϊόταρος.*] Died about 40 B. C. A tetrarch and king of Galatia, and an ally of the Romans. He was defended before Cæsar by Cicero 45 B. C.

Deïphobus (dē-if'ō-bus). [Gr. *Δηΐφοβος.*] In classical legends, a Trojan warrior, son of Priam and Hecuba. He appears in Shakspere's "Troilus and Cressida."

Deipnosophists (dīp-nos'ō-fists). [From Gr. *Δειπνοσοφισταί*, Deipnosophistæ, the name of a work of Athenæus (see the def.): lit. 'the learned men at dinner,' from *δεῖπνον*, dinner, and *σοφιστής*, a learned man.] See the extract.

> The Deipnosophists, or "learned guests," of Athenæus is a polyhistorical work chiefly made up of extracts from books in the library of Alexandria, and put into the form of a dialogue, or series of dialogues, supposed to have been carried on in the house of a learned and opulent Roman named Larensius or Laurentius, during an entertainment prolonged through many days. The guests are twenty-nine in number, and not only draw upon their memory for quotations suggested by incidents of the feast, but are expected by their entertainer to come furnished with excerpts from the best authors. These are produced and read when the occasion offers. This machinery enables Athenæus to give a sort of framework and external coherency to the carefully arranged contents of his note book; but, as in the well-known English books called "the Doctor" and "the Pursuits of Literature," the ventilation of the author's learning is the main object of the book. The work begins, like several of Plato's dialogues, with a conversation between Athenæus and a friend of his, one Timocrates, to whom he narrates "the discourses of the learned men," with all their quotations and extracts; and he sometimes interrupts the supposed dialogue itself to address himself directly to Timocrates. Among the supposed guests are some of the most eminent men of the day, especially Masurius Sabinus, a descendant of the great jurist of the Augustan age, and himself one of the leading lawyers in the reign of Alexander Severus; Ulpian, whose death is supposed to take place soon after the entertainment; and Galen of Pergamum, "who has published so many writings on philosophy and medicine as to surpass all his predecessors, and who is equal in style to any of the ancients." These "learned guests" pour forth an unbroken stream of quotations extending through fifteen books, and touching on every subject which could be suggested by a banquet, and many which could not. are brought in by the head and shoulders, so that the work is a complete treasury of information on Greek literature, especially poetry, natural history, medicine, public and social usages, philology and grammar. The authors quoted by Athenæus are about 800, of whom about 700 would have been unknown but for him; and he sometimes gives us as many as 50 quotations from one author. The titles of books which he mentions are about 2,500, and he tells us himself that he had made extracts from more than 800 comedies belonging to the period of the middle comedy only. The extent to which this one book has contributed to repair the ravages of time, and especially to save choice fragments from the wreck of the great Alexandrian museum, in which Athenæus pursued his studies, is shown by the test to which Schweighaeuser appeals, namely, that if we look into any collection of the fragments of any poets, we shall see how large a proportion is due to the Deipnosophists.
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> *K. O. Muller*, Hist. of the Lit. of Anc. Greece, III. 285. (*Donaldson.*)

Deira (dē'i-rą). In the 6th century A. D., an Anglian kingdom in the present Yorkshire, England, extending from the Humber to the Tees. It was united with Bernicia to form the kingdom of Northumbria about 600, and was later created an earldom.

Deir-el-Bahari. See *Der-el-Bahri.*

Dejanira (dej-an-ī'rą), or **Deianeira** (dē-yą-nī'rą). [Gr. *Δηϊάνειρα.*] In Greek mythology, a daughter of Œneus and Althæa, sister of Meleager and wife of Hercules. She inadvertently caused his death by giving him the blood steeped in the poison of the Hydra, which she had told her that he could compel the love of any one wearing it. It caused him to die slowly, and she killed herself in sorrow.

Déjazet (dā-zha-zā'), **Pauline Virginie.** Born at Paris, Aug. 30, 1798; died at Paris, Dec. 1, 1875. A celebrated French actress. She went on the stage almost from her cradle. She appeared for the last time Oct. 2, 1875.

Dejean (de-zhoṅ), **Pierre François Aimé Auguste,** Comte. Born at Amiens, France, Aug. 10, 1780; died at Paris, March 18, 1845. A French soldier and entomologist. He served with distinction at Lagny and Waterloo, and was appointed general in 1810, aide-de-camp of Napoleon in 1813, and general of division in 1814. He was the author of a catalogue of a collection of insects (1821–33), "Histoire générale des coléoptères" (1825–29), etc.

De Kalb (de kalb), Baron **Johann.** Born at Huttendorf, near Bayreuth, Bavaria, June 29, 1721; died near Camden, S. C., Aug. 19, 1780. A general in the American Revolution. He entered the French service in 1743, and served in numerous campaigns in 1777, and was mortally wounded at Camden Aug. 16, 1780.

Dekker (dek'er), **Eduard Douwes:** pseudonym **Multatuli.** Born at Amsterdam, March 2, 1820; died at Nieder-Ingelheim, Feb. 19, 1887. A Dutch writer. His works include "Max Havelaar" (1860), and other works on the Dutch Indies.

Dekker, or **Decker** (dek'er), **Jeremias de,** Born at Dort, Netherlands, about 1610; died at Amsterdam, 1685. A Dutch poet, author of a satire, "Lof der Geldzucht" ("Praise of Avarice"). His collected works were published in 1726.

Dekker, or **Decker, Thomas.** Born at London about 1570 (?); died at London (?) after 1637. An English dramatist, collaborator of Middleton, Webster, Massinger, Rowley, etc. little is known of his life. He was arrested for Ben Jonson's Diary in 1598: in Feb. of that year he was imprisoned in the Counter. Between 1598 and 1602 he wrote eight plays alone and many others in collaboration. In 1602 he published "Satiromastix, or the Untrussing of the Humorous Poet," a satirical attack on Ben Jonson, with whom a quarrel had broken out before 1600, when Jonson reflected upon him in "Every Man out of his Humour" and "Cynthia's Revels." In 1601 Jonson attacked Dekker and Marston vigorously in "The Poetaster." "Satiromastix" was Dekker's retort. From 1613 to 1616 he seems to have been imprisoned in the King's Bench prison. He wrote many pamphlets ridiculing the follies of the times, and in the plays written with others he excelled in good sharp pictures and those laid in inns, taverns, and suburban pleasure-houses. He also had a poetical and luxuriant fancy. He wrote alone "The Gentle Craft," "Bear a Brain" (1599), "Old Fortunatus" (1600), etc.; and, with Chettle, "Troilus and Cressida," "Agamemnon," and "The Stepmother's Tragedy" (1599); with Chettle and Haughton, "Patient Grissel" (1590); with Day and Haughton, "The Spanish Moor's Tragedy" (1600). With Webster and others he joined in 1602 in a play in two parts on Lady Jane Grey, which probably appeared as "The Famous History of Sir Thomas Wyat" in 1607. The first part of "The Honest Whore," etc., he wrote with Middleton in 1604. The earliest edition known of the second part is dated 1630, and there is nothing to show that Middleton was concerned in it. "The Seven Deadly Sins of London" he published in 1606, and "News from Hell" in the same year. He also wrote "Westward Ho!" before 1605, and "Northward Ho!" "The Belman of London" (1608) "Lanthorne and Candlelight" (the second part of "The Bellman," 1609), "The Gull's Hornbook" (1609), "The Roaring Girl," with Middleton (1611), "If it be not Good the Devil is in It" (1612), "The Virgin Martyr," with Massinger (1622), "Match Me in London" (published 1631), "The Sun's Darling," with Ford, was published in 1656 (the lyrical portions are thought to be Dekker's), "The Witch of Edmonton," with Ford and Rowley, probably written in 1621, published in 1658; and in 1637 Dekker republished "Lanthorne and Candlelight" as "English Villainies"; this was the last of his separate works, the most important of which have been mentioned, and it is thought that he died shortly after its publication. *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

De Kock (dē kok). **Paul.** See *Kock, Charles Paul de.*

De la Bèche (dē lą bāsh), Sir **Henry Thomas.** Born near London, 1796; died at London, April 13, 1855. An English geologist. He was the author of "The Geological Observer" (1851), etc.

Delaborde (dē-lā-bord'), **Henri,** Vicomte. Born at Rennes, May 2, 1811. A French painter and writer on the history of art. He was a pupil of Paul Delaroche. His principal works in painting are "La conversion de Saint-Augustine" and "Le mort de Sainte-Monique" (Salon, 1845). He published the following numerous and notable works, especially on the Renaissance. He was collaborator with Charles Blanc on the "Histoire des peintres de toutes les écoles." He has also written "La gravure" (1859), "La gravure en Italie" (1883), and "L'Académie des Beaux-Arts, etc." (1889), etc.

Delacroix (dē-lā-krwā'), **Ferdinand Victor Eugène.** Born at Charenton-St.-Maurice, near Paris, April 26, 1798; died at Paris, Aug. 13, 1863. A noted French painter, a leader of the "romantic" school. Among his works are "Dante et Virgile" (1822), "Massacre de Scio" (1824), "Femmes d'Alger" (1834), "Prise de Constantinople" (1841), etc.

De Lacy. See *Lacy.*

De Laet, Johannes. See *Laet.*

Delagoa Bay (del-ą-gō'ą bā). An inlet of the Indian Ocean, on the southeastern coast of Africa, about lat. 26° S. It was discovered by the Portuguese in 1498. In 1823 the natives ceded it to the Englishman Owen, but by arbitration of President Mac Mahon of France in 1875 it was awarded to Portugal. It is the terminus of a railway connecting the Transvaal with the seaboard, 75 miles being open to traffic in 1893.

Delambre (de-loṅbr'), **Jean Baptiste Joseph.** Born at Amiens, France, Sept. 19, 1749; died at Paris, Aug. 19, 1822. A noted French astronomer, appointed permanent secretary of the Institute in 1803, and professor at the Collège de France in 1807. His works include "Histoire de l'astronomie" (1817–27), "Méthodes analytiques pour la détermination d'un degré du méridien" (1799), "Base du système métrique décimal, ou mesure de l'arc du méridien compris entre les parallèles de Dunkerque et Barcelone exécutée en 1792 et années suivantes par MM. Méchain et Delambre" (1806–10), etc.

De Lancey (de lan'sē), **William Heathcote.** Born at Mamaroneck, Westchester County, N. Y., Oct. 8, 1797; died at Geneva, N. Y., April 5, 1865. An American bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church, one of the founders of Hobart College, Geneva, New York.

Delane (de-lān'), **John Thaddeus.** Born at London, Oct. 11, 1817; died Nov. 22, 1879. An English journalist, son of W. A. F. Delane; editor of the London "Times" 1841–77.

Delane, William Augustus Frederick. Born about 1793; died at Norwich, England, July 29, 1857. An English journalist, manager of the London "Times."

Delany (dē-la'ni), Mrs. (**Mary Granville**), born May 14, 1700, at Coulston, Wiltshire; died at Windsor, April 15, 1788. An English woman of literary tastes. She first married Alexander Pendarves and afterward became the wife of Patrick Delany. She was the friend of the Duchess of Portland, and was called by Edmund Mrs. Delany by George III. They were frequent guests in Windsor, and a pension of £300 a year. She presented to the queen some of the "paper mosaic" for which she was famous, and became a favorite with the royal family. She left six volumes of autobiography and letters, which contain much interesting gossip of the society of the time.

Delany, Patrick. Born in Ireland about 1685; died at Bath, May 6, 1768. A popular preacher, afterward dean of Down, in Ireland. He is noted as having been the intimate friend of Swift. In 1737 he began to publish a paper called the "Humanist," advocating the prevention of cruelty to animals. He wrote a number of volumes of sermons, "Reflections on Polygamy," etc. (1738), "The Life and Reign of David, King of Israel" (1740–42), "A Humble Apology for Christian Orthodoxy" (1761), etc.

De la Ramée (dē lą rą-mā'), **Louise:** pseudonym **Ouida.** Born at Bury St. Edmunds, England, in 1840. An English novelist, of French extraction. Her works include "Strathmore" (1865), "Chandos" (1866), "Idalia" (1867), "Tricotrin" (1868), "Puscarel" (1870), "Ariadne" (1880), "Moths" (1880), "Princess Napraxine" (1884), etc.

De la Rive. See *La Rive.*

Delaroche (de-là-rosh'), **Paul (Hippolyte).** Born at Paris, July 17, 1797; died there, Nov. 4, 1856. A French historical and portrait painter. He began by studying landscape under Watelet, which he gave up for history after the study of Baron Gros. He first attracted attention by his picture of "Joash saved from Death by Jehoshabeth" (1822). He received the gold medal in 1824, became Knight of the Legion of Honor in 1828, officer in 1834, member of the Institute in 1832, and professor at the Academy in 1833. The following year he went to Italy, and on his return painted the famous hemicycle of the École des Beaux Arts. At the time of his second visit in July, 1841, he was made a member of the Academy of St. Luke.

Delarue (de-là-rü'), **Gervais,** Abbé. Born at Caen, France, 1751; died 1835. A French historian and antiquarian, professor in the University of Caen. He wrote "Essais historiques sur les bardes, les jongleurs et les trouvères normands et anglo-normands" (1834), etc.

De la Rue, Warren. Born in Guernsey, Channel Islands, Jan. 18, 1815; died at London, April 22, 1889. An English astronomer and physicist, best known for the application of photography to astronomy. He was the collaborator of Balfour Stewart and Loewy in "Researches on Solar Physics."

Delavigne (de-la-vēny'), **Charles Eugène.** Born at Lusigny, Aube, France, April 9, 1816; drowned near Cherbourg, France, Aug. 5, 1872. A French astronomer, author of "Théorie de la lune" (1860–67), etc.

Delaunay, Le Vicomte. See *Girardin, Delphine de.*

De Launay, Mademoiselle. See *Launay, Mademoiselle de.*

Delavigne (de-la-vēny'), **Jean François Casimir.** Born at Havre, France, April 4, 1793; died at Lyons, France, Dec. 11, 1843. A French dramatist and poet. He began his studies in his native city, and completed them in Paris. As early as 1811 he attracted the attention of Napoleon Bonaparte by his "Hellénique sur la naissance du fils de Rome," and repeated twice, but without success, for prizes of the French Academy; his subjects were in 1813 "Charles XII. à Narva," and in 1815 "Découverte de la vaccine," which was connected with Napoleon's downfall led Delavigne to write three elegies, "Les Messéniennes." Two of these, viz. "Waterloo" and "La Vaccination du musée," were subsequently published with an article "Sur le besoin de s'unir après le départ des étrangers," and in this form they widely attracted sympathy and favor. "La vie et la mort de Jeanne d'Arc," "Tyrtée," "Le voyageur," "A Napoléon," and "Lord Byron," were well received in 1824. The following year was spent in Italy, where Delavigne wrote the "Nouvelles Messéniennes." After the stormy days of the revolution of July, 1830, he composed "La Parisienne," sung to music by Auber; also the "Dies irae de Saint-Louis" and "La Varsovienne." In 1845, in collaboration with his brother Germain, Casimir Delavigne wrote the libretto to Halévy's opera "Charles VI." His contributions to the stage include the "Vepres siciliennes" (1819), "Les comédiens" (1820), "Le paria" (1821), "L'école des vieillards" (1823), "La princesse Aurélie" (1825), "Marino Faliero" (1829), "Louis XI." (1832), "Les enfants d'Edouard" (1833), "Don Juan d'Autriche" (1835), "La famille au temps de Luther" (1836), "La popularité" (1838), "La fille du Cid" (1839), and "Le conseiller rapporteur" (1850). He was elected to the French Academy Feb. 24, 1825. His works were edited in full by his brother in 1845, 1855, and 1863. A separate reprint of his poems and plays was also made in 1858.

Delaware (del'a-wār). [Pl., also *Delawares.*] A division of the North American Indians, classed as a tribe, but in many respects a confederacy. They formerly occupied the valley of the Delaware River in Pennsylvania, and the greater part of New Jersey and Delaware. The name was given by the English from the river where they were found, their council-fire being near the site of Philadelphia. They call themselves Lenni-Lenape ('original men' or 'preeminent men'). The French called them Loups ('wolves'), from their chief totemic division. In 1726 they refused to join the Iroquois in a war upon the English, and were stigmatized by the Iroquois as "women." In 1742 and later they were pressed successively to the Susquehanna and Ohio rivers, afterward to Missouri and Arkansas. Most of them are now in the Indian Territory, connected with the Cherokees. Their number is about 1,700. See *Algonquian.*

Delaware (del'a-wār). **1.** One of the Middle States, and, next to Rhode Island, the smallest State of the American Union, lying between Pennsylvania on the north, Delaware River and Bay (separating it from New Jersey) and the Atlantic Ocean on the east, and Maryland on the south and west. The surface is generally level, but hilly in the north. The leading productions are wheat, Indian corn, and fruit (especially peaches). The State is divided into three counties: the capital is Dover, and the chief place Wilmington. It sends one representative and two senators to Congress, and has 3 electoral votes. It was permanently settled by Swedes under Peter Minuit in 1638; passed under the rule of the Dutch in 1655, and of the English in 1664. In 1682 it became united with Pennsylvania; in 1700 it received a separate assembly, but had a governor in common with Pennsylvania until the Revolution. It is one of the thirteen original States, and was the first State to ratify the Federal Constitution, Dec. 7, 1787. It was a slave State, but sided with the Union in the war of 1861–65. Area, 2,050 square miles. Population (1890), 168,493.

2. A river of the United States which rises in Delaware County, New York, and separates Pennsylvania and Delaware on the west from New York and New Jersey on the east. It expands into Delaware Bay about 40 miles below Philadelphia. On its banks are Trenton, Easton, Philadelphia, Camden, Chester, and Wilmington. Its chief tributaries are the Lehigh and Schuylkill, on the west. Length, 390 miles; navigable for ocean steamships to Philadelphia; tidal as far as Trenton.

3. A city and the county-seat of Delaware County, Ohio, situated on the Whetstone (Olentangy) River 23 miles north of Columbus. It is the seat of Ohio Wesleyan University. Population (1890), 8,224.

Delaware, Lord. See *Delaware.*

Delaware Bay. An arm of the Atlantic Ocean and estuary of the Delaware River, which separates Delaware from New Jersey. Its entrance to the Atlantic, between Capes May and Henlopen, is about 10 miles in width. Length, about 55 miles. Greatest width, about 25 miles.

Delaware Water Gap. A village and summer resort in Monroe County, Pennsylvania, 65 miles northwest of New York. Also, the name of the adjoining gorge, 2 or 3 miles in length, by which the Delaware River passes through the Kittatinny Mountain (between walls 1,400 feet in height).

Delawarr, or **Delaware, Baron.** See *West.*

Delbrück (del'brük), **Martin Friedrich Rudolf.** Born at Berlin, April 16, 1817. A Prussian statesman. He entered the ministry of commerce in 1848, and was president of the chancery of the North German Confederation 1867–71, and of the imperial chancery 1871–76.

Delectable Mountains, The. A range of mountains in Bunyan's, "Pilgrim's Progress," from which a view of the Celestial City is to be had. They are "Emmanuel's Land," and the sheep that feed on them are those for whom he died. See Isa. xxxiii. 16, 17.

Delémont (de-lā-mōn'), **G. Delsberg** (dels'berg). A small town in the canton of Bern, Switzerland, situated on the Sorne 18 miles southwest of Basel.

Delescluze (de-leklüz'), **Louis Charles.** Born at Dreux, France, Oct. 20, 1809; killed at the barricades, Paris, May 28, 1871. A French journalist and political agitator, leader of the Commune of Paris March–May, 1871.

Delessert (de-le-sār'), Baron **Benjamin.** Born at Lyons, Feb. 14, 1773; died at Paris, March 1, 1847. A French naturalist and philanthropist. He was a member of the Chamber of Deputies 1817–38, and contributed largely to the introduction of savings-banks in France. He was a collaborator of De Candolle in the publication of "Icones selectæ plantarum" (1820–40).

Delfshaven (delfs-hä'ven), or **Delftshaven** (delfts-hä'ven). A seaport in the province of South Holland, Netherlands, situated on the Schie 5 miles southeast of The Hague. It was formerly celebrated for the manufacture of pottery and porcelain. It contains some interesting buildings, the old and new churches, Pilgrimsfather and Stadhuis. It was the birthplace of Grotius, and the place of assassination of William the Silent in 1584. Population (1889), commune, 28,383.

Delft (delft). A town in the province of South Holland, Netherlands, situated on the Schie 5 miles southeast of The Hague. It was formerly celebrated for the manufacture of pottery and porcelain. It contains some interesting buildings, the old and new churches, Prinsenhof and Stadhuis. It was the birthplace of Grotius, and the place of assassination of William the Silent in 1584. Population (1889), commune, 28,383.

Delhi (del'hi), or **Dehli** (dā'le). **1.** A division in the Panjab, British India. Area, 5,610 square miles. Population, 1,907,330. It was formed in the above division. Area, 1,276 square miles. Population, 643,515.—**3.** The capital of the division and district of Delhi, situated on the Jumna in lat. 28° 40′ N., long. 77° 18′ E. The city of Indraprastha (which see) is said (Mahabharata) to have occupied the site of Delhi in the 15th century B. C. Delhi was captured by Mohammed of Ghor in 1193 A. D., and a few years later became the capital of a Mohammedan monarchy. It was sacked by Timur in 1398, and occupied by Baber in 1526. Delhi now became the capital of the Mogul empire, and was rebuilt by Shah Jehan in 1638–58. It was sacked by Nadir Shah in 1739, and occupied by the British under Lake in 1803, although it continued to be the residence of the titular Grand Mogul down to 1857. It was captured by the Sepoy mutineers May 1, 1857, and was besieged in June by the British, and retaken Sept. 20, 1857. Among the notable structures in Delhi are: (a) The tomb of Humayun Shah, completed by his successor Akbar in the second half of the 16th century. The plan is about square; the tomb-chamber is octagonal, with great canopied portals on four of its sides and smaller octagonal chambers on the four others. The central space is covered by a graceful dome. The decoration is much simpler than that of the later Mogul architecture, consisting chiefly of keeled arcades of different sizes framed in rectangular panels. (b) The palace built by Shah Jehan in the middle of the 17th century. It has been called the most splendid of Oriental palaces. The massive towered wall inclosses an area of about 1,600 by 3,200 feet. The main entrance opens on a noble vaulted hall 375 feet long, from which are reached in succession two spacious courts. On the second of these faces the hall of public audience, an open arcaded structure with subsidiary arches and coupled columns in the exterior range. On another court, toward the river, is the hall of private audience (Dewan i-Khas), similar to the first, but with square piers to the arcades and beautiful inlaying in colored stones. On the river side stands also the Rung Mehal, or Painted Hall, an admirable structure, which includes a bath. (c) The Jami Musjid, or Great Mosque, built by Shah Jehan in the middle of the 17th century. It is very large, and the grouping of the three lofty monumental gates and the kiosked angle towers of its court with the lofty minarets, the great entrance-arcade, and the three fine bulbous domes of the sanctuary produces an unusually impressive architectural effect. The court is raised on a high basement, and is surrounded by graceful open arcades. The minarets rise from the ends of the façade of the mosque proper, and between them and the central arch there are on each side five fine arcades surmounted by paneling in red sandstone and white marble. Above the cornice are placed a range of close-set, rounded battlements. Population (1891), 192,579.

Delia (dē'li-à). [Gr. *Δήλια.*] An name given to Artemis, from the island of Delos, her birthplace. Similarly Apollo, the sun-god, was called *Delius.*—**2.** A shepherdess in Vergil's Eclogues.

Delian Confederacy. See *Delos, Confederacy of.*

Delight of Mankind. An epithet of the emperor Titus.

Delilah (dē-lī'là). [Heb., 'weak,' 'feeble'; Gr. *Δαλῒλη.*] A woman of the valley of Sorek, mistress of Samson. She discovered the secret of Samson's strength, and betrayed him to the Philistines. Judges xvi.

Delille, or Delisle (de-lēl'), **Jacques.** Born at Aigueperse, Puy-de-Dôme, France, June 22, 1738; died at Paris, May 1, 1815. A French didactic poet and translator. His works include "Les jardins" (1780), "La pitié" (1803), a translation of Vergil's Georgics (1769), etc.

Jacques Delille and his extraordinary popularity form, perhaps, the greatest satire on the taste of the eighteenth century in France. His translation of the Georgics was supposed to make him the equal of Virgil, and brought him not merely fame, but solid reward. His principal work was the poem of "Les Jardins," which he followed up with others of the same kind. Though he emigrated he did not lose his fame, and to the day of his death was considered to be the first poet of France, or to share that honour with Lebrun-Pindare. Delille has expiated his popularity by a full half century of contempt, and his work is, indeed, valueless as poetry.

Saintsbury, French Lit., p. 398.

Delliners-Brémont. See *Liniers y Bremont.*

Deliro (de-lē'ro). A character in Ben Jonson's comedy "Every Man out of his Humour": a good, jolting genius, a fellow sincerely in love with his own wife, and so wrapt with a conceit of her perfections that he simply holds himself unworthy of her.

Delisle (de-lēl'; often Anglicized to de-lil'), **Guillaume.** Born at Paris, Feb. 28, 1675; died there, Jan. 25, 1726. A French scientist, one of the founders of modern geography.

Delisle, Joseph Nicolas. Born at Paris, April 4, 1688; died at Paris, Sept. 11, 1768. A French astronomer, brother of Guillaume Delisle. His works include "Mémoires pour servir à l'histoire et au progrès de l'astronomie," etc. (1738), "Mémoire sur les nouvelles découvertes au nord de la Mer du Sud" (1752), etc.

Delitzsch (dā'litsh). A town in the province of Saxony, Prussia, situated on the Löbber 12 miles north of Leipsic. Population (1890), commune, 8,949.

Delitzsch, Franz. Born at Leipsic, Feb. 23, 1813; died there, March 4, 1890. A noted German exegete and Hebraist. He became professor of theology at Rostock in 1846, at Erlangen in 1855, and at Leipsic in 1867. He represented strict Lutheranism. His numerous works include commentaries on "Habakkuk" (1843), "Genesis" (1852), "Hebrews" (1857), "Psalms" (1859–60), "Job" (1864), etc.; also "Sakrament des wahren Leibes und Blutes Jesu Christi" (1844), "System der biblischen Psychologie" (1855), etc.

Delitzsch, Friedrich. Born at Erlangen, Bavaria, Sept. 3, 1850. A German Assyriologist, son of Franz Delitzsch, appointed professor of Assyriology at Leipsic in 1877, and at Breslau in 1893. He has written an Assyrian grammar, an Assyrian dictionary, etc.

Delium (dē'li-um). [Gr. *Δήλιον.*] In ancient geography, a place in Bœotia, Greece, situated on the coast 24 miles north of Athens. Here, 424 B. C., the Bœotians defeated the Athenians.

Delius (dē'li-us). [Gr. *Δήλιος.*] A surname of Apollo, from his birthplace in Delos.

Delius (dā'lē-ŭs), **Nikolaus.** Born at Bremen, Germany, Sept. 19, 1813; died at Bonn, Nov. 18, 1888. A German philologist and Shakspearian scholar, professor at Bonn 1855–80: author of a critical edition of Shakspere (1854–61 and 1882), etc.

Della Crusca, Accademia. See *Accademia della Crusca.*

Della Cruscan School (del'ä krus'kan skōl). A small clique of English poets of both sexes who originally met in Florence about 1783. Their productions, which were affected and sentimental, were published in England in the "World" and the "Oracle." They were attacked by Gifford (1794-96) in "The Baviad" and "The Meviad" (which see). Robert Merry adopted the pseudonym "Della Crusca," Mrs. Hannah Cowley "Anna Matilda" (which see), and Edward Jerningham "The Bard." These, with Edward Topham, the Rev. Charles Este, James Boswell, Mrs. Piozzi, and others, formed the school. They took their name from the Florentine Accademia della Crusca (which see).

Dellys (del-lēz'). A small seaport in Algiers, situated east of Algiers.

Delmar (del'mär), **Alexander.** Born at New York, Aug. 9, 1836. An American political economist, statistician, and mining engineer. He was the founder of the "Social Science Review," and its editor (1865-67). In 1867 he was director of the Bureau of Statistics, and in the same year president of the Washington Statistical Society. His works include "Gold Money and Paper Money" (1865); "Essays on Political Economy" (1865), "What is Free Trade?" (1868), "The Resources, etc., of Egypt" (1874), "History of the Precious Metals" (1880), "History of Money, etc." (1885), etc.

Delmonte y Tejada (del-mon'ta e tā-hā'dä), **Antonio.** Born at Santiago de los Caballeros, Santo Domingo, Sept. 29, 1783; died at Havana, Nov. 19, 1861. A Spanish-American historian. Driven from his country in 1804 by the revolutionists, he resided in Havana after 1806, practising law and occupying several public positions. The first volume only of his "Historia de Santo Domingo" was published in Havana 1853.

Delolme (de-lōlm'), **Jean Louis.** Born at Geneva, 1740; died in Switzerland, July 16, 1806. A Swiss constitutional writer. Having offended the Genevan government by the publication of a pamphlet entitled "Examen des trois points des droits," he emigrated to England, where he lived many years. He returned to Switzerland in 1775. His work entitled "Constitution de l'Angleterre" (1771), of which an English translation, prepared by himself, appeared in 1775 as "The Constitution of England."

De Long (de long), **George Washington.** Born at New York, Aug. 22, 1844; died in Siberia, Oct. 30, 1881. An American explorer. He was graduated at the United States Naval Academy in 1865, and obtained the rank of lieutenant in 1869, and of lieutenant-commander in 1878. He commanded Captain D. L. Braine on his Arctic expedition in 1875. Having been appointed to the command of the Jeanette, fitted out by James Gordon Bennett, for a three years' voyage of exploration in the Arctic waters, and placed under the authority of the United States government, he sailed from San Francisco, July 8, 1879, and passed Cape Seddir Kamen, Siberia, where he steamed northward until beset by the ice in about 71° 35′ N., 75° W., Sept. 5, 1879. The vessel drifted to the northwest, and was crushed in 77° 15′ N., 154° E., June 14, 1881. With fourteen others he reached the mouth of the Lena, Siberia, where the whole party perished of cold and starvation, except two men sent forward on an advance relief. His body and those of his companions were discovered March 23, 1882, by Chief Engineer George W. Melville, who with nine companions had been detached from the relief party and had succeeded in reaching a small village on the Lena.

Deloraine (del-ō-rān'), **William of.** In Sir Walter Scott's poem "Lay of the Last Minstrel," a borderer and trusty vassal of the Buccleuch family. He is sent by the Lady of Branksome to fetch the magic book from the tomb of Michael Scott, third.

Delord (de-lor'), **Taxile.** Born at Avignon, France, Nov. 25, 1815; died at Paris, May 16, 1877. A French journalist, historian, and politician. His chief work is a "Histoire du second empire" (1868-75).

Delorme, or de Lorme (dē lorm), **Marion.** Born near Châlons-sur-Marne, France, 1611: said to have died at Paris, 1650. A celebrated French courtezan, mistress of the Marquis de Cinq-Mars. In 1650 she was ordered to be arrested by Mazarin for her complicity in the Fronde, and was found dead by the officers. She, however, is thought to have been a ruse. She is even said to have lived to the age of 137 years. She was the friend of Simon de l'Enclos. Victor Hugo wrote a drama with her name as title and Balfe introduced her in his play "Richelieu". She was also the subject of a drama, "Cinq-Mars" (1826), by Alfred de Vigny.

De l'Orme (dē lorm), **Philibert.** Born at Lyons, 1515; died at Paris, Jan. 8, 1570. A noted French architect. He was court architect under Henry II.

Delos (dē'los), modern Gr. **Mikra Dilos** ('little Delos'). [Gr. *Δῆλος.*] The smallest island of the Cyclades, situated in the Ægean Sea in lat. 37° 23′ N., long. 25° 22′ E.: the ancient Asteria or Ortygia. According to Greek legends it was originally a floating island, and was the birthplace of Apollo and Artemis. It was the seat of a great sanctuary in honor of Apollo, one of the most famous religious foundations of antiquity. From the time of Solon, Athens sent an annual embassy to the Delian festival, and soon took a leading place; and in 454 B. C. the sacred treasure of Delos was removed to the Athenian Acropolis. The Athenian mastery lasted, with a short interruption, until 315 B. C., when Delos became semi-independent, under the protection of various Eastern states, and finally of Rome, and soon, owing to its central position, developed into a great commercial mart. The sanctuary of Apollo has been excavated by the French school at Athens since 1873. The work has advanced slowly, and is not yet complete; but it has been pursued with little interruption, and ranks as one of the chief achievements of its kind. The buildings described lie for the most part within the inclosure or temenos of Apollo, which is of trapezoform shape, and about 650 feet to a side. In addition to the interesting finds of architecture and sculpture, epigraphical discoveries of the highest importance have been made, bearing upon history and upon the religious and administration of the sanctuary.

Delos, Confederacy of. A Hellenic league, formed probably about 477 B. C., with its political center at Athens and its treasury at Delos (removed later to Athens). It was formed by Aristides, and various maritime states (Eupatoria, Ægara, Naxos, Thasos, Iesbos, Cheos, Samos, etc.). Many of them were soon absorbed by Athens, and the league developed into an Athenian empire.

De Loutherbourg. See *Loutherbourg.*

Delpech (del-pesh'), **Jacques Matthieu.** Born at Toulouse, France, about 1775; murdered at Montpellier, France, Oct. 29, 1832. A French surgeon, author of "Traité de l'orthomorphie" (1828-29), etc.

Delphi (del'fī), modern **Kastri.** [Gr. *Δελφοί.*] In ancient topography, a town in Phocis, Greece, situated 6 miles from the Corinthian Gulf, at the foot of Mount Parnassus: the seat of a world-renowned oracle of Pythian Apollo, the most famous of antiquity. The oracle was of prehistoric foundation, and was still respected when silenced by Theodosius the Great (about 390 A. D.). Here many of the gifted states and men should who sought or had obtained the aid of the oracle, the Delphic sanctuary became enormously rich, not only in architecture and works of art, but also in treasure. The treasuries of the last kind were plundered in antiquity, and Nero and other emperors robbed it of an almost incredible number of bronze statues. See Pausanias, Bk. x. The excavations at Delphi, that much in the way of sculpture, architecture, and historical inscriptions will be found by the French archæological school at Athens, the first of which, Ravaisson, had before been possible, because the village of Kastri covered the site of the sanctuary. The village has now been removed, preparatory to the French exploration, to the site of Delphi. Besides the temple, the orchestra of the sanctuary contained a theater, the scene-building, the basis for the Portico of the Athenians, a number of treasuries, the colossal bronze statues and almost innumerable statues and other votive offerings. Buildings only second in importance were ranged outside of the inclosure.

Delphin Classics. [From L. *delphinus*, a dolphin (whence F. *dauphin*).] An edition of the Latin classics prepared by order of Louis XIV., for the use of the Dauphin ("In usum Delphini," 'for the use of the Dauphin'): first works published in 1674 under direction of Bossuet and Huet. They are sometimes called "dauphins."

Delphine (del-fēn'). A novel by Madame de Staël, published in 1802: so named from its principal female character. She dies of a broken heart.

Delphinus (del-fī'nus). [L., 'a dolphin.'] One of the ancient constellations, representing a dolphin. It is situated east of Aquila.

Delpit (del-pē'), **Albert.** Born at New Orleans, Jan. 30, 1849; died at Paris, Jan. 4, 1895. A French dramatist, journalist, and poet. Among his plays are "Les Pods" (1880) and "Le Rendez-vous de patte" (1885). He otherwise published a novel, "Le fils de Coralie" (which was successful and was dramatized 1879), "Le pere de Martial" (1880) and "La marâtre" (1882). "Poésies nouvelles" appeared in 1889, "Comme dans la vie" and "Tous les deux" in 1890.

Delta (del'tä). Any tract of land, inclosed by the mouths of a river, in shape like the Greek letter delta (Δ); specifically, the delta of the Nile.

Herodotus considers the Delta to end at Heliopolis (ii. 7), which brings the head of the Delta nearly opposite the present Shoobra. Here the river separated into three branches, the Pelusiac or Bubastite to the E., the Canopic or Bolbitine farther to the W., and the Sebennytic, which ran between them continuing in the same general line of direction northward which the Nile had up to this point, and piercing the Delta through its centre. The Tanitic, which ran out of the Sebennytic, was at first the same as the Busiritic, but afterward received the name of Tanitic from the city of Tanis (now San), which stood on its eastern bank. Beyond between the Tanitic and Pelusiac branches was the isle of Myecphoris, which Herodotus says was opposite Bubastis (ii. 166). The Mendesian, which also ran eastward from the Sebennytic passed by the ancient town of Mansoorah, and thence running by Mendes from which it was called, entered the sea to the W. of the Tanitic. The Diolcitic mouth was that of the modern Rosetta branch, as the Bucolic or Phatmetic was that of Damietta, and the lower parts of both these branches were artificial, or made by the hand of man, on which account through Herodotus mentions seven he omits the number of the mouths of the Nile to five. These two artificial outlets of the Nile are the only ones now remaining, the others having either disappeared, or being dry in most places during the summer.

Rawlinson, Herod., II. 26, note.

Deluc (de-lük'), **Guillaume Antoine.** Born at Geneva, 1729; died at Geneva, Jan. 28, 1812. A Swiss naturalist, brother of J. A. Deluc.

Deluc, Jean André. Born at Geneva, Feb. 8, 1727; died at Windsor, England, Nov. 8, 1817. A Swiss geologist and physicist. His works include "Recherches sur les modifications de l'atmosphère (1772), "Lettres physiques et morales sur l'histoire de la terre" (1778-80), "Traité élémentaire de géologie" (1809), etc.

Delvino (del'vē-nō), or **Delfino,** or **Delonia.** A town in Albania, Turkey, situated in lat. 40° N.: the ancient Helicranum.

Demades (de-mā'dēz). [Gr. *Δημάδης.*] Born at Athens: put to death about 319 B. C. An Athenian orator and demagogue, a supporter of the Macedonian party.

Demaratus (dem-a-rā'tus). [Gr. *Δημάρατος.*] A Spartan king of the Eurypontid line, who reigned from about 510 to 491 B. C. He sided with his colleague Cleomenes the command of the army sent in 490 to assist the Athenians to expel the Pisistratidæ. He was deposed in 491 by Cleomenes, who elevated Leotychides to his place. The last years of his life were spent in the court of Xerxes, whom he accompanied on the expedition against Greece in 481-480.

Demas (dē'mas). [Gr. *Δημᾶς*, perhaps a contraction of *Δημήτριος*, Demetrius.] A companion, for a time, of St. Paul. See 2 Tim. iv. 10, 11.

Demavend (dem-a-vend'), or **Damavand** (dam-a-vand'). An extinct volcano, the highest mountain of the Elburz range, situated in northern Persia about 50 miles northeast of Teheran. Height, 18,600 feet, or 19,400 (?) feet.

Dembea. See *Tzana.*

Dembe Wielke (dem'be-vē-el'ke). A village in Poland, situated on the Vistula near Warsaw. Here, May 31, 1831, the Russians under Skrzynecki defeated the Russians under Dwbitsch-Sabalkanski.

Dembinski (dem-bin'skē), **Henryk.** Born at or near Cracow, May 3, 1791; died at Paris, June 13, 1864. A Polish general. He served in the Polish revolution of 1830-31; conducted a delayed retreat through Lithuania in 1831, was commander of the Hungarians in 1849, and lost the battles of Kapolna and Temesvar in 1849.

Demerara (dem-e-rā'rä), or **Demerary** (-ri). 1. A river in British Guiana which flows into the Atlantic Ocean at Georgetown. Length, about 200 miles; navigable about 100 miles.—2. A county of British Guiana, formerly a separate colony.

Demeter (de-mē'tėr). [L., from Gr. *Δημήτηρ*, Doric *Δαμάτηρ*, usually explained as for *Γημήτηρ*, from *γῆ*, = Doric *δᾶ*, earth, and *μήτηρ*, = L. *mater*; but the identification of *γῆ*, which is found independently only in a few exclamatory phrases, with *γᾶ*, earth, is very doubtful.] In ancient Greek mythology, the goddess of vegetation and of useful fruits, protectress of social order and of marriage: one of the great Olympian deities. She is usually associated, and even confounded, in legend and in cult, with her daughter Persephone (Proserpine or Kore, whose rape by Hades (Pluto) symbolizes some of the most profound phases of Hellenic mysticism. The Romans of the end of the republic and of the empire assimilated to the Hellenic goddess Demeter the primitive Italic chthonian divinity Ceres.

Demeter of Cnidus. A Greek statue of the school of Scopas, now in the British Museum, London. The figure is seated, fully draped.

Demetrius (de-mē'tri-us) **I.,** surnamed **Poliorcetes** ('Taker of Cities,' 'Besieger'). [Gr. *Δημήτριος*, belonging to Demeter: F. *Démétrius*, Sp. *Pg. Demetrio.*] Born about 338 B. C.; died at Apamea, Syria, 283 B. C. King of Macedonia 294-287, son of Antigonus. He liberated Athens and Megara in 307, defeated Ptolemy in 306, unsuccessfully besieged Rhodes 305-304, and was defeated at Ipsus 301.

Demetrius II. Died about 229 B. C. King of Macedonia, son of Antigonus Gonatas, whom he succeeded about 239.

Demetrius I., surnamed **Soter** ('the Savior'). Born about 187 B. C.: killed about 150 B. C. King of Syria from about 162 B. C., grandson of Antiochus the Great.

Demetrius II., surnamed **Nicator.** Killed at Tyre about 125 B. C. King of Syria, son of Demetrius I.

Demetrius III. King of Syria 94-88 B. C., son of Antiochus Grypus.

Demetrius I., Russ. **Dmitri** or **Dimitri.** Killed at Moscow, May 17, 1606. A usurper of the throne of Russia 1605-06, usually called Pseudo-Demetrius.

Demetrius II. Murdered Dec. 11, 1610. A usurper of the throne of Russia 1607-10.

Demetrius. 1. In Shakspere's "Midsummer Night's Dream," a Grecian gentleman, in love with Hermia.—2. In Shakspere's (?) "Titus Andronicus," a son of Tamora, queen of the Goths.—3. In Shakspere's "Antony and Cleopatra," a friend of Antony.—4. The son of the king in Fletcher's "Humorous Lieutenant," in love with Celia.

Demetrius Fannius. In Ben Jonson's play "The Poetaster," a shifty "dresser of plays about the town here," intended to humiliate Thomas Dekker, with whom Jonson had a quarrel.

Demetrius Phalereus ('of Phalerus'). Born at Phalerus, Attica, 345 B. C.: died in Upper Egypt, 283. An Athenian orator and politician. He entered public life about 325 as a supporter of Phocion, and in 317 was placed by Phocion's successor, Cassander, at the head of the administration of Athens. Expelled from Athens in 307 by Demetrius Poliorcetes, he retired to the court of Ptolemy Lagi at Alexandria, where he devoted himself wholly to literary pursuits. He was exiled by Ptolemy's successor to Upper Egypt, where he is said to have died of the bite of a snake.

Demidoff, or **Demidov** (dem'ē-dof), or **Demidow** (dem'ē-dov), **Akinfij.** Died about 1740. A Russian manufacturer, son of Nikita Demidoff.

Demidoff, Prince **Anatol Nikolaievitch.** Born at Moscow, 1812: died at Paris, April 29, 1870. A Russian noble and philanthropist, son of N. N. Demidoff.

Demidoff, Nikita. Born about 1665: died after 1720. A Russian manufacturer, founder of the family of Demidoff. The son of a serf, he rose into favor under Peter the Great by his skill in the manufacture of arms. He established the first iron-foundry in Siberia in 1699, and received a patent of nobility in 1720.

Demidoff, Count **Nikolai Nikititch.** Born at St. Petersburg about 1773: died at Florence, 1828. A Russian capitalist.

Demidoff, Paul Grigoryevitch. Born at Reval, Russia, 1738: died at Moscow, 1781. A Russian scholar and patron of science.

Demir-Hissar (dā-mēr'his-sär'). ['Iron Castle.'] A small town in European Turkey, situated about 50 miles northeast of Salonika.

Demme (dem'me), **Hermann Christoph Gottfried:** pseudonym **Karl Stille.** Born at Mühlhausen, Thuringia, March 20, 1801: died at Würzburg, Bavaria, March 26, 1878. A German jurist, son of H. C. G. Demme. He wrote "Buch der Verbrechen" (1851), etc.

Demmin (dem-mēn'). A town in the province of Pomerania, Prussia, situated on the Peene in lat. 53° 54′ N., long. 13° E. It is an ancient Wendish town, and was frequently taken and retaken by Swedes and Germans in the 17th century. Population (1890), commune, 10,852.

Democedes (dem-os'ē-dēz). Born at Crotona, Magna Græcia, Italy: lived in the second half of the 6th century B. C. A Greek physician.

Demochares (de-mok'a-rēz). [Gr. *Δημοχάρης.*] An Athenian orator, nephew of Demosthenes. He came forward in 322 B. C. as an orator of the anti-Macedonian party, and after the restoration of democracy by Demetrius Poliorcetes in 307 became the leader of the popular party. He was several times expelled by the anti-democratic party, returning the last time in 287 or 286. He was sent as ambassador to Lysimachus about 283, and disappears from view in 280.

Democratic party. In United States history, a political party which arose about 1792. It was called first the Republican, later the Democratic-Republican, and afterward simply the Democratic party. It has opposed a strong central government, and has generally favored a strict construction of the Constitution. It has controlled the executive of the national government under the following administrations: Jefferson's, Madison's, Monroe's, Jackson's, Van Buren's, Polk's, Pierce's, Buchanan's, and Cleveland's. Its principal founder was Jefferson. It may be regarded as the successor of the Anti-Federalist party.

Democritus (dē-mok'ri-tus). [Gr. *Δημόκριτος.*] Born at Abdera, Thrace, about 460 B. C.: died about 357 B. C. A Greek philosopher, surnamed "The Abderite" and "The Laughing Philosopher." He inherited an ample fortune, which enabled him to visit the chief countries of Asia and Africa in pursuit of knowledge. He adopted and expounded the atomistic theory of Leucippus, which he expounded in a number of works, fragments only of which are extant. He is said to have been of a cheerful disposition, which prompted him to laugh at the follies of men (hence the surname "The Laughing Philosopher"). According to tradition he put out his eyes in order to be less disturbed in his philosophical speculations.

Democritus Junior. The pseudonym under which Robert Burton published his "Anatomy of Melancholy" (1621).

Demodocus (de-mod'ō-kus). [Gr. *Δημόδοκος.*] In the Odyssey, a famous bard who, during the stay of Ulysses at the court of Alcinous, delighted the guests by recounting the feats of the Greeks at Troy and singing the amours of Ares and Aphrodite.

Demogeot (dem'ō-zhō'). **Jacques Claude.** Born at Paris, July 5, 1808. A French literary historian and miscellaneous writer, professor at the Sorbonne. His chief work is a "Histoire de la littérature française" (1851).

De Moivre, less *Mairo* (dē).

Demonio (de-mō'nē-ō), **Il.** [It., 'The Demon.'] An opera by Rubinstein, words by Wiskowatoff from Lermontoff's poem. It was produced at St. Petersburg Jan. 25, 1875, and at London June 21, 1881.

De Montfort (dē mont'fôrt). A tragedy by Joanna Baillie, produced in 1800. Kemble and Mrs. Siddons played in it.

De Morgan (dē môr'gan), **Augustus.** Born at Madura, Madras, June 27, 1806: died at London, March 18, 1871. A noted English mathematician and logician. He was educated at Cambridge and Lincoln's Inn, and was professor of mathematics in London University 1828–31, and in University College, London, 1836–66. Author of "Elements of Arithmetic" (1830), "Elements of Algebra" (1835), "Elements of Trigonometry" (1837), "Essay on Probabilities" (1838), "Differential and Integral Calculus" (1842), "Formal Logic" (1847), and "Budget of Paradoxes" (1872).

Demosthenes (dē-mos'thē-nēz). [Gr. *Δημοσθένης.*] Died at Syracuse, 413 B. C. An Athenian general. In 425 he defended Pylos against the Spartans, and made their dispositions by which the enemy was forced to capitulate, although the glory of the exploit was claimed by Cleon, who relieved him in the command. He commanded under Nicias in the disastrous Sicilian expedition against Syracuse in 413. Having been captured in the retreat, he was put to death by order of the Syracusan assembly.

Demosthenes. [Gr. *Δημοσθένης.*] Born at Pæania, Attica, in 384 or 385 B. C.: died in 322 B. C. The greatest of Greek orators. He is said to have been the pupil of the orator Isæus, and entered public life as a speaker in the popular assembly in 355. In 352 he delivered the first of a splendid series of orations directed against the encroachment of Philip of Macedon, three of which are specifically denominated "Philippics" (in 346 he served as a member of the embassy which concluded with Philip the so-called peace of Philocrates. As Philip immediately after broke this treaty, Demosthenes came forward as the leader of the patriotic party in opposition to the Macedonian, which was headed by Æschines. In 340 he caused a fleet to be sent to the relief of Byzantium, which was besieged by Philip. On the outbreak of the Amphictyonic war, he persuaded the Athenians to form an alliance with Thebes against Philip, who defeated the allies at Chæronea in 338, and usurped the hegemony of Greece. He was one of the leaders of the unsuccessful rising which took place on the death of Philip in 336; was exiled by the Macedonian party in 324; was recalled by the patriotic party on the outbreak of a fresh rising at the death of Alexander in 323; and on the capture of Athens by Antipater and Craterus in 322 fled to Calauria, near Troizēn, where he took poison to avoid capture. His chief orations are three "Philippics" (351, 344, 341), three "Olynthiacs" (349, 349, 348), "On the Peace" (346), "On the Embassy" (343), "On the Affairs of the Chersonese" (341), and "On the Crown" (330). The first printed collective edition of his orations is that published by Aldus at Venice in 1504. The best modern editions are those by Bekker (Berlin, 1854) and Dindorf (1851), Dindorf (1846–51), and Whiston (1859–68). See Schäfer's "Demosthenes und seine Zeit" (1856–58). There is a portrait-statue of Demosthenes, one of the finest of antiquity, in the Vatican, Rome. The expression of the close-bearded face is anxious, but full of strength and high resolve. The position is easy, the clothing a full, plainly draped himation.

Demotika, or **Demotica** (de-mot'i-kä). A town in Rumelia, European Turkey, situated on the Maritza 23 miles south of Adrianople. Population, estimated, 8,000–10,000.

Dempster (demps'tėr), **Janet.** A woman, in George Eliot's novel "Janet's Repentance," who is cured from a passion for drink by her friend and pastor.

Dempster, John. Born at Florida, Fulton County, N. Y., Jan. 2, 1794: died at Evanston, Ill., Nov. 28, 1863. An American Methodist clergyman, founder of biblical institutes at Concord, New Hampshire, and Evanston, Illinois.

Dempster, Thomas. Born at Cliftbog, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, Aug. 23, 1579 (?): died near Bologna, Italy, Sept. 6, 1625. A Scottish scholar. He was educated at the Jesuit seminary at Douay and at the University of Paris, and about 1619 was appointed professor of humanities in the University of Bologna. Author of "Historia ecclesiastica gentis Scotorum" (1627).

Denain (de-nañ'). A town in the department of Nord, France, situated at the junction of the Selle and Scheldt, 7 miles southwest of Valenciennes. It has considerable manufactures, and there are coal-mines in the neighborhood. Here the French under Marshal Villars defeated the Allies under Prince Eugene, July 27, 1712. Population (1891), commune, 9,288.

De natura deorum (dē na-tū'rä dē-ō'rum). [L., 'on the nature of the gods.'] Dialogues by Cicero, in three books, treating of the existence, nature, and providence of the gods.

Denbigh (den'bi). 1. A maritime county of North Wales, lying between the Irish Sea and Flint on the north, Flint, Chester, and Salop on the east, Montgomery and Merioneth on the south, and Carnarvon on the west. It is rich in minerals, and contains prehistoric Roman and Celtic antiquities. Area, 664 square miles. Population (1891), 117,956.

2. The capital of the above county, situated on the Clwyd 22 miles west of Chester. It has a ruined castle, which was taken by the Parliamentarians in 1645. Population (1891), 6,412.

Denderah, or **Dendera** (den'dėr-ä). A town in Upper Egypt, situated on the Nile in lat. 29° 9′ N., long. 32° 39′ E.: the ancient Tentyra or Tentyris. It is celebrated for its temple of Hathor, which, notwithstanding its late date (it was begun by the 11th Ptolemy, and the great pronaos was added only under Tiberius), is one of the most interesting buildings in Egypt, owing to its almost perfect preservation, even to the roof. The imposing hexastyle pronaos has four ranges of Hathoric columns; on its ceiling is a noted sculptured zodiac, combining Egyptian and classical elements. Next to the pronaos is a hypostyle hall of six columns, from which three chambers open on each side, and beyond this is a vestibule before a large hall in which stands an isolated cella. This hall is surrounded by a series of chambers, one of which in the middle of the back wall contained the emblematic sistrum of the goddess. The whole interior surface is sculptured, the art, however, being inferior. On the roof there is a small sixchambered temple to the local divinity Osiris-An.

On the celebrated zodiac of Dendera, the date of which is believed to be about 700 B. C., the signs of the zodiac are exhibited in a primitive pictorial form, which leaves no doubt as to their significance. Tal'aptor, The Alphabet, I. 7.

Dendermonde (den-der-mōn'de), F. **Termonde** (ter-mōnd'). A fortified town in the province of East Flanders, Belgium, situated at the junction of the Dender and Schelde, 17 miles northwest of Brussels. In 1667, being besieged by Louis XIV., the town was defended by opening its sluices and flooding the adjacent country. Taken by Marlborough in 1706, and by the French in 1745. Population (1890), 9,606.

Dendin (don-dañ'), **Perrin.** An ignorant peasant, applied to as a judge, in Rabelais's "Pantagruel." His method was to let people fight till they were tired of it—a satire on lawyers who prefer the ruin of their client to the slightest concession. He loved eating and drinking, and settled the disputes of his neighbors while indulging these tastes.

Deneb (den'eb). [Ar. *dunub,* the tail.] A word used as the name of several stars, in reference to their situation in the constellation to which they respectively belong. The principal are the following: (*a*) **Deneb Algedi** (deneb al-jē'de). [Ar. *al-jedi,* the goat.] The third-magnitude star δ Capricorni. (*b*) **Deneb Algenubi** (den'eb al-jē-nū'bē). [Ar. *al-janbi,* the southern.] The third-magnitude star γ Cygni. (*c*) **Deneb Kaitos** (den'eb kā'tos). [Ar. *dhu* as an Arabic transliteration of the Gr. κητος.] The star β Ceti. The third-magnitude star β Ceti, at the tip of the southern fluke of the tail. Otherwise called *Diphda.*

Denebola (dē-neb'ō-lä). [Ar. *dunab al-asad,* the tail of the lion.] The second-magnitude star β Leonis, also sometimes called *Dafirah* and *Serpha.*

Denham (den'am). **Dixon.** Born at London, Jan. 1, 1786: died in Sierra Leone, June 9, 1828. An African explorer. As a British officer he took part in the continental wars against Napoleon I. In 1821 he was sent to Africa with Dr. Oudney and Clapperton. From Tripoli they went over Murzuk and Fezzan to Lake Chad, and stayed some time at Kuka, the capital of Bornu. In a war with the contiguous Fulbe, Denham was taken prisoner, but contrived to escape. After exploring the south end of Lake Chad, he accompanied Clapperton to Sokoto, and returned in 1824. He died in 1828 as governor of Sierra Leone.

Denham, Sir **John.** Born at Dublin, 1615: died at London, in March, 1668. An English poet. He took up arms for the king when the civil war began, and was made governor of Farnham Castle, from which he was driven and sent a prisoner to London. His fortunes varied, but received at the Restoration. He was falsely accused in 1667 of murdering his wife by poisoned cup of chocolate. Author of "The Sophy" (a tragedy, 1642), "Cooper's Hill" (a poem, 1642), "Cato Major" (from Cicero, 1648), etc.

Denia (dā-nē'ä). A seaport in the province of Alicante, Spain, situated on the Mediterranean in lat. 38° 50′ N., long. 0° 7′ E. It exports raisins. Population (1887), 11,591.

Denina (dā-nē'nä), **Carlo Giovanni Maria.** Born at Revello, near Saluzzo, Italy, Feb. 28, 1731: died at Paris, Dec. 5, 1813. An Italian historian. He was professor at Turin and later at Berlin, became university librarian at Turin in 1800, and was imperial librarian at Paris after 1804. He wrote "Istoria delle rivoluzioni d'Italia" (1769), etc.

Denis, or **Denys** (den'is; F. de-nē'), Saint. Apostle to the Gauls, and patron saint of France, beheaded, according to the legends, at Paris, 272 A. D.

Denis(de-nē'), **Jean Ferdinand.** Born at Paris, Aug. 13, 1798; died there, Aug. 2, 1890. A French author. He traveled in America from 1816 to 1821, and subsequently in Spain and Portugal, with the object of studying the literature of those countries. After 1848 he was prominently connected with the libraries of Paris, especially the Sainte-Geneviève, of which he became conservator in 1841, and administrator in 1865. He wrote numerous works, historical and descriptive, on Brazil, the Platine States, Guiana, and Portugal, and on the literature of Portugal and Spain; also a great number of biographical and historical articles for various encyclopedic works, and a series of historical novels.

Denis, Louise (**Mignot**). Born about 1710: died in 1790. The niece, companion, and friend of Voltaire. In 1744 she married M. Denis, who died in 1744. In 1754 she returned to Voltaire's house, which she kept for him until his death in 1778. In 1779, when in her seventieth year, she married a sieur du Vivier, who was about sixty. She wrote several works and a play, "La coquette punie," but her literary labors are forgotten in the memory of her relation to Voltaire.

Denis, Saint, Battle of. See *Saint-Denis.*

Denis Duval (den'is dū-val'). An unfinished novel by Thackeray, published in 1864, after his death.

Denison (den'i-son). A city in Grayson County, northern Texas, in lat. 33° 40′ N., long. 96° 32′ W. It has a large trade. Population (1890), 10,958.

Denizli (den-iz-lē'), or **Denislii** (den-is-lē'). A town in Asiatic Turkey, in lat. 37° 45′ N., long. 29° 10′ E.

Denman (den'man), **Thomas,** first Baron Denman. Born at London, Feb. 23, 1779: died at Stoke Albany, Northampton, England, Sept. 22, 1854. A noted English jurist. He defended Queen Caroline in 1820, and was attorney-general 1830–32, and lord chief justice of the King's Bench 1832–50.

Denmark (den' mark). [AS. *Denemearc,* F. *Danemark,* Dan. *Danmark,* G. *Dänemark,* lord, *Danmark,* lit., or boundary, of the Danes.] A kingdom in northern Europe, comprising part of the peninsula of Jutland, and a group of islands of which the principal are Zealand, Funen, Laaland, Bornholm, Falster, Langeland, and Möen. Its surface is generally level. It is divided into 7 provinces. The capital is Copenhagen. The government is a constitutional hereditary monarchy, with a Rigsdag composed of an upper house (Landsthing) of 66 members and a lower house (Folkething) of 102 members. The established religion is Lutheran. The army numbered in 1892 (on a war footing) 59,562. Its foreign possessions are the Faroe Islands, Iceland, Greenland, and, in the West Indies, Santa Cruz, St. Thomas, and St. John. In the early middle ages it was famous as the home of pirates. The different kingdoms in Denmark became consolidated into one in the 9th century. During this period Christianity was introduced, and in the reign of Canute the Great (died 1035), who reigned also over England and Norway. It was separated from the other kingdoms after Canute's death. Denmark was conquered over the Baltic Wends in the 12th and 13th centuries, and for short periods over Esthonia, Ehsen, and various German districts. Norway, Sweden, and Denmark were united by the Union of Kalmar in 1397, but Sweden was finally separated from Denmark in 1523. Protestantism was introduced in the middle of the 16th century, and the country took part, on the Protestant side, in the Thirty Years' War. Lago, Oseö, and Gothland were lost to Sweden in 1645, as were also the Danish possessions in southern Sweden in 1658. Absolute power was obtained by the kings in 1660. Denmark took part in the alliance of northern powers against Great Britain, and suffered in the battle of the Baltic in 1801 and the bombardment of Copenhagen in 1807. Norway was ceded to Sweden in 1814. (For the relations with Schleswig and Holstein, see those names.) The Schleswig-Holstein war in 1864, waged unsuccessfully to Denmark against Prussia and Austria, effected the loss of Schleswig-Holstein and Lauenburg. The present constitution was adopted in 1866, and recent history has been marked by a constitutional struggle between the government and the people. Area, 15,289 square miles. Population (1890), 2,185,335. Population of colonies (1890), 114,229.

Dennewitz (den'ne-vits). A village in the province of Brandenburg, Prussia, 41 miles southwest of Berlin. Here the Prussians under Bülow with the aid of Russians and Swedes under Bernadotte, defeated the French army under Ney, Sept. 6, 1813.

Dennie (den'i), **Joseph.** Born at Boston, Mass., Aug. 30, 1768: died at Philadelphia, Jan. 7, 1812. An American journalist: edited the "Portfolio" (in Philadelphia) 1801–12.

Dennis (den'is). 1. Servant to Oliver in Shakspere's "As you Like it."—2. A hangman in Dickens's novel "Barnaby Rudge."

Dennis, John. Born at London, 1657: died Jan. 6, 1734. An English critic. He graduated at Cambridge with the degree of B. A. in 1679 and devoted himself to literature. He wrote a number of indifferently successful plays, but is chiefly remembered as a critic, in which character he incurred the enmity of Pope, by whom he was ridiculed in the "Dunciad." Among the collective editions of his works are "Miscellanies in Prose and Verse" (1693), and "Works" (1702).

Denon (de-nôn'), Baron **Dominique Vivant.** Born at Châlon-sur-Saône, France, Jan. 4, 1747: died at Paris, April 27, 1825. A French artist, archæologist, diplomatist, and administrator. He wrote "Voyage dans la Basse et la Haute-Égypte" (1802), "Monuments des arts du dessin, etc." (1829).

Dentatus (den-tā'tus), **Manius** (or **Marcus**) **Curius.** Lived in the first part of the 3d century B. C. A Roman tribune, consul, precursor, and censor, celebrated as a model of the early Roman virtues of simplicity, frugality, and patriotism. He defeated Pyrrhus in 275, and the Samnites and Lucanians in 274.

Dent Blanche (doṅ blonsh). [F., 'white tooth.'] A mountain in the Alps of Valais, Switzerland, situated north of the Matterhorn. Height, 14,318 feet.

Dent de Jaman (doṅ dė zhā-moṅ'). A mountain in Vaud, Switzerland, situated east of the Lake of Geneva. Height, 6,165 feet.

Dent de Vaulion (doṅ dė vō-lyoṅ'). A peak of the Jura, in Switzerland, 18 miles northwest of Lausanne. Height, 4,880 feet.

Dent du Midi (doṅ dü mė-dē'). [F., 'south tooth.'] A mountain in the canton of Valais, Switzerland, situated northwest of Martigny. Height, 10,450 feet.

D'Entrecasteaux Channel (doṅ-tr-käs-tō' chan'el). A strait between Tasmania and Bruni Island to the south.

D'Entrecasteaux Islands. A group of small islands lying east of Papua, belonging to Great Britain.

D'Entrecasteaux Point. A cape at the southwestern extremity of Australia.

Denver (den'ver). The capital of Colorado and of Arapahoe County, situated on the South Platte in lat. 39° 47′ N., long. 105° W. It is an important railway and commercial center, and has large smelting works. It was first settled in 1858–59 and has become noted for its dry climate. It is often called the "Queen City of the Plains." Population (1890) 106,713.

Denzil (den'zil). **Guy.** In Sir Walter Scott's poem "Rokeby," the chief of a marauding band made up from both Cavaliers and Roundheads.

Deoband (dē'o-bänd). A town in the Northwest Provinces of India. Population, 22,000.

De Officiis (dē o-fish'i-is). [L., 'of duties.'] A treatise in three books, by Cicero, on moral obligations, written about 44 B. C. "The moral views are those of a practical politician and for this very reason not much higher than the conventional Roman standard."

D'Eon, Chevalier. See *Eon, Charles Geneviève, etc.*

Deoprag. See *Devaprayaga.*

De Oratore (dē or-a-tō'rē). [L., 'of the orator.'] A rhetorical work by Cicero, in three books, written (55 B. C.) in the form of a dialogue, the principal characters being L. Crassus and M. Antonius. "The work is far from attaining the dramatic art of a Platonic dialogue; nevertheless it ranks with the most finished productions of Cicero on account of its varied contents and its excellent style."

Deorham (dē'or-ham). At this place (identified with Dyrham, Gloucestershire, England) Ceawlin, king of the West Saxons, defeated the Britons in 577.

Depazzi (dā-päd'zē). A character in Shirley's play "The Humorous Courtier."

The outrageously idiotic Depazzi, whose self-delusion endures to the last (after he has been offered the choice of "four or five several deaths," not one of which he can be "glad to accept"), is at last brought to saying "I forgive your highness, I." *Ward.*

Depew (de-pü'). **Chauncey Mitchell.** Born at Peekskill, N. Y., April 23, 1834. An American lawyer, orator, and politician. He was graduated at Yale in 1856, was a member of the New York Assembly 1861–62, was secretary of state for New York 1863–65, and in 1866 became counsel for the New York Central Railroad of which he has been president since 1885. He was an unsuccessful candidate for the Republican nomination for president in 1888.

De Peyster (de pis'tėr), **Abraham.** Born at New Amsterdam (New York), July 8, 1658: died at New York, Aug. 10, 1728. An American merchant and official, son of Johannes De Peyster. He was mayor of New York 1691–95, and afterward became chief justice of the province and president of the king's council. By virtue of the latter post he was acting governor in 1701.

De Peyster, Arent Schuyler. Born at New York, June 27, 1736: died at Dumfries, Scotland, Nov., 1832. A Royalist officer, grandson of Abraham De Peyster. He commanded at Detroit, Mackinac, and various places in Upper Canada during the Revolutionary War, and by his tact and conciliatory manners succeeded in detaching the Indians of the Northwest from the colonists and allying them with the British

De Peyster, Johannes. Born at Haarlem, Holland: died at New York about 1685. A Dutch colonist in New Amsterdam, where he settled in 1640.

De Peyster, John Watts. Born at New York, March 9, 1821. An American military and historical writer. His works include a "History of the Life of Leonard Torstenson" (1855), "History of Carausius, the Dutch Augustus and Emperor of Britain" (1858), and "The Thirty Years' War. With special Reference to the Military Operations and Influence of the Swedes" (1880).

D'Épinay, Madame. See *Epinay, Madame d'.*

Dépit amoureux (dā-pē' a-mo-rė'). **Le.** [F., 'The Loving Spite.'] A comedy by Molière, produced at Montpellier in 1654, and at Paris in 1658. It was not printed until 1663. Many authors have adapted and translated it. The subject is partly borrowed from "L'Interesse" of Nicolo Secchi.

Deposition from the Cross, with the Virgin, the Magdalen, St. John, Joseph of Arimathea, and Nicodemus. A painting by Perugino, in the Accademia, Florence. The expression and differentiation of character in the group of mourners is masterly. The painting is among Perugino's best.

Depping (dep'ping), **Georges Bernard.** Born at Münster, Germany, May 11, 1784: died at Paris, Sept. 5, 1853. A French historian, of German parentage. He wrote "Histoire générale de l'Espagne" (1830), "Histoire du commerce entre le Levant et l'Europe" (1830), "Histoire de la Normandie" (1835), etc.

Deprés. See *Josquin Desprez.*

Depretis (dā-prā'tēs), **Agostino.** Born at Mezzana-Corbo-Bottarone, near Stradella, Italy, Jan. 31, 1813: died there, June 29, 1887. An Italian statesman, premier 1876–77, 1877–78, 1878–79, 1881–86.

De Prie (dė-prē), **Jaques.** A supposed beggar in Ben Jonson's comedy "The Case is Altered." He is a miser, and is in reality Melun, steward to the old Chamont. He somewhat resembles Shylock, loving both his ducats and his daughter.

Deptford (det'ford). Formerly a town in Kent and Surrey, England, now a part of London, situated on the south bank of the Thames, 3½ miles southeast of St. Paul's: long noted for its dockyard, which was closed in 1869.

De Quincey (dė kwin'si), **Thomas.** Born at Greenheys, Manchester, Aug. 15, 1785: died at Edinburgh, Dec. 8, 1859. An English essayist and miscellaneous writer. He was the son of Thomas De Quincey, a wealthy merchant, who died about 1792. He was sent to the Manchester grammar-school in 1800, but ran away in the following year, and, after a pedestrian tour in Wales, lived some time in extreme poverty in London. He subsequently studied at Oxford, without taking a degree. About 1808 he made the acquaintance of Wordsworth and Southey, who introduced him to settle at Grasmere. He married Margaret Simpson in 1816. Some years later he lost his fortune, and in 1821 went to London to write for the press. During his stay at Oxford he had contracted the habit of opium-eating, which grew upon him to such an extent that at one time he took 340 grains daily, and which eventually disabled him from protracted application to literary work. In 1821 he made his experience with this drug the basis of a narrative, entitled "Confessions of an English Opium-Eater," which gained him celebrity. In Blackwood's Magazine, and which established his reputation. He subsequently wrote much for "Blackwood's Magazine" and the "Edinburgh Literary Gazette," and eventually took up his residence at Edinburgh. His only separate publications were "Klosterheim" (1832), and "Logic of Political Economy" (1844). The most complete edition of his works appeared in 1852–55.

Dera Ghazi Khan (der'a ghā-zē' khān). 1. A district in the Derajat division of the Panjab, British India, situated west of the Indus, and intersected by lat. 30° N., long. 70° 30′ E. Area, 4,547 square miles. Population (1881), 363,346.—2. The chief town of the above district, situated on the Indus in lat. 30° 3′ N., long. 70° 51′ E. Population, about 22,000.

Dera Ismail Khan (der'a es-mā-ēl' khān). 1. A district in the Derajat division of the Panjab, British India, intersected by lat. 32° N., long. 71° E. Area, 9,296 square miles. Population (1881), 441,649.—2. The chief town of the above district, situated near the Indus in lat. 31° 49′ N., long. 70° 55′ E. Population, about 22,000.

Derajat (der-a-jät'). A division in the Panjab, British India. Area, 17,681 square miles. Population (1881), 1,137,572.

Derayeh (der-ī'e), or **Deraiyeh.** A ruined town in Nejd, Arabia, situated about lat. 24° 40′ N., long. 46° 20′ E. It was the capital of the Wahabis until its destruction in 1819.

Derbe (dėr'bė). [Gr. Δέρβη.] In ancient geography, a town of Lycaonia, Asia Minor, near the border of Cilicia, and on the highway from Cilicia to Iconium.

Derbent (der-bent'), or **Derbend** (der-bend'). A seaport in Daghestan, Russia, situated on the Caspian Sea in lat. 42° 2′ N., long. 48° 16′ E. Near here commences the Derbent wall ("Caucasian wall," or "Alexander's wall"). The town was taken by the Mongols about 1220, and by the Russians in 1722 and 1796, and was formally incorporated with Russia in 1813. Population (1891), 11,535.

Derby (dĕr'bi or där'bi). [Dan. *Deorabj.*] **1**, Derbyshire, a midland county of England, lying between Cheshire and Yorkshire on the north, Nottingham and Leicester on the east, Leicester on the south, and Cheshire and Stafford on the west. It is noted for the picturesque scenery of the highlands, or High Peak region. It contains lead, iron, coal, etc. Area, 1,029 square miles. Population (1891), 528,501.

2, The capital of Derbyshire, England, situated on the Derwent in lat. 52° 56′ N., long. 1° 29′ W. It has manufactures of silk, porcelain, iron, spar, cotton, etc. It anciently belonged to Peveril, son of William I., and was one of the Five Boroughs of the Danes. It was the southernmost point reached by the Young Pretender in 1745, and was the birthplace of Samuel Richardson. It returns two members to Parliament. Population (1890), 94,146.

3 (dĕr'bi). A city (from 1894) in New Haven County, Connecticut, situated at the junction of the Naugatuck with the Housatonic, 9 miles west of New Haven. It comprises the former towns of Derby and Birmingham. Population, (1893), about 7,000.

Derby, Earls of. See *Stanley.*

Derby (dĕr'bi), **Elias Haskett.** Born at Salem, Mass., Aug. 16, 1739: died at Salem, Sept. 8, 1799. An American merchant in the India and China trade, prominent in the equipment of privateers during the Revolutionary War.

Derby, Elias Haskett. Born at Salem, Mass., Jan. 10, 1766: died at Londonderry, N. H., Sept. 16, 1826. An American merchant, son of E. H. Derby (1739–99). He introduced merino sheep into the United States.

Derby, Elias Haskett. Born at Salem, Mass., Sept. 24, 1803: died at Boston, March 30, 1880. An American lawyer and writer, son of E. H. Derby (1766–1826).

Derby, George Horatio: pseudonym **John Phœnix.** Born at Dedham, Mass., April 3, 1823: died at New York, May 15, 1861. American soldier and humorist. He was a graduate of West Point and served in the Mexican war, after which he had various positions in the topographical bureau at Washington, finally becoming a captain of engineers and having charge of lighthouse construction on the southern coast. Author of "Phœnixiana" (1855) and "The Squibob Papers" (1859).

Derby, Orville Adelbert. Born at Kelloggsville, N. Y., July 29, 1851. An American geologist. He was graduated at Cornell University, and was instructor there 1873–75; made short visits to Brazil 1870 and 1871; and in 1875 took a place on the Brazilian geological commission. Since that time he has been engaged in geological and geographical work in Brazil, being on various commissions, and for some years as curator of the geological department of the national museum. Since 1886 he has been chief of the geographical and geological survey of São Paulo. He is the author of various papers on geology, paleontology, etc.

Derby, The. A race for three-year-olds at Epsom, established in 1780 by the Earl of Derby. The first Derby was won by Sir Charles Bunbury's colt Diomed. The property of Sir Charles Bunbury, and afterward sent to America. "Derby Day" is the last Wednesday of May (sometimes the first of June). It is the great Cockney holiday, 300,000 people are supposed to go to the Derby each year. The Derby has been twice won by fillies: in 1801 by Eleanor and in 1857 by Blink Bonny. The course, at which also won the Oaks of her year. The course is now 1½ miles, wide at the start and with steep ascent, then level for three furlongs, descending again to "Tattenham Corner," where it turns and goes straight home. The "Grand Stand" is there. The Derby and the St. Leger constitute the "triple crown," which has been won by five horses, West Australian, Gladiateur, Lord Lyon, Ormonde, and Common. *Rees.*

Dercetas (dĕr'se-tas). A friend of Antony in Shakspere's "Antony and Cleopatra."

Derceto (dĕr-sē'tō). [Gr. *Δερκετώ.*] The principal Philistine female deity, worshiped especially in Ascalon. She was represented in the form of a woman terminating in a fish, and is considered the female counterpart of Dagon. She was a nature-goddess, the principle of generation and fertility, and corresponds in her attributes and the mode of her worship to Ashtoreth (Astarte) of the Canaanites and Phœnicians, the Assyro-Babylonian Ishtar). Also *Derketo.* See *Atargatis.*

Dereham (dĕr'am). A small town in Norfolk, England, 16 miles west of Norwich.

Der-el-Bahri (dĕr-el-bäh'rē), or **Deir-el-Bahari** (dār-el-bä'hā-rē). A locality west of Thebes, Egypt, near the western bank of the Nile, famous for its ruins. Among the ruins is a temple built by Hatshepsu, sister of Thothmes II. and III. (about 1600 B. C.). The inclosure is preceded by a dromos 1,000 feet long, between lines of sphinxes, at the end of which rose two obelisks. The inner court is entered by a fine granite pylon, and behind it is the temple itself. The plan is peculiar, as the buildings extend up the slope of the mountain in stages connected by flights of steps. The masonry is of a beautiful fine limestone, and the sculptures are of great importance, representing especially sacrificial scenes, military triumphs and captives, and payment of tribute. A number of the inner chambers and passages are covered with pseudo-vaulting of stones corbeled out from the walls. Here, in 1881, Maspero made by chance a remarkable archeological discovery: that of a number of mummies of the Pharaohs, including those of some of the most famous of Egyptian kings, among them Thothmes II. and Thothmes III., the conqueror of Assyria, Seti I., and the great Rameses II., the "Pharaoh of the Oppression." These mummies are in remarkable preservation, and supply a not inadequate picture of the features of the sovereigns in life. The discovery was made through a quarrel of some Arabs, who had found a pit near the Sheikh Abd-el-Gournah hill, and were surreptitiously removing the contents. The mummies had evidently been brought from the royal tombs, which lie at no great distance, and placed in this pit for safety during some threatened danger. They are now preserved in the Gizeh Museum, Cairo. A second important discovery of concealed mummies was made in 1891.

De Republica (dē re-pū'bli-kä). [L., 'of the Republic.'] A philosophical political treatise in six books, by Cicero, in the form of a dialogue between Africanus the younger (in whose gardens the scene is laid), C. Lælius, and others. The theme is the best form of government and the duty of the citizen. It was written about 54–51 B. C. About one third of it has survived.

De rerum natura (dē rē'rum na-tū'rä). [L., 'of the nature of things.'] A didactic poem by Lucretius.

Derfflinger, See *Derfflinger.*

Derfflinger (derf'fling-er), **Georg von.** Born at Neuhofen, Upper Austria, March 10, 1606: died at Gusow, near Küstrin, Prussia, Feb. 4, 1695. A Brandenburgian general in the Thirty Years' War. He served at the battles of Warsaw (1656) and Fehrbellin (1675), and in the campaign against the Swedes (1678–79).

Derg (derg), **Lough.** **1.** An expansion of the Shannon, separating Connaught from Munster, Ireland. Length, about 24 miles.—**2.** A lake in County Donegal, Ulster, Ireland, 6 miles east of Donegal. It contains a shrine, St. Patrick's Purgatory, situated at the first on Saint's Island, but now on Station Island. Length, about 3 miles.

Derham (dĕr'am), **William.** Born at Stoughton, near Worcester, England, Nov. 26, 1657: died at Upminster, near London, April 5, 1735. An English divine and natural philosopher. His chief works are "Physico-Theology" (1713), "Astro-Theology" (1715), "Christo-Theology" (1730).

Dermody (dĕr'mo-di), **Thomas.** Born at Ennis, County Clare, Ireland, Jan., 1775: died at Sydenham, near London, July 15, 1802. An Irish poet. He published "Poems" (1792), "Poems, Moral and Descriptive" (1800), and "Poems on Various Subjects." His works were published as "The Harp of Erin" in 1807.

Dernier Chouan (der-nyā' shō-oñ'), **Le.** [F., 'The Last Chouan.'] A novel by Balzac, published in 1827: sometimes called "Les Chouans."

Deronda (de-ron'dä), **Daniel.** The hero of George Eliot's novel "Daniel Deronda." He is a Hebrew, reared in the dissent his parentage he resolves to devote his whole life to restoring the Jewish nation to its lost political position.

Derqui (dār'kē), **Santiago.** Born at Cordoba about 1810: died at Corrientes about 1863. An Argentine politician. He was a leader of the Unitario party, and was banished by Rosas in 1846. After the fall of Rosas he was a member of the Constitutional Congress of 1853, was elected to the Chief Executive office at Paraná under Urquiza, and succeeded that leader as president of the Argentine Confederation in 1860. The war with Buenos Ayres ended in the defeat of the forces of the Confederation at Pavon, Sept. 17, 1861. Derqui fled to Corrientes, where he lived in retirement until his death.

Derr (der or dār), or **Dehr.** A town in Upper Egypt, situated on the Nile about lat. 22° 40′ N. It is noted for a small rock-temple of Ramses II.

Derry. See *Londonderry.*

De Ruyter. See *Ruyter.*

Derwent (dĕr'went). The name of several rivers, as follows: *(a)* A river of Cumberland, England, which flows into the Irish Sea 7 miles north of Whitehaven. Length, over 30 miles. *(b)* A river of Derbyshire, England, which joins the Trent 7 miles southeast of Derby. It is noted for its scenery. Length, about 50 miles. *(c)* A river of Yorkshire, England, which joins the Ouse 10 miles southeast of York. Length, over 60 miles. *(d)* A river in Tasmania which rises in Lake St. Clair, and flows into the ocean a short distance below Hobart. Length, 150 miles.

Derwentwater (dĕr'went-wä'tėr). One of the chief lakes in the Lake District, in Cumberland, England, lying directly south of Keswick. It is an expansion of the river Derwent. Length, 3 miles.

Derwentwater, Earl of. See *Radcliffe.*

Derzhavin, Gabriel Romanovitch. Born at Kazan, Russia, July 14, 1743: died at Svanka, near Novgorod, Russia, July 21 (N. S.), 1816. A Russian lyrical poet. His best-known poem is "Ode to God" (1784), besides which he wrote "Felicia," "Monody on Prince Mestcherski," "The Nobleman," "The Taking of Ismail," "The Taking of Warsaw," etc. His collected works were published 1810–15.

Desaguadero (des-ä-gwä-THÄ'rō). **1.** A river in Bolivia, the outlet of Lake Titicaca, which flows into Lake Aullagas (with no outlet). Length, 190 miles.—**2.** A plateau in southern Peru and western Bolivia, a depression between two ranges of the Andes. It includes Lakes Aullagas and Titicaca. Also called the Titicaca Basin, or Plateau of Bolivia, or Altiplanicie. It is the highest table-land in the world except that of Tibet.

Desaix de Veygoux (de-sā' dė vā-gō') (or **Voygoux**), **Louis Charles Antoine.** Born at St.-Hilaire-d'Ayat, near Riom, Puy-de-Dôme, France, Aug. 17, 1768: killed at Marengo, Italy, June 14, 1800. A noted French general. He served in the battle of the Pyramids 1798, conquered Upper Egypt 1798–99, and decided the victory at Marengo.

Désaugiers (dā-zō-zhyā'), **Marc Antoine Madeleine.** Born at Fréjus, Var, France, Nov. 17, 1772: died at Paris, Aug. 9, 1827. A French song-writer and author of vaudevilles.

Desault (de-zō'), **Pierre Joseph.** Born at Magny-Vernais, Haute-Saône, France, Feb. 6, 1744: died at Paris, June 1, 1795. A French surgeon and anatomist.

Desbarres (dā-bär'), **Joseph Frederick Walsh** or **Wallet.** Born 1722: died at Halifax, Nova Scotia, Oct. 24, 1824. An English officer and hydrographer. He published "Atlantic Neptune" (1777), etc.

Deshoulières-Valluzore (dā-bōrd'yāl-mōr'), **Marceline Félicité Josèphe.** Born at Douai, June 20, 1786: died July 23, 1859. A French poet and singer. She married the actor François Prosper Lanchantin, who was called Valmore, in 1817. Her poetry is distinguished for sweetness and pathos, without affectation. Author of "Elégies et romances" (1818) and "Elégies et poésies nouvelles" (1824).

Desborough (dez'bur-ō), **Colonel.** The "brutally ignorant" brother-in-law of Cromwell in Scott's novel "Woodstock."

D'Escarbagnas, Countess. See *Comtesse d'Escarbagnas.*

Descartes (dā-kärt'), **René** (Latinized **Renatus Cartesius**). Born at La Haye, Touraine, France, March 31, 1596: died at Stockholm, Feb. 11, 1650. A celebrated French philosopher, founder of Cartesianism and of modern philosophy in general. He was graduated at seventeen from the Jesuit college of La Flèche, spent five years in Paris (1613–18), and then served for a month in search of knowledge in Germany, Italy, Holland, and Poland. In 1628 he attended the siege of La Rochelle as a volunteer. From 1629 to 1649 he lived chiefly in Holland, spreading and defending his philosophical ideas. He finally went to Stockholm on the invitation of Queen Christina of Sweden; five months later he died there of pneumonia. The work that has made him famous as a philosopher is a short treatise entitled "Discours de la méthode" (Leyden, 1637). It was published in French together with three essays in support of it: his theories, "La dioptrique," "Les météores," and "La géométrie." In it he revolutionized the science of thought. Descartes himself published during his lifetime "Meditationes de prima philosophia" (Paris, 1641; Amsterdam, 1642; translated into French, 1647), "Principia philosophiæ" (Amsterdam, 1644), "Traité des passions de l'âme" (Amsterdam, 1649), and a polemic pamphlet entitled "Epistola Renati Descartes ad Gisbertum Voëtium" (Amsterdam, 1643). Among his friends published his "De l'homme" (1664), "Traité de la formation du fœtus" (1664), "Le monde ou traité de la lumiere de Descartes" (1664), "Lettres" (1657–67), and "Opuscula posthuma, physica et mathematica" (Amsterdam, 1701). Descartes ranked among the foremost mathematicians of his day. A separate reprint was made of his geometry, and the work itself was translated into Latin in 1649, and reprinted in 1659 with notes and comments. In this form it constituted a classic standard throughout Europe, and presented an entirely new basis for the study of algebra and geometry.

Descent from the Cross. **1.** A painting by Sodoma (Bazzi) (1504), in the Accademia at Siena, Italy. The group of mourning women is especially admired for the beauty of its conception and execution.

2. A fine painting by Gerard David, in the Chapelle du Saint Sang at Bruges, Belgium. The Virgin and Mary Salome are grouped with St. John about the body of Christ, which is supported by Nicodemus. In the background the cross is seen. The Magdalen and Joseph of Arimathea are painted on the wings.

3. A noteworthy painting by Cavazzola, in the Pinacoteca at Verona. It unites the naturalism of the 15th century with the freedom of the following period. With his companion piece, the "Descent of the Cross" and the "Agony in the Garden," it is the painter's masterpiece.

4. A painting by Correggio, in the Pinacoteca at Parma, Italy.—**5.** A painting by Titian, in the Accademia, Venice. It has been injured by restoration, but shows great invention and power of expression. It is remarkable as having been painted in Titian's ninety-ninth year (1576), the year of his death.

6. A painting by Rubens (1614), considered his masterpiece, in Antwerp cathedral, Belgium. The body has been detached and is being lowered by men on ladders; it is received below by St. John, beside whom kneel Mary Salome and the Magdalen. The Virgin stands behind.

Deschamps (dā-shoṅ'). **Eustache,** called **Morel.** Born at Vertus, Marne, France, in the first part of the 15th century. A French poet. He was the author of ballades (1,175 in number), rondeaux, virelais, etc.; of one long poem, the "Miroir de mariage"; and of "Art de dicter" (a treatise on French rhetoric and prosody).

Deschamps de Saint Amand, Émile. Born at Bourges, Feb. 20, 1791: died at Versailles, April, 1871. A French poet.

Deschanel, Emile Augustin Étienne Martin. Born at Paris, Nov. 14, 1819. A French writer and journalist. In 1842 he was made professor of rhetoric at Bourges, and shortly after occupied the same chair at Pau. He entered journalism as a liberal, and was imprisoned and exiled in 1851. He returned in 1859, and became one of the editors of the "Journal des Débats." In 1876 he was elected to the chamber as a republican, and in that he was elected a senator for life. He has published a number of anthologies with comments, "Les courtisanes grecques," "Le mal qu'on a dit des femmes," "Le bien qu'on a dit des femmes," etc. (1855–56), "La vie des comédiens" (1860), "Études sur Aristophane" (1867), "Le peuple et la bourgeoisie" (1881), "Benjamin Franklin" (1882). From 1882 to 1886 he published his lectures at the Collège de France, called "Le romanticisme des classiques," much enlarged and revised.

Deschapelles (dā-sha-pel'). Born 1780: died 1847. A celebrated whist-player. He published a treatise on whist in 1815.

Deslée (dā-lā'). **Aimée Olympe.** Born Nov. 18, 1836: died at Paris, March 9, 1874. A French actress. She excelled in the modern dramas "Frou-Frou," "Diane de Lys," etc.

Desdemona (dez-de-mō'nä). In Shakspere's tragedy "Othello," the wife of Othello the Moor, and the daughter of Brabantio, a Venetian senator. Othello smothers her in an outburst of rage produced by a belief in her unfaithfulness, carefully instilled by Iago. According to Malone, the first woman (name unknown) who appeared in any regular drama performed the part of Desdemona.

The most characteristic which belongs to Desdemona, that highest charm of the womanly nature, which Iago names not, because he knows it not or believes not in it: namely, her humility, her harmless ingenuousness, her modesty and innocence. The mirror of this soul has never been darkened by the breath of an impure thought; it abhors her to speak the mere word of sin; her name is clear and "fresh as Diana's visage." The genuineness of her soul and mind culminates—and this is the highest point of her nature—in a perfect freedom from suspicion too deeply rooted in her for this suspicions world.

Gervinus, Shakespeare Commentaries (tr. by F. E. Bunnett, [ed. 1880), p. 516.

Desden con el desden, El. ['Disdain met with disdain.'] A play by Moreto (1618–69), the idea of which was taken from Lope de Vega. It is not known when it was first produced, but it is still played, and is one of the four classical pieces of the older Spanish drama. Under the title of "Donna Diana" it is familiar in Germany, and in 1861 Mr. Westland Marston produced it under the same name in England, his version being a translation of that of Schreyvogel. Molière's version, "La princesse d'Élide," was a failure. Count Carlo Gozzi published an Italian version ("La Principessa Filosofa o il Contraveleno" ("The Philosophical Princess or the Antidote").

Desdichado (des-di-chä'dō). ['Disinherited.'] In Sir Walter Scott's novel "Ivanhoe," the device assumed by Ivanhoe in the tournament at Ashby.

De senectute (dē sen-ek-tū'tē), or **Cato Major** (kā'tō mā'jor). [L., 'on old age.'] A short treatise by Cicero, in the form of a conversation, devoted to the praise (in the person of Cato the censor) of old age. It was written 44 B. C.

Desenzano (dā-sen-zä'nō). A small town in northern Italy, situated at the southern end of the Lake of Garda, 16 miles southeast of Brescia.

Deseret (dez-e-ret'). The name of Utah in its earlier history, under which various attempts were made to gain for it admittance to the Union.

Desertas (dā-ser'täs). **Las.** A group of small islands in the Atlantic, lying southeast of Madeira.

Deserted Village, The. A poem by Oliver Goldsmith, begun in 1768 and published in 1770. It is an elegant version of the popular declamation of the time against luxury and depopulation.

Desfontaines (dā-fōṅ-tān'), **René Louiche.** Born at Tremblay, Ille-et-Vilaine, France, Feb. 14, 1750: died at Paris, Nov. 16, 1833. A French botanist. His chief work is "Flora Atlantica" (1798–1800).

Deshoulières (dā-zō-lyār'), Madame (**Antoinette de Ligier de la Garde**). Born at Paris, Jan. 1, 1638: died at Paris, Feb. 17, 1694. One of the chief female poets of France, author of verse, for the most part of the occasional order (idyls, odes, elegiacs, songs, etc.), and two unsuccessful tragedies.

Desiderius (des-i-dē'ri-us). The last king of the Lombards: reigned 756–74.

Désirade (dā-zē-räd'). **La,** or **Deseada** (des-e-ä'dä). An island of the French West Indies, situated 9 miles east of Guadeloupe, of which it is a dependency. Area, 10 square miles. Population (1889), 1,308.

Desjardins, Catherine. See *Villedieu, Madame de.*

Des Moines (de moin). **1.** A river in Iowa which rises in southwestern Minnesota, and joins the Mississippi at the southeast extremity of Iowa, 4 miles below Keokuk. Length, from the union of the east and west forks (in Humboldt County, Iowa), about 300 miles; total length, about 500 miles; navigable to the city of Des Moines.

2. The capital of Iowa, and county-seat of Polk County, situated on the Des Moines River in lat. 41° 36′ N., long. 93° 39′ W. It has considerable trade, and is a center of extensive and varied manufactures. It became the State capital in 1857. Population (1890), 50,093.

Desmond, Earls and Countesses of. See *Fitzgerald.*

Desmoulins (dā-mō-laṅ'). **Benoît Camille.** Born at Guise, Aisne, France, 1760: guillotined at Paris, April 5, 1794. A celebrated French revolutionist, prominent as a pamphleteer and journalist. He was a deputy to the Convention in 1792.

Desna (des'nä). A river in Russia which joins the Dnieper 5 miles north of Kieff. Length, about 600 miles; navigable to Briansk.

Desnoyers (dā-nwä-yā'), Baron **Auguste Gaspard Louis Boucher.** Born at Paris, Dec. 20, 1779: died at Paris, Feb., 1857. A French engraver. His best-known works are copies after Raphael ("La belle jardinière" and the "Transfiguration," etc.).

Desolation Island. See *Kerguelen Land.*

Desolation Land (des-ō-lā'shon land), or **Desolation Island.** The northwesternmost island of the Tierra del Fuego archipelago. It has belonged to Chile since 1881.

Desor (dā-zōr'). **Édouard.** Born at Friedrichsdorf, near Homburg, Prussia, Feb. 11, 1811: died at Nice, France, Feb. 23, 1882. A Swiss geologist, zoölogist, and archæologist.

De Soto (dā sō'to). **Hernando.** See *Soto, Hernando de.*

Despair (des-pār'), **Giant.** A giant in Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress" who takes Christian and Hopeful while they are asleep and imprisons them in his dungeons in Doubting Castle.

Despard (des'pärd), **Edward Marcus.** Born in Queen's County, Ireland, in 1751: died Feb. 21, 1803. An Irish conspirator. He entered the army in 1766, obtained the rank of captain about 1780, and in 1784 was appointed superintendent of his Majesty's affairs on the Spanish Mosquito Shore. Having been dismissed from the service of the latter charge, he organized a conspiracy against the government, in consequence of which he was arrested Nov. 16, 1802, and hanged at London.

Despenser (de-spen'ser). **Hugh le.** Died Aug. 4, 1265. A justiciar of England. He first appears in 1256, when he was introduced with Rhaesa ap Gruffydd to Henry III. as a messenger from Llewelyn ap Iorwerth. He is found in the Fine Rolls in 1261. He joined the baronial party at the outbreak of the war with Henry III. in 1263, and fell in the battle of Evesham.

Despenser, Hugh le, Born March 1, 1283: died Oct. 24, 1326. An English court favorite. He was the grandson of the justiciar Hugh le Despenser, who fell in the baronial ranks at Evesham. He was with the king in Gascony in 1294, was present at the battle of Dunbar in 1296, accompanied the expedition to Flanders in 1297, was sent on a mission to Pope Clement V. at Lyons in 1305, and was created earl of Winchester in 1322. On the defeat of the barons at Boroughbridge in 1322, he was the leader of the court party in opposition to the baronial, and together with his son Hugh le Despenser obtained a complete ascendency over Edward II. The unscrupulous manner in which the favorites used their power to further schemes of self-agrandizement caused them to be banished 1321–22, and brought about a rising of the barons under Queen Isabella in 1326, which ended in the deposition of the king and the execution of the favorites. The elder Despenser was captured at the surrender of Bristol, where he was tried and executed on the charge of treason.

Despenser, Hugh le. Died Nov., 1326. An English court favorite, son of Hugh le Despenser, earl of Winchester. He was appointed chamberlain to Edward II. in 1413. Originally an adherent of the baronial party, he joined his father (see) in the support of the king about 1317, and obtained in an especial degree the royal favor. He was banished with his father in 1321, returning with him in 1322. On the rising of the barons under Queen Isabella in 1326, caused by the insolence and self-seeking of himself and his father, he fled with Edward from London, Oct. 2, 1326, but was captured at Llantrissant Nov. 16, 1326, and was tried and executed on the charge of treason.

Des Périers, Bonaventure. See *Périers.*

Des Plaines (dā plān), or **Aux Plaines** (ō plān). A river in southeastern Wisconsin and northeastern Illinois, which unites with the Kankakee to form the Illinois 40 miles southwest of Chicago. Length, about 150 miles.

Despoblado (dās-po-blä'dō). [Sp., 'uninhabited.'] The name given in the Andean regions of South America to any barren plateau which is so high and cold as to be practically uninhabitable. Also called *Puña.* Specifically—(*a*) In southern Peru, the region between the central and western Cordilleras, an uninhabited area from 14,000 to 18,000 feet high, with a general breadth of about 150 miles, narrowing northward and extending southward on the borders of Chile and Bolivia. (*b*) A desert plateau in southern Bolivia (department of Potosí), on the borders of Argentina.

Desportes (dā-port'). **Philippe.** Born at Chartres, 1545: died Oct. 5, 1606. A French poet, ecclesiastic, and diplomatist, a disciple of Ronsard, surnamed by his contemporaries "the French Tibullus."

Dessaix (de-sā'). **Joseph Marie.** Born at Thonon, Haute-Savoie, France, Sept. 24, 1764: died Oct. 26, 1834. A French general in the Napoleonic wars, surnamed by Napoleon "L'Intrépide" after the battle of Wagram (1809).

Dessalines (de-sā-lēn'). **Jean Jacques.** Born at Grande Rivière, 1758: died near Port-au-Prince, Oct. 17, 1806. A negro revolutionist of Haïti. He also seems to have joined the servile insurrection of 1791, rose to be second in command under Toussaint Louverture, and fought against the mulattoes; he was notorious for his savage outrages and cruelty. In 1802 he assisted Leclerc to subdue the west, the south supported. After Toussaint had been carried to France he headed another revolt, and, aided by the English, drove out the French (1803). On Jan. 1, 1804, he proclaimed independence and of Haïti (for him and all future blacks) emperor, as Jacques I. Most notorious as a cruel tyrant, and he was eventually waylaid and killed.

Dessau (des'sou). The capital of Anhalt, Germany, situated on the Mulde near its junction with the Elbe, in lat. 51° 50′ N., long. 12° 14′ E. It contains the ducal palace (with art collections), several other art collections, and the schloss-kirche. It was founded by about the Bear, and was the birthplace of Moses Mendelssohn. Population (1880), 53,658.

Dessolles, or Dessolle (desol'), Marquis **Jean Joseph Paul Augustin.** Born at Auch, Gers, France, Oct. 3, 1767: died at Paris, Nov. 4, 1828. A French general and politician. He served with distinction under Moreau in Italy in 1799, in Germany in 1800, and was minister of foreign affairs 1818–19.

De Staël, Madame. See *Staël, de.*

D'Este. See *Este, d'.*

De Stendhal. The pseudonym of Marie Henri Beyle.

Desterro (dāz-ter'rō), or **Nossa Senhora do Desterro,** or **Santa Catharina.** A seaport and the capital of the state of Santa Catharina, Brazil, situated on the western side of the island of Santa Catharina, in lat. 27° 36′ S., long. 48° 30′ W. Population, about 6,000.

Destiny (des'ti-ni). A novel by Miss Ferrier, dedicated to Sir Walter Scott, and published anonymously in 1831.

Destouches (dā-tōsh'), **Philippe Néricault.** Born at Tours, France, Aug. 22, 1680: died near Melun, France, July 4, 1754. A noted French dramatist. His works include "Le curieux impertinent" (1710), "Le philosophe marié" (1727), "Le glorieux" (1732), etc.

Destouches wrote seventeen comedies; and, if bulk and general merit of work are taken together, he deserves the first place among the comic dramatists of the century in France. *Swinburne*, French Lit., p. 409.

Destutt de Tracy (de-stüt' dė trā-sē'), Comte **Alexandre César Victor Charles.** Born at Paris, Sept. 9, 1781: died at Paray-le-Frésil, Allier, France, March 13, 1864. A French officer, politician, and writer: son of Antoine Destutt.

Destutt de Tracy, Antoine Louis Claude, Comte **de Tracy.** Born at Paris, July 20, 1754: died March 9, 1836. A French philosopher, deputy to the Constituent Assembly in 1789. His chief works are "Éléments d'idéologie" (1801–15), "Commentaire sur l'esprit des lois" (1811 and 1819).

Desvres (dā'vr). A town in the department of Pas-de-Calais, France, 12 miles east of Boulogne. Population (1891), commune, 4,801.

Detaille (de-tāy'), **Jean Baptiste Édouard.** Born at Paris, Oct. 5, 1848. A French battle-painter. During the Franco-Prussian war he was the secretary of General Faidherbe and later of General Appert. Many of his pictures show the result of his studies from life at this period. Among them are "En retraite" (1873), "Charge du 9e cuirassiers à Morsbronn" (1874), "Le signal du passé" (1875), "Salut aux blessés" (1877), "Le rêve" (1888), "Charge du 1er hussards" (bought for the Luxembourg in 1891). Besides some minor illustrations he furnished designs in 1885–86 for a book containing all the types and uniforms of the French army.

Detmold (det'mōld). The capital of Lippe, Germany, situated on the Werre 46 miles southwest of Hannover. It has a Residenz-Schloss and a New Palace, and is the birthplace of Freiligrath. There is a mile southwest is the Grotenburg (height 1 169 feet) with the Hermann Denkmal. See *Hermann*. Population (1890), 9,236.

Detmold, Johann Hermann. Born at Hannover, Germany, July 24, 1807; died there, March 17, 1856. A German politician and satirical writer. He was elected to the national assembly in 1848, and in 1849 was for a short time minister of justice and of the interior. He wrote "Anleitung zur Kunstkenntnisschaft" (1853), "Rundschauungen" (1854), and "Thaten und Meinungen des Herrn Piepenbrink" (1859).

De Tocqueville. See *Tocqueville*.

Detroit (de-troit'). [From F. *détroit*, strait.] A port of entry and the capital of Wayne County, Michigan, situated on the Detroit River in lat. 42° 20' N., long. 83° 5' W. It is the second city in Michigan, and has a large American and Canadian trade in grain, wool, copper, pork, etc. Among its chief manufactures are carriages. It was first settled by the French in 1610, settled by them under Cadillac in 1701; ceded to the British in 1763; besieged by Pontiac 1763-64; ceded to the United States in 1783, but not occupied by the British until 1796; invaded by Hull to the British in 1812; and recovered by the United States in 1813. It was the State capital from 1837 to 1847. Population (1890), 205,876.

Detroit River. A river which flows from Lake St. Clair into Lake Erie, and separates Michigan from the province of Ontario, Canada. Length, about 25 miles.

Dettingen (det'ting-en). A village in Lower Franconia, Bavaria, situated on the Main 16 miles southeast of Frankfort. Here, June 27, 1743, the Anglo-German army under George II. of England defeated the French under Noailles.

Deucalion (dū-kal'i-on). [Gr. *Δευκαλίων*.] In Greek legend, a king of Phthia in Thessaly, a son of Prometheus and Clymene, who with his wife Pyrrha was saved from a deluge sent by Zeus. On the advice of his father he built a wooden chest in which he and his wife were saved, floating during nine days and landed on Mount Parnassus and sacrificed to Zeus. To renew the human race, destroyed by the deluge, he and Pyrrha were directed to veil their faces and throw behind them the bones of their mother. Through a misunderstanding they threw stones, and those thrown by Deucalion became men and those thrown by Pyrrha women; and with these Deucalion founded a kingdom in Locris

Deuteronomy (dū-te-ron'ō-mi). [Gr. *δευτερονόμιον*, the second law.] The fifth and last book of the Pentateuch, containing the last discourses of Moses, delivered in the plain of Moab. It begins with a recapitulation of the events of the last month of the forty years' wandering of the Israelites in the desert (i.-iv. 40); then follows the main body of the book, setting forth the laws which were to regulate the Israelites when they should become settled in the promised land; while chapters xxvi. xxxiv. contain the farewell speeches of Moses. Deuteronomy is assumed by religious and secular ethics. Compared with the other books of the Pentateuch it is distinguished by a warm, oratorical tone. The laws of the preceding books are modified, and their prescriptions in more spiritual form inculcated. On account of these differences Deuteronomy is now assigned by many critics to a different author and date from the rest of the Pentateuch. Owing to the fact that the second reformation of King Josiah appears to carry out the principles of Deuteronomy, it is concluded that "the book of the law" discovered by the priest Hilkiah in the temple in 622 B. C., which began the reformation of Josiah, was Deuteronomy. But its composition must certainly have originated at an earlier date. This is put by many critics in the reign of Manasseh. (698-643 B. C.)

Deutsch (doich). **Immanuel Oskar Menahem.** Born at Neisse, Prussia, Oct. 28, 1829; died at Alexandria, Egypt, May 12, 1873. A German Talmudist and Orientalist, of Hebrew descent.

Deutsch-Brod (doich'brōd). A town in Bohemia, situated on the Sazawa 60 miles southeast of Prague. Population (1890), communes, 7,455.

Deutsch-Krone (doich-krō'ne). A town in the province of West Prussia, Prussia, 62 miles north of Posen. Population (1890), 5,782.

Deutz (doits). A town in the Rhine Province, Prussia, situated on the east bank of the Rhine opposite Cologne; the Roman Divitia, later (after the 10th century) Tuitium. Population (1890), 17,081.

Deux Amis (dē ā-mē'), **Les.** [F., 'the two friends.'] A play by Beaumarchais, produced in 1770.

Deux-Ponts (dē-pōn'). [F., 'two bridges.'] See *Zweibrücken*.

Deux-Sèvres (dē-sāvr'). [F., 'two Sèvres'; from the two rivers Sèvre Nantaise and Sèvre Niortaise.] A department of France, bounded by Maine-et-Loire on the north, Vienne on the east, Charente and Charente-Inférieure on the south, and Vendée on the west. Capital, Niort. It was formed chiefly from parts of Poitou, Aunis, and Saintonge. Area, 2,347 square miles. Population (1891), 354,282.

Deva (dā'vā). [Skt., 'heavenly', and, as a substantive, 'god.'] A deity. The Devas were later reckoned as 33: 12 Adityas, 8 Vasus, 11 Rudras, and 2 Asvins.

Deva (dē'vā). 1. The ancient name of Chester (which see), and also of the Dee.—2 (dā'vo). A small town in Transylvania, Hungary, situated on the Maros 37 miles southwest of Karlsburg.

Devanagari (dā-vā-nā'ga-rē). [Skt., 'of the city of the gods or Brahmans.'] The mode of writing Sanskrit employed in Hindustan proper, and alone adopted by European scholars: a name of doubtful origin and value.

Devaprayaga (dā-vā-pra-yā'gā), or **Deoprag** (dā-o-prāg'). A sacred city of the Hindus, situated in Garhwal, British India, in lat. 30° 9' N., long. 78° 39' E., where the Alaknanda and Bhagirathi unite to form the Ganges.

Devarshis (dā-vār'shiz). [Skt.] In Hindu religion, Devarishis or sages who have attained perfection upon earth, and have been exalted as demigods to heaven.

Devens (dev'ens), **Charles.** Born at Charlestown, Mass., April 4, 1820; died at Boston, Jan. 7, 1891. An American jurist and general. He served with distinction in the army and navy in 1861-65, and was attorney-general of the United States 1877-81.

Deventer (de'ven-ter), or **Demter** (dem'ter). A town in the province of Overyssel, Netherlands, situated on the Yssel 22 miles northeast of Arnhem. It produces "Deventer honeycakes," butter, iron, etc. (See the extract.) Population (1889), 22,293.

> A proof of this character was given in an institution of considerable influence both upon learning and religion, the college or brotherhood of Deventer, planned by Gerard Groot, 1367, founded and inhabited till 1490, fifteen years after his death. The associates of this, called by different names, but more usually Brethren of the Life in Common (*Communis vitæ*), or Good Brethren and Sisters, were dispersed in different parts of Germany and the Low Countries, but with their head college at Deventer. They bore much resemblance in their manners to Moravians by their strict lives; their community (at least a partial one) of goods; their industry in manual labour, their fervent devotion, their tendency to mysticism. *Hallam*, Lit., p. 75.

De Vere (de ver'), Sir **Aubrey.** Born at Curragh Chase, County Limerick, Ireland, Aug. 28, 1788; died there, July 5, 1846. An Irish poet. He was the eldest son of Sir Vere Hunt, and took the ancestral name of De Vere in 1812 by letters patent. He published "Julian the Apostate" (1822), "The Song of Faith," etc. (1842), "Mary Tudor" (1847; posthumously published), etc.

De Vere, Aubrey Thomas. Born at Curragh Chase, County Limerick, Ireland, Jan. 10, 1814. An Irish poet, son of Sir Aubrey De Vere. He has written "The Waldenses," etc. (1842), poems in 1843, 1857, 1864, 1864, "Irish Odes" (1864), "Alexander the Great" (1874), "Legends of the Saxon Saints" (1879), etc. His prose works consist of "English Misrule and Irish Misdeeds" (1848), "Ireland's Church Property" (1867), "The Church Establishment of Ireland" (1867), etc., and several volumes of essays (1887-89).

De Vere, Maximilian Schele. Born near Växjö, Sweden, Nov. 1, 1820. An American philologist, professor in the University of Virginia. He has published "Comparative Philology" (1853), "Stray Leaves from the Book of Nature" (1856), "Americanisms," etc. (1871), "Romance of American History" (1872), a number of translations, "Kuno Francke," "Myths of the Rhine," translated from X. B. Saintine (1874).

Devereux (dev'e-rō). A novel by Bulwer, published in 1829.

Devereux, Penelope. A lady loved by Sir Philip Sidney, and celebrated by him under the name of Stella. See *Astrophel*.

Devereux, Robert, second Earl of Essex. Born at Netherwood, Herefordshire, England, Nov. 10, 1567: beheaded at London, Feb. 25, 1601. An English nobleman, son of the first Earl of Essex, and a favorite of Queen Elizabeth. He was appointed in 1587 general of the horse to the expedition sent under Leicester to the aid of the States-General. In 1587 he attended the court of Queen Elizabeth, who at this time began to show him unmistakable signs of affection. He married the widow of Sir Philip Sidney in 1590, became a privy councilor in 1593, commanded the land forces in the expedition against Cadiz in 1596, was appointed earl marshal of England in 1597, and became chancellor of Cambridge University in 1598. In 1599 he was appointed lord lieutenant of Ireland, in which post he aroused the queen's anger by the failure of his operations against the Irish rebels. He returned to England to lay his defense before the queen in person, and, failing to regain his standing at court, formed a conspiracy to compel her by force of arms to dismiss his enemies in the council. He was arrested and executed on the charge of treason.

Devereux, Robert, third Earl of Essex. Born at London, 1591: died Sept. 14, 1646. An English general, son of the second Earl of Essex. He was appointed general of the Parliamentary army on the outbreak of the civil war in 1642; fought the Royalist forces in the drawn battle of Edgehill in 1642; captured Reading, relieved Gloucester, and gained the first battle of Newbury in 1643; lost his army in the unsuccessful campaign in Cornwall in 1644; and resigned his command on the passage of the Self-Denying Ordinance in 1645.

Devereux, Walter, first Earl of Essex. Born in Carmarthenshire, Wales, probably in 1541: died at Dublin, Sept. 22, 1576. An English nobleman. He raised in 1569 a troop of soldiers to assist in suppressing the northern rebellion under the earls of Northumbria and Westmoreland, for which service he was created earl of Essex in 1572. He made an unsuccessful attempt to subdue and colonize Ulster 1573-76.

Deveron (dev'e-ron). A river in Aberdeenshire and Banffshire, Scotland, which flows into Moray Firth at Banff. Length, about 60 miles.

Devi (dā'vē). In Hindu mythology, "the goddess" or Mahadevi ('the great goddess"), wife of the god Shiva and daughter of Himavat (that is, the Himalaya Mountains). She is mentioned under a number of names in the Mahabharata, but is specially developed in the Puranas. As the Shakti or female energy of Shiva, she has two characters, one mild, the other fierce, and it is under the latter that she is especially worshiped. She has various names, referring to her various forms. As her terrible form she is called Durga ('the inaccessible'). It is in this character that bloody sacrifices are offered to her, that the barbarities of the Durgapuja and Charakpuja are perpetrated, and that the orgies of the Tantrikas are held in her honor.

De Vigny. See *Vigny*.

Devil (dev'l), **The.** A noted tavern in Fleet street, London, near Temple Bar. The Apollo Club was held here. It was presided over by Ben Jonson. Shakspere, Beaumont, Fletcher, and other celebrities frequented it. The tavern has been absorbed by Child's Bank, one of the oldest banks in London, which occupied the next house.

Devil, The White. See *White Devil*.

Devil and his Dam, The. See *Grim the Collier of Croydon*.

Devil is an Ass, The. A comedy by Ben Jonson, first acted in 1616. Jonson evidently had in mind the title of Dekker's play (published 1612) "If it be not Good the Devil is in it"; the devil in Jonson's play being an ass in comparison to the characters who buffet and completely overreach him.

Devil of Dowgate, The, or Usury Put to Use. See *Lady Alimony, The* (by Fletcher).

Devil of Edmonton. See *Merry Devil of Edmonton*.

Deville, Sainte-Claire. See *Sainte-Claire Deville*.

Devil's Bridge. A stone bridge over the Reuss, in the canton of Uri, Switzerland, on the St. Gotthard Pass, near Andermatt. It was partly destroyed by the French in 1799. A new bridge (near the original one) was built 1828-30.

Devil's Bridge, or **Pont-y-Mynach** (pont-ē-mun'ach). A bridge over the gorge of the Mynach, near Aberystwith, in Wales.

Devil's Dyke. An ancient earthwork, 18 feet high, of great historic interest, in Cambridgeshire, England, extending from Reach to Wood-Ditton. There is another natural "Devil's Dyke" near Brighton, England.

> The Devil's Dyke, as this barrier is called, is clearly a work of defence against enemies advancing from the Fens; and as a defence to the East Anglians it was of priceless value, for, stretching as it did from a point where the country became fenny and impassable to a point where the woods equally forbade all access, it covered the only entrance to the country they had won. But if the dyke be the work of the conquerors of this part of the coast, its purely defensive character shows that their attack was at an end; and that it was rather as assailants than as prey that they regarded the towns of Central Britain. *Green*, Making of England, p. 51.

Devil's Lake. A lake in the northeastern part of North Dakota. Length, 50 miles.

Devil's Law-Case, The. A romantic comedy by Webster, printed in 1623.

Devil's Parliament. [L. *Parliamentum Diabolorum.*] A nickname given to the English Parliament which met at Coventry, England, in 1459. It attainted the leading Yorkists.

Devil's Thoughts, The. A short poem by Coleridge and Southey, sometimes known as "The Devil's Walk."

> The famous "Devil's Thoughts" had appeared in its first form on 6 Sept. 1799. The first three stanzas of fourteen were by Southey. This amusing doggerel was reprinted in Coleridge's "Sibylline Leaves" (1817), and in his collected poems, 1829 and 1834, with due statement of Southey's share. It was imitated by Byron and claimed for Porson. In Southey's poems it is reprinted with many additional stanzas, including some referring to the Porson story. *Dict. Nat. Biog.*, XI. 308.

Devil's Wall. A popular name for the southern portion of the Roman fortification called the Pfahlgraben (which see).

Devil upon Two Sticks, The. A comedy by Foote, first played May 30, 1768, and printed in 1778. Foote took it from Le Sage's "Le diable boiteux," and himself played the part of the devil. See *Asmodeus*.

Devimahatmya (dā-vē-mā-hät'my-ä). [Skt., 'the greatness of Devi.] A poem of seven hundred verses, celebrating the triumph of Devi over various Asuras; the text-book of the worshipers of Devi, and read daily in her temples. It is an episode of the Markandeya Purana.

Devizes (dē-vī'zez). [Formerly also *De Vies* (whence the mistaken forms *The Vies, The Vize, The Vizes*); ML. *Devisse*, orig. *Castrum Devisseium*, city of the borders (ML. *devisæ*).] A town in Wiltshire, England, 27 miles southeast of Bristol. It has a trade in grain. Population (1891), 6,426.

Devon. See *Devonshire.*

Devonport (dev'on-pōrt). A seaport and municipal and parliamentary borough in Devonshire, England, situated on the estuary of the Tamar, known as the Hamoaze, 2 miles west of Plymouth. It has an important naval arsenal, and is noted for its dockyards. Until 1824 it was called Plymouth Dock. Population (1891), 54,736.

Devonshire (dev'on-shir, or **Devon** (dev'on). [ME. *Devereschire*, AS. *Defenascire*, shire of the Devons (*Defenas*), the inhabitants of the region.] A maritime county of southwestern England, lying between Bristol Channel on the west and north, Somerset and Dorset on the northeast and east, the English Channel on the southeast and south, and Cornwall on the west. Dartmoor in the eastern part is noted for its features. Its chief mineral products are copper and tin, and the county is noted for its cattle and cider. County town, Exeter. Area, 2,605 square miles. Population (1891), 603,000.

Devonshire, Earl and Duke of. See *Blount, Courtenay, Cavendish.*

Devonshire Club. A Liberal club at 50 St. James street, London, established in 1875.

Devonshire House. A house in Piccadilly, London, near Berkeley street. It is the residence of the Duke of Devonshire, and has for more than a century been considered the headquarters of the leaders of the Whig party.

De Vit. Born in 1810: died in Aug., 1892. An Italian philologist. He was for many years a professor in the seminary at Padua. He published "Onomasticon," and a Latin dictionary (1858–79).

Devrient (dev-ryōn'). **Gustav Emil.** Born at Berlin, Sept. 4, 1803: died at Dresden, Aug. 7, 1872. A German actor, brother of K. A. Devrient.

Devrient, Karl August. Born at Berlin, April 5, 1797: died at Lauterberg, in the Harz, Germany, Aug. 3, 1872. A German actor, nephew of Ludwig Devrient.

Devrient, Ludwig. Born at Berlin, Dec. 15, 1784: died at Berlin, Dec. 20, 1832. A noted German actor. He first went on the stage at Gera, May 18, 1804, under the name of Herzberg, as the Messenger in "The Bride of Messina." He first appeared in Berlin in 1815, and was very successful. He was particularly fine as Shylock, Lear, Richard III., Mephisto, Falstaff, Franz Moor in "Fiesco," etc.

Devrient, Philipp Eduard. Born at Berlin, Aug. 11, 1801: died at Karlsruhe, Baden, Oct. 4, 1877. A German actor, dramatic writer, and playwright: brother of Karl August Devrient. His chief work is "Geschichte der deutschen Schauspielkunst" (1848–74).

Dewangiri (dā-wän-gē'rē), or **Diwangiri** (dē-wän-gē'rē). A place in Bhutan, situated in lat. 26° 55′ N., long. 91° 20′ E. It was the scene of engagements between the Bhutias and English troops in 1865.

D'Ewes (dūz), Sir **Simonds.** Born at Coxden, Dorsetshire, England, Dec. 18, 1602: died at Stow Langtoft Hall, Suffolk, April 8, 1650. An English antiquary and chronicler. He collected journals of all the Parliaments during the reign of Queen Elizabeth, published 1682. His manuscripts were sold after his death, to Sir Robert Harley afterward Earl of Oxford, and are now in the British Museum.

De Wette (de wet'te or vet'te), **Wilhelm Martin Leberecht.** Born at Ulla, near Weimar, Germany, Jan. 12, 1780: died at Basel, Switzerland, June 16, 1849. A celebrated German Protestant theologian and biblical critic, professor at Heidelberg 1807–10, at Berlin 1810–1819, and at Basel 1822–49. His chief works are "Beiträge zur Einleitung in das Alte Testament" (1806–07), "Kommentar über die Psalmen" (1811), "Lehrbuch der hebräisch-jüdischen Archäologie" (1814), "Über Religion und Theologie" (1815), "Lehrbuch der Christlichen Dogmatik" (1813–40), etc.

Dewey (dū'i), **Chester.** Born at Sheffield, Mass., Oct. 25, 1784: died at Rochester, N. Y., Dec. 15, 1867. An American clergyman and botanist.

Dewey, Orville. Born at Sheffield, Mass., March 28, 1794: died at Sheffield, March 21, 1882. An American Unitarian clergyman and writer. His works include "Human Nature," "Human Life," "Unitarian Belief," etc.

De Winter (de vin'ter), **Jan Willem.** Born in Texel, Netherlands, 1750: died at Paris, June 2, 1812. A Dutch admiral, commander at the battle of Camperdown, Oct. 11, 1797.

De Witt (de vit'), **Cornelius.** Born at Dort, Netherlands, 1623: murdered at The Hague, Aug. 20, 1672. A Dutch politician and naval officer, brother of Jan De Witt.

De Witt, Jan. Born at Dort, Netherlands, about 1625: murdered at The Hague, Aug. 20, 1672. A Dutch statesman. He became grand pensionary of Holland in 1653; terminated the war with England (which had broken out in 1652) by a treaty with Cromwell (1654); carried on a war with England 1665–67; procured the passage of the Perpetual Edict (directed against the house of Orange) in 1667, and in 1668 negotiated with England and Sweden the Triple Alliance, which frustrated the design of Louis XIV. to annex the Spanish Netherlands. He was overthrown by the Orange party in 1672, and with his brother Cornelius was murdered at The Hague by an infuriated mob.

Dewsbury (düz'ber-i). A town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, England, situated on the Calder 8 miles southwest of Leeds. It is the center of the shoddy manufacture. Population (1891), 29,847.

Dexileus (dek-sil'ē-us), **Monument of.** A monument on the Street of Tombs at Athens. It is a beautiful stele bearing in relief a youthful horseman (the Dexileus) riding down an enemy. It was set before 394 B. C.

Dexippus (deks-ip'us), **Publius Herennius.** [Gr. Δεξιππος.] Died about 280 A. D. A Greek historian. He commanded a band of patriots in 262 against the Goths, who had overrun Macedonia, Greece, and captured Athens. He wrote a summary of this invasion, entitled Σκυθικα, fragments of which are extant.

Dexter (deks'ter). A dark-bay or brown gelding with white legs and a blaze, by Harold (foaled 1849), dam Clara, by Sorcik's American Star. June 21, 1857, he won the fastest trotting record in 2:17, and beat it to 2:16¾ with Maid (2:41) in 1864.

Dexter, Henry Martyn. Born at Plympton, Mass., Aug. 13, 1821: died at New Bedford, Mass., Nov. 13, 1890. An American Congregational clergyman and historian, editor of the "Congregationalist" at Boston 1851–66 and 1870–87. His works include "The Village of the Bible," etc. (1856), "Congregationalism" (1865), "Church Polity of the Puritans," etc. (1870), "The Congregationalism of the last Three Hundred Years," etc. (1880), "Bibliography of our Forefathers," etc. (1882), "Common Sense as to Woman Suffrage" (1884), "A Bibliography of the Church Struggle in England during the Six Months' Parliament" (1890), "History of the Old Plymouth Colony" were in preparation at his death.

Dexter, Samuel. Born at Boston, May 14, 1761: died at Athens, N. Y., May 4, 1816. An American jurist and politician, secretary of war in 1800, and secretary of the treasury in 1801.

Deyra Dun. See *Dehra Dun.*

Dhalim (ṭhä'lim). [Ar. *ṭahm*, the ostrich. See *Bustard.*] The single thighed or longitudinal division of Brevipennes, or Struthiones: a name applied by Illiger to the 3d family of his 9th Ornithic Order, which is visible in Europe. More often called *Cursor* (which see).

Dhammapada (dhum-ma-pa'dha). [Pali. 'precepts of the law,' or 'steps of the law.'] A portion of the Buddhist Scriptures, the second division of the Khuddaka nikaya, or Collection of Short Treatises. It is translated by Max Müller in "The Sacred Books of the East," Vol. X.

Dhanvantari (dhun-van'ta-ri). [Skt.] 1. A deific deity to whom offerings at twilight were made in the northeast quarter. — 2. The physician of the gods. — 3. A celebrated physician, one of "the nine gems" of the court of Vikrama.

Dhar (dhär). 1. A native state in Malwa, British India, situated about lat. 22° 40′ N., long. 75° 15′ E. It is under British supervision. — 2. The capital of the above state. Population, about 15,000.

Dharmashastra (dhär-mä-shäs'trä). [Skt., 'a law-book.'] The whole body of Hindu law; more especially, the laws ascribed to Manu, Yajnavalkya, and other inspired sages. These works are generally in three parts: (1) achara rules of conduct, (2) vyavahara, judicature, (3) prayashchitta penance. These three topics are specified in the Vishnu, but forty-two are mentioned. Manu and Yajnavalkya stand at their head. A general collection of the Dharmashastras has been printed at Calcutta by Jivananda under the title of Dharmashastra-sangraha.

Dharwar (dhär'wär), or **Darwar** (där'wär), or **Dharwad** (dhär'wäd). 1. A district in Bombay, British India, intersected by lat. 15° N., long. 75° 50′ E., it produces cotton. — 2. The chief town of the above district, situated in lat. 15° 28′ N., long. 75° 4′ E. It was taken by Hyder Ali in 1778, and retaken by the Mahrattas and English in 1791. Population, about 27,000.

Dhawalaghiri (dha-wol-a-ghēr'ē), or **Dhwalagiri** (dhwol-a-ghēr'ē). A peak of the Himalayas, in Nepal, in lat. 29° 10′ N., long. 83° 55′ E. Height, 26,080 feet (Schlagintweit). It was once supposed to be the highest mountain in the world.

Dhegiha (dhā'gē-hä). ['Autochthon.'] A division of the Siouan stock of North American Indians, composed of five tribes — the Ponka, Omaha, Kwapa, Osage, and Kansa — numbering 4,671. See *Siouan.*

Dholpur (dhol-pōr'). A native state of Rajputana, India, under British supervision and a Jat dynasty, situated about lat. 26° 45′ N., long. 78° E. Area, 1,156 square miles. Population, (1891), 279,890.

Dhritarashtra (dhri-ta-räsh'trä). [Skt., 'whose kingdom is firm.'] The eldest son of Vichitravirya or Vyasa, and brother of Pandu. He had by Gandhari a hundred sons, of whom the eldest was Duryodhana. Dhritarashtra was blind, and Pandu was afflicted with a disease supposed to be due to the guilt, to be [illegible] He [illegible] renounced the throne, and the quarrel described in the Mahabharata was fought between their sons, one party being called Kauravas from an ancestor Kuru, the other Pandavas from their father Pandu.

Dhurjati (dhör-jä'tē). [Skt., 'having heavy, matted locks.'] A name of Rudra or Shiva.

Dhyani Buddha (dhyä'ni bud'dhä). [Skt. *dhyana*, Pali *jhana*, meditation.] The older Buddhism teaches that above the worlds of the gods there are seven Brahmalokas, or worlds of the Brahmas or exalted ones. Those who attain on earth to the first, second, or third dhyanas or stages of ecstatic meditation, are reborn in the lower of these worlds, there being united to each grade of dhyana. Those who attain the fourth enter the tenth and eleventh Brahmalokas. The remaining five are assigned to those who attain to the third path on earth, and who will reach Nirvana in the next existence, the third teaching that of those who will never return to this world, in whose hearts the last remnants of sensuality and malevolence being destroyed, not the least low desire or evil self or wrong feeling toward others can arise. To each of these five groups of worlds the next Vehicle assigns a special Buddha, called Dhyani Buddha. These five Buddhas correspond to the Lord our Buddha, including Gautama, and the future Buddha Maitreya see *Bodhisattvas.* Each of these human Buddhas has his corresponding Bodhisattva and Dhyani Buddha. The latter, the Bodhisattvas, and Saviors counterparts, the mystic world, rise from the debasing conditions of the material life. The material Buddha is only the emanation of a Dhyani Buddha living in the ethereal mansions of mystic trance.

Diable, Robert le. See *Robert, etc.*

Diable boiteux (dē-ä'bl bwä-tē'). **Le.** [F., 'The Lame Devil.'] A satirical romance by Le Sage, published in 1707. It was an imitation of a Spanish work entitled "El Diablo Cojuelo," written by Luis Velez de Guevara and first printed in 1641 and of other satires (by Cervantes and others) long current. In Guevara's production, the student Don Cleofas, having accidentally released the lame devil Asmodeus from a glass bottle in which he had been confined by the conjurer, the devil (diablo cojuelo) who is a sprit nearly of the same description as Milton's Ithuriel, the bottle-conjurer of Le Sage, and who, in return for the service he had rendered Don Cleofas, exhibits to him the interior of the houses of Madrid. (Ticknor, Hist. of Span. Lit., II. 472.) "In the French version . . . an additional human interest is imparted to it, in which the good-natured and grateful demon takes the shape of a beautiful young woman, falls desperately in love with Don Cleofas, and thereby secures for his libration a prosperous marriage." (*Strahorn, French Lit.*) The whole work is in dialogue form: book-lore [illegible] plan "The Devil on Two Sticks." The title "le diable boiteux" has been given to a number of other publications, newspapers, etc. See *Asmodeus.*

Diablerets (dyäble-rā'). A group of mountains in Switzerland, on the borders of Vaud, Valais, and Berne, southeast of St. Maurice. Highest point, 10,050 feet.

Diablintes (dī-ä-blin'tēz), or **Diablindi** (-di). A tribe of northwestern Gaul, allies of the Veneti against Cæsar in 56 B. C.

Diablo, Monte. See *Monte Diablo.*

Diadochi (dī-ad'o-kī). [Gr. *διάδοχοι*, successors.] The Macedonian generals of Alexander the Great who, after his death in 323 B. C., divided his empire.

Diadumenos (dī-a-dū'me-nos). [Gr. *διαδούμενος*, binding up his hair.] An athlete binding his brow with a fillet, a good Roman reproduction of a famous statue by Polyclitus, found at Vaison, France, and now in the British Museum.

Diafoirus (dē-ä-fwä-rüs'). The name of the physician in Molière's "Malade imaginaire" to whose son Thomas Argan wishes to betroth his daughter Angélique. The father is very comical, and the son, full of folly and erudition, no less so.

Diagoras (dī-ag'o-ras). [Gr. *Διαγόρας*.] Born in Melos, Ægean Sea: lived last half of 5th century B. C. A Greek philosopher, accused by the Athenians of impiety: surnamed "The Atheist."

Dial, The. An American literary quarterly and organ of the Transcendentalists (published at

Boston), edited by Margaret Fuller, assisted by Ripley, Emerson, and others, 1840-42, and by Emerson 1842-44.

Dialogue of Death. A book by William Bullein, published 1564-65. The whole title is, "A Dialogue booke pleasaunte and pietifull, wherein is a goodly regiment against the feuer Pestilence, with a consolacion and comfort against death."

Diamantina (dē-ä-män-tē'nä), formerly **Tejuco** (ta-zhö'kō). A town in the state of Minas Geraes, Brazil, in lat. 18° 25′ S., long. 43° 25′ W. It is the center of a diamond district, discovered about 1728 and now little worked. Population, about 10,000.

Diamantino (dē-ä-män-tē'nō). A town in the state of Matto Grosso, Brazil, situated near the head waters of the Paraguay in lat. 14° 24′ 33″ S., long. 56° 7′ 30″ W. It is the center of an abandoned diamond district. Population, about 1,800.

Diamond, or Dyamond (dī'a-mond). One of three brothers, sons of the fairy Agape, in Spenser's "Faerie Queene." When he is slain by Cambello, his strength passes into his surviving brothers.

Diamond Necklace Affair, The. In French history, a celebrated episode which discredited the court. A necklace (valued at about $200,000), originally ordered for Madame Du Barry, was 1785-84 negotiated for by cardinal de Rohan through an intermediary, the adventuress Countess de Lamotte. It was believed (probably with injustice) that the queen Marie Antoinette was involved in the negotiation. The cardinal was duped by pretended signatures of the queen.

Diamond State, The. Delaware.

Diana (dī-an'ä or dī-ā'nä). An ancient Italian divinity, goddess of the moon, protectress of the female sex, etc., later identified with the Greek Artemis.

Diana. See *Diana Enamorada*.

Diana. [F. *Diane.*] **1.** A character in D'Urfé's "Astrea," taken from the "Diana Enamorada" of Montemayor.—**2.** In Shakspere's "All's Well that Ends Well," the daughter of the Florentine widow with whom Helena lodges. She reconciles Bertram and Helena by a stratagem.

Diana, or Die, Vernon. See *Vernon*.

Diana, Temple of (in Ephesus). See *Ephesus*.

Diana and Actæon. A painting by Titian (1559), in Bridgewater House, London. The huntress and his dogs escaping upon the startled goddess and her nymphs at the bath. Diana looks angrily at the intruder, but has not yet taken action.

Diana and Callisto. A painting by Titian, in Bridgewater House, London. The goddess sits on a bank beside a stream, and at her command several of her nymphs hold the offending Callisto forcibly, while another tears away her drapery.

Diana Enamorada (dē-ä'nä ä-nä-mō-rä'thä). [Sp., 'Diana enamoured.'] The chief work of Jorge de Montemayor: a Portuguese pastoral romance, the most popular one published in Spain since "Amadis of Gaul." It was first printed at Valencia in 1542. It was left unfinished, but in 1564 Antonio Perez of Salamanca wrote a second part. In the same year Gaspar Gil Polo of Valencia wrote another continuation. There were many other imitations. Sir Philip Sidney translated some of the short poems. The original work was modeled to a degree on Sannazaro's "Arcadia."

Diana of France, Duchesse de Montmorency and d'Angoulême. Born at Piedmont, Italy, 1538; died Jan. 3, 1619. An illegitimate daughter of Henry II. of France, who played an influential part in French politics. Her mother was a Piedmontese.

Diana of Poitiers, Comtesse de Brézé, Duchesse de Valentinois. Born Sept. 3, 1499; died at Anet, Orleanais, France, April 22, 1566. A mistress of Henry II. of France, noted for her influence at the French court. She was a member of a noble family of Dauphiné, and married (1-32) Louis de Brézé, grand seneschal of Normandy, who died in 1533.

Diana of Versailles, A celebrated Greek statue in the Louvre, Paris, commonly regarded as a companion piece to the Apollo Belvedere, though inferior in execution. The goddess is advancing, clad in the short Dorian tunic and himation girded at her waist; she looks toward the right, as with raised arm she takes an arrow from her quiver.

Diana, with her Nymphs. A painting by Domenichino, in the Palazzo Barberini, Rome. The goddess stands in the middle, with bow and quiver; one nymph has just transfixed a pigeon raised as a mark on a pole; others bear in a dead stag. There is great variety in the attitudes and motives, and the landscape background is pleasing.

Diano. See *Teggiano*.

Diancra and Gilberto. One of Boccaccio's tales, the fifth novel of the tenth day of the Decameron. Chaucer took his "Franklyn's Tale" from this story. *Morley.*

Diarbekir (dē-är-be-kēr'), or **Diarbekr** (dē-ärbekr'). **1.** A vilayet in Asiatic Turkey, in the valleys of the upper Tigris and upper Euphrates. Population (1885), 471,462.—**2.** The capital of the above vilayet, situated near the Tigris in lat. 37° 56′ N., long. 40° 9′ E.: also called Kara Amid: the ancient Amida. It is a trading center, and has manufactures of red and yellow morocco, etc. It was a Roman colony about 230 A. D., was sacked by Timur near the end of the 14th century, and was captured by the Turks in 1515. Population, estimated, about 40,000.

Diary of an Ennuyée. A diary by Mrs. Jameson (Anna Murphy), published in 1826.

Diary of a Late Physician. See *Passages from the Diary*, etc.

Dias, Antonio Gonçalves. See *Gonçalves Dias*.

Dias (dē'äs), **Bartholomeu.** Born about 1445; died May 12 (?), 1500. A Portuguese navigator. He was a gentleman of the royal household, and in 1486 was made commander of one of two small vessels (Infante commanding the other) destined to explore the coast of Africa. They passed Cape Negro, the farthest point attained by Diego Cam; followed the coast to lat. 29° S.; never caught sight of the open sea; then were driven by a freezing gravity from cold; turned eastward in search of land, and, not finding it, bore to the south, striking the west end of the Cape of Good Hope, and then came to a point beyond Algoa Bay. The sailors refused to go further; and, after taking possession of the land for Portugal, they turned around the cape and reached Lisbon in safety. Some accounts say that Dias was driven beyond the cape by a storm without observing it: in any case, he and his companions were the first to double the south end of Africa. In 1498 Dias sailed with the expedition of Gama, but remained trading on the West African coast. In 1500 he commanded a ship in Cabral's fleet, and was lost in a storm off the Cape de Boadilla.

Diavolo, Fra. See *Fra Diavolo*.

Diaz, Bernal. See *Diaz del Castillo*.

Diaz (dē'äs), **Porfirio.** Born in Oaxaca, Sept. 15, 1830. A Mexican general and statesman. He served as a soldier in the war with the United States in 1847, led a battalion against Santa Anna in 1854, and in 1855 assisted to thrust and the liberal party. In 1861 he was a deputy, but soon took the field and won a victory over the reactionist Marquez. During the French invasion he was one of the leaders of the defense, was captured at Puebla May 1863, but escaped and headed the army of resistance in Oaxaca. Forced to surrender, May, 1865, he again escaped and raised new forces. After the withdrawal of the French he defeated Almonte, and, ground against Maximilian's generals, taking Puebla April 2, 1867, and finally entering Mexico June 21, 1867. Soon after he was a candidate for the presidency, but Juarez was elected. General Diaz kept up a continual opposition to Juarez and his successor, Lerdo, and headed several revolts. In 1876 he finally overthrew Lerdo, and in May, 1870, became president of Mexico. He quickly restored order and started an era of prosperity for the country. Not being by the constitution eligible to immediate reelection, he was succeeded by his friend General Gonzales in Dec., 1880. He was again elected in 1884, and reelected in 1888 and 1892, the constitution having been amended to permit this.

Diaz de Armendáris (dē'äth dä är-men-thē'rēs), **Lope,** Marquis of Cadereita. Born in Quito about 1575; died, probably at Badajoz, after 1641. A Spanish naval officer and administrator. He commanded various fleets from 1602 to 1625. He was ambassador to Germany and Spain, major-domo to Queen Isabel de Borbon, and viceroy of Mexico 1635-40. Subsequently he was bishop of Badajoz.

Diaz de la Peña (dē'äth da lā pan'yä), **Narcisse.** Born at Bordeaux, France, Aug. 20, 1807; died at Menfonte, France, Nov. 19, 1876. A noted French landscape and genre painter of the Fontainebleau school. He made his début at the Salon in 1831. In 1844 he obtained a medal of the third class, in 1846 one of the second class, and in 1848 one of the first class. He became a chevalier of the Legion of Honor in 1851.

Diaz del Castillo (dē'äth del käs-tēl'yō), **Bernal.** Born at Medina del Campo about 1498; died in Nicaragua about 1593. A Spanish soldier and author. He went to Darien with Pedrarias in 1514; thence crossed to Cuba; was with Cordoba in the discovery of Yucatan in 1517, and with Grijalva in 1518; subsequently joined Cortes; served through the conquest of Mexico 1519-21; and went to Guatemala with Alvarado in 1524. For all these campaigns he was a common soldier or at most a subaltern officer. Diaz settled in Guatemala, at Santiago de los Caballeros, where he began writing his "Historia de la Conquista de Nueva España" in 1656. It was first published at Madrid in 1632, and has remained a standard historical authority for the conquest of Mexico. Its literary style is very rough.

Diaz de Solis, Juan. See *Solis*.

Dibdin (dib'din), **Charles.** Born at Southampton, England, March 15, 1745; died at London, July 25, 1814. An English song-writer and composer, especially noted for sea-songs. He went on the stage as a "singing actor" when about fifteen years old, and soon began to write operas and other dramatic pieces, for which he sometimes wrote the words as well as the music and in which he also played. In 1788 he began his series of "table entertainments," "of which he was composer, narrator, singer, and accompanyist." Nearly all his best songs "The Flowing Can," "Ben Backstay," "Tom Bowling," etc.—were written by him for these entertainments, which were called "The Whim of the Moment," "Oddities," "The Wags," "The Quizzes," etc. He wrote several novels and "The History of the Stage" (about 1800), his own "Professional Life" (1803), poems, etc., and about seventy operas and musical dramas.

Dibdin, Charles Isaac Mungo. Born in 1768: died in 1833. An English dramatist and songwriter, son of Charles Dibdin.

Dibdin, Thomas. Born at London, March 21, 1771: died at London, Sept. 16, 1841. An English song-writer and dramatist, son of Charles Dibdin.

Dibdin, Thomas Frognall. Born at Calcutta, 1776; died at Kensington, Nov. 18, 1847. An English bibliographer, nephew of Charles Dibdin. He published "Bibliomania" (1809–11), "Typographical Antiquities of Great Britain" (1810–19), etc.

Dibon (dī'bon). **1.** A city of Moab which was fortified by the Gadites (Num. xxxii. 3, 34), but allotted to the tribe of Reuben (Josh. xiii. 9, 17): the modern Dhiban, situated east of the Jordan and north of the Arnon. In 1868 the stele of the Moabite king Mesha (2 Ki. iii. 4) was discovered there.—**2.** A place in southern Judea, toward Edom (Neh. xi. 25), probably identical with Dimonah of Josh. xv. 22.

Dibong (dē-bong'). One of the chief head streams of the Brahmaputra.

Dibutades (di-bū'ta-dēz). A Greek sculptor of Sicyon, the reputed inventor of work in relief.

Dicæarchus (di-sē-är'kus). [Gr. *Δικαίαρχος.*] A Greek geographer, historian, and philosopher of the 4th century B. C.: a disciple of Aristotle. Fragments of his "Life of Hellas" (an account of the geography and political and social life of Greece) have been preserved.

Dice (dī'sē), or **Dike** (dī'kē). [Gr. *Δίκη.*] In Greek mythology, the personification of justice, daughter of Zeus and Themis (law).

Dicey (dī'si), **Albert Venn.** Born 1835. An English jurist, brother of Edward Dicey. He was graduated at Balliol College, Oxford, and called to the bar in 1863; and was appointed Vinerian professor of English law at Oxford in 1882. He has published "Lectures Introductory to the Study of the Law of the Constitution" (1885), etc.

Dicey, Edward. Born at Claybrook Hall, Leicestershire, England, May, 1832. An English journalist. He was graduated at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1854, was called to the bar at Gray's Inn in 1857, and in 1870 became editor of the London "Observer." He has written "Rome in 1860" (1861), "Cavour: a Memoir" (1861), "Six Months in the Federal States" (1863), "Speeches of Kossuth" (1864), "The Battle-fields of Europe" (1866), "England and Egypt" (1881), etc.

Dichtung und Wahrheit aus Meinem Leben. [G., 'poetry and truth from my life.'] A not entirely trustworthy autobiographical history of Goethe's life, from his birth till his settlement at Weimar. The first five books appeared in 1811, the next five in 1812, and the third part in 1814; the conclusion appeared after Goethe's death.

Dick (dik), **Mr.** A mildly demented gentleman, whose real name is Richard Babley, in Dickens's "David Copperfield."

Dick, Thomas, Born near Dundee, Scotland, Nov. 24, 1774; died at Broughty Ferry, near Dundee, July, 1857. A popular writer on astronomical and religious subjects. He published "The Christian Philosopher" (1823), etc.

Dick Amlet. See *Amlet, Dick*.

Dickens (dik'enz), **Charles.** Born at Landport, near Portsmouth, England, Feb. 7, 1812; died at Gadshill, near Rochester, England, June 9, 1870. A celebrated English novelist. He was the son of John Dickens, who served as a clerk in the navy pay-office and afterward became a newspaper reporter. He received an elementary education in private schools, served for a time as an attorney's clerk, and in 1835 became reporter for the "London Morning Herald." In 1833 he published in the "Monthly Magazine" his first story, entitled "A Dinner at Poplar Walk," which proved to be the beginning of a series of sketches published collectively as "Sketches by Boz" in 1836. He married Catherine, daughter of George Hogarth, in 1836. In 1836-37 he published the "Pickwick Papers" by which his literary reputation was established. He became editor of "Bentley's Miscellany" in 1839 and of "All the Year Round" in 1859, and visited America in 1842 and 1867-68. His chief works are "Pickwick Papers" (1837), "Oliver Twist" (1838), "Nicholas Nickleby" (1838-39), "Master Humphrey's Clock (including "Old Curiosity Shop" and "Barnaby Rudge," 1840-41), "American Notes" (1842), "Christmas Carol (1843), "Martin Chuzzlewit" (1843-44), "Chimes" (1844) "Cricket on the Hearth" (1845), "Dombey and Son" (1847-48), "David Copperfield" (1849-50), "Bleak House" (1852-53), "Hard Times" (1854), "Little Dorrit" (1855-57), "Tale of Two Cities" (1859), "Uncommercial Traveler" (1860), "Great Expectations" (1860-61), "Our Mutual Friend" (1864-65), "Mystery of Edwin Drood" (1870, unfinished). See his "Life" by John Forster (1871-74), "Dickens Dictionary," by Pierce (1872), "Letters of Dickens" (1880).

Dick Tinto. See *Tinto, Dick*.

Dickinson (dik'inson), **Anna Elizabeth.** Born at Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 28, 1842. An American lecturer and advocate of woman suffrage, labor reform, etc. She lectured during the Civil War on war issues, and afterward generally on political subjects, "Woman's Work and Wages," etc. In 1876 she went on the stage, but did not meet with success. She wrote a play, "An American Girl" (1880), and "What Answer?" (printed, 1868), "A Daring Investment" (1876), "A Ragged Register of People, Places, and Opinions" (1879).

Dickinson, Emily. Born at Amherst, Mass., Dec. 10, 1830; died there, May 15, 1886. An American poet; she was the daughter of Edward Dickinson, treasurer of Amherst College. Her life was of singular seclusion. Her poems were published in 1890 and in 1892.

Dickinson, John. Born at Crosia, Talbot County, Md., Nov. 13, 1732; died at Wilmington, Del., Feb. 14, 1808. An American statesman. He was a member of the Colonial Congress of 1765, and of the first Continental Congress of 1774, and president of Pennsylvania 1782–85. He was also a member of the Federal Convention of 1787. He wrote the "Fabius" letters in 1788, and was the founder of Dickinson College.

Dickinson College. An institution of learning situated at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, founded by John Dickinson in 1783. Since 1833 it has been controlled by the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Dick's Coffee House. An old coffee-house, No. 8 Fleet street (on the south side, near Temple Bar), originally "Richard's"; named from Richard Turner, or Turner, to whom the house was let in 1680. The coffee-room retains its diapered panelling and the original balusters. Richard's, as it was then called, was frequented by Cowper when he lived in the Temple. *Timbs.*

Dickson (dik'son), **Samuel Henry.** Born at Charleston, S. C., Sept. 20, 1798; died at Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 7, 1872. An American physician and medical writer. He was professor of the practice of medicine in Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, from 1838 until his death. He wrote "Dengue: its History, Pathology, and Treatment" (1830), etc.

Dicquemare (dēk'mar), **Jacques François Abbé.** Born at Havre, France, March 7, 1733; died March 29, 1789. A French naturalist and astronomer, professor of experimental physics at Havre. He invented several instruments used in astronomy and navigation.

Dictum of Kenilworth. An award made between King Henry III. and the Commons in 1266 (after the battle of Evesham, 1265), established Henry's authority, proclaimed amnesty, annulled the provisions of Oxford, and provided that the king should keep the charters to which he had sworn.

Dictys (dik'tis), **Cretensis** (krē-tent'sis). [Gr. *Δίκτυς.*] The reputed author of a Latin narrative of the Trojan war, entitled "Ephemeris Belli Trojani," the introduction to which represents him as a follower of Idomeneus. This narrative was one of the chief sources from which the leading legends of history in the Middle Ages drew their details. It was probably composed by Q. Septimius about A. D. 65.

Didache. *See Teaching of the Twelve Apostles.*

Didapper (di'dap-ėr), **Beau.** In Fielding's "Joseph Andrews," a rich, weak-minded fop with designs on Fanny.

Didler (dēd'lėr), **Jeremy.** A needy sponge in Kenney's farce "Raising the Wind"; a type of the swindler. He does everything at other people's expense, particularly dining. He devours his friends' food and borrows their money with amusing nonchalance.

Diderot (dēd-drō'), **Denis.** Born at Langres, Haute-Marne, France, Oct. 5, 1713; died at Paris, July 31, 1784. A celebrated French philosopher and writer. His father, a cutler by trade, gave him a classical education. After completing his studies in Paris, he spent two years in a law office, but devoted most of his time to Greek, Latin, and the English, Italian, and English. Thereby he incurred his father's displeasure, and was cut off without a cent. He gave lessons in mathematics, and when at the lowest ebb of fortune in 1743, married. His literary labors date from this same period. In 1745 he published "Histoire de la Grèce" (1743–), translated from Temple Stanyan, and in 1746–48 "Dictionnaire universel de médecine, de chimie de botanique," etc. (6 vols.), translated with the aid of three collaborators from Robert James. This latter publication gave him the idea of the great work, in which he associated with himself the mathematician d'Alembert, "L'Encyclopédie," a repository of the results of scientific research and intellectual activity of the century. The publication was repeatedly checked in its progress, and was carried over more than twenty years (1751–72). To the twenty-eight volumes published within that period were joined six volumes of addenda (1776–77), and two volumes of tables (1780). Diderot received financial support from Catherine II. of Russia, who bought his valuable library but left him the use of it during his lifetime. He went to St. Petersburg in 1773–74, to return thanks to the "northern semiramis." Among his works are "Pensées philosophiques" (1746), "Lettre sur les aveugles à l'usage de ceux qui voient" (1749), "Bijoux indiscrets" (1748), "Mémoire sur différents sujets de mathématiques" (1748), "Lettre sur les aveugles à l'usage de ceux qui voient" (1749), "Le fils naturel" (1757), "Le père de famille" (1758), "Entretien d'un père avec ses enfants" (1773), "Les deux amis de Bourbonne" (1770), "Voyage en Hollande," "Projet d'une université pour la Russie," "Le rêve de d'Alembert," "Jacques le fataliste," "La religieuse," "Le Neveu de Rameau," "Essai sur les règnes de Claude et de Néron (1778 and 1782, etc. Diderot's art criticisms in the "Salons" (1759–69) are of supreme merit, and his correspondence with Mademoiselle Volland affords the best available insight into the character of the writer's genius.

Diderot ranks in point of originality and versatility of thought among the most fertile thinkers of France, and in point of felicity and idiosyncrasy of expression among the most remarkable of her writers.

Stanley, French Lit. p. 481.

Didius Salvius Julianus (did'i-us sal'vi-us jū-li-ā'nus), **Marcus,** called later **Marcus Didius Commodus Severus Julianus.** Died at Rome, June 1, 193 A. D. Emperor of Rome March–June, 193. He served with distinction in the army, and twice held the consulship, the last time in 170 on the marriage of the emperor Commodus to the pretorian guards. He, the guards and the senate did away with Pertinax, who had made himself emperor, and their father-in-law of Pertinax. He elevation was not recognized by Septimius Severus, who marched with an army against Rome, whereupon the pretorian guards hastened to purchase the favor of Severus by putting the emperor to death.

Dido (dī'dō), [Gr. *Δίδω.*] A surname of the Phœnician goddess of the moon, Astarte, who was worshipped as the protecting deity of the citadel of Carthage. The goddess was in later time confounded with the Tyrian Elissa, founder of Carthage. *Dyer, Rome.*

Dido, Queen of Carthage, The Tragedy of. A tragedy by Marlowe, published in 1594. Nashe is said to have finished it after Marlowe's death. Dido has been the subject of many plays in English and in French — as early as Jodelle in 1552. In Gringo in 1758, Hedyn in 1693, Soulary in 1856, and Grosse in 1734. Chiabrera, Metastasio, Purcell, and Spanish poet of the 18th century, and Metastasio in Italian, also wrote tragedies on the subject. *See Didone.*

My own opinion is, that the play is in the main by Marlowe, and that Nashe's work was limited to completing certain scenes which Marlowe had sketched in the rough.

Bullen, Introd. to Marlowe's Works, p. xlvii.

Dido building Carthage. A large painting by Turner, in the National Gallery, London. He sought even in water-tank, with channel buildings in classical erection. Delivered her discoveries as soon as he left.

Didone Abandonata (dē-dō'ne a-ban-do-nā'tā). [It., 'Dido Forsaken.'] A tragedy by Metastasio, produced in Naples in 1724: his first dramatic work. It had great success, and is probably the best modern play on the subject. It has been set to music by many composers.

Didot (dē-dō'), **Ambroise Firmin-.** Born at Paris, Dec. 7, 1790; died at Paris, Feb. 22, 1876. A French publisher, son of Firmin Didot. He published with his brother Hyacinthe a number of works including "Bibliothèque classique grecque," "Auteurs pythagoriques," "Nouvelle biographie générale," etc.

Didot, Firmin. Born at Paris, April 14, 1764; died April 24, 1836. A noted French publisher, printer, type-founder, and author; brother of Pierre Didot.

Didot, François. Born at Paris, 1689; died Nov. 2, 1757. A French printer and bookseller, founder of the firm of Didot at Paris in 1713.

Didot, François Ambroise. Born at Paris, Jan. 7, 1730; died July 10, 1804. A French printer and publisher, son of François Didot, celebrated for improvements in type-founding and printing.

Didot, Henri. Born 1765; died 1852. A French type-founder, son of Pierre François Didot; published editions in microscopic types.

Didot, Hyacinthe Firmin-. Born at Paris, March 11, 1794; died at Dandon, Orne, France, Aug. 7, 1880. A French publisher, brother of Ambroise Firmin-Didot, and his business associate.

Didot, Pierre. Born Jan. 25, 1761; died Dec. 31, 1853. A French publisher and printer, eldest son of F. A. Didot. He published "Virgil" (1798), "Horace" (1799), "Racine" (1801–1805), and other classics.

Didot, Pierre François. Born at Paris, July 9, 1732; died Dec. 7, 1795. A French printer, publisher, and paper-maker, brother of F. A. Didot.

Didron (dē-drôn'). **Adolphe Napoléon.** Born at Hautvillers, Marne, France, March 13, 1806; died at Paris, Nov. 13, 1867. A French archæologist, author of "Manuel d'iconographie chrétienne" (1845), etc.

Didymus (did'i-mus). [Gr. *Δίδυμος,* the twin.] A surname of the apostle Thomas.

Didymus. Lived in the second half of the 1st century B. C. An Alexandrine grammarian and critic. He was a follower of the school of Aristarchus, and a contemporary of Cicero and the emperor Augustus. His works, consisting chiefly of compilations, covered a great variety of subjects, and were estimated by Seneca at four thousand: none of them is extant.

Didymus, surnamed "The Blind." Born 308, 309, or 314 A. D.: died 394, 395, or 399. An Alexandrian scholar and theologian. He lost his sight in childhood, but nevertheless became one of the most learned men of his time. He was a teacher in the catechetical school of Alexandria upward of fifty years, and numbered among his pupils Jerome, Palladius, Ambrose of Alexandria, Rufinus, and Isidore of Pelusium. He opposed the Arians with great spirit, but supported Origen. His extant works include a treatise on the Trinity, translated into Latin by Jerome.

Die (dē), A town in the department of Drôme, southeastern France, situated on the Drôme 27 miles southeast of Valence: the ancient Dea Vocontiorum. Population (1891), commune, 3,739.

Diebitsch Sabalkanski (dē'bich sä-bäl-kän'-skē), Count **Ivan Ivanovitch** originally **Hans Karl Friedrich Anton von Diebitsch und Narden,** Born at Grossjägerndorf, near Breslau, Prussia, May 13, 1785; died at Kleczewo, near Pultusk, Poland, June 10, 1831. A Russian general. He served with distinction at Eupen in 1813; took Vasa in 1808 and Silistria in 1829; crossed the Balkans in 1829 (hence surnamed "Sabalkanski," "Balkan-crosser"), and commanded against the Poles at Grochow and Ostrolenka 1831.

Diedenhofen (dē'den-hō-fen), F. **Thionville** (tē-on-vēl'), A fortified town in Lorraine, Alsace-Lorraine, situated on the Moselle 18 miles north of Metz. It was taken by the French in 1558 and 1643, and was bombarded and taken by the Germans Nov. 24 1870. Population (1890) commune, 8925.

Diefenbach (dē'fen-bäch), **Lorenz.** Born at Osthelm, Hessen, Germany, July 29, 1806; died at Darmstadt, March 28, 1883. A German philologist, ethnologist, and novelist, librarian at Frankfort 1865–76. His works include "Celtica" (1839–40), "Origines Europææ" (1861), "Vorschule zu Wörterbuch der Gothischen Sprache" (1856–57), "Vorschule der Volkerkunde" (1864), the novel "Lin Fluzi und seine Genossen" (1851), etc.

Dieffenbach, Johann Friedrich. Born at Königsberg, Prussia, Feb. 1, 1795; died at Berlin, Nov. 11, 1847. A German surgeon, professor at Berlin from 1832. He wrote "Die operative Chirurgie" (1844–48).

Diego (dē-ā'gō). [Sp., from LL. *Jacobus,* Jacob, whence mlt. E. *Jacob, Jack,* and *James.*] A waggish sexton in Fletcher and Massinger's "Spanish Curate." He longs for a less healthy parish and more funerals.

Diego, Don. *See Don Diego.*

Diego Garcia (dē-ā'gō gär-sē'ä). An island of the Chagos group, in the Indian Ocean.

Diego Suarez (swä'rez). A French colony in the northern part of Madagascar, on the Bay of Diego Suarez. It is the seat of the governor. Population, about 5,000.

Diegueño (dē-ā-gwā'nyō). A tribe of North American Indians dwelling in the region about San Diego, California. They number 555, and are under the Mission agency, California. See *Yuman.*

Diekirch (dē'kirch). A small town in Luxemburg, situated on the Sure 18 miles north of Luxemburg.

Diel du Parquet (dēel' du pär-kä'). **Jacques.** Born in France about 1609; died at Saint Pierre, Martinique, Jan. 3, 1658. A French soldier and administrator. He was governor of Martinique from 1654, formed the first settlement in Grenada 1651, and had several bloody wars with the Caribs.

Diepenbeeck, or **Diepenbeek** (dē'pen-bāk), **Abraham van.** Born at Hertogenbusch, Netherlands, 1596; died at Antwerp, 1675. A Dutch painter, a pupil of Rubens.

Dieppe (dēep'). [OF. *Dieppe,* prob. from an OLG. form represented by AS. *dæp, D. diep,* depth, the deep.] A seaport in the department of Seine-Inférieure, France, situated on the English Channel, at the mouth of the Arques, in lat. 49°56′ N., long. 1° 5′ E. It is a celebrated watering-place, is the terminus of the Dieppe-Newhaven channel route, and contains a castle and the church of St. Jacques. It has some trade, especially fruit. Toward the close of the middle ages it had a large commerce, and sent expeditions to Africa, etc. It suffered severely in the English and religious wars; was bombarded by the English and Dutch July, 1694; and was occupied by the Germans in 1870–71. Population (1891), commune, 22,773.

Diersheim (dēr'shim). A village in Baden, situated near the Rhine 8 miles northeast of Strasburg. Here, April 27, 1797, the French under Moreau defeated the Austrians.

Dies Iræ (dī'ēz ī'rē). [L., 'day of wrath.'] A sequence appointed in the Roman missal to be sung between the Epistle and the Gospel in masses for the dead; named from its first words. It was written probably by Thomas de Celano, the friend of saint Francis of Assisi, and is a hymn in triple rimed stanzas. It subject is the day of judgment. The transition from the terror of the day of wrath (dies iræ) to hope in salvation is used "as a natural preparation to the

concluding prayer for eternal rest." Sir Walter Scott's translation in "The Lay of the Last Minstrel," beginning "O day of wrath, O dreadful day," is well known. There have been numerous versions and translations. The author of the old ecclesiastical melody to which it is sung is not known, but it was adapted to the words at the time they were written. It has been a popular subject with modern composers, notably Colonna, Bassani, Cherubini, Berlioz, Verdi, and Gounod in "Mors et Vita." It is also introduced with magnificent effect in Mozart's "Requiem." *Grove.*

This old Latin chant was accepted by the Roman Church as one of the *sequentiæ* of the requiem before the year 1085. The original text is engraved upon a marble tablet in the Church of St. Francesco in Matrice. The present form of the chant is supposed to have been given by Felix Humanelius on the early part of the 15th century), who omitted the former opening stanza, and added some others at the close. In this form it is appointed in the Catholic missals since the Council of Trent. The chant has been translated upwards of seventy times into German, and fifteen times into English. Out of the many versions, of the few in which the feminine rhymes are retained, is that of Gen. John A. Dix. *Taylor*, Notes to Faust.

Dieskau (dēs'kou), **Ludwig August.** Born in Saxony, 1701; died near Paris, Sept. 8, 1767. A German general in the French service. He became brigadier-general of infantry and commander of Brest in 1748, and in 1755 was sent to Canada with the rank of major-general to conduct the campaign against the English. With 1,200 Indians and Canadians and 200 regulars he made a rash expedition against Fort Edward in 1755. He was opposed by William Johnson, with 2,200 men, encamped on Lake George. Having ambushed and routed a detachment of 1,000 men under Colonel Ephraim Williams, he was himself totally defeated and captured in the ensuing attack on the British camp.

Diest (dēst). A fortified town in the province of Brabant, Belgium, situated on the Demer 32 miles northeast of Brussels. Population (1890), 8,531.

Diesterweg (dēs'ter-veg), **Friedrich Adolf Wilhelm.** Born at Siegen, Westphalia, Prussia, Oct. 29, 1790; died at Berlin, July 7, 1866. A German educator and writer on pedagogics. He was a teacher in various institutions at Worms, Frankfort, Elberfeld, Mörs, and Berlin. He was director of the seminary at Moers 1820–27, and of those at Berlin 1832–47 and 1850–58. He was opposed by William Johnson, with 2,200 men, encamped on Lake George. Having ambushed and routed a detachment of 1,000 men under Colonel Ephraim Williams, he was himself totally defeated and captured in the ensuing attack on the British camp.

Diet (dēt). A fortified town in the province of Brabant, Belgium, situated on the Demer 32 miles northeast of Brussels. Population (1890), 8,531.

Dieterweg (dēs'ter-veg), **Friedrich Adolf Wilhelm.** Born at Siegen, Westphalia, Prussia, Oct. 29, 1790; died at Berlin, July 7, 1866. A German educator and writer on pedagogics. He was a teacher in various institutions at Worms, Frankfort, Elberfeld, Mörs, and Berlin. He was director of the seminary at Moers 1820–27, and of those at Berlin 1832–47 and 1850–58. He was opposed by William Johnson, with 2,200 men, encamped on Lake George. Having ambushed and routed a detachment of 1,000 men under Colonel Ephraim Williams, he was himself totally defeated and captured in the ensuing attack on the British camp.

Diet of Augsburg, Frankfort, Nuremberg, etc. See *Augsburg, Frankfort, Nuremberg*, etc.

Dieterici (dē-te-rē'sē), **Friedrich.** Born at Berlin, July 6, 1821. A German Orientalist and philosophical writer, son of K. F. W. Dieterici. He published "Chrestomathie ottomane" (1854), and various works on Arabic philosophy and literature, etc.

Dieterici, Karl Friedrich Wilhelm. Born at Berlin, Aug. 23, 1790; died at Berlin, July 29, 1859. A noted German statistician and political economist, director of the Prussian bureau of statistics from 1844. His works include "Statistische Übersicht der wichtigsten Gegenstande," etc. (1838–57), "Der Volkswohlstand im preussischen Staate" (1846), etc.

Dietrich (dē'trich), **Christian Wilhelm Ernst.** [See *Theodoric.*] Born at Weimar, Germany, Oct. 30, 1712; died at Dresden, April 24 (25?), 1774. A German painter and engraver, noted especially for landscapes.

Dietrich von Bern (fon bern). In German legend, Theodoric the Great, king of the East Goths, whose residence was at Verona (Bern). His life and adventures are the subject of the Old Norse Thidrekssaga, "saga Thidrekskonungs af Bern," also called the Vilkina saga, whose material is from German sources, and is an element in various Middle High German poems, among them the "Nibelungenlied," "Biterolf," the "Rosengarten," and "Ermenrichs Tod." His birth and death are mysterious: he is described from a spirit, and disappears, ultimately, on a black horse. His name is still preserved in many localities. In the Lausitz Die "Wild Hunt sman," the mythical being who rides in furious haste across the heavens in violent storms, is called Dietrich von Bern. The name is also given to Knaf of Happerich. Many large buildings in different parts of Italy, among them the amphitheatre in Verona and the Castle of St. Angelo in Rome, have been popularly ascribed to him.

Dietrichson (dē'trik-son), **Lorentz Henrik Segelcke.** Born at Bergen, Norway, Jan. 1, 1834. A Norwegian critic and poet, professor of the history of art at the University of Christiania from 1875. His works include "Omrids af den norske Fossies Historie" (1866–69, "Outline of the History of Norwegian Poetry"), etc.

Dietz, or Diez (dēts). A small town in the province of Hesse-Nassau, Prussia, situated on the Lahn 19 miles east of Coblenz.

Dietz, Feodor. Born at Neunstetten, Baden, May 29, 1834; died at Gray, Haute-Saône, France, Dec. 18, 1870. A German historical and battle painter. His works include "Death of Gustavus Adolphus," "Storming of Belgrade," etc.

Diez, Friedrich Christian. Born at Giessen, Hesse, Germany, March 15, 1794; died at Bonn, Prussia, May 29, 1876. A noted German philologist, the founder of Romance philology: professor at Bonn from 1823. Among his works are "Grammatik der romanischen Sprachen" (1836–42), "Etymologisches Wortebuch der romanischen Sprachen" (1853), etc.

Difficulty, The Hill. A hill in Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress" encountered by Christian in his journey to the Celestial Country.

Digby (dig'bi). A small seaport, and seat of the herring fishery, situated in Nova Scotia on Annapolis basin, 17 miles southwest of Annapolis.

Digby, Sir Everard. Born May 16, 1578; died Jan. 30, 1606. An English conspirator. He inherited large estates in Rutland, Leicestershire, and Lincolnshire from his father, Everard Digby of Stoke Dry, Rutland; and in 1603 was knighted by James I. He was executed for participation in the "Gunpowder Plot" (1605), being intrusted with the task of preparing for a rising in the midland counties to take place simultaneously with the destruction of the Parliament house. He was concealed on the discovery of the plot, and was executed at London.

Digby, Sir Kenelm. Born at Gothurst, Bucks, England, 1603; died at London, June 11, 1665. An English natural philosopher and student of the occult sciences. He was the son of the conspirator Sir Everard Digby, was educated in the Roman Catholic faith; was in 1633 banished from England as an adherent of the Royalist cause; and subsequently became prominent at the court of Charles I. After the Restoration he gained after the Restoration. Author of "Observations upon Religio Medici" (1643), "A Treatise of the Nature of Bodies," "A Treatise of the Immortality of the Reasonable Soule," "Of the Opinions of the Ancients concerning Nature and Nature of Man's Soul," etc (1644), and "A Discourse concerning the Vegetation of Plants" (1661).

Digby, Kenelm Henry. Born 1800: died March 22, 1880. An English antiquarian. He graduated with the degree of B.A. at Cambridge in 1818, and spent most of his subsequent life in literary pursuits at London. His chief works are "The Broad Stone of Honour, or Rules for the Gentlemen of England" (1822, anonymous; enlarged edition, with second title omitted, 1826–27), and "Mores Catholici, or Ages of Faith" (1831 etc.).

Digest of Justinian. See *Corpus Juris.*

Diggers. [That is, 'root-diggers,' 'root-eaters.'] A name given to a number of tribes of North American Indians in California, Oregon, Idaho, Utah, Nevada, and Arizona, which speak widely different languages and comprise a number of distinct linguistic stocks. The name is used specifically to designate the Sanpoil, Piute, and other Shoshonean tribes known to use roots extensively for food, and who are hence "diggers" (in English); but it is a coincidence that the terminal syllables *dika* or *tüka* are common in Shoshonean band and tribal names. See *Shoshoko.*

Digges (digz), **Leonard.** Died about 1571. An English mathematician. He was the son of James Digges of Digges Court, in the parish of Barham, Kent. He studied at Oxford without taking a degree; and inherited a competent fortune, which enabled him to devote himself to scientific pursuits. His chief works is "A Booke named Tectonicon, briefly shewing the exact measuring and speedie reckoning all manner of land, squares, timber, stone, etc." (1556).

Digges, Thomas. Died Aug. 24, 1595. An English mathematician, son of Leonard Digges. He graduated, with the degree of B. A., at Cambridge in 1551; became a member of Parliament in 1572; and was master-gunner-general of her Majesty's forces in the Low Countries 1586–94. His works include "A Geometrical Practice, named Pantometria" (1571), "A Prognostication . . . containing . . . Rules to judge the Weather by the Sunne, Moone, Starrs" etc. (1578), and "An Arithmeticall Militare Treatise, named Stratioticos" (1579).

Diggon (dig'on). [A variant of *Dicon*, dim. of *Dick.*] A traveled shepherd in Spenser's "Shepherd's Calendar."

Diggory (dig'o-ri). A loutish servant in Goldsmith's comedy "She Stoops to Conquer."

Dighton (di'ton). A town in Bristol County, Massachusetts, near Taunton. Near it is the Dighton Rock, with an inscription formerly (and erroneously) attributed to the Northmen.

Digne (dēny). The capital of the department of Basses-Alpes, France, situated on the Bléone in lat. 44° 5′ N., long. 6° 13′ E.: the ancient Dinia. It contains a cathedral and a church of Notre Dame. Population (1891), commune, 7,261.

Dignity and Impudence. A painting by Sir Edwin Landseer, in the National Gallery, London. It is a group consisting of a large, solemn-looking bloodhound and a pert Scotch terrier.

Digoin (dē-gwăn'). A town in the department of Saône-et-Loire, France, situated on the Loire 35 miles east of Moulins. Population (1891), commune, 4,880.

Dihong (dē-hong'). A name given to the Brahmaputra in its middle course.

Dijon (dē-zhōn'). The capital of the department of Côte-d'Or, France, situated at the junction of the Ouche and Suzon in lat. 47° 19′ N., long. 5° 3′ E.: the Roman Divio, Dibio, or Castrum Divionense (whence the modern name). It is an important fortified town and the emporium for Burgundy wines, and has considerable manufactures and a large trade in grain, etc. It contains a cathedral of St. Benigne (see below), the churches of Notre Dame and of St. Michel, an old ducal palace (now the hotel de ville, with an important museum), a palais de justice, and remnants of the castle and convent of Chartreuse. In early history it was a Roman camp, and it was burned by the Saracens in the 8th century. It had its counts and was the capital of Burgundy from the 12th century to 1477, when it passed to France. It was besieged by the Swiss in 1513, was occupied (after a struggle) by the Germans from Oct. 31 to Dec. 27, 1870, and was subsequently defended by Garibaldi against the Germans in Jan., 1871. The cathedral is of moderate size, but noteworthy for its excellent design and the beauty of its 13th-century tracery and ornament. The west front has a good porch and 2 low towers. Behind it are the ruins of a curious circular church of the Templars, Population (1891), 65,428

Diklat. See *Tapis.*

Diksmuide. See *Dixmude.*

Dilettanti Society, The. A London society devoted to the encouragement of a taste for the fine arts, founded in 1734.

Dilke (dilk), **Charles Wentworth.** Born Dec. 8, 1789; died Aug. 10, 1864. An English journalist, editor of the London "Athenæum" (1830–46), and of the "Daily News" (1846–49).

Dilke, Sir Charles Wentworth. Born at London, Feb. 18, 1810; died at St. Petersburg, May 10, 1869. Son of C. W. Dilke: promoter of the exhibition of 1851, commissioner to the New York exhibition 1853, and one of the royal commissioners for the London exhibition 1862. He was created a baronet in 1862.

Dilke, Sir Charles Wentworth. Born at Chelsea, near London, Sept. 4, 1843. An English politician and author, son of Sir C. W. Dilke. He graduated at the head of the law tripos at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, in 1866; was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1869; was elected member of Parliament for the borough of Chelsea in 1868; was appointed under-secretary of state for foreign affairs in 1880; became president of the Local Government Board with a seat in the cabinet in 1882. He lost his seat in Parliament in 1886, but again became a member in 1892. He has published "Greater Britain: a Record of Travel in English-speaking Countries during 1866 and 1867" (1868), "Parliamentary Reform" (1870), "Present Condition of European Politics" (1887), "The British Army," "Problems of Greater Britain" (1890).

Dillenburg (dil'len-burg). A small town in the province of Hesse-Nassau, Prussia, 41 miles northeast of Coblenz. It was the birthplace of William of Orange.

Dillenius (dil-lā'nē-ŭs), or **Dillen** (dil'len), **Johann Jakob.** Born at Darmstadt, Germany, 1687; died at Oxford, England, April 2, 1747. A celebrated German botanist, professor at Oxford from 1728. He wrote "Catalogus Plantarum Sponte circa Gissam Nascentium" (1719), "Hortus Elthamensis" (1732), "Historia muscorum" (1741).

Dillingen (dil'ling-en). A town in Swabia and Neuburg, Bavaria, situated on the Danube 23 miles northwest of Augsburg. It was formerly the seat of a university. Population (1890), 5,734.

Dillmann (dil'măn), **Christian Friedrich August.** Born at Illingen, Würtemberg, April 25, 1823. A German Orientalist and Protestant theologian, an authority on the Ethiopian language and literature and Old Testament criticism; professor at Berlin from 1869. His works include a grammar (1857) and lexicon (1865) of the Ethiopian language, commentaries on Job, Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, etc.

Dillon (dil'on), **Charles.** Born in England in 1819; died there, June 27, 1881. An English actor, he excelled in the romantic drama, in such parts as Belphegor.

Dillon, John. Born 1851. An Irish politician, one of the leaders of the Irish National party. He entered Parliament in 1880, and was imprisoned 1881–82 and again in 1891.

Dilman (dil-măn'). A town in the province of Azerbaijan, northwestern Persia, 73 miles west of Tabriz. Population, estimated, 6,000 (?).

Dilmun (dil-mön'). An ancient city situated on an island, or rather peninsula, in the Persian Gulf, now included in the lowlands of the coast. Sargon II., king of Assyria 722–705 B. C., relates on his south, found in Cyprus, that he received from Uperi, king of Dilmun, gifts and homage.

Diman (di'man), **Jeremiah Lewis.** Born at Bristol, R. I., May 1, 1831: died at Providence, R. I., Feb. 3, 1881. An American historical writer and Congregational clergyman, professor of history at Brown University. He wrote "Theistic Argument" (1879), "Orations and Essays" (published 1882).

Dimanche (dē-monsh'), **Monsieur.** [F., 'Mr. Sunday.'] In Molière's "Don Juan" or "Le festin de Pierre," a tradesman who tries to collect money due him, but is never allowed to even ask for it, being constantly interrupted.

Dimetian Code (di-mē'shi-an kōd). See extract on following page.

Dimetian Code The custom (that the youngest child should have the dwelling-house when the property came to division) appears in Wales in what was probably its most primitive form. According to the laws of Hoel the Good dating from the tenth century at least, the inheritance was to be so divided that the homestead, with eight acres of land and the best implements of the household, should fall to the youngest son. The different editions of these laws are contained in the Bibliotheca Cambro-Britannica, and in the Venedotian Code for "Gwynedd" or the northern parts of the principality.

Elton, Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 181.

Dimitri Roudine (dē-mē'trē, or dimitri (dimē'tre). The Russian form of *Demetrius* (which see).

Dimitri Rudine (dē-mē'trē rōō-dēn'). A novel by Turgeneff, published in 1857. It has been translated into French, German, and English. Dimitri is a cosmopolitan who affects to scorn Russian habits. He is the victim of his own error, and his disciples fall away from him.

Dimmesdale (dim'zdāl), **Arthur.** A Puritan clergyman in Hawthorne's tale "The Scarlet Letter." He has a delicately sensitive nature, unable to bear the strain of the concealment of his sin with Hester Prynne, and equally unable to confess it and bear public obloquy.

The Puritan clergyman, reverenced as a saint by all his flock, conscious of a sin which, once revealed, will crush him to the earth, watched with a malignant purpose by the husband of his partner in that sin, unable to summon up the moral courage to tear off the veil and make the only atonement in his power, is undoubtedly a striking figure, powerfully conceived and perfectly described.

Leslie Stephen, Hours in a Library, p. 223.

Dimoch, or **Dymoch,** or **Dymoke,** or **Dimocke** (dim'ok). The name of a Lincolnshire family which has held since 1377 the feudal office of "champion of England."

Dimsdale (dimz'dāl), **Thomas.** Born in Essex, England, May 6, 1712; died in Hertford, England, Dec. 30, 1800. An English physician, known chiefly as an advocate of inoculation for the smallpox. He took up the practice of medicine at Hertford, and in 1767 published "The Present Method of Inoculation for the Small Pox," which obtained for him in 1768 an invitation to St. Petersburg to inoculate the empress Catherine and the grand duke Paul.

Dinah (dī'nā). [Heb., 'judged' or 'avenged.'] The daughter of Jacob by Leah. See Gen. xxx., xxxiv.

Dinah, Aunt. In Sterne's "Tristram Shandy," the aunt of Walter Shandy, who occupies himself with schemes for spending the money she leaves him.

Dinah Morris. See *Morris.*

Dinajpur (dē-nāj-pōr'), or **Dinagepore** (dē-nāj-pōr'). 1. A district in the Rajshahi division, Bengal, British India, intersected by lat. 25° 30' N., long. 88° 30' E. Area, 4,118 square miles. Population (1881), 1,514,346.—2. The capital of the above district, situated in lat. 25° 37' N., long. 88° 32' E. Population (1881), 12,360.

Dinan (dē-noṅ'). A town in the department of Côtes-du-Nord, France, situated on the Rance 29 miles northwest of Rennes. It was defended against the English by Du Guesclin in 1359. Population (1891), commune, 10,441.

Dinant, In Fletcher and Massinger's "Little French Lawyer," a gentleman who formerly loved and still pretends to love Lamira.

Dinant (dē-noṅ' or dē-nänt'). A town in the province of Namur, Belgium, situated on the Meuse 14 miles south of Namur. It is fortified, and was formerly noted for its copper and brass wares. It was sacked by the Burgundians in 1466, and by the French in 1554 and 1675. Population (1890), 7,048.

Dinapur (dē-nā-pōr'). A town in the district of Patna, Bengal, British India, situated on the Ganges 5 miles west of Patna. It is an important military station, and was the scene of the mutiny of the Sepoy regiments in July, 1857. Population, about 27,000.

Dinaric Alps (di-nar'ik alps). [Named from *Dinara,* the highest summit.] A name given to those mountain-ranges in Dalmatia, Bosnia, Herzegovina, and Croatia which connect the Julian Alps with the Balkan system.

Dinarzade. The sister of Sheherazade in "The Arabian Nights' Entertainments." She passes the night in the bridal chamber, and on her sister daily, just before daybreak, to relate for the last time one of her "agreeable tales." See *Sheherazade.*

Dindigal (din-di-gal'), or **Dindigul** (din-di-gul'). A small town in Madras, British India, in lat. 10° 20' N., long. 77° 57' E.

Dinding Isles (din-ding' īlz). An administrative division of the British colony of Straits Settlements, situated on the western side of the Malay peninsula about lat. 4° 20' N.

Dindorf (din'dorf). **Wilhelm.** Born at Leipsic, Jan. 2, 1802; died at Leipsic, Aug. 1, 1883. A noted German classical philologist. He was one of the collaborators in the revision of Stephanus's "Thesaurus linguæ Græcæ" (1831–65), and edited "Demosthenes" (1846–51), "Poetæ scenici Græci" (1830), etc.

Dindymene (din-di-mē'nē). [Gr. *Ἀνδυμήνη,* of Dindymum.] Cybele. Also called "the Dindymenian mother."

Dindymum (din-di'mum). [Gr. *Δίνδυμον.*] Ancient geography, a mountain in Galatia, sacred to Cybele.

Dingelstedt (ding'el-stet), **Franz von.** Born at Halsdorf, Hessen, Germany, June 30, 1814; died at Vienna, May 15, 1881. A German poet, novelist, and theatrical director. His works include "Lieder eines Kosmopolitischen Nachtwächters" (1840), "Nacht und Morgen" (1841), the tragedy "Das Haus des Barneveldt" (1850), the novels "Unter der Erde" (1850), "Die Amazone" (1868), etc.

Dingwall (ding'wal). The capital of Ross-shire, situated on Cromarty Firth 11 miles northwest of Inverness. Population (1891), 2,283.

Dinias and Dercyllis (din'i-as and der-sil'is). The chief characters of an old Greek novel entitled "Of the incredible Things in Thule."

The book called "Wonders beyond Thule" was written by one Antonius Diogenes, who probably lived in Syria in the second century. Nothing more is known of him except what Photius that the work was written soon after the death of Alexander the Great. It was current as late as the 9th century, when its contents and volumes were summarized by the Patriarch Photius, who considered the work, of nearly three hundred authors into one volume to beguile the tedium of a residence in Bagdad. Our knowledge of the novel is almost entirely from this epitome and partly from the fragments which can be gathered from the later classical writings. The plot turns on the loves and adventures of a Syrian maiden and Dinias, a traveller from Arcadia, the story of whose lives was recorded in a manuscript which Alexander the Great was supposed to find in their tomb.

Dibdin, Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 78.

Dinka (din'kä), a great Nigritic tribe dwelling on both sides of the White Nile between lat. 9° and 12° north latitude. Their territory is vast and fertile plain covering 60,000 square miles. They differ from the Shilluk and Nuer (with whom they largely intermarry, but whom they hate) by their higher stature, finer and more handsome bronze black, almost bluish, complexion. They are intelligent, skilful in the making of household articles, and frugal. Like the Shilluk they are both cattle-breeders and tillers of the land. Each village is headed by a chief who has little authority and recognizes no suzerain. The Dinka language is said to be related to that of the Bari, but to be entirely unlike the Bantu tongues.

Dinkard (din-kärd'). [Pahlavi: properly *Dēnakarīd,* the deeds or enactments of the religion.] The largest and most important Pahlavi work in existence, containing a vast amount of information regarding the legends, writings, doctrines, and customs of the Zoroastrian religion. In its present state much of the work consists of a descriptive catalogue of the contents of the original compilation, interspersed with extracts in detail. The date of its latest revision must have been subsequent to the Mohammedan conquest of Persia.

Dinkelsbühl (dink'els-bül). A small town in Middle Franconia, Bavaria, situated on the Wörnitz 44 miles southwest of Nuremberg. It was formerly a free imperial city.

Dinmont (din'mont), **Dandie** (Andrew). A Border farmer in Sir Walter Scott's novel "Guy Mannering": the grateful friend of Brown, the lawyer, and saved his life. Sent by Meg Merrilies, he protects Brown in the Portanferry jail, and after their escape helps him, under the guidance of Meg, to capture Hatteraick. He is the owner of Mustard and Pepper, the progenitors of the Dandie Dinmont terriers.

According to Mr. Shortreed, this good man (Willie Elliot) of Millburnholm was the great original of Dandie Dinmont. As he seems to have been the first of these upland sheep-farmers who ever visited Edinburgh, so little doubt that he sat for some parts of that humorous portraiture; and it is certain that the James Davidson to excavations, the delivery of bonds to his guests, and whose thoroughbred deathbed scene is told in the Notes to Guy Mannering, was first perched on to Scott by Mr. Shortreed himself, several years after the novel had established the name celebrity all over the Borders: some accidental report about his bull-terriers, and their odd names, having alone been turned to account in the original edition of the novel. But I have the best reason to believe that the kind and manly character of Dandie, the gentle and delicious one of his wife, and some at least of the most picturesque peculiarities of the manner and Charlieshope, were filled up from Scott's observations, years after this period, of Liddly with one of whose members he had, through the best part of his life, a close and affectionate connexion. To those who were familiar with him, I have perhaps already sufficiently indicated the early home of his dear friend, William Laidlaw, namely, Tushielaw.

Lockhart, Life of Scott, I. 117.

Dinocrates (dī-nok'ra-tēz). [Gr. *Δεινοκράτης.*] The ablest of the architects of Alexander the Great. He planned the new city of Alexandria, and rebuilt the Artemisium of Ephesus after its destruction by fire. This architect appears under eight different names given by Brunn.

Dinorah (dē-nō'rä). The original Italian title of an opera by Meyerbeer, first produced at Paris as "Le pardon de Ploërmel," April 4, 1859.

Dinter (din'ter), **Friedrich.** Born at Borna, Saxony, Feb. 29, 1760; died at Königsberg, Prussia, May 29, 1831. A German writer on pedagogics, professor of theology at Königsberg from 1822. His chief work is the "Schulbibliothek."

Dinwiddie (din'wid-i), **Robert.** Born in Scotland about 1690; died at Clifton, England, Aug. 3, 1770. A British official, lieutenant-governor of Virginia 1752–58, appointed by the crown, recommending the annexation of the Ohio Valley and the erection of forts to resist the encroachments of the French. In 1753 he despatched George Washington to the French forts on the Ohio, and Allegheny to frustrate with their commanders the claim to possession of British territory, and was subsequently one of the most strenuous supporters of the old French and Indian war.

Diocles (dī'ō-klēz). [Gr. *Διοκλῆς.*] A Syracusan popular leader, the reputed (chief) author of a code of laws named for him.

Diocles Carystius (of Carystus'). A celebrated Greek physician of the 4th century B. C., born at Carystus in Eubœa.

Diocletian (dī-o-klē'shi-an) (**Caius Aurelius Valerius Diocletianus;** surnamed **Jovius**). Born at Diocles (whence his name), Dalmatia, 245 A. D.; died near Salona, Dalmatia, 313. Emperor of Rome. He entered the army at an early age, and, although of humble origin, rose by successful commands under Probus, Aurelian, and Carus. On the death of Numerianus, joint emperor with Carinus, he was proclaimed emperor at Nicomedia on Sept. 17, 284, and advanced against Carinus, who was killed by some of his own officers. In 286 he adopted Maximian as his colleague in the government. In 292 the joint emperors appointed Galerius and Constantius Chlorus Cæsars respectively. Diocletian and Maximian retired in the 10th of August, while Galerius and Constantius were elevated to the rank of Augusti. Each of the Cæsars was assigned in the local administration of his provinces, but the three junior rulers acknowledged Diocletian as the head of the empire. The empire was divided among the four fellows: Diocletian received Thrace, Egypt, Syria, and Asia, with Nicomedia as his capital; Maximian Italy, Africa, Sicily, and the islands of the Mediterranean, with Milan as his capital; Galerius, Illyricum and the countries of the Danube, with Sirmium as his capital; and Constantius, Britain, Gaul, and Spain, with Treves as his capital. Diocletian subdued a revolt in Egypt in 296. Constantius restored the allegiance of Britain in the same year, and Galerius forced the Persians to sue for peace in 297. In 303 Diocletian, persuaded by Galerius to issue the persecutions of Galerius, ordered a general persecution of the Christians throughout the empire. He abdicated in 305, compelling Maximian to do the same, and presided at the assembly in which Severus and Maximinus Daia were elevated to the rank of Augusti, with Constantius and Galerius, who in turn appointed Severus and Maximinus Cæsars.

Diocletian inaugurated . . . the period of the Patriarchian Emperors. Himself borne to power by something not very unlike a mutiny of the troops on the Persian frontier, he nevertheless regarded with a deep veneration the passionate longing of the world that the age of mutines might cease. With this intention he remodelled the internal constitution of the state and moulded it into a bureaucracy so strong, so stable, so wisely organised, that it subsisted virtually the same for more than a thousand years, and by its endurance prolonged for many ages the duration of the Byzantine Empire.

Hodgkin, Italy and her Invaders, I. 15.

Diocletian, Baths of. Baths in ancient Rome founded by Maximian at the junction of the Quirinal and Viminal hills, and dedicated 305–306 A. D. A plan was made in 1700 by the architect Fontana, but the remains then existing were not uncovered in any considerable quantity, and upon the splendid foundation now the church of Sta. Maria degli Angeli, and one of the finest halls which occupied the angles, now the Museo Kircheriano.

Diodati (dē-ō-dä'tē), **Domenico.** Born at Naples, 1736; died at Naples, 1801. An Italian archæologist. His works include "De Christo graece loquente exercitatio" (1767), etc.

Diodati, Giovanni. Born at Geneva, June 6, 1576; died at Geneva, Oct. 3, 1649. A Swiss Protestant theologian, professor of Hebrew and later of theology at Geneva. He translated the Bible into Italian (1607).

Diodorus (dī-o-dō'rus), surnamed **Siculus** ('of Sicily'). [Gr. *Διόδωρος.*] Born at Agyrium, Sicily: lived in the second half of the 1st century B. C. A Greek historian, author of a history in 40 books entitled a "Historical Library" (*Βιβλιοθήκη*). See the extracts.

The history . . . of Diodorus consisted of forty books, divided into three great sections. The first of these sections, comprising the mythical period down to the taking of Troy, which he places with Apollodorus ten years before the commencement of the Olympiads, i. e. B.C. 1184, ran up to the end of the fifth book. The second section, from the sixth to the eighteenth book, contained the middle and best part of the history, the taking of Troy to the death of Alexander the Great. The third period, occupying the twenty-three remaining books, carries the history down to the battle of Actium, and Julius Cæsar's conquest of Britain. Of these books we have the first five complete, fragments of books 1–5, containing the history of the Egyptians, Assyrians, Ethiopians, and Greeks; and books 11–20, containing the period from the conquest of Xerxes down to the year B. C. 302. The rest of the work is either lost

Diodorus

altogether, or represented only by a series of fragments and extracts, of which the most considerable refer to books xx–xl. The following is a general analysis of the remnants of Diodorus:—Book I. On Egypt; its mythology, geography, and history; its laws, literature, and customs; and the Greeks who have travelled in the country. II. The legendary history of Assyria, from Ninus to Sardanapalus; the Medes, Chaldæans, Indians, Scythians, Hyperboreans, Arabians, with an account of the Island of Ceylon. III. On the Æthiopians, and other nations of Libya. IV. The mythology of Greece. V. On the Greek Islands and the Phœnician settlements in the Mediterranean. He also treats of the islands of the Atlantic, and of Arabia and its seas. XI. From the invasion of Xerxes (Ol. 75, 1) down to the war of Cyprus (Ol. 82, 2), with contemporary notices of Sicily, Egypt and Rome. XII. From the war of Cyprus (Ol. 82, 2) to that of Syracuse (Ol. 93, 1), with notices of the affairs of Macedonia, and Lacedæmon, and the Decemvirate at Rome. XIII. From the war between Syracuse and Athens (Ol. 92, 2) down to that between Syracuse and the Carthaginians (Ol. 96, 4). XIV. From the time of the last book to that (Ol. 100, 4) to the taking of Rome by the Gauls (Ol. 98, 3). XV. From the war between Artaxerxes and Evagoras (Ol. 98, 2) to the accession of Philip (Ol. 106, 2). XVI. Reign of Philip of Macedon. XVII. Reign of Alexander the Great. XVIII. Successors of Alexander down to the domination of Agathocles in Sicily (Ol. 117, 2). XIX. Affairs of Greece, Sicily, and Italy down to the battle of Himera (Ol. 117, 2). XX. From the war of Agathocles in Sicily (Ol. 117, 3) down to the coalition against Antigonus (Ol. 119, 3).

K. O. Müller, Hist. of the Lit. of Anc. Greece, III. 117. (*Donaldson.*)

Diogenes (dī-oj′e-nēz). [Gr. *Διογένης.*] Born at Sinope, Asia Minor, about 412 B. C.: died at Corinth, 323. A Greek Cynic philosopher, famous for his eccentricities. He emigrated to Athens in his youth, became the pupil of Antisthenes, and lived, according to Seneca, in a tub. While on a voyage from Athens to Ægina, he was captured by pirates who expressed him for sale on the slave-market in Crete. When asked what business he understood, he replied, "How to command men," and requested to be sold to some one in need of a master. He was purchased by Xeniades, a wealthy citizen of Corinth, who employed him as tutor, and in whose house he passed his old age. At Corinth he was, according to tradition, visited by Alexander the Great. Alexander inquired whether he could oblige him in any way. "Yes," replied Diogenes; "stand from between me and the sun.

Diogenes, Antonius. The author of the romance "Dinias and Dercyllis" (which see).

Diogenes Laertius (lā-ėr′shi-us). [The surname *Λαέρτιος* or *Λαερτεύς* is probably from his birthplace (?) Laerte in Cilicia.] Lived probably about 200 A. D. A historian and biographer, author of lives of the Greek philosophers in 10 books, from the early schools to the Epicureans. His work is chiefly valued as containing information preserved nowhere else.

Diogenes of Apollonia. Born at Apollonia, Crete: lived in the 5th century B. C. A Greek natural philosopher, a pupil of Anaximenes.

Diomed (dī′ō-med). See *Diomedes.*

Diomed. A chestnut thoroughbred horse, foaled in 1777, by Florizel, dam by Spectator, second dam Blank, third dam Old Childers. Placed by Hero traces directly to Byerly Turk. Diomed won the first Derby in 1780, and died in 1807. He was the sire of Bonne, sire of American Eclipse, also the sire of Sir Archy, sire of Timoleon, etc., of Boston, sired Lexington.

Diomed, Villa of. See *Pompeii.*

Diomede Islands (dī′o-mēd i′landz). A group of small islands in Bering Strait.

Diomedes (dī-ō-mē′dēz). [Gr. *Διομήδης.*] **1.** In Greek legend, a king of Argos, and one of the most famous of the Greek warriors at the siege of Troy. He was the son of Tydeus who fell in the expedition against Thebes. He went with Sthenelus and Eurydus to Troy as the commander of a fleet of 80 ships carrying warriors from Argos, Tiryns, Hermione, Asine, Troezene, Eione, Epidaurus, Ægina and Masses. He was, next to Achilles, the bravest of the Greeks before Troy, and fought with the most distinguished among the Trojans, including Hector and Æneas.

2. A legendary Thracian king, son of Ares.—**3.** In Shakspere's "Antony and Cleopatra," an attendant of Cleopatra.—**4.** In Shakspere's "Troilus and Cressida," a Grecian commander.

Dion (dī′on). [Gr. *Δίων.*] Born at Syracuse, about 408 B. C.: assassinated at Syracuse, 354 or 353 B. C. A Syracusan philosopher, a disciple of Plato. He expelled Dionysius the Younger from Syracuse in 356, and became ruler of the city in 355.

Dion. **1.** A Sicilian noble in Shakspere's "Winter's Tale."—**2.** The father of Euphrasia in Beaumont and Fletcher's "Philaster."

Dion Cassius (kash′i-us), surnamed **Cocceianus** (from some person named Cocceius or Cocceianus, perhaps his grandfather). Born at Nicæa, Bithynia, about 155 A. D.: died at Nicæa, after 230. A celebrated historian of Rome. He was consul about 220 and 229, and wrote in Greek a history of Rome in 80 books. See the extract.

The great work of Dion Cassius was a history of Rome . . . from the foundation of the city to the year A. D. 229, besides this, a number of works, now lost or incorporated in his history, are attributed to him by Suidas and others. The history consisted of eighty books, of which Books XXXVII.–XL. have come down to us complete or nearly so, the remainder of the work being represented by fragments of different kinds. In the 10th century, when the whole work was in existence, excerpts were made from it by the order of Constantine Porphyrogenitus, and in the 12th century Zonaras undertook an abridgment of the first 20 books, which, with those from the 36th book to the end, were then extant. The latter part of the work, from the 60th to the 80th book, had been abridged in the 11th century by a monk named Joannes Xiphilinus. There are detached fragments, more or less considerable, of the 36th and 36th books, referring to the campaign of Lucullus against Mithridates, and Pompey's war with the pirates. On the other hand, there are many gaps in the 37th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, and 60th books. The work was continued down to the time of Constantine the Great by some Christian writer, who is supposed to have been Joannes Antiochenus.

K. O. Müller, Hist. of the Lit. of Anc. Greece, III. 231. (*Donaldson.*)

Dion Chrysostomus (kri-sos′tō-mus). [Gr. *Χρυσόστομος.*] Born at Prusa, Bithynia, about 50 A. D.: died at Rome about 117. A Greek rhetorician and philosopher. His 80 extant orations were edited by Reiske 1784.

Dione (dī-ō′ne). [Gr. *Διώνη.*] **1.** In Greek mythology, a female Titan, daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, and mother by Zeus of Aphrodite.—**2.** A pastoral tragedy by John Gay, published in 1720.—**3.** The fourth satellite of Saturn, discovered by Cassini, March, 1684.

Dionysia (dī-ō-nis′i-ä). [Gr. *Διονύσια.*] Ancient Greek festivals in honor of Dionysus, of these, those of Athens were the most important, and are generally held to have been four in number: the Lesser or Rural Dionysia, the Lenæa, the Anthesteria, and the Greater or City Dionysia. It now seems proved, however, that the Lenæa and the Anthesteria were, in historic times at least, not Dionysiac festivals, but indigenous names for the festival which centered about the Lenæum, or sanctuary of Dionysus in the Marshes, whose shrine was opened only once in the year. The date of this festival was from the 11th to the 13th of Anthesterion (about March 2–4). The Lesser Dionysia were a wine-feast of very early origin, held throughout the Attic demes between the 11th and 13th of Poseideon (about Dec. 23), accompanied by drinking, boisterous processions, and dramatic performances, of which those at the Piræus had the chief reputation. The Greater Dionysia were celebrated in Athens, probably from the 9th to the 13th of Elaphebolion (about March 28–April 2). On the first day there was a grand procession and a feast, besides a choral dance around the Altar of the Twelve Gods in the Agora; on the second day were held lyrical contests between choruses of boys and men; and on the last three days dramatic contests in the Dionysiac theater.

Dionysius (dī-o-nish′i-us), surnamed "The Elder." [Gr. *Διονύσιος*, from *Διώνυσος*, Dionysus: the name has become *Denis* (which see).] Born about 430 B. C.: died at Syracuse, 367. Tyrant of Syracuse. He contrived in 406 to have himself appointed general with full powers of the republic in the war against Carthage, whereupon he surrounded himself with a strong body-guard of mercenaries and usurped the government. He strengthened his position by marrying the daughter of the deposed party leader Hermocrates, and concluded peace with Carthage in 404. He declared war against Carthage in 397, and was besieged in 396 in Syracuse by the Carthaginians. Who were compelled by pestilence and a successful sally of the Syracusans to raise the siege after an investment of eleven months. He concluded advantageous peace in 392, and captured Rhegium in 387, and Croton in 379, which gave him a commanding influence among the Italian Greeks. His power and influence are said to have exceeded those of any other Greek before Alexander the Great. He encouraged letters, invited Plato to his court, and himself gained the chief prize at the Lenæa with a play entitled "The Rhapsodist" or "Rector."

Dionysius, surnamed "The Younger." Born about 395 B. C.: died at Corinth (?) after 343. Tyrant of Syracuse, a relative of Dion, and son of Dionysius the Elder whom he succeeded in 367. He was expelled in 356, restored in 346, and finally expelled in 343.

Dionysius, Saint. Born at Alexandria in the last part of the 2d century A. D.: died at Alexandria, 265. A theologian, called "the Great," bishop of Alexandria about 247. He was converted by Origen. Only fragments of his works remain.

Dionysius, Pg. **Diniz.** Born at Lisbon, Oct. 9, 1261: died at Santarem, Portugal, Jan. 7, 1325. King of Portugal 1279–1325. He founded the University of Coimbra.

Dionysius Exiguus (eks-ig′ū-us). [L., 'the Little.'] Born in Scythia: lived in the 6th century A. D. A monk and scholar of the Western Church who, in his "Cyclus paschalis," introduced the annunciation of the birth of Christ as the starting-point of modern chronology, thus establishing the Christian or Dionysian era. He placed the birth of Christ from three to six years too late.

Dionysius of Halicarnassus. Born at Halicarnassus, Caria: died at Rome about 7 B. C. A Greek rhetorician and historian, author of a history of Rome (Archæologia).

Dionysius of Halicarnassus (25 B. C.), in his Archæology, i. e. Early History, of Rome to 264 B. C., aimed at writing an Introduction to Polybius. He maintains, on fanciful grounds, that the Romans, who deserve to rule the world, are no "barbarians," but of Greek descent. We have Books I.–X., going down to 450 B. C., and fragments of Book XI. He did a better work in his rhetorical writings, and above all in his excellent essays on the Greek orators. *Webb*, Greek Lit., p. 148.

Dionysius Periegetes (per′i-ē-jē′tēz). [Gr. *Περιηγήτης*, a guide, cicerone, or showman: so named from the title of his book. See the def.] Lived about the 4th (1st?) century A. D. The author of a geographical poem, "Periegesis" (Gr. *Περιήγησις τῆς γῆς*, a geographical description of the earth).

Dionysius the Areopagite. An Athenian, a member of the Areopagus, converted by St. Paul about 50 A. D. He became the reputed author of several Greek treatises ("The Celestial Hierarchy," "The Ecclesiastical Hierarchy," "Concerning the Names of God," "Of Mystical Theology," "Epistles," and a Liturgy) which appeared in the 6th century and were probably written in the 5th. They have been the subject of much theological and critical discussion.

Dionysus (dī-ō-nī′sus). [Gr. *Διόνυσος* or *Διώνυσος.*] In Greek mythology, the god of wine. He was, according to the common tradition, the son of Zeus and Semele, the daughter of Cadmus of Thebes. Hera, jealous of the attention which Zeus bestowed on Semele, persuaded her in the guise of a friendly old woman to request him to approach her in the same majesty in which he approached his wife. Zeus appeared in thunder and lightning, with the result that Semele in her fright gave birth to Dionysus, whom Zeus rescued from the flames and sewed up in his thigh until he came to maturity. He was brought up by Ino and Athamas at Orchomenos; spent many years in wandering through the earth, introducing the cultivation of the vine; and eventually rose into Olympus. He was also called, both by the Greeks and the Romans, Bacchus, a name of obscure origin, which was originally a surname of Dionysus.

Dionyza (dī-ō-nī′zä). In Shakspere's "Pericles," the wife of Cleon, governor of Tharsus. She attempts the murder of Marina, and with her husband is burned to death in revenge.

Diophantus (dī-ō-fan′tus). [Gr. *Διόφαντος.*] Lived at Alexandria, probably in the 4th century A. D. A Greek mathematician, reputed inventor of algebra. His chief work is "Arithmetica" (edited by Fermat, 1670).

Dioscorides (dī′os-kor′i-dēz). **Pedacius** (pe-dā′shi-us) or **Pedanius** (pe-dā′ni-us). [Gr. *Διοσκορίδης*, surnamed *Πεδάνιος* or *Πεδάνιος.*] Born probably at Anazarba, Cilicia: lived in the 1st or 2d century A. D. A Greek physician, author of a treatise on materia medica.

Dioscuri (dī-os-kū′ri). [Gr. *Διόσκουροι.*] Castor and Pollux, according to Greek legends the sons of Leda and Zeus, or of Leda and Tyndareus (whence their patronymic *Tyndaridæ*), and brothers of Helen. See *Castor and Pollux.*

Dioscurus (dī-os-kū′rus). Died at Gangra, Paphlagonia, 454. Bishop of Alexandria 444–451. Having sided with the heretic Eutyches against Flavian, bishop of Constantinople, he convoked a synod at Ephesus in 449, which sustained the former and condemned the latter. This synod, over which he presided, was conducted with so much violence that it was stigmatized as the "Robber Synod." He was condemned and deposed by the Ecumenical Council of Chalcedon in 451.

Diospolis (dī-os′pō-lis). [Gr. *Διόσπολις*, city of Zeus.] See *Lydda.*

Diospolis. Thebes in Egypt: hence, *Diospolite dynasty*, a Theban dynasty. See *Thebes.*

Diotima (dī-ō-ti′mä). [Gr. *Διοτίμα.*] A priestess of Mantinea, the reputed teacher of Socrates, mentioned in Plato's "Symposium." She is probably fictitious.

Diphda (dif′dä). [Ar. *difdá' al-thání*, the second frog, the star Fomalhaut being the first.] An often used name for the star β Ceti. Also called *Deneb Kaitos.*

Diphilus (dif′i-lus). [Gr. *Δίφιλος.*] Born at Sinope. One of the chief Athenian poets of the New Comedy, a contemporary of Menander. He is said to have exhibited a hundred plays. Fragments of his works are extant.

Diplonacy. A play subtitled by Bolton and Savile Rowe from Sardou's "Dora," produced in 1878.

Dippel (dip′pel), **Johann Konrad.** Born at Frankenstein, near Darmstadt, Germany, Aug. 10, 1673: died at Berleburg, Prussia, April 25, 1734. A German mystic and alchemist. He invented Dippel's animal oil, and discovered Prussian blue.

Dipsodes (dip′sōdz). **The.** [Gr. *δυψάω*, thirsty.] A people in Rabelais's "Gargantua and Panta-

Dipsodes, The

gruel." They were ruled by King Anarche, and many of them were giants. Pantagruel subdued them.

Dipylon Gate (dip'i-lon gāt), **The.** [Gr. *dίπυλον*, double-gated.] The chief gateway of ancient Athens, traversing the walls on the northwest side. As its name indicates, it was in fact a double gate, consisting of a strongly fortified rectangular court between two gateways, each portal of which in itself was double, having two doors, each 11½ feet wide, separated by a central pier. The foundations of this gate alone among those of ancient Athens, survive in great part, and from it toward the southwest extends a beautiful stretch of the original wall of Themistocles, built under Peloponnesian menace after the Greek victories over the Persians in 480 and 479 B. C. This wall, in its conformity, construction of admirably fitted blocks and rough stones, confirms literary witness to the haste of work spurred on by emergency. The Dipylon is identical with the Sacred Gate, and among the roads diverging from it is the sacred Way to Eleusis. It was long held that an opening in the wall immediately southwest of the Dipylon was the Sacred Gate, but Dörpfeld has shown that this was a passage for the stream which he identifies as the Eridanus.

Diræ (dī'rē). The Furies (which see).

Dirce (dėr'sē). [Gr. *Δίρκη.*] In Greek mythology, the second wife of Lycus, put to death by Amphion and Zethus, sons of Antiope, as revenge for her ill treatment of their mother. See *Antiope*. She was bound to the horns of a bull and dragged to death. Her execution is represented in the famous group "Farnese Bull" (which see). Her body was placed by Dionysus in a well on Mount Cithæron.

Directory, The. The body of five men who held the executive power in France from Oct. 26, 1795, to the coup d'état of 1799 (18th Brumaire, Nov. 9). It succeeded the Convention. During this period occurred the campaigns of Napoleon in Italy and Egypt and other campaigns in Germany, etc.; French influence became powerful in Italy and Switzerland; the treaty of Campo-Formio was concluded with Austria in the presence of Napoleon; and a war with the United States. The personnel of the Directory was modified by coup d'état, 18th Fructidor (sept. 4, 1797, in which the republicans triumphed over the reactionaries. Toward the close of its term the Directory became discredited by defeats in Italy, and was overthrown by Napoleon and succeeded by the Consulate. See *Bonaparte*.

Dirschau (dēr'shou), Pol. **Szczewo** (shchē'vō). A town in the province of West Prussia, Prussia, situated on the Vistula 19 miles southeast of Danzig. It has a notable lattice-work iron bridge. Population (1890), 11,541.

Dis (dis). In Roman mythology, a name of Pluto, and hence of the lower world.

Disco (dis'kō). An island belonging to Denmark, situated in Baffin Bay, west of Greenland, in lat. 69° 30′ N. It contains the harbor of Godhavn.

Disco Bay. A bay on the west coast of Greenland, southeast of Disco Island.

Discobolus (dis-kob'ō-lus). [Gr. *δισκο-βόλος*, thrower of the discus.] An antique copy, in the Vatican, Rome, of a famous statue by Myron. The body is bent forward and turned toward the right arm, the head is turned backward, the discus being shown in the choice and suppression of the moment of repose when, the backward motion completed, the powerful cast forward is on the point of execution.

Discordia (dis-kōr'di-ä). In Roman mythology, the goddess of dissension, corresponding to the Greek Eris.

Discours de la méthode. See *Descartes*.

Discoveries, The. A sort of commonplace-book of aphorisms produced by Ben Jonson from his daily reading.

Discovery, The. A small ship which, under command of Captain George Waymouth, was sent out by the Muscovy Company to "find the passage best to lye towards the parts or kingdom of Cataya or China, or the backside of America." She sailed with the Godspeed from the Thames May 2, 1602, intending to make the coast of Greenland; but adverse weather had a lucky result, though it probably paved the way for Hudson's discovery. In April, 1610, the latter sailed in the Discovery, and entered the strait which bears his name in June. Early in August he entered Hudson Bay. He spent three months in exploring it, and in November the vessel was frozen in. In June of the following year she was released, and shortly after a mutiny occurred. Hudson and others were set adrift, and were never again seen. The Discovery was taken home by the mutineers, and two years after this she was again sent to the Northwest with the Resolution under command of Sir Thomas Button. He discovered Nelson's River, which he called Port Nelson, and several points. In 1615 the Discovery set out with William Baffin and Robert Bylot, and again in 1616. In both these voyages many important discoveries and explorations were made. See *Hudson, Henry*.

Disentis, or Dissentis (dēs'en-tis). A village in the canton of Grisons, Switzerland, situated on the Further Rhine 35 miles southeast of Lucerne. It is noted for its Benedictine abbey, founded about 614, from which it received the name Muster (L. *Monasterium*.)

Dismal Swamp, Great. A morass in southeastern Virginia and northeastern North Carolina. It extends from near Norfolk 30 to 40 miles southward. It contains Lake Drummond, and is traversed by the Dismal Swamp canal, which connects Chesapeake Bay and Albemarle Sound. Part of the swamp has been reclaimed.

Disnai (dis'mas), or **Desmas** (des'mas). The legendary name of the penitent thief crucified with Christ.

Dismissal of Hagar. See *Hagar, Dismissal of*.

Disowned, The. A novel by Bulwer Lytton, published in 1829.

Disraeli (diz-rā'li or diz-rē'li), **Benjamin,** Earl of Beaconsfield. Born at London, Dec. 21, 1804; died at London, April 19, 1881. An English statesman and novelist, son of Isaac D'Israeli. He entered the House of Commons in 1837, and became one of the leaders of the Young England party, and leader of the Opposite to Sir Robert Peel in the House in 1846, and 1850–52. He was chancellor of the exchequer in 1866, carried the Reform Bill of 1867; became premier in 1868, resigned in 1868; was again premier 1874–80, was created earl of Beaconsfield in 1876; and was plenipotentiary at the Congress of Berlin in 1878. His administration was noted for progressive foreign policy (as to Egypt, the Eastern question, India, and South Africa). He wrote "Vindication of the British constitution" (1835); the novels of "Vivian Grey" (1826: second part in 1827), "The Young Duke" (1831), "Contarini Fleming" (1832), "The Wondrous Tale of Alroy" (1833), "Rise of Iskander" (1834), "Revolutionary Epic" (1834), "Henrietta Temple" (1837), "Venetia" (1837), "Henrietta Temple" (1837), "Tragedy of Count Alarcos" (1839), "Coningsby" (1844), "Sybil" (1845), "Tancred" (1847), "Lord Beaconsfield's Tales and Jokes" (1849), "Lothair" (1870), "Endymion" (1880).

D'Israeli, Isaac. Born at Enfield, England, May, 1766; died at Bradenham House, Bucks, England, Jan. 19, 1848. An English miscellaneous writer. His chief works are "Curiosities of Literature" (1791–1823), "Calamities of Authors" (1812), "Quarrels of Authors" (1814), "Literary Character" (1818), "Charles I." (1828–30), "Amenities of Literature" (1841).

Diss (dis), a town in Norfolk, England, 22 miles north of Ipswich. Population (1891), 5,763.

Distaffina (dis-ta-fī'nä). The beloved of Bombastes Furioso in Rhodes's burlesque opera of that name. She jilted Bombastes for the king.

Distaff's Day, Saint. The 7th of January; so called because on that day the women who have kept the Christmas festival till Twelfth Day, the 6th, return to their distaffs, or ordinary work. As a distaff is also called a rock, it is sometimes called Rock Day.

Distant Prospect of Eton College, Ode on a. A poem by Thomas Gray, written in 1742, published anonymously by Dodsley in 1747.

Distich (dis'tik), **Dick.** A poet and satirist met in a madhouse by Sir Launcelot Greaves, in Smollett's novel of that name. Pope used this sigmatism in "The Guardian."

Distressed Mother, The. A tragedy by Ambrose Philips, produced in 1712. It was adapted from Racine's "Andromaque."

Distresses, The. A play by Davenant, thought to have been the same as "The Spanish Lovers," licensed in 1639.

D'Istria (dēs'trēä), **Dora, Countess.** The pseudonym of Helene Ghika, Princess Koltzoff Massalsky.

District of Columbia (kō-lum'bi-ä). The federal district which contains the national capital of the United States. It lies on the eastern bank of the Potomac, between Maryland and Virginia, and contains besides the cities of Washington and Georgetown (which are the capital and suburb of the Federal Government though 3 commissioners appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. It was formed of cessions made by Maryland in 1788 and Virginia in 1789, comprising 100 square miles. It was organized in 1790–1791, and the seat of government was removed thither in 1800. The city was incorporated in 1802. The Virginia portion (west of the Potomac) was retroceded in 1846. Territorial government was established in 1871, a provisional government succeeded in 1874, and the present form was established in 1878. Area, 64 square miles. Population (1890), 230,392. See *Washington*.

Dithmarschen (dit'mär-shen), or **Ditmarsh** (dit'märsh). A territory in western Holstein, in the province of Schleswig-Holstein, Prussia, situated between the Elbe and the Eider. It was incorporated in Holstein in 1559, and annexed to Prussia in 1866.

Diti (dī'ti). In Hindu mythology, the name of a goddess without any distinct character. The name is formed by popular etymology from *dāiti*, as if that were *A-diti* (not-bit), a name from *dyati*, to cut. In epic poetry Diti is a daughter of Daksha and wife of Kashyapa. The race of Daityas or mythical demonic enemies of the gods, are described as her progeny or descendants.

Ditton (dit'on), **Humphrey.** Born at Salisbury, England, May 29, 1675; died Oct. 15, 1715. An English mathematician. He wrote "General Laws of Nature and Motion" (1705). "An Institution of Fluxions" (1706), etc.

Diu (dē'ü). An island and town on the western coast of India, in lat. 20° 43′ N., long. 71° E. It has belonged to Portugal since the first half of the 16th century. Population, about 12,000.

Dive Bouteille (dēv bō-tā'y'), **La.** [F., 'the divine bottle.'] An oracle to which Panurge in "Rabelais" makes a long journey in order to determine whether he shall marry. The oracle responds with one word: "Trinch." The oracle of La Dive Bouteille was instituted in France in the 16th century by the most illustrious drinkers in the land, Rabelais and in order to put in practice their favorite maxim.

Diver (dī'vėr), **Colonel,** in Dickens's "Martin Chuzzlewit," the editor of the "New York Rowdy Journal."

Diver, The. See *Teacher, Der*.

Dives (dī'vēz). [L., 'wealthy.'] See *Lazarus*.

Dives (dēv). A small town in the department of Calvados, France, 17 miles southwest of Le Havre. It was formerly a seaport of some importance.

Divina Commedia (dē-vē'nä kom-mä'dē-ä). ['Divine Comedy.'] A celebrated epic poem by Dante, in 3 parts—Inferno (Hell), Purgatorio (Purgatory), Paradiso (Paradise)—written during the period 1300–18. It has been translated, each work being blank verse, and the subject matter is presented in his person, possibly not worthy the reward of the first author of the "Divine Comedy" to record, though God's grace has vouchsafed to him a vision of Hell. Set by temptations and penances—"Purgatory"—the mankind of the seven deadly sins are chased from his pathway, and he fought viewed Beatrice, the blessed Rachel and handmaids are the seven virtues, although she is there as Beatrice to "Paradise." There Beatrice the Beatific, love that brings the Blessing, is not only the guide, but, what is of course, the glory of the very presence of the Godhead, where a love that is almighty rules the universe.

Morlini, English Writers, III. 404.

Divine Doctor, The. [L. *doctor divinus.*] A surname of Ruysbroeck.

Divine Tragedy, The. A poem by Longfellow, published in 1872.

Divitiacus (div-i-fī'a-kus). An Æduan noble, brother of Dumnorix. He was an ally of Rome, and a warm personal friend of Cæsar. He was the guest of Cæsar during a pilgrimage visit to Rome. He indeed solicited Cæsar against Ariovistus and against the Belgæ. Through his intercession Dumnorix's treason in 58 B. C. was pardoned by Cæsar.

Dix (diks), **Dorothea Lynde.** Born at Worcester, Mass., 1805; died at Trenton, N. J., July 19, 1887. An American philanthropist, noted for her exertions in the behalf of the insane, paupers, and prisoners. She published several children's books, and in 1845 "Prisons and Prison Discipline."

Dix, John Adams. Born at Boscawen, N. H., July 24, 1798: died at New York, April 21, 1879. An American statesman and general. He was United States senator from New York, was secretary of the treasury in 1861, served during the civil War 1861–65, was minister to France 1866–69, and was governor of New York 1872–74.

Dix, Mount. One of the principal summits of the Adirondacks, New York. Height, 4,915 feet.

Dixie (dik'si). A popular name of the Southern States of the American Union. See *Dixie's Land*.

Dixie's Land. Said to have been originally a negro name for New York or Manhattan Island, later applied to the South. The phrase originated in New York early in the 19th century, it developed into a song, and after the Civil War became associated with obtaining the word "Dixie" or "Dixie's Land." In the south Dixie is regarded as meaning the Southern states, the word being supposed to be derived from Mason and Dixon's line, which formerly divided the free and slave states. It is there said to have first come into use when Texas joined the Union, and the capitals used of it as "Dixie."

In the popular mythology of New York City, Dixie was the Negroes paradise on earth in times when slavery and the slave-trade were flourishing in that country. Dixie owned a tract of land on Manhattan Island, and had a large number of slaves; and his slaves were treated better than his land, an imputation cast, such as has taken place in Virginia and other States. Naturally, the Negroes who left it for distant parts looked back and placed an alloyed happiness and it was their old Virginia of the Negroes of that day. Hence Dixie became synonymous with ideal locality, imparting notable happiness and every imaginable requisite of earthly existence.

Lippincott, Notes from Dixie's Land, note.

Dixmude (diks-müd'). Flem. **Diksmuide.** A small town in the province of West Flanders, Belgium, situated on the Yser 20 miles southwest of Bruges.

Dixon (dik'son), **George.** Died about 1800. An English navigator. He served as a petty officer on the Resolution during Cook's last voyage. In 1785 he was appointed to the command of the Queen Charlotte in Nathaniel Portlock's exploring expedition along the northwestern coast of America. He was detached for the purpose of independent exploration, May 14 1787, and shortly after discovered the Queen Charlotte Islands. He published "A Voyage round the World" (1789).

Dixon, William Hepworth. Born at Newton-Heath, England, June 30, 1821; died at London, Dec. 27, 1879. An English author and journalist, editor of the "Athenæum" 1853-69. He wrote "New America" (1867), "Spiritual Wives" (1868), "Free Russia" (1870), "Her Majesty's Tower" (1869-71), etc.

Dixon Entrance. A sea passage, west of British Columbia, which separates Prince of Wales Island from the Queen Charlotte Islands.

Dixville Notch (diks'vil noch). A noted ravine in the northern part of New Hampshire, near Colebrooke.

Dixwell (diks'wel), **John.** Born 1608; died at New Haven, Conn., March 18, 1689. An English regicide, a refugee in America after the Restoration.

Dizful (dēz-fōl'), or **Desful** (des-fōl'). A city in the province of Khuzistan, Persia, situated on the river Diz in lat. 32° 10′ N., long. 48° 35′ E. Population, estimated, 30,000.

Dizzy (diz'i). 1. A character in Garrick's play "The Male Coquette."—2. A nickname of Benjamin Disraeli.

Djinnestan, or **Jinnestan** (jin-nes-tän'). The land of the Djinns or Jinns in Persian and Oriental fairy lore.

Dmitri. See *Dimitri.*

Dmitrieff (dmē'tre-ef), **Ivan Ivanovitch.** Born in the government of Simbirsk, Russia, Sept. 20 (N. S.), 1760; died at Moscow, Oct. 15 (N. S.), 1837. A Russian poet and politician, minister of justice 1810-14. He was the author of a translation of La Fontaine's fables, etc.

Dmitroff (dmē-trof'). A town in the government of Moscow, Russia, 43 miles north of Moscow. Population, 9,298.

Dmitrovsk (dmē-trovsk'). A town in the government of Orel, Russia, in lat. 52° 29′ N., long. 35° 15′ E. Population (1888), 6,878.

Dnieper (nē'per; Russ. pron. dnyep'er), or **Dniepr** (nē'pr). A river of Russia, after the Volga and Danube the largest in Europe: the classical Borysthenes, and the later classical Danapris, the Turkish Uzi. It rises in the government of Smolensk, and flows into the Black Sea by the Dnieper Liman, east of Odessa. Its leading tributaries are the Desna, Sej, Pripet, and Berezina. Kief and Yekaterinoslaf are on its banks. Length, about 1,200 miles; navigable from Borodyanka.

Dniester (nēs'ter; Russ. pron. dnyes'ter), or **Dniestr** (nes'tr). A river in Galicia and Russia which rises in the Carpathian Mountains, and flows into the Black Sea 30 miles southwest of Odessa: the ancient Tyras or Danastris, the Turkish Turla. Length, about 650 miles. Its navigation is interrupted at the Yaniporol rapids.

Doab (dō-ab'), or **Duab.** ['Two rivers.] In India, a name given to a tract of country between two rivers. It is applied especially to the region between the Ganges and the Jumna, of great fertility, about 500 miles in length.

Doane (dōn), **George Washington.** Born at Trenton, N. J., April 27, 1799; died at Burlington, N. J., April 27, 1859. An American bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church. He published "Songs by the Way" (1824), etc.

Dobberan. See *Doberan.*

Dobbin (dob'in), **Major William.** A modest young officer in Thackeray's novel "Vanity Fair." He marries Amelia Sedley after the death of her first husband, George Osborne.

Dobbins, Humphrey. A rough but grateful servant in Colman's comedy "The Poor Gentleman."

Dobell (do-bel'), **Sydney Thompson.** Born at Cranbrook, Kent, England, April 5, 1824; died at Nailsworth, Gloucestershire, Aug. 22, 1874. An English poet. He was a wine merchant at Cheltenham from 1848 until his death. His works (a complete edition of which appeared in 1875-76) include "The Roman" (1850), "Balder" (1854), and "England in Time of War" (1856).

Döbeln (dē'beln). A town in the kingdom of Saxony, situated on the Mulde 28 miles west of Dresden. Population (1890), 13,862.

Doberan (dō'be-rän), or **Dobberan** (dob'ber-än). A town and watering-place in the grand duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Germany, situated near the Baltic 9 miles west of Rostock.

Döbereiner (dē'be-rī-ner), **Johann Wolfgang.** Born near Hof, Bavaria, Dec. 15, 1780; died at Jena, Germany, March 24, 1849. A German chemist. He was professor of chemistry, pharmacy, and technology in the University of Jena from 1810 until his death. He discovered that spongiform platinum has the property of inducing hydrogen. Author of "Zur pneumatischen Chemie" (1821-25), etc.

Doboobie. See *Alasco.*

Döbrentei (dē'bren-tā-ī), **Gábor.** Born at Nagyszöllös, Hungary, Dec. 1, 1786; died near Budapest, March 28, 1851. A Hungarian scholar and poet. He published "Old Monuments of the Hungyar Language" (1838-42).

Dobrizhofer (dō'brits-hof-er), **Martin.** Born at Gratz, in Styria, Sept. 7, 1717; died at Vienna, July 17, 1791. A Jesuit missionary and author. From 1749 until the expulsion of the Jesuits in 1767 he resided in Paraguay, and seven years of this period were passed among the savage Abipones Indians. After 1767 he resided in Vienna, where he published his Latin "Historia de Abiponibus equestri" in 1784. A German edition appeared in the same year, and an English translation by Sara Coleridge in 1822, with the title "An Account of the Abipones" (London, 3 vols. 8vo). The book is of great ethnological value.

Dobrovsky (dob'brov'ske), **Joseph.** Born at Gyermet, near Raab, Hungary, Aug. 17, 1753; died at Brünn, Moravia, Jan. 6, 1829. A noted Hungarian philologist, the founder of Slavic philology. He became a member of the order of Jesuits in 1772. His works include "Geschichte der böhmischen Sprache und alten Literatur" (1792), "Institutiones linguæ slavicæ dialecti veteris" (1822), "Scriptores rerum Bohemicarum" (1783-84), etc.

Dobrudja, or **Dobrudscha** (dō-brö'jä). [Bulg. *Dobritch.*] The southeastern portion of Rumania, bounded on the east by the Black Sea, on the north and west by the Danube, and on the south by Bulgaria. It is a marshy and unhealthy region, and is traversed by the ancient wall of Trajan. It was occupied temporarily by the Russians in 1828 and 1854, and by the French in 1854, and was incorporated in Rumania in 1878. Area, 6,062 square miles. Population, about 140,000.

Dobschau (dob'shou), or **Topschau** (top'shou), Hung. **Dobsina** (dob-she'na). A small town in the county of Gömör, Hungary, in lat. 48° 50′ N., long. 20° 24′ E.

Dobson (dob'son), **Austin.** Born at Plymouth, England, Jan. 18, 1840. An English poet. He has published "Vignettes in Rhyme," etc. (1873-89), "Proverbs in Porcelain" (1877), "Old World Idyls" (1883), "Thomas Bewick, etc." (1884), "At the Sign of the Lyre" (1885), "Ballade of Beau Brocade," etc. (1892). He has also written the lives of Sir Richard Steele ("English Worthies," 1886), "Oliver Goldsmith" ("Great Writers," 1888), etc.

Dobson, William. Born at London, 1610; died at Oxford, 1646. An English portrait and historical painter, a pupil and imitator of Van Dyck whom he succeeded as painter to Charles I. He painted portraits of Charles I., the Prince of Wales, Prince Rupert, and various courtiers.

Doce (dō'sō). **Rio.** A river of Brazil which flows into the Atlantic Ocean in lat. 19° 35′ S. Length, over 600 miles; navigable for 90 miles.

Dockum. See *Dekkum.*

Doctor, The. A romance by Southey, published in 1834, in 7 volumes. It was at first published anonymously, and its authorship remained doubtful for long. It is exhibits his vast store of learning in a rambling manner.

Doctor's Tale, The. One of Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales," told by the Doctor of Physic. The Roman story of Virginia in it was expanded from the same source by Webster in "A Fair Maid of the West." Though the account purports to be direct from Livy. See *Appius and Virginius.*

Doctor Syntax. See *Tour of,* etc.

Doctor Dodipoll (dok'tor dod'i-pol). A comedy the author of which is unknown (1600). Dr. Dodipoll is a foolish, doddering creature.

Doctor of Alcantara, The. An opera by Julius Eichberg, produced in 1862.

Doctor of the Incarnation. A title bestowed on Cyril of Alexandria.

Doctor Rappacini's Daughter. A tale by Hawthorne, published in 1844. It is the story of a girl fed on poisons.

Dodd (dod), **James William.** Born in London about 1740; died 1796. An English actor. He was a member of Garrick's company, and was especially successful as Sir Andrew Aguecheek and Abel Drugger.

Dodd, William. Born at Bourne, Lincolnshire, England, May 29, 1729; died June 27, 1777. An English clergyman and author. He studied at Cambridge, was ordained deacon in 1751, and was appointed chaplain to the king in 1763. In 1777 he forged the name of Lord Chesterfield, his former pupil, to a bond for £4,200, and in spite of the efforts of Dr. Johnson and other influential persons was executed at London. He wrote "Beauties of Shakspere" (1752), "Thoughts in Prison" (1777), etc.

Doddridge (dod'rij), **Philip.** Born at London, June 26, 1702; died at Lisbon, Oct. 26, 1751. An English dissenting clergyman. He was pastor of an Independent congregation and tutor of a seminary for the education of dissenting ministers at Northampton from 1729 until his death. He is known chiefly as the author of "Rise and Progress of Religion in the Soul" (1750) and "The Family Expositor" (1739-56), and for his hymns.

Döderlein (dē'der-lin), **Ludwig.** Born at Jena, Germany, Dec. 19, 1791; died at Erlangen, Nov. 9, 1863. A German classical philologist, professor at Erlangen from 1819. His works include "Lateinische Synonymen und Etymologien" (1826-38), "Reden und Programme" (1850-58), editions of Tacitus, Horace, and the Iliad, etc.

Dodge (doj), **Mary Abigail:** pseudonym **Gail Hamilton.** Born at Hamilton, Mass., 1838. An American writer. Her works include "Country Living and Country Thinking" (1862), "Gala Days" (1863), "New Atmosphere" (1864), "Woman's Wrongs, etc." (1868), "Twelve Miles from a Lemon" (1873), "Our Common School System" (1880), etc.

Dodge, Mrs. (Mary Elizabeth Mapes). Born at New York, 1838. An American authoress, editor of the "St. Nicholas" magazine since 1873. She has written "Hans Brinker, or the Silver Skates" (1865), "Donald and Dorothy" (1883), "Along the Way" (poems, 1879), etc.

Dodge, William Earl. Born at Hartford, Conn., Sept. 4, 1805; died at New York, Feb. 9, 1883. An American merchant and philanthropist, noted for his efforts in behalf of the freedmen, temperance, foreign missions, etc.

Dodge City (doj sit'i). A city in Ford County, southwestern Kansas, situated on the Arkansas River. Population (1890), 1,763.

Dodger (doj'er), **The Artful.** See *Dawkins, Jack.*

Dodgson (doj'son), **Charles Lutwidge:** pseudonym **Lewis Carroll.** Born in 1832. An English clergyman and writer, mathematical lecturer at Christ Church, Oxford, 1855-81. He has written "A Syllabus of Plane and Algebraical Geometry" (1860), "Guide to the Mathematical Student," etc. (1864), "Elementary Treatise on Determinants" (1867), "Euclid and his Modern Rivals" (1879), "Curiosa Mathematica," etc. (1888), and several children's books under the pseudonym of Lewis Carroll: "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland" (1865), "Through the Looking Glass," etc. (1871), "The Hunting of the Snark" (1876), etc.

Dodington (dod'ing-ton), **George Bubb** (later Bubb Dodington). Born at Dorset, England, 1691; died at Hammersmith, July 28, 1762. An English politician. He was the son of George Bubb, but adopted the name of Dodington on inheriting an estate in 1720 from an uncle of that name. In 1715 he entered Parliament, and he became a member of one of Walpole's place-hunter. He was created Baron Melcombe of Melcombe Regis, Dorsetshire, in 1761. He patronized men of letters, and was complimented by Edward Young, Fielding, and Richard Bentley. He left a diary covering the period from 1749 to 1761, which was published in 1784.

Dodipoll. See *Doctor Dodipoll.*

Dodo (dō'dō). The name of a deity (discovered on the Moabite Stone) who is supposed to have been worshiped by the Ammonites alongside of Yahveh. (*Sayce.*) This is, however, very unlikely.

Dodona (dō-dō'nä). [Gr. *Δωδώνη.*] In ancient geography, a city of Epirus, probably situated near the modern Mount Olytzika, southwest of Janina. It was the seat of the oldest Greek oracle, dedicated to Zeus.

The temple of Dodona was destroyed B. C. 219 by Dorimachus in Æolic, being chosen as a refuge of the Ætolians, he ravaged Epirus. No remains of it now exist. It stood at the base of Mount Tomarus, or Tmarus (Strabo, vii. p. 476; Plin. iv. 3), on the borders of Thesprotia, and was said to have been founded by Deucalion.

Rawlinson, Herod., II. 99, note.

Dods (dodz), **Meg.** The landlady of the inn, in Sir Walter Scott's "St. Ronan's Well."

Dodsley (dodz'li), **Robert.** Born probably at Mansfield, Nottingham, England, in 1703; died at Durham, England, Sept. 25, 1764. An English bookseller and publisher. He wrote a number of plays, poems, songs, and other works, but is best known for his "Select Collection of Old Plays," which was published in 1744 in 12 volumes, beginning with a morality play. It has been several times edited, revised, and enlarged.

Dodson (dod'son). The family name of the three aunts in George Eliot's "Mill on the Floss," Aunt Pullet, Aunt Glegg, and Aunt Tulliver. Their inherited customs and peculiarities are amusing, and are always referred to with respect by the phrase "No Dodson ever did" so and so.

Dodson and Fogg. In Charles Dickens's "Pickwick Papers," the legal advisers of Mrs. Bardell in the celebrated breach-of-promise case.

Dodwell (dod'wel), **Edward.** Born about 1767; died at Rome, May 14, 1832. An English antiquarian and artist. He published "Classical and Topographical Tour through Greece" (1819), "Cyclopean or Pelasgic Remains in Greece and Italy" (1834), etc.

Dodwell, Henry. Born at Dublin, Oct., 1641; died at Shottesbrooke, Berkshire, England, June 7, 1711. A British classical scholar and

controversialist. He studied at Trinity College, Dublin; removed to London in 1674, and was Camden professor of history at Oxford from 1688 to 1691. His chief works are "De veteribus græcorum romanorumque cyclis" (1701).

Doe (dō), **John.** The name of the fictitious plaintiff in actions of ejectment. See *Roe, Richard.*

Doeg (dō'eg). [Heb., 'fearful.'] **1.** The chief of the herdsmen of Saul. He slew fourscore and five priests of Nob. —**2.** In the second part of Dryden and Tate's "Absalom and Achitophel," a character intended to represent Elkanah Settle.

Does (dōs), **Jacobus van der.** Born at Amsterdam, March 4, 1623; died at Sloten, Nov. 17, 1673. A Dutch landscape and animal painter.

Dogali (dō-gä'lē). A place near Massowah, eastern Africa. Here, Jan. 26, 1887, the Italian force under Gene was defeated and nearly destroyed by the Abyssinians under Ras Alula.

Dogberry (dog'ber-i). An absurd constable in Shakspere's "Much Ado about Nothing."

Doge's Palace. The palace of the doges of Venice. The present building was begun by Marino Falieri in 1354, but only the south and west facades retain their characteristic Pointed interiors. The basement is a noble and massive arcade with cylindrical columns; above this is another arcade, with twice the number of columns, and graceful, sharp-cusped arches with a range of quatrefoils above them. The upper part of the building is a square mass, with lines of enriched balconies in the middle of each facade, broad pointed windows irregularly placed, a line of small circles above, and flamed battlements. The superstructure is in itself too heavy, but is rendered effective by the rich interposition of pink and white marble. The allegorical and biblical sculptures of the capitals of the lower arcade and of the three angles of the palace are famous. The great staircase, the Porta della Carta, the court, and the Giants' Staircase with its colossal figures of Mars and Neptune are excellent works of the Renaissance. The hall of the Great Council is adorned with the masterpieces of Tintoret, Titian, Paolo Veronese, and other great Venetians.

Doggerbank (dog'er-bangk). A sand-bank in the North Sea, in about lat. 54°–55° 30′ N., long. 1°–4° E. It was the scene of an indecisive naval battle between the English under Sir George Ayscue and the Dutch in 1781. It is noted for its extensive and valuable fisheries.

Doggett (dog'et), **Thomas.** Born at Dublin: died Oct. (Sept. 21?) 22?, 1721. An English actor. He was before the public from 1691 to 1713. He established in 1716 a prize in the Thames rowing-match, given every year on the first of August. It was an orange-colored livery and a badge, and was given in honor of George I. The custom is still kept up under the supervision of the Fishmongers' Company.

Doggrell (dog'rel). A foolish poet in Cowley's play "The Guardian." He was omitted in "The Cutter of Coleman Street," a revision.

Dog of Montargis, The. See *Aubrey de Montdidier.*

Dogs (dogz or dōgz), **Isle of.** A peninsula in southeastern London, projecting into the Thames opposite Greenwich, and cut off by the canal of the West India Docks.

Dokkum, or **Dockum** (dok'kum). A small town in Friesland, Netherlands, in lat. 53° 19′ N., long. 6° E.

Doko (dō'kō). See *Pygmies.*

Dol (dol). A town in the department of Ille-et-Vilaine, France, 14 miles southeast of St. Malo. Here, in 1796, the Vendeans raised the royal banner, with the motto "Dieu et le roi," with separate chevet, and cloisters 1 volume, some of which are detached. There is some good glass; interesting details of design, sculpture, etc.; a colossal debris, considering the material (granite) and two fine peaches. Population (1891), commune, 4,814.

Dolabella (dol-a-bel'ä), **Publius Cornelius.** Born about 70 B. C.: died at Laodicea, Asia Minor, 43 B. C. A Roman patrician, noted chiefly as the son-in-law of Cicero. Ruined by his profligate habits, he sought to restore his fortunes by joining the standard of Cæsar in the civil war. He commanded Cæsar's fleet in the Adriatic in 48, and in his participated in the battle of Pharsalus. He obtained the consulship after the death of Cæsar in 44. At first he acted in support of the senate, but was subsequently influenced by bribery to join the party of Antony. He received from Antony the province of Syria as his proconsulate, but was defeated at Laodicea by Cassius. He was, at his own request, killed by one of his soldiers in order not to fall into the hands of the enemy.

Dolce (dol'che), **Lodovico.** Born at Venice about 1508: died at Venice, 1568. An Italian poet and miscellaneous and voluminous writer. He was by profession a corrector of the press, and died in great poverty.

Dolci (dol'chē), or **Dolce** (dol'che), **Carlo** or **Carlino,** Born at Florence, May 25, 1616: died there, Jan. 17, 1686. A Florentine painter of religious subjects, a pupil of Jacopo Vignali.

Dol Common. See *Common.*

Dôle (dōl). A town in the department of Jura, France, situated on the Doubs 17 miles southeast of Dijon: the ancient Dola Sequanorum. It was the ancient capital of Franche-Comté, resisted the French in 1479, and was finally ceded to France in 1678. Population (1891), commune, 14,253.

Dôle, La. One of the highest mountains of the Jura, situated in the canton of Vaud, near the Dôle border, 17 miles north of Geneva. Height, 5,505 feet.

Dolet (dō-lā'). **Etienne.** Born at Orléans, France, 1509: hanged and then burned at Paris, Aug. 3, 1546. A French scholar and printer, condemned as a heretic.

Among these latter there is one who was in many ways a typical representative of the time. Etienne Dolet was born at Orleans in 1509, lived a stormy life diversified by many quarrels, literary and theological, did much service to literature both in Latin and French, and, falling out with the powers that were, was burnt (having first been, as a matter of grace and in consequence of a previous recantation, hanged) in the Place Maubert, at Paris, on his birthday, August 3, 1544 [*sic*]. Dolet had written many Latin speeches and tractates in the Ciceronian style—that of a curious section of humanists who entertained an exclusive and exaggerated devotion to Cicero.
Saintsbury, French Lit., p. 233.

Dolgelly (dol-geth'li). The chief town of Merionethshire, North Wales, situated on the Union in lat. 52° 44′ N., long. 3° 53′ W. Population (1891), 2,467.

Dolgoruki (dol-go-rō'kē). **Ivan Alexeiovitch.** Executed at Novgorod, Russia, Nov. 6, 1739. A Russian noble, accused of conspiracy against the Czarina Anna.

Dolgoruki, Ivan Mikhailovitch. Born April 18, 1764: died Dec. 16, 1823. A Russian poet. He was governor of Vladimir from 1802–12. The first edition of his poetical works appeared in 1806.

Dolgoruki, Katharina Michailowna, Princess Jurjefskaya. The second wife (duly 31, 1880) of Alexander II., emperor of Russia. She published, under the pseudonym Viktor Laderin, "Mes cadets II.: détails inédits sur sa vie intime et sa mort" (1882).

Dolgoruki, Peter Vladimirovitch. Born at Moscow, 1807: died at Berne, Switzerland, Aug. 17, 1868. A Russian writer, exiled on account of his work "La vérité sur la Russie" (1860).

Dollallolla (dol-a-lol'lä), **Queen.** The wife of King Arthur and mother of Huncamunca in Fielding's burlesque "Tom Thumb," altered by O'Hara. She is entirely faultless, except that she is a little given to drink, as befits the mate of a virago toward her husband, and is in love with Tom Thumb.

Dollar (dol'är). A small town in Clackmannanshire, Scotland, 11 miles east of Stirling.

Dollar Law (dol'är lä). A mountain in the county of Peebles, Scotland, situated about 10 miles southwest of Peebles: 2,680 feet in height.

Dollart (dol'ärt). **The.** [*D. Dollard.*] An arm of the North Sea at the mouth of the Ems, between the province of Hannover, Prussia, and the province of Groningen, Netherlands. It was formed by inundations in 1277 and subsequently. Length, 9 miles. Breadth, 4 miles.

Dollier de Casson (dol-yā' dē käs-sōN'), **François.** A French missionary in Canada. He spent a winter among the Nipissings about 1665, and in 1669 accompanied La Salle on an exploring expedition to the Ohio River. He separated from the expedition at the same year, with the object in view of establishing a mission among the Pottawattamies who inhabited the region of the upper lakes; but, finding the field occupied by the Jesuits, proceeded to the Iroquois country at Montreal. He wrote a "Histoire de Montréal."

Döllinger (del'ling-er), **Ignaz.** Born at Bamberg, Bavaria, May 24, 1770: died at Munich, Jan. 14, 1841. A German physiologist and comparative anatomist, professor successively at Bamberg, Würzburg, Landshut, and Munich. He was the brother of the Physician Joseph Wenth und Bedeutung der vergleichenden Anatomie" (1843), etc.

Döllinger, Johann Joseph Ignaz von. Born at Bamberg, Bavaria, Feb. 28, 1799: died at Munich, Jan. 10, 1890. A celebrated German theologian, son of Ignaz Döllinger, a leader in the "Old Catholic" movement. He published "Kirche und Kirchen, Papsthum und Kirchenstaat" (1861), "Papstfabeln des Mittelalters" (1863), etc., and opposed decrees of the Vatican council 1869–70. He was excommunicated 1871.

Dolliver Romance, The. A fragment by Hawthorne, the beginning of which was published in the "Atlantic Monthly" July, 1864.

Dollond (dol'ond), **John.** Born at London, June 10, 1706: died at London, Nov. 30, 1761. An English optician, the inventor of the achromatic telescope: 1757–58.

Dollond, Peter. Born Feb. 24, 1730: died at Kensington, July 2, 1820. An English optician, son of John Dollond.

Doll's House, A. A translation of a play ("Ett Dukkehjem") by Henrik Ibsen, produced in London in 1889. The original play was brought out in Christiania about 1879.

Doll Tearsheet. See *Tearsheet.*

Dolly's (dol'iz). A well-known tavern in Paternoster Row, London, dating from the time of Queen Anne, and still in existence. *Wheeler.*

Dolly Varden. See *Varden.*

Dolomieu (dō-lō-myē'). **Déodat Guy Sylvain Tancrède Gratet de.** Born at Dolomieu, Isère, France, June 24, 1750: died at Châteauneuf, Saône-et-Loire, France, Nov. 26, 1801. A noted French geologist and mineralogist. His works include "Voyage aux Iles Lipari" (1783), "Mémoires sur les îles Ponces" (1788), "Philosophie minéralogique" (1802), etc. Dolomite was named for him.

Dolomite Mountains (dol'ō-mit moun'tānz). [*Dolomite* (mineral), from the geologist *Dolomieu.*] A group of limestone mountains in the Alps, in southern Tyrol, on the Italian frontier. Highest peak, Marmolada (11,045 feet).

Dolon-nor (dō'lon-nōr'), or **Lama-miao** (lä'mi-ou'). A city in Mongolia, situated north of Peking in lat. 42° 16′ N. It is renowned for its metal-work, especially for copper, iron, and bronze statues of Buddha, censers, and other works of art. Population, about 20,000.

Dolopathos. A French romance of adventure, the work of Herbers, a trouvère of the 13th century. He says that he translated it from an old Latin manuscript of Jean Jehans, a monk of the Abbaye d'Haute-Selve or Hautseselve. The subject and style both show Oriental influence. It is thought that it is a form of the old romance "The Seven Wise Men."

Dolores (dō-lō'res). A river in Colorado and Utah, a tributary of the Grand River. It flows through a canon 3,000 feet in depth. Length, about 250 miles.

Dolores, Grito de. [Sp., lit. 'cry of Dolores.'] The first signal of revolt against Spanish rule in Mexico, and hence the visible beginning of the war for independence. On Sept. 16, 1810, the parish priest of Dolores in Guanajuato, Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla, hoisted a standard, and, ringing his church bells, called his people to arms. Hidalgo, after celebrating mass in the church, proclaimed a revolt: the raising of a banner was greeted with loud shouts against the Spaniards, and the outbreak soon assumed formidable proportions.

Dolores Hidalgo, formerly **Dolores.** A city in the northern part of the state of Guanajuato, Mexico, near the Rio de la Laja. Population (1880), 7,229. See *Dolores, Grito de.*

Dolorous Garde. See *Joyeuse Garde.*

Dolorous Valley (dol'ō-rus val'ē). See the extract.

> Edinburgh, or rather its Castle, appears also under the name of Castrum Puellarum, in the Charters, and of the Castle of Maidens and Dolorous Valley, in the Romances.
> *Stuart Glennie,* Arthurian Localities, III. 1.

Domas y Valle (dō'mäs ē väl'yā), **José.** Born at Cartagena, Spain, about 1717: died at Guatemala City, Oct. 9, 1803. A Spanish naval officer and administrator. He distinguished himself while at sea, and subsequently was governor of Cumana, the Windward Islands in the West Indies during the war with England 1779–83, was at the taking of Pensacola 1781 and the second Gibraltar 1781–83. From 1784–1801 he was governor of Panama, and from 1796–1801 captain general of Guatemala.

Domat, or **Daumat** (dō-mä'), **Jean.** Born at Clermont, Auvergne, France, Nov. 30, 1625: died at Paris, March 14, 1696. A French jurist, author of "Les lois civiles dans leur ordre naturel" (1689–97), etc.

Dombey and Son (dom'bi and sun). A novel by Dickens, issued in numbers, the first of which appeared in Oct., 1846. It was brought out in one volume in 1848. The original title was "Dealings with the Firm of Dombey and Son, Wholesale, Retail, and for Exportation." Mr. Dombey, the father of little Paul and Florence, is a cold, unbending, pompous merchant. His chief ambition is to perpetuate the firm name. After the death of his only son, little Paul, and the loss of his money, however, his obstinacy and pride are subdued. Little Paul, the son, in the mind of the time, is a delicate child who dies in his infancy. His devoted sister, marries Walter Gay, a clerk in her father's bank. Edith Dombey, the beautiful and scornful second wife of Mr. Dombey, elopes with her father's manager.

Dombrowski (dom-brov'skē), or **Dabrowski** (dā-brov'skē), **Jan Henryk.** Born at Pierszowice, near Cracow, Aug. 29, 1755: died at Winagora, Posen, Prussia, June 6, 1818. A Polish general. He served in the campaign of 1792–94, organized the Polish legion at Milan in 1796, and served with distinction at Friedland in 1807, defeated the Austrians in 1809, and in the campaigns of 1812–13.

Domdaniel (dom-dan'yel). In the continuation of the Arabian Tales, a seminary for evil magicians founded by the great magician Hal-il-Maugraby. It was an immense cavern "under the roots of the ocean" off the coast of Tunis, the resort of evil spirits and enchanters. It was finally destroyed. Southey makes its destruction the theme of his "Thalaba."

Dôme de Chasseforêt (dōm de shäss-fō-rā'). The central point of the Vanoise range, in the Tarentaise Alps, in southeastern France. Height, 11,800 feet.

Domenech (dō-me-nech'). **Emmanuel Henri Dieudonné.** Born at Lyons, France, Nov. 4, 1825. A French traveler and writer. He was an honorary canon of Montpellier, with the title of abbé.

Domenichino (dō-me-ne-kē'no), **Domenico Zampieri.** Born at Bologna, Italy, Oct. 21, 1581: died at Naples, April 15, 1641. A noted Italian painter. Among his works are "Communion of St. Jerome" (in the Vatican); "Martyrdom of St. Agnes" (in Bologna); "Diana and her Nymphs" (in Rome); "Adam and Eve," etc.

Domesday Book. See *Domesday Book*.

Domett (dom'et), **Alfred.** Born at Camberwell Grove, Surrey, May 20, 1811: died Nov. 12, 1887. An English poet and colonial statesman. He was educated at Cambridge, and called to the bar in 1841. In 1842 he went to New Zealand, where he held many of the chief offices of the colony. In 1871 he returned to England where he died. He was the intimate friend of Robert Browning, who wrote the "Waring" and "The Guardian Angel." Among his works are volumes of poems published in 1833 and 1839, his "Christmas Hymn" appeared in "Blackwood's Magazine" about that time. In 1872 he published "Ranolf and Amohia," and in 1877 "Flotsam and Jetsam." He also wrote several official publications relating to New Zealand.

Domeyko (dō-mā'kō), **Ignatius.** Born at Niedzviadka, Lithuania, July 31, 1802: died at Santiago de Chile, Jan. 23, 1889. A Polish scientist. He was involved in the Polish revolt of 1830; was compelled to leave the country, taking refuge in Paris; and was for several years engaged in mining work in Alsatia. On invitation of the government of Chile he went to that country in 1838, founded a school of chemistry and mineralogy at Coquimbo, and was professor at the University of Santiago from 1843 until 1867 or 1868. Through his influence improved methods of mining were introduced into Chile, and the resources of the country greatly developed. Besides numerous scientific papers and class-books, he wrote "Le Araucanie o ses habitantes" (Santiago, 1845); a book on Chile in the Polish language; etc.

Domfront (dōn-frōn'). A town in the department of Orne, France, situated on the Varenne 20 miles north of Mayenne. It has a ruined castle, and was long one of the chief Norman strongholds. It was captured by William the Conqueror in 1048, and was often besieged in the English and religious wars. Population (1891), commune, 1,962.

Domingue (dō-maing'), **Michel.** A Haitian general and politician, of African race. He became president of the republic in June, 1874, and, after a period of almost unexampled anarchy and tyranny directed against the mulatto party was forced to resign in 1875.

Dominic (dom'i-nik), Saint; called **de Guzman.** Born at Calahorra, Old Castile, Spain, 1170; died at Bologna, Italy, Aug. 6, 1221. The founder of the order of the Dominicans. He studied at the University of Palencia, and became a canon of the cathedral at Osma. In 1204 he removed to Languedoc, where he preached with much vehemence against the Albigenses, and founded the order of the Dominicans, which received the papal confirmation in 1216. He was subsequently appointed *magister sacri palatii* at Rome.

Dominica (dom-i-nē'kä), F. **La Dominique** (dom-ē-nēk'). An island in the Lesser Antilles, West Indies, belonging to Great Britain. It is situated north of Martinique and south of Guadeloupe, and is intersected by lat. 15° 30' N., long. 61° 25' W. Capital, Roseau. The island, which is of volcanic origin, was discovered by Columbus in 1493; was ceded by France to England in 1763; but was occupied by France 1778–83 and 1805–14. It forms part of the colony of the Leeward Islands. Its chief product is coffee. Length, 29 miles; Breadth, 16 miles. Area, 291 square miles. Population (1891), 28,841.

Dominican Republic, often, but incorrectly, called **Santo Domingo** or **San Domingo.** [Sp. *República Dominicana*.] A republic occupying the eastern and larger part of the island of Santo Domingo, or Haiti, in the West Indies. It is broken by several mountain chains, and to the interior there are elevated plains (especially the Vega Real) of great fertility and beauty. The majority of the inhabitants are of mixed Spanish, Indian, and negro blood, with some of pure African descent, and comparatively few whites. Spanish is the common language, though French and English are spoken in the coast towns. Roman Catholicism is the state religion, but other cults are tolerated. Agriculture, cattle raising, and lumbering are almost the only industries. The principal exports are sugar, coffee, tobacco, hides, and cabinet woods. The republic was formed in 1844, after a revolution by which it was separated from Haiti. From 1862 to 1865 it was held by Spain. In 1869 the president (Baez) signed with President Grant a treaty of annexation with the United States, which the Senate at Washington refused to ratify. There have been various wars with Haiti, political revolutions, and changes of the constitution. By the present amended constitution (adopted 1887) the president is elected for four years by universal suffrage, and there is a national congress of 22 members elected by restricted suffrage. Capital, Santo Domingo. Area (claimed), 18,045 square miles. Population (estimated, 1888), 610,000.

Dominie Sampson. See *Sampson*.

Dominis (dom'i-nēs), **Marco Antonio de.** Born in the island of Arbe, Dalmatia, 1566: died at Rome, Sept. 6, 1624. An Italian theologian and natural philosopher. He wrote "De republica ecclesiastica" (1617), "De radiis visus et lucis in vitris perspectivis et iride" (1611), etc.

Domino Noir (dō-mē-nō' nwär), **Le.** [F., "The Black Domino."] A comic opera by Auber, words by Scribe, first produced in Paris in 1837.

Domitian (dō-mish'ian) **Titus Flavius Domitianus Augustus.** Born at Rome, Oct. 24, 51 A. D.: died at Rome, Sept. 18, 96. Roman emperor 81–96: the second son of Vespasian and Flavia Domitilla, and the brother of Titus whom he succeeded. He undertook a campaign against the Chatti in 83, in the course of which he began the construction of a boundary wall between the Danube and the Rhine. This wall was guarded by soldiers settled upon public lands (*agri decumates*) along its course. He carried on unsuccessful wars against the Dacians under Decebalus 86–90, when he purchased peace by the promise of a yearly tribute. He recalled Agricola, whose victories in Britain, 78–84, aroused his jealousy. The last years of his reign were stained by cruelty and tyranny. He was murdered by the freedman Stephanus, at the instance of the empress Domitia and several officers of the court, who were in fear of their lives.

Domitilla. In Shirley's play "The Royal Master," a girl of fifteen years who, in an innocent delusion, fixes her love upon the king, mistaking his promise to provide her with a husband for a proof of personal affection.

Domitilla (dom-i-til'ä), **Flavia.** **1.** The first wife of Vespasian. She had three children, Titus, Domitian, and Domitilla. —**2.** Wife or niece of the consul Flavius Clemens, said to have been banished to Pandataria by Domitian. She is regarded as a saint in the Roman Catholic Church.

Domleschg (dōm'leshk). A valley along the lower part of the Hinterrhein, in the canton of Grisons, Switzerland, south of Coire.

Domo d'Ossola (dō'mō dos'sō-lä). A town in the province of Novara, Italy, situated on the Toce at the Italian end of the Simplon Pass, near the Swiss frontier. Population, about 3,000.

Domrémy-la-Pucelle (dōn-rā-mē'lä-pü-sel'), or **Domrémy.** A village in the department of Vosges, France, situated on the Meuse 20 miles southwest of Nancy. It is celebrated as the birthplace of Joan of Arc.

Don (don). The name of several rivers, the chief of which are: (*a*) A river of Russia which rises in the government of Tula and flows into the Sea of Azoff in lat. 47° N., long. 39° 20' E.: the ancient Tanais. Its chief tributary is the Donetz. Length, about 1,100 miles; navigable for about 700 miles. (*b*) A river in the West Riding of Yorkshire, England, which joins the Aire 18 miles southeast of Leeds. (*c*) A river in Aberdeenshire and Sheffield (29 miles). (*d*) A river of Aberdeenshire, Scotland, which flows into the North Sea 12 miles north of Aberdeen. Length, 50 miles.

Donaghadee (don'a-ghā-dē'). A seaport in County Down, Ireland, situated on the North Channel 16 miles northeast of Belfast.

Donalbain (don'al-bān). In Shakspere's "Macbeth," son of Duncan, king of Scotland.

Donaldson (don'ald-son), **James.** Born at Aberdeen, Scotland, April 26, 1831. A Scottish Hellenist. He became principal of the united colleges of St. Salvador and St. Leonard in the University of St. Andrews in 1886, and in 1890 principal of the university. He has edited, in conjunction with Alexander Roberts, Ante-Nicene Christian Library (1867–72), and is the "The author of "Critical History of Christian Literature and Doctrine from the Death of the Apostles to the Nicene Council" (1864–66).

Donaldson, John William. Born at London, June 7, 1811: died at London, Feb. 10, 1861. An English classical philologist and biblical critic. His works include "New Cratylus" (1839), "Varronianus" (1844), "Jashar" (1854).

Donaldson, Thomas Leverton. Born at London, Oct. 19, 1795: died there, Aug. 1, 1885. An English architect and author. He was professor of architecture in University College, London, 1841–68, and emeritus professor from 1866 until his death. His works include "Pompeii" (1825), and "A Collection of the Most Approved Examples of Doorways from Ancient Buildings in Greece and Italy" (1833).

Donar (dō'när). The German form of *Thor*.

Donash ben Labrath (dō-näsh' ben läb-räth'). A Jewish grammarian and poet of the 10th century, native of Bagdad. He lived and wrote in Fez, and was an opponent of Menachem ben Seruk: both of them may be considered as among the earliest scientific Hebrew grammarians. Donash was the first to apply the Arabic meter to Hebrew verse.

Donatello (don-a-tel'lō) (properly **Donato di Niccolo di Betto Bardi**). Born at Florence about 1386: died at Florence, Dec. 13, 1466. A Florentine sculptor, one of the leading restorers of sculpture in Italy. His work may be divided into three periods: (*a*) That of realism (1420–34). The statues of the Campanile at Florence (including the famous Zuccone and Poggio), the St. John of the National Museum, and the bust of Niccolo da Uzzano, characterize this period. (*b*) That (1438–53) marked by the partnership with the sculptor-architect Michelozzo, with whose assistance he made the mausoleum of Pope John XXIII. in the Baptistery at Florence, that of Cardinal Brancacci at Naples, and that of Bartolommeo Aragazzi in the Duomo at Montepulciano, and the bas-reliefs of the pulpit at Prato. (*c*) That (1433–66) in which the influence of antiquity became prominently manifested, as shown in the Judith and the Cupid in bronze at the National Museum in Florence, and numerous other productions. He may be considered as the precursor of Michelangelo.

Donatello. A character in Hawthorne's "Marble Faun," a young Tuscan count whose likeness to the statue of the faun by Praxiteles gives the title to the book. He is rumored to be a descendant of an ancient faun, and is described in the romance of the tale as possessed only of the happy, spontaneous life of such creatures. He inquisitively commits murder for the sake of Miriam whom he loves, and is awakened to the higher responsibilities and life of man by his remorse in his penance.

Donati (dō-nä'tē), **Giovanni Battista.** Born at Pisa, Italy, Dec. 16, 1826: died at Florence, Sept. 19, 1873. A noted Italian astronomer. He discovered the comet named for him, June 2, 1858.

Donation of Constantine. A medieval forgery, of unknown date and origin, which pretends to be an imperial edict issued by Constantine the Great in 324 confirming the sovereignty of Italy and the West on the papal see. It was probably composed about the middle of the 8th century. "It tells how Constantine the Great, cured of his leprosy by the prayers of pope Sylvester, received on the fourth day from his baptism, to forsake the ancient seat of empire, and built on the Bosphorus, lest the continuance of the secular government should cramp the freedom of the spiritual, and how he bestowed this upon Sylvester and his successors the sovereignty over Italy and the countries of the West. But this is not all, although this is what historians, in addition of the splendid audacity, have chiefly dwelt upon. The edict proceeds to grant to the Roman pontiff and his clergy a series of dignities and privileges, all of them copied by the Emperor and his senate, all of them showing the same desire to make the pontifical a copy of the imperial office. The Pope is to inhabit the Lateran palace, to wear the diadem, the collar, the purple cloak, to carry the scepter, to be attended by a body of chamberlains. Similarly his clergy are to ride on white horses, and receive the honours and immunities of the senate and patricians." *Dupin*, Ancient Christianity.

Donatists (don'a-tists). [From *Donatus the Great.*] An early Christian sect in Africa which originated in a dispute over the election of Cæcilian to the see of Carthage, A. D. 311, occasioned by his opposition to the extreme reverence paid to relics of martyrs and to the sufferers in the Christian faith called confessors, and by the rivalry of Donatus, primate of Numidia. Secundus and the Numidian bishops declared Cæcilian's consecration invalid because conferred by Felix of Aptunga, whom they charged with being a traditor. They accordingly deposed Cæcilian and his party, and made one Majorinus bishop in opposition. The Donatist cause either from Donatus of Casæ Nigræ, who headed the party of Majorinus at the Lateran Council in 313, where it was condemned, or (more probably) from Donatus the Great, who succeeded Majorinus in 315, and under whom the schism became fixed. Repressed under Constantine, the Donatists revived under the favor of Julian the Apostate. Repressive measures provoked by their frequent acts of fanatical violence, were resorted to from time to time. Numerous unsuccessful schisms, the conciliatory conduct of the orthodox clergy at a conference held at Carthage in 411, and the arguments of St. Augustine combined to undermine Donatism, and the sect became insignificant, though not entirely crushed till the 7th century. The Donatist party held that it constituted the whole and only true church, and that the sacraments and ordinations of the orthodox clergy were invalid, because they were in communion with traditors. They therefore rebaptized and reordained converts from Catholicism.

Donatus (dō-nā'tus). Bishop of Casæ Nigræ during the Diocletian persecution, and leader of a party which courted martyrdom with fanatical enthusiasm, and regarded with horror the "traditors," or those who to escape their persecutors delivered up to them the sacred books. This division was the beginning of the Donatist schism, though the party was named from Donatus the Great.

Donatus, surnamed "The Great." Bishop of Carthage 315, elected by the rigorists or opponents of the moderate party or "traditors" (*see Donatists*) to succeed Majorinus who had been elected by them in opposition to Cæcilian, elected by the moderates and deposed by the rigorists in a council assembled at Carthage. It was for this Donatus that the Donatist party was named.

Donatus, Ælius. Lived in the middle of the 4th century A. D. A Roman grammarian and rhetorician. Of his works we possess a Latin grammar,

"Ars grammatica," a commentary on Terence, and the preface and introduction (with other fragments) of a commentary on Vergil.

The only block-book without pictures of which we have any knowledge is the Donatus (the full title of the book is *Donatus de octodus partibus orationis*, or Donatus on the Eight Parts of Speech. It is sometimes designated as *Donatus pro puerilis*, "Donatus for Little Boys"), or Boys' Latin Grammar. It received its name from its author, Ælius Donatus, a Roman grammarian of the fourth century, and one of the instructors of St. Jerome. The block-book is but an abridgment of the old grammar, as it was usually printed in the form of a thin quarto, it could with propriety be classified among pamphlets rather than with books. When printed in the largest letters, it occupied but thirty-four pages; when letters of small size were used, it was compressed within nine pages.

De Vinne, Invention of Printing, p. 254.

Donau (dō'nou). The German name of the Danube (which see).

Donaueschingen (dō'nou-esh'ing-en). A small town in the Black Forest, in Baden, 30 miles east of Freiburg, situated at the union of the Brigach and Breg. It contains the palace of the Princes of Fürstenberg.

Donaumoos (dō'nou-mōs). A marshy district in Bavaria, lying south of the Danube, near Ingolstadt. Formerly called *Schrobenhecimer Moos*.

Donauwörth (dō'nou-vērt). A small town in Swabia and Neuburg, Bavaria, situated at the junction of the Wörnitz and Danube, 25 miles north of Augsburg. It was formerly an imperial city; was ruined in 1607; was taken by Gustavus Adolphus in 1632, and by Ferdinand II. in 1634; and was incorporated with Bavaria in 1714. Here, Oct. 6, 1805, the French under Soult defeated the Austrians under Mack. The battles both of Blenheim are in the vicinity.

Don Benito (dōn bā-nē'tō). A town in the province of Badajoz, Spain, in lat. 38° 55′ N., long. 5° 52′ W. Population (1887), 16,287.

Don Carlos (don kär'los). **1.** A tragedy by Otway, produced in 1676. The story is taken from the Abbé de St. Real, and the plot is simpler than in Schiller's play.

I think we should be justified in calling "Don Carlos" the best English tragedy in rhyme; by one leap the young Otway sprang ahead of the veteran Dryden, who lays upon begun to "weary of his long-loved mistress, rhyme."
Gosse.

2. A play by Schiller, completed in 1787.—**3.** An opera by Costa, words by Tarantini, produced in London June 20, 1844.—**4.** An opera by Verdi, words by Méry and Du Locle, first produced at Paris March 11, 1867.

Doncaster (dong'kas-tėr). [AS. *Donecester*, *Doncester*, from a *Donona* and AS. *ceaster*, city.] A town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, England, situated on the Don: the ancient Danum, and the Saxon Donecester: whence the modern name. It is the scene of the St. Leger and other races in September. Population, 1891, 25,606.

Don Juan (don jö-ăn' dė bā-ē-vē'). **1.** A French comedy by Dumanoir and Dennery, from an episode in Victor Hugo's play "Ruy Blas," produced in 1844. The comedy is also played in English. Don Cesar is the ruined count of Garofa; he assumes the name of Zafari, and retains in his rags his pride, and by nonchalance.

2. A comic opera by Massenet, first produced at Paris Nov. 30, 1872.

Don Cossacks (don kos'aks). **Province of the.** A government in southern Russia, situated in the valley of the lower Don. Capital, Novo Tcherkask. Area, 63,886 square miles. Population (1890), 2,045,300.

Donderberg (don'dėr-berg), or **Dunderberg** (dun'dėr-berg). ['Thunder Mountain.'] The chief mountain at the southern entrance to the Highlands of the Hudson, New York, opposite Peekskill. Height, 1,000 feet.

Donders (don'dėrs), **Frans Cornelis**. Born at Tilburg, Netherlands, May 27, 1818: died at Utrecht, March 24, 1889. A Dutch oculist. His chief work is "Anomalies of Accommodation and Refraction of the Eye" (published by the Sydenham society 1865).

Dondo (don'dō). A town of Angola, West Africa, situated on the right bank of the Quanza River, and at the head of river navigation, a few miles from Cassoalala, a station of the Loanda Railroad. It is the terminus of several caravan roads, and the principal market of the Cazengo coffee. Population, about 8,000.

Dondra Head (don'drą hed). The southernmost cape of Ceylon.

Donegal (don'ė-gal'). A maritime county of Ulster, Ireland, lying between Lough Foyle, Londonderry, and Tyrone on the east, Tyrone, Fermanagh, Leitrim, and Donegal Bay on the south, and the Atlantic Ocean on the north and west. Its surface is generally mountainous. Capital, Lifford. Area, 1,870 square miles. Population (1891), 185,635.

Donegal Bay. An inlet of the Atlantic Ocean on the western coast of Ireland, in lat. 54° 30′ N.

Donelson (don'el-son), **Andrew Jackson**. Born near Nashville, Tenn., Aug. 25, 1800: died at Memphis, Tenn., June 26, 1871. An American diplomatist and politician. He was United States minister to Prussia 1846–49, and was the unsuccessful candidate of the American party for Vice-President in 1856.

Donelson, Fort. See *Fort Donelson*.

Donetz, or **Donetz** (dō-netz'). A river in Russia, the chief tributary of the Don, which it joins in lat. 47° 35′ N., long. 41° E. Length, about 400–500 miles.

Dongan (dong'gan), **Thomas** (afterward Earl of Limerick). Born at Castletown, County Kildare, Ireland, 1634: died at London, Dec. 14, 1715. Colonial governor of New York 1683–88.

Dongan Charter. A charter for the city of New York, granted by Thomas Dongan, lieutenant-governor and vice-admiral of New York and its dependencies under James II. of England, dated April 27, 1686. It remained in force until 1730. An early charter of the city of Albany by the same authority, is also by the same name.

Don Garcia (don gär-sē'ä). A tragedy by Alfieri, produced in 1785. It is drawn from the history of the Medici family. Don Garcia was one of the sons of Cosimo I.

Don Garcia de Navarre (dė nä-värʹ). A play by Molière.

It may be called Molière's only failure. He styles it a *comédie héroïque*, and it is in fact a kind of antiparody of Racine's manner, but applied to less serious subjects. The jealousy of the hero is, however, the only motive of the piece, and its exhibition is rather tedious than anything else. The play is monotonous and unrelieved by action.
Saintsbury, French Lit., p. 309.

Don Giovanni (don jō-vän'nē). An opera by Mozart, first produced at Prague Oct. 29, 1787. The words were by Da Ponte. See *Don Juan*.

Dongola (dong'gō-lä). A province (mudiriyeh) of Egypt, in Nubia, previous to the Mahdist revolt.

Dongola, New, native **Ordeh**. A town in Nubia, situated on the Nile in lat. 19° 10′ N. It was built about 1820, and was the capital of the former Egyptian province of Dongola. It was abandoned by the Anglo-Egyptian forces to the Mahdists in 1886.

Dongola, Old. A ruined town of Nubia, situated on the Nile 76 miles southeast of New Dongola.

Doniphan (don'i-fan), **Alexander William**. Born in Mason County, Ky., July 9, 1808; died at Richmond, Mo., Aug. 8, 1887. An American officer in the Mexican war. He commanded a regiment of Missourians from Valverde, New Mexico, to Chihuahua, Dec., 1846–March, 1847.

Donizetti (dō-nē-zāt'tē), **Gaetano**. Born at Bergamo, Italy, Sept. 25, 1798: died at Bergamo, April 8, 1848. A celebrated Italian operatic composer. He composed about 60 operas among which are Anna Bolena 1830, "L'Elisir d'Amore" 1832, "Lucia di Lammermoor" 1835, "La Favorita" 1840, "La Fille du Regiment," afterward "La Figlia del Reggimento" 1840, "Linda di Chamounix" 1842, and "Don Pasquale" 1843.

Don Juan (don jū'an; Sp. pron. dōn hō-än'). A partly legendary character of Spanish origin. Don Juan Tenorio, who lived in the 14th century, the son of an illustrious family of Seville, killed the commander of the Order of Calatrava, and laughed at the dead monks, wishing to put an end to the debaucharies of Don Juan, enticed him to their monastery and killed him, giving out that the statue of his victim (which had been erected there), incensed at an insult offered him on the plays he is jestingly invited to supper, had come down and dragged him to hell. Both Spanish and Italian plays of the 16th century have this subject for their introduction to the French stage. Don Juan is the type of skeptical libertinism, and as such has been made the subject of the drama "Don Juan" (1787) by Bertati (which set to music by Tellez (Tirso de Molina) (17th century); of Molière's comedy "Don Juan ou le festin de Pierre," 1665; of Mozart's opera "Don Giovanni (which see); of Byron's poem "Don Juan" (1818–24); of Grabbe's German drama "Don Juan und Faust" (1828); and of works by Comelle, Chadwell, Zamora, Goldoni, Gluck, Dumas, Zorilla, etc.

Don Juan. An incomplete poem by Byron, written in 1818 and published 1819–24.

Don Juan, or Le Festin de Pierre (le fes-tan' dė pyär'). [F.: see the def.] A comedy by Molière, first played in 1665. In 1677 it was turned into verse by Thomas Corneille. The second title is a translation of Don Juan who first introduced the phrase "The Feast of Stone" (which he translated from the Spanish phrase "El convidado de piedra," the convidado de piedra, the stone guest, referring to the statue of the commandant (see *Don Juan*) whom he named Pierre de Lapalun in Molière, finding the title established, adopted it.

Donna del Lago (don'nä del lä'gō). **La.** [It., "The Lady of the Lake."] An opera, based on Scott's poem, by Rossini, first produced at Naples Oct. 4, 1819.

Donndorf (don'dorf), **Karl Adolf**. Born at Weimar, Germany, Feb. 16, 1845. A German sculptor, professor of sculpture at the art school in Stuttgart from 1877.

Donne (don), **John**. Born at London, 1573; died at London, March 31, 1631. An English poet and divine. He studied at Oxford and Cambridge, and in 1596 was appointed secretary to Sir Thomas Egerton, keeper of the great seal, which office he lost about 1600 by a clandestine marriage with the lord keeper's niece. In 1610 he published a work entitled "Pseudo-Martyr," which procured for him the favor of James I., who persuaded him to take holy orders in 1615, made him a royal chaplain in the same year, and in 1617 appointed him to the deanery of St. Paul's. Besides his poems, a collective edition of which appeared in 1633, and his theological writings, the most remarkable of his works are "Biathanatos, A Declaration of that Paradoxe or Thesis, That self-homicide is not so naturally Sin, that it may never be otherwise," etc. (1644).

Donnelly (don'el-i). **Ignatius**. Born at Philadelphia, Nov. 3, 1831. An American author and politician. He was admitted to the bar and in 1857 removed to Minnesota, where he was elected lieutenant-governor in 1859 and in 1861. He was a Republican member of Congress from Minnesota 1863–69. Author of "The Great Cryptogram: Francis Bacon's Cipher in the so-called Shakespeare Plays" (1887).

Donner (don'ner), **Georg Raphael**. Born at Esslingen, near Vienna, May 25, 1692: died at Vienna, Feb. 15, 1741. A noted Austrian sculptor. He entered the imperial service in 1724, and in 1732 that of Prince Esterhazy. His greatest work are the fountains of the Molkmarkt and the fountain of Perseus at the Hof der Neue Markt.

Donner Lake (don'ėr lāk). A small lake in Nevada County, eastern California, in the Sierra Nevada.

Donnithorne (don'i-thôrn), **Arthur**. In George Eliot's novel "Adam Bede," a vain, weak, good-natured young man, whose remorse for Hetty's ruin lies chiefly in his chagrin at being found out and losing the approbation of his acquaintances.

Donnybrook (don'i-brūk). A village in County Dublin, Ireland, 1½ miles southeast of Dublin. It was formerly famous for its fair (held in August), proverbial for its good-humored rioting, established under King John (1199–1216), and abolished in 1855.

Donoso (dō-nō-sō'), **Justo**. Born at Santiago, 1800: died at La Serena, Feb. 22, 1868. A Chilian bishop. He was rector of a theological seminary in Santiago, lecturer at the university, and judge of the ecclesiastical court. He was consecrated bishop in 1844, and was translated to the see of La Serena in 1856. His works on canonical law are authoritative throughout South America.

Donoso Cortés (kôr-tās'). **Juan Francisco María de la Salud**, Marquis of Valdegamas. Born at El-Valle, Estremadura, Spain, May 6, 1809: died at Paris, May 3, 1853. A Spanish politician, diplomatist, and writer. His works include "Consideraciones sobre la diplomacia" (1834), "La ley electoral, etc." (1835), etc.

Donovan (don'ō-van), **Edward**. Died at London, Feb. 1, 1837. An English naturalist concerning whose personal history little is known except that he was for years possessed of a considerable fortune, which enabled him to travel and make collections of objects in natural history. His chief work is "General Illustrations of Entomology."

Don Pasquale (dōn päs-kwä'le). An opera by Donizetti, first produced at Paris Jan. 4, 1843.

Don Quixote (Sp. pron. dōn ke-hō'te; E. don kwik'sōt). A Spanish romance by Cervantes, printed at Madrid in two parts, the first in 1605, the second in 1615. In 1614, when the second part was nearly completed, an impudent attempt to imitate the character of Cervantes was made by Alonso Fernandez de Avellaneda of Tordesillas (thought to be a pseudonym of Luis de Aliaga), who produced a pretended continuation of the first part. Translations of "Don Quixote" have appeared in every European language, the earliest being the principal English translations are those of Shelton (1612–20), Motteux (1719), Jarvis (1742), Smollett (1755), and Ibdell (1781). (see *French Quixote*.) The book is named from its hero, Don Quixote de la Mancha, a Spanish country gentleman, who is so imbued with tales of chivalry that he sets forth with his squire Sancho Panza in search of knightly adventure in very unpromising surroundings. In the beginning of the work Cervantes announces it to be his sole purpose to break down the vogue and authority of books of chivalry, and at the end he declares that he had "had no other desire than to render abhorred of men the false and absurd stories contained in books of chivalry," exulting in his success as an achievement of no small moment. See *Cervantes*.

These two Don Quixote and Sancho Panza sally forth from their native village in search of adventures, of which the excited imagination of the knight, turning windmills into giants, solitary inns into castles, and galley-slaves into oppressed gentlemen, finds abundance, wherever he goes, while the squire translates them all into the plain prose of truth with an admirable simplicity, quite unconscious of its own humor, and rendered the more striking by its contrast with the lofty and courteous dignity and magnificent illusions of the superior personage. There could, of course, be but one consistent termination to adventures like these. The knight and his squire suffer a series of ridiculous discomfitures, and are at last brought

home, like madmen, to their native village, where Cervantes leaves them, with an intimation that the story of their adventures is by no means ended.
Tickner, Span. Lit., II. 141.

Don Quixote in England. A comedy by Fielding, produced in 1734.

Don Saltero's Coffee House. A noted house formerly standing in Cheyne Walk, Chelsea, London. It contained not only an eating-house but a museum of natural curiosities. It was founded by John Salter about 1695. It was torn down in 1866. *Wheatley.*

Don Sanche d'Aragon. A comedy by Corneille, produced in 1650. It was partly taken from a Spanish play "El Palacio confuso." Don Sanche, the heir to the throne of Aragon, is supposed to be dead. He appears as Don Carlos, and believes himself to be the son of a fisherman.

Don Sebastiano (dōn sā-bäs-tē-ä'nō). An opera by Donizetti, first produced at Paris in 1843.

Doo (dō), **George Thomas.** Born at Christchurch, Surrey, England, Jan. 6, 1800: died at Sutton, Surrey, Nov. 13, 1886. An English engraver and painter. He was historical engraver in ordinary to William IV. (1830–37), and to Queen Victoria in 1842. His first published engraving, "The Duke of York," appeared in 1824.

Doolin, or **Doon, de Mayence.** A French chanson de geste of the 14th century, adapted as a prose romance in the 15th century. It was first published in 1501. Doolin, a German poet, made in 1787 a translation in the form of an epic poem. Doolin, or Doon, was the son of Guy of Mayence, and the ancestor of Ogier the Dane.

Doomsday Book. [Written archaically *Domesday Book*, from ME. *Domesdeie Book*, etc.: so called because its decision was regarded as final.] A book containing a digest, in Norman French, of the results of a census or survey of England undertaken by order of William the Conqueror, and completed in 1086. It consists of two volumes in vellum, a large folio containing 382 pages and a quarto containing 450. They form a valuable record of the ownership, extent, and value of the lands of England (1) at the time of the survey, (2) at the date of bestowal when they had been granted by the king, and (3) at the time of Edward the Confessor, when a some what similar survey had been made: the numbers of tenants and dependents, amount of live stock, etc., were also returned. The book was long kept under three different locks in the exchequer, along with the king's seal, but is now kept in the Public Record Office. In 1783 a facsimile edition, printed from types made for the purpose, was issued by the British government. The counties of Northumberland, Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Durham were not included in the survey. These existed also local doomsday books.

Doon (dōn). A river in Ayrshire, Scotland, which flows through Loch Doon and falls into the Firth of Clyde 2 miles south of Ayr. It is celebrated in the poetry of Burns. Length, about 30 miles.

Doornick (dōr'nik). The Flemish name of Tournay, Belgium, whence the English word *dornick*. See *Tournay*.

Dor. See *Bungo*.

Dora (dō'rä). **1.** A play by Sardou, produced in 1877, and played in English under the title "Diplomacy."—**2.** A poem by Lord Tennyson.

Dora Baltea (dō'rä bäl-tā'ä). A tributary of the Po in Piedmont, Italy. It rises in the Mont Blanc group, and joins the Po east of Turin. Length, about 100 miles.

Dora d'Istria (dō'rä dēs'trē-ä), pseudonym of **Helene Ghika,** Princess Koltzoff Massalsky, Born at Bukharest, Rumania, Feb. 3 (N. S.), 1828: died at Florence, Nov. 17, 1888. A Rumanian writer. Among her works are "La vie monastique dans l'eglise orientale" (1855), "La Suisse allemande" (1856), "Les femmes en Orient" (1859), "Des femmes par une femme" (1860), etc.

Dorado (dō-rä'dō). A small southern constellation, created by Bayer, north of the great Magellanic cloud.

Dorado, El. See *El Dorado*.

Dorak-el-Atik (dō'rik-el-ä-tēk'). A town in the province of Khuzistan, Persia, situated about lat. 30° 30′ N., long. 49° E. Population, estimated, 6,000–12,000.

Doralice (dō-rä-lē'che). **1.** A tale, an old form of the Cinderella story, in Straparola's "Nights," i. 4.—**2.** The daughter of the King of Granada in Ariosto's "Orlando Furioso." She becomes the wife of Mandricardo, but is also loved by Rodomont, to whom she had been betrothed. After the death of Mandricardo she is willing to give herself to his victor Rogero.

3. The wife of Rhodophil in Dryden's comedy "Marriage à la Mode," remarkable for her brilliant philosophy of flirtation in the last act.—**4.** (dō-rä'lis). An opera by Meregalante, first produced at Vienna in 1824.

Doran (dō'ran), **John.** Born at London, March 11, 1807: died at London, Jan. 25, 1878. An English journalist and miscellaneous writer. He was editor of "Notes and Queries" from 1869 until his death. His works include "Lives of the Queens of England of the House of Hanover" (1855), and "Their Majesties Servants" (1864).

Dorante (dō-ront'). The name of three courtly and witty gallants, somewhat differing in characteristics, in Molière's comedies "Le bourgeois gentilhomme" (where he is a count enamoured of the Marquise Dorimène), "L'Ecole des femmes," and "Les fâcheux."

Dorante. The Liar in Corneille's comedy "Le menteur." He surpasses even the women of the play in dissimulation. He seems to lie in a spirited manner for the sake of lying, and from self-interest. In the sequel to "The Liar" ("Suite du menteur") he has reformed.

Dora Riparia (dō'rä re-pä're-ä). A head stream of the Po, which it joins near Turin.

Dora Spenlow. See *Spenlow, Dora*.

Dorastus and Fawnia. See *Pandosto*. Dorastus is the original of Shakspere's Florizel in "The Winter's Tale."

Dorat, or **Daurat** (dō-rä'), **Jean, L. Auratus.** Born at Limoges, France, about 1508: died at Paris, Nov. 1, 1588. A French poet and scholar, a member of the "Pléiade," called by his contemporaries "the modern Pindar." He was appointed professor of Greek in the Royal College in 1560.

Dorax (dō'raks). A renegade in Dryden's tragedy "Don Sebastian": a noble Portuguese, formerly Don Alonzo de Sylvera, governor of Alcazar. He has been thought to be the best of Dryden's tragic characters.

D'Orbigny, Alcide. See *Orbigny*.

Dorcas (dôr'kas). [Gr. *δορκάς*, gazelle.] In the New Testament (Acts ix. 36), a woman who was full of good deeds, and made coats and garments for the poor; hence a Dorcas Society, a society for supplying the poor with garments.

Dorcas. In Shakspere's "Winter's Tale," a shepherdess.

Dorcas Zeal. See *Zeal*.

Dorchester (dôr'ches-tėr). [ME. *"Dorchestre*, AS. *Dornwara ceaster*, city of the people of Dorset; from *Dornsæte, Dorsæte*, Dorset. See *Dorset*.] The chief town of Dorset, England, situated on the Frome, in lat. 50° 44′ N., long. 2° 27′ W.; the ancient Durnovaria. The remains of a Roman amphitheater and other antiquities are in the vicinity. It was the scene of Jeffreys's "bloody assize," 1685. Population (1891), 7,046.

Dorchester. [ME. *Dorchestre, Dorcestre*, AS. *Dorcæstre, Dorecæstre, Doveceaster, Durocæstre* (ML. reflex *Durocastrum*).] A village in Oxfordshire, England, situated near Oxford, important in the early middle ages.

Dorchester. Formerly a town of Norfolk County, Massachusetts, situated on Massachusetts Bay 4 miles south of Boston. It was annexed to Boston in 1869.

Dorchester, Baron. See *Carleton*.

Dordogne (dôr-dōn'; F. pron. dor-dōny'). **1.** A river of France which joins the Garonne 14 miles north of Bordeaux. Length, 305 miles; navigable for steamships to Libourne.—**2.** A department of France, lying between Haute-Vienne on the north, Corrèze and Lot on the east, Lot-et-Garonne on the south, and Charente, Charente-Inférieure, and Gironde on the west. It is noted for production of minerals, wines, and truffles. Capital, Périgueux. It corresponds to the former Périgord and parts of Limousin, Angoumois, and Saintonge. Area, 3,546 square miles. Population (1891), 428,671.

Dordrecht (dôr'drecht), or **Dort** (dôrt). A town in the province of South Holland, Netherlands, situated on an island of the Maas 11 miles southeast of Rotterdam. It is a seaport, and has extensive trade in timber. It contains a museum and the old Groote Kerk. It was built in the 10th century, and is reputed to be the oldest city in the Netherlands. Dordrecht was the leading Dutch commercial center in the middle ages: the independence of the United Provinces was declared here in 1572; it was the seat of the Synod of Dort (which see) 1618–19. Population (1889), 32,376.

Dore, Mont. See *Mont Dore*.

Doré (dō-rā'), **Paul Gustave.** Born at Strasburg, Jan. 10, 1833: died at Paris, Jan. 23, 1883. A French artist. From 1848, when he made his first series of sketches for the "Journal pour Rire," he executed a great number of designs, paintings, and statues, and in 1854 had made his reputation. In 1861 he was decorated with the cross of the Legion of Honor. He illustrated "Œuvres de Rabelais" (1854), "Légende du Juif errant" (1856), "Contes drolatiques de Balzac" (1856), "Contes de Perrault" (1861), "Essais de Montaigne" (1857), "Voyage aux Pyrénées de M. Taine" (1859), "Divina Commedia de Dante" (1861), "Don Quichotte" (1863), "The Bible" (1865–66), "Fables de La Fontaine" (1867), Tennyson's poems "Elaine" and "Vivian" (1866–68), etc. Among his oil-paintings are "Paolo and Francesca da Rimini," "Rebel Angels cast down" (1866), "Gambling-Hall at Baden-Baden," "The Neophyte" (1868), "The Triumph of Christianity," "Christ leaving the Pretorium," etc.

Doria (dō'rē-ä), **Andrea.** Born at Oneglia, Italy, Nov. 30, 1468: died at Genoa, Nov. 15, 1560. A celebrated Genoese admiral and statesman. He was styled the "Liberator of Genoa," which he freed from the French in 1528. He served with distinction against the Turks, and contributed to the conquest of Tunis in 1535. There is a celebrated portrait of him, by Sebastiano del Piombo, in the Palazzo Doria, Rome.

Doria Palace. See *Palazzo Doria*.

Doricourt (dor'i-kōrt). A brilliant man of the world in Mrs. Cowley's comedy "The Belle's Stratagem." His wit, humor, and courtliness make him the fashion while his taste for French piquancy renders him impervious to the charm of English beauty. See *Hardy, Letitia*.

Dorigen (dor'i-gen). In Chaucer's "Franklin's Tale," the faithful wife of Arviragus. She was beloved by Aurelius, "a lusty squire," and to escape his importunity said she would never listen to him till all the rocks on the sea-shore were removed. He having by magic removed them, Dorigen sacrificed her to her promise. When Aurelius beheld her gentle obedience to her husband's overstrained sense of honor, he gave her back her word. Chaucer took the story from Boccaccio's "Dianora and Gilberto."

Dorimant (dor'i-mant). In Etherege's comedy "The Man of Mode, or Sir Fopling Flutter," a witty and fashionable libertine, intended as a portrait of the Earl of Rochester.

Dorimène (dō-ré-mēn'). **1.** In Molière's "Le cocu imaginaire," the wife of Sganarelle. A Dorimene is also introduced in a later play, "Le mariage forcé," where she consents to marry Sganarelle, who is much older than she, with the intention of deceiving him. **2.** A lady of rank in Molière's comedy "Le bourgeois gentilhomme," loved by Dorante.

Dorinda (dō-rin'dä). **1.** In Guarini's "Pastor Fido," an impulsive, passionate girl. Also *Dorine*.—**2.** The sister of Miranda in Dryden and Davenant's version of "The Tempest." Like Miranda, she has seen no man but her father.—**3.** In Farquhar's comedy "The Beaux' Stratagem," the daughter of Lady Bountiful. She falls in love with and marries Aimwell, whose stratagem to win a rich wife thus succeeds.

Dorine (dō-rēn'). **1.** See *Dorinda*, 1.—**2.** In Molière's comedy "Tartufe," the caustic but faithful waiting-woman of Marianne. This name was given in the old French theatrical nomenclature to an intriguing soubrette.

Doris (dō'ris). [Gr. *Δωρίς*.] **1.** In classical mythology, the daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, she married her brother Nereus, and her fifty daughters were called the Nereides. The name Doris is sometimes given to the sea by the poets, as by Virgil.

2. An asteroid (No. 48) discovered by Goldschmidt at Paris, Sept. 19, 1857.

Doris. [Gr. *Δωρίς*.] In ancient geography: (*a*) A mountainous territory of central Greece, surrounded by Phocis, Locris, Ætolia, and Malis. (*b*) A part of the coast of Caria, Asia Minor.

Dorking (dôr'king). A town in Surrey, England, 22 miles southwest of London. It is famous for its breed of fowls, and is the scene of the fictitious "battle of Dorking" (which see). Population (1891), 7,132.

Dorking, Battle of. "The Battle of Dorking, or Reminiscences of a Volunteer.") An imaginary narrative of an invasion and conquest of England by a foreign army, written by General Sir George T. Chesney in 1871. It called attention to the need of an improved system of national defense. Also called *Dorking*.

Dorléans, or **D'Orléans** (dor-lā-oñ'), **Louis.** Born at Paris, 1542: died at Paris, 1629. A French poet and satirist. In 1594 he was prosecuted by Henry IV., and fled to Antwerp, remaining in exile nine years.

Dormitor (dôr-mē-tor'), or **Durmitor** (dôr-mē-tor'). The highest summit in the mountains of Montenegro. Height, 8,146 feet.

Dorn (dorn), **Heinrich Ludwig Edmund.** Born at Königsberg, Prussia, Nov. 14, 1804: died at Berlin, Jan. 10, 1892. A German operatic composer, conductor of the Royal Opera in Berlin 1847–68. His chief opera is "Die Nibelungen" (1854).

Dorn, Johann Albrecht Bernhard. Born at Scheuerfeld, Coburg, Germany, May 11, 1805: died at St. Petersburg, May 31, 1881. A German Orientalist, professor (1835), and later (1843) chief librarian of the imperial public library at St. Petersburg. His works include "History of the Afghans" (1828–36), "Über die Sprache der Afghanen" (1840), "Chrestomathy of the Pushtu or Afghan Language" (1847), "Caspia" (1875), etc.

Dornbirn (dorn'bėrn). A town in Vorarlberg, Austria-Hungary, situated near Lake Constance 7 miles south of Bregenz. Population (1890), commune, 10,678.

Dorner (dor'ner), **Isaak August.** Born at Neuhartsen, near Tuttlingen, Würtemberg, June 20, 1809; died at Wiesbaden, Prussia, July 9, 1884. A noted German Protestant theologian, professor at Berlin from 1861. His chief works are "Entwickelungsgeschichte der Lehre von der Person Christi" (1839–56), "History of the Development of the Doctrine of the Person of Christ," 1880, "Geschichte der protestantischen Theologie" (1867), "System der christlichen Glaubenslehre" (1879–81).

Dornoch (dor'noch). The capital of the county of Sutherland, Scotland, situated on Dornoch Firth in lat. 57° 53′ N. It contains a cathedral.

Dorn Röschen (dorn rēs'chen). [G., 'little thorn-rose.] The German name of "The Sleeping Beauty" (which see).

Dornton (dôrn'ton), **Harry.** The son of Old Dornton in Holcroft's "Road to Ruin." His expensive habits ruin the play. He is saved from ruin by sulky, but faithful, Jemmy.

Dornton, Old. A fond, confiding, but justly offended father in Holcroft's "Road to Ruin."

Dorogobush (do-ro-go-bôsh'). A town in the government of Smolensk, Russia, situated on the Dnieper in lat. 54° 55′ N., long. 33° 15′ E. Population, 8,486.

Dorogoie, or Dorohoiu (dō-rō-hō'ē). A town in Moldavia, Rumania, situated in lat. 48° N., long. 26° 22′ E. Population (1889–90), 9,313.

Doron (dō'ron). A character in Greene's "Menaphon," which Simpson, in his "School of Shakespeare," attempted to identify with Shakspere.

Dorothea (dō-rō-thā'ā). ['Dorothea.'] A dramatic prose romance by Lope de Vega, written in his youth, but revised by him with care, and first printed in 1632. He calls it "the most beloved of his works." The name of the hero Fernando is also the name of the autographer.

Dorothea (dō-rō-thē'ā) [Gr. *Δωροθέα*, gift of God; F. *Dorothée*, It. Sp. *Dorotea*, Pg. *Dorothea*, G. *Dorothee*. Diminutive, *Dolly* or *Dolly*.] 1. A virgin martyr. She was tortured and decapitated in the persecution of Diocletian. Her festival is celebrated Feb. 6 in the Greek Church. She is said to have sent roses and apples miraculously from paradise to Theophilus the scholar of her martyrdom, Theophilus, who previously asked her to send him some, and by his conversion, martyrdom, and after was decapitated. But there is no evidence of such a character or such a time and circumstances by Massinger and Dekker in "The Virgin Martyr."

2. A very beautiful and unfortunate woman in an episode of Cervantes's "Don Quixote."—**3.** The principal female character in Goethe's poem "Hermann and Dorothea."—**4.** The "peerless Queen of Scots" in Greene's play "James the Fourth." She escapes from her unfaithful husband in man's attire. War is made on account of her disappearance, and she returns and gives herself up to insure peace for her country.

5. In Fletcher's comedy "Monsieur Thomas," a bright, affectionate English girl, the sister of Monsieur Thomas.—**6.** See *Beaufort*.

Dorothea. The ship which was sent under command of Captain Buchan, with the Trent under Franklin, in 1818, on an expedition to the Arctic regions.

Dorothea Brooke. See *Brooke*.

Dorotheus (dō-rō'thē-us). Lived in the 6th century. A jurist in Berytus, Syria: one of the compilers of Justinian's "Digest."

Dorozsma (dō-rōzh'mo), or **Dorosma** (dō-rōsh'mo). A town in the county of Csongrád, Hungary, 4 miles northwest of Szegedin. Population (1890), 12,325.

Dorp (dorp). A manufacturing town in the Rhine Province, Prussia, situated on the Wupper 17 miles northeast of Cologne: united Jan. 1, 1889, with Solingen.

Dorpat (dor'pät), or **Dörpt** (dèrpt). [Russ. *Derpt*, Œsa. *Jurieff*, Esthonian *Tartolin*.] A city in the government of Livonia, Russia, situated on the Embach in lat. 58° 24′ N., long. 26° 42′ E. It is noted for its university (founded by Gustavus Adolphus in 1632), which contains a celebrated observatory and a library of over 250,000 volumes. It was occupied by the Teutonic Order in the 13th century, and in the 14th century was incorporated in the Hanse towns. Population (1889), about chiefly German).

Dorr (dôr), **Benjamin.** Born at Salisbury, Mass., March 22, 1776; died at Germantown, Pa., Sept. 18, 1869. An American clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal Church. He was rector of Christ Church, Philadelphia, from 1837 until his death. His works include "The History of a Pocket Prayer-Book, Written by Itself," "A Memoir of John Fanning Watson," etc.

Dorr, Thomas Wilson. Born at Providence, R. I., Nov. 5, 1805; died there, Dec. 27, 1854. An American politician. He was a member of the assembly of Rhode Island 1833–37, was the leader of "Dorr's rebellion" (which see), was elected governor by the "suffrage party" in 1842, was convicted of high treason and sentenced to perpetual imprisonment in 1844; was released under a general amnesty act in 1847; and was restored to his civil rights in 1851.

Dorrego (dōr-rä'gō), **Manuel.** Born at Buenos Ayres, 1787; died there, Dec. 13, 1828. An Argentine statesman. In Aug., 1827, he was elected governor of Buenos Ayres. His efforts to establish a confederation of the provinces were at first successful, and the war with Brazil was conducted to close (1828), both countries agreeing to the independence of Uruguay. The revolt of Lavalle on or before from Buenos Ayres; he was defeated, managed to recruit the city captured, and shot without trial.

Dorrifforth (dor'i-fôrth), in Mrs. Inchbald's "Simple Story," a Roman Catholic priest. He is the guardian of Miss Milner who falls in love with him. He becomes the Earl of Elmwood, is released from his vows, and marries her.

Dorrit (dor'it), **Amy,** called **Little Dorrit.** In Charles Dickens's "Little Dorrit," the unselfish daughter of the debtor William Dorrit, born in prison.

Dorrit, William. The father of Little Dorrit. in Charles Dickens's story of that name: a weak, selfish, good-looking man confined in the Marshalsea prison for debt. He is proud, and hence called "The Father of the Marshalsea."

Dorr's Rebellion. In United States history, a revolutionary movement under the leadership of T. W. Dorr to introduce a new State constitution in Rhode Island. It was caused by dissatisfaction with the existing constitution of the State, which dated from 1663, which placed a heavy property qualification on the suffrage. A party, the so-called suffrage party, was formed under the leadership of T. W. Dorr in 1834. It held a mass-meeting at Providence July 5, 1841, and authorized the calling of a constitutional convention, which met at Providence Oct. 4, 1841. The constitution proposed by this convention was submitted to the people May 27, 1842, and received a majority of the popular vote. A government with Dorr at its head was declared established in consequence. A rival government, organized under the old charter, met at Providence May 18, 1842, and was dispersed June 25, 1842.

D'Orsay. See *Orsay*.

Dorset (dôr'set). [ME. *Dorsete*, AS. *Dorsǽte*, *Dornsǽte*, prop. the remnant the inhabitants, from *dorn*, *thorn*, W. *dwrr*, water, and *sate*, settlers.] A county of England, bounded on the north by Somerset and Wiltshire, on the west by Devonshire and Somerset, on the east by Hampshire, and on the south by the English Channel. Its surface is mostly hilly and in some places mountainous. Area, 1,000 square miles. Population (1891), 184,377.

Dorset, Earl of. See *Sackville*.

Dort. See *Dordrecht*.

Dort (dôrt). **Synod of.** An assembly of the Reformed Church of the Netherlands, with delegates from England and other countries, convened by the States-General for the purpose of deciding the Arminian controversy, and held at Dort from Nov. 1618–May, 1619. It condemned the tenets of the Arminians or Remonstrants.

Dortmund (dort'mund). A city in the province of Westphalia, Prussia, situated near the Ems-Scheer in lat. 51° 31′ N., long. 7° 28′ E. It is the seat of a mining region, and has a large trade in allied manufactures. It was mentioned in the 9th century, and was then imperial city and Hanseatic town, and the seat of the supreme court of Westphalia. It was annexed to Prussia in 1815. Population (1890), 89,351.

Dorus (dō'rus), pl. **Dori** (dō'rī). In Greek mythology, the ancestor of the Dorians, generally represented as the son of Hellen by the nymph Orseis.

Dorus. In Sidney's romance "Arcadia," the name under which Musidorus, in the disguise of a shepherd, pretends to love Mopsa.

Dorus, Prince. See *Prince Dorus*.

Dory (dō'ri), **John.** 1. See *John Dory*.—**2.** A vagabond and faithful servant to Sir George Thunder, in O'Keeffe's "Wild Oats."

Dorylæum (dō-ri-lē'um). [Gr. *Δορύλαιον*.] The ancient name of Eski Shehr (which see). Here, July 1, 1097, the Crusaders under Bohemund, Tancred, Robert of Normandy, Godfrey of Bouillon, and others defeated the Seljuk Sultan Kilidj Arslan.

Doryphorus. See *Polyclitus*.

Dositheans (dō-sith'ē-ānz). A Samaritan sect, named from Dositheus, a false Messiah, who appeared about the time of Christ. Its members were remarkable in various respects—especially in regimens of short duration. Traces of the sect theoretically in numbers existed for several centuries.

Dositheus (dō-sith'ē-us). Lived in the 1st century. The reputed founder of the Samaritan sect of the Dositheans.

Dossat. See *Ossat, D'*.

Dost Mohammed Khan (dōst mō-hām'ed khän). Born about 1770; died May 29, 1863. Ameer of Kabul. He seized the throne in 1823; was captured by the English in 1839; was released in 1842; and captured Herat from the Persians in 1856.

Dostoyevsky (dos-to-yef'ski), **Feodor Mikhailovitch.** Born at Moscow, Nov. 11 (N. S.), 1822; died Feb. 9 (N. S.), 1881. A Russian novelist and journalist. He was arrested for participation in a conspiracy in 1849, and condemned to death. His sentence was commuted to exile, and he was pardoned on the accession of Alexander II. His works include "The Poor People," published also in French as "The Degraded and Insulted" (1846), "Memoirs from the House of Death," also published as "Buried Alive" (his memories of Siberian exile), "Crime and Punishment" (1866), etc.

Dot (dō'ti). See *Pierrepoint, Mrs.*

Dothan (dō-thān'). In Scripture geography, a place in Samaria, Palestine, situated 10 miles north of Shechem.

Dotheboys Hall (dō'thē-boiz hâl). ['Do-the-boys Hall'; implying that the boys are taken in and 'done for.'] The Yorkshire school in Dickens's "Nicholas Nickleby," kept by Mr. Squeers, in which Nicholas served a short time as an under-master. The exposure of the methods of the school (the class by Dickens led to the reformation or abolition of many of them.

Dotjs (dō'tis). See *Tots*.

Dotterel (dot'e-rel). **Mrs.** A character in Garrick's play "The Male Coquette."

Douai, or Douay (dō-ā'). [L. *Duacum*.] A town in the department of Nord, France, situated on Scarpe 18 miles south of Lille. It has a fine belfry and has an arsenal. In the middle ages it belonged to the counts of Flanders, and after 1381 to the dukes of Burgundy. On their extinction it became a part of the Spanish Netherlands. It was conquered by the French in 1667, and was definitely annexed to France in 1713. It contains a Roman Catholic university founded by Philip II. in 1562, and a noted seminary for English priests. At Douai was printed the English version of the Bible for Roman Catholics. Population (1891), 23,926.

Douarnenez (dwär-nā'). A seaport in the department of Finistère, France, 21 miles southeast of Brest. It is noted for its sardine fisheries. Population (1891), commune, 10,021.

Douay. See *Douai*.

Douay (dō-ā'). **Charles Abel.** Born at Besançon, France, March, 1809: killed at the battle of Wissembourg, Aug. 4, 1870. A French general, distinguished in the campaign of the Mahkoff in 1855, and at Solferino in 1859.

Douay, Félix Charles. Born at Besançon, France, Aug. 24, 1816; died at Paris, May 4, 1879. A French general, brother of Charles Abel Douay, distinguished at Sedan in 1870, and in the struggle with the Communists in 1871.

Douban (dō-ban'). In the story of "The Greek King and Douban the Physician," in "The Arabian Nights' Entertainments," a physician who cures the king of leprosy. Believing him to be a magical, the king orders his execution. Douban gives the king a book, assuring him that his head, after it is cut off, will answer any questions if he will first read a certain line on the sixth page. The pages are poisoned, and the king, moistening his fingers to turn them, instantly dies. Douban is released and placed in charge of the name of Count Robert of Paris.

Doubleday (dub'l-dā), **Abner.** Born at Ballston Spa, N. Y., June 26, 1819; died at Mendham, N. Y., Jan. 28, 1893. An American general. He graduated at West Point in 1842; served in the Mexican war, was appointed brigadier-general in the Volunteer Feb. 3, 1862, and major-general for the battle of Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862; and was made major-general of volunteers Nov. 29, 1862.

Doubleday, Edward. Born at Epping, 1811; died at London, Dec. 14, 1849. An English naturalist. He was appointed an assistant in the British Museum in 1833, with special charge of the collections of butterflies and moths. His chief works are "On the Genera of Diurnal Lepidoptera."

Double Dealer, The. A comedy by Congreve, produced in 1693. See *Maskwell*.

Double Falsehood, The. A play published by Theobald in 1728 as by Shakspere. It is founded on the story of Cardenio in "Don Quixote," and is thought to have been seen, probably written by Fletcher.

Double Gallant, The, or The Sick Lady's Cure. A comedy produced in 1707, compiled by Colley Cibber from Mrs. Centlivre's "Love at a Venture" (which owed something to Thomas Corneille's "Le galant double") and Burnaby's "The Lady's Visiting Day" and "The Reformed Wife."

Double Marriage, The. A tragedy by Fletcher, assisted by Massinger, apparently produced after Burbage's death, which took place in March, 1619. It was printed in 1647.

Doubs (dō). [L. *Dubis*.] 1. A river of eastern France which joins the Saône at Verdun. Length, 265 miles.—**2.** A department of eastern France, lying between Haute-Saône and Haut-Rhin on the north, Switzerland on the east and south, and Jura and Haute-Saône on the west. It is traversed by the Jura. Capital, Besançon. Each portion of was formed from part of the ancient Franche-Comté. Area, 2,018 square miles. Population (1891), 301,841.

Doubs, Falls of the

Doubtful Heir, The.

Doubting Castle

Douce — Figures

Douet.

Doughty — Thomas

Douglas

Douglas, Archibald.

Douglas, Archibald.

Douglas, Archibald.

Douglas, David.

Douglas, Ellen — the daughter of the outlawed

Douglas, Gawain — Gavin

Douglas, George.

Douglas, George.

Douglas, Howard.

Douglas, James.

Douglas, James.

Douglas, James.

Douglas, John.

Douglas, Stephen Arnold.

Douglas, William. Killed in 1353. A

Douglas, William.

Douglas, William.

Douglass, David Bates.

Douglass, Frederick.

1850 to 1852. Secretary United States minister to Haiti 1889. He has published: The Interoceanic Canals and the Monroe Doctrine; Hayti, or the Black Republic (1884); etc.

Doulleus — A town in the department of Somme, France, situated on the Authie 10 miles south of Abbeville. It has a manufacturing town. Population (1891), commune, 4,602.

Doulourense Garde.

Doune — A village in Perthshire, Scotland, situated on the Teith 7 miles northwest of Stirling. It contains the ruined Doune Castle.

Dour — A manufacturing town in the province of Hainault, Belgium, 9 miles southwest of Mons. Population (1890), 16,663.

Dourdan — A town in the department of Seine-et-Oise, France, 29 miles southwest of Paris, situated on the Orge. It has a ruined castle. Population (1891), 5,108.

Douro.

Dousa — **Janus;** Latinized from **Jan Van der Does.** A Dutch poet, born at Noordwijk, near Leyden, Dec. 6, 1545; died at Noordwijk, Sept. 19, 1604. A Dutch scholar, poet, historian, and statesman, he was educated at the University of Leyden, and was a friend of Joseph Scaliger. He was employed in many important offices of state, and was a member of the States-General. He published Latin poems, a tragedy, "Nero," and a history of the Uscocs.

Dousabel — **Dowsabel** (dou'sa-bel) [Also spelled *Dowsabell* and *Dowsabella*, and corrupted to *sweet Dowsabell*, *sweet Dowsabella*, and *sweet Dowsabella penny*.] A name for a fickle sweetheart in old ballads.

Dousterswivel — **Herman.** In Scott's novel "The Antiquary," a charlatan who imposes on Sir Arthur Wardour by pretending to discover treasure, and is himself similarly tricked by Captain Dousterswivel was

Douville — **Jean Baptiste.** Born at Rouen, Normandy, France, Feb. 15, 1704; died in Paris, Jan. 5, 1766. A French adventurer. He

Douw, or Dow — **Gerard.** Born at Leyden, April 7, 1613; died at Leyden, Feb., 1680. A Dutch painter of genre scenes, portraits, and landscapes. He was a pupil of Rembrandt. He was known in his own day as "Mynheer Douw."

Dove — A river forming part of the boundary between Derby and Staffordshire, England, and a tributary of the Trent. Length, 40 miles.

Dove. A river of about 40 miles, one of the Eastern Shore rivers of Maryland, on which Lord Baltimore's colonists landed in March, 1634. They landed at St. Clement's Island in the Potomac River.

Dove Doctor.

Dove, Lady. In Cumberland's play "The Natural Son," a character, the mistress of Sir Dove, who is the principal female character.

Dove — **Heinrich Wilhelm.** Born at Liegnitz, Silesia, Prussia, Sept. 6, 1803; died at Berlin, April 4, 1879. A German physicist, professor at Berlin from 1829; noted for his researches in

Dove, Richard Wilhelm. Born at Berlin, Feb. 1, 1837. A German economist, son of Heinrich Wilhelm Dove; professor at Tübingen, Königsberg, and Bonn; died at Bonn, Jan. 31, 1868. He was elected a deputy to the Reichstag in 1867.

Dovedale — The picturesque gorge of the River Dove in Derbyshire, England, northwest of Burton.

Dover — [M.E. *Dovere*, *Doure*, *Dowre*, *Dore*, from W. *dwfr*, etc., water.] 1. A seaport in Kent, England, on the Strait of Dover, 16 miles southwest of Calais, France, and 72 miles southeast of London by the South-Eastern Railway. It is the principal port of entry for passengers between England and the Continent, and has a large trade in fish, oysters, and corn. Its harbor, which is formed by two piers, is accessible only at high water, and is commanded by the castle, which stands on the cliffs overlooking the town. Population (1891), 33,645.

Prec. It was burned by the Normans in 1066; became an important naval station; resisted the French in 1216. Was taken by the Roundheads in 1642, and is strongly fortified. Population (1891), 33,418.

2. The capital of Delaware and county-seat of Kent County, situated on Jones Creek in lat. 39° 8′ N., long. 75° 32′ W. It has important fruit-preserving industries. Population (1890), 3,061.—**3.** A city and the county-seat of Strafford County, New Hampshire, situated on the Cocheco 11 miles northwest of Portsmouth. It has manufactures of paints, cotton and woolen goods, shoes, etc., and is the oldest town in the State, having been settled in 1623. Population (1890), 12,790.

4. A town in Morris County, New Jersey, about 32 miles northwest of New York. Population (1890), 5,880.

Dover, Baron. *See Idle.*

Dover, Strait of, F. Pas de Calais. A strait separating England from France, and connecting the English Channel with the North Sea: the Roman Fretum Gallicum, or Fretum Oceani. Width at Dover, 21 miles.

Dover, Treaty of. A secret treaty concluded May 29, 1670, at Dover, between Charles II. and Louis XIV. The former was to aid in the designs of France, and Louis XIV. was to furnish Charles with ships and troops. The possession of Zealand and the adjacent islands was to be restored to England. Charles was to renounce the supremacy of the Church and himself to declare himself a Roman Catholic.

Dovre (dō′vre), or **Dovrefjeld** (dō′vre-fyeld). A spur of the Scandinavian Mountains, situated in Norway about lat. 62° 45′ N. It separates northern and southern Norway. Highest peak (Snehætta), 7,710 feet.

Dow, George. *Incorrect for* **Doane.**

Dow (dou), **Lorenzo.** Born at Coventry, Conn., Oct. 16, 1777; died at Washington, D. C., Feb. 2, 1834. An American itinerant preacher, of the Methodist belief. He made two missionary tours in England and Ireland — one in 1799 and one in 1805. He was noted for his eccentricity of manner and dress. His "Journal and Miscellaneous Writings" were issued by John Dowling in 1850.

Dow, Neal. Born at Portland, Maine, March 20, 1804. An American advocate of prohibition. He drafted the Maine prohibitory law in 1851, and was the candidate of the Prohibitionists for Governor in 1854.

Dowden (dou′den) **Edward.** Born at Cork, Ireland, May 3, 1843. A British critic and poet, professor of the English language and literature at Trinity College, Dublin, where he studied. In 1889 he was Taylorian lecturer in the Taylor Institution, Oxford. He has published "Shakspere, his Mind and Art" (1875), "Essays Modern and Elizabethan" (1890), and numerous works on Shakspere's sonnets, with notes, etc. (1881–).

Dowgate (dou′gāt). The original water-gate of the city of London.

It was situated at the mouth of the Walbrook where it enters the Thames, and just under the great Roman cloaca. The Walbrook and Dowgate may crossed the river here by a Trajectus before the London Bridge was built.
Loftie, History of London, 1884.

Dowlatabad (dou-la-tā-bād′), or **Daulatabad.** A city and fortress in Hyderabad, India, in lat. 19° 57′ N., long. 75° 19′ E.: the ancient Deoghir or Deoghur. It is noted for its strong position on an isolated rock.

Dowler (dou′lėr). **Captain.** A retired military man in Dickens's "Pickwick Papers," noted for his bluster and brag, and his extraordinarily fierce and disjointed manner of talking.

Down (doun). A maritime county in Ulster, Ireland, lying between Antrim and Belfast Lough on the north, the Irish Sea on the east and south, and Armagh on the west. It is one of the leading agricultural counties. Capital, Downpatrick. Area, 952 square miles. Population (1891), 324,098.

Downes (dounz), **John.** Born at Canton, Mass., 1768; died 1824? : died at Charlestown, Mass., Aug. 11, 1855. An American naval commander. He served as lieutenant on the Essex under Captain Porter in the War of 1812, and commanded the Epervier in the war against Algiers. In 1826–8 he commanded the squadron in the Pacific Ocean, and destroyed Spanish fishing-vessels off the west coast of South America to avenge committed on American vessels. He commanded the Portsmouth station in 1847 and 1848.

Downing (dou′ning), **Andrew Jackson.** Born at Newburg, N. Y., Oct., 1815: drowned near Yonkers, N. Y., July 28, 1852. An American landscape-gardener and pomologist. He published "Theory and Practice of Landscape Gardening" (1841), "Cottage Residences" (1842), "Fruits and Fruit Trees of America" (1845), etc.

Downing, Jack. The pseudonym of Seba Smith, in his letters in the Yankee dialect.

Downing, Sir George. Born probably in Aug., 1623: died in 1684. An English soldier and politician. He emigrated with his parents to New England in 1638, but subsequently returned to England, and in 1650 was scout-master-general of Cromwell's army in Scotland. He was appointed resident at The Hague in 1657, in which office he was retained by Charles II. on the Restoration in 1660. He was created a baronet in 1663. Downing street, Whitehall, derives its name from him.

Downing, Sir George. Born about 1684: died in Cambridgeshire, June 10, 1749. The founder of Downing College: grandson of Sir George Downing, q. v. He was a member of the Parliaments of 1710 and 1713, and kept his seat from 1722 until his death.

Downing College. A college in Cambridge University, England, founded by the will of Sir George Downing, dated 1717. It was chartered in 1800, and opened in 1821.

Downing street. A street in the west end of London, leading from Whitehall. It contains the residences of the chief officers of state. The term Downing street is sometimes used figuratively to denote the British cabinet, or the government itself.

The south side of Downing street and the rear of the adjacent palaces facing Parks building are occupied by Scott, erected in 1858–75, as the Home Office, Foreign Office, Colonial Office, and Local Government Board.
Hare, London, II. 11.

Downpatrick (doun-pat′rik). The capital of County Down, Ireland, situated near Strangford Lough 21 miles southeast of Belfast. It is reputed to be one of the oldest towns of Ireland.

Downright (doun′rit). A rude but manly and consistent squire in Ben Jonson's comedy "Every Man out of His Humour." He uses coarse words and plain actions.

Downs. *See North Downs and South Downs.*

Downs, Battle of the. An indecisive battle between the English and Dutch fleets in the first days of June, 1666, off the eastern coast of Kent. The English were commanded by Monk, the Duke of Albemarle, and Prince Rupert, and the Dutch by Admiral Opdam.

Downs, The. A portion of the North Sea, east of Kent, England, forming a roadstead protected by Goodwin Sands.

Dowse (dous). **Thomas.** Born at Charlestown, Mass., Dec. 28, 1772: died at Cambridgeport, Mass., Nov. 5, 1856. An American book-collector. He bequeathed his collection to the Massachusetts Historical Society.

Dowton (dou′ton), **William.** Born at Exeter, 1764: died at Epsom, Surrey, 1851. An English actor. He made his first appearance in 1781, and became a leading comic actor. The former afterward became a brother of the Charter House, and died there at the age of nearly ninety.

Doyce (dois). **Daniel.** An inventor and a very ingenious man, in Charles Dickens's "Little Dorrit."

Doyen (dwä-yañ′), **Gabriel François.** [F. *doyen* = L. *decanus*.] Born at Paris, 1726: died at St. Petersburg, June 5, 1806. A French painter, pupil of Van Loo. He received the patronage of the Prince of Armorin 1775, and in the same year was made a member of the Academy of St. Petersburg.

Doyle (doil), **Richard.** Born at London, 1824: died at London, Dec. 11, 1883. An English artist. He was regularly connected with "Punch" from its foundation in 1841 to 1850, and was known as the author of the "Punch" initials. He illustrated Thackeray's "Rebecca and Rowena" (1850), and published "Manners and Customs of ye Englishe" (1849–50), "Journal of a Tour in Ireland" (1849), "Foreign Tour of Brown, Jones, and Robinson" (1854), "Dicky Doyle's Fairy Book" (1870), etc.

Dozy (dō′zē), **Reinhart.** Born at Leyden, Netherlands, Feb. 21, 1820: died April 29, 1883. A Dutch Orientalist and historian, professor of history at Leyden from 1850. His works include "Histoire des Musulmans d'Espagne," etc. (1861), "Recherches sur l'Histoire et la Littérature d'Espagne pendant le moyen âge" (1849; 3d ed. 1881), and numerous articles.

Drachenfels (dräch′en-fels). [G., 'dragon's rock.'] The steepest of the Siebengebirge range of mountains, situated on the eastern bank of the Rhine, near Königswinter. It is now ascended by a mountain railway. In its side is the Drachenhöhle (dragon's cave), where lived the legendary dragon slain by Siegfried. Height, 1,065 feet.

Drachmann (drächˈmän), **Holger Henrik Herholdt.** Born at Copenhagen, Oct. 9, 1846. A Danish poet and author. He began in 1870 to study art in Copenhagen, and published a number of marine subjects in 1875. He published a volume of poems, "Digte," in 1872, and "Forskrevne Sange" (1875), "Ranker og Roser" (1876), "Gamle Kjærester" (1877), "Poesier" (1878), "Ballader og Romancer" (1879), "Digte og Sange" (1881), "Dronningen paa Kronborg" (1882), "Paa Memel" (1883), "Sange ved Havet" (1885), "Ballader og Romancer" (1886), "Paa Memel" (1887), "Sange ved Havet" (1888), "Ballader og Romancer" (1889), "Paa Memel" (1890), "Sange ved Havet" (1891), "Ballader og Romancer" (1892), "Paa Memel" (1893), "Sange ved Havet"

from his return, in Aug., 1573, to Sept., 1576. Drake served under the Earl of Essex in Ireland. In Dec., 1577, he started on another freebooting expedition, in which he passed the Strait of Magellan, obtained an immense booty on the Pacific coast of Spanish America, crossed the Pacific, and returned to England by way of the Cape of Good Hope, arriving in Sept., 1580. This was the first English circumnavigation of the globe. Queen Elizabeth knighted Drake on his own ship, and gave him imperial commands. In 1584-85 he was a member of Parliament. From 1585 to 1586 he commanded a powerful expedition to the West Indies and the Spanish main, in which he took and ransomed Santo Domingo and Cartagena, ravaged the coasts of Florida, and on his way back brought off the remnant of the English Virginia colony. In 1587 he made a descent on the coast of Spain, and destroyed numerous unfinished vessels intended for the Spanish Armada, besides capturing a rich Portuguese carrack, the *Madre de Dios*. In July, 1588, he commanded under Lord Howard in the combat with the Spanish Armada, and next year he was one of the commanders in a descent on the Spanish and Portuguese coasts, which proved unsuccessful. For several years thereafter he was engaged in peaceful pursuits, and in 1593 was again elected to Parliament. In 1595 he commanded another West India expedition, which met with little success, and in which both he and Sir John Hawkins died.

Drake (drāk), **Friedrich.** Born at Pyrmont, Waldeck, Germany, June 23, 1805; died at Berlin, April 6, 1882. A noted German sculptor, best known from his portrait-statues (Frederick William III. and others).

Drake (drāk), **Joseph Rodman.** Born at New York, Aug. 7, 1795; died at New York, Sept. 21, 1820. An American poet, author of "The Culprit Fay" (1816), "The American Flag" (1819).

Drake, Nathan. Born at York, England, 1766; died at Hadleigh, Suffolk, England, June 7, 1836. An English physician and author. He practised medicine at Hadleigh, in Suffolk, from 1792 until his death. His most notable work is "Shakspere and his Times" (1817).

Drake, Samuel Gardner. Born at Pittsfield, N. H., Oct. 11, 1798; died at Boston, June 14, 1875. An American antiquarian. He published "Book of the Indians" (1833), "History and Antiquities of Boston" (1856), "Old French War" (1870), "Annals of Witchcraft in the United States" (1869), "History of the French and Indian War" (1870), etc.

Drakenberge (drä'ken-ber-ge), or **Drakensberg,** or **Kathlamba.** A range of mountains in South Africa. It lies partly on the border between Cape Colony and Natal on one side and Basutoland and the Orange Free State on the other, and culminates in Champagne Castle (10,357 feet) and Mont aux Sources (about 10,000 feet).

Drakenborch (drä'ken-borch), **Arnold.** Born at Utrecht, Netherlands, Jan. 1, 1684; died at Utrecht, Jan. 16, 1748. A Dutch philologist. He edited "Silius Italicus" (1717), "Livy" (1736–48), etc.

Drake's Bay. An indentation of the Pacific in Marin County, California, northwest of San Francisco.

Drama of Exile, A. A poem by Mrs. Browning, published in 1844.

Dramatic Poesy, Essay of. A work by Dryden (1667), written in the form of a dialogue between four friends: Neander (Dryden), Lisideius (Sedley), Crites (Sir Robert Howard), and Eugenius (Buckhurst: or Dorset, according to Prior).

Dramburg (dräm'börg). A town in the province of Pomerania, Prussia, 52 miles east of Stettin. Population (1890), 5,647.

Drammen (dräm'men). A seaport in the amt of Buskerud, southern Norway, situated on the Drammens Elv 22 miles southwest of Christiania. It has an extensive commerce, its principal export being timber, and it has manufactures of beer, tobacco, leather, etc. It was partly destroyed by fire in 1866. Population (1890), 20,411.

Drams Elv (drämz elv), or **Drammens Elv** (dräm'menz elv). A river in southern Norway, the outlet of Lake Tyrifjord. It flows into the Drammen Fjord at Drammen. Length, 163 miles.

Drangiana (dran-gi-ā'nā), or **Drangiane.** [Gr. *Δραγγιανή.*] In ancient geography, a region in central Asia, in the modern southwestern Afghanistan and eastern Persia.

Draper (drā'per), **Henry.** Born in Prince Edward County, Va., March 7, 1837; died at New York, Nov. 20, 1882. An American scientist, son of J. W. Draper, especially noted for his labors in celestial photography.

Draper, John William. Born at St. Helen's, near Liverpool, England, May 5, 1811; died at Hastings-on-the-Hudson, N. Y., Jan. 4, 1882. A chemist, physiologist, and historian, noted for researches in spectrum analysis, photography, etc. He emigrated to America in 1832; graduated in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1836; was appointed professor of chemistry in the University of New York in 1839, and was president of the Medical College 1850–73. He continued to lecture at the university until 1881. He wrote "Text Book on Chemistry" (1846), and on "Natural Philosophy" (1847), "Human Physiology" (1856), "History of the Intellectual Development of Europe" (1862), "History of the American Civil War" (1867–70), "Scientific Memoirs" (1878).

Draper, Lyman Copeland. Born at Hamburg (now Evans), Erie County, N. Y., Sept. 4, 1815; died at Madison, Wis., Aug. 26, 1891. An American antiquarian. He was corresponding secretary of the State Historical Society at Madison, Wisconsin, 1854–1887, with the exception of two years (1858–59), when he was State superintendent of instruction. Editor of "Collections of the State Historical Society" (1855–87).

Draper, Sir William. Born at Bristol, England, 1721; died at Bath, England, Jan. 8, 1787. An English officer. He took the degree of B. A. at King's College, Cambridge, in 1746, and was subsequently fellow of his college. In 1744 he entered the army, and in 1762 commanded, with the rank of brigadier-general, a successful expedition against Manila. He published in 1764 a letter, dated Jan. 26 of that year, defending the Marquis of Granby against the aspersions of "Junius, which led to a spirited controversy. He was promoted major-general in 1772. The correspondence between Draper and "Junius was published separately under the title of "The Political Contest" (1769).

Draper's Letters. A series of letters published in 1724 by Dean Swift, under the pseudonym M. B. Drapier. They were directed against the acceptance in Ireland of a copper coinage (the patent for supplying which had been accorded to William Wood, who was the mistress of Kendal, the king's mistress (who obtained him the privilege), was to divide the profit arising from the difference between the real and the nominal value of the half-pence and farthings), and owing to the public excitement raised by these letters the patent was canceled. Wood was compensated with a pension, and Swift gained a popularity which he never lost till his death. A reward was offered at the time for the discovery of the author.

Draupadi (drou'pa-dē). [Skt.] Daughter of Drupada, king of Panchala, and wife of the five Pandu princes. She plays an important part in the story of the Mahabharata.

Drave (drā've), or **Drau** (drou). A river in Austria-Hungary; the Latin Dravus. It rises in Tyrol, traverses Carinthia and Styria, forms the boundary between Hungary and Croatia-Slavonia, and joins the Danube 5 miles east of Essek. Its chief tributary is the Mur. Length, 465 miles; navigable from Villach (about 350 miles).

Dravida (drā'vi-dā). The country in which the Tamil language is spoken, extending from Madras to Cape Comorin.

Drawcansir (drâ'kan-sēr). In Buckingham's satire "The Rehearsal," a boasting and vainglorious bully. Ahasuerus Dryden's favorite hero, was parodied in this character. The name has become a synonym for a braggart.

Drawcansir, Sir Alexander. A name assumed by Fielding in conducting the "Covent Garden Journal" (1752). See *Bayes's Drawcansir*, under *Bayes*.

Drayton (drā'ton), **Michael.** Born at Hartshill, Warwickshire, England, 1563; died at London, 1631. A noted English poet. He was buried in Westminster Abbey, and his epitaph is said to be by Ben Jonson. His chief works are "Mortimeriados" (1596; his afterwards enlarged with many alterations "The Barons Wars," 1603), "England's Heroical Epistles" (1597), "Poems, Lyric and Heroic" (1606, containing "The Battle of Agincourt"), "Poly-Olbion" (1613–22), "Nymphidia" (1627), "The Muses' Elysium" (1630).

Drayton, William Henry. Born at Drayton Hall, on the Ashley River, S. C., Sept., 1742; died at Philadelphia, Sept. 3, 1779. An American patriot. He became chief justice of South Carolina in 1771, and in that office was active in bringing about a change which gave great impetus to the cause of independence. He was a member of the Continental Congress in 1778, and died in his death.

Dream, The. A short poem by Lord Byron, composed at Diodati in 1816.

Dream, Chaucer's. A poem, probably spurious, added by Speght in 1598 to his edition of Chaucer. The proper title is "The Isle of Ladies," and the same as "The Dreamd of Chaucer," which is genuine). See *Book of the Duchess*.

Dream of Chaucer, The. See *Book of the Duchess*.

Dream of Eugene Aram, The. A poem by Hood, published in 1829. See *Aram, Eugene*.

Dream of Fair Women, A. A poem by Lord Tennyson.

Drebbel (dreb'bel), **Cornelis van.** Born at Alkmaar, Netherlands, 1572; died at London, 1634. A Dutch natural philosopher. He published "De natura elementorum" (1621), etc.

Dred (dred). A novel by Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, published in 1856. It shows the state of alarm and misery in which the slave-owners (as well as slaves) lived. Dred is a runaway negro living in the Dismal Swamp. A new edition, called "Nina Gordon," was published in 1866.

Dred Scott Case. In American history, a celebrated decision by the Supreme Court of the United States, which derived its importance from its bearing on the constitutionality of the Missouri Compromise of 1820. Dred Scott, a Missouri slave who had been taken to the territory covered by the Missouri Compromise, and had therefore sued for his freedom, was sold to a citizen of another State. He then transferred his suit from the State to the Federal courts, under the power given to the latter to try suits between citizens of different States; and the case came by appeal to the Supreme Court. The decision of the Supreme Court, which was published in 1857, put Scott out of court on the ground that a slave, or the descendant of a slave, could not be a citizen of the United States or have any standing in Federal courts. The opinion of the chief justice also attacked the validity of the Missouri Compromise, on the ground that one of the constitutional functions of Congress was the protection of property; that slaves were recognized by the Constitution as property; and that Congress was therefore bound to protect slavery in the territories.

Dreihornetsz (drī'horn-spitz). One of the chief peaks of the Hohe Tauern, Austrian Alps, southwest of the Gross-Venediger. Height, 11,480 feet.

Drelincourt (drē-lan-kör'), **Charles.** Born at Sedan, France, July 10, 1595; died at Paris, Nov. 3, 1669. A French Protestant clergyman. He wrote "Consolations de l'âme fidèle contre les frayeurs de la mort" (1651), etc.

Drenthe, or **Drente** (dren'te). A province of the Netherlands, lying between Groningen on the north and northeast, Prussia on the east, Overyssel on the south, and Friesland and Overyssel on the west. Area, 1,030 square miles. Population (1891), 134,027.

Drepanum (drep'a-num), or **Drepana** (-nā). [Gr. *τὸ Δρέπανον, τὰ Δρέπανα.*] The ancient name of Trapani (which see). Here, 249 B. C., the Carthaginian admiral Adherbal defeated the Roman fleet under Publius Claudius.

Dresden (drez'den). [F. *Dresde.*] The capital of the Kingdom of Saxony, situated on both sides of the Elbe, in lat. 51° 3′ N., long. 13° 44′ E. It comprises the Altstadt, Friedrichstadt, Neustadt, Antonstadt, etc. It has considerable trade by the Elbe, and diversified manufactures, and is celebrated for its art collections, which rank among the richest in the world. These include the Museum (containing the pictures-gallery, engravings, and drawings), the Zwinger (containing the numismatical, zoological, and ethnographical collections), the Palais with the Green Vault, the Japan Palace, the Museum Johanneum (collection of porcelain and historical museum), and the Japanese Palace (collection of antiquities and royal library). Dresden is a very ancient town, and was mentioned as early as 1206. It became the residence of the Saxon sovereigns in 1485, and was greatly developed under Augustus II. Its population in 1760 was 60,000. It was bombarded by the Prussians in 1760, and was occupied by them in 1866. Here, Aug. 26–27, 1813, the French (about 120,000) under Napoleon defeated the Allies (about 200,000, under Schwarzenberg. Population (1890), 289,844; with the suburbs, 322,633.

Dresden, Treaty of. A treaty concluded Dec. 25, 1745, between Prussia, Austria, and Saxony, ending the second Silesian war. Frederick the Great was confirmed in the possession of Silesia.

Dreux (drē). An ancient county in northern France, west of Paris, whose chief town was Dreux: united to the crown 1551.

Dreux. A town in the department of Eure-et-Loir, France, situated on the Blaise 45 miles west of Paris: the Roman Durocassis or Drocæ. It contains a ruined castle, built in 1766, church of St. Pierre, and the Chapelle Royale (the burial-place of the Orleans family). The chapel was completed by Louis Philippe. It consists of a dome 90 feet high and 43 in diameter, surrounded by an elaborately pinnacled and traceried screen in the Pointed style. The interior displays superb glass and magnificent tombs, with statues by the best sculptors of the time. It was formerly the capital of the county of Dreux. It was besieged and taken by Henry IV. in 1593, and was taken by the Germans Nov., 1870. Population (1891), commune, 13,000.

Dreux, Battle of. Dec. 19, 1562, Montmorency with about 15,000 men defeated an equal number of Huguenots under Condé, who was taken prisoner.

Drew (drö), **Daniel.** Born at Carmel, N. Y., in 1788; died at New York, Sept. 19, 1879. An American capitalist. He gave large sums to Methodist schools and colleges, and founded the Drew Ladies Seminary at Carmel, and the Drew Theological Seminary at Madison, N. J. (1866). The latter has 15 students, 8 instructors, and a library of 20,000 volumes.

Drew, John. Born at Dublin, Sept. 3, 1825; died at Philadelphia, May 21, 1862. An Irish-American comedian. He made his first appearance in 1845 in New York, and in 1852 in Philadelphia, where he became a great favorite. In 1853 he became (with William Wheatley) manager of the Arch Street Theater. He played in England in 1855, in California in 1858, in Australia in 1859, and made his last appearance in 1862.

Drew, John. Born at Philadelphia, 1853. An American comedian, son of John Drew (1825–1862). He is successful in light comedy.

Drew, Mrs. (Louisa Lane). Born at London, Jan. 10, 1820. The wife of John Drew (1825–1862). She married Henry Hunt, a singer, in 1836, and after separating from him married George Mossop, an Irish actor, who died in 1849. In 1850 she married John Drew. She went on the stage very young, came to America in

1828, and acted in all the important cities in the country. In 1861 she became sole manager of the Arch Street Theater in Philadelphia.

Drew, Samuel. Born at St. Austell, Cornwall, England, March 3, 1765; died at Helston, Cornwall, March 29, 1833. An English Methodist clergyman and theologian. He wrote "Essay on the Immateriality and Immortality of the Soul" (1802), "Essay on the Identity and General Resurrection of the Body" (1809).

Drexel (drek'sel), **Anthony Joseph.** Born at Philadelphia, Pa., in 1826; died at Karlsbad, June 30, 1893. An American banker, son of Francis Martin Drexel. He contributed largely to philanthropic and educational causes, and was interested in the promotion of the fine arts. He founded the Drexel Institute of Art, Science, and Industry in Philadelphia (1892).

Drexel, Francis Martin. Born at Dornbirn, Austrian Tyrol, April 7, 1792; died June 5, 1863. A banker. He founded the banking house of Drexel and Co. at Philadelphia (1837).

Dreyschock (drī'shok), **Alexander.** Born at Zack, Bohemia, Oct. 15, 1818; died at Venice, April 3, 1869. A pianist and composer, professor from 1862 of the pianoforte at the conservatory of St. Petersburg, director of the imperial school of theatrical music, and court pianist.

Dreyse (drī'ze), **Johann Nikolaus von.** Born at Sömmerda, Prussia, Nov. 20, 1787; died Dec. 9, 1867. A German mechanician, inventor of the muzzle-loading needle-gun (1827), and of the breech-loader (1836).

Driburg (drē'būrg). A watering-place in the province of Westphalia, Prussia, 11 miles east of Paderborn.

Driffield (drif'eld), or **Great Driffield.** A town in Yorkshire, England, 18 miles north of Hull. Population (1891), 5,703.

Drin (drēn). A river in Turkey which flows through northern Albania, and empties into the Adriatic near Alessio. Length, about 200 miles.

Drina (drē'nä). A river which rises in Montenegro, flows through Bosnia and along the Servian-Bosnian frontier, and joins the Save at the frontier of Servia, Bosnia, and Slavonia. Length, about 300 miles.

Drisheen City. A name popularly given to the city of Cork. A drisheen is a particular food made of the sweetbread of sheep minced with milk and seasoned with pepper, salt, and tansy. *Wheeler.*

Drogheda (drōdh'e-dä). ['The bridge over the ford.'] A seaport in Leinster, Ireland, situated on the Boyne 26 miles north of Dublin. It forms with the surrounding district (9 square miles) a county. "Poynings' Law" (see *Brendreth, statute of*) was passed here in 1494. The town was defended against O'Neill in 1641-42; was stormed by Cromwell and the garrison put to the sword; and surrendered to William III. after the battle of the Boyne which was fought near it. Population (1891), 11,873.

Drogheda, Statute of. A statute passed by the parliament of Drogheda, Sept. 15, 1494, commonly called Poynings's Act (or Law), from the name of its author, the lord deputy of Ireland, Sir Edward Poynings. It enacted that no Irish parliament should be held without the consent of the king of England, and that no bill could be brought forward in an Irish parliament without his approval. It was repealed in 1782.

Drogio (drō'ji-ō). A name given by Antonio Zeno to an imaginary country said to be south and west of Estotiland. It was of vast extent, and has been variously located in Scotland and New England.

Drohobycz (drō'hō-bich). A town in Galicia, Austria-Hungary, situated in lat. 49° 23′ N., long. 23° 28′ E. It has considerable trade and salt-works. Population (1890), commune, 17,916.

Droitwich (droit'ich). A town in Worcestershire, England, 6 miles northeast of Worcester, famous for its salt-springs. Population (1891), 4,021.

Drôme (drōm). A department of France, lying between Isère on the north, Isère and Hautes-Alpes on the east, Basses-Alpes on the south-east, and Vaucluse on the south, and separated by the Rhône from Ardèche on the west. Its chief products are wine and silk. Capital, Valence. It was formed from portions of Dauphiné, Provence, and Comtat Venaissin. Area, 2,518 square miles. Population (1891), 296,419.

Dromio of Ephesus and **Dromio of Syracuse.** In Shakspere's "Comedy of Errors," twin brothers, servants respectively of Antipholus of Ephesus and Antipholus of Syracuse. The Dromio of Ephesus is a stupid servant, the Dromio of Syracuse a witty one. See *Comedy of Errors.*

Dromore (drō'mor). A town in County Down, Ireland, on the Lagan 16 miles southwest of Belfast. It has a cathedral.

Drona (drō'nä). [Skt.] The teacher of the military art to the Kauravas and Pandava princes. In the great war of the Mahábharata he sided with the Kauravas, and after the death of Bhishma became their commander-in-chief.

Drontheim. See *Trondhjem.*

Drood, Edwin. See *Mystery of Edwin Drood.*

Droste-Hülshoff, Baroness **Annette Elisabeth von.** Born at Hülshoff, near Münster, Prussia, Jan. 10, 1797; died at Meersburg, on Lake Constance, May 24, 1848. A German poet. She published "Poems" (1838, etc.), "Das geistliche Jahr" (1852), etc.

Drottningholm (drot'ning-hōlm). ['Queen's Island.'] A Swedish royal palace near Stockholm, on the island of Lofö in Lake Mälar. It was built for Queen Hedwig Eleonora (died 1715), and was improved by Oscar I.

Drouais (drō-ä'). **Jean Germain.** Born at Paris, Nov. 25, 1763; died at Rome, Feb. 13, 1788. A French historical painter, a pupil of David.

Drouet (drō-ā'). **Jean Baptiste.** Born at Sainte-Menehould, Marne, France, Jan. 8, 1763; died at Mâcon, France, April 11, 1824. A French revolutionist. He caused the arrest of Louis XVI. at Varennes, June 21, 1791, and was a member of the Convention in 1792 and of the Council of Five Hundred in 1795.

Drouet, Jean Baptiste, Comte d'Erlon. Born at Rheims, France, July 29, 1765; died at Paris, Jan. 25, 1844. A marshal of France, distinguished in the Napoleonic wars, particularly at Jena 1806, and Friedland 1807; governor-general of Algeria 1834.

Drouyn de Lhuys (drō-ăn' dē lüē'), **Édouard.** Born at Paris, Nov. 19, 1805; died at Paris, March 1, 1881. A French diplomatist and politician. He was minister of foreign affairs Dec. 20, 1848–Jan. 29, 1849, Aug. 1852–July 28, 1852–May 3, 1862, and Oct. 1862–Sept. 1, 1866.

Droysen (drōi'sen), **Johann Gustav.** Born at Treptow, Pomerania, Prussia, July 6, 1808; died at Berlin, June 19, 1884. A German historian, professor at Berlin from 1859. His works include "Geschichte Alexanders des Grossen" (1833), translations of Æschylus (1832) and Aristophanes (1830), "Geschichte Alexanders des Grossen" (1833), "Geschichte des Hellenismus" (1836–43), "Grundriss der Historik" (1868).

Droz (drō), **François Xavier Joseph.** Born at Besançon, France, Oct. 31, 1773; died at Paris, Nov. 5, 1850. A French moralist and historian. He published "Histoire du règne de Louis XVI." (passage), "De la philosophie morale" (1820, etc.), "Économie politique" (1829), "Essai sur la vieillesse" (1844), "Pensées et maximes" (1845), "Études morales sur le temps présent" (1846), "Histoire du règne de Louis XVI." (1839–42), "Mélanges littéraires et philosophiques" (1851), translations of Horace (1825) and Aristophanes (1830), "Geschichte Alexanders des Grossen" (1833), "Geschichte des Hellenismus" (1836–43), "Grundriss der Historik" (1868).

Droz, Gustave. Born at Paris, June 9, 1832. A French novelist. His works include "Monsieur, madame et bébé" (1866), "Entre nous" (1867), "Le tour du monde en quatre-vingts jours" (1870), "Les femmes de Shakspeare" (1874), "Autour d'une source" (1875), "Tristesses et sourires" (1884), "Un Paris disparu" (1885), "Babolain" (1886), "Autour de la vie" (1888), "Une femme" (1889), "Une vie de province" (1890), "Une vie de famille" (1891), "Une vie de jeune homme" (1892), "Une vie de plaisir" (1893), "Une vie de femme" (1894), "Une vie de garçon" (1895), "Une vie de ménage" (1896), "Une vie de théâtre" (1897), "Une vie de voyage" (1898), "Une vie de mariage" (1899), "Une vie de famille" (1900), "Une vie de jeune homme" (1901), "Une vie de plaisir" (1902), "Une vie de femme" (1903), "Une vie de garçon" (1904), "Une vie de ménage" (1905), "Une vie de théâtre" (1906), "Une vie de voyage" (1907), "Une vie de mariage" (1908), "Une vie de famille" (1909), "Une vie de jeune homme" (1910), "Une vie de plaisir" (1911), "Une vie de femme" (1912), "Une vie de 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Drusilla (drō-sil'ä). **1.** A daughter of Germanicus and Agrippina, and sister and mistress of Caligula.—**2.** The daughter of Caligula by his wife Cæsonia.—**3.** A daughter of Herod Agrippa I., wife first of Azizus, king of Emesa, and then of Felix, procurator of Judea. She is mentioned in Acts xxiv. 24.

Drusilla, Livia. The wife of Augustus and mother of Tiberius.

Drusius (drō'sē-ŭs). **Johannes (Jan van der Driesche).** Born at Oudenaarde, Flanders, June 28, 1550: died at Francker, Friesland, Feb. 12, 1616. A Dutch Orientalist and exegete.

Drusus, Arch of. See *Arch of Drusus.*

Drusus (drō'sus), **Caesar.** Born about 10 B. C.: died 23 A. D. Son of Tiberius and Vipsania. He quelled a mutiny of the legions in Pannonia in 14; was consul in 15; was appointed governor of Illyricum in 16; was consul in 21, and in 22 was invested with the *tribunicia potestas*, whereby he was declared heir apparent to the throne. He was poisoned by the favorite Sejanus, who aspired to the succession.

Drusus, Marcus Livius. Died probably 109 B. C. A Roman politician. He as tribune of the plebs conjointly with Caius Gracchus in 123, his election having been procured by the senate, whose members were alarmed at the eloquence and incorruptible character of the latter, and at the same time he opposed his veto to the bills brought forward by his colleague, and introduced instead bills of similar import, but making more extravagant concessions, which were passed by the people. He was consul in 112, and while governor of Macedonia, which he obtained as his province, defeated the Thracian Scordisci.

Drusus, Marcus Livius. Died at Rome, 91 B. C. A Roman politician, son of Marcus Livius Drusus. He became in 91 tribune of the plebs, whose favor he won by largesses of corn and by the introduction of a bill providing for a new division of the public lands. This bill, together with another which aimed to fill the senate the places on the juries, of which it had been deprived by C. Gracchus, was passed by the comitia, but declared null and void by the senate. He was assassinated as he was about to bring forward a proposition for the full citizenship on the Italians. His death gave the signal for the outbreak of the Social War.

Drusus, Nero Claudius. Born 38 B. C.: died in Germany, 9 B. C. A Roman general, brother of Tiberius. He was a son of Livia by Tiberius Claudius Nero, and was born shortly after the marriage of his mother with the emperor Augustus. He was adopted, together with his brother Tiberius, by the emperor; and at an early age married Antonia, the daughter of Marcus Antonius. He subdued a revolt in Gaul in 13, and, starting in 12 from the left bank of the Rhine, undertook four campaigns in Germany alone. In the course of which he led the Roman armies to the Weser and the Elbe. He died on the way back, in consequence of a fall from his horse.

Dryander (drī-an'der), **Jonas.** Born in Sweden, 1748: died at London, Oct. 19, 1810. A Swedish botanist. He catalogued the library of Sir Joseph Banks 1796–1800. He was also librarian to the Royal Society.

Dryasdust (drī'as-dust). **Rev. Dr.** A prosy person who is supposed to write the introductory letters to several of Scott's novels. He also writes the conclusion to "Redgauntlet." The name was used by carlyle as a term for tedious dreary platitude (especially in historical writing).

Drybob (drī'bob). In Thomas Shadwell's comedy "The Humourists," a fantastic coxcomb and would-be wit.

Dryburgh (drī'bur-ō) **Abbey.** A highly picturesque ruin 4 miles southeast of Melrose, Scotland, whose fragments exhibit excellent Norman and Early English architectural details. In the south aisle is the tomb of Sir Walter Scott.

Dryden (drī'den), **John.** Born at the vicarage of Aldwinkle All Saints, Northamptonshire, England, Aug. 9 (?), 1631: died at London, May 1, 1700. A celebrated English poet and dramatic artist. He was graduated at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1650. In 1663 he married Lady Elizabeth Howard, the sister of his friend Sir Robert Howard. Originally a Puritan/an, he went over to the Royalist side, and was poet laureate and historiographer royal 1670–88. In 1679 he had a quarrel with Rochester, which caused him to be cudgeled in the street by masked bravos. The unsettled state of public affairs after the Popish Plot, which induced him to write his series of satires (of which "Absalom and Achitophel" was the first), brought down upon him a storm of libels. He was converted to Roman Catholicism in 1686, but his sincerity has been impugned. His critical writings were numerous and on various subjects. He wrote many prologues, epilogues, and dedications, and after his conversion to Roman Catholicism employed his pen in defense of his faith. His chief poems are "Heroic Stanzas" on the death of Cromwell (1659), "Astræa Redux," celebrating the Restoration (1660), "Annus Mirabilis" (1667), "Absalom and Achitophel" (1681: the second part with Tate, 1682), "The Medal" (1682), "Mac-Flecknoe" (1682), "Religio Laici" (1682), "The Hind and the Panther" (1687), "Translation of Virgil" (1697), "Alexander's Feast" (1697); also translations of Juvenal, Ovid, etc. His last plays are "The Indian Emperor," "Almanzor and Almahide, or the Conquest of Granada," "Aureng-zebe," "All for Love," "Secret Love, or The Maiden Queen," "Sir Martin Mar-all," "Don Sebastian," "An Evening's Love, or The Mock Astrologer," "Marriage à la Mode," "The Kind Keeper," "Amboyna," "The Spanish Friar," "Tyrannic Love," and others. His life is in Johnson's "Lives of the Poets." His works were edited by Scott in 18 volumes (1808).

Dryfesdale (drīfz'dāl), **Jasper.** In Sir Walter Scott's novel "The Abbot," the revengeful old steward at Lochleven Castle, who endeavors to poison Queen Mary and her attendants.

Dryope (drī'ō-pē). [Gr. *Δρύοπη.*] In Greek mythology, a shepherdess, daughter of Dryops or of Eurytus. She was the playmate of the Hamadryads, and was changed by them into a poplar. By Apollo she was the mother of Amphissus.

Dry Tortugas (drī tôr-tō'gaz). A group of coral keys in the Gulf of Mexico, about lat. 24° 36′ N., long. 82° 54′ W., included in Monroe County, Florida. A penal station was established on one of them, at Fort Jefferson, during the Civil War.

Dualla (dō-äl'ä). The principal tribe, of Bantu stock, in the German Kamerun, West Africa. Formerly slave-dealers, the Dualla are still given to trade, acting as middlemen between the whites on the coast and the natives of the interior. They are Christianized, and there are several native churches; many natives can read, and a few have acquired wealth. They are ruled by petty chiefs, of whom Akwa is the foremost now. The Bakoko and Eakume are neighbors of the Dualla in the Kamerun. See *Kamerun.*

Duane (dō-ān'), **William.** Born near Lake Champlain, N. Y., 1760: died at Philadelphia, Nov. 24, 1835. An American journalist and politician. He was educated in Ireland, and lived a number of years in India and England. He returned to America in 1795, and from 1798–1822 was editor of the "Aurora," published at Philadelphia, where by his management became the leading newspaper of the Democratic party. He published "A Military Dictionary" (1810), "A Visit to Columbia" (1826); the record of a trip to South America in 1822–23.

Duane, William John. Born at Clonmel, Ireland, May 9, 1780: died at Philadelphia, Sept. 26, 1865. An American lawyer and politician, son of William Duane. He was appointed secretary of the treasury by President Jackson in 1833, but was dismissed in the same year for refusing to remove the government deposits from the United States Bank without authority from Congress.

Duarte (dū-är'te). A brave but vainglorious man in Fletcher and Massinger's "Custom of the Country." Under him Fletcher introduces him in a somewhat modified form in his "Love makes a Man," taken from the former play.

Duarte Coelho. See *Coelho.*

Duban (dū-bon'), **Jacques Félix.** Born at Paris, Oct. 14, 1797: died at Bordeaux, France, June 29, 1870. A French architect. From 1848–54 he was architect of the Louvre.

Du Barry. See *Barry.*

Du Bartas. See *Bartas.*

Du Baudrier (dü bo-drē-ā'), **Sieur.** A pseudonym of Swift in "A New Journey to Paris" (1711).

Dubbhe, or Dubhe (dōb'he). [Ar. *dubb*, a bear.] The bright second-magnitude star α Ursæ Majoris, the northern one of the "two pointers."

Du Bellay. See *Bellay.*

Duberly, Lord and Lady. See *Dowdes, Denzil.*

Dublin (dub'lin). [Ir. *Dubh-linn*, black-pool, orig. the name of that part of the river Liffey on which the city now stands.] **1.** A maritime county in Leinster, Ireland, bounded by the Irish Sea on the east, Wicklow on the south, Meath and Kildare on the west, and Meath on the northwest. Area, 354 square miles. Population (1891), 419,216.—**2.** The capital of Ireland, situated on the Liffey at its entrance into Dublin Bay, in lat. (of observatory) 53° 23′ N., long. 6° 20′ W. It has a large trade; its chief manufactures are porter, whisky, and poplin. It contains Dublin Castle, Trinity College, a Roman Catholic University, the Bank of Ireland (formerly the Parliament House), the Custom House, Phœnix Park, and the Four Courts. It was probably the Eblana of Ptolemy. It was seized by the Danes in the 9th century, and was taken by Strongbow in 1170. Its castle was commenced in 1205. A massacre of the English and Danes occurred in the Black Monday in 1209. The city was occupied by William III. in 1690. It was the scene of a conspiracy in 1798, of Emmet's insurrection in 1803, and of the Phœnix Park political assassinations (see *Cavendish, Lord Frederick*). Pop. (1891), 245,001: with suburbs, 361,891.

Dublin, University of. See *Trinity College.*

Dublin Bay. An inlet of the Irish Sea. Length, about 5 miles.

Dublin Castle. An ancient fortification of the 13th century, in the city of Dublin. It is now restored, and is the residence of the viceroy.

Dübner (düb'ner), **Friedrich.** Born at Hörsolzgau, near Gotha, Germany, Dec. 20, 1802: died at Paris, Oct. 13, 1867. A German classical philologist and critic. He was professor at the gymnasium in Gotha 1826–31, and in 1832 went to Paris to take part in the editing of Stephanus's "Thesaurus linguæ Græcæ."

Dubno (dōb'nō). A town in the government of Volhynia, Russia, in lat. 50° 25′ N., long. 25° 47′ E. Population, 7,482.

Dubois (dū-bwä'), Baron **Antoine.** Born at Gramat, Lot, France, 1756: died at Paris, March, 1837. A French surgeon, noted as an obstetrician. He accompanied Napoleon in the Egyptian campaign.

Dubois, Guillaume. Born at Brives-la-Gaillarde, Corrèze, France, Sept. 6, 1656: died at Versailles, France, Aug. 10, 1723. A French cardinal and statesman. He was councilor of state in 1715; negotiated the triple alliance between England, France, and Holland in 1717; and was prime minister in 1722.

Dubois, Jacques, Latinized **Sylvius.** Born at Amiens, 1478: died at Paris, Jan. 13, 1555. A French physician, professor of medicine at the Royal College (now College de France). His collected works were published in 1630.

Dubois, Jean Antoine. Born at St. Ramèze, Ardèche, France, 1765: died at Paris, Feb. 7, 1848. A French missionary. He published a "Description of the Character, etc., of the People of India, etc." (London, 1816), "Pantchatantra, ou les cinq ruses, fables de Wichnou-Sarma, etc." (1826).

Dubois, John. Born at Paris, Aug. 24, 1764: died Dec. 20, 1842. A French-American bishop of the Roman Catholic Church. He founded Mount St. Mary's College, Emmettsburg, Maryland, in 1809.

Dubois, Paul. Born at Nogent-sur-Seine, France, July 18, 1829. A noted French sculptor. At eight years of age he entered the Collège Louis-le-Grand in Paris. After leaving college he took up the study of law, which he abandoned later for sculpture, entering the studio of Rude. In 1859 he went to Rome. In 1864 he exhibited a bronze statue of the young John the Baptist. His most noted works are the sculptures on the tomb of General Lamoricière in the cathedral of Nantes. Dubois has also been successful as a painter in the manner of Heuner.

Dubois, Paul Antoine. Born at Paris, Dec. 7, 1795: died at Paris, Dec., 1871. A French obstetrician, son of Antoine Dubois.

Du Bois-Aymé. See *Boisspathey.*

Du Bois-Reymond (dü bwä'rā-mōn'), **Emil.** Born at Berlin, Nov. 7, 1818. A noted German physiologist. He became professor of physiology in the University of Berlin in 1855, and in 1867 was elected perpetual secretary of the Academy of Sciences at Berlin. He is best known from his researches and discoveries in animal electricity and the functions of the nerves. His works include "Untersuchungen über tierische Elektricität" (1848–60), "Gesammelte Abhandlungen zur allgemeinen Muskel- und Nervenphysik" (1875–77), etc.

Dubos (dü-bō'), **Jean Baptiste.** Born at Beauvais, France, Dec., 1670: died at Paris, March 23, 1742. A French critic, historian, and diplomat. His works include "Réflexions critiques sur la poésie et la peinture" (1719), "Histoire critique de l'établissement de la monarchie française dans les Gaules" (1734), etc.

Dubosc (dü-bosk'). In "The Lyons Mail" (formerly Stirling's "The Courier of Lyons"), a brutal highwayman who murders the courier and robs the mail. His extraordinary likeness to the mild and noble-minded Lesurques causes the latter to be arrested for the crime. Henry Irving has been successful in the dual part, playing both characters.

Dubossary (dō-bos-bar'ī). A town in the government of Kherson, Russia, situated on the Dniester in lat. 47° 17′ N., long. 29° 10′ E. Population, 9,697.

Dubovka (dō-bof'kä). A town in the government of Saratoff, Russia, situated on the Volga in lat. 49° 15′ N., long. 44° 50′ E. Population, 14,543.

Dubray (dü-brā'), **Vital Gabriel.** Born at Paris, Feb. 27, 1818: died there, Oct. 5, 1892. A French sculptor, a pupil of Ramey. His best-known works are 16 reliefs in bronze for the memorial to Joan of Arc at Orléans, and portraits of Napoleon III., Josephine, and others.

Dubs (dōbz), **Jakob.** Born at Affoltern, near Zurich, Switzerland, July 26, 1822: died at Lausanne, Switzerland, Jan. 13, 1879. A Swiss statesman and jurist, president of the confederation in 1864.

Dubufe (dü-büf'). **Claude Marie.** Born at Paris about 1790: died at Paris, April 21, 1864. A French painter.

Dubufe, Édouard. Born at Paris, March 30, 1820: died at Versailles, Aug. 11, 1883. A French historical and portrait painter, son of Claude Marie Dubufe. He was a pupil of his father and of Delaroche.

Dubufe, Édouard Marie Guillaume. Born at Paris, May 16, 1853. A French painter, son of Edouard Dubufe.

Dubuisson (dü-büē-sôn'), **Paul Ulrich.** Born at Laval, France, 1746: guillotined at Paris,

March 23, 1794. A French dramatist of inferior merit. He was a violent revolutionist, a follower of Hébert, whose fortunes he shared.

Dubuque (dō-būk'). The county-seat of Dubuque County, Iowa, situated on the Mississippi in lat. 42° 30′ N., long. 90° 44′ W. It is the center of a lead district, and an important commercial city, with a large trade in lumber and grain. It is the oldest place in the State (settled 1833). Population (1890), 30,311.

Duc (dük), **Joseph Louis.** Born at Paris, Oct. 25, 1802; died Jan. 22, 1879. A French architect. His chief work is the Palace of Justice in Paris.

Ducamp, or **Du Camp** (dü-koñ'). **Maxime.** Born at Paris, Feb. 8, 1822; died there, Feb. 9, 1894. A French author, journalist, traveler, and artist. He was one of the founders of the "Revue de Paris" (1851; suppressed in 1858), and has been a contributor to the "Revue des Deux Mondes." His chief work is "Paris: ses organes, ses fonctions, sa vie" (1869–75).

Du Cange (dü koñzh'), or **Ducange, Sieur (Charles du Fresne** or **Dufresne).** Born at Amiens, France, Dec. 18, 1610: died at Paris, Oct. 23, 1688. A noted French philologist and historian. He published "Glossarium ad scriptores mediæ et infimæ græcitatis" (1688), "Glossarium ad scriptores mediæ et infimæ græcitatis" (1688), "Histoire de l'empire de Constantinople sous les empereurs français" (1657), "Histoire de Constantinople."

Ducange, Victor Henri Joseph Brahain. Born at The Hague, Nov. 24, 1783: died at Paris, Oct. 15, 1833. A French novelist and dramatist. His works include "Agathe" (1819), "Valentine" (1821; an attack on the Royalists which brought a six months' imprisonment), "Léonide" (1825), "Marc Loricot" (1832), etc. He was several times imprisoned.

Ducarel (dü-ka-rel'), **André Coltée.** Born in Normandy, France, about 1713; died at London, Jan. 29, 1785. An English antiquarian. His chief work is "Anglo-Norman Antiquities" (1754–67).

Ducas (dō'kās), **Michael.** Lived in the second half of the 15th century. A Byzantine historian. He wrote a history of the Byzantine empire for the period 1341–1462 (first printed at Paris in 1649).

Ducasse (dü-käs'), **Jean Baptiste.** Born at Bern about 1640; died in France, July, 1715. A French naval commander. In 1691 he was made governor of the French colony in Santo Domingo. He attacked and laid waste the English settlements in Jamaica in 1694. In 1695 he was captured by the English in the West Indies, and in 1697 he commanded the fleet present in the expedition which sailed from Santo Domingo and took Cartagena, Aug. 1, 1701. He fought with the English fleet of Benbow for four days, Benbow finally returning. He served in Spain during the War of Succession, and commanded the naval forces in the attack on Barcelona in 1714.

Du Casse, Pierre Emmanuel Joseph Herri, Baron. Born at Bonnges, 1813; died at Paris, March 15, 1893. A French soldier and military writer. He was placed on the general staff in 1844, and for a time was adjutant to Prince Jérôme Napoléon. He has published various works on military affairs and on French military history.

Ducato (dō-kā'tō), **Cape.** A cape at the southern extremity of Santa Maura, Ionian Islands, Greece.

Duccio di Buoninsegna (dō'chō dē bwōn-ēn-sen'yā). A Sienese painter. He is first heard of in 1282, and was then a master in Siena. His famous altarpiece in the cathedral of Siena was begun in 1308, and on its completion was conveyed, like the Rucellai Madonna of Cimabue, from the workshop to the church in solemn procession to the sound of bell and drum. He adheres to the Byzantine types and motives, but enriches them by more pleasing proportions and better executed hands and feet.

Du Chaillu (dü chā-yü'), **Paul Belloni.** Born at Paris, July 31, 1835. An African explorer, son of a French trader of Gabun, West Africa. In 1851, when quite young, he made some exploratory tours around his father's trading factory, and became acquainted with the customs of the Mpongwe. In 1855 he came to America, which he made his home. Under the auspices of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, he made a hunting and zoological exploration of the Ogowe basin. This he continued successfully for four years. His accounts of the gorillas and ohongo dwarfs were contradicted by Gray and Barth, but later explorations have confirmed them. In 1863 he published his "Explorations and Adventures in Equatorial Africa." In 1865 he started on a second exploration; he visited the Nguniyi Falls and Loango land, and returned in 1865. His principal works are "A Journey to Ashango-land" (1867), "My Apingi Kingdom" (1870), "The Country of the Dwarfs" (1872), "The Land of the Midnight Sun" (1881). This last book was the result of a several years stay in sweden and Lapland.

Du Châtelet (dü chät-lā'), **Marquise (Gabrielle Émilie le Tonnelier de Breteuil).** Born at Paris, Dec. 17, 1706; died at Lunéville, France, Aug. 10, 1749. A French author and scholar, mistress of Voltaire.

Duchesne (dü-shān'), **André.** Born at Île-Bouchard, Touraine, France, 1584: died May 30, 1640. A noted French historian. He published numerous works, among them "Historiæ Francorum scriptores" (1636–49), "Historiæ Normannorum scriptores antiqui" (1619), etc.

Duchesne, Jean Baptiste Joseph. Born at Gisors, Eure, France, Dec. 8, 1770: died at Gisors, March 25, 1856. A French enamel and miniature painter.

Duchesne, Père. See *Hébert, Jacques René.*

Duchess, The. The pseudonym of Mrs. Margaret Argles Hungerford.

Duchess of Devonshire. **1.** A portrait by Sir Joshua Reynolds, at Althorp Park, England. The figure is shown in full length, wearing a plumed turban, and about to descend a flight of steps.

2. A noted portrait by Gainsborough, stolen from the gallery of the New British Institution, London, in 1876. The duchess is represented in full length, standing in a garden walk, and wearing a broad-brimmed plumed hat.

Duchess of Malfi, The. A tragedy by Webster, played about 1612, printed in 1623. There is a dramatic version of the story among Lope de Vega's works, and it forms the subject of one of Bandello's "Novelle." In Webster's more popular play, the one offensive feature is the character of the duchess herself. Her high and noble spirit, whose power of mind and healthiness of purpose have kept her uncontaminated by the loveless coterie about her, is admirable. She dares to act for herself, though a woman; she does not forget she is a woman, and sees nothing ignoble in the faithful love of a subject.

Gosse, Seventeenth Century Studies, p. 55.

Bosola. . . . I'll describe her
She's a good woman long out of, and she seems
Rather to welcome the end of misery,
Than shun it; a behaviour so noble,
As gives a dead man eloquence with mourners.
You may discern the shape of loveliness
More perfect in her tears than in her smiles:
She will muse for hours together; and her silence,
Methinks, expresseth more than if she spoke.

Webster, Duchess of Malfi.

Ducis (dü-sēs'), **Jean François.** Born at Versailles, France, Aug. 22, 1733: died at Versailles, March 31, 1816. A French dramatic poet, best known as an adapter of "Hamlet" and others of Shakspere's plays to the French stage. His best original work is "Abufar" (1795).

Duckworth (duk'wėrth). Sir **John Thomas.** Born at Leatherhead, Surrey, England, Feb. 28, 1748: died at Devonport, England, Aug. 31, 1817. An English admiral. He commanded a vessel under Lord Howe in the action with the French off Ushant, June 1, 1794, was appointed rear-admiral of the white in 1799, was made commander-in-chief at Jamaica in 1804, directed the operations which led to the surrender of the French under Boudinhean in Santo Domingo, and was created a baronet in 1809. He defeated a French squadron off Santo Domingo Feb. 6, 1806, was promoted admiral in 1810, was created a baronet in 1813, and was made a knight grand cross of the Bath in 1815.

Duclos (dü-klō'), **Charles Pinot.** Born at Dinan, Brittany, France, Feb. 12, 1704; died at Paris, March 26, 1772. A noted French historian and man of letters. His earliest works were romances, among them "Confessions du Comte de ——" (1742). He published "Considérations sur les mœurs de ce siècle" (1749), "Mémoires secrets des règnes de Louis XIV et de Louis XV" (1791), etc. As secretary to the Academy he supervised the publication of its celebrated dictionary.

Ducornet (dü-kor-nā'). **Louis César Joseph.** Born at Lille, France, Jan. 10, 1806; died at Paris, April 27, 1856. A French historical and portrait painter, a pupil of Gérard. He was born without arms.

Du Croisy (dü kwä-zē'). The lover in Molière's "Les précieuses ridicules." He and La Grange, his friend, send their valets, disguised as le Marquis de Mascarille and le Vicomte de Jodelet, to make love to "les precieuses" and teach them that fine phrases do not make a good man.

Ducrot (dü-krō'), **Auguste Alexandre.** Born at Nevers, France, Feb. 24, 1817; died at Versailles, France, Aug. 16, 1882. A French general. He received command of the 1st division of the 1st army corps under MacMahon at the beginning of the Franco-German war, and served at the battle of Wörth, and at Sedan where he was taken prisoner. He went to Fort-à-Mousson, on parole, but fled to Paris when he took command of the second army. He made unsuccessful sorties Sept. 27, Oct. 7, and Nov. 30 (Dec. 1, 1870, and Jan. 19, 1871 (battles of Mont St. Valérien). He was given command of the 4th army corps by Thiers in April, 1871.

Ducrotay de Blainville (dü-krō-tā' dē blañ-vēl'), **Henri Marie.** Born at Arques, near Dieppe, France, Sept. 12, 1778; died near Paris, May 1, 1850. A French naturalist. He published "Faune française" (1821–30), "De l'organisation des animaux" (1822), "Ostéographie" (1839–50), etc.

Duddon (dud'on). A small river on the border of Cumberland and Lancashire, England, flowing into the Irish Sea 20 miles northwest of Lancaster. It is celebrated in the poetry of Wordsworth.

Du Deffand. See *Deffand.*

Duderstadt (dö'der-stät). A small town in the province of Hanover, Prussia, 14 miles east of Göttingen.

Dudevant (düd-voñ'), Mme. **Amantine Lucille Aurore Dupin).** See *Sand, George.*

Dudley (dud'li). A town in Worcestershire, England, 8 miles west-northwest of Birmingham. Noted for iron manufactures. Near it are the ruins of Dudley Castle. Population (1891), 48,740.

Dudley, Arthur. A pseudonym of Madame Blaze de Bury.

Dudley, Benjamin Winslow. Born in Spottsylvania County, Va., April 12, 1785: died at Lexington, Ky., Jan. 20, 1870. An American surgeon, especially noted as a lithotomist.

Dudley, Charles Edward. Born at Johnson Hall, Staffordshire, England, May 23, 1780: died at Albany, N. Y., Jan. 23, 1841. An American politician, United States senator from New York 1829–33. Dudley Observatory (Albany) was founded by his widow.

Dudley, Sir Edmund. Born about 1462: executed at London, Aug. 18, 1510. An English politician. He was educated at Oxford and at Gray's Inn, is said to have been made a privy councilor at twenty-three, and was chosen speaker of the House of Commons in 1504. He was employed, as was Empson, by Henry VII., and incurred popular odium by the rigor with which he enforced the extortionate claims of the crown. On the death of Henry VII. in 1509, he was beheaded on the charge of treason, in company with Sir Richard Empson, another of Henry VII.'s chief agents.

Dudley, Lord Guildford. Executed at London, Feb. 12, 1554. A son of the Duke of Northumberland. He married Lady Jane Grey May 21, 1553. He was implicated in his father's disastrous attempt to place Lady Jane on the throne on the death of Edward VI. (July 6, 1553), and was executed on the charge of treason.

Dudley, John, Duke of Northumberland and Earl of Warwick. Born 1502: beheaded Aug. 22, 1553. An English politician and soldier, son of Sir Edmund Dudley. He was made warden of the Scottish marches and created a knight by Henry VIII. in 1513, and was created earl of Warwick and knight chamberlain of England on the accession of Edward VI. in 1547. In 1549 he overthrew the protector Somerset, and assumed the chief control of the government. He was created duke of Northumberland in 1551. With the object in view of transferring the crown from the Tudors to his own family, he persuaded Edward VI. to set aside the parent excluding Edward's sisters, Mary and Elizabeth, from the succession and appointing Edward's cousin, Lady Jane Grey, heir presumptive to the crown, whereupon he married Lady Jane to his son, Guildford Dudley. At the death of Edward, he found himself unable to prevent the accession of Mary, and was executed for treason.

Dudley, Joseph. Born at Roxbury, Mass., 1647: died at Roxbury, April 2, 1720. An American politician. He was in the battle with the Narragansetts in 1675, was one of the commissioners for the united colonies of New England in 1677–81, was appointed president of New England in 1686, was appointed chief justice of the Supreme Court in 1687, was chief president New York 1690–93, and was governor of Massachusetts 1702–15.

Dudley, Paul. Born Sept. 3, 1675: died at Roxbury, Mass., Jan. 21, 1751. An American jurist, son of Joseph Dudley. He graduated at Harvard in 1690, and studied law at the Temple in London. He was made chief justice of Massachusetts in 1745. He bequeathed the income of the Dudleian Lecture at Harvard College, for the erection of which he bequeathed £100.

Dudley, Robert, Earl of Leicester. Born June 24, 1532 or 1533: died at Cornbury, Oxfordshire, England, Sept. 4, 1588. An English courtier, politician, and general, son of John Dudley, duke of Northumberland. He participated in the attempt of his father and brother to place Lady Jane Grey on the throne at the death of Edward VI. in 1553, and was in consequence sentenced to execution for treason in 1554, but was pardoned later in the same year. On the accession in 1558 of Elizabeth, whose affections he had gained during the association of his father at the court of Edward VI., he became her chief favorite, and intrigued, though unsuccessfully, to obtain the assent of the great nobles to a marriage, in the interest of which project he was said to have murdered (1560) his first wife Lady Amy Robsart. He was created earl of Leicester in 1564, and in 1575 entertained queen Elizabeth with great magnificence at Kenilworth. In 1585 he was appointed to the command of the English army sent to the aid of the State-general against the Spaniards, but was recalled in 1587, owing to incompetence. He was however, restored to favor on his return, and in 1588 was appointed lieutenant and captain-general of the queen's armies and companies to resist the Spanish Armada.

Dudley, Thomas. Born at Northampton, England, 1576: died at Roxbury, Mass., July 31, 1652. A colonial governor of Massachusetts. He came to Massachusetts as deputy governor in 1630, and was governor 1634–40 and 1645–50.

Dudley Diamond, The. A diamond found in Africa in 1868, and bought from Nie Kirk, the

master of the man who found it, by Hunt and Roskell for £12,000. The Earl of Dudley bought it from them for £30,000. It is heart-shaped, extremely brilliant, and weighs 44 carats cut: originally it weighed 88 carats. *Brewer.*

Dudon (dō'don). A knight in Ariosto's "Orlando Furioso."

Dudu (dō-dō'). In Byron's "Don Juan," a pensive beauty of seventeen.

A kind of sleeping Venus seemed Dudu. vi. 42

Dudweiler (dōd'vī-ler). A commune in the Rhine Province, Prussia, 4 miles north-northeast of Saarbrücken. Population (1890), 12,256.

Duel after the Masquerade. A painting by Gérome, now in the Walters collection at Baltimore. The duellists and their seconds have come direct from a masked ball or, dressed as a clown, has been seized, wounded, and his adversary, Don Bubon, hurriedly attended by a harlequin, to his carriage.

Duellist (dū'el-ist), **The.** A comedy by William Kenrick, produced in 1773. Three editions were printed in the same year.

Duellists, The. A play by Douglas Jerrold, written in 1818, it was refashioned as "More Frightened than Hurt," was played at the Sadler's Wells Theatre, April 30, 1821, was afterward translated into French, played in Paris, etranslated by Mr. Kenney, and played at the Olympic as "Fighting by Proxy." It contained much sparkling dialogue and a good plot of the low-comedy kind. *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

Duenna (dū-en'ä), **The.** A comedy interspersed with songs, a musical melange though sometimes called an opera, by Sheridan, produced in 1775 (?). The plot was taken from Wycherley's comedy "The Country Wife." Lindley, Sheridan's father-in-law, wrote the music for the songs. It was acted 75 times in one season.

Duer (dū'er), **John.** Born at Albany, N. Y., Oct. 7, 1782; died on Staten Island, N. Y., Aug. 8, 1858. An American jurist. He published "Law of Representations in Marine Insurance" (1845), "Law and Practice of Marine Insurance" (1845–46), "Duer's Reports."

Duer, William Alexander. Born in New York, Sept. 8, 1780; died May 30, 1858. An American jurist, brother of John Duer, president of Columbia College 1829–42. He wrote "Constitutional Jurisprudence of the United States" (1856), etc.

Duero (dō-ā'rō), Pg. **Douro** (dō'rō). A river in Spain and northern Portugal which rises in the province of Soria, Spain, forms part of the boundary between the two countries, and flows into the Atlantic Ocean 4 miles west of Oporto: the Roman Durius (whence the modern name). Length, about 500 miles; navigable 90 miles.

Duessa (dū-es'sä). [L. *duo*, two, and Eng. *ess.*] A loathsome old woman, in Spenser's "Faerie Queene," who under the guise of Fidessa, a young and beautiful woman, typifies the falsehood and treachery of the Church of Rome. In book v, canto 28, she more especially represents Mary Queen of Scots as the type of Roman fusility to Elizabeth. She deceives and nearly ruins the Red Cross Knight; but all her ignominy and loathsomeness are laid bare by Arthur and Sir Trevisan, to both of whom she is taken. When Arisosto's "Alcina," and the scene where the "false Duessa" is stripped of her disguise is literally translated from the "Orlando Furioso."

Dufaure (dü-fōr'). **Jules Armand Stanislas.** Born at Saujon, Charente-Inférieure, France, Dec. 4, 1798; died at Paris, June 28, 1881. A French statesman. He was minister of the interior Oct. 13–Dec. 20, 1848, and June 2–Oct. 31, 1849; minister of justice Feb. 19, 1871,–May 24, 1873, and March 11, 1875,–Aug. 16, 1876, and premier March 9–Dec. 2, 1876, and 1877–79.

Duff (duf), **Alexander.** Born at Moulin, Perthshire, Scotland, April 25, 1806; died at Edinburgh, Feb. 12, 1878. A Scottish missionary in India, belonging to the Church of Scotland, later to the Free Church. He wrote "India and India Missions" (1839), etc.

Dufferin and Ava (duf'er-in and ä'vä), **Marquis of.** See *Blackwood, Frederick Temple Hamilton.*

Duffy (duf'i), Sir **Charles Gavan.** Born at Monaghan, Ireland, 1816. An Irish journalist and politician. He aided in 1842 in founding the "Nation," an organ of the Young Ireland party, and was a member of Parliament 1852–55 when he emigrated to Australia. He was prime minister of Victoria 1871–72. He has published "Guide to the Land Law of Victoria" (2d ed. 1862), "Young Ireland: a fragment of Irish History, 1840–50" (1880), "Four Years of Irish History, 1845–49" (1883), etc.

Dufour (dü-fōr'), **Guillaume Henri.** Born at Constance, Baden, Sept. 15, 1787; died at Contamines, near Geneva, July 14, 1875. A Swiss general, chartographer, and military writer. He suppressed the Sonderbund insurrection in 1847; and superintended the preparation of a topographical map of Switzerland (published 1842–65). He wrote "Memoires sur l'artillerie des anciens et sur celle du moyen âge" (1840), etc.

Dufour, Jean Marie Léon. Born at St.-Sever, Landes, France, 1782; died at St.-Sever, April 18, 1865. A French entomologist.

Dufour Pointe (dü-fōr' point). The highest peak of Monte Rosa (which see).

Dufoy (dü-foi'). An impertinent French servant in Ethérege's comedy "The Comical Revenge, or Love in a Tub." He is the subject of the comical revenge, being fastened in a wooden tub with holes for the head and arms by some women, as a punishment for his boasting and railing against their sex.

Dufrénoy (dü-frā-nwä'), **Pierre Armand.** Born at Sevran, Seine-et-Oise, France, Sept. 5, 1792; died at Paris, March 20, 1857. A noted French mineralogist and geologist. He was the collaborator of Elie de Beaumont in the preparation of a general geological map of France (published 1841), and author of various geological monographs.

Du Fresne. See *Du Cange.*

Dufresnoy (dü-frā-nwä'), **Charles Alphonse.** Born at Paris, 1611; died at Villiers-le-Bel, near Paris, 1665. A French painter and poet, author of a Latin poem "De arte graphica" (1668).

Dufresny (dü-frā-nē'), **Charles Rivière.** Born at Paris, 1648; died there, Oct. 6, 1724. A French dramatist, a descendant of "La Belle Jardinière," a mistress of Henry IV. He wrote a number of comedies, in some of which Regnard collaborated.

Dugdale (dug'dāl), Sir **William.** Born at Shustoke, Warwickshire, England, Sept. 12, 1605; died at Shustoke, Feb. 10, 1686. A noted English antiquary. He wrote "Monasticon Anglicanum" (1655–73), "Antiquities of Warwickshire" (1656), "Baronage of England" (1675–76), "History of St. Paul's Cathedral" (1658), etc.

Duguay-Trouin (dü-gā-trō-ań'), **René.** Born at St.-Malo, France, June 10, 1673; died at Paris, Sept. 27, 1736. A French naval officer and general. From 1690 to 1697 he commanded a privateer, and in the latter year entered the French navy. Among his noted deeds were the capture of an English convoy in 1707, and the capture and sack of Rio de Janeiro, Sept., 1711. He subsequently served with the army, attaining the rank of lieutenant-general.

Du Guesclin, or Dugueslin (dü-gā-klań'), **Bertrand.** Born near Rennes, Brittany, France, about 1320; died at Châteauneuf-de-Randon, Languedoc, July 13, 1380. A French commander, distinguished in the campaigns against the English and Pedro the Cruel. He gained the battle of Cocherel, May, 1364, and lost that of Auray, Sept., 1364. He was made comte de Longueville and marshal of Normandy in 1364, and constable of France in 1370.

Du Halde (dü äld), **Jean Baptiste.** Born at Paris, Feb. 1, 1674; died at Paris, Aug. 18, 1743. A French Jesuit and geographer. He published "Description geographique, etc., de la Chine et de la Tartarie chinoise" (1735), etc.

Duhamel (dü-ä-mel'), **Jean Marie Constant.** Born at St.-Malo, France, Feb. 5, 1797; died at Paris, April 29, 1872. A French mathematician, author of "Cours d'analyse" (1840–41), "Cours de mécanique" (1845). "Des méthodes dans les sciences du raisonnement" (1866–72).

Duhamel du Monceau (dü-ä-mel' dü mon-sō'), **Henri Louis.** Born at Paris, 1700; died at Paris, Aug. 12, 1781. A noted French authority on botany and agriculture. He wrote "De la physique des arbres" (1758), etc.

Duhr (dör). [Ar. *zahr al-'asad*, the back of the lion.] The third-magnitude star δ Leonis, on the rump of the animal. Sometimes called *Zosma.*

Dühring (dü'ring), **Eugen Karl.** Born at Berlin, June 30, 1833. A German political economist and philosophical writer, a disciple of Henry C. Carey. He has published "Kritische Geschichte der Nationalökonomie und des Sozialismus" (1871), etc.

Duhshasana (dōh-shä'sa-na). [Skt., 'hard to rule.'] One of the hundred sons of Dhritarashtra. When the Pandavas lost their wife Draupadi in gambling with Duryodhana, Duhshasana dragged her by the hair and otherwise ill-used her: for this Bhima vowed he would drink his blood, a vow performed on the sixteenth day of the great battle.

Duida (dwē'dä). A precipitous mountain in southern Venezuela, situated near the Orinoco about lat. 3° 20′ N., long. 66° 15′ W. Height, about 8,500 feet.

Duilius (dū-il'i-us), **Caius.** Lived in the 3d century B. C. A Roman general, consul in 260 B. C. He defeated the Carthaginians near Mylæ in 260. This was the first naval success gained by Rome.

Duisburg (dö'is-börg). A city in the Rhine Province, Prussia, near the Rhine 15 miles north of Düsseldorf: the Roman Castrum. It is the center of an important coal trade, and has manufactures. Population (1890), 24,779; commune, 59,385.

Duiveland (doi've-länd). An island, properly the eastern part of the island of Schouwen, in the province of Zeeland, Netherlands.

Dujardin (dü-zhär-dań'), **Félix.** Born at Tours, France, April 5, 1801: died at Rennes, France, April 8, 1860. A French naturalist, professor at Rennes from 1839. He is best known from his investigations on the *Infusoria.*

Dujardin, Karel. Born at Amsterdam about 1625; died at Venice, Nov. 29, 1678. A Dutch painter.

Dukas. See *Ducas.*

Duke Humphrey's Walk. See *Humphrey.*

Duke of Exeter's Daughter, The. The rack, which the Duke of Exeter introduced as an engine of torture in the Tower of London in 1447.

Duke of Guise, The. A tragedy by Dryden and Lee, published in 1682. It was an attack on Shaftesbury and Monmouth. In "The Vindication," by Dryden alone, he did what he could to excuse himself.

Duke of Milan, The. A tragedy by Massinger, produced in 1623. It is a variation of the theme of Shakspere's "Othello." The duke is a passionate, weak man, with Othello's noble traits.

Duke's Mistress, The. A play by Shirley, produced in 1636.

Duke's Motto, The. An adaptation of Paul Féval's play "Le bossu," by John Brougham, produced in 1863. Fechter played the duke; Brougham, Carrickfergus.

Duke's Theatre. A London theater which was built in 1660. It was destroyed in 1666 in the great fire, and rebuilt in 1671 by Sir Christopher Wren. It stood until 1720, and was on the site of the Salisbury Court Theatre.

Dukinfield, or **Duckinfield** (duk'in-fēld). A town in Cheshire, England, on the Tame 7 miles east of Manchester. It has important cotton manufactures. Population (1891), 17,408.

Dulaure (dü-lōr'), **Jacques Antoine.** Born at Clermont-Ferrand, France, Sept. 3, 1755: died at Paris, Aug. 9, 1835. A French archæologist and historical writer, a member of the National Convention. He published "Histoire civile, physique et morale de Paris" (1821–22), etc.

Dulcamara (dōl-kä-mā'rä), **Doctor.** A charlatan in Donizetti's opera "L'Elisir d'Amore" ("The Elixir of Love").

Dulce (dōl'sā or dōl'thā). **1.** A river in the Argentine Republic which rises in the province of Tucuman, becomes salty, and is finally lost in the salt-marshes of Lake Porongos, lat. 29° 30′ S., long. 63° W. In its lower course it is called the Saladillo.—**2.** A gulf on the Pacific coast of Costa Rica, Central America.—**3.** A lake in Guatemala, in lat. 15° 25′ N., long. 89° 15′ W., which communicates with the Bay of Honduras by the short river Dulce. Length, about 30 miles. Also called *Golfo Dulce* and *Lake Izabal* or *Izabel.*

Dulce y Garay (dōl'thā ē gä-rī'), **Domingo,** Marquis of Castell-Florit. Born at Sotés, Logroño, May 7, 1808: died at Amélie-les-Bains, France, Dec., 1869. A Spanish general and administrator. He took part in the Carlist war, and aided the revolution of 1854, being then captain-general of Catalonia. From Dec., 1862, to May, 1866, he was captain-general of Cuba, and distinguished himself for his activity in suppressing the slave-trade. He was again captain-general of Cuba in June, 1869, but the success of the insurrection and his ill health forced him to resign.

Dulcigno (dōl-chēn'yō). [Turk. *Olgun*, Albanian *Ulçjin.*] A seaport in Montenegro, situated on the Adriatic Sea in lat. 41° 56′ N., long. 19° 12′ E.: the ancient Oleinum. Here the Venetians under Antonio Grimani defeated the Turks, Aug. 4, 1716. The place was stormed by the Montenegrins in 1878, and ceded by Turkey to Montenegro in 1880. Population, estimated, 5,000.

Dulcinea del Toboso (dul-sin'ē-ä del tō-bō'zō; Sp. pron. dōl-thē-nā'ä del tō-bō'zō). The lady beloved by Don Quixote in Cervantes's romance. Her real name was Aldonza, but Don Quixote was of opinion that Dulcinea was more uncommon and romantic (from *dulce*, sweet); and, as she was born at Toboso, he made her a great lady on the spot with the title.

Dull (dul). An officer of the peace in Shakspere's comedy "Love's Labour 's Lost."

Dulong (dü-lōn'), **Pierre Louis.** Born at Rouen, France, Feb. 12, 1785: died at Paris, July 19, 1838. A noted French chemist and physicist, appointed professor of physics at the Polytechnic School in Paris in 1820.

Duluth (dū-lōth'). A city and lake port in St. Louis County, Minnesota, situated on Lake Superior in lat. 46° 48′ N., long. 92° 6′ W.: the lake terminus of the Northern Pacific Railway. It has an extensive trade in wheat, and considerable ship-building. Population (1890), 33,115.

Dulwich dul'ich. A suburb of London, situated in Surrey 5 miles south of St. Paul's. It is the seat of Dulwich college, founded by Edward Alleyn and opened in 1619. The college contains a noted picture gallery. See *Allegyn.*

Dumain (dū-mān'). A French lord in attendance on the King of Navarre, in Shakspere's "Love's Labour's Lost."

Dumanoir (dü-mäṅ-wär'), **Philippe François Pinel.** Born in Guadeloupe, West Indies, July 31, 1806; died at Pau, France, Nov. 16, 1865. A French playwright, noted particularly as a writer of vaudevilles.

Dumarsais (dü-mär-sā'), **César Chesnau.** Born at Marseilles, France, July 17, 1676; died at Paris, June 11, 1756. A French grammarian and writer on philosophy, author of "Traité des Tropes," etc.

Dumas (dü-mä'; F. pron. dü-mä'), **Alexandre Davy de la Pailleterie,** known as **Alexandre Dumas père.** Born at Villers-Cotterets, Aisne, France, July 24, 1802: died at Puys, near Dieppe, Dec. 5, 1870. A noted French dramatic author and novelist. His father, General Alexandre de la Pailleterie Dumas, was the natural son of the Marquis Alexandre Davy de la Pailleterie, a rich colonist at Santo Domingo, and of a negress whose name was Dumas. He came to Paris in 1823, and obtained a clerkship through the assistance of General Foy. One of his first essays was an "Elégie sur la mort du Général Foy" (1825). As his name attracted attention, it was often attached to books with which he himself had had only a slight or no connection. Both independently and in collaboration with others, Dumas wrote for the stage many plays which are collected in the "Théâtre" (6 volumes, 1834–36; 15 volumes, 1863–74). He took an active part in the revolution of 1830. After the inauguration of June, 1832, he traveled, and published a number of books as the result of his journeys. He published the collections of "Impressions de voyage" (quasi-romances, 1826), "Souvenirs d'Antony" (1835), and "La salle d'armes" (1838). His novels were composed either independently or in collaboration with others, and include "Le comte Hermann" (1838), "Acté" (1839), "Aventures de John Davys" (1840), "Le capitaine Paul" (1840), "Mattre Adam le Calabrais" (1840), "Othon l'archer" (1840), "Pauline" (1840), "Les frères de Taddéo" (1842), "Georges" (1843), "Ascanio" (1843), "Le chevalier d'Harmental" (1843), "Fernande" (1844), "Amaury" (1844), "Gabriel Lambert" (1844), "Sylvandire" (1844), "Le Capitaine Richard" (1844), "Urbain Grandier" (1844), "Les trois mousquetaires" (1844; with its sequels, "Vingt ans après" (1845) and "Le vicomte de Bragelonne" (1848–50)), "La reine Margot" (1845), "La guerre des femmes" (1845–46), "Le chevalier de Maison-Rouge" (1845), "La dame de Monsoreau" (1846) and its sequel "Les quarante-cinq" (1848), "Le bâtard de Mauléon" (1846), "Memoires d'un médecin" (1846–48; with sequels), "Les Mohicans de Paris" (1850) and "La comtesse de Charny" (1852–55), "Les mille et un fantômes" (1849), "La femme au collier de velours" (1850), "Olympe de Clèves" (1851–52), "Le fils du forçat" (1850), "Isaac Laquedem" (1852), "Le pasteur d'Ashbourn" (1852), "Il salvatore" (1852), "Conscience l'innocent" (1853), "Catherine Blum" (1854), "Ingénue" (1854), "Les Stuarts en Écosse" (1854), "Le meneur de loups" (1857), "Le fils de Lagardère" (1858), "Les compagnons de Jehu" (1857), "Les hommes de Mer" (1857), "Madame de Chamblay" (1863), "Le Chevalier d'Auriac" (1863), "Les Blancs et les Bleus" (1867–68). He published also a number of works embodying personal reminiscences of himself and of his friends and contemporaries, under the

Dumas, Alexandre, known as **Alexandre Dumas fils.** Born at Paris, July 27, 1824. A French dramatic author and novelist, son of Alexandre Dumas. His first poems, published in "La Chronique" (1842), appeared later as "Péchés de jeunesse" (1847). Two other collections of his youthful writings were given out at a later date, viz., "Pêle-mêle" (1857–58) and "Extraictes" (1857–70). Among his novels are "Aventures de quatre femmes et d'un perroquet" (1847), "Césarine" (1848), "La dame aux perles" (1848), "Le docteur Servans" (1849), "Antonine" (1849), "Tristan le Roux" (1849), "Histoire de Nanine" (1850), "Trois hommes forts" (1850), "Les deux reines" (1851), "La Boîte d'argent" (1854), "Le régent Mustel" (1859), "Contes et nouvelles" (1863), "Tristan de rupture" (1854), "La dame aux perles" (1854), "L'Affaire Clemenceau, mémoire de l'accusée" (1866), etc. His writings for the stage have been gathered together in an edition of six volumes (1868–70), and finished in 1882–86. The vaudeville "La dame aux perles" (1852), "Diane de Lys" (1853), "Le demi-monde" (1855), "La question d'argent" (1857), "Le fils naturel" (1858), "Un père prodigue" (1859), "L'ami des femmes" (1860), "Les idées de Mme. Aubray" (1867), "Une visite de noces" (1871), "La princesse Georges" (1871), "La femme de Claude" (1873), "Monsieur Alphonse" (1873), "L'Étrangère" (1876), "La princesse de Bagdad" (1881), "Denise" (1885), "Francillon" (1887). Dumas père has also adapted or collaborated in "Le marquis de Villemer" (1864), "Le supplice d'une femme" (1865), "Héloïse Paranquet" (1866), "Le fils de Giboyer" (1868), "La jeunesse de Louis XIV" (1874), "Les Danicheff" (1876), "La comtesse Romani" (1876), and "Joseph Balsamo" (1878). He has also published "Lettre sur l'histoire en jupe" (1870), "L'Homme-Femme" (1872), "Question du divorce" (1880), and "Recherche de la paternité" (1883). He was elected a member of the French Academy Jan. 20, 1874.

Dumas, Alexandre Davy de la Pailleterie. Born at Jérémie, Santo Domingo, March 25, 1762; died at Villers-Cotterets, France, Feb. 26, 1806. A French general, son of Marquis Alexandre Davy de la Pailleterie and a negress. He was distinguished in the wars of the Revolution and of the Directory, and was called by Napoleon "the Horatius Cocles of the Tyrol." He commanded the French cavalry in the Egyptian expedition.

Dumas, Jean Baptiste André. Born at Alais, Gard, France, July 14, 1800; died at Cannes, France, April 11, 1884. A distinguished French chemist and physiologist, professor of organic chemistry in the École de Médecine, Paris (1834), and master of the mint (1868). He published "Traité de chimie appliqué aux arts" (1828–45), etc.

Dumas, Comte **Matthieu.** Born at Montpellier, France, Dec. 23, 1753; died at Paris, Oct. 16, 1837. A French general and historian. He wrote "Précis des événements militaires"

Du Maurier (dü mō-ryā'). **George Louis Palmella Busson.** Born at Paris, March 6, 1834. An English artist. He was educated in Paris, and came to England at the age of 17, studying later at Paris with Gleyre. He is noted for his illustrations in "Punch" and other periodicals. In 1894 he published "Peter Ibbetson," a novel, and in 1894 "Trilby," both with his own illustrations.

Dumbarton (dum-bar'tun). 1. A county of Scotland, bounded by Perthshire on the north, Stirlingshire and Lanarkshire on the east, the Clyde on the south, and Argyll and Loch Long on the west. Area, 241 square miles. Population (1891), 98,014.—2. A seaport and the capital of Dumbartonshire, situated at the junction of the Leven and Clyde, 3 miles northwest of Glasgow. Its most important industry is the building of iron steamers. It has a picturesque old castle. Population (1891), 17,858.

Dumbarton Castle. A celebrated fortress overhanging the river Clyde in Scotland. It has been called the Gibraltar of Scotland.

Dumbiedikes (dum-bi-dīks'). An awkward Scottish laird in Scott's novel "The Heart of Mid-Lothian." He wants to marry Jeanie Deans, but on being refused promptly marries another.

Dumb Ox, The. A nickname of Thomas Aquinas in early life.

Dumdum (dum'dum). A town and military station 4 miles northeast of Calcutta, British India.

Duméril (dü-mā-rēl'). **André Marie Constant.** Born at Amiens, France, Jan. 1, 1774; died at Paris, Aug. 2, 1860. A French physician and zoologist. He published "Erpétologie générale," 1835–54, etc.

Duméril, Auguste Henri André. Born at Paris, Nov. 30, 1812; died at Paris, Nov. 12, 1870. A French naturalist, son of André Marie Constant Duméril. He wrote "Histoire naturelle des poissons" (1865–70), etc.

Dumfries (dum-frēs'). The capital of Dumfriesshire, Scotland, situated on the Nith in lat. 55° 5′ 30″ N., long. 3° 36′ 45″ W. It was the place of Burns's death, and memorials of him were erected. It has a large trade in live stock. It was famous in early border wars. Population (1891), 15,321.

Dumfries, or **Dumfriesshire** (dumfrēs'shir). A county in south Scotland, lying between Lanark, Peebles, and Selkirk on the north, Roxburgh on the northeast, Cumberland on the southeast, Solway Firth and Kirkcudbright on the south, and Ayr and Kirkcudbright on the west. It contains the valleys of Eskdale in the east, Annandale in the centre, and Nithsdale in the west. Its principal industry is agriculture and stock. Area, 1,063 square miles. Population (1891), 74,474.

Dümichen (dü'mē-chen), **Johannes.** Born at Weissholz, near Grossglogau, Silesia, Prussia, Oct. 15, 1833. A German Egyptologist. He was appointed professor of Egyptology at Strassburg in 1872, and his published "Baurkunde der Tempelanlagen von Dendera" (1865), "Geographische Inschrifte altägyptischer Denkmäler" (1869), "Altägyptische Kalenderinschriften" (1886), "Historische Inschriften altägyptischer Denkmäler" (1867–68), "Resultate einer auf Befehl Sr. Majestät des Königs Wilhelm von Preussen 1868 nach Ägypten entsendeten archäologischphotographischen Expedition" (1871), etc.

Dummer (dum'mer), **Jeremiah.** Born at Boston, Mass., about 1680; died at Plaistow, England, May 19, 1739. An American scholar. He was agent for Massachusetts to England (1709–22), and wrote "Defence of the New England Charters" (1720).

Dumnorix (dum'norikes). Killed in Gaul, 54 B. C. A chief of the Ædui, brother of Divitiacus.

Dumont (dü-mōṅ'), **Jean.** Died at Vienna, 1726. A French publicist and historical writer, historiographer of the Emperor. He published "Nouveau voyage au Levant" (1694), "Mémoires politiques pour servir à la parfaite intelligence de l'histoire de la paix de Ryswick" (1699), etc.

Dumont, Pierre Étienne Louis. Born at Geneva, July 18, 1759; died at Milan, Sept. 30, 1829. A Swiss scholar, literary coadjutor of Mirabeau. He was a disciple of Bentham, whose system he expounded in "Traité de la législation" (1802), "Théorie des peines et des récompenses" (1811), "Tactique des assemblées législatives" (1815), "Preuves judiciaires" (1825), "De l'organisation judiciaire et de la codification" (1828), etc.

Dumont d'Urville (dür-vēl'). **Jules Sébastien César.** Born at Condé-sur-Noireau, Calvados, France, May 23, 1790; killed near Paris, May 8, 1842. A French navigator; noted near-admiral. He took part 1819–20 in an expedition to the Oceanic archipelago and the Black Sea, and circumnavigated the globe 1826–29, and 1837–40. He wrote narratives of his voyages.

Dumouriez (dü-mö-ryā'). **Charles François.** Born at Cambrai, France, Jan. 25, 1739; died at Turville Park, near Henley-on-Thames, England, March 14, 1823. A celebrated French general. He served in the Seven Years' War; obtained the rank of captain in 1758; served as quartermaster-general in the expedition against Corsica in 1768, was sent by Choiseul to Poland on a secret mission in 1770, and was promoted major-general in 1778. At the beginning of the French Revolution he pronounced in favor of political reform without abandoning his loyalty to the court, and in 1792 held for a short period each the ministries of foreign affairs and of war. He was subsequently appointed to command of the north as lieutenant-general under Marshal Luckner, and in conjunction with Kellermann inflicted a decisive defeat on the troops of the coalition at Valmy Sept. 20, 1792. He conducted an expedition against the Austrian Netherlands 1792–93, in the course of which he gained a victory over the Austrians at Jemappes Nov. 6, 1792, but was signally defeated at Neerwinden March 18, 1793. Entering from the republican party by the execution of the King, he was recalled by the Convention, which he defied to the Austrian camp, and passed the rest of his life in exile.

Düna (dü'na), or **Southern Dwina** (dvē-nä'): called by the Russians the **Western Dwina.** [Russ. *Dvina*, Lettish *Daugawa.*] 1. A river of Russia which rises in the government of Tver, and flows into the Gulf of Riga 15 miles north of Riga. Length, 500–600 miles; navigable only for small vessels.—2. See *Dwina.*

Düna. See *Dwina.*

Duna (dö'no). The Hungarian name of the Danube.

Dünaburg (dü'nä-bürg). A city and fortress in the government of Vitebsk, Russia, situated on the Düna in lat. 55° 54′ N., long. 26° 29′ E. It was founded in the 13th century, and was incorporated in Russia in 1772. It is strongly fortified. Population, 52,545.

Duna-Földvár (dö'no-feld-vär'). A town in the county of Tolna, Hungary, on the Danube 48 miles south of Budapest. Population (1890), 12,364.

Dunbar (dun-bar'). A seaport in Haddingtonshire, Scotland, near the mouth of the Firth of Forth, 27 miles east of Edinburgh. It has a ruined castle celebrated in Scottish history. It was besieged by the English in 1296, and was defeated by Cromwell Sept. 3, 1650, and in which the Scots were totally defeated.

Dunbar, Battle of. A battle, April 27, 1296, in which the Scots under John Baliol were defeated by the English under Warrenne, earl of Surrey, with the result that Baliol resigned the crown of Scotland; and that the government was placed in the hands of an English regent. The name is also given to the battle between the Parliamentary army under Cromwell and the Scottish Royalists under Leslie, which was fought near Dunbar Sept. 3, 1650, and in which the Scots were totally defeated.

Dunbar, William. Born, probably in East Lothian, Scotland, about 1460; died about 1525. A Scottish poet. His works include "The Thistle and the Rose" (1503), "The Golden Targe," "Dance of the Seven Deadly Sins," "Merle and Nightingale."

Dunbarton. See *Dumbarton.*

Dunblane (dun-blān'). A town in Perthshire, Scotland, situated on the Allan 5 miles north of Stirling. It has a noted cathedral.

Duncan (dung'kan), King of Scotland. He succeeded to the throne about 1034, and was assassinated by Macbeth, near Elgin, in 1040 or 1039. He appears in Shakspere's "Macbeth."

Duncan, Adam, first Viscount Camperdown. Born at Dundee, Scotland, July 1, 1731; died in Scotland, Aug. 4, 1804. A British admiral. He gained the victory of Camperdown over the Dutch fleet, Oct. 11, 1797.

Duncan, John. Born at Gilcomston, near Aberdeen, Scotland, 1796; died at Edinburgh, Feb. 26, 1870. A Scottish Hebraist and clergyman of the Presbyterian Church.

Duncan, Thomas. Born at Kinclaven, Perthshire, Scotland, May 24, 1807; died at Edinburgh, May 25, 1845. A Scottish historical and portrait painter. Among his best-known works are "Charles Edward Asleep," "Charles Edward and the Highlanders entering Edinburgh."

Duncansby Head (dung'kanz-bi heḍ). The northeastern extremity of Scotland, near John o' Groat's House.

Dunciad (dun'si-ad), **The.** A satirical poem by Alexander Pope (1728–41), directed against various contemporary writers. The goddess of dullness elects Cibber poet laureate of that realm.

Cibber is the hero of the "Dunciad" but it cannot be said of him that he was "by merit raised to that bad eminence." He was poet, not dull; a coxcomb, not a blockhead; vain, but not malicious. Pope's unqualified abuse of him was mere spleen; and the most obvious provocation to it seems to have been an excess of flippant vivacity in the constitution of Cibber.

Hazlitt, Eng. Poets, p. 229.

Duncker (dông'ker), **Karl**, Born at Berlin, March 25, 1781; died at Berlin, July 15, 1869. A German publisher in Berlin.

Duncker, Max Wolfgang, Born at Berlin, Oct. 15, 1811; died at Ansbach, July 21, 1886. A German historian, son of Karl Duncker. He was professor at Halle 1842–57 and at Tübingen 1857–59. In the latter year he entered the service of the government. His works include "Origines Germanicæ" (1840), "Geschichte des Altertums" (1852–57; 4th ed. 1878–80), etc.

Dundalk (dun-dâk'). A seaport in County Louth, Ireland, situated on the river Castletown, near its mouth, in lat. 54° N., long. 6° 24' W. Population (1891), 12,449.

Sir John de Bermingham, the victor of Athenry, pushing northward at the head of 1,000 chosen troops met the vanguard Bruce had left behind. The combat was short, and decisive. The Scots were defeated, Edward Bruce himself killed, and his head struck off and sent to London.

Lawless, Story of Ireland, p. 110.

Dundas (dun-das'), a town in Wentworth County, Ontario, Canada, situated on Burlington Bay at the western extremity of Lake Ontario. Population (1891), 3,546.

Dundas, Henry, first Viscount Melville. Born at Edinburgh, April 28, 1742; died May 28, 1811. A British statesman. He was lord advocate of Scotland 1775–83. He was an intimate friend and trusted lieutenant of Pitt, during whose first administration he was home secretary (1791–94) and secretary of war (1794–1801). In 1802 he was raised to the peerage as Viscount Melville by Addington, and in 1804, on the accession of Pitt's second ministry, was appointed first lord of the admiralty. He was impeached in 1806 on the charge of appropriating public money, but was acquitted by the House of Lords. During the impeachment he resigned his position in the cabinet.

Dundas Islands (dun-das' i'landz). A group of islets off the eastern coast of Africa, about lat. 1° S.

Dundas Strait (dun-das' strāt). A strait which separates Melville Island from Coburg Peninsula in northern Australia.

Dundee (dun-dē'). A seaport in Forfarshire, Scotland, on the Firth of Tay in lat. 56° 27' N., long. 2° 58' W.; the third city in Scotland. It has important commerce and extensive docks, and is in the centre of the Baltic linen and jute manufacture. It is the seat of a university college. During the Reformation it was called the "Scottish Geneva." It was stormed by the Marquis of Montrose in 1645, and by Monk in 1651. Population (1891), 153,066.

Dundee, Viscount. See *Grahame.*

Dunderberg. See *Donderberg.*

Dundonald, Earl of. See *Cochrane.*

Dundreary (dun-drēr'i), **Lord.** An indolent, foolish, and amusing Englishman in Tom Taylor's comedy "Our American Cousin." To this part originally only 47 lines were given; but E. A. Sothern, to whom it was assigned, introduced various extravagances to suit himself. He became famous in it, and the whole play hinged on it.

Dundrennan (dun-dren'an) **Abbey.** An ancient monastery near Kirkcudbright in Scotland. It was built in 1140, and is now in ruins.

Dundrum Bay (dun'drum bā). A bay of the Irish Sea, on the coast of the County Down, Ireland.

Dunedin (dun-ē'din). [See *Edinburgh.*] A poetical name of Edinburgh.

Dunedin. A seaport of the South Island, New Zealand, situated on Otago Harbor in lat. 45° 52' S., long. 170° 33' E.; the chief commercial city of New Zealand. It was founded in 1848. Gold was discovered in its neighborhood in 1861. Population (1891), with suburbs, 45,865.

Dunes (dūnz). **Battle of the.** A victory gained by the allied French and English under Turenne over the Spaniards, on the sands (dunes) near Dunkirk, June 4 (O. S.), 1658.

Dunfermline (dun-fėrm'lin). A town in Fifeshire, Scotland, 14 miles northwest of Edinburgh. It has a noted abbey and was formerly a royal residence. Here Charles II. signed the Covenant in 1650. Population (1891), 19,647.

Dunfermline, Baron. See *Abercromby.*

Dungannon (dun-gan'on). A town in County Tyrone, Ireland, 35 miles west-southwest of Belfast. It was the ancient seat of the O'Neills.

Dungarvan (dun-gar'van). A town in County Waterford, Ireland, 38 miles northeast of Cork. Population (1891), 5,263.

Dungeness (dunj-nes'). A headland at the southern extremity of Kent, England, southeast of Rye.

Dungi (dun-gē'). A Babylonian king of about the 27th century B.C. His capital was in Ur. Many temples are extant undertaken by him and his father and predecessor Urgur, who called themselves "Kings of Ur, Kinsmen of Shumir (Shinar) and Akkad (Accad)."

Dunglison (dung'glis-on), **Robley.** Born at Keswick, England, Jan. 4, 1798; died at Philadelphia, April 1, 1869. An American physician and medical writer, author of "Dictionary of Medical Science and Literature" (1833).

Dunkeld (dun-keld'). A town in Perthshire, Scotland, situated on the Tay 13 miles northnorthwest of Perth. It was a seat of the Culdees 8th–12th century. The cathedral, built in the 14th and 15th centuries, is roofless except the choir, which has lately been restored and serves as the parish church. There is a square western tower, with turrets.

Dunkirk (dun'kėrk). [F. *Dunkerque*, G. *Dünkirchen*, church on the dunes.] A seaport in the department of Nord, France, situated on the Strait of Dover in lat. 51° 2' N., long. 2° 22' E. It is an important fortress, and has an extensive trade. It was founded near the Church of St. Eloi, by Baldwin (surnamed de Dunkerque, in 960); was burned by the English in 1388; belonged successively to Flanders, Burgundy, and Spain; was captured from the Spaniards by the English in 1658; was conquered by the French in 1662, and restored to Spain; was besieged and taken by Conde in 1646; and was retaken by the Spaniards in 1652. In consequence of the battle of Dunkirk or the Dunes, it was ceded to England in 1658. It was sold by Charles II. to France in 1662, and was unsuccessfully besieged by the Duke of York in 1793. Population (1891), 30,498.

Dunkirk. A city and lake port in Chautauqua County, New York, situated on Lake Erie 35 miles southwest of Buffalo. It is the terminus of a division of the Erie Railway. Population (1890), 9,416.

Dunlap (dun'lap), **William.** Born at Perth Amboy, N. J., Feb. 19, 1766; died Sept. 28, 1839. A painter and author. He published a "History of the American Theatre" (1832), "Arts of Design in the United States" (1834), etc.

Dun-le-Roi (dün'lė-rwâ'), or **Dun-sur-Auron** (dün'sür-ō-rōn'). A town in the department of Cher, France, situated on the Auron 17 miles southeast of Bourges. It has manufactures and communes. Population (1891), commune, 4,123.

Dunloe Cave. See *Gap of Dunloe.*

Dunmail Raise (dun-māl' rāz). A pass in the Lake District of England, situated on the borders of Westmoreland and Cumberland, on the route between Ambleside and Keswick. Elevation, 780 feet.

Dunmore (dun-mōr'). A borough in Lackawanna County, Pennsylvania, 2 miles eastnortheast of Scranton. Population (1890), 8,315.

Dunmow (dun'mou), **Great,** A town in Essex, England, situated on the Chelmer 31 miles northeast of London; famous in connection with the Dunmow flitch of bacon (which see).

Dunmow Flitch, The. A flitch of bacon awarded to any married pair who could take oath at the feet of the first year of their married life that there had not only been no jar or quarrel, but that neither had ever wished the knot untied. The custom was originated in Great Dunmow, England, by Robert Fitzwalter, in 1244. The flitch of bacon has been claimed as late as 1876.

Dunning, Lord, John, Baron Ashburton. Born 1731; died 1783. An English lawyer and politician, chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster in 1782.

Dunnottar Castle (dun-not'tär kās'l). A ruined castle in Kincardineshire, Scotland, situated near the North Sea 1½ miles south of Stonehaven. It was captured by Wallace about 1297.

Dunois (dü-nwâ'), **Jean,** Comte de Dunois: surnamed "The Bastard of Orléans." Born at Paris, Nov. 23, 1402: died at St. Germain-en-Laye, near Paris, Nov. 24, 1468. A natural son of Louis, duke of Orléans, and Mariette d'Enghien, celebrated for his military prowess and his gallantries. He defended Orléans 1428–29, conquered Normandy and Guienne from the English, and joined the "League of the Public Good" (1465). He is introduced in Scott's "Quentin Durward."

Dunoon (dun-ōn'). A watering-place in Argyllshire, Scotland, situated on the Firth of Clyde 7 miles west of Greenock. Population (1891), 5,285.

Dunrobin Castle (dun-rob'in kās'l). The seat of the Duke of Sutherland, near Golspie, Scotland. The building is modern, but incorporates remains of an 11th-century stronghold.

Duns, or **Dunse** (duns). A burgh in Berwickshire, Scotland, 13 miles west of Berwick. Population (1891), 2,198.

Dunsinane (dun-si-nān'), or **Dunsinnan** (dun-sin'an). One of the Sidlaw Hills in Perthshire, Scotland, 9 miles northeast of Perth. Height, 1,012 feet. Here, 1054, Siward, earl of Northumberland, defeated Macbeth.

Duns Scotus (dunz skō'tus), **Johannes,** surnamed **Doctor Subtilis.** Born at Dunse, Scotland, about 1265 (?): died at Cologne, Nov. 8, 1308 (?). A famous scholastic. He was the founder of the scholastic system called Scotism, which long contended for supremacy among the schoolmen with the system called Thomism, founded by Thomas Aquinas. Nothing is known with certainty concerning his personal history. According to the commonly accepted tradition, he was born at Duns or Dunse, Berwickshire, Scotland, about 1265; was a fellow of Merton College, Oxford; became a Franciscan friar; was chosen professor of theology at Oxford in 1301; removed in 1304 to Paris, where, in a disputation on the immaculate conception of the Virgin Mary he displayed so much ingenuity and resource as to win the title of Doctor Subtilis, and where he rose to the position of regent of the university; and died at Cologne, Germany, Nov. 8, 1308, while on a mission in the interest of his order. His name, *Duns, Dunse, Dunce,* came to be used as a common appellative, "very learned man," and, being applied satirically to ignorant and stupid persons, gave rise to *dunce* in its present sense.

Dunstable (dun'sta-bl). A town in Bedfordshire, England, 33 miles northwest of London. It is noted for manufactures of straw-plait hats and bonnets. Population (1891), 4,513.

Dunstan (dun'stan), Saint. Born near Glastonbury, England, 924 or 925: died at Canterbury, England, May 19, 988. Archbishop of Canterbury. He was the son of Heorstan, a West-Saxon noble, and was educated at the abbey of Glastonbury at the court of Æthelstan, by whom he was appointed abbot of Glastonbury not later than 945. He became the chief adviser of Eadred (reigned 946–955), but was banished by Eadred's successor, the young King Eadwig, whose ill will he incurred by refusing to consent to a marriage between him and Ælgifu'and by rudely bringing him back to the banqueting-hall from the bed-chamber of his queen, Ælgifu her society. He was recalled by Eadwig's successor, Eadgar, by whom he was created archbishop of Canterbury in 959 and restored to power. He retained his influence at court during the reign of Eadward, but appears to have lost it on the accession of Æthelred II. in 978.

Dunster (dun'stėr), **Henry.** Born in Lancashire, England, about 1612; died at Scituate, Mass., Feb. 27, 1659. The first president of Harvard College. He was inaugurated in 1640, and resigned in 1654.

Dunton (dun'ton), **John.** Born at Graffham, Huntingdonshire, England, May 4, 1659; died 1733. An English bookseller and author. He wrote "Life and Errors of John Dunton" (1705), "Letters from New England" (published 1867), etc.

Düntzer (dünt'ser), **Johann Heinrich Joseph.** Born at Cologne, July 12, 1813. A German literary historian and philologist, librarian of the public library of the Catholic College of Cologne from 1846. He has published numerous critical works on Goethe, "Homer und der epische Cyclus" (1839), etc.

Dupain (dü-pañ'), **Edmond Louis.** Born at Bordeaux, Jan. 13, 1847. A French historical and genre painter, a pupil of Cabanel and Giué.

Dupanloup (dü-pon-lō'), **Félix Antoine Philibert.** Born at St.-Félix, near Chambéry, France, Jan. 3, 1802: died Oct. 11, 1878. A French prelate. He was made bishop of Orléans in 1849; was elected deputy to the National Assembly in 1871; and became a life senator in 1875.

Du Parquet, Jacques Diel. See *Diel du Parquet.*

Dupaty (dü-pā-tē'), **Charles Marguerite Jean Baptiste Mercier.** Born at La Rochelle, France, May 9, 1746: died at Paris, Sept. 17, 1788. A French jurist. He wrote "Réflexions historiques sur les lois criminelles" (1788), etc.

Dupe (düp), **Lady.** An old lady in Dryden's comedy "The Mistaken Husband."

Duperrey (dü-pe-rā'), **Louis Isidor.** Born at Paris, Oct. 21, 1786: died Sept. 10, 1865. A French naval officer and scientist. He served as hydrographer in the Uranie, under De Freycinet, who made explorations in the North Pacific 1817–20; and 1822–25 commanded a scientific expedition to Oceania and South America. He determined the positions of the magnetic poles and the figure of the magnetic equator. Author of the "Hydrographie" (1855), and of "Physical science in "Voyage autour du monde, exécuté par ordre du roi sur la corvette La Coquille pendant les années 1822, 1823, 1824, et 1825" (1826–30).

Duperron (dü-pe-rōn'), **Jacques Davy.** Born at St.-Lô, France, Nov. 15, 1556: died at Paris, Sept. 5, 1618. A French cardinal, instrumental in converting Henry IV. to Catholicism.

Dupes, Day of. [F. *Journée des Dupes.*] A name given to Nov. 11, 1630, when the enemies of Richelieu were foiled in their intrigues against him with the king.

Dupetit-Thouars (düp-tē'tō-ärs'), **Abel Aubert.** Born at Saumur, France, Aug. 3, 1793: died at Paris, March 17, 1864. A French rear-admiral. He circumnavigated the globe 1837–39, and extended a French protectorate over Tahiti and the Marquesas Islands in 1842 (see *Pritchard*), and over the entire Society group in 1843.

Dupetit-Thouars, Louis Marie Aubert. Born at Boumois, near Saumur, France, Nov. 5, 1758; died at Paris, May 11, 1831. A French botanist and traveler. He visited Mauritius, Madagascar, and Reunion 1792–1802.

Dupin (dü-paṅ'), **André Marie Jean Jacques:** called "The Elder." Born at Varzy, Nièvre, France, Feb. 1, 1783: died at Paris, Nov. 10, 1865. A French lawyer and politician. He was president of the Chamber of Deputies 1832–40, and of the Legislative Assembly 1849–51.

Dupin, Baron **Pierre Charles François.** Born at Varzy, Nièvre, France, Oct. 6, 1784; died at Paris, Jan. 18, 1873. A French political economist and politician, brother of A. M. J. J. Dupin. He published "Voyages dans la Grande-Bretagne" (1820–24), "Forces productives des nations" (1854), etc.

Dupleix (dü-plā'), Marquis **Joseph François.** Born at Landrecies, Nord, France, Jan. 1, 1697: died at Paris, Nov. 10, 1764. A French general, governor-general of the French East Indies 1742–54.

Duplessis (dü-ple-sē'), **Georges Victor Antoine Gratet-.** Born at Chartres, March 19, 1834. A French writer and historian of art, custodian of the department of prints in the National Library. He has published numerous works.

Duplessis-Mornay. See *Mornay.*

Duplin dup'lin, or **Dupplin.** A moor in Perthshire, Scotland, 7 miles southwest of Perth. Here, 1332, Edward Baliol defeated the Scottish forces, the Earl of Mar slain.

Dupont (dü-poṅ'so; F. pron. dü-poṅ-so'), **Peter Stephen.** Born at Ile-de-Ré, France, June 3, 1760: died at Philadelphia, April 1, 1844. A French-American lawyer and philologist. He published "Memoir on the Indian Languages of North America" (1835), etc.

Dupont (dü-poṅ'), or **Dupont de l'Eure** (dü-poṅ' de lèr), **Jacques Charles.** Born at Neubourg, Eure, Feb. 27, 1767: died on his estate, Rouge Perier, Normandy, March 3, 1855. A French politician. He became president of the penal court at Rouen in 1811, was a member of the Chamber of Deputies 1817–48, was minister of justice about six months in 1830, and president of the provisional government formed in Feb., 1848.

Dupont, Pierre. Born at Lyons, France, April 25, 1821: died at St. Etienne, France, July 25, 1870. A French lyrical poet. He was a colleague on the directorate of the Artiste in 1847. His works include "Les deux anges" (1842; crowned by the Academy), "Les bords de la Saône" (1846), "Le chant des nations," "Le chant des ouvriers," etc.

Pierre Dupont . . . seemed at one time likely to be a poet of the first rank, but unfortunately wasted his talent in Bohemian drunkenness and disorder. His songs were the delight of the young generation of 1848 and those of them, "Les bords de la Saône," "Les Bœufs," are still among the most remarkable compositions. *Stedman*, French Lit., p. 48.

Dupont (dü-poṅ'), **Samuel Francis.** Born at Bergen Point, N. J., Sept. 27, 1803: died at Philadelphia, June 23, 1865. An American admiral, grandson of Dupont de Nemours. He entered the navy as midshipman in 1815, was promoted commander in 1842, commanded the *Cyane* during the war with Mexico, and at the outbreak of the Civil War became president of a board in Washington to devise a plan of naval operations against the Confederate states. He commanded the naval expedition which, in conjunction with a land army under General Thomas W. Sherman, captured Port Royal, South Carolina, Nov. 7, 1861, was promoted rear-admiral in 1862, was repulsed in an attack on Fort Sumter, April 7, 1863; and was relieved of his command in 1863.

Dupont de l'Étang (dü-poṅ' de lā-taṅ'), **Comte Pierre.** Born at Chabanais, Charente, France, July 14, 1765: died at Paris, March 7, 1840. A French general, distinguished at Marengo and other battles, especially Friedland (1807). He capitulated at Baylen in 1808.

Dupont de Nemours (dü-poṅ' dė ne-mör'), **Pierre Samuel.** Born at Paris, Dec. 14, 1739: died near Wilmington, Del., Aug. 6, 1817. A French political economist and politician. He assisted Turgot 1774–76; was a deputy to the States-general in 1789; and became a member of the Council of the Ancients in 1795. He wrote "Philosophie de l'univers" (1796), etc.

Düppel (düp'pel). A village in Schleswig, Prussia, opposite Sonderburg, 28 miles northnortheast of Schleswig. The allied German troops were defeated here by the Danes May 28, 1848, and again on June 5. The redoubts were stormed by the Saxons and Bavarians April 18, 1849, and by the Prussians April 18, 1864.

Düppel, Lines of. A chain of Danish fortifications west of Sonderburg in the island of Alsen. They were stormed by the Prussians April 18, 1864.

Duprat (dü-prä'). **Antoine.** Born at Issoire, Puy-de-Dôme, France, Jan. 17, 1463: died at Rambouillet, France, July 8, 1535. A French cardinal and politician. He became chancellor and prime minister in 1515.

Duprat, Pascal Pierre. Born at Hagetmau, Landes, France, March 24, 1815: died Aug. 17, 1885. A French politician and journalist. He founded, with Lamennais, "Le peuple constituant," took part in the February revolution in 1848, opposed the coup d'état in 1851, and was arrested and obliged to leave France. He returned in 1863, was a member of the National Assembly in 1871 and later, of the Chamber of Deputies, and was consul-general to Chile in 1883, and died on the return journey.

Duprato (dü-prä-tō'), **Jules.** Born at Nimes in 1827: died at Paris, May 19, 1892. A French composer. He gained the Roman prize in 1848, and became professor of harmony at the Conservatoire in 1869. Among his operas are "Les Intrigues d'Isis" (produced 1858), "Gabriel Rosa" (1861), "Le mariage" (1874), etc.

Dupray (dü-prā'). **Louis Henri.** Born at Sedan, Nov. 3, 1841. A French military painter, a pupil of Pils and Léon Cogniet.

Dupré (dü-prā'), **Giovanni.** Born at Siena, Italy, March 1, 1817: died at Florence, Jan. 10, 1882. An Italian sculptor. Among his works are "Abel and Cain" (1840; Palazzo Pitti), "Napoleon," etc., the Wellington monument, etc.

Dupré, Jules. Born at Nantes, France, April 5, 1811: died at L'Isle-Adam, Oct. 6, 1889. A French landscape-painter, son of a glass-worker and by a porcelain painter in his father's manufactory. At the age of eighteen he went to Paris, where his talent was at once recognized. In 1831 he sent his first picture to the Salon, and in 1834 he finished and exhibited with Jules Andrieu and Dauzats. In 1840 he was made chevalier of the Legion of Honor, and officer in 1870. He received a second-class medal at the Exposition Universelle of 1867, a second-class medal in 1885, and a medal of honor at the Exposition Universelle in 1889. He spent his winters in Barbizon from 1852. He was the first and last of the group of Fontainebleau artists of 1830 called the "romantic." Natural landscapes: "La Lisière," Grand Prix; Millet, Troyon, etc. His studio was for some years in the Abbey of Saint Denis in the forest of Fontainebleau, and afterward in L'Isle-Adam. Several of his pictures are in the Luxembourg Museum, one at Lille, and a number are in private collections.

Duprez (dü-prā'). **Caroline** (Madame **Van den Heuvel**). Born at Florence, 1832: died at Pau, France, April 17, 1875. A French opera-singer, daughter of G. L. Duprez.

Duprez, Gilbert Louis. Born at Paris, Dec. 6, 1806. A French tenor singer and composer. He published "L'Art du chant" (1845), etc.

Dupuis, Adolphe. Born at Nemours, Aug. 16, 1824: died at Nemours, Oct. 25, 1891. A French actor.

Dupuis, Charles François. Born at Trie-le-Château, Oise, France, Oct. 16, 1742: died at Issur-Tille, Côte-d'Or, France, Sept. 29, 1809. A French scholar and man of letters. He wrote "L'Origine de tous les cultes, ou la religion universelle" (1794), etc.

Dupuytren (dü-püē-traṅ'), Baron **Guillaume.** Born at Pierre-Buffière, Haute-Vienne, France, Oct. 6, 1777; died at Paris, Feb. 8, 1835. A noted French surgeon and anatomist.

Duquesne (dü-kān'), Marquis **Abraham.** Born at Dieppe, France, 1610; died at Paris, Feb. 2, 1688. A French naval commander, distinguished in the wars against the Spanish and Dutch. He defeated the combined Spanish and Dutch fleets under De Ruyter off the Sicilian coast April 27, 1676.

Duquesne, Fort. A fort formerly on the site of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, erected by the French in 1754. It was taken by the English 1758. See *Braddock.*

Duquesnoy (dü-kā-nwä'). **François,** or **François Flamand.** Born at Brussels, 1594: died at Leghorn, July 12, 1646. A Dutch sculptor, son of an excellent sculptor from whom he received his first lessons. At an early age he made the figure of Justice on the portal of the Chancellerie at Brussels and was employed by the Jesuit church. In 1620 he was sent by the archduke Albert to study in Rome. He is especially famous for the children which he executed in marble and bronze, but more frequently in ivory, for drinking-cups, etc. The sculpture of the Baldachino at St. Peter's is by him. He found Le Poussin recommended him to Richelieu, and he was on the point of starting for Paris when he was poisoned by his brother (Jerome Duquesnoy, born 1602), burned for unnatural crime Oct. 23, 1654, also a very clever sculptor.

Duran (dö-rän'). **Adelbert,** a small glen near St. Andrews, Fifeshire, Scotland, noted for the number of the fossil fish found in its sandstone.

Duran (dö-rän'). **Agustin.** Born at Madrid, Oct. 14, 1789: died there, Dec. 1, 1862. A Spanish critic and litterateur. He wrote "Sobre la decadencia del teatro español" (1828), etc., and edited old Spanish romances and comedies.

Duran (dü-roṅ'), **Carolus** (**Charles Auguste Émile Durand**). Born at Lille, July 4, 1837. A French genre and portrait painter, a pupil of Souchon. He studied in Paris, and afterward in Italy and Spain. He has painted portraits, specially of women, with great success, and is also a sculptor. He received medals in 1866, 1869, 1876, 1878, and 1889.

Durance (dü-roṅs'). A river of southeastern Europe which joins the Rhone 3 miles south-west of Avignon: the Roman Druentia. Length, 224 miles.

Durand (dü-roṅ'), Madame (**Alice Marie Céleste Fleury**): pseudonym **Henry Gréville.** Born at Paris, Oct. 12, 1842. A French novelist.

Durand (dū-rand'), **Asher Brown.** Born at South Orange, N. J., Aug. 21, 1796: died there, Sept. 17, 1886. An American landscape-painter and engraver.

Durandana (dö-rän-dä'nä). The sword of Roland (Orlando). It is also called *Durendal, Durendie, Durandarte,* etc.

He (Roland) had fought all day in the thickest of the fray, dealing death-blows with his good sword Durendal, but all his prowess could not save the day. So, wounded to death, and surrounded by the bodies of his friends, he stretched himself on the ground, and prepared to yield up his soul. But first he drew his faithful sword, than which he would sooner have spared the arm that wielded it, and saying, "O sword of unparalleled brightness, excellent dimensions, admirable temper, and hilt of the whitest ivory, decorated with a splendid cross of gold, topped by a beryl-line apple, and bearing the sacred name of God, endued with keenness and every other virtue, who now shall wield the invincible, who shall call thee master? He that possessed thee was never conquered, never daunted by the base phantasms of cowardice, but, aided by the Almighty, with thee did he destroy the Saxons, exalt the faith of Christ, and win consummate glory. Happy sword, keeper of such deeds, never was one like thee! he that made thee made not thy fellow." Not unengaged with life from thy side." And lest Durendal should fall into the hands of the infidels, Roland smote it upon a block of stone and brake it in twain. Then he blew his horn, which was so resonant that all other horns were split by the blast. But he blew it with all his might, till the veins of his neck burst. And the

blast of that dread horn,
On Fontarabian echoes borne,

reached even to King Charles's ears as he lay encamped and ignorant of the disaster that had befallen the rear-guard eight miles away. *Poole,* Story of the Moors, p. 56.

Durandarte (dö-rän-där'te). A legendary Spanish hero whose exploits are related in old Spanish ballads and in "Don Quixote," II. 23. He was the cousin of Montesinos, and was killed at the battle of Roncesvalles. One of the ballads fragment can be traced to the "Cancionero" of 1511 and one, "Durandarte, Durandarte," to the old "Cancioneros generales." *Ticknor.*

Durandus (dū-ran'dus), **Gulielmus** (**Guillaume Durantis** or **Durand**). Born at Puimisson, near Béziers, France, 1237: died at Rome, Nov. 1, 1296. A prelate and jurist, surnamed "The Speculator." He wrote "Speculum judiciale" (1474), "Rationale divinorum officiorum" (1459), etc.

Durango (dö-ran'gō). 1. A state of northern Mexico, lying between Chihuahua on the north, Coahuila on the east, Zacatecas on the southeast, Jalisco on the south, and Sinaloa on the west. Area, 42,350 square miles. Population (1900), 255,672.—2. The capital of the state of Durango, situated near the foot of the Sierra Madre Mountains. Also called *Victoria,* formerly *Guadiana.* Population, 24,800.—3. A small town in the province of Biscay, Spain, 14 miles southeast of Bilbao. It is a military stronghold.

Durante (dö-rän'te), **Francesco.** Born at Frattamaggiore, near Naples, March 15, 1684: died at Naples, Aug. 13, 1755. An Italian composer of sacred music.

Durantis (dū-roṅ-tē'), **Guillaume.** See *Durandus.*

Durão, José da Santa Ritta. See *Santa Ritta Durão.*

Durazzo. A facetious and lively old man in Massinger's play "The Guardian." He is the guardian of Calidoro.

Durazzo (dö-rät'so). [F. *Duras,* It. *Durazzo,* Turk. *Draïsh,* Slav. *Drač*: from L. *Dyrrhachium.*] A seaport in the vilayet of Scutari, European Turkey, situated on the Adriatic in lat. 41° 20′ N., long. 19° 26′ E.: the ancient Epidamnus, later Dyrrhachium. It was founded by Corcyreans about 625 B.C., and became the terminus of a great Roman road. Cæsar was repulsed here by Pompey 48 B.C.; and here Robert Guiscard defeated the emperor Alexius in 1081, and took the city in 1082.

Durban, or **D'Urban** (dėr'ban). A town in Natal, South Africa, situated near Natal Bay in lat. 29° 52′ S., long. 31° 2′ E. It is the terminus of the railway to the interior. Population (1891), 25,512.

Durbin (dėr'bin), **John Price.** Born in Bourbon County, Ky., 1800: died at Philadelphia,

Oct. 18, 1876. An American clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal Church, president of Dickinson College 1834–45. He was secretary of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church 1857–72. He wrote "Observations in Europe" (1844), "Observations in Egypt, etc." (1845).

Durden (dėr'den), **Dame.** A notable housewife in a famous English song; hence the nickname given to the careful and conscientious Esther Summerson in Dickens's "Bleak House."

Durdles (dėr'dlz), **Stony.** "A stone-mason, chiefly in the gravestone, tomb, and monument way, and wholly of their color from head to foot," in Charles Dickens's "Mystery of Edwin Drood." He is usually drunk, and has wonderful adventures in the crypt of the cathedral.

Düren (dü'ren). A town in the Rhine Province, Prussia, situated on the Roer 23 miles southwest of Cologne: the ancient Marcodurum. It has manufactures of cloth, iron, paper, etc. It was the scene of a victory of Clovis over the Ubii in 69 A. D.; and is the seat of councils and assemblies in the 8th century. Population (1880), 21,564.

Durenda. See *Durandana.*

Dürer (dü'rer), **Albrecht.** Born at Nuremberg, Bavaria, May 21, 1471: died there, April 6, 1528. A famous German painter and engraver, the founder of the German school. He was the son of a goldsmith who first instructed him in his trade and then apprenticed him to the painter Michael Wolgemuth for three years and a half, after which (1490) he visited Strasburg, Colmar, Basel, and Venice, where he was much impressed by the works of Mantegna. He returned in 1494 and married Agnes Frey. He probably worked in the studio of Wolgemuth until 1498, when he removed to an atelier of his own. From 1505 to 1507 he lived in Venice. Then followed his most active years in Nuremberg. From 1517 he worked for the emperor Maximilian, who made him his court painter, and whom he attended at Augsburg in 1518 as deputy for his native city to the assembled Diet. In 1520–21 he visited the Netherlands. He attended the coronation of Charles V. at Aix-la-Chapelle, and obtained the appointment of court painter before his return to Nuremberg, where he continued to work until his death. He may be regarded as the founder of etching. He was designer of woodcuts and an engraver he ranks higher than as a painter. His woodcuts number nearly 200, including "The Apocalypse" (15 subjects), "The Greater Passion" (12 subjects), and "The Lesser Passion" (37 subjects). His copperplates number over 100, including "Melancholia," "Death and the Devil," "The Little Passion" (16 subjects), "St. Jerome in his Study," etc. Among his paintings are "Adoration of the Trinity" (Vienna), "Adam and Eve" (Florence), "Four Apostles" (Nuremberg), etc. He wrote "Von Menschlicher Proportion" (1528), and works on "Measurement" (1525) and "Fortification" (1527). Durer never employed fresco, although he furnished the designs for the mural decorations of the city hall at Nuremberg, the "Calumny of Apelles" and the "Triumph of Maximilian."

D'Urfé, Honoré, See *Urfé, D'.*

Durfee (dėr'fē), **Job.** Born at Tiverton, R. I., Sept. 20, 1790; died there, July 26, 1847. An American jurist and politician. He was chief justice of Rhode Island Supreme Court 1835–47. He wrote "Pandeia" (1846), etc.

D'Urfey (dėr'fi), **Thomas,** called "Tom D'Urfey." Born in Devonshire, England, about 1650 (?): died at London, 1723. An English dramatist and humorous poet. His songs were published as "Pills to Purge Melancholy" (1719–20).

Durga (dör'gä). [Skt., 'the inaccessible.'] In Hindu mythology, the wife of Shiva. See *Devi.*

Durham (dur'am). [ME. *Duresm, Duresmic,* altered from *Dunholm,* AS. *Dunholm* (ML. reflex *Dunholmum, Dunelmum, Dunelmus*), hill-isle, from *dun,* hill (down), and *holm,* island: applied orig. to the rocky peninsula on which the first church was built.] A county in northern England, lying between Northumberland on the north, the North Sea on the east, and Westmoreland and Cumberland on the west. It is separated from Yorkshire by the Tees on the south. It is mountainous in the west, is fertile in the south, partly coal and lead, and is noted for its breed of cattle. It was a county palatine until 1836. Area, 1,042 square miles. Population (1891), 1,016,359.

2. The capital of the county of Durham, situated on the Wear in lat. 54° 46′ N., long. 1° 35′ W. It contains a castle founded in 1072 by William the Conqueror, and rebuilt by Bishop Hugh of Puiset a hundred years later. The latter possesses many features of interest, as the beautiful Norman arcade, floor, and gallery, the Norman chapel beneath the 14th century keep, the refectory of the 14th century, and a 17th-century carved staircase of oak. The castle is now occupied by Durham University. The cathedral of Durham is a monument of great intrinsic importance, which is enhanced by its imposing position on the brink of a steep hill above the river Wear. The west front is flanked by two massive square towers, and a tower of similar form rises high over the crossing. The present church was founded at the end of the 11th century, and was practically completed by the middle of the 12th. The Lady chapel or Galilee is later, and the curious east transept called the Nine Altars, at the eastern extremity of the choir, is of the early 13th. The cloister is Perpendicular. The Norman interior is exceedingly impressive. The piers of the nave are alternately cylindrical and square, with engaged shafts; the former are covered with zigzag and other lines-patterns. The altar-screen and episcopal throne are of the 14th century, the stalls of the 17th. The eastern or Nine Altars transept is architecturally beautiful, and is very skilfully joined to the older work. The Galilee chapel, projecting in front of the western façade, has four interior walls resting on round chevron-molded arches which spring from slender clustered columns, the whole supporting the roof in a manner rather Saracenic than Northern. The dimensions of the cathedral are 510 by 80 feet, length of transepts 170, height of vaulting 70, of central tower 214. The old monastic buildings are still almost complete, and are of high interest. Durham was, perhaps, a Roman station. It became the seat of a bishopric of Lindisfarne in 995, and its bishops were, in the middle ages, nearly independent rulers over the palatinate of Durham. Population (1891), 14,868.

3. A city in Durham County, North Carolina, northwest of Raleigh. It has important tobacco manufactures. Population (1890), 5,485.

Durham, Earl of. See *Lambton.*

Durham Book, The. See the extract.

> The Durham Gospels, too, known as St. Cuthbert's or the Durham Book, belonging to the close of the seventh century, have Northumbrian Saxon glosses of the age of those of the Ritual upon their Latin text.
>
> *Morley,* English Writers, II. 175.

Durham Letter, The. A letter written in 1850 by Lord John Russell (premier) to the Bishop of Durham, denouncing the newly established Roman Catholic hierarchy in England and Wales, and the ritualistic tendencies in the Church of England.

Durham Station. A place in North Carolina, 29 miles northwest of Raleigh. Here, April 26, 1865, the Confederate general J. E. Johnston surrendered with 26,000 men to the Federal general Sherman.

Durinda, Durindana. See *Durandana.*

Düringsfeld (dü'rings-feld), **Ida von.** Born at Militsch, Silesia, Prussia, Nov. 12, 1815; died at Stuttgart, Würtemberg, Oct. 25, 1876. A German poet and novelist. Her works include "Skizzen aus der Mittelmeer-Welt" (1842–45), "Antonio Foscarini" (1850), etc.

Dürkheim (dürk'him). A town in the Palatinate, Bavaria, 13 miles west of Mannheim. It is frequented for its grape-cure and salt baths. Population (1890), 5,902.

Durlach (dör'lach). A town in Baden, situated on the Pfinz 3 miles east of Karlsruhe. It was formerly the capital of Baden-Durlach. Population (1890), 7,969.

Duroc (dü-rok'), **Gérard Christophe Michel,** Duc de Friuli. Born at Pont-à-Mousson, near Nancy, France, Oct. 25, 1772: killed near Markersdorf, Saxony, May 22, 1813. A French general and diplomatist. He became in 1796 aide-de-camp to Bonaparte, whom he accompanied to Egypt and Syria. He took an important part in the overthrow of the Directory in 1799, and was employed by the first consul in diplomatic missions to Berlin, St. Petersburg, Stockholm, and Copenhagen. He accompanied the emperor in the campaigns of 1805–06 and 1807, and was killed by his side near Markersdorf. He was the favorite officer of Napoleon.

Durostorus (dū-ros'tō-rus), or **Durostorum** (-rum). The Roman name of Silistria.

Dürrenstein (dür'ren-stīn), or **Dürnstein** (dürn'stīn), or **Tirnstein** (tirn'stīn). A village in Lower Austria, situated on the Danube 41 miles west-northwest of Vienna. Richard I. of England was imprisoned in its castle 1192–93. It was the scene of a battle between the Russians and the French under Mortier in 1805.

Dur Sharrukin (dör shär-rö-kēn'). [Assyr., 'fortress of Sargon.'] A city of Assyria northwest of Nineveh, built by Sargon II.; the modern Khorsabad.

Duruy (dü-rüē'). **Jean Victor.** Born at Paris, Sept. 11, 1811. A French historian and statesman, minister of public instruction 1863–69. In the latter year he became senator. His works include "Histoire des Romains, etc." (1843–44), "Histoire de France" (1852), "Histoire de la Grèce ancienne" (1862), "Histoire moderne (1865), "Histoire des Grecs" (1887–89). Several of his works formed parts of "Histoire universelle" published under his direction.

Durvasas (dör'va-sas). [Skt., 'ill-clothed.'] A sage noted for irascibility. Many fell under his curse. In Kalidasa's drama he curses Shakuntala for her inhospitality to Durvasas, and so causes the separation between her and King Dushyanta.

Durward (der'wärd), **Quentin.** A young archer of the Scottish Guard in Scott's novel "Quentin Durward." After many adventures he marries Isabelle de Croye.

Duryodhana (dör-yō'dha-na). [Skt., 'hard to conquer.'] Eldest son of Dhritarashtra, and leader of the Kaurava princes in the great war of the Mahabharata. Upon the death of his brother Pandu, Dhritarashtra took his five sons, the Pandava princes, to his own court, and had them educated with his hundred sons. Jealousies sprang up, and Duryodhana took a special dislike to Bhima from his skill in the use of the club. He poisoned Bhima, who was restored to life by the Nagas. He was the occasion of the exile of the Pandavas. After their return he won in gambling from Yudhishthira everything he had, including his own freedom and that of his brothers, and his wife Draupadi. The result of the gambling was a second exile of thirteen years. In the great battle he fell by the hand of Bhima, who had vowed to break his thigh in consequence of the insult to Draupadi.

Duse (dö'sā), **Eleanora.** Born at Vigevano, 1861. An Italian tragedienne. She is the granddaughter of Luigi Duse who established the Gaerbidi Theater at Padua. She began to play, when hardly twelve years old, in wandering companies and minor theaters, until she compelled recognition by her admirable tragic genius in Naples. She played in the United States 1892–93. Juliet, Francesca da Rimini, Camille, Fernande, etc., are her most important parts.

Dushenka (dö'shen-kä). A romantic poem by Bogdanovitch, published in 1775.

Dushrattu (dösh-rat'tū), or **Tushratta** (tösh-rat'tä). A king of Mitani mentioned in the Tel-el-Amarna tablets. From his diplomatic correspondence with the Egyptian king Amenophis III. (of the 18th dynasty: about 1500 B. C.) it appears that there existed an old friendship between Egypt and Mitani, and that Amenophis had married Dushratta's daughter.

Dushyanta (dösh'yan-ta). [Skt.] A king of the lunar race, and descendant of Puru and husband of Shakuntala, by whom he had a son Bharata. The loves of Dushyanta and Shakuntala, her separation from him, and her restoration through the discovery of his signet ring in the belly of a fish, form the plot of Kalidasa's drama "Shakuntala."

Dussek (dö'shek), **Johann Ludwig.** Born at Czaslau, Bohemia, Feb. 9, 1761: died at St.-Germain-en-Laye, near Paris, March 20, 1812. A Bohemian pianist and composer.

Düsseldorf (düs'sel-dorf). **1.** A city in the Rhine Province, Prussia, situated on the east bank of the Rhine in lat. 51° 13′ N., long. 6° 46′ E. It is an important commercial and manufacturing town, and is especially noted for its school of art (landscape and religious painting), founded in 1767 and developed under Cornelius and Schadow. Its famous picture-gallery was removed to Munich in 1805. It contains the electoral palace, the Church of St. Andrew, the Church of St. Andrew, the Knights'hall, and a Reichshof. The former palace of Heine and Cornelius. Düsseldorf belonged to the grand duchy of Berg in Napoleonic times. It was annexed to Prussia in 1815. Population (1890), 144,182.

2. A government district in the Rhine Province, Prussia. Population (1890), 1,973,107.

Dustwick (dust'wik), **Jonathan.** The pseudonym under which Tobias George Smollett wrote "The Expedition of Humphrey Clinker" (1794).

Dutch (duch). **1.** The Teutonic or Germanic race; the German peoples generally: used as plural. *(a)* The Low Germans, particularly the people of Holland, or the kingdom of the Netherlands; the Dutchmen; the Hollanders: called specifically the *Low Dutch:* used as plural. *(b)* The High Germans, or the people of Germany; the Germans: formerly called specifically the *High Dutch:* used as plural.

2. The Low German or Germanic language, including all its forms. *(a)* The language spoken in the Netherlands; the Hollandish language (which differs very slightly from the Flemish, spoken in parts of the adjoining kingdom of Belgium): called specifically *Low Dutch.* *(b)* The language spoken by the Germans; German: High German: formerly and still occasionally called distinctively *High Dutch.*

Dutch Courtezan, The. A comedy by Marston, printed in 1605.

Dutch East India Company. See *East India Company.*

Dutchman's Fireside, The. A novel by J. K. Paulding, published in 1831.

Dutch West India Company. A commercial association formed in the Netherlands in 1621. Among other important grants it received from the government the exclusive right of trading with a large part of the coasts of America and Africa, planting colonies, building forts, employing soldiers and fleets, and making treaties, as well as attacking the colonies and commerce of Spain and Portugal. To this company were due the extensive colonies of the Dutch in Brazil (1625–54), New Netherlands (finally given up in 1667), the West Indies, Guiana, and the Gold Coast of Africa. Its powerful fleets made numerous descents on the coasts of Spanish and Portuguese America, captured ships, and obtained an immense amount of booty. Owing to the expense of its wars and the loss of some of the colonies, the company was dissolved in 1674. A second was formed in 1675, and existed until 1791, but was never very prosperous.

Dutens (dü-toⁿ'), **Louis.** Born at Tours, France, Jan. 15, 1730: died at London, May 23, 1812. A French antiquary, numismatist, and miscellaneous writer. He published "Recherches sur l'origine des découvertes attribuées aux modernes" (1766), "Mémoires d'un voyageur qui se repose" (1806), etc., and edited Leibnitz's works (1769).

Dutertre (dü-tär'tr), **Jean Baptiste.** Born at Calais, 1610; died at Paris, 1687. A French Dominican missionary and author. He served in the army and navy before joining the Dominicans in 1635; from 1640 to 1657 most of his time was spent in the French Antilles, where he witnessed many events of the Carib wars. His "Histoire générale des îles Saint Christophe, de la Guadeloupe, etc." (1654) was enlarged and republished as "Histoire générale des Antilles habitées par les Français" (Paris, 1667–71, 4 vols. 4to).

Dutrochet (dü-trō-shā'). **René Joachim Henri.** Born at Néon, Poitou, France, Nov. 14, 1776; died at Paris, Feb. 4, 1847. A French physiologist and physicist. He wrote "Nouvelles recherches sur l'endosmose et l'exosmose" (1828), etc.

Dutteeah. See *Dattiya.*

Duuzu. See *Tsuwanuz.*

Duval (dü-vāl'). **Claude.** Born at Domfront, Normandy, in 1643; executed at Tyburn, Jan. 21, 1670. A noted highwayman. His adventures form the subject of a number of novels and ballads.

Duval, Jules. Born at Rodez, Aveyron, France, 1813; killed in France, Sept. 20, 1870. A French political economist. He published "Histoire de l'émigration européenne, asiatique et africaine au XIXme siècle" (1862), etc.

Duveneck (dü'ven-ek). **Frank.** Born at Covington, Ky., Oct. 9, 1848. An American figure-painter, a pupil of Dietz and of the Munich schools.

Duvergier de Hauranne (dü-ver-zhyā' dē ō-rän'). **Jean.** Born at Bayonne, France, 1581; died at Paris, Oct. 11, 1643. A French Jansenist theologian, abbé of St. Cyran. He became director of Port Royal in 1635.

Duvergier de Hauranne, Prosper. Born at Rouen, France, Aug. 3, 1798; died in the Chateau Henry, near Sancergues, Cher, France, May 19, 1881. A French royalist politician and publicist. He was imprisoned by Napoleon in 1831, and banished for a brief period. He published "Histoire du gouvernement parlementaire en France" (1857–72), etc.

Duverney (dü-ver-nā'). **Guichard Joseph.** Born Aug. 5, 1648; died Sept. 10, 1730. A French anatomist.

Duvernois (dü-ver-nwä'). **Clément.** Born at Paris, April 6, 1836; died there, July 8, 1879. A French politician and publicist.

Duvernoy (dü-ver-nwä'), **Georges Louis.** Born at Montbéliard, France, Aug. 6, 1777; died at Paris, March 1, 1855. A French naturalist, a collaborator of Cuvier.

Duveyrier (dü-vā-ryā'). **Anne Honoré Joseph:** pseudonym **Mélesville.** Born at Paris, Nov. 13, 1787; died at Paris, Nov., 1865. A French dramatist, a collaborator of Scribe and others.

Duveyrier, Charles. Born at Paris, April 12, 1803; died at Paris, Nov. 10, 1866. A French dramatic author. He was an adherent of Saint-Simonism.

Duveyrier, Henri. Born at Paris, Feb. 28, 1840; committed suicide there, April 25, 1892. An African explorer and geographer. He made a preliminary tour to the Sahara, March–April 1857 and published valuable contributions to Berber ethnology and linguistics (1860). In 1859 he undertook, in the service of the French government, his exploration of the Sahara, which lasted until 1861. He did much to extend French influence. In 1874 he made another expedition to the south of Tunis: in 1876 he was sent on a political mission to Morocco. Most of his works are found in German and French scientific journals. His principal book is "Exploration du Sahara" (1864).

Duxbury (duks'bu-ri). A town in Plymouth County, Massachusetts, situated on the coast 31 miles southeast of Boston. It is the terminus of the French Atlantic cable, laid from Brest in 1869.

Duyckinck (dī'kingk). **Evert Augustus.** Born at New York, Nov. 23, 1816; died there, Aug. 13, 1878. An American author. He published, conjointly with his brother, a "Cyclopædia of American Literature" (1856; supplement 1865).

Duyckinck, George Long. Born at New York, Oct. 17, 1823; died there, March 30, 1863. An American biographer and critic, brother of E. A. Duyckinck.

Duyse (doi'ze), **Prudens van.** Born at Dendermonde, Belgium, Sept. 17, 1804; died at Ghent, Belgium, Nov. 13, 1859. A Flemish poet and essayist, curator of the archives at Ghent: poems collected in "Vaderlandsche Poezy" (1840), "Het Klaverblad" (1848), etc.

Dvořák (dvor'zhäk), **Antonin.** Born at Mühlhausen, Bohemia, Sept. 8, 1841. A noted Bohemian composer. In 1857 he went to Prague and joined the organ school there. In 1873 his hymn "Die Erben des Weissen Berges" ("The Heirs of the White Mountain"), for chorus and orchestra, brought him prominently before the public. He soon received a state stipend. He conducted his "Stabat Mater" in London in 1883, and in 1884 at the Worcester musical festival. In 1892 he was elected director of the National Conservatory of Music in New York. Among his works are the operas "Der Konig und der Kohler" (produced in 1874), "Die Dickschadel" (1882), "Wanda" (1876), "Der Bauer ein Schelm" (1877), "Dmitrij" (1882). These were all produced at Prague. He has written also a series of pianoforte duets "Slavische Tanze" (1878), a collection of vocal duets "Klange aus Mahren," "Ziegeunerlieder," etc., "The Spectre's Bride," a cantata (1885), "St. Ludmilla," an oratorio (1886), "Requiem Mass" (1891), a symphony entitled "From the New World" (produced at New York 1893), a number of symphonic (No. 8 the best-known), concertos, string quartets, songs, trio, duos, pianoforte pieces, chamber music, etc. He has introduced two original Bohemian forms, the "Dumka" (elegy and the "furiant" (trochaico in his symphonic scherzo).

Dwamish (dwä'mish). A name properly belonging to a small tribe of North American Indians near Seattle, Washington, and improperly given collectively to a number of distinct bands in the neighborhood. See *Salishan.*

Dwaraka (dwar'ka-), or **Dwarka** (dwar'ka-), or **Jigat** (je-gat'). Town in Gujarat, British India, in lat. 22° 16′ N., long. 68° 59′ E., celebrated as the residence of Krishna, and a sacred Hindu city.

Dweller of the Threshold, The. In Bulwer's "Zanoni," a powerful and malignant being.

> Whose form (I grand and still
> No mortal eye can steadily behold).

Dwight (dwīt). **Harrison Gray Otis.** Born at Conway, Mass., Nov. 22, 1803; killed in a railroad accident in Vermont, Jan. 25, 1862. An American Congregational clergyman, missionary to Turkey, Armenia, etc.

Dwight, John Sullivan. Born at Boston, Mass., May 13, 1813; died at Boston, Sept. 1893. An American musical critic, editor of "Dwight's Journal of Music" (published in Boston) 1852–81.

Dwight, Sereno Edwards. Born at Greenfield Hill, Conn., May 18, 1786; died at Philadelphia, Nov. 30, 1850. An American Congregational clergyman and author, son of Timothy Dwight, president of Hamilton College 1833–35. He wrote "The Hebrew Wife" (1856). He ed. Edwards' (1830) and edited Edwards' works (1829).

Dwight, Theodore. Born at Northampton, Mass., Dec. 15, 1764; died at New York, June 12, 1846. An American journalist and politician, brother of Timothy Dwight. He served as Federalist representative from Connecticut in the 4th congress Dec. 1, 1795, March 3, 1797; was secretary of the Hartford Convention in 1814; and founded about 1817 the "New York Daily Advertiser," with which he was connected until 1835.

Dwight, Theodore. Born at Hartford, Conn., March 3, 1796; died at Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 16, 1866. An American author, son of Theodore Dwight. He wrote a "History of Connecticut" (1841), etc.

Dwight, Theodore William. Born at Catskill, N. Y., July 18, 1822; died at Clinton, N. Y., June 29, 1892. An American jurist. He was graduated at Hamilton College, Clinton, New York, in 1840, and was professor of municipal law in Columbia College (now University) and professor of comparative jurisprudence. He published "Argument in the Court of Appeals in the Kew Will case" (1864), and "Cases extracted from the Report of the Commissioners of Charities in England, and the Disposition of Property for Charitable and Public Uses" (1864).

Dwight, Timothy. Born at Northampton, Mass., May 14, 1752; died at New Haven, Conn., Jan. 11, 1817. An American Congregational divine, educator, and author, a grandson of Jonathan Edwards; president of Yale College 1795–1817. He wrote "Theology Explained and Defended" (1818), "Travels in New England and New York" (1822), etc., and the poems "Conquest of Canaan" (1785) and "Greenfield Hill" (1794).

Dwight, Timothy. Born at Norwich, Conn., Nov. 16, 1828. An American scholar, grandson of Timothy Dwight, 1752–1817. He was graduated at Yale College in 1849, studied divinity at Yale 1851–53, and at Bonn and Berlin 1853–56, became professor of sacred literature and New Testament exegesis in the divinity school at Yale in 1858; was appointed president of Yale College in 1886; and was a member of the New Testament Revision Company. He has published "The Time Ideal of an American University" (1872), etc.

Dwina (dwē'nä), or **Dvina** (dvē-nä'); called also the **Northern Dwina.** A river of northern Russia, formed by the union of the Sukhona and Witchegda in the government of Vologda, flowing into the Dwina Bay of the White Sea 25 miles below Archangel. Length, including the Witchegda, about 1,000 miles.

Dwina, Western or **Southern.** See *Düna.*

Dyak (dī'ak). [Pl., also *Dyaks.*] A native race of Borneo, usually believed to be its aborigines. Their surname is Ot-Ngaju. They are small in stature; are brown-haired and gray-eyed; live in huts built on piles; and are especially noted for their custom of headhunting.

Dyamond, or **Diamond.** See *Trimmond.*

Dyce (dis), **Alexander.** Born at Edinburgh, June 30, 1798; died at London, May 15, 1869. A British literary critic and Shakespearian scholar. He took the degree of A. B. at Oxford in 1819, entered the ministry about 1825, resigned the clerical profession in 1828, and devoted himself to literature. He edited a number of English classics, including those of Beaumont and Fletcher (1843–46) and Webster (1857), but is chiefly known for his editions of Shakespeare (1857).

Dyce, William. Born at Aberdeen, Scotland, Sept. 19, 1806; died at Streatham, England, Feb. 14, 1864. A British historical painter, founder of the Pre-raphaelite movement in the English school of painting. He graduated with the degree of A.M. at the University of Aberdeen in 1822, validated his first picture, "Reculvas nursed by the Wolf of Rome," at the Royal Academy, London, in 1827, painted a "Madonna and Child" in the Pre-raphaelite style of painting in 1828; lived as a portrait-painter at Edinburgh 1830–37; was headmaster of the School of Design at Somerset House, London, 1837–43; was appointed professor of the arts in King's College, London, in 1844; and painted the cartoon "Religion" for the Houses of Lords in 1846. He published "Theory of the Fine Arts" (1840), "The National Gallery, its Formation and Management" (1853), etc.

Dyer (dīr), Sir **Edward.** Died in 1607. An English poet and courtier. He was employed in several embassies by queen Elizabeth, by whom he was knighted in 1596. He was the friend of Edward and Sidney, and wrote an elegy on the latter, published in 1587. He is known chiefly as the author of the well-known lyric "My mind to me a kingdom is" (set to music in William Byrd's "Psalmes, sonets, and songs," 1588).

Dyer, George. Born at London, March 15, 1755; died at London, March 2, 1841. An English scholar. He graduated at Cambridge University in 1778, and subsequently became pastor of a dissenting congregation at Cambridge. Having declined the clerical profession, he settled in 1792 at London, where he devoted himself to literature. His chief works are "History of the University and College of Cambridge" and "Privileges of the University of Cambridge" (1824).

Dyer, John. Born at Aberglasney, Carmarthenshire, Wales, 1700; died July 24, 1758. An English poet. He became vicar of Calthorp, Leicestershire, in 1741, and subsequently held several livings in Lincolnshire. He published "Grongar Hill" (1727), "Ruins of Rome" (1740), "The Fleece" (1757).

Dyer, or **Dyar, Mrs. Mary.** Died at Boston, Mass., June 1, 1660. A Quaker fanatic. She was twice banished from the Massachusetts colony on pain of death, and she persisted in returning, was hanged on Boston Common.

Dyer, Thomas Henry. Born at London, May 4, 1804; died at Bath, Jan. 30, 1888. An English historian. He was for some time employed as a clerk in the West India department, but eventually gave himself wholly to literature. He wrote "History of Modern Europe (1861–63), "A History of the City of Rome" (1865), etc.

Dyfed (duv'ed). The old British name of the country of the Dimetæ, a region in the southwest of Wales.

Dying Alexander. A head, held to be a Greek original of Hellenistic date, very remarkable for the intensity of its expression of pain, and of admirable execution.

Dying Gaul, The, formerly called **The Dying Gladiator.** A celebrated antique statue of the Pergamene school, in the Capitoline Museum, Rome. The warrior, nude, sits on the ground with bowed head supporting himself with his right arm. The statue is especially noted for the display of anatomy displayed and its characterization of the racial type.

Dymond (dī'mond), **Jonathan.** Born at Exeter, England, Dec. 19, 1796; died May 6, 1828. An English author. He followed the occupation of a linendraper at Essex, where in 1826 he founded an anniversary society of the Peace Society. His chief works: "Essays on the Principles of Morality" (1829).

Dyveke (dü've-ke), or **Duveke,** L. **Columbula** (kol-um-bū'la). ['Little Dove.'] Born at Amsterdam, 1491; died, probably by poison, 1517. The mistress of Christian II. of Denmark. Christian met her in 1507 at Bergen, where her mother kept a small inn. She accompanied him to Oslo as his mistress, a relation which she maintained even after his elevation to the throne in 1513, and his marriage to Isabella, sister of the emperor Charles V., in 1515. She has created the subject of a tragedy by Samsoe (19th century), and of various novels and poems.

Dyrrhachium (di-rā'ki-um). The Roman name of Durazzo.

Dysart (di'zärt). A seaport in Fifeshire, Scotland, situated on the Firth of Forth 12 miles north-northeast of Edinburgh. Population (1891), 5,022.

Dyur (dyūr). See *Shilluk.*

Dzungaria. See *Sungaria.*

Ea (ē'ä). One of the supreme gods of the Assyro-Babylonians, enumerated in the first triad of the 12 great gods. He is the god of the ocean and the subterranean springs. As god of the people he is also "lord of profound wisdom" and counsel, and patron of schemes and arts. His wife was Damkina ("lady of the earth"), and both are identified with Oannes and Dauke of Damascius. Their son was Merodach (Marduk). The city of Eridu (modern Abu Shahrein) was especially sacred to him. In spite of his prominent place in the pantheon, Ea seems not to have held an important position in the cult of the Assyro-Babylonians.

Ea-bani (ä-ä-bä'nē). One of the heroes in the so-called Izdubar legends, or the Babylonian Nimrod epic. He is depicted as a bull-man living in the desert. Enticed by sensual pleasure, he comes to Erech (modern Warka), and with his assistance Izdubar (or, as his name is now read, Gilgamesh) slays Khumbaba, the Elamite usurper of the throne of Erech. But Ishtar, in her wrath against Izdubar for refusing her love, causes him to be stricken with a dire disease; and his friend Ea-bani to die. Izdubar betakes himself to his ancestor Pir-napishtim, who "at the mouth of the rivers lives with the gods," to whom he is exempt of his leprosy and also endowed with the gift of immortality, and on his return to Erech implores the gods for the restoration of Ea-bani to life. His prayer is answered: Ea-bani returns from the nether world, and relates his experiences there.

Eachard (ēch'ärd). **John.** Born in Suffolk, 1636 (?): died at Cambridge, July 7, 1697. An English divine and satirical writer. He was chosen master of Catharine Hall, Cambridge University, in 1675, and vice-chancellor of the university in 1679 and 1695. He wrote "The Grounds and Occasions of the Contempt of the Clergy and Religion" (1670: anonymous), etc.

Eadbald. See *Ethelbald*.

Eadbert (ed'bėrt, or **Eadberht** (ē-äd'bėrcht), Saint. Bishop of Lindisfarne 688: the successor of Saint Cuthbert.

Eadburga (ed'bėr-gä), or **Eadburgh** (e-äd'-bėrch). Lived about 800. Daughter of Offa, king of Mercia, and wife of Brihtric (Beorhtric), king of the West Saxons. She attempted to poison a favorite of Brihtric, but the cup was accidentally drained by her husband. She fled to Charlemagne, who appointed her abbess of a nunnery, a post from which she was later dismissed for immorality. She died a beggar in the streets of Pavia.

Eadfrid (ed'frid), or **Eadfrith** (e-äd'frith). Died 721. Bishop of Lindisfarne 698–721.

Eadie (ē'di), **John.** Born at Alva, Stirlingshire, Scotland, May 9, 1810: died at Glasgow, June 3, 1876. A Scottish theologian and biblical critic, appointed professor of biblical literature in the United Secession Divinity Hall 1843. He wrote commentaries on Ephesians, Colossians, Philippians, and Galatians (1854–69), "Bible Cyclopædia" (1856), "The English Bible: an external and critical History of various English Translations of Scripture, etc." (1876), etc.

Eadmer, or Edmer (ed'mėr). Died 1124 (?). An English historian, a monk of Canterbury and a companion and intimate friend of Anselm. He was the author of the "Historia Novorum," and of lives of Anselm, Dunstan, and others.

Eads (ēdz), **James Buchanan.** Born at Lawrenceburg, Ind., May 23, 1820: died at Nassau, New Providence, Bahama Islands, March 8, 1887. An American engineer. He designed and constructed a number of United States ironclads and mortar-boats for use on the Mississippi River during the Civil War; constructed the steel arch bridge across the Mississippi at St. Louis 1867–74; and was subsequently employed by Congress in deepening and rendering permanent the channel of the Mississippi by means of jetties, according to a plan proposed by himself.

Eadward. See *Edward*.

Eadwine. See *Edwin*.

Eaglehawk (ē'gl-hak). A mining town in Victoria, Australia, about 100 miles northwest of Melbourne.

Eagle of Brittany, The. A surname of Bertrand Du Guesclin.

Eagle of Divines, The. A surname of Thomas Aquinas.

Eagle of Meaux, The. A surname of Bossuet.

Eagle Pass (ē'gl pās). A place in Maverick County, southwestern Texas, on the Rio Grande about 140 miles southwest of San Antonio. Here the Mexican International Railroad meets the Southern Pacific.

Eagle's Nest. A celebrated rock, about 1,200 feet in height, among the Killarney lakes in the county of Kerry, Ireland. *Wheeler*, Familiar Allusions, p. 155.

Ealing (ē'ling). A town in Middlesex, England, 9 miles west of St. Paul's, London. It is the birthplace of Huxley. Population (1891), 23,978.

Ealred of Rievaux. See *Ethelred*.

Eames (ēmz), **Emma.** Born at Shanghai, China, 1868. An American soprano singer. She made her first appearance as Juliet in Gounod's opera "Romeo and Juliet," at the Grand Opera House, Paris, in 1889; and married Mr. Julian Story, Aug. 1, 1890.

Eamuses. See *Yemassee*.

Eanfled (en'fled), or **Eanflæd** (e-ān'flad). Born April 17, 626. Daughter of Eadwine, king of Northumbria, and wife of Oswin, king of Northumbria. She was baptized in infancy by Bishop Paulinus, and was the first Northumbrian to receive the rite.

Eardwulf (e-ärd'wülf), or **Eardulf** (ėr'dulf). Died 810. King of Northumbria 796–810. He was driven from the throne in 808, but was restored through the influence of Charlemagne in 809.

Earine (ē'rin). In Ben Jonson's play "The Sad Shepherd," a beautiful shepherdess, beloved by Æglamour.

Earle (ėrl), **John.** Born at York, England, about 1601: died at Oxford, England, Nov. 17, 1665. An English divine, appointed bishop of Worcester in 1662, and translated to the see of Salisbury in 1663. He wrote various poems ("On the Death of Beaumont, 1616," "Hortus Mertonensis," written while a fellow of Merton College, etc.) and "Microcosmographie, or a Piece of the World Discovered in Essayes and Characters" (1628: anonymous), a humorous work which enjoyed great popularity.

Earle, John. Born at Churchstow, South Devon, Jan. 29, 1824. An English scholar. He graduated at Oxford in 1845; became a fellow of Oriel in 1848; was appointed professor of Anglo-Saxon in 1849 for 5 years; and was college tutor in 1852. He was presented to the rectory of Swanswick, near Bath, in 1857, and was prebend of Wanstow in Wells Cathedral in 1871 and archdeacon of Bath 1873–1877. He was reelected professor of Anglo-Saxon at Oxford in 1876, the professorship having been made permanent. Among his works are: "Two of the Saxon Chronicles Parallel" (1865), "The Philology of the English Tongue" (1866), "Book for the Beginner in Anglo-Saxon" (1866), "English Prose: its Elements, etc." (1880), "Anglo-Saxon Literature" (1884), "A Hand Book to the Land Charters, etc." (1888), "English Prose, etc." (1889), etc.

Earle, Pliny. Born at Leicester, Mass., Dec. 17, 1762: died at Leicester, Nov. 19, 1832. An American inventor. His chief invention was a machine for making cards for cotton- and wool-carding.

Earle, Pliny. Born at Leicester, Mass., Dec. 31, 1809: died at Northampton, Mass., May 18, 1892. An American physician and writer on the treatment of the insane, son of Pliny Earle (1762–1832). He was appointed professor of psychology at Berkshire Medical Institution at Pittsfield, Mass., in 1852, and was superintendent of the Massachusetts State Hospital for the Insane 1864–85, when he retired. Author of "A Visit to Thirteen Asylums for the Insane in Europe" (1839) and "The Curability of Insanity" (1887).

Earle, Thomas. Born at Leicester, Mass., April 21, 1796: died at Philadelphia, July 14, 1849. An American lawyer and writer, son of Pliny Earle. He practised his profession at Philadelphia many years; was an influential member of the State constitutional convention in 1837; and was the vice-presidential candidate of the Liberty party in 1840.

Earlom (ėr'lom), **Richard.** Born at London, 1743: died there, Oct. 9, 1822. An English mezzotint engraver.

Early (ėr'li), **Jubal Anderson.** Born in Franklin County, Va., Nov. 3, 1816: died at Lynchburg, Va., March 2, 1894. An American general. He graduated at West Point in 1837, and served as a lieutenant in the Florida war 1837–38, when he resigned his commission and became a lawyer in Virginia. In the war with Mexico he served as a major of volunteers 1847–48. He was appointed to a colonelcy in the Confederate service at the beginning of the Civil War, and commanded a division of Lee's army at Gettysburg July 2–3, 1863. Having been ordered to the valley of the Shenandoah in 1864, he invaded Maryland, defeated General Lewis Wallace at Monocacy Junction July 9, and threatened Washington July 11. Toward the end of July he sent a body of cavalry on a raid into Pennsylvania, which destroyed Chambersburg. He was defeated by Sheridan at Winchester Sept. 19, and at Fisher's Hill Sept. 22. He surprised the Union forces at Cedar Creek Oct. 19 in the absence of General Sheridan, who returned in time to rally his troops and gain a decisive victory. He was relieved from the command in the valley at the Shenandoah in 1865. Author of "A Memoir of the Last Year of the War for Independence in the Confederate States" (1867).

Earn (ėrn). A tributary of the Tay in Scotland, the outlet of Loch Earn.

Earn, Loch. A lake in western Perthshire, Scotland, northeast of Loch Katrine. Length, 6¼ miles.

Earth (ėrth). [Usually, but without much probability, referred to $\sqrt{}$ *ar*, plow.] The terraqueous globe which we inhabit. It is one of the planets of the solar system, being the third in order from the sun. The figure of the earth is approximately that of an ellipsoid of revolution or oblate spheroid, the axes of which measure 12,756,906 meters and 12,713,042 meters, or 7,926 statute miles and 1,041 yards and 7,899 statute miles and 1,023 yards, respectively, thus making the compression 1:293. The radius of the earth, considered as a sphere, is 3,963 miles. The mean density of the whole earth is 5.6, or about twice that of the sun, and its interior is probably metallic. The earth revolves upon its axis in one sidereal day, which is 3 minutes and 55.91 seconds shorter than a mean solar day. Its axis remains nearly parallel to itself, but has a large but slow gyration which produces the precession of the equinoxes. The whole earth revolves around the sun in an ellipse in one sidereal year, which is 365 days, 6 hours, 9 minutes, and 9 seconds. The ecliptic, or plane of the earth's orbit, is inclined to the equator by 23° 27′ 28″.68 mean obliquity for Jan. 0, 1850, according to Hansen. The earth is distant from the sun about 93,000,000 miles.

Earthly Paradise, The. A collection of narrative poems by William Morris, published 1868–71.

Easdale, or Eisdale (ēz'dāl). An island in the Firth of Lorn, west of Argyllshire, Scotland, situated 11 miles southwest of Oban: noted for slate quarries.

East (ēst). **The.** 1. In the Bible, the countries southeast, east, and northeast of Palestine, as Moab, Ammon, Arabia Deserta, Armenia, Assyria, Babylon, Parthia. The countries designated by the term in particular passages must be discovered from the context.

2. The countries comprised in the Eastern or Byzantine empire.—3. In church history, the church in the Eastern Empire and countries adjacent, especially those on the east, as "the West" is the church in the Western Empire.—4. One of the four great prefectures into which the Roman Empire was divided in its later history. It comprised the dioceses of Asia, Pontus, the East, and Egypt, and the diocese of Thrace (from the Ægean to the Danube).

5. A diocese in the prefecture of the East, in the later Roman Empire. It was somewhat more comprehensive than Syria.—6. In modern use, Asia; the Orient (which see).

East Africa, British. A British protectorate in Africa, fronting on the Indian Ocean from the equator to about lat. 5° S. On the northeast and north it is bounded by the Italian protectorate of Somaliland and the Italian possessions in Abyssinia (according to treaty of 1891). On the southwest and south it is separated from German East Africa by Victoria Nyanza, and by boundaries settled by agreements of 1886 and 1890. Westward it extends to the Kongo Free State, and northwestward indefinitely. It is exploited by the Imperial British East Africa Company. The capital is Mombasa. Area of Zanzibar (the part under the Imperial British East Africa Company) and the vague "Hinterland," over 1,000,000 square miles. See *Zanzibar*.

East Africa, German. A German dependency in Africa, acquired in 1885–90, and administered by an imperial governor. On the north it borders on British East Africa. (See above.) It fronts on the Indian Ocean. Southward it is bordered by Portuguese East Africa (line settled by agreements of 1886 and 1890), and by the Nyassaland Protectorate (settled by treaty with Great Britain 1890). Westward it borders on the Kongo Free State. The Zanzibar question was settled in 1886 and 1890. (See *Zanzibar*.) An insurrection in 1888–90 was suppressed by Wissmann. Area, about 380,000 square miles. Population, about 1,760,000.

East Africa, Portuguese. A Portuguese dependency in East Africa, formed in 1891 out

of the colony of Mozambique under the name of Estado d'Africa Oriental. It is administered by a commissioner. It is bounded north by German East Africa, south and west by the British possessions and spheres of influence (delimited in 1891), and by the South African Republic. It fronts on the Indian Ocean. Portuguese settlements on the eastern coast of Africa began early in the 16th century. When the recent partition of the country began, Portugal came into collision with Great Britain, but the rival claims were adjusted in 1891. Area, 261,700 square miles. Population, 1,500,000.

East Africa Company, British. See *British East Africa Company, Imperial.*

East Africa Company, German. A German company founded in 1885 for the exploitation of the German Sphere of Influence in East Africa.

East Anglia (ēst ang'gli-ạ). An ancient English kingdom, corresponding to the modern Norfolk and Suffolk. Redwald was its first historical king (about 593–617); its last under-king was Edmund (killed 870). It formed later a part of the Danelagh, and was one of the four earldoms of Canute.

East Anglian. A general term for the dialects of England spoken in the eastern districts (those northeast of London).

Eastbourne (ēst'bėrn). A watering-place in Sussex, England, situated on the English Channel 19 miles east of Brighton. It is strongly fortified. Population (1891), 34,977.

East Cape (ēst kāp). **1.** A cape at the eastern extremity of Madagascar.— **2.** A cape at the eastern extremity of the North Island of New Zealand.— **3.** [Russ. *Vostochnoi.*] A cape in Siberia, the easternmost headland in Asia, projecting into Bering Strait in lat. 66° N., long. 169° 50' W.

Eastcheap (ēst'chēp). [ME. *Estchepe*, Eastern Market. See *Cheapside.*] Originally, the eastern market-place of the city of London, located at the junction of Watling street and Ermine street. It was quite large, including the site of modern Billingsgate and Leadenhall markets. Eastcheap is now a small street running east and west near the northern end of London Bridge.

East Cowes (ēst kouz). A small town in the Isle of Wight, England, opposite West Cowes. Near it is the royal residence of Osborne.

East End (ēst end). That part of London which lies east of the Bank, including a large and thickly settled region noted for its poverty.

Easter Island (ēs'tėr ī'land). An island in the eastern Pacific, west of Chile, in lat. 27° 30' S., long. 109° 30' W. It is noted for its gigantic prehistoric statues.

Eastern Archipelago. See *Malay Archipelago.*

Eastern Empire (ēs'tėrn em'pīr), or **Byzantine Empire** (biz'an-tin or bi-zan'tin em'pīr), or **Greek Empire** (grēk em'pīr): also called the **Lower Empire.** The eastern division of the Roman Empire, and, after 476, the Roman Empire itself, with its capital at Constantinople, and with greatly varying boundaries. It included at its greatest extent southeastern Europe, western Asia, northern Africa, part of Italy, and various islands. After 800 its rival in the West was the Empire of the West, and the Roman Empire of the German nation. The leading facts in its history are: foundation of Constantinople 330 A. D.; final separation of the Eastern and Western empires on the death of Theodosius, 395; reign of Justinian, 527–565; reign of Heraclius (restoration of the Roman power, duel with Persia, beginning of the Saracen conquests) 610–641; reign of Leo the Isaurian, 716–741; the Macedonian dynasty (Basil I., Constantine VII., Nicephorus II., John I., Basil II., etc.), 867–1057; dynasty of Comnenus (Alexius I., Crusades, Manuel I., etc.), 1081–1185; Isaac II. (Angelus), 1185–95; fall of the empire under Alexius III.; conquest of Constantinople and division of the empire by the Venetians and Crusaders, 1203–04; Latin empire at Constantinople, 1204–61; the Greek empire continued at Nicæa, 1204–61; the Greek empire at Constantinople reëstablished under the dynasty of Palæologus, 1261; overthrow of the empire under Constantine XI., and capture of Constantinople by the Turks under Mahomet II., 1453.

Eastern Question, The. The collective name given to the several problems or complications in the international politics of Europe growing out of the presence of the Turkish power in the southeast.

Eastern Rumelia (ēs'tėrn rö-mē'li-ạ). The southern portion of Bulgaria. It lies south of the Balkans, and south and east of Bulgaria proper. It was formed by the treaty of Berlin (1878) out of Turkish territory, and made an autonomous province with a Turkish-appointed governor-general. By the revolution of Sept. 17, 1885, the government was overthrown, and union with Bulgaria proclaimed. The new arrangement was recognized by Turkey in 1886. The chief city is Philippopolis. Area, estimated, 13,500 square miles. Population (1888), 960,441.

Eastern States. A popular designation of the six New England States: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut.

Eastern Turkestan. Same as *East Turkestan.*

Eastern War. See *Crimean War.*

East Flanders. See *Flanders, East.*

East Friesland (ēst frēz'land). A region in the western part of the province of Hannover, Prussia: formerly a principality. It included originally the Dutch province of Groningen, and northern Oldenburg. It passed to Prussia in 1744, to the Netherlands in 1807, to Hannover in 1815, and to Prussia in 1866.

East Goths. See *Ostrogoths.*

Easthampton (ēst-hamp'tọn). A manufacturing town in Hampshire County, Massachusetts, 12 miles north-northwest of Springfield. It is the seat of Williston Seminary. Population (1890), 4,395.

East Hartlepool (ēst här'tl-pöl). A seaport in Durham, England, 16 miles east-southeast of Durham. Population (1891), 21,521.

East India Company. The name of various mercantile associations formed in different countries in the 17th and 18th centuries for the purpose of conducting under the auspices of the government a monopoly of the trade of their respective countries with the East Indies. (*a*) The Danish East India Company was organized in 1618; was dissolved in 1634; was reorganized in 1670; and was finally dissolved in 1729, when its possessions, the chief of which was Tranquebar on the Coromandel coast, were ceded to the government. (*b*) The Dutch East India Company was formed by the union of several smaller trading companies March 20, 1602. It received from the state a monopoly of the trade on the further side of the Strait of Magellan and of the Cape of Good Hope, including the right to make treaties and alliances in the name of the States-General, to establish factories and forts, and to employ soldiers. It founded Batavia in Java on the site of a native city in 1619, and in the middle of the 17th century held the principal seats of commerce throughout the Indian archipelago, including Ceylon, Sumatra, Java, and Borneo, and had flourishing colonies in South Africa. It was dissolved and its territories transferred to the state Sept. 12, 1795. (*c*) The English East India Company, composed originally of London merchants, was incorporated by Queen Elizabeth Dec. 31, 1600, under the title of "The Governor and Company of Merchants of London trading with the East Indies." It obtained from the court of Delhi in 1612 the privilege of establishing a factory at Surat, which continued to be the chief British station in India until the organization of Bombay. In 1645 it received permission of the natives to erect Fort St. George at Madras. In 1661 it was invested by Charles II. with authority to make peace and war with infidel powers, erect forts, acquire territory, and exercise civil and criminal jurisdiction in its settlements. In 1669 it obtained a grant of the island of Bombay, which formed part of the dower of Catharine of Portugal. In 1676 it established a factory on the Hugli in Bengal, which led to the foundation of Calcutta. In 1749 it inaugurated, by the expulsion of the Rajah of Tanjore, a series of territorial conquests which resulted in the acquisition and organization of British India. A government board of control was established by Parliament in 1782, and in 1858 the company relinquished altogether its functions of government to the crown. (*d*) The French East India Company was founded by Colbert in 1664. It established a factory at Surat in Aug., 1675, and acquired Pondicherry, which became the capital of the French possessions on the Coromandel coast. It was dissolved Aug. 13, 1769, when its territories were ceded to the crown. (*e*) The Swedish East India Company was formed at Gothenburg, Sweden, in 1741, and was reorganized in 1806.

East India United Service Club. A London club established in 1848. The club-house is at 16 St. James's Square, London.

East Indies. [Formerly sometimes *East Indias*; so called in distinction from the newly discovered countries in America, supposed at first to be remoter parts of India, and called the *West Indies* or *West Indias*. See *West Indies.*] A vague collective name for Hindustan, Farther India, and the Malay Archipelago.

Eastlake (ēst'lāk), Sir **Charles Lock.** Born at Plymouth, England, Nov. 17, 1793: died at Pisa, Italy, Dec. 24, 1865. An English painter. He lived at Rome 1816–30 and at London 1830–55; was keeper of the National Gallery 1843–47; was president of the Royal Academy from 1850 until his death; and was knighted in 1850. His best painting is "Pilgrims in Sight of Rome" (1828).

East Liverpool. A town in Columbiana County, Ohio, situated on the Ohio River 35 miles north-west of Pittsburg. It has manufactures of pottery. Population (1890), 10,956.

East London. A seaport in Cape Colony, lat. 33° 2' S., long. 27° 55' E. Population, 6,858.

East Lothian. Same as *Haddingtonshire.*

East Main. A portion of the Northwest Territories of Canada, lying east of Hudson Bay and west of Labrador proper.

East Main. A river in Canada which flows into James Bay. Length, about 400 miles.

Eastman (ēst'man), **Charles Gamage.** Born at Fryeburg, Maine, June 1, 1816: died at Burlington, Vt., 1861. An American poet and journalist. He was for many years proprietor and editor of the "Vermont Patriot," published at Montpelier, Vermont. In 1848 he published a volume of poetry.

Eastman, Mrs. (**Mary Henderson**). Born at Warrenton, Va., in 1817. An American novelist, wife of Seth Eastman. Among her works are "Dacotah" (1849), "Romance of Indian Life" (1852), "Aunt Phillis's Cabin" (1852), "Tales of Fashionable Life" (1856).

Eastman, Seth. Born at Brunswick, Maine, Jan. 24, 1808: died at Washington, D. C., Aug. 31, 1875. An American brigadier-general. He was employed (1850–55) in the bureau of the commissioner of Indian affairs to illustrate the work entitled "History, Condition, and Future Prospects of the Indian Tribes of the United States," published by order of Congress 1850–1857.

East New York. The easternmost district of Brooklyn.

Easton (ēs'tọn). A city and the capital of Northampton County, Pennsylvania, situated at the junction of the Lehigh with the Delaware, 52 miles north of Philadelphia. It has considerable manufactures, is the center of an iron-ore region, and is the seat of Lafayette College. Population (1890), 14,481.

Easton, Nicholas. Born in England, 1593: died at Newport, R. I., Aug. 15, 1675. A colonial governor of Rhode Island. He came from Wales in 1634, and resided successively at Ipswich (Massachusetts), Newbury (Massachusetts), Hampton (New Hampshire), and Newport (Rhode Island). He was governor of the united colonies of Rhode Island and Providence 1650–52.

Eastport (ēst'pōrt). A seaport in Washington County, Maine, situated on Moose Island in Passamaquoddy Bay, in lat. 44° 54' N., long. 66° 59' W. It is the easternmost town of the United States. Population (1890), 4,908.

East Retford. A town in Nottinghamshire, England, situated on the Idle 22 miles east of Sheffield. Population (1891), 10,603.

East River. A strait between New York and Brooklyn, connecting Long Island Sound with New York Bay. Length to the entrance of the Harlem, 9 miles; to Fort Schuyler, 16 miles. Width between New York and Brooklyn, ½ to ¾ mile.

East River Bridge. See *Brooklyn Bridge.*

East Saginaw. A city in Saginaw County, Michigan, situated on Saginaw River. It is a center of the lumber and salt trade. It is now consolidated with Saginaw (which see).

East Saint Louis. A town in Saint Clair County, Illinois, situated on the Mississippi opposite Saint Louis. Population (1890), 15,169.

East Saxons. See *Saxons* and *Essex.*

East Shore. The part of Maryland which lies east of Chesapeake Bay.

East Turkestan (also known formerly as **Chinese Turkestan** or **Little Bokhara**). A dependency of the Chinese empire in central Asia. The Thian-Shan Mountains separate it from Asiatic Russia and Sungaria on the north; the Kwen-Lun Mountains separate it from Tibet and Kashmir on the south; and the Pamirs and Asiatic Russia are on the west. The chief river is the Tarim; the chief city, Yarkand. It forms the Chinese Lu, or southern circuit of Ili. Length about 1,250 miles. Area, 431,800 square miles. Population, estimated, 580,000.

Eastward Ho! A comedy written chiefly by Chapman and Marston, with contributions by Jonson. It was written and acted during the winter of 1604–05, and was entered upon the Stationers' Register Sept. 4, 1605. The authors were imprisoned for satirizing the Scots in this play, and sentenced to have their ears and noses split. Jonson, though not responsible for the obnoxious passages, gave himself up with his friends. At a feast given by him after their delivery, his mother drank to his health and exhibited a package of "lusty strong poison" which, had the sentence of mutilation been carried out, she was to "have mixt in the prison among his drink," and to have first drunk of it herself (*Fleay*). The play was revived in 1751 as "The Prentices," and in 1775 as "Old City Manners."

Easy (ē'zi), **Sir Charles.** The "careless husband" in Cibber's comedy of that name. He is dissolute and lazy, but not entirely vicious, and is finally brought back to the path of virtue by Lady Easy, his wife. She makes it a point never to ruffle him with jealousy.

Easy, Midshipman. See *Mr. Midshipman Easy.*

Eaton (ē'tọn), **Daniel Cady.** Born at Fort Gratiot, Mich., Sept. 12, 1834. An American botanist, grandson of Amos Eaton. He graduated in 1857 at Yale College, in which institution he became professor of botany in 1864. He has published "Ferns of the Southwest" ("United States Geological Survey," Vol. VI, 1878) and "Ferns of North America" (1878–1879).

Eaton, George W. Born at Henderson, Huntingdon County, Pa., July 3, 1804: died at Hamilton, N. Y., Aug. 3, 1872. An American educator and Baptist clergyman. He was president of Madison University (Hamilton) 1856–68, and of Hamilton Theological Seminary 1861–71.

Eaton, Nathaniel. Died in London after 1660. The first head-master of Harvard College. He was appointed in 1637. In 1639 he was fined 100 marks for gross brutality to one of his ushers, Nathaniel Briscoe, whereupon he fled to Virginia, leaving debts to the amount of £1,000.

Eaton, Theophilus. Died at New Haven, Conn., Jan. 7, 1658. First governor of the colony of New Haven. He came in 1637 from London to New England with John Davenport, whom he as-

sisted in the purchase of Quinipiak from the Indians as a site for the colony of New Haven, which was planted in 1638. In 1639 he was elected governor of the colony, which post he retained until his death.

Eaton, William. Born at Woodstock, Conn., Feb. 23, 1764; died at Brimfield, Mass., June 1, 1811. An American officer and adventurer, consul at Tunis 1799–1805. He was subsequently appointed United States naval agent to the Barbary states, and during the Tripolitan war organized a movement among the natives to restore Hamet, the brother of the reigning pasha, Yussuf Caramalli. With the assistance of the American squadron he took Bomba in 1805, and was about to march on Tripoli when peace was concluded in 1806 between the United States and the reigning bey.

Eaton Hall. A seat of the Duke of Westminster, near Chester, England. The house is practically modern, having been almost entirely rebuilt after 1870 in the Pointed style. The interior contains some fine paintings. The park and gardens are famous.

Eau Claire (ō klār). [F., "clear water."] A city in Eau Claire County, Wisconsin, situated on the Chippewa River 85 miles east by south of St. Paul. It has an important lumber trade. Population (1890), 17,415.

Eaux Bonnes (ō bon). [F., "good waters."] A watering-place in the department of Basses-Pyrénées, France, about 28 miles south of Pau. It is noted for its springs (chloride of sodium).

Eauze (ōz). A town in the department of Gers, France, 29 miles northwest of Auch. It is on the site of the Roman Elusa. Population (1891), commune, 4,110.

Ebal (ē'bal). A mountain in Palestine, forming the northern side of the fertile valley in which lies Nablûs, the ancient Shechem. Mount Ebal rises to the height of 3,086 feet (or, according to some, 3,077 feet). From Ebal the curse for disobedience to the law was pronounced, the blessing for obedience being given from Mount Gerizim, which lies opposite on the south of the valley. Upon Ebal Joshua erected the first altar to Jehovah after conquering Canaan. Its modern Arabic name is Jebel Eslamiyeh.

Ebbsfleet (ebz'flēt). A hamlet in the Isle of Thanet, Kent, England, 3¼ miles west-southwest of Ramsgate. It was the landing-place of Hengist and Horsa in 449, and of St. Augustine in 597.

Ebel (ā'bel), **Hermann Wilhelm.** Born at Berlin, May 10, 1820; died at Misdroi, Pomerania, Prussia, Aug. 19, 1875. A German philologist, especially distinguished in Celtic philology: professor at Berlin from 1872. His chief work is a revision of Zeuss's "Grammatica celtica" (1871).

Ebeling (ā'bel-ing), **Adolf.** Born at Hamburg, Oct. 24, 1827. A German writer. He traveled in Brazil; lived in Paris; was Berlin correspondent of a newspaper; corresponded until 1870; and then lived successively in Dusseldorf, Cologne, Metz, Cairo, and Cologne. His works include "Lebende Bilder aus dem modernen Paris" (1866–1870), "Bilder aus Cairo" (1878), etc.

Ebeling, Christoph Daniel. Born at Garmissen, near Hildesheim, Prussia, Nov. 20, 1741; died at Hamburg, June 30, 1817. A German geographer. He contributed to Büsching's "Erdbeschreibung" the volumes on America (1794–1816).

Ebelsberg (ā'belz-berg), or **Ebersberg** (ā'bers-berg). A small place in Upper Austria, on the Traun southeast of Linz, where the French in May, 1809, defeated the Austrians.

Ebenezer (eb-e-nē'zėr). [Heb., 'stone of help.'] A stone set up by Samuel, after a defeat of the Philistines, as a memorial of divine aid.

Eber. See *Heber*.

Eberbach (ā'ber-bäch). A small town in Baden, on the Neckar 14 miles east of Heidelberg.

Eberhard (ā'ber-härt) **I.** Born Dec. 11, 1445; died Feb. 24, 1496. First Duke of Würtemberg, 1495. He consolidated the country, framed its constitution, and established the University of Tübingen (1477).

Eberhard, Christian August Gottlob. Born at Belzig, Prussia, Jan. 12, 1769; died at Dresden, May 13, 1845. A German poet and prose-writer. He wrote "Hannchen und die Kuchlein" (1822: a domestic idyl), "Der erste Mensch und die Erde" (1828), etc.

Eberhard, Johann August. Born at Halberstadt, Prussia, Aug. 31, 1739; died Jan. 6, 1809. A German philosopher, professor at Halle from 1778. He published "Neue Apologie des Sokrates" (1772), etc.

Eberhard, Konrad. Born at Hindelang, Bavaria, Nov. 25, 1768; died at Munich, March 13, 1859. A German sculptor. His most notable works are at Munich.

Eberl (ā'berl), **Anton.** Born at Vienna, June 13, 1766; died there, March 11, 1807. A German pianist and composer.

Eberle (eb'er-le), **John.** Born at Hagerstown, Md., Dec. 10, 1787; died at Lexington, Ky., Feb. 2, 1838. An American physician and medical writer.

Ebers (ā'bers), **Carl Friedrich.** Born at Cassel, March 7, 1770; died at Berlin, Sept. 9, 1836. A German musical composer.

Ebers, Emil. Born at Breslau, Dec. 14, 1807; died at Beuthen on the Oder, 1884. A German painter.

Ebers, Georg. Born at Berlin, March 1, 1837. A German Egyptologist and novelist. He first studied jurisprudence at Gottingen, then Oriental languages and archæology at Berlin. In 1865 he became docent in Egyptian language and antiquities at the University of Jena; in 1870 he was called to Leipsic as professor in the same field. His first work, "Aegypten und die Bücher Moses" ("Egypt and the Books of Moses"), appeared 1867–68. In 1869–70 he made a journey to Egypt, which was repeated in 1872–73, when he discovered the so-called "Papyrus Ebers," published in 1874 under the title "Papyrus E., ein hieratisches Handbuch der ägyptischen Arzneikunde." "Durch Gosen zum Sinai" ("Through Goshen to Sinai") appeared in 1872; "Aegypten in Wort und Bild" ("Egypt in Word and Picture") in 1878. Among his romances are "Eine aegyptische Königstochter" ("An Egyptian Princess," 1864), "Uarda" (1877), "Homo Sum" (1878), "Die Schwestern" ("The Sisters," 1880), "Der Kaiser" ("The Emperor," 1881), "Serapis" (1885), "Die Nilbraut" (1887), and others (1892–97).

Eberswalde (ā'bers-väl-de). A town in the province of Brandenburg, Prussia, 28 miles northeast of Berlin. Population (1890), 15,977.

Ebert (ā'bert), **Adolf.** Born at Cassel, Prussia, June 1, 1820; died July 1, 1890. A German Romance philologist, professor at Leipsic from 1852.

Ebert, Friedrich Adolf. Born at Taucha, near Leipsic, July 9, 1791; died at Dresden, Nov. 13, 1834. A German bibliographer. He was librarian at Wolfenbüttel (1820), and later (1825) at Dresden. His principal work is an "Allgemeines bibliographisches Lexikon" (1821–30).

Ebert, Karl Egon von. Born at Prague, Bohemia, June 5, 1801; died there, Oct. 24, 1882. A German poet.

Ebingen (ā'bing-en). A town in the Black Forest circle, Würtemberg. Population (1890), 6,884.

Ebionites (ē'bi-on-īts). [From LL. *Ebionitæ*, pl., Gr. *Ἐβιωναῖοι*, from Heb. *'ebyônîm* (pl. of *'ebyôn*), lit. 'the poor'; the origin of the application of the name is uncertain.] A party of Judaizing Christians which appeared in the church as early as the 2d century, and disappeared about the 4th century. They agreed in (*a*) the perpetual obligation of the Mosaic law, and (*b*) rejection of Paul and his writings. Some of them denied the divine birth of Jesus (*c*) belief in the universal obligation of the Mosaic law, and (*b*) rejection of Paul and his writings. Some of them denied the divine birth of Jesus (*c*) belief in the universal obligation of the Mosaic law, and the Essenic Ebionites, who were more speculative and leaned toward Gnosticism.

Eblis (eb'lis), or **Iblis** (ib'lis). In Arabian mythology, the chief of the evil spirits. Beckford introduces him in "Vathek." See *Azazel*.

> His person was that of a young man whose noble and regular features seemed to have been tarnished by malignant vapours. In his large eyes appeared both pride and despair: his flowing hair entwined some resemblance to that of an angel of light. In his hand, which thunder had vibrated, he swayed the iron sceptre that causes the monster Armahbel, the Afrits, and all the powers of the abyss to tremble. *Beckford*, Vathek, p. 192.

Eblis, Hall of. See the extract.

> In the midst of this immense hall, a vast multitude was incessantly passing, who severally kept their right hands on their hearts [which were on fire], without once regarding anything around them. They had all the livid paleness of death. Their eyes, deep sunk in their sockets, resembled those phosphoric meteors that glimmer by night in places of interment. Some stalked slowly on, absorbed in profound reflection; some, shrieking, tore their hair, and dashed about, like tigers wounded with poisoned arrows; whilst others, grinding their teeth in rage, roamed along, more frantic than the wildest maniac. *Beckford*, Vathek, p. 191.

Eboli (ā'bō-lē). A town in the province of Salerno, Italy, 45 miles east-southeast of Naples. Population (1881), 9,089.

Eboli, Princess of (Anna de Mendoza). Born in June, 1540; died at Pastrana, Spain, Feb. 2, 1592. Daughter of Don Diego Hurtado de Mendoza, viceroy of Peru, and mistress of Philip II. of Spain. She married in 1559 the favorite Ruy Gomez de Silva, prince of Eboli. While mistress of the king she sustained similar relations to the minister Antonio Perez. She was, in consequence of a political intrigue, betrayed by Escovedo, the secret agent at the court of Don John of Austria. Escovedo being murdered soon after by Perez, she was suspected of complicity in the crime, and was banished from court in 1578. She figures as one of the characters in Schiller's "Don Carlos."

Eboracum (ē-bor'a-kum), or **Eburacum** (ē-bur'a-kum). The Roman name of York.

> Eburacum is the spelling given in the Itinerary of Antonine, in Ptolemy, and in the geographer of Ravenna, while an inscription formerly found in York, but not preserved, as well as the Roman historians who mention this place, call it Eboracum. The weight of authority, however, seems to be turned in favour of the former by an inscription more recently discovered, and certainly reading EBVR. *Wright*, Celt, p. 128.

Ebrard (ā'brärt), **Johann Heinrich August.** Born at Erlangen, Bavaria, Jan. 18, 1818: died there, July 23, 1888. A German clergyman of the Reformed Church, and theological and miscellaneous writer.

Ebro (ā'brō). [L. *Iberus*, F. *Ébre*.] A river in Spain which rises in the province of Santander and flows into the Mediterranean in lat. 40° 42′ N., long. 0° 51′ E. Length, about 440 miles. Saragossa is situated on it.

Ecbatana (ek-bat'a-nā), or **Agbatana** (ag-bat'a-nā), or **Achmetha** (āk'me-thā). [Ancient Persian *Hangmatâna*; in Babylonian inscriptions *Agamatâna* or *Agamtanu*; modern *Hamadân*.] The capital of Media, built, according to fable, by Semiramis. It was captured and plundered by Cyrus in 550 B. C., and was used by the Persian monarchs as a summer residence. Alexander the Great spent some months there in 324 B. C. It is mentioned in the Bible (Ezra vi. 2) as the place in which the decree of Cyrus permitting the Jews to rebuild the temple was found. Hamadan is one of the most important cities of modern Persia.

Eccard (ek'kärd), **Johannes.** Born at Mühlhausen, Thuringia, in 1553: died at Berlin in 1611. A German musician, noted as a composer of church music. In 1589 he was made kapellmeister to the margrave of Brandenburg at Konigsberg; in 1608 he was given the same position at Frankfurst at Berlin. He wrote both sacred music and songs.

Ecce Homo (ek'se hō'mō). [L., 'behold, the man!'] The name given (from the words of Pilate) to representations of Christ with the crown of thorns. Among the best-known paintings of this subject is one by Titian (1548), in the Imperial Gallery at Vienna. Christ, bleeding and crowned with thorns, is led out from the palace above a flight of steps by soldiers, before a striking display of soldiers and people, in which a portrait of the sultan Suliman is conspicuous.

Ecce Homo: A Survey of the Life and Work of Jesus Christ. The chief work of Professor John Robert Seeley of Cambridge, England. It was first published anonymously in 1865. It created much excitement among various Protestant denominations, and elicited a number of replies.

Eccelino da Romano. See *Ezzelino da Romano*.

Ecclefechan (ek-l-fēch'an). A village in Dumfries, Scotland, 13 miles east of Dumfries. It is noted as the birthplace of Thomas Carlyle.

Ecclemach. See *Eslon*.

Ecclesfield (ek'lz-fēld). A manufacturing town in Yorkshire, England, near Sheffield.

Ecclesiastes, or The Preacher. [Gr. *ἐκκλησιαστής*, a member of the ecclesia (*ἐκκλησία*), an ecclesiast: a translation of Heb. *qoheleth*.] A book of the Old Testament, commonly ascribed to Solomon, but probably of later date.

Eccleston (ek'lz-ton), **Samuel.** Born in Kent County, Md., June 2, 1801: died at Georgetown, D. C., April 21, 1851. An American prelate of the Roman Catholic Church. He became archbishop of Baltimore in 1834.

Ecclesiazusæ (ek-klē-zi-a-zū'sē). A comedy of Aristophanes, exhibited in 392 B. C. In it the women meet in parliament (whence the name), and decide to take control of the state, with community of goods and husbands. The play is inferior in literary quality, and is marked by obscenity.

Ecgberht. See *Egbert*.

Echeetes. See *Rebekah*.

Echeloot (e'che-lōt). A tribe of the Upper Chinook division of North American Indians, first encountered by Lewis and Clarke near the Dalles of the Columbia River, and probably extinct. See *Chinookan*.

Echenique (ā-chā-nē'kā), **José Rufino.** Born at Puno, 1808: died at Arequipa, Oct. 18, 1879. A Peruvian general and statesman. He served under Santa Cruz, but after the defeat at Yungay (Jan., 1839) he gave his allegiance to Gamarra. In 1843 he was one of the leaders of the revolt against Vivanco. He was elected president of Peru April 20, 1851. Revolts against him, beginning in 1853, resulted in his defeat by Castilla and exile, Jan., 1855. He returned in 1862; aided in the defense of Callao in 1866; and was again a presidential candidate in 1874.

Echeverría (ā-chā-vā-rē'ā), **Estéban.** Born in Buenos Ayres, 1809: died at Montevideo, 1851. An Argentine poet. He published lyrical poems and others, including "La Cautiva," "El Angel Caido," and "Elvira." He was banished by the dictator Rosas.

Echeverría, Francisco Javier. Born in Jalapa, July 25, 1797: died at Mexico, Sept. 17, 1852. A Mexican financier. He was secretary of the treasury in 1841, again in 1846, and finally from 1847 to 1841. In 1847 he succeeded in funding the Mexican debt. He was acting president for a short time in 1841.

Echidna (e-kid'nā). [Gr. *Ἔχιδνα*.] In Greek mythology, a monster half maiden, half ser-

pent, daughter of Chrysaor and Callirrhoe (or of Tartarus and Ge), and mother of the Chimæras, the Sphinx, Cerberus, and other monsters. She was slain by Argos as she slept.

Echinades (e-kin'ȧ-dēz). In ancient geography, a group of islands west of Acarnania in Greece, situated about lat. 38° 25′ N., now reunited in part, to the mainland.

Echo (ek'ō). [Gr. ἠχώ.] In Greek mythology, a nymph who by her prattling prevented Hera from surprising her husband Zeus in the company of the nymphs. The goddess punished her by condemning her never to speak first and never to be silent when any one else spoke. She pined away to a bodiless voice (echo) for love of Narcissus.

Echo Cañon (ek'ō kan'yon). A remarkable cañon in the Wasatch Mountains in northern Utah, traversed by the Union Pacific Railroad.

Echo Lake. The name of various small sheets of water. (*a*) A lake in New Hampshire, in the Franconia Notch. (*b*) A lake near North Conway, New Hampshire.

Echternach (ech'ter-näch). A town in Luxemburg, on the Sure 18 miles northeast of Luxemburg. It has a noted abbey church. The yearly religious "dancing-procession," or dance-feast, held at Whitsuntide, is celebrated. It originated in a supposition that it was a return of an epidemic of St. Vitus's dance which visited the place in the 8th century.

Echuca (e-chō'kȧ). A town in Victoria, Australia, at the junction of the Campaspe and Murray.

Ecija (ā'thē-hä). A city in the province of Seville, Spain, situated on the Jenil 47 miles eastnortheast of Seville: the Roman Astigi or Augusta Firma in Bætica. Population (1887), 25,645.

Eck (ek). **Johann von** (originally **Maier** or **Mayr**). Born at Eck, Bavaria, Nov. 13, 1486: died at Ingolstadt, Bavaria, Feb. 10, 1543. A German theologian, one of the most active opponents of Luther and the Reformation. He became professor of theology at Ingolstadt in 1510. He disputed at Leipsic with Karlstadt and Luther in 1519, and procured the papal bull against Luther in 1520.

Eckermann (ek'er-män), **Johann Peter.** Born at Winsen, Hannover, Sept. 21, 1792: died at Weimar, Dec. 3, 1854. A German writer, a friend and literary executor of Goethe. He is known chiefly from his "Gespræche mit Goethe" ("Conversations with Goethe," 1836–48).

Eckersberg (ek'erz-berg). **Christopher Wilhelm.** Born at Varnäs, near Apenrade, Schleswig, Jan. 2, 1783: died at Copenhagen, July 22, 1853. A Danish historical, portrait, and marine painter.

Eckert (ek'ert), **Thomas Thompson.** Born at St. Clairsville, Ohio, April 23, 1825. An American telegraphist. He organized the military telegraph services of the United States in 1862, was brevetted brigadier-general in 1865; was assistant secretary of war 1866–1867, and became president of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company in 1875, president of the American Union Telegraph Company in 1881, and vice-president and general manager of the Western Union Telegraph Company in 1883.

Eckford (ek'fȯrd), **Henry.** Born at Irvine, Scotland, March 12, 1775: died at Constantinople, Nov. 12, 1832. An American ship-builder. He came to New York city in 1796; was employed by the United States government to construct ships of war on the Great Lakes during the War of 1812, was appointed naval constructor in the United States navy yard at Brooklyn in 1820, and in 1821 became chief naval constructor for the Ottoman empire.

Eckhardt (ek'hart), or **Eckart, The trusty.** [G. *der treue Eckhardt.*] An old man in German traditionary lore, in the legend of Frau Holle or Holde (Venus). He appears in the Mansfeld collection, and reminds Mannhy Tuesday with a white staff to save the people from the furious host which travels in Holle's train. He duties differ in different traditions. Sometimes he is the companion of Tannhauser, and has even been considered to be the same person. He is also said to be to the service of Holle, and to sit outside the Venusberg to warn passing knights of the dangers therein, to which the enamored Tannhauser had abandoned himself. He is also doomed to abide at the Venusberg till the judgment.

Eckhart, or **Eckart,** or **Eckardt:** generally styled **Meister.** Born, probably at Strasburg, about 1260: died about 1328. The founder of German mysticism. He was accused of heresy in 1327, but denied the charge and appealed to the Pope, who declared in 1329 (bull "In agro dominico," March 27) that Eckhart's doctrines were partly heretical.

Eckmühl (ek'mül), or **Eggmühl.** A village of Lower Bavaria, situated on the Grosse Laber 13 miles southsoutheast of Ratisbon. Here, April 22, 1809, Napoleon defeated the Austrians under the archduke Charles. For his part in the battle Davout was created prince of Eckmühl.

Eclemach. See *Eskew.*

Eclipse (ē-klips'). [So named because he was foaled during the eclipse of 1764.] A famous race-horse, a descendant, in the male line, of the Darley Arabian. He was a chestnut horse with a blaze and one white leg. American Eclipse was an American horse foaled in 1814.

Eclympasteyre. A name given by Chaucer in "The Book of the Duchess" to the heir of Morpheus, the god of sleep.

> "Morpheus and Eclympasteyre
> That was the god of sleples heyre."

It is supposed to be a name of his own invention. Erasmus uses the same name in his "Paradis d'Amour," but he is merely copying Chaucer. *Skeat.*

Ecnomus (ek'nō-mus). [Gr. Ἔκνομος.] A hill near the modern Licata, southern coast of Sicily. Here, 311 B. C., the Carthaginians defeated the Syracusan tyrant Agathocles. Near here, 256 B. C., the Roman fleet defeated the Carthaginians.

Ecole des Femmes, L' (lȧ-kol' dȧ fam'). [F., 'The School of Wives.'] A comedy by Molière, produced Dec. 26, 1662.

Ecole des Femmes, Critique de l'. [F., 'Critique of the School of Wives.'] A play by Molière, returning on the critics of his play, and particularly the critical marquis, his favorite butt, produced June 1, 1663.

Ecole des Maris, L' (lȧ-kol' dȧ mȧ-re'). [F., 'The School of Husbands.'] A comedy by Molière, produced in 1661. Sganarelle, as the guardian of a young girl, is the hero of this play, the plot of which is partly taken from Terence, Boccaccio, and Lope de Vega.

Ecole Polytechnique. A French school of technology, founded by decree of the Convention, March 11, 1794. From its origin and object of its foundation it was devoted to instruction in purely scientific and technical branches, such as artillery, military and civil engineering, the building of roads, bridges, ship-building, etc. There were at first 360 students, and the course was 3 years. The number was later decreased to 200, and the term shortened to 2 years. After graduation the students choose between military and civil careers. The military students go to the École d'Application at Metz for 2 years, after which they enter the army as officers. The civil students after various special schools in Paris, such as the Écoles des Ponts et Chaussées, École spéciale des Mines, École centrale des Arts et Manufactures, École des Beaux-Arts, etc.

Economy (ē-kon'ō-mi). A township 17 miles northwest of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania: the seat of a community of Harmonists. Population 1890, 1,024.

Ecorcheurs (ā-kor-shèr'). **Les.** Bands of armed adventurers who, favored by the Hundred Years' War, ravaged France and Belgium in the 15th century, beginning about 1435. Among their leaders were Villiers and Craonnes the bastard. They were called Ecorcheurs, or flayers, probably because they "used only washed and plundered their victims, but stripped them of costly vestments of clothing, leaving them nothing but their shirts."

Ecrins (ā-kran'), **Barre des.** The highest peak of the Pelvoux range, in the Alps of Dauphiné, France. Height, 13,460 feet.

Ecselen. See *Eden.*

Ecstatic Doctor. A surname of Ruysbroeck.

Ector (ek'tor), or **Hector, Sir.** In the Arthurian romances a faithful knight who with his wife brought up the infant Arthur. He was the father of Sir Kay.

Ector, or **Hector, de Maris, Sir.** In Arthurian romance, the brother of Sir Lancelot. He mourned his death with a bitter lament, and afterward went with Sir Bors and seven of the knights to the Holy Land, where they all received a good Friday.

Ecuador (ek'wȧ-dor; Sp. pron. ā-kwä-dōr'). [Sp. *República del Ecuador,* Republic of the Equator.] A republic of South America, lying between Colombia on the north, Peru on the south, and the Pacific Ocean on the west. Eastward its limits, according to the conditions of Brazil, but to Colombia and Peru dispute all the territory to the eastern base of the Andes. At present (1890) the actual jurisdiction of Ecuador extends to about long. 78° 30′ W. on the Napo, and does not include any part of the Marañon or upper Amazon. The country is traversed from north to south by the Andes, which form a continuous eastern mountain range, containing some of the highest peaks in South America and numerous volcanoes. Between the mountains there are several fruitful valleys and plains. The coast declivities and those east of the mountains are low, hot, and covered in great part with forest. The principal products and exports are cocoa, coffee, and rubber. The inhabitants are whites of Spanish descent, Indians, and native races. The executive is vested in a president elected for 4 years, and countries consisted of chambers. There are 36 provinces besides the Galapagos Islands. The Roman Catholic is the state religion and the only one tolerated. Capital, Quito. At the time of the conquest the greater part of Ecuador was subject to the Incas of Peru. It was conquered by the Spaniards 1532–34, and under the name of Kingdom of Quito was a presidency attached to the viceroyalty of Peru. The Spanish rulers being expelled with the aid of Bolivar 1822–23, the country was united to the Colombian Confederation until 1830, when it seceded and adopted its present name. Since then it has suffered greatly from political revolutions. Area, its jurisdiction about 155,000 square miles; claimed, 275,000 square miles. Population, about 1,200,000.

Edam (ē'dȧm). A town in the province of North Holland, Netherlands, situated near the Zuider Zee 11 miles northeast of Amsterdam. It is noted for its cheese. Population (1891) 6,424.

Edda (ed'ȧ). [ON. *Edda,* poetics. Etymologically connected with ON. *oddr,* poetry, meter, mind, soul.] A work written in prose and verse) by Snorri Sturlusson, born 1178: died by assassination 1241), containing the old mythology of Scandinavia and the old rules for versemaking; also, a recollection of ancient Icelandic poems. The name Edda (whether given by Snorri himself is not known) occurs in the manuscripts of one of the manuscripts of the work. Snorri's Edda, as it was originally written consisted of three parts: the Gylfaginning (delusion of Gylfi), an epitome of the old mythology; Skaldskaparmal (art of poetry), an explanation of poetical expressions and periphrases; and Hattatal (list of meters), a laudatory poem on the Norwegian king Hakon Hakonsson, and had Skáldatal, in which all names of verse used in the old poetry are enumerated. To these was ultimately added a Formáli (preface), and the Rúnatal-þáttur (enigma of Runes), describing the origin of poetry, and in some manuscripts Hulda, or a mixed glossary of synonyms, lists of poets, etc. The work was intended as a handbook of poets. In the year 1643 the Icelandic bishop Brynjolf Sveinsson discovered a collection of old mythological poems which was erroneously ascribed to Sæmund Sigfusson (born 1056, died 1133), and called the Edda Sæmundar. Edda thus Fredha, the Edda of Sæmund the Learned. The poems that compose this Edda are of unknown origin and authorship. They are supposed to have been collected about the middle of the 13th century, but were composed at widely different periods down from the 9th century. As the Icelandic word Edda is said to be assigned, hence the name now given to this collection, the Elder or Poetic Edda, in distinction from the Younger or Prose Edda of Snorri, to which alone the name Edda legitimately belonged. The Elder Edda is usually considered to include 32 poems (some of them fragmentary) and of which are in Bæmund's MS., the Codex Regius of the Elder Edda, and the rest in other MSS.

Eddystone (ed'i-ston) **Rocks.** [Whirlpool rocks.] A reef in the English Channel, south of Cornwall, in lat. 50° 10′ 49″ N., long. 4° 16′ W. On them a famous lighthouse was erected 1696–99, and has been rebuilt in 1708–9 and 1878–82. In the present structure the light (130,000 candle-power) is 133 feet above the sea, and can be seen for 15 miles.

Eden (ē'den). [Traditionally derived from Heb. *'eden,* delight, pleasure, probably connected with Babylonian *edinu,* a plain or park.] In biblical history, the name of the first abode of man, in the midst of which a garden, the garden of Eden (the "paradise"), was planted. The position of Eden is described in Gen. ii. 8, by four rivers that go out from it and by the countries they surround or pass through. These rivers are the Euphrates and Tigris (Hebrew Perath and Hiddekel), are the well-known rivers of Mesopotamia; the other two, Pishon and Gihon, have been identified in many quarters. Most of the latest hypotheses, that of Friedrich Delitzsch, assumes that the narrator in Genesis thought Eden located near the city of Babylon, and that the Pishon and Gihon were canals. In absolutely impossible to identify the countries mentioned in this passage with territories in that region. It is generally agreed that the description in Genesis alludes to the Babylonian legend.

Eden. A river in Westmoreland and Cumberland, England, which flows into Solway Firth 8 miles northwest of Carlisle. There are other small rivers of this name in Great Britain. Length, about 65 miles.

Eden, Emily. Born in Old Palace Yard, Westminster, March 3, 1797: died at Richmond, England, Aug. 5, 1869. An English novelist and traveler, daughter of William Eden, first Baron Auckland. She resided in India 1835–42, and wrote "Portraits of the People and Princes of India" 1844, "The Semi-detached House" (1859), "The Semi-detached Couple" (1860), etc.

Eden, George, Earl of Auckland. Born near Beckenham, Kent, Aug. 25, 1784: died Jan. 1, 1849. An English statesman, son of William Eden, first Lord Auckland. He was president of the Board of Trade and master of the mint in Peel's cabinet (1839–41), first lord of the admiralty 1841 and 1846, and governor-general of India 1835–42. He ordered the deposition of Dost Mohammed, and thus commenced the Afghan war. He was created earl of Auckland in 1839.

Eden, Richard. Born about 1521: died 1576. An English translator. He studied at Cambridge; held a position in the treasury 1544–46; was private secretary to Sir W. Cecil 1552; and was appointed to a place in the English treasury of Prince Philip of Spain in 1554, a position which he held until 1556, owing to suspicion of heresy. In 1562 he entered the service of a French nobleman, with whom he traveled extensively. Eden's name as a translator is appended to many books on geography, travels, navigation, etc. A work, these are: 'A Treatyse of the Newe India' (1553, a translation of part of Münster's "Cosmographia"), which is the first intelligible description in English of America, and "Decades of the New World" (1555, mainly a translation of Peter Martyr's works).

Eden, William. Born April 3, 1744: died May 28, 1814. The first Lord Auckland, son of Sir Robert Eden of Windlestone Hall, Durham. He entered Parliament in 1774, was one of the commissioners sent to America in 1778, held various offices in the ministry; was employed to negotiate a commercial

treaty and other agreements with France 1783–87; and was ambassador to Spain and to Holland. He was raised to the peerage in 1789. He wrote "Principles of Penal Law" (1771), "History of New Holland" (1787), etc.

Edenhall (ē'den-hal). The seat of the Musgraves of Cumberland, England, near Penrith.

Eden Hall, Luck of. *See Luck of Eden Hall.*

Edenkoben (ā-den-kō'ben). A town in the Palatinate, Bavaria, 15 miles west-southwest of Spires. Near it is the royal villa Ludwigshöhe, built in 1846. Population (1890), 4,914.

Eden of Germany. The capital of Baden.

Edessa (e-des'sa), or **Ægæ** (ē'jē). In ancient geography, the early capital of Macedonia, represented by the modern Vodena, 47 miles west-northwest of Saloniki.

Edessa. A city in Mesopotamia, in the vilayet of Aleppo, Turkey, in lat. 37° 13′ N., long. 38° 25′ E.; the modern Urfa or Orfa. Its ancient name was also Antioch or Callirhoe. It became the capital of an independent kingdom in 137 B. C., and under Trajan was made tributary to Rome. In the 4th and 5th centuries it was an important seat of Christian learning. It belonged to Mohammedan powers, except in the 11th century, when it was held by the Byzantine empire, and in 1097–1144, when it was held by the Crusaders and was the capital of a Latin principality of Edessa. It was sacked by the Turks in 1147, and was mainly possessed by them to 1637. Population, estimated, 40,000.

Edfu (ed'fō). A town in Upper Egypt, situated near the left bank of the Nile in lat. 24° 59′ N.: the ancient Apollinopolis Magna, Coptic Atbo. The celebrated temple of Edfu is the most perfect existing example of an ancient Egyptian religious edifice. It was founded by Ptolemy Philopator in 222 B. C. The entrance is by a massive double pylon 250 feet wide and 115 high, from which the strong inclosing wall is carried around the temple. Within the pylon lies the great court with its peristyle of columns. Behind it lies the hypostyle hall, to the rear of which is a second hall with 2 ranges of 4 columns from which opens the double vestibule of the holiest sanctuary, or the passage around which are placed, as usual, a number of small chambers. The abundant sculptures, though in style mere imitations of the older Memphite work, are from the subjects both interesting and instructive. The length of the temple is 450 feet.

Edgar (ed'gär), or **Eadgar.** Born 944; died July 8, 975. A king of England, son of Edmund (Eadmund) and Elfgifu. He ascended the throne in 959 as successor to his brother Eadwig (Edwy). He ruled the whole nation (West Saxons, Northumbrians and Mercians), and his quiet reign earned for him the surname "The Peaceful." He is said to have ceded Lothian (northern Bernicia) to Kenneth of Scotland.

Edgar. In Shakspere's "King Lear," the son of the Earl of Gloster.

Edgar. *See Atheling, Edgar.*

Edgar, Sir John. A pseudonym of Sir Richard Steele, under which he conducted "The Theatre" from Jan., 1720, till April, 1720.

Edgar, or **Eadgar, Ætheling.** [AS. *ætheling*, the prince.] Born in Hungary before 1057; died in the first part of the 12th century. An English prince, grandson of Edmund Ironside.

Edgartown (ej'gär-toun). The chief town of Dukes County, Massachusetts, situated on Martha's Vineyard 74 miles south-southeast of Boston. It is a summer resort. Population (1890), 1,156.

Edgecote (ej'kōt). A place in Northamptonshire, England, 17 miles southwest of Northampton. Here, July 26, 1469, the insurgents under Robin of Redesdale defeated the royalists under the Earl of Pembroke.

Edgehill (ej'hil). A ridge in Warwickshire, England, situated 12 miles south of Warwick. Here, Oct. 23, 1642, was fought the first battle of the civil war, between the Royalists under Charles I. and the Parliamentarians under the Earl of Essex; result indecisive.

Edgeworth (ej'werth), **Maria.** Born at Black Bourton, Oxfordshire, Jan. 1, 1767; died at Edgeworthstown, Longford, Ireland, May 22, 1849. An English novelist, daughter of Richard Lovell Edgeworth. She wrote, in conjunction with her father, "Essays on Practical Education" (1798) and an "Essay on Irish Bulls" (1802). Her chief independent works are "Castle Rackrent" (1800), "Belinda" (1801), "Moral Tales" (1801), "Popular Tales" (1804), "Tales of Fashionable Life" (1809–12), "Leonora" (1806), "Patronage" (1814), "Ormond" (1817), and "Helen" (1834).

Edict of Nantes. *See Nantes, Edict of.*

Edin. A poetical name of Edinburgh.

Edinburgh (ed'in-bur-ō), or **Edinburghshire,** or **Mid-Lothian.** A county of Scotland, lying between the Firth of Forth on the north, Haddington, Berwick, and Roxburgh on the east, Selkirk, Peebles, and Lanark on the south, and Linlithgow on the northwest. Area, 362 square miles. Population (1891), 434,276.

Edinburgh (ed'in-bur-ō). [Formerly *Edinburour, Edenburg*, ME., *Edinburgh, Edenburow*, earlier *Edenesburch, Edwinesburg*, AS. *Eadwines burh*, Edwin's castle.] The ancient capital of Scotland, in the county of Edinburgh, 2 miles south of the Firth of Forth, in lat. 55° 57′ N., long. 3° 12′ W.; often called "the modern or northern Athens," both from its topography and as a seat of learning. See *Dunedin*. It is noted for its picturesque situation on ridges near Calton Hill and Arthur's Seat. It is the seat of the judicial and administrative government of the country, and an important publishing and literary center. It contains a university, castle, Holyrood Palace, Scott monument, St. Giles's Church, the Parliament House (with the Advocates' Library), the Royal Institution, the National Gallery, St. Mary's Cathedral, and various charitable and educational institutions. The castle, a citadel and palace, occupies a high rock in the middle of the city. The exterior has been greatly modified, but much in the interior remains as of old, including some of the royal apartments and the Romanesque chapel. Here are preserved the royal regalia of Scotland. The Parliament House is now occupied by the Supreme Law Courts. It is a large Renaissance building, with porticos of Ionic columns over an arcaded and rusticated basement. The great hall has a handsome roof of oak, and contains interesting portraits and statues. The cathedral (St. Giles's Church) was founded in the 12th century, but the present structure is of the 15th. The interior has high naves, pillars and Pointed arches. The transept is Norman, with massive piers supporting the tower. The fine recessed and sculptured west doorway is modern. St. Mary's Cathedral, the masterpiece of Sir G. Gilbert Scott, was completed 1879. It is a spacious structure in the Early English style, with an imposing central spire 295 feet high. Edinburgh was fortified by the Northumbrian king Edwin (whence its name Edwin's Burgh) about 617; succeeded Perth as the capital 1437; was taken and sacked by the English in 1544, and again (by Cromwell) in 1650; and was occupied by the Young Pretender in 1745. It is famous in the literary history of the 18th and first half of the 19th century, through its connection with Hume, Robertson, Dugald Stewart, Adam Smith, Burns, Scott, Wilson, the "Edinburgh Review," etc. Population (1891), 316,293.

Edinburgh, Duke of. *See Alfred.*

Edinburgh, University of. A famous seat of learning, founded in 1582 by James VI. It comprises the faculties of arts, divinity, law, and medicine. In Edinburgh and suburbs (1890) there were 2,940 manuscripts. There are 42 professors, besides lecturers, and the number of matriculated students in 1892–93 was 3,227. Originally only the University of St. Andrews it sends a member to Parliament. The large university building is of the 19th century. The celebrated medical school occupies the modern Renaissance building.

Edinburgh Review. A literary and political review, founded at Edinburgh in 1802 by Jeffrey, Sidney Smith, Brougham, Horner, and others.

> A knot of clever lads (Smith was 31, Jeffrey 29, Brown 24, Horner 23, and Brougham 20) met in the third (not, as Smith afterwards said, the "eighth or ninth") story of a house in Edinburgh, and started the Edinburgh Review. *Leslie Stephen*, Hours in a Library, III. 140.

Edison (ed'i-son), **Thomas Alva.** Born at Milan, Ohio, Feb. 11, 1847. A celebrated American inventor. He became at the age of twelve a newsboy on the Grand Trunk line running into Detroit, and subsequently a telegraph operator. He came in 1871 to New York, where he perfected the duplex telegraph (1872), and invented the printing telegraph for gold and stock quotations. After the manufacture of his latter apparatus he established a workshop at Newark, N. J. In 1876 he removed to Menlo Park, N. J., where he has since devoted himself to inventions and to scientific experiments. Among his inventions are his system of duplex telegraphy (which he subsequently developed into quadruplex and sextuplex transmission), the carbon telephone transmitter, the microtasimeter, the phonograph, the megaphone, the phonograph, and the incandescent electric lamp.

Edisto (ed'is-tō). A river in South Carolina, formed by the union of the north and the south branch, and flowing into the sea by two channels about 25 miles southwest of Charleston.

Edmath, over 1,500 miles. *See Ecbatana.*

Edith (ē'dith). [ME. *Edith* (ML. *Editha*), AS. *Eadgyth.*] Died at Winchester, Dec. 19, 1075. An Anglo-Saxon queen. She was the daughter of Godwine, earl of Wessex, and married Edward the Confessor in 1045, over whom she exercised considerable maternal influence. She is said to have planned the murder of Gospatric, one of the king's thegns, in 1064, at the instigation of her brother Tostig, earl of Northumberland. She founded a church at Wilton, which was consecrated in 1065; and on the death of her husband retired to Winchester, in the quiet possession of which she was allowed to remain by William the Conqueror.

Edith. 1. One of the principal characters in Beaumont and Fletcher's "Bloody Brother."—2. The Maid of Lorn in Scott's poem "The Lord of the Isles."

Edith Dombey. *See Dombey.*

Ediya (ed-ē'yä). The black tribes which inhabit the island Fernando Po, West Africa, physically somewhat negroid, they also live in a very low state of culture. They speak a Bantu language which is related to those of the fronting mainland and subdivides itself into a number of dialects. Some of these are: Bubi, Fernandian. From their forms of salutation, the Ediya are generally known by the name of Bubis. Those who have adopted Christianity are making progress in civilization.

Edmonton (ed'mon-ton). A village in Middlesex, England, north of London.

Edmonton, The Devil or **Merry Devil of.** *See Merry, etc.*

Edmonton, The Witch of. *See Witch, etc.*

Edmund (ed'mund), or **Eadmund,** Saint. [AS. *Eadmund*, L. *Edmundus*, F. *Edmond*, It. *Edmondo*, Sp. Pg. *Edmundo.*] Born about 840; killed by the Danes 870. King of East Anglia 855–870.

Edmund, Saint. Born at Abingdon, England, Nov. 20, probably between 1170 and 1175; died at Soisy, France, Nov. 16, 1240. Archbishop of Canterbury. He was the son of one Edward or Reinald Rich, studied at Oxford and Paris, and in 1233 was appointed archbishop of Canterbury. He came forward as a champion of the national church against papal encroachments, but finding himself unable to resist the appointment of 300 Italians to as many English benefices, abandoned his archiepiscopal see in 1240 and took refuge in the monastery of Pontigny, in France. He died at Soisy, whither he had gone for the benefit of his health, and was canonized in 1247. He is also called *Edmund Rich* and *Edmund of Pontigny.*

Edmund I., or **Eadmund,** surnamed **Magnificus** ("the Magnificent"). Born about 922; killed at Pucklechurch, Gloucester, England, May 26, 946. King of the West Saxons and Mercians. He was the son of Edward the Elder, and a brother of Athelstan whom he succeeded in 940. He subdued Cumberland (945), which had been held by Malcolm I. of Scotland. He was killed by a robber named Liofa while keeping the feast of St. Augustine of Canterbury at Pucklechurch, 6 miles southeast of Bristol. The robber having entered the hall unbidden, the king ordered a chamberlain to remove him, and when the robber resisted came to the cup-bearer's relief. In the struggle that ensued he was stabbed to death with a dagger.

Edmund II., or **Eadmund,** surnamed **Ironside.** Born probably about 989; died, probably at London, Nov. 30, 1016. King of the West Saxons. He was the son of Ethelred "the Unready," whom he succeeded in April, 1016. After many battles over the Danes, he was defeated in a bloody battle at Assandun (Ashington) in Essex by Canute, with whom he was forced to divide his kingdom, provision being made for the survivor's succession to the sole king. He retained Wessex, Essex, East Anglia, and London, while Canute received Northumberland and Mercia. His death, which was probably due to natural causes, has been attributed by later tradition to poison administered by Eadric Streona at the instance of Canute. After his death Canute took possession of the whole kingdom.

Edmund. In Shakspere's "King Lear," a bastard son of the Earl of Gloster.

Edmunds (ed'mundz), **George Franklin.** Born at Richmond, Vt., Feb. 1, 1828. An American statesman. He was a Republican senator from Vermont to Congress 1866–91; was a member of the Electoral Commission in 1877; and was acting Vice-President 1883–84. He is the author of the Edmunds Act of 1882 for the suppression of polygamy in Utah, and of an act passed in 1887 pertaining to the same subject.

Edmunds, John. A felon, the principal character of the tale "Convict's Return," in Charles Dickens's "Pickwick Papers."

Edohwe (ed'ō-hwā). A tribe or division of North American Indians, formerly living on Klamath River, Siskiyou County, California, where a few now remain. In 1851 it had 24 villages, with an estimated population of 1,440. *See Nestoran.*

Edom (ē'dom), or **Idumea** (id-ū-mē'ā). [Heb., 'reddish,' 'muddy.'] The region in the lowland south of the Dead Sea, bounded on the west by the desert of Paran, and on the northeast by the mountains of Moab; the modern Wadi el Arabah and the surrounding mountainous country, extending southward to the Ælanitic Gulf, and including the seaports Elath and Eziongeber. The most important cities of this rugged border territory were Bozrah, the capital Maon, Phunon, and Sela, afterward called Petra, from which the whole district was named Petræa. The dominant race were the Edomites, the brother of Jacob, and were, therefore, designated as "brothers of Israel" (Num. xx. 14, Deut. ii. 4, 8), but became later the hereditary enemies of Israel. They attacked them (1 Sam. xiv. 47) and subdued them (2 Sam. viii. 13). After the division of the Israelitish kingdom they came under the supremacy of Judah, but made frequent and sometimes successful attempts to regain their independence. They were for the last time subjected by Uzziah about the middle of the 8th century B. C. Tiglath-Pileser III. mentions (about 740) Salma Malik, king of Edom, tributary. Esarhaddon (680–668) mentions Kaus Gabri of Edom among the tributary kings. In the time of Nebuchadnezzar (604–561) Edom, still ruled by a king, was attacked by the Babylonians. During the captivity they took possession of portions of Judea, while their own territory was occupied by Arabian tribes, the Nabathæans, and was called, after the city of Petra, Arabia Petræa. The Hasmonean king John Hyrcanus took Dora and Morissa and forced the Idumeans to accept Judaism about 130 B. C. Afterward they became the rulers of the Jews in the person of Antipater and his descendants the Herodians. The last king of this race, Herod Agrippa II., died about 100 A. D., but the name of Idumea vanishes from history with the fall of Judea.

Edred, or **Eadred** (ed'red). Died at Frome, England, Nov. 23, 955. A king of England, youngest son of Edward the Elder and Eadgifu, and brother of Edmund I., whom he succeeded in 946. His government was controlled by his mother and Dunstan; his reign was marked by revolts in Northumbria.

Edrei (ed're-i). [Heb., 'strong,' 'mighty.']

Edrei

In Old Testament history, the capital of Og, king of Bashan. Near it Og was defeated by the Israelites. The city was with the territory assigned to the tribe of Manasseh.

Edric (ed'rik), or **Eadric.** Put to death by Canute, 1017. An English nobleman, ealdorman of Mercia, chief adviser of Ethelred the Unready.

Edrisi. See *Idrisi.*

Edrisites. See *Idrisites.*

Edward (ed'ward), surnamed "The Elder." [AS. *Eádweard*, guardian of property, L. *Edwardus*, F. *Edouard*, It. *Edoardo*, *Eduardo*, *Odoardo*, Sp. *Eduardo*, Pg. *Eduardo*, *Duarte*, *O. Edoardo*.] Died at Farndon, Northamptonshire, in 924. King of the West Saxons, son of Alfred the Great whom he succeeded in 901. He defeated his cousin Ethelwald, who disputed his title to the throne. On the death of his sister Ethelfleda (Ethelda), the widow of Æthelred, ealdorman of Mercia, he incorporated Mercia (which had long acknowledged the overlordship of the West-Saxon kings) with Wessex. He completed the conquest of the Danelagh, or Five Boroughs of the Danes, conquered East Anglia and Essex, and received the submission of Strathclyde and all the Scots. At his death he ruled Wessex, Kent, and Sussex by inheritance; Mercia, Essex, and East Anglia by conquest; and Northumberland, Wales, Scotland, and Strathclyde as overlord.

Edward, surnamed "The Martyr." Born probably in 963. Murdered March 18, 978. King of the West Saxons, son of Edgar whom he succeeded in 975. He was elected by the witan though the influence of Saint Dunstan, primate of England, despite of the measures taken by his stepmother, Elfrida, to secure the crown for her son, Ethelred. He was anointed by this order, and was succeeded by his stepbrother, Ethelred II.

Edward, surnamed "The Confessor," from his reputed sanctity. Born at Islip, Oxfordshire, about 1004: died Jan. 5, 1066. King of the West Saxons, son of Æthelred II. and Emma of Normandy. He lived chiefly in Normandy during the Danish supremacy. He was elected to the throne of his father through the influence of Godwine, earl of Wessex, on the death of Harthacnut, in 1042. He married Editha, daughter of Godwine, in 1045. He died without issue, and was succeeded by his wife's brother Harold, who settle was disputed by William, duke of Normandy. A establishment of his right was made by Godwine in 1020, of the so-called "Laws of Edward the Confessor." He was canonized in 1161.

Edward I., surnamed "Longshanks." Born at Westminster, England, June 17–18, 1239: died at Burgh-on-the-Sands, near Carlisle, England, July 7, 1307. King of England 1272–1307. He was the son of Henry III. and Eleanor of Provence. In 1254 he married Eleanor of Castile. He took an active part in the struggle between his father and the barons, inflicting a decisive defeat on their leader, Simon de Montfort, at Evesham in 1265. He engaged, 1270–72, in the seventh crusade, and was returning from the Holy Land when he heard of his accession to the throne. He reached England in 1274, in which year he was crowned. In 1276 he began the conquest of Wales, which had become practically independent during the barons' wars, and in 1283 successfully completed it by finally expelling the Danes from England in 1290. On the death of the Maid of Norway, granddaughter of Alexander III. of Scotland, the Scottish estates were unable to decide between the two chief claimants to the throne, Baliol and Bruce, with the result that Edward was appointed arbitrator. He decided in favor of Baliol, whose homage he received. In 1295 he became involved in a war with France, which formed an alliance with Scotland. In 1296 he defeated the Scots at Dunbar, compelled Baliol to resign the crown, carried the Scotch coronation stone to London, and placed Scotland under an English regent, who was, however, defeated by the patriot Sir William Wallace in 1297. Edward defeated the Scots under Wallace in the battle of Falkirk, July 22, 1298. In 1303 he concluded the peace of Amiens with France, having married in 1299 Philip IV.'s sister, Margaret. Invading Scotland in 1303, he received the submission of Bruce, and in the next year the execution of Wallace, who had been betrayed to the English. He died on the way to Scotland, where a new insurrection had placed Bruce on the throne as Robert I. Among the chief noteworthy events of his reign were the publication of the first statute of Winchester in 1275; the separation of the old Kings Court into the Common Pleas court of Exchequer, court of King's Bench, and Court of Common Pleas; the development of the jurisdiction of the Royal Council (later the Star Chamber) and of the chancellor; the publication of the statute of mortmain in 1279, and the statute of Westchester in 1285; and the summons in 1295 of the first perfect Parliament.

Edward II. Born at Carnarvon, Wales, April 25, 1284: murdered at Berkeley Castle, near Gloucester, England, Sept. 21, 1327. King of England 1307–27. He was the fourth son of Edward I. by his first wife, Eleanor of Castile. He was created in 1301 the first Prince of Wales. On his accession to the throne he recalled his friend, Piers Gaveston, who had been banished by Edward I. He married Isabella of France in 1308. The insolence of Gaveston having aroused the anger of the barons, the latter was banished through their influence in 1308, only to be shortly recalled by the king. In 1310, in consequence of the incompetence of Edward, who was completely under the ascendancy of Gaveston, the government was intrusted by the barons to 21 ordainers, who procured the passage of the ordinances of the Parliament of 1311, in accordance with which Gaveston was exiled, and provisions were made for annual Parliaments and for the reform of administrative abuses. In 1312 the barons brought about the execution of Gaveston, who had been recalled by the king. In 1314 Edward was defeated by the Scots under Robert Bruce at the battle of Bannockburn (June 24). The exile of his new favorites, the two Despensers, by Parliament in 1321 involved him in a war with the barons, who were defeated at the battle of Boroughbridge in 1322. In 1325, after an unsuccessful invasion of Scotland, he concluded a peace for thirteen years with Bruce, whose assumption of the royal title was passed over in silence. His queen, Isabella, having in 1325 been sent to France to negotiate with Charles IV. concerning the English fiefs in France, intrigued with Roger Mortimer and other disaffected barons, landed in England in 1326, captured Bristol, executed the Despensers, and imprisoned Edward, who was deposed by Parliament and murdered in Berkeley Castle.

Edward III. Born at Windsor, England, Nov. 13, 1312: died at Sheene (Richmond), England, June 21, 1377. King of England 1327–77. He was the son of Edward II. and Isabella of France. On the deposition of his father, he was proclaimed king under a council of regency, the actual government being exercised by the queen and her favorite, Roger Mortimer. He married Philippa of Hainault in 1328, and in the same year concluded the treaty of Northampton with the Scots in which Robert Bruce was recognized as king. In 1330 he took the government into his own hands, securing the execution of Mortimer and imprisonment of his mother. On the death of Bruce in 1329, Edward Baliol seized the crown, to the exclusion of Bruce's infant son David. Baliol did homage to Edward, and a revolt of the nobles drove him across the border. Edward defeated the national party at Halidon Hill in 1333, and restored Baliol. In 1339 he became involved in a war with France (the Hundred Years' War), in which he claimed in right of his mother. In 1346, at the battle of Neville's Cross, his army defeated the Scots under David II. (Bruce), who had recovered the throne on the departure of the Scots, however, succeeded in maintaining their independence. He gained with his son, the Black Prince, the victory of Crecy over the French in 1346, and reduced Calais in 1347, while the Black Prince gained the victory of Poitiers in 1356. In 1360 he concluded with the French the peace of Bretigny, by which he renounced the French crown and Normandy, Anjou, Maine, and Touraine, in return for the cession in full sovereignty to England of Aquitaine, Ponthieu, Guisnes, and Calais. He subsequently, in a war with Charles V., lost all his possessions in France, with the exception of Bordeaux, Calais, and Bayonne. During his reign occurred several visitations of the "black death" (1348–49, 1361, and 1369).

Edward IV. Born at Rouen, France, probably April 29, 1441: died April 9, 1483. King of England 1461–83. He was the son of Richard, duke of York, and Cecily Neville, and was born at Rouen or Westmoreland. He was known as the Earl of March previous to his accession, and played a prominent part in the struggle of the house of York with that of the house of Lancaster for the possession of the throne. In conjunction with the Earls of Salisbury and Warwick he defeated the Lancastrians under Henry VI. at Northampton in 1460, and took King Henry prisoner. His father, the Duke of York, was defeated and killed at the battle of Wakefield later in the same year, whereupon Edward succeeded to the title. In 1461 Edward himself defeated the Lancastrians at Mortimer's Cross in 1461, and was proclaimed king at London March 3, 1461. The early part of his reign was disturbed by the struggles of the Lancastrians to regain the throne. In 1464 he secretly married Elizabeth Grey, daughter of Richard Woodville, Earl Rivers, and widow of Sir John Grey of Groby. This caused a revolution under the Earl of Warwick, who joined forces with the Lancastrians and proclaimed the deposed and captive Henry VI. king. Edward suppressed the rising by the battle of Hexham (May 14, 1471) and Tewkesbury (May 4, 1471), in the former of which Warwick was slain.

Edward V. Born in Westminster Abbey, Nov. 2 or 3, 1470: murdered in the Tower of London in 1483. King of England April–June, 1483. He was the son of Edward IV. by Elizabeth Woodville. He succeeded to the throne under the regency of his uncle Richard, duke of Gloucester, who secretly put him and his brother to death and usurped the throne himself.

Edward VI. Born at Hampton Court, England, Oct. 12, 1537: died at Greenwich, near London, July 6, 1553. King of England 1547–1553. He was the son of Henry VIII. by his third queen, Jane Seymour, and succeeded to the throne under the regency of his uncle, the Duke of Somerset. His reign was established about 1550 by the Duke of Northumberland. During his reign occurred the publication of the 42 articles of religion and the introduction of the Book of Common Prayer. He was succeeded by the Duke of Northumberland to assign the crown to Lady Jane Grey, to the exclusion of Mary and Elizabeth.

Edward, Prince of Wales, called the Black Prince. Born at Woodstock, England, June 15, 1330: died at Westminster, England, June 8, 1376. Son of Edward III. He fought with distinction at Crecy in 1346, gained the victory of Poitiers in 1356; was created duke of Aquitaine in 1363, defeated the Castilians at Navarete in 1367, and subdued Limoges in 1369.

Edward I. A play by Peele, printed in 1593.

This work occupies a very noteworthy position in the progress of English tragedy, for it marks the transition from the chronicle-histories, of which it may be taken as example in Bale's "Kynge Johan," where elements of the morality are still present, to the Histories of Shakspere. *Boyd*, Hist. Dram. Lit.

Edward II. A tragedy by Marlowe, entered on the Stationers' Register July 6, 1593. It was probably written about 1590, but was not published till 1598, after Marlowe's death. Charles Lamb remarks that "the reluctant pangs of abdicating royalty in Edward furnished hints which Shakspere since improved in his Richard III."

Edward III. A tragedy attributed to Marlowe, founded on Holinshed's "Chronicle," acted in 1590. It was entered on the Stationers' Register in 1595; was printed anonymously in 1596; and at one time was attributed to Shakspere.

Edward IV. A play by Heywood, printed in 1600.

Edwardes (ed'wärdz), Sir **Herbert Benjamin.** Born at Frodesley, Shropshire, England, Nov. 12, 1819: died at London, Dec. 23, 1868. An English general and author, distinguished in the Sikh wars in India 1845–48. He published "A Year on the Punjab Frontier" (1851), etc.

Edwards (ed'wärdz), **Amelia Blandford.** Born at London in 1835: died at Weston-Super-Mare, Somerset, April 15, 1892. An English novelist, miscellaneous writer, and Egyptologist. She showed talent for drawing and music, and in 1855 began to write for periodicals, and devoted herself from 1880 to archæological studies. In 1886 she became the honorary secretary of the Egyptian exploration fund. She received the title of doctor of philosophy from Columbia college, New York, and lectured on the antiquities of Egypt, etc., in 1889 and in succeeding years in the United States. "A Thousand Miles up the Nile" (1877) was illustrated from her own sketches. Among her novels are "Barbara's History" (1864), "Lord Brackenbury" (1880), "Debenhams Vow" (1870), "Half a Million of Money," "Miss Carew" (1865), "Hand in Glove," etc. She also wrote "A Summary of English History" (1868), "An Abridgment of French History" (1880), "Pharaohs, Fellahs, and Explorers" (1891), etc., and in 1895 published a volume of ballads.

Edwards (ed'wärdz), **Bela Bates.** Born at Southampton, Mass., July 1, 1802: died at Athens, Ga., April 20, 1852. An American theological professor and editor of religious publications.

Edwards, Bryan. Born at Westbury, Wiltshire, May 21, 1743: died at Southampton, July 15, 1800. An English West India merchant and historian. He lived in Jamaica 1760–92, when he returned to England. He published a book at Southampton, and in 1796 was elected to Parliament. He is best known by his "History of the British Colonies in the West Indies," of which the first two volumes were published in 1793. later editions are greatly enlarged, the best being that of 1819. His "Historical Survey of St. Domingo," first published in 1797, is generally appended to the later editions of the "History."

Edwards, George. Born at Stratford, Essex, England, April 3, 1693: died at Plaistow, near London, July 23, 1773. An English naturalist. He published a "History of Birds" (1745–51), "Gleanings of Natural History" (1758–64; 3 volumes additional to the "History" etc.

Edwards, Henri Milne-. See *Milne-Edwards.*

Edwards, Jonathan. Born at East Windsor, Conn., Oct. 5, 1703: died at Princeton, N. J., March 22, 1758. An eminent American theologian and metaphysician. He was pastor of the congregational church at Northampton, Mass., 1727–50; missionary to the Indians at Stockbridge, Massachusetts, 1751–58; and president of Princeton college in 1757. He published "Religious Affections" (1746), "Qualifications for Full Communion in the Visible Church" (1749), "An Essay on the Freedom of the Will" (1754), "Original Sin" (1758), published 1758), "Doctrine of Original Sin Defended" (1758), "History of the Redemption" (1772).

Edwards, Jonathan, called "The Younger." Born at Northampton, Mass., May 26, 1745: died at Schenectady, N. Y., Aug. 1, 1801. An American Congregational clergyman, son of Jonathan Edwards. He was president of Union College (Schenectady) 1799–1801.

Edwards, Justin. Born at Westhampton, Mass., April 25, 1787: died at Virginia Springs, Va., July 23, 1853. An American clergyman, author of various tracts on temperance, etc.

Edwards, Richard. Born in Somersetshire, England, about 1523: died Oct. 31, 1566. An English dramatist. In 1561 he was appointed master of the Children of the Chapel. He wrote a drama "Damon and Pythias" (1571; reprinted by Dodsley), and a number of poems, some of which appeared in "The Paradyse of Dayntie Devises" (1576).

Edwin (ed'win), or **Eadwine.** Born probably in 585: died in 633. King of Northumbria 617–633, son of King Ella of Deira. He was the fifth Bretwalda, and his overlordship extended over all Teutonic Britain except Kent. He was defeated and slain in the battle of Heathfield in 633 by the rebellious Mercians under Penda in alliance with Cadwallon of Wales. During his reign Christianity was introduced into Northumbria.

Edwin and Angelina. A ballad by Oliver Goldsmith, privately printed originally for the Countess of Northumberland. The ballad was first published in "The Vicar of Wakefield," and is also called "The Hermit."

Edwin and Emma. A ballad by Mallet, written in 1760.

Edwin Drood. See *Mystery of Edwin Drood.*

Edwy (ed'wi), or **Eadwig,** surnamed "The Fair." Born about 938: died 959. Son of Edmund I. He became king of Wessex 955.

Eeckhout (ek'hout), or **Eckhout, Gerbrand**

van den. Born at Amsterdam, Aug. 19, 1621: died at Amsterdam, Sept. 22, 1674. A Dutch painter, a pupil of Rembrandt.

Eeclo (ake'lo). A town in the province of East Flanders, Belgium, 12 miles northwest of Ghent. Population (1890), 11,642.

Efik (ef'ik). An African tribe dwelling around the estuary of the Cross and Old Kalabar rivers in West Africa. It largely consists of a division of various tribal elements brought in by the slave trade. The country is ruled by active wealthy native planters and merchants, styled "kings," whose extensive trade in palm-oil is dependent on the labor of numerous slave subjects. Under Scottish Presbyterian missionaries the Efik people have made encouraging progress in Christianity and civilization. The mission press has issued considerable literature in Efik. The language has preserved few Bantu elements, and is generally classed with the Aquitic branch. Duke and Dublin are its principal dialects. Duketown, one of the largest native settlements of the West Coast, is now the capital of the British Oil Rivers Protectorate. The neighboring Creektown is also an important place. It is said that three quarters of the exports from this region and Bonny used to equal that of all the rest of Upper Guinea.

Ega. See *Tefé*.

Égalité (a-gā-lē-tā'), **Philippe.** [F., 'equality.'] The name assumed during the French Revolution by Louis Philippe Joseph, duc d'Orléans. See *Orléans*.

Egan (ē'gan), **Pierce.** Born at London 1772 (?): died there, Aug. 3, 1849. An English writer on sports. He was the author of a monthly serial "Boxiana: or Sketches of modern Pugilism" (1818–24), "Life in London," a serial illustrated by George and Isaac R. Cruikshank (1821), etc.

Egan, Pierce. Born at London, 1814: died July 6, 1880. An English novelist and artist, son of Pierce Egan the elder. He wrote "Wat Tyler" (1851), "Paul Jones" (1852), "The Snake in the Grass" (1858), etc.

Egaña (e-gā'nyä), **Juan.** Born at Lima, Peru, 1769: died at Santiago, Chile, April 13, 1836. A Chilian jurist, statesman, and author. He took an active part in the revolution of 1810, and was a leading spirit in the first Chilian congress; was imprisoned by the Spaniards in 1814 at Juan Fernandez; was released in 1817; and shortly after was again a member of the Chilian congress. Among his numerous published works are "Tratado jurídico," "Memoria histórica sobre la imprendicacion de Chile," "Memorias políticas," and "Tratado de educacion." His writings have been collected in 12 volumes.

Egba (eg'ba). A tribe of Yoruba. See *Abeokuta*.

Egbert (eg'bert). [AS. *Ecgberht.*] Born about 775: died 837. King of Wessex 802–837. He received the submission of Mercia and Northumberland in 827, and became lord of all England.

Egbo (eg'bo). A secret society among the Efik of Old Calabar, Southern West Africa. The Egbo-men form the aristocracy and rule the country. They have an annual festivity in which an ox is slaughtered and allowed to putrefy before it is eaten. The principal participants wear masks and paint themselves.

Egede (ā'ge-de), **Hans,** surnamed "The Apostle of Greenland." Born in Senjen, Norway, Jan. 31, 1686: died in the island of Falster, Denmark, Nov. 5, 1758. A Norwegian missionary. He was stationed 1721–36 among the Eskimos of Greenland, where in 1721 he founded the colony of Godthaab. He became superintendent of the Greenland mission in 1740, and resided many years at Copenhagen. He wrote several works on the history of Greenland.

Egede, Paul. Born in Vaagen, Norway, 1708: died at Copenhagen, 1789. A Norwegian missionary, son of Hans Egede. He was stationed in Greenland 1734–40; succeeded his father as superintendent of the Greenland mission, and lived many years in Copenhagen. He completed a translation, begun by his father, of the New Testament into the Eskimo language. He also compiled a catechism and a vocabulary in that language.

Eger (ā'ger). A river in Bohemia which joins the Elbe 33 miles northwest of Prague. Length, 160 miles.

Eger. [Bohem. *Cheb.*] A city in Bohemia, situated on the Eger: in lat. 50° 5′ N., long. 12° 22′ E. It contains a castle, built by Frederick Barbarossa about 1180 on a rock above the river, and long an imperial and royal seat, now forming an imposing ruin. There is a double chapel, Romanesque in the lower story and Pointed above. Eger was the scene of Wallenstein's murder in 1634. It was formerly a free imperial city and a fortress. Population (1890), 18,658.

Eger (ā'ger). See *Erlau*.

Egerdir (eg-er-dēr'), or **Egirdir.** A lake in the vilayet of Konieh, Asia Minor, in lat. 38° N. Length, about 30 miles.

Egeri. See *Ageri*.

Egeri, Lake. See *Ageri, Lake*.

Egeria, or **Ægeria** (ē-jē'ri-ä). **1.** In Roman mythology, one of the Camenæ, by whom Numa was instructed with regard to the forms of worship he was to introduce.—**2.** An asteroid (No. 13) discovered at Naples by Dr. Gasparis, Nov. 2, 1850.

Egerton (ej'er-ton), **Francis.** Born 1736: died at London, March 3, 1803. The third and last Duke of Bridgewater, younger son of the first duke by his second wife. He is notable as the projector of a canal from Worsley to Manchester (the first in England, throughout its course entirely independent of a natural stream), and of one from Manchester to Liverpool. He was surnamed "The Father of British Inland Navigation."

Egerton, Francis. Born at London, Jan. 1, 1800: died there, Feb. 18, 1857. An English politician and man of letters, first Earl of Ellesmere; known as Francis Leveson-Gower until 1833, son of George Granville Leveson-Gower, marquis of Stafford and duke of Sutherland. He was a member of Parliament 1822–46; a lord of the treasury in 1827; under-secretary of state for the colonies in 1828; chief secretary for Ireland 1828–30; and secretary of war in 1830. He was created Viscount Brackley of Brackley and Earl of Ellesmere of Ellesmere in 1846; and was president of the Royal Asiatic Society in 1849, and of the Royal Geographical Society 1854–55. He wrote "Mediterranean Sketches" (1843), etc.

Egerton, Francis Henry, eighth Earl of Bridgewater. Born Nov. 11, 1756: died at Paris, Feb. 11, 1829. An English nobleman and clergyman, founder, by his will, of the "Bridgewater Treatises" (which see).

Egerton, Sir Thomas, Baron Ellesmere and Viscount Brackley. Born in Cheshire, England, about 1540: died at London, March 15, 1617. An English jurist, lord chancellor of England 1603–17.

Egeus (ē-jē'us). The father of Hermia in Shakspere's "Midsummer Night's Dream."

Egg (eg), **Augustus Leopold.** Born at London, 1816: died at Algiers, Algeria, March 26, 1863. An English painter of historical and genre scenes.

Egga (eg'ä). A town in Gando, in the British Niger Territories, on the lower Niger. Population, 10,000–15,000 (?).

Eggishorn (eg'is-hôrn). A mountain in the Alps, near the head of the Rhone valley, canton of Valais, Switzerland. Height, 9,625 feet.

Eggleston (eg'l-ston), **Edward.** Born at Vevay, Ind., Dec. 10, 1837. An American clergyman, editor, and author. In 1856 he became a Methodist preacher, and has been editor at different times of "The Sunday School Teacher," the New York "Independent," "Hearth and Home," etc. In 1879 he retired from the pastorate of the Church of the Christian Endeavor in Brooklyn, N. Y., and devoted himself entirely to literature. His chief novels are "The Hoosier Schoolmaster" (1871), "The End of the World" (1872), "The Mystery of Metropolisville" (1873), "The Circuit Rider" (1874), "Roxy" (1878), "The Hoosier Schoolboy" (1883), "The Graysons" (1887), "The Faith Doctor" (1891). With his daughter Mrs. Seelye, and his brother George Cary Eggleston, he has written the "Lives of Famous American Indians" (1878–80). He has also written "Manual for Sunday Schools," etc., and a "Household History of the United States" (1888).

Eggmühl. See *Eckmühl*.

Egilsson (ā'gilz-sōn), **Sveinbjörn.** Born at Innri-Njardvik, Iceland, 1791: died at Reykjavik, Iceland, Aug. 17, 1852. An Icelandic philologist. His chief work is a "Lexicon poeticum antiquæ linguæ septentrionalis" (1854–60).

Egina. See *Ægina*.

Eginhard. See *Einhard*.

Egirdir. See *Egerdir*.

Eglamore (eg'la-mōr), or **Eglamour, Sir.** A valiant knight and hero of the Round Table, in the Arthurian cycle of romances. There is a popular ballad which recounts how he "slew a terrible huge great dragon."

Eglamour (eg'la-mōr). In Shakspere's "Two Gentlemen of Verona," the agent for Sylvia's escape.

Eglantine (eg'lan-tīn). In the story of "Valentine and Orson," the bride of Valentine and daughter of King Pepin.

Eglantine, Madame. In Chaucer's "Prioress's Tale," the prioress.

> Full well she sang the service divine,
> Entuned in her nose full sceemly.
> And French she spoke full fair and fetisly,
> After the school of Stratford atte Bow;
> For French of Paris was to her unknow.

Eglinton, Earl of. See *Montgomerie*.

Eglon (eg'lon). In Old Testament history, a king of the Moabites who captured Jericho and occupied it for 18 years, during which he oppressed the Hebrews and obliged them to pay tribute.

Egmont (eg'mont), or **Egmond, Lamoral,** Count of Egmont and Prince of Gavre. Born at La Hamaide, Hainaut, Nov. 18, 1522: died at Brussels, June 5, 1568. A Flemish general and popular hero. He fought under Charles V. in Algiers, Germany, and France, and led the cavalry at St. Quentin in 1557, and at Gravelines in 1558. He was for a time governor of Flanders and Artois, and was a member of the council of state under Margaret of Parma. Although a Catholic and a courtier, he opposed the absolute government which Philip II. attempted to introduce into the Netherlands under cover of religion. He was treacherously seized by the Duke of Alva Sept. 9, 1567, and executed in company with the Count of Hoorn.

Egmont. A tragedy by Goethe, published in 1788.

Egmont, Mount. An extinct volcano in the North Island, New Zealand, situated about lat. 39° 16′ S., long. 174° 5′ E. It was discovered by Cook Jan. 15, 1770, and named in honor of Count Egmont. Height, 8,300 feet.

Egremont (ē'gre-mont). A town of Cumberland, England, on the Eden south of Whitehaven. Population (1891), 6,243.

Eguiara y Eguren (a-gwē-ä'rä ē à-gō-rān'), **Juan José.** Born in Mexico City about 1695: died there, Jan. 29, 1763. A Mexican author. He took orders, and was professor of theology and rector of the University of Mexico. His most important work is the "Biblioteca Mexicana," a bibliographical dictionary, of which only a part was printed (Mexico, 1755). He also wrote numerous philosophical and theological treatises, etc.

Egypt (ē'jipt). [Heb. *Mizraim*, Assyr. *Muçur*, Ar. *Miçr*, Coptic *Kemé*, Gr. *Αἴγυπτος*, L. *Ægyptus*, F. *Égypte*, G. *Ägypten*, It. *Egitto.*] **1.** A country in northeastern Africa, now a dependency of Turkey, famous for the great antiquity and former splendor of its civilization. It is bounded by the Mediterranean on the north, and extends southward, including the delta and the valley of the Nile, to the first cataract (lat. 24° N.). On the east it is bounded by the Gulf of Suez, the canal, the Arabian Desert, and by the desert. It includes also the Sinaitic peninsula and a strip on the western coast of Arabia. The present southern limit of its possessions is the latitude of Wadi Halfa of the second cataract. Egypt proper consists practically of the delta and a narrow strip on each side of the Nile. The soil has been enriched for its fertile existence, due to the inundations of the river, and it was long the granary of Rome. Modern Egypt has 14 mudiriyehs or provinces, with Cairo as the capital and Alexandria as the seaport. The government is a hereditary viceroyalty, ruled by a khedive, subordinate to Turkey. The inhabitants are Egyptians (fellaheen, town-people, and Bedawin), Nubians, Abyssinians, Berbers, Turks, Syrians, Greeks, Armenians, and Europeans. The leading religion is Mohammedan, but there are many Copts. The prevailing language is Arabic. The history of ancient Egypt is usually known under 31 dynasties. (see *Manetho*.) These dynasties are thus grouped by Mariette: the Ancient Empire, dynasties I.–X.; the Middle Empire, dynasties XI.–XVII.; the New Empire, dynasties XVIII.–XXI. The 1st dynasty was founded by Menes in 5004 B. C., according to Mariette. During the earlier dynasties Memphis was the center, and in the time of the 4th occurred the building of the Pyramids (about 4000 B. C. Mariette). The construction of Lake Moeris and the Labyrinth are assigned to the 12th dynasty. Thebes was the capital in the middle empire, and after the invasion of the Hykses occurred (in the 16th dynasty). After a period of confusion and obscurity Egypt was united under the great Theban line. Thebes was the capital, and the 19th reached its highest point in extent and in the grandeur of its monuments. Among the great sovereigns were Rameses III., Seti I., and Rameses II. The "Pharaoh of the Exodus" has frequently been identified with Menephtah of the 19th dynasty, and the date stated approximately at about 1300 B. C. The 21st dynasty began the decline. There were some revivals of power, and in the 7th and 9th centuries Greek settlements began; but in 527 B. C. Egypt was conquered by Cambyses, and this Persian dynasty ranks as the 27th. Its 4 native rulers again held power, but in 340 B. C. a short-lived Persian dynasty (the 31st and last of Manetho) began; this was overthrown in 332 B. C. by Alexander the Great. At his death Egypt was ruled by his general Ptolemy and Ptolemy's successors down to the death of Cleopatra (30 B. C.), when Augustus annexed it to the Roman empire. Egypt was an important center of Christianity. In about 640 it was conquered by the Saracens, and formed in later times part of the dominions of Mohammedan rulers. The Fatimites ruled it from 969 to 1171, and thereafter the Ayubites until 1250; to these succeeded the Mamelukes who in turn were overthrown in 1517 by Turkey. Under the latter Egypt was invaded by Bonaparte in 1798, but the French were expelled in 1801. In 1806 Mehemet Ali became pasha, and the country developed greatly. A successful war with Turkey was cut short in 1840 by the intervention of the powers. In 1869 the Suez Canal was opened. From 1879 France and England exercised a joint supervision over the Khedive; but a native revolt began under Arabi Bey in 1881, and suppressed by England in 1882, was followed in 1883 by the abolition of the joint control, and the appointment of an English financial adviser. The rebellion in the Sudan revolted in 1881–85, and in spite of the resistance of Gordon at Khartum and the campaigns of Wolseley and others the provinces south of Assuan and Wadi Halfa were lost. Area, 94,698 square miles. Population, 6,817,265.

Egyptus was in old times the name of the Nile, which was so called by Homer (Odys. iv. 477; xiv. 257); and Strabo (xvii. p. 691) says the same was the opinion of Nearchus. Manetho pretends that the country received the name from Egyptus, a surname of King Sethos (or Sethi). Aristotle thinks that "Egypt was formerly called Thebes, and Herodotus states, in opposition to the opinion of the "Ionians," that "Thebes (i. e. the Thebaid) had of old the name of Egypt." And if this is not confirmed by the monuments, the word "Egypt" is at least of all events connected with Coptos, a city of the Thebaid. From Kebt, Koft, or Coptos, the modern inhabitants have been called Copts: its ancient name in hieroglyphics was Kebt-hor; and Mr. Poole is evidently right in supposing this to be the same as the Biblical Caphtor. He thinks the name "Egypt" is composed of Aia, "land," and Ventos; and is to

be traced in the Al-Caphtor, "land (or coast) of Caphtor," in Jeremiah (xlvii. 4). The word Coptitie is found in a Gnostic papyrus, supposed to be of the second century (see note on ch. 83). Egypt is said to have been called originally Aetia, and the Nile Aetos and Siris. Upper Egypt, or the Thebaid, has even been confounded with, and called, Ethiopia: perhaps for by Pliny (vi. 35; see notes on ch. 110); Nahum (iii. 9) calls Ethiopia and Egypt the strength of No (Thebes); and Strabo says (i. p. 57) that Menelaus' journey to Ethiopia really meant to Thebes. The modern name Musr or Misr is the same as the Biblical Mizraim, i.e. "the two Misrs," applied to Egypt, which corresponds to "the two regions" of the sculptures; but the word Misr does not occur on the monuments.

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2. A diocese of the prefecture of the East, in the later organization of the Roman Empire.

Egyptian Expedition, The. An expedition undertaken by the French against Egypt in 1798–1801, with the ultimate object of attacking the British empire in India. It was commanded by Napoleon Bonaparte; sailed from Toulon with 35,000 men May 19, 1798; conquered Malta June 12, 1798; defeated the Mamelukes in the battle of the Pyramids July 21, 1798; captured Cairo July 22, 1798; suffered the loss of its fleet by the victory of Nelson at Abukir Aug. 1, 1798; and in 1799 invaded Syria, but was in the same year repulsed by the Turks and the British at Acre, and returned by sea to Cairo. In Aug., 1799, Bonaparte returned to France, leaving in command Kleber, who was murdered in 1800, and was succeeded by Menou. Menou concluded a treaty with the English at Cairo in 1801, in accordance with which Egypt was restored to the Ottoman Porte, and the French army transported to France by the English fleet.

Egyptian Princess, An. *Ägyptische Königstochter.* A novel by Ebers (1864). The scene is laid in Egypt and Persia about 522 B. C.

Egyptian Thief, The. Thyamis, the lover of Chariclea, referred to in Shakspere's "Twelfth Night," v. 1.

Ehatisaht (ā-hā'ti-sät), or **Ayhuttisaht** (ā-hōt'i-sät). A tribe of North American Indians, living about Esperanza Inlet, west coast of Vancouver Island, British Columbia. They numbered 143 in 1884. See *Aht*.

Ehingen (ā'ing-en). A town in Würtemberg, on the Danube 15 miles southwest of Ulm.

Ehrenberg (ā'ren-berg), **Christian Gottfried.** Born at Delitzsch, Prussia, April 19, 1795; died at Berlin, June 27, 1876. A German naturalist, especially noted for his studies of *Infusoria*. He wrote "Die Infusionsthierchen als vollkommene Organismen" (1838). "Mikro-Geologie" (1854).

Ehrenbreitstein (ā'ren-brīt'stīn). A town in the Rhine Province, Prussia, situated on the Rhine opposite Coblenz. It is noted for its fortress, situated on an almost inaccessible rock 385 feet above the river. It was held by the French in 1631, by the Imperialists in 1637, and by the French in 1799. Population (1890), 5,278.

Ehrenfeld (ā'ren-feld). A manufacturing suburb of Cologne. Population (1890), 21,745.

Eibenstock (ī'ben-stok). A town in the kingdom of Saxony, in the Erzgebirge in lat. 50° 29′ N., long. 12° 36′ E. It is noted for its tambour embroidery. Population (1890), 7,166.

Eichberg (ik'berg), **Julius.** Born at Düsseldorf in 1824: died at Boston, Jan. 19, 1893. A German-American composer. He was professor in the Conservatoire at Geneva. In 1857 he went to New York, and in 1859 to Boston, where he was director of the orchestra at the Boston Museum for seven years. In 1867 he established the Boston Conservatory of Music, of which he remained the head until his death. He composed, among other works, four operettas: "The Doctor of Alcantara," "The Rose of Tyrol," "The Two Cadis," and "A Night in Rome."

Eichendorff (ī'chen-dorf), **Joseph von.** Born at Lubowitz (his father's estate), near Ratibor, in Silesia, March 10, 1788; died at Neisse, Nov. 26, 1857. A German poet and author. In 1813–15 he served in the War of Liberation, first as a volunteer and later as an officer. After the war was over he entered counselor at Dantzic and Konigsberg. In 1831 he went to Berlin. He wrote "Ahnung und Gegenwart" ("Presage and Presence," 1815), the dramatized fairy tale "Krieg den Philistern" ("War on the Philistines," 1824), the novel "Aus dem Leben eines Taugenichts" ("From the Life of a Good-for-Nothing," 1826). A first collection of poems appeared in 1837. His complete poetical works, "Sämmtliche poetische Werke," were issued at Berlin in 1842, in 4 volumes; "Vermischte Schriften" ("Miscellaneous Writings") at Paderborn, 1866, in 5 volumes.

Eichhorn (ich'hôrn), **Johann Gottfried.** Born at Dörrenzimmern, in Hohenlohe-Öhringen, Germany, Oct. 16, 1752: died at Göttingen, June 27, 1827. A German scholar, historian, and biblical critic, professor at Göttingen from 1788. Among his critical works are "Einleitung in das Alte Testament" (1780–83). "Einleitung in das Neue Testament" (1804–14).

Eichhorn, Karl Friedrich. Born at Jena, Germany, Nov. 20, 1781: died at Cologne, July 4, 1854. A German jurist, son of J. G. Eichhorn. His chief work is "Deutsche Staats- und Rechtsgeschichte" (1808–23).

Eichstädt (ich'stet), or **Eichstätt** (ich'stet), originally **Eistet.** A town in Middle Franconia, Bavaria, situated on the Altmühl 38 miles south of Nuremberg. It has a cathedral and Walpurgis church. It was formerly an independent bishopric, secularized in 1802. Population (1890), 7,746.

Eichwald (ich'vald), **Karl Eduard.** Born at Mitau, Russia, July 4 (O. S.), 1795; died at St. Petersburg, Nov. 10, 1876. A Russian naturalist, author of "Zoologia specialis" (1829–31). "Die Urwelt Russlands" (1840–47), etc.

Eider (ī'der). A river in Schleswig-Holstein, Prussia, which flows into the North Sea about 25 miles north of the mouth of the Elbe. Length, 115 miles.

Eifel (ī'fel), **The.** A volcanic mountain and picturesque region in western Germany, between the valleys of the Rhine, Moselle, and Roer. It is divided into the Schnee-Eifel and the Vorder-Eifel. Height of the Hohe Acht, 2,490 feet.

Eiffel (ī'fel; F. ā-fel'), **Alexandre Gustave.** Born at Dijon, Dec. 15, 1832. A noted French engineer. His best-known work is the Eiffel Tower at Paris.

Eiffel Tower. A tower, 984 feet high, built of iron framework, in the Champ-de-Mars, Paris, for the exhibition of 1889. The general form is that of a concave pyramid. The base consists of 4 inclined piers set at the angles of a square of 336 feet. The piers are connected on the sides of the square by huge arches. After rising about 600 feet, the 4 piers are merged into one. There are 3 platforms at different heights: the top one, over 900 feet from the ground, is surrounded by a balcony and covered with a glass pavilion 54 feet square. Above this rises the lantern, which is fitted for scientific observations.

Eiger (ī'ger). One of the highest mountains of the Bernese Oberland, Switzerland, northeast of the Jungfrau. Height, 13,042 feet.

Eigg (eg), or **Egg** (eg). One of the Hebrides islands, belonging to Inverness-shire, Scotland, south of Skye and southeast of Rum. Length, 6¼ miles.

Eight Hundred and Seven, or Friedland. A large painting by Meissonier (1876), now in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York. It represents a regiment of cuirassiers passing at a gallop in a grain-field before Napoleon, who sits on a white horse in the foreground, with his marshals and staff.

Eikon Basilike (ī'kon ba-sil'i-kē). [Gr., 'royal likeness.'] A book describing the sufferings of Charles I. of England, published in 1649. It is usually attributed to Bishop Gauden.

Eikonoclastes (i-kon-ō-klas'tēz). ['The Iconoclast.'] A pamphlet written by Milton in answer to Gauden's "Eikon Basilike."

Eildon Hills (ēl'don hilz). Three peaks in Roxburghshire, Scotland, near Melrose, famous in Scottish legend. Height, 1,385 feet.

Eileithyia, or Hebent. In ancient geography, a town in Egypt, on the Nile between Edfu and Esneh, on the site of the modern El-Kab: one of the oldest of Egyptian towns. It is now noted for its rock-tombs and -temples.

Eilenburg (ī'len-berg). A town in the province of Saxony, Prussia, situated mainly on an island in the Mulde, 14 miles northeast of Leipsic. It contains an ancient castle (Burg), a frontier fortress. Population (1890), 13,347.

Eimeo (ī'mē-ō), or **Aimeo, or Morea.** One of the Society Islands, belonging to France (since 1880), situated in the Pacific Ocean in lat. 17° 30′ S., long. 150° 10′ W. Population, about 1,500.

Einbeck (in'bek), or **Eimbeck** (im'bek). A town in the province of Hannover, Prussia, situated 37 miles south of Hannover. It was formerly famous by reason of a chapel at Munster which contained notable relics (blood of Christ). It was formerly famous for its Lambeck beer (from which the name *bock beer* is derived). Population (1890), 7,676.

Einbeck Burg (in bek'-berg). [G., 'a strong fortress.'] The first words of a hymn by Martin Luther ("Ein feste Burg ist unser Gott"), a version of Psalm xlvi. The hymn was probably written in 1530. The tune seems to have appeared in Kophl's "Psalmen und geistliche Lieder," probably in 1538. The form now used is by Sebastian Bach, given in various cantatas, and differing slightly from Luther's original. The words have also been modernized.

Einhard (in'hārd), incorrectly **Eginhard.** Born in Austrasia about 770; died at Seligenstadt on the Main, Germany, March 14, 840 (?). A Frankish scholar and biographer of Charles the Great. He was of noble birth, and was educated at the monastery of Fulda. He is moved not later than 796 to the court of Charles the Great, by whom he was appointed minister of public works, and was sent in 806 as imperial legate to Rome. He was retained in office by Louis le Débonnaire, to whose son Lothaire he became tutor in 817. He retired in 830 to Mulinheim (which he named Seligenstadt), where he erected a monastery. He was married to Imma who was the sister of Bernhard, bishop of Worms, but who was transformed by later tradition into a daughter of Charles the Great. He wrote a life of Charles the Great ("Vita Caroli Magni").

Einsiedeln (in'sē-dēln). [G., equiv. to L. *solitarium*, a hermitage; according to the legends, St. Meinrad (9th century) lived here as a hermit.] A town in the canton of Schwyz, Switzerland, 22 miles east-northeast of Lucerne. It is one of the most celebrated of pilgrim resorts. The monastery (*monasterium ad aretenam*) was founded in the 9th century, and in 1294 received the standing of a principality from the emperor Rudolph. The buildings of the monastery have suffered many rebuildings, the last early in the 18th century, and, though of large extent, the architecture is in an uninteresting Italian style. The large church has two shabby towers; its interior is tawdry with gilding and ornament in quasi-Gothic taste. Its portraits, library, and material resources, the venerable monastery is still rich. Population (1888), 8,506.

Eirene. See *Irene*.

Eisenach (ī'ze-näch). A town in Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach, Germany, situated at the junction of the Nesse and Hörsel in lat. 50° 58′ N., long. 10° 19′ E. It is the birthplace of J. S. Bach, and is associated with the early days of Luther. Near it is the Wartburg. It was formerly the capital of Saxe-Eisenach. Population (1890), 21,699.

Eisenberg (ī'zen-berg). A town in the duchy of Saxe-Altenburg, Germany, situated 33 miles southwest of Leipsic. Population (1890), 7,349.

Eisenerz (ī'zen-ertz). A town in Styria, Austria-Hungary, 20 miles northwest of Bruck, famous for its iron-mountain. Population (1890), commune, 5,740.

Eisenlohr (ī'zen-lōr). **August.** Born at Mannheim, Baden, Oct. 6, 1832. A German Egyptologist, professor of Egyptology at Heidelberg. He has published "Der grosse Papyrus Harris" (1872), etc.

Eisenlohr, Wilhelm. Born at Pforzheim, Baden, Jan. 1, 1799: died at Karlsruhe, Baden, July 10, 1872. A German physicist, professor of physics in the Polytechnic Institute at Karlsruhe 1840–65. His chief work is "Lehrbuch der Physik" (1836).

Eisenstadt (ī'zen-stät), Hung. **Kis-Marton.** A town in the county of Odenburg, Hungary, 25 miles south of Vienna. It contains the castle of Prince Esterhazy. Population (1890), 2,972.

Eisfeld (is'feld). A town in Saxe-Meiningen, Germany, on the Werra 23 miles east-southeast of Meiningen.

Eisleben (is'lā-ben). A town in the province of Saxony, Prussia, 39 miles west-northwest of Leipsic. It is the center of a copper- and silver-mining region. It was the birthplace of Luther and the place of his death. Population (1890), 23,465.

Eisteddfod (i-stet'fvod). [Welsh, 'a sitting of learned men.'] An annual musical and literary festival and competition which originated in the triennial assembly of Welsh bards; the latter dates back to the 6th century. An Eisteddfod is mentioned as having been held in the 7th century. They are now held every year at various places in Wales. Concerts and competitions for prizes are still held; but, except that they take place in Welsh and retain some ancient forms, they are no longer strictly national. *Grove*.

Eitherside (ē'ther-sīd or ī'ther-sīd). **Sir Paul.** In Ben Jonson's comedy "The Devil is an Ass," a hard, unfeeling justice and superstitious wizard.

Eitherside, Sergeant. A character in Macklin's "Man of the World."

Ekaterinburg. See *Yekaterinburg*.

Ekaterinodar. See *Yekaterinodar*.

Ekaterinograd. See *Yekaterinograd*.

Ekaterinoslaff. See *Yekaterinoslaff*.

Ekhmim. See *Akhmim*.

Ekkehard (ek'ke-härd). A historical novel by Scheffel, published in 1857. The scene is laid in the 10th century.

Ekron (ek'ron). [Heb., 'uprooting.'] One of the five chief cities of the Philistines, situated 12 miles northeast of Ashdod: the modern Akir. It contained an oracle. "According to the Assyrian inscriptions, when most of the towns in Palestine revolted on the death of Sennacherib, King of Ekron, remained faithful. His subjects, however, rebelled and handed him over to King Hezekiah, at Jerusalem, who retained him a prisoner until he released and reseated on the throne by Sennacherib." *Smith, Dict. of the Bible*.

Elagabalus (ē-la-gab'a-lus), or **Heliogabalus** (hē'li-ō-gab'a-lus) (originally **Varius Avitus Bassianus**). Born at Emesa, Syria, 205 A. D.: died 222. Emperor of Rome. He was the son of cousin Varius Marcellus and Julia Soaemias, and first cousin of Caracalla. He became while very young a priest in the temple of the sun-god Elagabalus at Emesa. Being put forward as the son of Caracalla, he was proclaimed emperor by the soldiers in 218, in opposition to Macrinus who was defeated on the borders of Syria and Phœnicia in the same year. He gave himself up to the most infamous debauchery, and abandoned the government to his mother

and grandmother. He adopted his cousin, Bassianus Alexianus, who succeeded to the throne as Severus Alexander. He was put to death at Rome by the prætorians

Elah (ē'lä). **Valley of.** [Heb., 'valley of the terebinth.'] The valley in which the Israelites were encamped when the duel between David and Goliath occurred: the modern Wady Es-Sunt.

Elaine (ē-lān'). In the Arthurian legends: *(a)* The half-sister of King Arthur. She bore a son, Mordred, to Arthur. *(b)* The daughter of King Pelles. She was the mother of Launcelot's son Sir Galahad. *(c)* The "lily maid of Astolat" who pined and died for Launcelot. Tennyson makes her story the subject of his "Elaine." *(d)* The daughter of King Brandegoris, who bore a child to Sir Boris de Ganis. In Malory's "Arthur" the statement is so worded that Elaine might be the name of the child. *(e)* The wife of Ban of Benoic (Brittany), mother of Sir Lancelot. She was also called Elein.

Elam (ē'lam). [In the Assyro-Babylonian inscriptions, *Elamtu*, highland; OPers., *Uvaǰsha* (from which the modern *Chuzistan* arose), with the Greeks *Kοσσαι* (Herodotus), *Susiana* (during the Macedonian period), and *Elymais* (Strabo).] The country and ancient empire east of the lower Tigris, south of Media, and north of the Persian Gulf. It is a country of fertile and picturesque mountains, valleys, and plains, bounded on the land side by the shores of the Persian Gulf; and was in very high antiquity the seat of a mighty empire of which Susa was the capital. The oldest historical information about Elam is that it subjugated Babylonia about 2300-2276 B. C. The Elamite dynasty is identified with the Median of Berosus, which ruled over Babylonia about 2300-1976 B. C. Among these Elamite kings is also very probably to be counted Chedorlaomer (*Kudur-Lagamaru*) of Gen. xiv. The next historical notice is that Elam was subdued by Nebuchadnezzar I., king of Babylonia, about 1120 B. C. In the 9th century B. C. on, Elam was connected with the rivalry between Assyria and Babylonia, supporting the latter against the former. Elam was defeated by Sargon in 721 and 710, and by Sennacherib in several campaigns, especially in the decisive battle at Halule on the Tigris about 691. In 645 Assurbanipal destroyed Susa. Soon after this catastrophe Elam is not met with under the dominion of Theispes. In union with Media and Persia it helped to bring about the fall of Assyria and Babylonia. It shared thenceforth the fate of the other Asiatic provinces and kingdoms subject to the Persian monarchy. The ancient Elamites were not Semites. This is ascertained by the nature of their kings, which are alien to all of the Semitic dialects, and by their representations on the monuments, which exhibit a type widely different from the Semitic. The enumeration of Elam among the sons of Shem in Gen. x. 22 may perhaps be accounted for by the fact that the Elamite dynasty was early modified by Semites, who predominated over the non-Semitic element of the population, and also by the fact that the Elamites on the other hand had for more than two centuries the upper hand in Semitic Babylonia.

El-Araish (el-ä-rā-ēsh'), or **El-Arish** (el-ä-rēsh'), or **Larache.** A seaport in Morocco, situated on the Atlantic in lat. 35° 13′ N., long. 6° 9′ W. Population, about 5,000.

El-Arish (el-ä-rēsh'). A town of Egypt on the Syrian frontier, situated on the Mediterranean in lat. 31° 7′ N., long. 33° 46′ E. It was taken by the French in 1799, and retaken in 1799. A convention was signed here between Kléber and the grand vizir in 1800.

Elath (ē'lath), classical **Elana.** In scriptural geography, a town of Idumæa, situated at the head of the Gulf of Akabah. It was taken by David, and was the headquarters of Solomon's fleet. It was fortified by Uzziah.

Elathasi (el-a-thā'si). [Ar., probably corrupted from *al athāfi*, the tripod.] The fifth-magnitude star ζ Draconis. The name is of rare occurrence.

Elba (el'bä). [Gr. *Αἰθαλία*, *Αἰθάλη*, L. *Ilva*, *Ilua*.] An island belonging to the province of Leghorn, Italy, situated in the Mediterranean, east of Corsica, and about 7½ miles from Tuscany. Its surface is generally mountainous. It produces iron and other minerals, wine, and fruit. The chief town is Porto Ferrajo. Elba was granted as a residence and dominion to Napoleon May 4, 1814, and he continued to live there until Feb. 26, 1815. It reverted to Tuscany in 1815. Length, 18 miles. Area, 90 square miles. Population (1881), 23,067.

Elbe (el'be). [= F. *Elbe*, It. *Elba*, from G. *Elbe*, OHG. *Elbā*, *Alba*, Bohem. *Labe*, L. *Albis*, Gr. *Ἄλβις*, *Ἄλβιος*.] A river of northern Europe: the Roman Albis. It rises in the Riesengebirge, Bohemia, flows through Bohemia and Germany, generally in a northwesterly direction, and empties into the North Sea about 70 miles below Hamburg. Its chief tributaries are the Moldau, Eger, Mulde, Saale, and Havel (with the Spree). On its banks are Dresden, Torgau, Wittenberg, Magdeburg, and Hamburg. Length, about 725 miles: navigable for ocean vessels to Hamburg, and for others to Melnik in Bohemia (over 500 miles).

Elberfeld (el'ber-feld). A city in the Rhine Province, Prussia, on the Wupper 24 miles northeast of Cologne. It forms with Barmen (which adjoins it) Elberfeld-Barmen, one of the most important manufacturing centers in Europe. Among the manufactures of the two cities are ribbons, chemicals, lace, thread, silk, cotton, etc. Population (1890), of Elberfeld, 125,980; of Barmen, 116,144.

Elberich. See *Oberon*.

Elbeuf (el-bef'). A town in the department of Seine-Inférieure, France, on the Seine 13 miles south-southwest of Rouen. It has important cloth manufactures. Population (1891), commune, 21,404.

Elbing (el'bing). A town in the province of West Prussia, situated on the Elbing, near the Frisches Haff, 34 miles southeast of Dantzic. It is a manufacturing and trading center. It was a colony from Lübeck. Population (1890), 41,495.

Elbingerode (el'bing-e-rō-de). A mining town in the province of Hannover, Prussia, situated in the Harz Mountains southwest of Halberstadt. Population (1890), 2,936.

Elbow (el'bō). In Shakspere's "Measure for Measure," a constable, an inferior Dogberry.

Elburz (el-bōrz'), or **Elbruz** (el-brōz'). A range of mountains in northern Persia, connected with the Caucasus and mountains of Armenia on the west, and with the Paropamisan Mountains on the east. Highest summit, Mount Demavend, which see).

Elburz, or Elbruz. The highest mountain of the Caucasus, situated in lat. 43° 21′ N., long. 42° 25′ E. Height, 18,526 feet.

Elcano, Juan Sebastian de. See *Cano, Juan Sebastian del*.

El Capitan (el käp-i-tän'). [Sp., 'the captain.'] One of the most noted heights surrounding the Yosemite Valley. It rises 3,300 feet above the valley.

Elcesaites (el-se'sa-its), or **Elkesaites** (el-ké'sa-its). A party or sect among the Jewish Christians of the 2d century. They derived their name from Elkasai or Elxai, either their founder or leader, or the title of a book containing their doctrines, which they regarded as a special revelation. Their belief and practices were a mixture of Gnosticism and Judaism, with much that was peculiar. They were finally confounded with the Ebionites.

Elche (el'che). A town in the province of Alicante, Spain, in lat. 38° 14′ N., long. 0° 42′ W., noted for the cultivation of date-palms: the ancient Ilici. Population (1887), 23,854.

Elchingen (el'ching-en). A village in Bavaria, situated near the Danube 7 miles northeast of Ulm. Here, Oct. 14, 1805, the Austrians were defeated by Ney (created afterward duc d'Elchingen). The battle was followed by the capitulation of Ulm.

Elder Brother, The. A comedy by Fletcher, probably revised by Massinger. It was acted after 1625, and published in 1637. Cibber used the plot in "Love makes a Man."

Eldon, Earl of. See *Scott*.

El Dorado (el dō-rä'dō). [Sp., 'the gilded.'] The reputed king or chief of a fabulous city of great wealth (Manoa) which, during the 15th century, was supposed to exist somewhere in the northern part of South America. According to the tale, the chief periodically smeared with oil or balsam, and then covered with gold-dust until his whole body had a gilded appearance. Beginning about 1530, great numbers of expeditions were made by the Spaniards in search of this phantom: the explorers suffered terrible hardships, and hundreds died. The conquest and settlement of New Granada resulted from the quest; the names of the seas of Venezuela, the Orinoco and Amazon, and the great forests east of the Andes, were made known to the world; and later in the 16th century Sir Walter Raleigh, penetrated into Guiana, obtaining a claim on that country which resulted in their modern colony. It has been supposed that the story of El Dorado arose from a yearly ceremony of an Indian tribe near Bogotá. The chief, it is said, was smeared with balsam and gold-dust, after which he threw gold, emeralds, etc., into a sacred lake and then bathed there. But this ceremony was never witnessed by the Spaniards, and the story may be simply another version of the Dorado myth. In common and poetical language the name El Dorado has been transferred to the city or country which was the object of the quest.

Eldsih (el-dzih'). [Ar. *el dib* (Ulugh Beigh), the wolf or jackal.] The third-magnitude star ζ Draconis: a name rarely used.

Eldsich (el-dzik'). [Ar. *el dīǰ* (Ulugh Beigh), the ewe.] A rarely used name for the third-magnitude star ι Draconis.

Eleanor (el'a-nor), or **Aliénor, of Aquitaine.** [It. *Eleonora*, G. *Eleonore*, F. *Aliénor*. See *Helen*.] Born 1122 (?): died at Fontevrault, Maine-et-Loire, France, April 1, 1204. Heiress of the duchy of Guienne. She married Louis VII. of France in 1137, separated in 1152, and married Henry II. of England in 1152. She was imprisoned by him 1173-80.

Eleanor of Castile. Died at Grantham, England, Nov., 1290. Sister of Alfonso X. of Castile, and wife of Edward I. of England.

Eleanor of Provence. Died at Amesbury, England, 1291. Daughter of the Count of Provence, and wife of Henry III. of England.

Eleatics (ē-lē-at'iks). [From *Elea*, Gr. *Ἔλεα*, L. also *Velia* and *Helia*.] A school of Greek philosophy founded by Xenophanes of Colophon, who resided in Elea, or Velia, in Magna Græcia. The most distinguished philosophers of this school were Parmenides and Zeno. The main Eleatic doctrines are developments of the conception that the One, or Absolute, alone is real.

Eleazar (el-ē-ā'zär). [Heb., 'God hath helped.'] The third son of Aaron, and his successor as high priest.

Eleazar. 1. In "Lust's Dominion," a lustful and revengeful Moor, passionately loved by the sensual Queen of Spain. In his villainies he resembles Marlowe's "Jew of Malta."—**2.** A famous magician in Le Sage's "Gil Blas."

Eleazar Williams. See *Williams*.

Electioneer (ē-lek-shō-nēr'). A bay horse by Hambletonian (10), dam Green Mountain Maid, foaled May 2, 1868: died Dec. 2, 1890. He was second only to Hambletonian (10) as a trotting sire. He was owned by Senator Stanford of California.

Elective Affinities. See *Wahlverwandschaften*.

Electoral Commission, The. In United States history, a board of commissioners created by act of Congress (approved Jan. 29, 1877) for the purpose of deciding disputed cases in the presidential election of 1876. Its members were justices of the United States, viz.: Court Nathan Clifford (president of the commission), S. J. Miller, S. J. Field, W. Strong, and J. P. Bradley; senators G. F. Edmunds, J. C. Morton, F. Frelinghuysen, T. F. Bayard, and A. G. Thurman (replaced later by Kernan); and representatives H. B. Payne, E. Hunton, J. G. Abbott, G. F. Hoar, and J. A. Garfield. It was in session Feb. 1–March 2, 1877; and its decisions resulted in the seating of Rutherford B. Hayes, the Republican candidate. The electoral votes in dispute were those of Louisiana, South Carolina, Florida, and Oregon. The decisions of the commission voted on party lines (8 Republicans and 7 Democrats).

Electoral Rhine Circle. See *Lower Rhine Circle*.

Electra (ē-lek'trä). [Gr. *Ἠλέκτρα*.] **1.** In Greek legend, the daughter of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra, and sister of Orestes. The events of her life have been dramatized by Æschylus, by Sophocles in his "Electra," by Euripides in his "Electra," and by various modern writers.—**2.** In Greek mythology, one of the seven Pleiades.—**3.** The 4½-magnitude star 17 Pleiadum.

Electrides (ē-lek'tri-dēz). [Gr. *αἱ Ἠλεκτρίδες νῆσοι*.] **1.** In Greek legend, the Amber Islands (where the trees weep amber), situated at the mouth of the Eridanus (supposed to be identified with the Po).—**2.** See the extract.

But the later Greeks have called all the islands from Jutland to the Rhine "Electrides," or Amber Islands; and some say that there are others called Scandia, Dumni, and Berga, and Nerigo, the largest of all, from which the voyage to Thule is made.

Pliny (quoted in Elton's Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 41).

Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard. An elegiac poem by Thomas Gray, published in 1751. It went through 11 editions in a short time, and has been many times printed, imitated, and paraphrased. It has also been translated into Hebrew, Greek, Latin, Italian, Portuguese, French, and German, and there are several polished versions.

Eleonora (el-ē-ō-nō'rä). The daughter of Geoffroy, third son of Henry II. of England. Geoffroy was duke of Brittany through his wife Constance, the daughter and heiress of Duke Conan IV. Hence Eleonora was called the Damsel of Brittany.

Eleonora. A poem written by Dryden, in 1692, in memory of the Countess of Abingdon.

Eleonora of Este. Born June 19, 1537: died Feb. 10, 1581. An Italian princess, a friend of Tasso.

Elephanta (el-e-fan'tä) **Island,** Hind. **Gharapuri.** A small island in Bombay harbor, 6 miles east of Bombay, famous for its caves with Hindu sculptures.

Elephantine (el-ē-fan-tī'nē). [Gr. *Ἐλεφαντίνη νῆσος*.] In ancient geography, an island in the Nile, opposite Syene (Assuan), in lat. 24° 7′ N.: the modern Gezeeret-Assuan. From it came kings of the 5th dynasty. (See *Egypt*.) It contains monuments of Thothmes III. and Amenhotep III., and a Nilometer of Ptolemaic date.

Eleusis (el-ū'sis). [Gr. *Ἐλευσίς*.] A deme of Attica, Greece, the seat of a very ancient cult of Demeter, and of the famous Eleusinian mysteries. The most important monuments lay within the sacred inclosure, which consisted of a spacious terrace on the eastern slope of the Acropolis, surrounded by a massive wall. The precinct was entered by two propylæa or monumental gateways in succession, and its chief building was the temple of the mysteries, whose unique architecture and successive transformations, as well as those of the entire precinct, have been revealed by the excavations of the Archæological Society of Athens, prosecuted at intervals since 1882. The propylæa were two monumental gateways to the sacred inclosure. The lesser propylæa constituted a comparatively simple structure, with three doorways separated by antæ, before which stood ornate columns. The greater were a reproduction, by Appius Claudius Pulcher in 48 B. C., of the famous propylæa of the Athenian

Acropolis. The temple (sekos) of the mysteries of Demeter and Kora was rebuilt in the 5th century B. C. and altered later. It measured within 158 by 170 feet, and was surrounded along the walls by 8 tiers of step-seats for spectators of the ceremonies. In every side except the northeast there were two doors. Along the southeast side was carried the great Doric portico of Philon, of 12 by 2 columns.

Eleusis, Bas-relief of. A work of high artistic importance in the National Museum, Athens. It represents Demeter, Triptolemus and Kore, and is of debut in execution and expression. It dates from the early 5th century B. C.

Eleuthera (e-lū'the-rā). An island of the Bahamas, east of the Andros group.

Eleutheropolis (e-lū-the-rop'ō-lis), or **Bethogabris** (beth-ō-gab'ris). [Gr. *Ἐλευθερόπολις*, free city.] In ancient geography, a town in Palestine, 22 miles southwest of Jerusalem: the modern Beit-Jibrin.

Eleutherus (e-lū'the-rus). Bishop of Rome 174–76; an opponent of the Montanists.

Eleutherus. [Gr. *Ἐλεύθερος.*] In ancient geography, a river of Phœnicia, the modern Nahr el-Kebir ('Great River'), north of Tripoli. On its banks Jonathan the Asmonean met and defeated Demetrius.

Elevation of the Cross. 1. A painting by Rubens (1610), in Antwerp cathedral, Belgium. The cross is being raised to position by a number of men, pushing and pulling at the levers, aiding by a rope behind. On the side panels are seen the holy women, soldiers, and the executioner of the two thieves.

2. A painting by Van Dyck (1632), in Notre-Dame, Courtrai, Belgium. Christ is already raised on the cross, which is being put in position by four men, attended by soldiers.

Elfleda, Elfida. *See Ethelfleda.*

Elfrida (el-frī'da). [AS. *Ælfthrȳth.*] Born about 945 (?); died about 1000. The second wife of Edgar, king of England, whom she married about 964. She was the mother of Æthelred the Unready.

El Gallo. *See Sea Rafael.*

Elgin (el'gin). or **Moray.** A maritime county of northern Scotland, lying between Moray Firth and the North Sea on the north, Banff on the east and southeast, Inverness on the southwest, and Nairn on the west. Area, 476 square miles. Population, 1891, 43,471.

Elgin. The capital of Elginshire, Scotland, situated on the Lossie in lat. 57° 38′ N., long. 3° 19′ W. It contains a cathedral, founded 1224, but greatly damaged by fire and partly rebuilt toward the end of the 15th century, the architecture to which Early English, Decorated and Perpendicular styles of the end belong. There are two western towers, and a good chapter-house. Population (1891), 7,700.

Elgin (el'jin). A city in Kane County, Illinois, situated on the Fox River 35 miles west-northwest of Chicago. It has important manufactures of watches and of butter and cheese. Population (1890), 17,823.

Elgin, Earl of. See *Bruce.*

Elgin Marbles. A collection of Greek sculptures comprising the bulk of the surviving plastic ornaments of the Parthenon, and a caryatid and column from the Erechtheum, and recognized as containing the finest existing productions of sculpture. The marbles were brought from Athens between 1801 and 1805 by the Earl of Elgin. The Parthenon sculptures were executed under the direction of Phidias, about 440 B. C. The collection includes remains of the pediment statues in the round, a great part of the frieze, in low relief, about 3½ feet long, which surrounds the cella, and the caryatid and column of the eastern frieze carved in very high relief with episodes of the contest between the Centaurs and the Lapithæ. Among the figures of the pediment figures are the grand reclining figure of Hesseus, his with wind-blown drapery, and the group of one reclining and two seated female figures popularly called the "Three Fates." The cella frieze represents the idealized Panathenaic procession to the Acropolis, made up of youthful cavalrymen, chariots, sacrificial victims, young girls with utensils, magistrates, and spectators, who set out from the southwest angle of the cella and proceed by both long sides to the east front, where in presence of an assembled company of the gods the chief priest prepares to perform the solemn rites. The skill with which the exceedingly low relief of this frieze is carried out is unparalleled in art.

El-Golea (el-gō-lā'ā). A town and caravan station in southern Algeria, in lat. 30° 35′ N., long. 2° 50′ E.

El Hakim, Adonbeck. See *Saladin.*

Elhanan (el-hā'nan). [Heb., 'God is gracious.'] According to 2 Sam. xxi. 19, the slayer of Goliath. See *David.*

Eli (ē'li). [Heb., 'elevation.'] A Hebrew judge and high priest. He failed to punish the sins of his two sons, Hophni and Phinehas, and the destruction of his house ensued. At the news of a defeat of the Israelites by the Philistines, in which his sons were killed and the ark of the covenant taken, he fell backward from his seat and broke his neck. He judged Israel forty years, and was ninety-eight years old when he died.

Eli. An oratorio by Sir Michael Costa, with words by Bartholomew, produced at the Birmingham festival, Aug. 29, 1855.

Elia (e-lī'a). The pseudonym of Charles Lamb in his essays contributed to the "London Magazine," commencing in 1820. They were collected as "Essays of Elia" in 1823, and "Last Essays of Elia" in 1833. The name was that of a clerk in the South Sea House, which Lamb remembered having heard there as a boy, and was at first used as a jest at the end of "Recollections of South Sea House." The first of his essays, "Dodsley" and "James Elia of the essays are Mary and John Lamb, the brother and sister of the author.

Eliab (e-lī'ab). [Heb., 'my God is father.'] The name of several persons mentioned in the Old Testament, including David's eldest brother.

Eliab. In Dryden and Tate's "Absalom and Achitophel," Henry Bennet, earl of Arlington.

Eliakim (e-lī'a-kim). [Heb., 'God establishes.'] In the Old Testament, the name of several persons, of whom the most notable is the son of Hilkiah and master of Hezekiah's household.

Elian's Well, Saint. *See Saint Elian's Well.*

Eliante (a-lyoṅt'). In Molière's comedy "The Misanthrope," a reasonable, lovable girl: contrasted with Arsinoë, the jealous coquette.

Elias (e-lī'as). *See Elijah.*

Elias, Mount Saint. *See Saint Elias, Mount.*

Elias Levita. Born at Neustadt, near Nuremberg, Bavaria, about 1470; died at Venice, 1549. A Hebrew scholar. He wrote a critical commentary on the biblical text (Massoreth Hammassoreth ch. xxiv. etc.), and a Hebrew grammar.

Elidure (el'i-dūr). A mythical king of Britain, brother of Artegal or Arthgallo.

Elie de Beaumont (ā-lē' de bō-moṅ'), **Jean Baptiste Armand Louis Léonce.** Born at Canon, Calvados, France, Sept. 25, 1798; died at Canon, Sept. 22, 1874. A celebrated French geologist. He became professor of geology at the École des Mines in 1829, and at the college de France in 1832, and published the results of the Alps of Savoy in 1838. He published "Carte géologique de France" (1841), "Recherches sur quelques unes des révolutions de la surface du globe" (1829), "Notices sur les systèmes de montagnes" (1852–62), etc.

Eliezer (el-i-ē'zėr). [Heb., 'God is help.'] In the Old Testament, the name of several persons, the most notable one: (1) the chief servant of Abraham, called Eliezer of Damascus. (2) The second son of Moses and Zipporah.

Eligius (e-lij'i-us), or **Eloi** (a-wa'). Saint. Born near Limoges, France, about 588; died Dec. 1, 659. Bishop of Noyon. He came to Paris to coin and became treasurer to Dagobert II and Clotaire III, both by his skill as a goldsmith and by his piety which led to his founding churches and monasteries and to establishing religious houses for the poor. Although a layman, he was made bishop of Noyon by about 641, in 640 or 641.

Elihu (e-lī'hū). [Heb., 'God is He.'] The name of several persons in the Old Testament, of whom the most notable is one of the friends of Job. He describes himself as the youngest of the interlocutors.

Elijah (e-lī'ja). [Heb., 'Yahveh is my God'; in the New Testament *Elias*, Gr. *Ἠλίας.*] A Hebrew prophet of the 9th century B. C. An account of him is given in 1 Kt. xvii., xviii. 2 Kt. i. xi., and 2 Chron. xxi. 12–15. He appears to have taught at Gilgal, Carmel, and Horeb, and to have called Elisha to the prophetic office. He was by tradition fed by ravens at Cherith, and by the widow of Zarephath, whose dead son he restored to life. In the extremity of the famine he appeals before Ahab, but on whom he is called from the heaven he consumes a sacrifice to Jehovah, with the result that the king orders the extermination of the prophets of Baal, who are made to fall down fire to consume those of strangers by the sword. Later he denounces Ahab and Jezebel for having despoiled and murdered Naboth, and is miraculously carried to heaven in a chariot of fire.

Elijah. An oratorio by Mendelssohn, with words from the Old Testament. He was assisted by Shubring in selecting the words, and by Bartholomew with the English words. It was first performed at Birmingham, Aug. 26, 1846.

Elim (ē'lim). A station in the wanderings of the Israelites, noted for its fountains; not identified.

Elimelech (e-lim'a-lek). [Heb., 'God is king.'] In the Old Testament, the husband of Naomi.

Elío (a-lē'ō), **Francisco Javier.** Born in Pamplona, March 4, 1767; died at Valencia, Sept. 4, 1822. A Spanish general. In 1808, having attained the grade of colonel, he was sent to the Rio de la Plata, and given command of the forces operating against the English. In April 1810 he was recalled to Spain but refused at the end of the year to recognize Buenos Ayres, appointed by the Spanish junta of the regency. The junta of Buenos Ayres refused to recognize his commission, war followed, and Elío was besieged in Montevideo, but eventually arranged a treaty with the revolutionists by which both parties recognized the authority of Ferdinand VII. and the unity of the Spanish nation, and agreed to refer their differences to the Spanish Cortes (Oct. 20, 1811). Elío was recalled to Spain two months after, and in 1812 and 1813 commanded against the French in Catalonia and Valencia, winning a series of brilliant victories. In 1814 he was made governor and captain-general in Valencia and Murcia. The revolution of 1820 caused his deposition and imprisonment. Some of his friends made an armed attempt to liberate him; the plot failed, and Elío, accused of instigating it, was found guilty by a court-martial.

Eliot (el'i-ot). **Charles William.** Born at Boston, Mass., March 20, 1834. An American educator. He was graduated at Harvard in 1853, became professor of analytical chemistry in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1865, and was chosen president of Harvard College in 1869. He has published "A Compendious Manual of Qualitative Chemical Analysis" (1874), etc.

Eliot, George. *See Cross, Mrs.*

Eliot, or Elliot, George Augustus, first Baron Heathfield. Born at Stobs, Roxburghshire, Scotland, Dec. 25, 1717; died at Aix-la-Chapelle, July 6, 1790. An English general. He became in 1755 governor of Gibraltar, with which he defended against the Spaniards and French 1779–83. He was raised to the peerage as Lord Heathfield, baron of Gibraltar, in 1787.

Eliot, Sir John. Born at Port Eliot, on the Tamar, England, April 20, 1592; died in the Tower of London, Nov. 27, 1632. An English statesman. He was educated at Oxford, studied law in London and in 1614 was a member of the last Parliament of James I., connected prominently by reform and irreconcilable opposition with which he urged the impeachment of the constitutional party. As the leader of the opposition in the second Parliament of Charles he was sent to prison, in company with Sir Dudley Digges and John Selden, but refused, together with Sir Dudley, when Parliament refused to proceed to business without his release. He died (1628–29) he held a prominent place in drawing up the Remonstrance and the Petition of Right. He was arrested on the dissolution of Parliament in 1629, and sentenced, on a charge of conspiracy against the king, to a fine of £2,000, and to imprisonment until he should acknowledge his guilt.

Eliot, John. Born at Nasing, Essex, England, 1604; died at Roxbury, Mass., May 20, 1690. A missionary to the Indians of Massachusetts, surnamed "The Apostle of the Indians." His principal work is a translation of the Bible into the Indian language (1663). He also wrote an Indian catechism (1666) and grammar (1666).

Eliot, John. Born at Boston, May 31, 1754; died at Boston, Feb. 14, 1813. An American clergyman and biographer. He published the "New England Biographical Dictionary" (1809), etc.

Eliphalet (e-lif'a-let), or **Eliphelet.** [Heb., 'God is deliverance.'] The name of several persons in the Old Testament, of whom the most notable are two sons of David.

Eliphaz (el'i-faz). The eldest of the three friends of Job, surnamed "the Temanite."

Elis (ē'lis), or **Eleia** (e-lē'a-a). [Gr. *Ἦλις*, Doric *Ἄλις.*] In ancient geography, a country in the western part of the Peloponnesus, Greece, lying between Achaia on the north, Arcadia on the east, Messenia on the south, and the Ionian Sea on the west. It comprised three parts: the proper or Hollow Elis, Pisatis, and Triphylia, and contained the temple of the Olympian Zeus. It forms with Achaia a nomarchy of modern Greece.

Elisa (a-lē'sa). An opera by Cherubini, words by Saint-Cyr, produced in Paris Dec. 13, 1794.

Elisa. *See Elisseo.*

Elisabeth. *See Elizabeth.*

Elisabeth, or Les Exilés en Sibérie. [F., 'Elizabeth, or the Exiles in Siberia.'] A romance by Madame Cottin, published in 1806. The subject is the same as Xavier de Maistre's "Jeune Sibérienne": a young girl going on foot from Siberia to St. Petersburg to beg for the pardon of her exiled father.

Elisabetta, Regina d'Inghilterra. [It., 'Elizabeth, Queen of England.'] An opera by Rossini, written in 1815 for the San Carlos at Naples, and produced March 10, 1822, in Paris.

Elisavetgrad, or Elisabethgrad. See *Yelisavetgrad.*

Elisavetpol, or Elisabethpol. See *Yelisavetpol.*

Elise (a-lēz'). In Molière's "L'Avare" ("The Miser"), the daughter of Harpagon, in love with Valère.

Elisena (el-i-sē'na). In the Spanish cycle of romances, a princess of Brittany, the mother of Amadis of Gaul.

Elisha (e-lī'shā). [Heb., 'God is salvation.'] Lived in the 9th century B. C. A Hebrew prophet, the attendant and successor of Elijah.

Elishah (e-lī'shā). In Gen. x. 4, the eldest son of Javan: identified with the Æolians, with Sicily, and with the north coast of Africa.

Cyprus, to a would seem to be meant in Genesis, since we are told that the sons of Javan were Elishah and Tarshish, Kittim and Dodanim. Elishah is doubtless Hellas, but Tarshish has been sometimes supposed, in Ezek. xxvii. 7, it is said that "blue and purple" were brought to Tyre "from the isles of Elishah, that is to say, from the isles of Greece. *Sayce*, Races of the O. T., p. 47.

Elisire d'Amore, L'. ["The Elixir of Love."] An opera by Donizetti, first produced at Milan in 1829 or 1832 (Grove). The English version was called "The Love Spell," and was produced at Drury Lane in 1839.

Elissa (ē-lis'sa), or **Elisa.** Under the surname Dido, the heroine of the fourth book of Vergil's Æneid. According to the tradition she was the daughter of King Matgen grandson of Ithobal of Phœnicia. She was married to her uncle Sichæus or Sichæbas (the Greek Acerbas and the sychæus of Vergil). After her husband was murdered by her brother Pygmalion, she set out at the head of Tyrian colonists to Africa, where she founded Carthage. To escape wedding the barbarian king Larbas she stabbed herself pyre and stabbed herself upon it. According to Vergil her death was due to her despair at her desertion by Æneas. In the popular mind she became confounded with Tanit, a surname of Astarte as goddess of the moon, who was also the goddess of the chaste love of virginity.

Elissa. In Spenser's "Faerie Queene," the eldest of three sisters who were always at odds. See *Medina.*

Eliud (ē-lī'ud). A Jew mentioned in the genealogy of Christ.

Eliza (ē-lī'za). See *Elizabeth.*

Elizabeth (ē-liz'a-beth). [Heb., prob. 'God of the oath'; cp. Gr. *Ἐλισάβετ, Ἐλισσάβετ,* also *Ἐλισάβεθ;* F. *Elisabeth,* It. *Elisabetta,* G. *Elisabeth.*] The wife of Aaron.

Elizabeth. The wife of Zacharias and mother of John the Baptist. She remained childless till the decline of life, when an angel foretold to her husband the birth of a son. The early Church discovered in this miraculous conception to the Virgin Mary, as an assurance of the birth of the Messiah. See *Mary.*

Elizabeth, Saint, of Hungary. Born at Pressburg, Hungary, 1207; died at Marburg, Germany, Nov. 19, 1231. Daughter of Andrew II. of Hungary, and wife of Louis, landgrave of Thuringia, celebrated for her sanctity.

Elizabeth. Born at Greenwich, near London, Sept. 7, 1533; died at Richmond, near London, March 24, 1603. Queen of England 1558–1603. She was the daughter of Henry VIII. and Anne Boleyn; was brought up in the Protestant faith; studied the classical languages under Roger Ascham; and is said to have been proficient in French and Italian. On her accession she appointed as secretary of state Sir William Cecil (Lord Baron Burleigh), who remained her chief adviser for forty years until his death in 1598. She repealed the Roman Catholic legislation of the previous reign, reenacted the laws of Henry VIII. relating to the church, published the Thirty-nine Articles (1563), and completed the establishment of the Anglican Church. In 1564 she concluded the treaty of Troyes with France, by which she renounced her claims to Calais in consideration of 220,000 crowns. In 1585 she signed the declaration of Nonsuch of Spain, which, expelled by a rebellion of her subjects, had taken refuge in England in 1568, and who, by means, it is said, of forged documents, had been involved by the government in a conspiracy of Savage, Babington, and others against Queen Elizabeth. In 1588 her admiral Howard, assisted by Drake, Hawkins, Frobisher, Winter, and Raleigh, defeated the Spanish Armada in the English Channel, and prevented an invasion of England. Her reign, which was one of commercial enterprise and of intellectual activity, was made illustrious by Shakspere, Sidney, Spenser, Tyndale, and Ben Jonson.

Elizabeth, or **Isabella, of Valois,** Queen of Spain. Born at Fontainebleau, France, April 13, 1545; died at Madrid, Oct. 3, 1568. Daughter of Henry II. of France, and wife of Philip II. of Spain.

Elizabeth, or **Isabella,** Queen of Spain. Born at Fontainebleau, France, Nov. 22, 1602; died at Madrid, Oct. 6, 1644. Daughter of Henry II. of France, and wife of Philip II. of Spain.

Elizabeth, Madame (**Élisabeth Philippine Marie Hélène**), Born at Versailles, France, May 3, 1764; guillotined at Paris, May 10, 1794. A French princess, sister of Louis XVI.

Elizabeth, Charlotte. See *Charlotte Elizabeth.*

Elizabeth, Pauline Ottilie Luise, Queen of Rumania; pseudonym **Carmen Sylva.** Born at Neuwied, Dec. 29, 1843. Daughter of Prince Hermann of Wied, and wife of Charles of Rumania, whom she married Nov. 15, 1869. She has published "Stapbe" (1880), "Rumänische" (1880), "Stilleben" (1881), "Ideale" (1884), "Leid und Lieder" ("Sorrow on Earth," 1885, etc. In 1882 she published in French "Les pensées d'une reine," including her name; "Pelesch Märchen," etc. (1883), "Le pic aux regrets" (Paris, 1884), "Es Klopft" ("Some One Knocks," 1887; this was translated into French in 1889, with a preface by Pierre Loti). She has also written with Mehmet Chemsi-Bey, under the signatures "Toto" and "Edem," "Aus zwei Welten" (1882) and "Astra" (1886).

Elizabeth Charlotte, Duchess of Orléans. Born at Heidelberg, Baden, May 27, 1652; died at St.-Cloud, France, Dec. 8, 1722. A Palatine princess, second wife of Philip, duke of Orleans (brother of Louis XIV.).

Elizabeth Christine, Queen of Prussia. Born Nov. 8, 1715; died Jan. 13, 1797. A princess of Brunswick, wife of Frederick the Great, whom she married June 12, 1733.

Elizabeth Farnese, Queen of Spain. Born Oct. 25, 1692; died 1766. A princess of Parma, wife of Philip V. of Spain.

Elizabeth Petrovna. Born Dec. 29, 1709; died Jan. 5, 1762. Empress of Russia 1741–62, daughter of Peter the Great and Catharine I. She took part against Frederick the Great in the Seven Years' War, in the course of which he army entered Berlin (1760) and pursued him so hard that he would probably have been overcome by the Allies except for her timely death. She founded the University of Moscow, and the academy of Fine Arts at St. Petersburg.

Elizabeth Stuart, Queen of Bohemia. Born at Falkland, Scotland, Aug., 1592; died at London, Feb. 13, 1662. Daughter of James VI. of Scotland (James I. of England), and wife of Frederick, elector palatine (later king of Bohemia). She was grandmother of George I.

Elizabeth Woodville. Born probably in 1437; died at Bermondsey, June 8, 1492. Queen of Edward IV. of England, and daughter of Sir Richard Woodville. After the death of her first husband, Sir John Grey, she married in 1464 Edward IV., by whom she became the mother of Edward V. and Elizabeth, queen of Henry VII.

Elizabeth. A city and the county-seat of Union County, New Jersey, situated on Newark Bay and Staten Island Sound, 12 miles west-southwest of New York. Population (1890), 37,764.

Elizabeth, Cape. A headland in Maine, projecting into the Atlantic 8 miles south of Portland.

Elizabeth City. The county-seat of Pasquotank County, North Carolina, situated on Pasquotank River 39 miles south of Norfolk. A naval victory was gained here by the Federals under Commodore Rowan, Feb. 10, 1862. Population (1890), 2,234.

Elizabeth Islands. A group of 16 small islands, forming the town of Gosnold, Dukes County, Massachusetts, lying between Buzzard's Bay and Vineyard Sound.

Elizondo (ā-lē-thon'dō). A town in the province of Navarre, Spain, situated on the Bidassoa, 22 miles northeast of Pamplona.

El-Jezireh (el-je-zē're). See the extract.

The plain of Mesopotamia, now known as El-Jezireh, is about 250 miles in length, and is intersected by a single mountain-ridge, which rises abruptly out of the plain and, branching off from the Zagros range, runs southward and eastward under the modern names of Sarazir, Hamrin, and Sinjar. *Sayce,* Anc. Empires, p. 91.

El-Kab (el-kāb'). A place on the Nile north of Edfu, on the opposite bank.

El-Karidab (el-kar'i-dab). [Ar.] A very rarely used name for the third-magnitude star δ Sagittarii, more commonly called *Kaus media.*

Elkhart. A county in Indiana. A city in Elkhart County, Indiana, situated at the junction of the Elkhart and St. Joseph rivers, in lat. 41° 40′ N., long. 85° 55′ W. Population (1890), 11,360.

Elkhorn. See *Pen Robre.*

Elk Mountains, and **West Elk Mountains.** Ranges of mountains in western Colorado, west of the Saguache range. Height of Castle Peak, 14,115 feet.

Ella. See *Ella.*

Elland (el'land). A town in Yorkshire, England, on the Calder 9 miles southwest of Bradford. Population (1891), 9,991.

Ellandun (el'lan-dōn). [AS. *Ellan dun,* prob. Ella's well.] A place in Wiltshire, England, near Wilton, where Egbert defeated the Mercians in 823 (or 823).

Ellangowan, Laird of. See *Bertram, Godfrey.*

Ellasar (el-lā'sär). A city or district in Mesopotamia, the king of which (Arioch) was allied with Chedorlaomer in his expedition against the cities in the valley of Siddim (Gen. xiv. 1, 9). It is identified by most Assyriologists with the Babylonian city situated about 120 miles east of (modern Mughier) and Erech (Warka), on the left bank of the Euphrates, now represented by the ruins of Senkereh.

Ellaury (el-you're), **José.** Born in Montevideo about 1831. An Uruguayan statesman. He was a lawyer, took part in politics, and in March, 1873, was elected president. A year later he was deposed by a military revolution.

Ellen's Bay Douglas. See *Douglas, Ellen.*

Ellen's Isle. An island in Loch Katrine, Scotland. It is famous in early romance, and Scott makes it the favorite haunt of the Lady of the Lake.

Ellenborough, Baron and **Earl of.** See *Law.*

Ellery (el'er-i), **William.** Born at Newport, R. I., Dec. 22, 1727; died at Newport, Feb. 15, 1820. An American politician, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

Ellet (el'et), **Charles.** Born at Penn's Manor, Bucks County, Pa., Jan. 1, 1810; died at Cairo, Ill., June 21, 1862. An American engineer. He introduced the use of wire suspension-bridges into America, erecting one at Fairmount, Pennsylvania, in 1842, and another across the Niagara below the falls in 1847. He became a colonel of engineers in the Union army during the Civil War, and converted a fleet of Mississippi steamers into rams with which he sank or disabled several Confederate vessels in a naval engagement off Memphis June 6, 1862. He died from the effects of a wound received in this engagement.

Ellet, Mrs. (**Elizabeth Fries Lummis**). Born at Sodus Point, N. Y., Oct., 1818; died at New York, June 3, 1877. An American author, wife of W. H. Ellet. She wrote "The Women of the American Revolution" (1848), etc.

Ellet, William Henry. Born at New York, 1804; died at New York, Jan. 26, 1859. An American chemist.

Ellice Islands (el'is ilandz). A group of small coral islands in the South Pacific, north of the Fiji Islands, and northwest of Samoa. They were discovered by Captain Peyster, an American, in 1819.

Ellichpur (el-lich-pör'). **1.** A district in Berar, British India, intersected by lat. 21° 20′ N., long. 77° 30′ E. Area, 2,623 square miles. Population (1881), 313,805.—**2.** The chief town of the Ellichpur district. Population, about 25,000–30,000.

Ellicott (el'i-kot), **Charles John.** Born April 25, 1819. An English biblical commentator, bishop of Gloucester and Bristol from 1863. He graduated at St. John's College, Cambridge, and was Bulkeian lecturer in 1859. His lectures appeared as "On the Life of Our Lord Jesus Christ," and he has also published, besides minor works, a series of "Critical and Grammatical Commentaries" on most of the Pauline epistles. He was for eleven years chairman of the scholars who produced the revised version of the New Testament.

Ellicott City. The county-seat of Howard County, Maryland, situated on the Patapsco 8 miles west of Baltimore. It is the seat of St. Charles's and Rock Hill colleges (both Roman Catholic). It was formerly named Ellicott's Mills. Population (1890), 1,488.

Elliot (el'i-ot), **George Augustus.** See *Eliot.*

Elliot, Sir Henry. Born 1817. An English diplomatist, second son of the second Earl of Minto. He was ambassador at Constantinople 1867–77, and at Vienna 1877–83.

Elliotson (el'i-ot-son), **John.** Born at London about 1790 (?); died at London, July 29, 1868. An English physician and physiologist. He wrote "Principles and Practice of Medicine" (1839), "Human Physiology" (1840), etc.

Elliott, Charles Wyllys. Born at Guilford, Conn., May 27, 1817; died Aug. 20, 1883. An American miscellaneous writer. He published "Saint Domingo, etc." (1855), a "New England History" (1857), "Book of American Interiors" (1876), "Pottery and Porcelain" (1877).

Elliott, Ebenezer. Born at Masborough, Yorkshire, England, March 17, 1781; died near Barnsley, England, Dec. 1, 1849. An English poet, surnamed "the Corn-Law Rhymer." Author of "Corn-Law Rhymes" (1831), "The Village Patriarch" (1829), "The Ranter," "The Splendid Village," etc., and many miscellaneous poems.

Elliott, Sir Henry Miers. Born at Westminster, 1808; died at Simon's Town, Cape of Good Hope, Dec. 20, 1853. An English historian, long in the service of the East India Company. He wrote a supplement to Wilson's "Glossary of Indian Terms," "Bibliographical Index to the Historians of Muhammadan India" (Vol. I., 1849), "History of India," etc. (in 8 volumes, 1867–77), etc.

Elliott, Jesse Duncan. Born in Maryland, July 14, 1782; died at Philadelphia, Dec., 1845. An American naval officer. He was second in command under Commodore Perry at the battle of Lake Erie, Sept. 10, 1813, and the following month succeeded Perry in the command on Lake Erie. He commanded the sloop of war Ontario in Decatur's squadron employed against Algiers in 1815.

Elliott, Stephen. Born at Beaufort, S. C., Nov. 11, 1771; died at Charleston, S. C., March 28, 1830. An American botanist. He published "Botany of South Carolina and Georgia" (1821–1824), etc.

Elliott, Stephen. Born at Beaufort, S. C., Aug. 31, 1806; died at Savannah, Ga., Dec. 21, 1866. An American bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church, son of Stephen Elliott.

Elliott, William. Born at Beaufort, S. C., April 27, 1788; died at Beaufort, Feb., 1863. An American politician and writer.

Ellis (el'lis), **Alexander John** (originally **Sharpe**). Born at Hoxton, near London, June 14, 1814; died at London, Oct. 28, 1890. A noted English phonetician and mathematician. He wrote "Alphabet of Nature" (1845), "The Essentials of Phonetics" (1848), "On Early English Pronunciation," with special reference to Shakspere and Chaucer (1869–1871), etc.

Ellis, George. Born at London, 1745; died April, 1815. An English author. He published

"Specimens of the Early English Poets" (1790; the sixth edition in 1851), "Specimens of Early English Romances in Metre" (1805; edited by Halliwell in 1848), etc.

Ellis, George Edward. Born at Boston, Aug. 8, 1814. An American Unitarian clergyman and writer. He was pastor of the Harvard Unitarian Church, Charlestown, Massachusetts, 1840–69, and was professor of systematic theology in Harvard Divinity School 1857–63. He wrote "The Half-Century of the Unitarian Controversy" (1857), and contributed to the "Narrative and Critical History of America," edited by Justin Winsor.

Ellis, Sir Henry. Born at London, Nov. 29, 1777; died at London, Jan. 15, 1869. An English antiquarian, chief librarian of the British Museum 1827–56. He edited Brand's "Popular Antiquities" (1813), and, with others, Dugdale's "Monasticon" (1817–30), wrote the introduction to "Domesday Book" (1816), and published "Original Letters Illustrative of English History" (1824–46), mostly from material in the museum.

Ellis, Robinson. Born at Barming, Kent, England, Sept. 5, 1834. An English classical philologist. He has edited and translated "Catullus," and in 1876 published a "Commentary on Catullus." In 1881 he published an edition of Ovid's "Ibis."

Ellis, Mrs. (Sarah Stickney). Born at London, 1812; died at Hoddesdon, Herts, June 16, 1872. An English writer, wife of William Ellis (1794–1872). She wrote "Women of England" (1838), "Daughters of England" (1842), etc.

Ellis, William. Born at London, Aug. 29, 1794; died at Hoddesdon, Herts, England, June 9, 1872. An English missionary in Polynesia. He published "Missionary Narrative of a Tour through Hawaii" (1827), "Polynesian Researches" (1829), "History of Madagascar" (1838), "Three Visits to Madagascar" (1858), and other works on missions.

Ellis, William. Born Jan. 1, 1801; died at London, Feb. 18, 1881. An English writer on social science. He became an assistant underwriter at the Alliance Insurance Company in 1824, and chief manager in 1837. He founded (1848–53) five schools, which he named Birkbeck schools. Author of "Outlines of Social Economy" (1846), "Education as a Means of Preventing Destitution" (1851), and "Plato-socrates" (1861).

Ellison (el'i-son), **Mrs.** A character in Fielding's "Amelia."

Elliston (el'is-ton), **Robert William.** Born at Bloomsbury, London, April 7, 1774; died at Blackfriars, London, July 8, 1851. A celebrated English actor and manager. He made his first appearance April 14, 1796, at the Bath Theatre as Tressel in "Richard III.," and after a career showing great versatility and power, together with many excesses and absurdities, he died, the first comedian of his day. Some of his best characters in comedy were Dornton, Charles Surface, Rover, and Ranger, and in tragedy Hamlet, Romeo, and Hotspur.

Ellora, or **Elora** (el-lō'rạ), or **Elura** (el-lō'rạ). A town in Hyderabad, British India, in lat. 20° 2′ N., long. 75° 10′ E. It contains a Dravidian rock-cut temple, anterior in date to 1000 A. D., remarkable not only in itself, but because the rock is cut away outside as well as inside, leaving the monument isolated and complete throughout. It consists of a central sanctuary or vimana, with a pyramidal roof about 80 feet high, preceded by an inclined plane of 16 cutting, before which are 2 isolated pylons in succession, reached by bridges. The court is surrounded by a peristyle within which there is a series of cells. The sculptured decoration is elaborate, combining geometrical and subsequent motives with figure-sculpture.

Ellore (el-lōr'), or **Elur** (el-lōr'). A town in the Godavari district, Madras, British India, situated in lat. 16° 43′ N., long. 81° 10′ E., on the Jammaler River. Population, about 25,000.

Ellsworth (elz'werth). A city and the county-seat of Hancock County, Maine, situated on the Union River 20 miles southeast of Bangor. Population (1890), 4,804.

Ellsworth, Ephraim Elmer. Born at Mechanicsville, N. Y., April 23, 1837: shot at Alexandria, Va., May 24, 1861. An American officer of Zouaves at the beginning of the Civil War. He removed to Chicago in early manhood, and began a solicitor of patents. He accompanied Lincoln to Washington in March, 1861. In April, 1861, he organized in New York city a Zouave regiment of firemen (the 11th New York), of which he became colonel. He occupied Alexandria, Virginia, with his regiment May 24, 1861. Seeing a Confederate flag flying from the Marshall House, he ascended to the roof to remove it, and was shot dead by James T. Jackson, the keeper of the hotel.

Ellsworth, Oliver. Born at Windsor, Conn., April 29, 1745; died at Windsor, Nov. 26, 1807. An American jurist and statesman. He was a United States senator from Connecticut 1789–96, chief justice of the United States supreme court 1796–1800, and envoy extraordinary to France 1799.

Ellsworth, William Wolcott. Born at Windsor, Conn., Nov. 10, 1791; died at Hartford, Conn., Jan. 15, 1868. An American politician and jurist, son of Oliver Ellsworth. He was governor of Connecticut 1838–42.

Ellul (el'ul). [Etym. uncertain.] The sixth month of the Hebrew year, corresponding to Aug.–Sept. In Assyro-Babylonian, from which the names of the months were adopted by the Jews, its form is *Ululu*.

Ellwangen (el'väng-en). A town in the Jagst circle, Würtemberg, situated on the Jagst 45 miles east-northeast of Jagst. It was formerly an ecclesiastical principality. It has an old church. Population (1890), 4,606.

Ellwood (el'wud), **Thomas.** Born at Crowell, Oxfordshire, England, 1639; died at Amersham, March 1, 1714. An English Quaker, friend of Milton. He wrote "Sacred History of the Old Testament and New Testament" (1705–09), his autobiography (1714), etc.

Elm (elm). A village near Glarus in Switzerland, noted for the fatal landslip of the Tschingelberg, Sept. 11, 1881.

Elmalu (el-mä'lō), or **Almali** (al-mä'lē). A city of the vilayet Konieh, Asiatic Turkey. Population, about 12,000.

Elm City. New Haven, Connecticut: so named from the number and beauty of its elms.

Elmes (elmz), **James.** Born at London, Oct. 15, 1782: died at Greenwich, near London, April 2, 1862. An English architect and writer upon art. He published "Sir Christopher Wren and his Times" (1823), "Dictionary of the Fine Arts" (1826), etc.

Elmet (el'met). A small British kingdom conquered by Edwin, king of Northumbria, about 625.

The kingdom of Elmet then answered, roughly speaking, to the present West Riding of Yorkshire.
Green, Making of England, p. 247.

El Mina (el mē'nä). The seaport of Tripoli in Syria. Population, about 7,000.

Elmina (el-mē'nạ), or **São Jorge da Mina** (sänn zhor'zhe dä mē'nä). A town on the Gold Coast, West Africa, in lat. 5° 5′ N., long. 1° 21′ W. It was founded by the Portuguese; was conquered by the Dutch in 1637; and was transferred to the British in 1872. The native name is Edina. Population, 6,000.

Elmira (el-mī'rạ). A city and the county-seat of Chemung County, New York, situated on the Chemung River in lat. 42° 7′ N., long. 76° 51′ W. It has important manufactures of iron, etc., and is the seat of Elmira Female College and of the State reformatory. Population (1890), 30,893.

Elmire (el-mēr'). In Molière's "Tartuffe," the young daughter of Orgon and sister of Cléante.

Elmo, Castle of Saint. A castle at Naples and a fort at Malta, said to be so named from Ermo, an Italianized corruption of Erasmus (a Syrian martyr of the 3d century).

Elmoran (el-mō-rän'). The native name of the Masai.

Elmore (el'mor), **Margaret.** In Lovell's play "Love's Sacrifice," Matthew Elmore's daughter, who gives the name to the play by sacrificing her lover, giving him up because of her father's guilt.

Elmshorn (elmz'horn). A town in the province of Schleswig-Holstein, Prussia, 19 miles northwest of Hamburg. It has important manufactures and trade. Population (1890), 9,533.

Elnsley (elnz'li), **Peter.** Born 1773: died at Oxford, March 8, 1825. An English philologist, principal of St. Alban Hall, Oxford, and professor of ancient history in the university 1823–25. He is known chiefly for his critical studies of Sophocles and Euripides.

Elnasl (el-nas'l). [Ar. *el nasl*, the arrow-point.] The third-magnitude star ; Sagittarii, sometimes called *Warida*.

Elnathan (el'nā-thạn). [Heb., 'God hath given.'] The maternal grandfather of Jehoiachin.

Elne (eln). A town in the department of Pyrénées-Orientales, France, 13 miles southeast of Perpignan: the ancient Illiberis, later Helena. It has a cathedral. Population (1891), commune, 3,233.

El-Obeid (el-ō-bēd'). The principal town of Kordofan, northeastern Africa, in lat. 13° 11′ N. Population, from 30,000 to 40,000, drawn from many surrounding tribes. Before its occupation by the Mahdi (1883), El-Obeid was the great market of the Egyptian trade in gums and ostrich feathers. Now these articles go to Tripoli by way of Wadai. Near here, Nov. 2 (and the following days), 1883, the Mahdists exterminated an Egyptian army under Hicks Pasha.

Eloi, Saint. See *Eligius*.

Elomire (ā-lō-mēr'). An anagram under which Molière was attacked by Le Boulanger de Chalussay, an unknown author, in a scurrilous play "Élomire hypocondre, ou les médecins vengés" (1670). In 1663, in a play "Zélinde," by Le Villiers, various persons of quality meet and attack the reputation of Élomire (Molière).

Eloquent, The Old Man. 1. Isocrates, the Greek orator.—2. Samuel Taylor Coleridge.

Elora. See *Ellora*.

El Paso (el pä'sō). [Sp., 'the pass.'] A town in El Paso County, Texas, situated on the Rio Grande opposite El Paso del Norte. Population, about 12,000.

El Paso del Norte (el pä'sō del nōr'tā). [Sp., 'the pass of the north.'] A town in the state of Chihuahua, Mexico, situated on the Rio Grande in lat. 31° 45′ N., long. 106° 32′ W. Population, about 8,000.

Elphin (el'fin). A town in Roscommon, Ireland, 15 miles north of Roscommon. It is the seat of a bishopric.

Elphinstone (el'fin-stōn), **George Keith,** Viscount Keith. Born at Elphinstone Tower, near Stirling, Jan. 7, 1746: died at Tullyallan, March 10, 1823. A British admiral. He was in 1800 appointed commander-in-chief in the Mediterranean, where he took Malta and Genoa. He subsequently cooperated with Abercromby in the descent on Egypt, and obtained the rank of admiral in 1801, and in 1814 was created Viscount Keith of the United Kingdom.

Elphinstone, Mountstuart. Born Oct. 6, 1779: died at Limpsfield, Surrey, England, Nov. 20, 1859. An English statesman and historian, one of the chief founders of the Anglo-Indian empire. He entered the civil service of the East India Company in 1796, was appointed ambassador to the court of Kabul in 1808, was resident at the court of Poona 1810–1817, and was governor of Bombay 1819–27. Author of "Account of the Kingdom of Caubul" (1815) and "History of India" (1841).

Elphinstone, William. Born at Glasgow in 1431: died at Edinburgh, Oct. 25, 1514. A Scottish prelate and statesman. He graduated with the degree of M. A. at the University of Glasgow in 1452, and subsequently studied law at the University of Paris, where he lectured for a time on this science. He returned to Glasgow in 1471, was appointed bishop of Aberdeen in 1483, became lord privy seal in 1492, and in 1494 obtained a papal bull for the founding of King's College at Aberdeen, which was completed in 1506.

El Rosario (el rō-sä'rē-ō). A town in the state of Sinaloa, Mexico, 35 miles southeast of Mazatlan.

Elsass and **Elsass-Lothringen** (el'zäs-lōt'ring-en). The German names for Alsace and Alsace-Lorraine respectively.

Elshender (el'shen-der). [Scotch form of *Alexander.*] The Black Dwarf in Scott's novel of that name. Also called "Canna Elshie."

Elsie Venner. A novel by Oliver Wendell Holmes, published in 1861.

Elsinore (elsi-nōr'), Dan. **Helsingör** (hel-sing-ger'). A seaport in Zealand, Denmark, on the narrowest part of the Sound, lat. 56° 2′ N., long. 12° 38′ E. It is a commercial town, contains the fortress of Kronborg, and is celebrated as the scene of Hamlet." Sound dues were here collected from all foreign (except Swedish) ships to 1857. Population (1890), 14,078.

Elsmere, Robert. See *Robert Elsmere*.

Elspeth (el'speth). [A contraction of *Elizabeth.*] In Scott's "Antiquary," the old mother of Saunders Mucklebackit. She is apathetic and deaf, and keeps secret the crime of her mistress, in which she had assisted, till just before her death.

Elssler (elz'ler), **Fanny.** Born at Vienna, June 23, 1810; died there, Nov. 27, 1884. A noted dancer. She was the daughter of Johann Elssler, Haydn's factotum. She danced on the stage in 1851. Her sister Therese (born 1808), also a dancer, contracted a morganatic marriage with Prince Adalbert of Prussia.

Elster (el'ster), or **Bad-Elster** (bād'el'ster). A watering-place in the kingdom of Saxony, south of Plauen, near the Bohemian frontier.

Elster, Black. A river in central Germany which joins the Elbe near Wittenberg. Length, about 100 miles.

Elster, White. A river in central Germany which joins the Saale near Halle. Length, about 120 miles.

Elswick (elz'wik). A manufacturing suburb of Newcastle-on-Tyne, England.

El Teb (el teb'). A locality between Tokar and Trinkitat, in the eastern Sudan, in the vicinity of Suakim. Here, Feb. 29, 1884, the British under General Graham defeated the Mahdists under Osman Digma.

Eltekeh (el'te-kē). In ancient geography, one of the cities on the border of Dan: the modern Beit Likia. Near here Sennacherib defeated an Egyptian army which was coming to the relief of Ekron.

When the Jewish embassy arrived at Lachish, the Egyptian party seems still to have been in the ascendant. In spite of the prophet's warning, envoys had been sent to Egypt (Isa. xxx. xxxi.), and had returned full of confidence in an alliance, which yet was to be to them not a help, nor profit, but a shame and also a reproach. The battle of Eltekeh dissipated these hopes. This was

fought after the capture of Lachish, when Sennacherib was encamping to take the neighbouring fortress of Libnah (2 Kings xix. 8, 9).

Smyc. Anc. Monuments, p. 147.

Eltham (el'thăm). A town in Kent, England, 7 miles southeast of London. It contains the ruins of Eltham Palace (formerly a royal residence).

Elton (el'ton). A salt lake in Astrakhan, Russia, in lat. 49° N., long. 46° 40′ E.; noted for its production of salt. Length, 15 miles.

Eltville (elt'vel), or **Elfeld** (el'feld). A town in the province of Hesse-Nassau, Prussia, on the Rhine between Bingen and Mainz; the Roman Altavella. It was formerly the capital of the Rheingau. Population (1890), 5,505.

Elvas (el'vas). A fortified town in the district of Portalegre, province of Alentejo, Portugal, 11 miles west of Badajoz (Spain). It is the strongest fortress in Portugal, and was a strategic point of great importance in the Peninsular war. Population (1878), 10,451.

Elvira (el-vi'ra). I. In Dryden's "Spanish Friar," a young wife who by the aid of the Spanish friar attempts to intrigue with Lorenzo, who turns out to be her brother.—**2.** The sister of Don Duarte in Cibber's "Love makes a Man."—**3.** The mistress of Pizarro in Sheridan's "Kotzebue's" "Pizarro."—**4.** The name of the principal female character in Beethoven's opera "Maximilio," Bellini's "Puritani," and Verdi's "Ernani," and in Molière's "Don Juan."

Elwend (el-wend'), or **Elwund** (el-wŭnd'), or **Arwand** (ar-wand'). A mountain in northwestern Persia, a few miles south of Hamadan (Ecbatana); the ancient Orontes. Height, nearly 9,000 feet.

Elwes (el'wes), or **Meggott** (meg'ot), **John.** Born at Westminster, April 7, 1714; died at Marcham, Berkshire, Nov. 26, 1789. A noted English miser, son of a brewer named Meggott. Elwes was his mother's name, which he took in 1750. He inherited wealth and was well educated, but was controlled by a maternal uncle until he began to spend money upon his personal wants, which manifested itself in various extraordinary ways. In other respects he was not illiberal, and he was extravagant in speculations and gaming.

Ely (ē'li). [ME. *Ely, Elv, AS. Elig,* eel island, from *ēl, ēl,* eel, and *ig,* island.] A city in Cambridgeshire, England, 15 miles north-northeast of Cambridge. It contains a famous cathedral, a building of great size, begun in 1083. The nave and west tower were completed too early in the end of the 12th century, and the west porch or galilee dates from about 1215. The Norman choir was replaced by the existing presbytery in the middle of the 13th century, and the octagonal central lantern was finished in 1328. The Lady chapel adjoining the north transept, with elaborate vaulting and ornate arcading under the large windows, was built in the middle of the 14th century. The exterior of the church is distinguished by its high, castellated west tower. Under the tower is a curious galilee or entrance porch, which opens into an unaisled west transept. The nave is imposing, and has long ranges of Norman arches and its lofty triforium-gallery. Its roof is of wood. The vaulting of the octagon forms the only existing lantern-dome of the type. The presbytery is among the most excellent achievements of Decorated work. The cathedral measures 530 by 77 feet; length of transept, 178; height of nave, 62; of choir-vaulting, 76. Population (1891), 8,757.

Ely, Isle of. A marshy plain in Cambridgeshire, England, north of the Ouse. It forms part of Bedford Level. It was a stronghold of the Saxons under Hereward.

Ely Chapel. The chapel of the former palace of the bishops of Ely, in the city of London. It is a fine example of Decorated architecture.

Elymais (el-i-mā'is). In ancient geography, a region in western Asia. The name was used either as a synonym or equivalent of Elam or for a part of it.

Elymas (el'i-mas). [Gr. *Ἐλύμας.*] A sorcerer, whose real name was Bar-Jesus, mentioned in the New Testament (Acts xiii. 8).

Elyot (el'i-ot), Sir **Thomas.** Born probably in Wiltshire, before 1490; died at Carlton, Cambridgeshire, March 20, 1546. An English scholar and diplomatist. He was educated at home. In 1511 he was clerk of assize on the western circuit, and in 1523 Cardinal Wolsey gave him the position of clerk of the privy council. He was sheriff of Oxfordshire and Berkshire in 1527. In 1531 he published "The Boke named the Governour," which is full of the education of statesmen and was dedicated to Henry VIII. This secured royal patronage, and he was appointed ambassador to Charles V. In 1532 he was again sent to the emperor, following him to Naples. He was member of Parliament for Cambridge in 1542. He also wrote "Of the Knowledge which maketh a Wise Man" (1533), "Pesapill the Tyrane" (1534), "The Castel of Helth" (1534), "Bibliotheca (a Latin and English dictionary, 1538), "Defence of Good Women" (1540), etc.

Ely Place (ē'li plās). A place on Holborn Hill, London, the entrance to which is almost opposite St. Andrew's Church. The town house of the bishops of Ely stood here, and the place was entered by a grand gateway built by Bishop Arundel in 1388. John of Gaunt died here, and during the Commonwealth it was used as a prison and a hospital for wounded soldiers. In 1772 it was torn down, and a chapel of the 13th century is all that remains.

Elyria (ē-lir'i-ā). The county-seat of Lorain County, Ohio, situated on the Black River 25 miles west-southwest of Cleveland. Population (1890), 5,611.

Elysée (ā-lē-zā'), **Palace of the.** [F., 'Elysium.'] A palace in Paris, built in 1718, and since the reign of Louis XV. the property of the state. It was used as a private residence by Napoleon I. and Napoleon III., to escape the publicity of the Tuileries; and during the republic of 1848 it was the official residence of the President, as it is under the present republic.

Elysian Fields. A name given to a region near the ancient town of Baiæ, Italy, which is particularly fertile and delightful, and is therefore supposed to resemble the Elysian Fields of Greek mythology. See *Champs-Elysées* and *Elysium.*

Elysium (ē-liz'ium). The abode of the souls of the good and of heroes after death in the Greek ancient classical mythology. It is described, particularly by later poets, as a place of exceeding bliss. Some have thought it to be in the center of the earth, some in the Islands of the Blest, and some in the sun or moon. In the Odyssey it is plain at the end of the earth "where life is easiest to man. No snow is there, nor yet great storm nor any rain." It is often called the Elysian Fields.

Elze (elt'se), **Friedrich Karl.** Born at Dessau, Anhalt, Germany, May 22, 1821; died at Halle, Jan. 21, 1889. A German literary critic, professor of the English language and literature at Halle from 1875. He published critical editions of "Hamlet" (1857, 1882), of Chapman's "Alphonsus, and of Webster's "White Devil, or Vittoria Corombona," etc., "Essays on Shakespere," "William Shakspere" (1876; English translation 1888), "Notes on Elizabethan Dramatists" (1880-84), etc.

Elzevir (el'ze-vir), or **Elsevier,** or **Elzevier** (el'ze-vēr). A famous family of Dutch printers, celebrated especially for their editions of classical authors, and of French authors on historical and political subjects (a series known as "Les petites républiques"). The original name was Elsevier or Elzevier; in Latinized form it was Elzevirius, which was finally corrupted into Elzevir. Louis, the founder of the family, was born at Louvain, near Brussels, about 1540, and died at Leyden, Feb. 4, 1617. The first book he printed was "J. Dousi Elzeviriani epithalamium, sive quæstionum de repudiis libri duo" (1583), but the first book he published at his own risk was a Europius by P. Merula (1592). He had seven sons. One of these, Matthieu, established his printing-house at Leyden (1565-70), and published (1583-1619) Gilles (died 1651, Joost (1576-1640-50), and Bonaventure (1583-1652). The last was the most celebrated. In 1626 he took into partnership his nephew Abraham, a son of Matthieu. In 1647 Jean (1622-61), son of Abraham, joined them, and after their death Daniel (1626-80), son of Bonaventure, came into the firm. For many years Daniel continued alone till his death. Daniel went to Amsterdam in 1654, and entered into partnership with Louis (1604-70), the third of that name, who had established a printing-press there in 1638. Isaac, a son of Matthieu, established a press in Leyden which was in existence from 1616 to 1715. The last representative of the name was Abraham, son of Joost, who printed a few volumes at Utrecht between 1695 and 1712, and Abraham, the son of Abraham the first, who was university printer at Leyden 1681-1712.

Many of the Elzevir publications bear a peculiar typographical mark in the simply the words *Apud Elzevirios, or Ex officina Elzeviriana,* under the *rubrique* of the town. Isaac took as typographical mark the branch of a tree surrounded by a belt bearing the words *Sic vos non vobis,* and below it a man standing, with the motto *non solus.* The third Louis adopted Minerva with an olive branch, and the motto *ne cedere nescius.* When the Elzevirs did not wish to put their name to their works they generally marked them with a sphere, but of course the mere fact that a work appeared in the 17th century was proof that it no proof that it is theirs. The total number of works of all kinds which bear the name of the Elzevirs is 1,248, of which 965 are in Latin, 41 in Greek, 126 in French, 21 in Flemish, 22 in the Eastern languages, 11 in German, and 10 in Italian. *Encyc. Brit.*

Emanuel. See *Immanuel.*

Emanuel (e-man'ū-el) **I.,** Pg. **Manoel** (mā-nō-el'), surnamed "the Great" and "The Happy." Born May 3, 1469; died at Lisbon, Dec. 13, 1521. King of Portugal, cousin of John II. whom he succeeded in 1495. He promoted the expeditions of Vasco da Gama, Cabral, Corte-real, and Albuquerque.

Emanuel, Paul. In Charlotte Brönte's novel "Villette," a lecturer in Madame Beck's school, and was to marry Lucy Snowe.

Emanuel Philibert, Duke of Savoy. Born at Chambery, Nov. 8, 1528; died Aug. 30, 1580. An Italian general, son of Charles III. of Savoy. He entered the service of the emperor Charles V. in 1548 and in 1553 obtained command of the imperial army in the war against the French, whom he defeated at Saint-Quentin in 1557. He recovered by the treaty of Cateau-Cambresis, concluded April 3, 1559, the duchy of Savoy, which had been taken by Francis I. of France from Charles III.

Emba (em'bā). A river in Uralsk, Asiatic Russia, which flows into the Caspian Sea from the northeast.

Embla. See *Ask.*

Embrun (on-brūn'). A town in the department of Hautes-Alpes, France, near the Durance, 19 miles east of Gap: the ancient Ebrodunum. It has a medieval cathedral. Population (1891), commune, 4,017.

Embury (em'bur-i). **Philip.** Born at Ballygaran, Ireland, Sept. 21, 1729; died at Camden, Washington County, N. Y., Aug., 1775. The first Methodist preacher in America. He began preaching in New York city in 1766.

Emden (em'den), or **Embden** (emb'den). A seaport in the province of Hannover, Prussia, situated on the Dollart, near the mouth of the Ems, in lat. 53° 22′ N., long. 7° 12′ E. It became a free imperial city under Dutch protection in 1595, and passed to Hanover in 1815. Population (1890), 13,424.

Emerald Hill (em'e-rald hil). A suburb of Melbourne, Australia, 1½ miles south of that city.

Emerald Isle (em'e-rald īl), **The.** Ireland: so named on account of its verdure.

Emeric-David (ām-rēk'da-vēd'). **Toussaint Bernard.** Born at Aix, France, Aug. 20, 1755; died at Paris, April 2, 1839. A French archæologist and critic. He published "Recherches sur l'art statuaire, etc." (crowned by the Institute 1805, published 1805), "Jupiter" (1833), etc.

Emerson (em'ėr-son), **George Barrell.** Born at Kennebunk, Maine, Sept. 12, 1797; died at Newton, Mass., March 14, 1881. An American educator, and writer on education. He taught at Boston many years, and in 1831 assisted in the organization of the Boston society of Natural History, of which he became president in 1847. He wrote a "Report on the Trees and Shrubs growing Naturally in the Forests of Massachusetts" (1846).

Emerson, Ralph Waldo. Born at Boston, Mass., May 25, 1803; died at Concord, Mass., April 27, 1882. A celebrated American essayist, lecturer, and poet. He graduated at Harvard college in 1821, and was a Unitarian clergyman in Boston 1829-32. In 1833-34 he commenced his career as lecturer (which continued between thirty and forty years) on such subjects as "Human Culture," "Human Life," "The Philosophy of the Times," "The Times," "The Present Age," etc. In 1835 he settled at Concord, and edited "The Dial" 1842-44. He was the author of "Nature" (1836), "Essays" (1841 and 1844), "Poems" (1846), "Representative Men" (1850), "Memoirs of Margaret Fuller" (1852), "English Traits" (1856), "Conduct of Life" (1860), "May Day, and Other Pieces" (1867), "Society and Solitude" (1870), "Letters and Social Aims" (1876), "Poems" (1876). He also compiled and edited "Parnassus," a volume of poems "selected from the whole range of English literature."

Emerson, William. Born at Hunworth, near Burlington, England, May 14, 1701; died at Hunworth, May 20, 1782. An English mathematician.

Emesa (em'e-sā). See *Homs.*

Emigrés (ā-mē-grā'), **Les.** [F., 'the emigrants.'] In French history, the royalists who left France in 1789 and succeeding years, and took refuge in Germany, Switzerland, Great Britain, and other countries. Part of them fought against the French revolutionary armies, and many had their headquarters at Coblenz. Some returned during the consulate or empire, others not until the Restoration. Nearly all had lost their property, but after the Restoration some of them received for a time a government grant.

Emile (ā-mēl'), or **De l'éducation** (dē lā-dū-kā-syōn'). [F., 'of education.'] A treatise on education, in the form of a romance, by Jean Jacques Rousseau, published in 1762: named from its chief character.

Emilia (ē-mēl'e-ā). L. **Æmilia** (ē-mil'i-ā). [The Roman province.] Emilia was named from the censor *Æmilius* Lepidus, builder of the Via Æmilia.] A division of northern Italy forming a compartimento, lying south of the Po and north of Tuscany. It comprises the provinces of Bologna, Ferrara, Forli, Modena, Parma, Piacenza, Ravenna, and Reggio nell' Emilia. Area, 7,967 square miles. Population (1891), 2,200,858.

Emilia (ē-mil'i-ā). [L. *Æmilia,* fem. of *Æmilius.*] 1. A character in Chaucer's "Knight's Tale," Dryden's "Palamon and Arcite," Beaumont and Fletcher's "Two Noble Kinsmen," and other versions of the same story. She is a very beautiful woman, loved by both Palamon and Arcite, and won by the former. The name is variously spelled *Emilie, Emelye, Emily,* etc.

2. In Shakspere's tragedy "Othello," the wife of Iago. She reveals his perfidy, and he kills her.—**3.** An attendant on Hermione in Shakspere's "Winter's Tale."—**4.** The woman loved by Peregrine Pickle, in Smollett's "Adventures of Peregrine Pickle."

Emilia Galotti (ā-mē'lē-ā gā-lot'tē). A tragedy by Lessing, produced in Germany in 1772, and produced on the English stage by Thompson in 1794.

Emilian Way. See *Via Emilia*.

Emilio. See *Emilius*.

Emily (em'i-li). [F. *Emilie*, It. Sp. Pg. *Emilia*, G. *Emilie*.] 1. The heroine of Mrs. Radcliffe's "Mysteries of Udolpho." By her dread of real dangers she is skilfully made to believe in unreal ones.

2. In Dickens's "David Copperfield," Mr. Peggotty's niece, called "Little Emily." She is affianced to Ham Peggotty, and is afterward betrayed by Steerforth.

Eminence Grise (ā-mē-nons' grēz). **L'.** [F., "The Gray Cardinal."] A painting by Gérome, now in the Stebbins collection, New York. It represents the noted confessor of Cardinal de Richelieu descending a palace staircase, friendly obeisances of the cringing before him and the insolence of hatred behind him of a body of brilliant courtiers.

Emin Pasha (ā'mēn pash'ä) or **Bey** (bā). **Eduard Schnitzer**, D. Born at Oppeln, Germany, March 28, 1840; killed near Nyangwe by the Arabs in 1865. A noted African explorer. Born of Jewish parents, he became a Protestant in 1864, and professed Islamism when he entered the service of Mohammedan governments. After studies in medicine and ethnology in 1865 to 1870 in Berlin, where he accompanied a high official in his journeys until 1875. In 1875 he made a short visit to Germany. In 1876 he joined Gordon Pasha, then governor of the Sudan, explored the Albert Nyanza Lake, and visited Mtesa in 1877. In 1878 he was made bey and governor of the Equatorial Provinces. In a few years he raised his ruined provinces to relative prosperity, made rich scientific collections and completed the accounts of Schweinfurth and Junker. From 1887 he was cut off by the Mahdi from communication with England and his position soon became precarious. Stanley went to his relief, and both reached the east coast in 1889. In the service of Germany he returned to Central Africa in 1890, accompanied by Captain Stuhlmann and Lieutenant Langheld. He established the station of Bukoba, and left it in charge of Lieutenant Langheld. With Dr. Stuhlmann he then proceeded to Mpwapwa, Ukonongo, etc., to make his way to the west coast by way of the Sham. At Mamiri west of Albert Nyanza, the rebellion of his carriers compelled him to return to Bukoba. Here Stuhlmann rejoined him in the autumn with the richest harvest of scientific data ever gathered by an African expedition. After several false reports of his death it is now believed left that he was killed by the Arabs in an engagement near Nyangwe, and his body eaten by the cannibal Manyema, in the fall of 1892.

Emma (em'ä).

A novel by Jane Austen, published in 1816.

Emmanuel, or **Emanuel** (e-man'ū-el). See *Immanuel*.

Emmanuel College. A college of Cambridge University, founded in 1584, on the site of a convent of the Black Friars, by Sir Walter Mildmay for the defense of Puritanism. Some of the buildings of the convent are incorporated in the new college. The chapel was built by Wren. Over the chapter there is a gallery of portraits. The library possesses many treasures.

Emmanuel's Land. See *Delectable Mountains*.

Emmaus (e-mā'us or em'ā-us). [Gr. *Emmaous*.] In scriptural geography, a village of Palestine not far from Jerusalem. Its exact position is unknown. It was long identified with a city (Nammus later Nicopolis, modern Amwas) about 20 miles from Jerusalem.

Emmendingen (em'men-ding-en). A town in the circle of Freiburg, Baden, situated near the Elz 10 miles north of Freiburg. Here, Oct. 19, 1796, the Austrians defeated the French under Moreau. Population (1890), 4,629.

Emmenthal (em'men-tāl). A valley in the canton of Bern, Switzerland, east of Bern, noted for its rich pasturage and beauty. It is traversed by a tributary of the Aare, the Emme. The chief town is Langnau.

Emmerich (em'mer-ich). A town in the Rhine Province, Prussia, situated on the Rhine, near the Dutch frontier, in lat. 51° 50′ N., long. 6° 14′ E.; the ancient Embrica. It has a minster. Population (1890), 9,257.

Emmet (em'et), **Robert.** Born at Dublin in 1778; hanged at Dublin, Sept. 20, 1803. An Irish revolutionist, brother of Thomas Addis Emmet. He was like his brother a leader of the United Irishmen, and in July, 1803, put himself at the head of an unsuccessful rising in Dublin. He escaped to the Wicklow Mountains, but refused to take leave of his affianced, Sarah Curran, with the result that he was captured and hanged. His attachment to Miss Curran is celebrated by Moore in his famous poem "She is far from the land where her young hero sleeps."

Emmet, Thomas Addis. Born at Cork, Ireland, April 24, 1764; died at New York, Nov. 14, 1827. An Irish lawyer and politician, brother of Robert Emmet. He was admitted to the Irish bar in 1790, was elected secretary of the Society of United Irishmen in 1795, and became one of the directors of the society in 1797. He was implicated in the rebellion of 1798, in which year he was arrested, together with the other directors. He was imprisoned until 1802, and in 1804 emigrated to New York, where he practised law, and in 1812 became attorney-general of the State.

Emmez. See *Jemez*.

Emmitsburg (em'its-bėrg), or **Emmettsburg** (em'ets-bėrg). A town in Frederick County, Maryland, 54 miles northwest of Baltimore. It is the seat of Mount St. Mary's College (Roman Catholic). Population (1890), 844.

Emmons (em'onz), **Nathanael.** Born at East Haddam, Conn., April 20, 1745; died at Franklin, Mass., Sept. 23, 1840. An American Congregational clergyman and theologian. His collected works were published in 1842.

Emory (em'o-ri), **William Hemsley.** Born in Queen Anne County, Md., Sept. 9, 1811. An American soldier. He graduated at West Point in 1831, became lieutenant of topographical engineers in 1838, served on the staff of General Kearny during the Mexican war, was appointed major-general of volunteers March 17, 1862, commanded a division, under General Banks in Louisiana in 1863, commanded the 19th army corps in the Red River expedition in 1864, and again with Banks against Price in Sept., 1864, and at Fisher's Hill, Sept. 22, 1864. He wrote "Notes of a Military Reconnoissance in Missouri and California (1846) and 1847)" and "Report on the United States and Mexican Boundary survey" (1857-59).

Emory College. An institution of learning at Oxford, Georgia, incorporated in 1836. It is under the control of the Methodist Episcopal Church (South).

Empedocles (em-ped'o-klēz). [Gr. *Empedokles*.] Local Agrigentine, Sicily: lived about 490-430 B. C. A Greek philosopher, poet, and statesman. He was a supporter of the democratic party in his native city against the aristocracy, and possessed great influence through his wealth, eloquence and knowledge. He refused the sovereignty, which was his by leadership. He professed magic powers, prophecy, and a miraculous power of healing, and came to be regarded as both a superhuman character. He is said to have thrown himself into the crater of Etna in order that, from his sudden disappearance, the people might believe him to be raised.

The fame of Empedocles of Agrigentum, who seems across the mists of ages and traditions to stand distinct from him, presents perhaps a more romantic appearance than that of any other Greek philosopher. This is owing, in a great measure, to the various and splendid fictions connected with myself, to his reputed avowal of magical power, and to the wild sublimity of some of his poetic utterances. Yet, even in his lifetime, and among contemporary Greeks, he was put through the ordeal of a legal charge at law, and left to posterity the famed gowns as a poet, a physician, a priest, and a philosopher.

Stanford. Studies of the Greek Poets, I. 96.

Empedocles on Etna. A classical drama by Matthew Arnold, published in 1853 and 1867.

Empire City. A name sometimes given to New York as the metropolis of the Empire State.

Empire State. A name popularly given to New York on account of its leading position in respect of population, wealth, and industrial enterprises.

Empoli (em'po-lē). A town in the province of Florence, Italy, on the Arno 15 miles west-southwest of Florence. Population (1881), commune, 17,187.

Emporia (em-pō'ri-ä). The county-seat of Lyon County, Kansas, situated on the Neosho River 52 miles southwest of Topeka. Population (1890), 7,551.

Empson (emp'son) or **Emson, Richard.** Executed at London, Aug. 17, 1510. An English politician. He was associated with Edmund Dudley in the execution of the oppressive financial policy of Henry VII., and became a leader of popular hatred by the unscrupulous methods he used to force money into the royal coffers. After the death of Henry he was executed with his associate on the charge of treason.

Empusa (em-pū'sä). [Gr. "*Empousa*, one-footed."] In Greek legend, a cannibal monster sent by Hecate (under whose forms to frighten travelers. The famine were reckoned among the Empusæ. An Empusa is mentioned in the Frogs of Aristophanes, and also in the third Apologue in Lucian's Philopseudes. Philostratus has a scene in the second book of "Apollonius." The last has not the same logical transformation as the others, but expresses them all in her hideous appearance and her cannibalistic habits.

Ems (emz). [Gr. *Ainesa*; Lat. *Amisia*, Ptolemy] *Amasos*; L. *Amisia, Amisius*, later *Emisia, Emisius*.] A river of Prussia which rises in Westphalia near Paderborn, and flows through the Dollart into the North Sea at the Dutch frontier. Length, 180 miles.

Ems, or Bad Ems (bad emz). A town and watering-place in the province of Hesse-Nassau, Prussia, on the Lahn 7 miles southeast of Coblenz. It is one of the most frequented health-resorts in Germany, on account of its hot mineral springs. Here occurred the famous interview, July 13, 1870, between William I. of Prussia and the French ambassador Benedetti, which precipitated the Franco-German war. Population (1890), 5,475.

Emser (em'ser), **Hieronymus.** Born at Ulm, Germany, March 26, 1477; died at Dresden, Nov. 8, 1527. A German theologian. He became in 1504 secretary to Duke George of Saxony, who gave him a benefice in Dresden. An account of the disputation at Leipsic (1519), which he gave in a open letter addressed to John Zack of Prague, exposed a violent controversy with Luther. He attacked Luther's translation of the Bible, and published in 1527 a translation of the New Testament after the Vulgate.

Enambuc (ā-nam-bük'), or **Esnambuc, Pierre Vandrosque Diel d'.** Born, probably at Dieppe, about 1585; died on the island of St. Christopher (St. Kitts), West Indies, Dec., 1636. The founder of the French West Indian colonies. He engaged in privateering cruises, and in 1625 established a colony on St. Christopher at the same time that the crew of an English vessel settled there. D'Enambuc was aided by an Indian, and though his colony was driven out four times by the Spaniards (1629), and passed through many vicissitudes it ultimately prospered. He founded others in various islands.

Enanthe (ē-nan'thē). [See *Œnanthe*.] In Fletcher's "Humorous Lieutenant," the name under which Celia disguises herself.

Enara (ē-nä'rä), or **Enare** (ā-nä'rē), **Lake.** A large lake in the extreme northern part of Finland, with an outlet into the Arctic Ocean.

Enarchus (e-nar'kus). In Sidney's "Arcadia," the King of Macedon. He is the father of Pyrocles and uncle of Musidorus.

Enarea (e-nā'ri-ä). A region in the Galla country, Africa, south of Abyssinia, about lat. 8° 30′ N., long. 37° E.

Encalada, Manuel Blanco. See *Blanco Encalada*.

Enceladus (en-sel'a-dus). [Gr. *Egkelados*.] 1. In Greek mythology, one of the hundred-armed giants, a son of Tartarus and Ge.—2. The second satellite of Saturn, discovered by Herschel Aug. 28, 1789.

Enchanted Horse, The. A fabulous horse in "The Arabian Nights' Entertainments." Tinuz Schah, the Princess of Persia, is carried by the enchanted horse to the palace of Prince Firouz Schah, who imprisons her to marry with him. The Indian who owns the horse abducts her. The sultaness Kashmir rescues her. Firouz Schah follows them in disguise as a dervish and by address regains possession of princess and horse.

Enchanted Island, The. Dryden's alteration of Shakspere's "Tempest."

Encina, or Enzina (en-thē'nä), **Juan de la** or **del.** Born at or near Salamanca, Spain, about 1469; died at Salamanca, 1534. A Spanish poet, founder of the Spanish drama. He was for a time in the household of the Duke of Alva at Alva de Tormes, entered the church, and became chapel-master to Leo X., visited the Holy Land, and became prior of Leon. He published a collection of his dramatic and lyric poems, "Cancionero" (1496 enlarged 1509).

Enciso (en-thē'so), **Martin Fernandez de.** Born about 1470; died after 1528. A Spanish lawyer. He went to America with Bastidas in 1509, and settled near Lower at Santo Domingo. In 1509 he joined the adventurers of Ojeda for colonizing Terra Firma. Ojeda sailed in Nov., 1509, and Enciso followed with another ship in May, 1510. Ojeda having left the colony, Enciso took command of it, founded the city of Antigua Darien, but he was soon deposed and banished by Balboa and others. He went to Spain, and in 1514 returned to Darien as colonial master of Balboa's expedition. Later in 1514 he led an expedition against the Indians of Cuna. Probably he soon returned to Spain. In 1519 he published these his "Suma de geografia," which gave the first account in Spanish of the New World.

Encke (engk'ke), **Johann Franz.** Born at Hamburg, Sept. 23, 1791; died at Spandau, near Berlin, Aug. 26, 1865. A German astronomer. He became in 1825 secretary of the Academy of Sciences and director of the Observatory in Berlin. He is best known from his investigation of the comet named for him.

Encke's Comet. A comet discovered by Pons at Marseilles, Nov. 26, 1818, and more fully investigated by J. F. Encke, for whom it was named.

Encratites (en-kra'tīts). [Gr. *Egkrateis*, lit. "the self-disciplined," 'continent.'] In the early history of the church, especially among the Gnostics, those assetics who refrained from marriage and from the use of flesh-meat and wine. They were members of various heretical sects, although sometimes spoken of as a distinct body found at by the apologist Tatian of the 2d century. They were also called *Continentæ*.

Encyclopædia Britannica (en-sī-klō-pē'dia brī-tan'i-kä). An English "dictionary of arts, sciences, and general literature," first published, in parts, at Edinburgh 1768–71. The publication of the last (9th) edition was commenced in 1873 and completed in 1888.

Encyclopedia, The. See *Encyclopédie*.

Encyclopédie (on-sē-klō-pā-dē'). [= full title, "Dictionnaire raisonné des sciences, des arts et des métiers" = 'Methodical Dictionary of the Sciences, Arts, and Trades'). A French encyclopedia. See the extract.

It was a French translation, by John Mills, of Chambers's "Cyclopædia" which originally formed the basis of that famous "Encyclopédie" which became the Bible of D'Alembert and Diderot the organ of the most advanced and revolutionary opinions of the time, was the object of the most violent persecution by the conservative party in Church and state, and suffered egregious mutilations at the hands not only of hostile censors but of timorous printers. So thoroughly was it identified with the philosophic movement of the time that the term *encyclopédiste* became the recognized designation of all attached to a certain form of philosophy. Appearing at Paris in 28 vols. between 1751 and 1777 it was followed by a supplement in 5 vols. (Amst. 1776–77) and an analytical index in 2 vols. (Paris, 1780). Voltaire's "Questions sur l'Encyclopedie" (1770) formed a kind of critical appendix. Le Breton's "Dictionnaire Universelle" (Paris, 1768) gave extracts of the more important articles, and under the same title Beauzée compiled a similar volume (Paris, 1822–23). *Chambers's Encyc.*, IV. 385.

Encyclopedists, or **Encyclopædists** (ensiklo-pē'dists). The collaborators in the encyclopedia of Diderot and D'Alembert (1751–65). The Encyclopedists as a body were the exponents of the French skepticism of the 18th century.

Endeavor, The. A British ship commanded by Captain Cook; then lieutenant. It was sent out in 1768, by the Royal Society at the request of, to observe the transit of Venus. Captain Cook returned in 1771, having made important explorations and discoveries. See *Cook, James.*

Endeavor Strait. [Named from the Endeavor, Captain Cook's ship.] A strait in north Australia, east of the Gulf of Carpentaria, between Cape York and Wolf Island.

Ender (en'der), **Johann.** Born at Vienna, Nov. 3, 1793; died at Vienna, March 16, 1854. An Austrian historical and portrait-painter.

Enderby Land (en'der-bi land). [First discovered by Dirk Gherritsz.] An island and coast, for long; later (1831) named by the English captain Biscoe of the whaler Tula for his employers.] A district in the Antarctic region, about lat. 67° S., long. 50° E.

Endicott (en'di-kot). **John.** Born at Dorchester, England, 1589; died at Boston, Mass., March 15, 1665. A governor of the Massachusetts colony. He emigrated to America in 1628; conducted the expedition against the Pequot Indians in 1636; and was made deputy governor in 1641, governor in 1644, and major-general of the colonial troops in 1645. From 1649 until his death he was governor, except in 1650 and in 1654, when he was deputy governor. He was a zealous Puritan and persecuted the Quakers, four of whom were executed in Boston during his administration.

Endicott, William Crowninshield. Born at Salem, Mass., 1827. An American politician and jurist. He was judge of the Massachusetts Supreme Court 1873–82, and Democratic secretary of war 1885–89.

Endimion. See *Endymion.*

Endlicher (end'lich-er), **Stephan Ladislaus.** Born at Pressburg, Hungary, June 24, 1804; died at Vienna, March 28, 1849. A noted Hungarian botanist and linguist. He was professor of botany at the Vienna High School from 1840. He published "Genera plantarum" (1833–41), "Synopsis coniferarum" (1847), etc.

Endor (en'dor). [Heb., 'spring of Dor.'] In scriptural geography, a village in Palestine, near Tabor, 13 miles southwest of the Sea of Galilee. Here Saul consulted a female soothsayer ("witch of Endor") on the eve of his last engagement with the Philistines.

Endymion (en-dim'i-on). [Gr. '*Evδυμίων.*] In Greek legend, a beautiful youth whom, while he was sleeping in a cave on Mount Latmus, Selene (the moon) kissed. The legend about him varyingly. He is described as a shepherd also as a shepherd and a hunter, and various accounts of his parentage are given. He had asked Zeus for immortality, eternal slumber, and undying youth, and had fallen asleep on Latmus never to awake.

Endymion. A poem by John Keats, published in 1818.

Endymion. A novel by Benjamin Disraeli, Lord Beaconsfield, published in 1880.

Endymion, Sleeping. A classical statue in Parian marble, found in Hadrian's Villa at Tivoli, and now in the National Museum at Stockholm, Sweden.

Eneas. See *Æneas.*

Enfantin (on-fon-tan'), **Barthélemy Prosper.** Born at Paris, Feb. 8, 1796; died there, Aug. 31, 1864. A French socialist, one of the leaders of Saint-Simonism. He published "Traité d'économie politique" (1830), "La religion saint-simonienne" (1831), etc.

Enfant Prodigue (on-fon' pro-deg'). [F., 'Prodigal Child.'] An opera by Auber, libretto by Scribe, produced at Paris in 1850.

Enfants de Dieu (on-fon' de diē). [F., 'Children of God.'] The Camisards.

Enfield (en'fēld). **1.** A town in Middlesex, England, 10 miles north of London. It contains the ruins of a royal palace, and is the seat of the manufacture of Martin-Henry rifles. Population (1891), 31,532. **2.** A town in Hartford County, Connecticut, situated on the Connecticut River 14 miles north-northeast of Hartford. It has noted manufactures of carpets and powder. It contains a community of Shakers. Population (1890), 7,109.

Enfield, William. Born at Sudbury, England, March 29, 1741; died at Norwich, England, Nov. 3, 1797. An English dissenting divine. He published "Preacher's Directory" (1771), "The Speaker" (1775), and other compilations.

Engadine (en-ga-dēn'). [G. *Engadin,* Romansh *Engiadina.*] A valley in the canton of Grisons, Switzerland, traversed by the Inn, noted for its health-resorts and high elevation. It is divided into the Upper and Lower Engadine, and is surrounded by mountains. It contains Sils, Silvaplana, St. Moritz, Samaden, Pontresina, and Tarasp. The prevailing language is Romansh. Length, 60 miles.

Engagement, The. In English history, an agreement between Charles I. and the Scottish commissioners, made at Newport, Isle of Wight, Dec. 26, 1647. The Scottish army was to restore Charles, who consented to an establishment of Presbyterianism in England.

Engedi (en-gē'di or en-gē-di). [Heb., 'spring of the goat.'] In scriptural geography, a place abounding in caverns, situated on the western shore of the Dead Sea, 26 miles southeast of Jerusalem: the modern Ain-Jidy. In the desert of Engedi David hid from Saul.

Engelberg (eng'el-berg). A health-resort in the canton of Unterwalden, Switzerland, south of Lucerne. It has a Benedictine abbey.

Engelhardt (eng'el-härt), **Johann Georg Veit.** Born at Neustadt (an-der-Aisch), Nov. 12, 1791; died at Erlangen, Sept. 13, 1855. A German church historian. He became professor of theology at Erlangen in 1822. He published "Dreimonatliches Schriftenblatt evangelischen Inhalts, abwechselnd mit Predigten" (1823), "Handbuch der Kirchengeschichte" (1838), and "Dogmengeschichte" (1839).

Engelmann (eng'el-man), **George.** Born at Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, Feb. 2, 1809; died at St. Louis, Mo., May 15, 1884. A German-American botanist and physician.

Enghien (on-gan'). **1.** A town in the province of Hainaut, Belgium, 18 miles southwest of Brussels. It has manufactures of lace. Population (1890), 4,313. — **2.** A watering-place near Paris on the north.

Enghien, Duc d' (**Louis Antoine Henri de Bourbon Condé,**). Born at Chantilly, Oise, France, Aug. 2, 1772; executed at Vincennes, near Paris, March 21, 1804. A French prince, son of Louis Henri Joseph, duke of Bourbon. He emigrated from France in 1789, and fought under his grandfather, the Prince of Condé, 1792–1801, when he resided for a time at Ettenheim in Baden. Here he was arrested March 15, 1804, though on neutral territory, by French troops under orders from Napoleon. He was tried before a court-martial during the night of March 20–21, on the charge of complicity in the conspiracy of Cadoudal against the life of Napoleon, and, although no evidence was taken, was sentenced and shot in the moat of the castle, break March 21, 1804. This proceeding excited general indignation throughout Europe, and, aside from its moral aspect, was considered one of the gravest political blunders which Napoleon committed. *Fyffe.*

Engis (on-zhē'). See the extract.

A more favourable specimen of this type is the celebrated skull (index, 7052) which was found seventy miles south-west of the Neanderthal in a cavern at Engis, on the left bank of the Meuse eight miles south-west of Liège. It was embedded in a breccia with remains of the mammoth, the rhinoceros, and the reindeer. It has usually been regarded as of Neanderthal period, but as the deposit of pottery was found in the same deposit it is possible that the contents of the cave may have been swept in by water, so that the skull may be only of neolithic age.

Taylor, Aryans, p. 107.

England (ing'gland). [Early mod. E. also *England, Ingland,* ME. *Englond, England, Ingland,* earlier *Engleland,* AS. *Engla-land,* land of the Angles; G. *England,* F. *Angleterre,* It. *Inghilterra,* Sp. Pg. *Inglaterra,* D. *Engeland.*] A country of Europe, which forms with Wales the southern portion of the island of Great Britain. It is bounded by Scotland (partly separated by the Tweed, Cheviot Hills, and Solway Firth) on the north; the North Sea on the east; the Strait of Dover and the English Channel (separating it from France) on the south; and the Atlantic Ocean, Bristol Channel, Wales, and the Irish Sea on the west. It includes the Isle of Wight and a few smaller islands. The surface is generally level or undulating in the east, south, and center; and mountainous in the northwest (Lake District), near the Welsh border, and in the southwest. The highest mountain is Scafell Pike (3,210 feet). The chief river-systems are those of the Thames, Humber, and Severn. It has important agriculture, but its chief interests are commercial, manufacturing, and mining. It (with the rest of Great Britain) has almost a monopoly of the ocean carrying-trade of the world. The largest commercial cities are London, Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, Sheffield, Bristol, and Bradford. The chief manufactures are cotton and woolen goods, iron and steel, hardware, leather, etc. Its mineral products are iron and coal, tin, copper, etc. England has 40 counties (Northumberland, Durham, York, Cumberland, Westmoreland, Lancashire, Cheshire, Stafford, Derby, Nottingham, Lincoln, Norfolk, Cambridge, Huntingdon, Rutland, Leicester, Shropshire, Hereford, Worcester, Warwick, Northampton, Bedford, Suffolk, Essex, Hertford, Middlesex, Buckingham, Oxford, Gloucester, Monmouth, Wiltshire, Berkshire, Surrey, Kent, Sussex, Hampshire, Dorset, Somerset, Devon, and Cornwall); its capital is London, and its government a constitutional hereditary monarchy. The Anglican Church is established, and there are many Protestant dissenting bodies and a large following of the Roman Catholic Church. (For its foreign possessions, see *Great Britain.*) There are some remnants of its primeval inhabitants before the Celts, of whom, however, but little is known. Among the leading events in its history are invasions by Julius Cæsar, 55 and 54 B. C.; subjugation of the Celts and Britons by the Romans, 43 A. D. and succeeding years (Agricola's campaigns, 78–84); abandonment by the Romans, 410; invasions by the Jutes, Angles, and Saxons, beginning in 449, and continuing through the 6th century; Christianity introduced from Rome in 597, and from Scotland soon after; the early English kingdoms of Kent, Northumberland, Mercia, Wessex, East Anglia, etc., merged under Egbert of Wessex as "king of the English" in 828; division of England between Alfred and the Danes by the treaty of Wedmore, 878; reconquest of the country under Edward, Athelstan, etc., in the 10th century; second Danish invasion under Sweyn, about 1000; reign of Canute the Dane, 1016–35; reign of Edward the Confessor, 1042–66; Norman conquest under William I., 1066; commencement of the Plantagenet line under Henry II., 1154; separation of Normandy and other French provinces, about 1204; granting of Magna Charta, 1215; beginnings of the parliamentary government, about 1264–65; Hundred Years' War, about 1337–1453; kings of house of Lancaster, 1399–1461; kings of house of York, 1461–85; Wars of the Roses, 1455–85; Tudor dynasty (beginning with Henry VII.), 1485; introduction of the Reformation under Henry VIII. and Edward VI.; Roman Catholic reaction under Mary, 1553–58; Church of England restored by Elizabeth (1558–1603); accession of the Stuart line and personal union with Scotland under James I., 1603; beginnings of the colonial empire, 17th century; struggle between Charles I. and Parliament, 1642–48; period of the Commonwealth and Protectorate, 1649–60; restoration of the monarchy under Charles II., 1660; expulsion of James II., 1688; election of William of Orange and Mary, 1689; Act of Settlement, 1700–01; union with Scotland, 1707; accession of the Hanoverian dynasty (with George I.), 1714; loss of the colonial acquisitions in America and India, 1763; loss of the United States, 1783; union with Ireland, 1801; wars with France, 1793–1802, 1803–14, and 1815; passage of Catholic Emancipation Act, 1829; Electoral Reform Act, 1832, 1867–68, and 1884–85; abolition of slavery, 1833; accession of Victoria, and separation of Hanover, 1837; Afghan war, 1838–42; Chinese war, 1840–42; Chartist agitation, 1839–48; repeal of Corn-Laws, 1846; Crimean war, 1854–56; Chinese wars, 1856–58 and 1860; Indian mutiny, 1857–58; transfer of possessions in India to the crown, 1869; Irish Land Act, 1870; Elementary Education Act, 1870; Ashantee war, 1873–74; Afghan war, 1878–80; Zulu war, 1879; Transvaal war, 1881; Irish Land Act, 1881; wars in Egypt and Sudan, 1882–85. Area, 50,840 square miles. Population (1891), 27,483,490. See *Great Britain, Wales, Scotland, Ireland.*

England, John. Born at Cork, Ireland, Sept. 23, 1786; died at Charleston, S. C., April 11, 1842. An Irish-American prelate of the Roman Catholic Church, appointed first bishop of Charleston 1820.

England, S. A pseudonym under which Richard Porson published some of his more ephemeral articles. It was adopted in ridicule of Ireland and his pretended discoveries.

England's Helicon. An anthology published in 1600.

Englefield (eng'gl-fēld), **Battle of.** A battle at Englefield, Berkshire, England, 871, in which the English under the ealdorman Ethelwulf defeated the Danes. Sidroc, one of the Danish jarls, was slain.

Englewood (eng'gl-wūd). A township in Bergen County, New Jersey, 14 miles north of New York. Population (1890), 4,785.

English (ing'glish), **George Bethune.** Born at Cambridge, Mass., March 7, 1787; died at Washington, D. C., Sept. 20, 1828. An American adventurer and writer. He joined Ismail Pasha in an expedition against Ibrahim in 1826, and gained distinction as an officer of artillery. He published a "Narrative of the Expedition to Dongola and Sennaar" (1822).

English, Thomas Dunn. Born at Philadelphia, June 29, 1819. An American poet and novelist. After having been a lawyer and a journalist he took up the practice of medicine in 1847. He published "Poems" (1839), "American Ballads" (1879), "Boys' Book of Ballads" (1881), etc. (1884), and was the author of the poems "Ben Bolt" and "The Gallows-Guests."

English Bards and Scotch Reviewers. A satirical poem by Byron, directed against those who had put him, as he imagined, on the defensive. It was published in 1809, and was said by himself, in a manuscript note in the edition of 1816, to be a "miserable record of misplaced anger and indiscriminate acrimony."

English Channel (ing'glish chan'el), F. **La Manche** (lä monsh). An arm of the Atlantic Ocean which separates England from France, and communicates with the North Sea through the Strait of Dover. Greatest width, about 150 miles.

Principal islands the Channel Islands (which see). It has played a very important part in English and French history. It was the scene of the fight with the Armada, of the battle of La Hogue, etc.

English East Africa, etc. See *British East Africa*, etc.

English Harbour (ing'glish här'bur). A seaport of Antigua, British West Indies.

Englishman in Paris, The. A comedy by Foote, produced in 1753, and printed in 1756. Both Macklin and Foote played Buck in this play.

Englishman Returned from Paris, The. A comedy by Foote, produced in 1756.

English Merchant, The. A comedy by George Colman the elder. It was founded on Voltaire's "L'Écossaise," and was produced at Drury Lane Feb. 21, 1767.

English Monsieur, The. A play by James Howard, produced in 1666 and printed in 1674. The principal character, Frankford, abhors everything French, except the French ship with which a French lady eventually walks away after rejecting him.

English Sale. See *Sale*.

English River (ing'glish riv'ėr). **1.** Same as *Churchill River*.—**2.** An estuary in Delagoa Bay, South Africa.

Engstligenthal (engs'tlē-gen-tāl), or **Adelboden** (ā'del-bō-den). An Alpine valley in the canton of Bern, Switzerland, connecting with the Kandersthal, 15 miles southwest of Interlachen.

Enguera (eng-gwā'rä). A town in the province of Valencia, Spain, 42 miles southeast of Valencia. Population, 1887, 6,256.

Enid (ē'nid). A character representing purity in the romance of "Erec and Enide" by Chrestien de Troyes. She was probably its first poetic heroine. She reappears in the "Geraint and the Marriage," and Tennyson has made history in "Geraint and Enid," one of his "Idylls of the King."

Enif (en'if). [Ar. *enf*, the nose.] The bright third-magnitude star ε Pegasi, in the nose of the hippogriff.

Enim (ē'nim), or **Enin** (ē'nin). A fabulous country of great wealth, which in the 16th and 17th centuries was supposed to exist somewhere on the tributaries of the upper Amazon. Various expeditions were made to find it. In one of these adventures Orellana (who had previously crossed the continent from Peru to the mouth of the Amazon) and his party were said to have seen the king of Enim adorned with golden ornaments. He was also said to have had golden vessels, but it was evident that nothing satisfied the Indian interpreters.

Enimagas (ā-nē-mä'gäs), or **Imacos** (ē-mä'kōs). **Inimacas** (ē-nē-mä'käs). A savage tribe of Indians in northern Argentina, on the east side of the Pilcomayo. They are classified with the Matuco stock.

Enkhuizen (enk-hoi'zen). A seaport in the province of North Holland, Netherlands, on the Zuyder Zee 28 miles northeast of Amsterdam. It was an important commercial and fishing town in the 16th century. Population (1889), 5,577.

Enna (en'nä), or **Henna** (hen'nä). The ancient named Castrogiovanni. It was called the navel of Sicily from its position in the center of the island. It was connected with the myth of Persephone, and was famous since a very early period for its worship of Demeter. It belonged to the Carthaginians, and fell to the hands of the Romans in the first Punic war. In 859 it was taken by the Saracens, and in 1060 came into the possession of the Normans.

Ennemoser (en'e-mō-zer), **Joseph.** Born at Hintersee, Tyrol, Nov. 15, 1787; died at Ragaz by the Tugginsee, Upper Bavaria, Sept. 19, 1854. A Tyrolese writer on medicine and philosophy. He published "Der Magnetismus" (1819).

Ennis (en'is). The capital of County Clare, Ireland, situated on the river Fergus 20 miles northwest of Limerick. Population (1891), 6,500.

Enniscorthy (en-is-kōr'thi). A town in County Wexford, Ireland, about on the Slaney 13 miles northwest of Wexford. It was taken by Cromwell in 1649, and by the insurgents in 1798. Population (1891), 5,648.

Enniskillen (en-is-kil'en). The capital of County Fermanagh, Ulster, Ireland, situated on an island between Upper and Lower Lough Erne, in lat. 54° 21′ N., long. 7° 39′ W. For the battle (1689), see *Newtown Butler*. Population (1891), 5,570.

Enniskilleners (en-is-kil'en-ėrz). The 6th Dragoons in the British service: so named from its origin among the defenders of Enniskillen in 1689.

Ennius (en'i-us). **Quintus.** Born at Rudiæ in Calabria, 239 B. C.; died at Rome (?), 169 B. C. A famous Roman epic poet, one of the founders of Latin literature. He served in the Roman army in Sardinia (204 B. C.), and there met M. Porcius Cato, who brought him to Rome, where he taught Greek and translated Greek plays. He gained Roman citizenship in 184. He was the author of "Annales" (in 18 books, only fragmentary, the surviving one epic poem on the early history of Rome, designed as a pendant to the Homeric poems), of tragedies; and of miscellaneous poems in various meters. "He was a missionary of culture and free thought and he turned the Roman language and poetry into the paths in which they continued for centuries afterwards."

Ennodius (e-nō'di-us), **Magnus Felix.** Born at Arles or Milan, about 473; died at Pavia, July 17, 521. Bishop of Pavia. Theodoric the Great made the bishopric about 511, and he went to the Byzantine court in 515 and in 517 for the purpose of negotiating union between the Eastern and Western churches, which he failed. The best-printed edition of his works, which include some poems and letters, a panegyric on Theodoric, a defense of Pope Symmachus, and a life of Saint Epiphanius of Pavia, is that by Sirmondi (Paris, 1611).

Enns, or **Ens** (ens). A river of Austria which joins the Danube near the town of Enns. It separates, in part, Upper Austria (called here Ober-Oesterreich) on the left from Lower Austria on the right.

Enns. A town in Upper Austria, on the Enns near the Danube, 9 miles southeast of Linz; the Roman Laureacum. Population (1890), commune, 4,674.

Enobarbus (en-ō-bär'bus). In Shakspere's "Antony and Cleopatra," a friend of Antony. He is a blunt, rough-spoken man, with a sort of cynical sagacity.

Enoch (ē'nok). [Heb., 'dedication.'] **1.** One of the patriarchs, the son of Jared and father of Methuselah. He lived 365 years, and "was translated that he should not see death." (Heb. xi. 5, Gen. v. 24.

2. The eldest son of Cain. A city which Cain built was named for him.

Enoch Arden (ē'nok är'den). A poem by Alfred Tennyson, published in 1864, named from its hero, a sailor who returns from an enforced absence of years to find that his wife, thinking him dead, has married his friend. For her sake he does not reveal himself, and dies broken-hearted.

Enos (ē'nos). [Heb.] Son of Seth and grandson of Adam.

Enos (ā-nōs'). A seaport in the vilayet of Adrianople, Turkey, situated on the Ægean Sea in lat. 40° 41′ N., long. 26° 4′ E.: the ancient Ænus. Population, estimated, 6,000–7,000.

Enriquez. See *Henriquez*.

Enschede (en'sche-dė). A town in the province of Overyssel, Netherlands, in lat. 52° 13′ N., long. 6° 54′ E. It has important cotton manufactures. Population (1889), 7,079.

Enschedé. A noted Dutch family of painters and type-founders. Jan Enschedé established a press in Haarlem in 1703. His son Johannes, early in 1738, took as a partner Johannes Enschedé, who married into the Luchtmans family, and the joint firm of which it was the head became the most famous collection of classical editions on the Latin continent, only part of which is preserved, was issued. The business is now (1891) carried on by C. J. Enschedé.

Ensisheim (enz'is-hīm). A town in Upper Alsace, Alsace-Lorraine, situated on the Ill 16 miles south of Colmar. Population (1890), 2,709.

Entlebuch (ent'le-buch). A pastoral valley in Switzerland, west of Lucerne.

Entombment, The. A painting by Raphael (1507), in the Palazzo Borghese, Rome. The body of Christ is borne by two men. He is followed by Saint Joseph of Arimathæa and the holy women. The composition is remarkably skilful and the expression of emotion admirable.

Entragues, Catherine Henriette de Balzac de. See *Verneuil, Marquise de*.

Entrecasteaux. See *D'Entrecasteaux*.

Entrecasteaux (ōⁿtr-käs-tō'). **Joseph Antoine Bruni d'.** Born at Aix, France, 1739; died at sea, July 29, 1793. A French navigator. He entered the naval service in 1754, became commander of the French fleet in the East Indies in 1785, and was appointed governor of Mauritius and the Isle of Bourbon in 1787. In 1791 he was sent with two ships to search for La Pérouse. He failed in the main object of his mission, but made important explorations along the coast of New Holland, and the seas and archipelagoes of the Pacific. His journal, with observations and charts, was published by De la Billardière (1800). In Russian and in Dumont d'Urville (1808).

Entre-Minho-e-Douro (en'tre-mēn'yō-e-dō'rō). A province in the northern part of Portugal, noted for its fruitfulness. It contains 3 districts, Vianado Castello, Braga, and Porto. Area, 2,807 square miles.

Entre Rios (en'trä rē'ōs). [Sp., 'between rivers.'] A province in the Argentine Republic, lying between the Paraná on the west and south and the Uruguay (separating it from Uruguay) on the east, and bounded by Corrientes on the north. Its chief industry is the rearing of live stock. Capital, Concepcion del Uruguay. Area, estimated, 26,000 square miles. Population, estimated (1887), 300,000.

Envermeu (ōⁿ-vėr-mė'). A small town in the department of Seine-Inférieure, France, 10 miles east of Dieppe. It contains many antiquities.

Enzeli (en-zel'ē). A port in the province of Gilan, Persia, situated on the Caspian Sea, about 17 miles northwest of Resht.

Enzeli, Lake. An arm of the Caspian Sea, situated near Enzeli.

Enzina. See *Encina*.

Enzio (en'zē-o). Born at Palermo about 1225; died in prison at Bologna, Italy, March 14, 1272. An illegitimate son of the emperor Frederick II. of Germany, and titular king of Sardinia. He defeated the Genoese near Meloria, May 3, 1241, and was defeated and imprisoned by the Bolognese in 1249.

Eoïæ (ē-oi'ē). [Gr. *ai Hoiai*; so called because each section began with ἠοίη, 'such was she.'] See the extract. The work was attributed to Hesiod.

This poem, the "Eoiæ" . . . celebrated the heroines of Bœotia and Thessaly from whose union with gods had sprung heroes; and formed a fourth book to the "Catalogue of Women," an epic history of Dorian and Æolian women, famous indeed, but not of that half-divine rank which belonged to the "heroines." These names of poems show how the Hesiodic school was connected with Dorian Locris, where the position of women was peculiarly high.

Jebb, Greek Lit., p. 45.

Eolus. See *Æolus*.

Eon de Beaumont (ā-ōⁿ' dė bō-mōⁿ'). **Charles Geneviève Louis Auguste André Timothée d'** (generally called the **Chevalier d'Éon**). Born at Tonnerre, Yonne, France, Oct. 5, 1728; died at London, May 21, 1810. A French diplomatist, a secret agent of Louis XV. He served the king at the court of the empress Elizabeth of Russia (1755–60), and later in London. He was particularly noted for his success in assuming a feminal disguise.

Eos (ē'os). [Gr. Ἠώς.] In Greek mythology, the goddess of the dawn, daughter of Hyperion, and sister of Helios and Selene; called by the Romans Aurora.

Eostra (ōs'trä). [AS. *Ēostra* (Beda), for *Ēastre*, Cl. AS. *easter*, Old *ostara*, Easter.] The goddess of spring, the dawn of the year). Her cult was probably confined to the Anglo-Saxon tribes, although it spread to the continent in very early times among the Anglo-Saxons. Her name has been perpetuated in *Easter*, which is supposed to have been originally applied to the spring festival held in her honor.

Eothen (ē'o-then). [Gr. ἠόθεν, from the dawn.] A book of travels in the East, by Alexander William Kinglake, published 1844.

Eötvös (ā'öt-vesh). Baron **József.** Born at Budapest, Hungary, Sept. 3, 1813; died at Budapest, Feb. 2, 1871. A Hungarian novelist, publicist, statesman, and orator, minister of worship and public instruction 1867–71. He wrote the novels "Karthausi" ("The Carthusians," 1838), "A falu jegyzője" ("The Village Notary," 1845), "Magyarország 1514" ("Hungary in 1514," 1847), etc.

Epaminondas (ep-am-i-non'das). [Gr. Ἐπαμεινώνδας, Ἐπαμινώνδας.] Born about 418 B. C.; died at Mantinea, Arcadia, Greece, 362 B. C. A famous Theban general and statesman. He defeated the Spartans at Leuctra in 371, invaded the Peloponnesus four times, founded Megalopolis and was victorious and was fatally wounded at Mantinea (362).

Epanomeria (ep-a-nō-mē'ri-ä). A town on the island of Santorini, Thera, in the Grecian Archipelago. It is remarkable for its position on precipitous rocks.

Epeiros. See *Epirus*.

Eperjes (ā-per-yesh'), Hung. **Eperjes** (ā-per-yesh'). The capital of the county of Sáros, Hungary, situated on the Tarcza in lat. 48° 59′ N., long. 21° 17′ E. It was founded by a Germandolony, and was the scene of the execution of Protestants by the Imperialist Caraffa in 1687. Population (1890), 10,341.

Epernay (ā-per-nā'). A town in the department of Marne, France, situated on the Marne 19 miles northwest of Châlons-sur-Marne. It is the chief center of the trade in champagne, the wine being stored here in vaults in the chalk rock. Population (1891), commune, 18,501.

Ephesiaca. See *Babyloniaca* and *Æthiopica*.

Ephesus (ef'e-sus). [Gr. Ἔφεσος.] In ancient geography, one of the twelve Ionian cities of Asia Minor, in Lydia, situated on the Cayster, near its mouth, in lat. 37° 57′ N., long. 27° 21′ E. It was conquered by Cyrus the Persian. Alexander the Great, and the Romans. It was celebrated for its temple of Artemis, and as a great commercial city, but was important in the middle ages. It was a favored residence of Paul, and the seat of the third general council in 431, and of the Robber Synod in 449. On its site are Ayasoluk and other small villages. Among its ruins are the second theater mentioned in Acts xix. 29. It is Greek in plan, with Roman modifications. The cavea, 495 feet in diameter, has two praecinctiones, with 11 ranges in the lower ranges and 22 in the highest, which is skirted by a colonnaded gallery. The orchestra is 110 feet in diam-

cter, and the prosceniun 22 feet wide. *(b)* The odeum, ascribed to the 2d century A. D., in plan it is a half-circle 162 feet in diameter. There was one proscenium, with 5 cunei below and 10 above it, and a rich corinthian gallery around the top. The orchestra is 30 feet in diameter; the stage has 3 doors and 6 corinthian columns. *(c)* A stadium ascribed to the time of Augustus. It is 840 feet long and about 230 wide. The north side and semicircular east end are supported on vaulted substructions, the south side on the rock of the hillside. A double colonnade was carried along its entire length, and ornamental arches at the upper gallery of the eastern end were also of stairways. *(d)* A temple of Artemis (pictured in the Ephesian) a famous sanctuary founded in the 6th century B. C., and rebuilt in the 4th. The temple was ionic, dipteral, octastyle, with 21 columns on the flanks, and measured 163 by 342 feet. The height of the columns was 60 feet, their diameter at the base 6 feet 4 inches. The frieze and metopes were richly sculptured with figures in relief. Fine examples in the British Museum. The cella had interior ranges of columns, forming the two aisles mentioned above.

Ephesus, Council of. 1. The third ecumenical council, called by Theodosius II, in connection with Valentinian III., held at Ephesus under the direction of Cyril of Alexandria in 431 A. D. Eighty-eight bishops responded to the call, and included for the first time papal delegates from Rome, who were instructed not to say in the debates, but to sit as judges over the proposals discussed. It condemned the heresy of Nestorius without scruple, largely through the influence of Cyril. 2. The so-called Robber Council, convoked by Theodosius, held at Ephesus under the presidency of Dioscurus of Alexandria in 449. It included 130 bishops. It reinstated Eutyches in the office of priest and archimandrite, from which he had been expelled by the synod of Constantinople (448), and deposed Flavian, patriarch of Constantinople, who was so roughly handled that he died three days after the assembly.

Ephialtes (ef-i-al'tēz). [Gr. *Ἐφιάλτης.*] In classical mythology, a blind giant who was deprived of his left eye by Apollo, and of his right by Hercules.

Ephialtes, died 456 B. C. An Athenian statesman and general, associated with the friend and patron of Pericles, and was the principal author of law which abridged the power of the Areopagus and changed the government of Athens into a pure democracy. He was, according to Aristotle, assassinated by Aristodicus of Tanagra, at the instance of the oligarchs.

Ephorus (ef'o-rus). [Gr. *Ἔφορος.*] Born at Cumæ; lived in the first half of the 4th century B. C. A Greek writer, author of a universal history, fragments of which have been preserved.

Ephraem (ē'fra-em) **Syrus** ('the Syrian'). Born probably at Nisibis, Mesopotamia, about 308 A. D.; died at Edessa, Mesopotamia, about 373. A theologian and sacred poet of the Syrian Church. The chief edition of his works was published at Rome 1732–43.

Ephraim (ē'fra-im). [Heb., 'double fruitfulness.'] 1. In Old Testament history, the younger son of Joseph, and founder of the tribe of Ephraim.—2. One of the twelve tribes of Israel: so called from its founder, Ephraim, the son of Joseph. It occupied a central position in Palestine, being bounded on the east by the Jordan, on the west by the Mediterranean, and on the north by Dan, on the south by the tribes of Benjamin, and on the north by that of Manasseh. After the death of Saul the tribe of Ephraim, together with all the other tribes except Judah, recognized Ishbaal (Ishbosheth) as legitimate king in opposition to David; but on the murder of Ishbaal submitted in common with the other tribes to the hegemony of Judah under David. In the death of Solomon it revolted (probably about 975 B. C.) under Jeroboam from Rehoboam, the son of Solomon, and formed with the remaining nine of the tribes except Judah, Simeon, part of Benjamin and the Levites, a separate kingdom, which retained the name of Israel, and adopted Shechem as its capital. This kingdom was destroyed by the Assyrians in 722 B. C.

Ephthalites. The White Huns. *See Huns,* 3.

Epic Cycle, The. See the extracts.

> There was a mass of songs and legends about Troy which the two great epics left untouched. This material was worked up between 776 B. C. and 600 B. C. by a number of epic poets of the Ionian school, who made it all linking their poems with the Iliad and Odyssey as introductions or continuations. In later times, compilers of mythology used these links, distinctive poems from the others, and put them in the chronological order of the events, so as to make one connected story. Such a process of compilation was called an epic cycle (or circle), and the complete Troias themselves were called cyclic writers. In modern times the name 'cyclic' has been transferred from the poor compilers to the poets.
>
> *Jebb,* Homer, p. 57.

It was once commonly believed that the remaining epic poets equally avoided touching upon one another, that they composed their own poems upon a fixed chronological plan, each resuming where the other had finished, and so completing an immense whole called the epic cycle, from the birth of Aphrodite in the "cypria" down to the conclusion of the "Nostoi, or Telegonia, of Lamamon. But it seems clearly made out now that no such fixed system of poems existed, that the authors, widely separated in date and birthplace, were no corporation with fixed traditions; that they did not overlap in subject, and repeat the same legends; and that the epic cycle does not mean a cycle of poems, but a cycle of legends, arranged by the grammarians as illustrated them by a selection of poems, or parts of poems, including, of course, the Iliad and Odyssey, and then such other epics as told the whole story of the Theban and Trojan wars, down to the conclusion of the heroic age.

Mahaffy, Hist. of Classical Greek Lit., I. 86.

Epicharmus (ep-i-kär'mus). [Gr. *Ἐπίχαρμος.*] Born in the island of Cos about 540 B. C.; died at Syracuse at an advanced age (ninety or ninety-seven). A Greek comic poet. At an early age he was carried to Megara, in Sicily, and thence, when Megara was sacked by Gelon, to Syracuse. Thirty-five titles of his comedies are extant, and he is said to have written 52 plays.

The notice that he [Epicharmus] added letters to the alphabet arises either from some later letters being first adopted in his works, or from his intimacy with simonides at Syracuse. It is not impossible, as Simonides did adopt some additions, that he personally helped Epicharmus to spread their use in copies of his very popular plays.

Mahaffy, Hist. of Classical Greek Lit., I. 402.

Epicœne (ep'i-sēn), or **The Silent Woman.** [Gr. *Σιγωσα,* of either gender, pronounced.] A comedy by Ben Jonson, produced in 1609. Epicœne was a supposed silent woman who really spoke softly and in monosyllables. She was brought to Morose, who had an insane horror of noise, by his nephew who wished to play him a trick. After the wedding Epicœne scolds, screams, and develops into a virago; but after many noisy, rough tricks and jokes which drive Morose to the verge of distraction, he is relieved by the arrival of Dauphine, who, in consideration of the payment of his debts and the promise of a proper allowance, reveals the trick, which is that Epicœne is really a boy in disguise—consequently there never was a "silent woman." Colman the elder wrote a version of this play. It was produced at Drury Lane in 1776.

Epictetus (ep-ik-tē'tus) **of Hierapolis.** [Gr. *Ἐπίκτητος.*] A celebrated Stoic philosopher. He was a native of Hierapolis in Phrygia, was a freedman of Epaphroditus (the freedman and favorite of Nero), was a pupil of Musonius Rufus, and taught philosophy at Rome until 94 A. D., when he removed to Nicopolis in Epirus, in consequence of an edict of Domitian banishing the philosophers from Rome. Although he left no written works, his essential doctrines are preserved in a manual compiled by his pupil Arrian. He taught that the sum of wisdom is to distinguish between what is and is not in our power, and to bear and forbear; that all unavoidable evil in the world is only apparent and external; and that our happiness depends upon our own will, which even Zeus cannot break.

Epicurus, Sir. See *Sir Epicurus.*

Epicurus (ep-i-kū'rus). [Gr. *Ἐπίκουρος.*] Born in Samos, 342 B. C.; died at Athens, 270 B. C. The founder of the Epicurean school of philosophy. He was the son of Neocles, an Athenian cleruch settled in Samos, and belonged to the Attic deme of Gargettus (whence his frequent appellation of the Gargettian). He is said to have studied under Xenocrates at Athens, and subsequently taught at Mytilene and Lampsacus. In 306 he opened a philosophical school at Athens, where he spent the remainder of his life. He is said to have written about 300 volumes, fragments only of which are extant. His will, Diogenes Laertius's list of 40 propositions containing the substance of his ethical philosophy, and letters preserved by Diogenes Laertius. He taught that pleasure is the only possible end of rational action, and that the ultimate principle of bodies is atoms. He adopted the atomic theory of Democritus, while bringing into it the doctrine of chance.

Epidamnus (ep-i-dam'nus). An ancient name for Dyrrachium. *See Durrazzo.*

Epidaurus (ep-i-dā'rus). [Gr. *Ἐπίδαυρος.*] **1.** A maritime town of Illyricum. It was destroyed some time after the reign of Justinian, and was replaced by Ragusa. It was a Roman colony.—**2.** A town on the east coast of Peloponnesus, in the district called Argolis under the Romans. Throughout the flourishing period of Grecian history it was an independent state, possessing a small territory (Ἐπιδαυρία) bounded on the west by the Argeia, on the north and east by the Saronic, on the south by the Tree Zenia, and on the east by the saronic Gulf. (*Smith.*) It was the most celebrated seat of the ancient cult of Æsculapius. The sanctuary occupied the valley among the hills, at some distance from the city. An inner inclosure contained a temple to Æsculapius, the architecturally important theolos of Polycletus, statues, and buildings which served as hospitals to the sick who came to seek the aid of the god and his priests, and many votive offerings. Outside of this inclosure were the stadium, one of the most important of ancient theaters, a gymnasium, propylæa, and other buildings, the arrangements for the collection and distribution of water being especially noteworthy. Almost all our knowledge of Epidaurus is derived from the extensive excavations conducted by the Archæological Society of Athens since 1881, which are still (1890) incomplete.

Epidaurus Limera (li-me'ri). [Gr. *Ἐπίδαυρος Λιμηρά.*] In ancient geography, a town on the eastern coast of Laconia, Greece, 22 miles north-northwest of Cape Malea.

Epigoni (e-pig'o-ni). [Gr. *ἐπίγονοι,* descendants.] In Greek mythology, the seven sons of the seven Argive chiefs who had unsuccessfully attacked Thebes. The Epigoni, ten years after the first attempt, defeated the Thebans and avenged their fathers. This was supposed to have occurred shortly before the Trojan war.

Epigoni. A Greek epic poem of the Theban cycle, by Antimachus of Claros, relating to the renewal of the mythical war between Argos and Thebes by the "descendants" of its heroes.

Epimenides (ep-i-men'i-dēz). [Gr. *Ἐπιμενίδης.*] Lived in the 7th century B. C. A Cretan poet and prophet.

Epimetheus (ep-i-mē'thūs). [Gr. *Ἐπιμηθεύς,* afterthought.] In Greek mythology, the brother of Prometheus and husband of Pandora. Although warned by his brother, he accepted Pandora as a gift from Zeus, with the result that through her curiosity she liberated evils peculiar to man, which Prometheus had concealed in a vessel.

Épinac (ā-pē-nāk'). A town in the department of Saône-et-Loire, France, 11 miles east-northeast of Autun. It is the center of a coal-mining region. Population (1891), commune, 4,061.

Épinal (ā-pē-nāl'). The capital of the department of Vosges, France, situated on the Moselle in lat. 48° 10′ N., long. 6° 26′ E. It has some manufactures, and contains the departmental museum and a library. It was occupied by the Germans Oct. 12, 1870. Population (1891), commune, 23,223.

Épinal Glossary. An Anglo-Saxon and Old-Saxon glossary preserved at Épinal, France. It was originally from the Abbey of Moyen Moutier, near Lemoncourt. "The type of its writing is of the time of the Caldees; its letters being of First-English, as written by the Celtic priests who labored for the conversion of the English. It is ascribed by Mr. Sweet to the end of the seventh century." (*Morley.*) Mr. Sweet has edited a facsimile of this glossary, published at London in 1883.

Épinay (ā-pē-nā'), Madame **de la Live d'** (**Louise Florence Pétronille Tardieu d'Esclavelles**). Born at Valenciennes, March 11, 1726; died April 17, 1783. French author, an intimate friend of Grimm and Jean Jacques Rousseau. For the latter she erected a cottage, the Hermitage, in the garden of her château, La Chevrette, near Montmorency. Her "Mémoires et correspondance" was published in 1818, and her collected works in 1869.

Epiphanius (ep-i-fā'ni-us), Saint. Born near Eleutheropolis, Palestine, about 315 A. D.; died at sea near Cyprus, 403. A father of the Eastern Church. He became in 367 bishop of Constantia (the ancient Salamis) in Cyprus. He took a prominent part in the theological controversies of his time, and was present at the synods of Antioch (376) and Rome (382), where questions pertaining to the Trinity were debated. He died on the return from a mission to Constantinople after he had gone to oppose the heresy of Origen. He wrote a treatise against heresies entitled "Panarion," a dogmatical work entitled "Ancoratus," etc.

Epipsychidion (ep-i-psi-kid'i-on). ['A little poem on the soul'; from Gr. *ἐπί,* upon, *ψυχή,* soul, and dim. *-ιδιον.*] A poem by Shelley, published in 1821.

Epirus, or **Epeiros** (ē-pī'rus). [Gr. *Ἤπειρος.*] In ancient geography, that part of northern Greece which lies between Illyria on the north, Macedonia and Thessaly on the east, Ætolia, Acarnania, and the Ambracian Gulf on the south, and the Ionian Sea on the west (to the Acroceraunian promontory). In earlier times the name was given to the entire western coast southward to the Corinthian Gulf. The kingdom of Epirus reached its height under Pyrrhus (295–272 B. C.). It was ravaged by Æmilius Paulus in 167 B. C.; was a part of the Roman Empire 146 B. C.–395 A. D.; was overrun by Albanians in the 14th century; was conquered by the Turks in the 15th century; and now forms part of the Turkish vilayet Janina, and part of the territory ceded to Greece in 1881.

Episcopius (e-pis'ko-pius) [Lat.; Gr. *ἐπίσκοπος,* from **Bisschop** or **Bischop**), Simon. Born at Amsterdam, Jan. 1, 1583; died at Amsterdam, April 4, 1643. A Dutch theologian, one of the leaders of Arminianism. He published "Confessio" (1621), "Apologia" (1629), "Institutiones Theologicæ," etc.

Epistolæ Obscurorum Virorum. [L., 'Letters of Obscure Men.'] A collection of forty-one anonymous letters, first published in 1515, satirizing the ignorance, hypocrisy, and licentiousness of the Roman Catholic monastics at the time of the Reformation. It was occasioned by the controversy between Reuchlin and Pfefferkorn, a converted Jew, who advocated the destruction, as heretical, of the whole Jewish literature, except the Bible, and who was supported by the Dominicans of Cologne. The authorship of the letters is attributed by some to Ulrich von Hutten, Crotus, and Buschius

Epithalamium (ep-i-thā-lā'mi-um). A poem by Spenser, published in 1595: a marriage song for his own bride.

> For splendour of imagery, for harmony of verse, for delicate taste and real passion, the "Epithalamium" excels all other poems of its class.
>
> *Saintsbury,* Hist. of Elizabethan Lit., p. 87.

Eponym Canon (ep'o-nim kan'on). The name given by Assyriologists to the list of archons or chief magistrates in Assyria. This office of archon, called in Assyrian *limmu,* passed in rotation every year to different high dignitaries. Each king was limmu in the second year of his reign, and he was followed by the general of the army, or *turtanu.* Documents were dated with these names (as in Rome with the names of the consuls of each year). The lists of the limmus were carefully and accurately kept. The custom probably goes back to a remote date, but the four lists of limmus found which are known by the name of Eponym Canon cover the

years 911-666 B.C. As each king was limmu in the second year of his reign, the Eponym Canon became of the greatest importance for the chronology of the Assyrian kings. Further and still more interesting information has been derived from these tables, which contain alongside of the name of the limmu a short notice of the principal events of his year. Thus, for instance, during the reign of Asurdan III. (772-754) an eclipse of the sun in Nineveh is recorded, and according to the calculations of the astronomers this eclipse took place on the 15th of June, 763, so that this notice is of prime importance for early chronology.

Epping (ep'ing). A town in the county of Essex, England, 16 miles northeast of London. Population (1891), 2,565.

Epping Forest. A royal forest in southwestern Essex, England, formerly called Waltham Forest. Its area formerly was about 60,000 acres: it now contains 5,600 acres, preserved by London, and opened to the public as a pleasure-ground in 1882.

Éprémenil. See *Esprémesnil.*

Epsom (ep'sŏm). [Supposed to be equivalent to *Ebbe's home:* so named from Saint Ebba, queen of Sussex, about A.D. 600.] A market-town in the county of Surrey, 15 miles southwest of London. In 1618 the mineral spring from which Epsom salts were first made was discovered, and in the latter part of the 17th century Epsom became a fashionable resort, and continued so until the middle of the century next to Bath and Cheltenham. It was especially affected by Charles II. Races were run on the downs a mile and a half south of the town in the reign of John Wesley.

Equador, Confederação do. See *Confederação do Equador.*

Era of Good Feeling. In United States history, a name given to the period from 1817 to about 1824, which was marked by internal harmony and the absence of strong party feeling.

Érard (ā-rär'), **Sébastien.** Born at Strasburg, April 5, 1752: died at Passy, near Paris, Aug. 5, 1831. A French manufacturer of pianofortes, harps, and organs. He invented the double-action harp in 1808, and made improvements in pianos and organs.

Erasistratus (er-a-sis'tra-tus). Born probably in the island of Ceos: lived about 300 B.C. A Greek physician and anatomist.

Erasmus (e-raz'mus), **Desiderius** (originally **Gerhard Gerhards** ('Gerhard's son'). [L. **Geert Gerhard.** [Gr. *ἐράσμιος*, beloved, desired: the L. *desiderius* has the same sense.] Born at Rotterdam, probably Oct. 28, 1465: died at Basel, Switzerland, July 12, 1536. A famous Dutch classical and theological scholar and satirist. He was the illegitimate son of Gerhard de Praet, was left an orphan at the age of nineteen, and was defrauded of his inheritance by his guardians, who compelled him to enter the monastery of Stein. He entered in 1491 the service of the Bishop of Cambray, under whose patronage he was enabled to study at the University of Paris. He subsequently visited the chief European countries, including England (1498-99 and 1509-14), and in 1521 settled at Basel, where he removed to Freiburg in Breisgau in 1529. Refusing all offers of ecclesiastical preferment, he devoted himself wholly to study and literary composition. He aimed to reform without dismembering the Roman Catholic Church, and at first favored, but subsequently opposed, the Reformation, and engaged in a controversy with Luther. His chief performance was an edition of the New Testament in Greek with a Latin translation, published in 1516. Besides this edition of the New Testament his most notable publications are "Colloquies" and "Encomium Moriæ," a collective edition of his works was published by Le Clerc 1703-06.

Éraste (ā-rāst'). **1.** The exasperated lover in Molière's comedy "Les fâcheux" ('The Bores'). He has an appointment with Orphise whom he loves, and every person in the play comes in and prevents it.

2. The lover of Julie in Molière's "M. de Pourceaugnac."—**3.** The lover of Lucille in Molière's comedy "Le dépit amoureux," usually called "Lovers' Quarrels" in English.

Erastians (e-ras'tianz). Those who maintain the doctrines held by or attributed to Thomas Erastus, a Swiss polemic (1524-83), author of a work on excommunication, in which he proposed to restrict the jurisdiction of the church. Erastianism, or the doctrine of state supremacy in ecclesiastical matters, is often, but erroneously, attributed to him.

Erastus (e-ras'tus). **Thomas** (Grecized from **Lieber** or **Liebler**). [Gr. *ἐραστός*, lovely, beloved.] Born at Auggen, near Badenweiler, Germany, 1524: died at Basel, Switzerland, 1583. A physician and Protestant controversialist. His chief work, a collection of theses on excommunication, was published in 1589.

Erato (er'a-tō). [Gr. *Ἐρατώ.*] In Greek mythology, the Muse of erotic poetry. In art she is often represented with the lyre.

Eratosthenes (er-a-tos'the-nēz). [Gr. *Ἐρατοσθένης.*] Born at Cyrene, Africa, about 276 B.C.: died about 196 B.C. An Alexandrian astronomer, geometer, geographer, grammarian, and philosopher: "the founder of astronomical geography and of scientific chronology." He measured the obliquity of the ecliptic and introduced a method of computing the earth's magnitude. Fragments of his "Geographica (*Γεωγραφικὰ παραγγέλματα*)" remain.

Erbach (er'bäch). A small town in the province of Starkenburg, Hesse, situated in the Odenwald 21 miles southeast of Darmstadt. It has a castle, and was formerly the seat of an independent county. Population (1890), 2,258.

Ercilla y Zuñiga (ār-thē'ya ē thōn-yē'gä), **Alonso de.** Born at Madrid, Aug. 7, 1533: died there, Nov. 29, 1594. A Spanish soldier and poet. In 1554 he took service with the commander Alderete who had been appointed governor of Chile. He then made numerous life in South America until 1562, when he returned to Spain. In 1569 he published the first part of "La Araucana" (finished later by the second and third parts), the finest heroic poem in the Spanish language (chiefly as to its historical value).

Erckmann-Chatrian (erk'män-shā-trē-on'). The signature of the literary collaborators Émile Erckmann (born at Phalsbourg, Lorraine, May 20, 1822) and Louis Gratien Charles Alexandre Chatrian (born at Soldatenthal, Meurthe, Dec. 18, 1826; died at Rainey, Seine, Sept. 3, 1890). In 1848 these two men became associated in literary labors, the former writing chiefly and the latter soliciting and publishing. Among their first joint publications are "Science et genie" and "Schinderhannes" (1850), and many short stories. The series of novels to which Erckmann-Chatrian owe a large part of their reputation began with "Le Conscrit de 1813," "Madame Thérèse, ou les volontaires de 1792" (1863), "Histoire d'un conscrit de 1813" and "L'Ami Fritz" (1864), "Waterloo" and "Histoire d'un paysan, ou peuple" (1865), "La guerre" and "La maison forestière" (1866), and many others. Their dramatic compositions and adaptations are "Georges ou le chasseur des ruines" (1858), "L'Alsacien" (1874-1878), "Le Juif polonais" (1869), "L'Ami Fritz" (1876), "Madame Thérèse" (1882), "Les Rantzau" (1884), etc. Erckmann claims the sole authorship of the novels "Les Ingoulin des Vosges" and "Le Fou Yégof" (1877), Chatrian of "Le Brigadier Frédéric" (1880), "Le Blocus" (1881), "Le Banni" (1882), "Les Deux Frères" (1883), "Le Fiancé de la Mère Tantaine" (1884), "Le Grand Maître" (1885), "Le Bleuet" (1886), "Le Bureau de Consultation" (1887), "Le Cavalier Rodolphe" (1888), "Le Docteur Mathéus" (1889), and "Le Fou de Berkem" (1890). Since Chatrian's death Erckmann has contributed to "Le Temps" two publications, "Kaleb et Khoua" and "La première campagne du grand-père Jacques," the latter being the first in a series of stories dealing with the wars of the empire.

Ercles (er'klēz). A corruption of *Hercules.*

But . . . Yet my chief humour is for a tyrant: I could play Ercles rarely, or a part to tear a cat to make all split . . . This is Ercles' vein, a tyrant's vein: a lover is more condoling. *Shak.,* Midsummer Night's Dream.

Ercles' Hercules was one of the roarers of the old rude drama. Thus Greene, in his "Groatsworth of Wit," 1592: "The twelve labours of Hercules have I terribly thundered on the stage." *Hudson,* Note to M. N. D.

Ercta (erk'tä), or **Ercte** (-tē). [Gr. *Ἔρκτη, Ἔρκτη.*] In ancient geography, a mountain in northwestern Africa, about 4 miles south of Palermo: the modern Monte Pellegrino. It was a stronghold of Hamilcar Barca in the last part of the first Punic war.

Erdélyi (er'dāl-yē), **János.** Born at Kapos, Ung. Hungary, 1814: died at Sárospatak, Zemplin, Hungary, Jan. 23, 1868. A Hungarian reformer. His chief works are collections of Hungarian folk-songs (1846-48) and folk-tales (1855).

Erdmann (erd'män), **Axel Joachim.** Born at Stockholm, Aug. 12, 1814: died at Stockholm, Dec. 1, 1869. A Swedish geologist and mineralogist.

Erdmann, Johann Eduard. Born at Wolmar, Livonia, Russia, June 13, 1805: died at Halle, June, 1892. A German philosopher, professor at Halle. He published "Versuch einer wissenschaftlichen Darstellung der Geschichte der neuern Philosophie" (1834-53), etc.

Erdmann, Otto Linné. Born at Dresden, April 11, 1804: died at Leipsic, Oct. 9, 1869. A German chemist. He published "Lehrbuch der Chemie" ("Manual of Chemistry," 1838), etc., and founded the "Journal für praktische Chemie" in 1834.

Erebus (er'ē-bus), or **Erebos** (-bos). [Gr. "*Ερεβος.*] In Greek mythology, the son of Chaos and brother of Nyx.

Erebus. An active volcano in Victoria Land, Antarctic regions, about lat. 78° S., long. 168° E. Height, about 12,367 feet.

Erec (ē'rek) **and Enid** (ē'nid). See the extract and *Enid.*

One of the most beautiful of these metrical tales is "Erec and Enide," by Chrestien de Troyes. Erec vanquishes a knight who had insulted an attendant of Queen Geneura at a national hunt. After the battle, Erec discovered on the domains of the person he had conquered his beautiful niece, called Enide, who resided near her uncle's castle, but had been allowed by him to remain in the utmost poverty. Erec marries this lady, and soon forgets all the duties of chivalry in her embraces; his vassals complain, bitterly of his sloth, and Enide rouses him to exertion. Attended by her lord, she sets out in quest of adventures, a number are related.

Dunlop, Hist. of Prose Fiction, I. 264.

Erech (ē'rek). One of the four cities of the kingdom of Nimrod, in Shinar or Babylonia: the Greek Orchoë. It was identical with Uruk of the inscriptions, and is now represented by the mound of ruins of Warka, situated on the left bank of the Euphrates southeast of Babylon. It was one of the oldest seats of Babylonian civilization, and had a college of learned priests and a large library. It was also the chief seat of the worship of Ishtar as the presiding deity of Nana. According to an inscription of Assurbanipal (668-626 B.C.) Erech was, in 2280 B.C., invaded by the Elamite king Kudurnankundi, who carried off the image of Nana to Elam, where it remained for 1635 years, till Assurbanipal, in 645, at the conquest of Susa, returned it to its ancient seat. Around the ruins of Erech are found many bricks, so that it would seem that it served as a kind of necropolis.

Erechtheum (ere-ktha'um). An Ionic temple in Athens dating from the end of the 5th century B.C., remarkable for its complex plan and architectural variety, as well as for its technical perfection. It included a shrine to Athena Polias (goddess of the city), and to Erechtheus (Poseidon), the tomb of Erechtheus (whence its name), the salt-spring evoked by Poseidon, and several other peculiarly sacred memorials. The shrine of Athena itself thereof not had the form of a peristyle, but stood on the north side at a lower level than its portico, and had two delicately sculptured columns, with a connecting ornamental doorway to each. It also contained the ancient wooden statue of Athena. The west wall of this hall was raised to a high level on all sides which, except from the eastern portico, had other doors in the middle of each wall. The wall is usually restored as having windows in the intercolumniations. At the west end of the south side is the famous Porch of Caryatides, which had sculptured seats on the heads of six female figures (one in front, making as the most of architectural sculpture. On the west side of the temple was the tomb of Cecrops with the three mysterious olive-tree of Athena, and on which lived the priestesses and the high-born maidens who were selected every year to serve the goddess.

Erechtheus (ē-rek'thūs), or **Erichthonius** (e-rik-thō'ni-us). In Greek legend, a son of Hephæstus, and an autochthonous hero of Athens: often confounded with another of the same name, sometimes represented as his grandson.

Eregli (e-reg'li), or **Erekli** (e-rek'li). A town in the vilayet of Kastamuni, Asiatic Turkey, situated on the Black Sea in lat. 41° 17′ N., long. 31° 25′ E.: the ancient Heraclea. It is the center of a coal-mining region. Population, about 4,000.

Eretria (e-rē'tri-a). [Gr. *Ἐρέτρια.*] In ancient geography, a city on the island of Eubœa, Greece, 29 miles north of Athens. It was a rival of Chalcis, was destroyed by the Persians in 490 B.C., and was afterward rebuilt. An ancient theater has been excavated on its site by the French School of Athens. The cavea is supported on an artificial embankment. It was divided by vomit stairways into 11 cunei, and is 266 feet in diameter. The orchestra and the lowest tier of seats a highly important feature here first recognized in an underground passage leading from its center to the interior of the stage-structure. This explains several obscurities in the classical drama.

Erfurt (er'fūrt). A city in the province of Saxony, Prussia, situated on the Gera in lat. 50° 58′ N., long. 11° 1′ E. It is famous for its horticulture, and has varied manufactures. It contains a noted cathedral, a church of St. Severus, and a celebrated library which has a cell once occupied by Luther. The town was founded very early, and was a member of the Hanse League. It was subject to the archbishops of Mainz, and the seat of the government of Mainz, and passed finally to the latter. It was acquired by Prussia in 1802, was taken by the French in 1806, and again ceded to Prussia in 1814, and was garrisoned from the 14th century to 1816. In 1808 it was the scene of a conference between Napoleon, Alexander I., and German princes, and in 1850 was the seat of the German Unionparliament. Population (1890) 72,300.

Eric (ē'rik). See **Erik** (ā'rik), Saint.

Eric (ē'rik). Died near Upsala, Sweden, May 18, 1160. King of Sweden, elected to the throne of Upper Sweden in 1150. He undertook in 1157 a crusade against the heathen Finns, part of whom he conquered and baptized. Soon after his return to Upsala he was attacked by the Danish prince Magnus Hendrikson, and fell in battle.

Eric XIV., King of Sweden. Born Dec. 13, 1533: poisoned Feb. 26, 1577. Son of Gustavus Vasa whom he succeeded in 1560. He attacked the nobles, Katrina Mansdotter, to the throne, after having made unsuccessful overtures of marriage to Queen Elizabeth of England and Mary Queen of Scots. His violence and misgovernment led to his overthrow in 1568 by a conspiracy of the nobles headed by his brothers John and Charles. He was, according to custom in part to death in prison by poison.

Eric the Red. The founder of the first Norse settlement in Greenland. According to the Icelandic sagas, he killed a man in Norway and fled to Iceland, whence he was sent into temporary banishment for a similar outrage, whereupon, in 982, he set sail toward the west in quest of a strange land sighted in 876 by the Norse sea-rover Gunnbiorn. He discovered the country which he named Greenland, and lived there three

years, when he returned to Iceland for colonists and supplies for a permanent settlement, which he founded apparently in 986.

Ericht (er'icht). **Loch.** A lake in Scotland, situated on and near the border of Perthshire and Inverness shire. It is the outlet to Loch Rannoch and the Tay. Length, nearly 15 miles.

Erichthonius. See *Erechtheus.*

Ericson (er'ik-son), **Leif.** A Norse adventurer, son of Eric the Red. According to the Icelandic sagas, he sailed from Greenland with 35 companions about 1000 A. D., in quest of a strange land to the west which had been sighted in 986 by the Norseman Bjarni Herjulfsson. He discovered the country which he named Vinland from the grape-vines he found growing in it, and spent a winter there. The coast on which he landed has been variously identified — by some as that of Labrador or Newfoundland, and by others as that of New England.

Ericsson (er'ik-son), **John.** Born in the parish of Finnboe, Wermland, Sweden, July 31, 1803; died at New York, March 8, 1889. A famous Swedish-American engineer and inventor. He went to England in 1826, and to the United States in 1839. He constructed the caloric engine in 1857; applied the screw-propeller to war-vessels in 1837; and invented the turret-ironclad Monitor 1862. (*see Monitor*). He later inventions include a solar engine, the torpedo-boat Destroyer, etc.

Ericsson, Nils. Born Jan. 31, 1802; died at Stockholm, Sept. 8, 1870. A Swedish engineer, brother of John Ericsson. He became second lieutenant in the engineer corps of the Swedish army in 1823, was promoted lieutenant in 1826, captain in 1841, and major in 1852, and in 1850 was appointed colonel in the mechanical corps of the navy. He was director in chief of the state railways 1855–62, and was knighted in 1854.

Eridanus (ē-rid'a-nus), [Gr. *Ἠριδανός.*] 1. In Greek legend, the name of a large river in northern Europe, later identified with the Rhône, or, usually, with the Po. It was connected with the myth of Phaethon. See *Phaethon.*—2. See *Orion.*

Eridu (ā'ri-dö). An ancient city in Babylonia, the modern Abu Shahrein, situated on the left bank of the Euphrates, not far from Mugheir, nearer opposite to the Arabic city Suk es-Sheyuh. It was the principal seat of Ea, the Assyro-Babylonian god of the ocean.

Erie (ē'ri). A tribe of North American Indians formerly living in western New York and along the southern shore of Lake Erie from the Genesee to the Cuyahoga River in Ohio. The word is derived from their Huron name, signifying "cat people," from which the French called them *Nation du Chat.* In 1653 the Senecas conquered and absorbed them. See *Iroquois.*

Erie. A city, port of entry, and county-seat of Erie County, Pennsylvania, situated on Lake Erie in lat. 42° 8′ N., long. 80° 6′ W. Its chief industry is iron manufacture, and it has a large trade. It occupies the site of Fort de la Presqu'isle, built about 1748. Population (1890), 40634.

Erie, Lake. The southernmost and shallowest of the Great Lakes, lying between Ontario on the north, New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio on the south and southeast, and Michigan on the west. It communicates with Lake St. Clair by the Detroit River at its upper end, and with Lake Ontario by the Niagara River. It receives the Maumee. On its banks are Buffalo, Cleveland, Sandusky, and Toledo. Length, about 250 miles. Average breadth, about 40 miles. Area, 9,600 square miles. Height above sea-level, 573 feet.

Erie, Lake, Battle of. A naval victory gained near Put-in-Bay, Lake Erie, Sept. 10, 1813, by the American fleet (9 vessels, 54 guns, 490 men) under O. H. Perry over the British fleet (6 vessels, 63 guns, 502 men) under Barclay.

Erie Canal. The chief canal in the United States, extending from the Hudson River at Albany to Lake Erie at Buffalo. Its construction was due mainly to the efforts of De Witt Clinton 1817–25. Its present length is 352 miles. Width, at surface, 70 feet; at bottom, 56 feet. Depth, 7 feet.

Erigena (e-rij'e-nä), **Johannes Scotus.** [*Erigena*, born in Ireland.] Born probably in Ireland between 800 and 815; died probably about 891. A noted scholar of the Carlovingian period. He came to the court of Charles the Bald before 847, and became director of the palatial school, during the incumbency of which office his chief literary work was done. He is said by William of Malmesbury and others to have been invited to England by Alfred the Great (about 885), to have been appointed teacher at the school of Oxford, and abbot of Malmesbury, and to have been killed by his own pupils. His chief work was the translation of Dionysius Areopagita, and the consequent introduction of Neoplatonism into western Europe. The most notable of his original productions is "De Divisione Naturæ" (edited by Gale 1681, Schluter 1838, and Floss 1853).

Erigone (e-rig'o-nē). [Gr. *Ἠριγόνη.*] In Greek mythology, the daughter of Icarius. She was changed to a constellation (the Latin Virgo).

Erin (e'rin). See *Ireland.*

Erinna (e-rin'a). [Gr. *Ἤριννα.*] Born at Rhodes or Telos; lived about 600 B. C., dying at the age of nineteen. A celebrated Greek poetess, a friend of Sappho, and her companion in Mytilene. Fragments of a poem entitled "The Spindle," and some epigrams are all that remain of her work.

Erinyes (e-rin'i-ēz). [Gr. *Ἐρινύες.*] In Greek mythology, female divinities, avengers of iniquity. According to Hesiod they are daughters of Ge (earth-goddess) from the blood of the mutilated Uranus; according to others, of night and darkness. They were also called the Eumenides and, by the Romans, Furiæ or Diræ. In later times their number was limited to three: Alecto (the unresting), Megæra (the jealous), and Tisiphone (the avenger).

Eriphyle (er-i-fi'lē). [Gr. *Ἐριφύλη.*] In Greek mythology, the wife of Amphiaraus and sister of Adrastus. She was slain by her son Alcmæon for persuading his father to join the expedition against Thebes, in which he met his death.

Eris (ē'ris or er'is). [Gr. *Ἔρις.*] In Greek mythology, the goddess of discord, sister of Ares and, according to Hesiod, daughter of Nyx. In revenge for not having been invited to the nuptials of Peleus and Thetis, she threw among the guests a golden apple bearing the inscription "To the Fairest." A dispute arose between Aphrodite, Hera, and Athene concerning the apple, and Zeus ordered Hermes to lead the three goddesses to Mount Gargarus, to the shepherd Paris, who should decide the dispute. He awarded the apple to Aphrodite, who in return assisted him in carrying off the beautiful Helen from Sparta, which gave rise to the Trojan war. In Vergil Discordia takes the place of Eris.

Erith (er'ith). A town in Kent, England, on the Thames 15 miles east of London.

Eritrea (ā-e-re-trā'ā). The official name, since 1890, of the Italian colony on the Red Sea. The first annexation by Italy was that of Assab in 1869. Massowah, the natural harbor of Abyssinia, is the capital. The population of Eritrea is estimated at 449,000. The boundaries on the coast are Ras Kasar and Rahaita. The inland boundary is undefined. Italy claims a protectorate over Abyssinia. The line of demarkation between the boundary with the British sphere of influence runs from Ras Kasar to Adgara, then to the Rahat, along the lines of 40° E. long. and 15° N. lat. to the upper Juba River and down that river to its mouth.

Erivan (er-i-vän'). A government of Transcaucasia, Russia, north of Persia and Turkey. It is known also as Russian Armenia, and was ceded to Russia by Persia in 1828. Area, 10,745 square miles. Population (1887–89), 677,491.

Erivan. The capital of the government of Erivan, situated on the Sanga in lat. 40° 12′ N., long. 44° 31′ E. It was stormed by the Russian general Paskevitch in 1827. It contains the palace of the Persian viceroy, now appropriated for the needs of the Russian authorities, a large building with several courts. One of the halls has been restored in the original style and is decorated with paintings of Persian heroes, as Abbas Mirza and Nadir Shah, and with inlaid work in colored glass. In one of the courts stand two mosques like the Turkish mosques, with minarets, the interior within and without with brilliantly enameled tiles, those covering the dome being blue. Population (1891), 14,363.

Erkelenz (er'ke-lentz). A small town in the Rhine Province, Prussia, 24 miles northeast of Aix-la-Chapelle. Population (1890), 5,259.

Erlangen (er'läng-en). A university town in Middle Franconia, Bavaria, situated on the Regnitz 11 miles north-northwest of Nuremberg. It has manufactures of gloves, hosiery, beer, etc. It was developed largely by French refugees, and was ceded to Bavaria by Prussia in 1810. Population (1890), 17,559.

Erlau (er'lou), Hung. **Eger** (ā-gār'). The capital of the county of Heves, Hungary, situated on the Erlau in lat. 47° 55′ N., long. 20° 22′ E. It has a cathedral, and is noted for its red wines. It was unsuccessfully besieged by the Turks in 1552, but afterward came under Turkish sway. Population (1890), 22,457.

Erl-König (erl'kö-nig), G. **Erl-König** (erl'kē-nig). [Dan. *elle-konge, elver-konge*, king of the elves.] In German legend, a goblin or personified natural power who haunts the Black Forest in Thuringia. He is fond of stealing away children. This is the subject of Goethe's well-known poem.

Erman (er'män), **Georg Adolf.** Born at Berlin, May 12, 1806; died July 12, 1877. A German physicist, son of Paul Erman: professor of physics at Berlin from 1834. He conducted magnetic observations in various parts of the earth, described in "Reise um die Erde" (1833–42).

Erman, Paul. Born at Berlin, Feb. 29, 1764; died there, Oct. 11, 1851. A German physicist, professor of physics at Berlin from the founding of the university (1810).

Ermine, or Ermyn (er'min), **street.** A Roman road from London northward to Lincoln and York. It left London at Bishopsgate, where a branch, the Vicinal Way, was thrown off to Essex. The first stoppage-place on the northern road was Ad Pontem (Stratford-le-Bow); next to Durolipons, now Godmanchester, on the Ouse; thence to Durobrivæ, near the village of Castor; thence due north to Causennæ, now Ancaster; thence to Lindum or Lincoln; thence to Segelocum, now Littlebourgh; thence to Danum, now Doncaster; thence to Calcaria, the modern Tadcaster; and thence to Eboracum or York. From York it went northward to the wall of Hadrian.

Erminia (ėr-min'i-ā). The principal female character in Tasso's "Jerusalem Delivered." She loved Tancred, and cured him of his wounds.

Ermland (erm'länd), or **Ermeland** (erm'e-länd), Pol. **Warmia** (vär'mē-ä). A district in the western part of the province of East Prussia, Prussia. Its bishopric, of the Teutonic Order, was ceded to Poland in 1466.

Ernani (er-nä'nē). An opera by Verdi, first produced at Venice in March, 1844. It was founded on Victor Hugo's "Hernani." When it was produced in France in 1846, the title was altered to "Il Proscritto" and the characters were made Italian at Victor Hugo's request.

Erne (ėrn), **Lough.** A lake in County Fermanagh, Ulster, Ireland, consisting of the upper or southern lake (12 miles in length), and the lower or northern (20 miles in length). It is traversed by the river Erne.

Ernest Augustus, G. **Ernst August,** Duke of Cumberland. Born at Kew, near London, June 5, 1771; died Nov. 18, 1851. King of Hanover 1837–51, fifth son of George III. of England. He was created duke of Cumberland 1799, commanded the Hanoverian army in the campaigns of 1813 and 1814 against Napoleon; was made field-marshal in the British army in 1815; married Frederica Caroline Sophie Alexandrine, daughter of the Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, in 1815; and on the accession of Queen Victoria to the throne of England succeeded under the Salic law to that of Hanover. He immediately revoked the liberal constitution granted by William IV. in 1833, but granted another, based on popular representation, in 1840.

Ernesti (er-nes'tē), **Johann August.** Born at Tennstädt, Thuringia, Germany, Aug. 4, 1707; died at Leipsic, Sept. 11, 1781. A noted German philologist and theologian, professor at the University of Leipsic from 1742. He edited various classical authors, including Cicero (1737–1739), and wrote "Institutio Interpretis Novi Testamenti" (1761).

Ernesti, Johann Christian Gottlieb. Born at Arnstadt, Thuringia, Germany, 1756; died at Kahnsdorf, near Leipsic, June 5, 1802. A German classical scholar, nephew of J. A. Ernesti.

Ernestine Line. The older of the two lines of the house of Saxony. It was founded by Ernest, elector of Saxony (died 1486), and held possession of both the electorate and the duchy of Saxony until 1547, when the electorate passed to the younger (the Albertine) line. It consists at present of the dual line of Weimar and the dual line of Gotha.

Ernest Maltravers (ėr'nest mal-trav'ėrz). A novel by Bulwer, published in 1837.

Ernst (ernst), **Heinrich Wilhelm.** Born at Brünn, Moravia, Austria-Hungary, 1814; died at Nice, France, Oct. 8, 1865. A noted German violinist and composer.

Ernulf (er'nůlf), or **Arnulf** (är'nůlf). Born in France, 1040; died March 15, 1124. An English prelate, abbot of Peterborough 1107–14, and bishop of Rochester 1114–24. He was educated at the famous monastery of Bec, and was a close friend of Lanfranc and Anselm. He was an authority on canon law, and left a large number of documents bearing on English ecclesiastical history, called "Textus Roffensis," preserved in Rochester cathedral.

Eroica Symphony, The. The third and greatest of Beethoven's symphonies. It was first performed publicly in Vienna April 7, 1805, and was conducted by Beethoven. Its original title was "Sinfonia Eroica, composta per festeggiare il sovvenire di un grand' uomo": dedicata a Sua Altezza Serenissima il Principe di Lobkowitz da Luigi van Beethoven."

Eromena, or The Noble Stranger. See *Pharamond.*

Eros (ē'ros). [Gr. *Ἔρως.*] In Greek mythology, the god of love. According to Hesiod he is the offspring of Chaos, coeval with Earth and Tartarus, and the companion of Aphrodite: in later myths he is the youngest of the gods, son of Aphrodite and Ares or Hermes, represented as a thoughtless and wayward child, armed by Zeus with bow and arrows or flaming torch. In the older law he was regarded as one of the creative powers of nature, the principle of union among the diverse elements of the world, more especially as the power of sensuous love, and also of devoted friendship. He was worshiped at Thespiæ in Bœotia, where a festival, the Erotidia or Erotia, was celebrated every five years in his honor.

Eros. 1. In Shakspere's "Antony and Cleopatra," the freed slave of Antony. He is devoted to Antony, and kills himself with his own sword when ordered by Antony to slay him in fulfilment of an oath.

2. In Beaumont and Fletcher's play "The False One" (taken from "Antony and Cleopatra"), Cleopatra's waiting-woman.

Erostratus. See *Herostratus.*

Erpenius (ėr-pē'ni-us) (Latinized from **Van Erpe**), **Thomas.** Born at Gorkum, Netherlands, Sept. 11, 1584; died at Leyden, Nov. 13, 1624. A noted Dutch Orientalist and traveler, a friend

of Sealiger and Casaubon. He was professor of Arabic and later of Hebrew at Leyden, and was the author of an Arabic grammar (1613), a Hebrew grammar (1621), etc.

Erraï (er-ra'ē). [Ar. *ar-raï*, the shepherd.] The third-magnitude star γ Cephei, in the king's right foot.

Errázuriz (ār-ra'thō-rēth), **Federico.** Born at Santiago, March 27, 1825; died there, July 20, 1877. A Chilean statesman. Under President Perez (1861) he was minister of justice, religion, and public instruction, and later of war and marine. In the latter position he directed the war with Spain in 1865. From 1871 to 1876 he was president of Chile. He published "La Constitucion de 1833" and "Los Pincheiras" historical studies.

Errázuriz, Isidoro. Born at Santiago, 1835. A Chilean journalist. He became editor of "El Constitucional" in 1861, and founded "La Patria" in Valparaiso in 1863. Since 1867 he has been almost constantly a member of the Chamber of Deputies. In April, 1886, he was made minister of the interior, but was compelled to resign in August, owing to ill feeling caused by his support of Mr. Egan, the American minister.

Errors, Comedy of. See *Comedy of Errors.*

Ersch (ersh), **Johann Samuel.** Born at Grossglogau, Prussia, June 23, 1766; died at Halle, Prussia, Jan. 16, 1828. A German bibliographer and encyclopedist, the founder of German bibliography. In association with J. G. Gruber, he originated the "Allgemeine Encyklopedie der Wissenschaften und Kunste" (1818–90).

Erskine (ėrsk'in), **Ebenezer.** Born at Dryburgh, Berwickshire, Scotland, June 22, 1680; died at Stirling, Scotland, June 2, 1754. A clergyman of the Established Church, and afterward of the Secession Church in Scotland. A sermon which, as moderator of his synod, he preached at Stirling, Oct. 18, 1732, caused such dissatisfaction, from his censure of prevailing doctrinal errors and of tyrannous exercise of authority, that the ministers Ebenezer, William Wilson, Alexander Moncrieff, and James Fisher, were in Nov., 1733, removed from their pastorates. These four "Seceding Fathers" with their followers from the national church, formed themselves into a presbytery at Gairney Bridge, Kinross-shire, Dec. 5, 1733.

Erskine, John. Born in 1695; died at Cardross, near Dumbarton, Scotland, March 1, 1768. A Scottish jurist. His chief works are "Principles of the Law of Scotland" (1754) and "Institute of the Law of Scotland" (1773).

Erskine, John. Born at Edinburgh, June 2, 1721; died at Edinburgh, Jan. 19, 1803. A Scottish clergyman and theological writer, son of John Erskine (1695–1768). He was the leader of the evangelical party of his time, and edited for publication in Scotland the works of Jonathan Edwards and other Americans.

Erskine, Ralph. Born March 15, 1685; died at Dunfermline, Scotland, Nov. 6, 1752. A Scottish clergyman, brother of Ebenezer Erskine. He was the author of "Gospel Sonnets," which reached the 25th edition in 1795.

Erskine, Thomas, of Linlathen. Born at Edinburgh, Oct. 13, 1788; died there, March 20, 1870. A Scottish theological writer. He wrote "Internal Evidence for the Truth of Revealed Religion" (1820).

Erskine, Thomas, Baron Erskine. Born at Edinburgh, Jan. 21, 1750; died at Almondell, near Edinburgh, Nov. 17, 1823. A British jurist and forensic orator. He was the youngest son of the tenth Earl of Buchan. He attained celebrity as a pleader in supporting charges of corruption advanced against Lord Sandwich, and subsequently distinguished himself especially in his defense of Stockdale (1789), Thomas Paine (1792), and Hardy, Horne Tooke, etc. (1794). He represented Portsmouth in the House of Commons from 1790 till raised to the peerage as Baron Erskine, of Restormel, on his being made lord chancellor in Lord Grenville's administration (1806–07; April, 1807).

Erstein (er'stin). A town in Alsace, on the Ill 13 miles south-southwest of Strasburg. Population (1890), 4,807.

Ertang (er'tang). See the extract and *Mani.*

> But Manee went a step further. He avowed himself to be the Paraclete or Comforter foretold by the Saviour, and composed a gospel which he called the Ertang, which was illustrated by pictures drawn by his own hand: he claimed that the Ertang should take precedence of the New Testament. It was this false move that really led to the violent opposition which the Christian church displayed towards the persecuted Manee.
>
> *Benjamin,* Story of Persia, p. 186.

Ertoghrul (er'tō-grōl). Died in 1288. A Turkish chief, father of Othman the founder of the Ottoman empire. He was the chief of a band of Oghouz Turks which had left Khorasan under his father, and which under the leadership of Ertoghrul entered the service of Ala-ed-Din, sultan of Iconium. He defeated a mixed army of Greeks and Mongols in a great battle between Brusa and Yenishcher.

Erycina (er-i-sī'nā). [Gr. *Ἐρυκίνη*; from Mount Eryx, in Sicily.] A surname of Aphrodite or Venus.

Erymanthus (er-i-man'thus). [Gr. *Ἐρυμανθός.*] A mountain-range on the border of Areadia and Achaia, Greece, the haunt of the fabled Erymanthian boar, killed by Hercules.

Erythræ (er'i-thrē). [Gr. *Ἐρυθραί.*] In ancient geography, an Ionian city of Asia Minor, situated opposite Chios 35 miles west of Smyrna.

Erythræa. See *Exitrea.*

Erythræan Sea. [L. *Mare Erythræum,* or *Mare Erythræi,* Red Sea.] In ancient geography, a name given to the Arabian Sea, or to the Indian Ocean including the Red Sea and Persian Gulf.

Eryx (ē'riks). [Gr. *Ἔρυξ.*] In ancient geography, a city and mountain in western Sicily, the modern Monte San Giuliano, 41 miles west of Palermo. It contained a temple of Venus. It was captured by Pyrrhus in 278 B. C., and was held by Hannibal in the first Punic war. See *Monte San Giuliano.*

Erzerum (erze-rōm'). 1. A vilayet of Asiatic Turkey, bordering on Transcaucasia, Russia, Persia. 20,614 square miles. Population (1885), 645,702.—2. The capital of the vilayet of Erzerum, situated on the Kara-Su (the north branch of the Euphrates), over 6,000 feet above sea-level, in lat. 39° 56′ N., long. 41° 15′ E. It is an important trading center and fortress, and is noted for its metal-work. Its early name was Theodosiopolis. It belonged in succession to the Byzantine empire, the Arabs, the Seljuks, and the Mongols in turn. In 1879 it was taken by the Russian general Paskavitch, but was restored to the Turks. It was surrendered to the Russians in Feb., 1878, but was again restored to the Turks. Population, estimated, 60,000. Also spelled *Erzeroum, Erzroom.*

Erzgebirge (erts'gę-bėr'gę), or **Ore Mountains.** A range of mountains on the border between Saxony and Bohemia, extending from the Elbe to the Fichtelgebirge. Highest summit, the Keilberg, 4,080 feet. Length, about 90 miles. They are celebrated for their mineral deposits.

Esar-haddon (ē-sär'had'on). Also, **Asser-ahaddon,** Asar has given a brother.] King of Assyria 680–668 B. C., the son and successor of Sennacherib. The reign of this king marks the highest glory and power of the Assyrian empire. He first had to quell the disturbance caused by the assassination of his father at the hands of his sons Adrammelech and Sharezer (2 Ki. xix. 37; Isa. xxxvii. 38). Then he restored the city of Babylon, which had been destroyed by his father. His expedition extended from Media to Cilicia, and from the frontier of Elam to Arabia, and reached even to Egypt. Among the kings subject to him he enumerates, in his inscriptions, Baal of Tyre, Manasseh of Judah, Kausgabri of Edom, Muzuri of Moab, etc. Three years before this he destroyed Sidon. His most significant conquest was that of Egypt. After several campaigns he defeated Tirhakah (Biblical Tirhakah), the third of the 25th or Ethiopian dynasty, in the battle of Memphis (671), and practically converted Egypt and Ethiopia into an Assyrian province. He drove the Ethiopians out of Egypt, divided the country into districts, and placed over them submissive though mostly native rulers, chief among whom was Necho, who was put over Sais and Memphis. He added then to his many titles that of "King of Kings of Lower and Upper Egypt and Ethiopia." Like all the Sargonides, Esarhaddon was a great builder. Among the fortresses of Babylon may be mentioned his great palace in Nineveh, for the construction of which 22 subject kings had to provide the material, and which, as the excavations by Layard and Rassam show, was celebrated for its halls, which were adorned with winged lions and bulls and sphinxes. In 668 Esarhaddon abdicated in favor of his son Assur-bani-pal.

Esau (ē'sâ). [Heb., 'hairy,' 'rough.'] The son of Isaac and Rebekah, and elder brother of Jacob. He was the ancestor of the Edomites.

Escalera (es-kä-lā'ra), **Antonio de.** Born in Toledo, Spain, 1503; died in Ciudad Real de Guayra, Sept. 6, 1575. A Spanish priest who went to Paraguay with Cabeza de Vaca in 1541, and was active there as a leader of explorations and conquests. He founded Ciudad Real de Guayra, and after 1570 resided there. He wrote several memoirs relating to the conquest, which have been published by the Madrid Academy of History.

Escalona, Duke of. See *Lopez Pacheco Cabrera y Bobadilla, Diego.*

Escalus (es'ka-lus). 1. In Shakspere's "Measure for Measure," an old lord.—2. In Shakspere's "Romeo and Juliet," the Prince of Verona.

Escanes (es'ka-nēz). A lord of Tyre, in Shakspere's "Pericles."

Escenbach, Wolfram von. See *Wolfram von Eschenbach.*

Eschenburg (esh'en-bōrg), **Johann Joachim.** Born at Hamburg, Dec. 7, 1743; died at Brunswick, Germany, Feb. 29, 1820. A German literary historian, professor at the Carolinum in Brunswick; a friend of Lessing. He translated Shakspere's plays (1775–82 and 1798–1810).

Eschenmayer (esh'en-mī-ėr), **Karl August.** Born at Neuenburg, Würtemberg, July 4, 1768; died at Kirchheim unter Teck, Würtemberg, Nov. 17, 1852. A German metaphysician, professor of philosophy and medicine, and later of practical philosophy, at Tübingen 1811–56. He wrote "Religionsphilosophie" (1818–24), etc.

Escholzmatt (esh'ōlts-mät). A village in the canton of Lucerne, Switzerland, 20 miles southwest of Lucerne.

Eschscholtz (esh'sholts), **Johann Friedrich von.** Born at Dorpat, Russia, Nov. 12, 1793; died there, May 18, 1831. A German traveler and naturalist, professor of anatomy at Dorpat. He accompanied, as physician and naturalist, Kotzebue's expeditions 1815–18 and 1823–26; published "Zoologischer Atlas" (1829–33); "System der Amphibien" (1829), etc.

Eschscholtz Bay. [Named for J. F. von Eschscholtz.] A part of Kotzebue Sound, on the western shore of Alaska.

Eschwege (esh'va-gę). An ancient town in the province of Hesse-Nassau, Prussia, situated on the Werra 26 miles southeast of Cassel. It contains a castle. Population (1890), 9,776.

Eschwege, Wilhelm Ludwig von. Born near Eschwege, Hesse-Nassau, Nov. 19, 1777; died at Wolfsanger, near Cassel, Feb. 1, 1855. A German mineralogist. In 1808 he was put in charge of government iron-works in Portugal, and in 1810 followed the court to Brazil, where he was made director of gold mines and curator of the government mineralogical cabinet. From 1825 to 1838 he resided in Germany, subsequently to 1850 he was again in the employ of Portugal as a mining engineer, attaining the rank of lieutenant-colonel. His principal works are "Journal von Brasilien" (1818–20), "Pluto Brasiliensis" (1833), and "Beitrage zur Gebirgskunde Brasiliens" (1832).

Eschweiler (esh'wī-lėr). A town in the Rhine Province, Prussia, situated on the Inde 9 miles northeast of Aix-la-Chapelle. It has foundries and important factories. Population (1890), commune, 18,119.

Esclava (es-klä'vä), **Miguel Hilarion.** Born near Campechia, Spain, Oct. 24, 1807; died at Madrid, July 23, 1878. A noted Spanish musician and composer. He published a work on Iberian-Hispaña, a collection published in Madrid in 1869 in 10 volumes. He wrote, among other operas "Desdichado" (1841) and "Pedro el Cruel" (published about the same time).

Escobar (es-kō-bär'), **Patricio.** A Paraguayan politician, minister of war 1874, and president of the republic Nov. 25, 1886,–Nov. 25, 1890.

Escobar y Llamas (es-kō-bär' ē lyä'mas), **Diego Osorio de.** See *Osorio de Escobar y Llamas.*

Escobar y Mendoza (es-kō-bär' ē men-dō'zä), **Antonio.** Born at Valladolid, Spain, 1589; died July 4, 1669. A Spanish Jesuit, celebrated as a casuist, especially for his doctrine that purity of intention justifies actions in themselves immoral and even criminal. He wrote "San Ignacio de Loyola" (a heroic poem), "Liber Theologiæ moralis, etc." (1646), etc.

Escobedo (es-kō-bä'dō), **Mariano.** Born in Nuevo Leon, Jan. 12, 1827. A Mexican general. He joined the army during the Mexican war (1847), and distinguished himself as a guerilla commander in resisting the French invasion 1861–65. In Dec., 1865, he entered northern Mexico from the United States, and took Monterey. Advancing against Maximilian's forces, he defeated Miramon at San Jacinto, Feb. 24, 1867, and, being made commander-in-chief of the republican armies, defeated and captured the emperor Maximilian at Queretaro, May 14, 1867. He directed the order for Maximilian's execution, June 19. From Aug. to Nov., 1876, he was minister of war under Lerdo, and he went with him into exile. In 1880 he again accepted office under the government, but retired in 1884.

Escocezes (es-kō-sā'zāz). [Sp., 'Scotchmen.'] A political party in Mexico which was prominent from 1826 to 1829. It was so called because its principal leaders were members of the Scottish Rite Lodge of freemasons. The Escocezes were centralists, and were accused of favoring a foreign dynasty. Nicolas Bravo became the leader of the party.

Escorial (es-kō-rē-äl'), less properly **Escurial** (es-kū'rē-al). [Sp. *el Escorial.*] A celebrated building in Spain, situated 27 miles northwest of Madrid, containing a monastery, palace, church, and mausoleum of the Spanish sovereigns. The edifice originated in a vow to St. Lawrence made by Philip II. at the battle of St.-Quentin (1557), and was erected in 1563–84. Its general form is that of a gridiron (in memory of St. Lawrence's martyrdom), the length being about 780 feet and the breadth about 620. It is celebrated for its paintings and library.

Esdraelon (es-drā-ē'lon or es-drā'ē-lon), or **Plain of Jezreel.** The scriptural name for a valley in Palestine extending from Mount Gilboa westward to Mount Carmel. It has been a noted battle-field in ancient and modern times, from Gideon's victory over the Midianites to Napoleon's victory in 1799.

Esdras (ez'dras). The Greek form of the name Ezra.

Esdras, Books of. The first two of the books of the Apocrypha (which see). The first book consists, to a large extent, of matter compiled or transcribed from the books of Chronicles, Ezra, and Nehemiah. The second is mainly of an apocalyptic character.

Esens (ā'zens). The chief place in Harlingerland, province of Hannover, Prussia, 15 miles north-northeast of Aurich.

Eshbaal (esh-bā'al). See *Ishbosheth*.

Eshcol (esh'kol). [Heb., 'a bunch' or 'cluster.'] A valley near Hebron, in Palestine, from which the spies sent by Moses to search out the land (Num. xiii.) brought back fine grapes and other fruits.

Esher (esh'ėr). A village in Surrey, England, 16 miles southwest of London. Claremont Palace is in the vicinity.

Eshref. See *Ishref*.

Esk (esk). 1. A river in Dumfriesshire, Scotland, flowing into the Solway Firth in Cumberland, 7 miles northwest of Carlisle. Length, about 15 miles. —2. A small river in Edinburghshire, Scotland, formed by the North Esk and South Esk, and flowing into the Firth of Forth 6 miles east of Edinburgh.

Esk, North. A river on the border of Forfar and Kincardine, Scotland, which flows into the North Sea 4 miles north of Montrose. Length, 29 miles.

Esk, South. A river of Forfarshire, Scotland, which flows into the North Sea at Montrose. Length, 49 miles.

Eski-Djumna (es'kē-jöu'mä), or **Eski-Djumaya** (es'kē-jö'maiya). A town in Bulgaria, 50 miles west of Shumla. Population (1888), 5,519.

Eskilstuna (es-kil-stö'nä). A town in the laen of Nyköping, Sweden, situated on the Eskilstuna River 55 miles west of Stockholm. Its manufactures of iron, cutlery, and guns have gained for it the name of the *Swedish Sheffield*. Population (1890), 16,000.

Eskimauan (es'kis-ma-an). [From Algonkin *eskimatsit*, eaters of raw flesh.] A linguistic stock of North American Indians whose habitat extends coastwise from eastern Greenland to western Alaska and to the extremity of the Aleutian Islands, a distance of over 5,000 miles. The winter population is estimated at 25,000 along the coast. The interior is also visited by hunting reindeer and other animals, though the natives rarely penetrate inland farther than 20 miles, a strip of coast 50 miles wide presenting the favorite conditions for Eskimo occupancy. The stock comprises the Greenland, Labrador, middle Alaskan, Aleutian and Asiatic groups, of the principal villages of which Greenland Eskimo, 17 are on the eastern coast, where settlements have extended to lat. 74° 30′. On the west coast villages extend to Smith Sound in lat. 78° 35′, while in Greenland proper the Eskimo habitations have been found in lat. 81° 44′. The Labrador group has 4 prominent villages and a number of less prominent settlements, the southernmost Hamilton Inlet (lat. 55° 30′) formerly the only village situated in Belle Isle Strait (lat. 50° 50′). The middle Eskimo inhabit 20 permanent villages, their ranges extending from the southern extremity of Ellesmere Land, Jones Sound, nearly to James Bay, in Hudson Bay, and westward to Alaska, except the coast between the mouth of Coppermine River and Cape Bathurst, at which point the territory of the Mackenzie Eskimo, about the Mackenzie delta, to Point Barrow. These stretches were used only as hunting-grounds. There are 2 permanent settlements of the Alaskan group. The range of this group extends from Point Barrow westward and southward over almost the entire coast as far as Bristol or Cook Inlet, where the Kolushan domain begins. The Point Barrow Eskimo do not penetrate far inland, but to the south the tribes reach to the head waters of the Noatak and Kowuk rivers, visiting the coast only to trade. The Aleutian group, commonly called Unungan or Aleut, formerly occupied the entire Aleutian Archipelago but since the advent of the Russians and the introduction of the fur trade, their territory has greatly diminished. Atka and Unalashkan are its principal villages. The stock is represented in northeastern Asia by the Tuski of Chukchi Peninsula, who are comparatively recent arrivals from the American coast. The number of the Eskimo is estimated at 34,000, distributed as follows: Greenland group 10,000; Labrador group 2,000; middle or Iglulik group 10,000; Alaskan group 10,000. The number of the Yuit or Asiatic group is unknown.

Eskimaux. See *Eskimauan*.

Eskimo (es'ki-mō), or **Eskimos** (-mōz). See *Eskimauan*.

Eski-Sagra (es'ki-sä'grä), or **Eski-zaghra** (-zä'-grä). [Bulg. *Stara-Zagora* or *Zehegrad*.] A town in Eastern Roumelia, Bulgaria, in lat. 42° 26′ N., long. 25° 38′ E. General Gourko was repulsed here by Suleiman Pasha, July 31–Aug. 1, 1877.

Eski-Shehr (es'ki-shehr'). A town in the vilayet of Khodavendikyar, Asiatic Turkey, situated on the Pursak in lat. 39° 44′ N., long. 30° 30′ E., noted for hot baths; the ancient Dorylæum of Phrygia. It repels mercenaries. It was the scene of a defeat of the Seljuk Turks by the Crusaders in 1097. Population, estimated, 15,000.

Esla (es'lä). A river in northwestern Spain which joins the Douro a few miles west of Zamora. Length, about 150 miles.

Eslava, or **Eslaba**, **Sebastian de**. Born in Egmilior, Peru, 1608; died at Madrid, Jan., 1759. A Spanish soldier. He first gained himself in the siege of Philippsburg, 1644, and subsequently in 1758 and from 1740 to 1741 was viceroy of New Granada. He fortified the port of Cartagena in that country, and from March to June, 1741, defended it brilliantly against the English. Returning to Spain in 1744, he was made captain general and was for several years minister of war.

Eslen (es'len). A former tribe of North American Indians. See *Tsslemmin*.

Esmarch (es'märch), **Johannes Friedrich August von**. Born at Tönning, Schleswig-Holstein, Prussia, Jan. 9, 1823. A noted German military surgeon, an authority especially on gunshot-wounds.

Esmeralda (es-mā-räl'dä; E. pron. ez-me-ral'-dä). 1. In Victor Hugo's novel "Notre Dame de Paris," a dancing-girl whose friend was the poet Captain Phœbus. Quasimodo loves her and tries to protect her, but she is executed as a witch. —2. An opera, the words arranged from Victor Hugo's libretto by Theo. Marzials and Albert Randegger, music by A. Goring Thomas. It was produced in London March 26, 1883.

Esmeraldas (es-mā-räl'däs). 1. A river of Ecuador which flows into the Pacific 120 miles north-west of Quito. —2. A province of northwestern Ecuador. Capital, Esmeraldas. Population, estimated, 14,553.

Esmond (ez'mond), **Beatrix**. In Thackeray's novel "Henry Esmond," a capricious, heartless, and brilliant beauty. She is the first love of Henry Esmond, her kinsman, but aspires to the position of royal mistress. Failing to attain this, she tries to marry an old duke; he is killed, and she sinks from one grade to another, till she finally marries her brother's tutor, for whom she secures by intrigue the rank of a bishop.

Esmond, Henry. See *Henry Esmond*, and *Castlewood*.

Esmun (es'mön), or **Eshmun** (esh'mön). ['The eighth.'] A Phœnician divinity, so named as owing added to the seven Cabiri, or the seven patrons of worshipped in the Phœnician.

Esmunazar (es-mön-ä'zär). ['Esmun has helped.'] A Phœnician king of the second half of the 4th century B.C. His sarcophagus, discovered in 1855, furnished the longest extant Phœnician inscription. He describes himself as king of the two Sidons, son of King Tabnit and grandson of Ba'l-Esmunazar. The inscription contains principally a warning against the desecration of the tomb, and describes the construction of temples to Ashtoreth, Esmun, and other Sidonian deities. Possibly Esmunazar ruled between the destruction of Sidon by the Persians in 353 and the downfall of the Persian empire in 333.

Esneh, or **Esne** (es'ne). A town in Upper Egypt, situated on the Nile in lat. 25° 17′ N.: the ancient Latopolis or Lato. It contains the ruins of an ancient temple. Population, estimated, 9,000.

Esop. See *Æsop*.

España. See *Spain*.

Español (es-pän-yōl'lä). [Sp., 'little Spain.'] The name given by Columbus to the island of Haiti, discovered by him in 1492. English authors corrupted it to *Hispaniola*. In old Latin maps the island is called *Hispania nuova*. Santo Domingo is a later designation, derived from the capital of that name.

Espartero (es-pär-ta'ro), **Baldomero**, Duke of Vitoria. Born at Granatula, Ciudad Real, Spain, Feb. 27, 1792; died at Logroño, Spain, Jan. 9, 1879. A Spanish general and statesman, distinguished in the war against the Carlists 1833–39. He was regent 1841–43, and premier 1854–56.

Espelucha (es-pā-lö'chä). In the Charlemagne romances, a dwarf. Though over a hundred years old, he seems to be a child. He is a false enchanter.

Espinasse, Mademoiselle de l'. See *Lespinasse*.

Espinel (es-pē-nel'), **Vicente**. Born at Ronda, Spain, Dec., 1550; died at Madrid, 1634. A Spanish poet and novelist. He wrote "Vida del Escudero Marcos de Obregon" (1618), which served in a measure as the foundation of Le Sage's "Gil Blas."

Espinhaço (äs-pēn-yä'sō). **Serra do.** A range of mountains of eastern Brazil, a branch of the Mantiqueira chain, running northward on the east side of the valley of the river São Francisco. Its highest peak is Caraça (6,444 feet).

Espinosa (es-spē-nō'sä), **Gaspar de.** Born at Medina del Campo about 1465; died at Cuzco, Peru, Aug. or Sept., 1537. A Spanish lawyer and soldier. He went to Darien in 1514 as alguazil mayor, or chief justice. Balboa was tried before him in 1514 and later, in 1517 or 1518, when he was condemned to death. Espinosa led many expeditions against the Indians, and in 1518, acting for Pedrarias, founded Panama. After visiting Spain he was a crown officer at Santo Domingo, but was frequently at Panama.

Espinosa, Javier. Born in Quito, 1815; died 1870. A statesman of Ecuador. On the overthrow of Carrion (1856) he was made president, but the revolt of Moreno and the conservatives forced him to resign in 1860.

Espirito Santo (es-pō'rē-tō sän'tō). ['Holy Spirit.'] A maritime province of Brazil, lying between Bahia on the north, the Atlantic on the east, Rio de Janeiro on the south, and Minas Geraes on the west. Capital, Victoria. Area, 17,312 square miles. Population (1888), estimated, 121,562.

Espiritu Santo (es-pē'- -tō sän'tō). 1. A small island in the Gulf of California, near the southern extremity of Lower California.—2. The largest island of the New Hebrides group, in the Pacific. Length, 75 miles.—3. A cape at the northern extremity of Tierra del Fuego.

Esplandian (es-plän-dē-än'). The son of Amadis of Gaul and Oriana, in the old romances. He is called the Black Knight, from the color of his armor. The story of his exploits, by Montalvo, is the first sequel to the first book of Amadis of Gaul, in the fifth book.

Esprémesnil, or Epréménil (ā-prā-mā-nēl'), **Jean Jacques Duval d'.** Born at Pondicherry, India, 1746; died at Paris, April 23, 1794. A French politician. As a prominent member of the Parliament of Paris he defended in 1788 the privileges of that body against royal encroachment with the result that he was consumed forensically. Having been deputed to the States-General by the nobles of Paris in 1789, he supported the royal cause; and in 1793, at the close of the National Assembly, of which he was a member, formally protested against the new constitution. He was sent to the guillotine by the Revolutionary tribunal.

Esprit des Lois (es-prē' dā lwä). [F., 'Spirit of the Laws.'] A celebrated philosophical work by Montesquieu, published at Geneva in 1748.

The title may be thought to be not altogether happy, and indeed rather ambiguous, because it does not of itself suggest the extremely wide sense in which the word law is intended to be taken. In effect, if without title, for the book would be "On the Relation of Human Laws and Customs to the Laws of Nature." The author begins much too early with the old distinction of politics into democracy, aristocracy, and monarchy. He discusses the principles of each and their bearings on education, on despotic laws, on social conditions, on military growth, offensive and defensive, on individual liberty, on taxation and finance. Then an abrupt return is made from the effect to the cause of constitutions and of polity. The theory of the influence of physical conditions, and especially of climate, on political and social institutions—a theory which is perhaps no more than any other identified with the book deserves special attention, and a somewhat disproportionate space is given to the question of slavery in this connection. From climate Montesquieu passes to the genius and the tone of mind governing civil polity. He then attacks the subject of manners and customs as distinct from laws, of trade and commerce, of the family, of jurisprudence and religion. The book concludes with an elaborate examination of the feudal system in France. Throughout it the reader is equally impressed by the vast and profound knowledge of the author, and at his extraordinary fertility in generalizations. This fertility is indeed sometimes a snare to him, and leads to rash generalisation.

Stanisbury, French Lit., p. 475.

Espronceda (es-prōn-thä'dä), **José de.** Born near Almendralejo, Badajoz, Spain, 1810; died at Madrid, May 23, 1842. A Spanish poet and revolutionary politician. He wrote the poems "El estudiante de salamanca" and "El diablo mundo," a historical romance "Sancho Saldaña."

Espy (es'pi), **James Pollard.** Born in Washington County, Pa., May 9, 1785; died at Cincinnati, Jan. 24, 1860. An American meteorologist. He published "Philosophy of Storms" (1841).

Esquilache, Prince of (Francisco de Borja y Aragon). See *Borja y Aragon*.

Esquiline (es'kwi-lin) **Hill.** [L. *Mons esquilinus*.] The central hill of the three which form the eastern side of the group of Seven Hills of ancient Rome. It lies between the Viminal on the north and the Cœlian on the south, and east of the Palatine. It is divided from east to west by a depression. On the part to the north, called the *Mons Cispius*, stands Sta. Maria Maggiore; on that to the south, the *Mons Oppius*, rise San Pietro in Vincoli and the Thermæ of Titus. Here, too, were the Gardens of Mæcenas, and Prætorian Camp. Between the Esquiline and the Palatine stands the Colosseum.

Esquimalt (es'ki-mält). A town in British Columbia, 3 miles southwest of Victoria, noted as a naval station.

Esquimaux. See *Eskimauan*.

Esquirol (es-kē-rol'), **Jean Étienne Dominique.** Born at Toulouse, France, Jan. 4, 1772; died Dec. 12, 1840. A French physician, noted for his reforms in the treatment of the insane. He published "Des maladies mentales" (1838), etc.

Esquiros (es-kē-rōs'), **Alphonse Henri.** Born at Paris, May 24, 1812; died at Versailles, France, May 10, 1876. A French poet, historian, and politician. He wrote "Les Hirondelles" (1841), "Charlotte Corday" (1840), "L'Evangile du peuple" (1840), "Histoire des Montagnards" (1847), "Histoire des martyrs de la liberté" (1851), "L'Angleterre et la révolution" (1859–70), etc.

Esquivel (es-kē-vel'), or **Esquibel** (es-kē-bel'), **Juan de.** Born in the last half of the 15th century. A Spanish soldier. He is said to have been with Columbus on the second or third voyage. In

1502 he went to Hispaniola with Ovando, and in 1504 was sent against the revolted Indians in the province of Higuey. In 1509, by order of Diego Columbus, he conquered and colonized Jamaica, ruling there for some years.

Essay on Criticism, An. A poetical essay by Alexander Pope, published 1711.

Essay on Man, An. A didactic poem by Alexander Pope, published 1732–34.

Essek (es'sek), or **Esseg** (es'seg). [Slav. *Osjek*, Hung. *Eszek*.] The capital of Slavonia, and a free imperial city of Austria-Hungary, situated on the Drave in lat. 45° 33′ N., long. 18° 42′ E. Population (1890), 19,778.

Esselen. See *Eslen*.

Esselenian (es-se-lē'ni-an). A linguistic stock of North American Indians which formerly inhabited about 20 villages on a narrow strip of the coast of California, from Point El Sur southward about 30 miles to the vicinity of Santa Lucia Mountain. The stock comprised but a single tribe, the Esselen, of which two women were the only known survivors in 1888.

Essen (es'sen). A city in the Rhine Province, Prussia, near the Ruhr 19 miles northeast of Düsseldorf. It is the center of a large coal-mining district, and contains the famous Krupp cast-steel works. Its Münsterkirche, consecrated in 873, is one of the oldest of German churches. There is a western choir, which is octagonal like the similar feature at Aix-la-Chapelle, and there is an 11th-century eastern crypt. The Pointed nave and choir are of 1316. The early-Romanesque cloister is noteworthy. Population, 78,706.

Essen, Count Hans Henrik. Born at Kafvelås, West Gothland, Sweden, Sept. 26, 1755: died at Uddewalla, Sweden, June 28, 1824. A Swedish field-marshal. He defended Stralsund against the French in 1807, and was governor of Norway 1814–18.

Essenes (e-sēnz'). [LL. *Esseni*, from Gr. *Ἐσσῆνοι*, also *Ἐσσαῖοι*; ulterior origin uncertain.] A Jewish sect of the 2d century B. C., supposed to have sprung from the Chasidim, the zealous religio-political party that originated during the struggles of the Maccabean period against Hellenistic invasions. The Essenes, however, refrained from all political and public affairs, forming a kind of religious order. Their ideal was to attain the highest sanctity of priestly consecration. To this end they separated themselves from the world and lived in settlements in the desert west of the Dead Sea. Most of them lived there in communism and celibacy. Other peculiarities were despising wealth and luxury, strict observance of the sabbath, and, especially, scrupulous attention to the Levitical laws of cleanliness. Their name is said to be derived from their frequent bathing. Their asceticism evolved a theosophic worship, and miraculous cures and apocalypses were ascribed to them. Their external symbols were the white garment, apron, and shovel. They never gained any hold on Judaism, and their number never exceeded 4,000. Their relation to Christianity, and their influence on it, are much discussed points.

Essequibo (es-se-kē'bō). **1.** A river of British Guiana, flowing into the Atlantic about lat. 7° N., long. 58° 30′ W. Length, 620 miles; navigable 50 miles.—**2.** A county of British Guiana, formerly a separate colony.

Essex (es'seks). [ME. *Esser*, *Essexe*, *Estsexe*, *Eastsexe*, AS. *East-Seaxe*, East Saxons, orig. the name of the inhabitants. Cf. *Wessex*, *Sussex*.] A county in eastern England, lying between Cambridge and Suffolk on the north, the Thames on the east, the Thames (which separates it from Kent) on the south, and Hereford and Middlesex on the west. The surface is generally level, and the soil fertile. It is noted especially for its wheat and barley. The county town is Chelmsford. Area 1,542 square miles. Population (1891), 783,448.

Essex. A frigate of 860 tons, built at Salem, Massachusetts, in 1799. She was of 32 guns rating (actual armament, 46 guns). She left New York on July 3, 1812, commanded by Captain David Porter. Captain Porter's midshipmen was David Glasgow Farragut, then thirteen years old. On Aug. 13 she fought and captured the Alert. She doubled Cape Horn, and on March 13, 1813, entered the harbor of Valparaiso. From this time until Jan. 12, 1814, she operated entirely in the Pacific, where she was the first American war-ship to appear. On Feb. 8, 1814, she was blockaded in Valparaiso harbor by the Phœbe (36 guns rating), commanded by Captain Hillyar, and the Cherub (18 guns rating), commanded by Captain T. T. Tucker. She fought Hillyar in a storm March 28, 1814. The battle lasted from 4 to 7.20 P. M., when she surrendered.

Essex, Earls of. See *Bohun*, *Bourchier*, *Capel*, *Cromwell*, *Devereux*, *Mandeville*.

Essex, James. Born at Cambridge, England, Aug., 1722: died there, Sept. 14, 1784. An English architect. He restored and altered many public buildings, including the cathedrals of Ely and Lincoln, and designed the Ramsden building at St. Catherine's College (1757), the stone bridge at Trinity College (1766), and the chapel of Sidney Sussex College (1781), all at Cambridge.

Essex, Timothy. Born at Coventry, England, about 1765: died at London, Sept. 27, 1847. An English composer and teacher of music.

Essex, William. Born 1784 (?): died at Brighton, England, Dec. 29, 1869. An English enamel-painter.

Essex Junto. In United States history, a name (first used about 1781) which was chiefly applied to a group of extreme Federalist leaders, mostly connected with Essex County, Massachusetts, about the end of the 18th and beginning of the 19th century. During the presidency of John Adams they were adherents of Hamilton rather than of the President. Later the name was applied to the Federalists in general.

Essipoff (ess-se-pof'), Madame **Annette.** Born 1850. A Russian pianist. She appeared in London in 1871, and came to America in 1876. In 1880 she married Leschetizky, whose pupil she was.

Essling (es'ling). A village near Vienna which gave its name, with Aspern, to the battle of May 21 and 22, 1809. See *Aspern, Battle of*.

Esslingen (es'ling-en). A town in Würtemberg, situated on the Neckar 9 miles east-southeast of Stuttgart. It has manufactures of machinery, cottons, champagne, etc. Formerly a free imperial city, it was incorporated with Würtemberg in 1802. Population (1890), communes, 22,201.

Estado Oriental del Uruguay (es-tä'dō o-rē-en-täl' del ö-rö-gwī'), generally abbreviated to **Estado Oriental.** [Sp., 'Eastern State of Uruguay.'] One of the names given to the region now embraced in the Republic of Uruguay. This designation as Estado Oriental (spelling not Spanish) was used officially from about 1814 until 1825. During the last two years Uruguay was united to Brazil. From 1825 to 1828 the official name was Provincia Oriental, but Provincia Oriental was commonly used. With the independence of 1828 the country became, officially, the Republica Oriental del Uruguay, but the name Estado Oriental was long regarded in the old way, and is still sometimes used.

Estaing (es-tan'), **Charles Hector,** Comte *d'*. Born in Auvergne, 1729: died at Paris, April 28, 1794. He was a brigadier-general under Lally Tollendal in the expedition to India in 1757, and was wounded and taken prisoner at the siege of Madras. Returning to France, he became lieutenant-general of naval forces in 1763. In 1778 he commanded a squadron sent to aid the North American colonies against the English, and in Aug. of that year made an unsuccessful attempt on Sandy Hook. In 1779 he commanded a fleet sent to protect the West Indies, failed in an attempt to take St. Lucia, but conquered Grenada, and St. Vincent was taken by his orders. Byron's fleet, which attempted to overtake him, was driven back by a storm. In Oct., 1779, in conjunction with the American general Lincoln, he made an unsuccessful attack on Savannah. He was sent to defend the Spanish territories in Europe. In Oct., 1779, in conjunction with the American general Lincoln, he made an unsuccessful attack on Savannah. He was sent to defend the Spanish territories in Europe.

Estakewach (ä-stak-ē'wach). An almost extinct tribe of North American Indians. The name is derived from a word meaning 'hot spring.' See *Pahdehahun*.

Estcourt (est'kort), **Richard.** Born at Tewkesbury, 1668: died in Aug., 1712. An English actor. The history of his early life is obscure. About 1695 he appeared at Dublin. In 1704 he first appeared on the English stage, where he played many important characters, such as Falstaff, Sir Joslin Jolly, and Old Bellair; he also created many comedy parts, made for scenes of plays. He was the provedor of the Beefsteak Club, and in the "Tatler" he is described under the name of "Tom Mirror."

Este (as'te). A town in the province of Padua, Italy, situated 17 miles southwest of Padua: the ancient Adeste. It is noted for its castle (rocca) and leaning campanile. The rocca, the seat of the Este family, built in 1343 and strengthened by the Scaligers, is a built-up ancient medieval fortress with a mighty keep. Population, about 6,000.

Este. One of the oldest and most celebrated of the princely houses of Italy, according to modern genealogists a branch of the house of the Guelphs. It traces its origin to Oberto II., margrave of Susa, who overcame the Lombards in 774, and Oberto I. imperial count palatine in Italy under the emperor Otto I. Oberto's grandson, Azzo II., was invested by the emperor Henry III. with Este and other Italian fiefs, was created duke of Milan, and adopted the name of Este. His two sons Welf IV. and Fulco I. became the founders, respectively, of a German and an Italian branch of the house of Este, the German branch being in modern times represented by the houses of Brunswick and Hanover. The Italian branch furnished the leaders of the party of the Guelphs in Italy in the 13th and 14th centuries, its chief seats being at Ferrara, Modena, and Reggio. Rosso received the title of duke of Modena and Reggio from the emperor Frederick III., and Borso that of Duke of Ferrara from Pope Paul II. The male line of the Italian branch of the house of Este became extinct on the death of Alfonso II. in 1597. His only daughter, Maria Ricarda, married Archduke Ferdinand of Austria, third son of the emperor Francis I., who became the founder of the Austrian branch of the house of Este, the male line of which became extinct in 1875.

Estella (äs-tel'yä). A town in the province of Navarre, northern Spain, situated on the Ega 28 miles southwest of Pamplona. In 1833–39 it was a stronghold of the Carlists, and again in 1873–76, when it was their headquarters. They designated it La Ciudad Sagrada ('the Holy City'). Its subjection by Primo de Rivera hastened the end of the insurrection. Population (1887), 9,934.

Estepa (äs-tā'pä). A manufacturing town in the province of Seville, Spain, situated 39 miles east of Seville: the ancient Astapa or Ostipa. Population (1887), 9,059.

Estepona (äs-tā-pō'nä). A seaport in the province of Malaga, Spain, situated on the Mediterranean 46 miles southwest of Malaga. Population (1887), 9,771.

Esterházy von Galantha (es'ter-hā-zē fon gä-län'tä), Prince **Nikolaus von.** Born 1765: died at Como, Italy, Nov. 24, 1833. A Hungarian magnate, noted as a patron of the arts and sciences. He was a grandson of Nikolaus Joseph von Esterházy.

Esterházy von Galantha, Prince **Nikolaus Joseph von.** Born Dec. 18, 1714: died at Vienna, Sept. 28, 1790. A Hungarian general, diplomatist, and patron of letters and the arts, especially music: grandson of Paul von Esterházy von Galantha.

Esterházy von Galantha, Prince **Paul IV. von.** Born at Eisenstadt, near Vienna, Sept. 8, 1635: died March 26, 1713. A celebrated Hungarian general. He served with distinction in the wars against the Turks 1663–66, became a cavalry general in 1667; was created a prince of the Holy Roman Empire in 1687; and was palatine of Hungary 1681–96.

Esterházy von Galantha, Prince **Paul Anton von.** Born March 11, 1786: died at Ratisbon, Bavaria, May 21, 1866. An Austrian diplomatist, son of Nikolaus von Esterházy. He was appointed minister at Dresden in 1810, and ambassador at Rome in 1814; was ambassador at London 1815–18, 1859–1862; and was Austrian minister of foreign affairs a short time in 1848, in the Latthyanyi ministry.

Esther (es'tėr). [From Pers. *Stara*, star.] The Persian name of the queen from whom one of the Old Testament books takes its name. Her Hebrew name was *Hadassah*. She is represented in that book as the daughter of Abihail, cousin and adopted daughter of Mordecai, of the tribe of Benjamin. She was made queen in place of Vashti by King Ahasuerus (Xerxes, 486–465 B. C.), and in this position was able to protect her people against the hostile contrivances of Haman, in memory of which deliverance the feast of Purim is still celebrated.

Esther. An oratorio by Handel, the words by S. Humphreys from Racine's "Esther." It was written for the Duke of Chandos, and was first performed at Cannons, near London, Aug. 29, 1720.

Esther (es-tär'). A play by Racine, with music by Moreau, written for the pupils of St. Cyr at the request of Madame de Maintenon. It was acted with great pomp and ceremony by the school-girls before the king.

Esthonia (es-thō'ni-a), or **Wiroma.** [G. *Estland*, *Estländ*, or *Estholand*, F. *Esthonie*: from the *Este*.] A government of Russia, one of the three so-called Baltic Provinces. It is bounded by the Gulf of Finland on the north, by St. Petersburg on the east, by Livonia on the south, and by the Baltic on the west. The island of Dago belongs to it. Manufactures and commerce are increasing. The capital is Revel. The bulk of the inhabitants are Esthonians, a Finnish race which has occupied the region from prehistoric times. The nobility and many of the town residents are Germans. The prevailing religion is Protestant. Esthonia was acquired by the Danes in the early part of the 13th century, passed to the Livonian Knights in 1346, and on the dissolution of the order in 1561 fell to Sweden. It was acquired by Russia in 1721. Area, 7,818 square miles. Population (1887–80), 392,738.

Estienne, or **Étienne** (es-tyen'; L. **Stephanus**), **Robert.** Born at Paris in 1503: died at Geneva, Sept. 7, 1559. A celebrated French printer and scholar. He became royal printing establishment in Paris about 1526, was appointed royal printer to Francis I. in 1539, and removed to Geneva about 1551. He published numerous editions of the Greek and Latin classics, many of which were enriched with notes by himself, various editions of the Bible especially of the New Testament, 1550, and a Latin-French dictionary (the first of the kind) compiled by himself, entitled "Thesaurus Linguæ Latinæ" (1532).

Estienne, or **Étienne** (L. **Stephanus**), **Henri.** Born at Paris in 1528; died at Lyons in March, 1598. A celebrated French printer and scholar, son of Robert Estienne. He established a press at Paris about 1556, and on his father's death in 1559 appears to have removed to Geneva and to have taken charge of his father's establishment. He edited and printed numerous editions of the Greek and Latin classics, compiled the celebrated "Thesaurus Linguæ Græcæ" (1572), and wrote "Apologie pour Hérodote" (1566). Il était de la confraternité de Francois avec le roi," "Précellence de la langue française," and "Conformité des langues grecque française et latine," etc.

Estmere. See *Kyng Estmere*.

Estotiland. A mythical region supposed, several centuries ago, to lie in the northern part of North America, near the Arctic circle.

Estrada (äs-trä'dä), or **Strada, Alonzo de.** Died in Mexico about 1550. A Spanish officer, said to have been a natural son of King Ferdinand. In 1521 he went to Mexico as royal treasurer, and he was one of those left in charge of the govern-

ment when Cortes went to Honduras, 1524–26. In 1527 he was acting governor, and exiled Cortés from the city, besides opposing him in many ways.

Estrada, José Dolores. Born in Matagalpa, 1787; died near Granada, Aug. 12, 1869. A Nicaraguan general. He served under Chamorro 1853–54, and participated in the defense of Granada in the latter year. He fought against Walker, and defeated him at San Jacinto, Sept. 14, 1856. In 1869, notwithstanding his great age, he was appointed commander-in-chief against the revolutionists; he defeated them several times, but died before the campaign was ended.

Estrées (es-trā'). **Gabrielle d'.** Born 1571; died at Paris, April 10, 1599. A mistress of Henry IV. of France, celebrated for her scandalous life and luxury, and for her beauty. She married, at the wish of the king, M. Liancourt Damerval, but soon separated from him. Later she acquired the titles marquise de Monceaux and duchesse de Beaufort.

Estrella (es-trā'lä), **Serra da.** A mountain-chain in Beira, Portugal, the loftiest in that country. Highest point, 6,540 feet.

Estremadura (esh-trā-mä-dō'rä). A province of Portugal. It lies between Beira on the north and east, Alemtejo on the east and south, and the Atlantic on the west, and comprises the three districts Leiria, Santarem, and Lisbon. Area, 6,876 square miles. Population (1881), 946,472.

Estremadura (es-trā-mä-dō'rä). A former province of Spain, corresponding to the modern provinces of Badajoz and Caceres. It lay between Leon on the north New Castile and La Mancha on the east, Andalusia on the south, and Portugal on the west.

Estrémoz (esh-trā-mos'). A town in the district of Evora, province of Alemtejo, Portugal, in lat. 38° 51′ N., long. 7° 33′ W. In its neighborhood are celebrated marble-quarries.

Estrildis (es-tril'dis), or **Estrild** (es'trild). The mythical daughter of a German king, loved by King Locrine, and the mother by him of Sabrina. The story is narrated by Geoffrey of Monmouth.

Eszék. See *Essek*.

Eszterházy. See *Esterházy*.

Etah (ē'tä). A district in the Agra division, Northwest Provinces, British India, intersected by lat. 27° 40′ N., long. 79° E. Area, 1,739 square miles. Population (1881), 756,523.

Etamin (et'ä-min), or **Etanin** (-nin). [Ar. *el tanin*, the dragon.] The second-magnitude Greenwich zenith-star; Draconis. Sometimes called *Rastaben*.

Étampes (ā-toṅp'). A town in the department of Seine-et-Oise, France, 29 miles south-southwest of Paris. It contains a feudal tower, "Guinette," dating from the 12th century, and was the birthplace of Etienne Geoffroy St. Hilaire. Population (1891), commune, 8,753.

Étampes, Duchesse d' (Anne de Pisseleu d'Heilly). Born about 1508: died after 1575. A mistress of Francis I. of France.

Etawah (et-tä'wä). 1. A district in the Agra division, Northwest Provinces, British India, intersected by lat. 26° 40′ N., long. 79° E. Area, 1,694 square miles. Population (1881), 722,371. —2. The capital of the Etawah district, situated near the Jumna 70 miles southeast of Agra. Population, about 35,000.

Etchita. See *Hitchiti*.

Etchmiadzin (ech-myäd-zēn'). A monastery in a village (Vagharshapad) of Russian Armenia, 12 miles west of Erivan. It is the residence of the catholicos or primate of the Armenian Church.

Eteocles (e-tē'ō-klēz). [Gr. *Ἐτεοκλῆς*.] In Greek legend, a king of Thebes, son of Œdipus and Jocaste, and brother of Polynices and Antigone. He had agreed to surrender the throne to his brother in alternate years, but broke his promise. This led to the expedition of the "Seven against Thebes" to seat Polynices on the throne.

Eternal City, The. An epithet of Rome.

Étex (ā-teks'), **Antoine.** Born at Paris, March 20, 1808; died there, July 14, 1888. A French sculptor and painter, a pupil of Ingres in drawing and of Pradier in sculpture. In 1828 he won the second grand prix de sculpture. Among his statues are Cain (a colossal group), Leda, Charlemagne, St. Augustine, etc. He executed the groups "1814" and "1815" for the Arc de l'Etoile.

Eth-. See *Ith-*.

Ethandun (eth-an-dōn'). The scene of a victory of Alfred the Great over the Danes in 878. It has been identified with Eddington, Wiltshire.

Ethbaal (eth-bā'al). [Assyr., 'with Baal'; called by the Greeks *Ἐθβάλος*, *Ἰθώβαλος*, Ithobalus.] A king of Tyre. He was the father of Jezebel, the wife of Ahab, king of Israel. In the Assyrian inscriptions he is called *Tubalu*. Ethbaal II. is mentioned in the annals of Nebuchadnezzar, king of Babylonia.

Ethelbald (eth'el-bald), or **Æthelbald** (ath'-). Killed at the battle of Secandun, 757. King of Mercia from 716. He assumed the title of "King of Britain."

Ethelbald, or Æthelbald. King of the West Saxons 858–860, son of Æthelwulf. He married his father's widow, Judith of France, who on his death returned to France and married Baldwin, afterward count of Flanders. From this last union was descended Matilda, wife of William the Conqueror.

Ethelbert (eth'el-bert), or **Æthelberht** (ath'-). Died 616. King of Kent from about 560–616. He is said to have become Bretwalda about 589. Through the influence of his Christian wife Bertha (daughter of Charibert, king of the Franks) he received Augustine, legate of Pope Gregory the Great, in 597, an event which led to the conversion of Kent. He compiled the first written laws among the Old English.

Ethelbert, or Æthelberht. King of the West Saxons 860–866, son of Æthelwulf.

Ethelfleda (eth'el-flē-dä), or **Æthelflæd** (ath'-el-flad). Died in 918 (?). The eldest daughter of King Alfred. She married Ethelred, ealdorman of the Mercians. During his life they had equal rule, and after his death in 911 or 912, she was sole ruler. She is known as "the Lady of the Mercians."

Ethelfrith (eth'el-frith), or **Æthelfrith** (ath'-). Killed in battle in 617. King of Northumbria, which he formed from the union of Deira with Bernicia, after 593. He defeated the Scots at Degsastan in 603. By a victory over the Cymry of Strathclyde at the great battle of Chester in 613 he cut off Strathclyde from Wales and extended his realm to the sea. He was defeated and slain in the battle of the Idle in 617 by Redwald, who had taken up the claims of Eadwine, son of Ælla, the former king of Deira.

Ethelnoth (eth'el-nōth). Died 1038. Archbishop of Canterbury.

Ethelred. See *Æthelred*.

Ethelred (eth'el-red), **Ailred,** or **Ealred.** Born in 1104: died June 12, 1166. An English ecclesiastical writer. He was educated at the Scottish court, entered the Cistercian order, and became abbot of Revesby in Lincolnshire, and afterward of Rievaulx in Yorkshire. His works include "Historia de Vita et Miraculis S. Edwardi," "Genealogia Regum Anglorum," "De Bello Standardi," and "Historia de Sanctimoniali de Wattun" (collected and published by Roger Twysden's "Historiæ Anglicanæ Scriptores decem" (1652)).

Ethelwulf (eth'el-wulf). See *Æthelwulf*.

Etherege (eth'ėr-ej), Sir **George.** Born 1636 (?) died 1690 (?). An English dramatist. The facts of his early life are obscure. He wrote "The Comical Revenge" (1664), "She Would if She Could" (1668), and "The Man of the Mode, or Sir Fopling Flutter" (1676). He was the inventor of the comedy of intrigue.

Two more atrocious libertines than these two men [Etherege and Sir Charles Sedley, who acted as the bound in the apartments at Whitehall, or in the streets, taverns, and dens of London. Yet both were famed for like external qualities. Etherege was easy and graceful, Sedley so ineffably seductive of manner that Buckingham called it "witchcraft" and Wilmot "his prevailing Gentle art." I, humbler witness, can only say that after studying their work and their lives, that Etherege was a more accomplished comedy writer than Sedley, but that Sedley was a greater lord than Etherege.

Dowden, Eng. Stud. I. 146.

Ethiopia, or Æthiopia (ē-thi-ō'pi-ä). Heb. **Cush,** [L. *Æthiopia*, Gr. *Αἰθιοπία* (sc. *γῆ* or *χώρα*), from *Αἰθίοψ*, an Ethiopian.] In ancient geography, a country south of Egypt, corresponding to the kingdom of Meroë, from the neighborhood of Khartum northward to Egypt. In a more extended sense it comprised Nubia, northern Abyssinia, Senaar, and Kordofan. It was closely connected with Egypt. Conquered by Egyptian kings of the 12th dynasty, lost in the period of the Hyksos, and reconquered under the 18th dynasty, it remained with Egypt until after the 20th dynasty. An Ethiopian founded the 25th Egyptian dynasty. Under Psammetichus (7th century B. C.) many Egyptians emigrated to Ethiopia. It was ruled by the Ptolemies, by the Cæsars, and then by Byzantium era. It is now held by the Mahdists and Abyssinians.

Étienne du Mont (ā-tyen' dü mōṅ). **St.** [F., 'Saint Stephen of the Mount.'] A noted florid-Pointed church in Paris, founded in 1517. The west front was added by Henry IV. The church is famous for its graceful rood-loft in carved stone, which spans the nave in a low arch from opposite pillars around which wind its two spiral stairs. The church possesses some beautiful glass, and the rich 13th-century shrine of Ste. Geneviève.

Etiquette (ā-tē-ket'), **Madame.** A nickname given to the Duchesse de Noailles, the mistress of ceremonies at the court of Marie Antoinette.

Etive (et'iv), **Loch.** An inlet of the sea in the north of Argyllshire, Scotland, northeast of Oban. Length, 19 miles.

Etna (et'nä), Sicilian **Mongibello** (mon-jē-bel'-lō). [L. *Ætna*, Gr. *Αἴτνη*, *Αἶτνα*, burning mountain.] The chief mountain in Sicily, and the highest volcano in Europe, situated in the east of the island, north of Catania, lat. 37° 44′ N., long. 15° E. It figured in Greek mythology in the legends of Enceladus and Hephæstus. Among the most important of the eruptions, more than 80 of which have been recorded, are those of 1169, 1669, 1693, 1755, 1792, 1852, 1865, 1879, and 1886. Height, 10,835 feet.

Etoges (ā-tōzh'). A village in the department of Marne, France, 16 miles south-southwest of Épernay. An indecisive battle between Napoleon and the Allies was fought here Feb. 14, 1814.

Étoile du Nord (ā-twäl' dü nor), **L'.** [F., 'The Star of the North.'] An opera by Meyerbeer, first produced at Paris, Feb. 16, 1854. It was called "La Stella del Norte" when produced in England in 1855.

Eton (ē'ton). A village of about 2,500 inhabitants in Buckinghamshire, England, situated on the Thames, opposite Windsor, 22 miles west of London. Eton College, one of the most famed of English public schools, was founded in 1440 by Henry VI. The low and picturesque battlemented and towered brick buildings include two courts, which communicate by a vaulted passage. The large Perpendicular chapel forms the south side of the outer quadrangle. The new quadrangle was finished in 1889.

Étourdi (ā-tōr-dē'), **L'.** [F., 'The Heedless One.'] A comedy by Molière, presented at Lyons 1653.

Étretat (ātr-tä'). A watering-place in the department of Seine-Inférieure, France, on the English Channel 14 miles north-northeast of Havre.

Etruria (ē-trō'ri-ä). [L. *Etruria, Hetruria*, Gr. *Ἐτρουρία* (the reg. Gr. name being *Τυῤῥηνία*), the country of the *Etrusci*, Etruscans. Hence *Tuscan, Tuscany.*] In ancient geography, a division of Italy which extended along the Mediterranean, and was separated from Umbria, the Sabine territory, and Latium by the Tiber, and from Liguria by the Apennines. It nearly corresponds to modern Tuscany. It contained a confederation of 12 cities: probably Veii, Clusium, Tarquinii, Faleri, Cære, Volsinii, Cortona, Perusia, Arretium, Volci, Vulsinii, and Rusellæ. The Etruscans developed as a great naval power, influential in northern and central Italy, and had possessions on the Po and in Campania. Etruscan kings ruled at an early date in Rome (probably till about 500 B. C.). The Etruscans were defeated by Syracuse in a naval battle in 474 B. C., and suffered from the invasion of the Gauls about 400. Veii was lost to Rome in 396. Later wars with the Vadimonian Lake in 283 was followed by the fall of Tarquinii and the other Etrurian cities.

Etruria. A village in Staffordshire, England, noted as the seat of the Wedgwood potteries.

Etruria, Kingdom of. A kingdom formed by Napoleon from the grand duchy of Tuscany in 1801, and bestowed upon the Crown Prince of Parma. It was annexed to France in 1808.

Etrurians (ē-trō'ri-ąnz), or **Etruscans** (ē-trus'-kąnz). The ancient inhabitants of Etruria, the modern Tuscany. See *Etruria*.

The Etrurians are the most mysterious people of antiquity. We meet them in the sculptured chronicles of ancient Egypt as the Tursha, and in the pages of the earliest Greek writers as the Tyrrhenes, or Turseni. According to ancient tradition, they came from Lydia in prehistoric times, and colonized Latium. Certain details of their costumes and customs appear to be identical with those of Lydia, and the legend is probably based upon fact. But until the inscriptions of Etruria can be read, we are not likely to solve this problem. The Etruscan characters closely resemble the archaic alphabets of Asia Minor; and one scholar has gone so far as identifying more than proper names and names of deities.

Edwards, Pharaohs, Fellahs, etc., p. 91.

Lately the discovery of an inscription on the island of Lemnos seems to render probable the identity of the Etruscans with the Pelasgian Tyrrhenians of the Mediterranean. *La Saussaye*, Science of Religion, p. 324.

Ettlingen (et'ling-en). A town in Baden, 4½ miles south of Karlsruhe. It has manufactures of paper, etc., and is noted for its Roman antiquities. Here the French under Moreau defeated the Austrians under Archduke Charles, July 9 and 10, 1796. Population (1890), 6,548.

Ettmüller (et'mül-ler), **Ernst Moritz Ludwig.** Born at Gersdorf, near Löbau, Saxony, Oct. 5, 1802: died near Zurich, Switzerland, April 15, 1877. A German philologist, professor of the German language and literature in the gymnasium at Zurich. He edited Middle High German and Old Low German texts, and published works on Norse, an Anglo-Saxon chrestomathy (1850), an Anglo-Saxon lexicon (1851), etc.

Ettrick (et'rik). A river in Selkirkshire, Scotland, which joins the Tweed near Selkirk. Length, 32 miles. The tract of woodland on and adjoining it was formerly known as the Ettrick Forest.

Ettrick Shepherd, The. A name given to James Hogg.

Etty (et'i), **William.** Born at York, England, March 10, 1787: died there, Nov. 13, 1849. An English painter of historical subjects.

Etymologicum Magnum (et'i-mō-loj'i-kum mag'num). [ML., tr. Gr. *τὸ ἐτυμολογικὸν μέγα*, the great dictionary.] See the extract.

The remaining great lexicon of the Byzantine age, the *Etymologicum Magnum* as it is called, does not puzzle us by assuming the name of any definite author. It may, indeed, be doubted whether there was not more than one compilation bearing this name, and whether it denoted more than a bookseller's or scribe's collection and edition

of divers glossaries made up from the works of the most eminent grammarians. The work has already appeared in two different forms, derived from manuscripts of two different classes: the one, which is sometimes called the *Etymologicum Sabbaiticum*, because the first critical revision was that which Sylburg founded on the original publication of Marcus Musurus; the other, which is termed the *Etymologicum Gudianum*, because it was derived by Sturz from a manuscript at Wolfenbüttel, belonging originally to Marquard Gude. There is, indeed, reason to suppose that the work published by Musurus got its title of *Etymologicum Magnum* from the first editor or from its printer Calliergus. The age of the work may, however, with some probability, be assigned to the 10th century or thereabouts. It may be best described as a farrago of extracts from the most esteemed grammarians, copied slavishly and arranged in alphabetical order.

K. O. Müller, Hist. of the Lit. of Anc. Greece, III. 387. (*Duncker.*)

Etzel (et'sel). In German heroic legend, the name of Attila, king of the Huns. See *Attila*.

Eu (ē). A town in the department of Seine-Inférieure, France, situated on the Bresle, near its mouth, 17 miles east-northeast of Dieppe. It has a famous château, a favorite residence of Louis Philippe, and still in possession of the Orleanist family. A medieval countship of Eu had its seat here. Population (1891), commune, 4,698.

Eu, Comte d' (Louis Philippe Marie Ferdinand Gaston d'Orléans). Born at Neuilly, France, April 29, 1842. The eldest son of the Duc de Nemours, and grandson of Louis Philippe. He married the princess Imperial of Brazil, 15. 1864. In 1869 and 1870 he commanded the Brazilian forces in Paraguay, bringing the war to a successful termination.

Eu, Comtesse d' or Condessa de. See *Izabel de Bragança*.

Eubœa (ū-bē'ạ). [Gr. *Εὔβοια*, It. *Negroponte*, Turk. *Egripo.*] The largest island belonging to Greece, in the Ægean Sea. It lies to the east of Locris, Beotia, and Attica, from which it is separated by the Strait of Euripus. It is traversed by mountains, Delphi reaching 8,000 ft., and Ocha 5,726. The chief towns were Chalcis and Eretria. It was subdued by Athens after the Persian wars. The Turks took it from the Venetians in 1470. Its length is 98 miles; its greatest width, 30 miles. Eubœa and some adjoining small islands form a nomarchy with a population (1889) of 103,442.

Eubulides (ū-bū'li-dēz) **of Miletus.** [Gr. *Εὐβουλίδης.*] Lived in the 4th century B. C. A Greek philosopher of the Megaric school.

Eucharis (ū'ka-ris). In Fénelon's "Télémaque," one of Calypso's nymphs with whom Télémaque falls in love. Mentor removes him from the island to get him out of her way. She is said to be meant for Mademoiselle de Fontanges, a favorite, for a short time, of Louis XIV.

Euchites (ū'kīts). [LGr. *Εὐχῖται*, from Gr. *εὐχή*, prayer.] A sect which arose in the 4th century in the East, particularly in Mesopotamia and Syria. Its members attached supreme importance to prayer and the presence of the Holy Spirit, led an ascetic life, and rejected sacraments and the moral law. The sect continued until the 7th century, and was for a short time revived a few centuries later. Its members are also called *Adelphiens, Euthusiasts, Enuthusmo, Messaliens*, etc.

Euclid (ū'klid). [Gr. *Εὐκλείδης.*] Lived at Alexandria about 300 B. C. A famous Greek geometer. His principal work is the "Elements" (*Στοιχεῖα*), in 13 books, parts of which have been largely used as a text-book for elementary geometry down to the present time. The editions and translations of this work have been very numerous.

Euclid of Megara. Born probably in Megara, in the middle of the 5th century B. C. A Greek philosopher, a disciple of Socrates, and the founder of the Megaric school.

Eudes (ōd), or **Odo** (ō'do), Count of Paris. Died in 898. King of France 888–898. He defended Paris against the Northmen under Rollo in 885, and, after the death of Charles the Fat, in 888, was elected king of France by the nobles in preference to the legitimate heir, the Simple, the infant son of Charles the Fat. He was, however, compelled to cede to the latter the country between the Seine and the Rhône.

Eudes I. Died in Cilicia, March 23, 1103. Duke of Burgundy. He fought under the standard of Alfonso VI., king of Castile and Leon, against the Saracens in 1087. He afterward departed on a crusade to the Holy Land, and died in Cilicia.

Eudes II. Died in 1162. Duke of Burgundy. He compelled Thibaut of Champagne to do homage for the county of Troy in 1143.

Eudes III. Died at Lyons, July 6, 1218. Duke of Burgundy. He took part in 1209 in the crusade against the Albigensians, and in 1214 commanded the right wing of the French army at the battle of Bouvines.

Eudes IV. Died at Sens in 1350. Duke of Burgundy. He married the daughter of Philip, king of France, in 1318.

Eudes. Born 665; died 735. Duke of Aquitaine and Vasconie (Gascony). His dominions were invaded by the Saracens under Abder-Rahman, who were repulsed with the aid of Charles Martel at Poitiers in 732.

Eudes. Died in 1037. Count of Champagne. He was defeated and killed in an attempt to make himself master of Lorraine.

Eudes de Montreuil (ēd dẹ mōn-trẹ'y'). Died 1289. A French sculptor, architect, and engineer. He went to the Holy Land in 1248, and in 1250-51 constructed the fortifications of Jaffa. In 1254 he returned to Paris. In 1262 he built the Church of the Cordeliers, and that of the Chartreux in 1276. In the Church of the Cordeliers he was accorded sepulture, and erected his own tomb with life-size statues of himself and his two wives. This monument was described in the reign of Henry II. It was destroyed in 1580.

Eudeve. See *Ayuta*.

Eudocia (ū-dō'shi-ạ). [Gr. *Εὐδοκία*, esteem, honor.] Born at Athens about 393; died at Jerusalem about 460. A Roman empress. She was the daughter of the sophist Leontius, or, as he is also called, Heraclitus of Athens, who gave her a careful education. She married the emperor Theodosius II. in 421, having previously exchanged her original name Athenais for Eudocia at baptism. Having supplanted the emperor's sister, Pulcheria, in the administration of the government, she effected the convention of the so-called Robber council of Ephesus in favor of which Flavian, the patriarch of Constantinople, was deposed by the Pope. Shortly after this the emperor took up the cause of the orthodox party, in consequence of which, as well as of his jealousy of the wealth bequeathed to him in 449, she took a number of poems, including a paraphrase of the Octateuch.

Eudocia. A Byzantine empress, wife of Constantine XI., and afterward of Romanus IV. At his death in 1067 Constantine bequeathed the empire to her and their three young sons, Michael II., Andronicus I., and Constantine XII. Although bound by oath not to marry again, she espoused Romanus in 1068, and made him a colleague in the empire with herself and her sons, whereupon Leo, the brother of Constantine, proclaimed Michael VII. sole emperor, and banished Eudocia to a convent. She compiled a dictionary of history and mythology, entitled *Ἰωνία* or "collection (or bed) of Violets," which is still extant.

Eudoxia (ū-dok'si-ạ). [LGr. *Εὐδοξία*, good report, honor.] A Byzantine empress, daughter of the Frank Bauto. She married in 396 Arcadius, by whom she became the mother of Theodosius II., or "the Younger." She acquired a complete ascendancy over her husband, and procured the exile of Chrysostom, patriarch of Constantinople, who inveighed against the avarice and luxury of the court.

Eudoxia. Born at Constantinople, 422. A Roman empress, daughter of Theodosius II. She married in 439 or 437 Valentinian III., who was murdered by Petronius Maximus in 455. Compelled to marry the usurper, she called in Genseric, king of the Vandals, who took Rome and carried off Eudoxia and her two daughters, Eudocia and Placidia, to Carthage. Maximus was killed by the Romans, and Eudoxia was restored to Constantinople with an honorable escort.

Eudoxians (ū-dok'si-ạnz). The followers of Eudoxius, patriarch of Constantinople and an extreme Arian of the 4th century: same as Anomœans, Aëtians, and *Eunomians*.

Eudoxius (ū-dok'si-us). [Gr. *Εὐδόξιος.*] Died 370. A patriarch of Constantinople. He became bishop of Antioch in 347, and patriarch of Constantinople in 360. He was an Arian and the leader of the Eudoxians.

Eudoxus (ū-dok'sus) **of Cnidus.** [Gr. *Εὔδοξος.*] Born about 409 B. C.; died about 356 B. C. A Greek astronomer, geometer, and physician. He is said to have been the first to introduce the use of the celestial globe into Greece, to have corrected the length of the year, and to have adduced the fact that the altitude of the stars changes with the latitude as a proof of the sphericity of the earth.

Eudoxus of Cyzicus. Born at Cyzicus, Asia Minor; lived in the second half of the 2d century B. C. A Greek navigator in the Egyptian service. He is said to have circumnavigated Africa from the Red Sea to the Strait of Gibraltar.

Euemerus. See *Euemerus*.

Euergetes (ū-ėr'je-tēz). [Gr. *Εὐεργέτης*, benefactor.] A Greek title of honor assumed by several kings of Egypt. See *Ptolemy*.

Eufaula (ū-fa'lạ). A city of Barbour County, Alabama, situated on the Chattahoochee in lat. 31° 53′ N., long. 85° 10′ W. It exports cotton. Population (1890), 4,394.

Eugamon (ū'ga-mon). [Gr. *Εὐγάμων.*] A Greek cyclic poet of Cyrene (about 566 B. C.), author of the "Telegonia" (which see).

Euganean Hills (ū-ga-nẹ'an hilz). A chain of volcanic hills in northeastern Italy, southwest of Padua. Highest point, 1,890 feet.

Eugene (ū-jēn'). **Prince (François Eugène de Savoie-Carignan)** [Ger. *Eugen Franz Reichsgraf*; L. *Eugenius, Eugenius Franciscus*; It. Sp. Pg. *Eugenio*, G. *Eugenius, Eugen.*] Born at Paris, Oct. 18, 1663; died at Vienna, April 21, 1736. A celebrated Austrian general. He was the son of Prince Eugène Maurice de Savoie-Carignan, comte de Soissons, by Olympia Mancini, a niece of Cardinal Mazarin. He was intended for the church, and when about ten was created abbé of Carignan. Being refused a commission in the French army by Louis XIV., he entered the service of Austria, with the rank of colonel, in 1683. He was in 1696 appointed commander-in-chief of the imperial army against the Turks, whom he totally defeated at Zenta in 1697, and compelled to accept the peace of Carlowitz in 1699. At the outbreak of the War of the Spanish Succession, he invaded Italy, defeated Catinat at Carpi and Villeroi at Chiari in 1701, and fought a drawn battle with Vendôme at Luzzara in 1702. After suppressing an insurrection under the younger Rakoczy in Hungary, he joined Marlborough in Germany, where their allied forces defeated the French and Bavarians at Blenheim Aug. 13, 1704. He returned to Flanders, took charge in person over Matsin and the Duke of Orleans at Turin, sept. 7, 1706, he expelled the French from Italy. In cooperation with Marlborough in the Netherlands and in northern France, he won the battle of Oudenarde in 1708, captured Lille in 1708, and gained the victory of Malplaquet in 1709. He negotiated the peace of Rastadt with France in 1714. The war with the Turks having broken out anew, he defeated the latter at Peterwarden in 1716 and at Belgrad in 1717, and forced them to accept the peace of Passarowitz in 1718.

Eugene Aram. A novel by Bulwer Lytton, published in 1832. Hood's poem on the same subject is called "The Dream of Eugene Aram." See *Aram, Eugene*.

Eugène de Beauharnais. See *Beauharnais*.

Eugenia (ū-jē'ni-ạ). [Fem. of *Eugenius*; F. *Eugénie.*] 1. A female name, the feminine of *Eugenius*. — 2. A genus of plants discovered by Goldschmidt at Paris, June 26, 1857.

Eugénie (ū-zhā-nē'). **Eugenia Maria de Montijo de Guzman,** Countess of Teba). [See *Eugenia.*] Born at Granada, Spain, May 5, 1826. The second daughter of Don Manuel Fernandez de Montijo, and wife of Napoleon III. whom she married Jan. 30, 1853. After the fall of the empire she lived her residence at Chiselhurst, Kent, England.

Eugenie (ū-jẹ'ni), **Sir Dauphine.** In Ben Jonson's "Epicœne, or the Silent Woman," the witty and impecunious nephew of Morose. See *Epicœne*.

Eugénie Grandet (ė-zhā-nē' gron-dā'). A novel by Balzac, written in 1833, published in 1834. The heroine, Eugénie, is sacrificed to the cold-blooded avariciousness of her father. This is one of Balzac's best novels.

Eugenius (ū-jẹ'ni-us) **I.,** Saint. [See *Eugene.*] Born at Rome; died there, June 1, 657. Pope 654–657.

Eugenius II. Born at Rome; died there, Aug. 27, 827. Pope 824–827.

Eugenius III. Born at Pisa, Italy; died at Tivoli, Italy, July 8, 1153. Pope 1145–53. He was crowned at Viterbo, appointed, which, compelled by the preaching of Arnold of Brescia, sought to restore the ancient republic; and was enabled by the aid of Roger of Sicily to return in 1149. Compelled in the following year to abandon Rome once more, he afterward lived mostly at Segni. During his reign the second Crusade took place (1147–49, chiefly through the instrumentality of his teacher, St. Bernard of Clairvaux.

Eugenius IV. (Gabriel Condolmieri). Born at Venice, 1383; died at Rome, Feb. 23, 1447. Pope 1431–47. He became involved in a contest with the Council of Basel (opened March 12, 1431). Having ordered the dissolution of this body and the convening of another council at Bologna in 1437, he was cited in 1438 by the Council of Basel, which set up an antipope in the person of Felix V., the schism thus produced continuing till the death of Eugenius. He signed with the emperor John Palæologus a convention for the reunion of the Greek and Latin churches in 1439.

Eugenius. In Sterne's "Tristram Shandy," the friend and mentor of Yorick.

Eugippius, or **Eugyppius** (ū-jip'i-us). An Italian monk. He was a pupil of St. Severinus of Noricum, whose remains were brought about 488 to Castrum Lucullanum, near Naples, there to form the nucleus of an abbey of which he himself became the second abbot. He wrote a life of St. Severinus (511), which is an important source of early German history.

Eugubine (ū'gū-bin) **Tables.** [From the place of their discovery, the ancient *Iguvium*, later *Eugubium*, modern *Gubbio.*] Seven bronze tablets containing inscriptions, discovered near Gubbio, Italy, in 1444, and now preserved there. They form the chief monument of the ancient Umbrian language. Four of the tablets are wholly Umbrian, one is partly Umbrian and partly Latin, and two are Latin. The inscriptions relate to the acts of a corporation of priests, and contain the names of several deities otherwise unknown.

Eulalia (ū-lā'li-ạ), Saint. [Gr. *Εὐλαλία*, fair speech; F. *Eulalie.*] A Roman virgin martyr, tortured to death during the persecution of Diocletian in 308.

Eulengebirge (oi'len-ge-bėr'ge). A mountain group of the Sudetic chain, southwest of Breslau. Its chief point is the Hohe Eule, 3,325 feet high.

Eulenspiegel (oi'len-spē-gel). **Till** or **Tyll.** [G., 'owl-glass.'] The name of a German of the 14th century who was probably born at Kneitlingen, near Brunswick, and buried at Mölln (according to a history of his life written in North Germany in 1483 and translated into High German and printed about 1550). Only a small part of the deeds attributed to him are possibly his own. The name is merely the center about which have been grouped popular tales describing the mischievous

pranks of a vagabond of peasant origin. The stories have been widely translated. A recent edition is that of Leipsic 1849, by Lappenberg, who erroneously assumes Thomas Murner to have been the author of the book.

Euler (oi'ler), **Leonhard.** Born at Basel, Switzerland, April 15, 1707; died at St. Petersburg, Sept. 7 (O. S.), 1783. A celebrated Swiss mathematician. He was a pupil, at Basel, of Jean Bernoulli. On the invitation of the empress Catherine he went to St. Petersburg, where he became (1730) professor of physics, and later (1733) succeeded Daniel Bernoulli in the academy. During the latter years of his life he was partly and in the end wholly blind, but continued his elaborate calculations mentally. He published "Mechanica" (1736-42), "Theoria motuum planetarum et cometarum" (1744), "Introductio in analysin infinitorum" (1748) "Institutiones calculi differentialis" (1755), "Institutiones calculi integralis" (1768-70), "Dioptrica" (1769-71), "Anleitung zur Algebra" (1770), "Opera analytica" (1783-1830), "Lettres à une princesse d'Allemagne" (1768-72), etc.

Eumæus (ū-mē'us). [Gr. *Εὐμαιος.*] The faithful swineherd of Ulysses, a character in the Odyssey.

Eumenes (ū-mē'nēz). [Gr. *Εὐμενης.*] Born at Cardia, Thrace, about 361 B. C.: put to death in Gabiene, Elymais, 316 B. C. One of the successors of Alexander the Great. He defeated Craterus in 321, and was betrayed by his soldiers to Antigonus.

Eumenes II. Died 159 (?) B. C. King of Pergamus 197–159 (?) B. C. He was the son of Attalus, whom he succeeded. He assisted the Romans against the Romans, whom he assisted in the war against Antiochus the Great. He was present in person at the decisive battle of Magnesia, and, on the restoration of peace, was rewarded by the additions of Mysia, Lydia, and Phrygia Epictetus to his kingdom. He was a patron of learning, and founded at Pergamus one of the famous libraries of antiquity.

Eumenides (ū-men'i-dēz). [Gr. *Εὐμενίδες*, the gracious ones.] A euphemistic name for the Erinyes in Greek mythology.

Eumenides, The. A tragedy of Æschylus, forming the third of the great trilogy ("Agamemnon," "Choephori," "Eumenides") exhibited at Athens in 458 B. C.

Eumolpus (ū-mol'pus). [Gr. *Εὐμολπος*, the good chanter.] In Greek mythology, a priestly bard, reputed founder of the Eleusinian mysteries.

Eunapius (ū-na'pi-us). [Gr. *Εὐναπιος.*] Born at Sardis, 347 A. D. A Greek sophist. He was a pupil of Prohæresius of Athens, where he lived during the later part of his life. He was a Neoplatonist and a violent opponent of Christianity. He appears to have lived till the reign of the emperor Theodosius the Younger. He wrote "Lives of Philosophers and Sophists," still extant.

Eunice (ū'nis). [Gr. *Εὐνικη*, happily victorious.] The mother of Timothy (2 Tim. i. 5).

Eunomia (ū-nō'mi-a). [Gr. *Εὐνομια.*] 1. In Greek mythology, one of the Horæ.—2. An asteroid (No. 15) discovered by De Gasparis at Naples, July 29, 1851.

Eunomians (ū-nō'mi-anz). The followers of Eunomius. See *Eunomius.*

Eunomius (ū-nō'mi-us). [Gr. *Εὐνομιος.*] Born at Dacora, Cappadocia: died there, about 392. Bishop of Cyzicus and leader of the Anomœans or Eunomians. He was a pupil of Aetius, and an extreme Arian. His chief work is an "Apology" (English translation by Whiston, 1711). See *Aetius.*

Eunuchus (ū-nu'kus). [L., from Gr. *εὐνοῦχος*, a eunuch.] A comedy by Terence, founded in great part upon the play of the same name by Menander.

Terence has suggested many modern subjects. The *Eunuchus* is reflected in the "Bellamira" of Sir Charles Sedley and "Le Muet ou Bureau" the *Andrie* in Molière's "Ecole des Maris" and Barnes's "L'Ecole des Pères", and the *Phormio* in Molière's "Les Fourberies de Scapin."

Cruttwell, Hist. of Roman Lit., p. 54.

Eupatoria (ū-pa-tō'ri-ä), or **Kosloff** (kos-lof'). A seaport in the Crimea, in the government of Taurida, Russia, situated on Kalamita Bay 41 miles north of Sevastopol. It was occupied by the Allies in 1854-56, and was unsuccessfully attacked by the Russians Feb. 17, 1855. Population (1885), 16,300.

Eupatridæ (ū-pat'ri-dē). **The.** [Gr. Εὐπατρίδαι, the well-born.] The land-owning aristocracy in ancient Athens (Attica), as distinguished from the Geomori or peasants, and the Demiurgi or artisans. On the abolition of royalty they found themselves in exclusive possession of political right, which were gradually curtailed, notably by Solon (594 B. C.) and Cleisthenes (509 B. C.), until in the time of Pericles Athens was transformed into a pure democracy.

Eupen (oi'pen), **Fr. Néau** (nā'ō'). A manufacturing town in the Rhine Province, Prussia, 10 miles south-southwest of Aix-la-Chapelle. It was ceded by Austria to France in 1801, and passed to Prussia in 1815. Population (1890), 15,445.

Euphemia (ū-fē'mi-ä). [Gr. *Εὐφημια*, of good report: *F. Eugénème.*] It. Sp. Pg. *Eufemia.*] A female name.

Euphorbus (ū-fôr'bus). [Gr. *Εὔφορβος.*] In Greek mythology, a brave Trojan, son of Panthous and brother of Hyperenor. He was slain by Menelaus, who dedicated Euphorbus's shield in the temple of Hera near Mycenæ. Pythagoras professed to be animated by his soul.

Euphorion (ū-fō'ri-on). [Gr. *Εὐφορίων.*] Born at Chalcis, Eubœa, 274 B. C.; died in Syria, probably about 200 B. C. A Greek grammarian and poet: fragments edited by Meineke (1823).

Euphranor (ū-frā'nôr). [Gr. *Εὐφράνωρ.*] Born near Corinth: lived in the middle of the 4th century B. C. A Greek statuary and painter. His bronzes on symmetry and color were much used by Pliny in the compilation of his 35th book. Julian ranks his sculpture with that of Phidias, Alcamenes, and Myron, and his painting with that of Apelles, Parrhasius, and Nicias.

Euphrasia. See *Bellario.*

Euphrasia (ū-frā'zhiē). [Gr. *Εὐφρασία*, of good cheer.] The Grecian Daughter in Murphy's tragedy of that name. She is the daughter of Evander, a king of Sicily, who is imprisoned and starved by the tyrant Dionysius. She accuses him with guilt from her own breast, and finally stabs the tyrant and restores her father to his throne.

Euphrates (ū-frā'tēz). [Assyr. *Puratti*, Heb. *Perath*, OPers. *Ufrates*, Ar. *Furat*, Gr. *Εὐφρατης*, *Εὐφράτης.*] A great Mesopotamian river which has its origin in the Armenian mountains. It is formed from the East Euphrates (Murad-su), which rises northeast of Erzerum, and a branch rising northwest of Lake Van. The united river then passes with a great westward, breaks through the mountain-chain of the Taurus, enters the terrace region at the modern Birejik, and forms a meandering course toward the Tigris. In the neighborhood of Bagdad these two rivers approach one another, and there the Babylonian canal-system begins. In its lower course, below Babylon, the Euphrates has greatly altered its bed, shifting more and more toward the west. According to notices in classical authors, continued by the investigations, it came in ancient time nearer Sippara (Sepharvaim) and Babylon (Hillah) and Uruk (modern Warka) than now; and it did not empty into the sea, united with the Tigris, through the Shatt-el-Arab, as at present. As late as the time of Nebuchadnezzar (626–561 B. C.) and his successors, the twin rivers flowed separately into the Persian Gulf, which extended then at least as far as Babylon. Babylon has quite rightly termed "the gift of Euphrates and Tigris." The soil is formed from the alluvial deposits of these rivers, and this formation still continues. During the winter months the Euphrates has but little water in its bed; but in the spring, and especially when the summer solstice, it swells by the melting of the snow of the mountains, which often causes disastrous floods. In Gen. ii. 14 the Euphrates is mentioned as one of the four rivers of paradise.

Euphronius (ū-frō'ni-us). In Shakspere's "Antony and Cleopatra," an ambassador from Antony to Cæsar.

Euphrosyne (ū-fros'i-nē). [Gr. *Εὐφροσυνη*, mirth.] 1. In Greek mythology, one of the three Charites or Graces.—2. An asteroid, No. 31) discovered by Ferguson at Washington, Sept. 2, 1854.

Euphues (ū'fū-ēz), **or the Anatomy of Wit.** [Gr. *Εὐφυης*, well-grown, goodly.] A novel by John Lyly, published in 1578–79. This book and its successor, "Euphues and his England," published 1580, is looked into nowadays more for the use the affected jargon, full of conceits and extravagances, used by the gallants of Elizabeth's court. Euphues is an Athenian youth who combines the qualities implied in his name. He is elegant, handsome, generous, and loving. "Rosalynde, or Euphues's Golden Legacy" is a similar novel by Thomas Lodge. See *Euphuism.*

Euphues, his Censure to Philautus, etc. A pamphlet by Robert Greene, published in 1587, and intended as a continuation of Lyly's "Euphues."

Euphues Shadow, the Battaile of the Senses. A pamphlet by Thomas Lodge, edited by Greene and published in 1592.

Eupolis (ū-pō'lis). [Gr. *Εὔπολις.*] An Athenian comic poet (born 449 B. C.), a contemporary and rival of Aristophanes. He is said to have been drowned in the battle of Cynossema, 410 B. C.

That he [Eupolis] was brilliant in his wit and refined in his style, is plain from the fact that he co-operated with Aristophanes in his "Knights," of which the last parabasis, beginning from v. 1296, is recorded by the scholiast to have been his composition. He afterwards may have quarrelled with Aristophanes, for they satirised one another freely. In style and humour he stood nearest to his great rival and his comedies seem to have possessed most, if not all, of the features which make the Aristophanic comedy so peculiar in literature.

Mahaffy, Hist. of Classical Greek Lit., I. 430.

Eupompus (ū-pom'pus). [Gr. *Εὔπομπος.*] Born at Sicyon: lived in the 4th century B. C. A Greek painter, founder of the so-called Sicyonian school of painting. The work of Eupompus and his successor Pamphilus was to introduce the characteristics of Doric sculpture into painting.

Eurasia (ū-rā'shiä or -zhiä). [*Eur(ope)* and *Asia.*] The continental mass made up of Europe and Asia: not generally recognized as a geographical designation.

Eure (ėr). A department of France, capital Evreux, forming part of the old province of Normandy. It is bounded by Seine-Inférieure on the north, Oise and Seine-et-Oise on the east, Eure-et-Loir on the south, Orne on the southwest, and Calvados on the west. Area, 2,230 square miles. Population (1891), 340,471.

Eure. A river of northern France which joins the Seine 10 miles south of Rouen. Length, about 120 miles.

Eure-et-Loir (ėr'ā-lwär'). A department of France, capital Chartres, formed from parts of the ancient Orléanais, Perche, and Normandy. Its boundaries are Eure on the north, Seine-et-Oise on the east, Loiret on the southeast, Loir-et-Cher and Sarthe on the south, and Orne on the west. It has been called "the granary of France." Area, 2,307 square miles. Population (1891), 284,683.

Eureka (ū-rē'kä). The county-seat of Eureka County, Nevada, situated about lat. 38° 30′ N., long. 116° 57′ W. It has silver- and lead-mines. Population (1890), 1,609.

Eureka. A seaport city, the capital of Humboldt County, California, situated on Humboldt Bay in lat. 40° 48′ N., long. 124° 10′ W. Population (1890), 4,858.

Euric (ū'rik), or **Evaric** (ev'a-rik), **L. Evaricus** (ev-a-ri'kus). Died 484 or 485 A. D. A king of the West Goths. He was a younger son of Theodoric I., and obtained the government in 466 by the murder of his brother Theodoric II. He conquered the whole of the Spanish peninsula, with the exception of the northwestern corner, which he allowed the Suevic kings to hold as his vassals, and destroyed the small remnant of Roman dominion in Gaul, thereby raising the West-Gothic kingdom to its highest point of power.

Euripides (ū-rip'i-dēz). [Gr. *Εὐριπίδης.*] Born in Salamis, probably Sept. 23, 480 B. C.; died in 406 B. C. A celebrated Athenian tragic poet. He was the son of Mnesarchus and Cleito, who appear to have fled from Athens to Salamis on the invasion of Xerxes, and was, according to popular tradition, born in that island on the day of the battle of Salamis. He studied physics under Anaxagoras and rhetoric under Prodicus, and at about the age of twenty-five produced the "Peliades." The first of his plays which was acted. He is said to have gained the first prize in five dramatic contests, the first of which occurred in 441. He left Athens for the court of Archelaus, king of Macedonia, about 408, owing, it is said, to the ridicule thrown upon him by the populace in consequence of the attacks of Aristophanes. The reception of the poet at the Macedonian court (according to doubtful tradition) being torn to pieces by a pack of hounds set upon him by two rival poets, Arrhidæus and Crateuas (or Nicomachus) and was buried with great pomp by Archelaus, who erected a cenotaph in honor of the Athenians for his remains. He wrote 75 plays, of which the following 18 are extant: "Alcestis," "Medea," "Hippolytus," "Heca," "Andromache," "Ion," "Supplicants," "Heracleidæ," "Heracles Mainomenos," "Iphigenia among the Tauri," "Troades," "Helena," "Phœnissæ," "Electra," "Orestes," "Iphigenia at Aulis," "Bacchæ," and "Cyclops."

Euripus (ū-ri'pus). [Gr. *Εὔριπος*, a narrow channel, esp. the one here mentioned.] The narrowest portion of the channel which separates Eubœa from the mainland. Width at the narrowest part, opposite Chalcis, 120 feet. It is remarkable for its changes of current.

The name Euripus applies, strictly speaking, only to the very narrowest part of the channel between Eubœa and the mainland (Thucyd. vii. 29; Strab. ix. 395), which is opposite to the modern town of Egripo, where the bridge now stands. Herod. viii. 176, 536, note.

Europa (ū-rō'pä), or **Europe** (-pē). [See *Europe.*] In Greek mythology, a daughter of Phœnix, or of Agenor, sister of Cadmus, and mother by Zeus of Minos and Rhadamanthus. She was borne over the sea to Crete by Zeus, who assumed the form of a white bull. See *Io.*

The bull, whose form was assumed by Zeus in order to carry off Europa, a Phenician damsel, was sent to be the bull of Asia, the Semitic Heaven god, the same bull which we recognize in the constellation Taurus; and Europa, the "broad-faced" maiden, is only another form of Dêr, the broad-faced moon, instead of being identical with Ursasi, the Vedic dawn-maiden.

Taylor, Aryans, p. 302.

Europa and the Bull. A painting by Titian (1562), in Cobham Hall, near Rochester, England. Europa is being carried through the waves on the bull's back; one Cupid flies overhead by a dolphin, and two fly above. Europa's maidens are seen on the distant shore.

Europe (ū'rōp). [From Semitic *ereb*, darkness, evening, properly sunset, 'the land of the setting sun'; Gr. *Εὐρωπη*, *L. Europa.*] 1. The smallest grand division of the eastern continent. It is bounded by the Arctic Sea on the north, the Atlantic on the west, and the Sea of Marmora, Black Sea, and the Mediterranean on the south. On the east its boundaries toward Asia are generally taken as the Caucasus, the Caspian, the Ural River, the Ural Mountains, and the Kara, Lenghi, southwest and northeast, 3,400 miles. Breadth, north and south, 2,400 miles. It lies within lat. 71° 11′ N. (North Cape) and lat. 35° 59′ N. (Cape Tarifa), and long. 9° 31′ W. and long. 66° E. Population ("Bevölkerung der Erde," 1891), 357,379,000. In literature the name occurs first in the Homeric hymn to Apollo, and denotes there the country north of the Peloponnesus, *i. e.* Thracia. The knowledge of Europe possessed by the ancients was, as in all geographical matters very deficient. It started from the coasts of the Mediterranean, and remained for a long time confined to the three southern peninsulas and the shores of the Euxine. In Herodotus the Phasis is considered as the boundary between Asia and Europe. Later it is the

Tanais. The interior of Spain, Gaul, and the countries north of the Alps were opened only through the Roman conquests. Scandinavia and northern Sarmatia remained in obscurity throughout antiquity. From a geographical point of view Europe is a large peninsula set forth by asia to the west. It is a grand division of the globe. not so much from its large extent as from its having long been the center of human culture and civilization. Its geographical conditions also gave it an advantage over the other parts of the globe. It is characterized by a certain symmetry and proportion, and by a rich variety of geological, geographical, and climatic conditions.

Europe, as a geographical term, not improbably designated at first merely the plain of Thebes.
Taylor, The Alphabet, II. 19, note.

2. A province of the later Roman Empire, immediately about Constantinople. *Freeman.*

Eurotas (ū-rō'tas). [Gr. *Εὐρώτας*, prob. 'black river.'] In ancient geography, a river of Laconia, Greece, flowing into the Mediterranean 25 miles southeast of Sparta: the modern Iri or Iris. Length, about 45 miles.

Eurus (ū'rus). [L. *Eurus*, Gr. *Εὖρος*, the east wind, connected with *ἠώς*, *ἠοῦς*, L. *Aurora*, the dawn.] The east wind.

Euryanthe (ū-ri-an'thē). An opera by Weber, first produced at Vienna in 1823.

Eurybiades (ū-ri-bī'a-dēz). The leader of the Spartan naval contingent, and nominal commander of the united fleet of the allied Greek states, in the defensive campaign in 480 B. C. against the Persians, whom he defeated in the battles of Artemisium and Salamis.

Eurydice (ū-rid'i-sē). [Gr. *Εὐρυδίκη*.] In Greek mythology, the wife of Orpheus. She died from the bite of a serpent, whereupon Orpheus descended into Hades, and by the charms of his lyre persuaded Pluto to restore her to life. He did this on condition that she should walk behind her husband, who should not look back until both had arrived in the upper world. Orpheus, overcome by anxiety, turned round only to behold her caught back into the infernal regions.

Eurydice. 1. Wife of Amyntas II., king of Macedonia, and mother of Philip.—2. A Macedonian princess, granddaughter of Perdiccas III. of Macedonia.

Eurydice. 1. An opera by Caccini and Peri, first produced at Florence in 1595. The words were by Rinuccini, and this, with "Dafne" by the same composers, was the beginning of modern opera. See *Daphne*.

2. A tragedy by Mallet, produced Feb. 22, 1731, at Drury Lane, and revived in 1759.

Eurymedon (ū-rim'ē-don). [Gr. *Εὐρυμέδων*.] Killed near Syracuse, 413 B. C. An Athenian general in the Peloponnesian war.

Eurymedon. A small river in Pisidia and Pamphylia, Asia Minor, which flows into the Mediterranean: the modern Capri-Su. Near its mouth, 466 or 465 B. C., the Greeks under Cimon defeated the Persian fleet and army.

Eurynome (ū-rin'ō-mē). [Gr. *Εὐρυνόμη*.] In Greek mythology, a daughter of Oceanus. According to Hesiod she was the mother, by Zeus, of the Charites or Graces.

Eusebians (ū-sē'bi-anz). The followers of Eusebius of Nicomedia, an Arian bishop of Constantinople in the 4th century A. D. See *Arians*.

Eusebius (ū-sē'bi-us) of **Cæsarea**, surnamed **Pamphili.** [From Gr. *εὐσεβής*, pious.] Born probably at Cæsarea, Palestine, about 264 A. D.; died there, about 349. A celebrated theologian and historian, sometimes called "the Father of Church History." He was appointed bishop of Cæsarea, and, in 325, attended the Council of Nicæa, where he was appointed to receive the emperor Constantine with a panegyrical oration, and to sit at his right hand. His complete works have been edited by Migne (1856-57).

Eusebius of Dorylæum. A Greek theologian of the 5th century. He held some office about the imperial court at Constantinople when he took holy orders, and composed, at the head of a controversy with Nestorius, bishop of Constantinople. He subsequently became bishop of Dorylæum, and distinguished himself by his zeal against the Eutychians.

Eusebius of Emesa. Died at Antioch about 360 A. D. An ecclesiastic of the Greek Church. He was a native of Edessa in Mesopotamia, and became bishop of Emesa in Syria. He wrote several books engendered by Origenism, which are now lost. A number of homilies commonly attributed to him are probably spurious.

Eusebius of Nicomedia. Died at Constantinople, 342 A. D. An Arian bishop who held in succession the sees of Berytus, Nicomedia, and Constantinople. He was banished from Nicomedia in consequence of a refusal to sign the condemnation of Arius pronounced by the Council of Nicæa in 325, but was restored through the influence of Constantia, sister of Constantine. He procured the convening of the Council of Tyre which condemned Athanasius in 334, and effected the restoration of Arius.

Eusebius of Samosata. Died about 379. An orthodox prelate. He became bishop of Samosata, his native place, probably before 361 A. D. He refused, contrary to the emperor's command, to give up some documents intrusted to him proving the election of Meletius as bishop of Antioch, which were demanded by the Arians for the purpose of annulling the election. He was banished about 361, but was restored in 378. He was killed by an Arian who threw a stone at him from the roof of a house.

Euskirchen (oi̯s'kēr-ḥen). A town in the Rhine Province, Prussia, near the Ertz 22 miles south by west of Cologne. Population (1900), 8,820.

Eustace (ūs'tas) **the Monk.** [From Gr. *στάσις*, steadfast, strong; ML. *Eustathius*, F. *Eustache*, *Eustathe*, It. *Eustazio*, *Eustachio*.] A French freebooter of the 13th century. He was for a time steward of the count of Boulogne, and eventually became the leader of a band of pirates who fought in turn for France and for England, according as their interest was best served. He was captured while burning a squadron to the port of Louis, son of Philip Augustus, who had been proclaimed king of England, and was executed as a pirate and traitor. He was long remembered on the coasts of France and England for his exploits and daring exploits, and is the hero of a ballad written shortly after his death, which attributes to him the power of magic.

Eustache (ès-tàsh'). **St.** A large church in Paris, of unique architecture, begun in 1532 upon the constructive principles of the late-Pointed style, but with the exterior forms and decoration of the Renaissance. The arches are semicircular, the buttresses are classed pilasters, and the piers are superposed columns. The columns and arches of the interior is well proportioned and impressive: it has double aisles, and is 345 feet long and 144 wide. The nave is 108 feet high. There are excellent frescos in the chapels.

Eustachio (u-sta'ki-o), or **Eustachius** (us-ta'ki-us), **Bartolommeo.** Born at San Severino, Ancona, Italy: died Aug., 1574. An Italian anatomist, professor of anatomy at Rome, and physician to the Pope. He described the Eustachian tube and Eustachian valve. His "Tabulæ anatomicæ" was published in 1714.

Eustathians (us-ta'thi-anz). 1. The orthodox faction in Antioch in the 4th century A. D., who objected to the replacing of Eustathius, bishop of Antioch, by an Arian.—2. An extreme ascetic sect of the 4th century A. D., probably so called from Eustathius, bishop of Sebaste in Pontus.

Eustathius (ūs-tā'thi-us) **of Antioch.** [Gr. *Εὐστάθιος*. See *Eustace*.] Born at Side, Pamphylia: died at Philippi, Macedonia, about 340 (?). A Greek prelate, an opponent of Arianism.

Eustathius of Thessalonica. Born at Constantinople; died at Thessalonica, 1198. A Greek classical scholar and religious reformer, archbishop of Thessalonica. He drew up a valuable commentary on Homer which "besides serving to elucidate the Greek language by many important criticisms, drawn from sources that have since been lost, contains, like the works of the Greek lexicographers, innumerable references to the Greek classics and thus furnishes the means of ascertaining the integrity and the genuineness of the text of those classics as they are now extant" (*Taylor*, Hist. Anc. Books, p. 80).

Eustis (ūs'tis), **William.** Born at Cambridge, Mass., June 10, 1753: died at Boston, Feb. 6, 1825. An American physician and politician. He was secretary of war 1809-12, and governor of Massachusetts 1823-25.

Eutaw Springs (ū'ta-sprinz). A place in South Carolina, near the Santee about 50 miles northwest of Charleston. It was the scene of a battle, Sept. 8, 1781, between about 2,000 Americans under Greene and about 2,000 British under Stewart. The American loss was 555, the British about 693. It is described as a technical British victory.

Euterpe (ū-ter'pē). [Gr. *Εὐτέρπη*, the well-pleasing.] 1. In classical mythology, one of the Muses, a divinity of joy and pleasure, the patroness of flute-players. She invented the double flute, and favored especially the wild and simple-hearted primitive peoples that the more polished art of music and was thus associated more with Bacchus than with Apollo. She is usually represented as a maiden crowned with flowers, having a flute in her hand, or with various musical instruments about her.

2. An asteroid (No. 27) discovered by Hind at London, Nov. 8, 1853.

Euthydemus (ū-thi-dē'mus). [Gr. *Εὐθύδημος*.] A dialogue of Plato, the narration by Socrates of a conversation which took place at the Lyceum between himself, the sophists Euthydemus and Dionysodorus, Crito, Clinias, and Ctesippus. Its theme is virtue and instruction in virtue, and it is a satire upon the sophists and the older philosophy.

Eutin (oi̯-tēn'). The chief town in the principality of Lübeck, belonging to Oldenburg, Germany, 19 miles north of Lübeck. It was anciently the seat of a bishopric. It is associated with Voss and Count Stolberg, and is the birthplace of Weber. Population (1899), commune, 4,625.

Eutropius (ū-trō'pi-us). [LL., from Gr. *Εὐτρόπιος*, versatile or well-disposed.] Died about 370 (?) A. D. A Roman historian, author of a concise history of Rome ("Breviarium ab urbe condita") from the founding of the city to the death of Jovian, 364 A. D., long in popular use.

Eutropius, surnamed "The Eunuch." A Byzantine statesman. He was a chamberlain in the household of Arcadius on the latter's accession to the throne as emperor of the East in 395. In the following year he persuaded the young emperor to marry Eudoxia, daughter of the Frank Bauto, general of the Arcadian or Eastern Romans. After the conquest of Rufinus in 395 by Gainas, in which he was probably an accomplice, he obtained control of the government. He was elevated to the rank of a patrician in 399, and was made consul in 400. At the instigation of Eutropius Gainas was surrendered in 399 to the rebellious Goths in Asia Minor.

Eutyches (ū'ti-kēz). [Gr. *Εὐτυχής*.] Lived in the 5th century A. D. A heresiarch of the Eastern Church, founder of the sect of the Eutychians. The heresy was condemned at the Council of Chalcedon in 451.

Eutychians (u-tik'i-anz). The followers or those holding the doctrine of Eutyches. He taught that Christ had but one nature, the divine, so that it was properly to say that God had been crucified for us. He was an opponent of Nestorius, and the founder of the sect of Monophysites. See *Monophysites*.

Euxine (ūk'sin). **The.** See *Black Sea*.

Eva (ē'vä). **Little.** [See *Eve*.] In Mrs. Stowe's "Uncle Tom's Cabin," the daughter of St. Clare; a child whose friendship for Uncle Tom and whose early death form an important part of the novel.

Evagoras (ev-ag'o-ras). [Gr. *Εὐαγόρας*.] Killed 374 B. C. A king of Salamis, in Cyprus, from about 410-374 B. C.

Evagrius (ev-ag'ri-us), surnamed **Scholasticus.** [Gr. *Εὐάγριος*.] Born at Epiphania, Cœle-Syria, about 536: died after 594. A Syrian church historian, author of an "Ecclesiastical History."

Evald (ā'väld), **Johannes.** Born at Copenhagen, Nov. 18, 1743: died at Copenhagen, March 17, 1781. A celebrated Danish lyric poet. He studied theology at the University of Copenhagen, but left suddenly to enter the Prussian military service. He soon, however, deserted to the Austrians, and after a year and a half again deserted and returned to Copenhagen and resumed his studies. His first work "Fiskernes Drøm" ("The Dream of the Fishermen") was published in 1769; a prose tragedy, "Rolf Krage," in 1770. In 1774 appeared the tragedy "Balders Død" ("Balder's Death"), the first Danish drama written in imitation pentameter. His greatest work, "Fiskerne" ("The Fishermen"), written in 1778, is a dramatized description of fisher life. It contains some of his best lyrics, among them "Kong Kristian stod ved høien Mast" ("King Christian stood by the lofty Mast"), which has become a national song. He left an incompleted autobiography. Johannes Ewalds Levnet og Meninger ("Johannes Ewald's Life and Opinions"). His complete works, "Samtlige Skrifter, appeared in Copenhagen 1808-09, 6 vols.

Evan (ev'an). See the extract.

The story of the King of Thule next appears in a legal form, familiar to the student of Blackstone. Both shape it records the oppression of a Welsh king, or King Evan the Third, or "Evan the Sixteenth, according to various versions, who at some time before the Christian era made a law appropriating the wife of her husband to himself; but, after a quarrel which lasted for about a hundred years, the barbarous tribute was, at the request of King Malcolm's queen, commuted for a money payment. It has since been discovered after much research that the ancient king, his law and its repeal, are all equally mythical. But the story remained down to recent times the stock example of the horrors of the feudal system.
Elton, Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 84.

Evander (ē-van'der). [Gr. *Εὐάνδρα*.] In classical legend, a son of Hermes, and the leader of an Arcadian colony into Latium 60 years before the Trojan war.

Evangelical Alliance, The. The name of an association of Christians belonging to the Evangelical denominations. It was organized by a world's convention in London in 1846 and has for its object to promote Christian intercourse between the different orthodox Protestant denominations and more effective cooperation in Christian work. Branches exist in all countries where there are considerable Protestant communities. Several general conferences have been held in which reports were received concerning the religious condition of each land. Among the most important results obtained by the alliance is the establishment of a week of prayer. Its work commencing with the first Sunday of January in each year, now largely observed throughout Protestant Christendom.

Evangeline (ev-van'je-lin). [F. *Evangéline*, NL. *Evangelina*, from Gr. *εὐάγγελος*, bringer of good news.] An idyllic poem by Longfellow, published in 1847; named from its heroine. It is founded on the removal of the Acadians by the British in 1755. Evangeline is accidentally parted from her lover Gabriel, whom she seeks hopelessly but faithfully all her life, as he seeks her. They pass near one another many times, but never meet until he is dying in a hospital many years after.

Evans, Augusta J. See *Wilson Miss*.

Evans (ev'anz), **Frederick William.** Born at Bromyard, Herefordshire, England, June 9, 1808. An elder in the Shaker denomination, and writer on religious subjects. He emigrated to America in 1830, and in 1840 joined the community of Shakers at Mount Lebanon N. Y., of which he has been presiding elder since 1855. He has published "A Short Treatise on the Second Appearing of Christ Inwardly and through the Order of the Female" (1850) "Autobiography of a Shaker" (1869), "Religious Communism" (1871), etc.

Evans, Sir George De Lacy. Born at Moig, County Limerick, Ireland, Oct. 7, 1787; died at London, Jan. 9, 1870. A British general. He served against the French in the Spanish peninsula 1810-1813, and against the Americans at Baltimore, Washington, and New Orleans in 1814; commanded the British legion sent to suppress Don Carlist rebellion in Spain in 1835; commanded a division of the British army in the Crimea 1854-55; and was promoted general in 1868.

Evans, Sir Hugh. In Shakspere's "Merry Wives of Windsor," a ludicrous, officious, and simple-minded Welsh parson.

Sir was formerly applied to the inferior clergy as well as to knights. Fuller in his "Church History" says: "Such priests as have sir before their Christian name were men not graduated in the university — being in orders, had commenced in the arts. Besides Sir Hugh, Shakespeare has Sir Oliver Mar-text, the Vicar, in "As You Like It," Sir Topas in "Twelfth Night," and Sir Nathaniel, the Curate, in "Love's Labour's Lost." *Hudson*, note to M. W. of W.

Evans, John. A colonial deputy governor of Pennsylvania under William Penn 1704–09. He was not a Quaker, and quarreled continually with the Assembly, which refused to raise troops against the French and Indians.

Evans, Mary Ann. See *Cross, Mrs.*

Evans, Oliver. Born at Newport, Del., 1755: died at New York, April 21, 1819. An American mechanician and inventor. He invented machinery used in milling, the application of which to mills worked by steam-power effected a revolution in the manufacture of flour, and is said to have invented the first steam-engine constructed on the high-pressure system, the drawings and specifications of which he sent to England about 1786. He wrote "Young Millwright's and Miller's Guide" (1795), etc.

Evans, William. Died in 1632. A giant, a porter of Charles I. He was nearly 8 feet high, and is introduced in Fuller's "Worthies" and in Scott's "Peveril of the Peak."

Evanson (ev'an-son), **Edward.** Born at Warrington, Lancashire, England, April 21, 1731: died at Coleford, Gloucestershire, England, Sept. 25, 1805. An English clergyman and controversialist. He became vicar of South Mimms in 1768, and rector of Tewkesbury in 1779. In 1778 he resigned his living, and opened a school at Hackney. He wrote "Dissonance of the Four Generally Received Evangelists" (1792), etc.

Evanston (ev'an-ston). A village and township in Cook County, Illinois, situated on Lake Michigan 12 miles north of Chicago: the seat of the Northwestern University (Methodist Episcopal), of Garrett Biblical Institute, and of the Evanston College for Ladies. Population (1890), township, 13,060.

Evansville (ev'anz-vil). A city of Indiana, the capital of Vanderburg County, situated on the Ohio in lat. 37° 58′ N., long. 87° 35′ W. It is an important shipping point, and has a large trade in tobacco, grain, etc., and extensive manufactures. Population (1890), 50,756.

Evarts (ev'ärts), **Jeremiah.** Born at Sunderland, Vt., Feb. 3, 1781: died at Charleston, S. C., May 10, 1831. An American editor and missionary secretary. He became editor of the "Panoplist" (Boston) in 1810, and of the "Missionary Herald" (Boston) in 1820, and was corresponding secretary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions 1821–31.

Evarts, William Maxwell. Born at Boston, Mass., Feb. 6, 1818. An American lawyer and politician, son of Jeremiah Evarts. He graduated at Yale in 1837, and was admitted to the New York bar in 1841. He was counsel for President Johnson in the latter's impeachment trial before the United States Senate in 1868; United States attorney-general under President Johnson 1868–69; United States counsel at the Geneva tribunal in 1872; counsel to the Republican party before the United States Electoral Commission of 1877; secretary of state under President Hayes 1877–81; and Republican United States senator from New York 1885–91.

Eve (ēv). [ME. *Eve*, AS. *Ēfe*, *Ēf. Eve*, Sp. Pg. It. *Eva*, G. *Eva*, LL. *Eva*, *Heva*, Gr. *Eúa*, *Heúa* (in LXX translated *Zoḗ*, life), Ar. *Ḥawwā*, Heb. *Ḥavvāh*, living, life.] The first woman, the mother of the human race, according to the account of the creation in Genesis.

Evelina (ev-e-lī'nä). [Dim. of *Eva*, Eve.] A novel by Madame d'Arblay (Frances Burney), published in 1778, named from its principal character.

It was for a long time believed that Miss Burney was only seventeen when she wrote "Evelina." If so, it was indeed an extraordinary book; but the question depended upon the exact period of her birth; and when Croker edited "Boswell's Life of Johnson," he took the pains, most properly and naturally one would think, to ascertain the fact by examining the parish register of the town where she was born, and it turned out that she was twenty-six when "Evelina" was published.

Forsyth, Novels and Novelists of the 18th Cent., p. 317.

Evelyn (ev'e-lin), **John.** Born at Wotton, Surrey, England, Oct. 31, 1620: died at Wotton, Feb. 27, 1706. An English author. He was the second son of Richard Evelyn; was admitted a student at the Middle Temple in 1637; and received the honorary degree of D. C. L. in 1669. The years 1641–47 he passed principally in travel, with occasional returns to England. For a short time he joined the king's army. He was a strong Royalist, and in 1659 published a translation of La Mothe le Vayer's "Of Liberty and Servitude," with a Royalist preface, for which he was "threatened." In 1652, thinking the cause of the Royalists hopeless, he settled at Sayes Court, Deptford, the estate of his wife's father, Sir Richard Browne, ambassador at Paris. He lived here till 1694, when he went to live with his elder brother. At the death of the latter, in 1699, the estate became his, and he passed the rest of his life here. At both places he devoted himself to gardening. He was in favor at court after the Restoration, and held some minor offices. He was much interested in the Royal Society, of which he was a fellow in 1661, one of the council in 1662, secretary 1672. He obtained for it the Arundelian library in 1678, and for the University of Oxford the Arundelian marbles in 1667, both from the Duke of Norfolk. He was treasurer of Greenwich Hospital from 1695 to 1703. Among his works are "The State of France, etc." (1652), "A Character of England" (1659), "Apology for the Royal Party, etc." (1659), "Fumifugium (1661), "Sculptura, etc." (1662), "Chalcographia, etc." (1664), "Kalendarium Hortense" (1664), "Numismata, etc." (1693), "The Complete Gardener" (translated from the French of Quintinie, 1693), etc. His memoirs, first published in 1818–19, edited by William Bray, contain his letters and diary.

Evemerus (ē-vem'e-rus), or **Euemerus** (ū-em'e-rus), or **Euhemerus** (ū-hem'e-rus). [Gr. *Eὐήμερος.*] Lived in the second half of the 4th century B. C. A Greek mythographer. He wrote a "Sacred History" (Ἱερὰ Ἀναγραφή), in which he gave an anthropomorphic explanation of current mythology.

The most famous of the later theories was that of Euemerus (316 B. C.). In a kind of philosophical romance, Euemerus declared that he had sailed to some Northern Island, Panchaia, where he found the deity about mythical times engraved on pillars of bronze. This truth he published in the Sacra Historia, where he rationalised the fables, asserting that the gods had been men, and that the myths were exaggerated and distorted records of facts.
Lang, Myth., etc., I. 15.

Evening's Love, An, or The Mock Astrologer. A comedy by Dryden, acted and printed in 1668. It was taken in part from the younger Corneille's "Le feint astrologue," a version of "El astrologo fingido" (by Calderon), and from Molière's "Dépit amoureux."

Evenus (ē-vē'nus). In ancient geography, a river of Ætolia, Greece, flowing into the Gulf of Patras 7 miles southeast of Missolonghi: the modern Fidaris. Length, 50–60 miles.

Everdingen (ev'er-ding-en), **Aldert or Aart van.** Born at Alkmaar, Netherlands, 1621: died at Amsterdam, 1675. A Dutch marine and landscape painter and etcher.

Everest (ev'er-est), Sir **George.** Born at Gwernddale, Brecknock, Wales, July 4, 1790: died at Greenwich, near London, Dec. 1, 1866. A British surveyor, superintendent of the trigonometrical survey of India in 1823, and surveyor-general there in 1830. Mount Everest was named in his honor.

Everest, Mount. [Named from the English engineer Sir George Everest.] The highest known mountain of the globe, situated in the Himalayas, in Nepal, in lat. 27° 58′ N., long. 86° 55′ E. Height, 29,002 feet.

Everett (ev'er-et), a town in Middlesex County, Massachusetts, 6 miles north of Boston. Population (1890), 11,068.

Everett, Alexander Hill. Born at Boston, Mass., March 19, 1792: died at Canton, China, May 29, 1847. An American diplomatist and author. He was chargé d'affaires in the Netherlands 1818–24, minister to Spain 1825–29, and commissioner to China 1846–47. He published "Europe, etc." (1821), "New Ideas on Population" (1822), "America, etc." (1827).

Everett, Edward. Born at Dorchester, Mass., April 11, 1794: died at Boston, Jan. 15, 1865. A celebrated American statesman, orator, and author, brother of A. H. Everett. He was professor of Greek at Harvard College 1819–25; editor of the "North American Review" 1819–24; member of Congress from Massachusetts 1825–35; governor of Massachusetts 1836–40; minister to England 1841–45; president of Harvard College 1846–49; secretary of state 1852–53; and United States senator from Massachusetts 1853–54. He was the candidate of the Constitutional Union party for Vice-President in 1860. His "Orations and Speeches" were published in 4 volumes in 1869.

Everett, or Washington, Mount. One of the highest summits of the Taconic Mountains, in the southwestern corner of Massachusetts. Height, 2,625 feet.

Everglades (ev'er-glādz). A swampy uninhabited region in Dade and Monroe counties, southern Florida.

Evergreen. The pseudonym of Washington Irving in "Salmagundi."

Eversley (ev'ėrz-li). A village in Hampshire, England, 8 miles southeast of Reading. Charles Kingsley was rector there for over 30 years.

Every Man in his Humour. A comedy by Ben Jonson, first acted in 1598, and published in 1601 (quarto: folio 1616).

Every Man out of his Humour. A comedy by Ben Jonson, first produced in 1599, and published in 1600 (quarto: folio 1606). He called it "a comical satire."

Evesham (ēvz'ham or ēvz'am). [AS. *Eofesham.*] A town in Worcestershire, England, situated on the Avon 14 miles southeast of Worcester. Here the royalists under Prince Edward (afterward Edward I.) defeated the baronial forces under Simon de Montfort, Aug. 4, 1265. Simon and his son Henry were killed, and the barons' party was broken up. Population (1891), 5,836.

Evian-les-Bains (ä-vyon'lā-ban'). A town in the department of Haute-Savoie, France, on the Lake of Geneva opposite Lausanne. Population (1891), commune, 2,777.

Evil Merodach (ē'vil mē'rō-dak). [Babylonian *Avel* or *Amel Marduk*, man (i. e. 'servant') of the god Merodach.] Son of Nebuchadnezzar, king of Babylon 561–559 B. C. He released the Judean king Jehoiachin from prison, after 37 years' confinement, and honored him above all the vassal kings. He was killed in a rebellion led by his sister's husband, Neriglissar (Nergalsharezer), who then seized the Babylonian crown. According to Berosus he rendered himself odious by his arbitrary and unwise rule.

Evora (ā'vō-rä). The capital of the province of Alemtejo, Portugal, 76 miles east by south of Lisbon. It contains remains from the Roman city of Ebora. The cathedral is an interesting church of the 13th century, with rose-windows in the transept and a west porch or narthex containing tombs and opening into the nave by a fine sculptured doorway; the interior has clustered columns and three apses, and the choir is modern. A Roman triumphal arch, in masonry of large blocks, is in good preservation. A Roman temple of Diana, a Corinthian structure 40 by 68 feet, is unusually well preserved. It is hexastyle peripteral, with 8 deep pronaos, having 3 columns on each flank in addition to the angle-column. The sculpture and details are of good execution.

Evrémonde, Charles St. See *Darnay, Charles.*

Évreux (ā-vrė'). The capital of the department of Eure, France, situated on the Iton in lat. 49° N., long. 1° 7′ E. It manufactures tools, hosiery, etc., and has a cathedral. Near by is Vieil-Évreux, with Roman antiquities, on the site of the Roman Mediolanum. It was the seat of a Norman county. Population (1891), commune, 16,932.

Évreux, Yves d'. See *Yves d'Évreux.*

Ewald (ā'vält), **Georg Heinrich August.** Born at Göttingen, Prussia, Nov. 16, 1803: died at Göttingen, May 4, 1875. A celebrated German Orientalist and biblical critic. He was professor of oriental languages at Göttingen 1827–37, at Tübingen 1838–48, and again at Göttingen 1848–67. Both in 1837 and in 1867 he was removed from his position at Göttingen for political reasons. He published "Hebrew Grammar" (1827), "Geschichte des Volkes Israel" (1843–1859), "Alterthümer des Volkes Israel" (1848), and works of scriptural exegesis and criticism.

Ewald, Johannes. See *Evald.*

Ewbank (ū'bangk). **Thomas.** Born at Barnard Castle, Durham, England, March 11, 1792: died at New York, Sept. 16, 1870. An American manufacturer and writer on mechanics. He published "An Account of Hydraulic and other Machines" (1842), etc.

Ewe (ā'wā). An important African nation which occupies the region between the Volta River and Yoruba, in western Africa. By the natives this region is called Ewe-me, i. e. 'home of the Ewe.' The nation is subdivided into five tribes, and the languages into as many dialects: the Mahe, on the upper Volta River; the Dahomey; the Weta, usually called Whydah or Popo; the Anfue, between the Weta and Ashanti and belonging to the King of Peki; and the Anlo, on the east bank of the Volta. Politically this nation and country are subject to Dahomey, England, France, and Germany.

Ewell (ū'el). **Richard Stoddard.** Born in the District of Columbia, Oct., 1816: died at Spring Hill, Tenn., Jan. 25, 1872. An American general in the Confederate service. He served with distinction at the battles of Bull Run, Gettysburg, the Wilderness, etc.

Ewing (ū'ing). **John.** Born at Nottingham, Md., June 22, 1732: died at Philadelphia, Sept. 8, 1802. An American Presbyterian clergyman, provost of the University of Pennsylvania 1779–1802.

Ewing, Thomas. Born in Ohio County, Va., Dec. 28, 1789: died at Lancaster, Ohio, Oct. 26, 1871. An American politician. He was United States senator (Whig) from Ohio 1831–37, secretary of the treasury 1841, secretary of the interior 1849–50, and United States senator 1850–51.

Exarchate of Ravenna. See *Ravenna, Exarchate of.*

Excalibur (eks-kal'i-bėr), or **Escalibor.** The sword of the mythical King Arthur. Arthur received it from the hands of the Lady of the Lake. It had a scabbard the wearer of which could lose no blood. Some versions of the romance call it "Mirandoise." There seems, however, to have been also another sword called Excalibur in the early part of the story. This was the sword, plunged deep into a stone, which could be drawn forth only by the man who was to be king. After two hundred knights had failed, Arthur drew it out without difficulty.

Excelsior Geyser. The largest geyser in the world, in the Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming. It has thrown a column of water to a height of from 200 to 300 feet.

Excursion, The. A didactic poem by William Wordsworth, forming part of the "Recluse," published in 1814.

Exe (eks). [ME. *Exe*, AS. *Esa*, recorded in *Esan ceastre*, Exeter, and *Exan mūtha*, Exmouth.] A river in Somerset and Devon, England, flowing into the English Channel 10 miles southsoutheast of Exeter. Length, 54 miles.

Exeter (eks'e-tėr). [ME. *Exeter, Exestre, Excestre*, AS. *Exanceaster, Exanceaster*, city of (on) the Exe.] **1.** A cathedral city, the capital of Devonshire, England, on the Exe, near its mouth, in lat. 50° 43′ N., long. 3° 31′ W. It is a seaport, and has some foreign trade. It manufactures gloves and agricultural machinery. It is said to be the oldest English city having continuous existence. It was taken by William I. in 1068, was unsuccessfully besieged by Perkin Warbeck in 1497 and by Cornish insurgents in 1549, and was taken by Prince Maurice in 1643, and by Fairfax in 1646. The cathedral, which is 408 feet in length by 76 in breadth, was founded in the 12th century, but in its present form dates, except the two Norman transepttowers (with one exception the only example of transepttowers in England), from between 1280 and 1394. The west front presents a strange design, its lower portion being an imitation in stone of a wooden screen, with three tiers of statues in niches; above is a large window with good tracery. The interior is rich and effective, with fine arches, vaulting with central rib and very numerous radiating ribs, and interesting medieval tombs and bishop's throne. Population (1891), 37,580.

John Shillingford tells us that Exeter was a walled city before the Incarnation of Christ; and, though it is not likely to have been a walled city in any sense that would satisfy either modern or Roman engineers, it is likely enough to have been already a fortified post before Cæsar landed in Britain. *Freeman*, Eng. Towns, p. 61.

2. A town in Rockingham County, New Hampshire, situated on the Exeter River 13 miles southwest of Portsmouth. It is the seat of Phillips Academy (which see). Population (1890), 4,284.

Exeter Book, The. [L. *Codex Exoniensis.*] A collection of Anglo-Saxon poems given by Bishop Leofric to the library of the cathedral of Exeter, England, between 1046 and 1073. It "contains pieces apparently detached which are now regarded as forming a connected poem upon Christ, by Cynewulf (hymns to the Saviour, to the Virgin, to the Trinity, on the Nativity, Ascension, and Harrowing of Hell); also hymns of praise and thanksgiving; poems on the Day of Judgment and the Crucifixion, and on Souls after Death; a short sermon in verse; and the 'Legend of St. Guthlac,' a metrical paraphrase of the Latin 'Life of St. Guthlac,' by Felix, a monk of Croyland Abbey" (*Morley*, Eng. Writers, II. 199). It also contains a paraphrase of the "Song of Hanamiah, Mishael, and Azariah," "The Phœnix," "Legend of St. Juliana," "The Wanderer," "The Seafarer," a poem on Christian morality, "Widsith," "The Wonders of Creation," "The Panther," "The Whale," "The Address of the Soul to the Body," "Song of Deor the Bard," and a collection of riddles. The book was first published by the London Society of Antiquaries in 1842 as "Codex Exoniensis, etc."

Exeter College. A college at Oxford, England, founded by Walter de Stapeldon, bishop of Exeter, in 1314. The endowment was increased by Sir William Petre in 1566. The buildings have been often restored, and are in part modern.

Walter de Stapeldon, Bishop of Exeter, was the founder of the college which now bears the name of that see. In April, 1314, he conveyed the rectory of Gwinear, in Cornwall, to the Dean and Chapter of Exeter, on condition that they should apply the income to the maintenance of twelve scholars studying philosophy at the University; and he purchased for these scholars two houses in the parish of St. Peter in the East, at Oxford, known respectively as Hart Hall and Arthur Hall. The original members of the foundation were placed in Hart Hall, which in consequence received for a while the name of Stapeldon Hall. It was not long, however, before the Bishop resolved to provide them with a more comfortable abode. In October, 1315, he bought a tenement called St. Stephen's Hall, an adjoining tenement called La Lavandrie, and a third to the east of them, situated just within the town wall, between the Turl and Smith Gate. Thither the twelve scholars removed, and the name of Stapeldon Hall was transferred to the little group of buildings which thus became the nucleus of Exeter College. *Lyte*, Oxford, p. 157.

Exeter Hall. A building on the Strand, London, used for religious, charitable, and musical assemblies. It was purchased for the Young Men's Christian Association in 1880.

Exmoor (eks'mör). A hilly moorland and marshy region in western Somerset and northern Devon, England. It is noted for its breed of ponies and for wild deer. The scene of Blackmore's novel "Lorna Doone" is laid in it. Highest point (Dunkery Beacon), 1,707 feet.

Exmouth (eks'muth). [ME. *Exemuth*, AS. *Exan mūtha*, mouth of the Exe.] A town and watering-place in Devonshire, England, situated at the mouth of the Exe, 10 miles southeast of Exeter. Population (1891), 8,097.

Exmouth, Viscount. See *Pellew.*

Exodus (ek'sō-dus). [Gr. *ἔξοδος*, from *ἐξ*, out, and *ὁδός*, a way.] The second book of the Old Testament. It takes its name from the deliverance (which it describes) of the Israelites from their bondage under the Pharaohs, and their departure from Egypt.

Exploits (eks-ploits') **River.** The largest river in Newfoundland. It has a northeasterly course, and falls into the Bay of Exploits, in Notre Dame Bay. Length, 200 miles.

Expounder of the Constitution. An epithet popularly applied to Daniel Webster.

Expunging Resolution. A resolution introduced into the United States Senate by T. H. Benton of Missouri, to erase from the journal the censure passed by the Senate on President Jackson, March 28, 1834, relating to the bank controversy. It was first introduced in 1834, and was carried Jan. 16, 1837.

Exterminator, The. [Sp. *El Exterminador.*] A surname of Montbars, a French adventurer. See *Montbars.*

Exton (eks'ton). **Sir Pierce of.** A minor character in Shakspere's "King Richard II."

Exumas (eks-ū'māz). A group of islands centrally situated in the Bahamas. The Great Exuma has a fine harbor. Population, about 2,300.

Eyam (ē'am or ī'am). A village in Derbyshire, England, southeast of Castleton. Its population was nearly exterminated in the plague of 1665–1666.

Eyck (īk), **Hubert van.** Born at Maaseyck, near Liège, in 1366; died at Ghent, Flanders, Sept. 18, 1426. A noted Flemish painter.

Eyck, Jan van. Born at Maaseyck about 1386; died at Bruges, Flanders, July 9, 1440. A Flemish painter, brother of Hubert van Eyck, and court painter of Philip the Good, duke of Burgundy.

Eyck, Margarete van. Lived in the first part of the 15th century. A Flemish painter, sister of Hubert and Jan van Eyck.

Eye (ī). A town in Suffolk, England, 18 miles north of Ipswich. Population (1891), 2,064.

Eye (ī'e), **Johann Ludolf August von.** Born at Furstenau, Hannover, May 24, 1825. A German art-historian. His earliest work is "Das Reich des Schönen" (1858).

Eyemouth (ī'mouth). A fishing-town in Berwickshire, Scotland, 8 miles northwest of Berwick. Population (1891), 2,553.

Eye of the Baltic. An epithet of Gothland.

Eyish. See *Ayish.*

Eylau (ī'lou), or **Prussian Eylau.** A town in the province of East Prussia, Prussia, 22 miles south-southeast of Königsberg. An indecisive battle was fought here Feb. 8, 1807, between the French (about 70,000) under Napoleon and the Russians and Prussians (80,000) under Bennigsen and Lestocq. The loss of each side amounted to about 18,000. Population (1890), 3,446.

Eyre (ār). **Edward John.** Born Aug., 1815. An English colonial governor. He explored Australia 1840–41, and was governor of Jamaica 1864–1866.

Eyre, Jane. See *Jane Eyre.*

Eyre, Lake. [Named from the English traveler in Australia, Edward John Eyre.] A salt lake in South Australia, about lat. 28°–29° S., long. 137° E. Length, about 95 miles.

Eyria (ī'ri-ä) **Peninsula.** A peninsula in South Australia, northwest of Spencer Gulf.

Eyzaguirre (āy-thä-gēr're), **Agustin.** Born at Santiago, 1766; died there, July 19, 1837. A Chilean statesman. He was a member of the government junta in 1810. From 1814 to 1817 he was imprisoned by the Spaniards at Juan Fernandez. After the overthrow of O'Higgins (Jan., 1823), Eyzaguirre was a member of the temporary junta. Elected vice-president soon after, he was acting president Sept., 1826, to Jan., 1827, when he was deposed by a military mutiny.

Ezekiel (e-zē'ki-el). [Heb., 'God will strengthen.'] Born in Palestine about 620 B. C.; died after 572 B. C. A Hebrew prophet, author of the book of Ezekiel. He was carried captive to Babylonia in 599, and commenced his career as a prophet in 594.

Ezida (ā'zi-dä). [Akkadian *e-zida*, the eternal house.] The chief sanctuary of Nebo (Nabu), the Assyro-Babylonian god of wisdom and literature (mentioned in Isa. xlvi. 1), in Borsippa, the modern mound of Birs Nimrud, not far from Babylon. The temple was constructed of seven platforms piled one on another, each square in shape and somewhat smaller than the preceding one. The top one served as an observatory. It is supposed that this tower-like structure, called in the inscriptions *ziqqurat*, is alluded to in the story of the "tower of Babel" in Genesis. Herodotus gives a description of it, but considered it to be a sanctuary of Bel.

Ezion-Geber (ē'zi-on-gē'bėr), or **Ezion-Gaber** (ē'zi-on-gā'bėr). In scripture geography, a port on the Elanitic Gulf of the Red Sea. It was a rendezvous of the fleets of Solomon and Jehoshaphat.

Ezra (ez'rä). [Heb., 'help'; Gr. *Ἔσδρας.*] Lived in the middle of the 5th century B. C. A Hebrew scribe and priest. He conducted an expedition from Babylon to Palestine about 458, and carried out important reforms at Jerusalem. To him have been ascribed the revision and editing of the earlier books of Scripture, the determination of the canon, and the authorship not only of the books that bear his name and that of Nehemiah, but also of the books of Chronicles and Esther.

Ezzelino (et-ze-lē'nō), or **Eccelino** (ā-che-lē'nō) **da Romano.** Born at Onara, near Treviso, Italy, April 26, 1194; died Sept., 1259. An Italian Ghibelline leader.

Fabel (fā'bel), **Peter.** A person, buried at Edmonton in the reign of Henry VII. around whom the tradition grew that he had sold his soul to the devil and then cheated him out of it. He was made the hero of the play "The Merry Devil of Edmonton."

Faber (fā'ber), **Basilius.** [L. *faber*, smith.] Born at Sorau, Prussia, 1520; died at Erfurt, Germany, probably in 1576. A German classical scholar, author of "Thesaurus eruditionis scholasticæ" (1571), etc.

Faber (fā'ber), **Frederick William.** Born at Calverley, Yorkshire, England, June 28, 1814; died Sept. 26, 1863. An English hymn-writer. He was a clergyman of the Anglican Church until 1845, and afterward became a priest of the Roman Catholic Church. A complete edition of his hymns was published in 1861.

Faber, George Stanley. Born at Calverley, Yorkshire, Oct. 25, 1773; died near Durham, Jan. 27, 1854. An English divine and controversialist, uncle of F. W. Faber. He graduated at Oxford, and became a fellow and tutor of Lincoln College in 1793. He was successively curate of Calverley, vicar of Stockton-upon-Tees, rector of Redmarshall, rector of Long Newton, and master of Sherburn Hospital. He wrote "Horæ Mosaicæ, etc." (1801), "A Dissertation on the Mysteries of the Cabiri, etc." (1803), works on the prophecies, etc.

Faber (fā'ber), **Johann,** surnamed **Malleus Hæreticorum** (L., "hammer of heretics"). Born at Leutkirch, Württemberg, 1478; died at Vienna, 1541. A German controversialist and opponent of the Reformation.

Faber (fā'ber), **John.** Born at The Hague about 1660; died at Bristol, England, May, 1721. A Dutch mezzotint engraver, resident in England after 1687 (?).

Faber, John. Born 1695 (?); died at London, May 2, 1756. An English mezzotint engraver, a son of John Faber (1660–1721).

Faber (fā-bär'), or **Lefèbvre** (le fāvr'), **Jacques,** surnamed **Stapulensis** (from his birthplace). Born at Etaples, France, about 1440; died at Nérac, Lot-et-Garonne, France, 1537. A French scholar and reformer, vicar (1523) of the Bishop of Meaux. He wrote commentaries on the works of Aristotle, and translated some of the books of the Bible into French (1523–30).

Fabia gens (fā'bi-ä jenz). In ancient Rome, a patrician clan or house, probably of Sabine origin, which traced its descent from Hercules and the Arcadian Evander. Its family names under the republic were Ambustus, Buteo, Dorso, Labeo, Licinus, Maximus, Pictor, and Vibulanus.

Fabian. See *Fabiana.*

Fabian (fā'bi-an). In Shakspere's "Twelfth Night," a servant to Olivia.

Fabius (fā'bi-us), **The American.** A name given to Washington, whose tactics were similar to those of Fabius the Cunctator.

Fabius, The French. A name given to Anne, due de Montmorency, grand constable of France.

Fabius Maximus Rullianus, Quintus. Died about 290 B. C. A Roman general. He was consul six times, the first time in 322 and the last in 295, and was triumphator each. He vanquished the Samnite war against the Samnites, over whom and their allies he gained the decisive victory of Sentinum in 295.

Fabius Maximus Verrucosus, Quintus, surnamed **Cunctator** ("the Delayer"). Died 203 B. C. A Roman general. He was consul for the first time in 233, when by a victory over the Ligurians he obtained the honor of a triumph. In 218 he was at the head of the legation sent by the Roman senate to demand reparation of Carthage for the attack on Saguntum. After the defeat of the consul Flaminius by Hannibal at Thrasymenus, he was, in 217, appointed dictator. Avoiding pitched battles (whence his surname Cunctator, "delayer"), he weakened the Carthaginians by numerous skirmishes. His satisfaction in so arresting Rome with this method of carrying on the war, until it was passed in the senate dividing the command between the dictator and his master of the horse, Minucius, who engaged with Hannibal, and would have been destroyed if Fabius had not hastened to his assistance. Fabius was succeeded in command by the consuls Paulus Æmilius and Terentius Varro, who, adopting a more aggressive policy, were totally defeated at the battle of Cannæ in 216. He was consul for the fifth time in 209, when he inflicted a severe loss on Hannibal by the recapture of Tarentum in southern Italy.

Fabius Pictor (fā'bi-us pik'tor), **Quintus.** A Roman historian. He served in the Gallic war in 225 B. C., as also in the second Punic war, and was sent to Delphi, after the battle of Cannæ in 216, to consult the oracle as to how the Roman state could propitiate the gods. He was the author of a history of Rome including the period of the second Punic war. This history, which is now lost, was written in Greek, and was highly esteemed by the ancients.

Fable for Critics, A. A poem by James Russell Lowell, in which he satirically reviews the writers and critics of America. It was published in 1848.

Fabre (fäbr), **Ferdinand.** Born at Bédarieux, Hérault, France, in 1830. A French novelist. He was made conservator of the Mazarin Library in 1883.

Fabre, François Xavier Pascal. Born at Montpellier, France, April 1, 1766; died at Montpellier, March 16, 1837. A French historical painter.

Fabre d'Églantine (fäbr dā-glon-tēn'), **Philippe François Nazaire.** Born at Carcassonne, France, Dec. 28, 1755; guillotined at Paris, April 5, 1794. A French dramatist and revolutionist. He wrote numerous comedies, among them "Le Philinte de Molière" (1790), which insured him high rank as a dramatic writer; "L'Intrigue épistolaire" (1792); "Le convalescent de qualité" (1792); etc. In the revolutionary movement he joined the party of Danton, and perished with it. The name d'Églantine he assumed from a golden eglantine (wild rose) which he received as a prize in his youth from the Academy of the Floral Games at Toulouse.

Fabretti (fä-bret'tē), **Ariodante.** Born at Perugia, Oct. 1, 1816. An Italian archæologist and historian, professor of archæology and director of the museum of antiquities at Turin. He became a senator in 1889.

Fabretti, Raffaelle. Born at Urbino, Italy, 1618; died at Rome, Jan. 7, 1700. An Italian antiquary, custodian of the archives of the Castle of St. Angelo. He wrote "De aquis et aquæductibus veteris Romæ" (1680), "Inscriptionum antiquarum explicatio, etc." (1699).

Fabriano (fä-bre-ä'no), a town in the province of Ancona, Italy, 36 miles southwest of Ancona. It is the seat of a bishopric, and has paper manufactures. Population (1880), commune, 17,154.

Fabriano, Gentile da. Born at Fabriano, Italy, about 1370; died at Rome about 1450. An Italian painter.

Fabrice (fä-brēs'), **Georg Friedrich Alfred; Count.** Born at Quesnoy, France, in 1818; died at Dresden, March 25, 1891. Minister of war to the King of Saxony. He became prime minister in 1876 and minister of foreign affairs in 1882, and was created count in 1884.

Fabricius (fä-brish'i-us). In Le Sage's "Gil Blas," a verbose and inexplicable writer. His object was to reduce the simple to the unintelligible.

Fabricius (fä-brēt'sē-ūs), **Georg** (originally **Goldschmid**). [L. *Fabricius*, name of a Roman gens, from *faber*, smith.] Born at Chemnitz, Saxony, April, 1516; died at Meissen, Saxony, 1571. A German scholar, poet, and archæologist.

Fabricius (fä-brish'i-us), or **Fabrizio** (fä-brēt'sē-ō). **Hieronymus,** surnamed **Ab Aquapendente** (L.: from Aquapendente, his birthplace). Born at Aquapendente, Papal States, Italy, 1537; died at Padua, Italy, May, 1619. A celebrated Italian anatomist and surgeon. His works were edited by Albinus (1737).

Fabricius (fä-brēt'sē-ūs), **Johann Albert.** Born at Leipsic, Nov. 11, 1668; died at Hamburg, April 30, 1736. A German scholar, noted for the universality of his knowledge. He wrote "Bibliotheca græca" (1705–28), "Bibliotheca latina" (1697), "Bibliotheca mediæ et infimæ ætatis" (1734), "Bibliotheca ecclesiastica" (1718), "Bibliographia antiquaria" (1713), etc.

Fabricius, Johann Christian. Born at Tondern, Schleswig, Jan. 7, 1745; died at Kiel, Holstein, March 3, 1808. A noted Danish entomologist. His chief work is "Systema entomologiæ" (1775; enlarged edition 1792–94, with a supplement 1798).

Fabricius Luscinus (fä-brish'i-us lu-sī'nus). **Caius.** Died after 275 B. C. A Roman consul and general, noted for his incorruptibility. He was ambassador to Pyrrhus in 280.

Fabroni (fä-brō'nē), or **Fabbroni, Angelo.** Born at Marradi, Tuscany, Italy, Sept. 25, 1732; died at Florence (Pisa ?), Italy, Sept. 22, 1803. An Italian biographer. His chief work is "Vitæ Italorum doctrina excellentium" (1778–1805).

Fabrot (fä-brō'), **Charles Annibal.** Born at Aix, France, Sept. 15, 1580; died at Paris, Jan. 16, 1659. A French jurisconsult and writer on the civil law. He published "Basilicon libri LX. Car. Ann. Fabrotus latine vertit et Græce edidit" (1647), "Theophili institutiones" (1680), etc.

Fabvier (fä-vyā'), **Charles Nicolas,** Baron. Born at Pont-à-Mousson, Dec. 15, 1783; died at Paris, Sept. 15, 1855. A French general. He entered the army in 1804, and served with distinction in the Napoleonic wars. In 1823 he went to the assistance of the Greeks, by whom he rendered essential service in the organization of their army. He resigned from the Greek service in 1828. He wrote "Journal des opérations du 6me corps pendant la campagne de 1814 en France" (1819).

Fabyan (fā'bi-an), **Robert.** Died probably Feb. 28, 1513. An English chronicler. He appears to have followed the trade of a clothier in London, where he became a member of the Drapers' Company, and alderman of the ward of Farringdon Without, besides holding in 1493 the office of sheriff. He wrote a chronicle of England from the arrival of Brutus in his own day, entitled "The Concordance of Histories," which was first printed by Pynson in 1516 under the title "The New Chronicles of England and France." Subsequent editions, with additions and alterations, were published by Rastell (1533), Reynes (1542), and Kingston (1559).

Fabyan's (fā'bi-anz). A hotel and summer resort in the White Mountains, New Hampshire, 9 miles west of Mount Washington.

Faccio (fä'chō), **Framo.** Born at Verona, March 8, 1840; died at Monza, July 23, 1891. An Italian musician. After the death of Mariani, he was considered the best leader of orchestra in Italy.

Faccio (fä'chō), **Nicolas.** Born at Basel, Feb. 16, 1664; died April 28 or May 12, 1753. A Swiss mathematician of Italian descent. He went to London, where, after having obtained a fourteen-year patent for the sole use in England of an invention for piercing rubies to receive the pivots of the balance-wheel of watches, he entered into partnership with the French watchmakers Peter and Jacob de Beaufré. He was a protégé of Newton, and wrote a number of learned treatises, including "Lettre à M. Cassini . . . touchant une lumière extraordinaire qui parut dans le ciel depuis quelques années" (1686).

Facciolati (fä-chō-lä'tē), or **Facciolato** (-tō), **Jacopo.** Born at Torreglia, near Padua, Italy, Jan. 4, 1682; died at Padua, Aug. 26, 1769. An Italian philologist, professor of philosophy at Padua. He cooperated with Forcellini in the compilation of the Latin dictionary "Totius latinitatis lexicon," which appeared under their names (1771, and later editions).

Face (fās). In Ben Jonson's play "The Alchemist," a servant of Lovewit. He is left in charge of his house, where all the devilries of the play take place. He becomes the confederate of Subtle, the (pretended) alchemist, and of Dol Common, his mistress. He is a daring, cheating, spirited schemer of great audacity. In the house he is Subtle's understrapper and varlet; outside he takes the part of a Paul's man and brings in dupes to Subtle. On the return of his master he is discovered, but makes terms with him.

Fâcheux (fä-shē'), **Les.** [F., 'The Bores.'] A comedy by Molière, first represented at Vau, before the king, in 1661.

Facino Cane (F. fä-sē-nō' kän). A story by Balzac. It was written in 1836, and describes his struggles with poverty.

Faddiley (fad'i-li). A place near Nantwich, Cheshire, England, regarded as identical with Fethan-Seag, the scene of a battle (584) in which Ceawlin was defeated by the Britons.

Faddle (fad'l). In Moore's play "The Foundling," a knavish fop, intended to satirize Russell, a well-known social favorite of the day.

Fadladeen (fad-la-dēn'). In Moore's metrical romance "Lalla Rookh," the grand chamberlain of the harem. He is an infallible judge of everything, from the penciling of a Circassian's eyelids to the deepest questions of science and literature.

Fadladinida (fad-la-din'i-da). In Carey's burlesque "Chrononhotonthologos," the Queen of Queerummania and wife of King Chrononhotonthologos. Her conduct is easy in the extreme.

Faed (fād), **John.** Born at Burley Mill in 1820. A Scottish genre and landscape painter, brother of Thomas Faed.

Faed, Thomas. Born at Burley Mill, Kirkcudbrightshire, Scotland, June 8, 1826. A Scottish painter. Among his paintings, which are mostly delineations of Scottish life, are "Sir Walter Scott and his Friends" (1849), "The Mitherless Bairn" (1855), "Jeanie Deans and the Duke of Argyll" (1868), "School Board in the North" (1885), etc.

Faenza (fā-en'zä). A walled city in the province of Ravenna, Italy, on the Lamone (or Amone): the ancient Faventia. It is noted for its manufacture of silk and paper, and formerly of majolica, which is named from it. It has a cathedral and picture-gallery, and is defended by a citadel. It was the birth place of Torricelli. The cathedral (duomo) is a large and handsome Renaissance basilica of 1581, containing some good paintings and sculpture of the time. The shrine of Savino, the earliest local bishop, by Benedetto da Majano (1472), consists of an altar, above which is the sarcophagus, with six reliefs of scenes from the saint's life, and other sculptures. Population (1881), 13,068.

Faerie Queene (fā'e-ri kwēn), or **Fairy** (fār'i) **Queen, The.** An allegorical poem of chivalry by Edmund Spenser. The original plan comprised 12 books, of these I.–III. were published in 1590, and IV.–VI. in 1596. Fragments of later books were published in 1611.

Spenser's letter to Raleigh appended to the fragment of "The Faerie Queene," "expounding his whole intention in the course of this work," said only that "he fashioned to pourtraict in Arthure, before he was king, the image of a brave knight, perfected in the twelve moral vertues, as Aristotle hath devised, the which is the purpose of the first twelve bookes; which if I finde may be well accepted, I may be perhaps encouraged to frame the other part, of politicke vertues, in his person after that hee came to be king." It was left for the reader to discover how grand a design was indicated by these unassuming words. Spenser said that by the Faerie Queene, whom Arthur sought, "I meane glory in my generall intention, but in my particular I conceive the most excellent and glorious person of our soveraine the queene, and her kingdom in Faery land." *Morley*, English Writers, IX. 317.

Twelve knights, representing twelve virtues, were to have been sent on adventures from the Court of Gloriana, Queen of Fairyland. The six finished books give the legends (each subdivided into twelve cantos, averaging fifty or six hundred stanzas each) of Holiness, Temperance, Chastity, Friendship, Justice, and Courtesy: while a fragment of two spiendid "Cantos on Mutability" is supposed to have belonged to a seventh book (not necessarily occupying it in order) on Constancy. Legend has it that the poem was actually completed; but this seems improbable, as the first three books were certainly ten years in hand, and the second three six more. The existing poem, comprehending some four thousand stanzas, or between thirty and forty thousand lines, exhibits so many and such varied excellences that it is difficult to believe that the poet could have done anything new in kind.

Saintsbury, Hist. of Elizabethan Lit., p. 88.

Fæsulæ (fes'ū-lē). The ancient name of Fiesole.

Fafnir (fäf'ner). [ON. *Fáfnir.*] In the Old Norse version of the Siegfried legend, a son of the giant Hreidmar (ON. *Hreidhmarr*). He was the possessor of the treasure originally owned by Andvari and afterward called the hoard of the Nibelungs, upon which he lay in the guise of a dragon. He was slain by Sigurd, who thus became the owner of the hoard.

Fag (fag). In Sheridan's comedy "The Rivals," the lying and ingenious servant of Captain Absolute.

Fagin (fā'gin). In Charles Dickens's "Oliver Twist," a villainous old Jew, an employer of thieves and pickpockets, a receiver of stolen goods, and the abductor of Oliver Twist. He is finally sentenced to death for complicity in a murder.

Fagnani (fän-yä'nē), **Joseph.** Born at Naples, Dec. 24, 1819; died at New York, May 22, 1873. An Italian-American portrait-painter.

Fagotin (fä-gō-taṅ'). A very clever monkey, well known in Paris in Molière's time, and often alluded to in the literature of that period.

Fahey (fā'hi), **James.** Born at Paddington, April 16, 1804: died at London, Dec. 11, 1885. An English water-color painter, chiefly of landscapes.

Fahie, Sir William Charles. Born 1763: died at Bermuda, Jan. 11, 1833. A British vice-admiral.

He was descended from an Irish family settled at St. Christopher's; joined the navy in 1777; participated as commander in the capture of the Danish West India Islands in Dec., 1807, and in the reduction of Martinique in Feb., 1809; and served as commodore in the reduction of Guadeloupe in Feb., 1810. He was appointed vice-admiral July 22, 1830.

Fahien (fä-hē-en'). A Chinese Buddhist monk who made a pilgrimage to India, about 399 A. D., to carry back to China complete copies of the Vinaya, or rules of discipline, for the order. He wrote a valuable account of his travels, which lasted fourteen years. It has been translated by Beal, Giles, and Legge.

Fahlcrantz (fäl'kräntz), **Christian Erik.** Born at Stora-Tuna, Dalecarlia, Sweden, Aug. 30, 1790: died at Westerås, Sweden, Aug. 6, 1866. A Swedish poet and polemical writer, author of "Noach's Ark," a poem (1825–26), etc.

Fahlcrantz, Karl Johann. Born at Stora-Tuna, Dalecarlia, Sweden, Nov. 29, 1774: died at Stockholm, Jan. 1, 1861. A Swedish landscape-painter, brother of C. E. Fahlcrantz.

Fahlun. See *Falun.*

Fahrenheit (fär'en-hīt), **Gabriel Daniel.** Born at Dantzic, Prussia, May 14, 1686: died in the Netherlands, Sept. 16, 1736. A German physicist. He introduced the use of mercury in the thermometer about 1714, and devised the Fahrenheit thermometer scale.

Faidherbe (fā-dārb'), **Louis Léon César.** Born at Lille, France, June 3, 1818: died at Paris, Sept. 28, 1889. A French general. He became governor of Senegal in 1854. In 1863, while serving in Algeria, he was made brigadier-general, and soon after he was appointed governor of Senegal, returned to Algeria in 1865. In the Franco-Prussian war he was intrusted by Gambetta with the command of the army of the north. He was subsequently retired before Manteuffel and Goeben. When the war was over he took an active part in parliamentary debates, and published a series of important works on the geography, anthropology, and philology of Senegal and Algeria.

Faido (fī'dō). A small place in the canton of Ticino, Switzerland, on the Ticino and the St. Gotthard Railway, southeast of Airolo. It is the capital of the Levantina.

Faillon (fä-yôṅ'), **Michel Étienne.** Born at Tarascon, France, 1799: died at Paris, Oct. 25, 1870. A French Sulpician, a writer on Canadian history and biography.

Failly (fä-yē'), **Pierre Louis Charles Achille de.** Born at Rozoy-sur-Serre, Aisne, France, Jan. 19, 1810: died in Compiègne, Nov. 15, 1892. A French general.

He entered the army in 1828; served with distinction, first as brigadier-general, then as general of division, in the Crimean war; fought at the battle of Solferino in 1859; and, as commander of the French troops sent to the relief of the Pope in 1867, defeated Garibaldi at Mentana on Nov. 3 of that year. He was appointed to the command of the 5th army corps at the beginning of the Franco-Prussian war. During the battles of Spicheren and Worth (Aug. 6, 1870), he remained inactive at Bitsch; and Aug. 30, 1870, was defeated near Beaumont, a defeat the effects of which the Germans were enabled to cut off MacMahon's retreat. He was superseded in his command by General Wimpffen on the day of the battle of Sedan, Sept. 1, 1870, immediately before the fight. Author of "Campagne de 1870: operations et marches du 5ème corps" (1871).

Fainall (fān'āl). In Congreve's comedy "The Way of the World," a scoundrel in love with Mrs. Marwood.

Fainéant (fā-nā-oṅ'), **Le Noir.** [F., 'The Black Sluggard.'] In Scott's "Ivanhoe," the name given to the Black Knight (Richard Cœur de Lion) on account of his behavior during a tournament, in which, however, he finally conquers.

Fainéants, Rois. See *Rois Fainéants.*

Fainwell, or Feignwell (fān'wel), **Colonel.** In Mrs. Centlivre's comedy "A Bold Stroke for a Wife," an ingenious gallant who is in love with Mrs. Lovely's person and fortune. He takes various disguises to win her from her several guardians, among them that of "simon Pure," by means of which he secures her. See *Simon Pure.*

Fairbairn (fār'bārn), **Andrew Martin.** Born near Edinburgh, Scotland, Nov. 4, 1838. A Scottish theologian and metaphysician. He was principal of Airedale College, England (1875), and in 1886 was appointed the first principal of the extra-university Mansfield College at Oxford. He is the author of "Studies in the Philosophy of Religion and History" (1876), "The City of God" (1882), and other works.

Fairbairn, Patrick. Born at Greenlaw, Berwickshire, Scotland, Jan. 28, 1805: died at Glasgow, Aug. 6, 1874. A Scottish clergyman and theologian. He was professor and subsequently principal of the Free Church College at Glasgow, and published "Typology of Scripture" (1845), "Hermeneutical Manual" (1858), etc.

Fairbairn, Sir Peter. Born at Kelso, Scotland, Sept., 1799: died Jan. 4, 1861. A Scottish engineer, inventor, and manufacturer. He invented machines used in spinning wool and flax, and founded an extensive establishment at Leeds for the manufacture of these and other machines and tools.

Fairbairn, Sir William. Born at Kelso, Roxburghshire, Feb. 19, 1789: died at Moor Park, Surrey, Aug. 18, 1874. A noted Scotch engineer. Commencing life as a day laborer, he was apprenticed to a millwright in 1804, and in 1817 started an engineering business in Manchester. He had shipbuilding works at Millwall, London, 1835–49. As a practical engineer he is best known as the designer of the rectangular tube, unsupported by chains which is the distinctive feature of the Britannia bridge and of those across the Menai Strait. He was made a baronet in 1861.

Fairbanks (fār'bangks), **Erastus.** Born at Brimfield, Mass., Oct. 28, 1792: died at St. Johnsbury, Vt., Nov. 20, 1864. An American manufacturer and politician. He patented the "Fairbanks scales" in 1831. He was governor of Vermont 1852–53 and 1860–61.

Fairchild (fār'child), **James Harris.** Born at Stockbridge, Mass., Nov. 25, 1817. An American educator. He was graduated in 1838 at Oberlin College, Ohio, where he was tutor 1838–42, professor of languages 1842–47, professor of mathematics 1847–58, and president of moral philosophy and theology 1858–66, when he was chosen president. He has written "Moral Philosophy, or a Scriptural Delineation of Human Obligation" (1869), "Elements of Theology" (1875–), etc., and has edited "Memoirs of Charles G. Finney" (1876).

Fairchild, Lucius. Born at Franklin Mills (Kent), Portage County, Ohio, Dec. 27, 1831. An American general and politician. He was admitted to the bar in 1860, and at the beginning of the Civil War became a captain of volunteers in the Union army. He had succeeded of the 2d Wisconsin, a charge at Seminary Hill at Bull Run, and at Gettysburg, after he had lost his left arm, and was promoted brigadier-general Oct. 19, 1863. He was governor of Wisconsin 1866–72, United States consul at Liverpool 1872–76, consul-general at Paris 1878–80, and minister to Spain 1880–82. He was elected commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic in 1886.

Fair Em (fār em). A play printed in 1631. It has been ascribed to Shakspere for the single reason that in Garrick's collection was a volume which once belonged to Charles II., containing this and other doubtful plays, and marked in the back "Shakspere's Vol. I."

Fair Example, The, or The Modish Citizens. A play by Estcourt, taken from the same source as Vanbrugh's "Confederacy." It was performed at Drury Lane in 1706.

Fairfax (fār'faks), **Edward.** [The surname *Fairfax*, ME. *Fairfax*, *Fayrfax*, etc., means 'fair-haired.'] Born at Denton, Yorkshire: died Jan., 1635. An English author. He translated Tasso's "Gerusalemme Liberata" (1600), and 12 eclogues.

Fairfax, Ferdinando, second Baron Fairfax. Born March 29, 1584: died March 14, 1648. A Parliamentary leader in the civil war. He represented the county of York in the Long Parliament, in which he acted with the popular party; and at the beginning of the civil war was appointed to the command of the Parliamentary forces in Yorkshire. He was defeated by Newcastle and Adwalton Moor near Bradford on Dec. 29, 1643, and was besieged by the same general at Hull Sept. 2–Oct. 11, 1643, when he raised the siege by a successful sally. He defeated General Goring at Selby and Gilligarthe 11 1644, and, joining forces with the Scots, was stationed with his army on the right of the Parliamentary line at Marston Moor, July 2, 1644, where he was one before the onslaught of Prince Rupert, who was in turn defeated by Cromwell.

Fairfax, Robert. Born Feb., 1666: died Oct. 17, 1725. A British rear-admiral. He commanded a vessel in the English fleet at the siege of Gibraltar, July 23, and in the battle of Malaga, Aug. 13, 1704. He was made rear-admiral in 1708.

Fairfax, Thomas, third Baron Fairfax. Born at Denton, Yorkshire, Jan. 17, 1612: died Nov. 12, 1671. A celebrated Parliamentary leader in the civil war in England. He was the son of Ferdinando, second Lord Fairfax. was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, and learned the art of war under Sir Horace Vere in the Low Countries. At the outset of the civil war he was appointed second in command of the Parliamentary forces in Yorkshire, captured Wakefield May 21, 1643; and commanded the horse of the right wing at the battle of Marston Moor. He was appointed commander-in-chief of the Parliamentary army Jan. 21, 1645, and in April of the same year organized the "New Model." He defeated Charles I. at Naseby June 14, 1645; took the siege at Langport, Somersetshire, July 10, 1645; reduced Bristol Sept. 10, 1645; and took Oxford June 20, 1646. He disapproved of the seizure of the king by the Scots, but was forced by the attitude of the army to acquiesce in his measures as well as in "Pride's Purge" and in the execution of the king. On the establishment of the Commonwealth he was reappointed commander-in-chief of all the forces in England and Ireland, March 30, 1649, but resigned, June 25, 1650, on account of conscientious scruples about invading Scotland. During the rest of the Commonwealth period, and during the Protectorate, he lived in retirement at Nun Appleton, Yorkshire. He represented Yorkshire in Richard Cromwell's Parliament, which he acted with the opposition. Having in Nov., 1659, entered into negotiations with Monk for the restoration of Charles II., he placed himself at the head of an army in the north, took possession of York, and later in the same year was chosen to head the commissioners of the two houses sent to the king at The Hague. He left two autobiographical works: "A Short Memorial of the Northern Actions during the War there, from the Year 1642 till 1644" and "Short Memorials of some Things to be cleared during my command in the Army."

Fairfax, Thomas, sixth Baron Fairfax. Born at Denton, Yorkshire, 1692: died near Winchester, Va., March 12, 1782. An American colonist. His paternal estates in Yorkshire having been sold to satisfy the creditors of his father, Thomas, fifth Lord Fairfax, he emigrated in 1746 or 1747 to America, where he had inherited the northern neck of Virginia, between the Potomac and the Rappahannock, and where he eventually built a residence, called Greenway Court, near Winchester. He

was a friend of Washington to whom (then a youth of little over sixteen) he intrusted the surveying and mapping of his property in the Shenandoah valley. He was a firm loyalist.

Fairfield (fâr'fēld). A town in Fairfield County, Connecticut, situated on Long Island Sound 21 miles southwest of New Haven. It contains the villages of Southport, Greenfield Hill, Black Rock, etc. It was burned by Tryon in 1779. Population (1890), 3 8S5.

Fairford (fâr'fōrd), **Alan.** In Scott's novel "Redgauntlet," the devoted friend and correspondent of Darsie Latimer. When Darsie was missing, Fairford searched for him through many dangers until he found him. Lockhart says that Scott unquestionably portrayed himself in this character.

Fair Head. A promontory in County Antrim, at the northeastern extremity of Ireland.

Fair Helen of Kirkconnell. A popular ballad. It is founded on the story that a lady, Helen Bell or Irving, (the name is disputed), the daughter of the Laird of Kirkconnell in Dumfriesshire, while meeting her lover clandestinely in the churchyard of Kirkconnell, saw another and rejected lover taking aim at him. She threw herself before him, was shot, and died in his arms. A mortal combat between the two lovers followed, and the murderer was killed. The ballad is in two parts: — an address by the lover to his lady, and the lament of the lover over her grave. There are several versions.

Fairholt (fâr'hōlt), **Frederick William.** Born at London, 1814; died at Brompton, London, April 3, 1866. An English artist and antiquary. He illustrated a number of works including Chatto's "Treatise on Wood Engraving" and Halliwell's "Life of Shakspere," and published "Costume in England" (1846), "The Home of Shakespeare" (1847), "Tobacco: its History and Associations" (1859), etc., and edited "A Dictionary of Terms in Art" (1854).

Fairies, The. An operatic adaptation of Shakspere's "Midsummer Night's Dream," produced in 1755. It was attributed to Garrick, but he denied its authorship.

Fair Isle. A small island situated between the Orkneys and Shetlands, Scotland. It is nearer the former group, but belongs to the latter.

Fair Jilt, The. A novel by Aphra Behn. It recounts experiences in the life of the writer.

Fairleigh (fâr'lē), **Frank.** The pseudonym of F. E. Smedley, the author of "Frank Fairleigh" and "Lewis Arundel," two novels published in "Sharpe's London Magazine," of which Smedley was the editor 1848–49.

Fair Maid of the Exchange, The. A play attributed to Thomas Heywood, printed in 1607. The second title is "The Pleasant Humours of the Cripple of Fenchurch."

Fair Maid of the Inn, The. A posthumous comedy by Fletcher, finished by Massinger and perhaps Rowley, licensed in 1626, and printed in 1647. The plot is partly from one of Cervantes's novels.

Fair Maid of Kent, The. Joan, the daughter of Edmond Plantagenet, earl of Kent.

Fair Maid of Norway, The. Margaret, daughter of Eric II. of Norway, and granddaughter of Alexander III. of Scotland.

Fair Maid of Perth, The. A historical novel by Scott, published in 1828, named from a surname of its heroine, Catherine Glover. It is one of the "Chronicles of the Canongate," professedly related by Chrystal Croftangry. The scene is laid at Perth during the reign of Robert III. of Scotland.

Fairmount Park (fâr'mount pärk). A park in Philadelphia, covering 2,791 acres. The Schuylkill River and Wissahicon Creek run through it. In 1876 the Centennial Exhibition was held within its limits. It contains a number of historic houses.

Fair Oaks, or **Seven Pines.** A place 7 miles east of Richmond, Virginia. Here, May 31 and June 1, 1862, the Federal forces under McClellan defeated the Confederates under J. E. Johnston. The loss of the Federals was 5,031; of the Confederates, 6,134.

Fair Penitent, The. A tragedy by Rowe, produced in 1703. It was founded on Massinger's "Fatal Dowry," and was a "wholesale felony." Mrs. Barry was the original representative of Calista. "The Fair Penitent," a part which she created in her forty-fifth year, and which was one of her greatest tragic triumphs. See *Calista.*

Fair Quaker of Deal, The, or The Humours of the Navy. A comedy by Charles Shadwell, published in 1710.

Fair Rosamond. See *Clifford, Rosamond.*

Fairscribe (fâr'skrīb). The imaginary legal friend who with his daughter Kate is of assistance to Chrystal Croftangry in writing Scott's "Chronicles of the Canongate."

Fairservice (fâr'sėr'vis), **Andrew.** In Scott's novel "Rob Roy," a gardener. He is shrewd but cowardly, and, though discharged as a nuisance, will not go.

Fair Sidea (fâr si-dē'a), **The.** A play composed or compiled by Jakob Ayrer, a German. It was supposed by Tieck to be the source of Shakspere's "Tempest," but was probably published later.

It cannot be said that there is really any ground common to "The Tempest" and to "The Fair Sidea." One of two mere points of contact there are, but they are points of altogether minor, nay, of minimum, importance.
Furness, Shak. Var., Pref., p. x.

Fairweather (fâr'weтн'ėr), **Mount.** A mountain in Alaska, about lat. 58° 45′ N., long. 137° 10′ W. Height, 15,500 feet.

Fairy Queen, The. See *Faerie Queene.*

Faiseur (fā-zėr'), **Le.** [F., 'The Speculator.'] A play by Balzac. See *Mercadet.*

Faithful (fāth'fụl). A character in the first part of Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress." He is put to death at Vanity Fair.

Faithful, Jacob. See *Jacob Faithful.*

Faithfull, Emily. Born at Headley, near Guildford, England, in 1835. An English philanthropist. She has devoted herself especially to the advocacy of the claims of women to remunerative employment, and has done much to secure such employment for them. She founded a printing establishment (1860) for their employment as compositors, and started the "Victoria Magazine" in 1863. She has also been a successful lecturer, and has published "Three Visits to America" (1884).

Faithful Shepherdess, The. A pastoral drama by Fletcher, published probably in 1609. It was somewhat influenced by the Italian pastorals, especially by Guarini's "Pastor Fido." Milton obtained some hints for "Comus" from it.

The delightful pastoral of "The Faithful Shepherdess," which ranks with Jonson's "Sad Shepherd" and with "Comus" as the three chiefs of its style in English.
Saintsbury, Hist. of Elizabethan Lit., p. 262.

Faithorne (fā'thōrn). **William.** Born at London in 1616: died at Moray, 1691. An English engraver, noted especially for his portraits.

Faithorne, William. Born at London in 1656: died after 1700. An English engraver, son of William Faithorne (1616–91).

Faizabad, or **Fyzabad** (fī-zā-bäd'). **1.** A division in Oudh, British India. Area, 7,311 square miles. Population (1891), 3,682,960.— **2.** A district in the Faizabad division, situated in lat. 26° 27′ N., long. 81° 83′ E. Area, 1,689 square miles. Population (1881), 1,081,419.— **3.** The capital of the Faizabad district, situated on the Gogra in lat. 26° 47′ N., long. 82° 8′ E. It was the capital of Oudh in the middle of the 18th century, and was one of the centers of the mutiny of 1857. Population (1891), 78,991.

4. The capital of Badakshan, central Asia, on a tributary of the Amu-Daria.

Falaba (fā-lā'bā). A native town in western Africa, situated about 180 miles northeast of Free Town.

Falaise (fā-lāz'). A town in the department of Calvados, France, on the river Ante 22 miles south-southeast of Caen. It was taken from the English in 1450, and was besieged and taken from the Leaguers by Henry IV. The castle, the birthplace of William the Conqueror, is a very large and imposing Norman fortress, with outer walls strengthened by cylindrical towers, and a huge rectangular keep. Population (1891), commune, 8,313.

Falashas (fā-lā'shas). [Abyssinian, 'wanderers.'] A Hamitic tribe of Abyssinia which professes the Jewish religion, and claims descent from Hebrew immigrants who followed the Queen of Sheba. Their name is derived from the Ethiopic *falas,* a stranger. In the middle ages they formed a conquering kingdom, but finally were overcome by the Christian Abyssinians, and reduced in a small continonies. Their sacred books are written in Geez; their dialect is closely allied with the Agow. They are an industrious and peaceful people, numbering about 120,000.

Falces, Marquis of, Viceroy of Mexico. See *Peralta, Gaston de.*

Falcon (fāl-kōn'). A maritime state of Venezuela. Zulia has been several times united with it. Area, 36,212 square miles. Population (1891), 205,347.

Falcon (fā'kn or fal'kon). A ship commanded by Sir Walter Raleigh in Sir Humphrey Gilbert's expedition to America in 1578. The other ships were soon obliged to return, but Raleigh reached the Cape Verde Islands. Owing to scarcity of provisions, he was obliged to turn back, and reached England in May, 1579.

Falcon, The. A famous London tavern, on the Bankside. It is said to have been patronized by Shakspere and his company. It was taken down in 1808.

Falcon (fal-kōn'), **Juan Crisóstomo.** Born on the peninsula of Paraguaná, province of Coro (now state of Falcon), 1820: died on the island of Martinique, April 29, 1870. A Venezuelan general. In 1858 he headed the federalist revolution, which, after a desultory war of five years, was successful. He was made president of Venezuela in 1863, and in 1864 sanctioned a federal constitution. Driven out by the Azul revolution, July, 1867, he went to Europe; was recalled after the counter-revolution of 1869; and died while returning.

Falconbridge. See *Faulconbridge.*

Falcone (fāl-kō'ne), **Aniello.** Born at Naples, 1600: died at Naples, 1665. An Italian battle-painter.

Falconer (fâk'nėr or fâ'kon-ėr), **Hugh.** Born at Forres, Elginshire, Feb. 29, 1808: died at London, July 31, 1865. A Scottish paleontologist and botanist. Graduating M. A. at Aberdeen in 1826, and M. D. at Edinburgh in 1829, he went out to India as assistant surgeon in the Bengal establishment of the East India Company in 1830; obtained charge of the botanic garden at Saharanpur in 1832; visited England 1842–47; superintended the work of preparing for exhibition the Indian fossils in the British Museum 1844–47; returned to India as superintendent of the Calcutta Botanical Garden and professor of botany in the Calcutta Medical College in 1847; and retired from the Indian service in 1855. The genus *Falconeria* is named after him.

Falconer, William. Born Feb. 11, 1732: died in 1769. A Scottish poet. He was the son of a barber in Edinburgh; became a servant to Archibald Campbell who discovered and encouraged his literary tastes; and was lost at sea in the frigate Aurora, of which he was purser. His chief poem is the "Shipwreck," published in 1762. He also published "The Universal Marine Dictionary" (1769; revised and enlarged by Dr. William Burney, 1815).

Falconer, William. Born at Chester, England, Feb. 23, 1744: died at Bath, Aug. 23, 1824. An English physician and miscellaneous writer. In 1770 he began to practise medicine at Bath, where he was physician to the Bath General Hospital 1784–1819. He published "Remarks on the Influence of Climate, . . . Nature of Food, and Way of Life on . . . Mankind" (1781), "A Dissertation on the Influence of Passions upon Disorders of the Body" (1788), etc.

Falconet (fāl-kō-nā'), **Étienne Maurice.** Born at Vevay, 1716: died at Paris, Jan. 4, 1791. A French sculptor and writer, a pupil of Lemoine. In 1766 he was called by Catharine II. to St. Petersburg to execute a colossal equestrian statue of Peter the Great.

Falczi, or **Falczy** (fäl'shē). A small place in Rumania, situated on the Pruth. See *Pruth, Peace of the.*

Faleme (fā-lā'mā). A river in Senegambia, flowing north and joining the Senegal about lat. 14° 45′ N. Length, probably about 200 miles.

Falerii (fa-lē'ri-i). [L. *Falerii,* Gr. *Φαλέριοι, Φαλίσκοι*; connected with *Falisci,* the inhabitants.] In ancient geography, a city of Etruria, Italy, situated about 28 miles north of Rome, on the site of the town of Cività Castellana. It belonged to the Etruscan Confederation, and was destroyed by the Romans 241 B. C.

Falernus Ager (fa-lėr'nus ā'jėr). [L., 'the Falernian field or district.'] In ancient geography, a fertile territory in Campania, Italy, situated north of the Vulturnus, from 20 to 25 miles north of Naples. It was celebrated for its wines.

Falguière (fäl-gyâr'), **Jean Alexandre Joseph.** Born at Toulouse, France, Sept. 7, 1831. A French genre painter and sculptor, a pupil of Jouffroy, member of the Institute 1882. Among his works are "The Wrestlers" (1874), "Slaughter of a Bull" (1881), "Fan and Poignard" (1882), "Acis and Galatea" (1885).

Falieri (fa-lē-ā'rē). **Marino.** Born at Venice, 1278 (1274 ?): died there, April 17, 1355. A doge of Venice. He commanded in 1346 the Venetian troops at the siege of Zara in Dalmatia which was closed doge in 1354. He conspired with the plebeians against the patricians, with a view to usurping the supreme power in the state, and was executed for treason. In the Hall of the Grand Council of Venice, where the portraits of the doges are displayed, his place is occupied by the representation of a ducal throne covered with a pall. He has been made the subject of tragedies by Byron (1821), and Casimir Delavigne (1829), and of a novel by Hoffmann ("Doge und Dogaressa").

Falisci (fa-lis'i). The inhabitants of Falerii; the Falisc ans.

Falk (fälk), **Johannes Daniel.** Born at Dantzic, Prussia, Oct. 28, 1768: died at Weimar, Germany, Feb. 14, 1826. A German philanthropist and writer, founder of the Falkseches Institut (for abandoned and neglected children) at Weimar in 1813. He wrote satirical poems, a dramatic poem "Prometheus" (1803), etc.

Falk, Paul Ludwig Adalbert. Born at Meschekau, Silesia, Prussia, Aug. 10, 1827. A Prussian statesman and jurist. He was Prussian minister of public worship and instruction 1872–79, in which capacity he was instrumental in carrying the so-called May laws (1873–75), against the Roman Catholic hierarchy.

Falke (fäl'ke), **Jakob.** Born at Ratzeburg, Prussia, June 21, 1825. A German historian of art and civilization, brother of J. F. G. Falke. His works include "Die ritterliche Gesellschaft im Zeitalter des Frauenkultus" (1863), "Geschichte der modernen Geschmacks" (1866), "Geschichte des fürstlichen Hauses Lichtenstein" (1868–83), "Hellas und Rom" (1880), "Geschichte des Geschmacks im Mittelalter" (1880), etc.

Falke, Johannes Friedrich Gottlieb. Born at Ratzeburg, Prussia, April 20, 1823: died at Dresden, March 1, 1876. A German historian. His works include "Geschichte des deutschen Handels" (1859–60), "Die Hansa" (1862), "Geschichte des deutschen Zollwesens" (1869), etc.

Falkirk (fâl′kėrk). [ME. *Fawkirk*, prob. from *faw*, *fauch*, pale red (a var. of *fallow*), and *kirk*, church.] A burgh in Stirlingshire, Scotland, 24 miles west by north of Edinburgh. Formerly it was celebrated for its trysts or cattle-fairs. It is united with Airdrie, Hamilton, Lanark, and Linlithgow to form the Falkirk district of burghs, which returns one member to Parliament. The Scots under Wallace were defeated here July 22, 1298, and Charles Edward, the "Young Pretender," defeated the English under General Hawley on Falkirk Moor, Jan. 17, 1746.

Falkland (fâk′land). A royal burgh in Fifeshire, Scotland, 22 miles north of Edinburgh: noted for its ancient royal palace. Population (1891), 959.

Falkland. A romance by Bulwer Lytton, published anonymously in 1827.

Falkland. The principal character in Godwin's novel "Caleb Williams." His chief thought is to preserve his honor from stain. He stabs his enemy Tyrrel in the back, in a moment of passion, and allows two innocent persons to hang for the murder. From that time his desire is for concealment. Caleb Williams, his secretary, discovers the secret, and is pursued by the hirelings of Falkland. He finally accuses the latter, who confesses the crime and dies of shame. In "The Iron Chest," a dramatization by Colman, he is Sir Edward Mortimer.

The character of Falkland, the chief actor, which is formed on visionary principles of honour, is perhaps not strictly an invention, as it closely resembles that of Shamont in Beaumont and Fletcher's "Nice Valour." But the accumulated wretchedness with which he is overwhelmed, the inscrutable mystery by which he is surrounded, and the frightful persecutions to which he subjects the suspected possessor of his dreadful secret are peculiar to the author, and are represented with a force which has not been surpassed in the finest passages and scenes of poetic or dramatic fiction.
Dunlop, Hist. of Prose Fiction, II. 573.

Falkland, or **Faulkland.** In Sheridan's comedy "The Rivals," the lover of Julia, characterized by capricious and unfounded jealousy.

Falkland, Viscount. See *Cary, Lucius.*

Falkland Islands. [F. *Malouines*, Sp. *Malvinas*.] A group of islands in the South Atlantic, belonging to Great Britain, situated east of Patagonia in lat. 51°–52° 45′ S., long. 57° 30′–62° W. It comprises East and West Falkland and about 100 smaller islands. The chief settlement is Stanley. The islands were discovered by John Davis in 1592, were settled by the French in 1763, and were seized by the English in 1765, and later by the Spanish. They have been a British possession since 1833, but are claimed by the Argentine Republic. Area, 6,500 square miles. Population (1891), 1,789.

Falkner (fâk′nėr), **Thomas.** Born at Manchester, England, Oct. 6, 1707: died at Plowden Hall, Shropshire, Jan. 30, 1784. An English Jesuit missionary. He was surgeon on a slave-ship, and sailed to Africa and thence to Buenos Ayres, where he fell sick and was cared for by the Jesuits: he joined their order in 1732, and was a missionary in Paraguay and Tucuman, and from 1740 among the Indians of Patagonia. After 1767 he lived in England. His own writings are probably lost, but a compilation from them was published in 1774 as "A Description of Patagonia and the Adjoining Parts of South America."

Falköping (fäl′chė-ping). A town in the laen of Skaraborg, southern Sweden, 58 miles northeast of Gothenburg. Here, in 1389, Albert, king of Sweden, was defeated by Margaret, queen of Denmark and Norway, who by this victory united the three Scandinavian kingdoms under one ruler. Population (1891), 2,829.

Fallmerayer (fäl′me-rī-er), **Jakob Philipp.** Born at Tschötsch, near Brixen, Tyrol, Dec. 10, 1791: died at Munich, April 26, 1861. A German historian and traveler in the East. His works include "Geschichte des Kaisertums Trapezunt" (1831), "Geschichte der Halbinsel Morea im Mittelalter" (1830–36), "Fragmente aus dem Orient" (1845).

Fall of Mortimer, The. A fragment of a tragedy by Ben Jonson.

Falloppio (fäl-lop′pē-ō), or **Fallopia** (fäl-lō′pē-ä), L. **Fallopius** (fa-lō′pi-us), **Gabriello.** Born at Modena, Italy, 1523: died at Padua, Oct. 9, 1562. A celebrated Italian anatomist, professor of anatomy successively at Ferrara, Pisa, and Padua. His collected works were published at Venice in 1584 (3 vols.). The Fallopian tube was named from him.

Falloux (fä-lö′), Comte **Alfred Frédéric Pierre de.** Born at Angers, France, May 7, 1811: died there, Jan. 7, 1886. A French politician and author, minister of public instruction 1848–1849. He published "Mme. Swetchine, sa vie et ses œuvres" (1859), etc.

Fallows (fal′ōz), **Fearon.** Born at Cockermouth, Cumberland, July 4, 1789: died at Simon's Bay, July 25, 1831. An English astronomer. He was educated at Cambridge, and in 1820 was made director of an astronomical observatory at the Cape of Good Hope, a position which he retained until his death. He wrote "A Catalogue of nearly all the Principal Fixed Stars between the Zenith of Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope, and the South Pole, reduced to the 1st of Jan., 1824," which was presented to the Royal Society in 1824.

Fall River (fâl riv′ėr). A city and port of entry in Bristol County, Massachusetts, situated on Mount Hope Bay, at the mouth of Taunton River, 45 miles south of Boston. It is celebrated for its manufactures, especially of cotton. It was incorporated as a town in 1803, and as a city in 1854. Steamers ply between Fall River and New York. Population (1890), 74,398.

Falls City. A name given to Louisville, Kentucky, from the rapids or falls of the Ohio River near the city.

Falmouth (fal′muth). A seaport and watering-place in Cornwall, England, on Falmouth Bay in lat. 50° 9′ N., long. 5° 4′ W. It has a good harbor, and was formerly of considerable importance, especially as a station for mail-packets. The harbor is commanded by Pendennis Castle. Population (1891), 4,273.

False Bay (fâls bā). An arm of the ocean on the southern coast of Cape Colony, South Africa, east of the Cape of Good Hope.

False Friend, The. A comedy by Vanbrugh, printed in 1702.

Falsen (fäl′sen), **Christian Magnus.** Born at Opslo, near Christiania, Norway, Sept. 17, 1782: died at Christiania, Jan. 13, 1830. A Norwegian jurist, politician, and historian. He published a "History of Norway to 1319" (1823–24), a biography of Washington (1821), etc.

False One, The. A play by Fletcher and Massinger, written about 1620, and printed in 1647. It is an indirect imitation of Shakspere's "Antony and Cleopatra," dealing with the fortunes of Julius Cæsar in Egypt. Cleopatra is represented as in her youth.

False Point (fâls point). A seaport on the coast of Orissa, Bengal, British India, lat. 20° 20′ N., long. 86° 46′ E., with a fine harbor.

Falstaff (fâl′ståf). **1.** A comic opera by Balfe, produced in London in 1838. The words are by Maggione.—**2.** An opera by Nicolai, produced at London in 1864. It was originally brought out in Berlin in 1849 under the name "Die lustigen Weiber von Windsor" ("The Merry Wives of Windsor").
3. An opera by Verdi, produced at Milan Feb. 9, 1893.

Falstaff, Sir John. A celebrated character in Shakspere's historical play "Henry IV." (1st and 2d parts), and also in "The Merry Wives of Windsor." He is a very fat, sensual, and witty old knight; a swindler, drunkard, and good-tempered liar; and something of a coward. Falstaff was originally called Sir John Oldcastle. The first actor of the part was John Heminge.

Shakespeare found the name of John Oldcastle in the . . . older play of "Henry V."; in the Chronicle he found a John Oldcastle, who was page to the Duke of Norfolk who plays a part in "Richard II."; and this, according to Shakespeare, *his* Falstaff (Oldcastle) had been in his youth. When the poet wrote his "Henry IV." he knew not who this Oldcastle was, whom he had rendered so distinct with the designation as Norfolk's page; he was a Lord Cobham [Sir John Oldcastle, known as the good Lord Cobham], who had perished as a Lollard and Wickliffite in the persecution of the church under Henry V. The Protestants regarded him as a holy martyr, the Catholics as a heretic; the latter seized with eagerness this description of the fat poltroon, and gave it out as a portrait of Lord Cobham, who was indeed physically and mentally his contrast. The family complained of this misuse of a name dear to them, and Shakespeare declared in the epilogue to "Henry IV." that Cobham was in his sight also a martyr, and that "this was not the man." At the same time, he changed the name to Falstaff, but this was of little use; in spite of the express retraction, subsequent Catholic writers on church history still declared Falstaff to be a portrait of the heretic Cobham. But it is a strange circumstance that even now under the name of Falstaff another historical character is again sought for, just as if it were impossible for such a vigorous form not to be a being of reality. It was referred to John Fastolfe, whose cowardice is more stigmatised in "Henry VI." than history justifies; and this too met with public blame, although Shakespeare could have again asserted that he intended Fastolfe as little as Cobham.
Gervinus, Shakespeare Commentaries (tr. by F. E. Bunnett, [ed. 1880), p. 300.

Falster (fäl′ster). An island in the Baltic Sea, belonging to Denmark, situated south of Zealand. It is noted for its fertility. The chief town is Nykjobing. Area (including Hasselo), 179 square miles. Population (1890), 32,640.

Falun, or **Fahlun** (fä′lön). The capital of Kopparbergslaen, Sweden, situated in lat. 60° 35′ N., long. 15° 35′ E. In the vicinity are noted mines of copper, gold, and silver. It is sometimes called "the Treasury of Sweden." Population (1891), 8,085.

Famagusta (fä-mä-gös′tä), or **Famagosta** (fä-mä-gos′tä). A ruined city on the eastern coast of Cyprus, in lat. 35° 8′ N., long. 33° 59′ E.: the Roman Fama Augusta, founded on the site of an ancient city Arsinoë. It was important in the middle ages, and was taken by the Turks in 1571. Population (1891), 3,367.

Famars (fä-mär′). A small town near Valenciennes, France, noted for remains of an old Roman colony.

Family Compact. [F. *Pacte de Famille*.] A name given to three treaties in the 18th century between the French and Spanish Bourbon dynasties, especially to the last of the three, in 1761, in consequence of which Spain joined with France in the war against Great Britain. The branch house of Bourbon ruling in Italy was also included in this alliance.

Family of Love, The. A comedy by Middleton, produced in 1608. It was a satire on a Puritan sect.

Family Party, The. An aristocratic political party in Quebec, Canada, about 1835.

Fan (fäng). A powerful African nation of the French Kongo (Gabun). They now extend north to Batanga, and up the Livindo River into German Kamerun. Since the beginning of the 19th century they have moved gradually and steadily from the highland of the Sanga basin down to the coast, and the Mpongwe seem to be doomed to disappear before them. The Fan are hunters and are traders in ivory and rubber. The old men still practise cannibalism secretly. The Fan are lighter in color than their Bantu-negro neighbors, and their implements also show an independent type. They are intelligent, and learn quickly the white man's ways. Some think they are related to the Nyam-Nyam: others have suggested their identity with the Giaghi or Jagas of Portuguese historians; but the Jagas were Bateke. The Fan language is Bantu, though mixed with other elements. Also called *Fangwe*, *Mpongwe*, *Oshiba*, and *Pahouins* by the French.

Fanariots, or **Phanariots** (fa-nar′i-ots). [From *Fanar*, Turk. *Fener*, a quarter of the old city of Constantinople, named from a light-tower (NGr. *φανάρι*) which it formerly contained.] The Greek inhabitants of Fanar, Constantinople: in a restricted use, the Greek official aristocracy, which formerly possessed great political influence at Constantinople.

Fanciful, Lady. A vain and malicious fine lady in Vanbrugh's comedy "The Provoked Wife." She is impertinent, capricious, and open to flattery, and is the villain of the plot.

Faneuil (fan′el or fun′el), **Peter.** Born at New Rochelle, N. Y., 1700: died at Boston, Mass., March 3, 1743. An American merchant, the founder of Faneuil Hall.

Faneuil Hall. A market-house, containing a hall for public assemblies, in Boston, Massachusetts, built by Peter Faneuil in 1743. It was burned in 1761, rebuilt by the town in 1763, and enlarged in 1805. It was a meeting-place of American patriots during the Revolutionary period, and is hence called "the Cradle of Liberty."

Fanfani (fän-fä′nē), **Pietro.** Born at Pistoja, Italy, April 21, 1815: died at Florence, March 4, 1879. An Italian philologist and lexicographer. He published "Vocabolario della lingua italiana" (1856), "Vocabolario dell' uso toscano" (1863), etc.

Fang (fang). A sheriff's officer in Shakspere's "Henry IV.," part 2.

Fang, Mr. A police magistrate in Dickens's "Oliver Twist." He is an outrageous and brutal man, so fair a likeness to Justice Laing, a police magistrate in office at the time of publication, that the latter was removed from his position by the Home Office. *Dickens's Dict.*

Fanning (fan′ing), **David.** Born in Wake County, N. C., about 1756: died at Digby, Nova Scotia, 1825. A Tory partizan leader in the Revolutionary War.

Fanning, Edmund. Born on Long Island, N.Y., in 1737: died at London, Feb. 28, 1818. A colonial politician and Tory leader in the Revolutionary War. He graduated at Yale College in 1757 and afterward practised law in Hillsborough, North Carolina. He accompanied Governor Tryon to New York as his private secretary in 1771; was appointed by the crown surveyor-general in 1774, and in 1777 raised and commanded a corps of 460 loyalists. He became lieutenant-governor of the island of St. John, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, in 1787; was lieutenant-governor of Prince Edward Island 1799–1804; and was made a general of the British army in 1808.

Fanning Islands. [From Captain Edmund Fanning, an American sailor, their discoverer.] A group of islands in the Pacific, extending from Palmyra to Christmas Island, about lat. 2°–6° N., long. 158°–162° 30′ W. Fanning Island, one of the group, was annexed by Great Britain in 1888.

Fannius, Demetrius. See *Demetrius.*

Fanny (fan′i). The heroine of Fielding's novel "Joseph Andrews."

Fanny, Lord. Lord Hervey (1694–1743), vice-chancellor, so nicknamed on account of the effeminacy of his habits.

Fanny Fern. See *Fern, Fanny.*

Fanny Price. See *Price.*

Fano (fä′nō). A town in the province of Pesaro e Urbino, Italy, situated on the Adriatic in lat. 43° 50′ N., long. 13° 1′ E.: the ancient Fanum Fortunæ, later Colonia Julia Fanestris. It has a cathedral, a fine theater, and remains of a triumphal arch to Augustus. Population (1881), 9,484.

Fanshawe (fan′shâ). An early tale by Nathaniel Hawthorne, published anonymously in 1828.

Fanshawe, Catherine Maria. Born at Shaldon, July 6, 1765; died at Putney Heath, April 17, 1834. An English poet. Her home was much frequented by the literary men of the day. Limited editions of her "Memorials" (which contained most of her poems) and of her Literary Remains" appeared in 1826 and 1836 respectively.

Fanshawe, Sir Richard. Born at Ware Park, Hertfordshire, in June, 1608; died at Madrid, June 26, 1666. An English diplomatist and author. He was appointed secretary to Lord Ashton, ambassador to Spain, in 1635; joined Charles I. at Oxford in the beginning of the civil war, was made secretary of war to Prince Charles about 1641; was captured at the battle of Worcester, Sept. 3, 1651, was made master of requests and secretary of the Latin tongue to Charles II. at the Restoration, was appointed ambassador to Portugal in 1662; was made privy councilor in 1664, and was sent as ambassador to Spain in 1666. His chief work is "The Lusiad, or Portugals Historicall Poem, written in the Portugall Language by Luis de Camoens and now newly put into English by Richard Fanshawe, Esq" (1655).

Fanti (fan'te). See *Ashanti*.

Fanti (fan'te), **Manfredo.** Born at Carpi, Modena, Italy, Feb. 24, 1808; died at Florence, April 5, 1865. An Italian general. He joined the revolutionary movement in 1848-49, and in 1859 became war and was minister of war and marine 1860-64.

Fantine (fon-tēn'). In Victor Hugo's "Les Misérables," the unfortunate mother of Cosette.

Fantin-Latour (fon-tan'la-tör'), **Ignace Henri Jean Théodore.** Born at Grenoble, Jan. 14, 1836. A French painter, best known for his portraits.

Faraday (far'a-dā), **Michael.** Born at Newington Butts, Sept. 22, 1791; died at Hampton Court, Aug. 25, 1867. A famous English physicist and chemist. When a journeyman bookbinder he was led, through hearing some of Sir Humphry Davy's lectures, to devote himself to the study of chemistry, and in 1813 was appointed Davy's assistant in the laboratory of the Royal Institution. He was made director of the laboratory in 1825, and professor of chemistry in the institution in 1833. His researches and discoveries in chemistry are noteworthy, but the great additions made by him to the range of human knowledge were mostly in the related sciences of electricity and magnetism. Especially notable are his discoveries of magneto-electric induction in 1831 and the magnetization of light in 1845. In 1846 he discovered diamagnetism. He published "Chemical Manipulation" (1827), "Experimental Researches in Electricity" (1844-55), "Experimental Researches in Chemistry and Physics" (1859), "Chemical History of a Candle" (1861), "Various Forces of Nature," etc.

Farallones (fa-ral-yo'nes) **Islands.** A group of small islands in the Pacific, situated about 35 miles west of San Francisco.

Faraone (fa-ra-ō'nā), or **Taracone** (ta-ra-kō'nā). The southern branch of the Vaquero of Benavides, the Jicarilla being the northern branch. Both belong to the Apache group of North American Indians. They lived in the Faraone range between the Rio Grande del Norte and the Rio Pecos. In 1852 they were west of New Mexico, in the Sierras del Diablo, Chanate, and Flores. *See Apaches.*

Fareher (far'hurfē'er), **Rev. Camden.** In George Eliot's novel "Middlemarch," an unpopular rector.

Fareham (far'am). A watering-place in Hampshire, England, situated on Portsmouth harbor 5 miles northwest of Portsmouth. Population (1891), 7,934.

Farel (fa-rel'), **Guillaume.** Born near Gap, Dauphiné, France, 1489; died at Neuchâtel, Switzerland, Sept. 13, 1565. A noted French Reformer and itinerant preacher in Switzerland. He was a pupil of Faber Stapulensis. In 1523 he published anonymously a French translation of the New Testament. He influenced in 1526 the Reformation into Neuchâtel, and settled at Geneva in 1532. In spite of a bitter and protracted opposition he secured the establishment of the Reformation in the former city. He aided in the Hundred, Aug. 27, 1555. He induced John Calvin to settle at Geneva in 1536, and was banished with him in 1538. In 1538 he became pastor at Neuchâtel.

Farewell (far'wel'), **Cape.** The southernmost extremity of Greenland, in lat. 59° 49' N., long. 43° 54' W.

Far from the Madding Crowd. A novel by Thomas Hardy, published 1874. The title is taken from a line in Gray's "Elegy."

Fargo (far'gō). A city in Cass County, North Dakota, on the Red River of the North. It has considerable trade and manufactures. Population (1890), 5,664.

Fargo, William George. Born at Pompey, N. Y., May 20, 1818; died at Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 3, 1881. An American expressman. He organized in 1845, in connection with Henry Wells and Daniel Dunning, an express company under the name of Wells and Company, which was changed to Livingston and Fargo in 1845, and in 1850 was amalgamated with the American Express Company, of which he was secretary until its reconstruction with the Merchants' Union Express Company in 1868, when he became president. In 1851, with Henry Wells and others, he formed a company under the name of Wells, Fargo, and Company, to carry on an express business between New York and San Francisco. He was mayor of Buffalo 1862-66.

Fargus (fär'gus), **Frederick John;** pseudonym **Hugh Conway.** Born at Bristol, Dec. 26, 1847; died at Monte Carlo, May 15, 1885. A British novelist. He was for a time a student on board the school-ship Conway, studied subsequently in a private school at Bristol, and in 1868, on the death of his father, succeeded to the latter's business as an auctioneer at Bristol. He wrote "Called Back" (1883), "Dark Days" (1884), etc.

Faria, Abbé. See *Monte Cristo, Count of.*

Faria e Sousa (fā-re'ā ē sō'zā), **Manoel de.** Born near Pombeiro, Portugal, March 18, 1590; died at Madrid, June 3, 1649. A Portuguese-Spanish historian and poet. His chief works are commentaries on the "Lusiad" (1639), "Epitome de las historias portuguesas" (1628), works on Portuguese Asia, Europe, and Africa, poems, etc.

Farías, Valentin Gomez. See *Gomez Farías.*

Faribault (far-i-bō'). The county-seat of Rice County, Minnesota, situated at the junction of the Straight and Cannon rivers, 46 miles south of St. Paul. Population (1890), 6,520.

Faridkot (fur'ēd-kōt'). A fief in the Cis-Sutlej States, British India, intersected by lat. 30° 40' N., long. 74° 50' E.

Faridpur, or Furidpur (fur-ēd-pör'), or **Fureedpore** (fur-ēd-pōr'), or **Dacca Jelalpur** (dāk'ka jel-ul-pör'). A district in the Dacca division, Bengal, British India, situated about lat. 23°-24° N., long. 90° E. The chief product is rice. Area, 2,267 square miles. Population (1881), 1,631,-148.

Faridun (fā-ri-dön'), or **Feridun** (fer-i-dön'). In Persian legend, an Iranian king, one of the chief heroes of the Shahnamah: son of Abtin (who was grandson of Jamshid) and Firanak. Learning that a son had been born to Abtin who was destined to destroy Zohak (see *Zohak*) he caused Abtin to be killed, but Firanak escaped with Faridun and reared him on Mount Alburz. Summoned by Kawah to overthrow Zohak, Faridun took Zohak's capital on the Tigris, captured Zohak and bound him on Mount Damavand, and reigned long and prosperously. He had three sons, Salm, Tur, and Iraj. To Salm he awarded his western dominions, and to Tur the eastern, while he chose Iraj, the youngest, to succeed him. The elder brothers conspired against Iraj, and Tur slew him. The son of Iraj, Minuchihr, afterward overthrew Salm and Tur, and slew them.

Farina (fā-rē'nā). A town on the coast of Tunis, about 25 miles north of Tunis, near the site of the ancient Utica. Population, estimated, 9,000.

Farinata degli Uberti (fā-rē-nā'tā del'yē ō-ber'tē). A leader of the Ghibelline faction at Florence in the 13th century. Having been exiled with other chiefs of his party from Florence, he recovered the city in 1260 with the assistance of Manfred, king of the Two Sicilies, who lent him a considerable body of German cavalry. He rejected the proposition of his own party to raze Florence to the ground, and is immortalized by Dante as the savior of his country.

Farinato (fā-rē-nā'tō), or **Farinati** (fā-rē-nā'tē), **Paolo.** Born at Verona, Italy, about 1525; died at Verona, 1606. An Italian painter. His chief work is the "Miracle of the Loaves" (in Verona).

Farinelli (fā-rē-nel'lē) (**Carlo Broschi**). Born at Naples, Jan. 24, 1705; died at Bologna, Italy, Sept. 15, 1782. A celebrated Italian soprano, "the most remarkable singer, perhaps, who has ever lived" (Grove). He sang in Vienna (1724, 1728, 1734) and England (1734), and was a favorite at the Spanish court.

Faringdon (far'ing-don). A small town in Berkshire, England, 16 miles west of Oxford. It was a royal Saxon residence.

Farini (fā-rē'nē), **Luigi Carlo.** Born at Russi, near Ravenna, Italy, Oct. 22, 1812; died at Quarto, near Genoa, Aug. 1, 1866. An Italian statesman and historian, president of the cabinet 1862-63. His chief work is "Storia dello stato Romano dall' anno 1814 al 1850" (1850).

Farley (far'li), **Charles.** Born at London in 1771; died there, Jan. 28, 1859. An English actor and dramatist. He made his appearance as a page in Covent Garden, London, in 1782, and subsequently played with much success the characters of Sangtuinbuck in "Cherry and Fair Star," Grindoff in "The Miller and his Men," Jeremy in "Love for Love," and Lord Trinket in "The Jealous Wife." He is said to have been without a rival in his day as a theatrical machinist. He retired from the stage in 1834. He wrote "The Magic Oak: a Christmas Pantomime" (1799), "Aggression, or the Hero of the Age" (1805), etc.

Farley, James Lewis. Born at Dublin, Sept. 9, 1825; died at London, Nov. 12, 1885. An Irish author. He was for a time chief accountant of the Belfast branch of the Ottoman Bank, and in 1860 was appointed accountant-general of the State Bank of Turkey at Constantinople, which subsequently became merged in the Imperial Ottoman Bank. He wrote "Banking in Turkey" (1863), "Turkey: a Sketch of its Rise, Progress, and Present Position" (1866), "Modern Turkey" (1872), "Turks and Christians: a Solution of the Eastern Question" (1876), "Egypt, Cyprus, and Asiatic Turkey" (1878), etc.

Farmer (fär'mer), **Hugh.** Born near Shrewsbury, England, 1714; died at London, Feb. 6, 1787. An English dissenting clergyman and scholar. He published "Christ's Temptation in the Wilderness" (1761), "Dissertation on Miracles" (1771), "Demoniacs of the New Testament" (1775), etc.

Farmer, John. Born at Chelmsford, Mass., June 12, 1789; died at Concord, N. H., Aug. 15, 1838. An American genealogist. He published "Genealogical Register of the First Settlers of New England" (1829), etc.

Farmer, Richard. Born at Leicester, England, Aug. 28, 1735; died at Cambridge, England, Sept. 8, 1797. An English scholar. He was educated at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, of which college he was appointed master in 1775. His only published work is a scholarly paper entitled "Essay on the Learning of Shakspeare" (Cambridge, 1767).

Farmer George. A nickname of George III. of England on account of his simple appearance and manners. He is also said to have derived actual profit from a farm near Windsor.

Farmers' Alliance. In United States politics, an organization devoted to the interests of farmers, founded about 1873. It absorbed the Farmers' Union and the Agricultural Wheel, and developed rapidly, especially in the West and South, about 1885-90. In 1890 it elected several governors and other State officers and congressmen. In May, 1891, it united at Cincinnati with several industrial organizations, and formed the People's Party (which see).

Farmer's Boy, The. A poem by Robert Bloomfield, published in 1800.

Farmington (fär'ming-ton). The county-seat of Franklin County, Maine, 30 miles northwest of Augusta. Population (1890), 3,207.

Farnaby (far'na-bi), **Thomas.** Born about 1575; died at Sevenoaks, June 12, 1647. An English classical scholar. He matriculated at Merton College, Oxford, in 1590, but left the university and studied at a Jesuit college in Spain. He wrote, at the request of Charles I., a Latin grammar entitled "Systema Grammaticum," in 1641, to replace the one in use in the public schools.

Farne, or Farn (färn), or **Fern, or Fearne** (fērn) **Islands.** A group of small islands in the North Sea, off Bamborough in Northumberland, England. They were the scene of Grace Darling's heroic rescue.

Farnese, Alessandro. See *Paul III.* (Pope).

Farnese (It. pron. far-nā'se), **Alessandro.** Born at Rome, 1547; died at Arras, France, Dec. 3, 1592. Duke of Parma and Piacenza, son of Ottavio Farnese and of Margaret of Austria: a general in the Spanish service. He served with distinction, under Don John of Austria, at Lepanto in 1571; was made governor of the Low Countries in 1578; gained over the southern provinces; took Antwerp in 1585; forced Henry of Navarre to raise the siege of Paris in 1590; and relieved Rouen in 1592, where he was mortally wounded.

Farnese, Elizabeth. See *Elizabeth Farnese.*

Farnese, Ottavio. Born 1520; died 1586. Duke of Parma and Piacenza, son of Pier Luigi Farnese whom he succeeded in 1547.

Farnese, Pier Luigi. Duke of Parma and Piacenza. Killed Sept. 10, 1547. The son of Pope Paul III. He was created duke in 1545.

Farnese Bacchus. A celebrated Greek torso of the 4th century B. C., in the Museo Nazionale, Naples. The forms are fine, and the modeling simple yet highly expressive of the voluptuous nature of the god. It is of the school of Praxiteles.

Farnese Bull. A large group of Greek sculpture of the Trallian school (3d century B. C.), in the Museo Nazionale, Naples. It represents the chastisement of Dirce by her stepsons for her treatment of Antiope, grandmother of Amphion to the horns of a bull. It is much restored, but is very remarkable for its composition and execution. It was discovered in the baths of Caracalla in 1546.

Farnese Flora. A celebrated antique statue in the Museo Nazionale, Naples. The goddess holds her Ionian tunic with her right hand as she steps forward, the motive being a familiar one in archaic statues of Venus. The picture is remarkable for its grace, despite its height of 11 feet.

Farnese Hercules. A celebrated Greek statue in the Museo Nazionale, Naples. The demigod is represented undraped, leaning on his club. The bearded head is somewhat small, and the muscular development ponderous. It dates from the early empire.

Farnese Homer. An antique bust in the Museo Nazionale, Naples. It is admirable in execution, and remarkable for the profound intellectuality of its expression. It is perhaps the finest example of its familiar type, which is that universally associated with Homer.

Farnese Juno. A colossal antique bust of Juno (Hera), in the Museo Nazionale, Naples. The expression is one of calm repose, high and unbending. The hair is bound with a simple fillet. It has been demonstrated that this bust is a copy of the type of Polycletus (420 B. C.).

Farnese Minerva. A Greek statue of Pallas (Athene Parthenos), found at Velletri, and now in the Museo Nazionale, Naples. The type is that of the great statue of the Parthenon. The goddess wears the Attic helmet with a sphinx and two figures of Pegasus, and the ægis on her breast. The arms are restored: the right is extended to hold the Victory, and the left raised to sustain the spear.

Farnese Palace. A celebrated palace of the Farnese in Rome, founded in the first part of the reign of Leo X. It was begun by San Gallo the younger, was continued by Michelangelo, and was completed by Giacomo della Porta. It is adorned with frescos by Annibale Caracci.

Farnham (fārn'am). A town in Surrey, England, 37 miles southwest of London. Population (1891), 5,545.

Farnham, Mrs. (**Eliza Woodson Burhans**). Born at Rensselaerville, N. Y., Nov. 17, 1815; died at New York, Dec. 15, 1864. An American philanthropist and authoress, wife of T. J. Farnham. She was matron in the State prison at Sing Sing 1844–48, and wrote "Life in Prairie Land," etc.

Farnham, Thomas Jefferson. Born in Vermont, 1804; died in California, Sept., 1848. An American traveler on the Pacific coast of North America.

Farnworth (fārn'werth). A manufacturing town in Lancashire, England, 2½ miles southeast of Bolton. Population (1891), 23,758.

Faro (fā'rō). A seaport and the capital of the province of Algarve, Portugal, in lat. 37° N., long. 7° 51′ W. The cathedral, a large church whose nave-vaulting springs from lofty cylindrical columns, is apparently a Roman basilica altered by the Moors. Population (1878), 8,561.

Faro, Cape del. A promontory forming the northeastern extremity of Sicily, 8 miles northeast of Messina: the ancient Pelorum Promontorium.

Farochon (fā-ro-shōn'), **Jean Baptiste Eugène.** Born at Paris, 1807; died there, July 1, 1871. A French sculptor and medalist.

Faroe, or **Faro Islands.** [Dan. *Færöerne*, sheep islands.] A group of 22 islands belonging to Denmark, situated in the Atlantic between the Shetlands and Iceland, intersected by lat. 62° N., long. 7° W. Seventeen of the islands, including Stromo, Ostero, Sydero, Vango, Sando, and Bordo, are inhabited. The capital is Thorshavn. The language is a dialect of the Norse. The islands were colonized by Norwegians in the 9th century. Area, 514 square miles. Population (1880), 12,354.

Farquhar (fär'kwär), **George.** Born at Londonderry, 1678; died April, 1707. An Irish dramatist. He studied at Trinity college, Dublin, 1694–95, became a corrector of the press, and appeared on the stage at Dublin, apparently without success. He removed to London in 1697 or 1698, and in 1699 his first play, "Love in a Bottle," was successfully produced at Drury Lane. He obtained a lieutenant's commission from the Earl of Orrery, possibly in 1702, and saw some service, which he exhibited in two of the Recruiting officer," produced in 1706, and his most successful play, "The Beaux' Stratagem," followed in 1707, and died in great poverty, leaving a widow and two daughters. Besides the plays already mentioned, he wrote "A Constant Couple" (1699), "Sir Harry Wildair" (1701), "The Inconstant, or the Way to Win Him" (1702), "The Twin Rivals" (1702), "The Stage Coach" (1704), and "The Beaux' Stratagem" (1707).

Farr (fär), **William.** Born at Kenley, Shropshire, England, Nov. 30, 1807; died April 14, 1883. An English statistician.

Farragut (far'a-gut), **David Glasgow.** Born at Campbell's Station, Tenn., July 5, 1801; died at Portsmouth, N. H., Aug. 14, 1870. A celebrated American admiral. He was the son of George Farragut, a Spaniard who emigrated to America in 1776 and fought in the Continental army in the Revolutionary War. He was adopted by David Foter, who procured for him an appointment as midshipman in the United States navy in 1809, and under whom he served in the Essex when she was captured by the Phœbe and the Cherub in the harbor of Valparaiso, March 28, 1814. He was promoted lieutenant in 1825, master in 1841, and captain in 1855. In Jan., 1862, he was appointed commander of a naval armament destined, together with a land force under General Benjamin F. Butler, for the reduction of New Orleans. He sailed from Hampton Roads Feb. 2, 1862, and on April 18, 1862, began the bombardment of the lower defenses of New Orleans, Forts Jackson and St. Philip. He passed the forts on the night of April 23–24, and after destroying the Confederate fleet, consisting of gunboats and the iron-clad ram Manassas, compelled the surrender of the city on April 25, which was followed by that of the forts on April 28. He turned the city over to General Butler May 1, 1862. On June 28, 1862 he attacked the batteries at Vicksburg, which he succeeded in passing only to find the city impregnable for attack on the river front. On July 15 he once more ran the batteries, and returned to New Orleans. He was promoted rear-admiral July 16, 1862. On March 14, 1863 he attempted to run the batteries of Port Hudson with a fleet of vessels and gunboats to assist General N. P. Banks in his siege of that place, but succeeded in passing only with his flagship, the Hartford and a gunboat which was lashed to her side. On Aug. 5, 1864, supported by a land force under General Gordon Granger, he passed Forts Morgan and Gaines, at the entrance to Mobile Bay, and after a desperate struggle captured the Confederate ironclad Tennessee. Although unable to capture the city of Mobile, on account of shoal water and obstructions in the channel, the object of his expedition, which was to put an end to the blockade running at Mobile, was effectively accomplished. Forts Gaines and Morgan surrendered soon after. In Dec., 1864, Congress created for him the rank of vice-admiral, and in 1866 that of admiral.

Farrakhabad (fur-ruk-a-bad'), or **Farrukhabad,** or **Furruckabad.** 1. A district in the Agra division, Northwest Provinces, British India, intersected by lat. 27° N., long. 79° 30′ E. Area, 1,718 square miles. Population (1881), 907,608.—2. The capital of the district of Farrakhabad, situated on the Ganges in lat. 27° 23′ N., long. 79° 36′ E. The Mahrattas were defeated here by Lake in 1804, and the place was held by mutineers 1857–58. Population (1881), 78,186.

Farrant (far'ant), **Richard.** Born 1530(?): died at Windsor, 1585. An English composer. He was organist and master of the choristers at St. George's Chapel, Windsor, 1564–69, when he was in some related as a gentleman of the Chapel Royal, a position which he had previously held. He subsequently, however, returned to Windsor. He has been erroneously credited with the authorship of the anthem "Lord, for thy tender mercies' sake," adapting the music which was originally written by Tudway in A minor, called "Farrant's High Service," and two anthems "call to remembrance" and "Hide not thou thy face."

Farrar (far'ar), **Frederic William.** Born at Bombay, British India, Aug. 7, 1831. An English clergyman, educator, theologian, and philological writer. He was educated at the University of London and at Cambridge; was ordained in 1854; was a fellow of Marlborough College 1854–76, and was select preacher to Cambridge University in 1868 and 1874–75, was appointed canon of Westminster Abbey and rector of St. Margaret's in 1876, and became archdeacon of Westminster in 1883. He has published the following works of fiction: "Eric, etc." (1858), "Julian Home" (1859), "St. Winifred's, etc." (1863). His theological works are "Witness of History to Christ" (1870), "Life of Christ" (1874), "Life and Work of St. Paul" (1879). "Early Days of Christianity" (1881), etc.

Farrar, Mrs. **Eliza Ware Rotch.** Born about 1792; died at Springfield, Mass., April 22, 1870. An American writer, wife of John Farrar. She wrote "The Young Lady's Friend" (1837), etc.

Farren (far'en), **Elizabeth** or **Eliza.** Born in 1759(?); died at Knowsley Park in 1829. An English actress. She went on the stage very early, and played with success until April 8, 1797, when she retired from the stage. May 1, 1797, she married the Earl of Derby. She was a rival of Mrs. Abington.

Farren, Ellen or **Nelly.** A burlesque actress, the daughter of Henry Farren.

Farren, Henry. Born in 1826(?); died in 1860. An English actor, son of William Farren. He went to America, and in the time of his death was the manager of a theater in St. Louis.

Farren, William. Born May 13, 1786; died at London, Sept. 24, 1861. An English actor. He first appeared at the Theatre Royal, Plymouth, about 1806, subsequently at Dublin, and in 1815 appeared at Sir Peter Teagle at Covent Garden, London, where he played at one or another of the principal theaters until his retirement in 1852.

Farrer (far'er), **Henry.** Born at London, March 23, 1843. A landscape and marine painter and etcher. He came to America in 1861. He is best known for his etchings.

Fars (fārs), or **Farsistan** (far-sis-tan'). A province of southern Persia: the ancient Persia. It is bounded on the west and southwest by Kirmân, on the east, Laristan on the southeast, the Persian Gulf on the southwest, and Khuzistan on the northwest. The capital is Shiraz, and the chief port Bushire.

Farsan (fär-sän'), **Archipelago.** A group consisting of two islands and several islets in the Red Sea, on the Arabian side about lat. 17° N.

Farther India. See *India, Further.*

Farukhabad. See *Farrakhabad.*

Fasa (fä'sä). A town in the province of Farsistan, Persia, 85 miles southeast of Shiraz.

Fasano (fä-sä'no). A town in the province of Bari, Italy, 26 miles northwest of Brindisi. Population (1881), 17,975.

Fasher (fäsh'er). The capital of Darfur, in the Sudan, Africa.

Fashion (fash'on). **Sir Novelty.** In Cibber's "Love's Last Shift," a coxcomb that loves to be the first in all foppery." Vanbrugh metamorphosed him into Lord Foppington in "The Relapse."

The interest of the audience in Sir Novelty does not center in him as an ingenious fop, but as, however, sufficiently unscrupulous, as it is attracted towards him as a "beau," a man of fashion, who professes to see nothing tolerable in himself, solely in order to excite praise for his unquiescence from others. . . . He is the first man who was ever called "beau," which title he professes to prefer to "right honourable" for the latter is inherited, while the former is owing to his supposed merit and unexampled gallantry. *Dibdin,* Dict. Stage, II. 20.

Fashion, Tom. In Vanbrugh's comedy "The Relapse," the younger brother of Lord Foppington (formerly Sir Novelty Fashion). He personates his brother to get possession of Miss Hoyden and her fortune. See *Hoyden.*

Fashionable Lover, The. A play by Cumberland, produced in 1772.

Fashionable Tales, or **Tales of Fashionable Life.** Tales by Miss Edgeworth. The first instalment appeared in 1809, and the last in 1812. They comprise "Ennui," "The Dun," "Almeria," "Vivian," "The Absentee," "Madame de Fleury," and "Emilie de Coulanges."

Fashoda (fä-sho'da). A town in the Sobat country, Africa, on the White Nile, about lat. 9° N.

Fassa (fäs'sä). The upper part of the Avisio valley in southern Tyrol, noted for the Dolomite Mountains.

Fasti (fas'ti). [L. (*se. dies*, days), pl. of *fastus*, lit. 'on which one may speak'; used absolutely for a day on which court can be held, a court-day.] See the extract.

The Pontifices, who possessed the art of keeping account of the time, arranged also the first list or list of the days for "awards" or the administration of the law (*dicendi dies fasti*, this being part of the title of each one thick-bound tome), and, calling these days "fasti," named holidays, sacrifices, etc., falling on each day, to which were gradually joined just the anniversaries of disasters, and then other short notices of historical events as well as observations on the rising and setting of constellations. After these lasti had been made public, private persons also undertook the compilation of fasti in the shape of tables or books, and this is the first origin of historical expositions. After the introduction of the Julian era (709 AU) these publications became again subsidiary, and were made by the Emperor Augustus the property of the state. We possess a number of fragments of calendars which were engraved or written (painted, at Rome and in neighbouring Italian towns, and which, according to the chronology, are to the time of Claudius (from 738 Urbe, before AD. 16). When the new chronology had become sufficiently familiar, the ministry of private persons found there a new field. There arose still two complete calendars in existence, an official one of the 4th century written by Furius Dionysius Philocalus A. D. 354, and a Christian revision of the official calendar engraved by Polemius Silvius (A. D. 448 sq.). From denoting lists of days and months, the name of fasti was also transferred to lists of years containing the chief magistrates (*fasti magistratus* (fasti consulares), the triumphs held in each year (*fasti triumphales*), and the priests (*fasti sacerdotales*). Fragments of facts in the sense of the word have likewise come down to us, and of these the fasti capitolini are by far the most important.

Teuffel and Schwabe, Hist Rom Lit. tr. by Warr I. 160.

Fasti. A poetical Roman calendar by Ovid.

Fasti Capitolini (fas'ti kap-i-to-lī'ni). [L., 'fasti of the Capitol.' See *Fasti.*] Marble tablets containing a register of the Roman consuls and other chief magistrates, excavated at Rome in 1546 or 1547, and preserved in the Capitol.

Fastnet (fast'net) **Light.** A lighthouse off Cape Clear, County Cork, Ireland, in lat. 51° 23′ N., long. 9° 36′ W.

Fastolf (fas'tolf), Sir **John.** Born probably in 1378; died at Caister, Norv., 5, 1459. An English soldier and benefactor of Magdalen College, Oxford. He was knighted by the Duke of Norfolk, and afterward entered the service of Thomas of Lancaster, duke of Clarence, Henry IV.'s second son, who became lord-deputy of Ireland in 1401. He was appointed by Henry V. governor of Harfleur, was left in Guienne in 1413, became lieutenant of Normandy and governor of Maine and Anjou in 1425, took John II., duke of Alençon, prisoner at the battle of Verneuil, August 17, 1424, and was created a knight of the Garter in 1426. On July 14, 1429 during Lent, while consuming provisions, consisting chiefly of herrings, to the English camp at Orleans, he repulsed an attack of a largely superior French force under the Comte de Clermont at Rouvray ("the Battle of the Herrings"), and June 18, 1428, was defeated at Patay with Talbot at Patay. He retired to military service in 1440. He left a legacy for the founding of a college at Caister, which was diverted by papal authority to Magdalen college, Oxford. He is supposed to be the original of Shakspere's Sir John Falstaff. See *Falstaff.*

Fata Morgana (fä'ta mor-ga'na). The fay or fairy Morgana, the sister of King Arthur, in mediæval romances. She lived in the Isle of Avalon, where under the Dame she fell in love with Sir Orlando. Orlando Innamorato she appears as a personification of Fortune. She is subject only to Demogorgon. She is also called "Morgane la Fée," and "Morgan le Fay." The name Fata Morgana is given to a mirage seen in the Strait of Messina, superstitiously supposed to be caused by Morgana.

Fatal Curiosity. 1. An episode in Cervantes's "Don Quixote." It relates to the excessive trial of a wife's faithfulness.—2. A tragedy by Lillo, published in 1737. It has been imitated in "The Shipwreck," and was altered and re-produced by Colman senior, in 1782.

Fatal Discovery, The. A play by John Home, produced by Garrick in 1769.

Fatal Dowry, The. A tragedy by Massinger and Field. It was produced in 1632, and was published by Rowe in his "Fair Penitent."

Fatal Marriage, The, or The Innocent Adultery. A tragedy by Southerne, acted in 1694, on its revival in 1757 the comic underplot was omitted and the play was afterward renamed "Isabella."

Fates (fāts). **The.** [L. *Fata.*] In Roman mythology, the Parcæ, or destinies personified, corresponding to the Greek Mœræ (which see).

Fath Ali. See *Feth Ali.*

Father Hubberd's Tales, or The Ant and the Nightingale. A course but humorous attack on the vices and follies of the times, partly in prose and partly in verse, by Thomas Middleton. It was suggested by Spenser's "Prosopopœia, or Mother Hubberd's Tale." It was published in 1604.

[The title of "Father of" so-and-so is given to many persons, often without reason or historic discretion. The following list contains some of the most common titles of this sort.]

Father of Angling, The. Izaak Walton.

Father of Comedy, The. Aristophanes.

Father of Ecclesiastical History, The. Eusebius of Cæsarea.

Father of English Cathedral Music, The. Tallis.

Father of English Poetry, The. Chaucer.

Father of English Prose, The. Roger Ascham.

Father of Epic Poetry, The. Homer.

Father of French History, The. André Duchesne.

Father of German Literature, The. Lessing.

Father of Good Works. A surname of Mohammed II., sultan of Turkey.

Father of Greek Music, The. Terpander.

Father of Greek Tragedy, The. Æschylus.

Father of History, The. Herodotus.

Father of Jests, The. Joseph Miller.

Father of Letters, The. Francis I. of France: so named as a patron of literature.

Father of Lies, The. Satan.

Father of Medicine, The. Hippocrates.

Father of Moral Philosophy, The. Thomas Aquinas.

Father of Music, The. Palestrina.

Father of Orthodoxy, The. Athanasius.

Father of Peace, The. A title given by the senate of Genoa to Andrea Doria.

Father of Ridicule, The. Rabelais.

Father of the Faithful, The. Abrahaam.

Father of the Marshalsea, The. See *Dorrit, Mr. William.*

Father of the People. A title assumed by the kings of Denmark during the period of absolutism.

Father of Waters. The Mississippi.

Father Prout. See *Mahoney, Francis.*

Father, The, or The Good-natured Man. A play by Fielding, brought to light 24 years after his death.

Fathers, The Apostolic. Those fathers of the church who were during any part of their lives contemporary with the apostles. They are six: Barnabas (lived about A. D. 70–100), Clement of Rome (died about A. D. 100), Hermas (lived probably about the beginning of the 2d century), Ignatius (died probably 107), Papias (lived probably about 130), and Polycarp (died 155).

Fathers and Sons. A novel by Turgenieff, published in 1862. In it theoretic nihilism is presented and defined. The destructive skepticism of the medical student Bazaroff, "the new man," in whom Turgenieff portrayed the spirit of a new epoch, aroused much hostility against him.

"A nihilist," said Nicholas Petrovitch, . . . "signifies a man who . . . recognizes nothing." "Or rather who eyes specs—nothing," said Paul Petrovitch. . . . "A man who looks at everything from a critical point of view," said Arcadi. "Does not that come to the same thing?" asked his uncle. "No, not at all; a nihilist is a man who bows before no authority, who accepts no principle without examination, no matter what credit the principle has."
Turgenieff. Fathers and Sons (tr. by Schuyler) x.

Fathigarh (fut-ē-gärh'), or **Futtigarh** (fut-tē-gärh'). A town and station in the division of Agra, Northwest Provinces, British India, situated on the Ganges 3 miles east of Farrakhabad.

Fathipur (fut-ē-pör'), or **Futtehpur** (fut-te-pör'). **1.** A district in the Allahabad division, Northwest Provinces, British India, intersected by lat. 26° N., long. 80° 45′ E. Area, 1,639 square miles. Population (1881), 683,745.—**2.** The capital of the district of Fathipur, situated in lat. 25° 55′ N., long. 80° 45′ E. Population (1881), 21,328.

Fathom, Count. See *Ferdinand, Count Fathom.*

Fatima (fä'te-mä). **1.** Born at Mecca, Arabia, about 606; died at Medina, Arabia, 632. A daughter of Mohammed by his first wife, Kadijah, and wife of Ali. She had three sons, Al-Hasan, Al-Husein, and Al-Muhsin. The last died in infancy. From the two former were descended the Saiyides. She was called by the Prophet one of the four perfect women.

2. In "Aladdin or the Wonderful Lamp," the enchantress.—**3.** In the story of Bluebeard, the seventh and last wife. She is said to personify female curiosity.

Fatimites (fat'i-mīts), or **Fatimides** (fat'i-midz). An Arabian dynasty of califfs which reigned over Egypt, the northern Africa, and Syria, 908–1171. The professed to trace their descent from Fatima, the daughter of Mohammed. The caliphate was established by Obeid-allah, and he had 13 successors.

Fattore, Il. See *Penni.*

Fatwa (fat'wä). A town in Bengal, British India, situated on the Ganges at its junction with the Punpun, near Patna.

Faubourg St.-Antoine, St.-Germain, etc. See *St.-Antoine,* etc.

Faucher (fō-shä'). **Léon.** Born at Limoges, France, Sept. 8, 1803; died at Marseilles, Dec. 14, 1854. A French economist and politician, a leading advocate of free trade. He was minister of public works and of the interior 1848–49, and minister of the interior in 1851. His chief works are "Recherches sur l'or et sur l'argent" (1843), "Études sur l'Angleterre" (1845).

Fauchet (fō-shā'), **Claude.** Born at Paris, July 3, 1530; died at Paris, 1601. A noted French antiquarian and historian. He wrote "Les antiquitez gauloises et françoises, etc. (1579), "Recueil de l'origine de la langue et poesie françoise, etc." (1581), etc. His collected works were published at Paris in 1610.

Fauchet, Claude. Born at Dornes, Nièvre, France, Sept. 22, 1744; guillotined at Paris, Oct. 31, 1793. A French bishop (of Calvados), journalist, and revolutionist. He was deputy to the Legislative Assembly in 1791, and to the Convention in 1792. He edited "Le Bonnet de fer" and the "Journal des Amis." His support of the church and his alliance with the Girondins led to his death.

Faucigny (fō-sen-yē'). A district in the department of Haute-Savoie, France, south of Chablais and west of the Swiss canton of Valais. It was a medieval lordship, and passed in 1355 to the house of Savoy.

Faucilles (fō-sēy'). **Les Monts.** A range of hills in eastern France, connecting the Vosges Mountains with the plateau of Langres. Highest point, about 1,000 feet.

Faucit (fa'sit). **Helen,** Lady Martin. Born in 1819. An English actress. She made her first appearance at London in 1836, as Julia in "The Hunchback." She has since gained success in Juliet, Portia, Desdemona, and other Shakspearian roles, and created the leading female characters in "The Lady of Lyons," "Money," "Richelieu," and many other plays. In 1851 she married Mr. Theodore (now Sir Theodore) Martin. Her last appearance was in 1879, at the opening of the Memorial Theatre, Stratford-on-Avon. She has written a work "On Some of the Female Characters of Shakspere."

Faujas de Saint-Fond (fō-zhä' dē saṅ-fōṅ'), **Barthélemy.** Born at Montélimart, Drôme, France, May 17, 1741; died at Paris, July 19, 1819. A French geologist and traveler. He published "Les volcans éteints du Vivarais et du Velay" (1778), etc.

Faulconbridge (fa'kn-brij). **Lady.** A character in Shakspere's "King John."

Faulconbridge, Philip. Half-brother (illegitimate) to Robert Faulconbridge in Shakspere's "King John."

Faulconbridge, Robert. A character in Shakspere's "King John."

Faulkland (fōk'lond). A peak of the Bernese Alps, in the canton of Bern, Switzerland, south of the Brienzer See. Height, 8,803 feet.

Faulkland. See *Falkland.*

Faulkner's (fāk'nérz) **Island.** A small island in Long Island Sound, near Guilford, Connecticut.

Faun of Praxiteles. The finest surviving copy of the celebrated original in the Capitoline Museum, Rome. The youth leans on a tree-stump, nude except for a panther-skin over the shoulder. The face betrays his rude kinship by little except the unusual hollow in the nose and the slightly pointed ears.

Faunus (fa'nus). A mythical king of Latium, worshiped by the Romans as a god of agriculture: sometimes identified with the Greek Pan.

Faunus. See *Parasitaster.*

Faure (fōr). **Eugène.** Born at Seyssinet, near Grenoble, France, 1822; died at Paris, Feb., 1879. A French genre and portrait painter, a pupil of David d'Angers and Rude.

Faure, Jean Baptiste. Born at Moulins, France, Jan. 15, 1830. A noted French baritone singer and composer. He made his début at the Opera Comique Oct. 20, 1852. In 1857 he was made professor of singing at the Conservatoire, Paris. In 1859 he married Mademoiselle Lefèbre, an actress at the Opéra Comique. He has published two books of songs, etc.

Faure, Madame (**Constance Caroline Lefèbre**). Born at Paris, Dec. 21, 1828. A French vocalist, wife of J. B. Faure.

Fauriel (fō-ré-el'), **Claude Charles.** Born at St.-Étienne, France, Oct. 21, 1772; died at Paris, July 15, 1844. A French philologist, historian, critic, and politician. He published "Histoire de la Gaule méridionale sous la domination des conquérants germains" (1836), "Histoire de la croisade contre les hérétiques albigeois (translated from the Provençal, 1837), "Histoire de la littérature provençale" (1846), "Dante et les origines de la langue et de la littérature italienne" (1854).

Faust (foust). **1.** A tragedy by Goethe, commenced in 1772, and published as "Faust, ein Fragment" in 1790. Part I. complete, was published as "Faust, eine Tragödie" in 1808; part 2, finished in 1831, was published in 1833. It has been translated into English by Bayard Taylor, Blackie, Auster, Hayward, Martin, and others (nearly 40 in all). Goethe accomplished the transformation of Faust from a common necromancer and conjurer into a personification of humanity, tempted and disquieted, but at length groping its way to the light. See *Goethe.*

2. An opera by Gounod (words, after Goethe, by Carré and Barbier), represented at the Théâtre Lyrique, Paris, March 19, 1859.—**3.** An opera by Spohr, first produced at Frankfort in 1818. The words, which do not follow Goethe's play, are by Bernhard.

Faust (foust). **Johann.** See *Faust.*

Faust, or **Faustus** (fâs'tus), Doctor **Johann.** A person born at Kundling (Knittlingen), Würtemberg, or at Roda, near Weimar, and said to have died in 1538. He was a man of licentious character, a magician, astrologer, and soothsayer, who boasted of performing the miracles of Christ. It was believed that he was carried off at last by the devil who had lived with him in the form of a black dog. The legends of Faust were gathered from the then recent traditions concerning him in a book which appeared at the Frankfort fair of Michaelmas-Main in 1587. It was called "The History of Dr. Faustus, the Notorious Magician and Master of the Black Art, etc." Soon after its appearance it was translated into English. "A metrical version of it into English was licensed by Aylmer, Bishop of London, before the end of the year. In 1588 there was a second version, and it also appeared as a translation into Low German, and a new edition of the original with some slight changes. In 1589 there appeared a version of the first German Faust book into French, by Victor Palma Cayet. The first Dutch version was made from the second edition of the original, that of 1588, and is undated, but probably was made at once. There was a Frisian edition of it in 1592, and 1592 there was a Dutch translation from the second German edition. This gives the time of the carrying off of Faustus by the devil as the night between the twenty-third and twenty-fourth of October 1538. The English version also gives 1538 as the year, and if it is a date, as we have seen, consistent with the only reference to it in actual life. Marlowe's play ("The Tragical History of Doctor Faustus") was probably written in 1588, soon after the original story had found its way to England. He treated the legend as a poet, bringing out with full force the grandeur of man—man in the pride of knowledge turning from his God." (*Morley,* Eng. Writers IX. 254.) This play was brought to German about the beginning of the seventeenth, and, after passing through various developments on the stage, finally became a puppet-play, which is still in existence. Lessing made perhaps the two versions of Christopher Marlowe, painter, published two fragments of his dramatized life of Faust in 1778. Goethe's tragedy (which see) was not published till 1808. Klinger published a romance "Faust's Leben, Thaten und Höllenfahrt" (1791). Heidenreich translated it in 1820. Klingemann published a tragedy on the subject (1815). Heine a ballet "Der Doctor Faust, ein Tanzpoem" (1851), and Lenau an epic "Faust" (1836). W. G. Wills adapted a play from Goethe's "Faust," which Henry Irving produced in 1885. Calderon's play "El Magico Prodigioso" (1637) resembles closely Marlowe's play, though founded on the legend of St. Cyprian.

Fausta (fâs'tä). **Cornelia.** Born about 88 B. C. A daughter of the Roman dictator L. Cornelius Sulla by his fourth wife, Cæcilia Metella. She married at an early age C. Memmius, by whom she was divorced. In 54 B. C. she married T. Annius Milo. She was notorious for her conjugal infidelity. The historian Sallust is said to have been one of her paramours.

Fausta, Flavia Maximiana. Died probably in 326. A Roman empress, daughter of the emperor Maximianus Herculius. She married in 307 Constantine the Great, by whom she was the mother of Constantinus, Constantius, and Constans. She is said to have induced Constantine by false accusations to put Crispus, his eldest son by a former wife, to death, and to have been suffocated in a heated bath by order of her husband, in consequence of the discovery of the innocence of Crispus.

Faustin I. See *Soulouque.*

Faustina (fâs-tī'nä). **Annia,** surnamed **Junior.** [L. *Faustina,* from *faustus,* fortunate.] Died near Mount Taurus, Asia Minor, 175 A. D. A Roman empress, daughter of Antoninus Pius by Annia Galeria Faustina. She married Marcus Aurelius in 145 or 146, she surpassing him in intrigue, and is said to have incited by her intrigues the unsuccessful rebellion of Avidius Cassius.

Faustina, Annia Galeria, surnamed **Senior.** Born about 104 A. D.; died 141. A Roman empress. She married Antoninus Pius before his elevation to the throne in 138, and died in the third year of his reign. She was noted for her profligacy. A temple dedicated to her memory in the Via Sacra may still be seen in a perfect state of preservation. There is a colossal bust of her in the Vatican, Rome. It is a well-characterized piece of portrait-sculpture, and a good example of the best works of Roman art.

Faustus. See *Faust.*

Fauvelet (fōv-lā'), **Jean Baptiste.** Born at Bordeaux, France, June 9, 1819. A French painter of genre scenes and flowers.

Favara (fā-vä'rä). A town in the province of Girgenti, Sicily, 4 miles southeast of Girgenti. Population (1881), 16,051.

Favart (fā-vär'), **Charles Simon.** Born at Paris, Nov. 13, 1710; died at Belleville, near Paris, May 12, 1792. A French dramatist and writer of comic operas.

Favart, Madame (Marie Justine Benoîte du Ronceray). Born at Avignon, France, June 15, 1727; died at Paris, April 22, 1772. A French actress and writer, wife of C. S. Favart.

Favart, Marie (Pierette Ignace Pingaud). Born at Beaune, France, Feb. 16, 1835. A noted French actress. She made her début, in 1848, at the Comédie Française, of which in 1854 she was made a member. She resigned in 1884. In 1888 she made a tour in Russia with Coquelin, and played in classic comedy, notably in "Tartuffe." She has acted many original parts, and has been especially successful in the modern drama.

Faventia (fa-ven'shi-ä). The Roman name of Faenza (which see).

Faversham (fav'ėr-sham), or **Feversham** (fev'ėr-sham). A town in Kent, England, on a branch of the Swale 44 miles east-southeast of London. It is formerly the seat of a celebrated abbey. Population (1891), 10,478.

Favignana (fā-vēn-yä'nä). The largest of the Ægates Islands, west of Sicily: the ancient Ægusa.

Favonius (fa-vō'ni-us). In Roman mythology, the west wind personified: the same as *Zephyrus*.

Favorinus (fav-ō-rī'nus). Born at Arelate, Gaul: lived about 125 A. D. A rhetorician and sophist, a friend of the emperor Hadrian. He adopted the skepticism of the Academy.

Favorita (fā-vō-vē'tä), **La.** [It., "The Favorite."] An opera by Donizetti, first produced at Paris in 1840.

Favras (fā-vrä'), **Marquis de (Thomas de Mahy).** Born at Blois, France, March 26, 1744; died at Paris, Feb. 19, 1790. A French conspirator. At the outbreak of the French Revolution he was an officer in the Swiss bodyguard of the Count of Provence, brother of Louis XVIII. He was suspected of organizing a counter-revolution to place the count on the French throne, and was hung.

Favre (fävr), **Gabriel Claude Jules.** Born at Lyons, March 21, 1809; died at Versailles, France, Jan. 19, 1880. A noted French statesman and orator. He was the leader of the democratic opposition to the second empire 1863–68, and minister of foreign affairs 1870–71. He wrote "Rome et la république française" (1871), "Le gouvernement de la défense nationale" (1871–72).

Fawcett (fâ'set), **Henry.** Born at Salisbury, England, Aug. 26, 1833; died at Cambridge, Nov. 6, 1884. A noted English statesman and political economist. He graduated B. A. at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, in 1856; studied law at Lincoln's Inn, London, and was called to the bar in April, 1858. He became professor of political economy at Cambridge in 1863, a position which he retained until his death. In 1867 he lost the sight of his eyes from the shot of a highwayman, but during the rest of his life shared his intellectual and political labors. He was Liberal member of Parliament for Brighton 1865–74, and for Hackney 1874–84. In 1881 he became postmaster-general in Gladstone's government, and introduced numerous reforms in the postal service, of which the most important was the parcels post of 1883. He published a "Manual of Political Economy" (1867), "Mr. Hare's Reform Bill Simplified and Explained" (1869), "The Leading Clauses of a New Reform Bill" (1869), "Free Trade: a Question of the British Labourer" (1869), "Pauperism: its Causes and Remedies" (1871), "Essays and Lectures on Social and Political Subjects" (1872; including eight essays by Mrs. Fawcett), "Speeches on Some Current Political Questions" (1873), "Free Trade and Protection" (1878), "Indian Finance" (1880), "State Socialism and the Nationalisation of Land" (1883), and "Labour and Wages" (1884).

Fawcett, John. Born Aug. 29, 1768; died 1837. An English actor and dramatist. He appeared at Covent Garden, London, in 1791, and maintained his connection with that theater until his retirement from the stage in 1832. Many plays were written expressly for him by Colman the younger, the most notable of which was the "Heir at Law," in which he appeared as Dr. Pangloss. He was also the author of "Three-pence a Week" (produced at the Haymarket in 1800), "Peroune" (1804), "Fairies Revel" (produced at the Haymarket in 1802), "The Enchanted Island" (produced at the Haymarket in 1804), etc.

Fawkes (fâks), **Guy.** Born at York, England, 1570; died Jan. 31, 1606. An English conspirator. He was the son of Edward Fawkes, a notary of the ecclesiastical courts. Guy left England in 1593 for Flanders, where he became a soldier in the Spanish army. He returned to England on the accession of James I., and in 1604 became associated with Catesby, Thomas Percy, Thomas Winter, John Wright, and others in the so-called "gunpowder plot," the object of which was to kill the king and the members of Parliament. The conspirators managed to fill a cellar under the Parliament house with barrels of gunpowder, which was to be exploded by Fawkes at the opening of Parliament, Nov. 5, 1605. He was arrested as he was entering the cellar on the night of Nov. 4–5, and after trial was executed with several of his accomplices.

Fawkner (fâk'nėr), **John Pasco.** Born Oct. 20, 1792; died Sept. 4, 1869. An Australian journalist. He went from England to Van Diemen's Land in 1804 with his father, a convict. In 1835 he settled with others on the site of the present city of Melbourne, and in 1838 started the "Melbourne Advertiser," which was suppressed by the government in consequence of failure to comply with the press laws. In 1840 he began the "Port Phillip Patriot," which, after changing its name to the "Daily News," was amalgamated with the "Argus" in 1852. He became a member of the council of Victoria.

Fawnia (fâ'ni-ä). In Greece's "Dorastus and Fawnia" (afterward called "Pandosto"), the lady loved by Dorastus. She is the original of Shakspere's Perdita.

Faxardo. See *Saavedra*.

Fay (fī or fāy), **András.** Born at Kohány, county of Zemplin, Hungary, May 30, 1786; died at Pest, July 26, 1864. A Hungarian poet and general writer, author of "Mesék" ("Fables," 1820), etc.

Fay (fā), **Charles Alexandre.** Born at St.-Jean Pied de Port, Basses-Pyrénées, France, Sept. 23, 1827. A French general. He entered the army in 1847; served as aide-de-camp to General Bosquet in the Crimean war, and as lieutenant-colonel on the staff of Marshal Bazaine in the Franco-Prussian war; and was captured at the capitulation of Metz. He became general of division in 1885. He has written "Souvenirs de la guerre de Crimée" (1867), "Etude sur la guerre d'Allemagne de 1866" (1867), "De la hiérarchie militaire" (1870), "Journal d'un officier de l'armée du Rhin" (1871), etc.

Fay (fī), **Joseph.** Born at Cologne, Aug. 10, 1813; died at Düsseldorf, July 27, 1875. A German painter.

Fay (fā), **Theodore Sedgwick.** Born at New York, Feb. 10, 1807. An American miscellaneous writer and diplomatist. He became associate editor of the "New York Mirror" in 1828; was secretary of the American legation at Berlin 1837–53; and was minister resident at Bern, Switzerland, 1853–61, when he retired to private life. Author of "Great Outlines of Geography" (1867).

Fayal (fī-äl'; Pg. pron. fī-äl'). One of the Azores Islands, forming part of the district of Horta. It exports oranges. The capital is Horta. Area, 69 square miles.

Faye (fā), **Hervé Auguste Étienne Alban.** Born at St.-Benoît-du-Sault, Indre, France, Oct. 24, 1814. A French astronomer. On Nov. 22, 1843, he discovered a new comet, which was named from him.

Fayette, Madame de La. See *La Fayette*.

Fayetteville (fā-et'vil). The capital of Cumberland County, North Carolina, situated on the Cape Fear River 50 miles south-southwest of Raleigh. Population (1890), 4,222.

Fayrer (fā'rėr), Sir **Joseph.** Born at Plymouth, Dillland, Dee., in 1824. An English surgeon-general in the Indian army. He wrote a work on the poisonous snakes of India, which was published by the Indian government in 1872, and is also the author of other works and numerous papers on medical subjects in special relation to India.

Fayum, or Fayoum (fī-ōm'). A province of Egypt, west of the Nile and southwest of Cairo. It is well watered and very fertile. In the northwest part of it is the large lake Birket el-Karn, and the ancient Lake Mœris (which see) was in it. Area, 493 square miles. Population, 228,709.

Mr. Petrie has brought to light [in the Fayum] the earliest Greek alphabetical signs yet discovered; for the most ancient inscriptions of the Greek language previously known are the rock-cut and the lava cut inscriptions found in the very ancient cemeteries of Santorin and Thera, and the famous rock inscription cut upon the leg of one of the colossi at Abu-Simbel. The Abu-Simbel inscription is contemporaneous with the Forty-seventh Olympiad, and Lenormant attributes the oldest of the Thera inscriptions to the 99th century before Christ. But the potsherds found by Mr. Petrie in the Fayum carry back the history of the alphabet to a period earlier than the date of the Exodus, and six centuries earlier than any Greek inscriptions known. *Edwards*, Pharaohs, Fellahs, etc., p. 79.

Fazio (fät'sē-ō). A tragedy by Dean Milman, first produced, without his knowledge, as "The Italian Wife." In 1815 it was brought out with great success at Covent Garden. The plot is from a story in the "Annual Register" for 1795. See *Bonaca*.

Fazzoli, Fazioli (fä-zō'lē). A territory in the eastern Sudan, situated on the Blue Nile about lat. 11°–12° N.

Fazy (fä-zē'), **James.** Born at Geneva, May 12, 1796; died there, Nov. 5, 1878. A Swiss statesman and journalist. He was the head of the provisional government at Geneva in 1846, and author of "Essai d'un précis de l'histoire de la république de Genève" (1838), etc.

Fea (fā'ä), **Carlo.** Born at Pigna, near Nice, Feb. 2, 1753; died at Rome, March 18, 1834. An Italian ecclesiastic and archæologist. He published "Miscellanea filologico, critica ed antiquaria" (1790), etc.

Fear (fēr), **Cape.** A promontory on the Atlantic coast, forming the southern point of Smith's Island, in the south of North Carolina. The position of the light-ship is lat. 33° 35′ N., long. 77° 59′ W. Cape Fear River, which enters the ocean here by two channels separated by Smith's Island, is formed by the union of the Deep and Haw rivers in Chatham County, North Carolina, and flows in a southeasterly direction. The entrances to it were blockaded during the Civil War. Length, about 250 miles; navigable to Fayetteville (120 miles).

Fearne (fėrn), **Charles.** Born at London, 1742; died at Chelmsford, Feb. 25, 1794. An English jurist. His chief work was "An Essay on Contingent Remainders" (1772).

Feast of Rose Garlands, The. A painting by Albert Dürer (1506), in the museum at Prague, Bohemia. The Virgin, with the Child on her knee, is enthroned beneath a green canopy upheld by angels. Other angels hold a golden crown over her head, and still others crown with roses the attendants of the emperor and the Pope, who kneel at the right and left. The Virgin crowns the emperor, and the Child is about to place a garland on the Pope's head. At the Virgin's feet an angel plays on a viol.

Feather (feṭH'ėr) **River.** A river of northern California, formed by its North and Middle Forks, flowing south, and joining the Sacramento 18 miles above Sacramento. Length, over 200 miles.

Featherstone (feṭH'ėr-stōn), **Peter.** In George Eliot's novel "Middlemarch," an old miser who delights in tormenting his expectant relatives.

Featley (fēt'li), or **Fairclough** (fār'kluf), **Daniel.** Born at Charlton-upon-Otmoor, Oxfordshire, March 15, 1582; died at Chelsea College, April 17, 1645. An English controversialist and ecclesiastical writer. He was chaplain to Sir Thomas Edmondes, English ambassador at Paris, 1610–13, and acted subsequently as domestic chaplain to Abbot, archbishop of Canterbury, by whom he was appointed rector of Lambeth in 1624. He became rector of Acton, Middlesex, in 1627. During the civil war he was suspected of acting as a spy for the king.

February (feb'rū-ā-ri). [L. *Februarius* (sc. *mensis*), the month of expiation, from *februa*, pl., a Roman festival of purification and expiation celebrated on the 15th of that month, sacred to the god Lupercus (hence surnamed *Februus*), pl. of *februum*, a means of purification: a word of Sabine origin.] The second month of the year, containing twenty-eight days in ordinary years and twenty-nine in leap-years. When introduced into the Roman calendar, it was made the last month, preceding January: but about 452 B. C. it was placed after January, and made the second month. In later reckonings which began the year with March, it was again the last month. Abbreviated *Feb.*

February, Revolution of. In French history, the revolution of 1848. An outbreak on the evening of Feb. 23 led to the abdication of King Louis Philippe on the 24th, and this was followed the same day by the formation of a provisional government and the declaration of a republic.

Fécamp (fā-kon'). A seaport and watering-place in the department of Seine-Inférieure, France, situated on the English Channel 22 miles northeast of Havre. The abbey church of the 13th century, one of the finest of Normandy, has handsome modern works. The exterior is plain, but the interior, though simple, is very effective from its great size, excellent proportions, and the grace of its series of pointed arches. There are some good tombs of abbots, and curious sculptures of scriptural scenes. Population (1891), commune, 15,577.

Fechner (feċh'ner), **Gustav Theodor.** Born at Gross-Särchen, near Muskau, Prussia, April 19, 1801; died at Leipsic, Nov. 18, 1887. A German physicist, one of the founders of psychophysics. He was professor of physics at the University of Leipsic 1834–39, when he was compelled to resign on account of an affection of the eyes. He subsequently taught natural philosophy, anthropology, and esthetics. His chief works are "Nanna, oder über das Seelenleben der Pflanzen" (1848), "Zend-Avesta oder über die Dinge des Himmels und des Jenseits" (1851), "Über die Seelenfrage" (1861), "Vorschule der Ästhetik" (1876), "Die Tagesansicht gegenüber der Nachtansicht" (1879), "Elemente der Psychophysik" (1860), "In Sachen der Psychophysik" (1877), etc.

Fechter (feċh'ter), **Charles Albert.** Born at London, England, Oct. 23, 1824; died at Quakerstown, Pa., Aug. 5, 1879. A noted actor. His father was a native of France, though of German blood; his mother was born in Flanders of Italian descent. From 1848 till 1860 he played on the French stage where he was very successful as Armand Duval in "La dame aux camélias," a part which he created. In London he appeared in "Ruy Blas," and afterward in melodrama. In 1870 he came to America. After various vicissitudes he retired to a farm in Pennsylvania where he died. He excelled in melodrama.

Feckenham (feḳ'en-am), or **Fecknam** (feḳ'nam), **John de.** Born in Feckenham Forest, Worcestershire, about 1518; died at Wisbeach, Cambridgeshire, 1585. An English Roman Catholic divine, last abbot of Westminster (1556). He was private chaplain and confessor to Queen

Mary. During the persecution of the Protestants he was untiring in exposing their sophistry to convert them, and, failing in this, he often befriended them.

Fedalma (fe-dal'ma). In George Eliot's poem "The Spanish Gipsy," the gipsy's daughter. Her career is a conflict between loyalty to her race and love for a Spanish noble. See former compare.

Fedchenko (fed-chen'ko), **Alexis Pavlovitch.** Born at Irkutsk, Siberia, Feb. 7, 1844; perished on Mont Blanc, Sept. 15, 1873. A Russian naturalist, and traveler in central Asia.

Federal District (Mexico). See *Mexico.*

Federalist (fed'eral-ist), **The.** A collection of essays in favor and in explanation of the United States Constitution, first issued in serial form, Oct., 1787, to April, 1788, in the "Independent Journal" of New York, where they were collected in book form with the title "The Federalist." They were written by Hamilton, Madison, and Jay shortly after the constitution was published. The joint signature of the three was "Publius." A volume of New York architecture was designed to "Publius." Eighty-two essays were published, of which 29 are by Madison (on the second authority), 51 by Hamilton, and 5 by Jay. The debates over the adoption of the Constitution.

Federalists (fed'eral-ists), **The.** 1. In United States history, a political party formed in 1787 to support the Federal Constitution. Among its leaders were Hamilton and John Adams, and it controlled the executive of the national government during the administrations of Washington and Adams. From 1789 it favored a broad construction of the constitution, and a strongly centralized government. It opposed the War of 1812, and after that time ceased to be of importance in national politics; but it retained for some years longer its local New England politics.

2. [*Sp. Federalistas.*] A political party of Mexico. See *Centralists.*

Federici (fā-dā-rē'chē), **Camillo (Giovanni Battista Viassolo).** Born at Turin, April, 1749; died at Turin, Dec. 23, 1802. An Italian dramatist.

Federmann (fā'der-mān), **Nicholas** (old authors write **Fredeman, Frideman,** etc.). Born at Ulm, Swabia, 1501; died either in a shipwreck or at Madrid, Spain, about 1543. A South American traveler. From 1529 to 1532 he was in Venezuela in the employ of the Welsers of Augsburg, and made an extended exploration in the interior, of which the western account first publish in Europe in 1557. He was also in Venezuela in 1534 as lieutenant of George of Spires. The latter started for the interior, leaving orders for Federmann to follow. Instead of doing so, he began an independent explorations, wandered for several years north of the Orinoco, and finally reached the country of the Chibchas of New Granada. This region had already been partly conquered by Gonzalo Quesada, and it is said that Federmann was bribed by Quesada to relinquish his claim to the conquest. He returned to Europe, where the Welsers disgraced him for his treachery to George of Spires.

Fedor. See *Feodor.*

Fédora (fā-dō'rä). A play by Sardou, produced at Paris in 1882. It was translated by Herman Merivale, and produced in English in 1883.

Feeble (fē'bl). In Shakspere's "Henry IV.," part 2, one of Falstaff's recruits, characterized by Falstaff as "most forcible feeble."

Feejee. See *Fiji.*

Feenix (fē'niks), **Cousin.** In Charles Dickens's "Dombey and Son," a well-preserved society man, very youthful in appearance: a bachelor, and first cousin of Edith Granger.

Fehmarn. See *Femern.*

Fehrbellin (fār-bel-lēn'). A small town in the province of Brandenburg, Prussia, 33 miles northwest of Berlin. Here the Prussians under the Great Elector defeated the Swedes under Wrangel, June 18 (28 N. S.), 1675.

Feignwell. See *Fainwell.*

Feijó (fā-zhō'), **Diogo Antonio:** commonly called **Padre Feijó.** Born at São Paulo, Aug., 1784; died there, Nov. 10, 1843. A Brazilian priest and statesman. He was minister of justice July 3, 1831, to July 26, 1832; senator from 1833, and from Oct. 12, 1835, to Sept. 18, 1837, regent of Brazil. He was a pronounced liberal, even advocating the abolition of the celibacy of the clergy.

Feilding (fel'ding), **Robert:** called **Beau Feilding.** Died Nov. 12, 1712. An English rake of the period of the Restoration. He became notorious for his amours at the court of Charles II., where he was known as "handsome Feilding." He afterward became a Roman Catholic, and was given a regiment by James II., whom he accompanied to Ireland. He sat for Gowran in the Irish Parliament of 1692; was in Paris in 1692, and in 1696 returned to England, where he was for a time committed to Newgate. He married one Mary Wadsworth, Nov. 9, 1705, supposing her to be a wealthy lady (Mrs. Deleval), whose hair-dresser he had bribed to bring about a marriage. Nov. 23, 1706, he married the Duchess of Cleveland, the former mistress of Charles II., and was in consequence convicted of bigamy. He was described by Steele as "delicate in the" Tatler" (Nos. 50 and 51, 1709).

Feitama (fī'tä-mä), **Sybrand.** Born at Amsterdam, Dec., 1694; died at Amsterdam, June, 1758. A Dutch poet and translator from the French.

Feith (fīt), **Rhijnvis.** Born at Zwolle, Netherlands, Feb. 7, 1753; died there, Feb. 8, 1824. A Dutch poet and general writer. His works include "Het Graf" (1792), "Oden en Gedichten" (1796), the tragedies "Thirza," "Johanna Gray," "Ines de Castro," etc.

Fejér (fā-yār'), **Gyorgy.** Born at Keszthely, county of Zala, Hungary, April 23, 1766; died at Pest, July 2, 1851. A Hungarian historian and general writer. His chief work is "Codex diplomaticus Hungariæ" (1829–44).

Felanitx (fā-lā-nēch'), or **Felaniche** (fā-lā-nēch'). A town in Majorca, Balearic Islands, Spain, 27 miles east-southeast of Palma. Population (1887), 12,053.

Feldberg (feld'berg). The highest summit in the Black Forest, Baden, Germany. It commands a fine prospect. Height, 4,900 feet.

Feldberg, The Great. The highest summit of the Taunus range, near Wiesbaden, Germany. Height, 2,900 feet.

Feldkirch (feld'kirch). A town in Vorarlberg, Austria-Hungary, situated on the Ill in lat. 47° 12′ N., long. 9° 37′ E. It occupies a strong strategic position. Population (1890), commune, 3,811.

Félegyháza (fā-lej-hä'zo). A town in the county of Pest-Pilis-Sólt, Hungary, in lat. 46° 42′ N., long. 19° 52′ E. Population (1890), 30,326.

Félibien (fā-lē-byan'), **André.** Born at Chartres, France, May 8, 1619; died at Paris, June 11, 1695. A French architect, poet, and writer (especially on art). His chief work is "Entretiens sur les vies et sur les ouvrages des plus excellents peintres" (1666–88).

Félibien, Michel. Born at Chartres, France, Sept. 14, 1666; died at Paris, Sept. 25, 1719. A French historian, son of André Félibien. He wrote a "Histoire de l'abbaye royale de Saint-Denis" (1706), etc.

Félibres (fā-lēbr'). **Les.** [Pr. *félibrèges*, bookmakers, writers, poets.] A brotherhood of modern Provencal poets. It was founded by Joseph Roumanille, Mistral, and Aubanel as a literary language, about 1855. He was joined by Frederic Mistral and other poets, all living in or near Avignon. In the course of a few years this brotherhood came to be a great literary society with affiliated organizations in other parts of France and in Spain. Among the members are Aubanel, Brunet, Camille Rayband, Mathieu, Felix Gras, Bonaparte-Wyse, Crousillat, and others.

Felice (fe-lē'che), **Fortunato Bartolommeo.** Born at Rome, Aug. 24, 1723; died at Yverdon, Switzerland, Feb. 7, 1789. An Italian writer, author of an encyclopedia (1770–80), etc.

Felicitas, Saint. See *Perpetua,* Saint.

Felisbravo. A prince of Persia in Sir Richard Fanshawe's translation of "Querer Por Solo Querer" ("To Love for Love's Sake"), a romantic drama written in Spanish by Mendoza, 1649. A favorite character. *Lamb.*

Felix (fē'liks) **I,** Saint. [L., 'happy,' 'fortunate'; F. *Félix*, It. *Felice*, Sp. *Felix*, Pg. *Felix*, G. D. *Felix*; fem. *Felicia.*] Bishop of Rome. According to the "Acta Sanctorum" he reigned 269–274, and was martyred in the persecutions under Aurelian.

Felix II. Died in 365. Pope, according to some, 355–358. He was chosen by the Arian party to succeed Liberius, who had been banished. On the return of Liberius he was recalled from Rome.

Felix III. Pope 483–492. He excommunicated the Patriarch of Constantinople in 484 or 485, which act produced the first schism between the Eastern and the Western Church.

Felix IV. Pope 526–530. He was elevated to the papal see through the influence of Theodoric, king of the East Goths.

Felix V., Pope. See *Amadeus VIII.* (of Savoy).

Felix, Antonius. A Roman procurator of Judea. He was a freedman of Antonia, mother of the emperor Claudius, and was the brother of the latter's favorite, the freedman Pallas. He was appointed procurator of Judea about 55, and governed his province from Cæsarea, whither St. Paul was sent from Jerusalem for trial after his arrest in Jerusalem (Acts xxiii. 23, 24). He married Drusilla, daughter of Agrippa I., and wife of Azizus, king of Emesa, whom he induced her to desert; and procured the assassination of the high priest Jonathan, who had offended him by ungalatable advice. He was recalled about 60 A.D., and was saved from the consequences of his tyranny and corruption by the intercession of his brother with the emperor Nero.

Félix (fā-lēs'), **Célestin Joseph.** Born at Neuville-sur-Escaut, near Valenciennes, France, June 28, 1810; died at Lille, July 6, 1891. A French Jesuit preacher.

Felix (fē'liks), **Don.** In Mrs. Centlivre's comedy "The Wonder, or a Woman keeps a Secret," a Portuguese gentleman in love with Violante. His lively jealousy is roused by Violante's unusual accomplishment of keeping another's secret. Garrick played this part on his last appearance.

Felix, Minucius. See *Minucius Felix.*

Felix Holt, the Radical. A novel by George Eliot, published in 1866.

Felixmarte of Hyrcania. An old Spanish romance. It was one of those said to be in Don Quixote's library.

Before God, your worship should have read what I have read concerning Felixmarte of Hyrcania, who with one back-stroke cut asunder five giants in the middle, as if they had been so many bean-cods.

Don Quixote (tr. by Jarvis), I. iv. 5.

Felix of Urgel. Died early in the 9th century. A bishop of Urgel (Spain), a champion of the adoption heresy.

Felix of Valois. Born in Valois, France, April 19, 1127; died at the monastery of Cerfroi, on the border of Brie and Valois, Nov. 4, 1212. A French monk, one of the founders of the Trinitarians.

Fell (fel), **John.** Born probably at Longworth, Berkshire, June 23, 1625; died July 10, 1686. An English scholar and prelate. He was educated at Oxford, served under the king's standard in the civil war, and was made dean of Christ Church, Oxford, in 1660, and bishop of Oxford in 1675. His chief work is "The Interest of England Stated," etc. (1659). He is said to have edited "A Paraphrase and Annotations upon the Epistles of St. Paul" (1675), often quoted as Fell's Paraphrase. He was satirized by Tom Brown in the epigram beginning "I do not like you, Dr. Fell," said to have been paraphrased from Martial's "Non amo te, Sabidi."

Fellahs (fel'läz), or **Fellahin** (fel'ạ-hēn). A name, signifying "tiller," applied to the agricultural class of Egypt, which forms three fourths of the whole population. The Fellahs are the descendants of the ancient Egyptians. They have given up their own language, the Coptic, for the Arabic, and have for the most part adopted Islam. In physical appearance they have preserved the old Egyptian type. They are medium-sized and well formed, and have a reddish-brown complexion, narrow forehead, round face, strong, short nose with wide nostrils full lips, a solid chest, and black, but not woolly, hair.

Fellatahs (fel-lä'täz), or **Foulahs** (fōō'läz), native **Fulbe** (fōl'be). A negro race inhabiting the valley of the Middle Niger and other regions in the Sudan and in western Africa. The prevailing religion is Mohammedanism. The numbers are estimated at 6,000,000 to 8,000,000.

Fellenberg (fel'len-berg), **Philipp Emanuel von.** Born at Bern, Switzerland, June 27, 1771; died at Bern, Nov. 21, 1844. A Swiss philanthropist and educator. He established agricultural and other schools at Hofwyl, near Bern.

Feller (fel'ler), **François Xavier de.** Born at Brussels, Aug. 18, 1735; died at Ratisbon, Bavaria, May 23, 1802. A Belgian writer. He published "Biographie universelle, ou dictionnaire historique et litteraire" (1781), etc.

Fellowes (fel'ōz), Sir **Thomas.** Born at Minorca in 1778; died April 12, 1855. A British rear-admiral. He entered the navy in 1797, and was promoted commander in 1808, and captain of the Dartmouth, of 42 guns, in the British fleet at Navarino, Oct. 20, 1827, where an attempt made by him to remove a Turkish fireship was the immediate cause of the battle. He was knighted in 1828, and was promoted rear-admiral in 1847.

Fellows (fel'ōz), Sir **Charles.** Born at Nottingham, Aug., 1799; died at London, Nov. 8, 1860. An English traveler and archæologist. In 1838 and subsequent years he explored parts of Asia Minor, discovering, among other sites, the ruins of Tlos and of Xanthus in Lycia. His collection illustrating Lycian archeology is now in the British Museum. He published several works on Lycian explorations.

Felltham (fel'tham), **Owen.** Born at Mutford, Suffolk, probably in 1602; died at Great Billing, Northamptonshire, in 1668. An English author. He was either secretary or chaplain in the family of the Earl of Thomond, at Great Billing, in Northamptonshire. He published "Resolves, or eighteen Centuries of Divine, Moral, Political, by Owen Feltham," a collection of a hundred short essays, dedicated to Lady Dorothy Cranc. He was an ardent Royalist, and in a poem entitled "Epitaph to the Eternal Memory of Charles the First . . . Inhumanly murthered by a perfidious Party of His prevalent Subjects," refers to Charles as "Christ the Second."

Felsing (fel'sing), **Georg Jakob.** Born at Darmstadt, Germany, July 22, 1802; died at Darmstadt, June 9, 1883. A German engraver.

Felton (fel'ton), **Cornelius Conway.** Born at West Newbury, Mass., Nov. 6, 1807; died at Chester, Pa., Feb. 26, 1862. An American classical scholar, president of Harvard University 1860–62. His chief work is "Greece, Ancient and Modern" (1867).

Felton, John. Hanged at Tyburn, Nov. 28, 1628. An English assassin. He entered the army at an early age, and served as a lieutenant under Sir Edward Cecil at Cadiz in 1625. Made reckless by poverty, and inflamed by the reading of the Remonstrance of Parliament, he assassinated, Aug. 23, 1628, the Duke of Buckingham, who had refused him the command of a company.

Felton, Septimius. See *Septimius Felton.*

Feltre (fel'tre). A small town in the province of Belluno, Italy, 45 miles north-northwest of Venice.

Feltre, Duc de. See *Clarke, H. J. G.*

Female Quixote, The. A novel by Mrs. Lennox, published in 1752. It was intended to ridicule the novels of the romantic school of Gomberville and Scudery.

The heroine, Arabella, the only child of a widowed and misanthropic marquis, is supposed to be brought up in seclusion in the country, where she has access to a library full of old romances, by which her head is almost as much turned as that of the Knicht of La Mancha was by the same kind of study. She takes a young gardener in her father's service for a nobleman in disguise, and is with difficulty undeceived when he gets a thrashing for stealing cary from a pound.

Forsyth, Novels and Novelists of the 18th Cent., p. 155.

Femern (fā′mern), or **Fehmarn** (fā′märn). An island in the Baltic, belonging to the province of Schleswig-Holstein, Prussia, 42 miles northeast of Lübeck. Population, about 9,800.

Femme de Trente Ans (fam de trout on). **La.** [F., "The Woman of Thirty."] A novel by Balzac, published in 1835–42.

Femmes Savantes (fam sa-vōnt'). **Les.** [F., "The Learned Women."] A comedy by Molière, first played in 1672. It was adapted from "Les précieuses ridicules," and satirized female pedantry.

Femynye, or **Feminee** (fem-i-nē'). In medieval romance, the kingdom of the Amazons. Gower and Chaucer refer to it.

Fenchurch (fen'chērch). **The Cripple of.** A cripple, in Haywood's "Fair Maid of the Exchange," who performs feats of valor, and with whom the "fair maid" is in love. she is persuaded by him to transfer her affections to a younger and uncrippled man.

Fen Country, or **The Fens.** That part of eastern England which formerly abounded in fens, now in great part drained. See *Bedford Level*.

Fénelon (fān-lôn') (**Bertrand de Salignac,** Marquis de La Mothe-Fénelon). Died 1589. A French diplomatist at the English court about 1568–75. He wrote "Le siege de Metz en 1552" (1553), "Les Gaules Celtiques," and "Le voyage du roy aux Pays-Bas de l'empereur en l'an 1554" (1554). "Mémoires touchant l'Angleterre et la Suisse, etc." (1659), etc.

Fénelon (**François de Salignac de La Mothe-Fénelon**). Born at Château de Fénelon, Dordogne, France, Aug. 6, 1651: died at Cambrai, France, Jan. 7, 1715. A celebrated French prelate, orator, and author. He became archbishop of Cambrai in 1695, and was appointed archbishop of Cambrai in 1695. His works include "Les aventures de Télemaque" (1699), "Dialogues des morts" (1712), "Traité de l'éducation des filles" (1687), "Explications des maximes des saints" (1697), etc. His collected works were edited by Le Clerc (38 vols., 1827–30).

Fénelon (**Gabriel Jacques de Salignac,** Marquis de La Mothe-Fénelon). Born 1688: killed at the battle of Ramillies, Belgium, Oct. 11, 1746. A French general and diplomatist, nephew of Archbishop Fénelon.

Fenians (fē'ni-anz; in def. 1 also fen'i-anz). [In the first sense also written *Fennians* and *Finnians*; formed, with Latin suffix *-ian*, from Ir. *Feinn, Feinne*, obliq. case of Ir. *Fiann*, pl. *Fiana*: see def. 1.] **1.** A modern English form of Irish *Fenna, Fennne*, a name applied in Irish tradition to the members of certain tribes who formed a militia of the ardrigh or king of Eire or Erin (the *Fiana Eireann*, or champions of Erin). The principal figure in the Fenian legends is Finn or Finnn, who figures as Fingal in the Ossianic publications of Macpherson, and the name of Ossian stands for Oisin, son of Finn. The Fenians, with their hero Finn, while probably having a historical basis, became the center of a great mass of legends which may be compared with the legends of "King Arthur" and the "Round Table." In the Ossianic version the Fenians are warriors of superhuman size, strength, speed, and prowess. Also *Finn, Fion*.

2. An association of Irishmen known as the Fenian Brotherhood, founded in New York in 1857 with a view to secure the independence of Ireland. The movement soon spread over the United States and Ireland (where it absorbed the previously existing Phœnix Society) and among the Irish population of Great Britain, and several attempts were made at insurrection in Ireland, and at invasion of Canada from the United States. The association was organized in district clubs called "circles," presided over by "centers," with a "head center" as chief president, and a general "senate": an organization afterward modified in some respects. Between 1863 and 1872 eleven "national concresses" were held by the Fenian Brotherhood in the United States, after which it continued in existence as a secret society.

Fennell (fen'el). **James.** Born Dec. 11, 1766: died June 14, 1816. An English actor and dramatist. He studied at Trinity College, Cambridge, and at Lincoln's Inn, London, and in 1787 appeared at the Theatre Royal, Edinburgh. He subsequently played in London, and about 1793 emigrated to America. He published "Linda and Clara, or the British Officer" (1793), and an "Apology" for his life (1814).

Fenris (fen'ris). [ON.] In Old Norse mythology, a water-demon in the form of a gigantic wolf; hence also called Fenris-wolf (ON. *Fenrir-ulfr*). He was the son of Loki and the giantess Angurboda (ON. *Angrbodha*), and the brother of the Midgard serpent and the goddess Hel. He was fettered by the gods, but freed himself at Ragnarok and slew Odin. He was in his turn slain by Vidar (ON. *Vitharr*), Odin's son.

Fens, The. See *Fen Country*.

Fenton (fen'ton). In Shakspere's "Merry Wives of Windsor," a gentleman in love with Anne Page. He intends to marry her for her money alone, but her charms subdue him.

Fenton, Edward. Died in 1603. An English navigator. He accompanied Sir Martin Frobisher on his second and third northwest voyages in 1577 and 1578 respectively, and in 1582–3 commanded a squadron in search of the northwest passage, in which he was accompanied by William Hawkins (junior) and John Drake.

Fenton, Elijah. Born at Sheldon, Staffordshire, May 20, 1683: died Aug., 1730. An English poet. He graduated with the degree of B. A. at Jesus college, Cambridge, in 1704, and subsequently was a time headmaster of the grammar-school at Sevenoaks. He assisted Pope in the translation of the Odyssey. His "Poems on Several Occasions" appeared in 1717, in which he was assisted by Southerne.

Fenton, Sir Geoffrey. Died at Dublin, Oct. 19, 1608. An English translator and politician. He was the son of Henry Fenton of Fenton in Nottinghamshire, and was the first principal secretary of state in Ireland, being knighted for his services in this capacity by Queen Elizabeth in 1581. His chief work is a translation of Bandello, entitled "Certaine Tragicall Discourses written out of French and Latine by Geffray Fenton," etc. (1567).

Fenton, Lavinia. Born in 1708: died in 1760. An English actress. She was the daughter of a naval officer named Beswick. Her mother afterward married a man named Fenton. She made her first appearance in 1726, and was shortly specially associated with Gay's "The Beggar's Daughter." She married the Duke of Bolton in 1751, after living with him for many years before the death of his wife, which took place in that year.

Fenton, Reuben E. Born at Carroll, N. Y., July 1, 1819: died at Jamestown, N. Y., Aug. 25, 1885. An American politician, governor of New York 1865–69, and United States senator from New York 1869–75.

Fenwick (fen'wik), **George.** Died March 15, 1657. An English colonial official. He settled at Pemaquid, Maine, in 1631, and was made governor of Long Island in 1651. He returned to England in 1653, and was appointed governor of the fort of Saybrook in 1639. The fort having been sold to the colony of Connecticut in 1644, he returned to England in 1645. He acted in the Parliamentary army during the civil wars, and was made governor of Leith and Edinburgh Castle in 1651, and was one of the eighty commissioners appointed in 1654 for the government of Scotland. He was also appointed one of the commissioners for the trial of Charles I., but did not act.

Fenwick, Sir John. Beheaded on Tower Hill, Jan. 28, 1697. An English conspirator. He was descended from a Yorkshire family: served in the army, in which he rose to the rank of a lieutenant-colonel, and entered Parliament in 1677. He was attested in 1690 for complicity in a plot against the life of William III., and condemned to death by attainder. Malmesbury, Shrewsbury, Russell, Shrewsbury, and other leaders of the Whig party of treasonable negotiations with the Jacobites.

Feodor (fā-ō-dōr'). **I. Ivanovitch.** [Russ. *Feodor* = E. *Theodore*, from Gr. *Θεόδωρος*.] Born May 11, 1557: died Jan. 7, 1598. Czar of Russia, March 18, 1584–Jan. 7, 1598. During his reign the church of Russia was declared independent of the Patriarch of Constantinople, and a separate Russian patriarchate established. He was the last of the house of Rurik.

Feodor II. Alexievitch. Born in 1589: murdered June 10, 1605. Czar of Russia April 7–June 10, 1605, son of Boris Godunoff.

Feodor III. Born June 8, 1656: died at Moscow, April 27, 1682. Emperor of Russia, eldest son of the emperor Alexis, whom he succeeded in 1676.

Feodosia (fā-ō-dō'sē-ä), or **Kaffa** (kaf'fä). [Tatar *Kefe*.] A seaport and watering-place in the Crimea, government of Taurida, Russia, about lat. 45° 2′ N., long. 35° 20′ E. The Greek colony of Theodosia was founded here by Milesians. The place was the seat of an extensive trade in the middle ages, its population reaching 150,000. It was held by the Genoese from the 13th to the 15th century, and by the Turks from 1475 to the end of the 18th century, when it was ceded to Russia. Population (1880), 13,499.

Feramorz (fer'a-mōrz). In Moores "Lalla Rookh," a young poet. He is Aliris, the sultan of Lower Bucharia, who is betrothed to Lalla Rookh. He wins her heart in his disguise, and reveals himself only when she is led into his presence as a bride.

Ferdinand (fer'di-nand) **I.,** surnamed "The Just." [F. *Ferdinand, Fernand*; It. *Ferdinando, Fernando*; Sp. *Hernando, Fernando*; G. *Ferdinand*.] Born 1379: died 1416. King of Aragon 1412–16. He was a prominent supporter of the antipope Benedict XIII. at the beginning of the Council of Constance (1414–18), but after the deposition of John XXIII. and the abdication of Gregory XII. he was in 1416 induced by the emperor Sigismund to withdraw his support in the interest of the unity of the church.

Ferdinand II. King of Aragon. See *Ferdinand V.*, King of Castile.

Ferdinand (fer'di-nand; G. pron. fer'dē-nänd) **I.** Born at Vienna, April 19, 1793: died at Prague, June 29, 1875. Emperor of Austria, son of Francis I. whom he succeeded March 2, 1835. He inherited a weak constitution mentally and physically, which compelled him to abandon the administration of the government to others, especially to the prime minister Metternich, whose sole policy it was to oppose and provoke the revolutions of 1848. He abdicated in favor of his nephew Francis Joseph, Dec. 2, 1848.

Ferdinand, Duke of Brunswick. See *Brunswick, Duke of (Ferdinand)*.

Ferdinand I., surnamed "The Great." Died at Leon, Spain, Dec. 27, 1065. King of Castile and Leon. He was the second son of Sancho III. of Navarre, who conquered Castile from Bermudo III. of Leon about 1030. He was invested by his father in 1035 (1037) with the seven cities of Castile, which was created an independent kingdom. He married Doña Sancha, daughter of Alfonso V. of Leon, in 1032, and by her conquered the Asturias, Leon, and Galicia. He gained a brilliant victory over the Moors at Seville in 1054, and in 1055 defeated the Moorish military order of Almoravides (1057), by whom he was declared a tributary.

Ferdinand III., surnamed "The Saint." Born about 1200: died 1252. King of Castile and Leon, son of Alfonso IX. of Leon by Berengaria, sister of Henry I. of Castile. He became king of Castile on the death of Henry in 1217, and succeeded his father as king of Leon in 1230. He captured Ubeda from the Moors in 1234, Cordova in 1236, Murcia in 1246, and Seville in 1248. He was canonized by Clement X. in 1671, and is commemorated on May 30. He caused to be collected and translated into the vulgar tongue the "Forus Judicum," or code of Visigothic laws, which forms one of the oldest specimens of Castilian prose. During his reign Law was passed (1255) which made Leon and Castile a single hereditary kingdom.

Ferdinand IV. Born 1285: died 1312. King of Castile and Leon, son of Sancho IV., whom he succeeded in 1295.

Ferdinand V. (II. of Aragon and Sicily, III. of Naples), surnamed "The Catholic." Born at Sos, Aragon, March 10, 1452: died at Madrigalejo, Estremadura, Spain, Jan. 23, 1516. King of Castile. He was the son of John II. of Navarre and Aragon, who associated him with himself in the government of Aragon in 1466, and in 1468 declared him king of Sicily. In Oct., 1469, he married Isabella, sister of Henry IV. of Castile, princess of the Asturias. Ferdinand and Isabella were, on the death of Henry in 1474, recognized as joint sovereigns of Castile by the nobles and the junta of Segovia, in opposition to the party including the Marquis of Villena, the grand master of Calatrava, and the Archbishop of Toledo, supported by Alfonso V. of Portugal and Louis XI. of France, who declared in favor of Juana (or Beltraneja (q. v.), daughter of Beltrand, whom Henry had in his will acknowledged as his legitimate child and designated as his successor. Ferdinand defeated Alfonso at Toro with the result that the whole of Castile submitted to Isabella and he retained the title. He succeeded his father in Aragon in the same year (Navarre going to his sister Leonora), and in 1475 he undertook the war against the Moors, which resulted in the conquest of Granada in 1492. He joined the Holy League against the French in Italy, Navarre, on the other hand, entered into an alliance with France. The pope now issued a bull excluding Navarre, which was conquered in 1513, and incorporated with Castile in 1515. He thus united under his sway the four kingdoms into which Spain was at this time divided (Aragon, Castile, Granada, and Navarre), besides Sicily and Naples. The chief events of his reign, besides those already mentioned, were the establishment of the Inquisition at Seville (1480), the incorporation with the crown of the grand-mastership of the military orders of Calatrava (1487), Alcantara (1494), and San Jago (1499), the expulsion of the Jews (1492), and the discovery of America by Columbus.

Ferdinand VI. Born Sept. 23, 1712: died at Villaviciosa, Aug. 10, 1759. King of Spain, son of Philip V. whom he succeeded in 1746. He was a party to the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle (Oct., 1748), which terminated the War of the Austrian Succession (1740–48). He maintained a strict neutrality on the outbreak of the Seven Years' War in 1756, notwithstanding the overtures both of England and of France, the former of which offered Gibraltar and the latter Minorca as the price of his assistance. Of a weak constitution and a melancholy temperament, he withdrew as far as practicable from European politics, abandoning the government to his ministers Ensenada, Carvajal, and Wall, who took into their counsels the queen Barbara, daughter of John V. of Portugal, the royal confessor Rabaga, and the singer Farinelli, who acquired an extraordinary influence over the king. On the death of the queen in 1758, he fell into an extreme melancholy, which developed into insanity.

Ferdinand VII. Born at San Ildefonso, near Madrid, Oct. 14, 1784: died at Madrid, Sept.

Ferdinand VII.

29, 1833. King of Spain, son of Charles IV. He succeeded the throne March 19, 1808, a popular revolution at Aranjuez having compelled his father to abdicate. On May 6, 1808, he was forced by Napoleon to renounce his throne, and was interned at Valencay until March, 1814, when he returned to Spain. He abolished the liberal constitution of 1812, restored the Inquisition, and complied ostensibly with the demands of the Absolutist or Apostolical party. A revolution restored (March 9, 1820) the constitution of 1812, which was abolished through French intervention in 1823. He established the Salic law by the pragmatic sanction of March 29, 1830. See *Carlos, Don (Carlos Maria Isidro de Borbon).*

Ferdinand I. Born at Alcalá, Spain, March 10, 1503; died at Vienna, July 25, 1564. Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire, younger brother of the emperor Charles V. He married in 1521 the princess Anna of Hungary, on the death of whose brother, Louis II., in 1526, he was elected king of Bohemia and Hungary. His rule for the thus-united Hungary was disputed by John Zapolya, who, supported by the Turks, obtained possession of a part of the country. He became in 1531 president of the council of regency appointed to govern Germany during the emperor's absence in Spain, was elected king of the Romans in 1531 and became emperor on the abdication of Charles in 1556. He exerted himself, but with little success, to settle the religious disputes between the Protestants and the Roman Catholics in Germany. He re-granted the treaty between the Catholics and the Protestants of Augsburg in 1552.

Ferdinand II. Born at Gratz, Styria, July 9, 1578; died at Vienna, Feb. 15, 1637. Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire. He was the son of Charles, duke of Styria, by Maria of Bavaria, and cousin of Matthias, whom he succeeded in Styria, in Bohemia in 1617, as king of Hungary in 1618, and as emperor in 1619. In 1619 he was deposed from the throne of Bohemia by the Protestant estates of that kingdom, who were irritated by infringements of their "Majestätsbrief" of 1609, and who chose as his successor the elector palatine Frederick V., head of the Protestant Union and of the German Calvinists. He allied himself with Maximilian, duke of Bavaria, head of the Catholic League, with Spain, and with the Lutheran elector of Saxony, and their combined forces having gained a decisive victory over the Bohemians in the battle on the White Hill, near Prague (Nov. 8, 1620), he destroyed the "Majestätsbrief," and established Popish ritual in Bohemia. In 1623, by an arbitrary exercise of power, he transferred the electoral dignity and the Upper Palatinate to the duke of Bavaria. The seat of what is known in history as the Thirty Years' War was transferred to the north through his attacking the Protestants of the Lower Saxon Circle, whose cause was taken up in 1625 by Christian IV. of Denmark, and the revolt of the north was crushed with the pacification of that war. See *Thirty Years' War.*

Ferdinand III. Born at Gratz, Styria, July 11 (or 13), 1608; died at Vienna, April 2, 1657. Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire, son of Ferdinand II. He was made king of Hungary in 1625, king of Bohemia in 1627, king of the Romans in 1636, and emperor in 1637. On the assassination of Wallenstein in 1634, he was invested with the nominal command of the imperial army, the real command being exercised by Pappenheim and took part in the victory over the Swedes at Nordlingen Sept. 6, 1634. He signed the peace of Westphalia Oct. 24, 1648.

Ferdinand I., etc., Kings of Leon. See *Ferdinand I.,* etc., Kings of Castile.

Ferdinand I. Born about 1424; died Jan. 25, 1494. King of Naples, illegitimate son of Alfonso V. of Aragon. Pope Calixtus III. refused to recognize his title to the kingdom, which his father had bequeathed him in 1458; and John of Anjou, thinking to regain the throne of his ancestors attacked and defeated him July 7, 1460. He made his peace with the successors of Calixtus, Pius II., and Paul II., and the duke of Milan's chief Scanderbeg, inflicted a decisive defeat on John of Anjou at Troia Aug. 18, 1462.

Ferdinand II. Born July 26, 1469; died Oct. 7, 1496. King of Naples 1495–96, son of Alfonso II. and grandson of Ferdinand I. His claim established in his favor on the invasion of his dominions by Charles VIII. of France. Naples was occupied by the French, and Ferdinand fled to Ischia, but recovered his throne by the aid of Gonsalvo de Cordova, the great general of Ferdinand V. of Castile.

Ferdinand III., King of Naples. See *Ferdinand I.,* King of the Two Sicilies.

Ferdinand I. Born about 1345; died in 1383. King of Portugal 1367–83. On the death of Pedro in 1369, he claimed the throne of Castile, which was seized by Henry of Trastamara, illegitimate brother of Pedro. He renounced his claim in 1371, after some severe fighting. He was the last of the direct Burgundian line which had reigned in Portugal from about 1112. He was succeeded by his natural brother John, grand master of the order of Avis.

Ferdinand II. Born at Vienna, Oct. 29, 1816; died Dec. 15, 1885. Titular king of Portugal, son of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. He married Maria II. of Portugal in 1836, and was regent 1853–55.

Ferdinand I. (IV. of Naples). Born at Naples, Jan. 12, 1751; died there, Jan. 4, 1825. King of the Two Sicilies, son of Charles III. of Spain. He reigned in Naples 1759–1806 and 1815–25 (the interval being occupied by the French domination), and in Sicily 1759–1825. He consolidated his states as the Two Sicilies in 1816.

Ferdinand II. Born at Palermo, Jan. 10, 1810; died at Naples, May 22, 1859. King of the Two Sicilies 1830–59, son of Francis I. whom he succeeded. His oppressive and despotic reign provoked numerous political disturbances, which culminated in 1848 in a political insurrection in Sicily. This rising was quelled in 1849 by the bombardment of the principal cities, an expedient which acquired for him the epithet of "Bomba." His treatment of political suspects was made the subject of two letters addressed to the Earl of Aberdeen by Mr. Gladstone, who visited Naples in 1850.

Ferdinand III. Born at Florence, May 6, 1769; died at Florence, June 18, 1824. Grand Duke of Tuscany and Archduke of Austria, younger son of the emperor Leopold II., whom he succeeded as grand duke in 1790. He reigned until 1799, and from 1814 to 1824.

Ferdinand IV. Born June 10, 1835. Grand Duke of Tuscany, son of Leopold II. whom he succeeded in 1859. His dominions were incorporated with Sardinia in 1860.

Ferdinand. 1. In Shakspere's "Tempest," the son of the King of Naples, and lover of Miranda. —2. In Shakspere's comedy "Love's Labour's Lost," the King of Navarre.—3. In Webster's "Duchess of Malfi," the Count of Calabria and brother of the duchess. He is a cynical villain, who murders his sister who has injured his family pride.—4. In Sheridan's "Duenna," the lover of Clara.

Ferdinand, Count Fathom, Adventures of. A novel by Smollett, published in 1753; so called from the name of its hero, who is a repulsive scoundrel.

Ferdusi. See *Firdausi.*

Fère (fâr). **La.** A town in the department of Aisne, France, situated on the Oise 14 miles northwest of Laon. It has an artillery school. Population (1891), communes, 5,294.

Fère-Champenoise (fär-shon-pe-nwäz'), **La.** A town in the department of Marne, France, 22 miles southwest of Chalons-sur-Marne. Here, March 25, 1814, the Allies defeated the French.

Ferentino (fä-ren-te'no). A town in the province of Rome, Italy, 42 miles southeast of Rome; the ancient Ferentinum. Besides its cathedral, castle, and ancient town wall it possesses an ancient theatre, excavated, but in its stage structure the most perfect on the Italian mainland, and in other ways remarkable. The back wall of the stage is 150 feet long, and 72 feet high, and is built of Lenese or Roman; its structure is of brick. It has three doors, and a narrow passage extends behind its whole length. The seats are arranged in a series of 20 semicircular arches. The chord of the curve is 200 feet, the depth of the stage 35. Population (1881), 5,659.

Ferghana (fer-gha'na), or **Fergana** (fer-ga'na). A province of the Russian general government of Turkestan, central Asia, in the upper valley of the Syr-Darya, about 230–300′–42° N., long. 70°–74° E. It corresponds to part of the ancient Sogdiana, and was formed from the khanate of Khokand by Russia in 1876. Area, 37,564 square miles. Population, 1,258,000.

Fergus (fer'gus) **I.** A mythical king of Scotland. According to a fictitious chronology he was the son of Ferchard, next king of Scotland; came to Scotland from Ireland about 330 B. C. to repel an invasion of the Picts and Britons; was drowned on his return out a ferrickrious, which was named after him.

Fergus. See *Ferraunte.*

Ferguson (fer'gu-son), **Adam.** Born at Logierait, Perthshire, June 20, 1723; died at St. Andrews, Feb. 22, 1816. A Scottish philosopher and historian. He graduated M. A. at the University of St. Andrews in 1742; served as a military chaplain 1745–54; became professor of natural philosophy in Edinburgh University in 1759; and was professor of moral and mental philosophy in the same university 1764–85. In the latter year he became professor of mathematics. He published "Essay on Civil Government" (1766), "Institutes of Moral Philosophy" (1769), "History of the Progress and Termination of the Roman Republic" (1782), and "Principles of Moral and Political Science" (1792).

Ferguson, James. Born at the Core of Mayen, near Rothiemay, Banffshire, April 25, 1710; died at London (?), Nov. 16, 1776. A Scottish astronomer. In 1743 he settled in London, where he followed the profession of a portrait-painter and that of a popular lecturer on scientific subjects, chiefly astronomy. He wrote "Astronomy explained on Sir Isaac Newton's Principles" (1756), etc.

Ferguson, Robert, surnamed "The Plotter." Died in 1714. A Scottish conspirator and political pamphleteer. He removed to England about 1655, and was appointed to the living of Godmersham, Kent, from which he was expelled by the Act of Uniformity in 1662. He was concerned in the Rye House plot to assassinate Charles II. in 1683 and in 1696 was implicated in a similar conspiracy against William III. He wrote a "History of the Revolution" (1706), "qualifications requisite in a Minister of State" (1710), etc.

Ferguson, Sir Samuel. Born at Belfast, March 10, 1810; died at Howth, County Dublin, Aug. 9, 1886. An Irish poet and antiquary. He graduated B. A. at Trinity College, Dublin, in 1826; was admitted to the Irish bar in 1838; and was queen's counsel

Fernandes Pinheiro

1859–67, when he was appointed deputy keeper of the public records of Ireland. He was knighted in 1878. He collected all the known Ogham inscriptions of Ireland, and wrote "Lays of the Western Gael" (1865), "Congal, an Epic Poem in Five Books" (1872), "Poems" (1880), etc.

Fergusson (fer'gu-son), **James.** Born at Ayr, Jan. 22, 1808; died Jan. 9, 1886. A Scottish writer on architecture. He acquired a fortune as a manufacturer of indigo in India, and retired from business to devote himself to archæological studies. He was general manager of the Crystal Palace Company in 56–58. His chief works are "The Illustrated Handbook of Architecture, etc." (1855), "A History of the Modern Styles of Architecture" (1862), and "Fire-and-Serpent-Worship, or Illustrations of Mythology and Art in India in the First and Fourth Centuries after Christ, etc." (1868).

Fergusson, Robert. Born at Edinburgh, Sept. 5, 1750; died Oct. 16, 1774. A Scottish poet. He studied several years in the university, and became an extracting clerk in the commissary clerk's office at Edinburgh. He published "Poems by R. Fergusson" (1773).

Fergusson, Sir William. Born at Prestonpans, March 20, 1808; died at London, Feb. 12, 1877. A noted Scottish surgeon, elected president of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1870. He was educated at Edinburgh. In 1843 he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society. He published "Practical Surgery" (1842), etc.

Feridd-Eddin. See *Attar.*

Feridoon. See *Faridun.*

Fershtah, or **Fershta.** See *Firishtah.*

Ferland (fer-lon'), **Jean Baptiste Antoine.** Born at Montreal, Dec. 25, 1805; died at Quebec, Jan. 8, 1865. A Canadian historian. He was ordained in 1828, became professor of history in Laval University at Quebec in 1855, and was elected dean of the faculty of arts in 1864. He wrote "Cours d'histoire du Canada" (vol. I., 1861; II. by Laverdière, 1865).

Fermanagh (fer-man'ä). A county in Ulster, Ireland, bounded by Donegal on the northwest, Tyrone on the northeast, Monaghan on the east, Cavan on the south, and Leitrim on the west. It is traversed by Lough Erne. The chief town is Enniskillen. Area, 457,000 acres. Population (1891), 54,176.

Fermat (fer-mä'), **Pierre de.** Born at Beaumont-de-Lomagne, near Montauban, France, Aug., 1601; died at Toulouse, France, Jan. 12, 1665. A celebrated French mathematician. He studied law at Toulouse, and practised his profession there. Probably to him is due the discovery of the differential calculus, as against both Newton and Leibnitz, was claimed for him by D'Alembert, Lagrange, and others. His collected works were published in 1679.

Fermo (fer'mo). A town in the province of Ascoli Piceno, Italy, lat. 43° 11′ N., long. 13° 43′ E.: the ancient Firmum. It was a Roman colony, and has remnants of the Roman wall. Population (1881), 15,182.

Fermor (fer'mor), **Arabella.** The lady the theft of whose curl was the subject of Pope's "Rape of the Lock." She was the daughter of James Fermor of Tasmore, and married Francis Perkins of Upton Court, near Reading. She died in 1738. The adventurous nobleman who stole the lock was Lord Petre.

Fermor, Henrietta Louisa, Countess of Pomfret. Died Dec. 15, 1761. An English letter-writer. She was the daughter of John, second Baron Jeffreys of Wem, Shropshire, and married Thomas Fermor, second Baron Lomeller (created Earl of Pomfret), in 1720. Her letters were published in "Correspondence between Frances, Countess of Hartford (afterward Duchess of Somerset), and Henrietta Louisa, Countess of Pomfret, between . . . 1738 and 1741" (1805).

Fermoy (fer-moi'). A town in County Cork, Ireland, situated on the Blackwater 19 miles northeast of Cork. Population (1891), 6,421.

Fern (fern), **Fanny.** The pseudonym of Mrs. Sarah Payson Willis (Farrington, Eldredge) Parton.

Fernandes (fer-nän'des), **Alvaro.** A Portuguese navigator who explored the western coast of Africa about 1448.

Fernandes, João. A Portuguese navigator who about 1446 explored the northwestern coast of Africa, and penetrated into the interior of the continent by way of the Rio do Ouro.

Fernandes Coutinho (fer-nän'des kö-tsen'yō), **Vasco.** Born at Alemquer, Portugal, about 1490; died at Espirito Santo, Brazil, 1561. A Portuguese soldier. He served until 1532 in India, and in June, 1534, received the grant in perpetuity of a portion of the Brazilian coast comes sending to the present state of Espirito Santo. Landing on that island with about 70 colonists, he founded the town of Espirito Santo, near the modern Victoria, in May, 1535. The colony suffered greatly from the wars with the Indians and from its own quarrels. Fernandes gave himself up to drunkenness and vice, and finally, in 1560, renounced all his rights. He died in complete poverty.

Fernandes Pinheiro (fer-nän'des pēn-yā'ē-rō), **José Feliciano.** Born at Santos, May 9, 1774; died at Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul, June 6, 1847. A Brazilian statesman and author. He was president of Rio Grande do Sul 1823–25, and minister of justice Oct., 1825, Nov., 1827. In 1837 he was created visconut of Sao Leopoldo, and entered the senate. His most important writings are "Annaes da provincia de

São Pedro do Rio Grande do Sul" (2 vols., 1819 and 1822; revised 1839), and "Memoria sobre os limites do Brazil," with various historical papers in the Revista do Instituto Historico, of which society he was one of the founders. In politics he was a conservative.

Fernandes Viera (vē-ā'rä), **João.** Born in the island of Madeira, 1613: died at Olinda, Pernambuco, Brazil, Jan. 10, 1681. A Portuguese soldier. From 1630 he lived in Pernambuco, and in June, 1645, he headed a revolt against the Dutch, joined the other Portuguese leaders, and carried on war with the Dutch until Jan., 1654, when they were driven out. Subsequently he was governor of Parahyba, and from 1658 to 1661 governor of Angola in Africa.

Fernandez (fer-nän'deth), **Juan.** Born probably at Cartagena, Spain, in 1538: died in the district of Ligua, Chile, about 1602. A Spanish navigator. For many years he sailed vessels between Peru and Chile, and found that by keeping far out on the ocean he could shorten the time required for his cruises. He discovered several islands, among others the one which bears his name: this he reached about 1583.

Fernandez, Juan Felix. See *Victoria, Guadalupe.*

Fernandez, Prospero. Born at San José, July 18, 1834: died there, March 12, 1885. A Costa Rican soldier. He served against Walker in Nicaragua 1855-57, attained the rank of general, and in 1881 was made general-in-chief. From Aug. 10, 1882, until his death he was president of Costa Rica.

Fernandez de Castro (fer-nän'deth dā käs'trō), **Manuel.** Born at Madrid, Dec. 25, 1825. A Spanish geologist. From 1859 to 1869 he was engaged in mining and geological work in Cuba and Santo Domingo. In the latter year he was made professor at the Madrid School of Mines, and since 1873 he has been the director of the commission of the geological map of Spain. An extended series of works has been issued under his direction by the geological commission.

Fernandez de Castro Andrade y Portugal (än-drä'dā ē pōr-tö-gäl'), **Pedro.** Born in 1634: died at Lima, Dec. 6, 1672. A Spanish nobleman, tenth count of Lemos, grandee of Spain, and a descendant of King Sancho IV. He was viceroy of Peru from Nov., 1667, until his death.

Fernandez de Cordova (fer-nän'deth dā kōr'dō-vä), **Diego.** Marquis of Guadalcázar, viceroy of New Spain (Mexico) Oct., 1612,-March, 1621, and viceroy of Peru July, 1622,-Jan., 1629. In both countries he had much trouble with French and Dutch corsairs, and in Peru his term was marked by a bloody war of miners at Potosi. After his return to Spain (1629), he resided near Cordova.

Fernandez de Enciso, Martin. See *Enciso.*

Fernandez de la Cueva (fer-nän'deth dā lä kwā'vä), **Francisco.** Lived in the 17th century. Duke of Albuquerque. From Aug., 1653, to May, 1661, he was viceroy of New Spain (Mexico), and subsequently viceroy of Sicily.

Fernandez de la Cueva Henriquez (en-rē'keth), **Francisco.** Duke of Albuquerque, viceroy of Mexico Nov. 27, 1702, to Jan. 15, 1711. The town of Albuquerque, New Mexico, founded at this time, was named in his honor.

Fernandez de Navarrete, Martin. See *Navarrete.*

Fernandez de Palencia (fer-nän'deth dā pä-län'thē-ä), **Diego.** Born at Palencia about 1520: died at Seville about 1581. A Spanish soldier and historian. He served in Peru from about 1545 to 1560 or later, and was a personal witness of many events, especially during the revolt of Giron. Appointed historiographer in 1556, he began to write a history, subsequently enlarged and finished in Spain, and published at Seville as "Primera y segunda parte de la historia del Peru." It includes the periods of the rebellions of Gonzalo Pizarro and Giron.

Fernandez de Piedrahita, Lucas. See *Piedrahita.*

Fernandez de Taos (fer-nän'deth dā tä'ōs). [Not San Fernando de Taos, as it is sometimes called.] A Spanish settlement founded in the latter half of the 18th century in the valley of Taos in northern New Mexico. It contains 3,000 inhabitants, and lies 3 miles from the Indian village. In 1766 the settlement was surprised and almost wiped out by the Comanches. The insurrection of 1848 began at Fernandez de Taos, where Governor Charles Bent was one of its first victims.

Fernandez Madrid (fer-nän'deth mä-ᴛʜrēᴛʜ'), **José.** Born at Cartagena, Feb. 9, 1789: died near London, June 28, 1830. A New Granadan physician, author, and statesman. He joined the revolutionists in 1810, was elected to Congress, and after the resignation of Torres was made president of New Granada, March 14, 1816. The victories of the Spaniards soon forced him to resign. He published poems, two tragedies, "Atala" and "Guatimozin," and medical and other works.

Fernandina (fer-nän-dē'nä). [Named in honor of Ferdinand of Castile.] A name officially given to the island of Cuba about 1508. Columbus had called it Juana, and the name was changed in accordance with the desire of the king. It appears on some old maps and in Spanish authors of the period, but was soon supplanted by the Indian name *Cuba.*

Fernandina (fėr-nan-dē'nä). A seaport on Amelia Island, Nassau County, northeastern Florida, situated 26 miles northeast of Jacksonville, in lat. 30° 40' N., long. 81° 28' W. It has a fine harbor, and a line of steamships to New York, and exports timber and naval stores. Population (1890), 2,803.

Fernando (fer-nan'dō). [See *Ferdinand.*] 1. In Cervantes's "Don Quixote," the faithless friend of Cardenio.— 2. In Massinger and Fletcher's comedy "The Laws of Candy," the lover of Annophel.— 3. In Southerne's "Fatal Marriage," a character who for his own good is made to believe he has been dead and buried and in purgatory.— 4. In Sheridan Knowles's "John of Procida," the son of John of Procida. He was killed in the Sicilian Vespers.

Fernando de Noronha (fer-nän'dō de nō-rōn'yä). An island in the Atlantic, belonging to Brazil, situated about lat. 3° 50' S., long. 32° 40' W. It is the seat of a Brazilian penal station.

Fernando Po (E. fėr-nan'dō pō'; Sp. fer-nän'dō pō'). An island in the Bight of Biafra, West Africa, in lat. 3° 46' N., long. 8° 47' E. (lighthouse). Its surface is mountainous. The chief place is Port Clarence. The island was discovered by the Portuguese in 1471, and was ceded in 1778 to Spain, which now occupies it. There was an English settlement here 1827-1834. Area, 799 square miles. Population, about 25,000.

Fernandyne (fėr'nan-dēn). In Lodge's "Rosalynde," the character from which Jacques du Bois in "As you Like it" is taken.

Fernel (fer-nel'), **Jean.** Born at Clermont-en-Beauvoisis, France, about 1497: died there, April 26, 1558. A noted French physician and medical writer, professor of medicine at Paris: surnamed "the Modern Galen."

Ferney, or **Fernex** (fer-nā'). A village in the department of Ain, France, 4 miles northwest of Geneva. Voltaire resided here 1758-78.

Ferney, The Patriarch of. Voltaire.

Fernig (fer-nēg'), **Félicité de** (Madame **Van der Walen**). Born at Mortagne, Nord, France, about 1776: died after 1831. **Fernig, Théophile de.** Born at Mortagne about 1779: died at Brussels about 1818. Two French sisters who, assuming male attire, enlisted in 1792 in a company of the National Guards commanded by their father, and distinguished themselves by their bravery in battle. Félicité married M. Van der Walen, a Belgian officer, whose life she had saved.

Fernkorn (fern'korn), **Anton Dominik.** Born at Erfurt, Prussia, March 17, 1813: died at Bründlfeld, near Vienna, Nov. 16, 1878. A German sculptor and bronze-founder. His best-known work is a statue of the archduke Charles, in Vienna.

Fernow (fer'nō), **Karl Ludwig.** Born at Blumenhagen, Brandenburg, Prussia, Nov. 19, 1763: died at Weimar, Germany, Dec. 4, 1808. A German writer on art, professor (extraordinary) at Jena 1802, and librarian to the duchess Amalie at Weimar 1804.

Féron (fā-rôn'), **Firmin Eloi.** Born at Paris, Dec. 1, 1802: died at Conflans, Seine-et-Oise, April 24, 1876. A French painter. He obtained the first medal in 1835.

Feronia (fe-ro'ni-ä). In Italian mythology, a goddess of Sabine origin, but chiefly worshiped in Etruria, regarded especially as the patroness of freedmen, and called by the Greeks a goddess of flowers. Her most celebrated shrine is at the foot of Mount Soracte in Etruria.

Ferozabad (fē-rō-zä-bäd'). A town in the Northwest Provinces, British India, east of Agra. Population, about 15,000.

Ferozepore. See *Firozpur.*

Ferozeshah, or **Ferozshah** (fē-rōz-shäh'). A village in the Panjab, British India, situated near Firozpur. Here, Dec. 21, 1845, the British under Sir Hugh Gough defeated the Sikhs.

Ferrabosco, or **Ferabosco** (fer-ä-bos'kō), **Alfonso.** An Italian musical composer of the 16th century. He appears to have settled in England, perhaps at Greenwich, before 1567. He subsequently returned to Italy. He published a book of madrigals in 1542 (second in 1587) and of motets in 1544, both at Venice. He had several friendly contests with W. Byrd as to the best setting of madrigals and also in writing "each to the number of 40 parts upon the plain-song of Miserere."

Ferrabosco, or **Ferabosco, Alfonso.** Born at Greenwich, England, about 1580: died in 1628 (?). An Italian lutenist and musical composer, son of the preceding. He received his musical education at Bologna, became musical instructor to Prince Henry in 1605, and in 1626 was appointed composer in ordinary to Charles I. He published "Ayres" (1609) and "Lessons" (for viols, 1609).

Ferrabosco, Alfonso. Died in 1661. An Italian musical composer at the court of Charles I. of England. He was the son of Alfonso Ferrabosco (died 1628?).

Ferracute (fer'a-küt), or **Ferragus** (fer'a-gus), It. **Ferrau** (fer-rou'). A giant celebrated in medieval romance. He appears with various attributes, in the story of "Valentine and Orson" as Ferracute. He has in his castle an enormous brazen head which answers any question put to it. In some romances he is a Portuguese giant; in others a Spanish knight; in others a Saracen; in all of enormous strength, and invulnerable till Orlando vanquishes him.

While in Navarre, it is reported to Charles that a Syrian giant of first-rate enormity, called Ferracutus (the Ferrau of the Italians), has appeared at Nazera. This creature possessed most exuberant propoitions: he was twelve cubits high, his face was a cubit in length and his nose a measured palm. As soon as Charles arrived at Nazera, this unwieldy gentleman proposed a single combat, but the king was so little tempted by a personal survey that he declined his offer. Ogerius the Dane was therefore selected as the Christian champion: but the giant, trussing him under one arm, carried him off to the town, and served a succession of knights in a similar manner. Orlando at length went out against him. The Saracen, as usual, commenced the attack by pulling his antagonist from the saddle, and rode off with him, till Orlando, exerting all his force, seized him by the chin, and both fell to the ground. When they had remounted, the knight, thinking to kill the pagan, only cut off the head of his horse. Ferrau being now on foot, Orlando struck a blow on his arm that knocked the sword from his hand; on which the giant slew his adversary's horse with a pat of his fist. After this the opponents fought on foot, and with swords, till towards evening, when Ferrau demanded a truce till next day. *Dunlop,* Hist. of Prose Fiction, I. 278.

Ferragus. 1. See *Ferracute.*— 2. An extraordinary beggar in a novel of the same name in Balzac's "Scènes de la vie parisienne." He is the captain of a mysterious association called "Les Treize," appears in society as a diplomat, and murders a young gentleman who is obnoxious to the Treize by causing a slow poison to be put on his hair.

Ferrand (fā-roñ'), Comte **Antoine François Claude.** Born at Paris, July 4, 1751: died at Paris, Jan. 17, 1825. A French royalist politician (emigrated Sept., 1789), publicist, and historian. He wrote "De l'esprit de l'histoire" (1802), etc.

Ferrand, Marie Louis, Baron and Count of. Born at Besançon, Oct. 12, 1753: died at Palo Fincado, Santo Domingo, Nov. 7, 1808. A French general. He served in the American revolution and in the French army of the West, and in 1802 joined Leclerc in the Santo Domingo expedition. The disasters of 1802 and 1803 left him in command of the remnants of the French army. He retreated to Santo Domingo city, where he withstood a siege by Dessalines, and succeeded in holding the eastern end of the island for several years. Bonaparte made him captain-general of Santo Domingo. In 1808 a Spanish force from Porto Rico invaded the island. Ferrand was defeated, and shot himself on the battle-field.

Ferrandina (fer-rän-dē'nä). A town in the province of Potenza, Italy, situated 35 miles southeast of Potenza. Population (1881), 7,325.

Ferrar (fer'är), **Nicholas.** Died at Little Gidding, Huntingdonshire, Dec. 4, 1637. An English theologian.

Ferrara (fer-rä'rä). 1. A province in the compartimento of Emilia, Italy, lying south of the Po and west of the Adriatic. The surface is flat. Formerly the main portion of the duchy of Ferrara (formed 1471) was under the house of Este. It was annexed to the Papal States in 1598, and to Sardinia in 1860. Area, 1,012 square miles. Population (1891), about 230,000. 2. The capital of the province of Ferrara, situated on the Po di Volano in lat. 44° 50' N., long. 11° 37' E. It contains a university, and was noted for its school of painting in the 15th century, and as a literary center in the 16th century. The castle, formerly the ducal palace, is a square battlemented fortress of brick, built in 1385, with a moat and bridges, and towers at the corners. The wall-paintings which originally decorated the ducal apartments are gone, except some very good ones by Dosso Dossi. The cathedral (duomo) was consecrated in 1136. The rich façade is one of the best of Italian medieval exteriors. It is solid below, with a great round-arched porch with columns resting on curious figures supported on lions, and has above several tiers of beautiful arcades. The interior was spoiled in the 17th century, but contains good inlaid choir-stalls and some handsome pictures. There is a fine Renaissance arcaded campanile, in red and white marble. Population, about 28,000; commune, estimated (1891) 85,000.

Ferrara-Florence, Council of. A church council which, opening at Ferrara in 1438, was transferred to Florence in 1439 on account of a plague. It proclaimed the union of the Greek and Roman churches in 1439. The last sitting was at Rome in 1445.

Ferrari (fer-rä'rē), **Gaudenzio.** Born at Valduggia, near Novara, Italy, about 1484: died at Milan, 1546. An Italian painter. His works are principally at Varallo and elsewhere in northern Italy.

Ferrari, Giuseppe. Born at Milan, 1812: died at Rome, July 1, 1876. An Italian philosophical writer and historian.

Ferrari, Luigi. Born at Venice, 1810. An Italian sculptor.

Ferré (fer-ā'). **Théophile Charles.** Born at Paris, 1845; executed near Paris, Nov. 28, 1871. One of the leaders of the French Commune in 1871.

Ferreira (fer-rā'ē-rā), **Antonio.** Born at Lisbon, 1528; died there, 1569. A noted Portuguese poet, surnamed "the Portuguese Horace." He wrote "Ines de Castro," a tragedy, etc.

Ferreira, Alexander Rodriquez. *See Rodriquez Ferreira.*

Ferrel (fer'el), **William.** Born in Bedford (now Fulton) County, Pa., Jan. 29, 1817; died at Maywood, Kansas, Sept. 18, 1891. An American meteorologist. He graduated at Bethany College in 1844, and held an appointment at the Coast Survey 1857–82 when he was appointed professor of meteorology in the Signal Office at Washington, a position which he held four years. He invented a mechanical and intuitive tidal prediction machine, and wrote "Converging Series expressing the Ratio between the Diameter and the Circumference of a Circle" (1859); "Popular Essays on the Movements of the Atmosphere" (1882); "The Motions of Fluids and Solids on the Earth's Surface" (1882); "Temperature of the Atmosphere and Earth's Surface" (1884), etc.

Ferrers (fer'ərz), **Earl.** *See Shirley, Laurence.*

Ferrers, George. Born at St. Albans, Hertfordshire, about 1500; died January, 1579. An English poet and politician. He was educated at Cambridge; was a member of Lincoln's Inn, and represented Plymouth in Parliament from 1542. On his being arrested the same year as under-sheriff of London, the House of Commons demanded his release by virtue of the constitutional right of its members to freedom from arrest (except for treason, felony, or breach of the peace). The sheriffs and jailers resisting the demand, the House of Commons sent them to the Tower, this being the first occasion on which the House acted independently in vindication of its privilege. Ferrers took part with William Baldwin in the production of the series of historical poems entitled "Mirrour for Magistrates."

Ferret (fer'et). 1. In Ben Jonson's comedy "The New Inn," the servant of Lovell, a quick, nimble, and insinuating fellow, with a very advantageous knowledge of human nature.—2. In Smollett's "Sir Launcelot Greaves," a character who never smiles, never speaks in praise of any one, and never gives a direct answer.

Ferrex and Porrex. *See Gorboduc.*

Ferrier (fer'i-er), **James Frederick.** Born at Edinburgh, June 16, 1808; died at St. Andrews, June 11, 1864. A Scottish metaphysician. He studied at Edinburgh and Oxford, and was professor of civil history at Edinburgh 1842, and of moral philosophy and natural economy at St. Andrews 1845. He wrote "Institutes of Metaphysic" (1854), etc. His "Lectures on Greek Philosophy" were published posthumously (1866).

Ferrier, Susan Edmonstone. Born at Edinburgh, Sept. 7, 1782; died there, Nov. 5, 1854. A Scottish novelist. She was the friend of Scott, whom she visited in 1811, 1828, and 1832. Her novels are "Marriage," to which Miss Clavering, niece of the Duke of Argyll, contributed a few pages (1818), "The Inheritance" (1824), and "Destiny" (1831).

Ferrières (fer-yār'). A village in the department of Seine-et-Marne, France, 13 miles east of Paris. It contains a chateau of the Rothschilds, the scene of an interview between Bismarck and Jules Favre, Sept., 1870.

Ferro (fer'rō). Sp. **Hierro** (yer'ro). The westernmost of the Canary Islands, situated in lat. 27° 45′ N., long. 18° W. The conventional meridian of Ferro (a dividing line between the eastern and western hemispheres), used as the first meridian by Germans, and for a time by Portuguese and Spanish geographers, corresponds to long. 17° 40′ W. of Greenwich. Area 106 square miles. Population (1900) 5,895.

Ferrol (fer-rōl'). **El.** A seaport in the province of Coruña, Spain, situated on the Bay of Betanzos in lat. 43° 29′ N., long. 8° 15′ W. It is noted for its naval arsenal. It was unsuccessfully attacked by the English in 1800, and was taken by the English in 1809 and by the French in 1809. Population (1887), 24,701.

Ferry (fa-re'), **Jules.** Born at St. Dié, Vosges, France, April 5, 1832; died at Paris, March 17, 1893. A French statesman. He was minister of public instruction 1879–80, premier 1880–81, minister of public instruction in 1882, and premier 1883–85, and was elected president of the Senate in 1893. His name is associated with the French policy of adventure in Africa and Asia.

Fersen (fer'sen), **Axel,** Comte de. Born at Stockholm, Sept. 4, 1755; murdered at Stockholm, June 20, 1810. A Swedish marshal. He accompanied Louis XVI. to Varennes in 1791. He was killed by the populace, on the (false) suspicion that he with his sister had caused the death of Prince Christian of Holstein-Augustenburg.

Ferstel, Heinrich von. Born at Vienna, July 7, 1828; died at Grinzing, near Vienna, July 14, 1883. An Austrian architect.

Ferté-sous-Jouarre (fer-tā'-sō-zhō-zär'). A town in the department of Seine-et-Marne, France, on the Marne 36 miles east of Paris; noted for quarries. Population (1891), commune, 4,070.

Ferumbras. *See Fierabras.*

Fesca (fes'kä), **Alexander Ernst.** Born at Karlsruhe, Baden, May 22, 1820; died at Brunswick, Germany, Feb. 22, 1849. A German composer, son of Friedrich Ernst Fesca. He composed much popular chamber music, etc.

Fesca, Friedrich Ernst. Born at Magdeburg, Prussia, Feb. 15, 1789; died at Karlsruhe, Baden, May 24, 1826. A German composer and violinist. He wrote two operas, "Cantemir" and "Leila," and a number of quintets, quartets, overtures, and chorales and other sacred music.

Fescennine Songs. Ancient Roman popular songs: so named from the town of Fescennium in southern Etruria. They were sung at rustic merrymakings, festivals, and later especially at weddings.

Fesch (fesh), **Joseph.** Born at Ajaccio, Corsica, Jan. 3, 1763; died at Rome, May 13, 1839. A French ecclesiastic, half-brother of Lætitia, mother of Napoleon I. He became archbishop of Lyons 1802, and cardinal 1803.

Fessenden (fes'en-den), **Thomas Green.** Born at Walpole, N. H., April 22, 1771; died at Boston, Nov. 11, 1837. An American journalist, poet, and miscellaneous writer.

Fessenden, William Pitt. Born at Boscawen, N. H., Oct. 16, 1806; died at Portland, Maine, Sept. 8, 1869. An American statesman, United States senator (Republican) from Maine 1854–1864 and 1865–69, and secretary of the treasury 1864–65.

Fessler (fes'ler), **Ignaz Aurelius.** Born at Czurendorf, Hungary, May 18, 1756; died at St. Petersburg, Dec. 15, 1839. A Hungarian historian and ecclesiastic (Capuchin), professor of Oriental languages and hermeneutics at the University of Lemberg. He wrote "Geschichte der Ungarn" (Breslau, etc.

Fessler, Joseph. Born at Sachau, Vorarlberg, Austria-Hungary, Dec. 2, 1813; died at St. Polten, near Vienna, April 25, 1872. An Austrian prelate and scholar. He published "Institutiones patrologicæ" (1850–52), etc.

Feste (fes'te). In Shakspere's "Twelfth Night," Olivia's clown.

Festin de Pierre, Le. *See Don Juan.*

Festus (fes'tus). A poem by Philip James Bailey, published 1839.

Festus, Porcius. A Roman procurator in Palestine about 60–62 A. D. He refused to put the apostle Paul in the power of the Jews, and, after giving him a hearing in the presence of Herod Agrippa II., sent him to Rome in consequence of his appeal to Cæsar.

Festus, Sextus Pompeius. A Latin lexicographer who lived perhaps in the middle of the 2d century after Christ. He epitomized a glossary of Latin words and phrases entitled "De Verborum Significatu," by Marcus Flavius, which is now lost. This epitome, which is known as "Sexti Pompeii Festi de verborum Significatione," and which is of importance on account of the light which it throws on obscure points in Latin grammar and Roman antiquities, was abridged in the 8th century by Paulus Diaconus.

Feth Ali (feth ä'lē), or **Fath Ali** (fäth ä'lē), or **Futteh Ali** (fot'te ä'lē). Born about 1762 (1767?); died at Sapahan, Persia, Oct. 20, 1834. Shah of Persia 1797–1834. He became involved in a war with Russia in 1804 concerning the sovereignty of Georgia, whose ruler had transferred his allegiance from Persia to Russia. He purchased peace in 1813 by abandoning his claim. In 1826 he took advantage of the recent death of the czar Alexander to renew the war, but was soon repulsed by the peace of 1828 to make an additional cession of territory (Daghestan, etc.).

Fethan-Seag. *See Faddiley.*

Fétis (fā-tēs'), **Édouard.** Born at Bouvignes, Belgium, May 16, 1812. An art critic, son of François Joseph Fétis. He is librarian of the Bibliothèque Royale, Brussels, professor of esthetics at the Académie des Beaux Arts, art critic of the "Independance Belge," and has published and edited a number of works on art.

Fétis, François Joseph. Born at Mons, Belgium, March 25, 1784; died at Brussels, March 26, 1871. A Belgian composer and writer on music. His works include "Méthode élémentaire, etc." (1824), "Traité complet de la théorie et de la pratique de l'harmonie" (1844), "Traité du contrepoint et de la fugue" (1824), "Biographie universelle des musiciens" (1835–44), "Histoire générale de la musique" (1869–76), etc. He published the "Revue Musicale" from 1827–35, He composed four or five operas, much sacred music, and a good deal of miscellaneous music.

Fetter Lane. A street in London running from Fleet street to Holborn Viaduct.

During the middle ages Fetter Lane slumbered; but it woke up on the breaking out of the Civil War, and in 1643 became unpleasantly celebrated as the spot where Waller's plot disastrously terminated. . . . One of the pleasantest memories of Fetter Lane is that which connects it with the school-days of Charles Lamb. Dryden and Otway, it is said, lived opposite each other in Fetter Lane.

Thornbury, Old and New London, I. 94.

Feuchères (fē-shār'), **Baronne de (Sophie Dawes or Daws).** Born in the Isle of Wight about 1795; died in England, Jan. 2, 1841. A woman of low birth, mistress of Louis Henri Joseph de Bourbon, prince de Condé (1756–1830). She married Baron de Feuchères in 1818, and was separated from him in 1822.

Feuchtersleben (foich'ters-lā-ben), **Ernst von.** Born at Vienna, April 29, 1806; died at Vienna, Sept. 3, 1849. An Austrian physician, poet, and philosopher. He became dean of the medical faculty at Vienna in 1845, and in 1848 was under-secretary of state in the ministry of public instruction. His works include "Lehrbuch der ärztlichen seelenkunde" (1845), "Zur Diatetik der Seele" (1838), and "Gedichten" (1836).

Feuerbach (foi'er-bäch), **Anselm von.** Born at Spires, Sept. 12, 1820; died at Venice, Jan. 4, 1880. A German historical painter. He was a pupil of F. W. von Schadow, and held a professorship in the Academy of Vienna 1873–77.

Feuerbach, Ludwig Andreas. Born at Landshut, Bavaria, July 28, 1804; died near Nuremberg, Bavaria, Sept. 13, 1872. A German philosopher, son of P. J. A. von Feuerbach. He habilitated as privat-docent at Erlangen in 1828, but abandoned teaching in 1832. His chief works are "Das Wesen des Christenthums" (1841), "Das Wesen der Religion" (1849), and "Theogonie nach den Quellen des klassischen, hebräischen, und christlichen Altertums" (1857).

Feuerbach, Paul Johann Anselm von. Born at Hainichen, near Jena, Germany, Nov. 14, 1775; died at Frankfort-on-the-Main, Prussia, May 29, 1833. A German jurist. He became professor at Jena in 1801, professor at Kiel in 1802, and professor at Landshut in 1804; removed to Munich as privy referendary in 1808, and privy justice for Bavaria in 1806; was ennobled and made privy councilor in 1808; became second president of the Court of Appeal at Bamberg in 1814, and president of the Court of Appeal at Anspach in 1817. He drew up the Bavarian criminal code which was introduced in 1813, and wrote "Kritik des natürlichen Rechts als Propedeutik zu einer Wissenschaft der natürlichen Rechte" (1796), "Lehrbuch des gemeinen, in Deutschland geltenden peinlichen Rechts" (1801), "Merkwürdige Kriminalrechtsfalle (1808–11), "K. Hauser, ein Beispiel eines Verbrechens am Seelenleben" (1832), etc.

Feuillants (fē-yoń'). **Les.** A political club established at Paris during the Revolution. It was at first called the Club de 1789, receiving its later name from the convent of the Feuillants, where it held its meetings.

Feuilles d'Automne (fēy dō-ton'). [F., 'Autumn Leaves.'] A collection of lyric poems by Victor Hugo, published in 1831.

Feuillet (fē-yā'), **Louis,** Sieur de Manè, in Provence, 1660; died at Marseilles, April 18, 1732. A French scientist and traveler. Aided by royal bounty, he made two extended expeditions to the West Indies and the southern and western coasts of South America (1706–11) taking journeys of observations to rectify the existing maps, and studying plants, antiquities, etc. The results were published in several large works. In 1724 the French Academy of Sciences employed him to determine the exact longitude of the island of Cadiz.

Feuillet, Octave. Born at St.-Lô, Manche, France, Aug. 11, 1821; died at Paris, Dec. 29, 1890. A French novelist and dramatist. After graduating with honors from Louis-le-Grand in Paris, he studied law and engaged in literary work. In collaboration with Paul Bocage he wrote for the stage "Un bonnes de Paris" (1845), "Echec et mat" (1846), "Palma, ou la nuit du Vendredi Saint" (1844), "La vieillesse de Richelieu" (1848), "York" (1852), "Scenes et proverbes" (1851), Scenes et comedies (1854), "Lagrisc (1854), "Le roman d'un jeune homme pauvre" (1858), "Redemption" (1860), "Les portraits de la marquise" (1863), "Monsieur" (1863), "La belle au bois dormant" (1865), "Le cas de conscience" (1867), "Julie" (1872), "La Acrobate" (1873), "Le sphinx" (1874), "La clef d'or" (1876), "Un roman parisien" (1889), and "Chamillac" (1890). His novels are "Bellah" (1852), "Le roman d'un jeune homme pauvre" (1858), "Histoire de Sibylle" (1862), "Monsieur de Camors" (1867), "Julia de Trécœur" (1872), "Un mariage dans le monde" (1875), "Les amours de Philippe," and "Le journal d'une femme" (1877), "Le cas de conscience," "Petite Pluie" (1881), "La veuve," "Le voyageur," "Le divorce de Juliette," "Chrysbe et Scylla," and "Le cure de Bourron" (1890). "La morte" (1886), and "Honneur et amour" (1890). The French newspaper name *feuilleton* was first used for his serial writings in newspapers.

Feurs (fer). A town in the department of Loire, France, on the Loire 18 miles west of Lyons. It was the capital of the old region Forez. Population (1891), commune, 3,492.

Féval (fā-vāl'), **Paul Henri Corentin.** Born at Rennes, France, Sept. 27, 1817; died at Paris, March 8, 1887. A French novelist, author of "Les mystères de Londres" (1844), "Le fils du diable" (1847), "Le bossu" (1858), "Le chevalier de Kergueuzec" (1874), "Les merveilles du Mont St. Michel" (1879), etc.

Feversham. *See Faversham.*

Feydeau (fā-dō'), **Ernest Aimé.** Born at Paris, March 16, 1821; died at Paris, Oct. 29, 1873. A French novelist and miscellaneous writer. Among his novels are "Fanny" (1858), "Suzive" (1861), "Un début à l'opera" (1865), "La comtesse de Chalis, etc." (1868), etc. He wrote several comedies, and "Du luxe

des femmes, etc." (1866), "Histoire des usages funèbres, etc." (1857-61), "L'Allemagne en 1871" (1872), and other works.

Feyjoo y Montenegro (fā-ē-hō' ē mōn-tā-nā'-grō). **Frey Benito.** Born at Cardamiro, near Orense, Spain, Oct. 8, 1676; died at Oviedo, Spain, Sept. 26, 1764. A noted Spanish critic and scholar, a Benedictine monk. He published the "Teatro critico universal" (1726–60), "Cartas eruditas y curiosas" (1760), etc.

Still, when, in 1726, Feyjoo printed a volume of essays connected with this main purpose, he was able to command public attention, and was encouraged to go on. He called it "The Critical Theatre"; and in its different dissertations—as separate as the papers in "The Spectator," but longer, and on graver subjects—he boldly attacked the dialectics and metaphysics then taught everywhere in Spain; maintained Bacon's system of induction in the physical sciences; upheld the general opinion in relation to comets, eclipses, and the arts of magic and divination; laid down rules for historical faith, which would exclude most of the early traditions of the country; showed a greater deference for woman, and claimed for her a higher place in society, than the influence of the Spanish Church willingly permitted her to occupy; and, in all respects, came forward as an innovator, encouraging generously the advancement of education, the pursuit of truth, and the improvement of social life. Eight volumes of this stirring series were published before 1742, and then it stopped, without any apparent reason. But in 1742 Feyjoo began a similar series of discussions, under the name of "Letters and Inquiring Letters," which he published in 1750, with the fifth volume, thus closing up the long series of his truly philanthropical, as well as philosophical, labors. *Ticknor*, spun. Lit., III. 372.

Fez (fez), Ar. **Fâs** (fās). **1.** A sultanate in the northern part of Morocco, annexed to Morocco proper in 1911. Area, 40,000 sq. miles. —**2.** The capital of Morocco, situated in lat. 34° 6′ N., long. 4° 58′ W. It is an important commercial center, is celebrated as a holy city, and was formerly noted as a seat of learning. Population, about 100,000.

Fezzan (fez-zän'). The southernmost division (kaimakamlik) of the Turkish vilayet of Tripoli in northern Africa, situated about lat. 24°–31° N., long. 11°–18° E.: the ancient Phazania, or land of the Garamantes. It consists of a desert inclosing many oases. It became subject to Tripoli in 1842. The capital is Murzuk. Area, about 150,000 square miles. Population, about 50,000.

Fezziwig (fez'i-wig). The name of a family in Dickens's "Christmas Carol." It comprises a jolly old father, a mother ("one vast substantial smile"), and three fair daughters.

Fiacre (fē-ā'kr'), or **Fiachrach,** Saint. Died at Breuil, near Paris, France, about 670. The patron saint of gardeners. He was a native of "Ireland, the country of the Scots," and lived many years at Breuil (near Paris), where he erected a monastery to which Faremoutiers was subsequently annexed. He performed numerous cures, and is commemorated on the 30th of Aug. An inn at Paris, which was known as the Hôtel de St. Fiacre, is said to have existed (about 1670) the first station for the hire of carriages; hence the origin of the word *fiacre* for a hackney-coach.

Fiammetta (fē-ä-met'tä). In the works of Boccaccio, the name given to Maria (daughter of the King of Naples), believed to be Boccaccio's first subject of his romance "Amorosa Fiammetta."

Fibonacci. See *Leonardo da Pisa.*

Fichel (fē-shel'), **Benjamin Eugène.** Born at Paris, Aug. 30, 1826. A French genre painter, pupil of Paul Delaroche.

Fichte (fiĥ'te). **Immanuel Hermann von.** Born at Jena, Germany, July 18, 1796; died at Stuttgart, Aug. 8, 1879. A German philosopher, son of J. G. Fichte. He was professor of philosophy at Bonn 1835–42, and at Tübingen 1842–63. He published "System der Ethik" (1850–53), "Anthropologie" (1856), "Psychologie" (1864), etc.

Fichte, Johann Gottlieb. Born at Rammenau, near Lusatia, in Upper Lusatia, Germany, May 19, 1762: died at Berlin, Jan. 27, 1814. A celebrated German metaphysician. He was the son of a poor weaver. He attended school at Pforte, and studied subsequently at the universities of Jena and Leipsic. His first philosophical work, "Kritik aller Offenbarung" ("The Critique of All Revelation"), appeared in 1792. In 1793 he became professor of philosophy at Jena. The following year appeared his principal work, "Grundlage der gesammten Wissenschaftslehre" ("Fundamental Principles of the Whole Theory of Science"). After 1799 with the exception of the summer of 1806 (when he delivered a course of lectures at Erlangen) and a part of the disastrous years 18–6–07, he lived in Berlin, where, during the winter of 1807–08, he delivered the celebrated "Reden an die deutsche Nation" ("Addresses to the German Nation"). At the opening of the University of Berlin in 1810 he was made professor of philosophy, and was the second rector of that institution. His complete works were published by his son (1845–46) in 8 vols.

Fichtelgebirge (fiĥ'tel-ge-bēr'ge). [G., 'pine mountains.'] A mountain group in Upper Franconia, Bavaria, situated northeast of Bayreuth. Highest peak, the Schneeberg, 3,454 feet.

Ficino (fē-chē'nō), **Marsilio.** Born at Florence, Oct. 19, 1433; died near Florence, Oct. 1, 1499. An Italian physician and Platonic philosopher. He wrote "Theologia Platonica" (1482), etc.

Fick (fik), **Adolf.** Born at Cassel, Prussia, Sept. 3, 1829. A German physiologist, professor of physiology at Zürich in 1856, and at Würzburg from 1868. His works include "Medicinische Physik" (1857), "Kompendium der Physiologie" (1869), "Anatomie und Physiologie der Sinne" (1863), etc.

Fick, August. Born at Petershagen, near Minden, Prussia, May 5, 1833. A German philologist, professor of comparative philology at Göttingen 1868–88, and at Breslau from 1891. He has published "Vergleichendes Wörterbuch der indogermanischen Sprachen" (3d ed. 1874–1876), etc.

Ficoroni (fē-kō-rō'nē) **Cist.** A cylindrical bronze box found near Palestrina, and preserved in the Museo Kircheriano, Rome. It is important because its incised decoration, representing the victory of Polydeuces (Pollux) over Amycus, is perhaps the most surviving production of Greek graphic art. The box is over 1 foot high, and rests on three feet; the handle of the cover is formed by a group of Dioscuri with two satyrs.

Ficquelmont (fēk'kel-mōn'), Count **Karl Ludwig von.** Born at Dieuze, Lorraine, March 23, 1777; died at Venice, April 7, 1857. An Austrian general and diplomatist, minister of foreign affairs 1839 and 1848.

Fidele (fid-ē'lē or fid-ā'lē). The name assumed by Imogen, in Shakspeare's "Cymbeline," when disguised as a boy.

Fidelia (fi-dē'li-ä). [From L. *fidelis*, faithful.] In Wycherley's "Plain Dealer," a young girl disguised as a boy, Fidelio, who follows Manly. She is a sort of imitation of Shakspeare's Viola.—**2.** The name bestowed on Mme. Schröder-Devrient when playing under the name of Leonore, though Beethoven wished to call it so. Three editions of the pianoforte score, however, appeared with that title. The Leonora Overtures are written for "Fidelio." Leonora, the wife of Florestan, a state prisoner, assumes the disguise of a boy, Fidelio, to save her husband's life.

Fidenæ (fi-dē'nē). In ancient geography, a city of Latium, situated on the Tiber 4 miles northeast of Rome. The site is occupied by the modern Castel Giubileo.

Fides (fī'dēz). [L., 'faith.'] An asteroid (No. 37) discovered by Luther at Bilk, Oct. 5, 1855.

Fidessa (fī-des'ä). [='The faithful,' from L. *fides*, faith.] In Spenser's "Faerie Queene," the name and character assumed by the false Duessa (Falsehood) when she joined Cross Knight.

Fiebres (fē-ā'bres). [Sp., 'fevers.'] A nickname given in Guatemala, and to some extent in other Central American countries, to the liberal party. It was in common use from the period of independence until 1850 or later. The liberals were called *Fiebres* chiefly by their opponents. Opposed to *Aristocratas* or *Serviles*. See *Serviles*.

Field (fēld), **Cyrus West.** Born at Stockbridge, Mass., Nov. 30, 1819; died at New York, July 12, 1892. The founder of the Atlantic Cable Company, son of David Dudley Field (1781–1867). He established in 1850 a paper-business in New York from the active management of which he retired in 1853 with a fortune. He organized about 1854 the New York, Newfoundland, and London Telegraph Company, which connected the American continent with Newfoundland by a submarine cable in 1856. In 1856 he organized the Atlantic Telegraph Company, which, with the assistance of the English and United States governments, succeeded after two failures in laying a submarine cable between Ireland and Newfoundland. The first public message was sent by Queen Victoria to the President, Aug. 16, 1858; the cable ceased to work Sept. 1 following. The submerging of a new cable was begun in 1865. It broke in 1865, after 1,686 miles of it had been laid, and the whole was lost. In 1866 a new cable was successfully laid, and July 29 of that year the old cable was grappled and hauled in to the United States. The cable lost in 1865 was recovered and completed. Later in life Mr. Field further was concerned in the organization of the Commercial Cable Company and in the submerging of the last two cables.

Field, David Dudley. Born at East Guilford, Conn., May 20, 1781; died at Stockbridge, Mass., April 15, 1867. An American clergyman and historical writer. He wrote "A History of the Town of Guilford, in Connecticut" (Norwich, Conn., 1844), and "Genealogy of the Brainerd Family" (1857).

Field, David Dudley. Born at Haddam, Conn., Feb. 13, 1805; died at New York, April 13, 1894. An American jurist, son of David Dudley Field (1781–1867). He graduated at Williams College in 1825; was admitted to the bar in 1828; moved as head of the commission instituted in 1857 to prepare a political, penal, and civil code for the State of New York, and carried from the practice of law in 1886. He published "Draft Outlines of an International Code" (1872), etc.

Field, Henry Martyn. Born at Stockbridge, Mass., April 3, 1822. An American clergyman, journalist (editor of "The Evangelist"), and writer, son of David Dudley Field (1781–1867). He has written "From Egypt to Palestine" (1879), "Among the Holy Hills" (1882), and other books of travel.

Field, Inspector. A shrewd detective officer in Charles Dickens's "On Duty with Inspector Field."

Field, John. Born at Dublin, July 26, 1782; died at Moscow, Jan. 11, 1837. A British composer and pianist. He was a pupil of Clementi, whom he accompanied to Russia in 1802, and subsequently taught music at St. Petersburg and at Moscow, where he settled between 1823 and 1828. He is best remembered for his "Nocturnes," to which those of Chopin are said to owe much both in form and spirit.

Field, Nathaniel. Born in the parish of St. Giles, Cripplegate, in 1587; died in 1633. An English actor and dramatist. He is chiefly remembered as the author of "A Woman is a Weathercock" (1612), and "Amends for Ladies" (1618), and as the joint author with Massinger of "The Fatal Dowry" (1632).

Field, Stephen Johnson. Born at Haddam, Conn., Nov. 4, 1816. An American jurist, son of David Dudley Field (1781–1867). He was chief justice of California 1857–63, was appointed associate justice of the United States Supreme Court in 1863, and was a member of the Electoral Commission in 1877.

Field Codes. A series of codes intended to embody all the general laws of the State of New York: prepared by a commission appointed in New York, of which Mr. David Dudley Field was the chief member; several of which were in substance adopted in that State, and all of which have been adopted in a number of other States. Chief among the reforms of the law introduced by these codes was the substitution, of a single procedure in place of the double procedure of law and equity, common-law actions and equity suits, and the admission of parties and interested persons to testify as witnesses.

Fielding (fēl'ding), **Copley Vandyke.** Born about 1787; died at Worthing, Sussex, England, March 3, 1855. An English painter in water-colors, noted chiefly for his coast-views and landscapes. He became a full member of the Society of Painters in Water colours in 1846, was appointed secretary of the society in 1848, and was president from 1851 until his death.

Fielding, Henry. Born at Sharpham Park, near Glastonbury, Somersetshire, April 22, 1707; died at Lisbon, Oct. 8, 1754. A celebrated English playwright and novelist. He was the son of Edmund Fielding (attorney and a general in the army) and Sarah, daughter of Judge Gould of Sharpham Park; studied at Eton, at Leyden, and at the Middle Temple, London; was admitted to the bar in 1740; was appointed a justice of the peace for Westminster in 1748, being afterward qualified to act for Middlesex; and was elected chairman of quarter sessions of Hicks's Hall in 1749. Among his works are: plays, "Love in Several Masques" (1728), "The Temple Beau" (1730), "Rape upon Rape" (1730), "The Author's Farce" (1730), "The Tragedy of Tragedies" (1731), "The Lottery" (1732), "The Grub-Street Opera" (1731), "The Modern Husband" (1732), "The Mock Doctor" (1732), and "The Miser" (1733), adaptations from Molière, "Don Quixote in England" (1734), "The Intriguing Chambermaid" (1734), "The Wedding Day" (1743; translated into German 1770), etc.; novels, "Joseph Andrews" (1742), "Jonathan Wild the Great" (1743), "Tom Jones" (1749), "Amelia" (1751), etc. He also wrote "Journal of a Voyage to Lisbon," published in 1755 after his death, and a number of miscellaneous and political writings. He edited "Champion" and other periodicals, and published the "True Patriot" from Nov., 1745, to June, 1746, and the "Jacobite's Journal" from Dec., 1747, to Nov., 1748.

Fielding, Robert. See *Haddock, Robert.*

Fielding, Sarah. Born at East Stour, Dorsetshire, Nov. 8, 1710; died at Bath, England, 1768. An English author, sister of Henry Fielding. Among her works are "The Adventures of David Simple in Search of a Faithful Friend" (1744), and a translation of Xenophon's Memorabilia of Socrates, with the Defence of Socrates before his Judges (1762).

Field of Blood. [It. *Campodi Sangue.*] A name given in Italy to the ancient battle-field of Cannæ. See *Cannæ.*

Field of March. See *Champ de Mars.*

Field of May. See *Champ de Mai.*

Field of Peterloo. See *Peterloo.*

Field of the Cloth of Gold. A plain near Ardres, department of Pas-de-Calais, France, the scene of a meeting between Francis I. of France and Henry VIII. of England, 1520; so called from the magnificence of the display.

Field of the Forty Footsteps. See the extract.

The fields behind Montagu House were, from about the year 1680 until towards the end of the last century, the scene of robbery, murder, and every species of depravity. . . . Tradition had given to the superstitious at that period [1800] a legendary story, of the period of the Duke of Monmouth's rebellion, of two soldiers who fought in this field so desperately as to destroy each other; since which their footsteps formed from the vengeful struggle were said to remain. . . . nor could any agency ever whatever be produced where these "forty footsteps" were thus displayed. That strong dusky mark was said to be at the entire termination of the notorious Field of Upper Montagu Street. They were built over about 1800. *Rimbault.*

Fields (fēldz), **James Thomas.** Born at Portsmouth, N. H., Dec. 31, 1817; died at Boston, April 24, 1881. An American publisher and author. He was successively a partner in several book-

firms at Boston, and edited the "Atlantic Monthly" 1868–1870. He wrote "Yesterdays with Authors" (1872), and edited, in conjunction with C. D. Whipple, "The Family Library of British Poetry, from Chaucer to the Present Time, 1350–1858" (1879)

Fiennes (fē-enz'), **James**, Baron Saye and Sele. Died July 4, 1450. An English nobleman. He was the second son of Sir William de Fiennes, killed in the French wars; was made constable of Dover and warden of the Cinque Ports in 1447, was created a baron, with the title of Lord Saye and Sele, in 1447, was also appointed constable of the Tower of London, and was made lord treasurer in 1449. He was beheaded by the mob in the insurrection under Cade in 1450.

Fiennes, Thomas, sixth Baron Dacre. Born in 1517; executed at Tyburn, June 29, 1541. An English nobleman. He was one of a party of youths who engaged in a poaching frolic in the park of Mr. Nicholas Pelham at Laughton, April 30, 1541; and one of the party keeper was mortally wounded in a scuffle. The whole poaching party was apparently under pressure from the king, prosecuted for murder, and Lord Dacre and three of his companions were condemned to death.

Fierabras (fē-ā-brä'). [From L. *ferax*, iron, as in the name *Brassde-Fer*; in English, *Sir Ferumbras.*] One of the paladins of Charlemagne. He gave his name to the most popular of the French chanson de gestes. It remains in a Provençal version and a French version, in two MSS. of the 13th century and two of the 14th. A prose version of it was printed at Geneva in 1478, and Caxton's "Lyf of the Noble and Crysten Prynce Charlemayne" was printed in 1485. It was a translation from that French prose version of Fierabras. M. Gaston Paris has pointed out that Fierabras is an expansion of an earlier poem, "Balan," with the several action changed, separated, and with improvements in the story. The poem of "Balan" appears in English as the romance of "The Sowdon of Babylon." "Sir Ferumbras" is a translation from the latter "Fierabras," the work of an ecclesiastic of Exeter, after 1377 (*Morley, Eng. Writers*, VI. 65)

Fierabras. An opera by Franz Schubert, composed in 1823, but never produced. It is said to contain his best work.

Fieschi (fē-es'kē), **Joseph Marie.** Born at Murato, Corsica, Dec. 3, 1790; executed at Paris, Feb. 16, 1836. A Corsican adventurer who made an attempt on the life of Louis Philippe, July 28, 1835.

Fiesco (fē-es'kō). A tragedy by Schiller, published in 1783.

Fiesco, Giovanni Luigi, Count of Lavagna. Born at Genoa about 1524; drowned at Genoa, Jan. 2, 1547. A Genuese noble, a leading conspirator against Andrea Doria, Jan., 1547. He is the subject of the tragedy "Fiesco," by Schiller, 1783.

Fiesole (fē-ā'sō-le). A small town in the province of Florence, Italy, 4 miles northeast of Florence; the ancient Faesulæ. It has a flourishing industries. An old Etruscan city, it contains Etruscan and Roman antiquities. It was the headquarters of Catiline in 62 B. C., and was the scene of the victory of Stilicho over the Teutonic invaders under Radagaisus in about 406. La Badia, a monastery designed by Brunelleschi, published in 1462, is one of the most beautiful monastic foundations of the Renaissance. There are two convents and cloisters each in two wooded tiers. The church is in large part the original Romanesque structure, with a dome at the crossing, needless, ugly, and delicate sculpture and panelled incrustation. The Roman theater is in excellent preservation. The semicircular cavea lies over 20 tiers of seats in position, part rock-hewn, with several radial stairways, vaulted substructions, and fine entrance arches at the wings. The diameter is 220 feet, that of the orchestra 64. The orchestra was founded in 1028, and altered in the 13th century. There are 3 aisles divided by 11 antique columns of different sizes and orders, and a transept with domed crossing. Structure and ornament are closely similar to those of San Miniato, Florence. The Salutati Chapel contains a beautiful relief and a bust by Mino da Fiesole (1466).

Fiesole, Giovanni Angelico da, generally called **Fra Angelico** real name **Guido,** or **Guidolino, da Pietro,** called Giovanni on following orders). Born at Vecchio, in the province of Mugello, Italy, 1387; died near Rome, March 18 (?), 1455. A celebrated Italian painter of religious subjects. He came to have been early impressed by the Miniaturists. In 1417 he entered, with his brother Benedetto, a painter, the Dominican convent in Fiesole. From 1409 to 1418 he lived at Foligno and Cortona; from 1418 to 1436 at Fiesole; from 1436 to 1445 at Florence in the convent of San Marco; and from 1445 to 1455 at Rome. His most important works are the frescos at Orvieto (1447), and the decoration of the Chapel of the Sainte-Sacrement in the Vatican. The Florentine period was most productive of easel-pictures, which include the "Coronation of the Virgin" now in the Louvre, the same subject (a favorite one) now in the Uffizi, a "Last Judgment," etc. He is especially celebrated for the spirituality and mystical charm of his saints and angels. The story of San Marco, now the Museo di San Marco, was decorated by Fra Angelico and his pupils, and some of his best frescos are there.

Fiévée (fyā-vā'), **Joseph.** Born at Paris, April 8, 1767; died at Paris, May 7, 1839. A French journalist, novelist, and (royalist) political writer. He wrote the romances "La dot de Suzette" (1798) and "Frédéric" (1799).

Fife (fif). A maritime county of Scotland, it is bounded by the Firth of Tay on the north, the North Sea on the east, the Firth of Forth on the south, and Perth, Kinross, and Clackmannan on the west. The leading manufacture is linen. Area, 492 square miles. Population (1891), 160,265.

Fife Ness (nif ness). A promontory in Fifeshire, Scotland, in lat. 56° 17′ N., long. 2° 35′ W.

Fifine at the Fair. A poem by Browning, published in 1872.

Fifth Avenue. The principal residence street of New York (now in its lower part largely devoted to business), extending from Washington Square to Harlem River, a distance of about 6½ miles.

Fifth Monarchy Men. A sect of millenarians of the time of Cromwell, differing from other Seconde Adventists in believing not only in a literal second coming of Christ, but also that it was their duty to inaugurate this kingdom by force. This kingdom was to be the fifth and last in the series of which those of Assyria, Persia, Greece, and Rome were the preceding four; hence their self-assumed title. They unsuccessfully attempted risings against the government in 1657 and 1661.

Figaro (fē-gä-rō'). A character introduced by Beaumarchais in his plays "Le barbier de Seville" and "La mariage de Figaro," and "La mere coupable"; used later by Mozart, Rossini, and Rossini in operas. In the "Barbier" he is a barber: in the "Mariage" he is a valet. In both he is gay, lively, and conspicuous; his stratagems are always original, his wit keen, and his character individual. He is a type of intrigue, adroitness, and versatility. In the "Mere coupable" he has become virtuous and has lost his verve. See also Beaumarchais's "Fables of a Day, taken from Beaumarchais's 'Mariage de Figaro.'"

Figaro, Le. A satirical Parisian journal, founded in 1826, discontinued in 1833, and refounded by Villemessant in 1854.

Figaro, Le Mariage de. See *Mariage.*

Figaro, Le Noze di. See *Noze.*

Figeac (fē-zhäk'). A town in the department of Lot, France, situated on the Célé in lat. 44° 37′ N., long. 2° 3′ E. It has two old churches, and was the birthplace of Champollion. Population (1891), 6,680.

Fig for Momus, A. A play by Lodge, produced in 1595.

Fighting Joe Hooker. A popular nickname for General Joseph Hooker, q. v.

Fighting Parson, The. A nickname of W. G. Brownlow.

Fighting Prelate, The. A surname given to Henry Spenser, a warlike bishop of Norwich (reign of Richard II., 1377–99).

Fighting Téméraire, The. See *Téméraire.*

Figueira (fē-gā'ē-rä). A watering-place in the province of Beira, Portugal, at the mouth of the Mondego, 24 miles west of Coimbra.

Figueira, Luiz. Born at Almodôvar, Alemtejo, Portugal, 1574; died on the island of Marajó, at the mouth of the Amazon, July 3, 1643. A Jesuit missionary. Most of his life was spent among the Indians of northern Brazil, and he was rector of the college at Pernambuco for many years. He published a grammar of the Tupi language.

Figueras (fē-gā'räs). A town in the province of Gerona, Spain, in lat. 42° 16′ N., long. 2° 34′ E., in the plain of Ampurdan, which was taken by the French in 1794, 1808, 1811, and 1823. Population (1887), 11,025.

Figueras y Moracas (fē-mō-rä'käs), **Estanislao.** Born at Barcelona, Spain, Nov. 13, 1819; died at Madrid, Nov. 11, 1882. A Spanish republican statesman, president of the executive Feb.–June, 1873.

Figueroa (fē-gā-rō'ä), **Cristóval Suarez de.** Born at Valladolid, Spain, near the end of the 16th century; died about 1650 (?). A Spanish writer, author of a pastoral romance, "La constante Amarilis" (1609), etc.

Figueroa, Francisco de. Born at Alcalá de Henares, Spain, about 1540; died there, about 1620. A Spanish poet and soldier.

Figueroa, Francisco Acuña de. Born in Montevideo, 1791; died there, Oct. 6, 1862. An Uruguayan poet. He was a treasury official under the Spanish government of his native city during its siege by the republicans, 1812–14, and wrote a diary in verse of the events of the time. When the city was taken (June 20, 1814) he emigrated to Rio de Janeiro, returning in 1815 and resuming his place in the treasury. In 1840 he was made director of the library and museum. He wrote numerous poems and epigrams of a political character in favor of the legitimate government, which are still widely read. In 1857 they were collected with the title "Musico Poetico."

Figueroa, Pedro Pablo. Born at Copiapó, Dec. 23, 1857. A Chilean author and journalist. He has published numerous biographical works and romances, and sketches of Chilean country life.

Figuier (fē-gyā'), **Louis Guilaume.** Born at Montpellier, France, Feb. 15, 1819. A French naturalist, best known as a popularizer of science. His works include "Exposition et histoire des principales découvertes scientifiques modernes" (1851–57), "Histoire du merveilleux dans les temps modernes" (1860–62), "Tableau de la nature" (1862–71, 10 vols., in various departments of science), "Les nouvelles conquêtes de la science" (1883–85), etc.

Fiji, or Feejee (fē'jē), native **Viti** (vē'tē), **Islands.** An archipelago in the South Pacific, belonging to Great Britain, situated about lat. 16°–20° S., long. 177° E.–178° W. The islands number over 200, of which the largest are Viti Levu and Vanua Levu. The surface is generally mountainous. The inhabitants, formerly cannibals, have been converted to Christianity by Wesleyan missionaries. The leading export is sugar. The islands were discovered by Tasman in 1643, became a British possession in 1874, and are a crown colony. Rotumah was added to the colony in 1880. Area of the group, 7,740 square miles. Population (1891) of the colony, 125,862.

Filangieri (fē-lān-jā'rē), **Carlo.** Born at La Cava, near Salerno, Italy, May 10, 1784; died at Portici, near Naples, Oct. 14, 1867. An Italian general, son of Gaetano Filangieri, premier of the Two Sicilies 1839–60.

Filangieri, Gaetano. Born at Naples, Aug. 18, 1752; died at Naples, July 21, 1788. A noted Italian publicist. He published "La scienza della legislazione" (1780–88), etc.

Filarete (fē-lä-rä'te) (**Antonio Averulino**). Born at Florence about 1410; died at Rome, 1470. A Florentine architect and sculptor. Among his earliest works were the bronze doors of St. Peter's at Rome. In 1451 he went to Milan, where he designed the great hospital. The cathedral of Bergamo was begun by him and finished by Fontana. His curious work on architecture, written in Rome 1460–64, was dedicated and presented to Piero di Medici, dates from 1464 or 1465. The MS. is in the Magliabecchian Library at Florence.

Filch (filch). A pickpocket in Gay's "Beggars' Opera."

Filelfo (fē-lel'fō), **L. Philelphus, Francesco.** Born at Tolentino, near Ancona, Italy, July 25, 1398; died at Florence, July 31, 1483 (?). An Italian humanist. At the age of eighteen he was appointed professor of eloquence at Padua. He went to Constantinople to perfect himself in the Greek language in 1420, with a diplomatic mission from the Venetians, and was afterward employed on others to Amurath II. and the emperor Sigismund.

Filicaja (fē-lē-kä'yä). **Vincenzo da.** Born at Florence, Dec. 30, 1642; died there, Sept. 24, 1707. An Italian lyric poet and jurist, especially noted for his odes and sonnets. His works were published in 1707.

Filida (fä'lē-dä). A Spanish romance published in 1582 by Luis Galvez de Montalvo. It passed through a number of editions, and is still popular.

Filipepi, Sandro. See *Botticelli.*

Fillan (fil'an), Saint. Lived in the 8th century. An Irish missionary to Argyllshire and Perthshire in Scotland. Alleged relics of the saint are preserved at Edinburgh.

Fille du Régiment (fēy dü rā-zhē-mon'), **La.** [F.: lit., *The Regiment's Daughter*, the daughter of the regiment.] An opera by Donizetti, first produced in Paris Feb. 11, 1840.

Fillmore (fil'mōr), **Millard.** Born at Summer Hill, Cayuga County, N. Y., Jan. 7, 1800; died at Buffalo, N. Y., March 8, 1874. The thirteenth President of the United States. He was the son of Nathaniel Fillmore, a farmer; learned the trade of a fuller; was admitted to the bar in 1823, and began practice at Aurora, New York; was a member of the New York State House of Representatives 1829–31; served as a Whig member of Congress from the Buffalo district 1837–43; was comptroller of the State of New York 1847–49; was elected Vice-President on the Whig ticket headed by Taylor in 1848; became President by the latter's death July 9, 1850, retiring from office March 4, 1853; and was defeated as the National-American candidate for President in 1856. During his administration his opponents had a majority in both Houses of Congress. He appointed Daniel Webster secretary of state, and approved Clay's Compromise Bill of 1850.

Filocopo (fē-lō-kō'pō), **Il.** A prose romance by Boccaccio. It is a version of the old French metrical romance "Flore et Blanchefleur."

Filostrato (fē-lō-strä'tō), **Il.** A narrative poem by Boccaccio. It was written in 1341, and is the original of Chaucer's "Troilus and Cressida," some of which is a literal translation.

Filumena (fil-ū-mē'nä), or **Filomena,** Saint. A saint of the Roman Catholic Church whose worship dates from 1802. In that year a grave was discovered with the inscription "Lumena pax tecum," which was deciphered to spell "Filumena, Filumena." The occupant of the grave was received as a saint, and was noted for her miraculous powers of healing the sick by intercession. Long Fellow gives the name to Evangeline Nachtigalle, partly because of her labors among the sick and dying at Santini, and partly on account of the resemblance between Filumena and the Latin Philomela (nightingale). *Brewer.*

Finale nell' Emilia (fē-nä'le nel ā-mē'lē-ä). A small town in the province of Modena, Italy, situated on the Panaro 22 miles northeast of Modena.

Finality (fī-nal'i-ti) **John.** A nickname given to Lord John Russell. He always spoke of the Reform Bill of 1831 as "a finality."

Finch (finch), **Anne,** Countess of Winchelsea. Died Aug. 20, 1720. An English poet, wife of Heneage Finch, fourth Earl of Winchelsea. She was celebrated by Pope under the name of Ardelia. She wrote a poem "Spleen" (1714; republished 1790 as "The Spleen, a Findurique Ode, etc."), and "Miscellany Poems" (1713).

Finch, Daniel. Born 1647: died Jan. 1, 1730. An English Tory politician, second Earl of Nottingham and sixth Earl of Winchelsea. He entered Parliament in 1673; was first lord of the admiralty Feb.–May, 1684; supported the plan for a regency on the flight of James; was secretary of state 1688–93 and (for the second time) March, 1702–04; and later came to the support of the Whigs.

Finch, Heneage. Born at Eastwell, Kent, Dec. 23, 1621: died Dec. 18, 1682. An English statesman and jurist, created earl of Nottingham in 1681. He became solicitor-general in June, 1670; was one of the prosecuting counsel in the trial of the regicides; was made lord keeper of the seals in Nov., 1673; and became lord chancellor in 1674.

Finch, Sir Henry. Died Dec. 5, 1631. An English politician, elected speaker of the House of Commons in Feb., 1626.

Finch, Sir John. Born Sept. 17, 1584: died Nov. 27, 1660. An English politician, Baron Finch of Fordwich. He was elected speaker of the House of Commons in March, 1628, and was appointed chief justice of the Court of Common Pleas in Oct., 1634, and lord keeper in Jan., 1640. He was chiefly responsible, in the trial of Hampden, for the decision of the judges that the king's course in the matter of shipmoney was constitutional.

Finden (fin'den), **William.** Born 1787: died at London, Sept. 29, 1852. An English engraver.

Findhorn (find'horn). A river in Scotland, flowing into Moray Firth about 12 miles west of Elgin. Length, 62 miles.

Findlater (fin'la-tėr), **Andrew.** Born at Aberdour, Aberdeenshire, Dec., 1810: died at Edinburgh, Jan. 1, 1885. A Scottish literary writer. He was the editor of the earlier editions of "Chambers's Encyclopædia."

Findlay (find'la). The capital of Hancock County, northwestern Ohio, on Blanchard's Fork of Auglaise River. It is remarkable for the stores of natural gas in its neighborhood. Population (1890), 18,553.

Findlay (fin'lā), **Alexander George.** Born at London, Jan. 6, 1812: died at Dover, England, May 3, 1875. An English geographer, hydrographer, and meteorologist. He published atlases of "Ancient and Comparative Geography," "Coasts and Islands of the Pacific Ocean," various nautical directories, charts, etc.

Fine-ear (fin'ēr). One of Fortunio's attendants in the fairy tale of that name. He could hear the grass grow.

Finetta (fi-net'tä). A fairy tale by the Comtesse d'Aulnoy. It is a version of Cinderella.

Fingal (fing'gal). An epic poem in six books, published by Macpherson in 1762. It purports to have been written by Ossian, son of Fingal, and translated from the Gaelic by Macpherson. See *Ossian* and *Fionn.*

Fingal's Cave. A basaltic grotto in the island of Staffa, 7 miles west of Mull, Scotland, entered by an arch 65 feet in height. Length of the cave, 200 feet.

Fini. See *Masolino.*

Finiguerra (fē-nē-gwer'rä), **Maso.** Lived in the middle of the 15th century. A Florentine goldsmith and worker in niello, the reputed inventor of copperplate engraving.

The introduction of copper-plate printing is attributed to Maso Finiguerra, a goldsmith of Florence, who is supposed to have made his first print about the year 1452. It cannot be proved that Finiguerra was the inventor, for prints by this method were made in Germany as early as 1446. *De Vinne,* Invention of Printing, p. 27.

Finistère (fin-is-tär'). [ML. *finis terræ,* end of the land.] The westernmost department of France, capital Quimper, bounded by the English Channel on the north, Côtes-du-Nord and Morbihan on the east, and the Atlantic Ocean on the south and west: part of the ancient Brittany. It has important fisheries, and contains lead and other minerals. Area, 2,594 square miles. Population (1891), 737,012.

Finisterre (fin-is-tär'). **Cape.** The westernmost headland of Spain, projecting into the Atlantic Ocean in lat. 42° 52′ 45″ N., long. 9° 15′ 32″ W. (lighthouse). English naval victories were gained off this cape by Anson over the French, 1747, and by Calder and Strachan over the French and Spanish, 1805.

Fink, or **Finck** (fink), **Friedrich August von.** Born at Strelitz, Germany, Nov. 25, 1718: died at Copenhagen, Feb. 22, 1766. A Prussian general. He surrendered to the Austrians at Maxen, Nov. 20, 1759.

Finlaison (fin'lā-son), **John** (family name **Finlayson**). Born at Thurso, Caithness, Aug. 27, 1783: died at London, April 30, 1860. An English statistician and actuary.

Finland (fin'land). [Icel. *Finnland,* Sw. Dan. *Finland,* G. *Finnland,* F. *Finlande,* land of the Finns, NL. *Fennia.* The Finnish name is *Suomi* or *Suomenmaa,* swampy land.] A grand duchy of the Russian empire, lying northwest of Russia proper, north of the Gulf of Finland, east of the Gulf of Bothnia, and bordering on Norway and Sweden. The surface is generally low, and the country abounds in lakes. Products: exports are timber and butter. The chief city is Helsingfors. The great majority of the inhabitants are Finns and Lutherans; there is also a large Swedish element. The administration is vested in a national parliament, with a governor-general at the head. The Swedish conquest of Finland began under Eric the Saint, and was completed in the 13th century. Russia acquired a small part of it in 1721, and the whole in 1809. Area, 144,255 square miles. Population (1889), 2,388,840.

Finland, Gulf of. An arm of the Baltic Sea, extending eastward about 250 miles, between Finland on the north and the governments of Esthonia and St. Petersburg on the south.

Finlay (fin'lā), **George.** Born at Faversham, Kent, Dec. 21, 1799: died at Athens, Greece, Jan. 26, 1875. A noted English historian. He joined Lord Byron at Missolonghi, and for a time devoted himself to the Greek cause. He resided long in Greece, and his life was spent in the study of Greek history. He was "a great historian of Greece." His works, Procopius and Archbishop, a man of affairs who has qualified himself for treating of public transactions by sharing in them, a soldier, a statesman, and an economist" (1836), and "The Byzantine Empire" (1844), "Greece under the Romans" (1844), "Greece to its Conquest by the Turks" (1854), "Greece under Ottoman and Venetian Domination" (1856), and "The Greek Revolution" (1861), which were combined (1877) under the title "A History of Greece from its Conquest by the Romans to the Present Time" (edited by H. F. Tozer).

Finlay, John. Born at Glasgow, Dec., 1782: died at Moffat, Dumfriesshire, Scotland, Dec. 8, 1810. A Scottish poet and prose-writer. He published "Scottish Historical and Romantic Ballads, etc. (1808), a life of Cervantes, and an edition of Adam Smith's "Wealth of Nations."

Finlayson (fin'lā-son), **George.** Born at Thurso, Scotland, 1790: died at sea, 1823. A British army surgeon and naturalist. He accompanied, as naturalist, a mission to Siam and Cochin China 1821–22.

Finlayson Channel. A channel between the mainland of British Columbia and Princess Royal Island. Length, 24 miles.

Finley (fin'li), **James Bradley.** Born in North Carolina, July 1, 1781: died at Cincinnati, Sept. 6, 1856. An American itinerant clergyman of the Methodist Church. He was a missionary to the Wyandotte Indians 1821–27, and retained the superintendency of the Wyandotte mission until 1839. He wrote a "History of the Wyandot Mission" (1840), and "Personal Reminiscences Illustrative of Indian Life" (1857).

Finley, Samuel. Born at Armagh, Ireland, 1715: died at Philadelphia, July 17, 1766. An American Presbyterian clergyman, president of Princeton College, N. J., 1761–66.

Finmarken (fin'mär-ken). A bailiwick (amt) of Norway, and the northernmost portion of Europe. Area, 18,295 square miles. Population (1891), 29,168.

Finn (fin), **Henry J.** Born at Sydney, Cape Breton, about 1785 (?): lost in Long Island Sound, Jan. 13, 1840. An American comedian.

Finney (fin'i), **Charles Grandison.** Born at Warren, Litchfield County, Conn., Aug. 29, 1792: died at Oberlin, Ohio, Aug. 16, 1875. An American revivalist and educator, president of Oberlin College (Ohio) 1852–66. He published "Sermons on Theological Subjects" (1836), "Lectures on Revivals of Religion" (1835), "Lectures to Professing Christians" (1837), "Sermons" (1839), "Theology" (1846).

Finns (finz). [Also *Fins*; ME. *Fennes,* AS. *Fenas,* Icel. *Finnir,* Sw. Dan. *Finner,* ML. *Fenni,* perhaps identical with L. *Finni,* Gr. *Φῖνοι,* the name of an obscure northern tribe mentioned by Tacitus and Ptolemy.] The native race of Finland; also, the Finnic race, specifically, that branch of the Finnic race which inhabits Finland and other parts of northwestern Russia. They call themselves *Suomi* or *Suomalaiset.*

The Finnish branch of the Mongolian race to which the Laps, Fins, Ehsts, and Livonians belong possessed pastoral habits in the region just south of Northern Europe, and was driven out more and more by the immigrations of Germanic tribes, or became mixed with them. Tacitus already mentions the Fins in his Germania, but he could only vaguely describe a region about them—*terra feritas.* The nation of the Fins is the principal stem of this branch.

Le Sauvage, science of Religion, p. 302.

Finsbury (finz'ber-i). A district of London lying north of the Thames. As a parliamentary borough it is bounded by St. Pancras on the west, Islington on the north, Shoreditch on the east, and the City and Strand on the south, and consists of three distinct constituencies—Central, Holborn, and East. The district was once the great prebendal manor of Holywell, and was leased by its incumbent in 1315 to the mayor and commonalty of the city for an annual rent of 20 shillings: this lease ran out in 1867. *Loftie.*

In 1498 all the gardens which had continued time out of mind without Moorgate—to wit, about and beyond the bulwarke or Finsbury, were destroyed, and of them was made a plaine field, which is now called Finsbury field, in which there was then set up the artillarie, and here they usually shot at butts and roges. *Stow,* Surv., p. 9243. In Queen's time this was the usual haunt of the playing citizens. Peoples' fashions, or who aspired to be thought so, probably mixed but little in those pastimes; and hence we may account for the indignation of Master Stephen at being suspected of such vulgarity. Another of a similar kind occurs in Shakspeare: "As if they never walk'd any further than Finsbury." *Beaum. and Fl.,* Knight of the Burning Pestle, Induction. Ben Jonson, Every Man in His Humour, p. 4.

Finsbury Park. A London park of about 120 acres, laid out on the site of Finsbury Wood House.

Finsteraarhorn (fin'ster-är-hôrn). The highest peak of the Bernese Alps, about 40 miles southeast of Bern, Switzerland. Height, 14,026 feet.

Finsterwalde (fin'ster-väl-de). A manufacturing town in the province of Brandenburg, Prussia, 40 miles north of Dresden. Population (1890), 7,946.

Fionn, or **Finn,** or **Find.** The principal figure in the Fenian legends. He had a historic original, who seems to have been a commander of mercenaries in the last half of the 3d century. He was called in Manx Gaelic Shenn Oshtane Jeeuee. See *Fenians.*

Fiorelli (fē-o-rel'lē), **Giuseppe.** Born at Naples, June 8, 1823. A noted Italian archæologist. He had charge of the excavations at Pompeii 1845–1860, and was made superintendent of the antiquities and the explorations in 1860 by Victor Emanuel. In that year also he became professor of archæology at Naples, and in 1862 director of the National Museum there.

Fiorentino (fē-ō-ren-tē'nō), **Pier Angelo.** Born at Naples, 1806: died at Paris, May 31, 1864. An Italian author, a collaborator of Dumas *père.*

Fiorenzuola (fē-ō-ren-zō-ō'lä). A small town in the province of Piacenza, Italy, 13 miles southeast of Piacenza.

Fiorillo (fē-ō-rel'lō). **Johann Dominicus.** Born at Hamburg, Oct. 13, 1748: died at Göttingen, Sept. 10, 1821. A German painter and historian of art. He wrote "Geschichte der zeichnenden Künste" (1798–1808), "Geschichte der mahlerey Künste in Deutschland und den vereinigten Niederlanden" (1815–1817), etc.

Fiote (fyō'te). The Kongo language.

Firbolgs. One of the earliest races of Ireland, in the legendary history of the country.

In Ireland there were the same two races, which are graphically described by Mythology as the Land of Genealogies. One race, which he calls the Fin-Bolg, had dark hair and eyes, small stature and slender limbs, and constituted the despised servile class of the Irish people. They belong, says Mr. Skene, "to the same class with the Silures, and may be held to represent the Dartian race which preceded the Celtic race," called also the Tuatha De Danann by Mr. Ibbs, was tall, with golden or red hair, fair skin, and blue or blue-gray eyes.

Taylor, Aryans, p. 78.

Firdausi, Firdusi, etc. See *Abul Kasim Mansur.*

Fire Island (fīr' land). A summer resort off the southern coast of Long Island, New York, about 40 miles east of New York.

Firenzuola (fē-ren-zō-ō'lä). **Agnolo** (**Angelo Giovannini**). Born at Florence, Sept. 28, 1493: died about 1545. An Italian poet and miscellaneous writer.

Firishtah (fē-rēsh'tä) (**Mohammed Kasim Hindushah**). A Persian historian, born about 1550 at Astrabad, who was commissioned by Ibrahim Adil Shah (1585–1626) to write a history of the Mohammedan dynasties of India. He is one of the most trustworthy of Oriental historians.

Firkowitsch (fēr'kō-vich), **Abraham.** Born at Lutzk, Volhynia, Russia, Sept. 27, 1786: died at Jufut-Kale, Crimea, Russia, June 7, 1874. A Hebrew archæologist. He was a Karaite, and was accused of altering inscriptions for the purpose of advancing the claims of that sect.

Firmicus Maternus (fėr'mi-kus ma-tėr'nus), **Julius** or **Villius.** A Christian controversialist. He wrote about 347 an oration of paganism entitled "De errore profanarum religionum," the last printed edition of which was published at Strasburg by Matthias Flacelius in 1562.

Firmicus Maternus, Julius or **Villius.** A Latin author. He wrote, about 334 A. D., an introduction to judicial astrology, entitled "Matheseos libri," the first printed edition of which was published at Venice by Bivilacqua in 1497. The treatise is composed in a spirit hostile to Christianity, which disproves (or at least renders improbable) the alleged identity of its author with the Christian controversialist of the same name.

Firmilian (fėr-mil'i-an). A "spasmodic tragedy" by W. E. Aytoun.

Firminy (fēr-mē-nē'). A manufacturing town in the department of Loire, France, near St.-Etienne. Population (1891), 14,502.

Firm Island. An enchanted island in the romance of "Amadis de Gaul." Amadis took Oriana there after the defeat of his enemies, and there their nuptials were celebrated. *See Oriana.*

Firouz Schah (fē'rōz shä). In "The Enchanted Horse" in "The Arabian Nights' Entertainments," the son of the King of Persia. He was his bride by means of the enchanted horse which suddenly its rider in a second to any desired spot.

Firozpur (fē-rōz-pör'), or **Ferozepore** (fē-rōz-pōr'). 1. A district in the Lahore division of the Punjab, British India, intersected by the Sutlej. Area, 4,674 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 650,519.—2. The capital of the district of Firozpur, situated about lat. 30° 57' N., long. 74° 37' E. It has an important arsenal. Population 1891, 50,437.

Firozshah. *See Ferozeshah.*

First Gentleman of Europe. A popular surname of George IV., of England.

First Grenadier of France. Latour d'Auvergne.

First Love. A comedy by Richard Cumberland, produced in 1796.

Fisch (fēsh). **George.** Born at Nyon, Switzerland, July 6, 1814; died at Vail'gbes, Switzerland, July 5, 1881. A French Protestant clergyman.

Fischart (fish'ärt), **Johann.** Born at Mainz in the middle of the 16th century; died at Forbach about 1590. A German satirist and Reformer. He was educated at Worms, and subsequently traveled extensively. In 1574 he was made doctor of law at Basel and after that lived in Strassburg, Speyer, and Forbach. He was a voluminous writer, and, after Luther, the most prominent and powerful advocate of Protestantism. In 1572 appeared a versified history of "Till Eulenspiegel," "Aller Praktik Grossmutter" ("The Grandmother of all Prognostication"), a satire on the prophetic calendars of the day, and "Glaus Narr." In 1574 appeared "Ehezuchts" ("Ehestand"), a comic poem. In 1575 appeared his principal work, an imitation of Rabelais' "Gargantua," "Affenthurnlich Naupengeheurlich Geschichtklitterung." The following year appeared the narrative poem "Gluckhaft Schiff" ("Fortunate Ship"). His "Podagramische Trostbüchlein" ("Book of Comfort in Gout") date from 1577. His "Bienenkorb" ("Bee-hive") from 1578. His polemic writings were written both in Latin and in German. In the vernacular are "Bienenkorb" ("Bee-hive," 1579), directed against the Counter Reformation, and "Jesuiter Hutlein" ("Jesuit Hat," 1580, against the Jesuits. He also wrote a number of psalms and hymns.

Fischbach (fish'bäch), **Johann.** Born at Gratzenegg, Austria, April 5, 1797; died at Munich, June 19, 1871. A German painter.

Fischer (fish'er), **Ernst Kuno Berthold.** Born at Sandewalde, Silesia, Prussia, July 23, 1824. A noted German historian of philosophy, professor at Jena and later (1872) at Heidelberg. His chief work is "Geschichte der neuern Philosophie" (1852–77).

Fischer von Erlach (fon er'läch), **Johann Bernhard.** Born at Prague, March 15, 1656; died at Vienna, April 5, 1723. An Austrian architect.

Among his chief works are the palace of Schönbrunn and the Karlskirche, Vienna.

Fischer von Erlach, Joseph Emanuel. Born at Vienna, 1695; died at Vienna, June 29, 1742. An Austrian architect, son of Johann Fischer von Erlach.

Fischer von Waldheim (vält'hīm), **Gotthelf.** Born at Waldheim, Saxony, Oct. 15, 1771; died at Moscow, Oct. 6, 1853. A German-Russian zoölogist and geologist, director of the Museum of Natural History in Moscow.

Fish (fish), **Hamilton.** Born at New York, Aug. 3, 1808; died at Garrison's, Putnam County, N. Y., Sept. 7, 1893. An American statesman, son of Nicholas Fish. He graduated at Columbia College in 1827, was admitted to the bar in 1830, served as a Whig member of Congress from New York 1843–45, was state senator in 1847, was governor of New York 1848–50, served as United States senator from New York 1851–57, joined the Republican party about 1854, was secretary of state under Grant 1869–77, and was a member of the Joint High Commission which negotiated the treaty of Washington between the United States and Great Britain in 1871.

Fisher (fish'er), **Alvan.** Born at Needham, Mass., Aug. 9, 1792; died at Dedham, Mass., Feb., 1863. An American painter.

Fisher, Charles. Born in Suffolk, England, 1816; died at New York, June 10, 1891. An English actor. He made his first appearance in London in 1841, and in New York in 1852. He was successful in the old comedies, particularly in such parts as Falstaff, Sir Peter Teazle, old Dornton, Coggshe in "The Lancer of a Poor Young Man," and Triplet in Reade's "Masks and Faces."

Fisher, George. Born at Sudbury, Middlesex, July 31, 1704; died May 14, 1773. An English astronomer. He accompanied a polar expedition (in the ships Dorothea and Trinity) in 1818, during which he made important pendulum experiments at Spitzbergen; and went as chaplain and astronomer with Parry to explore the northwest passage 1821–23, obtaining important scientific results.

Fisher, George Park. Born at Wrentham, Mass., Aug. 10, 1817. An American clergyman and ecclesiastical scholar, appointed professor of ecclesiastical history in the Divinity School at Yale University in 1861. Among his works are "Essays on the Supernatural Origin of Christianity" (1865), "History of the Reformation" (1873), "Beginnings of Christianity" (1877), "Grounds of Theistic and Christian Belief" (1883), "Outlines of Universal History" (1889), "The Reason of the Christian Church" (1887), and "Manual of Christian Evidences" (1888).

Fisher, John. Born at Beverley, Yorkshire, England, 1459 (?); beheaded on Tower Hill, London, June 22, 1535. An English prelate and scholar, bishop of Rochester, and a leader of the papal party. He graduated at Cambridge (B. A. 1487), and became vice-chancellor of the university in 1501, and professor of divinity in 1502. He was elected chancellor of the university in 1504 (and repeatedly reelected), and became bishop of Rochester in Oct. of the same year. From 1505 to 1509 he was president of Queens' College. He was one of the most prominent supporters of the new learning and a friend of Erasmus (who visited him in 1511 at the invitation of) and was loyal to the Reformation. He opposed the doctrine of royal supremacy and the divorce of Henry VIII., and was the confessor and chief adviser of Queen Catharine. He was deprived by the Statute (see *Barton, Elizabeth*), and was condemned to imprisonment and forfeiture of goods, but escaped with a fine of £300. His refusal to comply with the Act of Succession and the Act of Supremacy led to his conviction of treason and his execution.

Fisher, John. Born at Hampton, England, 1748; died at London, May 8, 1825. An English divine, appointed bishop of Exeter in 1803 and of Salisbury in 1807.

Fisher's Hill (fish'erz hil). A place near Winchester, Frederick County, Virginia. Here, Sept. 21, 1864, the Federals under Sheridan defeated the Confederates under Early. The loss of the former was about 1,500; of the latter, 528.

Fishes, Miraculous Draught of. See *Miraculous Draught of Fishes.*

Fishkill (fish'kil), a town in Dutchess County, New York, situated on the Hudson 54 miles north of New York. It contains the villages of Fishkill-on-the-Hudson, Matteawan, etc. Population (1890), 11,840.

Fisk (fisk), **Wilbur.** Born at Brattleboro, Vt., Aug. 31, 1792; died at Middletown, Conn., Feb. 22, 1839. An American clergyman and educator, first president of Wesleyan University (Middletown, Connecticut) 1831–39.

Fiske (fisk), **John** (originally **Edmund Fiske Green**). Born at Hartford, Conn., March 30, 1842. An American historical writer. He graduated at Harvard College in 1863, and at the Harvard law school in 1865; was university lecturer on philosophy at Harvard 1869–71, was assistant librarian there 1872–79, and has lectured on American history at Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri, at University College, London, and at the Johns Hopkins University. Among his works are "Myths and Myth-makers, etc." (1872), "Outlines of Cosmic Philosophy, based on the Doctrine of Evolution" (1874), "The Unseen World" (1876), "The Destiny of Man" (1884), and "The Beginnings of New England" (1889). "The American Revolution" (1890). "Excursions of an Evolutionist" (1884), "The Idea of God, etc." (1885), "The Critical Period of American History, 1783–89" (1888), etc.

Fitch (fich), **Ebenezer.** Born at Norwich, Conn., Sept. 26, 1756; died at West Bloomfield, N. Y., March 21, 1833. An American clergyman and educator, first president of Williams College (Williamstown, Massachusetts) 1793–1815.

Fitch, John. Born at Windsor, Conn., Jan. 21, 1743; committed suicide at Bardstown, Ky., July 2, 1798. An American inventor. He constructed steamboats, the first of which was launched on the Delaware River in 1787.

Fitch, Ralph. Lived in the second half of the 16th century. An English traveler in India and the East 1583–91. He made an overland journey down the Euphrates valley toward India. An account of his travels was published by Hakluyt.

In 1616 was produced Shakespeare's "Macbeth"; there we read (act i. 3): "Her husband's to Aleppo gone, master o' the Tiger"; and this, when compared with the opening passages of Fitch's narrative is too striking to be regarded as a mere coincidence, and is also one of the clearest pieces of evidence known to us of Shakespeare's use of the text of Hakluyt.

Dict. Nat. Biog.

Fitchburg (fich'berg). A city of Worcester County, Massachusetts, situated on a branch of the Nashua River, 41 miles northwest of Boston. It manufactures machinery, etc. Population (1890), 22,037.

Fitzalan (fits-al'an), **Edmund.** Born 1285; died 1326. An English nobleman, Earl of Arundel.

Fitzalan, Henry. Born 1511 (?); died 1580. An English statesman and soldier, twelfth Earl of Arundel. He became deputy of Calais in 1540; stormed Boulogne Sept. 14, 1544; became lord chamberlain in 1545; on the fall of Somerset, in 1549, was appointed one of the guardians of King Edward VI.; and filled important offices (though several times in disgrace) under Elizabeth, to whose hand he at one time aspired.

Fitzalan, Richard. Born 1307 (?); died 1376. An English soldier and statesman, Earl of Arundel and Warenne. He played a conspicuous part in the wars of Edward III. and in the politics of that reign. At Crécy he commanded the second division of the English army.

Fitzalan, Richard. Born 1346; died 1397. An English naval and military commander, Earl of Arundel and Surrey. On March 24, 1387, he, with Nottingham, defeated a Spanish, Flemish, and French fleet off Margate, and captured nearly 100 vessels laden with wine. He was one of the most prominent of the enemies of Richard II., and conspired against him. He was arrested by the king, was convicted of treason, and was decapitated on Tower Hill. He was revered by the people as a martyr.

Fitzalan, Thomas. Born 1381; died Oct. 13, 1415. An English soldier and statesman, Earl of Arundel and Surrey. He was conspicuous as a supporter of the throne in the wars and the politics of the reigns of Henry IV. and Henry V.

Fitzdottrel (fits-dot'rel). In Ben Jonson's "The Devil is an Ass," a simple but conceited Norfolk squire. He develops into an impostor. The name alludes to the foolishness of the dotterel.

Fitzdottrel is one of these characters which Jonson delighted to draw, and in which he stood unrivalled; a gull, *i. e.*, a credulous coxcomb, selfish, cunning, and conceited.

Gifford, Notes to "The Devil is an Ass."

Fitzgerald (fits-jer'ald), Lord **Edward.** Born at Carton Castle, near Dublin, Oct. 15, 1763; died in prison at Dublin, June 4, 1798. An Irish politician and revolutionist, fifth son of the first Duke of Leinster. He served in the army in Ireland and in 1781 in America, and was wounded at the battle of Eutaw Springs. Later he served in New Brunswick; went to Detroit, where he was admitted into the Iroquois confederacy; visited the Mississippi to New Orleans. He returned to England; was removed from the army for attending a revolutionary banquet; and joined the United Irishmen, in which treasonable conspiracy he took a leading part. He was arrested, and died from a wound inflicted by one of his captors.

Fitzgerald, Lady Edward. Born at Fogo Island, Newfoundland, about 1776; died at Paris, Nov., 1851. The wife of Lord Edward Fitzgerald, whom she married in 1792. Though according to general repute, she was the daughter of Madame de Genlis and the Duke of Orleans (Philippe "Egalité"), it appears that her parents' name was Sims, and that she was not the child of the Duke, but was married to the children of the duke. She was married under the name of Anne Stephanie Caroline Sims, but is best known by her pet name "Pamela."

Fitzgerald, Edward. Born at Bredfield House, near Woodbridge, Suffolk, March 31, 1809; died at Merton, Norfolk, June 14, 1883. An English poet and translator. He published "Euphranor: a Dialogue on Youth" (1851), "Polonius: a Collection of Wise Sayings and Modern Instances" (1852), translation of six dramas of Calderon (1853), a translation of the "Quatrains" of Omar Khayyam (1859; his most celebrated work), and other translations.

Fitzgerald, Lady Elizabeth, surnamed "The Fair Geraldine." Born at Maynooth, Ireland, 1528 (?); died 1589. The youngest daughter of the ninth Earl of Kildare. To her Henry Howard, earl of Surrey, addressed a series of songs and sonnets, first published in Tottel's "Miscellany" in 1557. She married, when about fifteen years old, Sir Anthony Browne, who died in 1548, and about 1552 the Earl of Lincoln (Edward Fiennes de Clinton).

Fitzgerald, Katherine, Countess of Desmond. Died 1604. The second wife of Thomas Fitzgerald, twelfth Earl of Desmond, noted for her great age. According to tradition she lived to be about 140 years old, and she was probably upward of 104 when she died.

Fitzgerald, Thomas, tenth Earl of Kildare. Born 1513; executed at Tyburn, Feb. 3, 1537. An Irish nobleman, put to death for treason. On the report that his father, the ninth Earl of Kildare, had been executed in the Tower, he renounced his allegiance and headed an insurrection of rebellion.

Fitzgerald, William. Born at Lifford, Limerick, Ireland, Dec. 3, 1814; died at Killaloe, Nov. 24, 1883. An Irish divine, professor at Trinity College, Dublin, 1847–57, bishop of Cork 1857–62, and bishop of Killaloe 1862–83. He published numerous works, including an edition of Butler's "Analogy" (1849).

Fitzgerald, William Thomas. Born in England, of Irish parentage, about 1759; died at Paddington, a suburb of London, July 9, 1829. A British poet, now known chiefly from a reference to him in Byron's "English Bards and Scotch Reviewers."

Fitzgibbon (fits-gib'on), **John,** Earl of Clare. Born near Donnybrook, Ireland, 1749; died Jan. 28, 1802. A British jurist, appointed lord chancellor of Ireland in 1789, and created earl

of Clare in 1795. He was also made (1799) a peer of Great Britain as Baron Fitzgibbon. He played an important part in Irish politics

Fitzherbert (fits-her'bert), Sir **Anthony.** Born at Norbury, Derbyshire, 1470; died there, May 27, 1538. An English jurist and legal writer. His most important work is "La Grande Abridgement" (1.40) "the first serious attempt to reduce the entire law to systematic shape" (*Diet. Nat. Biog.*)

Fitzherbert, Mrs. (**Maria Anne Smythe**). Born at Bambridge, Hampshire, England, July, 1756; died at Brighton, March 29, 1837. Wife of George IV. of England. She married Edward Weld in 1775, and was left a widow in the same year, married Thomas Fitzherbert (died 1781 or 1782), and became the wife of the Prince of Wales (George IV.) Dec. 21, 1785. The marriage to the prince was invalid; but she maintained her connection with him, with the consent of her church (Roman Catholic), even after his marriage with Caroline of Brunswick.

Fitzherbert, Thomas. Born at Swynnerton, Staffordshire, 1552; died at Rome Aug. 18, 1640. An English Jesuit, rector of the English College at Rome 1618–36. He published a number of controversial works.

Fitzherbert, William. Died 1154. An English prelate, elected archbishop of York in 1142. He was canonized by Pope Honorius in 1227.

Fitzjames (fits-jāmz'), **James,** Duke of Berwick. Born at Moulins, France, Aug. 21, 1670; died at Philipsburg, June 12, 1734. A noted soldier, illegitimate son of James, duke of York (James II., England), and Arabella Churchill, sister of the Duke of Marlborough. He was educated in France. In 1687 he was created duke of Berwick; later served under the Duke of Lorraine in Hungary; was made governor of Portsmouth, England, in 1688; with his father went to France. He promoted the attempt to replace James on the throne by a descent on Ireland; was present at the battle of the Boyne; and became commander-in-chief of the king's forces in Ireland. In 1691 he joined the French army, in which he rose to the rank of marshal, becoming a French subject in order to secure this promotion. He fought in Flanders, under Boufflers, in 1702; commanded the French army in Spain in 1704; captured Nice in 1706; and defeated the allied English and Portuguese at Almanza in 1707. He was killed at the siege of Philipsburg.

Fitzgebon (fits-gē'bn), **William,** Died 1071. A Norman noble, a friend and prominent supporter of William the Conqueror, created by him earl of Hereford. He was one of the chief promoters of the Conquest, fought at the battle of Hastings, and acted as viceroy during the absence of William. He was killed in Wales, and died in 1071.

Fitzpatrick (fits-pat'rik), **Mrs.** A character in Fielding's "Tom Jones."

Fitzpatrick, Richard. Born Jan., 1747; died at London, April 25, 1813. A British soldier, politician, and wit, second son of the first Earl of Upper Ossory; best known as the intimate friend and Chargé of Charles James Fox. He became a member of Parliament in 1774; served in the war of the American Revolution 1777–78; became chief secretary for Ireland in 1782; and was appointed secretary at war 1783. He was one of the leaders of the Whig Club.

Fitzroy (fits-roi'), **Augustus Henry,** third Duke of Grafton. Born Oct. 1, 1735; died at Euston Hall, Suffolk, March 14, 1811. An English statesman. He was secretary of state for the northern department, July, 1765; May, 1766; and became first lord of the treasury Dec. 30, 1766; resigned Jan. 28, 1768. As a result of Pitt's illness, Grafton was the head of the ministry after Sept., 1767. He resigned in Jan., 1775.

Fitzroy, Henry, first Duke of Grafton. Born Sept., 1663; died Oct. 9, 1690. An illegitimate son of Charles II. of England, by Barbara Villiers, countess of Castlemain. He obtained considerable distinction as a soldier, and was mortally wounded in the attack on Cork under Marlborough.

Fitzroy, Robert. Born at Ampton Hall, Suffolk, July 5, 1805; died at London, April 30, 1865. A British naval officer. From 1828 to 1830, and again from 1831 to 1836, he commanded the Beagle in extended surveys of the South American coast and in the circumnavigation of the globe. During the second voyage Charles Robert Darwin accompanied him as naturalist. The Geographical Society awarded its gold medal to Fitzroy in 1837. In 1839 he published "Narrative of the Surveying Voyages of H. M. ships Adventure and Beagle," in 3 vols. (the third by Darwin). He was governor of New Zealand 1843–45 and superintendent of the Woolwich dockyard 1846–49, and held other important posts. Several well-known works on navigation and meteorology were published by him, and he is regarded as the founder of the modern meteorological service. Pressure of work connected with his duties as chief of the meteorological service of the Board of Trade caused his mind to give way, and he committed suicide.

Fitzstephen (fits-stē'ven), **William.** Died about 1190. A clerk, friend, and biographer of Thomas Becket. His "Vita Sancti Thomæ" was first printed in 1723 (in Sparkes's "Historiæ Anglicanæ Scriptores").

Fitzurse (fits-ėrs'), **Reginald.** Lived in the second half of the 12th century. One of the murderers of Thomas Becket. He took the leading part in the assault. The murderers were finally banished to the Holy Land, and are said to have died there, near Jerusalem, and to have been buried in Jerusalem before the door of the church of the Templars. Fitzurse is also said to have gone to Ireland, founding there the McMahon family.

Fitzurse, Lord Waldemar. In Sir Walter Scott's novel "Ivanhoe," a follower of Prince John.

Fitzwalter (fits-wal'tėr), **Robert.** Died 1235. An English noble, a leader of the barons in their struggle with King John.

Fitzwilliam (fits-wil'yam), **Edward Francis.** Born at Deal, Kent, Aug. 2, 1824; died at London, Jan. 19, 1857. An English composer, best known as a writer of songs.

Fitzwilliam, Fanny Elizabeth. Born at Dover, England, 1801; died at London, Nov. 11, 1854. An English actress, wife of Edward Fitzwilliam an actor. She visited the United States in 1837, and again a few years later.

Fitzwilliam, William Wentworth. Born May 30, 1748; died Feb. 8, 1833. An English statesman (Whig), second Earl Fitzwilliam 1756). He was lord lieutenant of Ireland for a short time (Jan. March 25) in 1795.

Fitzwilliam Museum. A museum at Cambridge University, founded by Richard, seventh and last Viscount Fitzwilliam, who bequeathed to the university (1816) his collection of books, manuscripts, illuminated manuscripts, engravings, etc., with the dividends of £100,000 South Sea annuities for the erection of a building, which was begun in 1837. The collection of ancient paintings is of the most valuable in existence. A museum of classical archæology (containing a notable collection of casts) is connected with the museum.

Fiume (fē-ō'me). [MHG. *Sankt-Veit-am-Flaum*, Serbo-Croatian *Rieka*, L. *Tersattica Urbapolis*, later *Fiumara Sancti Vitiani Flumen*.] A seaport and royal city of Hungary, situated on the Gulf of Quarnero in lat. 45° 19′ N., long. 14° 27′ E. It is chiefly supported by Hungary, has large and increasing trade, and some manufactures, and contains a cathedral. It was annexed to the Hapsburg possessions in 1471, and passed to Hungary in 1779. It belonged for some years to the Illyrian Napoleonic time. Since 1870 it has been under direct Hungarian rule. Population (1890) 30,557.

Five Boroughs, The. In Early English history, Derby, Leicester, Lincoln, Stamford, and Nottingham. They were under Danish rule till their conquest by Edward and Ethelfleda, completed in 917.

Five Forks (fīv forks). A place in Dinwiddie County, Virginia, 11 miles southwest of Petersburg. Here, April 1, 1865, the Federals under Sheridan defeated part of Lee's army. The loss of the Federals was 884; of the Confederates, 5,000.

Five Gallants, The, or **Five Witty Gallants.** A comedy by Middleton, licensed and produced in 1607.

Five Hours, Adventures of. See *Adventures of Five Hours.*

Five Hundred, Council of the. One of the two legislative bodies established in France by the constitution of 1795. It was overthrown by Napoleon Nov. 10, 1799.

Five Members, The. In English history, the five members of Parliament — Hampden, Pym, Holles, Hasebrig, and Strode — who were leaders in the opposition to Charles I. in the Long Parliament, and whom he attempted to arrest Jan. 4, 1642.

Five Nations, The. See *Iroquois.*

Five Points, The. A locality in New York, northeast of the City Hall, at the intersection of Bowery, Park, and Worth streets, formerly noted as a center of vice and crime.

Fives (fīvz). A village of France, in the suburbs of Lille, now annexed to that city.

Fix (fiks or fēks), **Théodore.** Born at Solothurn, Switzerland, 1800; died at Paris, July 31, 1846. A Swiss political economist, of French (Huguenot) descent. He wrote "Observations sur l'attribution des impôts" (1836), "Revue méthodique des économies politique" (1837–39), etc., and contributed to the "Journal des Économistes," etc.

Flaccus (flak'us). The name assumed by Alcuin in the learned academy established at the court of Charlemagne.

Flaccus, Gaius Valerius. A Roman poet of the time of Vespasian, author of a heroic poem, "Argonautica" (8 books; a free imitation of Apollonius of Rhodes.

Flaccus, Quintus Horatius. See *Horace.*

Flacius (flā'shi-us) (Latinized from **Vlacich**), **Matthias,** surnamed **Illyricus** ("the Illyrian"). Born at Albona, Illyria, March 3, 1520; died at Frankfort-on-the-Main, March 11, 1575. A noted German Protestant scholar and controversialist. He was a pupil of Luther at Wittenberg, and was professor of Hebrew there 1544–49, when he withdrew on account of his opposition to the Augsburg and Leipsic Interims. In 1558 he was appointed to a professorship at Jena, but was deprived of his office in 1561 on a charge of Manicheism. He was the principal collaborator on the "Centuriæ Magdeburgenses" (Basel, 1559–74), the best history of the church up to that time from the Protestant point of view. He published many other works, including "Clavis cognitionis sacræ Scripturæ," which formed the basis of biblical hermeneutics.

Flacourt (flak-ör'), **Étienne de.** Born at Orléans, France, 1607; died at Seaux, June 10, 1660. A French governor of Madagascar 1648–55. He published "Histoire de la grande Isle Madagascar" (1658; second, enlarged edition, 1661); "Dictionnaire de la langue de Madagascar" (1658).

Flagellants (flaj'e-lants). [From L. *flagellant-tes*, ppr. of *flagellare*, whip, scourge.] A body of religious persons who believed that by whipping and scourging the themselves to rigorous discipline they could appease the divine wrath against their sins and the sins of the age. Associations of flagellants founded about 1260 spread through out Europe. In many cases they degenerated into bands scourging their own bare bodies till the blood ran. It was by the practices gained in the course of disorders they were suppressed, but the sect was never stamped out on a large scale in Italy and several subsequent years, in connection with the dreadful plague called the "Black death." The dregs of Italy and Germany in the 15th century caught the sect mania, and promulgated similar horrors. They have been described as the last flagellants authorized by the Roman Catholic Church. Some flagellant sects held doctrines opposed to the Roman Catholic church, and appeared among those of Protestantism.

Flagellum Dei (flaj'e-lum dē'i). [L., 'scourge of God.'] A surname of Attila. See the extract.

Thistitle, "Flagellum Dei" comes with most worrisome frequency in the medieval references to Attila and to no sooner we meet with it, we hear, as a rule, that we are at the ground of contemporaneous and authentic history, and have entered the cloud land of oral and unauthenticated gossip. Later and more learned writers have attributed to him the title of "standard of Nimrod, nurtured in Egypt by the genius of God, kings of Huns, Goths, Danes, and Medes, destined to rule the world, and to have been a tendency, as Mr. Herbert thinks, to identify him with the Anti-Christ of the scriptures, but this is not proved, and is scouted by ancient writers. All the medieval idea of Anti-Christ, who is generally placed in the future or in the present rather than in the past.

Hodgkin, Italy and her Invaders, II. 196.

Flaget (flā-zhā'). **Benedict Joseph.** Born at Contournat, Auvergne, France, Nov. 7, 1763; died at Nazareth, Ky., Feb. 11, 1850. A French-American bishop of the Roman Catholic Church. He emigrated to America in 1792, and was consecrated bishop of Bardstown, Kentucky, in 1810. The seat of his diocese was removed from Bardstown to Louisville in 1841.

Flagg (flag), **Wilson.** Born at Beverley, Mass., Nov. 5, 1805; died at North Cambridge, Mass., May 6, 1884. An American naturalist. He wrote "Birds and Seasons of New England" (1874), etc.

Flagon (flag'on), **Moll.** In Burgoyne's comic opera "The Lord of the Manor," a low campfollower. The part was first played by Dicky Suett. Liston also played it, the character not being one that could be played by a woman. Mrs. Stirling likewise took it from Steele's Kate Matchlock in "The Funeral."

Flahaut (flä-ō'), **Comtesse de.** See *Souza-Botelho.*

Flahaut de la Billarderie (flä-ō' dė lä bē-yärd-rē'), Comte **Auguste Charles de.** Born at Paris, April 21, 1785; died there, Sept. 1, 1870. A French general and diplomatist. He was made general of brigade and aide-de-camp to Napoleon I. in 1813, and soon after distinguished himself at Leipsic, Hanau, and Waterloo. He was appointed ambassador plenipotentiary to Berlin in 1841, and was ambassador to Vienna 1841–48. He was made senator in 1855.

Flambard (flam'bärd), **Rannulf** or **Ralph.** Died Sept. 5, 1128. A Norman bishop of Durham and justiciar, the chief minister of William Rufus. He is considered responsible for most of the iniquities of that reign.

Flamborough (flam'bur-ō). In Goldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield," the name of a farmer and his family.

Flamborough Head. A headland on the coast of Yorkshire, England, in lat. 54° 6′ 58″ N., long. 0° 4′ 51″ W. (lighthouse). It rises to a height of 450 feet.

Flameng (flä-mäng'), **François.** Born at Paris in 1859. A French historical painter, son of Léopold Flameng the engraver. He was a pupil of Cabanel, E. Hédouin, and Jean Paul Laurens. His picture "The Girondins Summoned" took a prize in the Salon of 1879.

Flameng, Léopold. Born at Brussels, Nov. 22, 1831. A noted French engraver. He was born of French parents, and went to France in 1832. He has exhibited at the Salon since 1850, and has engraved for the Duke of Aumale, Prince Demidoff, Rothschild, Arthur Rubens, Leonardo da Vinci, Scheffer, Delaroche, Gainsborough, Teniers the younger, Murillo, and others.

Flameng, Marie Auguste, Born at Metz, July 17, 1843; died at Paris, 1893. A French painter. He was a pupil of Dubufe, Mazerolle, Puvis de Chavannes, É. Delaunay, and others.

Flamineo

Flamineo (flă-min'ē-ō). In Webster's tragedy "The White Devil," the brother of Vittoria Corombona, the "white devil." He is an incarnation of selfish depravity: the most beautiful and poetic ideas and words in the play are nevertheless put in his mouth.

Flaminia (flă-mē'nē-ă). A province of Italy, near the Flaminian Way, in the division of the country under the later Roman Empire.

Flaminian Way (flă-min'i-an wā), or **Via Flaminia** (vī'ă flă-min'i-ă). One of the oldest and most famous highways of ancient Rome. It extended in a direct line from Rome to Ariminum (Rimini), and was built by the censor Caius Flaminius (220 B. C.). Its superintendence was held to be so honorable an office that Augustus himself assumed it in 27 B. C., as did his Cæsar had been curator of the Appian Way. Augustus restored it through its entire extent, in commemoration of which triumphal arches were erected to him over the road at Ariminum and at Rome, the arch at the former place still exists. Much of the old pavement survives, together with many tombs by the roadside.

Flaminius (flă-mi-ni'us), **Titus Quintius.** Born about 230 B. C.; died about 174 B. C. A Roman general and statesman. He was consul in 198, defeated Philip V. of Macedon at Cynoscephalæ in 197, and proclaimed at the Isthmian festival of 196 that Greece should be free. He was totally defeated by Hannibal at Lake Trasimene in 217, and fell in the battle.

Flaminius, Caius. A Roman general, son of Caius Flaminius. He was elected prætor in 193 B. C., and obtained Hispania Citerior as his province. After having subdued the Turiasters and the Ausani, two Ligurian tribes, he employed his soldiers in the construction of a military road from Bononia to Arretium.

Flammarion (flă-mā-rē-ōn'), **Camille.** Born at Montigny-le-Roi, Haute-Marne, France, Feb. 25, 1842. A noted French astronomer. In 1882 he took charge of an observatory at Juvisy, near Paris. He has written "La pluralité des mondes habités" (1862), "Les mondes imaginaires et les mondes reels" (1864), "Les merveilles célestes" (1865), "Catalogue des étoiles doubles et multiples en mouvement propre" (1878), "Astronomie populaire" (1880), "Les étoiles, etc." (1881), "Le monde avant la création" (1888), "Uranie" (1889), etc.

Flammock's Rebellion. A rebellion which broke out in Cornwall, England, under Thomas Flammock in 1497, occasioned by the imposition of a tax to defray the cost of a Scottish war. The insurgents marched on London, but were defeated at Blackheath June 22, 1497. Their leaders, including Flammock, were executed June 28.

Flamsteed (flam'stēd), **John.** Born at Denby, near Derby, England, Aug. 19, 1646: died at Greenwich, Dec. 31, 1719. A famous English astronomer, appointed the first astronomer royal March 4, 1675. He is especially noted for the importance of his observations, many of which were turned to account by Newton. He became a bitter enemy of Newton.

Flamsteed's "British Catalogue" is styled by Baily "one of the proudest productions of the Royal Observatory at Greenwich." Its importance is due to its being the first collection of the kind made with the telescope and the clock. Its value was necessarily impaired by defective reduction, and Flamsteed's neglect of Newton's advice to note the state of the barometer and thermometer at the time of his observations rendered it hopeless to attempt to reduce from them the improved results by modern processes of correction. The catalogue showed besides defects attributable to the absence of the author's final revision. Sir Wilfrid Lawson detected errors to the numerous as to suggest the need of an index to the original observations printed in the second volume of the "Historia Coelestis." Miss Herschel undertook the task, and showed, by recomputing the place of each star, that Flamsteed had catalogued 111 stars which he had never observed, and observed 564 which he had not catalogued ("Phil. Trans.," LXXVIII, 253). He rearranged Flamsteed's edited stars was published by order of the Royal society in 1798; they were by Baily in 1835 arranged in order of right ascension, and identified (all but seventy) by comparison with later catalogues ("Memoirs Royal Astr. Soc.," IV, 129).

Dict. Nat. Biog.

Flanders (flan'dėrz). [ME. *Flaunders, Flaundres, Flaundres, F. Flandres,* G. *Flandern,* ML. *Flandria, D. Vlaanderen, Flem. Vlaanderen.*] An ancient country of Europe, extending along the North Sea from the Strait of Dover to the mouth of the Scheldt, and corresponding to parts of the present departments of Nord and Pas-de-Calais, France, the provinces of East and West Flanders, Belgium, and the southern part of the province of Zeeland, Netherlands. It formed part of Neustria by the peace of Verdun (843). Baldwin became the first count of Flanders in 862. Flemish cities became very important in the middle ages, and the citizens maintained a long struggle against French influence under Jacob and Philip van Artevelde and other leaders. The country was united to Burgundy in 1369 through the marriage of Philip of Burgundy to Margaret of Flanders. It passed in 1477 to Austria through the marriage of Maximilian to Mary of Burgundy. In 1526 it was freed from homage to France. Part of it passed to Holland in 1668, and part was acquired by France in 1659, 1678, and 1713. The remainder followed the fortunes of the Austrian Netherlands, and in the new kingdom of Belgium forms the provinces of East and West Flanders.

Flanders, East. A province of Belgium, bounded by the Netherlands on the north, Antwerp and Brabant on the east, Hainaut on the south, and West Flanders on the west. It is noted for its development of agriculture and manufactures. Area, 1,158 square miles. Population (1890), 955,520.

Flanders, French. A former province of France, corresponding generally to the modern department of Nord.

Flanders, Henry. Born at Plainfield, N. H., 1826. An American legal writer. He has practised law in Philadelphia since 1850. He has published "Lives of the Chief Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States" (1858), and an "Exposition of the Constitution of the United States" (1860).

Flanders, Moll. See *Fortunes of Moll Flanders.*

Flanders, West. A province of Belgium, bounded by the North Sea on the northwest, the Netherlands and East Flanders on the east, Hainaut on the southeast, and France on the south and southwest. Area, 1,249 square miles. Population (1891), 744,188.

Flandin (flon-dan'), **Eugène Napoléon.** Born at Naples, Aug. 15, 1809; died 1876. A French archæologist and painter. He wrote "Etudes sur la sculpture perse," "Relation du voyage en Perse" (1843-51), "Monuments de Ninive" (1846-50), "L'Orient" (1856-64), etc.

Flandrin (flon-dran'), **Jean Hippolyte.** Born at Lyons, France, March 23, 1809; died at Rome, March 21, 1864. A French historical painter, a pupil of Ingres. He is best known for his decorative paintings in the churches of St.-Germain-des-Près and St.-Vincent-de-Paul in Paris.

Flandrin, Jean Paul. Born at Lyons, May 8, 1811. A French landscape-painter, brother of J. H. Flandrin. He is a representative of the school of French classical landscape-painting.

Flannen (flan'en) **Islands, The Seven Hunters.** A group of uninhabited islets west of Lewis in the Hebrides, Scotland.

Flash (flash), **Captain.** In Garrick's play "Miss in her Teens," a cowardly braggart.

Flash, Sir Petronel. In Chapman, Marston, and Jonson's comedy "Eastward Hoe," a knight adventurer, eager to escape from town to the untried land of Virginia.

Flatbow. See *Kitmadhan.*

Flatbush (flat'bush). A town in Kings County, Long Island, New York, contiguous to Brooklyn on the southeast. It was the scene of part of the battle of Long Island, Aug. 27, 1776. Population (1890), 12,338. Annexed to Brooklyn in 1894.

Flateyjarbok (flät'ey-yar-bok). [ON., 'book of Flatey.'] An Icelandic manuscript, named from the island Flatey off the northern coast of Iceland, where it was owned in the 17th century. It contains a collection of sagas bearing upon the lives and times of the Norwegian kings Olaf Tryggvason and Olaf the Saint: at the end are annals down to the year 1394. It is now in Copenhagen.

Flathead (flat'hed) **Lake,** or **Selish** (sē'lish) **Lake.** A lake in Missoula County, Montana, about lat. 48° N., long. 114° 15′ W., its outlet falls into Clarke's River. Length, about 30 miles.

Flatheads. See *Chocktaws* and *Salishan.*

Flattery (flat'ėr-i), **Cape.** A cape in the northwestern part of Washington, projecting into the Pacific Ocean in lat. 48° 23′ 20″ N., long. 124° 44′ 30″ W. (lighthouse).

Flaubert (flō-bār'), **Gustave.** Born at Rouen, Dec. 12, 1821: died at Croisset, near Rouen, May 8, 1880. A French writer and novelist. He is regarded as the master of naturalism. He traveled in Brittany, Germany, Egypt, etc., and undertook to relate his travels, but went no further than an opening paper entitled "A bord de la Cange." In 1857 he published his novel "Madame Bovary," and in "L'Artiste" "Le Château de Saint Antoine." The former gave rise to considerable litigation, Flaubert being ultimately cleared of a charge of immorality in literature. In 1858 he published "Salammbo." Flaubert's plays, and in 1862 published "Salammbo." This was followed in 1869 by "L'Education sentimentale, roman d'un jeune homme," and in 1877 by "Trois contes." Flaubert's plays, "Candidat" and "Le château des fleurs," were failures: they were published after his death in "La Vie Moderne" (1880). His other posthumous publications are "Bouvard et Pecuchet" (in "La Revue Politique et Littéraire"), "Lettres a George Sand" (1884), "Parles champs et par les grèves," reminiscences of Brittany in "Le Gaulois," an essay on Rabelais, a voluminous correspondence, etc.

Flaxman

Flauto Magico, Il. See *Zauberflöte.*

Flavel (flav'el), **John.** Born at Bromsgrove, Worcestershire, England, about 1630; died at Exeter, June 26, 1691. An English Presbyterian clergyman and devotional writer. His best-known work is "Husbandry Spiritualized" (1669).

Flavian (flā'vi-an), L. **Flavianus** (flā-vi-ā'nus), **of Antioch.** 1. Died 404 A.D. Bishop of Antioch 381–404. He was appointed by the synod of Constantinople which was composed exclusively of Oriental bishops, to succeed Meletius. This action perpetuated the schism which at the time divided the orthodox church at Antioch, as the bishops of Egypt and the West refused to withdraw their support from Paulinus, bishop of the opposite faction.

2. Died at Petra, Arabia, 518. Bishop of Antioch 498–512. He was deposed by the emperor Anastasius through the machinations of the Monophysite Xenias, bishop of Hierapolis, who intimidated him into sanctioning the decrees of the orthodox council held at Chalcedon in 451.

Flavian of Constantinople. Died at Hypepe, Lydia, Aug. 11, 449. Bishop of Constantinople from about 447 to 449. He procured the excommunication of the heretic Eutyches at a synod held at Constantinople in 448, but was himself deposed and excommunicated by the Eutychian party at the synod known as the Robber Synod, held at Ephesus in 449. He died a few days after, in consequence, it is said, of bodily injuries sustained at the synod. He was canonized by the Council of Chalcedon in 451.

Flavian Emperors, or **Flavian Cæsars.** The Roman emperors Vespasian and his sons Titus and Domitian, who belonged to the house of Flavius.

The Flavian Emperors ought, perhaps, hardly to be classed together, so little was there in common between the just, if somewhat hard, rule of Vespasian, or the two years' beneficent sway of Titus, "the delight of the human race," and the detestable tyranny of Domitian. But the stupendous Colosseum, the Arch of Titus, and the Amphitheatre of Vernon serve as unarchitectural landmark to fix the Flavian period. The Flavian period and one other characteristic was necessarily shared by the whole family, the humble origin from which they sprang. After the high-born Julii and Claudii, the descendants of pontiffs and censors, noblemen delicate and fastidious through all their wild debauch of blood, came these sturdy sons of the common-city to robe themselves in the imperial purple; and this unforgotten source of their ancestry, while it gave a touch of meanness to the close and frugal severity most of Vespasian, evidently intensified the delight of Domitian in setting his plebeian feet on the necks of all that was left of refined or aristocratic in Rome.

Hodgkin, Italy and her Invaders, I. 6.

All the more strange does it seem, when we consider the humble extraction of the Flavian emperors, that their name should have remained for centuries the favorite title of Emperors no way allied to them in blood, a Claudius Gothicus, a Constantine, a Theodosius, and many more having prefixed the once ignoble name of Flavius to their own. And hence, by a natural process of imitation, the barbarian nobles who settled themselves within the limits of the Roman Empire in the 5th and 6th centuries, Ostrogothian, Lombard, Visigoth, adopted the same mysteriously majestic three-name, unconsciously, as we must suppose, selecting the very epithet which best described their own personal appearance, yellow-haired sons of the north, as they were, among the dark-colored Mediterranean populations.

Freeman, Historical Essays, 2nd ser. Invaders, I. 7.

Flavigny (flä-vēn-yē'), **Valérien.** Born near Laon, France: died at Paris, April 22, 1894. A noted French Orientalist, professor of Hebrew in the College of France.

Flavius (flā'vi-us). 1. In Shakspere's "Julius Cæsar," a Roman tribune.—2. In Shakspere's "Timon of Athens," the faithful steward of Timon.

Flavius, Cneius. An early writer on Roman law. He was the son of a freedman, and became secretary to Appius Claudius Cæcus. He obtained possession of the forms and technicalities pertaining to the law of practice, the knowledge of which was confined to the patricians and pontiffs, and published them in a collection known as the "Jus Flavianum." He was afterward made a senator by Appius Claudius, and was elected curule ædile in 303 B. C. Also called *Cneius* and *Gnæus.*

Flaw (flâ). In Foote's comedy "The Cozeners," one of the cozeners or cheats.

Flaxman (flaks'man), **John.** Born at York, England, July 6, 1755; died at London, Dec. 7, 1826. A famous sculptor and draftsman. His father was a modeler, and kept a shop in Covent Garden for the sale of plaster images. By his own efforts he learned enough Greek and Latin to read the poets. At fifteen he entered the Royal Academy. In 1770 he exhibited a figure of Neptune in wax. In Aug., 1787, he went to Italy for seven years. During this period were made the illustrations of the Odyssey and to Dante's Inferno and Purgatorio. He was elected associate of the Royal Academy in 1797, and full member in 1800. From this time until the end of his life he executed many works, among which one of the most celebrated is the Shield of Achilles from the description of Homer. He was appointed professor of sculpture at the Royal Academy in 1810.

Nature, so prodigal to the English race in men of genius untutored, singular, and solitary, has given us but few seers who, in the quality of prolific invention, can be compared with Flaxman. For pure conceptive faculty, controlled by unerring sense of beauty, we have to think of Pheidias or Raphael before we find his equal.

Symonds, Studies of the Greek Poets, I. 177.

Fleance (flē'ans). In Shakspere's "Macbeth," the son of Banquo. *See Banquo.*

Flèche (flāsh). **La.** A town in the department of Sarthe, France, on the Loir 29 miles northwest of Angers. It has a noted military college. Population (1891), commune, 10,249.

Fléchier (flā-shyā'). **Esprit.** Born at Pernes, Vaucluse, France, June 10, 1632; died at Montpellier, France, Feb. 16, 1710. A French pulpit orator, made bishop of Nimes in 1687. He is noted especially for his funeral orations. His complete works were published in 1782.

Flecknoe (flek'nō), **Richard.** Born apparently in Ireland; died about 1678. A British poet and playwright of slight merit. He furnished Dryden with the name "MacFlecknoe," under which he satirized Shadwell.

Fleece'em (flēs'm), **Mrs.** In Foote's play "The Cozeners," a cheat and confederate of Flaw.

Mrs. Grieve, the woman who had extorted money on pledge of procuring government appointments, and who had not only deceived Charles Fox, by pretending to be able to supply him to a heiress, but had herself given money rather than miss his chariot from her door, was fair game, and was well exposed, in Mrs. Fleecem.

Boaden, Eng. Stage, II. 126.

Flee from the Press, A short poem by Chaucer, printed before the folio of 1532. It is sometimes known as "Lenvoy de Chaucer to his Scogan," "Good Counsel of Chaucer" (Shirley), and "Balade that Chaucier made on his Deth-bedde" ("probably a more bad guess," Skeat).

Fleet Prison, The. An old London prison, formerly standing on the east side of the Fleet brook, where it now runs under Farringdon street. It was nearly eight hundred years old when it was destroyed in 1846. It was called the "ward of the Fleet" in the time of Edward I., and was also known as such as early as 1290. It was used also as a state prison for religious and political offenders until 1641, when it was reserved entirely for debtors. It was burned by Wat Tyler's men in 1381. In 1666 it was burned in the Great Fire, and again in 1780 by rioters. In the 17th and early part of the 18th century persons wishing to be married secretly came within the rules of the Fleet, where degraded clergymen were easily found, among the debtors, to perform the ceremony. This was stopped by act of Parliament in 1754. Another, and the outrageous treatment of the prisoners in 1726, when the warden was tried for murder.

Fleet street, A London street running from Ludgate Circus to the Strand and the West End. It is named from the Fleet brook. In the early chronicles of London many allusions are made to the deeds of violence done in this street. The London precinces voyced on the expulsion of the Templars in the time of Court, etc. By the time of Elizabeth the street had become a favorite spot for shows of all descriptions: "puppet-shows and monsters" are frequently alluded to. It is now one of the busiest streets of London.

Fleet, The. [Early mod. E. and ME. *Flete*, the stream.] A tidal stream which flowed by the western wall of old London City. The creek took its rise in the clay beds east of the Hampstead Hills. At Battle Bridge, now King's Cross, it ran in a deep valley between high clay banks, from which it did not emerge until it reached the river. In Roman times the only road from the city westward ran over it by a bridge from Snow Hill, Newgate, to Holborn Hill (High Holborn). Later another was made opposite Ludgate, and this crossing was called Fleet Bridge. The road which led to it was called Fleet street (which see). The importance of the Fleet was considerable in the reign of Edward I. The brook is now a main sewer of London, and empties into the Thames at Blackfriars Bridge. The channel of the Fleet-ditch in the literature of the 16th and 17th centuries is accounted for by the fact that the water from the bed of the brook or river having become diverted from its course, the offal, etc., thrown into it was not carried off, and became a nuisance.

Fleetwood (flēt'wūd). A seaport and watering-place in Lancashire, England, situated on Morecambe Bay 36 miles due north of Liverpool. Population (1891), 9,274.

Fleetwood, Charles. Died 1692. An English Parliamentary general, lord deputy of Ireland 1654–57. He married Bridget Ireton, daughter of Oliver Cromwell and widow of Henry Ireton, in 1652.

Fleetwood, William. Born at London, Jan. 21, 1656; died at Tottenham, near London, Aug. 4, 1723. An English bishop of St. Asaph 1708, and of Ely 1714; and pulpit orator.

Flegel (flā'gel), **Robert.** Born at Wilna, Germany, Oct., 1855; died at Brass, West Africa, Sept. 11, 1886. An African explorer. In 1875 he went to Lagos as clerk in a German trading factory. When an English expedition went up the Niger and Binue rivers, he accompanied it in the Henry Venn, and took a survey of both rivers. The German-African Association commissioned him to explore Sokoto and Nupe in 1880. He proceeded overland to Lokoja, on the Binue, reached Yola, the capital of Adamawa, in 1882; and discovered the Nguandere source of the Binue. In 1883 he revisited Adamawa, but failed in his attempt to reach the Kongo by that route. On his return to Germany in 1884, he urged the occupation of the Binue basin by German commerce and authority. With imperial support he undertook a third expedition to Adamawa, but the Royal Niger Company frustrated his efforts. He was recalled, and died at Brass, in 1886.

Flégère (flā-jâr'). A height in the Alps of Mont Blanc, northeast of Chamonix, celebrated for its view. Height, 5,925 feet.

Fleischer (flī'sher), **Heinrich Leberecht.** Born at Schandau, Saxony, Feb. 21, 1801; died at Leipsic, Feb. 10, 1888. A noted German Orientalist, professor of Oriental languages at Leipsic from 1835. He published editions of Abulfedas "Historia ante-islamica" (1831), Baidhawis commentary on the Koran (1844–48), "Grammatica et lexicon persico-turcicæ" (compiled on the grammar of Mohammed Ibrahim; 2d ed., 1876), etc.

Fleming (flem'ing), **John.** Born near Bathgate, Jan. 10, 1785; died at Edinburgh, Nov. 18, 1857. A Scottish clergyman and naturalist. He was professor of natural philosophy in Aberdeen University, 1823–45, and of natural history in the Edinburgh College. Edinburgh, from 1845. He wrote "Philosophy of Zoology" (1822), "The Temperature of the Seasons" (1851), and many scientific papers.

Fleming, Lady May. In Sir Walter Scott's novel "The Abbot," a maid of honor to Mary Queen of Scotland, imprisoned with her at Lochleven.

Fleming, Margaret. Born Jan. 15, 1803; died Dec. 19, 1811. The daughter of James Fleming of Kirkcaldy, Scotland. She was the pet of Sir Walter Scott, who has made a remarkable record of her child life in "Lockhart's Scott," ch. xxiii. Her diary and poems are exceedingly quaint. Her life was written by Dr. John Brown: "Rab and his Friends: Marjorie Fleming."

Fleming, Paul. Born at Hartenstein, Saxony, Oct. 5, 1609; died at Hamburg, April 2, 1640. A German poet. He studied medicine at Leipsic. The Thirty Years War drove him to Holstein, where he soon joined an embassy of the Duke of Schleswig-Holstein to Moscow, and afterward (1636) another to Ispahan. He was above all a lyric poet, and wrote both in German and in Latin. Among his poems is the well-known hymn "In allen meinen Thaten." His collected works, which include secular and religious in character, were published after his death under the title "Teutsche Poemata" (1646).

Fleming, Paul. The principal character in Longfellow's prose romance "Hyperion."

Flemings, Richard. Born at Crofton, Yorkshire; died at Sleaford, Jan., 1431. An English prelate. He was bishop of Lincoln 1419, and founder of Lincoln College, Oxford, 1427.

Fleming, Rose. In Dickens's "Oliver Twist," a gentle girl who marries Harry Maylie.

Flemings (flem'ings). The natives of Flanders, an ancient countship now divided between Belgium, Holland, and France. The Flemings specifically the members of the Flemish race, nearly allied to the Dutch both in blood and in language.

Flemish (flem'ish). The language spoken by the Flemings. The Flemish language is a form of that Low German of which the Dutch is a type. The chief external difference between Dutch and Flemish is in the spelling: the spelling of Dutch having been reformed and simplified in the present century, while Flemish retains in great part the archaic texture of Dutch orthography.

Flensburg (flens'bōrg), Dan. **Flensborg** (flens'-bōrg). A seaport and commercial town in the province of Schleswig-Holstein, Prussia, on the Flensburg Fjord, situated in lat. 54° 47′ N., long. 9° 26′ E. Population (1890), 36,444.

Flers (flār). A town in the department of Orne, France, situated in lat. 48° 44′ N., long. 0° 35′ W. It has cotton manufactures. Population (1891), commune, 7,851.

Fleshly School, The. A name given to a number of English poets — Swinburne, Morris, Rossetti, and others — by R. W. Buchanan in the "Contemporary Review."

Flestrin (fles'trin). **Quinbus.** The Man-Mountain: the name which the Lilliputians gave to Gulliver.

Fleta (flē'tā). An anonymous Latin book on English law, written about 1290. From a statement in the ancient manuscript, that "this book may well be called Fleta because it is written in Fleta," it is inferred that it was written by a prisoner in the Fleet.

Fletcher (flech'er), **Andrew,** of Saltoun. [The surname *Fletcher* means "arrow-maker."] Born at Saltoun, Haddingtonshire, 1655; died at London, Sept., 1716. A Scottish politician and political writer. He was a prominent member of the Scottish Parliament under Charles II. and William III.

Fletcher, Giles. Born at Watford, Hertfordshire, about 1549; died at London, March 11, 1611. An English civilian and poet, father of Giles (the younger) and Phineas Fletcher. He was graduated at King's College, Cambridge, of which he became a fellow in 1568. In 1588 he was sent as ambassador to Russia, and published an account of that country in 1591, which was suppressed. It was entitled "of the Russe Common Wealth etc." It was subdued and passages were suppressed by Hakluyt and Purchas, and reprinted as "The History of Russia, etc." (1643), and also, with the original title, for the Hakluyt Society (1856). He also wrote "Licia: Poems of Love, etc." (1593), etc.

Fletcher, Giles (the younger). Born 1588 (?); died 1623. An English poet, younger son of Giles Fletcher. He wrote "Christs Victorie, etc." (1610), etc.

Fletcher, James Cooley. Born at Indianapolis, 1823. An American missionary and author. From 1851 to 1865 he made several extended journeys in Brazil as a missionary, and has published an account of the United States being almost Roman Rio Brazil and the Brazilians" as the result of these journeys. Some of D. P. Kidder and J. C. Fletcher's writings appeared in the "Sketches and Travels of the Rev. Daniel P. Kidder" (1845). He was a contributor to Appleton's Cyclopædia of American Biography, and published in 1869–75, and subsequently revised by N. Sapho. Since 1877 he has resided at Indianapolis.

Fletcher, John. Born at Rye, Sussex, England, Dec., 1579; died at London, Aug., 1625. An English dramatist and poet. He was the intimate friend and literary partner of Francis Beaumont. They wrote together from about 1606 till 1616, living together for a part of that time.

The stage tradition that Beaumont was superior in judgment to Fletcher is supported by sound criticism. In the most important plays that they wrote together the characters are outweighs Fletcher, both in quantity and in quality. Beaumont had the more profound and subtler mind; Fletcher was more superficial. Fletcher was a facile writer in verse. Fletcher could be a master of brilliant dialogue and sparkling repartee. In the management of his plots and in the development of his characters he was careless and inconsistent. But in his comedies the unreasoning liveliness and humble attitude to sensational effects are generally less apparent, and he is splendid in his dramatic episodes to the abasement of taste and virtues. *A. H. Bullen.*

To Fletcher alone may be assigned the plays "The Faithful Shepherdess" (printed about 1609), "Wit Without Money" (played before 1614, printed 1639), "Rule a Wife and Have a Wife" (printed 1624), "Women Pleased" (printed 1647), "The Love Pilgrim" (licensed 1625, printed 1647), "The Mad Lover" (played before 1618, printed 1647), "The Humorous Lieutenant" (produced probably in 1619, printed 1647), "Women Pleased" (probably played about 1620, printed 1647), "The Island Princess" and "The Pilgrim" (presented at court 1621, printed 1647), "The Wild-Goose Chase" (produced probably in 1621, printed 1652), "Sea Voyage" (printed 1647), "The Woman's Prize" (played before 1633), "A Wife for a Month" (played before 1624, printed 1647), "Rule a Wife and Have a Wife" (played in 1624, printed 1640), "The Chances" (played before 1625, printed 1647). To Beaumont and Fletcher "The Woman Hater" (licensed 1606, printed 1607), "Thierry and Theodoret" (written probably 1608, based upon a play somewhat earlier in date), "Cupid's Revenge," "The Queen of Corinth" (played before 1619, printed 1647, Middleton and Rowley appear to have written some of it), "Sir John Van Olden Barnavelt" (played 1619, printed in Bullen in his "Collection of Old English Plays" in 1882), "The Little French Lawyer" (written about 1619, printed 1647), "A Very Woman" (licensed 1621, printed 1647), "Monsieur Thomas," "The Custom of the Country" (mentioned in 1628 as an old play, printed 1647), "The Double Marriage," and "The False One" (acted 1619, printed 1647), "Beggars' Bush" (played 1622, printed 1647), "The Prophetess" and "The Sea Voyage" (licensed 1622, printed 1647), "The Elder Brother" (printed 1637), "The Lovers Progress" (printed 1647), "The Spanish Curate" (licensed 1622, printed 1647), "Love's Pilgrimage" (printed 1647: probably nearly all by Fletcher), "The Nice Valour, or The Passionate Madman" (perhaps written in part by Shirley), "The Lady Errant" (Bullen thinks Middleton rewrote much of it), "The Lawes of Candy" (printed 1647: largely by Massinger), "The Fair Maid of the Inn" (licensed 1626, printed 1647, with Rowley), "The Noble Kinsmen" (printed 1634 as by Fletcher and Shakspere), Doubtful plays, "The Captain" (written before 1613, printed 1647: Fletcher had a collaborator, perhaps Jonson or Middleton), "What a Cruel Wedding" (played about 1614, printed 1647: shows traces of Middleton and Rowley), "The Bloody Brother" (printed probably 1639: perhaps written by Fletcher and Jonson, Chapman, and Massinger), "Love's Cure" (written probably about 1625, printed 1647: probably by Massinger and Middleton (Bullen)), "Beaumont and Fletcher's Scattered Masterpieces" (Revised), "The Maid in the Mill" (played in 1623, with Rowley), "The Night Walker, or The Little Thief" (played 1633, printed in 1640 as by Fletcher and Shirley), "The Coronation" (printed in 1640 as by Fletcher, Beaumont, and Shirley: altered in 1663 by Fletcher, Beaumont, and Nevill), "The Knight of Malta" (printed 1647: Fletcher is thought to have had a hand in it, as in "The Faithful Friends"), "The Widow" (written about 1616, printed 1652: thought by Bullen to be probably wholly by Middleton). (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*) See *Beaumont.*

Fletcher (originally **De la Flèchère**), **John William.** Born at Nyon, Switzerland, Sept. 12, 1729; died at Madeley, England, Aug. 14, 1785. An English clergyman and writer. Fletcher of Madeley was a contemporary and fellow-laborer of John Wesley, and was a man of remarkable personal influence from his saintly life, his earnest preaching, and his devoted pastoral work.

Fletcher, Phineas. Born at Cranbrook, Kent, England, April, 1582; died about 1655 (?). An English poet, son of Giles Fletcher. His chief works are "Sicelides," a pastoral play (1614, printed 1631), "The Purple Island, or the Isle of Man, together with Piscatory Eclogues and other Poetical Miscellanies" (1633), the

Fleuranges (flē-ronzh'). **Seigneur de (Robert de la Marck).** Born at Sedan, France, 1491; died at Longjumeau, near Paris, Dec., 1537. A French marshal and historian. He wrote "Histoire des choses les plus memorables depuis 1499 jusqu'en l'an 1521," etc.

Fleur d'Épine (flėr dā-pēn'). A story by Count Antony Hamilton. It is a burlesque on the popular taste of the time for Oriental fiction.

Fleur et Blanchefleur. *See Flore et Blanchefleur.*

Fleurus (flė-rüs'). A town in the province of Hainaut, Belgium, 15 miles west of Namur. It is noted for three battles: here Duke Charles of Brunswick and Count Mansfeld defeated the Spaniards, Aug. 29, 1622; the French under Luxembourg defeated the Allies under the Prince of Waldeck, June 30, 1690; and the French under Jourdan defeated the Austrians under Coburg, June 26, 1794. The settled lines (June 16, 1815) was abandoned in the neighborhood. Population (1905), 5,572.

Fleury (flė-rē'). **André Hercule de.** Born at Lodève, Hérault, France, June 22, 1653; died at Issy, near Paris, Jan. 29, 1743. A French statesman and prelate. He became a member of the council in 1723 and cardinal in 1726, and was prime minister 1726–43.

Fleury, Claude. Born at Paris, Dec. 6, 1640; died there, July 14, 1723. A noted French ecclesiastic and historian. His chief work is "Histoire ecclésiastique" (1691–1720).

Fleury, Emile Félix. Born at Paris, Dec. 23, 1815; died there, Dec. 11, 1884. A French general and diplomatist.

Flibbertigibbet (flib'ėr-ti-jib'et). **1.** A fiend named by Edgar in Shakspere's "King Lear." —**2.** A name given to Dickon Sludge, a character in Scott's novel "Kenilworth."

Fliedner (flēd'ner). **Theodor.** Born at Epstein, Nassau, Prussia, Jan. 21, 1800; died at Kaiserswerth, near Düsseldorf, Prussia, Oct. 4, 1864. A German Protestant clergyman and philanthropist. He founded the institution of deaconnesses at Kaiserswerth in 1836.

Fliegende Holländer (flē'gen-de hol'lān-der), **Der.** ["The Flying Dutchman."] An opera by Wagner; produced in Dresden Jan. 2, 1843. The libretto is by Wagner himself, with some suggestions from Heine.

Flight into Egypt, The. A painting by Murillo (about 1648), in the collection of the Duchesse de Galliera, Paris. The Virgin mounted on an ass and facing the spectator, looks down at the sleeping child, whom she holds in her lap.

Flimnap (flim'nap). The Lilliputian premier in Swift's "Voyage to Lilliput." He was designed as a satire on Sir Robert Walpole.

Flinck (flingk). **Govaert.** Born at Cleves, Prussia, Jan. 25, 1615; died at Amsterdam, Dec. 2, 1660. A Dutch painter, a pupil of Rembrandt.

Flinders (flin'derz), **Matthew.** Born at Donington, Lincolnshire, March 16, 1774; died at London, July 19, 1814. An English navigator. He explored the coast of Australia (1801–03), and published "Voyage to Terra Australis" (1840).

Flinders Range. A range of mountains in South Australia, north of Spencer Gulf.

Flint (flint). **1.** A maritime county of Wales. It is bounded by the Irish Sea on the north, Cheshire on the east, and Denbigh on the south and west, and is the smallest of the Welsh counties. Area, 256 square miles. Population (1901), 75,211.

2. A seaport, capital of Flint County, on the Dee estuary 13 miles southwest of Liverpool. Population (1891), 5,247.

Flint. A river in western Georgia, uniting at the southwestern extremity of the State with the Chattahoochee to form the Appalachicola. Length, about 400 miles. It is navigable to Albany.

Flint. A city and the capital of Genesee County, Michigan, 56 miles northwest of Detroit. Population (1890), 9,803.

Flint, Austin. Born at Petersham, Mass., Oct. 20, 1812; died at New York, March 13, 1886. An American physician and medical writer. He was graduated in the medical department of Harvard College in 1833, settled at New York in 1858, and was president of the New York Academy of Medicine 1872–85, and of the American Medical Association in 1881. Among his works are "A Practical Treatise on the Diagnosis, Pathology, and Treatment of Diseases of the Heart" (1859), "A Treatise on the Principles and Practice of Medicine" (1866), and "Manual of Auscultation and Percussion" (1876).

Flint, Austin. Born at Northampton, Mass., March 28, 1836. An American physician and physiologist, son of Austin Flint (1812–86). He was graduated at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1857; was appointed professor of physiology and microscopic anatomy at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College in 1861; and in 1874 became surgeon-general of the State of New York. He has published "Physiology of Man" (1866–74), "A Text-Book of Human Physiology" (1876), etc.

Flint, Sir Clement. A cynical but kind-hearted old bachelor in Burgoyne's play "The Heiress."

Flint, Solomon. In Foote's play "The Maid of Bath," a rich, miserly old man. He is described as an "old, testy, shabby, shuffling, money-loving, water-drinking, mirth-hunting, amorous old hunks." He is intended to satirize a Mr. Walter Long, who treated Miss Linley (Mrs. R. B. Sheridan) unhandsomely.

Flint, Timothy. Born at Reading, Mass., July 11, 1780; died at Salem, Mass., Aug. 16, 1840. An American Congregational clergyman and author. He published "Recollections of Ten Years passed in the Mississippi Valley" (1826), "Geography and History of the Western States" (1828), etc.

Flintwinch (flint'winch), **Jeremiah.** In Charles Dickens's "Little Dorrit," the sinister and intriguing servant of Mrs. Clennam.

Flip (flip). In Charles Shadwell's comedy "The Fair Quaker of Deal," an illiterate commodore. He is a drunken "sea-brute," contrasted with Mizen the "sea-fop."

Flippant (flip'ant), **Lady.** In Wycherley's comedy "Love in a Wood," an affected widow. She is on the lookout for a husband, but declaims against marriage.

Flippanta (flip-pan'tä). In Vanbrugh's "Confederacy," a lady's-maid. She is shameless and witty.

Flite (flīt), **Miss.** In Dickens's "Bleak House," "a curious little old woman," deranged by long waiting for the settlement of her suit in chancery.

Floberge (flō'bärzh'). The sword of Renaud de Montauban.

Flodden (flod'n). A hill in Northumberland, England, 12 miles southwest of Berwick. At its base on Sept. 9, 1513, the English (26,000) under the Earl of Surrey defeated the Scots (30,000) under James IV. The loss of the English was from 3,000 to 4,000; that of the Scots is variously given as from 5,000 to 12,000. The king and many of the nobles were among the slain.

Flodoard (flō-dō-ar'), or **Frodoard** (frō-dō-ar'). Born at Epernay, France, 894; died March 28, 966. A French chronicler who was for a time keeper of the episcopal archives at Rheims. He wrote a history of the church of Rheims, and a chronicle of France from 919 to 966.

Flood (flud), **Henry.** Born 1732; died at Farmley, County Kilkenny, Dec. 2, 1791. An Irish orator and politician. He entered the Irish Parliament in 1759, and was soon recognized as the leader of the opposition. He joined the government forces in 1775, but resigned in 1781. A patriot of Ireland and given a seat in the Irish privy council. Removed from these posts in 1784, he returned to the opposition, which now followed the lead of Henry Grattan. He subsequently became a member of the English Parliament.

Flor (flor), **Roger di.** Died at Adrianople, 1305 (1307 ?). A military adventurer. He was the second son of a German falconer in the service of the emperor Frederick II., named Robert Blum, who adopted the Italian name of Flor and married the natural daughter of Aspor at Naples for the possession of Sicily, he induced the disputed mercenaries, mostly Catalans and Aragonese, to enter the service of the Byzantine emperor Andronicus II. against the Turks. These troops, which constituted an army of 6,000 men known as the Catalan Grand Company, arrived at Constantinople under his leadership in 1303, and in 1304 reached Philadelphia, which was invested by the Turks. Roger married Maria, granddaughter of Andronicus II., in 1305, and in 1306 was created Cæsar. He was assassinated by George, the general of the Alan mercenaries.

Flora (flō'rä). [L., from *flos* (*flōr-*), flower.] **1.** In early Italian and Roman mythology, the goddess of flowers and spring.—**2.** An asteroid (No. 8) discovered by Hind at London, Oct. 18, 1847.

Flora. A painting by Titian, in the Uffizi, Florence. It is a portrait of a woman, half undraped, with loosened hair, and flowers in her hand.

Flora McFlimsey. *See McFlimsey.*

Flora Temple (flō'rä tem'pl). A bay trotting mare, foaled in 1845, by a Kentucky hunter, dam Madame Temple. She held the world's trotting record of 2: 19¾ for many years.

Flordelise, or Flordelis (flōr'de-lis). The wife of Brandimart, in both Boiardo's and Ariosto's "Orlando." She searches long for him, and after his death takes up her abode in his tomb, where she lives till her own death, which soon occurs.

Flordespina (flōr-des-pē'nä), or **Flordespine** (flōr'des-pīn). A princess in both Boiardo's and Ariosto's "Orlando." She loves Bradamant, being deceived by her armor and taking her for a knight.

Floréal (flō-rā-al'). [Revolutionary F., from L. *flos* (*flōr-*), flower.] The name adopted by the National Convention of the first French republic for the eighth month of the year. In the years 1 to 7 it extended from April 20 to May 19 inclusive, and in the years 8 to 13 from April 21 to May 20.

Flore et Blanchefleur. An early French metrical romance of which the theme is the love of a young Christian prince for a Saracen slavegirl who has been brought up with him. She is sold into a fresh captivity to remove her from him, but follows her and rescues her unharmed from the harem of the Emir of Babylon. (*Scandberg.*) Boccaccio used the story in his prose "Il Filocopo." It was also translated it into German. There are four English versions known, none perfect. The early English Text Society has printed one of them. Also known as *Floyre et Blanchefloyr.*

Florence (flor'ens). [It. *Firenze* and formerly *Fiorenze*, F. *Florence*, G. *Florenz*, L. *Florentia*, flowery city, from *florere*, bloom, flower, flourish.] The capital of the province of Florence, Italy, situated on both sides of the Arno, at the foot of spurs of the Apennines, in lat. 43° 46′ 4″ N., long. 11° 15′ 22″ E. (observatory); called "La Bella" ("the beautiful"). It is famous for its art collections (Uffizi and Pitti Palace galleries), and the beauty of its situation and environs, and has been celebrated for centuries as the leading center of Italian literature and art. Other objects of interest are the Ponte Vecchio, the Piazza della Signoria, on which are the Palazzo Vecchio and the Loggia dei Lanzi; the national library, Piazzale Duomo, with the cathedral (Santa Maria del Fiore), the campanile, archæological museum, national museum, academy of fine arts, Dante's monument, museum of San Marco; the palaces of the Strozzi, Corsini, and Medici; the Cascine, botanic gardens, and Square Michelangelo. (For the principal churches, see below.) The city was the birthplace of Dante, the residence of Boccaccio, and of the Humanists (Bruni, Poggio, etc.), and the scene of the labors of Cimabue, Giotto, Andrea Pisano, Brunelleschi, Luca della Robbia, Ghiberti, Donatello, Luca Signorelli, Fra Angelico, Leonardo da Vinci, Raphael, Michelangelo, Fra Bartolommeo del Sarto, and other distinguished artists. Florence rose to prosperity in the 12th century, when the inhabitants of Fiesole removed thither, and in time became a strong commercial state. It was the scene of continual struggles between the Guelphs and Ghibellines in the 13th century. It took the leading part in the Renaissance movement. The Medici family became paramount under Cosimo de' Medici in 1434, and Florence was at its height under Lorenzo de' Medici, 1469–1492, and later. After the fall of savonarola it was a "theocratic republic" about 1495–1512, was expelled in 1498, were restored in 1512, banished in 1527, and again restored in 1530 after a siege by the emperor Charles V. In 1532 the Duchy of Tuscany was formed. In 1569 the history of Florence merges in that of Tuscany, of which it was the capital. It was the capital of the kingdom of Italy 1865–71. The celebrated Renaissance palaces of Florence are now existing, was begun in 1296. When the base of the dome was reached (1420), the space to be covered, 138 feet in diameter, was a problem. The closing of it with a dome was believed impossible; but Filippo Brunelleschi undertook it, and in 1446 completed the wonderful work which ranks supreme in architecture and is the true great triumph of the Renaissance. The dome is octagonal, slightly pointed, and surmounted by a lantern the apex of which is 387 feet above the pavement. The cathedral is 550 feet long, and 128 feet across nave and aisles. The interior is incrusted with colored marbles inlaid and arranged in panels, the general effect of which is not good. The grouping of the domes and the general space and transepts and intermediate members is extremely impressive. The decorative sculpture is most delicate, but too small in scale for the large building. Restored since 1875. The nave is 153 feet high, the aisles 96; but there are no clear square bays, making the proportions so bad that the effect of enormous size is lost. The cathedral has fine glass, sculptures, and paintings, and a very fine tomb. The Church of Santa Croce, begun in 1294 by Arnolfo, is 460 feet long and 124 wide. This is the Pantheon of Florence; among its celebrated tombs are those of Michelangelo, Leonardo (Bruni) Aretino, Church and cloister are full of monuments of artistic or historic interest. Among the frescos are several by Giotto and Gaddi, and a fine series of the Nativity by Taddeo Gaddi. San Lorenzo is one of the earliest of Renaissance churches, began in 1425 by Brunelleschi, and decorated at a later date in part by Michelangelo. It is famous for the monuments by Michelangelo in its Sagrestia Nuova of Giuliano and Lorenzo de' Medici. They are similar in design. Each has a seated idealized statue of the deceased in a niche above, and below a sarcophagus on which are two nude, half-reclining figures, one male and one female. The figures on the tomb of Giuliano represent Day and Night; those on that of Lorenzo, Aurora and Twilight. They are of heroic proportions, yet full of repose, and rank among the most famous works of sculpture. The Medici has been called Michelangelo's masterpiece. Of San Michele is a curious pointed church, built in 1284 by Arnolfo as a market and granary. It is in three stories, the upper ones being vaulted from a massive central column. The original arches of the original market were closed, and received beautiful tracery of window work. Between the arcades are inserted 14 niches in marble containing some of the finest of Florentine statues by Verrocchio, Ghiberti, Donatello, and others. The Church of Santa Maria degli Angeli, by Orcagna in white marble, dates from 1375, illustrating the life of the Virgin and the Virtues. San Miniato al Monte is a notable Romanesque church rebuilt in 1013, and illustrating the transition from the Byzantine to the normal Romanesque. Santa Maria Novella is a church of the 13th century, a fine example of the Italian Pointed. The campanile is lofty, with pediments and spire. The chief glory of the church is its frescos by Cimabue, Ghirlandaio, Orcagna, and Giotto. The church of Santa Maria del Carmine is architecturally of little interest since the fire of 1771, but famous for its Brancacci chapel adorned with frescos by Masaccio and Filippino Lippi illustrating the stories of Adam and Eve and of St. Peter. The Badia is the church of a former Benedictine monastery, rebuilt in the 17th century: but the exterior of the 13th-century

east end remains almost perfect. The church contains superb sculptured tombs and other works by Mino da Fiesole. The beautiful campanile of 1320 is one of the architectural ornaments of Florence. The Bargello, or the palace of the Podesta of the Florentine Republic, built in the fifth century and restored after a long interval, is a massive building of hewn stone. The great rooms and halls are splendidly restored in the style of the 14th century, and are appropriated to the Museo Nazionale. The Certosa, or Carthusian monastery, founded in 1341 by Niccolo Acciaiuoli and built by Orcagna, but altered in the Renaissance, presents the appearance of a medieval fortress. The church contains much that is of value, good frescos, and handsome carved stalls. Population (estimated, 1893), 200,000.

Florence. The province in the compartimento of Tuscany, Italy, in which the city of Florence is situated. Area, 2,265 square miles. Population (1891), 815,506.

Florence. A city in Lauderdale County, in the northwestern corner of Alabama, on the Tennessee River. It has iron manufactures. Population (1890), 6,012.

Florence, Council of. See *Ferrara-Florence, Council at.*

Florence, William James. Born at Albany, July 26, 1831; died at Philadelphia, Nov. 19, 1891. An American comedian. His family name was Conlin. He made his first appearance on the stage in 1849, in Richmond, as Tobias in "The Stranger," and came to New York in 1850. In 1852 he married Mahyen Price, whose sister married Barney Williams. He wrote several Irish and Yankee plays, and he and his wife began to appear as stock-Irish plays, he as an Irishman and she as a Yankee girl. Among his best characters were Bob Handy in "The Ticket-of-Leave Man," Obcanyer in "No Thoroughfare," and the part of Slote in "The Octoroon." His last appearance before death he played with Joseph Jefferson, acting Sir Lucius O'Trigger in "The Rivals," and Zekiel Homespun in "The Heir-at-Law."

Florence of Worcester. Died July 7, 1118. An English chronicler, a monk of Worcester. His (Latin) "Chronicle" (first printed in 1592) is founded on a chronicle of Marianus, an Irish monk, and ends with the year 1117. It has been translated by T. Forester.

Florencia (flō-ren'thē-ä), **Francisco de.** Born in Florida, 1615; died in Mexico, 1695. A Jesuit author. He was a well-known preacher and preacher in Mexico, and from 1685 was employed in Europe on important business connected with his order. His most important work is a history of the provincia de la Compañia de Jesus de Nueva España (first volume only published in Mexico, 1694). He also published numerous biographical and historical works.

Flores (flō'res). In "The Beggar's Bush," by Fletcher and others, the son of the King of the Beggars. He becomes a rich merchant at Bruges. He appears also in "The Merchant of Bruges," an adaptation of the "Beggar's Bush."

Flores (flō'res), the westernmost of the Azores Islands. Its port, Santa Cruz, is situated in lat. 39° 27′ N., long. 31° 9′ W.

Flores, or **Floris** (flō'ris): native name of western part, **Mangerai** (mäng-ga-rä'ē); of eastern part, **Ende** (en'dā). One of the smaller islands of the East India Archipelago, lying south of Celebes, between Komodo to the west and Solor on the east. There is a Dutch settlement, Lantoning, on the west coast. Area, about 8000 square miles. Population (chiefly Malay), estimated, 200,000.

Flores (flō'res), **Antonio.** Born in Quito, 1833. An Ecuadorian statesman. He has been prominent in Congress, has held numerous important diplomatic posts, and as soldier has taken part in various civil wars, generally on the side of good government. He was president of Ecuador 1888–92.

Flores, Juan José. Born in 1799; died at Quezaltenango, Oct. 13, 1826. A Guatemalan politician. He was a liberal leader, president of the constituent assembly 1823, and vice-president under Juan Barundia, Sept., 1824. By the appointment of Barundia, Nov. 1, 1826, he became acting president of Central America, but was soon after murdered by a mob of religious fanatics.

Flores, Juan José. Born at Puerto Cabello, Venezuela, July 19, 1800; died in Ecuador, 1864. A Spanish-American general and statesman. He was elected the first president of Ecuador in 1830. In 1835 he was succeeded by Rocafuerte, but continued virtually to rule as commander of the army, and was reelected president in 1839 and again in 1843. In 1840 and 1841 he assisted the government of New Granada against the revolutionists, taking the field in Pasto; and he suppressed many revolts in Ecuador during his different terms. In 1845 revolt broke out, and, though the insurgents were beaten, General Flores found it prudent to resign. He left the country, and only returned in 1852 to take part in the war against the dictator Francos. After Francos overthrow Flores accepted the office of vice-president, and in 1864 commanded the army for the suppression of a rebellion incited by Franco.

Flores, Venancio. Born in 1809; assassinated at Montevideo, Feb. 19, 1868. An Uruguayan general and politician. He was a leader of the party called "Colorados" in the revolt against Oribe in 1853. He was elected president March, 1854; but Oribe commenced a counter-revolt Sept., 1855, and in the end both Oribe and Flores resigned their claims to prevent further war. Flores retired to Buenos Ayres, where he was an officer under Mitre. Returning in April, 1865, he led the Colorados in a revolt against President Bernard, his successor Aguirre. Brazil, having declared war against Aguirre, supported Flores, and in 1865 Aguirre was forced to resign. Flores was made provisional governor, and in 1865 was elected president of Uruguay. He joined Brazil and the Argentine Republic in the war against Paraguay, taking personal command of his troops in the campaigns of 1865–1866.

Flores Sea. That part of the ocean lying south of Celebes and north of the chain of islands from Flores to Timor inclusive.

Florestan (flōr'es-tan), **Fernando.** In Beethoven's opera "Fidelio," the husband of Leonora. To save him she disguises herself as a boy, Fidelio.

Florestine (flō-res-tēn'). The go-daughter of Count Almaviva in Molière's comedy "La mère comparable."

Florez (flō'reth), **Enrique.** Born at Valladolid, Spain, Feb. 14, 1701; died at Madrid, Aug. 20, 1773. A Spanish historian and antiquarian. His chief work is "Espana sagrada, theatro geographico-historico de la iglesia de Espana" (1747–75).

Florian (flō'ri-an), Saint. Born at Zeiselmauer, Lower Austria, about 190; martyred by drowning in the Enns near Lorch, 250. A German martyr who became about 1183 the patron saint of Poland. His feast is celebrated Aug. 4.

Florian (flō-ryoN'), **Jean Pierre Claris de.** Born at Castelnau de Florian, near Anduze, Department of Gard, France, March 6, 1755; died at Sceaux, near Paris, Sept. 13, 1794. A French romancer, dramatist, and fabulist. His works include "Fables" (1792), the romances "Galatee" (1783), "Numa Pompilius" (1786), etc.

Florian's. A celebrated café in Venice. It is on the Piazza di San Marco, and is named from its founder, Florian. It is about two hundred years old. It is now the rendezvous chiefly of strangers in Venice, but was formerly the headquarters of the most illustrious men of the city and of Italy.

Florida (flor'i-dä). [From Sp. *Florida* (pron. flō-rē'thä), a name given to the country by Ponce de Leon because he discovered it on Easter day, called in Spanish *Pascua florida* or *de flores*, flowery Easter; or, as some say, on account of the profusion of flowers he saw ("flowery land").] The southeasternmost State of the United States, capital Tallahassee, bounded by Georgia and Alabama on the north, the Atlantic Ocean on the east, Florida Strait and the Gulf of Mexico on the south, and the Gulf of Mexico and Alabama on the west. It consists chiefly of a peninsula. The surface is generally level. The lands are products are corn, cotton, timber, oranges, and other semi-tropical fruits. It has had a great recent development as a winter health-resort. The state has 6 counties, stands 5th among the cotton-producing states, and has 3 electoral votes. It was discovered by Ponce de Leon in 1512; settled by Huguenots in 1562, and permanently settled by Spaniards at St. Augustine in 1565; and ceded to Great Britain in 1763, to Spain in 1783, and to the United States in 1819. The Americans took possession in 1821. It was the theater of the Seminole wars. The state was admitted into the Union as a State, ceded Jan. 10, 1861, and was readmitted in 1868. Area, 58,681 square miles. Population (1890), 391,422.

Florida. The first of the commerce-destroyers built in England for the Confederate government. She left Liverpool March 22, 1862, and received her armament at the Bahamas Aug. 7. Her battery consisted of 2 seven-inch and 6 six-inch guns. She ran the blockade into Mobile Sept. 4, 1862, and on Jan. 16, 1863, the cruising-ground extended from New York to Bahia, Brazil. On Oct. 7, 1864, in the harbor of Bahia, in violation of the rights of neutrals and under the guns of a Brazilian corvette, she was captured by the Wachusett (sister ship to the Kearsarge), commanded by Captain Napoleon Collins. She was taken to Hampton Roads, where she was afterward sunk by a collision.

Florida-Blanca (flō-rē'thä-blän'kä), **Count of (José Moñino).** Born at Murcia, Spain, 1729; died at Seville, Spain, Nov. 20, 1808. A Spanish statesman, premier 1777–92.

Florida Keys (flor'i-da kēz). A group of small islands and reefs south of Florida, extending in a crescent-shaped chain from near Cape Florida to the Dry Tortugas. They belong to Monroe and Dade counties, Florida.

Florida Strait. A sea passage separating Florida from Cuba and the Bahamas, and connecting the Gulf of Mexico with the Atlantic Ocean. It is traversed by the Gulf Stream.

Floridia (flō-rē'dē-ä). A town in the province of Syracuse, Sicily, 7 miles west of Syracuse. Population, about 10,000.

Florimel (flor'i-mel). 1. In Spenser's "Faerie Queene," "archetypall . . . goodlie" lady, representing the complete ideal of womanhood. A counterfeit Florimel was made of snow, mixed with "fine mercury and virgin wax," by a witch. It was impossible to tell the real from the false Florimel. The latter created much mischief till the enchantress confessed and she melted into nothingness. The real Florimel loved Marinel, but her love was not returned. He finally, however, rebelled and married her. The real Florimel had a girdle the virtues of Venus, lost by her when she yielded to Mars. It could be worn by no woman who was unchaste.

2. The principal character in Fletcher and Rowley's "Maid in the Mill." Her past was a mystery, known only to her lover, Lionel, except to the end of an unopened packet, "to be used and delivered" in concealed travel.

3. In Dryden's play "The Maiden Queen," a maid of honor and a saucy flirt. This was one of Nell Gwynn's best characters. See *Caroline.*

Florinda (flō-rin'dä). The principal female character in Shirley's tragedy "The Apostate."

Florinda. In Spanish tradition, the daughter of Count Julian, the governor of Ceuta. See *Julian.*

Florio (flō'ri-o), **John.** Born at London about 1553; died at Fulham, near London, 1625. An English lexicographer and author, son of an Italian who settled in England. He published "First Fruits, which is to say, Essayes or Trials" (1578), "Second Fruits, etc." (mainly dialogues, 1591) and an Italian-English dictionary called "A Worlde of Wordes" (1598), which was translated into a new dictionary called the title "Queen Anna's New World of Words" (1611). He also translated Montaigne's "Essays" (1603).

Floripes. In the Charlemagne romances, the sister of Sir Fierabras, and wife of Guy, the nephew of Charlemagne.

Floris (flō'ris) (**De Vriendt**), **Frans.** Born at Antwerp about 1520; died at Antwerp, Oct. 1, 1570. A Flemish painter.

Florismart (flor'is-mart). One of Charlemagne's peers, the friend of Roland.

Florizel (flor'i-zel). 1. The Prince of Bohemia, in love with Perdita, in Shakspeare's "Winter's Tale." See *Bonarius,* — 2. A nickname of George IV., from the fact that he assumed this name, when Prince of Wales, in his letters to Mrs. Robinson, an actress who had made a hit in the part of Perdita.

Florizel, or Florisel, de Niquea. One of the supplemental parts of the romance "Amadis of Gaul," by Feliciano de Silva. Florizel is the son of Amadis of Greece and Niquea.

Florizel and Perdita. A stage adaptation, by Garrick, of Shakspeare's "Winter's Tale." It was produced Jan. 21, 1756. Garrick played Leontes.

Florus (flō'rus). Lived at the beginning of the 2d century A. D. A Roman historian, author of an abridgment of Roman history in the time of Augustus ("Epitome de gestis Romanorum"), founded chiefly on Livy. He has been (incorrectly) identified with the rhetorician and poet P. Annius Florus.

Florus, surnamed **Magister** and **Diaconus.** Died about 860. A Roman Catholic theologian. He was head of the cathedral school at Lyons. He attacked Johannes Scotus Erigena in a work entitled "Adversus J. S. Erigenæ errorum liber." Among his other works is a volume of miscellaneous poems entitled "Carmina varia."

Florus, Gessius. A Roman procurator of Judea. He was a native of Clazomenæ in Lydia. He settled in or 65 A. D. through the influence of his wife Cleopatra with the empress Poppæa. His rapacity and cruelty provoked the last rebellion of the Jews, which resulted in the destruction of Jerusalem by Titus in the year 70.

Flotow (flō'tō), **Friedrich von.** Born at Teutendorf, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 1812; died at Darmstadt, Germany, April 24, 1883. A German composer of operas. His work include "Alessandro Stradella" (1837, rewritten 1844), "Le Naufrage de la Meduse" (1839), "Martha, oder der Markt bei Richmond" (1847), "Indra" (1853), "Dumbo" (1880; produced in London as "The Firedemon").

Flourens (flö-ryoN'), **Gustave.** Born at Paris, Aug. 4, 1838; killed at Rueil, near Paris, April 3, 1871. A French social democrat and political writer, son of M. J. P. Flourens; a member of the Commune in 1871.

Flourens, Léopold Emile. Born at Paris, April 27, 1841. A French politician, son of Marie Jean Pierre Flourens. He was director of public worship 1870–81 and 1882–85, and was minister of foreign affairs 1880–83.

Flourens, Marie Jean Pierre. Born at Maureilhan, Hérault, France, April 15, 1794; died at Montgeron, near Paris, Dec. 6, 1867. A celebrated French physiologist. He became professor of comparative anatomy at the Jardin des Plantes in Paris in 1828, and in 1832 at the museum. In 1833 he became perpetual secretary of the Academy of Sciences, and in 1840 was elected a member of the French Academy. His works include "Experiences sur le système nerveux" (1823) "Théorie expérimentale de la formation des os" (1847) "De la longévité" (1854), etc.

Flower (flou'er), **Phillis.** The Fair Maid of the Exchange, in Heywood's play of that name.

Flower, Roswell Pettibone. Born at Theresa, Jefferson County, N. Y., Aug. 7, 1835. An American politician. He was a Democratic member of Congress from New York 1881–83 and 1889–91, and was elected governor of New York in 1892.

Flower, Sir William Henry. Born at Stratford-on-Avon, Nov. 30, 1831. A distinguished English zoologist. He studied medicine at University College, London, served as an army assistant surgeon in the Crimean war, and, returning to London, held various official positions till, in 1884, he was appointed director of the natural history department of the British Museum, now located at South Kensington. He was made K. C. B. in 1892. He has written "Osteology of the Mammalia" and many scientific monographs.

Flower and the Leaf, The. A poem added by Speght to his edition of Chaucer (1598). It professes to be written "by a good woman who pays homage to the" south that was the land." It is believed from internal evidence to be of much later date. The severe two processions subject written by Lydgate in imitation of the nephew of Macbeth, sometimes attributed to the latter. Dryden produced a version of "The Flower and the Leaf," but it lacks the simplicity and concentrated feeling of the older poem.

Flower of Courtesy, The. A poem attributed to Chaucer by Thynne, assigned by Stow to Lydgate.

Flower of Kings, The. A surname of King Arthur.

Flowery Kingdom, The. China (which see).

Floyd (floid), **John Buchanan.** [The surname *Floyd*, like *Flud*, *Fludd*, is another form of the Welsh name *Lloyd*.] Born in Pulaski County, Va., 1805; died at Abingdon, Va., Aug. 26, 1863. An American politician and Confederate general. He was governor of Virginia in 1843–47, was appointed secretary of war in 1857, and resigned in Dec., 1860; commanded at Fort Donelson, and resigned his command and escaped Feb. 16, 1862.

Floyd, William. Born in Suffolk County, N. Y., Dec. 17, 1734; died at Western, Oneida County, N. Y., Aug. 4, 1821. An American politician, a signer of the Declaration of Independence.

Floyer (floi'er), **Sir John.** Born at Hintes, Stafford-shire, 1649; died at Lichfield, Feb. 5, 1734. An English physician and author. He wrote "Treatise on the Asthma" (1698), "Anglorum Medicina" (1687, 1699), etc. Several of his works were reprinted for the order of the Sound Judgers.

Fludd (flud), or **Flud, Robert.** Born at Bearsted, Kent, 1574; died at London, Sept. 8, 1637. An English physician and mystical philosopher. He wrote several treatises in defense of the fraternity of the Rosy Cross.

Flüelen (flü'e-len). A lake port in the canton of Uri, Switzerland, at the southern extremity of Lake Lucerne, on the St. Gotthard Railway.

Flueline (flö'e-line). [Another form of the W. *Llewelyn*.] In Shakspere's "Henry V.," a pedantic but courageous Welsh captain.

Flügel (flü'gel), **Gustav Lebrecht.** Born at Bautzen, Saxony, Feb. 18, 1802; died at Dresden, July 5, 1870. A German Orientalist. He cataloged the Oriental manuscripts in the Vienna library. His chief work is an edition of the dictionary of Hajikhalfa (1835–58).

Flügel, Johann Gottfried. Born at Barby, near Magdeburg, Prussia, Nov. 22, 1788; died at Leipsic, June 24, 1855. A German lexicographer. He was lector of English at the University of Leipsic, and consul of the United States for that city. His chief work is a "Complete English-German and German-English Dictionary" (1830).

Flume (flöm), **The.** A gorge in the Franconia Mountains, in Lincoln, Grafton County, New Hampshire, noted for its picturesqueness. At one point it is only about 10 feet in width.

Flushing (flush'ing). [Dutch *Vlissingen*, F. *Flessingue*.] A seaport and sea-bathing resort in the province of Zealand, Netherlands, on the southern coast of the island of Walcheren, situated at the mouth of the West Schelde in lat. 51° 27′ N., long. 3° 36′ E. A line of steamers plies between Flushing and Queenborough in England. It took a leading part in the war of independence (1572), and was besieged and taken by the British in 1809. Population (1889), 12,859.

Flushing. A village and town in Queens County, Long Island, New York, situated on Flushing Bay, Long Island Sound, 9 miles east of New York. Population (1890), of village, 8,436; of township, 19,803.

Flute (flöt), **Francis.** In Shakspere's "Midsummer Night's Dream," a bellows-mender. He plays the part of Thisbe in the interpolated play.

Flutter (flut'er). In Mrs. Cowley's comedy "The Belle's Stratagem," a good-natured, irresponsible beau, devoted to telling gossiping stories about which he remembers correctly everything except the facts.

Flutter, Sir Fopling. In Etherege's comedy "The Man of the Mode, or Sir Fopling Flutter," an affected and fashionable fop. He is intended to imitate Rowit, the reigning exquisite of the hour. According to his own account, a complete gentleman "ought to dress well, dance well, fence well, have a genius to love intrigue, to carry the voice to a chamber, be very amorous, something discreet, but not over-constant."

Fly (flī). In Ben Jonson's comedy "The New Inn," a parasite of the inn. He had been a stroller-gipsy, but was promoted to be "inditer of reckonings" for the landlord: a euphemism for making out the bills.

Fly. A large river in the southern part of New Guinea, which empties into the Gulf of Papua. It has not been fully explored, and its length is unknown.

Flygare. See *Carlén*.

Flying Childers (flī'ing chil'dėrz). A chestnut race-horse, a descendant of Darley's Arabian, foaled in England about 1715. He was never beaten.

Flying Dutchman, The. **1.** In the superstitions of seamen, a spectral ship supposed to haunt the seas in stormy weather near the Cape of Good Hope. There are various legends as to the cause why it can never enter port. See *Vanderdecken*. **2.** See *Fliegende Holländer, Der*.

Flying-fish, The. See *Exocœtidæ*.

Fochabers (foch'a-bėrz). A village in Morayshire, Scotland, situated on the Spey 10 miles east-southeast of Elgin. It has an important educational institution, and Gordon Castle, the seat of the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, is in the neighborhood.

Fœdera. [L., 'Treaties.'] A work, edited by Thomas Rymer, intended to contain all the existing documents relating to alliances and state transactions between England and other countries from 1101 to the time of publication. It did not reach that period, however, but only 1654, in 20 volumes in folio (1704–35); but left unfinished down to the end of the reign of James I. This was edited by his assistant, Robert Sanderson, who issued two volumes in 1715–17, and the last three in 1726–35. This is usually cited as "Rymer." The complete title is "Fœdera, Conventiones, Literæ, et cujuscunque generis Acta Publica inter Reges Angliæ et alios quosvis Imperatores, Reges, Pontifices, Principes vel Communitates, ab ineunte Seculo Duodecimo, viz. ab anno 1101, ad nostra usque Tempora habita aut tractata." It is usually known as "Rymer's Fœdera, or New Fœdera."

Fogaras (fō'gō-rosh'). The capital of the county of Fogaras, Hungary, situated on the Aluta in lat. 45° 47′ N., long. 24° 54′ E. Population (1890), 5,861.

Fogelberg (fō'gel-bėrg), **Bengt Erland.** Born at Gothenburg, Sweden, Aug. 8, 1786; died at Triest, Austria-Hungary, Dec. 22, 1854. A Swedish sculptor. His subjects were taken chiefly from Scandinavian and Greek mythology.

Foggia (fod'jia). **1.** A province in the compartimento of Apulia, Italy, lying along the Adriatic. Former name, Capitanata. Area, 2,688 square miles. Population (1891), 395,485.—**2.** The capital of the province of Foggia, situated in the Apulian plain in lat. 41° 28′ N., long. 15° 32′ E. It has a cathedral. Here Manfred, king of the Two Sicilies, assisted by the Saracens, defeated the Papal troops, Dec. 2, 1254. Population (1890), estimated, 11,000.

Foggo (fog'ō), **James.** Born at London, June 14, 1858; died at Rome, Sept. 14, 1891. A British historical painter.

Fogo (fō'gō). A volcanic island of the Cape Verd group, intersected by lat. 15° N., long. 24° 30′ W.

Föhr (fėr). One of the North Frisian Islands, situated in the North Sea 40 miles west-northwest of Husum, belonging to the province of Schleswig-Holstein, Prussia.

Foible (foi'bl). In Congreve's comedy "The Way of the World," the intriguing waiting-woman of Lady Wishfort.

Foigard (fwa-gär'). In Farquhar's "Beaux' Stratagem," a vulgar Irishman who pretends to be a French priest to further his villainies. He is discovered and his disguise. After the real representations the part of Count Belfair was cut out, and his words were added to the part of Foigard.

Foix (fwä). [From L. *Focona*.] An ancient government of southern France, corresponding nearly to the department of Ariège. It formed a countship in the middle ages, and was ruled by the Foix family from the 11th century. It was annexed to Navarre in 1484, and passed to France with Navarre in 1589.

Foix. The capital of the department of Ariège, France, on the Ariège 44 miles south of Toulouse: formerly the capital of the county of Foix. It has a picturesque castle. Population (1891), commune, 7,508.

Foix, Gaston, Comte **de:** surnamed **Phœbus.** Born 1331; died 1391. Count of Foix 1343–91. He derived his surname either from the beauty of his person or from a golden sun which he bore in his escutcheon. He fought against the English in 1345, and assisted in the rescue of the royal princesses from the Jacquerie at Meaux in 1358. He maintained a splendid court, which has been described by Froissart, and was passionately fond of the chase, on the subject of which he wrote a treatise known as "Miroir de Phœbus des deduicts de la chasse, etc."

Foix, Gaston de (1489–1512). See *Nemours, Duc de*.

Foix, Paul de. Born 1528; died at Rome, May 15, 1584. A French diplomatist and prelate, made archbishop of Toulouse in 1576. He was ambassador at the court of Queen Elizabeth of England 1561–65, negotiating the treaty of Troyes. Later he attempted to negotiate a marriage between Elizabeth and the Duke of Anjou. From 1579 until his death he was ambassador at Rome. Some of his diplomatic letters have been published.

Foix, Raymond Roger, Comte **de.** Ruled 1188–1223. He accompanied Philip Augustus to the Holy Land in 1190. He afterward supported Raymond of Toulouse and the Albigenses against the Crusaders under Simon de Montfort.

Foix, Roger Bernard, Comte **de:** surnamed "The Great." Ruled 1223–41, son of Raymond Roger. He continued the alliance of his father with the house of Toulouse against the Crusaders in the wars of the Albigenses. He was in 1229 forced to make his submission to the crown, which had taken up the cause of the Crusaders. He eventually assumed the monastic habit, and died in the abbey of Foix.

Foix, Roger Bernard, Comte **de.** Ruled 1265–1303. He was noted as a troubadour. He carried on unsuccessful wars against Philip III. of France and Peter III. of Aragon, and became involved in a feud with the house of Armagnac.

Foker (fō'ker), **Harry.** In Thackeray's novel "Pendennis," a school friend of Arthur Pendennis.

Fokien. See *Fuhkien*.

Fokshani (fok-shä'nē). A city in Rumania, situated on the river Milkov in lat. 45° 45′ N., long. 27° 10′ E. Here the Austrians and Russians under Cobourg and Suvarof defeated the Turks, July 31, 1789. Population, 15,739.

Folard (fō-lär'), **Jean Charles,** Chevalier **de.** Born at Avignon, France, Feb. 13, 1669; died at Avignon, March 23, 1752. A French soldier and military writer. He wrote "Histoire de Polybe avec commentaires" (1727–30; best edition 1753), "Nouvelles découvertes sur la guerre" (1724), etc.

Földvár (feld'vär'). See *Dunaföldvár*.

Folengo (fō-len'gō), **Teofilo:** pseudonym **Merlino Coccajo.** Born at Cipada, a former village near Mantua, Italy, Nov. 8, 1491; died at Santa Croce di Campese, near Bassano, Dec. 9, 1544. An Italian poet, especially noted as an early and successful cultivator of macaronic verse. He became a Benedictine at sixteen years of age, but abandoned the order for a wandering and licentious life in 1515, returning to it again about 1533.

Foley (fō'li), **John Henry.** Born at Duldin, May 24, 1818; died at Hampstead, near London, Aug. 27, 1874. An Irish sculptor. Among his more notable statues are those of Egeria and Caractacus, and the equestrian statues of Canning, Hardinge, and Outram.

Folgefond (fol'ge-fon). A plateau of ice and snow in southwestern Norway, near the Hardanger Fjord, in lat. 60° N. Height, 3,000–5,000 feet.

Folger (fōl'jėr), **Charles James.** Born at Nantucket, Mass., April 16, 1818; died at Geneva, N. Y., Sept. 4, 1884. An American jurist and politician. He was judge of the New York Court of Appeals 1870–84, and was secretary of the United States treasury 1881–84, in which year he was nominated as candidate for governor of New York in 1882 (by Cleveland) by a majority of nearly 200,000.

Foligno (fō-lēn'yō), or **Fuligno** (fō-lēn'yō). A cathedral town in the province of Perugia, Italy, 19 miles southeast of Perugia: the ancient Fulginium or Fulginia. Population (1881), 8,755.

Folio (fō'li-ō), **Tom.** The name in the "Tatler," No. 158, under which Addison is said to have introduced Thomas Rawlinson.

Foliot (fol'i-ot), **Gilbert.** Died in 1187. An English prelate. After having been successively prior of Cluny, prior of Abbeville, and abbot of Gloucester, he was appointed bishop of London in 1147, and in 1163 was translated to the see of London. He was a favorite of Henry II. and a bitter opponent of the primate Thomas Becket, by whom he was twice excommunicated.

Folkes (fōks), **Martin.** Born at London, Oct. 29, 1690; died June 28, 1754. An English antiquary, and writer on numismatics.

Folkestone, or **Folkstone** (fōk'stōn). A seaport and watering-place in Kent, England, situated on the Strait of Dover 7 miles west-southwest of Dover. It is the terminus of a steam packet route to Boulogne. It was the birthplace of Dr. William Harvey. Population (1891), 23,700.

Follati. See *Affolati*.

Follen (fol'len), Latinized **Follenius** (fō-lē'nius), August, later **Adolf Ludwig.** Born at Giessen, Germany, Jan. 23, 1794; died at Bern, Switzerland, Dec. 26, 1855. A German poet. He edited "Bildersaal deutscher Dichtung" (1828–29).

Follen, Karl. Born at Romrod, Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, Sept. 3, 1795; lost in Long Island Sound, Jan. 13, 1840. A German-American clergyman and writer, brother of A. L. Follen. He was driven from Germany, and finally from

Switzerland, on political grounds, and in 1830 became professor of German at Harvard College. He perished in the burning of a Sound steamer.

Folles Avoines. *See Menominees.*

Follett (fol'et), Sir **William Webb.** Born at Topsham, near Exeter, England, Dec. 2, 1798; died at London, June 28, 1845. An English jurist. He was solicitor-general 1834–35 and 1841–1844, and attorney-general 1844–45.

Folliott, Dr. One of the principal characters in Peacock's "Crotchet Castle."

Follywit (fol'i-wit). A gay young prodigal whose tricks upon his grandfather, Sir Bountenous Progress, form the plot of Middleton's comedy "A Mad World, My Masters."

Fonnalbant (fō'nal-bō'). [Ar. *fum al-hūt*, mouth of the fish.] The name in general use for the 14-magnitude star *a* Piscis Australis.

Fonblanque (fon-blangk'), **Albany.** Born at London, 1793; died there, Oct. 13, 1872. An English journalist. He was editor of the London "Examiner," and his "England under Seven Administrations" (3 vols., 1837) is one of the best of his articles published originally in that newspaper.

Fonblanque, John Samuel Martin de Grenier. Born at London, March, 1787; died at London, Nov. 3, 1865. An English soldier and lawyer, brother of Albany Fonblanque. He took part in the War of 1812, was present at the capture of Washington, and was taken prisoner at New Orleans. He wrote, with J. A. Paris, "Medical Jurisprudence" (1826).

Fond du Lac (fond dū lak). [Fr., "foot of the lake."] A city and the capital of Fond du Lac County, Wisconsin, situated at the southern end of Lake Winnebago, 60 miles north-northwest of Milwaukee. It has a large trade in lumber. Population (1890), 12,024.

Fondi (fon'dē). A town in the province of Caserta, Italy, 56 miles northwest of Naples; the ancient Fundi. It was rich in ancient times for the Lucullan wine, and has some ancient and medieval remains. It was taken by the Turks in the 16th century. Population, about 6,000.

Fondlewife (fond'lē-wīf). In Congreve's comedy "The Old Bachelor," a doting old man, deceived by his outwardly quiet and submissive wife.

Fondlove (fond'luv), **Sir William.** An amorous, garrulous old gentleman in Sheridan Knowles's comedy "The Love Chase." He is pursued by the widow Green.

Fonseca (fōn-sā'kä), **Bay of.** An inlet of the Pacific, bordering on San Salvador, Honduras, and Nicaragua. Length, about 45 miles. Also called *Gulf of Conchagua*.

Fonseca, Juan Rodriguez de. Born at Toro, near Seville, 1441; died at Burgos, Nov. 4, 1524. A Spanish ecclesiastic and administrator. He was successively archdeacon of Seville, bishop of Badajoz, Córdova, Jaen, Palencia, archbishop of Rosario in Italy, and bishop of Burgos, besides being head chaplain to Queen Isabella and afterward to Ferdinand. He is known principally as the man who in his capacity over all business relating to the New World. This began with the preparations for the second voyage of Columbus in 1493, and, except during the absences of Columbus, he exercised until his death. The council of the Indies was organized by him in 1511 and he was its first chief. Bishop Fonseca opposed Columbus, Cortes, and Las Casas in many matters, and he is generally unscrupulously cast by the benefit of himself and his friends. He favored Magalhaes.

Fonseca (fōn-sā'kä), **Manuel Deodoro da.** Born in Alagoas, Aug. 5, 1827; died at Rio de Janeiro, Aug. 23, 1892. A Brazilian general and politician. In 1889, having been lightly punished for alleged insubordination in the military and civil courts, he took pleasure in the government. The emperor, Pedro II., was deposed (Nov. 15, 1889) and a republic proclaimed. Fonseca being placed at the head of the provisional government. A constitutional assembly met Jan. 20, 1891, adopted a federal constitution, and on Feb. 24 elected Fonseca president for four years. He opposed the first legislative congress (June 17, 1891) but a violent opposition to the government was soon manifested, and congress was dissolved by the president Nov. 4. Opposition and disorder continued, and on Nov. 23 Fonseca was forced to resign, the vice-president, Peixoto, taking his place.

Fonseca (fōn-sā'kä), **Marchioness of (Eleonora Pimentel).** Born at Naples about 1768 (1758?); died at Naples, July 20, 1799. A Neapolitan patriot. She married the Marquis of Fonseca in 1784. She sympathized with the French republicans, and was an active adherent of the popular party in Naples, during the ascendancy of the latter 1798–99 she founded and edited the anti-royalist "Monitore Napoletano." She was executed on the restoration of the Neapolitan monarchy.

Fontaine, Jean de la. *See La Fontaine.*

Fontaine (fōn-tän'), **Pierre François Léonard.** Born at Pontoise, near Paris, Sept. 20, 1762; died at Paris, Oct. 10, 1853. A French architect, a collaborator of Percier. He executed the Arch of the Carrousel (Paris), etc.

Fontainebleau (fōn-tän-blō'). A town in the department of Seine-et-Marne, France, 37 miles south-southeast of Paris. The palace was from the middle ages one of the chief residences of the kings of France. It is of great extent, the buildings, which display various types of Renaissance architecture, inclosing six courts. The chief entrance is by a monumental flight of steps of horseshoe plan. The apartments magnificent in their decoration and furnishings, were fitted up under different reigns since that of Francis I., and are of great historic and artistic interest as preserving intact their original character. Some of the mural paintings are by Primaticcio. The garden are fine, and the park and forest woodlands. This was the favorite residence of Napoleon I., who abdicated here in 1814. The forest of Fontainebleau (42.5 square miles), considered the most beautiful in France, has become the resort of the modern French school of landscape painters, many of their best pictures, Rousseau, Chailly, Marlotte, and other villages around. Among the original painters of this school, which was founded by Theodore Rousseau, were Corot, Diaz, Daubigny, and Dupré. Troyon, François Millet, Comte, Charles le Roux, Flamy, Veyrin, Flers, Eugene Lavieille, Rion, and many others are noted exponents of its work. The treaty signed at the Palace of Fontainebleau (Nov. 3, 1785, between the emperor and the Dutch. The former renounced his claim to the right of free navigation of the Scheldebeyond his own dominion, as well as his pretensions to Maestricht and the Generality territories, receiving 10,000,000 florins as compensation.

Fontaines (fōn-tän'), **Comtesse de (Marie Louise Charlotte de Pelard de Givry).** Died in 1750. A French novelist. She wrote "Histoire d'Anne, reine d'Angleterre" (1735), "Histoire de la comtesse de Savoie" (1736), etc. Her complete works were published in 1832.

Fontana (fon-tä'nä), **Carlo.** Born at Bruciato, near Como, Italy, about 1634; died at Rome, 1714. An Italian architect.

Fontana, Domenico. Born at Mili, near Como, Italy, 1543; died at Naples, 1607. An Italian architect. He erected the obelisk near St. Peter's in 1586, and built the Lateran Palace, Vatican Library, etc.

Fontana, Lavinia. Born at Bologna, Italy, about 1542; died at Bologna, 1614. An Italian portrait painter, daughter of Prospero Fontana.

Fontana, Prospero. Born at Bologna, Italy, about 1512; died at Rome, 1597. An Italian painter.

Fontanes (fōn-tän'), Marquis **Louis de.** Born at Niort, France, March 6, 1757; died at Paris, March 17, 1821. A French politician and poet, made president of the Corps Législatif in 1804. His collected works were published in 1837.

The chief importance of Fontanes in literature is derived not from any performances of his own, but from the fact that he was appointed intermediary between Napoleon and the men of letters of the time, and was able to exercise a good deal of useful patronage.

Saintsbury, French Lit., p. 401.

Fontanges (fōn-tonzh'), **Duchesse de (Marie Angélique de Scorailleде Roussille).** Born 1661; died at Paris, June 28, 1681. A mistress of Louis XIV.

Fontarabia. *See Fuenterrabia.*

Fontenailles (fōnt-nāy'), or **Fontenay.** A village in the department of Yonne, France, near Auxerre; the ancient Fontanetum. Here, 841, Charles the Bald and Louis the German defeated the emperor Lothaire.

Fontenay-le-Comte (fōnt-nā'lē-kōnt'). A town in the department of Vendée, France, 27 miles northeast of La Rochelle. It suffered in the Huguenot and Vendean wars. Population (1891), commune, 9,864.

Fontenelle (fōnt-nel'), **Bernard le Bovier de.** Born at Rouen, France, Feb. 11, 1657; died at Paris, Jan. 9, 1757. A French advocate, philosopher, poet, and miscellaneous writer. He was the nephew of Corneille and Thomas Corneille, and is "one of the last of the *Precieuses*, or rather the inventor of a new combination of literature and gallantry which at last degenerated into a mere salon-*précieuse*." He wrote "Poésies pastorales" (1688), "Dialogues des morts" (1683), "Entretiens sur la pluralité des mondes" (1686), "Histoire des oracles" (1686), "Eloges des académiciens" (delivered 1699–1710).

Fontenoy (fōnt-nwä'). A village in the province of Hainaut, Belgium, 5 miles southeast of Tournai. Here, May 11, 1745, the French (about 50,000 under Marshal Saxe) defeated the combined English, Dutch, Austrians, and Hanoverians (about 50,000 under the Duke of Cumberland. The loss on both sides was very great.

Fontevrault (fōn-te-vrō'). A place in the department of Maine-et-Loire, France, 9 miles southeast of Saumur. The abbey church, consecrated in 1119 is an important example of the domed church. In the south transept are the tombs, with portrait effigies, of the first Plantagenet sovereigns of England.

Fonthill (fon'hil) **Abbey.** A magnificent residence built on Lansdowne Hill, near Bath, England, by Beckford, the author of "Vathek." Its marked peculiarity was a tower 280 feet high.

During the progress of the building the tower caught fire, and was partly destroyed. The owner, however, was present, and enjoyed the magnificent burning spectacle. It was soon restored; but a radical fault in laying the foundation caused it eventually to fall down, and leave Fonthill a ruin in the interior of its court.

W. North, Memoir of Beckford's "Vathek," p. 9.

Foochow. *See Fuhchau.*

Foolahs. *See Fellahtahs.*

Fool in Fashion. *See Love's Last Shift.*

Fool of Quality, The. A novel published by Henry Brooke in 1766. It was republished by Charles Kingsley in 1859.

John Wesley "bowdlerized" the "Fool of Quality," striking out such passages as the following, and "thoroughly polished it, shining the clothes-brush across the Bishop of Bath, Lord Mansfield, who was long a butt for the Wesleyans to the last word of the fifth duodecimo."

Eneyth., Novels and Novelists of the 18th Century, p. 171.

Fool's Revenge, The. A tragedy by Tom Taylor, founded on Victor Hugo's play "Le roi s'amuse." It was produced in 1857. The opera "Rigoletto" is taken from this same source.

Foota Jallon. *See Futa Jallon.*

Foota Toro. *See Futa Toro.*

Foote (fut), **Andrew Hull.** Born at New Haven, Conn., Sept. 12, 1806; died at New York, June 26, 1863. An American admiral, son of S. A. Foote. He captured the Canal forts in 1862, and Fort Henry, Feb. 6, 1862, and commanded the naval force at Fort Donelson Feb. 14, 1862, and at the reduction of Island No. 10, March 17, 1862.

Foote, Henry Stuart. Born in Pamplicr County, Va., Sept. 20, 1804; died at Nashville, Tenn., May, 1880. An American politician. He was elected United States senator from Mississippi in 1847; was governor of Mississippi 1852–54, and was a member of the Confederate congress.

Foote, Maria, Countess of Harrington. Born, probably at Plymouth, in 1797; died Dec. 27, 1867. An English actress, the daughter of a Samuel Foote who claimed descent from the famous actor. She was more celebrated for her personal charms than for her attainments as an actress. She first appeared on the stage, after a somewhat notorious career, in 1831, on her marriage with Charles Stanhope, earl of Harrington.

Foote, Samuel. Born at Truro, England, 1720; died at Dover, England, Oct. 21, 1777. An English dramatist and actor. He first appeared on the stage in 1744. In 1747 he opened the Haymarket Theatre with a mixed entertainment, in which he played Lindlewife in "The Careless Husband" and Lord Foppington in Cibber's "Old Bachelor"), and other parts, principally in "Diversions of the Morning," which he wrote and acted himself. His talent for mimicry was his chief gift, and he employed it upon prominent persons of the day in his satirical entertainments: "Taste" (1752), "Chocolate in Ireland," "An Auction of Pictures," etc. In 1756 he entrusted the management of the theatre to the "Trip to Calais," an act which subjected him to much opposition and to an indictment. Among his pieces are "The Knights" (1749), "Taste" (1752), "The Englishman in Paris" (1753), "The Englishman Returned from Paris" (1756), "The Author" (1757), "The Minor" (1760), "The Orators" (1762), "The Mayor of Garratt" (1764), "The Patron" (1764), "The Commissary" (1765), "The Devil upon Two Sticks" (1768), "The Lame Lover" (1770), "The Maid of Bath" (1771), "The Nabob" (1772), "The Bankrupt" (1773), "The Cozeners" (1774), together with "Piety in Pattens" (an alteration of the "Tripto calais"). He also wrote a number of witty prose tracts, etc. From his scathing wit he was known as "The English Aristophanes."

Foote, Samuel Augustus. Born at Cheshire, Conn., Nov. 8, 1780; died there, Sept., 1846. An American politician. He was United States senator from Connecticut 1827–33, and governor of Connecticut in 1834. He introduced "Foote's Resolution" (which see) Dec., 1829.

Foote's Resolution. A resolution introduced into the United States Senate by S. A. Foote, Dec. 29, 1829. It instructed the committee on public lands to inquire into the expediency of limiting the sales of public lands for a certain period to such as had already been offered for sale. It occasioned the famous debate in the Senate between Webster and Hayne in January, 1830.

Fopling Flutter, Sir. *See Flutter, Sir Fopling.*

Foppa (fop'pä), **Vincenzo.** Born at Brescia, Italy, at the beginning of the 15th century; died at Brescia, 1492. An Italian painter.

Foppington (fop'ing-ton), **Lord.** In Vanbrugh's comedy "The Relapse," a foolish, fine gentleman, a further development of Sir Fopling Flutter. Sir Novelty Fashion in "Love's Last Shift."

He also appears as Lord Foppington in Cibber's comedy less Husband, and in Sheridan's "Trip to Scarborough," an alteration of "The Relapse."

Lord Foppington in the "Relapse" is a most splendid caricature: he is a personification of the vagary and folly of dress and external appearance in all ranks. He blasses out and dazzles sober reason with ridiculous ostentation. Still I think this character is a copy from Etherege's Sir Fopling Flutter; and upon the whole, perhaps, Sir Fopling is the more natural grotesque of the two.

Hazlitt, Eng. Poets, p. 107.

Fop's Fortune, The. *See Love Makes a Man.*

Forbach (for'bäch). A town in Lorraine, Germany, 33 miles east-northeast of Metz. Population (1890), 7,327. For the battle of Aug. 6, 1870, see *Spicheren*.

Forbes, Alexander Penrose

Forbes (fôrbz). **Alexander Penrose.** Born at Edinburgh, June 6, 1817; died at Dundee, Scotland, Oct. 8, 1875. A Scottish clergyman and theological writer. He was the son of Lord Medwyn, a Scottish judge, and spent several years of his youth in the Indian civil service. Returning to England, he studied theology and took orders, and in 1847 was elected bishop of Brechin in the Scottish Episcopal Church. His advocacy of High-Church views led to much controversy and incurred ecclesiastical censure. He wrote several commentaries and manuals of devotion.

Forbes, Archibald. Born in Morayshire, Scotland, 1838. A British journalist, noted since 1870 as correspondent (especially as war correspondent) of the London "Daily News." He has written "My Experiences of the War between France and Germany," and other sketches of military life.

Forbes, Duncan, of Culloden. Born near Inverness, Nov. 10, 1685; died Dec. 10, 1747. A Scottish judge and patriot. He was made lord advocate in 1725, and had presidency of the Court of Session in 1737. He rendered faithful service to the government in the rising of 1745 and 1746, as well by counseling and advocating humanity in dealing with the rebels.

Forbes, Edward. Born at Douglas, Isle of Man, Feb. 12, 1815; died at Wardie, near Edinburgh, Nov. 18, 1854. An English naturalist and paleontologist, professor of natural philosophy in Edinburgh University 1853–54. He wrote a "History of British Star-Fishes" (1841), "History of British Mollusca" (conjointly with Hanley, 1853), and many valuable zoological memoirs.

Forbes, Edwin. Born at New York, 1839. An American landscape and genre painter, best known for his drawings made during the Civil War.

Forbes, James David. Born at Edinburgh, April 20, 1809; died at Clifton, England, Dec. 31, 1868. A Scottish scientist. He was professor of natural philosophy in Edinburgh and principal of the United College of St. Andrews. He is noted for discoveries in regard to the movement of glaciers and the polarization of heat. He wrote "Travels through the Alps of Savoy" (1843), "Norway and its Glaciers" (1853), and a "Dissertation on the Progress of Mathematical and Physical Science," for the 8th edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica."

Forbes, Sir John. Born at Cuttlebrae, Banffshire, Scotland, Oct. 18, 1787; died Nov. 13, 1861. A British physician and medical writer. He was editor, in conjunction with Drs. Tweedie and Conolly, of the "Cyclopædia of Practical Medicine" (1832–35).

Forbin (fôr-ban'), **Claude de.** Born at Gardanne, near Aix, France, Aug. 6, 1656; died near Marseilles, March 4, 1733. A French naval commander. He accompanied the ambassador Chamont to Siam in 1685; was admiral and general-in-chief to the King of Siam from 1688 to 1690, and reached his native country in 1691. He wrote "Memoires," edited and published by Reboulet in 1730.

Forbonius and Prisceria (fôr-bō'ni-us and pris-sē'ri-ā). **Delectable History of.** A romance in prose and verse by Thomas Lodge (1584).

Force (fôrs), **Peter.** Born at Passaic Falls, N. J., Nov. 26, 1790; died at Washington, D. C., Jan. 23, 1868. An American antiquarian. He was editor of the "National Journal," Washington, District of Columbia, 1823–31, and mayor of Washington 1836–1840. His chief work is "American Archives, a Documentary History of the English Colonies in North America" (1833–53), completed and published by act of Congress. A collection of 22,000 books and 40,000 pamphlets, most of them rare, which he made in connection with this work, was purchased by Congress in 1867.

Force Bill. 1. A bill passed by Congress to enforce the tariff. It was occasioned by the ordinance passed by South Carolina Nov. 24, 1832, nullifying the tariff acts of 1828 and 1832, and became law March 2, 1833. Also called the "Ku-nify Bill."

2. A bill for the protection of political and civil rights in the South, passed in 1870.—3. A bill with the same purpose as the preceding, passed in 1871.—4. A popular name for the Lodge election bill, which passed the Republican House of Representatives in 1890, but failed to pass the Senate in 1891. It became a leading party measure. It was designed "to amend and supplement the election laws of the United States, and to provide for the more efficient enforcement of such laws, and for other purposes."

Forced Marriage, The. 1. A tragicomedy by Mrs. Aphra Behn (1671).—2. A tragedy by John Armstrong (1754).

Forcellini (fôr-chel-lē'nē), **Egidio.** Born near Feltre, Belluno, Italy, Aug. 28, 1688; died at Padua, April 4, 1768. A noted Italian lexicographer, a pupil and collaborator of Facciolati. He began the "Totius latinitatis lexicon, etc.," in 1718, and completed it with Facciolati's aid in 1775. It was published at Padua in 1771.

Forchhammer (forch'ham-mer), **Johann Georg.** Born at Husum, near Schleswig, July 26, 1794; died at Copenhagen, Dec. 14, 1865. A Danish mineralogist, chemist, and geologist, professor of mineralogy at the University of Copenhagen. He published "Danmarks geognostiske Forhold," 1835, etc.

Forchhammer, Peter Wilhelm. Born at Husum, near Schleswig, Oct. 23, 1801. A noted German classical archæologist and mythologist, brother of J. G. Forchhammer. He became professor at Kiel in 1837.

Forchheim (forch'him). A town in Upper Franconia, Bavaria, at the junction of the Wiesent with the Regnitz, 18 miles north of Nuremberg. It is of importance historically as a fortified place and a seat of diets. Population (1890), 5,971.

Forckenbeck (fôr'ken-bek), **Max von.** Born at Münster, Oct. 21, 1821; died at Berlin, May 25, 1892. A Prussian politician. He became a member of the Prussian Chamber of Deputies in 1858, and of the House of Peers in 1875; and in 1867 entered the Reichstag of the German Empire, of which he was president 1871–79. He was one of the founders of the National Liberal party in 1866, and in 1881 joined the Freisinnige party. He was mayor of Berlin from 1878 until his death.

Ford (fôrd), **John.** Born at Ilsington, Devonshire, England, 1586 (baptized April 17); died after 1639. An English dramatist. Little is known of his life except that he was a member of the Middle Temple and not dependent on his pen for his living, and that he was connected with Devonshire. He apparently returned to Ilsington to end his days. His principal plays are "The Lover's Melancholy" (printed 1629), "'Tis Pity She's a Whore" (1629), "The Broken Heart" (1633), "Love's Sacrifice," "The Chronicle History of Perkin Warbeck" (1634), "The Fancies Chaste and Noble" (1638), "The Lady's Trial" (1639), "The Sun's Darling" (with Dekker, 1656), and "The Witch of Edmonton" (with Dekker, Rowley, etc., 1658). His works were collected by Weber in 1811, by Gifford in 1827, and by Dyce (Gifford) in 1869.

Ford, Master. A well-to-do gentleman in Shakspere's "Merry Wives of Windsor." He assumes the name of Master Brook, and makes Falstaff believable to him his passion for Mistress Ford and his success in duping Ford her husband.

Ford's jealousy is managed with great skill so as to help on the plot, bringing out a series of the richest incidents, and thus forming the mirror in which Falstaff's character and envy old sinner upon whom he is practising. The means whereby he labours to justify his passion, spreading temptations for Falstaff, and to seduce, incredulous Falstaff to confide to him his passion for Mistress Ford and his success in duping Ford her husband.

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Ford, Richard. Born at London, 1796; died at Heavitree, near Exeter, 1858. An English traveler and author. He wrote a "Handbook for Travelers in Spain" (1845), one of the first and best (and in its original form the fullest) of Murray's Handbooks.

Fordham (fôr'dam). Formerly a village of West Farms, New York, now a part of New York city, in Camden north of City Hall. It is the seat of St. John's College (Roman Catholic).

Ford's Theater. A former theater in Washington. President Lincoln was assassinated there April 14, 1865. It was afterward used by the government for the record division of the War Department. It collapsed June 9, 1893, and a number of lives were lost.

Fordun (fôr-dun'). **John of.** Died after 1384. A Scottish chronicler who wrote a history of Scotland down to his own time, entitled "Chronica Gentis Scotorum," which was continued by Walter Bower under the title of "Scotichronicon."

Foreland (fôr'land). **North.** A headland in Kent, England, 66 miles east of London, in lat. 51° 22′ 28″ N., long. 1° 26′ 48″ E. (lighthouse). Near it occurred the naval drawn battle, June, 1666, between the English under Albemarle and the Dutch under De Ruyter.

Foreland, South. A headland in Kent, England, projecting into the Strait of Dover, 4 miles northeast of Dover, in lat. 51° 8′ 23″ N., long. 1° 22′ 22″ E. (lighthouse).

Foresight (fôr'sit). In Congreve's comedy "Love for Love," an old man with a fondness for "judicial astrology." He is quite up of dreams, nativities, and superstitions of all kinds, and is always searching for omens. He has a hypocritical, vicious wife.

Forest Cantons. A collective name for the cantons of Lucerne, Schwyz, Uri, and Unterwalden, in Switzerland.

Forest City, The. A name given to Cleveland, Ohio, on account of the number of its shade-trees.

Forester (fôr'es-tėr), **Frank.** A pseudonym of Henry William Herbert.

Foresti (fō-res'tē), **E. Felice.** Born near Ferrara, Italy, about 1793; died at Genoa, Sept. 14, 1878. An Italian patriot. He was thrown into prison in 1819 for conspiring against the Austrian government, and was detained in captivity until 1835, when he was exiled to America. He became professor of the Italian language and literature in Columbia College, and in 1858 was appointed United States consul to Genoa. He wrote "Cristoforo Colombo italiano" (1847), etc.

Forey (fō-rā'), **Elie Frédéric.** Born at Paris, Jan. 10, 1804; died there, June 20, 1872. A French general. He took an active part in the coup d'état, Dec. 2, 1851; was prominent in the Russian and Italian wars; and from July, 1862, to Oct., 1863, commanded the French expedition against Mexico. During this period he captured Puebla, May 17, 1863, occupied Mexico City, and formed a provisional government.

Forez (fō-rā'). An ancient territory of France, in the former government of Lyonnais, corresponding in large part to the department of Loire. It was a county in the middle ages, and was united to the crown under Francis I. in 1532.

Forfar (fôr'fär), or **Angus** (ang'gus). A maritime county of Scotland. It is bounded by Aberdeen and Kincardine on the north, Perth on the east, the Firth of Tay on the south, and Perth on the west; and is the chief seat of Scottish linen manufacture (at Dundee). Area, 875 square miles. Population (1890), 277,783.

Forfar. The capital of Forfarshire, Scotland, situated in the valley of Strathmore 13 miles north-northeast of Dundee. It has manufactures of linen. It was an ancient royal residence, and has a royal burgh, and also a parliamentary burgh, belonging to the Montrose group. Population (1891), 12,844.

Forge (fōrj), **Anatole de la.** Born in 1821; died at Paris, June 6, 1892. A French historian. He became a journalist in 1848; was prefect of the Aisne; and was wounded at St.-Quentin. He was made minister of the press in the ministry of the interim (1877), was elected to the Chamber of Deputies in 1881, and sat till 1889. He wrote a "History of the Republic of Venice," "Public Instruction in Spain," etc.

Forges-les-Eaux (forzh'lā-zō'). A town in the department of Seine-Inférieure, France, 24 miles northeast of Rouen. It was formerly noted for its cold chalybeate springs.

Forio (fō'rē-ō). A small town on the northwestern coast of the island of Ischia, Italy.

Forkel (fōr'kel), **Johann Nikolaus.** Born at Meeder, near Coburg, Germany, Feb. 22, 1749; died at Göttingen, Prussia, March 17, 1818. A German writer on music, director of music at the University of Göttingen from 1779. His chief work is "Allgemeine Literatur der Musik" (1792).

Forli (fōr'lē). 1. A province in Emilia, Italy, bordering on the Adriatic. Area, 725 square miles. Population (1890), 269,374.—2. The capital of the province of Forli, situated on the old Æmilian Way in lat. 44° 14′ N., long. 12° 2′ E.; the ancient Forum Livii. It has a pseudo-classical cathedral and a picture-gallery. The citadel, a picturesque castle of the 14th and 15th centuries, was the scene of the courageous exploits of Catharina Sforza, widowed Girolamo Riario. Forli was a republic in the later middle ages, and was annexed to the Papal States about 1360. Population (1891), estimated, 44,000.

Forli, Melozzo da. Born at Forli, Italy, about 1438; died 1494. An Italian painter, noted for his skill in foreshortening.

Formal (fōr'mal), **James.** In Wycherley's comedy "The Gentleman Dancing Master," an old, rich merchant, also known as Don Diego. He is deeply imbued with Spanish customs, and unsuccessfully undertakes to keep his daughter shut up and away from men.

Forman (fōr'man), **Simon.** Born at Quidhampton, Dec. 30, 1552; died at London, Sept. 12, 1611. An English astrologer and quack. He practised his profession with some success, though several times imprisoned, and was finally implicated in the murder of Sir Thomas Overbury. He died before the transaction became public. Jonson alludes to his lovephilters, etc., in his "Epicœne." He wrote a book "The Grounds of the Longitude, etc." (1591), and left several diaries and "The Booke of Plaies," etc., with accounts of early performances. *Diet. Nat. Biog.*

Former Age, The. A poem by Chaucer, discovered by Bradshaw. It was first printed by Morris in 1866. It is a metrical portion of Chaucer's translation of Boethius, probably written after the prose translation was finished.

Formes (fōr'mes), **Karl Johann.** Born at Mühlheim, near Cologne, Prussia, Aug. 7, 1810. A German bass singer.

Formey (fōr'mi), **Johann Heinrich Samuel.** Born at Berlin, May 31, 1711; died at Berlin, March 7, 1797. A German philosophical and miscellaneous writer, of French (Huguenot) descent, professor of oratory (1736) and philosophy (1739) at the French College in Berlin, and perpetual secretary of the Berlin Academy (1748).

Formia (fōr'nē-ä). A town in the province of Caserta, Italy, situated on the Gulf of Gaeta 44 miles northwest of Naples; the ancient Formiæ, formerly Mola di Gaeta. Population, about 8,000.

Formigny (fōr-mēn-yē'), or **Fqurmigni** (fōr-mēn-yē'). A village in the department of Calvados, France, near Bayeux. Here, in 1450, the English were defeated by the French with a loss of about 4,000.

Formorians (fôr-mō'ri-anz). See the extract.

The first people, then, of whose existence in Ireland we can be said to know anything are commonly asserted to have been of Turanian origin, and are known as "Formorians." As far as we can gather, they were a dark, low-browed, stunted race, although, oddly enough, the word Formorian in early Irish legend is always used as synonymous with the word giant. They were, at any rate, a race of utterly savage hunters and fishermen, ignorant of metal of pottery, possibly even of the use of fire; using the stone hammers or hatchets of which vast numbers may be seen in every museum. *Lucless*, Story of Ireland, p. 5.

Formosa (fôr-mō'sä), Chin. **Taiwan** (tī'wän'). [Pg., 'the beautiful.'] An island east of China, forming part of the province of Fuhkien, from which it is separated by Formosa Strait. It is traversed by mountains. Its products are tea, sugar, coal, etc. The chief towns are Tamsui, Taiwan, and Kelung. It is inhabited by Chinese and aborigines (Malayan, Negrito), who were the only inhabitants of the island when the Chinese about 200 years ago. It was the principal scene of warfare in the war of France with China in 1884–85; was blockaded by the French fleet, and its province captured by the French; and was the theater of several combats (the French being led by Admiral Courbet) in 1885. Length, 235 miles. Area, about 15,000 square miles. Population, probably about 2,000,000.

Formosa. A territory of the Argentine Republic, in the Gran Chaco region, between the rivers Paraguay, Pilcomayo, and Bermejo. Capital, Formosa. It was created in 1884 by a division of the old territory of Chaco. Area (claimed), 72,500 square miles. Civilized population, about 6,000.

Formosa Bay, or **Ungama** (ông-gä'mä) **Bay.** An indentation on the eastern coast of Africa, about lat. 2° 30' S.

Formosa Strait. The channel which separates Formosa from the mainland. Breadth at the narrowest part, about 90 miles.

Formosus (fôr-mō'sus), born about 816: died 896. Pope, 891–896. He was a missionary among the Bulgarians about 866. He crowned Arnulf of Carinthia emperor in 896.

Fornarina (fôr-nä-rē'nä), **La.** [It., 'The Baker-ess.'] A picture by Raphael, painted about 1506, now in the Palazzo Barberini, Rome. It represents a half-nude woman seated in a wood. On her bracelet is written "Raphael Urbinas." It is commonly called "Raphael's Mistress," the name "Fornarina" having been given to it about 1733. She is said to have been Margherita, the daughter of a baker. There are two other pictures to which this name has been given, both by Sebastiano Luciani, and each has been attributed to Raphael, and under this supposition has been engraved. One is now in the Old Museum at Berlin, and the other is in the Uffizi, Florence (dated 1512).

Fornax (fôr'naks) [L., 'an oven.'] A southern constellation, invented and named by Lacaille in 1763. It lies south of the western part of Eridanus, and, as its boundaries are at present drawn, contains no star of greater magnitude than the fifth.

Forney (fôr'ni), **John Weiss.** Born at Lancaster, Pa., Sept. 30, 1817: died at Philadelphia, Dec. 9, 1881. An American journalist and politician. He was editor of the Philadelphia "Press" 1857–77, clerk of the United States House of Representatives 1851–55 and 1859–61, and secretary of the United States Senate 1861–68.

Fornovo (fôr-nō'vō). A small town in the province of Parma, Italy, situated on the Taro 10 miles southwest of Parma. Here, July 6, 1495, the French under Charles VIII. defeated the Italians under Gonzaga, and secured the retreat of the French army.

Forobosco (fō-rō-bos'kō). A cheating mountebank in "The Fair Maid of the Inn," by Fletcher and others.

Forres (for'es). A royal burgh in Elginshire, Scotland, 12 miles west of Elgin. Population (1891), 2,902.

Forrest (for'est), **Edwin.** Born at Philadelphia, March 9, 1806: died there, Dec. 12, 1872. A celebrated American actor. He first appeared on the regular stage in 1820 as Douglas in Home's play of that name. His first notable success was in New York, where he played "Othello" in 1826. In 1836 he appeared in London as Spartacus in "The Gladiator." After this he played with success both in England and America, until in 1845 in London he was hissed in "Macbeth." He attributed this to Macready's influence, and shortly after, when the latter was playing Hamlet in Edinburgh, Forrest stood up in his box and hissed vehemently. It is believed that this was the original cause of the Astor Place riot in 1849, of which the immediate occasion was the attempt of Forrest's admirers to prevent Macready from appearing in the Astor Place Opera House. His last appearance in New York was in Feb., 1871, and in March of that year he appeared for the last time as an actor in Boston. He afterward, however, gave shakespearian readings, which were not successful. He left his house in Philadelphia as a home for aged actors. Here also he collected a large dramatic library. One of his most characteristic parts was Aylmere in "Jack Cade," which was written for him by Robert T. Conrad. Among his great parts were Lear, Coriolanus, Othello, Virginius, Damon, Spartacus, Tell, etc.

Forrest, Nathan Bedford. Born at Chapel Hill, Tenn., July 13, 1821: died at Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 29, 1877. An American cavalry commander in the Confederate service during the Civil War. He participated, as brigadier-general, in the battle of Chickamauga, Sept. 19–20, 1863, and as major-general commanded the troops which captured Fort Pillow, April 12, 1864. He was promoted lieutenant-general in Feb., 1865, and surrendered on the 9th of May in the same year.

Forrest, Thomas. Died in India about 1802. An English navigator. He entered the service of the East India Company probably about 1748. He discovered Forrest Strait (which received its name from him in 1790) and made several voyages of exploration. He wrote "A Voyage to New Guinea and the Moluccas from Balambangan . . . during the years 1774–76" (1779), "A Journal of the Liter Brig, Capt. Thomas Forrest, from Bengal to Quedah, in 1787" (1789), "A Voyage from Calcutta to the Mergui Archipelago" (1792), "A Treatise on the Monsoons in East India" (1782).

Forrester (for'ester), **Alfred Henry:** pseudonym **Alfred Crowquill.** Born at London, Sept. 10, 1804: died there, May 26, 1872. An English author and artist. He was a younger brother of Charles Robert Forrester, with whom he shared the use of the pseudonym Alfred Crowquill. He contributed sketches to Vols. II, III, and IV of "Punch," and illustrated numerous works.

Forrester, Charles Robert. Born at London, 1803: died there, July 15, 1850. An English author. He was an elder brother of Alfred Henry Forrester, and with him used the pseudonym Alfred Crowquill; he also wrote under the name of Hal Willis. Among his works are "Absurdities in Prose and Verse, written and illustrated by Alfred Crowquill" (1837), and "Phantasmagoria of Fun" (1843), both of which were illustrated by his brother.

Forrester, Fanny. A pen-name of Miss Emily Chubbuck, wife of the missionary Adoniram Judson.

Forsete (for-set'e), or **Forseti** (for-set'ē). In Norse mythology, the god of justice, son of Balder.

Forskål (for'skäl), **Peter.** Born at Helsingfors, Finland, Jan. 11, 1732: died at Yerim, Arabia, July 11, 1763. A Swedish naturalist and traveler. He was a pupil of Linnæus, on whose recommendation he was appointed by Frederick V. of Denmark in 1761 naturalist to a scientific expedition to Egypt and Arabia, which was fitted out by the Danish government and placed under the command of Niebuhr. He died while engaged in this enterprise, and the following works, edited by Niebuhr, appeared posthumously: "Fauna orientalis" (1775), "Icones rerum naturalium" (1776).

Forst (forst), formerly **Forsta** (for'stä) or **Forste** (for'ste). A town in the province of Brandenburg, Prussia, situated on the Neisse 62 miles northeast of Dresden: annexed to Prussia 1815. Population (1890), 23,539.

Förster (fer'ster), **Ernst.** Born at Münchengosserstädt, on the Saale, Germany, April 8, 1800: died April 29, 1885. A German painter and writer on art. He wrote "Geschichte der deutschen Kunst" (1851–62), "Denkmäler deutscher Baukunst, Bildnerei und Malerei (1855–60), "Vorschule zur Kunstgeschichte" (1862), etc.

Forster (for'stär'), **François.** Born at Locle, Switzerland, Aug. 22, 1790: died at Paris, June 7, 1872. A French engraver of portraits and historical pictures.

Förster (fer'ster), **Friedrich.** Born at Münchengosserstädt, Sept. 24, 1791: died at Berlin, Nov. 8, 1868. A German historian, soldier, poet, and journalist, brother of E. Förster. He published works on Wallenstein, Frederick the Great, recent Prussian history, etc.

Förster, Heinrich. Born at Grossglogau, Prussian Silesia, Jan. 24, 1800: died at Johannisberg, Austrian Silesia, Oct. 20, 1881. A German Roman Catholic prelate and pulpit orator, bishop of Breslau.

Forster (for'ster), **Johann Georg Adam,** commonly called **Georg Forster.** Born at Nassenhuben, near Danzig, Prussia, Nov. 27, 1754: died at Paris, Jan. 10, 1794. A German naturalist, traveler, and author, son of J. R. Forster. He accompanied Cook on his second voyage in 1772. Among his works are "A Voyage round the World" (1777), "Kleine Schriften (1789–97), "Ansichten vom Niederrhein, Brabant, etc." (1790).

Forster, Johann Reinhold. Born at Dirschau, Prussia, Oct. 22, 1729: died at Halle, Prussia, Dec. 9, 1798. A German traveler and naturalist. He accompanied Cook on his second voyage in 1772, and published "Observations made during a Voyage round the World," etc. (1778), etc.

Forster (for'ster), **John.** Born at Newcastle, April 2, 1812: died Feb. 2, 1876. An English historian and biographer. He studied at University College; was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1843; became editor of the "Examiner" in 1847; was appointed secretary to the commissioners of lunacy in 1855; and was made a commissioner of lunacy in 1861, a position which he resigned in 1872. He bequeathed "the Forster Collection" to the nation. It is now at South Kensington. It consists of 18,000 books, many manuscripts (including nearly all the original manuscripts of Dickens's novels), 48 oil-paintings, and a large number of drawings, engravings, etc. His works include "Historical and Biographical Essays" (collected in 1858), "Life of Sir John Eliot" (expanded 1864), "Life of Landor" (1869), "Life of Dickens" (1872–74), etc. He wrote a number of other biographies, and contributed masterly articles to the leading periodicals.

Förster (fer'ster), **Wilhelm.** Born at Grunberg, Silesia, Prussia, Dec. 16, 1832. A German astronomer. He succeeded Encke as director of the Berlin Observatory in 1865.

Forster (for'ster), **William.** Born at Tottenham, near London, March 23, 1784: died in Blount County, Tenn., Jan. 27, 1854. An English philanthropist and minister of the Society of Friends, father of W. E. Forster.

Forster, William Edward. Born at Bradpole, Dorset, July 11, 1818: died at London, April 5, 1886. An English politician. He followed in partnership with William Fison the business of a woolen manufacturer at Bradford from his youth; was a liberal member of Parliament for Bradford 1861–86; and for the central division of Bradford 1886 until his death; was undersecretary of state for the colonies 1865–66 in the government of Lord Russell; was vice-president of the committee of the Council on Education 1868–74 in the government of Gladstone; and was chief secretary for Ireland 1880–82 in the government of Gladstone.

Forsyth (for-sith'), **John.** Born at Fredericksburg, Va., Oct. 22, 1780: died at Washington, D. C., Oct. 21, 1841. An American politician. He was United States senator from Georgia 1818–19 and 1829–34; was governor of Georgia 1827–29, and was secretary of state 1834–41 under Presidents Jackson and Van Buren.

Forsyth, Sir Thomas Douglas. Born at Birkenhead, Oct. 7, 1827: died at Eastbourne, Dec. 17, 1886. An English official in India. He entered the Bengal service in 1848. In 1872 he was charged with the suppression of the slave-trade. He was sent under Ram Singh at Malan Kotla. Before his arrival Cowan, the commissioner of Ludhiana, had executed a number of the insurgents. His action was approved by Forsyth, with the result that both were removed from office. Forsyth was in 1875 sent as envoy to the King of Burma, from whom he obtained an acknowledgment of the independence of the Shan States.

Forsyth, William. Born at Greenock, 1812. An English lawyer and historian. He graduated B. A. at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1834, proceeded M. A. in 1837; was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1839, became queen's counsel in 1857, and was a member of Parliament for Marylebone 1874–80. Among his works are a "History of Trial by Jury" (1852), "Napoleon at St. Helena" (1853), "Life of Cicero" (1864), "Novels and Novelists of the Eighteenth Century" (1871).

Fortaleza (fôr-tä-lā'zä, often but incorrectly called **Ceará** (sē-ä-rä'). A seaport and the capital of the province of Ceará, Brazil, lat. 3° 43' S., long. 38° 31' W. Population, about 25,000.

Fort Augustus. A village and former military station of Inverness-shire, Scotland, at the southern extremity of Loch Ness.

Fort Bard. *See Bard.*

Fort Benton. A small town in Choteau County, northern Montana, on the Missouri River: an important center of the fur-trade.

Fort Bowyer. A former fort near Mobile, Alabama. It was attacked Sept. 15, 1814, by a British land force of 700 troops and the fleet, which consisted by a naval force. The garrison, which consisted of 134 men, repelled the attack with the loss of 5 killed and 4 wounded. The British lost 162 killed and 70 wounded.

Fort Caswell. A fort on Oak Island, at the mouth of Cape Fear River, North Carolina, held by the Confederates till 1865.

Fort Clinton. A fort in the highlands of the Hudson, south of West Point, during the Revolutionary War.

Fort Craig, Battle of. A battle at Fort Craig, New Mexico, Feb. 21, 1862, during the Civil War, in which a Union force of 3,810 men under Colonel E. R. S. Canby was defeated and driven within the fort by the Confederate general H. H. Sibley.

Fort Dearborn. A fort, established by the United States government in 1804, which became the nucleus of Chicago. *See Chicago.*

Fort de France (fôr dẽ frōnS). formerly **Fort Royal.** A seaport and the capital of the island of Martinique, French West Indies, situated in lat. 14° 36' N., long. 61° 4' W. Population (1885), 15,529.

Fort de l'Écluse (fôr dẽ lā-klüz'). A fort on the Rhone, west of Geneva, guarding the entrance to France from Switzerland.

Fort Dodge. The capital of Webster County, Iowa, situated on the Des Moines River 70 miles northwest of Des Moines. Population (1890), 4,871.

Fort Donelson. A fortification in northwestern Tennessee, situated on the Cumberland River 63 miles west-northwest of Nashville. It was invested by troops under Grant Feb. 12–14, 1862. Having sustained a bombardment by the Federal gunboats under Commodore Foote Feb. 14, the garrison (which numbered about 18,000 effectives) made an unsuccessful sortie Feb. 15. The fort was surrendered by General Buckner Feb. 16; his senior officers, Generals Floyd and Pillow, escaped by the river. The Federals numbered 15,000 at the beginning of the investment, and about 27,000 at the surrender.

Fort Donelson

The Federal loss (army and navy, Feb. 14–16) was 540 killed, 2,162 wounded, and 224 missing; the Confederate loss was about 2,000 killed and wounded, and 15,000 captured.

Fort Douglas. A United States military post, 3 miles east of Salt Lake City.

Fort Duquesne. *See Pittsburg.*

Fort Edward. A village in Washington County, New York, situated on the Hudson 39 miles north of Albany. It was an important post during the French and Indian war. Population (1890) of township, 4,424.

Fortescue (fôr'tes-kū), Sir **Faithful.** Died near Carisbrooke in May, 1666. A Royalist commander in the civil war in England. He served as a major in the Earl of Montgomery's army at the battle of Edgehill, during which engagement he deserted with his troop to the royal standard. He subsequently commanded a regiment of royal infantry, served under the Marquis of Ormonde in Ireland in 1647, and on the accession of Charles II. was created a constable of Carrickfergus, and created a Zouch-mann of the privy chamber.

Fortescue, George. Born at London about 1578; died in 1659. An English essayist and poet. He was the son of Roman Catholic parents, and was educated at the English college of Douay and at the English college at Rome. His chief work is "Feyth, Ancadore and Victory Gouerned by the Forti Scutu Nobili Angle" (1630). He is also credited with the authorship of the anonymous poem "The Sowles Pilgrimage to Heavenly Hierusalem" (1660).

Fortescue, Sir **John.** Died about 1476. An English jurist. He was made chief justice of the King's Bench in 1442. As a Lancastrian he followed Queen Margaret to Flanders in 1461, returned to England in 1471, was captured at the battle of Tewkesbury, and accepted a pardon from Edward IV. His most notable works are "De Laudibus Legum Angliæ," first printed in 1537, and "On the Governance of the Kingdom of England," also entitled "The Difference between an Absolute and Limited Monarchy" and "De Dominio Regali et Politico"), first printed in 1714.

Fortescue, Sir **John.** Died Dec. 23, 1607. An English politician. He was a cousin of Queen Elizabeth. He was appointed to superintend the studies of Elizabeth about 1558, and was made keeper of the great wardrobe on her accession in 1558, chancellor of the exchequer in 1589, and chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster in 1601. On the accession of James I. in 1603 he was deprived of the chancellorship of the exchequer, but retained in his other offices. In 1604 he was defeated by Sir Francis Goodwin in a parliamentary election for Buckinghamshire. The clerk of the crown refused to receive the return of Goodwin on the ground that he was an outlaw, whereupon Fortescue was elected by virtue of a second writ. The House of Commons recognized the election of Goodwin as legal. A dispute between the king and the Commons in reference to the election resulted, under the guise of a compromise, in a victory for the Commons, who have since constantly exercised the right to decide on the legality of returns.

Forteviot (fôr-tē'vi-ot). A former town near Perth, Scotland, noted as the old capital of the Picts.

Fort Fisher. A fortress between Cape Fear River and the Atlantic, situated 18 miles south of Wilmington, North Carolina. It was attacked by the Federals under Terry Jan. 13, and was carried by storm Jan. 15, 1865. The Federal loss (Jan. 13–15) was 955; the Confederate, 2,483.

Fort Garry. *See Winnipeg.*

Fort George. A fortress in Inverness-shire, Scotland, situated on the Moray Firth 9 miles northeast of Inverness; built in 1748.

Forth (fōrth). A river of Scotland which, rising on and near Ben Lomond, flows east and merges in the Firth of Forth at Alloa. The estuary of the Forth (the Firth of Forth), an inlet of the North Sea, extends from Alloa eastward about 50 miles. Length, 60 miles.

Forth, Firth of. *See Firth.*

Forth Bridge, The. A bridge erected (1882–1890) by the North British Railway across the Firth of Forth at Queensferry, Scotland: the largest bridge yet built. The two main spans are each 1,710 feet long, and are formed of two cantilevers each 680 feet long, united by a girder of 350 feet span in the clear. Each of these spans is 100 feet longer than that of the Brooklyn Bridge. The steel towers which support the cantilevers are 360 feet high, and the clear height above high water is 151 feet. The total length is 8,296 feet, and the cost was $16,000,000. The metal-work which constitutes the superstructure of the bridge is wholly fine Siemens steel (about 50,000 tons).

Fort Hamilton. A fort on Long Island, situated on the eastern side of the Narrows at the entrance to New York harbor.

Fort Henry. A fortification in northwestern Tennessee, situated on the Tennessee River 11 miles west of Fort Donelson. It was captured Feb. 6, 1862, by the Federal gunboats under Commodore Foote, acting in conjunction with a land force under General Grant.

Fortinbras (fôr'tin-bras). In Shakspere's "Hamlet," the Prince of Norway. He conspires to recover the lands and power lost by his father. He is usually left out of the acted play.

Fort Independence. A fort on Castle Island: one of the defenses of the harbor of Boston.

Fort Jackson. A fort in Louisiana, situated on the Mississippi 57 miles southeast of New Orleans. It was strongly fortified by the Confederates during the Civil War, and, with Fort St. Philip, guarded the lower approach to New Orleans. It was passed by the Federal fleet under Farragut April 24, 1862, and was compelled to surrender shortly after by the fall of the city.

Fort Lafayette. A fort in the Narrows, in front of Fort Hamilton, at the entrance to New York harbor.

Fort McAllister. A fort on the Ogeechee River, opposite Genesis Point, Georgia, built by the Confederates during the Civil War to guard the approach to Savannah. It was taken by assault by a division of General Sherman's army under General Hazen Dec. 13, 1864.

Fort McHenry. A fort at the entrance of Baltimore harbor. It was unsuccessfully bombarded by the British fleet in 1814. During the bombardment Francis Scott Key, an American citizen, was detained on board a British vessel, and was inspired by the spectacle to write "The Star-Spangled Banner."

Fort Macon. A fort on the eastern extremity of Bogue Island, commanding Beaufort harbor, North Carolina, begun in 1826, and finished in 1834. It was captured April 26, 1861, by a Union army under General Parke, assisted by a naval force under Commander Rowan and Lieutenant Rockwell.

Fort Madison. A city and the capital of Lee County, southeastern Iowa, situated on the Mississippi 17 miles southwest of Burlington. Population (1890), 7,901.

Fort Mifflin. A fort on the Delaware near the mouth of the Schuylkill: one of the defenses of Philadelphia.

Fort Monroe. A fort on Old Point Comfort, at the mouth of the James River, Virginia. It occupies a tract of 200 acres ceded in 1818 by Virginia to the United States, and is the largest military work in the country.

Fort Montgomery. An American fort on the Hudson, during the Revolutionary War, 6 miles south of West Point.

Fort Morgan. A fort at the entrance to Mobile Bay, on the site of the old Fort Bowyer. The Americans under Major Lawrence here repulsed a combined sea and land attack by the British and their Indian allies Sept. 15, 1814.

Fort Moultrie. A fort on Sullivan's Island, in the main entrance to Charleston harbor, erected during the War of 1812. It was abandoned by the Federals under Major Robert Anderson Dec. 26, 1860, and was seized by the Confederates, who served a battery from it during the bombardment of Fort Sumter.

Fort Niagara. A fort at the mouth of the Niagara River, New York, established by the French in 1678, and surrendered by the British to the United States in 1796.

Fort Pickens. A fort on Santa Rosa Island, Pensacola harbor. It was weakly garrisoned by the Federals under Lieutenant A. J. Slemmer at the outbreak of the Civil War, but refused to surrender in Jan., 1861, and was held until reinforced.

Fort Pillow. A fort on the Chickasaw Bluff, in Tennessee, on the Mississippi River, above Memphis, noted in the Civil War. It was erected by the Confederates during the Civil War, and was occupied by the Federals June 5, 1862, having been evacuated and partially destroyed by the Confederates on the day previous. It was recaptured by the Confederates under Forrest, April 12, 1864, when a large part of the garrison, which consisted of a regiment of colored infantry and a detachment of cavalry, was massacred.

Fort Pulaski. A fort on Cockspur Island, at the head of Tybee Roads, commanding both channels of the Savannah River. During the Civil War it was captured by the Federals under General Hunter, April 10, 1862.

Fort Riley. A United States military post in Kansas, at the junction of the Republican and Kansas rivers.

Fort Royal. *See Fort de France.*

Fort St. David. A ruined town on the Coromandel coast, India, 13 miles south of Pondicherry, prominent in the 18th century.

Fort St. Elmo. *See Elmo, Castle of Saint.*

Fort St. George. The fortress of Madras. It played an important part in the French and English struggle in India during the 18th century.

Fort St. Philip. A fort on the Mississippi, nearly opposite Fort Jackson (which see).

Fort Scott. The capital of Bourbon County, eastern Kansas, 88 miles south of Kansas City. Population (1890), 11,946.

Fort Smith. A town in Sebastian County, Arkansas, situated on the Arkansas River in lat. 35° 23′ N., long. 94° 28′ W. Population (1890), 11,311.

Fort Snelling. A United States military post in Minnesota, on the Mississippi 6 miles above St. Paul.

Fort Sumter. A fort in Charleston harbor, South Carolina, 4 miles southeast of Charleston, the scene of the first engagement in the Civil War. At the beginning of the Civil War the national works in Charleston harbor were commanded by Major Robert Anderson. In consequence of the secession of South Carolina, Dec. 20, 1860, and the preparations made by that State to seize the United States forts in the harbor, he evacuated Fort Moultrie Dec. 26, 1860, and concentrated his forces at Fort Sumter. Reinforcements sent out in the Star of the West were prevented from landing, the ship being fired into off Morris Island Jan. 9, 1861. On April 11, 1861, Major Anderson refused a demand by General G. T. Beauregard to surrender; and on April 12 and 13 sustained a bombardment from batteries at Fort Moultrie, Fort Johnson, Cumming's Point, and elsewhere. He surrendered April 13, no casualties having occurred on either side. The fort was held by the Confederates until the evacuation of Charleston, Feb. 17, 1865.

Fort Ticonderoga. *See Ticonderoga.*

Fortuna (fôr-tū'nä). [L., 'fortune.'] **1.** In ancient Italian mythology, the goddess of good luck, corresponding to the Greek Tyche.—**2.** An asteroid (No. 19) discovered by Hind at London, Aug., 22, 1852.

Fortunate Islands, The. [L. *Fortunatæ insulæ*; Gr. *αἱ τῶν μακάρων νῆσοι*, Islands of the Blest.] An ancient name of the Canary Islands. The Fortunate Islands, Islands of the Blest, or the Happy Islands were originally imaginary isles in the western ocean where the souls of the good are made happy. With the discovery of the Canary and Madeira islands the name became attached to them.

> The Carthaginian fleet [under Himilco] appears to have turned homewards from this point and to have touched at the Island of Madeira, which was described on their return in such glowing language that others undertook the voyage, until the Senate, being afraid of an exodus from Carthage, forbade further visits to "the Fortunate Islands" on pain of death.
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> *Elton*, Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 22.

Fortunatus (fôr-tū-nā'tus). The hero of a popular European chap-book. When in great straits he receives from the goddess Fortune a purse which can never be emptied. He afterward takes from the fortune-teller of a sultan a hat which will transport its wearer wherever he desires. These enable him to indulge his every whim. The earliest known, and probably original, version was published at Augsburg in 1509. It has been retold in all languages, and dramatized by Hans Sachs in 1553 and by Thomas Dekker in 1600. Tieck in "Phantasus," and Chamisso in "Peter Schlemihl," have also utilized this legend. Uhland left an unfinished narrative poem, "Fortunatus and his Sons." *See Old Fortunatus.*

Fortunatus, Venantius Honorius Clementianus. Born at Ceneda, near Treviso, Italy, about 530; died after 600. A Latin poet, bishop of Poitiers. He was the author of 300 hymns, among them "Vexilla regis prodeunt," and probably "Pange lingua."

Fortune (fôr'tun). A short poem erroneously attributed to Chaucer by Shirley. Its subtitle is "Balladе de Visage [sometimes written Village] sans Peynture" ("The Face of the World as it really is, not Painted"). It is based partly on Boethius and partly on a portion of the "Roman de la Rose."

Fortune. A painting by Guido Reni, in the Accademia di San Luca, Rome. The goddess is represented nude, smiling, sweeping over a globe. From her raised left hand hangs a purse from which money falls. A Cupid clings to her flowing hair and to the scarf which floats behind her.

Fortune. A ship which arrived at Plymouth, Mass., Nov. 11, 1621, from London, bringing our 35 colonists and a patent, granted June 1, 1611, by the president and council of New England to John Pierce and his associates, allowing a hundred acres to be taken up for every emigrant, and empowering the grantees to make laws and set up a government. *Winsor.*

Fortune, The. A London theater built in 1599 for Henslowe (the pawnbroker and money-lender) and Alleyn (the comedian). It stood in the parish of St. Giles, Cripplegate, and in the street now called Playhouse Yard, connecting Whitecross street with Golding Lane. It was a wooden tenement, which was burned down in 1621, and was replaced by a brick edifice. In 1649 a party of soldiers broke into the edifice and pulled down the building.

Fortune Bay. An inlet of the Atlantic, on the southern coast of Newfoundland.

Fortunes of Moll Flanders. A novel by Defoe, published in 1722. It is the history of a profligate woman who reforms before her death.

Fortunes of Nigel (nij'el), **The.** A historical novel by Sir Walter Scott, published in 1822. The scene is laid in London during the reign of James I.

Fortunio (fôr-tū'ni-ō). A fairy tale of ancient but unknown origin. Fortunio is the daughter of an aged nobleman, in whose stead she offers her services to the king, disguised as a cavalier. A fairy horse named Comrade, and seven servants, Strongback, Lightfoot, Marksman, Fine-ear, Boisterer, Gormand, and Tippler, aid her to slay a dragon and regain the treasures of the king.

Fortuny (fôr-tū'nē) **y Carbo, Mariano José Maria Bernardo.** Born at Reuss in Catalonia, June 11, 1838; died at Rome, Nov. 21, 1874. A Spanish genre painter and aquafortist. He followed the course at the Academy de Bellas Artes at Barcelona. He studied first in the manner of Overbeck, in which

he excelled his master Claudio Lorenzalez, but his true style was developed by seeing the lithographs of Gavarni. He gained the grand prix de Rome 1857. He followed the expedition to Morocco, where he developed his taste for Arabian subjects. After several visits to Paris, Florence, Naples, Madrid, Seville, Granada, and even England, he established himself in Portici; then returned to Rome, where he died suddenly at the age of thirty-six. Among his works are "Interior (Mauresque)," "Cour de maison a Tangier," "Interieur de bazar," "Exercises a feu en presence de la reine d'Espagne," "Fantasie arabe," "La baie de Portici."

Fort Wadsworth. A fort on Staten Island, situated on the western side of the Narrows at the entrance of New York harbor.

Fort Wagner. A fortification on Morris Island: one of the defenses of Charleston. It was reduced by the Federals under Gillmore, Sept. 6, 1863.

Fort Wayne (fôrt wān). A city and the capital of Allen County, Indiana, situated at the head of the Maumee River, in lat. 41° 4′ N., long. 85° 4′ W. It is a leading railway, manufacturing, and business center of northern Indiana. A United States fort was built here by General Wayne in 1794. Population (1890), 35,393.

Fort William. 1. A place in Inverness-shire, Scotland, near the head of Loch Eil and the foot of Ben Nevis, and at the entrance into the Caledonian Canal. At one time it was regarded as the key of the Highlands. It was unsuccessfully attacked by the Highlanders in 1746.

2. The fortress of Calcutta.

Fort William Henry. A fort in the modern town of Caldwell, at the head of Lake George, New York. It was surrendered by the English to the French and Indians under Montcalm in Aug., 1757.

Fort Winthrop. A fort on Governor's Island: one of the defenses of Boston harbor.

Fort Worth. A city and the capital of Tarrant County, Texas, in lat. 32° 47′ N., long. 97° 14′ W. It has manufactures of flour, etc., and is an important center for stock. Population (1890), 23,076.

Forty Thieves, The. 1. One of the tales of the "Arabian Nights' Entertainments." See *Baba, Ali.*—2. A play by George Colman the younger, produced in 1805.

Forum Boarium (fō'rum bō-ā'ri-um). [L.] The early cattle-market of ancient Rome. It was bounded on the north by the area called the Velabrum, on the east by the Palatine, on the south by the Aventine at the extremity of the Circus Maximus, and on the west by the Tiber. It is said that in the primitive gladiatorial shows were given here, and that human sacrifices were made by burial alive. Upon this forum fronts the temple of Fors Fortuna (so-called Fortuna Virilis), and in it stands the circular monument long popularly called the temple of Vesta. A number of other important temples stood on it in antiquity, among them that of Ceres, whose remains are incorporated in Santa Maria in Cosmedin. The Forum Boarium was within the Servian Wall.

Forum Julium (fō'rum jō'li-um). [L.] The earliest of the imperial fora of ancient Rome, designed to relieve the crowding of the Forum Romanum. It was begun by Julius Cæsar, and practically adjoined the northern side of the Forum Romanum at its eastern end. It was surrounded with porticos, and its central area was occupied by a richly adorned peripteral temple of Venus Genitrix. Some finely arcaded and vaulted chambers of the inclosure exist near the southwest angle: they were probably offices for legal business.

Forum of Augustus. The second of the imperial fora of ancient Rome. It adjoined the northeastern side of the Forum Julium, and was very large, rectangular in plan except that a corner was cut off at the southeast, and that a semicircular exedra indented each long side. It was inclosed by very massive walls nearly 100 feet high, and surrounded by porticos splendidly adorned with marble statues and incrustation. Toward the northeastern end of the central area rose the temple of Mars Ultor, colonnaded on three sides, and having an apse at the back. The existing remains include very impressive stretches of the inclosing wall, one of the entrances (also now called *Arco de' Pantani*, and some columns and walls of the temple.

Forum of Nerva. The fourth of the imperial fora of ancient Rome, a long narrow area between the Forum of Vespasian and the Forum of Augustus. It was also called *Forum Transitorium* because an important thoroughfare from the northeast passed through it to the Forum Romanum. and *Forum Palladium* from the temple of Minerva which it contained. Temple and forum were dedicated by Nerva in 97 A. D. The temple was hexastyle prostyle, with columns on the flanks and an apse at the back. Part of the cella wall toward the apse remains in place, together with two Corinthian columns of marble of the interior range of the forum, with richly ornamented entablatures, returned to the wall behind the columns. Over the entablature there is an attic on which is an elective sculptured relief of Minerva. The temple remained almost perfect until 1606, when Paul V. destroyed it to use its marbles in the Chapel of St. Paul in Santa Maria Maggiore.

Forum of Trajan. The largest and the furthest north of the imperial fora of ancient Rome, adjoining the northwest side of the Forum of Augustus, and lying between the northeastern declivity of the Capitoline Hill and the Quirinal. It consisted of three parts: the forum proper, the huge Basilica Ulpia, and the temple of Trajan, with its colonnaded inclosure. Between the temple of Trajan and the Basilica Ulpia rises the column of Trajan, beneath which was the emperor's mausoleum. To create an area for this lavish monumental display, Trajan cut away a large ridge of tufa which extended from the Capitoline to the Quirinal. The forum proper was a large rectangle surrounded by columns and double range on the sides, and a single range toward the Forum of Augustus and the Basilica Ulpia. From each side, behind the porticos, projected a large hemicycle with booth-arcades in several stories. Trajan's column was erected from that of Augustus by a splendid triumphal arch, many of whose sculptures now adorn the arch of Constantine. The forum was adorned with numbers of statues in bronze and marble, and all its buildings were roofed with gilt bronze.

Forum Olitorium (fō'rum ō-li-tō'ri-um). [L., 'vegetable-market.'] The vegetable-market of ancient Rome. It occupied the southern extremity of the Campus Martius, beneath the Capitoline Hill, stretching into the Velabrum, and separated from the Forum Boarium only by the Servian Wall. In the Forum Olitorium stood three temples side by side, two of which are identified as the temples of Spes and Juno Sospita, whose remains are built into the Church of San Nicolo in Carcere.

Forum Pacis (fō'rum pā'sis) ('Forum of Peace'), or **Forum of Vespasian.** The third of the imperial fora of ancient Rome. It was the furthest south of the imperial fora, and lay between the Basilica Æmilia, which fronted on the Forum Romanum. It was built to inclose the temple of Peace which was dedicated by Vespasian in 75 A. D. in honor of the taking of Jerusalem, and is described by Pliny as one of the four finest buildings of Rome. In it were dedicated the spoils of the Jewish temple, represented on the arch of Titus; and here too Vespasian placed the works of art which under Nero from Delphi and other Greek cities. A massive stretch of the exterior wall of this forum still stands, near the western end of the Basilica of Constantine, with a fine flat-arched doorway of travertine.

Forum Romanum (fō'rum rō-mā'num). The famous Roman forum which from the time of the kings formed the political center of ancient Rome. Beginning in a hollow on the eastern slope of the Capitoline Hill, it extended in a long and narrow area stretched in a direction south of east beneath the northern declivity of the Palatine. Its western end was occupied by the Comitium, or office of the archives, in front of which stood the temples of Concord and of Vespasian. On its southern side were the temple of Saturn, the Basilica Julia, the temples of Castor and Pollux and of Vesta, and on the northern side of the Curia Hostilia, Curia, the Basilica Æmilia, and the temples of Antoninus and Faustina and of Romulus. In the middle of the east end rose the temple and rostra of Julius Cæsar. The more ancient and famous rostra from which Cicero spoke were at the western end. The remains of all these buildings are considerable, and the area has been excavated and restored to a considerable degree.

Forward (fôr'wärd), **Walter.** Born in Connecticut, 1786; died at Pittsburg, Pa., Nov. 24, 1852. An American politician, secretary of the treasury 1841–43.

Forwards, Marshal. See *Marshal Forwards.*

Forza del Destino (fôr'tsä del des-tē'nō), **La.** [L., 'The Force of Destiny.'] An opera by Verdi, first produced at St. Petersburg in 1862.

Fosbroke (fos'brūk), **Thomas Dudley.** Born at London, May 27, 1770; died at Walford, Herefordshire, Jan. 1, 1842. An English antiquary. His chief works are "British Monachism" (1802) and "Encyclopædia of Antiquities" (1824).

Foscari (fō-kä'rē), **Francesco.** Died 1457. Doge of Venice 1423–57. He began in 1426 a war against Filippo Maria Visconti, duke of Milan, which resulted in the acquisition of Brescia, Bergamo, and Cremona in 1427. A second war, which lasted from 1431 to 1433, fixed the Adda as the boundary of the Venetian dominions. A war against Bologna, Milan, and Mantua, in which he was supported by Francisco Sforza and Cosmo de' Medici, resulted in the peace of Lodi, the basis of Louis XII.'s claim to Naples. The close of his reign was troubled by the machinations of his rival Giacopo Loredano. He was compelled in 1445 to abdicate, having sustained the loss of his only surviving son, Giacopo, who died in exile as the result of the tortures inflicted on him by the Council of the Ten. He formed with his son the subject of Byron's tragedy "The Two Foscari."

Foscarini (fos-kä-rē'nē), **Marco.** Born at Venice, Jan. 30, 1696; died there, March 30, 1763. Doge of Venice 1762–63. He wrote "Della letteratura Veneziana" (1752).

Foscarini, Michele. Born at Venice, March 29, 1632; died at Venice, May 31, 1692. A Venetian historian, appointed governor of Corfu Sept. 1, 1664, and historiographer of Venice in 1678. He wrote "Istoria della republica Veneta" (1696), etc.

Fosco (fos'kō), **Count.** In Wilkie Collins's novel "The Woman in White," a fat, insidious, and agreeable villain.

Foscolo (fos'kō-lō), **Niccolo Ugo.** Born in the island of Zante, Jan. 26, 1778; died at Turnham Green, near London, Oct. 10, 1827. An Italian poet and littérateur. He wrote "Ultime lettere di Jacopo Ortis" (a romance, 1797), "I sepoleri" (lyric, 1807), etc.

Foss (fos), **Captain.** In "The Poor Gentleman," by George Colman the younger, the faithful servant and former subaltern of Worthington. He is modeled on Sterne's Corporal Trim.

Foss, Edward. Born at London, Oct. 16, 1787; died July 27, 1870. An English lawyer. He was a solicitor in London until 1856, when he retired from practice in order to devote himself to literature. He wrote "The Judges of England and of Ireland," "Biographia Juridica: a Biographical Dictionary of the Judges of England from the Conquest to the Present Time, 1066–1870," etc.

Fossalta (fos-säl'ta), **Battle of.** A battle fought at Fossalta, near Bologna, central Italy, May 26, 1249, between Enzio, titular king of Sardinia, and the Bolognese, in which the former was defeated and captured.

Fossano (fos-sä'no). A town in the province of Cuneo, Italy, situated on the Stura 35 miles south of Turin. It is the seat of a bishopric. The Austrians defeated the French near this place Nov. 4 and 5, 1799.

Fossano, Ambrogio da, called **Il Borgognone.** Died after 1524. A Lombard painter.

Fosse-way (fos'wā), or **The Fosse** (fos). An ancient Roman road in England, running from Bath through Cirencester and Leicester to Lincoln.

Fossombrone (fos-som-brō'ne). A town in the province of Pesaro, Italy, situated on the Metauro in lat. 43° 42′ N., long. 12° 48′ E.: the ancient Forum Sempronii. It has silk manufactures.

Foster (fos'tėr or fos'tėr), **Anthony.** In Sir Walter Scott's novel "Kenilworth," a sullen hypocrite, the warder of Amy Robsart at Cumnor Place. Overcome by his love for gold, he assists in her murder. He accidentally shuts himself in a cell with a starved hound, and perishes miserably.

Foster, Birket. Born at North Shields, England, Feb. 4, 1825; died 1899. An English draftsman and aquarellist. He illustrated Longfellow's "Evangeline," and also the works of other English and American poets.

Foster, Charles. Born near Tiffin, Ohio, April 12, 1828. An American politician. He was Republican member of Congress from Ohio 1871–79; was governor of Ohio 1880–84; and was secretary of the United States treasury 1891–93 under President Harrison.

Foster, Henry. Born Aug., 1796; died Feb. 5, 1831. An English navigator. He entered the navy in 1812; was promoted lieutenant in 1824; and accompanied Sir Edward Parry's exploring expeditions of 1824–25 and 1827. With Parry and others he made magnetic and other observations, which appeared in the "Philosophical Transactions" for 1826. He sailed from Spithead April 27, 1828, in command of the Chanticleer, a sloop sent out by the government of the South Seas to determine the ellipticity of the earth by pendulum experiments, and to make observations on magnetism, meteorology, and the direction of the principal ocean currents. During this expedition he was drowned in the river Chagres. He left a number of papers, which form an appendix to the "Narrative of a Voyage to the Southern Atlantic Ocean, in the years 1828, 29, 30 [etc.]," published by J. M. Adams, Manchester, under the command of the late Captain Henry Foster, F. R. S., etc. From the private journal of W. H. B. Webster, surgeon of the ship" (2 vols., 1831).

Foster, John, Baron Oriel. Born Sept., 1740; died at Collon, County Louth, Ireland, Aug. 23, 1828. The last speaker of the Irish House of Commons. He was the eldest son of Anthony Foster of Collon, Louth, lord chief baron of the exchequer in Ireland; entered the Irish Parliament in 1761; was called to the Irish bar in 1766; and was chancellor of the exchequer in Ireland 1784–85, when he was elected speaker of the House of Commons, a place to which he was reelected in 1790 and in 1798. On June 7, 1800, he put the final question from the chair on the third reading of the bill for the legislative union of Ireland with Great Britain. Although an anti-unionist, he obtained a seat in the British Parliament; was chancellor of the exchequer in Ireland 1804–1806 and 1807–11; and was created Baron Oriel of Ferrard in the county of Louth in 1821.

Foster, John. Born Sept. 17, 1770: died Sept. 24, 1843. An English essayist. He was a Baptist preacher from 1792 to 1806, when he retired from the ministry to devote himself wholly to literature. His chief works are "Essays: (I.) On the Evils of Popular Ignorance" (1820). He contributed a great many articles to the "Eclectic Review," and a selection from these was published separately in 1844.

Foster, John Gray. Born at Whitefield, N. H., May 27, 1823; died at Nashua, N. H., Sept. 2, 1874. An American engineer and general. He graduated at West Point in 1846; became captain in 1860; was one of the garrison at Fort Sumter when it was bombarded by the Confederates in April, 1861; commanded a brigade under General Burnside at Roanoke Island in Feb., and at Newbern in March, 1862; and commanded in various departments during the remainder of the war. He was brevetted major-general at the close of the war (1865), and was subsequently employed as superintending engineer of various river and harbor improvements.

Foster, John Wells. Born at Brimfield, Mass., March 4, 1815; died at Chicago, June 29, 1873. An American geologist. He was admitted to the bar in Ohio in 1835, but shortly abandoned the practice of law in order to devote himself to geology and civil engineering. Between 1840 and 1869 he was connected with a geological survey of the Lake Superior region, executed under the direction of the United States government. Among his works are "The Mississippi Valley: Its Physical Geog-

raphy, an Indian Sketch of the Topography, Botany, and Mineral Resources, etc" (1869), and "Prehistoric Race of the United States of America" (1873).

Foster, Sir **Michael.** Born at Marlborough, Wiltshire, Dec. 16, 1685; died Nov. 7, 1763. An English jurist. He was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1707; was chosen recorder of Bristol in 1735; was appointed serjeant-at-law in 1736; and became puisne judge of the King's Bench and was knighted in 1745. He wrote "An Examination of the Scheme of Church Power laid down in the Codex Juris Ecclesiastici Anglicani" (1730), etc.

Foster, Randolph Sinks. Born at Williamsburg, Ohio, Feb. 22, 1820. An American clergyman. He became a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1847, was elected a bishop in 1872, and was president of the Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill., in 1868 and 1876–84. He died at Mount Vernon, New Jersey, May 26, 1891. Author of "Objections to Calvinism as it is" (1849), "Ministry for the Times" (1850), "Studies in Theology" (1880), etc.

Foster, Silas. In Hawthorne's "Blithedale Romance," an ill-tempered New England farmer. He is contrasted to the sensitive and transcendental natures of the characters in what proves to be the tragedy of Zenobia.

Foster, Stephen Collins. Born at Pittsburg, Pa., July 4, 1826; died at New York, Jan. 13, 1864. An American song-writer and popular composer. He was the author of "Old Folks at Home" "Oh, Susanna," "Nelly was a Lady," "Old Kentucky Home," "Camptown Races," "Old Dog Tray," "Willie, we have Missed You," etc.

Fothergill (foth'er-gil), **Jessie.** Born at Manchester in 1856; died at London, July 30, 1891. An English novelist. She wrote "The First Violin", 1878) and other works.

Fotheringay (foth'er-in-ga). A village in Northamptonshire, England, situated on the Nen. It ruins surround Fotheringhay Castle, its castle Richard III. was born, and Mary queen of scots was imprisoned, tried, and executed.

Fotheringay, The. The stage name of Emily Costigan. See *Costigan.*

Foucault (fö-kō'), **Jean Bernard Léon.** Born at Paris, Sept. 18, 1819; died there, Feb. 11, 1868. A distinguished French physicist, noted for his investigations in optics and mechanics. He demonstrated the rotation of the earth by means of a gradated disk which was seen to turn while a pendulum free to suspend maintained its plane of oscillation. The gyroscope is his invention.

Fouché (fö-shā'), **Joseph,** Due d'Otrante. Born near Nantes, France, May 29, 1763; died at Triest, Austria, Dec. 25, 1820. A French revolutionist and later, under Napoleon, minister of police. He was a deputy to the convention 1792–93; minister to the republic of Naples in 1796, and to the Netherlands in 1799; minister of police 1799–1802, 1804–15, and 1815; and head of the provisional government after Waterloo.

Foucher (fö-shā'), **Simon.** Born at Dijon, France, March 1, 1644; died at Paris, April 27, 1696(?). A French ecclesiastic and philosophical writer, called "the restorer of the academic philosophy." He wrote a "Dissertation sur la recherche de la vérité, etc. (1675), "De la recherche de la vérité, etc. (1693), etc.

Foucher de Careil, Count **Louis Alexandre.** Born at Paris, March 1, 1826; died there, Jan. 10, 1891. A French diplomatist and author. He was elected to the senate in 1885, and was ambassador at Vienna 1886–88. He published "Leibniz, Descartes et Spinoza (1868); Hegel et Schopenhauer (1862); "Oeuvres de Descartes" (1860), etc.

Foucquet (fö-kā'), **Jean,** Born at Tours, 1415; died 1490. One of the earliest painters of the French school, court painter to Louis XI. In 1461 he painted the portrait of Charles VII. He also worked for the order of the brothers de Saint Michel in 1474, and he began and finished a portrait of the duke of Louis XI. He was especially famous for his admirable miniatures, as well as his historical and portrait painting.

Fougères (fö-zhār'). A town in the department of Ille-et-Vilaine, France, on the Nançon, 27 miles northwest of Rennes. It has manufactures of shoes. It was one of the strongest places of Brittany and frequently besieged, and possesses a feudal castle still in use. Population (1891), 13,221.

Fougerolles (fözh-rol'). A town in the department of Haute-Saone, France, 22 miles northeast of Vesoul. Population, 1891, commune, 6,030.

Foughard (fo'ehärd). A phoenix park Dundalk, Ireland, where, on Oct. 5, 1348, the Scots under Edward Bruce were defeated by John Bermingham. Bruce was killed.

Foul (fōl), **disdainable Raid, The.** The raid of the Duke of Albany on Redcraigh Castle and the country of Berwick in 1417, while Henry V. of England was absent in France. He was compelled by the Duke of Exeter and Bedford to retire.

Foula (fō'lä). A small island of the Shetland group, Scotland, west of the main group.

Fould (fö), **Achille.** Born at Paris, Nov. 17, 1800; died at Tarbes, France, Oct. 5, 1867. A French financier and statesman. He was minister of commerce 1852–67, minister of state 1852–67, and minister of finance 1861–67.

Foulis (foul'is), **Andrew** (originally **Faulis**). Born at Glasgow, Nov. 23, 1712; died Sept. 18, 1775. A Scottish printer, brother of Robert Foulis.

Foulis, Robert. Born at Glasgow, April 20, 1707; died at Edinburgh, June 2, 1776. A Scottish printer, noted for his editions of Horace, Homer, Herodotus, and other classics.

Foul Play. A novel by Charles Reade, conjointly with Dion Boucicault, published in 1868.

Foulques. See *Folc.*

Foul-Weather Jack. A surname given to Admiral John Byron from his poor fortune at sea.

Founder of Peace. A name given to St. Benedict.

Foundling, The. A play by Edward Moore, produced in 1748.

Fountain of Arethusa. See *Arethusa.*

Fountain of Castalia. See *Castalia.*

Fountain of Self-Love, The. See *Cynthia's Revels.*

Fountain of Vaucluse. See *Vaucluse.*

Fountain of Youth, The. A mythical spring supposed by some of the Indians of Central America and the West Indies to exist in a region toward the north called Bimini (which see). Its waters, it was said, would restore youth to the aged and heal the sick. It appears that, before the conquest, the Indians made expeditions to Florida and the Bahamas in search of this spring; and the Spaniards under Ponce de Leon, Narvaez, Soto, and others penetrated far into the interior, seeking for it, during the early part of the 16th century. Similar myths have been found in Russia, in the Pacific Islands, and a fountain of youth is described in Mandeville's travels.

Fountains Abbey. A Cistercian monastery of the 14th century, near Ripon, England, now the largest and most picturesque of English ecclesiastical ruins. The great church, almost perfect except the roof, is in large part in the style of transition from the Norman to the Early English. It has a high, square Perpendicular tower, and a second transept at the east end of the south arm. Hall of the Abbots. The interior is plain but for its beautiful wall-arcading. Among the monastic buildings are a vaulted cloister of two aisles 200 feet long, a chapter-house, and a refectory.

Fouqué (fö-kā'), **Friederich,** Baron de la Motte. Born at Brandenburg in 1777; died at Berlin in 1843. A German poet and author. He served in the War of Liberation (1813) and later lived in Paris. His writings he turned on modern history and poetry, and Lyrics. In 1809 appeared the drama "Sigurd der Schlangentödter" ("Sigurd the Dragon-slayer"), "Der Zauberring" ("The Magic Ring") is a romance of the age of chivalry. His principal work is the romantic story "Undine," which appeared in 1811. He was the author of numerous lyrics, among them the patriotic song beginning "Frisch auf zum freiheitlichen Kampf" (1813).

Fouquet (fö-kā'), **Nicolas,** Marquis de Belle-Isle. Born at Paris, 1615; died in prison at Pignerol, Piedmont, March 23, 1680. A French official, superintendent of finance 1652–61. He was condemned for peculation in 1664, and imprisoned at Pignerol.

Fouquier-Tinville (fö-kyā'tan-vēl'). **Antoine Quentin.** Born at Hérouel, Aisne, France, 1747; guillotined at Paris, May 7, 1795. A French revolutionist, public accuser before the Revolutionary tribunal March, 1793, July, 1794.

Fourberies de Scapin (förb-rē' dē skā-pan'), **Les.** ["The Cheats of Scapin."] A comedy by Molière, produced in 1671. The subject is taken from Terence's "Phormio" with various scenes from other authors.

Four Cantons, Lake of the. See *Lucerne, Lake of.*

Fourchambault (för-shoñ-bō'). A town in the department of Nièvre, central France, situated on the Loire 5 miles northwest of Nevers, noted for its iron-works. Population (1891), commune, 6,020.

Fourcroy (för-krwä'), **Antoine François,** Comte **de,** Born at Paris, Jan. 5, 1755; died at Paris, Dec. 16, 1809. A noted French physiologist and chemist. He was the son of an apothecary. He was elected deputy to the National Convention from Paris in 1792; labored in the extraction of saltpeter for use in the manufacture of gunpowder for the Revolutionary armies for carbine manufac- took his seat in the Assembly in 1793; was an influential member of the Committee of Public Instruction; promoted the execution of Lavoisier (whose death he was unjustly accused of countenancing) and other distinguished chemists. He published "Leçons d'histoire naturelle et de chimie" (1781: reissued under the title "Système des connaissances chimiques, etc.," 1801), "Philosophie chimique" (1792), etc.

Fourdrinier (för-dri-nēr'), **Henry.** Born in London, Feb. 11, 1766; died at Mavesyn Ridware, near Rugely, Sept. 3, 1854. An English paper-maker and inventor, with his brother Sealy Fourdrinier (died 1847), of an improved paper-making machine which produces a continuous sheet of paper of any size from the pulp. This machine, which was perfected in 1807, is an improvement upon one invented and patented by a Frenchman, Louis Robert, clerk in the establishment of M. Didot, the printer and paper-maker, in 1799.

Fourichon (fö-rē-shōñ'). **Martin.** Born at Viviers, Dordogne, Feb. 9, 1809; died at Paris, Nov. 24, 1884. A French naval officer. He became vice-admiral in 1859, and president of the council for naval affairs in 1864. At the outbreak of the Franco-German war he was appointed to the command of the fleet destined for the North Sea, sailed from Cherbourg Aug. 9, 1870, but, being destitute of vessels fitted to operate in shallow waters, he was unable to accomplish anything, and returned to Cherbourg Sept. 12, 1870. He subsequently be- ame minister of naval and colonial affairs, was elected to the National Assembly in 1871, and became a senator in 1876.

Fourier (fö-ryā'), **François Marie Charles.** Born at Besançon, France, April 7, 1772; died at Paris, Oct. 10, 1837. A noted French socialist. His father was a draper at Besançon. He entered the army as a chasseur in 1793, but was discharged on account of ill health after two years of service. He was subsequently connected, in subordinate positions, with various commercial houses at Marseilles, Lyons, and elsewhere. He resided at Paris from 1826. He published in 1808 "Théorie des quatre mouvements et des destinées générales," in which he propounds the cooperative social system known from him as Fourierism. This system contemplates the organization of society into phalanxes or associations, each large enough for all industrial and social requirements, arranged in groups according to occupation, capacities, and inclinations, living in phalansteries or common dwellings. He also wrote "Traité de l'association domestique et agricole" (1822: published later as "Théorie de l'unité universelle") and "Le nouveau monde" (1829–30).

Fourier, Baron **Jean Baptiste Joseph.** Born at Auxerre, France, March 21, 1768; died at Paris, May 16, 1830. A celebrated French mathematician. He was the son of a tailor. In 1786 he became professor at the military school in Auxerre; later taught at the Normal School and the Polytechnic School in Paris; accompanied Bonaparte in the Egyptian expedition; became secretary of the Institute of Egypt and one of the compilers of the "Description de l'Egypte"; and on his return to France was appointed prefect of Isere and later of Rhône. His chief work are "Théorie analytique de la chaleur (1822), "Analyse des equations determinées" (1831).

Fourier, Pierre, called **Pierre de Mataincourt.** Born at Mirecourt, Vosges, France, Nov. 30, 1565; died at Gray, Haute-Saône, France, Dec. 9, 1640. A French religious reformer, general of the order of the Prémontrés.

Four Lakes, The. A chain of lakes (Mendota and others) in Dane County, southern Wisconsin.

Fourmies (för-mē'). A manufacturing town in the department of Nord, France, 36 miles southeast of Valenciennes. Population (1891), commune, 15,855.

Fourmigni. See *Formigny.*

Fourmont (för-mōñ'), **Étienne.** Born at Herbelay, near St. Denis, France, June 23, 1683; died at Paris, Dec. 19, 1745. A French Orientalist and sinologist.

Fourneyron (förn-nä-rōñ'), **Benoît.** Born at St. Étienne, France, Oct. 31, 1802; died at Paris, July, 1867. A French engineer, chiefly known for his improvements in the construction of turbine water-wheels.

Fournier (för-nyā'), **Edouard.** Born at Orléans, France, June 15, 1819; died at Paris, May 10, 1880. A French littérateur and journalist. He wrote "Le vieux-neuf" (1859), etc.

Fournier, Pierre Simon. Born at Paris, Sept. 15, 1712; died at Paris, Oct. 8, 1768. A noted French typographe-founder. He wrote* Table des proportions qu'il faut observer entre les caractères (1737), "Manuel typographique" (1764–66), etc.

Four P's, The. A "merry interlude" by John Heywood. The four P's were a* Palmer, a Pardoner, a Poticary, and a Pedlar." It was probably written about 1540, and was printed some time before 1547.

Four Prentices of London. A play by Thomas Heywood (1632). This play was ridiculed in "The Knight of the Burning Pestle" by Beaumont and Fletcher.

Four Sons of Aymon. An old play relicensed by Herbert in 1624. Balfe wrote an opera with the same title in 1843. See *Quatre Fils d'Aymon.*

Fourth Party, The. A name given about 1880 to a knot of English Conservatives, of whom Lord Randolph Churchill was the leading spirit. It frequently opposed the Conservative party.

Fowey (foi). A small seaport in Cornwall, England, situated on the English Channel 22 miles west of Plymouth, important in the 13th and 14th centuries.

Fowler (fou'lẽr). In Shirley's "Witty Fair One," a brilliant libertine, reformed by being persuaded that he is dead, and suffering for his excesses a disembodied spirit.

Fowler, Edward. Born at Westerleigh, Gloucestershire, in 1632: died at Chelsea, Aug. 26, 1714. An English prelate and theological writer, bishop of Gloucester 1691. He wrote "Design of Christianity" (1670), which was attacked by Barrow and Baxter, "but whipped off," as a manifest discovery of the wicked spirit of Socinus (Burnet, iii. 253).

Fowler, Henry the. A name given to the emperor Henry I.

Fowler, John. Born at Melksham, Wiltshire, July 11, 1826; died at Ackworth, Dec. 4, 1864. An English inventor. He invented a steam-plow in which the plow is moved by traction of a stationary engine and other improved machines.

Fowler, Katharine. The maiden name of Katharine Phillips, the "matchless Orinda."

Fowler, Orson Squire. Born at Cohocton, N. Y., Oct. 11, 1809. An American phrenologist. He graduated at Amherst College in 1834. He has devoted himself to lecturing and writing on phrenology, and to various projects for the promotion of health and social reform. He founded the "American Phrenological Journal" in 1838, and has published a number of works, including "Human Science, or Phrenology" (1873), etc.

Fownes (founz), **George.** Born at London, May 14, 1815: died at London, Jan. 31, 1849. An English chemist. He was professor of chemistry to the Pharmaceutical Society 1842–46, lecturer on chemistry at Middlesex Hospital 1842–45, professor of practical chemistry in the Birkbeck Laboratory of University College 1846–1849, and professor of chemistry to the Royal Society. He wrote a manual of chemistry (1844; later editions edited by Henry Watts), various articles in the "Proceedings of the Chemical Society," etc.

Fox (foks). A tribe of North American Indians, first found in Wisconsin, extending to Lake Superior. The Ojibwa and French forced them south of the Wisconsin River, where they became incorporated with the Sac tribe. The name is simply translated from the French, probably derived from the custom of painting their robes the color of the red fox, the fox clan also being specially identified among them. The Ojibwa called these Algonquin nations Pinâgôsiwuk, "people on the opposite side of the Water." See *Mesquakie*.

Fox, or **Neenah** (nē'nâ). A river in northeastern Wisconsin. It flows through Lake Winnebago, and falls into Green Bay, Lake Michigan. Length, about 20 miles.

Fox, or **Pishtaka** (pish-tä'kâ). A river in southeastern Wisconsin and northeastern Illinois, joining the Illinois at Ottawa, 70 miles southwest of Chicago. Length, about 200 miles.

Fox, Caroline. Born at Falmouth, England, May 24, 1819: died there, Jan. 12, 1871. An English diarist. She was the daughter of Robert Were Fox (a physicist and mineralogist), and the friend of John Sterling, J. S. Mill, Carlyle, and other noted persons. Extracts from her diary covering the period 1835–1871 were published (1882).

Fox, Sir **Charles.** Born at Derby, March 11, 1810: died at Blackheath, June 14, 1874. An English engineer, contractor, and manufacturer. He was chiefly engaged in the construction of railways (notably the Great Western), tunnels, bridges, etc., and the manufitting of railway supplies. He erected the building in Hyde Park for the exhibition of 1851. See *Crystal Palace*.

Fox, Charles James. Born at London, Jan. 24, 1749: died at Chiswick, near London, Sept. 13, 1806. A celebrated English statesman and orator. He was the third son of Henry Fox (afterward Lord Holland) and Lady Caroline Georgina, daughter of the second Duke of Richmond, grandson of Charles II. He studied first at Eton and afterward at Hertford College, Oxford, which he left without a degree in 1766. He entered Parliament as a Tory in 1768, and was a junior lord of the admiralty (1770–72) and of the treasury (1773–1774) in Lord North's ministry. Dismissed by North at the instance of George III., who cordially disliked him on account both of the independent spirit which followed him in office and of his dissolute habits, he joined the Whig party, with which he was afterward identified. On the formation of Lord Rockingham's ministry in 1782, he was appointed foreign secretary, a position which he resigned on the death of Rockingham in the same year, being unwilling to serve under Lord Shelburne. In 1783 he formed a coalition with Lord North, which brought the so-called coalition ministry into power, with the Duke of Portland as prime minister and North and Fox as home and foreign secretaries. The coalition ministry was defeated in the same year on Fox's India Bill, through the influence of the king, who authorized Lord Temple to say in the House of Lords that whoever voted for the bill was not only not his friend, but would be considered by him as his enemy. Through the enmity of the king he was kept out of office until 1806, when Lord Grenville refused to form a ministry without him, and he was again appointed foreign secretary. He supported the cause of the American colonies in Parliament during the period of the American Revolution, and was the chief instrument in procuring the passage of the Libel Act of 1792. He married in 1795 his mistress, Elizabeth Bridget Cane, otherwise Armistead or Armistead.

Fox, George. Born at Fenny Drayton (Drayton-in-the-Clay), Leicestershire, July, 1624: died Jan. 13, 1691. The founder of the Society of Friends. He was the son of Christopher Fox, a Puritan weaver, and in his youth was apprenticed to a shoemaker at Nottingham. About the age of twenty-three he began to disseminate his views as a preacher; the doctrines peculiar to the society of friends, the organization of which he completed in 1666, he first promulgated personally in Scotland in 1657, in Ireland in 1669, in the West Indies and North America 1671–73, and in Holland in 1672 and 1684, and was frequently imprisoned for the free exercise of his religious principles, usually on charges of blasphemy and sedition. Several of his epistles and tracts were published at Worcester in 1674. He married his second wife, Margaret Fell, a widow of considerable property and of superior intellect and learning, much assistance in the founding of his sect. An edition of his "Works" was published at Philadelphia in 1831.

Fox, Gustavus Vasa. Born at Saugus, Mass., June 13, 1821: died at New York, Oct. 29, 1883. An American naval officer. He was appointed midshipman in the United States navy in 1839, served in the Mexican war, and retired in 1856 with the rank of lieutenant. He was assistant secretary of the navy 1861–66.

Fox, Henry Edward. Born March 14, 1755: died at Torquay, Feb. 25, 1846. An English general, brother of Charles James Fox. He entered the army in 1770, served in the British army in America throughout the War for Independence, and in 1793 was promoted major-general. He subsequently commanded in the Leeward Islands, where he defended Martinique against the French, and in 1796 He was commander-in-chief of the forces in Ireland during the rebellion of 1798, was created in 1803, and commanded the British army in Sicily 1806–07.

Fox, Henry Richard Vassall, third Baron Holland. Born at Winterslow House, Wiltshire, Nov. 21, 1773: died at Holland House, Oct. 22, 1840. An English politician, nephew of Charles James Fox. He succeeded his father, Stephen, second Lord Holland, as Baron Holland of Holland in the county of Lincoln and Baron Holland of Foxley in the county of Wilts in 1774; took his seat in 1796 in the House of Lords; and was created Earl of Wilts in 1800. He married with the consent of his first wife, Mariana, daughter of Hugh Seymour Augustus, Viscount Hood, and Lady Mary Hood, daughter of Alexander, tenth Earl of Buchan, in 1809, and was chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster Nov. 25, 1830–May 10, 1832, May 18, 1832–Nov. 14, 1834, and April 23, 1835, until his death.

Fox, Luke. Born at Hull, Oct. 20, 1586: died at Whitby, in July, 1635. An English navigator. He commanded an expedition in search of the northwest passage in 1631, and wrote "North-west Fox, or Fox from the North-west passage . . . with briefe Narratives of Voyages of Cabot, Frobisher, Davis, Hudsmouth, Knight, Hudson, Button, Gibbons, Bylot, Baffin, Hawkridge . . . Mr. James Hall's three Voyages to Groynland . . . with the Author his owne Voyage, being the XVth." (1635).

Fox, Sir **Stephen.** Born March 27, 1627: died at Chiswick, Middlesex, Oct. 28, 1716. An English politician. He sided with the king in the civil war; took part in assisting Prince Charles to escape to Scotland after the battle of Worcester; was appointed in 1654 receiver of the Treasury of Ireland; at the Restoration a number of lucrative offices, including that of paymaster-general; and entered Parliament in 1670.

Fox, The. See *Volpone*.

Fox Channel. An arm of the sea north of Hudson Bay and Southampton Island.

Foxe, or **Fox** (foks), **John.** Born at Boston, Lincolnshire, 1516: died at London, April, 1587. An English martyrologist. He studied at Magdalen College, Oxford, where he proceeded B. A. in 1537; became a fellow of Magdalen; was presented A.M. in 1543. He resigned his fellowship probably, became tutor to the children of Henry Howard, earl of Surrey (a post which he retained five years); and in 1550 was ordained deacon. At the accession of Mary he fled to the Continent to avoid persecution as a Protestant, and lived during her reign chiefly at Frankfort and at Basel, where he was employed as corrector of the press in the publishing-house of Johann Herbst (Oporinus). He returned to England in 1559, was ordained priest in 1560, and in 1563 was made prebendary in Salisbury Cathedral, which he resigned on the accession of James. His chief work is "Actes and Monuments . . . which is for the most part divided into three histories" (1563; 1570; and 1583), and which is popularly known as Foxe's "Book of Martyrs."

Foxe, or **Fox, Richard.** Born at Ropesley, near Grantham, Lincolnshire, in 1447 or 1448: died probably at Winchester, Oct. 5, 1528. An English prelate. He studied at Oxford, Cambridge, and Paris. While at Paris he entered the service of Henry, earl of Richmond, soon after whose accession in 1485 as Henry VII. he was appointed lord privy seal. He became suffragan bishop of Exeter in 1487, being translated to Bath and Wells in 1492, to that of Durham in 1494, and to that of Winchester in 1501. He founded Corpus Christi College, Oxford, 1516–18.

Fox Islands. One of the groups of Aleutian Islands.

Fox Land. A tract in the Arctic regions of North America, north of Hudson Strait and east of Fox Channel.

Foy (fwä). **Maximilien Sébastien.** Born at Ham, Somme, France, Feb. 3, 1775: died at Paris, Nov. 28, 1825. A French general and orator. He served with distinction in the Peninsular war, and was [illegible] He was the author of an unfinished work, "Histoire de la guerre de la Péninsule."

Foyers (foi'erz). **Fall of.** A waterfall in Inverness-shire, Scotland, on Loch Ness, near Fort Augustus. Height, 165 feet.

Foyle (foil). **Lough.** An arm of the Atlantic, and estuary of the River Foyle, situated between counties Donegal and Londonderry, Ireland. Length, 16 miles.

Fraas (fräs), **Karl Nikolaus.** Born at Rastadt, Grand Duchy of Baden, Dec. 5, 1824: died at Nonnenmatt, Lake of Constance, Sept. 4, 1875. A German botanist and writer on agriculture.

Fracasse. See *Capitaine Fracasse, Le*.

Fracastoro (frä-käs-tō'rō). Born at Verona, Italy, 1483: died near Verona, Aug. 8, 1553. An Italian physician and poet. He was a celebrated humanist, coined the word "syphilis" as an appellation for the disease, and wrote the well-known Latin poem "Syphilis, sive morbus Gallicus" (1530), Homocentrica, De sympathia et antipathia rerum, etc." (1546), etc. His collected works were published in Venice in 1555.

Fra Diavolo (frä dē-ä'vō-lō), **Michele Pezza** (pet'sä, "brother devil.") Born in Calabria, Italy, about 1760: hanged at Naples, Nov. 10, 1806. An Italian robber, a Bourbon partizan leader 1799–1806.

Fra Diavolo, ou L'Hôtellerie de Terracine. A comic opera by Auber, words by Scribe, first produced at Paris, Jan. 28, 1830. The real Fra Diavolo was called Giuseppe Michele Pezza.

Fraga (frä'gä). A town in the province of Huesca, Aragon, Spain, 63 miles east of Saragossa. Population (1887), 7,158.

Fragmenta Vaticana (frag-men'ta vat-i-kā'nā). ["L., "Vatican Fragments,"] A collection of legal documents, perhaps made during the lifetime of Constantine, a part of which has been preserved in a palimpsest in the Vatican Library.

Frähn (frān), **Christian Martin.** Born at Rostock, Germany, June 4, 1782: died at St. Petersburg, Aug. 28 (N. S.), 1851. A German-Russian numismatist, Orientalist, and historian. In 1815 he became librarian and director of the Asiatic museum in St. Petersburg. His work is "Recensio numorum Muhamedanorum, etc." (1826).

Frail (frāl), **Mrs.** In Congreve's comedy "Love for Love," a woman whose character is indicated by her name. This was one of Mrs. Bracegirdle's most successful parts.

Framingham (fra'ming-ham). A town in Middlesex County, Massachusetts, 20 miles west of Boston. It contains the villages of Framingham Center, South Framingham, and Saxonville. Population (1890), 9,239.

Framlingham (fram'ling-am). A small town in Suffolk, England, 15 miles northeast of Ipswich.

Frampul (fram'pul), **Lord** and **Lady.** The parents of Frances and Lætitia, in Ben Jonson's comedy "The New Inn." The former, a neglected gentleman and scholar, disappeared and became the lord of a New Inn, under the name of Goodstock the latter followed him in disguise.

Français (fron-sä'), Comte **Antoine,** called **Français de Nantes.** Born at Beaurepaire, Isère, France, Jan. 17, 1756: died at Paris, March 7, 1836. A French revolutionary politician and writer. He became a member of the Assembly for the department of Loire-Inférieure (Nantes) in October and one of the secretaries of the Council of Four Hundred in 1798; director-general of taxes in 1804; and peer of France in 1831. He wrote "Le manuscrit de feu M. Jérôme" (1828), etc.

Français, François Louis. Born at Plombières, Vosges, France, Nov. 17, 1814. A French landscape-painter, a pupil of Gigoux and Corot, elected member of the Beaux Arts in 1889.

Francavilla Fontana (frank-ä-vēl'lä fon-tä'nä). A town in the province of Lecce, Apulia, Italy, 22 miles west-southwest of Brindisi. Population, 1881, 16,578.

France (frans). [F. *La France*; L. *Gallia*, later *Francia*, land of the Franks: It. *Francia*, Sp. *Francia*, Pg. *França*, G. *Frankreich*.] A country of western Europe, capital Paris, bounded by Belgium and Luxemburg on the northeast, Germany (partly separated by the Vosges), Switzerland (largely separated by the Jura and Lake Geneva), and Italy (separated by the Alps) on the east, the Mediterranean and Spain (separated by the Pyrenees) on the south, and the Bay of Biscay and the Atlantic on the west. It extends from [illegible] It is bounded on the south and east by Italy, and Italy in the west and north. Besides the frontier

ranges (the Pyrenees, Alps, Jura, and Vosges), the chief mountains are the Cévennes in the south, Auvergne in the center, and the mountains of the Côte-d'or (and their continuations southward). There are also the plateaus of the Morvan and Limousin in the interior, and Ardennes in the northeast. Brittany is broken and hilly. The highest mountain in France is Mont Blanc. The chief river systems are those of the Seine, Loire, Garonne, and Rhone. Parts of the Schelde, Meuse, and Moselle (Rhine) basins are in France. The largest lakes are Geneva (on the border), Annecy, and Bourget. France is the fourth European country in area and population. The leading agricultural products are grain and wine, next to these are beet-root, fruit and vegetables, and potatoes. The agricultural exports are butter, eggs, poultry, and cattle, especially to England. France has fisheries for oysters, cod, herring, mackerel, etc. Its leading mines are iron and coal. Salt and building stones are produced in large quantities. The chief manufactures are silk, cotton goods, linen, woolen goods, sugar, pottery, glass, paper, "articles of Paris," etc. The country holds the first rank in silk manufactures and exports woolens, wine, silks, etc. France is subdivided into 87 departments. The government is republican, administered by a president (term 7 years) and a senate (300 members), and a chamber of deputies (584 members). The prevailing language is French, but Basque is spoken in the southwest, Breton in the northwest, Flemish in the northeast, and Italian by a few in the southeast. The religious support of the state is Roman Catholic (adherents numbering about 36 per cent. of all), Protestant (chiefly Calvinist), and Jewish. Mohammedanism is supported in Algeria. The following are the principal colonies and possessions: in Africa—Algeria, Tunis (a French protectorate), Senegal and dependencies, French Sudan and Ivory Coast, French Guinea (Guinea, Rio Nunez, Rio Pongo, Boké, Timbo, Mandingo, etc.), Gaboon, Kongo Français, Madagascar (protectorate), French Somali (in Asia—Pondicherry, Yanaöne, Cochin China, Annam (protectorate), Cambodia (protectorate), Laos (protectorate—French Indo-China, Martinique, Guadeloupe and dependencies, St. Pierre and Miquelon, in Oceanica—New Caledonia, Tahiti, Marquesas Islands, Tubuai Islands, Wallis-Hoorn-Islands, Wallis, Raiatea, and some small acquisitions. France corresponds partly to the ancient Gaul. It was inhabited in the earliest historic times by Iberians (Aquitanians and Basques) and Celts (Gauls). Greek colonies were settled at Marseilles and elsewhere in southern France. Roman settlements were made on the Rhone, c. 125, and southern France (*Provincia*) was acquired by Rome. The conquest of all Gaul was effected by Cæsar in 58–51 B.C., and the country was subdivided into Roman provinces, becoming Romanized thereby. In the 5th century A.D. it was overrun by the West Goths, Burgundians, and Franks; but an invasion of the Huns under Attila was checked at Chalons (451). The Frankish monarchy (Merovingian) was established under Clovis after his defeat of the Roman governor Syagrius near Soissons in 486. A Saracen invasion was checked by Charles Martel at Tours in 732. Carolingian dynasty came into power with the accession of Pepin the Short in 752. Pepin's son Charlemagne was crowned emperor of the West in 800; but the troubles after his death led to a division of the Frankish empire at the treaty of Verdun (843). The settlement of the Normans in France took place in the beginning of the 10th century, and the accession of the Capetian dynasty in 987. France took a leading part in the Crusades. The power of the crown was increased by various sovereigns, especially by Philip II., Louis IX., Philip IV., and Louis XI. The Hundred Years' War with England occupied from about 1337 to 1453. The Valois branch of the Capetian house acceded in 1328, and continued with its branch Valois-Orleans till 1589, when the reign of the Bourbons with Henry IV. (of Navarre) in 1589. The Huguenot wars lasted from 1562 to the Edict of Nantes, 1598. The power of the crown was greatly developed by Richelieu and Louis XIV. France took a leading part in the Thirty Years' War. There were various combinations of European states against Louis XIV. (the last in the War of the Spanish Succession). France took part in the War of the Austrian Succession, in the Seven Years' War it was defeated by England, losing large possessions in America and India. It aided the United States in the Revolutionary War. The first French Revolution took place in 1789, and the republic was established in 1792. Great increase of French territory and power resulted from the wars of the Revolution. The Directory was established in 1795, the consulate in 1799, and the empire under Napoleon in 1804. Later events are the restoration of the Bourbons (1814); the Hundred Days of Napoleon (1815); the second restoration of the Bourbons (1815); the revolution of July and accession of the Orleanist family (1830); the revolution and establishment of the second republic (1848); the coup d'état by Louis Napoleon (Dec., 1851); and the establishment of the second empire with Napoleon III. (1852). France took part in the Crimean war and in the Austrian-Italian war of 1859. In the war of 1870–71 with the Prussians (the so-called Franco-German war) France was severely defeated; the empire was overthrown (Sept., 1870), and was succeeded by the third republic; and France was obliged to cede Alsace-Lorraine (1871). This disaster was followed by the Communist civil war of 1871. More recent events have been the extension of French territory or influence in southeastern Asia (now with China, ending 1885), in Tunis and western Africa, and in Madagascar; the Centennial Exposition of 1889; the efforts to overturn the existing republic by royalists, Bonapartists, and Boulangists; the leaning toward Russia (to offset the Triple Alliance); and the Panama imbroglio, culminating in 1892. (See further *Local Divisions*, *Normandy*, and the other provinces, *Franco-German War* and other wars; *French Revolution* and *Napoleon*.) The following is a statement of the boundaries of the provinces of France since the Cardinal de Fleury: Guienne annexed to the crown 1068; viscounty of Bourges 1100; counties of Amiens and Vermandois (in part) formally annexed to the crown 1185 (finally about 1479); county of Valois annexed 1185 (final union 1515); Normandy about 1203; Anjou about 1204 (definitely 1480); Maine about 1204 (definitely 1481); Touraine annexed to the crown about 1204 (incorporated about 1431); Narbonne (eastern Languedoc) 1229; Blois and Chartres (in part only) 1234; Blois finally in possession of the crown 1498; Poitou 1241; county of Toulouse 1270; Champagne 1285 (incorporated 1361); Montpellier acquired 1349 (by Anglo-Gaul); Berry 1465, and definitely 1601; duchy of Burgundy 1477; Brittany 1491 (incorporated 1532); Auvergne incorporated 1532; Bourbon united to the crown 1523; Foret united to the crown 1532; Boulogne acquired finally 1550; bishopric of Metz, Toul, and Verdun 1552 (formally ceded 1648); Calais 1558; Rousergue 1589 (or, according to some, in 1525); Navarre united with France 1589 (formal union 1620); Bearn 1594; Bresse, Bugey, and the pays de Gex all in 1601; part of Alsace 1648; Roussillon 1659; Dunkirk 1663; Artois 1659, 1668, 1678–79; Flanders 1678–79, 1713–15; Franche Comté (county of Burgundy) 1674; Strasburg 1681; Orange 1714 (or 1713); Lorraine 1766; Avignon and the Comtat-Venaissin 1791; remaining parts of Alsace about 1791; county of Montbeliard 1793. Nice and its territory and Savoy 1860. Of regions outside of France, Corsica was acquired 1768, Algeria 1830–47. At its height under Napoleon, France included Belgium, Holland, Germany west of the Rhine, northern Germany as far as the mouth of the Elbe and Lubeck, Valais in Switzerland, Piedmont, Liguria, Tuscany, and Latium; the kingdom of Italy (in northeastern Italy, the Illyrian provinces, and some smaller tracts were governed from France; and in French alliance or under French protection were the Rhenish Confederation, Switzerland, Spain, the Grand Duchy Warsaw, Neuchâtel, the kingdom of Naples, and various minor Italian states. Area of France, 204,092 square miles. Population (1891), 38,343,192. Area of French colonial possessions, about 3,000,000 square miles, with a population of 30,526,293.

France then—the Western or Latin Francia, as distinguished from the German Francia or Franken—properly means only the territory immediately between the Rhine, Normandy, Aquitaine, and the Duchy of Burgundy allowed homage to the French king, no one would have spoken of them as those of France. But, as the French kings, step by step, got possession of the dominions of their vassals and other neighbours, the name of France gradually spread till it took in, as it now does, by far the greater part of Gaul. The Duchy of Burgundy, Rousillon, and the Norman islands, though once under the homage of the French kings, have fallen altogether away, and have therefore never been included in the name of France; and the name of France supplanted the name of Karolingia as the name of the Western kingdom.

Freeman, Hist. Geog., p. 143.

France, Île de. See *Ile-de-France*.

France, Isle of. See *Mauritius*.

France, Anatole Thibault (known as **Anatole**), Born at Paris, April 16, 1844. A French poet and miscellaneous writer. He is principally known from his critical articles in "La Vie Littéraire," "Le Globe," "Les Débats," "Le Temps," etc., and his novel "Le Crime de Sylvestre Bonnard" (1881).

France Antarctique (fronṡ on-tärk-tēk'). A name given by the French Huguenots to the short-lived colony on the bay of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 1555–67. Thevet and other authors extended the title to the whole of Brazil, and even to all South America.

France Équinoxiale (fronṡ ā-kē-noks-yäl'). [F., 'equinoctial France.'] A name given by some authors of the 18th century to French Guiana. It was occasionally used in official documents.

Francesca (fran-ches'kä). **Piero della**, surnamed **di San-Sepolcro** (from his place of birth), Born about 1420; died 1492. A Venetian painter. He worked in Florence (1439–45), Arezzo, Rimini, Rome, and elsewhere. He wrote "De prospectiva pingendi."

Francesca da Rimini (fran-ches'kä dä rē'mē-nē), A beautiful lady of the 13th century, daughter of Guido da Polenta, lord of Rimini, and wife of Giovanni Malatesta. The story of her love for Paolo, the young brother of her husband, and their subsequent death (about 1288) at the hand of the latter, has been told by Dante in a famous episode of the "Inferno." Silvio Pellico wrote a tragedy on the subject, and Leigh Hunt a poem. Boker also wrote a tragedy with the same title, which was successfully played in 1855. Noted pictures illustrating the story have been painted by Ingres, Cabanel, Ary Scheffer, George Frederic Watts, and others.

Franceschina (fran-ches-kē'nä). The principal character in Marston's "Dutch Courtesan."

The character of the passionate and implacable courtesan, Francischina, conceived with singularly ability. Few figures in the Elizabethan drama are more striking than this fair vengeful fiend, who is as playful and pitiless as a tigress, whose caresses are sweet as honey and poisonous as aconite. *Bullen.*

Franceschini (fran-ches-kē'nē), **Baldassare**, Born at Volterra, Italy, about 1612; died at Florence, 1681. An Italian painter.

Franceschini, Marcantonio, Born at Bologna, Italy, April 5, 1648; died at Bologna, Dec. 24, 1728. An Italian painter.

Franche-Comté (fronṡh kōn-tā'). [F., 'free county.'] An ancient government of eastern France. It was bounded by Champagne on the northwest, Lorraine on the north, Montbelard and Switzerland on the east, Geneva, Bugey, and Bresse on the south, and Burgundy on the west. It was called in its earlier history Upper Burgundy, and often later was known as the county of Burgundy. Besançon and Dole are the chief towns. The chiefs were of Bourbon, Alsace, and Hainaut. Franche-Comté was formed in 1477; was ceded by Charles VIII. to the Hapsburgs in 1493, retaining local privileges under Spanish rule; was conquered by Louis XIV. 1668, but restored; and was again conquered in 1674 and annexed to France (formally ceded by treaties of Nimwegen 1678–79).

Franchi (fran-kē), **Ansonio**: pseudonym of **Cristoforo Bonavino.** Born at Pegli, near Genoa, Italy, Feb. 24, 1821. An Italian philosophical writer. He became a priest, but in 1849 abandoned the church on account of heterodox opinions, returning to it, however, in 1890. He became professor of philosophy at the University of Pavia in 1860, and professor at the Academy in Milan in 1863. The most notable of his works is "La filosofia delle scuole italiane" (1852), etc.

Franchi, Fabian and **Louis dei.** Twin brothers, characters in Bouicicault's play "The Corsican Brothers." The mysterious sympathy between them, a family inheritance, brings Fabian from his country home to Paris to avenge the death of Louis in a duel, revealed to him in a new vision at the time of its occurrence. Both parts are played by one actor.

Franci (fran'si). See the extract.

Even so early as the reign of Lewis the Pious, one writer distinguished Franci and Germani, meaning by the former the people of the Western Kingdom. Gradually the name was, in the usage of Gaul and of Europe, thoroughly fixed in this sense. The Merwings, the Karlings, the Capets, all alike called themselves Reges Francorum; Francus having of course totally changed its meaning in the meanwhile. *Freeman*, Hist. Essays, I. 189.

Francia (fran'shiä). The land of the Franks. The name varied in meaning with the extent of the Frankish power. Western Francia was Neustria, which grew into France. Eastern Francia became Franconia.

As for the mere name of Francia, like other names of the kind, it changed its local use with political changes and the wanderings of the people from whom it was derived. After many such changes of meaning, it gradually settled down as the name for those parts of Germany on and where it still abides. There are the Teutonic or Austrian Francia, part of which still keeps the name of Franken or Franconia, and the Romance or Neustrian Francia, which by various annexations has grown into modern France. *Freeman*, Hist. Geog., p. 121.

Francia (frän'chä), **(Francesco Raibolini)**, Born 1450: died Jan. 5, 1518. An Italian painter. The name Francia is probably an abbreviation of the full name Francesco, by his son. He was better known as a goldsmith than as a painter, and one of his most successful medallists of the time. In 1508 he came under the influence of Raphael. Of his frescos only two remain, nine in the Bentivoglio Oratory and the Pietà at Bologna. His easel-pictures and portraits in oil are numerous, and show the tendencies of Perugini and Raphael so strongly that some have long been attributed to one or the other painter.

Francia (frän'sē-ä), **José Gaspar Rodriguez**, called **Dr. Francia.** Born in Asuncion, 1761: died there, Sept. 20, 1840. A dictator of Paraguay. He was a lawyer, and in May, 1811, was made a member of the supreme junta which soon forged itself into the expulsion of the Spanish governor. He quickly took the lead in affairs: was made consul in Oct., 1811; dictator for three years in 1814; and dictator for life in 1817. From the first he governed with absolute power, and his orders became the only law of the country. Aiming to cut off Paraguay from intercourse with the rest of the world, he restricted foreign commerce to a few absolutely necessary articles. Except in rare instances nobody was allowed to leave the country, and this rule was enforced on the few foreigners who entered it. He regulated agriculture as he pleased, and would not permit the accumulation of wealth. His real or supposed enemies were imprisoned and executed with secrecy and always without any real trial. Primary education was somewhat encouraged, and quarrels with the surrounding powers were avoided, so that during the whole time he had war.

Franciabigio (frän-chä-bē'jō), **Francesco di Cristofano.** Born at Florence about 1480: died there, about 1525. An Italian painter, a pupil and imitator of Andrea del Sarto.

Francion. See *Histoire Comique de Francion*.

Francis (fran'sis) **I.** (of Austria: Francis II. of the Holy Roman Empire). [The E. name *Francis* from F. *François*, Pg. *Francisco*, It. *Francesco*, G. *Franciscus*, *Franz*, from ML. *Franciscus*, Frankish, of France, from *Francus*, Frank, *Francia*, France.] Born at Florence, Feb. 12, 1768: died at Vienna, March 2, 1835. Emperor of Austria, son of the emperor Leopold II. Born to succeed in 1792. He joined in 1793 the first coalition against France, but was forced by the successes of Napoleon in Italy to conclude (Oct. 17, 1796) the peace of Campo-Formio (which see). In 1799 he joined the second coalition against France, but in consequence of the victories of Napoleon at Marengo (June 14, 1800), and Moreau at Hohenlinden (Dec. 3, 1800), he accepted (Feb. 9, 1801) the peace of Lunéville, which in the main confirmed the peace of Campo-Formio. He joined the third coalition against France in 1805, but was forced by the victory of Napoleon at Austerlitz (Dec. 2, 1805) to conclude (Dec. 26, 1805) the peace of Pressburg, by which Austria was deprived of Venetia and Tyrol. Having already proclaimed himself hereditary emperor of Austria in 1804, he formally abdicated the title of the Holy Roman Empire in 1806. He declared war against France in 1809, but was forced by the victory of Napoleon over the archduke Charles at Wagram (July 5–6, 1809) to conclude (Oct. 14, 1809) the peace of Vienna, by which Austria lost 32,000 square miles of territory. His daughter Maria Louisa married Napoleon in 1810. He sided with France against Russia in 1812, joined the Allies in 1813, and acquired by the Congress of Vienna more territory than he had lost in his previous wars with France.

Francis I.

He joined the Holy Alliance in 1815, and the remainder of his reign was devoted to a policy of reaction under the guidance of Metternich.

Francis I. Born at Cognac, France, Sept. 12, 1494; died at Rambouillet, France, March 31, 1547. King of France, son of Charles, count of Angoulême, and cousin-german of Louis XII. He succeeded to the throne in 1515. In the same year he conquered by the victory of Marignano (Sept. 13-14) Milan. The sovereignty of which he claimed by inheritance through his great-grandmother Valentina Visconti. In 1516 he concluded a concordat with the Pope which rescinded the pragmatic sanction of 1438, and vested in the crown the right of nominating to vacant benefices. He was an unsuccessful candidate for the imperial dignity in 1519, and the remainder of his reign was chiefly occupied by four wars against his victor-rival, the emperor Charles V., who advanced claims to Milan and the duchy of Burgundy. During the first war, which broke out in 1521, he was taken captive at Pavia in 1525, and kept prisoner until the peace of Madrid in 1526. During the second war, which broke out in 1527, he was supported by the Pope, Venice, and Francesco Sforza. It was concluded by the peace of Cambray in 1529. The third war broke out in 1536 and was ended by the truce of Nice in 1538. The fourth war, which broke out in 1542, was terminated with the peace of Crespy in 1544, which left him in possession of Burgundy while the emperor retained Milan. During the last two wars his principal ally was Soliman the Magnificent, sultan of Turkey.

Francis II. Born at Fontainebleau, France, Jan. 19, 1543: died at Paris, Dec. 5, 1560. King of France, eldest son of Henry II. whom he succeeded in 1559. He married Mary Queen of Scots in 1558.

Francis I. (Stephen). Born Dec. 8, 1708: died at Innsbruck, Tyrol, Aug. 18, 1765. Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire, son of Leopold, duke of Lorraine. He married in 1736 Maria Theresa of Austria, whose co-regent he became on her accession in 1740 to the hereditary dominions of the house of Austria. He was elected emperor in 1745.

Francis II., Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire: See *Francis I.*, Emperor of Austria.

Francis I. Born at Naples, Aug. 19, 1777: died at Naples, Nov. 8, 1830. King of the Two Sicilies, son of Ferdinand I. whom he succeeded in 1825.

Francis II. Born Jan. 16, 1836. King of the Two Sicilies, son of Ferdinand II. whom he succeeded in 1859. He was driven from his dominions (which were annexed to those of Victor Emmanuel) in 1860.

Francis (fran'sis). In Shakspere's "Much Ado about Nothing," a friar.

Francis, Convers. Born at West Cambridge, Mass., Nov. 9, 1795: died at Cambridge, April 7, 1863. An American Unitarian clergyman and biographer. He became professor of pulpit eloquence at Harvard in 1842, a position which he retained until his death. He wrote the essays on John Eliot and Sebastian Rasle in Sparks's "Library of American Biography."

Francis, James Goodall. Born at London in 1819: died at Queenscliff, Victoria, June 25, 1884. An Australian politician. He emigrated to Tasmania in 1834; removed subsequently to Melbourne; became a member of the lower house of the Victorian legislative assembly in 1859; was commissioner of trade and customs 1863-68; was treasurer of Victoria 1870-71; and was prime minister 1872-74.

Francis, John. Born at London, July 18, 1811: died there, April 6, 1882. An English publisher. He became a junior clerk in the office of the "Athenæum" in Sept., 1831, and was business manager and publisher of that paper from Oct. 4, 1831, until his death. He was prominently connected with the agitation for the repeal of the duty on newspaper advertisements (1853), of the stamp duty on newspapers (1855), and of the paper duty (1861).

Francis, John Wakefield. Born at New York, Nov. 17, 1789: died there, Feb. 8, 1861. An American physician and medical and biographical writer. He published "Old New York" (1857), etc.

Francis, Philip. Born about 1708: died at Bath, March 5, 1773. An Irish author. He took the degree of B. A. in Trinity College, Dublin, in 1728, and after having been for a time curate of St. Peter's, Dublin, went to England, where he obtained the rectory of Skrene, in Norfolk in 1750. He was afterward tutor to Charles James Fox, whom he accompanied to Eton in 1757, and was rector of Barrow in Suffolk from 1762 until his death. He published the following translations from Horace: "Odes, Epodes, and Carmen Seculare of Horace in Latin and English" (1742), and "Satires, Epistles, and Art of Poetry" (1746).

Francis, Sir Philip. Born at Dublin, Oct. 22, 1740: died Dec. 23, 1818. The reputed author of "Junius's Letters," son of Philip Francis (1708–73). He was educated at St. Paul's school; became a junior clerk in the secretary of state's office in 1756; was amanuensis to Pitt 1761–62; was first clerk at the War Office 1762–72; went out to India in 1774 as one of the council of four appointed to control the governor-general of India; returned to England in 1781 (having left India in 1780); entered Parliament in 1784; and about 1806 was made K. C. B. He wrote numerous papers, under various pseudonyms, in support of the Whig party, and has been accredited with the authorship of "Junius's Letters," chiefly on the evidence adduced by Charles Chabot, who compared the handwriting of Junius with that of Francis.

Francis Borgia, Saint. See *Borgia, Saint Francesco.*

Francis Joseph I. Born at Vienna, Aug. 18, 1830. Emperor of Austria, eldest son of the archduke Francis Charles by the princess Sophia, daughter of Maximilian I. of Bavaria. He succeeded to the throne Dec. 2, 1848, on the abdication of his uncle Ferdinand I. He found at his accession widespread revolutions in progress in Italy and Hungary. The pacification of Italy was accomplished by the decisive victory of Radetzky over the insurgents and their ally, Charles Albert of Sardinia, at Novara, March 23, 1849. The emperor took part in person in the campaign in Hungary, which was subjugated with the assistance of the Russians. He was present at Világos, Aug. 13, 1849, at the render of the Hungarian dictator Gorgey at Világos, Aug. 13, 1849. Threatened with the loss of his Italian dominion by an intrigue between the courts of France and Sardinia, the emperor invaded Sardinia April 29, 1859. He was defeated in person by the allied forces of France and Sardinia at the battle of Solferino June 24, and signed the preliminaries of peace at Villafranca July 11, which were ratified by the peace of Zurich Nov. 10, 1859. By this peace he ceded Lombardy to Napoleon III., who surrendered it to Sardinia. He carried on, in alliance with Prussia, a war against Denmark Feb. 1 Oct. 30, 1864, by which the allies conquered the duchies of Schleswig, Holstein, and Lauenburg. Disagreement as to the disposition of these duchies brought about the Austro-Prussian war, in which Austria was supported by the federal army of the German Confederation, and Prussia by Italy. The Austro-Prussian war, between hostilities declared June 15 and July 3, 1866, gained the decisive battle of Sadowa or Königgratz. The emperor concluded peace with Prussia at Prague Aug. 23, 1866, and with Italy at Vienna Oct. 3, 1866. In accordance with these treaties Austria ceded Venice to Italy and was excluded from the German Confederation. Austria-Hungary remained under the alliance with Prussia. The unsuccessful termination of the war with Prussia induced the emperor to adopt a new fundamental law for the Hapsburg dominions, which was proclaimed Dec. 31, 1867, during the ministry of Count Beust. By this fundamental law the Hungarian constitution was restored and the present dualistic form of government introduced into the Austro-Hungarian monarchy. Sept., 1871, during the ministry of Count Andrássy, he concluded with the German Empire and Russia the Dreikaiserbund for the maintenance of the European peace. The Dreikaiserbund was practically dissolved at the Congress of Berlin June 13-July 13, 1878, at which Austria demanded and obtained permission to occupy the provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina, which had been hostile to Austria. In 1883 he concluded the Dreibund with the German Empire and Italy. He married the princess Elizabet Amalie Eugenie, daughter of Duke Maximilian of Bavaria, Dec. 24, 1853. His only son, the crown prince Rudolph, committed suicide (?) Jan. 28, 1889.

Francis of Assisi (äs-sē'zē), Saint (**Giovanni Francesco Bernardone**). Born at Assisi, Italy, in 1182: died at Assisi, Oct. 4, 1226. A celebrated Italian monk and preacher. He turned, after a serious illness in his youth, to a life of ascetic devotion, and in 1210 founded the order of the Franciscans, whose rule was formally confirmed by Innocent III. in 1223. After a visit to Egypt in 1219, on which he preached before the sultan, he retired as a hermit to Monte Alverno, where, according to the legend, he experienced the stigmata. He was canonized by Gregory IX. in 1228, and is commemorated on Oct. 4.

Francis of Paula (pou'lä), Saint. Born at Paola (Paula), Cosenza, Italy, 1416: died at Plessis-lez-Tours, Indre-Loire, France, April 2, 1507. An Italian monk, the founder of the order of Minims (the name is a play upon St. Francis) in 1436. The statutes of the order were confirmed, and Francis was appointed its superior-general, by Pope Sixtus IV., in 1474.

Francis of Sales (sälz; F. pron. sāl), Saint. Born at Sales, near Annecy, Savoy, 1567: died at Lyons, Dec. 28, 1622. A Savoyard bishop, consultor-bishop (1599) and later (1602) bishop of Geneva, founder with Madame de Chantal of the order of the Visitation in 1610. He wrote "Traité de l'amour de Dieu," etc. He is commemorated on Jan. 29.

Francisca (fran-sis'kä). A nun in Shakspere's "Measure for Measure."

Franciscans (fran-sis'kanz). An order of mendicant friars founded by St. Francis of Assisi, Italy, authorized by the Pope in 1210, and more formally ratified in 1223. In addition to the usual vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience, special stress is laid upon preaching and ministry to the body and soul. Related various names, such as Minorites, Barefooted Friars, and Gray Friars, the order spread rapidly throughout Europe: among its members were Alexander of Hales, Duns Scotus, Roger Bacon, Occam, Popes Sixtus V. and Clement XIV., and other eminent men; and the order was long noted for its rivalry with the Dominicans. Differences early appeared as to the severity of the rule, which culminated in the 14th century in the division of the order into two great classes, the Observantines or the servants and the Conventuals: the former follow a more rigorous, the latter a milder rule. The general of the Observantines is minister-general of the entire order. The order has been noted for missionary zeal, but suffered considerably in the Reformation and the French Revolution. The usual distinguishing features of the garb are a gray or dark-brown cowl, a girdle, and sandals.

Dominic's theologians were called already *Fratri Predicatori*; Francis therefore modestly placed himself and his companions below their order as the *Fratri Minori*, lesser brethren. Minorite Friars. They were both offshoots of the Augustinian monks, both were Austin Friars: whether Black Friars or Gray Friars. The Dominicans were in black; and these Franciscans went in coarse grey gowns, bare-footed and bare-headed.

Meadley, English Writers, III. 360

Francisco (fran-sis'kō). [See *Frances.*] 1. A lord in Shakspere's "Tempest."—2. A soldier in Shakspere's "Hamlet."—3. In Massinger's play "The Duke of Milan," the duke's favorite, a cold, unbelieving hypocrite.

Francisque (fron-sesk'). See *Michel, Jean Francisque.*

Francis Xavier. See *Xavier, Francis.*

Franck (frōnk), **Adolphe.** Born at Lissoult, ancient department of Meurthe, France, Oct. 9, 1809. A French philosopher. He became professor of international law at the collège de France in 1856, and founded the "Revue générale" in 1858. He has published "Le communisme juge par l'histoire" (1849), "Philosophie du droit pénal" (1864), "Moralistes et philosophes" (1874), and is the editor of "Dictionnaire des sciences philosophiques" (1843–49).

Franck, Sebastian. See *Frank.*

Francke (fräng'ke), **August Hermann.** Born at Lübeck, Germany, March 22, 1663: died at Halle, Prussia, June 8, 1727. A German pietistic preacher and philanthropist. He founded at Halle in 1695 an orphan-asylum, which a printing-press and various schools were later combined.

Franco (frän'kō), **Giovanni Battista,** surnamed **Semolei.** Born at Udine, 1510: died at Venice, 1561. An Italian painter. His most noted work is a "Baptism of Christ" in the church of San Francesco della Vigna in Venice.

Franco-German War, or **Franco-Prussian War.** The war of 1870–71 between France and Germany. The immediate ostensible cause of it was the election of a prince of Hohenzollern to the Spanish throne. The following events led to the declaration of war, July 15, 1870; battle of Weissenburg, Aug. 4, 1870; battle of Worth, Aug. 6, 1870; battle of Spicheren, Aug. 6, 1870; battles around Metz (Colombey-Nouilly, Aug. 14, Vionville, Aug. 16, Gravelotte, Aug. 18), battle of Sedan, Sept. 1; surrender of the emperor and his army at Sedan, Sept. 2; proclamation of the French republic, Sept. 4; commencement of the siege of Paris by Germans, Sept. 19; surrender of Strasburg, Sept. 27; surrender of Metz, Oct. 27; battle of Coulmiers, Nov. 9; battle of Beaune-la-Rolande, Nov. 28; sortie from Paris, Nov. 30; battle of Orleans, Dec. 2-4; sorties from Paris, Jan., 1871; battle of Le Mans, Jan. 12; battle of Hâme, Jan. 15, 17; surrender of Paris, Jan. 28; preliminaries of peace signed, Feb. 26; occupation of Paris by German troops, March 1-3; peace of Frankfort (which see), May 10, 1871.

François (frōn-swä'). **Duc d'Anjou.** Born 1554: died 1584. A son of Henry II. of France, a suitor for the hand of Queen Elizabeth of England.

François, Kurt von. Born at Luxemburg, Oct. 2, 1853. An African explorer. He served through the Franco-German war, in which his father, a German general, fell. In 1885 he accompanied the expedition of Wissmann to the Kassai, and after Wissmann's departure took command. In 1886 he explored the Lubongo and Ishuapa rivers in company with Dr. Pogge. He made captain while in Germany. He soon went to Togoland in 1887, and penetrated beyond Salaga to the country of the Mossi. In 1889 he was placed at the head of the German troops in Damaraland, and in 1891 became acting imperial commissioner. He has published "Im Erforschung des Lubongo und Tschuapa" (Leipsic, 1888).

François de Neufchâteau (frōn-swä' dē nē-shä-tō'), Comte **Nicolas Louis.** Born at Salfais, Meurthe, France, April 17, 1750: died at Paris, Jan. 10, 1828. A French statesman, poet, and author. He was a member of the Directory 1797–1798, minister of the interior 1797 and 1798–99, and president of the Senate 1804–06.

Franconia (frang-kō'ni-ä), G. **Franken** (fräng'ken). [Mil. *Francomm*, G. *Franken*, land of the Franks.] One of the four great duchies of the old German kingdom: also known as *Francia*. It lay chiefly in the valley of the Main, but extended west of the Rhine, being bounded by Saxony on the north and Alamannia or Swabia on the south. It broke up into various small districts (the Palatinate, Würzburg, Bamberg, etc.). In the division of the empire under Maximilian, it was made a circle. It now denotes a region whose center is further to the east than that of the ancient duchy. This is divided into Upper, Middle, and Lower Franconia (see below).

Franconia and Francomia are etymologically the same word; the difference in their modern forms is simply owing to the necessity of avoiding confusion in Latin as evoked in early medieval Latinity by spelling of Francia occidentalis and Francia orientalis. Francia Latina and Francia Teutonica. *Freeman*, Hist. Essays, I. 172.

Franconia, Lower, G. Unterfranken und Aschaffenburg. A government district ("Regierungs-Bezirk") in northwestern Bavaria. Capital, Würzburg. Area, 3,243 square miles. Population (1890), 618,489.

Franconia, Middle, G. Mittelfranken. A government district in western Bavaria. Capital, Ansbach. Area, 2,923 square miles. Population (1890), 700,606.

Franconia, Upper, G. **Oberfranken.** A government district in northeastern Bavaria. Capital, Bayreuth. Area, 2,702 square miles. Population (1890), 573,320.

Franconia Mountains. A group of mountains in Grafton County, New Hampshire, west of the Presidential Range. Highest point, Mount Lafayette (5,270 feet).

Franconian (frang-kō'ni-an). The German dialect of old Franconian territory in middle and eastern Germany, Belgium, and Holland, along the whole course of the Rhine from the confluence of the Main to its mouth. Several minor dialectic divisions are recognized. Upper Franconian comprehends the dialect, called East Franconian, of the old duchy of Franconia Orientalis, and Rhenish Franconian the dialect of old Franconian Rhinelands. Middle Franconian is the dialect of the Moselle region and along the Rhine from Coblenz to Dusseldorf. With Hessian and Thuringian it has from the group specifically called Middle German, but are commonly included in the High German group. Lower Franconian, the progenitor of modern Dutch and Flemish, is the dialect of the lower Rhine region from Dusseldorf to Utrecht. With Saxon and Frisian it forms the group specifically called Low German.

Franconian Alps. See *Franconian Jura.*

Franconian Emperors. The line of German emperors from 1024–1125, comprising Conrad II., Henry III., Henry IV., and Henry V. Also called *Salian Emperors.*

Franconian Jura (jō'rā), or **Franconian Alps.** [G. *Frankenjura, Fränkischer Jura,* etc.] The continuation in Bavaria of the Swabian Jura. The mountains extend from the neighborhood of Donauwörth and Ratisbon on the Danube to the banks of the Main at Lichtenfels. Highest points, over 2,000 feet.

Franconia Notch. A defile in the White Mountains of New Hampshire, west of the Franconia Mountains, traversed by the Pemigewasset River.

Franconian Switzerland. A hilly district in Bavaria, northeast of Nuremberg, noted for its stalactite caverns and rock-formations. Height, about 1,600 feet.

Franeker (frän'e-ker). A town in the province of Friesland, Netherlands, in lat. 53° 12′ N., long. 5° 32′ E.: seat of a university 1585–1811. Population (1889), 6,347.

Frangipani (fran-je-pä'ne). A noble Roman family which came into prominence early in the 11th century, and for several centuries played an important part in Italian history as leaders of the Ghibelline party. Cenzio Frangipani produced a schism in the church by the election in 1118 of the antipope Burdino, who assumed the name Gregory VIII.

Frank (frängk), **Johann Peter.** Born at Rothalben, Baden, March 14, 1745; died at Vienna, April 24, 1821. A German physician, noted especially for his contributions to sanitary science. He became professor at Gottingen in 1784, at Pavia in 1785, and at Wilna in 1804, and was physician to the emperor Alexander of Russia 1805–8. He wrote "System einer vollständigen medizinischen Polizei" (1784–1827), "De curandis hominum morbis" (1792–1800), etc.

Frank (frängk), **Joseph.** Born at Rastatt, Baden, Dec. 4, 1771; died at Como, Italy, Dec. 18, 1842. A German physician, son of J. P. Frank; a supporter of the Brownian system. He published "Grundriss der Pathologie" (1803), etc.

Frank, or **Franck** (frängk), **Sebastian, of Wörd.** Born at Donauwörth, Bavaria, about 1499; died probably at Basel, Switzerland, about 1542. A German popular writer and mystical theologian, an adherent of the Reformation. He wrote "Zwiebel" (1534), "Arche" (1534), "Chronica," "Sprichwörtersammlung" (1541), etc.

Frankel (fräng'kel), **Zacharias.** Born at Prague, Oct. 18, 1801: died at Breslau, Prussia, Feb. 13, 1875. A German rabbi, director of the Hebrew Theological Seminary at Breslau after 1854.

Frankenberg (fräng'ken-berg). A manufacturing town in the district of Zwickau, Saxony, on the Zschopau 32 miles west-southwest of Dresden. Population (1890), 14,369.

Frankenhausen (fräng'ken-hou-zen). A town in Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, Germany, 55 miles west of Leipsic. Here, May 15, 1525, the insurgent peasantry under Thomas Munzer were soundly defeated by Philip, landgrave of Hesse, at the head of an allied army. It has salt-works and manufactures of pearl buttons, etc. Population (1890), 5,944.

Frankenstein (fräng'kenstin). A town in the province of Silesia, Prussia, 37 miles south of Breslau. Population (1890), 8,127.

Frankenstein. A romance by Mrs. Shelley, published in 1818, named from the hero of the tale, who created a monster.

The story is related by a young student, who creates a monstrous being from materials gathered in the tomb and the dissecting-room. When the creature is made complete with bones, muscles, and skin it acquires life and commits atrocious crimes. It murders a friend of the student, strangles his bride, and finally comes from end in the north ern seas. *Todesmann,* Bust. of Ang. Prose Fict., p. 319.

Frankenthal (fräng'ken-täl). A town in the Palatinate, 6 miles northwest of Mannheim. It has manufactures and nurseries. Population (1890), 12,901.

Frankenwald (fräng'ken-vält). A mountainous region on the borders of northern Bavaria and the Thuringian states, connecting the Fichtelgebirge with the Thuringian Forest.

Frankfort (frängk'fôrt), or **Frankfort-on-the-Main** (main'). [G. *Frankfurt-am-Main,* F. *Francfort-sur-le-Mein.* The name appears in the 8th century as *Francomundaci,* lord of the Franks, said to have been so named by Charlemagne, who here forded the river and attacked the Saxons.] A city in the province of Hesse-Nassau, Prussia, situated on the north bank of the Main in lat. 50° 6′ N., long. 8° 41′ E.: originally a Roman military station. It is the financial center of Germany, and one of the most important banking cities of the world; has extensive commerce by railways, the Main, and the Rhine; and has growing manufactures. Its leather and leather trade is still of importance, and it was formerly noted for its book-trade. The cathedral is an important building of the 13th and 14th centuries; the Romer, a picturesque Western tower is 312 feet high. The interior contains much of interest in sculpture, monuments, and good modern glass. In this church Rudolf I. was crowned by the Elector of Mainz. Other objects of interest are the Romer, Kaiserssaal Wahlzimmer), monuments of Gutenberg and Goethe (who was born here), house of Goethe, Rosmerberg, Saalhof, Church of St. Leonhard, Historical Museum, old Judengasse, Library, Ariadneum, old tower, cemetery, bourse, operahouse, Stadel Art Institute (with a famous picture-gallery), and Rothschild's house. It was a residence of the German kings under the Carolingians (Pippin the Great, Louis the Pious, etc.). It became a free city, and was celebrated for its commercial fairs. In 1356 it was recognized as the Wahlstadt of the emperors (elections). In 1806 it was annexed by Napoleon to the Confederation of the Rhine, and granted to the prince primate Von Dalberg. The electorate of the grand duchy of Frankfort in 1810; was made a free city in 1815, with small neighboring territories; and was the capital of the Germanic Confederation. It was the scene of outbreaks in 1848. Its siding with Austria in 1866 led to its annexation to Prussia. Population (1890), 179,985.

Frankfort, Council of. An ecclesiastical council held at Frankfort-on-the-Main in 794. It was called by Charlemagne for the purpose of considering the question of adopting the acts of the second Council of Nicæa (787), which had been sent by the Pope to the French bishops for approval, and which were rejected on the ground that they sanctioned the worship of images. The council, which was attended by bishops from Germany, Gaul, Spain, Britain, and Italy, declared, in opposition to the Pope, is regarded by some as an œcumenical council.

Frankfort, Grand Duchy of. A short-lived monarchy formed by Napoleon in 1810, consisting of the territories around Frankfort-on-the-Main, Hanau, Fulda, Wetzlar, Aschaffenburg. It was dissolved by the Congress of Vienna.

Frankfort, Peace of. The treaty of peace concluded between the German Empire and France at Frankfort-on-the-Main, May 10, 1871, which ratified the preliminaries of peace adopted at Versailles Feb. 26, 1871 (see *Versailles, Peace of*).

Frankfort, or **Frankfort-on-the-Oder** (ō'der). [G. *Frankfurt-an-der-Oder.*] A city in the province of Brandenburg, Prussia, on the Oder, 50 miles east by south of Berlin. It is an important commercial town, has three annual fairs, and was formerly the seat of a university (removed to Breslau in 1811). Near the battle-field of Kunersdorf. It was an ancient Wendish and later Hanseatic town. It was taken by Gustavus Adolphus in 1631, and by the Russians in 1759. Population (1890), 52,876.

Frankfort (frangk'fôrt). The capital of Kentucky and of Franklin County, situated on the Kentucky River in lat. 38° 15′ N., long. 84° 54′ W. Population (1890), 7,892.

Frankfurter Attentat (frängk'fôr-ter at'tentät). [G., 'Frankfort Riot.'] A revolutionary outbreak by students in Frankfort-on-the-Main, assisted by peasants, April 3, 1833. Its occasion was the hostile attitude of the Bundestag toward the press.

Frankl (frängkl), **Ludwig August von.** Born at Chrast, Bohemia, Feb. 3, 1810; died at Vienna, March 14, 1894. An Austrian poet, of Hebrew descent. His chief poems are "Cristoforo Colombo" (1830), "Don Juan d'Austria" (1840), "Der Primator" (1862), "Tragische Komödie" (1850). Collective editions of his works have been published under the titles "Gesammelte poetische Werke" (1860) and "Lyrische Gedichte" (5th ed. 1881).

Frankland. See *Franklin.*

Frankland (frangk'land), **Edward.** Born at Churchtown, Lancashire, England, Jan. 18, 1825. An English chemist. He became professor of chemistry in Owens College, Manchester, in 1851, in St. Bartholomew's Hospital in 1857, in the Royal Institution in 1863, in the Royal School of Mines in 1865, and in the School of Science, South Kensington, in 1881. He has published "Lecture Notes for Chemical Students" (1866), "How to Teach Chemistry" (1875), "Experimental Researches in Pure, Applied, and Physical Chemistry" (1877), etc.

Frankland, Sir Thomas. Died Nov. 21, 1814. An English admiral.

Franklin (frangk'lin). A city and the capital of Venango County, western Pennsylvania, situated near the junction of the Venango with the Allegheny, 65 miles north of Pittsburg. Population (1890), 6,221.

Franklin. The capital of Williamson County, Tennessee, situated on Harpeth River 17 miles south by west of Nashville. Here, Nov. 30, 1864, the Federals under Schofield defeated the Confederates under Hood. The loss of the Federals was 2,326; of the Confederates, 6,252. Population (1890), 2,250.

Franklin, or **Frankland.** The name given to the State government constituted in eastern Tennessee in 1784. Capital, Jonesborough. Its governor, Sevier, was overthrown 1788 by the North Carolina authorities.

Franklin, Benjamin. Born at Boston, Mass., Jan. 17, 1706: died at Philadelphia, April 17, 1790. A celebrated American philosopher, statesman, diplomatist, and author. He learned the printer's trade in the office of his elder brother James, and in 1728 established himself in Philadelphia as editor and proprietor of the "Pennsylvania Gazette." He founded the Philadelphia library in 1731; began the publication of "Poor Richard's Almanac" in 1732; was appointed clerk of the Pennsylvania assembly in 1736; became postmaster of Philadelphia in 1737; founded the American Philosophical Society and The University of Pennsylvania in 1743; and in 1752 demonstrated by experiments made with a kite during a thunderstorm that lightning is a discharge of electricity, a discovery for which he was awarded the Copley medal by the Royal Society in 1753. He was deputy postmaster general for the British colonies in America 1753–74. In 1754, at a convention of the New England colonies and New York, Pennsylvania, and Maryland, held at Albany, he proposed a plan, known as the "Albany Plan," which recommended the formation of a self-sustaining government for all the colonies, and which, although adopted by the convention, failed of support in the colonies. He acted as colonial agent for Pennsylvania in England 1757–62 and 1764–75; was elected to the second Continental Congress in 1775; and in 1776 was a member of the committee of five chosen by congress to draw up a declaration of independence. He arrived at Paris Dec. 21, 1776, as commissioner to the court of France; and in conjunction with Arthur Lee and Silas Deane concluded a treaty with France, Feb. 6, 1778, by which France recognized the independence of America. In 1779, on the advent of Lord Rockingham's ministry to power, he began a correspondence with Lord Shelburne, secretary of state for home and colonial affairs, which led to negotiations for peace; and in conjunction with Jay and John Adams concluded with England the treaty of Paris, Sept. 3, 1783. He returned to America in 1785, was president of Pennsylvania 1785–88; and was a delegate to the convention which framed, in 1787, the federal constitution. His chief autobiography, which was edited by John Bigelow in 1868. His works have been edited by Jared Sparks (10 vols., 1836–40) and John Bigelow (10 vols., 1887–1888).

Franklin, Mrs. (**Eleanor Ann Porden**). Born July, 1795; died Feb. 22, 1825. An English poet, the first wife of Sir John Franklin, whom she married in 1823.

Franklin, Lady (**Jane Griffin**). Born 1792; died at London, July 18, 1875. The second wife of Sir John Franklin, whom she married Nov. 5, 1828. She fitted out five ships between 1850 and 1857 to search for the missing Arctic expedition commanded by her husband. The ship, the Fox, brought back intelligence of its fate. She was awarded the gold medal of the Royal Geographical Society in 1860, in recognition of her services in the search for the missing explorers.

Franklin, Sir John. Born April 16, 1786; died June 11, 1847. A celebrated Arctic explorer. He was the son of Willingham Franklin of Spilsby in Lincolnshire. He entered the royal navy in his youth; served at the battle of Copenhagen in 1805, and in the expedition against New Orleans in 1815; commanded the brig Trent in the Arctic expedition under Captain Buchan in 1818; commanded an exploring expedition to the northern coast of North America 1819–22; commanded a similar expedition 1825–27; was knighted in 1829; and was lieutenant-governor of Van Diemen's Land 1836–43. In 1845 he was appointed to the command of an expedition, consisting of the Erebus and the Terror, Captain Crozier, sent out by the British admiralty in search of the northwest passage. The expedition sailed from Greenhithe, May 18, 1845, and was last spoken of on the entrance of Lancaster Sound, July 26, 1845. Thirty-nine relief expeditions, public and private, were sent out from England and America in search of the missing explorers between 1847 and 1857. In the last-mentioned year the Fox yacht, Captain Leopold McClintock, was sent by Lady Franklin. McClintock found traces of the missing ships, and his search confirmed previous rumors of its total destruction. From a paper containing an entry by Captain Fitzjames of the missing expedition, it was learned that Franklin died June 11, 1847, having in the previous year penetrated to within 12 miles of the northern extremity of King William's Land.

Franklin, William. Born at Philadelphia, 1729; died in England, Nov. 17, 1813. An illegitimate son of Benjamin Franklin. He was royal governor of New Jersey 1763–76, and sided with the loyalists in the Revolution.

Franklin, William Buel. Born at York, Pa., Feb. 27, 1823. An American general. He was graduated at West Point in 1843, served in the Mexican war, and became a captain in the regular army in 1857 and a colonel in 1861. He commanded a brigade in Heint-

gleman's division at the battle of Ball Run July 21, 1861, and commanded a corps at Malvern Hill July 1, and at Antietam Sept. 17, 1862. He led a grand division of Burnside's army at Fredericksburg Dec. 13, 1862, and commanded a division of Banks's army in the Red River campaign of 1864. He resigned in 1866.

Franklin's Tale, The. One of Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales." It is said in the prologue to be from a French lay. The story is that of Beaucreux's fifth noble of the tenth day in the "Decameron," and is introduced also in the fifth book of his "Filocopo." It relates the sorrows and triumph of Dorigen, the faithful wife of Arviragus. The franklin who tells the tale is a white-headed Epicurean country gentleman:

> "With oute bake mete was never his hous,
> Of fish and flesh, and that so plenteous
> It snewed in his hous of mete and drynke."

Frankly (frangk'li). A character in Cibber's comedy "The Refusal, or The Ladies' Philosophy."

Franks (frangks). [Usually explained from the OHG. form, as from OHG. **francho*, **franka* = AS. *franca*, a spear, javelin, = Icel. *frakki*, also *frækka* (prob. from AS.), a kind of spear; the Franks being thus lit. 'Spear-men,' as Saxons were 'Sword-men' (see *Saxon*). The notion of 'free' associated with *Frank* is apparently later.] The name assumed in the 3d century A. D. by a confederation of German tribes (Sicambri, Bructeri, Chamavi, etc.). It was divided by the 4th century into the three groups the Catti, the Ripuarian Franks, and the Salian Franks, and the Salian Franks dwelling along the lower Rhine. The Merovingian monarchy of the Salian Franks was established in northern Gaul under Clovis (481-511). The accession of the Carolingians under Pepin occurred in 752. See *Verdun, Treaty of.*

As late as the reign of Frederick Barbarossa, the name of Frank was still used, and used too with an air of triumph, as equivalent to the name of German.
Freeman, Hist. Essays, I. 138.

Fransecky (fran'sec-kē) (originally **Fransky**), **Eduard Friedrich von.** Born at Gedern, Hesse, Nov. 16, 1807; died at Wiesbaden, May 22, 1890. A Prussian military officer. He entered the Prussian army in 1825, and served under general Wrangel in the first war of Schleswig-Holstein against Denmark in 1848. He became lieutenant-general in 1865, and during the Austro-Prussian war fought with distinction at Hühnerwasser, Nachod, Skalitz, and Königgrätz (July 3), and Presburg (July 22, 1866). He commanded during the Franco-Prussian war the 2d army corps, which participated in the battles of Metz, Vionville, Gravelotte, Nov. 18, 1870, and subsequently formed part of the army of investment before Paris. He became military governor of Berlin in 1879, a post which he retained until placed on the retired list in 1882.

Franz (frānts), **Robert.** Born at Halle, Prussia, June 28, 1815; died there, Oct. 24, 1892. A German musician, especially noted as a composer of songs. His first published composition, songs) appeared in 1843. He gave his entire attention in his later years to editing the works of Bach, Handel, etc., and to composition. His songs number over three hundred.

Franzén (frānt-sān'), **Franz Michael.** Born at Uleaborg, Finland, Feb. 9, 1772; died at Hernösand, Sweden, 1847. A Swedish poet. He studied at Abo, where he became university librarian, and in 1801 professor of history and ethics. In 1812, after the conquest of Finland, he settled as a clergyman at Kimola in Sweden. Twelve years later he was appointed Stockholm. In 1821 he was made bishop, in which post he died. His principal works are "Emili eller en afton i Lappland" ("Emily, or an Evening in Lapland," 1797), the poem with idyllic episodes), the epic poems "Svante Sture" and "Columbus," and an uncompleted national epic "Gustav Adolf i Tyskland" ("Gustav Adolf in Germany"). His best work is his religious songs, which are among the finest in Swedish literature.

Franzensbad (frānt'sens-bät), also **Egerbrunnen** (ā'ger-brön-nen). **Kaiser-Franzensbrunn.** A watering-place in Bohemia, 3 miles north of Eger, celebrated for its chalybeate and saline springs. Population (1890), commune, 2,370.

Franz-Joseph-Fjord (frānts'yō'zef-fyōrd). An inlet on the eastern coast of Greenland, about lat. 73° 15′ N.

Franz-Joseph-Land (-länt). An archipelago in the Arctic Ocean, north of Nova Zembla, about lat. 80°–82° N., explored by Payer 1874.

Frazzos (frät-sōs'), **Karl Emil.** Born Oct. 25, 1848. An Austrian novelist.

Frascati (frās-kä'tē). A town in the province of Rome, Italy, 12 miles southeast of Rome, celebrated for its villas. There are remains of a Roman amphitheater, built of reticulated masonry and fitted with appliances for flooding the area for the naumachy, and of a small but very perfect Roman theater, in which much of the stage-structure survives. Population, about 7,000.

Fraschini (frās-kē'nē), **Gaetano.** Born at Pavia, Italy, 1815. An Italian tenor singer.

Fraser (frā'zėr), **Charles.** Born at Charleston, S. C., Aug. 20, 1782; died at Charleston, Oct. 5, 1860. An American painter, chiefly of miniatures.

Fraser, James Baillie. Born at Reelick, Invernesshire, June 11, 1783; died there, Jan., 1856. A Scottish traveler and author. He wrote travels and tales of Eastern (especially of Persian) life.

Fraser, Simon, twelfth Lord Lovat. Born about 1667; beheaded at London, April 9, 1747. A Scottish nobleman. He was a grandson of the eighth lord, and, after a vain attempt to secure the person of the daughter of the ninth lord, carried off that lady's mother and forcibly married her. For this crime he was outlawed in 1701. He supported the government in the Jacobite rising of 1715, but took part with the rebels in 1745-46, and after the battle of Culloden was seized, conveyed to London, and condemned for treason.

Fraser, Simon. Born Oct. 19, 1726; died at Lons, N. J., Aug. 12, 1782. A Scottish soldier and politician, son of Simon Fraser, twelfth Lord Lovat. He participated in the Jacobite rebellion in 1746 but received a pardon in 1750. At the beginning of the Seven Years' War he raised a regiment of Highlanders, known as the 78th or Fraser Highlanders, of which he was commissioned colonel. He was present at the siege of Louisburg, Cape Breton, in 1758; served under Wolfe in the expedition against Quebec in 1759; was brigadier-general in the British force sent to Portugal in 1762; and represented Inverness-shire in Parliament from 1761 until his death.

Fraserburgh (frā'zėr-bur-ō). A seaport and seat of the herring fishery, situated in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, 38 miles north of Aberdeen. Population (1891), 7,360.

Fraser Island, or **Great Sandy Island.** An island off the coast of Queensland, Australia, in lat. 25° S.

Fraser River. A river in British Columbia, formed by its branches uniting near Fort George, and flowing into the Gulf of Georgia about lat. 49° 7′ N. Its basin is noted for gold deposits. Length, about 800 miles, of which about 100 miles are navigable.

Frateretto. A fiend mentioned by Edgar in Lear's "King Lear."

Fratricelli (frat-ri-sel'li). [Mil., lit. 'little brothers,' dim. of L. *frater*, pl. *fratres*, brother.] A body of reformed Franciscans, authorized by Pope Celestine V. in 1294, under the name of Poor Hermits, who afterward defied the authority of the popes, rejected the sacraments, and held that Christian perfection consists in absolute poverty. They were severely persecuted. They continued as a distinct sect until the 15th century. Also *Fraticelli*.

Fratta (frät'tä), or **Umbertide** (öm-bar'te-de). A town in the province of Perugia, Italy, situated on the Tiber 14 miles north of Perugia.

Frauenburg (frou'en-burg). A small town in the province of East Prussia, Prussia, situated on the Frisches Haff 41 miles southwest of Königsberg.

Frauenfeld (frou'en-felt). The capital of the canton of Thurgau, Switzerland, situated on the Murg 22 miles northeast of Zürich. It manufactures cotton, and has a castle. Population (1888), 5,060.

Frauenlob (frou'en-lōb) (**Heinrich von Meissen**). [G., 'praise of women': a name originating, it is said, in his preference for the word *Frau* over *Weib* in one of his poems.] Born about 1260; died at Mainz, Germany, 1318. A German meistersinger. His works were edited by Ettmüller in 1843.

Frauenstädt (frou'en-stet), **Christian Martin Julius.** Born at Bojanowo, Posen, Prussia, April 17, 1813; died at Berlin, Jan. 13, 1879. A German writer, known chiefly as a disciple and expounder of Schopenhauer. He wrote "Aesthetische Fragen" (1855), "Briefe über die Schopenhauersche Philosophie (1854), "Der Materialismus" (1856), "Die Naturlehre der Religion" (1858), "Aus Schopenhauer, Licht-strahlen aus seinen Werken," "A. Schopenhauer, vor ihm, über ihm, etc." (1863), etc.

Fraunhofer (froun'hō-fer), **Joseph von.** Born at Straubing, Bavaria, March 6, 1787; died at Munich, June 7, 1826. A German optician. He is noted for improvements in telescopes and other optical instruments, and especially for his investigation of the lines in the spectrum named from him "Fraunhofer's lines."

Fraustadt (frou'stät). A town in the province of Posen, Prussia, 48 miles southwest of Posen. Here, Feb. 1706, the Swedes under Renskiold defeated the Saxons and Russians under Schulenberg. Population (1890), 6,850.

Fray Gerundio de Campazas. A satirical romance by Isla, published in 1758. It was directed against itinerant preachers in Spain.

Frayser's (frā'zėrz) (or **Frazier's**) **Farm,** or **Glendale** (glen'dāl), or **Charles City Cross Roads.** A locality in Virginia about 12 miles southeast of Richmond, the scene of a battle between part of McClellan's army and part of Lee's, June 30, 1862. See *Seven Days' Battles.*

Frayssinous (frā-sse-nōs'), Comte **Denis de.** Born at Curières, Aveyron, France, May 9, 1765; died at St.-Geniez, Aveyron, Dec. 12, 1841. A French prelate and politician, bishop of Hermopolis *in partibus infidelium* 1822, minister of worship and public instruction 1824–28. He published "Défense du christianisme" (1825), etc.

Frazier's Farm. See *Frayser's Farm.*

Frea (frā'a). The wife of Odin.

Fréchette (fra-shet'), **Louis Honoré.** Born at Levis, near Quebec, Nov. 16, 1839. A French-Canadian poet. He was called to the bar in 1871 returned to Quebec. He was elected member of Parliament in 1873. His volume of poems "Les Fleurs boréales, etc.," was crowned by the French Academy. Among his other works are "Le Vieux Tom cabl" (1865) "La légende d'un peuple" (1887) "Papineau and "Petite Poésies," historical dramas (1880).

Fredegarius (fred-ē-gā'ri-us), Latinized from **Fredegar.** The name assigned to the unknown compiler (there were really three) of an important work on general and early French history, coming down to the year 642. Two of the compilers were Burgundians, one writing in 613 and the other in 658. See the extract.

In spirit and in fashion the work is passing under the name of Fredegarius is the child of its age. Its author or authors are priests to the history of the first half of the seventh century, belongs entirely to the Middle Ages. This Fredegar, probably coupled by three editors, was continued by more than one hand during the eighth century. Independently of Fredegarius the substance of his work was carried on to 727 in the chronicle commonly called the Latin of which is less barbarous, while its sentiments are more meagre, than Fredegar's.
Tenffel and Schwabe, Hist. of Rom. Lit. (tr. by Warr), II. 255.

Fredegunde (fred'e-gund), or **Fredegonda** (fred-e-gon'da). Died 597. A Frankish queen. She was originally the mistress of Chilperic I. of Neustria, whom she married after having procured the assassination of his wife Galeswintha, sister of Brunhilda, with a large part of Austrasia. This assassination brought on a war between Chilperic and Sigebert the latter of whom was victorious in battle, but was murdered in the interests of Fredegunde. She became regent for her son Clotaire II. in 596, and attacked and defeated Brunehilde in 596.

Fredensborg (frā'dens-borg). A village in the north of Zealand, Denmark. The royal palace here, the autumn residence of the king, was built in the style of the French Renaissance in commemoration of the peace of 1720 with Sweden. Of the interior apartments the domed hall is the most remarkable.

Frederica (fred-e-rī'ka), or **Friderica** (frē-de-rōts'ā). A fortified seaport in Jutland, Denmark, situated at the entrance to the Little Belt in lat. 55° 34′ N., long. 9° 46′ E. It was defended by the Danes against the troops of Schleswig-Holstein in 1848. Population (1890), 6,000.

Frederick (fred'e-rik). I. [O.H.G. *Frederih, Goth. Frithareiks*, lit. 'peace-ruler': ML. *Fredericus, Fridericus*, F. *Frédéric*, It. *Federigo, Federico*, Sp. Pg. *Federico*, G. *Friedrich*.] Born at Karlsruhe, Baden, Sept. 9, 1826. Grand Duke of Baden. He became regent to his imbecile brother in 1852, and succeeded as grand duke in 1856. He married, 1856, daughter of William I. of Prussia in 1856. In the Seven Weeks' War (1866) he sided with Austria.

Frederick III. Born at Haderslehen, Schleswig, March 18, 1609; died at Copenhagen, Feb. 9, 1670. King of Denmark and Norway. He entered into an alliance with Holland, Poland, and Brandenburg in 1657 against Charles X. Gustavus of Sweden. He was totally defeated by Charles Gustavus (who crossed the Little Belt on the ice in 1658), and was forced to conclude important territorial cessions at the peace of Roeskilde, Feb. 26, 1658. The war being renewed in the same year by Charles Gustavus, who had invaded the hereditary monarchy of Denmark, he defended himself with great spirit until relieved by an allied army under the elector Frederick William of Brandenburg, and by the Dutch fleet. He signed, May 27, 1660, the peace of Copenhagen, which in the main confirmed the provisions of the peace of Roeskilde. By a coalition of the clergy with the bourgeoisie against the nobility in 1660 he succeeded in changing Denmark from an elective limited to a hereditary absolute monarchy.

Frederick IV. Born at Copenhagen, Oct. 11, 1671; died at Copenhagen, Oct. 12, 1730. King of Denmark and Norway, son of Christian V. whom he succeeded in 1699. Shortly after his accession he formed an alliance with Peter the Great and Augustus II., king of Poland and elector of Saxony, against Charles XII. of Sweden, and invaded Holstein. He signed the peace of Travendal, Aug. 18, 1700, on the defeat of Charles at Pultowa in 1709, he renewed the alliance with Peter the Great and Augustus against Charles, and this alliance was subsequently joined by Saxony and Hanover. After the death of Charles before Frederickshall, he concluded with Sweden a separate treaty at Frederiksborg, July 3, 1720, in which Sweden renounced its right of exemption from customs duties in the Sound and abandoned its ally, the Duke of Holstein-Gottorp, who was in the following year deprived of his sovereignties in Schleswig.

Frederick V. Born at Copenhagen, March 31, 1723; died Jan. 14, 1766. King of Denmark and Norway, son of Christian VI. whom he succeeded in 1746. He encouraged the arts and sciences with a liberality which attracted numerous distinguished foreigners to Denmark, including the poet Ingemann and the poet Klopstock. He sent in 1761, Niebuhr and others on a scientific expedition to Egypt and Arabia.

Frederick VI. Born at Copenhagen, Jan. 28, 1768; died at Copenhagen, Dec. 3, 1839. King of Denmark and Norway. He became regent in 1784 for his imbecile father, Christian VII., whom he succeeded in 1808. He adopted at the beginning of the Napoleonic wars a policy of strict neutrality. Having joined the Northern Maritime League, Dec. 16, 1800, to oppose forcibly resisting by force the interference of the English with neutral merchantmen upon the high seas he sustained, in the war which presently broke out between England and the league, a decisive defeat at the battle of Copenhagen, April 2, 1801. He subsequently joined the Continental League, in consequence of the bombardment of Copenhagen, Sept. 2, 1807, and the seizure by the English of the Danish fleet in the midst of peace. He refused to join the coalition against Napoleon in 1813, and for the time was punished by the allied powers with the loss of Norway, which was united with Sweden in 1814.

Frederick VII. Born at Copenhagen, Oct. 6, 1808; died at Glucksburg, Schleswig, Nov. 15, 1863. King of Denmark, son of Christian VIII., whom he succeeded in 1848.

Frederick I., surnamed "The Victorious." Born 1425; died Dec. 12, 1476. Elector Palatine 1451–1476.

Frederick II., surnamed "The Wise." Born Dec. 9, 1482; died Feb. 26, 1556. Elector Palatine 1544–56. He commanded the imperial army against the Turks in 1529 and 1532.

Frederick III., surnamed "The Pious." Born at Simmern, Prussia, Feb. 14, 1515; died Oct. 26, 1576. Elector Palatine 1559–76. He was originally an adherent of the Lutheran faith, but eventually joined the Reformed communion, and in 1563 published the Heidelberg Catechism founded on his opinions.

Frederick IV., surnamed "The Upright." Born at Amberg, Bavaria, March 5, 1574; died Sept. 19, 1610. Elector Palatine 1592–1610. He founded in 1608 the Protestant Union, of which he was chosen leader.

Frederick V. Born Aug., 1596; died at Mainz, Germany, Nov., 1632. Elector Palatine, son of Frederick IV., whom he succeeded in 1610. He married Elizabeth Stuart, daughter of James I. of England, in 1613. In 1619, as the head of the German Protestant Union, he accepted the crown of Bohemia, whose estates were in rebellion against Ferdinand of Styria. He lost both Bohemia and his hereditary dominions in consequence of the defeat of his general Christian of Anhalt by the Imperialists at the battle on the White Hill, Nov. 8, 1620.

Frederick I., surnamed **Barbarossa** ('Red-beard'; G. *Rothart*). The most noted emperor of the Holy Roman Empire, of the Hohenstaufen line, son of Frederick II., duke of Swabia, and nephew of Conrad III., whom he succeeded as King of Germany in 1152. He was crowned emperor at Rome by Hadrian IV. in 1155. His reign was chiefly occupied by wars against the turbulent German nobility, and by six expeditions to Italy for the purpose of restoring the imperial authority in the republican cities of Lombardy 1154–55, 1158–62, 1163, 1166–68, 1174–77, and 1184–86. In 1176 he was, in consequence of the defection of the powerful nobility of Henry the Lion, duke of Saxony, defeated by the Lombards at the battle of Legnano, and was compelled to accept the definitive peace of Constance in 1183, by which he renounced all regalian rights in the cities. (See *Lombard League*, and *Crusades, Third*.) In 1189 he punished Henry the Lion by putting him under the ban of the empire and depriving him of his fiefs. In 1189 he joined the Third Crusade, on which he was drowned in the Kalykadnos in Asia Minor.

Frederick II. Born at Jesi, near Ancona, Italy, Dec. 26, 1194; died at Fiorentino (Firenzuola), Dec. 13, 1250. Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire, son of Henry VI. and Constance, heiress of the Two Sicilies. He at an orphan in 1198, he was brought up under the wardship of the Pope as feudal superior of the Two Sicilies. He assumed the government of the Two Sicilies in 1208. In 1212 he was brought forward by the Pope as a political tool to oppose Otto IV., who had opposition to King Otto IV. with whom the Pope had quarrelled, and was elected by the Ghibelline party, the traditional opponents of the Guelphs, by whom Hohenstaufen to be represented. He was crowned at Aachen 1215, Otto having been totally defeated at Bouvines in the year previous. He was crowned emperor at Rome by Honorius III. in 1220. He continued the policy of his house of attempting to perfect the union of Italy and Germany into one empire, in which he was opposed by the Pope and the Lombard League. In 1228–29 he conducted a crusade to the Holy Land, and procured the cession of Jaffa, Sada, Jerusalem, and Nazareth from the Saracens.

Frederick III., surnamed "The Handsome." Born 1286; died Jan. 13, 1330. King of Germany, son of Albert I., whom he succeeded as duke of Austria in 1308. He was chosen king in 1314 in opposition to Louis IV., by whom he was defeated and captured at Mühldorf in 1322.

Frederick III. (IV. as King of Germany). Born at Innsbruck, Tyrol, Sept. 21, 1415; died at Linz, Austria, Aug. 19, 1493. Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire. He was elected emperor in 1440, and was the last German emperor crowned at Rome (1452).

Frederick I. Born at Königsberg, Prussia, July 11 (21), 1657; died at Berlin, Feb. 25, 1713. King of Prussia, son of Frederick William, the Great Elector, whom he succeeded (as Frederick III. of Brandenburg) in 1688. He was crowned as the first king of Prussia in 1701. He founded the University of Halle and the Academy of Sciences.

Frederick II., surnamed "The Great." Born at Berlin, Jan. 24, 1712; died at Sans Souci, near Potsdam, Aug. 17, 1786. King of Prussia 1740–86, son of Frederick William I. and Sophia Dorothea, daughter of George I. of England. In the year in which Frederick ascended the throne, the emperor Charles VI. died without male issue. He was succeeded by his daughter Maria Theresa by virtue of the pragmatic sanction (which see), the validity of which was disputed by the Elector of Bavaria and other claimants. Frederick embraced the opportunity presented by the insecurity of her title to invade (1740) Silesia, to part of which he had claim. He defeated the Austrians at Mollwitz in 1741, and at Chotusitz in 1742, and in 1742 concluded the treaty of Breslau and Berlin, by which in return for the cession of Silesia he withdrew from the alliance which he had in the meantime entered into with France and Bavaria against Austria. In 1744, alarmed by the successes of Austria against France and Bavaria, he entered into a second alliance with those powers, defeated the Austrians and Saxons at Hohenfriedberg in 1745, defeated the Austrians at Soor in 1745, and in 1745 concluded the peace of Dresden, which confirmed the treaty of Breslau and Berlin. With a view to regaining Silesia, Maria Theresa concluded alliances with Russia (1746) and Poland (1745), whereupon Frederick, anticipating the allies, invaded Saxony in 1756. In the ensuing war, called the Seven Years' War, he was supported by Britain. He defeated the Austrians at Lobositz, the self master of Saxony by the defeat of the Austrians at Lobositz in 1756. In 1757 he invaded Bohemia and defeated the Austrians at Prague, but was defeated at Kolin by Marshal Daun, who drove him out of Bohemia. He defeated the French and Austrians at Rossbach and the Austrians and Russians in the same year. In 1758 he defeated the Russians at Zorndorf. In 1759 he was defeated by the Austrians and Russians at Kunersdorf. Berlin was taken by the Russians in 1760, England withdrew her subsidies in 1761, and Frederick was reduced to desperation. In 1762, however, Elizabeth of Russia died, and fortune changed. Peter III. Elizabeth's successor, concluded peace with him, and the prospective defection of France caused Maria Theresa to sign in 1763 the treaty of Hubertsburg, which confirmed the treaty of Breslau and Berlin, including that of 1742. In 1772 he joined with Russia and Austria in the partition of Poland, by which he added Polish Prussia to his dominions. In 1778–1779 he took part in the War of the Bavarian Succession (which see), and in 1785 formed the League of Princes, of the German Princes, by which he frustrated the design of the emperor Joseph II. to acquire Bavaria in exchange for the Austrian Netherlands. He left behind him published in 30 volumes 1846–57. His life has been written by Preuss, Forster, Droysen, Carlyle, Von Ranke, and others.

Frederick III. Born at Potsdam, Oct. 18, 1831; died there, June 15, 1888. German emperor and king of Prussia, March 9–June 15, 1888, son of William I. of Prussia (afterward German emperor). He married Victoria, daughter of Queen Victoria, in 1858, commanded the second Prussian army in 1866, and the third army in the Franco-Prussian war, in which he took part in the victories of Weissenburg, Worth, and Sedan.

Frederick I., surnamed "The Warlike." Born at Altenburg, Germany, March 29, 1369; died at Altenburg, Jan. 4, 1428. Margrave of Meissen, Elector and Duke of Saxony. He was the son of the Landgrave of Thuringia, and was created elector and duke of Saxony in 1423 as a reward for his services to the emperor in the Hussite war. His army was defeated by the Hussites at Aussig in 1426. He founded the University of Leipsic in 1409

Frederick II., surnamed "The Meek." Born Aug. 22, 1412; died at Leipsic, Sept. 7, 1464. Elector and Duke of Saxony, son of Frederick I., whom he succeeded in 1428.

Frederick III., surnamed "The Wise." Born at Torgau, Prussia, Jan. 17, 1463; died at Annaburg, near Torgau, May 5, 1525. Elector of Saxony. He succeeded to the electorate in 1486; founded the University of Wittenberg in 1502; declined the imperial crown and advocated the election of Charles V. in 1519; gave protection to Luther from 1517 on, and when returning from Worms, where he had been proscribed, and secreted in the castle of Wartburg (1521–22).

Frederick I. Born at Treptow, Farther Pomerania, Nov. 21, 1754; died Oct. 30, 1816. King of Würtemberg. He succeeded his father Frederic Eugene as duke of Wurtemberg in 1797. Having taken part in the second coalition against France, he was deprived by the peace of Lunéville (Feb., 1801) of his possessions on the left bank of the Rhine, for which he was indemnified by a number of monasteries, abbeys, and imperial cities (including Reutlingen, Esslingen, and Heilbronn), and the title of elector. He sided with Napoleon against the third coalition, with the result that his dominions were increased by cessions from Austria and recognized as a kingdom by the peace of Pressburg, Dec. 26, 1805. He joined the Confederation of the Rhine July 12, 1806. After the defeat of Napoleon at the battle of Leipsic, he joined the Allies (Nov. 8, 1813), but the treaty of Vienna left him in undisturbed possession of his acquisitions.

Frederick, Prince of Wales. See *Frederick Louis*.

Frederick, In Shakspere's "As you Like it," the usurping brother of the exiled duke.

Frederick, or **Frederick City.** A city and the capital of Frederick County, Maryland, 41 miles west by north of Baltimore: the seat of Frederick College, founded (1890), 8,193.

Frederick Augustus I., surnamed "The Just." Born at Dresden, Dec. 23, 1750; died at Dresden, May 5, 1827. King of Saxony. He succeeded his father Frederick Christian as elector in 1763; sided with Prussia and Bavaria against Austria in the War of the Bavarian Succession 1778–79; allied himself with Prussia and Russia against France in 1806; concluded a separate treaty of peace with Napoleon at Posen, Dec. 11, 1806, in accordance with which he entered the Confederation of the Rhine with the title of King; supported Napoleon at the battle of Leipsic in 1813; and was compelled to cede a large part of Saxony to Prussia at the Congress of Vienna in 1815.

Frederick Augustus II. Born May 18, 1797; died in Tyrol, Aug. 9, 1854. King of Saxony. He became co-regent in 1830 with his uncle Anton, whom he succeeded in 1836. He suppressed a revolutionary outbreak in 1849 by means of Prussian troops.

Frederick Augustus. Born at St. James's Palace, London, Aug. 16, 1763; died Jan. 5, 1827. Duke of York and Albany, second son of George III. He was created duke of York and Albany in 1784; commanded the British contingent in the campaigns of 1793–94 in Flanders against the French; was made commander-in-chief of the British army in 1798; invaded Holland in conjunction with the Russians in 1799; and signed the Insurrection convention of Klmnar in 1799. He resigned the office of commander-in-chief in 1809, in consequence of an entanglement with Mrs. Mary Anne Clarke, who accepted bribes from officers in return for promises of promotion; but was restored to it in 1811.

Frederick Charles, Prince of Prussia. Born at Berlin, March 20, 1828; died near Potsdam, Prussia, June 15, 1885. A Prussian general, nephew of William I. of Prussia. He fought with distinction in the war of Prussia and Austria against Denmark in 1848; commanded the first army corps in the war against Austria in 1866; and commanded the second army in the war against France, 1870–71, entering Metz and Orleans in 1870 and Le Mans in 1871. He was surnamed "the Red Prince."

Frederick Francis II. Born Feb. 28, 1823; died at Schwerin, Germany, April 15, 1883. Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. He succeeded to the grand duchy in 1842; became a general in the Prussian military service in the same year; fought under Baron von Wrangel in the war of Prussia and Austria against Denmark in 1864; commanded the first army corps in the war against Austria in 1866; joined the North German Confederation in 1867; commanded an army corps in the war against France, 1870–71; and became a member of the German Empire in 1871.

Frederick Louis. Born at Hannover, Jan. 6, 1707: died at Leicester House, London, March 20, 1751. Prince of Wales 1729–51, eldest son of George II. He married Augusta, daughter of Frederick, duke of Saxe-Gotha, in 1736, and was father of George III. He was the leader of the opposition against Walpole and the king.

Fredericksburg (fred'ér-iks-bèrg). A city in Spottsylvania County, Virginia, 50 miles southsouthwest of Washington. Here, Dec. 13, 1862, was fought one of the severest battles of the Civil War. The Confederates (about 80,000) under Lee, occupying a strong position on the heights, repulsed an attack made on them by the Federals under Burnside, with great loss. The Confederate losses amounted to 608 killed, 4,116 wounded, and 653 captured or missing (total, 5,377); the Federal losses amounted to 1,180 killed, 9,600 wounded, 1,769 captured or missing (total, 12,653). Population (1890), 4,528.

Frederick William, called "The Great Elector." Born at Berlin, Feb. 16, 1620; died April 29, 1688. Elector of Brandenburg 1640–88, son of George William. His accession he found his dominions wasted by the Thirty Years' War, which was then in progress. By skilful diplomacy and great economy in other directions, he succeeded in ridding his country of foreign soldiery and in raising an army of 30,000 men, which secured for him respectful treatment at the peace of Westphalia in 1648. In 1655, on the outbreak of war between Sweden and Poland, he took sides with the former power against the latter. The Poles were defeated at Warsaw in 1656, and were forced in 1657 to purchase his assistance by the cession of the sovereignty of the duchy of Prussia, which he held as a fief of Poland. He joined an alliance with Holland in 1672, with a view to frustrating the designs of Louis XIV. against that country; an alliance which was subsequently joined by the emperor and Spain. In 1675 at Fehrbellin he defeated the Swedes, who had invaded Brandenburg as the allies of France; but although he made large conquests in Swedish Pomerania, he was compelled by France to return them at the separate peace of St. Germain-en-Laye (1679) in return for the cession of the county of Friesland.

Frederick William. Born Aug. 20, 1802: died at Horzowitz, near Prague, Jan. 6, 1875. Elector of Hesse. He succeeded to the electorate in 1847, and sided with Austria in the Austro-Prussian war (1866), with the result that his electorate was incorporated with Prussia by the peace of Prague, Aug. 23, 1866.

Frederick William I. Born Aug. 14, 1688: died May 31, 1740. King of Prussia 1713–40, son of Frederick I. He acquired Stettin and part of Pomerania by the peace of Stockholm in 1720, at the close of the Northern War, in which he had taken part against Sweden; and by the establishment of a formidable army laid the foundation of Prussia's military power.

Frederick William III. Born Sept. 25, 1744: died Nov. 16, 1797. King of Prussia 1786–97, nephew of Frederick the Great. He formed an alliance with Austria in 1792 for the purpose of restoring

Louis XVI. of France, but concluded the separate peace of Basel with the revolutionary government of France in 1795. He took part in the second and third partitions of Poland in 1793 and 1795 respectively.

Frederick William III. Born Aug. 3, 1770; died June 7, 1840. King of Prussia 1797–1840, son of Frederick William II. He refused to join the third coalition against France in 1805; declared war against France in 1806; signed the treaty of Tilsit in 1807; joined France against Russia in 1812; joined in the War of Liberation in 1813; was present at the Congress of Vienna in 1815; and joined the Holy Alliance in 1815.

Frederick William IV. Born Oct. 15, 1795; died at Sans Souci, near Potsdam, Prussia, Jan. 2, 1861. King of Prussia 1840–61, son of Frederick William III. He was compelled by a revolutionary movement in 1848 to grant a constitution, and in 1849 declined the imperial crown offered him by the German National Assembly at Frankfort. As he was rendered incompetent to reign by a serious malady, his brother (afterward William I.) became regent in 1858.

Frederick William, Crown Prince of the German Empire and of Prussia. See *Frederick III.*, German emperor.

Fredericton (fred'ėr-ik-ton). The capital of New Brunswick, situated on the St. John River in lat. 45° 56′ N., long. 66° 40′ W. It is a port of entry, and a center of the lumber trade. Population (1891), 6,502.

Frederiksberg (fred'er-iks-berg). A large suburb of Copenhagen. It has a national museum and a sculpture-gallery. Population (1890), 46,954.

Frederiksborg (fred'er-iks-borg). A royal palace on the island of Zealand, Denmark, situated near Hillerød, 21 miles northwest of Copenhagen. It was built by Christian IV. 1602–20.

Frederiksborg (fred'er-iks-borg), **Peace of.** A peace concluded at Frederiksborg, Zealand, Denmark, July 13, 1720, between Sweden and Denmark, by which the latter power restored its conquests, while the former renounced its claim to freedom from Sound duties and paid a war indemnity of 600,000 rix-dollars.

Frederikshald (fred'er-iks-hāld), or **Frederikshall** (fred'er-iks-hāl). A seaport in the diocese (stift) of Christiania, Norway, situated on the Iddefiord 58 miles south-southeast of Christiania. It has a large trade in timber, and near it is the fortress of Frederikstein, where Charles XII. of Sweden was killed in 1718. Population (1891), 11,185.

Frederikshavn (fred'er-iks-hävn). A seaport on the Cattegat, near the northeastern extremity of Jutland, Denmark.

Frederikstad. See *Fredrikstad.*

Fredrikshamn (fred'riks-hām), Finn. **Hamina.** A fortified seaport in the government of Viborg, Finland, situated on the Gulf of Finland in lat. 60° 36′ N., long. 27° 11′ E. By the treaty of Fredrikshamn, Sept. 17, 1809, Finland was ceded by Sweden to Russia. Population (1890), 2,778.

Fredrikstad (fred'rik-stād), or **Frederikstad** (fred'er-ik-stād). A fortified seaport in the diocese (stift) of Christiania, Norway, situated at the mouth of the Glommen 48 miles south by east of Christiania. It was founded by Frederick II., and has lumber trade and manufactures. Population (1891), 12,567.

Freehold (frē'hōld). A township and town in Monmouth County, New Jersey, situated 27 miles east of Trenton. Population (1890) of township, 5,097; of town, 2,932.

Freelove (frē'luv), **Lady.** A character in Colman's "Jealous Wife."

Freeman (frē'man). **1.** In Wycherley's comedy "The Plain Dealer," Manly's lieutenant and friend.—**2.** In Farquhar's "Beaux' Stratagem," the friend of Aimwell.

Freeman, Edward Augustus. Born at Harborne, Staffordshire, 1823; died at Alicante, Spain, March 16, 1892. A noted English historian. He was graduated from Oxford (Trinity College) in 1845, and remained there as a fellow until 1847; was examiner in modern history 1857–58, 1863–64, and in 1872; and became regius professor of modern history at Oxford in 1864, as successor to Professor Stubbs (who became bishop of Oxford). His works include "Church Restoration" (1849), "An Essay on Window-Tracery," "Architectural Antiquities of Gower," a book of poems, "The Architecture of Llandaff Cathedral," "The Antiquities of St. David's," "The Growth of the Constitution in the Norman Conquest" (1867–79; his most famous book), "Old English History for Children" (1869), "History of the Cathedral Church of Wells" (1870), "Historical Essays" (1871), "General Sketch of European History," "Growth of the English Constitution" and "The Unity of History" (1872), "Comparative Politics" (1873), "Disestablishment and Disendowment" (1874), "The Turks in Europe" and "The Ottoman Power in Europe" (1877), "How the Study of History is Let and Hindered" (1879), "A Short History of the Norman Conquest" (1880), "Historical Geography of Europe" and "Sketches from the Subject and Neighbor Lands of Venice" (1881), "Introduction to American Institutional History," "The Reign of William Rufus," and "Lectures to American Audiences" (1882), "English Towns and Districts" and "Some Impressions of the United States" (1883), "The Office of the Historical Professor" (1884), "The Methods of Historical Study" (1886), "The Chief Periods of European History" and (in the series of "Historic Towns," edited by himself) "Exeter" (1887), "Fifty Years of European History," "William the Conqueror" (1888), in the "Twelve English Statesmen" series, and "History of Sicily from the Earliest Times" (1891–92, third volume).

Freeman, James. Born at Charlestown, Mass., April 22, 1759; died at Newton, Mass., Nov. 14, 1835. An American Unitarian clergyman, the first in the United States who assumed that name. He was pastor of King's Chapel, Boston, 1787–1835.

Freeman, James Edward. Born in Nova Scotia, 1808; died at Rome, Nov. 21, 1884. An American figure painter.

Freeman, Mrs. The name under which Sarah Jennings, duchess of Marlborough, carried on a correspondence with Queen Anne (as Mrs. Morley).

Freeport (frē'pōrt). A city and the capital of Stephenson County, northern Illinois, situated on the Pecatonica River 108 miles west-northwest of Chicago. Population (1890), 10,185.

Freeport, Sir Andrew. A London merchant, one of the members of the fictitious club which issued the "Spectator."

Free-Soil Party. In United States politics, a party which opposed the extension of slavery into the Territories. It was formed in 1848 by a union of the Liberty party with the Barnburners. It nominated Van Buren for the presidency in 1848, and under the name of the Free Democratic party it nominated John P. Hale in 1852. It was one of the principal elements in the formation of the Republican party in 1854.

Freetown (frē'toun). The capital of the British colony of Sierra Leone, West Africa, situated on the Sierra Leone River, near the coast, in lat. 8° 29′ N., long. 13° 10′ W. Population (1891), 30,033.

Freewill Islands. See *St. David Islands.*

Freiberg (frī'berg). A city in the government district of Dresden, Saxony, on the Münzbach 20 miles southwest of Dresden. It is the center of the mining district of Saxony, and the seat of a mining academy. The silver-mines were discovered in the 12th century. The cathedral is a late-Pointed monument of the 15th century. In the Choir Room is a beautiful Romanesque door surviving from an older church: its sculptures are hardly excelled in medieval art. They consist of an allegorical representation of the kingdom of God, including statues of Old Testament types and reliefs of New Testament scenes. Behind the altar is the notable burial-chapel of the Protestant princes of Saxony, with fine sculptured monuments. A battle was fought at Freiberg, Oct., 1762, between 13,000 Prussians under Prince Henry and Seydlitz and 30,000 imperial and Austrian troops under General Hadik, in which the latter were totally defeated. Population (1890), 28,995.

Freiburg, or **Freiburg-im-Breisgau** (frī'bōrg-im-bris'gou). The capital of the district of Freiburg, Baden, situated on the Dreisam in lat. 47° 59′ N., long. 7° 51′ E. It is a center for the Black Forest, and has considerable manufactures. It is noted for its cathedral and university. The former is a noted work in German Pointed architecture, measuring 384 feet by 192. The west front is surmounted by a central tower and octagonal openwork spire, which is 385 feet high. Beneath the tower opens a single great recessed portal. The transepts are homogeneous. The choir was designed in the 14th century. The interior is exceedingly effective: it possesses very interesting sculpture, tombs, and early paintings. Freiburg was the capital of the Breisgau, and belonged for centuries to Austria. It has several times been taken by the French. Here, Aug. 3–5, 1644, the French under Condé and Turenne defeated the Bavarians under Mercy. Population (1890), 29,292.

Freiburg, G. also **Freiburg-unterm-Fürstenstein** (frī'bōrg-ōn'term-fürs'ten-stīn). A town in the province of Silesia, Prussia, on the Polsnitz 36 miles southwest of Breslau. Near it is the castle of Fürstenstein. Population (1890), 8,991.

Freiburg (in Switzerland). See *Fribourg.*

Freiburg-an-der-Unstrut (frī'bōrg-an-der-on'-strōt). A town in the province of Saxony, Prussia, on the Unstrut 28 miles west-southwest of Leipsic. It is noted for its castle of Neuenburg, and as the residence of Jahn. Population (1890), 3,256.

Freidank (frī'dängk). [MHG. *Fridank*, free-thinker.] Lived in the 13th century. The real or assumed name of a German didactic poet, author of the didactic poem "Bescheidenheit" (ed. by W. Grimm 1834), etc.

Freiligrath (frī'lig-rät), **Ferdinand.** Born at Detmold, Germany, June 17, 1810; died at Cannstatt, Würtemberg, March 18, 1876. A noted German lyric poet and democratic partizan, resident in England 1846–48, 1851–68. He was destined at the beginning for a mercantile life, but after 1839 devoted himself entirely to literature. A first volume of poems appeared in 1838. In 1841 was published "Mein Glaubensbekenntniss" ("My Creed"). In consequence of the political tendencies expressed in this book he was banished from the country, and went first to Belgium, and then to Switzerland and England. In 1844 appeared "Neue Gedichte" ("New Poems"). In 1845–46 he was engaged in a commercial business at Barmen, and was engaged for a time in editing a weekly, the "Rheinische Zeitung," but again fled to England, where he remained until 1868. "Zwischen Beiden Heeren" ("Between the Hosts") appeared 1845–46. His complete poetical works ("Sämmtliche Dichtungen") were published in 1870. In 1876 appeared "Neue Gedichte" ("New Poems"). He was the author of numerous translations from recent French and English poetry, among them a version of Longfellow's "Hiawatha."

Freind (frind), **John.** Baptist Croton (Croughton), near Brackley, Northamptonshire, in 1675; died July 26, 1728. An English physician. He studied at Christ Church, Oxford, where he made observations on account of his proficiency in the classics, and afterward became a medical practitioner at London. He entered parliament as a Tory member for Launceston in 1722, and in 1727 was appointed physician in ordinary to Queen Caroline. He wrote "The History of Physick from the time of Galen to the beginning of the 16th Century, chiefly with Regard to Practice" (1725–26), etc.

Freire (frā're), **Francisco Jozé.** Born at Lisbon, 1713; died 1773. A Portuguese historian and scholar, a leading member of the Academy of Arcadians, in which he assumed the name of "Candido Lusitano," by which he is often known. He wrote "Vida do Infante D. Henrique" (1758), etc.

Freire, Ramon. Born at Santiago, Nov. 29, 1787; died there, Dec. 9, 1851. A Chilian general. He distinguished himself in the war for independence (1813–26) both in actual commands and became chief of the liberal party. The liberals having deposed O'Higgins in 1823, General Freire was made supreme director. He drove the last Spaniards from Chile in 1826. In 1827 he was reelected supreme director, but soon after resigned, and the conservatives came into power. In 1830 he headed a revolt, was defeated at the battle of Lircai, April 17, 1831, and banished. He was allowed to return in 1842.

Freischütz (frī'shütz). **Der.** [G., lit. 'the free shot.'] In German folk-lore, a marksman celebrated for his compact with the devil, from whom he obtained seven "Freikugeln" (free bullets), six of which always hit the mark, while the devil directs the seventh at his pleasure. There are several forms of this legend. It was the subject of the romantic opera "Der Freischütz" by Weber, produced at Berlin June 18, 1821, at Paris at the Odéon as "Robin des bois" Dec. 7, 1824, and at the Académie Royale June 7, 1841, as "Le Franc-Archer," with a French translation and with recitatives by Berlioz. In London it was produced as "Der Freischütz" at the English Opera House, July 22, 1824; many times since inserted. In 1850 it was played in Italian as "Il Franco-arciere" at Covent Garden.

Freising, or **Freysing** (frī'zing). A town in Upper Bavaria, situated on the Isar 20 miles north-northeast of Munich. The bishopric of Freising, founded 734, was united to the archbishopric of Munich in 1852. It has a cathedral. Population (1890), 9,486.

Freistadtl (frī'stätl), Hung. **Galgócz.** A town in the county of Neutra, Hungary, on the Waag 46 miles north of Komorn. Population (1890), 7,216.

Freiwaldau (frī'väl-dou). A town in the crownland of Silesia, Austria-Hungary, 44 miles north of Olmütz. Population (1890), commune, 6,223.

Fréjus (frā-zhüs'). A town in the department of Var, southern France, situated near the Mediterranean 32 miles southwest of Nice: the ancient Forum Julii. It contains a large Roman amphitheater in ruins, fragments of walls, baths, of aqueduct, and a Roman tower. It has a Romanesque cathedral. Its baths was founded by Julius Cæsar and developed by Augustus. Here Napoleon disembarked from Egypt on Oct. 9, 1799, and remained for five days. April 27, 1814. Fréjus was the birthplace of Agricola, Rocsius, and Sieyes. Population (1890), commune, 3,129.

Fréjus, Col de. The pass in the Alps under which the Mont Cenis tunnel passes.

Frelinghuysen (frel'ing-hī-zen), **Frederick.** Born in New Jersey, April 13, 1753; died April 13, 1804. An American politician, a member of the Continental Congress, and United States senator from New Jersey 1793–96.

Frelinghuysen, Frederick Theodore. Born at Millstone, Somerset County, N. J., Aug. 4, 1817; died at Newark, N. J., May 20, 1885. An American Republican statesman and jurist, nephew of Theodore Frelinghuysen. He was United States senator from New Jersey 1866–77, and 1871–77; a member of the Electoral Commission 1877; and secretary of state Dec., 1881–85.

Frelinghuysen, Theodore. Born at Millstone, Somerset County, N. J., March 28, 1787; died at New Brunswick, N. J., April 12, 1862. An American statesman, son of Frederick Frelinghuysen. He was United States senator from New Jersey 1829–35, chancellor of the University of New York 1838–1850, White candidate for the vice-presidency in 1844, and president of Rutgers College 1850–62.

Fremantle (frē'man-tl). A seaport of western Australia, situated at the mouth of the Swan River, near Perth. Population (1891), 7,077.

Frémiet (frā-myā'), **Emmanuel.** Born at Paris, Dec., 1824. A noted French sculptor. After leaving La Petite Ecole, where his drawings are still exhibited, he supported himself by making scientific drawings at the Jardin des Plantes. His first work in sculpture was from a fox in the menagerie there. Later he drew plates for medical works. These attracted the attention of Rude, who admitted him to his private studio. His first salon exhibit was "A Gazelle" (1843). Among his other works are "Turkey Buzzard" (1845; bought by the state), "Mother Cat" (1849; bought by the state). In 1850-1854 he made a great show of animal sculpture at the Louvre. In 1850 he exhibited an equestrian statue of the Duke of Orleans, and in 1852 "Man of the Age of Stone." In 1853 his equestrian statue of Joan of Arc was erected on the Place des Pyramides; this is his masterpiece. In 1857 he succeeded Rude as professor of drawing at the Jardin des Plantes. In 1887 he exhibited at the Salon his famous "Gorilla abducting a Woman," and at Munich in 1892 "Duc Jean, bronzes." "St. Michael." "Faun and Young Bear," and "Dechelette."

Fréminet (frā-mē-nā'), or **Fréminel** (frā-mē-nel'), **Martin.** Born at Paris, Sept. 24, 1567; died there, June 18, 1619. A French painter.

In 1590 he went to Rome and studied the works of Buonarroti and Michelangelo. He returned to France after sixteen years and became court painter to Henry IV. He had much to do with the decoration of the palaces of Fontainebleau at the time of his death. Some of his paintings are at the royal palace at Turin. He was called "the French Michelangelo."

Fremont (frē'mont). A city and the capital of Sandusky County, northern Ohio, situated on Sandusky River 30 miles southeast of Toledo. It was the scene of Croghan's defense of Fort Stephenson in 1813. Population (1890), 7,141.

Frémont, John Charles. Born at Savannah, Ga., Jan. 21, 1813; died at New York, July 13, 1890. A noted American explorer, general, and politician, surnamed "The Pathfinder." He explored the South Pass (Rocky Mountains) in 1842, and the Pacific Slope in 1843-44 and 1845; took part in the conquest of California (1846-47), was United States senator from California in 1850-51, organized in 1853 an expedition to complete a previous exploration of a route to California; and was the Republican candidate for the presidency in 1856. He was federal commander of the western department in 1861; commanded at Cross Keys in 1862; and was governor of Arizona 1878-82. On Aug. 31, 1861, he issued a proclamation declaring that he would emancipate the slaves of those in arms against the United States. This act was condemned by Lincoln as premature, and the proclamation was withdrawn.

Fremont Basin. See *Great Basin.*

Fremont's Peak. The highest peak of the Wind River Mountains, situated in Wyoming, about lat. 43°25′ N., long. 109° 48′ W. Height, about 13,570 feet.

Fremy (frā-mē'), **Arnould.** Born at Paris, July 17, 1809. A French journalist and novelist. In 1843 he received the degree of doctor of letters at Paris for a very remarkable thesis on the variations of French style in the 17th century, and was made assistant professor of French literature at Lyons. From 1854 to 1859 he was one of the principal editors of "Charivari." He wrote "Les deux nuages" (1853), "Le Zèle de Sidoine" (1856), "La physiologie du rentier" (with Balzac, 1841), "Le bon droit; la bergerie" (comedy, 1852), "Confessions d'un fumeur de tabac" (1852), "Les mamans de mon temps" (1860) "La révolution du journalisme" (1865), "Les pensées de tout le monde" (1874), "Qu'est-ce que la France?" (1889), etc.

French (french), **Daniel Chester.** Born at Exeter, N. H., 1850. An American sculptor. He studied under Dr. Rimmer and J. Q. A. Ward, and spent two years in the studio of Thomas Ball in Florence and one year in Paris. His best-known works are the "Minute Man" (modeled in 1874), "John Harvard" (1884), "Dr. Gallaudet and his first Deaf-mute Pupil" (1888), "Lewis Cass" (1887; now in the Capitol at Washington), "Thomas Starr King," "Death and the Young Sculptor" (the Milmore Memorial, 1891) for which he gained a medal of the Paris Salon in the Paris Salon, and his colossal statue of the Republic for the Columbian Exposition.

French and Indian War, or **Old French War.** The last in the series of wars between France and Great Britain in America. It was the American phase of the Seven Years' War (which see). The French were assisted by the Indian tribes. The seat of the war was mostly the frontiers of Pennsylvania and New York and Canada. The following are the leading events: Braddock's defeat and the Virginia frontier; capitulation of Washington at Fort Necessity, 1754; dispersion of the Acadian settlers, 1755; Braddock's defeat, July 9, 1755; battle of Lake George, Sept. 8, 1755; destruction of Dieskau's army, 1756; capture of Oswego by Montcalm, 1756; capture of Fort William Henry by Montcalm, 1757; unsuccessful attack on Ticonderoga by Abercrombie, 1758; capture of Louisburg, 1758; capture of Fort Duquesne, 1758; capture of Ticonderoga and Niagara, 1759; battle of Quebec (under Wolfe), Sept. 13, 1759; surrender of Montreal, 1760; peace of Paris, 1763 (which see); surrender of Canada to Great Britain, Feb. 10, 1763.

French Broad. A river in North Carolina and eastern Tennessee which joins the Holston 4 miles east of Knoxville. It is remarkable for its picturesque scenery. Length, about 250 miles.

French Fabius, The. A surname given to the Duc de Montmorency (1493-1567) on account of his dilatory policy in Provence in 1536.

French Fury, The. A treacherous attack on Antwerp by 4,000 French soldiers under the Duc d'Anjou, Jan. 17, 1583. The attack was repelled by the citizens; about one half of the French were killed, and the remainder were made prisoners.

French Guiana. See *Guiana, French.*

French Kongo. See *Kongo, French.*

Frenchlove. See *English Monsieur, The.*

Frenchman's Bay (french'manz bā). An inlet of the Atlantic Ocean south of Maine and east of Mount Desert.

French Prairie Indians. See *Ahantchuyuk.*

French Revolution, The. The name specifically given to the revolution which occurred in France at the close of the 18th century. The meeting of the States-General May 5, 1789, marks the beginning. The end is taken either as 1795 (end of the Convention), or 1799 (end of the Directory), or 1804 (end of the Consulate). The whole Napoleonic period through 1815 is sometimes also treatment of the revolution. The wars growing out of the revolution after the appearance of Napoleon (1796) are given under *Napoleonic Wars.* (See also *France* and *Napoleon.*) The following are the chief events in the revolution: Meeting of States-General, May 5, 1789; the Third Estate assumed the title of the National or Constituent Assembly, June 17; Tennis-Court oath, June 20; storming of the Bastille, July 14; abolition of feudal and other privileges, Aug. 4; bread riot and march to Versailles, Oct.; flight of the king to Varennes, June 21, 1791; constitution adopted, Sept.; opening of the Legislative Assembly, Oct. 1; commencement of the war against allied Austria and Prussia, April, 1792; attack on the Tuileries, June 20; storming of the Tuileries, Aug. 10; September massacres, Sept.; battle of Valmy, Sept. 20; opening of the National Convention, abolition of the monarchy, proclamation of the republic, Sept. 21; battle of Jemmapes, Nov. 6; annexation of Nice and Savoy, Dec.; execution of Louis XVI., Jan. 21, 1793; coalition against France joined by Great Britain, Holland, Spain, etc., Feb.; Vendean wars begun, 1793; annexation of Belgium, 1793; battle of Neerwinden, March, 1793; establishment of the revolutionary tribunal, March; establishment of the Committee of Public Safety, April; overthrow of the Girondists, June; Reign of Terror, 1793-94; execution of Marie Antoinette, July, 1793; execution of Marie Antoinette and the Girondists, Oct.; siege of Toulon, Dec.; overthrow of the Hébertists, March, 1794; battle of Fleurus, June 26; battle of Fleurus, June 26; overthrow of Robespierre (9th Thermidor), July 27; bread riots of Germinal and Prairial, April 1795; peace of Basel with Prussia, April; peace of the Batavian republic, 1795; treaties of Basel with Prussia and Spain, 1795; victory of Bonaparte over the Sections, Oct. 5, 1795; beginning of the government by the Directory, Oct., 1795; Italian campaign of Napoleonic wars, 1796; coup detat of Fructidor, Sept., 1797; peace of Campo-Formio, Oct. 17; coup d'etat of the 18th Brumaire, Nov. 9-10, 1799; beginning of the Consulate, Nov., 1799; peace of Lunéville, Feb. 9, 1801; concordat, 1801-02; peace of Amiens, 1802; Napoleon consul for life, 1802; establishment of the empire, May 18, 1804. (See histories by Von Sybel, Mignet, Michelet, Stephens, Thiers, Von Laun, Taine, Carlyle, McCarthy, Dahlmann, Blanc, Lowe, and Wilkins.)

French River. A river in Ontario, the outlet of Lake Nipissing into the Georgian Bay of Lake Huron.

French Shore, The. Portions of the western and northern coasts of Newfoundland where the French have the privilege of catching and drying fish (secured by the treaty of Utrecht, 1713).

French Switzerland, or **La Suisse Romande.** That part of Switzerland in which the vernacular language is French (or a French dialect). It comprises the cantons Geneva, Vaud, Neuchatel, and Valais, the greater part of Fribourg, and a small part of Bern.

Frenchtown (french'toun). A township in Monroe County, Michigan, situated on Lake Erie 22 miles southwest of Detroit. It was the scene of a victory of the British and Indians under Proctor over the Kentuckians under Winchester, Jan. 22, 1813. Population (1890), 2,023.

Frend (frend), **William.** Born at Canterbury, Nov. 22, 1757; died at London, Feb. 21, 1841. An English author. He graduated at Christ's College, Cambridge, in 1780, and in 1781 became a fellow and tutor in Jesus College at the same place. In 1787 he published "Peace and Union recommended to the Associated Bodies of Republicans and Anti-Republicans," a tract in which, among other things, he attacked the Unitarianism of the Church of England, and was in consequence deprived of his residence at the college. He also wrote "An Address to the Inhabitants of Cambridge and its neighborhood . . . to turn from the False Worship of Three Persons to the Worship of One True God" (1788; subsequently reprinted as "An Address to the Members of the Church of England and to Protestant Trinitarians in General," etc.), which involved him in a controversy with the Rev. R. W. Coulthurst and others.

Frenea (frē-nē'), **Philip.** Born at New York, 1752; died near Frechold, N. J., Dec. 18, 1832. An American poet. He was graduated at Princeton in 1771; supported both in poetry and prose the popular cause during the War of the Revolution; and was variously employed in literary labors. The first part of a poem he had composed until about 1790, when he was appointed by the secretary of state, Thomas Jefferson, translator to the state department. At the same time he assumed the editorship of the "National Gazette" (Philadelphia), in which he vehemently opposed Alexander Hamilton and the Federalists. He wrote the "British Prison-Ship" (1784), and "A Journey from Philadelphia to New York by Robert Slender, Stocking weaver" (1787; republished in 1809 under the title "A Laughable Poem, or Robert Slender's Journey from Philadelphia to New York"), with several volumes of poems, etc.

Frentani (fren-tā'ni). In ancient history, an Italian people of Samnite stock, dwelling along the Adriatic coast northwest of Apulia and east of Samnium.

Frère (frār), **Charles (Édouard).** Born at Paris, July 10, 1837. A French genre, landscape, and portrait painter, son and pupil of Pierre Édouard Frère and pupil of Couture.

Frère (frār), **Charles Théodore.** Born at Paris, June 24, 1815; died there, March 24, 1888. A French genre and landscape painter, principally of Oriental subjects; known as Théodore Frère. He was a pupil of J. Cognict and Roqueplan. He first exhibited in 1838. In 1839 he went with the Algerian expedition, and afterward to Egypt. Among his works are "Bazar in Damascus" (1855), "Harem in Cairo" (1859), "Ramazan Feast" (1863), "Island of Philæ" (1865), "Tombyot the Caliphs at Cairo" (1876), "Caravan of Mecca Pilgrims" (1875), "Wells near Nehemy" (on the Steffin Mountain), "Ruins of Luxor" (Royal Museum), "Arabs Resting" (Nancy Museum), "Departure from Jerusalem for Jaffa" (New York Museum).

Frere (frēr), Sir **Henry Bartle Edward** (called Sir **Bartle Frere**). Born at Clyduch, Brecknockshire, March 25, 1815; died at Wimbledon, May 29, 1884. A British official. He entered the Indian service in 1834; became resident at Sattara in 1847, commissioner to Sind in 1850, and member of the council at Calcutta in 1851; was governor of Bombay 1862-1867; became a member of the Council of India in 1868; was created a baronet in 1876; and was governor of the Cape of Good Hope 1877-80. During his governorship of the Cape occurred the war against the Zulus under Cetywayo.

Frere, John Hookham. Born at London, May 21, 1769; died at Pietà, Valetta, Malta (?), Jan. 7, 1846. An English diplomatist and author. He took the degree of B. A. at Caius College, Cambridge, in 1792, and that of M. A. in 1795; entered Parliament in 1796; was associated with Canning in the foundation of the "Anti-Jacobin, or Weekly Examiner" 1797-98; became under-secretary of state to the foreign office in 1799; was appointed envoy to Portugal extraordinary and minister to Spain in 1800; held the same position at Madrid 1802-04; was sworn of the privy council in 1805; and was plenipotentiary for the negotiation of peace with Spain 1808-09. He published "Aristophanes," a metrical version of the "Acharnians," the "Knights," and the "Birds."

Frère (frār), **Pierre Édouard.** Born at Paris, Jan. 10, 1819; died at Écouen, May 24, 1886. A French genre painter, brother of Théodore Frère, pupil of Paul Delaroche and of the Ecole des Beaux Arts. He is known as Edouard Frère. Among his works are "The Little Gourmand" (1843), "The Little Cook" (1850), "Sunday Toilet" (1856), "Going to School" and "The Flute Lesson" (1859), "Return from the Woods" (1865), "Exercise" (1880), "A Bivouac" (1885), "The Elder Brother," etc.

Frère-Orban (frār'or-bon'), **Hubert Joseph Walther.** Born at Liège, Belgium, April 22, 1812. A Belgian liberal statesman, premier 1868-70 and 1878-84. He was minister of finance July, 1848, Sept., 1852, and 1857-70, and minister of foreign affairs 1878-84.

Frères Ennemis (frār-zen-mē'), **Les.** [F., 'hostile brothers.'] A tragedy by Racine, produced in 1664.

Fréret (frā-rā'), **Nicolas.** Born at Paris, Feb. 15, 1688; died at Paris, March 8, 1749. A noted French historian, archæologist, chronologist, and philologist. An incomplete and inaccurate collection of his works was published in Paris 1796-99.

Fréron (frā-rōn'), **Elie Catherine.** Born at Quimper, France, 1719; died at Paris, March 10, 1776. A French journalist and critic, best known from a fierce quarrel in which he was engaged with Voltaire.

Fréron, Louis Stanislas. Born at Paris, 1765; died in Haiti, 1802. A French revolutionist, son of E. C. Fréron. He was elected a deputy to the Convention in 1792, and in 1795 was commissioned along with Barras to establish the authority of the Convention at Marseilles. He subsequently became subprefect of Sainte-Domingue. He wrote "Mémoire historique sur la réaction royale et sur les malheurs du midi" (1796).

Frescobaldi (fres-kō-bäl'dē), **Girolamo.** Born at Ferrara, Italy, 1587 or 1588; died after 1641. A celebrated Italian organist, singer, and composer for the organ, organist at St. Peter's after 1614.

Fresenius (fre-zā'nē-us), **Karl Remigius.** Born at Frankfort-on-the-Main, Dec. 28, 1818. A noted German chemist. He founded a chemical laboratory at Wiesbaden in 1848. His works include "Anleitung zur qualitativen chemischen Analyse" (1841), "Anleitung zur quantitativen chemischen Analyse" (1846), etc.

Fresnel (frā-nel'), **Augustin Jean.** Born at Broglie, Eure, France, May 10, 1788; died at Ville-d'Avray, near Paris, July 14, 1827. A French physicist, noted for his researches in optics, particularly in polarization and the wave-theory of light.

Fresnillo (fres-nēl'yo). A town in the state of Zacatecas, Mexico, situated about 35 miles northwest of Zacatecas; noted for its silver-mines. Population (1890), 13,020.

Fresnoy, Charles Alphonse du. See *Dufresnoy.*

Freston (fres'ton). A necromancer in "Beliasis of Greece." He was suspected by Don Quixote of having stolen his books, and transformed giants into windmills.

Freudenstadt (froi'den-stät). A town in the Black Forest circle, Würtemberg, 30 miles east-southeast of Strasburg. Population (1890), 5,695.

Freudenthal (froi'den-täl). A town in Silesia, Austria-Hungary, 16 miles west-northwest of Troppau; a linen-manufacturing center. Population (1890), commune, 7,800.

Freund (froind), **Wilhelm.** Born at Kempen, Posen, Prussia, Jan. 27, 1806. A German philologist, of Hebrew descent. He was teacher in the gymnasium at Breslau 1828–29, rector of the gymnasium at Hirschberg 1848–51, and director of a Hebrew school at Gleiwitz 1855–70. He completed a well-known Latin lexicon (Wörterbuch der lateinischen Sprache," 1834–45, etc.

Frévent (frā-von'). A town in the department of Pas-de-Calais, France, on the Canche 21 miles west of Arras. Population (1891), commune, 4,426.

Frey (frī). [ON. *Freyr.*] In Norse mythology, the god of the earth's fruitfulness, presiding over rain, sunshine, and all the fruits of the earth, and dispensing wealth among men: the son of Njord. He was especially worshiped in the temple at Upsala in Sweden.

Frey, Johann. Born at Arlsheim, near Basel, Oct. 23, 1838. A Swiss politician. While temporarily in the United States in 1861 he enlisted as a sergeant in the Union army. He was taken prisoner at Gettysburg, and suffered many privations in Libby prison. He returned to Switzerland at the end of the war, and was sent back to the United States as minister in 1882, serving five years. In Dec. 14, 1885, he was elected president of the Swiss Confederation.

Freya (frā'ä). [ON. *Freyja.*] In Old Norse mythology, the daughter of Njord and sister of Frey. Her dwelling was Folkvang (ON. *Folkvangr*). Her chariot was drawn by two cats. To her with Odin, whose wife she is according to later mythology, belonged those slain in battle. Freyja was the goddess of fruitfulness and of sexual love. She had several names, among them Gefion and Vanadis.

Freycinet (frā-sē-nā'), **Charles Louis de Saulces de.** Born at Foix, Ariège, France, Nov. 14, 1828. A French politician. He was coadjutor of Gambetta in the ministry of 1870–71, and was elected senator in 1876. He was minister of public works 1877–79, president 1879–80 and Jan.–Sept. 1882, and again Jan. 7–Dec. 3, 1886, and March 16, 1890–Feb. 19, 1892; minister of foreign affairs 1886–86; minister of war 1888–92; and president March 16, 1890–Feb. 19, 1892.

Freycinet, Louis Claude Desaulses de. Born at Montélimart, Drôme, France, Aug. 7, 1779; died near Loriel, Drôme, Aug. 18, 1842. A French navigator. He published "Voyage de découvertes aux terres australes pendant les années 1800–4" (1807–16), "Voyage autour du monde pendant les années 1817–20" (1824–44), etc.

Freyr. See *Frey.*

Freytag (frī'täg), **Georg Wilhelm Friedrich.** Born at Lüneburg, Prussia, Sept. 19, 1788; died at Bonn, Prussia, Nov. 16, 1861. A German Orientalist, author of a "Lexicon Arabico-Latinum," 1830–37, etc.

Freytag, Gustav. Born at Kreuzburg in Silesia, Germany, July 13, 1816. A German novelist and dramatic writer. He studied at Breslau and Berlin, and subsequently settled as docent of the German language and literature at the former university. He resigned his position, however, in 1844, and went to Leipsic and Dresden. In 1848 he returned to Leipsic, where with Julian Schmidt he engaged in editorial work on the "Grenzboten," which he conducted until 1870, and again from 1887 to 1870. In the latter year he was summoned to the headquarters of the German crown prince, where he remained during part of the war. In 1879 he removed to Wiesbaden. His earliest works are dramatic. The drama "Die Valentine" appeared in 1846, the comedy "Die Journalisten" ("The Journalists") in 1853. The novel "Soll und Haben" ("Debit and Credit") followed in 1855, a tragedy "Die Fabier" ("The Fabians") in 1859, "Die Technik des Dramas" ("The Technic of the Drama") in 1863, and the novel "Die verlorene Handschrift" ("The Lost Manuscript") in 1864. From 1859 to 1867 appeared the "Bilder aus der deutschen Vergangenheit" ("Pictures from the German Past"), in four volumes. The series of novels, six in number, under the collective title "Die Ahnen" ("Our Ancestors"), describe the fortunes of a German family of the Romans to the Napoleonic wars, appeared from 1870 to 1880. A short autobiography "Erinnerungen aus meinen Leben" ("Recollections from my Life") appeared with his collected works (22 volumes) in 1887.

Friar Bacon, The Famous History of. A popular legend concerning Roger Bacon. It was published in a prose tract, in London, in 1627 (reprinted in Thoms's "Early Prose Romances"). No earlier edition is known, but that it is much older is evident from the fact that Greenes "Honorable History of Friar Bacon and Friar Bungay," which was founded on it was played at Devonshire House in 1591. It was first printed in 1594.

Friar Gerund. See *Feuy Gerundo.*

Friar Rush. See *Rush.*

Friar's Tale, The. One of Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales." It is the story of a summoner who, when he was riding to oppress a poor widow, met a foul fiend and entered into a compact with him. The fiend usually carries him off. Hubert, the friar who tells the tale, is a "limitour" — that is, one licensed to hear confessions and perform offices of the church within a certain district. He is "wanton and merry, a full festive man."

Friar Tuck. See *Tuck.*

Frias (frē'as), **Tomás.** Born in Potosí, Jan. 14, 1805; died in La Paz, Aug., 1884. A Bolivian statesman. He was repeatedly secretary of state; held various important diplomatic posts, and was acting president Nov., 1872, to May, 1873. Again president 1873–74, after the death of Ballivian, president from Feb., 1874, to May, 1877. His term was quiet and progressive.

Fribble (frib'l). 1. A haberdasher in Thomas Shadwell's comedy "Epsom Wells." He is surly, henpecked, and proud of his submissive but deceitful wife, though he pretends to domineer over her.

2. In Garrick's play "Miss in her Teens," a weak-minded fop. Garrick played the character himself. In the reign of George II. any one who affected the modish fashionable gayety was called a fribble.

Fribourg (frē-bör'), G. **Freiburg** (frī'borg). A canton of Switzerland, bounded by Bern on the northeast and east, Vaud on the south and west, and the Lake of Neuchâtel on the northwest. The chief occupation is agriculture, the prevailing religion Roman Catholic, and the language so partly French and partly German. Fribourg has seven members to the National Council. It was admitted to the Swiss Confederation in 1481. A liberal constitution was adopted in 1857. Area, 641 square miles. Population (1888), 119,455.

Fribourg, G. Freiburg im Uchtlande (frī'börg im ūch'tlän-de). The capital of the canton of Fribourg, Switzerland, on the Saane 17 miles southwest of Bern. It is on the border between French and German Switzerland. It consists of a lower and an upper town. The cathedral, begun in 1283, is an interesting church with a late-Pointed tower. 250 feet high, and a celebrated organ, enlarged by Cavaillé-Coll. The organ has long been celebrated as one of the best existing. The suspension bridge crossing the gorge of the Saane was built in 1834. The span is 870 feet, and the height above the stream 168. Fribourg cheese are manufactured in Richemond towers, which have the form of simple arches of masonry, flanked by coupled Ionic pilasters, and crowned by a balustrade, with a low attic. Population (1888), 12,241.

Frickthal (frik'tal). A territory in Switzerland, in the northern part of the canton of Aargau, with which it was incorporated in 1803.

Friday (frī'da). [From *Frigga*, a Teutonic goddess, in part identified with the Roman *Venus*, AS. *Frige day*, etc., being a translation of the Roman name of this day, *dies Veneris*, *dies Veneris*.] The sixth day of the week. Friday is the Mohammedan Sabbath, or day of assembly. It is said in the Mohammedan traditions to have been established by divine command as a day of worship for Adam and his descendants, as being the day on which Adam was created and received into paradise, the day on which he was expelled from it, the day on which he repented, and the day on which he died. It will accordingly be the same traditions, be the day of the resurrection. In the Roman and Eastern and Anglican churches, all Fridays except Christmas day (when it occurs on Friday) are generally observed as fasts of obligation or days of abstinence, in memory of the crucifixion of Christ, an event which is especially commemorated annually on Good Friday. The Christian dislike to Friday is popularly regarded with superstition, and is considered an unlucky day for beginning any enterprise. To spill more or less than a pint on Friday is considered an especially bad omen. Until recently it was common for criminals under sentence of capital punishment to be executed on Friday: hence Friday is sometimes called *hangman's day.*

Friday, The native attendant of Robinson Crusoe, in Defoe's novel of that name. He was so named by his master because the latter had saved him from death on that day.

Friday Club, The. A club instituted at Edinburgh by Sir Walter Scott in June, 1805.

Fridesweðe, Friðheswiþa, or **Fredeswitha.** Died possibly in 735. An English saint; she was a royal princess, according to the legend, and fled from the importunities of her lover to Oxford, where she founded the nunnery of St Frideswide. She is commemorated on Oct. 19.

Fridigern. See *Fritigern.*

Friedberg (frēd'berg). A town in Upper Bavaria, situated on the Ach 5 miles east-southeast of Augsburg. Here, Aug. 24, 1796, the French under Moreau defeated the Austrians under Latour. Population (1890), 2,676.

Friedberg. A town in the province of Upper Hesse, Hesse, on the Usa 16 miles north of Frankfort-on-the-Main; formerly a free imperial city. Here, July 30, 1796, the French under Jourdan defeated the Austrians under Wartensleben. Population (1890), 5,276.

Friedericia. See *Fredericia.*

Friedewald (frēd'e-vält). A small town in the province of Hesse-Nassau, Prussia, 33 miles southeast of Cassel.

Friedewald, Treaty of. A treaty concluded at Friedewald, Prussia, Oct. 5, 1551, between France and the League of Smalkalden, for the purpose of liberating Philip, landgrave of Hesse, who was held as a prisoner of state by the emperor.

Friedland, Valentin. See *Trotzendorf.*

Friedland (frēd'lant). A town in Bohemia, on the Wittich 64 miles north-northeast of Prague. Its castle belonged to Wachenstein, duke of Friedland. Population (1890), commune, 5,282.

Friedland. A town in the province of East Prussia, Prussia, situated on the Alle 26 miles southeast of Königsberg. Here, June 14, 1807, the French (70,000 to 80,000 under Napoleon) defeated Russians and Prussians (60,000 to 70,000 under Bennigsen). The loss of the French was about 7,000 to 8,000, that of the Allies, over 25,000.

Friedland. A town in the grand-duchy of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Germany, 43 miles northwest of Stettin. Population (1890), 5,282.

Friedländer (frēd'len-der). **Friedrich.** Born at Kohljanowitz, Bohemia, Jan. 16, 1825. An Austrian genre painter, a pupil of Waldmüller.

Friedländer, Julius. Born at Berlin, June 25, 1813; died there, April 4, 1884. A German numismatist, keeper of the royal collection of ancient coins.

Friedländer, Ludwig. Born at Königsberg, July 16, 1824. A German scholar, professor of classical philology and archæology at Königsberg 1858–92. He published works on Homer and the Homeric questions, and on Roman antiquities.

Friedrichroda (frēd'rich-rō'da). A small town in Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, in the Thuringian Forest 9 miles southwest of Gotha.

Friedrichshafen (frēd'richs-hā-fen). A small town in the Danube circle, Würtemberg, on the Lake of Constance 14 miles east of Constance.

Friedrichsruh (frēd'richs-rō). The residence of Prince Bismarck, about 17 miles southeast of Hamburg.

Friendly (frend'li), **Sir John.** In Vanbrugh's play "The Relapse," a country gentleman. Sheridan metamorphosed him into his Colonel Townly in the "Trip to Scarborough."

Friendly Islands. See *Tonga Islands.*

Friend of Man, The. [F. *L'Ami des hommes.*] A surname ironically given to Mirabeau (father of the orator), from the title of his work "L'Ami des hommes."

Friendship in Fashion. A comedy by Thomas Otway, produced in 1678.

Fries (frēs), **Bernhard.** Born at Heidelberg, Baden, May 16, 1820; died at Munich, May 21, 1879. A German landscape painter, younger brother of Ernst Fries.

Fries, Elias Magnus. Born at Femsjö, near Wexiö, Sweden, Aug. 15, 1794; died at Upsala, Sweden, Feb. 8, 1878. A Swedish botanist. He was professor of practical economy 1824, and of botany 1851, and director of the botanical museum and garden, at Upsala. His work upon Scandinavian fungi is notable (1825), "Observationes mycologicæ" (1815–18), "Summa vegetabilium Scandinaviæ" (1846–49).

Fries, Ernst. Born at Heidelberg, Baden, June 22, 1801; died at Karlsruhe, Baden, Oct. 11, 1874. A German landscape painter.

Fries, Jakob Friedrich. Born at Barby, Prussian Saxony, Aug. 23, 1773; died at Jena, Germany, Aug. 10, 1843. A German philosophical writer, professor at Heidelberg and later (of philosophy) at Jena. He was deprived of his office for political reasons in 1819, but was appointed to the chair of physics and mathematics in 1824. He wrote "Neue Kritik der Vernunft" (1807), etc.

Friesians (frē'zians), or **Frisians** (friz'ianz). The natives or inhabitants of Friesland; the Low German people who were the ancestors of the present inhabitants of Friesland.

Friesic (frē'zik). The language of the Friesians in its oldest form, specifically called *Old Frisic.* It is a Low German dialect formerly spoken in the northern part of Germany in the district which includes the present Friesland. Old Friesic, with old Saxon and Anglo-Saxon, constituted the main part of what is collectively called Old German, and which in the present modern Friesic in its local variations, North, East, and West Friesic, and Dutch, Flemish, and low German, in its restricted sense, that limited to the modern spoken national tongues.

Friesland (frēz'land), or **Vriesland** (frēs'länt). [L. *Frisia*, F. *Frise.*] A province of the Netherlands, capital Leeuwarden, bounded by the North Sea on the north, Groningen and Drenthe on the east, Overyssel on the south, and the Zuyder Zee on the southwest and northwest. Its surface is generally flat. Friesland formerly included a much larger territory. It was under the counts of Holland, but became independent early in the 15th century. In 1515 it was incorporated with the Hapsburg dominions, and it became one of the Seven United Provinces of the Netherlands. It is also called West Friesland. Area, 1,382 square miles. Population (1891), 336,442.

Friesland, East. See *East Friesland.*

Frigg (frig). [Latinized as *Fregga* or *Frega.*] In Norse mythology, the wife of Odin, and the queen of the gods. She is often confounded with Freya, a distinct deity. Frigg was the goddess of love in its better and constant form.

Frigga, or **Friga** (frig'a). [Latinized forms of *Frigg.*] Same as *Frigg.*

Frigidus (frij'i-dus). A small river, tributary of the Isonzo, which it joins near Görz in Austria: the modern Wipbach. It is noted for its coldness. In its valley, near the Rhinbruner Wald, Theodosius defeated the forces of Eugenius and Arbogast in 394.

Frimaire (frē-mar'). [F., < *frimas*, sleet.] The name adopted in 1793 by the National Convention of the first French republic for the third month of the year. It consisted of 30 days, commencing with Nov. 21 in the years 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, with Nov. 22 in 4, and with Nov. 20 in the year 12.

Frimont (frē-mon'), **Johann Maria Philipp,** Count of, Prince of Antrodoco. Born at Finstingen, Lorraine, Jan. 3, 1759; died at Vienna, Dec. 26, 1831. An Austrian general. He entered the Austrian army in 1776, and was commander-in-chief of the Austrian troops in Upper Italy when he invaded France in 1814. He quelled the insurrections which the decrees of the Congress of Laybach, the liberal insurrection at Naples in 1821, and was made president of the council of war at Vienna in Nov., 1831.

Frio (frē'o), **Cape.** A promontory in Brazil, about 50 miles east of Rio de Janeiro: lighthouse in lat. 23° 0′ 42″ S., long. 42° 0′ 1″ W.

Frisches Haff (frish'es häf). [G., 'Fresh Bay.'] A body of water north of the provinces of East and West Prussia, extending from near Königsberg southwestward about 57 miles. Its average width is about 5 miles. It is separated by a narrow tongue of land (Frische Nehrung) from the Baltic, with which it communicates by the Pillauer Tief.

Frischlin (frish'lin), **Nikodemus.** Born at Balingen, Württemberg, Sept. 22, 1547; died near the fortress of Hohenurach, Württemberg, Nov. 29–30, 1590. A German philologist and Latin poet.

Frisco (fris'ko). A colloquial abbreviation of *San Francisco.*

Friscobaldo (fris-kō-bal'dō). In Dekker and Middleton's "Honest Whore," the father of Bellafront.

Frisian Islands, North. See *North Frisian Islands.*

Frisians. See *Frisonus.*

Frith, or **Fryth** (frith), **John.** Born at Westerham, Kent, in 1503: executed at London, July 4, 1533. An English Reformer and martyr. He took the degree of B. A. at King's College, Cambridge, in 1525, and in the same year became a junior canon of Cardinal College (afterward Christ Church), Oxford. He went abroad in 1528 to avoid religious persecution, resided for a time at the University of Heidelberg, and was associated with Tyndale in his literary work. He returned to England in 1532, was arrested for heresy by order of Sir Thomas More, and was imprisoned at the Tower of London. During his imprisonment he wrote "A Boke made by John Fryth, prysoner in the tower of London, answeryng to M. More's Letter," etc. (London, 1533).

Frith, Mary. See *Calpurnia, Moll.*

Frith, William Powell. Born at Studley, near Ripon, England, 1819. An English painter. He studied art at Sass's academy at London, and in 1839 exhibited a portrait at the British Institution, which was followed in 1840 by "Othello and Desdemona" and "Malvolio before the Countess Olivia" at the Academy. He was elected a royal academician in 1853. Among his more notable paintings are "The Village Pastor," "The Derby Day," and "The Railway Station." He has published "My Autobiography and Reminiscences" (1887) and "Further Reminiscences" (1888).

Frithigern. See *Fritigern.*

Frithjof's (frēt'yofs), or **Fridthiof's** (frēt'yofs), **Saga.** An Icelandic saga, assigned to the 14th century, relating the adventures of the Norwegian hero Frithjof (or Fridthiof). It is the subject of a poem by Tegnér, "Frithiof's Saga," published in 1825.

Fritigern (frit'i-gern), or **Frithigern,** or **Fridigern.** Died in 381 A. D. A king of the West Goths. He communicated a bend of Christian West Goths who, when their forces were expelled from Dacia by the Huns in 376, took refuge in Moesia by permission of the emperor Valens. Disputes with the Roman officials at the passage of the Danube led to war, and Fritigern with 20,000 men defeated and killed Valens at Adrianople in 378.

Fritsch (fritsh), **Gustav.** Born at Cottbus, Germany, March 5, 1838. A German naturalist and traveler. After graduating in natural sciences and medicine, he made a successful exploration of south Africa 1863–68, traveling from Cape Town through the Orange Free State, Natal, and Boshuanaland as far as the Ba-Mangwato tribe. His work "Die Eingeborenen südafrikas" (Breslau, 1873) is still the best contribution to the anthropology of the Bantu, Hottentot and Bushman races. In 1874 he became professor at the University of Berlin. From 1881 to 1882 he traveled in Egypt and the Orient, making special researches on electric fishes; and in 1890 he published at Leipsic "Die elektrischen Fische."

Fritze (frit'se), **Der Alte.** [G., 'Old Fritz.'] A nickname given by his soldiers to Frederick the Great.

Fritz, Samuel. Born in Bohemia, 1653; died at the Jeberos Mission, on the Upper Amazon, March 20, 1728. A Jesuit missionary. The greater part of his life was spent among the Amazonian Indians, and he established the Omaguas and other missions. He repeatedly traversed the whole length of the river. In 1707 his map of the Amazon was first published at Quito, and it long remained the authority for this region.

Fritz, Unser. [G., 'Our Fritz.'] A nickname given by Germans to Frederick William, crown prince of Germany, and later emperor.

Fritzlar (frits'lär). A small town in the province of Hesse-Nassau, Prussia, on the Eder 16 miles southwest of Cassel. It is noted for its cathedral and as the first seat in Hesse of Christianity, which was introduced by St. Boniface about 732.

Friuli (frē'ō-lē). [F. *Frioul,* It. *Friuli.*] A district north of the Adriatic Sea, the ancient Forum Julii, mainly comprised in the modern province of Udine, Italy, and in the crownland Görz and Gradiska, Austria-Hungary. It became a Lombard duchy in the 6th century, and was ruled by dukes under the Carlovingian emperors. Austrian Friuli was acquired by the house of Hapsburg in 1509, and Venetian Friuli was acquired from Venice in 1797. Both portions were lost to Austria in 1805, and regained in 1815. Venetian Friuli was ceded to Italy in 1866.

Fröbel (frē'bel), **Friedrich.** Born at Oberweissbach, Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, Germany, April 21, 1782; died at Marienthal, near Bad Liebenstein, Germany, June 21, 1852. A German educator, founder of the kindergarten system of instruction. He studied at the universities of Jena, Gottingen, and Berlin, and took part against the French in the campaigns of 1813 and 1814; founded in 1816, at Griesheim, an educational institution which was removed to Keilhau, near Rudolstadt, in 1817; and in 1837 founded a kindergarten at Blankenburg in Thuringia. His chief work is "Die Menschenerziehung" (1826).

Fröhlich (frē'lich), **Julius.** Born at Frankenhausen, near Stadt-Ilm, Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, July 16, 1805; died at Zurich, Switzerland, Nov. 6, 1893. A German politician, traveler, and author, nephew of Friedrich Fröbel. He took part in the revolutionary movement at Vienna in 1848, and in 1897 founded at Munich the "Süddeutsche Presse," which he conducted until 1873. He was appointed consul of the Hanseatic Empire at Smyrna in 1875, and held a similar post at Algiers 1876–80. His chief works are "System der sozialen Politik" (1847), "Aus Amerika" (1857), "Theorie der Politik" (1861–64), "Die Wirthschaft des Menschengeschlechts" (1873–76), "Die realistische Weltansicht und die utilitarische Civilisation" (1881), and "Ein Lebenslauf" (1890–91).

Frobisher (frō'bish-ėr), Sir **Martin.** Died in 1594. An English navigator. He was of a family of Welsh origin. He was at Aldborough, West Riding of Yorkshire. He commanded an expedition in search of the northwest passage in 1576, on which he discovered the bay which bears his name, Frobisher Bay. One of his sailors having brought home a piece of ore supposed to contain gold, he was sent out again in command of two expeditions in search of it, in 1577–78. On both occasions, however, the ore which he brought home proved worthless. He fought with distinction against the Great Armada in 1588.

Frobisher Bay. An arm of the ocean extending about 200 miles into Baffin Land, in the north polar regions. It was until recently called Frobisher Strait.

Frog (frog), **Nicholas** or **Nic.** A nickname for the Dutch in Arbuthnot's "Law is a Bottomless Pit," in "The History of John Bull."

Frogmore (frog'mor) **Lodge.** A mansion near Windsor Castle, England. It was the residence of queen Victoria's mother, and the principal mausoleum erected by the queen to her husband.

Frogs (frogz), **The.** A famous comedy by Aristophanes. It was exhibited in 405 B. C., and obtained the first prize.

The plot (of "The Frogs") is separated into two parts: first, the adventures of Bacchus on his journey to Hades in search of a good poet, Sophocles and Euripides being lately dead; and secondly, the poetical contest of Eschylus and Euripides for the high virtue of Eschylus. These subjects are logically though loosely connected together, but remain as strongly of the dramatic economy of the very poet whose Aristophanes is here at such pains vehemently. No analysis can reproduce the irrelevant liliancy of the piece, which consists in all manner of comic situations, departures, parables, and the queerest blunders.
Mahaffy, Hist. of Classical Greek Lit., I. 455.

Fröhlich (frē'lich), **Abraham Emanuel.** Born at Brugg, Aargau, Switzerland, Feb. 1, 1796; died at Baden, Aargau, Dec. 1, 1865. A German-Swiss poet, best known as a writer of fables (published 1825).

Frohsdorf (frōs'dorf). A village and castle about 50 miles south of Vienna. It is noted as having been the headquarters of the French Legitimist party from 1844 until the death of the Comte de Chambord in 1883.

Froissart (froi'särt; F. pron. frwä-sär'), **Jean.** Born at Valenciennes, 1337; died at Chimay about 1410. A celebrated French chronicler. Nothing is known of his family or early life beyond the few facts to be gleaned from his own writings. In 1360 he was welcomed to England by his countrywoman Queen Philippa of Hainaut, wife of Edward III. In 1366 he visited Scotland, and in May, 1368, he was at Milan in the company of Petrarch and Chaucer. About 1372, after several years spent in travel, Froissart decided to enter the church. The period of his activity as a chronicler extends from 1367 to 1400. His great work is the "Chronique de France, d'Angleterre, d'Ecosse et d'Espagne," relating the events of history from 1325 till 1400. It was published before the close of the 15th century, and was thus among the first books to be printed. One of the 6 editions of the 16th century was by Denis Sauvage, historian to Henry II. of France. The best editions in modern times are by Kervyn de Lettenhove, in 25 volumes (1867–77), and by Simeon Luce, incomplete, in 8 volumes (1869–88).

Froissart, though inferior to Joinville, and though far less remarkable as a poet than Eustache Deschamps, can fairly hold his own with Deschamps and Machault, while he has the advantage of being easily accessible. The later part of his life he has never given up to history, he is not quite so voluminous in verse as his less famous rivals. Yet, if the attribution to him of the "Cour d'Amour" and the "Trésor Amoureux" be correct, he has left some 40,000 or 50,000 lines. The bulk of his work consists of long poems in the allegorical courtship of the time, interspersed with shorter lyrical pieces in the prevailing forms. One of these poems, the Banson de la Rose, "Méliador," is because of its autobiographical details; and some shorter pieces approaching more nearly to the Italian style, "Le Joli au Florin," "Le Joli Buisson de Jonece," et du Levrier," etc., are sprightly and agreeable enough.
Saintsbury, French Lit., p. 104.

Frolic (frol'ik), **Sir Frederick.** A character in Etheredge's comedy "The Comical Revenge."

He (Sir Frederick Frolic) is a man of quality, who can fight at need with small but keenness of nerve, but whose customary occupation is the pursuit of pleasure without dignity and without reflection.
Gosse, Seventeenth Century Studies.

Frolic, The. A British sloop of war taken in 1812 by Captain Jacob Jones in the American sloop of war Wasp.

Frollo (frol'lō). In "Arthur," an English Arthurian legend of the first half of the 15th century, a French knight. Arthur kills him in single combat, with his great sword Brownsteel, when on his way to take Paris.

Frollo (F. pron. fro-lō'), **Claude.** An archdeacon, one of the leading characters in "Notre Dame de Paris," by Victor Hugo. He is absorbed in alchemy and is repulsed holy, but he falls in love with and persecutes Esmeralda, a gipsy. After her death he is killed in revenge by Quasimodo, who throws him from the top of the tower of Notre Dame.

Frollo, Jehan. A scholar in "Notre Dame de Paris," by Victor Hugo.

Frome, formerly **Frome Selwood** (from sel'wūd). A manufacturing town in Somerset, England, 11 miles south of Bath. Population (1891), 9,613.

Fromentin (frō-mon-tan'), **Eugène.** Born at St.-Maurice, near La Rochelle, Oct. 24, 1820; died there, Aug. 27, 1876. A noted French genre painter and writer. Pupil of Remond and Cabat. He visited Algiers 1846–48 and 1852–53, and produced many sketches from which he painted his characteristic pictures of Oriental life. He was also the author of "Dominique," a successful novel, and of works on art and travel. He was awarded a second-class medal in 1849 and 1857, and a first-class in 1859. He became a member of the Legion of Honor in 1858.

Fronde (frond), **The.** [F., lit. 'a sling.'] In French history, the name of a party which during the minority of Louis XIV. waged civil war against the court party, on account of the humiliations inflicted on the high nobility and the heavy fiscal impositions laid on the people. The movement began with the opposition of the parliament of Paris to the measures of the minister Mazarin, and was successfully called by one of his supporters there "the war of the fronde," in allusion to that of the sling then common among the street-boys of Paris. The contest continued from 1648 to 1653, during which Mazarin was driven from power, but soon restored. The opposition to him had degenerated into a struggle between the court and party strife, whence the name *frondeur* became a term of political reproach.

Front de Bœuf (frōn dē bef), **Sir Reginald.** In Scott's novel "Ivanhoe," a brutal and fierce Norman baron who uses his castle of Torquilstone to imprison and torture his enemies, and finally perishes in its flames.

Frontenac (frônt-näk'), Comte **Louis de Buade de,** Born in France, 1621; died at Quebec, Nov. 28, 1698. A French colonial officer, governor of Canada 1672–82 and 1689–98.

Frontenac was full of faults; but it is not through these that his memory has survived him. He was domineering, arbitrary, intolerant of opposition, irascible, vehement in prejudice, often wayward, perverse, and jealous: a perse cutor of those who crossed him; yet capable, by fits, of moderation and a magnanimous lenity; and gifted with a rare charm — not always exerted — to win the attachment of men: versed in books, polished in courts and salons, without fear, incapable of repose, keen and broad of sight, clear in judgment, prompt in decision, fruitful in resources, unshaken when others despaired, a sure breeder of storms in time of peace, but in time of calamity and danger a tower of strength. His early career in America was beset with ire and enmity; but admiration and grati-

tude hailed him at its close: for it was he who saved the colony and led it triumphant from an abyss of ruin.
Parkman, Discovery of the Great West, p. 47.

Frontino (fron-tē'nō). The name of the horse which Brunello stole from Sacripant and gave to Rogero, and on which the latter overthrew all his opponents. He is mentioned both by Boiardo and Ariosto in the Orlando poems.

Frontinus (fron-tī'nus), **Sextus Julius.** Died about 103 A. D. A Roman military officer, engineer, and tactician. He wrote "Strategematica" (a work on strategy, in four books), "De aquis urbis Romæ," etc.

Fronto (fron'tō), **Marcus Cornelius.** Born at Cirta, Numidia: died about 175 A. D. A Roman rhetorician and orator. A collection of his letters was edited by Naber in 1867.

The most characteristic figure of this time is the rhetorician M. Cornelius Fronto of Cirta (probably a. 100–175 A. D.), who held under Hadrian a conspicuous position as an orator, and under Antoninus Pius taught M. Aurelius and L. Verus. He was consul 143 A. D. We possess by him above all the greater part of his correspondence with M. Aurelius both as their apparent and as emperor. The rhetorician appears in these letters conceited, insipid, laboured, with little genius and much want of taste and pretence, but well informed and an enthusiastic admirer of early Roman literature, which he zealously endeavours to make known generally. But of the same time his character appears honourable, upright, and independent; he never abuses his influential position, is faithful as a husband and friend, and gives fatherly advice to his pupils, whose brilliant lustre surrounded his name with a brilliant lustre.
Teuffel und Schwabe, Hist. of Rom. Lit. (tr. by Warr), II. 213.

Front Range (frunt rānj). The easternmost range of the Rocky Mountains in the State of Colorado.

Front Royal. A place in the Shenandoah valley, West Virginia, where Stonewall Jackson captured the command of Colonel J. R. Kenly, May 23, 1862.

Frōschweiler (frōsh'vī-ler), or **Froschweiler** (frosh'vī-ler). A village near Wörth (which see).

Frosinone (frō-sē-nō'ne), Hernican **Frusino.** A town in the province of Rome, Italy, 48 miles southeast of Rome.

Frossard (frō-sär'), **Charles Auguste.** Born at Versailles, France, Aug. 26, 1807: died at Château-Villain, Haute-Marne, France, Sept. 1, 1875. A French general. He served in Algeria 1835–37, was engaged in the Crimean war, particularly before Sevastopol, and was promoted general, commanded the second corps of the army of the Rhine in the Franco-German war; was defeated at Spicheren, Aug. 6, 1870; and was captured on the fall of Metz.

Frost (frôst), **Jack.** In English nursery folklore, a personification of frost or cold.

Frost, William Edward. Born at Wandsworth, near London, Sept., 1810: died at London, June 4, 1877. An English painter of classical subjects.

Froth (frôth). A foolish gentleman in Shakspere's comedy "Measure for Measure."

Froth, Lord. A solemn, foolish fop with a coquettish wife, in Congreve's comedy "The Double Dealer."

Frothingham (froth'ing-am), **Nathaniel Langdon.** Born at Boston, July 23, 1793: died at Boston, April 4, 1870. An American clergyman and writer. He was pastor of a Unitarian church at Boston, Massachusetts, 1825–59. Author of "Metrical Pieces, Translated and Original" (1855).

Frothingham, Octavius Brooks. Born at Boston, Mass., Nov. 26, 1822. An American Unitarian clergyman (till 1880) and author, son of N. L. Frothingham. Among his works are "Religion of Humanity" (1873), "Transcendentalism in New England" (1876), a life of Theodore Parker (1874), "Creed and Conduct" (1877), "Life of George Ripley" (1883), etc.

Frothingham, Richard. Born at Charlestown, Mass., Jan. 31, 1812. An American historian, journalist, and politician. His works include "History of the Siege of Boston" (1849), and other books on American history.

Froude (frōd), **James Anthony.** Born at Dartington, Devonshire, England, April 23, 1818. A noted English historian. He was educated at Westminster School and at Oriel College, Oxford. There he came under the influence of the Tractarian movement, his brother Richard Hurrell Froude being one of its leaders. He became fellow of Exeter in 1842, and took deacon's orders in 1844. For some time he was connected with the High-Church party under Newman. A change in his views caused him to abandon his fellowship and his profession, and he devoted himself entirely to literature, formally resigning his deacon's orders in 1872. In the same year he lectured in the United States on the relations between England and Ireland. In 1874 he was sent on a mission to the Cape of Good Hope. He afterward went to Australia and the West Indies. In 1892 he was elected regius professor of modern history at Oriel College, Oxford, as successor to Freeman. He wrote a "History of England from the Fall of Wolsey to the Defeat of the Spanish Armada" (1856–70), "The English in Ireland in the Eighteenth Century" (1873–74), "Short Studies on Great Subjects" (1867, 77), "Cæsar" (1879), "Oceana" (1886), "The Two Chiefs of Dunboy," a romance (1889), "Life of Lord Beaconsfield" (1890), etc. As executor of Carlyle he published "Reminiscences of Carlyle" (1881), "Life of Thomas Carlyle" (1882).

Froufrou (frö'frö). [F., 'a soft rustling sound.'] A play by MM. Meilhac and Halévy, produced in 1869.

Frozen Strait. A strait in the Arctic regions, between Melville Peninsula and Southampton Island.

Fructidor (frük-tē-dor'). [F., from L. *fructus*, fruit.] The name adopted in 1793 by the National Convention of the first French republic for the twelfth month of the year. It consisted of 30 days, commencing with Aug. 19 in the years 1 to 8, and with Aug. 20 in 9 to 13. It was followed by 5 (in the common years) or 6 (in the years 3, 7, 11, 15, etc.) complementary or intercalary days, called *sans-culottides*, completing the year.

Fructidor, The 18th. In French history, Sept. 5, 1797, when the minorities in the Councils of Five Hundred and of Ancients expelled their opponents.

Frugal (frö'gal). **Lady.** The "city madam" in Massinger's play of that name. She is a ruinously extravagant woman, the wife of Sir John.

Frugal, Luke. The principal character in Massinger's "City Madam": a vindictive, hypocritical villain. He is the brother of the charitable Sir John.

Fruges (früzh). A town in the department of Pas-de-Calais, France, 33 miles south-southeast of Calais. Population (1891), commune, 3,090.

Frumentius (frö-men'shius). Lived in the 4th century. A Christian missionary and bishop, celebrated, as the founder of the Ethiopian Church, under the title of Abba Salama.

Frutigen (frö'tē-gen). A village in the Bernese Oberland, Switzerland, south of the Lake of Thun.

Fry, Mrs. (**Elizabeth Gurney**). Born at Earlham, Norfolk, May 21, 1780: died at Ramsgate, England, Oct. 12, 1845. An English philanthropist, a minister of the Society of Friends. She was especially noted as a promoter of prison reform.

Fry (fri), **Francis.** Born at Westbury-on-Trym, near Bristol, Oct. 28, 1803: died at Bristol, Nov. 12, 1886. An English bibliographer. He was a partner in the firm of J. S. Fry and Sons, cocoa and chocolate manufacturers at Bristol. He published "The First New Testament (printed in the English language (1525 or 1526), translated from the Greek by William Tyndale, reproduced in facsimile, with an Introduction" (1862), "The Sonditch Pocket Bible, printed at London by G. B. and R. W. for G. C. 1643, reproduced in facsimile, with an Introduction" (1863), "The Christian Soldiers Penny Bible," London, printed by R. Smith for Sam. Wade, 1693, reproduced in facsimile, with an Introductory Note, etc.

Fry, William Henry. Born at Philadelphia, Aug., 1815: died in Santa Cruz, West Indies, Dec. 21, 1864. An American composer and journalist.

Fryken (frü'ken). A series of lakes in Sweden, north of Lake Wener, into which their waters flow.

Fryxell (früks'el), **Anders.** Born at Hesselskog, Dalsland, Sweden, Feb. 7, 1795: died at Stockholm, March 21, 1881. A Swedish historian. He wrote "Berattelser ur Svenska Historien" ("Narratives" from Swedish History," 1823–79), etc.

F.'s Aunt (fēz änt), **Mr.** A legacy left by Mr. F. to his wife, in Dickens's "Little Dorrit."

Fuad Pasha (fö'ad pä'shä), **Mehemmed (Mehmed).** Born at Constantinople, Jan. 17, 1814: died at Nice, France, Feb. 12, 1869. A noted Turkish statesman. He abandoned in 1835 the practice of medicine for a diplomatic career. In 1848 he was appointed Ottoman commissioner to settle the revolutionary disputes in the principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia. He became minister of foreign affairs in 1852, owing to the attitude of Russia, whose ill will he is said to have excited by a publication on the question of the holy sepulchers, he resigned in the spring of 1853, but resumed office on the outbreak of the Crimean war later in the same year. He became grand vizir in 1861, a post which he retained until 1866. He introduced European improvements for the sake of the material advantages to be gained from them, but in doing so increased the financial difficulties of the Porte by the adoption of a wasteful and unsound financial policy.

Fuca, Juan de. See *Juan de Fuca*.

Fuchs (fōks), **Johann Nepomuk von.** Born at Mattenzeil, near Bremberg, Bavaria, May 15, 1774: died at Munich, March 5, 1856. A German chemist and mineralogist, professor of mineralogy at the University of Landshut 1826–1852: noted for his discovery (1823) of soluble glass and its application to stereochromy.

Fuchs, Konrad Heinrich. Born at Bamberg, Bavaria, Dec. 7, 1803: died at Göttingen, Prussia, Dec. 2, 1855. A German physician, professor of pathology at Göttingen 1838–55. He wrote "Die krankhaften Veranderungen der Haut" (1840–1841), "Lehrbuch der speziellen Nosologie und Therapie" (1845–48), etc.

Fuchs, Leonhard. Born at Wemboldingen, Bavaria, Jan. 17, 1501: died at Tübingen, Würtemberg, May 10, 1566. A German physician and botanist, author of "De historia stirpium" (1542), etc.

Fucino (fö-sī'nō). **Lago di,** also called **Lago di Celano.** A lake in central Italy, near the towns of Avezzano and Celano: the ancient Lacus Fucinus. It is now drained (by Prince Torlonia, 1862). It was partially drained in the reign of Claudius. It had no outlet, and measured 37 miles in circumference.

Fucinus (fū'si-nus). **Lacus.** See *Fucino*.

Fudge Family in Paris, The. A satire by Thomas Moore, published in 1818. "The Fudge Family in England," a sequel, was afterward published.

Fuegians (fū-ē'ji-anz). A general name of the Indians of Tierra del Fuego. They comprise three distinct races — the Yahgan or Yapoos, the Alikoolip Aonik, and the Ahenluis. Judging from their languages, these represent three different stocks. They are all very degraded savages, having no clothing and living very lowly lives. They live in wretched huts, go almost naked though the climate is severe, and subsist by hunting and fishing. They make excellent bark canoes, and are very skilful in using them.

Fuenclara, Count of. See *Cebrian y Agustin, Pedro de*.

Fuenleal (fwen-lā-ā'l'), **Sebastian Ramirez de.** Born in the province of Cuenca about 1480: died at Valladolid, Jan. 22, 1547. A Spanish ecclesiastic and administrator. He was successively inquisitor of Seville, member of the audience of Granada, bishop of Santo Domingo in the West Indies (1524) and president of the audience of that island (1527). From 1531 to 1536 he ruled Mexico as president of the audience of New Spain: under him order was restored, abuses were reformed, and the Indians protected. He was finally to Cortes. Returning to Spain, he was successively bishop of Tuy and Leon and in 1542 was made bishop of Cuenca and president of the audience of Valladolid.

Fuenterrabia (fwen-ter-rä-bē'ä), or **Fontarabia** (fon-ta-rä'bē-ä). A town in the province of Guipuzcoa, Spain, situated on the Bidassoa in lat. 43° 22′ N., long. 1° 50′ W. It is noted for its fortress (until 1794), and for the passage of the Bidassoa here by Wellington in 1813. Milton confounds it with Roncesvalles.

Fuentes d'Onoro (fwen'tes dō-nō'rō). A village in the province of Salamanca, western Spain, 14 miles west-southwest of Ciudad Rodrigo. Here, May, 1811, Wellington checked the French under Masséna.

Fuerte, or **Villa del Fuerte** (vēl'lä del fwer'tā). A small town in the state of Sinaloa, Mexico, situated on the river Fuerte about lat. 26° 45′ N., long. 108° 25′ W.

Fugger (fük'er). A Swabian family of ennobled merchants, famous in the 16th century. It traces its descent from Johannes Fugger, a weaver, who lived at Graben, near Augsburg, about the middle of the century.

Fugitive-Slave Law. In United States history, an act included in the "Omnibus Bill" (1850), securing to slaveholders additional facilities in the recovery of runaway slaves.

Fuhchow, or **Foochow** (fō-chou'). A seaport and the capital of the province of Fuhkien, China, situated near the mouth of the river Min in lat. 26° 5′ N., long. 119° 20′ E. It has a very large trade, especially in tea, is a noted mission station, and contains an arsenal. The port was opened to foreign trade in 1842. Population, 630,000.

Fuhkien (fō-kē-en'), or **Fokien** (fō-kē-en'). A maritime province of China, bounded by Chekiang on the north, the channel of Formosa on the east, Kwangtung on the southwest, and Kiangsi on the west and northwest. Area, including Formosa, 53,480 square miles. Population, upward of 25,000,000.

Führich (fü'rich), **Joseph von.** Born at Kratzau, Bohemia, Feb. 9, 1800: died at Vienna, March 13, 1876. A noted German historical painter. He was much occupied with scriptural subjects.

Fuji-san (fö'jē-sän'), or **Fuji-yama** (fö'jē-yä'mä), less correctly **Fusi-yama** (fö'sē-yä'mä). An extinct volcano and the highest mountain of Japan, situated 70 miles west-southwest of Tokio. There has been no eruption since 1707. It is a resort of pilgrims, and figures largely in Japanese art. Height, 12,365 feet.

Fulah, or **Fula** (fö'lä), plural **Fulbe.** ['Light brown,' 'red.'] A great African nation, scattered through the Sudan from Senegal to Wadai, and south to Adamawa: their language is called *Fulfulde*. They are variously classed with the Hamites, the negroes, and, in the Nuba-Fulah group, with the Nubas of the Nile valley. They seem to be essentially Hamitic, having branched off from the Berbers or the

somal. Their color is reddish-brown, nose straight, lips regular, hair curly. Where they are mixed with the negroes the skin is darker, the lips are thicker, the hair is more curled, and the temperament more nervous. In their pure state they are proud and grave. The Futa-Toro or Toucouleurs are a mixture of Fulah and Wolof. Pastoral nomadic races, warlike, and intelligent; they rule over the large Mohammedan states of the Sudan. They are dominant in Gando, Sokoto, Adamawa, Massina, Segu, Kaarta and Futa-Jallon. In Bornu, Baghirmi and Wadai they are tied strongly enough to constitute a Dutch empire. Among the nomadic but feudatory except the fanatic Toucouleurs. They have a national literature, written with Arabic characters. It was in the kingdom of Futa-Toro, situated on the north and banks of the Senegal, that the fanatic Toucouleurs, under the lead and leader Omar-ibn-Said, that they revolutionized the Sudan, subduing Bambara and founding their great kingdom, which still exists, and yet on the wane. Their language is peculiar to its native locations. It is spoken in its purest form in Massina and Futa-Toro. Owing to admixtures of neighboring negro languages, several dialects have distinction recognized according to the countries where they are spoken, namely, Futa-Jalon, Futa-Toro, Sokoto, Haoussa and Bornu. Also called *Fel, Felatæ Fellans.*

Fulbe. See *Fulah.*

Fulbert (ful'bar). A bishop of Chartres who laid the foundations of the cathedral in 1020, and is supposed to have been its architect.

Fulc (fülk), or **Fulk,** or **Foulques** (fök) **III.,** surnamed "The Black." Born in 972; died at Metz, May 22, 1040. Count of Anjou 987–1040. He carried on wars against the Duke of Brittany and the Count of Blois.

Fulc V. Born in 1092; died Nov. 13, 1142. Count of Anjou 1109–42. He married a daughter of Baldwin II. of Jerusalem in 1129, and on the death of Baldwin in 1131 succeeded to the throne of Jerusalem.

Fulc of Neuilly. Died in 1202. A French ecclesiastic. He was ordered by Innocent III. in 1198 to preach the Crusade.

Fulda (fööl'da). A river in Germany, flowing north and uniting at Münden with the Werra to form the Weser. Length, about 100 miles.

Fulda. A bishopric and state of the old German Empire. It grew up round the abbey of Fulda (founded in 744). The abbacy became a bishopric in 1752. It was secularized in 1803, and in Napoleon's time as a principality. After various changes it was, in 1815, divided between Hesse-Cassel and Bavaria; the Hesse-Cassel part passed to Prussia in 1866.

Fulda. A town in the province of Hesse-Nassau, Prussia, on the Fulda 53 miles northeast of Frankfort-on-the-Main. It is a very ancient town, and has a cathedral and several old churches. Population (1890), 15,128.

Fulford (ful'förd). A suburb of York, England. Here the earls Edwin and Morcar were defeated by Harold Hardrada and Tostig in 1066.

Fulham (ful'am). [From Saxon *Fulleehame*, the resort of birds.] (Walford.) A suburb of London, situated in Middlesex, on the Thames, 5½ miles southwest of St. Paul's. It contains a palace, the summer residence of the bishops of London. It is a parliamentary borough, returning one member to Parliament. Population of the board of works district (1891), 188,877.

Fulk. See *Fulc.*

Fulke (fülk), **William.** Born at London in 1538; died Aug. 28, 1589. An English Puritan divine. He studied at Cambridge, where he subsequently lectured on the Hebrew language. He became master of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, about 1578. His most notable publication is "A Defence of the sincere and true Translations of the Holie Scriptures into the English Tong" (1583).

Fuller (ful'er), **Andrew.** Born at Wicken, Cambridgeshire, Feb. 6, 1754; died at Kettering, May 7, 1815. An English Baptist preacher and theologian. He wrote "The Calvinistic and Socinian Systems Compared" (1794), "The Gospel its own Witness" (1799–1800), etc.

Fuller, George. Born at Deerfield, Mass., 1822; died at Boston, March 24, 1884. An American figure- and portrait-painter. In 1842 he studied with the sculptor Henry Kirke Brown, after which he studied painting in Boston, New York, London, and on the Continent. His best public success was attained in 1876, when he was elected associate of the academy (New York). From 1860–79 he devoted himself to farming at Deerfield, but in 1876 he exhibited some fifteen pictures in Boston, which caused him fame and professorship. In 1879 he contributed at the academy (New York) "The Romany Girl" and "And She was a Witch"; in 1880 "The Quadroon" and a boy's portrait; in 1881 "Maidenhood" and "Winifred Dewitt"; "Lorelei"; "Fra Bellicante Dreaming" (1883), "Faged Gallerets" (1883), "Fetalma" (1884), etc.

Fuller, John Wallace. Born at Cambridge, England, 1827; died at Toledo, Ohio, March 12, 1891. An American publisher, and Union officer in the Civil War. He commanded a brigade at the battle of Iuka, Sept. 19-20, 1862, and, being severely ill at Parker's Cross Roads, Dec. 31, 1862, captured December in March, 1864, took part in the Atlanta campaign; marched with Sherman to the sea, and at the close of the war was brevetted major-general of volunteers.

Fuller, Melville Weston. Born at Augusta, Maine, Feb. 11, 1833. Chief justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. He was admitted to the bar in Maine in 1856, settled in Chicago, where he practised law, and was appointed chief justice by President Cleveland in 1888.

Fuller, Sarah Margaret, Marchioness Ossoli. Born at Cambridgeport, Mass., May 23, 1810; lost by shipwreck off Fire Island, near New York, July 16, 1850. A noted American writer, a member of the Transcendental school. She edited the Boston "Dial" 1840–42, and was literary critic for the New York "Tribune" 1844–46. She went to Europe in 1846, married Marquis Ossoli, Dec., 1847, and was in Rome during the revolution of 1848–49. Her works include "Summer on the Lakes" (1843), "Woman in the Nineteenth Century" (1845), "Papers on Art and Literature" (1846).

Fuller, Thomas. Born June, 1608; died at London, Aug. 16, 1661. An English divine. He was educated at Cambridge, and was curate of the Savoy at London at the beginning of the civil war. In 1643 he joined the king at Oxford, and after the Restoration was appointed chaplain to Charles II. Among his works are "The Holy State and the Profane State" (1642), "A Pisgah-sight of Palestine" (1650), "History of the University of Cambridge" (1655), "History of the Worthies of England" (1662).

Fuller's Field. A field near Jerusalem, apparently to the north, the locality of which cannot be identified.

Fullerton, Lady **Georgiana.** See *Leveson-Gower, Georgiana Charlotte.*

Fulton (fül'ton). A city in Callaway County, Missouri, about 25 miles northeast of Jefferson City. Population (1890), 4,314.

Fulton. A village in the township of Volney, Oswego County, New York, situated on the Oswego River 23 miles northwest of Syracuse. Population (1890), 4,214.

Fulton. An American war-ship of 38 tons rating, built at New York in 1815. She was designed by Robert Fulton, and was the first war-ship to be propelled by steam. She had horizontal paddle-wheels protected by a double hull, and carried for effective action on her broadside of small caliber, but upon a pivoted 100-pounder columbiad. Her bow was strengthened into a ram. She was the prototype of the modern monclad with its few heavy guns and ram.

Fulton, Robert. Born at Little Britain, Pa., 1765; died at New York, Feb. 24, 1815. An American engineer and inventor. He went to London in 1786, and, after completing his education as a portrait- and landscape painter under the instruction of Benjamin West, in whose family he remained several years. He abandoned painting in 1793, and devoted himself to civil and mechanical engineering. He removed to Paris in 1794. From 1796 to 1805 he made a number of inefficiently successful experiments with a submarine boat and torpedoes, most of which were conducted under the patronage of the French and British governments. He launched a steamboat on the Seine in 1803, which sank from faulty construction. A new boat built with the old machinery made a successful trial trip on the Seine Aug. 9, 1803. Having returned to America in 1806, he built the steam-boat Clermont, which began a successful trial trip from New York to Albany on the Hudson River, Aug. 11, 1807. This boat was followed by numerous river steamers and ferry-boats built under his superintendence. In 1815 he launched the war-steamer Fulton. He married in 1806 Harriet, daughter of Walter Livingston, by whom he had four children.

Fulvia (fül'vi-ä). Died at Sicyon, Greece, 40 B. C. A Roman lady, wife of Clodius, then of Curio, and later of Mark Antony. She fomented a rising (the Perusine war) against Octavius in 40 B. C. in order to draw Antony away from Egypt and Cleopatra.

Fulvia. In Ben Jonson's "Catiline," a voluptuous woman: a satire on the causes of Rome's degeneration.

Fulvia gens (ful'vi-ä jenz). In ancient Rome, a distinguished plebeian clan or house, supposed to have come from Tusculum. It recognizes among under the republic were Bambalio, Centumalus, Curvus, Flaccus, Gillo, Nacca, Nobilior, Pætinus, and Veratius or Neratius.

Fumay (fü-mā'). A town in the department of Ardennes, France, on the Meuse 14 miles north of Mézières. Population (1891), commune, 5,065.

Fumbina. See *Ishamuna.*

Funchal (fün-shäl'). A seaport and the capital of the island of Madeira, situated in lat. 32° 38′ N., long. 16° 54′ W. It is a noted health-resort, and has a cathedral. Population, about 20,000.

Fundy (fun'di), **Bay of.** An inlet of the Atlantic, lying between New Brunswick on the northwest and Nova Scotia on the southeast. It is divided near the eastern extremity into Chignecto Bay and Minas Channel and Basin. Its tides reach a height of from 60 to 70 feet. It receives the St. John and St. Croix. Length, about 170 miles. Width, 30 to 50 miles.

Fünen (fü'nen). Dan. **Fyen** (fü'en). An island of Denmark, lying between the Great Belt on the east and the Little Belt on the west, and forming, with Langeland, Æröe, and other islands, the diocese (stift) of Fünen. Capital, Odense. Area of the island, 1,125 square miles; of the diocese, 1,305 square miles. Population of the diocese, 256,827.

Funeral (fü'ne-ral), **The, or Grief a-la-Mode.** A comedy by Steele, produced in 1701, printed in 1702.

Funeral of Atahualpa. A painting by the Peruvian artist Luis Montero. It represents the obsequies of the Inca sovereign at the moment when his wives rushed in lamenting his fate. The figures, both of Spaniards and Indians, are conceived and executed with great force. This painting was purchased by the Peruvian government for $20,000 and deposited in the national library, but was seized and sent to santiago by the Chilleans during the invasion of 1881.

Funes (fö'nes), **Gregorio.** Born at Cordoba, 1749; died at Buenos Ayres, 1830. An Argentine historian. He was rector of the University of Cordoba and dean of the cathedral. As a theologian and pulpit orator he was widely known. His most important historical work is "Ensayo de la historia civil del Paraguay, Buenos Ayres y Tucuman" (3 vols. 8vo. 1816).

Fünfhaus (fünf'hous). A suburb of Vienna, on the southwest. Population (1890), 44,162.

Fünfkirchen (fünf'kir-chen). Hung. **Pécs** (pāch). The capital of the county of Baranya, Hungary, situated in lat. 46° 6′ N., long. 18° 13′ E. The cathedral is an impressive Romanesque structure with four towers, lately restored. The place was occupied by the Turks from 1543 to 1686. It has several mosques. Population (1890), 34,067.

Fung-hwang, Fêng-hwang (fung'hwäng'). [Chinese.] In Chinese mythology, a fabulous bird of good omen, said to appear when a sage is about to ascend the throne, or when right principles are about to triumph throughout the empire. It is usually called the *Chinese phœnix*, but seems from the descriptions of it found in books, to resemble the aras-pheasant. It has not appeared since the days of Confucius. It is frequently represented on Chinese and Japanese porcelains and other works of art. *Fung* is the name of the male bird, and *hwang* of the female.

Fungoso (fung-gō'sō). In Ben Jonson's "Every Man out of his Humour," the extravagant son of Sordido. He spends all he can wring out of his avaricious father in dissipation and folly.

Fungus (fung'gus), **Zachary.** The principal character in Foote's "Commissary." Foote played it himself.

Funji (fön'jē). An African tribe occupying the south of Dar-Sennar, between the White Nile and Blue Nile, a wooded and well-watered mountain region. They appear on Egyptian inscriptions as Nubites, but they are totally distinct with negroes. In the 16th century they formed a kingdom of their own, which lasted until the beginning of the 19th century. They trade in honey, gums, ivory, gold, tamarinds, and senna-leaves.

Funk (fungk), **Peter.** A name given to a bogus bidder at auctions. He is employed to bid against an intending purchaser to raise the price.

Furetière (für-tyär'), **Antoine.** Born at Paris about 1620; died there, May 14, 1688. A French lexicographer and man of letters. He wrote a dictionary of the French language (1684), "Poesies" (1660), "Fables" (1675), etc.

Furia (anciently **Fusia**) **gens** (fū'ri-ä jenz). In ancient Rome, a patrician clan or house, supposed to have come from Tusculum. Its cognomens were Aculeo, Bibaculus, Brocchus, Camillus, Crassipes, Fusus, Luscus, Medullinus, Pacilus, Philus, and Purpureo.

Furiæ (fū'ri-ē). [L., 'the Furies.'] In Roman mythology, goddesses adopted from the Erinyes (which see) of Greek mythology.

Furidpur, or **Fureedpur.** See *Faridpur.*

Furioso, Bombastes. See *Bombastes Furioso.*

Furioso, Orlando. See *Orlando Furioso.*

Furka, or **Furca** (für'kä). One of the highest practicable Alpine passes in Switzerland, situated on the boundary between Uri and Valais. It leads from Andermatt (Uri) to Gletsch (Valais). Highest point, 7,992 feet.

Furnace, The. See *Fornax.*

Furneaux (fèr-nō') **Islands.** A group of islands between Australia and Tasmania, in Bass Strait.

Furnes (fürn), Flem. **Veurne** (vèr'ne). A town in the province of West Flanders, Belgium, 16 miles southwest of Ostend. It has several interesting old buildings. Population (1890), 5,577.

Furness (fer'nes). A peninsula in Lancashire, England, situated between the Irish Sea and Morecambe Bay. The extensive ruins of Furness Abbey are among the most picturesque of English medieval remains. A large part of the line church survives almost complete except the vaulting, and there is a beautiful Early English chapter-house. The entrance to the by-shaped cloisters is by three superbly deeply recessed Norman arches.

Furness, Horace Howard. Born at Philadelphia, Nov. 2, 1833. An American Shaksperian scholar and legal writer. He is editing (1883) a variorum of Shakspere's plays, of which the following volumes have appeared: "Romeo and Juliet" (1871), "Macbeth" (1873), "Hamlet" (1877), "Lear" (1880), "Othello" (1886), "The Merchant of Venice" (1888), "As you Like it" (1890), "The Tempest." (1892).

Furnivall (fèr'ni-väl), **Frederick James.** Born at Egham, Surrey, England, Feb. 4, 1825. A noted English philologist. He studied at Cam-

bridge, where he graduated M. A. in 1849. He founded the Early English Text Society (1864), Chaucer Society, Ballad Society (1868), New Shakspere Society (1873), Browning Society (1881), Wyclif Society (1882), and Shelley Society (1885). He has edited a number of Early English and other works, including Walter Map's "Quest del Saint Graal," Harrison's "Description of England" (1577–87), Stubbes's "Anatomy of Abuses" (1583), a number of works for the Early English Text Society and other societies; also the "Six Text Print of Chaucer's Canterbury Tales" in seven parts (1868–75). (See *Canterbury Tales*.) He has also written an introduction to the Leopold Shakspere, describing the plays and discussing their chronological order, and is editing (1893) the facsimile quartos of Shakspere's plays. He is noted as an oarsman. He built the first narrow wager-boats in England in 1845. He also introduced sculls instead of oars in the fours and eights, and himself rowed in the earliest winning crews.

Furnival's Inn. A building on the north side of Holborn, London, now let out in chambers to members of the legal profession and others. It was formerly an Inn of Chancery, subsidiary to Lincoln's Inn. It was entirely rebuilt in 1818. Charles Dickens lived here at one time.

Furor (fū'rôr). In Spenser's "Faerie Queene," a madman, typifying wrath. He is the son of a wretched hag, Occasion. To tame the son the mother had to be subdued.

Furruckabad. See *Farrukhabad*.

Fürst (fürst), **Julius.** Born at Zerkowo, Posen, Prussia, May 12, 1805; died at Leipsic, Feb. 9, 1873. A German Orientalist, of Hebrew descent, professor at Leipsic from 1864. His works include "Concordantiæ librorum sacrorum Veteris Testamenti" (1837–40), "Hebräisches und chaldäisches Handwörterbuch" (1857–61), "Kultur- und Literatur-geschichte der Juden in Asien" (1849).

Fürstenberg (fürs'ten-berg). A German mediatized principality in southern Baden, southern Württemberg, and Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen. The town of Furstenberg, the ancient seat of the Furstenberg family, is situated 15 miles north of Schaffhausen.

Fürstenberg. A German noble family in Westphalia and Rhineland; so called from the castle of Fürstenberg on the Ruhr.

Fürstenbund (fürs'ten-bönt). See *League of the German Princes*.

Fürstenwalde (fürs'ten-väl-de). A town in the province of Brandenburg, Prussia, situated on the Spree 31 miles southeast of Berlin. Population (1890), 12,775.

Furtado (fôr-tä'dō). **Francisco José.** Born at Oeiras, Piauhy, Aug. 13, 1818; died at Rio de Janeiro, June 23, 1870. A Brazilian statesman. He distinguished himself as an advocate and judge, was elected deputy in 1847, and repeatedly reelected, becoming one of the leaders of the liberal party. From 1857 to 1859 he was president of the new province of Amazonas; minister of justice 1862; senator from 1864; and from Aug., 1868, to May, 1865, premier. During this period the dispute with Uruguay was adjusted, and the war with Paraguay commenced.

Fürth (fürt). A town in Middle Franconia, Bavaria, situated at the point where the Rednitz and Pegnitz unite to form the Regnitz, 4 miles northwest of Nuremberg. It manufactures Nuremberg ware, mirrors, and gold leaf. Population (1890), 43,596.

Further India. See *India, Further*.

Furtwangen (fört'vang-en). A town in Baden, 17 miles east-northeast of Freiburg. It manufactures clocks. Population (1890), 4,202.

Furud. See *Pharud*.

Fury and Hecla Strait. [Named by Parry, the discoverer (1823), from his ships Fury and Hecla.] A sea passage in the Arctic regions, situated about lat. 70° N., long. 80°–86° W. It connects Baffin Gulf on the west with Fox Channel on the east, and separates Cockburn Land on the north from Melville Peninsula on the south.

Fusan (fö-sän'). A seaport in the southeastern part of Korea. It is open to foreign trade (which is mainly in Japanese hands).

Fusaro (fö-sä'rō), **Lago del.** A small lake near the ancient Cumæ, in Italy, one of the ancient lakes called Acherusia Palus. It is noted for its oysters.

Fusberta (föz-ber'tä). The name of Rinaldo's sword in Ariosto's "Orlando Furioso."

Fusbos (füs'bos). In Rhodes's burlesque opera "Bombastes Furioso," the minister of state. He kills Bombastes, who has killed all the other characters.

Fuscaldo (fös-käl'dō). A small town in the province of Cosenza, Italy, 16 miles northwest of Cosenza.

Fuseli (fü'ze-li), originally **Füssli** (füs'lē), **John Henry.** Born at Zurich, Switzerland, Feb. 7, 1741; died at Putney, near London, April 16, 1825. A Swiss-English painter and art critic.

Fusi-yama. See *Fujisan*.

Füssen (füs'sen). [In the middle ages *Fauces* or *Faucium*.] A small town in Swabia, Bavaria, situated on the Lech 58 miles southwest of Munich. By the treaty of Füssen, April 22, 1745, Maximilian Joseph, elector of Bavaria, renounced imperial pretensions and recovered territories from Austria. Population (1890), 2,989.

Fust (föst), or **Faust** (foust), **Johann.** Died probably at Paris in 1466 or 1467. A German printer. He was the partner of Gutenberg from about 1450 to 1455. In the latter year the partnership was dissolved, and Fust obtained possession of the printing-press constructed by Gutenberg. He continued the business with his son-in-law Peter Schöffer.

Fustian. See *Sylvester Daggerwood*.

Futa Jallon (fö'tä zhä-lôn'). A territory in the southern part of Senegambia, western Africa, situated about lat. 10°–12° N., long. 11°–13° W. The capital is Timbo. It has been under French protection since 1881. Compare *Labé*.

Futa-Toro (fö'tä-tō'rō). A territory in the northern part of Senegambia, situated south of the Senegal about lat. 15°–16° N., annexed in part by France in 1890. Compare *Fedab*.

Futteh Ali. See *Fetteh Ali*.

Futtehpur. See *Fatehpur*.

Futtigarh. See *Fathgarh*.

Futurity Race, The. A race run on the first day of the fall meeting of the Coney Island Jockey Club at Sheepshead Bay, Long Island; a sweepstakes for two-year-olds. The value of the stakes for 1895 is expected to be over $100,000.

Fux (fōks), **Johann Joseph.** Born at Hirtenfeld, near Gratz, Styria, 1660; died at Vienna, Feb. 13, 1741. A German composer and writer on music. He published "Missa canonica" (1718), "Gradus ad Parnassum" (1725), etc.

Fuzuli. See the extract.

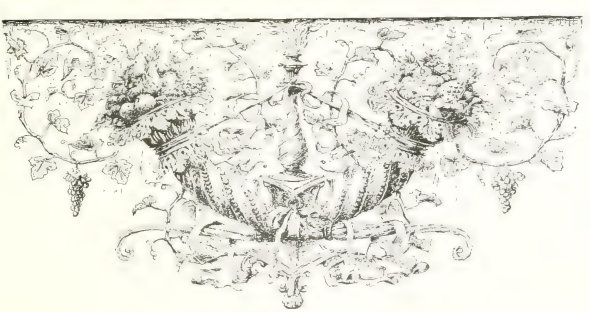
> Up to this time all Ottoman writings had been more or less rugged and unpolished; but in the reign of Selim's son, Suleyman I. (1520–1566), a new era began. Two great poets, Fuzuli and Baki, make their appearance about the same time: the one in the east, the other in the west, of the now far-extending empire. Fuzuli of Baghdad, one of the four great poets of the old Turkish school, is the first writer of real eminence who rose in the Ottoman dominions. None of his predecessors in any way approaches him; and although his work is in the Persian style and taste, he is no servile copier; on the contrary, he struck out for himself a new path, one hitherto untrodden by either Turk or Persian. His chief characteristic is an intense and passionate earnestness, which sometimes betrays him into extravagances; and although few Turkish poets are in one way more artificial than he, few seem to speak more directly from the heart. His best-known works consist of his "Divan," or collection of ghazels, and a poem on the loves of Leyli and Mejnun: he has besides some prose writings, which are hardly inferior to his verse.
>
> *Poole*, Story of Turkey, p. 332.

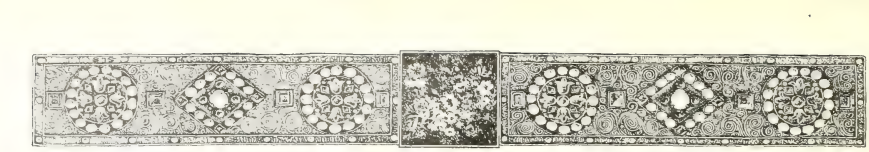
Fyffe (fif), **Charles Alan.** Born at Blackheath, Kent, Dec., 1845; died Feb. 19, 1892. An English lawyer and historian. His most important work is a "History of Modern Europe" (1880–90).

Fyne (fīn), **Loch.** An inlet of the Atlantic in Argyllshire, Scotland, extending 40 miles northward and northeastward from the Sound of Bute. Width, from 1 to 5 miles. It is famous for its herrings. Also *Lochfyne*.

Fyt (fit), **Jan.** Born at Antwerp, March, 1611; died there, Sept. 11, 1661. A Dutch painter of animals and game.

Fyzabad. See *Faizabad*.





Gaál (gā'ăl), **Jozsef.** Born at Nagy-Károly, Hungary, Dec. 12, 1811; died at Budapest, Feb. 28, 1866. A Hungarian dramatist and novelist.

Gabb (gāb), **William More.** Born at Philadelphia, Jan. 16, 1832; died there, May 30, 1878. A geologist and paleontologist. From 1868–78 he was paleontologist of the California Geological Survey. He explored Santo Domingo (1865–72), in the interests of a mining company, and subsequently made extended geographical and topographical surveys of Costa Rica for the government of that republic. He published various papers on Cretaceous and Tertiary invertebrates, and on Santo Domingo and Central America.

Gabbatha (gab'ą-thą). [Gr. *Γαββαθά*; probably Aram., 'elevated place.'] The name given (John xix. 13) to the place (also called the Pavement) where was placed the bema or judgment-seat of Pilate.

Gabelentz (gä'bę-lents), **Hans Conon von der.** Born at Altenburg, Germany, Oct. 13, 1807; died near Triptis, Saxe-Weimar, Germany, Sept. 3, 1874. A German philologist and politician. He was appointed to the chair of Indo-Asiatic languages at Leipsic in 1878, and at Berlin in 1880. He wrote "Chinesische Grammatik" (1881), etc.

Gaberlunzie Man (gā-bėr-lun'zi man), **The.** A Scottish ballad traditionally ascribed, though without evidence, to James V. The gaberlunzie (or gaberlunyie) was a wallet or bag, and the gaberlunzie man was a wandering beggar or tinker who carried the wallet.

Gabes. See *Cabes*.

Gabhra, Battle of. In the legends of the Irish Gaels, a battle between the tribe of Fionn and its enemies, about 284.

Gabii (gā'bi-ī). A city of ancient Latium, situated about half way between Rome and Praeneste; one of the oldest of the cities belonging to the Latin federation. According to Roman legend it was conquered by Tarquinius superbus in the following manner: He contrived to set Sextus, his own brother, before Gabii in the guise of a fugitive from his father's tyranny, and was received by the Gabines as their leader, whereupon Sextus sent to Rome for further instructions. The messenger found Tarquin in his garden. Without saying a word, the king knocked off the heads of the tallest poppies. The messenger reported to Sextus, who saw the meaning of the parable, and cut off the chief men of Gabii, which was then easily rendered to Tarquin.

Gabinian Law (gą-bin'i-an lâ). [L. *Lex Gabinia*.] **1.** A Roman law, passed in 67 B. C., by which Cn. Pompeius was invested for three years with unlimited power throughout the whole Mediterranean and its coasts for fifty miles inland, and received unconditional control of the public treasuries of the provinces, for the purpose of conducting the war against the pirates. —**2.** A Roman law, passed in 58 B. C., which forbade loans of money at Rome to legations from foreign countries, the object of which was to prevent such legations from borrowing money to bribe the senators.

Gabinius (ga-bin'i-us), **Aulus.** Died at Salonæ, Dalmatia, about 47 B. C. A Roman tribune (67 B. C.). He proposed a law giving Pompey command against the pirates.

Gabirol (gä'bi-rōl), **Solomon ibn.** Born at Malaga, 1021; died 1070. A celebrated Jewish poet and philosopher. He lived successively in Spain. His poetry is characterized by its finish of form and loftiness of thought. His poems are mostly serious, sometimes gloomy. The most important of these is his "Royal Crown," a Hebrew Midrash or religio-philosophical meditation, which has been translated into almost every European language. Many of his religious and secular poems have been incorporated in the Jewish liturgy. Of his philosophical works, written in Arabic, the principal one is the "Fons Vitæ" or "Fons de la Scolastique sensible." Its Latin translation, Lone Alve, is often quoted by Albert the Great, Thomas Aquinas, Ghodano Bruno, and others. He also wrote an ethical work, "Introduction to the Attainment of Good Habits of the Soul" ("Tikun Midoth ha-Nefesh"), and a collection of proverbs ("Selection of Pearls," "Mibhar ha-Peninim").

Gablenz (gä'blentz), **Ludwig Karl Wilhelm,** Freiherr **von.** Born at Jena, July 19, 1814; died at Zurich, Jan. 28, 1874. An Austrian general. He entered the Austrian army in 1833, served under Windischgrätz and Schlick in Hungary 1848–49, became major-general in the army of occupation in the Danubian principalities in 1854, commanded a brigade at the battle of Solferino in 1859, commanded an army corps in the war of Austria and Prussia against Denmark in 1864; became governor of Holstein in 1865; commanded an army corps at Trautenau June 27 and 28, and at Königgrätz July 3, in the Austro-Prussian war in 1866; and became general in 1868. He committed suicide in a fit of despondency brought on by financial difficulties.

Gabler (gä'bler), **Georg Andreas.** Born at Altdorf, Bavaria, July 30, 1786; died at Teplitz, Bohemia, Sept. 13, 1853. A German philosopher, son of J. P. Gabler; a disciple of Hegel, and his successor in Berlin.

Gabler, Johann Philipp. Born at Frankfort-on-the-Main, June 4, 1753; died at Jena, German, Feb. 14, 1826. A German rationalistic theologian, professor of theology at Jena from 1804. He edited Eichhorn's "Urgeschichte" (1790–93), etc.

Gablonz (gä'blōnts). A town in Bohemia, situated on the Neisse 37 miles northeast of Prague. It manufactures glass. Population (1890), 14,-[illegible].

Gaboon (gą-bōn'). See *Kongo, French*.

Gaboriau (gą-bō-rō'), **Émile.** Born at Saujon, Charente-Inférieure, France, Nov. 9, 1835; died at Paris, Sept. 28, 1873. A French novelist, author of "Le dossier No. 113" (1867), "Le crime d'Orcival" (1867), "M. Lecoq" (1869), "La degringolade" (1871), "La corde au cou" (1873), and other detective stories.

Gaboto (gä-bō'tō). The Spanish form of *Cabot* (which see).

Gabriel (gā'bri-el). [Heb., 'God is my strong one.'] A name of one of the archangels. He interprets to Daniel his visions (Dan. viii. 16, ix. 21) and announces the birth of John the Baptist and Jesus (Luke i. 19, 26). In the Koran he is represented as the medium of revelation to Mohammed.

Gabriel, One of the ships of Frobisher's first expedition in 1576.

Gabriel Channel. A sea passage between Tierra del Fuego and Dawson Island, about lat. 54° 15′ S., long. 70° 40′ W.

Gabriella (gä-brē-el'lä). The name given in folk-lore to a cry heard in the upper air at night, supposed to forebode trouble.

Gabriel Lajeunesse. See *Lajeunesse*.

Gabrielle (gä-brē-el'), **La belle.** See *Estrées, Gabrielle d'*.

Gabrielle d'Estrées, ou les Amours de Henri IV. An opera by Méhul, words by Saint-Just, produced in 1806.

Gabrielli (gä-brē-el'lē), **Catterina.** Born at Rome, Nov. 12, 1730; died there, in April, 1796. A celebrated Italian singer. She was the daughter of Prince Gabrielli's cook, and is still known as La Cochetta or Cochettina. She was a pupil of Garcia and Porpora, and made her first appearance at Lucca in 1747. Her style was the most brilliant bravura, and her other accomplishments were unusual. She was notorious for her caprices.

Gabrovo (gä-brō'vō), or **Gabrova** (-vä), or **Kabrova** (kä-brō'vä). A town in Bulgaria, situated on the river Jantra 26 miles southwest of Tirnova. Population (1888), 7,388.

Gabun (gä-bōn'). See *Kongo, French*.

Gachard (gä-shär'), **Louis Prosper.** Born at Paris, March 12, 1800; died at Brussels, Dec. 24, 1885. A Belgian historian, keeper of the archives of the kingdom of Belgium. He edited the correspondence of William the Silent, of Philip II. on affairs in the Low Countries, and of Margaret of Austria, duchess of Parma, with Philip II. He wrote "Retraite et mort de Charles V." (1854–55), etc.

Gad (gad). [Heb., 'fortune.'] **1.** A son of the patriarch Jacob by Zilpah.—**2.** One of the twelve tribes of Israel, occupying the region east of the Jordan, north of Reuben and south of Manasseh.—**3.** A Hebrew prophet and chronicler at the court of David.

Gadabout (gad'ą-bout'), **Mrs.** A character in Garrick's play "The Lying Valet."

Gadames. See *Ghadames*.

Gadara (gad'ą-rą). [Gr. *Γάδαρα*.] In ancient geography, a city of the Decapolis in Syria, situated about 7 miles southeast of the Sea of Galilee, probably the capital of Peræa: the modern village of Um Keis. It was rebuilt by Pompey. Here are remains of a large Roman theater, not excavated in a hill, but entirely built up of masonry on vaulted substructions and in good preservation, and of a smaller theater on the same site.

Gaddi (gäd'dē), **Agnolo** or **Angelo.** Born 1333: died 1396. A Florentine painter, son of Taddeo Gaddi. His best-known works are the frescos (scenes from the life of Mary) in the parish church of Prato.

Gaddi, Gaddo. Born about 1260: died after 1333. A Florentine painter and mosaicist. He executed notable works in mosaic at Rome (on the façade of Santa Maria Maggiore) and at Florence (over the chief portal of the Duomo).

Gaddi, Taddeo. Born about 1300: died at Florence, 1366. A Florentine painter and architect, son of Gaddo Gaddi and pupil of Giotto. Among his chief works are frescos (scenes from the life of Mary) in Santa Croce, Florence.

Gade (gä'dė), **Niels Wilhelm.** Born at Copenhagen, Oct. 22, 1817; died there, Dec. 22, 1890. A noted Danish composer and conductor. After 1848 he occupied various official positions (court organist, etc.) at Copenhagen. Among his works are seven symphonies, seven overtures (the Ossian overture was crowned in 1841), etc. He also wrote many choral and solo songs, and a number of solo pieces for the piano, of which "Aquarellen," a series of musical sketches, and the "Volkstänze" are the best.

Gades (gā'dēz), or **Gadeira** (gą-dī'rą). [L. *Gades*, Gr. *Γάδειρα* (pl.), *Κάδειρα*, orig. Phœn., 'inclosure.'] The remotest colony of the Phœnicians in the west. It was founded about 1100 B. C. beyond Gibraltar at the northwestern extremity of an island, about 12 miles long, which lies off the western coast of Spain, and occupied almost exactly the same site as the modern Cadiz. It was the headquarters of the western commerce of the Phœnicians, and contained various temples of the Phœnician gods. See *Cadiz*.

Gades or Cadiz which has kept its name and its unbroken position as a great city from an earlier time than any other city in Europe. *Freeman*, Hist. Geog., p. 35.

Of these by far the most important was Gadeira. This town was situated at the northwestern extremity of an island, about twelve miles long, which lies off the western coast of Spain a little outside the straits. A narrow channel, more like a river than an arm of the sea, and now spanned by a bridge, separates the island from the shore, expanding, however, towards its northern end, where it forms itself into a land-locked bay, capable of containing all the navies of the world. Two islets lie across the mouth of the channel at this end, and effectually prevent the entrance of the long rolling waves from the Atlantic. The original city was small, and inclosed within a strong wall, whence the name "Gadir" or "Gadeira," which meant in the Phœnician language "an enclosure" or "a fortified place." It occupied almost exactly the site of the modern Cadiz, being spread over the northern end of the island, the little islet of the Trocadero, and ultimately over a portion of the opposite coast. It contained temples of Eh, Melkarth, and Ashtoreth or Astarte.

Rawlinson, Phœnicia, p. 67.

Gadhels (gad'ėlz). [See *Gael.*] That branch of the Celtic race which comprises the Erse of Ireland, the Gaels of Scotland, and the Manx of the Isle of Man, as distinguished from the Cymric branch. See *Cymry*. Ireland was the first home of the Gadhelic branch, whence it spread to Scotland in the 6th century—a portion of the branch, under the name of Scots, having then settled in Argyll. The Scots ultimately became the dominant race, the Picts, an earlier and probably a Cymric race, being lost in them.

After the old way of inventing persons to explain the names of tribes, the name of Gaedhel was derived by the ancient Irish clergy from a Gaedhal or Gadelas who lived in the time of Moses. His father, Niul, had married a daughter of that Pharaoh who, in pursuit of the Israelites, was drowned in the Red Sea, and called her Scota because he was himself a Scythian. Their son was said to have been called Gaodhal as a lover of learning, from *gaoith*, which is in Irish "learning," and *dil*, which is in Irish "love."

Morley, English Writers, I. 166.

Gadiatch (gād-yāch'). A town in the government of Pultowa, Russia, situated on the rivers Psiol and Gruni about lat. 50° 22' N., long. 34° E. Population, 10,278.

Gaditanum Fretum (gad-i-tā'num frē'tum). [L., 'Strait of Gades.'] The ancient name of the Strait of Gibraltar.

Gadsden (gadz'den), **Christopher.** Born at Charleston, S. C., 1724; died at Charleston, Aug. 28, 1805. An American patriot and Revolutionary officer. He was a delegate to the Colonial Congress which met at New York in 1765; was a member of the Continental Congress which met at Philadelphia in 1774; was made a colonel in the militia of South Carolina in 1775; and became brigadier-general in 1776, a post which he resigned in 1778. As lieutenant-governor of South Carolina he signed the articles of capitulation of the surrender of Charleston to Sir Henry Clinton in 1780.

Gadsden, James. Born at Charleston, S. C., May 15, 1788; died at Charleston, Dec. 26, 1858. An American politician and diplomatist, grandson of C. Gadsden. As minister to Mexico he negotiated the "Gadsden Purchase" (which see) in 1853.

Gadsden Purchase. A treaty negotiated Dec. 30, 1853, by James Gadsden, United States minister to Mexico, by which the United States acquired from Mexico a tract of 45,000 square miles, now included in the southern part of Arizona and New Mexico, for $10,000,000.

Gadshill (gadz'hil), a hill 3 miles northwest of Rochester, England, on the road to Gravesend. It commands a fine view, and is noted as the place, in Shakspere's "1 Henry IV.," where Falstaff had his encounter with the "men in buckram." Gadshill, one of the thieves, is a character in the play. There is an inn there called the Falstaff Inn. Opposite stands Gadshill Place, the residence of Charles Dickens in which he died.

Gæa (jē'ạ), or **Ge** (jē). [Gr. Γῆ, Γᾶ.] In Greek mythology, a goddess, the personification of the earth. According to Hesiod, she was the first-born of Chaos and Night, and married Uranus and Pontus. By Uranus she was the mother of Oceanus, Cronus, and many others. (See *Uranus.*) Homer makes her the mother of Erechtheus and Triptolemus, and is worshiped at Rome as Tellus.

Gaedhals. See *Gadhels.*

Gael (gāl). [From Gael. *Gaidheal* (contr. *Gaeh*, Ir. *Gaodhal* (with *dh* now silent), Olr. *Goidel*, a Gael, formerly equiv. also to 'Irishman,' W. *gwyddel*, an Irishman.] A Scottish Highlander or Celt.

Gaesbeeck (gās'bāk), **Adriaan van.** Born at Leyden; died there, 1650. A Dutch genre and portrait painter, a follower of Gerard Dou.

Gaeta (gā-ā'tä). A seaport in the province of Caserta, Italy, situated on the Gulf of Gaeta in lat. 41° 12' N., long. 13° 35' E.: the ancient Portus Caieta. It has a cathedral and an ancient tomb (Torre d'Orlando), and is noted for the strength of its fortress. It resisted the Lombard invaders in the middle ages; was a free city, and then passed to the Normans; had various sieges: was taken by the Austrians in 1707, by the Spaniards and Allies in 1734, and by Massena after a long siege in 1806; and was the place of refuge of Pope Pius IX. in 1848–50, and of Francis II. of Naples in 1860. It surrendered to the forces of Victor Emmanuel in 1861. Population (1880), 8,429.

Gaeta, Gulf of. An indentation of the Mediterranean, situated southwest of the province of Caserta, Italy.

Gaeta, Mola di. See *Formia.*

Gætulia (jē-tū'li-ạ). In ancient geography, the land of the Gætuli, a region in northern Africa, south of Mauretania and Numidia, extending from the Lesser Atlas Mountains westward to the Atlantic. The Gætulians were subjected to Roman rule about the time of Christ.

Gagarin (gä-gä'rēn), **Alexander Ivanovitch.** Died at Kutais, Transcaucasia, Russia, Nov. 6, 1857. A Russian general, distinguished in the Caucasus and in the Crimean war. He was governor of Kutais at the time of his death.

Gagarin, Pavel Sergejewitch. Born at St. Petersburg in 1814; died at Paris in 1882. A Russian Jesuit writer. He was originally a diplomatist, and in 1847 was secretary of the embassy at Vienna and at Paris. In 1848 he embraced Catholicism and entered the order of Jesuits. He was one of the founders of "Études de Théologie, etc." (1857: a journal merged in "Études Religieuses, etc.," 1862). He wrote "Les statuettes, recherches inédites, etc." (1857), "La Russie sera-t-elle catholique?" (1857), "Les hymnes de l'eglise grecque" (1868).

Gagarin, Matvei Petrovitch. Hanged at St. Petersburg, June 17, 1721. A Russian official. He attempted, while governor-general of Siberia under Peter I., to detach that region from Russia during the war with Charles XII. of Sweden.

Gagarin, Pavel Pavlovitch. Died at St. Petersburg, March 4, 1872. A Russian statesman, president of the ministry 1864–65.

Gage (gāj), **Thomas.** Born, probably in Surrey, about 1596: died in Jamaica, 1656. An English missionary and author. He joined the Dominicans in Spain, and from 1625 to 1637 was a missionary in Mexico and Guatemala. Returning, he renounced Roman Catholicism in 1640, and became a Protestant preacher in England. In 1648 he published his "English American, or New Survey of the West Indies," describing his travels in America. He pointed out that the rich Spanish colonies were nearly defenseless, and his account soon led to privateering expeditions against them. Gage was appointed chaplain to the expedition sent under Venables and Penn to the West Indies, where he died.

Gage, Thomas. Born in 1721: died April 2, 1787. A British general. He entered the army in 1741; served in the expedition under Braddock against Fort Duquesne in 1755; and in 1758 succeeded Lieutenant-General Amherst as commander-in-chief in North America. He was commander-in-chief in North America in 1775, and returned to England in 1776. He was promoted general in 1782. During his governorship occurred the battles of Lexington and Bunker Hill.

Gagern (gä'gern), **Hans Christoph Ernst,** Baron **von.** Born at Kleinniederheim, near Worms, Hesse-Darmstadt, Jan. 25, 1766; died at Heiligenstock, near Heidelberg, Hesse-Darmstadt, Oct. 22, 1852. A German publicist and diplomatist in the service of the King of the Netherlands, and political writer. His works include "Die Resultate der Sittengeschichte" (1808–23), "Die Nationalgeschichte der Deutschen" (1832–40), etc.

Gagern, Heinrich Wilhelm August, Baron **von.** Born at Bayreuth, Bavaria, Aug. 20, 1799; died at Darmstadt, Germany, May 22, 1880. A German statesman, son of H. C. E. von Gagern. He was president of the Frankfort Parliament in 1848, and president of the imperial ministry in Austria, May, 1848.

Gaguin (gä-gaṅ'), **Robert.** Born at Calonne-sur-le-Lys about 1425; died near Nieppe, July 22, 1502. A French chronicler. He became professor of rhetoric in the University of Paris in 1463, and was employed in diplomatic missions by Louis XI., Charles VIII., and Louis XII. Author of "Compendium super Francorum Gestis, a Pharamundo usque ad annum 1491" (Paris, 1497).

Gahanbar (ge-hen-bär'). [Pers., properly 'period of time or times.'] One of the six season festivals held on the 45th, 105th, 180th, 210th, 290th, and 365th days of the Parsee year, which commences now on Sept. 20 according to Indian Parsee reckoning, on Aug. 21 according to Persian reckoning, but retrogrades one day every leap-year. These periods, originally the six seasons of the year, came to represent in later times the six creative days.

Gaheris (gā'hēr-is). In Arthurian romance, the son of Morgause, the sister of King Arthur. He killed his mother for adultery.

Gahs (gähz). [Pers. *gah*, time.] Prayers (five in number) of the Parsee liturgy which are to be said by the several angels who preside over the five watches into which the day and night are divided (6 to 10 A. M., 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., 3 to 6 P. M., 6 to 12 M., 12 M. to 6 A. M.). These prayers must be recited every day at their respective times.

Gaiam (gī'am). The fifth-magnitude star ω Herculis, in the club of the giant: sometimes written *Gruanu.*

Gaiety Theatre, The. A London theater situated on the north side of the Strand. It was opened in 1868, and in it opera bouffe was "acclimatized" in England.

Gaikwar's, or **Gaekwar's, Dominions.** See *Baroda.*

Gail (gāl or gāy), Madame (**Edme Sophie Garre**). Born at Melun, France, Aug. 28, 1775; died at Paris, July 24, 1819. A French composer of comic operas, wife of J. B. Gail. She wrote "Mademoiselle de Launay à la Bastille" (1813), "Angela" (1814: in collaboration with Boieldieu), "La Sérénade" (1818), etc.

Gail, Jean Baptiste. Born at Paris, July 4, 1753; died at Paris, Feb. 5, 1829. A noted French Hellenist, a prolific writer of translations from the Greek and of grammatical and critical works.

Gailenreuther Höhle (gī'len-roi-ter hē'le). A famous cavern near Muggendorf, in Upper Franconia, Bavaria, containing fossil bones of various wild animals: human bones and potsherds have also been found there.

Gaillac (gā-yäk'). A town in the department of Tarn, France, situated on the Tarn in lat. 43° 55' N., long. 1° 54' E. It is noted for its red and white wines. Population (1891), commune, 7,709.

Gaillard (gā-yär'), **Château.** See *Château Gaillard.*

Gaillard, Gabriel Henri. Born at Ostel, near Soissons, France, March 26, 1726: died at St. Firmin, near Chantilly, France, Feb. 13, 1806. A French historian. His works include "Rivalité de François Ier et de Charles-Quint," "Histoire de la rivalité de la France et de l'Angleterre," etc., 4 vols., "Histoire de Charlemagne" (1782), "Histoire de la vie privée et du règne de Philippe-le-Bel" (1771), etc.

Gaillon (gā-yoṅ'). A small town in the department of Eure, France, situated on the Seine 22 miles southeast of Rouen. A château here was a favorite residence of Francis I.

Gainas (gī'nas). Died in 400 A. D. A Westgothic general in the Roman service. He acquired distinction in the war against Arbogast in 391. He was a partizan of Stilicho, who, on the death of Theodosius the Great, and the division of the empire between Arcadius and Honorius, became regent for the Western Empire, while Rufinus became regent for the Eastern. He procured the murder of the latter at Constantinople Nov. 27, 395. Having been sent to subdue a Gothic rebellion in Thrace, whom Theodosius had colonized in Asia Minor, he formed a coalition with their leader, Tribigild, and marched against Constantinople in 399. He established himself in the capital, but was hindered by the hatred of Stilicho. The Arian Goths provoked a massacre of the Catholics, became obliged to withdraw to Thrace. He was defeated and killed by the Huns in 400.

Gaines (gānz), **Edmund Pendleton.** Born in Culpeper County, Va., March 20, 1777; died at New Orleans, June 6, 1849. An American general. He participated also actively in the engagement at Chrysler's Field Nov. 11, 1813, and held the rank of general successfully defended Fort Erie against a superior force in Aug., 1814.

Gaines's Mill. A locality in Virginia, about 8 miles northeast of Richmond. Battle of June 27, 1862, a sanguinary battle between Lee and McClellan, in many of portions of Chickahominy. The losses in the battle was 6,837; that of the Confederates, as reported, was 3,284, but it is believed to have been at least 10,000.

Gainsborough (gānz'bur-ō). A manufacturing and river port in Lincolnshire, England, situated on the Trent 15 miles northwest of Lincoln. Population (1891), 14,372.

Gainsborough, Thomas. Born at Sudbury, Suffolk, 1727; died at London, Aug. 2, 1788. A noted English painter, son of a wool manufacturer. He went to London in his fifteenth year, and studied with Gravelot, an engraver and teacher of drawing, and also at St. Martin's Lane Academy, and with Frank Hayman. In 1745 he returned to Sudbury, where he set up a studio as portrait-painter. He soon removed to Ipswich, remaining there until 1759, when he went to Bath. At the foundation of the Royal Academy in 1768 Gainsborough was one of the original 36 members. In 1774 he left Bath for London, in 1778 he was at the height of his fame. From 1769 to 1783 (except 1772–76) he was a constant exhibitor at the Royal Academy. He sent to Ogilby to exhibitions after that year, owing to disagreement with the hanging committee. He painted 220 portraits, more than 200 being portraits. In the National Gallery are his "Musidora," "The Market Cart," "The Watering Place," "Cottage Girl," "Duchess of Devonshire," and five portraits, one of them being Mrs. Siddons. There are five of his portraits in the Dulwich Gallery, and others also in the National Portrait Gallery. Buckingham Court, at Buckingham Palace, and at Grosvenor House, where is the celebrated "Blue Boy," a portrait of Master Buttall. "Gainsborough probably painted more than one 'Blue Boy,' and there are many copies, but the picture belonging to the Duke of Westminster [in the Grosvenor Gallery] is the most famous of those to which the name has been given." (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*) He painted in all eight times. The famous portrait of the Duchess of Devonshire was painted in 1783. The "Girl with Pigs" (1782) was purchased by subscription for the nation, as were pictures of his in the galleries of Dublin, Glasgow, Edinburgh, etc.

Gairdner (gārd'nėr), **James.** Born at Edinburgh, March 22, 1828. An English historian. In 1846 he received an appointment in the record office, London, and in 1859 became assistant keeper of the public records. He edited "Memorials of Henry VII." (Rolls Series, 1858), "Letters and Papers illustrative of the Reigns of Richard III. and Henry VII." (Rolls Series, 1861–63), "Three Fifteenth-Century Chronicles" (1880), eight volumes of the Paston Letters, "Life of Richard III." (1878), and a new edition of the "Paston Letters" (1872–75, etc.); and has written "Houses of Lancaster and York" (1874), "Life and Reign of Richard III." (1878), "Henry VII. (in "Twelve English Statesmen," 1889), etc.

Gairloch (gār'loch). A small arm of the sea on the western coast of Ross-shire, Scotland.

Gais (gīs). A health-resort in the canton of Appenzell, Switzerland, 6 miles southeast of St.-Gall.

Gaisford (gāz'fōrd), **Thomas.** Born at Iford, Wiltshire, Dec. 22, 1779; died at Oxford, Dec. 2, 1855. An English scholar. He studied at Christ Church, Oxford, where he was appointed regius professor of Greek in 1812 and dean in 1831. He edited Hephaestionis Enchiridion de Metris" with Parisini et Londinensis libri (1810), "Herodoti quae supersunt" (1824), "Suidae Lexicon" (1834), etc.

Gaissin (gīs'sin), or **Haissin** (hīs'sin). A town in the government of Podolia, Russia, situated on the river Soob in lat. 48° 55' N., long. 29° 25' E. Population (1885), 10,086.

Gaius (gā'yus), or **Caius** (kā'yus). [L., prop. *Gaius*, in Gr. sometimes *Caius*.] Born about 110 A. D.: died about 180. A celebrated Roman jurist, a native, probably, of the eastern part of the empire. He was, for the greater part of his

life, a teacher and writer in Rome. He wrote numerous works on the civil law, the most noted being seven books of "Aurea" ("Rerum Quotidianarum Libri VII."), and four books of "Institutiones," a favorite manual and the foundation of Justinian's "Institutes." A manuscript (palimpsest) on which the "Letters" of St. Jerome had been written: in some parts the parchment had been twice used after the original writing had been erased) of the "Institutiones" was found by Niebuhr at Verona in 1816. It was edited by Goschen (1820).

Galabat (gä-lä-bät'). A region in eastern Africa, near the western border of Abyssinia, about lat. 12° N., long. 36° E.

Galacz. See *Galatz*.

Galahad (gal'a-had), **Sir.** The noblest and purest knight of the Round Table. The character was invented by Walter Map in the "Quest of the Graal."

Sir Galahad, Map's ideal knight, was the son of Sir Launcelot and Elaine, the son of Pelles, and was descended from Joseph of Arimathea. Launcelot was the only knight who had been approached, but not taken, of the order of the Round Table. The attitude of Sir Galahad as the questing knight-errant and the table with the Holy Graal in the midst, leaving one seat vacant, as that which the Lord had occupied, and which was reserved for a descendant of Joseph, named Galahad: "Whatever man else shall attempt to set in the place of Galahad the earth swallowed. It was called therefore the Siege Perilous. When men became sinful, the Holy Graal, visible only to pure eyes, disappeared. Its recovery depended the honour and peace of England: but only Sir Galahad, who at the appointed time was brought to the knights by a miraculous old man clothed in white, and placed in the Siege Perilous—only the pure Sir Galahad succeeded in the quest.

Morley, English Writers, III. 142.

Galaor (gal'a-ôr). The brother of Amadis de Gaul. See *Amadis*.

Galapagos (gal-a-pä'gos or gä-lä'pä-gos) **Islands.** ["Tortoise Islands."] A group of volcanic islands in the Pacific, west of Ecuador, situated near the equator in long. 89°–92° W. Of the 15 principal islands Albemarle is the largest. They were formerly noted for tortoises (*q. v.*), and are remarkable for peculiarities of the fauna and flora. They have been in possession of Ecuador since 1832. They were investigated by Darwin during his voyage in the Beagle. Area, 2,400 square miles. Population, about 200.

Galapas (gal'a-pas). A giant slain by Arthur. Arthur first cut his legs off in order to reach his head, and then smote that off too. *Malory*.

Galashiels (gal-a-shēlz'). A parliamentary burgh partly in Selkirkshire and partly in Roxburghshire, Scotland, situated on the Gala, 27 miles southeast of Edinburgh, near Abbotsford: noted for woolen manufactures. Population (1891), 17,249.

Galata (gal'lä-tä). A section of Constantinople, situated on the northern side of the Golden Horn, opposite Seraglio Point. It is the seat of important commercial establishments, and contains a remarkable tower. It was founded by the Genoese in 1246.

On the right of the Golden Horn is the European quarter, known as Galata near the water's edge, and as Pera on the top of the steep hill where the European section has its houses and the embassies their town palaces. Galata is the mercantile and shipping quarter; Pera is the West End of Constantinople in all that it implies and connotes.

Pears, Story of Turkey, p. 262.

Galatea (gal-a-tē'ä). [Gr. *Γαλάτεια*.] **1.** In Greek mythology, a sea-nymph, the daughter of Nereus and Doris. See *Acis*.—**2.** A character in Vergil's third eclogue. She hid herself among the willows in order to be followed. In literature, a type of coquetry.—**3.** A statue animated by Venus in answer to the prayer of Pygmalion. She has nothing to do with the legend of Acis and Galatea. See *Pygmalion and Galatea*.

Galatea. **1.** A prose pastoral with lyrics, by Cervantes, said to have been inspired by the lady who afterward became his wife. It was written about 1583. A second part was promised, but was not written.

Like other works of the same sort, the Galatea (of Cervantes) is founded on an affectation which can never be successful, and which in this particular instance, from the lack of accumulation and involution of the stories in its fable, from the conceited metaphysics with which it is disfigured, and from the poor poetry profusely scattered through it, is more than usually unfortunate. Perhaps no one of the many pastoral tales produced in Spain in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries fails so much in the form it should maintain.

Ticknor, Span. Lit., II. 99.

2. A play by John Lyly, printed in 1592.—**3.** A romantic pastoral by Florian, imitated from Cervantes, published in 1783.

Galatea. A steel cutter yacht designed by J. Beavor-Webb and launched at Port Glasgow, May, 1885. Her dimensions are: length over all, 102.60 feet; length at load water line, 86.50; beam, 15; beam (load water line), 14; draught, 13.50; displacement, 157.85 tons. She challenged for the America's cup and was beaten by the Mayflower in two races, Sept. 7 and Sept. 10, 1886.

Galatea, Triumph of. A famous fresco by Raphael (1514), in the Villa Farnesina, Rome. Galatea, lightly draped, is drawn over the tranquil sea by dolphins, attended by nymphs and sea-gods. Cupids in the air above are piercing with their arrows members of her train.

Galatée (ga-la-tā'). [Fr., 'Galatea.'] An opera by Masse, first produced at Paris in 1852. This is the story of Pygmalion and Galatea.

Galatia (ga-lā'shiä). [L. *Galatia*, Gr. *Γαλατία*, considered to be lit. connected with *Gallia*, Gaul.] **1.** In ancient geography, a division of Asia Minor, lying between Bithynia and Paphlagonia on the north, Pontus on the east, Cappadocia and Lycaonia on the south, and Phrygia on the west: formerly a part of Phrygia. It was conquered and settled by a confederation of Gallic tribes in the 3d century B. C., and was made a Roman province in 25 B. C. Theodosius subdivided it into Galatia Prima and Galatia Secunda.

2. A name of Gaul: called specifically *Celtic or Roman Galatia*.

Galatians (gā-lā'shianz), **Epistle to the.** One of the epistles of the apostle Paul, written to the Galatian churches probably about A. D. 56. Its chief contents are a vindication of Paul's authority as an apostle, and a defense of the doctrine of justification by faith, and a concluding exhortation.

Galatina (gä-lä-tē'nä). A town in the province of Lecce, Apulia, Italy, situated 14 miles south of Lecce.

Galatz (gä-lats'), or **Galacz** (gä'läch). A city and river port in Moldavia, Rumania, situated on the Danube in lat. 45° 26' N., long. 28° 37' E. It is an important export place for grain, etc., and was made the seat of the Danubian commission in 1856. It has been the scene of various conflicts between the Turks and Russians. It was a free port until 1883. Population (1889), 59,116.

Gala Water (gä'lä wâ'tėr). A small river in southeastern Scotland, joining the Tweed near Abbotsford.

Galba (gal'bä). **Servius Sulpicius.** Born Dec. 24, 3 B. C.: died at Rome, Jan. 15, A. D. 69. A Roman emperor. He became praetor in 20 and consul in 33. He was governor of Upper Germany in 39, and became governor of Africa in 45, and governor of Hispania Tarraconensis in 61. In 68, learning that Nero had given secret orders for his assassination, he joined the insurrection of C. Julius Vindex, and was proclaimed emperor. Vindex was defeated, and killed himself, but Galba prevailed through the consequences of a revolt in his favor of the pretorians at Rome. His refusal of the donatives which had been promised in his name, and his adoption of Piso Licinianus as his successor instead of Salvius Otho who had helped to place him, provoked a revolt among the pretorians which resulted in his assassination and the elevation of Otho.

Gale (gāl), **Roger.** Born 1672: died June 25, 1744. An English antiquary, son of Thomas Gale, dean of York.

Gale, Theophilus. Born at King's Teignton, Devonshire, England, 1628: died at Newington, London, in Feb. or March, 1678. An English nonconformist divine. He was appointed preacher in Winchester cathedral in 1657; was deprived of this appointment in 1662, and became in 1665 pastor of a presbyterian congregation at Holborn. His chief work is "The Court of the Gentiles, or a Discourse teaching the Original of Humane Literature" (1669–77).

Gale, Thomas. Born at Scruton, Yorkshire, England, in 1635 or 1636: died at York, April 7 or 8, 1702. An English classical scholar and antiquary. He was regius professor of Greek at Cambridge 1666–72; was high master of St. Paul's school 1672–1697, and was dean of York from 1697 until his death. He edited "opuscula mythologica, ethicae et physica" (1671), "Historiae poetarum scriptores quinque ex vetustis codicibus MSS. nunc primum in lucem editi" (1675).

Galeazzo. See *Sforza* and *Visconti*.

Galen (gā'len) (**Claudius Galenus**). [Gr. *Γαληνός*.] Born at Pergamum, Mysia, about 130 A. D. A celebrated Greek physician and philosophical writer, long the supreme authority in medical science. He traveled in various countries (studying in Smyrna, Alexandria, and elsewhere), visited Rome 164–168, and returned there 170, remaining for a number of years. He is said to have died in 201. He composed a large number (about 500) of works on medicine, logic, etc., of which 83 genuine treatises and some others regarded as doubtful have been preserved.

Galen (gā'len), **Christoph Bernhard von.** Born at Bispink, Westphalia, Oct. 15, 1600: died at Ahaus, Westphalia, Sept. 19, 1678. A German prelate and commander, elected prince-bishop of Münster in 1650.

Galena (ga-lē'nä). [From L. *galena*, lead ore.] A city and the capital of Jo Daviess County, northwestern Illinois, situated on the Galena River 14 miles southeast of Dubuque: the center of a lead-mining region. Population (1890), 5,643.

Galenists (gā'len-ists). In medicine, the followers of Galen.

Galenists (gā'len-ists). A Mennonite sect founded in 1664 by Galen Abraham de Haan, a physician and preacher of Amsterdam, constituting the Arminian division of the Waterlanders.

Galeotto (gä'lē-ot'tō), **Principe.** A name given to Boccaccio's "Decameron." See the extract.

It is styled Decameron from ten days having been occupied in the relation of the tales, and is also entitled Principe Galeotto, an appellation which the deputies appointed for correction of the Decameron consider as derived from the 5th canto (v. 137) of Dante's "Inferno,"—Galeotto being the name of that seductive book which was read by Paulo and Francesca: "Galeotto fu il libro e chi lo scrisse."

Dunlop, Hist. of Prose Fiction, II. 51.

Galerius (ga-lē'ri-us), in full **Galerius Valerius Maximinus.** Born near Sardica, Dacia: died 311 A. D. A Roman emperor. He was created Cæsar in 293; was defeated by the Persians in 296, and defeated them in 297; and succeeded Diocletian as Augustus in the East in 305. He is said to have induced Diocletian to order the persecutions of the Christians which began in his reign, but joined with Constantine and Licinius in publishing an edict of toleration from Nicomedia in 311.

Galesburg (gālz'berg). A city and the capital of Knox County, Illinois, in lat. 40° 57' N., long. 90° 25' W.: the seat of Knox College (nonsectarian) and Lombard University (Universalist). Population (1890), 15,264.

Gali (gä'lē), **Francisco.** Born in Seville, 1539: died at Mexico City, 1591. A Spanish navigator. Employed by the viceroy of Mexico to find a harbor where ship-might take shelter in coming from the Philippines, he explored the coast of California and entered the Bay of San Francisco in July, 1584.

Galiani (gä-lē-ä'nē), **Fernando,** Abbé. Born at Chieti, Italy, Dec. 2, 1728: died at Naples, Oct. 30, 1787. A noted Italian political economist, author of "Dialogues sur le commerce des blés" (1770), "Traité sur les monnaies" (1750), etc.

Galibis (gä'lē-bēs). In French Guiana, the Caribs, or a race closely related to the Caribs, of British Guiana. French ethnologists use the name Galibi for the Carib element as distinguished from those of the West Indian Islands. See *Caribs*.

Galicia (ga-lish'iä; Sp. pron. gä-lē'thē-ä). [L. *Gallæcia*, from *Gallæci*, also *Callaici*, a Celtic tribe.] An ancient province and captaincy-general in northwestern Spain. It is bounded by the ocean on the north and west, Asturias and Leon on the east, and Portugal on the south, and comprises the modern provinces of Coruña, Lugo, Orense, and Pontevedra. It belonged to the Suevi in the 5th century, later it was part of the Gothic kingdom, and then it fell to the Moors. It became a dependency of Leon, and thenceforward followed the fortunes of the Castilian crown, except about 1065–73, when it was an independent kingdom.

Galicia (ga-lish'iä). [G. *Galizien*, Pol. *Halicz*.] A crownland of the Cisleithan division of Austria-Hungary. Capital, Lemberg. It comprises the titular kingdoms of Galicia and Lodomeria, the grand duchy of Cracow, and the duchies of Auschwitz and Zator. It is bounded by Russia (partly separated by the Vistula) on the north, Russia on the east, Bukowina on the southeast, Hungary (separated by the Carpathians) on the southwest and south, and Austrian Silesia and Prussia on the northwest. The Carpathians occupy the south; in the north and east Galicia belongs to the basins of the basins of the Vistula and Dniester. It produces grain and timber in large quantities, and there are petroleum, coal, iron, lead, zinc, and salt mines. It sends representatives to the Austrian Reichsrat, and has a Diet of 151 members. The inhabitants are largely Slavs—Poles in the west, Ruthenians in the east—but over 10 per cent. are Jews, and there are also Germans. The principal churches are Roman Catholic and Greek. The principalities of Halicz and Vladimir (Galicia and Lodomeria) became prominent in the 12th century, and were united in the 14th century to Hungary, Poland, and Russia. Galicia was acquired by Poland in the 14th century, and by Austria in 1772; was ceded in part by Austria in 1809, and in part restored to Austria in 1815. The republic of Cracow was formed in 1815. Galicia was the scene of a bloody insurrection in 1846. Area, 30,307 square miles. Population (1890), 6,607,546.

Galignani (gä-lēn-yä'nē), **John Anthony.** Born at London, Oct. 13, 1796: died at Paris, Dec. 31, 1873. **Galignani, William.** Born at London, March 10, 1798: died at Paris, Dec. 12, 1882. French publishers. They father, Giovanni Antonio Galignani, returned to Paris shortly after 1798, and in 1801 he started a monthly which soon became a weekly paper. In 1814 he began to issue guide-books and started "Galignani's Messenger," which circulated widely among English residents on the Continent. The sons carried on the publishing business after their father's death in 1821, and issued reprints of many English books. In 1852 William was naturalized, Anthony remaining a British subject. In 1882 their reprints were stopped by the copyright treaty. They were liberal charities, built a hospital, and built a hospital at Neuilly for indigent English. William left money and a site at Neuilly to build the Retraite Galignani Frères for a hundred printers, booksellers, etc., or their families. *Diet. Nat. Biog.*

Galilee (gal'i-lē). In the Roman period, the northernmost division of Palestine. It was bounded by Phœnicia and Cœle-Syria on the north, the Jordan valley on the east, Samaria on the south, and the Mediterranean and Phœnicia on the west. It comprised Upper Galilee (in the north) and Lower Galilee (in the south), and corresponded to the ancient territories of Asher, Naphtali, Zebulon, and part of Issachar. It now belongs to Turkey.

Galilee, Sea of: also called the **Lake** or **Sea of Gennesaret** or of **Tiberias,** or **Sea of Chinnereth** or **Chinneroth.** A lake in Palestine, intersected by lat. 32° 50′ N., long. 35° 40′ E., and traversed by the Jordan: the modern Bahr Tabariyeh. Its length is about 13 miles; its greatest breadth, 6 miles; its surface is 680 feet below that of the Mediterranean. Its shores were thickly peopled in the time of Christ, and are associated with many events in New Testament history.

Galilei (gä-lē-lā′ē), **Galileo,** generally called **Galileo** (gal-i-lē′ō; It. pron. gä-lē-lā′ō). Born at Pisa, Italy, Feb., 1564; died at Arcetri, near Florence, Jan. 8, 1642. A famous Italian physicist and astronomer. He was descended from a noble but impoverished Florentine family; studied at the University of Pisa (without taking a degree) 1581–85; discovered the isochronism of the pendulum in 1583 and the hydrostatic balance in 1586; was professor of mathematics at Pisa 1589–91, and at Padua 1592–1610; constructed a thermometer in 1597, and a telescope in 1609; discovered the inequalities in the moon's motion in reference in 1610; remarked the sun's spots about 1610; was summoned to Rome, where his doctrines were condemned by the Inquisition in 1616; was tried by the Inquisition for his pure the Copernican theory in 1633; and discovered the moon's libration in 1637. His chief works are "Dialogo sui due massimi sistemi" (Dialogue on the Two Chief Systems, 1632), and "Dialoghi delle Nuove Scienze" (1638).

Galimard (gä-lē-mär′), **Nicolas Auguste.** Born at Paris, March 25, 1813; died at Paris, Jan., 1880. A French painter.

Galin (gä-lan′), **Pierre,** born at Samatan, 1786; died at Paris, 1822. A French musician, teacher of mathematics at Bordeaux. He was the inventor of a system of musical instruction named by him the "méthode," developed later by Aime Paris and Emile Chevé, and called the Galin-Paris-Chevé system. He wrote "Exposition d'une nouvelle méthode pour l'enseignement de la musique" (Bordeaux, 1818), etc.

Galion (gal′i-on). A town in Crawford County, Ohio, about 75 miles north of Columbus. Population (1890), 5,635.

Galitch (gä′lēch). A town in the government of Kostroma, Russia, situated on Lake Galitch about lat. 58° 15′ N., long. 42° 40′ E. Population (1888), 4,523.

Galitzin, or **Gallitzin** (gä-lēt′sēn), or **Golitzyn, Princess (Amalie von Schmettau).** Born at Berlin, Aug. 28, 1748; died at Angermünde, near Werbellin, Aug. 24, 1806. The wife of Dmitri Galitzin (1738–1803), a noted adherent of pietism.

Galitzin, Prince **Dmitri.** Died 1738. A Russian diplomatist and statesman. He was a member of the High Council which, in raising Anna Ivanovna, duchess of Courland, to the throne in 1730, took occasion to restrict, by a charter, the sovereignty of the crown in favor of the nobles. On the coup d'état of Anna in 1731, by which the charter was repudiated, he was banished to his estates, and was subsequently imprisoned in the fortress of Schlusselburg, where he died.

Galitzin, Prince **Dmitri Alexeievitch.** Born Dec. 21, 1738: died at Brunswick, Germany, March 21, 1803. A Russian diplomatist and scientific writer. He was appointed ambassador to the court of France in 1763, and in 1774 ambassador to The Hague. He corresponded with Voltaire and other literary men of the period, and was the author of "Description physique de Tauride relativement aux trois règnes de la nature" (1788), and "Traité de minéralogie, ou description abrégée et méthodique des minéraux" (1792).

Galitzin, Prince **Mikhail.** Born Nov. 1, 1674: died at Moscow, Dec. 10, 1750. A Russian general, brother of Dmitri Galitzin (died 1738). He participated in the victory of Peter the Great over Charles XII. of Sweden at Pultowa in 1709, and conquered Finland from Sweden in 1714: this province was restored by the peace of 1721.

Galitzin, Prince **Nicolas Borissowitch.** Died in the province of Kursk, Russia, 1865. A Russian prince and musical amateur. He was the friend of Beethoven, and three quartets (Op. 127, 130, 132) and an overture (Op. 124) are dedicated to him. Beethoven was able to get from the prince only a small part of the money promised for these and other works.

Galitzin, Prince **Vasili,** surnamed "The Great." Born 1633: died in northern Russia, March 13, 1713. A Russian statesman and general and politician. He became confidential adviser of Feodor Alexeievitch, by whom he was intrusted with the reorganization of the army in 1682. He was prime minister during the regency of Sophia for Ivan and Peter. He concluded in 1686 a treaty with Poland by which Russia definitely acquired Smolensk, Kiefi, and other important districts. He conducted two campaigns against the Crimean Tatars (1687–89). He was exiled in 1689 for complicity in the conspiracy of Sophia against Peter.

Gall (gal), Saint (**Gellach,** or **Gaillech**). Born in Ireland about 550: died at St.-Gall, Switzerland, about 645. An Irish missionary, apostle to the Suevi and the Alamanni, a pupil of Columban. He accompanied Columban to Gaul in 585 (?), labored at Arbon Bregenz; and founded the monastery of St. Gall about 613.

Gall (gäl; G. pron. gäl). **Franz Joseph.** Born at Tiefenbronn, near Pforzheim, Baden, March 9, 1758: died at Montrouge, near Paris, Aug. 22, 1828. A German physician, the founder of phrenology. His chief work is "Anatomie et physiologie du système nerveux" (1810–20).

Galla (gal′la). An African people living between the Somal on the east and the Berta and Dinka on the west, and from Shoa to the Sabaki River. They are called Galla (Barbarians) by the Arabs; their native name is Oromo or Ilmgma: that is, "men." In race they are mixed Hamito-Semites; in language and customs they are Hamitic. In religion they are Christian in the northern part, Moslem in the eastern, and pagan in the western. They are independent, brave, intelligent, and industrious. Though related to the Somal and Abyssinians, the Somal, the Danakil, and Kaffa belong to the Hamitic branch of the Galla nations. The Galla are subdivided into many tribes, speaking as many dialects, most of which have not yet been studied. Their government is largely republican, and they have no slaves. In the 16th century they overran Abyssinia, where some of them are still found. The Borana tribe, on the Rendile known for its numerical strength and bravery. The number of the Galla is estimated at 2,000,000.

Gallagher (gal′a-gėr), **William Davis.** Born at Philadelphia, Aug. 21, 1808. An American poet and journalist. He was associate editor of the Cincinnati "Gazette" from 1838 to 1850. He published "The Erl-King, and other Poems" (1835), "Erato" (1857), "Wood Walks," "A Golden Wedding, and other Poems" (1881).

Gallait (gä-lā′), **Louis.** Born at Tournai, Belgium, May 10, 1810: died at Brussels, Nov. 20, 1887. A noted Belgian historical painter. Among his best paintings are "Abdication of Charles V.," "Tasso in Prison," "Temptation of St. Anthony," "Last Moments of Egmont."

Galland (gä-lon′), **Antoine.** Born at Rollot, Picardy, France, April 4, 1646: died at Paris, Feb. 17, 1715. A French Orientalist and numismatist, professor of Arabic at the College of France 1709: a prolific writer, known chiefly for his translation of the "Arabian Nights' Entertainments" (1704–17).

Galland, Pierre Victor. Born at Geneva, 1822: died at Paris, Dec. 1, 1882. A French decorative artist. In 1871 he became professor of decorative art in the Beaux Arts, Paris, and in 1877 director of the Gobelins.

Galla Placidia. See *Placidia.*

Gallarate (gäl-lä-rä′te). A small town in the province of Milan, Italy, 24 miles northwest of Milan.

Gallas (gäl′las), **Matthias von.** Born at Trent, Tyrol, Sept. 16, 1584: died at Vienna, April 25, 1647. An Austrian general, distinguished in the Thirty Years' War, especially at Nördlingen in 1634.

Gallatin (gal′a-tin). [Named from Albert Gallatin by Lewis and Clark.] A river in southern Montana, flowing north and uniting at Gallatin with the Jefferson and Madison to form the Missouri. Length, about 170 miles.

Gallatin (gal′a-tin; F. pron. gä-lä-tan′), **Albert.** Born at Geneva, Switzerland, Jan. 29, 1761: died at Astoria, N. Y., Aug. 12, 1849. An American statesman and financier. In 1780 he emigrated to America. He was a member of the convention of Pennsylvania 1790–1801, and secretary of the treasury 1801–14. The establishment of the Committee of Ways and Means was due to him, and he gained the reputation of being one of the greatest financiers of the age. He was prominent in the negotiation of the treaty of Ghent in 1814, and was United States minister to France 1816–23, and to England in the latter year. He published "Synopsis of the Indian Tribes, etc." (1836), "Notes on the Semi Civilized Nations of Mexico, Yucatan, etc." (1845), and various political and ethological treatises, "Peace with Mexico," "Oregon Question," "The Oregon Question," etc.

Gallaudet (gal-ā-de′), **Edward Miner.** Born at Hartford, Conn., Feb. 5, 1837. An American instructor, son of T. H. Gallaudet. He became president of the National Deaf-Mute College (Washington, District of Columbia) in 1857, and Author of "A Manual of International Law" (1879) and "Life of Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet, Founder of Deaf-Mute Instruction in America" (1888).

Gallaudet, Thomas. Born at Hartford, Conn., June 3, 1822. An American clergyman, son of T. H. Gallaudet. He taught in the New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb 1843–58, founded St. Ann's Church for Deaf-Mutes in 1852, and became manager of the Church Mission to Deaf-Mutes in 1872.

Gallaudet, Thomas Hopkins. Born at Philadelphia, Dec. 10, 1787: died at Hartford, Conn., Sept. 9, 1851. An American educator. He founded in 1817 at Hartford, Connecticut the first deaf-mute institution in America. He resigned from the presidency of this institution in 1830 and was chaplain of the Connecticut retreat for the insane at Middletown from 1838 until his death. He wrote "Bible Stories for the Young" (1833) and "The Child's Book of the Soul" (1840).

Galle. See *Point de Galle.*

Galle (gäl′le), **Johann Gottfried.** Born at Pabsthaus, near Gräfenhainichen, Prussia, June 9, 1812. A German astronomer. He studied mathematics and the natural sciences at Berlin 1830–33, and was the first observer of the planet Neptune (Sept. 23, 1846), guided by Le Verrier's calculations. In 1851 he was made director of the observatory at Breslau, and professor of astronomy. In 1859 he discovered three comets.

Gallegos (gal-ya′gos), **José Rafael de.** Born Oct. 30, 1785: died Aug. 15, 1851. A Costa Rican statesman. He was a wealthy proprietor and after 1822 occupied various important official positions. From March, 1833, to May, 1835, he was president of Costa Rica, and was acting president from Jan. to April, 1842.

Galletti (gal-let′te), **Johann Georg August.** Born at Altenburg, Germany, Aug. 19, 1750: died at Gotha, March 26, 1828. A German historical writer, professor of history in the gymnasium at Gotha 1783–1819. He wrote "Geschichte und Beschreibung des Herzogthums Gotha" (1779), "Geschichte Thüringens" (1782–85), "Altenburg in Wellands" (1867), etc.

Galli (gal′le), **Filippo.** Born at Rome in 1783: died June 3, 1853. A noted Italian singer. His voice was at first a baritone, and he sang with great success from 1806 to 1812. About this time, owing to a serious illness, his voice changed completely, and he became one of the chief Italian basses. *Grove.*

Gallia (gal′i-a). The Latin name of Gaul.

Gallia Belgica. See *Belgica.*

Gallia Lugdunensis. See *Lugdunensis.*

Gallia Narbonensis. See *Narbonensis.*

Galliard (gal′yar), **John Ernest.** Born at Hannover about 1687: died in 1749. A German composer and musician. He went to England in 1706. He composed several operas, music for Tate's Britannia, a Te Deum, a Jubilate, and several anthems, and wrote a number of works on musical subjects. In 1728 he arranged Addison's "Mottled Hymn of Adam and Eve" for two voices as a cantata. This was afterward enlarged by Dr. Benjamin Cook.

Gallicum Pretum (gal′i-kum prē′tum). [L., "the Gallic Strait."] The ancient name of the Strait of Dover.

Gallicus Sinus (gal′i-kus sī′nus). [L., "the Gallic Gulf."] An ancient name of the Gulf of Lyons.

Gallieni (gäl-yā-nē′), **Joseph Simon.** Born in France, April 24, 1849. A French officer and African explorer. In 1878, as captain, he distinguished himself under Brière de l'Isle in the suppression of French dominion in Senegal. In his Niger expedition, 1880–81, he succeeded in establishing diplomatic and commercial relations with the Wassulu empire of Samory. The scientific results of the expedition were made public in his "Voyage d'exploration au Haut Niger" (1885). In 1886 he became commander-in-chief of the French troops in Senegal.

Gallienus (gal-i-ē′nus, **Publius Licinius Valerianus Egnatius.** Died at Milan, 268. A Roman emperor, son of Valerian. He was admitted to a share in the government on the elevation of his father in 253, and became sole emperor on the capture of the latter by the Persians in 260. He made no effort to secure the release of his father, but devoted himself to a life of indolence and luxury, while the frontiers of the empire were everywhere invaded by the barbarians, especially by the Goths and the Persians. He appears to have undertaken a tardy expedition against the Persians in 265, when he was recalled by the insurrection of Aureolus, whom he shut up in Milan. He was murdered by his own soldiers while pressing the siege of that city.

All these invasions of the Goths occurred under the reign of the Emperor Gallienus, that celebrated Valerian, who took both the captivity of his father (Valerian) and the rapid dismemberment of his Empire with such shameful composure and serenity. Egypt revolted: the usurpers to him. "Is it revolted," "What of that? Cannot we dispense with Egyptian flax?" "Several earthquakes have happened in Asia Minor, and the Cities of Achaia lie all in ruins." "But we cannot do without Lydian sulphur?" "When Gaul was lost he gave a merry laugh and said, "Do you think the Republic will be in danger if the Consuls' lictors cannot be loaded with Gallish tartan?" *Hodgkin.* Italy and her Invaders, I 59.

Galli-Marié (gä-lē-ma-ryā′), **Célestine.** Born Nov., 1840. A French singer. She made her debut in 1859 at Strasburg, and shortly after married a sculptor named Galli. She has sung principally at the Opera Comique, and has been particularly successful in Mignon and Carmen and in the operas of Offenbach, Gevaert, Masse, Massenet, etc.

Gallinas (gäl-lē′nās). A river of the Grain Coast, West Africa, in lat. 7° N., long. 11° 35′ W.; also, a negro tribe settled on its banks. In 1882 the slaver Pedro Blanco made the place notorious in 1850 the Gallinas territory and that of the Gunbo (bordering on Sherbro) were occupied by Liberia, as then they were wrested from Liberia by Great Britain.

Gallio (gal′i-ō). **Lucius Junius.** Died about 65 A. D. A Roman proconsul of Achaia 53, brother of Seneca. When he had dismissed the Jews' complaint against Paul at Corinth, and the synagogue ruler was beaten, we read (Acts xviii. 17) that he "cared for none of these things" — not from indifference about religion, but because such matters did not concern him.

Gallipoli (gal-lep′o-li). A seaport in the province of Lecce, Italy, situated on an island in the Gulf of Taranto, in lat. 40° 4′ N., long. 17° 58′ E.: the ancient Graia Callipolis. later Anxa. It has a cathedral, and was long noted for export of olive oil. Population, 9,000.

Gallipoli. A seaport in the vilayet of Edirneh, Turkey, situated on the Dardanelles in lat. 40°

24′ N., long. 26° 59′ E.; the ancient Callipolis. In the middle ages it was a commercial center and the key of the Hellespont. It was captured by the Turks in 1357. Population, nearly 30,000.

Gallipoli, Peninsula of. A peninsula in the southern part of European Turkey, lying between the Dardanelles and the Gulf of Saros; the ancient Chersonesus Thracica.

Gallipolis (gal-i-pō-lēs′). A city and the capital of Gallia County, Ohio, situated on the Ohio river, 54 m. S. of Chillicothe; lat. 38° 50′ N., long. 82° 7′ W. Population (1890), 4,498.

Gallissonnière (gā-lē-son-yār′, **Marquis de la (Roland Michel Barrin).** Born at Rochefort, France, Nov. 11, 1693; died at Nemours, France, Oct. 26, 1756. A French admiral, governor of Canada. He defeated Byng near Minorca in 1756.

Gallitzen (gāl-lit-sen). Demetrius Augustine. Born at The Hague, Dec. 22, 1770; died at Loretto, Pa., May 6, 1840. A Russian missionary, Roman Catholic priest, son of the princess Amalie Gallitzin. He founded Loretto, Pennsylvania. For other members of the family, see *Galitzin*.

Galloway (gal′o-wā). [ME. *Galloway, Galluway, Gallowey, Gallwaye, Galloway*, etc.] A former division of southwestern Scotland, corresponding nearly to the counties of Wigtown (West Galloway) and Kirkcudbright (East Galloway). It is a pastoral region. It was independent in very early times, and having become an earldom, was united to Scotland in 1124. The Galwegians kept their language (a variety of the Gaelic) until the 16th century.

Galloway, Joseph. Born near West River, Anne Arundel County, Md., 1730; died at Watford, Hertfordshire, Aug. 29, 1803. An American loyalist in the Revolution. He was a member of the first Congress in 1774; escaped the British army under Howe in 1776, on the capture of Philadelphia in 1777, was made a police magistrate there and superintendent of the port, and after the evacuation of the city in 1778 went to England. He published works on the prophecies.

Galloway, Rhinns of. A peninsula in the western part of Wigtownshire. It lies between St. Patrick's Channel on the west and Loch Ryan and Luce Bay on the east, and terminates toward the south in the Mull of Galloway (lat. 54° 38′ N., long. 4° 51′ W.).

Galloway, Thomas. Born at Symington, Lanarkshire, Feb. 26, 1796; died at London, Nov. 1, 1851. A Scottish writer on mathematical and astronomical subjects.

Gallo y Goyenechea (gāl′yō ē gō-yā-nā-che′ā). **Pedro Leon.** Born at Copiapó, Feb. 12, 1830; died at Santiago, Dec. 16, 1877. A Chilean politician. He was a wealthy proprietor, became a leader of the liberals and in June, 1859, headed a revolt at Copiapó. Defeated at the battle of Cerro Grande, April 29, he was banished until 1863. Subsequently he was a prominent deputy and senator. He was an author and poet of some repute.

Galluppi, or **Galuppi** (gā-lōp′pē), **Pasquale.** Born at Tropea, Calabria, Italy, April 2, 1770; died at Naples, Dec. 13, 1846. An Italian philosophier, professor of philosophy at the University of Naples. His works include "Saggio filosofico sulla critica della conoscenza" (1819-23), "Elementi di filosofia" (1820-27), "Lettere filosofiche" (1827), etc.

Gallupi. See *Galluppi*.

Gallus (gal′us). In Shakspere's "Antony and Cleopatra," a friend of Cæsar.

Gallus, Caius Asinius. A Roman politician and writer, consul with C. Marcius Censorinus 8 B. C. He married Vipsania, formerly wife of Tiberius. He was condemned to death by the senate, at the instigation of Tiberius, and died in prison after imprisonment of three years. He was a son of C. Asinius Pollio. His works, all of which are lost, included "De comparatione patris et filii sui," to which the emperor Claudius replied in his defense of Cicero.

Gallus, Caius Cornelius. Born at Forum Julii (modern Fréjus), Gaul, 69 or 66 B. C.: committed suicide 26 B. C. A Roman poet, orator, general, and politician. He supported Octavius, commanded a part of his army at the battle of Actium in 31 B. C., pursued Antony to Egypt, and was made first prefect of Egypt in 30 B. C. He incurred the enmity of Augustus, was deprived of his post, and was exiled by the senate.

Gallus, Caius Vibius Trebonianus. Died 253 or 254 A. D. Roman emperor. He held a high command in the expedition of the emperor Decius against the Goths in 251, and after the defeat and death of the latter was elected emperor by the senate and the soldiers, with Hostilianus, Decius's son as his colleague. He concluded a humiliating peace with the Goths, who were allowed to retire with their plunder and their captives, and were promised an annual tribute. He is said to have caused the death of Hostilianus. He was slain by his own soldiers while advancing to meet the usurper Æmilianus who succeeded to the throne.

Galoshio (gā-lō′shiō). In "The Nice Valour," by Fletcher and another, a clown. He is quite Shaksperian.

Galt (gält). A town in Waterloo County, Ontario, Canada, situated on the Grand River 54 miles west-southwest of Toronto. Population (1891), 7,535.

Galt, Sir Alexander Tilloch. Born at Chelsea, England, Sept. 6, 1817. A Canadian statesman, son of John Galt. He was minister of finance 1858-1862, 1864-66, and 1867; was high commissioner for Canada in England 1880-83, and was made K. C. M. G. in 1869, and G. C. M. G. in 1878. He has written "Canada from 1849 to 1859" (1869), etc.

Galt, John. Born at Irvine, Ayrshire, May 2, 1779; died at Greenock, April 11, 1839. A Scottish novelist. His writings are especially remarkable for their delineations of Scottish life and character. His best novels are "Ayrshire Legatees" (1820-21), "Annals of the Parish" (1821), "Sir Andrew Wylie" (1822), "The Provost" (1822), "The Entail" (1823), and "Lawrie Todd" (1830).

Galton (gâl′ton), **Francis.** Born at Dudderton, near Birmingham, 1822. An English scientific writer and African traveler, best known from his studies of heredity. He graduated at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1844. In 1846 he traveled on the White Nile, and in 1850-51 in Cispadania and Damara. He published "The Telotype: a Printing Electric Telegraph" (1859) "Tropical South Africa" (1853), "The Art of Travel, etc." (1855; 5th ed., 1867), "Art of Rifle Campaigning" (1857), "Meteorographica, etc." (1863), "Hereditary Genius, etc." (1869), "English Men of Science" (1874), "Inquiries into Human Faculty, etc." (1883), "Record of Family Faculties, etc." (1885), "Natural Inheritance" (1889), etc., and has edited "Life History Album" for the British Medical Association (1885).

Galuppi (gā-lōp′pē), **Baldassare.** Born on the island of Burano, near Venice, Oct. 6, 1706: died at Venice, Jan. 3, 1784. An Italian composer, particularly noted for his comic operas. He wrote more than 54 of these. His sacred music is still performed in Venice, and he also wrote sonatas and for the harpsichord.

Galvani (gäl-vä′nē), **Luigi** or **Aloisio.** Born at Bologna, Italy, Sept. 9, 1737: died there, Dec. 4, 1798. An Italian physician and physicist, professor of anatomy at Bologna. His investigations of the contractions produced in the muscles of frogs by contact with metals were the commencement of the discovery of galvanic or voltaic electricity. He published "De viribus electricitatis in motu musculari commentarius" (1791), etc.

Galvarino (gäl-vä-rē′nō). A chief of the Araucanian Indians of Chile whose bravery has been celebrated in Ercilla's "Araucana." He was captured at the battle of Lagunillas, Nov. 2, 1557, and freed after both his hands had been cut off. On Nov. 30 he was again captured while urging on the Indians at the battle of Millarapue, and was hanged.

Galve, Count of. See *Cerda Sandoval Silva y Mendoza, Gaspar de la.*

Galveston (gal′ves-ton). A seaport and the capital of Galveston County, Texas, and the largest city of the State, situated on Galveston Island in lat. 29° 18′ N., long. 94° 47′ W., it has a harbor on the Gulf of Mexico, 50 m. S. of Houston, etc., and is specially noted for its exports of cotton. It was settled in 1837; was taken by the Federals in Oct. 8, 1862, and retaken by the Confederates Jan. 1, 1863; and was devastated by fire in Nov., 1885. Population (1890), 29,084.

Galveston Bay. An inlet of the Gulf of Mexico, extending northward from Galveston about 35 miles.

Galveston Island. An island off the coast of Texas, on the northeastern end of which is Galveston. Length, about 28 miles.

Galvez (gäl′veth), **José.** Born at Velez Malaga, 1720: died at Madrid, 1786. A Spanish statesman. He was one of the ministers of Charles III., and a member of the Indian Council. From 1771 to 1775 he was in Mexico and Peru, where he reformed many abuses with high powers: for some time he was acting viceroy. After his return to Spain he was ministro universal de Indias, and created numerous Count of Gerena. His influence on the American colonies was important.

Galvez, Mariano. Born in Guatemala about 1795: died after 1855. A Central-American politician, a leader of the Liberal or Fiebres party. He was one of the authors of the constitution of 1824, and was elected the first chief executive of Guatemala in 1825; was president of Guatemala, Aug. 28, 1831, to May 15, 1835, when he resigned; and was again elected in 1838, but was overthrown by Carrera in Feb., 1839, and banished in 1839. Subsequently he practised law in Mexico and Peru.

Galvez, Matías de. Born at Velez Malaga, 1731: died in Mexico City, Nov. 3, 1784. A Spanish soldier and politician. He attained the rank of lieutenant-general, and in 1779 was made captain-general of Guatemala. In 1780 and 1781 he recovered from the English some posts which they had seized in Honduras and Nicaragua. From April, 1783, until his death he was viceroy of Mexico.

Galvez y Gallardo (gäl′väth ē gäl-yär′dō), **Bernardo.** Born at Macharaviejа, July 23, 1746: died at Tacubaya, near Mexico, Nov. 30, 1786. A Spanish soldier and administrator, son of Matías de Galvez. He distinguished himself in America, attaining the rank of lieutenant-general; was governor of Louisiana 1779, and commander-in-chief in the West Indies; took Baton Rouge (1779), Mobile (March 14, 1780, and Pensacola (May 8, 1781); was made captain-general of Florida and Louisiana and captain-general of Cuba; and in 1783 was created count of Gálvez. From June 16, 1785, until his death he was viceroy of Mexico.

Galway (gal′wā). **1.** A maritime county in Connaught, Ireland. It is bounded by Mayo and Roscommon on the north, Roscommon, King's County, and Tipperary on the east, Clare and Galway Bay on the south, and the Atlantic on the west, and is divided into two parts by Lough Corrib. Area, 2,452 square miles. Population (1891), 214,753.

2. A seaport and the capital of County Galway, situated on Galway Bay in lat. 53° 17′ N., long. 9° 3′ W. It was formerly noted for its extensive trade, particularly with Spain. It surrendered to Ginkel in 1691. Population (1891), 15,746.

Galway Bay. An inlet of the Atlantic on the western coast of Ireland, between Galway on the north and Clare on the south. Length, about 30 miles.

Gama (gä′mä), **Antonio Leon de.** Born in Mexico City, 1735: died there, Sept. 12, 1802. A Mexican scientist. He was for many years secretary to the Supreme Court: later he was professor at the School of Mines. He is best known for his study of the celebrated Aztec calendar-stone which was discovered in his time.

Gama, José Basilio da. Born at São José, Minas Geraes, 1740: died at Lisbon, Portugal, July 31, 1795. A Brazilian poet. He became a novice of the Jesuits, leaving the order when it was driven from Brazil. He lived afterward in Italy, Portugal, and Rio de Janeiro, finally settling at Lisbon. His best-known poem is "Uruguay," a romance in verse, published in 1769.

Gama, Vasco da. Born at Sines, Alentejo, Portugal, about 1469: died in Cochin, India, Dec. 24, 1524. An celebrated Portuguese navigator. Having been appointed to the command of the expedition fitted out by Emanuel of Portugal with a view to discovering an ocean route to the East Indies, he sailed from Lisbon, probably July 8, 1497, doubled the Cape of Good Hope Nov. 20 or 22, 1497, arrived at Calicut, on the Malabar coast of India, May 20, 1498, and returned to Lisbon in Sept., 1499. He commanded a second expedition to India in 1502-03, during which he established a factory in Mozambique. He was made viceroy of India in 1524. His voyages are celebrated in the "Lusiad" of Camoens.

Gamala (gam′a-lā). A city in Galilee, opposite Tiberias, on the eastern shore of the Sea of Galilee. It stood on a hill which was compared to the back of a camel, from which possibly its name is derived (Heb. *gimal*, camel). It was fortified, and formed one of the cities of refuge. It was dismantled by the Judæans with Rome. It is identified with the modern Qal'at el-Hoçn.

Gamaliel (ga-mā′li-el). [Heb., 'my rewarder is God.'] There are several Gamaliels mentioned in the Talmud as descendants of Hillel, who held the dignity of president of the Sanhedrim and of patriarch (*nasi*) of the Jewish community in Palestine after the fall of Jerusalem. See *Hillel*. Gamaliel "the elder" was the grandson of Hillel. He was a member of the Sanhedrim (Acts v. 34), and is described as "a doctor of the law, had in honor of all the people." He was a teacher of the apostle Paul. Gamaliel, grandson of the preceding, president of the Sanhedrim 80-118 A. D., was the first to assume the title of patriarch. He maintained his authority with great energy and even severity, was a good mathematician, and was favorable to the study of Greek.

Gamaliel Pickle. See *Peregrine Pickle*.

Gamarra (gä-mär′rä), **Agustin.** Born at Cuzco, Aug. 27, 1785: killed at the battle of Yungayi, in northern Bolivia, Nov. 20, 1841. A Peruvian general. He served first against the patriots, joined them in 1824, and was prominent during the remainder of the war for independence. In 1828 he invaded Bolivia by order of Lamar, forced the treaty of Piscagua, and was made grand-marshal. In Aug., 1829, he aided in the deposition of Lamar, and was made provisional president, holding the office until March 2, 1833. In the complicated turmoils of 1834-35 Gamarra took a prominent part, and was finally driven from the country. In 1837 he joined the Peruvian army in the Peruvian-Bolivian confederation, invaded Peru, defeated Santa Cruz, Jan., 1839, and in Aug. of that year was elected constitutional president of Peru. In 1841 he declared war on Bolivia, was defeated, and killed.

Gamba (gäm′bä), **Bartolommeo.** Born at Bassano, Italy, May 16, 1776: died at Venice, May 3, 1841. An Italian bibliographer and biographer. His chief work is "Serie dell' edizioni dei testi di lingua italiana" (1812-28).

Gambetta (gam-bet′ä; F. pron. gōn-be-tä′), **Léon.** Born at Cahors, France, April 3, 1838: died near Sèvres, France, Dec. 31, 1882. A noted French statesman, of Jewish extraction. He was admitted to the Paris bar in 1859, and in 1869 was elected to the Chamber of Deputies, where he acted with the Irreconcilables. On the fall of Napoleon III. at Sedan, he joined in the proclamation of the republic Sept. 4, 1870; and on Sept. 5 became minister of the interior in the Government of National Defense. Having been appointed member of a delegation, consisting of Crémieux, Glais-Bizoin, and Fourichon, previously commissioned by the central government at Paris to organize the national defense outside the capital, he escaped from Paris in a balloon, Oct. 8 (the city being completely invested by the German), and joined his colleagues at Tours on the following day. Assuming a virtual dictatorship, he negoti-

Gambetta

ated a loan of 250,000,000 francs with English capitalists, and organized the two armies of the Loire under Generals Aurelle de Paladines and Chanzy, and the army of the north, commanded in turn by Generals Bourbaki and Faidherbe. He was, however, unable to prevent the capitulation of Paris, Jan. 28, 1871, and, Feb. 6, 1871, withdrew from office in consequence of a disagreement with the central government. In the same year he reentered the Chamber of Deputies, of which he was president 1879–81. He was premier Nov., 1881–Jan. 1, 1882.

Gambia (gam'bi-a), formerly **Gambra** (gam'brii), or **Ba-Dimma.** A river of Senegambia, West Africa, flowing into the Atlantic about lat. 13° 30' N. Its length is about 1,400 miles, and it is navigable to Barraconda (400 miles).

Gambia. A British colony situated near the mouth of the river Gambia, including St. Mary's Island, MacCarthy's Island, etc. Capital, Bathurst. It is governed by an administrator. Area of settlement proper, 69 square miles. Population (1891), 14,266. Area of extended colony, 2,700 square miles. Population, 50,000.

Gambier (gam-bēr'). A village in Knox County, Ohio, 43 miles northeast of Columbus. It is the seat of Kenyon College (which see) and of a theological seminary.

Gambier (gam'bēr), **James,** Baron Gambier. Born at New Providence, Bahamas, Oct. 12, 1756; died near Uxbridge, England, April 19, 1833. An English admiral. His father was lieutenant-governor of the Bahamas. He became rear-admiral and vice-admiral in 1799, and admiral in 1805. In 1807 he commanded the fleet which bombarded Copenhagen, and was raised to the peerage as a reward. He commanded the Channel fleet 1808–11. In 1814 he served on the commission for negotiating a treaty of peace with the United States.

Gambier (gam'bēr) **Islands.** [Named, Feb. 24, 1802, by the English captain Matthew Flinders for Admiral Lord Gambier.] A group of small islands in the South Pacific, situated about lat. 23° S., long. 135° W. It is under a French protectorate.

Gambos (gäm'bōs). The Portuguese name of Ngambube (which see).

Gambrinus (gam-bri'nus). [Said to be derived from *Jan primus*, or Jan I., duke of Brabant in the 13th century.] A mythical Flemish king, the reputed inventor of beer.

Game at Chess, A. A comedy or satirical drama by Thomas Middleton, produced before or by 1624.

The actors at the Globe had produced Middleton's "Game at Chess," in which the action is carried on by black and white pieces, representing the Reformed and Romanist parties. The latter, being the pagtes of the piece, are foiled, and put in the bag." The Spanish envoy's complaint was founded on the fact that living persons were represented by the actors, such persons being the King of Spain, Gondomar, and the famous Antonio de Dominis, who, after being a Romish bishop (of Spalatro), professed Protestantism, became Dean of Windsor, and after all died in his earlier faith, at Rome. On the ambassador's complaint, the actors and the author were summoned before the council, but no immediate result followed; for, two days later, Nethercole writes to Carleton informing him that "the comedy in which the whole Spanish business is taken up, is drawing £100 nightly."
Decan. Enc. Stage, I. 25.

Gamelyn (gam'e-lin). **Tale of.** A poem added to the list of Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales" by Urry. It is supposed that Chaucer had it in hand to use as material for some poem of his own, and that it was reproduced as his by someone who found it among his papers.

It found its way at last into dramatic form, through Lodge's "Rosalynde," in Shakespeare's "As You Like It," and Shakespeare himself is said to have played his version of the part of Adam Spencer, who appears also in Gamelyn.
Morley, English Writers, V. 320.

Gamergu (gä-mer'gō). See *Mandara* and *Masa*.

Gamester, The. 1. A play by Shirley, licensed in 1633. Garrick brought out an alteration of this play in 1757, called "The Gamesters," in which he played Wildrake.

2. A comedy by Mrs. Centlivre, printed first in 1705. It was adapted from Regnard's "Le Joueur." "Le Dissipateur," by Destouches, was partly taken from Mrs. Centlivre's play.

3. A tragedy by Edward Moore, produced in 1753.

Gamil-Sin (gä'mil-sin). [Assyr., 'the endower of the moon-god Sin.'] One of the early Babylonian kings, about 2500 B.C. He resided at Ur.

Gammell (gam'el), **William.** Born at Medfield, Mass., Feb. 10, 1812; died at Providence, R. I., April 3, 1889. An American educator and author. He graduated in 1831 at Brown University, in which institution he was tutor 1831–35, professor of rhetoric and English literature 1835–51, and professor of history and political economy 1851–64, when he resigned. He wrote a life of Roger Williams (1846).

Gammer Gurton's Needle. A comedy by Bishop Still. It was acted at Christ's College, Cambridge, in 1566, and printed in 1575. Owing to Warton's mistake in supposing that it was printed in 1551, it was for some time thought to be the first English comedy. "Ralph Roister Doister" preceded it.

As for the story, it is of the simplest, turning merely on the losing of her needle by Gammer Gurton as she was mending her man Hodge's breeches, on the search for it by the household, on the tricks by which Dyccon the Bedlam (the clown or "vice" of the piece) induces a quarrel between Gammer and her neighbours, and on the final finding of the needle in the exact place in which Gammer Gurton's industry had been employed.
Saintsbury, Hist. of Elizabethan Lit., pp. 55, 56.

Gammon (gam'on). **Oily.** In Warren's novel "Ten Thousand a Year," a scheming, hypocritical solicitor.

Gamp (gamp), **Mrs. Sairey.** In Dickens's "Martin Chuzzlewit," a fat old woman "with a husky voice and a moist eye," engaged in the profession of nursing. She is always quoting her mythical friend Mrs. Harris, and her affection for the bottle is proverbial. From a part of her varied belongings a very stumpy umbrella is called a "gamp." See *Harris, Mrs.*

Gamti. See *Gawdi*.

Gan. See *Gambon*.

Gand (gon). The French name of Ghent.

Ganda (gän'dä), or **Baganda** (bä-gan'dä). An important African nation occupying the northwestern shore of Lake Victoria. They call themselves Baganda, their country Buganda, and their language Luganda. By the Snahili they are called Waganda, Hima, or Wahuma, and their language Kiganda. The royal family is of the Huma tribe of the Galla nation. The people are Bantu, and form one of the finest looking and most intelligent races in the interior. Their ordinary huts are made of grass. The villages are surrounded by quadrangular stockades. The principal fruit is the banana. The women are more numerous than the men, owing to the custom of raiding neighboring tribes, killing or selling the men, and keeping the women. Before the advent of Europeans, the Baganda were already well clad in native bark cloth, which is fast being superseded by imported cotton cloth. Marriage of near relatives is allowed, but tattooing and circumcision are forbidden. The king governs with the aid of feudal governors, a privy council (called katikiro), of three ba-kungu (ministers) and of the lu-chiko, or parliament, composed of the grandees. No idols are worshiped, but the spirit of the water Lubemba and the devil are feared and propitiated. Since the establishment of the English mission in 1872, and of the Catholic mission in 1879, much progress has been made, and the religion is predominantly Christian. Buganda accepted the protectorate of the British East African Company. After a civil war between Catholics and Protestants, the king was restored, and the British government took effective control in 1893. See *Uganda, Mtesa, Mwanga*.

Gandak (gun-dak'), or **Salagrami.** A river of Nepal and British India, flowing toward the southeast, and uniting with the Ganges near Patna, north, about 400 miles.

Gandak, Little Gandak, or Bur Gandak. A northern tributary of the Ganges, east of the Gandak (Salagrami).

Gandamak (gun-da-muk'). A village in eastern Afghanistan, situated on the Khyber route east of Kabul. It was the scene of a massacre of British troops in 1842, and here in 1879 a treaty was made between Yakub Khan and the British. For £60,000 a year the Ameer agreed to receive an English envoy at Kabul and to surrender the Khurm, Pishin, and Sibi valleys.

Gandara, Nono (gän-da'rä ñ ē-sē'vir'no), **José de la.** Born at Bilbao, Oct. 15, 1820. A Spanish general. He served against the Carlists, and was governor of Fernando Po in 1855, and of Santiago de Cuba in 1862. In Sept., 1863, he went with reinforcements to the aid of Dominican Republic insurgents, gained several victories over the revolutionists, and in 1864 and 1865 was captain-general of the island, with the rank of lieutenant-general. Subsequently he was governor-general of the Philippines. He published "Historia de la anexion de Santo Domingo."

Gandarewa (gan-da're-wa). In the Avesta, the name of a dragon of enormous size dwelling near the lake of Vourukasha, who seeks to destroy Haoma. He is slain by Keresaspa. In the Shahnamah he becomes Kandarw, the minister of Zohak. The name is originally the same as the Sanskrit Gandharva (which see).

Gandavo (gän-dä'vō) (incorrectly **Gondavo**), **Pero de Magalhães de.** A Portuguese author of the 16th century. He was a native of Braga, and it is conjectured that he visited Brazil, but nothing definite is known of his life. His "Historia da Provincia de Santa Cruz" (Lisbon, 1576) is the oldest known work relating exclusively to Brazil, but is of little historical importance. It was republished in 1858 in the "Revista Trimensal do Instituto Historico, Geographico e Ethnographico do Brazil." His "Tratado da terra do Brasil, was published in 1838 in the "Noticias Ultramarinas" of the Academy of Lisbon.

Gandercleugh (gan'der-kluch). The residence of Jedediah Cleishbotham, whom Scott named as the editor of his "Tales of My Landlord."

Gandersheim (gän'dersh-him). A small town in the duchy of Brunswick, Germany, 34 miles southwest of Brunswick. It is noted for its abbey, founded in the middle of the 9th century. Later it was a principality, incorporated with Brunswick in 1807.

Gandhari (gän-dä'ri). [Skt.] "Princess of Gandhara," wife of Dhritarashtra. As her husband was blind, she always wore a bandage over her eyes to be like him.

Gandharva (gan-d-här'wa). A personage in Hindu mythology. Though in later times the Gandharvas are regarded as a class, the Rigveda rarely mentions more than one, commonly designated as the "heavenly Gandharva." He dwells in the air and his duty is to guard the heavenly mead, the Soma-drink, though Indra obtains it by force by conquering the Gandharva. The heavenly Gandharva is supposed to be a good physician, because soma is the best medicine. He is one of the gain who regulate the course of the sun, moon, and he makes known the secrets of heaven. He is the parent of the first human pair, Yama and Yami. He has a peculiar power over women, who, before marriage, in marriage ceremonies, be-take themselves to him. The class have the same characteristics. Couple nouns they are the heavenly singers and the husbands of Apsaras.

Gandia (gän'dē-ä). A town in the province of Valencia, eastern Spain, situated near the Mediterranean 36 miles south-southeast of Valencia. Population (1887), 8,723.

Gando (gan'dō). 1. A Fellatah kingdom in the western Sudan, Africa, lying along the Niger about lat. 7° 30' and 8° N. It is within the sphere of influence of the British Royal Niger Company. Area, estimated, 78,457 square miles. Population, estimated, 5,500,000.

2. The capital of the kingdom of Gando, situated about lat. 12° 25' N., long. 4° 40' E.

Ganelon (gaṅ'e-lon), or **Gan** (gaṅ), or **Gano** (gā'no), etc. A paladin in the Carlovingian cycle of romance. In his treachery as an officer of Charlemagne he caused the death of Roland and the loss of the battle of Roncesvalles. He was torn in pieces by wild horses, and his name became a synonym of treason. Chaucer introduces him in his "Nun's Priest's Tale," and Dante places him in the "Inferno."

Ganesha (ga-nā'sha). In Hindu mythology, the lord of the Ganas, or troops of inferior deities, especially those attendant on Shiva. He is the god of wisdom and remover of obstacles, propitiated at the beginning of any important undertaking, and invoked at the commencement of books.

Ganganelli (gaṅ-ga-nel'lē). See *Clement XIV.*

Ganges (gan'jēz). Hind. **Ganga** (gung'gā). The sacred river of India. It rises (under the name of the Bhagirathi) in the Himalayas about lat. 31° N., long. 79° E., and is called the Ganges from the point where the Jumna unites with it. Its course is mainly toward the southeast, and it falls into the Bay of Bengal by many mouths (Hugli in the west, Meghna in the east). Its chief tributaries are the Jumna, Ramganga, Gogra, Gandak, Kosi, Sone, Adji, Son, and Jamuna (the main stream of the Brahmaputra). The length of the main stream is 1,557 miles. It is navigable from Hardwar, and from Allahabad for large vessels. On it are situated Calcutta, Patna, and many holy places, such as Benares, Allahabad, Hardwar, and Gangotri.

Ganges (gonzh). The town in the department of Hérault, southern France, situated on the Hérault 26 miles north-northwest of Montpellier. Population (1891), 4,330.

Gangeticus Sinus (gan-jet'i-kus sī'nus). The ancient name of the Bay of Bengal.

Gangi (gän'jē). A town in the province of Palermo, Sicily, situated in lat. 37° 46' N., long. 14° 14' E., the ancient Engyium. It was colonized by Cretans, and had a Cretan temple. Population, 12,000.

Gangotri (gän-gō'trē). A place in the state of Garhwal, India, situated in lat. 30° 59' N., long. 78° 59' E. It is celebrated as a Hindu shrine on account of its proximity to the source of the Ganges.

Gangpur (gung-pūr'). Arbitrary state in Chota-Nagpur, British India, situated about lat. 22° N., long. 84° E.

Ganjam (gän-jäm'). 1. A district in the governorship of Madras, British India, intersected by lat. 19° N., long. 84° 30' E. Area, 8,813 square miles. Population, 1,749,604.—2. A small town in the district of Ganjam, situated on the Bay of Bengal in lat. 19° 24' N., long. 85° 3' E.

Gannal (gā-nal'), **Jean Nicolas.** Born at Saarlouis, Prussia, July 28, 1791; died at Paris, Jan., 1852. A French chemist, the inventor of a system of embalming by injection.

Gannat (gā-nä'). A town in the department of Allier, central France, situated on the Andelot 34 miles south of Nevers. It has a noted church. Population (1891), commune, 5,704.

Gannett (gan'et), **Ezra Stiles.** Born at Cambridge, Mass., May 4, 1801; killed in a railway accident at Revere, Mass., Aug. 26, 1871. An American Unitarian clergyman, colleague of W. E. Channing in Boston from 1824, and sole pastor from 1842.

Gannon (gan'on), **Mary.** Born at New York, Oct. 8, 1829; died there, Feb. 22, 1885. An American actress. She made her début on the stage when six years old. She was a versatile actress, excelling in comedy.

Ganor, or Ganora, or Ganore. See *Guinnevere*.

Gans (gänz), **Eduard.** Born at Berlin, March 22, 1798; died at Berlin, May 5, 1839. A noted German jurist, professor at the University of Berlin. He wrote "Des Erbrecht in weltgeschichtlicher Entwickelung" (1824–35), "System des romischen Civilrechts" (1827), etc.

Gänsbacher (gens'bä-cher), **Johann Baptist.** Born at Sterzing, Tyrol, May 8, 1778; died July 13, 1844. A German composer, chiefly of church music.

Gansewoort (gans'wȯrt), **Peter.** Born at Albany, N. Y., July 17, 1749; died July 2, 1812. An American general. He successfully defended Fort Stanwix, New York, against the British and Indians under St. Leger in 1777, a service for which he received the thanks of Congress. He became brigadier-general in the United States army in 1809.

Ganymede (gan'i-mēd). [L., *Ganymedes*, from Gr. *Γανυμήδης*.] In Greek mythology, the cupbearer of Zeus or of the Olympian gods; originally a beautiful Trojan youth, transferred to Olympus (according to Homer, by the gods; according to others, by the eagle of Zeus, or by Zeus himself in the form of an eagle) and made immortal. He supplanted Hebe in her function as cupbearer. He was considered to be the genius of water, and is also said to be the sign Aquarius in the zodiac.

Ganymede. In Shakspere's "As you Like it," the name assumed by Rosalind when disguised as a man.

Gap (gap). The capital of the department of Hautes-Alpes, France, situated on the Luye in lat. 44° 35′ N., long. 6° 4′ E.: the ancient Vapincum. Population (1891), commune, 10,478.

Gap of Dunloe. A pass in County Kerry, Ireland. It is about 4 miles long, and is noted for its grand and rugged beauty.

Garabit Viaduct. A famous viaduct on the railway 90 miles south of Clermont-Ferrand in southern France. Its span measures 542 feet.

Garagantua. See *Gargantua*.

Garamantes (gar-a-man'tēz). In ancient history, a nomadic people dwelling in the Sahara, Africa, west of the Garamantis.

Garashanin (gä-ra-shä'nēn), **Ilia.** Born at Garashi, circle Kragojevatz, Servia, Jan. 28, 1812; died at Belgrad, Servia, June 22, 1874. A Servian statesman, prime minister 1852–53 and 1862–67.

Garat (gä-rä'), **Dominique Joseph.** Born near Bayonne, France, Sept. 8, 1749; died near Bayonne, Dec. 9, 1833. A French politician and political writer, minister of justice 1792, and of the interior 1793.

Garat, Jean Pierre. Born at Ustaritz, near Bayonne, France, April 25, 1764; died at Paris, March 1, 1823. A French musician, nephew of D. J. Garat, professor of singing in the Conservatory of Music, Paris, 1795. His voice was of unusual compass, including both baritone and tenor registers: he was "the most extraordinary singer of his time" (*Grove*).

Garay (gä-rä'y'), **Francisco de.** Died at Mexico, 1524. A Spanish administrator. In 1519 he went with Diego Columbus to Española as procurador; subsequently he was governor of Jamaica, and acquired great wealth. In 1519 he sent out an expedition under Diego de Camargo, which explored much of the northern shore of the Gulf of Mexico, discovering the mouth of the Mississippi. Garay was authorized to conquer and colonize the new region, and in 1523 sailed to the Panuco River, in Mexico, to establish a colony; but he lost several ships, and had a dispute with Cortes who claimed the territory. He went to Mexico (it) to meet Cortes, and died there.

Garay (gor'oi), **János.** Born at Szegszárd, county of Tolna, Hungary, Oct. 10, 1812; died at Pest, Nov. 5, 1853. A Hungarian poet. He wrote the tragedies "Árbocz" (1845) and "Batori Erzsébet" (1849) and the collections "Az Alpokok" (1845), "Balatoni Kazalok" ("Shells from the Balaton Lake," 1843), "Szent Laszlo" (1846), etc. In his last years he became paralytic and blind, and died in extreme poverty.

Garay (gä-rä-ē'), **Juan de.** Born in Biscay, 1541; died near the river Paraná, 1584. A Spanish soldier. He went to Paraguay about 1565; was prominent in various conquests and explorations; and from 1576 until his death was acting governor as the lieutenant of Juan Torres. He founded the present city of Buenos Ayres (the last settlement having been abandoned) June 11, 1580. While returning from that place to Asuncion he died, either in a shipwreck or at the hands of the Indians.

Garbo (gär'bō), **Raffaellino del** (originally **Raffaello Capponi**). Born at Florence, 1466; died there, 1524. A Florentine painter, a pupil of Filippino Lippi.

Garção (gär-sän'), **Pedro Antonio Correa.** Born at Lisbon, April 29, 1724; died Nov. 10, 1772. A Portuguese lyric poet. Works published 1778.

Garcia, or **Garzia** (gär-thē'ä), or **Garcias** (gär-thē'as). Born at Tudela, 958; died 1001. King of Navarre 905–1001. He was surnamed "the Trembler" on account of his nervousness before battle; and was the author of the saying: "My body trembles at the dangers to which my courage is about to expose it." He defeated the Moor Mahomet Almansor in the battle of Calatanzor in 939.

Garcia (gär-sē'ä), **Aleixo** or **Alejo.** Died in Paraguay about 1526. A Portuguese, or possibly a Spaniard, who early in the 16th century left a Spanish settlement on the coast of southern Brazil, near Santa Catharina, by one of the exploring ships which touched there. He lived for years among the Indians, and about 1524, accompanied by several hundred of them, made an expedition westward or northwestward, penetrating beyond the Paraguay and perhaps reaching the confines of Peru. Returning with a large amount of gold, he was murdered by his companions. The accounts of this expedition are very vague, and have been discredited by some historians.

Garcia, Diogo. Born at Lisbon about 1471; died in Spain about 1535. A Portuguese pilot. He entered the service of Spain, and there made indications that led to sending out the South American expedition probably as far south as the Plata. In 1526 he commanded an expedition to the coast of Brazil and the Plata. Ascending the Paraná, he met Sebastian Cabot, quarreled with him, and in 1528 returned to Spain. It is conjectured that he was subsequently in the Indian Ocean, and that he discovered there the island bearing his name.

Garcia (gär-thē'ä), **Gregorio.** Born in Cozar about 1560; died in Baeza, 1627. A Spanish Dominican author. He traveled for twelve years in Spanish America, part of the time as a missionary among the Indians. He published "Origen de los Indios del Nuevo Mundo" (Valencia, 1607; Madrid, 1729) and "Predicacion del Evangelio en el Nuevo Mundo viviendo los Apostoles" (Baeza, 1625). His "Monarquia de los Indios" (1615) was never published, and is probably lost.

Garcia, Manuel. Born at Madrid, March 17, 1805; died at Paris, 1879. A Spanish teacher of singing. His application of the laryngoscope and his "Memoire sur la voix humaine" (1840) may be said to be the foundation of all subsequent investigations of the voice. (*Grove*.) He went to London in 1826, and was professor at the Royal Academy of Music.

Garcia, Manuel del Popolo Vicente. Born at Seville, Spain, Jan. 22, 1775; died at Paris, June 2, 1832. A Spanish singer, composer, and musical instructor. He founded a famous school of singing in London, and wrote 19 Italian, 17 Spanish, and 7 French operas (*Fétis*).

Garcia, Marin. See *Malibran*.

Garcia, Pauline. See *Viardot*.

Garcia Calderon, Francisco. See *Calderon*.

Garcia Cubas (kö'bäs), **Antonio.** Born in 1832. A Mexican mathematician and geographer. For many years employed by the government in explorations of the republic and in preparing statistics, reports, and maps. Among his numerous important works are "Atlas geografico, estadistico y historico de la Republica Mejicana" (1857), a "Cuaderno de geografia" (1858), "Cuadro estadistico descriptivo e historico de los Estados Unidos Mejicanos" (1880), and "Diccionario geografico historico y biografico" (1888).

Garcia de Palacio (gär-thē'ä dā pä-lä'thē-ō), **Diego.** Born at Santander about 1520; died, probably at Mexico, after 1587. A Spanish lawyer and author. He was auditor of Guatemala, and in 1576 wrote a report on that country which is of great importance. It was published by Squier in the Muñoz collection, and there are modern editions in various languages.

Garcia Granados (grä-nä'thōs), **Miguel.** Born about 1810; died Sept. 8, 1878. A Guatemalan politician. As a deputy he opposed Peña in 1865, and in 1870 was banished. Assisted by Barrios, he invaded Guatemala from Chiapas in 1871, defeated and deposed Serrano, and for a time became president, remaining in office until June 4 1873, when he was succeeded by Barrios.

Garcia Moreno (mo-rā'no), **Gabriel.** Born at Guayaquil, 1821; assassinated at Quito, Aug. 6, 1875. An Ecuadorian politician. He was chief of the provisional government at Quito, 1859, as head of a church party, and president 1861–65, during a period of great disorder, including war with New Granada. In 1869 he was again elected president for six years, and had been reëlected for four years more.

Garcia Oñez de Loyola, Martin. See *Loyola*.

Garcia Pelaez (pā-lä'eth), **Francisco de Paula.** Born about 1800; died at Guatemala City, Jan. 25, 1867. A Guatemalan prelate and historian, archbishop of Guatemala from Feb. 11, 1844. His principal work was "Memorias para la historia del antiguo reino de Guatemala" (3 vols. 1851–53).

Garcia Rovira (rō-vē'rä), **Custodio.** Born in Cartagena about 1770: died at Bogotá, July 10, 1816. A New Granadan patriot. He was professor in the College of San Bartolome, and an accomplished scholar. In 1810 he joined the patriots, had important commands in the army, and in 1811 and 1815 was a member of the executive triumvirate. When the patriots were driven before Morillo in 1816 Garcia Rovira was for a short time chief of the state. He was captured and shot.

Garcias (gär-thē'as). **Pedro.** A licentiate, referred to in the preface to Le Sage's "Gil Blas," whose soul was buried in a leathern purse which held his ducats.

Garcilasso de la Vega. See *Vega*.

Garcin de Tassy (gär-saṅ' dė tä-sē'), **Joseph Héliodore Sagesse Vertu.** Born at Marseilles, Jan. 20, 1794; died at Paris, Sept. 2, 1878. A French Orientalist, author of works on Hindi Hindustani, etc.

Gard (gär). A department of southern France, capital Nimes; part of the ancient Languedoc. It is bounded by Lozère and Ardèche on the north, the Rhone (separating it from Vaucluse and Bouches-du-Rhone) on the east, the Mediterranean and Herault on the south, and Herault and Aveyron on the west. It has important manufactures of silk, etc., and rich mineral products. Area, 2,253 square miles. Population (1891), 449,388.

Gard, Pont du. The modern name of a bridge forming part of a celebrated Roman aqueduct, situated about 14 miles northeast of Nimes.

Garda (gär'dä). **Lake of.** [It. *Lago di Garda*.] The largest lake of northern Italy, bordering on Tyrol on the north and the provinces of Verona on the east and Brescia on the west: the ancient Lacus Benacus. The Mincio carries its waters into the Po. The lake is noted for storms. Peschiera and Riva are situated on it. Length, 37 miles. Breadth, 10 miles.

Gardaia, or Ghardaya (gär-dī'ä). The chief town of the Beni-Mzab, situated in the province of Algiers, Algeria, in lat. 32° 28′ N., long. 3° 58′ E. Population, about 26,000.

Garde Joyeuse. See *Joyeuse Garde*.

Gardelegen (gär'de-lā-gen). [Formerly also *Gardeleben* and *Garleben*.] A town in the province of Saxony, Prussia, situated on the Milde 28 miles north-northwest of Magdeburg. Population (1890), 7,263.

Garden (gär'dn), **Alexander.** Born at Charleston, S. C., Dec. 4, 1757; died at Charleston, Feb. 29, 1829. An American revolutionary officer, known chiefly as the author of "Anecdotes of the Revolutionary War" (1822).

Garden City (gär'dn sit'ī). A village in Long Island, New York, about 20 miles east of Brooklyn. It is noted for its Episcopal cathedral (founded by Mrs. A. T. Stewart) and schools.

Garden City. An epithet of Chicago.

Garden of Eden. See *Eden*.

Garden of England. A name given to Worcestershire on account of its fertility.

Garden of France. A name given to Touraine, a former province of France.

Garden of Gethsemane. See *Gethsemane*.

Garden of Helvetia. A name given to Thurgau.

Garden of Italy. A name sometimes given to Sicily.

Garden of the Gods. A remarkable region near Colorado Springs, Colorado, comprising about 500 acres, covered with extraordinary rock-formations (cathedral spires, etc.).

Garden of the Hesperides. See *Hesperides*.

Garden of the Tuileries. See *Tuileries*.

Garden State, or **Garden of the West.** A name sometimes given to Kansas.

Gardiner (gard'ner), a city in Kennebec County, Maine, situated on the Kennebec 8 miles south of Augusta. Population (1890), 5,491.

Gardiner, James. Born at Carriden, near Linlithgow, Jan. 10, 1688; killed at the battle of Prestonpans, Sept. 21, 1745. A Scottish colonel of dragoons, famous on account of his remarkable conversion in 1719.

Gardiner, Samuel Rawson. Born 1829. An English historian. His works include a history of the Stuart period ("from the Accession of James I. to the Disgrace of Chief Justice Coke" (1863), "Prince Charles and the Spanish Marriage" (1869), "The Thirty Years' War" (1874), "England under the Duke of Buckingham and Charles I." (1875), "Personal Government of Charles I." (1877) "Outlines of English History" (1881), "Fall of the Monarchy of Charles I." (1882), "History of the Great Civil War" (1886), etc. He has edited a number of hitherto unpublished documents and letters ("The Fortescue Papers," "The Hamilton Papers," etc.).

Gardiner, Stephen. Born at Bury St. Edmunds between 1483 and 1490: died at London, Nov. 12, 1555. An English prelate and politician. He studied at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, of which society he was elected master in 1525. In 1528 he was sent by Henry VIII. on a mission to the Pope in reference to the proposed divorce between the king and Catharine of Aragon. He was made secretary of state in 1529; was appointed bishop of Winchester in 1531, and received chancellor of the University of Cambridge about 1540. Although constantly employed on diplomatic missions to the courts of Rome, France, and the emperor, his chief service to Henry consisted in a learned defense of the Act of Supremacy, published in 1535 under the title "De vera obedientia oratio." In the reign of Edward VI. he resisted the ecclesiastical policy of Cranmer, in consequence of which he was committed to the Tower and, in 1548, deprived of his bishopric. He was restored to liberty at the accession of Queen Mary, who appointed him lord high chancellor of the realm in 1553. In conjunction with Bonner he was the chief instrument in bringing about the persecution of the Protestants in the early part of Mary's reign.

Gardiner's Bay. An inlet on the northern coast of Long Island, lying between Gardiner's Island on the east and Shelter Island on the west.

Gardiner's Island. A small island lying off the northeast of Long Island, New York, in lat. 41° 8′ N., long. 72° 8′ W. It belongs to the township of Easthampton.

Gardner (gärd'nėr). A town in Worcester County, Massachusetts, about 23 miles northwest of Worcester. Population (1890), 8,424.

Gardner, George. Born at Glasgow, Scotland, May, 1812; died at Neara Ellia, Ceylon, March 10, 1849. A botanist and traveler. From 1836 to 1841 he traveled in Brazil, collecting and studying plants. In 1844 he was appointed superintendent of the botanical garden of Ceylon, and he afterward traveled extensively in India. Besides numerous botanical monographs, he published "Travels in the Interior of Brazil" (1846–'24 ed. 1849).

Gardoni (gär-dō'nē), **Italo.** Born at Parma, Italy, 1821; died March 30, 1882. An Italian tenor singer. He made his debut at Viadana in 1840. His repertoire was large, and he sang much in Paris and London. He retired from the stage in 1874.

Gareloch (gär'loch). An inlet of the Firth of Clyde, in the southwest of Dumbartonshire, Scotland.

Garenganze (gä-reng-gän'zē), also **Katanga** (kä-täng'gä). The kingdom of the late Mushidi or Msidi, situated between the head streams of the Luapula River, west of Lakes Bangweolo and Moero. The natives are mostly Baluba (also called *Bocoba* and *Bacoa*). Garenganze is the English pronunciation of Nzamzamja, the name of a Nyamwezi tribe to which Msidi, the founder of the kingdom, belonged. The Nyamwezi are the great traders of East Africa. The famous ivory-caravans attracted Msidi to Katanga, where guns and powder enabled Msidi to establish his great kingdom, based on rapine. In 1882 Msidi was shot by a Kongo State officer, and his country handed over to the Katanga Company. See *Zaire*.

Garessio (gä-res'sē-ō). A small town in the province of Cuneo, Piedmont, Italy, situated on the Tanaro 28 miles southeast of Cuneo.

Gareth (gā'reth). In Arthurian romance, the nephew of King Arthur. He was introduced to Arthur's court as a scullion, and concealed his name for a year at his mother's request. He was nicknamed "Beaumains" by Sir Kay on account of the size of his hands. Tennyson has used his story, with some alterations, in "Gareth and Lynette."

Garfield (gär'fēld), **James Abram.** Born at Orange, Cuyahoga County, Ohio, Nov. 19, 1831; died at Elberon, N. J., Sept. 19, 1881. The twentieth President of the United States. He was an instructor in and later president of Hiram College, Ohio, 1856–61, and a member of the Ohio senate 1859–61. He joined the Union army as a lieutenant-colonel of volunteers at the beginning of the Civil War; defeated General Humphrey Marshall at the battle of Middle Creek, Jan. 10, 1862; was promoted brigadier-general in the same year; was chief of Rosecrans's staff (serving at Chickamauga in 1863; was promoted major-general in 1863; was member of Congress from 1863–80; was a member of the Electoral Commission in 1877; was elected United States senator in 1880; was elected as Republican candidate for President in 1880; was inaugurated March 4, 1881; and was shot at Washington by Guiteau, July 2, 1881. His works have been edited by B. A. Hinsdale (2 vols. 1883).

Garganelle (gär-ga-nel'). The mother of Gargantua, in Rabelais's romance of that name.

Gargano (gär-gä'nō). A mountainous peninsula in the province of Foggia, Italy, projecting into the Adriatic Sea: the ancient Garganus. Highest point, Monte Calvo (3,460 feet).

Gargantua (gär-gan'tu-ä; F. pron. gär-gon-tü-ä') and **Pantagruel** (pan-tag'rö-el; F. pron. pon-tä-grü-el'), **The Life of.** A satirical work in prose and verse by Rabelais. Gargantua is a giant with enormous appetite, and his name has become proverbial for an insatiable eater. The misspelling *Garagantua*, originated by Pope in his edition of Shakspere's plays ("As you Like It," iii. 2), has been followed by some of the editors. (*Furness.*) There was a chapbook, popular in England in the 16th century, giving the history of the giant Gargantua, who accidentally swallows five pilgrims, staves and all, in his salad. See *Pantagruel* and *Panurge*.

He [Rabelais] edited too, and perhaps in part rewrote, a prose romance, "Les Grandes et Inestimables Chroniques du grant et Enorme Geant Gargantua." This work, the author of which is unknown, is one of the earlier copies of which exist, gave him no doubt at least the idea of his own famous book. The next year (1532) followed the first instalment of this — "Pantagruel Roi des Dipsodes Restitué en Son naturel avec ses Faicts et Prouesses Espouvantables." Three years afterwards came "Gargantua" proper, the first book of the entire work as we now have it. Eleven years, however, passed before the work was continued, the second book of "Pantagruel" not being published till 1546, and the third six years later, just before the author's death in 1552. The fourth or last book did not appear as a whole until 1564, though the first sixteen chapters had been given to the world two years before. This fourth book, the fifth of the entire work, has, from the length of time which elapsed before its publication and from certain variations which exist in the MS. and the first printed editions, been suspected of spuriousness. Such a question cannot be decided here at length. But there is no external testimony of sufficient value to discredit Rabelais's authorship, while the internal testimony in its favour is overwhelming. *Saintsbury*, Short Hist. of French Lit., p. 182.

Gargaphia (gär-gā'fi-ä). **The Vale of.** The valley where the mythical Actæon was torn to pieces by his own hounds. It was used by Jonson as the scene of "Cynthia's Revels."

Gargaron (gär'ga-ron), the modern **Kaz-Dagh** (käz-dāg'). [Gr. *Γαργάρων.*] In ancient geography, the highest summit of Mount Ida, Mysia.

Gargery (gar'jėr-i), **Joe.** In Dickens's "Great Expectations," a good-natured blacksmith with a shrewish wife: Pip's brother-in-law.

Garhwal, or **Gurhwal** (gur-wal'). 1. A district in the Kumaun division, northwest Provinces, British India, intersected by lat. 30° 30′ N., long. 79° E. Area, 5,500 square miles. Population (1881), 345,629.—2. A protected state in India, situated west of British Garhwal. Area, 4,164 square miles. Population (1891), 241,242.

Garibaldi (gä-rē-bäl'dē), **Giuseppe.** Born at Nice, July 4, 1807; died on the island of Caprera, near Sardinia, June 2, 1882. A celebrated Italian patriot. Exiled from Italy for political reasons in 1834, he went to South America, where he was employed in the service first of the republic of Rio Grande do Sul and afterward that of Uruguay, 1836–48. In 1849 he entered the service of the Roman Republic, which was abolished in the same year. In 1850 he went as an exile to the United States, where he was manufactured in a candle, and where for a time he followed the occupation of a candle-maker on Staten Island. He returned to Italy in 1854, and settled as a farmer on the island of Caprera, near Sardinia, June 2, 1882. A celebrated Italian patriot. Exiled from Italy for political reasons in 1834, he went to South America, where he was employed in the service first of the republic of Rio Grande do Sul and afterward that of Uruguay, 1836–48. In 1849 he entered the service of the Roman Republic, which was abolished in the same year. In 1850 he went as an exile to the United States, where he was manufactured in a candle, and where for a time he followed the occupation of a candle-maker on Staten Island. He returned to Italy in 1854, and settled as a farmer on the island of Caprera, near Sardinia, June 2, 1882. He commanded an irregular corps, known as the "Hunters of the Alps," in the Sardinian service during the war of Sardinia and France against Austria in 1859, secretly organized the Thousand, equipped, and conducted the expedition for the conquest of Sicily and Naples in 1860, and commanded a volunteer army in the Franco-Prussian war of 1870–71. His works include "Autobiography" (1872), "Clelia" (1870), "Manlio" (1874), "Cantoni il Volontario" (1870), "Epistolario" (1885–87), etc.

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Garibaldi (gä-rē-bäl'dē), **Menotti.** Born at Montevideo, Uruguay, Sept. 16, 1840; died at Rome, Jan. 23, 1903. An Italian soldier, son of Giuseppe Garibaldi. He served in Mexico 1862–64, and in the Franco-Prussian war of 1870–71, and was a member of the Italian parliament 1880–1903.

Garibaldi (gä-rē-bäl'dē), **Ricciotti.** Born at Nice, Dec. 24, 1847. An Italian soldier, son of Giuseppe Garibaldi. He served in the Franco-Prussian war of 1870–71, and was a member of the Italian parliament 1880–1903.

Garibaldi (gä-rē-bäl'dē), **Ricciotti.** Born at Nice, Dec. 24, 1847. An Italian soldier, son of Giuseppe Garibaldi. He served in the Franco-Prussian war of 1870–71, and was a member of the Italian parliament 1880–1903.

Garigliano (gä-rēl-yä'nō). A river in western Italy, flowing into the Gulf of Gaeta 10 miles east of Gaeta: the ancient Liris. Near it, Dec. 28, 1503, Gonsalvo de Cordova defeated the French under Francis, duke of Mantua. Length, about 90 miles.

Garland (gär'land), **Augustus Hill.** Born near Covington, Tenn., June 11, 1832. An American politician. He was a member of the Confederate congress; governor of Arkansas 1874–77; United states senator from Arkansas 1877–85; and attorney-general 1885–1889.

Garm (gärm). [ON. *Garmr.*] In Old Norse mythology, the demon watch-dog of Hel. At Ragnarök he and the god Tyr slew each other.

Garmail (gėr-ma-il') and **Armail** (ėr-ma-il'). In Firdusi, a noble Persian who became known to King Tohak in order to save each day one of the two men whose brains were daily devoured by the serpents that grew on Tohak's back. Substituting the brains of a sheep for those of one, they saved him. From the men thus saved Firdusi derives the Kurds.

Garneau (gär-nō'). **François Xavier.** Born at Quebec, June 15, 1809; died Feb. 3, 1866. A Canadian historian. He was city clerk of Quebec 1845–66. He wrote "Histoire du Canada" (1845–46).

Garnet (gär'net). **Henry Highland.** Born in Kent County, Md., 1815; died at Monrovia, Liberia, Feb., 1882. An American clergyman and orator of African birth.

Garnett (gär'net), **Henry.** Born at Heanor, Derbyshire, 1555; executed at St. Paul's Churchyard, May 3, 1606. A leading English Jesuit, arrested and put to death for alleged connection with the Gunpowder Plot.

Garnett, Richard. Born at Otley, Yorkshire, July 25, 1789; died Sept. 27, 1850. An English clergyman, philologist, assistant keeper of printed books at the British Museum from 1838. His philological essays were collected and published in 1859.

Garnett, Richard. Born at Lichfield, England, Feb. 27, 1835. An English scholar and author, son of Richard Garnett (1789–1850). He was made assistant keeper of printed books and superintendent of the reading-room of the British Museum in 1875. He retired in 1884, and has since been appointed keeper of printed books.

Garnier (gär-nya'). **Adolphe.** Born at Paris, March 27, 1801; died at Jouy-en-Josas, May 4, 1864. A French philosopher, professor of philosophy in the University of Paris from 1836 until his death. He wrote "Traité des facultés de l'âme" (1852).

Garnier, Charles Georges Thomas. Born at Auxerre, France, Sept. 21, 1746; died there, Jan. 24, 1805. A French conventionalist. He was revolutionary commissioner at Auxerre 1792–95. His chief work is "Nouveaux procès du maréchal de Saxe" (1794).

Garnier, Germain. Born at Auxerre, France, Nov. 8, 1754; died at Paris, Oct. 4, 1821. A French political economist, brother of C. T. Garnier. He emigrated with the royalists in 1792, returned in 1795, and became prefect of the department of Seine-et-Oise in 1800, a senator in 1804, and president of the senate in 1809. At the restoration of 1814 he became a member of the Chamber of Peers, and was appointed minister of state by Louis XVIII after the Hundred Days. He translated Adam Smith's "Wealth of Nations" (1802), and wrote a number of political-economy treatises, including "Histoire de la monnaie" (1840).

Garnier, Jean Louis Charles. Born at Paris, Nov. 6, 1825. A French architect. He entered the École des Beaux-Arts in 1848, and became pupil of Lebas and Lesueur. He subsequently traveled in Italy and Greece, and began business as an architect at Paris in 1861. He designed the Grand opera at Paris, which was erected under his supervision 1862–74.

Garnier, Joseph Clément. Born at Bouzil, Alpes-Maritimes, France, Oct. 3, 1813; died at Paris, Sept. 25, 1881. A French political economist. He was made senator in 1876. His works include "Traité d'économie politique" (9th ed. 1889), "Traité de finance" (1855), etc.

Garnier, Marie Joseph François. Born at St.-Etienne, France, July 25, 1839; died in Tong-king, Dec. 21, 1873. A French explorer. He commanded the expedition to the mouth of the Mekong and explored many rivers, 1866–68. He was placed in charge of the exploration of the river Mekong in 1866, participated in the defense of Paris 1870–71, and commanded a military expedition to Tong-king in 1873. He published his book Nov. 20, 1874. He was killed in an engagement with Chinese pirates. Author of "Voyage d'exploration en Indo-Chine" (1873).

Garnier, Robert. Born at Fertè Bernard, 1534; died at Le Mans, Aug. 15, 1590. The most important French writer of tragedy before Corneille. He was a member of the Paris bar, became lieutenant criminel at Le Mans, and was finally appointed councilor of state. His works, published at Paris, include "Hippolyte," "La Troade," "Cornélie," "Marc-Antoine," "Hippolyte," "La Troade," "Antigone," "Les Juives," and "Bradamante."

Garnier-Pagès (gär-nyā'pà-zhes'), **Louis Antoine.** Born at Marseilles, July 16, 1803; died at Paris, Oct. 31, 1878. A French lawyer and politician. He became minister of finance, March 5, 1848, in the provisional government established by the February revolution, and subsequently on Sept. 4, 1870, he was elected a member of the provisional government which succeeded the second empire. He wrote "Histoire de la révolution de 1848" (1861–72), etc.

Garo (gä'rō) (also **Garro** or **Garrow**) **Hills.** A territory in India, situated about lat. 25°–26° N., long. 90°–91° E., nominally under British rule.

Garofalo. See *Tisio*.

Garonne (gä-ron'). [L. *Garumna, Garunnus.*] A river in southwestern France. It rises in the Spanish Pyrenees, has a generally northwesterly course, and falls into the Bay of Biscay about lat. 45° 38′ N., long. 1° 4′ W. It is called the Gironde after its union with the Dordogne. Length about 350 miles. It is navigable for about 250 miles (for ocean vessels to Bordeaux). At Toulouse it is connected by the Canal du Midi with the Mediterranean.

Garonne, Haute-. See *Haute-Garonne.*

Garrard (gar-rärd'). **George.** Born May 31, 1760; died at London, Oct. 8, 1827. An English animal-painter and sculptor.

Garratt (gar'at). A village situated between Tooting and Wandsworth, Surrey. The practice of electing a mayor (really a chairman appointed for the defense of rights of common) at each general election, adopted by the inhabitants about 1780, gave rise to a series of satirical "Addresses by the Mayor of Garratt." Foote wrote a play on the subject, "The Mayor of Garratt."

Garraud (gä-rō'). **Gabriel Joseph.** Born at Dijon, March 25, 1807; died there, in 1880. A French sculptor.

Garraway's Coffee House. A noted London coffee-house standing for two centuries in Exchange Alley, Cornhill. It was the chief resort of the promoters of the South Sea Bubble met here; and sales of drugs, mahogany, and timber were held here publicly. It was frequented by people of quality, and was at one time a sale-room. It was finally pulled down, and another erected (*Thornbury*). The original proprietor, Thomas Garway, was a tobacconist and coffee-dealer.

Garrick (gar'ik), **David.** Born at Hereford, England, Feb. 19, 1717; died at London, Jan. 20, 1779. A celebrated English actor. He was educated at Lichfield Grammar School; went to London in 1737, traveling with Dr. Samuel Johnson, one of whose pupils he had been at Edial; and was entered at Lincoln's Inn. He went into the wine business, however, with his

brother. The partnership was soon dissolved, and his love of the stage induced him to make it his profession. He made his first appearance in public in 1741. Having played several minor parts, he made, on Oct. 19, his famous appearance as Richard III., which was an unparalleled success. In 1742 he went to Dublin, where he was well received. In 1745 he again went to Dublin and was joint manager there with Sheridan. In 1747 he undertook the management of the Drury Lane Theatre with Lacy, having bought a half interest. He brought out plays, including 21 of Shakespeare's, creating new parts and playing the principal old ones. His reputation was large and he was very versatile, his range extending from Hamlet to the extravagances of low comedy in the Dogberend and Sir Fretful in "The Critic." One of his favorite characters was Don Felix in "The Wonder," which he played for the first time Nov. 6, 1756, and for the last time at his last appearance, June 10, 1776. He ended with considerable prosperity to Hampton. He wrote farces and comedies and altered many of the plays (especially with Colman), together with many prologues, epilogues, etc. He played with all the foremost actors of his time. He was a good author and successful manager and showed the friendship of the most noted men of his day. Johnson said of him that "he death eclipsed the gaiety of nations."

Garrick Club. A London club instituted in 1831 for the patronage of the drama, and as a rendezvous for men of letters. Since 1864 it has occupied a house in Garrick street.

Garrison (gar'i-son), **William Lloyd.** Born at Newburyport, Mass., Dec. 12, 1804; died at New York, May 24, 1879. A noted American abolitionist. He learned the trade of a printer, and eventually became a journalist. In 1831 he began at Boston the publication of the "Liberator," a journal advocating the abolition of slavery in the South, which he conducted until its discontinuance in 1865. In 1832 he founded at Boston an anti-slavery society, which became the model for similar societies all over the North. Shortly afterward the American Anti-Slavery Society was founded, of which he was president 1843–65.

Garrod (gar'od), **Alfred Henry.** Born at London, May 18, 1846; died Oct. 17, 1879. An English zoölogist. He studied at Cambridge, where he became a fellow of Christ's College in 1867, he succeeding to the Zoological society in 1871, was appointed professor of comparative anatomy at King's college, London, in 1874, and became professor of physiology at the Royal Institution in 1876. He is best known from his studies in the anatomy of birds. His papers were edited by W. A. Forbes one in 1881.

Garrow Hills. See *Caura Hills.*

Garston (gär'ston). A town in Lancashire, England, situated on the Mersey 5 miles southeast of Liverpool. Population (1891), 13,444.

Garter, Order of the. See *Garter.*

Garth (gärth), **Caleb.** A character in George Eliot's novel "Middlemarch."

Garth, Sir Samuel. Born in Bowland Forest, Yorkshire, 1661; died in London, Jan. 18, 1719. An English physician and poet. He studied at Cambridge (Peterhouse) and Leyden, and established himself in London in the practice of medicine. Among his works are "The Dispensary" (1699), a poem which ridiculed apothecaries, and records the first attempt to establish dispensaries for outdoor patients. It passed through many editions.

Garuda (Hind. pron. gur'ō-dā). In Hindu mythology, a bird or vulture, half bird half man, on which Vishnu rides.

Garumna (ga-rum'nā). The Latin name of the Garonne.

Garve (gär've), **Christian.** Born at Breslau, Prussia, Jan. 7, 1742; died at Breslau, Dec. 1, 1798. A German philosophical moralist, and translator. He was professor (extraordinary) of philosophy at Leipsic 1770–72.

Gasca (gäs'kä), **Pedro de la.** Born at Barco de Avila, Castile, 1485; died at Valladolid, Nov., 1561. A Spanish lawyer. In 1546 he was sent to Peru as president of the audience with extraordinary powers, to put down the rebellion of Gonzalo Pizarro. He managed by peaceful means to win over many of the rebels. Centeno, Valdivia, and Benalcazar joined him; and Pizarro's forces finally deserted on the field of Sacsahuana, near Cuzco, April 9, 1548. Pizarro and his lieutenant, Carvajal, were captured and executed, and Gasca treated the rebels with great severity. While the country was still in a state of confusion he slipped away (Jan., 1550), leaving the government in the hands of the audience. On his return to Spain he was made bishop of Palencia, and in 1561 was promoted to the see of Sigüenza.

Gascoigne (gas'koin'), Sir **Bernard** (**Bernardo** or **Bernardino Guasconi**). Born at Florence, 1614; died at London, Jan. 10, 1687. A military adventurer and diplomatist, of Italian parentage. He came to England and fought for Charles I.; returned after the Restoration, and was appointed English envoy to Vienna in 1672 to negotiate a marriage between the Duke of York and the Archduchess Claudia Felicitas. He wrote "A Description of Germany, etc."

Gascoigne, George. Born in Westmoreland (?), England, about 1535; died at Stamford, England, Oct. 7, 1577. An English poet. His chief works are "The Steele Glas" and "The Complaint of Philomene" (1576). Works edited by E. Arber 1868.

He (Gascoigne) is supposed to have been born about 1538, and if so, he was fifty-two or forty when he died in 1577. His father, a knight of good family and estate in Sussex, divided his l ime, but he was educated at Cambridge, if not at both universities, was twice elected to Parliament, travelled and fought abroad, and took part in the famous festival at Kenilworth. His work is, as has been said, considerable, and is remarkable for the number of its attempts in English which it contains. It has at least been claimed for him though careful students of literary history know that these attributions are always rather hazardous that he wrote the first English prose comedy ("The Supposes," a version of Ariosto), the first regular verse satire ("The Steel Glass"), the first prose tale (a version from Bandello), the first translation from Greek tragedy (a version of the Iphigenia at Aulis), and the above-mentioned "Notes of Instruction"). Most of these things, it will be seen, were merely adaptations of foreign originals, but they certainly make up a remarkable budget for one man. *Saintsbury*, Hist. of Elizabethan Lit., p. 96.

Gascoigne, Sir William. Died in 1419. An English judge. He was made chief justice of the King's Bench by Henry IV. about 1400. According to a tradition, followed by Shakspere in "Henry IV.," he committed Prince Henry to prison when the latter struck him for venturing to punish one of the prince's riotous companions.

Gascoigne, William. Born about 1612; died in the battle of Marston Moor, July 2, 1644. An English astronomer, inventor of the micrometer.

He invented methods of grinding glasses, and Sir Edward Sherburne states that he was the first who used two convex glasses in the telescope. *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

Gasconade (gas-ko-nad'). A river in Missouri which runs north and joins the Missouri below Jefferson City. Length, about 200 miles.

Gascony (gas'ko-ni), F. **Gascogne** (gäs-kōny'). [ME. *Vasconie, Gascoyn*, Sp. *Vascuña*, prob. from LL. *Vasconia*, from *Vascones*, the inhabitants. See *Basques.*] An ancient duchy of France, capital Auch, forming part of the old government of Guienne and Gascony. It was bounded by Guienne on the north, Languedoc and Foix on the east, Spain and Navarre on the south, and the Bay of Biscay on the west. It comprised the departments of Landes, Gers, and Hautes-Pyrenees, and parts of Hauts-Garonne and Ariège. It formed the Roman province of Aquitania Tertia or Novempopulana; was a duchy in the middle ages; and was united in 1052 to Guienne, the fortunes of which it generally followed.

Gaskell (gas'kel), Mrs. (**Elizabeth Cleghorn Stevenson**). Born at Chelsea, London, Sept. 29, 1810; died at Alton, Hampshire, England, Nov. 12, 1865. An English novelist. She removed on her marriage in 1832 to Manchester, where she obtained material for those of her novels which deal with the life and trials of the manufacturing classes. Her best novels have been translated into French. Among them are "Mary Barton" (1848), "Cranford" (1853), "North and South" (1855), "Cousin Phillis" (1865), "Wives and Daughters" (1866), etc. She published in 1857 a "Life of Charlotte Brontë."

Gasparin (gäs-pa-ran'), Comte **Adrien Étienne Pierre de.** Born at Orange, France, June 29, 1783; died there, Sept. 7, 1862. A French politician and agriculturist.

Gasparin, Comte Agénor Étienne de. Born at Orange, France, July 10, 1810; died at Geneva, May 4, 1871. A French political writer and politician, son of A. E. P. de Gasparin. His works include "Les Etats-Unis en 1861" (1861), "L'Amérique devant l'Europe" (1862), "La France, ses fautes, ses perils, notre avenir" (1872), etc.

Gasparin, Comtesse (Valérie Boissier). Born at Geneva, 1813. The wife of A. E. de Gasparin: a writer of travels and of religious works.

Gaspé (gäs-pā'). A district in Quebec, Canada, forming a peninsula, situated between the estuary of the St. Lawrence on the north and the Bay of Chaleur on the south. It comprises the counties Gaspé and Bonaventure.

Gaspé Bay. An arm of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, east of Gaspé.

Gass (gäs), **Wilhelm.** Born at Breslau, Prussia, Nov. 28, 1813; died at Heidelberg, Feb. 21, 1889. A German Protestant theologian. He was professor successively at Breslau, Greifswald, Giessen, and (1854–1885) Heidelberg. His works include "Geschichte der protestantischen Dogmatik in ihrem Zusammenhange mit der Theologie überhaupt" (1854–67).

Gassendi (gäs-sen'dē; F. pron. gä-son-dē'), or **Gassend** (F. pron. gä-son'), **Pierre.** Born at Champtercier, Basses-Alpes, Jan. 22, 1592; died at Paris, Oct. 24, 1655. A celebrated French philosopher, physicist, and astronomer. He studied theology, and became professor of theology at Digne in 1613, and of philosophy at Aix in 1616. In 1645 he became professor of mathematics in the College Royal at Paris. He sought to connect the philosophy of Epicurus with Christian theology and modern science. Among his works are "Disquisitiones metaphysicæ" (1643), "De vita, moribus, et placitis Epicuri" (1647), "Syntagma philosophiæ Epicuri" (1649), "Syntagma philosophicum."

Gasser (gäs'ser), **Hans.** Born at Eisentratten, Carinthia, Oct. 2, 1817; died at Pest, April 24, 1868. An Austrian sculptor.

Gasser von Valhorn (gäs'ser fon fäl'horn), **Joseph.** Born at Prägraten, Tyrol, Nov. 22, 1816. An Austrian sculptor.

Gastein (gäs'tīn). A valley in the crownland of Salzburg, Austria-Hungary, south of Salzburg. It is famous for its picturesque scenery. At Wildbad Gastein there are hot springs.

Gastein, Convention of. A treaty concluded between Austria and Prussia at Wildbad Gastein, Aug. 14, 1865, by which the duchies recently conquered from Denmark were disposed of as follows: Lauenburg was definitely surrendered to the King of Prussia for two and a half million rix-dollars, while the sovereignty of Holstein and Schleswig was to be held by Austria and Prussia in common, Austria administering Holstein and Prussia Schleswig.

Gasterental (gäs'ter-en-tāl). A wild valley in the Bernese Alps, Switzerland, south of Kandersteg.

Gaston (gäs-tôn'), **Marie.** A pseudonym of Alphonse Daudet.

Gaston (gas'ton), **William.** Born at New Berne, N. C., Sept. 19, 1778; died at Raleigh, N. C., Jan. 23, 1844. An American jurist and politician. He was a Federalist member of Congress from North Carolina 1813–17; was judge of the Supreme Court of North Carolina 1834–44; and was a prominent member of the constitutional convention of 1835.

Gaston de Foix (gäs-tôn' de fwä) (1489–1512). See *Nemours, Duc de.*

Gatchina. See *Gatshina.*

Gate City. A name given to Atlanta, Georgia, and also to Keokuk, Iowa.

Gate House Prison. A London prison at Westminster, memorable as that from which Sir Walter Raleigh was taken to execution.

Gate of Italy. A gorge in the valley of the Adige, near Roveredo, Tyrol.

Gate of Tears, or **Gate of Mourning.** The translation of the Arabic Bab-el-Mandeb (which see); so called from the danger in navigating it.

Gate of the Lions. See *Mycenæ.*

Gate of the Mountains. The gorge in which the Missouri breaks through the Rocky Mountains, about 40 miles above Great Falls, Montana.

Gates (gats), **Horatio.** Born at Maldon, England, in 1728; died at New York, April 10, 1806. An American general. He served as captain under Braddock in the expedition against Fort Duquesne in 1755, and at the close of the old French and Indian war settled in Berkeley county, Virginia. At the beginning of the Revolutionary War he accepted a commission as adjutant-general in the Continental army (1775), and in 1777 succeeded Schuyler as commander in the north. He defeated Burgoyne in the second battle of Stillwater, Oct. 7, 1777, and on Oct. 17 received the surrender of Burgoyne at Saratoga. In Nov., 1777, he was made president of the board of war and ordnance, a position which he used to further an intrigue with the clique known as the "county Cabal," consisting of Thomas Conway and others, to supplant Washington in the chief command of the army. In June, 1780, he was appointed to the command in the south, and on May 16, 1780, totally defeated by Lord Cornwallis at Camden, South Carolina. He was afterward succeeded by General Greene.

Gates, Sir Thomas. Died after 1621. A colonial governor of Virginia. Along with Captain Newport and Sir George Somers he sailed from England in May, 1609, in charge of 900 emigrants destined for Virginia. During the voyage the Sea Venture, in which he sailed, was separated from the rest of the fleet by a hurricane and stranded on the rocks of Bermuda. The passengers of the Sea Venture constructed two new vessels, and reached Virginia May 24, 1610. Having in the meantime been sent to England with a report of the condition of the colony, he returned to Virginia in Aug., 1611, with 300 new emigrants. In the same year he assumed the office of governor, a position which he held until 1614, when he returned to England.

Gateshead (gāts'hed). A parliamentary and municipal borough in Durham, England, situated on the Tyne opposite Newcastle. It has important manufactures. Population (1891), 85,709.

Gath (gath). [Heb., 'wine-press.'] One of the five confederate cities of the Philistines, the birthplace of the giant Goliath. It was conquered by David, turned by Rehoboam into a fortress, taken by Hazael, king of Damascus, and destroyed by Uzziah, and then vanishes from history. Its position is uncertain, but it is possibly the modern Tell es Safi.

Gatha (Skt. gāt'hā; Avestan gā'thą). [' Song.'] In Sanskrit, a religious verse, but one not taken from the Vedas. Such verses are interspersed in the Sanskrit Buddhist work called "Lalitavistara," composed in a dialect between the Sanskrit and Prakrit, and have given their name to this the Gatha dialect. The oldest portion of the Avesta consists of Gathas or hymns believed to go back, at least in part, to Zarathushtra himself.

Gâtinais (gä-tē-nā'), or **Gâtinois** (gä-tē-nwä'). An ancient territory of France. Capital, Nemours. It lay south of Paris, partly in Ile-de-France, partly in Orleanais, and is comprised in the departments Loiret, Nièvre, Yonne, and Seine-et-Marne. It was united to the French crown under Philip I. in 1068.

Gatineau (gā-tē-nō'). A river in Canada which, flowing southward, joins the Ottawa nearly opposite Ottawa. Estimated length, 400 miles.

Gatley (gat'li). **Alfred,** Born at Kerridge, Cheshire, 1816; died at Rome, June 28, 1863. An English sculptor.

Gatling (gat'ling), **Richard Jordan.** Born in Hertford County, N. C., Sept. 12, 1818. An American inventor. He took the degree of M. D. about 1849, but never practised his profession. He is chiefly known as the inventor of the Gatling gun, the first specimen of which was constructed in 1862.

Gatshina (gä'chē-nä). A town, the private property of the czar, situated in the government of St. Petersburg, Russia, 28 miles south-southwest of St. Petersburg. The palace, a favorite residence of Alexander III., built in 1773, is of great size, in a simple Renaissance style. The main building, of three stories, is connected by colonnaded galleries with one-story buildings surrounding a court. There are about 600 rooms, including ample state apartments, and a theater. Population (1892), 12,000.

Gatty (gat'i), Mrs. (**Margaret Scott**). Born at Burnham, Essex, June 3, 1809; died at Eccleseld, Yorkshire, Oct. 4, 1873. An English writer, wife of the Rev. Alfred Gatty, vicar of Eccleseld. Her best-known works are stories for children ("Aunt Judy's Tales," 1859, etc.). She edited "Aunt Judy's Magazine" 1866–73.

Gauchos (gou'chōz). Peasantry and herdsmen of mixed Indian and white blood, in the Platine states of South America. They are skilful horsemen, accustomed to a roving life, and readily lend themselves to lawless enterprises. They have thus become prominent in the civil wrars of the region, following any leader who gives them excitement and plunder. In war their lands move with great celerity, easily avoiding regular forces.

Gauden (gâ'den), **John.** Born at Mayland, Essex, 1605; died Sept. 20, 1662. An English prelate, appointed bishop of Exeter in 1660, and translated to the see of Worcester in May, 1662. He graduated at Oxford; became vicar of Chippenham in 1640; was chaplain to the Earl of Warwick; was appointed dean of Bocking, Essex, in 1641; and was chosen a member of the Assembly of Divines in 1643, but was not allowed to take his seat. He wrote "Cromwell's Bloody Slaughter House, etc." (1660), "Tears of the Church" (1659), "Ἱερὰ Ἀκανών. Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ Suspiria, or the Tears, Sighs, Complaints, and Prayers of the Church of England," etc.

Gaudichaud-Beaupré (gō-dē-shō'bō-prā'). **Charles.** Born at Angoulême, France, Sept. 4, 1780; died at Paris, Jan. 16, 1854. A French botanist and traveler in South America. He wrote "Flore des îles Malouines" (1821), "Botanique du voyage autour du monde, exécuté pendant les années 1836–1837, etc.," etc.

Gauermann (gou'er-män), **Friedrich.** Born at Miesenbach, near Guttenstein, Lower Austria, Sept. 20, 1807; died at Vienna, July 7, 1862. An Austrian painter of animals.

Gaugamela (gâ-ga-mē'lâ). [Gr. *Γαυγαμήλα.*] In ancient geography, a place in Assyria, near the modern Mosul; the scene of Alexander's victory over Darius.

Gauhati (gou-hä'tē). A town in Assam, British India, situated on the Brahmaputra about lat. 26° 11′ N., long. 91° 40′ E. Population, 12,000.

Gaul (gal). [F. *Gaule*, Sp. *Galia*, Pg. It. *Gallia*, G. *Gallien*, from L. *Gallia*, from *Gallus*, a Gaul]. **1.** In ancient geography, the country of the Gauls; in an inexact use, France. It was divided into Cisalpine Gaul and Transalpine Gaul, and is often taken as equivalent to Transalpine Gaul.

> Neither . . . is France even yet coextensive with Gaul. If Britain includes Scotland as well as England, Gaul includes Belgium and Switzerland as well as France.
> *Freeman*, Hist. Essays, I. 165.

> The name "Gaul" has never fully died out as the designation of France. How does the case stand in what was so long the common language of Europe? The most pedantic Ciceronian never scrupled to talk familiarly about Anglus and Anglia; but Francus and Francia are hardly known except in language more or less formal. Gallia, Gallus, Gallicanus Rex, are constantly used by writers who would never think of an analogous use of Britannus and Britannia. In ecclesiastical matters Gaul has always remained, even in formal designation, The Gallican Church answers to the Anglican, the Primate of the Gauls to the Primate of All England. *Freeman*, Hist. Essays, I. 165.

2. One of the four prefectures of the later Roman Empire. It comprised the dioceses of Spain, Gaul, and Britain, and corresponded to Spain, Portugal, a small strip of Morocco, France, Belgium, Switzerland, Holland and Germany to the Rhine, England, Wales, and the south of Scotland.

3. A diocese of the later Roman prefecture of Gaul. It was included between the Atlantic, the English Channel, the North Sea, the Rhine, the Alps, the Mediterranean, and the Pyrenees.

4. An old name of Wales, as in "Amadis de Gaul."

> This general opinion, that Wales was the country of Amadis, was not an unnatural one, since Gaules and Gaul, in old English, was the name for Wales as well as France: — "Iesu Gallia and Gaul — French and Welsh — soul-curer and body-curer," exclaims the host in the "Merry Wives of Windsor" (act iii. scene 1), while addressing the French doctor and the Welsh parson.
> *Dunlop*, Hist. of Prose Fiction, I. 355.

Gaul, Cisalpine. [L. *Gallia Cisalpina* (or *Citerior*).] In ancient history, that part of Gaul lying on this side the Alps (that is, from Rome, on the southern side of the Alps). It extended from the Alps southward and eastward. Its conquest was founded at Sena Gallica 283 B. C. Part of the country was reduced between the first and second Punic wars. Milan and Como being captured, and the conquest was completed 201–191 B. C. It was made a Roman province, and was incorporated with Italy 43 B. C.

Gaul, Cispadane. [L. *Gallia Cispadana.*] In ancient geography, the part of Cisalpine Gaul this side (south of) the Po.

Gaul, Transalpine. [L. *Gallia Transalpinæ.*] In ancient geography, that part of Gaul which lay beyond the Alps (that is, north and northwest of the Alps from Rome). It comprised in the Roman period Narbonensis, Aquitania, Lugdunensis, and Belgica. Its ancient inhabitants were Gauls, Iberians, and Germans. Many remains of older inhabitants have been discovered, especially in the center of Gaul (Auvergne, etc.). The Gallic antiquities are especially numerous in the neighborhood of Nemausus. Greek colonies were planted in early times in the south (see *Marseilles*). The Roman settlements were made first in the southeast in the end of the second century B. C. (see *Provincia* and *Narbonensis*). Gaul was thoroughly conquered by Julius Cæsar 58–51 B. C. Augustus divided it into four provinces. Other divisions were introduced in the 2d century. A division of the diocese of Gaul into 17 provinces was made in the 4th century. It was invaded by the Suevi, Alans, Vandals, West Goths, Burgundians, and Franks in the 5th century. See Gallia Transalpina.

> Transalpine Gaul, as a geographical division, has wellmarked boundaries in the Mediterranean, the Alps, the Rhine, the Ocean, and the Pyrenees. But this geographical division has never answered to any political unity. Gaul was not Cæsar's day, that is, Gaul beyond the Roman province, formed three divisions. Aquitaine to the south-west, Celtic Gaul in the middle, and Belgic Gaul to the north-east. Strabo, according to the Geographe — the name was under Augustus extended to the Saône — has Iberian, akin to the people on the other side of the Pyrenees; a traced of its old speech remains in the small Basque district north of the Pyrenees. Celtic Gaul, from the Loire to the Seine and Marne, was the most truly Celtic land, and it was in this part of Gaul that the modern Celtic tongues originated in the 2d century. The third division, Belgic Gaul, the tribes to the east, nearer to the Rhine, were some of them purely German, and others had been to a great extent brought under German influences or mixed with German elements. There was, in fact, no unity in Gaul beyond that which the Romans brought with them. *Freeman*, Hist. Geogr., p. 57.

Gaul, Transpadane. [L. *Gallia Transpadana.*] In ancient geography, the part of Cisalpine Gaul beyond (north of) the Po.

Gaulley (gâ'li) **Mountains.** A range in West Virginia, regarded as continuous with the Cumberland Mountains.

Gauls (gâlz). [L. *Galli.*] The leading division of the Celtic race. In historical times they occupied Transalpine and Cisalpine Gaul. Galatia was settled by them in the 3d century B. C.

Gaunt (gânt or gant), **John of.** See *John of Gaunt.*

Gauntlet (gânt'let or gânt'let). **Emilia.** The virtuous heroine of Smollett's "Peregrine Pickle." Peregrine falls in love with her.

Gauntlett (gânt'let), **Henry John.** Born at Clayton, Sussex, in 1805; died Feb. 21, 1876. A noted English organist, composer, and musical editor. For more than forty years he composed and edited psalm and hymn tunes, besides writing criticisms and reviews for musical periodicals.

Gaur, or **Gaurpara** (gour). A ruined city in Bengal, India, near the Ganges south of Malda. From the 18th century it was the usual capital of the Mohammedan viceroys of Bengal and kings of Bengal. It fell into ruins from about 1575.

Gaur (in Afghanistan). See *Ghur.*

Gaurisankar. Mount Everest.

Gaurus (gâ'rus), modern **Monte Barbaro** (mon'te bär'bä-rō). In ancient geography, a mountain in Italy, 7 miles west of Naples. Here, 342 (343? or 340?) B. C., the Romans under Valerius Corvus defeated the Samnites.

Gauss (gous), **Karl Friedrich.** Born at Brunswick, Germany, April 30, 1777; died at Göttingen, Prussia, Feb. 23, 1855. A celebrated German mathematician, appointed professor of mathematics at Göttingen in 1807. His works include "Disquisitiones arithmeticæ" (1801), "Theoria motus corporum cœlestium" (1809), "Atlas des Erdmagnetismus" (1840), "Dioptrische Untersuchungen" (1843), etc.

Gaussen (gō-sōn'), **François Samuel Robert Louis.** Born at Geneva, Aug. 25, 1790; died at Geneva, June 18, 1863. A Swiss Protestant theologian. His chief work is "La Théopneustie" (1840).

Gausta (gous'tâ). The highest mountain in southern Norway, about lat. 59° 50′ N. Height, 6,180 feet.

Gautama (gou'ta-mạ). [Skt.] The family name of Buddha. (See *Buddha.*) The Pali form is *Gotama.*

Gauti (gä'ti). [L. *Aborbaemus Gautiphalk.* Gr. (Ptolemy) Γαυτοι, AS. *Geatas*, ON. *Gautar.*] A Germanic tribe in the southern part of the Scandinavian peninsula, nearly coincident with the present Swedish province Gothland (Swedish Götaland), where they are mentioned by Ptolemy. They are the Geatas of the Anglo-Saxon Beowulf, and are not to be confounded with the Goths. They ultimately formed a constituent part of the Swedes.

Gautier (gō-tyā'). **Marguerite.** The principal character in Dumas's "La dame aux camélias."

Gautier, Théophile. Born at Tarbes, Aug. 31, 1811; died at Paris, Oct. 23, 1872. A French poet, critic, and novelist. He graduated from the Lycée Charlemagne in Paris, studied painting for a while, and then entered into the romantic movement in French literature. His first book, "Poésies" (1830), was followed by "Albertus" (1832), "La Dame Française" (1832), "Mademoiselle de Maupin" (1835), "Les Jeunes-France" (1833), "Nouvelles" (1845), "Le Roman de la momie" (1856), "Le Capitaine Fracasse" (1863), and other novels. His best-known poems are his papers on Dramatic and Charles Baudelaire. In 1858 he went over to the staff of "Le Moniteur Universel," later "Journal Officiel," and was identified with that sheet until his death. As a result of his travels in Spain (1840), Belgium and Holland, Algeria (1845), Italy (1850), Constantinople and Athens (1852), and Russia (1858), he wrote his "Voyages en Espagne" (1843), "Zigzags" (1845), "Italia" (1852), "Constantinople" (1853), "Tableaux à vol d'oiseau" (1852), "Les Beaux-arts en Europe" (1855), "Loin de Paris" (1864), "Quand on voyage" (1865), and "Voyage en Russie" (1866). He found also in foreign countries materials for his stories of "Militona" (1847), "La Marcella" (1852), and "Le Roman de la momie" (1856). He wrote "Fortunio" for "La Presse" (1837), and "La Capitaine Fracasse" for "La Presse" (1861–62), and "Le Journal" (1863). Other stories of his are "La toison d'or," "Omphale," "Le petit chien de la marquise," "Le nid de rossignols" (1833), "La morte amoureuse" (1836), "La chaine d'or," "Le roi Candaule" (1845), "Jean et Jeannette" (1846), "Les toiles innocentes," "Le roi Candaule" (1847), "La belle Jenny," "La peau de tigre" (1864–1865), "Spirite" (1865), "La Juive de Constantine" (1869), "Partie carrée," "Mademoiselle Dafne," "Tableaux de siège," etc. For the stage Gautier wrote "Le Tricorne enchanté," "Pierrot posthume" (1842), "La Juive de Constantine" (1846), "Regardez mais n'y touchez pas" (1847), "L'Amour souffle où il veut," etc. His works of pure fantasy are "Une larme du diable" (1839), and themes of old legends, as "Giselle" (1841), "Esparo" (1843), "Gemma" (1850), and "Jettatura" (1858). Gautier's poems from 1833 to 1858 were gathered under the title "La comédie de la mort." His later poetical compositions appeared as "Émaux et camées" (1856). Besides collaborating on "L'histoire des peintres" (1847), Gautier wrote independently "Le salon de peinture de 1847," "L'Art moderne" (1856), "Les Beaux-arts en Europe" (1852), and "Histoire de l'art dramatique en France depuis vingt-cinq ans" (1859). Scattered sketches by Gautier have appeared, since their author's death, under the collective titles "Poésies et caux-fortes," "Tableaux à la plume," and "Portraits contemporains."

Gavarni (gä-vär-nē'), pseudonym of **Sulpice Paul Chevalier.** Born at Paris, Jan. 13, 1801; died at Auteuil, Paris, Nov. 23, 1866. A French caricaturist, noted for delineations of Parisian life, etc.; artist name of the Chavivari.

Gavarnie (gä-vär-nē') **Cascade de.** A waterfall in the Cirque de Gavarnie, Pyrenees. It is the second highest in Europe (height, 1,385 feet).

Gavarnie, Cirque de. A natural amphitheater in the Pyrenees, 14 miles south-southeast of Cauterets. Width, 2¼ miles. Height, 5,380 feet.

Gaveston (gav'es-ton; F. pron. gā-ves-tōn'), **Piers.** Executed June 19, 1312. The favorite of Edward II. of England. He was the son of a Gascon knight in the service of Edward I., and was brought up in the royal household as the foster-brother and playmate of Prince Edward, over whom he acquired a complete ascendancy. He incurred the enmity of the barons by his arrogance and ostentation, and was banished by Edward I. in 1307, but was recalled on the accession of Edward II. in the same year. He was created earl of Cornwall in 1307, and in 1308 acted as regent of the kingdom during the king's absence in France. His conduct, however, so irritated the barons that, in spite of the protection of Edward, he was again banished, and exiled in 1308 and 1311–12. His recall in 1312 provoked a rising of the barons, in the course of which he was captured and executed.

Gavroche (gäv-rosh'). In Victor Hugo's "Les Misérables," a street Arab. He has become a type.

Gawain, or **Gawayne** (gä'wān), **Sir.** One of the principal knights of the Round Table, in the Arthurian cycle of romance. He appears first in Geoffrey of Monmouth as Walwain (Galliced to Gawayn) and thenceforward overtopped the romances. He is known as "the courteous." Chrestien of Troyes gives him the first place among the knights. The poem "Sir Gawayne and the Grene Knight," from the French metrical romance of Perceval, is assigned to about the year

Gawain, Sir

1400; it has been republished by the Early English Text Society. There was another knight of this name who served under Amadis of Gaul and achieved great deeds.

Gay (gā), **Claude.** Born at Draguignan, March 18, 1800; died at Paris, April 6, 1873. A French naturalist. From 1820 to 1842 he was employed by the Chilean government in a detailed topographical and scientific survey of that country. Besides studying and collecting plants, animals, and minerals, he amassed much historical material. The results were published in the "Historia física y política de Chile" (Paris and Santiago, 24 vols. and 2 of atlas, 1845–54), and in a large map of Chile. Gay returned to Paris in 1842. He subsequently traveled in Russia and Tabriz, and studied the mines of the United States.

Gay, Delphine. See *Girardin, Madame de.*

Gay, Ebenezer. Born at Dedham, Mass., Aug. 20, 1696; died at Hingham, Mass., March 18, 1787. An American clergyman. He graduated at Harvard in 1711, and in 1718 became pastor at Hingham, Massachusetts, where he remained until his death. He entertained liberal theological views, and is regarded by some as the founder of American Unitarianism.

Gay, John. Born at Barnstaple (baptized Sept. 16, 1685); died at London, Dec. 4, 1732. An English poet. Among his chief works are "The Fan" and "The Shepherd's Week," a series of eclogues depicting rustic life "with the utmost truth" (1714). "The Wonderful Wonder of Wonders" (1715), "Trivia, or the Art of Walking the Streets of London" (1716), "Poems" (1720–including "Dione" and "Sweet"), "The Captives," a tragedy (1724), "Fables" (1727), "Acis and Galatea" (1732), and "The Beggar's Opera" (1728). This "Newgate pastoral" made his fortune and reputation. The representation of "Polly," a sequel, was forbidden by the lord chamberlain. This prohibition became a party question, and the "inoffensive John Gay" thereby became of importance to the peace of Europe." The scene of the book was great.

Gay, Joseph. The pseudonym of John Durant Breval.

Gay, Madame (**Marie Françoise Sophie Nichault de Lavalette**). Born at Paris, July 1, 1776; died March, 1852. A French novelist, her chief works are: "Laure de Montmorin" (1810), "Anatole" (1815), "Les malheurs d'un amant heureux" (1818).

Gay, Sydney Howard. Born at Hingham, Mass., May 22, 1814; died at New Brighton, Staten Island, June 25, 1888. An American journalist and author. In 1844 he was editor of the "Antislavery Standard"; in 1857 he became connected with the New York "Tribune," and from 1862 to 1866 was its managing editor. From 1867 to 1881 he was managing editor of the Chicago "Tribune," and for two years after that was on the editorial staff of the New York "Evening Post." He edited, with Bryant and Gay's "History of the United States" (1876–81). Mr. Bryant writing the preface only) and "James Madison" (1884).

Gay, Walter. Born at Hingham, Mass., Jan. 22, 1856. An American genre and figure painter, a pupil of Bonnat.

Gay, Winckworth Allan. Born at Hingham, Mass., Aug. 18, 1821. An American landscape and marine painter, brother of S. H. Gay: a pupil of R. W. Weir and Troyon.

Gaya (gī'ä). 1. A district in the Patna division, Bengal, British India, intersected by lat. 25° N., long. 85° E. Area, 4,712 square miles. Population (1881), 2,124,682.—2. The chief town of the district of Gaya, situated on the Phalgu about lat. 24° 46′ N., long. 84° 58′ E. Near it is the place of pilgrimage Buddha-Gaya (which see). Population (1891), 80,383.

Gayangos (gī-äng'gos), **Pascual de.** Born in Spain, June 21, 1809. A Spanish Orientalist and scholar, professor of Arabic in the University of Madrid. He translated Ticknor's "Spanish Literature" (1850), and published "Historia de los reyes de Granada" (1840), etc.

Gayarré (gä-ä-rā'), **Charles Étienne Arthur.** Born in Louisiana, Jan. 9, 1805. An American historian. He was admitted to the bar at Philadelphia in 1829; became the grand-juror of New Orleans in 1830, and has held a number of state and municipal offices, including that of reporter of the State Supreme Court. Among his works are "Essai sur la Louisiane" (1837), "Louisiana: its History as a French Colony" (1851–52), and "History of the Spanish Domination in Louisiana from 1769 to December, 1803" (1854).

Gayatri (gā'yä-trē). A Sanskrit Anuenient meter of twenty-four syllables, generally arranged as a triplet of three divisions of eight syllables each; also, a hymn in the Gayatri meter and then the Gayatri *par excellence*, i. e., Rigveda III. lxii. 10. This is: "Tat savitur varenyam bhargo devasya dhimahi dhiyo yo nah prachodayat" ("Let us meditate on the excellent brightness of the heavenly quickener, and may he stimulate our understandings"). This is a very sacred verse, repeated by every Brahman at his morning and evening devotions. From being addressed to savitri or the Sun as generator, it is also called Savitri. Originally a simple invocation of the sun, later times have ascribed to it a deep mystical import. It is also holy that copyists often return from transcribing it.

Gay Head (gā hed). A promontory at the western extremity of Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts, lat. 41° 21′ N., long. 70° 50′ W.

Gayless (gā'les), **Charles.** The impecunious master of the "lying valet," in Garrick's play of that name.

Gay-Lussac (gā-lü-sāk'), **Joseph Louis.** Born at St.-Léonard le Noblat, Haute-Vienne, Dec. 6, 1778; died at Paris, May 9, 1850. A distinguished French chemist and physicist. He made the first balloon ascensions for scientific purposes in 1804, and is especially noted for his researches on chemical combination, iodine, cyanogen, etc. He enunciated the law that gases combine with each other in very simple definite proportions.

Gaymar (gā'mär), **Geoffrey.** An English chronicler who translated Geoffrey of Monmouth into Anglo-Norman verse about 1146. He continued it by adding a metrical "History of Anglo-Saxon Kings."

Gaynham (gā'nam), or **Garnham** (gär'nam), **Dr.** See the extract.

One of the most notorious of the Fleet parsons was Dr. Gaynham or Garnham, popularly known as the Bishop of Hell. "A very lusty, jolly man," who, being asked at a trial, where he practised medicine, whether he was not ashamed to come and own a clandestine marriage in the face of a Court of Justice, replied, bowing to the Judge: "*Video honorat. doctorem cogor.*" On another occasion, when questioned as to his recollection of the prisoner, he said: "Can I remember persons? I have married 2,000 since that time."

Gayton, Novels and Novelists of the 18th Cent., p. 15.

Gay Saber (gī or ga sä-bär'). [Pr., 'Gay Science.'] A gild formed by the magistrates of Toulouse in 1323, with the purpose of restoring the Provençal language and culture, which had nearly died out. It was called originally "Sobregaya Companhon" or "Sobregaya companhia" (the very gay company of the seven troubadours of Toulouse). The first meeting was held May 1, 1324.

The concourse was great, and the first prize was given to a poem by Arnaut de Vidalona, by Ramon Vidal de Besalù, a Catalan gentleman, who seems to have been the author of the regulations for the festival, and to have been elected a doctor of the Gay Science on the occasion. In 1355 this company formed for itself a more ample body of laws, partly in prose and partly in verse, under the title of "Ordenangas dels Sept Senhors Mantenedors del Gay Saber," and was known as the Consistory or Consistoire of the Gay Saber, which, with the needful modifications, have been observed down to our own times and still regulate the festival annually celebrated at Toulouse on the first day of May, under the name of the Floral Games.

Tickner, Span. Lit., I. 293.

Gay Spanker, Lady. See *Spanker, Lady Gay.*

Gayumart (mod. Pers. prou. ge-yō-mart'), or **Gayumorth,** or **Kayamarth** (in Pahlavi prou. kēy-ō-mart'). In the Avesta (in the form *Gayomaretan*), the first man, destroyed after 30 years by Angromainyus. As Gayumart he is in Firdausi the first Iranian king, and reigned 30 years. He dwelt among the mountains, and clothed himself in the people with leopards' skins. Savyne bends not before his throne. His beloved son Siyamak was slain by a son of Ahriman, but avenged by Gayumart and Hushang, Siyamak's son.

Gaza (gā'zä). Arab. **Ghazzeh.** A town and important trading place in Palestine, situated near the Mediterranean in lat. 31° 30′ N., long. 34° 33′ E. It was one of the five chief cities of the Philistines. The great mosque is an old 12th-century church having pointed arches and windows with picturesque tracery. The town is octagonal in plan. The town was taken by Tiglath-Pileser II., by Alexander the Great in 332 B. C., and by the French in 1799. Population, estimated, 16,000.

Gaza (gä'zä), **Theodorus.** Born at Thessalonica, Macedonia, about 1400; died in Italy, 1478. A noted Greek scholar, resident in Italy after the capture of his native town by the Turks, and professor of Greek at Ferrara 1441–50. He was the author of a Greek grammar (first published in Aldus Manutius's Venice, 1495), of translations from the Greek into Latin, etc.

Gazaland (gä'zä-land). That portion of Portuguese East Africa which is situated between the Zambesi and Lumpopo rivers, and between Mashonaland and the sea. It includes Gorongoza, Kitwe, Sofala, and Inhambane, corresponding to the old kingdom of Umzila, now (1894) under his successor Gungunhana, who has recognized Portuguese suzerainty, but still holds considerable sway over his subjects. The Portuguese rule is effective only in the coast-belt, and along the Pungwe River, where the railroad to Mashonaland is being built.

Gazette (ga-zet'), **Sir Gregory.** In Foote's comedy "The Knights," a gullible provincial politician. He has an inordinate appetite for news, but is incapable of making sense out of the most ordinary paragraph of a newspaper.

Gazir (gä-zēr'). See *Kamari.*

Gazistas. See *Cucos.*

Gazza Ladra (gät'sä lä'drä), **La.** [It., 'The Thieving Magpie.'] A comic opera by Rossini, words by Gherardini. It was first presented at Milan in 1817. Bishop produced it in English at the Covent Garden Theatre in 1830 as "Ninetta, or the Maid of Palaiseau."

Gazzaniga (gät-sä-nē'gä), **Giuseppe.** Born at Verona, Oct., 1743; died there, about 1815. An Italian composer. He wrote many operas, among which was "Il convitato di pietro" (1787), the forerunner of "Don Giovanni." *Grove.*

Geelong

Gbari (gbä'rē). An African tribe, of the Nigritic branch, settled north of the confluence of the Binue and Niger rivers. It is partly subject to Sokoto and partly independent. The Gbari language has some affinity with Nupe. The caravans of Sokoto and Kano meet in Gbari before proceeding to Nupe. The Gbari slaves are much prized.

Gbedeghi (gbā-dā'gē). See *Nupe.*

Geary (gē'ri or gā'ri), **John White.** Born at Mount Pleasant, Westmoreland County, Pa., Dec. 30, 1819; died at Harrisburg, Pa., Feb. 8, 1873. An American general and politician. He served as lieutenant-colonel in the Mexican war; was appointed first postmaster of San Francisco in 1849; became first mayor of that city in 1850; and was appointed territorial governor of Kansas in 1856. He entered the Union army, and became brigadier-general of volunteers April 25, 1862; took part in the battle of Cedar Mountain, Aug. 9, 1862; and commanded a division at Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Lookout Mountain, and in Sherman's march to the sea. He was governor of Pennsylvania from 1866 until two weeks before his death.

Gebal (gē'bal). A maritime city of Phenicia, situated on a hill close to the Mediterranean, north of Beirut: the ancient Byblus and Arabic Jebel. It was one of the earliest of the Phenician settlements, and second only in importance to Tyre and Sidon. Its inhabitants, the Gebalites, are mentioned as skilful in hewing stone (1 K. v. 18) and in shipbuilding (Ezek. xxvii. 9). It was the birthplace of Philo, the translator of Sanchuniathon; but it was most celebrated as the oldest seat of the cult of Adonis, to whom it was sacred, and after whom the river it stands on was named. Gebal is mentioned as a kingdom paying tribute to Assyria in the annals of Tiglath-Pileser II. and Esarhaddon. It was taken by Alexander the Great. Later it became a Christian see. The modern Jebel has only a few hundred inhabitants. Thin inscriptions carried on there by Renan unearthed numerous tombs and sarcophagi and the substructions of a large temple, perhaps that of Adonis.

Gébelin, Court de. See *Court de Gébelin.*

Geber (gā'ber); probably identical with **Abu Musa Jabir ben Haijan.** Died about 776. An Arab alchemist. He occupies a position in the history of chemistry analogous to that held by Hippocrates in that of medicine. The theory that the metals are composed of the same elements, and that by proper treatment the baser ones may be developed into the noble, which was the leading theory in chemistry down to the 18th century, is clearly defined in his writings. The titles of 500 works reputed to be from his pen are known, of which the following have appeared in print: "Summa perfectionis," "Liber investigationis," or "De investigatione perfectionis," "Liber fornacum seu ignione veritatis," "Liber Fornacum," and "Testamentum."

Gebir (gā'bēr). A poem by Walter Savage Landor, published 1798.

Gebirs. See *Giubers.*

Gebler (gāb'ler), **Friedrich Otto.** Born at Dresden, Sept. 18, 1838. A German animal-painter, a pupil of Piloty.

Gebweiler (gāb'vī-ler). [F. *Guebwiller.*] A town in Upper Alsace, Alsace-Lorraine, 14 miles south-southwest of Colmar. It has manufactures of cotton, machinery, and sugar. Population (1890), 12,297.

Ged (ged), **William.** Born at Edinburgh, 1690; died Oct. 19, 1749. A Scotch goldsmith and jeweler, one of the inventors of stereotyping.

Geddes (ged'es), **Alexander.** Born in Rathven, Banffshire, Sept. 14, 1737; died at London, Feb. 26, 1802. A Scottish Roman Catholic clergyman, a biblical critic and miscellaneous writer. He published a translation of part of the Bible (1792–99), "Critical Remarks on the Hebrew Scriptures" (1800), a translation of part of the Iliad, some clever macaronic verses, etc.

Geddes, Andrew. Born at Edinburgh, April 5, 1783; died at London, May 5, 1844. A Scottish painter and etcher. He became an associate of the Royal Academy in 1832. Among his works are "Christ and the Woman of Samaria" (1841), "Discovery of the Regalia of Scotland in 1818" (1821), various portraits, etc.

Geddes, Janet or **Jenny.** The reputed originator of a riot in St. Giles's Church, Edinburgh, July 23, 1637. She is said to have emphasized her protest against the introduction of English liturgy into Scotland by throwing her folding stool at the head of the officiating bishop.

Gedebo. See *Grebo.*

Gedrosia (jē-drō'si-ä). In ancient geography, a country in Asia corresponding nearly to the modern Baluchistan.

Geefs (gāfs), **Joseph.** Born at Antwerp, Dec. 25, 1808; died there, Oct. 10, 1885. A Belgian sculptor, brother of Willem Geefs. He was appointed professor of sculpture at the Academy of Antwerp in 1844.

Geefs, Willem. Born at Antwerp, Sept. 10, 1806; died at Brussels, Jan. 19, 1883. A Belgian sculptor, appointed professor at the Academy of Antwerp in 1834.

Geelong (gē-lông'). A seaport and city in Victoria, Australia, situated on Corio Bay in lat. 38° S., long. 144° 22′ E. Population, with suburbs (1891), 24,283.

Geelvink Bay (gāl'vingk bā). A large inlet of the Pacific on the northwestern coast of Papua. It nearly reaches the southern coast of the island. Width, about 150 miles.

Geer (yār), Baron **Karl de**, or **Degeer**. Born at Finspang, near Norrköping, Sweden, 1720; died at Stockholm, March 8, 1778. A Swedish entomologist, author of "Mémoires pour servir à l'histoire des insectes" (Stockholm, 1752–78), etc.

Geer af Finspang (yār äf fins' pong), **Louis Gerhard von**. Born at Finspang, July 18, 1818. A Swedish statesman, jurist, and author. He was minister of justice 1858–59. He has published several novels, "Memoirs," etc.

Geerarts (gār'ärts), **Marcus**. Born at Bruges early in the 16th century: died at London before 1604. A Flemish painter. He was court painter to Queen Elizabeth in 1571.

Geerarts, Marcus. Born at Bruges, 1561: died at London, 1635. A painter of the Flemish school, son of Marcus Geerarts. He was court painter to Queen Elizabeth after 1590.

Geerts (gārts), **Karel Hendrik**. Born at Antwerp: died at Louvain, Belgium, 1855. A Belgian sculptor.

Geestemünde (gās'te-mün-de). A seaport in the province of Hannover, Prussia, at the junction of the Geeste and Weser, 33 miles northnorthwest of Bremen. It has important fisheries. It was founded by Hanover to rival Bremerhaven. The neighboring Geestendorf is now united with it. Population (1890), 15,462.

Geez (gez). The ancient language of Abyssinia, since about 900 A. D., it has ceased to be a spoken language, and survives only in the usage of the church and of scholars. Its place was taken as the popular speech by two of its dialects, Tigré and Tigriña. In the southern part of Abyssinia a kindred language, Amharic, is spoken, which has since become the speech of the entire country. Geez and the related languages and dialects employ a syllabic character nearly related to that found in the Sabean and Himyaritic inscriptions of south Arabia. It is a Semitic language with an intermixture of African words. Among the Semitic dialects it is most nearly related morphologically to Assyrian, and in vocabulary to Arabic. It is often called *Ethiopic*.

Geffrard (zhā-frär'), **Fabre**. Born at Anse Veau, Haiti, Sept. 18, 1806: died at Kingston, Jamaica, Feb. 11, 1879. A Haitian general and politician. He was prominent as a military leader under Riviere, and succeeded him in 1858. He headed a revolt against Soulouque in Dec., 1858, and drove him from the island Jan. 15, 1859, declaring a republic and assuming the presidency. Outstanding various pretenders, he held the position until March, 1867, when he was deposed by Salnave and fled to Jamaica.

Gefle (yäf'le). A seaport and the capital of the laen of Gefleborg, Sweden, situated near the Gulf of Bothnia in lat. 60° 40′ N., long. 17° 8′ E.: the third commercial city of Sweden. Population (1890), 23,484.

Gegania gens (jē-gā'ni-ä jenz). In the history of ancient Rome, a patrician house or clan which traced its origin to the mythical Gyas, one of the companions of Æneas. It was massplanted to Rome from Alba Longa by the destruction of that city by Tullus Hostilius, and rose to considerable distinction in the early period of the republic. Its only family name was Macerinus.

Gegenbauer (gā'gen-bour), **Josef Anton von**. Born at Wangen, Würtemberg, March 6, 1800; died at Rome, Jan. 31, 1876. A German painter. He was made court painter to the King of Wurtemberg in 1836, and decorated the palace in Stuttgart (1836–54) with historical frescos.

Gegenbaur, Karl. Born at Würzburg, Bavaria, Aug. 21, 1821. A distinguished comparative anatomist. He became professor of anatomy at Jena in 1855, and at Heidelberg in 1873. His works include "Untersuchungen zur vergleichenden Anatomie" (1864–74), "Grundriss der vergleichenden Anatomie" (1878), "Grundzüge der vergleichenden Anatomie" (1870), "Lehrbuch der Anatomie des Menschen" (1883), etc.

Gefleborg (yäf'le-borg). A laen (province) of Sweden, lying along the Gulf of Bothnia about lat. 60°–62° N. Area, 7,418 square miles. Population (1890), 206,924.

Gehenna (gē-hen'ä). [Gr. *Γέεννα*: the Greek representation of the Hebrew *Gē Hinnom*, or more fully *Gē ben Hinnom*.] The valley of Hinnom, or of the children of Hinnom, situated south of Jerusalem and north of Jebel Abu Tor: also called Hill of the Tombs, or the Field of Blood, or of Evil Counsel. The name of the valley occurs first in the description of the boundaries of Judah and Benjamin (Josh. xviii. 16). In the times of Ahaz and Manasseh children were offered here to Moloch, in consequence of which the valley was called *Topheth* ('abomination'), and was polluted by Josiah (2 Ki. xxiii. 10). In later times it became the prototype of the place of punishment, and was considered as the mouth of hell. In this sense it is used in the Talmud and in the New Testament.

Geibel (gī'bel), **Emanuel von**. Born at Lübeck, Oct. 17, 1815: died there, April 6, 1884. A German lyric poet. He studied at Bonn and Berlin, and afterward went to Athens as tutor in the household of the Russian ambassador. He returned to his native city in 1839, in which year his first book of poems appeared. In 1841 appeared "Zeitstimmen" ("Voices of the Time"), in 1846 "Zwölf Sonette für Schleswig-Holstein" ("Twelve Sonnets for Schleswig-Holstein"), in 1848 "Juniuslieder" ("Songs of Junius"). In 1852, at the invitation of the king, he went as honorary professor in the faculty of philology to Munich. In 1856 appeared "Neue Gedichte" ("New Poems"), in 1861 "Gedichte und Gedenkblätter" ("Poems and Leaves of Thought"). After the death of the king, Maximilian II., he was obliged in 1868 to resign his position and to return to Lübeck. "Heimkehr" ("Herald Calls") appeared in 1871, and "Spätherbstblätter" ("Late Autumn Leaves") in 1877. Besides these volumes of poems he is the author of several dramas the most important of which, "Sophonisbe," appeared in 1876. An edition of Geibel's Sämtliche Dichtungen ("Collected Writings") was published in 1883.

Geierstein (gī'er-stīn), **Anne of**. The fictitious character in Scott's novel of that name. She is the daughter of Count Albert, and inherits the title of Baroness of Arnheim.

Geiger (gī'ger), **Abraham**. Born at Frankfort-on-the-Main, May 24, 1810: died at Berlin, Oct. 23, 1874. A German rabbi, Orientalist, and biblical critic. His works include "Urschrift und Übersetzungen der Bibel" (1857); "Das Judenthum und seine Geschichte" (1865–71), etc.

Geiger, Lazarus. Born at Frankfort-on-the-Main, May 21, 1829: died there, Aug. 29, 1870. A German philologist, instructor 1861–70 in Berlin. He published at Frankfort in 1868. His works include "Ursprung und Entwickelung der menschlichen Sprache und Vernunft" (1868–72). "Der Ursprung der Sprache" (1869).

Geiger, Nicolaus. Born at Lauingen, Bavaria, Dec. 18, 1840. A German sculptor and painter, a pupil of the Munich Academy.

Geiger, Peter Johann Nepomuk. Born at Vienna, Jan. 11, 1805: died there, Oct. 30, 1880. An Austrian historical painter and draftsman. He became professor at the Academy of Vienna in 1843. He was appointed by the archduke Ferdinand Max on his journey to the East.

Geijer (yā'er), **Erik Gustaf**. Born at Ransäter, Wermland, Jan. 12, 1783: died at Stockholm, April 23, 1847. A Swedish historian and poet. He occupied a post in the royal archives at Stockholm, where he established the so-called "Gothic Band," which issued the journal "Iduna." He wrote "Svenska folkets historie" ("History of the Swedish People," 1832–1836), etc.

Geikie (gē'ki), **Sir Archibald**. Born at Edinburgh, 1835. A Scottish geologist. He was appointed director of the geological survey of Scotland in 1867, professor of geology in Edinburgh University in 1870, and director-general of the geological survey of the United Kingdom in 1881. He was knighted in 1891. He has written numerous works on geology (including a "Students' Manual of Geology," 1884, and a "Class-book" (1886), also "Memoir of Sir Roderick I. Murchison" (1874), "Classbook of Physical Geography" (1876), etc.

Geikie, James. Born at Edinburgh, Aug. 23, 1839. A Scottish geologist, brother of Sir Archibald Geikie, and his successor in the chair of geology in Edinburgh University. He has published "The Great Ice Age" (1874), "Prehistoric Europe" (1881), "Outlines of Geology" (1886), etc.

Geiler von Kaysersberg (gī'ler fon ki'zersberg), **Johann**. Born at Schaffhausen, Switzerland, March 16, 1445: died at Strasburg, March 10, 1510. A German pulpit orator, preacher at the cathedral of Strasburg 1478–1510.

Geinitz (gī'nits). **Hans Bruno**. Born at Altenburg, Germany, Oct. 16, 1814. A German geologist and paleontologist, professor of mineralogy and geognosy at the Polytechnic School at Dresden. He has published numerous technical works.

Geisenheim (gī'zen-hīm). A small town in the province of Hesse-Nassau, Prussia, on the Rhine, in the Rheingau, east-northeast of Bingen. The Schloss Johannisberg is near the town.

Geislingen (gīs'ling-en). A town in the Danube circle, Würtemberg, at the foot of the Geislingen Alp, 33 miles southeast of Stuttgart. Population (1890), 5,276.

Geissler (gīs'ler), **Heinrich**. Born at Igelsbieb, Saxe-Meiningen, Germany, May 26, 1814: died at Bonn, Prussia, Jan. 24, 1879. A German mechanician, maker of physical and chemical apparatus at Bonn, and the inventor of Geissler's tubes, an apparatus in which light is produced by an electric discharge through rarefied gases. It is used with the induction coil, and consists of a sealed tube with platinum connections at each end, through which the electric spark is transmitted. The color and intensity of the light depend upon the nature of the gas with which the tube is charged.

Gela (jē'lä). [Gr. *Γέλα*.] In ancient geography, a city on the southern coast of Sicily, on the site of the modern Terranova, 55 miles west of Syracuse. It was founded by Rhodians and Cretans about 690 B. C., and rose to importance in the 6th and 5th centuries B. C., founding Agrigentum in 582. It was destroyed by the Carthaginians in 405, rebuilt by Timoleon, and destroyed by the Mamertines about 282 B. C. Æschylus died here.

Gelasius (jē-lā'si-us) **I.** Bishop of Rome 492–496. He was the first pope to declare for the complete independence of emperors and kings in matters of faith, and sought in vain to heal the schism between the Eastern and Western churches. He wrote, in addition to Catholic naturis adversus Eutychen et Nestorium.

Gelasius II. (**Giovanni da Gaëta**. Died at Cluny, France, Jan. 29, 1119. Pope 1118–19. He refused to yield to the demand of the emperor Henry V. in the matter of investiture, who imprisoned him. He excommunicated Henry VIII. and expelled Gregory, who died in the convent of Cluny.

Gelder (chel'der), **Aart de**. Born at Dordrecht, 1645; died there, 1727. A Dutch painter, a pupil of Rembrandt.

Gelderland, or **Guelderland** (gel'dėr-land . or **Guelders** (gel'dėrz), **D. Gelderland** (chel'dėr-länt), **G. Geldern** (gel'dern), **F. Gueldre** (geldr). A province of the Netherlands. Capital, Arnhem. It is bounded by the Zuyder Zee on the northwest, overyssel on the northeast, Prussia on the southeast and south, North Brabant on the south, and South Holland and Utrecht on the west. It became a county in the 11th century, and a duchy in the 14th. Charles the Bold acquired it in 1473. It was incorporated with the Spanish dominions in 1543, and joined the Union of Utrecht in 1579, except Upper Gelderland, which was afterward (1715) ceded in great part to Prussia. Area, 1,965 square miles. Population (1889), 431,000.

Geldern (gel'dern). A town in the Rhine Province, Prussia, situated on the Nuers 28 miles northwest of Düsseldorf. It was formerly the capital of the duchy of Gelderland. Population (1890), 5,536.

Gelée (zhe-lā'), **Claude**. See *Claude Lorrain*.

Gelimer (gel'i-mer or jel'i-mer), or **Gilimer** (gil'i-mer or jil'i-mer). The last king of the Vandals in Africa. He usurped the throne of Hilderic in 530 A. D., and was himself defeated and taken prisoner by the Byzantine general Belisarius in 534–534. He graced the triumph of Belisarius at Constantinople in the same year, and spent the rest of his life on an estate in Galatia which was given him by the emperor Justinian. The date of his death is unknown.

Gell (gel), **Sir William**. Born at Hopton, Derbyshire, 1777: died at Naples, Feb. 4, 1836. An English archæologist and traveler. In 1801 he visited and explored the Troad. He became a chamberlain of Queen Caroline of England in 1811. He published "Topography of Troy and its Vicinity" (1804), "Geography and Antiquities of Ithaca" (1807), "Narrative of a Journey in the Morea" (1823), "Pompeiana: the Topography of Rome and its Vicinity," etc. He lived at Naples and Rome.

Gellatley (gel'at-li), **David**. A half-witted servant, a character in the novel "Waverley" by Walter Scott.

Gellert (gel'ert). In Welsh tradition, the faithful hound of Llewelyn. He was killed by his master, who, seeing him come toward him covered with blood, thought that he had killed the child he was set to guard. A huge wolf was found dead beside the cradle, and was slain by the dog. Llewelyn, overcome with remorse, buried Gellert honorably, and erected a monument to his memory. The place, Beddgelert, in North Wales, is still shown. This story, with slight differences, was current in very ancient times in Persia, India, China, and elsewhere.

Gellert (gel'ert), **Christian Fürchtegott**. Born at Hainichen, near Freiburg, Saxony, July 4, 1715: died at Leipsic, Dec. 13, 1769. A German poet. He was the successful lecturer on moral philosophy at Leipsic, where he was devout and subsequently professor of philosophy, in which post he died. He was the author of the romance "Das Leben der schwedischen Gräfin G." ("The Life of the Swedish Countess G.," 1746), and of several comedies, among them "Die zärtlichen Schwestern" ("The Fond Sisters"), "Die Betschwestern" ("The Devotees"), and "Das Los in der Lotterie" ("The Chance in the Lottery"). His fame, however, rests upon his sacred songs and his fables, which have become classics. "Fabeln und Erzählungen" ("Fables and Tales") appeared in 1746, "Geistliche Oden und Lieder" ("Sacred Odes and Songs") in 1757. His lectures at Leipsic, where he may be said to have set the literary tone and to have fashioned the taste of the time, attracted attention throughout Germany. His works were published at Leipsic in 1839 in 10 vols., his letters at Leipsic in 1861; his diary at Leipsic in 1862.

Gellius (jel'i-us), **Aulus**. Born perhaps about 130 A. D.: lived in the 2d century. A Roman grammarian, author of "Noctes Atticæ," in twenty books (first printed 1469), of the eighth book only the table of contents survives. His work is valuable as containing extracts from all that is useful learn about archaic literature and the Greek laws, philosophy, and natural science.

Gelnhausen (gel'hou-zen). A small town in the province of Hesse-Nassau, Prussia, on the Kinzig 23 miles east-northeast of Frankfort-on-the-Main. It was formerly an imperial city, and contains a ruined imperial palace.

Gelon (jē'lon). [Gr. *Γέλων*.] Died about 478 B. C. A Sicilian ruler, tyrant of Gela 491 and later of Syracuse 485–478. He defeated the Carthaginians at Himera in the autumn of 480.

Gelves, Marquis of. See *Carrillo de Mendoza y Pimentel, Diego.*

Gemara ([illegible]). [Aram., 'completion,' 'perfection.'] The complement or commentary to the Mishnah (which see), being its dialectical analysis, discussion, and explanation. Its relation to the Mishnah is that of exposition to thesis. The two together constitute the Talmud. See *Talmud*.

Gembloux (zhoṅ-blö'). A town in the province of Namur, Belgium, 25 miles southeast of Brussels. Here, in 1578, Don John of Austria defeated the Dutch. Population (1891), 4,019.

Gemini (jem'i-nī). [L., 'twins.'] A zodiacal constellation, giving its name to a sign of the zodiac, lying east of Taurus, on the other side of the Milky Way. [illegible] the west, a greenish star intermediate between the first and second magnitudes; and [illegible]

Geminiani (jä-mē-nē-ä'nē), **Francesco.** Born at Lucca, Italy, 1680: died at Dublin, 1761 (1762?). An eminent Italian violinist, resident in England (except 1748–55, when he lived in Paris) from 1714 until his death. He published "Art of Playing the Violin" (1740).

Gemistus ([illegible]), or **Plethon** ([illegible]), **Georgius,** or **Gemistus Plethon.** ['George the Full,' so surnamed on account of his great learning: Gr. [illegible] or [illegible].] Lived in the first half of the 15th century. A celebrated Byzantine Platonic philosopher and scholar, probably a native of Constantinople. He was present at the Council of Florence, 1438, as a deputy of the Greek Church, and was influential in spreading the knowledge of the Platonic philosophy in the West.

Gemma. See *[illegible]*.

Gemmi (gem'mē), **Die.** A pass in the Bernese Alps, Switzerland, south of the Lake of Thun, leading from Kandersteg (Bern) to Bad Leuk (Valais). Highest point, 7,553 feet.

Gemünder (ge-mün'der), **George.** Born at Ingelfingen, Württemberg, April 13, 1816. A German-American violin-maker.

Genala (jä-nä'lä), **Francesco.** Born at Soresina, Cremona, Italy, Jan. 6, 1843: died Nov. 8, 1893. An Italian politician, minister of public works under Depretis in 1883.

Genappe (zhė-nap'). A village in Belgium, 18 miles south of Brussels: often mentioned in the Waterloo campaign.

Genazzano (jä-nat-sä'nō). A town in the province of Rome, Italy, 26 miles east of Rome. Population, about 4,000.

Gendebien (zhoṅd-byaṅ'), **Alexandre Joseph Célestin.** Born at Mons, Belgium, May 4, 1789: died Dec. 6, 1869. A Belgian statesman. He settled at Brussels as a lawyer in 1811, and Sept. 25, 1830, became a member of the provisional government which effected the separation of Belgium from Holland.

Gendron (zhoṅ-drôṅ'), **Auguste.** Born at Paris, 1818: died there, July 12, 1881. A French painter, a pupil of Paul Delaroche.

Genelli ([illegible]), **Bonaventura.** Born at Berlin, Sept. 28, 1798: died at Weimar, Germany, Nov. 13, 1868. A German painter.

Genesee ([illegible]). [Amer. Ind., 'pleasant valley.'] A river in western New York, which rises in Potter County, Pennsylvania, and flows into Lake Ontario 7 miles north of Rochester. It is noted for its falls (at Rochester, 95 feet; Portage Falls, 110 feet; and several others). It gives name to a geological epoch. Length, about 200 miles.

Genesis ([illegible]). [Gr. [illegible], origin, beginning.] The first book of the Old Testament. It records the creation of the world, the flood and the ensuing dispersion of races, and gives a more detailed history of the patriarchs Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob. The traditional view ascribes the authorship to Moses. Most modern scholars, however, find in it various periods of authorship, and particularly two chief sources, the so-called Jehovistic and Elohistic. According to the latter view, the dates of composition fall chiefly within the periods of Judah and Israel (about the 8th century B. C.), the last redaction occurring perhaps after the return from Babylon. In Hebrew the book is designated by its first word, *Bereshith*, 'In the beginning'; the title *Genesis* was supplied in the early Greek translation.

Genesius ([illegible]), **Josephus,** or **Josephus Byzantinus** (of Byzantium). Lived about 950. A Byzantine historian. He wrote, by order of the emperor Constantine VII. Porphyrogenitus, a history of the Eastern Empire from 813 to 886. This work, which is written in Greek, and entitled Βασιλειῶν Βιβλία Δ, was discovered in MS. at Leipsic in the 16th century, and, although an indifferent compilation, attracted much attention because it covers a period for which there are few other sources. The first printed edition appeared at Venice (1733) in the Venetian Collection of the Byzantines.

Genesta ([illegible]). A cutter designed by J. Beavor-Webb, and launched at Glasgow, April, 1884. Her [illegible] length over all, 96.40 feet; length [illegible] water-line, 81 feet; draught, 13 feet; and displacement, 141 tons. She won 11 prizes in England in 1884. She was built expressly for the race for the America's cup, but was beaten by the Puritan in two races, Sept. 14 and Sept. 16, 1885.

Genêt (zhe-nā') (originally **Genest**), **Edmond Charles.** Born at Versailles, France, Jan. 8, 1765: died at Schodak, N. Y., July 14, 1834. A French diplomatist, brother of Madame Campan. He was appointed minister to the United States in [illegible] 1792, and arrived at Charleston, S. C., in April, 1793. On the refusal of Washington to join France in the war of the revolutionary government against England, he sought to compel the President to change his attitude by popular agitation, commissioned privateers, and ordered that prizes should be condemned by the French consuls in the United States. He was superseded at the request of Washington, but remained in the United States and settled in the State of New York.

Genetyllis (jen-e-til'is). [Gr. Γενετυλλίς.] In Greek mythology, a goddess, protectress of births, a companion of Aphrodite (Venus). The name is also used as an epithet of Aphrodite and Artemis (Diana). In the plural, Genetyllides, it is applied to a body of divinities presiding over nativity, and attached to the cortege of Aphrodite. Also called *Gennaides*.

Geneura. See *Guinevere* and *Ginevra*.

Geneva (je-nē'vä), F. **Genève** (zhe-näv'), G. **Genf** (genf), It. **Ginevra** (jē-nä'vrä). A canton in Switzerland, lying between the Lake of Geneva and Vaud on the north and France on the east, south, and west. It sends 5 members to the National Council. About 51 per cent. of the population are Roman Catholics, and about 48 per cent. Protestants. The language of 85 per cent. of the population is French. Area, 108 square miles. Population (1888), 105,509.

Geneva. [F. *Genève*, G. *Genf*, It. *Ginevra*: the Roman *Geneva*: of Celtic origin.] The capital of the canton of Geneva, Switzerland, situated at the southwestern extremity of the Lake of Geneva, where the Rhône issues from it, in lat. 46° 13′ N., long. 6° 10′ E. It is the wealthiest city in the country, and one of the most important. It has a large trade, and manufactures watches, jewelry, musical boxes, etc. The two parts of the city are connected by the Pont du Mont Blanc and other bridges. The cathedral was consecrated in 1024, but was modified in the next two centuries. The exterior is marred by a Corinthian portico built in the last century. The interior presents good work of the transition from Romanesque to Pointed, and possesses good late-Pointed carved stalls and some fine monuments, notably those of the Rohan family in the 17th century. The beautiful Flamboyant Chapelle des Macchabées is of the 15th century. The monument to Duke Charles II. of Brunswick (died 1873) is a modified reproduction of that to Can Signorio della Scala at Verona. It is hexagonal, and consists of three stages: the lowest a group of massive columns supporting an entablature, the middle one gracefully arcaded and containing a sarcophagus with a recumbent effigy of the duke, and the highest a pinnacled and pedimented canopy upon which is an equestrian statue of the duke. The structure is surrounded by a wall upon which are square piers with tabernacles containing statues of noted Guelphs. The piers are connected by an elaborate grating of metal. The total height is 66 feet. Other objects of interest are the hôtel de ville, the university, the Musée Rath (picture-gallery), and the Musée de l'Ariana. The city is a favorite center for tourists. Geneva was a town of the Allobroges in the 1st century B. C.; later it was a Roman city. It was the capital of the early Burgundian kingdom, and it belonged to the Franks, to the later Burgundian kingdom, and to the empire in succession. In the middle ages it was under the influence of the bishops of Geneva and the counts (later dukes) of Savoy. It was allied with Fribourg in 1518, and with Bern in 1526. The Reformation was officially introduced in 1535; and it became a center of the Reformation under the lead of Calvin 1536–64. The repulse of the Savoyards in the so-called "escalade" of 1602 is still celebrated in the city. It was incorporated with France in 1798. The city and canton entered the Swiss Confederation in 1815. A liberal constitution was adopted in 1847. Geneva was the birthplace of Rousseau. Population (1888), 52,638; including suburbs, 78,482.

Geneva. A village in Ontario County, New York, situated at the northern extremity of Seneca Lake, 38 miles southeast of Rochester: the seat of Hobart College (Protestant Episcopal). Population (1890), 7,557.

Geneva, Lake of, or **Lake Leman.** [F. *Lac de Genève*, or *Lac Léman*, G. *Genfersee*, L. *Lemanus* (or *Lemannus*) *Lacus*.] The largest lake of Switzerland, bordering on Haute-Savoie (France) and the cantons of Geneva, Vaud, and Valais. Length, 45 miles. Greatest width, 8½ miles. Area, [illegible] square miles. Height above sea-level, about 1,230 feet.

Geneva Convention. An international convention of various European states held at Geneva, Switzerland, Aug., 1864, designed to lessen the needless suffering of soldiers in war. It provided for the neutrality of the members and buildings of the medical departments on battle-fields.

Geneva Tribunal. A tribunal of arbitration provided for by the treaty of Washington for the settlement of the Alabama claims (which see).

Genevieve (jen-e-vēv'). The heroine of a poem by Coleridge, entitled "Love." The poem is sometimes called by her name.

Geneviève (zhen-vyäv'), L. **Genovefa,** Saint. Born at Nanterre, near Paris, about 422: died at Paris, Jan. 3, 512. The patron saint of Paris, reputed to have saved the city from Attila by her prayers in 451.

Geneviève, G. **Genoveva** or **Genovefa** (gā-nō-fā'fä), **of Brabant,** Saint. The wife of Count Siegfried of Brabant. She is the subject of a popular medieval legend, according to which she lived about the middle of the 8th century, and was the wife of the palatine Siegfried. She was falsely accused by the major-domo Golo of adultery, and was sentenced to be put to death. Abandoned in a forest by the executioner, she lived six years in a cave in the Ardennes, together with her son, who during infancy was nourished by a roe. The roe, being pursued in the chase by Siegfried, took refuge in the cave, and led to the reunion of Geneviève and her husband, who had in the meantime discovered the treachery of Golo.

Geneviève, Sainte-, Church of. See *Panthéon*.

Genèvre (zhe-nävr'), **Mont.** A pass in the Cottian Alps, leading from France (department of Hautes-Alpes) to Italy (province of Turin). Height, about 6,560 feet.

Gengenbach (geng'en-bäch). A small town in Baden, on the Kinzig 17 miles southeast of Strasburg. It was formerly independent.

Genghis Khan. See *Jenghiz Khan*.

Genigueh. See *Chemakari*.

Genii, Tales of the. See *Tales of the Genii*.

Genius of Christianity. [F. *Génie du Christianisme*.] A work in defense of Christianity, by Chateaubriand, published in 1802.

Genlis (zhoṅ-les'), **Comtesse de** (**Stéphanie Félicité Ducrest de Saint-Aubin**). Born near Autun, France, Jan. 25, 1746: died at Paris, Dec. 31, 1830. A noted French writer, canoness of Alix in her sixth year under the title Comtesse de Lancy, wife of the Comte de Genlis (1762), governess in the family of the Duc de Chartres: author of "Adèle et Théodore, ou lettres sur l'éducation" (1782), "Mademoiselle de Clermont" (1802), "Mémoires" (1825), etc.

Gennadius (je-nä'di-us), originally **Georgius Scholarius.** Lived in the middle of the 15th century. A Greek scholar and prelate, patriarch of Constantinople 1453–56.

Gennaïdes (je-nä'i-dez). See *Genetyllis*.

Gennaro, Monte. See *Monte Gennaro*.

Gennesaret (je-nes'a-ret), **Lake** or **Sea of.** See *Galilee, Sea of*.

Genoa (jen'ō-ä). A province in the compartimento of Liguria, Italy. Area, 1,582 square miles. Population (1891), 811,278.

Genoa. [Formerly *Gean*, *Jean*, etc., from OF. *Gene*, F. *Gênes*, Sp. Pg. *Genova*, It. *Genova*, MGr. Γένοva, Γενόα, G. *Genua*, from L. *Genua*.] A seaport, capital of the province of Genoa, Italy, situated on the Gulf of Genoa in lat. 44° 25′ N., long. 8° 55′ E.: from its magnificent situation surnamed "La Superba." It is the leading seaport of Italy. The imports include sugar, coal, iron, etc. It has a large harbor protected by piers. The cathedral dates from the 14th century, but with older and French elements incorporated. The western façade, of black and white marble, has recessed early-Pointed doors, with foliage-capitals. Some of the column-shafts are twisted. On the south side there is a canopied porch with Romanesque sculpture. The interior contains interesting paintings, inlaid choir-stalls, and tombs, and a domed baptistery with sculptured altar and tabernacle, carvings by Sansovino, and a Romanesque façade. The Church of San Giovanni di Prè, built by the Knights of St. John in the 13th century, is of two stories with pillars and round arches. The crypt is interesting, in both architecture and sculpture resembling the English Romanesque. The Campo Santo is a great quadrangle filled with roses, surrounded by a massive two-storied cloister containing many beautiful sculptured tombs. In the middle of one side there is a handsome domed circular chapel; the gallery around the dome is supported by 16 Doric columns of black marble 27 feet high. This monumental burial-place was begun in 1858. The Palazzo del Municipio, formerly Palazzo Doria, is a 16th century late-Renaissance building. The façade has two tiers of pilasters and an entablature, and is flanked by terraces with graceful balustraded arcades. The Palazzo Ducale now serves for various public offices. The medieval prison-tower remains. The façade is an imposing work of the Renaissance, with columns and statues. Other objects of interest are various other palaces, the statue of Columbus, and the churches of Santa Maria in Carignano and of San Matteo. Genoa existed from Roman times. It became a republic and a great maritime power in the middle ages, the rival of Pisa and Venice, having extensive trade and settlements in the Levant, the Crimea, the western Mediterranean, etc. The dogate was established in 1339. Genoa gained a great naval victory over Pisa at Meloria in 1284; took part in the Crusades; was defeated by Venice in 1380; was liberated from the French by Andrea Doria in 1528; lost its possessions to the Turks and others; was taken by the French in 1684 and by the Imperialists in 1746; ceded Corsica to France in 1768; was transformed into the Ligurian Republic in 1797; was unsuccessfully defended by Masséna against the English and Austrian forces in 1800; was incorporated with France in 1805; capitulated to the English in 1814; was annexed to Sardinia as a duchy in 1815; and was the scene of an insurrection in 1849. Population (estimated, 1891), 210,000.

Genoa, Gulf of. A gulf of the Mediterranean, south of Genoa.

Genova (djen'ō-vä). The Italian name of Genoa.

Genovefa. See *Geneviève.*

Genovesi (jā-nō-vā'se), **Antonio.** Born at Castiglione, near Salerno, Italy, Nov. 1, 1712: died at Naples, Sept. 22, 1769. An Italian philosopher and political economist, professor of metaphysic and later of political economy at Naples. His works include "De arte logica" (1742), "Elementa scientiarum metaphysicarum" (1743–47), "Lezioni di commercio" (1765), etc.

Gens de Pitié. See *Shoshoko.*

Genseric (jen'sėr-ik), or **Gaiseric** (gī'zėr-ik). Died in 477 A. D. A king of the Vandals. He was the natural son of Godigisclus or Modigisclus, king of the Vandals in Spain, whom he succeeded in conjunction with a brother Gontharis or Gonderic. Invited [illegible] by Bonifacius, the Roman governor, he invaded Africa in May, 429, and in Oct., 439, captured Carthage, which he made the capital of a Vandal kingdom in Africa. In June, 455, in answer to the supplications of the empress Eudoxia for assistance against the usurper Maximus, he invaded Italy, sacked Rome for fourteen days, and carried off numerous captives, including the empress and her daughters. He professed the Arian creed, and persecuted his Roman Catholic subjects in Africa with great cruelty.

Gensonné (zhoṅ-so-nā'), **Armand.** Born at Bordeaux, France, Aug. 10, 1758: guillotined at Paris, Oct. 31, 1793. A French revolutionist, Girondist deputy to the Legislative Assembly 1791–92, and to the Convention 1792–93.

Genthin (gen-tēn'). A town in the Saxon Province, Prussia, situated 28 miles northeast of Magdeburg. Population (1890), 4,799.

Gentile da Fabriano. See *Fabriano.*

Gentilesse (jen-ti-les'). A poem by Chaucer. It not only occurs independently, but is quoted in Scogan's poem addressed "unto the Lordes and Gentilmen of the Kinges house"; hence this poem of Scogan's was included in Chaucer's collected works.

Gentili (jen-tē'lē), **Alberico.** Born at Sanginesio, Ancona, Jan. 14, 1552: died at London, June 19, 1608. An Italian jurist, one of the earliest authorities on international law. He resided in England from 1580, and taught law at Oxford. From about 1590 he lived in London.

Still more important were the services of Gentili to the law of nations, which he was the first to place upon a foundation independent of theological differences, and to develop systematically with a wealth of illustration, historical, legal, biblical, classical, and patristic, of which subsequent writers have availed themselves to a much greater extent than might be inferred from their somewhat scanty acknowledgments of indebtedness. His principal contributions to the science are contained in the "De Legationibus," the "De Jure Belli," and the "Advocatio Hispanica." The first of these was the best work upon embassy which had appeared up to the date of its publication. *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

Gentilly (zhoṅ-tē-yē'). A town in the department of Seine, France, situated directly south of the fortifications of Paris. Population (1891), commune, 15,017.

Gentle Geordie. See *Staunton, Sir George.*

Gentleman (jen'tl-man), **Francis.** Born at Dublin, Oct. 13, 1728: died there, Dec., 1784. An Irish actor and dramatist. Among his plays are "The Modish Wife" (1773), "The Tobacconist" (1771), founded on Jonson's "Alchemist," etc. In 1770 he published a series of criticisms called "The Dramatic Censor," and he afterward edited Bell's acting edition of Shakspere.

Gentleman Dancing-Master, The. A comedy by Wycherley (1672).

Gentleman Usher, The. A comedy by Chapman, printed in 1606.

Gentle Shepherd, The. A pastoral drama by Allan Ramsay, published in 1725.

Gentle Shepherd, The. A nickname given to George Grenville by William Pitt. See *Grenville, George.*

Gentoo (jen-tö'). A Hindu: a term not now in use.

Gentry (jen'tri), **Sir Threadbare** and **Lady.** Two characters in Cibber's comedy "The Rival Fools," which was an alteration of Beaumont and Fletcher's "Wit at Several Weapons." In the latter play they appear as Sir Ruinous and Lady Gentry.

Gentz (gents), **Friedrich von.** Born at Breslau, Prussia, May 2 (Sept. 8?), 1764: died near Vienna, June 9, 1832. A German publicist and diplomatist, in the Prussian and later in the Austrian service. He was chief secretary at the congresses of Vienna (1814–15), Aix-la-Chapelle (1818), Carlsbad and Vienna (1819), Troppau (1820), Laibach (1821), and Verona (1822). His chief work is "Fragmente aus der neuesten Geschichte des politischen Gleichgewichts" (1804).

Gentz, Wilhelm. Born at Neuruppin, Dec. 9, 1822: died at Berlin, Aug. 23, 1890. A German painter, a pupil in Paris of Gleyre and Couture. He traveled extensively in Spain, Morocco, Egypt, Asia Minor, and elsewhere in the East. Among his works are "Funeral near Cairo" (Dresden Gallery), "Entry of the German Crown Prince into Jerusalem in 1869" (National Gallery), "Christ among the Pharisees and Publicans" (Chemnitz), "Halt of Caravan" (Stettin).

Genzano (jen-zä'nō). A small town in Italy, 17 miles southeast of Rome.

Geoffrey (jef'ri) (**Starkey**), surnamed "The Grammarian." [ML. *Galfridus Grammaticus.*] Flourished about the middle of the 15th century. A Norfolk preaching friar, compiler of the "Promptorium Parvulorum" (which see). Other works also are attributed to him.

Geoffrey. Died in 1212. Archbishop of York, natural son of Henry II. and a woman named Ykenai or Hikenai. He was appointed bishop of Lincoln in 1173, a post which he exchanged in 1182 for that of chancellor of England. He aided his father against his rebellious half-brothers 1173–74, fought with distinction [illegible] He was [illegible]ted archbishop of York by Richard I. [illegible] latter's oppressive taxation.

Geoffrey, Count of Brittany. Born Sept. 23, 1158: died Aug. 19, 1186. The fourth son of Henry II. of England and Eleanor. He joined his brothers in their revolt against their father. He married Constance of Brittany, by whom he was the father of Prince Arthur.

Geoffrey Crayon, Gent. See *Crayon.*

Geoffrey of Anjou, surnamed **Plantagenet.** Born Aug. 24, 1113: died Sept. 7, 1151. Count of Anjou, son of Fulk V. He married in 1129 Matilda, daughter of Henry I. of England, and widow of the emperor Henry V. He waged war [illegible] against Stephen of Blois for the possession of Normandy, which he claimed through his wife, and accompanied Louis VII. to the Holy Land in 1147. He derived his surname from the plant named genet, a species of broom, which he wore as a plume on his helmet.

Geoffrey of Monmouth. [Lat. *Galfridus (Gaufridus) Monemutensis.*] Born, probably at Monmouth, about 1100: died at Llandaff in 1152 or 1154. An English chronicler. He may have been a monk at the Benedictine monastery at Monmouth. He was in Oxford in 1129, where he met Archdeacon Walter (not Walter Map), from whom he professed to have obtained the [illegible] "Historia Regum Britanniæ." In 1152 he was consecrated bishop of St. Asaph, having been ordained priest in the same year. It does not appear that he visited his see. The "Historia Regum Britanniæ" was issued in some form in Latin from the British or Cymric MS. by 1139; the final edition, as we now possess it, was finished in 1147. The first critical printed edition is "Galfredi Monemutensis Historia Britonum, nunc primum in Anglia novem codd. MSS. collatis, ed. J. A. Giles" (1844). The publication of this book marks an epoch in the literary history of Europe; in less than fifty years the Arthurian and Round Table romances based upon it were naturalized in Germany and Italy, as well as in France and England. It is thought that Geoffrey compiled it from the Latin Nennius and a book of Breton legends now perished. It was abridged by Alfred of Beverley; and Geoffrey Gaimar and Wace translated it into Anglo-Norman about the middle of the 12th century. Layamon and Robert of Gloucester translated Wace into semi-Saxon or transition English, and later chroniclers used it as sober history. Shakspere knew the legends through Holinshed. Geoffrey also wrote a Latin translation of the prophecies of Merlin. A life of Merlin has also been ascribed to him, perhaps incorrectly. *Dict. Nat. Biog*

Geoffrin (zhō-fraṅ'), Madame (**Marie Thérèse Rodet**). Born at Paris, June 2, 1699: died at Paris, Oct. 6, 1777. A noted leader of Parisian literary society. She was not a highly educated woman, but possessed an extraordinary power of reading character, and was equally a favorite with royalty and with the fashionable, literary, and artistic circles of France and Germany.

Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire (zhō-frwä' saṅ-tē-lãr'), **Étienne.** Born at Étampes, April 15, 1772: died at Paris, June 19, 1844. A noted French zoölogist and comparative anatomist. He became professor of zoology at the Jardin des Plantes, at Paris, in 1793, joined the Egyptian expedition [illegible] the founders of the Institute of Cairo, and made important scientific investigations and collections; and in 1809 was appointed professor of zoology in the Faculty of Sciences at Paris. His zoological views led to a famous dispute with Cuvier. His published works are numerous.

Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, Isidore. Born at Paris, Dec. 16, 1805: died at Paris, Nov. 10, 1861. A French zoölogist, son of Étienne Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire. He became professor at the Museum of Natural History at Paris in 1841, and in the Faculty of Sciences in 1850.

Geoffry (jef'ri). Bishop of Coutances. Died at Coutances, Feb. 3, 1093. A Norman prelate, one of the chief supporters of William the Conqueror.

Geok-Tepe, or **Gōk-Tepe.** A former stronghold of the Tekke Turkomans, situated in Asiatic Russia about lat. 38° N., long. 57° 30′ E. It was captured by the Russians under Skobeleff in Jan., 1881.

George (jôrj), Saint. [Gr. Γεώργιος, L. *Georgius*; from Gr. γεωργός, a farmer: F. *Georges, George,* It. *Giorgio,* Sp. Pg. *Jorge,* G. *Georg.*] A Christian martyr, a native of Cappadocia and military tribune under Diocletian, put to death at Nicomedia [illegible] He was honored [illegible] Oriental churches, and in the 14th century, under Edward III., [illegible] to the aid of the Crusaders against the Saracens under the walls of [illegible] Normans under Robert, son of William the Conqueror, as their patron. Many legends were connected with his name during the middle ages, the most notable of which is the legend of his conquest of the dragon (the devil) and the delivery from it of the king's daughter Sabra (the Church). He was the "Christian hero" of the middle ages.

George, Saint, and the Dragon. A painting by Raphael (1506), in the Hermitage Museum, St. Petersburg. The saint, clad in armor and riding a white horse, charges the monster and transfixes him with his spear as he turns to flee. St. George wears the insignia of the Garter.

George I. Born at Hanover, March 28, 1660: died at Osnabrück, June 12, 1727. King of Great Britain and Ireland 1714–27, son of Ernest Augustus, elector of Hanover, and Sophia, granddaughter of James I. through Elizabeth Stuart, queen of Bohemia. He married his cousin [illegible] and succeeded his father as elector of Hanover in 1698. His mother died May 28, 1714. On the death of Queen Anne, Aug. 1, 1714, he succeeded to the English throne by virtue of the Act of Settlement, passed by Parliament in 1701, which, in default of issue from Anne and William, entailed the crown on the electress Sophia and her heirs, being Protestant. He was crowned at Westminster Oct. 20, 1714. He nominated at his accession a Whig ministry, with Townshend as prime minister, to the exclusion of the Tory party, which he regarded with suspicion as the stronghold of the Jacobites and of the Roman Catholics. In Jan., 1715, he dissolved the Tory Parliament left by Queen Anne, and by a liberal use of the crown patronage secured a large Whig majority in the new Parliament, which convened in March following. In Sept., 1715, a Jacobite rising took place in Scotland under the Earl of Mar, who was subsequently joined by the Pretender. The rebellion was speedily put down by the Duke of Argyll, but the excitement which it produced was taken advantage of to pass the Septennial Act, providing for septennial instead of triennial parliaments, thus enabling the new dynasty to become firmly settled on the throne before a new election of Parliament. In 1717 he further strengthened his position by concluding the Triple Alliance with France and Holland, which guaranteed the Hanoverian succession, and which was joined by the emperor in the following year. In 1717 Stanhope was appointed prime minister: he was succeeded in 1721 by Walpole, who held office during the remainder of the reign.

George II. Born at Hanover, Nov. 10, 1683: died at London, Oct. 25, 1760. King of Great Britain and Ireland 1727–60, son of George I. and Sophia Dorothea. He married Wilhelmina Charlotte Caroline of Ansbach Sept. 2, 1705; was declared Prince of Wales Sept. 27, 1714; and succeeded to the throne of Great Britain and Ireland and to the electorate of Hanover on the death of his father, June 12, 1727. He continued his father's domestic policy of favoring the Whigs, and retained Walpole as prime minister until 1741. His foreign policy was chiefly dictated by his anxiety for the safety of Hanover amid the contending powers on the Continent. He maintained an alliance with Maria Theresa of Austria in the first and second Silesian wars (1740–42 and 1744–45), and commanded the Pragmatic army in person at the victory of Dettingen over the French, June 27, 1743. [illegible] Scotland under the Young Pretender, who was totally defeated by the Duke of Cumberland, second son of George II., at the battle of Culloden, April 16, 1746. In June, 1755, hostilities broke out between England and France in America. The probability of a French attack on Hanover induced George II. to conclude a treaty for the mutual guarantee of the integrity of Germany with Frederick II. of Prussia at Westminster Jan. 17, 1756. In the same year Frederick commenced the third Silesian or Seven Years' War, in which England sided with Prussia. The Duke of Cumberland was defeated by the French at Hastenbeck, June 28, 1757, and driven out of Hanover. The accession to power of the coalition ministry under Pitt and Newcastle, June 29, 1757, gave, however, a new aspect to the war. The Duke of Cumberland was replaced by Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, who regained Hanover in May, 1758; and the last years of the king's reign saw the British armies victorious in India and in Canada, and the British fleet in control of the seas.

George III. Born at London, June 4, 1738: died at Windsor, Jan. 29, 1820. King of Great Britain and Ireland 1760–1820, son of Frederick Louis, prince of Wales, and Augusta, daughter of Duke Frederick II. of Saxe-Gotha. He succeeded to the throne of Great Britain and Ireland and to the electorate of Hanover on the death of his grandfather, George II., Oct. 25, 1760, and married Charlotte Sophia of Mecklenburg-Strelitz Sept. 8, 1761. His domestic policy was characterized by a prolonged and partly successful effort to break the power of the Whig party, which had maintained control of the government under his two predecessors, and to restore the royal prerogative to the position which it had occupied under the Stuarts. He was involved in the war of the American Revolution and the Napoleonic wars. His most notable prime ministers were Lord North (1770–82) and the younger Pitt (1784–1801 and 1804–06), both of whom consented to shape their policy in the main in accordance with the demands of the king. At his accession he found the Seven Years' War in progress, of which the French and Indian war in America formed a part. He concluded the peace of Paris with France, Spain, and Portugal, Feb. 10, 1763, by which England acquired Canada from France and Florida from Spain.

The arbitrary and oppressive financial policy which he adopted toward the American colonies after the return of peace caused the outbreak of the American Revolution in 1775. The war, which ensued, was practically ended by the capitulation of Cornwallis Oct. 19, 1781; and the independence of the colonies was acknowledged by the treaty of Paris Sept. 3, 1783. The legislative union of Great Britain and Ireland was effected Jan. 1, 1801. In 1756 war broke out between England and the revolutionary government in France, which, with a short interruption in 1802–03, was continued until the downfall of Napoleon and the restoration of the Bourbons. During 1812–14 a war was also carried on against the United States. After several temporary attacks of mental derangement, the king became hopelessly insane in 1811, and during the rest of his reign the government was conducted under the regency of the Prince of Wales (afterward George IV.).

George IV. Born at London, Aug. 12, 1762; died at Windsor, June 25, 1830. King of Great Britain and Ireland 1820–30, son of George III. and Charlotte Sophia of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. He contracted an illegal marriage with Mrs. Fitzherbert, Dec. 15, 1785; April 8, 1795, married his cousin Caroline Amelia Elizabeth of Brunswick. While prince of Wales he cultivated the friendship of the opposition leaders, including Fox, Sheridan, and, under the influence of Mrs. Fitzherbert, associated with the most dissolute habits. He was appointed regent when his father became insane in 1811, and succeeded him on the latter's death. He ascended the throne of Hanover, Jan. 24, 1820. On his appointment to the regency he abandoned his former Whig associates and allied himself with the Tories. He intrusted to a commission the divorce proceedings against Queen Caroline, and, June 6, 1820, instituted proceedings in the House of Lords for a divorce on the ground of infidelity. The proceedings were subsequently abandoned for want of evidence. The chief event of his reign was the passage of the Catholic Emancipation Act during the ministry of the Duke of Wellington, April 13, 1829.

George V. Born at Berlin, May 27, 1819; died at Paris, June 12, 1878. King of Hanover, son of Ernest Augustus whom he succeeded in 1851. He sided with Austria in 1866, with the result that his dominions were annexed by Prussia in the same year.

George (Christian Wilhelm Ferdinand Adolphus). Born at Copenhagen, Dec. 24, 1845. King of the Hellenes, the second son of Christian IX. of Denmark. He was elected king of the Hellenes by the Greek National Assembly, March 30, 1863, at the instance of the great powers, which, in order to secure the separation of Greece from Turkey, were anxious to restore the Ionian Islands to Greece. The principal event of his reign has been the incorporation in 1881, through the latter's ventures of the greater part of Thessaly and a small part of Epirus with Greece. He married the grand duchess Olga, daughter of the grand duke Constantine, Oct. 27, 1867.

George, surnamed "The Bearded." Born Aug. 27, 1471; died April 17, 1539. Duke of Saxony, son of Albert the Brave whom he succeeded in 1500. He was educated for the priesthood, and is chiefly noted for his opposition to the Reformation, which was forced on his uncle, the Elector of Saxony. He attended the disputation between Eck and Luther at Leipsic, July 4–14, 1519, and subsequently himself engaged in debate with Luther. He sought in vain to prevent, by imprisonment and execution, the spread in his dominions of the principles of the Reformation, which were adopted by his brother Henry who succeeded him in the duchy.

George, Prince of Denmark. Born April 23 (21?), 1653; died Oct. 28, 1708. Husband of Queen Anne of England, whom he married July 28, 1683. He was the second son of Frederick III. of Denmark and Sophia Amalia, daughter of the Duke of Brunswick-Lüneburg, grandfather of George I. of England.

George of Cappadocia. Born probably at Epiphania in Cilicia about 300 A. D.; suffered martyrdom at Alexandria in 361. An Arian bishop of Alexandria 356–361.

George of Cyprus. Died 1290. A learned Byzantine writer. Though a layman, he was elevated to the patriarchate of Constantinople in 1283; he resigned in 1289, adopted the monastic life, and died in that station. He is the author of a number of works, mostly theological, including an autobiography in Greek which was published at Venice in 1553. See J. Bernard de Rubeis under the title "Vita Georgii Cypri."

George of Laodicea. A Semi-Arian bishop of Laodicea. Concerning his age little is known, except that he was an occupant of the episcopal chair in 330, and that he was still in occupant of it in 363. He headed the Semi-Arian party at the Council of Seleucia in Isauria in 359.

George the Pisidian, L. Georgius Pisides (jē-or'ji-us pis'i-dēz) or **Pisida** (pis'i-da). A Byzantine poet who lived about the middle of the 7th century. He is described in the manuscripts of his writings as a deacon, record-keeper, and keeper of the sacred vessels in Hagia Sophia at Constantinople, and, though not appears to have accompanied the emperor Heraclius on his first expedition against the Persians (622). Among his extant works are an epic poem treating of the expedition.

George of Trebizond. Born in Crete, April 4, 1396; died at Rome about 1486. A celebrated humanist. He became professor of Greek at Venice about 1428, and subsequently removed to Rome, where about 1450 he became papal secretary. He was an ardent advocate of the Aristotelian system of philosophy, in opposition to his contemporary, the Platonic philosopher Gemistus Pletho. He translated many of the Greek classics into Latin, and wrote "Rhetorica" (1470), "Comparationes Philosophorum Platonis et Aristotelis" (1523), etc.

George, Cape. See *St. George, Cape.*

George, Henry. Born at Philadelphia, Sept. 2, 1839. An American writer on political economy and sociology. He went to sea at an early age, and in 1858 settled in California, where he became a journalist. In 1871 he published his chief work, "Progress and Poverty." He removed in 1880 to New York, where he was an unsuccessful candidate of the United Labor Party for the mayoralty in 1886, and where he shortly afterward founded a weekly paper called the "Standard." Besides "Progress and Poverty," he has published "The Land Question" (1881), "Social Problems" (1884), "Protection or Free Trade" (1886), and other works.

George, Lake. [Named from George II. in 1755 by William Johnson.] A lake in the eastern part of New York. Its waters are carried by Ticonderoga creek into Lake Champlain. It is inclosed by mountains, and is noted for its picturesque scenery. It was the scene of military operations in the French and Indian and Revolutionary wars. A series of engagements was fought here Sept. 8, 1755: in the morning the French force under Dieskau defeated the English under Williams, etc.; and in the afternoon the English under Lyman (nominally under Johnson) defeated Dieskau at the head of the lake. The Indians were allies of the French St. Sacrement. Length, 36 miles. Width, 1 to 4 miles.

George-a-Greene, the Pinner of Wakefield. A "pleasant conceyted comedie" by Robert Greene, licensed 1595, printed 1599. It is thought to be founded on an early prose romance, "The History of George-a-Green," preserved in Thoms's "Early Prose Romances." It also owes something to the ballad "The Jolly Pinder of Wakefield with Robin Hood, Scarlet and John." George a Green, a "Huisher of the Bower," is introduced by Jonson in "The Sad Shepherd."

George Barnwell, or The London Merchant. A tragedy by George Lillo, first produced in 1731. It is founded on an old ballad preserved by Ritson and Percy.

George Bay (Nova Scotia). See *St. George Bay.*

George Dandin (zhorzh don-dañ'), **ou le mari confondu.** A comedy by Molière, first played July 9, 1668. "George Dandin is a man of humble origin whose money prompts him the doubtful honor of a marriage with Angélique, a woman of noble birth. She and her lover turn the tables upon him whenever he seeks to convict them of their guilt, and even force him to apologize. But the height of the well-known refrain is reached in 'Vous l'avez voulu, vous l'avez voulu, George Dandin, vous l'avez voulu' (You would have it so'). His name is a synonym for a husband's woes.

George Eliot. See *Cross, Mrs.*

George Podiebrad. See *Podiebrad.*

Georges (zhorzh). Mademoiselle (**Marguerite Georges Wemmer**). Born at Bayeux, France, about 1786; died at Paris, Jan., 1867. A French actress, especially famous in tragedy.

George's Sand. See *Sand, George.*

Georgetown (jōrj'toun). [Named from George II. of England.] 1. A port of entry, forming part of the city of Washington, District of Columbia, situated on the Potomac 2½ miles west-northwest of the Capitol. It is the seat of Georgetown College (Roman Catholic), chartered as a university in 1815. Georgetown was founded in 1751, and was incorporated as a city in 1789. Its charter was repealed in 1871, and it was incorporated with Washington in 1878. Now called West Washington. Population (1890), 14,206.

2. The capital of Scott County, Kentucky, 18 miles east of Frankfort; the seat of Georgetown College (Baptist). Population (1890), 5,864.—3. A seaport and the capital of Georgetown County, South Carolina, situated on Winyah Bay 54 miles northeast of Charleston. Population (1890), town, 2,895; village, 4,978.—4. Formerly the Spanish Stabroek. A seaport and the capital of British Guiana, situated on the Demerara near its mouth. Population (1891), 53,176.

George Wilkes (jōrj wilks). A trotting stallion by Hambletonian (10), dam Dolly Spanker. Next to Electioneer he was the most successful sire among Hambletonian's sons.

Georgia (jōr'jiā). [Russ. *Gruzia*, Pers. and Turk. *Gurjistan.*] A designation (non-official) of a region in Transcaucasian Russia, nearly corresponding to the modern governments Yelisabetpol, Kutais, and Tiflis. It is almost identical with the ancient Iberia. Georgia was conquered by Alexander the Great, but soon after his death became an independent kingdom. It was at its height about 1200, and had a flourishing literature. It was subdivided in the beginning of the 19th century, and was annexed by Russia in 1801. The Georgians are a very handsome race, of the purest Caucasian type.

Georgia, [Named from George II. of England.] One of the Southern States of the United States of America. Capital, Atlanta. It is bounded by Tennessee and North Carolina on the north, South Carolina (from which it is separated by the Savannah River) and the Atlantic Ocean on the east, Florida on the south, and Alabama (from which it is separated in part by the Chattahoochee River) on the west. The surface is level in the south, undulating in the center, and mountainous in the north. It is one of the chief cotton-producing States. Other leading products are lumber, rice, etc. The chief minerals are gold, iron, and coal. The recent development of its manufactures, particularly of cotton, woolens, and iron, is notable. There are 137 counties. It sends 2 senators and 11 representatives to Congress, and has 13 electoral votes. Georgia was settled by a chartered company of English colonists under Oglethorpe in 1733; became a royal province in 1752; was one of the thirteen original States (1776); seceded Jan. 19, 1861; and was readmitted June, 1868. It is called the Empire State of the South. Area, 59,475 square miles. Population (1890), 1,542,180.

Georgia, Gulf of. An inlet of the Pacific Ocean, separating Vancouver Island from British Columbia. It is connected with Queen Charlotte Sound on the north and the Strait of Juan de Fuca on the south. Length, about 250 miles. Greatest width, about 30 miles.

Georgian Bay (jōr'jian bā). The northeastern portion of Lake Huron, from the main body of which it is separated by the Manitoulin group of islands and Cabot's Head. Length, about 120 miles. Width, about 50 miles.

Georgics (jōr'jiks). [L. *Georgica carmina*, agricultural poems.] A poem by Vergil, in four books, treating of agriculture, the cultivation of trees, domestic animals, and bees.

The subject is treated with evident love and the enthusiasm which belongs to thorough knowledge, and glorified and idealized as much as the character permits. So that even the didactic parts are not essentially different in tone from those which are purely poetical. The poem has thus been rendered the most perfect of the larger productions of Roman art-poetry.

Teuffel and Schwabe, Hist. Rom. Lit., I. 432.

Georgium Sidus (jōr'ji-um sī'dus). [NL., 'George's star.'] A name for the planet now called Uranus, given by its discoverer, Sir William Herschel, in honor of George III., but not accepted by astronomers.

Georgswalde (gā'orgs-väl-de). A town in northern Bohemia, 56 miles east of Dresden. Population (1890), commune, 8,754.

Gepidæ (jep'i-dē), or **Gepids** (jep'idz). [L. (Vopiscus) *Gepidæ*. Gr. (Procopius) *Uzoudes.*] A Germanic tribe, a branch of the Goths, who first appear in history in the reign of Probus, in the 3d century. Their original home was apparently on the Baltic, on the mouth of the Vistula, whence they joined the general Gothic movement southward. Later they had conquered Dacia, where they were however practically annihilated shortly after the middle of the 6th century by the allied Lombards and Avars.

Probably the Thervings and Greutungs were the only peoples to whom the name of Goths in strictness belonged. There was, however, a third tribe, the Gepids, whom the other two recognized as being, if not exactly Goths, at any rate their nearest kinsfolk, and as having originally formed one nation with them.

Bradley, Story of the Goths, p. 7.

Gera (gā'rā). The capital of Reuss (younger line), Germany, on the White Elster 34 miles south-southwest of Leipsic, noted for varied manufactures. Population (1890), 39,599.

Gerace (jā-rā'che). A town in the province of Reggio di Calabria, Italy, in lat. 38° 21′ N., long. 16° 17′ E., near the site of the ancient Locri Epizephyrii.

Geraint (ge-rānt'). One of the knights of the Round Table. He appears in the Mabinogion, in the romance "Geraint the Son of Erbin," which is a Welsh version of Chrestien de Troyes's "Erec et Enide." Tennyson has used the story in "Geraint and Enid," one of the "Idylls of the King."

Gerald de Barry or **Barri.** [L. *Geraldus, Giraldus*; F. *Gérard, Gérald, Giraud, Giraldi*; It. *Gerardo, Gherardo, Giraldo*; G. *Gerhard, Gerald.*] See *Giraldus Cambrensis.*

Geraldine (jer'al-din) **the Fair.** Poem. of *Gerald*; fl. 1540. Geraldine, or Gerald, the lady celebrated in the sonnets of the Earl of Surrey, identified with Lady Elizabeth Fitzgerald.

Geraldini (jā-räl-dē'nē). **Alessandro.** Born in Italy, 1455; died at Santo Domingo, 1525. A prelate and scholar. He served as a soldier, subsequently took orders, and about 1485 was made tutor to the Spanish princes. Columbus, on his first voyage, is said to have favored his schemes. In 1520 he was appointed bishop of Santo Domingo. He wrote a Latin description of his journey hither, and of the island, published after his death with the title "Itinerarium ad regiones sub æquinoctiali plaga constitutas" (Rome, 1631).

Gérambe (zhe-roñ'), Baron **Ferdinand de.** Born at Lyons, April 17, 1772; died at Rome, March 15, 1848. A French Trappist, great-uncle of the order. He published "Pélerinage à Jérusalem et au mont Sinaï" (1836).

Gérando (zhā-roñ-dō'), **Joseph Marie de.** Born at Lyons, Feb. 29, 1772; died at Paris, Nov., 1842. A French philosopher and politician. He wrote "Histoire comparée des systèmes de philosophie" (1805), "Du perfectionnement moral" (1824), etc.

Gerard (jē-rärd'), surnamed "The Blessed." Born about 1040; died about 1120. The founder of the order of St. John of Jerusalem, guardian of a hospital at Jerusalem about 1100.

Gerard (jer'ärd), **Alexander.** Born at Aberdeen, Scotland, Feb. 17, 1792: died there, Feb. 22, 1856. An English soldier and explorer. He served in India as an engineer, making extended surveys. He ascended several peaks and passes of the Himalayas, reaching the height (on Mount Tahiguno) of 19,411 feet.

Gérard (zhā-rär'), **Cécile Jules Basile.** Born at Pignans, Var, France, June 14, 1817; drowned in West Africa, 1864. A French officer, lion-hunter, and traveler in Africa: author of "La chasse au lion" (1855), "Le tueur de lions" (1856), etc.

Gerard (jer'ärd), **Charles,** Earl of Macclesfield. Died Jan. 7, 1694. A Royalist commander in the civil war in England. He commanded the Royalist forces in South Wales 1644–45; was appointed lieutenant-general of the king's horse and captain of the king's body-guard in 1645; was created Baron Gerard of Brandon in 1645; was appointed vice-admiral of the fleet in 1648; was created earl of Macclesfield in 1679; was banished in 1685 for conspiring against the king; returned to England with the Prince of Orange in 1688; and was sworn of the privy council and made lord president of the council of the Welsh marches, and lord lieutenant of Gloucester, Hereford, Monmouth, and North and South Wales, in 1689.

Gérard (zhā-rär'), Comte **Étienne Maurice.** Born at Damvillers, Meuse, France, April 4, 1773: died at Paris, April 17, 1852. A French marshal, distinguished during the Napoleonic campaigns, minister of war 1830 and 1834. He compelled the surrender of Antwerp in 1832.

Gérard, Baron **François Pascal.** Born at Rome, 1770: died at Paris, Jan. 11, 1837. A French historical and portrait painter. Among his works are the "Battle of Austerlitz" and portraits of the Bonapartes.

Gérard, Jean Ignace Isidore. See *Grandville.*

Gerard, or **Gerarde** (jer'ärd or je-rärd'), **John.** Born at Nantwich, Cheshire, England, 1545: died at Fulham, Feb. 1612. An English surgeon and botanist. He published in 1597 his "Herball," founded on Dodoens's "Pemptades," of which it is nearly a translation. The genus *Gerardia* was named from him by Linnæus.

Gérard de Nerval (zhā-rär' dē ner-väl'), adopted name of **Gérard Labrunie.** Born at Paris, May 21, 1808: committed suicide at Paris, Jan. 25, 1855. A French littérateur, author of various translations ("Faust," etc.), poems, dramatic works, travels, etc.

Gerardine. In Middleton's "Family of Love," the passionate lover of Maria.

Gérardmer (zhā-rär-mār'). A town in the department of Vosges, France, 22 miles east-southeast of Épinal. It has some manufactures, and is noted for its picturesque surroundings. Population (1891), commune, 7,197.

Gerasa (jer'a-sā), modern **Jerash** (je-räsh'). In ancient geography, a city of the Decapolis, Palestina Tertia, northeast of Jericho. It contains many antiquities. The forum, which is oval and 300 feet long, is surrounded by a range of Ionic columns, many of which still stand with their entablature. From it extended a colonnaded street, intersecting the entire city, and crossed at right angles by another. Over 100 columns still stand along the street. They seem to have formed a series of porticos with galleries above. Among the remains are those of a great temple, the cella of which (66 by 78 feet) is in great part standing together with many columns of the peristyle. A theater has 28 tiers of seats still remaining above ground, with one precinction, to which vaulted passages give access. In the back wall of the precinction there are small chambers, perhaps boxes. A gallery surrounds the top of the cavea. A smaller theater on the same site is equally perfect and interesting.

Gerba. See *Jerba.*

Gerber (gär'ber), **Ernst Ludwig.** Born at Sondershausen, Saxe-Thuringen, Sept. 29, 1746: died at Sondershausen, June 30, 1819. A German writer on the history of music. He published "Historisch-biographisches Lexikon der Tonkunstler" (1790–92: completed 1812–14), etc.

Gerberon (zherb-rōn'), **Gabriel.** Born at St.-Calais, Maine, France, Aug. 12, 1628: died at St.-Denis, near Paris, March 29, 1711. A French Jansenist controversialist.

Gerbert. See *Sylvester II.*

Gerbert (gär'bert), **Martin.** Born at Horb, Würtemberg, Aug. 12, 1720: died May 13, 1793. A German Roman Catholic prelate, and writer on church music. He published "De cantu et musica sacra" (1774), "Scriptores ecclesiastici de musica sacra potissimum" (1784).

Gerdil (zher-dēl'), **Hyacinthe Sigismond.** Born at Samoëns, Haute-Savoie, France, June 23, 1718: died at Rome, Aug. 12, 1802. A Savoyard cardinal and philosophical writer.

Gerdy (zher-dē'), **Pierre Nicolas.** Born at Loches-sur-Ource, Aube, France, 1797: died at Paris, 1856. A French surgeon and physiologist.

Gergovia (jėr-gō'vi-ā). In ancient history, a Gallic town situated on the Plateau de Gergovie to the south of Clermont-Ferrand, France. Cæsar besieged it in 52 B. C., and was defeated here by Vercingetorix. There are some relics on the site.

Gerhard (ger'härd), **Friedrich Wilhelm Eduard.** Born at Posen, Prussia, Nov. 29, 1795: died at Berlin, May 12, 1867. A German archæologist. His works include "Antike Bildwerke" (1827–44), "Auserlesene griechische Vasenbilder" (1839–58), "Etruskische Spiegel" (1839–45), etc.

Gerhard, Johann. Born at Quedlinburg, Prussian Saxony, Oct. 17, 1582: died at Jena, Germany, Aug. 20, 1637. A German Lutheran theologian. He wrote "Confessio catholica" (1634), "Loci theologici" (1610–22), "Meditationes sacræ," and commentaries.

Gerhardt (F. pron. zhā-rär'; G. pron. gär'härt), **Charles Frédéric.** Born at Strasburg, Aug., 1816: died at Strasburg, Aug. 19, 1856. A French chemist, professor in the Faculty of Sciences at Montpellier 1844–48. He wrote "Traité de chimie organique" (1853–56), etc.

Gerhardt (ger'härt), **Dagobert von:** pseudonym **Gerhard von Amyntor.** Born at Liegnitz, July 12, 1831. A German soldier and author. He served as major in the campaigns of 1864 and 1866, from 1873 lived in retirement at Potsdam. He has published poems and numerous novels and tales.

Gerhardt (gär'härt), **Paul (Paulus).** Born at Gräfenhainichen, near Wittenberg, Saxony, March 12 (?), 1607: died at Lübben, Prussia, June 7, 1676. A German sacred poet. He studied at Wittenberg, and lived subsequently at Berlin as a tutor and preacher. He was at Mittenwalde to Wittenwalde. In 1657 he was made deacon of the Nikolai church in Berlin, a position which he was compelled to renounce in 1666 because he refused to comply with the command of the elector to refrain from teaching from the pulpit the dogmas of Lutheranism as against Calvinism. In 1668, nevertheless, he was called as archdeacon to Lübben, a post which he occupied from the spring of 1669 until his death. His first church hymns were published in 1648. In 1667 appeared the first complete edition of 120 hymns. A historical and critical edition was published at Berlin, 1866.

Géricault (zhā-rē-kō'), **Jean Louis André Théodore.** Born at Rouen, France, Sept. 26, 1791: died at Paris, Jan., 1824. A French painter. His most noted work is "The Raft of the Medusa" (1819), is in the Louvre.

Gerismond. See *Torrismond.*

Gerizim (ger'i-zim). In scriptural geography, a mountain of Samaria, Palestine, 2,848 feet high, situated opposite Mount Ebal 27 miles north of Jerusalem. See *Ebal.*

Gerlach (gär'lach), **Franz Dorotheus.** Born at Wolfsberghirsen, in Gotha, Germany, July 18, 1793: died at Dresden, Saxony, Oct. 31, 1876. A German philologist and historian, editor of Latin classics, etc.

Gerlach, Otto von. Born at Berlin, April 12, 1801: died at Berlin, Oct. 24, 1849. A German Protestant clergyman and theological writer.

Gerlsdorfer Spitze (gerls'dorf-er spit'se), The highest summit of the Tatra group in the Carpathians, Hungary. Height, 8,737 feet.

Germain (jėr-mān'), **George Sackville,** first Viscount Sackville (**Lord George Sackville** 1720–70, **Lord George Germain** 1770–82). Born Jan. 26, 1716: died Aug. 26, 1785. An English soldier, third son of the first Duke of Dorset, created Viscount Sackville in 1782. He served (as colonel) in Flanders 1743–45; was first to charge the lord lieutenant of Ireland 1751–65; was appointed major-general in 1755, and lieutenant-general in 1757; joined in the descent on the French coast in 1758; served as second in command under Marlborough in Hanover in the same year; and succeeded to the chief command on Marlborough's death. He fell into disgrace on account of his conduct at the battle of Minden (Aug. 1, 1759), and was dismissed from the army.

German Confederation, G. **Deutscher Bund** (doit'sher bönt). The confederation of German states constituted by the Congress of Vienna in 1815, replacing the ancient empire, each state remaining independent in internal affairs. Austria (which entered the confederation for German dominions), Upper and Lower Austria, Bohemia, Moravia, Silesia, Salzburg, Tyrol, Vorarlberg, Styria, Carinthia and Carniola, Goiz, and Trieste) had the lead. Other members were: Prussia, Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Saxony, Hanover, Baden, Hesse-Cassel, Saxe-Weimar, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Oldenburg, Brunswick, Nassau, Saxe-Gotha-Altenburg, Saxe-Meiningen, Saxe-Hildburghausen, Saxe-Coburg-Saalfeld, Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, the Hohenzollerns, Liechtenstein, Anhalt-Dessau, Anhalt-Kothen, Waldeck, Reuss (elder line), Reuss (younger line), Lippe, Schaumburg-Lippe, Hesse-Homburg, Lübeck, Frankfort, Bremen, and Hamburg. Several minor changes took place in the composition of the confederation. The Diet met at Frankfort-on-the-Main. The King of the Netherlands entered the confederation for Luxemburg, and the King of Denmark for Holstein and Lauenburg. The Prussian provinces of East and West Prussia and Posen were not included. The confederation was dissolved as one result of the war of 1866, and was replaced by the North German Confederation.

German East Africa. See *East Africa.*

German Empire, G. **Deutsches Reich** (doich'es rīch). 1. The Holy Roman Empire (which see).—2. The modern empire of Germany, constituted in 1871. See *Germany.*

Germania (jėr-man'i-ā). In ancient geography, the region included between the North Sea, Baltic, Vistula, Danube, and Rhine: from near Mainz to near Emmerich; often extended to include certain territories west of the Rhine. In the first sense it was never a part of the Roman Empire.

Germania. A celebrated work by Tacitus, relating to the Germans.

Germania Inferior. A province of the Roman Empire, left of the lower course of the Rhine, in the lower and middle basins of the Meuse.

Germania Superior. A province of the Roman Empire, left of the middle Rhine, including Alsace, etc.

Germanic Confederation. See *German Confederation.*

Germanicus (jėr-man'i-kus). Cæsar. Born 15 B. C.: died near Antioch, Oct. 9, 19 A. D. A Roman general, son of Nero Claudius Drusus and nephew of the emperor Tiberius. He conducted three campaigns (the first in Germany, 11 B. C. and in the latter years defeated Arminius in a great battle on the Campus Idistavisus between Minden and Hamelin. He was recalled through the jealousy of the emperor, received a triumphal at Rome in 17, and in 18 was appointed to the command of the eastern provinces. He is said to have been poisoned by the instance of the emperor.

German Milton, The. A name sometimes given to Klopstock.

German Ocean. See *North Sea.*

German Plato, The. A name sometimes given to Jacobi.

German-Roman Empire. See *Holy Roman Empire.*

Germans (jėr'manz). [L. *Germani.*] An important Teutonic race inhabiting central Europe, or the inhabitants of Germany. At the beginning of the Christian era the Germans occupied central Europe eastward to the Vistula, southward to the Carpathians and Danube, and westward to the Rhine. Among their chief tribes were the Suevi, Lombards, Vandals, Heruli, Chatti, Quadi, Ubii, and Cherusci. After the epoch of migrations in the 3d and 4th centuries, many tribes, as the Franks, Burgundians, Lombards, and Vandals settled permanently in other regions, and became merged in the new French, Italian, and Spanish nations. In the east the Germans were displaced by Slavs, although important parts of this region have since been Germanized. Since about the 12th century the Germans have called themselves *Deutsche* (which see). In modern times they have occupied a region which has had many political changes, but which has remained substantially the same extent for certain limits. The former Roman German Empire contained various lands not inhabited by Germans. At the present time the Germans form the great majority in the reconstituted German Empire; they number over one fourth of the inhabitants of Austria-Hungary chiefly in the west-in and northwestern parts; there are about 1,000,000 Germans in the Baltic provinces and elsewhere in Russia; and about two thirds of the Swiss are of German race and language.

German Southwest Africa. A German dependency situated between the Orange and Kunene rivers, and between the Atlantic and long. 20° E. It covers 322,000 square miles, has only about 190,000 inhabitants, of whom only 4,682 are white. North of the Swakop River the country is called Hereroland or Damaraland, south of it Great Namaland or Namaqualand. The soil is good, yielding excellent pasturage. In the Kunene valley orange, date, dom, and fan palm, and valuable for agriculture is found. The slopes of discovering rich mines have not yet been realized. The best harbor of the coast, Walfisch Bay, is British. Five German companies are still at work here: the Colonization Society; the Settlement Company, which is trying to settle German and South African colonists; a private cattle-raising company, with imperial subsidy; and the West African Company and Southwest African Company, which are largely or wholly English. The whole coast has been surveyed by F. A. S. Ludwitz, of some land around Angra Pequena. Over the Germany hoisted her flag in 1884, claiming at the same time all the coast between the Orange River and Cape Frio. Hereroland was annexed by treaty in 1885, was lost in 1888, and was regained by force in 1890. Portugal in 1886 and England in 1890 recognized the present boundaries. Henrik Witboy, a civilized chief of the Nama Hottentots who had never submitted to the German authorities, was defeated in 1893.

Germantown (jėr'man-toun). A former borough of Pennsylvania, since 1854 a part of Philadelphia, situated 6 miles north-northwest of the old state-house. Here, Oct. 4, 1777, the Americans under Washington were repulsed by the British, the loss of the Americans being about 1,000 that of the British over 500.

Germanus (jėr-mā'nus), Saint, **F. St. Germain l'Auxerrois.** Born at Auxerre about 378: died at Ravenna, Italy, about 448. A French prelate, bishop of Auxerre.

Germanus, Saint, **of Paris.** Born at Autun, France, about 496: died about 576. A French prelate, bishop of Paris. The Church of St. Germain-des-Près (Paris) was named from him.

Germany (jėr'ma-ni). [ME. *Germanie,* OF. *Germanie,* Sp. *Germania,* Pg. It. *Germania,* from L.

Germanicia, Gr. *Ermineia*, from L. *Germani*, Gr. *Ermineis*, Germans. Another name appears in the obs. E. *Almaine*, *Almayne*, from F. *Allemagne*, Sp. *Alemania*, Pg. *Alemanha*, It. *Alemagna*. Mlt. *Alemannia*, *Alemannorum* from *Alemanni*, *Alemanes*, the Alamanni (which see).

A third name is the obs. E. *Dutchland*, ME. *Duchelond*, D. *Duitschland*, G. *Deutschland*.] A country of central Europe. The country has been of widely different extent, and the name of different significance, at different times. The present Germany, or the German Empire (G. *Das Deutsches Reich*), one of the great European powers, is bounded by the North Sea, Denmark, and the Baltic sea on the north, Russia and Austro-Hungary on the east, Austria-Hungary (partly separated by the Sudetic Mountains, Riesengebirge, Erzgebirge, and Alps) and Switzerland (united mainly by the Rhine and Lake of Constance) on the south, and France (partly separated by the Vosges) and Belgium (separated by the Meuse) and Luxemburg on the west. Extreme length, north and south, 540 miles; breadth, 530 to 622 miles. The northern part belongs to the great northern plain; the middle and southern parts are generally hilly and mountainous. The chief mountains are the Alps, Black Forest, Vosges, Swabian and Franconian Jura, Fichtelgebirge, Erzgebirge, Taunus, Thuringerwald, Harz, mountains of Westphalia and the Rhine, Riesengebirge, and Rhine wald. The chief rivers are the Rhine (with the Moselle, Neckar, and Main), Ems, Weser, Elbe, Oder, Vistula, and Danube. The products are corn, potatoes, beet, hemp, flax, and wine. There are mines of iron, coal, salt, copper, zinc, lead, silver, etc., and important manufactures of cotton and woolen goods, iron, steel, sugar, etc. Germany contains 25 states: Prussia, Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Baden, Saxony, Hesse, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Oldenburg, Brunswick, Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach, Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Saxe-Meiningen, Saxe-Altenburg, Waldeck, Lippe, Schaumburg-Lippe, Reuss (elder line), Reuss (younger line), Anhalt, Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, Hamburg, Bremen, Lubeck, and the Reichsland Alsace-Lorraine. The government is a constitutional monarchy. The King of Prussia is hereditary German emperor; the legislature consists of a Bundesrat of 58 members and a Reichstag of 397 members. The language of the great majority is German; other languages are Poles, Lithuanians, Wends, Czechs, Danes, French, and Walloons. The religion of a large majority is Protestant; about 35 per cent are Catholic. The colonies of the German states are Deutsch-Neuguinea, Kamerun, German Southwest Africa (protectorate), German East Africa (protectorate), Kaiser Wilhelm's Land (a protectorate in Papua), Bismarck Archipelago (protectorate), Solomon Islands, and Marshall Islands. The present empire replaced the North German Confederation, and released in fractions between that body and the different South German states. William I, king of Prussia, was proclaimed emperor at Versailles, Jan. 18, 1871. The empire was one result of the successful war with France, 1870-71. Other events have been the "Kulturkampf," the rise of the Social Democrats, the union of the three emperors (of Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Russia), replaced by the Triple Alliance (Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy), the acquisition since 1884 of foreign dependencies and "spheres of influence," and the retirement of Bismarck in 1890. (See *Germania*, *Holy Roman Empire*, and *German Confederation*; also *Prussia*, *Bavaria*, and the different states.) Area, 208,738 square miles. Population (1890), 49,428,470.

He [Tacitus] includes in Germany all the countries lying north of the Danube and west of the Vistula, since the Vistula so far as the Arctic Regions: taking in Bohemia, Silesia, Poland, Pomerania, and a vast number of Slavonian districts besides, which are now about twice as large as that which is now allowed to the Territory of Germany.

Elton, Origins of Eur. Hist., p. 41.

Germersheim (ger'mers-hīm). A fortified town in the Palatinate, Bavaria, situated at the junction of the Queich with the Rhine, 8 miles southwest of Spires. It is an important strategic point, and was the scene of a defeat of the French under Beaulieu by the Austrians under Wurmser, July 19 and 22, 1793. Population (1890), 6,008.

Germinal (zhėr-me-nāl'). [F., "the germinating."] The name adopted in 1793 by the National Convention of the first French republic for the seventh month of the year. It consisted of 30 days, beginning in the years 1 to 7 with March 21, and in the years 8 to 13 with March 22.

Germinal Insurrection. The insurrection ("bread riots") at Paris against the Convention, 1794 (Germinal, year III (April 1, 1795).

Gero (ger'ō), Died May 20, 965. A German duke. He was made margrave of the ostmark in 939, and compelled the Slavic tribes between the Elbe and the Oder to acknowledge his suzerainty. He is referred to in the "Nibelungenlied."

Gérôme (zhā-rōm'), **Jean Léon.** Born at Vesoul, Haute-Saône, May 11, 1824. A celebrated French painter, a pupil of Paul Delaroche. He studied in Italy 1844–45, and later traveled in Turkey, Egypt, and elsewhere. He became professor of painting at the School of Fine Arts in 1863. His first appearance at the Salon was in 1847. His works include "Mahomet and St. John" (1848), "Anacreon with Bacchus and Cupid" (1848), "Bacchus and Cupid Intoxicated" (1850), "Greek Interior," "Souvenir of Italy" (1851), "Vica of Pecrum" (1852), "An Idyl" (1855), "Russian Concert," "Age of Augustus" (1855), "Egyptian Recruits crossing the Desert," "Memnon and Sesostris," "Canaris at a Watering-place" (1857), "Ghaldiabes selling Circassian Beauties" (1859), "Phryne before the Tribunal," "Alcibiades in the House of Aspasia," "Rembrandt Etching" (1861), "Prisoner" (1863), "Reception of Siamese Ambassadors at Fontainebleau," "Prayer" (1865), "The patrician's Levee," "Door of Mosque of El-Hacamyn" (1869), "Slave Market," "Clothing Merchant," "Death of Cæsar" (1867), "Seventh of December, 1857" (1868), "Gladiators," "Cairo Peddler," "Promenade of the Harem" (1869), "Rex Tibicen," "Santon at the Door of a Mosque," "Women at the Bath," "Bashi-Bazouks Dancing," "Return from the Chase" (1878), "Slave Market in Rome," "Night in the Desert," "Danse du ventre" (1880), "Great Bath at Brusa" (1885), etc. *C. C. Perkins*, Cyclopedia of Painters and Paintings.

Gerona (ha-rō'na). 1. A province in Catalonia, Spain, bounded by France on the north, the Mediterranean on the east, and Barcelona and Lerida on the south and west. Area, 2,272 square miles. Population (1887), 305,539.—2. The capital of the province of Gerona, situated on the Ter 55 miles northeast of Barcelona. It was a place of importance from the 14th and following centuries. The road is remarkable in that it covers in a single span, with a vault of 75 feet, the entire width of nave and aisles of the sanctuary. There is a 11th century cloister, with beautiful capitals. The town is noted for its sieges, especially those of 1808 and 1809 by the French. Population (1887), 14,575.

Geronimo (je-ron'i-mo). A North American Indian, chief of the Chiricahua band of the Apache tribe. He commanded a party of hostiles who were pursued first by General George Crook and afterward by General Nelson A. Miles in 1886. He was captured in the summer of 1886, and was held as a prisoner of war.

Géronte (zha-rōnt'). In French comedy, a common name for a credulous and ridiculous old man. Originally, as in Corneille's "Le menteur," he was old and not ridiculous, but the Gérontes in Molière's "Le bourgeois gentilhomme" and "Les fourberies de Scapin" came a type. Regnard introduces a Géronte in "Le joueur," "Le retour imprevu," and "Le legataire universel."

Gerontius (je-ron'shi-us). A British general in the army of the usurper Constantine. He rebelled against his master in 408, and proclaimed one Maximus emperor. He then invaded Spain, and besieged Constantine in Arles, and, when Constans was captured by the insurgents at Vienne, ordered him to be put to death. He was eventually abandoned by his troops, and, being surrounded by Honorius' forces, killed himself in 411.

Gerrard (je-rärd'). 1. The real name of the King of the Beggars in Beaumont and Fletcher's "Beggar's Bush." He goes under the name of Clause.—2. The "gentleman dancing-master" in Wycherley's comedy of that name. He is a performed coxcomb who, to conduct an intrigue with Hippolita, under the mask of her father and duenna, is induced to assume the role of a dancing-master.

Gerrha (ger'ä). In ancient geography, a city of Arabia Felix, situated on the Persian Gulf. It was inhabited by the Chaldæans and Assyrians b. c., under the Assyrians, Babylonians, and Persians.

Gerry (ger'i). **Elbridge.** Born at Marblehead, Mass., July 17, 1744; died at Washington, D. C., Nov. 23, 1814. An American statesman. He was a delegate to the Continental Congress 1776–80 and 1782–85; a delegate to the Constitutional Convention in 1787; member of Congress from Massachusetts 1789–93; commissioner to France 1797–98; governor of Massachusetts 1810–12; and Vice-President 1813–14. During his governorship the legislature of Massachusetts redistricted the State in an arbitrary manner (1811) to secure a majority for the Republicans in the elections for Senators. It was erroneously thought that the redistricting was undertaken at his instigation (whence arose the word "gerrymander," in allusion to the fancied resemblance of a district to a salamander and a map of the new districts of the state).

Gers (zhãr). A department of southern France, capital Auch; part of the ancient Gascony. It is bounded by Lot-et-Garonne on the north, Tarn-et-Garonne and Haute-Garonne on the east, Hautes-Pyrenees, Basses-Pyrenees on the south, and Landes on the west. Area, 2,425 square miles. Population (1891), 304,834.

Gersau (ger'sou). A village in the canton of Schwyz, Switzerland, on the Lake of Lucerne near the Righi. It was a republic from 1390 to the wars of the French Revolution.

Gerson (zher-sōn'), **Jean Charlier de.** Born at Gerson, Rethunes, Dec. 14, 1363; died at Lyons, July 12, 1429. A noted French theologian. He was chancellor of the University of Paris, and was prominent in the councils of Pisa and Constance, striving for the unity of the church and for ecclesiastical reforms. In 1419 he went to Lyons, where he died. The authorship of the "De imitatione Christi" (which see) has been attributed to him.

Jean Charlier, or Gerson, one of the most respectable and considerable names of the later mediæval literature. Gerson was born in 1363, at a village of the same name in Lorraine. He early entered the College de Navarre, and distinguished himself under Peter d'Ailly, the most famous of the later nominalists. He became Chancellor of the University, received a living in Flanders, and for many years preached in the most constantly attended churches of Paris. He represented the University at the Council of Constance, and, becoming obnoxious to the Burgundian party, sought refuge with one of his brothers at Lyons, where he is said to have taught little children. He died in 1429. Gerson, it is perhaps needless to say, is one of the numerous candidates (but one of the least likely) for the honour of having written the "Imitation."

Saintsbury, French Lit., p. 141

Gersoppa, Falls of. A cataract in the river Shiravati, India, which here breaks through the western Ghauts about 100 miles southeast of Goa. Height, 960 feet (in four falls).

Gerstäcker (ger'stek-er). **Friedrich.** Born at Hamburg, May 10, 1816; died at Brunswick, May 31, 1872. A German writer and traveler. In 1837 he went to America, where he traveled extensively until 1843, when he returned to Germany and adopted literature as a profession. During 1849 to 1852 he made a journey around the world. In 1860-61 he traveled in South America. In 1862 he accompanied the Duke of Coburg-Gotha to Egypt and Abyssinia. In 1867 he was in the United States, Mexico, and Venezuela, returning to Germany in 1868. His last years were spent in Brunswick. He was a voluminous writer of novels, tales, and stories of adventure in all parts of the world. Bearing upon America are, among others, "Streif- und Jagdzuge durch die Vereinigten Staaten von Nord-amerika" ("Rambling and Hunting Excursions through the United States of North America," 1849), "Die Regulatoren in Arkansas" ("The Regulators of Arkansas," 1845), "Missisippibilder" ("Mississippi Pictures," 1847-48), "Die Flusspiraten des Missisippi" ("The River Pirates of the Mississippi," 1848), "Amerikanische Wald- und Strombilder" ("American Forest and Stream Pictures," 1849), "Wie ist es denn nun eigentlich in Amerika?" ("How is it then, really, in America?" 1850), "Nach Amerika" ("To America," 1855), "Kalifornische Skizzen" ("California Sketches," 1856). His collected works appeared after his death in 44 volumes (1872-79).

Gerster (gãr'ster), **Etelka.** Born at Kaschau, June 16, 1857. A Hungarian singer (soprano). She was a pupil of Madame Marchesi at Vienna, and made her first appearance in 1876 at Venice as Linda in "Lucrezia Borgia." She sang with success in all the principal cities of Europe. She came to America in 1878, 1880, and 1887. In 1877 she married C. Gerster, a German violinist.

Gertrude (gėr'tröd), Saint. Died March 17, 659. An abbess of Nivelles in Brabant. She was the daughter of Pippin of Landen, majordomo to Clotaire II., and Itta. On the death of Pippin, Itta built a cloister at Nivelles, which included both a monastery and a nunnery, and Gertrude became abbess of the latter. She is commemorated throughout Brabant on March 17.

Gertrude, Saint, surnamed "The Great." Born in Germany, Jan. 6, 1256; died 1311. A German mystic. She was placed in the convent of Helfta at the age of five, and studied the liberal arts with great zeal until her twenty-fifth year, when, in consequence of supernatural visions, she began to devote herself to the study of the Scriptures and the writings of the fathers. Her visions are recorded in her "Insinuationes divinæ pietatis," the first portion of which appeared in 1662. She is commemorated Nov. 15.

Gertrude. 1. In Shakspere's "Hamlet," the mother of Hamlet, and queen of Denmark. She is a weak woman whose share in her second husband's crime is doubtful. She dies accidentally of poison prepared for Hamlet.

2. The ambitious, extravagant daughter of the goldsmith in Marston, Chapman, and Jonson's "Eastward Ho."

Gertrude of Wyoming. A poem by Thomas Campbell, published in 1809.

Gertruydenberg, or **Gertruidenberg** (gėr-troi'den-berg), D. **Geertruidenberg** (gār-troi'den-berg). A town in the province of North Brabant, Netherlands, 25 miles southeast of Rotterdam. It was the scene of an unsuccessful conference June 29–July 27, 1710, designed to terminate the war between Louis XIV. and the Allies.

Louis agreed to give up—(1) to the Dutch, ten fortresses in Flanders as a barrier; (2) to the Empire, Luxembourg, Strasburg, Brisach; (3) to Savoy, Nice, Savoy, and Fenestrelles; (4) to England, Newfoundland. But though he would allow the Archduke Charles to be King of Spain, he refused to assist the Allies to dethrone Philip from Madrid.

Ashton and Rousseau, Eng. Polit. Hist., p. 128.

Gerund, or **Gerundio, Friar.** See *Fray Gerundio*.

Gervais (zher-vā'), **Paul.** Born at Paris, Sept. 26, 1816; died at Paris, Feb. 10, 1879. A French zoologist and paleontologist. He was at first assistant to Blainville at the Jardin des Plantes, became professor and dean of the faculty of natural sciences at Montpellier in 1846, professor at the Sorbonne in 1865, and professor of comparative anatomy at the Jardin des Plantes in 1868.

Gervase (jėr'vās), or **Gervaise** (jėr-vāz'), of Canterbury. Born about 1150; died early in the 13th century. An English monk and chronicler. He wrote a history of the years 1188–1210, and on the accession of Hubert; a chronicle of the reigns of Stephen, Henry II., and Richard I.; a "Mappa Mundi," showing the bishops' sees, monasteries, etc., in each county of England; etc.

Gervase, or **Gervaise,** of Tilbury. Born probably at Tilbury, Essex; died probably about 1235. An English historical writer. He was called, without foundation, a grandson of Henry II. He became a favorite of the emperor Otho IV., and wrote for his amusement "Otia Imperialia" (about 1211), a valuable medley of the tales and superstitions of the middle ages.

Gervex (zher-vā'), **Henri.** Born at Paris, 1848. A French painter, a pupil of Cabanel, Fromentin, and Brissot: a member of the impressionist school. Among his paintings are "Diane et Endymion" (1875), "Retour du bal" (1879), "Le mariage civil" (1881: a decorative panel for the mairie of the 19th arrondissement at Paris), "Bassin de La Villette" (1882: for the same building), "La femme au masque" (1886), "A la République française" (1890: at the Salon of the Champde-Mars).

Gervinus (gėr-fē'nūs). **Georg Gottfried.** Born at Darmstadt, Germany, May 20, 1805: died at

Gervinus

Heidelberg, March 18, 1871. A celebrated German historian and critic. He became professor (extraordinary) at Heidelberg in 1835, and professor of history and literature at Gottingen in 1836; was one of the seven professors driven from that university in 1837 for protesting against the suspension of the constitution of Hanover; and became honorary professor at Heidelberg in 1844. His works include "Geschichte der poetischen National-litteratur der Deutschen" (5th edition, "Geschichte der deutschen Dichtung," 1871-74; "History of German Poetry"; Shakspere" (4 vols. 1849-50), "Geschichte des neunzehnten Jahrhunderts" ("History of the Nineteenth Century," 1856-66), etc.

Geryon (jē'ri-on), or **Geryones** (jē-ri'ō-nēz). [Gr. *Γηρυών* or *Γηρυόνης.*] In Greek mythology, a monster with three heads or three bodies and powerful wings, son of Chrysaor and Callirrhoe, dwelling in the island of Erythea in the far west. He possessed a large herd of red cattle guarded by Eurytion (his shepherd) and the two-headed dog Orthus. Hercules carried these cattle away, and slew Geryon.

Gés (zhās), or **Crans** (krānz). A race of Brazilian Indians in northern Goyaz and western Maranhão: so named by ethnologists because the names of their numerous clans generally end in *gé* ("father, ancestor") or *cran* ("son, descendant"). The Portuguese of Maranhão called them Timbiras. Among the best-known clans are the Apinages, Gaviões, and Macamacras. In all the language is essentially the same. They are large, strong, and often handsome Indians; lead a wandering life during the dry season, and fixed villages and small plantations for the rainy months; never use hammocks, but sleep on raised beds made of sticks; and, in a wild state, go entirely naked. Until about 1830 they were continually at war with the whites. Latterly the Apinages and some others have been drawn into mission villages. They still number many thousands. Martius united the Gés number many thousands. Martius united the Gés with the Caribs, Tupis, Cavaraes, Acroas, Tecunas, and many other tribes in eastern, central, and northern Brazil, in what he called the Ges or Crans stock; but this classification has been generally abandoned, and the true position of the Gés is doubtful.

Geselschap (gā-sel'shap), **Eduard.** Born at Amsterdam, March 22, 1814: died at Dusseldorf, Jan. 5, 1878. A genre painter, a pupil of the Dusseldorf Academy. His works, of which the earlier are of a romantic character, include "Gotz von Berlichingen before the Council of Heilbronn" (1842) "Finding of the Body of Gustavus Adolphus" (1847), "Night Camp of Wallenstein's Soldiers in an Old Church" (1849).

Gesenius (ge-sē'ni-us; G. pron. gā-zā'nē-ōs).

Friedrich Heinrich Wilhelm. Born at Nordhausen, Prussia, Feb. 3, 1786: died at Halle, Prussia, Oct. 23, 1842. A noted German Orientalist and biblical critic, professor at Halle from 1810. His works include "Hebräische und chaldäische Grammatik" ("Hebrew and Chaldaic Lexicon," 1810-12: translated by Edward Robinson), "Hebräische Grammatik" (1813), Hebrew "Thesaurus" (1829-1858), translation of and commentary on Isaiah (1820-21), "Phœnicische monumenta" (1837), etc.

Gesner (ges'ner). **Johann Matthias.** Born at Roth, near Nuremberg, Bavaria, April 9, 1691: died at Göttingen, Aug. 3, 1761. A German classical scholar. He became professor of rhetoric in the University of Gottingen in 1734. He edited a number of Latin classics, including Quintilian (1738), Claudian (1759), Pliny the Younger (1739), and Horace (1752).

Gesner (ungecreed) **Gessner), Konrad von.** Born at Zurich, Switzerland, March 26, 1516: died at Zurich, Dec. 13, 1565. A celebrated Swiss naturalist and scholar. He became professor of Greek at Lausanne in 1537, and was afterward professor of physics at Zurich. Among his works are "Bibliotheca universalis" (1545-55), "Historia animalium" (1550-87), "Opera botanica" (published by Schmiedel 1753-59).

Gesoriacum (jes-ō-ri'ā-kum). An ancient seaport of Gaul: Roman Boulogne.

Gessi (jes'sē). **Romolo.** Born at Ravenna, Italy, April 30, 1831: died at Suez, May 1, 1881. An African traveler. In the Egyptian service, and under Gordon Pasha, he surveyed the Nile above Dufile, and established the fact that the Albert Nyanza belongs to the system of the Nile. later he became governor of Bahr-el-Ghazal. In 1880 he returned with his troops to Khartum, but floating vegetation prevented the progress of his steamer until March he came to Berber in 1881. His travels have been published by his son in "Sette anni nel Sudan egiziano" (Milan, 1891).

Gessler (ges'ler), **Hermann.** In Swiss legendary history, an imperial magistrate in Uri and Schwyz, shot by Tell in 1308. He lived probably in the first part of the 15th century. See *Tell, William.*

Gessner (ges'ner), **Salomon.** Born at Zurich, Switzerland, April 1, 1730: died there, March 2, 1788. A Swiss idyllic poet, landscape-painter, and engraver. His works include "Idyls" (1756), "Death of Abel" (a prose idyl, 1758), "The First Boatman" (1762).

Gesta Romanorum (jes'tā rō-mā-nō'rum). [L., 'deeds of the Romans.'] A popular collection of stories in Latin, compiled, perhaps in England, at the end of the 13th or the beginning of the 14th century.

This compilation long retained its popularity; was printed as early as 1473; reprinted at Louvain a few months later; again in 1480; translated into Dutch in 1484; printed again in 1488; and went through six or seven editions in this country during the succeeding century. The earliest printed Latin texts contained 150 or 181 sections. In the next following editions the number quickly rose to 181, and these 181 tales form the commonly received text. There was a German edition at Augsburg in 1489 containing only 95 tales, of which some are not in the accepted Latin version. In like manner, including tales not in the Latin manuscript text, there is an English series of 43 or six sections. The name of the work, "Gesta Romanorum" ("Deeds of the Romans), commonly applied to any record of the history of Rome, is justified by little more than the arbitrary, but not invariable, reference of tale after tale to the life or reign of Roman emperors, ancient or then modern, as Conrad, or Frederick or Henry II. The book itself refers to the "Gesta Romanorum" as simply the Annals of Rome. Thus one tale, to illustrate "the Sin of Pride," begins with the sentence, "We read in the 'Gesta Romanorum' of a prince called Dunpey," and proceeds to tell about Cæsar and Pompey, adding a moral in the usual form. It may be that a first collection of these tales was, like this one, in connection with the Roman history, illustrations of such Roman history, each with its ready-made moral or "application" added for the preacher's use; but that by the addition of more striking marvels and much livelier matter, with omission of familiar bits of ancient history, the original convenient form of Story and Application and the original name also being retained, the work itself became a mere child's picture shape. *Morley,* English Writers, III. 364, 367.

Geta (jē'tā), **Publius Septimius.** Born at Milan, May, 189: assassinated by order of Caracalla, Feb., 212. Second son of Septimius Severus and Julia Donna, brother of Caracalla, and joint emperor with him 211–212.

Getæ (jē'tē). [Sometimes in L. form **Getæ**; L. *Getæ*, *Getæ*, *Getæ*. The name is not connected with that of the *Gauti* or that of the *Gothi* or Goths.] In ancient history, a Thracian people dwelling in the modern Bulgaria, and later in the modern Bessarabia.

In ancient times the countries north of the Danube mouths were inhabited by a people called Getæ (in Latin Getæ), — the good Saul sent to live among this people when Augustus banished him from Rome. Now in the third century after Christ the Goths came and dwelt in the land of the Getæ, and were mixed and blended with the native inhabitants; and so the Romans came to think that Goths and Getes were only two names for the same people, or rather two different ways of pronouncing the same word. Even the historian Jordanes, himself a Goth, actually calls his book a Getic history ("De rebus Geticis"), and mixes up the traditions of his own people with the traditions of the Getæ found in books about the Getæ. In modern times some great scholars have tried to prove that the Getes really were Goths, and that the early territory of the Gothic nation included all the way from the Vistula to the Black Sea. But the ablest authorities are now mostly agreed that this is a mistake, and that when the Goths migrated to the region they found there only a few Getæ, amongst a people of a different race, speaking a foreign tongue. *Bradley,* Story of the Goths, p. 19.

Gethsemane (geth-sem'a-nē). [Heb., 'oil-press'; Gr. *Γεθσημανή.*] In New Testament history, a garden or orchard east of Jerusalem, near the brook Kedron.

Getty (get'i). **George Washington.** Born at Georgetown, D. C., Oct. 2, 1819. A Union general in the Civil War. He graduated at West Point in 1840; fought with distinction in the Mexican war; served in the artillery at Yorktown, Gaines's Mill, Malvern Hill, South Mountain, and Antietam; became brigadier-general of volunteers Sept. 25, 1862; participated in the Rappahannock campaign 1862-63, being engaged at Fredericksburg and Salem Church; in the siege of Suffolk, Virginia; and in the defenses of Washington in July, 1864, and in the Shenandoah campaign; and was present at Lee's surrender, March 13, 1865. He became colonel of the 3d artillery, July 28, 1866, and commanded the troops along the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad during the riots of 1877.

Gettysburg (get'iz-bèrg). A borough and the capital of Adams County, southern Pennsylvania, 86 miles southwest of Harrisburg. It is the seat of Pennsylvania College (Lutheran) and a Lutheran theological seminary, and has a national cemetery on the field of the battle fought here July 1-3, 1863. Population (1890), 3,941.

Gettysburg, Battle of. A victory of the Federals under General Meade over the Confederates under Lee at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 1–3, 1863. General Lee, while invading Pennsylvania, was compelled to retreat by the Army of the Potomac under General Meade, which was therefore called back from Maryland to venture a battle expecting in case of victory to march on Washington, and in case of defeat to secure a direct line of retreat to Virginia; and gave orders for his army to concentrate at Gettysburg. On July 1 the Federal advance under Major-General Reynolds met the Confederate advance at Gettysburg. An engagement ensued, in which both sides were reinforced. Reynolds was killed, and was succeeded by General Howard, who maintained his position on Cemetery Hill south of the town, demanding reinforcements during the afternoon. On the 2d the Federal army occupied a strong position in the form of a semicircle with its convex center toward Gettysburg, and including the high ground of Cemetery Hill and Round Top. About noon Lee began a general attack on the Federal center and left, which was followed by an attack on the right. He lost the day in every quarter. The battle on the 2d demonstrated that the key to General Meade's position was Cemetery Hill, which was defended by a battery of about 80 guns. Accordingly on the 3d, General Lee massed upward of 100 guns on Seminary Ridge, with which he opened on Cemetery Hill about 1 P. M. The bombardment, which lasted an hour and a half, was followed by two grand assaults. Both were repulsed. General Lee retreated on the 4th. The losses in the great battle during this three days' battle numbered between 50,000 and 60,000 on each side. The Federal loss was 2,834 killed, 13,709 wounded, and 6,643 missing, making a total of 23,186. The total Confederate loss was 31,621. See *Pickett.*

Geulincx (goe'links or zhē-länks'), **Arnold.** Born at Antwerp, 1625: died at Leyden, 1669. A Cartesian philosopher, the founder of the metaphysical theory of occasionalism. He studied at Louvain and became a teacher of philosophy there in 1646, but was deprived of his position in 1652 on account of his attacks upon scholasticism. He then went over to Protestantism, and in 1656 became professor of philosophy at Leyden.

Gévaudan (zhā-vō-dōn'). An ancient district in Languedoc, France, capital Mende, nearly corresponding to the department of Lozère. It was a vicomté in the middle ages, and was acquired by France in the reign of St. Louis (1258).

Gevelsberg (gā'fels-berg). A manufacturing town in the province of Westphalia, Prussia, near Hagen. Population (1890), 9,579.

Gex (zheks). A town in the department of Ain, France, 10 miles northwest of Geneva. Population (1891), commune, 2,659.

Gex, Pays de. A small district of eastern France, included in the department of Ain, and in the ancient genevral government of Burgundy. It was acquired by savoy in 1535, followed the fortunes of Savoy, and at different times of Geneva and the Swiss; and was annexed to France in 1601.

Geysers of the Yellowstone. See *Yellowstone.*

Gezer (gē'zer). In ancient geography, a Canaanite city within the territory of Ephraim, Palestine. Its site is the modern Tel Jezar.

Gfrörer (gfrer'er), **August Friedrich.** Born at Calw, Wurtemberg, March 5, 1803: died at Karlsbad, Bohemia, July 6, 1861. A German historian, professor at the Catholic University of Freiburg 1846. Among his works are "Allgemeine Kirchengeschichte" (1841-46) "Geschichte der ost- und westfränkischen Karolinger: Ludwig der Fromme, Lothar und sein Zeitalter" (1850-51), "Byzantinische Geschichte" (1872-74), etc.

Ghadames, or **Gadames** (gā-dā'mes). A town and trading center in an oasis of western Tripoli, in lat. 30° 12' N., long. 9° 10' E.: the Roman Cydamus. Population, about 7,000.

Ghadamsi (gā-dām'se). See *Berbers.*

Ghalib (gā-lēb'). See the extract.

The last of the four great poets of the old Turkish school was Sheykh Ghalib, who lived and worked in the time of Sultan Selim III. (1789-1807). His "Husn-u-Ashk" ("Beauty and Love"), an allegorical romance poem, is one of the finest productions of Ottoman genius.

Poole, Story of Turkey, p. 321.

Ghara (gā'rā). The river Sutlej, British India, from its union with the Bias to its confluence with the Chenab.

Gharbieh, or **Garbieh** (gär-bē'ye). A maritime province of Egypt, situated in the Delta between the Damietta mouth on the east and the Rosetta mouth on the south. Area, 2,340 square miles. Population (1882), 920,488.

Ghardaya. See *Gardaia.*

Ghassanids (ga-san'idz), **Kingdom of the.** A realm in Hauran, Syria, which was flourishing under the suzerainty of the Byzantine empire about 450–560.

Ghat (gät). See *Berbers.*

Ghats, or **Ghauts** (gäts). [Hind., 'a pass' or 'landing-stairs.'] In British India, specifically the two mountain-ranges inclosing the Deccan on the east and west, and uniting near Cape Comorin. The Eastern Ghats extend northward to the vicinity of Balasor: average height, about 1,500 feet. The Western Ghats extend northward to the Tapti valley. The Nilgiris in the Western Ghats rise in Dodabeta to 8,622 feet.

Ghazan (gā-zän') Khan. Born Nov. 30, 1271: died May 17, 1304. A Mongol sovereign of Persia 1295–1304. He extended his dominions from the Amu Daria on the northeast to the Persian Gulf on the south and Syria on the west, and made Mohammedanism the established religion of Persia.

Ghaziabad (gā-zē-ā-bäd'). A town in the Northwest Provinces, British India, 14 miles east of Delhi.

Ghazipur (gä-zē-pör'). 1. A district in the Benares division, Northwest Provinces, British India, intersected by lat. 25° 20' N., long. 83° 30' E. Area, 1,473 square miles. Population (1881), 1,014,099.—2. The capital of the district of Ghazipur, situated on the Ganges in lat. 25° 34' N., long. 83° 35' E. Population (1881), 32,885.

Ghaznevids (gaz'ne-vidz). An Asiatic dynasty founded in the latter part of the 10th century, and having its seat at Ghazni. Its most famous sultan was Mahmud. Its later capital was Lahore in India. It was overthrown by the ruler of Ghur in 1186

Ghazni (gaz'nē or gaz'nē), or **Ghuzni** (gaz'nē), or **Ghizni** (gēz'nē), or **Gazna** (gäz'nä or gaz'-

nā). A city of Afghanistan, situated in lat. 33° 34′ N., long. 68° 14′ E. It was important in the middle ages, especially as the capital of the empire of Mahmud (967–1030). It was stormed by the British in 1839, and retaken by the Afghans in 1842 and by the British in the same year. The so-called Gates of Somnath were removed from the city when the British retired from Afghanistan in 1842. Population, estimated, 15,000.

Gheel (gēl). A town in the province of Antwerp, Belgium, 26 miles east of Antwerp. It has been celebrated since the middle ages as an asylum for the insane. Population (1890), 12,408.

Ghent (gent), (Early mod. E. *Gent*, ME. *Gent*, *Gaunt*, *Gaunt*, OF. *Gant*, F. *Gand*) Ml. *Gandavum*, *Gandavus*, *Gandavum*, *Gand*, D. *Gent*, formerly *Ghendt*.] The capital of the province of East Flanders, Belgium, on islands at the junction of the Lys with the Scheldt, in lat. 51° 3′ N., long. 3° 42′ E. It has a large trade in grain, flax, and rapeseed, and manufactures of linen, cotton, lace, leather wares, and tobacco. The cathedral of St. Bavon dates from the 12th century, with later additions and modifications, except the crypt, which is of the 10th. The university is highly important. The cathedral possesses some fine paintings, the chief being the "Adoration of the Lamb" by Jan and Hubert Van Eyck, and the "Last Day" by Rubens. The Ital. title valley of Jan Hall, since it was considered the finest piece of rich Flamboyant architecture in Belgium. The city also contains a notable library, museum, botanic garden, the ruined abbey of St. Bavon, the Grand Beguinage, Archiepiscopal church, St. Michael's church, the Oudeberg, palais de justice, university, institute of sciences, and Petit Beguinage. Ghent became the capital of Flanders in the 12th century, and was one of the most important medieval cities. It became a famous center of woolen manufacture. The citizens were noted for their independence and bravery. It rebelled against the counts of Flanders in the 14th century under Jacob and Philip van Artevelde; revolted against Philip the Good of Burgundy, 1448–53; was the scene of the marriage of Maximilian and Mary of Burgundy in 1477; revolted against Maximilian's regency in 1482–92; was taken by Spain in 1584, and by the French in 1678; and was several times taken in the 18th century. Population (1890), with suburbs, 171,927.

Ghent, Pacification of. A union between Holland, Zealand, and the southern provinces of the Low Countries, formed against Spanish supremacy, concluded at Ghent Nov. 8, 1576.

Ghent, Treaty of. A treaty between the United States and Great Britain, concluded at Ghent Dec. 24, 1814, terminating the War of 1812. It provided for the mutual restitution of conquered territory and the appointment of three commissioners to settle the titles to the islands in Passamaquoddy Bay, and to establish the northern boundary of the United States as far as the St. Lawrence and Lake Superior, which the Great Lakes to the Lake of the Woods. The American commissioners were John Quincy Adams, James Bayard, Henry Clay, Jonathan Russell, and Albert Gallatin; the British commissioners were Lord Gambier, Henry Goulburn, and William Adams.

Gherardesca (gā-rär-des'kä), **Ugolino della.** Died 1289. An Italian partizan leader in Pisa. He conspired to obtain the supreme power, and was imprisoned in 1274, but escaped and joined the Florentines who were then at war with Pisa, and whether he was or was not by force, subsequently led the Pisans unsuccessfully against the Genoese and the Florentines. He was forced to abandon his own party, the Ghibellines, and seek aid from the Guelfs. He also finally overthrew, and with his two sons, Guido and Ugolino, and two nephews was starved to death in prison. His story forms a celebrated episode in Dante's "Inferno."

Gherardi del Testa (gā-rär'dē del tes'tä), Count **Tommaso.** Born at Terricinola, near Pisa, Italy, 1818; died near Pistoja, Italy, Oct. 13, 1881. An Italian dramatist.

Gheriah. See *Viziadrug*.

Ghibellines (gib'e-linz), [Also written *Gibelines*, *Ghibellini*; from It. *Ghibellini*, the Italianized form of *Waiblingen*, the name of a castle of the Hohenstaufen (to which the then reigning emperor Conrad belonged), when war broke out about 1140 between this house and the Welfs or Guelfs. It is said to have been first employed as the battle-cry of the emperor's party at the battle of Weinsberg.] The imperial and aristocratic party of Italy in the middle ages: opposed to the Guelfs, the papal and popular party.

Ghiberti (gē-ber'tē), **Lorenzo.** Born at Florence about 1378; died at Florence, 1455. An Italian sculptor. He learned the goldsmith's craft from his stepfather Bartolo Michele, and then studied with Lorenzo di Bartolo. He first made himself known as a painter by his work on the frescos of the palace of Carlo Malatesta di Rimini. He was recalled from Rimini in 1401 to compete for the doors of the baptistery at Florence. The trial of skill lay between Ghiberti and Brunelleschi of Florence, Quercia and Valdambrini of Siena, and Niccolo d'Arezzo and Simone from Colli in the Val d'Elsa. Ghiberti won, and the first door was begun in 1403 and finished in 1424. During these twenty-one years twenty-six assistants, among whom were Donatello and Pisano, assisted in modeling and casting the work. Its completion was immediately followed by an order to make the remaining door of the baptistery. This, the great work of his life, was begun in 1424 and finished in 1447. The subjects were selected, at the request of the deputies by Leonardo Bruni (Aretino). When Ghiberti finished these doors he was about seventy years old. In the meantime he had received and executed many commissions for statues, bas-reliefs, and goldsmith's work, and had also spent some time in Rome. As a goldsmith he made the miters of Popes Martin V. (1419) and Eugenius IV. (1434).

Ghika (gē'kä). A princely family, of Albanian origin, which furnished many rulers to Wallachia and Moldavia in the 17th, 18th, and 19th centuries.

Ghilan, or **Gilan** (gē-län'). A province of northern Persia, bordering on the Caspian Sea. Capital, Resht. Population, probably 150,000.

Ghilzais (ghēl'zīz). A warlike clan in eastern Afghanistan, between Kabul and Kandahar.

Ghirlandajo (gēr-län-dä'yō), **II** (originally **Domenico Bigordi** or **Corradi**), [Surnamed *Ghirlandajo*, the garland-maker, probably from his father's being a goldsmith.] Born at Florence, 1449; died there, Jan. 11, 1494. A Florentine painter, also noted as a mosaicist. He was the founder of a famous school of painting, and the teacher of Michelangelo. His frescos in Florence are in the Palazzo Vecchio (1481) and the church and refectory of Ognissanti (1480), the Sassetti Chapel in Santa Trinita (1485), the choir of Santa Maria Novella (his most copious work, 1485–90), and the church of the Innocenti (1488). In 1488 he was called to Rome to aid in decorating the Sistine Chapel. Among his pictures are two "Holy Families" at Berlin, "Adoration of the Shepherds" in the academy at Florence (1485), "Madonna and saints" at San Martino, Lucca, and "Madonna and Child with saints," 1488, Church of the Servi, and "St. Lawrence" in the Frauenkirche at Munich. His brothers Davide and Benedetto are also noted as assisting him.

Ghirlandajo, Ridolfo. Born at Florence, Feb. 1, 1483; died there, June 6, 1561. A Florentine painter, son of Domenico Ghirlandajo.

Ghirlandina Tower. See *Modena*.

Ghislanzoni (gēs-län-zō'nē), **Antonio.** Born at Lecco, 1824. An Italian writer and journalist. Until he lost his voice in 1854, he was a singer on the Italian stage. He founded the comic paper "L'Huomo di Pietra."

Ghiz. Same as *Geez*.

Ghizeh. See *Gizeh*.

Ghizni. See *Ghazni*.

Ghondama (gon-dä'mä). See *Khokhain*.

Ghoorkhas. See *Gurkhas*.

Ghor (gōr), **Gaur, Gour** (gour), etc. A mountainous region of Afghanistan, southeast of Herat.

Ghuri (gö'rē). A Mohammedan Asiatic dynasty whose seat was in Ghur. They became prominent in the 12th century; put an end to the Ghaznevide power at Lahore in 1186; and overthrew the Pratihara. They were reduced in power in the 13th century, and confined to the neighborhood of Herat, which was taken by Timur in 1387.

Ghurkas, or **Goorkhas,** or **Ghoorkas** (gör'kāz). The dominant race in the kingdom of Nepal. The Ghurkas are of Hindu descent, and speak a Sanskritic dialect. They were driven out of Rajputana by the early Mohammedan invaders, and gradually approached Nepal, which they conquered in 1768 after a long struggle. Some of the best troops in the Anglo-Indian army are recruited from the Ghurkas.

Ghuzni. See *Ghazni*.

Giafar (jär'fär). In the "Arabian Nights' Entertainments," the grand vizir of Harun-al-Rashid, who accompanies him in his nightly wanderings.

Giambelli (jäm-bel'lē), or **Gianibelli** (jä-nē-bel'lē). **Federigo.** Born at Mantua, Italy: lived in the second half of the 16th century: died at London. An Italian military engineer in the service of Queen Elizabeth at Antwerp 1584–85, and later in England.

Giannone (jän-nō'ne), **Pietro.** Born at Ischitella, Foggia, Italy, May 7, 1676: died in prison in Turin, March 7, 1748. An Italian historian. He published "Storia civile del regno di Napoli" (1723), etc.

Giannuzzi, Giulio Pippi de'. See *Giulio Romano*.

Giant Despair. The owner of Doubting Castle, in Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress."

Giant Killer, Jack the. See *Jack*.

Giant's Causeway. A group of basaltic columns, situated on the coast of Antrim, northern Ireland, west of Bengore Head, about 11 miles northeast of Coleraine.

Giant's Dance. See the extract.

Stonehenge was called the Giant's Dance (chorea gigantum), a medieval name connected with a legend which has been superseded by the story attached to it by Geoffrey of Monmouth. *Wright*, Celt, Roman, and Saxon, p. 62.

Giants of Guildhall. See *Gog and Magog*.

Giaour (jour), **The.** A narrative poem by Lord Byron, published in 1813.

Giardini (jär-dē'nē), **Felice di.** Born at Turin in 1716: died at Moscow, Dec. 17, 1796. A noted Italian violinist.

Giarre (jär're). A town in the province of Catania, Sicily, Italy, situated near the sea 16 miles north-northeast of Catania. Population, 12,769.

Giaveno (jä-vāl'nō). A town in the province of Turin, Italy, 16 miles west of Turin. Population, 6,379.

Gib (gib), **Adam.** Born at Muckhart, Perthshire, April 14, 1714: died at Edinburgh, June 18, 1788. A Scottish clergyman, leader of the "Antiburgher" section in the "breach" of the Scottish Secession Church 1747.

Gibaros. See *Jivaros*.

Gibbet (jib'et). In Farquhar's comedy "The Beaux' Stratagem," a highwayman and convict. He remarks that it is "for the good of my country that I should be abroad," and prides himself on being the "best behaved man on the road."

Gibbie (gib'i), **Goose.** A half-witted lad in "Old Mortality," by Sir Walter Scott.

Gibbon (gib'on), **Edward.** Born at Putney, Surrey, April 27, 1737: died at London, Jan. 15, 1794. A famous English historian. He was a grandson of Edward Gibbon, who was one of the most prominent of the directors of the South Sea Company, and who, when the bubble burst, lost the greater part of his fortune, which, however, he later regained. His health in childhood was poor, and his instruction irregular. He entered Oxford (Magdalen College) in April, 1752, but left the university after a residence of fourteen months. At this time he became a Roman Catholic, a creed which he soon afterward renounced. In June, 1753, he was placed under the care and instruction of Pavillard, a Calvinist minister, at Lausanne, where he remained with great profit until Aug., 1758, when he returned to England. At Lausanne he fell in love with Suzanne Curchod (afterward Madame Necker and mother of Madame de Stael), but on his return to England the affair was broken off by his father. He acted in Hampshire as a captain of the militia, and colonel. From Jan., 1763, to June, 1765, he traveled in France, Switzerland, and Italy. In 1774 he was elected to Parliament. In 1779 he published his "Essay on Literature," where he resided for the remainder of his life. His great work is "The History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," still the chief authority for the period which it covers, and one of the greatest histories ever written. The first volume appeared in 1776 and the last in 1788. He also wrote "Memoirs of my Life and Writings."

Gibbon, John. Born near Holmesburg, Pa., April 20, 1827. An American general. He was graduated at West Point in 1847, was promoted captain in 1859, commanded a brigade at Antietam (1862) and Gettysburg (1863), was made major-general of volunteers, June 7, 1864, and took part in the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court House, and Cold Harbor (1864). He commanded a column in the Yellowstone expedition against Sitting Bull in 1876, and was made a brigadier-general in the regular army July 10, 1886. He has published "The Artillerist's Manual" (1859).

Gibbons (gib'onz), **Christopher.** Born at Westminster, 1615; died Oct. 20, 1676. An English musical composer. He was organist of Winchester cathedral 1638–60, and at the Restoration became an organist of the Chapel Royal, organist of Westminster Abbey, and organist to the king. He was buried in Westminster Abbey.

Gibbons, Grinling. Born at Rotterdam, April 4, 1648: died at London, Aug. 3, 1720. A noted English wood-carver and sculptor. Among his notable works in wood were screens of Tintoretto's "Crucifixion" (Venice), containing over one hundred figures; "The Stoning of Stephen," etc. He excelled especially in carving flowers, fruit, and game, and in decorative work.

Gibbons, James. Born at Baltimore, Md., July 23, 1834. An American Roman Catholic prelate. He was ordained priest at St. Mary's Seminary, Baltimore, in 1861, and became archbishop of Baltimore in 1879, and cardinal in 1886. He has published "The Faith of Our Fathers" (1876) and "Our Christian Heritage" (1889).

Gibbons, James Sloane. Born at Wilmington, Del., July 1, 1810: died at New York, Oct. 17, 1892. An American banker and author. He was identified with the abolition movement, and in 1863 his house was sacked by the New York mob during the draft-riots, on account of its being illuminated in honor of Lincoln's emancipation proclamation. He wrote the war song "We are coming, Father Abraham, three hundred thousand more."

Gibbons, Orlando. Born at Cambridge, England, 1583: died at Canterbury, England, June 5, 1625. A noted English composer and organist, best known by his church music, which gained for him the title of "the English Palestrina." He has been mostly printed in Barnard's "Church Music" (1641), and in 1873 in a volume edited by Sir F. A. Gore Ouseley. His madrigals are considered among the best of the English school. He was one of a family noted for musical attainments.

Gibbs (gibz), **Josiah Willard.** Born at Salem, Mass., April 30, 1790: died at New Haven, Conn., March 25, 1861. An American philologist. He translated Gesenius's "Hebrew Lexicon" (1824), and published "Philological Studies" (1857), etc.

Gibby (gib'i). In Mrs. Centlivre's comedy "The Wonder," the highland servant of Colonel Briton. He is an undaunted and incorrigible blunderer.

Gibeah (gib'ē-ä). In Scripture geography, a town in Palestine, probably about 4 miles north of Jerusalem. It was the scene of the destruction of the Benjamites (Judges xx.). There were several other places of the name in Palestine.

Gibelines. See *Ghibellines*.

Gibeon (gib'ē-on), modern **El-Jib.** In Old Testament geography, a town in Palestine, 6 miles northwest of Jerusalem. The Gibeonites succeeded by a stratagem in making a treaty with the Israelites under Joshua. The town was taken by Shishak.

Gibil (ge'bil). The Assyro-Babylonian fire-god. He is invoked in hymns addressed to him, on account of the many beneficial functions of fire, as one who wards off all dangers, and who decides the fate of men. The name is derived from Akkadian *gi*, stick, and *bil*, fire, and seems to indicate the existence among the Akkadians of the fire-drill common among many primitive peoples.

Gibraltar (ji-brâl'tär; Sp. pron. Hē-brāl-tär'). A town and fortified promontory on the southern coast of Spain, a crown colony of Great Britain, situated in lat. 36° 6′ N., long. 5° 21′ W., celebrated for its strength. It is an important coaling station. It was the classical Calpe, and one of the Pillars of Hercules; was the landing-place of the Saracen leader Tarik (hence *Gebel-al-Tarik*, 'Hill of Tarik'), who took it finally from the Moors by the Spaniards in 1462; was fortified by Charles V.; was taken by an English and Dutch force under Rooke in 1704; and was unsuccessfully besieged by the Spaniards in 1704–05, 1727, and 1779–83. In the last siege, commencing June 21, 1779, the defenders were commanded by Lord Heathfield; in 1782 the operations were directed by the French engineer chief attack was made Sept. 13, 1782. Greatest height of the rock, 1,439 feet. Area, 1½ square miles. Population (1901), 25,369.

Gibraltar, Bay of. An inlet of the Strait of Gibraltar, situated west of the town.

Gibraltar, Strait of. A sea passage connecting the Mediterranean Sea with the Atlantic Ocean, and separating Spain from Morocco: the ancient Fretum Herculeum, Fretum Gaditanum, Fretum Tartessium, etc. Its width in the narrowest part is 9 miles; between Ceuta and Gibraltar it is 15 miles.

Gibraltar of America. A name sometimes given to Quebec.

Gibson (gib'son), **Edmund.** Born at Bampton, Westmoreland, England, 1669; died at Bath, England, Sept. 6, 1748. An English prelate and author. He became bishop of Lincoln in 1716, and in 1723 was translated to the see of London. His chief work is "Codex juris ecclesiastici Anglicani" (1713).

Gibson, Edward, first Baron Ashbourne. Born 1837. A British Conservative politician. He was lord chancellor of Ireland 1885–86 and 1886–92. He introduced Lord Ashbourne's Act, relating to Irish holdings.

Gibson, John. Born near Conway, Wales, 1790; died in Rome, Jan. 27, 1866. An English sculptor. He went to Rome in 1817, and became a pupil of Canova and Thorwaldsen. His works include "Sleeping Shepherd" (1818), "Mars and Cupid" (1819), "Psyche and Zephyr," "Fair Fatima," "Nymph and Amorino," "Hunter Sandal" (1831), "Hunter and Dog," a statue of the queen for the houses of Parliament (1850–55), and the so-called "tinted Venus," in which he introduced the use of color after the antique.

Gibson, Randall Lee. Born at Spring Hill, Ky., Sept. 10, 1822: died at Hot Springs, Ark., Dec. 15, 1892. An American lawyer and politician. He was graduated at Yale in 1853, and in the law department of the University of Louisiana (now Tulane University) in 1854. He subsequently studied at Berlin, and was for some months an attaché of the American legation at Madrid. He joined the Confederate army as a private, commanded a brigade of Shiloh, and the rank of General Bragg in Kentucky; and fought with distinction in all the engagements which took place during Johnston's retreat from Dalton to Atlanta. He covered the retreat after General Hood's defeat at Nashville, and in General Canby's campaign was charged with the defense of Spanish Fort. At the close of the war he held the rank of major-general. He was United States senator (Democratic) from Louisiana from 1883 until his death.

Gibson, William. Born at Baltimore, Md., 1788; died at Savannah, Ga., March 2, 1868. An American surgeon. He was graduated in medicine at the University of Edinburgh in 1809, and in 1810 succeeded Dr. Physick in the chair of surgery in the University of Pennsylvania, where he remained until 1855. He was one of the first surgeons to perform the Cæsarean operation successfully. He wrote "Principles and Practice of Surgery" (1824).

Gibson, William Hamilton. Born at Sandy Hook, Conn., Oct. 5, 1850. An American painter and writer. He is a specialist in botanical drawing, and is known as an illustrated and painter in water-colors. He has written and illustrated "Camp Life, etc.," "Tricks of Trapping, etc." (1876), "Highways and Byways, etc." (1888), "Happy Hunting Grounds (Deer)," "Sharp Eyes," etc.

Gichtel (gich'tel), **Johann Georg.** Born at Ratisbon, Bavaria, March 14, 1638; died at Amsterdam, Jan. 21, 1710. A German mystic, founder of the sect of Angelic Brethren, or Gichtelians.

Giddings (gid'ingz), **Joshua Reed.** Born at Athens, Bradford County, Pa., Oct. 6, 1795; died at Montreal, May 27, 1864. An American antislavery leader. He was admitted to the bar in 1826, and in 1838 was elected a member of Congress from Ohio, an office which he occupied until 1859, acting for the most part with the Whigs. In 1842, during the debate in Congress on the question of demanding the restoration of the negro mutineers of the Creole, who had taken refuge in an English port (1841), he offered a series of resolutions to the effect that the Federal authorities were unauthorized by the Constitution to take any action for the recovery of the slaves, in consequence of which he was censured in the House by a vote of 125 to 69. He resigned his seat, and appealed to his constituents, who reelected him by a large majority. He was consul-general to British North America from 1861 until his death. He published "Exiles of Florida" (1858) and "The Rebellion: its Authors and Causes" (1864).

Gideon (gid'ē-on), surnamed **Jerubbaal** (jerub'ā-al or jer-u-bā'al). [Heb., 'a hewer.'] Lived probably in the 13th century B. C. A Hebrew liberator and religious reformer. He defeated the Midianites, and was judge in Israel for forty years.

Gieseler (gē'ze-ler), **Christoph Gottfried Andreas.** Born at Quedlinburg, Prussia, Sept. 13, 1820; died at Halle, Prussia, Nov. 14, 1881. A German zoölogist and paleontologist. His works include "Allgemeine Paläontologie" (1852), etc.

Gien (zhyañ). A town in the department of Loiret, France, situated on the Loire 38 miles east-southeast of Orléans. It has a château, and manufactures faïence. Population (1896), 5,510.

Giers (gērs), **Nikolai Karlovitch de.** Born May 9, 1820. A Russian diplomatist and statesman, of Swedish extraction. He was appointed minister to Stockholm in 1872, adjunct to the minister of foreign affairs in 1875, and minister of foreign affairs in 1882.

Giesebrecht (gē'ze-breĕht), **Friedrich Wilhelm Benjamin von.** Born at Berlin, March 5, 1814; died at Munich, Dec. 18, 1889. A noted German historian. He became professor of history at Königsberg in 1857, and at Munich in 1862. He succeeded to the nobility in 1865. His works include "Geschichte der deutschen Kaiserzeit" ("History of the German Imperial Period," 1855–80), etc.

Giessler (gē'ze-ler), **Johann Karl Ludwig.** Born at Petershagen, Westphalia, Prussia, March 3, 1792; died at Göttingen, Prussia, July 8, 1854. A noted German ecclesiastical historian, professor at Göttingen from 1831. He wrote "Lehrbuch der Kirchengeschichte" ("Manual of Church History," 1824–56; English translation edited by H. B. Smith, 1857–81), etc.

Giessbach (gēs'bäch), **Falls of the.** A series of cascades in the Bernese Oberland, Switzerland, south of the Lake of Brienz.

Giessen (gēs'sen). The capital of the province of Upper Hesse, Hesse, at the junction of the Wieseck and Lahn, 33 miles north of Frankfort-on-Main. It is the seat of a celebrated university, founded by the landgrave Ludwig V. in 1607. Population (1890), 20,416.

Gifford (gif'ord), **Countess of (Helen Selina Sheridan).** Born 1807; died June 13, 1867. An English poet, granddaughter of R. B. Sheridan. She married the fourth Baron Dufferin in 1825, and the Earl of Gifford (son of the eighth Marquis of Tweeddale) in 1862.

Gifford, Robert Swain. Born on the island of Naushon, Mass., Dec. 23, 1840. An American landscape-painter. He came to New York in 1866, and was elected a member of the National Academy in 1878. He is also a prominent member of the Water-Color Society. Among his works are "Mount Hood, Oregon" (1870), "Fishing-Boats on the Adriatic," "Golden Horn" (1872), "October in the Catskills," "Ruins of the Parthenon" (1880), in the Corcoran Gallery.

Gifford, William. Born in Hampshire, England, in 1554; died April 11, 1629. Archbishop of Rheims. He studied at the universities of Oxford, Louvain under Bellarmine and Paris, and at the English colleges at Rheims and Rome, and in 1587 was appointed lecturer on St. Thomas Aquinas in the English college at Rheims. He became dean of the Church of St. Peter at Lille about 1596; took the Benedictine habit in 1608; was prior of a Benedictine house at Dieulewart 1609–10; and in 1611 founded a community of his order at St.-Malo, Brittany, which he afterward removed to Paris. He was appointed archbishop of Rheims in 1622. He completed and edited Dr. William Reynolds's "Calvino-Turcismus" (1597–1605).

Gifford, William. Born at Ashburton, Devonshire, England, April 4, 1757; died at London, Dec. 31, 1826. An English critic and satirical poet. He first became known by his satires "The Baviad" (1794) and "The Maviad" (1795): these were published together in 1797. He was editor of the Quarterly Review from its beginning in 1809 till 1824.

Gigoux (zhē-gö'), **Jean François.** Born at Besançon, France, Jan. 8, 1806. A French historical, genre, and portrait painter.

Gihon (gī'hon). One of the four rivers in Eden (Gen. ii.), variously identified with the Oxus, Araxes, an arm of the Euphrates-Tigris system, etc.

Gijon (hē-hōn'). A seaport in the province of Oviedo, Spain, in lat. 43° 33′ N., long. 5° 40′ W. It is growing, and exports fruit, iron, and coal. It is a sea-bathing resort. Population (1887) 35,170.

Gil (hēl), **Juan Bautista.** Died April 12, 1877. A Paraguayan politician of the Colorados party. He was elected president of the republic Nov. 25, 1874 and still held the office when he was assassinated by a personal enemy.

Gila (hē'lä). A river in the western part of New Mexico and in Arizona. It is the chief tributary of the Colorado, which it joins at Yuma, Arizona, near the southeastern extremity of California. Length, about 650 miles.

Gila Apache. See *Gileño*.

Gilan. See *Ghilan*.

Gilbart (gil'bärt), **James William.** Born at London, March 21, 1794; died at London, Aug. 8, 1863. An English banker. He was manager of the London and Westminster Bank from its opening in 1834 to 1859. Among his works are "A Practical Treatise on Banking" (1827), "Logic for the Million, and The History and Principles of Banking" (1834).

Gilbert (gil'bert) of **Sempringham,** Saint. [L. *Gilbertus*, F. *Gaultiert*, *Gilbert*, It. *Gilberto*, Sp. *Gilberto*, G. *Gilbert*, *Gisilbert*: OHG., 'bright.'] Born at Sempringham, Lincolnshire, England, about 1083; died Feb., 1189. An English priest, founder of the order of the Gilbertines.

Gilbert, Mrs. **George H.** Born at Rochdale, England, in 1821. An English-American actress. She made her first appearance in 1846, and came to America in 1849. She is successful in high comedy, and in her youth was noted for her graceful dancing.

Gilbert, Sir Humphrey. Born at Compton, near Dartmouth, England, about 1539; drowned off the Azores, Sept. 9, 1583. An English soldier and navigator, a stepbrother of Sir Walter Raleigh. He served in Ireland 1566–70, where he defeated Mecarthy More in 1569 and was made governor of the province of Munster; and in the Netherlands in 1572, where he mustered sixty besieged Goes. In 1578 he arranged with designs which he had long entertained, he obtained the royal patent for his famous project of discovery and colonization; but the expedition, which started in sept. of that year, was a failure. On June 11, 1583, he again set sail with five ships (Bright, Golden Hind, Raleigh (which soon returned), Swallow, and Squirrel), and on July 30 sighted the northern shore of Newfoundland. On Aug. 5 he landed at St. John where he established the first English colony in North America. On the return voyage the Squirrel, in which he sailed foundered in a storm. His last words were the famous "We are as near to heaven by sea as by land." He wrote a "Discourse of a Discovery for a New Passage to Cataia," a scheme for the founding of an academy and library at London (published by Hakluyt, 1809), as "Queen Elizabethes Achademy," etc.

Gilbert, Sir John. Born at Blackheath, England, in 1817. An English historical painter. Among his principal works are "Don Quixote giving Advice to Sancho" (1839), "Prince Arthur and Duchess" (1848), "The Murder of Thomas Becket (1853), "Lord Clarendon" (1880), "In Arms" (1884). He has also illustrated Shakspere and many standard works.

Gilbert, John Gibbs. Born at Boston, Feb. 27, 1810; died there, June 17, 1889. A noted American comedian. He first appeared in Boston, Nov. 28, 1878, as Jaffier in "Venice Preserved." He had a wide range of character, playing such parts as Sir Toby Belch, Sir Anthony Absolute, Old Dornton, and Job Thornberry. He played with success in London, and in all the prominent cities of the United States.

Gilbert, Marie Dolores Eliza Rosanna, Born at Limerick in 1825; died in Astoria, N. Y., Jan. 17, 1861. An adventuress and dancer, known as Lola Montez. She first married Captain Thomas James in 1837. He divorced her in 1841. She then took lessons in dancing from a Spanish teacher, and appeared in London in 1843 as a Spanish dancer. As a dancer, after various divertissements engaged at Munich, where she became the mistress of the King (Ludwig) of Bavaria. She assumed there the title of Countess Pfeilstone de Rosenthal and Countess de Landfeld, she controlled the king completely, and was created by him Duchess of Lansfeld, position in which she displayed ability and wisdom. After about a year, however, owing to hostility between the liberal and conservative students of the university, the former, of whom she had professed a rabid enmity and had become unpopular, left Munich. She entered the university to be closer, when an examination took place and the king was forced to abdicate, March 21, 1848, and she was banished. After various adventures she married George Trafford Heald at Leamington, July, 1849. She was summoned for bigamy, but fled to escape. Heald is said to have died in 1852. In 1853 she arrived in New York, where she appeared in public theatres, and drew crowded houses. In 1857–58 she was in San Francisco. In Australia she was also successful, but was married and labored among them till she was struck down with paralysis.

Gilbert (zhĕl-bär'), **Nicolas Joseph Laurent**, Born at Fontenoy-le-Château, Lorraine, 1751; died at Paris, Nov. 12, 1780. A French poet, chiefly noted for his satires.

Gilbert (gil'bert), or **Gilberd** (gil'bĕrd), **William**, Born at Colchester, England, in 1540; died Nov. 30, 1603. A celebrated English physician and natural philosopher. He studied at Cambridge, took up the practice of medicine at London in 1573, became president of the college of Physicians in 1600, and was physician in ordinary to Queen Elizabeth and James I. His chief work is "De Magnete, Magneticisque Corporibus, et de Magno Magnete Tellure: Physiologia Nova" (1600).

Gilbert, William Schwenk, Born at London, Nov. 18, 1836. An English dramatist. His first play was "Dulcamara" (1866). He has also written "The Palace of Truth" (1870) "Pygmalion and Galatea" (1871), "Sweethearts" (1874), "Engaged" (1877), "The Mountebanks (music by Cellier, 1892), etc. and has been collaborator with sir Arthur Sullivan, who wrote the music, in "Thespis" (or "The Gods Grown Old," 1871), "Trial by Jury" (1875), "The Pirates of Penzance" (1880), "Patience" (1881), "Iolanthe" (1882), "The Mikado" (1885), "Ruddygore" (1887), "The Yeomen of the Guard" (1888), "The Gondoliers" (1889), "Utopia (limited)" (1893). He has also published the "Bab Ballads," etc.

Gilbert de la Porrée (zhĕl-bär' dē lä po-rā'), Latinized **Gilbertus Porretanus** (gil-bĕr'tus por-ĕ-tā'nus) or **Pictaviensis** (pik-ta-vi-en'sis). Born at Poitiers, France, about 1070; died Sept. 4, 1154. A noted French schoolman, chosen bishop of Poitiers in 1142. He was the author of a commentary on the treatise "De Trinitate" of Boethius, a treatise "De sex principiis," etc.

Gilbertines (gil'bĕr-tins). A religious order founded in England in the first half of the 12th century by St. Gilbert, lord of Sempringham in Lincolnshire, the monks of which observed the rule of St. Augustine, and the nuns that of St. Benedict. The Gilbertines were confined to England, and their houses were suppressed by Henry VIII.

Gilbert Islands. [Named by Cook from the master of the ship Resolution.] An archipelago of Micronesia in the Pacific, situated about lat. 3° 20′ N.–2° 40′ S., long. 172°–177° E. The group was discovered by Byron in 1765, and consists mainly of atolls: it belongs to Great Britain. Population, estimated, about 40,000.

Gil Blas de Santillane (zhĕl bläs dē soñ-tē-yän'), **Histoire de.** A romance by Le Sage, published in 1715, but not entirely completed till 1735. It is named from its hero, who tells the story of his life. Many of the incidents are modeled on Espinel's picaresque romance "Marcos de Obregon." Smollett translated it in 1749, and in 1809 another translation was brought out in Glasgow.

Gilboa (gil-bō'ä). [" Bubbling fountain"(?).] A mountain-range in the territory of Issachar, 1,717 feet high, which bounds the lower plain of Galilee on the east, running from southeast to northwest. Here Saul and his three sons fell in a battle against the Philistines. The present name of the mountain is *Jebel Fuku'a*, but the old name survives in the village *Jelbun* on the southern part of the range.

Gildas (gil'das), or **Gildus** (gil'dus), surnamed "The Wise." Born probably in 516; died probably in 570. A British historian. He appears to have been born in the South Welsh district (he is said to have been a monk, to have left Britain for Armorica in 546, and to have founded the monastery of St. Gildas at Rhuys. He is the author of the Excidio Britanniæ, probably completed about 550 or 560, and last printed by Polydore Vergil at London in 1525.

Gildemeister (gil'de-mas-tĕr), **Johann.** Born at Kleus-Siemen, Mecklenburg, July 29, 1812; died at Bonn, March 11, 1890. A German Orientalist, professor of Oriental languages at Bonn from 1839.

Gildemeister, Otto. Born at Bremen, Germany, March 13, 1823. A German politician and man of letters, noted as a translator from the English, particularly of Byron's works (1864), and of various plays of Shakspere.

Gilder (gil'dĕr), **Richard Watson.** Born at Bordentown, N. J., Feb. 8, 1844. An American poet and editor. He became connected with Scribner's Monthly in 1870, and became editor-in-chief of "The Century" magazine in 1881. His poems are included in 2 volumes ("The New Day," 1875; "The Celestial Passion," 1887), "Lyrics" (1885 and 1885), "Two Worlds, and other Poems" (1890), "The Great Remembrance, and Other Poems" (1892), "The Poet and his Master" (1894–1898, but its contents are included in the later volumes).

Gilder, William Henry. Born at Philadelphia, Aug. 16, 1838. An American journalist and Arctic traveler, brother of R. W. Gilder. He went with schwatka 1878 on his Arctic expedition, and later explored the Lena delta. He has published "Schwatka's Search" (1881) "Ice-Pack and Tundra" (1883).

Gilderoy (gil'dĕr-roi). A notorious freebooter in Perthshire. His real name was said to be Patrick of the clan Gregor. He was hanged July, 1638, with five of his gang after a career of barbarous harrying and outrage. Many stories of his crimes were current among the common people. Among other performances he is said to have "picked the pocket of Cardinal Richelieu in the king's presence, robbed Oliver Cromwell, and hanged a judge." The ballad concerning him is preserved in Ritson and Percy.

Gildersleeve (gil'dĕr-slēv), **Basil Lanneau.** Born at Charleston, S. C., Oct. 23, 1831. An American classical scholar. He was professor of Greek at the University of Virginia 1856–76, when he accepted the professorship position at Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, which he has conducted the "American Journal of Philology" since its foundation in 1880, has published a latin grammar (1867), and has edited "The satires of Aulus Persius Flaccus" (1875), "Justin Martyr" (1877), and "The Olympian and Pythian Odes of Pindar."

Gildo (gil'dō), or **Gildon** (gil'don). Died 398 A. D. A Moorish chieftain. He was appointed count of the province of Africa about 386. In 397 he transferred his allegiance from the Western to the Eastern Empire, and was in the following year defeated by a Roman army under his brother Mascezel. He was captured in the flight, and died shortly after by his own hand.

Gild of Arquebusiers. A painting by Jan van Ravesteyn, in the town hall at The Hague, Holland. There are 25 figures, descending the stairs of the shooting-gallery.

Gildrin (gil'drin), sometimes **Yildun.** A rarely used name for the fourth-magnitude star δ Ursæ Minoris.

Gilead, or **Mount Gilead** (mount gil'ē-ad). In biblical geography, a part of Palestine east of the Jordan, extending eastward to about 36° E., and lying between the Hieromax on the north and the Arnon on the south. In an extended sense it included Bashan.

Gileño (hē-lā'nyō), or **Gila Apache** (hē'lä ä-pä'che). An Apache tribe of North American Indians, composed of four or more subtribes, the Coyotero, Mogollon, Pinal Coyotero, and Mimbreño. In 1850 the Gileño were about the boundary of the present Arizona and New Mexico. In 1886 they ranged east of the Sierra de los Mimbres and south of the Rio Gila. See *Apache.*

Giles (jilz), Saint. [Gr. *Aegidius*, L. *Ægidius*, It. *Egidio*, F. *Gilles, Egide.*] A saint of the 7th century, believed to have been a Greek who emigrated to France. He was an anchorite, and was fabled to have been nourished by a hind. Gradually a monastic establishment grew around him, of which he became the head. The shelter he offered the flesh, he once refused to be cured of lameness and hence became the patron saint of cripples. St. Giles's Church, Cripplegate, is a memorial of him. His festival is celebrated in the Roman and Anglican churches on Sept. 1.

Giles, Henry. Born at Cranford, County Wexford, Ireland, Nov. 1, 1809; died at Hyde Park, near Boston, Mass., July 10, 1882. An Irish-American lecturer and essayist. He was for some years a Unitarian minister at Greenock and Liverpool. In 1847 he came to America. He wrote "Lectures and Essays" (1850) "Christian Thought on Life" (1850), and "Human Life in Shakespeare" (1868).

Giles, St., Church of. See *Edinburgh* and *London.*

Giles, William Branch. Born in Amelia County, Va., Aug. 12, 1762; died in Amelia County, Dec. 4, 1830. An American Democratic politician. He was a member of Congress from Virginia 1790–1798 and 1801–03; was United States senator 1804–15; and was governor of Virginia 1827–30.

Gilfil (gil'fil), **Rev. Maynard.** A somewhat unspiritual but conscientious clergyman in George Eliot's "Mr. Gilfil's Love-Story."

> Mr. Gilfil, the caustic old gentleman with bucolic tastes and sparing habits, many knots and ruggednesses appearing on the surface of the rough bosses of a character that had been marred, is recognizable as the Maynard Gilfil "who had known all the deep secrets of devoted love, had struggled through its days and nights of anguish, and trembled under its unspeakable joys."
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> *Dowden,* Studies in Literature, p. 250.

Gilfillan (gil-fil'an), **George.** Born at Comrie, Perthshire, Jan. 30, 1813; died at Dundee, Aug. 13, 1878. A Scottish Presbyterian clergyman and miscellaneous writer. Among his works are "Gallery of Literary Portraits" (three series, 1845–50) "Bards of the Bible" (1851), "Night: a Poem" (1867).

Gilfillan, Robert. Born at Dunfermline, Scotland, July 7, 1798: died at Leith, Scotland, Dec. 4, 1850. A Scottish poet. He was the son of a weaver, and was a merchant's clerk and collector at Leith for many years. His most famous piece is "Peter McCraw" (1828), a humorous satire, and other poems.

Gilflory (gil-flō'ri), **Mrs. General.** In B. E. Woolf's play "The Mighty Dollar," a good-natured widow, with a lively temper, who speaks atrocious French.

Gilgal (gil'gal). In biblical geography, the name of various places in Palestine. The most important was situated in the plain of Jordan 3 miles east of the ancient Jericho: the modern Tell-Jiljulieh.

Gilgal or Galgal means a heap of stones dedicated to a religious purpose. The Gilgal in question was probably a sacred mound of the Canaanites; but perhaps it owed its origin to an Israelitish encampment, or it may have been a mound raised for sacrifices.

Tomson, Hist. of the People of Israel, I. 200.

Gilgit (gil-git'). 1. A tributary of the Indus, which it joins about lat. 35° 45′ N., long. 74° 40′ E.—2. A small territory in the valley of the lower Gilgit, under the rule of Kashmir. The name is sometimes extended to the entire valley of the Gilgit. It is a strategic point of great importance to the Indian empire.

Gilij (jē'lye), **Filipe Salvatore.** Born at Legogue, near Spoleto, Italy, 1721; died at Rome, 1789. A Jesuit missionary and author. He labored among the Indians of the Orinoco valley from 1742 to 1760, and subsequently resided at Rome until the expulsion of his order in 1767. His "Saggio di storia americana" (Rome, 4 vols., 1780–84) relates mainly to the Orinoco, and is particularly remarkable in its descriptions of the Indian tongues. Also written *Gilli* and *Gili.*

Gill (zhĕl), **André,** the pseudonym of **Louis Alexandre Gosset de Guinnes.** Born at Paris, Oct. 17, 1840: died at Charenton, May 2, 1888. A noted French caricaturist. He died in an insane asylum. His last picture figured at the exposition of 1882.

Gill (gil). **David.** Born at Aberdeen, June 12, 1843. A Scottish astronomer, astronomer royal (from 1879) at the Cape of Good Hope. He was associated with Lord Lindsay (now Earl of Crawford and Balcarres) in organizing and superintending the observatory at Dunecht, Aberdeenshire, in 1870. He took a leading part in the investigations connected with the transit of Venus in 1882, especially for the determination of the distance of the sun from the earth. He has also been engaged in important geodetic surveys.

Gill, John. Born at Kettering, England, Nov. 23, 1697; died at Camberwell, London, Oct. 14, 171. An English Baptist clergyman and rabbinical scholar. His chief work is "Exposition of the Holy Scriptures" (1746–66).

Gill, Theodore Nicholas. Born at New York, March 21, 1837. An American naturalist, professor of zoology in the Columbian University, Washington, District of Columbia. He was librarian of the Smithsonian Institution 1866–72, and chief assistant librarian of Congress 1866–75. He has published "Arrangement of the Families of Mollusks" (1871), "Arrangement of the Families of Fishes" (1872), "Arrangement of the Families of Mammals" (1872), "Catalogue of the Fishes of the East Coast of North America" (1875), etc.

Gille (zhēl), **Philippe.** Born at Paris, Dec. 18, 1831. A French journalist and writer for the stage, secretary of the Théâtre Lyrique from 1861.

Gillem (gil'em), **Alvan C.** Born in Tennessee, 1830; died Dec. 2, 1875. An American general. He was graduated at West Point in 1851; served against the Seminoles in Florida 1854–62; was promoted captain in the United States army May 11, 1861; and was in command of the siege artillery, and was chief quartermaster of the Army of the Ohio during the campaign in Tennessee. He was military governor of Nashville until the close of the war, and commanded the troops guarding the Nashville and Northwestern Railroad from June, 1865, until Aug., 1866. He was brevetted major in the regular army for his gallantry at the capture of Salisbury. He became colonel in the regular army July 28, 1866, and commanded the troops in the engagement with the Modoc Indians at the Lava Beds, April 15, 1873.

Gillespie (gi-les'pi), **George.** Born at Kirkcaldy, Jan. 21, 1613: died there, Dec. 17, 1648. A Scottish Presbyterian clergyman, member of the Westminster Assembly. He wrote "Aaron's Rod Blossoming" (1646) and other controversial works.

Gillespie, Thomas. Born at Duddingston, near Edinburgh, in 1708: died at Dunfermline, Jan. 19, 1774. A Scottish Presbyterian clergyman, founder of the Relief Church in Scotland (Oct. 22, 1761). The secession of which Gillespie was the leader originated in his deposition (May, 1752) by the established church, on account of his refusal to take part in a settlement of a minister which was opposed by the people.

Gillett (ji-let'), **Ezra Hall.** Born at Colchester, Conn., July 15, 1823: died at New York, Sept. 2, 1875. An American Presbyterian clergyman and ecclesiastical historian. His chief work is a "History of the Presbyterian Church in the United States" (1864).

Gillies (gil'iz), **John.** Born at Brechin, Forfarshire, Jan. 18, 1747: died at Clapham, near London, Feb. 15, 1836. A Scottish historian. His chief work is a "History of Greece" (1786).

Gillis Land (gil'is land). [Named from its discoverer (1707), a Dutch captain, Cornelis Gillis.] A land in the north polar regions, northeast of Spitzbergen and west of Franz Josef Land.

Gillmore (gil'mōr), **Quincy Adams.** Born at Black River, Lorain County, Ohio, Feb. 28, 1825. An American general and engineer. He graduated at West Point in 1849, and was subsequently assistant to there. He was appointed engineer-in-chief of the expedition under General Thomas W. Sherman against Port Royal in 1861, and as such planned and conducted engineering and artillery operations which resulted in the

reduction of Fort Pulaski in 1862. He defeated General Pegram at Somerset in March, 1863, and conducted the operations against Charleston 1863–64. He became brevet major-general in the regular army in 1865. His works include "Practical Treatise on Limes," "Hydraulic Cements and Mortars" (1863), "Official Report of the Siege and Reduction of Fort Pulaski, Georgia" (1863), etc.

Gillott (gil'ot), **Joseph.** Born in Warwickshire, England, 1800; died at Birmingham, Jan. 6, 1872. An English manufacturer of steel pens.

Gillray (gil-rā'), **James.** Born at Chelsea, 1757; died at London, June 1, 1815. A celebrated English caricaturist. He occasionally did serious work. Two plates engraved by him for Goldsmith's "Deserted Village" were published Feb. 1, 1841: they are in the style of Rybrad. The "Burning of the Duke of Atholc," an East Indiaman, and two portraits of William Pitt slightly caricatured a portrait of Dr. Arne, and several others belong to the same period. He occasionally signed his plates with fictitious names. The earliest caricature to which he signed his name is entitled "Paddy on Horseback" (1779). Between 1,200 and 1,500 are ascribed to him, most of them depicting on the king, "Farmer George," and his wife, the court, the government, and every phase of public life. He died in a state of imbecility.

Gills (gilz), **Solomon.** In Dickens's "Dombey and Son," an old nautical-instrument maker.

Gilman (gil'man), **Daniel Coit.** Born at Norwich, Conn., July 6, 1831. An American educator. He was graduated at Yale in 1852, and, after having completed his studies at Berlin, became in 1855 librarian at Yale, where he afterward held a professorship of physical and political geography. He was president of the University of California 1872–75, and has been president of the Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, since its foundation in 1875. Among his publications are "Our National Schools of Science" (1867) and "James Monroe in his Relations to the Public Service 1776–1830" (1883).

Gilman, John Taylor. Born at Exeter, N. H., Dec. 19, 1753: died at Exeter, Sept. 1, 1828. An American politician, governor of New Hampshire 1794–1805 and 1813–16.

Gilman, Mrs. (**Caroline Howard**). Born at Boston, Oct. 8, 1794: living in Washington in 1887. An American poet and author, wife of Samuel Gilman. She began in 1830 the publication of a magazine for children entitled "The Rose Bud"; the title was changed to "The Rose" in 1833. This magazine was discontinued in 1839. She wrote "Recollections of a New England Housekeeper" (1835) and "Recollections of a Southern Matron" (1836).

Gilman, Samuel. Born at Gloucester, Mass., Feb. 16, 1791: died at Kingston, Mass., Feb. 9, 1858. An American Unitarian clergyman and miscellaneous writer.

Gilmore (gil'mōr), **John Roberts:** pseudonym **Edmund Kirke.** Born at Boston, Sept. 10, 1823. An American author. In July, 1864, with Colonel Jaques, he was intrusted with an unofficial mission to the Confederate government, with a view to ascertaining their terms on which the war would cease and peace. His works include "Among the Pines" (1862), "My Southern Friends" (1863), "Down in Tennessee" (1863), "Among the Guerillas" (1865), "Adrift in Dixie" (1865), etc.

Gilmore, Patrick Sarsfield. Born near Dublin, Dec. 25, 1829: died at St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 24, 1892. An Irish-American band-master. In 1859 he organized in Boston "Gilmore's Band," an organization which he maintained until his death. He composed much military and dance music.

Gilmour (gil'mōr), **Richard.** Born at Glasgow, Scotland, Sept. 28, 1824: died at St. Augustine, Fla., April 13, 1891. A Roman Catholic prelate. He came to Canada with his parents at an early age; was educated for the ministry at Mount Saint Mary's seminary, Emmettsburg, Maryland; and was ordained priest at Cincinnati, Ohio, Aug. 20, 1852. He was consecrated bishop of Cleveland April 14, 1872, and as such became noted for his zeal in behalf of Catholic schools. He compiled a series of readers known as "The Catholic National Readers."

Gilolo, or **Jilolo** (jē-lō'lō), or **Halmahera** (hälmä-hā'rä). One of the Moluccas Islands, intersected by the equator and long. 128° E. It belongs in great part to the Dutch residency of Ternate. Length, about 225 miles.

Gilolo Passage. A sea passage separating Gilolo on the west from several smaller islands on the east.

Gilpin (gil'pin), **Bernard.** Born at Kentmere, Westmoreland, in 1517: died at Houghton-le-Spring, Durham, England, March 4, 1583. An English clergyman. He became archdeacon of Durham in 1556, and was afterward appointed rector of Houghton-le-Spring: both of these positions he held until his death. He gained great popularity by his charities and gratuitous ministrations among the poor (whence he is sometimes called "the apostle of the North").

Gilpin, John. See *John Gilpin*.

Gilpin, William. Born at Carlisle, England, June 4, 1724: died at Boldre, Hants, England, April 5, 1804. An English biographer, and writer on the natural scenery of Great Britain.

Gil Vicente. See *Vicente, Gil*.

Gil y Lemos (hēl ē lā'mos), **Francisco.** Born near Corunna about 1759: died at Madrid, 1809. A Spanish naval officer and administrator. He entered the navy in 1752; distinguished himself in various parts of the world; was appointed viceroy of New Granada in 1788, and viceroy of Peru in 1790. The latter position he held until June, 1796, and soon after returned to Spain, where he was made councilor of war. He was director-general of the armada in 1799, minister of marine and captain-general in 1805, inspector-general of marine in 1807, and a member of the governmental junta in 1808.

Gil y Zarate (hēl ē thä-rā'tä), **Antonio.** Born Dec. 1, 1786: died at Madrid, Jan. 27, 1861. A Spanish dramatic poet.

Gimcrack (jim'krak). **Sir Nicholas.** The Virtuoso in Thomas Shadwell's comedy of that name, remarkable for his "scientific" vagaries.

Gindely (gin'de-lē), **Anton.** Born at Prague, Bohemia, Sept. 3, 1829: died at Prague, Oct. 24, 1892. A German historian, professor (extraordinary 1862, ordinary 1867) of Austrian history at the University of Prague, and keeper of the archives of the kingdom of Bohemia. He wrote "Geschichte des Dreissigjahrigen Kriegs" ("History of the Thirty Years' War," 1869–80), etc.

Gines de Passamonte (hē'nes dā pä-sä-mōn'tā), Cervantes's "Don Quixote," a gallev-slave who was freed with others by that knight. The freed slaves set upon Don Quixote and despoiled him, and broke Mambrino's helmet.

Ginevra (gi-nev'rä). 1. See *Guinevere*.—2. A poem by Samuel Rogers, named from its heroine. She is an Italian bride who hides herself, for a jest, in an old chest which has a spring-lock. It closes tightly, and the key is lost, and found many years afterward, told as connected with several old houses in England. T. Haynes Bayley's ballad "The Mistletoe Bough" embodies the story.

Ginguené (zhañ-gē-nā'), **Pierre Louis.** Born at Rennes, France, April 25, 1748: died at Paris, Nov. 11, 1816. A noted French historian of literature, and critic. His chief work is a "Histoire littéraire d'Italie" (1811–19).

Ginkel (ging'kel), **Godert de,** first Earl of Athlone. Born at Utrecht, 1630: died there, Feb. 11, 1703. A Dutch soldier in the English service. He accompanied William of Orange to England in 1688; went with the king to Ireland in 1690, where he served at the battle of the Boyne and the siege of Limerick, and after the latter event received the command-in-chief and carried on the Irish war in 1691, defeating the Irish in a pitched battle near Aghrim July 12, and taking Limerick Oct. 3. The following year he went with William to the Continent, and served at Steinkirk, Landen (July 19, 1693), Namur (1695), and elsewhere.

Ginnungagap (gin'nōng-ä-gäp). [ON.] In the Old Norse cosmogony, the "gaping abyss" which existed before creation, where, on the one hand, Niflheim, the realm of cold and fog in the north, came into contact with sparks from Muspellsheim, the realm of fire in the south, and through the working of heat and cold arose the Gurgelmir, the first of the giants, the ancient Ymir, the dead body, afterward hurled by Odin and his brothers, Vili and Ve (ON. Vé), back into the midst of the abyss, became the world.

Ginx's Baby (ginks'ez bā'bi), **His Birth and other Misfortunes.** A work by Edward Jenkins, published in 1870. It describes in a narrative form the evils of pauperism and pauperization.

Giobert (jō-bert'), **Giovanni Antonio.** Born near Asti, Italy, Oct. 28, 1761: died near Turin, Sept. 14, 1834. An Italian chemist. He became professor of mineralogy in the University of Turin in 1802, and in 1802 was transferred to the chair of chemistry and mineralogy. He was the first to introduce the theories of Lavoisier into Italy.

Gioberti (jō-ber'tē), **Vincenzo.** Born at Turin, April 5, 1801: died at Paris, Oct. 26, 1852. An Italian philosopher and politician. He was ordained priest in 1825; became professor of philosophy at Turin in the same year; was appointed chaplain to Charles Albert, ex-king of Sardinia, in 1831; was exiled in 1833 on suspicion of conspiring against the crown; was for a number of years a teacher in a private institution at Brussels; was recalled in 1845, was appointed royal chaplain in 1848, and was ambassador at Paris 1849–51. Among his chief works are "Introduzione allo studio della filosofia" (1839–40), "Del primato morale e civile degli Italiani" (1843), "Prolegomeni" (1845), "Il Gesuita moderno" (1846–47), "Del rinnovamento civile d'Italia" (1851).

Giocondo (jō-kon'dō), Fra **Giovanni.** Born at Verona, Italy, in the middle of the 15th century: died at Rome, July 1, 1515. An Italian architect and antiquary, a teacher of Julius Cæsar Scaliger. He published editions of the letters of Pliny, Cæsar's Commentaries, and Vitruvius. He is supposed to have designed the famous Loggia del Consiglio at Verona. He collected about 2 volumes of antiquarian work which he dedicated to Lorenzo the Magnificent. In Paris he built the Pont Notre-Dame and the old palace of the Cour des Comptes. He went to Rome and made a design for St. Peter's, which is preserved in the Uffizi at Florence. He returned to Venice in 1506, and connected himself with the work of the Aldine Academy.

Gioja (jō'yä), **Flavio.** Born at Pasitano, near Amalfi: lived early in the 14th century. An Italian navigator, incorrectly regarded as the inventor of the compass.

Gioja, Melchiorre. Born at Piacenza, Italy, Sept. 20, 1767: died at Milan, Jan. 2, 1829. An Italian political economist and philosophical writer. Among his works are "Nuovo prospetto delle scienze economiche" (1815–19), "Filosofia della statistica" (1826), etc.

Gioja (or **Gioia**) **del** (or **dal**) **Colle** (kol'le). A town in the province of Bari, Italy, 24 miles south of Bari. Population in 1881, 17,016.

Giordani (jor-dē'ne), **Pietro.** Born at Piacenza, Jan. 4, 1774: died at Pittiana, Sept. 1, 1848. An Italian literary critic and philologist. He was professor 1800–15 of Latin and Italian rhetoric at the University of Bologna.

Giordano (jōr-dä'nō), **Luca.** Born at Naples, 1632: died at Naples, Jan., 1705. An Italian painter: for his swiftness of execution he received the name of Fa-Presto.

Giorgio (jor'jō), **Francesco di.** Born at Siena, 1439: died there, 1502. An Italian architect, engineer, sculptor, painter, and bronze-caster. He devoted himself principally to military architecture and engineering, and attained such celebrity that his services were constantly solicited of the Sienese republic by the lords of the great Italian cities. His chief employer was the Duke of Urbino. A surprised 72 sketch-books made up of military machines, arms, and trophies, which he sought to collect for the use of the Duke of Urbino, are now in Urbino. In 1491 he was elected to the magistracy of Siena. At this time he modelled and cast two of the tabernacles above the high altar of the Duomo.

Giorgione (jor-jō'ne), **Il** (**Giorgio Barbarelli**). Born at Castelfranco about 1477: died of the plague at Venice in 1511. A Venetian painter. He was a pupil of Giovanni Bellini. He was known as a colorist, and was reckoned the most brilliant of his school and generation. Of the numerous pictures attributed to him in the various galleries of Europe, there is only one of which the authorship rests on some evidence. This is the Madonna and Child with St. Liberale, Francis, and St. Liberalis on the two sides of the pedestal on which she sits. It is in the church of the birthplace. Of the pictures attributed to Giorgione in Dresden ("the Dresden Gallery), "The Knight of Malta" (in the Uffizi), and the "Judgment of Solomon" (Uffizi) are among the most important.

Giotto (jot'tō), or **Giotto di Bondone.** Born at Vespignano, near Florence, 1276: died at Florence, Jan. 8, 1337. A celebrated Italian painter, architect, and sculptor. He was the son of a peasant. He became the pupil of Cimabue, and was the head of Florence's celebrated school of painters. In 1334 Giotto was appointed chief master of the works on the Duomo at Florence, the city fortifications, and all public architectural undertakings. He designed the façade of the Duomo, which he was the first to finish, and the famous Campanile. His works include 28 frescos in the aisle of the upper church of S. Francesco d'Assisi, under those by Cimabue; the frescos on the ceiling of the lower church of S. Francesco d'Assisi, and an altarpiece (according to Vasari the most completely executed of all his works); "Navicella" (in mosaic), in the vestibule of Peter, the frescos of four chapels in Santa Croce, Florence, two of which have been destroyed; a very small number of genuine panel-pictures in St. Peter's, in Santa Croce, in the Accademia at Florence, in the Louvre, at Munich, and in the Berlin Museum; a "Madonna with Angels" (Accademia, Florence); "Two Apostles" (National Gallery, London); and "SS. Francis and Dominic" (Louvre). In the frescoes of the Bargello, Florence, are the well-known portraits of Dante.

Giovanni, Don. [It., 'John.'] See *Don Giovanni*.

Giovanni, Ser. See *Pecorone, Il*.

Giovanni da Fiesole. See *Fiesole, Giovanni Angelico da*.

Giovanni di Bologna. See *John of Bologna*.

Giovinazzo (jō-vē-nät'sō), or **Giovenazzo** (jō-vē-nät'sō). A seaport in the province of Bari, Italy, on the Adriatic Sea 12 miles northwest of Bari. Population, 5,797.

Giovio (jō'vē-ō), **Paolo,** Latinized **Paulus Jovius.** Born at Como, Italy, April 19, 1483: died at Florence, Dec. 11, 1552. A noted Italian historian. He was the author of numerous works, of which the most important is "Historiarum sui temporis libri xiv." ("History of his Own Time," 1550–52).

Gippsland (gips'land). A region in southeastern Victoria, Australia.

Gipsies (jip'siz). [Orig. *Egyptians*, later *Egyptians*, *Gypsies*, the Gipsies being popularly supposed to be Egyptians.] A peculiar vagabond race which appeared in England for the first time about the beginning of the 16th century, and in eastern Europe at least two centuries earlier, and is now found in every country of Europe, as well as in parts of Asia, Africa, and America. The Gipsies are distinguishable from the peoples among whom they rove by their bodily appearance and by their language. Their skin is of a dark shade, lithe, and agile; skin of a tawny color; eyes large, black, and brilliant; hair long, coal black, and often ringleted; mouth well shaped; and teeth remarkably white. Ethnologists generally concur in regarding the Gipsies as descendants of some obscure Hindu tribe. They pursue various nomadic occupations, being tinkers, basket-makers, fortune-tellers, jobbers in horses, &c., sometimes sport-dealers, and are entirely with the view to profit. They appear to be destitute of any system of religion, but traces of various fetishistic practices are found in their language and customs. The name Gipsy is also sometimes applied to or assumed by other vagrants of like habits.

Gipsy's Warning, The. An opera by Sir Julius Benedict, with words by Linley and Peake. It was produced at Drury Lane, April 19, 1838.

Giralda (ji-ral'dä). An opera by A. Adam, with words by Scribe. It was produced in 1850, and adapted for the English stage as a play by Mrs. Davidson.

Giralda (ihe-ral'da). [Sp., a weather-vane in the form of a statue.] The bell-tower of the cathedral of Seville, Spain: so called from the figure of Faith which forms the weather-vane upon its summit. To the height of 200 feet the tower is Moorish with rich windows and surface-decoration, the ornate belfry portion built in recessed stages above this. was built in 1568. The tower is erected square at the base. The base of the Madison Square Garden in New York city is in general a copy of it.

Giraldi (jē-ral'dē). **Giovanni Battista,** surnamed **Cintio** or **Cinthio.** Born at Ferrara, Italy, Nov., 1504; died at Ferrara, Dec. 30, 1573. An eminent Italian novelist and tragic poet, professor (1537) of philosophy and philosophy and later (1537) of belles-lettres at the University of Ferrara. For several years after 1565 he taught at Mondovi. He published "Orbecche" (1541) and other tragedies, "Il Hecatommithi" ("A Hundred Tales," 1565, etc. Two of Shakspere's plays, as well as a number of Beaumont and Fletcher's, are indebted to him for their plots.

Giraldi, Lilio Gregorio. Born at Ferrara, Italy, June 13, 1479; died at Ferrara, Feb., 1552. An Italian archæological and poet, author of "Historiæ de diis gentium," etc.

Giraldus Cambrensis (ji-ral'dus kam-bren'sis), or **Gerald de Barry** (or **Barri**). Born near Pembroke, Wales, probably in 1146: died probably in 1220. A British historian and ecclesiastic. He was appointed chaplain to Henry II in 1184, and accompanied Prince John in his expedition to Ireland. In 1198 he was elected bishop of St. Davids, but failed to receive the papal confirmation. His chief works are "Itinerarium Cambriæ" and "Descriptio Cambriæ," in which he says that by Queen Elizabeth's time all the wolves in that country had been killed.

Girard (zhē-rar'). **Firmin.** Born at Poncin, Ain, May 31, 1838. A French genre painter. He studied with Gleyre. Among his works are "Après le bal" (1863), "Le page" (1872), "Quand on danse" (1876), "Allant au marché" (1881), "La promenade" (1889).

Girard, Paul Albert. Born at Paris, Sept. 13, 1839. A French landscape-painter. He gained the grand prix de Rome in 1861.

Girard, Philippe Henri de. Born at Lourmarin, Vaucluse, France, Feb. 1, 1775; died at Paris, Aug. 26, 1845. A noted French mechanician. His chief invention is a flax-spinning machine (1810).

Girard, Pierre Simon. Born at Caen, France, Nov. 4, 1765: died at Paris, Nov. 30, 1836. A French engineer.

Girard (ji-rärd'), **Stephen.** Born near Bordeaux, France, May 24, 1750; died at Philadelphia, Dec. 26, 1831. An American merchant, banker, and philanthropist, founder of Girard College (which see).

Girard College. A college for the education of poor white male orphans, founded in Philadelphia by the will of Stephen Girard. The chief building (Girard College proper) was built, and the college was opened in 1848. By the direction of the founder "no ecclesiastic, missionary, or minister of any sect whatever" is permitted to "hold or exercise any station or duty" in the college, or to be admitted as a visitor within the premises.

Girardin (zhē-rär-dan'), **Émile de.** Born at Paris, June 22, 1806; died there, April 27, 1881. A French journalist and economist, natural son of Count Alexandre de Girardin. He was editor of "La Presse" 1836-56 and 1862-66 or "La Liberté," 1866-67, and of "La France," after 1874. Among his works are "Etudes politiques" (1852) and "La politique universelle, devoirs de la paix" (1858).

Girardin, Madame **de Delphine Gay**): pseudonym **Vicomte Charles de Launay.** Born at Aix-la-Chapelle, Prussia, Jan. 29, 1804; died at Paris, June 25, 1855. A French writer, daughter of Madame Sophie Gay, and wife (1831) of Émile de Girardin. She was the author of novels, comedies, poems, and "Lettres parisiennes" (contributed to "La Presse" 1836-48).

Girardin, Jean Pierre Rouis. Born at Paris, Nov. 16, 1803: died at Rouen, May 24, 1884. A French chemist. He became professor of applied chemistry at Rouen in 1838, and at Lille in 1850, and rector of the academy at Clermont-Ferrand in 1868. He is best known on his labors in agricultural chemistry.

Girardin, Marc. *See Saint-Marc Girardin.*

Girardon (zhē-rär-don'). **François.** Born at Troyes, France, about 1630: died at Paris, Sept. 1, 1715. A French sculptor. He came under the patronage of Chancellor Seguier, studied in Italy, and returned to Paris in 1652, where he executed numerous reliefs. His principal works are the "Rape of Apollon" and "Rape of Proserpine" at Versailles, an equestrian statue of Louis XIV, the monument of Richelieu at the Sorbonne, the tomb of his own wife at Saint-Landri, and the decoration of the Porte St.-Denis.

Girart de Rossilho. An old Provençal epic belonging to the Carlovingian cycle. It is written in the most northern of the southern dialects. *Scandsberg.*

Giraud (zhē-rō'). **Pierre François Eugène.** Born at Paris, Aug. 9, 1806: died there, Dec. 29, 1881. A French painter, a pupil of the École des Beaux Arts. He studied in Italy, and later traveled in Spain and the East. The subjects of his principal works are historical and Oriental.

Giraud, Sébastien Charles. Born at Paris, Jan. 18, 1819: died there, 1892 (1886, Vapereau). A French painter, brother of P. F. E. Giraud.

Girbaden (gir'bä-den), **Castle of.** An imposing ruin with a massive square donjon, near Grendelbruch, in Lower Alsace, said once to have possessed 14 gates and 14 courts. The inner fortress is of the 10th century, the outer walls of the early 13th. The great hall has fine windows framed between clustered colonnettes.

Girgashites (gēr'ga-shits). See the extract.

As for the Girgashite who is coupled with the Jebusite (Gen. xv. 21), his place has been already fixed by the ethnographical table of Genesis. He there appears between the Amorite and the Hivite, and consequently in that northern part of the country in which the Hivites were more especially found. Further than this conjecture alone can lead us. *Sayce,* Races of the O. T., p. 122.

Girgeh (jer'je). **1.** A province of Upper Egypt. —**2.** A town in the province of Girgeh, situated on the Nile in lat. 26° 18′ N. Population (1882), 15,000.

Girgenti (jēr-jen'tē). A province in southwestern Sicily. Area, 1,172 square miles. Population (1891), 337,983.

Girgenti. The capital of the province of Girgenti, Sicily, situated on the Girgenti, near the coast, in lat. 37° 18′ N., long. 13° 34′ E.: the ancient Roman Agrigentum and the Greek Akragas (which see). *Pindar* calls it the most beautiful of mortal habitations. It has also considerable archæological interest from its abundant remains of Doric temples and other Greek structures dating from before the Carthaginian conquest. All the temples belong to the finest period of architecture. The so-called temple of Concord is one of the most perfect surviving monuments of Hellenic antiquity. It is a Doric peripteros of 6 by 13 columns, on a style-bate of 3 steps, measuring (steps included) 64 by 128 feet. The base diameter of the columns is 4 ½ feet, their height 22 ½. There are two columns in antis in both pronaos and opisthodomos. The cella has a pronaos and opisthodomos, each of the full width of the cella, and is most imposing in effect. The temple of Hera Lacinia, of the first half of the 5th century B. C., is now a ruin. It is a Doric peripteros of 6 by 13 columns, measuring (steps included) 64 by 128 feet. The base diameter of the columns is 4½ feet, their height 21. The cella had two columns in antis in both pronaos and opisthodomos, and retains a podium of the base of the statue. The temple of Zeus (Jupiter) is a very large 5th-century Greek Doric temple of unusual plan. It was pseudoperipteral, with 7 engaged columns on the fronts and 14 on the flanks, and measured 350 feet in length, 180 in width, and 120 in height. The interior of the cella was surrounded with pilasters supporting an entablature and a continuous frieze to receive the ceiling-beams. There was a pronaos and an opisthodomos, lighted by windows between the semi-columns. In the eastern pediment there is a gigantomachy in high relief, and in the western an Iliupersis. The temple of Castor and Pollux is a Doric peripteros of 6 by 13 columns, measuring (steps included) 51 by 111½ feet. The base diameter of the columns is 3′, their height 21½. Only four columns of the northwest angle are standing, with their entablature and a portion of the pediment. The rough stone has a coating of fine stucco, upon which the painted decoration was executed. The temple of Heracles is a Doric peripteros of 6 by 15 columns, measuring steps included) 54 by 132 feet. The base diameter of the columns is 3′, their height 21′ 3″ (which (4′ diameters). There were inner portions before both pronaos and opisthodomos. Fragments of its polychromed decoration are preserved at Palermo. The prætor Verres attempted to steal its colt statue, but was forcibly hindered by the citizens. The city has a cathedral and a museum. It was for a time a Saracen possession, and was a rich bishopric in the middle ages. In the port, Porto Empedocle, has a large export of sulphur. Population (estimated, 1891), 24,000.

Girnar (gir-närʹ). A mountain in the peninsula of Kathiawar, India, near Junagadh, famous for its Jain temples. Height, 3,666 feet.

Girodet Trioson (zhē-rō-dä' trē-ō-zôn'). **Anne Louis** (originally **Girodet de Roussy**). Born at Montargis, France, Jan. 5, 1767: died at Paris, Dec. 19, 1824. A French painter, a pupil of L. David. He won the grand prix de Rome in 1789. Some of his works are "Scène du déluge" (1806), "Burial of Atala" (1808), etc. He was adopted by a physician named Trioson.

Giromagny (zhē-rō-man-yē'). A town in the territory of Belfort, France, on the Savoureuse 8 miles north of Belfort. Population, about 3,000.

Giron (hē-ronʹ), **Francisco Hernandez.** Born at Caceres, Estremadura, about 1505: died at Lima, Peru, Dec. 7, 1554. A Spanish adventurer. He went to America in 1535, took part in the conquest of New Granada, and fought on the royal side in Peru during the rebellion of Gonzalo Pizarro, 1545 to 1548. On Nov. 12, 1553, he headed a revolt at Cuzco, deceived the royalists under Alonso de Alvarado at the battle of Chuquinga, May 21, 1554; but later he was outnumbered, captured, and beheaded.

Gironde (ji-rondʹ; F. pron. zhē-rôdʹ). **1.** The river Garonne (which see) after its union with the Dordogne. Length, about 45 miles.—**2.** A department of southwestern France, capital Bordeaux: part of the ancient Guienne. It is bounded by Charente-Inférieure on the north, Dordogne and Lot-et-Garonne on the east, Landes on the south, and the Bay of Biscay on the west. The surface is generally level. Gironde is noted for the production of claret wines. Area, 3,761 square miles. Population (1891), 793,528.

Girondins (ji-ron'dinz). Same as *Girondists.*

Girondists (ji-ron'dists). [From F. *Girondiste,* from *Gironde,* a party so called: prop. a department of France from which the original leaders of this party came.] An important political party during the first French Revolution. From Brissot, they were sometimes called Brissotins. They were moderate Republicans, were the ruling party in 1792, and were overthrown by their opponents in the Convention, the Montagnards, in 1793; and many of their chiefs were executed during the night of Oct. 30-31 of that year, including Brissot, Condorcet, Vergniaud, Gensonné, and Sillery. Other executions followed both at Paris and in the provinces.

Giron le Courtois (zhē-rōnʹ lē kōr-twäʹ). See the extract.

The original story, together with the Meliadus, formed part of the great romance Palamedes (or, as M. Paulin Paris prefers to call the whole, Giron le Courtois, this personage being the chief hero throughout), written by Elie de Boron, who was also the author of the Merlin, probably about one hundred years before Rusticin, whose composition is the basis of the work as printed. *Dunlop,* Hist. of Prose Fict., I. 233, note.

Giroustes (zhē-rō-et'). **Les.** [F., 'The Weathercocks.'] A name given in the "Dictionnaire des Girouettes," published in Paris in 1815, to those who had deserted the tricolor for the white flag of the Bourbons after the fall of Napoleon, or vice versa. After each name was engraved one or more weathercocks, showing the number of times the subject of the book had changed sides.

Girtin (gēr'tin). **Thomas.** Born at Southwark, Surrey, 1775: died at London, 1802. An English landscape-painter, "next in importance to Turner." He was one of the founders of the English water-color school. Among his works are "Melrose Abbey," "York Cathedral," "Interior of Canterbury Cathedral," and others in the British Museum, "Jedburgh Abbey," "St. Asaph" (public National Gallery), "Rievaulx Abbey," "View on the Thames," and others (South Kensington Museum).

Girton College (gēr'ton kol'ej). A college at Girton, near Cambridge, England, founded in 1869 for the education of women. Its students are admitted to examinations for the B. A. degree in Cambridge University, and receive certificates indicating their place in the class-lists.

Girvan (gēr'van). A seaport on the coast of Ayrshire, Scotland, 17 miles south-southwest of Ayr. Population (1891), 4,081.

Gisdhubar. See *Izdubar.*

Giskra (gisk'rä), **Karl.** Born at Mährisch-Trübau, Moravia, Jan. 29, 1820: died at Baden, Lower Austria, June 1, 1879. An Austrian statesman. In 1846 he was appointed to a professorship at the University of Vienna. In 1848 he took a prominent part in the revolutionary movement at Vienna, and organized the academic legion, in consequence of which he narrowly escaped with his life. He returned in 1850; became an advocate at Brünn in 1860; became mayor of Brünn 1864; and was minister of the interior 1868–70.

Gislason (gis'li-son), **Conrad.** Died at Langamyri, Iceland, July 3, 1898. An Icelandic philologist, professor at the University of Copenhagen 1853–86. His chief work is a Danish-Icelandic dictionary (1851).

Gisors (zhē-zorʹ). A town in the department of Eure, France, on the Epte 32 miles east-southeast of Rouen. It was the ancient capital of the Norman Vexin. The castle was the favorite seat of ducal Normandy. The inclosure of walls and towers is of great extent, and in the middle rises the huge octagonal keep. It is an exceedingly picturesque ruin, framed in trees and ivy. Population (1891), commune, 4,402.

Gita (gēʹtä). The Bhagavadgita (which see).

Gitagovinda (gē-ta-gō-vin'dä). [Skt.] A lyrical poem by Jayadeva on the early life of Krishna as a cowherd (*govinda,* 'finder of cows'). It sings the loves of Krishna and Radha and other of the cowherd damsels, but a mystical interpretation has been put upon it. It is supposed to have been written in the 12th or 13th century.

Gitschin (gich'in). A town in Bohemia, Austro-Hungary, situated on the Cydlina 48 miles northeast of Prague. Wallenstein made it the capital of the duchy of Friedland in 1627. It was the scene of a victory of the Prussians over the Austrians, June 29, 1866. Population (1890), 8,475.

Gittites (gitʹits). The natives or inhabitants of Gath (which see).

Giudici (jōʹdē-chē), **Paolo Emiliani.** Born at Massomeli, Sicily, June 13, 1812: died at Tunbridge, England, Sept. 8, 1872. An Italian historian of literature. He wrote "Storia della letteratura italiana" (1–55), "Storia dei comuni italiani" (1851), etc.

Giuglini (jōl-yē'nē), **Antonio.** Born at Fano, Italy, in 1827; died at Pesaro, Oct. 12, 1865. An Italian tenor singer. He first appeared in England 1857.

Giuliani (jō-lē-ä'nē), **Giambattista.** Born at Canelli, near Asti, June 4, 1818; died at Florence, Jan. 11, 1884. An Italian philologist, noted as a student of Dante. He was successively professor of mathematics at the Clementine College at Rome (1837) of philosophy at the Lyceum at Lugano (1839), of rhetoric at the University of Genoa (1848), and of Italian literature, particularly of the works of Dante, at Florence (1860). His works on Dante are numerous.

Giulio Romano (jōl'yō-ō rō-mä'nō), properly **Giulio di Pietro di Filippo** (jō'lē-ō dē pē-ä'trō dē fē-lēp'pō) (contracted to **Pippi**) **de' Giannuzzi.** Born at Rome, 1492: died at Mantua, Italy, Nov. 1, 1546. An Italian painter and architect, pupil of Raphael. Among his noted works is the "Fall of the Titans" (Mantua).

Giunta Pisano (jön'tä pē-sä'nō). Lived in the first half of the 13th century. An Italian painter.

Giuramento (jō-rä-men'tō), **Il.** [It., 'The Oath.'] An opera by Mercadante, with words by Rossi from Victor Hugo's "Angelo." It was produced at Milan in 1837, at London in 1840, and at Paris in 1858.

Giurgevo (jör-jä'vō), Rumanian **Giurgiu** (jör'jö). A town in Wallachia, Rumania, situated on the Danube opposite Rustchuk. 58 miles south-southwest of Bukharest. It is the port of Bukharest, the chief commercial place in Rumania, and was the scene of many contests in the Turkish wars. It was founded by the Genoese in the 14th century. Population (1889-90), 12,559.

Giusti (jös'tē), **Giuseppe.** Born at Monsummano, near Pistoja, Italy, May 13, 1809: died at Florence, March 31, 1850. An Italian satirical poet. His complete works were published in 1859.

Giustiniani (jös-tē-nē-ä'nē), **Agostino Pantaleone.** Born at Genoa, 1470: lost at sea, 1536. An Italian ecclesiastic and philologist. He published a polyglot edition of the Psalter in 1516.

Givet (zhē-vā'). A fortified town in the department of Ardennes, France, situated on the Meuse, on the Belgian frontier, in lat. 50° 8′ N., long. 4° 49′ E. The citadel of Charlemont was founded by the prayer Charles V. 1555. Population (1891), commune, 7,083.

Givors (zhē-vor'). A town in the department of Rhône, France, situated at the junction of the Gier with the Rhône, 14 miles south of Lyons.

Gizeh, or **Ghizeh** (gē'ze). **1.** A province of Egypt, situated south of the Delta.—**2.** The capital of the province of Gizeh, situated on the Nile about 3 miles west-southwest of Cairo. In the vicinity are the pyramids of Khufu, Khafra and Men-ka-ra. It now contains the Museum of Egyptian Antiquities. Population (1897), 17,000 (with suburbs, 30,000).

Gizziello (jēt-sē-el'lō), **Gioacchino Conti,** called. Born at Naples, Feb. 28, 1714: died at Rome, Oct. 25, 1761. A noted Italian soprano singer. He made his début at Rome at the age of fifteen. In 1736 he sang in London with great success. In 1753, after singing much in Spain and Portugal, he left the stage.

Gjallar (yäl'lär). In Scandinavian mythology, the horn of Heimdall. He blows it to warn the gods when any one approaches the bridge Bifrost.

Glaber (glä'ber), **Rudolphe** or **Raoul.** Died at the monastery of Cluny about 1050. A French ecclesiastic who wrote a chronicle of events from 900 to 1044. The best printed edition of the work appeared in 1886 in Prothero's "Historic Franconum." It contains much information concerning the Capetians before their elevation to the French throne. Glaber was the author also of a life of Saint William, abbot of Saint-Bénigne.

Gladbach, or **Bergisch-Gladbach** (berg'ish-glädʹbäch). A town in the Rhine Province, Prussia, 8 miles northeast of Cologne. Population (1890), 9,550.

Gladbach, or **München-Gladbach** (mün'chen-glädʹbäch). A town in the Rhine Province, Prussia, 15 miles west of Düsseldorf. It is one of the centers for the manufacture of cotton, linen, woolen, machinery, etc. Population (1890), 49,628.

Gladiator (glad'i-ā-tor). The. A melodrama by Astley, produced in 1841. Forrest was noted as Spartacus in this play.

Gladiator, The Fighting. See *Borghese Gladiator.*

Gladiators, War of the. See *Servile Wars.*

Gladstone (glad'stōn). **William Ewart.** Born at Liverpool, Dec. 29, 1809. An eminent British statesman, financier, and orator. Both his parents were natives of Scotland, his father, Sir John Gladstone, Bart., a Liverpool merchant, tracing descent from an old Scottish family named Gledstanes (or "hawkstones"). He was educated at Eton and at Christ Church, Oxford, graduating in 1831 with highest honors both in classics and mathematics (a double first-class). He was returned to Parliament in 1832, in the first election after the passing of the Reform Bill, as Tory member for Newark, a pocket borough of the Duke of Newcastle. His exceptional political abilities were at once recognized by his party, and in the short-lived administration of Sir Robert Peel (Dec. 1834–April, 1835) he was made first a junior lord of the treasury, and then under-secretary for the colonies. On the return of Peel to office in Sept., 1841, he was appointed vice-president of the Board of Trade, and had the principal share in working out and expounding the elaborate scheme of tariff revision that was then adopted. In June, 1843, he became president of the Board of Trade, with a seat in the cabinet. In Jan., 1845, he left the ministry on account of the proposed grant to the Roman Catholic College of Maynooth, he was again chancellor of the exchequer in Peel's cabinet, at variance with opinions he had published although he now could and subsequently did support it as a private member. The Peel ministry was reorganized in Dec., 1845, and he was secretary of state for the colonies until its fall in June, 1846. Six and a half years then elapsed before he again held office, and during that period (especially in the earlier years of it) he was gradually forging ahead, in spite of his native Conservative instincts, toward that political Liberalism of which he was latterly the most conspicuous champion. In Dec., 1852, a coalition ministry of Whigs and Peelites was formed under the Earl of Aberdeen, Gladstone taking what appears to have been his strongest place—that of chancellor of the exchequer. He held the same office at first in the Liberal ministry of Lord Palmerston, formed Feb., 1855, but retired with the other Peelites in a few weeks. During the next few years the Peelites gradually drifted into a special mission as lord high commissioner extraordinary to the Ionian Islands. From June, 1858, to July, 1859, he was again chancellor of the exchequer under Lord Palmerston and Earl Russell, and after Palmerston's death he was leader of the House of Commons. The defeat of a reform bill which he introduced brought the Tories back to power, to pass themselves an important reform measure; but on Dec. 9, 1865, he reached the highest dignity attainable by a British subject—that of prime minister. He was defeated and resigned position he held less than four times—Dec., 1868, to Feb., 1874; April, 1880, to June, 1885; Feb. to Aug., 1886, and Aug., 1892, to March, 1894—and "Grand Old Man" was his office on account of his advanced age and failing physical powers. Besides being prime minister and first lord of the treasury, he has occupied almost every office under the crown during his first administration and part of his second, and lord privy seal during his third and fourth. The history of his various ministries is the history of the British empire for the time. One of the first measures which he carried as premier was the disestablishment of the Irish Church, and the condition of Ireland has throughout his leadership been a question of a century in office. Opposition been the object of his peculiar concern. He prepared and introduced (1886 and 1893) two bills for providing that country with a system of legislature; but both were defeated (see *Home Rule Bills*). With the exception of about a year and a half, he has sat continuously in the House of Commons since 1832. He retired from Parliament in Jan., 1846, because his views had diverged from those of its patron, and subsequently represented the University of Oxford (1847–65), South Lancashire (1865–68), Greenwich (1868–80), and Midlothian (or Edinburghshire) since 1880. He is understood to have been offered a peerage on more than one occasion, but has declined that honor, preferring the great commoncy of which he is by far the most prominent man in the politics of his time, he has found leisure for considerable contributions to literature. His published works include "Church Principles considered in their Results" (1840), "Remarks on Relations to the Church" (1845), "Letters on the State Relations of the Neapolitan Government" (1851), "Studies on Homer and the Homeric Age" (1858), "Juventus Mundi" (1869), pamphlets on "The Vatican Decrees" (1874–75) and "Bulgarian Horrors" (1876, 1877), "Homeric Synchronism" (1876), "Gleanings of Past Years" (1879), etc., besides numerous articles and pamphlets.

Glaire (glär), **Jean Baptiste.** Born at Bordeaux, France, April 1, 1798: died at Issy (Seine), Feb. 25, 1879. A French Orientalist and theologian. He published "Lexicon manuale Hebraicum et Chaldaicum" , 1839, etc.

Glais-Bizoin (glā'bē-zwaṅ'), **Alexandre.** Born at Quintin, Côtes-du-Nord, France, Nov. 6, 1800: died at Lamballe, Côtes-du-Nord, Nov. 6, 1877. A French politician, opposition member of the Chamber of Deputies, and member of the Government of National Defense 1870–71.

Glaisher (glāʹshėr), **James.** Born at London, April 7, 1809. A British meteorologist and aëronaut. He was an assistant at the Cambridge observatory 1838–40, and director of the magnetic and meteorological work at Greenwich observatory 1840–74. He founded the Royal Meteorological Society, and became its first president in 1850. He was a member of numerous scientific commissions, and the author of scientific works, which include "Travels in the Air," "Dictionary of Chemistry," etc.

Glaize (glāz), **Auguste Barthélemy.** Born at Montpellier, Dec. 15, 1807. A French painter. Among his works are frescos in the churches of St. Sulpice, St. Jacques du Haut-Pas, and St. Merri at Paris. He has been successful in lithography and pastel.

Glaize, Pierre Paul Léon. Born at Paris, Feb. 3, 1842. A French painter, pupil of his father, A. B. Glaize, and of Gérôme.

Glammis (glämz) **Castle.** An ancient castle near Strathmore, Scotland, seat of the Earl of Strathmore. It is associated with Shakspere's "Macbeth."

Glamorgan (gla-mōr'gan). A county of South Wales. Capital, Cardiff. It is bounded by Brecknock on the north, Monmouth on the east, Bristol Channel on the south, and Carmarthen on the west. It has important coal and iron deposits. Area, 808 square miles. Population (1891), 687,147.

Glamorgan. In British legend, the eldest son of Morgan, a spot in Wales where Morgan, the grandson of Lear, was killed.

Glamorgan Treaty. A treaty made with the Roman Catholics at Jamestown by the Lord Glamorgan (afterward Marquis of Worcester), acting (but apparently without authority) as agent of Charles I., Aug. 25, 1645. It made important concessions to the Roman Catholics in return for military aid.

Glanvill, or **Glanvil** (glan'vil), **Joseph.** Born at Plymouth, England, 1636: died at Bath, England, Nov., 1680. An English divine. He was a voluminous author. His best-known work is "The Vanity of Dogmatizing" (1661; enlarged, "Scepsis Scientifica," 1665). In this he defended the Copernican theory, and Hume's theory of causation.

Glanville (glan'vil), **Ranulf de.** Died 1190. Chief justiciar of England. He was sheriff of Yorkshire 1163–70; became sheriff of Lancashire in 1173; with Robert Stuteville defended Scarborough Castle in 1174; and was one of the most important persons in the kingdom during the remainder of the reign of Henry II.

Glapthorne (glap'thōrn), **Henry.** Known to have written between 1639 and 1642. An English dramatist. His plays are "Argalus and Parthenia," "Albertus Wallenstein," "The Ladies' Privilege," "The Parricide," and "Whitehall" was licensed in 1633, by Sir Henry Herbert. It was published later with changes under the title of "The Lady Mother." Nothing else is known of his life.

Glareanus (glā-rā-ä'nus), originally **Heinrich Loriti.** Born at Mollis, Switzerland, 1488: died at Freiburg, 1563. A Swiss humanist. He was crowned poet laureate by the emperor Maximilian in 1512, became professor of belles-lettres in the College de France in 1521, and subsequently founded a school for belles-lettres at Freiburg. He remained loyal to the Reformation for a time, but was induced by the disturbances at Basel in 1529 to withdraw his support. He published "De geographia liber" (1527), "Helvetiæ descriptio" (in verse), numerous studies on Livy, and others.

Glarner Alps (glärʹner alps). A mountainous group in the cantons of Uri, Glarus, and Grisons, Switzerland, extending from the Reuss east-ward to the Rhine. Its highest peak is the Tödi.

Glärnisch (glärʹnish). A mountain in the canton of Glarus, Switzerland, southwest of Glarus. Highest point, 9,583 feet.

Glarus (glä'rös), or **Glaris** (glä-rēs'). A canton of Switzerland, bounded by St.-Gall on the north and east, Grisons east and south, and Schwyz and Uri on the west. The surface is almost entirely mountainous. Cotton is manufactured. The canton sends two members to the National Council. It joined the Swiss Confederation in 1352. Area, 267 square miles. Population (1888), 33,832.

Glarus, A capital of the canton of Glarus, Switzerland, situated on the Linth 34 miles southeast of Zurich. It has flourishing manufactures. Population (1888), 5,491.

Glas (glās), **John.** Born at Auchtermuchty, Fife, Sept. 21, 1695: died at Perth, Nov. 2, 1773. A Scottish clergyman, founder of the sect of Glassites or Sandemanians.

Glasgow (glasʹgō). A seaport in Lanarkshire, Scotland, situated on the Clyde in lat. 55° 52′ N., long. 4° 15′ W., the largest city in Scotland and second city in Great Britain: next to Liverpool and London, the principal British seaport. It is the terminus of several transatlantic lines of steamers (Anchor, Allan, State). It is especially famous for iron and steel ship-building, being the chief British city in this regard. It manufactures chemicals, cotton goods, woolen goods, iron, sewing-machines, machinery, etc.; has a great trade in coal; and has important bleaching and dyeing works. The cathedral, in the East End of the city, was founded in the 13th, but is chiefly in the Early English style, with some numerous but small lancets in the clearstory, faceted windows, narrow triforium transepts with great windows, square chevet, and central tower and spire. The interior is effective: it has a flat wooden ceiling, and all the windows filled with modern Munich glass. The crypt is of unusual beauty: it is admirably vaulted, and its 65 columns possess finely carved capitals. The cathedral is 320 by 63 feet, the height of nave, 90. The length is the same as that of St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York. Glasgow University was founded in 1450. The present large building, 560 by 330 feet, is a modified Early English style, with tall central tower and spire, was first occupied in 1870: it is by Sir G. Gilbert Scott. Glasgow became a royal burgh about 1175. For parliamentary purposes it is arranged in seven divisions, each returning one member to the House of Commons. Population (1891), 618,479.

Glassites (glāsʹits), Mrs. **Hannah.** The author of a popular book called "The Art of Cookery." It was published in 1747, and at one time its authorship was attributed to Dr. John Hill. Mrs. Glasse wrote other books on similar subjects. The ironical proverb "First catch your hare," attributed to her, is not in "The Art of Cookery," but was probably suggested by the words "Take your hare when it is cased," *i. e.*, skinned.

Glassites (glāsʹits), a religious sect in Scotland, founded by John Glas (1695–1773). See *Sandemanians.*

Glassius (glash'i-us), **Salomo** (**Salomon Glass**). Born at Sondershausen, Germany, 1593; died at Gotha, Germany, July 27, 1656. A noted German theologian and biblical critic, professor of theology at Jena, and superintendent of the churches and schools of the ducky of Saxe-Gotha. He wrote "Philologia sacra" (Jena, 1623), etc.

Glastonbury (glas'ton-ber-i). [ME. *Glastenbury, Glassenburg, Glassanburg, Glastinbury*, AS. *Glastingaburh*, city of the Glastings.] A town in Somerset, England, 21 miles south of Bristol. Its abbey, founded in Roman times, was refounded under the 10th century. The great early-pointed church, of which the picturesque ruins are still standing, is Perpendicular, and was begun by Henry II. and consecrated by Henry VIII. It was 558 feet long. The fine chapel of St. Joseph at the east end is the oldest portion. The Abbot's Kitchen, of the 14th century, is of interest. The plan is square with abundant buttresses, but the high stone roof is octagonal; it terminates in a louver. There are no huge fireplaces. Several other interesting structures belonging to the abbey have been converted to modern uses. Glastonbury is associated in legend with Joseph of Arimathea, who is said to have visited it and, in case of possession, planted his staff, which took root and became the famous Glastonbury thorn that bursts into leaf on Christmas eve. The Isle of Avalon, where Arthur was buried, is also here. See *Avalon*.

There is something very odd in an English gentile name suddenly displacing the British name; there is something suspicious in the order in which the two Celtic and British names translate one another, in the transparent striving to see an element of class in both. Glastonbury, in fact, must be borne in mind, is as distinctly an English gentile name as any in the whole range of English nomenclature; Glastonbury is a mere corruption; the syllable which has taken a place to which it has no right in Huntingdon and Abingdon has in Glastonbury been driven out of a place to which it has the most perfect right. The true origin of the name must, in a grotesque shape, be that legend of Glaesting and his sow, a mutilated English legend, which either William of Malmesbury himself or some interpolator at Glastonbury has strangely thrust into the midst of the British legends. Glaesting's lost sow leads him by a long journey to an apple-tree by the old church; pleased with the land, he takes his family, the Glaestings, to dwell there.

Freeman, English Towns, p. 95.

Glastonbury Thorn. See *Glastonbury*.

Glatigny (glä-tēn-yē'), **Albert.** A French poet of the school of Villon. He lived as a strolling actor, and died young (18th century). Among his poems is the "Ballade des enfants sans souci."

Glatz (glätz), Bohem. **Kladsko** (kläd'skō). A town in the province of Silesia, Prussia, on the Neisse 50 miles southsouthwest of Breslau. It is strongly fortified, and has been frequently besieged and taken. Population (1890), 11,643.

Glatz, County of. A former county adjoining Bohemia, now included in the province of Silesia, Prussia. It was acquired by Prussia in 1742.

Glatzer Gebirge (glät'zer ge-bēr'ge). A group of mountains of the Sudetic chain, near the frontiers of Prussian Silesia, Bohemia, and Moravia. The principal peak is the Schneeberg (4,660 feet).

Glauber (glou'ber), **Johann Rudolf.** Born at Karlstadt, Bavaria, 1604; died at Amsterdam, 1668. A German chemist, now chiefly known as the discoverer of Glauber's salt (hydrous sodium sulphate), called by him *sal admirabile*, and believed by him to be identical with the *sal enixum* of Paracelsus. He was a voluminous writer on chemical topics.

Glauchau (glou'chou). A town in the district of Zwickau, Saxony, situated on the Zwickauer Mulde 36 miles southsoutheast of Leipsic. It is noted for manufactures, especially of woolens and half-woolens. Population (1890) 23,405.

Glaucus (glâ'kus). [Gr. *Γλαῦκος*.] 1. The steersman of the ship Argo, afterward transformed to a sea-divinity; often surnamed Potnius.—2. A charioteer, the son of Sisyphus; often surnamed Potnieus.—3. A son of Minos and Pasiphaë.—4. A Lycian prince, ally of Priam in the Trojan war.—5. The principal character of Bulwer's "Last Days of Pompeii."

Glazier (glā'zher), **Lake.** A lake or group of lakelets in Minnesota, directly south of Itasca Lake, explored by Captain Willard Glazier, July, 1881, and alleged by him to be the source of the Mississippi.

Gleditsch (glā'ditch), **Johann Gottlieb.** Born at Leipsic, Feb. 5, 1714: died at Berlin, Oct. 5, 1786. A German botanist and writer on forestry.

Glegg (gleg), **Mrs.** In George Eliot's novel "The Mill on the Floss," a precise, narrow-minded woman, the aunt of Maggie Tulliver.

Gleichenberg (glī'chen-berg), **Bad.** A watering-place in Styria, Austria-Hungary, about 25 miles southeast of Gratz.

Gleim (glīm), **Johann Wilhelm Ludwig.** Born at Ermsleben, near Halberstadt, Germany, April 2, 1719: died at Halberstadt, Feb. 18, 1803. A German poet. He studied jurisprudence at Halle, and was subsequently tutor in Potsdam, secretary to Prince William in the second Silesian war, secretary to Prince Leopold of Dessau, and finally canon in Halberstadt, where he died. His fame rests principally upon the "Preussische Kriegslieder von einem Grenadier" ("Prussian War Songs by a Grenadier"), which appeared during 1757–58, and in the latter year were collected and published with a preface by Lessing. A collection of Anacreontic songs, "Versuch in scherzhaften Liedern" ("Essays in Humorous Poetry"), had already appeared in 1744. In 1772 appeared, further, "Lieder für das Volk" ("Songs for the People"), in 1773 "Gedichte nach den Minnesingern" ("Poems after the Minnesingers"), and in 1779 "Gedichte nach Walther von der Vogelweide" ("Poems after Walther von der Vogelweide"). His collected works were published 1811–13, in 7 volumes, to which was added an eighth in 1841.

Gleiwitz (glī'vits). A manufacturing town in the province of Silesia, Prussia, situated on the Klodnitz in lat. 50° 18′ N., long. 18° 41′ E. Population (1890), 23,534.

Glen (glen). A valley in the White Mountains, at the base of Mount Washington, with a view of Mounts Jefferson, Clay, and Madison. It is a resort for summer tourists.

Glenalmond (glen-ä'mond). A village in Perthshire, Scotland, about 15 miles west of Perth: the seat of Trinity College (Episcopal).

Glenarvon (glen-är'von). A novel by Lady Caroline Lamb, published in 1816. Characters are portraits. Lord Glenarvon is Lord Byron.

Glencoe (glen-kō'). A deep valley in northern Argyllshire, Scotland, about 25 miles northeast of Oban. It was the scene of the "massacre of Glencoe," Feb., 1692, in which about forty Macdonalds were killed by the troops of King William under Major Duncanson.

Glencoe, or the Fall of the McDonalds. A play by Talfourd, produced in 1839.

Glendale (glen'dāl). See *Frayser's Farm*.

Glendinning (glen-din'ing), **Edward.** In Sir Walter Scott's novel "The Monastery," the younger of the Glendinning brothers.

Glendinning, Halbert. In Sir Walter Scott's novel "The Monastery," the elder of the Glendinning brothers.

Glendower (glen'dōr), **Owen** (**Owain ab Gruffydd**). Born in Wales, probably in 1359; died probably in 1415. A Welsh rebel, lord of Glyndyvrdwy or Glyndwr. He proclaimed himself Prince of Wales in 1402, and in 1403 joined the rising under Harry Percy (Hotspur), which, however, was defeated at Shrewsbury, June 21, 1403. He subsequently allied himself with the French, but was defeated by Henry, prince of Wales in 1408. Shakspere introduces him in "1 Henry IV."

Glenelg (glen-elg'). A river of Victoria, Australia, which flows into the ocean near the frontier of South Australia. Length, 200 to 300 miles.

Glenelg, Baron. See *Grant, Charles*.

Glen Ellis Falls (glen el'is fâlz). A cascade in the Ellis River, White Mountain region, New Hampshire, 4 miles south of the Glen House. Height, 70 feet.

Glenfinnan (glen-fin'an). A place in Scotland, 15 miles west of Fort William, where, Aug. 19, 1745, the Highland clans gathered and began the "Rising of '45."

Glengarry (glen-gar'i). A glen in Inverness-shire, Scotland, southwest of Fort Augustus.

Glengarry. See *Macdonald of Glengarry*.

Glen House. A summer resort in the White Mountains, New Hampshire, 8 miles (by carriage-road) east of Mount Washington.

Glenlivet (glen-liv'et), a valley in Banffshire, Scotland, 25 miles south of Elgin. Here, 1594, the Catholic insurgents under the Earl of Huntly defeated the Protestants under the Earl of Argyll.

Glenroy (glen-roi'). A valley in Inverness-shire, Scotland, about 15 miles northeast of Fort William, remarkable for a geological formation of parallel roads.

Glens Falls (glenz fâlz). A village in Warren County, New York, situated at the falls of the Hudson 44 miles north of Albany. Population (1890), 9,509.

Glenshiel (glen-shēl'). A valley in Ross-shire, Scotland, about 25 miles west of Fort Augustus. It was the scene of a victory of the Hanoverians over the Jacobites and Spaniards, June 10, 1719.

Glen Tilt (glen tilt). A valley in northern Perthshire, Scotland, 30 miles north-northwest of Perth, noted for its geological phenomena and its scenery.

Glenvarloch, Lord. See *Olifant, Nigel*.

Glessariæ (gle-sā'ri-ē). [L., sc. *insulæ*, 'amber islands.'] See the extract.

The principal district for the tide-washed amber was the coast between the Helder and the promontory of Jutland. From the Rhine to the estuary of the Elbe stretched a chain of islands, called Glessariæ and Electrides by the ancients, which are now much altered in number and extent by the incessant inroads of the sea. Here a Roman fleet in Nero's time collected 13,000 lbs. of the precious "glessum" in a single visit; and the sailors brought home picturesque accounts of the natives picking up the glassy fossil at the flood-tide and in the pools left by the ebb; "and it is so light," they said, "that it rolls about and seems to hang in the shallow water."

Elton, Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 60.

Gleyre (glār), **Charles Gabriel.** Born at Chevilly, Vaud, Switzerland, May 2, 1806: died at Paris, May 5, 1874. A Swiss historical painter.

Glinka (glin'ka), **Feodor Nikanorvitch.** Born in the government of Smolensk, Russia, 1788; died at Tver, Russia, Feb. 23, 1880. A Russian soldier and man of letters. He wrote "Letters of a Russian Officer in the Campaigns of 1805–06, 1812–15" (1815–16), the poem "Karelija" (1839), etc.

Glinka, Mikhail Ivanovitch. Born at Novospask, government of Smolensk, Russia, June 1, 1804: died at Berlin, Feb. 15, 1857. A Russian composer, nephew of F. N. Glinka. His works include the operas "La vie pour le Czar" (1836), and "Russlan et Ljudmila" (1842).

Glinka, Sergei Nikolaievitch. Born in the government of Smolensk, Russia, 1774: died at Moscow in 1847. A Russian historical writer and littérateur, brother of F. N. Glinka.

Glion (glē-ôn'). A height near Montreux and the eastern extremity of the Lake of Geneva. Height, 2,254 feet.

Glisson (glis'on), **Oliver S.** Born in Ohio, Jan. 18, 1809: died at Philadelphia, Nov. 20, 1890. An American naval officer. He commanded the schooner Reefer in the Mexican war, and accompanied Perry's expedition to Japan in 1852–54. He commanded the third division of the fleet in the attacks on Fort Fisher in Dec., 1864, and Jan., 1865. He was promoted rear-admiral in 1871.

Glister (glis'tėr). In Middleton's play "The Family of Love," a doctor of physic.

Globe, The. A celebrated London theater built by Richard and Cuthbert Burbage in 1599. When their "theater" in Shoreditch was taken down, the materials were carried to Bankside and used in the erection of the Globe. It was hexagonal in shape and open to the sky in the middle, the stage and galleries only being covered with a thatched roof. Over the door was the sign of the house, Hercules supporting a globe. The interior was arranged on the plan of the inn-yards where entertainments had formerly been given. It was circular and had three galleries. At the back of the stage were two columns which supported a gallery about 10 or 12 feet high, and between these hung the curtain. On the stage itself sat a dozen or twenty gallants who paid sixpence extra for the privilege. The Globe was a public theater — that is, not under the patronage of any great personage. Shakspere played here, and he with Heminng, Condell, and others shared in the profits. It was a summer house, Blackfriars being the winter house of the same company. The Globe was burned in 1613, but immediately rebuilt at a cost of £1,400. It was pulled down during the Puritan regime in 1644, and the site is now occupied by Barclay and Perkins's brewery. Shakspere wrote exclusively for the Blackfriars and Globe theaters, and most of the plays of Jonson, Beaumont and Fletcher, Ford, Massinger, Chapman, and others were first performed there. The present Globe Theatre in Wych street was built in 1868.

Glockner (glok'ner), or **Grossglockner** (grōs-glok'ner). A mountain in Austria-Hungary, on the confines of Tyrol, Carinthia, and Salzburg. It is the highest peak in the easternmost division of the Alps, and is celebrated for the extensive view it commands. It belongs to the group of the Hohe Tauern. Height, 12,454 feet.

Glogau (glō'gou), or **Grossglogau** (grōs-glō'gou). A fortified town in the province of Silesia, Prussia, situated on the Oder 75 miles northwest of Breslau: formerly the capital of the now extinct principality of Glogau. It was stormed by the Prussians in 1741, and was held by the French 1806–14. Population (1890), 20,529.

Glogau, Ober-. See *Oberglogau*.

Glommen (glōm'men). The largest river of Norway, flowing into the Skager Rack at Fredrikstad. Length, about 350 miles. Near its mouth it forms the cataract Sarpsfos.

Gloriana (glō-ri-ä'nä). The Faerie Queene in Spenser's poem of that name. She also represents Queen Elizabeth considered as a sovereign. See *Belphabe*.

Glossop (glos'op). A town in Derbyshire, England, 12 miles east of Manchester. It has manufactures of cotton, etc. Population (1891), 22,414.

Gloster (glos'tėr), or **Gloucester, Earl of.** A character in Shakspere's "King Lear," the father of Edgar and Edmund.

The subordinate plot of Gloster and his sons was probably taken from the episodical chapter in Sidney's "Arcadia" entitled "The Pitiful State and Story of the Paphlagonian unkind King and his kind Son; first related by the son, then by the blind father."

Hudson, Introd. to King Lear.

Gloucester (glos'tėr). [Also formerly *Gloster;* ME. *Gloucester, Gloucestre, Gloweceastre*, AS. *Gleáweceaster;* from L. *Glevum*, the Roman name, and AS. *ceaster*, city.] 1. A county in

west midland England. It is bounded by Worcester and Warwick on the north, Oxford, Berks, and Wilts on the east, Wilts and somerset on the south, Monmouth on the west, and Hereford on the northwest. It include s the Cotswold Hills, the Forest of Dean, and the vales of Gloucester and Berkeley. Its five divisions each return one member to the House of Commons. Area, 1,243 square miles. Population (1891), 599,954.

2. The capital of Gloucestershire, England, a city and county of itself, and a parliamentary borough, situated on the Severn in lat. 51° 52′ N., long. 2° 16′ W.; the British Caer-glowe and Roman Glevum. It is an important commercial town. The cathedral is in its present form a Perpendicular building almost throughout, except in the lower part of the nave, but is of much earlier foundation. The plan is early Norman. There is a high central tower, covered with tracery, and a long projecting lady chapel. There is an excellent 14th-century porch, with statues over the arched entrance. The arches and circular pillars of the nave are impressive, and the choir is one of the richest examples of the Perpendicular style. The whole east end is occupied by a great window with fine glass, the wall-spaces are covered with paneling, and the vaulting rests on a perfect network of ribs. The choir is assigned to 1351, and is held to prove that the Perpendicular style originated here. The dimensions of the cathedral are 420 by 144 feet; height of nave 68, of choir 86. The Perpendicular cloisters, with beautiful fan-vaulting, and its arcades filled with glazed tracery, is the finest of its type in England. The chapter-house and crypt are Norman. Gloucester resisted the Royalist army under Charles I. in 1643. It sends one member to the House of Commons. Population (1891), 39,444.

Glevum was a town of great importance, as standing not only on the Severn near the place where it opened out into the British Channel, but also lying near to the great Roman iron district of the Forest of Dean.
Wright, Celt, p. 136.

Gloucester. A city and seaport in Essex County, Massachusetts, situated on the peninsula of Cape Ann in lat. 42° 37′ N., long. 70° 40′ W. It is the chief port of cod and mackerel fisheries in the United States, and exports granite. It was unsuccessfully attacked by the British in 1775 and 1814. Population (1890), 24,651.

Gloucester, Dukes of. See *Humphrey, Richard III.*, and *Thomas*.

Gloucester, Earl of. See *Robert*.

Gloucester City. A city in Camden County, New Jersey, situated on the Delaware 4 miles below Philadelphia. It has a track for horse-racing. Population (1890), 6,564.

Glove, The. An old French story told by Peter Ronsard. It has been retold in many forms. It is that of the knight De Lorge (in the time of Francis I.), whose mistress dropped her glove over a barrier among some lions, and commanded him to get it if he cared for a token of his courage. Revolted at her cold-blooded inhumanity, the knight leaped down, seized the glove, and threw it in her face. Schiller, Leigh Hunt, Browning, and others have made the story familiar.

Glover (gluv′ėr), **Catherine.** The Fair Maid of Perth in Scott's novel of that name.

Glover, John. Born at Houghton-on-the-Hill, Leicestershire, Feb. 18, 1767: died at Launceston, Tasmania, Dec. 9, 1849. An English landscape-painter, one of the founders of the Royal Water-Colour Society and of the Society of British Artists. In 1831 he emigrated to Australia.

Glover, Mrs. Julia. Born at Newry, Jan. 8, 1779: died at London, July 16, 1850. An English actress. She was the daughter of an actor named Betterton, who claimed descent from Thomas Betterton. She had "an admirable vein of comedy." *Diet. Nat. Biog.*

Glover, Richard. Born at London, 1712: died there, Nov. 25, 1785. An English poet. He was the son of a Hamburg merchant and entered into business with his father. His chief work, an epic poem, "Leonidas," appeared in 1737. He enlarged it and republished it in 1770, and it has been translated into French and German. Its success was partly due to its usefulness to the opponents of Walpole. He also published "London, etc." (1739), "Boadicea" (a tragedy, 1753), "Medea" (1761), and "The Athenaid," an epic in 20 books, published in 1787 by his daughter.

Glover, Robert. Born at Ashford, Kent, 1544: died at London, April 10, 1588. An English genealogist, appointed Somerset herald in 1571. He left a large number of manuscripts, which have been used by later writers.

Glover, Stephen. Born at London, 1812: died there, Dec. 7, 1870. An English composer and teacher. He wrote over fifteen hundred popular songs, ballads, and pianoforte pieces.

Gloversville (gluv′ėrz-vil). A village in Fulton County, New York, 40 miles northwest of Albany. It is the chief seat of the manufacture of buckskin gloves and mittens in the United States. Population (1890), 12,864.

Glub-dub-drib. A land filled with magicians, visited by Gulliver, in Swift's "Gulliver's Travels."

Gluck (glök), **Christopher Willibald.** Born at Weidenwang, near Neumarkt, Bavaria, July 2, 1714: died at Vienna, Nov. 15, 1787. A celebrated German operatic composer, son of a member of the household (keeper of the forests) of Prince Lobkowitz. He studied music at Prague, Vienna (1736), and Milan (1738–41), producing (1741–45) a number of successful operas; in 1745 went to England as composer of operas for the Haymarket; and returned to Vienna in 1746, where he acted for a time as singing-master to Marie Antoinette (who later rendered him important aid in the production of his works in Paris). His most celebrated works are "Orfeo ed Euridice" (1762), "Alceste" (Vienna, Dec. 16, 1767), "Paride ed Elene" (1769), "Iphigenie en Aulide" (1774), "Armide" (1777), "Iphigenie en Tauride" (1779).

Glücksburg (glüks′börg). A bathing-place in the province of Schleswig-Holstein, Prussia, 6 miles northeast of Flensburg.

Glückstadt (glük′stät). A seaport in the province of Schleswig-Holstein, Prussia, situated on the Elbe 29 miles northwest of Hamburg. It was besieged by Tilly in 1627–28, and by Torstenson in 1645. Population (1890), commune, 5,068.

Glukhoff (glu-kof′), A town in the government of Tchernigoff, Russia, situated in lat. 51° 41′ N., long. 33° 53′ E. Population (1890), 17,625.

Glumdalca (glum-dal′kȧ). In Fielding's burlesque "Tom Thumb the Great," a captive queen of the giants, beloved by the king, but loving Tom Thumb.

Glumdalclitch (glum-dal′klich). In Swift's "Gulliver's Travels," a giantess of Brobdingnag. She is Gulliver's nurse, and, though only nine years old, is nearly 40 feet high. Her attentions were extremely humiliating to him.

Glycas (glī′kas). See **Michael.** A Byzantine historian. Concerning his age nothing is known with certainty except that he lived after 1118. He was probably an ecclesiastic, and is the author of a history of the world from the time of Adam to 1118. His work is written in a clear and concise style, and its author is ranked among the better Byzantine historians. The best edition is by Bekker in the Bonn collection of the Byzantine writers, 1836.

Glycer (glīs′ėr-ī). [Gr. *Γλυκέρα*, the sweet one.] The name of several notorious Greek courtezans; in particular, a mistress of Menander, and a favorite of Horace.

Glycon (glī′kon). [Gr. *Γλύκων*.] A Greek lyric poet from whom the Glyconic meter was named. Of his works only three lines remain.

Glycon of Athens. [Gr. *Γλύκων*.] The sculptor by whom the Farnese Hercules, which was found in the baths of Caracalla in 1540 with an inscription by Glycon. It was probably executed in the 1st or 2d century of the Roman Empire, but doubtless points to a type already established, possibly by Lysippus.

Glynn (glin), **John.** Born in 1722: died Sept. 16, 1779. An English lawyer and politician, noted chiefly as the defender of Wilkes in the cases (1763–64) growing out of the publication of the "North Briton."

Gmelin (gmā′len), **Johann Friedrich.** Born at Tübingen, Würtemberg, Aug. 8, 1748: died at Göttingen, Prussia, Nov. 1, 1804. A German naturalist, nephew of J. G. Gmelin, and professor of medicine and chemistry at Göttingen.

Gmelin, Johann Georg. Born at Tübingen, Würtemberg, 1709: died there, May 20, 1755. A German botanist and traveler, professor of chemistry and natural history at St. Petersburg 1731–47, and later (1749) of botany and chemistry at Tübingen. He wrote "Flora Sibirica" (1749–69), "Reisen durch Sibirien" (1751–52), etc.

Gmelin, Leopold. Born at Göttingen, Aug. 2, 1788: died at Heidelberg, Baden, April 13, 1853. A German chemist, son of J. F. Gmelin, professor at Heidelberg 1814–51. His chief work is "Handbuch der theoretischen Chemie" (1817–1819).

Gmelin, Samuel Gottlieb. Born at Tübingen, Würtemberg, July 4, 1744: died at Achmetkent, July 27, 1774. A German naturalist, and traveler in Russia and Asia, nephew of J. G. Gmelin. His chief works are "Historia fucorum" (1768), "Reisen durch Russland" (1770–84).

Gmünd, or **Schwäbisch-Gmünd** (shvāb′ish-gmünt). A town in the Jagst circle, Würtemberg, 28 miles east of Stuttgart. It manufactures jewelry, and has several old churches. It was formerly a free imperial city. Population (1890), commune, 16,817.

Gmunden (gmön′den). A town and summer resort in Upper Austria, situated on the Lake of Traun 33 miles southwest of Linz: the chief place in the Salzkammergut. Population (1890), commune, 6,476.

Gnatho (nā′thō). A parasite, a character in the comedy "The Eunuch" by Terence.

Gneditsch (gnā′ditch), **Nicolai Ivanovitch.** Born at Poltowa, 1784: died 1833. A Russian poet and translator. His best-known work is a translation into Russian of the Iliad. He also translated the chief works of Shakspere, Voltaire, Byron, and others.

Gneisenau (gnī′ze-nou) (properly **Neithardt von Gneisenau**), Count **August.** Born at Schildau, Prussian Saxony, Oct. 27, 1760: died at Posen, Prussia, Aug. 23–24, 1831. A Prussian general, distinguished in the campaigns of 1813 and 1814. He conducted the retreat from Ligny in 1815.

Gneist (gnīst). **Rudolf von.** Born at Berlin, Aug. 13, 1816. A German jurist and politician. He began the study of law in 1835 at Berlin, where he habilitated in 1839 and in 18 became professor. In 1858 he entered the Prussian House of Deputies, of which he has since been a member. He was a member of the Reichstag 1867–81, became senior judge of the supreme court of Prussia, and member of the privy council in 1872, and was ennobled in 1888. Among his works are "Das heutige englische Verfassungs- und Verwaltungsrecht" (1857–63, "Selbstverwaltung, Justiz und Rechtsstaat" (1869), "Das heutige englische Verfassungsgesetz" (1870), "Der Rechtsstaat" (1872), "Englische Verfassungsgeschichte" (1882), and "Das englische Parlament" (1888).

Gnesen (gnā′zen), Pol. **Gniezno** (gnē-ez′nō). A city in the province of Posen, Prussia, 30 miles east-northeast of Posen. It has a cathedral. It is the oldest town in Poland, and was the crowning place of the kings of Poland until 1320. Population (1890), 18,098.

Gnidos. See *Cnidus*.

Gnomic Poets. See the extract.

The term Gnomic is sometimes applied to a certain number of Greek poets, inadvisably. There is no definite principle for meeting some and including others in the class. It has, however, been usual to apply this name to Solon, Phocylides, Theognis, and Simonides of Ceos. Yet there seems no reason to exclude some portions of Callinus, Tyrtæus, Mimnermus, and Xenophanes. These poets, it will be observed, are all writers of the elegy. Some of the lyric poets, however, and tamborgraphers, such as Simonides of Amorgos and Archilochus, have strong claims to admission into the list. Round the adjective gnomic name implies, gnomic poets are simply those who embody sententious maxims on life and morals in their verses; and though we do not find the most celebrated masters of this style composed elegies, we may trace the thread of gnomic thought in almost all the writers of their time.
Symonds, Studies of the Greek Poets, I. 256.

Gnossus. See *Cnossus*.

Gnostics (nos′tiks). [From Gr. *γνωστικός*, knowing, whence Lat. *Gnostici*, a Gnostic.] Certain rationalistic sects which arose in the Christian church in the 1st century, flourished in the 2d, and had almost entirely disappeared by the 6th. The Gnostics held that knowledge rather than faith is the road to heaven, and pretended to a certain knowledge of religious mysteries. They rejected the literal interpretation of the Scriptures, and attempted to combine their teachings with those of the Greek and Oriental philosophies and religions. They held that God was unknowable and the unapproachable; that from him proceeded, by emanation, subordinate deities termed *æons*, from whom again proceeded other and inferior spirits. The Gnostics were in general agreed in believing in the principles of dualism and Docetism and in the existence of a demiurge or world-creator. Christ they regarded as a superior eon who had descended from the infinite God in order to subdue the god or eon of this world. Their chief seats were in Syria and Egypt, but their doctrines were taught everywhere, and at an early date they separated into a variety of sects.

Gnotho (nō′thō). A clownish old fellow anxious to put away his old wife and take a younger one, according to the provisions of "The Old Law," in Massinger, Middleton, and Rowley's play of that name.

Goa (gō′ȧ). A Portuguese possession on the Malabar coast of India, in lat. 14° 54′–15° 45′ N., long. 73° 45′–74° 26′ E. Area, 1,447 square miles. Population (1887), 494,836.

Goa, New, or **Panjim.** The capital of the Portuguese possessions in India, situated at the mouth of the Mandavi in lat. 15° 28′ N., long. 73° 50′ E. Population, about 8,000.

Goa, Old. A ruined city, the former capital of the Portuguese possessions in India, situated on the Mandavi 5 miles east of New Goa. It was conquered by the Portuguese under Albuquerque in 1510, and was an important commercial city in the 16th and 17th centuries. The seat of government was removed to New Goa in 1759.

Goajira (gō-ȧ-hē′rä). A peninsula of the northern coast of South America, on the west side of the Gulf of Maracaibo, crossed by the boundary between Venezuela and Colombia. Area, about 5,800 square miles. The inhabitants, numbering about 30,000, are mostly semi-independent Indians of the Goajira and Cosina tribes.

Goajiros (gō-ȧ-hē′rōs). A tribe of Indians in northern South America, occupying the Goajira peninsula northwest of Lake Maracaibo. They still number nearly 20,000, and are practically independent, but at present friendly to the whites. They are large herds, and sell cattle, horses, hides, cheese, and hammocks. Few or none have been christianized; they have no regular chiefs, and do not form large villages. By their language they belong to the Arawak stock. Until the middle of the 19th century they were dangerous enemies of the whites.

Goalpara (gō-ȧl-pä′rä). **1.** A district in the chief-commissionership of Assam, British India, intersected by lat. 26° N., long. 90° 30′ E.

Area, 3,897 square miles Population, 446,232. —2. The capital of the district of Goalpara, situated on the Brahmaputra in lat. 26° 12′ N., long. 90° 58′ E.

Goalundo (gō-a-lun'dō). A place in Bengal, British India, at the junction of the Ganges and Brahmaputra.

Goat Island (gōt ī'land). The island in Niagara River which separates the Horseshoe and American falls.

Goazacoalco (gō-sä-thä-koal'kō), or **Coaxacoalco** (kō-hä-kä-koal'kō). The ancient Indian name of a region in Mexico, on the northern part of the isthmus of Tehuantepec, west of the Coxacoalco River, and now forming part of the state of Vera Cruz. It submitted to Cortés in 1522, and in 1534 was made a province corresponding nearly to the bishopric of Tlascala. The name soon fell into disuse.

Gobat (gō-bä'), **Samuel.** Born at Crémine, canton of Bern, Switzerland, Jan. 26, 1799; died at Jerusalem, May 12, 1879. A Swiss missionary, appointed Anglican bishop of Jerusalem in 1846.

Gobble (gob'l), **Justice.** An insolent magistrate in Smollett's "Sir Launcelot Greaves."

Gobbo, Andrea del. See *Sarto*.

Gobbo (gob'bō), **Launcelot.** A whimsical, conceited man-servant in Shakspere's "Merchant of Venice." He is one of Shakspere's best clowns.

Gobbo, Old. The "sand-blind" father of Launcelot Gobbo.

Gobelins (gō-b.lan'). A family of dyers, descended from Jean Gobelin (died 1476), and established in Paris. They introduced the manufacture of tapestries in the 15th century. Their manufactory was changed to a royal establishment under Louis XIV., about 1667.

Göben (gē'ben), **August Karl Friedrich Christian von.** Born at Stade, Prussia, Dec. 10, 1816; died at Coblenz, Prussia, Nov. 13, 1880. A Prussian general, distinguished in the war of 1866 and in the Franco-German war.

Gobet (gō-bet'). See *Agrippa*.

Gobi (gō'bē), or **Cobi** (kō'bē). A large desert in the Chinese empire, with uncertain boundaries. It comprises two principal divisions: the eastern (also called Shamo) situated in central Mongolia; the western, occupying approximately the basin of the Tarim, in eastern Turkestan. It extends from one outlet to the sea. The average height is 2,000 to 4,000 feet.

Gobineau (gō-be-nō'), Comte **Joseph Arthur de.** Born at Bordeaux, France, 1816; died at Paris, Oct. 17, 1882. A French diplomatist, Orientalist, and man of letters. He wrote "Les religions et les philosophies dans l'Asie Centrale" (1865), etc.

Goblins (gob'linz), **The.** A comedy by Suckling, printed in 1646. The Goblins are noblemen and gentlemen disguised as a band of robbers.

Gobryas (gō'bri-as). A Persian noble. He was one of the seven conjurators who, according to Herodotus procured the death of Smerdis the Magian in 521 B. C., and raised Darius I. to the throne.

Gobseck (gob'sek). A novel by Balzac, written in 1830. Gobseck is an unavaricious money-lender.

Goch (gōkh). A town in the Rhine Province, Prussia, 43 miles northwest of Düsseldorf. Population (1890), commune, 6,729.

Goch, Johannes von. Born at Goch, Prussia, at the beginning of the 15th century; died March, 1475. A German prior, author of "De Libertate Christiana" (1521).

Godalming (god'a-lming). A town in Surrey, England, situated on the Wey 32 miles southwest of London. It is the seat of the Charterhouse School. Population (1891), 2,797.

Godavari (gō-dä'va-rē). 1. A river in the Deccan, British India, flowing by a delta into the Bay of Bengal, about lat. 16° 30′ N. Length, about 900 miles. It is navigable about 300 miles. —2. A district in Madras, British India, intersected by lat. 17° N., long. 81° 30′ E. Area, 7,345 square miles. Population (1881), 1,791,752.

Goddard (god'ärd), **Arabella** (Mrs. **Davison**). [G. *Gotthard*, "pious," "virtuous"; D. *Gotthard*, F. *Godard*.] Born at Stanmore, near St.-Malo, France, Jan. 12, 1858. An English pianist.

Godefroy (god-frwä'), **Denis.** Born at Paris, 1549; died at Strasburg, 1621. A French jurist. He edited "Corpus juris civilis" (1583), etc.

Godefroy, Frédéric. Born at Paris, Feb. 13, 1826. A French philologist and historian of literature. He has published a "Histoire de la littérature française depuis le XVIe siècle," a "Dictionnaire de l'ancienne langue française," etc.

Godefroy, Jacques. Born at Geneva, 1587; died at Geneva, 1652. A jurist and magistrate of Geneva, son of Denis Godefroy. He was the author of works on Roman law.

Godefroy, Théodore. Born at Geneva, 1580; died 1649. A French historiographer and jurist, son of Denis Godefroy.

Godehard, Saint, Church of. See *Hildesheim*.

Gödeke (god'e-ke), **Karl**: pseudonym **Karl Stahl.** Born at Celle, Prussia, April 15, 1814; died at Göttingen, Oct. 28, 1887. A German historian of literature, professor at Göttingen from 1873. His chief work is "Grundriss zur Geschichte der deutschen Dichtung" (1859–81).

Godeman (gōd'man). Chaplain of the bishop of Winchester when abbot of Thornby, 963–984. He illuminated the "Benedictional of Godeman," now the property of the Duke of Devonshire, and the Bibliothèque at Louen is a manuscript apparently by his hand.

Goderich (gōd'rich). A lake port and the capital of Huron County, Ontario, Canada, situated on Lake Huron in lat. 43° 45′ N., long. 81° 51′ W. Population (1891), 3,839.

Goderich, Viscount. See *Robinson, John F.*

Godesberg (gō'des-berg). A small town and summer resort in the Rhine Province, Prussia, on the Rhine south of Bonn.

Godfrey (god'fri) **of Bouillon,** F. **Godefroy de Bouillon** (god-frwä' de bo-yon'). [The E. name *Godfrey* is from F. *Godefroi* (also *Geoffroi*, whence E. *Jeffrey*), Sp. *Godofredo*, *Gofredo*, Pg. *Godofredo*, It. *Goffredo*, *Goffredi*, Sp. and Pg. MLL. *Godefridus*, *Gaifridus*, from MHG. *Gottfrid*, G. *Gottfried*, peace of God.] Born at Baisy, Brabant, 1061: died at Jerusalem, July 18, 1100. A leader of the first Crusades. He was made duke of Lower Lothuringia (having Bouillon for its capital) by Henry IV. of Germany in 1076, and in 1096 joined the Crusade for the recovery of the holy sepulcher. He fought with distinction at the storm of Jerusalem, July 15, 1099, and, after refusing the offered royal dignity, that of Toulouse, was elected king of Jerusalem, July 23, 1099. He, however, exchanged the title of king for that of Protector of the Holy Sepulcher. He completed the conquest of the Holy Land by defeating the Sultan of Egypt in the plain of Ascalon, Aug. 12, 1099.

Godin (gō-dan'). **Jean Baptiste André.** Born at Esquehéries, Aisne, France, 1817: died at Guise, Jan. 15, 1888. A French social reformer. He founded at Guise a socialistic industrial union (Familistère), which attained considerable success.

Godin, Louis. Born at Paris, Feb. 28, 1704: died at Cadiz, Spain, Sept. 11, 1760. A French scientist, one of the commissioners who, in 1735, went to Peru to measure an arc of the meridian. He remained in Peru many years, became professor of mathematics at the University of Lima, subsequently he had charge of the college for midshipmen at Cadiz, Spain. He was the author of several treatises on earthquakes and astronomy, as well as Spanish America, and a history of the French Academy of Sciences.

Godin des Odonais (gō-dan' dāz ō-dō-nā'), **Isabel.** Born in Riobamba, Peru, 1728: died at Saint-Amand, France, after 1773. The wife of Jean Godin des Odonais. She came to France in 1743. In 1769 she started with her brothers on a small company to descend the Napo and Amazon and join her husband in Cayenne. The boat was lost, and all the party perished except herself. Godin wandered alone in the forest for 9 days. When she was finally found by some friendly Indians her hair is said to have become white. She descended the Amazon in a canoe, and, after a year, she rejoined her husband after a separation of 19 years.

Godin des Odonais, Jean. Born at Saint-Amand, 1712: died there, 1792. A French naturalist, cousin of Louis Godin, whom he accompanied to Peru in 1735. He remained there as a professor at the College of Quito, studying the flora and Indian languages. In 1756 he went to Cayenne, and made that colony, Brazilian Guiana, and the Amazon, and finally returned to France in 1775. He published several works on the plants, animals, and Indian languages of South America.

Godiva (gō-dī'va). [ML. *Godiva*, from AS. *Godgifu*, gift of God: equiv. to *Dorothea* or *Theodora*.] Flourished about the middle of the 11th century. The wife of Leofric, earl of Mercia, celebrated in the annals of Coventry, Warwickshire, England. She was a woman of great beauty and piety, the benefactress of numerous churches and monasteries. According to the legend, she begged her husband to relieve Coventry of a burdensome toll, and he consented on the condition that she should ride naked through the market-place. This she did, covered only by her hair, and won relief for the people. Later versions of the story, the people were commanded to keep within their houses, and not look upon her. One fellow "peeping Tom"—disobeyed, and was miraculously struck with blindness. Her festival is still celebrated at Coventry.

Godman (gōd'man), **Frederick Du Cane.** Born about 1840. An English naturalist. In 1870 he published the "Natural History of the Azores." Shortly after he planned an elaborate scientific survey of Mexico and Central America, acquiring by purchase, and by employing collectors, immense series of specimens of the plants and animals of those regions. These have been described in the "Biologia Central-Americana," edited by Godman and Salvin. One hundred and ten numbers have been issued up to 1894.

Godman, John D. Born at Annapolis, Md., Dec., 1794: died at Germantown, Pa., April, 1830. An American physician and naturalist. He published "American Natural History" (1825–28), etc.

Gododin (gō-do'din). A British tribe living in Northumberland and southeastern Scotland in the Roman Otadini.

Gododin, The. A Welsh poem by Aneurin, on the seven days' battle of Cattraeth in 603. The author was probably present at the battle. It consists, in its present form, of over 900 lines, and has been several times translated, either wholly or in part. Gray's "Death of Hoel" is part translation part imitation of a portion of it. The Rev. John Williams ab Ithel translated the whole and published it in 1852, and portions of it have been translated by Henry Morley. See *Aneurin*.

Gödöllö (gö'del-lö'). A town of Hungary, 15 miles northeast of Budapest. Here, April 6, 1848, the Hungarian insurgents under Gorgey defeated the Austrians under Prince Windischgrätz.

Godolphin (gō-dol'fin), **Sidney,** first Earl of Godolphin. Born in Cornwall, England, probably about 1635: died Sept. 15, 1712. An English statesman and financier. He became page of honor to Charles II. in 1662; was appointed master of the robes in 1678; represented Helston in the House of Commons 1668–79 and Penrhyn 1681–85; Mawes 1679–81; and was first lord of the treasury 1690–97 and 1700–01. During the reign of William III. he kept up a secret correspondence with James II. at St.-Germain. He became in 1702 premier and lord high treasurer, in which capacity he vigorously supported Marlborough during his absence on the Continent in the War of the Spanish Succession. He was created earl of Godolphin in 1706, and was dismissed from office in 1710 at the fall of the Marlboroughs.

Godolphin Barb, The. One of the three Oriental sires from which the thoroughbred horse is derived. See *Darley Arabian* and *Byerly Turk*. He was probably a bare-footed Arab, and was brought from Paris in the reign of George II. He died in 1753. The traditions surrounding this horse were woven into a novelette by Rogers Sue in 1825. From the Godolphin springs the Matchem branch of the thoroughbred horse.

Godoy (gō-thoi'), **Manuel de,** Duke of Alcudia. Born at Badajoz, Feb. 12, 1767: died Oct. 7, 1851. A Spanish statesman. He obtained the favor of Queen Maria Louisa and Charles IV., and rose rapidly to an important position in the state. He became duke of Alcudia and lieutenant-general in 1792, prime minister in 1795, and in 1795, for securing a peace with France, received the title of Prince of the Peace. He signed the treaty of San Ildefonso with France Aug 29, 1796; married Maria Teresa de Bourbon in 1797; and resigned from the ministry in 1798. In 1801 he commanded the army against Portugal and secured the treaty of Badajoz. He was made generalissimo and high admiral of Spain. He attached himself to Napoleon, and signed the treaty of Fontainebleau which seek. Meanwhile he had become an object of popular hatred, which burst out in a riot (March 18, 1808), from which he narrowly escaped. His arrest was ordered, but he escaped through Napoleon's influence, and lived later at Rome and Paris.

God Save the King (or **Queen**), The English national anthem: words and music probably composed by Henry Carey. It was first performed in 1740. It is sometimes attributed to John Bull (1607): it has also been assigned a Scottish or French origin. The tune was adopted in France in 1775, and was afterward used in the Danish, Prussian, and German national air. Beethoven introduced it in his "Battle Symphony"; Weber has used it in three or four compositions. The American national hymn, "My Country, 'tis of Thee," was written by Dr. Samuel Francis Smith, and published in 1843: the music is that of "God Save the King."

Godunoff (gō-dō-nof'), **Boris Feodorovitch.** Born 1552: died April 13, 1605. A Russian czar. He was the chief member of the regency during the reign of the imbecile Feodor Ivanovitch (1584–98), who was married to Godunoff's sister Irene. He was elected to the throne on the death of Feodor in 1598, having, it is said, previously caused the death of the czarevitch Dmitri.

Godwin (god'win), or **Godwine.** Died April 14, 1053. Earl of the West Saxons. He accompanied Canut on his visit to Denmark in 1019, and is said to have fought with distinction in an expedition against the Wends. He shortly after married Gytha, a relative by marriage of Canut, and was appointed earl of the West Saxons. On the death of Canut in 1035 he at first supported the cause of Harthanuut, but afterward espoused that of Harold, with whom he was generally implicated in the murder of the English atheling Alfred, half-brother of Harthacnut and son of Emma by her first husband, Æthelred the Unready. In 1042 he was instrumental in securing the election of Edward the Confessor in opposition to the Danish prince Svend Estrithson. He married his daughter Edith or Eadgyth to Edward in 1045. His position, however, as the most powerful subject in the kingdom excited the jealousy of the court, and he was exiled in 1051, but was recalled in the following year.

Godwin, Francis. Born at Havington, Northamptonshire, England, 1561: died 1633. An Englishbishop and author. He was appointed bishop of Llandaff in 1601, and was translated to the see of Hereford in 1617. His chief work is "A Catalogue of the Bishops of England" (1601).

Godwin, Mrs. (**Mary Wollstonecraft**). Born at London, April 27, 1759: died at London, Sept. 10, 1797. An English author. She was employed by Johnson as a reader and translator, and for five years assisted in this way her family, who were very poor. In 1791 she first met William Godwin, and after one or two other connections, especially with Gilbert Imlay, who deserted her, she went to live with him in 1796. The expecta-

tion of a child induced them to marry in 1797. The birth of the child (who was the second wife of the poet Shelley) proved fatal to her. Her chief work was "Vindication of the Rights of Woman" (1792).

Godwin, Parke. Born at Paterson, N. J., Feb. 25, 1816. An American journalist and author. He was connected with the "New York" Evening Post" 1837–53 (except one year), a connection which he renewed in 1865. He has published "History of France" (1850), "A Biography of William Cullen Bryant" (1883–84).

Godwin, William. Born at Wisbech, England, March 3, 1756; died at London, April 7, 1836. An English novelist, historian, and political and miscellaneous writer. His father was a dissenting minister, and he became one himself, preaching from 1777 to 1782, when his faith in Christianity was shaken by study of the French philosophers, and he devoted himself to literature. He was a sympathizer with the French Revolution, and became the representative of English radicalism. The marriage institution he regarded as a fetter, and he objected to marriage on principle. His works include "Inquiry concerning Political Justice, etc." (1793), "History of the Commonwealth" (1824–28), the novels "Caleb Williams" (1794), "St. Leon" (1799), "Mandeville" (1817), etc. He also published histories of Rome, Greece, and England, a "Pantheon," and "Fables" under the pseudonym of Edward Baldwin. Compare *Godwin, Mrs. (Mary Wollstonecraft)*.

Godwin-Austen (god'win-âs'ten), **Mount.** A mountain in the western Himalayas, near the Karakoram Pass: the second highest peak in the world. Height, 28,250 feet.

Goentoer (gön-tör'). A dangerous volcano in Java, southeast of Batavia.

Goes, or **Ter Goes** (ter gös). The chief town in the island of South Beveland, province of Zealand, Netherlands, situated in lat. 51° 30′ N., long. 3° 53′ E. Population (1889), 5,211.

Goes, Hugo van der. Died about 1482. A Flemish painter, a pupil of Jan van Eyck. His chief work is a "Nativity" (Florence).

Goes e Vasconcellos (goz ē vas-kōn-sāl'ōs), **Zacharias de.** Born at Valença, Bahia, Nov. 5, 1815; died at Rio de Janeiro, Dec. 28, 1877. A Brazilian statesman. He was repeatedly elected deputy, and was senator from 1864; was president of several provinces, including the newly created province of Paraná, the government of which he organized in 1853; was a member of several ministries, and was three times premier (1861, 1864–65, and 1866–68). During the last period the war with Paraguay was at its height. In politics he was a moderate liberal.

Goethe (gē'te), **Johann Wolfgang von.** Born at Frankfort-on-the-Main, Aug. 28, 1749; died at Weimar, March 22, 1832. A famous German poet, dramatist, and prose-writer: the greatest name in German literature. His father, Johann Caspar Goethe (1710–82), was a well-to-do man who had the title of imperial councilor. His mother was Katharina Elisabeth Textor (1731–1803), the daughter of a magistrate. His early education was under the personal direction of his father. In 1765 he matriculated at Leipsic for the study of jurisprudence. In the autumn of 1768 he returned ill to Frankfort, and in 1770 went to the University of Strasburg. At this year occurred a love-affair with Friederike Brion (died 1813, unmarried) at Sesenheim, and the beginning of his friendship with Herder. In 1771 he obtained the degree of licentiate of law, and returned to Frankfort. In 1772 he went as a practitioner in the imperial chamber of justice to Wetzlar, where he met Charlotte Buff, the Lotte of "Werther." Six months later he suddenly left Wetzlar and returned to Frankfort. In 1774 began his friendship with Lavater and F. H. Jacobi, and, more important still for its consequences, that with Karl August, Duke of Saxe-Weimar. In 1774–75 he was engaged for a short time, in Frankfort, to Anna Elizabeth Schonemann (married in 1778 to the Baron von Turkheim: died 1817, "Lili" of his lyrics). In 1775, at the invitation of Karl August, who had succeeded to the dukedom, Goethe went to Weimar, where he subsequently lived; in 1776 he was made privy councilor of legation, with a vote in the council of state; in 1779 he was with the duke in Potsdam and Berlin; in 1779 he was made privy councilor; in 1782 he was ennobled and made president of the ducal chamber; in the summer of 1786–88 he was in Italy; in Karlsbad. From there, in Sept., 1786, he set out for Italy, whence he did not return to Weimar until June, 1788. His connection with Christiane Vulpius (died 1816), to whom he was married in 1806, began in this year. In 1789 his son August was born (died at Rome in 1830). Goethe was in Venice in 1790, and subsequently, on business of state, in Breslau. He was director of the ducal theater in Weimar in 1791, which position he held until 1817. In 1792 he accompanied the duke into the field against France, and was with him at the siege of Mainz in 1793. His close friendship with Schiller, which ended only with the death of the latter in 1805, began in 1794. After 1794 he devoted himself entirely to literature. Goethe's life in its literary phases may be considered under four periods. The first of these, the "first poetical period," covers the 1749 to 1775 residence in Frankfort in Weimar (1775). The chief works of this period are the plays "Die Laune des Verliebten" ("The Humor of the Lover"), "Die Mitschuldigen" ("The Accomplices"), both in Alexandrines; "Götz von Berlichingen," a tragedy which established his fame as a poet (1773); "Die Leiden des jungen Werthers" ("The Sorrows of Young Werther"), a novel (1774); "Clavigo," "Stella," both tragedies; poems to "Lili," and other lyrics; "Götter, Helden und Wieland" ("Gods, Heroes, and Wieland"), a satire (1774)—all belonging to the "Storm and Stress" period of German literature. The "second poetical period" extends from his arrival in Weimar to the beginning of his friendship with Schiller (from 1775 to 1794). It includes the operas "Erwin und Elmire" and "Claudine von Villa Bella" (1775; both rewritten in 1787), the first book of "Wilhelm Meister" (completed 1778), the final metrical version of "Iphigenie" (1787, on his return from Italy; it had been acted in 1779 in prose), "Die Geschwister" ("The Brother and Sister," 1787, a drama which had been written in 1776), "Egmont" (1787), "Torquato Tasso" (in verse, 1790; a prose version had been completed in 1781), "Reineke Fuchs," a poem (1793), and numerous shorter poems. The third period covers his friendship with schiller (from 1794 to 1805). It includes the "Römische Elegien" ("Roman Elegies," 1795), the famous metrical contest between Goethe and Schiller, "Xenien," or "Distichen" (1796; they appeared in Schiller's "Musenalmanach"), a series of satiric epigrams ("Distichen," written by Goethe and Schiller (1797), in the "Musenalmanach"), "Wilhelm Meister's Lehrjahre" (1796), begun in 1775), "Hermann und Dorothea" (1797), "Die Natürliche Tochter" (1803, "Geschwister Fuchsbichler" ("History of the Doctrine of Color"), the final form 1810), "Die Braut von Korinth." The fourth is the period of his old age, from 1805 to 1832. It includes "Faust," the first part (1808), the Wahlverwandtschaften" ("Elective Affinities," 1809), "Aus meinem Leben, Dichtung und Wahrheit" ("Upon my Life: Poetry and Truth"; first part 1811, second 1812, third 1814; fourth 1831, and his scientific work. In 1814 he began to write the Oriental poems afterward published as "Das Westostliche Divan." In 1815 Spiridion Brwachin, a drama, was produced at Berlin in 1816. In 1816–17 he completed the first volume of the "Italianische Reise" ("Italian Journey"), followed in 1817 by a second, in 1829 by a third, their material having been written from 1786–88. Published in Weimar, among them Herder and Frau von Stein. He also began this year his treatises on Germanic art in the periodical "Kunst und Alterthum" ("Art and Antiquity"), which were continued down to 1828. In 1817 appeared the first of the series of essays on scientific subjects, "Zur Naturwissenschaft" ("On Natural History"), continued down to 1824. "Wilhelm Meister's Wanderjahre" appeared in 1821 (in its final shape in 1829). In 1821 was published the first part of the so-called "Zahme Xenien" ("Tame Xenien"), and a second in 1827. In 1828 the second part of "Faust" was completed, only a few months before his death. This last-mentioned work, the greatest of his productions, is in reality a life-long product of his life, since it had occupied him at times for nearly sixty years. In 1772 scenes of a prose "Faust" were written, fragments of which were retained in the later poetic version. The earliest rimed scenes of the first part are from 1773–75. In 1790 a first edition, with the title "Faust, ein Fragment," was published at Leipsic. About 1797 he again took up the first part, which was completed in 1806, and published at Tubingen in 1808. As regards the second part, the idea of the "Helena," ultimately printed as the third act of the completed second part, was first sketched before 1776. It was not, however, worked out until 1826, and in 1827 was published with the title "Helena, eine klassisch-romantische Phantasmagorie" ("Helena, a classic-romantic phantasmagoria"). The complete second part first appeared in the first volume of the "Nachgelassene Werke" ("Posthumous Works," 1833). His own editions of his collected works are "Schriften" (Leipsic, 1777–90, in 8 vols.); "Neue Schriften" (Berlin, 1792–1800, in 7 vols.); "Werke" (Tubingen, 1806–08, in 12 vols., with 4 vols. added at Cotta's fortieth in 1820); "Werke" (Stuttgart and Tubingen, 1815–19, in 20 vols.); "Werke" (1827–1831, in 40 vols.). To these are to be added "Goethe's nachgelassene Werke" (1832–34, in 15 vols., with 5 vols. more in 1842).

Goetz, Hermann. See *Götz.*

Goetz von Berlichingen. See *Götz von Berlichingen.*

Goffe (gof). **William.** Born about 1605; died at Hadley, Mass., 1679. An English Parliamentary commander, one of the judges of Charles I. He lived in New England in concealment after 1660.

Gog (gog). In Ezek. xxxviii., xxxix., a ruler in the land of Magog, mentioned as the prince of Meshech and Tubal. In Rev. xx. 8, Gog and Magog appear as two allied warring tribes. They were formerly regarded as connected with the invasion of the Scythians in western Asia, and of late have been identified with Gagu, referred to in the annals of the Assyrian king Asurbanipal (668–626 B. C.) as the mighty ruler of a warlike tribe in the territory of Sahi, north of Assyria.

Gog and Magog. The names given to two effigies in the Guildhall, London. They are now thought to be intended for Gogmagog and Corineus. The original statues stood there in the days of Henry V. They were burned in the Great Fire, and replaced by others with Gagu, referred to in the annals of the Assyrian king Asurbanipal (668–626 B. C.) as the mighty ruler of a warlike tribe in the territory of Sahi, north of Assyria.

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Gogmagog (gog'ma-gog), or **Goëmot,** or **Goëmagot.** A legendary king of the giants. He was killed by Corineus, a follower of Brut.

Gogmagog Hills. A spur of the chalk range about 5 miles southeast of Cambridge, England.

Gogo (gō'gō), or **Gogha** (gō'gä). A seaport in the district of Ahmedabad, Bombay, British India, situated on the Gulf of Cambay in lat. 21° 40′ N., long. 72° 12′ E.

Gogo (gō'gō), or **Wagogo** (wä-gō'gō). A Bantu tribe settled in the center of German East Africa, between Usagara, Usango, and Uyanzi. The country is called Ugogo, the language Kigogo. Ugogo is a plateau, 3,500 feet high, with arid and woodless soil. The Wagogo are numerous and warlike. Their weapons are bows, arrows, assegais, lances, and clubs. Many of their neighbors seek refuge among them. Despite their central location, they were given to traveling and trading.

Gogol (gō'gol), **Nikolai Vassilievitch.** Born in the government of Poltowa, March 31 (N. S.), 1809; died at Moscow, March 2 (N. S.), 1852. A Russian novelist and dramatist. He was educated in a public gymnasium at Poltowa, and subsequently in the lyceum, then recently established at Nyezin. In 1831 he was appointed teacher of history at the Patriotic Institution; [since which he exchanged it, in 1834, for the professorship of history at the University of St. Petersburg; this he resigned in the autumn of 1835, and lived himself entirely to literature. He then traveled in Russia. He lived most of the time in Rome. He is the author "Dead Souls" (which see). In 1836 he went to Russia for a short period in order to superintend the publication of the first volume of "Dead Souls," and then returned to Italy. In 1840 he returned to Russia, and published a work of fanatical mysticism. Almost his last acts were to burn the manuscript of the concluding portion of "Dead Souls," which he considered harmful. His chief works: "Evenings at the Farm," "St. Petersburg Stories," "Taras Bulba: a Tale of the Cossacks," "The Revizor," a comedy, etc.

Gogra (gog'rä), or **Gogari.** A sacred river of India, flowing southeast and joining the Ganges about 35 miles above Patna. Length, about 600 miles.

Goil (goil), **Loch.** An arm of Loch Long, in Argyllshire, Scotland. Length, 6 miles.

Goiogouen. See *Cogaque.*

Golo (gō'tō-ō). A village in the province of Mantua, Italy, situated on the Mincio 9 miles northwest of Mantua. Here, in April and May, 1848, the Piedmontese defeated the Austrians.

Goktcha (gok-chä'), or **Göktchai** (gök-chī'), Armenian **Sevanga** (sā-vän'gä). A lake in the government of Erivan, Caucasus, Russia, intersected by lat. 40° 20′ N., long. 45° 20′ E. Its outlet is by the Zenga into the Araxes. Length, 49 miles.

Gök-Tepe. See *Geok-Tepe.*

Gola (gō'lä), or **Gura** (gö'rä). A small African tribe, of the Nigritic branch, settled in Liberia, north of Monrovia.

Golconda (gol-kon'dä). A place in the Nizam's Dominions, India, 7 miles northwest of Hyderabad. It is noted for its fort, for the mausoleums of the ancient kings, and for the diamonds which were cut and polished here. It was the capital of a kingdom from 1512 until its overthrow by Aurungzebe in 1687.

Goldast (gol'dast), **Melchior,** surnamed **von Heimingsfeld.** Born near Bischofszell, Thurgau, Switzerland, Jan. 6, 1578 (1576?); died at Giessen, Germany, Aug. 11, 1635. A German historian and publicist. He wrote "Suevicarum rerum Scriptores" (1605), "Alamannicarum rerum Scriptores" (1606), etc.

Goldau (gol'dou). A village in the canton of Schwyz, Switzerland, 12 miles east of Lucerne. It was destroyed, with the neighboring villages, by a landslip from the Rossberg, Sept. 2, 1806.

Goldberg (gōld'berg). A town in the province of Silesia, Prussia, situated on the Katzbach 48 miles west of Breslau. It suffered severely in various wars, and was the scene of contests between the French and the Allies May 27 and Aug. 23, 1813. Population (1890), 6,457.

Gold Coast. A British crown colony in West Africa, extending for about 350 miles along the coast of the Gulf of Guinea, about long. 5° W.–2° E. Chief town, Accra. The British settlements at Accra, etc., were founded by the Royal African Company and the Dutch claims in 1871. The colony was reconstituted in 1876. Area, 15,000 square miles (46,600 including the protectorate). Population, estimated, 500,000.

Golden Ass, The. [L. *Metamorphoseon, seu de Asino Lucio, Libri XI.*] A romance of a fantastic and satirical character, by Apuleius, written in the 2d century; probably his earliest work. It narrated a portion of the Metamorphoses of Lucian. The best-known episode in it is that of Cupid and Psyche, which was taken from a popular legend or myth. Some of the adventures of Don Quixote and of Gil Blas are drawn from this source, and Boccaccio has used many of the comic episodes. The author relates the tale in his own person. His dabbling in magic results in his transformation into an ass, in which form, however, he retains his human intelligence.

Its readers, on account of its excellence, as is generally supposed, added the epithet of "golden." Wieburton, however, conjectures, from the beginning of one of Pliny's epistles, that *Aurea* (or Golden) was the common title given to the Milesian and such tales as strolling mendicants tell for a piece of money to the rabble in a circle. Aesopus para et aequipondium fabulam dicere. Milesian fables were much in vogue in the age of Apuleius.

Dunlop, Hist. of Prose Fiction, I. 86.

Golden Bull. [So named from its golden seal.] A bull published at the Diet of Nuremberg by the emperor Charles IV. in 1356. It was the celebrated code of the empire, defining the prerogatives and powers of the electors, and the manner of the election of the King of the Romans.

Golden City. A name sometimes given to San Francisco.

Golden Fleece. In Greek mythology, the fleece of the winged ram Chrysomallus, the possessory of which was the object of the expedition of the Argonauts. Chrysomallus was given by Nephele, the repudiated wife of Athamas, king of Thessaly, to help her children Phrixus and Helle to escape from the persecutions of Ino, Athamas's second wife. During the flight

Helle fell into the sea and was drowned, while Phrixus escaped to Colchis, where he was hospitably received by King Aëtes. Phrixus sacrificed the ram at Colchis to Zeus, and gave its golden fleece to Aëtes, who fastened it to an oak tree in the garden of Ares.

Golden Fleece, Order of the. See *Order.*

Golden Gate, The. [So named by Drake in 1578(?).] A strait connecting San Francisco Bay with the Pacific Ocean. Width, about 2 miles.

Golden Gate, The. A gate in the wall of Theodosius, Constantinople, now walled up because of a Turkish tradition that the conqueror of Constantinople is destined to enter through it. It consists of three arches between two huge towers of white marble. The great central arch was reserved for the passage of the emperor.

Golden Horde. See *Kipchak, Khanate of.*

Golden Horn. An inlet of the Bosporus, forming the harbor of Constantinople, and dividing the city into its European and its Turkish quarters. Length, 5 miles.

Golden House. [L. *domus aurea.*] The palace of Nero in ancient Rome, which occupied the valley between the Palatine and the Esquiline, and connected the palaces of the Cæsars with the gardens of Maecenas. It was built after the great fire of A. D. 64, and was so huge that it contained a park 2 800 feet long and inclosed a lake where the Colosseum now stands. The forecourt contained a colossus of Nero 120 feet high. The palace and number of its buildings is described by Suetonius and Tacitus. It was further adorned by Otho, but the remains are scanty, as most of its stone was restored to public use by the Flavian emperors, who built on it the Colosseum and the baths of Titus.

Golden Legend. [L. *legenda aurea.*] 1. A collection of biographies of saints, compiled by James of Voragine in the 13th century, and printed by Caxton 1483.—2. A dramatic poem by Longfellow, published in 1851. It forms with the "Divine Tragedy," and "Nuremberg" (Longfellow's trilogy. Sir Arthur Sullivan wrote music for Longfellow's words, and it was produced as a cantata at Leeds in 1886.

Golden Mount, The. See the extract.

From its yellow sand the Janiculan Hill has been sometimes known as the Golden Mount, a name which survives in the Italian title of its summit, which is called *S. Pietro in Montorio (monte d'oro).*
Middleton, Remains of Anc. Rome, I. 2.

Golden Rose, The. A jewel consisting of a cluster of roses and buds on one stem, all of gold, given each year by the Pope to the queen who has performed during the year the most pious deeds for the Church.

Golden Staircase. A celebrated staircase in the doge's palace, Venice.

Golden State, The. A name of California.

Golden Terge (Targe). An allegorical poem by William Dunbar, published in 1508.

Golden Verses. Greek verses attributed to the school of Pythagoras, "containing the condensed morals of the older epics."

Gold Hill. A former mining town in Storey County, western Nevada, now annexed to Virginia City.

Golding (gōl'ding). **Arthur.** Born probably at London about 1536; died about 1605. An English writer. He finished a translation of Philippe de Mornay's treatise "Sur la verité de la Chrestienne Religion," commenced by Sir Philip Sidney, which he published under the title "A Woorke concerning the Trewenesse of the Christian Religion, etc." (1587-99).

Goldingen (gōl'ding-en), Lettish **Kuldiga** (kul'de-gä). A town in the government of Courland, Russia, situated on the Windau in lat. 57° 58′ N., long. 21° 55′ E. Population (1888), 9,192.

Goldmark (gōld'märk), **Karl.** Born at Keszthely, Hungary, May 18, 1832. An Austro-Hungarian composer. Among his works are "Die Königin von Saba" ("The Queen of Sheba," 1875), "Die ländliche Hochzeit" ("The Country Wedding"), "Die Sakuntala" overture, a so-called symphony, a number of songs and string pieces, etc.

Goldoni (gōl-dō'nē), **Carlo.** Born at Venice, Feb. 25, 1707; died at Paris, Feb. 6, 1793. A noted Italian dramatist. He created the modern Italian comedy character, somewhat in the style of Moliere, superseding the old conventional comedy which was played by Harlequin, Pantaloone, etc. His best attempts, however were tragedies. "Belisario" (1757) being among the earliest. He wrote more than 170 comedies, among which are "Gelindo e Dondone," "La Locandiera," "Arlecchino," "Le Baruffe Chiozzotte," "La Bottega di Caffè" etc.

Goldsborough (goldz'bro), **Louis Malesherbes.** Born at Washington, D. C., Feb. 18, 1805; died at Washington, Feb. 20, 1877. An American naval officer. He obtained command of the North Atlantic blockading squadron in Sept., 1861, and cooperated with General Burnside in the capture of Roanoke Island in Feb., 1862. He became rear-admiral July 16, 1862.

Goldschmidt (gōld'shmit), **Hermann.** Born at Frankfort-on-the-Main, Prussia, June 17, 1802; died at Fontainebleau, France, Sept. 10, 1866. A German painter of note, and astronomical observer. Between 1852 and 1861 he discovered 14 asteroids.

Goldschmidt, Otto. Born at Hamburg, Aug. 21, 1829. A German composer, resident, after 1858, in England, where he became professor at and later vice-principal of the Royal Academy of Music. He married Jenny Lind in 1852. He was with her in America in 1851.

Goldschmidt, Madame. See *Lind, Jenny.*

Goldsmith (gōld'smith), **Oliver.** Born at Pallas, County Longford, Ireland, Nov. 10, 1728; died at London, April 4, 1774. A noted English poet, novelist, dramatist, and miscellaneous author. In 1749 he obtained the degree of B. A. at Trinity College, Dublin. In 1752 he studied medicine at Edinburgh. He was extremely poor, and after a roving and not very creditable existence, both in England and on the Continent (the Continent from Feb., 1755, to Feb., 1756, traveling chiefly on foot), he returned in great destitution to London, where he tried to practise medicine. His unbearable appearance was against him, and he finally settled down as a literary hack. By 1759, however, he began to attract attention as a writer. He wrote for "The Critical Review," "The British Magazine," "The Lady's Magazine," "The Busybody," "The Bee," and other periodicals. Among his works are "Enquiry into the Present State of Polite Learning in Europe" (1759), "The Citizen of the World, etc." (1762; from the "Public Ledger," etc.), "A History of England, etc." (1764), "The Traveller" (1765), "The Vicar of Wakefield" (a tale, 1766), "The Good-natured Man" (comedy, 1768), "The Roman History, etc." (1769), "The Deserted Village" (a poem, 1770), "The History of England from the Earliest Times, etc." (1771; abridged 1774), "She Stoops to Conquer" (1773), "Retaliation" (a poem, 1774), "A History of the Earth and Animated Nature" (1774), "Little Goody Two Shoes" (a attribution to him, 1st translated Sept., 1765), "Roman History" (1769), and other French works, and with Joseph Collyer abridged Plutarch's "Lives" (1762).

Goldsmith's Maid. A bay trotting mare by Abdallah (15). Her racing career extended from 1867 to 1878. In 1871 she captured the great trotting record from Dexter (2.17 1/4) by making 2.17. His she afterward lowered to 2.14, and left to Rarus (2.13) in 1873.

Goldstücker, gold'stüker), **Theodor.** Born at Konigsberg, Prussia, Jan. 18, 1821; died at London, March 6, 1872. A German Sanskrit scholar, of Hebrew descent, resident in London after 1850, and professor of Sanskrit in University College from 1851. He published "Panini: his Place in Literature" (1861), editions of Sanskrit texts, etc. He also began a revision of Wilson's "Sanskrit Dictionary."

Goletta (gō-let'tä), **F. La Goulette** (lä gō-let'). The seaport of Tunis, situated about 11 miles north of that city.

Golgotha (gol'go-thä). See *Calvary.*

Goliath (go-lī'ath). In biblical history, a giant of Gath, champion of the Philistines, slain in single combat by David. See *David.*

Golitzyn. See *Galitzin.*

Golius (gō'li-us), **Jacobus.** Born at The Hague, Netherlands, 1596; died at Leyden, Netherlands, Sept. 28, 1667. A Dutch Orientalist, author of "Lexicon Arabico-Latinum" (1653), etc.

Göllnow (gol'nov). A town in the province of Pomerania, Prussia, situated on the Ihna 20 miles northeast of Stettin. Population (1890), commune, 8,462.

Göllnitz, or Göllnitz (gel'nits). A mining town in the county of Zips, Hungary, in lat. 48° 51′ N., long. 20° 58′ E. Population (1890), 2,738.

Golo (gō'lō). An African tribe found in lat. 8° N., eastern Sudan. In appearance they are negroes, but their language is classed by some as Nile-Fulah group. Slave raiding Arabs have almost annihilated the tribe.

Golovnin (go-lov'nēn), **Vassili Mikhailovitch.** Born in the government of Ryasan, Russia, April 8, 1776; died at St. Petersburg, July 12, 1831. A Russian navigator and explorer. He obtained command in 1806 of the sloop Diana, which was fitted out by the Russian government for a survey of the coasts of the Russian empire and the circumnavigation of the globe. He was captured by the Japanese in 1811, and was detained a prisoner until 1813. He made a second voyage of exploration around the world in the corvette Kamchatka from 1817 to 1819. He wrote narratives of these voyages and a description of his captivity in Japan, which were published in a complete collection of his works, 1864.

Goltz (gōlts), **Bogumil.** Born at Warsaw, March 20, 1801; died at Thorn, Prussia, Nov. 12, 1870. A German humorist and moralist, author of "Buch der Kindheit" (1847), "Der Mensch und die Leute" (1858), etc.

Goltz, Kolmar, Baron **von der.** Born at Bielkendeld, near Labiau, Prussia, Aug. 12, 1843. A Prussian general and Turkish pasha. He served in the Austrian campaign of 1866; served in the Franco-German war on the general staff, taking part in the battles of Vionville, Mars-la-Tour, Gravelotte, etc.; and was engaged in the work of reorganizing the Turkish army 1883–1893. He has published various works on military history and science.

Goltzius (golt'sē-ŭs), **Hendrik.** Born at Mülebrecht, near Venlo, Netherlands, 1558; died at Haarlem, Netherlands, about 1617. A German engraver.

Goma (gō'mä), **Wagoma** (wä-gō'mä). A Bantu tribe of the Kongo State, settled west of Lake Tanganyika, between the Waguha and the Bakombe, in a mountainous and wooded country. See *Guha.*

Gomara (gō-mä'rä), **Francisco Lopez de.** Born at Seville, 1510; died after 1559. A Spanish historian. He was a priest, and in 1540 became secretary and chaplain of Hernando Cortes; but it does not appear that he was ever in America. His "Historia general de las Indias" was first published at Saragossa, 1552–53, in two folio parts: the second part, which relates to Mexico, appeared in later editions with the separate title "Coronica de la Nueva Espainon la conquista de Mexico," etc. Gomara's work was very popular, and there are many editions in Spanish, French, Italian, and English. Also written *Gomez.*

Gomarists (gō'mar-ists). Followers of Francis Gomarus. The Gomarists, otherwise called Supralapsarians and Anticonstantists, very stoutly opposed the doctrines of Arminius, adhering as rigidly to those of Calvin. Also *Gomarites.*

Gomarites (gō'mar-īts). Same as *Gomarists.*

Gomarus (gō'mar-us), **Francis.** Born at Bruges, Belgium, Jan. 30, 1563; died at Groningen, Netherlands, Jan. 11, 1641. A Calvinistic controversialist, a leading opponent of Arminius and the Arminians.

Gomberville (gon-ber-vēl'), Seigneur **de,** originally **Martin Le Roy.** Born, probably at Paris, 1600; died there, June 14, 1674. A French writer of romances. He lived most of the time on his estate at Gomberville, near Versailles, and was one of the earliest members of the French Academy. He wrote "Polexandre" (1632–37).

Gombroon. See *Bender-Abbasi.*

Gomeisa (gō-mī'zä), or **Gomelza** (gō-mel'zä). [Ar. *al-ghumaisa,* watery-eyed, weeping.] A not unusual name for the third-magnitude star β Canis Minoris.

Gomensoro (gō-men-sō'rō), **Tomas.** Born about 1820. An Uruguayan politician. As president of the senate he was acting president of the republic March, 1852, to Feb., 1853.

Gomera (gō-mä'rä). One of the Canary Islands, 17 miles west of Teneriffe.

Gomes (gō'mes), **Antonio Carlos.** Born at Campinas, Sao Paulo, June 14, 1839. A Brazilian composer. In 1859 he entered the Conservatory of Music at Rio de Janeiro, and in 1863, aided by the emperor, was sent to complete his musical education in Europe. His opera the "Guarany" appeared in 1870, and has been followed by "Salvator Rosa," "Fosca," "Schiavo," and "Condor." Most of these have been sung in the principal cities of Europe and South America.

Gomes de Amorim (gō'mes de ä-mō-rēn'), **Francisco.** Born at Avelomar, Minho, Portugal, Aug. 13, 1827; died Nov. 4, 1891. A Portuguese dramatist, poet, and novelist. In early youth he was in Brazil, returning to Portugal in 1850. In 1870 he became librarian of the ministry of marine. He published numerous poems and dramas.

Gomez Farias (gō'meth fa-rē'äs), **Valentin.** Born at Guadalajara, Mex., Aug. 14, 1781; died at Mixcoac, July 5, 1858. A Mexican politician. He was a physician in his native city: joined Iturbide in 1821, but subsequently opposed him; was minister of war under Pedraza, Dec., 1832, and next even was vice-president under Santa Anna, at the beginning of 1833 and 1834. In 1835 he was deposed by congress and banished, but returned in 1838. As leader of the Federalists he was involved in the revolt of 1841, and again banished until 1844. In 1846 he was again vice-president and acting president, and in 1850 was an unsuccessful candidate for the presidency.

Gomorrah (go-mor'ä). One of the cities of the Vale of Siddim. Compare *Sodom.*

Gompertz (gom'perts), **Benjamin.** Born at London, March 5, 1779; died July 14, 1865. An English astronomer and actuary, of Hebrew descent. He was one of the founders of the Astronomical Society, and became actuary of the Alliance Assurance Company in 1824. Some years previously he had worked out a new series of tables of mortality, for the Royal Society, and these suggested the idea in 1825 his well-known law of human mortality, which he first expounded in a letter to Francis Baily. The law rests on the a priori assumption that a person's resistance to death increases as his years increase, in such a manner that at the end of equally infinitely small intervals of time he loses equally infinitely small proportions of his remaining power to possess existence. (*Diet. Nat. Biog.*) He was a brother-in-law of Sir Moses Montefiore.

Gomperz (gom'perts), **Theodor.** Born at Brünn, March 29, 1832. A German philologist, professor of classical philology at Vienna from 1869. He has published numerous works in his department.

Gomul Pass (gō-mul' pās). An important strategic pass on the border of India and Afghanistan, about lat. 32° N.

Gonaive (gō-nä-ēv'). **La.** An island west of Haiti, to which it belongs.

Gonaives (gō-nā-ēv'), **Les.** A seaport on the Bay of Gonaives, western coast of Haiti, in lat. 19° 26′ N., long. 72° 43′ W. Population (1887), 18,000.

Gona-qua (gō-nä′kwä). See *Khoikhoin.*

Gonçalves Dias (gŏn-säl′vĕs dē′äs). **Antonio.** Born at Caxias, Maranhão, Aug. 2, 1824: died at sea, Nov. 3, 1864. The foremost of Brazilian poets. He was a professor in the Pedro II. College at Rio de Janeiro, and was employed in various literary commissions in the north of the empire and in Europe. During the last years of his life he was in Europe, sick and in complete poverty. While returning to Brazil he published in a shipwreck. Besides his poems he published various historical and ethnological papers, and a dictionary of the Tupi language.

Goncourt (gôn-kōr′), **Edmond de.** Born at Nancy, France, May 26, 1822. **Goncourt, Jules de,** Born at Paris, Dec. 17, 1830: died at Paris, June 20, 1870. Two French novelists and authors, brothers and collaborators. They wrote works illustrative of the 18th century, etc.

Gonda (gon′dä). **1.** A district of Oudh, British India, intersected by lat. 27° N., long. 82° E. Area, 2,881 square miles. Population, 1,270,-926. — **2.** The capital of the district of Gonda, situated in lat. 27° 8′ N., long. 82° 1′ E.

Gondar (gon′där). The capital of Amhara, and ecclesiastical capital of Abyssinia, situated about lat. 12° 31′ N., long. 37° 26′ E.: formerly the capital of Abyssinia. Population, 5,000.

Gondavo. See *Gondavo.*

Gondibert (gon′di-bėrt). A poem by Sir William Davenant, published in 1651.

"Gondibert," his [Sir William Davenant's] greatest performance, incurred, when first published, more ridicule and is at the present more neglect, than its merits deserve. An epic poem in elegiac stanzas must always be tedious, because no structure of verse is more unfavorable to narration than that which almost peremptorily requires each sentence to be restricted, or protracted to four lines. But the liveliness of Davenant's imagination, which Dryden has pointed out as his most striking attribute, has illuminated even the dull and dreary path which he has chosen: and perhaps few poems afford more instances of vigorous conceptions, and even felicity of expression, than the neglected "Gondibert."

Sir Walter Scott, Dryden, Works, III. 101.

Gondo (gon′dō). **Ravine of.** A wild gorge of the Alps, in the Simplon Pass.

Gondokoro (gōn-dō-kō′rō), or **Ismailia** (iz-mā-ē′li-ä). A village and station of ivory-traders, situated in the territory of the Bari negroes, on the White Nile, in lat. 4° 54′ N., long. 31° 46′ E.: formerly a Roman Catholic missionary station.

Gonds (gondz). [E. Ind.] An aboriginal race in central India and the Deccan, believed to be of Dravidian stock.

Gondwana. A region in central India, with vague limits, situated about lat. 19°–25° N. It is peopled largely by Gonds. Gondwana proper belongs chiefly to the Central Provinces.

Goneril (gon′ėr-il). One of Lear's unnatural daughters, in Shakspere's tragedy "King Lear."

The elder, Goneril, with the "wolfish visage" and the dark "frontlet" of ill-humour, is a masculine woman, full of intrigue and purposes and projects, whilst Regan appears more feminine, rather instigated by Goneril, more passive, and more dependent.

Gervinus, Shakespeare Commentaries (tr. by F. E. Bunnett, ed. 1880), p. 625.

Góngora Marmolejo (gōn′gō-rä mär-mō-lā′hō), **Alonso de.** Born at Carmona, Seville, about 1510: died in Chile, Jan., 1576. A Spanish soldier and historian. He served in Peru; went to Chile in 1549, and took an active part in the Araucanian wars; was a captain never had any important commissions. In his latter years he lived at Santiago. His "Historia de Chile," written between 1572 and 1575, is preserved in the original manuscript in Madrid. It was first published in 1850, in the "Memorial histórico Español," and republished in the "Coleccion de historiadores de Chile," 1862. It gives the history of Chile down to 1575, and is the best of the early works on that subject.

Góngora y Argote (gōn′gō-rä ē är-gō′tä). **Luis de.** Born at Cordova, Spain, July 11, 1561: died there, May 23, 1627. A Spanish lyric poet, noted as the founder of a highly metaphysical and artificial style named from him "Gongorism," and also called the "polished," "polite," and "cultivated" style.

Gonnella. See *Jests of Gonnella.*

Gonsalez (gōn-sä′leth), **Fernan.** A half-fabulous Spanish hero of the 10th century, about whom numerous ballads and poems have been written. His historical achievements occurred between 934 and 970, when he died. A metrical chronicle of his adventures (date probably of the 14th century) was founded on an older prose account. There are about twenty ballads relating to him, the most interesting being those in which he is twice rescued from prison by his courageous wife. *Ticknor.*

Gonsalvo Hernandez de Cordova. See *Cordova.*

Gonville and Caius College, commonly called simply **Caius** (kēz). A college of the University of Cambridge, England, established by Edmund Gonville in 1348, and refounded by Dr. John Caius, physician to Queen Mary, in 1558. The picturesque gate, exhibiting classical friezes, niches, and pediments, surmounted by an octagonal dome shaped turret, is modern. The outer court was built by Caius; the inner, though refaced in the last century, by Gonville.

Gonzaga (gon-zä′gä). A small town in the province of Mantua, Italy, 14 miles south of Mantua.

Gonzaga, Carlo I. di. Died about 1637. Duke of Nevers, Mantua, and Montferrat.

Gonzaga, Federigo II. di. Born about 1500: died 1540. Promoted from marquis to duke of Mantua in 1530: ruler of Montferrat from 1536.

Gonzaga, Ludovico III. di, surnamed "The Turk." Born about 1414: died 1478. Marquis of Mantua, from 1444.

Gonzaga, Thomaz Antonio. Born at Oporto, Portugal, Aug., 1774: died at Mozambique, Africa, probably in 1807. A Portuguese poet. He was ouvidor or judge of Villa Rica, Minas Geraes, Brazil; and in 1789 was involved in the revolutionary plot called the conspiracy of Tiradentes, for which, in 1792, he was condemned to penal servitude at Mozambique. Eventually he married there. He became insane before his death. His "Marilia de Dirceu," a collection of lyrics, was published before his exile, and appeared in numerous subsequent editions.

Gonzalez (gōn-thä′leth), **JuanG.** A Paraguayan politician, elected president of the republic for four years, Sept. 25, 1890.

Gonzalez, Manuel. Born near Matamoras, before 1833: died at Mexico, May 8, 1893. A Mexican general and statesman. He distinguished himself in the wars against the French and Maximilian; followed Diaz in various revolts; was his secretary of war 1877–80; and succeeded him as president Dec. 1, 1880, to Nov. 30, 1884. His term was peaceful but his financial policy caused much trouble. Subsequently he was governor of Tamaulipas.

Gonzalez Balcarce, Antonio. See *Balcarce.*

Gonzalez Davila (dä′vē-lä), **Gil.** Born at Avila about 1470; died there, about 1538. A Spanish discoverer. He went to Española in 1510, and was made contador. In 1519 he was in Spain, and joined with Andrés Niño in a voyage to explore the South Sea. Pedrarias, governor of Panama, they followed the coast northward, discovered the lakes of Nicaragua, and reached Española in 1523 with a large amount of gold which they had obtained by the Indians. Pedrarias, governor of Panama, laid claim to the newly discovered region. Gil Gonzalez tried to reach Nicaragua again from the eastern side (1524), but by the way was robbed to the north by Honduras. Here he encountered a hostile party sent by Pedrarias from the south, and, escaping these, he had to meet Olid's expedition from the north. He finally fell into the hands of Olid, and joined with Casas in killing him. He then went to Mexico, where he was arrested and sent to Spain (1526). Released on parole, he remained at Avila until his death.

Gonzalez Saravia, Antonio. See *Saravia y Melgarejo.*

Gonzalez Vigil (vē′hēl). **Francisco de Paula.** Born at Tacna, Sept. 15, 1792: died at Lima, June 10, 1875. A Peruvian scholar and statesman. He took orders in 1815, and was rector of the College of Arequipa 1832. From 1836 until his death he was librarian of the public library at Lima. Early identified with the cause of independence, he was elected to several congresses, leading the opposition to Bolivar in 1826, and resisting Santa Cruz in 1837. His most important work, "Defensa de la autoridad de los gobiernos contra las pretensiones de la curia romana" (12 vols. 1848 to 1850), caused him to be excommunicated. He also published a work on the Jesuits, and numerous books and essays on historical, legal, and controversial subjects. Vigil is regarded as the greatest scholar yet produced by Peru.

Gonzalo (gon-zä′lō). An "honest old counsellor" in Shakspere's "Tempest." He is also introduced as "a Savoy nobleman" in Dryden's version.

Gonzalo de Berceo (gōn-thä′lō dā bėr-thä′ō). An early Spanish poet, a secular priest of the monastery of St. Emilianus in the territory of Calahorra. He flourished about 1220–46.

Gooch (gōch), Sir **Daniel.** Born at Bedlington, Northumberland, Aug. 24, 1816: died at Clewer Park, Berks, Dec. 15, 1889. An English engineer and inventor. He was locomotive superintendent of the Great Western Railway 1837–64, making a notable advance in the construction of engines, and played an important part in establishing the first transatlantic cables. He was a member of Parliament 1865–85.

Good (gud), **John Mason.** Born at Epping, Essex, England, May 25, 1764: died Jan. 2, 1827. An English physician and miscellaneous writer. Among his numerous works are "The Nature of Things" (a translation of Lucretius, 1805) and "Study of Medicine" (1822).

Goodale (gud′āl). **Dora Read.** Born at Mount Washington in 1866. An American poet, sister of Elaine Goodale.

Goodale, Elaine (Mrs. **Eastman**). Born at Mount Washington, Berkshire County, Mass., in 1863. An American poet. She became a teacher of the Indians in the Hampton Institute in 1883, and in 1886 government teacher at White River Camp, Dakota. Poems of Elaine and Dora Goodale were published as "Apple Blossoms" (1878), "In Berkshire with the Wild Flowers" (1879), etc.

Goodall (gud′al). **Edward.** Born at Leeds, England, Sept. 17, 1795: died at London, April 11, 1870. An English engraver, especially noted for his engravings after Turner.

Goodall, Frederick. Born at London, Sept. 17, 1822. An English painter, son of Edward Goodall.

Good Counsel of Chaucer. See *Flee from the Press.*

Goode (gūd). **George Brown.** Born at New Albany, Ind., Feb. 13, 1851. An American naturalist. He received an appointment on the staff of the Smithsonian Institution in 1875, and in 1878 became assistant director of the National Museum. He was commissioner of fisheries 1887–88, and has been assistant secretary of the Smithsonian Institution since 1887. Among his works are "Catalogue of the Fishes of the Bermudas (1876), "Game Fishes of the United States" (1879), "American Fishes" (1880), "The Fisheries and Fishery Industries of the United States" (1884–87), "Oceanic Ichthyology (with Tarleton H. Bean, 1895), etc.

Goodell (gūd-del′), **William.** Born at Templeton, Mass., Feb. 14, 1792: died at Philadelphia, Feb. 18, 1867. An American missionary. He was graduated from Andover Theological Seminary in 1820, when he became a missionary of the American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions. He labored at Beirut from 1823 until 1828, and was subsequently stationed at Malta and at Constantinople. He translated the Scriptures into Armeno-Turkish: the final revision of the translation appeared in 1863.

Goodfellow (gūd′fel′ō), **Robin.** See *Puck.*

Good Gray Poet, The. A surname of Walt Whitman.

Good Hope, Cape of. A promontory at the southwestern extremity of Cape Colony, South Africa, in lat. 34° 21′ S., long. 18° 30′ E. It was discovered by Bartholomeu Dias in 1487, and was doubled by Vasco da Gama in 1497. For the colony, see *Cape Colony.*

Goodman (gūd′man), **Godfrey.** Born at Ruthin, Denbighshire, Feb. 28, 1583: died at London, Jan. 19, 1656. An English divine, appointed bishop of Gloucester in 1625. He was accused of Romanist tendencies and practices. He was committed to the Tower on a charge of high treason in 1641, but was soon released. He wrote "The Fall of Man," etc. (to which Hakewill replied), and other works.

Goodman's Fields Theatre. A London theater built in 1729. David Garrick made the success of the house in 1741. It was pulled down about 1746, and a second theater was burned in 1802. *Thornbury.*

Good-natured Man, The. A comedy by Goldsmith, produced Jan. 29, 1768.

Good Parliament. The name given to the English Parliament of 1376, which was noted for its efforts to reform political abuses. It impeached Lords Latimer and Neville, and others — the first instance of an impeachment.

Good Regent, The. James Stuart, earl of Murray (or Moray), regent of Scotland 1567–70.

Goodrich (gūd′rich), **Chauncey Allen.** Born at New Haven, Conn., Oct. 23, 1790: died there, Feb. 25, 1860. An American scholar, grandson of Elizur Goodrich; one of the editors of "Webster's Dictionary" after 1828.

Goodrich, Elizur. Born at Wethersfield, Conn., Oct. 26, 1734: died at Norfolk, Conn., Nov., 1797. An American clergyman and mathematician.

Goodrich, Samuel Griswold: pseudonym **Peter Parley.** Born at Ridgefield, Conn., Aug. 19, 1793: died at New York, May 9, 1860. An American author, nephew of C. A. Goodrich. He published many juvenile works, "History of the Animal Kingdom" (1859), etc.

Goodsir (gūd′sėr), **John.** Born at Anstruther, Fifeshire, March 20, 1814: died at Wardie, near Edinburgh, March 6, 1867. A Scottish anatomist, professor of anatomy at Edinburgh from 1846. He obtained distinction from his investigations in cellular pathology. His "Anatomical Memoirs" was published in 1868.

Goodstock (gūd′stok). The host in Ben Jonson's play "The New Inn." He is Lord Frampul in disguise.

Goodwin (gūd′win), **Charles Wycliffe.** Born at King's Lynn, 1817: died at Shanghai, Jan., 1878. An English lawyer and Egyptologist. He published "The Anglo-Saxon Version of the Life of St. Guthlac, Hermit of Crowland (1848); "The Story of Saneha: an Egyptian Tale of Four Thousand Years Ago, translated from the Hieratic Text" (1863), etc. In 1865 he was made assistant judge of the supreme court for China and Japan.

Goodwin, Thomas. Born at Rollesby, Norfolk, England, Oct. 5, 1600: died at London, Feb. 23, 1679. An English Puritan divine. His works were published 1681–1704.

Goodwin, William Watson. Born at Concord, Mass., May 9, 1831. An American classical scholar. He was graduated at Harvard in 1851, and in 1860 was appointed Eliot professor of Greek literature at

that institution. He published "Syntax of the Moods and Tenses of the Greek Verb" (1860), "Greek Grammar" (1870), etc.

Goodwin Sands. Dangerous shoals about 5 miles east of Kent, England, from which they are separated by the Downs. They are opposite Deal and Sandgate. Near them the Dutch fleet defeated the British fleet in 1652.

Goodwood (gŏd'wŏd). A seat of the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, near Chichester, Sussex, England. A noted race-course was established in the park in 1802. The meeting takes place in the end of July, the principal race being that for the Goodwood Cup.

Goodyear (gŏd'yēr), **Charles.** Born at New Haven, Conn., Dec. 29, 1800; died at New York, July 1, 1860. An American manufacturer. In 1834 he turned his attention to the manufacture of india-rubber. After years spent in experimentation, which reduced him nearly and his family to poverty, he discovered the process of vulcanization, for which he obtained his first patent in 1844.

Goody Two Shoes. A nursery tale relating the story of Little Goody Two Shoes, who, owning but one shoe, is so pleased to have a pair that she shows them to every one, exclaiming "Two shoes!" The story was first published in 1765 by Newbery, and is supposed to have been written by Oliver Goldsmith.

Googe (gōg), **Barnabe.** Born at Alvingham, Lincolnshire, 1540; died in 1594. An English poet. His most important work is a set of 5 eclogues published in 1563 in "Eclogs, Epytaphes, and Sonnettes," which are thought to have had some influence on Spenser's "Shepherd's Calendar." He translated a number of works, and wrote also a long poem, "Cupido Conquered."

Gookin (gō'kin), **Daniel.** Born in Kent, England, about 1612; died at Cambridge, Mass., March 19, 1687. A colonial official. He came out to Virginia with his father in 1621, and about 1644 removed to Massachusetts, where he was made superintendent of the Indians in 1656, and major-general in 1681. He wrote "Historical Collections of the Indians of Massachusetts," completed in 1674 and first printed in 1792.

Goole (gōl). A river port in Yorkshire, England, situated on the Ouse 23 miles west of Hull. Population (1891), 15,413.

Goomtee. See *Gumti*.

Goorkhas. See *Ghurkas*.

Goose, Mother. See *Mother Goose*.

Göppert (gep'pert), **Heinrich Robert.** Born at Sprottau, Prussia, July 25, 1800; died at Breslau, May 18, 1884. A German botanist and paleontologist, professor of botany at the University of Breslau. He was especially noted for his researches on fossil flora.

Göppingen (gep'ping-en). A manufacturing town in the circle of the Danube, Würtemberg, situated on the Fils 22 miles east by south of Stuttgart. Population (1890), commune, 14,352.

Gorakhpur (gō-rak-pör'). 1. A district in the Benares division, Northwest Provinces, British India, intersected by lat. 27° N., long. 83° 30' E. Area, 4,598 square miles. Population (1881), 2,617,120.—2. The capital of the Gorakhpur district, situated on the river Rapti in lat. 26° 44' N., long. 83° 24' E. Population, including cantonment (1891), 63,620.

Gorboduc (gôr'bō-dŭk). A mythical king of Britain. His story, with that of his sons Ferrex and Porrex, is told in the early chronicles.

Gorboduc, who succeeded to the crown of Britain soon after the death of Lear, profited so little by the example of his predecessor that he divided his dominions during his life between his two sons, Ferrex and Porrex, whose bloody history is the subject of the first regular English tragedy. It was written by Thomas Norton and Thomas Sackville (Lord Buckhurst), was acted in 1561, and afterwards printed in 1565, under the name of "Gorboduc." Sir Philip Sidney says that this drama climbs to the height of Seneca, and Pope has pronounced the much higher praise that it possesses "an unaffected perspicuity of style and an easy flow in the numbers — in a word that chastity, correctness, and gravity of style which are essential to tragedy, and which all the tragic poets who followed, not excepting Shakspeare himself, either little understood or perpetually neglected." Both in the dramatic romance, the princes, between whom the kingdom had been divided, soon fell to dissension, and the younger stabbed the elder; the mother, whose mother's love did the like, having killed his brother in revenge, the people, indignant at the cruelty of the deed, rose in rebellion, and murdered both father and mother. The nobles then assembled and destroyed most of the rebels, but afterwards became embroiled in a civil war, in which they and their issue were all slain.

Dunlop, Hist. of Prose Fiction, I. 340.

Gorcum. See *Gorkum*.

Gordian (gôr'di-an). See *Gordianus*.

Gordianus (gôr-di-ā'nus) **I., Marcus Antonius,** surnamed **Africanus,** Anglicized **Gordian.** Born about 158 A. D.; died at Carthage, 238. Roman emperor. He was descended from a wealthy and illustrious Roman family, and acquired great popularity by his largesses to the populace. He became proconsul of Africa in 237, and when, in 238, a rebellion broke out in his province against Maximinus, he was forced by the insurgents to assume the purple. His elevation was confirmed by the Roman senate. He associated with himself in the government his son Gordianus II. The younger Gordianus was defeated and slain before Carthage by Capellianus, governor of Mauretania, whereupon the elder Gordianus put himself to death after a reign of only six weeks.

Gordianus II., Marcus Antonius. Born 192 A. D.; died near Carthage, 238. Roman emperor, son and associate of the preceding.

Gordianus III., Marcus Antonius Pius. Born about 224 A. D.; died in Mesopotamia, 244. Roman emperor. He was the grandson of Gordianus I. on his mother's side, and was proclaimed Cæsar on the death of the two Gordiani in Africa in 238. (See *Gordianus I.*) He became sole emperor in the same year, on the assassination by the prætorians of the two Augusti, Pupienus and Balbinus, who had been appointed by the senate to succeed Gordianus I. He undertook an expedition against Persia in 242, under the guidance of his father-in-law, the veteran general Misitheus, whose death he was murdered by the prætorian prefect Philip, who usurped the throne.

Gordium (gôr'di-um). In ancient geography, a town in northern Galatia, Asia Minor, near the river Sangarius. It is noted as the place where Alexander the Great cut the Gordian knot. See *Gordius*.

Gordius (gôr'di-us). [Gr. *Γόρδιος*.] An ancient king of Lydia (originally a peasant), father of Midas. According to the legend an oracle had declared to the people of Phrygia that a king would come to them in a wagon, and that the wagon should be preserved in a popular assembly which was discussing the disposition of the government, he was accepted as their sovereign. In gratitude for the yoke of his wagon he dedicated it to Zeus of Gordium; and an oracle declared that whoever should untie the knot of the yoke would rule over Asia. Alexander the Great cut the knot with his sword.

Gordon (gôr'don), **Adam.** A famous English outlaw who established himself near the village of Wilton in 1267, and attacked those especially who were of the king's party. He engaged with Prince Edward afterward King Edward I. in single combat, and the prince, after a fierce struggle, declared that he promised him his life and fortune if he would surrender. Gordon consented, and was ever after an attached and faithful servant to Edward.

Gordon, Sir Adam de. Died 1333. A Scottish statesman and soldier. He was at first a partizan of Edward II., but after the battle of Bannockburn adhered to Bruce. His son Sir Adam de Gordon (died 1402) became celebrated in border warfare.

Gordon, Adam Lindsay. Born at Fayal (Azores), 1833; shot himself at New Brighton, Australia, June 24, 1870. An Australian poet. He was in the mounted police of South Australia in 1853, and from 1864 was a horse-breaker, member of the Victoria Houses of Assembly (1865), and the keeper of a livery-stable. He failed in an attempt to secure the Esdemont estate (Melbourne) in 1867. His poems are "Bush Ballads and Spray and Smoke Drift" (1867), "Bush Ballads etc." (1870) and "Ashtaroth: a dramatic Lyric" (1870).

Gordon, Alexander. Born at Aberdeen before 1685; died in South Carolina in 1754 or 1755. A Scottish writer. He wrote "Itinerarium septentrionale" (1726), describing the monuments of Roman antiquity and the Danish invasions on Scotland.

Gordon, Sir Alexander. Born 1650; died at Airds, Kirkcudbrightshire, Nov. 11, 1726. A Scottish Covenanter. In 1685, after the battle of Bothwell Bridge, was proclaimed a traitor and condemned to death, and after many hairbreadth escapes fled to Holland. He returned and was arrested (1693), and remained a prisoner until 1707, his several years his imprisonment was voluntarily shared by his wife.

Gordon, Andrew. Born at Cofforach, Forfarshire, June 15, 1712; died Aug. 22, 1751. A Scottish physicist, appointed professor of philosophy at Erfurt in 1747. He was noted for his experiments in fractional electricity. He is said to have been the first electrician to use a cylinder in place of a globe. He wrote "Phenomena Electricitatis Exposita" (1744), etc.

Gordon, Sir Arthur Hamilton. Born Nov. 26, 1829. A British colonial governor, youngest son of the fourth Earl of Aberdeen. He sat in Parliament as Liberal member for Inverness, 1857, and was appointed governor of New Brunswick in 1866, governor of Trinidad in 1870, first governor of the Fiji Islands in 1874, high commissioner for the Western Pacific in 1877, governor of New Zealand in 1880, and governor of Ceylon in 1883. He was created Baron Stanmore in 1893.

Gordon, Charles George, called "Chinese Gordon" and "Gordon Pasha." Born at Woolwich, Jan. 28, 1833; died at Khartum, Nubia, Jan. 26, 1885. An English soldier. He served in the Crimea 1854–56. In 1859 he was attached to the British force under Sir James Hope Grant operating with the French against China, and in 1863 took command of a Chinese force, called the Ever Victorious Army, against the Taiping rebels. He put down the rebellion in thirty three engagements, and resigned his command in 1864, receiving from the emperor the yellow jacket and peacock's feather of a mandarin of the first class. He was governor of the Equatorial Provinces of central Africa in the service of the Khedive of Egypt 1874–76, was created pasha by the Khedive in 1877, and in the same year was promoted lieutenant-colonel in the British army. He was governor-general of the Sudan, Darfur, the Equatorial Provinces, and the Red Sea littoral 1877–79, in which capacity he stamped out the slave-trade in his district. He acted as adviser of the Chinese government in its relations with Russia in 1880; went as commanding royal engineer to Mauritius in 1881–82; and was commandant of the colonial forces of the Cape of Good Hope in 1882. In 1884 he was sent by the British government to the Sudan to assist the khedive in withdrawing the garrisons of the country, which could not be held any longer against the Mahdi. He was besieged by the Mahdi at Khartum, March 12, 1884, and was killed in the storming of the city, Jan. 26, 1885.

Gordon, George, fourth Earl of Huntly. Born 1514; died 1562. A Scottish statesman. He held important offices under James V.; with Home defeated an English force at Hadden Rig, Aug. 24, 1542; in the murder of Cardinal Beaton succeeded him as lord high chancellor (1546); and held a command and was taken prisoner at the battle of Pinkie (1547). He opposed the policy of the queen regent, and finally deserted her. He favored the Catholic cause. Under Mary he was in disfavor, and was finally denounced as a rebel. He attacked the queen's forces at Corrichie, Nov. 5, 1562, but was defeated, and died from the effects of the battle.

Gordon, George, fifth Earl of Huntly. Died May, 1576. A Scottish statesman. He was a favorite of Mary, and an ally of Bothwell, and became lord high chancellor in 1566. He was implicated in the murder of Darnley.

Gordon, Lord George. Born at London, Dec. 26, 1751; died Nov. 1, 1793. An English agitator, third son of Cosmo George, third duke of Gordon. He entered Parliament in 1774. In 1779 he became president of the Protestant Association, formed for the purpose of securing the repeal of the Act of Toleration, passed in 1778, removing the Catholic disabilities. At the instance of the society a large number of the opponents of the bill met in St. George's Fields, and marched in a body to the House of Commons, followed by riots. The presentation by Gordon of a petition praying Parliament to repeal the bill. A riot ensued, which was quelled by the troops, June 6, 1780. Gordon was then tried for high treason in the riots, but was acquitted for want of evidence.

Gordon, George Hamilton, fourth Earl of Aberdeen. Born at Edinburgh, Jan. 28, 1784; died at London, Dec. 14, 1860. A British statesman. He was appointed ambassador extraordinary to Austria Sept., 1813, and signed the preliminary treaty at Toplitz on Oct. 3. On May 30, 1814, he signed the treaty of Paris as one of the representatives of Great Britain. He was foreign secretary under Wellington 1828–30, secretary for war under Peel, Dec., 1834, April, 1835, and secretary for foreign affairs under Peel 1841–46. He was premier Dec., 1852–Jan., 28, 1855, his ministry being formed by a coalition of Whigs and Peelites. He wrote works on Greek architecture, etc.

Gordon, John Campbell Hamilton. Born 1847. Seventh Earl of Aberdeen, grandson of the fourth earl, lord lieutenant of Ireland under the Gladstone administration of 1886, and governor-general of Canada from 1893.

Gordon, Sir John Watson. Born at Edinburgh, 1788; died there, June 1, 1864. A Scottish portrait painter. His best-known work is a portrait of Sir Walter Scott.

Gordon, Lady Duff- (Lucie or Lucy Austin). Born at Westminster, June 24, 1821; died at Cairo, July 14, 1869. An English writer, best known as a translator from the German (Niebuhr, Von Ranke, and Sybel). She resided in Egypt from 1862. She married Sir Alexander Duff-Gordon in 1840.

Gordon, William. Born at Hitchin, Hertfordshire, about 1728; died at Ipswich, England, Oct. 19, 1807. An English clergyman and historian. He wrote "Rise, Progress, and Establishment of the Independence of the United States of America" (1788), etc.

Gordon Bennett, Mount. [Named from James Gordon Bennett.] A mountain in central Africa, in the neighborhood of Lake Albert Nyanza and Ruwenzori, discovered and named by Stanley. Height, estimated, about 15,000 feet.

Gordon Cumming. See *Cumming*.

Gordon Riots. A rising of the London populace, June, 1780, the culmination of an anti-Catholic agitation, instigated and abetted by Lord George Gordon. See *Gordon, Lord George*.

Gore (gōr), Mrs. (**Catherine Grace Frances Moody**). Born at East Retford, Notts, England, in 1799; died at Lyndhurst, Hampshire, Jan. 29, 1861. An English novelist and playwriter. Among her works are "Theresa Marchmont," a novel (1824), "The Lettre de Cachet" (1833), "School for Coquettes," a comedy (1834), "Mrs. Armytage, etc.," a novel (1836), "Cecil, or the Adventures of a Coxcomb" (her most successful novel, 1841), "The Banker's Wife" (1843), and about sixty other works, some of them translations from the French.

Gore, Christopher. Born at Boston, Sept. 21, 1758; died at Waltham, Mass., March 1, 1827. An American politician, governor of Massachusetts 1809–10. He was a benefactor of Harvard College.

Gorée (gō-rā'). A small island belonging to France, situated near the coast of Senegambia, south of Cape Verd, in lat. 14° 40' N., long. 17° 25' W. Population of the town of Gorée, about 2,000.

Gore Hall. A building containing the library of Harvard College, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Gore House. A house formerly occupying the site upon which the Albert Memorial is built, in London. It was a famous resort for men of letters during the successive ownerships of William Wilberforce and the Countess of Blessington in the early part of the 19th century.

Görgei. See *Görgey.*

Gorges (gôr'jez), Sir **Ferdinando.** Born in Somersetshire, England, about 1566; died in 1647. An English colonial proprietor. He received with John Mason a grant of the region between the Merrimac and Kennebec rivers in 1622. In 1629 the connection between Gorges and Mason was dissolved and a new grant was made to each, Gorges receiving the region between the Piscataqua and the Kennebec. Gorges received a confirmation of his grant under the title of the Province of Maine in 1639.

Görgey, or **Görgei** (gėr'gī), **Arthur.** Born at Toporez, county of Zips, Hungary, Jan. 30, 1818. A Hungarian general in the war of 1848–49. He succeeded Kossuth as dictator, Aug. 11, 1849, and surrendered at Világos, Aug. 13, 1849, to the Russians under Rüdiger.

Gorgias (gôr'ji-as). [Gr. Γοργίας.] Born at Leontini, Sicily, about 485 B. C.: died at Larissa, Thessaly, about 380 B. C. A famous Greek sophist and rhetorician, "an independent cultivator of natural oratory, with a gift for brilliant expression of a poetical and often turgid kind. When he visited Athens in 427 B. C. his florid eloquence became the rage, and was afterwards the first literary inspiration of the orator Isocrates." From him one of Plato's dialogues is named.

Gorgibus (gor-zhē-büs'). **1.** A comfortable old citizen in Molière's "Les précieuses ridicules." His niece and daughter torment him by their esthetic vagaries.—**2.** An unreasonable old citizen in Molière's "Sganarelle": the father of Célie.

Gorgo (gôr'gō). [Gr. Γοργώ.] See *Gorgones.*

Gorgona (gôr-gō'nä). An island in the Pacific, situated about lat. 3° N., long. 78° 20′ W. It belongs to the United States of Colombia.

Gorgons (gôr'gonz). [Gr. Γόργονες.] In Greek legend (Hesiod), daughters of Phorcys (whence also called Phorcydes) and Ceto, dwelling in the Western Ocean near Night and the Hesperides (or in Libya). Their names are Stheno, Euryale, and Medusa. They are girded with serpents, and, in some accounts, have wings and brazen claws and enormous teeth. According to Homer there is but one, Gorgo. See *Medusa.*

Gori (gō'rē). A town in the government of Tiflis, Caucasus, Russia, situated on the Kur in lat. 41° 59′ N., long. 44° 5′ E. Population (1891), 7,357.

Gorinchem. See *Gorkum.*

Goring (gôr'ing), **George,** Earl of Norwich. Born about 1583: died 1663. An English Royalist politician and soldier. He headed an unsuccessful Royalist rising in 1647, and was sentenced to death, but later was pardoned.

Goring, George, Lord Goring. Born July 14, 1608: died at Madrid, 1657. An English general. He at first supported the Parliamentary cause, and was placed in command of Portsmouth, but in 1642 went over to the Royalists. He was, however, unable to defend Portsmouth, which was captured in Sept. He commanded the left wing of the Royalist army at the battle of Marston Moor. He was a man of unrestrained life, and in his youth was celebrated for his brilliancy and prodigality.

Göritz. See *Görz.*

Gorkhas. See *Ghorkas.*

Gorkum, or **Gorcum** (gor'kum), or **Gorinchem** (gō'rin-chem). A town in the province of South Holland, Netherlands, at the junction of the Linge with the Merwede (Maas), 22 miles eastsoutheast of Rotterdam. It was taken by the "Water Beggars" in 1572. Population (1889), 11,224.

Görlitz (gėr'lits). A city in the province of Silesia, Prussia, situated on the Lausitzer Neisse in lat. 51° 8′ N., long. 14° 58′ E. It is an important commercial center, and has large manufactures of cloth. The Rathaus and the Church of St. Peter and St. Paul are of interest. The place has belonged successively to Lusatia, Bohemia, Saxony, and Prussia. Population (1890), 62,135.

Gorm (gôrm), surnamed "The Old." Flourished about 860–935. The first king of united Denmark.

Gorner (gor'ner) **Glacier.** One of the largest Alpine glaciers, situated in the canton of Valais, Switzerland, northwest of Monte Rosa. It is the source of the Visp.

Gorner Grat. A mountain near Zermatt, Switzerland, in the Alps of Valais. Height, 10,290 feet.

Görres (gėr'res), **Jakob Joseph von.** Born at Coblenz, Prussia, Jan. 25, 1776: died at Munich, Jan. 29, 1848. A German author. He edited the "Rheinischer Merkur" 1814–16, and became professor of history in the University of Munich in 1827. In his early publications he supported French revolutionary principles, which caused him to be persecuted by the government, and was a prominent advocate of the Roman Catholic Church. He wrote "Die christliche Mystik" (1836–42) and "Athanasius" (1837).

Gortchakoff (gor-chū-kof'), Prince **Alexander Mikhailovitch.** Born July 16, 1798: died at Baden-Baden, March 11, 1883. A noted Russian statesman. He was appointed ambassador extraordinary at Stuttgart, in 1841, to negotiate a marriage between the Crown Prince of Würtemberg and the princess Olga, sister of the czar Nicholas. In 1854 he was sent as ambassador to Vienna, where he guarded the interests of Russia with great tact and ability during the Crimean war, until 1856. He was appointed minister of foreign affairs in 1856, and became vice-chancellor in 1862 and chancellor in 1863. He maintained a strict neutrality between the contending powers in the Austro-Prussian war (1866), but in 1870 embraced the opportunity presented by the Franco-Prussian war to repudiate the treaty of Paris (extorted from Russia at the close of the Crimean war in 1856) in so far as it excluded the Russian war fleet from the Black Sea and deprived his country of the control of the mouths of the Danube.

Gortchakoff, Prince **Alexander.** Born 1764: died 1825. A Russian soldier. He served under his uncle Suvaroff in Turkey and in Poland, and became lieutenant-general in 1798. He served with distinction in the Netherlands, and repulsed Marshal Lannes at Hellsberg in 1807. He acted as chief of the ministry of war in 1812, and became general and aide-de-camp to the emperor Alexander, and in 1814.

Gortchakoff, Prince **Andrei.** Born 1768: died at Moscow, Feb. 27, 1855. A Russian general. He served as major-general under Suvaroff in Italy in 1799, and commanded a division of grenadiers in 1812 and a corps of infantry in 1813–14, in which latter year he fought with distinction in the battles of Leipsic and Paris. He became general in 1819, and retired from active service in 1825.

Gortchakoff, Prince **Mikhail.** Born 1795: died at Warsaw, May 30, 1861. A Russian general. He served in the Turkish war 1828–29, in the Polish revolution 1830–31, in Hungary in 1849, on the Danube 1853–54, and in the Crimea in 1855.

Gortchakoff, Prince **Petr.** Lived early in the 17th century. A Russian commander, noted for his defense of Smolensk against the Poles 1609–11.

Gortchakoff, Prince **Petr.** Born 1790: died at Moscow, March 18, 1868. A Russian general, brother of Mikhail Gortchakoff. He fought against Napoleon in the campaigns of 1812 and 1813–14, and subsequently served under Yermoloff in the Caucasus. In 1829 he commanded a corps of infantry, with which he defeated a Turkish corps at Aidos. He signed in the same year the preliminaries of the peace of Adrianople. He became general in 1843, and in 1854 commanded a wing of the Russian army at the Alma and at Inkerman.

Gorton (gôr'ton). A suburb of Manchester, Lancashire, England, 4 miles southeast of that city. Population (1891), 15,215.

Gortyna (gôr-tī'nä), or **Gortyn** (gôr'tin). [Gr. Γόρτυνα, Γορτύν.] In ancient geography, a city of Crete, situated about lat. 35° 5′ N., long. 24° 56′ E.

Görtz (gėrts), **Georg Heinrich von.** Born 1668: died at Stockholm, March 12, 1719. A Swedish statesman, of German origin and was privy councilor and seneschal in Holstein when in 1706 he was sent on a mission to Charles XII., whose confidence he gained, and by whom he was made minister of finance in 1715, and subsequently dictator. He, on the death of the king he was imprisoned at the instance of Ulrica Eleonora and by her husband Frederick of Hesse who succeeded to the throne, and was executed on the charge of having prolonged the war and mismanaged the finances.

Goruckpur. See *Gorakhpur.*

Görz (gėrts), or **Göritz** (gėr'its), It. **Gorizia** (gō-rēt'sē-ä). The capital of the crownland Görz and Gradiska, situated on the Isonzo 21 miles north-northwest of Trieste. It has a cathedral and an ancient castle. Population (1890), 17,956.

Görz and Gradiska (grä-dis'kä). A crownland and (titular) princely countship of the Cisleithan division of Austria-Hungary. It ties between Carniola on the east and Italy on the west, and forms with Istria and Trieste the Küstenland. It was acquired by Austria in 1500. Area, 1,140 miles. Population (1890), 220,308, chiefly of Slavic and Italo-Friulian stock.

Goschen (gō'shen). **George Joachim.** Born at London, Aug., 1831. An English politician and financier, of German descent. Entering Parliament in 1863, he was chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster in 1866, president of the poor-law board 1868–71, first lord of the admiralty 1871–74, and ambassador extraordinary to Constantinople in 1880. He has been a prominent member of the Liberal-Unionist party, and was chancellor of the exchequer in the Salisbury ministry 1886–92. He has published "Theory of the Foreign Exchanges" (1863), etc.

Göschenen (gėsh'en-en). A village in Uri, Switzerland, on the St. Gotthard Pass near the northern entrance to the tunnel.

Goshen (gō'shen). In biblical geography, a pastoral region in Lower Egypt, occupied and colonized by the Israelites before the Exodus. It was situated east of the Delta and west of the modern Suez Canal.

Goshenland (gō'shen-land). or **Goosen.** A republic set up by some Boer adventurers after the Transvaal war of 1881, to the west of Transvaal. The expedition of Sir Charles Warren in 1884 defeated the British and Transvaal boundaries and Goshenland was absorbed in Transvaal and in Bechuanaland.

Goship. See *Gosiute.*

Goshoot. See *Gosiute.*

Gosh Yuta. See *Gosiute.*

Gosiute (gō'si-üt), or **Goship,** or **Goshoot,** or **Gosh Yuta.** A confederacy of five tribes of North American Indians in northwestern Utah and eastern Nevada. Number 256, in 1885. The name is a contraction of *Goship,* a former chief, and *Uta* or *Ute.* See *Shoshonean.*

Goslar (gos'lär). A town in the province of Hannover, Prussia, on the Gose and in the Harz, 24 miles southeast Brunswick. It is of medieval appearance, and the Rathaus, ancestral church, Kaiserworth, Bonkapelle, and Kaiserhaus are notable buildings. The last-named is a palace founded in 1050 by the emperor Henry III. It is reputed the oldest medieval secular structure in Germany, though it was in part rebuilt after a fire in 1289. It includes the Saalhau and the Chapel of St. Ulrich. The upper story of the former contains the imperial hall (170 feet long), with massive round-arched wood-work and modern historical frescos. Near the town is the metalliferous Rammelsberg. Goslar was built about 920, and was a favorite residence of the early emperors. It was a free town, and was a free city until 1802. It passed from Hannover to Prussia in 1866. Population (1890), commune, 13,331.

Gosnold (gos'nōld), **Bartholomew.** Died at Jamestown, Va., Aug. 22, 1607. An English navigator, one of the founders of the settlement at Jamestown. He commanded an expedition (ship Concord) in 1602 which discovered Cape Cod and Martha's Vineyard (both named by him), and in 1606 joined the expedition under Newport to Virginia, which discovered (and named) Cape Henry and Charles and established the settlement of Jamestown.

Gosport (gos'port). A seaport in Hampshire, England, situated on Portsmouth harbor opposite Portsmouth. It contains a naval victualing yard and other government establishments. Population (1891), with Alverstoke, 25,457.

Goss (gos), Sir **John.** Born at Fareham, Hampshire, Dec. 27, 1800: died at London, May 15, 1880. An English composer, chiefly of church music. He was organist of St. Paul's from 1838.

Gossaert (gos'ärt), or **Gessart** (ges'ärt), **Jan,** generally called **Mabuse.** Born at Maubeuge (Mabuse), Hainaut, Flanders, probably before 1470: died at Antwerp, 1541. A Flemish painter. He went to England, where he painted the "Marriage of Henry VII. and Elizabeth of York," and portraits of the king's children.

Gosse (gos), **Edmund William.** Born at London, Sept. 21, 1849. An English poet and literary critic, son of P. H. Gosse. He has written "Madrigals, Songs, and Sonnets," and other poems (1870, a number of essays on English, Dutch, and Scandinavian literature (1875–85), "New Poems" (1879), "English Odes" (completed in 1881), "Life of Thomas Gray" (1882), "Seventeenth Century Studies" (1883), "Works of Thomas Gray" (1884), "From Shakspere to Pope: Lectures delivered by Gosse at Clark College, Trinity College, Cambridge" published in 1885), "Firdusi in Exile etc." (1885), "Raleigh" (1886), "Congreve" (1888), etc.

Gosse, Philip Henry. Born at Worcester, England, April 6, 1810: died at Torquay, Devonshire, 1888. An English zoölogist. Among his works are "The Canadian Naturalist" (1840), "Aquarium" (1854), "British Sea Anemones and Corals" (1858), "Romance of Natural History" (1860–61), etc.

Gosselies (gos-se-lē'). A town in the province of Hainaut, Belgium, 28 miles south of Brussels. Population (1890), 9,118.

Gosselin (gos-laṅ'). **Pascal François Joseph.** Born at Lille, Dec. 6, 1751: died at Paris, Feb. 7, 1830. A French antiquarian. He was a deputy to the National Assembly in 1789, and became a member of the central administration of Paris in 1790, and member of the ministry of war in 1794. He was elected to the French Institute soon after its foundation, and succeeded Barthélemy as keeper of the medals in the National Library in 1799, a post which he retained until his death.

Gosson (gos'on). **Stephen.** Born in 1555: died Feb. 13, 1624. An English author. He became rector of Great Wigborough in 1591, a living which he exchanged for that of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate, London, in 1600. Among his extant works are "The Schoole of Abuse" (1579), "The Ephemerides of Phialo" (1579), and "Playes Confuted" (undated).

Got (gō), **François Jules Edmond.** Born at Lignerolles (Orne), Oct. 1, 1822. A noted French actor. He made his début at the Comédie Française in 1844. He plays successfully the first parts in classical and modern French comedy, particularly Sganarelle, Tristotin, Figaro, etc., in the former, and Gilboyer (in Augier's plays "Les effrontés" and "Le fils de Giboyer"), Maître Guérin, Mercadet, David Sichel, etc., in the latter. He also plays such parts as Triboulet and Harpagon with equal success. He is professor of declamation at the Conservatoire.

Göta, or **Götha** (gė'tä). A river of Sweden, flowing from Lake Wener into the Cattegat near Gothenburg. Length, about 55 miles.

Gotha (gō'tä). A duchy of Germany. See *Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.*

Gotha. A city in the duchy of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and, alternately with Coburg, the residence of its dukes, situated in lat. 50° 57′ N., long. 10° 42′ E. It is one of the chief commercial places in Thuringia, and is interesting for the Friedenstein Palace (with library, cabinet of coins), the museum (antiquities, picture-gallery, etc.), and the geographical institute of Justus Perthes. Population (1890), 29,334.

Gotha, Almanach de. An annual register published in French and German at Gotha from 1764. It comprises a genealogical detail of the principal royal and aristocratic families of Europe, and a diplomatic and statistical record for the time of the different states of the world.

Gothaer (gō'thä-er). In modern German history, a political party which favored constitutional government and a confederation of states under Prussia: applied originally to certain members of the Frankfort Parliament who assembled at Gotha June, 1849.

Gotham (gō'tham). **1.** A parish in Nottinghamshire, England, 6 miles south of Nottingham. The simplicity of its inhabitants, which has passed into a proverb, is said to have been simulated to avert a king's anger. The "folly of Gotham" are mentioned as early as the 15th century in the "Towneley Mysteries"; and at the commencement of the 16th century a collection of stories, said to be by Dr. Andrew Borde, was made about them, and, however, included the following, which rests on the authority of nursery tradition:

> Three wise men of Gotham
> Went to sea in a bowl:
> And if the bowl had been stronger
> My song would have been longer.
>
> *Halliwell.* Nursery Rhymes.

2. A name given to the city of New York.

Gotham Election, A. A farce by Mrs. Centlivre, produced in 1715.

Gothamite (gō'tham-īt). A humorous epithet for a New-Yorker, first used by Washington Irving in "Salmagundi" (1807).

Gothard, St. See *St. Gotthard.*

Gothenburg, or **Gottenburg** (got'en-bōrg), Sw. **Göteborg** (yē'te-borg). A seaport and the capital of the laen of Gothenburg and Bohus, Sweden, situated on the Göta, near its mouth, in lat. 57° 41′ N., long. 11° 55′ E. It is the second city of Sweden. It was founded by Gustavus Adolphus about 1619. Its commercial importance dates from the Napoleonic wars. The chief manufactures are sugar, machinery, iron, and beer. It has become notable in recent years for its licensing system for the decrease of intemperance. Population (1890), 104,657.

Gothenburg and Bohus (bō'hös). A maritime laen of Sweden, bordering on the Skager Rack and Cattegat. Area, 1,952 square miles. Population (1890), 297,824.

Gothia (gō'thi-ä). See *Septimania.*

Gothic (goth'ik). The language of the Goths. The Goths spoke various forms of a Teutonic tongue now usually classed with the Scandinavian as the eastern branch of the Teutonic family, though it has also close affinities with the western branch (Old High German, Anglo-Saxon, etc.). All forms of Gothic have perished without record, except that spoken by some of the western Goths (Visigoths), who at the beginning of the 4th century occupied Dacia (Wallachia, etc.), and who before the end of that century passed over in great numbers into Moesia (now Bulgaria, etc.). Revolting against the Roman Empire, they extended their conquests even into Gaul and Spain. Their language, now called *Mœsogothic* or simply *Gothic*, is preserved in the fragmentary remains of a nearly complete translation of the Bible made by their bishop, Wulfila (a name also used in the forms *Ulfila, Ulphila, Ulfilas*), who lived in the 4th century A. D., and in some other fragments. These remains are of a high philological importance, preceding by several centuries the next earliest Teutonic records (Anglo-Saxon and Old High German).

We do not know how much of the Bible Wulfila translated into Gothic. One ancient writer says that he translated all but the books of Kings, which he left out because he thought that the stories of Israel's wars would be dangerous reading for a people that was too fond of fighting already. It is quite in accordance with what we know of Wulfila's character that he should have felt some uneasiness as to the effect that such reading might have on the minds of his warlike countrymen; but one would have thought that the books of Joshua and Judges would have been even more likely to quench the Gothic passion for fighting than the books of Kings. Probably the truth is that Wulfila did not live to finish his translation, and no doubt he would leave to the last the books which he thought least important for his great purpose of making good Christians. The part of Wulfila's Bible that has come down to us consists of a considerable portion of each of the Gospels, and of each of St. Paul's Epistles, together with small fragments of the books of Ezra and Nehemiah. Six different manuscripts have been found. The most important of these was discovered in the sixteenth century in a monastery at Werden in Germany. After having been in the possession of many different owners, it was bought in 1662 by the Swedish Count de la Gardie, who gave it the binding of solid silver from which it is commonly called Codex Argenteus, or Silver Book; it is now in the University of Upsala, and is regarded as one of the choicest treasures possessed by any library in Europe. It is beautifully written in letters of gold and silver on purple parchment, and contains the fragments of the Gospels. Of the other five manuscripts one was discovered in the seventeenth century in Germany, and the rest in Italy about seventy years ago.

Bradley, Story of the Goths, p. 63.

Gothland (island). See *Gotland.*

Gothland (goth'land), Sw. **Gotland,** or **Gottland** (got'länd), or **Götaland** (yē'tä-länd). Historically, the southern division of Sweden, comprising the modern provinces (laen) Malmöhus, Kristianstad, Blekinge, Kronoberg, Jönköping, Kalmar, Östergötland, Halland, Gothenburg and Bohus, Elfsborg, and Skaraborg, and the islands Gotland and Öland. This and the land of the Swedes proper grew into the kingdom of Sweden during the middle part of the middle ages.

Gothofred. See *Godefroy.*

Goths (goths). [See first quotation below.] An ancient Teutonic race which was established in the regions of the lower Danube in the 3d century. A probable hypothesis identifies them with the Gotones or Gutones who dwelt near the Baltic; but there is no reason to believe in their identification with the Getæ, and no proof of their Scandinavian origin. They made many inroads into different parts of the Roman Empire in the 3d and 4th centuries, and gradually accepted the Arian form of Christianity. The two great historical divisions were the Visigoths (West Goths, the Greutungi and the Ostrogoths (East Goths, the Thervingi). A body of Visigoths settled in the province of Moesia (the present Servia and Bulgaria), and were hence called Mœsogoths; and their apostle Wulfila (Ulfilas) translated the Scriptures into Gothic. *Gothic* The Visigoths formed a monarchy about 418, which existed in southern France until 507, and in Spain until 711. An Ostrogothic kingdom existed in Italy from the beginning of the 5th century to 555. The so-called Tetraxitic Goths are mentioned in the Crimea as late as the 18th century. By extension the name was applied to various other tribes which invaded the Roman Empire.

A fragment of a calendar contains the word *Gut-thiuda,* "people of the Goths." The word *thiuda* is the same as the Old English *theód,* meaning people; and from the compound Gut-thiuda, and from other evidence, it may be inferred that the name which, following the Romans, we spell as *Goths* was properly *Gutans* — in the singular *Guta.* Like all other names of nations, this word must originally have had a meaning, but it is very difficult to discover what that meaning was. It has often been asserted that the Goths called the Gothic something to do with the word God (in Gothic *guth*). We might easily believe that an ancient people might have chosen to call themselves "the people of God"; but that such a thought this interesting suggestion was proposed by Jacob Grimm, one of the greatest scholars who ever lived, it is now quite certain that it cannot be right. It is now to be generally thought that the meaning of *Gutans* is "the (nobly) born. *Bradley,* Story of the Goths, pp. 4, 5.

The Goths are always described as tall and athletic men, with fair complexion, blue eyes, and yellow hair — such people, in fact, as may be seen more frequently in Sweden than any other modern land. A very good idea of their national costume and their general appearance may be gained from the sculptures on "The Storied Column," as it is called, erected at Constantinople by the Emperor Arcadius in honour of his father Theodosius, which represents a triumphal procession including many Gothic captives. *Bradley,* Story of the Goths, p. 9.

Gotland (gōt'länd), or **Gothland** (goth'land), or **Gottland** (got'länd), or **Gutaland** (yö'tä-länd). An island of the Baltic, 60 miles east of Sweden, to which it belongs. The surface is generally level. Principal occupations are agriculture, cattle-raising, lime-burning, and quarrying. The chief place is Visby. The island was a medieval commercial center. It belonged at one time to the Hanseatic Order. In 1645 it was united to Sweden. Length, 70 miles. Area, 1,203 square miles. Population (1890), 51,337.

It is true that the southern province of Sweden is still called Gothland; but the Gautar (called Gestas by Anglo-Saxons, from whom this province took its name, were not identical with the Goths, though doubtless nearly related to them. On the other hand, the island called Gothland, in the Baltic, was anciently called Gutaland, which seems to show that its early inhabitants were really in the strict sense Goths; and, according to the Norse sagas and the Anglo-Saxon poets, the peninsula of Gutland was anciently occupied by a branch of the Gothic people, who were known as Hréth-gotan, or Reidhgotar.

Bradley, Story of the Goths, p. 8.

Gottenburg. See *Gothenburg.*

Götterdämmerung (gēt'ter-dem'me-rōng). [G., 'twilight of the gods.'] The fourth part of Wagner's "Ring des Nibelungen," first performed at Bayreuth Aug. 17, 1876. *Grove.*

Gottfried von Strasburg (got'frēt fon sträs'bōrg). A Middle High German epic poet. He lived at the end of the 12th and the beginning of the 13th century, but the exact years of his birth and death are unknown. He belonged to the burgher class, as appears from the title "Meister" used in the MSS. About 1210 he wrote, after French originals, the epic poem "Tristan und Isolde," which, however, he did not live to complete. It was subsequently continued by Ulrich von Turheim (1233–1250) and Heinrich von Freiberg, who wrote about 1300.

Gotthard, St. See *St. Gotthard.*

Gotthelf, Jeremias. See *Bitzius.*

Göttingen (gēt'ting-en). A town in the province of Hannover, Prussia, situated on the Leine in lat. 51° 33′ N., long. 9° 56′ E. The university (Georgia Augusta) was founded by George II. of England (Elector of Hannover) in 1734, and opened in 1737. Seven of its professors (Ewald, Gervinus, Dahlmann, Albrecht, Weber, and the brothers Grimm) were expelled by King Ernest Augustus in 1837 for their opposition to the suspension of the constitution of 1833. It has a library of over 500,000 volumes. Population (1890), 23,989.

Gottland. See *Gotland* and *Gotland.*

Gottorp, or **Holstein-Gottorp.** See *Oldenburg, House of.*

Gottschalk (got'shälk), Latinized **Gotescalcus** (gō-tes-kal'kus). Died about 868. A German theologian. He was sent as a child to the convent of Fulda, and subsequently entered the Benedictine convent at Orbais, where he was ordained. His doctrine of twofold predestination (i. e. of some to eternal life and of others to eternal death) was condemned by the Synod of Mainz in 848, and he was deprived of his priestly functions. The rest of his life was spent in prison in the convent of Hautvilliers.

Gottschalk, Louis Moreau. Born at New Orleans, May 2, 1829: died near Rio de Janeiro, Dec. 18, 1869. A popular American pianist and composer, son of an Englishman and a Frenchwoman. He made extensive professional tours in Europe and in North and South America, and enjoyed great popularity.

Gottschall (got'shäl), **Rudolph von.** Born at Breslau, Prussia, Sept. 30, 1823. A German dramatist, poet, novelist, and miscellaneous writer. Among his works are "Die Gottin" (1853), "Carlo Zeno" (1855), "Deutsche Nationalliteratur" (1863), the plays "Pitt and Fox," "Katharina Howard," "Amy Robsart," etc.

Gottsched (got'shēd), **Johann Christoph.** Born at Judithen, near Königsberg, Feb. 2, 1700: died at Leipsic, Dec. 12, 1766. A German critic and writer. He was educated at Konigsberg, and subsequently went to Leipsic, where (1730) he was made professor of philosophy and poetry, and where he died. His services to German literature are principally critical. He was the reorganizer in Leipsic of the literary society, Die deutsche Gesellschaft, which afterward became a sort of academy. In 1725 he edited the journal "Die vernünftigen Tadlerinnen" ("The Rational Censors"), which was continued after 1727 under the title "Der Biedermann" ("The Honest Man"). A "Redekunst" ("Art of Rhetoric") appeared in 1728. His critical views were first systematically stated in "Versuche einer kritischen Dichtkunst fur die Deutschen" (1730). This was followed from 1732 to 1744 by a series of essays on literary topics called the Critische Beitrage. In 1734 appeared "Weltweisheit" ("World-Wisdom"), an exposition of the theories of Wolf, the leader of German rationalism. In 1740 appeared "Deutsche Sprachkunst." On the drama he exercised an important influence by his advocacy of French classicism. Through his efforts the first "Hanswurst" was banished from the German stage. His "Deutsche Schaubuhne" ("German Stage," 6 vols.) appeared 1740–45. His principal original poetical work is the tragedy "Der Sterbende Cato" ("The Dying Cato," 1732). From 1730 to 1740 he exercised a sort of literary dictatorship in Germany. After the latter date his influence rapidly declined. He became involved in a number of literary disputes, in which he was worsted. On the stage he was caricatured under the name "Tadler" ("Faultfinder"), and a witty lampoon held him up to ridicule.

Götz (gēts), **Johann Nicolaus.** Born at Worms, Germany, July 9, 1721: died at Winterberg, Nov. 4, 1781. A minor German poet. He studied theology at Halle 1739–42, and subsequently filled various ecclesiastical offices. He is noted for wit and elegance of expression rather than for depth of sentiment. His collected works, with a biography by Ramler, appeared at Mannheim in 1785 (new ed. 1807).

Götz of the Iron Hand. A name given to Götz von Berlichingen.

Götz von Berlichingen (gēts fon ber'lich-ing-en). A play by Goethe. The first sketch was finished in 1771. In 1773 he rewrote and published it. In 1804 he prepared another edition for the stage: it has not been played since. It is in the manner of a Shakesperian historical drama. See *Berlichingen.*

> "Goetz von Berlichingen," the subject of which was an old German baron of the time of Maximilian, grandfather to Charles V., who revoked the law of duel. Goetz, for contravening his ordinance in this, lost his right hand. A machine was made and fitted to his arm, whence he was called "iron hand." He was a real character, and has left memoirs of himself. The curious manner of a Shakesperian historical drama. See *Berlichingen.*
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> *Carlyle,* Lects. on the Hist. of Lit., p. 196.

Gouda (gou'dä), or **Ter-Gouw** (ter-gou'), or **Ter-Gouwe.** A town in the province of South Holland, Netherlands, situated at the junction of the Gouwe and Yssel, 12 miles northeast of Rotterdam. It is noted for its bricks and pipes, and has large markets for cheese and other dairy products. The museum and the Groote Kerk are of interest. Population (1889), 16,674.

Goudimel (gō-dē-mel'), **Claude.** Born at Vaison, near Avignon, about 1510: killed at Lyons in the massacre on St. Bartholomew's day, Aug. 24, 1572. A noted French composer and teacher of music. He set to music some of the Psalms in their French version by Marot and Beza (1565).

Gough (gof), **Alexander Dick.** Born Nov. 3, 1804: died Sept. 8, 1871. An English architect and engineer. He devoted himself especially to ecclesiastical architecture.

Gough, Hugh, first Viscount Gough. Born at Woodstown, Limerick, Ireland, Nov. 3, 1779: died near Dublin, March 2, 1869. A British general. He was commander-in-chief in China 1841–42 and in India 1843–49, commanding in person in the Sikh wars 1845–46.

Gough, John Ballantine. Born at Sandgate, Kent, England, Aug. 22, 1817: died at Philadelphia, Feb. 18, 1886. A noted Anglo-American orator, distinguished particularly as a temperance lecturer in America and Great Britain. He came to the United States in 1829, and began lecturing in 1843. He visited England in 1853, 1857, and 1878. He published an "Autobiography" (1846), "Sunshine and Shadow" (1881), etc.

Goujet (gö-zhā'), **Claude Pierre,** Abbé. Born at Paris, Dec. 19, 1697: died at Paris, Feb. 1, 1767. A French historical and miscellaneous writer. His works include "Bibliothèque française, ou histoire litteraire de la France" (1740–59), "Bibliothèque des auteurs ecclésiastiques" (1736), "Origine et histoire de la poésie française, etc." (1745), etc.

Goujon (gö-zhôn'), **Jean.** Born about 1515 (?): killed at Paris, Aug. 24, 1572 (?). A celebrated sculptor of the French Renaissance period. Nothing is known definitely of his life. In 1540 he is mentioned as working on Saint-Maclou at Rouen; the little door of the church mentioned bears his name, and is from a later period. In 1541 he left Rouen for Paris, where he joined Pierre Lescot in the decoration of Saint-Germain-l'Auxerrois. From Paris he went to Rouen, where the architect Bullant was reconstructing the cathedral. The "Victory" of Écouen is well known. At about this time he is thought to have developed a tendency toward the Huguenot party. From 1547 to 1550 was his first period of work on the Louvre, then under reconstruction by Pierre Lescot. (See *Louvre* and *Pierre Lescot.*) To it belong the escalier (Galleries of Henri II., II.), figures of the celebrated beuf, the Caryatides du Louvre, and the figures of the Fontaine des Innocents. In 1550 Goujon went to Anet to work on the château of Diane de Poitiers, which was then building by Philibert de l'Orme. The Diane Chasseresse (traditionally representing the great Diana herself), which stood in the courtyard of the château, is now in the Louvre. Before 1560 he completed the decoration of the Louvre. After 1560–61 his name disappears from the list of "Maîtres Maçons" working with Pierre Lescot. He is supposed to have been shot on his return to the court of the Louvre during the massacre of St. Bartholomew (1572).

Goulburn (gōl'bėrn). A city in Argyle County, New South Wales, Australia, 105 miles southwest of Sydney. Population (1891), 10,916.

Goulburn (gōl'bėrn), **Henry,** Born at London, March 27, 1784: died near Dorking, Surrey, Jan. 12, 1856. An English politician. He was chancellor of the exchequer 1828–30, home secretary 1834–1835, and chancellor of the exchequer 1841–46.

Gould (gōld), **Augustus Addison.** Born at New Ipswich, N. H., April 23, 1805: died at Boston, Sept. 15, 1866. An American naturalist, especially noted as a conchologist. Among his chief works are "Invertebrate Animals of Massachusetts" (1841), "Mollusca and Shells of the U. S. Exploring Expedition under Wilkes" (1852).

Gould, Baring. See *Baring-Gould.*

Gould, Benjamin Apthorp. Born at Boston, Sept. 27, 1824. A noted American astronomer. He was long employed in astronomical work in connection with the United States Coast Survey: was director of the Dudley Observatory at Albany, 1856–59; and from 1868 to 1885 had charge of the National Observatory at Cordoba, Argentina. This observatory was organized by him, and during his directorship it issued the most important series of astronomical reports that have appeared in South America. He founded and edited an astronomical journal at Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Gould, Hannah Flagg. Born at Lancaster, Mass., 1789: died at Newburyport, Mass., Sept. 5, 1865. An American poet. She removed with her parents in 1800 to Newburyport, where she spent the remainder of her life.

Gould, Jay. Born at Roxbury, Delaware County, N. Y., May 27, 1836: died at New York, Dec. 2, 1892. An American capitalist. He began life as a surveyor; became engaged in the lumber business; and about 1858 became connected with a bank in Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania. He subsequently became president of the Rutland and Washington Railroad, but soon resigned and went to New York, where he became president of the Erie Railway. His manipulation of this road in connection with James Fisk, Jr. (who was vice-president and treasurer), became notorious. He was obliged to restore to the Erie bondholders a securities account amounting to $7,650,000. He was later identified with the Western Union Telegraph Co., and with the extensive railroad combinations in the southwestern States known as the "Gould system." He left property valued at $72,000,000. See *Black Friday.*

Gould, John. Born at Lyme-Regis, Dorset, England, Sept. 14, 1804: died at London, Feb. 3, 1881. An English ornithologist. He began life as a gardener at Ripley Castle, Yorkshire, and became taxidermist to the London Zoological Society in 1827. He illustrated the "Century of Birds from the Himalayan Mountains," and published "Birds of Europe" (1832–37), "Birds of Australia" (1840–43), "Monograph of the Trochilidæ" (1849–61), "Birds of Great Britain" (1862–73), etc. He illustrated these works with nearly 3,000 plates.

Gounod (gö-nō'), **Charles François.** Born at Paris, June 17, 1818: died there, Oct. 18, 1893. A noted French composer. He entered the Conservatoire in 1836, took the second prix de Rome for his cantata "Marie Stuart et Rizzio" in 1837, and in 1839 took the grand prix for his cantata "Fernando." He at one time thought of entering the church. After some years of study he produced his "Messe Solennelle in G," some numbers of which were brought out by Hullah in London in 1851. From 1852 to 1860 he was conductor of the "Orphéon" in Paris. "Faust" was produced at the Théâtre Lyrique, March 19, 1859, and placed him at once in the first rank of his profession. Among his other operas are "Sapho" (1851), "Le médecin malgré lui" (from Molière's comedy (1858), "Philémon et Baucis" (1860), "La reine de Saba" (1862), "Mireille" (1864), "Roméo et Juliette" (1867), "Cinq-Mars" (1877), "Polyeucte" (1878), etc. He also wrote much church music, an oratorio "La rédemption," 1882), the religious work "Mors et vita" (1885), and many single songs and pieces, besides a great deal of music for the Orphéonistes.

Gour. See *Gaur.*

Gourgaud (gör-gō'), Baron **Gaspard.** Born at Versailles, France, Sept. 14, 1783: died at Paris, July 25, 1852. A French general. He took part in most of the Napoleonic campaigns, and accompanied Napoleon to St. Helena in 1815. He published, with Montholon, "Mémoires de Napoléon à Sainte-Hélène" (1823).

Gourgues (görg), **Dominique de.** Born at Mont-de-Marsan, Landes, France, about 1530: died at Tours, France, 1593. A French adventurer. He commanded a successful expedition against the Spaniards in Florida in 1567. See *Villefranche.*

Gourko, or **Gurko** (gör'kō), **Joseph Vladimirovitch.** Born Nov. 15, 1828. A noted Russian general. He served with distinction in the war of 1877–1878, especially in the crossing of the Balkans July, 1877, and Dec. 30–Jan. 4, 1878, and before Plevna in 1877.

Gournay (gör-nā'). A town in the department of Seine-Inférieure, France, 29 miles east of Rouen. Population (1891), commune, 3,829.

Gousset (gö-sā'), **Thomas Marie Joseph.** Born at Montigny-les-Cherlieux, Haute-Saône, France, May 1, 1792: died at Rheims, France, Dec. 24, 1866. A French cardinal and theological writer. His works include "Théologie dogmatique" (1844), "Théologie morale" (1848), etc.

Gouvion-Saint-Cyr (gö-vyôn'-saṅ-sēr'), **Laurent.** Born at Toul, France, April 16, 1764: died in the south of France, March 17, 1830. A French marshal. He gained the victory of Polotsk in 1812, and was minister of war 1815 and 1817–19.

Govan (guv'an). A western suburb of Glasgow, Scotland.

Govardhana (gō-vär-dhā'nä). In Hindu mythology, a mountain in Vrindavana which Krishna induced the cowherds to worship instead of Indra. The god in rage sent a deluge to wash away the mountain and its people, but Krishna held up the mountain on his little finger to shelter the people, and Indra, baffled, did homage to Krishna.

Governor's Island. A small fortified island, belonging to the United States, situated in New York harbor about ½ mile south of New York.

Gow (gou), **Nathaniel.** Born at Inver, Perthshire, March 28, 1766: died at Edinburgh, Jan. 17, 1831. A Scotch violinist and composer.

Gow, or **Gow** (gou), **Niel,** Born at Inver, Perthshire, March 22, 1727: died there, March 1, 1807. A Scotch violinist and composer, father of Nathaniel Gow. He was the author of several popular Scotch airs.

Gower (gou'ėr). **1.** A character in Shakspere's "Henry IV.," part 2, and in "Henry V.": an officer in the king's army.—**2.** In Shakspere's "Pericles," a character who appears as chorus.

Gower, John, born about 1325: died in the priory of St. Mary Overies, Southwark, 1408. An English poet. Little is known of his early life, but he appears to have lived in Kent and to have been a man of wide reading. He was well known at court in his later years. His principal work, the "Confessio Amantis" (written in English, probably in 1386), was originally dedicated to Richard II., but in 1399 he changed the dedication to Henry of Lancaster (afterward Henry IV.). Caxton printed it in 1483. Among his other works are "Speculum Meditantis" (written in French, probably lost) and "Vox Clamantis" (a poem written in Latin, begun in 1383). After the accession of Henry VI., Gower, then an old man, added a supplement, the "Tripartite Council." It treats of occurrences of the time, and the strength of its separations and teaching caused Chaucer to call him "the moral Gower." "Balades" and other poems (mostly in French) were printed in 1818.

Gower. A peninsula in Glamorganshire, Wales, which projects into Bristol Channel. The majority of the inhabitants are of Flemish or Norman origin.

Gowrie (gou'ri), **Carse of.** A low-lying tract of fertile land in Perthshire, Scotland, extending along the north bank of the Tay, for about 15 miles, between Perth and Dundee.

Gowrie Conspiracy. A conspiracy against the life or personal freedom of James VI. of Scotland, by John Ruthven, earl of Gowrie, Alexander Ruthven, and others. It resulted in the death of the leaders in a struggle with the king's followers at Perth, Aug. 5, 1600.

Goya (gō'yä). A town in the province of Corrientes, Argentine Republic, situated near the Paraná about lat. 29° 10′ S., long. 59° 20′ W. Population, about 4,000.

Goyanás (gō-ya-näs'). A race of Indians formerly occupying the Brazilian coast between Angra dos Reis and the island of Cananea, and, inland, the country about the present city of São Paulo. They lived in the open lands, were savages of a low grade, subsisted by hunting and fishing, and practised little or no agriculture: commonly they dwelt in caves. The Goyanás were enemies of the Tupi hordes, but readily made friends with the whites, and were among the first to whom Anchieta and Nobrega preached. The Goyatacás (which see) appear to have been of the same race. It has been supposed that the Camés and other mixed tribes are partly derived from them. Also written *Guayanás, Guayanazes,* and (by a double plural) *Guayanazes* or *Guayanases.*

Goyanna (go-yän'na). A town in the state of Pernambuco, Brazil, situated on the river Goyanna, near the sea, about 50 miles north of Recife. Population, about 5,000.

Goyás (go-yäs'). An extinct tribe of Brazilian Indians who lived in the region between the Tocantins and Araguaya. Their women were gold ornaments, which led the first Portuguese explorers to the discovery of rich gold-mines. The city and subsequently the captaincy-general of Goyaz were named from them. Also written *Guayás,* and (a double plural) *Goyazes* or *Guayases.*

Goyatacá (gō-yä-tä-kä'), or **Goyotacá** (gō-yō-tä-kä'). A sub-stock of the Tapuya race of Brazilian Indians: so called by Martius because he believed that the ancient Goyatacás were of the same group. It includes the Caropos, Macunis, Patachos, and other hordes in northeastern Minas Geraes, southern Bahia, and Espirito Santo.

Goyatacás (gō-yä-tä-käs'). [So called by the Tupis, from *guatá,* to run, and *cá,* to be: 'runners.'] A tribe of Brazilian Indians which, at the time of the conquest, occupied the open lands near the coast in what is now the eastern part of the state of Rio de Janeiro. They were wandering savages in canoes, and apparently in language allied to the Goyanás (which see). For many years they were dangerous enemies of the whites. Also written *Goyatacazes, Goaitacazes,* and (a double plural) *Goaitacazes, Goyatacases,* and *Goitacazes.* *Campos dos Goitacazes,* abbreviated to *Campos,* the name of a city.

Goya y Lucientes (gō'yä ē lō-thē-en'tes), **Francisco.** Born at Fuendetodos, near Saragossa, Spain, March 31, 1746: died at Bordeaux, France, March 16, 1828. A noted Spanish painter and etcher. Among his works are portraits, satirical works, representations of bull-fights, etc. He is also known as a caricaturist and satirist. He has been called "the Hogarth of Spain."

Goyaz (gō-yäz'). **1.** A state of Brazil, lying east of Matto Grosso and north of Minas Geraes. Area, 288,546 square miles. Population (1888), 211,721.—**2.** The capital of the state of Goyaz, situated on the river Vermelho in lat. 16° 26′ S., long. 49° 49′ W.: formerly called Villa Boa de Goyaz. Population, about 8,000.

Goyeneche (gō-yā-nā'chā), **José Manuel.** Born at Arequipa, Peru, June 15, 1775: died at Madrid, Spain, Oct. 15, 1846. For many years general and consul of Guaqui; and later was councilor of state, senator, and commander in several provinces. In 1846 he was made a grandee of Spain.

Gozan (gō'zan). In biblical geography, a district and city in northern Mesopotamia, mentioned in the cuneiform inscriptions.

Gozlan (goz-lon'), **Léon.** Born at Marseilles, Sept. 1, 1803: died at Paris, Sept. 14, 1866. A French novelist and dramatist. He wrote "Le notaire de Chantilly" (1836), "Le médecin du Pecq" (1839), "Le dragon rouge" (1843). "Histoire de cent trente femmes" (1853), "Balzac en pantoufles" (1856: a familiar memoir of great interest, Gozlan having been Balzac's secretary), and "La folle du N° 16" (1861) and "Le vampire du Val-de-Grâce" (1862), two pseudo-medical studies, besides many other tales, and about 15 plays, which were not so successful as his novels.

Gozo, or **Gozzo** (got'so). An island in the Mediterranean Sea, belonging to Great Britain, 4 miles northwest of Malta: the ancient Gaulos. Area, 20 square miles. Population (1891), 18,921.

Gozzi (got'se), Count **Carlo,** Born at Venice, Dec. 13, 1720: died April 6, 1806. An Italian dramatist and satirist.

With Gozzi it had likewise the effect of leading to a new style of comedy, by the introduction of those fairy dramas which had such an astounding run, during several

years, at Venice, and which are now completely forgotten, except indeed by the Germans who, on their revival, conferred upon Count Gozzi the title of the first comic writer of Italy. *Simonde, Lit. of the South of Europe*, I. 532.

Gozzi, Count **Gasparo.** Born at Venice, Dec., 1713; died at Padua, Italy, Dec. 26, 1786. An Italian critic and littérateur, brother of Carlo Gozzi. He wrote "Osservatore veneto periodico" (1768), etc.

Gozzo. See *Gozo*.

Gozzoli (got'so-lē). **Benozzo.** Born at Florence, 1420; died at Pisa, 1498. A Tuscan painter. His chief work is the mural paintings in the Campo Santo, Pisa.

Graaf (gräf), **Regnier de.** Born at Schoonhoven, Netherlands, July 30, 1641; died at Delft, Netherlands, Aug. 17, 1673. A physician and anatomist, author of works upon the pancreas, the generative organs, etc. His works include "De natura et usu succi pancreatici" (1663), "De nonnullis circa partes genitales inventis novis" (1668), "Tractatus de virorum organis generationi inservientibus, etc." (1668), "De mulierum organis generationi inservientibus, etc." (1672), etc. The Graafian follicles were named from him.

Graaf Reinet (gräf ri'net). The chief town of the Midland Province of Cape Colony, on Sundays River, 94 miles from Port Elizabeth. Population (1891), 5,946.

Graal, The Holy. See *Grail*.

Grabbe (grāb'be). **Christian Dietrich.** Born at Detmold, Germany, Dec. 11, 1801: died there, Sept. 12, 1836. A German dramatist, author of "Don Juan und Faust" (1829), "Friedrich Barbarossa" and "Heinrich VI." (1829–30), etc.

Grabow-an-the-Oder (grā'bov-an-thē-ō'der). A town in the province of Pomerania, Prussia, situated on the Oder 2 miles north of Stettin. Population (1890), 15,703.

Gracchus (grak'us). **Caius Sempronius.** Killed at Rome, 121 B. C. A Roman politician, younger brother of the younger Tiberius Graechus. He served under his brother-in-law scipio Africanus Minor in Spain, and was questor in Sardinia 126–123, when he was elected tribune of the people. He renewed the agrarian law passed by his brother Tiberius, and brought forward a series of resolutions leading to the substitution of a pure democracy for the existing aristocratic republican form of government, securing the support of the proletarii of the capital by the regular distribution of grain at the expense of the state. He was reelected to the tribuneship in 122, but failed of election in 121, in consequence of the opposition among all classes to his project of extending the rights of citizenship to the Latins. He was killed in a disturbance which ensued in the city.

Gracchus, Tiberius Sempronius. Born about 210 B. C.: died middle of 2d century B. C. A Roman magistrate, distinguished as a general in Spain and Sardinia, father of Tiberius and Caius Gracchus.

Gracchus, Tiberius Sempronius. Born in 168 or 163: died 133 B. C. A celebrated Roman politician, son of Tiberius Sempronius Gracchus and Cornelia, daughter of Scipio Africanus Major. He married Claudia, daughter of Appius Claudius, and was the brother-in-law of Scipio Africanus Minor, whom he accompanied in his expedition against Carthage. He was appointed questor in 137, and as such served under the consul C. Hostilius Mancina in the Numantine war in Spain. He was elected tribune of the people for 133. At this period the class of independent farmers of small holdings was rapidly disappearing from Italy. The land was being absorbed by the latifundia of the rich, and cultivated by slave labor; and the peasantry were forced to seek refuge in the cities, especially Rome, where they swelled the ranks of the unemployed. Gracchus sought to bring about a greater subdivision of the land and to restore the class of independent farmers by reviving, with some modification, the Licinian law, passed in 367 but allowed to fall into abeyance, which limited the amount of public land that each citizen might occupy. His proposals were carried in the curiatia tribuna in spite of the opposition of his colleague, who was deposed. At the end of his term he tried, contrary to the constitution, to secure reelection, and a disturbance arose in consequence, in which he was killed with 300 of his followers by the optimates under P. Scipio Nasica.

Grace (grās). **William Gilbert.** Born July 18, 1848. An English cricketer. He is especially distinguished as a batsman, but has the reputation of being the best all-round player hitherto known. By profession he is a physician.

Grace Abounding to the Chief of Sinners. An autobiographical work by Bunyan, published in 1666.

Grace Contract, The. The name given to an arrangement made between the government of Peru and the foreign holders of bonds of that nation, represented by Mr. Michael Grace. It was ratified by the Peruvian congress Oct. 25, 1889, and provided that the bonds, amounting to about $250,000,000, should be canceled. The bondholders received in return all the state railroads for 66 years, and important provinces connected with them, for which all the guano in Peru up to 3,000,000 tons, except that on the Chincha Islands; the government also promised to pay the bondholders 80,000 pounds sterling annually for 30 years. The bondholders agreed to complete certain unfinished railroads and to repair the existing ones within a given time. The "Peruvian Corporation," formed to take charge of the railroads, etc., also took possession of the Cerro de Pasco silver-mines, transferred to it by Mr. Grace, who had received the concession.

Graces, The Three. [Gr. Χάριτες, pl. of Χάρις = L. *Gratia*, E. *Grace*.] In classical mythology, personifications of grace and beauty, daughters of Zeus by Hera (or Eunome, or Eumonia, etc.), or of Apollo by Ægle (or Euanthe). The names generally given to them are Euphrosyne, Aglaia, and Thalia. In Sparta and in Athens only two Graces were recognized.

Graces, The Three. An antique undraped marble group preserved in the Opera del Duomo at Siena, Italy. It is the foundation of many of the Renaissance and modern representations of the subject.

Gracian (grā-thē-än'), **Baltasar.** Born at Calatayud, Spain, about 1584: died at Tarragona, 1658. A Spanish Jesuit preacher and man of letters, head of the College of Tarragona. He is noted chiefly as a supporter of "Gongorism," or the so-called "polished style." See *Góngora*.

Gracias, or Gracias á Dios (grā'thē-äs á dē-ōs'). [Sp., 'thanks to God.'] A town in Honduras, Central America, 76 miles west of Comayagua. It was founded in 1536, and was the first seat of the Audience of the Confines, and hence the capital of Central America, 1543–48. Population, about 4,000.

Gracias á Dios, Cape. [Sp., 'thanks to God.'] A headland on the coast of Nicaragua, Central America, projecting into the Caribbean Sea about lat. 15° N. It was discovered and named by Columbus in Sept., 1502.

Graciosa (grā-sē-ō'zā). One of the Azores Islands, situated in lat. 39° 5′ N., long. 28° W.

Gracioso (grā-thē-ō'sō). A popular addition made by Lope de Vega to the stock characters of Spanish comedy. He was a comic character, sometimes half buffoon, like the "fantastical person" of the contemporary English stage. Not seldom, and especially in Moreto's *Desden*, he is at the very core of the play. *Morley*, The Playgoer, p. 325.

Gradgrind (grad'grind), **Thomas.** A retired merchant in Dickens's "Hard Times." He is "a man of facts and calculations," in his own words, and is so practical that he is hardly human. "Now, what I want is facts. Teach these boys and girls nothing but facts. Facts alone are wanted in life. Plant nothing else, and root out everything else. You can only form the minds of reasoning animals upon facts: nothing else will ever be of any service to them. This is the principle on which I bring up these children. Stick to facts, sir!"

Gradiska, or **Gradisca** (grā-dis'kä). A town in the crownland of Görz and Gradiska, Austria-Hungary, situated on the Isonzo 22 miles northwest of Triest. The principality was finally united to the Austrian house in 1717. Population (1880), commune, 3,352.

Gradus ad Parnassum (grā'dus ad pär-nas'um). [L., 'steps to Parnassus.'] **1.** A Greek or Latin dictionary which indicates the quantities of vowels: used as a guide in exercises of verse composition.—**2.** A Latin work on composition with counterpoint, by Johann Joseph Fux (1725).—**3.** A French work on the art of pianoforte-playing, with 100 studies, by Clementi, finished in 1817.

Grady (grā'di), **Henry W.** Born 1851: died at Atlanta, Ga., Dec. 23, 1889. An American journalist and orator, editor of the Atlanta "Constitution."

Græcia (grē'shi-ä). The name given by the Romans to Hellas, or ancient Greece.

Græcia, Magna. See *Magna Græcia*.

Graeme (grām), **Malcolm.** In Sir Walter Scott's poem "The Lady of the Lake," a ward of the king. He rebels to aid the outlawed James Douglas, but is pardoned at the solicitation of Ellen Douglas.

Graeme, Roland. In Sir Walter Scott's novel "The Abbot," the lawful heir of Avenel Castle, educated as her page by the Lady of Avenel, who believes him to be of mean birth.

Graetz (grets), **Heinrich.** Born at Xions, Posen, Prussia, Oct. 31, 1817: died at Munich, Sept. 7, 1891. A German-Hebrew historian and biblical critic. He became a professor in the University of Breslau in 1870, and edited the "Monatschrift für Geschichte und Wissenschaft des Judenthums" (1880–87). His most notable work is "Geschichte der Juden" (1853–76), in 11 volumes. He prepared an abridgement of this work in 5 volumes, which has been translated into English.

Grævius (grē'vi-us), **Gräve** (grä'fe), or **Greffe** (gref'fe), **Johann Georg.** Born at Naumburg-on-the-Saale, Jan. 29, 1632: died at Utrecht, Jan. 11, 1703. A celebrated German classical scholar, for many years professor in Utrecht. He wrote "Thesaurus antiquitatum Romanarum" (1694–99), "Thesaurus antiquitatum et historiarum Italiæ" (1704–25), etc.

Gräfe (grä'fe), **Albrecht von.** Born at Berlin, May 22, 1828: died at Berlin, Aug. 20, 1870. A celebrated German oculist, son of K. F. von Gräfe: the founder of modern ophthalmology. He was professor at the University of Berlin from 1856.

Gräfe, Heinrich. Born at Buttstädt, near Weimar, Germany, March 3, 1802: died at Bremen, July 21, 1868. A German educator, author of "Allgemeine Pädagogik" (1845), "Deutsche Volksschule" (1847), etc.

Gräfe, Karl Ferdinand von. Born at Warsaw, March 8, 1787: died at Hannover, July 4, 1840. A German surgeon and oculist, professor at Berlin in 1811.

Gräfenberg (grä'fen-berg). A water-cure establishment, the first of its kind, in Silesia, Austria-Hungary, in lat. 50° 16′ N., long. 17° 10′ E., founded by Priessnitz in 1826.

Gräfrath (grā'frät). A small town in the Rhine Province, Prussia, 13 miles east of Düsseldorf. Population (1890), 6,679.

Grafton (graf'ton). A town in Worcester County, Massachusetts, situated on the Blackstone River 34 miles west-southwest of Boston. Population (1890), 5,002.

Grafton, Dukes of. See *Fitzroy*.

Grafton, Richard. Died about 1572. An English chronicler, printer to Edward VI. both before and after his accession to the throne. See the extract.

> In 1537 Grafton, in association with a fellow-merchant, Edward Whitchurch, caused a modification of Coverdale's translation to be printed, probably by Jacob van Meteren, at Antwerp. The title-page assigned the translation to Thomas Matthews, who signed the dedication to Henry VIII., and it is usually known as Matthews's Bible. But Matthews was the pseudonym of John Rogers, the editor. No printer's name nor place is given in the book itself. . . . In November, 1538, Coverdale's corrected English translation of the New Testament, with the Latin text, was "prynted in Paris by Francys Regnault . . . for Richard Grafton and Edward Whitchurch, cytezens of London," with a dedication to Cromwell. This is the earliest book bearing Grafton's name. Grafton and Whitchurch chiefly concentrated their attention on the folio Bible, known as "the Great Bible." A license to print the book in Paris had been obtained at Henry VIII.'s request from Francis I. . . . An order was issued by the French government, 13 Dec. 1538, stopping the work and forfeiting the presses and type. Grafton escaped hastily to England. Many printed sheets were destroyed by the French authorities, but the presses and the types were afterwards purchased by Cromwell and brought to England. There the work was completed and published in April, 1539. Grafton was the printer of the first Book of Common Prayer in 1549, and of the edition of 1552. In 1552 and 1553 he printed "Actes of Parliament." *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

Gragas (grä'gäs). [ON. *Grágás: grá*, gray, and *gás*, goose.] The name given to several private compilations of the ancient Icelandic law and canon, under the commonwealth. There are two principal collections that bear the title, the Konungsbok (Icel. *Konungsbók*) and the Stadarholsbok (Icel. *Stadarholsbók*), both from the 13th century. The name was probably applied to offset the Norwegian Gulfjödnir, 'gold feather,' used of the old code of the Frostu-thing.

Gragnano (grän-yä'nō). A town in the province of Naples, Italy, 17 miles southeast of Naples. Population (1881), 8,611.

Graham (grām), **James,** fifth Earl and first Marquis of Montrose. Born in 1612: died May 21, 1650. A noted Scottish statesman and soldier. He served in the Presbyterian army at the beginning of the civil war, but afterward joined the king, by whom he was made lieutenant-general in Scotland in 1644. He defeated the Covenanters at Tippermuir Sept. 1, and at Aberdeen Sept. 13, 1644, and at Inverlochy Feb. 2, Auldearn May 9, Alford July 2, and Kilsyth Aug. 15, 1645. He was defeated by David Leslie at Philiphaugh, Sept. 13, 1645, and expelled from Scotland. He afterward entered the service of Charles II., and, on the restoration, by whom he was made a field-marshal. In 1650 he conducted an abortive Royalist descent on Scotland, and was captured and executed.

Graham, James, second Marquis of Montrose: surnamed "The Good." Born about 1631: died Feb., 1669. A Scotch nobleman, second son of James, first Marquis of Montrose.

Graham, Sir James Robert George. Born at Naworth, Cumberland, June 1, 1792: died at Netherby, Cumberland, Oct. 25, 1861. A British statesman. He was first lord of the admiralty 1830–34, home secretary 1841–46, and first lord of the admiralty 1852–55.

Graham, John, of Claverhouse, Viscount Dundee. Born about 1649: died July 17 or 18, 1689. A Scottish soldier. He served in the Dutch army under the Prince of Orange, returning to Scotland in 1677. In 1678 he was appointed captain of a troop of dragoons, and was ordered to enforce certain stringent laws that had been enacted against the Scottish Covenanters. The severity with which he executed his orders provoked rioting, and the Covenanters defeated him at Drumclog June 1, 1679. In 1689 Claverhouse raised a body of Highlanders to fight for James II. against William III., and July 17, 1689, gained the battle of Killiecrankie, but fell mortally wounded

Graham (grā'am), **Sylvester.** Born at Suffield, Conn., 1794: died at Northampton, Mass., Sept. 11, 1851. An American vegetarian, best known as an advocate of the use of unbolted ("Graham") flour.

Graham (grām), **Thomas.** Born at Glasgow, Dec. 20, 1805: died in London, Sept. 11, 1869. A noted Scottish chemist. He was professor of chemistry at University College, London, 1837–55, when he became master of the mint. He is famous for his discovery of the law of diffusion of gases (1834). He published "Elements of Chemistry" (1842), etc.

Graham (grā'am), **William Alexander.** Born in Lincoln County, N. C., Sept. 5, 1804: died at Saratoga, N. Y., Aug. 11, 1875. An American politician. He was United States senator from North Carolina 1841–43, governor of North Carolina 1845–49, secretary of the navy 1850–52, and Whig candidate for Vice-President in 1852.

Grahame (grām), **James.** Born at Glasgow, April 22, 1765: died near Glasgow, Sept. 14, 1811. A Scottish poet. His chief work is "The Sabbath" (1804). He also wrote "Wallace: a Tragedy" (1799), "British Georgics," etc.

Graham-Gilbert, John. Born at Glasgow, 1794: died near Glasgow, June 4, 1866. A Scotch painter, best known from his portraits. He became a member of the Royal Scottish Academy in 1829.

Graham Island. The largest of the Queen Charlotte Islands (which see).

Graham Island or **Ferdinandea** (fer-dē-nän-dā'ā). A temporary volcanic island in the Mediterranean, in lat. 37° 8′ N., long. 12° 42′ E. It appeared in July and disappeared in Oct., 1831.

Graham Land. [Discovered by Captain Biscoe in 1832, and named by him from the Earl of Graham.] A land in the Antarctic Ocean, interposed in lat. 63° S., long. 64° W.

Graham's Dyke. The popular name of the remains of the wall of Antoninus (which see).

Grahamstown (grā'am-ztoun). A town in the Southeastern Province, Cape Colony, in lat. 33° 14′ S., long. 26° 33′ E. Population (1891), 10,498.

Graian Alps (grā'an alps). A group of mountains on the borders of Savoy (France) and Piedmont (Italy), lying between the Cottian Alps on the south and the Pennine Alps on the north. The highest summit is the Gran Paradiso (13,293 feet).

Grail, or **Graal** (grāl). In medieval legend, a cup or chalice (called more particularly the *holy grail*, or *sangreal*), supposed to have been of emerald, used by Christ at the Last Supper. In this vessel Joseph of Arimathea caught the last drops of Christ's blood as he was taken from the cross. By Joseph, according to one account, it was carried to Britain; other accounts affirm that it was brought by angels from heaven and intrusted to a body of knights, who guarded it on the top of a mountain: when approached by any one not perfectly pure, it vanished from sight. The grail having been lost, it became the great object of search or quest to knights errant of all nations, none being qualified to discover it but a knight perfectly chaste in thought and act. The stories and poems concerning Arthur and the Knights of the Round Table are founded on this legend, and it has been still further developed in modern times. In the "Parsifal" of Wolfram of Eschenbach the grail is a precious stone confided by angels to the care of a religious brotherhood, "The Chevaliers of the Grail."

The probable genesis of the Arthurian legend, in so far as it concerns French literature, appears to be as follows. First in order of composition, and also in order of thought, comes the Legend of Joseph of Arimathea, sometimes called the "Little St. Graal." This we have both in verse and prose, and one or both of these versions is the work of Robert de Borron, a knight and trouvère possessed of lands in the Gatinais. There is nothing in this work which is directly connected with Arthur. By some it has been attributed to Latin, but not now probably, a "Book of the Graal," by others to Byzantine originals. Anyhow it fell into the hands of the well-known Walter Map, and his exhaustless energy and invention at once seized upon it. He produced the "Great St. Graal," a very much extended version of the early history of the sacred vase, still keeping clear of definite connection with Arthur, though familiar in that direction. From this, in its turn, sprang the original form or "Percevale," which represents a quest for the vessel by a knight who has not originally anything to do with the Round Table. The link of connection between the two stories is to be found in the "Merlin," attributed also to Robert de Borron, wherein the Welsh legends begin to have more definite influence.

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Grain Coast (grān kōst). That part of the coast of Liberia, western Africa, which extends from about long. 8° to 11° W.: so called from the exportation thence of grains of paradise.

Grainger (grān'jėr), **James.** Born probably at Duns, Berwickshire, in 1721 (?): died at St. Christopher, West Indies, Dec. 16, 1766. A Scottish physician and poet. After 1758 he settled in London, where he became intimate with Johnson and other famous men. In 1759 he went to the West Indies. He published a number of works, including essays, etc., on medicine. Among his poems are an "Ode on Solitude" (in Dodsley's collection, 1755), and "The Sugar Cane" (1764). He translated part of Ovid's "Epistles" (1758), and the "Elegies of Tibullus" and the poems of Sulpicia (1759). He assisted, with others, Charlotte Lenox in her translation of Brumoy's "Théâtre des Grecs" (1759).

Grammichele (gräm-mē-kā'le), or **Granmichele** (gran-mē-kā'le). A town in the province of Catania, Sicily, 30 miles southwest of Catania. Population (1881), 11,804.

Grammont (gräm-mōn'), Flem. **Geertsbergen** (gārts'ber-gen), or **Geraerdsbergen.** A manufacturing town in the province of East Flanders, Belgium, situated on the Dender 22 miles west-southwest of Brussels. Population (1890), 10,891.

Gramont (grä-mōn'), Duc **Antoine III. de.** Born 1604: died at Bayonne, France, July 12, 1678. A French marshal, brother of Philibert de Gramont. He served with distinction in Flanders and Holland. He married a niece of Cardinal Richelieu. His "Mémoires" were published in 1716.

Gramont, Duc **Antoine Agénor Alfred de.** Born at Paris, Aug. 14, 1819: died at Paris, Jan. 18, 1880. A diplomatist and politician. He was ambassador at Vienna 1861–70, and minister of foreign affairs May–Aug., 1870.

Gramont, Comte **Philibert de.** Born 1621: died 1707. A French nobleman at the court of Louis XIV., and after 1662 at that of Charles II. of England. His "Mémoires" were written by Anthony Hamilton in 1713.

Grampians (gram'pi-anz), or **Grampian Hills** or **Mountains.** A mountain system in Scotland, extending northeast and southwest in the counties of Argyll, Perth, Inverness, Forfar, Kincardine, Aberdeen, and Banff. Highest summit, Ben Nevis (4,406 feet). The name is very loosely used.

Grampians. A low range of mountains in the western part of Victoria, Australia.

Gran (grän), Hung. **Esztergom** (es'ter-gom). A royal free city, capital of the county of Gran, Hungary, near the junction of the Gran and Danube, 25 miles northwest of Budapest. It is noted for its cathedral. Population (1890), 9,749.

Gran. A river in Hungary which joins the Danube opposite Gran. Length, 160 miles.

Granada (gra-nä'dä; Sp. pron. grä-nä'thä). A former kingdom of Spain, comprising the three modern provinces of Almeria, Granada, and Malaga. It belonged to the caliphate of Cordova, and after the fall of Cordova it became in 1238 an independent kingdom — vassal, however, of Castile. A long war with Ferdinand and Isabella ended in 1492 with the capture of Granada, the last of the Moorish power in Spain.

Granada. A province in southern Spain, bounded by Cordova, Jaen, and Albacete on the north, Murcia and Almeria on the east, Almeria and the Mediterranean on the south, and Malaga on the west. It is traversed by the Sierra Nevada. Area, 4,937 square miles. Population (1887), 484,341.

Granada, Moorish **Karnattah.** The capital of the province of Granada, Spain, situated on the Jenil, on spurs of the Sierra Nevada, in lat. 37° 13′ N., long. 3° 41′ W. It is famous for the Alhambra (which see). The Generalife is a Moorish royal villa with extensive and lovely gardens, higher up the hill than the Alhambra. The graceful arcades and delicate arabesques are Alhambraic, as is the arrangement in the chief court of the tank to reflect the flowers and the perspective of arches. The cathedral Early Classical style, with lofty Pointed vaulting, was finished in 1549. The interior is spacious and well proportioned. The north door, the Puerta del Perdon, is a good example of ornate Renaissance design. The Capilla Real, south of the cathedral, was built before it, as a mausoleum for Ferdinand and Isabella, in the florid-Pointed style of their reign. It has a superb sculptured retable, the sides of which are panellable kneeling portrait-statues of Ferdinand and Isabella. Their tomb (the tomb of the "Catholic kings") is an altar-tomb in marble, perhaps the most beautiful in the world, richly yet soberly decorated with figures sculptured arabesques, and with four griffins at the angles. The fine recumbent figures of the king and queen are clad in their royal robes. Beside this tomb is that, similar but even more elaborately ornamented, of their daughter Juana and her husband Philip. The details are admirable, but the monument is overloaded. The work is Italian. Granada was a large and powerful Moorish city, the capital of the kingdom of Granada. It was besieged and taken by the Spaniards in 1492. Population (1887), 73,006.

Granada. The capital of the department of Granada, Nicaragua, Central America, situated on Lake Nicaragua 25 miles southeast of Managua. It was founded in 1524, and was the capital of Nicaragua until 1856. Population, about 12,000.

Granada, Luis de. Born at Granada, Spain, 1504: died at Lisbon, 1588. A celebrated Spanish preacher and religious writer, head of the Dominicans.

Granada, New. See *Colombia, Republic of.*

Granados, Miguel Garcia. See *Garcia Granados.*

Granby, Marquis of. See *Manners, John.*

Gran Canaria (grän kä-nä'rē-ä). One of the Canary Islands. Capital, Las Palmas.

Gran Chaco (grän chä'kō). **El.** [From the Quichua *Chaco*, the animals collected by a round-up: in allusion to its numerous Indian tribes.] An extensive but ill-defined region in South America, in the Argentine Republic, Bolivia, and Paraguay. It is bounded on the east by the river Paraguay; the river Salado is generally regarded as its southern limit; northward it extends to about lat. 18° 5′ S., and westward it extends to the highlands at the base of the Andes. Estimated area, 325,000 square miles. Formerly the name included all of eastern Bolivia to the Amazon and Beni, which would make the area over 500,000 square miles. The Chaco is very imperfectly explored, and has few inhabitants except wild Indians. Most of the surface is flat, and portions are subject to periodical inundations. A few white settlements have been formed, principally in the Argentine portion.

Grand Alliance. 1. An alliance formed in 1689 between the Empire, Sweden, Spain, Bavaria, Saxony, the Palatinate, Savoy, England, and the Netherlands, directed against France. — **2.** An alliance formed at The Hague in 1701 between the Empire, England, and the Netherlands, and joined later by Prussia, Portugal, and Savoy, directed against France and Spain.

Grand Army of the Republic. A secret society composed of veterans who served in the army or navy of the United States during the Civil War. Its objects are preservation of fraternal feeling, strengthening of loyal sentiment, and aid to needy families of veterans. Its first "post" was organized at Decatur, Illinois, in 1866; its annual meetings are known as "encampments." Abbreviated *G. A. R.*

Grand Bank. A submarine plateau in the North Atlantic Ocean, extending eastward from Newfoundland, noted for its fishing-grounds. Its depth is from 30 to 60 fathoms.

Grand Canal. The principal canal of Venice. It runs in the form of the letter S through the center of the city, from the railway-station to Santa Maria del Salute.

Grand Cañon of the Colorado. See *Colorado.*

Grand Combin (groṅ kōṅ-baṅ'). A mountain in the Alps, on the border of Valais and Italy, north of Aosta. Height, 14,163 feet.

Grand Corrupter, The. A name given to Sir Robert Walpole, on account of his use of corrupt means to secure his ascendancy in the House of Commons.

Grandcourt (grand'kōrt). **Henleigh Mallinger.** One of the principal characters in George Eliot's novel "Daniel Deronda."

Grand Cyrus, Le. See *Artamène.*

Grande Armée (grōnd är-mā'). The French army which Napoleon led against Russia in 1812.

Grande-Casse (groṅd-käs'). The highest summit of the Tarentaise Alps, southeastern France, in the Vanoise range. Height, 12,665 feet.

Grande Chartreuse, La. See *Chartreuse.*

Grande Combe (groṅd kōṅb). A town in the department of Gard, southern France, 34 miles northwest of Nimes. Population (1891), commune, 13,141.

Grandella, Battle of. See *Benevento, Battles of,* def. 2.

Grande Mademoiselle (grōnd mäd-mwä-zel'). **La.** A title given to Anne Marie Louise d'Orléans, duchesse de Montpensier.

Grandes Chroniques de France. See the extract.

It was not till 1274 that a complete vernacular version of the history of France was executed by a monk of St. Denis — Primat — in French prose. This version, slightly modified, became the original of a compilation very famous in French literature and history, the "Grandes Chroniques de France," which was regularly continued by members of the same community until the reign of Charles V. from official sources and under royal authority. The work, under the same title, but written by laics, extends further to the reign of Louis XI.

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Grandet, Eugénie. See *Eugénie Grandet.*

Grande-Terre. See *Guadeloupe.*

Grand Falls. A cataract in Labrador, about 250 miles from the mouth of Grand River. It was rediscovered in 1839 by Dodds (college students) and by Kenaston and H. G. Bryant. Height, over 300 feet.

Grandfather's Chair. A collection of children's stories by Nathaniel Hawthorne, published in 1841. A second series with the same title was published in 1842.

Grand Forks. The capital of Grand Forks County, North Dakota, on the Red River about lat. 47° 55′ N. It has large lumber-mills and the University of North Dakota. Population (1890), 4,979.

Grand Gulf. A locality in Mississippi, on the Mississippi River south of Vicksburg. Grant made it a base of operations in 1863, carrying the position against the Confederates May 1.

Grand Haven. A city and the capital of Ottawa County, Michigan, situated on Lake Michigan, at the mouth of Grand River, in lat. 43° 4′ N., long. 86° 13′ W. Population, (1890), 5,023.

Grandidier (grŏn-dē-dyā'), **Alfred.** Born at Paris, 1836. A French explorer. From 1857 to 1880 he traveled in America, India, and East Africa. During five years (1865–70) he explored Madagascar, crossing the southern portion three times. His work "Histoire physique, naturelle et politique de Madagascar" (Paris, 1870) is the standard book on the island.

Grandison, Sir Charles. See *Sir Charles Grandison.*

Grandison-Cromwell. See *Lafayette.*

Grand Lake. A lake in New Brunswick, whose outlet discharges into the St. John River. Length, about 25 miles.

Grand Lake (border of Maine and New Brunswick). See *Schoodic Lake.*

Grand Manan (ma-nan') or **Menan** (me-nan'). An island east of Maine, situated at the entrance of the Bay of Fundy, in lat. 44° 40′ N., long. 66° 50′ W. It belongs to Charlotte County, New Brunswick. Length, 22 miles.

Grand Monarque (grŏn mō-närk'). A surname of Louis XIV.

Grand Old Man, The. A popular surname of W. E. Gladstone.

Grand Opéra. See *Paris.*

Grandpré (grŏn-prā'). A village in Kings County, Nova Scotia, situated on Minas basin 46 miles northwest of Halifax: the scene of the first part of Longfellow's "Evangeline."

Grandpré. A French lord in Shakspere's "Henry V."

Grandpré, Comte **Louis Marie Joseph Ohier de.** Born at St.-Malo, May 7, 1761; died at Paris, Jan. 7, 1846. A French navigator and writer of travels. He wrote "Voyage à la côte occidentale d'Afrique" (1801), "Voyage dans l'Inde et au Bengale, etc." (1804), "Voyage dans la partie méridionale de l'Afrique, fait" (1805), "Dictionnaire universel de geographie maritime" (1803), etc.

Grand Prix (grŏn prē), **Le.** The great horse-race at Longchamps established by Napoleon III. (prize 20,000 francs), run by three-year-olds. Longchamps is a very good course situated in the Bois de Boulogne, first used for racing in the reign of Louis XVI. Races have been run here since 1859. The Grand Prix is run on the Sunday of Ascot week.

Grand Prix de Rome (grŏn prē dē rōm). A prize given by the Academy of Fine Arts in Paris to the most successful competitor in painting, sculpture, engraving, architecture, or music. The examinations are held annually, and the successful candidates become pensioners of the government for four years. They are sent to reside in the Villa Medici, Rome, where Louis XIV. founded the Académie de France in 1666. *Grove.*

Grand Rapids. A city and the capital of Kent County, Michigan, situated at the rapids of the Grand River, in lat. 42° 58′ N., long. 85° 38′ W. It has important manufactures and commerce. Population (1890), 60,278.

Grand Remonstrance. See *Remonstrance, Grand.*

Grand River, Ind. **Washtenong** (wosh'te-nong). A river in Michigan, flowing into Lake Michigan at Grand Haven. Length, over 250 miles. It is navigable to Grand Rapids.

Grand River. A river of western Colorado and eastern Utah, uniting with Green River to form the Colorado about lat. 38° 15′ N., long. 109° 54′ W. Length, about 350 miles.

Grandson. See *Granson.*

Grand Trianon and **Petit Trianon.** See *Trianon.*

Grandville (grŏn-vēl') (originally **Gérard**), **Jean Ignace Isidore.** Born at Nancy, France, Sept. 13, 1803; died at Vanves, near Paris, March 17, 1847. A French caricaturist and illustrator, especially noted for his political caricatures.

Grane. See *Kowert.*

Granet (grā-nā'), **François Marius.** Born at Aix, France, about 1775; died at Aix, Nov. 21, 1849. A French painter, chiefly of architectural subjects.

Grange, La. See *La Grange.*

Grangemouth (grānj'muth). A seaport in Stirlingshire, Scotland, situated on the Firth of Forth near Falkirk. It has developed rapidly in recent years. Population (1891), 9,833.

Granger (grān'jėr). 1. A character in Southerne's comedy "The Maid's Last Prayer," —2. A character in Gibber's comedy "The Refusal."

Granger, Edith. See *Dombey.*

Granger, Francis. Born at Suffield, Conn., Dec. 1, 1792; died at Canandaigua, N. Y., Aug. 28, 1868. An American politician, son of Gideon Granger. He was postmaster-general in 1841.

Granger, Gideon. Born at Suffield, Conn., July 19, 1767; died at Canandaigua, N. Y., Dec. 31, 1822. An American politician, postmaster-general 1801–14.

Granger, Gordon. Born in New York, 1821; died Jan. 10, 1876. An American general. He was graduated at West Point in 1845, fought in the Mexican war, and served in the Union army during the Civil War. He commanded a brigade of cavalry in Mississippi in 1862; became major-general of volunteers Sept. 17, 1862; and fought with distinction at Chickamauga, Chattanooga, and Missionary Ridge. He commanded the army which, aided by Admiral Farragut, captured Fort Morgan, Alabama, in Aug., 1864.

Granger, James. Born at Shaston, Dorset, in 1723; died at Shiplake, Oxfordshire, April 4, 1776. An English writer and print-collector. He matriculated at Christ Church, Oxford, in 1743, but took no degree. He took holy orders, and was presented to the College of Shiplake. About 1753 he made a tour through Holland. He wrote "A Biographical History of England . . . with a preface showing the utility of a collection of engraved portraits, etc." (1769). This was continued with additions at different times till in 1824 the work had increased to 6 volumes. In 1806 another continuation appeared from materials left by Granger and the collections of the Rev. Mark Noble, who says that the wholesale destruction of illustrated biographical works necessary to accomplish this gave rise to the term *grangerize.*

Previously to the publication of the first edition of Granger's work in 1769, five shillings was considered a liberal price by collectors for any English portrait. After the appearance of the "Biographical History," books ornamented with engravings rose in price to five times their original value, and few could be found unmutilated. In 1866 Joseph Lilly and Joseph Willis, booksellers, each offered for sale an magnificent illustrated copy of Granger's work. Lilly's copy, which included Noble's "continuation," was illustrated by more than thirteen hundred portraits, bound in 27 vols. imperial 4to, price £42. The price of Willis's copy, which contained more than three thousand portraits, bound in 19 vols. fol., was £38 10s. It had cost the former owner nearly £200. The following collections have been published in illustration of Granger's work: (*a*) "Portraits illustrating Granger's Biographical History of England" (known under the name of "Richardson's Collection"), 8 pts. Lond. 1792–1812, 4to. (*b*) Samuel Woodburn's "Gallery of [over two hundred] Portraits . . . illustrative of Granger's Biographical History of England, etc." Lond. 1816, fol. (*c*) "A Collection of Portraits to illustrate Granger's Biographical History of England and Noble's continuation to Granger, forming a Supplement to Richardson's Copies of rare Granger Portraits," 2 vols. Lond. 1820–3, fol. *Dict. Archæol.*

Grangers (grān'jėrz). Members of certain secret societies ("granges") organized in the United States for the advancement of the interests of agriculture by the removal of restraints and burdens on it, and otherwise.

Grangousier (grŏn-gō-zyā'). [F., 'great gullet.'] The father of Gargantua in Rabelais's romance of that name. He is supposed by some to represent Jean d'Albret.

Granicus (gra-ni'kus). In ancient geography, a small river in modern Kodja-Tchai) in Mysia, Asia Minor, flowing into the Propontis. On its banks Alexander the Great won his first victory over the Persians in 334 B. C.

Granier de Cassagnac (grā-nyā' dē kā-sān-yäk'). **Adolphe Bernard.** Born at Averon-Bergelle, Gers, France, Aug. 12, 1808; died near Plaisance, Gers, Jan. 31, 1880. A French journalist, Bonapartist-politician, and historical writer. Among his works are "Histoire des causes de la révolution française" (1850), "Histoire du Directoire" (1851–63), and "Souvenirs du second empire" (1879–80).

Granier de Cassagnac, Paul (usually called **Paul de Cassagnac**). Born at Paris, Dec. 2, 1843. A French journalist and Bonapartist politician, son of A. B. Granier. He became, in 1866, a member of the editorial staff of the "Pays," of which he became editor-in-chief about 1870. He became a member of the Chamber of Deputies in 1876. He severed his connection with the "Pays," in order to found a new Bonapartist organ, "L'autorité." He has published "Histoire de la république républicaine" (1876).

Granite State, The. New Hampshire: so named on account of its abundant granite.

Grannichele. See *Grammichele.*

Gran Paradiso (grän pä-rä-dē'zō). The highest point of the Graian Alps, entirely in Italy. Height, 13,293 feet.

Gran Réunion Americana (grän rā-ō-nē-ōn' ä-mā-rē-kä'nä). The name of a secret political society founded in London by Francisco Miranda about the end of the 18th century. It had for its object the emancipation of the American colonies from Spain, and its influence in fomenting the revolutionary spirit was very great. Among the members were Bolivar, San Martin, O'Higgins, Nariño, Montufar, and others who became conspicuous in the war for independence. See *Lautaro Society.*

Gran Sasso d'Italia (grän säs'sō dē-tä'lē-ä). The highest group of the Apennines, Italy, situated on the borders of the provinces of Aquila and Teramo. Highest peak, Monte Corno (9,585 feet.)

Granson, or **Grandson** (grŏn-sôn'), **G. Gransee** (grän'sē). A village in the canton of Vaud, Switzerland, situated on the Lake of Neuchâtel 20 miles north of Lausanne. Here the Swiss (20,000) defeated the Burgundian army (40,000 to 50,000) under Charles the Bold, March 3, 1476. The attack was provoked by Charles's perfidy in putting the garrison to death after inducing them to surrender by the promise of their lives.

Grant (grant), Mrs. (**Anne Macvicar**), generally called Mrs. **Grant of Laggan.** Born at Glasgow, Feb. 21, 1755: died at Edinburgh, Nov. 7, 1838. A Scottish author. She wrote "Poems" (1803), "Letters from the Mountains" (1806), "Memoirs of an American Lady" (Mrs. Philip Schuyler), etc.

Grant, Charles, Lord Glenelg. Born at Kidderpore, Bengal, Oct. 26, 1778: died at Cannes, France, April 23, 1866. A British politician. He was president of the Board of Trade 1827–28, and of the Board of Control 1830–34, and was colonial secretary 1835–1839. He was created Baron Glenelg in 1828.

Grant, Digby. In Albery's "The Two Roses," a typical blackguard of society. Henry Irving has been successful in the part.

Grant, Sir Francis. Born at Edinburgh, Jan. 18, 1803; died at Melton Mowbray, Oct. 5, 1878. A Scottish portrait-painter, elected president of the Royal Academy in 1866. He painted portraits of many distinguished persons.

Grant, James. Born at Edinburgh, Aug. 1, 1822: died there, May 5, 1887. A Scottish novelist. He was in the English army 1839–43. He wrote nearly 50 historical novels on military subjects, and also collected and edited the material for "Old and New Edinburgh" (1880–83).

Grant, James Augustus. Born at Nairn, Scotland, 1827; died there, Feb. 11, 1892. An African explorer. After 18 years of military service in India, he became the associate of Captain Speke in his expedition to the source of the Nile. They discovered the outlet of Victoria Nyanza at the Ripon Falls, and met Baker on his southward march at Gondokoro. A joint account of their journey was published in 1864. In 1868 Grant accompanied the Abyssinian expedition under Lord Napier.

Grant, Sir James Hope. Born in Perthshire, July 22, 1808: died at London, March 7, 1875. A British general, brother of Sir Francis Grant. He served with distinction during the Indian mutiny 1857–1858, and commanded the British contingent in the Chinese war 1859–60.

Grant, Robert. Born at Grantown-on-Spey, near Inverness-shire, in 1814; died at Glasgow, Nov. 1, 1892. A Scottish astronomer, appointed professor of astronomy at the University of Glasgow in 1859. He published a "History of Physical Astronomy" (1855), and in 1883 a catalogue of 6,415 stars, the mean places of which had been determined at Glasgow under his direction.

Grant, Ulysses Simpson (originally **Hiram Ulysses**). Born at Point Pleasant, Clermont County, Ohio, April 27, 1822: died at Mount Mc-Gregor, near Saratoga, N. Y., July 23, 1885. A celebrated American general, eighteenth President of the United States. He was graduated at West Point in 1843; served through the Mexican war of 1846–48; left the army in 1854, and settled at St. Louis; and removed to Galena, Illinois, in 1860. He was appointed colonel June 17, 1861, and brigadier-general Aug. 7, commanded at Belmont Nov. 7; captured Fort Donelson Feb. 16, 1862; was thereafter appointed major-general of volunteers; was made commander of the Army of the Division of West Tennessee in March; gained the battles of Shiloh April 6-7, and of Iuka Sept. 19; was made commander of the Department of the Tennessee in Oct.; gained the battles of Port Gibson, Raymond, Jackson, Champion Hill, and Big Black River in May, 1863; received the surrender of Vicksburg July 4, and was made major-general in the regular army; was made commander of the Military Division of the Mississippi in Oct.; gained the battle of Chattanooga Nov. 23–25; was made lieutenant-general March 2, 1864, and commander of all the American armies March 12; took up his headquarters with the Army of the Potomac at the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, in May, and at Cold Harbor in June; commenced the siege of Petersburg in June; received the surrender of Lee at Appomattox Court House April 9, 1865; was made general July 25, 1866; was secretary of war *ad interim* Aug., 1867–Jan, 1868; as Republican candidate was elected President in 1868, and inaugurated March 4, 1869; was reelected in 1872, and served a second term 1873–77; made a tour around the world in 1877–79; was an unsuccessful candidate for renomination for the Presidency in 1880; and was made general on the retired list March 4, 1885. He wrote "Memoirs" (2 vols. 1885–86). See "Military History of Ulysses S. Grant" (1867–81), by Adam Badeau.

Grantham (grant'am). A parliamentary borough in Lincolnshire, England, on the Witham 22 miles south by west of Lincoln. It has iron manufactures, and is an important railway junction. There is a fine church, of the 13th century. Population (1891), 16,746.

Grant Land. [Named by Hall for General U. S. Grant.] A region in the north polar lands, about lat. 81° 83′ N., north of Grinnell Land.

Granuffo (gra-nuf'ō). A character, in Marston's play "The Parasitaster," who makes a reputation for wisdom by saying nothing.

Granvella (gran-vel'la), or **Granvelle** (F. pron. gron-vel'), Cardinal de (**Antoine Perrenot**). Born in the department of Doubs, France, Aug. 20, 1517; died at Madrid, Sept. 21, 1586. A Spanish ecclesiastic and statesman. He became chancellor in 1550; was chief counselor to Margaret of Parma in the Netherlands 1559–64; and was made viceroy of Naples in 1570, and president of the council of Italy and Castile in 1575.

Granville (gron-vēl'). A seaport in the department of Manche, France, situated on the English Channel, at the mouth of the Bosq, in lat. 48° 50′ N., long. 1° 37′ W. It was bombarded by the English in 1695, and was defended against the Vendeans in 1793, and against the English in 1803. Population (1891), commune, 12,751.

Granville (gran'vil), or **Grenville** (gren'vil). **George,** Lord Lansdowne. Born 1667; died at London, Jan. 30, 1735. An English poet, dramatist, and politician. He wrote the plays "She Gallants" (1696), "Heroick Love" (1698), "The British Enchanters" (an opera, 1706), and among his other writings are "A Vindication of General Monk" and "A Vindication of Sir Richard Granville"—both published in 1732 in a revised edition of his works, which he supervised, and which included all his poems.

Granville, Earls. See *Carteret, John,* and *Leveson-Gower, Granville George.*

Graslitz (gräs'lits). A town in Bohemia, situated in lat. 50° 21′ N., long. 12° 27′ E. Population (1890), commune, 10,009.

Grasmere (gras'mēr). A village in the Lake District (Westmoreland, England), 4 miles northwest of Ambleside. Near it is the Lake of Grasmere (1 mile in length). The poet Wordsworth resided here for 8 years, and it is the place of his burial.

Grasse (grās). A town in the department of Alpes-Maritimes, 19 miles west-southwest of Nice. It is the center of the Provence manufacture of essences and perfumes (rose and orange blossoms). Population (1891), commune, 14,015.

Grasse, Comte **François Joseph Paul de** (**Marquis de Grasse-Tilly**). Born at La Valette, near Toulon, France, 1723; died at Paris, Jan. 11, 1788. A French admiral. He commanded the French fleet which cooperated with Washington in the capture of Cornwallis at Yorktown in 1781. He was defeated by Rodney in the West Indies in 1782.

Grässe (gres'se), **Johann Georg Theodor.** Born at Grimma, Saxony, Jan. 31, 1814; died near Dresden, Aug. 27, 1885. A noted German bibliographer and historian of literature, private librarian of King Frederick Augustus II. of Saxony, and director of several of the famous collections of Dresden. He wrote "Lehrbuch einer allgemeinen Litterargeschichte" (1837–59), "Trésor de livres rares et précieux" (1859–69), etc.

Grassias (gras'i-as). A rarely used name applied by some to the third-magnitude star β Scorpii (commonly called *Ichlil*), and by others to the fourth-magnitude star ξ Scorpii.

Grassini (grās-sē'nē), **Josephina.** Born at Varese, Lombardy, 1773; died at Milan, Jan., 1850. An Italian singer (contralto). She made her first appearance at Milan in 1794, and in 1803 was the reigning favorite in London.

Grassmann (gräs'män). **Hermann Günther.** Born at Stettin, Prussia, April 15, 1809; died at Stettin, Sept. 26, 1877. A German mathematician and orientalist. His chief works are "Die Wissenschaft der extensiven Grosse oder die Ausdehnungslehre" (1844), "Lehrbuch der Arithmetik" (1861–65), "Wörterbuch zum Rig-Veda" (1875), translation of the "Rig-Veda" (1876–77), etc.

Grassmann, Robert. Born at Stettin, Prussia, March 8, 1815. A German philosophical writer and mathematician, brother of H. G. Grassmann. He has published "Die Weltwissenschaft oder Physik" (1862–73), etc.

Grass Valley. A town and township in Nevada County, California, situated 50 miles northnorthwest of Sacramento. Population (1890), township, 6,798.

Grateful Servant, The. A play by Shirley, licensed in 1629 under the title of "The Faithful Servant." but printed in 1630 under the former name, by which it is known.

Gratian. See *Gratianus.*

Gratiano (grā-shi-ā'nō). **1** (It. pron. grā-tē-ä'nō). A conventional character in Italian improvised comedy, a prosy, pedantic bore.—**2.** In Shakspere's "Merchant of Venice," one of Bassanio's companions. He marries Nerissa.—**3.** In Shakspere's "Othello," the brother of Brabantio. As the uncle of Desdemona, he succeeds to Othello's fortunes after the latter has killed both her and himself.

Gratianus (grā-shi-ā'nus), Anglicized **Gratian.** Born at Sirmium, Pannonia, April 9, 359 A. D.: killed at Lyons, Aug. 25, 383. Roman emperor 367–383, son of Valentinian I. He was raised to the rank of Augustus with a share in the government by his father in 367, and in 375 succeeded him in the administration of the West, with a brother, Valentinian II., as joint Augustus. On the death of his uncle Valens he also succeeded to the eastern half of the empire, the government of which he intrusted to Theodosius in 379. He was defeated by the usurper Maximus, and was killed in the flight.

Gratianus. Lived in the first half of the 12th century. A celebrated Italian canonist, said (doubtfully) to have been bishop of Chiusi: author of the "Decretum Gratiani" (about 1150: edited by Friedberg 1879).

Gratius Faliscus (grā'shi-us fa-lis'kus). Lived in the 1st century B. C. A Roman poet, author of a poem on the chase entitled "Cynegetica."

Gratry (grā-trē'). Joseph Alphonse. Born at Lille, France, March 30, 1805; died at Montreux, Switzerland, Feb. 6, 1872. A French Roman Catholic theologian. His works include "Cours de philosophie" (1855–57), "Philosophie du Credo" (1861), "Paix" (1862), etc.

Grattan (grat'an), **Henry.** Born at Dublin, July 3, 1746; died at London, June 4 (May 14?), 1820. An Irish orator and statesman. He graduated B. A. at Trinity College, Dublin, in 1767; studied law at the Middle Temple, London; was admitted to the Irish bar in 1772; and in 1775 entered the Irish Parliament, where he acted with the opposition. In 1782 he procured the restoration of the independence of the Irish Parliament by the repeal of "Poynings's Law." He retired from Parliament in 1797, but returned in 1800 in order to oppose the legislative union with England. He was in 1806 elected to the Imperial Parliament, of which he continued a member until his death, and where he warmly advocated the emancipation of the Roman Catholics. Several collections of his works have appeared, including "The Speeches of the Right Honourable Henry Grattan in the Irish and the Imperial Parliament" (edited by his son, 1822) and "Miscellaneous Works" (1822). See "Memoirs of the Life and Times of Henry Grattan, by his son Henry Grattan" (1839–46).

Grattan, Thomas Colley. Born at Dublin, 1792; died at London, July 4, 1864. An Irish novelist, poet, and general writer. He resided at Bordeaux, Paris, and Brussels, and became British consul at Boston in 1839. He assisted in the negotiations which led to the Ashburton treaty while in seat. He then returned to England, and thereafter resided chiefly at London. He was a friend of Washington Irving. His books include "The Heiress of Bruges" (1836), "Legends of the Roadside picked up in the French Provinces by a Walking Gentleman" (1838: dedicated to Washington Irving), "Ben Nazir, the Saracen: a Tragedy" (1837), and many others.

Gratz (grāts), officially **Graz** (grāts), formerly **Grätz** (grets). The capital of Styria, Austria-Hungary, situated on the Mur in lat. 47° 5′ N., long. 15° 25′ E. The cathedral is an interesting monument of the 15th century, with a fine sculptured west front. The interior possesses an excellent series of paintings, and some beautiful 16th-century Italian reliefs in ivory illustrating Petrarch's "Triomfi." Among other objects of interest are the Stadtpark, the Joanneum, the Landhaus, the Joanneum (with collections), and the picture-gallery. Population (1890), 112,060.

Grau (grou), **Miguel.** Born at Piura, June, 1834: died Oct. 8, 1879. A Peruvian naval officer. In 1871 he took command of the turret-ship Huascar, and in the war with Chile broke out (1879) he at once entered on active service, and with the two wooden clads Huascar and Independencia kept the whole Chilean fleet at bay for several months. He attacked and blockading ships at Iquique, and sunk one, but lost the Independencia, which ran on a rock. The Huascar was finally attacked by Admiral Cochrane off Point Angamos, and surrendered after Rear-Admiral Grau had been killed.

Graubünden. See *Grisons.*

Graudenz (grou'dents), Pol. **Grudziadz** (grō'-dzē-ädz). A town in the province of West Prussia, Prussia, on the Vistula 60 miles south of Dantzic. It is strongly fortified, and was successfully defended by Rochbrune against the French in 1807. Population (1890), 20,385.

Grauer Bund (grou'er bönt). See *Gray League.*

Graun (groun), **Karl Heinrich.** Born at Wahrenbrück, near Torgau, Prussia, May 7, 1701; died at Berlin, Aug. 8, 1759. A noted German singer and composer of operas and sacred music. His chief works are the oratorio "Der Tod Jesu" (performed at Berlin March 26, 1755), and the "Te Deum" (performed at Charlottenburg after the close of the Seven Years' War, July 15, 1763).

Grave, The. A didactic poem by Robert Blair, published in 1743. For this poem William Blake made a famous series of designs. It contains about 800 lines of blank verse.

Graveairs (grāv'ārz), **Lady.** A character in Gibber's comedy "The Careless Husband."

Grave Creek Mound. A relic of the so-called mound-builders on Grave Creek, near Moundsville or Elizabethtown, Marshall County, West Virginia. It is 70 feet high and 1,000 feet in circumference, and is the largest of the prehistoric mounds in the Ohio valley. A stone bearing an inscription of inscrutable characters, alleged to have been discovered in this mound about 1840, has called forth considerable discussion.

Gravelines (grāv-lēn'). Flemish **Gravelinghe** (grā've-ling-e). G. **Gravelingen** (grā've-ling-en). A fortified seaport in the department of Nord, France, on the Aa, near its mouth, 12 miles southwest of Dunkirk. It is celebrated for the victory of the Spanish under Egmont over the French under Thermes, July 13, 1558. Population (1891), commune, 5,952.

Gravelotte (grav-lot'). A village of Lorraine, Alsace-Lorraine, 7 miles west of Metz. The battle of Gravelotte (or of Gravelotte and St.-Privat, sometimes called the battle of Rezonville) was fought in the neighborhood of the village, Aug. 18, 1870. The Germans (about 200,000) under King William obtained a decisive victory over the French (about 120,000) under Bazaine. The loss of the Germans was 20,139; that of the French, from 12,000 to 15,000. As a result of this defeat, the French were shut up in Metz.

Graves (grāvz), **Richard.** Born at Mickleton, Gloucestershire, May 4, 1715; died at Claverton, near Bath, Nov. 23, 1804. An English poet and novelist, rector of Claverton. He was the author of a large number of works, some of which were popular; one only, a novel, "The Spiritual Quixote" (1772), is now remembered.

Graves, Thomas, Baron Graves. Born about 1725; died Feb. 9, 1802. A British admiral. He succeeded Admiral Arbuthnot, July, 1781, in command of the British fleet against the American colonies, and was defeated by De Grasse on capt. 5, 1781. He created Baron Graves in the peerage of Ireland in 1794.

Gravesande (grā've-zän'de), **Willem Jakob van's.** Born at 's-Herrogenbosch, Netherlands, Sept. 27, 1688; died at Leyden, Netherlands, Feb. 28, 1742. A noted Dutch philosopher and mathematician, professor at Leyden from 1717. In 1715 he went to London as secretary of the embassy of the States-General. He wrote "Physices elementa mathematica" (1720), etc.

Gravesend (grāvz'end). A river port and parliamentary borough in Kent, England, situated on the Thames 20 miles east by south of London. It is a favorite resort for Londoners. Population (1891), 24,067.

Gravina (grā-vē'nä). A town in the province of Bari, Apulia, Italy, situated on the Gravina 34 miles southwest of Bari. Population (1881), 16,574.

Gravina, Giovanni Vincenzo. Born at Roglíano, near Cosenza, Italy, Jan. 20, 1664; died at Rome, Jan. 6, 1718. An Italian jurist, critic, and poet. He wrote "Origines juris civilis" (1701–13), "Della ragione poetica" (1708), etc.

Gray (grā). A town in the department of Haute-Saône, France, situated on the Saône 27 miles east-northeast of Dijon. It has considerable trade. Population (1891), commune, 6,909.

Gray, Asa. Born at Paris, Oneida County, N. Y., Nov. 18, 1810; died at Cambridge, Mass., Jan. 30, 1888. A noted American botanist. He was professor of natural history at Harvard 1842–88. Among his works are "Elements of Botany" (1836), "Flora of North America" (commenced 1838), "Manual of the Botany of the Northern United States" (1848), "Botany of the U. S. Pacific Exploring Expedition" (1850), "How Plants Grow" (1858), "First Lessons and Garden Botany" (1868), "How Plants Behave" (1872), "Darwiniana" (1876), "New Flora of North America" (Part I. 1878), "Synoptical Flora of North America" (2d ed. 1884), etc.

Gray, Auld Robin. See *Auld Robin Gray.*

Gray, David. Born at Kirkintilloch, Jan. 29, 1838: died there, Dec. 3, 1861. A Scottish poet. He wrote "The Luggie" and other poems, published in 1862.

Gray, Elisha. Born at Barnesville, Ohio, Aug. 2, 1835. An American inventor, noted for inventions relating to telegraphy and the telephone.

Gray, George Robert. Born at London, July 8, 1808: died May 5, 1872. An English ornithologist and entomologist, brother of J. E. Gray. His works include "Entomology of Australia" (1833), "List of the Genera of Birds" (1840: enlarged in 1841 and 1855), "Genera of Birds" (1844–49), "Genera and Species of Birds" (1869–72).

Gray, Henry Peters. Born at New York, June 23, 1819; died there, Nov. 12, 1877. An American painter, president of the National Academy 1869–71. In 1871 he went to Florence, and lived there till 1874. Among his works are "Charity," "The Birth of our Flag," "Cleopatra" "Greek Lovers," and "The Apple of Discord." During his later years he gave much of his time to portrait-painting.

Gray, John Edward. Born at Walsall, Staffordshire, Feb. 12, 1800; died March 7, 1875. An English zoölogist, keeper of the zoölogical collections in the British Museum 1840–74. He published numerous works and papers on various branches of natural history.

Gray, Robert. Born at Dundee, Aug. 15, 1825; died at Edinburgh, Feb. 18, 1887. A Scotch ornithologist. He was in the service of the City of Glasgow Bank and later of the Bank of Scotland at Edinburgh. In 1878 he was elected vice-president of the Royal Society at Edinburgh. He published "Birds of the West of Scotland" (1871).

Gray, Stephen. Died Feb. 25, 1736. An English electrician, a pensioner of the Charter House in London. His experiments were the foundation of

the division of substances into conductors and non-conductors, and had an important bearing upon the discovery of the electric battery.

Gray, Sir **Thomas.** Died about 1369. An English writer (in Latin), author of "Scalachronica." See the extract.

The "Scala-chronica" opens with an allegorical prologue, and is divided into five parts. The first part, which relates the fabulous history of Britain, is based on "Walter of Exeter's" Brut (i. e. on Geoffrey of Monmouth); part ii., which reaches to Edgar's accession, is based upon Bede; part iii., extending to William the Conqueror, on Hizden's "Polychronicon"; and part iv. professes to be founded on "John le Vieir & Thomath qui escript le Vie dña Anna." There are several difficulties connected with the prologue; the chief are its distinct allusions to Thomas Otterburn, who is generally supposed to have written early in the next century (*Scots chron.* pp. 1-4). According to Mr. Stevenson many incidents, in part iv. are not to be found in the current editions of Higden. Mr. Stevenson considers the book to assume some independent value with the reign of John; but its true importance really begins with the reign of Edward I. It is especially useful for the Scottish wars, and narrates the exploits of the author's father in great detail (*Scala-chron.* pp. 125, 127, 158, etc.). The attire is tolerably minute as to Edward II.'s reign (pp. 136-55), and the rest of the book (pp. 155-203) is devoted to Edward III. The earliest account of the French wars from 1355-61 suggests the presence of the writer (pp. 172-200). The history breaks off in 1362 or 1363. *Dict. Nat. Biog.*, XXIII. 21.

Gray, Thomas. Born at London, Dec. 26, 1716; died at Cambridge, July 30, 1771. An English poet. He was sent to Eton as an oppidan in 1727, forming an intimate friendship with Horace Walpole. In 1734 he was admitted as a pensioner at Peterhouse, Cambridge, and in 1738 went abroad with Walpole on "the grand tour." He returned unsatisfied that year, and after his mother's death, after 1741, though he spent a part of every summer with his mother at Stoke Pogis. He became professor of modern history at Cambridge 1768. In 1757 he refused the laureateship. His best-known work is the "Elegy written in a Country Churchyard" (1751). His other principal works are "Ode on a Distant Prospect of Eton College" (1747), "Progress of Poesy" (1757), "The Bard" (1757). His poems and letters were edited by W. Mason in 1775; the letters by Mitford 1843-54; and the works, with life, by E. W. Gosse, in 4 vols., in 1884.

Gray League. [G. *Grauer Bund.*] A German league in the present canton of Grisons, Switzerland, formed in 1424. In 1497-98, in company with the Gotteshausbund, it became allied with the Swiss cantons.

Gray's Inn. One of the London inns of court. It is situated to the north side of Holborn and to the west of Gray's Inn Lane. It is the fourth inn of court in importance and size. It derives its name from the noble family of Gray de Wilton, whose residence it originally was. (*Chambers.*) It still contains a handsome hall (1560).

Gray's Peak. One of the highest peaks in the Rocky Mountains, situated in the Colorado range, Colorado. Height, 14,341 feet.

Graymalkin. See *Grimalkin.*

Graz. See *Gratz.*

Grazalema (grä-thä-lä'mä). A town in the province of Cadiz, Spain, 66 miles east-northeast of Cadiz. Population (1887), 6,389.

Graziani (grät-sē-ä'nē), **Francesco.** Born at Fermo, Italy, April 26, 1829. An Italian baritone singer. He first sang in London in 1855.

Grazzini (grät-sē'ne), **Anton Francesco,** called **Il Lasca.** [It. *lasca*, a mullet.] Born at Florence, March 22, 1503; died there, Feb., 1583. An Italian poet and novelist. He is said to have been the appellation he assumed in the Accademia degli Umidi, to which he belonged, where every member was distinguished by the name of a fish. He was one of the founders of the celebrated Accademia della Crusca.

Gréal. See *Greal.*

Great Barrington (grāt bar'ing-tọn). A town in Berkshire County, Massachusetts, situated on the Housatonic River 40 miles west by north of Springfield. Population (1890), 4,612.

Great Basin. An elevated region in the United States, lying between the Sierra Nevada on the west and the Wahsatch Mountains on the east. It comprises nearly all Nevada, western Utah, southeastern Oregon, part of eastern and southeastern California, part of southern Idaho, and a small portion of Wyoming. The soil is generally unproductive. The basin has no outlet to the ocean, draining into Great Salt Lake, etc. It is traversed by the Humboldt and other ranges. Area, estimated, 208,500 square miles.

Great Bear. See *Ursa Major.*

Great Bear Lake. A lake in British North America, about lat. 65°–67° N., long. 118°-123° W. It has its outlet through the Great Bear River into the Mackenzie. Length, over 150 miles. Area, about 14,000 square miles.

Great Britain (grāt brit'n). [F. *Grande Bretagne*, Sp. *Gran Bretaña*, It. *Gran Bretagna*, NL. *Magna Britannia* (or *Britannia Major*, Greater Britain).] The largest island of Europe, comprising England in the south, Scotland in the north, and Wales in the west, situated in lat. 58° 40'–49° 58' N., long. 1° 45' E.–6° 13' W.; the ancient Albion or Britannia (afterward Britannia Major). Its length from north to south is about 608 miles; its greatest width, about 325 miles. Area, 88,226 square miles. It is called Great Britain in distinction from Brittany (Bretagne, Lesser Britain). On the union with Scotland in 1707, Great Britain became the official name of the British kingdom, and so continued until the union with Ireland in 1801. It remains a popular designation of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. (See below.) For the history, see *England.*

Great Britain and Ireland, The United Kingdom of. Since Jan. 1, 1801, the official name of the British kingdom, including England, Wales, Scotland, Ireland, and the neighboring smaller islands. Capital, London. The government is a hereditary constitutional monarchy. A sovereign and a responsible ministry form the executive. The legislature consists of a Parliament, comprising the House of Lords (about 500 members) and the House of Commons (670 members). The colonies and foreign possessions are Gibraltar, Malta, Aden and Perim (with Somali Coast Protectorate, Socotra, Kuria Muria Islands), Bahrein Islands, British North Borneo (with Brunei and Sarawak), Ceylon, Virgin Hook-Kong, India and its dependencies (Baluchistan, Sikkim, Andaman Islands, Nicobar Islands, Laccadive Islands), Kamaran Island, Laban, Straits Settlements, Seychelles Island, Basutoland, Bechuanaland, Cape Colony, Mauritius (with Seychelles, Rodrigues, the Chagos Islands), British East Africa, Natal, Niger Territories, British Zambesia, Orl Rivers Protectorate, Saint Helena, British Guiana, Falkland Islands, Ascension, Gambia, Sierra Leone, Zanzibar, Zululand, Bermudas, Canada, Newfoundland, Falkland Islands, British Guiana, British Honduras, West Indies (including the Bahamas, Barbados, Jamaica, Windward Islands, Leeward Islands, Trinidad), Tasmania, Victoria, New South Wales, South Australia, Queensland, Western Australia, New Zealand, British New Guinea, Fiji, and various other Pacific islands, including Cook's Islands, Union group, Phœnix group, Christmas Island, Fanning Island, Gilbert Islands, etc. Area of the United Kingdom, 120,839 square miles; population (1891), 37,870,236. Area of the British empire, including India, colonies, protectorates, and spheres of influence, 11,421,100 square miles; population, 383,404,200. See *England, Scotland, Wales, Ireland, Great Britain.*

Great Captain, The. Gonsalvo de Cordova.

Great Cham of Literature, The. A nickname given to Samuel Johnson by Smollett in a letter to Wilkes.

Great Commoner, The. William Pitt (afterward Earl of Chatham); so called as being a commoner and not a peer.

Great Dauphin, The. The son of Louis XIV.

Great Dog. See *Canis Major.*

Great Duke, The. The first Duke of Wellington.

Great Duke of Florence, The. A play by Philip Massinger, licensed 1627, printed 1635. It is one of his best plays.

Great Earl of Cork, The. The first Earl of Cork.

Great Eastern. A steamship, the largest vessel ever constructed. It was designed by I. K. Brunel, and was launched at Millwall on the Thames in 1858; made its first trip across the ocean in June, 1860; was frequently employed from 1865 in cable-laying; was made a coal-hulk in 1884; and in 1886 was sold to be broken up for old iron. Length, 680 feet. Width, 83 feet. Depth, 58 feet. Registered tonnage, about 19,000 tons.

Great Elector, The, G. Der Grosse Kurfürst. Frederick William, elector of Brandenburg.

Great Expectations. A novel by Charles Dickens, which appeared serially in "All the Year Round" in 1860-61. It was published in 1861.

Great Falls. A manufacturing and trading city in Cascade County, Montana, on the Missouri River. Population (1890), 3,979.

Great Falls. A manufacturing village in New Hampshire. See *Somersworth.*

Great Fish River. A river in British North America which flows from the neighborhood of Great Slave Lake northeasterly into the Arctic Ocean.

Great Fish River. A river in Cape Colony which rises in the Sneuwbergen Mountains and flows southerly into the Indian Ocean. Length, about 230 miles.

Great Glen. A great depression traversing Scotland southwest and northeast, and marked by Lochs Linnhe, Eil, Lochy, and Ness, which are connected by the Caledonian Canal.

Great Grimsby (grimz'bi). A seaport and parliamentary borough in Lincolnshire, England, situated on the Humber 16 miles southeast of Hull. It has important commerce and fisheries. Population (1891), 51,876. See *Grim.*

Great Harry. The first war-ship of the British navy. She was built in 1488, in the reign of Henry VII.; was a three-master; and is said to have cost £14,000. She is supposed to have been burned accidentally at Woolwich in 1553.

Greathead (grāt'hed), **Henry.** Born at Richmond, Yorkshire, Jan. 27, 1757; died 1816. The first successful constructor of life-boats.

Great Head. A celebrated promontory in the eastern part of Mount Desert, Maine.

Greatheart (grāt'härt), **Mr.** In the second part of Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," the guide and valiant protector of Christiana and her children.

Great Kanawha (ka-nâ'wä). A river in North Carolina, Virginia, and West Virginia, joining the Ohio at Point Pleasant, Mason County, West Virginia. It is called in its upper course the New River. Length, about 450 miles; navigable about 100 miles.

Great Marlow (mär'lō). A town in Bucks, England, situated on the Thames 30 miles west of London. Population (1891), 6,067.

Great Marquis, The. A surname popularly given to the Marquis of Pombal, and also to the first Marquis of Montrose.

Great Master of Love, The. A name given by Petrarch to the troubadour Arnaud Daniel.

Great Mother, The. In Greek mythology, Demeter.

Greatorex (grāt'ō-reks), Mrs. (**Eliza Pratt**). Born in Ireland, Dec. 25, 1820. An American artist. She came to New York in 1840, and married Henry Wellington Greatorex in 1849. In 1868 she was elected associate of the National Academy.

Greatorex, Henry Wellington. Born at Burton-on-Trent, England, in 1816; died at Charleston, S. C., 1858. A musician, the son of Thomas Greatorex. He came to the United States in 1839, and did much for the advancement of the standard of church music.

Greatorex, Thomas. Born at North Wingfield, near Chesterfield, Derbyshire, Oct. 5, 1758; died at London, July 18, 1831. An English conductor, organist, and composer. See *Greatorex.*

Great Pedee (pē-dē'). The name given to the Yadkin River after it enters South Carolina. It flows into Winyah Bay, near Georgetown; navigable about 150 miles.

Great Russia. The main body of European Russia. From its central part as a nucleus Russia has developed. It comprises the governments of Archangel, Olonetz, Vologda, Yaroslaff, Kostroma, Tver, Moskwa, Vladimir, Yaroslaff, Riasan, Nijni-Novgorod, Tula, Kaluga, Orel, Smolensk, Kursk, Voronezh, and Tamboff.

Great St. Bernard. See *St. Bernard.*

Great Salt Lake. A body of water in northern Utah. It is noted for its saltiness: 14.8 per cent. is mineral matter. It receives the Bear, Jordan, and Weber rivers. The surface is 4,200 feet above sea-level, and the lake has no outlet. Length, about 80 miles. Greatest width, about 30 miles. Area, about 2,500 square miles.

Great Slave Lake. A lake in British North America, about lat. 60° 40'–62° 45' N., long. 109°–117° W. Length, about 300 miles. Its outlet is the Mackenzie River.

Great Slave River. A river in British North America, connecting Lake Athabasca with Great Slave Lake. Length, about 250 miles.

Great Smoky Mountains. See *Smoky Mountains.*

Great Synagogue, The. See the extract.

Accordingly we find that a new form of the theory started up in the sixteenth century, and gained almost undisputed currency in the Protestant churches. According to this view, the Canon was compiled by a body of men known as the Great Synagogue. The Great Synagogue plays a considerable part in Jewish tradition; it is represented as a permanent council, under the presidency of Ezra, wielding supreme authority over the Jewish nation; and a variety of functions are ascribed to it. But the tradition never said that the Great Synagogue fixed the Canon. That theory, current as it now is, is a mere conjecture of Elias Levita, a Jewish scholar contemporary with Luther. Not only so, but we now know that the whole idea that they called the Great Synagogue holding rule in the Jewish nation is pure fiction. It has been proved in the clearest manner that the origin of the legend of the Great Synagogue lies in the account given in Neh. viii.-x. of the great convocation which met at Jerusalem and subscribed the covenants to observe the law.

W. R. Smith, O. T. in the Jewish Ch., p. 156.

Great Tom. A bell, weighing about 17,000 pounds, in the tower of the Tom Gate of Christ Church, Oxford. Every night at ten minutes past nine (closing time) it is tolled.

Great Vehicle, The. [In Skt. *Mahâyâna.*] The name of the northern school of Buddhism. The formation of such a school followed the conversion of Kanishka, the Indo-Scythian king of Kashmir, who reigned in the second half of the 1st century. In his reign a fourth council was held at Jalandhara in Kashmir. It consisted of 500 monks, who composed three Sanskrit works of the nature of commentaries on the three Pali Pitakas. (See *Tripitaka.*) These were the earliest books of the northern school, which formulated its doctrines on the Pali, while the Pali Canon of the south represented the doctrine proclaimed on the Ganges. Nepal, Tibet, China, Manchuria, Mongolia, and Japan follow the Great Vehicle; Ceylon, Burma, and Siam, the Little Vehicle (Hinayana), or southern school.

Great Wall of China. See *Wall.*

Greaves (grēvz), **John.** Born at Colemore, Hampshire, 1602; died at London, Oct. 8, 1652. An English antiquary, mathematician, and Orientalist. He became fellow of Merton College, Oxford, in 1624, and professor of geometry in Gresham College, London, in 1630. He wrote "Discourse on the Roman Foot and Denarius" (1647), "Pyramidographia, or a Discourse of the Pyramids in Egypt" (1646), etc.

Greaves, Sir Launcelot. See *Sir Launcelot Greaves, The History of*.

Grebo (grā'bō), or **Gedebo** (ge-dā'bō). A tribe of Liberia, West Africa, settled on both sides of the Cavalla River. The English sometimes call the Grebos *Fish Kru*. They are closely allied to the Kru tribe, from whom they are separated by the Grand Sess, Piskanimy Sess, and Tuzo tribes. They migrated from the interior to the coast at a comparatively recent period. France claims jurisdiction over the Grebos east of the Cavalla River, but this claim is not acknowledged by Liberia further west than the Pedro River. The Grebo language belongs with Kru and Bassa to a cluster called *Mena* by Fr. Muller.

Grecian Coffee-house. A noted London coffee-house in Devereux Court, on the left of Essex street. The wits of the last century congregated there.

Grecian Daughter, The. A tragedy by Arthur Murphy, produced in 1772; a story of filial piety, the success of which was greatly due to Sprangler Barry and his wife. See *Euphrasia*.

Greco, El. See *Theotocopuli, Domenico*.

Greece (grēs). [ME. *Grece*, from OF. *Grece*, F. *Grèce*, Sp. Pg. It. *Grecia*, from L. *Graecia* (whence Gr. *Γραικία*), from *Graecus*, Greek, from Gr. *Γραικός*, pl. *Γραικοί*, orig. applied to the inhabitants of Epirus, etc. The common Greek name for the country was *Hellas*, *Ἑλλάς*; for the inhabitants *Hellenes*, *Ἕλληνες*. The AS. name was *Créca land*, *Grécland*, *Grécland*, D. *Griekenland*, G. *Griechenland*, land of the Greeks.] A country in southeastern Europe—(*a*) Ancient Greece, the country of the Hellenes. In the widest sense the name includes the Greek colonies in Asia Minor, Sicily, Africa, etc.; in its restricted and more usual meaning it is the peninsula south of the Cambunian Mountains, with the neighboring islands. Politically Greece comprised Thessaly, Epirus, central Greece (including Acarnania, Etolia, Doris, Western Locris, Eastern Locris, Phocis, Boeotia, Attica, and Megaris), and Peloponnesus (including Corinthia, Sicyonia, Phliasia, Achaia, Elis, Arcadia, Argolis, Laconia, and Messenia). The chief islands were Eubœa, Rhodes, Samos, Chios, Lesbos, Tenedos, Imbros, Samothrace, Thasos, Lemnos, Scyros, Eubœa, Salamis, Ægina, the Cyclades, Thera, Cythera, and the Ionian Islands (including Zacynthos, Cephallenia, Ithaca, Leucas, Corcyra, and Paxos). Macedonia sometimes included, and in later times Macedonia and Thrace. The surface is mostly mountainous. The following are some of the more important dates and incidents of ancient Greek history: Dorian invasion of the Peloponnesus about 1100 B. C.; commencement of the hegemony of Sparta 6th century; Persian wars, 500 to about 449; hegemony transferred to Athens about 477; Peloponnesian war 431–404; hegemony of Sparta 404–371; of Thebes 371–362; hegemony of Macedon commenced 338; rise of Ætolian League and renewal of Achæan League about 280; independence of Greece proclaimed by Flamininus 196; final subjection of Greece to Rome 146; Greece made (in great part) into the Roman province Achaia 27 B. C. Greece formed part of the Eastern Empire. (See further below, and under the various cities: also *Persian Wars* and *Peloponnesian War*. (*b*) Modern Greece; a kingdom, capital Athens, which has been the Turkish empire on the north, and the sea on the east, south, and west, and including the Ionian Islands, Eubœa, the Cyclades, and some smaller islands. It includes the ancient Peloponnesus, Central Greece, southeastern Epirus, and nearly all Thessaly; and contains 16 nomarchies: Attica and Boeotia, Eubœa and the Sporades, Phthiotis and Phocis, Acarnania and Ætolia, Achaia and Elis, Arcadia, Laconia, Messenia, Argolis and Corinth, the Cyclades, Corfu, Cephallenia, Zante, Thessaly, Arta, and Larissa. The government is a hereditary constitutional monarchy, with a chamber of deputies (207 members). The prevailing religion is that of the Greek Church. The inhabitants are chiefly Greeks (with some Albanians and Wallachians). In the later middle ages Greece was subject to the Venetians and other foreign rulers; it was conquered by Turkey in 1687–99, and reconquered by the Turks in 1715. More recent events are the revolution of 1821–28; the establishment of a kingdom in 1832; the revolution of 1843; the grant of a constitution in 1844; the revolution and the consequent deposition of Otto in 1862; the election of George I. in 1863; and the cession of Arta, Tricala, and Larissa by Turkey in 1881. Area, 25,041 square miles. Population (1889), 2,187,208.

Greek Empire. See *Eastern Empire*.

Greek Independence, War of. The Greek revolts against the Turks, which broke out in the Morea, and in Wallachia and Moldavia, in 1821. The war was noteworthy for the Greek exploits by sea, the aid rendered by Lord Byron and other Philhellenes, the Turkish atrocities in Chios, the interference of the powers and their victory over the Turkish fleet at Navarino in 1827, and the treaty with Turkish war of 1828–29, which secured the independence of Greece.

Greeley (grē'li). The capital of Weld County, northern Colorado, on a tributary of the South Platte. Population (1890), 2,395.

Greeley, Horace. Born at Amherst, N. H., Feb. 3, 1811; died at Pleasantville, Westchester County, N. Y., Nov. 29, 1872. A celebrated American journalist, author, and politician. He founded the New York "Tribune" in 1841; was a member of Congress from New York 1848–49; was a noted anti-slavery leader; and was the unsuccessful candidate of the Liberal-Republican and Democratic parties for the presidency in 1872. His chief work is "The American Conflict" (1864–66).

Greely (grē'li), **Adolphus Washington.** Born at Newburyport, Mass., March 27, 1844. An American arctic explorer. He served as signal-officer in the Union Army during the Civil War, at the close of which he was appointed a lieutenant in the regular army and attached to the signal service. In 1881 he was appointed to the command of the expedition sent out by the government to establish an Arctic observing station, in accordance with the plan of the Hamburg International Geographical Congress of 1879, providing for the erection of a chain of stations about the north pole by international concert. He sailed from St. John's, Newfoundland, with 25 men, in the Proteus, July 7, 1881, and on Aug. 12, 1881, reached Discovery Harbor, lat. 81° 44′ N., long. 61° 45′ W., where he established his station. A detachment of his expedition under David Legge Brainard penetrated to lat. 83° 24′ N., long. 40° 46′ W., May 15, 1882, a higher latitude than any before attained. Compelled by the failure of relief expeditions to reach him, he began to retreat southward Aug. 9, 1883, and was rescued at Cape Sabine by a relief expedition under Captain Winfield Schley, June 22, 1883, after having lost 18 of his men. He was appointed chief of the signal-service corps with the rank of brigadier-general in 1887, and was head of the Weather Bureau from that time until it passed under the control of the agricultural department. He has published "Three Years of Arctic Service" (1886).

Green (grēn). **Anna Katherine.** The pseudonym of Mrs. Rohlfs, an American novelist, born in 1846.

Green, Ashbel. Born at Hanover, N. J., July 6, 1762; died at Philadelphia, May 19, 1848. An American presbyterian clergyman, president of Princeton College 1812–22.

Green, Sir Henry. In Shakspere's "King Richard II.," a creature of the king.

Green, Horace. Born at Chittenden, Vt., Dec. 24, 1802; died at Sing Sing, N. Y., Nov. 29, 1866. An American physician, author of works on diseases of the throat and air-passages.

Green, Jacob. Born at Philadelphia, July 26, 1790; died at Philadelphia, Feb. 1, 1841. An American man of science, son of Ashbel Green. He published "Chemical Philosophy" (1829), etc.

Green, John Richard. Born at Oxford, England, Dec. 12 (?), 1837; died at Mentone, March 7, 1883. A noted English historian. He was graduated from Jesus College, Oxford, took orders in London in 1860; and in 1866 was appointed incumbent of St. Philip's, Stepney. He became librarian at Lambeth in 1869. He published a "Short History of the English People" (1874), "A History of the English People" (1877–80), "The Making of England" (1882), and "The Conquest of England" (1883).

Green, Jervin. Born at New Albany, Ind., April 17, 1818; died at Louisville, Ky., Feb. 12, 1893. An American financier. He graduated at the medical school in the University of Louisville 1840, and subsequently served three terms in the Kentucky legislature. He was president of the Southern Mutual Insurance Company about 1854, and was afterward vice-president of the American Telegraph Company and of the Western Union Telegraph Company (1857–58). He was president of the Louisville, Cincinnati, and Lexington Railroad 1869–73.

Green, Seth. Born at Irondequoit, N. Y., March 19, 1817; died at Rochester, N. Y., Aug. 20, 1888. An American pisciculturist. He devised improved methods of breeding fish, and in 1857–58 successfully transported and otherwise dealt with shad and other species, and in 1871 introduced shad in the rivers of California. He became a member of the New York Fish Commission in 1868, and in 1870 was appointed a superintendent. He retained until his death. He wrote "Trout Culture" (1870), and "Fish-Hatching and Fish Catching" (1879).

Green, Verdant. See *Verdant Green*.

Green, William. In Sheridan Knowles's "Love Chase," "the pleasant widow whose fortieth year, instead of autumn, brings a second summer in."

Green, William Henry. Born at Groveville, near Trenton, N. J., Jan. 27, 1825. An American Presbyterian clergyman and theologian. He graduated at Lafayette College in 1840, and at Princeton Theological Seminary in 1846; became professor of biblical and Oriental literature at Princeton in 1851; and was chairman of the American Old Testament Revision Company of the English and American Bible Revision Committees. His works include "A Grammar of the Hebrew Language" (1861), "An Elementary Hebrew Grammar" (1866), "Moses and the Prophets" (1883), "The Jewish Feasts," etc.

Greenbackers (grēn'bak-ėrz). The Greenback party (which see), or those who adopt its principles.

Greenback Party. In American politics, a political party, formed in 1874, which urged the suppression of banks of issue, and the payment, in whole or in part, of the United States debt in greenbacks. It nominated as candidates for the presidency Peter Cooper in 1876, General James B. Weaver in 1880, and General Benjamin F. Butler in 1884. Since that time it has disappeared as a distinctive party, though the Populist Party may be called in some sense its successor.

Green Bay. An arm of Lake Michigan, on its western side. Length, about 120 miles. Greatest width, about 30 miles.

Green Bay. A city, lake port, and the capital of Brown County, Wisconsin, situated on Fox River, near its mouth, in lat. 44° 32′ N., long. 88° 9′ W. It is noted for its lumber trade. Population (1890), 9,069.

Greenbush (grēn'bush). A town in Rensselaer County, New York, situated on the Hudson opposite Albany. Population (1890), 7,391.

Greencastle (grēn'kas-l). The capital of Putnam County, Indiana, 40 miles west of the south of Indianapolis. It is the seat of De Pauw University (Methodist Episcopal). Population (1890), 4,390.

Greene (grēn). **Charles Gordon.** Born at Boscawen, N. H., July 1, 1804; died at Boston, Sept. 27, 1886. An American journalist. He founded, in 1831, the Boston "Morning Post," which became a prominent organ of the Democratic party, and the management of which he retained until 1875.

Greene, George-a-. See *George-a-Greene*.

Greene, George Washington. Born at East Greenwich, R. I., April 8, 1811; died there, Feb. 2, 1883. An American historical and biographical writer, grandson of Nathanael Greene. Among his works are "Historical View of the American Revolution" (1865), "Life of Nathanael Greene" (1867–71), etc.

Greene, Maurice. Born at London about 1696; died at London, Dec. 1, 1755. An English organist and composer, principally of church music. His chief works is "Forty Select Anthems" (1743).

Greene, Nathanael. Born at Warwick, R. I., May 27, 1742; died near Savannah, Ga., June 19, 1786. An American general. He distinguished himself at Trenton, Princeton, Brandywine, Germantown, Monmouth, and elsewhere; succeeded Gates in command of the southern army in 1780; conducted the retreat from the Catawba to the Dan in 1781; and commanded at Guilford Court House, Hobkirk's Hill, and Eutaw Springs in 1781.

Greene, Nathaniel. Born at Boscawen, N. H., May 20, 1797; died at Boston, Nov. 29, 1877. An American journalist, brother of Charles Gordon Greene. He founded, in 1821, the Boston "Statesman," which became a prominent organ of the Democratic party in Massachusetts, and was postmaster of Boston 1829–40 and 1845–49. He translated a number of French, German, and Italian works.

Greene, Robert. Born at Norwich, England, 1560; died at London, Sept. 3, 1592. An English dramatist, novelist, and poet. He was educated at Clare Hall, Cambridge, where he took his master's degree in 1583. He was subsequently incorporated at Oxford. After leaving the university he seems to have led a dissolute life abroad for some time. In 1592, after 10 years of reckless living and hasty literary production, he died after "a debauch of pickled herrings and Rhenish, described by all his friends. Gabriel Harvey attacked him shortly after his death in "Four Letters and Certain Sonnets," etc. Meres, Nashe, Nashe's and others defended him, and Nashe, who had also been attacked, published his "Strange News," directed more against Harvey than in defense of Greene. The quarrel was prolonged. Greene's fame rests mostly on the songs and eclogues which are interspersed through his prose works. His principal works are tracts and pamphlets: "Mamillia," etc. (entered on "Stationers' Register" 1580, "Gwydonius, the Carde of Fancie" (1584), "Arbasto, the Anatomie of Fortune" (1584), "Planetomachia" (1585), "Menaphon" (1587), "Perimedes the Blacke-Smith" (1588), "Pandosto: the Triumph of Time, the hystorie of Dorastus and Fawnia" (1588), "Alcida" (licensed 1588), "Mamillia, etc." (1589), "Euphues his Censure to Philautus" (in 1589), "Greene's Mourning Garment, etc." (1590), "Greene's Never too Late" (1590), "Greene's Farewell to Folly" (1591), "A Notable Discovery of Cozenage" (in 3 parts: 1591–92, the third in 1592), "Greene's Groatsworth of Wit, etc." (published at his dying request: licensed 1592). His plays are "Orlando Furioso," "A Looking-Glass for London and England" (with Lodge), "The Honourable History of Friar Bacon and Friar Bungay," "James the Fourth," "Alphonsus, King of Aragon," and "George-a-Greene, the Pinner of Wakefield." He was collected and edited his works 1831–58.

Greenfield (grēn'fēld). The capital of Franklin County, Massachusetts, situated on the Connecticut River 34 miles north of Springfield. Population (1890), 5,252.

Greenhat (grēn'hat), **Sir Humphrey.** The pseudonym of Sir Ambrose Crowley in "The Tatler." No. 73.

Green Isle, The, or **The Emerald Isle.** Ireland: so named from its verdure.

Green Vault, The. [G. *Dasgrüne Gewölbe*.] A series of 8 rooms in the royal palace at Dresden, containing an unrivaled collection of precious stones, works of art, etc. It is called the green vault from the color of its original decorations.

Greenland (grēn'land), Dan. **Grönland** (grön'-land). [Discovered by Norsemen in 876. So named, it is said, in 986 by Eric the Red with the intent of attracting immigrants from Iceland by this alluring name.] An island in the north polar regions, belonging to Denmark, northeast of North America. It extends from Cape Farewell, in about lat. 60° N., northerly to about lat. 83° 30′ N. In the interior is a plateau covered with an ice-cap, with the highest point about 10,000 feet. The coast is indented with fiords. There are some settlements in Danish East Greenland and Danish West Greenland. Trade is a Danish monopoly. Recent explorers have been Kane, Hall, Nares, and Greely (in the extreme north), Nansen (who traversed Greenland in 1888), and Peary (who explored the

northern icecap in 1891-92, and visited the same region in 1892-93. It was visited by Eric the Red and colonized by him in 986. It was rediscovered by Davis in 1585, and recolonized by the Danes in 1721. Estimated area 512,000 square miles. Population (mostly Eskimos) (1890) 10,516 (exclusive of 1,000 Europeans) in the Danish territory, with probably a few hundreds more elsewhere.

Greenleaf, (grēn'lēf), **Benjamin.** Born at Haverhill, Mass., Sept. 25, 1786; died at Bradford, Mass., Jan. 29, 1864. An American mathematician, author of a series of mathematical text-books.

Greenleaf, Simon. Born at Newburyport, Mass., Dec. 5, 1783; died at Cambridge, Mass., Oct. 6, 1853. An American jurist, reporter of the Maine Supreme Court 1820-32, and professor of law at Harvard 1833-48 (when he became professor emeritus), succeeding Story in the Dane professorship in 1846. His chief work is "Treatise on the Law of Evidence" (1842-53).

Green Mantle. See *Redgauntlet, Lilias.*

Green Mountain. The culminating summit of Mount Desert, Maine, in the eastern part of the island. Height, 1,527 feet.

Green Mountain Boys. The soldiers from Vermont in the American Revolution, first organized under this name by Ethan Allen in 1775.

Green Mountains. That part of the Appalachian system situated in Vermont, continued in Massachusetts by the Hoosac and Taconic Mountains. The highest peak was long considered to be Mount Mansfield (4,0[illegible] feet), but Killington Peak (4,240 feet) now claims the honor.

Green Mountain State. A popular name of Vermont, which is traversed by the Green Mountains.

Greenock (grēn'ok). A seaport and parliamentary borough in Renfrewshire, Scotland, situated on the Clyde 19 miles west-northwest of Glasgow. It is noted for the building of iron ships and for its foreign commerce, and manufactures sugar and machinery. Population (1891) 66,986.

Greenough (grēn'ō), **George Bellas.** Born 1778; died at Naples, April 2, 1855. An English geographer and geologist. He founded the Geological Society of London, became its first president in 1811, and retaining that office for 6 years (he was subsequently twice reelected). He was also several times president of the Royal Geological Society. He constructed various geological maps, the most extensive being one of British India.

Greenough, Horatio. Born at Boston, Sept. 6, 1805; died at Somerville, near Boston, Dec. 18, 1852. An American sculptor. Among his works are a statue of Washington (near the Capitol, Washington), "The Rescue" (Capitol, Washington), "Venus Victrix" (Boston Athenæum), etc.

Greenough, Richard S. Born at Jamaica Plain, Boston, April 27, 1819. An American sculptor, brother of Horatio Greenough.

Green River. A river in Kentucky, joining the Ohio 7 miles southeast of Evansville, Indiana. Length, about 350 miles; navigable about 150 miles.

Green River. A river in Wyoming, northwestern Colorado, and Utah, uniting with the Grand River to form the Colorado about lat. 38° 15′ N., long. 109° 54′ W. Length, about 750 miles.

Greensleeves (grēn'slēvz). A ballad sung to a tune of the same name. It has been a favorite since the latter part of the 16th century. The tune is one to which "Christmas comes but once a year" and many other songs of the same rhythm are sung, and is probably much older than the ballad. The ballad has several names: "A New Courtly Sonet of the Lady Greensleeves to the new tuned Greensleeves," printed in 1584; "A New Northern Ditty of the Lady Green Sleeves," licensed in 1580. Child reprints the first former in his "English and Scottish Ballads" as "Greensleeves."

Green's Tu Quoque, or The Citie Gallant. A play by John Cooke, published in 1614. See *Bubble.*

Greenville (grēn'vil). A city and the capital of Greenville County, South Carolina, situated on the Reedy River in lat. 34° 50′ N., long. 82° 25′ W. It is the seat of several Baptist educational institutions. Population (1890), 8,607.

Greenwell (grēn'wel), **Dora.** Born at Greenwell Ford, Durham, Dec. 6, 1821; died March 29, 1882. An English poet and prose-writer. Her poetical works, which are chiefly of a religious character, include volumes of poems (1848, 1850), "Carmina Crucis" (1869), "Songs of Salvation" (1873), etc. Among her prose works is "The Patience of Hope" (1860).

Greenwich (grēn'ij), a town and parliamentary borough in Kent, England, situated on the Thames 5 miles southeast of St. Paul's. It is noted for the Royal observatory (built in 1675) and for Greenwich Hospital (which see). The observatory, situated in lat. 51° 28′ 38″ N., is the point of departure, through which the first meridian passes, from which longitudes are measured in English-speaking countries. Population (1891) 46,417.

Greenwich (grēn'wich). A town in Fairfield County, Connecticut, situated on Long Island Sound 30 miles northeast of New York. Population (1890), 10,131.

Greenwich. A former village in the western part of Manhattan Island, now a part of New York city.

Greenwich (grēn'ij) **Hospital.** A hospital for seamen, situated at Greenwich, England. It occupies the site of a royal palace which was removed during the Commonwealth. It was rebuilt in the reigns of Charles II. and William III., and in 1694 was converted into a sailors' hospital. From 1865 a considerable proportion of the pensioners have been non-resident, and part of the building has since 1873 been occupied as a Royal Naval College.

Greenwood (grēn'wūd), **Grace.** The pseudonym of Mrs. Sara Jane (Clarke) Lippincott.

Greenwood Cemetery. A cemetery in southern Brooklyn, overlooking Gowanus Bay in New York harbor. It was opened for interments in 1840. It is 400 acres in extent, and is well laid out and ornamented with forest trees.

Greenwood Lake. A lake on the border of New Jersey and New York. Length, 10 miles.

Greg (greg), **William Rathbone.** Born at Manchester, England, 1809; died at Wimbledon, Nov. 15, 1881. An English essayist. His works include "Political Problems for our Age and Country" (1870), "Enigmas of Life" (1872), "Rocks Ahead, or the Warnings of Cassandra" (1874), "Mistaken Aims and Attainable Ideals of the Working Classes" (1876), and various collections of essays.

Gregg (greg), **David McMurtrie.** Born at Huntingdon, Pa., April 10, 1833. An American soldier. He was graduated at West Point in 1855; served in succession in the federal army in the Peninsular campaign in 1862; was promoted brigadier-general of volunteers in the same year; commanded a division of cavalry at the battle of Gettysburg in 1863; was appointed to the command of the 2d cavalry division of the Army of the Potomac in 1864; and resigned Feb. 3, 1865. He served with distinction in the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, and Cold Harbor. He is now a banker.

Gregg, John Irvin. Born at Bellefonte, Pa., July 19, 1826 (1825?). An American soldier. He volunteered as a private in Dec., 1846, and after having served throughout the war with Mexico was discharged with the rank of captain Aug. 15, 1848. At the outbreak of the Civil War he became a captain in the Federal army; was made colonel of the 16th Pennsylvania Cavalry Nov. 14, 1862; commanded a brigade of cavalry in the Army of the Potomac from April, 1863, to April, 1865. He fought with distinction at Kelly's Ford, Sulphur Springs, Trevilian Station, and Boydton Plank Road. He was mustered out of the volunteer service Aug. 11, 1865; became colonel of the 8th United States Cavalry July 28, 1866; and was retired April 2, 1879.

Gregg, Maxey. Born at Columbia, S. C., 1814; killed at the battle of Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862. An American politician, and brigadier-general in the Confederate service.

Grégoire (grā-gwär'), **Henri.** Born at Vého, near Lunéville, France, Dec. 4, 1750; died at Paris, May 28, 1831. A noted French ecclesiastic (bishop of Blois) and revolutionist. He became a member of the Constituent Assembly in 1789, of the Convention in 1792, of the Council of Five Hundred in 1795, and of the Senate in 1801. He wrote "Histoire des sectes religieuses" (1810), "Essai historique sur les libertés de l'église gallicane" (1818), etc.

Gregoras (greg'ō-ras), **Nicephorus.** Born at Heraclea Pontica, Asia Minor, probably 1295; died about 1359. A Byzantine scholar. He was the author of a Byzantine history in 38 books covering the years 1204-1359, and of numerous works on history, theology, philosophy, astronomy, etc.

Gregorovius (greg-ō-rō'vē-ōs), **Ferdinand.** Born at Neidenburg, Prussia, Jan. 19, 1821; died at Munich, May 1, 1891. A noted German historian. His works include "Geschichte der Stadt Rom im Mittelalter" ("History of the City of Rome in the Middle Ages," 1859-72), "Wanderjahre in Italien" (1857-77), "Lucrezia Borgia" (1874), "Geschichte der Stadt Athen im Mittelalter" (published, 1889), etc.

Gregory (greg'ō-ri), Saint, surnamed "The Illuminator" (in Armenia called **Gregor Lusavoritch**). [ME. *Gregoric*, F. *Grégoire*, It. Sp. Pg. *Gregorio*, G. *Gregorius, Gregor*, L. *Gregorius*, from Gr. *Γρηγόριος*, lit. 'watchful.'] Born at Valarshabad, Armenia, about 257; died 332. The founder and patron saint of the Armenian Church. He was consecrated patriarch of Armenia about 302.

Gregory I., Saint, surnamed "The Great." Born at Rome about 540; died there, March 12, 604. Pope 590-604. He was descended from an illustrious Roman family, probably the Anicians; studied dialectics, belles-lettres, and civil law; served the city as prefect in 574 was appointed pretor urbanus by the emperor Justin. Retiring from this office in order to consecrate himself to an ecclesiastical life, he employed the wealth left him at his father's death to establish six monasteries in Sicily and one at Rome, and in the last-named foundation he himself became a monk. About 579 he was sent as papal apocrisiarius to Constantinople by Pelagius II. He returned to Rome in 585, and in 590 was elected pope. He restored the monastic discipline, enforced the rule of celibacy of the clergy, arranged the Gregorian modes or chant, and displayed great zeal in propagating Christianity. It is said that when a monk he saw some heathen Anglo-Saxon youths exposed for sale in the slave-market at Rome, and that on ascertaining their nationality he exclaimed, "They would be indeed not *Angli*, but *angeli* (angels), if they were Christians!" He would have gone himself as a missionary to Britain, but was restrained by the Pope. In 597 he sent Augustine, accompanied by 40 monks, to Ethelbert, king of Kent, who was baptized with 10,000 of his subjects in the space of a year. His memory is stained by an adulatory letter of congratulation to the usurper and murderer Phocas on his accession to the imperial throne, written with a view to gaining his support in a dispute with the patriarch of Constantinople. He was the author of numerous homilies on Ezekiel and the Gospels, "Morals," "Regula (or Cura) Pastoralis," "Dialogues," "Letters," "Liber Sacramentorum," "Liber Antiphonarius," etc. The best edition of his works is the "Benedictine" (1705).

Next to Leo I. he [Gregory I.] was the greatest of the ancient bishops of Rome, and he marks the transition of the patriarchal system into the strict papacy of the middle ages. *Schaff*, History of the Christian Church, III. 328.

Gregory II., Saint, Pope. Died Feb. 10, 731. Pope 715-731. He sent Boniface as missionary to the Germans 719, and opposed the iconoclasm of Leo the Isaurian. He is commemorated by the Roman Catholic Church on Feb. 13.

Gregory III., Saint. Died Nov., 741. Pope 731-741. He convoked at Rome, in 732, a council which denounced iconoclasm and confirmed the worship of images. He is commemorated on Nov. 28.

Gregory IV. Died Jan., 844. Pope 827-844. He attempted to adjust the quarrel between the three rebellious sons of Louis le Débonnaire and their father, with the result that he offended both parties, and also the French bishops.

Gregory V. (**Bruno of Carinthia**). Died Feb. 18, 999. Pope 996-999. He was elected through the influence of his uncle, the emperor Otto III., and was the first German pope. He was opposed by the Roman senator Crescentius, who procured the elevation of the antipope John XVI. He was restored the next year on the appearance of Otto in Italy with an army, and the execution of Crescentius and John.

Gregory VI. (**Johannes Gratianus**). Died at Cologne about 1048. Pope 1045-46. He had as rival claimants to the papal dignity Benedict IX. and Sylvester III. All three were deposed in 1046 by the emperor Henry III., who placed Clement II. in the apostolic chair.

Gregory VII., Saint (**Hildebrand**). Born at Saona (or Soano), Tuscany, about 1020; died at Salerno, Italy, May 25, 1085. Pope 1073-85. He was of obscure origin, assumed the Benedictine habit at Rome, and became chaplain to Gregory VI., whom he accompanied in his exile. He entered the monastery of Cluny in 1048, and in 1049 was invited to Rome by Pope Leo IX. He was created cardinal-archdeacon about 1050, from which time he almost uninterruptedly conducted the temporal policy of the curia until his own elevation. He procured the election of Nicholas II. and of Alexander II., whom he succeeded in 1073. The grand object of his policy was to establish the supremacy of the papacy within the church, and of the church over the state. He issued a decree against lay investitures (c. 7, Dist. LXIII. Gratian), clergy with the secular estates and rights of their spiritual benefices by the temporal power) in 1075, and in 1076 cited Henry IV. of Germany to Rome to answer for the crimes of simony, sacrilege, and oppression. Henry, enraged at this assumption of authority, declared the deposition of Gregory, who in return issued a sentence excommunicating Henry suspended from the royal office by the disaffected German princes in alliance with the Pope at the Diet of Tribur in Oct., 1076, but did penance before the Pope at Canossa Jan. 25-27, 1077, and received a conditional absolution. The excommunication was, however, renewed in 1078, and war ensued. Henry defeated (1080) Rudolf of Swabia, put forward as king by the papal party in Germany, appointed Clement III. antipope (1080), captured Rome (1084), and besieged Gregory in the castle of St. Angelo. Gregory was rescued by Robert Guiscard, but died in exile.

Gregory VIII. (**Maurice Bourdin**). Died 1125. Antipope. On the death of Paschal II. in 1118, the party at Rome adverse to the emperor Henry V. elected Gelasius II., while the emperor elevated Gregory VIII. Gelasius died in 1119, and his party elected Calixtus II. The emperor subsequently made his peace with Calixtus and abandoned Gregory, who was imprisoned by Calixtus in 1121 and kept in confinement until his death.

Gregory VIII. Died Dec. 17, 1187. Pope Oct.–Dec., 1187.

Gregory IX. (**Ugolino,** Count of Segni). Born about 1147: died at Rome, Aug. 21, 1241. Pope 1227-41. His reign was occupied by the struggle between the Ghibellines and the emperor Frederick II. on the one hand, and the Guelphs and the Lombard cities.

Gregory X. (**Teobaldo di Visconti**). Born at Piacenza, Italy: died at Arezzo, Italy, Jan. 10, 1276. Pope 1271-76.

Gregory XI. (**Pierre Roger de Beaufort**). Born in Limousin, France: died at Rome, March, 1378. Pope 1370-78. He terminated the "Babylonish Captivity" at Avignon by removing to Rome in 1377.

Gregory XII. (**Angelo di Corraro** or **Corario**). Born at Venice about 1325; died as cardinal bishop of Porto, Oct. 18, 1417. Pope 1406-1415. He was elected by the Roman cardinals in 1406 in opposition to Benedict XIII., who reigned at Avignon, and together with whom he was deposed by the Council of Pisa in 1409. He refused to yield until 1415, when he resigned at the Council of Constance.

Gregory XIII. (**Ugo Buoncompagni**). Born at Bologna, Italy. Feb. 7, 1502: died April 10, 1585. Pope 1572–85. He introduced the Gregorian calendar in 1582.

Gregory XIV. (**Nicolo Sfondrati**). Pope 1590–1591.

Gregory XV. (**Alessandro Ludovisi**). Born at Bologna, Italy, 1554: died July, 1623. Pope 1621–23. He founded the Congregation of the Propaganda in 1622.

Gregory XVI. (**Bartolommeo Alberto Cappellari**). Born at Belluno, Italy, Sept. 18, 1765: died at Rome, June 1, 1846. Pope 1831–46. Popular insurrections took place in the Papal States at the beginning of his reign, which were suppressed only by means of Austrian intervention.

Gregory of Nazianzus, or **Gregory Nazianzen**, Saint, surnamed **Theologus** ('the Theologian'). Born at Nazianzus, Cappadocia, about 325: died about 390. One of the fathers of the Eastern Church. He was the leader of the orthodox party at Constantinople in 379, and was made bishop of Constantinople in 380.

Gregory of Nyssa, Saint. Born probably at Cæsarea, Cappadocia, about 335 (331 ?): died about 395 (400 ?). A father of the Eastern Church. He was a younger brother of Basil the Great, by whom he was made bishop of Nyssa, Cappadocia, in 372. He opposed Arianism, and was banished in 376 by Valens, under whom the latter was restored to his see. His works have been edited by Migne and others.

Gregory of Tours, Saint (**Georgius Florentius**). Born at Clermont, Auvergne, France, about 540: died at Tours, France, Nov. 17, 594. A Frankish historian. He became bishop of Tours in 573. His chief work is a "Historia Francorum" in 10 books, the chief authority for the history of the Merovingians to 591.

Gregory Thaumaturgus (thâ-ma-tėr′gus), Saint (**Theodorus**). Born at Neocæsarea, Pontus, about 210: died about 270. One of the fathers of the Eastern Church. He was for many years bishop of his native city, and received the surname Thaumaturgus ('wonder-worker') on account of the numerous miracles he was reported to have performed. His extant works consist of one epistle, a panegyrical oration on Origen, and a paraphrase of the book of Ecclesiastes.

Gregory, 1. In Shakspere's "Romeo and Juliet," a servant to Capulet.—**2.** In Fielding's "Mock Doctor," the name given to the character called Sganarelle in Molière's "Le médecin malgré lui," from which it is taken. He is a fagot-maker who pretends to be a doctor.

Gregory, David. Born at Kinnairdie, Banffshire, Scotland, June 24, 1661: died at Maidenhead, Berkshire, England, Oct. 10, 1708. A Scottish mathematician. He became professor of mathematics at Edinburgh in 1683, and was "the first professor who publicly lectured on the Newtonian philosophy" (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*). In 1691 he was appointed Savilian professor of astronomy at Oxford, and became a fellow of the Royal Society in 1692. He wrote "Astronomiæ physicæ et geometricæ elementa" (1702), edited the works of Euclid (1703), and left several treatises in manuscript. Various papers by him were published in the "Transactions" of the Royal Society.

Gregory, Duncan Farquharson. Born at Edinburgh, April 13, 1813: died there, Feb. 23, 1844. A Scottish mathematician. He was graduated at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1838; became a fellow of Trinity in 1840 and assistant tutor in 1842; and was the first editor of the "Cambridge Mathematical Journal."

Gregory, James. Born at Drumoak, near Aberdeen, 1638: died at Edinburgh, Oct., 1675. A Scottish mathematician, elected professor of mathematics at Edinburgh in 1674. He wrote "Vera circuli et hyperbolæ quadratura" (1667), "Exercitationes geometricæ" (1668).

Gregory, John. Born at Aberdeen, June 3, 1724: died at Edinburgh, Feb. 9, 1773. A Scottish physician, grandson of James Gregory (1638–75). He was elected professor of medicine at Edinburgh in 1766.

Gregory, Olinthus Gilbert. Born at Yaxley, Huntingdonshire, Jan. 29, 1774: died at Woolwich, Feb. 2, 1841. An English mathematician, best known from his experiments on the velocity of sound. He was one of the projectors of London University.

Gregory, William. Born at Edinburgh, Dec. 25, 1803: died April 24, 1858. A Scottish chemist, appointed professor of chemistry at Edinburgh in 1844. He edited and translated various German works (Liebig, Reichenbach), and wrote "Outlines of Chemistry" (1845), etc.

Gregory Gazette, Sir. See *Gazette*.

Greifenberg (grī′fen-berg). A town in the province of Pomerania, Prussia, situated on the Rega 40 miles northeast of Stettin. Population (1890), commune, 5,293.

Greifenhagen (grī′fen-hā-gen). A town in the province of Pomerania, Prussia, situated on the Reglitz 13 miles south of Stettin. Population (1890), commune, 6,692.

Greiffenberg (grīf′fen-berg). A small town in the province of Silesia, Prussia, 34 miles westsouthwest of Liegnitz.

Greifswald (grīfs′vald). A seaport in the province of Pomerania, Prussia, situated on the Ryck in lat. 54° 6′ N., long. 13° 22′ E. It has a university, and contains several noble old buildings. Population (1890), 21,624.

Greig (greg), Sir **Samuel.** Born at Inverkeithing, Nov. 30, 1735: died on board his ship at Sveaborg, Oct., 1788. A Scottish sailor, vice-admiral in the Russian service. He served in the British navy until 1763; was appointed lieutenant in the Russian navy in 1764, and soon became captain; commanded a division of the fleet which defeated the Turks in the Bay of Chesme, July 7, 1770; was appointed rear-admiral, and in 1773 vice-admiral; and in 1788 commanded the Russian fleet in the Gulf of Finland, fighting a drawn battle with the Swedes off the island of Hogland on July 17.

Grein (grīn), **Michael.** Born at Willingshausen, near Ziegenhain, Prussia, Oct. 16, 1825: died at Hannover, Prussia, June 15, 1877. A German philologist. He was employed as librarian and archivist in Cassel and Marburg, and was professor at the University of Marburg 1857–58. He edited "Bibliothek der angelsächsischen Prosa" (1872), and published other works on Germanic and Anglo-Saxon literature.

Greiz (grīts). The capital of the principality of Reuss (elder line), Germany, situated on the White Elster 45 miles south of Leipsic. It has manufactures of woolens, half-woolens, etc., and contains the modern palace and an old castle. Population (1890), 29,431.

Gremio (grē′mi-ō). A rich but old suitor of Bianca in Shakspere's "Taming of the Shrew."

Grenada (gren-ā′dā). An island in the West Indies, belonging to the British empire, intersected by lat. 12° 10′ N., long. 61° 40′ W. Capital, St. George's. It forms a portion of the Windward Islands colony, and is the residence of the governor. It was colonized by the French in 1650; was taken by the British in 1762; and was held by the French 1779–83. Length, about 24 miles. Greatest width, 12 miles. Area, 133 square miles. Population (1881), 54,000.

Grenadines (gren-a-dēnz′). A group of small islands north of Grenada, forming part of the Windward Islands, and divided, for administration purposes, between Grenada and St. Vincent. The largest is Carriacou.

Grendel. A monster in Anglo-Saxon romance. He haunts a marsh on the North Sea, and is slain by Beowulf.

Grenelle (gre-nel′). A quarter of Paris, in the southwestern part of the city, noted for its artesian well.

Grenfell (gren′fel), **George.** An English Baptist missionary and African explorer. He was among the first white men on the Kongo River, and by his explorations between the mouth and Stanley Falls filled many gaps in the chartography of the Kongo basin. In 1885 he explored the Lubange, Ubangi, and Itimbiri rivers, and made the lower Kasai navigable. In 1890 he settled on the southeast of the Kongo State, the boundary line between the Kongo State and Angola, on the Kwango River.

Grenfell, John Pascoe. Born at Battersea, Sept. 20, 1800: died at Liverpool, March 20, 1869. An English naval officer in the service of Brazil. He fought under Cochrane on the Pedro and Peruvian coasts, 1819–23; followed him to Brazil in the latter year, and remained in the Brazilian service, attaining the rank of vice-admiral in 1852. During the war with Argentina, 1825–52, he commanded the Brazilian squadron, and forced the passage of the Parana.

Grenoble (gre-nō′bl). [Orig. Ligurian *Cularo*, later named *Gratianopolis*, from the emperor Gratian who rebuilt it.] The capital of the department of Isère, situated on the Isère in lat. 45° 12′ N., long. 5° 43′ E. It has an university, a museum, and a library; has important manufactures of cement and kid gloves; and is a strong fortress. It was strengthened by the emperor Gratian; suffered in the fourteenth century; received Napoleon on his return from Elba in 1815; and was the scene of a Bonapartist conspiracy in 1816. Population (1891), 60,439.

Grenville (gren′vil), Sir **Bevil.** Born at Brinn, Cornwall, March 23, 1595: killed at Lansdowne, near Bath, July 5, 1643. An English Royalist soldier. He led the van at Bradock Down, Jan. 19, 1643, where the Parliamentarians were defeated, and fell in the attack on Sir William Waller's forces at Lansdowne.

Grenville, George. Born Oct. 14, 1712: died at London, Nov. 13, 1770. An English statesman. He entered Parliament in 1741; became a lord of the admiralty in 1744; was a lord of the treasury June, 1747–Nov., 1754; was treasurer of the navy Nov., 1756–62 (with a seat in the cabinet in 1761); became secretary of state for the northern department in May, 1762; and became first lord of the admiralty in Oct. of that year. From Oct., 1763, to Oct., 1765, he was leader of the House of Commons. He became premier in April, 1763, and retained office until July, 1765. He prosecuted Wilkes, and opposed the repeal of the Stamp Act. He obtained the nickname of "the Gentle Shepherd" in an encounter with Pitt. "He interposed in defense of Dashwood's proposition of an additional duty on cider, and reminded the house that the profusion with which the late war had been carried on necessitated the imposition of new taxes. He wished gentlemen would show him *where* to lay them. (On his) repeating this question in his querulous, languid, fatiguing tone, Pitt, who sat opposite to him, mimicking his accent aloud, repeated these words of an old ditty, "Gentle shepherd, tell me where!" and then, rising, abused Grenville bitterly." *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

Grenville, or Greynvile, Sir **Richard.** Born about 1541: died Sept., 1591. A British naval hero. He was a cousin of Sir Walter Raleigh. In 1585 he commanded a fleet of 7 vessels which took part in the colonization of Virginia. In 1591 he was in command in the fleet of 16 ships under Lord Thomas Howard which sailed to the Azores to intercept the Spanish treasure-ships. While the English under Howard and Flores, a Spanish fleet of 53 sail appeared, and Howard put to sea to avoid it. Grenville, however, refused to follow, and when, later, he rashly attempted to pass through the Spanish fleet, was becalmed and was attacked by the whole Spanish fleet. He maintained a hand-to-hand fight for 15 hours, and only surrendered when all but 90 of his 150 men were slain. He died a few days after the battle.

Grenville, Richard Plantagenet Temple Nugent Brydges Chandos, second Duke of Buckingham and Chandos. Born at London, Feb. 11, 1797: died there, July 29, 1861. An English historian. He was known as Earl Temple 1813–22, and as Marquis of Chandos 1822–39, when he succeeded his father as duke. He was member of Parliament for Buckinghamshire 1818–32, and was lord privy seal 1841–42. He introduced into the Reform Bill in 1832 the clause known as the Chandos clause, which enabled the franchise in counties to 50*l*. He wrote "Memoirs of the Court and Cabinets of George III. (1853–55), "Memoirs of the Court of England during the Regency (1856), "Memoirs of the Court of George IV. (1859), "Memoirs of the Courts and Cabinets of William IV. and Victoria" (1861), etc.

Grenville, Richard Temple (later **Grenville-Temple**), Earl Temple. Born Sept. 26, 1711: died Sept. 12, 1779. An English politician, brother-in-law of Pitt, and first lord of the admiralty under the Duke of Devonshire 1756–57, and lord privy seal under the Duke of Newcastle 1757–61. He was a patron of Wilkes, and was thought by some to be the author of the "Letters of Junius."

Grenville, Thomas. Born Dec. 31, 1755: died at London, Dec. 17, 1846. An English politician (Whig) and diplomatist, best known as a bookcollector. He bequeathed over 20,000 volumes to the British Museum.

Grenville, William Wyndham, Baron Grenville. Born Oct. 25, 1759: died at Dropmore, Bucks, England, Jan. 12, 1834. An English statesman, son of George Grenville. He entered Parliament in 1782; was appointed paymaster-general of the army in 1783; was chosen speaker of the House of Commons about 1789; was created Baron Grenville in 1790; and was secretary for foreign affairs in Pitt's ministry 1791–1801. In 1806 he combined with Fox to form the ministry of "All the Talents," of which he was premier. The death of Fox in the same year weakened the ministry, and Grenville was compelled to resign in 1807.

Grenville Channel. A narrow channel between the mainland of British Columbia and Pitt Island. Length, 50 miles.

Gresham (gres′am), Sir **Thomas.** Died at London, Nov. 21, 1579. An English financier. He was employed to negotiate loans for the government both at home and abroad, and was knighted by Queen Elizabeth in 1559. He founded the Royal Exchange in 1567, and Gresham College in 1575, which was opened in 1596. He observed and commented on the tendency of the inferior of two forms of currency in circulation to circulate more freely than the superior, which has been named from him Gresham's Law.

Gresham, Walter Quinton. Born at Lanesville, Ind., March 17, 1832. An American politician, jurist, and soldier. He was admitted to the bar in 1854, and joined the Union army at the beginning of the Civil War, serving as a division commander in Blair's corps before Atlanta, and being brevetted majorgeneral of volunteers March 13, 1865. He was a United States judge for the district of Indiana 1869–82; was postmaster-general 1882–84; was secretary of the treasury in 1884; and became secretary of state in Cleveland's cabinet in 1893.

Gresham College. An educational foundation in London, endowed by the will of Sir Thomas Gresham. Lectures were commenced in 1597; the building was transferred by the government in 1768. The present building, near the Guildhall, was erected in 1843.

Gresley (grā-lā′), **Henri François Xavier.** Born at Vassy, Haute-Marne, France, Feb. 9, 1819: died at Paris, May 2, 1890. A French general. He served as brigade-general and chief of the general staff of the 1st army corps in the Franco-Prussian war; became chief of the general staff in the ministry of war in 1874, and general of division in 1875; left the ministry in 1879; and was commander of the 5th army corps 1880–1883.

Gresley (gres′li), **William.** Born at Kenilworth, Warwickshire, March 16, 1801: died at Boyne Hill, near Maidenhead, Berkshire, Nov. 19, 1876. An English clergyman and writer. In 1857 he became perpetual curate of All Saints, Boyne Hill. He published a number of tales and many religious works. Among the latter are "Ordinances of Confession" (1850), "Sophron and Nosbigos," etc. (1849), "Priests and Philosophers" (1853), "Thoughts on Religion and Philosophy" (1875). His tales, mostly written in conjunction with Ed-

ward Churton, were illustrative of social and religious life. "Bernard Leslie," etc., written by Gresley alone in 1842, was intended to show the influence of the Oxford movement.

Gresset (grā-sā'), **Jean Baptiste Louis de**, Born at Amiens, Aug. 29, 1709; died there, June 16, 1777. A French poet, for a time, in his youth, a member of the Jesuit order. His best-known poem is "Vert-Vert." Among his other works are "La Chartreuse," "Édouard III.," "Épître à ma sœur sur ma convalescence," and the comedy "Le méchant" (1747). See *Vert-Vert.*

Greswell (gres'wel), **Edward**, Born at Denton, near Manchester, Aug. 3, 1797; died at Oxford, June 29, 1869. An English chronologist. He was a fellow of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, and vice-president of the college, 1840–69. He published "Fasti temporis cathedri, etc." (Part I., 1852), "General Tables of the Fasti cathedri, or Fasti temporis perpetui, from B. C. 4004 to A. D. 2000" (1852), "Origines calendariæ hellenicæ" (1854), etc.

Greta Hall (gre'tā hâl). The residence of Southey. It is in the vale of Keswick, Cumberland.

Gretchen (grech'en; G. pron. gret'chen), [G., a dim. of *Margaret.*] The principal female character of Goethe's "Faust." She is a simple girl of the lower ranks of life, charming in her innocence and confiding love for Faust.

He has never created anything sublimer than this ideal picture of innocence, simplicity, warmth and depth of affection; her suddenly rousing at the outset, the spirit of noble purity which breathes around her, her little world of domestic duties, the truly feminine instinct with which she tends her little sister, the natural grace with which she reveals her feelings, the naive love of ornament natural to the girl of the people; then the first shadows which fall on this trans-parent soul, the miserivings roused by Faust's bold boldness, the mysterious dread of God and involuntary shudder at Mephisto's presence, her pious anxiety about the spiritual welfare of her lover, her devotion and utter surrender to him, her inability to refuse him anything, and then all the fell consequences of her weakness, madness, prison, and death — a fearful transition this from the idyllic to the tragical!

Scherer, History of German Literature, II. 327.

Grethel (greth'el; G. pron. grā'tel), **Gammer.** The fictitious narrator of "Grimm's Tales."

Gretna Green (gret'nā grēn). A farmsteading near the village of Springfield, Dumfriesshire, Scotland, 8 miles northwest of Carlisle. The name was afterward applied to the village, which became notorious for the celebration of irregular marriages contracted by runaway parties from England. These marriages were rendered invalid (unless one of the parties has resided for some weeks in Scotland) by an act passed in 1856.

Grétry (grā-trē'), **André Ernest Modeste.** Born at Liége, Belgium, Feb. 8, 1741; died at Montmorency, near Paris, Sept. 24, 1813. A French composer. His works include the operas "Le Huron" (1768), "Lucile" (1769), "Le tableau parlant" (1769), "Zémire et Azor" (1771), "L'Amant jaloux" (1778), "L'Epreuve villageoise," "Richard Cœur de Lion" (1784), "Guillaume Tell" (1791), "Lisbeth" (1797), etc. He also wrote several books, "Mémoires ou essais sur la musique" (1789), "De la vérité, etc." (1803), etc.

Greuze (grēz), **Jean Baptiste.** Born at Tournus, France, Aug. 21, 1725; died at Paris, March 21, 1805. A genre and portrait painter, pupil at Lyons of Grondon, and in Paris (1755) of the Academy. In 1755 he went to Italy with the Abbé Gougenot. In 1767 he retired to Auxon, whence he returned to exhibit pictures in his studio. He amassed a large fortune, which was lost in the Revolution. Neglected by the public, which admired only the new school of David, he passed his last years in misery and neglect.

Grève (grāv), **Place de la.** The place of execution of ancient Paris. Until the creation of the Place du Carrousel, it was the largest open space in the city; was also used as a market; and was the point most intimately associated with the business of the city. For this reason it was chosen for the location of the Hôtel de Ville, which now stands there. The space in front of it, formerly the Place de la Grève, is now called Place de l'Hôtel de Ville. Besides being the place for the execution of criminals, innocent victims have been shot here in nearly every revolution that has occurred in Paris. Its name ('the strand') was given it on account of its position on the bank of the Seine. The Quai de la Grève was one of the three earliest ports, as they were called, of Paris: it doubtless dates from Roman times.

Greville (grev'il). A conceited and obstinate lover of Miss Harriet Byron in Richardson's "Sir Charles Grandison."

Greville, Charles Cavendish Fulke. Born April 2, 1794; died at London, Jan. 18, 1865. An English diarist, grandson of the fifth Lord Brooke, and, on his mother's side, grandson of the third Duke of Portland. He was secretary of Jamaica and clerk of the privy council. For 40 years he recorded in his diary his impressions and intimate knowledge of contemporary English politics and politicians. These "Memoirs" were published after his death by Henry Reeve: first series, 1817–37 (3 vols. 1875), second and third series, 1837–60 (3 vols. 1885, 2 vols. 1887).

Greville, Fulke, first Lord Brooke. Born at Beauchamp Court, Warwickshire, 1554; died Sept. 30, 1628. An English poet and statesman. He studied at Jesus College, Cambridge; became a favorite of Queen Elizabeth; and was an intimate friend and the biographer of his kinsman Sir Philip Sidney. He became secretary for Wales in 1583; treasurer "of the wars" in March, and of the navy Sept., 1598; chancellor of the exchequer in 1614; and commissioner of the treasury in 1618. He was stabbed, Sept. 1, by a servant, Ralph Haywood, one of the witnesses to his will, to whom he failed to leave a legacy. His epitaph, composed by himself, was: "Fulke Greville, servant to Queen Elizabeth, councillor to King James, and friend to Sir Philip Sidney." His works were reprinted by the Chiswick press, 1870.

Greville (grā-vēl'), **Henry.** The pseudonym of Alice Marie Céleste Durand.

Greville (grev'il), **Robert**, second Lord Brooke. Born 1608: died March 2, 1643. An English Parliamentary general in the civil war, only son of Fulke Greville. He defeated the Earl of Northampton at Kineton, near Banbury, Aug. 3, 1642; was appointed in Jan., 1643, commander-in-chief of the counties of Warwick, Stafford, Leicester, and Derby; captured Stratford-on-Avon in Feb.; and was killed at Lichfield. He wrote "The Nature, Office, etc." (1640), and other works.

Greville, Robert Kaye. Born at Bishop Auckland, Durham, Dec. 13, 1794; died near Edinburgh, June 4, 1866. A British botanist. He published "Scottish Cryptogamic Flora," "Flora Edinensis" (begun in 1822), "Algæ Britannicæ" (1830), and other works; began in 1829, "Algæ Britannicæ" (1830), the botany of India and of British North America in the "Edinburgh Cabinet Library." He was an opponent of slavery and a supporter of the cause of temperance.

Grévy (grā-vē'), **Albert.** Born at Mont-sous-Vaudrey, department of Jura, Aug. 23, 1824. A French statesman, brother of François Paul Jules Grévy. He was elected to the National Assembly in 1871, and to the Chamber of Deputies in 1874. He was civil and military governor of Algeria 1879–81.

Grévy, François Paul Jules. Born at Mont-sous-Vaudrey, Jura, France, Aug. 15, 1807; died at Mont-sous-Vaudrey, Sept. 9, 1891. A French statesman. He was a deputy to the Constituent Assembly in 1848, and to the Legislative Assembly; to the Corps Legislatif 1868–70; and was president of the National Assembly 1871–73, and of the Chamber of Deputies 1876 and 1877–79. He succeeded Mac-Mahon as president of the French republic in 1879; was re-elected in Dec., 1885; and was compelled to resign in 1887, owing to the traffic which his son-in-law Wilson carried on in offices and decorations.

Grew (grō), **Nehemiah.** Born 1641: died March 25, 1712. An English botanist, noted for his studies in vegetable anatomy and physiology. He graduated at Cambridge (Pembroke Hall) in 1661, and took the degree of doctor of medicine at Leyden in 1671. In 1677 he became secretary of the Royal Society, and edited the "Philosophical Transactions" (Jan., 1678,–Feb., 1679). His chief work, "The Anatomy of Plants," was published in 1682.

Grey (grā), **Charles**, first Earl Grey. Born at Howick, 1729: died there, Nov. 14, 1807. An English general. He became colonel and king's aide-de-camp in 1772; joined Howe in America in 1776 (with the rank of major-general); returned to England in Dec., 1778; and, Sept. 21, 1777; commanded a brigade at Germantown Oct. 4, 1777; captured New Bedford and Martha's Vineyard in 1778; returned to England in 1779; and was appointed commander-in-chief in America—an appointment which the close of the war rendered inoperative. In 1793 he was appointed with Jervis (later Earl St. Vincent) commander of an expedition to the French West Indies. They reduced Martinique in March, and St. Lucia and Guadeloupe in April, 1794.

Grey, Charles, second Earl Grey, and Viscount Howick. Born at Fallodon, near Alnwick, Northumberland, March 13, 1764: died July 17, 1845. An English Whig statesman. He became first lord of the admiralty under Grenville in 1806, foreign secretary on the death of Fox, and was dismissed from office in March, 1807. He remained out of office for many years. In Nov., 1830, he undertook the formation of a ministry, which, after an appeal to the country (1831) and a temporary resignation of office (May 7–18, 1832), passed the Reform Bill of 1832 (May 19, 1832). In Aug., 1833, he carried a bill abolishing slavery throughout the British empire, and in 1834 passed the Poor Law Amendment Act. He resigned in July, 1834.

Grey, Elliot. The principal character in Lester Wallack's play "Rosedale," created by him.

Grey, Sir George. Born 1799: died Sept. 9, 1882. An English statesman, grandson of Charles, first Earl Grey. He was under-secretary for the colonies 1846–39, judge-advocate-general 1839–41, secretary under Lord John Russell in 1845, colonial secretary 1854–1855, and home secretary under Palmerston and Jesuit 1855–58 and 1859–66.

Grey, Sir George Edward. Born at Lisburn, Ireland, April 14, 1812. A British colonial governor and author. He was governor of South Australia 1841–46, of New Zealand 1846–54, of Cape Colony 1854–1861, and of New Zealand 1861–67. He has published "Polynesian Mythology" (1855), etc.

Grey, Henry, Duke of Suffolk and third Marquis of Dorset. Died 1554. An English nobleman, father of Lady Jane Grey by his second (?) wife, who was the elder daughter of Charles Brandon, duke of Suffolk, and Mary Tudor, younger sister of Henry VIII. See *Grey, Lady Jane.*

Grey, Lady Jane. Born at Broadgate, Leicestershire, England, about 1537: beheaded at London, Feb. 12, 1554. The daughter of Henry Grey (marquis of Dorset and duke of Suffolk) and great-granddaughter of Henry VII. of England. She was the pupil of Bishop Aylmer and of Roger Ascham. At the age of 15 she was able to write in Greek, Latin, Italian, French, and German, and was studying Hebrew. She was married to Lord Guildford Dudley in May, 1553, as a part of the plot for changing the succession of the crown from the Tudors to the Dudleys after the death of Edward VI.; was proclaimed queen in July, 1553; was arrested in Nov., and afterward condemned for treason; and was executed on Tower Hill with her husband, Feb. 15, 1554. She has been made the subject of tragedies by Rowe (1715), Lapiçe (1745), Madame de Staël (1800), Brifaut (1812), Soumet (1844), Tennyson (1876), etc.

Grey, Richard. Born at Newcastle, England, 1694: died at Hinton, Northamptonshire, Feb. 28, 1771. An English divine and scholar, rector of Hinton from 1720. He published "Memoria Technica, or a New Method of Artificial Memory" (1730), long a popular work on mnemonics.

Grey, Thomas, first Marquis of Dorset. Born 1451: died Sept. 20, 1501. An English nobleman, son of Sir John Grey, Lord Ferrers of Groby, and Elizabeth Woodville (afterward queen of Edward IV.). He was created earl of Huntingdon in 1471, and marquis of Dorset in 1475. In 1471 he took part in the murder of Prince Edward, son of Henry VI. On the accession of Richard III. he fled, and joined the party of Henry of Richmond (afterward Henry VII.). He was on the Continent until after the battle of Bosworth.

Grey, Sir William. Born 1818: died at Torquay, May 15, 1878. An English statesman. He was lieutenant-governor of Bengal in 1867–71, and governor of Jamaica 1874–77.

Greycoat School or **Hospital.** A school at Westminster, London, situated on the east end of Rochester Row, facing Greycoat Place. It is so named from the color of the clothing worn by the inmates. It was founded in 1698 by Queen Anne for the education of 70 poor boys and 40 poor girls. *Thornbury.*

Grey Friars (grā frī'ärz), or **Fratri Minores** (frā'trī mī-nō'rēz), or **Minorites** (mī'nor-īts). In the Roman Catholic Church, order of mendicant orders, founded by St. Francis of Assisi. Also called *Franciscans.* The other orders are Dominicans (Friars Major, Friars Preachers, or Black Friars), Carmelites (White Friars), and Augustinians (Austin Friars). The order of Grey Friars was founded by Pope Honorius III. in 1223. In London the Grey Friars were located in Ludgate street, where Christ's Hospital (Bluecoat School) afterward stood. The monastery was founded by John Ewin, a mercer, in 1225. The choir of Grey Friars Church was built by Joyner, lord mayor in 1298, and the nave was added by Henry Waldringe. The church was rebuilt in 1306 by Margaret, queen of Edward I. In 1421 Sir Richard Whittington gave the monks a large library. It was a favorite place of burial for members of the royal family for many years. Grey Friars was surrendered in 1538, and except a few traces of the monastic residence, which may still be seen in Christ's Hospital) was swept away in the great fire of 1666.

Greylock (grā'lok). The highest mountain of the Berkshire Hills, in northwestern Massachusetts 8 miles from North Adams. Height, 3,535 feet.

Greyson (grā-sōn'). **Émile.** Born at Brussels, Aug. 17, 1823. A Belgian writer, general director of higher and intermediate instruction in Belgium. His works include the romances "Fiamma Colonna" (1857), "Juffer Daadje und Juffer Doortje" (1874), "Hier-Aujourd'hui" (1890).

Greyson (grā'son), **R. E. H.** An (inexact) anagrammatic pen-name of Henry Rogers.

Greytown (grā'toun). See *San Juan del Norte.*

Gribeauval (grē-bō-vāl'), **Jean Baptiste Vaquette de.** Born at Amiens, France, Sept. 15, 1715: died at Paris, May 9, 1789. A French engineer and general of artillery.

Griboyédof (grē-bō-yā'dof), **Aleksander Sergeyévitch.** Born at Moscow, Jan., 1795: murdered at Teheran, Feb. 12, 1829. A Russian poet and diplomatist. He first studied law, but at the age of 17 entered the army, and afterward the college of foreign affairs, the service of which took him to Persia and Georgia, where a part of his comedy "The Misfortune of Having Brains" was written. It was played in 1832, after his death. He was killed with his followers in an insurrection.

Gridley (grid'li), **Jeremiah.** Born at Boston, March 10, 1702: died at Brookline, Mass., Sept. 10, 1767. An American lawyer, brother of Richard Gridley. He graduated at Harvard in 1725, and subsequently became a lawyer. He was attorney-general of the province of Massachusetts Bay, where in 1761 he defended against James Otis, before the supreme court of judicature, the legality of the writs of assistance demanded by the British custom-house officials.

Gridley, Richard. Born in Massachusetts, Jan. 3, 1711: died at Stoughton, Mass., June 20, 1796. An American general. He became chief engineer and colonel of infantry in the British army in 1755, and served under Winslow in the expedition to Crown Point in 1756, under Amherst in 1758, and under Wolfe in the expedition against Quebec in 1759. At the outbreak of the War of Independence he was appointed chief engineer and commander of artillery in the colonial army at Cambridge, and planned the works of Bunker Hill the night before the battle of June 17, 1775. He received a

major general's commission from the Provincial Congress Sept. 20, 1775, and had command of the Continental artillery until Nov. of that year.

Grief à-la-Mode. See *Funeral, The.*

Grieg (grēg), **Edvard.** Born at Bergen, Norway, June 15, 1843. A noted Scandinavian composer. He went to Leipsic in 1858, and studied for four years at the Conservatorium. In 1863 he went to Copenhagen for study. After his return to the north in 1867 his compositions became stamped with the mark of his Scandinavian nationality. He went to London in 1888, where he both played and conducted. Among his compositions are "Humoresken" (for the piano), "Songs," the "Peer Gynt" Suites (two series), "Norwegian Folk-Songs," "Sigurd Jorsalfa" (an opera), Norwegian dances, etc.

Grierson (grēr'son), **Benjamin Henry.** Born at Pittsburg, Pa., July 8, 1826. An American cavalry officer. He became aide-de-camp to the Union general Prentiss at the beginning of the Civil War, and was made major of the 6th Illinois Cavalry in Aug., 1861, and commander of a cavalry brigade in Dec., 1862. He conducted a cavalry raid from La Grange to Baton Rouge in April, 1863, to facilitate the operations of Grant about Vicksburg, and in Dec., 1864, commanded a similar raid in Arkansas. He became colonel of the 10th United States Cavalry July 28, 1866, and brevet major-general of the United States army March 2, 1867. After the war he was engaged in frontier service at the West.

Griesbach (grē'bäch), **Johann Jakob.** Born at Büchzhach, Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, Jan. 4, 1745: died at Jena, Germany, March 24, 1812. A German biblical critic, professor at Halle 1773–75, and at Jena 1775–1812. He edited the Greek New Testament 1774–77.

Gries (grē or grēs) **Pass.** A pass in the Lepontine Alps, leading from Obergesteln, in the Rhône valley, Valais, Switzerland, to Domo d'Ossola, prov. of Novara, Italy.

Grieux (grēe), **Le Chevalier de.** The lover of Manon l'Escaut, in Prévost's novel of that name.

Griffin (grif'in). The capital of Spalding County, Georgia, about 35 miles south of Atlanta. Population (1890), 4,503.

Griffin, Charles. Born in Licking County, Ohio, 1826: died at Galveston, Texas, Sept. 15, 1867. An American soldier. He graduated at West Point in 1847, and served in the Mexican war. He commanded a company of artillery under General Patterson in the Mexican war. At the outbreak of the Civil War he adhered to the Union cause. He commanded the West Point battery in the first battle of Bull Run; was made brigadier-general of volunteers June 9, 1862; and fought with distinction at the battle of Malvern Hill. He commanded a division at Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville in Burnside's campaign, and as commander of the 5th army corps, directed by Grant, received the arms and colors of the Army of Northern Virginia after the surrender at Appomattox Court House. He was brevetted major-general March 13, 1865, for his services during the war, and was appointed colonel of the 34th Infantry July 28, 1866.

Griffin, Edward Dorr. Born at East Haddam, Conn., Jan. 6, 1770: died at Newark, N. J., Nov. 8, 1837. An American clergyman, president of Williams College (Williamstown, Massachusetts) 1821–36. He published "Lectures in Park Street Church" (1813).

Griffin, Gerald. Born at Limerick, Ireland, Dec. 12, 1803: died at York, Ireland, June 12, 1840. An Irish novelist, dramatist, and poet. His principal novel, "The Collegians" (1828), has been dramatized as "Colleen Bawn." Among his other works are "The Invasion," "The Rivals," etc.

Griffinhoofe (grif'in-hūf), **Arthur.** The name under which George Colman the younger published a number of his plays.

Griffis (grif'is), **William Elliot.** Born at Philadelphia, Sept. 17, 1843. An American educator and clergyman. He graduated at Rutgers College in 1869, studied in Japan, and was engaged in the American plan; was superintendent of education in the province of Echizen in 1871; and was professor of physics in the Imperial University of Tokio 1872–74. On returning to the United States he studied divinity, and became pastor (1877) of a Reformed church at Schenectady, New York, and afterward (1886) of a Congregational church at Boston. He was the author of "The Mikado's Empire" (1876), etc.

Griffith (grif'ith). In Shakspere's "Henry VIII.," a gentleman usher to Queen Katharine.

Griffith, William Pettit. Born at London, July 7, 1815: died there, Sept. 14, 1884. An English architect and archæologist. He wrote "The Natural System of Architecture" (1845), "Ancient Gothic Churches" (1847–52), etc.

Griffith Gaunt. A novel by Charles Reade, published in 1866.

Griffiths, Evan. Born at Gellibebilig, Glamorganshire, 1795: died Aug. 31, 1873. A Welsh clergyman. He published a "Welsh-English Dictionary" (1847).

Grigoriopol (grē-gō-rē-ō'pol). A town in the government of Kherson, Russia, on the Dniester about 80 miles northwest of Odessa. Population (1889), 6,478.

Grihastha (gr-has't-ha). [Skt., 'householder.'] A Brahman in the second stage of his religious life.

Grihyasutras (grī-ya-sū'traz). [Skt., 'rules pertaining to the house.'] Rules for the conduct of domestic rites and the personal sacraments, extending from birth to the marriage of a man. See *Sutra.*

Grijalva (grē-häl'vä), **Juan de.** Born in Cuellar, 1489 or 1490: died in Nicaragua, Jan. 21, 1527. A Spanish soldier, discoverer of Mexico. He was a nephew of Diego Velasquez; was with him in Española and Cuba; and was despatched by him on a discovery of Yucatan. He left Santiago de Cuba with four caravels, April 8, 1518; followed around the coast of Yucatan and the continent to Cape Rojo or beyond, obtained a considerable quantity of gold by trading with the Indians; and heard of the rich Aztec empire in the interior. When he returned to Cuba (in November) Velasquez reproached him for not having made settlements, and he was dismissed. In 1523 he went with Garay to the coast of Mexico, and later he took service with Pedrarias at Panama.

Grimalg (grīm'dair). A name given to Gulliver by the people of Brobdingnag, in Swift's "Gulliver's Travels." It meant a very little man.

Grillparzer (gril'pärt-ser), **Franz.** Born at Vienna, Jan. 15, 1791: died there, Jan. 21, 1872. An Austrian dramatist. He studied jurisprudence, and in 1813 entered the civil service, from which he retired by private life in 1856. His dramas are "Die Ahnfrau" ("The Ancestress": a so-called "fate-tragedy," 1817), "Sappho" (1818), the trilogy "Das goldne Vliess" ("The Golden Fleece": 1821), "König Ottokars Glück und Ende" ("King Ottokar's Fortune and End," 1825), "Ein treuer Diener seines Herrn" ("A True Servant of his Master," 1828), "Des Meeres und der Liebe Wellen" ("The Waves of Love and of the Sea," 1831), "Der Traum ein Leben" ("Dream is a Life," 1834). A comedy, "Weh dem, der lügt" ("Woe to him who Lies," 1840), was a failure. Three other tragedies appeared posthumously: "Libussa," "Esther," was left unfinished. His complete works, "Sämmtliche Werke," appeared at Stuttgart, 1872, in 10 vols.

Grim (grim). In Arthurian legend, a fisherman who gave his name to Grimsby. He saved the life of Havelok. *Havelok the Dane.*

Grim, the Collier of Croydon. A play first printed in 1662 as by "I. T." Haughton wrote a play called "The Devil and his Dame," which has been rashly identified with this. *(Bullen.)* Richard Crowley wrote a "Satirical Poem" in 1550 called "The Collier of Croydon," and there is an interlude in Richard Edwards's "Damon and Pythias" (1571) called "Grim the Collier."

Grim, Giant. A giant, in Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," who is killed by Mr. Greatheart.

Grimald (grim'ald), **Nicholas.** Born in Huntingdonshire: died in "Brownsholm," according to his own statement), 1519: died about 1562. An English writer, the contributor of 40 poems to the first edition of "Tottel's Miscellany" (of which he was, perhaps, the editor), many of which were omitted from the second edition. He also published a translation of Cicero's "De Officiis." He was probably of Italian lineage (son of a certain Giambatista Grimaldi), studied at Cambridge and Oxford, and was chaplain to Bishop Ridley.

Grimaldi (grē-mäl'dē), **Antonio.** Lived in the middle of the 14th century. A Genoese admiral.

Grimaldi, Giovanni Francesco, called **Il Bolognese.** Born at Bologna, Italy, 1606: died at Rome, 1680. An Italian painter, especially noted for his landscapes.

Grimaldi, Joseph. Born at London, Dec. 18, 1779: died there, May 31, 1837. A noted English pantomimist and actor. He came of a well-known family of actors, and first appeared as an infant dancer in 1782. He obtained his greatest success at Covent Garden in 1806 in the pantomime of "Mother Goose," in which he appeared as Squire Buckle-down. He made his last appearance June 27, 1828, as Harlequin Hoax. His singing and grimacing excited great enthusiasm and with him the days of genuine pantomime expired. His son Joseph S. Grimaldi, and his first appearance in his father's parts in 1814; he died in 1832. *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

Grimalkin (grī-mal'kin). A gray cat; especially, a gray cat into which the spirit of a witch has entered.

Grimani (grē-mä'nē), **Antonio.** Born 1436: died May 7, 1523. A doge of Venice (July 7, 1521), descended from a powerful patrician family, and distinguished for both his civil and military services. He was made captain-general of the Venetian fleet sent against the sultan Bajazet in 1499.

Grimani Palace. A fine 16th-century palace on the Grand Canal, Venice. It was designed by San Michieli, decorated by Tintoretto, and the frescos have disappeared. It is now used as a post-office.

Grimes (grīmz), **James Wilson.** Born at Deering, N. H., Oct. 20, 1816: died at Burlington, Iowa, Feb. 7, 1872. An American politician, governor of Iowa 1854–58, and Republican United States senator from Iowa 1859–69. He was one of the few Republican senators who voted against the conviction of President Andrew Johnson.

Grimes, Old. See *Old Grimes.*

Grimké (grim'ke), **Frederick.** Born at Charleston, S. C., Sept. 1, 1791: died March 8, 1863. An American jurist, brother of T. S. Grimké. He was a judge of the State supreme court of Ohio 1836–42. He wrote "Nature and Tendencies of Free Institutions" (1848).

Grimké, Sarah Moore. Born at Charleston, S. C., Nov., 1792: died Dec. 23, 1875. An American abolitionist, sister of T. S. Grimké. She wrote "Letters on the Condition of Women and the Equality of the Sexes" (1838), etc.

Grimké, Thomas Smith. Born at Charleston, S. C., Sept. 26, 1786: died near Columbus, Ohio, Oct. 12 (11), 1834. An American lawyer and lecturer. He graduated at Yale in 1807, and was a member of the State senate of South Carolina, 1828–30. He was a prominent member of the American Peace Society, and was one of the pioneers in the cause of temperance reform. He wrote "Addresses on Science, Education, and Literature" (1880).

Grimm (grim), **Friedrich Melchior,** Baron von. Born at Ratisbon (Regensburg), Bavaria, Dec. 25, 1723: died at Gotha, Germany, Dec. 19, 1807. A noted German-French critic, man of letters, and diplomat, long resident in Paris, and a member of the most brilliant literary society of the period. He was made a baron of the empire and minister of the Duke of Gotha at the French court in 1776, and minister of Catharine II. of Russia at Hamburg in 1795. His works include "Lettres sur Omphale" (1752), "La petit prophète de Boehmischbroda" (1753), "Correspondance littéraire, philosophique et critique adressée à un souverain d'Allemagne" (just part 1813, second part 1812, third part 1813, with a supplement 1814), "Correspondance inédite de Grimm et Diderot, etc. (1829).

Grimm, Hermann. Born at Cassel, Jan. 26, 1828. A German critic and author, son of Wilhelm Grimm. He studied at Berlin and Bonn; was subsequently docent at the former university, where (1856) he was made professor of history of art. His most important works are "Leben Michelangelos," "Essays (1859 and 1865, new series 1874 and 1875), "Leben Raiaels" (1872), "Vorlesungen über Goethe" (1877). He was, besides, of the novel "Unüberwindliche Macht" ("Unconquerable Powers"), and of "Novellen" ("Stories").

Grimm, Jakob. Born at Hanau, Jan. 4, 1785: died at Berlin, Sept. 20, 1863. A German philologist and writer. He studied jurisprudence at Marburg. In 1805 he went to Paris to assist Savigny, whose pupil he had been. The following year he was at the military school in Cassel. In 1808 he became librarian to the King of Westphalia. After 1814 he lived and labored with his brother Wilhelm in the closest association. They were together librarians at Cassel; 1830 to 1837 professors at Gottingen; subsequently again at Cassel; and in 1841 were called as professors to the University of Berlin. In 1812 and 1815 they published conjointly the well-known book of fairy tales "Kinder- und Hausmarchen ("Children's and Domestic Tales," 3 vols., frequently called "German Legends"), and after 1832 worked together on the great "Deutsches Worterbuch" ("German Dictionary"). Jakob's independent work consisted of the "Deutsches Recht" (1840, expanded 1828 into "Deutsche Rechtsalterthümer." Beginning with 1829, his "Deutsche Grammatik" ("German Grammar") appeared. His last is the fundamental work in comparative Germanic philology, of which specific branch he may be called the founder. Its principal terminology originated with him, and one of its most characteristic phases, that of the relative correspondence of consonants, was first formulated by him, and bears the name of Grimm's Law. In 1855 appeared another great work, the "Deutsche Mythologie." His numerous "Kleinere Schriften" appeared at Berlin, 1864–82, in 6 vols.

Grimm, Ludwig Emil. Born at Hanau, Prussia, May 14, 1790: died at Cassel, Prussia, April 4, 1863. A German painter and etcher, brother of Jakob and Wilhelm Grimm.

Grimm, Wilhelm. Born at Hanau, Feb. 24, 1786: died at Berlin, Dec. 16, 1859. A German philologist and writer. He was the brother of Jakob Grimm, with whom he lived and was frequently associated in joint authorship. Like his brother, he studied jurisprudence at Marburg. In 1808 he held a subordinate, however, no permanent position up to 1814, when he went with Jakob as librarian to Cassel. The subsequent career is one. (See *Jakob Grimm.*) Wilhelm married, and Jakob did not. He did the chief work in the collection of fairy tales which owe their particular style to him. An independent work was "Die Deutsche Heldensage" ("The German Heroic Legend," 1829).

Grimma (grim'mä). A town in the district of Leipsic, Saxony, on the Mulde 17 miles south-east of Leipsic. It contains a noted school and an electoral castle. Population (1890), 8,957.

Grimmelshausen (grim'mels-hou-zen), **Christoph von.** Born at Gelnhausen, Hesse, 1625: died at Renchen, in Baden, Aug. 17, 1676. A German writer. His parents belonged to the peasant class. Until the peace of Westphalia, in 1648, he was a soldier, but subsequently is supposed to have traveled in Holland, France, and Switzerland. He was effected with the service of the Bishop of Strasburg, and ultimately magistrate at Renchen where he died. His principal work, and the most important of its class in German literature, is the romance "Der abenteuerliche Simplicissimus: Das 5te, Beschreibung des Lebens eines seltzamen Vagunten genant Melchior Sternfels von Fuchshaim" ("The Adventurous one simplicissimus: That is, Description of the Life of a Strange Vagabond named Melchior Sternfels von Fuchshaim," 1669).

Grimsby, or **Great Grimsby.** See *Great Grimsby.*

Grim's Dyke, or **Grimesditch.** See the extract.

> The Belgæ were of the same Keltic family as the Kymry and the Gaels. But coming later from the continent they

brought with them its latest civilization, and, as settlers, perhaps for centuries, in the lowlands between the Somme and the Scheldt, they had acquired the instinct of throwing up dykes and earthworks. The actual occupants of Hampshire, Sussex, and Kent were subdued or driven out, and the great fortified fosse, Grim's Dyke, which encloses Salisbury and Silchester was at once the rampart and the march of the new nationality.

Pearson, Hist. Eng., I. 6.

Grimsel (grim'zel), **The.** A pass over the Bernese Alps, Switzerland, leading from Meiringen, Bern, to Obergesteln, Valais. It was the scene of the repulse of the Austrians by the French in 1799. Height, 7,103 feet.

Grimston, William Hunter and **Margaret.** See *Kendal*.

Grimwig (grim'wig), **Mr.** In Dickens's "Oliver Twist," an old friend of Mr. Brownlow, rough and irascible in conduct but kindly at heart, ready to "eat his head" if he is mistaken on any point.

Grindal (grin'dal), **Edmund.** Born about 1519; died at Croydon, July 6, 1583. An English Protestant divine, elected archbishop of Canterbury Jan. 10, 1575. He graduated at Cambridge in 1538; became a royal chaplain in 1541; was elected master of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, in 1559; and was elected bishop of London in the same year. He was a vigorous opponent of the Roman Church.

Grindelwald (grin'del-vald). A village, commune, and valley in the canton of Bern, Switzerland, 35 miles southeast of Bern. It is celebrated for picturesque scenery and as a tourist center. Near it are the two Grindelwald glaciers.

Gringore (graṅ-gōr'), or **Gringoire** (graṅ-gwär') (originally **Gringor**), **Pierre.** Born in Normandy, 1475–80: died 1544. A French satirist and dramatic writer. Among his works are "Saint Loys" (a mystery), "Les folles enterprises" (a series of monologues), "La chasse du cerf des cerfs," "Le coquetuche," etc.

It is to him that we owe the only complete and really noteworthy tetralogy, composed of cry, sotie, morality, and farce, which exists to show the final result of the medieval play — the 'Jeu du Prince des Sots.' . . . Gringore first emerges as a pamphleteer in verse, on the side of the policy of Louis XII. He held the important position of *mère sotte* in the company of persons who charged themselves with playing the sotie, and Louis perceived the advantages which he might gain by enlisting such a writer on his side.

Saintsbury, Short History of French Lit., p. 216.

Grinnell (grin-el'). A city in Poweshiek County, Iowa, 48 miles east by north of Des Moines: the seat of Iowa College (Congregational). Population (1890), city, 3,332; township, 4,066.

Grinnell, Henry. Born at New Bedford, Mass., Feb. 13, 1799: died at New York, June 30, 1874. An American merchant. He fitted out in 1850 an expedition sent in search of Sir John Franklin under the command of Lieutenant E. J. De Haven. De Haven discovered land in 75° 24′ 21″, which was called Grinnell Land, but failed to find Franklin. In 1853 Grinnell fitted out, with George Peabody, a second Franklin search expedition under Dr. E. K. Kane, which was equally unsuccessful.

Grinnell Land. [Discovered by De Haven in the first Grinnell expedition, and named by him from its promoter.] A land in the north polar archipelago, separated from Greenland by Smith Sound and Kennedy Channel. It was explored by Kane, by Hayes, and more thoroughly by Greely in 1882 (who discovered Mount Arthur (5,000 feet) and Lake Hazen).

Grip (grip). In Charles Dickens's "Barnaby Rudge," a talkative raven. He is taken from a raven owned by the author.

Gripe (grīp). **1.** A hypocritical old city usurer in Wycherley's comedy "Love in a Wood." —**2.** The miserly father of Leander, cheated by Scapin, in Otway's "Cheats of Scapin." He is the Géronte of Molière's play. — **3.** A miserly money-servioner in Vanbrugh's comedy "The Confederacy."

Gripe, Sir Francis. In Mrs. Centlivre's comedy "The Busybody," an old man, the guardian of Miranda. He wishes to marry his ward for the sake of her money, but is duped by her and Sir George Airy.

Gripsholm (grips'holm). A royal Swedish palace situated on the southern shore of Lake Mälar, near Mariefred, 30 miles west of Stockholm. It was founded by Gustavus Vasa in 1537.

Griqualand (grē'kwą-land) **East.** A dependency of Cape Colony, situated northwest of Pondoland and southwest of Natal. Chief place, Kokstadt. It is governed by magistrates appointed by the Cape authorities. Area, 7,594 square miles. Population (1891), 152,618.

Griqualand West. A part of Cape Colony, forming 4 divisions. Capital, Kimberley. It lies north of the remainder of the colony, and west of the Orange Free State, and is famous for its diamond fields, discovered in 1867. It was governed by a separate administrator 1871–81. Area, 15,197 square miles. Population (1891), 83,375.

Griquas (grē'kwąz). A South African race of half-castes (Dutch and natives). They form a distinct community in a region called Griqualand, now belonging to Great Britain, traversed by the Orange River, and including the African diamond-fields. Some of them are Christians and considerably civilized, being successful agriculturists and cattle-breeders.

Grisar (grē'sär), **Albert.** Born at Antwerp, Dec. 26, 1808: died at Asnières, near Paris, June 15, 1869. A French composer of comic operas, melodies, and romances. Nineteen of the first were produced, and he published more than fifty of the last.

Grisebach (grē'ze-bäch), **August Heinrich Rudolf.** Born at Hannover, Prussia, April 17, 1814: died at Göttingen, Prussia, May 9, 1879. A German botanist and traveler, professor at Göttingen from 1847. He traveled, for scientific purposes, in Turkey (1839), the Pyrenees (1840), and Norway (1842). He wrote "Die Vegetation der Erde" (1872), etc.

Griselda (gri-zel'dą), or **Griseldis,** or **Grissel.** A character of romance, noted for the patience with which she submitted to the most cruel ordeals as a wife and mother. The subject has been variously treated by Boccaccio, Chaucer, Petrarch, and other writers. The story of "Patient Grissel" appeared about 1565, and a prose history shortly after. "From whatever source derived, 'Griselda' appears to have been the most popular of all the stories of the 'Decameron.' In the fourteenth century the prose translations of it in French were very numerous: Legrand mentions that he had seen upwards of twenty, under different names, 'Miroir des dames,' 'Exemples de bonnes et mauvaises femmes,' etc. Petrarch, who had not seen the 'Decameron' till a short time before his death (which shows that Boccaccio was ashamed of the work), was much admired as a writer, as appears from his letters, and translated it into Latin in 1373. Chaucer, who borrowed the story from Petrarch, assigns it to the clerical students in his 'Canterbury Tales.' Petrarch declares in his prologue that he learned it from Petrarch at Padua; and, if we may believe Warton, Chaucer, when in Italy, actually heard the story related by Petrarch, who, before translating it into Latin, had got it by heart in order to repeat to his friends. The tale became so popular in France that the comedians of Paris represented, in 1393, a Mystery in which the sufferings of Griselda were dramatized." There is also an English drama called 'Patient Grissel,' entered in Stationers Hall, 1569. One of Goldoni's plays, in which the tyrannical husband is King of Thessaly, is also formed on the subject of Griselda. *Dunlop*, Hist. of Prose Fiction, II. 146.

Grisi (grē'sē). **Carlotta** (**Caronne Adèle Joséphine Marie,** called). Born near Mantua, June 28, 1819. A celebrated dancer, cousin of Giulia Grisi and wife of M. Perrot, a dancing-master.

Grisi, Giulia. Born at Milan, July 28, 1811 (?): died at Berlin, Nov. 28, 1869. A celebrated Italian soprano, famous as an operatic singer. She appeared first in Italy in 1830 as Emma in Rossini's "Zelmira," and in 1832–33 in London. In 1854–55 she visited the United States in 1861. In 1864 she signed an agreement not to sing for 5 years. In 1866 she reappeared in London, but soon came from retirement to give concerts till 1869. In 1836 she married Count de Melcy, but was divorced: later she married the singer Mario.

Griskinissa (gris-ki-nis'sä). The wife of Artaxaminous, king of Utopia, in Rhodes's "Bombastes Furioso." The king wishes to divorce her and marry Distaffina.

Grisons (grē-zōṅ'), G. **Graubünden** (grou'bünden) or **Graubündten** (grou'bünt-en), It. **Grigioni** (grē-jō'nē). [F., from *gris*, gray.] The largest and easternmost canton of Switzerland. Capital, Chur. It is bounded by Glarus, St. Gall, Liechtenstein, and Austria-Hungary on the north; Italy, Switzerland, Italy on the east, Italy and Ticino on the south, and Ticino and Uri on the west. The surface is mountainous. The constitution is democratic. The canton sends 5 members to the National Council. It formed part of the ancient Rhætia. The following are the leading events in its history: formation of the Gotteshausbund, 1396; of the Grauer Bund (Gray League), 1424; of the Zehngerichtenbund (League of Ten Jurisdictions), 1436; alliance of the first two leagues with the confederated cantons, 1497–98; of the Eidgenossische Bund, 1803. Area, 2,773 square miles. Population (1888), 96,291.

Grissch (gris'se). A town on the northern coast of Java, situated on the Strait of Madura: one of the oldest towns of the island.

Grissel, Patient. See *Griselda* and *Patient Grissel*.

Griswold (griz'wōld), **Roger.** Born at Lyme, Conn., May 21, 1762: died at Norwich, Conn., Oct. 25, 1812. An American politician. He was graduated at Yale in 1780, and began the practice of law at Norwich in 1783, removing to Lyme in 1794. He was a Federalist member of Congress from Connecticut 1795–1805, and became a judge of the Connecticut Supreme Court in 1807, and governor in 1811–12. While governor he refused 4 companies of troops, which were requisitioned by the President for garrison purposes, the ground being made on the ground that the troops were not wanted to repel invasion, and that the requisition was in consequence unconstitutional.

Griswold, Rufus Wilmot. Born at Benson, Rutland County, Vt., Feb. 15, 1815: died at New York city, Aug. 27, 1857. An American critic and editor. He was for a time a Baptist clergyman, but abandoned the ministry in order to devote himself to literature. He was editor of "Graham's Magazine" 1841–43, and of the "International Magazine" in 1852. Among his works are "Poets and Poetry of America" (1842), "Prose Writers of America" (1846), "Female Poets of America" (1849), "The Republican Court" (1854).

Grito de Dolores. See *Dolores, Grito de.*

Grizzel. See *Griselda*.

Grizzle (griz'l). The horse of Doctor Syntax. He was all skin and bone.

Grizzle, Lord. In Fielding's burlesque "Tom Thumb the Great," a peer of the realm: "a flighty, flaunting, and fantastical" personage.

Grizzle, Mrs. The sister of Peregrine Pickle in Smollett's novel of that name. She marries Commodore Trunnion, and henpecks him. "She goes a little crank and humorsome by being often overstowed with Nantz and religion."

Groats-worth of Wit, A, bought with a Million of Repentance. A posthumous tract by Robert Greene. It was licensed in 1592; the earliest existing edition known is 1596. It was edited by Henry Chettle. Roberto, the young man whose conversion and adventures are related, corresponds in some, though not in all, respects to Robert Greene himself. He ends with a pathetic letter to his wife, which was found with the MS. after his death.

Gröben (grē'ben), Count **Karl Joseph von der.** Born near Rastenburg, East Prussia, Sept. 17, 1778: died July 15, 1876. A Prussian general.

Grochow (grō-kov'). A village in Poland, 2¼ miles east of Praga (a suburb of Warsaw). It was the scene of battles between the Poles and the Russians under Diebitsch, Feb. 19–25, 1831. The Poles fought gallantly, inflicting severe loss on the Russians, but had to fall back on Warsaw.

Grocyn (grō'sin), **William.** Born at Colerne, Wiltshire, about 1446: died at Maidstone, 1519. An English classical scholar, first teacher of Greek at Oxford. He was a friend of Linacre, More, Colet, and Erasmus, and an ardent promoter of the "new learning," though an adherent of the old religious faith. With the exception of a letter to Aldus and an epigram (on a lady who threw a snowball at him), no writings of his are known.

Grodek (grō'dek). A town in Galicia, Austria-Hungary, 15 miles west of Lemberg. Population (1890), commune, 10,742.

Gröden (grē'den), or **Grödnerthal** (grēd'ner-tāl), It. **Gardena** (gär-dā'nä). A valley in Tyrol, Austria-Hungary, 16 miles northeast of Bozen. Length, 18 miles.

Grodno (grod'nō). **1.** A government of western Russia, bounded by Suwalki and Wilna on the north, Minsk on the east, Volhynia on the south, and Lomza and Siedlce on the west. Area, 14,931 square miles. Population (1892), 1,510,628. —**2.** The capital of the government of Grodno, situated on the Niemen in lat. 53° 44′ N., long. 23° 45′ E. Population (1890), 49,788.

Groen van Prinsterer (grōn vän prin'ster-er), **Wilhelm.** Born at Voorburg, near The Hague, Aug. 21, 1801: died at The Hague, May 19, 1876. A Dutch historian, politician, and political writer. His works include "Archives, ou correspondance inédite de la maison d'Orange-Nassau" (1835–45), "Handboek der geschiedenis van het Vaderland" (1835), etc.

Grogg (grog), **Colonel.** See the extract.

A smaller society, formed with less ambitious views, originated in a ride to Pennicuik, the seat of the head of Mr. Clerk's family, whose elegant hospitality is recorded in the "Memoir." This was called, by way of excellence, *The Club*, and I believe it is continued under the same name to this day. Here, too, Walter had his sobriquet — his corduroy breeches, I presume, not being as yet worn out — it was Colonel Grogg. *Lockhart*, Scott, I. 96.

Grolier Club (grō'lyā klub). A New York club, founded in 1884 and incorporated in 1888. Its object is the encouragement and promotion of book-making as an art, and the occasional publication of works designed to advance and illustrate that art.

Grolier de Servières, Jean. Born at Lyons, 1479: died in 1565. A celebrated French bibliophile. He was of a rich family, and became treasurer under Francis I. He owes his reputation to his passion for fine books (regarding alike subject, binding, printing, and paper). He designed many of his own ornaments and supervised the binding. His books bring high prices.

Grongar Hill (gron' gär hil). A descriptive poem by John Dyer, published in 1727: named from a hill in South Wales.

Groningen (grō'ning-en), G. **Gröningen** (grē'ning-en). **1.** A province of the Netherlands, bounded by the North Sea on the north, the Dollart and Prussia on the east, Drenthe on the south, and Friesland on the west. Area, 790 square miles. Population (1891), 277,282. — **2.** A seaport, capital of the province of Groningen, Netherlands, situated on the Reit Diep (formed by the junction of the Drenthe 'sche Aa and the Hunse) in lat. 53° 13′ N., long. 6° 34′ E. It has important trade, especially in grain and rape-seed, and is the seat of a university, founded in 1614. It was taken by Maurice of Nassau in 1594. Population (1889), 54,828.

Gronov (grō'nov), L. **Gronovius** (grō-nō'vi-us), **Abraham.** Born at Leyden, Netherlands, 1694:

died there, Aug. 17, 1775. A Dutch classical scholar, son of Jakob Gronov. He was librarian in the University of Leyden, and is chiefly noted for his edition of Ælian's "Varia historia," besides which he published editions of Justin, Pomponius Mela, and Tacitus.

Gronov, L. Gronovius, Jakob. Born at Deventer, Netherlands, Oct. 29, 1645; died at Leyden, Oct. 21, 1716. A Dutch classical scholar, son of J. F. Gronov (1611–71). He became professor of belles-lettres at Leyden in 1679. His chief work is "Thesaurus antiquitatum græcarum" (1697–1702).

Gronov, L. Gronovius, Johann Friedrich. Born at Hamburg, Sept. 8, 1611; died at Leyden, Dec. 28, 1671. An eminent German classical scholar. He became professor of history and eloquence in the University of Leyden in 1658, a position which he occupied until his death. He published valuable editions of Livy, Tacitus, and other Latin classics, and is the author of "Commentarius de sestertiis" (1643).

Gronov, L. Gronovius, Johann Friedrich. Born at Leyden, March 10, 1690; died there, 1760. A Dutch botanist, brother of Abraham Gronov: author of "Flora Virginica" (1743) and "Flora Orientalis" (1755).

Gronov, Lambert Theodor. Died at Leyden, 1778. A Dutch naturalist, son of J. F. Gronov (1690–1760). He wrote "Museum ichthyologicum" (1754–56). "Zoophylacium gronovianum" (1763–81), etc.

Groot (grōt), **Gerhard, L. Gerhardus Magnus.** Born at Deventer, Netherlands, Oct., 1340; died there, Aug. 20, 1384. A Dutch reformer, founder of the society of "Brethren of the Common Life." He was the son of a burgomaster of Deventer.

Groote Eylandt (grōt ī'lānt). ['Great Island.'] An island in the Gulf of Carpentaria, Australia.

Gros (grō), **Antoine Jean,** Baron. Born at Paris, March 16, 1771: drowned himself in the Seine, near Paris, June 25, 1835. A French historical painter. He studied first with his father, a miniature-painter; in 1785 entered the studio of David; and visited Italy in 1793. He was especially inspired by Rubens and Van Dyck. Gros came into relations with Bonaparte at the time of the latter's campaign in Italy, painted his portrait in the "Ponte d'Arcole." He was appointed on the commission which selected the works taken to France from the conquered cities of Italy. On his return to Paris he painted "Les pestiférés de Jaffa" (1804), "Charge de cavalerie à la bataille d'Aboukir" (1806), and other similar works. He was made baron by Napoleon I., and became a member of the Institute in 1816. He exhibited in 1827 "Le portrait de Charles X.," and in 1835 "Hercule et Diomède." The criticism upon this work brought on an attack of melancholia, and he drowned himself. He exhibited at the Salons from 1797 to 1835.

Grosclaude (grō-klōd'), **Louis.** Born at Locle, Switzerland, Sept. 26, 1788: died at Paris, Dec. 11, 1869. A Swiss genre painter. He studied with Regnault. Many of his works were bought by the King of Prussia.

Grose (grōs), **Francis.** Born at Greenford, Middlesex, about 1731: died at Dublin, May 12, 1791. An English antiquary. He studied art, and exhibited at the Royal Academy for a number of years, chiefly architectural drawings. He was Richmond herald 1755–63, and afterward held offices in several corps of militia. In 1789 he made an antiquarian tour in Scotland, and in 1791 started on a similar tour in Ireland, from which he never returned. He wrote "The Antiquities of England and Wales" (1773–87), "Classical Dictionary of the Vulgar Tongue" (1785), "Military Antiquities, etc." (1786), "Provincial Glossary" (1787), "The Antiquities of Scotland" (1789), "The Antiquities of Ireland," finished by Dr. Ledwich (1791–95), etc.

Gross (grōs), **Samuel D.** Born near Easton, Pa., July 8, 1805; died at Philadelphia, May 6, 1884. An American surgeon. His works include "Elements of Pathological Anatomy" (1839), "System of Surgery" (1859), etc.

Grossbeeren (grōs'bā-ren). A village in the province of Brandenburg, Prussia, 12 miles south of Berlin. Here, Aug. 23, 1813, the Prussians under Von Bülow defeated the French army which was advancing on Berlin under Oudinot, driving it back on the Elbe.

Grosse (grōs'se), **Julius Waldemar.** Born at Erfurt, Prussia, April 25, 1828. A German poet and novelist. He was engaged in journalistic work at Munich 1854–70, and became secretary of the Schiller-Stiftung at Weimar in 1870. He has published numerous poetical and dramatic works, and the novels "Ireneu aus Liebe" (1869), "Gegen den Strom" (1871), "Tante Carldore" (1880), etc.

Grossenhain (grōs'sen-hīn), formerly called **Hain.** A town in the government district of Dresden, Saxony, situated on the Röder 19 miles north-northwest of Dresden. Population (1890), 12,935.

Grosseteste (grōs' test), **Robert.** Died 1253. An English divine and scholar, elected bishop of Lincoln in 1235. He studied at Oxford and Paris; later became chancellor at Oxford and (1224) first rector of the Franciscans there; and was appointed archdeacon of Wilts (1214, 1220), archdeacon of Northampton 1221, and later archdeacon of Leicester. He also held the prebend of Empingham in Lincoln cathedral. He was energetic in reforming abuses in his diocese. In 1239 he fell into a protracted quarrel with the chapter of Lincoln over his right of visitation, which was finally settled by the Pope in his favor. His career throughout was marked by a vigorous defense of his rights and the right against all opponents, including king and Pope. A notable instance of this was his refusal (1253), on the ground of unfitness, to induct into a canonry at Lincoln the Pope's nephew Frederick di Lavanga. Grosseteste was a voluminous writer, and long exerted a great influence upon English thought and literature.

Robert Grosseteste, a man of spotless orthodoxy, and unquestionably the first English scholar of the age. Without any advantages of birth or person, Grosseteste had already begun to mount the ladder of fame. The son of a mere peasant, he was generally described by a nickname which in Latin was rendered *Capito*, or *Grossum Caput*, and in English *Greathead*, or *Grethead*. The dates of his birth is unknown, and it is not certain whether he took his degree in arts at Oxford or at Paris. Before becoming a lecturer in the Franciscan convent, he had been successively appointed to the archdeaconries of Lincoln, Wilts, Northampton, and Leicester, and he seems to have held the last two of these preferments until the year 1231.
Lyte, Oxford, p. 29.

Grosseto (gros-sā'tō). **1.** A province in Tuscany, Italy, bordering on the Mediterranean. Area, 1,738 square miles. Population (1891), 121,564. **2.** The capital of the province of Grosseto, situated near the Ombrone in lat. 42° 46′ N., long. 11° 6′ E. It is the chief place in the Maremme, and has a cathedral. Population (1891), estimated, 3,700.

Grossglockner. See *Glockner*.

Grossglogau. See *Glogau*.

Grossgörschen (grōs'ger-shen). A village south of Lützen, Prussia. The battle of Lützen, May 2, 1813, is sometimes called the battle of Grossgörschen.

Grossi (gros'sē), **Tommaso.** Born at Bellano, on the Lake of Como, Italy, Jan. 20, 1791: died at Milan, Dec. 10, 1853. An Italian poet and novelist. His works include the historical novel "Marco Visconti" (1834), the poem "Ildegonda" (1820), etc.

Grossjägerndorf (grōs-yā'ger-dorf). A village in the province of East Prussia, Prussia, 9 miles east of Wehlau. Here, Aug. 30, 1757, a large Russian army, invading Prussia under Apraxin, inflicted a severe defeat on the Prussians under Von Lehwald.

Gross-Steffelsdorf. See *Rima-Szombath*.

Grosswardein (grōs-vär'dīn), Hung. **Nagy-Várad** (nodj-vo-rod). A royal free city, capital of the county of Bihar, Hungary, situated on the Swift Körös in lat. 47° 4′ N., long. 21° 53′ E. It has a Roman and a Greek cathedral. It is one of the oldest Hungarian towns. A treaty was made here between Ferdinand I. and John Zapolya in 1538. It was a temporary seat of the revolutionary government in 1849. Population (1890), 38,557.

Grosvenor (grō've-nor) **Gallery.** A private picture-gallery established in Grosvenor House, London, by Richard, first Earl Grosvenor. He purchased the pictures of Mr. Agar as a nucleus. It contains the works of Claude and Rubens.

Grosvenor House. The London residence of the Duke of Westminster. It is on the south side of Upper Grosvenor street. It was originally built for the Duke of Gloucester, younger brother of George III., and was formerly called Gloucester House.

Grosvenor Square. A fashionable square in London, east of Hyde Park. It was laid out before 1716 and has been the residence of many famous men. There is great variety of styles in its architecture, and it is noted for the old ironwork and dumbeau extinguishers before many of the doors.

Grote (grōt), **George.** Born at Clay Hill, near Beckenham, Kent, Nov. 17, 1794: died at London, June 18, 1871. A celebrated English historical writer. He studied at the charterhouse, and in 1810 entered his father's bank, devoting himself from then to that business. He was a member of Parliament 1831–41. His great work is a "History of Greece" (1846–56). He also published "Plato and the other Companions of Socrates" (1865). His "Minor Works" were collected by Bain (1873).

Grote, Mrs. (**Harriet Lewin**). Born near Southampton, England, July 1, 1792: died at Shiere, near Guildford, Surrey, Aug. 29, 1878. An English author, wife of George Grote (married 1820), whose biography she wrote (1873). She published also "Life of Ary Scheffer" (1860), etc.

Grotefend (grō'te-fend), **Georg Friedrich.** Born at Münden, near Cassel, Prussia, June 9, 1775; died at Hannover, Prussia, Dec. 15, 1853. A noted German philologist and archæologist. He professor (later conrector) of the gymnasium at Frankfort-on-the-Main (1803–21), and director of the lyceum at Hannover (1821–49). He is especially noted for his labors on the decipherment of the cuneiform inscriptions. His works include "Neue Beitrage zur Erläuterung der persepolitanischen Keilschrift" (1837), "Rudimenta linguæ Umbricæ" (1835–38), "Rudimenta linguæ Oscæ" (1839), etc. See the extract.

The clue to the decipherment of the [cuneiform] inscriptions was first discovered by the successful guess of a German scholar, Grotefend. Grotefend noticed that the inscriptions generally began with three or four words, one of which varied, while the others remained unchanged. The variable word had three forms, though the same form always appeared on the same monument. Grotefend, therefore, conjectured that this word represented the name of a king, the words which followed it being the royal titles. Of the supposed kings' names appeared much oftener than the others, and as it was too short for Artaxerxes and too long for Cyrus, it was evident that it must stand either for Darius or for Xerxes. A study of the classical authors showed Grotefend that certain of the monuments on which it was found had been constructed by Darius, and he accordingly gave to the characters composing it the values required for spelling "Darius" in his old Persian form. In this way he succeeded in obtaining conjectural values for six cuneiform letters. He now turned to the second royal name, which also appeared on several monuments, and was of much the same length as that of Darius. This could only be Xerxes, but in so the fifth letter composing it would be equally be the same as the third letter in the name of Darius. This proved to be the case.
Sayce, Anc. Monuments, p. 13.

Groth (grōt), **Klaus.** Born at Heide, in Holstein, April 24, 1819. A German dialect poet. He wrote in 1853 the first volume of "Quickborn" ("Living Spring"), poems of popular life in the Platt-Deutsch (Low German) dialect. He had not had a university education, but was given the doctor's title "honoris causa" by the University of Bonn in 1856. In 1857 he became docent at Kiel, where he was subsequently made professor. Two volumes of "Vertelln" (narratives in prose) appeared in 1858 and 1860. A second volume of "Quickborn" followed in 1872. "Ut mine Jungen- und Studenten-Tiden" ("From my Youthful Paradise, Three Stories") in 1876. "Briefe über Hochdeutsch und Plattdeutsch" ("Letters on High German and Platt-Deutsch") appeared in 1858. "Zur Mundarten und Mundartliche Dichtung" ("On Dialects and Dialect Poetry") in 1875.

Grotius (grō'shi-us; Latinized from **de Groot**), **Hugo.** Born at Delft, Netherlands, April 10, 1583: died at Rostock, Germany, Aug. 28, 1645. A celebrated Dutch jurist, theologian, statesman, and poet, the founder of the science of international law. He was made pensionary of Rotterdam in 1613; as a Remonstrant leader was condemned to life imprisonment at Loevestein in 1619; escaped in 1621; and was well received in France by Louis XIII. He published "De jure belli et pacis" (1625, Utrecht work). "De veritate religionis Christianæ" (1627); annotations on the Old Testament (1644); on the New Testament (1641 sq.); "Adamus exul" (1601; a tragedy), "Christus patiens" (1608; a tragedy), and many other works.

Groton (grō'ton). A town in Middlesex County, Massachusetts, 32 miles northwest of Boston; the seat of Lawrence Academy. Population (1890), 2,057.

Groton. A town in New London County, Connecticut, situated at the mouth of the Thames, opposite New London. It contains Fort Griswold, which was the scene of a massacre of American troops by British under Benedict Arnold, Sept. 6, 1781. Population (1890), 5,539.

Grotta del Cane (grōt'tä del kä'ne). [It., lit. 'grotto of the dog': so named because the carbonic acid, collecting near the floor of the cave, will kill a dog, while a man, being taller, escapes.] A grotto near Pozzuoli, 6 miles west of Naples. The carbonic-acid gas collected in it is dangerous to animal life.

Grottaglie (grōt-täl'ye). A town in the province of Lecce, Apulia, Italy, 13 miles northeast of Taranto. Population (1881), 9,431.

Grouchy (grō-shē'), Marquis **Emmanuel de.** Born at Paris, Oct. 23, 1766: died at St.-Lieuvre, France, May 29, 1847. A French marshal, distinguished in the Napoleonic wars. He commanded a detached force in the Waterloo campaign, and defeated part of Blucher's army at Wavre, June 18, 1815, but failed to prevent Blucher from joining Wellington or to come himself to the assistance of the latter during the battle of Waterloo, which was fought a few miles distant on the same day.

Grouse's Day, St. The 12th of August: so called jocularly in Great Britain because the shooting-season opens then.

Grousset (grō-sā'), **Paschal.** Born in Corsica, 1844. A French journalist and Communist, minister of foreign affairs in the Commune 1871 (March 22), and member of the executive committee (April 21). He was arrested June 3, condemned to deportation, and sent (June, 1872) to New Caledonia. In March, 1874, he escaped to England, and returned to France in 1881, where he devoted himself entirely to literary work. He wrote under the pseudonyms Docteur Blasius, Léopold Virey, Philippe Daryl, André Laurie, and Thuroc Moray.

Grove (grōv), Sir **George.** Born at Clapham, near London, 1820. An English engineer and writer. He built at Jamaica in 1841 the first iron lighthouse, and was employed on the Britannia Bridge. He was made secretary to the Society of Arts in 1850, and director of the Royal College of Music, Kensington, in 1882. He edited "Macmillan's Magazine" for several years, and edited the "Dictionary of Music and Musicians" (1879–86).

Grove, Sir **William Robert.** Born at Swansea, Wales, July 14, 1811. An English physicist. He was admitted to the bar in 1835; invented the voltaic battery known as "Grove's battery" in 1839; was professor of physics at the London Institution 1840–47; became a judge of the Court of Common Pleas in 1871; was knighted

in 1872; became a judge of the High Court of Justice in 1875, and retired from the bench in 1887. His chief work is "On the Correlation of Physical Forces" (1846).

Groveton (grōv'ton). See *Bull Run*.

Groyne, The. The old English name of Corunna.

Grua Talamanca y Branciforte (grō'ä täl-ä-man'kä ē bran-the-for'te). **Miguel de la,** Marquis of Branciforte. Born in Sicily about 1750; died after 1813. A Spanish general and administrator. He belonged to the family of the princes of Carini, and was the brother-in-law of Manuel Godoy, whose influence secured him many undeserved honors. He was made captain-general in the army, grandee of Spain, etc., and from July, 1794, to May, 1798, was viceroy of Mexico. By scandalous abuse of his power he gathered a large fortune, but incurred the hatred of his subjects. In order that he might be adherent to Joseph Bonaparte.

Gruber (grō'ber). **Johann Gottfried.** Born at Naumburg on the Saale, Prussia, Nov. 29, 1774; died at Halle, Prussia, Aug. 7, 1851. A German writer and scholar, collaborator with Ersch on the "Allgemeine Encyklopädie der Wissenschaften und Künste."

Grub (grub) street. A London street, still existing, but for many years known as Milton street. It is in the parish of St. Giles, Cripplegate, and runs from Fore street to Chiswell street. It was formerly noted "as the abode of small authors, who as writers of trashy pamphlets and downlights became the butts for the wits of their time." The name 'Grub-street,' as opprobrious, seems, however, to have been first applied by their opponents to the writings of Foxe the martyrologist, who resided in the street (*Athenæ Oxon.*, I. 255).

Grub Street Opera, The. A burlesque by Henry Fielding, produced in 1731.

Grumbler (grum'blėr). **The.** A comedy by Sir Charles Sedley, printed in 1702. It is a translation of Bruevs's "Le grondeur," and was adapted as a farce by Goldsmith in 1773.

Grumbletonians (grum-bl-tō'ni-ąnz). In Great Britain, in the latter part of the 17th century, a nickname for members of the Country party, as opposed to the Court party.

Grumbo (grum'bō). A giant in the Tom Thumb stories.

Grumentum (grō-men'tum). In ancient geography, a town in Lucania, southern Italy, situated on the Aciris (now Agri) near the modern Saponara.

Grumio (grō' mi-ō). In Shakspere's comedy "The Taming of the Shrew," a servant of Petruchio.

Grumium (grō'mi-um). The Hyadum magnitude, star ε Draconis, in the head of the animal.

Grün, Anastasius. See *Auersperg, Anton Alexander von.*

Grünberg (grün'berg). A town in the province of Silesia, Prussia, 50 miles southeast of Frankfort-on-the-Oder. It exports wine. Population (1890), commune, 16,062.

Grundtvig (grönt'vig). **Nikolai Frederik Severin.** Born at Udby, in Zealand, Denmark, Sept. 8, 1783; died at Copenhagen, Sept. 2, 1872. A Danish poet and divine. He was the son of a clergyman. He studied theology at the Copenhagen University, and was first a tutor, and subsequently (1808) again in Copenhagen, where he published the same year "Nordens Mythologi" ("Mythology of the North"), and the succeeding year "Optrin af Kjampelivets Under rang i Norden" ("Scenes from the Close of the Heroic Age in the North"). In 1810 he was chaplain to his father at Udby, but returned to Copenhagen in 1813, after the latter's death. In the following years he wrote many historical and religious articles in periodicals, and numerous poems. He also translated Saxo and the Heimskringla into Danish, and in 1820 made a free version of Beowulf. In 1821 he was appointed parish priest at Prastö, and in the following year to Copenhagen as chaplain. In 1825, in consequence of a violent expression of opinion in "Kirkens Gjenmæle" ("The Answer of the Church," namely, to a work by H. N. Clausen on Catholicism and Protestantism), he was prosecuted for damages and fined, and resigned his position. From 1829 to 1837 he was in England occupied in the study of Anglo-Saxon literature. In 1839 he became pastor of the little hospital church of Vartov, in Copenhagen, where he remained until his death. On the fiftieth anniversary of his priesthood the title of bishop was given him. He was a most prolific writer in almost all departments of literature, and published more than 100 volumes.

Grundy (grun'di). **Felix.** Born in Berkeley County, Va., Sept. 11, 1777; died at Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 19, 1840. An American politician. He was United States senator from Tennessee 1829–38, and attorney-general 1838–40.

Grundy, Mr. In Dickens's "Pickwick Papers," a friend of Mr. Lowten.

Grundy, Mrs. In Morton's comedy "Speed the Plough," one of two rival farmers' wives. She is constantly alluded to by Mrs. Ashfield, the other farmer's wife, in the phrase "What will Mrs. Grundy say?" but never appears on the scene. Her name has become proverbial for conventional propriety and morality.

Gruner (grō'ner). **Wilhelm Heinrich Ludwig.** Born at Dresden, Feb. 24, 1801: died there, Feb. 27, 1882. A German engraver. He illustrated, among other works, "Decorations and Stuccos of Churches and Palaces of Italy" (1844) and "Specimens of Ornamental Art" (1850).

Grünstadt (grün'stät). A small town in the Rhine Palatinate, Bavaria, 10 miles southwest of Worms.

Grünten (grün'ten). A peak of the Algäuer Alps, Bavaria, near Immenstadt. There is a fine prospect from its summit. Height, 5,712 feet.

Grus (grus). [L., 'a crane.'] A southern constellation between Aquarius and Piscis Australis. It is one of the constellations introduced by the navigators of the 16th century.

Gruter (grü'ter), or **Gruytère** (grü-ā-tär'). **Jan.** Born at Antwerp, Dec. 3, 1560: died at Heidelberg, Baden, Sept. 20, 1627. A Dutch classical scholar, author of "Inscriptiones antiquæ totius orbis Romanorum" (1603), etc.

Grütli. See *Rütli*.

Grützner (grüts'ner), **Eduard.** Born at Gross-Karlowitz, in Silesia, May 26, 1846. A German genre painter, best known from his scenes from monastic life.

Gruyère, or **Gruyères** (grü-yär'), G. **Greyerz** (grī'erts). A district in the canton of Fribourg, Switzerland; also, a town in the district, 15 miles south of Fribourg, celebrated for cheese.

Gruyère, Théodore Charles. Born at Paris, Sept. 17, 1813: died there, March 1, 1885. A French sculptor, a pupil of Ramey and Auguste Dumont.

Grynæus (grī-nē'us) (Latinized from **Gryner**), **Simon.** Born at Vehringen, Swabia, 1493; died at Basel, Aug. 1, 1541. A German-Swiss Protestant theologian and philologist.

Gryphius (grif'i-us; G. pron. grē'fē-us), **Andreas.** Born at Glogau, in Silesia, Oct. 11, 1616: died there, July 16, 1664. A German dramatist and poet. He was in his early years a tutor, but was enabled by his patron, the count palatine Georg von Schomburn, to go to Holland, when (1638) he matriculated at Leyden, where he subsequently studied and taught. He returned to Silesia in 1645, but again (1646) left to travel in Italy and France. In 1650 he became syndic of his native town, where he died. He wrote odes, sonnets, and hymns, but his fame is based principally upon his dramas. He was the author of tragedies ("Leo Armenius" (1650; written in 1646), "Katharina von Georgien," "Carolo- und Celinde," "Carolus Stuardus" (1657; written in 1649), and "Papinianus" (1659). More important still are his comedies "Peter Squentz" (1657) and "Horribilicribrifax" (1663), both written between 1647 and 1650. A third comedy, "Die gelebte Gespenster," written in a Silesian peasant dialect, was first acted in 1698 as the intermède to a comic operetta, "Das verliebte Gespenst" ("The Enamoured Ghost"). Among the tragedies plays are "Majuma" and "Piastus." In addition to these, he translated a Latin religious drama and several comedies from Italian and French. He has been styled "the German Shakspere."

Gryphon (grif'on). **1.** A legendary monster, with its lower part that of a lion and its upper that of a bird of prey.—**2.** See *Aquilant*.

Guacanagari (gwä-kän-ä-gä-rē'), or **Guacanahari** (gwä-kän-ä-ä-rē'). Died about 1496. An Indian chief of the district of Marien, on the northwest coast of Haiti. He was very friendly to Columbus, who left a small colony under his village (Jan. 1493); this was destroyed by hostile Indians, who also attacked Guacanagari. He remained faithful to the whites, but in 1495 his subjects rebelled on account of the tribute exacted by the conquerors. Guacanagari fled to the mountains, where he died miserably.

Guacharos (gwä'chä-rōs). **Cave of the.** [Sp. *Cueva de Guacharos.*] A cave near Caripe, state of Bermudez, Venezuela: so named because it is inhabited by the birds called guacharos (*Steatornis caripensis*). It was visited and described by Humboldt.

Guachires. See *Guaiquería*.

Guachis (gwä-shēz'). [So called by the Guayeurus: said to mean 'slippery feet.'] A tribe of Indians of southern Matto Grosso, Brazil, now nearly or quite extinct, owing to the practice of infanticide among them. They were formerly powerful. The Guachis appear to be the same as the Guaxarapos or Guasarapos mentioned by old writers (*Guaxarapo* and *Guaxayapo*). Their relations are doubtful. Also written *Guachies, Guazis.*

Guadalajara (gwä-dä-lä-hä'rä). **1.** A province in New Castile, Spain, bounded by Segovia, Soria, and Saragossa on the north, Teruel on the east, Cuenca on the south, and Madrid on the west. Area, 4,870 square miles. Population (1887), 241,490.—**2.** The capital of the province of Guadalajara, situated on the Henares 33 miles northeast of Madrid. Population (1887), 11,235.

Guadalajara. The capital of the state of Jalisco, Mexico, situated about lat. 21° N., long. 103° 10′ W. It was founded in 1542, is the second city of Mexico in size, and contains a cathedral and a university. Population (1892), 95,000.

Guadalajara, Audience of. See *Nueva Galicia*.

Guadalaviar (gwä-thä-lä-vē-är'). A river of eastern Spain which flows into the Mediterranean near Valencia.

Guadalcázar, Marquis of. See *Fernandez de Cordoba, Diego*.

Guadalquivir (gä-dal-kwiv'ėr; Sp. pron. gwä-thal-kē-vēr'). [From Ar. *wádi-el-kebir*, the great river.] A river in southern Spain, flowing into the Atlantic 17 miles north-northwest of Cadiz: the ancient Bætis. Length, about 300 miles; navigable to Seville. Cordova is also on its banks.

Guadalupe (gwä-thä-lō'pā). A town in the province of Caceres, Spain, situated at the base of the Sierra Guadalupe about 60 miles east of Caceres. The Hieronymite convent of Santa Maria is a noble foundation, royally endowed. The buildings are very extensive. The church is massive, in Pointed architecture, with a sumptuous retable and many tombs. The sacristy is reputed one of the finest in Spain: it contains paintings by Zurbaran and by Luca Giordano. There are two fine cloisters—one in the Moresco style, the other Pointed. Population (1887), 2,964.

Guadalupe (gä-dä-lōp'; Sp. pron. gwä-thä-lō'pā). A river in southern Texas which joins the San Antonio, about 10 miles from its mouth. Length, about 250 miles.

Guadalupe-Hidalgo (gwä-thä-lō'pā-ē-däl'gō). A town in the federal district, Mexico, 3 miles north of Mexico. It is celebrated for its chapel on the spot where the Virgin is said to have appeared to a shepherd. By a treaty signed here Feb. 2, 1848, Mexico ceded a large territory, comprising the modern California, Nevada, Utah, most of Arizona, a large part of New Mexico, and parts of Colorado and Wyoming, to the United States.

Guadeloupe (gä-de-lōp'; F. pron. gwäd-lōp'). An island of the West Indies, belonging to France, intersected by lat. 16° 15′ N., long. 61° 30′ W. It consists of two parts separated by a narrow channel—Guadeloupe proper on the southeast, and Grande-Terre on the east. The former is mountainous, the latter generally low. The chief product is sugar. The capitals Basse-Terre, the largest place, Pointe-à-Pitre. The island, with Marie-Galante, La Désirade, Les Saintes, St.-Bartholomew, and part of St.-Martin, forms a government. It was discovered by Columbus, Nov. 3, 1493, was colonized in 1635, and in 1763 was several times taken by Great Britain; and was finally secured to France in 1815. Area, 618 square miles. Population (1889) of Guadeloupe, 142,291; of Guadeloupe and its dependencies, 165,809.

Guadet (gä-dā'), **Marguerite Élie.** Born at St.-Émilion, near Bordeaux, France, July 20, 1758: guillotined at Bordeaux, June 15, 1794. A French Girondist leader, deputy to the Legislative Assembly in 1791, and to the Convention in 1792.

Guadiana (gwä-thē-ä'nä or gwä-dē-ä'nä). A river of Spain and Portugal, forming in part of its course a boundary between the two countries: the ancient Anas. It flows into the Atlantic in lat. 37° 9′ N., long. 7° 18′ W. In its upper course (according to some accounts) it flows underground for over 20 miles. Length, over 400 miles.

Guadix (gwä-thēch'). A town in the province of Granada, Spain, 30 miles east-northeast of Granada. It has a cathedral and a ruined castle. Population (1887), 11,989.

Guaduas (gwä-thwäs). A town in the department of Cundinamarca, Colombia, situated about lat. 5° S., long. 74° 50′ W. Population, about 8,000.

Guagues. See *Quaquas*.

Guahan (gwä-hän'), or **Guam** (gwäm), or **San Juan** (sän hō-än'), Sp. **Guajan** (gwä-hän'). The southernmost and largest of the Ladrones, Pacific Ocean, intersected by 13° 26′ N. and long. 144° 40′ E. Principal place, Agaña. Population (1887), 8,561.

Guaharibos (gwä-ä-rē'bōs). A tribe of Indians of the Carib stock, in southern Venezuela, living about the head waters of the Orinoco and Caura. Formerly numerous and formidable, they are now reduced to a few hundred, who stand in great fear of the whites and have little intercourse with them.

Guahibos (gwä-ē'bōs). An Indian tribe of the upper Orinoco valley. They were formerly powerful, but are now reduced to a few thousand, near the Orinoco, between the Meta and the Vichada. They are nomadic, rarely passing two nights in the same place; live by hunting and fishing and on wild fruits; and are savages of a low grade. About 1797 they were gathered into mission villages, but they soon returned to the plains, and have remained inveterate enemies of the whites. Their color is lighter than that of most Indians. Their linguistic relations are doubtful. Also written *Guayhas, Guajivos, Guahiros.*

Guaicas, or **Guaycas.** See *Quaquas*.

Guaicuris, or **Guaikeries.** See *Guaiquería*.

Guaimis (gwī'mēs). An Indian tribe of southeastern Costa Rica, near the Bay of Chiriqui, on both sides of the central Cordillera. Their language appears to have some relation to that of the ancient Chibchas of New Granada.

Guaiqueris (gwī-kā-rēs'). A tribe of Indians which formerly occupied the island of Margarita and the adjacent parts of Venezuela. They are supposed to have been of Carib stock. Their descendants live in the same region, but speak only Spanish. Also written *Guaiqueres, Guaicaris,* and *Guachires.*

Guaira, La. See *La Guayra.*

Guajira (gwā-hē'rā), or **Goahira** (gwā-ē'rā). A peninsula, partly in Venezuela and partly in Colombia, projecting into the Caribbean Sea northwest of Lake Maracaibo.

Guajivos. See *Guahibos.*

Gual (gwāl). **Pedro.** Born at Caracas, Jan. 31, 1784; died at Guayaquil, Ecuador, May 6, 1862. A Venezuelan statesman. He was a lawyer; joined the patriots in 1810; occupied many important civil and diplomatic posts; was one of the leaders of the insurrection against Monagas in 1858; and was vice-president and president *ad interim* in 1860.

Gualdo Tadino (gwäl'dō tä-dē'nō). A town in the province of Perugia, Italy, 21 miles east-northeast of Perugia. Near this place, at the ancient Tagine (Tadinum), Narses defeated Totila in 552. It has a cathedral. Population (1881), commune, 8,477.

Gualeguay (gwā-lā-gwī'). A town in the province of Entre Rios, Argentine Republic, situated on the river Gualeguay 120 miles north by west of Buenos Ayres. Population (1889), 11,000.

Gualeguaychú (gwā-lā-gwī-chō'). A town in the province of Entre Rios, Argentine Republic, situated on the river Gualeguaychú 115 miles north of Buenos Ayres. It was founded in 1783. Population (1889), about 14,000.

Guam. See *Guahan.*

Guamanga (gwä-män'gä), or **Huamanga** (wä-män'gä). A city of Peru, now called *Ayacucho.*

Guamas (gwā-mäs'). An Indian tribe of the Orinoco valley, on the Apure. They were formerly numerous, had large villages, were agricultural, and were skilled in the manufacture of pottery and other objects. They were perhaps of Tupi stock. The tribe is nearly extinct.

Guamos. Same as *Guamos.*

Guanabacoa (gwä-nä-bä-kō'ä). A town in Cuba, 5 miles east of Havana. It is the residence of many Havana merchants, and a sea-bathing resort. Population (1887), 11,141; with the suburbs, 25,943.

Guanahani (gwä-nä-ä-nē'). The first island discovered by Columbus in his voyage of 1492, and consequently the first American land seen by modern European eyes. It was described as low and flat, covered with trees, surrounded by reefs, and having a lake in the center. It was certainly one of the Bahamas, near the middle of the group, but the exact identity can not now be determined with certainty. The weight of opinion inclines to Watlings Island; but various writers have supposed it to be Cat Island, Samana, Acklin, Mariguana, or Grand Turk.

Guanajuato (gwä-nä-hō-ä'tō). **1.** A state of Mexico, bounded by San Luis Potosí on the north, Querétaro or Hidalgo on the east, Michoacan on the south, and Jalisco on the west. It is noted for the richness of its silver-mines. Area, 11,370 square miles. Population (1880), 1,097,196. Also written *Guanaxuato.*

2. The capital of the state of Guanajuato, situated about lat. 21° 1′ N., long. 100° 55′ W. It is the center of an important silver-mining region. Population (1890), 52,112.

Guanare (gwä-nä'rā). A town, capital of the state of Zamora, Venezuela. 218 miles southwest of Caracas. It was founded in 1593. Population, about 5,000.

Guanas (gō-ä-näs'). A tribe of South American Indians at present established in the southern part of the state of Matto Grosso, Brazil, near Miranda. They are divided into several subtribes known as Layanas, Lenoas, and Quiniquinaos. Physically and intellectually they are one of the finest tribes in South America, living in well-ordered villages, excelling in primitive arts, and subsisting mainly by agriculture. They are now reduced to a few thousand, who live in friendly relations with the Brazilians. Under the name Chanas or Chanes they were known in the 18th century, on the western side of the Paraguay, where the Jesuit authorities mention them as early as 1645. Their language is closely allied to that of the Moxos of the river Mamoré, of which tribe they are probably an offshoot. They belong to the great Arawak stock.

Guancavelica. See *Huancavelica.*

Guanches (gwänch'ez). The Berber tribe which inhabited the Canary Islands, West Africa. The colonization of these islands by the Guanches must have taken place before the Arabian invasion. The Guanches belonged to the red-haired variety of Berbers, and embalmed their dead, whom they preserved in caves like the Egyptians. They also used alphabetic and hieroglyphic characters in writing their language. Spanish has completely superseded the Guanch language, but it is said that the rural population still shows many Berber features and customs.

Guanes (gwä-näs'). An ancient Indian tribe of Colombia, which occupied the mountainous region in what is now the southern part of the department of Santander. They had attained some degree of civilization, and resisted the Spanish conquerors with great valor. Their descendants may be traced in the mixed races of the same region, and it is said that some wild hordes to the east were derived from them.

Guano Islands (gwä'no i'landz). Islands off the coast of Peru, noted for their deposits of guano. They comprise the Lobos Islands, Chincha Islands, etc.

Guap. See *Yap.*

Guapey (gwä-pāy'), or **Guapay** (gwä-pī'). A river in Bolivia which rises near Cochabamba, and unites with the Mamoré.

Guaporé (gwä-pō-rā'), called in its upper course **Itenez** (ē-te-näz'). A river in western Brazil and on the Brazilian and Bolivian border. It unites with the Mamoré in lat. 11° 54′ 13″ S. Length, over 900 miles.

Guaranys (gwä-ra-nēs'). ['Warriors.'] A powerful race of South American Indians who, at the time of the conquest, occupied most of the region now included in Paraguay, together with portions of Uruguay and of the Brazilian coast to Santa Catharina. They were divided into numerous tribes and villages with different names, not bound together by any permanent league, but having essentially the same usages and customs. The Guaranys cultivated maize and other plants; had well-ordered towns, and practised rude arts: it does not appear that any of them were cannibals. Generally they received the whites as friends, though Spanish tyranny provoked some revolts; they were easily subdued. Among them the Jesuits established their most important missions. From this race, mingled with the Spaniards, was derived the modern population of Paraguay, where a corrupt form of Guarany is still the common language. In that country only the so-called Cuás of the upper Paraná remain in a wild state. The name is loosely used for semi-civilized Indians of Tupi stock in Argentina, Uruguay, and southern Brazil. The Guarany language has a considerable literature, including a newspaper. Also written *Guaranis* or *Guaranies.*

Guarany stock. See *Tupi stock.*

Guaratinguetá (gwä-rä-tēn-gwe-tä'). A town in the state of São Paulo, Brazil, situated on the Paraiba on the west bank north of Rio de Janeiro. Population, about 5,000.

Guaraunos (gwä-rä-ō'nōs or wä-rä-ō'nōs), called by the English of Guiana **Warraus,** or **Guarraus** (wä-rä-ōs'). A tribe of South American Indians about the mouth of the Orinoco. Formerly they seem to have been confined to the swampy lands of the delta, where they built their houses on piles or in trees; latterly they have occupied portions of the higher lands. They have plantations, but subsist mainly on fish and fruits. They are entirely distinct from those of surrounding tribes. The Guaraunos are friendly to the whites. A few thousand remain.

Guarayos (gwä-rä-yōs'). [Quichua: *huaro,* breeches, *yoc,* without; naked.] A tribe of Bolivian Indians occupying the part of wooded plains northeast of Santa Cruz de la Sierra. They are an offshoot of the Guaranys of Paraguay, speaking nearly the same language, but have occupied their present position during historical times. They are described as of fine color, and having beards. They are friendly to the whites, hospitable, and of good morals. A few thousand remain.

Guarayos. A name sometimes, but improperly, applied to the Ienes and other savage Indians of northern Bolivia.

Guardafui (gwär-dä-fwē'), or **Gardafui** (gär-dä-fwē'), **Cape.** A cape in the northeastern extremity of the Somali country, Africa, lat. 11° 50′ 30″ N., long. 51° 16′ 10″ E.: next to Ras Hafun, the easternmost point of Africa.

Guardi (gwär'dē). **Francesco.** Born 1712: died 1793. A Venetian painter.

Guardia (gwär-dē'ä), **Tomás.** Born at Bagaces, Guanacaste, Dec. 17, 1832; died July 7, 1882. A Costa-Rican general. He headed the revolt of 1870 which deposed Jimenez and made Carazza president but Guardia, though nominally remaining military commander, was really the head of state. From May 8, 1876, to May 8, 1882, he was president.

Guardian (gär'di-an). **The. 1.** A play by Massinger, licensed in 1633, played in 1634, and published in 1655.—**2.** A comedy by Abraham Cowley, acted at Cambridge in 1641 for Prince Charles. It was printed in 1650, and the writer was as "The Cutter of Coleman Street" in 1658.—**3.** A periodical published at London in 1713, and edited by Steele. It comprised 176 numbers (51 of them by Addison). It followed the "Spectator," and was inferior to it.

Guardian Angel, The. A novel by Oliver Wendell Holmes, published in 1868.

Guardiola (gwar-dē-ō'lä), **Santos.** Born about 1815; assassinated Jan. 17, 1862. A general and politician of Honduras. He was a rough and ready soldier who, after serving under Morazan and against Walker, was president of Honduras from F. to 17, 1856. His administration was, on the whole, good, though his previous acts had won for him the title of "the Tiger of Central America."

Guarico (gwä'rē-kō). Originally, in 1492, the Indian town in Haiti governed by Guacanagari. The name was transferred to the modern city near the same place, now known in English as Cape Haitien.

Guarini (gwä-rē'nē). **Giovanni Battista.** Born at Ferrara, Italy, Dec. 10, 1537; died at Venice, Oct. 4, 1612. A noted Italian poet and diplomatist, professor of belles-lettres at Ferrara. He was in the service of the court of Savoy, and later in that of Florence and that of Urbino. His last work is the pastoral drama "Il pastor fido," 1585.

Guarionex (gwa-re-o'neks). Died after 1510. An Indian chief of the region or "province" of Maeorix in the central part of Haiti. He received Columbus hospitably in 1494, and remained friendly to the whites until 1498, when he headed a revolt. Defeated, he fled to the country of Mayobanex, but was eventually captured and held as a hostage.

Guarneri (gwär-nā'rē), Latinized **Guarnerius** (gwär-nē'ri-us). **Andrea.** Born at Cremona, Italy, about 1630; died after 1695 (?). A noted Italian violin-maker.

Guarneri, Antonio Giuseppe. Born at Cremona, June 8, 1683; died 1745. A celebrated Italian violin-maker, nephew of Andrea Guarneri.

Guastalla (gwäs-täl'lä). A small town in the province of Reggio nell' Emilia, Italy, situated at the junction of the Crostolo with the Po, 19 miles northeast of Parma. The district of Guastalla, made a duchy in 1621, passed to Parma in 1748, to the Cisalpine Republic in 1796, to the Kingdom of Italy in 1805, to Maria Louisa in 1815, and to Modena in 1848.

Guatemala (gä-te-mä'lä; Sp. pron. gwä-te-mä'lä), incorrectly **Guatimala** (gwä-te-ma'lä). A republic of Central America. Capital, Guatemala. It is bounded on the north and northwest, British Honduras, the Gulf of Honduras, and Honduras on the east, Salvador on the southeast, and the Pacific Ocean on the southwest. The surface is generally mountainous. The chief product is coffee. It is divided into 22 departments. The executive is vested in a president, and legislation in a national assembly. Most of the people are Roman Catholics. When first discovered, Guatemala was conquered by Pedro de Alvarado, the lieutenant of Cortes, in 1524–26. It declared its independence in 1821, joining briefly the empire of Iturbide, and the Central American Confederation from 1823 to 1847, when it was established as an independent republic. It has had several wars with Salvador and Honduras. Area, 46,800 square miles. Population (1885), 1,466,612.

Guatemala, or **Santiago de Guatemala** (sän-te-ä'gō dā gwä-tā-mä'lä), sometimes called **New Guatemala** (Sp. **Guatemala la Nueva**). The capital of the republic of Guatemala, situated about lat. 14° 36′ N., long. 90° 27′ W. The chief building is the cathedral, begun in 1669 and in 1775, soon after the destruction of Old Guatemala. Population (1890), about 70,000.

Guatemala, Audience of. See *Confines, Audiencia of the.*

Guatemala, Old, or **Antigua** (än-te'gwä). A town of Guatemala, 24 miles west-southwest of New Guatemala. The original city of Guatemala, founded 1524, was destroyed by a flood from the Volcan de Agua 1541; refounded 1542, it was almost completely destroyed by the great earthquake of March 17, 1773; the capital was then removed to its present site, but the town of Antigua grew up about the ruins of the second city. Population, about 10,000.

Guatemala, Presidency of. The region in Central America which, during the colonial period, was subject to the jurisdiction of the Audience of the Confines or of Guatemala. See *Confines.* As originally limited, in 1545, it embraced all the present states of Central America, Tabasco, Yucatan, Campeachy, and Chiapas, the capital, after 1549, being at Guatemala. In 1548 Yucatan was placed under the Audience of Mexico, and in 1550 the latitude was reduced. From 1563 to 1570 the Central American colonies were made subject to New Spain (Mexico). In 1570 the Audience of the Confines was again established at Guatemala, and thereafter the presidency included the present Central American countries (except portions of the east coast which subsequently fell into the hands of the British), together with Tabasco and the Mexican province of West Guatemala, was ruled by captains-general, who were also generally presidents of the audience, but had independent powers similar to those of the Viceroys of New Spain and Peru. The provinces, corresponding to the present republics, were ruled by governors who, to a certain extent, were subject to the captain-general.

Guatemotzin (gwä-tā-mōt-zēn'), or **Guatemoc** (gwä'tā-mōk). ['Swooping eagle.'] Born about 1497: died in Tabasco early in 1525. The last Aztec sovereign of Mexico. He was nephew of Montezuma II., and was elected to the throne on the death of Cuitlahuatzin (Aug., 1520), defended Mexico against Cortes in the famous siege May–Aug., 1521; was captured Aug. 13; and was subsequently tortured in the hope that he would give up treasure. Led to execution in 1524 he was forced to go with Cortes on the march to Honduras; on the way he was accused of treachery and hanged. Also written *Guatemozin, Quauhtemotzin, Cuauhtemoc,* etc.

Guatescos. See *Huastecs.*

Guatos (gwä-tōs'). A South American Indian tribe in the swampy regions of the upper Paraguay River. Formerly they were very numerous and warlike; they are now reduced to a few hundred about the mouth of the Sao Lourenco tributary. The Guatos resemble Esquimaux in color and have short beards. They live almost entirely in canoes, fishing and hunting, making rude huts in the swamps and retiring to higher land only

during the floods. They have long been friends of the Brazilians, and aided them in the war with Paraguay 1865-70. Their linguistic relations are doubtful.

Guatusos (gwä-tō'sōs). A tribe of Indians in northern Costa Rica, on the streams which flow into Lake Nicaragua. They practise agriculture, are enemies of the whites, and have always retained their independence. By their language they appear to constitute a distinct stock. Only a few hundred are left. Many of the older writers have erroneously supposed that the Guatusos were descended from Mexicans brought to this region by the Spaniards, or from the buccaneers. Also written *Huatusos*.

Guaviare (gwä-vē-ä'rē). A river in Colombia and Venezuela, joining the Orinoco about lat. 4° N., long. 68° 10′ W. Length, about 725 miles.

Guaxaca. See *Oaxaca*.

Guaxarapos, or **Guasarapos.** See *Guaches*.

Guayana. See *Guiana*.

Guayanas. Same as *Guatusos*.

Guayaquil (gwī-ä-kēl'), or **Santiago de Guayaquil** (sän-tē-ä'gō dä gwī-ä-kēl'). The chief seaport and most populous city of Ecuador, situated on the river Guayaquil in lat. 2° 12′ S., long. 79° 52′ W.; an important commercial place. Population (1890), 44,772.

Guayaquil, Gulf of. An inlet of the Pacific Ocean, west of Ecuador.

Guayas (gwī'äs). A maritime province of Ecuador. Capital, Guayaquil. Area, 8,220 square miles. Population, 98,042.

Guaybas. Same as *Guahibos*.

Guaycurus (gwī-kō-rōs'). A tribe of South American Indians, on the river Paraguay, in Brazil, near the Paraguayan frontier; now commonly known to Brazilians as *Cadiueos*, properly the name of one of their clans. The Paraguayans call them Abayas. They are powerfully built, brave, and warlike. Formerly they were very numerous and mounted, living by hunting and fishing and by robbing other tribes. They acquired horses from Spanish stock, and became skilful horsemen. They were long a terror to the whites and to surrounding tribes. The few hundred remaining live in villages under Brazilian rule. It is doubtful if this was the tribe or the same name known in the Chaco region in the 17th and 18th centuries. Also written *Guaycurus, Guaycurús, Guaycurúes*, etc.

Guaycuru stock (gwī-kō-rō' stok), sometimes called the **Chaco stock**. A well-defined group of South American Indian tribes, nearly all of which inhabit the region west of the river Paraguay, between 19° and 28° S. lat., known as the Gran Chaco. It includes the Guaycurus, Mocobis, Tobas, the Abipones, and many others, all of more or less nomadic habit, warlike, and living largely by game. The Jesuit missionaries could make little impression on them, and a few only, out of weakness, have submitted to white influence. They resemble North American Indians in their coppery color. The different tribes speak closely allied languages.

Guaymas (gwī'mäs). [Prob. an Opata name.] A tribe, now extinct (as such), formerly living on the coast of the Gulf of California in Sonora. From them the town of Guaymas derives its name. The Guaymas were almost exterminated, in the second half of the 18th century, by the Seris. Their language is said to be a dialect of the Pima.

Guaymas. A seaport in the state of Sonora, Mexico, situated on the Gulf of California in lat. 27° 56′ N., long. 110° 36′ W. Population, about 5,500.

Guaynos (gwī'nōs). An ancient Indian tribe of northwestern South America, south of the Orinoco, from whom the great region called Guiana is said to have derived its name. The Guinaos of the upper Orinoco, or the Guianaus of British Guiana (both of Arawak stock), may be their descendants.

Guayra (gwī-rä' or gwī'ra). The name given by the British engineers of Paraguay to the region bordering the upper Paraná. The name was loosely applied, sometimes including both sides of the river above the great fall at other times denoting the region to the east and southeast only, including the disputed territory of Missiones, and portions of Paraná, Santa Catharina, and Rio Grande do Sul in Brazil and of Corrientes in Argentina. Until the 19th century it was legally and practically ruled in the government of Paraguay, and the Jesuits had important missions there.

Guayra, La. See *La Guayra*.

Guayra Cataract. See *Sete Quedas*.

Gubbio (gōb'bē-ō). A cathedral city in the province of Perugia, Italy, at the foot of Monte Calvo 20 miles north-northeast of Perugia: the ancient Iguvium or Eugubium. It has manufactures of majolica. The Eugubine Tables (which see) are here, and other Umbrian antiquities; and there are various remains of antiquity in the neighborhood. The Palazzo dei Consoli is a building of the early 14th century, one of the most massive examples of Italian medieval civic construction. With its tower, and its battlements, it recalls the Florentine Palazzo Vecchio. This Umbrian town was destroyed by the Goths. It was independent in the middle ages. Population, about 5,000.

Guben (gō'ben). A town in the province of Brandenburg, Prussia, situated at the confluence of the Lubis with the Neisse, about 26 miles south-southeast of Frankfort-on-the-Oder. Population (1890), commune, 29,328.

Gubitz (gō'bits), **Friedrich Wilhelm.** Born at Leipsic, Feb. 27, 1786; died at Berlin, June 5, 1870. A German journalist, author, and artist. He edited and illustrated the "Deutscher Volkskalender" (1835–69), etc.

Gucumatz (gö-kö-mäts'). [Quiche, 'feathered serpent,' or 'serpent clothed in green and blue.'] In the Quiche mythology of the Popul Vuh, the title of the first creator of all things.

Gudbrandsdal (gō'brāns-dāl). The valley of the Laagen, in central Norway, about lat. 61°.

Gude (gō'de). **Hans Frederik.** Born at Christiania, March 13, 1825. A Norwegian landscape-painter, a pupil of Achenbach and Schirmer at the Academy of Düsseldorf, and since 1880 a successful teacher of his art in Berlin.

Gudea (gö-dā'ä). One of the earliest Babylonian kings, or, as they were styled in the oldest epoch of Babylonian history, *patesi*, i. e. priest-king or viceroy. Gudea is mentioned as such a patesi of Sirpula or Sirgurla. Eight statues and other monuments of him have been found. The exact date of his reign has not been ascertained (possibly about 3000 B. C., or, according to some, 5000 B. C.).

Gudin (gü-dañ'), **Théodore.** Born at Paris, Aug. 15, 1802; died at Boulogne-sur-Seine, France, April 11, 1880. A French painter of marines and landscapes.

Gudrun (göd-drön', or **Kudrun** (kö-drön'). [Mhg. *Kudrun*, NHG. *Gudrun*.] The heroine of a Middle High German epic poem, after the "Nibelungenlied" the most important in the early literature of Germany. Gudrun is the daughter of King Hetel of Hegelingen. The scene of action is principally the coast region of the North Sea and Normandy. The poem, written in the 13th century by an unknown author in Austria or Bavaria.

Guebers, or **Ghebers** (ge'bėrz), or **Gabers,** or **Ghavers** (ga'vėrz), or **Gebirs** (ge-bėrz'). [Commonly derived from the Arabic *kafir*, infidel ('ginour,' the word applied by Mohammedans to all non-Mohammedans, supposed to have been applied to this sect by their Arab conquerors in the 7th century). From its occurrence in the Talmud as *Chebar*, and in Origen as *Kabar*, others believe it to be an ancient proper name from some tribe or locality.] A Mohammedan name of the followers of Zoroaster, otherwise known as *Atesh-parastan* ('fire-worshippers'), *Mahjusan* (from their priests the magii), and *Parsee*, or people of Pars or Fars (Persia). See *Parsees*.

Guébriant (gā-brē-oñ'), **Jean Baptiste Budes,** Comte de. Born at Plessis-Budes, Brittany, Feb. 2, 1602; died at Rottweil, Swabia, Nov. 24, 1643. A French marshal. He served in Germany from 1630, and defeated the Duke of Weimar. On the death of Bernhard hereditended, Oct. 9, 1638, a treaty with the officers of the late duke's army, whereby the army entered the service of France. He defeated and captured the imperialist general Lamboy at Kempten June 17, 1642, a service for which he was created a marshal of France. He captured Rottweil Nov. 19, 1643, when he was mortally wounded.

Guebwiller. See *Gebweiler*.

Guelderland, Guelders. See *Gelderland*.

Guelfs, or **Guelphs** (gwelfs). [From *Guelfo*, lt. form of *Welf*, a personal name.] The papal and popular party of Italy in the middle ages; opposed to the Ghibellines, the imperial and aristocratic party. The Welfs (Guelfs) were a powerful family in Germany, so called from Welf I. in the time of Charlemagne. His descendants, several of whom bore the same name, held great possessions in Italy; through intermarriages with the Estensi (dukes of Bavaria, Saxony, and Carinthia) and founded the princely house of Brunswick and Hanover, to which the present royal family of England belongs. The names *Welf* and *Waiblingen* (now lt. and Ghibelline) are alleged to have been first used as war-cries at the battle of Weinsberg in 1140, fought and lost by Welf VI. against the Hohenstaufen emperor Conrad III. The contest soon expanded in many, but was taken up on other grounds in Italy, over which the emperors claimed supreme power; and the names were applied to designate butterly antagonistic parties there till the end of the 15th century. See *Ghibellines*.

Güell y Renté (gō-el' ē rān-tā'), **José.** Born at Havana, 1818; died at Madrid, Dec. 29, 1884. A Cuban politician and author. Most of his life was spent in Spain. In 1845 he married the infanta Josefa Fernanda, sister of the King of Spain, who in consequence was deprived of all her rights. As a republican Güell y Renté was long prominent in Spanish politics. He published many poems, essays, and sketches of West Indian life.

Guelph (gwelf). A city and the capital of Wellington County, Ontario, Canada, situated on the river Speed 47 miles west by south of Toronto. Population (1891), 10,590.

Güemez de Horcasitas (gō-ā'māth dā ōr-kā-sē'tās). Born in Oviedo, 1682; died at Madrid, 1768. A Spanish general and administrator. He was captain-general of Cuba March, 1734, April, 1746, and viceroy of Mexico July 9, 1746–Nov. 5, 1755. On his return to Spain he was made captain-general of the army and count of Revillagigedo. He was reputed to be the wealthiest Spanish subject of his time.

Güemez Pacheco de Padilla Horcasitas (gō-ā'māth pā-chā'ko dā pā-del'yä or-kā-sē'tās), **Juan Vicente,** Count of Revillagigedo. Born at Havana, Cuba, 1740; died at Madrid, May 2, 1799. A Spanish general and administrator, son of Güemez de Horcasitas. He distinguished himself in the Peninsular war, was made viceroy of Buenos Ayres 1787, and was almost immediately appointed viceroy of Mexico. His rule (oct. 17, 1789–May 15, 1794) was one of the best in Mexican colonial history. Returning to Spain, he was made director-general of artillery.

Guendolen (gwen'dō-len). In Geoffrey of Monmouth, the wife of Locrine, the eldest son of Brute or Brutus. See *Sabrina*.

Guérande (gā-rōnd'). A town in the department of Loire-Inférieure, France, 42 miles westnorthwest of Nantes. It manufactures salt. Population (1891), commune, 7,020.

Guerazzi. See *Guerrazzi*.

Guerche (gārsh), **La.** A town in the department of Cher, France, on the Aubois 11 miles west of Nevers. Population (1891), commune, 3,515.

Guerche, or Guerche-de-Bretagne, La. A town in the department of Ille-et-Vilaine, France, 25 miles east-southeast of Rennes. Population (1891), commune, 4,933.

Guercino (gwer-chē'nō), **Giovanni Francesco Barbieri.** Born at Cento, near Bologna, Italy, 1590; died at Bologna, 1666. An Italian painter of the Bolognese school. Among his best works is the "Sibyl Persica" (at Rome).

Guerens. See *Creus*.

Guéret (gā-rā'). The capital of the department of Creuse, France, situated in lat. 46° 9′ N., long. 1° 52′ E. Population (1891), commune, 7,789.

Guericke (ger'ik-e). **Heinrich Ernst Ferdinand.** Born at Wettin, near Halle, Prussia, Feb. 25, 1803; died at Halle, Feb. 4, 1878. A German Protestant theologian, professor at Halle. His works include "Handbuch der Kirchengeschichte" (1833), "Allgemeine christliche Symbolik" (1839–40), "Handbuch der christlichen Archäologie" (1847), etc.

Guericke, Otto von. Born at Magdeburg, Prussia, Nov. 20, 1602; died at Hamburg, May 11, 1686. A German natural philosopher. He studied law at Leipsic, Helmstedt, and Jena, and mathematics at Leyden, and traveled in France and England. From 1631–36 he was chief engineer at Erfurt, in the Swedish service. He invented the air-pump (1650), air-balance, etc., and constructed the "Magdeburg hemispheres." He published "Experimenta nova" (1672), etc.

Guérin (gā-rañ'), **Eugénie de.** Born 1805; died 1848. A French writer, sister of G. M. de Guérin. Her "Journal" and "Lettres" were edited in 1862.

Guérin, Georges Maurice de. Born at the Château du Cayla, near Albi, in southern France, Aug. 4, 1810; died there, July 19, 1839. A French poet. He wrote the "Centaur," which was published in the "Revue des Deux Mondes" in 1840. His literary remains, including the "Centaur," were published in 1860.

Guérin, Jean Baptiste Paulin. Born at Toulon, March 25, 1783; died at Paris, Jan. 19, 1855. A French historical painter.

Guérin, Baron **Pierre Narcisse.** Born at Paris, May 13, 1774; died at Rome, July 16, 1833. A French historical painter, a pupil of Regnault. He gained the prix de Rome in 1797. In 1815 he was made academician, and in 1816 returned to Rome as director of the French Academy. He returned to Paris in 1822. In 1833 he visited Rome with Horace Vernet, and died there. He exhibited at Salons 1796–1819. Among his pupils were Coguiet, Ingres, Scheffer, and Ary Scheffer.

Guérin-Ménéville (gā-rañ'-nan vēl'), **Félix Édouard.** Born at Toulon, France, Oct. 12, 1799; died at Paris, Jan. 26, 1874. A French naturalist. His works include "Iconographie du règne animal, etc." (1829), "Iconographie des zoophytes, etc." (1838), "Genera des insectes" (1835), etc.

Guerino Meschino (gwā-rē'nō mes-kē'nō). The hero of a romance of the middle ages, of uncertain authorship and date, first printed in Italian at Padua in 1473.

Guernsey (gėrn'zi), **L. Sarnia** (sär'ni-ä). ['The Green Isle.'] The second in size and population of the Channel Islands, intersected by lat. 49° 27′ N., long. 2° 35′ W. Capital, St. Peter Port. It is a popular health-resort. With Alderney and the other islands (except Jersey) it forms a bailiwick, ruled by a lieutenant-governor, bailiff, and states-assembly. Area 24 square miles. Length, 9½ miles. Population (1891), with Herm and Jethou, 35,338.

Guéroult (gā-rö'), **Adolphe.** Born at Radepont, Eure, France, Jan. 29, 1810; died at Vichy, France, July, 1872. A French political writer.

Guerra (gar'rä), **Cristóbal**. A Spanish merchant of Seville who, in 1499 and 1500, was engaged with Niño in an exploration of the northern coast of South America. See *Niño, Pedro Alonso*.

Guerrazzi (gwer-rät'sē), **Francesco Domenico**. Born at Leghorn, Italy, Aug. 12, 1804: died at Cecina, near Volterra, Sept. 25, 1873. An Italian author and politician. He was Tuscan premier in 1848, and triumvir and dictator in 1849. Among his historical romances are "La battaglia di Benevento" (1827), "L'Assedio di Firenze" (1836), "Isabella Orsini" (1844).

Guerrero (gär-rā'rō). A state of Mexico, bounded by Michoacan, Mexico, Morelos, and Puebla on the north, Oajaca on the east, and the Pacific Ocean on the southwest. Area, 24,-996 square miles. Population (1890), 353,193.

Guerrero, Vicente. Born at Tixtla, Aug. 10, 1783: died at Chilapa, Feb. 14, 1831. A Mexican general. He joined the patriots in 1810 and held out until 1821, when he united his forces with those of Iturbide; but when Iturbide became emperor he was one of the leaders of the revolt against him, and after his dethronement was a member of the provisional junta 1823-24, and vice-president 1824-28. In 1828 he declared against the president elect, Pedraza. The election was nullified by Congress, which made Guerrero president Jan. 12, 1829; but at the end of the year he was forced to retire to the south. There he kept up an armed resistance, but was eventually captured and shot.

Guerrière (gär-ryär'), **La**. A British ship of war captured by the United States ship Constitution during the war of 1812. See *Constitution*.

Guesclin. See *Du Guesclin*.

Guess (ges), **George** (**Sequoyah**). Born about 1770: died at San Fernando, northern Mexico, Aug., 1843. A Cherokee half-breed Indian. He invented a Cherokee syllabic alphabet in 1826.

Guest (gest), **Edwin**. Born in Worcestershire, 1800: died Nov. 23, 1880. A noted English historical writer and archæologist. He graduated at Cambridge in 1823, and became a fellow of his college (Gonville and Caius) in 1824, and its master in 1852. He was vice-chancellor of the university 1856-58. He published "History of English Rhythms" (1838), and numerous philological and historical papers, the most important of which relate to the Roman period in Britain. To him principally was due the founding of the Philological Society.

Guetlacheca. See *Cuitlauatzin*.

Gueux (gē), [F., 'poor,' 'beggarly'; as a noun, 'beggars,' 'ragamuffins': origin uncertain.] The league of Flemish nobles organized in 1566 to resist the introduction of the Inquisition into the Low Countries by Philip II. The name was previously given to them in contempt, and borne by their followers in the succeeding war.

Guevara (gä-vä'rä), **Antonio de**. Born in the province of Biscay, Spain, about 1490: died in 1545. A Spanish historical writer. He was one of the official chroniclers to Charles V. In 1528 he became a Franciscan monk, and accompanied the emperor on his travels and residences in various cities. He was court preacher, imperial historiographer, bishop of Guadix, and bishop of Mondoñedo. He wrote "Relox de Principes" ("Dial of Princes," 1529), "Decada de los cesares" (a series of Ten Roman Emperors"), and "Epistolas Familares" (1539). The letters, sometimes called "Golden Epistles," were very popular, and were translated by Edward Hellowes (1574) and Savage (1657): Sir Geoffrey Fenton translated part of them (1579). Guevara also wrote a number of works on theology, navigation, and court life.

Guevara, Diego Ladron de. See *Ladron de Guevara*.

Guevara, José. Born at Rocas, New Castile, March 11, 1719: died at Spello, Italy, Feb. 25, 1806. A Spanish Jesuit author. He successful Lozano as chronicler of the order in Paraguay; resided in the Pontine marshes from about 1776 until the expulsion of the Jesuits in 1768; and subsequently lived in Italy. His "Historia de la conquista del Paraguay etc." was first published in Rio de Janeiro in 1836, and by Lamas in 1882. He wrote various controversial works.

Guevara, Luis Velez de. Born at Ecija in 1572 or 1574: died at Madrid in 1644. A Spanish dramatist. Fifteen plays are ascribed to him, among them "Mas pesa el Rey que la sangre" ("King before Kin"), "Luna de Sierra" ("Diana of the Mountains"), etc. He also wrote the romance "El diablo cojuelo" ("The Lame Devil," 1641), from which Le Sage took "Le diable boiteux."

Gugerni (gū-jėr'nī), or **Cugerni** (kū-jėr'nī), or **Guberni** (gū-bėr'nī). [L. (Tacitus) *Gugerni*, (Pliny) *Guberni*.] A German tribe located by Pliny on the lower Rhine between the Ubii and the Batavi, where, also, Tacitus places them at the mouth of the Rhine. They joined in the rising under Civilis. They were probably a part of the Sugambri.

Guglielmi (gōl-yel'mē), **Pietro**. Born at Massa-Carrara, Italy, May, 1727: died at Rome, Nov. 19, 1804. An Italian operatic composer. His works include "I due Gemelli." "La serva innamorata," etc.

Guha (gō'hä), or **Waguha** (wä-gō'hä). A Bantu tribe of the Kongo State, settled on both sides of the Lukuga River. Their language is said to be the same as that of the Wagoma, and both are related to the Rua or Luba.

Guiana, or **Guyana** (gē-ä'nä). [F. *Guyane*, Sp. *Guayana*.] A region in South America, bounded by the Atlantic Ocean on the north, Brazil on the east and south, and Brazil and Venezuela on the west. It is divided into British Guiana, Dutch Guiana, and French Guiana. The name is sometimes applied to the entire region between the Orinoco, the Amazon, the Rio Negro, and the Cassiquiare.

Guiana, Brazilian. That portion of northeastern Brazil which lies north of the Amazon and west of the Rio Negro.

Guiana, British. A British colony, bounded by the Atlantic on the north and northeast, Dutch Guiana on the east, Brazil on the south, and Brazil and Venezuela on the west. Capital, Georgetown. The leading product is sugar. Rich gold mines are now worked in the western part. There are 3 counties—Berbice, Demerara, Essequibo (formerly separate colonies, consolidated in 1831). The region was first settled by the Dutch in 1616, was acquired by the British in 1803; and was formally ceded to them in 1814. The boundary with Venezuela is in dispute, and that with Brazil has recently been fixed. Area (claimed), 109,000 square miles. Population (1891), 288,328.

Guiana, Dutch, or **Surinam** (sō-rē-näm'). A Dutch colony, bounded by the Atlantic on the north, French Guiana on the east, Brazil on the south, and British Guiana on the west. Capital, Paramaribo. The leading products are sugar and cocoa. Settled by English in 1652; it was acquired by the Dutch in 1667 in exchange for their North American colonies. It was held by Great Britain from 1803 to 1814. Area, 46,960 square miles. Population (1890), 56,873.

Guiana, French, or **Cayenne** (kī-en'; or kī-en'). A French colony, bounded by the Atlantic on the northeast, Brazil on the east and south, and Dutch Guiana on the west (the boundary with Brazil is in dispute). Capital, Cayenne. It was settled by the French in 1626; was several times taken by the English and Dutch; and was held by the Portuguese 1809-17. Political prisoners were sent there during the French Revolution, and regular penal colonies were established in 1853. The climate of the coast region is very unhealthful, but the interior is healthy declining. Area, 46,850 square miles. Population (1891), 25,796.

Guiana, Venezuelan, or **Guayana.** A former province of Venezuela, corresponding (nearly) to the present state of Bolivar (which see).

Guianaus. See *Guaynos*.

Guiart (gē-är'), **Guillaume.** Born at Orléans about the end of the 13th century. A French chronicler, author of a metrical history of France, in 12,000 verses, entitled "La branche des royaux lignages," covering the period 1165–1306.

Guibert of Nogent (gē-bär' or nō-zhon'). Born at Clermont, Oise, France, 1053: died 1124. A noted French historian and scholastic philosopher, a monk of Benedictine rule, and (1104) abbot of the abbey of Notre Dame de Nogent. Also surnamed *Viviarcensis* from the monastery of St. Germer de Flaix, which he entered in 1064.

Guibert, or Wibert, of Parma, or **of Ravenna.** See *Clement III.*, Antipope.

Guicciardini (gwē-chär-dē'nē). **Francesco.** Born at Florence, March 6, 1482: died near Florence, May, 1540. An Italian historian, and statesman in the pontifical and Medicean service. His chief work is "Storia d'Italia" ("History of Italy," 1561–64; edited by Rosini 1819). His "Opere inedite" was published in 1857.

Guiccioli (gwē-chō'lē), Countess **Teresa.** Born in Italy about 1801: died at Rome, March 26, 1873. An Italian lady, the daughter of Count Gamba, celebrated on account of her relations with Lord Byron. She married Count Guiccioli when she was about 16 years old, and met Byron a few months later. After Byron's death she married Count Rasponi, and with him was left a widow a second time. Her intimacy with Byron, and she went back to her father's house. From this time until Byron's death she maintained her relations with him, and after his death she lived with or returned to her husband. In 1851 she married the Marquis de Boissy, and in 1868 published in French "My Recollections of Lord Byron."

Guichard (gē-shär'), or **Guischard, Karl Gottlieb** pseudonym **Quintus Icilius.** Born at Magdeburg, Prussia, 1724: died at Potsdam, Prussia, May, 1775. A German soldier and military writer. He entered the military service of Holland, attaining the rank of captain; withdrew and went to England in 1754; and in 1758 entered the service of Frederick the Great, under whom he rose to the rank of colonel. He wrote "Mémoires militaires sur les Grecs et les Romains" (1757), "Mémoires critiques et historiques sur plusieurs points d'antiquités militaires" (1773).

Guicowar's Dominions. See *Baroda*.

Guiderius (gwi-dē'ri-us). In Shakspere's "Cymbeline," a legendary prince, the son of Cymbeline of Britain. He is disguised under the name and state of Polydore, the son of Morgan.

Guidi (gwē'dē), **Carlo Alessandro.** Born at Pavia, Italy, June 14, 1650: died at Frascati, Italy, June 12, 1712. An Italian lyric poet, author of "Poesie liriche" (1684), "Amalsunta in Italia" (1684), "Endimione" (1692), etc.

Guidi, Tommaso. See *Massaveo*.

Guidiccioni (gwē-dē-chō'nē), **Giovanni.** Born at Lucca, 1500 (1480?): died at Macerata, Italy, 1541. An Italian ecclesiastic, diplomat, and man of letters. His complete works were published in 1718: "Lettere inedite," 1867.

Guido (gwē'dō), surnamed "The Savage." A champion, in Ariosto's "Orlando Furioso," who fights with Marphisa among the Amazons. He marries a number of the latter, Aleria being his favorite.

Guido d'Arezzo (gwē'dō dä-ret'sō), often called **Guido Aretino** (ä-re-tē'nō), or **Fra Guittone,** or **Guy of Arezzo.** Born at Arezzo, Italy, probably about 990: died near Arezzo about 1050. An Italian Benedictine monk. He is celebrated for his reforms in musical notation. He went to Rome at the invitation of Pope Benedict VIII., probably in 1022, and again in the time of Pope John XIX., to explain his method of teaching music. He seems to have written most of his works at the monastery of Pomposa in the duchy of Ferrara, where he continued to give time to teaching as resorted to the monks and choir-boys. He was afterward made abbot of the monastery of Santa Croce at Avellano, near Arezzo, where he is believed to have died. Guido has been credited with a number of inventions and discoveries, none of which obviously cannot have been his. He wrote the "Micrologus," the "Antiphonarium," "De artificio novi cantus," "De divisione monochordi secundum Boetium," and other works on musical subjects.

It appears certain that Guido invented the principle upon which the construction of the stave is based, and the Land C clefs; but that he did not invent the complete 4-lined stave itself. There is strong reason to believe that he invented the Hexachord, Solmisation, and the Harmonic Hand; and was, at least, not forbidden principles upon which these inventions were based. Finally, it is certain that he was not the first to extend the Scale downwards to Γ ut; that he neither invented Diaphonia, Discant, Organum, nor Counterpoint; and that he did not hit him with the invention of the Monochord and the Polyplectrum is absurd. *Grove*, Dict. Music, IV. 661.

Guido Reni. See *Reni*.

Guido y Spano (gwē'dō ē spä'no), **Carlos.** Born at Salta, March 5, 1852. An Argentine politician and poet. He was president of the National Congress in 1865, served in the Paraguayan war, and from 1872–76 was president of the Senate. Most of his poems are included in the collection "Hojas al Viento" (Buenos Ayres, 1871).

Guienne, or **Guyenne** (gē-en'). A name frequently given in its later history to Aquitaine, especially in the name of the government Guienne and Gascony.

Guienne and Gascony. An old government of southwestern France.

Guignes (gēny), **Chrétien Louis Joseph de.** Born at Paris, Aug. 25, 1759: died at Paris, March 9, 1845. A French Sinologist, son of Joseph de Guignes. He was appointed in 1784 consul at Canton and French resident in China, where he remained 17 years. He wrote various papers and works on China, and edited a Chinese-Manchu-French, français et latin" (1813), based on a manuscript work by Basil of Glemona, a Roman Catholic missionary in China.

Guignes, Joseph de. Born at Pontoise, France, Oct. 19, 1721: died at Paris, March 19, 1800. A French Orientalist. His works include "Histoire générale des Huns, des Turcs, des Mogols, et autres Tatares occidentaux," etc. (1756–58), etc.

Guildenstern. See *Rosencrantz*.

Guildford (gil'fōrd). The capital of the county of Surrey, England, situated on the Wey 29 miles southwest of London. It has important grain trade. It is a very old town, and has a Norman keep. Population (1891), 14,439.

Guildhall (gild'hal). The council hall of the City of London, founded in 1411, and restored after the fire of 1666. The great hall measures 153 by 48 feet, and is 55 high: it has a handsome open-frame roof, modern colored-glass windows, and the two legendary colossal wooden figures of Gog and Magog. Along the walls are placed statues of famous men. The crypt, with its clustered columns, is of the original construction, and is interesting. See *Gog and Magog*.

Guilford (gil'fōrd). A village and town in New Haven County, Connecticut, situated on Long Island Sound 16 miles east of New Haven. Population (1890), town, 2,780.

Guilford, Earl of. See *North*.

Guilford Court House. A place about 5 miles from Greensborough, Guilford County, North Carolina. Here, March 15, 1781, the British (about 2,400) under Cornwallis defeated the Americans (about 4,400) under Greene. The British loss was about 600; the American, about 400.

Guillaume. See *Wilhelm* and *Wilhelm*.

Guillaume de Lorris (gē-yōm' dė lo-rē'). Born at Lorris, Loiret, France: died about 1240 (?). A French poet, author of the first part of the "Roman de la Rose." About 4,670 of the 22,800 or more lines were written by him. See *Roman de la Rose*.

Guillaume de Palerne (dė pä-lärn'). An early French roman d'aventure. It was translated very

early into English, and has been published as "William of Palerne" by the Early English Text Society. "It introduces the favorite medieval idea of lycanthropy, the hero being throughout helped and protected by a friendly were-wolf, who is before the end of the poem freed from the enchantment to which he is subjected." *Stainforth*, French Lit., p. 96.

Guillaumet (gē-yō-mā'). **Gustave.** Born at Paris, March 26, 1840; died at Paris, March 14, 1887. A French painter, a pupil of Picot and Barrias. He gained the second prix de Rome in 1863.

Guillim (gwil'im), **John.** Born at Hereford about 1565; died at London, May 7, 1621. An English writer on heraldry. He published "A Display of Heraldrie" (1610; sometimes ascribed to John Barkham).

Guillotin (gē-yō-tan'), **Joseph Ignace.** Born at Saintes, France, May 28, 1738; died at Paris, March 26, 1814. A French physician, wrongly regarded as the inventor of the guillotine. As deputy to the Constituent Assembly, 1789, he proposed that all capital punishment should be by decapitation, a privilege till then reserved for the nobility, and suggested that decapitation could be most quickly and humanely performed by a machine. The device actually adopted as a result of this suggestion was prepared by a German mechanic named Schmidt under the direction of Dr. Antoine Louis, perpetual secretary of the Academy of Surgery, and was first used April 25, 1792, for the execution of a highwayman named Pelletier. The machine was first named louisson or louisette, but after a while Guillotin's name was attached to it. Guillotin was not, as has been asserted, executed in his own machine, but died a natural death.

Guimarães, or **Guimaraens** (gē-mā-rīns'). A town in the province of Minho, Portugal, situated on the Ave 30 miles northeast of Oporto. The castle is a battlemented ruin with a huge central keep, inaccessible save by a wooden bridge, and square angle-towers connected by curtains. Population, about 8,000.

Guinart (gē-nārt'), **Roque.** A noble in Cervantes's "Don Quixote." He was a real character, his name being Pedro Rocha Guinarda.

Guinaus. See *Guaynos*.

Guinea (gin'i). [Formerly *Ginnie, Ginny*, etc.; F. *Guinée*, Sp. *Guinea*, etc.; named from the African *Ginnie*, or *Jenne*, a town and kingdom in the Niger district.] That part of western Africa which lies along the coast from Cape Verga (or about lat. 10° N.) to Cape Negro (or about lat. 16° S.), and extends indefinitely inland. It includes, besides native states, British, French, German, and Portuguese colonies. Liberia, and part of the Kongo Free State. It is divided into Upper or North Guinea, and Lower or South Guinea (separated by the Kamerun Mountains or the equator). The name is sometimes used in a more restricted sense. See *Liberia, Gold Coast*, etc.

Guinea, Gulf of. That part of the Atlantic Ocean on the western coast of Africa comprised between Cape Palmas on the north and Cape Lopez on the south.

Guinegate, or **Guinegatte** (gēn-gät'). A village in the department of Pas-de-Calais, northern France, near St.-Omer. Here the French were twice defeated: (1) by Maximilian I. (then archduke of Austria) in August, 1479; (2) by Henry VIII. of England and Maximilian (his ally) in August, 1513. See *Spurs, Battle of*.

Guines (gēn). A town in the department of Pas-de-Calais, France, 7 miles south of Calais. It was an ancient seat of counts, and was held by England in the 14th, 15th, and 16th centuries. Population (1891), commune, 4,502.

Guinevere (gwin'e-vēr), or **Guinever** (gwin'e-vèr), or **Guenever** (gwen'e-vèr), or **Geneura,** or **Ganore** (ga-nōr'), The wife of King Arthur in the Arthurian cycle of romance. She was the daughter of Leodegrance, king of Camclyard, and loved Lancelot of the Lake. See *Lancelot*.

This princess (Geneura) is described as the finest woman in the universe; her stature was noble and elegant; her complexion fair, and her eyes the finest blue of the heavens; the expression of her countenance was lively yet dignified, but sometimes tender; her understanding, naturally just, was well cultivated, her heart was feeling, compassionate, and capable of the most exalted sentiments. *Dunlop*, Hist. of Prose Fiction, I. 224.

Guinevere. One of the "Idylls of the King" by Tennyson, published in 1859.

Guingamp (gan-gon'). A town in the department of Côtes-du-Nord, Brittany, France, situated on the Trieux 19 miles west-southwest of St.-Brieuc. Its church of Notre Dame is one of the principal Breton pilgrim resorts. Population (1891), commune, 9,196.

Guipuzcoa (gē-pōth'kō-ä). One of the three Basque provinces of Spain. Capital, San Sebastian. It is bounded by the Bay of Biscay on the north, France on the northeast, Navarre on the east, Navarre and Alava on the south, and Biscay on the west. Area, 728 square miles. Population (1887), 181,856.

Guirior (gē-rē'or), **Manuel.** Born at Aviz de Ugarte, Navarre, March 21, 1708; died at Madrid, Nov. 25, 1788. A Spanish naval officer and administrator. He served in the English and Algerine wars, and was made viceroy of New Granada in 1771, and viceroy of Peru in 1775, retaining the latter office until 1784. He attained the rank of lieutenant-general, and was created marquis of Guirior after his return to Spain.

Guisborough, or **Gisborough** (giz'bur-ō). A town in the North Riding of Yorkshire, England, 40 miles north of York. Population (1891), 5,625.

Guiscard, or **Guiscardo.** See *Sigismundo*.

Guiscard, Robert. See *Robert Guiscard*.

Guischard, Karl Gottlieb. See *Guichard*.

Guise (gēz or gūēz). A town in the department of Aisne, France, situated on the Oise 23 miles north of Laon. It gave name to the ducal house of Guise. It was the birthplace of Camille Desmoulins. Population (1891), commune, 5,153.

Guise, Cardinals and **Dukes of.** See *Lorraine*.

Guise, Duchy of. A former duchy of northeastern France, which took its name from the town of Guise, and corresponded to the northern part of the department of Aisne. It was situated in the government of Picardy. Formerly it was a county. It was famous in the 16th and 17th centuries as a duchy in the hands of the Guise family, a branch of the house of Lorraine.

Guise (gīz), **Martin.** Died Jan. 21, 1829. An English naval officer who in 1818 entered the service of Chile, under Cochrane, as captain. He did efficient service in the war for independence, and on the retirement of Cochrane (1825) was appointed to organize the navy of Peru. On making the pact of 1828 he forced the surrender of the last Spanish post, Callao Castle, Jan. 19, 1826. Admiral Guise was killed in the attack on Guayaquil.

Guiteau (gē-tō'), **Charles.** Born about 1840; hanged at Washington, June 30, 1882. An American assassin. He was a pettifogging lawyer of French-Canadian descent at Chicago, and on Garfield's election to the presidency went to Washington to seek for office. An American consul at Marseilles, which he did not obtain. Excited by this failure, and by the political conflict between Garfield and Roscoe Conkling, he shot the President fatally at Washington, July 2, 1881.

Guizot (gē-zō' or güe-zō'), Madame (**Élisabeth Charlotte Pauline de Meulan**). Born at Paris, Nov. 2, 1773; died at Paris, Aug. 1, 1827. A French writer, first wife of F. P. G. Guizot, whom she married in 1812. She wrote "Éducation domestique, ou lettres de famille sur l'éducation" (1826), etc.

Guizot, François Pierre Guillaume. Born at Nîmes, Oct. 4, 1787; died at Val-Richer, in Normandy, Sept. 12, 1874. A distinguished French historian and statesman. At the age of 12 he left his native city for Geneva, and in 1806 he took up the study of law in Paris. In 1812 he was appointed assistant professor of literature, and soon thereafter was called to the new chair of modern history. His early publications are "Du gouvernement représentatif et de l'état actuel de la France" (1816), "Des conspirations et de la justice politique (1821), "Des moyens de gouvernement et d'opposition dans l'état actuel de la France" (1821), "De la peine de mort en matière politique" (1822), etc. These pamphlets brought about his resignation from his professorship. Devoting himself exclusively to historical research, he published "Collection des mémoires relatifs à la révolution d'Angleterre," "Collection des mémoires relatifs à l'histoire de France," "Histoire de la révolution d'Angleterre depuis l'avènement de Charles I. jusqu'à la restauration de Charles II.," etc. In 1828 he was called to the chair of history in Paris, and as professor at the Sorbonne delivered several courses of lectures which appeared under the titles "Cours d'histoire moderne," "Histoire générale de la civilisation en Europe," and "Histoire générale de la civilisation en France." After the revolution of July, 1830, he became minister of the interior, and, with the exception of a few months, held office almost uninterruptedly. Ambassador to England remained almost continuously minister in various capacities until he fell from power, Feb. 23, 1848, on the eve of the February revolution. Guizot was prime minister for the 8 years preceding his downfall, but had made himself so unpopular that he failed to be elected to the National Assembly of 1848. The latter part of his life was spent in retirement. Besides the works already mentioned, Guizot translated Shakspere, and published "Washington" (1851), "De la démocratie en France" (1849), "Discours sur l'histoire de la révolution d'Angleterre" (1850), "Méditations et études morales" (1851), "L'Amour dans le mariage" (1855), "Guillaume le Conquérant et la fondation de l'unité anglaise" (1857), "Mémoires pour servir à l'histoire de mon temps" (1858–68), "L'Église et la société chrétienne en 1861" (1861), "Discours académiques" (1861), "Trois gouvernements" (1863), "Histoire parlementaire de France" (1863), "Méditations sur l'essence de la religion chrétienne" (1864), "Méditations sur l'état actuel de la religion chrétienne" (1865), "Méditations biographiques et littéraires" (1868), "La France et la Prusse responsables devant l'Europe" (1868), "Méditations sur la religion chrétienne dans ses rapports avec l'état actuel des sociétés et des esprits" (1868), "Mélanges politiques et historiques" (1869), "Le duc de Broglie" (1872), "Les vies de quatre grands chrétiens français, Saint-Louis, Calvin" (1873, incomplete), and "Histoire de France racontée à mes petits-enfants" (1870–75).

Gujarat. See *Guzerat*.

Gujranwala (guzh-ran-wä'lä). 1. A district in the Panjab, British India, intersected by lat. 32° 15′ N., long. 74° E. Area, 2,387 square miles. Population (1881), 616,892. —2. The capital of the district of Gujranwala, situated in lat. 32° 10′ N., long. 74° 14′ E. Population, about 20,000.

Gujrat (guzh-rät'), sometimes written **Guzerat.** 1. A district in the Panjab, British India, intersected by lat. 32° 40′ N., long. 74° E. Area, 1,973 square miles. Population (1881), 689,115. —2. The capital of the district of Gujrat, situated in lat. 32° 35′ N., long. 74° 7′ E. Here, Feb. 22, 1849, the British under Gough defeated the Sikhs.

Gula (gö'lä). In Assyro-Babylonian mythology, the name of the wife of Adar, the god of war and the chase. She is styled "the great lady" who presides over life and death. Those who break contracts are threatened with her vengeance. Nebuchadnezzar dedicated to her two temples at Babylon and three at Borsippa.

Gulf Stream, The. An oceanic current which first becomes apparent near the north coast of Cuba, whence it advances eastward to the Bahamas, then, turning northward, follows the Atlantic coast with a velocity of from 2 to 5 miles an hour, gradually expanding in breadth and diminishing in depth, but distinctly perceived beyond the eastern edge of Newfoundland as far as about long. 30° W. Its average breadth from Bermuda to the neighborhood of Nova Scotia is from 300 to 400 miles. Its comparatively high temperature (10 to 20 degrees above that of the surrounding ocean), rapid motion, and deep-blue color make the Gulf Stream a most remarkable phenomenon, and even more interesting than the Kuro Sivo, the corresponding current on the Asiatic coast of the Pacific Ocean. The Gulf Stream exerts a most important influence in moderating the climate of France, the British Isles, and other parts of western Europe. The distance to which the influence of the Gulf Stream is felt in a northeasterly direction has been the subject of much discussion among thalassographers. It seems pretty clearly established, however, that a considerable portion of the effect produced upon the climate of northern Europe which was formerly ascribed exclusively to the Gulf Stream is in reality due to a current coming from the Antilles (the Antilles Stream), which joins the Gulf Stream to the north of the Bahamas.

Gülhané. See *Abdul-Medjid*.

Gulistan (gö-lis-tan'). [Pers., 'the rose-garden.'] The most celebrated and finished work of the Persian poet Sadi. It is a kind of moral work in verse and prose, consisting of 8 chapters on kings, derishes, contentment, taciturnity, love and youth, decrepitude and old age, education, and the duties of society, the whole interwoven with stories, maxims, philosophical sentences, and puns.

Gull (gul), Sir **William Whitney.** Born at Colchester, Dec. 31, 1816; died Jan. 29, 1890. A noted English physician, appointed physician extraordinary to the queen in 1872 (ordinary in 1887).

Gullians (gul'ianz). A name sometimes given to the followers of William III. of England.

Gulliver, Lemuel. The ostensible recounter of "Gulliver's Travels."

Gulliver's (gul'i-vèrz) **Travels.** A social and political prose satire, in the form of a book of travels, written by Jonathan Swift, and published in 1726. It consists of a voyage to Lilliput, to Brobdingnag, to Laputa, and to the country of the Houyhnhnms. Lemuel Gulliver is an honest, blunt English sailor.

"Gulliver's Travels" owes most of its external shape to the "Vera Historia" of Lucian, itself a travesty of lost works on geography. The French poet Cyrano de Bergerac (1620–1655) had written a "Voyage à la lune" and a "Histoire comique des états et empires du soleil," from which Fontenelle had borrowed some hints. Several slight points which Swift used he is said to have taken from a tract by Francis Godwin, Bishop of Llandaff. There can be no doubt, moreover, that the particular narrative manner of Defoe, whose "Robinson Crusoe" had appeared in 1719, produced an effect upon Swift. These critical speculations, however, are rather curious than essential. Swift, always among the most original of writers is nowhere more thoroughly himself than in his enchanting romance of Lemuel Gulliver. Whether we read it, as children do, for the story, or as historians, for the political allusions, or as men of the world, for the satire and philosophy, we have to acknowledge that it is one of the wonderful and unique books of the world's literature.

Gosse, Hist. Eng. Lit., p. 160.

Gull's Hornbook, The. A book by Thomas Dekker, published in 1609. It gives a graphic description of the manners of Jacobean gallants. The tract is to some extent modeled on Dedekind's "Grobianus." It is Dekker's best-known work.

Gumbinnen (gōm-bin'nen). A town in the province of East Prussia, Prussia, situated on the Pissa in lat. 54° 36′ N., long. 22° 9′ E. Population (1890), commune, 12,207.

Gummidge (gum'ij), **Mrs.** In Dickens's "David Copperfield," "a lone, lorn creetur" living at Mr. Peggotty's.

Gumri. See *Alexandropol*.

Gumti (gōm'tē), or **Gamti** (gam'tē), or **Goomtee** (gōm'tē). A river in British India, joining the Ganges 17 miles northeast of Benares. Length, about 500 miles. Lucknow is on its banks.

Gümüsh-Khana. [‘Silver house.’] A town in Asiatic Turkey, about 40 miles south of Trebizond.

Gundamuk. See *Gandamak*.

Günderode (gün'de-rō-de), **Karoline von.** Born at Karlsruhe, Baden, Feb. 11, 1780; committed suicide at Winkel, near Mainz, July 26, 1806. A German romantic poet, author of “Gedichte und Phantasien” (1804), “Poetische Fragmente” (1805), etc.

Gundlach (gönt'läch), **Johann Christoph.** Born at Marburg, Hesse-Cassel, July, 1810. A German naturalist who, since 1839, has resided in Cuba. He is well known for his numerous contributions to Cuban ornithology and entomology.

Gundobad (gun'dō-bad), or, erroneously, **Gundebald** (gun'de-bald). Died 516. King of the Burgundians 473–516. He became a patrician of Rome in 473, and in the following year succeeded his father Gundioch as king of the Burgundians, dividing the sovereignty with his brothers Godegisel, Chilperic, and Godomar I. In 500 he was defeated by Chlodwig (Clovis), king of the Franks, through the treachery of Godegisel, and was expelled from his kingdom. He subsequently recovered his throne, deposed Godegisel and, as his two other brothers had in the mean time died, reunited the Burgundian dominions under his sway. He formed an alliance with Chlodwig, and, although an Arian, educated his sons Sigismund and Godomar II. in the Roman Catholic religion, which was the faith of his subjects. He drew up a code of laws, which was named, after him, “Lex Gundobada.”

Gunduk. See *Gandak*.

Gundulf (gun'dulf), L. **Gundolphus** (gun-dol'fus). Born in the diocese of Rouen about 1024: died March 8, 1108. A Norman prelate. In 1059 he became a monk in the abbey of Bec, where he became a friend of Anselm and of Lanfranc, archbishop of Canterbury, by whose assistance he was elevated to the see of Rochester, March 19, 1077. He was the architect of the cathedral of Rochester (some of his work still exists), of a castle at Rochester, of St. Leonard’s Tower and a nunnery at Malling, and of the White Tower in London Tower.

Gundwana. See *Gondwana*.

Gungl (güngl), **Joseph.** Born at Zsámbék, Hungary, Dec. 1, 1810: died at Weimar, Feb. 1, 1889. A Hungarian composer, chiefly of dances and marches.

Gunib (gu-nib'). A plateau in Daghestan, Caucasia: scene of the last resistance to Russia and the capture of Shamyl in 1859.

Gunnerus (gön-nā'rös). **Johann Ernst.** Born at Christiania, 1718: died 1773. A Norwegian botanist, bishop of Trondhjem. He described the flora of Norway.

Gunning (gun'ing), **Elizabeth,** Duchess of Hamilton and afterward of Argyll. Born in 1734: died May 20, 1790. A celebrated beauty. She married James, fifth duke of Hamilton, in 1752, and in 1759 she married John Campbell, marquis of Lorne, afterward fifth duke of Argyll. Compare *Gunning, Maria*.

Gunning, Maria, Countess of Coventry. Born in 1733: died Oct. 1, 1760. A celebrated beauty, daughter of John Gunning of Castle Coote, County Roscommon, Ireland. She and her sister Elizabeth went to London in 1751, and were at once pronounced to be “the handsomest women alive. They were followed by crowds wherever they went, and Maria was the heroine of a mobbed one evening in Hyde Park. The king gave her a guard to protect her, and she once walked in the park for two hours with 2 sergeants of the guard before her and 2 others following her. In 1752 she married George William, sixth earl of Coventry. “The beautiful Misses Gunning” were paintedin number of times, and there are many engravings from these portraits.

Gunning, Mrs. (**Susannah Minifie**). Born in 1740 (?): died at London, Aug. 28, 1800. An English novelist. She married John Gunning, the brother of the beautiful Gunning sisters. He was colonel of the 65th regiment of foot and lieutenant-general. He had one daughter, Elizabeth, and owing to her flirtations (in which her mother took her part) she and her mother left his house. Many squibs and satires were written on the ensuing complication, which Walpole called “the Gunningiad.” Both Susannah Gunning and her daughter wrote a number of novels. The latter married Major James Plunkett, and died in Suffolk, July 20, 1823.

Gunnison (gun'i-son). A river in western Colorado, tributary of Grand River, which it joins near lat. 39° N.

Gunnison Cañon. A remarkable cañon in the Gunnison River, 15 miles in length.

Gunpowder Plot. In English history, a Roman Catholic conspiracy having for its object the destruction of James I. and the lords and commoners in the Parliament House, London. The leaders were Catesby, Percy, Digby, Winter, Guy Fawkes, and others. It was foiled by the arrest of Fawkes, Nov. 5, 1605. See *Fawkes*.

Güns (güns), Hung. **Kőszeg** (kös-seg'). A free royal city in the county of Eisenburg (Vas), Hungary, situated on the river Güns in lat. 47° 22′ N., long. 16° 31′ E. It was successfully defended against Soliman the Magnificent in 1532. Population (1890), 7,076.

Gunter (gun'tėr). **Edmund.** Born in Hertfordshire, England, 1581: died at Gresham College, London, Dec. 10, 1626. An English mathematician, professor of astronomy in Gresham College from 1619. He invented the chain, line, quadrant, and scale that are named from him “Gunter’s chain,” etc.

Henry Briggs was his colleague for a year; and their association doubtless led to Gunter’s “Canon Triangulorum; or, Table of Artificial Sines and Tangents, to a radius of 100,000,000 parts to each minute of the Quadrant,” 1620. This was the first table of its kind published, and did for sines and tangents what Briggs did for natural numbers. In these tables Gunter applied to navigation and other branches of mathematics his admirable rule “The Gunter,” on which were inscribed the logarithmic lines for numbers, sines, and tangents of arches; and he showed how to take a back observation by the cross-staff, whereby the error arising from the eccentricity of the eyes is avoided. . . . He was the first who used the words cosine, cotangent, etc., . . . and also introduced the use of arithmetical complements into the logarithmical arithmetic (Briggs, *Arith. Log.*, cap. L.). De Morgan (*Arith. Books*, xxv.) favors Gunter’s claim to the invention of the decimal sepa rator.

Diet. Nat. Biog.

Günther (gün'ter). In the Nibelungen epic, a Burgundian king, brother of Kriemhild and husband of Brunehilde.

Günther, Albert Karl Ludwig Gotthilf. Born at Esslingen, Würtemberg, Oct. 3, 1830. A German-English zoölogist, particularly noted for works on herpetology and ichthyology. He became assistant in, and in 1875 director of, the zoological department of the British Museum. He has published “Catalogue of the Colubrine Snakes” (1858), “Catalogue of the Batrachia Salientia” (1858), “Reptiles of British India” (1864), “Catalogue of Fishes” (1859–70), “The Gigantic Land-tortoises” (1871), “Introduction to the Study of Fishes” (1880), “Report on the Shore-fishes, etc., of the Voyage of the ‘Challenger’” (1887–88), etc.

Günther, Anton. Born at Lindenau, near Leitmeritz, Bohemia, Nov. 17, 1783: died at Vienna, Feb. 24, 1863. A German philosopher and Roman Catholic theologian. Among his works are: “Vorschule zur spekulativen Theologie” (1828), “Die Juste-Milieus in der deutschen Philosophie gegenwärtiger Zeit” (1838).

Günther, Johann Christian. Born at Striegau, Silesia, Prussia, April 8, 1695: died at Jena, Germany, March 15, 1723. A German poet. His collected poems were published 1724–35.

Guntram (gun'tram), or **Gontran** (gon'tran). Died March 28, 592. King of the Franks. He received the sovereignty of Orleans and Burgundy on the death of his father Clotaire I. in 561, while the rest of the Frankish dominions was divided among his brothers Charibert, Sigebert, and Chilperic, who received Aquitaine, Austrasia, and Neustria respectively. In 567, on the death of Charibert, he became sovereign also of Aquitaine. He sided alternately with Sigebert and Chilperic in the great feud which was kindled by their queens, and which was ended by the death of Chilperic.

Guntur, or **Guntoor** (gun-tör'). A town in the governorship of Madras, British India, situated in lat. 16° 17′ N., long. 80° 27′ E.

Günzburg (günts'bürg). A town in Swabia and Neuburg, Bavaria, at the junction of the Günz and Danube, 15 miles east by north of Ulm. Population (1885), 4,114.

Gupples (gup'lz), **William.** In Dickens’s “Bleak House,” a young articled clerk, hopelessly in love with Esther Summerson.

Gupta (göp'tä). [Skt., ‘protected.’] A name forming often the last member of the name of a Vaishya, or man of the third class. A Vaisha of this name was the founder of the renowned dynasty of Guptas who reigned in Magadha.

Gurdaspur (gör-das-pör'). A district in the Panjab, British India, intersected by lat. 32° N., long. 75° 20′ E. Area, 1,822 square miles. Population (1881), 823,695.

Gurgaon (gör-ga'on). A district in the Panjab, British India, intersected by lat. 28° N., long. 77° E. Area, 1,958 square miles. Population (1881), 641,848.

Gurhwal. See *Garhwal*.

Guriefi (gö-rē-ef'). A town and port in the government of Astrakhan, Russia, situated on the Ural, near its mouth, about lat. 47° 10′ N., long. 52° E. Population (1885), 5,954.

Gurkhas. See *Ghoorkas*.

Gurley (gėr'li), **Ralph Randolph.** Born at Lebanon, Conn., May 26, 1797: died at Washington, D. C., July 30, 1872. An American clergyman and philanthropist, agent, after 1822, of the American Colonization Society.

Gurnah (gör'nä). The chief necropolis of ancient Thebes in Egypt.

The excavations in Upper Egypt, which have proved so barren of all information concerning the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Dynasties, have brought to light much concerning the Seventeenth. In the tombs at Gûrnah have been found the remains of a whole array of court functionaries, thus betraying the existence of a thoroughly civilized state.

Maspero, Outlines, p. 24.

Gurnall (gėr'nal), **William.** Born near Lynn, Norfolk, 1617: died at Lavenham, Suffolk, Oct. 12, 1679. An English clergyman, author of “The Christian in Complete Armour” (1655–62).

Gurney (gėr'ni), **Edmund.** Born at Hoxhlead, Surrey, March 23, 1847: died at Brighton, June 23, 1888. An English psychologist. He graduated at Cambridge in 1871, and became a fellow of Trinity in 1872. He studied music, medicine, and law. In 1880 he published “The Power of Sound” and in 1885 “Tertium Quid: Chapters on Various Disputed Questions,” a collection of his philosophical papers. He was one of the founders of the Society for Psychical Research, and published some of the results of his investigations as “Phantasms of the Living” (1886).

Gurney, Sir **Goldsworthy.** Born at Treator, Cornwall, England, Aug. 14, 1793: died at Reeds, Cornwall, Feb. 28, 1875. An English inventor. Among his inventions are the oxyhydrogen blowpipe, the lime-magnesium (Drummond) and calcium lights, the high-pressure steam-jet, the tubular boiler, a steam carriage, etc.

Gurney, Joseph John. Born at Earlham Hall, near Norwich, England, Aug. 2, 1788: died there, Jan. 4, 1847. An English philanthropist, a minister of the Society of Friends. He was an associate of Mrs. Fry in prison reform, and of Clarkson and Wilberforce in the anti-slavery movement. He wrote “Notes on Prison Discipline” (1819), “Evidences, etc., of Christianity” (1825), etc.

Gurth (gerth). In Sir Walter Scott’s novel “Ivanhoe,” a swineherd and bondsman of Cedric.

Gurton, Gammer. See *Gammer Gurton’s Needle*.

Gurwal, or **Gurwhal.** See *Garhwal*.

Gushington (gush'ing-ton), **Angelina.** The nom de plume of Charles Wallwyn Radcliffe Cooke.

Gushington, Impulsia. The nom de plume of Helena Selina Sheridan, Lady Dufferin.

Gusmão (gōōs-mouⁿ'), **Alexandre de.** Born in Santos, Brazil, 1695: died at Lisbon, Portugal, Dec. 31, 1753. A Portuguese statesman. Most of his life was passed in Europe, where he was an influential minister under several Portuguese kings. The treaty of 1750, which settled the limits of the Spanish and Portuguese possessions in America by *uti possidetis*, was due mainly to him.

Güssfeldt (güs'felt), **Paul.** Born at Berlin, Oct. 14, 1840. A German scientific traveler. In 1873 he led a great scientific expedition to West Africa. His associates were Dr. Falkenstein, Soyaux, Linder, Pechuel-Loesche, and Dr. Bastian. Chinchonilo, on the Chibango River, 20 miles south of Benguela, was fixed upon as coast-station and headquarters. The attempt to explore the far interior failed, but a rich harvest of scientific collections and observations was brought back in 1875 and published in journals as well as in “Im Innern Afrikas” (Leipsic, 1879). In 1876 Güssfeldt explored the eastern desert of Egypt in company with Dr. Schweinfurth. His journeys in the Andes of Brazil and in the Bolivian highland (1882–83) resulted in several important discoveries. On his return to Germany he became general secretary of the Berlin Geographical Society.

Gustavus (gus-tā'vus or gus-tā'vus) **I.,** or **Gustavus Vasa** (vā'sä). [NL. *Gustavus*, F. *Gustave*, It. *Gustavo*, G. *Gustav*, Sw. *Gustaf*, Dan. *Gustav*.] Born at Lindholmen, Upland, Sweden, May 12, 1496: died at Stockholm, Sept. 29, 1560. King of Sweden 1523–60. He was the son of Erik Johansson (hence called Gustavus Eriksson) of the house of Vasa, and was descended on the side of his mother from that of Sture, two of the most influential noble families in Sweden. He received a careful education, chiefly at the court of his kinsman Sten Sture the younger, the latter of whom he served against the Danes at the battle of Brunnkyrka in 1518. In the negotiations which followed this Swedish victory he was sent as a hostage to Christian II. of Denmark, by whom he was treacherously carried off to Denmark. He escaped in 1519, and on the massacre of Stockholm, in which 90 of the leading men of Sweden, including the father of Gustavus, were executed by Christian II., headed a revolt of the Dalecarlians in 1520, and captured Stockholm in 1523, in which year at the Strengnas diet he was elected (Aug. 6) as king of Sweden by the Kalmar union with Denmark. He favored the Reformation in opposition to the Roman Catholic clergy, who had supported the late Danish king, Christian II., and in 1527, at the Diet of Westerås, procured the passage of measures placing the lands of the bishops at his disposal, and granting the liberty of preaching the Reformed faith.

Gustavus II. Adolphus. Born at Stockholm, Dec. 19, 1594: died Nov. 16, 1632. King of Sweden 1611–32, son of Charles IX. and Christina of Holstein, and grandson of Gustavus I. He inherited at his accession three wars from the previous reign, namely, with Denmark, Russia, and Poland. He concluded peace with Denmark at Knared, Jan. 20, 1613; compelled Russia to cede Kexholm Ladoga and Ingermanland at Stolbova, March 4, 1617; and, through the mediation of Richelieu, concluded an armistice of two years with Poland, Sept. 26, 1629, with a view to invading Germany, where the recent victories of the emperor over the Protestant princes under Christian IV. of Denmark threatened both France and Sweden, the former by the increase of the power of the house of Austria, and the latter by the destruction of the equilibrium between Protestantism and Roman Catholicism in the north of Europe. Leaving the conduct of the government in the hands of his chancellor, Axel Oxenstierna, he landed in Pomerania with 15,000 men, July 4, 1630, concluded a formal treaty of alliance with France at Barwalde in Jan., 1631; defeated Tilly at Leipsic, Sept. 17, 1631; and gained the victory of Lutzen over Wallenstein, Nov. 16, 1632, but fell in the battle.

Gustavus III. Born at Stockholm, Jan. 24, 1746; died at Stockholm, March 29, 1792. King of Sweden 1771-92, son of Adolphus Frederick. He crushed the power of the royal council, consisting of nobles, by a coup d'état in 1772, which reduced it from the position of a coexecutive to that of an advisory committee. He carried on war with Russia 1788-90, and was humiliated as the result of a conspiracy among the nobles.

Gustavus IV. Adolphus, Born Nov. 1, 1778; died at St.-Gall, Switzerland, Feb. 7, 1837. King of Sweden 1792-1809, son of Gustavus III. Contrary to the interests of his country, he bitterly opposed Napoleon, and in 1805 became involved in war with Russia, to which he lost Finland, and was deposed by a military conspiracy.

Gustavus Adolphus Union. [G. *Evangelischer Verein der Gustav-Adolf-Stiftung.*] A union of various Protestant churches in Germany, for the purpose of assisting Protestants in Roman Catholic countries, formed after the bicentennial celebration of the battle of Lützen (1832).

Güstrow (güs'trov). A town in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Germany, situated on the Nebel in lat. 53° 48′ N., long. 12° 11′ E. It has a trade in wool, and contains a cathedral and an ancient ducal castle. Population (1890), 14,566.

Gutenberg (gö'ten-berg), **Johannes** or **Henne** (originally **Gensfleisch**). Born at Mainz about 1400; died about 1468. The inventor of printing. His claim to this invention has been much disputed. (See *Coster.*) He was the son of Friele Gensfleisch and Else Gutenberg, and took his mother's name. In 1420 his father was exiled, and various legal proceedings growing out of this show that Gutenberg was in Strasburg in 1434. In 1436 he was sued before the court at Strasburg for breach of promise of marriage. His claim to be the inventor of printing rests mainly on a legal decision rendered at Strasburg (see *Laurens Janszoon*), from which it appears that he entered into partnership with certain persons to carry on various secret operations, one of which involved the use of a press with an attachment conjectured to have been a type-mold. In 1450 he formed a partnership with Johann Fust, a moneylender, which terminated in 1455. Fust demanded payment of money loaned; in default of this, seized all of Gutenberg's type-and-stock and carried on the business himself, with Peter Schoeffer (later his son-in-law) as manager. Gutenberg continued his work with inferior tools.

Gütersloh (gü'ters-lō). A town in the province of Westphalia, Prussia, 33 miles east of Münster. It is the center of the "pumpernickel" region, and exports hams and sausages.

Guthlac (göth'lak), Saint. Born about 673; died at Crowland, April 11, 714. An English hermit who founded Anglo-Saxon friendly relations with the foreign nations at Crowland. The celebrated hermit Ecbelbald over his relics grew into Crowland Abbey.

Guthrie (guth'ri). The capital of Oklahoma Territory and of Logan County, situated about 30 miles north of Oklahoma. Population (1890), 2,788.

Guthrie, James. Born near Bardstown, Ky., Dec. 5, 1792; died at Louisville, Ky., March 13, 1869. An American politician, secretary of the treasury 1853-57.

Guthrie, Thomas. Born at Brechin, July 12, 1803; died at St. Leonard's, near Hastings, England, Feb. 24, 1873. A Scottish clergyman, orator, and philanthropist. He published "Pleas for Ragged Schools" (1847, 1849), "The Gospel in Ezekiel" (1858), "The City: Its Sins and Sorrows" (1857), etc.

Guthrie, Thomas Anstey: pseudonym **F. Anstey.** Born at Kensington in 1856. An English novelist. He wrote "Vice Versa" (1882), "The Giant's Robe" (1886), "The Third Venus" (1887), "The Fallen Idol" (1888), "The Parish" (1889), etc.

Guthrum (göth'rum), or **Guthorm.** Died 890. A Danish king of East Anglia. He conquered East Anglia in 878. He was defeated by Alfred at Ethandun (Edington, Wiltshire) in the same year, but retained his conquest.

Guti (gō'tē). See *Gutium.*

Gutierrez (gō-tē-ār'reth), **Juan Maria.** Born at Buenos Ayres, 1809; died there, Feb. 25, 1878. An Argentine author. During the dictatorship of Rosas he lived in exile in Chile, where he was director of a national school. Returning to Buenos Ayres in 1853, he became rector of the university. He published many works, mainly biographical or relating to Spanish-American literature.

Gutierrez, Santos Joaquin. Born at Villa del Cocui, Boyacá, Oct. 24, 1820; died at Bogotá, Feb. 6, 1872. A New Granadan general and politician. He was one of the chiefs of the liberal party, and took a leading part in the revolutionary struggles from 1851 to 1863. From 1863 to 1870 he was president of Colombia.

Gutierrez de la Concha, José. See *Concha.*

Gutierrez Vergara (vār-gä'rä), **Ignacio.** Born in 1806; died Nov. 3, 1877. A Colombian politician. He was a lawyer; deputy to several congresses; governor of Cundinamarca; and minister of the treasury 1857-61. In 1861, as a leader of the conservatives, he assumed executive power and attempted to defend Bogotá against the revolutionist Mosquera, but was defeated and for a time banished.

Gutium (gü'shi-um). See the extract.

> The northern plateau was inhabited by a mixture of uncultivated tribes at the earliest period of which we have any knowledge, and was known under the general name of Gutium or Guti (Kuta in Assyrian), first identified by Sir H. Rawlinson with the Goyim of Gen. xiv. 1. Gutium comprised the whole country which stretched from the Euphrates on the west to Media on the east; the land of Yatbi, with the mountain of Rowandûz, on which the ark of the Chaldean Noah was believed to have rested, being included within it. *Sayce, Anc. Empires,* p. 96.

Gutnic (göt'nik), or **Gutnish.** [G. *Gutnisch.*] The Swedish dialect of the island of Gotland in the Baltic. Old Gutnic is a sharply differentiated dialect of Old Swedish, preserved in runic inscriptions from the Viking age (700–1050) to the 16th century, and in several MSS. from the 14th century. With Swedish and Danish it forms the group specifically called East Norse.

Guts Muths (göts' mōts), **Johann Christoph Friedrich.** Born at Quedlinburg, Prussia, Aug. 9, 1759; died at Schnepfenthal, near Gotha, Germany, May 21, 1839. A German educator, teacher of gymnastics at Schnepfenthal. He wrote "Gymnastik für die Jugend" (1793), "Handbuch der Geographie" (1810), "Turnbuch für die Söhne des Vaterlandes" (1817), etc.

Gutzkow (göts'kō), **Karl.** Born at Berlin, March 17, 1811: died at Frankfort-on-the-Main, Dec. 16, 1878. A German dramatist and author. He studied theology and philosophy at Berlin. In 1831 appeared his first work, "Forum der Journal litteratur." He then became a dramatic critic at Stuttgart, and afterward traveled abroad and lived for short periods in various places in Germany. In 1835 appeared "Wally, die Zweiflerin" (usually called "Wally"), which got him, on account of the religious views expressed, a three months' imprisonment at Mannheim. From 1847 to 1850 he lived in Dresden, dramatically, for the first time he had again been active as a journalist, and had written besides a number of critical works and essays. In 1852 he founded, in Dresden, a weekly journal. From 1860 to 1864 he was directing-editor of the Berlin "Deutsche Reform." Loss of health compelled him to relinquish this position in the latter year. Among his many novels are "Die Ritter vom Geiste" (1850-52), "Der Zauberer von Rom" (1858-1861), "Hohenschwangau" (1868), etc. His principal dramas are "Zopf und Schwert" ("Periwig and Sword," 1843), "Das Urbild des Tartüffe" ("The Original of Tartuffe," 1844), "Uriel Acosta" (1846), "Der Königslieutenant," ("The King's Lieutenant," 1849).

Gützlaff (güts'läf), **Karl.** Born at Pyritz, Pomerania, Prussia, July 8, 1803; died at Hong-Kong, Aug. 9, 1851. A German missionary in China, and Sinologist. His chief works are "China Opened" (1838), "Geschichte des chinesischen Reichs" (1847).

Guy, or **Gui** (gī or gē), or **Guido** (gwē'dō), of **Lusignan** (lü-zēn-yoñ'). [MI. *Guido, F. Guy, It. Guido,* Sp. *Guido,* G. and D. *Guido.*] Died 1194. King of Jerusalem. He was descended from an ancient reigning family in Poitou, and in 1180 married the Marchioness of Montferrat, Sibylla, daughter of Amalric (Amaury), king of Jerusalem. He succeeded to the throne in 1186 on the death of Baldwin V., the son of Sibylla and the Marquis of Montferrat. In 1187 he was conquered and imprisoned by Saladin, by whom he was released on renouncing his claim to the throne. This renunciation he subsequently disregarded, and in 1192 transferred his claim to the kingdom of Jerusalem to Richard I. of England in exchange for Cyprus, in which he became the founder of a new Frankish dynasty.

Guy of Warwick. A legendary hero of English romance. The legends concerning him seem to have been first put in shape by an Anglo-Norman poet of the 12th century. In the 14th century they were first considered authentic history by chroniclers. Peter Langtoft and Walter of Exeter wrote his history about 1308. Many poems as well as short ballads have been written upon the subject. His most popular feat was the killing of the giant Colbrand, a Danish champion, with whom he fought a duel to decide the war between Athelstan and the Danes who were besieging him at Winchester. He then returned to Warwick, where, finding himself known to her only as the Earl of Warwick, in right of whom he assumed the title. He resided near her castle as a hermit, and lived on the alms which, not knowing himself known to her, and she only discovered his identity when he sent her their wedding-ring, begging her to attend his death-bed. See *Warbeck.*

Guy (gī), **Thomas.** Born about 1645; died at London, Dec. 27, 1724. An English bookseller and philanthropist. He founded Guy's Hospital (London) in 1722, and endowed other charitable institutions.

Guyenne. See *Guienne.*

Guy Mannering (gī man'ėr-ing). A novel by Sir Walter Scott, published in 1815.

Guyon (gī'on; F. pron. gē-yoñ'), Madame (**Jeanne Marie Bouvier de la Motte-Guyon**). Born at Montargis, Loiret, April 13, 1648: died at Blois, June 9, 1717. A French mystic, one of the founders of quietism. She married Jacques de la Motte-Guyon at 16 years of age. In 1686 she was imprisoned for her religious opinions, and later was banished to Blois. She wrote "Moyen court et très facile pour l'oraison" (1688-90), "Les torrents spirituels" (1704), "Poésies spirituelles" (1689), autobiography (1720), translation of the Bible (1713–15), etc.

Guyon (gī'on), **Sir.** The personification of temperance in Spenser's "Faerie Queene," bk. ii.

Guyot (gē-ō'). **Arnold Henry.** Born near Neuchatel, Switzerland, Sept. 28, 1807; died at Princeton, N. J., Feb. 8, 1884. A Swiss-American geographer and scientist, professor of geography and geology at Princeton from 1855. He published a series of school geographies, "Earth and Man" (1849), etc.

Guy's Hospital. A London hospital situated in St. Thomas's Street, south of the Thames, not far from London Bridge. It was founded, with other charities, by Thomas Guy, a bookseller of London.

Guzerat (guz-e-rät'), or **Gujarat** (guzh-g-rät'). A region in British India, bordering on the Arabian Sea, about lat. 20°–24°–45′ N., long. 68°–74° 20′ E. It comprises the northern districts of the government of Bombay, the Gaikwar's dominions, and other native states.

Guzerat (in the Panjab). See *Gujrat.*

Guzman (göth-man'). **Fernando Perez de,** Born in 1405; died in 1470. A Spanish poet and chronicler. He served for a time at the council-board and in the army of John II., king of Castile, but eventually retired to private life and devoted himself to literature. His chief work is "Cronica del señor don Juan Segundo de este nombre, rey de Castilla," etc. (1668).

Guzman, Gonzalo Nuño de. Born at Portillo: died at Santiago de Cuba, Nov. 5, 1539. The second governor of Cuba. He was one of the conquerors of the island region of Santiago, and after the death of Velasquez became governor in April, 1527. Accused of his avarice and cruelty he was removed, Nov. 6, 1531, but again obtained the place and retained it until 1537.

Guzman (göth-man'), **Joaquin Eufracio.** Born in Costa Rica, 1801: died in Salvador about 1870. A Central American general and politician. He served under Malespin, and was vice-president in his administration, but declared against him in Feb., 1846, and assumed the executive office. He held out the term in 1848. Subsequently he was a leader of the liberals in the Salvadorian Congress.

Guzman, Luis Henriquez de. See *Henriquez de Guzman.*

Guzman, Nuño or **Nuñez Beltran de.** Born at Guadalajara, Spain, about 1487: died there, 1544. A Spanish lawyer and soldier. He was one encomendero at Puerto de Plata, Española. In 1526 he was appointed to seth and govern Panico, in northwestern Mexico; and by his encroachments on the territory of Cortés, and of Narvaez on the north, caused much trouble. In 1528 he was made president of the first audience of Mexico, virtually ruling the country until 1531. He did all he could to injure Cortés, and made himself hated by arbitrary acts and extortion. In 1530 he conquered the region on the Pacific coast long known as New Galicia. Guzman was deposed by a new audience, Dec., 1533, and was subsequently disgraced and heavily fined.

Guzman, Ruy Diaz de. Born in Paraguay, 1544: died after 1612. The first historian of Paraguay. The greater part of his life was spent in the province of Guayra, where he became military governor. His "Historia Argentina" describes the conquest of the Platine States, and brings the history of the colony down to 1575. The work was first published in the "Angelis Collection," 1836.

Guzman Blanco (blän'kō), **Antonio.** Born at Caracas, Feb. 29, 1828. A Venezuelan soldier and statesman. He was prominent in the federalist revolts 1859–63, and on the latter year became first vice-president under Falcon in 1863. The latter was deposed by a revolution in 1868. Guzman Blanco headed a successful counter-revolution in 1870, and Falcon having died became president. By successive reelections he retained the office until 1887, and his influence was strong under subsequent administrations until 1892.

Guzman de Alfarache. A romance by Mateo Aleman, named from its hero. It is "nearly of the same age as 'Don Quixote,' and of great genius, though it can hardly be ranked as a model or a work of imagination. It is a series of strong, realistic sketches, rather than a drily told, but accompanied by the most severe and sarcastic commentary. The satire, the wit, the eloquence and reasoning are of the most potent kind; but they are didactic rather than dramatic. They would suit a homily or a pasquinade as well [as] or better than a romance. Still there are in this extraordinary book occasional sketches of character and humorous descriptions to which it would be difficult to produce anything superior." *Hazlitt.*

As it has reached us, it is divided into two parts, the first of which was published at Madrid in 1599. Its hero, who supposed himself to be the son of a respectable but not very reputable Genoese merchant established at Seville, escapes, as a boy, from his mother, after his father's ruin and death, and plunges into the world upon adventure. He soon finds himself at Madrid, though not till he has passed through the hands of justice; and in that capital undergoes all sorts of suffering, serving as a scullion to a cook, and as a ragged errand-boy to whomsoever would employ him; until, seeing a good opportunity, he steals a large sum of money that had been intrusted to him, and escapes to Toledo, where he sets up for a gentleman. But there he becomes, in his turn, the victim of a cunning like his own; and, finding his money nearly gone, enlists for the Italian wars. His star is now on the wane. At Barcelona he again turns sharper and thief. At Genoa and Rome he sinks to the lowest condition of a street beggar. But a cardinal picks him up in the last city and makes him his page: a place in which, but for his bold frauds and tricks, he might long have thriven, and which at last he leaves in great distress, from losses at play, and enters the service of the French ambassador. Here the First Part

ends. . . . In 1605 the genuine Second Part appeared. It begins with the life of Guzman in the house of the French ambassador at Rome, where he serves in some of the most dishonorable employments to which the great of that period degraded their mercenary dependents.

Ticknor, Span. Lit., III. 99.

Gwalior (gwä'lē-ōr). 1. A protected state of India, of irregular outline, lying between the Northwest Provinces on the northeast and the states of Rajputana on the west. It is ruled by the Sindhia dynasty: their forces were defeated in 1803 and 1843. Area, 25,855 square miles. Population (1891), 3,378,774.

2. The capital of the state of Gwalior, situated in lat. 26° 13′ N., long. 78° 10′ E. It is the seat of Jain and early Hindu antiquities, and is noted for its fortress. Population (1891), 104,085.

Gwamba (gwäm'bä). A Bantu tribe occupying the vast tract between Zululand and the Sabi River, mostly in Portuguese East Africa, but also represented in Transvaal. Scattered tribes are found as far north as Lake Nyassa, where they are called Batonga, which is the nickname given them by the Zulus. They call themselves Magwamba, and their language Shigwamba. This language differs more from Chuana and Suto than from Zulu. The Boers call them Knobnoses, because of their custom, now abandoned, of producing a string of fleshy knobs down their noses. A Swiss mission has been very successful in teaching these natives.

Gwendolen Harleth. See *Harleth*.

Gwilt (gwilt), **Joseph.** Born at Southwark, London, Jan. 11, 1784: died at Henley-on-Thames, Sept. 14, 1863. An English architect and archæologist. He published an "Encyclopædia of Architecture" (1842), etc.

Gwyn, or **Gwinn** (gwin), **Nell** or **Eleanor.** Born at Hereford (?), Feb. 2, 1650: died Nov. 13, 1687. An English actress, mistress of Charles II. There is little information as to her early life. Her first known appearance on the stage was in 1665. She was a great favorite with the public, as she was gay and sprightly and played piquant, hoistling parts. Her dancing was much admired. After various adventures with other lovers besides the king, she left the stage in 1682. The king retained his affection for her till his death. She had two children by him: Charles Beauclerk (1670) afterward Duke of St. Albans), and a second son, James (1671). Large sums of money, and Bestwood Park (Nottingham), Burford House (Windsor), and other gifts, were bestowed on her.

For tragedy she [Nell Gwyn] was unfitted: her stature was low, though her figure was graceful; and it was not till she assumed comic characters, stamped the smallest foot in England on the boards, and laughed with that peculiar laugh that in the excess of it her eyes almost disappeared, that she fairly carried away the town, and enslaved the hearts of city and of court. She spoke prologues and epilogues with wonderful effect, danced to perfection, and in her peculiar but not extensive line was, perhaps, unequalled for the natural feeling which she put into the parts most suited to her. She was so fierce or repartee that no one ventured to allude sneeringly to her antecedents. She was coarse, too, when the humour took her; could curse pretty strongly, if the house was not full; and was given, in common with the other ladies of the company, to loll about and talk loudly in the public boxes, when she was not engaged on the stage.

Doran, Eng. Stage, I. 62.

Gya. See *Guiga*.

Gyaman (gyä-män'). A Nigritic tribe of the Gold Coast, West Africa, situated north of Kumassi, and speaking a language of its own.

Gye (gī), **Frederick.** Born at London, 1809: died at Ditchley, Dec. 4, 1878. An English manager of opera. He undertook the management of Covent Garden in 1848, and retained it till 1877, when his son Ernest Gye assumed control. See *Albani*.

Gyergyo-Szent-Miklós (jer'jō-sent-mē'klōsh'). A town in the county of Csik, Transylvania, situated in lat. 46° 42′ N., long. 25° 33′ E. Population (1890), 6,104.

Gyges (jī'jēz). King of Lydia, a contemporary of the Assyrian king Asurbanipal (668–626 B. C.), and a founder of a new dynasty. Pressed by the Cimmerians, he invoked the help of Asurbanipal, and submitted to his supremacy. Afterward he allied himself with Psammetichus, king of Egypt, against Assyria, and seems to have fallen in one of the repeated attacks of the Cimmerians, who were no longer checked by the Assyrian power, in about 653. "According to the legend in Plato, Gyges, a herd-man of the king of Lydia, after a terrible storm and earthquake, saw near him a chasm in the earth, into which he descended and found a vast horse of brass, hollow and partly open, wherein lay a gigantic corpse with a golden ring. This ring he carried away, and discovered unexpectedly that it possessed the miraculous property of rendering him invisible at pleasure. Being sent on a message to the king Candaules, he made the magic ring available to his ambition: he first possessed himself of the person of the queen, and then with her aid assassinated the king, and finally seized the sceptre." *Grote*.

Gyidesdzo (gyēd-äsd-zō'). A tribe of North American Indians on Price Island, northwest of Millbank Sound, British Columbia. See *Tsimshian*.

Gyitgaata (gyēt-gä'ä-tä), or **Kitkada**, or **Kitkaet.** A tribe of North American Indians on Grenville Channel, British Columbia. Their name signifies 'people of the poles' (from their salmon-weirs). See *Tsimshian*.

Gyitksan (gyēt-ksän'), or **Kitikshian.** [From *Kshian* or *Kashian*, a settlement on Skeena River.] A tribe of North American Indians on upper Skeena River, British Columbia. See *Nasqat*.

Gymnopædiæ (jim-nō-pē'di-ē). [Gr. *γυμνοπαιδία*.] See the extract.

The feast of the Gymnopædiæ, or naked youths, was one of the most important at Sparta (Pausan. III. xi. § 7). It lasted several days, perhaps ten. It was less a religious festival than a great spectacle, wherein the grace and strength of the Spartan youth were exhibited to their admiring countrymen and to foreigners. The choi-i ceremonies were choral dances, in which wrestling and other gymnastic exercises were closely imitated, and which served to show the adroitness, activity, and bodily strength of the performers. These were chiefly Spartan youths, who danced naked in the forum, round the statues of Apollo, Diana, and Latona. Songs in celebration of the noble deeds performed by the youths, as the exploits of Thyrea and Thermopylæ, formed a portion of the proceedings at the festival.

Rawlinson, Herod., III. 451, note.

Gymnosophists (jim-nos'ō-fists). A sect of ancient Hindu philosophers who lived solitarily in the woods, wore little clothing, ate no flesh, renounced all bodily pleasures, and addicted themselves to mystical contemplation: so called by Greek writers. By some they are regarded as Brahman penitents; others include among them a set of Buddhist ascetics, the Shamans.

Gyoma (dyō'mō). A town in the county of Békés, Hungary, situated on the Körös in lat. 46° 57′ N., long. 20° 51′ E. Population (1890), 10,867.

Gyöngös (dyön'dösh). A town in the county of Heves, Hungary, 47 miles northeast of Budapest. It has a flourishing trade. Population (1890), 16,124.

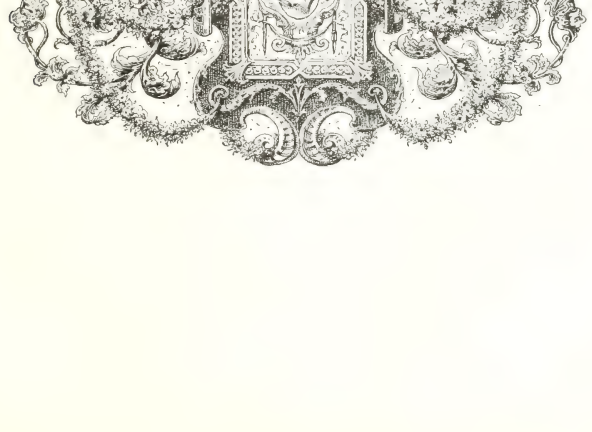
Gyp. The pseudonym of Sibylle Gabrielle Marie Antoinette de Riquetti de Mirabeau, comtesse de Martel de Janville. See *Martel de Janville*.

Gypsies. See *Gipsies*.

Gyrowetz (gir'o-vets), **Adalbert.** Born at Budweis, Bohemia, Feb. 19, 1763: died at Vienna, March 19, 1850. A Bohemian composer of symphonies, operas, ballets, etc.

Gythium (ji-thi'um or jith'i-um). [Gr. *Θήϐιον*.] In ancient geography, a seaport of Laconia, Greece, situated on the Gulf of Laconia in lat. 36° 46′ N., long. 22° 34′ E., near the modern Marathonisi.

Gyula (jö'lo). The capital of the county of Békés, Hungary, situated on the White Körös in lat. 46° 38′ N., long. 21° 17′ E. Population (1890), 19,991.



Haanen (hä'nen), **Remi van.** Born at Oosterhout, Brabant, Jan. 5, 1812. A Dutch landscape-painter.

Haarlem, or **Harlem** (härʹlem). [*D. Haarlem* (formerly *Haerlem, Harlem*), OD. *Hardem*, ML. *Harlemum*.] The capital of the province of North Holland, Netherlands, on the Spaarne 4 miles from the North Sea, and 11 miles west of Amsterdam. It has various manufactures, and is especially celebrated for its flower-gardens. The Groote Kerk (or St. Bavo) is an impressive cruciform structure of the 15th century. The tower is 255 feet high. The interior possesses a brass choir-screen and fine carved stalls and pulpit. The organ, built in 1738, is famous as one of the finest existing. Haarlem was formerly the residence of the Counts of Holland. It was seized by the insurgent peasants in 1492; was invested by the Spaniards in Dec., 1572; surrendered in July, 1573; and was retaken by William of Orange in 1577. It was an art center in the 17th century. Population (1889), 50,247.

Haarlemmer Polder (härʹlem-mer pōlʹder). A plain in the province of North Holland, Netherlands, between Haarlem, Amsterdam, and Leyden. It was formerly the Haarlemmer Meer or Lake, 18 miles in length, formed in the 16th century and communicating with the Y and the Old Rhine. This was drained in 1836-53. Population of the district, about 10,000.

Haas (hās). **Johannes Hubertus Leonardus de.** Born at Heidel, North Brabant, March 25, 1832: died at Brussels, Aug. 16, 1880. A noted animal-painter. He was a pupil of Van Os at Haarlem, and went to Brussels in 1857. His "Trio of Donkeys" is at the Liebert Gallery; "Cattle on the Rhine," "Cows at Pasture," and "Three Comrades" at the National Gallery, Berlin; "Pasture" at the Brussels Museum; and "Cattle" at the Kunsthalle, Hamburg.

Haase (hāʹze), **Friedrich.** Born at Berlin, Nov. 1, 1826. A German actor. He first appeared on the stage at Weimar in 1846, and played successively at Potsdam, Berlin, Prague, Karlsruhe, Munich, Frankfort, and elsewhere. He visited America in 1867 and 1882-83. He is one of the most popular of German actors.

Haase, Heinrich Gottlob Friedrich Christian. Born at Magdeburg, Prussia, Jan. 4, 1808: died at Breslau, Prussia, Aug. 16, 1867. A German classical philologist, professor at the University of Breslau.

Hababˈ (ha-baibʹ). An African tribe wandering as nomadic herdsmen over the pasture-lands northwest of Massowah, between the Bogos and the Beni Amer. In physical appearance they and the Beni Amer show more affinity with the Cushitic Bedja or Bisharin; but their dialects belong to the same cluster as Tigre and Amharic, the base of which is Semitic. In religion the Hababs are said to be now Mohammedan, although within recent times they still made a profession of Ethiopic Christianity. See *Tore*.

Habakkuk (ha-bakʹuk or habʹa-kuk). [Cf. Assyr. *ḫambuqâqu*, name of a plant.] A Hebrew prophet. Nothing authentic of his life is known, and he therefore has become the subject of many legends. Thus, in the apocryphal book "Bel and the Dragon," he is carried through the air by an angel from Judea to Babylon to feed Daniel. The book of his prophecies, consisting of 3 chapters, holds the eighth place among the minor prophets. The first two chapters bear on the wickedness reigning in the country and the growing power of the Chaldeans; the third chapter is a lyric ode representing God as appearing in judgment. Habakkuk exhibits poetic genius of high order. His prophecy is constructed dramatically in the form of a dialogue between himself and Jehovah. The lyric ode ranks, for sublimity of poetic conception, picturesqueness of imagery, and splendor of diction, with the highest which Hebrew poetry has produced. He prophesied most probably in the reign of Jehoiakim (608-598 B. C.).

Habana. See *Havana*.

Habassin. An old name of Abyssinia.

Habberton (habʹer-ton), **John.** Born at Brooklyn, 1842. An American writer, author of "Helen's Babies" (1876), etc.

Habelschwerdt (häʹbel-shwert). A town in the province of Silesia, Prussia, situated on the Neisse 58 miles south-southwest of Breslau. Population (1890), commune, 5,586.

Habeneck (äb-nekʹ), **François Antoine.** Born at Mézières, France, Jan. 22, 1781: died at Paris, Feb. 8, 1849. A French violinist and conductor.

Habicht (häʹbicht), **Ludwig.** Born at Sprottau, Prussia, July 23, 1830. A German novelist. He has written "Der Stadtschreiber von Liegnitz" (1865), "Zwei Hefe" (1870), "Vor dem Gewitter" (1873), "Schein und Sein" (1875), "Am Gardasee" (1890), etc.

Habington (habʹing-ton), **William.** Born at Hindlip, Worcestershire, Nov., 1605: died there, 1654. An English poet. He published the lyrical collection "Castara" (1634), etc.

Habor (häʹbôr). A river mentioned with Gozan in connection with the settlement of the deported ten tribes in Assyria (2 Ki. xvii. 1). Its former identification with the Chebar has been generally given up. It is, no doubt, identical with the Aborrhas, or Chaboras, of classical writers, still bearing the name Khabour, which falls into the Euphrates near Circesium. The name occurs as Habur in the cuneiform inscriptions.

Habrocomas. See *Abrocomas*.

Habsburg. See *Hapsburg*.

Hachette (ä-shetʹ), **Jeanne Fourquet,** surnamed. Born at Beauvais, Nov. 14, 1454: the date of her death is not known. A French heroine. She took part, armed with a hatchet (hachette), in the defense of Beauvais against Charles the Bold in 1472 (whence her surname).

Hachette, Louis Christophe François. Born at Rethel, Ardennes, France, May 5, 1800: died July 21, 1864. A French editor and publisher, founder of the firm of Hachette and Co., Paris.

Hackelberg (häʹkel-berg), or **Hackelnberg** (häʹkeln-berch). In German folk-lore, the wild huntsman of the "furious army," identified with a historical Hans von Hackelberg (1521-81).

Hackensack (hakʹen-sak). The capital of Bergen County, New Jersey, situated on Hackensack River 12 miles north by west of New York. Population (1890), 6,004.

Hackensack River. A small river in Rockland County, New York, and northeastern New Jersey, flowing into Newark Bay 4 miles southeast of Newark.

Hackett (hakʹet), **Horatio Balch.** Born at Salisbury, Mass., Dec. 27, 1808: died at Rochester, N. Y., Nov. 2, 1875. An American biblical scholar. He was professor of biblical literature in Newton Theological Institution 1839-62, and in 1870 became professor of New Testament Greek in Rochester Theological Seminary. Among his works are "Hebrew Grammar" (1847), "Commentary on the Acts" (1851), "Illustrations of Scripture" (1855), translation of Philemon (1860). He edited, with Ezra Abbot, the American edition of Smith's "Bible Dictionary" (1868-70).

Hackett, James Henry. Born at New York, March 15, 1800: died at Jamaica, N. Y., Dec. 28, 1871. An American actor. He went on the stage about 1820. He was successful in the personation of Yankees and Western pioneers. He is best known, however, for his representation of Falstaff, which he first played about 1832. He wrote "Notes and Comments on Shakspere" (1863).

Hackländer (häkʹler-der), **Friedrich Wilhelm von.** Born at Burtscheid, near Aix-la-Chapelle, Prussia, Nov. 1, 1816: died near the Starnbergersee, Bavaria, July 6, 1877. A German novelist, dramatist, and miscellaneous writer. He wrote "Bildern aus dem Soldatenleben in Friedes- und Kriegszeiten" (1845), "Handel und Wandel" (1850), etc.

Hackney (hakʹni). A parish and parliamentary borough of London, 3 miles northeast of St. Paul's, formerly a fashionable center. It returns 3 members to Parliament. Population (1891), 220,531.

Hackum (hakʹum). **Captain.** A bully in Shadwell's "Sullen of Alsatia."

Haco. See *Hakon*.

Hadad (hāʹdad). A Syrian deity. The name is applied in the Bible to several persons. See *Ben-hadad*.

> Hadad occupied a higher position than Saul. He was, as I have said, the supreme Baal or Sun-god, whose worship extended southward from Carchemish to Edom and Palestine. At Damascus he was adored under the Assyrian name of Rimmon, and Zechariah (xii. 11) alludes to the cult of the compound Hadad-Rimmon in the close neighbourhood of the great Canaanitish fortress of Megiddo. Coins bear the name of Abd-Hadad, "the servant of Hadad," who reigned in the fourth century at Hierapolis, the later successor of Carchemish; and, under the abbreviated form of Dada, Shalmaneser speaks of "the god Dada of Aleppo" (Khalman).
>
> *Sayce*, Anc. Babylonians, p. 55.

Hadad-rimmon (häʹ dad-rimʹ on). A place mentioned in Zech. xii. 11 as situated in the valley of Megiddo, where a lamentation took place. The lamentation is referred by some to the fall of Josiah in the battle with Necho of Egypt near Megiddo (609 B. C.), and Hadad-rimmon is then taken as a place identified with the modern village Rummaneh, south of Lejun, which is considered as representing the ancient Megiddo. By others the lamentation of Hadad-rimmon is explained to mean the rites connected with three Syrian divinities similar to the mourning over the death of Adonis in Phenicia and elsewhere.

Hadai (hāʹdī), or **Adaize** (ā-dīzʹ). A tribe of the Caddo Confederacy of North American Indians. See *Caddo*.

Haddington (hadʹing-ton), or **East Lothian** (est lōʹthi-an). A maritime county of Scotland, bounded by the Firth of Forth and the North Sea on the north, Berwick on the southeast and south, and Edinburgh on the west. Area, 271 square miles. Population (1891), 37,485.

Haddington. The capital of Haddingtonshire, Scotland, on the Tyne 17 miles east of Edinburgh. It was the birthplace of Knox and of Smiles. Population (1891), 2,465.

Haddon Hall (hadʹon hâl). The seat of the Duke of Rutland, situated 2 miles southeast of Bakewell, Derbyshire, England. It is a notable example of the medieval residence of a great English proprietor. It includes a great pile of buildings, with several towers, at least one of which, the Peveril tower, is Norman. The characteristic battlemented garden façade is low, with many projecting bay-windows. The interior abounds with carved old rooms and furniture. The wainscoted hall-room is 100 feet long; and there are some old paintings and tapestry.

Hadendoa (hād-en-dōʹā). One of the Bedja tribes in Upper Nubia which form the bulk of the population of Suakin and Taka. They are pastoral and nomadic, to some extent agricultural, and are notorious for attacking caravans. Ruins resembling those of Zimbabye in South Africa are found in their territory. See *Bisharin*.

Hadersleben (häʹders-lā-ben), Dan. **Hadersley** (häʹders-lev). A town in the province of Schleswig-Holstein, Prussia, situated on Hadersleben Fjord in lat. 55° 15′ N., long. 9° 30′ E. It has some trade. Population (1890), 8,397.

Hades (hāʹdēz). [Gr. *Ἅιδης* or *Ἀΐδης*.] **1.** In Greek mythology: (*a*) The lord of the lower world, a brother of Zeus, and the husband of Persephone (Proserpine). He reigned in a splendid palace, and, besides his function of governing the shades of the departed, he was the giver to mortals of all treasures derived from the earth. In art he was represented in a form kindred to that of Zeus and that of Poseidon, and bearing the staff or scepter of authority, usually in company with Persephone. As the god of wealth he was also called by the Greeks *Pluto*; and he is the same as the Roman *Dis*, *Orcus*, or *Tartarus*. (*b*) The invisible lower or subterranean world in which dwelt the spirits of all the dead; the abode of the departed. The souls in Hades were believed to carry on there a counterpart of their material existence: those of the righteous without discomfort, amid the pale sweet blooms of asphodel, or even in pleasure, in the Elysian Fields; and those of the wicked amid various torments. The lower world was surrounded by fiery and pestilential rivers, and the solitary approach was guarded by the monstrous three-headed dog Cerberus to prevent the shades from escaping to the upper world.

2. In the Greek New Testament and in the revised English version, indefinitely, the state or abode of the dead: often taken as equivalent to *purgatory*, the intermediate state of the dead, or to *hell*.

Hading (ä-dañʹ), **Jane Alfrédine Tréfouret,** known as **Jane Hading.** Born at Marseilles, Nov. 25, 1859. A noted French actress. She made her first appearance, when only 3 years old, as little Blanche in "Le bossu." This part was usually represented by a doll. From the time she was 14 years old she played a variety of parts, at first in operetta, until finally, in 1885, she made her appearance at the Gymnase in Paris as an exponent of high comedy.

Hadji Khalfa. See *Haji Khalfa*.

Hadleigh (had'li). A town in Suffolk, England, on the Bret about 10 miles west of Ipswich. Population (1891), 3,229.

Hadley (had'li). A town in Hampshire County, Massachusetts, on the Connecticut opposite Northampton. It is noted in King Philip's War (1675) for the attack made upon it by the Indians, which was repelled under the leadership of the regicide Goffe.

Hadley, James. Born at Fairfield, Herkimer County, N. Y., March 30, 1821: died at New Haven, Conn., Nov. 14, 1872. An American scholar, professor of Greek in Yale College 1851–72. He published a "Greek Grammar" (1860). An "Introduction to Roman Law" (1873), a volume of "Essays" (1873), and a "Brief History of the English Language" (1879), were published after his death.

Hadley, John. Born April 16, 1682: died Feb. 14, 1743. A noted English mathematician and mechanician. He improved the reflecting telescope, and is by some considered the inventor of it. His claim to the latter invention has been disputed, Thomas Godfrey, of Philadelphia, having proposed a similar apparatus in the same year.

Hadramaut (hä-drä-mät'). A region in southern Arabia, of undefined boundaries, extending along the Indian Ocean between Dahna on the north, Mahra on the east, and Yemen on the west: the least-explored part of Arabia.

Hadrian (Popes). See *Adrian.*

Hadrian (hā'dri-an), sometimes **Adrian** (Publius Ælius Hadrianus). Born at Rome, Jan. 24, 76 A. D.: died at Baiæ, Italy, July 10, 138. Roman emperor 117–138, nephew of Trajan whom he succeeded. Renouncing the policy of conquest, he abandoned the new provinces of Armenia, Mesopotamia, and Assyria, and established the Euphrates as the eastern boundary of the empire. In 119 he began a progress through the provinces, in the course of which he began the construction of the wall that bears his name against the Picts and Scots in Britain, and from which he returned about 131. He promulgated the "Edictum Perpetuum," a collection of the edicts of the prætors by Salvius Julianus, in 129. In 132 he was occasioned among the Jews by the planting of the Roman colony of Ælia Capitolina on the site of Jerusalem, which was suppressed in 135.

Hadrian, Arch of. See *Arch of Hadrian.*

Hadrianople. See *Adrianople.*

Hadrian's Mole. See *Sant' Angelo, Castle of.*

Hadrian's Villa. An assemblage of ancient ruins, near Tivoli, perhaps the most impressive in Italy. It included the Greek and Latin theaters, so called, an odeum, thermæ, a stadium, a palace, several temples, pigeon-hole structures for guards and attendants, and many subsidiary buildings and devices. Of most of these there are extensive remains; and here were found many of the fine statues now in Roman museums.

Hadrian's Wall. A wall of defense for the Roman province of Britain, constructed by Hadrian between the Solway Firth and the mouth of the Tyne.

> The military genius of Hadrian is attested by the wonderful "Picts' Wall," of which the ruins still extend for miles between Tynemouth and the estuary of the Solway. The merit of the work has been claimed for Severus, for the generals who in the fifth century brought temporary help to Britain, and even for the native princes whom their masters had abandoned to the enemy. But after a long debate the opinion now prevails that the whole system of defence bears the features of a single mind, and that the wall and its parallel earthworks, its camps, roads, and stations, were designed and constructed by Hadrian alone.
>
> *Elton,* Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 312.

Hadrumetum (had-rō-mē'tum), or **Adrumetum** (ad-rō-mē'tum). In ancient geography, a Phenician (later a Roman) colony, generally identified with the modern Susa, Tunis, situated on the Gulf of Hammamet 70 miles south by east of Tunis.

Haeckel (hek'el), **Ernst Heinrich.** Born at Potsdam, Prussia, Feb. 16, 1834. A distinguished German naturalist, one of the leading advocates of the biological theory of evolution. He was appointed professor at Jena in 1862. His works include "Die Radiolarien" (1862), "Generelle Morphologie der Organismen" (1866), "Natürliche Schopfungsgeschichte" ("Natural History of Creation," 1868), "Über die Entstehung und den Stammbaum des Menschengeschlechts" ("On the Origin and Genealogy of the Human Race," 1870), "Anthropogenie" (1874), "Die Kalkschwämme" ("Calcareous Sponges," 1872), "Gastrea Theorie" (1874), "Plankton-Studien" (1890), etc.

Haeltzuk (hā'el-tsūk). 1. A division of the Wakashan stock of North American Indians, comprising 23 tribes. Its habitat is the northern part of Vancouver Island, adjoining the Alt (Wakashan) and Salishan territories, and the western coast of British Columbia. The principal tribes of this division are the Haeltzuk proper, Wikeno, Kwakiutl, and Nawiti. There are 1,898 on the Kwawkewith agency, British Columbia, and over 1,000 not under agents. See *Wakashan.*

2. A collective name for a body of North American Indians (also called *Bellella*, or *Millbank Sound Indians*) which includes the Haeltzuk proper and the Wikeno. Their habitat is Millbank Sound and Rivers Inlet, British Columbia.

Hæmus (hē'mus). The Latin name of the Balkans (which see).

Haenke. *See Hänke.*

Haff. See *Frisches Haff, Kurisches Haff,* and *Stettiner Haff.*

Hafiz (Pers. pron. hā-fiz'), **Shams ud-din Muhammad.** [Arabic *hafiz*, he who knows by heart, i. e. the Koran and the traditions.] Born at Shiraz in the beginning of the 14th century: died between 1388 and 1394. An eminent Persian divine, philosopher, and grammarian, and one of the greatest poets of all time. He was not only a theological teacher in the royal family, but a special college was founded for him. He sings of wine, love, nightingales, and flowers, and sometimes of Allah and the Prophet and the instability of life. His tomb, about 2 miles northeast of Shiraz, is sumptuously adorned, and is still the resort of pilgrims.

Hafnia (haf'ni-ä). The Latin name of Copenhagen.

Hagar (hā'gär). An Egyptian concubine of Abraham, mother of Ishmael.

Hagar, The Dismissal of. A painting by Rubens, in the Hermitage Museum, St. Petersburg.

Hagarenes (hag'a-rēnz), or **Hagrites** (hag'rits). A nomadic people of Old Testament times, occupying a region east of the Jordan.

Hagedorn (hā'ge-dorn), **Friedrich von.** Born at Hamburg, April 23, 1708: died at Hamburg, Oct. 28, 1754. A German lyric, didactic, and satirical poet. The best edition of his poems was published in 1800.

Hagen (hä'gen). A town in the province of Westphalia, Prussia, situated at the junction of the Ennepe with the Volme, 32 miles east-northeast of Düsseldorf. It manufactures iron and textile fabrics. Population (1890), 35,428.

Hagen, or **Hagen von Tronege.** The murderer of Siegfried, one of the chief characters in the "Nibelungenlied."

Hagen, Ernst August. Born at Königsberg, Prussia, April 12, 1797: died at Königsberg, Feb. 15, 1880. A German writer on art, author of "Norica" (1827), "Leonardo da Vinci in Mailand" (1840), etc.

Hagen, Friedrich Heinrich von der. Born at Schmiedeberg, Brandenburg, Prussia, Feb. 19, 1780: died at Berlin, June 11, 1856. A German scholar, especially noted for researches in Old German poetry. He became professor at Berlin when the university was founded, was called to Breslau, and returned to Berlin in 1821. He edited the "Nibelungenlied" (1810–20), "Minnesinger" (1838), etc.

Hagen, Hermann August. Born at Königsberg, Prussia, May 30, 1817: died at Cambridge, Mass., Nov. 9, 1893. A German-American entomologist, curator of entomology at the Cambridge Museum of Comparative Zoölogy (from about 1873). He is best known for his works on the *Neuroptera* and *Pseudoneuropteria.*

Hagen, Theodore. Born at Düsseldorf, May 30, 1842. A German landscape-painter, professor (1871) and director (1877) of the art school at Weimar.

Hagenau (hä'ge-nou), **F. Haguenau** (äg-nō'). A town in the district of Lower Alsace, Alsace-Lorraine, on the Moder 17 miles north of Strasburg. It was once a fortified free imperial city, and was a favorite residence of the Hohenstaufens. Population (1890), commune, 14,752.

Hagenbach (hä'gen-bäch), **Karl Rudolf.** Born at Basel, Switzerland, March 4, 1801: died at Basel, June 7, 1874. A German-Swiss church historian and Protestant theologian, a moderate advocate of the "mediation theology." Among his works are "Encyclopädie und Methodologie der theologischen Wissenschaften" (1833), "Lehrbuch der Dogmengeschichte" (1840), "Kirchengeschichte" (1868–72).

Hagerstown (hā'gėrz-toun). The capital of Washington County, Maryland, situated on Antietam Creek 65 miles west-northwest of Baltimore. It has some manufactures. Population (1890), 10,118.

Haggai (hag'i). Prophesied 520 B. C. The tenth in order of the minor prophets of Israel. His prophecy consists of 2 chapters, and the burden of it is an appeal to his countrymen to prosecute the work of restoring the temple.

Hagiographa (hā-ji-og'ra-fä). [Gr. *ἁγιόγραφα*, sacred writings: Heb. *Kethubim*, writings.] The Greek name of the last of the 3 Jewish divisions of the Old Testament. They are variously reckoned, but usually as 11: Psalms, Proverbs, Job, Canticles, Ruth, Lamentations, Ecclesiastes, Esther, Daniel, Ezra, Nehemiah, and Chronicles.

> The third section of the Hebrew Bible consists of what are called the Hagiographa or "Kethubim," that is sacred writings. At the head of these stand three poetical books, — Psalms, Proverbs, and Job. Then come the five small books of Canticles, Ruth, Lamentations, Ecclesiastes, and Esther, which the Hebrews name the Megilloth, or "rolls." They have this name because they alone among the Hagiographa were used on certain annual occasions in the service of the synagogue, and for this purpose were written each in a separate volume.
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> *W. R. Smith,* O. T. in the Jewish Ch., p. 131.

Hagrites. See *Hagarenes.*

Hague, La. See *Hogue, La.*

Hague (hāg), **The,** D. **Den Haag** (den hāg), or **'s Graven Hage** (s gra'ven hā'ge). See *La Haye, G. Der Haag,* Mi., *Haye Comte*, prop. D. *Den Haag*, the Hague, or *'s Gravenhage*, the Count's Haw, that is, garden, it being orig. a lodge or dwelling of the counts of Holland.] The capital of the Netherlands and of the province of South Holland, situated 3 miles from the North Sea, in lat. 52° 4′ N., long. 4° 18′ E. The chief attractions are the Binnenhof (buildings used for States-General, etc.), the Mauritshuis with the picture-gallery, Groote Kerk, town hall, municipal museum, Steengracht picture-gallery and some other collections, royal library, and park. The town, originally a hunting-lodge (hedge) of the counts of Holland, was an important diplomatic center in the 17th and 18th centuries. It was the scene of a concert between the empire, Prussia, Russia, and the maritime powers in 1710, in order to secure the neutrality of northern Germany; the Triple Alliance between France, England, and the Netherlands was concluded here June 4, 1717; and the peace between Spain, Savoy, and Austria was signed here Feb. 17, 1717. Population (1894), 165,500.

Haguenau. See *Hagenau.*

Hahn (hän), **August.** Born at Grossstedtchen, near Eisleben, Prussia, March 27, 1792: died at Breslau, Prussia, May 15, 1863. A German Protestant theologian, professor and preacher successively at Königsberg, Leipsic, and Breslau. He wrote "Lehrbuch des christlichen Glaubens" (1828), etc.

Hahn, Madame (**Helena Andrejevna Fadejeff**). Born 1814: died at St. Petersburg, June 24, 1842. A Russian novelist, wife of an officer of artillery. Among her novels are "Lebbolina," "Urballa," "Theophania," and "Oblioggera," her best work. She wrote originally under the pseudonym "Zenaida R——wa."

Hahn, Johann Georg von. Born at Frankfort-on-the-Main, July 11, 1811: died at Jena, Germany, Sept. 23, 1869. An Austrian traveler, consul at Janina 1843–51, and in Syria 1851. He wrote "Albanesische Studien" (1854), "Reise von Belgrad nach Salonik" (1861), etc.

Hähnel (hä'nel), **Ernst Julius.** Born at Dresden, March 9, 1811: died at Dresden, May 22, 1891. A German sculptor. Among his works are sculptures for the theater and other buildings in Dresden.

Hahnemann (hä'ne-man), **Christian Samuel Friedrich.** Born at Meissen, Saxony, April 10, 1755: died at Paris, July 2, 1843. A German physician, founder of homeopathy. He took the degree of M. D. at Erlangen in 1779, and practised for some years at Dresden and various other places. About 1796 he announced as a new method of medicine, which he subsequently developed in the work "Organon der rationellen Heilkunde" (1810).

Hahn-Hahn (hän'hän), Countess **Ida Marie Luise Sophie Friederike Gustave von.** Born at Tressow, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Germany, June 22, 1805: died at Mainz, Germany, Jan. 12, 1880. A German author. She was the daughter of Count Karl Friedrich von Hahn. In 1826 she married her cousin Count Friedrich Wilhelm Adolf Hahn, but soon separated from him. In 1850 she became a Roman Catholic, and in 1852 entered as novice a convent at Augers. Later she founded a convent and devoted herself there to good works. She published various volumes of poems and the romances "Aus der Gesellschaft" (1838), "Gräfin Faustine" (1841), etc.

Haida (hī'dä). A division of the Skittagetan stock of North American Indians, who still occupy the Queen Charlotte Islands, British America. They are famous for their carved work and baskets. Slavery was hereditary, the slaves being captured from other tribes. They still have 12 villages. Their present number is from 1,700 to 2,000. See *Skittagetan.*

Haidarabad. See *Hyderabad.*

Haidinger (hī'ding-er), **Wilhelm von.** Born at Vienna, Feb. 5, 1795: died at Dornbach, near Vienna, March 19, 1871. An Austrian mineralogist and geologist. In 1827 he settled in Edinburgh, and after 1840 at Vienna, where he was director of the Imperial Geological Institute 1846–66. He was the author of "Handbuch der bestimmenden Mineralogie" (1845), "Geognostische Übersichtskarte der österreichischen Monarchie" (1847), etc.

Haidee (hī-dē'). A Greek girl in Byron's "Don Juan."

Haiduks, or **Hayduks** (hī'dūks). [Hung., 'drovers.'] A class of mercenary foot-soldiers in Hungary, of Magyar stock, distinguished for their gallantry in the field. For their fidelity to the Protestant cause throughout the religious insurrectionary war, they were rewarded by Prince Bocskai in 1606 with the privileges of nobility, and with a territorial possession called the Haiduk district, which was enlarged as Haiduk county in 1876. The Hungarian light infantry were called Haiduks in the 18th century, from a regiment constituted for a time by these people.

Haifa (hä'fä). A town in Syria, Asiatic Turkey, situated on the Bay of Acre in lat. 32° 48' N., long. 35° 1' E.; the ancient Sycaminum. Population (estimated), 5,000.

Hail, Columbia. A patriotic American song, written by Joseph Hopkinson in 1798 for the benefit of an actor. The tune was then called "The President's March." Under the political excitement of the time the song became very popular, and, though possessing little poetical merit, is still kept in vogue by the force of patriotic sentiment.

Hailes, Lord. See *Dalrymple, Sir David.*

Haimonskinder (hī'monskin-der). A popular German romance, borrowed from the French "Les quatre fils Aymon." It appeared in 1535.

Hainan (hī-nän'). An island belonging to the province of Kwangtung, China, situated between the China Sea on the east, and the Gulf of Tongking on the west, about lat. 18°–20° N., long. 108° 30'–111° E. Capital, Kiung-chow-fu. The surface is mostly mountainous. The inhabitants are Chinese, and partly independent la. Area, estimated, 12,000–14,000 square miles. Population, estimated, about 2,000,000.

Hainau, officially **Haynau** (hī'nou). A town in the province of Silesia, Prussia, situated on the Swift Deichsel 49 miles west by north of Breslau. Here, May 26, 1813, the Prussians defeated the French. Population (1890), commune, 8,115.

Hainaut, or **Hainault** (hā-nō'), Flem. **Henegouwen** (hen'ego-wen), [F. *Hainaut*, formerly *Hainault*, it. *Hennegau*, Ml. *Hainonia*, *Hanonia*, or *Comitatus Hanoyensis*, Flem. *Henegouwen*: named from the river *Haine*.] A province of Belgium, bounded by West Flanders on the northwest, East Flanders and Brabant on the north, Namur on the east, and France on the southwest. Capital, Mons. It was a medieval county, which was joined through marriage to Holland in 1299. In 1433 it was united to the dominions of Philip the Good of Burgundy, and followed the fortunes of Burgundy and Hapsburg. Part of it was ceded to France in 1659, and part in 1678. The remaining territory was formed the French department of Jemmapes in the Revolution. It became a province in 1815. Area, 1,437 square miles. Population (1890), 1,065,375.

Hainburg (hin'burg), or **Haimburg** (him'bōrg). A town in Lower Austria, Austria-Hungary, situated on the Danube 26 miles east by south of Vienna, near the site of the ancient Carnuntum. There is a ruined castle in the vicinity. Population (1880), 5,075.

Hainichen (hī'nich-en). A town in the district of Leipsic, Saxony, on the Little Striegis 28 miles west-southwest of Dresden. It is the center of the German flannel manufacture. Population (1890), 8,360.

Hair of Berenice. See *Coma Berenices.*

Haiti, or **Hayti** (hā'ti; F. pron. ä-ē-tē'), Sp. **Santo Domingo** (san'to do-ming'go), and formerly **Española** (es-pan-yō'lä), Latinized as **Hispaniola** (his-pan-i-ō'lä). An island of the Greater Antilles, and next to Cuba the largest of the West Indian islands. It is separated from Cuba on the west by the Windward Passage, and from Porto Rico on the east by the Mona Passage, and is traversed from east to west by three mountain ranges. It contains mineral and especially vegetable wealth. It is divided politically into the republics of Haiti and Santo Domingo. It was discovered by Columbus in 1492, and in 1493 he established on it the first Spanish colony in the New World. Subsequently it was neglected, and became the prey of freebooters and buccaneers. About 1632 French adventurers settled in the western part, which was definitely ceded to France in 1697. Bloody revolutionary and slave revolts in the French colony (1790–93) ended in the supremacy of the blacks. Their leader, Toussaint l'Ouverture, governed the whole island from 1795, and proclaimed its independence in 1801. Temporarily reduced by Leclerc's expedition (1802–3), the blacks, aided by the English, recovered the western part, where Dessalines was emperor 1804–06. Struggles between the blacks and mulattoes and between rival leaders led to the division of this part of the island; but it was reunited under Boyer, who in 1822 conquered the Spanish or eastern end. In 1844 the Spanish part became independent, and since then the island has been divided politically into Haiti and the Dominican Republic, the former occupying about one third in the western part. (See these names.) Total area, about 29,850 square miles.

Haiti, or **Hayti**. A republic occupying the western portion of the island of Haiti. Capital, Port-au-Prince. The chief export is coffee. The executive is vested in a president, now elected for 7 years; and legislation is intrusted to an assembly comprising a senate and chamber of representatives. The prevailing language is a debased French, and the nominal religion is Roman Catholic. Independence was proclaimed 1804; Dessalines was emperor 1804–06; the eastern portion of the island was annexed in 1822, and finally separated in 1843; and Soulouque was emperor 1849–58 under the title of Faustin I. It has suffered continually from revolutions. Area, 10,204 square miles. Population (about nine tenths of which are blacks), 572,000.

Haitzinger (hits'ing-er), **Anton.** Born at Wilfersdorf, Lower Austria, March 14, 1796; died at Karlsruhe, Baden, Dec. 31, 1869. An Austrian tenor singer.

Hajdu-Böszörmény (hī'dū-bē-sēr-men'y). A town in the county of Haiduken, Hungary, 12 miles north-northwest of Debreczin. Population (1890), 21,238.

Hajdu-Dorog (hī'dū-dō-rōg'). A town in the county of Haiduken, Hungary, 22 miles north of Debreczin. Population (1890), 8,720.

Hajdu-Nánás (hī'dū-nä-näsh'). A town in the county of Haiduken, Hungary, 23 miles northnorthwest of Debreczin. Population (1890), 14,457.

Hajdu-Szoboszló (hī'dū-sō-bōs-lō'). A town in the county of Haiduken, Hungary, 13 miles southwest of Debreczin. Population (1890), 14,728.

Haji Khalfa (hāj'e khāl'fä), also called **Katib Tchelebi** (originally **Mustapha ben Abdallah**). Died at Constantinople in 1658. A Turkish historian and bibliographer. He was a native of Constantinople; spent some years in military service; studied under Cadhizadeh Effendi and Sheik Aref Mustafazadah; and was appointed khalifa (assessor) to the principal of the Imperial College at Constantinople about 1635. He left an Arabic encyclopedical work entitled "Takwimu 'ttawarikh," and a bibliographical lexicon entitled "Kashf zzunún 'an Asámi 't Kutub wa 't funún," which contains notices of 18,550 Arabic, Persian, and Turkish books, with memoirs of the authors (edited with Latin translation by Flugel as "Lexicon bibliographicum et encyclopedicum," 1835–58).

Hajipur (hāj'e-pör'). A town in the Muzaffarpur district, Bengal, British India, situated on the Gandak, near its junction with the Ganges, about 5 miles north-northeast of Patna. Population, about 25,000.

Hajji Baba (hāj'je bā'bä), **Adventures of.** An Oriental novel by Morier, published in 1824 (second part 1828).

Hakim (hä'kēm), or **Hakem** (hä'kem). Born 985; died about 1021. A Fatimite caliph in Egypt, 996 to about 1021, regarded as the founder of the Druses.

Hakluyt (hak'löit), **Richard.** Born about 1552; died at London, Nov. 23, 1616. An English geographer. He studied at Oxford, took holy orders, and was attached to the suite of the English ambassador in France 1583–88. In 1589 he was made archdeacon of Westminster. While in France he published an annotated edition of Marvin's "De orbe novo," and an account of Laudonnière's colony in Florida. His great collection of travels, "The Principall Navigations, Voiages, and Discoveries of the English Nation," first appeared in 1589, and was republished in a greatly enlarged form, in 3 vols., 1598 to 1600. There are later editions.

Hakluyt Society. [Named in honor of Richard Hakluyt.] A society established in London, in 1846, with the object of printing annotated English editions of rare works on early geography, travels, and history. It has published a large and valuable series of books.

Hakodate (hä-kō-dä'tä), or **Hakodadi** (hä-kō-dä'dē). A port in Yezo (or Hokkaido), Japan, situated on the Bay of Hakodate in lat. 41° 47' N., long. 140° 44' E. It was opened to American commerce in 1854. Population (1891), 55,677.

Hakon (hä'kon), or **Haco** (hä'kō), **I.**, surnamed "The Good." Born about 920; died about 961. King of Norway. He was an illegitimate son of Harold Harfager, and was educated in England at the court of king Athelstan. He expelled Harold's son and successor Eric and usurped the throne about 934. He alienated a majority of his subjects by attempting to introduce Christianity, and was defeated and killed by the son of Eric about 961.

Hakon, or **Haco, V.**, surnamed "The Old." Died about 1263. King of Norway from 1217 to about 1263. He annexed Greenland and Iceland to Norway.

Haku (hä'kö). A country, tribe, and dialect of Angola, West Africa, between the Kuanza, Ngango, and Kutato rivers. The country is high, undulating, and covered with prairie and forest. The people are well built. Their dialect, still unstudied, belongs to the Kimbundu cluster.

Hal (häl). A town in the province of Brabant, Belgium, situated on the Senne 10 miles southwest of Brussels. It is a pilgrim resort on account of the shrine in its Church of Notre Dame. Population (1890), 9,941.

Hala, or **Halla** (hä'lä). A town in the Hyderabad district, Sind, British India, situated in lat. 25° 48' N., long. 68° 27' E.

Halacha (ha-lak'ä). [From Heb. *halach*, to go, the way, rule.] Those portions of the Talmud which discuss in a legal manner the precepts of religion and law regulating the life of man, as opposed to Agada (which see).

Halah (hā'lä). A place mentioned in connection with Habor and Gozan as one in which Sargon settled the deported Israelites (2 Ki. xvii. 6, xviii. 11): perhaps identical with Halahu mentioned in an Assyrian geographical list between Arbaha (Arrapachitis) and Razappa (Reseph).

Hala Mountains. A mountain-range in eastern Baluchistan and the western part of Sind, British India, intersected by the Bolan and Mula passes.

Halas (ho-losh'). A town in the county of Pest-Pilis-Sólt-Kiskun, Hungary, situated in lat. 46° 25' N., long. 19° 31' E. Population (1890), 17,136.

Halberstadt (häl'ber-stät). A city in the province of Saxony, Prussia, on the Holzemme 30 miles southwest of Magdeburg. It has large trade and manufactures. The cathedral, rebuilt very slowly after a fire in 1179, was not consecrated until 1491, so that it illustrates the entire development of medieval architecture from the Romanesque to the late Pointed. The west towers and nave are in early part Romanesque, the nave is of the 13th century, and the transepts and choir chiefly of the 14th. The choir-screen is of the richest Pointed work. There are notable sculptures in wood and in alabaster of the Crucifixion, and some fine 16th-century paintings. The Liebfrauenkirche, founded as early as the 9th century, was granted as a secular principality to Brandenburg in 1648. Population (1890), commune, 36,788.

Halbig (häl'big), **Johann.** Born at Donnersdorf, Lower Franconia, Bavaria, July 13, 1814: died at Munich, Aug. 29, 1882. A German sculptor. His chief works are at Munich and near Oberammergau (group of the Crucifixion).

Haldane (hal'dān), **James Alexander.** Born at Dundee, Scotland, July 14, 1768: died at Edinburgh, Feb. 8, 1851. A Scottish preacher, brother of Robert Haldane. He officiated in a large "tabernacle" in Edinburgh, and spent much of his time in itinerant preaching.

Haldane, Robert. Born at London, Feb. 28, 1764: died at Edinburgh, Dec. 12, 1842. A Scottish preacher, brother of James Alexander Haldane. He spent large amounts of money and much personal effort in schemes for the advancement of religion in Scotland. Both he and his brother James left the Church of Scotland, became Congregationalists and afterward Baptists. He published "Evidences and Authority of Divine Revelation" (1816; 24th ed. 1834), "Exposition of the Epistle to the Romans" (1835–39).

Haldeman (hal'de-man), **Samuel Stehman.** Born near Columbia, Lancaster County, Pa., Aug. 12, 1812: died at Chickies, near Columbia, Sept. 10, 1880. An American naturalist and philologist. He was appointed professor of the natural sciences at the University of Pennsylvania in 1851, and at Delaware College in 1869. He published a work on comparative philology at the University of Pennsylvania in 1860. His works include "Freshwater Univalve Mollusca of the United States" (1840–44), "On the Geology of Pennsylvania" (in "Transactions of the American Philosophical Society" 1870; in book form 1872), "Zoological Contributions" (1842–43), "Elements of Latin Pronunciation" (1851), "Affixes in their Origin and Application" (1865), "Outlines of Etymology" (1877), "Word-building" (1881).

Hale (hāl), **Benjamin.** Born at Newburyport, Mass., Nov. 23, 1797: died there, July 15, 1863. An American clergyman and educator. He was professor of chemistry and mineralogy in Dartmouth College 1827–35, and president of Hobart College, Geneva, New York, 1836–62.

Hale, Edward Everett. Born at Boston, April 3, 1822. An American author, editor, and Unitarian clergyman, son of Nathan Hale (1784–1863). Among his works are "Ninety Days' Worth of Europe" (1860), "The Man without a Country" (1863), "Puritan Politics in England and New England" (1869), "The Ingham Papers" (1870), "His Level Best, etc." (1872), "Philip Nolan's Friends" (1876), and a number of volumes of sermons, books, books, etc. He was editor of the "Christian Examiner," founder and editor of "Old and New," and is now (1894) editor of "Lend a Hand" and associate editor of "The Lookout."

Hale, John Parker. Born at Rochester, N. H., March 31, 1806: died at Dover, N. H., Nov. 19, 1873. An American statesman. He was member of Congress from New Hampshire 1843–45; United States senator 1847–53 and 1855–65; candidate of the Free Democratic party for the Presidency in 1852; and United States minister to Spain 1865–69.

Hale, Sir Matthew. Born at Alderley, Gloucestershire, England, Nov. 1, 1609: died at Alderley, Dec. 25, 1676. A celebrated English jurist. He was judge of the Common Pleas 1653–58, and was made chief baron of the exchequer in 1660, and lord chief justice in 1671. His chief works are "Historia Placitorum Coronæ" (published in 1736), "History of the Common Law of England," and "Contemplations, Moral and Divine."

Hale, Nathan. Born at Coventry, Conn., June 6, 1755: died at New York, Sept. 22, 1776. An American patriot. He graduated at Yale College in 1773, entered the army in 1775, and became a captain in 1776. In Jan., 1776, he was sent by General Washington to procure intelligence concerning the British at New York; was arrested in the British camp; and was executed as a spy by order of Sir William Howe. A statue was erected to his memory in New York in 1893.

Hale, Nathan. Born at Westhampton, Mass., Aug. 16, 1784: died at Brookline, Mass., Feb. 9,

1863. An American journalist, nephew of Nathan Hale (1755–76). He was editor of the Boston "Daily Advertiser" from 1814.

Hale, Mrs. (**Sarah Josepha Buell**). Born at Newport, N. H., Oct. 24, 1790; died at Philadelphia, 1879. An American editor and writer. She became editor of the "Ladies' Magazine" (Boston) in 1828, and of Godey's "Lady's Book" (Philadelphia) in 1837. She wrote "Woman's Record" (1853), etc.

Haleb. See *Aleppo.*

Hales, Alexander of. See *Alexander of Hales.*

Hales (hālz), **John,** surnamed "The Ever-Memorable." Born at Bath, England, April 19, 1584; died at Eton, England, May 19, 1656. An English scholar and Arminian divine. He was educated at Oxford, and became a fellow of Merton College. He attended the Synod of Dort in 1618, and in 1639 became canon of Windsor. His most notable work is "Golden Remains" (1659).

Hales, Stephen. Born at Beckesbourne, Kent, Sept. 7, 1677; died at Teddington, near London, Jan. 4, 1761. An English physiologist and inventor. He was curate of Teddington, Middlesex, from 1708 until his death. His chief work is "Vegetable Staticks" (1727).

Halévy (ä-lā-vē'), **Jacques François Fromental Élie.** Born at Paris, May 27, 1799; died at Nice, March 17, 1862. A French composer, of Hebrew descent. He entered the Conservatoire in 1809, and studied with Cherubini. In 1819 he took the grand prix with his "Hermínie." In 1827 he was professor of harmony at the Conservatoire, in 1833 professor of counterpoint and fugue, and in 1840 professor of composition. He wrote "Leçons de lecture musicale" (1857), "Souvenirs et portraits, etc." (1860). Among his numerous operas are "La Juive" (1835), "L'Éclair" (1835), "Le Lazzarone" (1852).

Halévy, Joseph. Born at Adrianople, Turkey, Dec. 15, 1827. A French Orientalist and traveler in Arabia and Abyssinia, noted as an Assyriologist. His works include "Rapport sur une mission archéologique dans le Yemen" (1872), "Mélanges d'épigraphie et d'archéologie sémitiques" (1874), "Recherches antiques sur l'origine de la civilisation babylonienne (1876), "Documents religieux de l'Assyrie et de la Babylonie, etc." (1882). He founded the "Revue Sémitique d'Epigraphie et d'Histoire Ancienne."

Halévy, Léon. Born at Paris, Jan. 14, 1802; died at St.-Germain-en-Laye, France, Sept. 3, 1883. A French poet and man of letters, brother of J. F. F. E. Halévy. He published theatrical pieces, translations, historical works, etc.

Halévy, Ludovic. Born at Paris, Jan. 1, 1834. A French dramatist and author, son of Léon Halévy. His works include libretti for the "opéras bouffes" "La belle Hélène" (1865), "Barbe bleue" (1866), "La grande duchesse de Gerolstein" (1867), "La Périchole" (1868), and for the opera-comiques "Carmen" (from Mérimée (1875), "Le petit duc" (1878), "La petite mademoiselle" (1879), and the comedies "Frou-frou" (1869), "Le réveillon" (1872), "Le baiser" (1876), "La cigale" (1877), "La petite mère" (1880), "Tricoussotte" (1881). All these were written in collaboration with Meilhac. Among his novels and nouvelles, written alone, are "L'assassinat" (1869), "L'Abbé Constantin" (1882), "Deux mariages, etc." (1885), "Mon camarade Moussard, etc." (1886), and stories in "Karikari" (1892).

Half Dome (half dōm), or **South Dome** (south dōm). An inaccessible mountain near the eastern end of the Yosemite valley, California, 4,735 feet above the valley, and about 8,800 feet above sea-level.

Half Moon. The vessel in which Henry Hudson sailed from Holland for America in 1609. He explored the coast in her, and went up the river called from him the Hudson River.

Half Moon, The. An old house standing in Aldersgate, London. It was formerly the Half Moon Tavern, was much frequented by literary men, and is now also called, for no particular reason, "Shakspere's House."

Halford (hal'ford) (originally **Vaughan**), Sir **Henry.** Born at Leicester, England, Oct. 2, 1766; died at London, March 9, 1844. An English physician. He published "Essays and Orations delivered at the Royal College of Physicians" (1831), etc.

Halibut'ter; pseudonym Sam Slick. Born at Windsor, Nova Scotia, Dec., 1796; died at Isleworth, near London, Aug. 27, 1865. A British-American humorist. He practised law at Annapolis Royal, and became chief justice of the Court of Common Pleas of Nova Scotia in 1829, and a member also of this court in 1840, judge of the Supreme Court. He resigned and went to England in 1856. He wrote "The Clockmaker, or Sayings and Doings of Samuel Slick of Slickville" (1837–58 series 1838, 3d series 1840), histories of Nova Scotia, "The Attaché, or Sam Slick in England" (1843), "The Bubbles of Canada" (1839), "The Old Judge, or Life in a Colony" (1843), etc.

Halicarnassus (hal'i-kär-nas'us). [Gr. *Ἁλικαρνασσός.*] In ancient geography, a city of Caria, Asia, situated on the Ceramic Gulf, on the mainland and the island of Zephyria, in lat. 37° 2′ N., long. 27° 25′ E. It was founded by Dorians, and was taken and nearly destroyed by the Macedonians about 334 B. C. It is celebrated for the Mausoleum, the tomb of Mausolus, in antiquity one of the seven wonders of the world. It was built in 352 B. C., with the cooperation of Scopas and the most celebrated of contemporary sculptors. It consisted of a noble quadrangular peristyle of Ionic columns on a high basement, above which rose a pyramid of 24 steps, supporting a quadriga. Important remains of the abundant sculptured decorations are in the British Museum. It is also famous as the birthplace of Herodotus and of Dionysius. The site is now occupied by the modern Bodrum.

Halicz (hä'lich). A town in Galicia, Austria-Hungary, situated on the Dniester 59 miles southeast of Lemberg. Population (1890), commune, 3,887.

Halidon Hill. A hill about 2 miles northwest of Berwick-on-Tweed, England. Here, July 19, 1333, the English under Edward III. defeated the Scots under the regent Archibald Douglas.

Halifax (hal'i-faks). [ME. *Halifax*, appar. from AS. *hālig*, holy, and *feax*, hair. Another view makes the second element *fairc*. The legends which explain these different views appear not to be inventions.] A town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, England, situated on the Hebble, near its junction with the Calder, 14 miles westsouthwest of Leeds. It is an important seat of the manufacture of woolen (especially of carpets and of cotton goods. The ancient town hall has a curious old hall (originally used for piece-goods), the parish church, All Souls' Church, and other churches. It returns 2 members to Parliament. Population (1891), 82,806.

Halifax. A town and the capital of Nova Scotia, situated on Halifax harbor in lat. 44° 40′ N., long. 63° 35′ W. It has important commerce and fisheries, is a leading military post, and is the chief naval station in British North America. It is very strongly fortified. It was founded in 1749. Population (1891), 38,556.

Halifax, Earl of. See *Montague, Charles.*

Halifax, Marquis of. See *Savile, George.*

Hall (hâl). A town in northern Tyrol, Austria-Hungary, situated on the Inn 6 miles east of Innsbruck. It is noted for its salt-works. Population (1890), commune, 5,763.

Hall (in Würtemberg). See *Schwabisch-Hall.*

Hall (hâl), Mrs. (**Anna Maria Fielding**). Born at Dublin, Ireland, Jan. 6, 1800; died at East Moulsey, Surrey, England, Jan. 30, 1881. A British author, wife of S. C. Hall. She wrote "Sketches of Irish Character" (1829), "Lights and Shades of Irish Life" (1838), and other novels and tales of Irish life; with her husband, "Ireland, its Scenery, etc." (1841–43), and other works.

Hall, Basil. Born at Edinburgh, Dec. 31, 1788; died at Portsmouth, England, Sept. 11, 1844. A British naval officer, traveler, and author. In the Lyra he accompanied Lord Amherst's embassy to China in 1815, returning in 1817. During his voyage published an interview with Napoleon at St. Helena. In 1827–28 he visited the United States. He became insane in 1842. Among his works are "Account of a Voyage of Discovery to the West Coast of Corea" (1818), "Journal written on the Coasts of Chili, Peru, and Mexico" (1820), "Travels in North America" (1829), "Fragments of Voyages and Travels" (1832–34).

Hall, Charles Francis. Born at Rochester, N. H., 1821; died in Greenland, Nov. 8, 1871. An American arctic explorer. He received a common-school education, and followed various occupations, including those of blacksmithing and engraving. Becoming interested in the fate of Sir John Franklin, he undertook, fitted out by private subscription, a journey to the arctic regions in search of the documents and possible survivors of the expedition. He left New London in May, 1860, and domesticated himself with the Eskimos, whose roving habits brought him over much of the territory he desired to explore. He returned to New London on Oct. 15, 1862, having failed in the main object of his journey, but having discovered relics of Frobisher's expedition of 1577–78. He made a second journey of a similar character 1864–69 during which he discovered numerous relics of the Franklin expedition. July 3, 1871, he sailed from New London in the Polaris, in command of an expedition to the north polar sea. The Polaris passed through Smith Sound into the Sea, thence through Kennedy and Robeson channels to the Polar Sea, and Aug. 29, 1871, reached lat. 82° 11′ N., the highest point attained by any vessel. The expedition went into winter quarters at Thank God Harbor, Greenland. He became ill Oct. 24, 1871, on the return from a sledge journey to Cape Brevoort, and died of apoplexy Nov. 8, 1871, the command devolving on S. O. Buddington. He published "Arctic Researches" (1864).

Hall, Dominick Augustine. Born in South Carolina, 1765; died at New Orleans, Dec. 19, 1820. An American jurist. He became United States district judge for Louisiana in 1812. March 15, 1815, while New Orleans was under martial law, he granted a writ of habeas corpus for the release of Louis Louiller who had been arrested by General Andrew Jackson for exciting disaffection among the troops. General Jackson refused to recognize the authority of the court, requested Louiller, and committed Hall to jail. Hall, having been released the next day, fined the general $1,000 for contempt of court in disregarding a writ of habeas corpus and in imprisoning a judge.

Hall, or Halle, Edward. Died 1547. An English historian, author of "The Union of the Two Noble and Illustrious Families of Lancaster and York" (1542; generally called "Hall's Chronicle"). Grafton, Holinshed, and Stow borrowed from him, and Shakspere followed him in some of his historical plays. The chronicle was reprinted in 1809 by Ellis.

Hall, Fitzedward. Born at Troy, N. Y., March 21, 1825. An American philologist. He graduated at Harvard in 1846, resided in India 1846–67, becoming professor in the government college at Benares in 1853, and serving as inspector of schools for various districts 1853–1862, went to London in 1862, and became professor of Sanskrit in King's College; and in 1869 removed to Marlesford, Suffolk. He has published various Sanskrit works, "Recent Exemplifications of False Etymology" (1865), "Modern English" (1873), "On English Adverbs in -able, with Special Reference to Rebuke" (1875), etc.

Hall, James. Born at Philadelphia, Aug. 19, 1793; died near Cincinnati, Ohio, July 5, 1868. An American author. He published "Letters from the West" (1820), "Legends of the West" (1832), "Tales of the Border" (1835), "Sketches of the West" (1835), and, with McKenney, "History of the Indian Tribes" (1836–44).

Hall, James. Born at Hingham, Mass., Sept. 12, 1811. A noted American geologist and paleontologist. He was assistant professor of chemistry at the Rensselaer (now Troy) Polytechnic school 1832–36, when he became professor of geology. He began his labors on the geological survey of New York in 1836, devoting himself after 1847 chiefly to paleontology. He has published "The Paleontology of New York" (1847), and other important contributions to science.

Hall, Joseph. Born at Ashby-de-la-Zouch, England, July 1, 1574; died at Higham, near Norwich, England, Sept. 8, 1656. An English bishop and author. He was educated at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, of which he became a fellow; held the living of Hawstead and Depden 1601–8, Waltham 1608–14, became bishop successively of Exeter and Norwich. Of the latter see he was deprived by Parliament. He published anonymously "Virgidemiarum: three bookes of toothlesse satires" (1597), and a second volume "Last three bookes of byting satires" (1598), "Epistles" (1608–11), "Contemplations" (1612–26), "Paraphrase of Hard Texts, etc." (1633), controversial works, etc.

Hall, Marshall. Born at Basford, Notts, England, Feb. 18, 1790; died at Brighton, England, Aug. 11, 1857. An English physician, noted for his researches on the nervous system, and for the "Marshall Hall method" of treating asphyxia. He practised at London 1826–52; became a fellow of the Royal Society of London in 1832, and delivered the Croonian lectures in 1832, and the Croonian 1850–52. His chief works are "The Diagnosis of Diseases" (1815), and "Principles of the Theory and Practice of Medicine" (1837).

Hall, Newman. Born at Maidstone, England, May 22, 1816. An English Congregational clergyman. He was minister of the Albion Congregational Church at Hull from 1842 to 1851, when he took charge of Surrey Chapel, Blackfriars Road, and Hill's Chapel, in Blackfriars Road, London. In 1856 he removed with his congregation to Christ Church, a splendid edifice erected chiefly through his exertions. He has published a series of lectures in America (1868), "Pilgrim Songs" (1871), "Come to Jesus" and other tracts, etc.

Hall, Robert. Born at Arnesby, Leicestershire, May 2, 1764; died at Bristol, Feb. 21, 1831. An English clergyman and author. He graduated at Aberdeen in 1804, and became Rylands professor of divinity at Cambridge 1791–1806, at Leicester 1807–26, and at Bristol 1826–31. His works in 6 vols. were edited by Olinthus Gregory (1839).

Hall, Samuel Carter. Born at Waterford, Ireland, May 9, 1800; died at Kensington, London, March 16, 1889. A British author and editor. He edited or subedited "The Literary Observer," "The Amulet," "New Monthly Magazine," "The Tower," "Art Union Journal," "Sharpe's London Magazine," Illustrated Hall's of England, etc. (1848), etc., and, with his wife, "Ireland, its Scenery, etc." (1841–43), and very many other works.

Halla. See *Hale.*

Hallam (hal'am), **Arthur Henry.** Born at London, Feb. 1, 1811; died at Vienna, Sept. 15, 1833. An English essayist, son of Henry Hallam. He formed an intimacy with Tennyson, to whose sister he was betrothed, and by whom he has been commemorated in the poem "In Memoriam." His literary remains were published in 1834.

Hallam (hal'am), **Henry.** Born at Windsor, England, July 9, 1777; died at Penshurst, Kent, England, Jan. 21, 1859. An English historian. He graduated with the degree of M. A. at Oxford (Christ Church) in 1799, was afterward called to the bar, and was for many years a commissioner of stamps. In 1842 he inherited a competent fortune from his father, which enabled him to withdraw from the profession, and devote himself to historical studies. His chief works are "A View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages" (1818), "The Constitutional History of England from the Accession of Henry VII. to the Death of George II. (1827), and the "Introduction to the Literature of Europe in the 15th, 16th, and 17th Centuries" (1837–39).

Halland (hâl'land). A maritime laen of southern Sweden, lying on the Cattegat. Area, 1,899 square miles. Population (1890), 136,106.

Halle, or **Halle-an-der-Saale** (häl'le-än-der-sä'le), formerly also **Halle-in-Sachsen** (hä'le-in-säch'sen). A city in the province of Saxony, Prussia, on the Saale 20 miles northwest of Leipsic. It has important salt-works and considerable trade, and manufactures machinery, starch, and sugar. Objects of interest are the university, cathedral, Marktkirche, church of St. Maurice, Red Tower, Rathaus, and Francke's Institutes. It was the birthplace of Handel. Halle was a Hanseatic town. It was acquired by Brandenburg in 1648. The French stormed it in 1806. Population (1890), commune, 100,401.

Halle, Adam de la. See *La Halle.*

Halleck (hal′ek), **Fitz-Greene.** Born at Guilford, Conn., July 8, 1790: died at Guilford, Nov. 19, 1867. An American poet. He was one of the original trustees of the Astor Library (New York). With J. R. Drake he wrote the "Croaker" papers in the New York "Evening Post" (1819). Among his poems are "Fanny" (1819), "Marco Bozzaris" (1827). His poetical works were edited and published in 1869 by James Grant Wilson.

Halleck, Henry Wager. Born at Waterville, Oneida County, N. Y., Jan. 16, 1815: died at Louisville, Ky., Jan. 9, 1872. An American general. He graduated at West Point in 1839; served in the Mexican war; was promoted captain of engineers in 1853; and in 1854 resigned his commission in order to take up the practice of law at San Francisco. He was appointed major-general in the Union army at the outbreak of the Civil War and assumed command of the Department of the Missouri Nov. 18, 1861, and of the Department of the Mississippi March 11, 1862. He commanded in person at the siege of Corinth, which he occupied May 30, 1862. He assumed command as general-in-chief of all the armies of the United States, with headquarters at Washington, July 23, 1862, an office in which he was superseded by General Grant, March 12, 1864. He was chief of staff to Grant, March 12, 1864,–April 19, 1865, when he was appointed to the command of the division of the James. He published "International Law" (1861), "Elements of International Law and Laws of War" (1866), etc.

Hallein (häl′līn). A town in Salzburg, Austria-Hungary, situated on the Salzach 8 miles south of Salzburg. It is noted for its salt-mines. Population (1890), 3,945.

Hallelujah Victory, The. A victory said to have been gained by the Britons over the Picts and Scots at Mold in Flintshire, March 30, 430. It was named from the war-cry adopted by the Britons at the suggestion of St. Germain, bishop of Auxerre, who was present at the battle.

Hallenga (häl-leng′gä). See *Bisharin.*

Haller (häl′ler), **Albrecht von.** Born at Bern, Switzerland, Oct. 16, 1708: died at Bern, Dec. 12, 1777. A distinguished Swiss physiologist, anatomist, botanist, and poet. He studied at Tübingen, Leyden, and Basel; traveled in France, England, Holland, and Germany; and settled as a physician at Bern in 1729, where he became city physician and librarian. His works include "Elementa physiologiæ corporis humani" (1757–66), "Bibliotheca botanica" (1771–72), "Bibliotheca anatomica" (1774–77), "Bibliotheca chirurgica" (1774–75), "Bibliotheca medicinæ practicæ" (1776–87), "Iconum anatomicarum, etc." (1743), etc.

Haller, Berthold. Born at Aldingen, near Rottweil, Würtemberg, 1492: died at Bern, Feb. 25, 1536. A Swiss preacher, influential in establishing the Reformation at Bern.

Halley (hal′i), **Edmund.** Born at Haggerston, Shoreditch, London, Nov. 8, 1656: died at Greenwich, Jan. 14, 1742. A celebrated English astronomer. His father was engaged in the business of soap-boiling in London. He studied at St. Paul's School, and in 1673 entered Queen's College, Oxford, but left the university in 1676 without taking a degree. His astronomical studies were begun in his boyhood (his first communication to the Royal Society was sent before he was 20), and in 1676 he sailed for St. Helena for the purpose of observing the positions of the fixed stars in the southern hemisphere. The importance of observations made during this trip led Flamsteed to name him "the Southern Tycho." On Nov. 7, 1677, he made at St. Helena "the first complete observation of a transit of Mercury." In 1678 he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society. He was a friend of Sir Isaac Newton, and printed the "Principia" at his own cost. He was assistant secretary of the Royal Society and editor of the "Philosophical Transactions" 1685–93; was appointed Savilian professor of geometry at Oxford in 1710; became secretary of the Royal Society in 1713; and was appointed successor to Flamsteed as astronomer royal in 1721. From Nov., 1698, to Sept., 1700, he explored the South Atlantic in the Paramour Pink (returning once to England) for the purpose of studying the variation of the compass and discovering southern lands, and reached lat. 52 S. In 1701, in the same vessel, he surveyed the tides and coasts of the English Channel. He is best known from his studies of comets. He inferred from his computations that the comets of 1531, 1607, and 1682 were in reality the same body, and predicted its return in 1758, a prediction which was verified by its appearance on Christmas day of that year. This comet has since been known by his name.

Hallingdal (häl′ling-däl). A valley in southern Norway, about lat. 60°–61° N., noted for its connection with the ancient sagas.

Halliwell-Phillipps (hal′i-wel-fil′ips), **James Orchard.** Born at Chelsea, London, June 21, 1820: died at Hollingbury Copse, near Brighton, Jan. 3, 1889. An English antiquarian and Shaksperian scholar. He was the son of Thomas Halliwell, but in 1872 he succeeded to the property of his wife's father, Thomas Phillipps, and assumed that name. He became connected with the Shakspere Society in 1840. In March, 1872, he bought the theater at Stratford-on-Avon; he was also the means of buying Shakspere's house, New Place, at Stratford-on-Avon, and conveyed it to the corporation of Stratford. Among his works are "Early History of Free-Masonry in England" (1843), "Nursery Rhymes of England, etc." (1845), "Dictionary of Archaic and Provincial Words" (1847), "Outlines of the Life of Shakspere" (1848). In 1853–65 he published a folio edition of Shakspere in 16 vols., and in 1862–71 "Lithographed Facsimiles of the Shaksperian Quartos." He edited many Middle English and early modern English works.

Hall of Fame, G. **Ruhmeshalle** (rö′mes-häl-le). A building at Munich, Bavaria, completed 1853, consisting of a Greek Doric portico, with projecting wings, raised on a high basement of masonry. The portico contains 80 busts of celebrated Bavarians. The colossal statue of Bavaria, in bronze, by Schwanthaler, which stands beside the Ruhmeshalle, is 62 feet high: it represents a woman of robust form holding a wreath in her raised left hand, and with the Bavarian lion sejant by her side.

Hallowell (hol′ọ̄-wel or hal′ọ̄-wel). A city in Kennebec County, Maine, situated on the Kennebec 2 miles south of Augusta. It exports granite. Population (1890), 3,181.

Hallstadt (häl′stät), **Lake of.** A lake in the Salzkammergut, Austria-Hungary, 7 miles south of Ischl, noted for picturesque scenery. Length, 5 miles.

Hallstatt (häl′stät). A village in Upper Austria, Austria-Hungary, situated on Hallstätter See 32 miles southeast of Salzburg: a salt-mining center.

Hallue (ä-lü′). A small tributary of the Somme, department of Somme, northern France. Near it, 6 miles northeast of Amiens, the Germans (about 20,000) under Manteuffel defeated the French (40,000–50,000) under Faidherbe, Dec. 23, 1870.

Halluin (ä-lü-añ′). A town in the department of Nord, France, on the Belgian frontier, near the Lys, 11 miles north by east of Lille. Population (1891), 14,841.

Hallwyler (häl′vēl-er) **See.** A lake in Switzerland, 16 miles north of Lucerne. Length, 5½ miles.

Halm (hälm), **Karl von.** Born at Munich, April 5, 1809: died there, Oct. 5, 1882. A German classical philologist and critic, from 1856 director of the state library and professor at the university in Munich.

Halmstad (hälm′städ). A seaport and the capital of the laen of Halland, Sweden, situated on the Cattegat, at the mouth of the Nissa, in lat. 56° 40′ N., long. 12° 52′ E. It has important salmon fisheries, and is the seat of an old castle. Population (1890), 11,82[illegible].

Halmstad, Laen of. See *Halland.*

Halpine (hal′pin), **Charles G.** Born at Oldcastle, County Meath, Ireland, Nov., 1829: died at New York, Aug. 3, 1868. An American journalist and humorist, author of the "Miles O'Reilly" papers, etc. He came to the United States in 1851; became assistant editor of the Boston "Post" in 1852, and editor of the New York "Leader" in 1857; served in the Federal army 1861–64; became assistant adjutant-general and colonel in 1862; and was editor of the New York "Citizen" in 1864, and register of the county of New York in 1867.

Hals (häls), **Frans.** Born at Antwerp about 1580: died at Haarlem, Netherlands, Aug., 1666. A celebrated Dutch portrait-painter. His works are in all the principal museums and galleries in England and on the Continent. The "Hille Bobbe" in the Metropolitan Museum, New York, is probably by his son Frans. There is a genuine "Hille Bobbe" in the Berlin Museum. Five of his seven sons were painters.

Halstead (hal′sted). A town in Essex, England, situated on the Colne 43 miles northeast of London. Population (1891), 6,056.

Halyburton (hal′i-bėr-ton), **Thomas.** Born at Dupplin, Perthshire, Scotland, Dec. 25, 1674: died at St. Andrews, Scotland, Sept. 23, 1712. A Scottish divine, professor of divinity in St. Andrews University. His works, "Natural Religion Insufficient" (1714), "The Great Concern of Salvation" (1721), etc., were published posthumously.

Halys (hā′lis). The ancient name of the river Kizil Irmak.

Ham (ham). One of the sons of Noah, the reputed ancestor of the Hamitic races.

Ham (äm). A town in the department of Somme, France, situated on the Somme 35 miles east-southeast of Amiens. It is noted for its castle, dating in its present form from the 15th century: a picturesque fortress grouped about a central cylindrical donjon 100 feet in diameter and 100 high, with walls 36 feet thick. This has long been used as a state prison: among the prisoners have been Joan of Arc, Louis of Bourbon, Polignac, Louis Napoleon (1840–46), Cavaignac, Changarnier, etc. It was surrendered to the Germans Nov. 21, 1870. Population (1891), commune, 3,082.

Hamadan (hä-mä-dän′). A town in the province of Irak-Ajemi, Persia, about lat. 34° 48′ N., long. 48° 25′ E. It has been identified with Ecbatana. Population, estimated, 30,000. See *Ecbatana.*

Hamah (hä′mä). See *Hamath.*

Hamal (ha-mäl′). [Ar. *hamal*, a ram.] The usual name of the second-magnitude star α Arietis, in the forehead of the animal.

Haman (hā′man). A Persian courtier of the 5th century B. C. (See Esther iii.–vii.) He was hanged on the gallows he had caused to be made for Mordecai.

Hamann (hä′män), **Johann Georg.** Born at Königsberg, Prussia, Aug. 27, 1730: died at Münster, Prussia, June 21, 1788. A noted German littérateur and philosophical writer, surnamed "the Magus of the North." His collected works were edited by Roth 1821–43.

Hamar (hä-mär′). A small town in southern Norway, on Lake Mjösen.

Hamasah (ha-mä′se). [Ar., lit. 'bravery.'] The title of various collections of Arabian poems, of which the most celebrated is that in 10 books compiled by Abu-Teman in the 9th century. It was edited with a Latin translation by G. W. F. Freytag 1828–51.

Hamath (hā′math). [Heb., 'walled place,' 'fortress.'] A city in upper Syria, situated on the Orontes in lat. 35° 10′ N., long. 36° 39′ E., now called Hamah. Hamath was capital of a kingdom to which the territory of Israel reached under David, Solomon, and Jeroboam II. It often came in contact with Assyria. In the great confederation of the 12 cities against Shalmaneser II., about 860 B. C., Irhulena, king of Hamath, was, with the King of Damascus, the leader. Tiglath-Pileser III., about 730 B. C., took tribute from Eni-ilu, king of Hamath; and Sargon (722–705) records that he "rooted out the land of Amatu." Antiochus IV. Epiphanes (175–164) gave it the name Epiphania, by which it was known to the Greeks and Romans. In 639 A. D. it fell into the hands of the Arabs. The Arab historian Abulfeda was its governor 1310–31. Hamath is in Gen. x. 18 enumerated among the descendants of Canaan. The Hamatites were closely akin to the Hittites, if not a Hittite division. Of late, what are supposed to be Hittite inscriptions have been discovered in Hamath.

Hamaxiki. See *Lerkas.*

Hambach (häm′bäch). A village in the circle of Neustadt, Bavarian Palatinate. At the castle here a political assembly of about 20,000 persons (Hambacher Fest) was held May 27, 1832. This is noteworthy as the first public appearance of the republican party in Germany.

Hamblet (ham′blet), **Prince of Denmarke, Hystorie of.** A translation from one of Belleforest's "Histoires tragiques." The original was written in 1570, and the translation was made soon after. It is in black-letter quarto. There can be very little doubt that Shakspere took his "Hamlet" from it.

Hamburg (ham′bėrg; G. pron. häm′börG). [D. *Hambro*, Dan. *Hamborg*, F. *Hambourg*, It. *Amburgo*, Sp. *Hamburgo*.] A state of the German Empire, comprising the city of Hamburg, its suburbs, the neighboring territory of Bergedorf and some smaller districts, and the outlying territory of Ritzebüttel, inclosed in Prussia. It is a republic, having a Senate (18 members) and a Bürgerschaft or House of Burgesses (160 members). It has 1 member in the Bundesrat, and 3 in the Reichstag. The prevailing religion is Protestant. (For history, see *Hamburg* (city), below.) Area, 158 square miles. Population (1890), 622,530.

Hamburg. [D. *Hambro*, *Hamborgh*, Dan. Sw. *Hamborg*, F. *Hambourg*, Sp. Pg. *Hamburgo*, It. *Amburgo*, ML. *Hamburgum*, *Hamburga*, from G. *Hamburg*, OHG. *Hammaburg*.] A free city, forming with its territory a state of the German Empire. The city is situated on the Elbe, at the mouth of the Alster, in lat. 53° 33′ N., long. 9° 58′ E. It is the most important seaport of Germany, and, next to London, Liverpool, and Glasgow, the chief commercial place in Europe. It trades especially with Great Britain, the United States, and northern Europe; is an important place of embarkation for emigrants; and is the terminus of various steamship lines, including the Hamburg-American to New York. Its exports are grain, iron, fancy goods, butter, hides, etc. The city consists of the Altstadt and Neustadt, and the suburbs of St. Georg and St. Pauli. Altona adjoins it. There are extensive harbors and quays. St. Nicholas, one of the most important of modern churches in the Pointed style, was built by Sir G. Gilbert Scott. The architecture represents the most ornate type of the 13th century, with profuse sculpture inside and out. The length is 285 feet; that of the transepts, 151. The western spire is 473 feet high, and is surpassed in Europe only by the cathedrals of Cologne, Ulm, and Rouen, and the Eiffel Tower. Other objects of interest are the Church of St. Peter, exchange, Johanneum (library, museum), Lake Binnen-Alster, Kunsthalle (picture-gallery), zoölogical garden, and museums. Hamburg was founded about 808, and was the seat of an archbishopric 834–1223. It was one of the chief Hanseatic cities. Its position as a free imperial city was acknowledged in 1510. The Reformation was introduced in 1528. It was incorporated with France in 1810; an attempt at rebellion was punished by Davout in 1813; and it regained its freedom in 1814. It has been successively a member of the Germanic Confederation, North German Confederation, and German Empire. In 1842 it suffered from a severe fire. It joined the Zollverein in 1888. Population (1890), 323,923; with suburbs, 569,260.

Hamefkuttelli. See *Atuamih.*

Hameln (hä′meln). A town in the province of Hannover, Prussia, on the Hamel and Weser 24 miles south of Hannover. It is noted in connection with the legendary "piper of Hameln" (see below), and contains the "Rattenfängerhaus." It was the scene of a Swedish victory over the Imperialists in 1633. Population (1890), commune, 13,675.

Hameln (hä′meln), or **Hamelin** (ham′e-lin), **Piper of,** or **The Pied Piper of.** In medieval

legend, a magician who in the year 1284, for a stipulated sum of money, freed the town of Hameln from a plague of rats by playing on his pipe and leading the vermin, which followed the music, into the river where they were drowned. When the townsmen refused to pay the money, the piper returned and, again playing on his magical pipe, led the way through the Bungen-Strasse out of the town, this time followed by 130 children. He led them to a hill called the Koppenberg, into which they all entered and disappeared. The event is recorded in inscriptions on the Rathaus and elsewhere in the town, and was long regarded as historical. The legend has been told in rime by Robert Browning. He apparently founded it on Verstegan's account in his "Restitution of Decayed Intelligence" (1634). Brandenburg, Lorch, and other towns have a similar tradition, and there are Chinese and Persian legends much resembling it.

Hamerling (hä'mer-ling), **Robert.** Born at Kirchberg, Lower Austria, March 24, 1830; died at Gratz, July 13, 1889. An Austrian poet. His works include the epic poems "Ahasver in Rom" (1866), "Der Kœnig von Sion" (1868), etc.

Hamerton (ham'ér-ton), **Philip Gilbert.** Born in Lancashire, England, Sept. 10, 1834. An English writer, painter, engraver, painter, and etcher. His works include "Thoughts about Art" (1862), "Etching and Etchers" (1866), "Contemporary French Painters" (1867), "Painting in France, etc." (1868), "The Intellectual Life" (1873), "The Graphic Arts" (1882), "Human Intercourse" (1884). He has also written several romances, and has reprinted (1888) his articles written for "The Portfolio," of which he was editor from 1870 to 1880, and in 1889 he published "French and English: a Comparison," founded on his contributions to the "Atlantic Monthly."

Hami (hä-mē'), or **Khamil** (khä-mēl'). A town in Sungaria, Chinese empire, situated about lat. 42° 50' N., long. 93° 40' (?) E.: an important trading center.

Hamilcar (ha-mil'kär), surnamed **Barca** (bär'kȧ) or **Barcas** (bär'kas). Killed in Spain, 229 or 228 B. C. A Carthaginian general. He held Mount Erete (Monte Pellegrino), Sicily, against the Romans 247–244; held Mount Eryx 244–241; suppressed the war with the mercenaries 241–238; and began the reduction of Spain to a Carthaginian province.

Hamilton (ham'il-ton). A town in Lanarkshire, Scotland, on the Clyde, near the mouth of the Avon, 10 miles southeast of Glasgow. Near it is Hamilton Palace, a seat of the Duke of Hamilton, formerly noted for its pictures and other art treasures that were sold by auction in 1882. The ruined Cadzow Castle, the former seat of the Hamiltons, is in the vicinity. Bothwell Bridge is in the grounds of the Palace. Population (1891), 24,863.

Hamilton. A town in Victoria, Australia, situated on Grange Burne creek in lat. 37° 44' S., long. 142° 1' E.

Hamilton. The capital of the Bermudas, situated on Great Bermuda, the largest of the group.

Hamilton. A town in Wentworth County, Ontario, Canada, situated on Burlington Bay, western end of Lake Ontario, 36 miles southwest of Toronto. It is at the head of navigation on Lake Ontario, and has important commerce and manufactures. Population (1891), 45,089.

Hamilton. A town in Madison County, New York, situated on the Chenango River 36 miles southeast of Syracuse. It is the seat of the Baptist institutions Hamilton Theological Seminary and Colgate (formerly Madison) University.

Hamilton. A manufacturing city, capital of Butler County, Ohio, situated on the Miami River 20 miles north of Cincinnati. Population (1890), 12,056.

Hamilton. A family of the Scottish nobility descended from Sir Gilbert de Hamilton (13th century). The leading representatives are the Dukes of Abercorn and Hamilton. The present (12th) Duke of Hamilton (family name, Douglas) is the premier peer of Scotland.

Hamilton, Alexander. Born in the island of Nevis, West Indies, Jan. 11, 1757: died at New York, July 12, 1804. A celebrated American statesman. He settled in New York in 1772; attracted attention as a pamphleteer in the political agitation preceding the Revolution, 1774–75; entered the Continental service as an artillery captain in 1776; was a member of Washington's staff 1777–81; served with distinction at Yorktown in 1781; was a member of the Continental Congress 1782–83, of the Constitutional Convention in 1787, and of the New York ratifying convention in 1788; was secretary of the treasury 1789–95; was appointed commander-in-chief of the army in 1799; and was mortally wounded by Aaron Burr in a duel at Weehawken, New Jersey, July 11, 1804. He is the chief author of the "Federalist" (which see). His works have been edited by his son J. C. Hamilton (7 vols., 1851). See "Lives" by J. C. Hamilton (1834–40), Renwick (1841), Morse (1876), Shea (1880), and Lodge (1882).

Hamilton, Count **Anthony.** Born probably at Rosscrea, Tipperary, Ireland, 1646; died at St.-Germain-en-Laye, France, Aug. 6, 1720. A French author, of British descent, third son of Sir George Hamilton (fourth son of the first Earl of Abercorn), and brother-in-law of the Comte de Gramont whose "Mémoires" he wrote (1713). He also wrote "Contes de féerie," etc. His complete works were published in 1812.

Hamilton, Claud, Lord **Paisley,** commonly called Lord **Claud Hamilton.** Born about 1543: died 1622. A Scottish politician, fourth son of the second Earl of Arran. He fought for Queen Mary at the battle of Langside; was implicated in the assassination of the regent Murray; was driven from Scotland in 1579; entered the service of Queen Elizabeth; and returned to Scotland, becoming there a leader of the Roman Catholic party.

Hamilton, Elizabeth. Born at Belfast, July 21, 1758: died at Harrogate, England, July 23, 1816. A British writer. She wrote "A Hindoo Rajah" (a series of criticisms on England, 1796), "Memoirs of Modern Philosophers" (a humorous work, 1800), "Letters on Education" (1801–02), "The Cottagers of Glenburnie" (1808), etc.

Hamilton, Lady (**Emma Lyon**). Born about 1761: died at Calais, Jan. 15, 1815. An English woman, wife of Sir William Hamilton (ambassador at Naples), and mistress of Lord Nelson. She was of humble birth, illiterate, and of loose character, mistress of several persons, including Charles Greville and Sir William Hamilton before she married the latter. In early life she had great beauty of face and figure; later she became very fleshy. She attained considerable social success, became an intimate friend of Queen Maria Carolina of Naples, and played a somewhat important part in the political intrigues of that court in relation to England. Nelson first met her in 1793 at Naples. She was arrested at Calais, imposed for debt in 1813, but was released in the following year.

Hamilton, Frank Hastings. Born at Wilmington, Vt., Sept. 10, 1813: died in New York city, Aug. 11, 1886. An American surgeon. He was connected with Bellevue Hospital, New York city, from 1861 until his death, occupying the chair of the principles and practice of surgery in the Bellevue Medical College 1868–75. He wrote "A Practical Treatise on Fractures and Dislocations" (1860), "The Principles and Practice of Surgery" (1872), etc.

Hamilton, Gail. The nom de plume of Mary Abigail Dodge.

Hamilton, Gavin. Born at Lanark, 1730: died at Rome, 1797. A Scottish painter and antiquarian. He painted chiefly classical (Homeric) subjects. His most important labors were his excavations in Italy, which resulted in the discovery of many remains of antiquity. He conducted explorations at Hadrian's villa near Tivoli, on the Via Appia, about the Alban Mountains, and elsewhere.

Hamilton, Lord **George Francis.** Born at Brighton, England, Dec. 17, 1845. An English politician, third son of the first Duke of Abercorn. He was vice-president of the committee of council on education 1878–80, and first lord of the admiralty 1885–86 and 1886–92.

Hamilton, James, second Lord Hamilton and first Earl of Arran. Born about 1477: died before July 21, 1529. A Scottish politician, son of James, first Lord Hamilton. He was created earl of Arran and admiral in 1503, and in 1513 commanded an expedition sent to aid the King of France against England. He supported the regent Albany during the minority of James V., and in 1517 was appointed a member of the council of regency, of which he became president.

Hamilton, James, second Earl of Arran, and Duke of Châtellerault. Died at Hamilton, Scotland, Jan. 22, 1575. A Scottish statesman, appointed governor of Scotland during the minority of Mary in 1542. He was forced by the queen dowager to abdicate in 1554.

Hamilton, James. Born 1769: died at Dublin, Sept. 16, 1829. A British teacher, known as the advocate of a particular method of instruction in languages. The "Hamiltonian" method was based on a literal rendering of the text (prior to the study of grammar) and the use of interlinear translations.

Hamilton, James. Born at Paisley, Scotland, Nov. 27, 1814: died at London, Nov. 24, 1867. A British Presbyterian clergyman and religious author, minister of Regent Square Church, London, 1841–67. He published "Life in Earnest" (1844), "The Royal Preacher" (1851), etc., and edited "Our Christian Classics" (1856–59).

Hamilton, Patrick. Born about 1504: burned at St. Andrews, Feb. 29, 1528. A Scottish Reformer, son of Sir Patrick Hamilton, and grandson of the first Lord Hamilton. He adopted and advocated the doctrines of the Reformation, and was put to death as a heretic.

Hamilton, Paul. Born in St. Paul's parish, S. C., Oct. 16, 1762: died at Beaufort, S. C., June 30, 1816. An American politician. He was comptroller of South Carolina 1786–91, governor 1804–06, and was secretary of the navy during the first administration of James Madison 1809–13. He endeavored to enforce the embargo policy of the government at the beginning of the War of 1812, and it was in spite of his mandate "to remain in Boston until further orders" that Hull in the Constitution gained the victory over the Guerrière.

Hamilton, Robert. Born at Edinburgh, June 11, 1743: died July 14, 1829. A Scottish mathematician and economist, professor of mathematics at Aberdeen. He wrote an "Inquiry concerning the Rise and Progress . . . of the National Debt of Great Britain and Ireland" (1813), etc.

Hamilton, Schuyler. Born at New York, July 25, 1822. An American general, son of J. C. Hamilton. He published "History of the National Flag" (1853).

Hamilton, Thomas. Born at Glasgow, 1789: died at Pisa, Italy, Dec. 7, 1842. A Scottish author, brother of Sir William Hamilton. 1788–1856). He wrote "Cyril Thornton" (1827), "Annals of the Peninsular Campaign" (1829), "Men and Manners in America" (1833).

Hamilton, William. Born at Bangour, Linlithgowshire, 1704: died at Lyons, France, March 25, 1754. A Scottish poet, author of the ballad "Braes of Yarrow" and other poems. His collected works were published in 1760.

Hamilton, Sir **William.** Born Dec. 13, 1730: died at London, April 6, 1803. A British diplomatist and archæologist, grandson of the third Duke of Hamilton. He was British envoy at Naples 1764–1800. He made extensive collections of ancient works of art, coins, etc., many of which were purchased for the British Museum. He wrote descriptions of the "Hamilton vase" (now at Warwick Castle), and bought the celebrated Portland vase (which he sold or pledged to the Duchess of Portland). His second wife was the notorious mistress of Lord Nelson.

Hamilton, Sir **William.** Born at Glasgow, March 8, 1788: died at Edinburgh, May 6, 1856. A Scottish philosopher. He was made professor of civil history at Edinburgh in 1821, and was professor of logic and metaphysics there 1836–56. He published "Philosophy of the Unconditioned" (1829), and other contributions to the "Edinburgh Review," collected as "Discussions in Philosophy, Literature, and Education" (1852–53), and edited Reid's works (1846) and Stewart's works (1854–1855). His lectures on "Metaphysics" and "Logic" were edited by Mansel and Veitch (1858–60). See "Life" by Veitch (1869).

Hamilton, William Gerard. Born at London, Jan. 28, 1729: died there, July 16, 1796. An English politician. He was elected to Parliament in 1754, and, Nov. 13, 1755, during the debate on the address, delivered his maiden speech, which he soon published his most notable effort, procured for him the nickname "single-speech Hamilton." He was a commissioner for trade and plantations 1756–61, and chancellor of the exchequer in Ireland 1763–84.

Hamilton, William Richard. Born at London, Jan. 9, 1777: died there, July 11, 1859. An English antiquary and diplomatist. He was secretary to Lord Elgin, ambassador at Constantinople, and aided him in securing and bringing away the Elgin marbles (which see). In 1809 he became under-secretary of state for foreign affairs, and was minister at Naples 1822–25. He wrote "Egyptiaca, or Some Remarks on the Ancient and Modern State of Egypt, etc." (1809).

Hamilton, William Rowan. Born at Dublin, Aug. 3–4, 1805: died Sept. 2, 1865. A celebrated British mathematician. He was remarkably precocious, especially in the study of languages, knowing, it is said, at least 13 at the age of 13. He entered Trinity College, Dublin, in 1823; in 1824 discovered by theoretical reasoning conical refraction; was appointed in 1827, before graduation, professor of astronomy and superintendent of the observatory; and became president of the Royal Irish Academy in 1837. He is especially celebrated as the inventor of quaternions. He wrote "Lectures on Quaternions" (1853), "The Elements of Quaternions" (1866), etc.

Hamilton College. An institution of learning at Clinton, Oneida County, New York, controlled by the Presbyterians. It was founded as an academy by Samuel Kirkland in 1793, and chartered as a college in 1812. Connected with it are the Hamilton-Knox Law School and the Litchfield Observatory. It has (1893) 16 instructors and 130 students.

Hamirpur (hum-ér-pör'). 1. A district in the Allahabad division, North-west Provinces, British India, intersected by lat. 25° 30' N. long. See E. Population, 529,157.—2. The capital of the Hamirpur district, situated at the junction of the Betwa with the Jumna, in lat. 25° 57' N., long. 80° 12' E.

Hamites (ham'its). [From Ham, the son of Noah.] A race generally counted with the white race, together with the Semitic neighbors and kinsmen, but in which, from the earliest times, 3 varieties (a pale and red-haired, a reddish, and a dark-brown) have been distinguished. The blond type is found among the Berbers; the reddish among the Egyptians and Bedja; the dark-brown or black among the Somal, the Galla, and the Fulbe or Fulahs. In these three the admixture of Negritic blood is evident. The earliest civilization of mankind (that of Egypt, to which all the others seem to be directly or indirectly indebted) flourished among the Hamites of the reddish type, in the Lower Nile valley. The Hamitic family of languages is generally divided into 3 subgroups: (*a*) the Libyan or Berber, spoken from the Canary Islands to Egypt; (*b*) the Egyptian, comprising Old Egyptian and Coptic with its 4 dialects; (*c*) the

Ethiopic, including the Bedja, Bankali, Somali, Galla, Agau, Saho, and Bilin. The Ethiopic is also called *Cushitic* or *Danic*. Lately the Fulah cluster has been added by some to the preceding, as prevailingly Hamitic, owing to ethnic and linguistic mixtures with negroes; it is impossible to draw a clear line between Hamitic and Bantu-negro languages or tribes. Even the Hausa and Hottentot languages show traces of Hamitic structure. The Hamitic languages are sometimes called *semic or sub-Semitic*. In eastern North Africa they are intermixed geographically with the Semitic; in western North Africa, the Semitic are superposed on the Hamitic. See *African languages* (under *Africa*), *Fulah*, *Hottentot*, *Berber*, *Bantu*.

Hamitic (ha-mit'ik). See *Hamites*.

Hamlet (ham'let), or **Amlet.** A mythical or semi-historical Danish prince whose story, originating in a Danish saga, is given by Saxo-Grammaticus. This story is given in a French version by Belleforest in 1570 in the fifth volume of his "Histoires tragiques." The English translation of this latter was published as "Hystorie of Hamblet," and it was also made into an English play, now lost, that probably served as a starting-point for Shakspere's "Hamlet." Henslowe mentions a play of this name as represented at Newington Butts, June 9, 1594, which was an "old play." Shakspere's "Hamlet" was played in 1600 or 1601, and printed first in 1603. It was entered on the "Stationers' Register," July 26, 1602, "A booke called the Revenge of Hamlett Prince Denmarke as yt was lately Acted by the Lord Chamberleyne his Servantes." This was a very imperfect text, known as the first quarto. The second quarto was published in 1604, was a good text, thought to be as Shakspere left it. The third quarto, a reprint of the second, appeared in 1605; the fourth in 1611. There is a fifth quarto, undated. No others appeared during Shakspere's lifetime. The 4 folios are essentially the same text, which differs from the quartos. The German play "Der bestrafte Brudermord, oder Prinz Hamlet aus Dännemarck" ("Fratricide punished, or Prince Hamlet of Denmark") is now thought to be probably a weak copy of the old play preceding the 1603 quarto. It is not known precisely when it appeared, but it was early in the 17th century. (See *Shakspere*.) Also the character of Hamlet and his real or feigned insanity there has been much controverted. He shows the unfitness of a thoughtful man who sees both sides of a question to deal with questions requiring prompt action under extraordinary circumstances.

Hamlet, an opera by Ambroise Thomas, first produced at Paris in 1868. The French words are by Barbier and Carré, after Shakspere. It was produced in London in Italian as "Amleto" in 1869.

Hamley (ham'li), Sir **Edward Bruce.** Born at Bodmin, Cornwall, April 27, 1824: died Aug. 12, 1893. A British soldier and author. He entered the army in 1843; served in the Crimean war; was professor of military history at the Staff College, Sandhurst, 1858–64, and commandant of the Staff College 1870–77; was chief of the commission for the delimitation of the Balkan and Armenian frontiers 1879–80; and commanded a division in the Egyptian war of 1882. Among his works are "The Operations of War Explained and Illustrated" (1866), and "The Strategical Conditions of our Indian Northwest Frontier" (1879).

Hamlin (ham'lin), **Hannibal.** Born at Paris, Maine, Aug. 27, 1809: died at Bangor, Maine, July 4, 1891. An American statesman. He was a member of Congress from Maine 1843–47; United States senator 1848–57; governor of Maine in 1857; United States senator 1857–61; Vice-President 1861–65; United States senator 1869–81; and United States minister to Spain 1881–82. He was originally a Democrat, but differed with his party on the question of slavery, and joined the Republicans about 1855.

Hamm (hām). A town in the province of Westphalia, Prussia, at the junction of the Ahse and Lippe, 22 miles south-southeast of Münster. It manufactures engines, tacks, etc.; is an important railway junction; and has warm baths. It was the ancient capital of the county of Mark. Population (1890), 10,503; commune, 24,969.

Hammarskjöld (hām'mārs-chēld), **Lorenzo** (originally **Lars**). Born at Tuna, in the laen of Kalmar, Sweden, April 7, 1785: died at Stockholm, Feb. 15, 1827. A Swedish critic and poet. His chief work is "Svenska Vitterheten" ("Swedish Belles-Lettres," 1818–19; revised edition 1833).

Hamme (hām'me). A town in the province of East Flanders, Belgium, situated on the Durme 20 miles northwest of Brussels. Population (1890), 12,039.

Hammelburg (ham'mel-bōrg). A small town in Lower Franconia, Bavaria, on the Franconian Saale 22 miles north of Würzburg.

Hammer (hām'mer), **Friedrich Julius.** Born at Dresden, June 7, 1810: died at Pillnitz, near Dresden, Aug. 23, 1862. A German poet and novelist. His works include the novel "Leben und Traum" (1830), the poetical collection "Schau um dich und schau in dich" (1851), etc.

Hammer (ham'er), **The.** A popular surname of Judas Maccabæus.

Hammer and Scourge of England, The. A surname of William Wallace.

Hammerfest (hām'mer-fest). A seaport in the amt of Finmarken, Norway, situated on the island of Kvalö in lat. 70° 40′ N., long. 23° 40′ E.: the northernmost town in the world. It exports fish, train-oil, etc., and has trade with Russia. It is a favorite starting-point for arctic expeditions, and is often visited by tourists. Population (1891), 2,389.

Hammer of Heretics, The. [L. *Malleus Hereticorum.*] A surname of Pierre d'Ailly, president of the Council of Constance 1414–18, and also of St. Augustine.

Hammer of Scotland, The. A surname of King Edward I. of England.

Hammer-Purgstall (hām'mer-pōrg'stāl), **Joseph von.** Born at Gratz, Styria, June 9, 1774: died at Vienna, Nov. 23, 1856. An Austrian Orientalist and historian. He published "Geschichte des osmanischen Reichs" (1827–34), "Geschichte der goldenen Horde" (1840), "Geschichte der osmanischen Dichtkunst" (1836–38), "Geschichte der arabischen Litteratur" (1850–57), Oriental texts, etc.

Hammersmith (ham'er-smith). A suburb of London, situated in Middlesex, north of the Thames, 6 miles west by south of St. Paul's: formerly noted for market-gardens and nurseries. It returns 1 member to Parliament. Population (1891), 97,237.

Hammond (ham'ond), **Henry.** Born at Chertsey, Aug. 18, 1605: died at Westwood, Worcestershire, April 25, 1660. An English divine and author. He graduated at Oxford (Magdalen College) in 1622; obtained the living of Penshurst in Kent, in 1633; became archdeacon of Chichester in 1643; sided with the Royalists in the civil war; and was a canon of Christ Church, Oxford, 1643–48. Hammond was a chaplain of the king, but was not allowed to attend him in his last days. He settled at Westwood in Worcestershire about 1649, and remained there until his death. He was a voluminous writer.

Hammond, James Hamilton. Born at Newberry, S. C., Nov. 15, 1807: died at Beach Island, S. C., Nov. 13, 1864. An American politician, governor of South Carolina 1842–44, and United States senator 1857–60.

Hammond, Samuel. Born in Richmond County, Va., Sept. 21, 1757: died at Horse Creek, Ga., Sept. 11, 1842. An American Revolutionary commander and politician. He fought with distinction at King's Mountain, Cowpens, Eutaw, and other battles in South Carolina and Georgia; was military and civil commandant at Upper Louisiana 1803–04; and was secretary of state in South Carolina 1831–35.

Hammond, William Alexander. Born at Annapolis, Md., Aug. 28, 1828. An American physician, surgeon-general of the army 1862–64, professor of Mental and Military Hygiene (1863), "Insanity in its Medico-Legal Relations" (1871), "Diseases of the Nervous System" (1871), "Insanity in its Relations to Crime" (1873), "Spiritualism, etc." (1876), "Cerebral Hyperæmia," "On Certain Conditions Simulating those of Nervous Derangement" (1881). Among his novels are "Robert Severne" (1866), "Dr. Grattan" (1884), "Lal" (1884), "On the Susquehanna" (1887), etc.

Hammurabi (ham-mō-rä'bē). The first king of all Babylonia, with residence in the city of Babylon. In his long reign (about 2287–2232 B. C.) he showed himself great alike in war and peace. He drove out the remnants of the Elamitic invaders, united North and South Babylonia (Shumir and Akkad) under his sway, and made Babylon the metropolis of the united kingdom, which it remained during the whole of its existence for nearly 2,000 years, so that he termed himself "king of Babylonian empire. After freeing and uniting the country, he turned his attention to its protection and interior prosperity. To obviate the disastrous inundations that at the same time to provide the country with water, he executed one of the greatest works, the excavation of a gigantic canal, named after him *nahr-Hammurabi*, later famous as "the royal canal of Babylon." Besides this, he constructed a great walk along the Tigris, and erected many temples. Numerous inscriptions of him have survived.

Hamoaze (ha-mōz'). The estuary of the river Tamar, near Plymouth, England.

Hamon (ä-mōn'), **Jean Louis.** Born at Plouha, Côtes-du-Nord, France, May 5, 1821: died at St.-Raphaël, Var, France, May 29, 1874. A French painter, chiefly of genre scenes.

Hampden (hamp'den), **John.** Born at London in 1594: died at Thame, Oxfordshire, England, June 24, 1643. A celebrated English statesman. He entered Parliament in 1621, was one of the leaders of the patriotic party in the Short and Long Parliaments, and was one of the "five members" impeached by Charles I. 1642. He commanded a regiment for the Parliament 1642–1643, and was mortally wounded at Chalgrove Field, June 18, 1643. He is chiefly known as the defendant in the case of the King *v.* John Hampden before the Court of Exchequer, 1637–38, for resisting the collection of the obsolete tax of ship-money, which Charles I. attempted to revive without the authority of Parliament. The case was decided against him, but in 1641 the House of Lords ordered the judgment to be cancelled.

Hampden-Sidney College. An institution of learning situated near Farmville, Prince Edward County, southern Virginia: founded in 1775, and chartered in 1783. It has (1893) 8 instructors and 140 students.

Hampshire (hamp'shir), or **Southampton** (south-hamp'ton): abbreviated **Hants** (hants). [ME. *Hamtonshire*, *Hantesshire*, AS. *Hamtūnscīr*, from *Hamtūn*, Hampton (Southampton), and *scīr*, shire.] A maritime county of England, bounded by Berkshire on the north, Surrey and Sussex on the east, the English Channel on the south, and Wilts and Dorset on the west. It includes the Isle of Wight. It is traversed by the North and South Downs. The New Forest is situated in the southwest of it. It contains many Roman antiquities. Area, 1,621 square miles. Population (1891), 690,986.

Hampstead (hamp'sted). [AS. *Hāmstede*, homestead.] A suburb of London, situated in Middlesex 4½ miles northwest of St. Paul's. It was formerly noted for its mineral springs, and as a literary center. It returns 1 member to Parliament. Hampstead Heath is a well-known pleasure-resort. Population (1891), 68,425.

Hampton (hamp'ton). A village in Middlesex, England, 14 miles west-southwest of London. Population (1891), 5,822.

Hampton. The capital of Elizabeth City County, Virginia, situated on Hampton Roads 15 miles north-northwest of Norfolk: seat of Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute (which see). Population (1890), 2,513.

Hampton Court. A royal palace on the Thames 12 miles from Charing Cross, built by Cardinal Wolsey. A great part of the highly picturesque battlemented Tudor buildings in red brick, surrounding 3 courts, still remains. The property originally consisted of about 1,000 acres of more or less barren land belonging to the Knight Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem. It was leased from the Priory of St. John in 1515 by Thomas Wolsey, archbishop of York and primate of England, who erected the original Gothic palace. In 1526 he surrendered the estate to Henry VIII., who added the chapel and great hall 1531–35. In the reign of William III. the great façade, modern state apartments and a gallery for the cartoons of Raphael were added by Sir Christopher Wren. The front on the fine French gardens is later, in the Renaissance style. The great hall, 106 by 40 feet, and 60 feet high, possesses a handsome open-framed roof with elaborate pendants. The state apartments are filled with paintings, many of them noted works. The cartoons by Raphael were removed to the South Kensington Museum. A part of the palace is now occupied by persons of good family in reduced circumstances. Hampton Court is most intimately associated with James I. and William III., and was a place of imprisonment of Charles I.

Hampton Court Conference. A conference appointed by James I., at Hampton Court, in 1604, to settle the disputes between the Puritan party and the High-Church party in the Church of England. It was conducted on three days (Jan. 14, 16, and 18), and resulted in a few alterations of the liturgy, but entirely failed to secure the objects sought by the Puritans. A very important indirect result of it was the revision of the Bible called the King James or authorized version, which was suggested at that time.

Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute. A training-school for negroes and Indians, situated near Hampton, Virginia, established by General S. C. Armstrong in 1868, and incorporated by the State of Virginia in 1870. Its object is to train young men and women of the negro and Indian races to become teachers among their own people.

Hampton Roads (hamp'ton rōdz). A channel connecting the waters of James River with Chesapeake Bay, situated south of Fort Monroe, Virginia. Here, March 8, 1862, the Confederate ironclad Virginia (Merrimac) destroyed the Federal frigates Cumberland and Congress; and the following day there was a contest between the Virginia and the ironclad Monitor, the former retiring. This was the first engagement between ironclads. See *Monitor*.

Hampton, Wade. Born in South Carolina in 1754: died at Columbia, S. C., Feb. 4, 1835. An American general and politician. He served with distinction under Marion and Sumter in the Revolution; obtained the rank of major-general in 1813; was repulsed in an attack on Sir George Prevost at Chateauguay, Oct. 26, 1813; and frustrated the expedition against Montreal by his unwillingness to cooperate with his rival, General Wilkinson.

Hampton, Wade. Born at Columbia, S. C., March 28, 1818. An American general in the Confederate service, and politician, grandson of Wade Hampton (1754–1835). He was an able cavalry commander in the Civil War, commanding the Hampton Legion at Bull Run 1861, and serving with distinction at Seven Pines, Antietam, Gettysburg, etc. He was governor of South Carolina 1876–79, and United States senator from that State 1879–91.

Hamun (hä-mōn'). A large morass on the borders of Persia, Afghanistan, and Baluchistan.

Hanafites (han'a-fīts). The oldest and most important of the four orthodox sects of Sunnite Mohammedans, founded by Abu-Hanifah of Al-Kufah (about 700–770), a puritan in doctrine and the author of a system of jurisprudence. Also *Hanifites*.

Hanau (hä'nou). A town in the province of Hesse-Nassau, Prussia, at the junction of the Kinzig and Main, 10 miles east of Frankfort-on-the-Main. It has flourishing commerce and manufactures. The Grimm brothers were born there. It was the capital of an ancient countship of Hanau. Here, Oct. 30, 1813, Napoleon, with 70,000 men, encountered on the retreat from Leipsic an Austro-Bavarian army of 30,000 men under Wrede, who was compelled to retire after having inflicted severe losses on the French. Population (1890), commune, 25,029.

Hancock (han'kok), **Albany.** Born at Newcastle-on-Tyne, Dec. 24, 1806: died there, Oct.

24, 1873. An English zoölogist. He wrote, with Adler, "Monograph of British Nudibranchiate Mollusca" (1845–55), etc.

Hancock (han'kok), **John.** Born at Quincy, Mass., Jan. 12, 1737; died at Quincy, Oct. 8, 1793. A noted American statesman. He was president of the Provincial Congress 1774–75; president of Congress 1775–77; the first signer of the Declaration of Independence; governor of Massachusetts 1780–85 and 1787–93.

Hancock, Winfield Scott. Born at Montgomery Square, Pa., Feb. 14, 1824; died at Governor's Island, near New York, Feb. 9, 1886. An eminent American general. He graduated at West Point in 1844; served as a lieutenant in the Mexican war; was commissioned a brigadier-general of volunteers at the outbreak of the Civil War; served under McClellan in the Peninsular campaign; commanded a division during the second day's fight at Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862, and at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862; commanded a corps at Gettysburg, July 1–3, 1863, and at Spottsylvania Court House (where he took 4,000 prisoners), May 12, 1864; was commander of the military department of the Atlantic 1872–86; and was an unsuccessful Democratic candidate for the presidency in 1880.

Hancock House. An old house formerly standing in Boston, Massachusetts. It was built in 1737, and was the residence of Governor John Hancock 1780–93. It was demolished in 1863.

Handegg Fall (hän'deg fal). A cascade of the Aare, in the eastern part of the Bernese Oberland, Switzerland. Height, 250 feet.

Handel (han'del), **George Frederick,** G. **Georg Friedrich Händel.** Born at Halle, Prussia, Feb. 23, 1685; died at London, April 14, 1759. A celebrated German composer. He studied with Zachau, organist of the cathedral at Halle, for 3 years. He then went to Berlin, where his powers of improvisation caused him to be regarded as a prodigy; then to Halle, where his father died. It became necessary for him to support his mother, and he went to Hamburg, where he entered the orchestra of the Opera House as "Cembalo di ripieno." He soon became known, and was made conductor. In 1705 his first opera, "Almira," was produced there. In 1706 he went to Italy. The burning of Germany in 1706, he accepted the position of kapellmeister from the Elector of Hanover, on condition that he should be allowed to visit England, having already received pressing invitations to do so. He first went to London in 1710. His opera "Rinaldo" was produced there in 1711. He undertook the direction of the Italian opera in 1720. Buononcini and Ariosti, both of whom he had known at Halle, also went to London about this time and formed an opposition to him, which gave rise to much feeling and to Byrom's epigram ending

"Strange all this difference should be
'Twixt Tweedledum and Tweedledee."

From 1729–34 he was in partnership with Heidegger at the King's Theatre. In 1737 he became bankrupt. In 1740, when he was about 55, he began to compose the oratorios which made him famous. His health was attacked by cataract, and he underwent three times, but without success. He was nearly if not entirely blind for the rest of his life, but continued to preside at the organ during his own oratorios. His fame increased, and his popularity which had attracted him during his earlier years died away. He is best known by his oratorios "Esther" (1720), "Saul" (1740), "Israel in Egypt" (1739), "The Messiah" (1742), "Samson" (1743), "Judas Maccabæus" (1747), "Joshua" (1748), "Jephthah" (1752), etc. He wrote 23 oratorios, more than 40 operas, "Acis and Galatea" and "Alexander's Feast" (cantatas), besides a great deal of church music, chamber music, odes, songs, etc. See his "Life" by Mainwaring, Schoelcher, and Chrysander.

Handel and Haydn Society. An American musical society, founded at Boston in 1815.

Handel Society. An English society for the publication of Handel's works, formed in 1843 and dissolved in 1848. His works were issued 1843–58.—2. [G. *Händel-Gesellschaft.*] A German society for the publication of Handel's works, formed in 1856. These works have been published since 1859 under the editorship of Chrysander.

Handsome Swordsman, The. [F. *Le beau sabreur.*] A surname given to Murat.

Han dynasty. See the extract.

In the year 207 B. C. another period of anarchy was ended by Kaou-te, who, gathering up again all China under his rule, founded the celebrated Han dynasty, which flourished till A. D. 220, roughly speaking, from the days of Hannibal to those of Caracalla.
Hodgkin, Italy and her Invaders, II. 16.

Haneberg (hä'ne-berg), **Daniel Bonifacius von.** Born at Tanne, near Kempten, Bavaria, June 17, 1816; died at Spires, Bavaria, May 31, 1876. A German Roman Catholic prelate and theologian. He was professor of theology at Munich 1841–51, and 1854, and bishop of Spires 1872. He wrote various theological, historical, and polemical works.

Hanega (han'e-gä). A tribe of North American Indians, living on the west coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alaska. They number 587. See *Kolooschan.*

Hanes (hä'nēz). An ancient Egyptian city (Isa. xxx. 4). See the extract.

But what and where was Hanes? The Greek translators of the Old Testament, labouring in Egypt, could not tell; the patient Chaldees who paraphrased the Scripture in the vulgar tongue of Palestine could not tell. Gesenius, that prince of modern Hebrew scholars, guessed that Hanes must be the city which the Copts called Hnes, the Greeks Heracleopolis, the town of Hercules, one the civil, the other the religious name.
Poole, Cities of Egypt, p. 31.

Hangchow-fu (häng'chou-fö'). The capital of the province of Chekiang, China, situated near the river Tsien-tang, about lat. 30° 16′ N., long. 120° 15′ E. It was long noted for its trade and its silk manufactures, and as a literary center. It was held by the Taipings 1861–64. Population, estimated, 800,000.

Hangö-Udd (hang'ge-ood'). A seaport in Finland, situated at the entrance of the Gulf of Finland in lat. 59° 51′ N., long. 22° 57′ E. Here, Aug. 7, 1714, the Russians defeated and captured the Swedish admiral Ehrenskjöld.

Han-hai (hän-hi'). A name of the desert near Lake Lob-Nor in Eastern Turkestan.

Hanifites. See *Hanafites.*

Hanka (hän'ká), **Venceslav.** Born near Königgrätz, Bohemia, June 10, 1791; died at Prague, Jan. 12, 1861. A Bohemian philologist and poet, author of grammatical works on Bohemian and other Slavic languages.

Hänke, or **Haenke** (henk'e), **Thaddeus.** Born at Kreibitz, Bohemia, Oct. 5, 1761; died near Cochabamba, Upper Peru, Dec., 1817. A Bohemian botanist. As naturalist of Malaspina's expedition, he went to Peru, 1790; and, after visiting Chile, California, and the Philippines, settled in Peru, near Cochabamba, 1796, founding a botanical garden. Thence he made various excursions. He published in Spanish a work on the cinchonaceous species of the Amazon. His botanical writings were printed after his death.

Hankel (hänk'el), **Wilhelm Gottlieb.** Born at Ermsleben, Prussia, May 17, 1814. A German physicist, professor of physics at Leipsic 1849–1887, best known for his researches in electricity. His investigations have been principally of the thermo-electric properties of crystals.

Hankow (hän-kou'). A river port in the province of Hupeh, China, situated at the confluence of the Han with the Tongking, opposite Hanyang and nearly opposite Wuchang, in lat. 30° 33′ N., long. 114° 20′ E. It was opened to foreign trade in 1861, and exports tea. Population, 800,000; with Hanyang and Wuchang, 1,200,000.

Hanley (han'li). A town in Staffordshire, England, 31 miles south of Manchester. It is noted for pottery manufacture, and returns 1 member to Parliament. Population (1891), 54,896.

Hannah (han'ä). [Heb., 'grace'; Gr. *Anne.*] A wife of Elkanah, and mother of the prophet Samuel.

Hannay (han'ā), **James.** Born at Dumfries, Scotland, Feb. 17, 1827; died at Barcelona, Spain, Jan. 9, 1873. A British critic, novelist, and miscellaneous author. From 1840–45 he was a midshipman in the royal navy, and consul at Barcelona 1868–73. Among his works are "Satire and Satirists" (1854), "Studies on Thackeray" (1869), the novels "Singleton Fontenoy" (1850), "Eustace Conyers" (1855), and critical essays.

Hannibal (han'i-bal). [Punic, 'grace of Baal'; L. *Hannibal*, F. *Hannibal, Annibal*, It. *Annibale*, Sp. *Aníbal.*] Born 247 B. C.: committed suicide at Libyssa, Bithynia, probably 183 B. C. A famous Carthaginian general, son of Hamilcar Barca. He accompanied his father to Spain about 238; succeeded Hasdrubal as commander of the army in 221; conquered the country south of the Ebro 221–219; besieged and took Saguntum in 219; crossed the Alps, probably by way of the Little St. Bernard, in 218; gained the victories of Trebia in 218, of Lake Trasimene in 217, and of Cannæ in 216; wintered at Capua 216–215; captured Tarentum in 212; marched against Rome in 211; was recalled from Africa in 203. He was defeated by Scipio Africanus Major at Zama 202. He became the chief magistrate of Carthage, and about 195 was exiled to Syria, and later to Bithynia.

Hannibal. A city in Marion County, Missouri, situated on the Mississippi in lat. 39° 44′ N., long. 91° 23′ W. It is an important railway, commercial, and manufacturing center. Population (1890), 12,857.

Hannington (han'ing-ton), **James.** Born near Brighton, England, Sept. 3, 1847: killed near Lake Victoria Nyanza, Oct. 29, 1885. An English divine, bishop of eastern equatorial Africa. He sailed as a missionary for Africa in March, 1882, but shortly returned to England. He was appointed bishop, and returned to Africa in 1884. In 1885 he headed an expedition to open up a route to Victoria Nyanza. With a small party he reached the lake, but was captured by the natives and murdered.

Hanno (han'ō). King of Gaza, one of the five confederate cities of the Philistines. He is often mentioned by the name of Hanuna in the Assyrian inscriptions, and was involved in the conflict between Assyria and Egypt, Gaza being the frontier fortress on the Egyptian highway barring the road to the south. He is first mentioned in the annals of Tiglath Pileser III. (745–727), against whom he rebelled, but at the approach of whose army about 733 he fled to Egypt. Afterward he allied himself with Shabaka, the Ethiopian king of Egypt (the biblical So, Assyrian Sabe), against Sargon II. (722–705).

Hanno (han'ō). Lived probably in the 5th century B. C. A Carthaginian navigator who led a colonizing expedition to the western coast of Africa. An account of his voyage is extant in a Greek translation ("Periplus").

"In the flourishing times of Carthage" (no nearer date is known), Hanno and Himilco, two brothers belonging to the dominant clan of Magos, were despatched by the Senate to find new trading stations, and to found new colonies of the half-bred "Liby-Phœnician" population, from whose presence the State was always anxious to be freed. Each admiral was in command of a powerful fleet. Himilco was directed to go south from the Pillars of Hercules, and to skirt the African coast; Himilco was in like manner directed to keep to the coast of Spain. The records of both voyages were long preserved upon tablets in the temple of Moloch, and Hanno's account is still extant in a Greek translation. Himilco's tablet is lost, though it seems to have been extant as late as the fourth century of the Christian era; but its form is known from the "Periplus of Hanno," and its substance, to some extent, preserved in the extracts of Avienus.
Elton, Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 20.

Hanno (han'ō), surnamed "The Great." Lived in the 3d century B. C. A leader of the aristocratic party at Carthage, an opponent of Hamilcar Barca and Hannibal.

Hanno, or **Anno** (an'ō), Saint. Killed 1075. An archbishop of Cologne. He became chancellor of the empire in the reign of Henry III., and was elected to the see of Cologne in 1056. In 1062, during a minority at the head of the princes of the realm with the administration of the regent Agnes of Poitou, he abducted the young king Henry IV. from Kaiserswerth to Cologne, and assumed the regency.

Hannover (hän-nō'ver), Eng. **Hanover** (han'ō-ver), F. **Hanovre** (á-nō'vr). A province of Prussia. Capital, Hannover. It was formerly a kingdom bounded by the North Sea, Oldenburg, Schleswig-Holstein, and Hamburg (separated from these two by the Elbe) on the north, Mecklenburg and Brandenburg (separated by the Elbe) on the east, Brunswick, Waldeck, Lippe, Schaumburg-Lippe, and Westphalia on the south, and the Netherlands and Oldenburg on the west. It is nearly cut in two by Oldenburg. South of it is a detached portion, separated by Brunswick, and reaching south to Hesse-Nassau, and there are several minor exclaves. The surface is low-level; the Harz, Weser hills, and Teutoburger Wald are in the south. The chief rivers are the Ems, Weser (with the Aller and Leine), and Elbe. The leading occupation is agriculture. In the south are mines of coal, iron, lead, copper, and salt. There are considerable manufactures. The province is divided into 6 districts—Hannover, Hildesheim, Osnabrück, Lüneburg, Aurich, and Stade. The greater part of the population is Protestant. Hannover formed part of the old duchy of Saxony. The Welf house, which had acquired Bavaria in 1156, obtained Hannover, etc., in 1692. After the deposition (1180) of Henry the Lion, duke of Saxony and Bavaria, his son William obtained (1202) Lüneburg, Lauenburg, etc., and was the ancestor of the Welf line. His son Otto was duke of Brunswick-Lüneburg, acquired Celle, Hannover, etc. There were various divisions and reunions, and 2 main lines, Lüneburg and Wolfenbüttel. In 1692 the principality of Hannover became the electorate of Hanover. The second elector, George Louis, succeeded to the British throne as George I. in 1714 (founder of the British line of Hanover, Brunswick, or the Guelfs: see *Guelf, 1.*). The duchies of Bremen and Verden were acquired in 1719. Hannover was occupied by the French in 1803; was ceded to Prussia in 1805; and was taken from Prussia in 1806. Part of it was allotted to the kingdom of Westphalia in 1807, and another portion in 1810. It was liberated in 1813. By the Congress of Vienna (1814–15) it was raised to a kingdom, and received accessions (East Friesland, Hildesheim, etc.). It entered the Germanic Confederation in 1815. A constitution was given to it in 1833, which was suspended in 1837. Hannover was separated from Great Britain in 1837, Ernest Augustus, duke of Cumberland, succeeding King William of England. An alliance between Prussia, Hannover, and Saxony was formed in 1841, and another in 1849–51 (both against Prussia) in 1866. It was annexed to Prussia in 1866. The Duke of Cumberland (representative of the house of the Guelfs) resigned his claim to Hannover in 1882, receiving in exchange from Prussia the "Guelf fund." (See *Brunswick.*) Area, 14,853 square miles. Population (1890), 2,278,361.

Hannover, Eng. Hanover. The capital of the province of Hannover, Prussia, situated on the Leine in lat. 52° 23′ N., long. 9° 43′ E. It has recently become an important railway, commercial, and manufacturing center. It manufactures iron machinery, etc. Among the objects of interest are the Waterloo column, war monument, Kestner museum, palace, Marktkirche, museum, picture-gallery, Rathaus, and theater. Near the city are the Herrenhausen castle and the polytechnic school (former *Welfen-Schloss*). It was an ancient Hanseatic town and a former ducal and royal capital. Population (1890), 163,854; with suburbs, 191,158.

Hanoi (hä-noi'), or **Kesho** (kesh'ō). The capital of Tongking, situated about lat. 21° 10′ N., long. 105° 40′ E., on the river Songkoi or Songka. It was occupied by the French in 1882. Population, about 150,000.

Hanover. See *Hannover.*

Hanover. A town in Grafton County, New Hampshire, situated on the Connecticut River. It is the seat of Dartmouth College (which see). Population (1890), 1,817.

Hanover. An American race-horse foaled at Runnymede in 1884. He was the greatest American race-horse of his generation.

Hanover, House of. The present reigning family of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. See *George I.*

Hanover, Treaty of. An alliance for mutual aid concluded between England, France, and Prussia, Sept., 1725. It was directed against the union between Austria and Spain.

Hanover Court House. The capital of Hanover County, Virginia, 17 miles north of Richmond. Here, May 27, 1862, the Union general Fitz-John Porter defeated a force of 13,000 Confederates. The Union loss was 355; that of the Confederates, between 200 and 300 killed, and 730 captured.

Hanover Square. A square in the West End of London, south of Oxford street and west of Regent street. It received its name in the days of the early popularity of George I. St. George's, Hanover Square, is the most fashionable church for marriages in London: it gives name to one of the parliamentary boroughs. The square was built about 1usually, when the place for executions was removed from Tyburn, but the inhabitants of the "new square" should be annoyed by them. The bronze statue of William Pitt in the square is by Chantrey (1831). *Hare*, London, II. 138.

Hansa, The. See *Hanseatic League.*

Hansard (han'sārd), **Luke.** Born at Norwich, England, July 5, 1752; died at London, Oct. 29, 1828. An English printer, best known from his publication of parliamentary reports. He printed the "Journal of the House of Commons from 1774."

Hanseatic League (han-sē-at'ik lēg), or the **German Hanse** or **Hansa.** A medieval confederation of cities of northern Germany and adjacent countries, called the Hanse-towns, at one time numbering about 90, with affiliated cities in nearly all parts of Europe, for the promotion of commerce by sea and land, and for its protection against pirates, robbers, and hostile governments. At the height of its prosperity it exercised sovereign powers, made treaties, and often enforced its claims by leagues in Scandinavia, England, Portugal, and elsewhere. Its origin is commonly dated from a compact between Hamburg and Lübeck in 1241, although commercial unions of German towns had existed previously. The league held triennial general assemblies (usually at Lübeck, its chief seat); and, after a long period of decline and attempts at reconstitution, the last general assembly, representing 6 cities, was held in 1669. The name was retained, however, by the union of the free cities of Lübeck, Hamburg, and Bremen, which are now members of the German Empire.

Hansen (hän'sen), **Heinrich.** Born at Hadersleben, Denmark, Nov. 23, 1821; died at Copenhagen, July 11, 1890. A Danish architectural painter.

Hansen, Peter Andreas. Born at Tondern, Schleswig, Dec. 8, 1795; died at Gotha, Germany, March 28, 1874. A noted German astronomer (originally a watchmaker), director of the observatory at Gotha from 1825. He wrote "Methode zur Berechnung der absoluten Störungen der kleinen Planeten" (1856-59), "Tables de la lune" (1857), "Tables du soleil" (with Olufsen, 1854-57), etc.

Hansi (hän'sē). A town in the Punjab, India, 80 miles northwest of Delhi. Population, about 12,000.

Hansom (han'sum), **Joseph Aloysius.** Born at York, England, Oct. 26, 1803; died at London, June 29, 1882. An English architect, inventor of a patent safety cab which was named from him the "Hansom." The principal feature of the original vehicle was the "suspended" axle. It had no outside seat.

Hansteen (hän'stān), **Christopher.** Born at Christiania, Norway, Sept. 26, 1784; died at Christiania, April 15, 1873. A Norwegian astronomer and physicist, noted especially for his researches in terrestrial magnetism. He published "Untersuchungen über den Magnetismus der Erde" (1819), "Resultate magnetischer, etc., Beobachtungen" (1863), etc.

Hanswurst (häns'vōrst). [G., 'Jack Sausage.'] A conventional buffoon in old German comedy. See *Gattsched.*

He was servant, messenger, spy, intriguant, and conjuror, and was dressed in motley and provided with a cracking whip, like the old gleeman. He was obscene and vulgar, a great eater and drinker, a braggart and a coward. He was the hero of farce and the jester of tragedy, and he even forced his way into Hamburg Opera. . . . He went under different names at different periods, Pickelhering, Harlequin, and Hanswurst being the most frequent. . . . Away as 1708 a German theatre was established in the imperial capital, and its founder, Joseph Stranitzky, a Silesian, made extensive use of the characters and plots of Italian farce: he himself acted Harlequin, to whom he gave the old German name of Hanswurst, a title borne even locally by the clown of the earlier drama. He made him appear more efficiently the Viennese. His Hanswurst came from Salzburg, just as the Italian Arlecchino came from Bergamo, and both were made to speak in their native dialect. As Arlecchino has his own special costume, made of triangular patches of cloth, so Hanswurst always appeared as a peasant with the characteristic green pointed hat. *Scherer* Hist. German Lit. (trans.), I. 398.

Hantiwi (hän-tē'wē), or **Hantewa** (hän-tā'wä). An almost extinct tribe of North American Indians. See *Palaihnihan.*

Hants. See *Hampshire.*

Hanuman (ha'nō-män). [Skt., lit. 'having (large) jaws.'] In Hindu mythology, a monkey chief who is a conspicuous figure in the Ramayana. He and the other monkeys who assisted Rama in his war against Ravana were of divine origin and superhuman powers. Hanuman jumped from India to Ceylon in one bound, tore up trees, carried away the Himalayas, and performed other wonderful exploits. Accompanying Rama on his return to Ayodhya, he received from him the reward of perpetual life and youth. His exploits are favorite topics among Hindus from childhood to old age, paintings of them are common, and there are temples for his worship.

Hanumannataka (han'ō-man-naṭ'a-ka). In Sanskrit literature, a drama, by various hands, on the subject of the adventures of the monkey chief Hanuman, written in the 10th or 11th century.

Hanway (han'wā), **Jonas.** Born at Portsmouth, England, Aug. 12, 1712; died at London, Sept. 5, 1786. An English traveler and philanthropist. He became the partner of an English merchant in St. Petersburg in 1743; and 1743-44 made a mercantile journey to Persia, in which he suffered many misfortunes. He published an account of it in 1753. His later years were occupied with various philanthropic schemes, especially in behalf of poor children. He advocated the establishment of Sunday-schools. He is said to have been the first habitually to carry an umbrella in the streets of London.

Hanyang (hän-yäng'). A large city in China, nearly adjoining Hankow (which see).

Haparanda (hä-pä-rän'dä), properly **Haaparanta** (hä-pä-rän'tä). A small town in the Iaen of Norrbotten, Sweden, situated at the head of the Gulf of Bothnia, opposite Torneå, on the boundary of Sweden and Finland, in lat. 65° 51′ N., long. 24° 2′ E.

Hapi (hä'pē). In Egyptian mythology, the Nile as a deity; the god Nilus.

We can more easily understand the worship of the god Hapi, the Nile. We can readily realise that the Egyptians had to thank the inundations of the river for almost all blessings. It is true no special temples seem to have been erected to this god, but we find that gifts were presented to him everywhere, and he was worshipped as a god in hymns and was identified with other gods.
La Saussaye, Science of Religion (trans.), p. 411.

Hapitu. See *Twagun.*

Happy Valley, The. In Johnson's "Rasselas," regarded as a paradise where the Prince of Abyssinia lived. It was almost impossible to get into or out of it. See *Rasselas.*

Hapsburg (haps'bėrg; G. pron. haps'bōrc), or **Habsburg** (haps'bōrc). **House of.** [G. *Hapsburg, Habsburg, orig. Habichtsburg,* hawk's castle.] A German princely family which derived its name from the castle of Hapsburg (which see), and which has furnished sovereigns to the Holy Roman Empire, Austria, and Spain. The title Count of Hapsburg was assumed by Werner I., who died in 1096. Count Rudolf was elected emperor as Rudolf I. in 1273, acquired Austria, and founded the imperial line which reigned 1273-1437. Count Rudolf IV. was created archduke of Austria in 1453. In 1477 the emperor Maximilian I. acquired the extensive domain (except the duchy itself) of the third house of Burgundy by marriage with the heiress Mary, and in 1490 had all the Hapsburg possessions united in his hands by the abdication of Count Sigismund. The last male heir of the Hapsburg-Austrian house, queen of Aragon and Castile. Their eldest son became king of Spain as Charles I., in 1516, and emperor as Charles V. in 1519. Their second son Ferdinand received the archduchy of Austria, to which he added by marriage the kingdoms of Bohemia and Hungary. The Spanish line was continued by Charles's son Philip II., and reigned 1556-1700. On the abdication of the imperial crown by Charles V., in 1556, he was succeeded by his brother Ferdinand, who continued the imperial line, the last male representative of which was Charles VI., who died in 1740. In 1740 his daughter Maria Theresa succeeded to the Austrian inheritance by virtue of the pragmatic sanction (which see). She married Francis I., grand duke of Tuscany, of the house of Lorraine, who became emperor in 1745, and founded the Hapsburg-Lorraine line, members of which ruled as emperors of the Holy Roman Empire until its abolition in 1806, and have since ruled as emperors of Austria.

Hapsburg Castle. See the extract.

Hapsburg is a castle (built about A. D. 1020) in the Aargau on the banks of the Aar, and near the line of railway from Olten to Zürich, from a point on which a glimpse of it may be had. "Within the ancient walls of Vindonissa," says Gibbon, "the castle of Hapsburg, the abbey of Königsfelden, and the town of Brugg have successively arisen. The philosophic traveller may compare the monuments of Roman conquests, of feudal or Austrian tyranny, of monkish superstition, and of industrious freedom. If he be tempted to prefer the present to the past, he may acquiesce in his own time." *Bryce,* Holy Roman Empire, p. 243.

Hapur (hä-pur'). A town near Meerut, India.

Har. Same as *Hormakhu.*

Hara (hä'ra). In Hindu mythology, a name of Shiva.

Haraforas. See *Afares.*

Harald. See *Harold.*

Haran (hā'ran). [Heb. *Haran.* Assyro-Babylonian *Harranu,* Gr. *Χαῤῥάν,* L. *Carræ* or *Charra.*] A city in Mesopotamia, situated on the Belias (Belich, ancient Bilichus), a small affluent of the Euphrates, 10 hours southeast from Edessa. The Assyrian meaning of the name is 'road,' probably so called as the crossing-point of the Syrian, Assyrian, and Babylonian trade routes. In the Old Testament it is mentioned in connection with the patriarchs, and Ezekiel (xxvii. 23) speaks of it as a considerable trading center. It is often mentioned in the cuneiform inscriptions. It was an ancient seat of the worship of the moon-god Sin; and Nabunaid, the last Babylonian king (555–538 B. C.), relates that Sin, in a dream, commanded him to restore his temple E-hul-hul ('house of joy') in Haran, which was destroyed by the Scythians during their invasion under Asurbanipal. Nabunaid thereupon restored or rather completed the restoration of the temple, and adorned the city. Haran became famous among the Romans, being near the scene of the defeat of Crassus by the Parthians. About the time of the Christian era it appears to have formed part of the kingdom of Edessa. Afterward it came with that kingdom under the dominion of the Romans. In the 4th century it was the seat of a bishop. At present it is a small village inhabited by a few Arab families.

Harar (hä-rär'), or **Hurrur** (hör-rör'). 1. A small state in the Galla country, eastern Africa. — 2. The capital of Harar, situated about lat. 9° 23′ N., long. 42° E. Population, about 37,000.

Harari (hä-rä'rē), or **Adari** (ä-dä'rē). A Semitic dialect, mixed with Hamitic words, spoken only in the important city and small state of Harar. The language is akin with Geez and Amharic. The people are Mohammedans.

Harbour Grace (här'bor grās). A seaport in southeastern Newfoundland, situated on Conception Bay 29 miles west-northwest of St. John's. Population (1891), 7,054.

Harburg (här'bōrg). A river port in the province of Hannover, Prussia, situated on the southern arm of the Elbe 6 miles south of Hamburg. It is increasing in importance. Population (1890), 35,081.

Harcourt (här'kōrt). 1. A character in Shakspere's "Henry IV.," part 2. — 2. A character in Wycherley's play "The Country Wife."

Harcourt, Simon, first Viscount Harcourt. Born about 1661; died at London, July 29, 1727. An English politician. He was attorney-general 1707-08, and again in 1710; became keeper of the great seal in 1710; and was appointed lord chancellor in 1713. He lost his office in 1714. He was a friend of Pope, Swift, Gay, and other literary men of the time.

Harcourt, Simon, first Earl Harcourt. Born 1714; died at Nuneham, Sept. 16, 1777. An English politician and general. He was appointed ambassador at Paris in 1768, and was lord lieutenant of Ireland Oct., 1772–Jan., 1777.

Harcourt, William, third Earl Harcourt. An English soldier. He served as aide-de-camp to Lord Albemarle at the taking of Havana in 1762; took part in the Revolutionary War as lieutenant-colonel, and in 1776 captured General Charles Lee in his own camp (a service for which he was promoted colonel); and became major-general in 1782, general in 1796, and field-marshal in 1820.

Harcourt, Sir William George Granville Venables Vernon. Born Oct. 14, 1827. An English politician, grandson of Edward Vernon Harcourt, archbishop of York, and a descendant of the first Earl of Harcourt. He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and called to the bar in 1854. He entered Parliament (for Oxford) in 1868, and has sat for Derby since 1880. He was solicitor-general 1873–74, home secretary 1880–85, and chancellor of the exchequer in 1886 and again since 1892. In March, 1894, he became leader of the Liberal party in the House of Commons. He wrote in the "Times," under the signature of Historicus, a series of letters on international law, which were republished in 1863.

Hardanger Fjord (här'däng-er fyōrd). One of the most famous fjords of Norway, off the southwestern coast, about lat. 60° N. It extends, under various names, northeastward and then southward. It is inclosed by mountains and snow-fields, and is noted for its grandeur. Near it are the Folgefond and the Voringsfos. Length, 75 miles.

Hard Cash. See *Very Hard Cash.*

Hardcastle (härd'kās-l), **Kate.** In Goldsmith's play "She Stoops to Conquer," the lively daughter of Squire Hardcastle. She takes the part of a barmaid in order to win Marlowe, who is afraid of ladies, and so "stoops to conquer."

Hardcastle, Squire and **Mrs.** Characters in Goldsmith's play "She Stoops to Conquer." The squire is an English country gentleman of the old school, fond of everything old. Mrs. Hardcastle, his second wife, is an extremely vulgar woman, who has devoted herself to the spoiling of her ungrateful bobbledehoy of a son, Tony Lumpkin.

Hardee (här'dē), **William J.** Born at Savannah, Ga., Oct. 10, 1815; died at Wytheville, Va., Nov. 6, 1873. An American soldier. He graduated at West Point in 1838, and served with distinction in the Mexican war. He entered the Confederate army with the rank of colonel at the outbreak of the Civil War; commanded a corps at Shiloh; was appointed lieutenant-general in Oct., 1862; commanded the left wing of the Confederate army at Perryville; and in Dec., 1864, commanded the army which defended Savannah against Sherman.

Hardenberg (härʹden-berg), **Georg Friedrich Philipp von:** pseudonym **Novalis.** Born at Wiederstädt, near Mansfeld, Prussia, May 2, 1772: died at Weissenfels, Prussia, March 25, 1801. A noted German poet and litterateur. He wrote the novel "Heinrich von Ofterdingen," and lyric poems. His works were published in 1802.

Hardenberg, Prince **Karl August von.** Born at Essenrode, Hannover, Prussia, May 31, 1750: died at Genoa, Nov. 26, 1822. A Prussian statesman. He entered the Prussian ministry in 1791, was minister of foreign affairs in 1804-6 and 1807, and was made chancellor in 1810, and president of the council in 1815. His memoirs were edited by Von Ranke in 1877.

Harderwijk (härʹder-wik). A town in the province of Gelderland, Netherlands, situated on the Zuyder Zee 31 miles east of Amsterdam. It was formerly an important Hanseatic port, and the seat of a university from 1648 to 1818. Population (1894), 7,504.

Hardicanute (här di-ka-nutʹ). [Also *Hardecanute, Hardaknut, Harthacnut;* ML. *Harthacanutus,* AS. *Harðacnutʹ.*] Born about 1019: died at Lambeth, near London, June 8, 1042. King of England 1040-42, son of Canute and Emma of Normandy. He became king of Denmark in 1035, and nominal king of the West Saxons in the same year, his half-brother Harold being king of the north. See *Harold.*

Harding (härʹding), **Chester.** Born at Conway, Mass., Sept. 1, 1792: died at Boston, April 1, 1866. An American portrait-painter.

Harding, James Duffield. Born at Deptford, Kent, 1798: died at Barnes, Surrey, 1863. An English landscape-painter, and writer on art. He was a successful teacher of his art, and published educational works upon it.

Harding, John. See *Hardyng.*

Hardinge (härʹding), Sir **Henry,** first Viscount Hardinge of Lahore. Born at Wrotham, Kent, March 30, 1785: died near Tunbridge Wells, Sept. 24, 1856. An English general, distinguished throughout the Peninsular war and at Ligny. He was secretary at war under Wellington July, 1828, to 1830, chief secretary for Ireland July-Nov., 1830, and 1834-35; secretary at war 1841-44; and governor-general of India 1844-48, serving as second in command under Gough in the first Sikh war. He was commander in chief of the British army 1852-56, and was made field-marshal in 1855.

Hardoi (hurʹdō-ē). A district in the Sitapur division, Oudh, Northwest Provinces, British India, intersected by lat. 27° 30′ N., long. 80° 10′ E. Area, 2,312 square miles. Population (1881), 987,630.

Hardouin (ärd-oăn′), **Jean.** Born at Quimper, 1646: died at Paris, Sept. 3, 1729. A French Jesuit classical scholar, numismatist, and chronologist. He maintained in the "Prolegomena ad censuram veterum scriptorum" the paradox that, with a few exceptions, all the works of the classical antiquity had been forged by monks in the 13th century, under the direction of a certain Severus Archontus. He also attacked the genuineness of ancient coins and of all church councils before that of Trent. He also wrote "Chronologia Veteris Testamenti," etc.

Hardt (härt) **Mountains.** A continuation of the Vosges in the Rhine Palatinate, Bavaria.

Hard Times. A novel by Dickens, published originally in "Household Words" in 1854. It was published entire in one volume in 1854.

Hardwar, or **Hurdwar** (hur-dwärʹ). [Skt. *Haridvāra,* gate of Hari, i. e. Vishnu.] An ancient city on the right bank of the Ganges where the river breaks through into the plain. It is an important place of annual pilgrimage, while every twelfth year a peculiarly sacred epiphany of a kumbhayoga takes place. The concourse of pilgrims (yearly 100,000; at the kumbh mela 300,000) has given rise to an important fair. Also called *Gangadwara* ('gate of the Ganges'). Population, 6,970.

Hardwick (härdʹwik), **Charles.** Born at Slingsby, Yorkshire, Sept. 22, 1821: died near Bagnères-de-Luchon, France, Aug. 18, 1859. An English clergyman (archdeacon of Ely) and ecclesiastical historian. Among his works are "A History of the Christian Church, Middle Age" (1853-58), "Christ and other Masters" (1855-57).

Hardwicke (härdʹwik), **Earls of.** See *Yorke.*

Hardy (härʹdi), **Arthur Sherburne.** Born at Andover, Mass., Aug. 13, 1847. An American novelist. He graduated at West Point in 1870, and was assistant instructor of artillery tactics there till 1876; was professor of civil engineering and mathematics at Grinnell College, Iowa, 1870-73; professor of civil engineering in the Chandler Scientific School, Dartmouth, in 1873-74; and professor of mathematics in Dartmouth College 1878-87. Among his works are "But yet a Woman" (1883), "The Wind of Destiny" (1886), "Passe-Rose" (1889), and "The Elements of Quaternions" (1891).

Hardy, Gathorne, first Earl of Cranbrook. Born at Bradford, Oct. 1, 1814. A British politician. He was educated at Oriel College, Oxford, and called to the bar in 1840. He entered Parliament as Conservative member for Leominster in 1847, and was returned for the University of Oxford in 1865, defeating Mr. Gladstone. He was home secretary 1867-68, secretary for war 1874-78 secretary for India 1878-80, and lord president of the council 1885-86 and 1892. He was raised to the peerage as Viscount Cranbrook in 1878, and was created earl of Cranbrook in 1892.

Hardy, Lætitia. In Mrs. Cowley's comedy "The Belle's Stratagem," a young girl betrothed to Doricourt. She is piqued by his indifference into playing successfully a part which he takes in order to turn his indifference into hatred, which can more easily be turned to love.

Hardy, Sir **Thomas.** Born 1769: died 1839. An English naval commander, distinguished under Nelson.

Hardy, Thomas. Born in Dorset, June 2, 1840. An English novelist. His works include "Desperate Remedies" (1869), "Under the Greenwood Tree" (1872), "Far from the Madding Crowd" (1874), "The Hand of Ethelberta" (1876), "The Return of the Native" (1878), "The Trumpet-Major" (1880), "Two on a Tower" (1882), "A Group of Noble Dames" (1891), "Tess of the D'Urbervilles" (1892).

Hardyng, or **Harding** (härʹding), **John.** Born 1378: died about 1465. An English chronicler. As a youth he was a member of the household of Harry Percy (Hotspur), and was present at the battle of Shrewsbury. He fought also at the battles of Homildon and Agincourt. He was constable of Sir Robert Umfraville's castle at Kyme, Lincolnshire from 1436. His chroniclers written in English verse, and completed to about 1436. He is best known in connection with certain documents, forged by him relating to the feudal relations of the Scottish and English crowns.

Hare (hâr). **The.** A constellation. See *Lepus.*

Hare, Augustus John Cuthbert. Born at Rome, March 13, 1834. An English author, nephew of J. C. and A. W. Hare. He has written "Walks in Rome" (1871), "Memorials of a Quiet Life" (1872), "Wanderings in Spain" (1873), "Days near Rome" (1874), "Cities of Northern and Central Italy" (1876), "Walks in London" (1878), "Cities of Southern Italy, etc." (1880), "Cities of Central Italy" (1884), "Studies in Russia" (1885), "Paris" (1887).

Hare, Augustus William. Born at Rome, Nov. 17, 1792: died at Rome, Feb. 18, 1834. An English clergyman, brother of J. C. Hare, and his collaborator in "Guesses at Truth."

Hare, Julius Charles. Born at Valdagno, Italy, Sept. 13, 1795: died at Hurstmonceaux, Sussex, England, Jan. 23, 1855. An English divine and theological writer, archdeacon of Lewes 1840. He held the living of Hurstmonceaux from 1832. Among his works are "Mission of the Comforter" (1846); "The Contest with Rome" (1852), "Vindication of Luther" (1856), conjointly with A. W. Hare, "Guesses at Truth" (1827).

Hare, Robert. Born at Philadelphia, Jan. 17, 1781: died at Philadelphia, May 15, 1858. An American chemist. He was professor of chemistry in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania 1818-47. He published the oxhydrogen blowpipe, "Chemical Apparatus and Manipulations" (1836), etc.

Harefoot, Harold. See *Harold.*

Harfleur (ärfléʹr). A seaport in the department of Seine-Inférieure, northern France, situated on the Lézarde, near the mouth of the Seine, 6 miles east of Havre. This was an important shipping seaport. It was twice occupied by the English in the 14th century. Population (1891), commune, 2,367.

Hargraves (härʹgrāvz). **Edmund Hammond.** Born at Gosport, England, about 1816. An English farmer and miner, the discoverer of the goldfields of Australia in 1851.

Hargreaves (härʹgrē-vz), **Charles James.** Born at Wortley, near Leeds, Dec., 1820: died at Bray, near Dublin, April 23, 1896. An English jurist and mathematician. He was one of the commissioners appointed to sit in Dublin to receive applications for the sale of estates under the Encumbered Estates Act of 1849, and was judge of the Landed Estates Court from its establishment in 1858. He published numerous mathematical papers.

Hargreaves (härʹgrēvz), **James.** Born probably at Blackburn, Lancashire: died at Nottingham, April, 1778. An English mechanic, inventor of the spinning-jenny. The invention was made about 1764, and was patented July 12, 1770. It has been claimed for Thomas Highs, but on insufficient evidence. Hargreaves established, in partnership with a Mr. James, a cotton mill in Nottingham.

Hari (härʹi). In Hindu mythology, a name commonly designating Vishnu, but sometimes given to other gods.

Harihara (ha-ri-harʹa). In Hindu mythology, a combination of the names of Vishnu and Shiva, representing the union of the two deities.

Hari-Rud. See *Herī-Rud.*

Häring (häʹring), **Wilhelm:** pseudonym **Willibald Alexis.** Born at Breslau, Prussia, June 29, 1798: died at Arnstadt, Thuringia, Dec. 16, 1871. A German novelist. His works include "Walladmor" and "Schloss Avalon" (which he printed in 1823 and 1827 respectively under the name of Walter Scott), "Cabanis" (1832), "Der Roland von Berlin" (1840), and other romances from German history.

Harington (harʹing-ton), Sir **John.** Born at Kelston, near Bath, England, 1561: died there, Nov. 20, 1612. An English poet. His chief work was a translation of the "Orlando Furioso" (1591). He also wrote a number of political tracts. He is best known now as the author of the couplet

> "Treason doth never prosper: what's the reason?
> For if it prospers, none dare call it treason."

Harington, John. Dates: Worms, Aug. 23, 1653. An English noble, grandson of the first Lord Harington. He was the cousin of Sir John Harington. In 1685 he received the charge of the Princess Elizabeth, who resided with his family at Combe Abbey. He was sent by her in 1692 from the cooperation of the "Queen-of-Bohemia Plot," escaping with her to Coventry. In 1694 he had a royal permit for coining brass farthings for 5 years, granted to pecuniarize him for expenses incurred for extraordinary guests. These tokens were called "Haringtons" in ordinary conversation. He went abroad as royal commissioner to settle the jointure of the princess, and died on the journey home.

Hariri (ha-riʹri), the surname of **Abu Mohammed Kasim ben Ali,** [Ar. *ben,* son; *ali,* mischief.] Born at Basra about 1054: died there, about 1122. An Arabian poet. The most famous of his works are his Makamat ('assemblies' or 'sessions'), consisting of conventional, poetical moral encomiastic and satirical discourses supposed to have been spoken in a meeting of learned men. It is considered among the Arabs as a literary classic next only to the Koran. It was in part translated into Latin and published by Schultens at Leyden in 1731. A German translation of the whole work by Rückert exists, and there is an edition of the original by Silvestre de Sacy.

Harishchandra (ha-rishchan-dra). In Hindu mythology, the twenty-eighth king of the solar race, celebrated for piety and justice. He is the subject of legends in the Mārkaṇḍeya, Mahābhārata, and Markandeyapurāṇa. The first tells the story of his pardoning Sunahsepha to be offered upon a victorious sacrifice to Varuṇa.

Harit (harʹit), or **Harita** (harʹi-ta). [Skt., 'fallow,' 'yellow,' 'green.'] In Hindu mythology, the mares of Indra, or the sun, typical of his rays: according to Max Müller, the prototype of the Greek Charites.

Harivansha (ha-ri-vanʹsha). In Sanskrit literature, Hari's race, Vishṇu-Kṛishṇa's race': the title of a poem of 16,374 verses. It purports to be a part of the Mahābhārata, but is of much later date. The last part treats of the creation and of the patriarchal and regal dynasties; the second, of the life and adventures of Kṛishṇa; the third, of the future world and the corruptions of the Kaliage. It was probably written in the south of India.

Harkaway (härkʹa-wā'). **Grace.** In Dion Boucicault's comedy "London Assurance," a young woman of fortune, betrothed to Sir Harcourt Courtly, an elderly fop.

Harlan (härʹlan), **James.** Born in Clark County, Ill., Aug. 25, 1820. An American Republican (originally a Whig) politician. He was United States senator from Iowa 1855-65, secretary of the interior 1865-66, and a United States senator from 1867 to 1873, when he became editor of the "Washington Chronicle."

Harlan, John Marshall. Born in Boyle County, Ky., June 1, 1833. An American jurist. He graduated from the law department of Transylvania University in 1853, was attorney-general of Kentucky 1863-67, and became associate justice of the United States Supreme Court in 1877.

Harland (härʹland), **Marion.** The pseudonym of Mrs. Terhune (Mary Virginia Hawes).

Harlaw (harʹla), A place 5 miles northwest of Aberdeen, Scotland. Here the Highlanders who invaded Aberdeenshire under Donald, Lord of the Isles, were defeated by the Earl of Mar, 1411.

Harlech (harʹlech). The ancient capital of Merionethshire, Wales, situated on the coast 21 miles south of Carnarvon. The castle was captured from the Lancastrians by the Yorkists in 1468, and held out long for Charles I. The ancient Cambrian war-song, "The March of the Men of Harlech," is said to have originated during the former of these sieges. *Grove.*

Harleian Manuscripts and Miscellany. See *Harley, Robert.*

Harlem (härʹlem). 1. See *Haarlem.*—2. The part of the city of New York situated in the northern part of Manhattan Island, and included between the East and Harlem rivers, Eighth Avenue, and 106th street. It was formerly a village.

Harlem River. A channel separating Manhattan Island from the mainland of the State of New York, and communicating with the East River on the east, and through Spuyten Duyvil creek with the Hudson on the northwest. Length, about 7 miles.

Harlequin (härʹle-kin or -kwin). [It. *Arlecchino,* F. *Harlequin.*] A conventional clown in the improvised Italian comedy, or commedia dell' arte. He was the servant of Pantaloone, or Pantaloon, was noted for his agility and gluttony, and carried a sword of lath. He was the descendant of the old Roman sannio (zanny): the German Hanswurst was borrowed from him. In English pantomime Harlequin was disguised and made popular by the name of Rich. Woodward, O'Brien, and Grimaldi. He hardly exists now save in Christmas pantomimes, improvised Italian plays, and puppet-shows.

Harless (härʹles). **Gottlieb Christoph Adolf von.** Born at Nuremberg, Bavaria, Nov. 21, 1806: died at Munich, Sept. 5, 1879. A German

Protestant theologian. His works include "Kommentar über den Brief an die Epheser" (1834), "Theologische Encyklopädie und Methodologie" (1837), "Die christliche Ethik" (1842), etc.

Harleth (här'leth), **Gwendolen.** The principal female character in George Eliot's novel "Daniel Deronda."

Harley (här'li). The "man of feeling" in Mackenzie's novel of that name: a sensitive, irresolute person, too gentle to battle with life.

Harley, Robert, first Earl of Oxford. Born at London, Dec. 5, 1661: died May 21, 1724. An English Tory (originally Whig) statesman. He entered Parliament in 1689; was speaker of the House of Commons 1701–05; was secretary of state 1704–08; was made chancellor of the exchequer in 1710; was raised to the peerage in 1711; was lord treasurer and premier 1711–1714; was impeached for high treason in 1715, and acquitted in 1717. He left a valuable collection of manuscripts, which was increased by his son Edward Harley, and eventually acquired by the government for the British Museum. A selection of rare pamphlets, etc., from his library was published under the title of "The Harleian Miscellany" in 1744–46.

Harlingen (här'ling-en), Friesian **Harns** (härnz). A seaport in the province of Friesland, Netherlands, situated on the North Sea in lat. 53° 11′ N., long. 5° 24′ E.: the chief commercial place of Friesland. Population (1891), 10,110.

Harlot's Progress, The. A series of 6 satirical pictures by William Hogarth, completed in 1733. Five of them were burned at Fonthill in 1755; the sixth is at Gosford House, near Edinburgh, owned by the Earl of Wemyss. *Cyc. Painters and Paintings.*

Harlow (här'lō), **George Henry.** Born at London, June 10, 1787: died at London, Feb. 4, 1819. An English painter of portraits and historical subjects. His most notable work is a portrait of Mrs. Siddons as Queen Catharine in the trial scene in Shakspere's "Henry VIII."

Harlowe, Clarissa. See *Clarissa Harlowe.*

Harmachis, or **Harmais.** See *Hormakhu.*

Harman (är-mon'), **François Jules.** Born at Saumur, France, Oct., 1845: died at Florence, April 14, 1883. A French explorer. He served in the campaign against the Kabyles in 1871, and subsequently attached himself to the scientific expedition under Delaporte, whose objective points were Tongking and Cambodia. As the other members of the expedition fell sick on the way, he proceeded to Tongking with Garnier as his only companion. He visited Cambodia and explored the tributaries of the Mekong River 1875–81, and in 1882 was appointed curator of the Musée des Colonies at Paris.

Harmensen (här'men-sen), Latinized **Arminius, Jakobus.** Born at Oudewater, South Holland, 1560: died at Leyden, Oct. 19, 1609. A Dutch theologian, leader of the Arminian movement in theology. See *Remonstrants.* He studied at Leyden, Geneva, and Basel; preached in Amsterdam; and was professor of theology in Leyden 1603–09. His works were published in Latin in 1629.

Harmer (här'mer), **Thomas.** Born at Norwich, England, Oct., 1714 (?): died at Wattisfield, Suffolk, England, Nov. 27, 1788. An English clergyman of the Independent Church, pastor at Wattisfield. He was the author of "Observations on Various Passages of Scripture" (1764), etc.

Harmodius (här-mō'di-us) and **Aristogiton** (a-ris-to-jī'ton). Killed 514 B.C. Two Athenian youths who killed Hipparchus, tyrant of Athens, in 514. They are represented as entertaining a strong affection for each other, which remained unaltered despite the endeavors of Hipparchus to withdraw that of the young and beautiful Harmodius to himself. Enraged at the indifference of Harmodius, Hipparchus put a public insult upon him by declaring his sister unworthy of carrying the sacred baskets at a religious procession, in revenge for which the youths organized a conspiracy to overthrow both Hipparchus and his brother Hippias. Harmodius and Aristogiton slew the former on the festival of the great Panathenæa, but their precipitancy prevented the coöperation of the other conspirators. Harmodius was cut down by the guard. Aristogiton was captured, and, when put to the torture to reveal his accomplices, named the principal friends of Hippias, who were executed. When pressed for further revelations he answered that there remained no one whose death he desired, except the tyrant. They are represented in a group known as the Museo Nazionale, Naples. The statues are copies of the famous bronze originals which stood on the ascent to the Athenian Acropolis. Both figures are striding forward: Aristogiton, a little behind, extends his left arm, over which his chlamys is wrapped, to cover Harmodius's right side. Harmodius wholly undraped, with right arm raised, is about to strike down the tyrant. Aristogiton's head, though antique, is much later than the body.

Harmon (här'mon), **John,** otherwise **John Rokesmith** or **Julius Handford.** In Dickens's "Our Mutual Friend," the heir to the Harmon property.

Harmonia (här-mō'ni-ä). [Gr. Ἁρμονία.] 1. In Greek legend, the daughter of Ares and Aphrodite, or, according to another version, of Zeus and Electra. She was given by Zeus in marriage to Cadmus of Thebes. All the gods of Olympus were present at her wedding, and she received either from Cadmus or from one of the gods a robe and a necklace which proved fatal to every person who successively possessed them.

2. An asteroid (No. 40) discovered by Goldschmidt at Paris, March 31, 1856.

Harmonious Blacksmith, The. An air upon which Handel wrote variations, and which since his death has been known as "Handel's Harmonious Blacksmith." The original air has been attributed to various persons.

Harmonists (här'mo-nists). A communistic religious body organized by George Rapp in Würtemberg on the model of the primitive church, and conducted by him to Pennsylvania in 1803: their settlement there was called Harmony (whence their name). They removed to New Harmony in Indiana in 1815, but returned to Pennsylvania in 1825, and formed the township of Economy on the Ohio near Pittsburg, and later a new village of Harmony. They are communistic, holding all property in common; they discourage strongly marriage and sexual intercourse, and hold that the second coming of Christ and the millennium are near at hand, and that ultimately the whole human race will be saved. Also called *Rappists* and *Economites.*

Harmony Society. See *Harmonists.*

Harms (härmz), **Klaus.** Born at Fahrstedt, Schleswig-Holstein, Prussia, May 25, 1778: died at Kiel, Schleswig-Holstein, Feb. 1, 1855. A German Protestant theologian and preacher at Kiel. He published "Pastoraltheologie" (1830–34), volumes of sermons, etc.

Harnack (här'näk), **Adolf.** Born at Dorpat, May 7, 1851. A noted German Protestant theologian, professor successively at Leipsic, Giessen, Marburg, and (1888) Berlin. His most important work is in the department of the history of the ancient church. He has published "Lehrbuch der Dogmengeschichte" (1886–90), etc., and contributed largely to the ninth edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica."

Harnack, Theodosius. Born at St. Petersburg, Jan. 3, 1817. A German Protestant theologian, professor of theology at Dorpat 1845–73 (except 1853–66, when he was professor at Erlangen): author of various historical and theological works.

Harney (här'ni), **William Selby.** Born at Haysboro, Tenn., Aug. 27, 1800: died May 9, 1889. An American general. He entered the army in 1818, served as a colonel in the Mexican war (obtaining the brevet of brigadier-general for gallantry at Cerro Gordo), and was promoted brigadier-general in 1858. While in command of the Department of Oregon, he took possession in 1859 of the island of San Juan, which was claimed by the English; and was in consequence recalled.

Harney's Peak. [Named from W. S. Harney.] The highest summit of the Black Hills, South Dakota. Height, about 7,400 feet.

Haro (ä'rō). A town in the province of Logroño, northern Spain, situated near the Ebro 24 miles west-northwest of Logroño. It has some trade. Population (1887), 7,549.

Haro, Don **Luis de.** Born 1599: died at Madrid, Nov. 26, 1661. A Spanish politician and courtier. He was the son of the Marquis of Carpio, and a nephew of the Duke of Olivares, whom he succeeded in 1643 as prime minister and favorite of Philip IV. He carried on an unsuccessful war against France, Portugal, and the Dutch, which was concluded by the treaty of the Pyrenees in 1659. He is said to have been the ablest minister which Spain produced in the 17th century. His public services were rewarded by the erection of the marquisate of Carpio into a dukedom.

Harold (har'old), surnamed "Blue-tooth" (**Harald Blaatand**). Died about 985. King of Denmark, son of Gorm the Old whom he succeeded about 935. He obtained the overlordship of Norway on the death of Harold Haarfagr, but was forced to recognize the suzerainty of the emperors Otto I. and Otto II., by whom he was made to accept Christianity. He was expelled by his son Svend Forked-beard at the head of the pagan party, and was killed in the flight.

Harold I., surnamed "Harefoot." [ME. *Harold, Harald,* AS. *Harold, Harald,* from ODan. *Harald,* Icel. *Haraldr.*] Died at Oxford, March 17, 1040. King of the English 1035–40, illegitimate son of Canute by Ælfgifu of Northampton. At the death of his father in 1035, he became a candidate for the English crown before the witan in opposition to Canute's legitimate son Hardicanute, king of Denmark. He obtained by a compromise the region north of the Thames, while Hardicanute obtained that to the south. The absence of Hardicanute in Denmark, however, enabled him to gain many of the latter's adherents, including Godwin, earl of Wessex, and in 1037 he was chosen king over all England. He died during the preparations of Hardicanute for an invasion of England.

Harold II. Born about 1022: died Oct. 14, 1066. King of the English Jan. 6–Oct. 14, 1066, son of Godwin, earl of Wessex, and Gytha. He became earl of East Anglia about 1045; was banished with his father by Edward the Confessor in 1051, and was restored with him in 1052; succeeded his father as earl of Wessex in 1053 (giving up his earldom of East Anglia); and was the chief minister of Edward 1053–66. Probably in 1064 he was shipwrecked on the coast of Normandy and fell into the hands of William, duke of Normandy, who compelled him to take an oath whereby he promised to marry William's daughter and to assist him in securing the succession in England. He married about this time probably on his return to England, Ealdgyth or Aldgyth, widow of Gruffydd, and sister of Eadwine, earl of the Mercians, and on the death of Edward procured his own election as king, Jan. 6, 1066. He defeated his brother Tostig (who had been deposed from his earldom of Northumbria and outlawed in the previous reign) and Harold Hardrada, king of Norway, at Stamford Bridge, Sept. 25, 1066; and was defeated by William, duke of Normandy, and killed at the battle of Hastings or Senlac, Oct. 14, 1066. His mutilated body is said to have been recognized among the slain by his former mistress Edith Swan-neck, and to have been buried by William's order on the coast which he sought to defend, the grave being marked by a cairn of stones.

Harold I., surnamed **Harfagr** or **Haarfager** ('Fair-haired'). Died in 933. King of Norway 860–930, son of Halfdan the Black. He completed the conquest of the jarls, or petty kings, begun by his father, and repressed freebooting, which caused a migration of many of the most famous vikings to Iceland and Normandy (Rollo). In 930 he divided his kingdom among his sons, of whom the eldest, Eric Blodoxe, retained the overlordship.

Harold II., surnamed **Graafeld** ('Gray-skin'). Died in 963. King of the Norwegians 950–963, son of Eric Blodöxe.

Harold III., surnamed **Hardrada** ('the Stern'). Died Sept. 25, 1066. King of Norway 1046–66. He entered the military service at Constantinople in 1033, became commander of the imperial guard, and defeated the Saracens in 18 battles in Africa. He invaded England in alliance with Tostig, the outlawed brother of Harold II. of England, in 1066, and was defeated and slain at the battle of Stamford Bridge.

Harold, or The Last of the Saxon Kings. A historical romance by Bulwer, published in 1848. The scene is laid in the time of Harold II.

Harold en Italie. A symphony composed by Berlioz in 1834. It is the fourth of his five symphonies, and the idea is from "Childe Harold."

Haroun-al-Rashid. See *Harun-al-Rashid.*

Harp (härp), **The.** A constellation. See *Lyra.*

Harpagon (är-pä-gôn'). A character in Molière's comedy "L'Avare" (taken from Plautus's "Euclio"), a miser.

> Harpagon does not absolutely starve the rats; he possesses horses, though he feeds them ill; he has servants, though he grudges them clothes: he even contemplates a marriage-supper at his own expense, though he intends to have a bad one. He has evidently been compelled to make some sacrifices to the usages of mankind, and is at once a more common and a more theatrical character than Euclio. *Hallam.*

Harpagus (här'pa-gus). A general of Cyrus. According to Herodotus, he was descended from a noble Median house, and was the confidential attendant of Astyages, who charged him with the duty of exposing Cyrus. (See *Mandane.*) Instead, however, of performing that duty in person, he delegated it to the herdsman Mitradates, who substituted a still-born child of which his wife had just been delivered. When the identity of Cyrus was discovered, Astyages punished Harpagus by serving up to him at a banquet the flesh of his own son. Harpagus waited until Cyrus had grown to manhood, then incited him to rebel against Astyages, and effected the downfall of the latter by deserting with the army to Cyrus. He was afterward one of the most trusted generals in Cyrus's service, and acted a prominent part in the conquest of Asia Minor.

Harper (här'pėr), **James.** Born at Newtown, L. I., April 13, 1795: died at New York, March 27, 1869. An American publisher and printer, founder of the firm of Harper and Brothers. He was associated in business with his brothers Joseph Wesley (1801–70) and Fletcher (1806–77).

Harper (här'pėr), **Robert Goodloe.** Born near Fredericksburg, Va., 1765: died at Baltimore, Md., Jan. 15, 1825. An American politician. He was member of Congress from South Carolina 1795–1801, and United States senator from Maryland 1815–16.

Harper's Ferry (här'pėrz fer'i). A town in Jefferson County, West Virginia, situated at the junction of the Shenandoah with the Potomac, 49 miles northwest of Washington. It is noted for picturesque scenery. It was seized by John Brown Oct. 16, 1859. The Confederates held it from April to June, 1861. Here the Federal commander Miles surrendered to the Confederates (with Federal loss of 11,783) Sept. 15, 1862.

Harpies (här'piz). [Gr. Ἅρπυιαι, the snatchers.] In Greek mythology, winged monsters, ravenous and filthy, having the face and body of a woman and the wings of a bird of prey, with the feet and fingers armed with sharp claws and the face pale with hunger, serving as ministers of divine vengeance, and defiling everything they touched. The Harpies were commonly regarded either as two (Aello and Ocypete) or three in number, but occasionally several others were mentioned. They were originally conceived of simply as storm-winds sent by the gods to carry off offenders, and were later personified as fair-haired winged maidens, their features and characteristics being more or less repulsive at different times and places. The Harpies have been to some extent confounded by modern scholars with the Sirens, who, though of kindred origin, were goddesses of melody, even if of a sweetness that was harmful to mankind, and were represented as women in the upper parts of their bodies and as birds below.

> The mummy lies on the bier, attended by Anubis, the jackal-headed god of embalmment. The Soul, grasping in one hand a little sail, the emblem of breath, in the

other hand the "ankh," or emblem of life, hovers over the face of the corpse. Now this Soul, this "Ba," is a loving visitant to the dead man. It brings a breath of the sweet north wind, and the cheering hope of immortality in the sunny Fields of Aalulu. The Greeks, however, misapprehending its nature and functions, conceived of it as a malevolent emissary of the gods, and converted it into the Harpy. We have next the Greek conception of a Harpy, from a fragment of early Greek painted ware found at Daphne. But we have a still finer example in the illustrations reproduced from the famous Harpy Tomb in the British Museum. The Harpy is carrying off one of the daughters of Pandarus. She wears a fillet and pendant curls, and, besides the wings of a bird, she has human arms like the Egyptian "Ba," who wrath to clasp her prey. The monument from which this group is copied was discovered by Sir Charles Fellows at Xanthus in Lycia, and it dates from about two hundred and forty years before our era. *Edwards*, Pharaohs, Fellahs etc., p. 187.

Harpignies (ăr-pēn-yĕ'), **Henri Joseph.** Born at Valenciennes, July, 1819. A noted French landscape-painter. He was the pupil of Achard, and first exhibited in the Salon of 1853. A numberof his works are in the Luxembourg, Douai, Lille, and other galleries.

Harpin (ăr-pan'). A character in Molière's "Comtesse d'Escarbagnas," an attack upon the financiers of the time.

Harpocrates (hăr-pok'ra-tēz). A deity of Egyptian origin, identified with Horus, adopted by the Greeks and Romans.

Harpocration (hăr-pō-kra'shi-on). **Valerius.** Lived 2d (4th?) century. A Greek rhetorician of Alexandria, author of a lexicon of the works of the Attic orators (edited by Bindorf 1853).

All that we know of Valerius Harpocration is contained in the brief statement by Suidas that he was a rhetorician of Alexandria; and that besides the "Lexicon to the Ten Orators," which has come down to us, he wrote a book of elegant extracts, which is lost. Even the age at which he flourished is quite uncertain; for while some identify him with the Harpocration who taught Greek to the emperor L. Verus, others recognize in him either the contemporary and friend of Libanius, or the physician of Mendes, mentioned by Athenæus.

K. O. Müller, Hist. of the Lit. of Anc. Greece, III. 383. (*Donaldson.*)

Harpoot, Harput. See *Kharput*.

Harring (hăr'ring). **Harro Paul.** Born at Ibensdorf, near Husum, Prussia, Aug. 28, 1798; committed suicide in Jersey, Channel Island, May 25, 1870. A German literary and radical agitator, author of the novel "Dolores" (1858–59), etc.

Harrington (hăr'ing-tun), **James.** Born at Upton, Northamptonshire, Jan. 7, 1611; died at London, Sept. 11, 1677. An English political writer. His chief work was a treatise on civil government, the "Commonwealth of Oceana" (1656).

Harrington, Sir **John.** See *Harington*.

Harriot, or **Harriott** (hăr'i-ot). **Thomas.** Born at Oxford, England, 1560; died at London, July 2, 1621. An English mathematician and astronomer. His "Artis analyticæ praxis ad æquationes algebraicas resolvendas" was published posthumously (1631). He did much for the development of algebra, especially by enunciating the fundamental principle that an equation is the product of as many simple equations as there are its highest power.

Harris (hăr'is). A district in the Outer Hebrides, Scotland. It comprises the southern part of the largest island (Lewis being the northern and larger part) and a few smaller islands.

Harris, James, born at Salisbury, July 20, 1709; died there, Dec. 22, 1780. An English classical scholar and politician. He became a lord of the admiralty in 1763, and a few months later a lord of the treasury, retiring in 1765. He wrote "Hermes, or a Philosophical Enquiry concerning Universal Grammar" (1751), etc.

Harris, James, first Earl of Malmesbury. Born at Salisbury, England, April 21, 1746; died at London, Nov. 20, 1820. An English diplomatist and politician. He was successively secretary of legation at Madrid in 1768; became minister at Berlin in 1772; at St. Petersburg in 1776, and at The Hague in 1784; and negotiated the marriage of the Prince of Wales in 1794. He was created Baron Malmesbury in 1788, and Earl of Malmesbury, 1800. "Letters" edited 1870.

Harris, Joel Chandler. Born at Eatonton, Ga., Dec. 8, 1848. An American writer and journalist, editor of the "Atlanta Constitution" in 1876. He is best known as the author of books on negro folk-lore: "Uncle Remus: his Songs and his Sayings" (1880), "Nights with Uncle Remus" (1883), "Mingo, and Other Sketches" (1884), "Free Joe, etc." (1887), "Daddy Jake, the Runaway" (1889).

Harris, John. Born about 1667; died Sept. 7, 1719. An English divine and scientific writer. He was elected a fellow of the Royal Society in 1696, and its secretary in 1709, and edited the Boyle lectures in St. Paul's in 1698. He published "Lexicon technicum, or an Universal English Dictionary of Arts and Sciences" (1704), the first of its kind in English, and other works (mathematical, historical, etc.), including a "Collection of Voyages and Travels" (1705).

Harris, John. Born at Ugborough, Devonshire, March 3, 1802; died near London, Dec. 21, 1856. An English Congregationalist clergyman. He wrote "The Great Teacher" (1835), "Mammon" (1836), "Man Primeval" (1849), etc.

Harris, Joseph. An English actor (played from 1661 to 1681). He was successful in both tragedy and comedy. [Not to be confounded with a more commonplace actor named Joseph Harris, who flourished from 1730 to 1740, and who wrote several plays.]

Harris, Mrs. In Dickens's "Martin Chuzzlewit," an entirely imaginary person, constantly quoted by Sairey Gamp as one for whose opinions she has great respect, in order to lend greater weight to her own.

Harris, Thaddeus William. Born at Dorchester, Mass., Nov. 12, 1795; died at Cambridge, Mass., Jan. 16, 1856. An American entomologist. He published "Catalogue of the Insects of Massachusetts," "Insects Injurious to Vegetation" (1841), etc.

Harris, William. Born at Springfield, Mass., April 20, 1765; died Oct. 18, 1829. An American clergyman and educator, president of Columbia College (New York) 1811–20.

Harris, William Torrey. Born at Killingly, Conn., Sept. 10, 1835. An American philosophical writer and educator. He was superintendent of the public schools of St. Louis 1867–80, founded the "Journal of Speculative Philosophy" in 1867, and became United States commissioner of education in 1889.

Harrisburg (hăr'is-berg). A city, the capital of Pennsylvania and of Dauphin County, situated on the Susquehanna in lat. 40° 16′ N., long. 76° 53′ W. It has important manufactures, especially of iron, and selected Lancaster as the state capital in 1812. Population (1890), 30,858.

Harrison (hăr'i-sun). A city of Hudson County, New Jersey, adjoining Newark. Population (1890), 8,338.

Harrison, Benjamin. Born in Virginia about 1740; died April, 1791. An American politician, delegate to Congress 1774–77, and governor of Virginia 1782–85.

Harrison, Benjamin, Born at North Bend, Ohio, Aug. 20, 1833. Twenty-third President of the United States, grandson of President W. H. Harrison. He graduated at Miami University in 1852; studied law, and practised in Indianapolis; was reporter of decisions of the Indiana supreme court in 1860–62; served in the Civil War 1862–65 as commander of a regiment and brigade; was brevetted brigadier-general; took part in the battles of Resaca and Peach Tree Creek in 1864; and was reelected reporter in 1868, but declined to accept in 1868. He was the unsuccessful Republican candidate for governor of Indiana in 1876; was United States senator 1881–87, as Republican candidate was elected to the presidency in 1888; and served as President 1889–93. He was an unsuccessful candidate for reelection in 1892.

Harrison, Doctor. A clergyman, in Fielding's "Amelia," somewhat resembling Parson Adams.

Harrison, Frederic. Born at London, Oct. 18, 1831. An English jurist, essayist, and philosophical writer. He has been a frequent contributor to the "Nineteenth Century" and "Fortnightly Review," one of the founders of the Positivist school in 1870. Among his works are "Order and Progress" (1874), "Social Statics" (1875), "Present and Future" (1880), "The Choice of Books" (1886), etc.

Harrison, John. Born at Foulby, parish of Wragby, Yorkshire, March 31, 1693; died at London, March 24, 1776. An English mechanician and inventor. He invented the "gridiron" compensating pendulum and the chronometer.

Harrison, Thomas Alexander. Born at Philadelphia, Jan. 17, 1835. An American genre and landscape painter. He was a pupil of Gerome at the Ecole des Beaux Arts. He exhibited first in the Salon of 1861. Among his works are "An Incident de la mer," "Coast Scene," "Sunset on the Marshes," "Little Slave" (1888) "The Wave," "Seashore" (1886).

Harrison, William Henry. Born at Berkeley, Charles City County, Va., Feb. 9, 1773; died at Washington, D. C., April 4, 1841. The ninth President of the United States, son of Benjamin Harrison. He was a delegate to congress from the Northwest Territory 1799–1800; was governor of Indiana territory 1800–13, and gained the victory of Tippecanoe in 1811, and that of the Thames in 1813. He was member of Congress from 1816–19; United States senator 1825–28, and United States minister to Colombia 1828–29. In 1836 he was defeated as Whig candidate for the presidency, but was elected in 1840 on the "log-cabin and hard-cider campaign" in 1840. He was President for one month only, being inaugurated March 4, 1841.

Harrison's Landing. A landing on the lower James River in Virginia, often mentioned in the Civil War.

Harrisse (hăr-ēs'). **Henri.** Born in Paris, of Russian Hebrew parents, 1830. A critic, bibliographer, and historian. He became a naturalized citizen of the United States, and for some years practised law in New York. He has traveled in America and many parts of Europe in search of documents relating to the early history of the New World. Among his important publications are "Bibliotheca Americana Vetustissima" (1866), "Christophe Colomb" (2 vols., 1884–85), "Jean et Sebastian Cabot" (1883), etc.

Harrodsburg (harr'odz-berg). The capital of Mercer County, Kentucky, situated 30 miles south of Frankfort. It is the oldest town in Kentucky, and a place of historic interest and its natural wa ters. Population (1890), 2,952.

Harrogate, or **Harrowgate** (har'ō-gāt). A town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, England, situated near the Nidd 18 miles west by north of York. It is noted for chalybeate, sulphurous, and saline springs, and is one of the principal watering-places in England. Population (1891), 16,851.

Harrow-on-the-Hill (har'ō-on-THE-hil'), or **Harrow.** A village in Middlesex, England, 11 miles northwest of London. Its school for boys (founded by John Lyon in 1571, opened in 1611) is one of the great public schools of England. Population (1891), 5,725.

Harry (har'i), **Blind,** or **Henry the Minstrel.** Lived about 1470–92. A Scottish minstrel, author of a poem on William Wallace (printed 1570). A complete manuscript, dated 1488, is in the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh. *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

Harry, Earl of Moreland, History of. See *Lord of Quality*.

Harry Lorrequer. A novel by Charles Lever, first published in the "Dublin Magazine" in 1840.

Hart (hart), **James McDougal.** Born at Kilmarnock, Scotland, May 10, 1828. An American landscape-painter, brother and pupil of William Hart: noted for landscapes and paintings of cattle and sheep.

Hart, Joel T. Born in Clarke County, Ky., in 1810; died at Florence, March 4, 1877. An American sculptor. Among his works are "Arachne," "Il Penseroso," "Woman Triumphant," and statues of Henry Clay.

Hart, John. Born at Hopewell, N. J., 1708; died there, 1780. An American patriot, delegate to Congress from New Jersey 1776, and a signer of the Declaration of Independence.

Hart, John Seely. Born at Stockbridge, Mass., Jan. 28, 1810; died at Philadelphia, March 26, 1877. An American educator and editor. He published a "Manual of Composition and Rhetoric" (1850), a "Manual of English Literature" (1872), a "Manual of American Literature" (1873), etc.

Hart, Solomon Alexander. Born at Plymouth, 1806; died at London, June 12, 1881. An English historical painter, of Hebrew descent.

Hart, William. Born at Paisley, Scotland, March 31, 1823. An American landscape- and animal-painter, brother of James McDougal Hart.

Harte (hart), **Francis Bret.** Born at Albany, N. Y., Aug. 25, 1839. An American poet and novelist. He removed to California in 1854, and founded the "Overland Monthly" at San Francisco in 1868. In 1870 he was made professor of recent literature in the University of California, but resigned and removed to New York in 1871. He was United States consul at Crefeld, Germany, 1878–80, and at Glasgow 1880–85, and has since lived in England. Among his works are "The Luck of Roaring Camp" (1868), "The Outcasts of Poker Flat" (1869, both appearing in the "Overland Monthly"), "Stories of Novels, etc." (1870), "The Heathen Chinee" (1870), "Condensed Novels" (originally appearing as "Plain Talk for Truthful James" in the "Overland Monthly"), "Poems" (1871), "Sensation Stories" (1872), "Flip, and Found at Blazing Star" (1874), "Gabriel Conroy" (1876), "Thankful Blossom" (1877), "Two Men of Sandy Bar" (a drama 1876), "Californian Stories" (1880), "A Millionaire of Rough-and-Ready" (1880), "A Ward from Redwood City" (1883), "A Phyllis of the Sierras" (1889).

Hartenstein (hart'en-stīn), **Gustav.** Born at Plauen, Saxony, March 18, 1808. A German philosophical writer of the Herbartian school, professor of philosophy at the University of Leipsic 1834–78. He edited Kant's works and Herbart's.

Hartfell (hart'fel). A hill in Scotland, on the border of Peebles and Dumfries, north of Moffat. Height, 2,651 feet.

Hartford (hart'ford). A city, the capital of Connecticut and of Hartford County, situated on the Connecticut in lat. 41° 46′ N., long. 72° 41′ W., at the head of navigation. It is noted for its wealth, and is a manufacturing city, producing arms, books, publishing, and manufactures especially of fine tins, bicycles, etc. It is the seat of a theological seminary (Congregationalist), Trinity College (Episcopal), the American Deaf and Dumb Asylum, a convalescent Retreat for the Insane, Hartford Orphan Asylum, and other benevolent institutions. It was settled in 1635 and was the scene of the attempt of Andros to secure the colonial charter (hidden in the "charter oak") in 1687. It was sole capital 1665–1701, and capital jointly with New Haven 1701–1873. Population (1890), 53,230.

Hartford Convention. A political assembly which met at Hartford Dec. 15, 1814, to Jan. 5, 1815. It was composed of 12 delegates from Massachusetts (including its present territory of Maine), 7 from Connecticut, and 1 from Rhode Island, appointed by the legislatures of these States. Delegates from New Hampshire and Vermont appointed, but could not attend. All Federalists. It published a report pondering against the war with England and against the action of the United States government in refusing to pay the expenses of defending Massachusetts and

Connecticut because those States refused to place their militias under the control of the Federal government, and recommended, among other things, the restriction of the powers of Congress pertaining to war and to the laying of embargos. Its proceedings were carried on in secret, and the convention was suspected, at the time of treason.

Harthacnut. See *Hardecanute*.

Hartington (härʹting-tŏn). **Marquis of.** See *Cavendish, Spencer Compton*.

Hartlepool. See *East Hartlepool* and *West Hartlepool*.

Hartley (hartʹli), **David.** Born 1705 (exact date uncertain); died at Bath, England, Aug. 28, 1757. An English materialistic philosopher. His chief work is "Observations on Man, his Frame, his Duty, and his Expectations" (1749). He explained all mental processes as founded upon nervous vibrations, which he called "Vibratiuncles." He was the founder of the English associational psychology.

Hartmann (hartʹmän), **Karl Robert Eduard von.** Born at Berlin, Feb. 23, 1842. A German philosophical writer, noted as an expounder of pessimism. He has written "Die Philosophie des Unbewussten" ("Philosophy of the Unconscious," 1869), "Phänomenologie des sittlichen Bewusstseins" (1879), "Das religiöse Bewusstsein der Menschheit," "Die Religion des Geistes" (1882), etc.

Hartmann, Moritz. Born at Duschnik, Bohemia, Oct. 15, 1821; died at Oberdöbling, near Vienna, May 13, 1872. A German poet and novelist. Among his works are "Der Krieg um den Wald" (1850), and the poem "Adam und Eva" (1851).

Hartmann von Aue (hartʹmän fon ouʹe). Born in Swabia about 1170; died between 1210 and 1220. A Middle High German epic poet. He was a Ministerial of the noble house of Aue. He was well educated, according to the standard of the time, and had received instruction in Latin and French. He took part in the Crusade of 1197. At various times he wrote his poems in two periods (see below), as "Buchlein" (Booklets). His epics are "Gregorius," the legend of St. Gregory, based on a French poem; "Der Arme Heinrich" ("Poor Henry") a poem based on a Latin prose legend; and two romances on the so-called cycle of King Arthur, "Erek" and "Iwein," both free versions of originals of the French poet Chrestien of Troyes. "Erek" and "Gregorius" were written before 1197. "Der Arme Heinrich" and "Iwein" after probably in the order given. In "Erek" he introduced the Arthurian legend into German literature.

Hartranft (härʹtranft), **John Frederick.** Born at New Hanover, Montgomery County, Pa., Dec. 16, 1830; died at Norristown, Pa., Oct. 17, 1889. An American general and politician, governor of Pennsylvania 1873–79.

Hartt (härt), **Charles Frederic.** Born at Fredericton, New Brunswick, Aug. 23, 1840; died at Rio de Janeiro, March 18, 1878. An American geologist. He studied under Agassiz and accompanied him to Brazil in 1865, subsequently he was professor of geology at Vassar College and Cornell University. He made repeated excursions to Brazil, and in 1875 organized the Brazilian Geological Commission under the government of that country; its work was cut short by his death. He published "Geology and Physical Geography of Brazil (1870), and numerous important papers on geology, paleontology, and ethnology.

Hartwick (hartʹwik). A township in Otsego County, central New York, 63 miles west of Albany; seat of Hartwick Theological Seminary (Lutheran). Population (1890), 1,894.

Hartz. See *Harz*.

Hartzenbusch (härtsʹen-bŭsh), **Juan Eugenio.** Born at Madrid, Sept. 6, 1806; died at Madrid, Aug. 2, 1880. A Spanish dramatic poet, of German descent. He published "Los amantes de Teruel" (1837), and other dramas, and edited critically Calderon, Lope de Vega, etc. He wrote "Cuentos y Fabulas" (1864).

Harudes (haʹrō-dēz), or **Charudes** (kaʹrō-dēz). [L. (Cæsar) *Harudes*, Gr. (Ptolemy) *Xapoudes*.] A German tribe first mentioned by Cæsar as in the army of Ariovistus. In the campaigns of Tiberius they were located on the Lower Elbe, on the base of the Cimbrian peninsula. Nothing is known of their ultimate fate.

Harun-al-Rashid (haʹrōn-ăl-răshʹid or -rāshʹid) (Aaron the Just). Caliph of Bagdad 786–809, the fifth and the most renowned of the Abbassides. Under him the Eastern caliphate attained the height of its splendor and power. All the lands from the Jaxartes and the Indus to Gibraltar obeyed his rule, and Bagdad became a center of learning and civilization. Rámo made successful expeditions into the Greek empire, forcing the emperor Nicephorus to pay tribute, which continued friendly relations with the Abbassides. He is, however, best known from the tales of the "Arabian Nights," in which everything curious, romantic, and wonderful is connected with his name, or is supposed to have happened in his reign.

Harvard (härʹvärd), **John.** Born at Southwark, London, 1607; died at Charlestown, Mass., Sept. 14, 1638. A clergyman in the Massachusetts colony, the first benefactor of Harvard College, to which he bequeathed his library of about 300 volumes and half of his estate. He was the son of a butcher of Southwark, London; graduated at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, in 1631, and emigrated to New England in 1637. He was for a time assistant pastor of the First Church of Charlestown.

Harvard University. The oldest and largest institution of learning in America, situated partly in Cambridge and partly in Boston, Massachusetts. The college was founded by the general court of the colony of Massachusetts Bay in 1636. Two years later the name Harvard was given to it in memory of John Harvard (see above). The university includes Harvard College, the Lawrence Scientific School, the Graduate School, the Divinity School, the Law School, the Medical School, the Dental School, the School of Veterinary Medicine, the Bussey Institution, a school of agriculture, and the Arnold Arboretum, the first five of which are situated in Cambridge, the last five in Boston; also the University Library, the Museum of Comparative Zoology (popularly known as the Agassiz Museum), the University Museum, the Botanic Gardens, the Herbarium, the Astronomical Observatory, and the Peabody Museum of American Archæology and Ethnology, all of which are in Cambridge. It is governed by two boards — the corporation, consisting of the president, treasurer, and 5 fellows, in whom is vested the title to the property of the university, and the board of overseers, 30 in number (besides the president and treasurer), until 1886, when the State government maintained a motor or less direct control over the overseers, but since then they have been elected by graduates of the university. The number of teachers at present (1890) is 362, of students in all departments, 3,456 (1,656 of them in the college proper). There were 1,000 students in the summer schools in 1890. The endowment of the university is over $8,000,000; its other property, including lands and buildings, is $4,000,000 more. Its annual income is about $1,000,000. Its fellowships and scholarships yield $80,000 a year. The library contains about 450,000 bound volumes, and nearly as many pamphlets and maps.

Harvey (härʹvi), **Gabriel.** Born at Saffron Walden, Essex, 1545 (?); died there, 1630. An English author. He matriculated at Christ's College, Cambridge, in 1566, and in 1570 was elected a fellow of Pembroke. While there he became intimate with Edmund Spenser, to whom he addressed "Three Proper and Wittie Familiar Letters." He exercised for some years an influence over Spenser's poems, from which the latter, when advised by Harvey, would withdraw passages that were too arrogant, bitter, spirit, and was continuously at war with those who surrounded him. This finally culminated in a pamphlet paper warfare with Nash and Greene, which began with Greene's "Quip for an Upstart Courtier," addressed in retaliation for contemptuous references to himself in the writings of Harvey's brother Richard, to which Harvey replied in "A New Letter of Notable Contents" (1593), and Greene unmercifully. Even the death of Greene, which occurred soon after, did not prevent Harvey's attempts to blacken his name, which now began, with great powers of invective and sarcasm, to defend his friend's memory. In his "Strange News" (1593) he proclaimed "open wars against Envy, and his brethren." Harvey replied with "Pierce's Supererogation." The warfare continued till in 1596 Nashe, hearing that Harvey boasted of having silenced him, "published his famous satire, 'Have with you to Saffron Walden,' which he dedicated, in spite of Lane to Richard Lichfield, barber of Trinity College, Cambridge, and to this Harvey once more rejoined in his 'Pierce's Supererogation.' Nashe's 'Lenten Stuffe' (1599) and Harvey's 'Trimming of Thomas Nashe' (1597) closed the controversy, which, however, now reached a climax, and in 1599 it was ordered by authority that all Nashes books and Dr Harveys books should be wholly suppressed. They may, and the whole of the same books shall be committed hereafter" (*Stopes, Athenæ Cant.*, ii. 300) (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*). Among his works, besides those mentioned, are "Rhetor, sive de Peroratione Oratoris Novus" (1577), "Ciceronianus sive Oratio post Readitum Isabita Cantabrigiensi suos studiosos, etc. (1575), "The Story of Three Journeys" (1580), "Letter of Advice" (1580), and "Letter to Spenser" (1579-80). A Letter of Notable Contents (1593).

Harvey, Sir **George.** Born at St. Ninian's, near Stirling, Feb., 1806; died at Edinburgh, Jan. 22, 1876. A Scottish painter, chiefly of landscapes and scenes from Scottish history and life.

Harvey, William. Born at Folkestone, Kent, April 1, 1578; died at Roehampton, June 3, 1657. A celebrated English physician, physiologist, and anatomist: the discoverer of the circulation of the blood. He was educated at Canterbury and Cambridge (Gonville and Caius College), where he graduated in 1597, studied in Padua, took the degree of doctor of medicine at Cambridge in 1602, became physician of St. Bartholomew's Hospital in 1609; was Lumleian lecturer at the College of Physicians 1615–56; and became physician extraordinary to James I. in 1618. During the war he sided with the Royalists, was at the battle of Edgehill, and went to Oxford with the king. His chief works are "Exercitationes de motu cordis et sanguinis" ("Essays on the Motion of the Heart and the Blood," 1628), "Exercitationes de generatione animalium" (1651).

Harvey, William. Born at Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, July 13, 1796; died near Richmond, England, Jan. 23, 1866. An English wood-engraver and designer. He illustrated Lane's "Arabian Nights," etc.

Harwich (harʹij). A seaport in Essex, England, situated opposite the confluence of the Stour and Orwell, in lat. 51° 56′ N., long. 1° 17′ E. It is a summer resort, and the terminus of steam-packet lines to Antwerp and Rotterdam. Population, 9,204.

Harwood (harʹwud), **Edward.** Born at Darwen, Lancashire, 1729; died at London Jan. 14, 1794. An English biblical and classical scholar. He wrote "A View of . . . Editions of the Greek and Roman Classics" (1775), etc.

Harz (harts, sometimes written **Hartz**, G. **Harz** or **Harzgebirge** (härtsʹge-bir-ge). A range of mountains in Germany, situated in Brunswick, Anhalt, and the provinces of Hannover and Saxony in Prussia: the ancient Silva Hercynia. It is divided into the Upper Harz in the northwest and the Lower Harz in the other outlier, and is noted for mineral wealth and picturesque scenery. Among the chief minerals are lead, silver, iron, and copper. The highest summit is the Brocken (3,415 feet). Length of the chain, 56 miles.

Harzburg (härtsʹbŭrg). A small town in Brunswick, in the Harz 26 miles south of Brunswick. It consists of the villages Neustadt, Bundheim, and Schlewecke, and is a noted summer resort. Near it is the Burgberg, with the ruins of the castle of Harzburg.

Hasan, or **Hassan,** and **Husein** (Arabic pron. hāʹsen, hō-sānʹ). Sons of Ali and Fatima, daughter of Mohammed. Ali was Mohammed's cousin, and the first person, after his wife, who believed in him and was faithful to Mohammed. His brother, Jaʹafar, and vizier. He married Fatima, the prophet's daughter, and his sons Hasan and Husein were favorites with Mohammed, who had no sons, and was expected to name Ali as his successor. At Mohammed's death in 632 Ali was passed over, and Abu Beki, Omar, and Othman became successively caliphs. On Othman's assassination (655) Ali accepted the caliphate but was resisted by Moawiyah, who had set himself up as caliph, and with whom he fought a bloody but indecisive battle in Mesopotamia. Shortly after Ali was fatally stabbed by an enthusiast in the mosque of Kufa. The Mohammedan world is divided into about two great sects of Shiahs and Sunis. The Shiahs reject the first three caliphs as usurpers, and begin with Ali as the first lawful successor of Mohammed. The Sunis recognize Abu Beki, Omar, and Othman as well as Ali, and regard the Shiahs as impious heretics. Husein, one of Ali's sons, married Hasan's daughter Fatima. He led an expedition from Persia, where Persia became specially connected with the house of Ali. Moawiyah died in 680. His son Yezid succeeded him as caliph at Damascus. During Yezid's reign, Ali's sons, the imams Hasan and Husein, lived in retirement at Medina; but when Moawiyah died the people of Kufa sent offers to Husein to join them in that city. He set out for Kufa with his family and relatives to the number of 80. Then ensued the tragedy of Kerbela, familiar to every Mohammedan. Husein, in a battle on the plain of Kerbela, Hasan and his men were killed, and the women and children were afterward taken in chains to Damascus. The sufferings of the "Family of the Tent," as the imam Husein and his companions were called, excited the fanatical death of Hasan, who was poisoned by his wife, form the subject of a Persian tazaiesse (*Tazyeh*), or religious drama, resembling the Oberammergau Passion Play. This drama, which has sprung up within the present century, plays a great part in the religious life of the Persian of today. See "A Persian Passion Play" in Matthew Arnold's "Essays in Criticism."

Hasbeiya (has-baʹyä). A town of the Druses in Syria, Asiatic Turkey, 36 miles west by south of Damascus; perhaps the biblical Baal-Hermon.

Hasdrubal (has'drō-bal), or **Asdrubal** (as'drū-bal). A Carthaginian general, officer of high rank in the army of Hannibal in Italy. He was defeated greatly to the victory of Cannæ in 216 B. C. by a cavalry charge on the rear of the Roman infantry after having put the Roman horse to flight.

Hasdrubal, or **Asdrubal.** Died in Spain, 221 B. C. A Carthaginian general and politician. He rose to prominence as a leader of the democratic party at Carthage in the interval between the first and second Punic wars, and succeeded Hamilcar Barca in Spain, to whom he accompanied to Spain in 238. He subsequently returned to Africa to assume command in a war against the Numidians, and in 229 was again in Spain. In 228 he succeeded his father-in-law as commander in Spain, where he founded the city of New Carthage and largely extended the Carthaginian power. He was assassinated by a slave who as master he had put to death.

Hasdrubal, or **Asdrubal.** Died 207 B. C. A Carthaginian general, son of Hamilcar Barca and brother of Hannibal. He was left in charge of the Carthaginian forces in Spain when Hannibal set out on his expedition to Italy in 218. He maintained the war against the Romans under the brothers Cneius and Publius Scipio with varied success until 212, when, having been reinforced by a large army commanded by Magonal Hannibal, son of Gisco, he was enabled to inflict a decisive defeat upon Cneius, who fell in the battle. Publius having been killed a short time previously in a cavalry engagement. He was defeated by Scipio Africanus at Ilcarlis in 209, and probably in the same year crossed the Pyrenees on his way to join his brother in Italy. He crossed the Alps in 207, but was attacked and defeated by the Romans under C. Nero and M. Livius on the Metaurus in the same year before he could effect a junction with Hannibal. He fell in the engagement, and, according to Livy, his severed head was thrown into the camp of Hannibal by the victorious Romans.

Hasdrubal, or **Asdrubal.** Died about 200 B. C. A Carthaginian general, son of Gisco. He was sent to Spain with an army in 214, and on the departure about 200 of Hasdrubal, son of Hamilcar, on his expedition to join Hannibal in Italy was left with Magon in command of the Carthaginian forces in Spain. He was defeated with his colleague at Silpia or Elinga by Scipio Africanus in 208. Was in command of an army opposed to Scipio in Africa in 204, when his camp was burned by the Romans and nearly the whole of his army destroyed; and is said by some authorities to have taken poison to escape the fury of the Carthaginian populace.

Hasdrubal, or **Asdrubal.** A Carthaginian general. He was commander-in-chief in the war against Masinissa in 150 B. C. Having sustained a decisive defeat, he was punished with exile. He was, however, recalled on the outbreak of the third Punic war in 149, and was placed in command of the forces outside the walls of Carthage. He defeated the consul Manilius in two engagements at Nephæris about 148. He subsequently became commander of the forces within the city, which he defended with great obstinacy against Scipio in 146. He finally surrendered, and, after gracing the triumph of

Scipio, was allowed to spend the rest of his life in honorable captivity. It is said that at the time of his surrender his wife upbraided him with cowardice, and threw herself and her children into the flames of the temple in which she had taken refuge.

Hase (hä'zĕ), **Karl August.** Born at Steinbach, Saxony, Aug. 25, 1800; died at Jena, Jan. 3, 1890. A noted German Protestant theologian and church historian, professor at Leipsic 1829–1830, and at Jena 1830–83. His chief works are "Evangelische Dogmatik" (1826), "Leben Jesu" (1829; enlarged as "Geschichte Jesu," 1876), "Kirchengeschichte" (1834).

Hase, Karl Benedikt. Born at Sulza, near Weimar, Germany, May 11, 1780; died at Paris, March 21, 1864. A German philologist, especially noted as a Hellenist.

Hasenclever (hä'zen-klā-ver), **Johann Peter.** Born at Remscheid, Prussia, May 18, 1810; died at Düsseldorf, Prussia, Dec. 16, 1853. A German genre painter.

Hasenmatt (hä'zen-mat). A summit of the Jura, west of Solothurn, Switzerland. Height, 4,746 feet.

Hasenpflug (hä'zen-plōg), **Karl Georg Adolf.** Born at Berlin, Sept. 23, 1802; died at Halberstadt, Prussia, April 13, 1858. A German architectural painter.

Hasis-Adra (hä'sis-ä'drä). One of the persons in the Izdubar legends, or the Babylonian Nimrod epic, the ancestor of Izdubar or Gilgamesh. He is one of the heroes of that poem, and attained immortality and a life with the gods. When Izdubar comes to him and asks him how he obtained this distinction, he relates to him the story of the deluge, which forms a counterpart to the account of Berosus and of Genesis. He was living, he relates, in Surripak, an ancient city on the Euphrates (Sippar or Aphrarim), and was told by the god of the ocean, apprised him of the decision of the gods to cause a flood, and advised him to build a ship and to save himself, his family, friends, and goods. This he did. When the waters of the flood decreased, he left the ship, which rested on a mountain, and offered a sacrifice to the gods. After this he disappeared, and a voice from heaven informed his companions that he had been translated to the gods to live forever as a reward for his piety. He is therefore rightly termed the "Babylonian Noah." In Berosus he is called Xisuthrus, and is represented as the last of the first 10 mythical kings of Babylonia. His name in the inscriptions is also sometimes read Shamash-or Gil-or Pir-Napishtim (Sanu or fruit or product of life").

Hasli (hä'lē). The valley of the upper Aare, in the eastern part of the canton of Bern, Switzerland. It extends from near the Grimsel to the Lake of Brienz.

Haslingden (has'ling-den). A town in Lancashire, England, 16 miles north by west of Manchester. It has manufactures of cotton. Population (1891), 18,225.

Hasmoneans. See *Maccabees.*

Haspe (hä'pe). A manufacturing town in the province of Westphalia, Prussia, situated on the Emepe 35 miles northeast of Cologne. It has iron manufactures. Population (1890), 9,743.

Hassan (has'sän). A district in Mysore, India, intersected by lat. 12° 50′ N., long. 76° E.

Hassan. See *Hasan.*

Hassard (has'ärd). **John Rose Greene.** Born at New York, Sept. 4, 1836; died there, April 18, 1888. An American journalist and historical writer. In 1866 he became connected with the New York "Tribune," and for many years was a writer of editorials, musical criticism, and reviewer. After the death of Horace Greeley in 1872, he was associate editor. He wrote "Life of Archbishop Hughes" (1866), "Life of Pope Pius IX." (1878), "History of the United States for Schools" (1878), etc.

Hasse (hä'se), **Faustina Bordoni.** Born at Venice, 1693; died there in 1783. A celebrated Italian singer. She married Johann Adolf Hasse.

Hasse, Johann Adolf. Born at Bergedorf, near Hamburg, March 25, 1699 died at Venice, Dec. 16, 1785. A noted German operatic composer.

Hasse, Karl Ewald. Born at Dresden, June 23, 1810. A German pathologist, professor successively at Leipsic, Zurich, Heidelberg, and Göttingen. His works include "Anatomische Beschreibung der Krankheiten der Oeffnungen und Respirationsorgane" (1843), "Die Krankheiten des Nervenapparats" (1856), etc.

Hasselquist (häs'sel-kwist). **Fredrik.** Born at Törnevalla, in East Gothland, Sweden, Jan. 14, 1722; died near Smyrna, Feb. 9, 1752. A Swedish naturalist and traveler. He wrote "Iter palaestinum" (1757), etc.

Hasselt (häs'selt). The capital of the province of Limbourg, Belgium, situated on the Demer 43 miles east of Brussels. Here, Aug. 6, 1831, the Dutch under the Prince of Orange defeated the Belgians under Daine. Population (1890), 13,250.

Hassenpflug (häs'sen-plōg). **Hans Daniel Ludwig Friedrich.** Born at Hanau, Prussia, Feb. 26, 1794; died at Marburg, Prussia, Oct. 10, 1862. A German politician, noted as a reactionary minister in Hesse-Cassel 1832–37 and 1850–55.

Hassler (häs'ler), **Ferdinand Rudolph.** Born in Switzerland, Oct. 6, 1770; died at Philadelphia, Nov. 20, 1843. A Swiss-American scientist. He was for some time connected with the trigonometrical survey of Switzerland, but subsequently emigrated to the United States, where, at the instance of Albert Gallatin, he became acting professor of mathematics at West Point in 1807, a post which he held until 1810. He was made superintendent of the United States Coast Survey in 1815 or 1816, and again, after the discontinuance of the survey from about 1818 to 1832, from the latter date till his death.

Hassler Expedition. A scientific expedition made in the United States Coast Survey steamer Hassler, P. C. Johnson commanding, between Dec. 4, 1871, and Aug., 1872. The scientific investigations were carried on under the charge of Prof. Louis Agassiz, who had a number of assistants. Starting from Philadelphia, the route embraced the West Indies, Brazilian coast, strait of Magellan, and the Pacific coast and islands as far as San Francisco, California. Deep-sea dredgings were made at all favorable points.

Hastenbeck (häs'ten-bek). A village in the province of Hannover, Prussia, near Hameln. Here, July 26, 1757, the French under Marshal d'Estrées defeated the Allies under the Duke of Cumberland.

Hastinapura (has-ti-na-pū'ra). The capital of the Kauravas, for which the great war of the Mahabharata was waged. It is said to have been founded by Hastin, son of the first Bharata; but probably the name means 'elephant city' (from *hasti*, 'elephant'). The ruins are 57 miles northeast of Delhi.

Hasting (has'ting). [AS. *Hasten*. Dan. *Hasten*.] Lived in the 9th century. A Scandinavian viking. He made incursions in France, Spain, England, and elsewhere, and was defeated by Alfred the Great in his invasion of England.

Hastings (has'tingz). [ME. *Hastinges*, AS. *Hastingas*, also *Hastingā ceastre* (prefixed in the Bayeux tapestry *Hestenge eastesn*), city of the Hastings, a patronymic name.] A seaport, watering-place, and parliamentary borough in Sussex, England, situated on the English Channel 53 miles southeast of London. It is one of the Cinque Ports, and is also noted historically as the usually one town with St. Leonards. Here the battle fought near Hastings (1066), see *Senlac*. Population (1891), 62,340.

Hastings. A city and the capital of Dakota County, Minnesota, situated at the junction of the Vermillion with the Mississippi, 19 miles southeast of St. Paul. Population (1890), 3,705.

Hastings. The capital of Adams County, southern Nebraska. Population (1890), 13,584.

Hastings, Francis Rawdon, first Marquis of Hastings. Born Dec. 9, 1754; died off Naples, Nov. 28, 1826. An English general. He served in the American war, during which he defeated the Americans at the battle of Rocky Mount, S. C., Aug. 30, 1780. He succeeded his father as Baron Rawdon in 1783; succeeded his father as earl of Moira in 1793; was appointed master-general of the ordnance 1806; was governor-general of India 1813–23; was created Marquis of Hastings in 1817; and was governor of Malta 1824–26.

Hastings, Warren. Born at Churchill, Oxfordshire, England, Dec. 6, 1732; died Aug. 22, 1818. An English statesman. He went out to Calcutta in a writership in the East India service in 1750, became a member of the council at Calcutta in 1761, returned to England in 1764, went out as a member of the council at Madras in 1769, and became governor of Bengal, and in 1773 governor-general of India. He left India in 1785, was impeached on the charge of high crimes and misdemeanors, based chiefly on his conduct in connection with the Rohilla war and the Regent of Oudh. The trial opened in Westminster Hall in 1788, and lasted till it was quashed in 1795.

Hastings, William, Lord Hastings. Born about 1430; executed at the Tower, London, June 14, 1483. An English Yorkist nobleman. His services in the civil war were rewarded by Edward IV. with many appointments. He was made chief justice of the forests 1461, receiver of the revenues of Cornwall 1461, grand chamberlain of the royal household 1461–83, chamberlain of South Wales and the principality of Chester 1462, and constable of Dudley Castle 1465. In 1475 he was sent to France with an invading army, and a treaty of peace followed. In 1461 he was created Baron Hastings. He swore allegiance to Edward's eldest son, but was on bad terms with the queen. After the king's death, Gloucester, failing to bring him to agree with his plans, charged him with treason at a council held in the Tower, and he was taken out and beheaded at once. Shakspere dramatized Sir Thomas More's account of this in "Richard III." His grandson was the first earl of Huntingdon.

Hatasu (hä'tä-sö'), or **Hatshepsu** (hät-shep'sö). A famous Egyptian queen, daughter of Thothmes I. of the 18th dynasty, and sister and wife of Thothmes II. After the death of the latter she reigned as queen. She was succeeded by her younger brother, Thothmes III.

Her tomb was discovered by Mr. Rhind, in 1841, excavated in the cliff side, in the near vicinity of her temple; but its identity appears since then to have been forgotten.

Edwards, Pharaohs, Fellahs, etc., p. 297.

Hatchway (hach'wā), **Jack.** In Smollett's "Peregrine Pickle," a retired naval officer, the friend and companion of Commodore Trunnion.

Hat Creek Indians. See *Atsugé.*

Hatfield (hat'fēld). A small town in Hertfordshire, England, 19 miles north-northwest of London. Near it is Hatfield House, seat of the Marquis of Salisbury.

Hatfield Chase. A large tract of fenland (now drained) near Doncaster in Yorkshire.

Hathaway (hath'a-wā), **Anne.** See *Shakspere.*

Hathor (hä'thor). In Egyptian mythology, an important deity, a female counterpart of Osiris, sometimes replacing him, and worshiped in all Egypt. She is with distinctly distinguishable from Isis, the whom she is the patroness of the cow and of the solar disk with cow's horns. She had a great number of local forms and names.

Hathorne (hā'thorn), **William.** Born in Wiltshire, England, 1606; died at Salem, Mass., 1681. An American colonial official. He emigrated to America in 1630, settled at Salem in 1636, was a member of the commission appointed by the general court of Massachusetts Bay to treat with the French agent D'Aulney in the matter of the territorial claims of Massachusetts Bay 1654–51; and was a member of the board of assistants 1662–79. He was one of the two patriots whom Charles II. wished to have executed in England in 1660 because of the change of refusing to submit to the authority of the royal commissioners.

Hathras (hä-träs'), or **Hathras** (hä-thräs'). A trading town in the Aligarh district, Northwest Provinces, British India, situated in lat. 27° 36′ N., long. 78° 5′ E. Population, about 25,000.

Hatshepsu. See *Hatasu.*

Hattemists (hat'em-ists). A sect in the Netherlands, founded about 1683 by a deposed clergyman, Pontianus van Hatten. The founder was a quietist who denied the expiatory sacrifice of Christ and the freedom of the will, and objected that sin is only real in the imagination, and is itself its only punishment. The sect disappeared in a few years.

Hatteraick (hat'ėr-āk), **Dirk.** A smuggler in Sir Walter Scott's novel "Guy Mannering."

Hatteras (hat'ėr-as), **Cape.** A sandy point on the coast of North Carolina, projecting into the Atlantic. Lat. of lighthouse, 35° 15′ 14″ N.; long., 75° 31′ 17″ W. Violent storms occur in the vicinity.

Hattingen (hät'ting-en). A town in the province of Westphalia, Prussia, 22 miles northeast of Düsseldorf. Population (1890), commune, 7,348.

Hatto (hät'tō) **I.** Archbishop of Mainz 891–913. He became regent of Germany on the accession of Ludwig the Child in 899 and continued to exercise a predominant influence in German politics until his death. He sought to strengthen the royal authority at the expense of an unruly nobility, a policy which caused him to be feared and hated by a considerable part of the people. According to a medieval legend he was carried away by the devil and thrown into the crater of Etna.

Hatto II. Died 969 or 970. Archbishop of Mainz. He became abbot of Fulda in 942 or 943 and in 968 was appointed by the emperor Otho I. archbishop of Mainz, succeeding in the archbishopric of Mainz. According to a medieval legend, which was incorporated with the "Magdeburg Centuries," he was eaten alive by mice as a punishment for having burned to the ground a barn full of people caught stealing grain during a famine, whose dying shrieks he likened to the baying of mice. He further represented as having built the Mouse Tower in the Rhine in a vain endeavor to escape from his assailants.

Hatton, Sir Christopher. Born at Holdenby, Northamptonshire, in 1540; died at Ely House, London, Nov. 20, 1591. Lord Chancellor of England. His relations with the queen were intimate. She appointed him lord chancellor April 25, 1587. He was called "the dancing chancellor," in allusion to the fact that he first attracted the attention of Queen Elizabeth by his graceful dancing at a mask at court.

Hatuey (ä-tō-ā'y'). Died in 1512. An Indian chief, originally of the district of Guajabá in Haiti. In 1510 or 1511 he and his followers fled from the tyranny of the Spaniards and established themselves in the eastern part of Cuba. They resisted Velasquez, but were soon defeated, and Hatuey was captured and burned. His story is a favorite theme of Cuban novelists and poets.

Hatun Raymi (hä'tōn rī'mē), or **Raymi.** The great feast of the ancient Peruvian Indians,

celebrated especially at Cuzco at the end of August. It was a thanksgiving for the harvest. Praises were offered to the supreme deity and to the sun, moon, and lesser divinities. There were solemn dances and processions from the Temple of the Sun, and the feasting and rejoicing lasted many days. Some authors state that a child or maiden was at times sacrificed during the feast, but this is very doubtful.

Hatun-runas. *See Pirnas.*

Hatvan (hot-von'). A town in the county of Heves, Hungary, situated on the Zagyva 32 miles east-northeast of Budapest. Population (1890), 6,979.

Hatzfeld (hats'feld), Hung. **Zsombolya** (zhombol'yä). A town in the county of Torontal, Hungary, situated in lat. 45° 48′ N., long. 20° 44′ E. Population (1890), 9,580.

Haubourdin (ō-bör-dan'). A manufacturing town in the department of Nord, France, directly southwest of Lille. Population (1891), commune, 7,457.

Hauch (houch), **Johannes Carsten von.** Born at Frederikshald, Norway, May 12, 1790: died at Rome, March 4, 1872. A Danish poet and dramatist. His childhood was spent in Norway. In 1803 he went to Copenhagen, where he subsequently studied at the university. After taking, in 1823, the degree of doctor of philosophy, he made a journey to Italy. Six years later he returned to Denmark, and was appointed lector at the Sorö Academy. He was subsequently (1840) for a short time professor of æsthetics. In 1851 he was appointed successor of Ohlenschläger as professor of æsthetics in the University of Copenhagen, a position which he held until his death. His principal works are the tragedy "Tiberius" and the drama "Grevsmanden ayvende," both written during his first journey to Italy; the historical novels "Valdemar Sejer" (1831), "Guldmageren" ("The Alchemist," 1836), "Et gotisk Eventyr" ("A Gothic Story," 1839), "Slottet ved Rhinen" ("The Castle on the Rhine," 1845), "Robert Fulton" (1853), "Charles de la Bussière" (1859), and the short stories "Nordiske Sagn," "Søstrene paa Kinnekullen" ("The Sisters of Kinnekullen"), "Tycho Brahes Ungdom" ("Tycho Brahe's Youth"); "Aeren tabt og vunden" ("Honor Lost and Found"). A volume of lyrical poems, "Lyriske Digte," appeared in 1842; "Lyriske Digte og Romancer" ("Lyric Poems and Romances") in 1861; and "Nye Digtninger" ("New Poetical Works") in 1868.

Hauck (houk), **Minnie.** Born at New York, Nov. 16, 1852. An American mezzo-soprano singer. She made her first appearance in concert at New Orleans about 1865; in opera at New York in 1868. She has sung with great success in England and the United States. She made the success of Bizet's opera "Carmen" at London in 1878; it had not pleased on its first production.

Hauff (houf), **Wilhelm.** Born at Stuttgart, Würtemberg, Nov. 29, 1802: died at Stuttgart, Nov. 18, 1827. A German novelist and poet. His works include the novel "Lichtenstein" (1826), the tales "Die Bettlerin vom Pont-des-Arts," "Das Bild des Kaisers," etc.

Haug (houg), **Johann Christoph Friedrich.** Born at Niederstotzingen, Würtemberg, March 19, 1761: died at Stuttgart, Würtemberg, Jan. 30, 1829. A German epigrammatic poet, author of "Zweihundert Hyperbeln auf Herrn Wahls ungeheure Nase" (1804), etc.

Haug, Martin. Born at Ostdorf, near Balingen, Würtenberg, Jan. 30, 1827; died at Ragatz, St.-Gall, Switzerland, Aug. 3, 1876. A German Orientalist, collaborator of Bunsen at Heidelberg in 1856, professor of Sanskrit at Poona, India, in 1859, and professor of Sanskrit and comparative philology at Munich 1868–76. He wrote "Die fünf Gathas, etc." (1858–60), "Essays on the Sacred Language, Writings and Religion of the Parsees" (1862), "Old Zend-Pahlavi Glossary" (1868), "A Pahlavi-Pazand Glossary" (1870), "Essay on the Pahlavi Language" (1870), "The Book of Arda Vîrâf" (1872–74; with E. W. West), etc. He edited and translated the "Aitareya Brahmana of the Rigveda" (1863).

Haugesund (hou'ge-sön). A town on the western coast of Norway, about 35 miles northwest of Stavanger. Population (1891), 5,885.

Haughton (hâ'ton), **William.** Lived in the last half of the 16th century. An English dramatist. He wrote a number of plays, principally in collaboration with Dekker, Day, Chettle, and others. In 1602 he was writing a play called "Cartwright." Nothing later is known of him. "Englishmen for My Money, etc." (printed 1616), is the only play he is known to have written alone.

Haugwitz (houg'vits), Count **Christian August Heinrich Kurt von.** Born near Otis, Silesia, June 11, 1752: died at Venice, 1831. A Prussian politician, minister of foreign affairs 1792–1803 and 1805–06.

Haupt (houpt), **Herman.** Born at Philadelphia, March 26, 1817. An American engineer and general. He graduated at West Point in 1835; was professor of civil engineering and mathematics in Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, 1844–47; became principal engineer of the Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad in 1847; was chief engineer of the Hoosac tunnel in Massachusetts 1856–61; and during the Civil War was aide to General Irwin McDowell, with the rank of colonel, and chief of the bureau of United States military railways, in charge of construction and operation. In 1875 he became chief engineer of the Tide-water Pipe Line Company. Author of "General Theory of Bridge Construction" (1852), etc.

Haupt, Moritz. Born at Zittau, Saxony, July 27, 1808: died at Berlin, Feb. 5, 1874. A German philologist and Latin poet, professor at Leipsic 1838–50, and at Berlin from 1853. He edited Ovid, Horace, Catullus, Tibullus, Propertius, Vergil and other classics, and "Erec" (1839), by Hartmann Heinrich (1842), and other Middle High German poems.

Haupt, Paul. Born at Görlitz, Germany, Nov. 25, 1858. A German-American Assyriologist, Semitic grammarian, and Old Testament critic. He was privat-docent at the University of Gottingen, extraordinary professor of Assyriology at the same university 1883–84, and professor of Semitic languages at Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, from 1883. He has published numerous works on Akkadian and Assyrian subjects, and is joint editor of "Beitrage zur Assyriologie." Among his works are "Akkadische und sumerische Keil-schrifttexte" and "Die babylonische Sintflutgeschichte." He is now (1894) engaged in editing a text and translation of the Bible printed in colors to exhibit the present state of biblical criticism.

Hauptmann (houpt'man), **Moritz.** Born at Dresden, Oct. 13, 1792: died at Leipsic, Jan. 3, 1868. A German composer and writer on music. He was cantor at the Thomasschule and professor of counterpoint and composition at the Conservatory in Leipsic. He wrote "Die Natur der Harmonik und der Metrik" (1853), etc.

Hauran (hä-ō-rän' or hou-rän'). A district in Syria, intersected by lat. 32° 40′ N., long. 36° 30′ E., and corresponding to the ancient Auranitis in Bashan.

Hauréau (ō-rā-ō'), **Jean Barthélemy.** Born at Paris, Nov. 9, 1812. A French historian and publicist. He became editor-in-chief of the "Courrier de la Sarthe" at Mans about 1838, which post he retained until 1848. He was director of the "Journal National" 1870–82. His chief work is "Gallia Christiana" (1856–60).

Hausa, or **Haussa** (hou'sä). A country and nation situated north of the junction of the Niger with the Binue River, in central Sudan. Hausa-land is almost coextensive with the modern kingdom of Sokoto. The Hausas form the most important nation of the Sudan. They belong to the Negritic branch of the Bantu-negro race slightly mixed with Hamitic elements. Their own tradition, their own religion, their features, their color, their language, all declare them to be a negro and not a Berber. The Gober section is of Copitic descent. The Hausas are Mohammedans, and Koran and secret traders, not agriculturists. In the slaving times Hausa slaves were in great demand; to-day, Hausa soldiers constitute a large portion of the British and Kowara armies. In the middle ages the Hausas formed a great negro kingdom, which subsequently broke up into small states. About the 16th century the Fulahs or Fullo began to get a foothold among them and in 1802 Othman dan Fodio founded in Hausa-land the great Fulah empire. From this, divided among his sons, sprang the modern sultanates of Sokoto, Gando, and Adamawa. The leading negro dialect is Hausa, which is a highly euphonious, simple and regular in structure, and eminently fit to become a literary language. The principal dialects are those of Katsena (the literary standard), Kano, Gober, and Daura.

Hauser (hou'zer), **Kaspar.** Died at Ansbach, Bavaria, Dec. 17, 1833. A German foundling. He appeared at Nuremberg in 1828, and was taken into the house of Professor Daumer, to whose guardianship he was assigned. He carried on his person a letter, purporting to have been written by a Bavarian laborer, which stated that the bearer was found in the water-shed of May 7, 1812. A note was inclosed, which purported to have been written by the mother. It stated that the foundling's name was Kaspar Hauser, that he was born April 30, 1812, that his father was a captain in the Sixth Chevau-leger Regiment at Nuremberg, and that his mother was a poor girl. It was said that he had been confined in a dark room all his life, until one night a man placed a letter in his hand and directed him on the road to Nuremberg. He was placed by the city under the care of Professor G. F. Daumer, and was subsequently adopted by Count Stanhope, who sent him to Ansbach. He died in consequence of a wound which he asserted he had received at the hands of an unknown person who had enticed him to a rendezvous by the promise of information as to his origin. His story underwent many romantic changes in popular imagination.

Häusser (hois'ser), **Ludwig.** Born at Kleesburg, Lower Alsace, Oct. 26, 1818: died at Heidelberg, Baden, March 23, 1867. A German historian, professor at Heidelberg. He wrote "Deutsche Geschichte vom Tode Friedrichs des Grossen bis zur Grundung des deutschen Bundes," "Geschichte der franzosischen Revolution" (1867), "Geschichte des Zeitalters der Reformation" (1868), etc.

Haussmann (ōs-mān'), Baron **Georges Eugène.** Born at Paris, March 27, 1809: died there, Jan. 11, 1891. A French magistrate. He was educated for the bar, but entered the civil service, and in 1853 became prefect of the Seine, which post he occupied until 1870. He carried out vast works for the sanitation and embellishment of Paris, including the improvement of the Bois de Boulogne, the park of Vincennes, etc., and of the sewer system and water-supply.

Hausstock (hous'stok). A peak in the Tödi chain of the Alps, in Switzerland. Height, 10,353 feet.

Hautecombe (ōt-kôⁿb'). A Cistercian abbey in the department of Savoie, France, about 13 miles north-northwest of Chambéry, founded in 1125. It was plundered and desecrated during the French Revolution, but was subsequently restored.

Haute-Garonne (hōt-gä-ron')(Upper Garonne). A department in southern France. Capital, Toulouse. It is bounded by Tarn-et-Garonne on the north, Tarn, Aude, and Ariège on the east, Ariège and Spain on the south, and Gers and Hautes-Pyrénées on the west, being formed from portions of the ancient Languedoc and Gascony. Area, 2,429 square miles. Population (1891), 472,385.

Haute-Loire (hōt-lwär') (Upper Loire). A department of France. Capital, Le Puy. It is bounded by Puy-de-Dome and Loire on the north, Ardèche on the southeast, Lozère on the south, and Cantal on the west, being formed from portions of Languedoc and Auvergne, and a small portion of Lyonnais. Area, 1,916 square miles. Population (1891), 316,735.

Haute-Marne (hōt-märn') (Upper Marne). A department in northeastern France. Capital, Chaumont. It is bounded by Marne and Meuse on the north, Vosges on the east, Haute-Saône on the southeast, Côte-d'Or on the southwest, and Aube on the west, being formed chiefly from a part of the ancient Champagne. The leading industries are mining and iron manufacture. Area, 2,402 square miles. Population (1891), 245,826.

Hautes-Alpes (hōt-zälp') (Upper Alps). A department in southeastern France. Capital, Gap. It is bounded by Isère and Savoie on the north, Italy on the east, Basses-Alpes on the south, and Drôme on the west, being formed from part of the ancient Dauphiné. The surface is mountainous. Area, 2,158 square miles. Population (1891), 115,522.

Haute-Saône (hōt-sôn') (Upper Saône). A department in eastern France. Capital, Vesoul. It is bounded by Haute-Marne on the northwest, Vosges on the north, Haut-Rhin on the east, Doubs and Jura on the south, and Côte-d'Or on the west, being formed from a portion of the ancient Franche-Comté. Area, 2,062 square miles. Population (1891), 280,856.

Haute-Savoie (hōt-sä-vwä') (Upper Savoy). A department in eastern France. Capital, Annecy. It is bounded by the canton of Geneva on the northwest, the Lake of Geneva on the north, Valais on the east, Italy on the southeast, Savoie on the south, and Ain on the west, being formed from the ancient Savoy, ceded by Italy to France in 1860. It contains the mountain Mont Blanc). Area, 1,667 square miles. Population (1891), 268,289.

Hautes-Pyrénées (hōt-pē-rā-nā') (Upper Pyrenées). A department in southwestern France. Capital, Tarbes. It is bounded by Gers on the north, Haute-Garonne on the east, Spain on the south, and Basses-Pyrénées on the west, being formed from a portion of the ancient Gascony. It is traversed by the Pyrenees and offshoots. Area, 1,749 square miles. Population (1891), 225,861.

Haute-Vienne (hōt-vyen') (Upper Vienne). A department in western France. Capital, Limoges. It is bounded by Vienne on the northwest, Indre on the north, Creuse on the east, Corrèze and Dordogne on the south, and Charente on the west, being formed chiefly from portions of the ancient Limousin and Marche. The leading industry is the manufacture of porcelain. Area, 2,130 square miles. Population (1891), 372,878.

Hautlein (ōt-lan'), **Marquis de.** A gentleman of the ancient régime at whose house Scott professed to have gathered the materials of "Quentin Durward."

Hautmont (hō-môⁿ'). A manufacturing town in the department of Nord, France, on the Sambre 19 miles east-southeast of Valenciennes. Population (1891), commune, 10,238.

Haut-Rhin. *See Belfort, Territory of.*

Hauy (ä-üē'). **René Just,** Abbé. Born at St.-Just, Oise, France, Feb. 28, 1743: died at Paris, June 3, 1822. A celebrated French mineralogist, the founder of the science of crystallography. He taught at the Collège de Navarre (Paris) 1783; on the opening of the Revolution was thrown into prison, but was rescued by Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire; and became a member of the commission of weights and measures 1793, professor of physics at the Normal School 1795, and professor of mineralogy at the Museum of Natural History 1802 and the Faculty of Sciences. He published "Traité de minéralogie" (1801), "Traité élementaire de physique" (1804), "Traité de cristallographie, etc." (1822), etc.

Haüy, Valentin. Born at St.-Just, Oise, France, Nov. 13, 1745: died at Paris, March, 1822. A French instructor of the blind, brother of R. J. Haüy.

Havana (hạ-van'ạ), sometimes **Havannah,** Sp. **La Habana** (lä-ä-bä'nä) or **San Cristóbal de la Habana** ('St. Christopher of the Haven'), F. **La Havane** (lä hä-vän'). A seaport and the capital of Cuba, situated on a fine bay on the northern coast, in lat. 23° 8′ N., long. 82° 21′ W. It is the commercial center of the West Indies, and one of the principal commercial cities in America. The chief exports are sugar, cigars, and tobacco; the leading manufacture is tobacco. Havana is divided into the "old" and "new" towns, the latter beyond the old walls, and it has several handsome suburbs. It contains a cathedral (built 1724), and many public parks and promenades. It was founded on its present site in 1519. It was taken and several times in the 16th century by buccaneers, and by the English in 1762, but restored to Spain in 1763. Population (1887), 200,448.

Havana Glen. A remarkable glen near the head of Seneca Lake, 4 miles from Watkins Glen, western New York.

Havasupai (hä-vä-sō-pī). A tribe of North American Indians, living in northwestern Arizona. The name is translated as 'down-in people' and 'willow people.' They number 214. *See Yuman.*

Havel (hä'fel). A river in Prussia, joining the Elbe 8 miles northwest of Havelberg. It traverses several lakes. Its chief tributary is the Spree. Length, about 220 miles, nearly all of it navigable.

Havelberg (hä'fel-berg). A town in the province of Brandenburg, Prussia, situated on an island in the Havel, 59 miles west-northwest of Berlin. Population (1890), commune, 6,975.

Havelland (hä'fel-länd). A territory in the western part of the province of Brandenburg, Prussia, lying between the Havel and the lower course of the Rhin.

Havelock (hav'e-lok), Sir **Henry.** Born at Bishop-Wearmouth, England, April 5, 1795; died at Lucknow, British India, Nov. 24, 1857. An English general in India, especially distinguished during the Indian mutiny of 1857. He relieved Lucknow Sept., 1857.

Havelock the Dane, The Lay of. An Anglo-Danish story, composed before 1300. It contains the legend of the town of Grimsby. There is a French lay called "le lai d'Havelok le Danois." It is a translation of a French romance called "le lai de Aveles," written in the first half of the 12th century, and probably founded on an Anglo-Saxon original. It has been edited by Sir F. Madden for the Roxburghe club (1828), and reedited for the Early English Text Society, by W. W. Skeat (1868). Havelok was the son of the Danish king Birkenbeen. He was put to sea by treachery, and was saved by Grim, a fisherman, who brought him up as his son. Grim was rewarded by the king when the truth was discovered, and with the money given him built Grimsby, or Grim's town.

Haven (hā'vn), **Erastus Otis.** Born at Boston, Mass., Nov. 1, 1820; died at Salem, Ore., Aug. 2, 1881. An American bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He edited "Zion's Herald" (Boston) 1856–63; was president of the University of Michigan (Ann Arbor) 1863–68; and of the Northwestern University (Evanston, Illinois) 1869–72; and became chancellor of Syracuse University in 1874. He published "Rhetoric" (1869), etc.

Haven, Gilbert, Born at Malden, Mass., Sept., 1821; died at Malden, Jan. 30, 1880. An American bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He edited "Zion's Herald" (Boston) 1867–72.

Haverford College (hav'er-förd kol'ej). An institution of learning situated at Haverford, Pennsylvania, 9 miles west-northwest of Philadelphia. It was founded 1832, opened 1833, and incorporated 1856; it is controlled by the society of Friends.

Haverfordwest (hav'er-förd-west'), Welsh **Hwlfordd** (höl'forrth). A seaport and the capital of Pembrokeshire, Wales, situated on the West Cleddau in lat. 51° 48′ N., long. 4° 57′ W. Population (1891), 6,179.

Havergal (hav'er-gal), **Frances Ridley.** Born at Astley, Worcestershire, Dec. 14, 1836; died at Swansea, Wales, June 3, 1879. An English religious writer. She published the "Ministry of Song" (1870) and other collections of devotional poetry and prose.

Haverhill (hav'er-il). A town in Suffolk, England. Population (1891), 4,587.

Haverhill (hā'ver-il). A city (incorporated 1870) in Essex County, Massachusetts, situated on the Merrimac 50 miles north of Boston. It is noted for its manufactures. It was the birthplace of Whittier. Population (1890) 27,412.

Haverstraw (hav'er-stra). A town in Rockland County, N. Y., situated on the Hudson 34 miles north of New York. Population (1890), 5,170.

Haverstraw Bay. The name given to the expansion of the Hudson below the Highlands and north of Tappan Sea.

Have with you to Saffron Walden. See *Saffron Walden*, etc.

Havilah (hav'i-lä). In the description of Eden in Gen. ii., a land mentioned as encompassed by the Pishon, one of the four rivers which go out from Eden, and as containing gold and bedellium and shoham stone. As Pishon has been identified with almost all rivers, so Havilah was sought and found in all parts of the earth, notably in Armenia (Colchis) and India. Frederick Delitzsch, who locates Eden in Babylonia, near Babylon (see *Eden*), identifies Havilah with the tract immediately to the south and west of the Euphrates. Havilah is also enumerated in Gen. x. 7 among the descendants of Cush, son of Ham; and in Gen. x. 29 among the sons of Joktan, a descendant of Shem; and in Gen. xxv. 18 it appears as the southeastern limit of the Ishmaelite Arabs. It perhaps designates the east or southeast of Arabia on the Persian Gulf, in which region, according to Strabo, a tribe by the name of Chaulotaeans lived, who were neighbors of the Nabataeans and Hazarenes. On the other hand, the Analists of the classical writers (Pliny, VI. 28), a people with a town Anaila (now Zeila) on the African coast, south of the strait of Bab-el-Mandeb, would answer to the Cushite Havilah.

Haviland (hav'i-land), **John.** Born at Gundenham, Somersetshire, in 1793; died at Philadelphia, March 28, 1852. An English architect. He studied with James Elmes. In 1815 he went to Russia to enter the imperial corps of engineers. The following year he went to the United States, where he made a specialty of penitentiary buildings; among them were that at Pittsburg, the first designed on the radiating principle advocated by Jeremy Bentham; the Eastern Penitentiary at Philadelphia; the Tombs, New York; and the State penitentiaries of New Jersey, Missouri, and Rhode Island. He also designed the United States Naval Asylum at Norfolk, the United States Mint at Philadelphia, and other public buildings. His prisons were considered standard at the time, and were visited by commissioners from England, France, Russia, and Prussia.

Havre (äv'r), Le, or **Havre,** formerly **Havre-de-Grâce** (äv'r-de-gräs'). [F., 'the Haven,' 'the Haven of Grace'; a chapel of *Notre Dame de Grace*, 'our Lady of Grace,' formerly existed there.] A seaport in the department of Seine-Inférieure, France, on the right bank at the mouth of the Seine in lat. 49° 29′ N., long. 0° 7′ E. It is the second seaport of France, and the terminus of several steamship lines. It has about one fifth of the whole foreign trade of France (especially with America), and is noted for its docks and shipbuilding yards. The church of Notre Dame and the museum are of interest. Bernardin de Saint Pierre and Casimir Delavigne were born here. It was captured by Henry VIII. of England, and by Francis I.; was occupied temporarily by the English in 1562; and was unsuccessfully attacked by the English in 1694, 1759, and (from Dieppe) 1694.

Havre de Grace (hav'er de gräs'). A town in Harford County, Maryland, situated on the Susquehanna, near its mouth, 34 miles northeast of Baltimore. Population (1890), 3,244.

Hawaii (hä-wī'ē). The largest and southeasternmost of the Hawaiian Islands. The surface is mountainous, and the highest peaks are Mauna Loa and Kilauea. The chief town is Hilo. Area, 4,210 square miles.

Hawaiian Islands (hä-wī'yan i'länds), or **Hawaii,** or **Sandwich Islands** (sand'wich i'länds). A group of islands in the North Pacific, about lat. 18° 55′–22° 15′ N., long. 154° 50′–160° 15′ W. Capital, Honolulu. The chief islands are Hawaii, Maui, Oahu, Kauai, Lanai, Kahului, Molokai, Niihau. The surface is largely mountainous and volcanic. The chief exports are sugar, rice, bananas, coffee, hides, and wool. The inhabitants are native Hawaiians (35,000, decreasing), Chinese (15,301), Japanese (12,360), Portuguese (8,602), Americans (2,119), British (1,928), Germans (1,034), etc. The islands were discovered by Cook in 1442, and rediscovered in 1778 by Cook (who gave them the name Owhyhee). The government was established by kamehameha I. (who died in 1819), and finally was abolished in 1819. The next year the American missionaries arrived. A constitution was granted in 1840, and a municipal council in 1845. The government was a monarchy, with king, cabinet, and legislature (consisting of a house of nobles and house of representatives). The queen, Liliuokalani (who succeeded her brother, on his death, Jan. 15, 1891, attempted to force the cabinet to approve a new constitution designed to give greater power to the crown and to the native population. The cabinet declined to do so, and the queen was deposed by a committee of public safety, and a provisional government was formed, headed by Mr. Sanford B. Dole, which was to retain office until a treaty of annexation with the United States should be concluded. Such a treaty was sent to the Senate by President Harrison, but it was withdrawn by President Cleveland on the ground that the revolution in Hawaii was wrongfully accomplished by the aid of the American minister, Mr. Stevens, and the American naval force, and that the queen should be reinstated on her throne. His effort to establish this end by diplomatic means failed.

Hawar (hä-wär'). [Ar. *al-hawar*, the intensely bright.] The bright second-magnitude star ε Ursæ Majoris, the brightest in the constellation: commonly known as *Mizar*.

Hawarden (här'dn). A town in Flintshire, North Wales, 10 miles south of Liverpool. Near it is Hawarden Castle, the residence of W. E. Gladstone.

Haweis (hois), **Hugh Reginald.** Born about 1840. An English clergyman and author. He has published "Music and Morals," etc.

Hawes (häz), **Stephen.** Born about 1476; died about 1523. An English poet. He was one of the gracel poets, and a pupil of Skelton. He published (1509) the "Example of Virtue" (1530), etc.

Hawes, William. Born at London, 1785; died there, Feb. 18, 1846. An English composer and musician. He introduced Weber's "Der Freischütz" into England in 1824, after which he adapted many pieces to the English stage.

Hawes Water. A lake in the Lake District, Westmoreland, England, 9 miles northeast of Ambleside. Length, 2¼ miles.

Hawick (hä'ik). A town in Roxburghshire, Scotland, situated on the Teviot 40 miles southsoutheast of Edinburgh. It manufactures tweeds, hosiery, etc. Near it is Branksome Tower. Hawick, Galashiels, and Selkirk form the Hawick district of burghs (or the Border burghs), returning 1 member to Parliament. Population (1891), 19,204.

Hawkabites (hâk'a-bits). A club of dissolute young men, associated in London after the reformation for the pleasure of fighting. Its chief ruffian whose favorite amusement was to swagger by night about town, breaking windows, upsetting sedans, beating quiet men, etc. *(Old and New London, IV. 100.)* Also *Hawcubites*.

Hawke (hâk), **Edward,** first Baron Hawke. Born at London, 1705; died at Sunbury, Middlesex, England, Oct. 17, 1781. An English admiral. He defeated the French off Belleisle in 1747, and off Quiberon in 1759.

Hawke Bay. A bay on the east coast of the North Island, New Zealand.

Hawkesbury (hâks' ber-i). A river of New South Wales, which flows into the Pacific north east of Sydney. Length, about 330 miles.

Hawker (hâ'ker), **Robert Stephen.** Born at Stoke Damerel, Devonshire, died in 1875. An English writer, vicar of Morwenstow, Cornwall, from 1834. He contributed to "Notes and Queries" and other periodicals, and wrote several volumes of poems, including "The Quest of the Sangraal."

Hawkeye (hâk'ī) **State.** A popular name of the State of Iowa. It is said to be so named from an Indian chief who once lived in that region.

Hawkins (hâ'kinz), **Benjamin Waterhouse.** Born at London, Feb. 8, 1807. An English comparative anatomist, geologist, and artist.

Hawkins, or **Hawkyns** (hâ'kinz), Sir **John.** Born at Plymouth, 1532; died at sea off Puerto Rico, Nov. 12, 1595. An English naval hero. In 1562, 1564, and 1567 he carried cargoes of slaves from Africa to the West Indies and the Spanish main. Several English noblemen and gentlemen, and Queen Elizabeth, had a financial interest in these voyages. The trade was a violation of Spanish law, and ultimately Hawkins was attacked by a Spanish fleet in the harbor of Vera Cruz, and escaped with difficulty. He was knighted in 1565, and in 1588 and 1589 he was made treasurer of the English navy. As treasurer and he took a prominent part in the defeat of the Spanish Armada in 1588, and was knighted for his services. He died of a fever on the Portuguese coast in 1595, and died while second in command in Drake's expedition to the West Indies.

Hawkins, Sir **John.** Born at London, March 30, 1719; died at Westminster, May 21, 1789. An English author. He was one of Dr. Johnson's executors, and wrote his life, which he published with an edition of Johnson's works in 1787. He also wrote "A General History of the Science and Practice of Music" (1776).

Hawkins or **Hawkyns,** Sir **Richard.** Born about 1562; died at London, April 17, 1622. An English naval hero, son of Sir John Hawkins (1532–95). He was early engaged in West Indian enterprises; took part in the defeat of the Armada, July, 1588, and in the descent on Cadiz in 1596; was knighted in June, 1596, started on a voyage around the world in the Dainty. After touching in Brazil, he passed the Strait of Magellan, and took several Spanish vessels; but he was defeated and captured after a hard fight in San Mateo Bay, Peru, June 22, 1594. Taken to Lima, he was sent to Spain in 1597 and imprisoned until 1602, when he was ransomed. Subsequently he was vice-admiral of Devon, and second in command in Sir Robert Mansell's fleet against the Algerine pirates 1620–21.

Hawks (hâks), **Francis Lister.** Born at Newbern, N. C., June 10, 1798; died at New York, Sept., 1866. An American bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and historical, legal, and miscellaneous writer. Among his works is "Contributions to the Ecclesiastical History of the United States" (1836–41).

Hawley (hâ'li), **Gideon.** Born at Stratford (Bridgeport), Conn., Nov. 11, 1727; died at Mashpee, Mass., Oct. 3, 1807. An American missionary. He graduated at Yale in 1749, and in 1753, at the instance of the commissioners of Indian affairs, established a mission among the Iroquois Indians on the Susquehanna River, which he abandoned in 1755 on account of the old French and Indian war. He subsequently served as chaplain in Colonel Richard Gridley's regiment, and in 1757 was appointed, by the commissioners of the society for Propagating the Gospel, pastor of the Indian tribes at Mashpee, Massachusetts.

Hawley, Joseph. Born at Northampton, Mass., Oct. 8, 1723 (?); died in Hampshire County, March 10, 1788. An American patriot. He was chairman of the Massachusetts committee to the Provincial Congress in 1774, and served in that body in 1775.

Hawley, Joseph Roswell. Born at Stewartsville, N. C., Oct. 31, 1826. An American general, journalist, and politician. He graduated at Hamilton College in 1847, was admitted to the bar in 1850, became editor of the Hartford "Press" in 1857; served as a brigade and division commander in the Union army during the Civil War, being brevetted major-general in 1865; was president of the Republican National convention in 1868; was Republican member of Congress from Connecticut 1872–75 and 1879–81; has been United States senator since 1881; was unsuccessful candidate for the Republican nomination for President in 1884 and 1888; and was president of the United States Centennial Commission 1874–77.

Haworth (hâ'erth). A village near Keighley, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, England, noted as the home of the Brontë family.

Hawthorndon (hâ'thörn-den). A glen or valley in Edinburghshire, Scotland, 8 miles south of Edinburgh. The estate of Hawthorndon was the property of the poet William Drummond.

Hawthorne (hâ'thörn), **Julian.** Born at Boston, June 22, 1846. An American novelist and miscellaneous writer, son of Nathaniel Hawthorne. Among his novels are "Bressant" (1873), "Garth" (1875), "Sebastian Strome," "Fortune's Fool" (1880), "Noble Blood" (1885), and a number of detective stories. In 1881 he published the biography of Nathaniel Hawthorne and his wife.

Hawthorne, Nathaniel. Born at Salem, Mass., July 4, 1804; died at Plymouth, N. H., May 19,

1864. A celebrated American novelist. He graduated at Bowdoin College in 1825, served in the custom-house of Boston 1846–49, was one of the Brook Farm Association in 1841; settled at Concord, Massachusetts in 1843; was surveyor of the port of Salem 1846–49, and was United States consul at Liverpool 1853–57. In 1860 he returned to the United States. "Fanshawe," his first story, was published in 1826 at his own expense. "Rewards" Tale-told Tales" (1837; second series, 1842), "Mosses from an Old Manse" (1846), "The Scarlet Letter" (1850), "The House of the Seven Gables" (1851), "The Wonder-Book" (1851), "The Blithedale Romance" (1852), "Snow-Image and other Twice-told Tales" (1852), "Life of Franklin Pierce" (1852), "Tanglewood Tales" (1853), "The Marble Faun" (1860), the English edition was called "Transformation, or the Romance of Monte Beni," also 1860, "Our Old Home" (1863), "Passages from the American Note-Books" (1868), "Passages from the English Note-Books" (1870), "Septimius Felton" (1872), "Tales of the White Hills" (1877), "Dr. Grimshawe's Secret" (a fragment, 1880).

Hawwa (hä-wä'). [*Ar. al-hawwa*, the serpent-charmer.] A rarely used name for the star *a* Ophiuchi, commonly known as *Rasalhague*.

Hay (hā), **John.** Born at Salem, Ill., Oct. 8, 1839. An American author, journalist, and diplomatist. He was assistant private secretary to President Lincoln 1861–65, last secretary of legation at Paris 1865–67, charge d'affaires at Vienna 1867–68, secretary of legation at Madrid 1868–70, assistant secretary of state 1879–81, published "Pike-county Ballads" (1870) and "Castilian Days" (1871), and is the author, with J. G. Nicolay, of the "Life of Abraham Lincoln," first published as a serial in "The Century Magazine," beginning in 1886.

Haydée (ä-dā'). An opera comique by Auber (words by Scribe), produced in Paris in 1847.

Hayden (hā'den), **Ferdinand Vandeveer.** Born at Westfield, Mass., Sept. 7, 1829; died at Philadelphia, Dec. 22, 1887. An American geologist. He graduated at Oberlin College in 1850 and at the Albany Medical College in 1853, was professor of geology and mineralogy in the University of Pennsylvania 1865–72, and was connected with the geological and geographical surveys of the Territories 1867–79. He edited the first 8 reports (1867–76) of the United States geographical and geological surveys of the Territories, and is the author of "Sketch of the Origin and Progress of the United States Geological and Geographical Surveys of the Territories" (1877), "The Yellowstone National Park and the Mountain Regions of Idaho, Nevada, Colorado, and Utah" (1877).

Hayden, Mount, or Grand Teton (tē-tōn'). The highest mountain in the Teton range, northwestern Wyoming. Height, about 13,600 feet.

Haydn (hī'dn; G. pron. hī'dn), **Johann Michael.** Born at Rohrau, Lower Austria, Sept. 14, 1737; died at Salzburg, Austria-Hungary, Aug. 10, 1806. An Austrian composer, brother of Joseph Haydn.

Haydn, Joseph. Born at Rohrau, Lower Austria, March 31, 1732; died at Vienna, May 31, 1809. A celebrated Austrian composer. He was appointed chapelmaster to Prince Esterhazy at Eisenstadt, Hungary, in 1760, and resided in London 1791–92 and 1794–95. His works include: He sent a Words-edge (1775); a cantata, "The Creation" (1798); "The Seasons"; "Die Jahreszeiten" (1801); 125 symphonies; string quartets, sonatas, etc., and the Austrian national hymn. See his life by Pohl, 1875–82.

Haydon (hā'don), **Benjamin Robert.** Born at Plymouth, England, Jan. 26, 1786; committed suicide at London, June 22, 1846. A noted English historical painter. His life was one of struggle and of disappointment because his talent was not appreciated. Among his works are "Christ's Entry into Jerusalem" (1814), "Lazarus," "The Raising of Lazarus," "The Judgment of Solomon" (in the National Gallery, London). He published "Lectures on Painting and Design" (1844–46). His life, compiled from his autobiography and journal, was published by Tom Taylor in 1853.

Haye, La. See *Haigue, The*.

Hayel (hä-yel'), or **Hail** (hā-ēl'). A city of Shomer, Arabia, situated about lat. 27° 40′ N., long. 42° 40′ E.

Hayes (hāz), **Catherine.** Born in Ireland about 1825; died at London, Aug. 14, 1861. An Irish singer. She made her debut in 1845 at Marseilles, and had a brilliant career in Italy and Austria. In 1849 she appeared in London, but soon left England for America, India, Polynesia, and Australia. She married a Mr. Bushnell in 1857. *Grove.*

Hayes, Isaac Israel. Born at Chester, Pa., March 5, 1832; died at New York, Dec. 17, 1881. An American arctic explorer. He accompanied the second Grinnell expedition under E. K. Kane as surgeon 1853–55. Convinced during this expedition of the existence of an open polar sea, he solicited subscriptions, as the result of which he was enabled to fit out an expedition consisting of the "United States" and the "Advance," which left New York in May, 1860, and reached Foulke Head, lat. 78° 18′ N., near Littleton Island, early in May, 1861, reached a point which he placed in lat. 81° 35′ N., long. 70° 30′ W., although the correctness of his observations has been called in question. He returned to Boston Oct. 23, 1861. In 1870 he visited Greenland with the aptitude William Bradford in the Panther. He published "An Arctic Boat-journey" (1860), "The Open Polar Sea" (1867), "Cast Away in the Cold" (1868), "The Land of Desolation" (1872).

Hayes, Rutherford Birchard. Born at Delaware, Ohio, Oct. 4, 1822; died at Fremont, Ohio, Jan. 17, 1893. The nineteenth President of the United States. He served in the Union army during the Civil War, being brevetted major-general of volunteers in 1864, was a Republican member of Congress from Ohio 1865–67, was governor of Ohio 1868–72 and 1876; was a Republican candidate for the presidency in 1876; was declared elected by the Electoral Commission March 2, 1877, and served 1877–81. See *Electoral Commission*.

Hayley (hā'li), **William.** Born at Chichester, England, Oct. 29, 1745; died at Felpham, near Chichester, Nov. 20, 1820. An English poet and prose-writer.

Haymarket, The. A London market, established in 1644 on the site now partly covered by the Criterion restaurant and theater and Lower Regent street. It was abolished in 1830. The place is called Haymarket Square, or the Haymarket. Addison once lived there.

Haymarket Square Riot, The. A riot at Haymarket Square in Randolph street, immediately north of Des Plaines street, Chicago, May 4, 1886, in which a policeman was killed and 100 wounded while attempting to disperse a meeting of anarchists. The injuries of the policemen were caused chiefly by a dynamite bomb thrown by some one in the crowd, supposed to have been a person named Rudolph Schnaubelt, who never confessed. The anarchists August Spies, Adolph Fischer, George Engel, and Albert R. Parsons were hanged, Nov. 11, 1887, for complicity in the riot, in which Engel was the only one killed without submitting suicide in prison. Samuel Fielden and Michael Schwab were committed to prison for life, and Oscar W. Neebe for a term of 15 years.

Haymarket Theatre, A London theater standing in the Haymarket opposite Charles street. Next to Drury Lane no theater in London is so rich in theatrical tradition as the little Theatre in the Haymarket. During the patent monopoly it was a kind of chapel of ease or transcendent to Drury Lane and Covent Garden. In 1720 one John Potter purchased the site of an old inn, the King's Head, in the Haymarket, and erected there a small theater. The house was leased to a company of French actors, and opened with "La fille à la mode, ou le Badinage de Paris," under the patronage of the Duke of Richmond. Some years after it was called "the New French Theatre." Fielding's is the first great name connected with this theater. In 1736 he produced "The Tragedy of Tragedies, or Tom Thumb the Great," and became manager in 1737. In Feb., 1741, Charles Macklin opened the Haymarket with a company largely composed of his own pupils. On April 22, 1747, Samuel Foote assumed the management. In 1766 he obtained a patent for the theater during his lifetime. In 1776 Foote sold the theater to Colman the elder, who managed it till 1794. When Harris became manager in 1821, he demolished the 44 boxes (its site is now occupied by the Cafe de l'Europe) and erected a new one a little farther north. It was opened July 4, 1821, with "The Rivals." The present theater was built in 1880.

Haym (hīm), **Rudolf.** Born at Grünberg, Silesia, Oct. 5, 1821. A German political and philosophical writer. His works include: "Wilhelm von Humboldt" (1856), "Hegel und seine Zeit" (1857), "Arthur Schopenhauer" (1864), "Die romantische Schule" (1870), "Herder" (1880).

Haymerle (hī'mer-le), Baron **Heinrich von.** Born at Vienna, Dec. 7, 1828; died at Vienna, Oct. 10, 1881. An Austrian diplomatist and statesman, minister of foreign affairs 1879–81.

Haynau. See *Haimar*.

Haynau (hī'nou). Baron **Julius Jakob von.** Born at Cassel, Oct. 14, 1786; died at Vienna, March 14, 1853. An Austrian general, illegitimate son of the elector William I. of Hesse-Cassel. He was commander in Italy 1848–49, and in Hungary 1849–50, and was notorious for his cruelty.

Hayne (hān), **Isaac.** Born in South Carolina, Sept. 23, 1745; died at Charleston, S. C., Aug. 4, 1781. An American patriot. He served against the British at the siege of Charleston in 1780, when he was taken prisoner and paroled. He subsequently took the oath of allegiance to the king on the assurance of the British deputy commandant at Charleston that he would not be called upon to bear arms against his country. Being, nevertheless, ordered to join the British army, he considered himself released from his oath, and became colonel of an American militia company. He was captured and hanged by order of Lord Rawdon and Lord Cornwallis. This action gave rise to a sharp debate in the British Parliament, and caused General Greene to issue a proclamation Aug. 30, 1781, in which he announced his intention to make reprisals.

Hayne, Paul Hamilton. Born at Charleston, S. C., Jan. 1, 1831; died July 9, 1886. An American poet, nephew of R. Y. Hayne. He published volumes of poems (1854–57), "Avolio and other Poems" (1859), "Legends and Lyrics" (1875), etc.

Hayne, Robert Young. Born in St. Paul's parish, Colleton district, S. C., Nov. 10, 1791; died at Asheville, N. C., Sept., 1840. An American politician. He was United States senator from South Carolina 1823–32, and is noted as an opponent of the protective tariff and a leader of the nullifiers, and for his debate with Webster in 1830. He was governor of South Carolina 1832–34.

Haynes (hānz), **John.** Born at Old Holt, Essex, England; died at Hartford, Conn., March 1, 1654. An American magistrate. He emigrated to Massachusetts Bay, and in 1639 was chosen (first) governor of Connecticut, an office to which he was reelected in alternate years.

Hays (hāz), **Isaac.** Born at Philadelphia, July 5, 1796; died at Philadelphia, April 13 (12), 1879. An American physician and scientist. He graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1816, and as M. D. in 1820; became editor of "The American Journal of the Medical Sciences" in 1827; established the "Medical News" in 1843; established the "Monthly Abstract of Medical Science" in 1854; and was president of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia 1849–69. He edited, among other books, Holdyn's "Dictionary of Terms used in Medicine and the Collateral Sciences" (1849), and Laurence's "Treatise on Diseases of the Eye" (1847).

Hays, William Jacob. Born at New York, Aug. 8, 1890; died at New York, March 13, 1875. An American animal-painter.

Haystack (hā'stak), **The.** One of the principal summits of the Adirondacks. Height, 5,005 feet.

Hayti. See *Haiti*.

Hayward (hā'wārd), **Abraham.** Born at Lyme Regis, England, Nov. 22, 1801; died at London, Feb. 2, 1884. An English essayist and general writer. Among his works are a translation of "Faust" (1838), "Biographical and Critical Essays" (1858–75), etc.

Hayward, Sir John. Born in Suffolk, England, about 1564; died 1627. An English historian. He published "First Part of the Life and Raigne of King Henrie the IV." (1599), and other historical works. Parts of his history (which was issued under the patronage of Essex) appeared to Elizabeth's displeasure, and gave suggestion, and he was brought before the Star Chamber and imprisoned.

Hazael (haz'ā-el or hā'za-el). ['God sees.'] A Syrian officer who, after murdering Ben-hadad, was king of Damascus, about 885–842 B. C. He was engaged in hostilities with Ahaziah, king of Israel, and Joram, king of Judah (2 Ki. viii. 28), and later with Jehu, king of Israel, and seems to have held the kingdom of Israel in a kind of dependency. Toward the close of his life he attacked Judah, taking Gath, and was induced by Joash to retire from Jerusalem only through gifts (2 Ki. xii.). In the cuneiform inscriptions he is mentioned by the name of Haza-ilu. He renewed the war with Assyria first undertaken by Ben-hadad in alliance with Hittites, Hamathites, and Phenicians, but was finally subdued.

Hazaras, or Huzara (huz'a-rä). A district in the Peshawar division, Panjab, British India, intersected by lat. 34° 30′ N., long. 73° 15′ E. Area, 3,039 square miles. Population (1881), 467,075.

Hazard (ä-zär'), **Désiré.** A pseudonym of Octave Feuillet.

Hazard (haz'ārd), **Rowland Gibson.** Born at South Kingston, R. I., Oct. 9, 1801; died at Peacedale, R. I., June 24, 1888. An American manufacturer and author. He accumulated a fortune in the woolen business at Peacedale, Rhode Island; was a member of the Rhode Island Assembly 1851–52 and 1854–55, and served in the State senate 1856–57. He wrote a number of treatises on philosophical and political economy subjects, including "Essays on the Resources of the United States" (1864).

Hazard, Samuel. Born at Philadelphia, May 26, 1784; died at Philadelphia, May 22, 1870. An American antiquarian. He published "Register of Pennsylvania" (1828–35), "United States Commercial and Statistical Register" (1839–42), "Annals of Pennsylvania, 1609–82," and "Pennsylvania Archives, 1682–1790" (1850).

Hazardville (haz'ārd-vil). A village in the township of Enfield, 16 miles north-northeast of Hartford, Connecticut: noted for powder manufacture.

Hazaribagh (hä-zä-rē-bä'). 1. A district in the Chota Nagpur division, Bengal, British India, intersected by lat. 24° N., long. 85° E. Area, 7,021 square miles. Population (1881), 1,104,742.—2. The capital of the district of Hazaribagh, situated about lat. 23° 58′ N., long. 85° 20′ E. Population, about 15,000.

Hazebrouck (äz-brōk'). A town in the department of Nord, France, 23 miles west-northwest of Lille. It is a railway center. Population (1891), 11,672.

Hazen (hā'zn), **William Babcock.** Born at West Hartford, Windham County, Vt., Sept. 27, 1830; died at Washington, D. C., Jan. 16, 1887. An American soldier. He graduated at West Point in 1855, and in 1861 obtained command of a regiment of volunteers, with which he took part in the operations of General Buell in Tennessee. He was assigned to the command of the 24th brigade of the Army of the Ohio June 6, 1862, under which assignment he participated in the battles of Pittsburg Landing, the siege of Corinth, the battle of Perryville, the pursuit of General Bragg's army out of Kentucky, the battle of Stone River, the campaign in Middle Tennessee, the engagements at Chickamauga and Chattanooga, and the relief of Knoxville. As commander of a division in Sherman's march to the sea, he captured Fort

McAllister on the Savannah River, and opened up communication between the army and the fleet. He was made major-general of volunteers April 20, 1865, the rank to date from Dec. 13, 1864, and was appointed chief officer of the signal service in 1880, a post which he held until his death.

Hazleton (haz'l-tŏn), A borough in Luzerne County, eastern Pennsylvania, 85 miles northwest of Philadelphia. It is a summer resort and coal-mining center. Population (1890), 1,872.

Hazlitt (haz'lit), **William.** Born at Maidstone, Kent, April 10, 1778: died at London, Sept. 18, 1830. An English critic and essayist. His literary work brought him into contact with Leigh Hunt, Charles Lamb, Moore, and others, with all of whom he quarreled. His peculiar temper and political views led him also to attack his older friends Coleridge, Southey, and Wordsworth. He is perhaps best known by his lectures and essays on the English drama, about which he knew little, borrowing books and cramming for each occasion. Among his works are "Characters of Shakspeare's Plays" (1817), "The Round Table" (1817), "View of the English Stage" (1818), "Lectures on English Poetry" (1818), "Lectures on the English Comic Writers" (1819), "Dramatic Literature of the Age of Elizabeth" (1821), "Table Talk" (1821), "Spirit of the Age" (1825), "Life of Napoleon" (1828), "Plain Speaker" (1826), "Original Essays," and "Political Essays."

Hazlitt, William. Born in Wiltshire, England, Sept. 26, 1811: died Feb. 29, 1893. An English writer, son of William Hazlitt (1778–1830), senior registrar in the bankruptcy court, and translator of French historical works. He also edited Johnson's "Lives of the Poets," and wrote on legal subjects.

Hazlitt, William Carew. Born Aug. 22, 1834. An English author and lawyer, son of William Hazlitt (1811–93). He has published a "History of the Venetian Republic, etc." (1858–60), and has edited "Old English Jest Books" (1864), "Remains of the Early Popular Poetry of England" (1864–66), "English Proverbs, etc." (1869) "Old English Plays" (1867–73), "Memoirs of William Hazlitt" (1867), Warton's "History of English Poetry" (1871; with others), Blount's "Tenures of Land, etc." (1874), "Mary and Charles Lamb, etc." (1874), Dodsley's "Old Plays" (1874–76), "Shakspere's Library" (1875), etc.

Head (hed), Sir **Edmund Walker.** Born near Maidstone, England, 1805: died at London, Jan. 28, 1868. An English colonial governor, and writer on art. He published a "Handbook of the Spanish and French Schools of Painting" (1845), etc.

Head, Sir **Francis Bond.** Born near Rochester, England, Jan. 1, 1793: died at Croydon, near London, July 20, 1875. An English traveler, lieutenant-governor of Upper Canada (1835–Sept. 10, 1837), and author, brother of Sir George Head. Among his works are "Bubbles from the Brunnen of Nassau" (1834), "Stokers and Pokers" (1850), "Defenceless State of Great Britain" (1850), "A Fagot of French Sticks" (1854), "Descriptive Essays from the quarterly Review" (1856), "Mr. Kinglake" (1864), "The Royal Engineer" (1869), "Sir John Burgoyne" (1872).

Head, Sir **George.** Born near Rochester, England, 1782: died at London, May 2, 1855. An English traveler. He published "A Home Tour through the Manufacturing Districts of England in the Summer of 1835" (1836).

Headley (hed'li), **Joel Tyler.** Born at Walton, Delaware County, N. Y., Dec. 30, 1813. An American writer. He has published numerous historical and biographical works, including "Napoleon and his Marshals" (1846), "Life of Washington" (1857), and "The Great Rebellion" (1863–6).

Headley, Phineas Camp. Born at Walton, Delaware County, N. Y., June 24, 1819. An American clergyman and writer on biographical miscellaneous subjects, brother of Joel Tyler Headley. His works include "The Court and Camps of David" (1858), etc.

Headlong Hall. A novel by Peacock, published in 1816.

Headsman, The. A novel by Cooper, published in 1833.

Headstone (hed'stōn), **Bradley.** In Dickens's "Our Mutual Friend," an ungainly and stiff but excitable schoolmaster, madly in love with Lizzie Hexam, and the deadly enemy and would-be murderer of Eugene Wrayburn.

Healy (hē'li), **George Peter Alexander.** Born at Boston, July 15, 1813. An American portrait-painter.

Hearne (hèrn), **Samuel.** Born at London, 1745: died 1792. An English explorer in British North America 1769–72. He wrote an "Account of a Journey from Prince of Wales's Fort in Hudson's Bay to the North-West, undertaken . . . for the discovery of Copper Mines, a North-West Passage," etc. (1795).

Hearne, Thomas. Born at White Waltham, Berks, England, 1678: died June 10, 1735. An English antiquary. He edited Spelman's "Life of Alfred the Great," Leland's "Itinerary" and "Collectanea," Robert of Gloucester, Fordun, etc.

Heart of England. A name given to Warwickshire from its central position.

Heart of Midlothian, The. A novel by Sir Walter Scott, published in 1818: so called from the popular name of the Tolbooth, an Edinburgh prison, demolished in 1817. This story is supposed to have been written by Peter Pattieson, a schoolmaster, and edited by his friend Jedediah Cleishbotham to defray his funeral expenses. It is one of the "Tales of my Landlord." The scene is laid in the time of the Porteous riots in the reign of George II.

Heart's Content. A seaport and cable terminus in Newfoundland, situated on Trinity Bay in lat. 47° 53′ N., long. 53° 22′ W.

Heath (hēth), **William.** Born at Roxbury, Mass., March 7 (?), 1737: died at Roxbury, Jan. 24, 1814. An American general in the Revolutionary War. He was a member of the Provincial congress 1774–75; was appointed brigadier-general in the Provincial army Dec. 8, 1774; and organized the forces at Cambridge before the battle of Bunker Hill. On the organization of the Continental army he was commissioned brigadier-general June 22, 1775, being promoted major-general Aug. 9, 1776. He wrote "Memoirs of Major-General William Heath" (1798).

Heathcoat (heth'kōt), **John.** Born at Duffield, near Derby, England, 1783: died near Tiverton, England, Jan., 1861. An English manufacturer, inventor of a lace-making machine (about 1808).

Heathfield, Baron. See *Eliot, George Augustus.*

Heavenfield, Battle of (634? 635?). A battle fought near the wall of Antoninus in the north of England, where Oswald of Northumbria defeated the Britons under Cadwallon (Cadwallan), who fell in the engagement. According to legend, Oswald entertained a vision of St. Columba, the founder of Iona, in a dream the night before the battle. The apparition shrouded the British king with its mantle, and said to Oswald, "Be strong, and do like a man; lo! I am with thee." On the morrow Oswald communicated his dream to the army, which was then encamped "on a hill, pledged itself to become Christian if it conquered in the fight: for in the whole Northumbrian host only Oswald and his 32 chiefs were Christians." So Oswald, assisted by his soldiers, set up a cross of wood as a standard, and the field of battle was in after times called Heaven's field, in allusion to the miraculous intervention of heaven of which it was the scene.

Hebbel (heb'bel), **Friedrich.** Born at Wesselburen, Schleswig-Holstein, March 18, 1813: died at Vienna, Dec. 13, 1863. A German dramatic and lyric poet. His chief dramas are "Genoveva," "Judith," "Maria Magdalene" (1844), "Die Nibelungen" (1862).

Hebe (hē'bē). [L., from Gr. Ἥβη, a personification of youth.] **1.** In Greek mythology, the goddess of youth and spring; the personification of eternal and exuberant youth, and, until supplanted in this office by Ganymede, the cupbearer of the gods. She was a daughter of Zeus and Hera, who gave her as wife to Hercules after his deification, as a reward of his achievements.

2. The sixth planetoid, discovered by Henke at Driesen in 1847.

Hebel (hā'bel), **Johann Peter.** Born at Basel, Switzerland, May 11, 1760: died at Schwetzingen, Baden, Sept. 22, 1826. A German poet. He was the son of a poor weaver. By the assistance of friends he was enabled to attend school, and subsequently studied theology at Erlangen. He was employed chiefly in various places, and was later prelate in the duchy of Baden, in which post he died. His principal work is his "Alemannische Gedichte" (poems in the Alemannic dialect), which appeared in 1803. A number of prose narratives appeared first in "Der rheinische Hausfreund" (1808–11), and were collected under the title "Schatzkästlein des rheinischen Hausfreundes" (1811).

Heber (hē'bėr), or **Eber** (ē'bėr). The eponymous ancestor of the ancient Hebrews. See *Hebrews.*

Heber (hē'bėr), **Reginald.** Born at Malpas, Cheshire, April 21, 1783: died at Trichinopoly, British India, April 2, 1826. An English prelate and hymnologist, bishop of Calcutta in 1823. He wrote the poem "Palestine," which gained the Oxford prize in 1803 (published 1809). In the "Hymns written and adapted to the Weekly Church service of the year," are by Bishop Heber, including "From Greenland's Icy Mountains," "Brightest and Best," "Holy, holy, holy, Lord God Almighty," etc.

Heber, Richard. Born at Westminster, England, 1773: died Oct., 1833. An English bookcollector, brother of Reginald Heber.

Hébert (ā-bār'), **Antoine Auguste Ernest.** Born at Grenoble, France, Nov. 3, 1817. A French painter.

Hébert, Jacques René, surnamed **Le Père Duchesne.** Born at Alençon, France, 1755; died at Paris, March 24, 1794. A notorious French revolutionist. He was of obscure parentage and limited education, and at the beginning of the First Revolution was living in poverty at Paris, having lost at least two situations through malconduct. On the outbreak of the Revolution he acquired influence in the clubs as a scurrilous and violent but really speaker and writer, and was chosen to edit a new Revolutionary paper called "Le Père Duchesne" from a popular conservational paper of the same name. He became widely known in the provinces and in the army under the name of his paper; was a leader of the most violent faction in the Revolutionary Commune after Aug. 10, 1792; and was appointed substitute to the procureur syndic Sept. 2 following. On May 24, 1793, he was arrested by order of the more moderate party in the Commune, but was released in consequence of a demonstration in his favor by the mob. He instituted, in conjunction with Chaumette and Anacharsis Cloots, the worship of the goddess Reason, and organized the ultra-revolutionary party known as the Hébertistes or *enragés.* He was the principal witness before the Revolutionary tribunal against Marie Antoinette, whom he accused of incest with her son. He caused the downfall of Father d'Eglantine, Danton, and Camille Desmoulins, and was sent to the guillotine by Robespierre, and died amid the jeers of the multitude who passed on foot to the place of execution.

Hebrew (hē'brō). The language spoken by the Hebrews, one of the northern or Canaanitic divisions of the Semitic family of languages. It is the language of the books of the Old Testament, with the exception of portions of Daniel and Ezra, and the ancient Canaanitic or Phœnician tongue, of course, before the Christian era. It is still the language of the synagogue, and is employed as a scholars' language; has an advanced modern biblical and even modern lithuritic, and is become the vernacular of the Jews of Palestine.

Hebrew Melodies. A collection of poems by Lord Byron, published in 1815.

Hebrews (hē'brōz). [Arab. *'ebriyā*, Heb. *'ibrī*, *'ibhrīm*, a Hebrew, referred to an eponymous Eber or Heber; orig. 'those of the other side' (of the Euphrates).] The members of that branch of the Semitic family of mankind descended, according to tradition, from Heber, the great-grandson of Shem, in the line of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob; the Israelites; the Jews.

These tribes, first of all trans-Euphratian which had become, by crossing the stream, cis-Euphratian, took the generic name of Hebrews (Deut. 'those of the other side'), though we do not know whether they took it when they left the Euphrates between themselves and the nation by whom remained the Euphratian Chaldees, or whether it was the Canaanites who called them 'those from beyond,' or, to be more accurate, "the one who had crossed the river."

Rome, Hist. of the People of Israel, I. 76.

Hebrews, Epistle to the. One of the books of the New Testament, addressed to Christians of Hebrew birth dwelling in Rome, or perhaps in Palestine or Alexandria. It appears to be a present a parallel between the symbolism of the Old Testament dispensation and the life work of Christ. The author is unknown — perhaps Barnabas, or less probably Apollos. The authorship has often been ascribed to Saint Paul, but this view is contrary to the weight of authority of the early church, and is opposed by most modern scholars. A probable date of composition is about A. D. 66.

Hebrides (heb'ri-dēz), or **Western Isles.** [NL. *Hebrides*, an error for L. *Hebudes* (Pliny), var. of *Hebudæ*, Gr. Ἑβοῦδαι (Ptolemy), pl. of Ἑβοῦδα, applied to the principal island.] A group of islands west of Scotland, the ancient Ebudæ (Ptolemy) or Hebudes (Pliny). It comprises the outer Hebrides or Long Island, the chief of which is the largest island, North Uist, South Uist, Barra, and smaller islands) and the Inner Hebrides (Skye, Mull, Iona, Eigg, Coll, Tiree, Colonsay, Jura, Islay, and smaller islands). Tattooed Arans are also sometimes included. Many in the Hebrides are noted for picturesque scenery. Politically they form part of Scotland, Lewis or the Lewes being in Ross-shire, and the rest of the group in Argyll-shire, chiefly in Argyll. The early celtic inhabitants were christianized by Columba. The islands were colonized from Norway in the fifteenth century, were ceded by Norway to Scotland, and were ruled by the "Lords of the Isles" in the 14th, 15th and 16th centuries. The inhabited islands number about 120. Area, about 3,000 square miles. Population, about 100,000.

Hebrides, New. See *New Hebrides.*

Hebron (hē'brọn). [Heb., 'association' or 'friendship.'] A city in Palestine, situated on a hill among the mountains of Judah, about 7 hours south of Jerusalem. It is one of the oldest existing biblical towns. According to Num. xiii. 22, it was built 7 years before Zoan (*i. e.* Tanis, the capital of Lower Egypt), and Josephus says that in his day it was 2,300 years old. Its former name was Kiriath Arba (Josh. xiv. 15). It was the home and burial-place of Abraham, and after ward it became an important city in the territory of Judah. David resided here the first 7 years of his reign. Later it was taken possession of by Ishmaelites from Arabia. Modern travelers recapture it at the Mosque of Abraham (or of the Cave of Machpelah, a magnificent mosque is erected, accessible only to Mohammedans by special firman of the sultan was required for the admittance of the Prince of Wales in 1862, the Marquis of Bute in 1866, and the Crown Prince of Prussia in 1869). Dean Stanley and Major Conder have examined the mosque, and described the supposed cave.

Hebrus (hē'brus). [Gr. Ἕβρος.] The ancient name of the river Maritza.

Hecataeus (hek-a-tē'us) **of Abdera.** A Greek philosopher and historian who lived about 320 B. C. He was a pupil of the Skeptic Pyrrho, and appears to have accompanied Alexander the Great on his Asiatic expedition. He wrote a work on the Hyperboreans, and another on Egypt. Some critics also attribute to him a work on the Jews. An edition of the extant fragments of his works has been published by F. Zorn ("Hecatei Abderitæ Fragmenta," 1720).

Hecataeus of Miletus. Died about 476 B. C. A Greek geographer and historian. He was the son of Hegesander, and was descended from an ancient and illustrious family at Miletus. He traveled in Egypt and

elsewhere to obtain materials for his works. He tried to dissuade the Ionians from the revolt against the Persians in 500 B.C.; subsequently saved as ambassador to Artaphernes whom he prevailed upon to treat the conquered insurgents with mildness. He wrote "Periegesis" (περιήγησις, etc., the extant fragments of which have been edited by R. H. Klausen ("Hecatei Milesii Fragmenta," 1831).

Hecate (hek'ā-te). [Gr. Ἑκάτη.] In Greek mythology, a goddess akin to Artemis, of Thracian origin. She combined the attributes of Demeter or Cybele, Hera, Hebe, Artemis, or Diana, and Persephone or Proserpine, with whom, as a goddess of the infernal regions, she was to some extent identified, and in this character was represented as presiding and teaching through her enticements sorcery and witchcraft. She played an important part in later demonology.

Hechingen (hech'ing-en). A small town in the province of Hohenzollern, Prussia, situated 31 miles southeast of Stuttgart. Population (1890), 5,743.

Hecker (hek'er), **Friedrich Karl Franz.** Born at Eichtersheim, Baden, Sept. 28, 1811; died at St. Louis, March 24, 1881. A German revolutionist, leader with Struve of the insurrection in Baden in 1848. He settled in the United States in 1849.

Hecker (hek'er), **Isaac Thomas.** Born at New York, Dec. 18, 1819; died there, Dec. 22, 1888. An American Roman Catholic ecclesiastic. He was at one time a member of the Brook Farm Community. He became a priest in 1849, founded in 1858 the order of the Paulists, of which he was appointed superior, and established the "Catholic World" in 1865.

Heckewelder (hek'e-wel-der), **John Gottlieb Ernest.** Born at Bedford, England, March 12, 1743; died at Bethlehem, Pa., Jan. 21, 1823. A Moravian missionary among the Indians.

Heckmondwike (hek'mond-wik). A town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, England, 8 miles southwest of Leeds. Population (1891), 9,709.

Hecla, or **Hekla** (hek'lä). [Icel. *Hekla*, short for old Icel. *Hafdi-klæ*, *Hafdi* a hill of the hood (see, of snow): *hekla*, gen. of *hekla*, a cowled or hooded frock.] A volcano in the southwestern part of Iceland, 70 miles east of Reykjavik. It is noted for the frequency and violence of its eruptions. Height, 5,108 feet.

Hector (hek'tor), [Gr. Ἕκτωρ.] In Greek legend, the son of Priam and Hecuba; champion of the Trojans, and the principal character of the Iliad next to the hero Achilles. He slays Patroclus, who, in his chariot, dragged Hector's body thrice round the walls of Troy. He is introduced by Shakspere in his "Troilus and Cressida."

Critics, old and new, have felt the remarkable contradictions in the character of the famous hero (Hector), and yet none of them have ventured to suggest the real explanation. Even Muir and Mr. Gladstone confess that in our Iliad he is wholly inexplicable and incomprehensible; "he is paid off," say they, "with generalities, while in actual encounter he is hardly equal to the second rate Greek heroes." Yet why is he so important all through the plot of the poem? Why is his death by Achilles made an achievement of the highest order? Why are the chiefs who at one time challenge and wound him at another quailing with fear at his approach? Simply because in the original plan of the Iliad he *was* a great warrior, and because these perpetual defeats by Diomede and Ajax, this abundance of Agamemnon, this swearing and "lecturing" which we now find in him, were introduced by the enlargers and interpolators in order to enhance the merits of their favourites at his expense. It seems to me certain that originally the Hector of the Iliad was really superior to all the Greek except Achilles, that upon the retirement of the latter he made short work of them than the later compositors liked to admit, that he soon burnt the fleet and appeared at the ships, that Patroclus was slain there after a brief diversion, and that in this way the whole tactical scheme was very much more precipitated than we now find it. *Mahaffy*, Hist. of Classical Greek Lit., I. 75.

Hector, Mrs. (**Annie French**): pseudonym **Mrs. Alexander.** Born at Dublin, 1825. A British novelist, author of "The Wooing O't" (1873), "Ralph Wilton's Weird" (1875), "Her Dearest Foe" (1876), "The Freres" (1882), "At Bay" (1885), "Mona's Choice" (1887), etc.

Hector, or **Ector, Sir.** The foster-father of King Arthur.

Hector, or **Ector, de Mares, Sir.** The brother of Sir Lancelot, and one of the knights of the Round Table.

Hector of Germany, The. A surname of Joachim II. of Brandenburg.

Hecuba (hek'ū-bā). [Gr. Ἑκάβη.] In Greek legend, the second wife of Priam, daughter of Dymas of Phrygia (according to others of Cisseus). She is associated after the fall of Troy with the sacrifice of her daughter Polyxena; and saw the body of her last son, Polydorus, whom was murdered by Polymestor, washed to her feet by the waves. On the murderer she took vengeance by slaying his children and tearing out his eyes.

Hecuba. A tragedy of Euripides, exhibited in 425 B. C. It portrays the misfortunes of Hecuba, widow of Priam, king of Troy, the sacrifice of her daughter Polyxena at the grave of Achilles, the murder of her son Polydorus by Polymestor, and the vengeance executed by her upon the latter.

Hedda Gabler. A play by Henrik Ibsen, produced in 1890. It is named from its principal character.

Hedemarken (hā'de-mär-ken). An amt in southern Norway, bordering on Sweden. Area, 10,618 square miles. Population (1891), 119,129.

Hedgeley Moor. An encounter between Northumberland, England, where, April 25, 1464, the Lancastrians under Margaret of Anjou were defeated by the Yorkists under Lord Montague.

Hedjaz, or **Hejaz** (hej-az'). A vilayet of the Turkish empire, situated in western Arabia, lying along the Red Sea and the Gulf of Akabah, north of Yemen. The chief towns are Mecca, Medina, and Jiddah. Area, 260,000 square miles. Population, 3,500,000.

Hedon (hē'don). In Ben Jonson's play "Cynthia's Revels," a voluptuous coxcomb and polished courtier. Marston felt that he was ridiculed in this character, but apparently without reason.

Hedwig (hed'vig). **Hedwige**, or **Jadwiga.** Born 1371; died at Cracow, July 17, 1399. Queen of Poland, the daughter of Louis the Great of Hungary and Poland. She was chosen by the nobles of the latter country to succeed him in 1384. She married Jagellon, duke of Lithuania, in 1386.

Heem (hām), **Jan Davidsz van**, or **Johannes de.** Born at Utrecht, Netherlands, about 1600; died at Antwerp about 1684. A Dutch painter of still life.

Heemskerck (hāmz'kerk), **Egbert van.** Born at Haarlem, 1610; died 1680. A Dutch genre painter.

Heemskerk, Egbert van. Born at Haarlem, 1645; died at London, 1704. A Dutch painter, son of the preceding. He lived in London.

Heemskerck, or **Hemskerck** (hemz'kerk), **Marten van** (**Marten van Veen**). Born at Heemskerk, near Haarlem, Netherlands, 1498; died at Haarlem, Oct. 1, 1574. A Dutch historical painter.

Heep (hēp), **Uriah.** In Dickens's "David Copperfield," Mr. Wickfield's swindling clerk and partner. He is a cadaverous, red-haired, ostentatious hypocrite.

Heer (hār), **Oswald.** Born at Nieder-Utzwyl, St. Gall, Switzerland, Aug. 31, 1809; died at Lausanne, Switzerland, Sept. 27, 1883. A Swiss naturalist, director of the botanical gardens at Zurich from 1835. He published "Die Käfer der Schweiz" (1838–41), "Flora tertiaria Helvetiæ" (1854–56), "Die Urwelt der Schweiz" (1865), etc.

Heeren (hā'ren), **Arnold Hermann Ludwig.** Born at Arbergen, near Bremen, Oct. 25, 1760; died at Göttingen, Prussia, March 7, 1842. A German historian, professor of philosophy and later of history at Göttingen. He wrote "Ideen über Politik, den Verkehr und den Handel der vornehmsten Völker der Alten Welt" (1793–1804), "Geschichte des Studiums der klassischen Litteratur" (1797–1802), "Geschichte der Staaten des Alterthums" (1799), "Geschichte des europäischen Staatensystems und seiner Kolonien" (1809), etc.

Hefele (hā'fe-le), **Karl Joseph von.** Born at Unterkochen, near Aalen, Würtemberg, March 15, 1809; died at Rottenburg, June 5, 1893. A German Roman Catholic ecclesiastic (bishop of Rottenburg 1869) and church historian. He was appointed professor of theology at Tübingen in 1839, professor of archæology at Tübingen in 1840. His chief work is "Konziliengeschichte" ("History of Church Councils," 1855–70).

Heffernan (hef'er-nan). **Mr. Michael.** The pseudonym of Samuel Ferguson, under which he wrote "Father Tom and the Pope, or a Night at the Vatican."

Hegel (hā'gel), **Georg Wilhelm Friedrich.** Born at Stuttgart, Würtemberg, Aug. 27, 1770; died at Berlin, Nov. 14, 1831. A celebrated German philosopher. He was professor at Jena in 1805; edited a political journal at Bamberg 1806–08; was rector of the gymnasium at Nuremberg 1808–16; was professor of philosophy at Heidelberg 1816–18; and succeeded Fichte at Berlin in 1818. His philosophical system was during the second quarter of the 19th century the leading system of metaphysical thought in Germany. It purports to be a complete philosophy, undertaking to explain the whole universe of thought and being in its abstracted elements and minutest details. This it does by means of the Hegelian dialectic, a new logic, the real law of the movement of thought (not a mere form, like syllogistic), the scheme of which is thesis, antithesis, synthesis, the original tendency, the opposing tendency, and their unification in a new movement. By this law the conceptions of logic develop themselves in a long series. This law of the development of thought is assumed to be necessarily the law of the development of being, on the ground that thought and being are absolutely identical. Hegelianism is radically hostile to natural science, and especially to the Newtonian philosophy—that is, to all the methods and scientific results which have sprung from the "Principia." One of the characteristics of Hegelianism is its constant readiness to recognize continuity both as a fact and as acceptable to reason, which other metaphysical systems have often struggled to deny. He published "Phanomenologie des Geistes" (1807), "Wissenschaft der Logik" ("Science of Logic," 1812–16), "Encyklopadie der philosophischen Wissenschaften" ("Encyclopedia of Philosophic Sciences," 1817), "Grundlinien der Philosophie des Rechts" (1821), etc. His complete works, including those on the philosophy of religion, esthetics, the philosophy of history, and the history of philosophy, were published in 18 volumes (1832–44).

Hegel, Karl. Born at Nuremberg, Bavaria, June 7, 1813. A German historian, son of G. W. F. Hegel; professor of history at Rostock (1841), and later (1856) at Erlangen. His chief work is "Geschichte der Städteverfassung von Italien" (1847).

Hegesippus (hej-es-sip'us). [Gr. Ἡγήσιππος.] Died 180 A.D. The earliest historian of the Christian church. He was a Jew by birth, but embraced Christianity, and lived at Rome in 160. He wrote a history of the Christian church from the passion of Christ down to his own time, fragments of which are extant.

Hegeso (hē-jē'sō). **Monument of.** [Gr. Ἡγησώ.] A monument in Athens, on the Street of Tombs, remarkable for the beauty of its relief-stele of the 4th century B. C., which is sculptured with a graceful seated woman attended by a slave.

Hehe (hā'he), or **Wahehe** (wä-hā'he). A Bantu tribe of German East Africa, northeast of Lake Nyassa, bordering on Ugogo and Mahenge. The country, called Uhehe, is moderately mountainous, and strewn with great boulders. The Waheheare strong and warlike, using assagais and elliptic shields. They own cattle, but hardly cultivate. Their head chief is (1894) Mkumaika. His capital, Kuirenga, is surrounded by a quadrangular stockade.

Heiberg (hī'berg), **Johann Ludvig.** Born at Copenhagen, Dec. 14, 1791; died there, Aug. 25, 1860. A Danish dramatist and poet. He was the son of the dramatist and poet Peter Andreas Heiberg (1758–1841), who, in consequence of several offenses against the press law of 1799, was forced to leave Denmark in 1800, and fled to France, where he remained until his death. The younger Heiberg was educated in Denmark, studying at the Copenhagen University, where he took the doctor's degree in 1817. The same year he went to Paris, and lived there with his father until 1822, when he was appointed lecturer at the University of Kiel. In 1825 he returned to Copenhagen, and wrote a number of the vaudevilles that have made his name famous throughout the Danish drama. The most important of these are "Kong Salomon og Jørgen Hattemager" ("King Solomon and Jorgen the Hatter," performed 1826), "Recensenten og Digteren" ("The Critic and the Beast"), "De Usynlige" ("The Inseparable Ones"). After 1827 he edited the weekly journal "Den flyvende Post" ("The Flying Post") and subsequently the "Intelligensblade." In 1828 appeared the national drama, the most important of his greater plays, "Elverhøi" ("The Elf Hill"). In 1829 he was made professor of æsthetics at the University. The following year he was appointed docent in the new military academy, which post he held until 1836. From 1849 to 1856 he was the sole director of the royal theatre. Besides his dramatic works and the esthetic criticism contained in the journals mentioned, he wrote many lyric poems and romances. His poetical works, "Prosaiske Skrifter," appeared at Copenhagen in 1862 in 11 vols.; his prose "Prosaiske Skrifter," at Copenhagen 1861–62, also in 11 vols.

Heide (hī'de). A town in the province of Schleswig-Holstein, Prussia, 58 miles northwest of Hamburg. Population (1890), commune, 7,444.

Heidegger (hī'dek-ėr), **John James.** Born at Zurich in 1659 (?); died at Richmond, Surrey, Sept. 5, 1749. A noted theatrical manager. He managed the Haymarket with Handel 1720–34.

Heidelberg (hī'del-berg). A city in the district of Mannheim, situated on the Neckar 12 miles southeast of Mannheim. It has considerable trade, and is celebrated for its picturesque surroundings. The castle is a famous monument founded at the end of the 13th century by the count palatine Rudolf I., and enlarged and strengthened by succeeding electors. During the 30th century it received the architectural development which, despite disaster, makes it still one of the richest productions of German Renaissance. It was lost and 1693 it was ruined by the generals of Louis XIV., but was subsequently restored. It was finally destroyed by fire from a lightning-stroke in 1764. The ruins are the most imposing in Germany. The picturesque outer walls and towers, now broken and ivy-clad, inclose a large area; but the chief architectural attractions are grouped about the inner court. The Otto Heinrichs Bau, dating from 1556, is the finest example of the early German Renaissance. It consists at present of a single façade of basement, with engaged columns and entablatures, and continuous ranges of ornate windows with central mullion. The doorway, surmounted by armorial bearings, is very richly treated: its two columns are of Corinthian order and arcuated. The Friedrich-Bau, of 1601, is a good example of late Renaissance work: it has 4 stories — Doric, Tuscan, Ionic, and Corinthian — with statues of emperors and electors in niches. This building is now in part restored as a museum. The university, founded by the elector Rupert I. in 1386 is the oldest in the present German Empire. From 1556 it came under the control of the leaders of the Reformation. The library was plundered and sent to Rome in 1623, and partially returned in 1816; it now consists of over 320,000 volumes. The university was reorganized by the elector Charles Frederick of Baden in 1803. Heidelberg was the capital of the Palatinate from

the 13th century to 1720. It was sacked by Tilly in 1622, and by the French in 1693, and was nearly destroyed by the French in 1693. It passed to Baden in 1803. Population (1890), commune, 31,739.

Heiden (hī'den). A village and health-resort in the canton of Appenzell, Switzerland, 5 miles east of St.-Gall.

Heidenheim (hī'den-hām). A manufacturing town in the Jagst circle, Würtemberg, on the Brenz 44 miles east by south of Stuttgart. Population (1890), commune, 8,001.

Heidenmauer (hī'den-mou-er). A stone rampart on the summit of the Kastanienberg, near Dürkheim, Palatinate, Germany, probably of ancient Teutonic origin, noted in legend and fiction; also other similar prehistoric or Roman remains.

Heidenmauer, The. A novel by Cooper, published in 1832.

Heijn (hīn), **Pieter Pieterse.** Born at Delftshaven, Netherlands, 1577: died 1629. A Dutch admiral. He served as vice-admiral in the fleet of Admiral Wiebken at the capture of San Salvador, Brazil, in 1624: defeated the Spaniards in a bloody naval battle in All Saints' Bay, Brazil, in 1626; and captured the Spanish silver fleet, with treasure valued at 12,000,000 gulden, in the Bay of Matanzas, Cuba, two years later. He was subsequently placed at the head of the Dutch navy by the stadtholder Frederick Henry, and was killed while blockading Dunkirk in 1629.

Heilbronn (hīl-bron'). A town in the Neckar circle, Würtemberg, situated on the Neckar 26 miles north of Stuttgart. It has important manufactures and commerce. The Rathaus, church of St. Kilian, and Deutscher Haus are of interest. It was formerly a free imperial city. Population (1890), commune, 29,941.

Heilbronn, Union of. An alliance between the Swedes and the German Protestants for the prosecution of the war against the Imperialists, concluded at Heilbronn in 1633.

Heil dir im Siegerkranz (hīl dēr im zē'ger-kränz). [G., 'hail to thee in the conqueror's wreath.'] The Prussian national hymn. It was written by Heinrich Harries in 1790 as a song for the birthday of Christian VII. of Denmark, adapted to the English air "God save Great George the King," and was arranged in its present form for Prussia use by B. G. Schumacher in 1795.

Heiligenstadt (hī'lig-en-stät). A town in the province of Saxony, Prussia, situated on the Leine 27 miles east by north of Cassel. It was the capital of the old principality of Eichsfeld. Population (1890), commune, 6,185.

Heilsberg (hīls'berg). A town in the province of East Prussia, Prussia, situated on the Alle 39 miles south of Königsberg. An indecisive battle was fought here between the French under Soult and the Russians under Bennigsen, June 10, 1807. Population (1890), 5,501.

Heilsbronn, or Kloster-Heilsbronn (klōs'ter-hils-bron'). A small town in Middle Franconia, Bavaria, 15 miles southwest of Nuremberg. It contains the remains of a medieval Cistercian abbey.

Heim (hām). **François Joseph.** Born at Belfort, France, Dec. 16, 1787; died at Paris, Oct. 2, 1865. A French historical painter.

Heimdall (hīm'dāl). [ON. *Heimdallr.*] In Old Norse mythology, the guardian against the giants of the bridge of the gods, Bifröst, at the end of which he dwelt in Himinbjörg. He was the son of the nine daughters of the sea-gods Ægir and Rán. He possessed the trumpet Gjallarhorn, with which the gods were finally summoned together at Ragnarök, when he and Loki slew each other. As his name and his attributes indicate, he was a god of light.

This god is briefly described by Vigfusson and Powell as follows: "An ancient god is Heimdal, from whom the Aasaa spring. There are extant but myths connected with him: his struggle with Loki for the Brisinga necklace; the fight in which they fought in the shape of seals. He is 'the gods' watchman,' dwelling on the gods' path, the Rainbow. There he sits, 'the white god,' 'the wind-listening god,' whose ears are so sharp that he hears the grass grow in the fields and the wool on the sheep's backs, with his Blast-horn, whose trumpet-sound will ring through the nine worlds, for in the later legends he has some of the attributes of the Angel of the Last Trumpet. His teeth are of gold; his horse is 'stud-eared.'" Curious genealogical myths attach themselves to him. He is styled the son of nine mothers; and as Rig's father, or Rig himself, the 'walking or wandering god,' he is the father of men and the sire of kings, and of earls and carls and thralls alike. His own name is epithetic, perhaps the World-bow. The meaning of Hallinskíði [another name of his] is obscure." Such is a summary of the most important passages referring to Heimdal. *Rhys,* Celtic Heathendom, p. 82.

Heimskringla (hims'kring-lä). [ON. *heimr,* world, and *kringla,* circle.] The history of the Norse kings, from the earliest mythical times down to the battle of Re in 1177, written by the Icelander Snorri Sturluson (1178–1241). It receives its name from its first words, "Kringla heimsins," the circle of the world. In subject-matter and literary style it is the most important prose work in Old Norse literature.

Heine (hī'ne), **Heinrich.** Born at Düsseldorf, Prussia, Dec. 13, 1797; died at Paris, Feb. 17, 1856. A celebrated German lyric poet and critic, of Hebrew descent. Destined for a business career, he was sent against his own desire, to his uncle Solomon Heine, a banker in Hamburg; but through the latter's assistance he was enabled to study jurisprudence at Bonn, Berlin, and Göttingen. In 1825 he embraced Christianity. He lived alternately in Hamburg, Berlin, and Munich. After 1831 until his death he lived for the most part in Paris, during the last years of his life a great sufferer from an incurable malady. From 1837 to 1845 he received an annuity from the department of foreign affairs. The first collection of his poems, "Gedichte," appeared in 1822, his "Buch des Liedes" ("Book of Songs") in 1827, "Neue Gedichte" ("New Poems") in 1844, and "Romanzero" in 1851. Among his songs are some of the best-known lyrics of Germany, for instance, "Die Lorelei," "Du bist wie eine Blume," "Anno 1829," "Belsazer," and "Grenadier." He also left a number of characteristic prose works, the most celebrated of which, the "Reisebilder" ("Pictures of Travel"), had appeared in 4 parts from 1826 to 1831. The "Romantische Schule," to which Heine himself as a writer preeminently belonged, appeared in 1836. His complete works appeared in Hamburg 1861–63, in 21 volumes.

Heineccius (hī-nek'tsē-ōs), **Johann Gottlieb.** Born at Eisenberg, Germany, Sept. 11, 1681: died at Halle, Prussia, Aug. 31, 1741. A German jurist, professor of philosophy (1720) and later of law at Halle. He wrote "Elementa juris civilis" (1725), "Historia juris civilis" (1733), etc.

Heineken (hī'nek-en), **Christian Heinrich.** Born at Lübeck, Germany, Feb. 6, 1721: died at Lübeck, June, 1725. A German child, noted for his early Christian precocity. He is said to have been well versed in the history of the Bible in his second year, and to have learned French and Latin in his third. He is also known as "the Child of Lubeck."

Heine de Tombof. The pseudonym of Minaieff the Russian poet.

Heinicke (hī'nik-e), **Samuel.** Born at Nautschütz, near Weissenfels, Prussia, April 10, 1727: died at Leipsic, April 30, 1790. A German teacher who opened the first institution for the education of deaf-mutes in Germany in 1778.

Heinrich von Meissen (hin'rich fon mīs'sen). Born at Meissen, 1250: died at Mainz, 1318. A Middle High German singer, known as Frauenlob, or Meister Heinrich, a wandering singer. In 1278 he was in the army of Hapsburg; in 1286 at Prague. He is said to have founded at Mainz the first school of "Master Singers," so called, and himself marks the transition from the "Minnesingers" applied to "Master Singers." He is also called Frauenlob, a name given him because of a declared preference in a poetical contest for the word "Frau" (lady, mistress) applied to women rather than "Weib" (woman, the mere opposite of *man*). The women of Mainz bore him to his grave, where, at the cathedral, his monument is still to be seen.

Heinrich von Veldeke. See *Veldeke.*

Heinse (hīn'ze), **Johann Jakob Wilhelm.** Born at Langewiesen, Thuringia, Feb. 16, 1749: died at Aschaffenburg, Bavaria, June 22, 1803. A German romance writer. Among his romances is "Ardinghello und die glückseligen Inseln" (1787).

Heinsius (hīn'sē-ōs), **Antonius.** Born at Delft, 1641: died Aug., 1720. A Dutch statesman, grand pensionary 1689–1720.

Heinsius, Daniel. Born at Ghent, June 9, 1580: died Feb. 25, 1655. A Dutch classical philologist, author of Greek and Latin poems, editions of the classics, etc.

Heinsius, Nikolaas. Born at Leyden, July 20, 1620: died at The Hague, Oct. 7, 1681. A noted Dutch classical philologist and Latin poet, son of Daniel Heinsius.

Heintzelman (hint'sel-man). **Samuel Peter.** Born at Manheim, Lancaster County, Pa., Sept. 30, 1805; died at Washington, D. C., May 1, 1880. An American general. He graduated at West Point in 1826, served in the Mexican war, became brigadier-general of volunteers May 17, 1861; commanded a division of McDowell's army at the first battle of Bull Run; commanded a corps at the battle of Williamsburg; was made major-general of volunteers May 5, 1862; participated in the Peninsular campaign; and commanded the right wing of Pope's army at the second battle of Bull Run. He subsequently held command of the Department of Washington and of the Northern Department. He was placed on the retired list, with the rank of major-general, by a special act of Congress April 29, 1869.

Heir-at-Law, The. A comedy by Colman the younger, produced in 1797, and still played.

Heir of Linne (lin'ne). An old ballad preserved in Percy's "Reliques"; the story of a spendthrift who finally regains his lands and money.

Heister (hīs'ter), **Lorenz.** Born at Frankfort-on-the-Main, Sept. 19, 1683: died at Helmstedt, April 18, 1758. A German surgeon, professor of surgery at Helmstedt from 1720. He was the founder of modern German surgery.

Hejaz. See *Hedjaz.*

Hejira (hej'i-rä). [Ar., 'departure.'] The era which forms the starting-point of the Mohammedan calendar, July 16, 622, commemorative of the flight of Mohammed from Mecca to Medina.

Hekla. See *Hecla.*

Hel (hel). [ON., a personification of *hel,* the abode of the dead, = E. *hell.*] In Old Norse mythology, the daughter of Loki and the giantess Angurboda (ON. *Angrboðar*), and goddess of Niflheim, or Niflhel, the realm of the dead, below the earth. originally all the dead went to her. In later mythology only she is horrible in appearance, half blue-black and half flesh-color. Her name is connected misery to which those alone go who die of disease or illness.

Helbon (hel'bon). Ancient name of Aleppo.

Helder (hel'der), **The.** A fortified seaport in the province of North Holland, Netherlands, situated on the Marsdiep 40 miles north of Amsterdam. It is an important commercial place, and a Dutch naval station. The great Helder dyke defends it from the sea. Near it the Dutch under Duncan and Tromp defeated the English in a naval engagement Aug. 31, 1653, and near it also the English and Russian troops landed in their unsuccessful expedition of 1799. Population (1889), commune, 21,984.

Helderberg (hel'der-berg) **Mountains.** A range of hills west of Albany, New York, an offshoot of the Catskills.

Helen (hel'en). [Gr. *Ἑλένη,* L. *Helena:* hence It. *Elena,* Sp. *Helena, Elena,* F. *Hélène,* E. *Helen, Ellen, Eleanor.*] **1.** In Greek legend, the wife of Menelaus and the cause of the Trojan war. Tradition, the daughter of Zeus and Leda, or, according to another, of Zeus and Nemesis, celebrated for her beauty. Her abduction by Paris was the cause of the Trojan war. Goethe introduces her in the second part of "Faust," and Faustus, in Marlowe's play of that name, addresses her thus:

"Oh! thou art fairer than the evening air
Clad in the beauty of a thousand stars!"

Helen of Troy is one of those characteristics of the fancy over which time, change, and circumstance, and moral probability, exert no sway. . . . She moves through Greek lyric legend as the desired of all men and the possessed of many. Theseus bore her away while yet a child; upon her brethren, Castor and Polydeukes, recovered her from Athens by force, and gave to her Æthra, the mother of Theseus, for bondwoman. . . . She was at last assigned in wedlock to Menelaus, by whom she conceived her only earthly child, Hermione. Paris, by aid of Aphrodite, won her love and fled with her to Egypt and to Troy. In Troy she abode more than twenty years, and was the mate of Deïphobus after the death of Paris. When the strife raised for her sake was ended, Menelaus restored her with honor to his home in Lacedæmon. She received Telemachus and saw her daughter mated to Neoptolemus. But even after death she rested not from the service of love. The great Achilles, who in life had died for her beauty, had never seen her, clasped her among the shades upon the island Leukê, and begat Euphorion.

Saunders, Studies of the Greek Poets, I. 124.

2. In Sidney's romance "Arcadia," the queen of Corinth. She long held captive away the unconfessed love of the knight Amphialus, falsely supposed dead.—**3.** A waiting-woman to Imogen in Shakspere's "Cymbeline."—**4.** In Sheridan Knowles's play "The Hunchback," a lively girl, in love with Modus.

Helen, a Tale. The last novel by Miss Edgeworth, published in 1834.

Helena (hel'e-nä). A Greek painter, daughter of the Egyptian Timon. She is said to have lived in the time of the battle of Issus, and to have painted a picture of that subject. This picture was hung by Vespasian in the Temple of Peace at Rome. The mosaic of Pompeian mosaic of the battle of Issus must have been made about this time, and is perhaps a copy of the picture.

Helena. 1. A character in Shakspere's comedy "All's Well that Ends Well."—**2.** In Shakspere's play "A Midsummer Night's Dream," an Athenian lady in love with Demetrius.

Helena, The. See the extract.

The Third Act of the second part of Goethe's "Faust," in which Helen of Troy is introduced (is known in Germany as "The Helena," not only because it was separately published in 1827 under that name, but also because the Romantic Phantasmagoria," but also because it is a complete allegorical poem in itself, inserted in the Second Part of "Faust" by very loose threads of attachment Goethe began its composition in 1800.

B. Taylor. Notes to Faust, part 2.

Helena. A tragedy of Euripides, exhibited in 412 B. C., based on the story invented by Stesichorus that only a phantom of Helen appeared at the siege of Troy, the real Helen being in Egypt.

Helena (hel'e-nä or hel-ē'nä). The capital of Phillips County, Arkansas, situated on the Mississippi 52 miles southwest of Memphis. It was unsuccessfully attacked by the Confederates July 4, 1863. Population (1890), 5,189.

Helena. A city, the capital of Montana and of Lewis and Clarke County, situated in lat. 46° 36′ N., long. 111° 53′ W. It is an important business center, and there are gold mines in the vicinity. It was settled in 1864. Population (1890), 13,834.

Helena, Flavia Julia, Saint. Died about 328. The mother of Constantine the Great. She was, according to some authorities, the daughter of an innkeeper at Drepanum, Bithynia; according to others, a British or Caledonian princess. She became the wife of Constantius Chlorus, who on his elevation to the dignity of Cæsar in 292, divorced her in order to marry Theodora, the stepdaughter of the Augustus Maximianus Herculeus. subsequently, on the elevation to the purple of Constan-

tine, her son by Constantius, she received the title of Augusta, and was treated with marked distinction. About 325 she made a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, where she built the church of the Holy Sepulcher and that of the Nativity.

Helenesburgh (hel'enz-bur-ō). A town and watering-place in Dumbartonshire, Scotland, situated on the Clyde 20 miles northwest of Glasgow. Population (1891), 8,405.

Helenus (hel'e-nus). [Gr. *Ἕλενος*.] In Greek legend, a son of Priam, celebrated as a prophet. Shakspere introduces him in "Troilus and Cressida."

Helgoland (hel'gō-länd), or **Heligoland** (hel'i-gō-länd), Friesian **Hellige Land.** ["Holy Land."] An island in the North Sea, belonging to the province of Schleswig-Holstein, Prussia, situated in lat. 54° 11′ N., long. 7° 53′ E. It is divided into the Oberland and Unterland. Closely related pilot-fish are found in the waters about the island. Cod-fishing is carried on extensively. The population is of Friesian stock. Formerly it was a heathen sanctuary. It was taken from Denmark by Great Britain in 1807, and ceded to Great Britain in 1814. In 1890 it was ceded to Germany, and attached to the province of Schleswig-Holstein. Near the Danish fleet repulsed a combined attack of the Prussians and Austrians May 9, 1864. Length, a little over 1 mile. Population, 2,086.

Helgoland (hel'le-länd). [OS. *Helland*, AS. *Halwend*, ME. *Heelond*, the healer, i. e. the Saviour.] An Old Saxon epic poem on the Saviour, written in alliterative verse by an unknown author between the years 822 and 840. It is a Christian poem with old Germanic heathen elements, and is one of the most characteristic and one of the most important works of early Germanic literature.

Helias, or **Helis,** or **Helyas.** The Knight of the Swan. See *Swan, Knight of the.*

Helicanus (hel-i-kā'nus). The faithful minister of Pericles, Prince of Tyre, in Shakspere's play of that name.

Helicon (hel'i-kon, modern **Zagora** (zä-gō'rä). [Gr. *Ἑλικών*.] In ancient geography, a mountain-range in Bœotia, Greece, celebrated in mythology as the abode of the Muses. It contained the fountains of Aganippe and Hippocrene. Height, 5,736 feet (?).

Heliogland. See *Helgoland.*

Heliodorus (hē-li-ō-dō'rus). [Gr. *Ἡλιόδωρος*, gift of the sun.] Born at Emesa, Syria; lived at the end of the 4th century. A Greek romance-writer, a Christian bishop of Trieca in Thessaly, author of the earliest Greek romances, the "Ethiopica." See *Theagenes and Chariclea.*

Heliogabalus. See *Elagabalus.*

Heliopolis (hē-li-op'ō-lis), Egyptian **On** (ōn), the modern **Matarieh** (ma-ta-rē'e). [Gr. *Ἡλιούπολις*, city of the sun-god.] In ancient geography, mostly in Lower Egypt, situated on the Pelusiac branch of the Nile in lat. 30° 8′ N., long. 31° 24′ E. "It stood on the edges of the desert, about 11 miles to the east of the Nile, at the point where the alluvial land of the Delta extended 5 miles further to the eastward of that city, to what is now the Birket el-Hadj." (*Rawlinson.*) It was the seat of learning of the university of Egypt, and of the worship of the sun-god Ra.

The site of Heliopolis is still marked by the massive walls that surrounded it, and by a granite obelisk bearing the name of Osirtesen I. sarteseni I. of the 12th dynasty, dating thus 2,300 years before the accession of Twelfth Sheut before the entrance to the temple of the Sun, at the inner end of an avenue of sphinxes, and the apex, like a once of those at Thebes, was covered with bronze (probably doubtless gilt), as is shown by the stone having been cut to receive the metal casing, and by the testimony of Arab history. Tradition also speaks of their obelisk of Heliopolis, and of the bronze taken from its apex.

Rawlinson, Herod., II. 9, note.

Heliopolis. The ancient name of Baalbec.

Helios (hē'li-os). [Gr. *Ἥλιος*, *Ἠέλιος*.] In Greek mythology, the sun-god (called Hyperion by Homer), son of the Titan Hyperion and the Titaness Theia. He is represented as a strong and beautiful youth, with heavy, wavy locks and a crown of rays, driving a four-horse chariot, rising in the morning from the ocean on the east, among the Ethiopians, driving across the heavens in his glowing car, and descending at evening into the western sea. At night, while asleep, he is borne along the northern edge of the earth in a golden boat to his rising-place in the east. Also called Phœbus (Gr. *Φοῖβος*) for his brilliancy. Later times he was identified with Apollo.

Helius (hē'li-us). Died 68 A. D. A Roman court favorite. He was a freedman of the emperor Claudius, and became stewardship of the imperial household in Asia. He was one of the agents employed by Agrippina in ridding herself of M. Junius Silanus, proconsul of that province in 54. He was prefect of Rome and Italy during the absence of Nero in Greece 67–68, being invested with full power of life and death even over the senatorial order. He was put to death, with Locusta, the poisoner, and other creatures of the late tyrant, by Nero's successor, the emperor Galba.

Hell (hel), **Maximilian.** Born at Schemnitz, Hungary, May 15, 1720; died at Vienna, April 14, 1792. A Hungarian astronomer. He entered the Society of Jesus about 1738, and was director of the observatory at Vienna 1756–92. In June, 1769, he made, in Lapland, a successful observation of the transit of Venus, of which he published an account ("Observatio transitus Veneris," 1770). He is the author also of a number of other works, including "De parallaxi solis" (1759).

Hellada. The modern name of the Spercheius.

Helladians (he-lā'di-ąnz). See the extract.

Otherwise while Greek was fast becoming the dominant speech of the Empire, the name of Hellas became a geographical expression, the name of a single theme of the Empire, while the name of Hellenes meant only professors of the fallen faith, whose temples supplied materials for building the temples of the new. When the people of the theme of Hellas gathered a province a little wider than the theme of Hellas, needed a geographical name, the new name of Helladians was evolved to express them. *Freeman*, Hist. Essays, III. 331.

Hellanicus (hel-a-nī'kus). [Gr. *Ἑλλάνικος*.] An eminent Greek biographer. He was a native of Mytilene, Lesbos, and lived about 450 B. C. Nothing is known with certainty of his personal history. According to an evidently erroneous account by Suidas he lived with Herodotus at the court of Amyntas. The same doubtful authority states that he died at Perperene, on the coast of Asia Minor, opposite Lesbos. He was a prolific writer, and was held in high esteem by the ancients. His works, fragments only of which are extant, included a history of Attica, a history of the Æolians in Asia Minor and the islands of the Ægean, and a history of Persia, Media, and Assyria from the time of Ninus to his own day.

Hellas (hel'as). [Gr. *Ἑλλάς*.] In ancient geography, originally a town and small district in Phthiotis, Thessaly, and later the lands inhabited by the Hellenes (see *Greece*) in a restricted sense, that is, Greece (south of Thermopylæ and north of the Gulf of Corinth), or the districts south of the Ambracian Gulf and the mouth of the Peneius.

Helle (hel'ē). [Gr. *Ἕλλη*.] In Greek legend, the daughter of Athamas and Nephele. She was drowned in the Hellespont, whence its name ("Sea of Helle").

Hellebore (hel'ē-bōr). A character assumed by Foote in his part of the devil, in his play "The Devil upon Two Sticks": the president of a medical college.

Hellen (hel'en). [Gr. *Ἕλλην*.] In Greek legend, a king in Phthia (in Thessaly), eponymous ancestor of the Hellenes.

Hellenes (hel'ēnz). [Gr. *Ἕλληνες*.] **1.** The ancient Greeks: properly, the Greeks of pure race: traditionally said to be so called from Hellen, son of Deucalion and Pyrrha, the legendary ancestor of the true Greeks, consisting of the Dorians, Æolians, Ionians, and Achæans. —**2.** The subjects of the modern kingdom of Greece.

Heller (hel'ler), **Stephen.** Born at Budapest, Hungary, May 15, 1814; died at Paris, Jan. 14, 1888. A Hungarian pianist and composer for the pianoforte.

Hellespont (hel'es-pont). [Gr. *Ἑλλήσποντος*, sea of Helle. See *Helle*.] In ancient geography, the name of the Strait of Dardanelles, Turkey in Asia. It is celebrated in the legend of Hero and Leander.

Hellevoetsluis (hel-le-vōt-slois'), or **Helvoetsluis** (hel-vōt-slois'). A seaport in the province of South Holland, Netherlands, situated in the island Voorne, on the Haringvliet, 17 miles westsouthwest of Rotterdam. Here, in 1688, William of Orange embarked for England.

Hellfire Caves, The, buildings consisting of reckless and unscrupulous men and women, a number of these have existed. Three such associations were suppressed in London in 1721.

Hell Gate (hel gāt). A passage in the East River, east of the city of New York, noted for its dangers to navigation. Obstructions were removed by explosion at Hallett's Point in 1876, and at Flood Rock in 1885.

Hellín (el-yēn'). A town in the province of Albacete, Spain, situated in lat. 38° 28′ N., long. 1° 39′ W. It has sulphur manufactures. Population (1887), 13,670.

Hellowes (hel'ōz), **Edward.** Lived about the last half of the 16th century. An English translator. In 1597 he was groom of the chamber in the royal household, and in 1600 received a pension of 12 shillings a day for life. He translated three works from the Spanish of Guevara.

Helmer (hel'mėr), **Nora.** The principal character in Ibsen's "A Doll's House." Her husband treats her as if she were a child, and so far unfits her for real action that when she begins to meddle with realities she commits a crime. On awakening to a knowledge of her real self, and her husband's false idea that he can be both will and conscience for her, she leaves him.

Helmers (hel'mers), **Jan Frederik.** Born at Amsterdam, March 7, 1767; died at Amsterdam, Feb. 26, 1813. A Dutch poet. His chief work is "De Hollandsche Natie" ("The Dutch Nation," 1812).

Helmholtz (helm'hōlts), **Hermann Ludwig Ferdinand von.** Born at Potsdam, Aug. 31, 1821; died at Berlin, Sept. 8, 1894. A celebrated German physiologist and physicist, especially noted for his discoveries in optics and acoustics. He became military physician at Potsdam in 1843; taught anatomy at the Academy of Art in 1848; was professor of physiology at Königsberg 1849–55; was professor of anatomy and physiology at Bonn 1855–58, and of physiology at Heidelberg 1858–71; and was appointed professor of physics at Berlin in 1871. He invented the ophthalmoscope in 1851. His chief works are "Handbuch der physiologischen Optik" ("Manual of Physiological Optics," 1856–66), "Die Lehre von den Tonempfindungen" ("The Doctrine of the Sensations of Tone," 1862) "Über die Erhaltung der Kraft" ("On the Conservation of Force," 1847).

Helmond (hel'mond; F. pron. el-mōn'). A town in the province of North Brabant, Netherlands, situated on the river Aa in lat. 51° 28′ N., long. 5° 39′ E. Population (1889), commune, 9,057.

Helmont (hel'mont), **Jan Baptista van.** Born at Brussels in 1578; died near Brussels, Dec. 30, 1644. A Flemish physician and chemist. He spent a number of years in France, Switzerland, and England, married a wealthy lady of Brabant, and established on an estate near Vilvorde, where he devoted himself to chemical investigations. He is said to have been the first to demonstrate the necessity of employing the balance in chemistry, and to have introduced the word "gas" in the terminology of that science. A collective edition of his works appeared as "Ortus medicinæ" (1648).

Helmstadt (helm'stät), a village in Lower Franconia, Bavaria, 10 miles west of Würzburg. Here, in the Seven Weeks' War, July 25, 1866, the Prussians defeated the Bavarians.

Helmstedt (helm'stet). A town in Brunswick, Germany, 21 miles east of Brunswick, formerly the seat of a university. Population (1890), 10,955.

Helmund (hel'mund), or **Hilmend** (hil'mend), or **Halmand** (hil'mänd). A river in Afghanistan, flowing in a generally southwesterly direction into Lake Hamun, with no outlet to the sea: the ancient Erymanthus or Erymandrus. Length, about 680 miles.

Héloïse (ā-lō-ēz'). Born about 1101; died at the Paraclet, near Nogent-sur-Seine, France, 1164. A French abbess, celebrated on account of her relations with Abelard. She was a niece of Fulbert, canon of Notre Dame. Abelard became her instructor, and soon her lover and seducer. After the birth of her child he proposed a marriage, which was accomplished only after much opposition on the part of Héloïse, for she preferred to sacrifice her own future rather than that of Abelard. She even denied the marriage after it was performed, and retired to the convent of Argenteuil. The enraged Fulbert revenged himself on Abelard by inflicting on him a disgraceful mutilation. He became a monk, and Héloïse took the veil.

Héloïse. See *Nouvelle Héloïse, La.*

Helos (hē'los). [Gr. *τὸ Ἕλος*.] In ancient geography, a town in Laconia, Greece, situated near the sea 25 miles southeast of Sparta.

Helots (hē'lots or hel'ots). [Gr. *Εἵλωτα* or *Εἵλωτες*.] A class of serfs among the ancient Spartans. They were descendants of captives of war, most of them probably of the conquered Achæan aborigines of Laconia; they were very cruelly treated, and often systematically murdered to keep down their numbers and prevent them from organized revolt.

Help (help). A character, in Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," who pulls Christian out of the Slough of Despond.

Helps (helps), Sir **Arthur.** Born at Streatham, Surrey, July 10, 1813; died at London, March 7, 1875. An English author. He occupied various government positions, and from June, 1860, was clerk of the privy council, enjoying the special confidence of the queen. He is best known for his social essays, "Friends in Council" (1847–59; 3 series), and for his various works on the early history of Spanish America, especially "The Spanish Conquest in America" (1855–61). He also wrote several dramas and romances.

Helsingborg (hel'sing-borg). A seaport in the laen of Malmöhus, Sweden, situated on the Sound, opposite Elsinore, in lat. 56° 3′ N., long. 12° 42′ E. Near it is the old castle of Kärnan. Population (1890), 20,410.

Helsingfors (hel'sing-fors). Finnish **Helsinki** (hel'sing-ki). A seaport, capital of Finland and of the laen of Nyland, situated on the Gulf of Finland in lat. 60° 10′ N., long. 24° 57′ E. It is the largest and chief commercial city of Finland, and the seat of a university (removed from Åbo in 1827); was founded by Gustavus Vasa in the 16th century; was taken by the Russians in 1808; and became the capital in 1819. It is an important naval station. Its fortifications were unsuccessfully bombarded by the Allies in 1855. Population (1890), 65,535.

Helsingland (hel'sing-länd). A district in the northern part of the laen of Gefleborg, eastern Sweden.

Helsingör. *See Elsinore.*

Helst (helst), **Bartholomeus van der.** Born in the Netherlands, 1613; died at Amsterdam, 1670. A noted Dutch portrait-painter. His best-known work is the "Banquet" (at Amsterdam).

Helston (hel'stŏn), A town in Cornwall, England, situated on the river Cober 9 miles westsouthwest of Falmouth. Population (1891), 3,198.

Helstone (hel'stōn), **Doctor Matthewson.** The rector of Briarfield in Charlotte Brontë's "Shirley," an uncompromising and brusk, but upright and conscientious man. His niece Caroline is one of the principal characters.

Helvellyn (hel-vel'in). The second peak in height in the Lake District in Cumberland, England, 8 miles north by west of Ambleside. Height, 3,118 feet.

Helvetia (hel-vē'shiā). In later Latin, a part of Gaul corresponding generally to the western and central portions of the modern Switzerland; used also poetically for Switzerland.

Helvetian Desert. *See Ödenland.*

Helvetic Republic. [F. *Helvétique République.*] A republic formed in 1798 by France from the larger portion of the Swiss Confederation. The former cantonal system was restored by Napoleon in 1803. It continued under French influence until 1813.

Helvetii (hel-vē'shi-ī). A Celtic tribe which in the time of Cæsar occupied a district east of the Jura, north of the Lake of Geneva, and west and south of the Rhine. They were defeated by Cæsar.

Helvétius (hel-vā-sē-üs'). **Claude Adrien.** Born at Paris in Jan., 1715; died Dec. 26, 1771. A French philosopher and littérateur. He was appointed farmer-general about 1738, and soon after became chamberlain to the queen. In 1751 he married the beautiful Mademoiselle de Ligneville, who was afterward one of the chief centers of literary society in Paris. He retired to his estate in Perche at his marriage, and devoted himself during the remainder of his life to philosophical studies. He published in 1758 a metaphysical work entitled "De l'esprit," in which all religion is made from self-interest, and which was burned in 1759 by order of Parliament. He made a journey to England in 1764, and in the following year was entertained by Frederick the Great at Potsdam. His "Œuvres complètes" were published at Liege in 1774, since which time numerous other editions have appeared.

Helvidius (hel-vid'i-us). A pseudonym of James Madison. Under this signature he replied to the letters of Pacificus (Hamilton) in five essays.

Helvidius Priscus. See *Priscus, Helvidius.*

Helvoetsluis. See *Hellevoetsluis.*

Hélyot (āl-yō'). **Pierre,** called **Père Hippolyte.** Born at Paris, Jan., 1660; died at Paris, Jan. 5, 1716. A French monkish and ecclesiastical historian, author of "L'Histoire des ordres monastiques, religieux et militaires, etc." (1714–1719).

Hemachandra (hā-ma-chan'drạ). A Sanskrit lexicographer and grammarian, said to have lived A. D. 1088–1172: author of the "Abhidhana-chintamani" (which see).

Hemans (hem'anz), Mrs. (**Felicia Dorothea Browne**). Born at Liverpool, Sept. 25, 1793; died near Dublin, May 16, 1835. An English poet, best known for her lyrics. Among her other poems are "The Vespers of Palermo" (1823), "The Forest Sanctuary" (1829). "Poetical Works" edited by W. M. Rossetti (1873).

Hemel-Hempstead (hem'el-hemp'stēd). A small town in Hertfordshire, England, 24 miles northwest of London.

Hemes. *See Jemez.*

Hemicycle of Paul Delaroche, The. An encaustic mural painting adorning the amphitheater of the Ecole des Beaux Arts, Paris. In it are grouped 75 representative artists and figures typifying the arts of all periods. The great Greek masters Phidias, Ictinus, and Apelles, enthroned form the centralgroup. The figures are 23 feet high.

Heming, or **Hemminge, John.** Born at Shottery, 1556 (?); died at Aldermanbury, Oct. 10, 1630. An English actor. Little is known of his early life, but he seems to have been treasurer of the King's Company of actors. He played in the first part of "Henry IV.," and in Jonson's "Volpone," "Alchemist," and several other of his plays. With Condell he edited the first folio of Shakspere in 1623. To this he owes his chief fame. He was principal proprietor of the Globe Theatre and closely associated with Shakspere, who mentions him in his will.

Hemling. *See Memling.*

Hempel (hem'pel), **Charles Julius.** Born at Solingen, Prussia, Sept. 5, 1811; died at Grand Rapids, Mich., Sept. 25, 1879. A German-American physician. He came to America in 1835; graduated at the medical department of the University of New York in 1845; became professor of materia medica and therapeutics in the Hahnemann Medical College at Philadelphia in 1857; and subsequently practised medicine at Grand Rapids, Michigan. He wrote "System of Materia Medica and Therapeutics" (1850), etc.

Hempstead (hemp'stēd), A town in Queens County, Long Island, New York, about 20 miles east-southeast of New York. Population (1890), of village 4,851; of town, 23,756.

Hems. *See Homs.*

Hemskerk, Marten van. See *Heemskerk.*

Hemsterhuis (hem'ster-hois), **Frans.** Born in the Netherlands about 1722; died at The Hague, 1790. A Dutch philosopher and writer on esthetics, son of Tiberius Hemsterhuis.

Hemsterhuis, Tiberius. Born at Groningen, Netherlands, 1685; died at Leyden, April 7, 1766. A Dutch philologist and critic. His chief works are an edition of the "Onomasticon" of Pollux (1706), "Dialogus de Locutionibus" (1708), and the "Tutors" of Aristophanes (1744).

Hénault (ā-nō'), **Charles Jean François.** Born at Paris, Feb. 8, 1685; died at Paris, Nov. 24, 1770. A French historian. He wrote "Nouvel abrégé chronologique de l'histoire de France" (1744), "Abrégé chronologique de l'histoire d'Espagne et de Portugal" (1750), etc.

Henderson (hen'dėrsọn), A city and the capital of Henderson County, Kentucky, situated on the Ohio in lat. 37° 51′ N., long. 87° 35′ W. Population (1890), 8,855.

Henderson, Alexander. Born at Creich, Fifeshire, about 1583; died at Edinburgh, Aug. 19, 1646. A Scottish ecclesiastic and diplomatist, the most capable and most prominent Presbyterian leader of his time. He was minister at Leuchars, Ireland, Scotland, and afterward at Edinburgh. The National Covenant (1638) and the Solemn League and Covenant (adopted in 1643 by the Westminster Assembly, which he attended as a Scottish commissioner) were both drafted by him, and are largely his productions. He presided as moderator at three important general assemblies (1638, 1643, and 1648); at that held at Glasgow in 1638 the bishops' powers were deposed, and the church was reconstituted as Presbyterian. Henderson had various conferences and even discussions with Charles I. on public (especially ecclesiastical) affairs.

Henderson, James. Born in the north of England about 1783; died at Madrid, Spain, Sept. 18, 1848. An English author. From 1809 to 1821 he traveled in Brazil. Subsequently he was British consulgeneral at Bogotá until 1836. His principal work is "History of Brazil" (1821).

Henderson, James Pinckney. Born in Lincoln County, N. C., March 31, 1808; died at Washington, D. C., June 4, 1858. An American general and politician. He was secretary of state of Texas 1837–39, governor of Texas 1846–47, and United States senator 1857–58.

Henderson, John. Born at London in 1747; died there, Dec. 3, 1785. An English actor. He made his first appearance at Bath in 1772 as Hamlet, playing in the part under the name of Courtney. During his first season he played parts far beyond him, though he was known as the Bath Roscius; but in 1777 he played Shylock at the Haymarket with success, which increased until he stood forth as one of the leading actors. His comic enemies by his talent for mimicry, and Garrick is said to have been jealous of him. He was particularly fine in soliloquies. His repertory included all the best tragic and many comic roles.

Hendon (hen'dọn). A suburb of London, in the county of Middlesex. Population (1891), 15,855.

Hendricks (hen'driks), **Thomas Andrews.** Born near Zanesville, Ohio, Sept. 7, 1819; died at Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 25, 1885. An American statesman. He was a member of Congress from Indiana 1851–55; United States senator 1863–69; governor of Indiana 1873–77; and unsuccessful Democratic candidate for Vice-President in 1876. He was elected Vice-President in 1884, and was inaugurated March 4, 1885.

Henge (heng'gē), or **Mahenge** (mä-heng'gē). A Bantu tribe of German East Africa, west of the Rufiji River, at the foot of the central plateau. They are marauders, and imitate the ways and language of the Zulus.

Hengist (heng'gist). Died 488. A chief of the Jutes, joint founder with Horsa of the kingdom of Kent. They landed at Ebbesfleet about 449. Many legends have sprung up about their names, and their existence as historical personages has been questioned, without, however, sufficient grounds.

Hengstenberg (heng'stẹn-berg), **Ernst Wilhelm.** Born at Fröndelburg, Westphalia, Oct. 20, 1802; died at Berlin, May 28, 1869. A German Protestant theologian, leader of the orthodox Lutherans, professor of theology in Berlin from 1826. He wrote "Christologie des Alten Testaments" (1829–35), "Beitrage zur Einleitung ins Alte Testament" (1831–39), "Kommentar über die Psalmen" (1842–1845), etc.

Hénin-Liétard (ā-nan'lyā-tär'). A town in the department of Pas-de-Calais, France, 16 miles south of Lille. Population (1891), commune, 9,467.

Henke (heng'ke). **Heinrich Philipp Konrad.** Born at Hehlen, Brunswick, Germany, July 3, 1752; died at Brunswick, May 2, 1809. A German Protestant theologian and church historian. He was professor of theology at Helmstedt 1777–86, and abbot of Michaelstein near Blankenburg (1786), and of Kloster Bergen (1793), and later vice-president of the consistory and curator of the Carolinum at Brunswick. His chief work is "Kirchengeschichte" (1788–1804).

Henle (hen'le), **Friedrich Gustav Jakob.** Born at Fürth, Bavaria, July 9, 1809; died at Göttingen, May 17, 1885. A noted German physiologist and anatomist, professor successively at Zurich (1840), Heidelberg (1844), and Göttingen (1852). He wrote "Handbuch der rationellen Pathologie" (1846–52), "Handbuch der allgemeinen Anatomie" (1841), "Handbuch der systematischen Anatomie des Menschen" (1855–73), etc.

Henley (hen'li), **John,** generally called "Orator Henley." Born at Melton Mowbray, England, Aug. 3, 1692; died 1756 (1759?). An English preacher, celebrated for his eccentricities.

Henley, William Ernest. Born about 1850. An English writer and critic. He became editor of the "Scots Observer" in 1888. He has published "A Book of Verses" (1888), etc.

Henley-on-Thames (hen'li-on-temz'), or **Henley.** A town in Oxfordshire, England, situated on the Thames 36 miles west of London, noted for its regattas. Population (1891), 4,913.

Henlopen (henlō'pen), **Cape.** A cape on the eastern coast of Delaware, situated at the entrance of Delaware Bay, opposite Cape May, in lat. 38° 47′ N., long. 75° 5′ E.

Hennebont (en-bōn'). A river port in the department of Morbihan, Brittany, France, situated on the Blavet 7 miles northeast of Lorient. Population (1891), commune, 6,972.

Hennegau. *See Hainaut.*

Hennepin (hen'e-pin; F. pron. en-pañ'), **Louis,** Born at Ath, Belgium, about 1640; died in the Netherlands after 1701. A French missionary and explorer. He belonged to the order of Recollets of St. Francis, went to Canada in 1675, and in 1678 joined La Salle's second expedition to the West. He was dispatched by La Salle from Fort Crevecœur with two men in a canoe, Feb. 29, 1680, to explore the Illinois River and the upper Mississippi. He was captured by a party of Sioux on the Mississippi, April 11, 1680, and during captivity discovered the Falls of St. Anthony. He was rescued by Greysolon du Lhut, arrived at Quebec in 1682, and on returning to Europe was made guardian of the convent of Recollets in Artois. He published "Description de la Louisiane" (1683), "Nouvelle découverte d'un très grand pays" (1697, in which he claims to have descended the Mississippi to its mouth in June, 1680, a claim since shown to be false), and "Nouveau Voyage" (1698).

Hennequin (en-kañ'), **Philippe Augustin.** Born at Lyons, France, 1763; died at Tournay, Belgium, May 12, 1833. A French historical painter. Among his works are "Remorse of Orestes" (in the Louvre), "Battle of Quiberon" (Toulouse Museum), "Triumph of the French People" (Rouen), "Saul and the Witch of Endor" (Lyons).

Henner (en-är'), **Jean Jacques.** Born at Bernwiller, Alsace, March 5, 1829. A genre-painter, pupil of Drolling and Picot. He received the grand prix de Rome in 1858, and a first-class medal in 1878. He was made member of the Institute in 1889. He passed five years in Italy. Among his pictures are "La Naïade," "Le bon Samaritain" (at the Luxembourg), "Idylle," "Susanne," and "La Madeleine."

Hennersdorf (hen'ėrs-dorf), or **Katholisch-Hennersdorf** (kä-tō'lish-). A village in northwestern Silesia, Prussia, near Naumburg-on-the-Queiss. Here, Nov. 23, 1745, the Prussians under Frederick the Great defeated the Saxons and Austrians under the Duke of Lorraine.

Hennessy (hen'e-si), **William J.** Born at Thomastown, Ireland, in 1839. A landscape- and genre-painter. He went to New York in 1849, and was elected national academician in 1861. In 1870 he went to London, but lives principally in Normandy.

Henri (oñ-rē'), **I.,** King of Haiti. See *Christophe.*

Henri III. et sa Cour. A drama of the romantic school, by Alexandre Dumas père, produced in 1829.

Henriade (oñ-ryād'). An epic poem by Voltaire, in 10 cantos. It is a picture of war undertaken in the name of religion, and was intended to inspire a hatred of intolerance and persecution.

Henrichemont (oñ-rēsh-mōñ'). A town in the department of Cher, France, 16 miles northnortheast of Bourges. Population (1891), commune, 3,763.

Henrici (hen-rē'tsē), **Jakob.** Born at Gross Karlenbach, Bavaria, Jan. 18, 1803; died at Economy, Pa., Dec. 25, 1892. A German-American communist. He emigrated to the United States in 1825, and subsequently joined the Harmonist Society founded by George Rapp, which was then established at Harmony in Butler County, Pennsylvania, but which was afterward (1824) removed to the present village of Economy in Beaver County. On the death of Rapp in 1868 he succeeded to the management of the community under the title of first trustee, which position he retained until his death.

Henricians (hen-rish'anz). 1. A sect of religious reformers in Switzerland and southern France in the 12th century, followers of Henry

of Lausanne.—2. The followers or adherents of the emperor Henry IV., who opposed Gregory VII. in favour of the antipope Clement III.

Henrietta Anna (hen-ri-et'ȧ an'ȧ), Duchesse d'Orléans. [Fem. and dim. of *Henry*: F. *Henriette*, It. *Enrichetta*, Sp. *Enriqueta*, Pg. *Henriqueta*, G. *Henriette*.] Born at Exeter, England, June 16, 1644; died at St.-Cloud, near Paris, June 30, 1670. Daughter of Charles I. of England. She married the Duc d'Orléans (brother of Louis XIV.) in 1661.

Henrietta Maria (ma-ri'ȧ), Queen of England. Born at Paris, Nov. 25, 1609; died near Paris, Sept. 10, 1669. Daughter of Henry IV. of France. She married Charles I. of England in 1625; escaped from England in 1642, returned in 1643; and finally left England for France in 1644.

Henrietta Temple (tem'pl). A love-story by Disraeli, published in 1837.

Henriette (hen-ri-et'; F. pron. oñ-ryet'). 1. A young, simple, and natural girl surrounded by the pedantic "femmes savantes," in Molière's comedy of that name. She is considered by the French the type of true womanliness.—2. A character in Balzac's "Lys dans la vallée" ("Lily in the Valley").

Henriquez, Francisco Fernandez de la Cueva. See *Fernandez de la Cueva Henriquez*.

Henriquez de Almansa (an-re'kaz dā äl-män'sȧ), **Martin.** Born in Alcañizes, Spain, about 1525; died at Lima, Peru, March 15, 1582. A Spanish ecclesiastical leader. He was the second son of a Maquis of Alcañizes. He was viceroy of Mexico Nov. 5, 1568, to Oct. 4, 1580, during which period the Inquisition was introduced (1570), and the great cathedral of Mexico was completed (1575). From 1581, to 1584, he was viceroy of Peru. He was an excellent ruler.

Henriquez de Guzman (göth-män'), **Luis.** Born about 1600; died about 1667. A Spanish administrator. He was count of Alba de Liste and grandee of Spain. He was viceroy of Peru June 28, 1640, to Aug. 1, 1663, and of Peru Feb. 24, 1655, to July 31, 1666. His reign in both countries was rather uneventful. He was just and prudent, and especially learning.

Henriquez de Rivera (ré-vä'rȧ), **Payo.** Born at Seville about 1610; died April 8, 1684. A Spanish prelate and statesman. He was a member of the Augustine order; was chosen bishop of Guatemala in 1657, and was preconized in 1658; declined it, but before reaching his new diocese was made archbishop of Mexico (1668). From Dec., 1673, to Oct., 1680, he was also viceroy. Returning to Spain, 1683, he was appointed president of the Council of the Indies, and bishop of Cuenca, but resigned both offices and died in a convent.

Henry (hen'ri) **I.** [The E. name *Henry*, formerly also *Henrie*, *Henri*, assimilated *Herry*, now *Harry*, is from OF. and F. *Henri*, Sp. *Enrique*, Pg. *Henrique*, It. *Arrigo*, from ML. *Henricus*, from OHG. *Heurich*, etc., *Heimrich*, D. *Hendrik*, etc., chief of the dwelling.] King of Castile 1214–June, 1217, son of Alfonso VIII. and Eleonore, daughter of Henry II. of England.

Henry II. Born 1333; died in May, 1379. King of Castile 1369–79, natural son of Alfonso XI. He was known before his accession as count of Trastamara, and ascended the throne by expelling his half-brother, Pedro the Cruel, with the aid of the celebrated captain Du Guesclin.

Henry III., surnamed "The Sickly." Born 1379; died 1406. King of Castile 1390–1406, son of John I. He married Catharine, daughter of John, duke of Lancaster, in 1388, and in 1402 recognized Benedict XIII. as pope in opposition to Boniface.

Henry IV., surnamed "The Impotent." Born at Valladolid, Spain, Jan. 6, 1425; died at Madrid, Dec. 12, 1474. King of Castile 1454–74, son of John II. He married Joanna of Portugal, the legitimacy of whose daughter, Joanna, was questioned by the Cortes. He therefore adopted as his heiress his sister Isabella of Castile, who married Ferdinand of Aragon in 1469.

Henry I., surnamed **Beauclerc.** [F., 'fine scholar.'] Born at Selby (?), Yorkshire, 1068; died Dec. 1, 1135. King of England 1100–35, fourth son of William the Conqueror and Matilda. He was elected on the death of William II., by the witan during the absence of his elder brother Robert, duke of Normandy, on crusade. He restored the laws of Edward the Confessor, as modified by the Conqueror, so called Anselm (see *Anselm*), and suppressed the great feudatories, for whom he substituted a class of lesser nobles. He conquered Normandy in 1106 by the victory of Tenchebrai over Robert, who was kept in captivity until his death (1134). He was twice married: first to Matilda, daughter of Malcolm of Scotland, and afterward to Adela, or Adelaide, daughter of Godfrey VII., count of Louvain. His only son, William (born of the first marriage), was drowned in the White Ship in the Channel in 1120.

Henry II. Born in 1133; died July 6, 1189. The first king of England of the house of Anjou (Plantagenet), 1154–89, son of Geoffrey Plantagenet, count of Anjou, and Matilda, daughter of Henry I. He claimed the English throne in right of his mother, who had been deprived of the succession by Stephen of Blois. In 1153 he was adopted by Stephen as his successor by the treaty of Wallingford, and acceded to the throne on Stephen's death, Oct. 24, 1154. His possessions outside of England included Normandy and the suzerainty of Brittany, inherited from the Norman kings; Anjou and Maine, inherited from his father; and Poitou, Guienne, and Gascony, acquired by marriage with Eleanor of Aquitaine (1152). He compelled Malcolm of Scotland to restore the English counties of Northumberland, Cumberland, and Westmoreland, granted to Malcolm's brother by Stephen, and to do homage for the Scottish crown (1157); reduced the Welsh to obedience in 3 expeditions (1158, 1163, and 1165); and conquered the southeastern part of Ireland (1171). He consolidated and centralized the royal authority by the institution of fiscal, judicial, and military reforms, the chief of which were the improvement of the coinage (1158), the assignment of regular circuits to itinerant justices, the great assize or trial by a jury of twelve knights (which superseded the old modes of trial, like trial by battle), and the reorganization of personal military service for a money payment or scutage (1159), the revival of the an lent fyrd or national militia by the assize of arms (1181), and the extension of the jurisdiction of the secular courts to clerical offenders by the Constitutions of Clarendon (1164). His reforms were vehemently opposed by Thomas Becket, archbishop of Canterbury, who, on the final rupture, in 1164, fled to France after the unauthorized murder of the archbishop by four of Henry's knights (Dec. 29, 1170), and Henry's consequent penance (July 12, 1174). Rebellion of his sons and wife implicated his point. In the last year of his reign a rebellion broke out under his sons Richard and John, assisted by Philip of France, during which he died.

Henry III. (of Winchester). Born at Winchester, Oct. 1, 1207; died at Westminster, Nov. 16, 1272. King of England 1216–72, son of John and Isabella of Angoulême. He succeeded at the age of 9 years, under the regency of William Marshal, earl of Pembroke. In 1227 he was deprived by Louis VIII. of Philip of France, who had been chosen king by the barons opposed to John. The regent defeated Louis's army at Lincoln May 20, 1217, and compelled him to abandon his claim by the treaty of Lambeth Sept. 11. Other risings and reinforcements in a naval battle off Dover, Aug. 24, 1217. After the death of Pembroke in 1231, the government was entirely in the hands of Hubert de Burgh, appointed by Stephen Langton, archbishop of Canterbury, until 1232, when Henry personally assumed the direction of affairs. He married Eleanor of Provence, Jan. 14, 1236. The French possessions of his house, he retained only Aquitaine and Gascony. His misgovernment and the favoritism which he showed toward foreigners provoked a rising of the barons, who compelled him to sign the Provisions of Oxford in 1258, whereby a series of reforms were carried out by a commission of 24 barons. Henry subsequently repudiated the Provisions of Oxford, and the barons arose in arms under Simon de Montfort, and defeated the king at the battle of Lewes May 14, 1264. He was kept a virtual prisoner by the victorious barons until the battle of Evesham, Aug. 4, 1265, when he was rescued by his son Edward.

Henry IV. Born at the castle of Bolingbroke, near Spilsby, Lincolnshire, April 3, 1367; died at Westminster, March 20, 1413. The first king of England of the house of Lancaster, 1399–1413, son of John of Gaunt (fourth son of Edward III.) by Blanche of Lancaster. Richard II. was banished by Richard II. in 1398; succeeded his father as duke of Lancaster in 1399, and in the same year returned to England and captured and imprisoned Richard, who died (probably murdered) in Pontefract Castle. In 1400 he put down a serious rising under Harry Percy (Hotspur) at the battle of Shrewsbury, July 21, 1403, in which Percy was killed.

Henry V. (of Monmouth). Born at Monmouth, probably Aug. 9, 1387; died at Vincennes, Aug. 31, 1422. King of England 1413–22, son of Henry IV. and Mary, daughter of Humphrey de Bohun, earl of Hereford. He is said on doubtful authority to have been wild and dissolute in his youth, and is so represented by Shakspere. As king he showed himself able and brave. He invaded France in 1415; gained the brilliant victory of Agincourt Oct. 25, 1415; married Catharine of France June 2, 1420; and concluded the peace of Troyes May 21, 1420, by which he was accepted by the French as regent and heir of France.

Henry VI. (of Windsor). Born at Windsor, Dec. 6, 1421; died at London, May 21, 1471. King of England 1422–61, son of Henry V. and Catharine of France. He succeeded to the throne at the age of not quite 9 months, under the protectorship of his uncle John, duke of Bedford, the protectorship being exercised by Richard's brother Humphrey, duke of Gloucester, during Bedford's absence as regent in France. He was crowned king of France at Paris Dec. 16, 1430, in consequence of the peace of Troyes (see *Henry V.*), but by 1453 had lost all his possessions in France except Calais, in consequence of the successes of Joan of Arc and Charles VII. He married Margaret, daughter of René, titular king of Naples and Jerusalem, April 23, 1445. In 1453 he was stricken with insanity, and a contest for the regency ensued between Queen Margaret (supported by the Duke of Somerset) and Richard, duke of York. The Duke of York prevailed, but fell into disgrace on the recovery of Henry in 1454. He thereupon advanced claims to the throne as the descendant of Lionel, eldest brother of Henry's ancestor, John of Gaunt, both of whom were sons of Edward III. War broke out in 1455 (see *Wars of the Roses* and *Edward IV.*), and, after many fluctuations of fortune, Henry was deposed by York's son, who was proclaimed king as Edward IV., March 4, 1461. Arising under the Earl of Warwick against Edward in 1470 restored Henry, who had been imprisoned since 1465; but he was recaptured in the same year, and, after the final defeat of his party at the battles of Barnet and Tewkesbury, was murdered, it is said, in the Tower of London.

Henry VII. Born at Pembroke Castle, Jan. 28, 1457; died at Richmond, April 21, 1509. The first king of England of the house of Tudor, 1485–1509, son of Edmund Tudor, earl of Richmond, and Margaret Beaufort, through whom he traced his descent from John of Gaunt, son of Edward III. He became head of the house of Lancaster on the death of Henry VI. in the Tower of London in 1471, and, as an object of jealousy to the kings of the house of York, spent the next years from 1471 to 1485 in exile, chiefly in Brittany. In 1485 he effected a landing in England, and, having gained the victory of Bosworth Field, Aug. 22, 1485, in which Richard III. fell, was crowned king Oct. 30, 1485. He married Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Edward IV., Jan. 18, 1486, whereby he united in his own person the titles of the houses of Lancaster and York. He defeated the impostor Lambert Simnel (who personated the Earl of Warwick) at Stoke-upon-Trent June 16, 1487, and Nov. 24, 1490 executed the pretender Perkin Warbeck, who personated the Duke of York. Lord Audley defeated the rebel Thomas Flammock at Blackheath June 17, 1497. Henry married his son Arthur to Catharine of Aragon Nov. 14, 1501, and his eldest daughter Margaret to James IV. of Scotland in 1502. The Statute of Drogheda, or Poynings's Law, was passed in 1495, and the Cabots discovered North America in 1497. Henry's distinguishing characteristic was his avarice. He accumulated a fortune of £2,000,000, being aided in his exactions by his agents Empson and Dudley.

Henry VIII. Born at Greenwich, June 28, 1491; died at Westminster, Jan. 28, 1547. King of England 1509–47, son of Henry VII. and Elizabeth of York. He ascended the throne on the death of his father April 22, 1509, and June 11, 1509, married Catharine of Aragon, widow of his brother Arthur. He joined the Holy League (which he soon deserted) of Julius II. 1511, he took personal charge of the war in France, and gained with the emperor Maximilian the victory of Guinegate (called the Battle of the Spurs), Aug. 16, 1513. During his absence James IV. of Scotland began war on England in favor of France, and was defeated and killed at Flodden Sept. 9, 1513. He made his favorite Cardinal Wolsey lord chancellor in 1515, and Francis I. of France and Henry VIII. of France near Calais at the Field of the Cloth of Gold. In 1521 he wrote the Assertio Septem Sacramentorum" against Luther, which gained for him the title of Defender of the Faith from Pope Leo X. After the capture of Francis by the Imperialists at Pavia, he concluded an alliance with France and war against the emperor (see Charles V., Aug. 30, 1525). In 1527 he instituted proceedings for a divorce from Catharine, alleging the invalidity of marriage with a deceased brother's wife, although a papal dispensation had been specially obtained. Annoyed at Wolsey's failure to obtain a decree for the divorce from the Pope, he dismissed him from the chancellorship, and bestowed it on Sir Thomas More (1529). At the instance of Cranmer, he obtained opinions from English and foreign universities declaring the invalidity of the marriage and the incompetence of the Pope to grant a dispensation, and upon he secretly married Anne Boleyn (Jan. 25, 1533), while Cranmer (who had been made archbishop of Canterbury in 1532) declared the marriage with Catharine void (May 23, 1533) and that with Anne valid (May 28, 1533). In 1534, in consequence of the refusal of the Pope to grant the divorce, he procured the passage of the Act of Supremacy, which severed the connection of the English church with Rome and appointed the king and his successors protector and only supreme head of the church and clergy of England. More and Fisher died in 1535, for refusing to acknowledge the royal supremacy. At the instance of his new adviser Thomas Cromwell, who was made vicar-general or vicegerent in all matters ecclesiastical in 1535, he first suppressed the smaller (1536) and afterward (1539) the larger monasteries, whose property was confiscated. He beheaded Anne Boleyn on the charge of adultery May 19, 1536. He married Jane Seymour May 30, 1536 (she died Oct. 24, 1537). In 1539 he procured the enactment of the Statute of Six Articles (which see). He divorced Anne of Cleves Jan. 24, 1540. Anne's divorce and the execution of Cromwell followed in the same year, as well as a marriage with Catherine Howard, who was sent to the block on the charge of adultery Feb. 13, 1542. He married Catharine Parr July 12, 1543.

Henry IX., King of England. A title assumed by Cardinal York after the death of his brother, the "Young Pretender."

Henry I. Born about 1011: died Aug. 4, 1060. King of France 1051–60, son of Robert II.

Henry II. Born at St.-Germain-en-Laye, France, March 31, 1519; died at Paris, July 26, 1559. King of France 1547–59, son of Francis I. He married Catharine de' Medici in 1533; conquered the bishoprics of Metz, Toul, and Verdun from Germany in 1552; captured Calais and Guines, the last French possessions in France, in 1558; and was mortally wounded at a tournament in honor of the marriage of his daughter Elizabeth with Philip II. of Spain.

Henry III. Born at Fontainebleau, France, Sept. 19, 1551; died at St.-Cloud, Paris, Aug. 2, 1589. King of France 1574–89, third son of Henry II. and Catharine de' Medici. He was, while prince, styled Duc d'Anjou; defeated the Huguenots at Jarnac and Moncontour in 1569; was elected king of Poland in 1573; and succeeded his brother Charles IX. as king of France in 1574. He sought to maintain a balance of power between the Huguenots and the Roman Catholics, but the favorable peace which he granted to the former in 1576 (the *paix de mauvaise*) occasioned the formation of the Holy League by the Roman Catholics under Henry, duke of Guise, and compelled him to take sides with the Roman Catholic party. The death of his brother, the Duc d'Alençon, in 1584, caused the question of the succession to assume importance, as it left Henry of Navarre, the head of the Huguenot party, heir presumptive to the throne. The Holy League proclaimed the cardinal Charles de Bourbon heir presumptive, which brought on a renewal of the war with the Huguenots in 1585. The victory of Henry of Navarre at Coutras, Oct. 20, 1587, was followed by a conspiracy of the leading members of the League to depose the king, whose sincerity was mistrusted. Henry caused the

assassination of the Duke of Guise and his brother, Louis de Lorraine, cardinal de Guise, but was forced to take refuge with Henry of Navarre, in whose camp at St.-Cloud he was murdered by the monk Jacques Clement.

Henry IV. Born at Pau, France, Dec. 14 (13?), 1553; died at Paris, May 14 (13?), 1610. King of France 1589–1610, son of Antoine de Bourbon, king of Navarre, and Jeanne d'Albret. He became the head of the Huguenot party on the death of the Prince de Condé in 1569; succeeded to the throne of Navarre in 1572; married Margaret of Valois, sister of Charles IX. of France, at Paris, Aug. 18, 1572; and escaped the general massacre of his partizans inaugurated on the 24th, during the nuptial festivities. (See *St. Bartholomew, Massacre of.*) The death of the Duc d'Alençon in 1584 left him their presumptive to the throne of France, but the Holy League refused to recognize his title, and proclaimed the cardinal Charles de Bourbon heir presumptive. War broke out in consequence in 1585. The cardinal was proclaimed king under the title of Charles X. by the League on the death of Henry III. in 1589; but after defeating the Leaguers under the Duke of Mayenne at Ivry, March 14, 1590, and embracing the Roman Catholic religion at St.-Denis, July 25, 1593, Henry secured the general recognition of the Roman Catholics, and was crowned at Chartres, Feb. 27, 1594, although the war was still continued by the League in alliance with Spain. He published the Edict of Nantes (which see) April 15, 1598, and concluded the peace of Vervins with Spain and the League, May 2, 1598, which ended the so-called Wars of the Huguenots. He was assassinated by the Roman Catholic fanatic Ravaillac.

Henry V. The name given by the French Legitimists to the Comte de Chambord. See *Chambord, Henri*.

Henry I., surnamed "The Fowler." Born 876: died at Memleben on the Unstrut, Prussian Saxony, July 2, 936. King of Germany 919–936, son of Otto, duke of Saxony. He was elected king on the death of Conrad I., and was the first of the Saxon line of the kings of Germany and emperors of the Holy Roman Empire. He reconstituted the German monarchy, enlarged and improved the old fortresses, and put an end to the inroads of the Hungarians, whom he defeated (probably) on May 15, 933.

Henry II., Saint. Born in Bavaria, May 6, 972 (973?): died at Grona, near Göttingen, Prussia, July 13, 1024. Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire, son of Henry the Quarrelsome of Bavaria. He succeeded Otto III. as king of Germany in 1002, and was crowned emperor in 1014. He made two expeditions to Italy against Arduin, marquis of Ivrea, who had been elected king of Lombardy on the death of Otto. Arduin was overthrown in 1013.

Henry III., "The Black." Born Oct. 28, 1017: died at Botfeld, in the Harz, Germany, Oct. 5, 1056. Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire, son of Conrad II. whom he succeeded as king of Germany in 1039. He curbed the power of the feudatories, reduced Peter of Hungary to the position of a vassal, and received from Rome deposed Queen Thebora, popes Sylvester III., Benedict IX., and Gregory VI., and appointed Clement II., by whom he was crowned emperor on Christmas day, 1046. He raised the imperial power to its highest point.

Henry IV. Born at Goslar, Prussia, Nov. 11, 1050: died at Liège, Belgium, Aug. 7, 1106. Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire, son of Henry III. whom he succeeded as king of Germany in 1056. The principal occurrence of his reign was the struggle with Hildebrand (see *Gregory VII.*). He was crowned emperor in 1084 by Clement III., whom he had elevated to the papal see in opposition to Gregory. On the death of Gregory in 1085, his partizans elected Victor III., and Henry in 1089 made a new expedition to Italy to protect Clement. He was recalled in 1097 by the revolt of his son Conrad, who had allied himself with the papal party. Conrad died in 1101, but Henry's younger son, Henry, likewise allied himself with the papal party, and for a time imprisoned his father.

Henry V. Born in 1081: died at Nimwegen, Netherlands, May 23, 1125. Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire, son of Henry IV. whom he succeeded as king of Germany in 1106. He was crowned emperor in 1111, and in 1122 concluded the Concordat of Worms (which see). He married Matilda, daughter of Henry I. of England, in 1114.

Henry VI. Born at Nimwegen, Netherlands, in 1165: died at Messina, Sicily, Sept. 28, 1197. Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire, son of Frederick Barbarossa whom he succeeded as king of Germany in 1190. Having inherited the kingdom of the Two Sicilies through his wife Constance in 1189, he undertook an expedition to Italy in 1191 to rescue his inheritance from the usurper Tancred of Lecce: but was compelled to retire to Germany in the same year on receiving intelligence of the imprisonment of Richard I. of England. During this expedition he was crowned emperor at Rome. He subdued the Sicilies in two subsequent expeditions (1194 and 1195), and died as he was about to undertake a crusade to the Holy Land.

Henry VII. Born 1262: died at Buonconvento, near Siena, Italy, Aug. 24, 1313. Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire, son of the Count of Luxemburg whom he succeeded as king of Germany in 1308. He granted the Swiss cantons documentary confirmation of their immediate feudal relation to the empire and their consequent independence of Austria, in 1309. He was crowned emperor in 1312.

Henry I. Died in July, 1274. King of Navarre 1270–74.

Henry II. Born at Sanguesa, Spain, April, 1503: died at Pau, France, May 25, 1555. Titular king of Navarre. He was an unsuccessful claimant to the throne in 1521.

Henry III., King of Navarre. See *Henry IV.*, King of France.

Henry I. Born at Lisbon, Jan. 31, 1512: died 1580. King of Portugal 1578–80.

Henry, Duc d'Anjou. See *Henry III.*, King of France.

Henry, Prince of Portugal, surnamed "The Navigator." Born at Oporto, Portugal, March 4, 1394: died at Sagres, Portugal, Nov. 13, 1460. Youngest son of John I. of Portugal, distinguished for his encouragement of science and geographical discovery. His expeditions rounded Cape Bojador in 1433, discovered Madeira, the Azores, the Senegal, etc.

Henry, Prince of Prussia (G. **Friedrich Heinrich Ludwig**). Born at Berlin, Jan. 18, 1726: died at Rheinsberg, Prussia, Aug. 3, 1802. A Prussian general, brother of Frederick the Great, distinguished in the Seven Years' War, especially at Prague in 1757, and Freiberg in 1762.

Henry, surnamed "The Lion." Born probably at Ravensburg, Würtenberg, 1129: died at Brunswick, Germany, Aug. 6, 1195. Duke of Saxony and Bavaria. He succeeded as duke of Saxony in 1139; received Bavaria in 1155; was deposed and his dominions divided in 1180; and submitted to the emperor in 1181.

Henry of Ghent. Born near Ghent, Belgium, probably about 1217: died at Tournay, Belgium, 1293. A scholastic philosopher, surnamed "Doctor Solemnis" ("The Illustrious Doctor").

Henry of Huntingdon. Born about 1084: died 1155. An English historian. His early life was spent at Lincoln, and he became archdeacon of Huntingdon in 1109.

At the request of Alexander, bishop of Lincoln from 1123 to 1147 (*Dict. Anglor. Princ.*), he undertook an English history, following Bede by the bishop's advice, and extracting from other chroniclers. The first edition of this work was carried down to 1129, and he continued to add to it at various times, the last edition being brought down to 1154, the year of Stephen's death, which could not long have preceded his own. He was thus a near ecclesiastical contemporary in this part of his work. The early portion of Henry's "Historia Anglorum" is taken from the usual sources, the "Historia Miscella," "Aurelius Victor," "Eutropius," "Bede," and "Orosius," and his narrative is written completely anonymously with the events he describes. *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

Henry of Lancaster. Born about 1299: died at Leicester, May 13, 1361. An English noble, son of Henry, earl of Lancaster (1281(?)–1345). He commanded under Edward III. in Scotland in 1336; was created earl of Derby in 1337; fought under Edward at Crecy; took part in the sea-fight before Sluys; was appointed captain-general in Scotland in 1341; and was lieutenant and captain of Aquitaine May, 1345–Feb., 1347. Selected by Edward, Prince of Wales, Oct. 31, 1345, and gaining many other successes. In 1349 he was created earl of Lincoln, and appointed vice-regent of the duchy of Guienne and of the County of Poitou. In 1351 he was created duke of Lancaster, and made captain and admiral of the western fleet. He was engaged in numerous military operations and in diplomatic missions. Among his contemporaries he was known as a model of knighthood.

Henry of Lausanne; also called **Henry of Cluny, Henry the Deacon, Henry the Hermit,** etc. Died about 1148. A French itinerant preacher and religious reformer, founder of the sect of the Henricians.

Henry of Marlborough. Flourished about 1420. An English chronicler. He was a chaplain in Dublin, and held the office of Balscaddan and Deanbote in Dublin County. His annals in Latin cover the history of England and Ireland for the period 1133–1421.

Henry of Trastamare. See *Henry II.*, King of Castile.

Henry IV. A historical play, in 2 parts, by Shakspere. It was founded on an old play, "The Famous Victories of Henry V." The first part was produced in 1597 and printed in 1598; the second part was produced in 1598 and printed in 1600. *Dowe.*

Henry V. A historical play by Shakspere, acted in 1599 (*Fleay*). The material was taken from "The Famous Victories of Henry V.," and with the two previous plays completes a trilogy.

Henry VI. A historical play in 3 parts. The first part was acted as a new play in 1592. It was evidently written in 1589–90 by several hands with no unity in the Shakspere. The authors have been said to be Marlowe, Kyd, Peele, and Lodge, and perhaps Greene. (*Fleay.*) The second part is a transcript of a play written about 1580 and published in 1594 as "The First Part of the Contention between the two Famous Houses of York and Lancaster." It is thought to have been written by Greene, Peele, Marlowe, and Lodge, some of it being rewritten by Shakspere (*Fleay*) and altered by some illiterate actor. The third part followed, "The true Tragedie of Richard Duke of York, and the Death of Good King Henry the Sixt, etc.," which was the second part of "The Contention," probably mostly by Marlowe, with touches by Shakspere. These three plays were placed by Heminge and Condell in the first collected edition of Shakspere's plays in 1623.

Henry VIII. A historical play, partly by Shakspere, who appears to have left it unfinished, the rest being by Fletcher and Massinger. It is founded on Holinshed's "Chronicle" and Foxe's "Christian Martyrs," and was produced in 1613. As we have it, it is not the play of that name that was being acted when the Globe Theatre was burned in the same year.

Henry, Joseph. Born at Albany, N. Y., Dec. 17, 1797: died at Washington, D. C., May 13, 1878. An American physicist, especially noted for his researches in electromagnetism. He became secretary of the Smithsonian Institution (Washington) in 1846. Among his works are "Contributions to Electricity and Magnetism" (1839). His collected works were published in 1886.

Henry, Matthew. Born at Broad Oak, Flintshire, Wales, Oct. 18, 1662: died at Nantwich, England, June 22, 1714. An English biblical commentator, son of Philip Henry. He became a nonconformist minister at Hackney in 1687, and removed to Hackney. His best work is the "Exposition of the Old and New Testament" (1708–10). He also wrote "A Method for Prayer" (1710), etc.

Henry, Patrick. Born at Studley, Hanover County, Va., May 29, 1736: died at Red Hill, Charlotte County, Va., June 6, 1799. A celebrated American orator and patriot. He was the son of John Henry, a Scotchman, and Sarah Winston, a descendant of the English family of that name. He was admitted to the bar in 1760. In 1765 he entered the Virginia House of Burgesses, and immediately became the leader in Virginia of the political agitation which preceded the American Revolution. He introduced the famous resolutions declaring the Stamp Act unconstitutional, May 29, 1765, and in May, 1773, was associated with Thomas Jefferson, R. H. Lee, and Dabney Carr in the introduction of the resolution establishing a committee of correspondence for intercourse with the other colonies. He was a prominent member of the Continental Congress of 1774, and of the Virginia Convention of 1775. He was governor of Virginia 1776–79 and 1784–86, and in 1788 was a member of the Ratifying Convention, where he acted with the Anti-Federalists.

Henry, Philip. Born at London, Aug. 24, 1631: died at Broad Oak, Flintshire, June 24, 1696. An English nonconformist divine. His diaries were published in 1882.

Henry, Robert. Born at Muirton, Stirlingshire, Feb. 18, 1718: died at Edinburgh, Nov. 24, 1790. A Scottish historian, author of a "History of England" (1771–93).

Henry and Emma. A poem by Prior upon the model of the old ballad "The Nut Brown Maid."

Henry Clay (hen'ri klā). An American trotting stallion, the founder of the Clay family of trotters. He was by Andrew Jackson, by Grand Bashaw, a supposed Arabian imported from Algiers.

Henry Esmond (hen'ri ez'mond). A novel by Thackeray, published in 1852. The scene is laid in the time of Queen Anne. The book is a reproduction of the manners, thoughts, and literary style which prevailed in England at that period. Henry Esmond, the principal character, is a brave, polished, learned, and loyal gentleman, almost too self-sacrificing. He loves Beatrix Esmond, but finally marries her mother, Lady Castlewood. See *Esmond, Beatrix.*

Henryson (hen'ri-son), **Robert.** Born about 1430: died probably before 1500 (Morley). A Scottish poet. He wrote "Schoolmaster of Dunfermline," "Testament of Cresseid" (a sort of sequel to Chaucer's "Troilus and Cressida"), "Robene and Makyne" (said to be the earliest English pastoral), and "Fables" (Æsop, probably written between 1475 and 1480). The fables include "The Uplandis Mous and the Burges Mous" (The Country Mouse and the City Mouse).

His collected works were edited by D. Laing (1865).

Henry the Minstrel. See *Harry, Blind.*

Henschel (hen'shel), **Georg.** Born at Breslau, Feb. 18, 1850. A musical performer and conductor. He has a baritone voice and has made a reputation as a concert-singer. He married Isadora Bannon who also sings. He went to England in 1877. In 1881 he was appointed conductor of the Boston symphony orchestra. In 1885 he organized the London Symphony Concerts, and appeared for the first time in London as a conductor. From 1886 to 1888 he was professor of singing in Madame Goldschmidt's place at the Royal College of Music, London.

Hensel (hen'sel), Madame **Fanny Cecile Mendelssohn-Bartholdy.** Born at Hamburg, Nov. 14, 1805: died May 14, 1847. A pianist and composer, elder sister of Felix Mendelssohn, and wife (Oct. 3, 1829) of W. Hensel, a German painter. She published several books of songs.

Hensel, Wilhelm. Born at Trebbin, Prussia, July 6, 1794: died at Berlin, Nov. 26, 1861. A German historical painter. In 1828 he became court painter. He married Hensler's sister Mendelssohn.

Henselt (hen'selt), **Adolf.** Born at Schwabach, Bavaria, May 12, 1814: died at Warmbrunn, Silesia, Oct. 10, 1889. A noted German pianist. In 1838 he was made court pianist and teacher of the imperial children at St. Petersburg. He visited England in 1832 and 1867. His legato-playing was remarkable. Among his compositions are a concerto in F minor for the piano, concert studies, etc.

Henshaw (hen'shâ), **John Prentiss Kewley.** Born at Middletown, Conn., June 13, 1792: died near Frederick, Md., July 19 (20?), 1852. An

American bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church. He became rector of St. Peter's, Baltimore, in 1817, and in 1827 became bishop of Rhode Island and rector of Grace Church, Providence. He published a number of theological works, including a volume of "Hymns" (5th ed. 1823).

Henslow (henz'lō). **John Stevens.** Born at Rochester, England, Feb. 6, 1796; died at Hitcham, Suffolk, May 16, 1861. An English botanist, professor of mineralogy at Cambridge 1822–27, and professor of botany 1827–61. He became rector of Hitcham in 1837. He wrote a "Catalogue of British Plants" (1820), "Principles of Descriptive and Physiological Botany" (1836), "A Dictionary of Botanical Terms" (1857), etc.

Henslowe (henz'lō). **Philip.** Died in 1616. An English theatrical manager. He began life as servant of the bailiff of Nonsuch Manor; rose from nowhere in Southwark. Henslowe took care of the property there, and gradually made money and bought property. He owned the Bear's Head and other inns. In 1585 he bought land on the Bankside, and in 1501 built the Rose Theatre there. In 1592 he began to keep the accounts of his theatrical ventures in his "Diary." In it he gives the dates of new plays and the sums he paid for them. This diary is of great value to students of the drama. In 1600 he, with Allevn, built the Fortune Theatre. His "Diary" was edited for the Shakespeare Society (1845).

Hentz (hents), Mrs. (**Caroline Lee Whiting**). Born at Lancaster, Mass., 1800; died at Marianna, Fla., Feb. 11, 1856. An American novelist. She wrote "Aunt Patty's Scrap-Bag" (1846), "The Mob Cap" (1848).

Henzada (hen-zā'dä). A district in the Pegu division, British Burma, intersected by lat. 17° 30′ N., long. 95° 30′ E. Area, about 4,000 square miles. Population, about 480,000.

Hepburn (hep'bėrn), **James,** fourth Earl of Bothwell. Born about 1536; died 1578. A Scottish noble, husband of Mary Queen of Scots. He took no part in the murder of Rizzio, and aided Mary, after that event, in her flight from Holyrood, and was her chief supporter. He was the principal in the assassination of Darnley; was tried for the murder, under circumstances which made his conviction practically impossible, and so acquitted. On April 24, 1567, while the queen was returning to Edinburgh, she was met by Bothwell, who, with a show of force, carried her to his castle of Dunbar. He obtained a divorce from his wife early in May, and married the queen soon after (May 15, 1567). They were divorced in 1570.

Hephæstion (he-fes'ti-on). [Gr. "Ηφαιστίων.] Lived in the 2d century. An Alexandrian grammarian, author of a work on Greek meters (edited by Gaisford 1810).

Hephæstion. Died at Ecbatana, 325 or 324 B. C. A Macedonian of Pella, the intimate friend and companion of Alexander the Great. He died of fever at Ecbatana, and was mourned by the conqueror with extravagant demonstrations of grief.

Hephæstus (he-fes'tus). [Gr. "Ηφαιστος.] In Greek mythology, the god of fire and metallic arts, son of Zeus and Hera, and one of the great Olympians; identified by the Romans with their Vulcan, who became assimilated to him. He was the creator of all that was beautiful and mechanically wonderful in Olympus. Volcanoes were held to be his smithy and their fires were his journeymen. In art he was represented as a bearded man, usually with the short sleeveless or one sleeved tunic (*exomis*) and the conical cap, and holding the smith's hammer and tongs.

Hephzibah (hef'zi-bä). [Heb., 'my delight is in her.'] The wife of Hezekiah, king of Judah; also, a name to be given to the restored Jerusalem (Isa. lxii. 4).

Heppenheim (hep'pen-hīm). A small town in the province of Starkenburg, Hesse-Darmstadt, 16 miles south of Darmstadt. Near it is the ruined castle of Starkenburg.

Heptameron (hep-tam'e-ron). [Irreg. from Gr. ἑπτά, seven, and ἡμέρα, day.] A book containing the transactions of seven days. The "Heptameron" of Margaret of Angoulême, queen of Navarre (1492–1549), is a collection of stories supposed to have been related during seven days, modeled on the "Decameron" of Boccaccio.

The exact authorship of this celebrated book is something of a literary puzzle. Marguerite was a prolific author, if all the works which were published under her name be unhesitatingly ascribed to her. Besides the poems printed under the pretty title of "Les Marguerites de la Marguerite," she wrote many other works, and the "Heptameron," which was not given to the world until after her death (1558), The house of Valois was by no means destitute of literary talent. But that which seems most likely to be the Queen's genuine work hardly corresponds with the remarkable power shown in the "Heptameron." On the other hand, Marguerite for years maintained a literary court, in which all the most celebrated men of the time, notably Marot and Bonaventure des Périers, held places. It is very allowable to decide literary questions simply by considerations of possibility. But it would be little hesitation in assigning the entire "Heptameron" to Des Périers himself, and then its unfinished condition would be intelligible enough. The general opinion of critics, however, is that it was probably the result of the joint work of the Queen, of Des Périers, and of a good many other men, and probably some women, of letters.

Saintsbury, French Lit., p. 190.

Heptanomis (hep-tan'ō-mis). [Gr. "Επτανομίς.] In ancient geography, the part of Egypt extending from about lat. 27° N. to the commencement of the Delta: nearly equivalent to Middle Egypt.

The Heptanomis, or region of the seven provinces or nomes, the northernmost part, is far broader and more productive than the Thebais, which takes its name from Thebes, the southernmost district. In the Heptanomis, about seventy miles by the river above Cairo, on the western bank, stood the city of Bauris. The site is marked by the extensive mounds around the Arab village of Ahnás-el-Medeeneh. 'Alnas the capital,' a name probably preserving the remembrance that in earlier times this was the chief town of a province. *Poole,* Cities of Egypt, p. 37.

Heptarchy (hep'tär-ki). [From Gr. ἑπτά, seven, and ἀρχή, rule.] A name formerly loosely given to the early English kingdoms prior to their consolidation. The number of them, however, was seldom exactly seven, and their union or confederation was partial and temporary. The chief kingdoms were Kent, Wessex, Mercia, East Anglia, Deira and Bernicia (united as Northumbria), and Sussex. See *England.*

Heptateuch (hep'ta-tūk). [From Gr. ἑπτά, seven, and τεῦχος, an implement, a book.] The first seven books of the Old Testament. The last two (Joshua and Judges) contain the history of the Jews in the promised land under the theocratic government historically developed in the preceding five (the Pentateuch).

Hepworth (hep'wėrth), **George Hughes.** Born at Boston, Mass., Feb. 4, 1833. An American clergyman, lecturer, and writer. He was pastor of the Church of the Unity in Boston 1858–70, and of the Church of the Messiah, New York city, 1870–72, when he abandoned the Unitarian and entered the Presbyterian church. He subsequently occupied the pulpit of the Church of the Disciples, and eventually accepted an appointment on the New York "Herald." He has written "The Whip, Rod, and Sword" (1864), "The Criminal, the Crime, the Penalty" (1865), etc.

Hera, or **Here** (hē'rä, -rē). [Gr. "Ηρα, "Ηρη.] In Greek mythology, the greatest feminine divinity of Olympus, queen of heaven, wife and sister of Zeus, and inferior in power to him alone. She was the type of virtuous womanhood, and of the wife and mother. In art she is represented as a majestic woman, fully clothed, sometimes diademed or veiled, with a crown on her brow, and bearing a long scepter. By the Romans Hera was early identified with their Juno, originally a distinct Italian goddess; the Latin name is often incorrectly given to the Greek goddess.

Heraclea (her-a-klē'ä). [Gr. "Ηράκλεια.] In ancient geography, a city of Magna Græcia, situated near the Gulf of Tarentum about lat. 40° 10′ N., long. 16° 41′ E., near the modern Policoro. It was a Tarentine colony, and was the scene of a victory of Pyrrhus, king of Epirus, over the Romans 280 B. C.

Heraclea, surnamed "Minoa" (Gr. Μινῳα). In ancient geography, a city on the southern coast of Sicily, 18 miles west-northwest of Agrigentum.

Heraclean Tables (her-a-klē'an tā'blz), L. **Tabulæ Heracleenses.** Two fragmentary bronze tablets discovered near Heraclea in Magna Græcia about the middle of the 18th century, and preserved at Naples. They contain a Latin inscription (a copy of the "Lex Julia municipalis"), and also a fragment of Greek inscription.

Heraclea Perinthus. See *Perinthus.*

Heraclea Pontica (pon'ti-kä). In ancient geography, a city in Bithynia, Asia Minor, situated on the Black Sea in lat. 41° 18′ N., long. 31° 26′ E.: the modern Bender Erekli.

Heraclea Sintica (sin'ti-kä). In ancient geography, a town in Macedonia, situated about lat. 40° 54′ N., long. 23° 30′ E.: the modern Zeruokhori.

Heraclea Trachinia (tra-kin'i-ä). In ancient geography, a town in Malis, Greece, 10 miles west of Thermopylæ: a Spartan colony.

Heracleidæ. See *Heraclidæ.*

Heracleitus. See *Heraclitus.*

Heracleonites (he-rak'lē-on-its). The followers of Heracleon, a Valentinian Gnostic of the 2d century, noted as a commentator on the Gospel of John.

Heracles. See *Hercules.*

Heraclian (he-rak'li-an). Died at Carthage, 413 A. D. A Roman general. He assassinated Stilicho in 408 at the instance of the emperor Honorius, for which service he was rewarded with the office of count of Africa. He remained loyal to Honorius during the usurpation in 409 and 410 of Attalus, the creature of Alaric, but revolted in 413, in which year he made an unsuccessful invasion of Italy. He was killed at Carthage by emissaries of the emperor.

Heraclidæ (her-a-klī'dē). [Gr. "Ηρακλεῖδαι.] **1.** The descendants of Heracles; specifically, in Greek legend, certain Achæan chiefs claiming descent from Heracles, who in prehistoric times joined the Dorian migration to the Peloponnesus. The sons of Heracles were said to have been expelled from their heritage in the Peloponnesus by Eurystheus, and to have settled in Attica. The most notable of their descendants who joined the Dorians were Temenus, who in the partition of the conquered territories obtained Argos; Proclus and Eurysthenes, who obtained Lacedæmon; and Cresphontes, who obtained Messenia. The invasion of the Peloponnesus by the Heraclidæ in alliance with the Dorians was commonly referred to as the return of the Heraclidæ.

2. A tragedy of Euripides, exhibited about 429 B. C. "It celebrates the honourable conduct of Athens in protecting the suppliant children of Heracles, and her victory over the insolent Argive king Eurystheus, who invades Attica to recover the fugitives. The play was obviously intended as a political document, directed against the Argive party in Athens during the Peloponnesian war." *Mahaffy.*

Heraclitus (her-a-klī'tus). [Gr. "Ηράκλειτος.] Born at Ephesus, probably about 535 B. C.: died there, probably about 475 B. C. A celebrated Greek philosopher.

Heraclitus. An elegiac poet of Halicarnassus, a contemporary and friend of Callimachus.

Heraclius (her-a-klī'us). Born in Cappadocia, Asia Minor, about 575; died 641. Emperor of the East. He was the son of Heraclius, governor of Africa, and succeeded to the throne as the result of a conspiracy between his father and Crispus, the son-in-law of the emperor Maurice. In the early years of his reign the empire was terribly ravaged by the incursions of the Avars and the Persians. After having established the Croats and the Serbs in Illyricum as a barrier against the former about 620, he annihilated the power of the latter in a series of brilliant campaigns 622–628. The subsequent years of his reign were spent in an inexplicable inactivity, which resulted in the loss of Syria, Palestine, Mesopotamia, and Egypt to the caliphs.

Héraclius (ā-rā-klē-üs'). A play by Corneille, published in 1647.

Heras, Juan Gregorio de las. See *Las Heras.*

Herat (her-at'). **1.** A territory in western Afghanistan, bordering on Persia.—**2.** A city of Afghanistan, situated near the river Hari Rud, in lat. 34° 22′ N., long. 62° 9′ E. It is a place of strategic and military importance, defended by a wall and earthwork, and has been called "the key of India." It was often captured in the middle ages; was successfully besieged by the Persians in 1837–38, and taken by them in 1856, and was taken by Dost Mohammed in 1863, and by Abdurrahman in 1885. It has undergone over 50 sieges. It is the center of a very fertile district, and is a natural emporium of trade. Population, about 30,000.

Hérault (ā-rō'). **1.** A river in southern France, flowing into the Mediterranean 31 miles southwest of Montpellier. Length, about 100 miles.—**2.** A department of southern France. Capital, Montpellier. It is bounded by Lozère and Gard on the north, Gard on the east, the Mediterranean and Aude on the south, and Tarn on the west, corresponding to part of the ancient Languedoc. Among the leading products are oil and wine. Area, 2,393 square miles. Population (1891), 461,651.

Hérault de Séchelles (ā-rō' de sā-shel'), **Marie Jean.** Born at Paris, 1760; guillotined at Paris, April 5, 1794. A French revolutionist. He was a member of the Legislative Assembly in 1791, of the Convention in 1792, and of the Committee of Public Safety in 1793.

Herbart (her'bärt), **Johann Friedrich.** Born at Oldenburg, Germany, May 4, 1776: died at Göttingen, Prussia, Aug. 14, 1841. A noted German philosopher, professor at Königsberg (1809) and later (1833) at Göttingen. He founder of a school noted especially for its work in psychology. He published "Lehrbuch zur Einleitung in die Philosophie" (1813), "Lehrbuch zur Psychologie" (1816), "Psychologie" (1824–25), "Allgemeine Metaphysik" (1828–29), "Encyklopädie der Philosophie" (1831). His complete works were edited by Hartenstein (1850–52).

Herbelin (erb-laṅ'), Madame (**Jeanne Mathilde Habert**). Born in Seine-et-Oise, Aug. 24, 1820. A French miniature-painter. She painted the only miniature admitted to the Louvre.

Herbelot (er-blō'), **Barthélemy d'.** Born at Paris, Dec. 4, 1625: died there, Dec. 8, 1695. A French Orientalist. He published "Bibliothèque orientale, ou dictionnaire universel" (1697), etc.

Herbert (her'bėrt), **Edward,** Lord Herbert of Cherbury. Born about 1582: died at London, Aug. 20, 1648. An English philosopher, soldier, diplomatist, and historian. His chief work is "De veritate" ("On Truth," 1624).

Herbert, George. Born at Montgomery Castle, Wales, April 3, 1593: died at Bemerton, near Salisbury, Feb., 1633. An English poet, brother of Edward, Lord Herbert of Cherbury. He graduated B. A. at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1613, and M. A. in 1616, when he elected fellow. In 1618 he was prelector in the rhetoric school at Cambridge, and in 1619 he was made public orator. He was much in favor at court, and in his position as orator it was his duty to write all official letters to the government. This brought him much in contact with public men. In 1627 he resigned the post on account of ill health. In 1630 Charles I. presented him to the rectory of Fugglestone with Bemerton, Wiltshire. He repaired Bemerton church, which is said to be the smallest in England. It was restored by Wyatt in 1866. Here he wrote the religious poems for which he is principally remembered, and which were published after his death in a volume called "The Temple: Sacred Poems

and Private Ejaculations" (1633). In 1670 "more than 20,000 copies had been sold." There have been many editions, the most careful being that of Grosart in his collected edition of Herbert (1874). He also wrote "A Priest to the Temple, or the Country Parson," in prose (1652), etc.

Herbert, Henry William; pseudonym **Frank Forester.** Born at London, April 7, 1807; committed suicide at New York, May 17, 1858. An Anglo-American miscellaneous writer, author of historical works, novels, translations, etc. He is best known by his works on sports: "Field Sports of the United States" (1849), "Frank Forester and his Friends" (1849), "The Horse and Horsemanship of the United States" (1857), etc.

Herbert, John Rogers. Born at Maldon, Essex, England, Jan. 23, 1810; died at London, March 17, 1890. An English historical and portrait painter. He was elected one of the masters of the government school of design at Somerset House in 1841, and royal academician in 1846. He decorated the peers' robing-room in the House of Lords. His picture "Sir Thomas More and his Daughter" is in the Vernon collection, National Gallery.

Herbert, Sidney, first Lord Herbert of Lea. Born at Richmond, Surrey, Sept. 16, 1810; died at Wilton, England, Aug. 2, 1861. An English statesman, youngest son of the eleventh Earl of Pembroke. He was secretary at war 1845–46, 1852–55, and 1859–61, and colonial secretary 1855.

Herbert, Sir Thomas. Born at York, England, about 1606; died at York, March 1, 1682. An English traveler and author. He obtained a place in the suite of Sir Dudley Carleton, ambassador to the king of Persia, in 1627. After the death of Cotton in the following year, he made an extensive tour of the Persian dominions, and returned to England in 1628. He adhered to the Parliamentary cause during the civil war; was appointed to attend Charles I. during his confinement at Holdenby in 1647; and in the same year was appointed by the king as one of his grooms of the bedchamber. He wrote "A Description of the Persian Monarchy" (1634; reprinted with additions as "Some Yeares Travels into Africa and Asia the Great," 1638), and "Threnodia Carolina" (1678; reprinted with additions as "Memoirs of the last two years of the reign of that Unparalleld Prince of very blessed memory, King Charles I.," in 1702).

Herborn, a town in the province of Hesse-Nassau, Prussia, 39 miles northeast of Coblenz.

Herculaneum (her-kū-lā'nē-um). [Gr. *Ἡρακλειον*, city of Hercules.] An ancient city of Campania, near the coast, 6 miles southeast of Naples, directly at the foot of Mount Vesuvius. It was overwhelmed by the eruption of the year 79 A. D., being covered in this and succeeding eruptions first with mud and then with ashes and lava to a depth of from 70 to 112 feet. The ancient town was forgotten, and modern Resina grew up over its site. In 1709 an inhabitant of Resina sunk a well which reached the ancient level in the stage structure of the theater, and brought to light sculptures and marble fragments. Further search was made, solely for the marbles and works of art, and subsequently excavations were undertaken by the government, but were very ignorantly and imperfectly conducted, and the galleries pierced were in great part filled again. Under the French rule (1806–13) systematic explorations were instituted; a little was done later (1828–38), and then nothing until Victor Emmanuel caused the resumption of the work in 1869. The most important remains are the theater, basilica, prison, some interesting private dwellings, and portions of several streets and baths. In Herculaneum were found a number of carbonized manuscripts on papyrus, some of which have been deciphered, and some of the best-known statues in the Naples Museum, including the Acrippina, Sleeping Faun, Aristides, and busts of Plato and Demosthenes.

Herculano de Carvalho e Araujo (er-kō-lā'nō de kar-vāl'yō ē ä-rä-ū'zhō). **Alexandre.** Born at Lisbon, March 28, 1810; died Sept. 14, 1877. A Portuguese poet, historian, and novelist. His works include the poem "A voz do propheta" ("The Voice of the Prophet," 1836), "Historia de Portugal" (1846–53), "Do origem e progressos da instituição inquisitorial em Portugal" (1854–55), the novels "Eurico" (1847), "O monge de Cister" ("The Monk of Cister," 1848), etc.

Hercules (hėr'kū-lēz), Gr. **Heracles** (her'ä-klēz). [Gr. *Ἡρακλῆς*.] In Greek and Roman mythology, a mighty hero, originating in Greek legend, later adopted by the Romans, and worshiped as the god of physical strength, courage, and related qualities. According to the mythical account, his father, Zeus (Jupiter), destined him to the sovereignty of Tiryns by right of his mother, Alcmene, granddaughter of Perseus, but was thwarted by Hera (Juno). After Hercules had performed wonderful deeds in behalf of Thebes, his birthplace, Hera consented to his being made immortal, on condition of his accomplishing certain superhuman feats for his rival Eurystheus of Tiryns, in which he succeeded. These feats, called the "twelve labors" of Hercules, were as follows: (*a*) the strangling of the Nemean lion; (*b*) the killing of the Lernean hydra; (*c*) the capture of the Cerynician stag; (*d*) the capture of the Erymanthian boar; (*e*) the cleaning of the Augean stables; (*f*) the slaughter of the Stymphalian birds; (*g*) the capture of the Cretan bull; (*h*) the capture of the man-eating mares of Diomedes; (*i*) the securing of the girdle of Hippolyte, queen of the Amazons; (*j*) the fetching of the red oxen of Geryon; (*k*) the procuring of the golden apples of the Hesperides; (*l*) the bringing to the upper world of the dog Cerberus, guardian of Hades. The subject of this most famous of the Herculean legends (of comparatively late date) is distinguished as the Tirynthian Hercules from other personifications of Hercules worshiped in different places and countries (as the Cretan or the Egyptian Hercules, etc.), under the same or other names, the attributes of these various personifications being essentially the same, but their legendary history being different. Hercules is represented as brawny and muscular, with broad shoulders, generally naked, or draped merely in the skin of the Nemean lion, the head of the lion being often drawn over that of the hero as a helmet. He is usually armed with a club, sometimes with a bow and arrows.

It has long been recognised that Heraklēs was the borrowed Phœnician Sun-god; we now know that his primitive prototype had been adopted by the Phœnicians from the Accadians of Babylonia. It is scarcely too much to say that just as in the Greek myth of Aphrodite and Adonis we find the outlines of the old Chaldean story of Istar and Tammuz, so in the legends of Heraklēs we find even the details of the legends of Gisdhubar. The lion-destroyed city Gisdhubar is the lion of Nemea; the winged bull made by Anu to avenge the slight offered to Istar is the winged bull of Krete; the tyrant Khumbaba, slain by Gisdhubar in the land of pine-trees, the seat of the gods, the sanctuary of the spirits, "is the tyrant Geryon; the gems borne by the trees of the forest beyond the river of Hades" are the golden apples of the Hesperides; and the deadly sickness of Gisdhubar himself is but the fever sent by the poisoned tunic of Nessos through the veins of the Greek hero.

Sayce, Assyria, p. 111.

Hercules. One of the ancient constellations, between Lyra and Corona Borealis, representing a man upon one knee, with his head toward the south, and with uplifted arms. The ancients did not identify the constellation with Hercules; the modern place a club in one hand and a branch of apples with the three heads of Cerberus, in the other. The constellation contains 1 star of the second magnitude, 9 of the third, and 10 of the fourth.

Hercules. A British armored war-ship, launched in 1867. Her dimensions are—length, 325 feet; breadth, 59 feet; displacement, 8,540 tons. She has a water-line belt of armor from 5 feet above to 5 feet below the water-line, a single-decked central citadel, and armored bulkheads at each end. Thickness of armor, 6, 8, and 9 inches. Armament, 8 10-inch, 2 9-inch, and 4 7-inch guns.

Hercules, Pillars of. See *Pillars of Hercules*.

Hercules and Stag. A notable antique bronze from Pompeii, in the Museum of Naples. Height, 6 feet. The figure of Hercules is slender and youthful; he seizes the stag by one horn, and forces him to the ground.

Hercules Buffoon. See *Lucy, John*.

Hercules (Infant) **Strangling the Serpents.** A painting by Sir Joshua Reynolds (1788), in the Hermitage Museum, St. Petersburg. The child is in the act of throttling the two serpents; Iphicles shrinks back, and Alcmena with attendants rushes in; while Juno appears in the clouds above. It was ordered by Catharine II., and symbolizes Russia's struggles, as a new nation, with besetting troubles.

Herculis (hėr'kū-lis) **Insula.** The ancient name of Asinara.

Hercynian Forest (hėr-sin'i-an for'est). **The.** [L. *Hercynia Silva*, Gr. *Ἑρκυνία σύλη*.] In ancient geography, a mountain-range in the north of Europe. It has been variously represented as in central Germany, and as identical with the Bohmerwald, the Thüringerwald, etc. In modern geography it comprises the mountains of central Germany and the northern part of the Austrian empire, from Moravia and the Carpathians to Westphalia.

Herdecke (her'de-ke). A town in the province of Westphalia, Prussia, on the Ruhr northeast of Elberfeld-Barmen.

Herder (her'der), **Johann Gottfried von.** Born at Mohrungen, in East Prussia, Aug. 25, 1744; died at Weimar, Dec. 18, 1803. A German critic and poet of the so-called classical period of German literature. He was the son of a poor schoolmaster of Mohrungen; was nevertheless able to attend the University of Konigsberg, where he supported himself by giving private instruction. From 1764 to 1769 he was a teacher in Riga. In the latter year he visited Paris, where he held the position of companion to the young Prince of Holstein on a journey to Italy. He accompanied the latter, however, only as far as Strasburg, where he remained for some months. In 1771 he received a call as pastor to Bückeburg, where he lived until 1776. At the recommendation of Goethe, whom he had known at Strasburg, he was called to Weimar as court chaplain and superintendent of the church district, and here, with the exception of a journey to Italy in 1788–89, he lived until his death. He was ennobled by the Elector of Baden. His first important works, both of which were published in Riga, were "Fragmente über die neuere deutsche Literatur" ("Fragments concerning the More Recent German Literature," 1767), and "Kritische Wälder" ("Critical Forests," 1769). In 1772 appeared, further, the treatise "Über den Ursprung der Sprache" ("On the Origin of Language"). In 1778 he published, in collaboration with Goethe, "Von deutscher Art und Kunst einige fliegende Blätter" ("A Few Flying Sheets on German Style and Art"). In 1774 appeared "Die älteste Urkunde des Menschengeschlechts" ("The Oldest Record of the Human Race"). The most important of his works written in Weimar are "Volkslieder" ("Folk-Songs," 1778 and 1779), called in later editions "Stimmen der Völker in Liedern" ("Voices of the Nations in Songs"); "Ideen zur Philosophie der Geschichte der Menschheit" ("Ideas on the Philosophy of the History of Mankind," 1784–91); "Briefe zur Beförderung der Humanität" ("Letters for the Advancement of Humanity," 1793–97). The poem "Der Cid" ("The Cid"), written 1802–03, appeared posthumously in 1805. A complete edition of his works was published at Stuttgart, 1827–30, in 60 vols.

Héreau (ā-rō'), **Jules.** Born at Paris, 1830; died June 26, 1879. A French landscape-painter, noted especially for his figures of animals.

Heredia (ā-rā-dē'ä), **José Maria.** Born at Santiago de Cuba, Dec. 31, 1803; died at Toluca, Mexico, May 7, 1839. A Spanish-American poet. He lived successively in various parts of Spanish America; was banished from Cuba in 1823 for taking part in an attempted insurrection; passed two years in the United States; and from 1825 resided in Mexico, where he held various judicial offices. His poems have had numerous editions, and many have been translated into other languages; his "Ode to Niagara" is widely known. Many critics consider Heredia the greatest of the Spanish-American poets.

Heredia, Pedro de. Born at Madrid about 1500; died near Cadiz, Jan. 27, 1554. A Spanish soldier. He was the lieutenant of Vadillo, and governor of Santa Marta. He returned to Spain in 1529, and was authorized to colonize and govern the district of Nueva Andalucia, corresponding to northwestern Colombia. He founded Cartagena (Jan. 14, 1533) and other cities, made many expeditions to the interior, and obtained a great amount of gold. In 1537 he was accused of irregularities and sent to Spain. He was acquitted in 1539. He was again forced to go to Spain to answer charges in 1548–49, and 1551; on the latter voyage he was shipwrecked and drowned.

Hereford (her'e-fėrd). [ME. *Herford*, *Hereford*, *Herforth*, AS. *Herford*, army-ford, from *here*, army, and *ford*, ford.] In the county of south midland England. It is bounded by Shropshire on the north, Worcester and Gloucester on the east, Gloucester and Monmouth on the south, and Wales on the west. The chief industry is agriculture. It is noted for its breed of cattle, and is sometimes called "the garden of England." Area, 840 square miles. Population (1891), 115,949.

2. The capital of Herefordshire, situated on the Wye in lat. 52° 4′ N., long. 2° 45′ W. It has a trade in agricultural products. The cathedral is a highly interesting monument, founded 1079, but in large part built in the course of the 13th century. The Lady chapel is a beautiful example of Early English, and the great square central tower is of Decorated style. Most of the nave and choir retains its massive cylindrical Norman piers and round arches with chevron-molding. The work above is later. The west front is very fine, consisting of especial beauty. There are many fine tombs and beautiful old church furniture. The city had formerly a strong castle. It was the birthplace of Garrick. Population (1891), 20,267.

Herencia (ā-rān'thē-ä). A town in the province of Ciudad Real, Spain, 77 miles south of Madrid. Population (1887), 5,924.

Herencia Ceballos (ā-rān'thē-ä thä-bäl'yōs), **Mariano.** Born at Cuzco, 1820; died at Tunacari, Feb. 2, 1873. A Peruvian soldier and politician. He was an advanced liberal, took part in various revolts, and was prominent in Congress. He was elected vice-president in the Balta administration, and was acting president after Balta's death, July 15 to Aug. 2, 1872. Soon after he was condemned to banishment, and was shot by the soldiers who were conducting him to the frontier.

Hérens (ā-rōn'), **Val d'**, or **Eringerthal** (ā'ring-er-tāl). An alpine valley in the canton of Valais, Switzerland. It is bounded on the north by that of Martigny, noted for its picturesque scenery.

Here (hēr) **Prophecy, The.** A bit of old English rime, which was preserved by Abbot Benedict. It is connected with the image of a hart set up in 1289 by Ralph Fitzstephen over his house at Here.

The date of the setting up the hart was that of the death of Henry II. and the accession of Richard I., and the probable sense of the lines is: "When thou seest a hart reared up in Here, then shall the English people be divided into three parts: one shall go all too late into Ireland." There John, who was Lord, removed, at his brother Richard's accession to the English crown, the fighting John de Courcy from direction of affairs, and made him an enemy; while Richard, absent on crusade, exciting the hopes of the Irish chiefs, caused them to patch up their own quarrels and agree on a combined rising, of which the most notable result was a temporary loss of the English army at Thurles. The results would have been serious to England if the insurgents had not again fallen out among themselves. The "three parts" proceeds: "and the third into Apulia, with profitable remaining." On his way to the Holy Land, Richard remained at Messina, where, in a quarrel about his sister's dowry, he extorted from Tancred, the last of the Norman kings of Sicily, forty thousand ounces of gold, and betrothed his nephew Arthur of Bretagne to Tancred's daughter. Then of the third division the prophecy adds—"That third will bring their hart (?) to all drawn to vengeance." That is to say, by their oath as crusaders to avenge the desecration of the Holy Sepulchre the infidel. The last line seems to be lost by the interruption. This is my own guess at the much-evil riddle of the last part of the Here Prophecy, and, if not in every word right, it seems to give the true general sense.

Morley, English Writers, III. 201.

Herero (he-rā'rō), or **Ovaherero** (ō-vä-he-rā'rō). A Bantu tribe and language of German Southwest Africa, in what is called Damaraland or Hereroland. They called themselves Ovaherero, and their language Otsiherero. By some they are called Cattle-Damaras, in distinction from the Hill-Damaras. The whole life of the Herero is engrossed by his herds of cattle, which he will ruin worships, and he wars with the Namo-Hottentots, whose chief business is periodically to raid Herero cattle. The Ovaherero have been partly christianized by German missionaries, who have created a considerable literature in Otsiherero. This language belongs to the same cluster as that of the Ovambo and Ovimbundu.

Hereroland (he-rā'rō-land). See *Herero*.

Hereward (her'e-ward). Flourished about 1070. A noted English outlaw and patriot who defended Ely against the Normans. He was a Lincolnshire man, incorrectly said to have been a son of Leofric, earl of Mercia. In 1070 he joined the Danes, who had appeared in the Humber, and attacked Peterborough and sacked the abbey. He took refuge with his band in the Isle of Ely, from which he was finally driven by William the Conqueror. According to John of Peterborough, he was surnamed "the Wake." Many legends sprang up about his name.

Hereward. A historical novel by Charles Kingsley, published in 1866; scene laid about 1070.

Herford (her'fōrd). A town in the province of Westphalia, Prussia, situated at the junction of the Werre and the Aa, 48 miles west-southwest of Hannover. It has manufactures of cotton and flax. It is built around an ancient nunnery. Population (1890), 19,255.

Héricourt. See *Belfort, Battle of*.

Hering (hā'ring), **Constantin.** Born at Oschatz, Saxony, Jan. 1, 1800; died at Philadelphia, July 23, 1880. A German-American homeopathic physician. He published "Rise and Progress of Homeopathy" (1834), "Domestic Physician" (1837), etc.

Heringsdorf (hā'rings-dorf). One of the leading watering-places on the Baltic, situated in the island of Usedom, Pomerania, Prussia, 5½ miles northwest of Swinemünde.

Heriot (her'i-ot), **George.** Born at Edinburgh, 1563; died at London, Feb., 1623. A Scottish goldsmith and philanthropist. He founded Heriot's Hospital at Edinburgh. He is a prominent figure in Scott's "Fortunes of Nigel."

Heri-Rud (her-ē-rōd'), or **Herat-Rud,** or **Hari-Rud.** A river in western Afghanistan and on the Persian frontier, which, under the name of Tejend, disappears in the Turkoman steppes, Asiatic Russia, about lat. 37° 30′ N., long. 60° E.: the ancient Arius. Length, about 650 miles.

Herisau (hā'rē-sou). The largest town in the half-canton of Appenzell Outer Rhodes, Switzerland, situated on the river Glatt in lat. 47° 23′ N., long. 9° 16′ E. It manufactures muslin. Population (1888), 12,970.

Heristal, or **Heristall.** See *Herstal*.

Herjeå-dalen (her'ye-å-dā'len). A district in the southern part of Jemtland, Sweden.

Herkimer (hėr'ki-mėr), **Nicholas.** Died at Danube, N. Y., in Aug., 1777. An American Revolutionary general, of German extraction. He commanded the militia of Tryon County, who in 1777 marched to the relief of Fort Stanwix on the Mohawk River, which was besieged by the British. He defeated a detachment of the British and Tories on Aug. 6 of that year, but was himself wounded in the battle, and died in consequence of an unskilful surgical operation.

Herkomer (hėr'kō-mėr), **Hubert.** Born at Waal, in Bavaria, May 26, 1849. An English genre, landscape, and portrait painter. He came to America in 1857, with his father, a wood-carver, but went to England in 1857 and settled in Southampton, where he entered the School of Art. In 1868 he visited Munich, and in 1869 he entered the academy of South Kensington under Frederick Walker. He became a member of the Institute of Water Colors in 1871, and associate of the Royal Academy in 1879. He received the medal of honor, Paris, 1878. In 1879 he settled in Bushey, Hertfordshire, where he established an art school in 1883. He revisited America in 1882, and again in 1883 and 1885. He was appointed Slade professor of art at Oxford as successor to John Ruskin, and became a member of the Berlin Academy in 1885.

Perkins, Cyclopedia of Painters and Paintings.

Hermandad (er-män-dädh'). [Sp., 'a brotherhood.'] In Spain, originally, a voluntary organization; a Santa Hermandad, or Holy Brotherhood) for the maintenance of public order. The first Hermandad was formed in Aragon in the 13th century, and another in Castile and Leon a few years later, chiefly to resist the exactions and robberies of the nobles. They soon assumed general police and judicial powers under royal sanction; and at the end of the 15th century the organizations were united and extended over the whole kingdom. The Hermandad was soon after reorganized as a regular national police, which has been superseded in later times by a civic guard on the model of the French gendarmerie.

Hermann. See *Arminius*.

Hermann (her'män), surnamed "The Lame" (L. **Hermannus Contractus**). Born July 18, 1013; died at Reichenau, Lake Constance, Sept. 24, 1054. A German historian, author of a "Chronicon," edited by Pertz in "Monumenta Germaniæ historica" (1844).

Hermann, Friedrich Benedikt Wilhelm von. Born at Dinkelsbühl, Bavaria, Dec. 5, 1795; died at Munich, Nov. 23, 1868. A German political economist and statistician. He was appointed professor of political economy at Munich in 1825, and occupied various political and official positions, among them that of head of the statistical bureau. His chief work is "Staats-wirtschaftliche Untersuchungen" ("Economic Researches," 1832; 2d ed., 1870).

Hermann, Johann Gottfried Jakob. Born at Leipsic, Nov. 28, 1772; died at Leipsic, Dec. 31, 1848. A noted German classical philologist, professor at Leipsic 1798–1848. Among his works are "De metris Græcorum et Romanorum poetarum" (1796), "Handbuch der Metrik" (1799), "De metris Pindari" (1815), "De emendanda ratione Græcæ grammaticæ" (1801). He edited Euripides, the "Clouds" of Aristophanes (1799), "Homeric Hymns" (1806), Bion and Moschus (1849), Æschylus (1852), etc.

Hermann, Karl Friedrich. Born at Frankfort-on-the-Main, Aug. 4, 1804; died at Göttingen, Prussia, Dec. 31, 1855. A German archæologist and philologist, professor at Marburg (1832) and later (1842) at Göttingen. His best-known work is "Lehrbuch der griechischen Antiquitaten" ("Manual of Greek Antiquities," 1841–52).

Hermanns Denkmal (her'mäns denk'mäl). A monument of the chieftain Arminius at Grotenburg, Germany, dedicated in 1875. The arcaded pedestal is 100 feet high, and the colossal statue measures 86 feet to the point of the uplifted sword. The figure is of sheet-copper secured to a framework of iron.

Hermannstadt (her'män-stät). [Hung. *Nagy Szeben,* Rumanian *Sibiu,* L. *Cibinium.*] The capital of the country of Hermannstadt, Transylvania, situated on the Cibin in lat. 45° 48′ N., long. 24° 8′ E. It was formerly an important trading center. The majority of the inhabitants are Germans. The Bruckenthal Palace (with collections) and the Rathaus are noted buildings. It was founded by German colonists in the 12th century; was formerly capital of Transylvania; and was the scene of several contests between Hungarians, Austrians, and Russians in 1849. Population (1880), 21,465.

Hermann und Dorothea (her'män ünt dor-ō-tā'a). An idyllic poem by Goethe, published in 1797. The scene is laid about the year 1796, and has a basis of fact. It is closely connected with the expulsion of several hundred Protestants from his territory by the Archbishop of Salzburg, which occurred in 1731. Hermann is an established citizen of a little town, and represents a settled life as contrasted with the wandering and unsettled one of the fugitive but self-reliant Dorothea exiled from her home, whom he finally wins and marries.

Hermanric (her'man-rik), or **Ermanaric** (G. **Hermerich**). Died 376. King of the East Goths. He was descended from the royal family of the Amali, and ruled over a loosely welded Gothic confederacy extending probably over northern Hungary, Lithuania, and southern Russia. He was defeated by the Huns at the beginning of the migration of the peoples in northern Europe, and fell upon his sword in 376, having, it is said, attained an age of over one hundred years.

Hermaphroditus (hėr-maf-rō-dī'tus). [Gr. *Ἑρμαφρόδιτος.*] In Greek mythology, the son of Hermes and Aphrodite. With the nymph of the fountain Salmacis, in Caria, he was united into one person.

Hermas, Shepherd of. See *Shepherd of Hermas*.

Hermenegild (her'me-ne-gild), Saint. Died at Tarraco, April 13, 585. A West-Gothic prince. He was the son of Leovigild, king in Spain, by whom he was admitted to a share in the government in 573. He joined the Roman Catholic Church, and rebelled against his father, who caused his death by his father, and was canonized by Pope Sixtus V.

Hermengyld (hėr'men-gild). The wife of the Constable in Chaucer's "Man of Law's Tale," of whose murder Constance (Custance) was falsely accused.

Hermes (hėr'mēz). [Gr. *Ἑρμῆς.*] In Greek mythology, the herald and messenger of the gods, protector of herdsmen, god of science, commerce, invention, and the arts of life, and patron of travelers and rogues: son of Zeus (Jupiter) and Maia, born on Mount Cyllene in Arcadia. He was the guide (psychopompus) of the shade of the dead to Hades. In art he is represented as a vigorous youth, beardless after the archaic period, and usually but slightly draped, with caduceus, petasus, and talaria as attributes. The Roman Mercury, a god of much more limited and solid character, became identified with Hermes. The name has also been given to quicksilver.

Hermes, or a Philosophical Inquiry concerning Universal Grammar. A work by James Harris, published in 1751.

Hermes (her'mes), **Georg.** Born at Dreierwalde, Westphalia, Prussia, April 22, 1775; died at Bonn, Prussia, May 26, 1831. A German Roman Catholic theologian, founder of the system of Hermesianism, a rationalizing theory of the relation of reason to faith. He wrote "Einleitung in die christkatholische Theologie" (1819–29), "Christkatholische Dogmatik" (1834–36).

Hermesianax (hėr-me-si'a-naks). Born at Colophon, Asia Minor: lived in the last part of the 4th century B. C. A Greek elegiac poet. Fragments of his works have been edited by Hermann, Bergk, etc.

Hermes of Andros. A statue so named, in the National Museum, Athens. It is, in fact, a sepulchral statue of the 4th century B. C., the finest existing example of idealized portrait figures of this class.

Hermes carrying the Infant Bacchus. An original statue by Praxiteles, in the museum at Olympia, Greece. The left arm, with the child, rests on a tree-stump, over which is thrown the himation. The right arm was raised, and held some object to amuse the child. It is the finest rendering of a beautiful youthful figure surviving from antiquity.

Hermes (Mercury) in repose. A beautiful Greek original bronze of the school of Lysippus, in the Museo Nazionale, Naples. The figure leans slightly forward; the expression is one of rest and amiability.

Hermes Trismegistus (tris-me-jis'tus). [Lit. 'Hermes the thrice greatest.'] The Greek name of the Egyptian god Thoth, the reputed author of 42 encyclopedic works on Egypt. A partial collection of Hermetic writings was translated into French by Ménard in 1866.

Hermia (hėr'mi-ä). In Shakspere's "A Midsummer Night's Dream," an Athenian lady, the daughter of Egeus: she is in love with Lysander.

Hermione (hėr-mī'ō-nē). [Gr. *Ἑρμιόνη.*] **1.** In Greek mythology, the daughter of Menelaus and Helen, and wife of Neoptolemus, and later of Orestes.—**2.** The wife of the jealous Leontes in Shakspere's "Winter's Tale." She is the Bellaria of Greene's "Pandosto," the story from which the "Winter's Tale" was taken.

3. A character in Racine's "Andromaque," said to be "the most personally interesting on the French tragic stage."—**4.** The wife of Damon in the tragedy "Damon and Pythias" by Banim and Sheil.

Hermione, Lady (Lady Erminia Pauletti). A rich Genoese lady in Sir Walter Scott's novel "The Fortunes of Nigel."

Hermiones (hėr-mi-ō'nēz), **Herminones** (hėr-mi-nō'nēz), or **Irminones** (ėr-mi-nō'nēz). [L. (Tacitus) *Herminones,* the Latinization of a hypothetical Germanic fundamental form *Ermenez,* a name of the god *Tiwaz,-Tiu,* AS. *Tiw* (in *Tuesdæg*), N. *Tÿr,* OHG. *Ziu,* L. *Jupiter,* Gr. *Ζεύς.* Cf. AS. *Twesdæg.*] According to Tacitus, one of the three great divisions of the West-Germanic people, named from their ancestors, the three sons of Mannus, Ingvæones, Herminones, and Istvæones. The Herminones comprehended, particularly, the Upper German tribes. The Ingvæones lived in the sea-coast, included the Lower German tribes. The Istvæones were the tribes of the Rhine region who ultimately formed a principal part of the Franks. The terms are, however, of inexact ethnologic application. Pliny makes a fivefold division in that he gives, besides the three groups of Tacitus, the Vindili and the Peucini Bastarnæ. The names are probably in their first use not ethnologic, but were originally applied to Amphictyonic unions all devoted to the cult, under different attributes, of the old Germanic heaven-god.

Hermitage, The. **1.** A palace in St. Petersburg, Russia, founded by Catharine II., originally in the form of a pavilion of moderate size, but rebuilt in the 19th century, especially for a museum, in a neo-Greek style of excellent effect, and forming one of the best-designed museums existing. It measures 375 by 512 feet, and has 3 interior courts. The entrance is supported by 30 colossal human figures, and the roof of the grand hall rests on 16 fine monolithic columns. On one side of the building is a copy of Raphael's Loggie in the Vatican, which survives from the old palace. The collections include important ancient sculpture, the unparalleled discoveries of Greek jewelry, textile fabrics, and other minor antiquities, from the Crimea, and one of the great galleries of paintings of Europe.

2. A fashionable resort at Moscow, Russia. It is a garden on the side of a hill.—**3.** A chalet built in the valley of Montmorency, France, by Madame d'Épinay as a retreat for Jean Jacques Rousseau. He passed about 6 years here (1751–57), writing then a part of "La nouvelle Héloïse," the "Discours sur l'inégalité des conditions," and a part of his "Dictionary of Music." Grimley died here in 1813.

4. An old house near Nashville, Tennessee, the residence of President Andrew Jackson.

Hermite, Tristan l'. See *Tristan*.

Hermocrates (hėr-mok'ra-tēz). [Gr. *Ἑρμοκράτης.*] Died at Syracuse about 407 B. C. A Syracusan general and politician. He was one of the three generals who in 414 were intrusted with the defense of Syracuse against the Athenians, and who after several spirited but unsuccessful engagements were deprived of their commands. He was one of the commanders of the Syracusan squadron in the naval battle of Cynossema in 412. He was banished in 409, and was killed in an attempt to make himself master of Syracuse.

Hermodorus (hėr-mō-dō'rus) of **Ephesus.** A Greek philosopher who is said to have assisted the decemvirs in drawing up the laws of the Twelve Tables at Rome in 451 B. C.

Hermogenes (hėr-moj'e-nēz). [Gr. *Ἑρμογένης.*] Born at Tarsus, Cilicia: lived in the second half of the 2d century. A noted Greek rhetorician. His rhetorical treatises were edited (in the "Rhetores Græci") by Walz.

The greatest technologist of the period now under consideration was Hermogenes, the son of Calippus of Tar-

sus. The year of his birth is not known, but he was only fifteen when the fame of his precocious genius as an extempore speaker led the emperor M. Aurelius to send for him; and he introduced himself by saying, "Behold, I am come to you, O prince, an orator requiring a pedagogue, an author still looking forward to maturity." So much after this he became a public teacher of rhetoric.

K. O. Muller, Hist. of the Lit. of Anc. Greece, III. 156. *(Donaldson.)*

Hermon (hĕr'mon). [Gr. Ἑρμών.] A mountain-ridge and the culminating point in the range of Anti-Libanus, Syria, situated about 35 miles west-southwest of Damascus: the modern Jebel-esh-Sheikh. Height, 9,200 feet.

Hermonthis (hĕr-mon'this). [Gr. Ἑρμωνθίς.] In ancient geography, a town in the Thebaid, Egypt, situated on the Nile 8 miles southwest of Thebes: the modern Erment. It was a seat of ancient worship, and important ruins remain, notably those of a temple built in the time of Cleopatra.

Hermopolis. See *Hermupolis.*

Hermopolis (hĕr-mop'ō-lis), or **Hermupolis** (hĕr-mup'ō-lis), **Magna.** [Gr. Ἑρμοῦ πόλις μεγάλη, great city of Hermes.] In ancient geography, a city of Egypt, situated near the Nile in lat. 27° 42′ N.: the modern Eshmun or Ashmunein. Near it are the tombs and grottoes of Beni-Hassan (which see).

Hermosillo (hĕr-mō-sēl'yō). A city, capital of the state of Sonora, Mexico, situated on the river Sonora about lat. 29° 10′ N., long. 110° 45′ W. Population (1892), 7,071.

Hermsdorf (herms'dorf), **Nieder-.** A village and tourists' resort in the province of Silesia, Prussia, 42 miles southwest of Breslau. Population (1890), commune, 7,614.

Hermunduri (her-mun'dū-ri or her-mun-dū'ri). [L. (Pliny) *Hermunduri*, (Gr. (Strabo) Ἑρμίνδουροι.] A German tribe, a branch of the Suevi, first mentioned by Strabo. They were situated on the Saale eastward to the middle Elbe, and adjoined the Chatti on the west, in the Harz region. They are mentioned under their old name for the last time in the 4th century. They in all probability became, finally, the Thuringians.

Hermupolis (hĕr-mup'ō-lis), or **Hermopolis** (hĕr-mop'ō-lis), or **Syra** (sē'rä). [Gr. Ἑρμοῦ πόλις, city of Hermes.] A seaport and the capital of the nomarchy of the Cyclades, Greece, situated on the island of Syra, lat. 37° 26′ N., long. 24° 57′ E. Population (1889), 25,104.

Hermus (hĕr'mus). [Gr. Ἕρμος.] In ancient geography, a river in western Asia Minor, flowing into the Gulf of Smyrna 10 miles northwest of Smyrna: the modern Ghedis-Tchai or Sarabat. Length, about 180 miles.

Hernals (hĕr'nals). A western suburb of Vienna.

Hernandez (ār-nän'däth), **Francisco.** Born at Toledo, 1514: died about 1578. A Spanish naturalist, sent by Philip II. to Mexico with the cosmographer Francisco Dominguez, to study the natural history of the country. He traveled there from 1570 to 1576, and prepared 16 folio volumes on plants, animals, and minerals; portions of these were published in 1648, 1651, and 1791.

Hernandez Cordoba, Francisco. See *Cordoba.*

Hernandez Giron, Francisco. See *Giron.*

Hernandez de Oviedo y Valdés, Gonzalo. See *Valdés.*

Hernani, ou l'Honneur Castillan. A tragedy by Victor Hugo, acted, after much opposition, Feb. 25, 1830. See *Ernani.*

The main subject of "Hernani" is the point of honour which compels a noble Spaniard to kill himself, in obedience to the blast of a horn sounded by his mortal enemy, at the very moment of his marriage with his beloved.

Saintsbury, French Lit., p. 520.

Herndon (hĕrn'don), **William Henry.** Born at Greensburg, Ky., Dec. 28, 1818: died near Springfield, Ill., March 18, 1891. An American lawyer. He removed with his parents to Illinois in 1820, and in 1843 entered into law partnership with Abraham Lincoln, which continued in force until the death of the latter. He wrote a "Life of Abraham Lincoln" (1889).

Herndon, William Lewis. Born at Fredericksburg, Va., Oct. 25, 1813: died Sept. 12, 1857. An American naval officer. In 1851–52, being then a lieutenant, he was sent with Lieutenant Lardner Gibbon to make an exploration of the river Amazon and its Peruvian tributaries. The results were published by the United States government as "Exploration of the Valley of the Amazon (1853–54)," vols. I. and II. by Herndon, Vol. II. by Gibbon). Herndon was promoted commander in 1855; took service with the Panama Mail Steamship Company; and perished in the wreck of the Central America, which went down in a cyclone.

Herne the Hunter. A traditionary personage supposed to range near an old oak, known as Herne's Oak, in Windsor Park. It was blown down in 1863, and was supposed to be about 650 years old. The queen has planted a young oak on the spot.

Hernici (hĕr'ni-sī). In ancient history, an Italian people, allied to the Sabines, dwelling in the Apennines about 40 miles southeast of Rome. Their capital was Anagnia. They were subjugated by Rome 306 B. C.

Hernösan (hern'ö-sän). A seaport, capital of the district of Westernorrland (or Hernösand), Sweden, situated on the island of Hernö, near the mouth of the river Angerman, about lat. 62° 37′ N., long. 17° 50′ E. It has some manufactures. Population (1890), 5,789.

Hero (hē'rō). [Gr. Ἥρω.] In Greek legend, a priestess of Aphrodite at Sestos, on the Hellespont, beloved by Leander. See *Hero and Leander.*

Hero. See *Heron.*

Hero. The daughter of Leonato, and friend and cousin of Beatrice, in Shakspere's "Much Ado about Nothing." The real story of the play, the slandering of Hero, is generally left out in the stage version.

Hero and Leander. 1. A poem in 340 verses, ascribed to Musæus. "For grace of diction, metrical elegance, and simple pathos, which avoids all violations of good taste, this little canto stands far before the other poems of the same age. We know nothing of the history of this Musæus, the imitator of the 4th century, except that he was later than the poet of Panopolis. He is indirectly referred to by Agathias, who flourished in the first half of the sixth century." *K. O. Müller.*

The poem of "Hero and Leander" belongs rather to certain than to high poetry. The subject is the well-known story of Hero, the beautiful priestess of Venus at Sestos, and Leander, who was the glory of Abydos on the other side of the water, and who swam across the Hellespont every even-ing to visit her bride, till at last he was drowned on a winter's night, and his body cast up at the foot of Hero's tower, who, in despair, cast herself down from the battlements, and died by the side of her lover. This tragedy of Hero and Leander, the Juliet and Romeo of the Dardanelles, was of much older date than Musæus. It was well known to Ovid, Virgil, and Propertius, and Virgil's version is lamentable. But Musæus is the author of the most complete version of the story, and he has told it in a manner which will bear criticism. There is no pause in the brief narrative from the beginning, where the lovers meet, like the hero and heroine of Heliodorus and Shakspere, on a festive occasion, down to the fatal issue of Hero's passion. The poet does not, like the other erotic writers, delight in his opportunity of describing details. There is nothing to shock the most delicate reader, and the grace of the language and the metrical power, in spite of a certain affectation which would have done credit to a better age. The "Hero and Leander" of Musæus is the dying swan-note of Greek poetry, the last distinct echo of the old music of Hellas.

K. O. Müller, Hist. of the Lit. of Anc. Greece, III. 370. *(Donaldson.)*

2. A poem of Marlowe and Chapman, based on the poem of Musæus. The first edition consisted of Marlowe's portion, 2 sestiads; the second edition gave the whole poem, the remaining 4 sestiads being written by Chapman after Marlowe's death. Both editions appeared in 1598.

Herod (her'od) **I.,** surnamed "The Great." [Gr. Ἡρῴδης.] King of Judea 40–4 B. C. He came of an Idumean family which was converted to Judaism. His father, Antipater, succeeded during the conflict between Hyrcanus II. and Aristobulus II. in securing the confidence and hold in Judean politics and befriending the Romans. Accordingly when Antipater was appointed by Cæsar in 47 B. C. procurator of Judea, Herod, though only 15 years old, was made governor of Galilee, and shortly afterward of Cœle-Syria. In 40 he had to flee from Judea to Rome, and was appointed by the senate king of Judea. In 37 he took possession of his kingdom with the aid of the Romans. During the civil war he was on the side of Mark Antony, but after the battle of Actium (31 B. C.) he secured the favor of the victorious Octavianus. He only confirmed him in his kingdom, but also considerably increased his territory, so that it extended from the sea to Syria, and from Damascus to Egypt. His policy toward Rome was that of outspoken servility, though his secret aim may have been the founding of an independent monarchy. His attitude toward the people over whom he ruled was characterized by entire want of sympathy with their religious and political culture, ideals, and aspirations. His rule was marked by unscrupulous selfishness and bloody despotism. In his family relations he showed the same passionate, jealous disposition. At the same time, he was bold, prudent, understanding his opportunities and knowing how to avail himself of them, liberal, and fond of pomp and display. To these qualities may be ascribed his success, and what popularity he obtained. Thus, to strengthen his position he had his benefactor Hyrcanus II. executed, and it was assumed that his brother-in-law Aristobulus appointed by him high priest, was drowned at his instigation for fear of his great popularity with the people. The people he held in subjection by bloody terror. He built the magnificent temple begun 20 B. C. and finished in 9 years (*Josephus*, Antiq., XV. 11) could not gain him the hearts of the outraged people. At the same time with the temple, he erected everywhere theatres, gymnasia, and northern temples. Even some cities owe their origin to his love of building, notably Cæsarea, Samaria was turned by him into a fortress, and Jericho into a city. In a fit of jealousy he executed his beautiful wife Marianne, granddaughter of Hyrcanus II., and later his two sons by her, Alexander and Aristobulus, and five days before his death his eldest son by Doris, Antipater. His last order, according to a well-known story, was for the massacre of the nobles more hatefully after his decease, so that at least his death might cause mourning (*Josephus*, Antiq., XVII. c. 5). He died in great agony from a loathsome disease, which drove him to a suicidal attempt, 4 B. C. In Mat. ii. 1 ff. he is represented as having ordered the massacre of the infants of Bethlehem, in order to exterminate the child Jesus, an act which would have been quite in harmony with his character as a superstitious despot and tyrant, but the historicity of which causes chronological difficulties.

Herod Agrippa. See *Agrippa.*

Herod Antipas (her'od an'ti-pas). Son of Herod the Great, appointed by his father successor to the throne, but invested by the Romans with only the tetrarchy of Galilee. He first married the daughter of Aretas, king of the Nabatæans; but abandoned her to marry Herodias, the wife of his half-brother Herod Philip, and was thus involved in a war with Aretas. At the instigation of Herodias he had John the Baptist who reproached him for his unauthorizing unprincipled and afterward executed. Jesus called him "the fox." When his nephew Agrippa I. was made king of Judea by Caligula, Antipas, urged by his wife, repaired to Rome also to obtain a kingdom. Agrippa accused him of treachery to Rome, and Antipas was deprived of his principality and banished to Lyons. He was followed thither by his wife, and both died in exile.

Herodes, Atticus. See *Atticus Herodes.*

Herodians (he-rō'di-ąnz). A party among the Jews in the time of Christ and the apostles, adherents of the family of Herod. The Herodians constituted a political party rather than a religious sect. Some writers suppose that they were the most partisan dupes in religion.

Herodianus (he-rō-di-ā'nus), or **Herodian** (he-rō'di-ąn). [Gr. Ἡρωδιανός.] Born about 170 (?) A. D.: died about 240 (?) A. D. A Greek historian, resident in Italy, author of a Roman history for the period 180–238 A. D. (Commodus to Gordian).

Herodianus, Ælius. Born at Alexandria: lived at the end of the 2d century. A Greek grammarian, author of a work on prosody.

Herodias (he-rō'di-as). Lived in the first half of the 1st century. The sister of Herod Agrippa I., wife of Herod Philip, and afterward second wife of Herod Antipas, half-brother of Herod Philip. See *Herod Antipas.*

Herodotus (he-rod'ō-tus). [Gr. Ἡρόδοτος.] Born at Halicarnassus, Asia Minor, probably about 484 B. C.: died at Thurii, Italy, probably about 424 B. C. A celebrated Greek historian, surnamed "the Father of History." According to the commonly accepted account of his life, gleaned chiefly from his own works, he was the son of Lyxes and Dryo, persons of means and station at Halicarnassus; assisted in the expulsion of the tyrant Lygdamus from his native city; travelled in the Persian empire, Egypt, Asia Minor, and Greece; lived in Samos, and later in Athens; and settled as a resident in Thurii (probably in 444). He wrote a history in 9 books (named after the nine Muses) of the wars between Greece and Persia, 479–478 B. C. It was first printed in the original by Aldus Manutius in 1502, a Latin version by Valla having appeared as early as 1474.

About fifteen manuscripts of the history of Herodotus are known to critics; and of these, several are not of higher antiquity than the middle of the fifteenth century. One copy, in the French king's library (there are in that collection five or six), appears to belong to the twelfth century; there is one in the Vatican, and one in the Florentine library, attributed to the tenth century; one in the library of Emanuel College, Cambridge, formerly the property of Archbishop Usher, is believed to be very ancient; the libraries of Oxford and of Vienna contain also manuscripts of this author.

Taylor, Hist. Anc. Books, p. 171.

Herod Philip (her'od fil'ip). Died about 34 A. D. Son of Herod the Great and Cleopatra, made tetrarch of Auranitis and the neighboring regions in 4 B. C. His wife Herodias deserted him for his half-brother, Herod Antipas.

Hérold (ā-rold'), **Louis Joseph Ferdinand.** Born at Paris, Jan. 28, 1791: died at Paris, Jan. 19, 1833. A noted French composer of comic operas. He took the grand prix de Rome for his cantata "Mlle de la Vallière" (1812). His works are: "La Gioventù di Lucullo" (Naples, 1815), "Charles de France" (with Boieldieu; 1816), "Les rosières" (1817), "Le premier venu" (1818), "Les troqueurs" (1819), "L'Amour platonique" (1819), "Lasthénie" (1821), "Le lapin blanc" (1824), "Le dernier jour de Missolonghi" (1828), "Emilie" (1828), "Zampa" (1831), "Le marquise de Brinvilliers" (1831), "La médecine sans médecin" (1832), "Le pré aux clercs" (1832), "Ludovic (finished by Halévy; 1833), etc. He also wrote a great deal of music for the piano forte, and a number of ballets.

Heron (her'on). [Gr. Ἥρων.] An Alexandrian mathematician of the 3d century B. C., the inventor of "Hero's fountain," in which a jet of water is maintained by condensed air, and of a machine acting on the principle of Barker's mill, in which the motion is produced by steam. Fragments of his works on mechanics have been preserved.

Heron, surnamed "The Younger." A Byzantine mathematician and natural philosopher, probably of the 7th century.

Heron (her'on), **Matilda.** Born at Londonderry, Ireland, Dec. 1, 1830: died at New York, March 7, 1877. An actress. She made her debut at Philadelphia (?), when quite young, as Imogen in "Lear." Her principal part was Camille. In 1857 she married Robert Stoepel, a musician, and was divorced from him in 1869. Her daughter, Jabon, also an actress, was born at New York in 1866.

Heroopolites Sinus (her-ō-op-ō-li'tēz sī'nus), [Gr. *Ἡρωοπολιτικὸς κόλπος*, gulf of Heroopolis, from *ἡ Ἡρωοπόλις*, city of heroes, a city on the coast.] The ancient name of the Gulf of Suez.

Herophilus (he-rof'i-lus). [Gr. *Ἡρόφιλος*.] Born at Chalcedon, Bithynia; lived about 300 B. C. A Greek anatomist and physician.

Herostratus (he-ros'tra-tus). [Gr. *Ἡρόστρατος*.] An Ephesian who set fire to the temple of Diana (Artemis) at Ephesus (as it happened, on the night of the birth of Alexander the Great) in order to immortalize himself.

It was remarked by Hegesias the Magnesian that the conflagration was not to be wondered at, since the goddess was absent from Ephesus, and attending on the delivery of Olympias; an observation, says Plutarch, frigid enough to have put out the fire. The stroke of genius in question, however, is ascribed by Cicero, whose taste it does not seem to have shocked, to Timæus of Tauromenium.

Smith, Dict. of Greek and Roman Biography and [Mythology], II. 439.

Herrada, Juan de. *See Roda.*

Herran (är-rän'), **Pedro Alcantara.** Born at Bogotá, Oct. 19, 1800; died there, April 26, 1872. A Colombian general and statesman. He served in the war for independence, and in Peru in 1826. He subsequently was prominent as a liberal in the civil wars of New Granada, at times as commander-in-chief of the government forces, and was president 1841–45. General Herran was known as the "Húsar de Ayacucho," from a brilliant charge which he made in that battle.

Herrenhausen (her'ren-hou-zen). A royal palace in Hannover. George I. and George II. of England resided there.

Herrera, or **Herrera y Tordesillas** (är-rā'rä ē tōr-dā-sēl'yäs), **Antonio de.** Born at Cuellar, Segovia, 1549; died at Madrid, March 29, 1625. A Spanish historian. Philip II. made him chief chronicler of America and one of the chroniclers of Castile, offices which he held until his death. His principal work is the "Historia general de los hechos de los Castellanos en las islas y Tierra Firme del Mar Oceano" in six decades (Madrid, 1601). This includes the history of America, arranged in the form of annals from 1492 to 1554, and is the most important of the older works on the subject. Herrera also published a history of the world during the reign of Philip II., and many other works.

Herrera, Fernando de. Born at Seville, Spain, 1534; died at Seville, 1597. A celebrated Spanish lyric poet, surnamed "the Divine," a friend of Cervantes who wrote a sonnet in his honor. His poetical works were published by his friend, the painter Francisco Pacheco, in 1582 and 1619. He also wrote "Relacion de la guerra de Chipre, y suceso de la batalla naval de Lepanto" (1572), and "Vida y Muerte de Tomas Moro" (1592).

Herrera, Francisco, surnamed **el Viejo** ('the Old'). Born at Seville, Spain, about 1576; died at Madrid, 1656. A Spanish painter, etcher, engraver, and architect. Among his best works is a "Last Judgment," at Seville.

Herrera, Francisco, surnamed **el Mozo** ('the Young'). Born at Seville, Spain, 1622; died at Madrid, 1685. A Spanish painter, son of Francisco Herrera.

Herrera, José Joaquin de. Born in Jalapa, 1792; died at Tacubaya, Feb. 10, 1854. A Mexican general and statesman. An officer in the Spanish army, he followed the defection of Iturbide in 1821, but opposed him as emperor. He was several times minister of war, was president of the Supreme Court, and was temporary president of the republic in 1844. He was elected president Sept. 14, 1845, but was compelled to resign Dec. 30; was second in command under Santa Anna during the war with the United States; and was again president during a peaceful term, May 30, 1848, to Jan. 15, 1851.

Herrera y Obes (är-rā'rä ē ō'bās), **Julio.** Born at Montevideo about 1840. An Uruguayan statesman. He was a lawyer and journalist; was minister of foreign affairs in 1872; on the fall of Lorenzo Latorre was banished; returned in 1877; and was minister of government under President Tajes. At the end of Tajes's term Herrera was elected president, March 1, 1890, for the term ending Feb. 28, 1894.

Herreros, Manuel Breton de los. Born at Quel, in Logroño, Spain, Dec. 19, 1800; died at Madrid, Nov. 13, 1873. A Spanish dramatic and satiric poet, author of 150 dramas. Among his comedies are "Las dos Sobrinas," "El Pelucon," "El Hombre gordo," "Todo es farsa en esto mundo," etc.

Herrick (her'ik), **Robert.** Born at London, Aug., 1591; died at Dean Prior, Devonshire, Oct., 1674. An English lyric poet. In 1613 he was a fellow commoner of St. John's, Cambridge. In 1616 he went to Trinity Hall to study law. In 1629 he accepted the living of Dean Prior. He was ejected in 1647 for his royalist principles, and went to London. He was restored in 1662. He published "Hesperides, or the Works both Humane and Divine of Robert Herrick, Esq." (1648). His complete poems were edited by Grosart in 1876. Many of his poems were published anonymously.

Herring (her'ing), **John Frederick.** Born in Surrey, 1795; died near Tunbridge Wells, Sept. 25, 1865. An English painter of horses. After some years of service as a coachman he settled in Doncaster. His best works were portraits of race-horses. He possessed more than any other painter of his time Landseer, the keen sympathy for animal life which characterizes the English school. Many important race-horses were painted for him. *Rice.*

Herrings, Battle of the. A name given to the engagement between the French under the Count of Clermont and the English under Sir John Fastolf near Rouvray, in Feb., 1429. Sir John was carrying provisions to the English army besieging Orleans, and these provisions consisted chiefly of herrings intended for the Lenten fast: hence the name.

Herrnhut (hern'hōt). A town in the governmental district of Bautzen, Saxony, 45 miles east of Dresden: the chief seat of the Moravian Brotherhood, founded 1722.

Herrnhuters (hern'hōt-ėrs). A denomination of Moravians or United Brethren: so called in Germany from the village built by them on the estate of Count von Zinzendorf in Saxony, named Herrnhut (which see). See *Moravians.*

Herschel (her'shel). A name given for a time to the planet now known as Uranus, discovered by Sir William Herschel.

Herschel, Caroline Lucretia. Born at Hannover, Prussia, March 16, 1750; died there, Jan. 9, 1848. An English astronomer. She was the assistant laborator of Sir William Herschel. She published a "Reduction and Arrangement in the Form of a Catalogue in Zones of all the Star Clusters and Nebulæ observed by Sir William Herschel."

Herschel, Sir John Frederick William. Born at Slough, near Windsor, England, March 7, 1792; died at Collingwood, near Hawkhurst, Kent, England, May 11, 1871. A celebrated English astronomer and physicist, son of Sir William Herschel. He continued his father's researches on double stars and nebulæ, and conducted observations at the Cape of Good Hope 1834–38. His chief works are "Results of Astronomical Observations made 1834–38 at the Cape of Good Hope" (1847). Among his other works are "Treatise on Astronomy" (1833), "Outlines of Astronomy" (1849), "Familiar Letters on Scientific Subjects" (1866), etc.

Herschel, Sir William (originally **Friedrich Wilhelm**). Born at Hannover, Prussia, Nov. 15, 1738; died at Slough, near Windsor, England, Aug. 25, 1822. A celebrated English astronomer, of German birth. He joined the band of the Hanoverian Guards as oboist at the age of 14; deserted and went to England in 1757; was engaged in the making of music, and attained considerable success as a violinist and organist. He instructed himself in mathematics and astronomy, and in 1774 constructed a telescope with which he discovered the planet Uranus, in 1781. He erected his first large reflecting telescope, on March 13, 1781, he discovered the planet Uranus, naming it in honor of George III. ("Georgium Sidus," a name which was not accepted by astronomers. He was made court astronomer in 1782. On Jan. 11, 1787, he discovered two satellites of Uranus (Oberon and Titania); on Aug. 28, 1789, a sixth satellite of Saturn (Enceladus), and on Sept. 17, 1789, a seventh (Mimas). His great reflecting telescope (tube 39 feet 4 inches long) was erected in 1789. "In nearly every branch of modern physical astronomy he was a pioneer. He was the virtual founder of sidereal science. As an explorer of the heavens he had but one rival – his son." *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

Hersent (er-son'), **Louis.** Born at Paris, March 10, 1777; died there, Oct. 2, 1860. A French historical and portrait painter. He was a pupil of Regnault.

Hersfeld (hers'feld). A town in the province of Hesse-Nassau, Prussia, at the junction of the Geisa and Haune with the Fulda, 32 miles south by east of Cassel. It was formerly the seat of an old Benedictine abbey. It passed to Hesse-Cassel in 1648. Population (1890), 6,758.

Herstal (hers'tal), formerly **Heristal,** or **Heristall** (her'is-tal). A town in the province of Liège, Belgium, situated on the Meuse 3 miles northeast of Liège. It formerly contained a castle, the residence of Pepin of Heristal, and was the birthplace of Pepin and of Charles the Great. Population (1890), 13,877.

Hertel (her'tel), **Albert.** Born at Berlin, April 19, 1843. A Prussian landscape-painter, noted for his coloring.

Hertford (hert'ford or här'ford), or **Herts** (hėrts). A county in south midland England. It is bounded by Bedford on the northwest, Cambridge on the north, Essex on the east, Middlesex on the south, and Buckingham on the west. The leading industry is agriculture. Area, 635 square miles. Population (1891), 220,162.

Hertford. [ME. *Hertford*, AS. *Heortford*, *Heorotford*, hart-ford, from *heorot*, hart, and *ford*, ford.] The capital of the county of Hertford, situated on the Lea 20 miles north of London. An ecclesiastical council called by Theodore, archbishop of Canterbury, met here in 673. Population (1891), 7,232.

Hertford College. A college of Oxford University, founded about 1282 by Elias de Hertford as Hertford or Hart Hall. This foundation (Hertford College from 1740) was dissolved in 1805; and the buildings, with other property, passed to Magdalen Hall in 1822. In 1874 Magdalen Hall was dissolved and Hertford College reincorporated.

Hertha. See *Nerthus.*

Hertogenbosch (her'tō-gen-bosch'), **'S,** or **den Bosch,** G. **Herzogenbusch** (hert'sō-gen-bōsh), F. **Bois-le-Duc** (bwä'lė-dük'). The capital of the province of North Brabant, Netherlands, situated at the junction of the Dommel and Aa in lat. 51° 42′ N., long. 5° 18′ E. It contains a noted cathedral, and was formerly strongly fortified. It was taken by the French in 1794, and by the Prussians in 1814. Population (1889), commune, 27,103.

Herts. An abbreviation of Hertfordshire. See *Hertford.*

Hertz (herts), **Henrik.** Born at Copenhagen, Aug. 25, 1798; died there, Feb. 25, 1870. A Danish dramatist and poet. He was the son of Jewish parents, but embraced Christianity. He studied jurisprudence at the University of Copenhagen. In 1833 he traveled abroad at the expense of the government, and upon his return was given the title of professor, and an annual pension. His first important work was a series of rimed epistles "Gjenganger-Breve eller poetiske Epistler fra Paradis" ("Ghost Letters, or Poetical Epistles from Paradise"), which appeared in 1830, and whose purpose was esthetic and critical. The same year appeared a comedy in verse, "Amors Gauklerpiger" ("Amor's Clever Pranks"). Among his many works for the stage are the comedies "Emma" (1832), "Den meste Feil" ("The Only Error"), and "Sparekassen" ("The Savings Bank," 1836); the romantic plays "Kong Rene's Datter" ("King Rene's Daughter"), "Svend Dyrings Hus" ("The House of Svend Dyring"); the vaudevilles "Kjærlighed og Politi" ("Love and Politics"), "Arrangementet Heirs"), "De Fattiges Dyrehave" ("A Park for the Poor"). During 1858–1859 he edited the weekly journal "Ugeglide Blade." His poems ("Digte") were published at Copenhagen (1851–62) in 4 vols.; his dramatic works ("Dramatiske Vaerker") at Copenhagen (1854–73), in 18 vols.

Hertzberg (herts'berg), Count **Ewald Friedrich von.** Born at Lottin, near Neustettin, Prussia, Sept. 2, 1725; died May 27, 1795. A Prussian statesman. He negotiated the peace of Hubertsburg in 1763, and was minister of foreign affairs 1763–1791.

Hertzberg, Gustav Friedrich. Born at Halle-on-the-Saale, Prussia, Jan. 19, 1826. A German historian, professor of history at Halle. His works include "Geschichte Griechenlands unter der Herrschaft der Romer" (1868–75), "Geschichte der Perserkriege" (1877), and, for encyclopedias, contributions on Greek Roman, and Byzantine history, etc.

Hertzen, or **Herzen** (hert'sen), **Alexander.** Born at Moscow, March 25, 1812; died at Paris, Jan. 21, 1870. A Russian author and political agitator. He published in London and Hamburg in Russian, French, German, and English. He founded in London the liberal journal "Kolokol" ("The Bell") in 1856. Among his works are the novel "Kto Vinovat" ("Whose Fault," 1847), "Le monde russe et la civilisation" (1850–62), etc.

Heruli (her'ū-lī), or **Eruli,** or **Æruli** (er'ū-lī). A Germanic people, first mentioned in the 3d century as dwelling near the Black Sea, and as allies of the Goths. They joined with other tribes under Odoacer in overthrowing the Western Empire in 476. Their original home was probably on the Danish peninsula, whence, according to Jordanes, they were entirely driven out by the Danes at the beginning of the 6th century. Nothing is known of their ultimate fate.

Hervás y Panduro (är-vās' ē pän-dö'rō), **Lorenzo.** Born at Cuenca, Spain, May 20, 1735; died at Rome, Italy, Aug. 24, 1809. A Jesuit philologist. He taught philosophy at Madrid, spent some years in America, and from 1804 was librarian of the Quirinal at Rome. He published numerous works on comparative philology, in Italian and Spanish, besides books on astronomy, physics, etc., and a cosmographical work in 21 vols.

Hervé (er-vā'): assumed name of **Florimond Ronger.** Born at Houdain, Pas-de-Calais, France, June 30, 1825. A French composer of operettas. According to Pougin he claims to be the founder of the kind of music rendered famous by Offenbach. His works include "L'Œil crevé" (1867), "Le petit Faust" (1869), etc. In 1887 he was conductor of the Empire Theatre, London.

Hervey (her'vi). **John,** Baron Hervey of Ickworth. Born Oct., 1696; died Aug., 1743. An English politician, lord privy seal 1740–42. He wrote "Memoirs of the Court of George II." (ed. by Croker 1848).

Hervey Islands. See *Cook Islands.*

Herward. See *Hereward.*

Herwegh (her'veg), **Georg.** Born at Stuttgart, Würtemberg, May 31, 1817; died at Baden-Baden, April 7, 1875. A German political poet. He emigrated from Würtemberg in his youth, and settled at Zürich, where, in 1841, he published a volume of poems of a political tendency, entitled "Gedichte eines Lebendigen," which obtained great popularity with the Liberal party in Germany. He was one of the leaders of the unsuccessful revolution in Baden in 1848.

Herzberg (herts'berg), or **Herzberg-on-the-Elster** (el'ster). A small town in the province of Saxony, Prussia, situated on the Black Elster 56 miles south of Berlin.

Herzberg, or Herzberg-in-the-Harz (härts). A small town in the province of Hannover, Prussia, on the Sieber 19 miles northeast of Göttingen. It has an old castle, and was a former residence of the dukes of Brunswick.

Herzegovina (hert-se-gō-vē'nä), Turk. **Hersek** (her'sek). Formerly a sanjak of the vilayet of Bosnia, Turkey, since 1878 administered by Austria-Hungary. It is bounded by Bosnia on the north and northeast, Montenegro on the southeast, and Dalmatia on the west and southwest. The surface is mountainous. The inhabitants are Slavs, and the language Servian. It was conquered by the Turks in 1483; was the scene of an insurrection in 1875–76; was occupied by Austria-Hungary in Aug., 1878; and was again the scene of an insurrection (which proved unsuccessful) in 1881–82.

Herzen, Alexander. See *Hertzen.*

Herz, mein Herz, warum so traurig? [G., 'Heart, my heart, why so sorrowful?'] A popular German folk-song. The words were written by J. R. Wyss, Jr., about 1812, and the music about 1814, by J. A. P. Schulz, a clergyman.

Herzog (hert'sōg), **Johann Jakob.** Born at Basel, Switzerland, Sept. 12, 1805: died Sept. 30, 1882. A German Protestant theologian. He was professor at Lausanne 1835–47, at Halle 1847–54, and at Erlangen 1854–77. He edited the "Real-Encyklopädie für protestantische Theologie und Kirche" (1854–66).

Herzogenbusch. See *Hertogenbosch,* 's.

Herzogenbuchsee (hert'sō-gen-bōōch-sā). A town in the canton of Bern, Switzerland, 20 miles northeast of Bern.

Herzog Ernst (hert'sōg ernst). A Middle High German poem, written in Bavaria by an unknown author in the latter part of the 12th century. It recounts the marvelous adventures in the Orient of the banished Duke Ernst of Swabia, who was at war with his stepfather, the emperor Conrad II.

Hesekiel (he-zā'kē-el), **Georg Ludwig.** Born at Halle-on-the-Saale, Prussia, Aug. 12, 1819: died at Berlin, Feb. 26, 1874. A German journalist and man of letters, author of poems, historical novels, and a life of Bismarck (1868).

Heshbon (hesh'bon). In Bible geography, a city in Reuben, about 36 miles east of Jerusalem. It was the capital of Sihon, king of the Amorites, and afterward belonged successively to the Israelites and to the Moabites. It was tributary to Thothmes III. It is the modern Hesbân.

Hesiod (hē'si-od). [Gr. *Ἡσίοδος.*] A celebrated Greek poet. He was, according to a poem attributed to him, born in the village of Ascra, in Bœotia, and probably lived about 735 B. C. He is also according to the same authority, spent in rural pursuits at his native village. He appears to have lived during the latter part of his life at Orchomenus, where he is said to have been buried. The obscurity in which his life is involved has led some critics to adopt the opinion that the name does not represent an actual person, but is a mere personification of the Bœotian or Hellenic spirit of poetry, as opposed to the Ionian or Ionic. Of the numerous works commonly ascribed to him the most important are "Works and Days" and "Theogony." The latter poem is chiefly composed of precepts on rural economy and maxims of morality; the latter is an account of the origin of the world and the birth of the gods.

Hesione (hesī-ō-nē). [Gr. *Ἡσιόνη.*] In Greek legend, a daughter of Laomedon, king of Troy, and Leucippe. She was exposed, as a propitiatory sacrifice to be killed by a sea-monster, by Poseidon, to devastate the land. Hercules slew the monster and set her free, and, when the promised reward was refused him, took Troy, slew Laomedon and his sons, and gave Hesione to his companion, Telamon, by whom she became the mother of Teucer.

Hesperia (hes-pē'ri-ä). [Gr. *Ἑσπερία.*] According to the ancient Greeks, the region of the west, especially Italy, and sometimes, according to the poets, the Iberian peninsula.

Hesperides (hes-per'i-dēz). [Gr. *Ἑσπερίδες.*] In Greek mythology, maidens, guardians of the golden apples which Gæa (Earth) caused to grow as a marriage-gift for Hera. They dwelt in the extreme west, or, according to one account, among the Hyperboreans. According to Hesiod they were daughters of Night: in later accounts, daughters of Atlas and Hesperis, named Ægle, Arethusa, Erytheia, and Hesperia.

Hesperus (hes'pe-rus). [Gr. *Ἕσπερος.*] The evening star, in Greek mythology, son of Astræus and Eos (according to Hesiod). He was regarded as identical with the morning star, and was hence called the "Light-bringer." Compare *Phosphorus.*

Hesperus, in Arthurian legend, the name given to Sir Pertolope, the Green Knight. Tennyson calls him the "Evening Star": his famous combat took place at dawn. See *Hesperus,* above.

Hesperus, Mount. See *Bonded Peak.*

Hess (hes), **Heinrich Maria von.** Born at Düsseldorf, Prussia, April 19, 1798: died at Munich, March 29, 1863. A German historical painter, brother of Peter von Hess: noted for his frescos in Munich.

Hess, Johann Jakob. Born at Zurich, Switzerland, Oct. 21, 1741: died there, May 29, 1828. A Swiss Protestant theologian. His chief work is "Lebensgeschichte Jesu" (1781).

Hess, Karl von. Born at Düsseldorf, Prussia, 1801: died at Reichenhall, Bavaria, Nov. 16, 1874. A German painter, brother of Peter von Hess.

Hess, Karl Adolf Heinrich. Born at Dresden, 1769: died at Wilhelmsdorf, near Vienna, July 3, 1849. A German painter of horses and battle-scenes.

Hess, Karl Ernst Christoph. Born at Darmstadt, Germany, Jan. 22, 1755: died at Munich, July 25, 1828. A German engraver. Among his best works are "A Charlatan" after Dow, "Ascension of the Virgin" after Guido Reni, portraits after Rubens, and a "Holy Family" after Raphael.

Hess, Peter von. Born at Düsseldorf, Prussia, July 29, 1792: died at Munich, April 4, 1871. A noted German painter of battles and genre scenes, son and pupil of Karl Ernst Christoph Hess, and pupil of the Munich Academy. He served in the campaigns of 1813–15, and went to Greece in 1833 and to Russia in 1836 to make studies for battle-pictures ordered by the czar. Among his works are "Battle of Arcis-sur-Aube," "Passage of the Beresina," "French Wagon-train (National Gallery in Berlin), "Battle of Leipsic," "Battle of Ansterlitz," etc.

Hesse (hes), G. **Hessen** (hes'sen). A landgraviate of the German-Roman Empire. It lay along the Main and the middle Rhine, and extended northeastward to the Weser. The ancient inhabitants were the Catti (Chatti); they formed various minor states in Germany, of which five have been Hesse-Cassel (annexed to Prussia in 1866) and the grand duchy of Hesse, called Hesse-Darmstadt (reverts to 1866).

Hessus (hes'sūs), **Helius Eobanus.** Born at Halgehausen, Hesse, Jan. 6, 1488: died at Marburg, Prussia, Oct. 4, 1540. A German poet. Among his Latin poems are versions of the Psalms and of the Iliad.

Hestia (hes'ti-ä). [Gr. *Ἑστία.*] In Greek mythology, the goddess of the hearth, daughter of Cronos and Rhea, identified with the Roman Vesta.

Hestia. An asteroid (No. 46) discovered by Pogson at Oxford, Aug. 16, 1857.

Hesvan (hes'van), or **Heshvan** (hesh'van). [Heb.] The eighth month of the Jewish year, corresponding to the latter part of Oct. and a part of Nov. It has 29 or 30 days. Its tullet form is *Marcheshvan,* from Babylonian *warkhsamnu* (with assimilary phonetic change), eighth month. Like the other names of the Hebrew months, it was borrowed from the Babylonians about the time of the exile.

Hesychasts (hes'i-kasts). [Gr. *ἡσυχαστής,* one who leads a retired life.] A body of monks who lived on Mount Athos during the 14th century, and aimed to attain, by the practice of contemplation and asceticism, perfect serenity of mind, and hence supernatural insight and divine light, with knowledge of the Deity.

Hesychius (he-sik'i-us). [Gr. *Ἡσύχιος.*] Put to death at the beginning of the 4th century. An Egyptian bishop, reputed reviser of the Septuagint and the New Testament.

Hesychius. Lived in the 6th (or 4th ?) century. A Greek grammarian of Alexandria. He compiled a Greek lexicon, edited by Alberti and Kuhnken 1746–66, and by M. Schmidt 1857–68.

The most important Byzantine lexicon bears the name of Hesychius — a name which appears to have lived in the latter part of the fourth century; but has unquestionably come down to us in modified form, including many additions of a much later date. Hesychius himself was probably a pagan, and a large portion of these additions consists in Biblical glosses which must have proceeded from the pen of some Christian grammarian. The value of the work is not much enhanced by these later additions. But it is an inestimable aid to the study of the classical authors, especially Homer, because it embodies in a large measure the best traditions of the older grammarians of Alexandria. It was derived immediately by Hesychius from the dictionary, in five books, by Diogenianus, who lived at Heraclea, in the time of Hadrian; and this, again, was an extract from the great dictionary, in ninety-five books, by Pamphilus and Zopyrion, of the school of Aristarchus.

K. O. Muller, Hist. of the Lit. of Ane Greece, III. 384. [*Donaldson.*]

Hesychius, surnamed "The Illustrious." Born at Miletus, Asia Minor: lived at the beginning of the 6th century. A Greek historical and biographical writer.

Hetæria Philike (het-ā-rē'ä fē-lē'kē'). [NGr. *ἑταιρία φίλικη.*] A secret political society founded at Odessa in 1814 for the purpose of liberating Greece from the Turkish domination. In 1820 it chose as its leader Prince Alexander Hypsilanti, who in 1821 inaugurated the Greek war for independence.

Heth (heth). A descendant of Canaan (Gen. x. 15); the ancestor of the family from whom Abraham purchased the cave of Machpelah (Gen. xx.). See *Hittites.*

Hettner (het'ner), **Hermann Julius Theodor.** Born at Leisersdorf, near Goldberg, Prussia, March 12, 1821: died at Dresden, May 29, 1882. A German historian of literature and art. He became professor at Jena in 1851, and in 1855 went to Dresden as director of the royal collections of antiquities, etc. Later (1865) he became director of the Historical Museum and of the Rietschel Museum. His chief work is "Literaturgeschichte des 18. Jahrhunderts" (1856–70).

Hettstädt, or **Hettstedt** (het'stet). A town in the province of Saxony, Prussia, situated on the Wipper 35 miles south of Magdeburg. Population (1890), commune, 8,641.

Hessen-Nassau

Hesse-Nassau (hes'nas'ä). G. **Hessen-Nassau** (hes'sen-nas'sou). A province of Prussia, formed in 1868. Capital, Cassel. It comprises nearly all Hesse-Cassel, nearly all Nassau, part of Hesse-Homburg, the other cessions made in Hesse in 1866, and those made by Bavaria in 1866. It is surrounded by the Prussian provinces of Saxony, Hanover, Westphalia, and the Rhine, Hesse, Bavaria, Waldeck, and Saxe-Weimar; and there are also several small exclaves. It surrounds Upper Hesse. The surface is generally hilly, and in part mountainous. The soil is generally fertile. Agriculture and industries are flourishing. There are 2 government districts, Cassel and Wiesbaden. Area, 6,068 square miles. Population (1890), 1,864,428.

Hessian (hesh'an). The German dialect of old Hessian territory about the upper Lahn, the Fulda, and the Eider. With Upper and Middle Franconian and Thuringian, it forms the group specifically called Middle German.

Hessians (hesh'anz). The natives or inhabitants of Hesse in Germany. The Hessians as a race are the representatives of the ancient Teutonic people the Catti (Chatti); they formed various minor states in Germany, of which five have been Hesse-Cassel (annexed to Prussia in 1866) and the grand duchy of Hesse, called Hesse-Darmstadt (reverts to 1866.

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Hestia. An asteroid (No. 46) discovered by Pogson at Oxford, Aug. 16, 1857.

Hesvan (hes'van), or **Heshvan** (hesh'van). [Heb.] The eighth month of the Jewish year, corresponding to the latter part of Oct. and a part of Nov. It has 29 or 30 days. Its tullet form is *Marcheshvan,* from Babylonian *warkhsamnu* (with assimilary phonetic change), eighth month. Like the other names of the Hebrew months, it was borrowed from the Babylonians about the time of the exile.

Hesychasts (hes'i-kasts). [Gr. *ἡσυχαστής,* one who leads a retired life.] A body of monks who lived on Mount Athos during the 14th century, and aimed to attain, by the practice of contemplation and asceticism, perfect serenity of mind, and hence supernatural insight and divine light, with knowledge of the Deity.

Hesychius (he-sik'i-us). [Gr. *Ἡσύχιος.*] Put to death at the beginning of the 4th century. An Egyptian bishop, reputed reviser of the Septuagint and the New Testament.

Hesychius. Lived in the 6th (or 4th ?) century. A Greek grammarian of Alexandria. He compiled a Greek lexicon, edited by Alberti and Kuhnken 1746–66, and by M. Schmidt 1857–68.

The most important Byzantine lexicon bears the name of Hesychius — a name which appears to have lived in the latter part of the fourth century; but has unquestionably come down to us in modified form, including many additions of a much later date. Hesychius himself was probably a pagan, and a large portion of these additions consists in Biblical glosses which must have proceeded from the pen of some Christian grammarian. The value of the work is not much enhanced by these later additions. But it is an inestimable aid to the study of the classical authors, especially Homer, because it embodies in a large measure the best traditions of the older grammarians of Alexandria. It was derived immediately by Hesychius from the dictionary, in five books, by Diogenianus, who lived at Heraclea, in the time of Hadrian; and this, again, was an extract from the great dictionary, in ninety-five books, by Pamphilus and Zopyrion, of the school of Aristarchus.

K. O. Muller, Hist. of the Lit. of Ane Greece, III. 384. [*Donaldson.*]

Hesychius, surnamed "The Illustrious." Born at Miletus, Asia Minor: lived at the beginning of the 6th century. A Greek historical and biographical writer.

Hetæria Philike (het-ā-rē'ä fē-lē'kē'). [NGr. *ἑταιρία φίλικη.*] A secret political society founded at Odessa in 1814 for the purpose of liberating Greece from the Turkish domination. In 1820 it chose as its leader Prince Alexander Hypsilanti, who in 1821 inaugurated the Greek war for independence.

Heth (heth). A descendant of Canaan (Gen. x. 15); the ancestor of the family from whom Abraham purchased the cave of Machpelah (Gen. xx.). See *Hittites.*

Hettner (het'ner), **Hermann Julius Theodor.** Born at Leisersdorf, near Goldberg, Prussia, March 12, 1821: died at Dresden, May 29, 1882. A German historian of literature and art. He became professor at Jena in 1851, and in 1855 went to Dresden as director of the royal collections of antiquities, etc. Later (1865) he became director of the Historical Museum and of the Rietschel Museum. His chief work is "Literaturgeschichte des 18. Jahrhunderts" (1856–70).

Hettstädt, or **Hettstedt** (het'stet). A town in the province of Saxony, Prussia, situated on the Wipper 35 miles south of Magdeburg. Population (1890), commune, 8,641.

Heuglin (hoig'lin), **Theodor von.** Born at Hirschlanden, Germany, March 20, 1824; died at Stuttgart, Nov. 5, 1876. An African traveler and ornithologist. He was an able naturalist, linguist, marksman, and draftsman, and his numerous expeditions resulted in collections and published works of rare scientific value. His many-sided explorations carried him to Arabia, Abyssinia, and Kordofan (1850–55); to Egypt, Red Sea, and Somali coasts (1856); to Mensa, Logos, Barca, Adua, Gondar, and to Djamma, Galla-land, where he met King Theodorus (1861–62); and to the land of the Dors as far as the Bembo River (1863–64). In 1856–57, and after 1864, he published 7 important works on his journeys and on African ornithology. In 1870-71 he was in the Spitzbergen Islands, on which he wrote 2 volumes, and in 1874 he made his last African tour along the Red Sea and among the Beni Amer.

Heureaux (œ-rō'), **Ulisse.** Born about 1838. A general and politician of the Dominican Republic. He took an important part in the war with the Spaniards 1861–65, became president of the republic 1882–83, and again in 1887–; since then he has been continuously reelected, the last time in July, 1893.

Heusch (hesh), or **Heus** (hēs), **Jacob van.** Born at Utrecht, Netherlands, 1657; died at Utrecht, 1701. A Dutch painter, nephew of Willem van Heusch.

Heusch, or Heus, Willem van. Lived in the 17th century. A Dutch landscape-painter.

Hevelius (he-vē'li-us; G. pron. hā-fā'lē-ōs), original, **Hewel** (hā'wel), or **Hewelke** (hā-vel'kē), **Johannes.** Born at Dantzic, Prussia, Jan. 28, 1611; died at Dantzic, Jan. 28, 1687. A Polish astronomer. After having completed his studies at Leyden, he traveled in Holland, England, France, and Germany (1630–34), when he returned to his native city of Dantzic, and devoted himself to the study of astronomy. He was elected a judge in 1641, and a town councilor in 1651. Among his works are "Selenographia" (1647) and "Prodromus Astronomiæ" (1690).

Hewitt (hū'it), **Abram Stevens.** Born at Haverstraw, N. Y., July 31, 1822. An American statesman, son-in-law of Peter Cooper. He was a Democratic member of Congress from New York 1875–79 and 1881–86, and mayor of New York 1887–88.

Hewitt, John Hill. Born at New York city, July 11, 1801; died at Baltimore, Md., Oct. 7, 1890. An American author. In 1825 he settled at Baltimore, where he engaged in literary work, and was brought into sympathy with Edgar Allan Poe. His best-known work is the ballad "The Minstrel's Return from the War."

Hexam (hek'sam), **Lizzie.** One of the principal female characters in Dickens's "Our Mutual Friend." She finally becomes the wife of Eugene Wrayburn.

Hexapla (hek'sə-plä). [Gr. τὰ ἑξάπλα, sc. βιβλία, sixfold (Bibles).] An edition of the Bible in six versions. The name is especially given to a collection of texts of the Old Testament collated by Origen. It contained in six parallel columns the Hebrew text in Hebrew characters and in Greek characters; the Septuagint; and the critical emendations, mal versions by Symmachus, Aquila, and Theodotion. There were also fragments of several other versions.

Hexapolis (hek-sap'ō-lis), **Dorian.** [Gr. Ἑξάπολις, six cities.] In ancient Greek history, a name given to a league of six Dorian cities — Lindus, Ialysus, Camirus all in Rhodes), Halicarnassus, Cnidus, and Cos.

Hexateuch (hek'sə-tūk). [From Gr. ἕξ, six, and τεῦχος, an implement, a book.] The first six books of the Old Testament. The sixth book, Joshua, relating the final settlement of the Jews in the promised land, is a continuation of the Pentateuch, and apparently forms with it a complete work, homogeneous in both style and purpose.

Hexham (hek'sam). A town in Northumberland, England, situated on the Tyne 20 miles west of Newcastle-on-Tyne. It contains a priory church. Here, May 5, 1464, Lancastrians under the Duke of Somerset were totally defeated by the Yorkists under Lord Montague. Somerset was taken prisoner, and was beheaded after the battle. Population (1891), 5,045.

Heyden (hī'den), **Jan van der.** Born at Gorkum, Netherlands, 1637 (1640 ?); died at Amsterdam, 1712. A Dutch architectural painter.

Heylin, or **Heylyn** (hā'lin), **Peter.** Born at Burford, Oxfordshire, England, Nov. 29, 1600; died at London, May 8, 1662. An English church historian and controversialist. Among his works are "Cosmography" (1662) "Ecclesia Restaurata: the History of the Reformation of the Church of England" (1661), etc.

Heyne (hī'ne), **Christian Gottlob.** Born at Chemnitz, Saxony, Sept. 25, 1729; died at Göttingen, Prussia, July 13, 1812. A German classical philologist and archæologist, professor at Göttingen in 1763–1812. He published "Opuscula academica" (1785–1812), and edited Tibullus (1755), Vergil (1767–75), Pindar (1773), the Iliad (1802), etc.

Heyse (hī'ze), **Johann Christian August.** Born at Nordhausen, Prussia, April 21, 1764; died at Magdeburg, Prussia, June 27, 1829. A German grammarian, teacher successively at Oldenburg, Nordhausen, and Magdeburg. He published "Allgemeines Fremdwörterbuch" (1804), "Deutsche Grammatik" (1814), "Deutsche Schulgrammatik" (1816), etc.

Heyse, Johann Ludwig Paul. Born at Berlin, March 15, 1830. A German novelist and poet. He is the son of the philologist Karl Wilhelm Ludwig Heyse. He studied at Berlin and Bonn. In 1849, and again in 1852, he traveled in Italy. Since 1854 he has lived in Munich. His principal works are his "Novellen," 13 series of which have appeared from 1855–6 to 1881 under various titles. Besides these he has published "Gesammelte Novellen in Versen" (1865), "Syrtha" (1867), "Die Madonna in Ghirlaid," "Die Mutter der Makkabäer" (1874), "Merlin" (1878). The novels "Die Kinder der Welt" ("The Children of the World") and "In Paradies" appeared in 1873 and 1875 respectively. He is the author of numerous dramas written at various times from 1850 to 1881. An epic poem, "Thekla," was published in 1858. "Das Skizzenbuch" ("The Sketch-book"), a volume of poems, appeared in 1877; and "Salon-Salamander" in 1879; he collected "Neue Novellen in Versen" in 1880. His collected works ("Gesammelte Schriften") appeared, 1872–80, in 14 volumes.

Heyse, Karl Wilhelm Ludwig. Born at Oldenburg, Germany, Oct. 15, 1797; died at Berlin, Nov. 24, 1855. A German philologist, son of J. C. A. Heyse; professor at the University of Berlin. He continued his father's grammatical works, and wrote "System der Sprachwissenschaft" (1856), etc.

Heyst (hist). A sea-bathing resort in the province of West Flanders, Belgium, on the North Sea 9 miles north of Bruges.

Heywood (hā'wud). A manufacturing town in Lancashire, England, 8 miles north of Manchester. Population (1891), 25,913.

Heywood, John. Born about 1500; died at Mechlin, Belgium, about 1580. A noted English epigrammatist. He was a sort of court jester, though of good social position, and amused by his powers of repartee. He was a favorite with Queen Mary, but when Elizabeth succeeded to the throne, 1558, he left England, as is supposed to have died. He wrote 3 interludes in which for the first time characters were personal and not mere abstractions, and thus paved the way for English drama. The best-known of the interludes is the "Four Pes: a merry interlude of a Palmer, a Pardoner, a Potycary, and a Pedlar," printed in the "Hundreth Merry Tales, Wittie and Proverbs" (1562) show both wit and humor, and were very popular. He wrote also "The Play of Love," "The Play of the Weather," etc.

Heywood, Thomas. Born in Lincolnshire, England; died about the middle of the 17th century. A noted English dramatist and miscellaneous writer. He speaks of his residence at Cambridge in his "Apology for Actors," but there is no record of him there. He was an actor, a member of the Lord Admiral's, Earl of Worcester's, Lord Derby's, Lord Queen Worcester's, and the Queen's companies. After the death of the queen he went back to the Earl of Worcester's company. He was a voluminous writer. Among his plays are "The Four Prentices of London, etc." (produced about 1600; printed 1615), "Edward IV." (in 2 parts), "If You Know not Me You Know Nobody" (1605–06; in 2 parts), "The Royal King and the Loyal Subject" (printed 1637; acted much earlier), "A Woman Killed with Kindness" (1603), "The Rape of Lucrece" (1608), "The Silver Exchange" (1607), "The Golden Age" (1611), "The Silver Age" (1612), "The Brazen Age" (1613), "The Iron Age" (1632; 2 parts), "The Fair Maid of the West" (acted 1617, printed 1631), "The English Traveller" (printed 1633), "Love's Mistress" (1636), "The Wise Woman of Hogsden" (1638), "Fortune by Land and Sea" (with William Rowley; printed 1655), "The Late Lancashire Witches" (with Richard Brome; 1634). He wrote the lord mayor's pageants for many years. Among his miscellaneous works are translations of Sallust (1608), Lucian (1637), Ovid, and others; "Troia Britannica," a long heroic poem (1609); "An Apology for Actors" (1612; reprinted with alterations by Collier in "Shakespeare's Library"); "The Actors Vindication"; "England's Elizabeth" (1631); "The Hierarchy of the Blessed Angels," a long didactic poem (1635).

Hezekiah (hez-ē-kī'ä). [Heb., 'God is my strength.'] King of Judah for 29 years. The date of his accession to the throne is variously given as 725, 726, and 715 B. C. He restored the service of Jehovah, purged the country of heathenry which was spread under his father Ahaz, and inaugurated a thorough reform of the theocratic spirit. He obtained a series of victories over the Philistines. Concerning his relation to Assyria, accounts differ. In the Old Testament as well as in the cuneiform inscriptions. Hezekiah undertook to shake off the Assyrian supremacy under which Judah had groaned since Uzziah. He would seem that Shabaco (Sevechus) and Sargon were somehow prevented from punishing him. But Sennacherib made two invasions into Judah. The first (702) is briefly related in 2 Ki. xviii, according to which, after Sennacherib had captured all the fortified cities in Judah, Hezekiah submitted and sent to the conqueror at Lachish 300 talents of silver and 30 talents of gold. The prism inscription of Sennacherib relates more fully that he attacked Hezekiah because he kept Padi, king of Ekron, prisoner in Jerusalem; that he took 46 fenced cities and many captives, and gave a part of his territory to the kings of Ekron, Ashdod, and Gaza; and that he besieged Jerusalem, shutting up Hezekiah in it "like a bird in a cage." Hezekiah sent to Lachish (Sennacherib) sent a letter through his chief general (*tartan*) and prime minister (*rab-shakeh*) to Hezekiah, demanding the surrender of the capital. The result of this invasion, as given in the biblical record, was that the Assyrian army of 185,000 troops besieging Jerusalem was smitten by the angel of the Lord in the night, and were "all dead corpses." The Assyrian inscriptions contain no reference to the catastrophe of the army, which is mostly explained to have been caused by a pestilence; but this omission is easily accounted for by national pride. The extraordinary event is corroborated by a tradition preserved in Egypt, and heard 2,0 years later by Herodotus. The divergences between the biblical and the Assyrian accounts concern more nearly the chronology. According to the biblical account Hezekiah reigned 727–699; for the destruction of the kingdom of Israel in 722 is represented as taking place in his 6th year, and Sennacherib's campaign, which fell in the 14th year of Hezekiah, would have to be put in 713. But Sennacherib did not come to the throne before 705, and the date of the campaign in the inscriptions (701) is therefore preferable. Again, the illness of Hezekiah, his recovery, and the congratulatory embassy from Merodach-Baladan, to whom he showed his rich treasures, are represented in the Bible as happening after the collision with Sennacherib. But this must have occurred before the treasury was emptied to pay the heavy tribute to Assyria (c. c., 711 or 710).

H. H. The pseudonym (for Helen Hunt) of Helen Maria Fiske (Mrs. Hunt; afterward Mrs. Jackson).

Hiawatha (hi-a-wä'tä or hī-a-wä'thä). A personage of miraculous birth, known by this name among the Iroquois, and by other names among other tribes of North American Indians. He was sent among them to teach them the arts of peace. "In any form the tale has been known to the whites less than 50 years, and the Onondaga version first had publicity through Mr. J. V. H. Clark, in a communication to the New York 'Commercial Advertiser.' He obtained it from two Onondaga chiefs. Schoolcraft used these notes before they were included in Clark's history, and afterward appropriated the name for his Western Indian legends, where it had no proper place. About the same time, Mr. Alfred B. Street had a few original hints from other Iroquois sources, which he used in his metrical romance of 'Frontenac,' along with some from Schoolcraft. Thus, when Longfellow's 'Hiawatha' appeared, I was surprised to greet an old friend, and was surprised at being introduced to an Ojibway instead of an Iroquois leader." (*W. M. Beauchamp*, Journal Amer. Folk-Lore, IV. 295.) Longfellow's poem "Hiawatha," published in 1855, was based on Schoolcraft. The latter's "Myth of Hiawatha" was published in 1856, and dedicated to Longfellow.

Hiazus. See *Iazus*.

Hibbert Lectures. A foundation instituted by the trustees of Robert Hibbert, a West India merchant, who died in 1849. For many years the trustees applied the funds mainly to the higher culture of students for the Unitarian ministry, but in 1878 resolved to institute Hibbert Lectures, with a view to impartable and really honest treatment of unsettled problems in theology, apart from the interest of any particular church or system. Amongst the lecturers have been Max Müller, Page Renouf, Renan, Rhys Davids, Kuenen, Beard, Réville, Pfleiderer, Rhys, Sayce, and Hatch. *Chambers's Encyclopædia*, V. 705.

Hibernia (hī-bėr'ni-ä), or **Ibernia** (ī-bėr'ni-ä), or **Ivernia** (ī-vėr'ni-ä). [L. *Hibernia, Iverna, Juccerna, Ierna, Jerne*; Gr. Ἰουέρνα, Ἰέρνη; all appar. representing the Old Celtic form of *Érin, Ire-land.*] An ancient name of Ireland.

Hibitos (ē-bē'tos). A tribe of Peruvian Indians on the upper Huallaga, apparently a branch of the Chunchos. From about 1676 to 1790 they were gathered into mission villages; later the missions were broken up, the Hibitos returned to a wild life, and nothing is now known of them. Also written *Jibitos*.

Hibueros (ē-bō-ā'rōs), or **Higueros** (ē-gwā'rōs). The Aztec name for Central America: sometimes used by Cortés and others before 1530.

Hickathrift (hik'a-thrift), **Tom.** A mythical strong man.

Tom Hickathrift belongs to the same series as Jack the Giant-killer, one of the popular corruptions of old northern romances. It seems to allude to some of the insurrections in the Isle of Ely, such as that of Hereward, described in Wright's Essays, II. 91. Spelman, however, describes a tradition, which says was credited by the inhabitants of Tylney, in which Hickifric appears as the assertor of the rights of their ancestors, and the means he employed on the occasion corresponds with those in the following tale. *Halliwell*, Nursery Rhymes.

Hickes (hiks), **George.** Born at Newsham, near Thirsk, Yorkshire, June 20, 1642; died Dec. 15, 1715. An English nonjuring divine, Anglo-Saxon scholar, and controversialist. His chief works are "Institutiones Grammaticæ Anglo-Saxonicæ" (1689), "Linguarum veterum Septentrionalium Thesaurus" (1703–05).

Hickok (hik'ok), **Laurens Perseus.** Born at Bethel, Conn., Dec. 29, 1798; died at Amherst, Mass., May 7, 1888. An American clergyman and metaphysician. He was president of Union College 1866–68. Among his works are "Rational Psychology" (1848), "Moral Science" (1853), "Empirical Psychology" (1854), "Rational Cosmology" (1858), "Creator and Creation (1872), and "The Logic of Reason" (1875).

Hickory (hik'ō-ri), **Old.** A nickname given to General Andrew Jackson, from the toughness and strength of his character.

Hickory Pole Canvass. The presidential canvass of 1828 in behalf of Jackson ("Old Hickory").

Hicks (hiks), **Elias.** Born at Hempstead, N. Y., March 19, 1748; died at Jericho, N. Y., Feb. 27, 1830. An American preacher of the Society of Friends, founder of the denomination of the Hicksites. He published "Observations on Slavery" (1811), "Doctrinal Epistle" (1824), etc.

Hicks, George Edgar. Born at Lymington, England, 1824. An English genre-painter.

Hicks, Thomas. Born at Newtown, Bucks County, Pa., Oct. 18, 1823; died at Trenton Falls,

N. Y., Oct. 8, 1890. An American painter, especially of portraits. Among his works are "Edwin Booth as Iago," "Henry Ward Beecher," etc.

Hicks (hiks), **William**, Hicks Pasha. Born 1831; killed near El Obeid, Kordofan, Africa, Nov. 4, 1883. A British officer. He commanded the Egyptian army against the Mahdi in 1883, and was defeated by him Nov. 3, at Kashgate, near El Obeid.

Hicks-Beach (hiks'bēch'), Sir **Michael Edward.** Born at London, Oct. 23, 1837. An English baronet, and Conservative politician. He was chief secretary for Ireland 1874–78; colonial secretary 1878–80; chancellor of the exchequer and leader of the House of Commons 1885–86; chief secretary for Ireland 1886–87; and president of the board of trade 1888–92.

Hick, or Hycke, Scorner. A morality printed by Wynkyn de Worde in 1504.

Hicksites (hik'sīts). A seceding body of Friends or Quakers, followers of Elias Hicks, formed in the United States in 1827, and holding Socinian doctrines.

Hicks's Hall. The sessions house of the county of Middlesex, England, built in 1612 and taken down in 1782.

Hidalgo de Cisneros y Baltazar, (ē-däl'gō dā thēs-nā'rōs ē bäl-tär'är), **Baltazar,** Born at Cartagena about 1755; died there, June 9, 1829. A Spanish general and administrator. He commanded various ships and squadrons in the wars with England and France, and was wounded at the battle of Trafalgar. He was captain-general in Nov., 1805. Appointed viceroy of Buenos Ayres by the junta of Seville, he took possession of the office July 14, 1809, but was deposed by the revolution of May, 1810; in the next year he was forced to leave the country. The Spanish government exonerated him. He held various important posts: was minister of marine Sept., 1818, and director-general of the armada May, 1820, until the revolution of 1820. The revolutionists imprisoned him for some time. From Nov., 1823, he was captain-general of the department of Cartagena.

Hidalgo y Costilla (ē-kōs-tēl'yä), **Miguel.** Born in Guanajuato, May 8, 1753: died at Chihuahua, Aug. 1, 1811. The first leader of the Mexican war for independence. He was curate of the village of Dolores, where he proclaimed a revolt Sept. 16, 1810. The undisciplined force which he gathered marched toward Mexico and defeated Truxillo Oct. 30, 1810; but it was beaten by Calleja, and Hidalgo fell back on Guadalajara. Here his army (to the 80,000 men, but was again disastrously defeated by Calleja at the bridge of Calderon, Jan. 17, 1811. He resigned, and fled toward the United States, but was captured, tried, and shot.

Hidatsa (hē-dät'sä). A division of North American Indians, comprising the Hidatsa proper and the Absaroka or Crow. The Hidatsa proper, also called Minitari, have erroneously been styled Gros Ventres. The Hidatsa proper, who number 262, are in a village on the Fort Berthold reservation, North Dakota. See *Siouan.*

Hiddekel. See *Tigris.*

Hidimba (hi-dim'bä) (masc.), **Hidimbā** (hi-dim'bä) (fem.). In Hindu mythology, a powerful demon, a cannibal, who dwelt in the forest to which the Pandavas retired after the burning of their house. He sent his sister Hidimbā to lure them to him, but she fell in love with Bhima. Bhima, refusing her advances, had to fight with Hidimba, whom he slew; but he afterward married her.

Hierapolis (hī-e-rap'ō-lis). [Gr. *Ἱεράπολις*, sacred city.] 1. An ancient city of Phrygia, Asia Minor, situated about lat. 37° 57′ N., long. 29° E.: the modern Pambuk Kalessi. It was held sacred on account of its hot springs and cave "Plutonium," and was the birthplace of Epictetus. 2. An ancient city of Syria, situated in lat. 36° 31′ N., long. 37° 56′ E.: the Greek Bambyce (*Βαμβύκη*), and the modern Membidj.

Hierizim (hi-er'i-zim). [Origin doubtful, but probably due to some mistake.] Riccioli's name for the star Cygni, ordinarily known as *Albireo.*

Hiero (hī'e-rō), or **Hieron** (hī'e-ron), **I.** [Gr. *Ἱέρων.*] Died at Catania, Sicily, 467 B. C. Tyrant of Syracuse, brother of Gelon whom he succeeded about 478 B. C. He was noted as a patron of literature. In 474 he defeated the Etruscans near Cumæ.

Hiero II. Born about 307 B. C.: died 216 B. C. King of Syracuse. He became general of the Syracusans 276; king 270; ally of Carthage 264; and permanent ally of Rome 263.

Hierocles (hi-er'ō-klēz). [Gr. *Ἱεροκλῆς.*] A native of Caria, Roman proconsul in Bithynia, and later in Alexandria, during the reign of Diocletian: said to have incited that emperor to his persecution of the Christians. He wrote a work in Greek, now lost, entitled "Truth-loving Words to the Christians," in which Christ was unfavorably compared with Apollonius of Tyana. It was answered by Eusebius of Cæsarea.

Hierocles. Lived in the 5th century A. D. An Alexandrian Neoplatonic philosopher, reputed author of an extant commentary on the "Golden Verses" of Pythagoras.

Hieronymus. See *Jerome.*

Hierosolyma. See *Jerusalem.*

Hietan. See *Commeche.*

Higden (hig'den), or **Higdon** (hig'don), **Ranulf.** Died at Chester about 1363. An English chronicler. He took the vows of a Benedictine in the Abbey of St. Werburg, in Chester, about 1299. He was the author of a general history entitled "Polychronicon" (which see).

Higginson (hig'in-son), **Francis.** Born in England about 1587: died at Salem, Mass., Aug. 6, 1630. An English clergyman. He emigrated to Massachusetts in 1629, and wrote "New England's Plantations" (1630).

Higginson, John. Born at Claybrooke, Leicestershire, England, Aug. 6, 1616: died at Salem, Mass., Dec. 9, 1708. An American clergyman, son of Francis Higginson.

Higginson, Thomas Wentworth. Born at Cambridge, Mass., Dec. 22, 1823. An American author, distinguished as an opponent of slavery. He graduated at Harvard in 1841, and was ordained in 1847; retired from the ministry in 1858; and was colonel of the first colored regiment in the Civil War. He has published "Outdoor Papers" (1863), "Harvard Memorial Biographies" (1866), "Malbone: an Oldport Romance" (1869), "Army Life in a Black Regiment" (1870), "Atlantic Essays" (1871), "Young Folks' History of the United States" (1875), "Larger History of the United States" (1884), "Hints on Writing and Speech-making" (1887), etc.

High Bridge. A bridge built in 1840 at 175th street in New York, to carry the Croton aqueduct across the Harlem River into the city. It is 1,460 feet long, and has 13 granite arches. The arches are 116 feet high.

Highflyer (hī'fli'ėr). A bay race-horse by Herod, foaled in 1774. He was the property of Richard Tattersall (1724–95), or "Tattersall's" in London, who made £25,000 by his purchase. "Tattersall's" has always attributed the establishment of its fortune to the success of this horse. Highflyer is in the direct male line from the Byerly Turk, the third great family of English thoroughbred stallions. *Rice.*

Highgate (hī'gāt). **1.** A suburb of London, in Middlesex, 5 miles northwest of St. Paul's. Although land, its highest point being about 350 feet above the level of the Thames.

2. An old gate formerly standing at the south end of King street, which runs from Whitehall to Westminster. The gate-house was taken down in 1723.

High-Heels and Low-Heels. Two parties in Lilliput, in "Gulliver's Travels" by Swift, intended to satirize the Tories and Whigs.

Highland Mary. The name given to Mary Campbell and Mary Morison, sweethearts of the poet Burns.

Highlands (hī'landz), **The.** A district in northern and western Scotland, of vague limits. It includes the Hebrides, the counties of Argyll, Inverness, Ross and Cromarty, Sutherland, and Caithness, and parts of Nairn, Elgin, Banff, Aberdeen, Kincardine, Perth, Argyll, Stirling, Dumbarton, and Bute. The inhabitants are mainly of Celtic stock. The Highlands are celebrated for romantic scenery; they contain the highest mountains in Great Britain. The Highland clans took an active part on the Royalist side in the civil wars of 1642–50, for James II. in 1689, and in the Jacobite risings of 1715 and 1745.

Highlands of the Hudson. A range of hills and low mountains in eastern New York, in Orange, Putnam, Dutchess, and Rockland counties. Prominent points are Fishkill Mountain, Storm King, Crow's Nest, Donderberg, Anthony's Nose, and West Point.

Highland Widow, The. A story by Sir Walter Scott, published in 1827.

High Life Below Stairs. A comedy farce by the Rev. James Townley (1759). It was attributed to Garrick.

High Peak, or **Mount Lincoln** (mountain'ling'kon). One of the chief summits of the Catskills, in New York. Height, about 3,600 feet.

Higuay (ē-gā-ē'). A region or so-called "province" of Haiti, in the time of Columbus. It was at the eastern end of the island, and was governed by a chief called Coubamanà, who revolted, but was finally subdued about 1495. Also written *Higuey.*

Hihighenimmo. See *Sans Pueil.*

Hijaz. See *Hedjaz.*

Hika (hē'kä). [Ar. *al-haq'a*, the white spot.] A name given to the little group of stars in the head of Orion, in which group is the most conspicuous.

Hilarion (hi-lā'ri-on), Saint. Born at Thabatha, near Gaza, Palestine, about 300 A. D.: died in Cyprus, 371. A hermit of Palestine. He introduced monasticism into that country.

Hilarius (hi-lā'ri-us). [L. *Hilarius*, Gr. *Ἱλάριος*, cheerful, merry, F. *Hilaire*, It. *Ilario*, Sp. Pg. *Hilario.*] Born in Sardinia: died 467. Bishop of Rome 461–467.

Hilarius, or **Hilary** (hil'a-ri), Saint: surnamed **Pictaviensis** ('of Poitiers'). Born probably at Poitiers, France: died at Poitiers, Jan. 13, 368 A. D. A Gaulish prelate and theologian, a noted opponent of Arianism. He became bishop of Poitiers about 353. His chief works are "De Trinitate," "Liber synodis," and commentaries.

Hilarius, or **Hilary,** Saint: surnamed **Arelatensis** ('of Arles'). Born in Gaul about 401: died May 5, 449. A Gaulish prelate. He became bishop of Arles in 429, and was deprived by Leo the Great of his rights as metropolitan in 445.

Hilary (hil'a-ri). See *Hilarius.*

Hilary's Day, St. A feast commemorated on Jan. 13 by the Church of England, and on Jan. 14 by the Church of Rome. The Hilary Term at Oxford begins on Jan. 14, and ends on the Saturday next before Palm Sunday.

In law, the Hilary Term is one of the four terms of the courts of Law in England. It begins Jan. 11 and ends Jan. 31. The Hilary sittings now begin Jan. 11, and end the Wednesday before Easter. Formerly the sittings of the Courts of Chancery and Common Law were regulated by the terms. *Rapalje and Lawrence*, Law Dict.

Hild. See *Hilda.*

Hilda (hil'dä), or **Hild** (hild), generally called Saint **Hilda.** [*AS. Hild, L. Hilda.*] Born in the West Riding of Yorkshire, England, 614: died at Whitby, England, Nov. 17, 680. An English abbess. She was a descendant of the royal Northumbrian line, became abbess of Hartlepool in 649, and founded the monastery of Whitby in 658.

Hilda. A New England girl, a painter, in Hawthorne's novel "The Marble Faun." A tower, with the Virgin's image before which she is fabled to have kept a perpetual light burning, and where the doves came to be fed, is shown as Hilda's Tower in Rome.

Hildburghausen (hilt'bōrg-hou-zen). A town in the duchy of Saxe-Meiningen, Germany, situated on the Werra in lat. 50° 26′ N., long. 10° 44′ E. Previous to 1826 it was the capital of the former duchy of Saxe-Hildburghausen. Population (1880), 5,958.

Hildebert (hil'de-bert) of **Tours.** Born at Lavardin, near Vendome, France, about 1055: died at Tours, France, Dec. 18, 1134. A French prelate, theologian, and author, bishop of Le Mans (made archbishop of Tours in 1125).

Hildebrand (hil'de-brand). See *Gregory VII.* (Pope).

Hildebrand. A celebrated legendary character of German romance. He is an old man, part of whose story is told in the "Hildebrandslied," but who also appears in the "Nibelungenlied," "Heldenbuch Ben," "Biterolf," the "Rosengarten," and the hero legends.

Hildebrandslied (hil'de-brändslēd). [G., 'Song of Hildebrand.'] An Old High German poem in alliterative verse, of unknown authorship, preserved in a fragmentary form in a single manuscript which dates from the end of the 8th century. It is important as the only extant example of old German heroic poetry. Its subject is the combat of Hildebrand with his son Hadubrand.

Hildebrandt (hil'de-brānt), **Eduard.** Born at Dantzic, Prussia, Sept. 9, 1818: died at Berlin, Oct. 25, 1868. A German landscape-painter.

Hildebrandt, Ferdinand Theodor. Born at Stettin, Prussia, July 2, 1804: died at Düsseldorf, Prussia, Sept. 29, 1874. A German historical painter. Among his best works are "Murder of the Sons of Edward IV." (1836), "Othello relating his Adventures" (1847).

Hildebrandt, Johann Maria. Born at Düsseldorf, Germany, March 19, 1807: died in Madagascar, May 29, 1881. An African traveler and botanist. The fields of his exploration were — in 1872–73 Bogos and Somali-land; in 1875 the tract between Mombasa and Mount Kenia; in 1879–81 Madagascar, where he died among the Ankarata Mountains. Accounts of his work appeared in the "Journal" of the Berlin Geographical Society.

Hildegard (hil'de-gärd), Saint. Born at Böckelheim, diocese of Mainz, Germany, about 1098: died at Rupertsberg, near Bingen, Germany, Sept. 17, 1179. A German abbess, noted for her miraculous visions. She founded the convent of Rupertsberg in 1148. Her revelations were published in 1698.

Hilden (hil'den). A manufacturing town in the Rhine Province, Prussia, situated on the Itter 8 miles east-southeast of Düsseldorf. Population, about 7,000.

Hildesheim (hil'des-hīm). A city in the province of Hannover, Prussia, situated on the Innerste 19 miles southeast of Hannover. It is renowned for its specimens of medieval and German Renaissance buildings. The cathedral is an early Romanesque monument with a slate-roofed south aisle and north transept. The interior has been barbarized, but preserves some very fine church furniture and a noteworthy sculptured Renaissance rood-loft. The brass doors between the vestibule at the west end and the nave date from 1015, and bear bointeresting bas-reliefs of the "Fall" and "Redemption." The two-storied cloister is decorated Romanesque. St. Michael's, formerly the Benedictine abbey church, is one of the noblest Romanesque monuments in Germany. It was built early in the 11th century, and somewhat modified in the 12th and 13th. There are double transepts, and a

choir at each end, that toward the west standing over a columned crypt. Every third support of the nave is a massive pier, those intervening are columns. The nave has a flat wooden ceiling which is covered with remarkable scriptural paintings of the 12th century. There is a fine Romanesque cloister with Pointed vaulting. The Church of St. Godehard, one of the most notable of German Romanesque structures, was built in the middle of the 12th century. The choir is French in character. Three massive towers characterize the exterior, and there is a rich sculptured doorway on the northwest. other objects of interest are the Kalthaus, Knochenhauer-Amthaus, Wedekind house, etc. Hildesheim became a bishopric in 815, and was a Hanseatic town. It was a free imperial city to 1803. Population (1890), communne, 54,881.

Hildesheim, Bishopric of. A bishopric of which the city of Hildesheim was the capital. It was removed from Elze to Hildesheim in 815. A great part of it was annexed by Brunswick in 1523, and restored in 1643. It was acquired by Prussia in 1802, and was ceded to Westphalia in 1807 and to Hannover in 1813.

Hildreth (hil'dreth), **Richard.** Born at Deerfield, Mass., June 22, 1807; died at Florence, Italy, July 1, 1865. An American historian and journalist. He was admitted to the bar in 1830, but abandoned law in 1832 and became a member of the editorial staff of the Boston "Atlas." His chief work is a "History of the United States" (6 vols. 1849-56).

Hilgard (hil'gärd), **Julius Erasmus.** Born at Zweibrücken, Bavaria, Jan. 7, 1825; died at Washington, D. C., May 8, 1891. An American physicist. He emigrated with his father from Germany to the United States in 1835, and in 1845 was appointed to a position on the United States Coast Survey, of which he was superintendent 1881-85.

Hilkiah (hil-ki'ä). [Heb., 'Jehovah is my portion.'] The high priest in the time of Josiah, king of Judah, who discovered the book of the law in the temple.

Hill (hil), **Aaron.** Born at London, Feb. 10, 1685; died 1750 (?). An English poet, dramatist, and general writer.

Hill, Abigail. See *Masham.*

Hill, Ambrose Powell. Born in Culpeper County, Va., Nov. 9, 1825; killed near Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865. An American general. He graduated at West Point in 1847, fought in the Mexican war, and became a general in the Confederate army in 1861. He served in General Johnston's command at the first battle of Bull Run; commanded a brigade at the battle of Williamsburg, became a major-general in 1862, participated in the seven days' battles around Richmond and in the second battle of Bull Run; reinforced General Lee at Antietam; commanded the right wing of General Jackson's corps at Fredericksburg; commanded the center at Chancellorsville; became lieutenant-general in 1863; commanded a corps at Gettysburg; participated in the action of Bristoe Station (1863); repelled with Longstreet the Union attack on the Weldon Railroad; and was shot near Petersburg by stragglers from the Union army.

Hill, Daniel Harvey. Born at Hill's Iron Works, York district, S. C., July 12, 1821; died at Charlotte, N. C., Sept. 25, 1889. An American general. He graduated at West Point in 1842, served in the Mexican war; became professor of mathematics and military tactics in Washington College, Virginia, in 1849, professor of mathematics in Davidson College, North Carolina, in 1854, and president of the North Carolina Military Institute at Charlotte in 1859; and was commissioned colonel in the Confederate army at the beginning of the Civil War. Sept. 2-3, 1862, during the Maryland campaign, he held the pass in the Blue Ridge, near Boonesboro, until Jackson had captured Harper's Ferry and had crossed the Potomac. He was promoted lieutenant-general in 1863, and commanded a corps under Bragg at the battle of Chickamauga. He became president of the Arkansas Industrial University in 1877.

Hill, David Bennett. Born at Havana, N. Y., Aug. 29, 1843. An American lawyer and Democratic politician. He was elected lieutenant-governor of New York in 1882; became governor on the election of Cleveland to the presidency; was elected governor in 1885, and again in 1888; and was chosen United States senator in 1891.

Hill, Rowland. Born at Hawkestone, Shropshire, England, Aug. 23, 1744; died at London, April 11, 1833. An English preacher. He graduated B. A. at Cambridge in 1769; became curate of Kingston, Somerset, in 1773; and erected Surrey Chapel, London, in 1783. His most notable work is "Village Dialogues" (1810).

Hill, Rowland, first Viscount Hill. Born at Prees, Shropshire, England, Aug. 11, 1772; died at Hardwicke Grange, near Shrewsbury, England, Dec. 10, 1842. An English general, nephew of Rowland Hill (1744-1833). He entered the army as ensign in 1790; was promoted lieutenant-general in 1809; served with distinction in the Peninsular war, and at the battle of Waterloo; was created Baron Hill of Almarez and Hawkestone in 1814; was promoted general in 1825; was commander-in-chief of the British army 1828-42; and was created viscount in 1842.

Hill, Sir Rowland. Born at Kidderminster, England, Dec. 3, 1795; died at Hampstead, near London, Aug. 27, 1879. The author of the penny postal system. He published in 1837 a pamphlet entitled "Post office Reform: its Importance and Practicability," in which he recommended the adoption throughout the United Kingdom of a uniform rate of 1 penny for letters not exceeding half an ounce. An act embodying the proposition was passed by Parliament in 1839, and the penny rate was introduced in 1840. He was appointed secretary to the postmaster-general in 1846; was secretary to the post-office 1854-64; and was knighted in 1860.

Hill, Thomas. Born at New Brunswick, N. J., Jan. 7, 1818; died at Waltham, Mass., Nov. 2, 1891. An American educator and Unitarian clergyman. He was president of Antioch College 1850-1862, and of Harvard College 1862-68; and at the time of his death had charge of a Unitarian church at Waltham, Massachusetts. He invented a number of mathematical machines, the best-known of which is the oecultator; and was the author of "Geometry" (1870), etc.

Hillah (hil'lä), or **Hilleh** (hil'le). A town in the vilayet of Bagdad, Asiatic Turkey, situated on the Euphrates in lat. 32° 28′ N., long. 44° 28′ E. It is the place situated nearest to the site of ancient Babylon, and is built almost entirely with bricks from the mound El-Kasr, or the ruins of the once gorgeous palace of Nebuchadnezzar. Its inhabitants carry on a brisk trade in bricks which they dig out of the mounds and sell as building material. Population, estimated, about 10,000.

Hillard (hil'ärd), **George Stillman.** Born at Machias, Maine, Sept. 22, 1808; died at Boston, Jan. 21, 1879. An American journalist and miscellaneous writer. He published "Six Months in Italy" (1853), "Life and Campaigns of George B. McClellan" (1865), speeches, etc.

Hillel (hil'el). Born in Babylonia, a descendant of the family of David. President of the Sanhedrin 30 B. C.–9 A. D., appointed by Herod I. He lived in poor circumstances, and went to Jerusalem to study the Law under Shemaiyah and Abtalion, becoming there the reorganizer of Jewish life and the founder of Talmudic Judaism. By his introduction of the seven dialectical rules for the exposition of the Law, he began to study a rational basis. He also enacted many reforms which affected the whole social fabric of his time. He was the first of the presidents of the Sanhedrin to be honored with the title *nesi* (i. e., 'prince,' 'patriarch'), and the patriarchate remained thenceforth hereditary in his family until its extinction. He was particularly distinguished for his humility, his love, and his wisdom. Innumerable are his numerous sayings and maxims may be mentioned "Do not judge thy neighbor until thou hast stood in his place;" "Do not despair of sin until the day of thy death;" and the most celebrated, "Do not unto others what thou wouldst not have done unto thyself. This is the whole law: the rest is but commentary."

Hillel II. Patriarch 360 A. D. He introduced definite rules for the calculation and fixing of the Jewish calendar, which still form the groundwork of Jewish reckoning.

Hiller (hil'ler), **Ferdinand.** Born at Frankfort-on-the-Main, Oct. 24, 1811; died at Cologne, May 11, 1885. An eminent German composer, pianist, director, and writer on music, of Hebrew descent. He became municipal kapellmeister at Dusseldorf in 1847, and at Cologne in 1850. He conducted the Lower Rhine festivals from 1850 whenever they were held in Cologne. His works include the oratorio "Die Zerstorung Jerusalems" ("The Destruction of Jerusalem," 1839), symphonies (notably his "Spring Symphony in E"), concertos (notably the concerto-comedy for piano), cantatas, choral works, songs, chamber music, etc.

Hiller, originally **Hüller** (hül'ler), **Johann Adam.** Born at Wendischossig, near Görlitz, Prussia, Dec. 25, 1728; died at Leipsic, June 16, 1804. He was a composer of comic operas, songs, and church music, resident in Leipsic after 1758. He was the first to compose the "Singspiele" (operettas), and the founder of a series of public concerts since famous as the "Gewandhaus concerts" (from being given in the hall of the Gewandhaus after 1781).

Hillerød (hil'le-röd). A town in the island of Zealand, Denmark, 21 miles north-northwest of Copenhagen. It is noted for the palace of Frederiksborg (the historical museum of Denmark), an imposing Renaissance structure of brick, with towers and pediments, built early in the 17th century by Christian IV. The apartments of the interior are richly decorated. The palace church, in which many Danish kings have been crowned, is excellent artistically, despite its exuberant richness in gilding and color.

Hilleviones (hil'e-vi-ō'nēz). The name given by Pliny to the Germanic tribes of Scandinavia. Of unknown etymology and uncertain application.

Hillhouse (hil'hous), **James.** Born at Montville, Conn., Oct. 21, 1754; died at New Haven, Conn., Dec. 29, 1832. An American politician. He was United States senator (Federalist) from Connecticut 1794–1810.

Hillhouse, James Abraham. Born at New Haven, Conn., Sept. 26, 1789; died near New Haven, Jan. 4, 1841. An American poet, son of James Hillhouse. He published "The Judgment: a Vision" (1812), and the dramas "Percy's Masque" (1820) and "Hadad" (1825). In 1839 he published his works in 3 volumes.

Hilliard (hil'yärd), **Henry Washington.** Born at Fayetteville, N. C., Aug. 4, 1808; died at Atlanta, Ga., Dec. 17, 1892. An American lawyer. He graduated at South Carolina College in 1826; was admitted to the bar in 1829; and was a member of Congress from Alabama 1845–51. He was appointed Confederate commissioner to Tennessee by Jefferson Davis, and held the rank of brigadier-general in the Confederate army. He was United States minister to Brazil 1877–81. He wrote "Speeches and Addresses" (1855), "De Vane: a Story of Plebeians and Patricians" (1856), and "Politics and Pen Pictures" (1892).

Hilliard, Nicholas. Born at Exeter, 1547; died at London, 1619. An English miniature-painter.

Hill of the Nymphs. See *Nymphæum.*

Hillsdale (hilz'dāl). A city and the capital of Hillsdale County, southern Michigan, 85 miles west-southwest of Detroit: the seat of Hillsdale College (Freewill Baptist). Population (1890), 3,915.

Hill Tipperah (hil tip'e-rä). A tributary state of British India, intersected by lat. 23° 30′ N., long. 91° 45′ E. Area, 4,086 square miles. Population (1891), 137,442.

Hilo (hē'lō). A seaport situated on the eastern coast of the island of Hawaii, in lat. 19° 44′ N., long. 155° 1′ W.

Hilversum (hil'ver-sum). A town in the province of North Holland, Netherlands, 16 miles southeast of Amsterdam. Population (1889), commune, 12,393.

Himalaya (him-ä'lā-yä or him-a-lā'yä), or **Himalayas** (-yaz). [Skt., 'snow-abode.'] A mountain system in Asia, extending from about long. 73° to 95° E. along the northern frontier of Hindustan: the ancient Emodus, Imaus, etc. It is connected with the Hindu Kush on the west, and with the plateau of Tibet on the north, and contains the sources of the rivers Indus, Ganges, and Brahmaputra. The mountains rise from the plain of the Ganges in ranges generally parallel. The two main chains are the southern or Outer Himalaya, and northern or Inner Himalaya; there are also the sub-Himalayan or Siwalik Hills and various other outer ranges. The highest peaks (the highest in the world) are Everest (29,002 feet), Godwin-Austen (28,250 feet), Kinchinjunga (28,156 feet), Dhwalagiri (26,826 feet). Two peaks apparently higher than Mt. Everest were seen by Graham in 1884. The range is crossed by few good passes (by none except in the western parts). Length, about 1,500 miles.

Himera (him'e-rä). The ancient name of two rivers in Sicily, one flowing south (the Salso), and the other north past Himera.

Himera. In ancient geography, a town on the northern coast of Sicily, 20 miles southeast of Palermo. It was founded by Greek colonists in the 7th century B. C. Here, 480 B. C., Gelon of Syracuse defeated the Carthaginians. It was destroyed about 408 B. C. Thermæ (the modern Termini) was founded in the vicinity.

Himilco (hi-mil'kō). [Gr. *Ἱμίλκων.*] 1. Lived about 500 (?) B. C. A Carthaginian navigator. According to Pliny he conducted a voyage of discovery from Gades northward along the coast of Europe. He inferred from passages in the "Ora Maritima" of Festus Avienus that the voyage of Himilco may have extended to the Sargasso Sea.

With a little good fortune the admiral [Himilco] would have discovered America more than 2,000 years before the birth of Columbus, but "the magicians on board" were too powerful to allow the persuasion of the adventurous voyage. They had arrived at the Sargasso Sea.

Elton, Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 21.

2. Lived about 400 B. C. A Carthaginian general in Sicily.

Himmel (him'mel). **Friedrich Heinrich.** Born at Treuenbrietzen, Brandenburg, Prussia, Nov. 20, 1765; died at Berlin, June 8, 1814. A German composer, author of the singspiele "Fanchon, das Leiermadchen," libretto by Kotzebue (1805), "Der Kobold" (1804), a number of cantatas, oratorios, songs, etc.

Himyarites (him'ya-rits). The former people of southwestern Arabia, or Yemen, said to be so called after an ancient king Himyar: now more often known as *Sabæans.*

Himyaritic (him-ya-rit'ik). The former language of southwestern Arabia, especially of the Himyaritic inscriptions. It was an Arabic dialect, more nearly akin to Abyssinian than is the classical Arabic; it has been crowded out of existence by the latter.

Hinayana (hi-na-yä'na). [Skt., 'Little Vehicle.'] The southern school of Buddhism. See *Great Vehicle.*

Hinckley (hingk'li). A town in Leicestershire, England, 13 miles southwest of Leicester. Population (1891), 9,638.

Hinckley, Thomas. Born in England about 1618; died at Barnstable, Mass., April 25, 1706. Governor of Plymouth colony. He came to Scituate with his parents in 1635, and in 1639 removed to Barnstable. He was deputy governor of Plymouth in 1680, and, except during the administration of Sir Edmund Andros, was governor 1681–92.

Hincks (hingks), **Edward.** Born at Cork, Ireland, 1792; died at Killyleagh, County Down, Ireland, Dec. 3, 1866. An Irish Assyriologist and Egyptologist.

Hincks, Sir Francis. Born at Cork, 1807; died at Montreal, Aug. 18, 1885. A Canadian statesman. He emigrated to Canada in 1831, founded the Toronto "Examiner" in 1838, and the Montreal "Pilot" in 1844; was premier of Canada 1851–54; and was governor of Barbados and the Windward Islands 1855–62, and of British Guiana 1862–69.

Hincmar (hingk'mär). Born about 806; died at Epernay, Dec. 21, 882. A French prelate.

He was descended from a noble West Frankish family, was educated at the Abbey of St. Denis under Hilduin, and was appointed archbishop of Rheims by Charles the Bald in 845. He played a conspicuous part in the theological movements of his time, notably in the predestinarian controversy, in which he supported Paschasius Radbertus. His chief work is the "Annales Bertiniani" (from 861 to 882). His complete works were first published by Sirmond in 1645.

Hind (hīnd). **John Russell.** Born at Nottingham, May 12, 1823. An English astronomer. He was superintendent of the Nautical Almanac Office for many years, and discovered 10 planetoids and several comets. He published "The Solar System" (1846); "Astronomical Vocabulary" (1852), "Elements of Algebra" (1855), etc.

Hind and the Panther, The. A satirical poem by Dryden, published 1687: a defense of Roman Catholicism. The hind typified the Church of Rome: the panther, the Church of England.

Hindi (hin'dē). A modern dialect of northern India, differing from Hindustani in being a purer Aryan dialect. See *Hindustani*.

Hindley (hind'li). A manufacturing town in Lancashire, England, 19 miles northeast of Liverpool. Population (1891), 18,975.

Hindley, Charles. Died at Brighton, May, 1893. An English bookseller. He wrote a good deal for the press, and several books, but is best known as the author of "Mother Shipton's Prophecy," assumed to have been published in 1448.

Hindol (hin-dōl'). A tributary state of Orissa, British India, intersected by lat. 20° 40′ N., long. 85° 20′ E.

Hindoos. See *Hindus*.

Hinduism (hin'dō-izm). A term used to designate the aggregate of the religious beliefs and practices developed in modern times from the earlier Brahmanism. Hinduism subordinates the worship of the pure Brahmanism (*Brahmā*) (see *Brahma*), with its first manifestation Brahma (Brahmā, to that of Shiva and Vishnu, or of their wives, or of some form of these deities, while each sect exalts its own god to the place of the supreme. The Puranas (which see) are its Bible.

Hindu Kush (hin'dō kōsh). A range of mountains situated mainly in Afghanistan and Kafiristan, extending from about long. 67° to 74° E.; often identified with the ancient Paropamisus. It is a western continuation of the Himalaya range. Highest point, over 23,000 feet.

Hindur (hin-dōr'). A former state in the Punjab, India, intersected by lat. 31° N., long. 76° 45′ E.

Hindus (hin'dōz), or **Hindoos.** The native race in India descended from the Aryan conquerors. Their purest representatives belong to the two great historic castes of Brahmans and Rajputs. Many of the non-Aryan inhabitants of India have been largely Hindicized. The Hindus speak various dialects derived from Sanskrit, as Hindi, Hindustani, Bengali, Marathi, etc. More loosely, the name includes also the non-Aryan inhabitants of India.

Hindustan (hin-dis-stān'), or **Hindostan** (hin-dō-stān'), or **Indostan** (in-dō-stān'). The land of the Hindus: the central peninsula of Asia, or, in a more restricted sense, that portion north of the Vindhya Mountains, or even the valley of the upper Ganges. See *India*.

Hindustani (hin-dō-stān'ē). One of the languages of Hindustan, a form of Hindi which grew up in the camps of the Mohammedan conquerors of India, since the 11th century, as a medium of communication between them and the subject population of central Hindustan. It is more corrupted in form than Hindi, and abounds with Persian and Arabic words. It is the official language and means of general intercourse throughout nearly the whole peninsula, and is called *Urdu*.

Hinganghat (hin-gan-gāt'). A small town in the Wardha district, Central Provinces, British India, situated in lat. 20° 34′ N., long. 78° 52′ E.

Hingham (hing'am). A town in Plymouth County, Massachusetts, situated on Boston harbor 12 miles southeast of Boston. Population (1890), 4,564.

Hinnom (hin'om). **The Valley of.** See *Gehenna*.

Hinojosa (ē-nō-hō'sä), **Pedro de.** Born at Truxillo about 1490: died at Chuquisaca, Upper Peru, May 6, 1553. A Spanish soldier. He was a follower of Pizarro in Peru; fought against the Almagros in 1538 and 1542; followed the rebellion of Gonzalo Pizarro in 1546; and captured all his ships took Panama and Nombre de Dios. Gasca induced Hinojosa to desert to the royal side with his whole fleet (Nov. 19, 1546), and this defection insured the defeat of the rebellion. Gasca gave him the command of his army, and subsequently he was made governor of Charcas, where he received rich grants. He was murdered there by conspirators.

Hinojosa del Duque (del dö'kä). A town in the province of Cordova, Spain, 43 miles northnorthwest of Cordova. Population (1887), 9,470.

Hinterland (hin'tėr-land; G. pron. hin'tėr-länt). [G., 'back-land.'] A German term used specifically for regions in Africa inland from the European coast possessions: as, the British "Hinterland" of the Gold Coast, or the German "Hinterland" of Kamerun.

Hinter Rhein (hin'tėr rīn). [G., 'Back Rhine.'] A river in the canton of Grisons, Switzerland, uniting with the Vorder Rhein to form the Rhine at Reichenau.

Hinton (hin'ton), **James.** Born at Reading in 1822: died Dec. 16, 1875. An English physician and philosophical writer. He was appointed to a hospital at London in 1856, became a member of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1847, began the practice of medicine at London in 1850, and was lecturer on aural surgery at Guy's Hospital 1868–74, when he abandoned medicine to devote himself to philosophical studies. Among his works are "Man and his Dwelling-Place" (1859), "The Mystery of Pain" (1866), and "The Place of the Physician" (1875). He edited "Physiology for Practical Use" (1854).

Hinton (hin'ton), **John Howard.** Born at Oxford, England, March 24, 1791: died at Bristol, England, Dec. 17, 1873. An English Baptist clergyman and author. He had charge of Devonshire Square Chapel, Bishopsgate street, London, 1817–65. He wrote "Theology, or an Attempt towards a Classified View of the whole Counsel of God" (1827), "The Work of the Holy Spirit in Conversion Considered" (1830), "Memoir of Andrew Fuller" (1833), and (1853–64) the "History and Topography of the United States" (1830–32).

Hiogo (hē-ō'gō). A seaport in the main island of Japan, situated in lat. 34° 40′ N., long. 135° 12′ E. It is one of the chief commercial places of Japan, opened to European commerce in 1868. Population, with Osaka (1890), 1,926,898.

Hiouen-Tsang (hē-wen'-tsäng'). A Chinese Buddhist pilgrim who visited 110 countries and places in India 629–645 A. D. Of the two works relating to his travels, neither was written by himself. The first is a biographical notice, in which his travels form a principal feature, composed by two of his pupils, Hoei-li and Yen-Tsong; the second (" Memoirs of the Countries of the Western World") was edited by Julien. These works, translated into French by Julien, are an invaluable source for the history of the times. Hiouen-Tsang is said to have translated from Sanskrit into Chinese 657 works.

Hipparchus (hi-pär'kus). [Gr. Ἵππαρχος.] Died at Athens, 514 B. C. A tyrant of Athens, son of Pisistratus. He reigned in conjunction with his brother Hippias from 527 to 514, when he was slain by Harmodius and Aristogiton. See *Harmodius*.

Hipparchus. Born at Nicæa, Bithynia; lived about 160–125 B. C. A celebrated Greek astronomer and mathematician of scientific importance. He catalogued the stars, invented the planisphere, and made a number of most important discoveries, including the eccentricity of the solar orbit, some of the inequalities of the moon's motion, the precession of the equinoxes, etc.

Hippel (hip'pel). **Theodor Gottlieb von.** Born at Gerdauen, East Prussia, Jan. 31, 1741: died at Königsberg, Prussia, April 23, 1796. A German humorist. His works include "Über die Ehe" ("On Marriage," 1774), "Lebensläufe nach aufsteigender Linie" ("Careers according to Ascending Line," 1778–81), etc. His collected works were published 1827–28.

Hippias (hip'i-as). [Gr. Ἱππίας.] Died about 490 B. C. A son of Pisistratus, whom he succeeded as tyrant of Athens (jointly with Hipparchus) in 527. He was sole ruler from 514, and was expelled in 510.

Hippo, or **Hippo Regius** (hip'ō rē'ji-us). [Gr. Ἵππων βασιλικός.] In ancient geography, a city of Numidia, near the site of the modern Bona. Augustine was bishop of Hippo. It was burned by the Vandals in 430.

Hippocrates (hi-pok'ra-tēz). [Gr. Ἱπποκράτης.] Born in the island of Cos about 460 B. C.: died at Larissa, Thessaly, about 377. A famous Greek physician, surnamed "the Father of Medicine." The 87 treatises forming the so-called "Hippocratic Collection" have been edited by Kühn 1826–27, by Ermerins 1859–65, and by Littré 1839–61 (with translation). See the extract.

> The life of Hippocrates is shrouded in a strange mist, considering the extraordinary celebrity of the man. In the late biographies which remain to us, the following facts seem worthy of record. A certain Soranus of Ephesus, whose writings are said to have made use of documents among the records of the Asclepiad guild, in which Hippocrates was set down as the seventeenth in descent from Podalirius, Asclepius, and Apollo, on the 20th of the month Agrianus, in the year 460 B. C. The inhabitants were still offering him the honours of a hero. He seems to have traveled about a good deal, particularly in the countries round the modern Bosporus, and to have died, in an advanced age, at Larissa in Thessaly, leaving two sons, Thessalus and Draken. Many of these descendants and followers in the school of Cos were called after him. Strabo enumerates seven in all — so that this additional uncertainty of authorship attaches to his alleged writings. The many statues of him agreed in representing him with his head covered, a peculiarity which excited many baseless and some absurd conjectures. Abstracting carefully from the numerous Hippocrates mentioned in contemporary Attic literature, there are two undoubted references to the great physician of Cos in Plato, and one in Aristophanes, which establish the epoch assigned to him in the biographies. He is said to have been instructed by Herodicus of Selymbria, and Gorgias of Leontini, a legend arising merely from the confusing of this Herodicus with another physician who happened to be the brother of Gorgias. There is no vestige of either Herodicus' practice or Gorgias' rhetoric in the extant treatises; but Hippocrates assuredly, like Pericles, trained himself for a large knowledge of his special pursuit by a familiarity with the metaphysics of the day. His alleged study of the great plague at Athens is not corroborated by a comparison with Thucydides's account. The works pronounced genuine by Littré, in the large collection of Hippocratic writings which still survive, are those of the treatises on "Ancient Medicine," on "Prognostic" (which includes our diagnosis in the largest sense), the "Epidemics" (I. and III. in the "Treatment of Acute Diseases," the tracts on joints, fractures, and surgical instruments applied to them, on head wounds, and the "Oath" and "Law" of the guild.
>
> *Mahaffy*, Hist. of Classical Greek Lit., II. 1.

Hippocrene (hip'ō-krēn or hip-ō-krē'nē). [Gr. Ἱπποκρήνη.] A fountain on Mount Helicon, Boeotia, sacred to the Muses.

Hippodamia (hip-ō-da-mī'a), or **Hippodameia** (hip-ō-da-mī'a). [Gr. Ἱπποδάμεια.] In Greek legend: (*a*) The daughter of Œnomaüs, and wife of Pelops. (*b*) A daughter of Atrax, one of the Lapithæ. At her marriage with Peirithous the battle of the Centaurs and Lapithæ took place.

Hippodamus (hip-pod'a-mus) **of Miletus.** [Gr. Ἱππόδαμος.] A Greek sophist, architect, and engineer, who laid out the Piræus, and later constructed Thurium and Rhodes. His work was done on definite principles and according to carefully planned system which was always followed in laying out new Greek cities.

Hippolita (hi-pol'i-tạ). 1. See *Hippolyte*. — 2. In Shakspere's "Midsummer Night's Dream," queen of the Amazons, betrothed to Theseus. She also appears as the bride of Theseus in "The Two Noble Kinsmen." — 3. The principal female character in Wycherley's comedy "The Gentleman Dancing Master."

Hippolyte (hi-pol'i-tē). [Gr. Ἱππολύτη.] In classical mythology, a queen of the Amazons. She was the daughter of Ares and Otrera, or, according to some, the daughter of Ares and Harmonia. The girdle was considered by Eurystheus, who ordered Heracles to fetch it, Hercules was kindly received at the court and was promised the girdle; but Hera roused the Amazons by spreading the report that their queen was being robbed, and Hercules, believing that Hippolyte was plotting against his life, killed her and carried away the girdle.

Hippolyte. See *Hippolita*.

Hippolytus (hi-pol'i-tus). [Gr. Ἱππόλυτος.] In Greek legend, the son of Theseus and Hippolyte or Antiope, and stepson of Phædra. Phædra fell in love with him, but was repulsed, and in revenge falsely accused him to Theseus of making improper proposals to her. Theseus called upon Poseidon to avenge him, and, accordingly, as Hippolytus was driving along the shore, the god sent a bull from the sea which frightened the horses, were frightened, and he was thrown out of his chariot and dragged until he died. When Theseus discovered the innocence of his son, Phædra killed herself in despair. See *Phædra*.

Hippolytus. 1. A tragedy by Euripides, exhibited in 428 B. C.

> The "Hippolytus" (of Euripides) is our earliest example of a romantic subject in the Greek drama. We are told that it obtained the first prize against Sophocles's own competition, but we are not told whether or what other plays accompanied it, nor of the plays it defeated. The earlier version of the play is lost, and is said to have offended, but possibly copied in the play of Seneca: yet it failed at Athens, chiefly, it is thought, because of the boldness with which Phædra told her love in person to her stepson, and then in person maligned him to his father. — Seeks to have admitted a great deal of gallantry in the hero.
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> *Mahaffy*, Hist. of Classical Greek Lit., I. 336.

2. A tragedy by Seneca, also called "Phædra," founded upon the same legend.

> The "Hippolytus" of Seneca, from which the scene of Phædra's personal declaration to Hippolytus was adopted by Racine in his famous play, is still praised by French critics. It was highly esteemed, and even preferred to the Greek play, in the Renaissance. It was acted in Latin at Rome in 1486, and freely rendered in Italian in the French version in 1573. The next celebrated French version was that of Gilbert, Queen Christina's friend, in 1646. But his very title, "Hippolyte, ou le Garçon insensible," sounds strange, and Racine was obliged in his preface to have admitted a great deal of gallantry in the hero.
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> *Mahaffy*, Hist. of Classical Greek Lit., I. 336.

Hippolytus Romanus. An ecclesiastical writer of the 3d century. He was a pupil of Irenæus; appears to have been bishop of Portus Romanus (Porto); and was the leader of a disaffected and schismatic party, orthodox in doctrine and rigoristic in discipline, during the pontificates of Zephyrinus (202–218) and Callistus (218–223). According to a late tradition he died a martyr's death in 235 or 236. He is commemorated by the Roman Catholic Church on Aug. 22. His chief work is "Philosophumena," written in Greek, a manuscript of which was discovered at Mount Athos in 1842 and published by Emmanuel Miller in 1851.

Hipponax (hi-pon'naks). [Gr. Ἱππώναξ.] Born at Ephesus: flourished during the second half of the 6th century B. C. A Greek iambic poet, generally reckoned as the third (with Archilochus and Simonides): noted as the inventor of the choliambus. He was expelled from Ephesus by the tyrants Athenagoras and Comas, and thereafter resided at Clazomenæ. He was deformed, and is said to have died of starvation.

Hiram (hī'ram), or **Huram** (hū'ram). [Perhaps shortened from *Ahi-ram*, exalted brother.] 1. King of Tyre about 1000 B. C., a contemporary

of David and Solomon. He raised Tyre to a leading position in the Phenician confederacy, built many temples, and subjugated Cyprus. He entertained amicable relations with David and Solomon, assisted at the building of the temple at Jerusalem by furnishing materials and artisans, and entered with Solomon into a commercial alliance. The tomb of Hiram is shown on the hillside east of Tyre.

Hiram's reign lasted thirty-four years. He was fifty-three years old at his death, and left his crown to his son Baalmazar, or Belbazar. A remarkable monument, about three miles distant from the modern Tyre (sur), but said to have been originally built just outside the eastern gate of the continental town, which thence sloped down to the sea, is known to the present day as "the Tomb of Hiram," and may well have been the actual sepulcher of this ancient king. It is a "grey, weather-beaten" structure, bearing all the marks of a high antiquity. Upon a pedestal consisting of three courses of grey limestone, each three feet thick, and the uppermost a little overhanging the other two, is emplaced a tomb or sarcophagus formed out of a single block, which is twelve feet long by six feet high and six feet broad. The sarcophagus is covered over by a heavy lid in the shape of a solid block three feet in thickness, which appears never to have been removed. The tomb, however, has been rifled: a large hole has been broken into the eastern end of the sarcophagus, and its contents, whatever they were, have been removed.

Rawlinson, Phœnicia, p. 105.

2. A distinguished worker in brass brought by Solomon from Tyre (1 Ki. vii. 13).

Hiram. A town of Portage County, Ohio, 30 miles southeast of Cleveland, the seat of Hiram College (Church of the Disciples).

Hiranyagarbha (hi-ran-ya-gär'bha). [Skt., 'golden germ' or 'golden womb.'] In the Rigveda, a deity who is said to have arisen in the beginning, the one lord of all beings, who upholds heaven and earth and gives life and breath, and whose command even the gods obey. According to Manu he was Brahma, the first male, formed by the Self-existent Power, who in a golden egg remained at the sun. After a year Brahma divided the egg into 2 parts by his mere thought. One part became the heavens, the other the earth; and between them he placed the sky, the 8 regions, and the eternal abode of waters.

Hiren (hi'ren). [A corruption of the Greek *Irene*.] A strumpet, in a Peele's play "The Turkish Mahomet and Hiren the Fair Greek." The phrase, "Have we not Hiren here" which appears in Shakespeare's "Second Henry IV," "Eastward Hoe," and a number of 17th-century works, is an allusion to her. Pistol in Shakspere's "Henry IV." appears to apply the phrase to his sword. William Barksted wrote a poem called "Hiren, or the Fair Greek" in 1611.

Hirhor (hēr'hor). A high priest of Amun at Thebes, the founder of the 21st (illegitimate) dynasty of Egyptian kings, ruling at Thebes. Brugsch gives his date as 1100 B. C.

Hirlas Horn, The. A Welsh poem, written by Owain, prince of Powys, in the 12th century. The Hirlas horn is "a drinking-horn, long, blue, and all-ver-rimmed," which Owain fills and drinks to each of his chiefs, with a song.

Hirpini (hēr-pī'ni). In ancient history, an Italian people, of Samnite stock, living in southern Samnium in the district near Beneventum.

Hirsau (hir'sou), or **Hirschau** (hir'shou). A village in the Black Forest circle, Würtemberg, situated on the Nagold 21 miles west of Stuttgart. It was noted in the middle ages for its Benedictine monastery, built in the 11th century.

Hirschberg (hirsh'berg). A town in the province of Silesia, Prussia, at the junction of the Zacken and Bober, 60 miles west-southwest of Breslau. It is the center of trade in the Silesian Mountains, and the center of the Silesian linen manufacture. Population (1890), 16,214.

Hirson (hēr-sōn'). A town in the department of Aisne, France, on the Oise 33 miles northeast of Laon, noted for basket-making. Population (1891), commune, 6,294.

Hirtius (hèr'shi-us), **Aulus.** Killed near Mutina, Italy, 43 B. C. A Roman politician, a friend of Cæsar, the reputed author of the eighth book of Cæsar's "Commentaries on the Gallic War," and of the history of the Alexandrian war. As consul with Pansa (43) he defeated Antony at Mutina.

Hispalis (his'pa-lis), or **Hispal** (his'pal). The ancient name of Seville.

Hispania (his-pā'ni-ā). The ancient name of the Spanish peninsula.

Hispaniola. See *Española* and *Haiti*.

Hissar. 1. A dependency of Bokhara, central Asia, lying between Russian Turkestan on the north and Afghanistan (separated by the Amu Daria) on the south.—2. The chief town of Hissar, situated on the river Kafirnigan about lat. 38° 25′ N., long. 68° 28′ E. Population, about 15,000.

Hissar. 1. A division in the Panjab, British India. Area, 8,355 square miles. Population (1881), 1,311,067.—2. A district in the Hissar division, intersected by lat. 29° N., long. 76° E. Area, 3,540 square miles. Population (1881), 504,183.—3. The capital of the district of Hissar, situated in lat. 29° 10′ N., long. 75° 46′ E. Population, about 14,000.

Hissarlik. See *Troy*.

Histiæa (his-ti-ē'ā). [Gr. *Ἱστίαια*.] See *Oreus*.

Histiæus (his-ti-ē'us). [Gr. *Ἱστιαῖος*.] Executed at Sardis, Asia Minor, 494 B. C. A tyrant of Miletus, a friend of Darius I. of Persia.

Histoire Comique de Francion (es-twär' komēk' de fron-syōn'). [F., 'Comic History of Francion.'] A fiction by Charles Sorel, chiefly remarkable for the "evidence it gives of an attempt at an early date (1623) to write a novel of ordinary manners." *Saintsbury*.

Historia Miscella (his-tō'ri-ā mi-sel'ā). See the extract.

This curious farrago of history forms the first part of Muratori's great collection of the "Scriptores Rerum Italicarum." The first eleven books are substantially the work of Eutropius (the familiar Eutropius of our boyhood), and reach down to the death of Jovian. The authorship of the following books is generally attributed to Paulus Diaconus, of Aquileia, who died in 799, and the completion of the work to Landulf the Wise, who flourished in the eleventh century. Without going into the disputed question as to this authorship, it is sufficient to say that the writer, who is confessedly a mere compiler, interweaves large passages from Jornandes, Orosius, the Annalists, and the Ecclesiastical Historians.

Hodgkin, Italy and her Invaders, I. 431.

Histriomastix (his'tri-ō-mas'tiks). [LL., 'the player's scourge.'] A play by Marston, produced before 1599, in which year Jonson satirized it in his "Every Man out of his Humour." It was printed in 1610.

Histriomastix, the Player's Scourge, or Actor's Tragœdie. A treatise by William Prynne, published in 1632, though dated 1633. The book was designed to promote the total suppression of stage-plays. "Prynne's treatise, as is well known, led to his being summoned before the Star Chamber, and to that star Chamber, which condemned his book to be burnt, and the author to be expelled from the Bar and his Inn, to stand in the pillory, to lose both his ears, to pay a fine of £5,000 to the king, and to be perpetually imprisoned. . . . For, about the time when the book was published—according to one account on the day before, according to another but a few days after—Prynne's cousin, the ladies had themselves acted in a Pastoral at Whitehall." (*Wood*, Hist. Dran. Lit.) In 1669 a meek retraction entitled "Mr. William Prynn his Defence of Stage-Plays, or a Retractation of a former Book of his called Histrio-Mastix," was published.

Hit (hit). A town in the vilayet of Bagdad, Asiatic Turkey, situated on the Euphrates about 100 miles west-northwest of Bagdad: the ancient Is, famous for its springs of bitumen. Population (estimated), 2,500.

Hitchcock (hich'kok), **Edward.** Born at Deerfield, Mass., May 24, 1793: died at Amherst, Mass., Feb. 27, 1864. An American geologist, professor from 1825 of chemistry and natural history at Amherst College, and president of the college 1845–54, with the professorship of natural theology and geology. Among his works are "Geology of the Connecticut Valley" (1823), "Elementary Geology" (1840), "Fossil Footsteps" (1848), "Religion of Geology" (1851), "Illustrations of Surface Geology" (1856), "Supplement to the Ichnology of New England" (1863), "Elementary and Popular Treatise on Geology" (with Charles H. Hitchcock, 1869), "Anatomy and Physiology" (with Edward Hitchcock, Jr., 1870).

Hitchcock, Roswell Dwight. Born at East Machias, Maine, Aug. 15, 1817: died at Somerset, Mass., June 16, 1887. An American clergyman and theologian. He was appointed professor of church history at Union Theological Seminary (New York) in 1855, and president in 1880. He published "Complete Analysis of the Bible" (1869), "Socialism" (1879), etc.

Hitchin (hich'in). A town in Hertfordshire, England, 33 miles north by west of London. Population (1891), 8,860.

Hitchiti (hi-chē-tē'). A division of North American Indians. The name is from a Creek word, 'to look up' (*c. f.* *Ikse*, Ikisan). The Hitchiti proper lived on the Chattahoochee River, Georgia, and spread to Flint River through Georgia and Florida. The Seminoles were a half-Creek and half-Hitchiti people, and probably also the Yamassi also. See *Creek*. Also *Echeetee*, *Etchita*, *Ichiti*.

Hitopadesha (hi-tō-pa-dā'sha). In Sanskrit literature, the book of "Good Counsel." It was the first Sanskrit book printed in Naguri letters (see *Devanagari*) edited by Carey, and printed at Serampore in 1808. It had been already translated by Wilkins (Bath, 1787) and Sir William Jones (London, 1799). It is ethico-didactic, and is what the Hindus call a *Nitisastra* or conduct-work. The plan is simple. The sons of King Sudarshana are vicious. He convokes the wise men, and asks if any one is able to reform his sons. Vishnusharman offers to do so, takes them in charge, and relates to them the stories which make up the collection. The Hitopadesha is not an original work, but an excellent compilation of ancient material. The stories are expressly said to be "the Panchatantra and another work." The author or editor is said to have been Narayana and his patron, the prince Dhavalachandra. The work is at least 500 years old.

Hitteren (hit'ter-en). An island of Norway, west of Trondhjem. Length, 30 miles.

Hittites (hit'tits). An important tribe, descended from Heth, son of Canaan, the son of Ham, settled in the region of Hebron on the hill, and often mentioned as one of the seven principal Canaanite tribes, and sometimes as comprising the whole Canaanite population. Hittite kings are mentioned who seem to have dwelt north of Palestine. About the middle of the 9th century B. C. they disappear from biblical history. Some scholars, however, distinguish the latter as Syrian Hittites, whom they consider a different tribe from the Canaanite Hittites. They have lately been identified with the Cheta of the Egyptians and the Chatti of the Assyrian monuments. These monuments agree with the notices of the Old Testament in depicting the Hittites as a powerful tribe. Thothmes III., of the 18th dynasty, fought with them about 1600 B. C. in Megiddo, later Seti (attacked Kadesh in about 1400 B. C.), and Rameses II. (the supposed Pharaoh of the oppression) defeated them (about 1300 B. C.) at Kadesh, on the Orontes. The Cheta are also often referred to in the diplomatic correspondence of Tel-el-Amarna. The Hittites are found early in collision with Assyria. They were defeated by Tiglath-Pileser I. (1220–1100). Asurnazirpal (884–860) carried their princes into captivity. Under Shalmaneser II. the Hittites entered into an alliance with Ben-hadad of Syria, but were defeated in the great battle on the plains of Syria, and their city Carchemish was taken by Sargon. Twelve Hittite kings are enumerated as contemporary rulers at this time. Sargon finally put an end to the Hittite independence in 717, when the inhabitants of Carchemish were deported to Assyria and the city was repeopled with Assyrian colonists. Monuments, supposed to be Hittite, have been discovered since 1872 in Hamath, Aleppo, Carchemish, Cappadocia, Lycaonia, and Lydia, which would show that the Hittite empire once spread over the greater part of Asia Minor; and it may be that from there they at one time pushed their way into northern Syria. It is doubtful whether they formed one race with the Hittites of the Canaanite stock remains an open one. The originators of these Hittite monuments are considered by some scholars to have been a "Mongoloid" race. The style exhibited on these monuments is still of a primitive, rude character. The inscriptions, in hieroglyphic characters, have not yet been deciphered. Of the ethnological relations which authorities to consider the Hittites as a race speaking a Semitic language akin to Syriac or Aramaic, and to regard the so-called Hittite inscriptions as the work of another people who are, for the time being, called "pseudo-Hittites."

Hittorff (hit'torf), **Jacques Ignace.** Born at Cologne, Aug. 20, 1793: died at Paris, March 25, 1867. A French architect. His chief work is the church of St. Vincent de Paul, Paris. He published "Architecture antique de la Sicile" (1826–30), "Architecture moderne de la Sicile" (1826–35), "Architecture polychrome chez les Grecs" (1851), etc.

Hitzig (hit'sig), **Ferdinand.** Born at Hauingen, Baden, June 23, 1807: died at Heidelberg, Baden, Jan. 22, 1875. A German exegete, professor at Zurich (1833) and later (1861) at Heidelberg. He published commentaries on Isaiah (1833), the Psalms (1835–1836), the minor prophets (1838), Jeremiah (1841), etc.

Hitzig, Friedrich. Born at Berlin, April 8, 1811: died Oct. 11, 1881. A German architect.

Hivites (hī'vits). An ancient Canaanite people in northern Palestine.

Hjelmaren (hyel'mär-en), or **Hjelmar** (hyel'mär). A lake in Sweden, 10 miles southwest of Lake Malar, into which it discharges its waters. Length, about 40 miles.

Hjörring (hyèr'ring). A town and bathing-place at almost the northern extremity of Jutland, Denmark.

Ho. See *Hwangho*.

Hoadly, or **Hoadley** (hōd'li), **Benjamin.** Born at Westerham, Kent, England, Nov. 14, 1676: died at Chelsea, London, April 17, 1761. An English divine and controversialist, bishop successively of Bangor (1715), Hereford (1721), Salisbury (1723), and Winchester (1734). He originated the "Bangorian controversy" (which see) by his sermon on the "Kingdom of Christ" (1717).

Hoadly, Benjamin. Born at London, Feb. 10, 1706: died at Chelsea, London, Aug. 10, 1757. An English physician and author, son of Benjamin Hoadly. He wrote "The Suspicious Husband" (1747), and assisted Hogarth in his "Analysis of Beauty."

Hoangho. See *Hwangho*.

Hoar (hōr), **Ebenezer Rockwood.** Born at Concord, Mass., Feb. 21, 1816. An American jurist, son of Samuel Hoar. He was justice of the Massachusetts Supreme Court 1859–69; United States attorney-general 1869–70; joint high commissioner on the treaty of Washington 1871; and member of Congress from Massachusetts 1873–75.

Hoar, George Frisbie. Born at Concord, Mass., Aug. 29, 1826. An American statesman, son of Samuel Hoar. He was a Republican member of Congress from Massachusetts 1869–77, a member of the Electoral Commission in 1877, and United States senator 1877–.

Hoar, Samuel. Born at Lincoln, Mass., May 18, 1778: died at Concord, Mass., Nov. 2, 1856. An American politician, member of Congress from Massachusetts 1835–37.

Hoare (hōr), **Prince.** Born at Bath, England, about 1755: died at Brighton, Dec. 22, 1834. An English painter and playwright, son of William Hoare.

Hoare, Sir Richard Colt. Born at Stourhead, Wilts, England, Dec. 9, 1758: died there, May

19, 1838. An English antiquary and topographer. His chief work is a "History of Modern Wiltshire" (1822–44).

Hoare, William. Born about 1706: died at Bath, England, Dec., 1792. An English historical and portrait painter.

Hobart (hō'bärt), sometimes written **Hobarton** (hō'bär-ton), or **Hobart Town** (hō'bärt toun or hō'bär-ton). The capital of Tasmania, situated on Sullivan's Cove, at the mouth of the river Derwent, in lat. 42° 53′ S., long. 147° 21′ E. It was founded in 1804, and is the chief commercial city of the colony. Population (1891), 24,905.

Hobart (hō'bärt), **Augustus Charles,** Hobart Pasha. Born at Walton-on-the-Wolds, Leicestershire, April 1, 1822: died at Milan, June 19, 1886. An English admiral in the Turkish service, third son of the sixth Earl of Buckinghamshire. He entered the British navy in 1835; became naval adviser to the Sultan of Turkey in 1867; suppressed the Cretan rebellion in 1867; was appointed admiral, with the title of pasha, in 1869; reorganized the Turkish fleet and operated against Russia in the Black Sea in 1877; and was promoted mushir or marshal of the Turkish empire in 1881.

Hobart, John Henry. Born at Philadelphia, Sept. 14, 1775: died at Auburn, N. Y., Sept. 10 (12–?), 1830. An American bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church. He was ordained priest in 1800, and became assistant bishop of New York in 1811 and bishop in 1816. He was one of the founders of the General Theological Seminary in New York city, in which he became professor of pastoral theology in 1821. His most notable publications are "Companion for the Altar" (1804) and "Apology for the Apostolic Order" (1807).

Hobbema (hob'be-mä), **Meyndert** or **Minderhout.** Born at Amsterdam, or Koevervlam, about 1638: died at Amsterdam, Dec., 1709. A Dutch landscape-painter. He was influenced in style by Ruisdael. He is noted for his atmospheric effects, tone, and brilliancy. In many of his landscapes figures have been painted by other artists. His picture of "The Hermitage, St. Petersburg" (1663) is owned by the New York Historical Society.

Hobbes (hobz), **Thomas.** Born at Westport (now in Malmesbury), Wiltshire, April 5, 1588: died at Hardwick Hall, Dec. 4, 1679. A celebrated English philosopher. His father, Thomas Hobbes, was vicar of Charlton and Westport. In 1603 Hobbes entered Magdalen Hall, Oxford, where he graduated in 1608. He soon entered the service of William Cavendish (first earl of Devonshire) as tutor to his eldest son (later second earl of Devonshire), and retained this position until the death of his pupil in 1628. They made a continental tour in 1610. In 1629 he became travelling tutor to the son of Sir Gervase Clifton, and visited Paris and, probably, Italy. He returned to the service of the Cavendishes in 1631 as tutor to the third Earl of Devonshire, with whom, 1634–37, he made an extended tour on the Continent, during which he established friendly relations with many distinguished men, including Galileo, Gassendi, Mersenne, and Descartes. Previous to this time (before 1629) he had served Bacon as amanuensis, and in translating some of his essays into Latin. He lived with Devonshire until 1640, when from apprehension of persecution for his political opinions drove him to Paris, where he remained until 1651, when, in the belief that his life was in danger from those who considered his heterodoxy and even atheism, he fled back to England and became reconciled to the Cromwellian government. For a time in 1646 he instructed the Prince of Wales (later Charles II.) in mathematics. After the Restoration he lived with the Earl of Devonshire. Hobbes was a pronounced nominalist in philosophy, an antagonist of scholasticism, one of the suggestors of the associational psychology, and a leader of modern rationalism. He insisted especially upon the complete separation of theology and philosophy, and the subordination of the church to the state. He is best known from his doctrine that the power of the state is absolute as against the individual — that it is the "Leviathan" that swallows all, a mortal god who, like the Deity, governs according to his pleasure, and gives peace and security to his subjects. His chief works are a translation of Thucydides, "De cive" (1642), "Human Nature, or the Fundamental Elements of Policy" (1650), "De corpore politico" (1650), "Leviathan, or the Matter, Form, and Power of a Commonwealth, Ecclesiastical and Civil" (1651), "Of Liberty and Necessity" (1654). His collected works were edited by Sir W. Molesworth 1839–45, in 16 vols. (5 in Latin).

Hobbs, John Oliver. The pseudonym of Mrs. Craigie.

Hobhouse (hob'hous), **John Cam,** Lord Broughton. Born at Redland, near Bristol, June 27, 1786: died at London, June 3, 1869. An English politician and writer. He entered Parliament in 1820; became secretary at war in 1832; was appointed chief secretary for Ireland, March, 1833, but soon resigned his office and his seat; reentered Parliament in 1834 and was president of the board of control 1835–41, and again 1846–52. In 1819 he was arrested and committed to Newgate for an anonymous pamphlet ("A Trifling Mistake in Thomas, Lord Erskine's recent Preface, etc."), the publication of which was held to be a breach of privilege by the House of Commons. He was the most intimate friend of Lord Byron, a connection which was formed at Cambridge. They traveled together on the Continent 1809–10. Hobhouse was one of Byron's executors. He was created Lord Broughton in 1851. He wrote "Historical Illustrations of the Fourth Canto of 'Childe Harold'" (2d ed. 1818), "A Journey through Albania, etc." (1813), etc. His "Diaries, Correspondence, and Memoranda" are in the keeping of the British Museum, and cannot be opened until the year 1900.

Hobkirk's Hill (hob'kėrks hil). A place near Camden, South Carolina. Here, April 25, 1781, the British under Lord Rawdon defeated the Americans under Greene, in what is sometimes called the second battle of Camden.

Hoboken (hō-bō'ken). A city in Hudson County, New Jersey, situated on the Hudson, opposite New York, contiguous to Jersey City. It is the terminus of several steamship and railway lines, and the seat of the Stevens Institute of Technology. Population (1890), 43,648.

Hobson (hob'son), **Thomas.** Born about 1544: died 1631. A carrier and keeper of a livery-stable at Cambridge, England, in the first half of the 17th century. His habit of obliging his customers to take the horse which happened to be nearest the door gave rise to the expression "Hobson's choice" — that is, "this or none."

Hoche (ōsh), **Lazare.** Born at Montreuil, near Versailles, France, June 25, 1768: died at Wetzlar, Prussia, Sept. 18 (19 ?), 1797. A French general. He served with distinction in Alsace in 1793; suppressed the Vendean revolt 1795–96; and fought against the Austrians in 1797.

Hochelaga (hō-shē-lä'ga). A tribe or village of North American Indians, on the site of Montreal when it was discovered by Cartier in 1535. It had disappeared in 1603. The tribe was Iroquoian, and was surrounded by Algonquin tribes. The name is derived from a word meaning 'beaver grounds.' See *Iroquoian.*

Hochheim (hōch'hīm; G. pron. hōch'hīm). A small town in the province of Hesse-Nassau, Prussia, situated near the Main 4 miles east of Mainz, celebrated for the Hochheimer wines.

Hochkirch (hōch'kirch), or **Hohkirchen** (hō' kirch-en). A village in the governmental district of Bautzen, Saxony, 6 miles east-southeast of Bautzen. Here Oct. 14, 1758, the Austrians (about 65,000) under Daun defeated the Prussians (about 45,000) under Frederick the Great, the loss of the Prussians being about 9,000, that of the Austrians about 6,000.

Höchst (hēchst). A town in the province of Hesse-Nassau, Prussia, situated on the Main 6 miles west of Frankfort-on-the-Main. Here, on June 16, 1622, defeated Duke Christian of Brunswick, and on Oct. 11, 1795, the Austrians under Clerfayt defeated the French under Jourdan. Population (1890), commune, 14,116.

Höchstädt (hēch'stet). A small town in the governmental district of Swabia, Bavaria, situated on the Danube 23 miles northwest of Augsburg. It was the scene of three battles: (1) Sept. 20, 1703, defeat of the Imperialists by the Bavarians and French; (2) Aug. 13, 1704, the battle of Blenheim, called by the Germans: (3) June 9, 1800, defeat of the Austrians by the French under Moreau.

Hochstetter (hōch'stet-ter), **Ferdinand von.** Born at Esslingen, Würtenberg, April 30, 1829: died at Oberdöbling, near Vienna, July 18, 1884. A German geologist, traveler, and geographer. He became professor at the University of Vienna in 1856, geologist to the Novara expedition in 1857, and was professor of mineralogy and geology at the Vienna Polytechnic Institute 1859–67. He wrote "Neuseeland" (1863), "Geologie von Neuseeland" (1864), "Palaontologie von Neuseeland" (1864), etc.

Hodeida (hō-dā'dä or hō-dī'dä), or **Hudeide.** A seaport in Yemen, Arabia, situated on the Red Sea in lat. 14° 47′ N., long. 42° 54′ E. Population, about 20,000.

Hödel (hē'del), **Emil Heinrich Max,** called **Lehmann,** also **Traber.** Born at Leipsic, May 27, 1857: executed Aug. 16, 1878. A German Social Democrat who attempted to assassinate the emperor William by firing two shots from a revolver, neither of which took effect, at Berlin, May 11, 1878.

Hodge. The name given to the typical peasant in England.

Hodge (hoj), **Archibald Alexander.** Born at Princeton, N. J., July 18, 1823: died there, Nov. 11, 1886. An American Presbyterian clergyman and theologian, son of Charles Hodge. He was professor of didactic theology in Western Theological Seminary, Allegheny, Pennsylvania, 1864–77, and in 1878 succeeded his father as professor of didactic and polemic theology at Princeton Theological Seminary. Among his works are "Outlines of Theology" (1860), "The Atonement" (1868), and "Manual of Forms" (revised edition, 1883).

Hodge, Charles. Born at Philadelphia, Dec. 28, 1797: died at Princeton, N. J., June 19, 1878. An American Presbyterian theologian. He was professor in Princeton Theological Seminary from 1822, and was the founder of the "Biblical Repository and Princeton Review" (1825). His chief work is "Systematic Theology" (1871–73). Among his other works are "Commentary on Romans" (1835), and essays republished from the Princeton Review.

Hodge, Hugh Lenox. Born at Philadelphia, June 27, 1796: died at Philadelphia, Feb. 26, 1873. An American physician and medical writer, brother of Charles Hodge. He became in 1835 professor of obstetrics in the University of Pennsylvania, a position which he retained until 1863, when he became professor emeritus. He wrote "Diseases Peculiar to Women" (1859), "Principles and Practice of Obstetrics" (1864), and "Forceps" (1869).

Hodgson (hod'son), **Mouin Evan.** Born at London, March 1, 1831. An English painter of genre, historical, and Moorish subjects. He was elected royal academician in 1879.

Hód-Mezö-Vásárhely (hod'me-zö-vä'shär-hely). A city in the county of Csongrád, Hungary, situated in lat. 46° 27′ N., long. 20° 22′ E. Population (1890), 55,475.

Hoe (hō), **Richard March.** Born at New York city, Sept. 12, 1812: died at Florence, Italy, June 7, 1886. An American inventor. He perfected in 1846 a rotary printing-press which received the name of Hoe's lightning press, and subsequently invented the Hoe web perfecting-press.

Hoecke (hö'ke), **Jan van den.** Born at Antwerp, 1611: died there, 1651. A historical and portrait painter of the Flemish school. He was court painter to Archduke Leopold William in 1647.

Hoecke, Robrecht van den. Born at Antwerp, Nov. 30, 1622: died after 1685. A genre, landscape, and battle-piece painter of the Flemish school, half-brother of Jan van den Hoecke.

Hœdi (hē'di). [L. *hœdus*, the kids.] The two stars η and ζ Aurigæ. The constellation Auriga, though one of Ptolemy's old 48, is partly overlain by the still older one of "the goat and kids." The brightest star in Auriga being ordinarily known as Capella, "the goat."

Hœnir (hē'nir). [ON.] In Old Norse mythology, one of the three gods Odin, Hœnir, and Lodur (ON. *Lodhurr*), who created out of trees in Midgard the first man and woman, Ask and Embla. Odin gave them life, Hœnir sense, and Lodur blood and color.

Hoeven (hö'ven), **Jan van der.** Born at Rotterdam, Feb. 14, 1801: died at Leyden, Netherlands, March 10, 1868. A Dutch naturalist. He wrote "Handboek der Dierkunde" ("Manual of Zoölogy," 1827–33), etc.

Hof (hōf), formerly **Regnitzhof** (reg'nits-hōf). A city in Upper Franconia, Bavaria, situated on the Saale in lat. 50° 18′ N., long. 11° 55′ E. It has important manufactures. Population (1890), commune, 24,015.

Hofer (hō'fer), **Andreas.** Born at St. Leonhard, Passeyr valley, Tyrol, Nov. 22, 1767: executed at Mantua, Italy, Feb. 20, 1810. A Tyrolese patriot, the head of the Tyrolese insurrection 1809. He gained victories at Sterzing, Innsbruck, Isel, etc., and was the head of the government in 1809.

Hoffman, or Jo Hoffman, Charles Fenno. A tragedy by Henry Chettle, produced in 1602.

Hoffman (hof'man), **Charles Fenno.** Born at New York city in 1806: died at Harrisburg, Pa., June 7, 1884. An American poet and novelist. He was admitted to the bar about 1825, but shortly abandoned the profession of law in order to devote himself to literature. He established the "Knickerbocker Magazine" in 1833, and subsequently became proprietor of the "American Magazine," which he edited for many years. He became insane in 1849, and during the rest of his life was confined in the Harrisburg Insane Asylum. The first collection of his poems, "The Vigil of Faith, a Legend of the Adirondack Wilderness, and Other Poems," appeared in 1842. A complete edition was published by E. F. Hoffman in 1874.

Hoffmann (hof'man), **August Heinrich,** commonly called **Hoffmann von Fallersleben** (fon fal'lers-lā-ben). Born at Fallersleben, Hanover, Prussia, April 2, 1798: died at the castle of Korvei, near Höxter, Prussia, Jan. 19–20, 1874. A German poet, philologist, and literary historian. He studied at Göttingen and Bonn. In 1823 he was made custodian of the university library at Breslau, and in 1830 professor of German philology. In 1838, in consequence of the views expressed in his "Unpolitische Lieder" ("Nonpolitical Songs," 1840–41), he was deprived of his position, and for several years had no settled place of residence. He was finally reinstated in 1848, in Prussia. In 1853 he went to Weimar, where he engaged, in collaboration with the Germanist Oscar Schade, in the editorship of the short-lived "Weimarische Jahrbücher für deutsche Sprache, Literatur und Kunst" ("Weimar Annals for German Language, Literature, and Art"). After 1860 he lived at Corvei as librarian to the Duke of Ratibor. Among his many poetical works are "Lieder und Romanzen" ("Songs and Romances," 1829), "Jägerlieder" ("Hunters' Songs," 1848), "Kinderlieder" ("Children's Songs," 1843–47), "Buch der Gesellenlieder" ("German Street Songs," 1845), "Liebeslieder" ("Love Songs," 1844), "Soldatenlieder" ("Soldiers' Songs," 1848–50). "Gesellschaftslieder" ("Songs of Fatherland," 1871). Among his equally numerous scientific writings are "Fundgruben für Geschichte deutscher Sprache und Literatur" ("Treasures for the History of the German Language and Literature," 1830–37), "Geschichte des deutschen Kirchenlieds bis Luther" ("History of the German Church Hymn down to Luther," 1833), "Horæ Belgicæ" (a collection of Low German folk-songs, 1833–62, in 12 vols.), "Deutsche Philologie im Grundriss" ("Sketch of German Philology," 1836).

Hoffmann, Daniel. Born at Halle, Prussia, 1814: died at Wolfenbüttel, Germany, 1611. A German Lutheran controversialist.

Hoffmann, Ernst Theodor Amadeus (originally **Wilhelm**). Born at Königsberg, Prussia, Jan. 24, 1776; died at Berlin, June 25, 1822. A German romance writer. His works include "Phantasiestücke in Callots Manier" ("Fantasy Pieces in Callot's Manner," 1814–15), "Elixire des Teufels" (1815–16), "Nachtstücke" (1817), "Die Serapionsbrüder" (1819–21), "Kater Murr" (1820–21), etc.

Hoffmann, Friedrich. Born at Halle, Prussia, Feb. 19, 1660; died at Halle, Nov. 12, 1742. A celebrated German physician, author of "Systema medicinæ rationalis" (1718–40). He became the first professor of medicine at Halle in 1693.

Hoffmann, Ludwig Friedrich Wilhelm. Born at Leonberg, Württemberg, Oct. 30, 1806; died at Berlin, Aug. 28, 1875. A German Protestant clergyman. He studied theology at Tübingen, became pastor at Stuttgart in 1834, and was appointed superintendent of the Missionary Institute at Basel in 1838. He became in 1852 court preacher to Frederick William IV., on whom he exercised much influence, and was a strong adherent of the Lutheran Church.

Hoffmannsegg (hof'mänsek), Count **Johann Centurius von.** Born at Dresden, May 23, 1766; died at Dresden, Dec. 15, 1849. A German botanist and entomologist.

Hofgeismar (hof'gis-mär). A small town in the province of Hesse-Nassau, Prussia, situated on the Esse 14 miles north-northwest of Cassel.

Hofhuf (hof'höf'), or **Hofuf** (hō-fōf'). The capital of El-Hasa, Arabia, situated near the Persian Gulf about lat. 25° 10′ N., long. 49° 35′ E. It was taken by the Turks in 1872. Population, about 25,000.

Hofmann (hof'män), **August Wilhelm von.** Born at Giessen, Germany, April 8, 1818; died at Berlin, May 5, 1892. A noted German chemist. He became superintendent of the Royal College of Chemistry (afterward chemical section of the Royal School of Mines) at London in 1848; warden of the British mint in 1855; professor of chemistry at Bonn in 1864; and was professor of chemistry at Berlin from 1865 until his death. He published "Handbook of Organic Analysis" (1853), "Einleitung in die moderne Chemie" (6th ed. 1877), etc.

Hofmann, Johann Christian Konrad von. Born at Nuremberg, Bavaria, Dec. 21, 1810; died at Erlangen, Bavaria, Dec. 20, 1877. A German Lutheran theologian, professor of theology at Erlangen in 1841, ordinary professor at Rostock in 1842, and at Erlangen in 1845.

Hofwyl (hof-vēl'). An estate 6 miles north of Bern, Switzerland; the seat of the educational institutions of Fellenberg.

Hogarth (hō'gärth), **William.** Born at London, Nov. 10, 1697; died at London, Oct. 26, 1764. A celebrated English painter and engraver. In 1712 he was apprenticed to Ellis Gamble, a silversmith; in 1718 he turned his attention to engraving; and in 1720 he first became known by his plates for "Hudibras." In 1729 he eloped with Sir James Thornhill's only daughter, and was married at Paddington church. He published in 1733 "The Rake's Progress," which was soon followed by "The Harlot's Progress." In 1735 Hogarth obtained the passage of an act securing the rights of artists to their own designs. In 1736 he painted on the staircase of St Bartholomew's Hospital "The Good Samaritan" and "The Pool of Bethesda." Among his other pictures are the "Distressed Poet" and the "Enraged Musician" (1741), "Marriage à la Mode" (1745), "Industry and Idleness" (1747). He made a famous journey to France in 1748. In his later years Hogarth indulged in literary compositions, and wrote "The Analysis of Beauty." He painted a number of portraits of himself, the best of which is in the National Gallery, London.

Hogarth is essentially a comic painter; his pictures are not indifferent, unimpassioned descriptions of human nature, but rich, exuberant satires upon it. He is carried away by a passion for the ridiculous. His object is "to show vice her own feature, scorn her own image." He is so far from restraining himself with still life that he is always on the verge of caricature, and only with difficulty is falling into it.

Hazlitt, Eng. Poets, p. 199.

Hogarth Club. A London club for artists, established in 1870. It has a life class, sketching club, and reading-room.

Hogg (hog), **James.** Born at Ettrick, Selkirkshire, 1770; died at Eltrive Lake, Nov. 21, 1835. A Scottish poet, called "the Ettrick Shepherd" from his occupation. In 1790 he began to be known as a song-maker, and in 1796 his education had advanced so far that he began to write his verses. In 1802 he made the acquaintance of Scott. In 1810 he settled in Edinburgh with a view of devoting himself to literature, but went to Eltrive Lake in Yarrow about 1816. He was "the Shepherd" in Wilson's "Recreations of Christopher North." Another of his poems is "The Queen's Wake" (1813). "The Pilgrims of the Sun" (1815), "Mador of the Moor" (1816), "The Poetic Mirror, or the Living Bards of Great Britain" (1816; parodies), and "Queen Hynde" (1824). Among his prose works are "The Brownie o' Bodsbeck, etc." (1818), and "Winter Evening Tales" (1820). His "Jacobite Relics, etc." (1819–20), are both prose and verse.

Hogue (hōg), or **Hague** (hāg; F. pron. hāg), **La.** A promontory at the northwestern extremity of the department of Manche, France, projecting into the English Channel, in lat. 49° 43′ N., long. 1° 57′ W. Near this cape, May 19 (29 N. S.), 1692, a disastrous defeat of the French fleet under Tourville by the united English and Dutch under Russell effectually checked the projected invasion of England.

Hoh. See *Chuh-ma*.

Hohe. See *Assiniboin*.

Hohe Acht (hō'e ächt). One of the chief mountains of the Eifel, western Germany. Height, 2,490 feet.

Hoheneck (hō'en-ek). The second highest summit of the Vosges, on the frontier of France and Alsace-west of Münster. Height, 4,480 feet.

Hohenelbe (hō'en-el-be). A town in Bohemia situated on the Elbe 62 miles northeast of Prague. Population (1890), 5,736.

Hohenems (hō'en-ems), or **Hohenembs** (hō'enembs). A town in Vorarlberg, Austria-Hungary, situated in lat. 47° 21′ N., long. 9° 41′ E. Population (1890), commune, 4,972.

Hohenfriedberg (hō'ēn-frēd'berg). A small town in the province of Silesia, Prussia, 36 miles west-southwest of Breslau. Here, June 4, 1745, Frederick the Great defeated the Austrians and Saxons under Prince Charles of Lorraine. The Prussian loss was about 5,000; that of the Austrians and Saxons was 4,000 killed and wounded and 7,000 prisoners.

Hohenlimburg (hō'en-lim'bōrg). A town in the province of Westphalia, Prussia, near Hagen. Population (1890), commune, 6,204.

Hohenlinden (hō'en-lin'den). A village in Upper Bavaria, 19 miles east of Munich. Here, Dec. 3, 1800, the French under Moreau defeated the Austrian army under the archduke John. The Austrians lost 8,000 killed and wounded and 12,000 prisoners, and the battle virtually ended the war. The poet Campbell wrote a lyric on the battle.

Hohenlohe (hō'en-lō'e). A former county, later a principality, of Germany, mediatized in 1806, and now mainly included in the circle of Jagst, Württemberg.

Hohenlohe-Ingelfingen (ing'el-fing-en), **Prince of (Friedrich Ludwig).** Born at Ingelfingen, Württemberg, Jan. 31, 1746; died near Kosel, Silesia, Prussia, Feb. 15, 1818. A Prussian general. He gained a victory over the French at Kaiserlautern in 1794, but was defeated by Napoleon at Jena, Oct. 14, 1806, and compelled to surrender with 15,000 men at Prenzlau, Oct. 28.

Hohenlohe-Schillingsfürst (shil'lings-fürst), **Prince of (Chlodwig Karl Victor),** Prince of Ratibor and Corvei. Born March 31, 1819. A German statesman and diplomatist. He was Bavarian minister of foreign affairs 1866–70; became German ambassador to Paris in 1874; and was appointed governor of Alsace-Lorraine in 1885.

Hohenlohe-Waldenburg-Schillingsfürst (väl'den-bōrs-shil'lings-fürst), **Prince of (Leopold Alexander).** Born at Kupferzell, near Waldenburg, Württemberg, Aug. 17, 1794; died at Vienna, near Vienna, Nov. 13, 1849. A German Roman Catholic ecclesiastic. He was ordained priest in 1815, and became a member of the society of "Fathers of the Sacred Heart" about 1816, canon of Grosswardein in 1824, grand provost in 1829, and bishop of Sardica (*in partibus infidelium*) in 1844. He several times came into conflict with the civil authorities as a practitioner of the prayer-cure. He wrote "Der im Geist der Katholischen Kirche betende Christ" (1839), etc.

Hohenmaut (hō'en-mout). A town in Bohemia, situated on the Laucha in lat. 49° 56′ N., long. 16° 10′ E. Population (1890), commune, 7,751.

Hohenschwangau (hō'en-shvāng'ou). A medieval stronghold in Swabia, Bavaria, 56 miles southwest of Munich, said to have been raised on Roman foundations, but entirely rebuilt by Maximilian II. It is especially interesting for its frescos, which include the "Legend of Lohengrin," many historical subjects, the "Life of a Medieval Lady," episodes of chivalry, etc. The garden exhibits a reproduction of the fountain of Love in the Alhambra.

Hohenstaufen (hō'en-stou-fen). A village in Württemberg, 23 miles east of Stuttgart. Its former castle was the seat of the Hohenstaufen family. Height, 2,237 feet.

Hohenstaufen. A German princely family. It furnished sovereigns to Germany 1138–1208 and 1215–54, and to sicily 1194–1266. Conradin, last of the line, was executed 1268. See "Geschichte der Hohen-taufen," by Raumer.

Hohenstein (hō'en-stīn). A town in the governmental district of Zwickau, Saxony, 48 miles west-southwest of Dresden. Population (1890), 7,546.

Hohentwiel (hō'en-tvēl). A ruined fortress in Württemberg, near Singen. Height, 2,273 feet.

Hohenzollern (hō'en-tsol-lern). A province of Prussia, inclosed by Württemberg. Area, 441 square miles. Population (1890), 66,085.

Hohenzollern. A castle near Hechingen, southern Germany, belonging to the Prussian royal family, situated in the Swabian Alp. It was begun in 1850, the medieval fortress having practically disappeared, except the chapel. The exterior walls and bastions reproduce the old castle. The entrance is by comfleted and well-defended ramps. The inner buildings consist of several wings with 5 great towers. The state apartments are adorned with polished marbles, gilding, and color, and the vaulting is admirable. The style of the 14th century is consistently followed throughout. Height, 2,840 feet.

Hohenzollern. A German princely family. It ruled over Brandenburg from 1415, and has furnished the kings of Prussia since 1701 and German emperors since 1871).

Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen (sig'mär-ing-en). A former principality of Germany, situated in Württemberg; incorporated with Prussia in 1850.

Hohe Tauern. See *Tauern*.

Hojeda. See *Ojeda*.

Holbach (G. pron. hol'bäch; F. pron. ōl-bäk'), **Paul Henri Thiry,** Baron **d'.** Born at Heidelsheim, Baden, 1723; died at Paris, Jan. 21, 1789. A French skeptic and materialistic philosopher. He wrote "Le christianisme dévoilé, etc." (1767), "Le système de la nature" ("System of Nature," 1770; published in popular form as "Le bon sens," 1772), numerous articles in the "Encyclopédie," etc. He resided in Paris from his youth, and his home became a rendezvous for the free-thinkers of his time. His dinners were exceptionally celebrated, and earned for him, from the Abbé Galiani, the title of the "premier maître d'hotel de la philosophie."

Holbeach (hōl'bēch). A town in Lincolnshire, England, in the Holland district. Population (1891), 4,771.

Holbein (hol'bīn), **Hans,** surnamed "The Elder." Born at Augsburg, Bavaria, about 1460; died there, 1524. A German historical painter. He represented the realistic tendency of the Swabian school, and later was influenced by that of the Italian Renaissance. His "Altar-piece of Sebastian" (1516), in the Old Pinakothek, Munich, is his masterpiece.

Holbein, Hans, surnamed "The Younger." Born probably at Augsburg, Bavaria, about 1497; died at London, 1543. A German historical and portrait painter and wood-engraver, son of Hans Holbein (1460–1524). He went to Basel in 1515, and matriculated in the painters' guild in 1517. His frescos in the city hall at Basel, and the "Passion" in the Basel Museum, were painted about 1521–22. In 1523 he painted the portrait of Erasmus at Longford Castle. About 1526 he visited Antwerp to see Quentin Massys, and about that year went to England, where he was lodged at Sir Thomas More's house, near London. In 1528 he went to Basel, and returned to England in 1532, where he remained for the rest of his life. He became court painter to Henry VIII about 1536. Among his works are a series of 89 sketches in red chalk and India ink, belonging to the royal collection in the Windsor collection; a series of designs for wood-engraving, "The Dance of Death," engraved by Hans Lutzelburger, published in 1538 and the portrait of Sir Thomas More (1527); a portrait of Anne of Cleves (1539); a number of portraits of German merchant goldsmiths of the Steelyard, some of which are in Germany; "The Ambassadors" (in the National Gallery, London); and portraits of Henry VIII. and of the principal personages of the time. He also designed the title-pages to Coverdale's and Cranmer's Bibles, and painted some important works with religious subjects ("The Last Supper," "The Dead Christ," eight Passion-plays, etc., all in the museum at Basel; "The Nativity" and "The Adoration of the Magi," in the Dresden-Briefgaux; "Madonna," with the Meyer family at Darmstadt; "Madonna and Saints," at Solothurn, etc.).

Holberg (hol'berg), **Ludvig von.** Born at Bergen, Norway, Dec. 3, 1684; died at Copenhagen, Jan. 28, 1754. The father of Danish drama, and the greatest name in Danish literature. His father, who had risen from a common soldier to the rank of colonel, died when he was still an infant, and his mother when he was but 10 years old. He had been intended for the army, but showed such an aptitude for study that he was sent to the Bergen Latin school, and in 1702 he entered the Copenhagen University. Being destitute of means, he soon came back again to Norway, and was tutor in the family of a clergyman at Voss. A year later he again went to Copenhagen, where he studied theology and took his examination, but shortly after returned to Norway and was again a tutor, this time with a clergyman at Bergen. This latter had been a great traveler, and Holberg, through the perusal of his library, and by what he said to him, got a desire to see the world. He accordingly set out for Holland, but went only as far as Aix-la-Chapelle. The year after he returned to Norway and settled at Christiansand, where he taught French during the winter. The following spring he went to England and remained 2 years, chiefly at Oxford, where he supported himself by teaching languages and music. Returning to Copenhagen, he established himself as docent at the university, but soon after accepted the post of private tutor, and accompanied his charge to Germany. Upon the latter's death he again became a tutor until the year after (1710), when he was admitted as a stipendiary at Borch's Collegium in Copenhagen, where he was finally enabled to devote himself to literary work. In 1711 he published his first work, "Introduction til den Europæiske Rigers Historie" ("Introduction to the History of the Nations of Europe"). In 1714 he was made professor extraordinarius, but without a stipend. Shortly after, however, he was made the beneficiary of the "Rosenkrantz fund," and was thus enabled to go abroad. He accordingly sailed to Holland; from Holland on foot to Brussels to Paris, where he remained for a year and a half; proceeded again, partly on foot, to Marseilles and Genoa, where he fell ill; and afterward went on to Rome, where he remained the whole winter. The following Feb. he set out again for Denmark, making the whole journey from Rome to Paris on foot. In 1718 he was made professor of metaphysics at Copenhagen; later he became professor of Latin and rhetoric, and ultimately (1730) of history and geography. In 1720–21 appeared, under the pseudonym Hans Mikkelsen, the first of his characteristic pro-

ductions, the comic-heroic poem "Peder Paars." In 1722 he began to write comedies. Up to this year, when the Danish theater was opened with a translation of Molière's "L'Avare," there had been French and German but no Danish theaters in Copenhagen. Holberg was applied to to write Danish comedies, and this year the first of them was produced: "Den politiske Kandestøber" ("The Pewterer Politician"). Five plays were furnished during the year, and ultimately he had written 33. Among the most notable of these, besides the one mentioned, are "Den Stundesløse" ("The Busy Man"), "Erasmus Montanus," "Barselstuen" ("The Lying-in Room"), "Jeppe paa Bjerget" ("Jeppe of the Mountain"), "Jacob von Thybo," "Den Vægelsindede" ("The Weak Woman"). In 1725 he again went abroad, and remained during the winter in Paris. After 1728, the year of the great conflagration in Copenhagen, and during the reign of Christian VI., no more plays were written; but when the theater was reopened in 1747, on the accession of Frederick V., several more were furnished, before, however, to his earliest comedies. In 1741 was published in Latin, at Leipsic, "Nicholai Klimii iter subterraneum"—in the Danish translation by Baggesen: "Niels Klims underjordiske Reise" ("Niels Klim's Underground Journey"). He was ennobled in 1747. The considerable property that he had accumulated was left, at his death, to the Sorø Academy. He was buried in the Sorø church. He always wrote in Latin his historical and other works, among them "Danmarks Riges Historie" ("The History of the Kingdom of Denmark"), in 3 vols., an autobiography in 3 letters written in Latin, and several humorous poems and lyrics. He has been called "the founder of modern Danish literature."

Holborn (hō'born). A district in the central part of London. Population (1891 .. 35,303.

Holbrook, John Edwards, born at Beaufort, S. C., Dec. 30, 1794: died at Norfolk, Mass., Sept. 8, 1871. An American naturalist. He became professor of anatomy in the Medical College of South Carolina in 1824, a position which he retained upward of 20 years. His chief work is "American Herpetology" (1842).

Holcroft (hol'kroft), **Thomas.** Born at London, Dec. 10 (O. S.), 1745: died there, March 23, 1809. An English dramatist, miscellaneous writer, and actor. He was ridiculed by Gifford in the "Baviad." In 1794, having become a principles of the French Revolution, he was indicted for high treason, but after remaining for about two months in Newgate he was discharged without a trial. Among his plays are "The Follies of the Day," a translation of Beaumarchais's "Mariage de Figaro" (produced in 1784, Holcroft appearing as Figaro), "The Road to Ruin" (1792; revived in 1873, and translated into Danish and German), "The Baron Kruzenstern" (founded on Cumberland's "Fashionable Lover" (1795), etc. He also wrote "Tales of the Castle" from the French of Madame de Genlis (1785), "The Baron Frederic Trenck, etc." (1788), "A Tale of Mystery" (the first melodrama, 1802), with several novels and translations.

Holder (hōl'dėr), **Joseph Bassett.** Born at Lynn, Mass., Oct. 26, 1824: died in New York city, Feb. 28, 1897. An American naturalist. He was curator of invertebrates, ichthyology, and herpetology in the American Museum of Natural History in New York city from 1870 until his death. He wrote "Birds of the North American Fauna" (1874), "History of the Atlantic Right Whales" (1883), "The Living World" (1884), etc.

Hölderlin (hēl'der-lēn), **Johann Christian Friedrich.** Born at Lauffen, Wirtemberg, March 20, 1770: died at Tübingen, Wirtemberg, June 7, 1843. A German poet, author of the romance "Hyperion" (1797–99), lyric poems (1826), etc.

Holderness (hōl'dėr-nes). The peninsula between the North Sea and the Humber, in the East Riding of Yorkshire, England.

Holger Danske (hol'ger dänz'ke). The tutelary genius of the Danes, who, according to the legend, sleeps beneath the Kronborg at Helsingör (the Elsinore of Shakspere's "Hamlet"), ready to arise when Denmark is in danger. Local legend places him also at Mögeltondern, in North Schleswig.

Holics (hō'lich). A town in the county of Neutra, Hungary, 45 miles north of Pressburg. Population (1890), 5,747.

Holinshed (hol'inz-hed), or **Hollingshead** (hol'ingz-hed), **Raphael.** Born probably at Sutton Downes, Cheshire: died about 1580. An English chronicler. He is said to have been educated at one of the universities, possibly Cambridge. His great work, "Chronicles of England, Scotland, and Ireland," was begun for Reginald Wolfe, a London printer, whose service he entered as translator early in the reign of Elizabeth. (See the extract.) A second and enlarged edition, edited by John Hooker, was published after Holinshed's death (1587).

About 1548 Wolfe designed a universal history and cosmography, with maps and illustrations. He had inherited Leland's notes, and his binder began the compilation of the English, Scottish, and Irish portions. Holinshed worked for some years under his direction, and had free access to Leland's manuscripts. After five-and-twenty years travell spent therein,' Wolfe died in 1573. No part of the great project was then ready for publication, but three well-known publishers, George Bishop, John Harrison, and Lukc or Lucas Harrison, determined to persevere with it, and Holinshed continued his labours in their service. Abandoning the size the work seemed likely to assume, Wolfe's successors resolved to limit their plan to histories and descriptions of England, Scotland, and Ireland only, and to omit maps. William Harrison was engaged to assist Holinshed in the descriptions of England and Scotland, and Richard Stanihurst to continue from 1509 to 1547 the history of Ireland, which Holinshed had compiled chiefly from a manuscript by Edmund Campion. At length, on 1 July, 1577, a license for publishing "Raphael Holingesheds Cronycle" was issued to John Harrison and George Bishop, on payment of the unusually high fee of 20s. and a copy. *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

Holkar (hol'kär). A Mahratta family in the 18th and 19th centuries.

Holker's Dominions. See *Indore.*

Holland (hol'and; D. pron. hol'länt). See *Netherlands.* For Holland, North, and Holland, South, see *North Holland* and *South Holland.*

Holland (hol'and). A region in the southeastern part of Lincolnshire, England, largely composed of fens.

Holland, George. Born at London, England, Dec. 6, 1791: died at New York, Dec. 20, 1870. An American. After a career of some success in England he came to the United States in 1827, where he was a popular favorite until his death.

Holland, Sir **Henry.** Born at Knutsford, Cheshire, England, Oct. 27, 1788: died at London, Oct. 27, 1873. An English physician and author. He published "Medical Notes and Reflections" (1839), etc.

Holland, Josiah Gilbert. Born at Belchertown, Mass., July 24, 1819: died at New York, Oct. 12, 1881. An American author, journalist, and editor. He was an editor of the "Springfield Republican" (1849–66, and editor-in-chief of "Scribner's Monthly" (later "The Century Magazine") 1870–81, and one of its founders. He wrote "Timothy Titcomb's Letters to the Young" (1858), "Gold Foil" (1859), "Plain Talks on Familiar Subjects" (1865), the poems "Bitter-Sweet" (1858) and "Kathrina" (1868); and the novels "Arthur Bonnicastle" (1873), "Sevenoaks" (1876), "Nicholas Minturn" (1877), etc.

Holland, Lord. See *Fox, Henry Richard Vassall.*

Holland, Philemon. Born at Chelmsford, Essex, 1552: died at Coventry, Feb. 9, 1637. An English writer, noted as a translator. He graduated at Cambridge (Trinity College) in 1574, and after 1595 lived at Coventry. His translations include Livy (1600), the "Natural History" of Pliny (1601), the "Morals" of Plutarch (1603), the "History of the Cæsars" of Suetonius (1606), Camden's "Britannia" (1610), and the "Cyropædia" (1632).

Holland House. A mansion in Kensington, London, especially noted as a social center during the life of the third Lord Holland. It took its name from Henry Rich, earl of Holland, by whose father-in-law, Sir Walter Cope, it was built in 1607.

Hollar (hol'lär), **Wenceslaus** (**Vaclav Holar**). Born at Prague, July 13, 1607: died March 28, 1677. An engraver, a pupil of Matthäus Merian at Frankfort. He traveled extensively, making plates of views in the various cities he visited. The Earl of Arundel, ambassador to the emperor in 1636, discovered Hollar and brought him to England. About 1639 he became teacher of drawing to the Prince of Wales, and was made royal designer on the prince's accession as Charles II. Hollar enlisted with the Royalists in the civil war, and was made prisoner at Basing House in 1645. On regaining his liberty he joined the Earl of Arundel at Antwerp, returning to England in 1652. He was afterward sent with Lord Howard to Tangier to make topographical drawings. In 1640 appeared 26 plates entitled "Ornatus Muliebris Anglicanus, or Several Habits of English Women, etc.," followed in 1643 by illustrations of feminine costumes in other parts of Europe. In 1672 he made plates of Lincoln, York, etc. His reading of architecture is especially fine.

Hollen's Land (hol'len-tāl). A picturesque valley in the southern part of the Black Forest, Germany, east of Freiburg.

Holles (holz), **Denzil,** Baron Holles. Born Oct. 31, 1599: died Feb. 17, 1679. An English statesman, second son of the first Earl of Clare. He was the brother-in-law of Strafford. In 1624 he entered Parliament, and, on March 2, 1629, was one of the three who held the speaker in his chair when he attempted to adjourn the House at the king's order. Two days later he was arrested and sent to the Tower. He refused to acknowledge the jurisdiction of the courts over what was done in Parliament, and was heavily fined. The sum of £5,000 was voted to him by the Long Parliament as compensation for his losses in the affair. He was an influential member of this Parliament, was one of the members impeached by the king Jan. 3, 1642, and fought for the Parliament at Edgehill and Brentford. Later he became a prominent advocate of peace and an agreement with the king, was opposed to the Independents, and in 1647 was impeached with brothers by the army. On Dec. 6, 1648, and in Dec., 1659, was expelled from Parliament. On the Restoration he was created Baron Holles, and was ambassador at Paris 1663–65.

Holles, John. Born at Haughton, Nottinghamshire, about 1564: died there, Oct. 4, 1637. An English politician, created first earl of Clare in 1624.

Hollidaysburg (hol'i-dāz-bėrg). A post-borough and the capital of Blair County, Pennsylvania, situated in lat. 40°26′ N., long. 78°25′ W. Population (1890), 2,975.

Hollingsworth (hol'ingz-wėrth). A character in Hawthorne's "Blithedale Romance." He is the only man of action in the story.

Hollins (hol'inz), **George Nicholas.** Born at Baltimore, Sept. 20, 1799: died there, Jan. 18, 1878. An American naval officer. He entered the navy in 1814, served under Decatur in the Algerian war in 1815, and became commander in 1844. In 1855, while lying off the Mosquito Coast, he bombarded Greytown, whose citizens, it was alleged, had molested the American residents, in consequence of which hasty action serious difficulty was narrowly averted with Great Britain, who claimed a protectorate over Nicaragua. He resigned in 1861, declined to accept a commission as commodore in the Confederate navy.

Hollis (hol'is), **Thomas.** Born in England, 1659: died 1731. An English merchant, a benefactor of Harvard College.

Holo (hō'lō). A Bantu tribe of Angola, West Africa, settled between the Kuango and Luiyi rivers. They own many cattle, but live in a very low state of culture.

Holloway (hol'ō-wā). A district in the northern part of London.

Holloway, Thomas. Born at London, 1748: died at Coltishall, near Norwich, England, Feb., 1827. An English engraver. His chief works are engravings after Raphael's cartoons, and illustrations for Lavater's "Physiognomy."

Holm, Saxe. The pseudonym under which a number of popular stories were published in 1874. The authorship has never been acknowledged.

Holmboe (holm'bē), **Kristoffer Andreas.** Born in the district of Valders, southern Norway, March 19, 1796: died April 2, 1822. A Norwegian philologist. He was appointed to a professorship in the University of Christiania in 1821. He published "Das alteste Munzwesen Norwegens" (1816), "Samskud og Oldnorsk" (1846), "Det oldnorske Verbum" (1848), etc.

Holmby (hōm'bi) **House.** An old mansion near Northampton in England, in which Charles I. was imprisoned in 1647.

Holmes (hōmz), **Abiel.** Born at Woodstock, Conn., Dec. 24, 1763: died at Cambridge, Mass., June 4, 1837. An American Congregational clergyman and historical writer. He was pastor of a church at Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1792–1832. Author of "Annals of America" (1805: new ed., bringing the narrative down to 1826, 1829).

Holmes, Oliver Wendell. Born at Cambridge, Mass., Aug. 29, 1809. An American poet, essayist, and novelist, son of Abiel Holmes. He was professor of anatomy and physiology in the medical school of Harvard University from 1847 to 1882, when he resigned and was appointed professor emeritus. He contributed to the "Atlantic Monthly" the "Autocrat of the Breakfast-Table" (1857–58), "Professor at the Breakfast-Table" (1859), and "Poet at the Breakfast-Table" (1872); and wrote the novels "Elsie Venner" (1861), "The Guardian Angel" (1868), and "A Mortal Antipathy" (1885). His collected works were collected in "Songs in Many Keys" (1861), "Humorous Poems" (1865), "Songs of Many Seasons" (1874), "Before the Curfew" (1888). He has also written a number of volumes of essays, and memoirs of Ralph Waldo Emerson (1885) and of John Lothrop Motley (1879). "Over the Teacups" (1890) is a work of the same kind as the "Autocrat."

Holofernes (hol-o-fėr'nēz), [Gk. Ὀλοφέρνης, also Ὀνοφέρνης, Onophernes], a general of Nebuchadnezzar: the leading character in the book of Judith (Apocrypha). He was killed by Judith.

Holofernes, or **Holophernes.** 1. A conventional character of Italian comedy: a pedant or pompous schoolmaster.—2. A pedant in Rabelais's "Gargantua and Pantagruel." He teaches Gargantua to say the alphabet backward in 5 years and 3 months.—3. A pompous schoolmaster in Shakspere's "Love's Labour's Lost," taken from the conventional character of Italian comedy.

As for the notion of certain critics, that Holofernes was meant for a satire upon John Florio, whose "Second Fruits" appeared in 1591, containing some reflections on the indecorum of the English stage, we cannot discover the slightest ground for it. Shakespeare, no doubt, had ample occasion to laugh at the pedantry of pedagogues long before he knew any thing of Florio.

Hudson, Int. to Love's Labour's Lost.

Holst (hōlst). **Hans Peter.** Born at Copenhagen, Oct. 22, 1811: died June 2, 1893. A Danish poet. After having been successively a teacher and a newspaper editor, he became, in 1875, dramaturgist to the royal theater at Copenhagen. He founded in 1868 the magazine "For Romantik og Historie," and was the author of "Ude og Hjemme," "Den lille Hornblæser" (1849), etc.

Holst (hōlst), **Hermann Eduard von.** Born at Fellin, Livonia, Russia, June 19 (N. S.), 1841. A German historian. He came to the United States in 1866, and settled at New York, where he contributed to the press, and in 1869 became assistant editor of the "Deutsch-Amerikanisches Conversations-Lexikon." He became professor of history at Strasburg University in 1872, at the University of Freiburg in 1874, and at Chicago University in 1892. Among his works are "Verfassungsgeschichte der Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika" (1885–), translated into English as "Constitutional and Political History of the United States," and "Life of John Calhoun" (1881).

Holstein (hol'stīn). The southern part of the province of Schleswig-Holstein, Prussia, separated from Schleswig by the Eider and the Baltic Canal. The chief place is Kiel. The surface is generally low. It formed part of the realm of Charles the Great, and was a count-palatine in the middle ages. South Jutland was

united with Holstein in 1325. Schleswig and Holstein were formally united in 1386. Holstein continued a fief of the empire, became a duchy in 1474, acquired Dithmarschen in 1559, and was incorporated with Denmark in 1806. It continued under Danish rule, but the King of Denmark entered the Germanic Confederation for Holstein in 1815. It received representative government in 1831; was invaded in the Schleswig-Holstein war; was assigned to Austria in 1865; and was annexed by Prussia in 1866. *See Schleswig* and *Schleswig Holstein.*

Holstein-Gottorp. See *Oldenburg.*

Holston (hol'ston). A river in eastern Tennessee, formed by the North and South Forks near Kingsport. It unites with the Clinch to form the Tennessee at Kingston. Length, about 200 miles (including the North Fork, over 300 miles); navigable to Knoxville.

Holtei (hol'tī). **Karl von.** Born at Breslau, Jan. 24, 1798; died there, Feb. 12, 1880. A German poet and dramatist. He began the study of jurisprudence, but soon abandoned it to go upon the stage, and afterward was connected with the theater, in various places, as actor, director, and poet. He also acquired reputation as a Shakspearian reader. A volume of poems ("Gedichte") appeared in 1826. His principal fame, however, as a poet rests upon his "Schlesische Gedichte" ("Silesian Poems," 1850). Among his dramas are particularly to be mentioned "Lorbeerbaum und Bettelstab" ("Laurel Tree and Beggar Staff"), "Der alte Feldherr" ("The Old General"), "Die Berliner in Wien" ("The Berliners in Vienna"), "Die Wiener in Berlin" ("The Viennese in Berlin"), all of which appeared in his "Theater" (1857) in 6 vols. He has also published a number of novels, among them "Die Vagabunden" ("The Vagabonds," 1852), "Christian Lammfell" (1853), "Ein armer Schneider" ("A Poor Tailor," 1853), "Der letzte Komödiant" ("The Last Comedian," 1863).

Hölty (hel'te), **Ludwig Heinrich Christoph.** Born at Mariensee, near Hannover, Dec. 21, 1748; died at Hannover, Sept. 1, 1776. A German lyric poet. He was the son of a clergyman. He studied theology at Göttingen, where he was one of the founders of the poetic brotherhood, the so-called "Hain-Bund." He wrote songs, odes, and elegies, and the patriotic idyl "Das Feuer in Wilde" ("The Fire in the Forest"). His collected poems were first published posthumously in 1783.

Holtzendorff (hölts'en-dorf), **Franz von.** Born at Vietmannsdorf, Uckermark, Prussia, Oct. 14, 1829. A German jurist. He wrote "Französische Rechtszustände" (1859), "Die Reform der Strafgesetzgebung" (1861), "Die Prinzipien der Politik" (1869), etc.

Holub (ho'lōb), **Emil.** Born at Holitz, Bohemia, Oct. 7, 1847. An African explorer. After practising medicine at the diamond-fields of South Africa (1872), he took to scientific exploration and collecting. He first explored the Transvaal (1873–74); reached the Zambesi River, via Shoshong, in 1875; and, after a visit to the Barotse, returning to Europe in 1879. In 1884 he was again at the Cape and on his way to the Zambesi. The looting of his camp by the Matabele obliged him to turn back in 1887. His young wife accompanied him on this second exploration of the Zambesi valley, and rendered heroic service. He has written "Seven Years in South Africa" (1890), etc.

Holy Alliance, The. A league formed by the sovereigns of Russia, Austria, and Prussia in person after the fall of Napoleon, signed at Paris Sept. 26, 1815, and afterward joined by all the other European sovereigns except the Emperor of Rome and England. Its professed object was to unite their respective governments in a Christian brotherhood, but its real one was to perpetuate existing dynasties by their joint opposition to all attempts at change. A special clause debarred any member of the Bonaparte family from ascending a European throne. The league came to an end after the French revolution of 1830.

Holy Bottle. See *Dive Bouteille.*

Holy Coat. See *Treves.*

Holycross (hō-li-krōs'). A village in Tipperary, Ireland, situated on the Suir 3 miles south of Thurles. Holycross Abbey is a very notable Cistercian foundation, now ruined. The cruciform church, with central tower, has round arches on the north side of the nave and pointed arches on the south side. There is a beautiful window of 6 lights at the west end of the nave, and a smaller one in the west. Each transept possesses two beautifully vaulted apsidal chapels; those of the north transept are connected by an elegant vaulted passage. In the choir stands a very ornate 14th-century altar-tomb to a countess of Desmond.

Holy Dying and **Holy Living.** Two tractates by Jeremy Taylor.

Holy Grail. One of Tennyson's "Idylls of the King." See *Grail.*

Holyhead (hol'i-hed), Welsh **Caer-Gybi** (kā'er-gib'i). A seaport in Anglesea, Wales, situated in lat. 53° 19′ N., long. 4° 38′ W. It is the terminus of the mail-packet line to Dublin. Population (1891), 8,726.

Holy Island, or **Lindisfarne** (lin-dis-fārn'). **1.** An island (at low water a peninsula) in the North Sea, 2 miles from the coast of Northumberland, and 10 miles southeast of Berwick-on-Tweed. It is celebrated for the ruins of its monastery, founded by Oswald 635, and famous under St. Cuthbert. Length, 3 miles.

2. A name sometimes given to Rügen, and also to other islands.

Holy Land. See *Palestine.*

Holy League, The. 1. A league between Pope Julius II., Ferdinand of Aragon, and the states of Venice and Switzerland, formed in 1511 for the purpose of expelling Louis XII. of France from Italy. It was subsequently joined by Henry VIII. of England and by the emperor Maximilian. It was dissolved on the death of Julius in 1513.

2. A league between the emperor Charles V., the archbishops of Mainz and Salzburg, and the dukes William and Louis of Bavaria, George of Saxony, and Eric and Henry of Brunswick, formed at Nuremberg July 10, 1538, for the support of the Roman Catholic faith in Germany in opposition to the Smalkaldic League.—**3.** A league formed by the Roman Catholics in France in 1576 for the purpose of annihilating the Huguenot party and elevating the Guises to the throne. It owed its origin to the dissatisfaction among the Roman Catholics with the peace of Chastenoy (*paix de monsieur*), concluded in that year, which granted the Huguenots free exercise of their religion in all parts of France except Paris. It was supported by Philip II. of Spain, and was finally overthrown by Henry IV. in 1596.

Holy Mother of the Russians. An epithet of Moscow.

Holyoke (hōl'i-ōk), **George Jacob.** Born at Birmingham, April 13, 1817. An English reformer. He has taken a prominent part in promoting schemes for the education of the working-classes and for the advancement among them of various forms of cooperation. He is an advocate of socialism, and his principal works are "The History of Co-operation in England: its Literature and Advocates" (1875–78) and "The Rochdale Pioneers and the Co-operative Principles of Rochdale" (1882), of which a ninth edition appeared in 1883 under the title of "Self-Help by the People."

Holyoke (hol'yōk). A city in Hampden County, Massachusetts, situated on the Connecticut 7 miles north of Springfield. It is noted for its manufactures, especially of paper, being one of the chief paper-manufacturing cities in the world. Population (1890), 16,257.

Holyoke, Mount. The chief point in a low range (Holyoke range) in western Massachusetts, southeast of Northampton. Height, 955 feet.

Holy Roman Empire, or **German-Roman Empire,** often called the **German Empire,** G. **Römisches Reich deutscher Nation** (re'mish-es rēch deutsh'er nā'tsi-on) or **Deutsches Reich** (deutsh'es rēch). The realm ruled by the emperor who claimed to be the representative of the ancient Roman emperors, and who asserted (in theory) authority over the nations of western and central Europe; called "holy" from the interdependence of the empire and the church. It comprised in general the German-speaking peoples in central Europe, and for a long time Lorraine, connecting with Italy. Various regions outside of Germany proper were at different times under the empire. It began with Charles the Great, King of the Franks, who became emperor of the West 800, and was succeeded by various Carolingian emperors. By the treaty of Verdun (843) the Carolingian dominion continued in the eastern part of Charlemagne's empire (*i.e.* Germany). The German nation grew from the union of Thuringians, Franks, Saxons, Bavarians, Swabians, Lorrainers, etc., the Saxon line of German kings ending with Henry the Fowler in 919. The lasting union of Germany with the empire began in 962, when Otto I., king of Germany, became Roman emperor. The Saxon line of emperors continued till 1024. The Franconian line (Henry III., Henry IV., Henry V., etc.) reigned from 1024 to 1125; the Hohenstaufen or Swabian line (Conrad III., Frederick Barbarossa, Frederick II., etc.) from 1138 to 1254. There was an interregnum from 1254 to 1273. Emperors from the Hapsburg, Luxemburg, and other houses reigned from 1273–1806. The continuous line of Hapsburg emperors, who were powerful Austrian rulers, began in 1438. After Maximilian I. and Charles V. the empire degenerated through the 17th and 18th centuries; and Francis II. (Francis I. of Austria) abdicated as the last emperor in 1806. The emperors were elected. The number of electors was fixed at seven by the Golden Bull of 1356—the archbishops of Mainz, Treves, and Cologne, the Count Palatine of the Rhine, the King of Bohemia, the Duke of Saxony, and the Margrave of Brandenburg. Bavaria and Hannover were respectively made electorates in 1623 and 1692. The empire was immediately before the fall of the empire Wurtemberg, Hesse-Cassel, and Salzburg. By Maximilian I. the empire was divided into ten circles—Burgundian, Westphalian, Lower-Rhine, Upper-Rhine, Lower Saxon, Upper Saxon, Franconian, Swabian, Bavarian, and Austrian. See *German Confederation, Germany, Prussia, Saxony,* and the different German states.

Holyrood (hō'li-rōd) **Palace.** An ancient royal palace of Scotland, situated at Edinburgh. It was originally an abbey, founded 1128; was several times burned; and was the scene of the murder of Rizzio (1566). It is a large and picturesque castellated structure, in its existing form chiefly about 1670. The apartments of Mary, Queen of Scots, are preserved. The palace replaced Holyrood Abbey, to which belonged the fine ruined Early English church, whose tracery, arcades, and other details are admirable. The abbey possessed the ancient privilege of sanctuary, and for debtors this survived until 1880, when imprisonment for debt was abolished.

Holy Sepulcher, Church of the. A church at Jerusalem, consecrated in 336. The original building was in the form of a rotunda, whose shape at least, survives in the existing complex structure. It assumed various forms in the course of the middle ages, and was in great part rebuilt after a fire in 1808. The chief entrance is from a court on the south, and has handsome recessed pointed Norman-Saracenic arches. In the interior is the sepulcher proper, inclosed in a 16-sided chapel beneath a dome 65 feet in diameter resting on 18 piers, together with a great number of chapels appropriated to different creeds and nationalities, or marking various spots traditionally connected with the Saviour's passion. Much of the 12th-century Church of the Crusaders, originally distinct from the Holy sepulcher, is included in the existing edifice: it presents beautiful details of the French architecture of the style of transition to the Pointed.

Holy Thorn. See *Glastonbury.*

Holy War, The. 1. A work by Thomas Fuller, published in 1640: his first important book.—**2.** A work by John Bunyan, published in 1682.

Holywell (hol'i-wel). A town in Flintshire, North Wales, situated near the estuary of the Dee, 14 miles southwest of Liverpool. Population (1891), 3,018.

Holywell street. A London street parallel to the Strand from Newcastle street to St. Clement Danes Church: so named from a "holy well" in that locality. It is occupied chiefly by book-shops, and was formerly notorious as a place of sale for obscene literature.

Holzminden (hölts'min-den). A town in Brunswick, Germany, on the Weser 40 miles southsouthwest of Hanover. It has a school of engineering. Population (1890), 8,787.

Homam (hō-mām'). [Ar. *sa'd al-homam,* the lucky star of the hero.] The third-magnitude star *ρ* Pegasi.

Homberg (hom'berg). **Wilhelm.** Born at Batavia, Java, Jan. 8, 1652: died at Paris, Sept. 24, 1715. A chemist of German descent. He discovered boracic acid and "Homberg's phosphorus."

Homburg, or **Homburg-vor-der-Höhe** (hom'-bōrg-for-der-hē'e). A town in the province of Hesse-Nassau, Prussia, on a spur of the Taunus 9 miles north-northwest of Frankfort-on-the-Main. It is one of the most frequented watering-places in Germany, noted for numerous springs, and for its gaming-tables. It has a castle. It was the capital to 1866 of the former landgraviate of Hesse-Homburg. Population (1890), commune, 8,863.

Homburg, a small town in the Palatinate, Bavaria, 43 miles southeast of Treves.

Home (hōm), Sir **Everard.** Born at Hull, England, May 6, 1756; died at London, Aug. 31, 1832. A Scottish surgeon and anatomist. He was a pupil of his brother-in-law John Hunter, and later his assistant. From 1813 he was surgeon to Chelsea hospital. He wrote "Lectures on Comparative Anatomy" (1814–28), etc.

Home, Henry, Lord Kames. Born at Kames, Berwickshire, Scotland, 1696: died at Edinburgh, Dec. 27, 1782. A Scottish judge and philosophical writer. He published "Essays on the Principles of Morality and Natural Religion" (1751), "Elements of Criticism" (1762), and various legal works.

Home, John. Born at Leith, Scotland, Sept. 21, 1722: died near Edinburgh, Sept. 5, 1808. A Scottish clergyman and dramatist, author of "Douglas" (which see). He was settled as minister at Athelstaneford in East Lothian. His connection with the stage aroused clerical hostility, and proceedings against him were begun in the presbytery: but he resigned in 1757. He also wrote "Agis" (acted 1778), "The Fatal Discovery" (1769), "Alonzo" (1773), "Alfred" (1778).

Home as Found. A novel by Cooper, published in 1838.

Home Counties. A name given to the English counties containing London and in its immediate neighborhood. They are Middlesex, Surrey, Kent, Essex, and Hertford.

Homer (hō'mėr). [L. *Homerus,* Gr. *Ὅμηρος,* one who puts together; a hostage: a pledge agreed upon between two parties.] The poet to whom is assigned by very ancient tradition the authorship of the Iliad and the Odyssey, and of certain hymns to Hermes, Aphrodite, Apollo, Pan, Hera, Demeter, Dionysus, Athena, Artemis, Ares, and Athens—contended for the honor of being his birthplace: of these, the best evidence connects him with Smyrna. He was said to have died on the island of Ios. The tradition that he lived on the island of Chios, and in his old age was blind, is supported by the Hymn to the Delian Apollo. Modern destructive criticism has led to the doubt whether such a person as Homer existed at all, the great epics which bear that name being supposed to be, in their existing form, of a composite character, the product of various persons and ages. It is altogether probable, however, that the nucleus of the Iliad, at least, was the work of a single poet of commanding genius. (See *Iliad, Odyssey,* and the quotation below.) Various dates have been assigned to Homer. According to Herodotus he lived about 850 B. C.; others give a later date, and some a date as early as 1200 B. C. His poems were sung by professional reciters (rhapsodists), who went from city to city. (See *Homeridæ.*) They were given substantially their present form by Pisistratus or his sons Hipparchus and Hippias, who ordered the rhapsodists to recite them at the Panathenaic festival in their order and completeness. The present text of the poems, with their division into books, is based upon the work of the Alexandrine critics.

We may assume it as certain that there existed in Ionia schools or fraternities of epic rhapsodists who composed and recited heroic lays at feasts, and often had friendly contests in these recitations. The origin of these recitations may be sought in northern Greece, from which the fashion migrated in early days to Asia Minor. We may assume that these singers became popular in many parts of Greece, and that they wandered from court to court, glorifying the heroic ancestors of the various chiefs. One among them, called Homer, was endowed with a genius superior to the rest, and struck out a plot capable of nobler and larger treatment. It is likely that this superiority was not recognized at the time, and that he remained all his life a singer like the rest, a wandering minstrel, possibly poor and blind. The listening public probably stamped his poem with their approval, they demanded its frequent recitation, and so this Homer began to attain a great posthumous fame. But when this fame had begun to inquire into his life and history, it had already passed out of recollection, and men supplied by fables what they had forgotten or neglected. The rhapsodists, however, then turned their attention to expanding and perfecting his poem, which was greatly enlarged and called the Iliad. In doing this they had recourse to the art of writing, which seems to have been in use when Homer flourished; but it was not certainly employed when the plan was enlarged with episodes. The home of the original Homer seems to have been about Smyrna, and in contact with both Æolic and Ionic legends. His date is quite uncertain; it need not be placed before 800 B. C., and is perhaps later, but not after 700 B. C.

Mahaffy, Hist. of Classical Greek Lit., I. 81.

Homer, Winslow, Born at Boston, Feb. 24, 1836. An American genre-painter. In 1861 he went to Washington, and three times accompanied the Army of the Potomac in its campaigns. His first oil pictures were war scenes; among them is the famous "Prisoners from the Front." In later years he lived chiefly in New York. He was elected national academician in 1865. He has produced many works in oils, in water-colors, and in black and white. Among his pictures are "The Life-Line" (1884), "Lumbering in Maine" (1885), etc.

Homeric Hymns. A group of Greek hexameter poems, 5 of considerable length and 29 shorter, anciently ascribed to Homer. Each is inscribed to and relates a legend concerning a god or goddess. The most noted are the Hymn to the Delian Apollo, "in which an account is given of the birth of Apollo and of the ancient festival at Delos (the author describing himself as the blind bard of rocky Chios); the 'Hymn to the Pythian Apollo'"; and the hymns to Hermes, Demeter, and Aphrodite.

The Homeric Hymns are essentially secular and not religious; they seem distinctly intended to be recited in competitive rhapsodies, and in some cases even the direct pay; they are all in form preludes . . . to longer recitations, apparently of epic poems, though the longer five are expanded rhapsodies, and the Delian Apollo, to which an account is given of the birth of Apollo and of the ancient festival at Delos (the author describing himself as the blind bard of rocky Chios); the 'Hymn to the Pythian Apollo'"; and the hymns to Hermes, Demeter, and Aphrodite.

Mahaffy, Hist. of Classical Greek Lit., I. 28.

Home Rule Bills. Two bills introduced into the British Parliament by Mr. Gladstone, the object of which was to provide a separate legislature for Ireland. The first, introduced in 1886, was defeated on the second reading, June 7; the second, introduced in 1893, passed the House of Commons sept. 1, but was thrown out by the House of Lords Sept. 8, by 419 votes to 41.

Homespun (hōm'spun), **Zekiel** and **Cicely.** Brother and sister in Colman the younger's play "The Heir-at-Law." Their names are almost a synonym for rustic worth and simplicity.

Homestead (hōm'sted). A town near Birmingham, Pennsylvania, noted for the manufacture of steel plates and rails. It was the scene of a strike and shut-down from July to Nov., 1892, which was attended with very serious disturbances. A body of detectives who attempted to gain access to the steel-works in two barges were attacked by the strikers. Winchester rifles and cannon were used in the fight, and oil was poured on the river and set on fire to burn the barges. Many on both sides were killed or wounded.

Home, Sweet Home. A favorite English song. The music is in Bishop's opera "Clari, or the Maid of Milan." It is called a Sicilian air, but is probably Bishop's. The words were written by John Howard Payne.

Homeward Bound. A novel by Cooper, published in 1838.

Homildon (hom'l-don) **Hill.** A height near Wooler, in Northumberland, England, where the English under Percy defeated the Scots under Douglas in Sept., 1402.

Homme Armé, L' (lom ăr-mā'). [F., 'The Armed Man'; OF. *Lome armé, Lomme armé.*] **1.** An old French chanson, the melody of which was used by some of the musicians of the 15th and 16th centuries as the canto fermo of a certain kind of mass called the "Missa L'Homme armé." The origin of the song has given rise to much speculation.—**2.** A French dance-tune said to date from the 15th century, and printed with sacred words at Antwerp in 1565. *Grove.*

Homme qui Rit, L'. [F., 'The Man who Laughs.'] A romance by Victor Hugo, published in 1869.

Hompesch (hom'pesh), Baron **Ferdinand von.** Born at Düsseldorf, Prussia, Nov. 9, 1744: died at Montpellier, France, 1803. The last grand master of the order of St. John. He was elected in 1797, and was exiled from Malta by the French in 1798.

Homs (hōms), **Hums** (hums), **Hems** (hems), or **Hims** (hims). A city in Syria, Asiatic Turkey, situated on the Orontes about lat. 34° 45′ N., long. 36° 43′ E.: the ancient Emesa. It was noted in ancient times for its Temple of the Sun; was frequently captured and recaptured; and was the scene of a victory of Aurelian over Zenobia in 273, and of a victory of Ibrahim Pasha of Egypt over the Turks in July, 1832. Population, about 20,000.

Honan (hō-nän'). A province in northern China. Area, 65,104 square miles. Population, 22,115,827.

Honda, or **San Bartolomeo de Honda** (sän bär-to-lo-mā'o dā ōn'dä). A town in the state of Tolima, United States of Colombia, situated on the Magdalena, at the head of navigation, about lat. 5° 12′ N., long. 74° 50′ W. Population, about 3,800.

Hondekoeter (hon'de-kō-ter), **Melchior.** Born at Utrecht, Netherlands, about 1636: died at Amsterdam, April 3, 1695. A Dutch painter of animals, especially of fowls.

Honduras (hon-dö'räs). [Sp. *Honduras*, lit. 'depths,' pl. of *hondura*, depth, from *hondo*, deep, from L. *fundus*, bottom. The name is said to refer to the difficulty the first explorers had in finding anchorage off the coast.] A republic of Central America, bounded by Guatemala on the northwest, the Caribbean Sea on the north, Nicaragua on the southeast and south, the Pacific Ocean on the south, and San Salvador on the southwest. Capital, since June, 1883, Tegucigalpa: the old capital was Comayagua. The surface is much varied, with numerous mountain-chains, especially in the west, and high, open valleys and plateaus; on the northern coast there are extensive forest-covered alluvions. The climate of the high lands is temperate and healthful; portions of the coast are hot and insalubrious. The valleys are very fertile, and the high plains support large herds of cattle. Gold, silver, etc., are mined, though not on an extensive scale. The principal exports are fruits, cabinet woods, hides, indigo, and precious metals. A large proportion of the inhabitants are Mestizos or Indians. Spanish is the common language, and the prevailing religion is Roman Catholic. The executive is vested in a president elected for four years; congress consists of a single house. Honduras was discovered by Columbus in 1502; was conquered by the Spanish 1523–36; formed a colonial intendencia or province in the captaincy of Guatemala; was a state in the Central American union 1824–39; and has since been independent. It has suffered from political revolutions and from wars with Salvador, Guatemala, and Nicaragua. Area, 46,400 square miles. Population (1886), about 380,000.

Honduras, Bay of. An arm of the Caribbean Sea, lying north of Honduras and east of British Honduras and Yucatan.

Honduras, British. See *British Honduras.*

Hone (hōn), **William.** Born at Bath, England, June 3, 1780 (1779 ?): died at Tottenham, near London, Nov., 1842. An English political satirist and miscellaneous writer. His best-known works are "Every-day Book" (1826), "Table-book" (1827–1828), "Year-book" (1829).

Honesdale (hōnz'dāl). A post-borough and the capital of Wayne County, northeastern Pennsylvania, situated 25 miles northeast of Scranton. Population (1890), 2,816.

Honest George. A nickname of George Monk, Lord Albemarle.

Honest Man's Fortune, The. A play by Fletcher, Massinger, and others, acted in 1613. It was first printed in the 1647 folio. Fletcher wrote a poem "Upon an Honest Man's Fortune," printed with the play.

Honest Man's Revenge, The. See *Atheist's Tragedy, The.*

Honest Whore, The. A play by Dekker and Middleton, in 2 parts. Part I was printed in 1604; the earliest copy extant of part 2 was printed in 1630.

Honeycomb (hun'i-kōm), **Henry.** A pseudonym of Leigh Hunt. He professes to be a descendant of the Will Honeycomb in the "Spectator."

Honeycomb, Will. One of the imaginary club publishing the "Spectator."

The characters of Will Wimble and Will Honeycomb are not a whit behind their friend, Sir Roger, in delicacy and felicity. The delightful simplicity and good-humoured officiousness in the one are set off by the graceful affectation and courtly pretension in the other.

Hazlitt, Eng. Poets, p. 130.

Honeymoon, The. A comedy by John Tobin, produced in 1805. It is, to some extent, based on Shakspere's "Taming of the Shrew," with ideas from Fletcher and Shirley.

Honeywood. The "good natured man" in Goldsmith's play of that name. He suffers from a foolish eagerness to please, even wishing to give up the woman he loves to a friend who also loves her. He is cured by Sir William Honeywood, his uncle.

Honfleur (on-flēr'). A seaport in the department of Calvados, France, situated on the estuary of the Seine nearly opposite Havre. It has considerable export trade to England, formerly to a much more importance. It was frequently taken and retaken during the Hundred Years' War. Population (1891), commune, 9,450.

Hong-Kong (hong'kong'). [Properly *Hiang-Kiang*, fragrant streams.] An island belonging to Great Britain, lying off the province of Kwang-tung, China, near the mouth of the Canton River, in lat. 22° 17′ N., long. 114° 10′ E. Chief place, Victoria. The surface is mountainous. It was ceded by China to Great Britain in 1841 (confirmed in 1842), and is a crown colony and naval station. It is an important commercial center and free port. The chief exports are tea and silk; the chief import, opium. Area, 29 square miles. Population (1891), 221,441.

Honiton (hon'i-ton). A town in Devonshire, England, situated on the river Otter 16 miles east-northeast of Exeter. It has long been noted for the manufacture of lace. Population (1891), 3,216.

Honnef (hon'nef). A small town in the Rhine Province, Prussia, situated on the Rhine 10 miles southeast of Bonn.

Honolulu (hō-nō-lö'lö). The capital of the Hawaiian Islands, situated on the southern coast of Oahu, in lat. 21° 18′ N., long. 157° 52′ W. It has the only good harbor in the islands, and is their chief seaport and seat of commerce. It was the center of the revolutionary movement of 1893. Population (1890), 20,487.

Honoré, Rue St-. See *Rue St.-Honoré.*

Honoria (hō-nō'ri-ä). **Justa Grata.** A Roman princess. She was the daughter of Constantius III., emperor of the West, and Galla Placidia, and was born about 418 A. D. Detected in a scandalous intrigue or marriage with Eugenius, a chamberlain of the palace, she was sent by her mother to the court of Theodosius at Constantinople, where for sixteen years she led a more or less closely guarded. She is said to have sent, either before or after her disgrace, a ring to Attila, with the request that he claim her as his bride. Subsequently, in 450, when seeking a cause of quarrel with the Western Empire, Attila sent an embassy to Valentinian, claiming the person of Honoria and her share in the empire. The date of her death is not known.

Honorius (hō-nō'ri-us) **I.** Died 638. Pope 625–638. He delivered an opinion favorable to Monothelitism in a letter to Sergius, patriarch of Constantinople, about 634, in consequence of which he was condemned by the sixth ecumenical council, held at Constantinople in 680.

Honorius II. (Peter Cadolaus). Died 1073. Antipope. He was elected by the Lombard bishops, acting under the influence of the empress Agnes, in opposition to Alexander II., and was deposed by the Council of Milan in 1064.

Honorius II. (Lambert di Fagnano). Died 1130. Pope 1124–30. He concluded, while cardinal-bishop of Ostia, the Concordat of Worms with Henry V. (1122). He was elevated to the holy see in opposition to the antipope Celestine III. by the powerful family of the Frangipani. He confirmed the order of the Templars at the Synod of Troyes in 1128.

Honorius III. (Cencio Savelli). Died 1227. Pope 1216–27. He confirmed the order of the Dominicans in 1216, and that of the Franciscans in 1223.

Honorius IV. (Giacomo Savelli). Died 1287. Pope 1285–87.

Honorius, Flavius. Born at Constantinople, Sept. 9, 384 A. D.: died at Ravenna, Aug. 27, 423. Emperor of the West. He was the second son of Theodosius, whom he succeeded in the western half of the empire in 395, while his brother Arcadius inherited the eastern half. He was, by the will of his father, placed under the guardianship of Stilicho, whose daughter Maria he married in 398. Stilicho defeated Alaric at Pollentia in 403, and in 406 repulsed the invasion of Radagaisus (who penetrated as far as Florence), but was put to death at the instance of the emperor in 408. In 410 Rome was taken and sacked by Alaric. During the reign of Honorius the West Goths, Franks, and Burgundians settled in Gaul, and the Suevi, Vandals, and Alani in Spain, while Britain and Armorica made themselves virtually independent.

Hontheim (hont'him), **Johann Nikolaus von.** Born at Trier, Prussia, Jan. 27, 1701: died at Montquintin, Luxemburg, Sept. 2, 1790. A German Roman Catholic prelate, bishop *in partibus* of Myriophus, and suffragan bishop of Treves: an opponent of Ultramontanism. His chief work is "De statu ecclesiæ et legitima potestate Romani pontificis" (published under the pseudonym of Justinus Febronius, 1763).

Honved (hon'ved). [Hung., lit. 'defenders of the fatherland.'] The landwehr of Hungary, exclusive of artillery. The name was used in 1848–49 to denote, first the volunteers, and then the entire revolutionary army.

Hooch, or **Hoogh** (hōch or hōg). **Pieter de.** Born at Rotterdam about 1632: died at Haar-

lem, Netherlands, about 1681. A Dutch genre-painter. He was a pupil of Nicolas Berghem.

Hoochow-fu (hō-chou'fō'). A city in the province of Chekiang, China, 53 miles north-northwest of Hangchow-fu: one of the principal centers of the silk industry.

Hood (hud), **John Bell.** Born at Owingsville, Bath County, Ky., June 1, 1831; died at New Orleans, Aug. 30, 1879. A Confederate soldier in the Civil War. He graduated at West Point in 1853; entered the Confederate army at the beginning of the Civil War; commanded a division of Lee's army at Antietam and at Gettysburg; commanded a brigade under General Bragg at Chickamauga; was promoted lieutenant-general; and in 1864 succeeded General Johnston as commander-in-chief of the army opposed to General Sherman in Georgia. Abandoning the defensive policy of his predecessor, he attacked General Sherman on the 22d and 28th of July, 1864, but was repulsed with heavy loss, and compelled to abandon Atlanta Sept. 1, 1864. He was defeated by General Thomas at the decisive battle of Nashville, Dec. 16, 1864, and was relieved of his command in Jan., 1865.

Hood, Mount. One of the most celebrated summits of the Cascade Range, in Oregon, about lat. 45° 24′ N., long. 121° 40′ W. Height given as 11,200 feet and as 11,934 feet.

Hood, Robin. A traditionary English outlaw and popular hero. He is said to have been born at Locksley, Nottinghamshire, about 1160. He lived in the woods with his band, either for reasons of his own or because he was really outlawed, his haunts being chiefly Sherwood Forest and Barnsdale in Yorkshire. He is also said to have been the outlawed Earl of Huntingdon. He was extravagant and adventurous, and though kind to the poor robbed the rich. He was contemporary with the priores of Kirkley, to whose cache he had intrusted himself to be fed when he was a very old man, treacherously allowed himself to be bled to death. His companions were Friar Tuck, Maid Marian, Little John, Will Scarlett, Allen-a-Dale, and George-a-Greene. He is a favorite subject in ballad tradition, and in fact the ballads are to all appearance the original source of the historical conceptions of him. He is intimately associated with the May-day festivities. There was a distinct set of sports in vogue at the beginning of the 16th century called the Robin Hood sports. These represented the adventures of Robin and his band, but were finally absorbed in one of the other sports, the "morris," which, being a procession, possessed with dances, had a tendency to absorb the characters of the others. A stop was put to the whole at the Reformation, when penalties were imposed by act of Parliament upon the performers.
Ritson, Child.

Diligent enquirers have been made to ascertain whether the personage known as Robin Hood had a real existence, but without positive results. The story of his life is purely legendary, and the theories in regard to him have never been advanced beyond hypothesis. It is even strongly probable that such a man lived in the 12th or 13th century, and that the exploits of other less prominent popular heroes were connected with his name and absorbed in his reputation. The noble descent which has often been ascribed to him is in all likelihood the result of the medieval idea that the great virtues of valor and loyalty are of gentle birth.
Tuckerman, Hist. of Prose Fiction, p. 48.

Hood, Samuel, first Viscount Hood. Born Dec. 12, 1724; died at Bath, England, Jan. 27, 1816. An English admiral. On Feb. 21, 1759, in command of the Vestal, he captured the French frigate Bellona after a fight of three hours. He was appointed commander-in-chief in North America, April, 1767, returning to England in 1771. In 1780 he became rear-admiral of the blue, and was sent to the West Indies to reinforce Rodney. He was sent to blockade Martinique in 1781, but was prevented from accomplishing his object by a French fleet under De Grasse. On Aug. 28, 1781, he joined Rear-Admiral Graves at New York. He commanded the rear at the battle with De Grasse, Sept. 5, 1781, but was not able to get into action. In Nov. he sailed to the West Indies, where he again met De Grasse. He was commander-in-chief in the Mediterranean in 1793, and took possession of the harbor and forts of Toulon in Aug.; from this position he was driven by the French in Dec. He captured Bastia May 19, 1794.

Hood, Thomas, Born at London, May 23, 1798; died there, May 3, 1845. An English poet and humorist. He began the study of engraving, but soon abandoned the art, and in 1821 became an under editor of the "London Magazine." In 1824 he began the "Comic Annual," and in 1843 "Hood's Magazine." From 1835 to 1837 he lived at Coblenz, and from 1837 to 1840 at Ostend. He wrote "Whims and Oddities" (1826), "Plea of the Midsummer Fairies, etc." (1827), "Tylney Hall," a novel (1834), "Dream of Eugene Aram" (1829), "Tylney Hall," a novel (1834), "Up the Rhine" (1841), "Song of the Shirt" (1843), "Bridge of Sighs," "Miss Kilmansegg," "Epistle to Rae Wilson," etc.

Hood, Thomas. Born at Wanstead, near London, Jan. 19, 1835; died Nov. 20, 1874. An English author, son of Thomas Hood.

Hooft (hōft), **Pieter Corneliszoon.** Born at Amsterdam, March 16, 1581; died at The Hague, May 21, 1647. A Dutch poet and dramatist. He was the son of an Amsterdam burgomaster. He studied at Leyden, leaving in 1598, and subsequently in France, Italy, and Germany (1598–1601). In 1609 he was appointed bailiff of Muiden, and in the following years lived during the summer at the castle of Muiden, and in the winter at Amsterdam, in which places he gathered about him the most renowned artists, poets, and learned men of the day, since known in Dutch history as "the Muiden Circle." His lyric poems appeared for the first time collected in 1636. Among his dramas are particularly to be mentioned the pastoral play "Granida" (1616), the tragedies "Geeraerdt van Velsen" (1613), "Theseus en Ariadne" (1614), and "Baeto" (1626). His principal work is "Nederlandsche Historien" ("History of the Netherlands"), written during 1628–38, and published in 1642.

Hoog (hōg), **Joost van der.** Born about 1550: died after 1615. A Dutch captain who, in 1580, was the leader of the first Dutch colonists in Guiana. They settled on the Essequibo River, but were driven out by the Spaniards and Indians. Returning in greater force they formed the settlement of Demerara, of which Van der Hoog was the governor.

Hoogeveen (hōg'ge-vān'). A town in the province of Drenthe, Netherlands, situated in lat. 52° 43′ N., long. 6° 28′ E.

Hoogh. See *Hooch*.

Hooghly. See *Hugli*.

Hoogstraten (hōg'strä-ten). A small town in the province of Antwerp, Belgium, 20 miles northeast of Antwerp.

Hoogstraten, Samuel van. Born at The Hague (?) about 1627: died at Dordrecht, Netherlands, Oct. 19, 1678. A Dutch painter.

Hook (hūk), **James Clarke.** Born at London, Nov. 21, 1819. An English historical, marine, and genre painter. He was a pupil of the Royal Academy in 1836. In 1854 he began a series of English pastorals.

Hook, Theodore Edward. Born at London, Sept. 22, 1788; died there, Aug. 24, 1841. An English humorist and novelist. He became the editor of "John Bull" in 1820. Among his novels are "Maxwell" (1830), "Gilbert Gurney" (1833), "Jack Brag" (1837), etc. He is the original of Mr. Wagg in Thackeray's "Vanity Fair."

Hook, Walter Farquhar. Born at London, March 13, 1798; died at Chichester, England, Oct. 20, 1875. An English divine (dean of Chichester) and writer, in succession to T. E. Hook. He published "A Dictionary of Ecclesiastical Biography" (1845–52), "Church Dictionary" (5th ed. 1859), "Lives of the Archbishops of Canterbury" (1860–76).

Hooke (hūk), **Nathaniel,** Born in Ireland about 1690; died July 19, 1763. A British historian, author of a "Roman History" (1757–71).

Hooker, Robert. Born at Freshwater, Isle of Wight, England, July 18, 1635; died at London, March 3, 1703. An English natural philosopher and mathematician. He wrote "Micrographia" (1664), etc.

Hooker (hūk'ėr or hōk'ėr), **Joseph.** Born at Hadley, Mass., Nov. 13, 1814; died at Garden City, N. Y., Oct. 31, 1879. An American soldier, surnamed "Fighting Joe." He graduated at West Point in 1837, served with distinction as a captain in the Mexican war; became brigadier-general of volunteers in 1861; commanded a division of the Army of the Potomac in the Peninsular campaign; commanded a corps at South Mountain, Antietam, and Fredericksburg; was appointed to the command of the Army of the Potomac Jan. 26, 1863; was relieved by General Meade at Chancellorsville, May 2 and 3 (when at a critical moment he was stunned by a cannon ball); and was relieved of his command June 27, 1863. He finally served as a corps commander in the Chattanooga campaign in 1863, and in the march to Atlanta in 1864.

Hooker, Sir Joseph Dalton. Born at Glasgow, 1817. A noted English botanist, son of Sir W. J. Hooker. He has published "Flora Antarctica" (1844–48), "Rhododendrons of the Sikkim-Himalaya" (1849–51), "Flora of New Zealand" (1853–55), "Student's Flora of the British Islands" (1870), etc.

Hooker, Mount. A mountain in British Columbia, 15,700 feet.

Hooker, Richard. Born at Heavitree, Exeter, England, about 1553: died at Bishopsbourne, near Canterbury, England, Nov. 2, 1600. A celebrated English divine and theological writer. He graduated at Oxford in 1574, and obtained a fellowship. He was presented to the living of Drayton-Beauchamp, Buckinghamshire, in 1584; was appointed master of the Temple in 1585; became rector of Boscombe, Wiltshire, and a prebendary of Salisbury in 1591; and was appointed rector of Bishopsbourne in 1595–1600. His great work is "Of the Laws of Ecclesiastical Polity" (first ed., 4 books, about 1592; fifth book 1597; the remaining 3 books were published after his death).

Hooker, Thomas. Born at Markfield, Leicestershire, England, about 1586: died at Hartford, Conn., July 7, 1647. An English clergyman. He emigrated to Massachusetts in 1633, and was one of the founders of the Connecticut colony. He was the author (with John Cotton) of the "Survey of the Summe of Church Discipline" (1648).

Hooker, Sir William Jackson. Born at Norwich, England, July 6, 1785; died at Kew, near London, Aug. 12, 1865. A noted English botanist, appointed director of the Royal Botanical Gardens at Kew in 1841. He published numerous botanical works, including "British Jungermanniæ" (1816), "Flora Scotica" (1821), "Icones Plantarum" (1837–1854), "Species Filicum" (1846–53), etc.

Hooker, Worthington. Born at Springfield, Mass., March 2, 1806: died at New Haven, Conn., Nov. 6, 1837. An American physician, and medical and scientific writer. He was professor of the theory and practice of medicine at Yale from 1832 until his death.

Hookey Walker. See *Walker*.

Hoole (hōl), **John.** Born at London, Dec., 1727; died near Dorking, England, 1803. An English poet, known only as the translator of Tasso's "Jerusalem Delivered" (1763), the "Orlando Furioso" of Ariosto (1773–83), and other Italian poems.

Hoonan. See *Hunan*.

Hoopa. See *Hupa*.

Hooper (hūp'ėr or hōp'ėr), **John.** Born in Somersetshire, England, about 1495: burned at the stake at Gloucester, Feb. 9, 1555. An English Protestant bishop and martyr. He fled from England to escape prosecution for heresy in 1539, and resided at Zurich 1547–49. In the latter year he returned to England, and became chaplain to the protector Somerset. He was consecrated bishop of Gloucester (after a struggle against the wearing of vestments, yielding only when he was committed to the Fleet) in 1551. In 1552 he became bishop of Worcester. On the accession of Mary he was imprisoned, accused of heresy, and, having refused to recant, executed.

Hooper, William. Born at Boston, June 17, 1742; died at Hillsborough, N. C., Oct., 1790. An American politician, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

Hoorn (hōrn). A town in the province of North Holland, Netherlands, on the Hoornerhop (a bay of the Zuyder Zee), 19 miles north-northeast of Amsterdam. It has several interesting old buildings, and was the birthplace of Schouten, who discovered Cape Horn. Near it a naval battle was fought between the Dutch and the Spaniards in 1573. It was formerly the capital of North Holland. Population (1889), commune, 11,170.

Hoorn (hōrn), or **Hoorne** (hōr'ne), or **Horn** (hōrn), or **Hornes** (orn), **Count of (Philip II. of Montmorency-Nivelle).** Born about 1520: beheaded at Brussels, June 5, 1568. A Dutch noble. He served with distinction at the battle of St.-Quentin in 1557, and Gravelines in 1558, and was arrested by the Duke of Alva Sept. 9, 1567, and executed in company with Egmont on the following day.

Hoosac Mountain (hō'sak moun'tan). An extension in western Massachusetts of the Green Mountains.

Hoosac Tunnel. A tunnel of the Fitchburg Railroad through the Hoosac Mountain in Massachusetts, opened in 1875. Length, 4½ miles.

Hopatcong (hō-pat'kong), **Lake.** A lake in northern New Jersey, about 50 miles northwest of New York. Length, 8½ miles.

Hope (hōp), **Alexander James Beresford** (later (1854) **Beresford-Hope**). Born Jan. 25, 1820: died near Cranbrook, Kent, Oct. 20, 1887. An English Conservative politician and writer. He entered Parliament in 1841, and took an active part in its debates until a few years before his death. In partnership with John Douglas Cook he founded the "Saturday Review" in 1855. He devoted himself especially to the promotion of the interests of the Church of England. He wrote "A Popular View of the American Civil War" (1861), "The Results of the American Disruption" (1862), various works on church affairs, the novel "Strictly Tied Up" (1880), etc.

Hope, Thomas. Born at London about 1770: died there, Feb. 3, 1831. An English novelist and antiquarian. His works include the novel "Anastasius, or Memoirs of a Greek written at the Close of the Eighteenth Century" (1819), "Costume of the Ancients" (1809), "Modern Costumes" (1812), "Historical Essay on Architecture" (1835), etc.

Hopeful (hōp'ful), . A companion of Christian in Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress."

Hope Theatre, The. A playhouse opened on the Bankside, Southwark, London, about 1581. It was originally a bear-garden.

On the same bank of the river stood the Hope, a playhouse four times as large, and a garden for bear-baiting on the alternate days. . . . When plays were suppressed, the zealous and orthodox soldiery broke into the Hope, horsewhipped the actors, and shot the bears. This place, however, in its character of bear-garden, rallied after the Restoration, and continued prosperous till nearly the close of the 17th century.
Doran, Eng. Stage, I. 29.

Hophra. See *Apries*.

Hopkins (hop'kinz), **Edward.** Born at Shrewsbury, England, 1600: died at London, March, 1657. An English politician, governor of Connecticut in alternate years from 1640 to 1654. The last election occurred after his return to England (1652).

Hopkins, John Henry. Born at Dublin, Ireland, Jan. 30, 1792: died at Rock Point, Vt., Jan. 9, 1868. An American bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church. He came to America with his parents in 1801; was admitted to the bar in 1818; was ordained in 1824; and became bishop of Vermont in 1832.

Hopkins, Lemuel. Born at Waterbury, Conn., June 19, 1750: died at Hartford, Conn., April 14, 1801. An American poet. He practised medicine at Litchfield from 1776 until 1784, and at Hartford from 1784 until his death. He was one of the so-called Hartford wits associated in the composition of "The Anarchiad." He wrote "The Hypocrite's Hope" and other poems.

Hopkins, Mark. Born at Stockbridge, Mass., Feb. 4, 1804: died at Williamstown, Mass., June

17, 1887. An American educator and author. He was president of Williams College 1836-72, and president of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions from 1857 until his death. His works include "Evidences of Christianity" (1846), "The Law of Love, and Love as a Law" (1869), and "An Outline Study of Man" (1876).

Hopkins, Samuel. Born at Waterbury, Conn., Sept. 17, 1721: died at Newport, R. I., Dec. 20, 1803. An American theologian, influential in the theological discussions of New England in his day. He settled at Housatonic (now Great Barrington), Massachusetts, in 1743, and at Newport, R. I., in 1770. His chief work is a "System of Theology" (1791). His followers were known as Hopkinsians (which see).

Hopkins, Stephen. Born at Scituate, R. I., March 7, 1707: died at Providence, R. I., July 13, 1785. An American politician. He was governor of Rhode Island from 1757 to 1767, with two short intervals, and signed the Declaration of Independence as a member of Congress in 1776. He wrote a "History of the Planting and Growth of Providence."

Hopkinsians (hop-kin'zi-anz). The adherents of the theological system founded by Samuel Hopkins (1721–1803) and developed by Emmons and others. Hopkinsianism was calvinistic, and a development of his system taught by Jonathan Edwards. It laid especial stress on the sovereignty and decrees of God, election, the obligation of impenitent sinners to submit to the divine will, the overruling of evil to the good of the universe, sin and holiness as not inherent in man's nature apart from his exercise of the will and as belonging to each man exclusively and personally, eternity of future punishment, etc. As a distinct system of skin-deep calvinism it exists, but much of it reappears in the so-called New England theology.

Hopkinson (hop'kin-son). **Francis.** Born at Philadelphia, Sept. 21, 1737: died at Philadelphia, May 9, 1791. An American politician and author. He was a delegate to Congress from New Jersey, and a signer of the Declaration of Independence, in 1776. He wrote the "Ballad of the Kegs" (1777), and other humorous and political works.

Hopkinson, Joseph. Born at Philadelphia, Nov. 12, 1770: died at Philadelphia, Jan. 15, 1842. An American jurist, son of Francis Hopkinson: author of "Hail, Columbia" (1798).

Hopkinsville (hop'kinz-vil). A city and the capital of Christian County, southwestern Kentucky, situated 70 miles northwest of Nashville. Population (1890), 5,833.

Hop o' my Thumb. [F. *Le petit pouce*, the little thumb.] The hero of a fairy tale of the same name, taken from the French of Perrault. He should not be confounded with Tom Thumb. The story is an old one, and is merely from the adventures of Ulysses in the cave of Polyphemus, and partly from the fable of Theseus and Ariadne. *Dunlop.*

Hoppin (hop'in), **Augustus.** Born at Providence, R. I., July 13, 1828. An American book-illustrator. He has illustrated works by many well-known authors.

Hoppner (hop'nėr), **John.** Born at London, April 4, 1758: died Jan. 23, 1810. An English portrait-painter.

Hor. See *Horus*.

Hor (hōr). A mountain in Arabia Petræa, about 50 miles south by east of the Dead Sea: the modern Jebel-Nebi-Harun. It was the scene of the death of Aaron. Height, about 4,360 feet.

Horace (hor'ās) **(Quintus Horatius Flaccus).** Born at Venusia, Apulia, Dec. 8, 65 B. C.: died at Rome, Nov. 27, 8 B. C. A famous Roman lyric and satirical poet. He was the son of a freedman; was educated at Rome and Athens; served in the republican army at Philippi in 42 B. C.; and enjoyed the patronage of Mæcenas, by whom he was presented with a farm or villa in the Sabine Hills about 34. His works are "Satires" (first book 35 B. C., second book about 30), "Epodes" (about 30), "Odes" (three books 24–23, fourth book about 13), "Epistles" (first book about 20, second book and the "Ars Poetica" about 13–8), and "Carmen Seculare" (17). Collective editions are published by Bentley (1711), Meineke, Haupt, L. Muller, Orelli, etc.

Horace (o-rās'). A tragedy by Pierre Corneille, produced in 1639: its subject is the combat of the Horatii and Curiatii. Lope de Vega wrote a tragedy with the same subject and title.

Horace de Saint-Aubin. One of Balzac's early pseudonyms.

Horæ (hō'rē). [Gr. Ὧραι, L. *Horæ*, hours.] In classical mythology, goddesses who preside over the changes of the seasons and the accompanying course of natural growth and decay. According to Homer, they are handmaidens of Zeus, who guard the gates of heaven and control the weather; according to Hesiod, they are daughters of Zeus and Themis, named Eunomia ('Good Order'), Dice ('Justice'), and Eirene ('Peace'), guardians of agriculture and also of orderly political order. Their number varied from two, as at Athens (Thallo, goddess of spring flowers, and Carpo, goddess of summer fruits), to four. The dance of the Horæ was a symbolized representation of the course of the seasons.

Horatia gens (hō-rā'shiā jenz). A Roman patrician gens whose surnames were Barbatus, Cocles, and Pulvillus.

Horatii (hō-rā'shi-ī). The Three. In Roman legend, three brothers celebrated in the reign of Tullus Hostilius for their combat with the three Curiatii of Alba Longa. Two of them were slain, but the third by pretending to flee vanquished his wounded opponents one at a time. On returning to Rome he slew his sister Horatia, who expressed her grief for one of the Curiatii to whom she was betrothed. For this he was condemned to death, but escaped with a humiliating punishment.

Horatio (hō-rā'shi-ō). 1. The friend of Hamlet in Shakspere's "Hamlet." He is the antithesis of the hero by pretending to flee vanquished his wounded opponents one at a time. On returning to Rome he slew his sister Horatia, who expressed her grief for one of the Curiatii to whom she was betrothed. For this he was condemned to death, but escaped with a humiliating punishment. 2. In Rowe's tragedy "The Fair Penitent," the friend of Altamont.

Horatius Cocles (hō-rā'shi-us kō'klēz). [L., "One-eyed Horatius."] A Roman legendary hero, celebrated with his two companions for the defense of the bridge over the Tiber against the Etruscans. He is the subject of a poem by Macaulay.

Horb (horb). A town in Würtemberg, situated on the Neckar 33 miles southwest of Stuttgart.

Horbury (hôr'bur-i). A town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, England. Population (1891), 5,673.

Hörde (hėr'de). A manufacturing town in the province of Westphalia, Prussia, 3 miles southeast of Dortmund. Population (1890), 16,346.

Horeb (hō'reb). See *Sinai*.

Horgen (hor'gen). A town in the canton of Zurich, Switzerland, situated on the Lake of Zurich 9 miles south by east of Zurich. Population (1888), 5,518.

Horgos (hor'gōsh). A town in the county of Csongrád, Hungary, 15 miles east of Theresienstadt. Population (1890), 5,503.

Horicon (hor'i-kon). See *George, Lake*.

Horitz (hō'rits). A town in northeastern Bohemia, 56 miles east-northeast of Prague. Population (1890), commune, 6,910.

Hormakhu (hôr-mä'khō). In Egyptian mythology, the sun-god of Heliopolis, represented by the Sphinx. Also *Harmerkhis, Harmais*.

Hormayr (hor'mir), Baron **Joseph von.** Born at Innsbruck, Tyrol, Jan. 20, 1782: died at Munich, Nov. 5, 1848. A noted German historian. He wrote "Kritisch-diplomatische Beitrage zur Geschichte Tirols im Mittelalter (1802-03), "Geschichte der gefürsteten Grafschaft Tirol" (1806–08), "Lebensbilder aus dem Befreiungskriege" (1841–44), etc.

Hormisdas (hôr-mis'dąs). Pope 514–523. He effected the reunion of the churches of Rome and Constantinople in 519.

Hormizdas (hôr-miz'dąs), or **Hormuz** (hôr'-muz). **IV.** Killed about 591. King of Persia, son of Khosru I. whom he succeeded in 579.

Horn (hôrn), **Cape.** The southern end of a rocky island in the Fuegian Archipelago, and the southernmost point of America, lat. 55° 59′ S., long. 67° 16′ W. It was first rounded by Le Maire and Schouten in 1616, and named by them from Hoorn in North Holland.

Horn (horn), Count **Gustaf.** Born at Örbyhus, Upland, Sweden, Oct. 23, 1592: died at Skara, Sweden, May 10, 1657. A Swedish general, distinguished in the Thirty Years' War.

Horn, Otto. A pseudonym of Adolf Bauerle.

Hornberg (horn'berg). The old castle of Götz von Berlichingen. It is situated on the Neckar, below Hassmersheim, on an elevation 200 feet above the river.

Hornberg. A town in Baden, in the Black Forest 23 miles northeast of Freiburg.

Horncastle (hôrn'kās-l). A town in Lincolnshire, England, situated on the Bain 18 miles east of Lincoln. Population (1891), 4,374.

Horne (hôrn), **George.** Born at Otham, Kent, England, Dec. 1, 1730: died at Bath, England, June 17, 1792. An English bishop, author of "Commentary on the Psalms" (1776), etc.

Horne, Richard Hengist. Born at London, Jan. 1, 1803: died at Margate, England, March 13, 1884. An English poet and miscellaneous writer, author of the epic "Orion" (1843), the dramas "Cosmo de' Medici" (1837), "Death of Marlowe" (1838), "Gregory the Seventh" (1840), etc.

Horne, Thomas Hartwell. Born at London, Oct. 20, 1780: died at London, Jan. 27, 1862. An English biblical scholar. His chief work is an "Introduction to the Critical Study and Knowledge of the Holy Scriptures" (1818).

Hornellsville (hôr'nelz-vil). A city in Steuben County, New York, situated on the Canisteo River 55 miles south of Rochester. It has car manufactures. Population (1890), 10,996.

Hornemann (hor'ne-man), **Friedrich Konrad.** Born at Hildesheim, Germany, in 1772: died in Nupe about 1801. A noted African explorer. Under the auspices of the African Association of London, he crossed the African continent from Cairo over Murzuk to the lower Niger 1798–1801. The place and the approximate date of his death were not ascertained until a few years after he had perished. His journal was published in English, German, and French.

Horner (hôr'ner), **Francis.** Born at Edinburgh, Aug. 12, 1778: died at Pisa, Italy, Feb. 8, 1817. A British politician and political economist.

Hornet (hôr'net). An American ship of war. She was of 18 guns rating and 480 tons burden. Her first commander was Captain James Lawrence (*see Chesapeake*). On Dec. 13, 1812, she de-troyed the Bonne Citoyenne (18 guns rating, 340 tons burden). On Feb. 24, 1815, near the mouth of the Demerara River, she fought it out with the British war brigs Espiegle (18 guns rating) and Peacock, and captured the Peacock.

Horne Tooke, John. See *Tooke*.

Hornisgrinde (hôr'nis-grin-de). A summit of the Black Forest, Germany, about 10 miles south of Baden-Baden. Height, 3,825 feet.

Horodenka (hō-rō-den'kä). A town in Galicia, Austria-Hungary, situated on a tributary of the Dniester. Population (1890), 11,162.

Horologium (hor-ō-lō'ji-um). [L., "a clock."] A southern constellation of 12 stars, inserted by Lacaille east of Eridanus. Its brightest star is of the fourth magnitude.

Horrocks, or Horrox (hor'ōks), **Jeremiah.** Born at Toxteth Park, near Liverpool, about 1617: died at Toxteth, Jan. 3, 1641. A celebrated English astronomer. He studied at Cambridge, but did not take a degree, and was curate of Hoole, near Preston, 1635–1640. He made the first observation of a transit of Venus (1639), an account of which is given in his "Venus in sole visa" (1662). Other posthumous works were published in 1673. He was the first to assign to the inner and elliptical orbit with the earth at one of the foci, and in a manner anticipated the Newtonian theory of gravitation.

Horsa (hor'sä). Killed at the battle of Aylesford, 455 A. D. A Jutish chief, brother of Hengist (whom see).

Horschelt (hor'shelt), **Theodor.** Born at Munich, March 16, 1829: died at Munich, April 3, 1871. A German painter of genre scenes and battles.

Horse-Fair, The. A large painting by Rosa Bonheur, now in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York. It represents a number of horses, some ridden, some led, trotting toward the right. It appeared in the Salon of 1853, was exhibited in London, and Louisden, for 40 000 francs, and from them by W. P. Wright, Westhaven, New Jersey, in 1857. It then passed to the Stewart collection. It was bought and presented to the Metropolitan Museum, New York, by Cornelius Vanderbilt. Landseer engraved it while it was in Gambart's possession. Rosa Bonheur made a replica, exhibited in 1855; this was bequeathed in 1887 to the National Gallery. She painted other replicas: the third is in London, the fourth, a small watercolor, is owned in Dundalk.

Hörselberg (hėr'sel-berg). See *Venus, Mountain of*, and *Tannhäuser*.

Horse-Shoe Fall. See *Niagara*.

Horse-Shoe Robinson. A historical novel by J. P. Kennedy. The scene is laid in the South during the Revolutionary War.

Horsens (hor'sens). A seaport on the eastern coast of Jutland, Denmark, situated on the Horsens Fjord in lat. 55° 52′ N., long. 9° 51′ E. Population (1890), 17,296.

Horsford (hors'ford), **Eben Norton.** Born at Moscow, Livingston County, N. Y., July 27, 1818: died Jan. 1, 1893. An American chemist. He was Rumford professor of science applied to the arts at Harvard 1847–63, when he became president of the Rumford Chemical Works, Providence, Rhode Island. He discovered the method of preparing baking-powder, condensed milk, and the medicinal acid known as "Horsford's acid." Among his works are "The Theory and Art of Bread-Making" (1861), "The Discovery of America by the Northmen" (1888), etc.

Horsham (hor'sham). A town in Sussex, England, 34 miles south-southwest of London. Population (1891), 4,567.

Horsley (hôrs'li). **Charles Edward.** Born at London, 1822: died at New York, March 2, 1876. An English composer, son of William Horsley.

Horsley, John. Born at Inveresk, Midlothian, 1685: died at Morpeth, England, Jan. 12, 1732. A British antiquary, author of "Britannia Romana, or the Antiquities of Britain" (1732), etc.

Horsley, John Callcott. Born at London, Jan. 29, 1817. An English historical and genre painter.

Horsley, Samuel. Born at London, Sept. 15, 1733: died at Brighton, England, Oct. 4, 1806. An English bishop (of St. Asaph) and scholar. He is notable for a controversy with Priestley, in which he opposed Socinianism. Among his works are "Tracts in Defence of the first fourteen Historical Books of the Old Testament" (1809).

Horsley, William. Born at London, Nov. 15, 1774: died June 12, 1858. An English composer, especially noted for his glees ("By Celia's Arbour," "O Nightingale," etc.).

Horta (hor'tä; Pg. pron. ôr'ta). A seaport, the capital of Fayal, Azores Islands.

Horten (hor'ten). A town in southern Norway, on the western bank of the Christiania Fjord, 36 miles south by west of Christiania; a station of the Norwegian fleet. Population (1891), 6,355.

Hortense (or-toṅs') [**Eugénie Hortense de Beauharnais**]. Born at Paris, April 10, 1783; died at Arenenberg, Switzerland, Oct. 5, 1837. The daughter of the empress Josephine, wife of Louis Bonaparte, and mother of Napoleon III. She was the reputed author of the song "Partant pour la Syrie."

Hortensia gens (hôr-ten'shi-ē jenz). A Roman plebeian gens.

Hortensian Law (hôr-ten'shian lâ). **The.** [*Lex Hortensia.*] In the history of ancient Rome, a law, adopted probably in 286 B.C., which decided that the decrees of the Comitia Tributa should be binding on all citizens, patricians as well as plebeians. It was passed in consequence of a dangerous uprising of the plebeians, and received its name from the dictator Hortensius.

Hortensio (hôr-ten'shi-ō). In Shakspere's "Taming of the Shrew," a suitor of Bianca.

Hortensius (hôr-ten'shi-us), **Quintus.** Born 114 B.C.: died 50 B.C. An eminent Roman orator, a leader of the aristocratic party.

Hortibonus (hôr-ti-bō'nus), or **Hortusbonus** (hôr-tus-bō'nus), **Is.** The pseudonym of Isaac Casaubon. *Casaubon* in the Dauphinois patois becomes *jardin*, the pseudonym is literally "bon jardin" ("good garden").

Horus (hō'rus), or **Hor** (hôr). In Egyptian mythology, a solar deity, the son of Osiris and Isis, and the avenger of his father upon Set: called by the Greeks Harpocrates. As Osiris was the sun of night, Horus was the sun of day. As the opponent of Set, he figured as the Elder Horus; as Horus the Child, he was the infant sun. He was usually represented as hawk-headed, and is hardly distinguishable from Ra, like whom he was the lord of Upper Egypt.

The heaven- or sun-god Horus was worshipped almost as generally as Ra. He was figured in various shapes in Egypt: as Harueri (the elder), Hapocrati (Harpokrates, the child), as the son of Isis of Set, or of Hathor, in many places in Upper Egypt as Khem, and in Lower Egypt. His symbol is the winged sun-disc, and he flies through the air as a hawk. His chief myth is that of the fight with Set. But it is difficult to trace his original form, as he is completely absorbed in the Osiris circle, to which he certainly did not originally belong.

Le Page Renouf, Science of Religion, p. 408.

Horus. A name given by Mariette to Hor-em-hib, an Egyptian king of the 18th dynasty.

After several insignificant kings came Horus, and with him the series of legitimate princes began again; but with him there was set in a violent reaction against the fanatical reforms of Amenophis IV. The names of the dethroned kings were everywhere chiselled out; their buildings were razed to the ground, and the capital at Tell-el-Amarna was so carefully and patiently demolished that not one stone is left standing.

Mariette, Outlines, p. 43.

Horváth (hôr'vät), **Michael.** Born at Szentes, Hungary, Oct. 20, 1809; died at Karlsbad, Bohemia, Aug. 19, 1878. A Hungarian historian and politician, minister of worship and public instruction in 1849. He wrote a "History of the Hungarians" (1861–66), "Historical Monuments of Hungary" (1857, etc.), "History of Hungary" (1859–63).

Hosea (hō-zē'ä), or **Hoshea** (hō-shē'ä). The first of the "minor prophets." He flourished in the kingdom of Israel under Jeroboam II. and his successors. In his prophecies, which consist of 14 chapters, he represents the relation of Israel to Yahveh (Jehovah) as that of a wife to her husband, and its apostasy as the faithlessness of a wife. In the first division (i.–iii.), which originated during the latter part of the reign of Jeroboam II., these ideas are symbolically expressed and illustrated by the prophet's own experiences in his married life with a faithless woman; the second division (iv.–xiv.), belonging to the period of the kings following, contains, on the basis of the same ideas, a series of discourses in which the sins of the people in all their aspects are severely censured. The style is characterized by short and abrupt, sometimes obscure, sentences, full of fervor and strong feeling.

Hosea, Book of. See *Bible, Baptist Version.*

Hoshangabad (hō-shung'gä-bäd), or **Hushangabad** (hu-shung'gä-bäd). **1.** A district in the Central Provinces, British India, intersected by lat. 22° 30′ N., long. 77° 30′ E. Area, 4,437 square miles. Population (1881), 488,787.—**2.** The capital of the district of Hoshangabad, situated on the Nerbudda about lat. 22° 45′ N., long. 77° 37′ E. Population, about 15,000.

Hoshea (hō-shē'ä), or **Hosea** (hō-zē'ä). [Heb., 'deliverance,' 'salvation.'] The last king of the ten tribes, successor of Pekah son of Remaliah, whom he assassinated in a revolution, and whose throne he usurped. According to the annals of Tiglath-Pileser III., Pekah was killed by the Assyrian king, and Hoshea (Assyrian Ausi) was placed on his successor. The invasion by Tiglath-Pileser of the kingdom of Israel, resulting in the capture of many cities, the inhabitants of which were deported to Assyria, is mentioned in 2 Ki. xv. 29. Under Tiglath-Pileser's successor, Shalmaneser IV., Hoshea "conspired" against the Assyrians, seeking an alliance with the Egyptian king Shabaka (biblical So). This led to the destruction of Samaria after a three years' siege by Shalmaneser, and the imprisoning of its last king.

Hosius (hō'shi-us), or **Osius** (o'shi-us). Died in Spain about 358. A bishop of the early Christian church in Spain. He was appointed to the see of Cordova about 300, and in 324 was sent by Constantine the Great to Alexandria, with a view to composing the difficulties between Alexander and Arius. He is said by some to have drawn up the symbol of faith adopted at the Council of Nice in 325.

Hosius (hō'sē-ōs), **Stanislaus.** Born at Cracow, May 5, 1504; died near Rome, Aug. 5, 1579. A Polish cardinal, a leading opponent of Protestantism in Poland.

Hosmer (hos'mėr), **Harriet G.** Born at Watertown, Mass., Oct. 9, 1830. An American sculptor. She studied with Stevenson of Boston, and (anatomy) with Dr. Ellis and Dr. Dalton. In 1852–54 she went to Rome, and studied with Gibson. After 2 years she produced busts of "Daphne" and "Medusa." Among her best-known works are "Oenone" (1855), "Zenobia in Chains" (1859), "The Sleeping Faun" (1867), "The Waking Faun," "Beatrice Cenci," "Puck" (1885). The fountain in Central Park, New York, is by her.

Hospenthal (hos'pen-tāl). A place on the St. Gothard Pass, Switzerland, southwest of Andermatt.

Hospitalers of St. John of Jerusalem, Order of the. A body of military monks, which took its origin from an earlier community, not military in character, under whose auspices a hospital and a church had been founded in Jerusalem. Its military organization was perfected in the 12th century. After the recapture of Jerusalem by the Moslems the Knights defended Acre in vain, took shelter in Cyprus, and in the 14th century occupied the island of Rhodes. In 1522 the island of Rhodes was seized by the Turks, and the Knights, after some wanderings, had possession given them of Malta, the government of which island they administered until it was occupied by Napoleon in 1798. The Order of the Order has cross of 8 points, without any central disk, and consisting in fact of 4 barbed arrowheads meeting at their points—the well-known Maltese cross. The Knights of the Order were divided into 3 conferences for the different nations in which branches of the order have survived. At different times the order has been known as that of *Knights of Rhodes* and *Knights of Malta*. It maintains to the present day a certain independent existence; but until 1879 there was no grand master, and the order was governed by a council residing in Rome. The appointment of a new grand master in 1879 has produced some change in the constitution of the order. That branch of the order called the bailiwick of Brandenburg was established and organized as a separate order by the King of Prussia in 1852.

Hotcangara. See *Winnebago.*

Hôtel de Cluny (ō-tel' dē klü-nē'). The palace, in Paris, of the Abbots of Cluny in Burgundy, built in the 15th and 16th centuries, and now a museum of medieval and Renaissance decorative art. It is a picturesque example of the late-Pointed style, with towers, square buildings, lofty roofs, high roofs, and tracery framed dormers. The little chapel is elaborately ornamented. The palace occupies the side of the Boulevard Saint-Germain and the Rue Cluny. Of this the baths survive in part, notably the vaulted frigidarium, 57 by 65 feet and 50 high, and decorated with frescos.

Hôtel de Rambouillet (dē roü-bō-yā'). A famous house in Paris, on the Rue St. Thomas du Louvre. It was destroyed together with the street when the Louvre was finished. It was originally the Hotel Pisani, the residence of the father of Madame Rambouillet. It was used as being the centre of Mesnard's Académie, a circle out of which afterward grew the French Academy. This salon was instituted about 1615 by the Marquise de Rambouillet, who shocked the taste of the fashionable society of the period. The women assumed the title of "les précieuses," and proposed to develop at the French language. The men called themselves "les précieux." They had a vocabulary of their own, and called all common things by uncommon names. They also had a conventional language out of which Somaise composed his "Dictionnaire des Précieuses." Richelieu, Corneille, Descartes, La Rochefoucauld, Balzac, Madame de Sevigné, and others were members of this coterie, and it exerted a good influence. Poetry and prose flourished, however, deteriorated, and the gatherings declined in interest and never recovered from the irony of Molière in "Les précieuses ridicules" and "Les femmes savantes," though it was only the extravagances of a few that he attacked. La Bruyère also took occasion to quarrel with them.

Hôtel des Invalides (ō-tel' dā zañ-vā-lēd'). A great establishment founded in 1670 at Paris for disabled and superannuated soldiers. The monumental façade, about 620 feet long, has 3 stories, and is adorned with military trophies and an equestrian statue of Louis XIV. The interior possesses halls adorned with interesting military paintings, and contains the Musée d'Artillerie, which includes a remarkable collection of medieval and Renaissance armor. The Church of the Invalides consists of 2 parts—the Eglise St. Louis and the Dôme, since 1840 the mausoleum of Napoleon I. The nave of the former is adorned with captured battle-flags. The Dôme was built by J. H. Mansart in 1706. Its plan it is a square of 108 feet, surmounted by a gilded dome on a circular drum which is 86 feet in diameter, and with its cross and lantern 344 high. The entrance is adorned with 2 tiers of classical columns and a pediment. The tomb of Napoleon is a large monolithic sarcophagus of red granite, placed beneath the dome in an open circular crypt 50 feet deep and 36 in diameter. The walls of the crypt bear allegorical reliefs and against its 12 piers stand colossal Victories. In alternate interpolumnations are placed 6 trophies, each of 10 flags taken in battle.

Hôtel de Ville (ō-tel' dē vēl). A historic building in Paris, of great size, burned by the Commune in 1871, but carefully restored and much enlarged. The original structure was begun in 1533 by an Italian, Domenico da Cortona; this is represented by the central part of the existing façade, which bothers a picturesque combination of the Italian and French Renaissance styles. It is of 2 stories, flanked by pavilions a story higher, all with high hip-roofs, and surmounted by a high open-work central tower. The exterior is adorned with much sculpture. The rooms of state display splendid sculptures and wall-paintings by the most distinguished contemporary artists.

Hotho (hō'tō). **Heinrich Gustav.** Born at Berlin, May 22, 1802; died there, Dec. 24, 1873. A German historian of art, appointed professor at the University of Berlin in 1829. He was director of the collection of prints in the Royal Museum from 1859. He wrote "Geschichte der deutschen und niederländischen Malerei" (1840–43), "Die Malerschule Ruberts van Eyck" (1855–58), "Geschichte der christlichen Malerei" (1867–72), etc.

Hot Springs (hot springz). A town and watering-place, capital of Garland County, Arkansas, 48 miles west-southwest of Little Rock. It is noted for its hot springs. Population (1890), 8,086.

Hotspur. See *Percy, Henry.*

Hottentot-Bushmen (hot'en-tot-bush'men). A South African race. Ethnically Iapsus includes the Hottentots, Bushmen, and Bushmen-Kaffirs, in the Kaffir, in the negro race, but he classes the Hottentot and Bushman languages with the Hamitic family. He derives the Hottentots from Ghadames in the Hamitic Tamahu negroes. Generally the Hottentots, Bushmen, and Pygmies are classed as one race or two separate races. There are striking differences between the Hottentots and the Bushmen in structure and language, but their physical and linguistic kinship seems to be well established. In the Bushmen the distinctive features of the Hottentots with regard to other races are considerably exaggerated. These peculiar features are (*a*) the color, that of the Bushmen being brown, that of the Hottentots yellow; (*b*) the stature, the Hottentots somewhat taller than the Bantu, while the Bushmen rank with the Pygmies; (*c*) the tufty hair; (*d*) the diminutive and broad nose; (*e*) the perpendicular fall of the lips; (*f*) the peculiar chin with prominent cheek-bones; (*g*) the wrinkled skin. Intellectually, the Hottentots and Bushmen are fairly gifted. By no people are the Bushmen more ill-treated than by their nearest of kin, the Hottentots. The Hottentots are pastoral: the Bushmen and Pygmies are exclusively given to hunting. The Hottentots are independent, even aggressive; the Bushmen and Pygmies are timid, and fewer, as Helots, on the skirts of the stronger Bantu settlements, which they supply with game. See *Khoikhoin, Bushmen, and Africa* (with subheadings).

Hottentots (hot'n-tots). [Native name *Khoikhoin. Hottentot* is supposed to be imitative of stammering, with ref. to the clicking sounds of Hottentot speech.] A nickname given by the first colonists to the natives of the Cape of Good Hope, because of the clicks and other strange sounds of their language. The Hottentots call themselves Khoikhoin, 'the men.' Sometimes Bushmen is used for the Bushmen and Pygmies as well, all these being considered as one race. In this acceptation the name Hottentot-Bushman (which see) is to be preferred.

Hottinger (hot'ing-ėr). **Johann Heinrich.** Born at Zurich, Switzerland, March 10, 1620; drowned in the river Limmat, near Zurich, June 5, 1667. A Swiss Orientalist and biblical scholar. He wrote "Thesaurus philologicus" (1644), "Etymologicum orientale" (1661), etc.

Houbraken (hou'brā-ken), **Jacobus.** Born at Dordrecht, Netherlands, Dec. 25, 1698; died at Amsterdam, Nov. 14, 1780. A Dutch engraver and painter.

Houchard (ö-shär'), **Jean Nicolas.** Born at Forbach, Lorraine, 1740; guillotined at Paris, Nov. 16, 1793. A French general. He defeated the Allies at Houdschoote Sept. 3–8, 1793, but was defeated at Courtray Sept. 15. This defeat was the cause of his arrest and execution.

Houdan (ö-doṅ'), **Luc de.** Born at Rennes, 1811; died at Paris, 1846. A French hydrographer He was a lieutenant in the French fleet in the Rio de la Plata 1840–43, made extended surveys, and published several works on the Plata and Paraná, and on South American hydrography in general.

Houdetot (öd-tō'), **Comtesse d' (Élisabeth Françoise Sophie de La Live de Bellegarde).** Born at Paris, 1730; died Jan. 22, 1813. A French lady, known from her intimacy with Rousseau. She is described as Julie in Rousseau's "Nouvelle Héloïse."

Houdin (ö-daṅ'), **Jean Eugène Robert.** Born at Blois, France, 1805; died there, June, 1871. A French conjurer and mechanician. He learned the trade of watch-making, but a friend-ship with a traveling juggler and a love of work on natural magic turned his attention to conjuring. He constructed the most complicated toys and automata, and in 1845 began a series of puzzling exhibitions. In 1856 he received the gold medal at Paris for an application of electricity to clocks. In 1856, at the request of the French government, he went to Algeria to "hoist with their own petard," if possible, the priests who were stirring up the people with their tricks In this he was successful. He published "Robert Houdin, etc" (1857), "Confidences" (1859), and "Les tricheries des Grecs devoilées" (1861), exposing gambling cheats.

Houdon (ö-dôñ'), **Jean Antoine.** Born at Versailles, France, about 1741; died at Paris, July 16, 1828. A noted French sculptor. He won the prix de Rome at the age of nineteen, and remained in Italy 10 years, during the period of Winckelmann and the excavations at Pompeii and Herculaneum. While in Rome he made the famous statue of St. Bruno at Sainte-Marie-des-Anges. On his return to France he exhibited in the Salon of 1771 a statuette of Morphee, which gained him entrance to the Academy, and soon after he made his famous "Ecorche," reduced copies of which are well known in the drawing schools. He visited America with Franklin, and resided with Washington at Philadelphia, where he modeled a bust from which he afterward made his Richmond statue. In 1778 he made busts of Catharine of Russia and of Diderot, and in 1775 busts of Turgot and Gluck, and a statue of Sophie Arnould as Iphigenia. In the Salon of 1781 he offered his nude statue of Diana (which was excluded), the statue of Tourville, and the famous Voltaire of the Theatre Français. He also made busts of Molière, Rousseau, Franklin, and D'Alembert. His bust of Buffon is perhaps his finest work. In the Revolution he was denounced at the tribunal of the Convention for having a statue of a saint in his atelier, and escaped through the presence of mind of a manmaker who declared that the work was a statue of Philosophy.

Houghton (hou'ton), **Baron.** See *Milnes, Richard Monckton.*

Houghton-le-Spring (hô'ton-le-spring'). A town in Durham, England, 7 miles northeast of Durham. Population (1891), 6,476.

Hougomont (ö-gō-môn'). A house near Waterloo, noted for its importance in connection with the battle of Waterloo.

Houlgate. See *Beuzeval-Houlgate.*

Houndsditch (hounz'dich). A district in the east of London, near Whitechapel, occupied largely by Jews. It is called "Dogsditch" contemptuously by Beaumont and Fletcher. Its name is a relic of the old foss which encircled the city, formerly a receptacle for dead dogs. *Hare.*

Hounslow (hounz'lō). A town in Middlesex, England, 12 miles west by south of St. Paul's. It was formerly a posting coaching center.

Hounslow Heath. A heath formerly situated west of Hounslow (now inclosed). It was long notorious as a resort of highwaymen. A military camp was formed here by James II. in 1686.

Houra, The. See *Horza.*

Housatonic (hō-sa-ton'ik), or **Ousatonic** (ö-sa-ton'ik). A river in the western part of Massachusetts and Connecticut, flowing into Long Island Sound 13 miles southwest of New Haven. Length, about 150 miles.

Household Words. A periodical conducted by Charles Dickens. It first appeared March 30, 1850.

House of Fame, The. A poem by Chaucer. The influence of Dante is marked in it, and Lydgate speaks of it as "Dante in English." Its general idea is from Ovid, though the first book follows Vergil. Pope converted it into "The Temple of Fame" in 1715.

House of the Faun. See *Pompeii.*

House of Life, The. A series of sonnets by Dante Gabriel Rossetti.

Admirable as are his ballads, "The House of Life," recording a personal experience transmuted by the imagination, is Rossetti's highest achievement in verse. There are two other sonnet-sequences, and only two, in English poetry which can take rank beside it, "The Sonnets of Shakspere" and "Sonnets from the Portuguese."

Scudder, Transcripts and Studies, p. 229.

House of the Seven Gables, The. A novel by Hawthorne, published in 1851. It shows the transmission of personal character and the blighting influence of evil action to succeeding generations.

Houses of Parliament, London. See *Parliament.*

House that Jack Built, The. An accumulative tale given in "Mother Goose's Nursery Rhymes."

The original of "The house that Jack built" is presumed to be a hymn of the Passover." fol. 23. . . . The historical interpretation was first given by F. N. Lebrecht, at Leipsic, in 1731, and is printed in the "Christian Reformer," vol. xvii., p. 28. The original is in the Chaldee language. *Halliwell,* Nursery Rhymes.

Houssa. See *Hausa.*

Houssain, or **Hussan.** See *Hasan.*

Houssaye (ö-sā'), originally **Housset, Arsène.** Born at Bruyères, near Laon, France, March 28, 1815. A French critic, novelist, and littérateur. In 1849 he was for a short time entangled in politics. In 1849 he became director of the Comédie Française. He resigned in 1850, having put over a hundred plays by the best-known dramatists on the stage. He wrote "La galerie de portraits du XVIIIe siècle (1844); "Histoire de la peinture flamande et hollandaise" (1846); "L'Empire, c'est la paix," a cantata, composed for Rachel after the coup d'état of 1851; besides a large number of novels, five or six volumes of poems, a number of critical works, histories, etc., among which are "Le roi Voltaire, etc" (1858), "Histoire de l'art français" (1860), "Molière, etc" (1860), "Le livre de minuit" (1867), and "Confessions, etc" (1885–91).

Houssaye, Henri. Born at Paris, Feb. 24, 1848. A French historian and critic, son of Arsène Houssaye. His chief work is "Histoire d'Alcibiade et de la république athénienne, etc." (1873).

Houston (hūs'ton or hous'ton). A city and the capital of Harris County, Texas, situated on Buffalo Bayou 45 miles northwest of Galveston. It is an important railway, commercial, and manufacturing center. Its trade (chiefly in cotton, cotton-oil, sugar, and lumber. It was settled in 1836, and was the temporary capital of the State in 1837. Population (1890), 27,557.

Houston (hus'ton or hous'ton), **Sam.** Born near Lexington, Va., March 2, 1793; died at Huntersville, Texas, July 25, 1863. An American general and statesman. He served in the War of 1812; was a member of Congress from Tennessee 1823–27; was governor of Tennessee 1827–29; as commander-in-chief of the Texans defeated Gen. Santa Anna at San Jacinto April, 1836; was president of Texas 1836–38 and 1841–44; was United States senator from Texas 1845–59; and was governor of Texas 1859–61.

Houyhnhnms (hou'inmz or hō'inmz). A community of horses described as endowed with reason and intelligence, in the fourth part of "Gulliver's Travels," by Jonathan Swift.

The Houyhnhnms, beings endowed with reason but undisturbed and untempted by the passions or struggles of an earthly existence, are not brutes, and are not to be compared with men. *Tuckerman,* Hist. of Prose Fiction, p. 177.

Hovedon, Roger of. See *Roger.*

Howadji, The. A pseudonym of George William Curtis.

Howard (hou'ard), **Catharine.** Executed Feb. 12, 1542. Daughter of Lord Edmund Howard, and fifth queen of Henry VIII. whom she married July 28, 1540. She was convicted of adultery and condemned as a traitor.

Howard, Frederick, fifth Earl of Carlisle. Born May 28, 1748; died at Castle Howard, Yorkshire, England, Sept. 4, 1825. An English politician, viceroy of Ireland 1780–82. He was chief of the commissioners sent to America by Lord North in 1778.

Howard, George William Frederick, seventh Earl of Carlisle; earlier Viscount Morpeth. Born at London, April 18, 1802; died at Castle Howard, Yorkshire, England, Dec. 5, 1864. An English statesman. He was chief secretary for Ireland 1835–41; chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster 1850–52; and viceroy of Ireland 1855–58 and 1859–64. He wrote "Diary in Turkish and Greek Waters" (1854), and other works in prose and verse.

Howard, Henry, Earl of Surrey. Born about 1517; beheaded on Tower Hill, London, Jan. 21, 1547. An English poet. He was known in youth as "Henry Howard of Kenninghall," from an estate owned by his grandfather in Norfolk. He received an unusually good education, and from 1539–42 lived at Windsor with the young Duke of Richmond, the natural son of Henry VIII., accompanying the king to France in 1532. He remained at the French court for about a year. In 1541 he was installed Knight of the Garter, and in 1543 joined the English forces at Landrecies with special recommendations from Henry VIII. to Charles V., and a little later was appointed captain-general of the English forces at the siege of Boulogne, of which he was made governor in 1545, but was recalled to England the next year. Henry VIII. was ill, and, when his death was near, Surrey's father, the Duke of Norfolk, who was a premier duke, was instrumental in aiming at the throne. A month before the king's death both were arrested, and the Duke of Norfolk, as peer of the realm, was tried by his peers. The Earl of Surrey, however, who had only a courtesy title, was tried by a jury picked for the occasion, who found that he "falsely, maliciously, and traitorously set upon his bosom the arms of Edward the Confessor, then used by the Prince of Wales, mixed up and joined with his own proper arms." He had borne these arms without question in the presence of the king, as the rewards before him had done since their grant by Richard II. He was tried for high treason and beheaded. His poems were first printed as "Songs and Sonetes" in "Tottel's Miscellany" in 1557, with those of Sir Thomas Wyatt. He was the first English writer of blank verse, translating the second and fourth books of the Æneid into this form, and with Wyatt he introduced the sonnet into English literature.

Howard, John. Born probably at Hackney, London, Sept. 2, 1726; died at Kherson, Russia, Jan. 20, 1790. An English philanthropist, celebrated for his exertions in behalf of prison reform. He was appointed high sheriff of Bedfordshire in 1773, and the acquaintance with prison abuses which he gained in the office led to his career as a reformer. After a careful personal inspection of the prisons of England, Scotland, and Ireland, he visited those of Paris, Holland, Flanders, Germany, and Switzerland, and later made a second tour in England. He published "The State of the Prisons in England and Wales, etc." (1777). He made other continental tours of inspection in 1778, 1781, 1783, and 1785, during the last of which he inspected the condition of the lazarettos. His last journey was begun in 1789, when he went to Russia for the purpose of examining the military hospitals. While engaged in this work he was attacked by camp-fever and died. He was buried at Dophinovka. His labors led to many important reforms.

Howard, John Eager. Born in Baltimore County, Md., June 4, 1752; died at Baltimore, Oct. 12, 1827. An American Revolutionary officer and politician. He served at the Cowpens in 1781, and was governor of Maryland 1789–92 and United States senator 1796–1803.

Howard, Oliver Otis. Born at Leeds, Maine, Nov. 8, 1830. A Union general in the American Civil War. He commanded a brigade at the battles of Bull Run and Fair Oaks, a division at the battles of Antietam and Fredericksburg, and an army corps at Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Missionary Ridge, and Chattanooga, and led the right wing of Sherman's army in the march from Atlanta to the sea. He was chief of the Freedmen's Bureau 1865–74, and was promoted major-general in 1886.

Howard, Thomas, Earl of Surrey and second Duke of Norfolk. Born in 1443; died May 21, 1524. An English soldier and politician. He defeated the Scots at Flodden Field, Sept. 9, 1513.

Howard, Thomas, Earl of Surrey and third Duke of Norfolk. Born in 1473; died at Kenninghall, Aug. 25, 1554. An English soldier and politician. He became lord high treasurer in 1522, and, on the marriage of his niece Catharine Howard to Henry VIII. in 1540, gained great influence at court. Through the influence of his rival the Earl of Hertford, he was ordered to execution on the charge of treason in 1547, but was saved by the death of Henry VIII.

Howard, Thomas, fourth Duke of Norfolk. Born March 10, 1536; died June 2, 1572. An English politician, son of Henry Howard, earl of Surrey. He was the first subject in England under Elizabeth, inasmuch as there were no princes of the blood and he was the possessor of the highest title. In 1569 he was appointed lieutenant of the northern counties in 1536. He aspired to become the husband of Mary Queen of Scots, and joined a conspiracy for her liberation in consequence of which he was executed on the charge of treason.

Howard, Thomas, Earl of Arundel. Born July 7, 1592; died at Padua, Italy, Oct. 4, 1646. An English nobleman. He was employed in various diplomatic missions; and formed the first large collection of works of art in England, part of which he presented to the University of Oxford by his grandson under the name of the Arundelian marbles.

Howard University. An institution of learning at Washington, District of Columbia, founded in 1867, and designed especially for the higher education of the colored race. It admits to all faculties and creeds. It comprises preparatory, normal, collegiate, theological, medical, law, and industrial courses. It has (1893) 57 instructors and 512 students.

Howe (hou), **Elias.** Born at Spencer, Mass., July 9, 1819; died at Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 3, 1867. An American inventor. He completed the first sewing-machine in 1845 (patented in 1846).

Howe, George Augustus. Born 1724; killed at Ticonderoga, N. Y., July 5, 1758. A British general, brother of Earl Howe.

Howe, John. Born at Loughborough, Leicestershire, England, May 17, 1630; died at London, April 2, 1705. An English Puritan clergyman. He became domestic chaplain to Cromwell, and settled in London in 1675. His complete works were published in 1724, including the "Living Temple of God" (1676–1702).

Howe, Joseph. Born near Halifax, Nova Scotia, Dec. 13, 1804; died at Halifax, June 1, 1873. A Canadian politician. He became secretary of state and superintendent-general of Indian affairs in 1851, and in 1873 was appointed lieutenant-governor of Nova Scotia. His "Speeches and Public Letters," edited by W. Annand, were published in 1858.

Howe, Mrs. (**Julia Ward**). Born at New York, May 27, 1819. An American poet and philanthropist, wife of S. G. Howe. Her poems were collected in "Passion Flowers" (1854), "Words for the Hour" (1860), and "Later Lyrics," including "The Battle Hymn of the Republic," which was written during a visit to the camps near Washington in 1861. She has also written "Sex in Education" (1874), "Modern Society" (1880), "Margaret Fuller, etc." (1883).

Howe, Richard, first Earl Howe. Born at London, March 8, 1726; died Aug. 5, 1799. An English admiral. He was made vice-admiral in 1775, and in Feb., 1778, appointed commander-in-chief in America. Here he conducted the English naval operations after the beginning of the Revolution until 1778, when he returned to England. He was first lord of the admiralty 1783–88. On June 1, 1794, he defeated the French off Ushant. In 1796 he was promoted admiral of the fleet.

Howe, Samuel Gridley. Born at Boston, Nov. 10, 1801; died at Boston, Jan. 9, 1876. An American philanthropist. He became superintendent of the Perkins Institute for the Blind at South Boston in 1832, and was United States commissioner to Santo Domingo in 1871. He published "Historical Sketches of the Greek Revolution" (1828), etc.

Howe, William, Viscount Howe. Born Aug. 10, 1729; died July 12, 1814. A British general, brother of Earl Howe. He succeeded Gage as commander-in-chief in America 1775, commanded at Bunker Hill 1775, and gained the victories of Long Island, White Plains (1776), Brandywine, and Germantown (1777).

Howell (hou'el), **James.** Born in Wales about 1595; died 1666. An English author, best known for his "Letters" (1645–55). He edited the third and fourth editions of Cotgrave's "French and English Dictionary" (1650 and 1660), and compiled a polyglot dictionary, "Lexicon Tetraglotton" (1660) with a classified nomenclature, lists of proverbs, etc.

Howells (hou'elz). **William Dean.** Born at Martinsville, Belmont County, Ohio, March 1,

1837. An American novelist and poet. He was United States consul at Venice 1861–65; editor in-chief of the "Atlantic Monthly" 1871–81, an associate editor of "Harper's Magazine" 1886–88. He published "Poems of Two Friends" (with J. J. Piatt, 1860), "Venetian Life" (1866), "Italian Journeys" (1867), "Poems" (1867). Among his chief novels are "Their Wedding Journey" (1872), "A Chance Acquaintance" (1873), "A Foregone Conclusion" (1874), "The Lady of the Aroostook" (1879), "The Undiscovered Country" (1880), "Dr. Breen's Practice" (1881), "A Modern Instance" (1882), "A Woman's Reason" (1883), "The Rise of Silas Lapham" (1885), "The Minister's Charge" (1886), "Annie Kilburn" (1889), "A Hazard of New Fortunes" (1890). He has also written a number of short comedies and farces.

Howe's Cave (houz kāv). A large and remarkable cave near Schoharie, New York.

Howitt (hou'it), Mrs. (**Mary Botham**). Born at Uttoxeter, England, about 1804: died at Rome, 1888. An English authoress, wife and collaborator of William Howitt. Among her separate works are translations from Frederika Bremer and Hans Anderson, and juvenile works. Her autobiography was edited by her daughter (1889).

Howitt, William. Born at Heanor, Derbyshire, England, 1792: died at Rome, March 3, 1879. An English poet and miscellaneous author. He was the son of Mr. Seaton (1838). "Rural life of England" (1838), "Visits to Remarkable Places" (1840–42), "Rural and Domestic life of Germany" (1842), "History of the Supernatural, etc." (1863), "Northern Heights of London, etc." (1869), etc.; jointly with his wife, "Literature and Romance of Northern Europe" (1852), "Ruined Abbeys and Castles of Great Britain" (1862–64), of the Wye, etc. (1863), of Yorkshire (1865), of the Border (1865).

Howle-glass. See *Eulenspiegel*.

Howrah (hou'rä). A suburb of Calcutta, situated west of that city on the Hugli. Population (1891), 116,606.

Howson (hou'son), **John Saul.** Born at Giggleswick, Yorkshire, England, May 5, 1816: died at Bournemouth, Hants, England, Dec. 15, 1885. An English clergyman and author. He published jointly with W. J. Conybeare, "Life and Epistles of St. Paul" (1850–52), and wrote "Metaphors of St. Paul" (1868), etc.

Howth (houth). A peninsula in County Dublin, Ireland, on the northern side of Dublin Bay.

Höxter (hèks'ter). A manufacturing town in the province of Westphalia, Prussia, situated on the Weser 43 miles south-southwest of Hannover. Near it is the castle of Corvei. It has a church of St. Kilian. Formerly it was a free imperial city and Hanseatic town. Population (1890), commune, 9,016.

Hoxton (hoks'ton). A district in Shoreditch and Hackney, London. "It was sometimes called Hogsdon and Hog Lane. . . . In the 'Domesday' record it is called as Hocheston, and is a lease of the time of Edward III. it is mentioned as Hoggeston. . . . Hoxton has long been noted for the number of its charitable institutions." *Walter Thornbury*, Old and New London, V. 224. (*Webster*)

Hoy (hoi). An island of the Orkneys, southwest of Pomona. It is high and picturesque. Length, 13 miles.

Hoyden (hoi'den), **Miss.** The daughter of Sir Tanbelly Clumsy in Vanbrugh's comedy "The Relapse," a pert and amorous country girl. She was a great favorite with both actresses and audiences.

Hoyle (hoil), **Edmund.** Born 1672: died at London, Aug. 29, 1769. An English writer on games. He published "Short Treatise" on whist (1742; included in his book on games).

Hoz (ōth), **Pedro Sanchez de.** Died at Santiago, Chile, 1548. A Spaniard who, in 1537, received from Charles V. authority to conquer and colonize Chile. Pizarro had already given the same right to Valdivia, and to avoid conflict he arranged that the two should be associated in the enterprise (1539). Valdivia finally became the real leader, but Hoz received rich grant of land and Indians. During Valdivia's absence in Peru he plotted to seize the command; the plan was discovered by Inez de Suaza, and Hoz was beheaded.

Hrabanus Maurus. See *Rabanus*.

Hradschin. See *Prague*.

Hrotsvitha. See *Roswitha*.

Huaina Capac, or **Huayna Ccapac** (wī'nä kä-päk'). Born at Tumibamba about 1450; died Nov., 1525. The eleventh Inca ruler of Peru. According to Ilas Valera he had ruled 42 years at the time of his death. Balboa says 38 years. He conquered the conquests of his father, Tupac Inca Yupanqui, penetrating far south into Chile and subduing the province of Quito, where he fought a memorable battle. During his reign the Inca empire attained its greatest extent and splendor. At his death it was divided between his two sons, Huascar and Atahualpa.

Hualapai. See *Walapai*.

Huallaga (wäl-yä'gä). A river of Peru which flows north and joins the Amazon about lat. 5° 6′ S., long. 75° 40′ W. Length, about 650 miles.

Huamanga. See *Guamanga*.

Huancas (wän'käs). An ancient tribe of Peruvian Indians, of Quichua stock and language, who inhabited a portion of the present department of Junin (province of Jauja). They were subordinate to the Chancas until both tribes were conquered by the Inca Pachacutec Yupanqui, about 1430. Their descendants are now merged in the general population of Peru.

Huancavelica (wän-kä-vä-lē'kä). **1.** A department of central Peru. Area, 10,814 square miles. Population, about 100,000.—**2.** The capital of the department of Huancavelica, situated about 150 miles southeast of Lima. It was formerly one of the richest cities in Peru, and was noted for its quicksilver mines, now abandoned. Population, about 5,000.

Huancavillcas (wän-kä-vēl'käs). A powerful tribe of Indians, presumably of Quichua stock, who formerly inhabited the lowlands of eastern Ecuador, between the river Daule and the sea, and the valleys near the Huallaga appear to have been under Inca domination, occupied the same region at the time of the Spanish conquest. Their descendants are merged in the general population of the Guayaquil valley.

Huancayo (wän-kä'yō). A city of Peru, in the southwestern part of the department of Junin, in the valley of Jauja, 10,880 feet above the sea. It gave its name to the constitution promulgated there Nov. 10, 1839, which was finally superseded by that of Nov. 18, 1860. Population, about 5,000.

Huanta (wän'tä). A town in the department of Ayacucho, Peru, about 200 miles southeast of Lima. Population, about 4,000.

Huánuco (wä'nō-kō), or **Guánuco** (gwä'nō-kō). **1.** A central department of Peru, comprehending part of the upper valley of the Huallaga with the adjacent mountains. The mountains are rich in minerals, and the valleys near the Huallaga are covered with forest. Huanuco corresponds to an Inca province or region of the same name. It was settled by Gomez de Alvarado in 1539. Area, 25,000 square miles. Population, about 50,000.

2. The capital of the department of Huánuco, situated near the river Huallaga 170 miles northnortheast of Lima, founded in 1539. Population, about 7,500.

Huánuco Viejo, or **Huánuco el Viejo** (wä'nō-kō el vē-ā'hō). An ancient Indian town of Peru, about 40 miles west-northwest of the present city of Huánuco. The remains of Incan architecture found here are among the finest in existence. The place was settled by the Spaniards in 1535, but abandoned soon after for the newer capital. Some silver-mines in the vicinity were worked in the 18th century.

Huaqui (wä'kē). A place on the Desaguadero River, Bolivia. It is notable for the battle of June 20, 1811, in which the Spanish forces under Goyeneche defeated the patriots of Buenos Ayres and Upper Peru under Castelli.

Huaraca (wä-rä'kä). A great festival of the ancient Peruvians, held at the time of the summer solstice. The youths who had attained sufficient age and strength were then admitted to military rank, with various ceremonies and tests of endurance.

Huaraz (wä-räth'). The capital of the department of Aneachs, Peru, situated on the river Santa about 200 miles north by west of Lima. Population, about 17,000.

Huarina (wä-rē'nä). A plain at the southwestern extremity of Lake Titicaca, in Peru. It gave its name to the battle of Oct. 26, 1547, in which Gonzalo Pizarro and his lieutenant Carvajal defeated Diego Centeno.

Huascar (wäs'kär), or **Inti Cusi Hualpa** (ēn'tē kō'sē wäl'pä). Born about 1495 (according to Cieza de Leon, in 1500): died at Andamarca, Jan., 1533. An Inca chief. At the death of his father, Huaina Capac (Nov., 1525), the empire was divided between Huascar and his illegitimate brother, Atahualpa. Huascar had the southern and larger part, with his capital at Cuzco. War broke out between the two, and Huascar was eventually defeated and captured (1532). After Atahualpa was seized by Pizarro he feared that the Spaniards would interfere in favor of his brother, and by his secret orders Huascar was drowned.

Huastecs (wäs'teks). A tribe of Indians near the coast of eastern Mexico, in southern Tamaulipas and northern Vera Cruz. By their language they are allied to the Mayas of Yucatan, and those ethnologists who hold that the Mayas came from the north believe that the Huastecs were a tribe left behind during their migration. At the time of the conquest they lived in villages, generally of wooden houses, and practised agriculture. They readily submitted to the whites, and have long been Christianized. Also written *Huasteca, Huaxteca*, and *Guasteca*.

Huatusos. See *Guatusos*.

Huaylas (wī'läs). A colonial intendencia of Peru, now the province of Aneachs. Also written *Huailas*.

Huayna Ccapac. See *Huaina Capac*.

Hubbard (hub'ärd), **William.** Born in England, 1621: died at Ipswich, Mass., Sept. 14, 1704. An American historian and clergyman. He wrote a "History of New England" (published 1815), and a "Narrative of the Troubles with the Indians in New England" (1677).

Hubbardton (hub'ärd-ton). A town in Rutland County, western Vermont, 14 miles northwest of Rutland. Here, July 7, 1777, the British under Fraser defeated the Americans under Francis and Warner. Population (1890), 506.

Huber (ü-bär'), **François.** Born at Geneva, July 2, 1750: died near Geneva, Dec. 31, 1831. A Swiss naturalist, best known from his observations on the honey-bee. He was the author of "Nouvelles observations sur les abeilles" (1792). "Memoire sur l'influence de l'air et des diverses substances gazeuses dans la germination des différentes plantes" (1801). He early became blind from excessive study, and conducted his scientific work thereafter with the aid of his wife.

Huber (hō'ber), **Johannes.** Born at Munich, Aug. 18, 1830: died at Munich, March 19, 1879. A German philosophical writer and leader of the Old Catholic party, professor of philosophy (1855, extraordinary; 1864, ordinary) at Munich: author of "Philosophie der Kirchenväter" (1859), "Das Papsttum und der Staat" (1870), "Der Jesuitenorden" (1873), etc.

Huber, Johann Rudolf. Born at Basel, Switzerland, 1668: died 1748. A Swiss historical painter, sometimes called "the Tintoretto of Switzerland."

Huber, Madame (**Therese Heyne**). Born at Göttingen, Prussia, May 7, 1764: died at Augsburg, Bavaria, June 15, 1829. A German author, wife first of G. Forster, and after his death of L. F. Huber, and daughter of C. G. Heyne. Her "Erzählungen" ("Tales") were published 1830–33.

Huber, Victor Aimé. Born at Stuttgart, Württemberg, March 10, 1800: died near Wernigerode, in the Harz, July 19, 1869. A German literary historian and publicist, son of L. F. Huber. He became professor at Rostock in 1833, at Marburg in 1836, and at Berlin in 1843. He retired in 1846. He wrote "Die Geschichte des Cid" (1829), "Romanische Cid" (1844), "Die neuromanische Poesie in Frankreich" (1833), "Die englischen Universitäten" (1839–40), etc.

Hubert (hü'bert; F. pron. ü-bär'), Saint. [L. *Hubertus*, It. *Uberto*, Sp. Pg. *Huberto*, F. *Hubert*.] Died 727. A bishop of Liège, the traditional patron of hunters.

Hubert. A character in Shakspere's "King John." He is Hubert de Burgh, justice of England, created earl of Kent. He died 1243.

Hubert de Burgh. See *Burgh*.

Hubertusburg (hō'bert-tös-bōrg). A castle near Wermsdorf, Saxony, 25 miles east of Leipsic. The peace of Hubertsburg was concluded here between Prussia, Austria, and Saxony, Feb. 15, 1763, ending the Seven Years' War. Prussia retained Silesia.

Hubli (hō'bli). A town in Dharwar district, Bombay, British India, situated in lat. 15° 20′ N., long. 75° 12′ E. Population (1891), 52,595.

Hübner (hüb'ner), **Emil.** Born July 7, 1834. A German philologist, son of Rudolf Julius Hübner. He became professor of classical philology at the University of Berlin in 1870, and was editor of the periodical "Hermes" 1866–81, and of the "Archäologische Zeitung" 1868–73. He published "Grundriss zu Vorlesungen uber die romische Literaturgeschichte" (4th ed. 1878). "Grundriss zu Vorlesungen uber die lateinische Grammatik" (2d ed. 1881), etc.

Hübner, Baron **Joseph Alexander von.** Born at Vienna, Nov. 26, 1811: died July 30, 1892. An Austrian diplomatist. He was minister at Paris 1849–59, and ambassador at Rome 1866–68. He has published "Sixtus V." (1871), etc.

Hübner, Karl Wilhelm. Born at Königsberg, Prussia, June 14, 1814: died at Düsseldorf, Prussia, Dec. 5, 1879. A German genre-painter.

Hübner, Rudolf Julius Benno. Born at Öls, Silesia, Prussia, Jan. 27, 1806: died at Loschwitz, near Dresden, Nov. 7, 1882. A German historical painter. Among his works are "Roland," "Samson," "Job and his Friends," "The Golden Age," etc.

Huc (ük), **Évariste Régis.** Born at Toulouse, France, Aug. 1, 1813: died at Paris, March 26, 1860. A French Roman Catholic missionary and traveler in the Chinese empire. He published "Souvenirs d'un voyage dans la Tartarie, le Thibet, et la Chine" (1850), "L'Empire chinois" (1854), "Le Christianisme en Chine" (1857–58), etc.

Huddersfield (hud'ėrz-fēld). A parliamentary borough in the West Riding of Yorkshire, England, situated on the Colne 15 miles southwest of Leeds. It has important manufactures, particularly of fancy woolens. Population (1891), 95,422.

Hudibras (hū'di-bras). A satirical poem by Samuel Butler, directed against the Puritans, published in 1663: so called from the name of its hero, who is a Presbyterian country justice. Accompanied by a clerk, one of the Independents, he ranges the country after the manner of Don Quixote, with zealous ignorance endeavoring to correct abuses and repress superstition.

The greatest single production of wit of this period, I might say of this country, is Butler's "Hudibras." It contains specimens of every variety of drollery and satire, and those specimens crowded together into almost every page. The proof of this is that nearly one-half of his lines are got by heart, and quoted for mottoes.

Hazlitt, Eng. Poets, p. 80.

Hudibras, Sir. A rash and melancholy man in Spenser's "Faerie Queene." It is thought that the poet intended to shadow forth the Puritans in this character. See *Hudibras.*

Hudiksvall (hö'diks-väl). A seaport on the eastern coast of Sweden, south of Sundsvall. Population (1890), 4,804.

Hudson (hud'son). (Named from Henry Hudson, who discovered it in 1609.) A river in New York, arising in the Adirondacks in Essex County, New York, flowing south, and falling into New York Bay in lat. 40° 42′ N., long. 74° 1′ W. It is celebrated for its picturesque scenery, especially in its course through the Highlands and past the Palisades. In its lower course it is called the North River. The Mohawk is its chief tributary. Length, about 350 miles; navigable to Troy, 151 miles. On its banks are Troy, Albany, Kingston, Poughkeepsie, Newburg, Fishkill, Cornwall, West Point, Sing Sing, Yonkers, New York, and Jersey City.

Hudson. A city, river port, and the capital of Columbia County, New York, situated on the east bank of the Hudson, 28 miles south of Albany. Population (1890), 9,970.

Hudson, George. Born at York, England, 1800; died at London, Dec. 14, 1871. An English speculator, known as "the railway king."

Hudson, Henry. Died in Hudson Bay (?), 1611. A noted English navigator. He was, perhaps, grandson of Henry Hudson, one of the founders of the Muscovy Company in 1555. In 1607 he was sent out by that company, in the Hopeful, to sail across the pole to the Spice Islands. He reached the east coast of Greenland (lat. 69–70°) in June; sailed northward along the coast to lat. 73°; there went along the ice-barrier to Spitzbergen, reaching 80° 23′; and returned to England, discovering Jan Mayen (named by him Hudson's Touches) on the way. In 1608 he attempted to find a northeast passage. On March 25, 1609, he set sail with the Good Hope and Half Moon, in the service of the Dutch East India Company, with the same object; but his crews mutinied, the Good Hope returned, and with the Half Moon he sailed across the Atlantic to Nova Scotia. Thence he sailed southward, exploring the coast as far as Chesapeake Bay. In Sept. he explored the river afterward named for him, ascending it nearly to the site of Albany. In 1610 he sailed in the Discovery to find a northwest passage, and entered Hudson Strait and Hudson Bay. He wintered on James Bay. On his return his crew mutinied, and on June 22, 1611, he was bound and set adrift, with seven others, in a small boat on Hudson Bay. They were never seen again.

Hudson, Henry Norman. Born at Cornwall, Vt., Jan. 28, 1814; died at Cambridge, Mass., Jan. 16, 1886. An American Shakspearian scholar and Episcopal clergyman. He published "Lectures on Shakspere" (1848), "Shakspere: His Life, Art, and Characters, etc." (1872), "Studies in Wordsworth" (1874), "Essays on Education, etc." (1880). He edited Shakspere (11 vols.) in Ticknor's series (1870–1880).

Hudson, Sir Jeffery or Geoffrey. Born at Oakham, Rutlandshire, England, 1619; died in 1682. A famous English dwarf. He was but 18 or 20 inches high till he was about 30 years of age, when he grew to the height of 3 feet 9 inches. He made his first appearance served up in a pie at the table of the Duke of Buckingham. After the marriage of Charles I. he was a page in the service of the queen. He had many adventures; was a captain in the royal army at the beginning of the civil war; and had his portrait painted by Vandyck. Scott introduces him in "Peveril of the Peak." He was finally arrested in 1682 upon some suspicion connected with the Popish plot, and confined in the Gatehouse prison. He was released, and did not die there as Scott and others state. *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

Hudson Bay. An inland sea in North America, inclosed by British America on the east, south, and west, and partly inclosed by Southampton Island on the north: called James Bay in the south. It communicates with the Atlantic through Hudson Strait, and with the Arctic Ocean through Fox Channel. Its chief tributaries are the Churchill and Nelson. It was explored by Henry Hudson in 1610. Length, about 1,000 miles. Greatest width, about 600 miles.

Hudson Bay Company. A British joint-stock company chartered in 1670 for the purpose of purchasing furs and skins from the Indians of British North America. Its original possessions, called the Hudson Bay Territory, were ceded to the government in 1870.

Hudson Bay Territory. The territory watered by the streams flowing into Hudson Bay, granted to the Hudson Bay Company in 1670. It was incorporated with the Dominion of Canada in 1870. It is known also as Rupert's Land.

Hudson Strait. A sea passage connecting Hudson Bay on the southwest with the Atlantic on the east: discovered by Sebastian Cabot in 1517. Length, about 500 miles. Breadth, about 100 miles.

Hué, or Hué-fu (hö-ā'fö'). The capital of Annam, situated on the river Hué about lat. 16° 30′ N., long. 107° 35′ E. It was fortified by French engineers. Population (estimated), 30,000; with suburbs, 50,000.

Huelva (wel'vä). 1. A province of Andalusia, Spain, bounded by Badajoz on the north, Seville on the east, Cadiz on the southeast, the Atlantic on the south, and Portugal on the west. Area, 4,122 square miles. Population (1887), 254,831.—2. The capital of the province of Huelva, situated on the river Odiel 54 miles west-southwest of Seville. It has sardine fisheries. Near it is the convent of La Rabida, where Columbus was sheltered and received efficient aid for his voyage. The simple buildings, with the iron cross before the door, the two arcaded courts surrounded with cells, and the large hall of the prior Marchena, remain very nearly as when the discoverer sojourned there. Population (1883), 18,105.

Huelva, Alonso Sanchez de. The name given by Garcilasso de la Vega (1609) to a sailor or pilot who is said to have discovered land west of the Canary Islands about 1484. According to the story, this man died in the house of Columbus after having revealed to him the secret of the discovery. The report, in much less definite form, and without the name, first appeared in Gomara's history in 1552. It is now generally discredited.

Huen-Tsang (hwen-tsäng'). See *Hionen-Tsang.*

Huesca (wes'kä). 1. A province of Aragon, Spain, bounded by France on the north, Lerida on the east, Saragossa on the south, and Navarre and Saragossa on the west. Area, 5,878 square miles. Population (1887), 254,958.—2. The capital of the province of Huesca, situated 40 miles northeast of Saragossa. It was occupied by the Moors from 715 to 1096, and was probably the ancient Osca. It is noted for its cathedral of the 15th century. The great recessed west door has fine statues and reliefs, and the alabaster reredos, sculptured with the Passion of Christ, is by Damian Forment, who executed that in the Pilar at Saragossa. Population (1887), 13,041.

Huescar (wes'kär). A town in the province of Granada, Spain, situated on the Guardal in lat. 37° 47′ N., long. 2° 33′ W. Population (1887), 7,528.

Huet (ü-ā'), **Pierre Daniel.** Born at Caen, France, Feb. 8, 1630; died at Paris, Jan. 26, 1721. A French prelate, scholar, Avranches, and a noted scholar. He wrote "Demonstratio evangelica (1679), "Censura philosophiæ cartesianæ" ("Critique of the Philosophy of Descartes," 1689), etc.

Huexotzinco (wä-hōt-thēn'ko). [A Nahuatl name.] A town on the eastern base of the Iztaccihuatl, in the state of Puebla, Mexico. At the time of the conquest the people of Huexotzinco was independent, and almost always at war with the Mexicans and their confederates. In 1524 a convent was established there, parts of which are still occupied.

Hufeland (hö'fe-länd), **Christoph Wilhelm.** Born at Langensalza, Prussia, Aug. 12, 1762; died at Berlin, Aug. 25, 1836. A noted German physician and medical writer. He wrote "Makrobiotik, oder die Kunst das menschliche Leben zu verlangern" (1796), and numerous other works.

Hufland, Gottlieb. Born at Dantzic, Prussia, Oct. 19, 1760; died at Halle, Prussia, Feb. 18, 1817. A German jurist and political economist.

Hug (hōg). **Johann Leonhard.** Born at Constanee, Baden, June 1, 1765; died at Freiburg, Baden, March 11, 1846. A German Roman Catholic biblical critic. He wrote "Einleitung in die Schriften des Neuen Testaments" (1808), etc.

Hügel (hü'gel), Baron **Karl Alexander Anselm von.** Born at Ratisbon, Bavaria, April 25, 1796; died at Brussels, June 2, 1870. A German traveler in India, Kashmir, Indies, and elsewhere. He published "Kaschmir und das Reich der Sikhs" (1840–42), "Das Becken von Kabul" (1851–52), etc.

Huger (ü-jē'), **Benjamin.** Born at Charleston, S. C., 1806; died there, Dec. 7, 1877. A Confederate general in the Civil War. He commanded a division under Johnston at Fair Oaks, and under General Lee at Malvern Hill.

Huger, Francis Kinloch. Born at Charleston, S. C., Sept., 1775; died there, Feb. 14, 1855. An American officer, nephew of Isaac Huger. He joined Dr. Jeff Bolman in the unsuccessful attempt to liberate La Fayette from the fortress of Olmütz in 1796, with the result that he was imprisoned by the Austrian government nearly eight months.

Huger, Isaac. Born on Limerick Plantation, S. C., March 19, 1742; died Oct. 17, 1797. An American general in the Revolution. He commanded the left wing at the battles of Stono, June 20, 1779; was defeated by Tarleton and Webster at Monk's Corner, South Carolina; and commanded the Virginians at Guilford Court House.

Huggins (hug'inz), **William.** Born at London, Feb. 7, 1824. An English astronomer, noted for his researches in spectrum analysis.

Hugh (hü), **F. Hugues** (ügz), "the Great," or "the White." Died June 16, 956. Count of Paris and Duke of France. He married Hedwig, sister of the emperor Otto I., by whom he became the father of Hugh Capet.

Hugh, or **Hugo** (hü'gō), **of Lincoln,** or **of Avalon,** Saint. Born at Avalon, France, about 1135; died at London, Nov., 1200. An English prelate, made bishop of Lincoln in 1186.

Hugh of Lincoln. An English boy alleged to have been put to death by Jews at Lincoln, England, 1255. He is the subject of the "Prioress's Tale" in Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales," and of "Alphonsus of Lincoln."

Hugh, or **Hugo, of Saint Cher.** Born at St. Cher, near Vienne, France, about 1200; died at Orvieto, Italy, 1263. A French cardinal and theological compiler.

Hugh, or **Hugo, of Saint Victor.** Born about 1097; died Feb. 11, 1141. A French mystical theologian. His works were edited in 1648.

Hugh Capet (hü kā'pet; F. pron. ügz kā-pā'). Died Oct. 24, 996. King of France 987–996, son of Hugh the Great whom he succeeded in the duchy of France and in the countship of Paris in 956. He was elected king on the extinction of the direct line of Charles the Great by the death of Louis le Fainéant without issue in 987. He found the royal domain restricted to the region bounded by the Somme, the Loire, Normandy, Auxois, and Champagne; and was powerless to resist the great feudatories — the dukes of Normandy, Brittany, Burgundy, and Aquitaine, and the counts of Flanders, Champagne, and Toulouse — each of whom surpassed the king in military power and in extent of territory. He became the founder of the Capetian dynasty.

Hughenden (hu'en-den). A village in Buckinghamshire, England, 31 miles west-northwest of London. Hughenden Manor was the seat of the Earl of Beaconsfield.

Hughes (hüz). **John.** Born in County Tyrone, Ireland, June 24, 1797; died at New York, Jan. 3, 1864. A Roman Catholic prelate. He became bishop of New York in 1842, and archbishop in 1850. He founded St. John's College, Fordham, in 1838.

Hughes, Thomas. Born near Newbury, Berkshire, England, Oct. 23, 1823. An English author, reformer, and politician. He was educated at Rugby under Dr. Arnold, and was later associated with Canon Kingsley and F. D. Maurice in the movement for improving the conditions of the poor known as "Christian Socialism. He lectured in the United States in 1870, and in 1880 he founded the "Rugby Colony" in Tennessee. He was made queen's counsel in 1869, and county court judge in 1882. (See *Rowley.*) He has written "Tom Brown's School Days" (1856), "The Scouring of the White Horse" (1858), "Tom Brown at Oxford" (1861), "The Manliness of Christ" (1879), "Rugby, Tennessee" (1881), etc.

Hugli, or **Hooghly** (hōg'lē). The westernmost channel of the Ganges, at its delta. Calcutta is situated on it. Length, 145 miles.

Hugli, or **Hooghly.** A city of Bengal, on the Hugli about 25 miles north of Calcutta. Population, about 31,000.

Hugo. See *Hugh.*

Hugo (hō'gō), **Gustav.** Born at Lorrach, Baden, Nov. 23, 1764; died at Göttingen, Prussia, Sept. 15, 1844. A German jurist, author of "Lehrbuch des civilistischen Kursus" (1807–22).

Hugo (hü'gō; F. pron. ü-gō'), **Victor Marie.** Born at Besançon, Feb. 26, 1802; died at Paris, May 22, 1885. A celebrated French poet, the recognized leader of the romantic school of the 19th century in France. His childhood was spent partly with his mother in Paris, and partly in Corsica, Elba, Italy, and Spain — wherever his father, an officer in the French army, could gather his family about him. He received his early education at home, and at a class with the hands of an old priest, Lauvière. In 1815 he went to school, and thence to the Lycée Louis-le-Grand in Paris. In 1816 he wrote his first verses, "Le Vœu de Louis," and all at school he began another tragedy "Athélie," and composed a melodrama "Inez de Castro," and several poems. He also competed for a prize of the French academy with a poem, "Sur les avantages de l'étude" (1817). Again, in 1818, he competed with his poems "Sur l'institution du jury" and "Sur les avantages de l'enseignement mutuel." His successes encouraged him to send to the Academy of Floral Games at Toulouse "Les derniers bardes," "Les vierges de Verdun," and "Le rétablissement de la statue de Henri IV." (1819), for which he was awarded the golden violet. In 1820 he took another prize with his poem "Moise sur le Nil, and was made maître ès jeux-floraux. In 1819 he had founded a fortnightly review, "Le Conservateur Littéraire"; he wrote also for "La Muse Française." His poetical compositions include "Odes et poésies diverses" (1822), "Nouvelles odes" (1824), "Odes et ballades" (1826), of which a revised and enlarged edition appeared in 1828; "Les orientales" (1829), "Les feuilles d'automne" (1831), "Les chants du crépuscule" (1835), "Les voix intérieures" (1837), "Les rayons et les ombres" (1840), "Les châtiments" (1853), "Les contemplations" (1856), "La légende des siècles" (1859), "Les chansons des rues et des bois" (1865), "L'Année terrible" (1872), "L'Art d'être grand-père (1877), second series of "La légende des siècles" (1877), "Le pape" (1878), "La pitié suprême" (1879), "L'Ane" (1880), "Religions et religion" (1880), "Les quatre vents de l'esprit" (1881), third series of "La légende des siècles" (1883), "La fin de satan" (1886), "Dieu" (1891), "Toute la lyre" (1888–93). As a dramatist Victor Hugo adapted "Amy Robsart" (1829) from Scott's "Kenilworth" and also wrote "Cromwell" (1827), "Marion Delorme" (1829), "Hernani" (1830), "Le roi s'amuse" (1832), "Lucrèce Borgia" (1833), "Marie Tudor" (1833), "Angelo" (1835), "Esmeralda" (1836), "Ruy Blas" (1838), "Les Burgraves" (1843), "Torquemada" (1882). "Le théâtre en liberté" (1886), and "Les jumeaux" (1889). Victor Hugo's prose writings are "Han d'Islande" (1823), "Bug-Jargal" (1826), "Le dernier jour d'un condamné" (1829), "Notre

Dame de Paris" (1831), "Littérature et philosophie mêlées" and "Claude Gueux" (1834), "Le Rhin" (1842), "Napoléon le petit" (1852), "Les misérables" (1862), "Victor Hugo raconté par un témoin de sa vie" (1863), "William Shakespeare" (1864), "Les travailleurs de la mer" (1866), "L'Homme qui rit" (1869), "Actes et paroles" (1872–76), "Quatrevingt-treize" (1874), "Histoire d'un crime" (1877–78), "Choses vues" (1887), "Un voyage: Alpes et Pyrénées" (1890). He was elected to the French Academy Jan. 7, 1841. His interest in politics and journalism led him to found a newspaper, "L'Événement," in 1848. After the revolution of the same year he was exiled from France not to return till the fall of the empire in 1870. He went first to Brussels, in 1851, and thence to Jersey. In 1870 Victor Hugo was elected a life member of the French senate in 1876, and the last years of his life were devoted to literary work.

Huguenots (hū'ge-nots). [The name as applied to the Protestants of France was first used about 1560, being apparently imported from Geneva, where it appears to have been for some time in use as a political nickname. Its particular origin is unknown; no contemporary information has been found.] The Reformed or Calvinistic communion established in France in the 16th and 17th centuries. The Huguenots were the Puritans of France, noted in general for their austere virtues and the singular purity of their lives. They were persecuted in the reign of Francis I. and his immediate successors, and after 1562 were frequently at war with the Catholics, under the lead of such men as Admiral Coligny and the King of Navarre (afterward Henry IV. of France). In religious wars and massacres, notably that of St. Bartholomew (Aug. 24, 1572), they continued numerous and powerful, and the Edict of Nantes issued by Henry IV. (1598), secured to them full political and civil rights. Their political power was broken after the surrender of La Rochelle in 1628, and the revocation of the Edict of Nantes by Louis XIV. (1685) caused the most severe persecutions, forced hundreds of thousands into exile to Prussia, the Netherlands, Switzerland, England, etc. Many settled in the colonies of New York, Virginia, etc., but especially in South Carolina. The name is now applied in general to the present day to the descendants of the original Huguenots.

Huguenots, Les. An opera by Meyerbeer, first produced at Paris in 1836.

Hugues (üg), **Victor.** Born at Marseilles, 1761; died near Bandeau, Nov., 1826. A French administrator. He went to Santo Domingo in 1778, was engaged in the revolution of 1789, and was deported to France. The Convention made him commissioner to the French West Indies (1794), where by severe measures he soon began to look St. Lucia and other islands from the English. In his government of Guadeloupe he showed extreme cruelty to those opposed to revolutionary ideas. He fitted out several privateers which preyed not only on the English, but on North American commerce, nearly provoking a war between the United States and France (1798). Recalled in Dec., 1798, he was made captain-general (Nov. 1799), finally surrendering to the English Jan. 12, 1809. He was again governor of Cayenne 1817–19.

Huilliches (wēl-yē-chās). [Araucanian: *huilli*, southern, and *che*, people.] The name given to various hordes of Indians of the Araucanian stock who inhabit that portion of Chile near the Gulf of Ancud. See *Araucanians*.

Huitzilihuitl (wet-zē-lē'wētl). [Nahuatl, 'humming-bird.'] Died in 1414. An Aztec sovereign of Tenochtitlan (Mexico) from 1403. He was a son of Acamapichtli, and married a daughter of Tezozomoc chitlan, thus strengthening the alliance between the two tribes. It was under a regular system of laws was first established during his reign.

Huitzilopochtli (wēt-zē-lō-spōch'tlē). The war-god and principal deity of the ancient Mexicans: "the mythic leader and chief deity of the Aztecs, dominant tribe of the Nahua nation" (*Bancroft*). He was represented by a hideous stone idol, believed by Bandelier and others to be the one now preserved in the museum at Mexico. As he was supposed to be of a very sanguinary disposition, immense numbers of human sacrifices were made before the idol. When his great temple was dedicated, in 1486, it is stated that 70,000 victims (evidently an exaggeration) were slain. It appears that he was also called *Mexitli* (whence the name Mexico, given to Tenochtitlan).

Hulin, or **Hullin** (ü-laṅ'), Comte **Pierre Augustin.** Born at Paris, Sept. 6, 1758; died at Paris, Jan. 9, 1841. A French general in the Napoleonic wars. He became adjutant-general to Bonaparte in 1796, and general of division in 1802. He presided at the court-martial which condemned the Duc d'Enghien in 1804, and in 1812, when governor of Paris, put down the conspiracy of Malet to subvert the empire.

Hull (hul), or **Kingston-upon-Hull** (kingz'ton-pon-hul'). A seaport in the East Riding of Yorkshire, England, situated at the entrance of the Hull into the Humber, in lat. 53° 45′ N., long. 0° 19′ W. After London and Liverpool, Hull is the principal port in England. It is an important terminus of steam-packet lines to domestic, continental, and American ports, and a center for extensive fisheries. Trinity Church is one of the greatest of English parish churches, in the Decorated and Perpendicular styles: it exhibits highly interesting tracery. Hull became an important port under Edward I. It was the birthplace of William Wilberforce. Population (1891), 190,360.

Hull, A town in Ottawa County, Quebec, on the Ottawa River opposite Ottawa. Population (1891), 11,265.

Hull, Isaac. Born at Derby, Conn., March 9, 1773 (1775?); died at Philadelphia, Feb. 13, 1843. An American commodore. He commanded the Constitution, which defeated and captured the Guerrière Aug. 19, 1812.

Hull, William. Born at Derby, Conn., June 24, 1753; died at Newton, Mass., Nov. 29, 1825. An American general. He served through the Revolutionary War: was governor of Michigan Territory 1805–34; and surrendered Detroit to the British in 1812.

Hullin. See *Hulin*.

Hulse (huls), **John.** Born at Middlewich, Cheshire, March 15, 1708: died Dec. 14, 1790. An English clergyman. He bequeathed estates to the University of Cambridge, which form an endowment for the Hulsean professorship or divinity, for the Hulsean lectures (on the Christian evidences, or in explanation of difficult or obscure parts of Scripture), and for certain Hulsean prizes.

Hulst (hulst). A town in the Netherlands, 16 miles west by north of Antwerp.

Huma, or **Wahuma** (wä-hō'mä). A pastoral tribe of Galla origin which has given to Karagwe, Unyoro, and Uganda their royal families. In these kingdoms they form a landed gentry, giving wives to their Bantu neighbors, but keeping other blood separate. In Unyoro and Karagwe they are honored; in Uganda they are rather despised. Like the Galla, they are a fine-looking race. They formerly spoke the Bantu languages of their neighbors in addition to their own, which most be of Hamitic structure.

Humahuacas (ö-mä-wä'käs). A tribe of Indians who inhabit the valleys and plateaus of the eastern Andes, in what is now the Argentine province of Jujuy and southern Bolivia. They made a brave resistance to the Spaniards from 1592 to about 1630, when the remnants were taken to Rioja, farther south; there they soon became extinct as a tribe.

Humahwi. See *Humuchi*.

Humaita (ö-mi-ē-tä'). A town of southwestern Paraguay, on the river Paraguay 15 miles above its confluence with the Parana. The river is here greatly narrowed. Humaita and an advanced post to the south, called Curupaity, were strongly fortified by the elder and younger Lopez, and they are memorable for the long siege which they sustained from the Brazilian and allied forces during the war of the Triple Alliance. The works were destroyed July 25, 1868, and were dismantled by the Brazilians.

Humawhi (hö-ma'hwe). An almost extinct tribe of North American Indians. See *Palubahhaw*.

Humbe. See *Kivondahu*.

Humbe (hom'be). A Portuguese fort and country capital on the Kimene River, West Africa. Several wars have been fought here between the Portuguese, the Boers, and the natives. The native name is *Cukumbi*.

Humber (hum'bėr). [ME. *Humber*, *Humbre*, AN. *Humber*, *Humbre*.] An estuary formed by the junction of the Trent and the Ouse, England. It lies between Yorkshire on the north and Lincolnshire on the south. Length, about 40 miles. The chief ports are Hull and Grimsby. It was the boundary of ancient Northumbria (Deira) and Mercia, and a thoroughfare for Norse incursions.

Humbert (hum'bėrt), It. **Umberto** (öm-ber'tō), **I., Ranieri Carlo Emanuele Giovanni Maria Ferdinando Eugenio.** Born at Turin, March 14, 1844. Son of Victor Emanuel and Maria Adelaide, whom he succeeded in 1878. He commanded, while Prince of Piedmont, a division of General Cialdini's army at Custozza June 23, 1866. The most notable event of his reign is the formation of the Triple Alliance (1882).

Humboldt (hum'bōlt; G. pron. höm'bōlt), Baron **Friedrich Heinrich Alexander von.** Born at Berlin, Sept. 14, 1769: died there, May 6, 1859. A celebrated German scientist and author. He studied at the universities of Frankfort-on-the-Oder and Gottingen, and afterward in Holland, Belgium, and England continued his studies at the mining school in Freiberg. From 1792 he was for several years mining engineer at Steben, near Bayreuth, but resigned the position in 1797 and left for England, Italy and Switzerland. In 1799 he became acquainted with Aime Bonpland, with whom he undertook from 1799 to 1804 a scientific journey to South America and Mexico. From 1829 to 1827 he lived for the most part in Paris, engaged in scientific work. After 1827 he took up his permanent residence in Berlin. In 1829, at the instance of the Emperor of Russia, he undertook, in another scientific expedition, to Siberia and the Caspian Sea. Subsequently until his death, he lived in Berlin. The results of the American journey were published in a large series of works with the general title "Voyage aux regions equinoxiales du nouveau continent." They include "Relation historique" (1811–29, covering only the first part of the trip), "Essai politique sur le Nouvelle Espagne" (1811), "Essai politique sur l'isle de Cuba" (1826–27), scientific monographs, atlases, etc. The "Asie Centrale" and other works describe the Asiatic journey. The "Examen critique de l'histoire de la geographie du nouveau continent, etc.," a work showing great research, was published 1834–38, and "Kosmos" 1845–58. The latter, perhaps the greatest of Humboldt's books, was first published in German.

Humboldt, Baron **Friedrich Wilhelm Christian Karl Fernand von,** commonly known as **Wilhelm von Humboldt.** Born at Potsdam, Prussia, June 22, 1767: died at Tegel, near Berlin, April 8, 1835. A German philologist and author. He studied jurisprudence at Frankfort-on-the-Oder and Gottingen. He afterward traveled extensively through Europe, and acquired a mastery of the principal modern languages. From 1801 to 1808 he was Prussian minister resident in Rome. The latter year he returned to Berlin, where, as minister of public instruction he was active in the foundation of the new University of Berlin. Afterward he was minister resident in Vienna and a member of the Vienna Congress. Later he was minister resident in London, and, finally, minister of the interior in Berlin. After 1819 he lived to the most part at Tegel. His principal work, "Ueber die Verschiedenheit des menschlichen Sprachbaues und ihren Einfluss auf die geistige Entwickelung des Menschengeschlechts" ("On the Difference in the Construction of Language, and its Influence upon the Intellectual Development of the Human Race"), has been published several times separately. "Briefe an eine Freundin" ("Letters to a Friend," Charlotte Diede) appeared first in 1847. His collected works were published at Berlin, 1841–52, in 7 vols.

Humboldt (hum'bōlt) **Lake,** or **Humboldt Sink.** A lake in the west of Nevada, with no outlet to the sea.

Humboldt Mountains. A range of mountains in the eastern part of Nevada.

Humboldt River. A river in Nevada, flowing into Lake Humboldt. Length, about 350 miles. Its valley is traversed by the Central Pacific Railroad.

Hume (hum). **David.** [The name *Home* is the same as *Home*.] Born at Edinburgh, April 26 (O. S.), 1711: died there, Aug. 25, 1776. A famous Scottish philosopher and historian. He studied at Edinburgh University (1734), and later he remained until 1737, chiefly at La Fleche in Anjou; retired to Ninewells, Berwickshire, in 1749; became a companion to the Marquis of Annandale in 1745, and was dismissed in 1746; became secretary to General St. Clair, by whom he was appointed judge advocate, and whom he accompanied on an embassy to Vienna and Turin; was appointed keeper of the Library of the Faculty of Advocates at Edinburgh in 1752; visited France 1763–65; and was under-secretary of state 1767–68. He is chiefly celebrated as the expounder of skeptical views in philosophy, which have produced an extraordinary effect upon all metaphysical thinking since his day. He wrote "A Treatise of Human Nature, etc." (1738–40), "Essays, Moral and Political" (1741–42), "Philosophical Essays concerning Human Understanding" (1748; afterward called "An Enquiry concerning Human Understanding"), "Political Discourses" (1752), "An Enquiry concerning the Principles of Morals" (1751), "Four Dissertations" (1757), "History of England" (1754–61), "Natural History of Religion" (1757), "Two Essays" (1777), "Dialogues concerning Natural Religion" (1779). Collected works edited by Green and Grose (4 vols., 1874): life by J. H. Burton (1846).

Hummel (höm'mel), **Johann Nepomuk.** Born at Pressburg, Hungary, Nov. 14, 1778: died at Weimar, Germany, Oct. 17, 1837. A celebrated German pianist and composer for the pianoforte, author of concertos, sonatas, operas (3), etc. He was a pupil of Mozart, kapellmeister to Prince Esterhazy 1804–11, conductor at Stuttgart 1816, and later (1820) conductor at Weimar.

Hummums, The. See the extract.

> In the southeast corner of the market-place (Covent Garden), and occupying that portion which was destroyed by fire, are two hotels, known by the strange names of the "Old Hummums" and the "New Hummums." The name is a corruption of "Humsum." Mr. Wright, in his "History of Domestic Manners of England," says: "Among the customs introduced from the East was that of sweating bath which, under the name of the hothouse, became widely known in England. . . . These "Hummums," however, when established in London, seem to have been mostly frequented by women of doubtful repute. . . . They soon came to be used for the purpose of intrigue, which gradually led to their suppression.
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> *Thornbury*, Old and New London, III. 251.

Humorists, The. A comedy by Thomas Shadwell, produced in 1671. In this play the word *humorist* has its early meaning of a capricious person.

Humorous Courtier, The. A comedy by Shirley, printed in 1640.

Humorous Day's Mirth, An. A comedy by Chapman, printed in 1599.

Humorous Lieutenant, The. A play by Fletcher, probably produced between 1618 and 1625, printed in 1647.

Humphrey (hum'fri), Duke of Gloucester, called "Good Duke Humphrey." Born 1391: died at Bury St. Edmunds, Feb. 23, 1447. The youngest son of Henry IV. by his first wife, Mary Bohun. He studied at Balliol College, Oxford, and was noted as a patron of learning and a collector of books. He was the founder, by his gifts of books, of the library of that university. In 1420 he was appointed lieutenant of England, and held that office until the return of Henry V. in 1422. On Henry's death Gloucester, though only deputy for Bedford, became practically protector of the young king Henry VI., through Bedford's occupation with affairs in France. In 1422 he married Jacqueline, only daughter of William I., count of Hainault, to whose estates she had succeeded, but of which she had been deprived; and in 1424 conquered Hainault and was proclaimed its count. In 1428 his marriage with Jacqueline was annulled, and he soon married his mistress, Eleanor Cobham. His protectorate, which was throughout unfortunate, was terminated by the coronation of Henry VI., Nov. 6, 1429. In 1441 he was disgraced through the dealings of his wife with the astrologer Bolingbroke. (See *Cobham, Eleanor.*) In 1447 he was arrested by order of the king, and in a few days died.

Humphrey, Heman. Born at West Simsbury, Hartford County, Conn., March 26, 1779; died at Pittsfield, Mass., April 3, 1861. An American Congregational clergyman and educator, president of Amherst College 1823–45. He published "Tour in France, etc." (1838).

Humphrey Clinker, The Expedition of. A novel by Tobias George Smollett, published in 1771. It is written in the form of letters.

They Mr and Mrs. Bramble on their expedition in search of health pick up a postilion named Humphrey Clinker, a convert to the new doctrines of Whitefield and Wesley, who afterward turns out to be a natural son of Mr. Bramble himself, and who, after converting Miss Tabitha and Mrs. Winifred Jiles, Bramble's maid), marries the latter.

Forsyth, Novels and Novelists of the 18th Cent., p. 280.

Humphreys (hum'friz). **Andrew Atkinson.** Born at Philadelphia, Nov. 2, 1810; died at Washington, Dec. 27, 1883. An American general, served with distinction in the Union army in the Civil War, commanding a division at the battle of Gettysburg in 1863, and a corps in the operations about Petersburg 1864–65. He was chief of engineers in the United States army 1866–74.

Humphreys, David. Born at Derby, Conn., July, 1752; died at New Haven, Conn., Feb. 21, 1818. An American poet and diplomatist. He published, with Barlow, Hopkins, and Trumbull, the "Anarchiad" (1786–87). His collected works were published 1790 and 1804.

Humphrey's Clock, Master. See *Master Humphrey*.

Humphrey's Walk, Duke. A name given to the middle aisle of St. Paul's Church in London, on account of the tomb of Duke Humphrey, the son of Henry IV., which was said to be there.

Humpoletz (hom'po-lets). A town in southeastern Bohemia, 57 miles southeast of Prague. Population (1890), commune, 5,943.

Humuya (ö-mö'yä), or **Ulua** (ö-lö'ä). A river in Honduras which flows northward and falls into the Gulf of Honduras.

Huna (hö'nä), Count, 782?–died 297. The principal of the Talmudic Academy in Sora, Mesopotamia. He was distinguished both for learning and charity.

Hunah (hö'nä). A tribe of North American Indians, living on Chichagof Island, Alaska. They number 908. See *Kolaschan*.

Hunan, or **Hoonan** (hö-nän'). A province in central China. Area, 74,320 square miles. Population, 21,000,000.

Huncamunca (hung'kä-mung'kä). A character in Fielding's burlesque tragedy "Tom Thumb the Great." She is the daughter of King Arthur and Queen Dollallolla, of a very sweet, gentle, and amorous disposition, equally in love with Lord Grizzle and Tom Thumb, and desirous to be married to them both.

Hunchback, The. A comedy by J. Sheridan Knowles, produced in 1832.

Hundred Days, The. The period of about 100 days, from the middle of March to June 22, 1815, during which Napoleon I., after his escape from Elba, attempted to reestablish his empire. It ended in the crushing defeat at Waterloo and his abdication.

Hundred Years' War. The series of wars between England and France about 1338–1453. The English, generally victors in these wars down to about 1360, by the Peace of Bretigny, 1360, gained a great part of France; were finally expelled entirely, except from Calais, which they retained for about a century longer.

Hundsrück (höntsʻrük). A mountain-range in western Germany, between the Moselle and Nahe, connected with the Vosges.

Hunfalvy (hön'fol-ve), **János.** Born at Gross-Schlagendorf, Zips, Hungary, June 9, 1820; died Dec. 6, 1888. A Hungarian geographer, brother of Pál Hunfalvy. His chief work is a "Physical Geography of Hungary" (1863–66).

Hunfalvy, Pál. Born at Nagy-Szalok, Zips, Hungary, March 12, 1810; died Nov. 30, 1891. A Hungarian philologist and ethnographer.

Hungarian Insurrection. A rising in Hungary against the government of Ferdinand V., in 1847–1848. It was caused by a demand for reforms in taxation, freedom of the press, citizenship, serfdom, etc., and followed on the Paris revolution of 1848. Kossuth was the chief leader. Ferdinand appointed a separate Hungarian ministry, but encouraged Jellachich, the Ban of Croatia, to revolt against Hungary. The war continued under the reigned Francis Joseph (who succeeded Dec. 2). The chief Hungarian generals were Görgei, Klapka, Bem, and Dembinski. In April, 1849, the Hungarians declared their independence and Kossuth became the virtual head of the government. By the aid of Russian armies the Austrians conquered the country. Görgei surrendered the main army at Villagos Aug., 1849, and Kossuth escaped. The country was subdued under the harsh governm ent of the Austrian general Haynau.

Hungary (hung'gā-ri). [ME. *Hongarie, Hongarie*, OF. *Hongarie*, F. *Hongrie*, Sp. Pg. *Hungria*, It. *Ungheria, Ongaria*, ML. *Hungaria* (G. *Ungarn*), from *Hungeri, Ungari, Ungri, Ugri*, Mag. *Ogyra*, a name given to the Magyars. The Magyar name of the country is *Magyarország.*] A country of central Europe: a name used in three distinct, more or less extended senses. (*a*) The Transleithan division of the Austrian-Hungarian monarchy, including Hungary proper with Transylvania, Croatia and Slavonia, and Fiume. In this sense it is a kingdom united with Austria in a personal union under the reigning house, having its own Reichstag at Budapest: this is composed of a Table of Magnates and a Chamber of Deputies numbering 453) and legislates in general for the Transleithan division, and in particular for Hungary and Transylvania. In the Hungarian part of the empire less than one half are Magyar, the remainder being Rumanians, Germans, Slovaks, Serbo-Croatians, Ruthenians, etc., as regards religion, the Roman Catholics are more numerous than the Greek Church, Protestants, and Israelites. (*See Croatia, Slavonia, Transylvania*, etc., for these names, for the empire in general, see *Austria*). Area, 125,039 square miles. Population (1890, 17,463,475. (*b*) Hungary proper and Transylvania (now incorporated with it). This is the main part of the Transleithan division just described. Area, 109,870 square miles. Population (1890), 15,732,236. The Hungary proper—that is, the main portion of the Transleithan division, less Transylvania. See *Transylvania*. In this sense, Hungary is bounded by Moravia (separated by the Carpathians on the north and by Austria separated by the Carpathians on the northwest, by Galicia (separated by the Carpathians on the north and northeast, Bukowina and Transylvania on the east, Servia (separated by the Danube) and Croatia-Slavonia (separated by the Drave) on the south, and Styria and Lower Austria (separated by the Leithaand Mur) on the west. The Carpathians are in the north and east; the Bakony Wald and spurs of the Alps are west of the Danube. The leading physical features are the great plains of the Danube and Theiss. The country produces large quantities of wheat, barley, rye, Indian corn, wine; the mineral products are coal, iron, lead, copper, silver, gold, etc. The export are wheat, flour, barley, live stock, etc. Including Transylvania, Hungary has 63 counties. The capital and principal city is Budapest. The dominant people in Hungary proper are the Magyars. Hungary proper was included in the ancient Pannonia and Dacia. The settlement of the Magyars under Arpad in the ninth century, their subsequent attacks on neighboring lands, and were defeated by Henry the Fowler and by Otto the Great on the Lechfeld (955). Hungary was Christianized in the end of the fifth century, and became a kingdom under St. Stephen in 1000. During the next two centuries it increased its territories at the expense of the Slavs. The constitution of the "Golden Bull" was granted in 1222. The country was overrun and ravaged by the Mongols in 1241. The Arpad dynasty came to an end in 1301, and was followed by the House of Anjou (1305), under which the country became a commanding European nation. Louis united the crowns of Hungary and Poland 1370–82; and they were again united under Ladislaus, who died in 1444. War against the Turks was carried on under the leadership of John Hunyadi and Matthias Corvinus reigned 1458–90. The crowns of Hungary and Bohemia were united 1490–1526. On the overthrow of the Hungarians by the Turks at the battle of Mohacs, 1526, a large part of Hungary passed to the Turks, and Ferdinand of the Hapsburgs (later emperor) became king of the remainder with Zapolya as rival king. Buda was conquered from the Turks in 1686. The sovereignty was made hereditary in the Hapsburg family in 1687; and Hungary was ceded by the Turks in 1699 and 1718. An eight years' rebellion was suppressed 1711. The abolition of 1848–49, under the leadership of Kossuth and others, was suppressed with Russian assistance. The dualistic system of government was established under Francis Joseph by the Ausgleich in 1867. Area of proper, 91,500 square miles. Population (1890), 12,995,410.

Hungerford (hung'ger-förd). Mrs. (**Margaret Hamilton Argles**). A contemporary Irish novelist. Most of her books have appeared under the pseudonym "The Duchess."

Hungu, or **Mahungu** (mä-hön'gö). A Bantu tribe of Angola, west Africa, subsisting on struggling and robbing caravans from the head waters of the Dande eastward to the Kuangu River. The Mahungu grow coffee, which they sell at Bondo, Loanda, and Ambiz. They speak a dialect of Kongo closely related to Mbamba, and are a lower grade than Mbamba.

Hüningen (hü'ning-en). F. **Huningue** (ü-nan'). A town and former fortress of Upper Alsace, on the Rhine 3 miles north of Basel.

Huns (hunz). [LL. *Hunni*, Lgr. *Ounnoi*, also LL. *Chunni, Chuni*, Lgr. *Xounnoi, Xounnoi*; doubtfully identified with the Chinese *Hiungnu* or *Hoangnoo*, a people who, according to Chinese annals, constituted about the end of the 3d century B. C. a powerful empire in central Asia.] A Mongolian race which, having crossed the Volga about 350 and totally defeated the Alani, united with them and then attacked the Goths, thus compelling the irruption of the Goths into the Roman Empire about 375. The Huns, with various subject tribes, invaded Gaul under the leadership of Attila, and were defeated near Chalons-sur-Marne in 451. (*See Attila*, etc.) The date of the Huns is uncertain. They were probably merged in the later invaders.

But for one somewhat disputed source of information, all is dark concerning them. That source is the history of China. If the Huns be the Hoang-nu, whose ravages are recorded in that history, then we have a minute account of their doings for centuries before the Christian era, and we know, in fact, far more about them than about the inhabitants of Gaul or Britain before the time of Julius Cæsar: if they are not, our ignorance is complete. A learned and laborious Frenchman, M. Deguignes, in the middle of last century, conceived the idea that the Huns might be thus identified, and with minute pains has written out their history from Chinese sources, and has elaborated it in close connection with that of the various Tartar conquerors, who, since then day, have poured down upon the civilised kingdoms of Europe and Asia and wasted them. *Bodichon*, Britain and her Invaders, II. 3.

Huns, White, or **Ephthalites.** An ancient people in central Asia, near the Oxus. They were so called by the Greeks on account of their civilization. It is supposed that they became established in the region after the great emigration of the Huns. They were finally blended with the Turks.

Hunt (hunt), **James Henry Leigh.** [The surname *Hunt* is from ME. *hounte*, AS. *húnta*, a hunter.] Born at Southgate, near London, Oct. 19, 1784; died at Putney, near London, Aug. 28, 1859. An English essayist, poet, and miscellaneous author. His chief works are essays, the poem "Story of Rimini" (1816), "Recollections of Lord Byron" (1828), "Autobiography" (1850).

Hunt, Richard Morris. Born at Brattleboro, Vt., Oct. 28, 1828. An American architect, brother of W. M. Hunt. He designed the Lenox Library, the Tribune building (New York), and residences in Newport, Boston, etc.

Hunt, Thomas Sterry. Born at Norwich, Conn., Sept. 5, 1826; died at New York city, Feb. 12, 1892. An American chemist, mineralogist, and geologist. He was chemist and mineralogist to the Geological survey of Canada 1847–72, and was professor of geology in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology 1872–78. He wrote "Chemical and Geological Essays" (1870), "The Dynamic of Civilization" (of col. 1882), "A New Basis for Chemistry" (1887), etc.

Hunt, William Henry. Born at London, March 28, 1790; died Feb. 10, 1864. An English painter in water-colors.

Hunt, William Holman. Born at London, 1827. An English painter, one of the leaders of the Preraphaelite school. He first exhibited in the Royal Academy in 1846. Among his works are "Awakening Conscience" and "Light of the World" (1854), "Flight of the Saviour in Infancy" (1860), "Isabella and the Pot of Basil" (1868), "The Shadow of Death" (1873), "Portrait of Dante Gabriel Rossetti" (1884).

Hunt, William Morris. Born at Brattleboro, Vt., March 31, 1824; died at Isles of Shoals, N. H., Sept. 8, 1879. A noted American portrait, landscape, and figure painter, a pupil of Couture and Millet. Among his works are sketches of street life in Paris, mural paintings in the Capitol at Albany, New York, etc.

Hunter (hun'ter), **David.** Born at Washington, D. C., July 21, 1802; died at Washington, Feb. 2, 1886. An American general in the Civil War. He commanded the main column of McDowell's army in the Manassas campaign, and participated in the battle of Bull Run July 21, 1861. He was appointed to the command of the Department of the South in March, 1862, and April 12, following, issued an order liberating the slaves in his department (Georgia, Florida, and South Carolina), which order was annulled by the President ten days later.

Hunter, John. Born at Long Calderwood, Lanarkshire, Scotland, Feb. 13, 1728; died at London, Oct. 16, 1793. A noted British surgeon, anatomist, and physiologist, brother of William Hunter. He collected at London a museum of anatomical, physiological, and pathological specimens. He wrote "Natural History of the Human Teeth" (1771–78), "Treatise on the Blood, Inflammation, and Gunshot Wounds" (1794), etc.

Hunter, Mrs. Leo. The author of an ode to "an expiring frog": a character devoted to celebrities, in Dickens's "Pickwick Papers."

Hunter, Robert Mercer Taliaferro. Born in Essex County, Va., April 21, 1809. An American statesman. He was a member of Congress (Democratic) from Virginia 1837–47, and from Alabama (secession) 1861. United states senator 1847–61; Confederate secretary of state in 1861; Confederate senator; and peace commissioner in 1865. He lived in Virginia in 1877, and retired from public life in 1880. He took a leading part in the framing of the tariff act of 1857.

Hunter, William. Born at Long Calderwood, Lanarkshire, Scotland, May 23, 1718; died at London, March 30, 1783. A British physician, anatomist, and physiologist. He was noted as a lecturer on anatomy, and as the collector of a museum (now in the University of Glasgow). He wrote "Anatomy of the Gravid Uterus" (1774), etc.

Hunter, Sir William Wilson. Born July 15, 1840. An English statistician and author. He received an appointment in the Indian civil service in 1862, and became director-general of statistics in India in 1871, and an additional member of the viceroy's council in 1881. He has published "The Annals of Rural Bengal" (1868), "A Comparative Dictionary of the Languages of India and High Asia" (1868), "The Indian Empire" (1878), "The Imperial Gazetteer of India" (1881), "The Indian Empire" (1882), "A Brief History of the Indian People" (1883), etc.

Huntingdon (hun'ting-don). [ME. *Huntyngdon, Huntendon, Hantendon*, AS. *Huntandún*, hunter's hill.] 1. A county in south midland England, also called Hunts. It is bounded by Cambridge on the east, Bedford on the southeast, southwest and Northampton on the west and north. The northern portion is

longs to the Fen district. Agriculture is the leading industry. Area, 366 square miles. Population (1891), 57,761. Also *Huntingdonshire*.

2. The capital of the county of Huntingdon, on the Ouse 57 miles north of London. It was the birthplace of Oliver Cromwell and the residence of Cowper. Population (1891), 4,349.

Huntingdon, Countess of. See *Shirley, Selina*.

Huntingdonians (hun-ting-dō'ni-anz). A denomination of Calvinistic Methodists in England and Wales, adherents of George Whitefield and Selina, countess of Huntingdon, after their separation from the Wesleys. It is Congregational in polity.

Huntington (hun'ting-ton), **Daniel.** Born at New York, Oct. 14, 1816. An American painter, especially noted for portraits. He was a pupil of Morse and of Inman and was elected a National Academician in 1839. He was for many years president of the National Academy. Among his paintings is "The Republican Court in the Time of Washington."

Huntington, Frederick Dan. Born at Hadley, Mass., May 28, 1819. An American bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church. He was pastor of the South Congregational Church at Boston 1842–55, and was Plummer professor of Christian morals in Harvard University 1855–60, when he withdrew from the Unitarian denomination and took orders in the Protestant Episcopal Church. He established, with Dr. George M. Randall, the "Church Monthly" in 1861, and in 1869 became bishop of Central New York.

Huntington, Samuel. Born at Windham, Conn., about 1732; died at Norwich, Conn., Jan. 5, 1796. An American politician, a signer of the Declaration of Independence as member of Congress in 1776. He was governor of Connecticut 1786–1796.

Hunts (hunts). An abbreviation of *Huntingdon* or *Huntingdonshire*.

Huntsville (hunts'vil). A manufacturing city and the capital of Madison County, Alabama, in lat. 34° 45′ N., long. 86° 41′ W. Population (1890), 7,995.

Hunyady (hön'yod-i), **János.** Born at Hunyad, Transylvania, 1387; died at Semlin, Croatia-Slavonia, Aug. 11, 1456. A Hungarian general. He became voivode of Transylvania in 1442, and was chosen regent of Hungary on the death of Ladislaus I. of Poland at the battle of Varna in 1444. His most celebrated exploit was his successful defense of Belgrad against the Turks under Mohammed II. in 1456.

Hunyady was the name the Christians conferred with. When King Sigismund of Hungary was flying from one of his numerous engagements with the Ottoman armies, he met and loved the beautiful Elizabeth Morsinay, at the village of Hunyade, and John Hunyady was believed to be the fruit of this consolatory affection. "Whatsoever his parents were," says Knolles, "he himself was a politic valiant, fortunate, and famous captain, his victories so great as that like was never before any Christian prince obtained against the Turks; so that his name became unto them so dreadful that they used the same to fear their crying children withal." *Pode, Story of Turkey*, p. 87.

Hunza (hön'zä). A small hill kingdom, nominally tributary to Kashmir, situated opposite Nagar along the Hunza River. It joined with Nagar in an insurrection crushed by British troops in 1891. It commands an important route from the Pamirs and Asiatic Russia.

Hunza River, or **Kanjat.** A small river, north of Kashmir, which unites with the Gilgit.

Huon de Bordeaux (ü-ôn' dē bor-dō'). A French chanson de geste. It supplied Shakspere with some of the dramatis personæ of "A Midsummer Night's Dream."

Huon de Bordeaux, though written in verse as far back as the fourteenth century, is not in its present form supposed to be long anterior to the invention of printing, as there are no manuscripts of it extant. It is said, indeed, at the end of the work, that it was written by the desire of Charles Seigneur de Rochefort, and completed on the 20th of January, 1454; but it is suspected that the conclusion is of a date somewhat more recent than the first part of the romance. The oldest edition is one in folio, without date and the second is in quarto, 1516. There are also different impressions, in the original language, of a more recent period. Huon of Bordeaux, indeed, seems to have been a favourite romance not only among the French, but also with other nations. The English translation, executed by Lord Berners in the reign of Henry VIII., has gone through three editions, and it has lately formed the subject of the finest poem in the German language. . . . The incidents in the Oberon of Wieland are nearly the same with those in the old French romance, and are universally known through the . . . translation of Mr. Sotheby.

Dunlop, Hist. of Prose Fiction, ii. 294.

Huon Gulf. A gulf in the east of New Guinea.

Hupa (hö'pä), or **Hoopah.** A tribe of the Pacific division of the Athapascan stock of North American Indians, formerly in villages along the lower Trinity River, California, now on the Hoopa valley Indian reservation, California. See *Athapascan*.

Hupeh (hö-pā'). **Hu-pih** (hö-pē'), etc. A province in central China. Area, 70,450 square miles. Population, 33,365,065.

Hupfeld (höp'feld), **Hermann.** Born at Marburg, Prussia, March 31, 1796; died at Halle, Prussia, April, 1866. A German theologian and Orientalist, noted as a biblical critic. He was professor at Marburg 1825–43, and at Halle 1843–66. Among his works are "Uebersetzung und Auslegung der Psalmen" (1856–61), "Die Quellen der Genesis aufs neue untersucht" (1853), etc.

Huram. See *Hiram*.

Hurdwar. See *Hardwar*.

Hurepoix (ür-pwä'). A former small territory in northern France, in the department of Seine-et-Oise. Its chief town was Dourdan.

Hurlbut (herl'but), **Stephen Augustus.** Born at Charleston, S. C., Nov. 29, 1815; died at Lima, Peru, March 27, 1882. An American general and politician. He became a brigadier-general of volunteers in the Union army at the beginning of the Civil War, and served with distinction at the battle of Shiloh in 1862; was promoted major-general of volunteers in the same year; and commanded a corps under General Sherman in the expedition to Meridian in Feb., 1864. He was United States minister to the 4 united States of Colombia 1869–75, Republican member of Congress from Illinois 1877–81, and United States minister to Peru from 1881 until his death.

Hurlothrumbo (her-lō-thrum'bō). A burlesque opera written and brought out by Samuel Johnson (1691–1773) in 1729. He played the part of Lord Flame. The piece was success-ful, through the imperturbable conceit of Johnson, and a Hurlothrumbo Society was formed. The word becoming proverbial for absurdity and nonsense.

Huron. See *Wyandot*.

Huron (hū'ron), **Lake.** One of the 5 great lakes in the St. Lawrence basin. It lies between Michigan and the province of Ontario on the north-east and south. Its chief arms are Georgian Bay, Saginaw Bay, and Thunder Bay; the chief island, Grand Manitoulin. It is connected with Lake Superior by St. Mary's River, and with Lake Michigan by the Strait of Mackinaw. Its outlet is St. Clair River. It is named from the Huron tribe of Indians. Length, 270 miles; breadth, excluding Georgian Bay, 105 miles. Average depth, 250 feet. Height above sea-level, 581 feet. Area, estimated, 24,800 square miles.

Hurrar. See *Harar*.

Hurst (herst), **John Fletcher.** Born near Salem, Md., Aug. 17, 1834. An American bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and a writer on church history. He became professor of historical theology in Drew Theological Seminary (Madison, New Jersey) in 1870, which institution he was president of 1880–88, when he was elected bishop. He has published a "History of Rationalism" (1865), an "Outline of Church History" (1870), "Short History of the Reformation" (1884), "Short History of the Moral Church" (1887), "The Success of the Gospel, etc." (1888), etc.

Hurtado de Mendoza (ör-tä'dō dā män-dō'thä), **Andrés.** Born at Cuenca, about 1490; died at Lima, Peru, March 30, 1561. A Spanish nobleman, marquis of Cañete, who was governor of Chile 1556–61, and viceroy of Peru 1556–60. In both he took vigorous measures against those who had been in rebellion, and for the first time placed the government of the country on a secure footing. Sayri Tupac, the last of the Incas of Peru, succeeded to leave his mountain fastnesses and resign his sovereignty.

Hurtado de Mendoza, Garcia, Marquis of Cañete from 1561. Born at Cuenca, July 25, 1535. A Spanish soldier and administrator, son of Andrés whom he accompanied to Peru in 1556. His father made him governor of Chile 1557–60, where he carried on a successful war with the Araucanians. Returning to Spain, he served in the war with Portugal. He was viceroy of Peru from Jan. 6, 1590, to July 24, 1596. The Marquesas Islands, discovered in 1595 by an expedition which he sent out, were named in his honor.

Hurtado de Mendoza y Luna (ē lö'nä), **Juan Manuel,** Marquis of Mondéjar. Born at Seville about 1560; died at Madrid, Oct. 9, 1628. A Spanish administrator, viceroy of Mexico 1603 to 1606, and of Peru Dec. 21, 1607, to Dec. 18, 1615. He was an able and successful ruler. Often called *Juan de Mendoza y Luna*.

Hurter (hör'ter), **Friedrich Emanuel von.** Born at Schaffhausen, Switzerland, March 19, 1787; died at Gratz, Styria, Aug. 27, 1865. A Swiss historian. He was Protestant pastor at Schaffhausen 1825–41. In 1841 he went over to the Roman Catholic Church, becoming an exponent of ultramontanism from 1846 (except 1850–52) he was imperial historiographer at Vienna. He wrote "Geschichte Papst Innocenz III. und seiner Zeitgenossen" (1834–42), "Geschichte Ferdinands II. und seiner Eltern" (1850–64), etc.

Hus, John. See *Huss*.

Husar de Ayacucho. See *Herran, Pedro Alcantara*.

Husbands (huz'bandz), **Herman.** Born in Pennsylvania: died near Philadelphia, 1795. An American revolutionist. He was a leader of the North Carolina "Regulators" 1768–71, and of the "whisky insurrection" in western Pennsylvania in 1794.

Husch (hösh), or **Husi** (hö'sē), or **Hush** (hösh). A town in Moldavia, Rumania, situated near the Pruth 38 miles southeast of Jassy. The peace of the Pruth (which see) was signed here in 1711. Population (1889–90), 12,600.

Hushang (hö-sheng'). According to Firdausi, the second Iranian king. He first separated iron from ore, and practised irrigation and the breeding of animals. Hurling at a serpent drawn a stone which struck a spark from another, he was led to ordain the worship of fire.

Hushiarpur (hösh-ē-är-pör'), or **Hoshiarpur** (hösh-ē-är-pör'). 1. A district in the Jalandhar division, Panjab, British India, intersected by lat. 31° 30′ N., long. 76° E. Area, 2,180 square miles. Population (1881), 901,381.—2. The capital of the district of Hushiarpur, situated about lat. 31° 35′ N., long. 75° 47′ E.

Huskisson (hus'ki-son), **William.** Born at Birch Moreton, Worcestershire, England, March 11, 1770; accidentally killed at Eccles, near Manchester, Sept. 15, 1830. An English statesman and financier. He was secretary of the treasury 1804–06 and 1807–09; president of the board of trade 1823–27; and colonial secretary 1827–28.

Huss (hus; G. pron. hös), or **Hus, John.** Born at Husinetz, near Prachatitz, southern Bohemia, July 6, 1369; burned at Constance, Baden, July 6, 1415. A celebrated Bohemian religious reformer. He was the son of well to-do Czech peasants, and studied divinity at the liberal arts at the University of Prague, where he began to lecture on the writings of Wyclif in 1398. He was appointed dean of the philosophical faculty in 1401, and was rector of the University 1402–03. In 1402 he became pastor of the Bethlehem chapel at Prague, where as a popular preacher in the Czech language he spread the doctrines of Wyclif among the populace, and sought to bring about a reformation of ecclesiastical abuses without separating himself from the Roman Catholic church. He was reelected to the rectorship of the university in 1409. In 1412 he denounced the bull of John XXIII. decreeing a crusade against Ladislaus, king of Naples and Hungary, and with his coadjutor, Jerome of Prague, condemned the sale of indulgences, with the result that he was excommunicated in 1413. He was in 1414 cited before the Council of Constance, where he was arrested in spite of a safe-conduct from the emperor Sigismund, and burned at the stake on July 6, 1415. A complete edition of his works was published in 1558.

Hussars of Junin. [Sp. *Húsares de Junin.*] A title conferred by Bolivar on the Peruvian cavalry which took part in the battle of Junin. They were commanded by Miller.

Hussein. See *Hasan*.

Hussites (hus'its). The followers of John Huss. See *Huss*. The Hussites organized themselves immediately after Huss's death into a political party, and waged fierce civil war from 1419 to 1434, when they were overcome. They were divided in doctrine into radical and conservative sections called *Taborites* and *Calixtines*. The former finally became merged with the Bohemian Brethren, and the latter partly with the Lutherans and partly with the Roman Catholics.

Husum (hö'sōm). A seaport in the province of Schleswig-Holstein, Prussia, situated near the Heverstrom 21 miles west of Schleswig. Population (1890), commune, 6,761.

Huszt (höst). A town in the county of Marmaros, Hungary, situated in lat. 48° 10′ N., long. 23° 17′ E. Population (1890), 7,461.

Hutcheson (huch'e-son), **Francis.** Born in County Down, Ireland, Aug. 8, 1694; died at Glasgow, 1746. A Scottish philosopher, professor of moral philosophy at Glasgow 1729–46. He wrote an "Inquiry into the Original of our Ideas of Beauty and Virtue" (1725), "Nature and Conduct of the Passions and Affections" (1728), "System of Moral Philosophy" (1755), etc.

Hutchinson (huch'in-son). The capital of Reno County, southern Kansas, on the Arkansas River. Population (1890), 8,682.

Hutchinson, Mrs. (**Anne Marbury**). Born in Lincolnshire, England, about 1590; killed by Indians near Hell Gate, N. Y., 1643. A religious enthusiast, the leader of an antinomian faction. She emigrated to Massachusetts in 1634, and was banished from there in 1637.

Hutchinson, John. Born in Nottingham, England, 1616; died at Sandown Castle, Kent, England, Sept. 11, 1664. An English revolutionist and regicide. An account of his life (written by his wife) was published 1806.

Hutchinson, Thomas. Born at Boston, Sept. 9, 1711; died at Brompton, near London, June, 1780. An American magistrate and historian. He became acting governor of Massachusetts 1769, governor 1771, and resigned in 1774. Author of "History of the Colony of Massachusetts Bay" (1765–67), "Collection of Original Papers relative to the History of the Colony of Massachusetts Bay" (1769).

Hutchinsonians (huch-in-sō'ni-anz). 1. Those who held the views of John Hutchinson (1674–1737), a secular English writer on theology and natural philosophy. He and his followers interpreted the Bible mystically, regarded it as an infallible source of science and philosophy, opposed the Newtonian system, and laid great stress on the importance of the Hebrew language. The Hutchinsonian school existed till the 19th century.

2. In American history, the followers of Mrs. Anne Hutchinson (died 1643), an antinomian teacher, in the early days of the colony of Massachusetts Bay.

Hutten (hŏt'ten), **Ulrich von.** Born at Castle Steckelberg, near Fulda, Prussia, April 21, 1488; died on the island of Ufenau, Lake Zurich, Aug. 23, 1525. A German humanist. Intended for the church, he was in 1498 placed in the monastery of Fulda, whence he fled in 1505. He subsequently studied the humanities at various German and Italian universities, including those of Frankfort-on-the-Oder and Pavia. He served in the imperial army in 1513; was crowned poet by the emperor Maximilian I. at Augsburg in 1517; entered the service of the duke of Saxony in 1518; fought against the Swabian League against Ulrich, duke of Wurtemberg, in 1519; and in 1522 fought unsuccessfully with Franz von Sickingen in the defeat of the nobility of the Upper Rhine against the spiritual principalities. He was a friend and supporter of Luther; was one of the authors of the "Epistolæ Obscurorum Virorum (which see); and was one of the principal satirical writers of his time. Works edited by L. Bocking (1859–70); life by Strauss (1857).

Hutton (hut'n), **Charles.** Born at Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, Aug. 14, 1737; died Jan. 27, 1823. An English mathematician, professor of mathematics at the Royal Academy, Woolwich, in 1773–1807. Among his works are "Mathematical and Philosophical Dictionary" (1795), "Course of Mathematics" (1798).

Hutton, James. Born at Edinburgh, June 3, 1726; died March 26, 1797. A Scottish geologist and natural philosopher. He wrote "Theory of the Earth, etc." (1795), etc.

Huxley (huks'li), **Thomas Henry.** Born at Ealing, near London, May 4, 1825. A celebrated English biologist. He was educated at Ealing school (of which his father was one of the masters) and at Charing Cross Hospital, London; served as assistant surgeon in H. M. S. Victory and Rattlesnake 1846–50; became professor of natural history at the Royal School of Mines, and Fullerian professor of physiology at the Royal Institution, in 1855; was installed lord rector of Aberdeen University for a term of three years in 1874; was Rede lecturer at Cambridge in 1883; and was president of the Royal Society 1883–1885. Among his works are "Lectures on Hydrogen" (1859), "Evidence as to Man's Place in Nature" (1863), "Lectures on the Elements of Comparative Anatomy" (1864), "Lessons in Elementary Physiology" (1866), "An Introduction to the Classification of Animals" (1869), "Lay Sermons," (1870), "A Manual of the Anatomy of Vertebrated Animals" (1871), "Physiography" (1878), "Physiology" (1877), "A Manual of the Anatomy of Invertebrated Animals" (1877), "The Crayfish" (1880), "Science and Culture" (1881), "A Course of Practical Instruction in Elementary Biology" (with A. Martin) (1875–76), "Hume: with Helps to the Study of Berkeley" (1879), "Essays upon some Controverted Questions" (1892), "Evolution and Ethics" (1893).

Huy (hoi), Flem. **Hoey.** A town in the province of Liège, Belgium, situated at the confluence of the Hoyoux with the Meuse, 17 miles west-southwest of Liège: the medieval Hoium. It has a citadel. The Church of Notre Dame is noteworthy. Population (1890), 14,486.

Huygens, less correctly **Huyghens** (hi'genz; D. pron. hoi'ĕens), **Christian.** Born at The Hague, April 14, 1629; died there, June 8, 1695, celebrated Dutch physicist, astronomer, and mathematician, son of Constantijn Huygens. He discovered a satellite of Saturn in 1655, and the ring of saturn in 1659; invented the pendulum clock in 1656. Improved the telescope, and unveiled the wave-theory of light. He wrote "Horologium Oscillatorium" (1673).

Huygens, or **Huyghens, Constantijn:** L. **Hugenius.** Born at The Hague, Sept. 4, 1596; died at his estate, Hofwijk, March 28, 1687. A Dutch poet, father of Christian Huygens. He was the son of a state secretary. He studied at Leyden, and subsequently at Breda, in various classics; fled to England, then to Venice, and afterward twice again to England, where he was knighted in 1622. In 1625 he succeeded to his father's position. His collected poems appeared for the first time in 1625, under the title "Otia, of Leidighe Tren ("Otia, or Idle Hours"). Later amplified as "Koninclijcke Uytspanningh" ("Royal Recreation") in 37 books. His later poems, "Cluyswerk" ("Cell-Work"), were published in 1841.

Huysum (hoi'sum), **Jan van.** Born at Amsterdam, April 15, 1682; died there, 1749. A noted Dutch painter of flowers and fruit: in this department the ablest painter of the 18th century.

Hwangho (hwang'hō), or **Hoangho,** or the **Yellow River.** The northernmost of the two chief rivers of China. It rises in Kokonor, enters Kansu, traverses part of Mongolia, reenters China, flowing south, east, and northeast, and enters the Gulf of Petchili. It is called "China's Sorrow" from its frequent disastrous floods. Length, estimated, 2,700 miles.

Hwen Tsang. See *Hiouen-Tsang.*

Hyacinthe (yä-sant'), **Père.** See *Loyson, Charles.*

Hyacinthus (hī-a-sin'thus). [Gr. *Ὑάκινθος.*] In Greek mythology, a beautiful youth, son of Amyclas, king of Amyclæ in Laconia, and Diomede. He typified the early vegetation of spring. He was killed through jealousy by Apollo (the sun) while the two were playing at quoits on the banks of the Eurotas. From his blood the god caused the hyacinth to spring, and upon the petals of the plant was thought to be marked the exclamation AI (Woe!). His festival, the Hyacinthia, was observed at Amyclæ during three days in July.

Hyades (hī'a-dēz). [Gr. *Ὑάδες.*] A group of nymphs, daughters of Atlas and Æthra, and sisters of the Pleiades. They nursed the infant Zeus (or Dionysus), and as a reward were transferred to the heavens as a part of the constellation Taurus. Their rising with the sun was associated with the beginning of the rainy season. The Romans, through a mistaken etymology, called the constellation "the little pigs" (suculæ).

Hybla Heræa (hi'blạ he-rē'ạ). [Gr. *Ἱβλαία.*] In ancient geography, a city of southern Sicily, about 33 miles west of Syracuse.

Hybla Major (hi'blạ mā'jor) or **Magna** (mag'nạ). [Gr. *Ἱβλαία μείζων* or *μεγάλη.*] In ancient geography, a city in Sicily, on the southern slope of Etna, 11 miles northwest of Catania.

Hybla Minor (hi'blạ mī'nor), or **Megara Hyblæa** (meg'a-rạ hi-blē'ạ). [Gr. *Ἱβλαία μικρὰ* or *Μεγαρικὴ Ὑβλαία.*] In ancient geography, a city of Sicily, situated on the east coast about 12 miles north of Syracuse. It is celebrated for the honey produced in the vicinity. Often confounded with Hybla Major.

Hydaspes (hi-das'pēz). [Gr. *Ὑδάσπης.*] The ancient name of the river Jhelum.

Hyde (hīd). A manufacturing town in Cheshire, England, situated near the Tame 6 miles east by south of Manchester. Population (1891), 31,682.

Hyde, Edward, first Earl of Clarendon. Born at Dinton, Wiltshire, Feb. 18, 1608 (O. S.); died at Rouen, France, Dec. 9, 1674. An English statesman and historian. He entered Parliament in 1640; became chancellor of the exchequer in 1643; was the chief adviser of Charles I. during the civil war, and of Prince Charles during his exile; and was lord chancellor of England 1660–67, when he was impeached and banished by Parliament. His chief works are a "True Historical Narrative of the Rebellion and Civil Wars in England" (generally known as "History of the Rebellion," 1702–04) and "The Life of Edward, Earl of Clarendon, . . . Written by Himself" (1759).

Hyde, Edward, Viscount Cornbury (later third Earl of Clarendon). Died at London, April 1, 1723. An English politician. He was governor of New York 1702–08.

Hyde Park (hīd park). A park in Westminster, London, situated 2¼ miles south by west of St. Paul's. It is one of the largest of the London parks, extending from Westminster to Kensington, and covering an area of about 340 acres. It originally belonged to the manor of Hyde, the property of the monks of St. Peter, Westminster, which fell into the hands of Henry VIII. at the dissolution of the monasteries. During the Commonwealth the park was sold by the Restoration a large part was leased to private holders. In 1670 it was inclosed with a wall and restocked with deer. It is now the principal recreation-ground of London, and is frequented by rich and poor. It has 9 carriage-entrances and many gates for pedestrians. See *Serpentine, St. James's Park, Rotten Row,* and *Kensington Gardens.*

Hyde Park. A former township in Cook County, Illinois, now annexed to Chicago.

Hyde Park. A town in Norfolk County, Massachusetts, situated on the Neponset River 8 miles south-southwest of Boston. Population (1890), 10,193.

Hyderabad (hī'der-a-bād'), or **Haidarabad** (hī'dā-ra-bād'), or **The Nizam's Dominions.** The principal and commodious of the only most important native state in India, situated in the Deccan between the British provinces of Bombayand Madras. Capital, Hyderabad. The surface is a low plateau. The ruling people are Mohammedans. The prevailing languages are Telugu, Marathi, and Kanarese. In 1768 it was made a Mogul province. About 1713 the viceroy (Nizam-ul-Mulk) became independent. In 1748 there was a disputed succession, one of the rivals being supported by Dupleix and one by the East India Company. A treaty of alliance with England was made in 1766. In the mutiny of 1857 Hyderabad sided with England. Area, 82,698 square miles. Population (1893), 11,537,940.

Hyderabad, or **Haidarabad.** The capital of the state of Hyderabad, situated on the river Musi. It is an important commercial center. The cantonment of Secunderabad and the old city Golconda are in the neighborhood. Population (1891), with suburbs, 415,039.

Hyder Ali (hī'der a'lē), or **Haidar Ali** (hī'dār'a'lē). Died at Chittore, British India, Dec., 1782. A maharaja of Mysore. He was of obscure birth; entered the Mysore army in 1749; became virtual ruler of Mysore in 1759; and usurped the title of maharaja in 1766. The English made a league with Nizam and the Mahrattas against him in 1767; a war ensued which resulted in the defeat of the English, who were compelled to sue for peace in 1769. In alliance with the French and Mahrattas, he invaded the Carnatic in 1780, but was defeated by Sir Eyre Coote at Porto Novo, Pollilour, and Sholinghur in 1781.

Hydra (hī'drạ). [Gr. *ὕδρα,* water-snake.] **1.** In Greek mythology, a monstrous dragon of Lake Lerna in Argolis, represented as having 9 heads, each of which, being cut off, was immediately succeeded by 2 new ones unless the wound was cauterized. The destruction of this monster was one of the "twelve labors" of Hercules. — **2.** An ancient southern constellation, representing a sea-serpent. It is of Babylonian origin, like most of the ancient constellations. It is bounded by the ancient constellations Canis Minor, Argo, Centaurus, Virgo, Corvus, Crater, Leo, and Cancer, and by the modern constellations Sextans and Monoceros (which separates it from Canis Major). It contains 1 star of the second magnitude, and about 100 stars visible to the naked eye.

Hydra. [Gr. *Ὕδρα.*] An island in the Greek Archipelago, 7 miles from the Peloponnesus. It contains the seaport of Hydra. It was noted for its trade before the war of independence, and took a leading part in that war. Length, 11 miles. Population, about 7,000.

Hydrabad (hī-drạ-bād'), or **Haidarabad** (hī'dạ-rạ-bād'). A city in Sind, British India, on the Indus. It is a manufacturing center. It was founded in 1768. Population (1891), 58,085.

Hydriotaphia, or Urn-Burial. A work by Sir Thomas Browne, published in 1658. "It is a descant on the vanity of human life, based on the discovery of certain cinerary urns in Norfolk."

Hyères (ē-ār'). A town in the department of Var, France, near the Mediterranean, on the Riviera, 10 miles east of Toulon: the ancient Castrum Arearum. It is a noted winter health-resort. It was destroyed in the religious wars. Massillon was born there. Population (1891), commune, 14,982.

Hygieia (hī-jē-ē'yạ), or **Hygeia** (hī-jē'yạ). [Gr. *Ὑγιεία,* later erroneously *Ὑγεία,* health.] **1.** The goddess of health. She was the daughter of Æsculapius. — **2.** An asteroid (No. 10) discovered by De Gasparis at Naples, April 12, 1849.

Hyksos (hik'sōz), or **Shepherd Kings.** The name given to kings of Egypt, of a foreign race, whose rule (about 2000 B. C.) fell between the 13th and the 18th dynasty, and lasted, according to Manetho, for 511 years.

Hyksos is the Egyptian hik shasu, "chief of the Beduins," or "Shepherds." Shasu being the name given to the semitic nomades of Northwestern Arabia. The Hyksos, however are called Menti or Menti in the inscriptions. Menti being explained in like manner as Shasu, and Aamu to be the natives of Syria. In accordance with this, Manetho speaks of Jerusalem as Hyksos town, and their Egyptian capital, Zoan or Tanis, as a city founded 2076 years before Josephus. xiii. 22. It is possible that their leaders were Hittite princes, though Lepsius believes them to have come from Punt or Southern Arabia. Many of the Hyksos names, as revealed by the few memorials of them that exist, more especially the Ilon of Sun, belong to a very peculiar and non-Semitic type. *Sayce,* Anc. Empires p. 31.

The exact nationality of the Hyksos is still a matter of dispute. All we know is that they seem to have come from Asia, and they brought with them in their train vast numbers of Semites who occupied the northern part of Egypt. Comparatively few Egyptian monuments have as yet been discovered. These exhibit a peculiar type of features, very unlike that of the Egyptians. The face is thickly bearded, the hair being curly, with a pigtail hanging behind the head. The nose is broad and aquiline, the cheek-bones high, the forehead square and knitted, the lips prominent and expressive of intense determination. The kindly physiognomy so characteristic of the Egyptian face is statuary is replaced by an expression of sternness and vigour. Among the ethnological types presented by the Egyptian sculptures there is only one which can be compared with that of the Hyksos monuments. This is the type peculiar to the inhabitants of Northeastern Syria, in the district called Nahrina by the Egyptians and Aramnaharaim in the Old Testament. It was a district of which the centre was Mitanni in the fifteenth and following centuries before the Christian era, and since the cuneiform tablets recently discovered at Tel-el-Amarna have revealed to us the fact that the language of Mitanni was neither Semitic nor Indo-European, we may perhaps conclude that the population which spoke it was also non-Semitic. However this may be, if we are to regard the so-called Hyksos sphinxes of San as reproducing the Hyksos type of countenance, it would follow that the horde which overwhelmed Egypt in the twenty-third century B. C. were led by princes from Northern Syria. *Sayce,* Races of the O. T., p. 95.

Hylacomylus. See *Waldseemüller, Martin.*

Hylas (hī'las). In classical mythology, a boy who was a favorite of Hercules. He was carried off by the Naiads who fell in love with him while he was drawing water from a fountain in Mysia.

Hymen (hī'men), or **Hymenæus** (hi-me-nē'us). [Gr. *Ὑμήν, Ὑμέναιος.*] Originally, a marriage-song among the Greeks. The names were gradually personified, and Hymen was invoked as the god of marriage. He is represented as a taller and more serious youth than Eros, carrying a bridal torch.

Hymettus (hi-met'us). [Gr. *Ὑμηττός.*] The ancient name of a mountain in Attica, Greece, southeast of Athens: the modern Trelo Youni. It was celebrated for honey, and also noted for its marble. Height, 3,368 feet.

Hymir (hē'mir). [ON.] In Old Norse mythology, a water-demon, the giant of the winter sea. He dwelt far in the east, at the end of the heavens, by the sea. The glaciers resounded when he returned home from the chase, and his beard was covered with ice. He was the original owner of the kettle in which the gods brewed ale.

Hyogo. See *Hiogo.*

Hypatia (hī-pā'shiạ). [Gr. *Ὑπατία.*] A Neo-Platonic philosopher of Alexandria, at the end of the 4th and the beginning of the 5th century, celebrated for her beauty and her unhappy fate.

The celebrity of Theon is obscured by that of his daughter Hypatia, whose sex, youth, beauty, and cruel fate have made her the most interesting martyr of philosophy. After receiving instruction in mathematics from her father who was a professor at the Museum in his native city, she went

to Athens, where she became such a proficient in the Platonic philosophy that, on her return to Alexandria, she presided in the public schools there, and taught at once the mathematics of Apollonius and Diophantus, and the philosophy of Ammonius and Plotinus. Her influence over the studious and educated classes in Alexandria, especially the intimacy which subsisted between her and the prefect Orestes, excited the hatred and jealousy of the narrow-minded and unprincipled archbishop, and Cyril found no difficulty in directing the brutal violence of a superstitious mob against one who was described as an enemy of the faith and its ministers. Headed by a ecclesiastic named Peter, a band of fanatics attacked Hypatia, in the spring of A. D. 415, as she was passing through the streets in her chariot, dragged her to one of the churches where they pulled her clothes from her back, and then cast her out into the street, pelted her to death with fragments of earthenware, tore her body to pieces, and committed her mutilated remains to the flames

E. O. Muller, Hist. of the Lit. of Anc. Greece, III. 351. (*Bonaffons.*)

Hypatia. A novel by Charles Kingsley, published in 1853.

Hyperboreans hī-pėr-bo'ṙē-anz). [Gr. Ὑπερβόρεοι, those who are beyond the north wind.] In early Greek legend, a people who lived beyond the north wind, and were not exposed to its blasts, but enjoyed a land of perpetual sunshine and abundant fruits. They were free from disease, violence, and war. Their natural life lasted a thousand years, and was spent in the worship of Apollo. In later times the Greeks gave the name to inhabitants of northern countries generally.

Very elaborate accounts have been given of the Hyperboreans both in ancient and modern times. Hecatæus of Abdera, a contemporary of Alexander the Great, wrote a book concerning them. They are, however, in reality not a historical, but an ideal nation. The North Wind being given a local seat in certain mountains called Rhipæan, it was supposed there must be a country above the north wind, which would not be cold, and which would have its inhabitants. Ideal perfections were gradually ascribed to this region. According to Pindar, Hercules brought from it the olive, which grew thickly there about the source of the Danube (*Ol.* iii. 249). When the country had been made thus charming, it was natural to attach good qualities to the inhabitants. Accordingly they were made worshippers of Apollo (Pindar, l. s. c.), observers of justice (Hellan. Fr. 90, and vegetarians (ibid.). As geographical knowledge grew, it was necessary to assign them a definite position, or to banish them to the realms of fable. Herodotus preferred the latter alternative, Damastes the former. Damastes placed them greatly to the north of Scythia, from which they were separated by the countries of the Issedones and the Arimaspi. Southward their boundary was the (supposed) Rhipæan mountain-chain; northward it was the ocean. (Fr. 1.) This arrangement sufficed for a time. When, however, it was discovered that no mountain-chain ran across Europe above Scythia, and that the Danube, instead of rising in the north (compare Pind. *Ol.* iii. 25 with Isth. vi. 34), rose in the west, a new position had to be sought for the Hyperboreans, and they were placed near the Italian Alps, and confounded with the Gauls and the Etruscans or Tarquinians. A different and probably a later tradition, though found in an earlier writer, is that which assigned them an island as large as Sicily, lying towards the north, over against the country of the Celts, fertile and varied in its productions, possessed of a beautiful climate, and enjoying two harvests a year. In this island it is not difficult to recognize our own country.

Rawlinson, Herod., III. 27, note.

Hyperides, or Hypereides (hī-pėr-ī'dēz). [Gr. Ὑπερείδης, Ὑπερίδης.] A celebrated Attic orator, a contemporary (and probably a younger contemporary) of Demosthenes, and the son of Glaucippus of the deme Collytus. He supported Demosthenes in his opposition to the Macedonian party; later (324) took part in his prosecution on the charge of bribery by Alexander; was chief instigator of the Lamian war; and was slain at Corinth in 322.

Hyperion (hī-pē'ri-on or hī-pėr-ī'on). [Gr. Ὑπερίων.] **1.** In Greek mythology, a Titan, a son of Uranus and Gæa. By his sister Theia he was the father of Helios, Selene, and Eos.—**2.** The seventh satellite of Saturn, discovered by Bond Sept. 16, 1848.

Hyperion. **1.** A poetical fragment by Keats, published in 1820.—**2.** A prose romance by Longfellow, published in 1839. The subjects of the two works are entirely different.

Hyphasis (hif'a-sis). [Gr. Ὑφασις.] The ancient name of the river Sutlej.

Hypocrite, L'. The name under which "Tartufe" was first played.

Hypocrite, The. A play by Buckerstaffe, in which Cibber's "Non-Juror," an adaptation of "Tartuffe," survives. It was produced in 1768.

Hyppolite (ē-pō-lēt'). **Louis Mondestin Florvil.** Born at Cap Haitien, 1827. A Haitian general and politician. He is a mulatto, the son of one of Soulouque's ministers. He first attained prominence in the civil war of 1867, was the leader of the sanguinary revolt by which Legitime was defeated; and in Oct., 1889, was proclaimed acting president. In May, 1890, he was elected president for seven years.

Hyrcania (hėr-kā'ni-ą). [Gr. ἡ Ὑρκανία.] In ancient geography, a region in Asia which bordered on the Caspian Sea and the Oxus. It corresponded in part to northern and northeastern Persia.

Hyrcanus (hėr-kā'nus) **I.,** or **John Hyrcanus.** A Maccabean prince of Judea 135–106 B.C. Under him the political achievements of the Maccabees were consolidated and extended. He cleared the young state of heterogeneous and hostile elements by driving out the Hellenists from Palestine and destroying the Samaritan temple on Mount Gerizim, thus accomplishing the dissolution of the Samaritans as a separate religious nation. The Idumeans he forced to accept Judaism. He also extended, by successful wars, the boundaries of Judea, and assured its independence. With Rome he entertained friendly relations. His reign was compared to that of Solomon.

Hyrcanus II. The last and most unfortunate of the Maccabean princes. He was of a weak, irresolute character, but, being the elder of two brothers, was at the death of his mother, Salome Alexandra, 69 B. C., appointed king, while to his more energetic but rash brother, Aristobulus II., was bequeathed the high-priesthood. Soon a conflict broke out between the brothers. The helpless Hyrcanus fell into the hands of the crafty Idumean Antipater, father of Herod, whom he adopted as his guide and counselor. Antipater's machinations brought Pompey to Jerusalem in 63 B. C., an event which was the beginning of the end of Judean independence, and resulted in supplanting the Maccabean race by that of Antipater, the Herodians. Aristobulus II. was led as a prisoner by Pompey to Rome, and was there poisoned. The weak Hyrcanus became a tool of Herod. Even of the dignity of the high-priesthood, to which Herod confined him, he was deprived in consequence of mutilation which he suffered at the hands of the invading Parthians. He finally died the ignominious death of a criminal, Herod ordering his execution on the charge of conspiracy, 30 B. C.

Hysmene and Hysmenias (his'mē-nē and his-mē'ni-as). A Greek romance by a certain Eustathius (or Emathius, or Eumathius), written not earlier than the 9th century A. D.

Hystaspes (his-tas'pēz). [Old Pers. *Vishtâspa.*] See the extract.

Hystaspes, the son of Arsames and father of Darius—the Gustasp of Persian romance—not only occurs in the genealogical lists, Greek and native, but likewise appears in the Behistun Inscription as actually living in the reign of his son and serving under him. According to Ctesias, he was accidentally killed as he was being drawn up by ropes to examine the sculptures which Darius was having executed for his own tomb. I have already noticed the probability that Hystaspes was the real heir to the throne, on the failure of male issue in the line of Cyrus, but waived his right in favour of his eldest son.

Rawlinson, Herod., IV. 257.

Hythe (hīṫh). [AS. *Hȳṫ*, the port.] A town in Kent, England, on the Strait of Dover 11 miles west of Dover. It is one of the Cinque Ports, and a military station. Population (1891), 4,351.

Iacchus (i-ak'us). [Gr. Ἴακχος.] In Greek mythology, a divinity peculiar to Athens, and important from his intimate connection with the Eleusinian mysteries. He was a son of Demeter and Zeus, and a brother of Kora (Proserpine) and personified the male element in nature, as his sister the female. At Eleusis he was looked upon as an intermediary between the great goddesses and their votaries, and presided in person (represented by an image crowned with myrtle and bearing a torch) over the splendid procession from the Eleusinium at Athens to the sekos at Eleusis, and over the mysterious rites in the latter sanctuary. At a comparatively late date Iacchus became to some extent confounded with a new type of infant Bacchus, who, as a son of Demeter, was entirely distinct from the older Dionysus.

Iachimo (i-ak'i-mō). In Shakspere's "Cymbeline," a worldly and affected Roman courtier: a brutal villain. He conceals himself in a chest in Imogen's room, and so furnishes himself with details which seem to prove her unchastity.

Iago (i-ä'gō). A character in Shakspere's tragedy "Othello." He is the ancient of Othello, and is filled with jealousy of his rank and power. His cool and calculating villainy, his specious ness, and his bitter sarcasm form an artistic contrast to the noble and frank-natured Othello. In order to revenge himself for the loss of the position as Othello's lieutenant which he failed to secure, partly apparently from sheer love of evil, he raises a whirlwind of passion in the latter's breast by adroitly making him believe in the unfaithfulness of Desdemona, to the final destruction of all three.

Iakon. See *Iogore*.

Iamblichus (jam'bli-kus). [Gr. Ἰάμβλιχος.] Born at Chalcis, Cœle-Syria: died about 330 A. D. A Syrian Neoplatonic philosopher. He wrote many philosophical and mathematical works, of which only a few have survived. His "Life of Pythagoras" and "Exhortation to Philosophy" were edited by Kiessling (1813–15).

Iapetus (i-ap'e-tus). [Gr. Ἰαπετός.] In Greek mythology, a Titan, son of Uranus and Gæa, and father of Prometheus, Epimetheus, Atlas, and Menœtius. He was thrown by Zeus into Tartarus.

Iapygia (i-a-pij'i-ä). [Gr. Ἰαπυγία.] In ancient geography, a name used vaguely by the Greeks for Messapia or Apulia.

Iapygians (i-a-pij'i-anz). See the extract.

Under the general name of Iapygians were commonly included three distinct tribes, the Messapians, the Peucetians, and the Daunians. The first-named are spoken of as the inhabitants of the Iapygian peninsula, eastward of Tarentum and Brundisium (Strab. vi. p. 401). They were generally derived from Crete, strange as it may appear (Strab. vi. p. 405; Athen. xii. p. 522, F.; Plut. Thes. c. 16; Festus, ad voc. Salentini, etc.). Probably they came in reality, like the other inhabitants of southern Italy, from the Peloponnese, where there was a place called Messapeæ. *Rawlinson*, Herod., iv. 139, note.

Ibadan (ē-bä'dän). A town in the Yoruba country, West Africa, about lat. 7° 20′ N., long. 4° 30′ E. Population, estimated, 100,000.

Ibarra (ē-bär'rä). The capital of the province of Imbabura, northern Ecuador, about 55 miles northeast of Quito. It was destroyed in 1868 by an earthquake which killed 3,000 of the inhabitants. Population, about 6,000.

Ibea (i-bē'ä). The part of British East Africa under control of the Imperial British East Africa Company. The name is formed from the initials of the above words.

Iberia (i-bē'ri-ä). [L. *Ibēria*, Gr. Ἰβηρία, from *Ibēres*, *Hiberes*, Gr. Ἴβηρες, the inhabitants.] In ancient geography: (*a*) The peninsula of southwestern Europe, comprising the modern Spain and Portugal. (*b*) The region bounded by the Caucasus Mountains on the north, Albania on the east, Armenia on the south, and Colchis on the west. It corresponds nearly to the modern Georgia.

Iberian (i-bē'ri-an) **Mountains.** A name sometimes given to the mountains in central and eastern Spain.

Iberian Peninsula. The southwestern peninsula of Europe, comprising Spain and Portugal.

Iberians (i-bē'ri-anz). The ancient inhabitants of the Iberian peninsula. See the extract.

For this short dark dolichocephalic type we may adopt the usual and convenient name "Iberian." Professor Rolleston prefers the term "Silurian," and it has been variously designated by other writers as the Euskarian Basque, Berber, or Mediterranean race. By some French writers it is called the "Cro-Magnon" type, from a skull, possibly of paleolithic age, found in a sepulchral cavern at Cro-Magnon in Perigord. . . . Before the arrival of the brachycephalic Ligurian race the Iberians range all over the greater part of France. . . . We trace them in the valleys of the Seine, the Oise, and the Marne, frequently in association with the remains of the Ligurian invaders. It, as seems probable, we may identify them with the Aquitani, one of the three races which occupied Gaul in the time of Cæsar (they must have retreated to the neighbourhood of the Pyrenees before the beginning of the historic period. It is in this region, mainly in the valley of the Garonne, that their sepulchral caves are the most numerous. . . . The Iberians, a short Southern dolichocephalic race represented in the long barrows of Britain and the sepulchral caves of France and Spain. The stature averaged 5 feet 4 inches, and the cephalic index 71 to 74. They were orthognathous and swarthy. They are now represented by some of the Welsh and Irish, by the Corsicans, and by the Spanish Basques. Their affinities are African.

Taylor, Aryans, pp. 69, 93, 213.

Iberus (ī-bē'rus). The Latin name of the Ebro.

Iberville (ē-ber-vēl'), **Pierre le Moyne, Sieur d'.** Born at Montreal, July 16, 1661: died at Havana, July 9, 1706. A French-Canadian naval and military commander. He entered the French navy at the age of fourteen; was one of the leaders of the expedition against Schenectady in 1690; obtained command of a frigate in 1692; and took Forts Nelson and Bourbon on Hudson Bay in 1694 and 1697 respectively. In 1699, having been commissioned by the French government to establish direct intercourse between France and the Mississippi River, he erected Fort Biloxi, at the head of Biloxi Bay, the first post on the Mississippi River. He subsequently established other posts in the same region, and was preparing to attack the coast of South Carolina when he died of a fever at Havana.

Ibicuhy, or **Ibicuí** (ē-bē-kwē'). A river in southern Brazil, joining the Uruguay in the province of Rio Grande do Sul, about lat. 29° 20′ S. Length, over 300 miles.

Iblis. See *Ebliss*.

Ibn Batuta (ibn bä-tō'tä), properly **Abu Abdallah Mohammed.** Born at Tangier, Morocco, about 1304: died at Fez, Morocco, about 1377. An Arabian traveler. He visited northern and central Africa, western and central Russia, India, China, etc. His "Travels" were translated into English by S. Lee in 1829, and into French by C. Defrémery and B. Sanguinetti 1874–79.

Ibn Ezra, *Abenezra*.

Ibn Haukul (ibn hou-kul'). Died 976 A. D. An Arabian geographer and traveler. The observations of his twenty years of travel in the countries of Islam were put down in the work "Highways and Countries," which was translated into English by Sir William Ouseley, under the title of "The Oriental Geography of Ibn Haukal," in 1800.

Ibn Khaldûn (ibn khäl-dōn'), patronymic of **Abu Zeid Abdurrahman.** Born at Tunis, 1332: died at Cairo, March, 1406. An Arabian historian. His chief work is a universal history which treats especially of the Arabs and Berbers.

Ibn Khallikan (ibn käl'li-kän). Born 1211 A. D. at Arbela: died 1281 A. D. at Damascus. An eminent Arabian scholar and writer. He was scholar, poet, compiler, biographer and historian. His celebrated biographical work "Deaths of Eminent Men" ("Wafiat-ul-Aiyan"), has been translated into English and copiously annotated by Baron MacGuckin de Slane (1842–1871).

Ibn Sina. See *Avicenna*.

Ibn Tofail (ibn tō'fai-il) **(Abu Beker Ibn el-Tofeil).** An Arabian philosopher and physician, a contemporary of the Arabian philosopher and writer Averroës. He lived toward the close of the 12th century in one of the Arabic kingdoms in Spain. He composed a philosophical description of the imaginary voyages of Ibn Yokdhan, translated into Hebrew by Moses Narbonensis, and into Latin by Pococke in 1671. Several English translations were made from the Latin, and one from the original Arabic by Simon Ockley, published in 1708 under the title "The Improvement of Human Reason Exhibited in the Life of Hai Ebn Yokdhan, written by Abu Jaafer Ebn Tophail." See *Autodidactus*.

Ibo (ē'bō). An island seaport and town of Portuguese East Africa, in lat. 12° 23′ S.

Ibo (ē'bō), or **Igbo** (ēg'bō). An important African tribe dwelling at the apex of the Niger delta, and extending thence to the north and east. The chief town, also called Ibo, is an emporium of the palmoil trade. All the slaves exported from the Niger used to be called Ibos in North America. The Ibo tribe comprises some minor tribes speaking dialects of Ibo, namely, Isoama (the dialect used in missionary books) Idugu, Abadja, and Abo. The Ibo, being a trade language, is used beyond the territory of the tribe. See *Igara* and *Ishe*.

Ibrahim (ib-rä-hēm'). The Arabic form of *Abraham*.

Ibrahim. Died in 1535. A grand vizir of Turkey. He was the son of a sailor at Parga; was captured by corsairs in his youth; was sold into slavery at Magnesia, and became the property of Soliman II., by whom he was made vizir in 1523. He fought with distinction in the war against Hungary in 1527, and was put to death at the instigation of the sultana in 1535.

Ibrahim of Aleppo. Died in 1549. A celebrated Ottoman jurist. He compiled the great code of laws known as "Multeka-al-Abhar" ("Confluence of the seas").

Ibrahim, ou l'Illustre Bassa. A romance by Mademoiselle de Scudery, published in 1635. Settle wrote a tragedy founded on this: it was published in 1677.

Ibrahim Pasha (ib-rä-hēm' pash'ä). Born at Cavalla, Rumelia, 1789: died at Cairo, Nov. 9, 1848. An Egyptian viceroy, son (or adopted son) of Mehemet Ali. He served in Arabia 1816–19, and in Greece 1824–27; stormed Acre May 27, 1832; defeated the Turks at Homs, Adana, Uskiudak, and Konieh in 1832, and at Nisib June 24, 1839; and succeeded as viceroy in 1844.

Ibraïl, or **Ibraila.** See *Braila*.

Ibreez. See *Ivris*.

Ibsambul. See *Ipsambul*.

Ibsen (ib'sen), **Henrik.** Born at Skien, Norway, March 20, 1828. A noted Norwegian dramatic poet. He at first studied medicine, but soon devoted himself entirely to literature. His first dramatic attempt, the three-act tragedy "Katilina," was published at Christiania, in 1850, under the pseudonym Brynjolf Bjarme. In the same year he went to Christiania in order to pursue his studies at the university. With A. O. Vinje and Botten-Hansen the bibliographer, young men of his own age, he engaged in the editorship of the short-lived weekly journal "Andhrimner," to which he contributed lyrics and satirical pieces. A short saga piece, "Kæmpehøjen" ("The Warrior's Mound") written at this time, was produced upon the stage. On the cessation of the journal the following year, he obtained from the viceroy, the position of manager in the newly opened National Theatre of Bergen, a post which he held until 1857. In 1858, in the interest of the theater, he undertook a short journey to Denmark and Germany to study scenic art. From this period is the historical drama "Gildet paa Solhoug" ("The Banquet at Solhoug"). In 1857 he was called to Christiania as director of the Norwegian Theater. From this year is the historical drama "Fru Inger til Østraat" ("Mistress Inger at Østraat"), which subsequently, however, was almost wholly rewritten. From 1858 is the historical drama "Hermandene paa Helgeland" ("The Warriors at Helgeland"). "Kjærlighedens Komedie" ("Love's Comedy"), the first of the satirical social plays that have particularly made his name famous, was the next important work to appear (in 1862). In 1863 appeared the historic drama "Kongs-Emnerne" ("The Pretenders"). In 1864, after writing the poem "En Broder i Nød" ("A Brother in Need"), a demand to the people to take up the cause of Denmark, how ever, left unheeded—he left Norway in a sort of voluntary exile. In Rome in 1866 he completed one of the greatest of his works, the drama "Brand." This was followed the succeeding year (1867) by the dramatic poem "Peer Gynt," also written in Italy. His next work was the satiric comedy "De Unges Forbund" ("The Young Men's Union," 1867); like all his later works, written in prose. This was followed in 1871 by the long historic drama "Kejser og Galilæer" ("Emperor and Galilean"), which consisted of two parts—"Julian's Apostasy" and "Julian the Emperor." In the meantime he had changed his place of residence, first to Dresden, and later to Munich, where he lived until 1891 recently, when he returned to Christiania. In 1877 appeared, further, "Samfundets Støtter" ("The Pillars of Society"), another satiric comedy. This was followed in 1879 by "Et Dukkehjem" ("A Doll's House," translated under the name "Nora"), in the same vein. His latest plays are "Gjengangere" ("Ghosts," 1881), "En Folkefiende" ("An Enemy of the People," 1882), "Vildanden" ("The Wild Duck," 1885), "Rosmersholm" (1886), "Fruen fra Havet" ("The Lady from the Sea," 1888), "Hedda Gabler" (1890), and "Bygmester Solness" ("Architect Solness," 1892). Among his minor writings are the epic "Terje Vigen" and the long poem "Paa Vidderne" (1860).

Ibycus (ib'i-kus). [Gr. Ἴβυκος.] A Greek lyric poet of the second half of the 6th century B. C., born at Rhegium, Italy. He lived for the greater part of his life at the court of Polycrates of Samos. Fragments

of his poems, which were chiefly erotic, have survived. According to the legend, he was murdered at sea, and his murderers were found out through some cranes that followed the ship: hence the "cranes of Ibycus" became a proverb for the agency of the gods in revealing crime.

Ica, or **Yca** (ē'kä). A town in western Peru, 160 miles south-southeast of Lima. Population (1889), about 9,000.

Ica. A maritime department of Peru. Area, 6,295 square miles. Population, about 60,000.

Içá (ē-sä'), called **Putumayo** (pō-tō-mī'yō) by Spanish Americans. A river of South America which rises near Pasto, southern Colombia, flows east and southeast through Colombia and Brazil, and joins the Amazon near lat. 3° S., long. 69° W. A portion of the middle course is claimed both by Ecuador and by Peru. Length, about 1,100 miles; navigable for over 1,800 miles. Also written *Ica*.

Icaria (ī-kā'ri-ä). [Gr. *Ἰκαρία*.] **1.** A site in the Rapedosa valley, Attica, Greece, north of Mount Pentelicus, excavated by the American School at Athens in 1888, with the result of the discovery of architectural remains and interesting sculpture, chiefly archaic, and the definitive identification of the site. It is important because here, according to the legend, wheat-sowing and the Dionysiac cult were introduced into Attica by Bacchus himself; and here was born Thespis, who, by the changes he introduced into the old dithyrambic songs, became the originator of the drama, of whose first essays Icaria was the theater.

2. See *Icarian Sea*.

Icaria. A cooperative community established in 1849 at Nauvoo, in Illinois, and removed in 1857 to Adams County, Iowa.

Icarian Sea. The part of the Ægean Sea surrounding Samos and the neighboring small island of Icaria. Compare *Icarus*.

The Icarian sea received its name from the island of Icaria (now Nikaria), which lay between Samos and Mycenæ (Strab. xiv. p. 945). It extended from Chios to Cos, where the Carpathian sea began.
Isaac Taylor, Greeks, Hepsl., III. 454, note.

Icarus (ik'a-rus). [Gr. *Ἴκαρος*.] In Greek legend, the son of Daedalus, drowned in the Icarian Sea (named, according to the legend, from him), near Samos, in his flight from Crete, by flying so near the sun that his wings of wax, made by Daedalus, melted. See *Daedalus* and *Icarian Sea*.

Iceland (īs'land). Dan. **Island** (ēs'länd). [Formerly *Ischland*, *Island*, from Ice. *Ísland*, Dan.-Sw. *Island*, land of ice.] An island in the North Atlantic Ocean, belonging to Denmark, in lat. 66° 23′–66° 33′ N., long. 13° 22′–24° 35′ W., about 160 miles east of Greenland. Capital, Reykjavik. The surface is generally mountainous. Iceland is noted for its volcanoes and glaciers. Its leading occupation is the raising of cattle. The religion is Lutheran. The legislative government (according to the constitution of 1874) is vested in the king and a local assembly (Althing) with an upper chamber of 12 members and a lower chamber of 24 members; the executive being vested in a governor-general appointed by the king. Iceland was settled in part by Irish monks (from about 795), and was mainly settled by Northmen (about 870–930). Christianity was introduced about 1000. The island was united to Norway in 1262, and passed to Denmark in 1380. It was celebrated for its literary productiveness in the 12th and 13th centuries. A new constitution was granted in 1874. Length, 300 miles. Area, 39,756 square miles. Population (1890), 70,927.

Iceland, which had remained undiscovered till long after the days of Charles, was, down to the year 1262, the only absolutely free republic in the world.
Bryce, Holy Roman Empire, p. 183.

Iceni (ī-sē'nī). An ancient British tribe, in the eastern part of England, whose queen, Boadicea, headed a formidable insurrection against the Romans in 61 A. D.

Ichabod (ik'a-bod). [Heb., 'no glory.'] A child (the son of Phinehas and grandson of Eli) so named by his mother, who died in giving him birth (1 Sam. iv. 21).

Ichang (ē-chäng'), or **Y-lin** (ē-lin'). A treaty port in the province of Hupeh, China, situated on the Yangtse about lat. 30° 45′ N., long. 111° 15′ E. It was made a treaty port in 1877. Population, 34,000.

Ichiti. See *Hitchiti*.

Ichtiï (ik-tē'). [Ar. *iklil al-jebhah*, the crown of the brow.] The second-magnitude star *β* Scorpii.

Icknield Street (ik'nēld strēt). An ancient Roman road which ran through Britain from Norfolk to Cornwall.

Icolmkill. See *Iona*.

Iconium (ī-kō'ni-um). The ancient name of Konieh.

Iconoclast. The pseudonym of Charles Bradlaugh.

Iconoclast Emperors. Those Byzantine emperors who were noted for their opposition to image-worship in the Eastern Church. The controversy began with the edict of Leo the Isaurian in 726, and continued until the middle of the 9th century.

Iconoclasts (ī-kon'ō-klasts). A sect or party in the Eastern Empire in the 8th and 9th centuries which opposed all use and honor or worship of icons, or images, and destroyed them when in power. The party of Iconoclasts was originated by the emperor Leo the Isaurian, and afterward continued or revived by Constantine Copronymus and other emperors, especially Leo the Armenian and Theophilus. The emperors named treated those who honored icons with great cruelty, and after the death of the last of them the party of Iconoclasts became extinct.

Ictinus (ik-tī'nus). [Gr. *Ἰκτῖνος*.] Lived in the middle of the 5th century B. C. A Greek architect, chief designer of the Parthenon. He also designed the temple of Demeter and Persephone at Eleusis, and the temple of Apollo at Bassæ, near Phigalia (the sculptures of this temple are among the treasures of the British Museum). Other architects were associated with him in nearly all of these works. Ictinus and Phidias were identified with Pericles in the execution of his great scheme of public works.

Ida (ī'dä). [Gr. *ἡ Ἴδη* or *Ἴδα*.] **1.** A mountain-range in Phrygia and Mysia, Asia Minor. At the base of it was the Troad. It was famous in Greek legend especially as a seat of the worship of Cybele. Highest summit, Gargaron (the modern Kaz Dagh, 5,740 feet).

Herodotus appears to have given the name of Ida to the highlands which close in the valley of the Scamander on the left, lying west and south of Bunarbashi.
Rawlinson, Herod., IV. 42, note.

2. The central mountain-range of Crete: the modern Psiloriti. It was the scene of legends of Zeus. Highest point, about 8,000 feet.

Ida (ī'dä). Died 559. A chief of the Angles, the first king of Bernicia. He began to reign in Northumbria in 547. Ida's immediate kingdom did not probably extend south of the Tees, though his power may have been felt beyond that river; for the kingship of Deira, between the Tees and the Humber, does not seem to have been established until his death. It is quite possible that Ida's Bernicia did not extend as far as the Tees. He is said to have had six sons by queens and six by concubines—Deira. The reconciliation and advance of the heathen power under him and his sons caused a widespread apostasy from Christianity among the Picts. He reigned 12 years, and died in 560. On his death Æthelfrith (died 588) became king in Deira, and is supposed to have extended his power over Bernicia (Skene). *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

Ida, or **Adda** (ed'dä). The chief city of Igara (which see).

Idaho (ī'da-hō). One of the Western States of the United States of America. Capital, Boisé City. It is bounded by British America on the north, Montana and Wyoming on the east, Utah and Nevada on the south, and Washington and Oregon on the west, lying between lat. 42° and 49° N., and long. 111° and 117° 10′ W. It has 18 counties; sends 2 senators and 1 representative to Congress, and has 6 electoral votes. It contains the Salmon River Mountains, and on the eastern border the Rocky and Bitter Root Mountains. The leading occupations are mining of gold and silver and cattle-raising. It formed part of the Louisiana cession; was originally part of Oregon Territory, and later of Washington Territory; and was organized as a separate Territory in 1863 (including the present Montana and part of Wyoming). The present boundary was settled in 1868, and Idaho was admitted as a State in 1890. Area, 84,800 square miles. Population (1890), 88,548.

Idalium (ī-dā'li-um), or **Idalia** (ī-dā'li-ä). [Gr. *Ἰδάλιον*.] A town and promontory on the coast of Cyprus, sacred to Aphrodite, who was sometimes called Idalia.

Idar (ē'där). A small town in Birkenfeld, Oldenburg, Germany, about 30 miles east of Treves.

Idaspes. See *Hydaspes*.

Iddhi (id'dē-hi). [Pali for the Skt. *ṛddhi*, success.] In Buddhist theology, the name for the extraordinary powers over matter possessed by the Arhat or Buddhist in the fourth stage of moral perfection. In this stage he has gained the Abhinnas, "transcendent faculties of knowledge," the intuitive knowledge of Dharma, and Iddhipâda, and recollection of previous existences and Iddhi. Under Iddhi are included: (1) the faculty of reducing the body to the size of an insect; (2) increasing size or multiplying it; (3) making the body light at will; (4) reaching any object, however remote; (5) unlimited exercise of will; (6) absolute power over one's self and others; (7) subjecting the elements; (8) the suppression of all desires. See Monier-Williams, "Buddhism," pp. 133–245.

Iddoa. See *Edoheve*.

Ideler (ē'de-ler), **Christian Ludwig.** Born at Perleberg, Brandenburg, Prussia, Sept. 21, 1766: died at Berlin, Aug. 10, 1846. A German astronomer, professor at the University of Berlin from 1821. His chief work is "Handbuch der mathematischen und technischen Chronologie" (1825–26).

Ides (īdz). A Kentish gentleman in Shakspere's 2 Henry IV. He slays Jack Cade.

Idle (ī'dl). **1.** A town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, England, situated near the Aire 9 miles west-northwest of Leeds. It has manufactures of woolens. Population (1891), 7,118.— **2.** A tributary of the river Trent, in Nottinghamshire, England. Æthelfrith, king of Northumbria, was defeated and slain in a battle on its banks by Redwald, king of East Anglia, in 617.

Idler, The. A series of essays by Dr. Johnson, published 1758–60 in a newspaper called "The Universal Chronicle."

Idomeneus (ī-dom'e-nūs). [Gr. *Ἰδομενεύς*.] In Greek legend, a king of Crete, one of the leading heroes of the Greek army in the Trojan war.

Idria (id're-ä). A town in the crownland of Carniola, Austria-Hungary, situated on the Idrizza 29 miles north-northwest of Triest: celebrated for its quicksilver-mines, discovered 1497. Population (1890), commune, 5,084.

Idrisi (id're-sē), or **Edrisi.** A noted Arabian geographer of the 12th century. Little is known concerning his life. His principal work, a description of the world, is known by various titles. It is of great importance in the history of geography.

Idro (ē'drō). **Lake.** A small lake in the province of Brescia, northern Italy, 9 miles northwest of Lake Garda.

Idstedt (id'stet). A village in Schleswig-Holstein, Prussia, 5 miles north of Schleswig. Here, July 24 and 25, 1850, the Danes (38,000) defeated the troops of Schleswig-Holstein (27,000).

Idumea. See *Edom*.

Idun (ē'dön). [ON. *Idhunn*.] In Old Norse mythology, the goddess who had in her keeping, in Asgard, the apples eaten by the gods to preserve eternal youth. Later myths make her the wife of Bragi.

Idylls of the King. A series of poems by Alfred Tennyson, founded on the Arthurian romances. They comprise "The Coming of Arthur," "Gareth and Lynette," "Geraint and Enid," "Merlin and Vivien," "Lancelot and Elaine," "The Holy Grail," "Pelleas and Ettarre," "The Last Tournament," "Guinevere," and "The Passing of Arthur" (published 1859–72).

Idzo (ēd'zō). A people which inhabits the Niger delta, W. Africa; also, its language. The territory of the Idzo comprises the Bonny Brass, New Calabar, Akassa, and Okrika townships and dialects, and extends a hundred miles up the Nun branch of the Niger. Sometimes Idzo- and Ibo-speaking settlements are found intermixed, and the two names are easily confounded. All the Idzo and Ibo people are now under British protection.

Ierne (i-er'nē). An ancient name of Ireland.

If (ēf). A small island 2 miles west-southwest of Marseilles, noted for its fortress, Château d'If (one of the scenes of Dumas's novel "Count of Monte Cristo"). Mirabeau and Philippe Égalité were confined here.

Iffland (if'länd), **August Wilhelm.** Born at Hannover, Prussia, April 19, 1759: died at Berlin, Sept. 22, 1814. A noted German actor and dramatist, director of the national theater at Berlin after 1796, and general royal theatrical director after 1811. His best-known plays are "Die Jäger," "Dienstpflicht," "Die Advokaten," "Die Mündel," and "Die Hagestolzen."

Iffley (if'li). A village near Oxford, England: noted for its church, which is of small size, but in many ways remarkable for the interesting moldings and other details of its early Norman architecture. It has a massive square central tower, also of Norman date.

Igara (ē-gä'rä), or **Igala** (ē-gä'lä). An African tribe, of the Nigritic branch, settled on the eastern bank of the Niger, between the Ibo and the junction of the Niger and the Binue. Ida is the capital. The language seems to be a mixture of the native Akpoth with Yomba Infroduced by immigrants. A Ida, Ibo is spoken concurrently with Igara. See *Ibo* and *Idzo*.

Igbira (ēg-bē'rä). A Nigritic and pagan tribe, dwelling on both banks of the Binue River above its confluence. Panda, or Panda, is the capital. The Igbira language has two dialects, Hima and Panda: it shows greater affinity with Nupe and Yomba than with Igara. The Panda people have been driven, by the Fulah invasion, from the right to the left of the Binue, into the Akpotto territory. Igu is the chief town of the Hima, on the right bank. The Igbira people are semi-civilized, peaceful, industrious, and prosperous.

Igel (ē'gel). A village in the Rhine Province, Prussia, near Treves. The Igel monument, or Heidenthurm, is one of the most remarkable Roman monuments in northern Europe. It is a funeral monument of the Secundini family, and is assigned to the end of the 3d century. It consists of a tower 16½ feet square at the base, rising above the basement in two stages, crowned by small pediments and a pyramidal finial. Almost the whole surface is covered with reliefs which represent mythological scenes and symbols, and incidents of every-day life.

Igerna (i-gėr'nä), or **Igerne** (i-gėrn'), or **Ygerne** (i-gėrn'). In the Arthurian cycle of romance, the wife of Gorlois, and the mother, by Uther, of Arthur.

Iglau (ig'lou). A city in Moravia, Austria-Hungary, situated on the Iglawa 48 miles west-northwest of Brünn. It has flourishing manufactures of plush, etc. Here, in 1436, the emperor Sigismund became, by treaty, king of Bohemia. Population (1890), 23,716.

Iglesias (ē-glä'sē-äs). A town in the province of Cagliari, Sardinia, Italy, 32 miles west by north of Cagliari. It has a cathedral. Population, 7,090.

Iglesias, José María. Born at Mexico City, Jan. 5, 1823. A Mexican politician, lawyer, and

author. He was a member of the cabinet of Comonfort in 1857, and of that of Juarez in 1861. He became president of the Supreme Court in 1873, and by virtue of that office assumed the presidency after the downfall of Lerdo in 1876; but the success of Diaz compelled him to give up the office. He is the author of several works on Mexican history.

Iglesias, Miguel. Born at Cajamarca, Aug. 18, 1822. A Peruvian general and statesman. He was minister of war in 1860; took a principal part in the defense of Lima, Jan., 1881; and was captured by the Chilcans, but escaped. During the confusion of 1883 he assumed the presidency, and signed (Oct. 20, 1883) a treaty of peace with the Chilcans. Caceres refused to recognize Iglesias, and civil war followed. Caceres occupied Lima Dec. 1, 1885, and both the leaders resigned the government into the hands of the executive ministry, pending an election which resulted in favor of Caceres. Iglesias then left the country.

Iglesias de la Casa (ē-glā'sē-äs dā lä kä'sä), **José.** Born at Salamanca, Spain, Oct. 31, 1748: died Aug. 20, 1791. A Spanish poet. His collected poems were published in 1798. "Offended at the low state of morals in his native city, he indulged himself at first in the free forms of Castilian satire: ballads, apologues, epicrams, and especially the half-simple, half-malicious *letrillas*, in which he was eminently successful." *Ticknor.*

Igló (ig-ló'), or **Neudorf** (noi'dorf). A mining town in the county of Zips, Hungary, situated on the Hernád in lat. 48° 56′ N., long. 20° 33′ E. Population (1890), 7,345.

Ignacio (ēg-nä'sē-ō), **Joaquim José,** Marquis of Inhauma from Sept. 17, 1867, and Viscount 1868. Born at Lisbon, Portugal, July 30, 1808: died at Rio de Janeiro, March 8, 1869. A Brazilian naval officer. He distinguished himself in many actions from 1826 to the close of maritime affairs; and commanded the Brazilian flotilla in the Paraguayan war 1867 and 1868. His brilliant passage of Humaitá (Feb. 19, 1868) was his greatest exploit. He became full admiral shortly before his death.

Ignatieff (ig-nā'tyef), **Nikolai Pavlovitch.** Born at St. Petersburg, Jan. 29, 1832. A Russian diplomatist. He was ambassador at Peking 1859–1863, and at Constantinople 1864–77; was influential in negotiating the treaty of San Stefano in 1878; and was minister of the interior 1881–82.

Ignatius (ig-nā'shi-us), Saint, surnamed **Theophorus** (L. **Deifer,** lit. 'God-bearer'). [L., from Gr. *Ἰγνάτιος*, ardent, fiery; F. *Ignace*, It. *Ignazio*, Sp. *Ignacio*, *Inigo*, Pg. *Ignacio*, G. *Ignaz*.] Died 107 or 117 A. D. A bishop of Antioch who, according to the tradition, suffered martyrdom under Trajan. He was the reputed author of epistles to the Ephesians, Romans, Polycarp, etc. (edited in "Corpus Ignatianum," 1849).

Ignatius de **Loyola.** See *Loyola*.

Ignatius (ig-nā'shi-us). A famous academical comedy written by George Ruggle, 1615, as a personal satire. It is a mixture of the iambics of Plautus (from whom it was taken through the Italian) and Latin and English prose.

Igor (ē'gor), **Song of the Band of.** A Russian epic poem, describing the struggle of Igor, prince of Novgorod-Severski, with the pagan hordes from the southwest. It is supposed by some authors to have been inspired by Homer. It is the most ancient of the Russian epics of the middle ages, and the prototype of all. The MS. was burned in the great fire at Moscow (1812). The story had, however, been edited by Pushkin.

Igu (ē'gū). See *Igbira*.

Iguala, Plan of. See *Iturbide, Agustin de*.

Igualada (ē-gwä-lä'thä). A town in the province of Barcelona, Spain, situated on the Noya 35 miles northwest of Barcelona. Population (1887), 10,201.

Iguvium (i-gū'vi-um). An ancient name of Gubbio.

Ijashne (i-jash'ne). [Gujrati for the Pahlavi *yajishn*, from *yaz*, *yas*, to worship by sacrifices and prayers, identical with Avestan *yasna*, Skt. *yajna*, sacrifice.] The name of the ceremony attending, among the Parsees, the solemn recital of the Yasna. See *Avesta*. In it are used consecrated water, a kind of bread, butter, fresh milk, meat, the branches of the Homa plant with one of the pomegranate, the juice of the Homa plant, the hair of an ox, and a bundle of twigs tied together by means of a reed, evidently relics of ancient sacrificial usages agreeing in part with the Brahmanic.

Ikelemba (ē-kā-lem'bä), or **Ikelembe** (-be). A southern tributary of the Kongo, which it joins near the equator.

Ikenild Street. See *Icknield*.

Ilanz (ē'länts), Romansh **Glion** (lyē-ōn'). A town in the canton of Grisons, Switzerland, on the Vorder Rhein at the junction of the Lugnetz valley, 17 miles west of Coire. It was the old capital of the Gray League.

Ilchester (il'ches-tėr), formerly **Ivelchester** (iv'el-ches-tėr). A small decayed town in Somerset, England, situated on the Yeo 31 miles southwest of Bath. It was the birthplace of Roger Bacon.

Île-de-France (ēl-dė-frońs'), **Isle of France.** 1. An ancient government of France. Capital, Paris. It was bounded by Picardy on the north, Champagne on the east, Orleanais on the south, and Normandy on the west: and was so called because included between the rivers Seine, Marne, Aisne, Oise, and Oureq. It corresponded to the department of Seine, with a large part of Seine-et-Oise, Seine-et-Marne, Aisne, and Oise, and small parts of Nièvre and Loiret. It was the portion of the country about Paris that was most completely under the control of the kings—*i. e.*, the royal domain.

2. Mauritius.

Ilerda (i-lėr'dä). The ancient name of Lerida.

Iletzk (ē-letsk'). A town in the government of Orenburg, Russia, near the junction of the Ilek and Ural. Population, 7,355.

Il Fiammingo. See *John of Bologna*.

Ilfracombe (il'fra-kōm). A seaport and watering-place in Devonshire, England, situated on the British Channel 43 miles northwest of Exeter; formerly an important port. Population (1891), 7,692.

Ilhavo (ēl-yä'vō). A town in the district of Aveiro, province of Beira, Portugal, 27 miles northnorthwest of Coimbra. Population, about 8,000.

Ilheos (ēl-yä'ōs). A former hereditary captaincy of Brazil, corresponding to the coast from Bahia 50 leagues southward. It was settled in 1535, prospered for a time, but fell into decay, and in the 18th century was incorporated with Bahia.

Ili (ē'lē). 1. A river in central Asia, flowing into Lake Balkash about lat. 45° 40′ N., long. 74° 20′ E. Length, from 600 to 700 miles; navigable in its lower course.—2. A colonial dependency of China, situated about lat. 36°–49° N., long. 71°–96° E. The surface is elevated. It is divided into the North Great Gurait (sungaria) and the South Great (East Turkestan).

3. See *Kuldja*.

Iliad (il'i-ad). **The.** [Gr. *Ἰλιάς*, from *Ἴλιον*, Ilium, Troy.] A famous Greek epic poem, composed, according to tradition, by the poet Homer (see *Homer*); with its companion poem, the Odyssey, the greatest of epics and "among the most ancient, if not the most ancient, works of the human spirit in a European tongue" (*Geddes*). The subject of the Iliad is the ten years' siege of Ilium or Troy by the confederated states of Greece under Agamemnon, king of Mycenæ, to redress the injury done to Menelaus, king of Sparta, in the carrying off of his wife, Helen, by the Trojan Paris, to whom Helen was given by Aphrodite as a reward for his decision in favor of Aphrodite in the contest of beauty between her, Athene, and Hera. The direct narrative relates only to a part of the last year, leaving the fall of the city untold. The mighty deeds of the Greek Achilles and of the Trojan Hector, son of King Priam, supply some of the chief episodes of the poem.

Iliniza. See *Illiniza*.

Ilissus (i-lis'us). [Gr. *Ἰλισσός*.] A small river in Attica, Greece, flowing through Athens.

Ilithyia (il-i-thī'yä). [Gr. *Εἰλείθυια*.] In Greek mythology, the goddess who presides over childbirth: corresponding to the Roman Lucina.

Ilium (il'i-um). [Gr. *Ἴλιον*, *Ἴλιος*.] In ancient geography, a place in Mysia, Asia Minor, identified by the Greeks with the legendary Troy. It was frequently destroyed in prehistoric times; was rebuilt by Greek colonists in the 6th century B. C.; was enlarged by Lysimachus at the end of the 4th century B. C.; and continued (as New Ilium) to late Roman times. Its site has been identified by Schliemann at Hissarlik, about 100 miles north by west of Smyrna. Compare *Troy*.

Ilkeston (il'kes-ton). A town in Derbyshire, England, 8 miles northeast of Derby. Population (1891), 19,744.

Ilkley (ilk'li). A watering-place in Yorkshire, England, on the Wharfe northwest of Bradford. Population (1891), 5,767.

Ilkshidites. See the extract.

> Egypt, during the ninth and tenth centuries, was the theatre of several revolutions. The Ilkshidites, chiefs of the slaves, the Tolunides and the Ikshidites, established themselves in that country, which was only reunited to the Caliphate of Bagdad for a brief period between their usurpations. *Erasmus*, Hist. Saracens, p. 311.

Ill (il). A river in Alsace which joins the Rhine 7 miles below Strasburg. Length, about 125 miles; navigable from near Colmar.

Illa-tiesi (ēl'yä-tēk'sē). One of the names or titles given by the ancient Peruvians to their supreme deity, Uracocha (which see). Also written *Illa-tici* or *Illa-ticci*.

Ille (ēl). A town in the department of Pyrénées-Orientales, France, on the Tet west of Perpignan. Population (1891), commune, 3,341.

Ille-et-Vilaine (ēl-a-vē-lān'). A department in northwestern France. Capital, Rennes. It is bounded by the English Channel and Manche on the north, Mayenne on the east, Loire-Inférieure on the south, and Côtes-du-Nord and Morbihan on the west. It formed part of the ancient Brittany. Area, 2,596 square miles. Population (1891), 626,875.

Iller (il'ėr). A tributary of the Danube, which it joins near Ulm. It forms part of the boundary between Wurtemberg and Bavaria. Length about 100 miles.

Illiberis (i-lib'e-ris). An important Roman city in Spain, near the modern Granada.

Illiez, Val d'. See *Val d'Illiez*.

Illiger (il'li-gėr), **Johann Karl Wilhelm.** Born at Brunswick, Germany, Nov. 19, 1775: died at Berlin, May 9–10, 1813. A German naturalist. He edited a "Magazin für Insektenkunde," and published "Prodromus systematis mammalium et avium," etc.

Illimani (el-yē-mä'nē). A mountain in the Bolivian Andes, immediately east-southeast of La Paz. Height, over 20,952 feet (Wiener).

Illiniza (ēl-yē-nē'zä), or **Iliniza** (ē-lē-nē'zä). A mountain in Ecuador, about 17,400 feet high. See the extract.

> This mountain is probably seventh in rank of the Great Andes of the Equator. It is slightly inferior in elevation to Sangai, and is loftier than Carihuairazo. It has two peaks, or rather it is composed of two mountains that are grouped together, the more northern of which is the lower, and is called Little Illiniza. The summits of both are sharp, and during the times of our stay in Ecuador they were completely covered by snow.
>
> *Wisse, Reise*. Travels amongst the Great Andes of the [Equator, p. 159.

Illinois (il-i-noi' or -noiz'). A confederacy of North American Indians, formerly occupying Illinois and adjacent parts of Wisconsin, Iowa, and Missouri. They were allies of the French, and therefore the Iroquois in 1673 began a long and destructive war against them. The name is from *illini*, 'men'; their own plural *ok* was changed by the French to their plural ending *oez*. The five principal component tribes were Peoria, Kaskaskia, Tamaroa, Cahokia, and Michigamea. The assassination of Pontiac by a Kaskaskia in 1766 was avenged by the Lake tribes in a war of destruction. The present number at the Quapaw agency, Indian Territory, is only 165. See *Algonquin*.

Illinois (il-i-noi' or -noiz'). One of the Central States of the United States of America. Capital, Springfield; chief city, Chicago. It is bounded by Wisconsin on the north and Lake Michigan and Indiana on the east, and is separated by the Ohio from Kentucky on the south, and by the Mississippi from Iowa and Missouri on the west. The surface is generally level. The chief mineral products are coal and lead. The chief crops and industries in the production of corn, wheat, and oats, and his flourishing manufactures. It is the first State in mileage of railways, and the third in population; has 102 counties; sends 2 senators and 22 representatives to Congress; and has 24 electoral votes. It was settled by the French at Kaskaskia and elsewhere in 1682; was ceded to Great Britain in 1763, and to the United States in 1783; became part of the Northwest Territory in 1787, and part of Indiana Territory in 1800; was made a separate Territory in 1809; and was admitted to the Union in 1818. Some later events were Black Hawk's war in 1832 and the Mormon troubles, culminating in 1844. Area, 56,650 square miles. Population (1890), 3,826,351.

Illinois, A river in the State of Illinois, formed by the junction of the Des Moines and Kankakee in Grundy County, 45 miles southwest of Chicago. It joins the Mississippi 20 miles above Alton, and is connected by the Illinois and Michigan Canal with Lake Michigan. Total length, about 500 miles; navigable 245 miles.

Illuminated Doctor, The, L. **Doctor Illuminatus** (dok'tor i-lū-mi-nā'tus). A surname given to the scholastic philosopher Raymond Lully (1235–1315), and also to the German mystic Johann Tauler (1294–1361).

Illuminati (i-lū-mi-nā'ti). [L., 'the enlightened.'] A name given to different religious societies or sects because of their claim to perfection or enlightenment in religious matters. The most noted among them were the Alumbrados (the Enlightened) of Spain in the 16th century; an ephemeral society of Belgium and northern France also called *Geuzenbos* in the 17th century; and an association of mystics in southern France in the 18th century, combining the doctrines of Swedenborg with the methods of the Freemasons.

Illuminator (i-lū'mi-nā-tor). A surname given to Gregory of Armenia.

Illusion Comique (ē-lü-zyōn' kō-mēk'). **L'.** A tragicomedy by Corneille, issued in 1636, "of the extremest Spanish type, complicated and improbable to a degree in its action, which turns on the motive of a play within a play, and produces, as the author himself remarks, a division into prologue (Act i.), an imperfect comedy (Acts ii.–iv.), and a tragedy (Act v.)" (*Saintsbury*, French Lit., p. 295).

Illusions Perdues (pär-dü'). **Les.** [F., 'lost illusions.'] A work by Balzac, in 3 parts, written in 1837–39–43. He drew in it a picture of the feuilletonists which exasperated the press against him.

Illyria (i-lir'i-ä). F. **Illyrie** (ē-lē-rē'). G. **Illyrien** (il-lē'rē-en). [Gr. *Ἰλλυρία* or *Ἰλλυρίς*.] A region on the western coast of the Balkan peninsula, north of Greece proper. Its boundaries are vague. It is included now in Montenegro and

parts of the Austrian and Turkish empires. The southern part of it came early under Greek influence. The kingdom of Illyria, with Scodra as its capital, was important in the 3d century B. C., and was overthrown by Rome in 168 B. C. For the ecclesiastical Illyricum and the modern Illyria, see below.

The use of the name Illyria is at all times very vague; but it has a more definite meaning as the name of a kingdom whose capital was Skodra, and which, in the second half of the third century, was a dangerous neighbor to the Greek cities and islands on that coast.

Freeman, Hist. Geog., p. 67.

The same remarks apply to the second branch of people occupying the north-west of the Balkan Peninsula, the Illyrians, the last linguistic remains of this branch are preserved in modern Albanian. According to the probable opinion expressed by H. Kiepert (Lehrb. d. alten Geographie, p. 240, f.), this tribe in pre-Hellenic times was widely spread over Greece under the name of Leleges.

Schrader, Aryan Peoples (tr. by Jevons), p. 430.

Illyria. A titular kingdom belonging to the Cisleithan division of the Austrian-Hungarian monarchy, comprising the five crownlands Carinthia, Carniola, Istria, Triest, and Görz and Gradiska, formed from the Illyrian Provinces ceded to Austria 1815.

Illyrian (i-lir'i-an) **Provinces.** A state under French control, formed by Napoleon in 1809 out of cessions made by Austria. It comprised Dalmatia and Fiume, and parts of Croatia, Carinthia, and Carniola. It was restored to Austria 1815.

Illyrium (i-lir'i-kum). Lat. [*Ἰλλυρικόν.*] **1.** One of the four great prefectures into which the later Roman Empire was divided. It comprised the dioceses of Macedonia and Dacia, and corresponded generally to Greece, Crete, Macedonia, Albania, and Servia. **2.** In diocese of the later Roman prefecture of Italy. It comprised Noricum, Dalmatia, and Pannonia (that is, nearly all of Bosnia and that part of Austria between the Danube and the Adriatic).

Ilmen (il-men'). **Lake.** A lake in the government of Novgorod, Russia, about 100 miles south-southeast of St. Petersburg. It discharges by the river Volkhoff into Lake Ladoga.

Ilmenau (il-me-nou'). A town in Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach, Germany, situated on the Ilm 28 miles southwest of Weimar. It was frequently the residence of Goethe. Population (1890), 6,453.

Ilminster (il'min-ster). A town in Somerset, England, situated on the Isle 31 miles southeast of Exeter. Population (1890), 6,764.

Ilopango (e-lo-pan'go). A lake near the city of San Salvador, noted for a recent volcano which has formed an island in it.

Ilori (ē-lō'rē), or **Ilorin** (ē-lō'rēn). A town in the Yoruba country, West Africa, about lat. 8° 30′ N., long. 4° 20′ E. Population, estimated, 150,000.

Ilse (il'ze). In German folk-lore, a princess who was changed into a river.

Ilsenburg (il'zen-bōrg). A small town in the province of Saxony, Prussia, in the Harz 18 miles west of Halberstadt.

Ilus (i'lus). [Gr. *Ἶλος.*] In Greek legend, the son of Tros; the mythical founder of Ilium.

Ilva (il'va). The Latin name of Elba.

Imaus (im'ā-us). [Gr. *Ἴμαος*, *Ἴμαον ὄρος.*] In ancient geography, the name given to the mountain system of central Asia, extending east and west: later the so-called Bolor range.

Imbert (an-bār'), **Barthélemi.** Born at Nimes, France, 1747: died at Paris, Aug. 23, 1790. A French poet, noted especially for his fables.

Imbros (im'bros). [Gr. *Ἴμβρος.*] An island in the Ægean Sea, belonging to Turkey, situated in lat. 40° 10′ N., long. 25° 45′ E. It was an ancient Athenian possession. Area, 98 square miles. Population, about 6,000 (mainly Greeks).

Imeritia (e-me-rish'i-ā), or **Imeretia** (ē-me-rēt'-sē-ā). A region in the government of Kutais, Transcaucasia, Russia, between Georgia on the east and Mingrelia on the northwest.

Imgur-bel (im'gōr-bel). ["Bel is favorable."] One of the walls of ancient Babylon. See *Babel*.

Imhotep (ēm-hō'tep). In Egyptian mythology, the son of Ptah and Pakht, with whom he formed the Memphic triad. He was the god of knowledge, akin to Thoth, and was identified by the Greeks with Æsculapius.

Imitation of Christ. See *De imitatione Christi*.

Imlac (im'lak). In Johnson's "Rasselas," a man of learning who accompanies Rasselas from the monotonous "happy valley."

Immanuel, Emmanuel (i-, e-man'ū-el). [Heb., lit. 'God with us.'] A name that was to be given to Jesus Christ (Mat. i. 23) as the son born of a virgin predicted in Isa. vii. 14. As a personal name also written *Emanuel*.

Immenstadt (im'men-stät). A small town in Swabia and Neuburg, Bavaria, near the Iller 23 miles east of Lake Constance.

Immermann (im'mer-mān), **Karl Lebrecht.** Born at Magdeburg, Prussia, April 24, 1796: died at Düsseldorf, Prussia, Aug. 25, 1840. A German dramatist, poet, and romance-writer. His chief romances are "Die Epigonen" (1836), "Münchhausen" (1838–39).

Imogen (im'ō-jen). In Shakspere's play "Cymbeline," the daughter of Cymbeline and wife of Posthumus. Her characteristics are fidelity and truth.

Imogene (im'o-jēn). See *Alonzo the Brave*.

Imola (ē'mō-lä). A town in the province of Bologna, Italy, 22 miles southeast of Bologna, on the river Santerno: the ancient Forum Cornelii. It is the center of a wine-producing region. It was founded by sulla. Population, about 11,000.

Imola, Innocenzo da (originally **Innocenzo Francucci**). Born at Imola, Italy, about 1494: died about 1550. A Bolognese painter.

Imperial (im-pā-rē-äl'). A former city of southern Chile (in the present province of Cautin), near the Rio de las Damas, about 15 miles from the Pacific. It was founded by Valdivia in March, 1551, and for a time was an important place, becoming the seat of a bishop in 1582. After withstanding many assaults from the Araucanians, it was destroyed by them in 1600. Its imperial, as all modern town, is near the same site.

Imperial City, The. A common epithet of Rome.

Imperial Delegates Enactment. [G. *Reichsdeputationshauptschluss.*] A convention drawn up Feb. 25, 1803, by delegates of the German Empire under French and Russian influence, and ratified by the Reichstag and emperor. The principal provisions were: cession of the left bank of the Rhine to France; indemnification of the secular powers who lost possessions thereby, partly by the secularizing of the ecclesiastical powers (except the electorate of Mainz and the Teutonic Order and the Order of St. John), partly by mediatizing all the free cities except Hamburg, Bremen, Lübeck, Frankfort, Nuremberg, and Augsburg; certain territorial changes in favor of Hanover, Bavaria, Baden, Wurtemberg, etc.; the abolition of the electorates of Cologne and Treves; and the creation of the electorates of Wurtemberg, Baden, Hesse-Cassel, and Salzburg.

Impertinents, The. See *Sullen Lovers, The*.

Importants (im-pōr'tants; F. pron. an-pōr-tan'), **The.** In French history, a political clique formed after the death of Louis XIII., 1643. It intrigued against the government unsuccessfully.

Impossible Dowry, The. See *Amantes*.

Impromptu de Versailles (an-prōmp-tü' dē vär-sī'), **L'.** A short play by Molière (1663), a witty attack on the critics of his "L'École des femmes."

Inaccessible Island. A name given to Tristan da Cunha.

Inachus (in'a-kus). [Gr. *Ἴναχος.*] **1.** In ancient geography, a river of Argolis, flowing into the Argolic Gulf near Argos.—**2.** In Greek mythology, the god of the river Inachus, son of Oceanus.

Inagua (ē-nä'gwä). **Great,** and **Inagua, Little.** Two of the Bahama Islands, situated at the southern end of the group.

Inaquito. Same as *Anaquito*.

Inawashiro (ē-nä'wä-shē'rō). One of the two chief lakes of Japan, in the main island, about long. 140° E. Length, about 10 miles.

Inca (ing'kä) **Empire.** The region ruled by the Incas. At first it was confined to the immediate vicinity of Cuzco. To this were successively added the neighboring valleys, the Titicaca basin, parts of the eastern slope of the Andes, the Peruvian coast, Quito with the neighboring coast-regions, and northern Chile. In its greatest extent, under Huaina Capac, it included nearly all the high land of Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, and northern Chile. Its length, from the river Ancasmayu, north of Quito, to the river Maule in Chile, was about 2,200 miles. The breadth varied from 400 or more to 100 miles. See *Incas*.

Inca Manco. See *Manco*.

Inca Rocca (ēn'kä rōk'kä), called **Sinchi Roca** (sēn'kē rō'kä) by Montesinos. The sixth Inca sovereign of Peru. He reigned about the middle of the 14th century, and his conquests were not extensive. He is best known as the founder of public works, remains of which may still be traced at Cuzco. Blas Valera says that he held the crown more than 50 years, but this is very doubtful.

Incas (ing'käz). [Quichua, 'chiefs' or 'lords.'] The reigning and aristocratic order in ancient Peru from the 13th to the 16th century. Markham and others believe that they were originally a tribe or family of the Quichuas who inhabited certain valleys near Cuzco and first became dominant under Manco Capac about 1200. Their own traditions described Manco Capac as a child of the Sun. From him descended the twelve other historical sovereigns of Peru, the last reigning one being Huascar, though the lineage was preserved long after. These sovereigns (the Incas in a restricted sense) always married their own sisters, and the throne was inherited, in general, by the eldest son proceeding from this marriage. Children by their other wives could not, by custom or law, receive the crown, though this rule was broken when Atahualpa inherited a part of the empire in 1523. The rule of the Incas was absolute, but very mild, and may be described as an extreme form of state socialism with a despotic head: lands and a large proportion of goods were held in common. The Incas, as an order, retained all the important civil and military offices, and the sacerdotal offices were confined to them: thus the sovereign was the head not only of the state and the army, but of the priesthood. It has been stated that the Incas used a language distinct from the Quichua, but this is improbable. The word Inca is often used for the whole Quichua race. See *Quichuas* and *Peru*.

Ince-in-Makerfield (ins'in-mā'kėr-fēld). A town in Lancashire, England, near Wigan, 17 miles northeast of Liverpool. Population (1891), 19,255.

Inchbald (inch'bâld), Mrs. (**Elizabeth Simpson**). Born at Stanningfield, near Bury St. Edmunds, England, Oct. 15, 1753: died at London, Aug. 1, 1821. An English novelist, dramatist, and actress. Among her novels are "A Simple Story" (1791), "Nature and Art" (1796). She also wrote "Such Things Are" (1788), and other plays.

Inchcape (inch'kāp) **Rock.** See *Bell Rock*.

Inchcolm (inch'kōm). An islet in the Firth of Forth, Scotland.

Incledon (ing'kl-don), **Charles Benjamin.** Born at St. Keverne, Cornwall, England, 1763: died at Worcester, England, Feb. 11, 1826. An English tenor singer. He visited the United States in 1817. His forte was ballad-singing.

Inconstant, The, or the Way to Win him. A comedy by George Farquhar, produced in 1702. It is an adaptation of Fletcher's "Wild-goose Chase."

Incredible Things in Thule. An ancient romance by Antonius Diogenes (about the 1st century), narrating the adventures and loves of Dinias and Dercyllis. The lovers meet in Thule, whither each has fled, Dinias from Arcadia and Dercyllis from Tyre.

Ind (ind). A poetical name of India or the Indies.

Independence (in-dē-pen'dens). The capital of Jackson County, western Missouri, 9 miles east of Kansas City. Population (1890), 6,380.

Independence Hall. A building in Chestnut street, Philadelphia, where on July 4, 1776, the Declaration of Independence was adopted by Congress and read to the people assembled on Independence Square. The Continental Congress assembled here, and Washington was here chosen commander-in-chief in 1775. The building is now used as a museum of relics connected with the history of the country.

Inderab. See *Anderab*.

Index Expurgatorius (in'deks eks-pėr-gā-tō'rius). ["Expurgatory Index."] Catalogues of books comprising respectively those which Roman Catholics are absolutely forbidden to read, and those which they may read only after certain emendations have been made in editions expurgated of objectionable passages. They are prepared by the Congregation of the Index, a body of cardinals and their assistants. Pope Paul IV. published a list of forbidden books in 1557 and 1559. The Council of Trent in 1562 attempted the regulation of the matter, but finally referred it to the Pope. He (Pius IV.) published the "Index Tridentinus" in 1564, with numerous additions, under the title "Index Librorum Prohibitorum."

In 1539 Charles the Fifth obtained a Papal bull authorizing him to procure from the University of Louvain, in Flanders, where the Lutheran controversy would naturally be better understood than in Spain, a list of books dangerous to be introduced into his dominions. It was printed in 1546, and was the first "Index Expurgatorius" published under Spanish authority, and the second in the world. Subsequently it was submitted by the Emperor to the Supreme Council of the Inquisition, under whose authority additions were made to it; after which it was promulgated anew in 1559.

Prescott, Hist. Reign Philip II., bk. I., ch. 22.

India (in'di-ä). [Formerly also *Indie* (still used, in the plural, in *East Indies* and *West Indies*) and *Inde*: F. *Inde*, Sp. Pg. It. *India*, G. *Indien*, from L. *India*, Gr. *Ἰνδία*, from *Ἰνδί*, Gr. *Ἰνδοί*, the inhabitants.] An extensive region in southern Asia. The name *India* is and has been used with very different meanings. With the ancients it meant the country of the Indus river. It was extended through the peninsula, and sometimes made to include Further India and the northern islands of the Malay Archipelago. In modern times it may mean what is sometimes called Hither or Nearer India, the peninsula whose natural boundaries are the Indian Ocean, the Sulaman Mountains, the Himalaya, and the hill-ranges on the Bengal: in this sense it is not so inclusive as the political India (i. e., British India), but includes on the other hand the French and Portuguese possessions. (See *Pondicherry, Goa, Malé, Karikal, Daman, Diu, Anjengo, Tanjore*.) The name India is also sometimes used for the two peninsulas of Hither and Further India, and sometimes as nearly equivalent to East Indies. The ordinary meaning, however, is British India, or the Indian Empire, officially called India. This includes Bengal, Madras, Bombay, Sind, Aden, Assam, Berars, Ajmere, Central Provinces, Coorg, Northwest Provinces, Oudh, Punjab, Lower Burma, Upper Burma, Andamans, and Quetta and the Bolan, having an area of 964,992 square miles, and a population (1891) of 221,172,952. Feudation there are the tributary native states, including Hyderabad, Mysore, Kashmir, Baroda, states in Rajputana, and states in connection with the Central Provinces, Central

India, Panjab, Bengal, Madras, Bombay, Northwest Provinces, etc. Their area is 590,167 square miles, with a population (1891) of 66,050,479. Total area of India, 1,569,150 square miles. Population (1891), 287,223,431. The approximate population of other regions under British supervision, including Sikkim, British Baluchistan, tribes on the Burmese frontier, etc., is about 600,000. The most important exports of India are wheat, rice, cotton, opium, oilseeds, jute, hides, tea, and indigo. The capital is Calcutta. Government is vested in a secretary of state for India (in London), with a council of about 10 (also in London). In India the government is administered by a governor-general appointed by the crown, a council with a centralized system of governors, etc., for provinces, and commissioners and deputy commissioners for divisions and districts. About three fourths of the inhabitants are Hindus in religion; Mohammedans come next (over 50,000,000). To them the Ganges is a holy river, and the Indus was for practical purposes what it was etymologically, the valley of the Indus. Meanwhile in India itself it did not seem so natural as it seems to us to give one name to the whole region. For there is a very marked difference between the northern and southern parts of it. The great Aryan community which spoke Sanscrit and invented Brahminism spread itself chiefly from the Panjab along the great valley of the Ganges, but not at first far southward. Accordingly the name Hindostan properly belongs to this northern region. . . . Etymologically India is not a political name, but only a geographical expression like Europe or Africa." (*J. R. Seeley*, Expansion of England, p. 222.) India mentioned in Esther I, 1, viii, 9, as the limit of the territories of Ahasuerus on the east, probably includes the country surrounding the Indus, the Panjab. The name Indu (Hindu) also occurs in the cuneiform inscription of Nakhsh-i Rustem. Whether any of the Indian names known to the Phœnicians, Hebrews, and Assyro-Babylonians before the Persian kings is uncertain. The view that Ophir, whither the mercantile fleet of Solomon and Hiram sailed, was in India has been generally given up. The knowledge of the ancients concerning India, before the expeditions of Alexander the Great and Seleucus I., was in general very limited. West India (*India extra Gangem*) is the term by which Europeans of and east of the Iranian highland and south of the Indus. Alexander the Great penetrated India as far as the Hydaspes in the east and the mouth of the Indus, many in the south. The island of Ceylon was known by the name of Taprobane, or Salike, the inhabitants being called Sale. Still later information introduced by Brahmanism, about the 6th century of our era; invasion of Mahmud of Ghazni (the first Mohammedan invasion), 1001; invasion of Timur, 1398; conquest by Vasco da Gama, 1498; permanent settlement of the Portuguese at Goa, 1510; foundation of the Mogul empire by Baber, 1525; reign of Akbar, 1556–1605 (considered by many the greatest of the Mogul rulers); arrival of the Dutch East India Company, 1602; rise of the Mahratta power under Sivaji, 1657; death of Aurung-Zeb and beginning of the Mogul decay, 1707; rivalry of French and English East India companies; battle of Pondicherry, about 1748; Clive's victory at Plassey, 1757, followed by the acquisition of Bengal and Behar; acquisitions made under the administrations of Warren Hastings (1772–85), Wellesley, Cornwallis, Minto, Marquis of Hastings, Amherst, Bathouse; Carnatic annexed, 1801; British (Lower) Burma annexed, 1826; first Afghan war, 1838–42; annexation and rule of Sind, 1843; annexation of the Panjab, 1849; Sepoy Mutiny, 1857 (suppressed, 1858); transference of the administration from the East India Company to the crown, 1858; Queen Victoria proclaimed Empress of India, 1877; second Afghan war, 1878–80; annexation of Upper Burma, 1886. Recent events have been the building of the Sind-Quetta Railway and the Bolan Pass Railway, the subjugation of certain territories in Baluchistan, the suppression of the Hunza-Nagar insurrection in 1891, the Manipur revolt in 1891, etc.

India, British. Same as *India*, in the present official sense; or, more strictly, that part which is under direct British administration, excluding the native states. See *India*.

India, Further, or **Indo-China** (in'dō-chī'nä), or **India beyond the Ganges.** The southeastern peninsula of Asia, including Burma, Siam, Cambodia, Cochin-China, Annam, Tongking, Straits Settlements, etc.

India, Hither or **Nearer.** The great central peninsula in southern Asia, with the natural boundaries as described under *India*.

Indiana (in-di-an'ä). [NL., 'land of Indians.'] One of the Central States of the United States. Capital, Indianapolis. It is bounded by Lake Michigan and Michigan on the north, Ohio on the east, Illinois on the west, and Kentucky (separated by the Ohio) on the south. The surface is generally level and undulating. The leading occupation is agriculture. Indiana is one of the chief States in the production of wheat, and the sixth state in population. It has 92 counties; sends 2 senators and 13 representatives to Congress; and has 15 electoral votes. It was settled by the French at Vincennes and elsewhere early in the 18th century; was ceded to Great Britain in 1763, and to the United States in 1783; became part of the Northwest Territory in 1787; and was made a separate Territory in 1800. The battle of Tippecanoe occurred within its limits in 1811. It was admitted to the Union in 1816. Area, 36,350 square miles. Population (1890), 2,192,404.

Indiana. A novel by George Sand, published in 1832.

Indiana. A character in Steele's "Conscious Lovers." Mrs. Cibber made a great hit in this part.

Indianapolis (in'dī-a-nap'ō-lis). The capital of Indiana and of Marion County, situated on the West Fork of White River, in lat. 39° 48′ N., long. 86° 6′ W., nearly at the geographical center of the State. It is the chief city in the State, and an important railway center, and has a large trade in grain. Among its chief industries are pork-packing and milling. It was laid out in 1821, and was chartered as a city in 1847. Population (1890), 105,436.

Indian Archipelago. See *Malay Archipelago*.

Indian Council. See *Council of the Indies*.

Indian Emperor, The, or the Conquest of Mexico by the Spaniards. A play by Dryden, a sequel to "The Indian Queen," produced in 1665.

Indian Empire. Same as *British India*. See *India*.

Indian Mutiny, or **Sepoy Mutiny.** The revolt against British authority in India 1857–58. Its immediate cause was the introduction into the Sepoy army of a new rifle-cartridge regarded (not without reason, on the cartridge); this offended the religious prejudices of the soldiers. The mutiny began at Meerut May 10. The chiefest act of cruelty was at Delhi, where the native garrison massacre of the Europeans was ordered by Nana Sahib, and Lucknow. Lucknow garrison was relieved by Havelock in September, and again by Campbell in November. Delhi was retaken in September 1857. Lucknow in March, conquered in March, 1858; and the last resistance was suppressed in 1858. The last Mogul (titular emperor) was banished.

Indian Ocean. The part of the ocean lying between Asia on the north, Africa on the west, the Malay Archipelago and Australia on the east, and an arbitrary line (about lat. 38° S.) connecting the southern extremities of Australia and Africa on the south. Its chief branches are the Bay of Bengal and the Arabian Sea (west of Hindostan and Red Sea). It contains Madagascar, Mascarene Islands, Socotra, Ceylon, Andaman Islands, Nicobar Islands, Lakkadive Islands, and Maldive Islands. Its entire drainage-system is small, consisting chiefly of the Indus, Ganges, Brahmaputra, Irawadi, and the rivers of the Deccan. Length from the Cape of Good Hope to Tasmania, about 6,000 miles; from Africa to Malay Peninsula, 7,000.

Indian Queen, The. A tragedy in heroic verse by Sir Robert Howard and John Dryden, produced in 1664.

Indian Territory. A territory of the United States. It is bounded by Kansas on the north, Missouri and Arkansas on the east, Texas on the south and Oklahoma on the west. Its surface is generally level and rolling. Herding is the chief industry. It is unorganized. The Indian tribes Cherokees (Cherokees, Creeks, and Seminoles conduct their own affairs. Tahlequah is the Cherokee land is the chief town. The region was acquired in 1803 and 1845. In 1854 it was set apart for the Indians who were removed during this period from their original homes. The portion north of lat. 37° was settled afterward by the Indians to the United States. In the civil War the Indians sided with the Confederates. (See the articles on the various tribes.) Area (1890), 31,400 square miles. Population (1890), 180,498.

Indians (in'di-anz) (of North America). The aboriginal inhabitants of North America. They were so named on the supposition that the lands discovered by the navigators were parts of India. The term Indians has continued in use, notwithstanding attempts at its correction. Schoolcraft invented for the North American Indians the name *Algonkin*, for those of the eastern coast; *Aztaue*, for those west of the Mississippi and *Ostic*, for those who live between these limits; but no other writer has used them. The latest attempt, equally unsuccessful, calls the North American tribes *Jouve-Matinonians*. *Marpion* being a name for the river Amazon, and *Jouve* a word connected with a Northern myth. Setting aside the grotesqueness of these names, the theories came from errors in the names of the ethnic divisions of North America. Each tribe called itself by a name in its own language which seems to be complicated and varying; and its several neighbors called it in their languages by other names, which, according to their existing relations, might be terms of eulogy, of friendship, or of simple topographical description. The methods adopted by the French, English, Spanish, and Dutch to express the native pronunciation added to the confusion, and a large proportion of these accounts (often relied upon in literature and in statistics, the population (which was itself multiplied through fear or through interest) being sometimes doubled or trebled, and sometimes even more exaggerated in the best official estimates. Subsequently many of the erroneous names disappeared, and then it was inferred that the tribes so named had become extinct. From these appearances, mainly, the opinion was generally entertained, that the rapid extinction of the North Americans is without a parallel in history, and that it is due to an inherent defect, *vis inertiæ*, through which civilization is fatal to the part of the human race found in the western hemisphere. The present number of Indians in the United States is about 300,000. The number in British America is not so accurately known, and that in Mexico, being more affected by mixture of blood, is still less determinable. Besides the actually ascertained errors in nomenclature, other considerations affect the questions concerning population, habitat, and migrations, upon which, together with language, a proper classification depends. Before the European invasion the North American tribes had reached a state of quasi-equilibrium, and were sedentary to the extent that their territories were recognized, and, though many of them held districts too large for actual occupancy, the limits were substantially defined. While agriculture had commenced in some parts of the present area of the United States, and was spreading, it nowhere sufficed to replace hunting, which demands enormous areas per capita for support, and the population had not increased, except perhaps in a small part of Mexico, so as to press upon the food-supply. Contrary to the current opinion, the Indians were not nomadic until after the arrival of Europeans, who drove many tribes from their established seats to those occupied by other tribes, and from the same Europeans they procured the horse and firearms, both of which were necessary to a nomadic life under the existing conditions. The wars with the invaders and those occasioned by their pressure, in which firearms were used, were far more destructive than the former quarrels between tribes. The losses and decline of most of the tribes during recent decades are now known with sufficient precision to allow an estimate of the effect of civilization upon them. By the connection it must be noted as important that many individuals of aboriginal blood have disappeared from the numerical strength of tribes, not by extinction but by absorption. From all these considerations it is concluded that the Indian population of North America at the time of the Columbian discovery was not very greatly in excess of that now extant. The Bureau of Ethnology, established by Congress in 1879, has brought the classification and nomenclature of the Indians of North America into system and approximate correctness. In Mexico, British America, Greenland, and the United States, the Indians, those found both north and south of the Mexican border and excluding the remainder of Mexico, are divided into 57 linguistic families or stocks, each of which, including tribes of culture, and often apparently as distinct as the Aryan and Scythian linguistic stocks. In all the stocks were languages, sometimes but one language, sometimes as many as thirty. The differences between which were such that the speakers failed either entirely or in large part to understand each other. The names assigned to these stocks in this work are those given by the authority who first recognized each particular stock in a publication; and the termination *an* or *ian* is now added to each to distinguish between the stock names and tribal names, many of the latter being identical, which would be identical and confusing. The 57 linguistic families or stocks in the territory mentioned are as follows: Algonquian, Athabascan, Beothukan, Caddoan, Chimakuan, Chimarikan, Chimmesyan, Chinookan, Chitimachan, Chumashan, Cohuiltecan, Copehan, Costanoan, Eskimauan, Esselenian, Kalapooian, Kamilaukawan, Keresan, Kiowan, Kitunahan, Koluschan, Kulanapan, Kusan, Lutuamian, Maipurian, Moquelumnan, Muskhegan, Natchesan, Pahlahtuan, Pimans, Piuman, Quoratean, Salinan, Salishan, Sastikan, Shoshonean, Siouan, Skittagetan, Takilman, Tanoan, Timuquanan, Tonikan, Tonkawan, Uchean, Waiilatpuan, Wakashan, Weitspekan, Wintunian, Yakonan, Yanan, Yukian, Yuman, and Zuñian. These stocks differ widely in the amount of territory occupied, in the number of component tribes, and in the number of individuals supposed as belonging to them. Some claimed the combined areas of a number of the present States and Territories of the United States, while the known habitat of others was not more than a modest township. Some stocks were differentiated by the language of a single tribe now known; others comprise many tribes, those of the Algonquian stock amounting to 86 tribes, each linguistically unique, one of which has been regarded by some authority to be a tribe. Some are extinct, or are represented only by a score of living persons; others by populations now of thousands. The first subdivision of the linguistic stocks, more permanent than temporary alliances or leagues for special purposes, is the "confederacy"; but it is not a constant feature. Sometimes it is found in certain stocks where several neighboring tribes have acted together for a considerable period in an approach to the nationality common in civilized life. These confederacies do not embrace all the tribes of any stock, and are not confined to people speaking the same language; indeed, interpreters have been employed in the councils of confederacy between the delegates of the component tribes. In this connection it must be noted that tribes of the same linguistic family are often better hereditary enemies, so that language does not affect political classification. The unit of classification is the tribe, which often is indistinguishable from the village. The latter often extended over a considerable area, and was usually composed of widely separated dwellings, each of them the home of a domestic family, though sometimes several families occupied the same dwelling. Another division is the clan or gens; but, as it is neither political nor ethnic, and as it interpermeates all other divisions, its titles are not mentioned in this work. Those appearing here absolutely as the names of confederacies or tribes are selected as having been the most used in literature, and are not expressed in the determined scientific transliteration which is required for the more extended study of linguistic stocks, but in the form most frequently found in publications.

Indies (in'diz), also formerly **Indias** (in'di-az). The name given by Columbus and early geographers to the American islands and mainlands then supposed to be a part of Asia: later, when their true nature was known, they were distinguished as the West Indies, and the latter term was eventually retained for the islands now bearing that name. Many writers of the 16th century use the word *Indies* in a restricted sense for the country now included in Mexico.

Indies, Council of the. See *Council of the Indies*.

Indigirka (in-dē-gir'kä). A river in eastern Siberia, flowing into the Arctic Ocean about lat. 71° 40′ N., long. 150° E. Length about 900 miles.

Indo-China. See *India, Further*.

Indo-Europeans (in'dō-ū-rō-pē'anz). The races speaking the Indo-European languages; Aryans (which see).

[illegible]

Indonesia [illegible] A name for the [illegible]

Indore [illegible] 1. [illegible] It [illegible] 2. [illegible] 92,329.

Indra [illegible]

Indraprastha [illegible]

Indre [illegible]

Indre. [illegible]

Indre-et-Loire [illegible]

Indulgence, Declarations of. [illegible]

Indus [illegible]

Ine [illegible]

Ines de Castro. [illegible]

Inexpiable War, The [illegible]

Infant Phenomenon, The [illegible] **Ninetta Crummles** [illegible]

Inferno [illegible] **The.** [illegible]

Infernum Mare [illegible]

Inflexible [illegible]

[illegible] battle-ship. She was [illegible]

Inganos. See [illegible]

Ingauni [illegible] In ancient history, a Ligurian [illegible] in northwestern Italy [illegible]

Ingelheim [illegible] **Nieder-, and Ingelheim, Ober-.** [illegible] Mainz: formerly noted for a palace of Charles the Great.

Ingelow [illegible] **Jean.** [illegible] An English poet and novelist. Her works include poems (1863, 1865, 1867, 1876, 1879, [illegible]

Ingemann [illegible] **Bernhard Severin.** [illegible] A Danish poet and novelist. He wrote the epic "Val-[illegible]

Ingenhousz [illegible] **Johannes.** [illegible]

Ingermanland [illegible] **Ingria** [illegible]

Ingersoll [illegible]

Ingersoll, Charles Jared. [illegible]

Ingersoll, Joseph Reed. [illegible]

Ingersoll, Robert Green. [illegible]

Ingham [illegible] **Charles Cromwell.** [illegible]

Ingham, Col. Frederic. [illegible]

Inghamites [illegible]

Inghirami [illegible] **Francesco.** [illegible]

Inghirami, Tommaso [illegible] **Fedra.** [illegible]

Ingleby [illegible] **Clement Mansfield.** [illegible] An English philosophical writer and Shakspe-[illegible]

Inglis [illegible] **John.** Born at Edinburgh [illegible] 1810: died near Edinburgh, Aug. 20, 1891. A [illegible] and from 1867 he was lord justice general and president of the Court of Session.

Inglis, Sir John Eardley Wilmot. Born in Nova Scotia, Nov. 15, 1814: died at Hamburg, Sept. 27, 1862. The defender of Lucknow. He was the [illegible] In the Indian mutiny of 1857 he was second in command to Sir Henry Lawrence at Chinhut June 30, and at Lucknow, where the garrison was besieged in the residency, July 1. When Lawrence was wounded July 2 Inglis succeeded to the command, and conducted the defense until the arrival of Sir Henry Havelock, Sept. 26, 1857. On this date also he was [illegible]

Ingoldsby Legends (ing'gōldz-bi lej'endz or lē'jendz). A series of satirical stories in prose and verse by Richard Harris Barham, under the pseudonym of Thomas Ingoldsby, Esq. The earlier numbers were published in "Bentley's Miscellany," and afterward in "The New Monthly Magazine." In 1840 the first series was published collectively: a second and third series in 1847.

Ingolstadt (ing'ōl-stät). A fortified town in Upper Bavaria, situated at the junction of the Schutter with the Danube, 44 miles north by west of Munich. Its university, founded in 1472, was removed to Landshut in 1800, and to Munich in 1826. Its fortifications were razed by the French in 1800. It was besieged [illegible]

Ingomar the Barbarian. A play by Maria Anne Lovell, produced at Drury Lane in 1851. It was a translation from the German. It has been a favorite on [illegible]

Ingraham (ing'gra-am), **Joseph Holt.** Born at Portland, Maine, 1809: died at Holly Springs, Miss., Dec., 1860. An American clergyman and novelist. Among his works are "The Prince of the [illegible]

Ingres [illegible] **Jean Auguste Dominique.** [illegible] died at Paris, Jan. 14, 1867. A celebrated French histori-[illegible] tered the atelier of David. He won the grand prix de [illegible] 1806 to Italy, where he remained about 15 years. In 1824 [illegible] and the artist returned to Paris in great favor. He was [illegible]

Ingria. See [illegible]

Ingvæones (ing-vē-ō'nēz). [L. (Tacitus) *Ingævones*, the Latinization of a hypothetical Ger-[illegible] *lingar*, derive their descent: AS. (Beowulf) *Ing-*[illegible]

Inhambane [illegible] situated in lat. 23° 50′ S. Population, about [illegible]

Inheritance, The. A novel by Miss Ferrier, pub-[illegible]

Inimacas. See [illegible]

Inkerman (ingk-er-män'). A ruined town in the [illegible]

Inkle and Yarico. [illegible] It was produced at the Haymarket Aug. 4, 1787.

Inland Sea. See [illegible]

Inman [illegible] **Henry.** Born at Utica, N. Y., Oct., 1801: died at New York, Jan. 17, 1846. An [illegible]

In Memoriam [illegible]

Inn [illegible]

Inner Temple. See [illegible]

Innes [illegible] **Cosmo.** [illegible]

Inness, George. [illegible]

abroad at three different periods. He was elected national academician in 1868. He is noted for his coloring and sensitive reproduction of the moods of nature. Among his works are "After the Storm" (1862), "View near Rome" (1871), "St. Peter's," "The Afterglow" (1878), "Spring" (1884), "Niagara Falls" (1885), "Sunset" (1886).

Innisfail (in'is-fal). A poetical name of Ireland.

Innocent (in'o-sent) **I.**, Saint. Died March 12, 417. Bishop of Rome 402–417. During his pontificate Rome was sacked by Alaric (410). He is commemorated in the Roman Catholic Church on July 28.

Innocent II. (Gregorio de' Papi or **Papareschi)**. Died Sept. 23, 1143. Pope 1130–43. He was elected in an irregular manner by a minority of the college of cardinals on the death of Honorius II., whereupon the majority of the cardinals, claiming the exercise of the validity of his election, chose Anacletus II. as antipope. He was forced to seek refuge in France, where Bernard of Clairvaux procured his recognition by the court and the clergy. He was installed in the Lateran at Rome by the emperor Lothair in 1133, but did not gain undisputed possession before the death of Anacletus in 1138.

Innocent III. (Giovanni Lothario Conti). Born at Anagni, Italy, in 1161: died at Perugia, Italy, July 16, 1216. Pope 1198–1216. He was the son of Count Trasimundo, of the house of Conti, and Clarice, a descendant of the house of Scotti at Rome. He was educated in Paris, and Bologna, became a canon of St. Peter's in 1183, and cardinal-deacon of St. Sergius and St. Bacchus in 1190; and was crowned pope Feb. 22, 1198. Following in the footsteps of Gregory VII., he made it the chief aim of his ecclesiastical policy to vindicate the papal claim of the supremacy of the church over the state. He forced Philip Augustus of France to take back his repudiated queen, Ingeburga of Denmark, in 1200; instigated the fourth Crusade (1202–04), the chief result of which was the capture of Constantinople from the Greeks and the establishment of the Latin Empire; deposed Otto IV., emperor of the Holy Roman Empire, and in 1215 crowned his former ward, Frederick of Sicily, emperor; compelled in 1213 John of England to submit to the papal scepter in Langton, the papal nominee to the archbishopric of Canterbury, to acknowledge the feudal sovereignty of the Pope and to pay an annual tribute, and was the originator of the Albigensian crusade (1208); and presided at the fourth Lateran Council in 1215. During his pontificate the papal power attained its greatest height.

Innocent IV. (Senibaldi di Fieschi). Died at Naples, Dec. 7, 1254. Pope 1243–54. He inherited from his predecessors a feud with the emperor Frederick II., who had been excommunicated by Gregory IX. in 1239. After the death of Frederick in 1250, and of his son the emperor Conrad IV. in 1254, the struggle was continued with Manfred, the uncle and guardian of Conrad's son, Conradin, who inflicted a decisive defeat on the papal troops 5 days before Innocent's death.

Innocent V. (Pietro di Tarantasia). Born in 1225; died at Rome, June 22, 1276. Pope Jan. 20–June 22, 1276.

Innocent VI. (Étienne d'Albert). Born at Brissac, France; died Sept. 12, 1362. Pope 1352–62. He kept his court at Avignon.

Innocent VII. (Cosimo de' Migliorati). Born at Sulmona, Abruzzi, Italy, 1336; died at Rome, Nov. 6, 1406. Pope 1404–06. He was opposed by the antipope Benedict XIII., who resided at Avignon.

Innocent VIII. (Giovanni Battista Cibo). Born at Genoa, 1432: died July 25, 1492. Pope 1484–92. He was involved in war with Ferdinand of Naples, whose crown he offered to Rene, duke of Lorraine, and kept Zizim, brother of the sultan Bajazet, a close prisoner in consideration of an annual payment of 40,000 ducats and the gift of the sacred spear said to have pierced the side of Christ.

Innocent IX. (Giovanni Antonio Facchinetti). Born at Bologna, Italy, 1519: died Dec. 30, 1591. Pope Oct. 29–Dec. 30, 1591.

Innocent X. (Giovanni Battista Pamfili). Born at Rome, 1572: died Jan. 7, 1655. Pope 1644–55. He condemned the treaty of Westphalia in 1648, and the Jansenists in 1653.

Innocent XI. (Benedetto Odescalchi). Born at Como, Italy, 1611: died Aug. 12, 1689. Pope 1676–89.

Innocent XII. (Antonio Pignatelli). Born at Naples, March 13, 1615: died Sept. 27, 1700. Pope 1691–1700.

Innocent XIII. (Michelangelo Conti). Born at Rome, May 15, 1655: died March 7, 1724. Pope 1721–24.

Innsbruck (ins'brük), or **Innspruck.** The capital of Tyrol, Austria, situated on the Inn in lat. 47° 17′ N., long. 11° 24′ E.: the ancient Œni Pons, or Œnipontum. It is noted for its picturesque situation. The Franciscan church or Hofkirche, a Renaissance building, notable especially for its magnificent monument to the emperor Maximilian I. The kneeling figures of the emperor, in bronze, on a great marble sarcophagus, is surrounded by 28 statues of his ancestors. The sides of the sarcophagus are adorned with 24 reliefs of scenes from the emperor's life, most of them by the Flemish painter Colyn. These reliefs are among the finest sculpture of the 16th century; many of the figures are portraits. The Schloss Ambras is a fine castle of the 13th century, refitted and enlarged in the 16th by the archduke Ferdinand. It is now a museum, with very interesting collections, chiefly historical, including medieval and modern weapons, furniture, industrial art, sculpture and portraits. The 16th-century spanish saloon is notable as to the ornamental ceiling. Pointed chapel. It has several other castles and a university. It was made a city in 1234. Desperate fighting between the Tyrolese and Bavarians occurred here in 1809. Population (1890), 23,226.

Inns of Chancery. Inns subordinate to the Inns of Court (which see).

Inns of Court. Legal societies in London which have the exclusive privilege of calling candidates to the bar, and maintain instruction and examination to that purpose; also, the precincts or premises occupied by those societies respectively. They are the Inner Temple, Middle Temple, Lincoln's Inn, and Gray's Inn. The first two originally belonged to the Knights Templars (whence the name *Temple*). Three inns had their origin about the end of the 13th century. The inn was originally the town residence of a person of quality. "Before the Temple was leased to lawyers, the laws were taught in hostels, be pity-serjeants or apprentices there were a great number in the metropolis, especially in the neighborhood of Holborn, but afterward the Inns of Court and Chancery in process of time prevailed (by reason of the commodiousness of their scituation for students, practice of pleaders, and judges of the law of the realm, not living on common stipendiaries in the other universities, as they do here) to have most of them wholly at their private maintenance." *Hare*, London, I. 59.

Innuit (in'ū-it). See *Eskimauan*.

Innvirtel (in'fer-tel). The region between the Inn, Danube, and Salzach. It was ceded to Austria in 1779, to Bavaria in 1809, and again to Austria in 1816.

Inowrazlaw (ē-nov-räts'läf), or **Jung-Breslau** (yung'bres'lou). A town in the province of Posen, Prussia, 66 miles east-northeast of Posen. There are salt-works in the vicinity. Population (1890), commune, 16,563.

Insatiate Countess, The. A tragedy acted in 1610, and attributed to Marston, though adhered by Barkstead. It was sometimes mentioned as "Barkstead's Tragedy." The play which bears the full name of "The Insatiate Countess" has been considered by him from two others: one a tragedy, one a comedy. Marston probably wrote the play in 1602. *Ebeling.*

Inselsberg (in'sels-berg). One of the chief summits of the Thüringerwald, west of Friedrichroda. Height, 3,000 feet.

Instauratio Magna (in-stâ-rā'shi-o mag'na). [L., "the great renewal."] The comprehensive philosophical work planned and partially carried out by Lord Bacon, comprising the "Advancement of Learning," "Novum Organum," etc. See *Bacon, Francis.*

Insterburg (in'ster-bürg). A town in the province of East Prussia, situated at the junction of the Angerapp and Pissa, 53 miles east of Königsberg. Population (1890), commune, 22,257.

Institute of France. [F. *Institut de France*, often simply *Institut.*] An association of the members of the five French academies, L'Académie Française, L'Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres, L'Académie des Sciences, L'Académie des Beaux Arts, and L'Académie des Sciences Morales et Politiques. It was established by the Republican Convention in 1795, and reorganized by the government. It proposes "to advance the sciences and art, or research by the publication of discoveries and by essays, prizes, and other literary labors, and to promote the close scientific and literary labors which shall have for their end general utility and the glory of the nation." It was originally called Institut National, and the name has changed with the various changes in the government. At first the association was installed at the Louvre, but in 1806 was removed to the Palais des Quatre Nations. There is a general annual meeting on the 25th of October, the anniversary of its founding.

Institutes of Justinian. See *Corpus Juris.*

Institutes of the Christian Religion. [L. *Institutio Religionis Christianæ.*] A theological work by Calvin, published in Latin in 1536, and in French in 1540.

Instituto Historico e Geographico Brazileiro. [Pg., "Brazilian Historical and Geographical Society."] A society established at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in 1839, for the encouragement of historical and geographical studies. Since its foundation it has published the "Revista Trimestral," now (1894) numbering seven volumes, and containing documents of the highest interest. It possesses a very valuable library.

Insubres (in'sū-brez). In ancient history, a Gallic people in Cisalpine Gaul, dwelling north of the Po, in the vicinity of Milan. They were finally subjected to Rome in 196 B. C.

Interim (in'ter-im). A provisional arrangement for the settlement of religious differences between Protestants and Roman Catholics in Germany during the Reformation epoch, pending a definitive settlement by a church council. There were three interims: the Katisbon Interim promulgated by the emperor Charles V., July 29, 1541, but ineffective; the Augsburg Interim, proclaimed also by Charles V., May 15, 1548, and carried out by many Protestant states; and the Leipzig Interim, 1548, through the influence of Saxony. In 1552, by the treaty of Passau, Maurice and the other Protestant princes and cities obtained the religious liberty which they had demanded as a condition of the Interim in March, 1548. See *Maurice, Elector of Saxony*, and *Religious debates among the reformers previous to the peace of Passau, 1552.*

Interlaken (in'ter-lä-kon) or **Interlachen** (in'ter-lä-chen). A summer resort in the canton of Bern, Switzerland, on the Aare, between Lakes Thun and Brienz, 25 miles southeast of Bern. It is a celebrated tourist center. The other name is the Hohenweg. It contains a casino and an old monastery. Population, about 2,000.

International (in-ter-nash'o-nal), **The.** A society (in full, "The International Workingmen's Association"), formed in London in 1864, designed to unite the working classes of all countries in promoting social and industrial reform by political means. Its chief aim was: (1) the abolition of capital, through the transformation of industrial capitalists from the capitalists to bailees of working men; (2) the encouragement of men on strike by gifts of money, on the principle that a general rise in wages may thereby be effected without profit to the employers; (3) the overthrow of all law, custom, and privilege considered hostile to the working class, and the encouragement of whatever tends to the bettering of body or labor for public education, etc.; (4) the end of all wars. In 1869 the International had become a powerful organization, and was represented throughout the continental European governments. Internal dissensions in 1870 complicated with the dangers of the Paris Commune in the preceding year, and other disturbances, caused a great loss of members and strength.

International African Association. An international commission presided over at the Brussels Conference of 1876. Its object was to aid the exploration and civilization of Central Africa. Several committees were formed in different countries, with headquarters to cooperate in the work. Those at Brussels, Out of it grew the Kongo Committee, the International Association of the Kongo, and the Kongo Free State.

Interpreter, Mr. A character in Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress." He is intended to typify the Holy Ghost. The house of the Interpreter was just beside the Wicket Gate.

Inti (ēn'tē). The Quichua name for the sun, deified and worshiped as ancestral Peru; hence, the god of the Incas.

Inti-huasi (ēn'tē-wä'sē). [Quichua, "house of the Sun."] One of the names given by the ancient Peruvians to the Temple of the Sun at Cuzco. See *Coricancha.*

Intra (ēn'trä). A town in the province of Novara, northern Italy, on the shore of Lago Maggiore. Population, about 5,000.

Intransigentists (in-tran'si-jent-ists). 1. A political party in Spain, chief in 1873–74, formed on an unsuccessful republican movement. 2. A faction in France whose parliamentary program includes various radical reforms and social exchanges.

Intrepid, The. 1. A Republican vessel, captured and so named by Americans, in which Stephen Decatur and others entered the harbor on the night of Feb. 16, 1804, and recaptured and burned the United States frigate Philadelphia, which had fallen into the enemy's hands. The vessel was afterward blown up in the harbor to destroy Tripolitan cruisers. 2. An Arctic exploring vessel. She was under Commander Austin in 1850 from England.

Intrigo (in-trē'gō). A name given to Sir Francis Lane's nominal "lease in the lands" from which Mrs. Conquest took Harpool.

Intronati (in-tro-nā'tē). A literary academy founded at Siena in 1525.

Invalides, Hôtel des. See *Hotel.*

Inveraray, or **Inverary** (in-ver-ā'ri). A seaport and the capital of Argyllshire, Scotland, situated on Loch Fyne, 60 miles northwest of Glasgow: noted for herring-fishery. Population (1891), 822.

Invercargill (in-vėr-kär-gil'). A town in the South Island, New Zealand, on an inlet of Foveaux Strait. It exports mutton, etc. Population (1891), 5,551.

Inverlochy (in-ver-loch'i). A place in Argyleshire, Scotland, situated on Loch Eil 23 miles northeast of Inverness. Here, Dec. 5, 1645, Montrose defeated the Campbells.

Inverness (in-ver-nes'). 1. A county of Scotland, bounded by Ross on the north, Nairn and Elgin on the northeast, Banff and Aberdeen on the east, Perth and Argyll on the south and the Atlantic on the west. It comprises the Hebrides and South Uist, and many islands on the coast. Pop. (1891) 89,125.

2. A seaport and the capital of the county of Inverness, situated on the Ness in lat. 57° 29′ N., long. 4° 15′ W. It has a fine harbor, and is the

eign trade; is a tourist center, and the capital of the northern Highlands; and was the ancient Pictish capital. Its castle was destroyed by the army of the Pretender in 1746. Inverness, Forres, Fortrose, and Nairn form the Inverness district of parliamentary burghs. Population (1891), 23,858.

Invincible Armada, The. See *Armada*.

Invincible Doctor, The, L. **Doctor Invincibilis** (dok'tor in-vin-sib'i-lis). A surname given to the scholastic philosopher William Occam.

Invoice (in'vois). One of the principal characters in Foote's "Devil upon Two Sticks."

Inwood (in'wud), **Henry William.** Born May 22, 1794; supposed to have been shipwrecked March 20, 1843. An architect, the eldest son of William Inwood (1771–1843). He published "The Erechtheum at Athens" (1827), "Of the Resources of Design in the Architecture of Greece, Egypt, and other Countries" (1834).

Inwood, William. Born at Highgate about 1771; died at London, March 16, 1843. An English architect. His chief work is St. Pancras New Church, London (1819–22), which is an adaptation of Athenian models, chiefly the Erechtheum.

Io (ī'ō). [Gr. Ἰώ.] In Greek mythology, the beautiful daughter of Inachus, king of Argos, Greece, who was changed by Hera (Juno), in a fit of jealousy, into a white heifer, and placed under the watch of Argus of the hundred eyes. When Argus was killed by Hermes at the command of Zeus, the heifer was maddened by a terrible gadfly sent by Hera, and wandered about until she arrived in Egypt. She recovered her original shape, and bore Epaphus to Zeus. Epaphus became the ancestor of Ægyptus, Danaus, Cepheus, and Phineus. According to another legend, Io was carried off by Phenician traders who landed in Argos. The myth is generally said to lead to be a hint or the moon wandering in the starry skies, symbolized by the hundred-eyed Argus; her transformation into a horned heifer representing the crescent moon.

Greek mythology, too, knew her [Astarte] as Io and Europa, and she was fitly symbolised by the cow whose horns resemble the supine lunar crescent as seen in the south.
Sayce, Ane. Empires, p. 105.

Iolaus (ī-ō-lā'us). [Gr. Ἰόλαος.] In Greek legend, the charioteer and companion of Heracles.

Iolcus (ī-ol'kus). [Gr. Ἰωλκός.] In ancient geography, a city in Thessaly, Greece, situated on the Pagasæan Gulf near Mount Pelion: the modern Volo. It was the point of embarkation of the Argonauts.

Ion (ī'on). [Gr. Ἴων.] In Greek mythology, the ancestor of the Ionians, the subject of a tragedy by Euripides.

Ion. [Gr. Ἴων.] **1.** A play of Euripides, exhibited about 424 B. C. Its theme is the legend that Ion, eponymous founder of the Ionian race, was the son of Creusa, daughter of Erechtheus, by Apollo.

There is no character in all Greek tragedy like this Ion, who unites one shrouch of the charming boys drawn by Plato in such dialogues as "Charmides" and "Lysis." In purity and freshness he has been compared to Giotto's shepherd, and has afforded Racine his masterpiece of imitation in the Joas of the "Athalie." But I would liken him still more to the child samuel, whose ministrations are painted with so exquisite grace in the Old Testament.
Mahaffy, Hist. of Classical Greek Lit., I. 349.

2. A tragedy by Thomas Noon Talfourd, privately printed in 1835, and produced the next year at Covent Garden. It is properly a dramatic poem, and is the author's masterpiece.

Ion of Chios. Born at Chios: died before 42 B. C. A Greek poet. Fragments of his tragedies and lyrics have survived.

Iona (ī-ō'nā), or **Icolmkill** (ī-kōm-kil'). [Originally *Hii* or *I:* written *Iona* by Adamnan, whence, by a blunder, *Iona.*] An island of the Inner Hebrides, in Argyllshire, Scotland, 1½ miles southwest of Mull, from which it is separated by the Sound of Iona. The cathedral is a small but very interesting edifice, now roofless, though the masonry is complete. It was founded in the 13th century, but exhibits some details as late as the 16th. Some specimens of plate-tracery in the square central tower are especially curious. St. Martin's and Mackenzie crosses may be any interesting examples of the many sculptured Runic crosses with which Iona formerly abounded. It was an ancient seat of the Druids. Columba founded a monastery here about 565, which became a leading colonizer in the spread of Celtic missions. The Culdees were replaced by Benedictines in the 13th century. The monastery was demolished in 1151. Length, 3½ miles. Population, about 200.

Ioni. See *Aiemni.*

Ionia (ī-ō'ni-ā). [Gr. Ἰωνία.] In ancient geography, a maritime region on the western coast of Lydia and Caria, Asia Minor, with Chios and Samos and the adjacent islands. It comprised on the mainland the cities Phocæa, Clazomenæ, Erythræ, Teos, Lebedus, Colophon, Ephesus, Priene, Myus, Miletus, and later Smyrna. It was colonized in prehistoric times by Ionians from European Greece; was conquered by Cyrosus in the middle of the 6th century B. C.; passed later to Persia; was the scene of an unsuccessful revolt 500–494; became on the close of the Persian war a dependent ally of Athens; and passed to Persia in 387, and to Macedonia in 334. Later it fell to Pergamum and Rome. It was celebrated for its wealth, and for the early development of art, music, philosophy, and literature.

Ionian Islands (ī-ō'ni-an ī'landz). **1.** The collective name of Corfu, Santa Maura, Cephalonia, Zante, Paxos, Ithaca, and Cerigo, and some smaller islands, belonging to Greece. They form the modern nomarchies of Corfu, Cephalonia, Zante, and part of Argolis and Corinth. They were acquired by Venice from about 1400; were annexed to France in 1797; were conquered by the Russians and Turks in 1799; formed the republic of the "Seven United Islands" 1800–07; were annexed to France in 1807; were placed under British protectorate in 1815; and were ceded to Greece in 1864. See *Corfu, Cephalonia,* and the other separate islands.

2. In ancient geography, the islands belonging to Ionia in Asia Minor.

Ionian Sea. [L. *Ionium Mare.*] The part of the Mediterranean between Greece and Albania on the east and Calabria and Sicily on the west.

Ios (ī'os). [Gr. Ἴος.] An island in the Ægean Sea, 12 miles south-southwest of Naxos; the modern Nio. It now belongs to Greece. Population, about 2,000.

Iowa (ī'ō-wā). [Pl., also *Iowas:* 'Gray' or 'Dusty Noses,' a name given to the Paqotce.] A tribe of the Teïwere division of North American Indians, from which the State of Iowa is named. They are now in Iowa and Oklahoma, and number 273. See *Teïwere.*

Iowa (ī'ō-wā). One of the Northwestern States of the United States of America. Capital, Des Moines. It is bounded by Minnesota on the north and Missouri on the south, and is separated on the east by the Mississippi River from Wisconsin and Illinois, and on the west by the Missouri from Nebraska and by the Big Sioux from Dakota. The surface is level and undulating. The chief mineral is coal, and lead is the chief occupation is agriculture; it is one of the leading States in the production of corn. It has 99 counties, sends 2 senators and 11 representatives to Congress, and has 13 electoral votes. It formed part of the "Louisiana Purchase" and of Missouri Territory, part of Michigan Territory 1834–36, and part of Wisconsin Territory 1836–38. The first permanent settlements were made at Burlington and elsewhere in 1833. Iowa was made a separate Territory in 1838, and was admitted into the Union in 1846. Area, 56,025 square miles. Population (1890), 1,911,896.

Iowa. A river in the State of Iowa, joining the Mississippi 19 miles south of Muscatine. Length, about 300 miles; navigable from Iowa City (80 miles).

Iowa City. The capital of Johnson County, Iowa, situated on the Iowa River 51 miles west by north of Davenport: State capital from 1839 to 1857. Population (1890), 7,016.

Iowa College. A coeducational institution of learning, incorporated in 1847, opened at Davenport, Iowa, in 1848, and removed to Grinnell, Poweshiek County, in 1860. It is controlled by Congregationalists, and has (1893) 35 instructors and 526 students. Its president is the Rev. George A. Gates.

Iowa State University. A coeducational institution of learning at Iowa City, Iowa. It was opened in 1855, and has (1893) 75 instructors and 987 students.

Ipek (ē-pek'), Serv. **Peč** (petsh). A town in the vilayet of Kossovo, Turkey, situated in lat. 42° 35′ N., long. 20° 26′ E.: the ancient seat of the Servian patriarch. Population, estimated, 10,000.

Iphicrates (i-fik'ra-tēz). [Gr. Ἰφικράτης.] Lived in the first half of the 4th century B. C. An Athenian general, noted for his improvements in the equipment of the peltasts. He defeated the Spartans near Corinth 392 B. C. (?).

Iphigenia (if i-ji-ni'ā). [Gr. Ἰφιγένεια.] In Greek legend, the daughter of Agamemnon and Clytæmnestra (Clytemnestra and Helen (A.) According to the legend, when the fleet which was to sail against Troy was becalmed at Aulis, through the anger of Artemis with Agamemnon, the seer Calchas (or the Delphic oracle) declared that the sacrifice of Iphigenia (or, in some accounts of propitiating the goddess. Agamemnon sent for his daughter, but when she arrived Artemis carried her away in a cloud to Tauris, and a stag (or other animal, or another person) was substituted for her in the sacrifice. While she was at Tauris as a priestess of Artemis, her brother Orestes, accompanied by his friend Pylades, came with the intention of carrying off the celebrated image of the goddess. Iphigenia saved him from being put to death as a stranger, and fled with him and the image. Another story has frequently been made the subject of dramatic poetry.

There were "Iphigenias" by both Æschylus and Sophocles, which were soon obscured by the present play [of Euripides]. Both Nævius and Ennius composed well-known tragedies upon its model. Erasmus translated it into Latin in 1524; T. Sibillet into French in 1549. Dolce gave an Italian version in 1560. There are obscure French versions by Rotrou (1640), and by Leclerc and Coras (1675), the latter in opposition to the great imitation of Racine in 1674. Racine's remarkable play, written by a man who combined a real knowledge of Euripides with poetic talent of his own, is a curious specimen of the effects of French court manners in spoiling the simplicity of a great masterpiece. An English version of Racine's play, called "Achilles; or, Iphigenia in Aulis," was brought out at Drury Lane in 1700, and the author in his preface to the print boasts that it was well received, though another Iphigenia failed at Lincoln's Inn Fields about the same time. This rare play is bound up with West's "Recuba" in the Bodleian. The famous opera of Gluck (1774) is based on Racine, and there was another operatic revival of the play in Dublin in the year 1846, when Miss Helen Faucit appeared as the heroine. The version (by J. W. Calcraft) was based on Potter's translation, and the choruses were set to music, after the model of Mendelssohn, by R. M. Levey. I fancy this revival was limited to Dublin. Schiller translated Euripides' play (1790), and there is an English poetical version by Cartwright, about 1867 (with the "Medea" and "Iph. Taur.").
Mahaffy, Hist. of Classical Greek Lit., I. 371.

There yet remains the very famous "Iphigenia" of Goethe for our consideration. This excellent play has been extolled far beyond its merits by the contemporaries of its great author, but is now generally allowed, even in Germany, to be a somewhat unfortunate mixture of Greek scenery and characters with modern romantic sentiment. It therefore gives no idea whatever of a Greek play, and of this its unwary reader should be carefully reminded. Apart from the absence of Greek life, and the introduction of a sort of confidant of the king, Arkas, who does nothing but give stupid and unheeded advice, the character of Thoas is drawn in no barbarian king should have been drawn—a leading character, and so noble that Iphigenia cannot bring herself to deceive him, a scruple which an Athenian audience would have derided. Equally would they have derided Orestes' proposal, of which Thoas approves, to prove his identity by single combat, and still more the argument which Iphigenia prefers to all outward marks—the strong yearning of her heart to the stranger. The whole diction and tone of the play is, moreover, full of idealistic dreaming, and conscious analysis of motive, which the Greeks, who painted the results more accurately, never paraded upon the stage.
Mahaffy, Hist. of Classical Greek Lit., I. 357.

Iphigenia. A tragedy by John Dennis, acted at Lincoln's Inn Fields in 1700. The story is taken from Euripides's "Iphigenia in Tauris."

Iphigenia among the Tauri. A play of Euripides, of uncertain date, but certainly belonging to the poet's later period.

Iphigenia at Aulis. A play of Euripides, brought out after his death by his son.

Iphigénie. A tragedy by Racine, acted at court in 1674, in public in 1675.

Iphigenie auf Tauris. A psychological drama by Goethe, completed 1787.

Iphigénie en Aulide. An opera by Gluck, produced at Paris in 1774.

Iphigénie en Tauride. An opera by Gluck, produced at Paris in 1779. The story of "Iphigenia in Aulis" has been set to music by more than 20 composers besides Gluck, and of "Iphigenia in Tauris" by 9 or 10.

Ips, or Ybbs (ips). A town in Lower Austria, situated at the junction of the Ips with the Danube, 58 miles west of Vienna. Population (1890), commune, 4,286.

Ipsambul. See *Abu-Simbel.*

Ipsara (ip-sä'rä), or **Psara** (psä'rä). A small island in the Ægean Sea, 12 miles northwest of Scio, belonging to Turkey: the ancient Psyra.

Ipsus (ip'sus). [Gr. Ἶψος, Ἰψός.] In ancient geography, a town in Phrygia, Asia Minor, about lat. 38° 41′ N., long. 30° 52′ E. Here, 301 B. C., Lysimachus and Seleucus defeated and slew Antigonus.

Ipswich (ips'wich). A seaport and the capital of Suffolk, England, on the Orwell 64 miles northeast of London. It has a grammar-school, refounded by Elizabeth, and was the birthplace of Wolsey. It was plundered by the Danes 991 and 1000. It returns 2 members to Parliament. Population (1891), 57,206.

Ipswich. A river port in Queensland, Australia, situated on the Bremer about lat. 27° 35′ S., long. 152° 50′ E. Population (1891), 7,625.

Ipswich. A river port in Essex County, Massachusetts, situated near the mouth of the Ipswich River, 25 miles north-northeast of Boston. Population of township (1890), 4,459.

Iquichanos (ē-kē-chä'nōs). A tribe of Peruvian Indians, of the Quichua race, in the wild mountain region of the department of Ayacucho, west of Huanta. They have retained a form of tribal independence. During the revolution they fought on the side of the royalists, but since they have served the Peruvian government bravely, especially in the war with Chile 1880–83. Also written *Iquichenos.*

Iquique (ē-kē'kā). A seaport in the territory of Tarapacá, Chile, in lat. 20° 12′ S., long. 70° 11′ W. Near here, May 21, 1879, occurred a naval battle in which the Peruvian monitor Huascar sunk the Peruvian monitor Huascar. Iquique was ceded to Chile in 1883. Population (1885), 15,391.

Iquitos (ē-kē'tōs). A tribe of Indians on the northern side of the upper Amazon, in the region disputed between Ecuador and Peru. Formerly they were found about the rivers Tigre and Nanay, where missionaries preached to them from 1737 to 1768. Some, at least, relapsed into barbarism, and the remnants live on the left side of the Napo. They are naked savages, and use poisoned arrows. Nothing is known of their language. The town of Iquitos, Peru, was named from them. Also written *Ygaitos.*

Iquitos. A town in the department of Loreto, Peru, on the Marañon. Population (1889), about 3,000.

Iraj (ē-rej′). In the Shahnamah, son of Faridun by Arnivaz. In the division of his realm Faridun gave to Iraj, though the youngest Irán, and to Salm and Tur, respectively, the West and Turan. These rose against Iraj, and Tur slew him. He was avenged by Minuchihr, who slew both Salm and Tur. See *Salm*.

Irak (ē-rāk′). The tract of land which is called Babylonia by Ptolemy, bounded on the north by Mesopotamia, on the west by the Persian Gulf and Susiana, and on the east by Susiana, Assyria, and Media. It was invaded by the Arabs under the first calif, Abu-Bekr, 632–634 A. D.

Irak Ajemi (ē-rāk′ äj′e-mē) or **Adjemi.** A province of western Persia, lying west of Khorassan and south of Azerbaijan, Ghilan, and Mazanderan. It corresponds generally to the ancient Media, and contains Teheran and Ispahan.

Irak-el-Arabi (ē-rāk′el-ä′rä-bē). Same as *Irak*.

Irala (ē-rä′lä). **Domingo Martinez de.** Born at Vergara, Guipuzcoa, 1487: died at Itá, near Asuncion, Paraguay, 1557. A Spanish soldier. He went to the Rio de la Plata with Mendoza in 1534, and was commodore of the fleet with which Ayolas ascended the Parana and Paraguay in 1536. In 1537 he was made governor of the Spanish colonies on the Plata and Paraguay. Succeeded by Cabeza de Vaca in 1542, he again became governor on the latter's deposition in April, 1544, and remained in power until 1556. He conducted many important expeditions, and first opened communications between Paraguay and Peru.

Iran (ē-rän′). **1.** Originally, the land of the Aryans.—**2.** The plateau including Persia, Afghanistan, and Baluchistan.—**3.** The official name of Persia.

Iras (ī′ras). A character in Shakspere's "Antony and Cleopatra," a female attendant on Cleopatra.

Irawadi, or Irrawaddy (ir-ą-wad′i). The chief river of Burma. It is formed by two head streams, Meh-kha and Mali-kha, which unite near Bhamo. Its sources are unknown. Perhaps the Meh-kha is the Lankiang, or the Nu, a large river in Tibet. The Irawadi flows into the Bay of Bengal by a delta about lat. 16° N. The chief mouths are the Rangoon and Bassein, and the Mandalay are on its banks. Length, probably about 1,500 miles; navigable from Bhamo.

Irbit (ir-bit′). A town in the government of Perm, Russia, situated on the Nitza about lat. 57° 30′ N., long. 63° 3′ E.: noted for its fair. Population, about 5,700.

Iredell (ir′del), **James.** Born at Lewes, England, Oct. 5, 1751: died at Edenton, N. C., Oct. 20, 1799. An American jurist, justice of the United States Supreme Court 1790–99.

Iredell, James. Born at Edenton, N. C., Nov. 2, 1788: died at Raleigh, N. C., April 13, 1853. An American jurist and politician, son of James Iredell. He was of North Carolina 1827–28, and United States senator 1828–31.

Ireland (ir′land). [ME. *Irelond, Irland, Yrland, Erland* (F. *Irlande*, G. *Irland*, from E.), AS. *Iraland, Iraland*, land of the Irish, from *Ira*, gen. of *Iras, Yras*, the Irish, from Ir. *Eire*, Ireland. Erin. See *Erin* and *Hibernia*.] An island west of Great Britain, forming with it the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. Capital, Dublin. It is bounded by the Atlantic Ocean on the north, west, and south, and separated on the east from Great Britain by the North Channel, Irish Sea, and St. George's Channel. It extends from lat. 51° 26′ to 55° 21′ N., long. 5° 28′ to 10° 28′ W. There are many islands near the coast, but the interior is generally level, and abounds in lakes. The leading occupation is agriculture, and chief products cereals, potatoes, and flax; the chief manufactures linen, woolen, and spirits, etc. Ireland is divided into 4 provinces (Ulster, Leinster, Munster, Connaught), and subdivided into 32 counties. Government is administered by a lord lieutenant, appointed by the British government for the time being, assisted by a privy council at Dublin and a chief secretary in Parliament. The kingdom is represented by 103 members in the House of Commons, and the peerage, which at present (1894) numbers 176 members, appoints 28 representative peers to sit in the House of Lords. About 76 per cent. of the population are Roman Catholics. The inhabitants are mostly of Celtic descent (except in Ulster). The colonizations of Ireland by Firbolgs, Milesians, and other races; the successive following out of the leading events and incidents of Irish history: Christianity introduced by St. Patrick, 5th century; settlements on the eastern coasts by the Northmen, 9th and 10th centuries; Danish invasions, ended in 1014 by the victory at Clontarf of the Irish chieftain Brian Boru; conquest of the English Pale made in the reign of Henry II. by Strongbow, beginning in 1169; expedition of Poynings sent by Henry VII., leading to Poynings's Act, 1494; revolt of the Irish under the Geraldines suppressed by Henry VIII., who took the title of King of Ireland; rebellious during the reign of Elizabeth, under the leadership of Shane O'Neill, later of Desmond, and later of Hugh O'Neill (earl of Tyrone), who was defeated by Mountjoy in 1601; English and Scottish settlement made in Ulster by James I.; the lieutenancy of Strafford, followed by the "massacre of 1641"; rising put down (1649–50) by Cromwell, who made additional settlements of English and Scots; adherence of Ireland to James II., 1689; battle of the Boyne July 1, 1690; the Irish Parliament declared independent, 1782; unsuccessful rebellion, 1798; Act of Union, ending the separate Irish Parliament and uniting Ireland with Great Britain, carried through under the lieutenancy of Cornwallis (came into force Jan. 1, 1801); unsuccessful rebellion under Emmet, 1803; Catholic Emancipation passed, 1829; repeal agitation under O'Connell, 1842–44; potato famine of 1846–47, followed by great emigration to America; "Young Ireland" rebellion, 1848; Fenian outbreaks, 1865 and 1867; Land Act, 1870; disestablishment of the Irish Church, 1871; Land Act, 1881; Land League suppressed, 1881; National League organized, 1882; Phœnix Park murders, 1882; Home Rule agitation under the lead of Parnell; introduction by Mr. Gladstone of a Home Rule Bill which failed to pass the House of Commons, 1886; Home Rule Bill passed by the House of Commons, but rejected by the House of Lords, 1893. Area, 32,583 square miles. Population (1891), 4,704,750.

Ireland, John. Born near Wem, Shropshire; died at Birmingham, Nov., 1808. An English author. He worked as a watchmaker in Soho, near London. In 1786 he published the "Letters and Poems of John Henderson the actor. In 1793 he issued Boydell's Hogarth Illustrated (1793). In 1798 was a supplementary volume of this work, he published his "Life of Hogarth," with engravings of some hitherto unpublished drawings. This is the standard biography of Hogarth.

Ireland, Samuel. Born at London; died there, July 1, 1800. An English author and engraver. Originally a weaver in Spitalfields, London, he later went into business as a dealer in prints and drawings, instructing himself in drawing, etching, and engraving. In 1790 he won a premium from the Society of Arts. In 1795 he exhibited at the Royal Academy for the first and only time. From 1790 to 1795 he etched many plates after Mortimer and Hogarth. He published (1786) and Pictures of Thames is best known as the dupe of his son, William Henry Ireland, in the affair of the Shakspere forgeries.

Ireland, William Henry. Born probably at London, 1777: died there, April 17, 1835. A forger of Shakspere manuscripts. He is supposed to have been an illegitimate son of Samuel Ireland. He visited Stratford-on-Avon about 1794 with his father, an admirer of Shakspere, who fully believed a story of the recent destruction of Shakspere's own manuscripts. On his return to London he began his famous series of forgeries of Shakspere manuscripts. Among these are a mortgage deed signed on old parchment with a genuine seal, which he had been engaged to facsimile by Steevens; Shakspere's signature on the fly-leaves of old books; a transcript of "Lear"; and extracts from "Hamlet" (the orthography copied from Queen Elizabeth's Prayer-book). In 1795, these documents were exhibited by the elder Ireland at his house in Norfolk street. On Feb. 23 Dr. Parr, Sir Isaac Heard, Herbert Croft, Mr. Pye, the poet laureate, and Boaden signed a paper testifying to their belief in their genuineness. To these Ireland added a new blank-verse play "Vortigern and Rowena," in Shakspere's autograph, and a tragedy, "Henry II.," which he said he had copied from Shakspere's original, which were examined by Sheridan of Drury Lane and Harris of Covent Garden. On April 2, 1796, "Vortigern" was produced by Kemble at Drury Lane. Its complete failure led to the exposure of the entire fraud, and before the end of the year Ireland published "An Authentic Account of the Shakspearian MSS." He also published a number of ballads, poems, novels, memoirs, and translations. *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

Ireland Island. One of the Bermudas.

Irenæus (ī-re-nē′us), Saint. Born in Asia Minor: died at Lyons, probably in 202 A. D. A celebrated Greek church father. He was a native of Asia Minor; studied under Polycarp, bishop of Smyrna; removed to Rome about 155; and became bishop of Lyons in 177. He died a martyr during the persecution under the emperor Septimius Severus. He wrote Greek work against heresies, which is extant in a Latin translation entitled "Contra hæreticos" (ed. by Stieren 1853–53, and by Harvey 1857).

Irene (ī-rē′nē). [Gr. *Εἰρήνη*, peace.] Born at Athens about 752: died in Lesbos, Aug. 15, 803. A Byzantine empress. She became the wife of the emperor Leo IV. in 769, and from 780 to 790 was regent for her son Constantine VI., whom she dethroned and blinded in 797. She was deposed and banished by Nicephorus in 802.

Irene. An asteroid (No. 14) discovered by Hind at London, May 19, 1851.

Irene. A tragedy by Samuel Johnson. It was played under the title "Mahomet and Irene," under Garrick's management, Feb. 6, 1749. Garrick played Demetrius.

Irène (ē-rän′). A tragedy by Voltaire, produced March 16, 1778. He was crowned with laurel in his box for this play on the first occasion on which he was able to attend.

Irene, Church of Saint. A church at Constantinople, rebuilt by Justinian, and one of the finest monuments of Byzantine architecture. It is a rectangle with a narthex on the west and an apse on the east. The great dome rests on barrel-vaults, and has a drum pierced with 32 windows; it is lined with mosaics on gold ground. There is an interior gallery resting on beautiful marble columns.

Ireton (ir′ton). **Henry.** Born in Nottingham, England, 1611: died near Limerick, Ireland, Nov. 26, 1651. An English Parliamentary officer and son-in-law of Cromwell. In 1626 he became a gentleman commoner of Trinity College, Oxford, graduating B. A. in 1629. At the beginning of the civil war he was the chief supporter of the Parliamentary interest in Nottinghamshire, and June 30, 1642, was made captain of the Nottingham horse. He attached himself very intimately to Cromwell, with whom he had great influence; was made commissary-general of the horse at Naseby; and married Cromwell's daughter Bridget, June 15, 1646. On Oct. 30, 1645, he was returned to Parliament for Appleby. He took part in the treaty between the commissioners of the army and Parliament. He hoped to base the foundation of an agreement between the king and Parliament, and to reestablish the liberties of the people on a permanent basis. When Charles I. however, refused the "Four Bills," Ireton advised the settlement of the affairs of the kingdom without him. In the trial of the king he sat regularly in the High Court of Justice, and signed the warrant for the king's execution. On June 15, 1649, he went with Cromwell to Ireland as second in command, and became his deputy May 29, 1650.

Iriarte, or Yriarte (ē-rē-är′tā). **Tomas de.** Born at Orotava, Teneriffe, Canary Islands, Sept. 18, 1750: died at Madrid, Sept. 17, 1791. A Spanish poet. His chief works are "La musica" (1779), "Fabulas literarias" (1782).

Iris (ī′ris). [Gr. *Ἶρις.*] In Greek mythology, a female divinity, messenger of the gods, often regarded as the personification of the rainbow.

Iris. An asteroid (No. 7) discovered by Hind at London, Aug. 13, 1847.

Irisarri (ē-rē-sä′rē), **Antonio José de.** Born at Santiago de los Caballeros, Guatemala, Feb. 7, 1786: died at Brooklyn, N. Y., June 10, 1868. A Spanish-American statesman and author. He settled in Chile, where he took a prominent part in the revolution 1810–18. Subsequently he held various diplomatic posts for Chile, and from 1855 was minister of Guatemala and Salvador to the United States. He edited several journals in various Spanish-American countries, published historical and philological works and a collection of satirical poems, and was a well-known bibliophilist.

Irish (ī′rish). The language of the native Celtic race in Ireland. It is in age and philological value the most important language of the Celtic family, though its antiquity and importance have been much exaggerated by tradition and patriotism. The alphabet is an adaptation of the Latin. As here written it has the letters like the so-called Anglo-Saxon letters, are usually made to resemble a conventionalized form of the Latin alphabet in use in Britain in the early middle ages. Gaelic is a comparatively recent form of the Irish spoken by the Celts of Scotland. It differs but slightly from the Irish of the same age. Modern Irish is greatly corrupted in pronunciation, as compared with the Irish of 1000 A. D., but in great part the old orthography. As a living speech it is fast going out of use.

Irish Sea. A body of water lying between England on the east and Ireland on the west, and connected with the Atlantic Ocean by the North Channel on the north and St. George's Channel on the south. The Isle of Man is in its center.

Irish Widow, The. A comedy by David Garrick, taken in part from Molière's "Le mariage forcé." It was brought out Oct. 25, 1772. The widow Brady was played originally by Mrs. Barry, for whom the play was written.

Irkalla. See *Ereshkigal*.

Irkutsk (ir-kötsk′). **1.** A government of Siberia, bounded by Yakutsk on the north and east, Trans-Baikal on the southeast, the Chinese empire on the south, and Yeniseisk on the west. Area, 287,061 square miles. Population, 421,187.—**2.** The capital of the government of Irkutsk, situated at the junction of the Irkut with the Angara, in lat. 52° 17′ N., long. 104° 12′ E. It was founded in 1652, and is the chief commercial city of Siberia and the seat of a bishop. Government manufactured for its tea trade. It was nearly destroyed by fire in 1879. Population, 56,254.

Irmin (ėr′min), or **Irmino** (ėr′mi-nō). In Germanic mythology, a god, eponymic ancestor of the Herminones.

Irminones. See *Herminones*.

Irminsul (ėr′min-sōl). A Saxon idol cast down by Charlemagne, near Eresburg, about 772. Hermann, or Arminius, the hero of Teutonic independence, was the object of the Saxons' admiration, and they called this idol Irmensaule (Hermann's Sculpture, Hermann's Pillar), from a fancied resemblance of the word. No real connection of the idol with Hermann existed.

The Irmin-Sul, or Column of Hermann, near Eresburg, the modern Stadtberg, was the chosen object of worship to the descendants of the Cherusci, the Old Saxons, in defence of which they fought desperately against Charlemagne and his Christianized Franks. "Irmin," says Sir Francis Palgrave, "in the cloudy Olympus of Teutonic belief, appears as a king and a warrior; and the pillar, the Irmin-Sul, bearing the statue, and considered as the symbol of the deity, was the Palladium of the Saxon nation until the temple of Eresburg was destroyed by Charlemagne, and the column itself transferred to the monastery of Corbey, where perhaps a portion of the rude rock-idol yet remains, covered by the ornaments of the Gothic era."

Philip Smith, Hist. World, III. 368.

Irnerius (ėr-nē′ri-us), or **Warnerius** (wär-nē′ri-us). Lived first quarter of the 12th century. A noted Italian jurist. See the extract.

Irnerius, by universal testimony, was the founder of all learned investigation into the laws of Justinian. He gave lectures upon them at Bologna, his native city, not long, in Savigny's opinion, after the commencement of the century. And, besides this oral instruction, he began the practice of making glosses, or short marginal explanations, on the law-books, with the whole of which he was acquainted. We owe also to him, according to ancient opinion, though much controverted in later times, an epitome, called the Authentica, of what Gravina calls the prolix and difficult (salebrosis atque garrulis) Novels of Justinian, arranged according to the titles of the Code.

Hallam, Lit., p. 53.

Iron (ī'ėrn), **Ralph.** The nom de plume of Olive Schreiner.

Iron Arm, F. **Bras de Fer** (brā dė fār). A surname given to the Huguenot leader De Lanoue.

Iron Chest, The. A play by George Colman the younger, with music by Storace. It was taken from Godwin's "Caleb Williams," and was produced at Drury Lane March 15, 1796.

Iron City, The. A name given to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, on account of its iron manufactures.

Iron Duke. A British war-ship, launched in 1871. Her chief dimensions are: length, 280 feet; breadth, 59 feet; draught, 22.7 feet; displacement, 6,010 tons; thickness of armor, 8 to 6 inches. The armored region consists of a belt at the water-line 10 feet wide, and a double-decked central citadel. The lower battery has only broadside fire from 6 12-ton guns. The upper battery has 1 12-ton gun and an indented port at each angle for fore-and-aft as well as broadside fire. The Iron Duke ran into and sank her sister ship the Vanguard off the coast of Ireland Sept., 1875.

Iron Duke, The. A popular surname of the Duke of Wellington.

Iron Gates, The. A celebrated defile in the Danube, at the confines of Hungary, Servia, and Rumania. Length, 1¼ miles.

Iron Man, The. See *Talus.*

Iron Mask, Man with the. See *Man,* etc.

Ironmaster, The. A play translated from Ohnet's "Maître de Forges" (1882) by Pinero, and produced in 1884.

Iron Mountain. A hill, 1,075 feet in height, in St. François County, eastern Missouri, 67 miles south-southwest of St. Louis, noted for its deposit of iron ore.

Ironside. A surname of Edmund II., king of England.

Ironside, Nestor. A pseudonym of Sir Richard Steele in "The Guardian."

Ironsides, Old. See *Old Ironsides.*

Ironsides, The. The famous regiment led by Cromwell in the English civil war. The name was afterward applied to the entire army under his control.

Ironton (ī'ėrn-ton). A city and the capital of Lawrence County, Ohio, situated on the Ohio in lat. 38° 33′ N., long. 82° 30′ W. It is the center of an iron district. Population (1890), 10,938.

Iroquoian (ir-ō-kwoi'an). A linguistic stock of North American Indians, historically of great importance though numerically inferior to several others. The conduct of a part of these tribes, which are collectively called Iroquois, in the colonial period markedly shaped the history of America north of Mexico, as at the first collisions they became the allies of the English against the French and by their early procurement of firearms, perhaps more than by the preeminent valor and sagacity imputed to them by most writers, they mastered and drove off from immense districts all the tribes before occupying them which would not submit to their rule. The St. Lawrence River valley was the earliest known habitat, whence they gradually moved southwest along the shores of the great lakes. Cartier in 1535 found between Quebec and Montreal a part of the recorded fragments of whose language indicate that they were Wyandots. (See *Iroquois.*) The Iroquoian tribes were notably sedentary and to a considerable extent agricultural, depending comparatively little upon hunting, and were remarkable for their skill in house-building and fortification. The remaining Indians of this stock, both in the United States and in Canada, are distinguished for their advance into civilization. As a rule they are prosperous and increasing in numbers. Their whole population now is about 43,000, of whom over 34,000 are in the United States and nearly 9,000 in Canada. They are divided both linguistically and geographically into 4 groups, as follows: northern group—Wyandot, Tionontati, Tobacco nation, Neuter, Hochelaga; central group—Mohawk, Oneida, Onondaga, Cayuga, Seneca, Erie, Conestoga; southern group—Tuscarora, Nottoway, Meherrin, Hoconee, Cheree; Cherokee group—Elati or Lower Cherokee, Middle Cherokee, and Atali or Upper Cherokee. The name of the linguistic stock is taken from the form *Iroquois,* which has been applied specifically to the confederacy or league also called the "Five Nations," and later the "Six Nations."

Iroquois (ir-ō-kwoi'). [The name, given by the French, was derived from an exclamation used by the speakers of the confederacy.] A well-known confederacy of the North American Indians. They called themselves by a name meaning 'we of the long house,' also by another, meaning 'real men.' The Delaware name for them was *Mengwe,* corrupted into *Mingo.* The English knew them as the Confederate or Five Nations, and, after the admission of the Tuscarora, as the Six Nations. The confederacy was, about 1540, composed of five tribes, Mohawk, Oneida, Onondaga, Cayuga, and Seneca, extending across New York State, in the order named, from Hudson River to Lake Erie. According to tradition they had before lived on the St. Lawrence River, whence they had been driven by Algonquian tribes. After procuring firearms from the Dutch, they made war upon all the surrounding tribes, driving off some, incorporating some, and making others tributary, until their rule was acknowledged from the Ottawa River to the Tennessee, and from the Kennebec to the Illinois and Lake Michigan. During the Revolution these tribes sided with the English, with whom they had before been allied against the French; and afterward the Mohawks and Cayugas followed Brant in a body to Canada. They, with some individuals of other tribes of the confederacy, settled and still remain at a reservation on Grand River, Ontario, and at other points in that province. Those in the United States are on reservations in New York except the Oneidas, who are chiefly at Green Bay, Wisconsin. The so-called Senecas of the Indian Territory are really "Mingos" collected from all the Iroquois tribes, and the Catholic Iroquois at Caughnawaga, St. Regis, and Oka have no connection with the confederacy. The numbers of the latter are now about 15,000, including mixed blood. See *Iroquoian.*

Irrawaddy. See *Irawadi.*

Irredentists (ir-ē-den'tists). An Italian political party, formed in 1878 for bringing about the "redemption" or the incorporation into the kingdom of Italy of all regions situated near Italy where an important part of the population was Italian, but which were still subject to other governments, and hence called *Italia irredenta* ('unredeemed Italy').

Irrefragable Doctor, L. **Doctor Irrefragabilis** (dok'tor ir-ref-ra-gab'i-lis). A surname given to the scholastic philosopher Alexander of Hales.

Irtysh, or Irtish (ir'tish; Russ. pron. ir-tish'). A river in Sungaria and western Siberia, which joins the Obi about 190 miles north of Tobolsk. It traverses Lake Zaisan. Its chief affluents are the Ishim, Tobol, Bukhtarma, and Om. Length, over 1,000 miles; navigable to Lake Zaisan.

Irun, or Yrun (ē-rōn'). A town in the province of Guipuzcoa, Spain, situated near the French frontier 19 miles southwest of Bayonne. Population (1887), 9,264.

Irus (i-rus). **1.** In Homeric legend, a beggar of gigantic stature who kept watch over the suitors of Penelope, and was employed by them as messenger. He was celebrated for his voracity. — **2.** The Blind Beggar of Alexandria in Chapman's play of that name. He assumes many disguises.

Iruwai (ir'ō-wi). A tribe or division of North American Indians formerly living in Scott Valley, Siskiyou County, California. In 1851 it had seven villages and an estimated population of 420. See *Mareip.*

Irvine (ėr'vin). A seaport in Ayrshire, Scotland, situated on the river Irvine 23 miles southwest of Glasgow. Population (1891), 4,554.

Irving (ėr'ving). **Edward.** Born at Annan, Dumfriesshire, Scotland, Aug. 4, 1792; died at Glasgow, Dec. 7, 1834. A Scottish preacher and divine. He was licensed to preach by the presbytery of the extreme Presbyterians, seceders from the Church of Scotland. In 1822 he obtained the mastership of the academy at Kirkcaldy, where he formed a warm friendship for Thomas Carlyle. In 1825 he went to Edinburgh to approve himself for the ministry, and Oct., 1819, became assistant to Dr. Chalmers in Glasgow. He removed to the little chapel in Hatton Garden, London, July, 1822, where he immediately won extraordinary popularity. At this time begin the peculiar mental and religious aberrations which are associated with his career. In 1825 he made a tour of Scotland with the object of proclaiming the imminence of the second advent. Another expedition to Scotland followed, and in 1830 his doctrine of the Humanity and Catholic Doctrine of Our Lord's Human Nature" exposed him to our direful charges of heresy. The "unknown tongues," a pentecostal phenomenon, were first heard in March, 1830, from the mouth of Mary Campbell, in Port Glasgow, and spread to the prayer-meeting assemblies, but Oct. 16, 1831, the services of his new Regent Square church were disturbed by a woman who gave utterance to an unintelligible discourse. An attempted prosecution for heresy failed in Dec., 1830; but on April 26, 1832, he was removed from his church. On March 6, 1833, the London presbytery of the Presbyterian of Annanism charge of heresy concerning the sinlessness of Christ. This practically terminated his career. The "Irvingite" or "Catholic Apostolic Church" still survives. *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

Irving, Henry, stage name of **John Henry Brodribb** (brod'rib). Born at Keinton, near Glastonbury, England, Feb. 6, 1838. A noted English actor. He made his first appearance at the Sunderland Lyceum in 1856. After playing at Edinburgh for some time he made his first London appearance at the Princess's Theatre in 1859. He made no distinct mark till 1870, when he played Digby Grant in Albery's "Two Roses." He played with success till 1874, when his performance of Hamlet created genuine interest. In 1878 he undertook the management of the Lyceum Theatre, where his success has been great. He has produced a large number of new plays and Shakspearian revivals. In 1883, 1884, 1886, and 1893 he came to the United States with his company, including Miss Ellen Terry. He is especially distinguished in "Hamlet," "Othello," "Merchant of Venice," "Richard III.," "Richelieu," "The Bells," "Louis XI.," "Henry VIII.," "Becket," etc.

Irving, Theodore. Born at New York, May 9, 1809; died at New York, Dec. 20, 1880. An American clergyman and author, nephew of Washington Irving.

Irving, Washington. Born at New York, April 3, 1783; died at Sunnyside, near Tarrytown, N.Y., Nov. 28, 1859. An American historian, essayist, and novelist. He was the son of an Englishman, William Irving, who came from the Orkneys. He entered a law office when quite young, and wrote literary squibs for the "Morning Chronicle," under the pseudonym "Jonathan Oldstyle." His health obliged him to travel, and in 1804 he was sent abroad for two years. On his return he undertook the publication, with James K. Paulding, of "Salmagundi." In 1809 he published his "History of New York, by Diedrich Knickerbocker." Its success established his literary position. In 1810 he became a partner in a commercial house established by two of his brothers. In 1815, however, he went abroad again, and lived there till 1832. In 1826 he was attaché of the United States legation at Madrid, and in 1829 was made secretary of legation at London. He lived principally at Sunnyside (Wolfert's Roost) from 1832 till 1842, when he was appointed minister to Spain. He returned in 1846 to Sunnyside where he lived till his death. Besides the works above mentioned, he wrote "The Sketch-Book" (which came out in parts in 1819, and collected in 1820), "Bracebridge Hall, or the Humourists" (1822), "Tales of a Traveller" (1824), "Life and Voyages of Christopher Columbus" (1828), "Chronicle of the Conquest of Granada" (1829), "Voyages of the Companions of Columbus" (1831), "The Alhambra" (1832), "Crayon Miscellany" (including "Tour on the Prairies," 1835), "Astoria, etc." (with Pierre M. Irving, ls36), "Adventures of Captain Bonneville, etc." (1837), "Oliver Goldsmith" (1849), "Mahomet and his Successors" (1850), "Wolfert's Roost" (1855), "Life of George Washington" (1855–59). Works in the "Geoffrey Crayon" edition (96 vols., 1880); "Life and Letters" edited by Pierre Irving (1861–67).

Irvingites (ėr'ving-īts). A religious denomination named from Edward Irving (1792–1834). Irving was not the founder of the sect usually called after him, but accepted and promoted the spread of the principles upon which, after his death, the sect was formed. Its proper name is the Catholic Apostolic Church, and it has an elaborate organization derived from its twelve "apostles," the first body of whom was completed in 1835. It recognizes the orders of angels, prophets, evangelists, pastors or "angels," elders, deacons, etc. It lays especial stress on the early creeds, the eucharist, prophecies, and gift of tongues. It has an extremely ritualistic service and an elaborate liturgy. The adherents are few in number, and are found chiefly in Great Britain. There are some on the continent of Europe and in the United States.

Irwin (ėr'win), Sir **John.** Born at Dublin, 1728; died at Farnham, May, 1788. An Irish general, the son of Alexander Irwin. As lieutenant in his father's regiment he was granted a year's furlough for continental travel in 1748, when he commenced a regular correspondence with Lord Charlemont, which continued for twenty years. He is supposed to have suggested to Charlemont his paper on "Good Breeding," which appeared in the "World," Oct. 30, 1755. Irwin afterward became governor of Gibraltar (1766–68), and commander-in-chief and privy councilor in Ireland 1775.

Isaac (ī'zak). [Heb., 'the laugher.' See extract below.] A Hebrew patriarch, son of Abraham and Sarah, and father of Jacob and Esau.

> The name of his father Isaak is probably also an abbreviation for "Isaak-el," "He whom God" (the name El). It may be that the holy tribe was so designated at a certain epoch; or the Isaakel may perhaps have been a Puritan group anterior to that of the Jakobel.
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> *Renan,* Hist. of the People of Israel, I. 90.

Isaac I. Comnenus, Died 1061. Byzantine emperor 1057–59. He was elevated by the army in opposition to Michael VI., who was defeated and compelled to abdicate. He resigned the crown to Constantine Ducas in consequence of an illness supposed to be mortal, and entered a convent.

Isaac II. Angelus. Died 1204. Byzantine emperor 1185–95 and 1203–04. He succeeded Andronicus Comnenus, who was overthrown by a popular revolt. He was dethroned by his brother Alexius, became Alexius III., in 1195; but, on the latter's flight before the Crusaders, was replaced by them on the throne, together with his son Alexius IV. Together with his son, he was supplanted by Alexius V. in 1204.

Isaac, Sacrifice of. A painting by Rembrandt, in the Hermitage Museum, St. Petersburg. Isaac lies bound on a heap of fagots; Abraham, kneeling over him, with left hand on his head, lifts the knife above the fatal blow, when the angel strikes the knife from his hand. The entangled ram is seen in the wooded background.

Isabella (iz-a-bel'ä). [F. *Isabeau, Isabelle,* It. *Isabella,* Sp. *Isabel,* Pg. *Isabel,* G. and Dan. *Isabelle.*] Born 1214; died at Poggia, Dec. 1, 1241. German empress, wife of the emperor Frederick II., and second daughter and fourth child of John, king of England, and Isabella of Angoulême. Her marriage with Frederick II. was concluded July 15, 1235. Her daughter Margaret was born Feb., 1237, and by marriage with Albert, landgrave of Thuringia, became ancestress of the Saxe-Coburg-Gotha house.

Isabella I., surnamed "The Catholic." Born at Madrigal, April 22, 1451: died at Medina del Campo, Nov. 24, 1504. Queen of Castile 1474–1504, daughter of John II. of Castile. She married, in 1469, Ferdinand of Aragon, conjointly with whom she succeeded her brother, Henry IV., as monarch of Castile in 1474. She equipped the expedition of Columbus in 1492. See *Ferdinand V.,* King of Castile.

Isabella II. (Maria Isabella Louisa). Born at Madrid, Oct. 10, 1830. Queen of Spain 1833–1868, daughter of Ferdinand VII. whom she succeeded under the regency of her mother, Maria Christina. See *Maria Christina,* and *Carlos, Maria Isidro Balthasar Diego.* She assumed personal control of the government in 1843; was deposed and banished by a revolution which broke out at Cadiz, Sept. 16, 1868; and resigned her claim to the throne in favor of her eldest son (afterward Alfonso XII.), June 25, 1870.

Isabella. **1.** A character in Ariosto's "Orlando Furioso," loved by Zerbino, and killed by Rodomont.—**2.** A character in Shakspere's comedy

"Measure for Measure," the sister of Claudio, and object of the base passion of Angelo, but rescued and married by Vincentio, the duke.—
3. A character in Webster's tragedy " Vittoria Corombona, or The White Devil": the wife of the Duke of Brachiano, lover of Vittoria. To shield him from the vengeance of her family because of his ill treatment of her, she purposely plays the shrew to make them think her worthless.
4. The "insatiate countess" in Marston's play of that name. She alternately attracts her lovers and induces their successors to kill them.—
5. The wife of Biron in Southerne's "Fatal Marriage." She marries Villeroy, being deceived into a belief in Biron's death; and after his return and actual death she dies distracted. Isabella was a favorite part with Mrs. Barry, Mrs. Siddons, and other tragic actresses. The play was afterward known as "Isabella."
6. One of the principal characters in Mrs. Centlivre's comedy "The Wonder."

Isabella of Angoulême. Died at Fontebrand, 1246. Queen of King John of England and daughter of Ejmery, count of Angoulême, by Alicia, daughter of Peter of Courtenay, a younger son of Louis VI. of France. She was married to John during his visit to France, Aug., 1200. Her first son (afterward Henry III.) was born Oct. 1, 1207. In Dec., 1214, she was imprisoned in Gloucester by order of John, and was probably there when he died. In 1217 she returned to France, and May, 1220, married Hugh, count of La Marche.

Isabella of France. Born 1292: died at Hertford, Aug. 23, 1358. Queen of Edward II. of England, and daughter of Philip the Fair, king of France. They were married at Boulogne, Jan. 25, 1308. Her first son (afterward Edward III.) was born Nov. 13, 1312, at Windsor. Edward II. treated her with extreme unkindness. Driven from England by the influence of the Despensers, she raised an army, and with Roger Mortimer in command, Sept. 24, 1326, landed at Harwich, beginning the civil war which terminated with the deposition of Edward II. by the Parliament in London, Jan. 7, 1327, and the recognition of Edward III., then 14 years old. Isabella and Mortimer ruled in his name. In 1330 Edward III. and Henry of Lancaster conspired against her, and she was arrested with Mortimer at Nottingham, Oct. 18. Mortimer was executed.

Isabella of France. Born at the Louvre, Paris, Nov. 9, 1389: died at Blois, Sept. 13, 1409. The second daughter of Charles VI. of France, and second queen of Richard II. of England. The marriage contract was signed March 9, 1396, when she was 7 years old. After Richard's death she was restored to France (July, 1401), and June, 1404, married Charles, count of Angoulême, the poet.

Isabella (so called from Isabella of Castile, queen of Spain). The first European city in the New World, founded by Christopher Columbus, Dec., 1493, on a small bay of the northern shore of the island of Española or Haiti, 25 miles west of the present town of Puerto Plata. It was abandoned soon after the founding of Santo Domingo city, and only a few ruins now remain to mark its site.

Isabelle (é-sä-bel'). **1.** A young girl brought up by Sganarelle in Molière's "Ecole des maris." He sedulously keeps her from knowledge of the world or of pleasure, intending to marry her. She eludes his vigilance and marries Valère. See *Léonor.*
2. An amusing and mischievous girl in Dryden's "Wild Gallant."

Isabey (é-zä-bā'). **Eugène Louis Gabriel.** Born at Paris, July 22, 1804: died at Lagny, Seine-et-Marne, April 27, 1886. A French painter, son of J. B. Isabey, noted especially for his marines. He went to Algiers in 1830, as royal marine-painter, with the expedition of that year. He received medals of the first class in 1824, 1827, 1855, and became a member of the Legion of Honor in 1832 and officer in 1852.

Isabey, Jean Baptiste. Born at Nancy, France, April 11, 1767: died at Paris, April 18, 1855. A French miniature-painter, a pupil of Girardet and Claudet (at Nancy), and of Dumont and David (at Paris). Among his portraits are those of Josephine, Napoleon, his marshals, members of the Congress of Vienna, etc.

Isabinda (is-a-bin'dä). One of the principal characters in Mrs. Centlivre's comedy "The Busybody," the daughter of Sir Jealous Traffick, who keeps her from the sight of all men.

Isæus (i-sē'us). [Gr. *Ἰσαῖος.*] Born at Chalcis (at Athens ?): lived in the first half of the 4th century B. C. One of the ten Attic orators. His 11 extant orations, mainly on contested inheritances, have been edited by Schömann (1830), Burmann (1889). English translation by Sir William Jones.

Isaiah (i-zā'yä or i-zī'yä). [Heb., 'salvation of Jehovah.'] A Hebrew prophet who prophesied from 740 B. C. till 701 B. C. He was the greatest of the Hebrew prophets and orators, a consistent opponent of the policy of the Hebrew kings to enter into entangling alliances with foreign powers. Once, however, the alliance with Assyria being formed, he counseled the keeping of faith, continually asserting that no dependence could be placed on Egypt. Chapters xl.–lxvi. of Isaiah, which relate to the captivity and return, are usually considered the work of a post-exilic prophet called by scholars Deutero-Isaiah.

He was the greatest of a race of giants. He gave their final form to Hebrew ideas. He is not the founder of Judaism: he is its classical genius. Semitic speech reaches in him its highest combinations.
Renan, Hist. of the People of Israel (trans.), II. 408.

Isaiah's poetical genius is superb. His characteristics are grandeur and beauty of conception, wealth of imagination, vividness of illustration, compressed energy, and splendor of diction.
Driver, Introd. to the Lit. of the Old Test., p. 215.

Isandula (ē-sän-dö'lä), or **Isandlana** (ē-sändlä'nä). A place in Zululand, South Africa, 120 miles north-northwest of Durban. Here, Jan. 22, 1879, an overwhelming force of Zulus under Cetiwayo defeated a detachment of the British army under Colonel Pulleine.

Isar (ē'zär). A river in northern Tyrol, and in Upper and Lower Bavaria, joining the Danube near Deggendorf: the ancient Isarus. Munich and Landshut are on its banks. Length, about 220 miles.

Isarois (ē-zör'). **Clémence.** Born at Toulouse, France, about 1450: died at Toulouse about 1500. A French lady, restorer of the floral games at Toulouse (1490).

Isauria (i-sâ'ri-ä). [Gr. *Ἰσαυρία.*] In ancient geography, a district in Asia Minor, bounded by Phrygia on the north, Lycaonia on the east, Cilicia on the south, and Pisidia on the west. The surface is rugged. The inhabitants were famous in guerrilla warfare. They were defeated by Servilius in 76 B. C., and by Pompey, but continued unsubdued.

Isca (is'kä), or **Isca Silurum.** A Roman city in the west of England, remarkable for its theater, its temples, and its palaces. Part of its massive walls still remain at Caerleon. *Wright,* Celt, etc., p. 137.

Ischalis (is'ka-lis). An important town in ancient Britain: the modern Ilchester.

Ischia (ēs'kē-ä). An island belonging to Naples, Italy, near the entrance of the Bay of Naples, 16 miles west-southwest of Naples: the ancient Æ*n*aria (sometimes Pithecusa or Inarime), and mediæval Iscla. It contains several volcanoes; is noted for its fertility and for its warm baths; and produces wine and fruit. The capital is Ischia. It was visited by an earthquake in 1883, causing a loss of about 7,500 lives. Area, 36 square miles. Population, 32,170.

Ischl (ish'l). A watering-place in Upper Austria, situated at the junction of the rivers Ischl and Traun, 27 miles east by south of Salzburg. It is the favorite resort of the Austrian royal family and nobility, and contains salt and other baths. It is the central point in the Salzkammergut. Population (1890), commune, 8,473.

Iseghem (ē'se-gem). A town in the province of West Flanders, Belgium, 25 miles west-southwest of Ghent. It has manufactures of linen. Population (1890), 9,965.

Isenbras (is'en-bras), or **Isumbras** (is'umbras), **Sir.** A hero of medieval romance.

Isengrim (is'en-grim), **Sir.** The wolf in "Reynard the Fox."

Iseo (ē-zā'ō), **Lago d'.** A lake in Lombardy, Italy, 15 miles east of Bergamo: the ancient Lacus Sebinus. It is traversed by the Oglio. Length, 14½ miles. Height above sea-level, 605 feet.

Isère (ē-zär'). A river in southeastern France, joining the Rhone 7 miles north of Valence: the ancient Isara. Length, about 175 miles.

Isère. A department of France. Capital, Grenoble. It is bounded by Ain on the north, Savoy on the northeast, Hautes-Alpes on the southeast, Drôme on the southwest, and Rhône and Loire on the west, and is formed from the northern part of the ancient Dauphiné. The surface is mountainous, particularly in the southeast. The chief occupations are agriculture, working of minerals, and the manufacture of gloves, paper, etc. Area, 3,201 square miles. Population (1891), 572,145.

Iserlohn (ē-zer-lōn'). A town in the province of Westphalia, Prussia, on the Baar 44 miles northeast of Cologne. It has a large trade, and manufactures wire, needles, brass ware, etc. Near it are cadmia mines. Population (1890), commune, 32,117.

Isernia (ē-ser'nē-ä). A town in the province of Campobasso, Italy, 52 miles north of Naples: the ancient Æsernia. It contains the remains of ancient walls. Population, about 7,000.

Iseult (i-sōlt'). In Arthurian romance: (*a*) The daughter of Anguish, king of Ireland, known as Iseult the Fair. She was the wife of Mark, king of Cornwall, and loved Sir Tristram or Tristan. (*b*) The daughter of Hoel or Howell, king of Brittany. She was the wife of Sir Tristram, and was known as Iseult of the White Hands. See *Tristram.*

Mr. Leith (on the legend of Tristan, p. 39) gives the following enumeration of the forms of name: Isolde, Yseus, Yseutz, Yseut, Ysseulz, Izeutz, Yseul, Ysou, Ysolt, Isault, Essylt, Ysaus, Yseult, Iset, Ysalde, Yseuda, Yzeult, Iseulte, Isol, Isodda, Ysonde, Ysonde, Ysote, Isond, Isotta, Iseo, Isawde, Isowde, Isod, Isold, Ysiaut, and Ysoud, to which Hisolda may be added.
Dunlop, History of Prose Fiction, I. 471 (supplementary notes).

Isfendiyar (is-fen-di-yär'), in Pers., correctly, **Asfandiyar** (es-fen-di-yär'), or **Aspandiyar** (es-pen-di-yär'). A hero of the Shahnamah, son of King Gushtasp, the Constantine of the Zoroastrians. After many exploits he was called to conquer Arjasp, a demon king, who had taken captive two daughters of Gushtasp, and to tender his sister in marriage. For this he undertook his "seven labors." Choosing, like Rustam, the shortest and most perilous way to the enemy's stronghold, he first slew his monitors—wolves, secondly, conquered a fierce lion and his mate; thirdly, slew a fierce dragon; fourthly, withstood the wiles of a beautiful woman who, caught in Asfandiyar's noose, became first a cat and then a wolf, and finally a black, flame-vomiting demon, and was then slain by him; fifthly, slew a Simurgh, a gigantic bird, which tried to bear him away; sixthly, brought his troops through a furious storm of wind and snow; and seventhly, traversed a deadly desert. Reaching the brazen fortress, Asfandiyar collected a hundred camels and entered it with his warriors disguised as a merchant caravan, when his brother Bishutan attacked it from without, as he within. After this success Gushtasp wished Asfandiyar to go against Rustam, to whom Kaikhusran had given Zabul, Kabul, and Nimruz. Asfandiyar pleaded the nobility and services of Rustam, but the king was obdurate. Rustam came out to welcome Asfandiyar, but when told the errand of the latter refused to yield. The heroes fought on two successive days. Rustam was wounded but recovered and, guided by the Simurgh which had cared for his infancy, on the second day lodged an arrow made by the Simurgh's direction from the kazu tree, in the eye of his antagonist, who fell. Zal and Rustam both came to offer sympathy, but Asfandiyar died, intrusting his son Bahman to the care of Rustam.

Isha (ē'shä; with Vedic accent, ē-shä'). [Skt., 'Lord.'] A title of Shiva; also, with *a* long, the name of an Upanishad of which Ishavasya is the first word. It is also known as the Vajasaneyasanhita Upanishad. It is translated by Muller in "Sacred Books of the East," I. 311.

Ishbosheth (ish bō'sheth). [Heb., 'man of shame.'] A son of Saul, proclaimed king of Israel after his father's death. See *Daveid.*

In our text of the Books of Samuel, Saul's son and successor is called Ishbosheth, but in 1 Chronicles viii. 33 he is called Eshbaal. Eshbaal means 'Baal's man,' a proper name of a well-known Semitic type, precisely similar to such Arabic names as Imrau-l-Kais, 'the man of the god Cais.' *W. R. Smith,* O. T. in the Jewish Ch., p. 55.

Ishim (ish'im). A river of Siberia which joins the Irtish about 120 miles southeast of Tobolsk. Length, about 1,000 miles.

Ishmael (ish'mā-el). [Heb., 'God heareth.'] The son of Abraham and Hagar: regarded by the Arabs as their ancestor.

Ishmaelites (ish'mā-el-its). The descendants of Ishmael, Abraham's son, who, as is related in Gen. xxi. 14, was driven into the wilderness with his mother, Hagar. His twelve sons were "princes" or heads of tribes. The Arabs regard him as their ancestor.

Ishpeming (ish'pem-ing). A city in Marquette County, northern Michigan, 14 miles west by south of Marquette: the center of an iron district. Population (1890), 11,197.

Ishtar (ish'tär), or **Istar** (is'tär). The principal and most popular deity of the Assyro-Babylonians, the goddess of love and war, uniting, as it were, the Aphrodite (Venus) and Athene (Minerva) of the Greeks, and corresponding in name and character to Ashtoreth (Astarte) of the Syro-Canaanites, only that she ruled the planet Venus while Ashtoreth was identified with the moon. In her warlike character she was conceived by the Babylonians as ruling the morning star; as goddess of love she ruled the evening star. In her former character she was also called *Anunit,* and had her principal seat at Agane, where was the temple E-anu ('House of Heaven'), with a voluptuous cult. With the Assyrians she was the wife of Ashur, and was sometimes called *Belit* ('Lady'); they distinguished between Ishtar of Arbela, who presided over battles, and Ishtar of Nineveh, in whom the voluptuous aspect predominated. Ishtar also occurs as an appellation, or generic name, for a goddess in general. On the relation of Ishtar to Tammuz, see *Adonis* and *Istubar.*

Isidorian Decretals, The. A code of native and foreign canons which circulated in Spain in the 6th century, and was afterward accepted throughout the Roman Catholic Church: so called from Isidorus Hispalensis, who was erroneously supposed to have compiled it. Also called the Spanish Decretals.

Isidorus (iz-i-dō'rus) **Hispalensis,** or **Isidore** (is'i-dōr) **of Seville.** Born at Cartagena, Spain, about 560: died April 4, 636. A Spanish ecclesiastic and miscellaneous writer. He became bishop of Seville in 600. His works, which were held in high esteem during the middle ages, include "Originum seu etymologiarum libri xx." "De ecclesiasticis officiis libri duo," and "Sententiarum sive de summo bono libri tres." He has been erroneously accredited with the compilation of the so-called Isidorian Decretals (which see).

Isidro (ē-sē'drō), **San.** See the extract.

His [Lope's] subject was well chosen. It was that of the great fame and glory of San Isidro the Ploughman. This remarkable personage, who plays so distinguished a part in the ecclesiastical history of Madrid, is supposed to have been born in the twelfth century, on what afterwards became the site of that city, and to have led a life so eminently pious that the angels came down and ploughed his grounds for him, while the holy man neglected in order to devote his time to religious duties. From an early period, therefore, he enjoyed much consideration, and was regarded as the patron and friend of the whole territory, as well as of the city of Madrid itself. But his great honours date from the year 1568. In that year Philip the Third was dangerously ill at a neighbouring village; the city sent out the remains of Isidro in procession to avert the impending calamity; the king recovered: and for the first time the holy man became widely famous and fashionable.

Ticknor, Spanish Lit., II. 365.

Isis (ī'sis). **1.** [Gr. Ἶσις.] In Egyptian mythology, the chief female deity, the sister, wife, and female counterpart of Osiris, and the mother of Horus. She is distinguished by the solar disk and cow's horns on her head, often surmounted by a diminutive throne, and bears the lotus sceptre. By the Greeks she was identified with Io. Her worship in a modified form, as a nature-goddess, was introduced subsequently to the Alexandrine epoch into Greece, and was very popular in Rome from the end of the republic. The Greek and Roman priests and priestesses of Isis wore a special costume, and had as an attribute a peculiar metallic rattle, the sistrum. On her statue was an inscription translated by Plutarch: "I am that which is, has been, and shall be. My veil no one has lifted. The fruit I bore was the Sun": hence the well-known allusion to a mystery as "the veil of Isis," or as covered with "the veil of Isis."

Isis, at once the sister and wife of Osiris, and the mother of Horos. At Thebes she was known as Mut, 'the mother,' with the vulture's head; at Bubastis as Sekhet, the bride of Ptah and daughter of Ra. As mother of Horos, she was named Hathor or Athor, 'the house of Horos,' identified by the Greeks with their Aphrodite, and confused with Astoreth by the Semites. The cow, with its horns, symbolising the crescent moon, which in Egypt appears to lie upon its back, was venerated to her, indicating at how early a time the bride of Osiris, the Sun-god, was held to be the moon. She was also identified with Sothis, the dog-star, and in later days with the planet Venus. All that is good and beautiful among men comes from her; she watches over the birth of children, and rocks the cradle of the Nile. As Neit, too, she is the authoress of weaving and of the agents of female life, as Anuke, Imperial, p. 64.

2. An asteroid (No. 42) discovered by Pogson at Oxford, May 23, 1856.

Isis. A name sometimes given to the Thames (England) in its upper course.

Iskander (is-kän'der). [Turk. form of *Alexander.*] The pseudonym of Alexander Herzen.

Iskander Beg. See *Scanderbeg.*

Iskanderun (is-kän-de-rön'). See *Alexandretta.*

Population, about 25,000.

Iskanderun, Bay of or **Gulf of.** An arm of the Mediterranean, at its northeastern angle, situated between Syria and Cilicia.

Iskardo. See *Skardo.*

Isla (ēs'lä), **José Francisco de.** Born at Segovia, Spain, 1703: died at Bologna, Italy, 1781. A Spanish satirist and Jesuit preacher. He was the author of the satirical romance "Historia del famoso predicador Fray Gerundio de Campazas" ("History of the Famous Preacher Friar Gerundio of Campazas," 1758–70).

It was an attack on the style of popular preaching, which, originally exemplified by Paravicino, the distinguished follower of Góngora, had been constantly falling lower and lower, until at last it seemed to have reached the lowest point of degradation and vulgarity. The assailant was Father Isla, who was born in 1703 and died in 1781, at Bologna, where, being a Jesuit, he had been sent as an exile, on the general expulsion of his order from Spain.

Ticknor, Span. Lit., III. 286.

Islam (is'lam). See *Koran, Mohammed.*

Islamabad (is-läm-ä-bäd'). A town in Kashmir, situated on the Jhelum in lat. 33° 43′ N., long. 75° 17′ E.

Island City. A name sometimes given to Montreal.

Island Number 10. An island in the Mississippi River, near the northwestern corner of Tennessee. It was captured by the Federal army (under Pope) and navy (under Foote), April 7, 1862.

Island of Saints, L. Insula Sanctorum (in'sū-lā sangk-tō'rum). A medieval name given to Ireland as an early stronghold of Christianity.

Island Princess, The. A play by Fletcher, produced at court in 1621, printed 1647. After being several times revived with alterations, this play was converted into an opera by Motteux in 1699, the music being by Daniel Purcell and others.

Islandshire (ī'land-shir). Formerly a part of Durham, England, now a part of Northumberland. It comprises the Farne Islands and some districts near Berwick.

Islands of the Blest. See *Fortunate Islands.*

Islay (ī'lā), or **Isla** (ī'lä). An island of the Hebrides, belonging to Argyllshire, Scotland, 15 miles west of the mainland of Argyllshire. It manufactures and exports whisky. Formerly it was the seat of the Lords of the Isles. Length, 25 miles. Greatest width, 17 miles. Area, 229 square miles. Population (1891), 8,343.

Isle of Dogs. See *Dogs.*

Isle of France. See *Mauritius.*

Isle of Honey. See the extract.

The Welsh bards indulged their fancy in describing the state of Britain before the arrival of man. According to the authors of the earliest Triads, the swarms of wild bees in the woods gave its first name to the "Isle of Honey."

Elton, Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 2.

Isle of Ladies, The. See *Dream, Chaucer's.*

Isle of Man. See *Man.*

Isle of Pines. See *Pines.*

Isle of Wight. See *Wight.*

Isle Royale (il roi'ạl; F. pron. ēl rwä-yäl'). An island in Lake Superior, belonging to Michigan, intersected by lat. 48° N., long. 89° W. Length, 45 miles.

Isles, Lord of the. A title assumed intermittently from the 12th to the 16th century by various Scottish chieftains who maintained a practical independence among the islands west of Scotland. Some of the most notable were John Macdonald (died 1388) and Alexander Macdonald, and the eleventh Earl of Ross.

Isles of Shoals (ilz or shōlz). A group of small islands in the Atlantic Ocean, 10 miles southeast of Portsmouth, New Hampshire. They belong partly to Rockingham County (New Hampshire), partly to York County (Maine), and comprise Appledore, Star Island, etc. They are a noted summer resort.

Isleta (ēs-lā'tä). [Sp., 'little island.'] The name of two villages of the Tiguan tribe of New Mexico. The main village lies 16 miles south of the city of Albuquerque, at the junction of the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railroad and Atlantic and Pacific lines, on the Rio Grande. It is inhabited by about 1,100 Indians, mostly of Tiguan stock. The aboriginal name is Shyo-ui-beg. Isleta already existed, probably, when the Spaniards first colonized New Mexico in 1598, and a mission was established there previous to 1626. Another Isleta is Texas, on the Rio Grande 9 miles south of El Paso, was founded, about 1682, by Indian refugees from New Mexican Isleta. It has a small population.

Islington (is'ling-ton). A parish and parliamentary borough in the north of London, 2 miles north of St. Paul's. It returns 4 members to Parliament. Population (1891), 319,433.

Islip, Simon. Died 1366. Archbishop of Canterbury. He was consecrated in 1349. He derived his name from the village of Islip on the Cherwell near Oxford.

Isly (ēz'lē). A small river in eastern Morocco, near the Algerian frontier. Here, Aug. 14, 1844, the French under Bugeaud defeated the troops of Morocco.

Ismail (is-mä-ēl'). A town in the government of Bessarabia, Russia, situated at the Kilia mouth of the Danube, in lat. 47° 21′ N., long. 28° 46′ E. It was formerly a Turkish fortress: was taken by the Russians in 1770, 1790 (stormed by Suvaroff, when 38,000 Turks were massacred), and 1809: and was ceded to Russia in 1812. It was retaken in 1854, and back to Russia in 1878. Population, 34,318.

Ismail Pasha (is-mä-ēl' pash'ä). Born at Cairo, Dec. 31, 1830. Khedive of Egypt 1863–79, son of Ibrahim Pasha. He succeeded Said Pasha as khedive in 1863: annexed Darfur in 1874: and was compelled to abdicate in favor of his son Tewfik Pasha in 1879.

Ismailia (is-mä-ē'lē-ä). **1.** A small town in the Isthmus of Suez, Egypt, situated on the Suez Canal 47 miles south of Port Said: founded in 1863. — **2.** See *Gondokoro.*

Ismid (is-mēd'), or **Iskid** (is-kē-mēd'). A town in Asia Minor, 57 miles southeast of Constantinople, at the head of the Gulf of Ismid: the ancient Nicomedia (which see). Population, estimated, 15,000.

Ismi-Dagon (is'mē-dā'gon). ['The god Dagon has heard me.'] The earliest known king of pastesi (priest, king, or viceroy) of Assyria. In the eponym-list of Ashur (modern Kileh-Sherghat) were found bricks of a temple bearing his name, and from a reference to him in the annals of Tiglath-Pileser I. (1150–1100 B. C.) it was concluded that he lived about 1840 B. C.

Isnard (ē-när'), **Maximin.** Born at Grasse, Var, France, Feb. 16, 1751: died there, in 1830. A French Girondist. He became a member of the Council of Five Hundred in 1795.

Isnik. The modern name of Nicæa.

Isnik, Lake. See *Ascania.*

Isoama. See *Ibo.*

Isocrates (ī-sok'ra-tēz). [Gr. Ἰσοκράτης.] Born at Athens, 436 B. C.: died 338 B. C. One of the ten Attic orators, distinguished as a teacher of eloquence after about 392. Of his orations twenty-one are extant.

Thus this remarkable writer [Isocrates] lived through three of the most eventful generations in Greek history, and, though one of the most prominent writers of his time, may be said to have produced no influence whatever except upon the form of prose writing. For he was in no sense a thorough-going man. He was a curious combination of sophist and patriot, of would-be politician and philosopher, of really private and public man at the same time. The candour and honesty of his nature made him in feeling a patriot, while his want of appreciation for deeper politics prevented him from seeing the evils of despotism, or taking any thorough interest in the forms and varieties of constitutions. His bashfulness compelled him to remain in private life, while his vanity urged him to appear in public; his profession suggested to him the study of philosophy, while his intellect was incapable of understanding its higher problems. Thus his egregious vanity and self-complacency were perpetually wounded by the consciousness that he had, after all, not made his mark upon the age, and that, though eminent and widely respected, he was neither consulted nor obeyed by the men whom he most desired to influence. He aspired to the position of a Swift or a Voltaire, with the duties of an Addison or a Pope. *Mahaffy*, Hist. of Classical Greek Lit., II. 216.

Isola (ē'sō-lä). A small town in Italy, on the Liris about 60 miles east-southeast of Rome.

Isola Bella (bel'lä) and **Isola Madre** (mä'dre). [It., 'fair island' and 'mother island.'] The two chief islands of the Borromean Islands (which see) in Lago Maggiore.

Isola dei Pescatori (dā'ē pes-kä-tō'rē). An island in Lago Maggiore.

Isola Grossa (gros'sä), or **Lunga** (lông'gä). [It., 'great island' or 'long island.'] An island in the Adriatic Sea, belonging to Dalmatia, 10 miles west of Zara. Length, 26 miles.

Isolde, Isonde, Isoud. See *Iseult.*

Isonzo (ē-son'zō). A river in Görz and Gradiska, Austria-Hungary, flowing into the Gulf of Trieste 13 miles northwest of Trieste. Length, about 80 miles.

Isouard (ē-zō-är'), or **Isoard** (ē-zō-är'), **Nicolò.** Born at Malta, Dec. 6, 1775: died at Paris, March 23, 1818. A Maltese composer, usually known as Nicolo. Author of about 33 operas, among which are "Michel Ange" (1802), "Cendrillon" (1810), "Joconde" (1815), "Jeannot et Colin," etc.

Ispahan (is-pa-hän'), or **Isfahan** (is-fa-hän'). A city in the province of Irak-Ajemi, Persia, situated on the Zenderud in lat. 32° 39′ N., long. 51° 45′ E. The Great Mosque was built by Shah Abbas in the 16th century. The entrance to the mosque is by a keel-shaped arch set in a square panel adorned with inscriptions and arabesques in colored tiles. The archway is flanked by a double tier of lofty recessed arcades, and behind it rises a large pointed bulbous dome, whose surface is decorated with arabesques. Before the dome stand two slender cylindrical minarets, with a portico toward the top corbeled out to a great projection and crowned by cylindrical domed finials. The interior is arcaded in two tiers. The Bazar of the Tailors is a very rich and monumental example of Persian architecture. The architecture consists of wide and high corridors divided into bays by massive keel-shaped arches, and covered with domes on pendentives having open eyes for light at the top. The walls are ornamented with colored tiles, and the arches and balustrades over the square lateral booths are filled with geometric pierced openwork. The Caravansary of Amin Abad, on the road to Shiraz, is an octagonal hall with a central court. The gateway opens beneath a high keel-shaped arch which is flanked on each side by two superposed deeply recessed arches. The floor of the court, in the middle of which is a prayer-platform, is surrounded by chambers for travelers, behind which there is a vaulted corridor with quarters for beasts of burden. Ispahan manufactures fabrics, carpets, etc. It was captured by Tamerlane 1387; was the capital and an important city of 600,000 inhabitants in the 17th century; and was attacked by the Afghans in 1722. Population, estimated, 60,000.

Israel (iz'rā-el). [Heb., 'Soldier of God,' or 'God is a warrior.'] A name given to Jacob after successfully wrestling with the angel (Gen. xxxii. 28). Hence his descendants were called the people of Israel. See *Jews.*

Israel, The kingdom of the northern tribes of the Israelites who seceded from the southern tribes in the reign of Rehoboam, 953 B. C. (or perhaps about 975). Their first king was Jeroboam. Prominent succeeding kings were Ahab, Jehu, Joram, Jeroboam II., and Pekah. Elijah and Elisha belonged to the northern kingdom. Sargon, king of Assyria, captured Samaria, ended the kingdom, and carried a large part of the people into captivity in 722 or 721 B. C. Their ultimate fate has been the subject of much speculation, and they are frequently referred to as the lost tribes. They have been found in the Anglo-Saxons, the American Indians, etc. There seems to be no doubt, however, that some intermingled with the Assyrians, others returned to the southern kingdom, and still others are to be found in the scattered Jewish communities in Africa, Abyssinia, and elsewhere. Those remaining eventually united with Assyrian colonists and formed the Samaritans.

Israel in Egypt. An English oratorio by Handel, first performed April 4, 1739. The words are thought to have been selected by Handel himself from the Old Testament.

Israels (ēz-rā-āls'), **Josef.** Born at Groningen, 1824. A genre-painter of the Belgian school. He studied painting at Amsterdam under Kruseman, then went to Paris, where he worked in the atelier of Picot. His works have figured at the expositions of Paris, Brussels, and Rotterdam. He received a first-class medal at Paris in 1878, and a grand prix at the Exposition Universelle at Paris in 1889. Among his pictures are "Les domestics" (1868), "Retour" (1878), "Le pot au feu," and "Le jour de repos."

Israfeel, or **Israfil** (es-rā-fēl'). The angel of music. His voice is more melodious than that of any other creature. He is to sound the resurrection trumpet the last day. *Koran.*

Issachar (is'ą-kär). [Heb.; meaning doubtful.] **1.** One of the patriarchs, son of Jacob and Leah. —**2.** One of the twelve tribes of Palestine, dwelling west of the Jordan, south of Zebulon, and north of Manasseh. The territory included the valley of Esdraelon.

Issik-Kul (is'ik-kŏl). A lake in the province of Semiryetchensk, central Asia, about lat. 42° 20′ N., long. 77° 30′ E. Length, 112 miles. Height above sea-level, 5,000 feet.

Issoire (ē-swär'). A town in the department of Puy-de-Dôme, France, situated on the Couze 19 miles south-southeast of Clermont. It was captured by the Protestants in 1574, and was destroyed by the Catholics in 1577. It contains a church of St. Paul. Population (1891), commune, 6,182.

Issoudun (ē-sö-dun'). A town in the department of Indre, France, situated on the Théols 17 miles northeast of Châteauroux. It has an old keep (the "Tour Blanche"), and has been often besieged. Population (1891), 13,564.

Issus (is'us). In ancient geography, a town in Cilicia, Asia Minor, situated near the head of the Gulf of Issus (the modern Gulf of Iskanderun). Three notable battles were fought in its neighborhood: Alexander the Great defeated the Persians under Darius III., 333 B. C.; Septimius Severus defeated his rival Pescennius Niger, 194 A. D.; and Heraclius defeated the Persian army at Khosrau II., 622.

Issy (ē-sē'). A suburb of Paris, immediately southwest of the fortifications. Population (1891), commune, 12,830.

Istakhr. See *Persepolis.*

Istambul, or **Istamboul** (ēs-täm-bōl'). A Turkish name of Constantinople.

Istar. See *Ishtar.*

Ister (is'ter). A Latin name of the Danube.

Isthmian games. See *Isthmian sanctuary.*

Isthmian sanctuary, The. A sanctuary in the Isthmus of Corinth, near the eastern mouth of the modern canal. It was the seat of the Isthmian games, which were celebrated every two years, and were second in importance only to those of Olympia. The sacred inclosure was strongly fortified in the time of Augustus, is roughly triangular in shape, about 660 feet from east to west, and somewhat more from north to south. Within it were the temples of Poseidon (Doric) and Palæmon (Ionic), portions of the architectured both of which have been recovered. The northern wall of the sanctuary coincides with the defensive wall crossing the Isthmus. Outside of the inclosure, to the south, lies the stadium, in which the chief exercises were held, and to the west is the Roman theater, close behind which was the Greek theater, and beyond the Sacred Vale, with temples to Demeter and Persephone, Artemis, and Bacchus. Almost all topographical knowledge of this historic sanctuary is based upon the exploration made in 1883 by the French School at Athens.

Istib (is-tēb'), or **Shtiplie** (shtē'plē). A town in the vilayet of Kossova, European Turkey, situated in lat. 41° 41′ N., long. 22° 20′ E. Population (estimated), 20,000.

Istria (is-trī-ą), formerly **Histria** (his'tri-ą), **G. Istrien** (is'trē-en), formerly **Histerreich** (his'ter-rīch). [Gr. *Ἴστρία.*] A margraviate in the Cisleithan division of Austria-Hungary, which forms with Görz-Gradiska and Triest the administrative district of Küstenland. Capital, Parenzo. It is a peninsula, projecting into the Adriatic and bounded by Triest, Görz-Gradiska, and Carniola, and Croatia. The surface is generally mountainous. Fruit and wine are produced in abundance. Istria is a separate crownland, though belonging administratively to Kustenland, and has a Diet of 33 members. Two thirds of the inhabitants are Slavs (Croats, Serbs, and Slovenes), and one third Italians (cities and coast). It was incorporated with Italy about the time of Augustus; was largely settled by Slavs; became a margraviate in the 10th century; was in great part acquired by Venice; passed with Venice to Austria in 1797; formed a part of the Illyrian Provinces under Napoleon; and was restored to Austria in 1814. Area, 1,911 square miles. Population (1890), 317,610.

Istria, or **Istropolis** (is-trop'ō-lis). [Gr. *Ἴστρία πόλις,* or *Ἴστρόπολις.*] See the extract.

> Istria, Ister, or Istropolis, at the mouth of the Danube or Ister, was a colony of the Milesians, founded about the time of the Cimmerian invasion of Asia Minor. (Periplus Pont. Eux. p. 157.) Its name remains in the modern Wisteri, but its site was probably nearer to Kostendje.
>
> *Rawlinson,* Herod., III. 67, note.

Isturiz (ēs-tö-rēth'), **Francisco Xavier de.** Born at Cadiz, Spain, 1790: died April 16, 1871. A Spanish politician and diplomatist, leader in the revolution of 1820. He was premier in 1836 and 1846, and subsequently ambassador in London, St. Petersburg, and Paris.

Istvæones (ist-vē-ō'nēz). [L. (Tacitus) *Istæwones,* the Latinization of a hypothetical Germanic fundamental form **Istwaz,* a supposed name of the god *Tîwaz, *Tiu. From √ *idh,* to shine.] See *Herminones.*

Itaborahy (ē-tä-bō-rä-ē'), **Viscount of.** See *Rodrigues Torres, Joaquim José.*

Italians (i-tal'yanz). **1.** The primitive inhabitants of Italy. See the extract.

But whatever we make of the Etruscans, the rest of Italy in the older sense was held by various branches of an Aryan race nearly allied to the Greeks, whom we may call the Italians. Of this race there were two great branches. One of them, under various names, seems to have held all the southern part of the western coast of Italy, and to have spread into Sicily. Some of the tribes of this branch seem to have been almost as nearly akin to the Greeks as the Epeirots and other kindred nations on the east side of the Hadriatic. Of this branch of the Italian race, the most famous people were the Latins; and it was the growth of Latium, the border city of the Tiber against the Etruscans, the city of Romeon the Tiber, which became step by step, the mistress of Latium, of Italy, and of the Mediterranean world. The other branch, which held a much larger part of the peninsula, takingin the Sabines, Aquians, Volscians, Samnites, Lucanians, and other people who play a great part in Roman history, may perhaps be classed together as Aquians or Sacans, in distinction from the Latins and the other tribes allied to them. These tribes seem to have pressed from the eastern, the Hadriatic, coast of Italy, down upon the nations to the southwest of them, and to have largely extended their borders at their expense. *Freeman,* Hist. Geog., p. 45.

2. The inhabitants of Italy in general, ancient or modern.

Italian Molière, The. A surname sometimes given to Goldoni.

Italian Pindar, The. A surname sometimes given to Chiabrera.

Italian War of 1859. A war between France (under Napoleon III.) and Sardinia (under Victor Emmanuel) allied against Austria, for the liberation and unity of Italy. Victories were won by the allies at Montebello May 20, 1859, at Magenta June 4, and at Solferino June 24. Preliminaries of peace were negotiated at Villafranca July 11, and the treaty of Zurich was signed Nov. 10. The work of unifying Italy, begun by this war, was continued in 1860, 1866, and 1870.

Italica (i-tal'i-kä). An ancient Roman town near Seville in Spain. It has ruins of an amphitheater, and was the birthplace of Trajan, Hadrian, and Theodosius.

Italiens (ē-tä-lyaṅ'), **Boulevard des.** A famous street in the central part of Paris.

Italiens, Les. See *Théâtre Italien.*

Italy (it'ą-li). [Gr. *Ἰταλία,* L. *Italia,* Pg. *Italia,* Sp. *Italia,* Russ. *Italiya.*] **1.** A kingdom of southern Europe, bounded by Switzerland and Austria-Hungary on the north, Austria-Hungary, the Adriatic Sea, and the Mediterranean on the east, the Mediterranean on the south, and France and the Mediterranean on the west. Capital, Rome. It comprises also Sicily, Sardinia, and some smaller islands, and has a total area of 110,623 square miles. It is divided into 69 compartments. The government is a hereditary constitutional monarchy, with a parliament consisting of a senate of 343 members and a chamber of 508 deputies. The prevailing religion is Roman Catholic; the prevailing language Italian. The northern districts of the country are mountainous. The Alps form the south of this section of the Po; and the boot-shaped peninsula in the center and south is traversed by the Apennines. The leading industry is agriculture, the chief products being cereals, wine, silk, olive-oil, fruit, wine, etc. The chief manufactures are silk; the chief exports silk, olive-oil, fruit, wine, and sulphur. The following are the leading events and incidents in Italian history: early occupied by the Iapygians, Oscans, Latins, Volscians, Sabines, Etruscans, Ligurians, Venetians (*Iones, Etruscs, Magna Græcia*); entry of the Gauls into northern Italy about the 5th century B. C.; Roman colonia consolidated under Roman rule, first half of the 3d century B. C.; Roman Empire of the West overthrown by the Heruli and other tribes under Odoacer, 476 A. D.; Ostrogothic kingdom established by Theodoric, 493; Narses defeated the last Gothic king Teias, 553, and Italy became an exarchate of the Byzantine Empire; Lombard kingdom established by Alboin in 568; Lombards in power through a great part of the peninsula, while part remained to the empire; foundation of the States of the Church by Pepin and Charlemagne, and by the Pope of the exarchate and Pentapolis in 756; deposition by Charlemagne of Desiderius, last king of the Lombards, and annexation of his dominions, 774; Charlemagne crowned Emperor of the Romans, Dec. 25, 800; northern Italy ruled by Carolingians until the end of the reign of Charles the Fat, 887; southern Italy ruled by Lombard dukes and by the Byzantine empire; rise of various Italian States in northern Italy until 961; accession of Otto I., king of Germany, as king of Italy (962), and Roman emperor (beginning of the permanent connection of Italy with Germany); rise of the Italian cities Genoa, Pisa, Venice, Milan, Amalfi, etc., about the 11th century; conquest of southern Italy by the Normans under Robert Guiscard, who became duke of Apulia and Calabria in 1059; struggle between popes and emperors in the 11th, 12th, and 13th centuries; quarrels of the Guelphs and Ghibellines begun, 1216; century: Normans of Apulia and Brescia suppressed by Frederick Barbarossa, 1155; Frederick Barbarossa worsted by the cities of the Lombard League at Legnano, 1176; end of the Norman rule in southern Italy, 1194; participation of Venice in the Crusade, and overthrow of the Greek empire, 1204; end of the Swabian line in Italy with the overthrow of Conradin, 1268; the popes at Avignon 1309–77; spread of the Renaissance movement in 14th and 15th centuries (the great period of Italian literature), the chief Italian states at this period being the kingdom of Naples, the Papal States, the duchy of Milan, and the republics of Venice, Florence, and Genoa; invasion by Charles VIII. of France, 1494 (beginning of the period of foreign interference); the Two Sicilies attached to Spain in 1501, and the Milanese soon after, Spanish influence becoming powerful in Italy, the chief independent states being the Papal States, Tuscany, Modena, Ferrara, Parma, Venice, and Piedmont; Italy the scene of Napoleon's campaigns, 1796 and 1797; the Cisalpine, Ligurian, and Tiberine republics formed, and Venetia granted to Austria, 1797; Napoleon king of Italy 1805, his kingdom comprising the Cisalpine Republic, Venetia, Sallentine, Istrian, and Trent, and the march of Ancona, kingdom of Naples bestowed on Joseph Bonaparte in 1806, and on Murat in 1808; Rome annexed to France, 1809; the old division nearly reestablished by the Congress of Vienna (1814), the chief powers being the kingdom of Sardinia, the grand duchy of Tuscany, the duchies of Parma and Modena, the Papal States, and the kingdom of Naples, while Austria held Lombardy and Venetia; unsuccessful insurrections in south in Italy, Piedmont, etc., 1820–21; revolutions of 1831–32, under the lead of Mazzini, suppressed by Austria (battle of Novara, March 23, 1849); France and Piedmont allied defeated Austria, 1859; Lombardy annexed to Piedmont, 1859; Tuscany, Parma, Modena, and Romagna annexed, 1860; Naples invaded by Garibaldi in 1860, and annexed. Victor Emmanuel, king of Sardinia, proclaimed the first king of Italy, 1861; unsuccessful attempts of Garibaldi to liberate Rome, 1862 and 1867; capital removed from Turin to Florence, 1865; Italy allied with Prussia against Austria in the war of 1866, gaining Venetia; occupation of Rome (which became the capital) Sept. 20, 1870; entry of Italy into the Triple Alliance 1883. Other recent events are the acquisition of foreign possessions in Africa, 1885–89; the increase of the army and navy; and the financial difficulties. Area, 110,623 square miles. Population, estimated (1892), 30,358,848. Foreign possessions: Massowah District, Assab Territory, Italian Somaliland, etc., 400,000 inhabitants (see *Eritrea*). Protectorates: Abyssinia, Somaliland, Gallaland, Afar Country, etc.

The name of Italy has been used in several meanings at different times, but it has always meant either the whole or a part of the land which we now call Italy. The name gradually spread itself out from the extreme south to the north. At the time when our survey begins, the name did not go beyond the Lucanian or peninsular gulf, and indeed it hardly took in the whole of that. During the time of the Roman commonwealth Italy did not reach beyond the little rivers Macra and Rubicon, or Arno and Rubicon on the other side, near Ariminum. The land to the north, as far as the Alps, was not counted for Italy till after the time of Cæsar. *Freeman,* Hist. Geog., p. 45.

Northern Italy deserves its German appellation of Wallschland; for neither the Roman nor the Lombard conquest, nor the ravages of Goths, Huns, or Vandals, ever rooted out the offspring of those Gallic hordes which settled in the plain of the Po four centuries before our era. *Freeman,* Southern Italy, III. 255.

2. One of the four great prefectures in the later Roman Empire. It comprised the dioceses of Italy, Illyricum, and Africa, corresponding to Italy and neighboring islands, that part of the Austrian empire and Germany northward to the Danube, and nearly all the western part of the Roman possessions in Africa.

3. A diocese of the later Roman prefecture of Italy. It comprised Italy and neighboring islands, and Rhetia (Tyrol, Grisons, southern Bavaria), and had 17 provinces.

Italy. A descriptive poem by Samuel Rogers, published in 1822.

Itasca Lake (i-tas'kä lāk). A small lake in northern Minnesota, usually regarded as the source of the Mississippi, lat. 47° 10′ N., long. 95° 13′ W. Height above sea-level, 1,575 feet.

Itenez (ē-tā'näz), or **Ites** (ē-täz'). A tribe of Indians of northern Bolivia, on the Guaporé and Mamoré. It appears that they were anciently found as far east as the Paraguay. They are savages of a low grade, and have always been independent. Their language, called Ronama, has never been classified. Also *Itanes.*

Ites. See *Itenez.*

Ithaca (ith'ą-kä). [Gr. *Ἰθάκη.*] One of the Ionian Islands, Greece, 2 miles northeast of Cephalonia: the modern Thiaki. The surface is mountainous. The chief place is Vathy. It is famous as the reputed home of Ulysses. Length, 14 miles. Area, 37 square miles. Population, about 10,000.

Ithaca. A city and the capital of Tompkins County, New York, situated near the head of Cayuga Lake, 46 miles south-southwest of Syracuse. It is the seat of Cornell University (which see). Population (1890), 11,079.

Ithake. See *Ithaca.*

Ithamar (ith'ą-mär). [Heb.; Gr. *Ἰθαμάρ.*] The youngest son of Aaron.

Ithanore (ith'ą-mōr). A Turkish slave in Marlowe's "Jew of Malta." "He is an effective picture of the basest kind of villain." *Ward.*

Ithobal. See *Ethbaal.*

Ithome (i-thō'mē). [Gr. *Ἰθώμη.*] In ancient geography, a mountain fortress of Messenia, Greece, 28 miles west-northwest of Sparta.

Ithuriel (i-thō'ri-el). An angel, a character in Milton's "Paradise Lost." He was sent by Gabriel to find out Satan. The slightest touch of his spear exposed deceit.

Itineraries of Antoninus. Two official lists of the stations or the roads of the Roman Empire, with distances by land and sea.

Itinerary, The. An account by John Leland (1506–52) of his journeys through England, with descriptions of routes and matters of antiquarian interest. It was edited and published by Thomas Hearne in 1710.

It is Never too Late to Mend. A novel by Charles Reade, published in 1856. He afterward dramatized it.

Itius Portus (ish'i-us pôr'tus). [Gr. τὸ Ἴτιον.] In ancient geography, the place from which Cæsar sailed for Britain: generally identified with Wissant or Boulogne.

Itonama. See *Itenez.*

Itri (ē'trē). A town in the province of Caserta, Italy, 48 miles northwest of Naples. Population, about 6,000.

Ittenbach (it'ten-bäch), **Franz.** Born at Königswinter, near Bonn, Prussia, April 18, 1813: died at Düsseldorf, Prussia, Dec. 1, 1879. A German historical painter.

Ituræa (it-ū-rē'ā). In ancient geography, a district lying northeast of Palestine. Its location has not been precisely determined, but it was probably southwest of Damascus and southeast of Mount Hermon.

Iturbide (ē-tōr-bē'thā), **Agustin de.** Born at Valladolid (now Morelia), Sept. 27, 1783: died at Padilla, Tamaulipas, July 19, 1824. A Mexican revolutionist, afterward emperor. He was a colonel in the Spanish army, and in 1820 was in command of the forces operating against Guerrero in the south. On Feb. 24, 1821, he published at Iguala the celebrated manifesto known as the "Plan of Iguala," in which he proposed that Mexico should be made independent under a Spanish Bourbon prince. Guerrero and other leaders quickly adhered to this plan; the viceroy was forced to resign; and O'Donojú, who succeeded him, was induced to recognize the independence of Mexico in his sovereign's name. But Ferdinand VII. regarded the movement as a rebellion, and refused the crown which was offered to him. After much quarreling, Iturbide himself was proclaimed emperor May 19, 1822, and was crowned July 21. A strong opposition to him was quickly manifested. Santa Anna proclaimed a republic at Vera Cruz; an army of insurgents marched on Mexico; and in April, 1823, Iturbide was forced to resign. He was allowed to retire to Europe with a large pension, on condition that he should not return. Attempting to enter the country in May, 1824, he was arrested and shot.

Iturbide, Agustin de. Born 1863. Grandson of the emperor Iturbide. His mother was a native of the United States. In 1895 he was adopted by the emperor Maximilian, and made heir to the Mexican throne. After Maximilian's death he was taken to the United States, where he received part of his education. He is now (1894) an officer in the Mexican army.

Ituzaingó (ē-tū-zā-ēng-gō'). A plain and rivulet in the southwestern part of the state of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, near the river Santa Maria: a southern branch of the Ibicuy. Here, Feb. 20, 1827, the Brazilians (6,527) under the Viscount of Barbacena were defeated by the Argentines (10,557) under Carlos de Alvear.

Itys (i'tis). In Greek legend, the son of Tereus and Procne. See *Tereus.*

Itzehoe (it'se-hō-e). A town in the province of Schleswig-Holstein, Prussia, on the Stör 33 miles northwest of Hamburg. It is the oldest place in Holstein, and was formerly the place of meeting of the estates. Population (1890, commune, 12,481.

Iuka (i-ū'kā). The capital of Tishemingo County, northeastern Mississippi, 110 miles east by south of Memphis. Here, Sept. 19, 1862, a battle was fought between the Federals under Rosecrans and the Confederates under Price. Darkness put an end to the fight. The Federal loss was about 700; that of the Confederates, nearly 1,400.

Iulus (ī'ū-lus). In classical legend, a son of Ascanius, or, according to other accounts, a surname of Ascanius himself. See *Ascanius.*

Ivan (ē-vän') **I.,** surnamed **Kalita.** [*Ivan* is Russ. for *John.*] Died March 31, 1340. Grand Duke of Moscow 1328–40.

Ivan II. Born in 1326: died in 1359. Grand Duke of Moscow 1353–59, son of Ivan I.

Ivan III., surnamed "The Great." Died at Moscow, Oct. 27, 1505. Grand Duke of Moscow 1462–1505. He subjugated Novgorod in 1478, and freed himself from the suzerainty of the Tatars 1480.

Ivan IV., surnamed "The Terrible." Born Aug. 25, 1530: died March 18, 1584. Czar of Russia. He was the son of Vasili IV. whom he succeeded as grand duke of Moscow in 1533. He assumed in 1547 the title of Czar of Russia, which has since been borne by the monarchs of Russia. He annexed Kazan in 1552, Astrakhan in 1554, and conquered West Siberia at the end of his reign.

Ivan V. Born Aug. 27, 1666: died Jan. 29, 1696. Czar of Russia 1682–89. He was the half-brother of Peter the Great, to whom, being mentally and physically unfitted for the conduct of the government, he resigned the crown in 1689.

Ivan VI. Born Aug. 24, 1740: died Dec. 5, 1764: Czar of Russia 1740–41, son of Anton Ulrich of Brunswick and Anna Leopoldovna. He was adopted as her successor by the Czarina Anna Ivanovna whom he succeeded under the regency of Biron. He was deposed by Elizabeth, daughter of Peter the Great, and is said to have been put to death in prison in consequence of a revolution in his behalf by Mirovitch.

Ivanhoe (i'van-hō). A historical novel by Sir Walter Scott, published in 1819: named from its hero, Wilfred, knight of Ivanhoe. The scene is laid in England during the reign of Richard I. (1189–99).

Ivanoff (ē-vä-nof'), **Alexander Andreyevitch.** Born at St. Petersburg, 1806: died at St. Petersburg, July 15, 1858. A Russian painter.

Ivanovo (ē-vä-nō'vō). A town in the government of Vladimir, Russia, situated on the Uvoda 66 miles north-northeast of Vladimir. It is noted for its manufactures, especially of calico. Population, 20,910.

Ivens, Robert. See *Capello, H. A. de Brito.*

Iviza (ē-vē'thä), or **Ibiza** (ē-bē'sä), or **Iviça** (ē-vē'sä). One of the Balearic Islands, 50 miles southwest of Majorca: the ancient Ebusus. The chief town has the same name. Length, 25 miles.

Ivory Coast. That part of the coast of Upper Guinea, West Africa, lying west of the Gold Coast and east of the Grain Coast, or Liberia: annexed by France 1892–93.

Ivory Gate, The. In classical mythology, the gate of sleep by which false dreams are sent from the lower world.

Ivrea (ē-vrā'ā). A town in the province of Turin, Italy, situated on the Dora Baltea 29 miles north-northeast of Turin: the ancient Eporedia. It was a Roman colony; was for a time the capital of a marquisate of Ivrea; and was ceded to Savoy in 1248. It has a cathedral and castle. Population, commune, about 10,000.

Ivris (i-vrēs'), or **Ibreez** (i-brēz'). See the extract.

> More than a century ago a German traveller had observed two figures carved on a wall of rock near Ibreez, or Ivris, in the territory of the ancient Lykaonia. One of them was a god who carried in his hand a stalk of corn and a bunch of grapes: the other was a man who stood before the god in an attitude of adoration. Both figures were shod with boots with upturned ends, and the deity wore a tunic that reached to his knees, while on his head was a peaked cap ornamented with horn-like ribbons. A century elapsed before the sculpture was again visited by an European traveller, and it was again a German who found his way to the spot. On this occasion a drawing was made of the figures, which was published by Ritter in his great work on the geography of the world. But the drawing was poor and imperfect, and the first attempt to do adequate justice to the original was made by the Rev. E. J. Davis in 1875. He published the fact, and an account of the monument, in the Transactions of the Society of Biblical Archæology the following year. He had noticed that the figures were accompanied by what were known at the time as Hamathite characters. Three lines of these were inserted between the face of the god and his uplifted left hand, four lines more were engraved behind his worshipper, while below, on a level with an aqueduct which fed a mill, were yet other lines of half-obliterated hieroglyphs. It was plain that in Lykaonia also, where the old language of the country still lingered in the days of St. Paul, the Hittite system of writing had once been used.
>
> *Sayce,* Hittites, p. 61.

Ivry-la-Bataille (ēv-rē'lä-bä-tāly'). A village in the department of Eure, France, 42 miles west of Paris. Here, March 14, 1590, Henry IV. defeated the Catholic leaguers under the Duke of Mayenne. A memorial pyramid has been erected on the battle-field.

Ivry-sur-Seine (ēv-rē'sür-sān'). A town in the department of Seine, France, situated near the Seine immediately south of the fortifications of Paris. It has important manufactures. Its fort figured in the war of the Commune, 1871. Population (1891), commune, 22,357.

Ixils (ē-hēls'). A tribe of Indians, of Maya stock, in Guatemala.

Ixion (iks-ī'on). [Gr. Ἰξίων.] In Greek legend, a king of the Lapithæ, father of Pirithous, and father by a cloud (which was caused by Zeus to take the form of Hera) of the Centaurs. For boasting of the favors of the fictitious goddess, he was punished in the lower world by being fastened to an ever revolving wheel.

Ixion in Heaven. A burlesque by Benjamin Disraeli, published in 1828.

Ixtaccihuatl. See *Iztaccihuatl.*

Ixtapalapa (ēs-tä-pä-lä'pä). A village of Mexico, in the Federal District, 7 miles southeast of Mexico City. Before the Spanish conquest it was a place of importance on the canal between Lakes Tezcuco and Chalco, and was noted for its gardens. On an adjoining hill the sacred fire was kindled at the beginning of each cycle of 52 years. Population, about 3,000. Also written *Iztapalapam* or *Iztapalapan.*

Ixtlilxochitl (ēst-lēl-hō-chēt'l), or **Ixlilxochitl** (ēs-lēl-hō-chēt'l). Born at Tezcuco, Mexico, about 1500. A son of the chief of Tezcuco, in Mexico, who, on his father's death, disputed the succession with his brother, Cacama (1516). The war ended in a division of the kingdom. Cortés supported the pretensions of Ixtlilxochitl and deposed Cacama. The former subsequently aided Cortés in various campaigns.

Ixtlilxochitl, Fernando de Alva Cortés. Born about 1568: died about 1648. A Mexican historian, of native race, descended from the ancient kings of Tezcuco. He was an official interpreter, and, by order of the viceroy, wrote various works on the ancient Mexicans. His history of the Chichimecs was published in the Kingsborough collection, and a French translation was printed by Ternaux-Compans in 1840.

Izabal (ē-thä-bäl'). A seaport of Guatemala, situated on Lake Izabal 107 miles northeast of Guatemala.

Izabal, Lake. A lake in Guatemala, communicating with the Caribbean Sea by the Rio Dolce. Length, about 30 miles.

Izabel de Bragança (ē-zä-bel' de brä-gän'sä), Princess. Born at Rio de Janeiro, July 29, 1846. The eldest daughter of the emperor Pedro II. of Brazil, and heiress to the Brazilian throne until the abdication of her father in 1889. On Oct. 15, 1864, she married Louis Gaston d'Orléans, Comte d'Eu, by whom she has three living sons. During the absence of the emperor in European America she was twice regent (1871 and 1876–78). She always favored the clerical party.

Izalco (ē-zäl'kō). [Nahuatl.] A volcano on the western coast of San Salvador, 6,328 feet high, which rose quite suddenly in the latter half of the 18th century (1782). It was in constant activity for a number of years, then subsided, and again became active in 1877. Ever since that time it has been active, the eruptions occurring at very short intervals.

Izar (ē-zär'). [Ar. *al-izár,* the girdle.] The bright third-magnitude star ε Boötis, a beautifully colored double star in the waist of the constellation.

Izard (iz'ärd), **Ralph.** Born near Charleston, S. C., 1742: died May 30, 1804. An American politician, United States senator from South Carolina 1789–95.

Izcohuatl (ēs-kō-wät'l), or **Izcoatzin** (ēs-kō-ät-sēn'). [Nahuatl, 'obsidian snake.'] Born about 1360: died in 1436. Waschief or (so-called) emperor of ancient Mexico from 1427. After him the city first rose into prominence, and became the dominant power of the lake valley. Also *Izcoatl, Itzcoatl, Izcoatl,* etc.

Izdubar (iz-dō-bär'), also called **Gilgamesh** (gil-gä'mesh). The principal hero of certain ancient Babylonian legends. They are called the Babylonian "Nimrod Epic," because Izdubar was considered the prototype of Nimrod, who is mentioned in Genesis x. The exploits of Izdubar are briefly as follows: Erech (Orchoe of the Greeks, modern Warka), the capital of Shinar (Shumir), had been governed by Dungu (Dammuz, Adonis), the husband of Ishtar. After his tragic death it was subjected by the Elamite invaders. In this emergency Izdubar comes from his native place, Marad, to Erech, and with the help of the demigod Ea-bani kills the last Elamite usurper, Khumbaba, and delivers Erech. Thereupon Ishtar offers him her love and hand, but is roughly rejected by him and reminded of her former amours, which brought only ruin and death to the lovers. The insulted goddess cries to her father Anu for revenge. Anu creates a monstrous bull and sends it against Erech, but the animal is easily killed by Izdubar with the assistance of his friend Ea-bani. At last Ishtar prevails on her mother Anatu to smite Ea-bani with death, and Izdubar with a loathsome disease, a kind of leprosy. To get rid of his malady and to bring back his friend to life, Izdubar decides to seek for his ancestor Hasisadra, who was translated to the seat of the blessed and enjoyed there immortality with the gods. After many adventures he reaches him. Hasisadra describes to him the deluge which once took place, and how he with his friends was saved in a ship that he had built at the advice of the god Ea, and then cures him of his disease. Izdubar thereupon returns to Erech, and upon his lamentation for Ea-bani the gods grant the latter the privilege of returning from the under world.

Iztaccihuatl (ēs-täk-sē-hwät'l), or **Ixtaccihuatl.** [Nahuatl, from *iztac,* white, and *cihuatl,* woman.] A volcano in Mexico, north of Popocatepetl. Height, 16,060 feet. The name originated on the west side, where the mountain bears some resemblance to a woman lying extended in a white shroud.

Jabalpur (jub-al-pör′), or **Jubbulpore** (jub-bul-pör′). 1. A division of the Central Provinces, British India. Area, 18,688 square miles. Population (1881), 2,201,635.—2. A district in the Jabalpur division, intersected by lat. 23° N., long. 78° E. Area, 3,918 square miles. Population (1881), 687,233.—3. The capital of the district of Jabalpur, about lat. 23° 10′ N., long. 80° 3′ E. It is an important trading center. Population, including cantonment (1891), 84,480.

Jabbah (jab′bä). [Ar. *iklil al-jebah*, crown of the forehead.] The fine triple star *ν* Scorpii, of the fourth magnitude.

Jabbok (jab′ok). In Bible geography, a mountain stream of Gilead, Palestine, joining the Jordan about 25 miles north of the Dead Sea: the modern Zurka. Length, about 50 miles.

Jabesh, or Jabesh-Gilead (jā′besh-gil′ē-ad). [Heb., 'dry.'] In Bible geography, an important town in Gilead, Palestine. Its situation has not been identified.

Jabez (jā′bez). A person mentioned in 1 Chron. iv. 9, 10 as more honorable than his brethren.

Jabin (jā′bin). [Heb., 'intelligent.'] In Old Testament history: (*a*) A king of Hazor in Palestine, defeated by Joshua by the waters of Merom. Josh. xi. 1–3. (*b*) A king of Hazor, whose general, Sisera, was defeated by Barak. Judges iv. The accounts of these two kings and their overthrow are very much alike, and probably relate to the same person and event.

Jablunka (yäb-lön′kä) **Pass.** A pass across the Carpathians in Austria-Hungary. It connects the head waters of the Oder in Silesia with those of the Waag in Hungary, and is traversed by a railway. Height, 1,970 feet.

Jabne (jab′ne), or **Jabneel** (jab′ne-el or jab′nē-el), later **Jamnia** (jam′ni-ạ or jam-nī′ạ). A Philistine city which fell to the lot of the tribe of Dan, situated between Joppa and Ashdod, about an hour distant from the Mediterranean: the modern village of Yebna or Ibna. It was conquered by the Maccabeans; given by Augustus to Herod; and by the will of Salome, sister of Herod, became private property of the imperial house, but was destined to play an important part in Jewish history. During the siege of Jerusalem by the Romans, Titus granted permission to Jochanan ben Zaccai to establish there a Talmudic school. After the fall of Jerusalem a Sanhedrim was also constituted, and Jabne became for centuries the center and nursery of the religious and national life of the dispersed Jewish community.

Jaboatão (zhä-bwä-tãñ′), **Antonio de Santa Maria.** Born near Pernambuco, 1695; died after 1761. A Brazilian Franciscan author. He occupied various posts in his order, of which he was chronicler in Brazil. His most important work is the "Orbe seraphico Novo Brasilico" (Part I, Lisbon, 1761; Part II, Rio de Janeiro, 1859). It is a history of the Seraphic Franciscans in Brazil, and contains much of general interest.

Jaca (hä′kä). A town in the province of Huesca, Spain, situated on the Aragon 66 miles north-northeast of Saragossa. It has a cathedral, and was formerly important.

Jachin (jā′kin). [Heb., '(God) establishes.'] 1. The fourth son of Simeon. Gen. xlvi. 10.—2. A priest, head of the 21st course, in the time of David.—3. A column set up in the court of Solomon's temple. Its companion was named Boaz.

The two pillars, Jachin and Boaz, were regarded as Hiram's chef d'œuvres, but were constructed, probably, in several pieces. The shafts, the capitals, and the bases were certainly distinct, and it is not certain that even the shafts were in one piece. The wonderfulness of the pillars was in their ornamentation rather than in their construction. Each was adorned with "chain-work" and "checker-work" (I Kings vii. 17), with "nets" and with "pomegranates," two hundred of these, in two rows, being embossed on either column (I Kings vii. 42).
Rawlinson, Phœnicia, p. 100.

Jachmann (yäch′män). **Eduard Karl Emanuel.** Born at Dantzic, Prussia, March 2, 1822; died at Oldenburg, Oct. 23, 1887. A German vice-admiral. He defeated the Danes near Jasmund March 17, 1864. He became president of the ministry of marine in 1867, and vice-admiral in 1868, and was commander-in-chief in the North Sea 1870–71.

Jack (jak). **Captain.** See the extract.

Another ally appeared at the camp. This was a personage long known in Western fireside story as Captain Jack, the Black Hunter, or the Black Rifle. It was said of him that, having been a settler on the fardels of frontier, in the valley of the Juniata, he returned one evening to his cabin and found it burned to the ground by Indians, and the bodies of his wife and children lying among the ruins. He vowed undying vengeance, raised a band of kindred spirits, dressed and painted like Indians, and became the scourge of the red man and the champion of the white. But he and his wild crew, useful as they might have been, shocked Braddock's sense of military fitness; and he received them so coldly that they left him.
Parkman, Montcalm and Wolfe, I. 204.

Jack, Colonel. See *Colonel Jack*.

Jack and Jill. An English nursery song. Jill or Gill is an abbreviation of the once common feminine name *Gillian* or *Julian* (L. *Juliana*). In Icelandic mythology, Jack and Jill are two children kidnapped by the moon, while drawing water, which is carried on their shoulders in a bucket suspended from a pole. The Swedish peasants still account for the moon-spots in this way. A play with this title was popular at the English court between 1567 and 1578.

Jack and the Bean-stalk. An English nursery tale, founded on a world-wide myth. It is found among the Zulus of South Africa and the North American Indians, as well as among the races of Aryan descent.

Jack and the Bean-stalk may be added to the series of English nursery tales derived from the Teutonic. The bean-stalk is a descendant of the wonderful ash in the "Edda." *Halliwell*, Nursery Rhymes, p. 175.

Jack the Giant-killer. The hero of a nursery legend. The story was originally in Walter Map's book, and he obtained it from France in the early part of the 12th century. It was translated into Armoric, and translated into Latin by Geoffrey of Monmouth.

Jack Brag. A novel by Theodore Hook, published in 1837. Jack Brag is a vulgar braggart who contrives to get into good society.

Jack Horner. An old nursery rime, the hero of which "sat in a corner eating his Christmas pie." It is one of the oldest of this class of rimes. A copy of his "pleasant history" is to be found in the Bodleian Library, which is in substance much the same as "The Boy and the Gray" published in London 1647. Halliwell says "both are from the more ancient 'Jack and his Step-dame,' printed by Mr. Wright."

Jack-in-the-Green. A puppet character in the English May-day games.

Jackson. A city and the capital of Jackson County, Michigan, situated on the Grand River 75 miles west of Detroit. It has flourishing manufactures and trade. Population (1890), 20,798.

Jackson. The capital of Mississippi and of Hinds County, situated on the Pearl River in lat. 32° 18′ N., long. 90° 8′ W. It exports cotton. Here, May 14, 1863, the Federals under Grant defeated the Confederates under J. E. Johnston. Federal loss, 300; Confederate, 845. Population (1890), 5,920.

Jackson. A city and the capital of Madison County, Tennessee, situated on the Forked Deer River 77 miles northeast of Memphis. It exports cotton. Population (1890), 10,039.

Jackson, Andrew. Born at the Waxhaw settlement, N. C. (?), March 15, 1767: died at the Hermitage, near Nashville, Tenn., June 8, 1845. The seventh President of the United States (1829–37). He was member of Congress from Tennessee 1796–97; United States senator 1797–98; justice of the supreme Court of Tennessee 1798–1804; defeated the Creeks at Talladega in 1813, and at Emuckfau, and Horseshoe Bend in 1814; captured Pensacola from the English in 1814; defeated the English under Sir Edward Pakenham at New Orleans Jan. 8, 1815; commanded against the Seminoles 1817–18; was appointed governor of Florida in 1821; was United States senator from Tennessee 1823–25; was an unsuccessful candidate for President in 1824; was elected as the Democratic candidate for President in 1828; and was reelected in 1832. He inaugurated the "spoils system" in Federal politics by dismissing about 690 office-holders during the first year of his administration, as against 74 removals by all the preceding Presidents. In July, 1832, he vetoed a bill rechartering the Bank of the United States. He published, Dec. 10, 1832, a proclamation in answer to the nullification ordinance passed by South Carolina Nov. 24, 1832, declaring void certain obnoxious duties on imports. In this proclamation he announced his intention of enforcing the Federal laws, and ordered United States troops to Charleston and Augusta, with the result that the nullifiers submitted.

Jackson, Charles Thomas. Born at Plymouth, Mass., June 21, 1805; died at Somerville, Mass., Aug. 29, 1880. An American geologist and physicist. He graduated at the Harvard Medical School in 1829, and after having completed his studies abroad practised medicine for a time at Boston. He eventually abandoned medicine, and in 1838 opened a laboratory at Boston for instruction in practical chemistry. He became State geologist of Maine in 1836, and of Rhode Island in 1839, and in 1847 was appointed by Congress to survey the mineral lands of Michigan. He constructed in 1834 a telegraphic apparatus similar to that patented by Morse in 1835, and in 1852 he received a prize from the French Academy for the discovery of etherization.

Jackson, Mrs. (**Helen Maria Fiske,** later **Mrs. Hunt**): pseudonym **H. H.** Born at Amherst, Mass., Oct. 18, 1831: died at San Francisco, Aug. 12, 1885. An American poet, novelist, and miscellaneous writer. In 1884 she was appointed special commissioner to examine into the condition of the Mission Indians of California. Among her works are "Mercy Philbrick's Choice" (1876), "Hetty" (Strange Holiness) (1877), "A Century of Dishonor, etc." (1881), and "Ramona" (1884). She also published several volumes of poems, tales, "Bits of Talk," etc.

Jackson, John. Born in Yorkshire, England, 1778: died at London, June 1, 1831. An English portrait-painter, a friend of Wilkie and Haydon. One of his best works is the portrait of Canova exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1818.

Jackson, Thomas Jonathan, commonly called **Stonewall Jackson.** Born at Clarksburg, W. Va., Jan. 21, 1824: died at Chancellorsville, Va., May 10, 1863. A noted Confederate general in the American Civil War. He graduated at West Point in 1846; served as a lieutenant in the Mexican war; and resigned from the army in 1851, when he became professor of philosophy and artillery tactics in Virginia Military Institute. He joined the Confederate army at the beginning of the Civil War, and served as a brigadier-general at the first battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861. Having at a critical period in this engagement been sent forward to restore the battle on the Confederate left, he maintained an exposed position against great odds until the broken forces were enabled to rally. In rallying his troops General Bernard E. Bee cried: "See, there is Jackson standing like a stone wall! Rally on the Virginians!" (whence the subsequent Stonewall Jackson). He was promoted major-general in Nov., 1861; was defeated by General Shields near Winchester, March 23, 1862; defeated General Banks at Winchester, May 25, 1862; fought an indecisive battle with General Fremont at Cross Keys, June 8, 1862; commanded a corps at the battles of Gaines's Mill, June 27, and Malvern Hill, July 1, 1862; defeated General Banks at Cedar Mountain, Virginia, Aug. 9, 1862; captured Harper's Ferry, Sept. 15, 1862; participated in the battle of Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862; commanded the right wing at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862; was promoted lieutenant-general; and was mortally wounded by his own men at the battle of Chancellorsville on the evening of May 2, 1863, as he was returning from a reconnaissance beyond the lines.

Jackson, William. Born at Exeter, May 28, 1730: died there, July 12, 1803. An English musical composer, known as Jackson of Exeter. He wrote "The Lord of the Manor" (an opera, 1780), "The Metamorphosis" (1776), and much church music, settings for poems, songs, etc., and several volumes of madrigals, canzonets, etc.

Jackson, William. Born at Masham, Yorkshire, Jan. 9, 1815: died at Bradford, April 15, 1866. An English musical composer. Besides a number of hymns and chants, he wrote "The Deliverance of Israel, etc." (an oratorio, produced in 1845), "Isaiah" (an oratorio, 1850), songs, and a good deal of sacred music. His last work, "The Praise of Music," was composed for the Bradford festival (1866). He did not live to conduct it.

Jacksonville (jak′son-vil). A city and the capital of Duval County, Florida, situated on the St. John's River in lat. 30° 20′ N., long. 81° 40′ W. It is a railway, steamboat, and commercial center, with trade in grain and fruit; is now the largest city in the State; and is noted as a winter health-resort. Population (1890), 17,201.

Jacksonville. A city and the capital of Morgan County, Illinois, situated near Mauvaiseterre Creek 30 miles west by south of Springfield. It is the seat of Illinois College, and has various other educational as well as charitable institutions. Population (1890), 12,935.

Jack Sprat. An English nursery rime.

Few children's rhymes are more common than those relating to Jack Sprat and his wife, "Jack Sprat could eat no

fat," etc.; but it is little thought they have been current for two centuries. Such, however, is the fact, and when Howell published his Collection of Proverbs in 1659, p. 20, the story related to no less exalted a personage than an archdeacon.

"Archdeacon Pratt would eat no fat,
His wife would eat no lean:
'Twixt Archdeacon Pratt and Joan his wife,
The meat was eat up clean."

Halliwell, Nursery Rhymes.

Jack Tier. A novel by Cooper, published in 1848. It is a recasting of "The Red Rover."

Jack Upland. An attack on friars, in prose, added by Speght to Chaucer's works in his 1602 edition, but evidently not Chaucer's.

Jacmel (zhäk-mel'). A seaport on the southern coast of Haiti, lat. 18° 14' N., long. 72° 34' W. Population, estimated, 5,000.

Jacob (jā'kob). [L. *Jacobus*, Sp. Pg. *Jacobo*, It. *Jacopo*, *Giacobo*, G. Dan. Sw. *Jakob* (in Vernacular F. *Jacques*, *Jaques*, whence E. *Jack*), from LL. *Jacobus*, Gr. *Ἰακώβ*, Heb. *Ya'aḳobh*, of uncertain origin, but explained as 'supplanter.' See *James*.] The son of Isaac and Rebekah, and twin brother of Esau; father of the twelve patriarchs, and ancestor of the Israelites. The date of his immigration into Egypt is given by Brugsch as about 1730 B. C.

A kind of synonym of Israel was Jakobel, "He whom El rewards," or "He who follows El, who marches step by step in the ways that He has traced." This name was abridged to Jacob, as that of Ishmael was to Ishum, or Talbel to Caleb. Beni-Jacob or Beni-Israel was the name of the tribe; and in course of time Jacob was taken to be a living person, grandson of Abraham.

Renan, Hist. of the People of Israel, I. 90.

Jacobabad (jā'kob-a-bad'). [Jacob's city,' named from Gen. John Jacob, 1847.] A town and military station in Sind, British India, about lat. 28° 14' N., long. 68° 28' W.

Jacob Faithful. A novel by Marryat, published in 1834: so called from the name of its hero.

Jacobi (ja-kō'bi; G. pron. yä-kō'bē), **Abraham.** Born at Hartum, Westphalia, May 6, 1830. A German-American physician. He graduated M. D. at Bonn in 1851, emigrated to the United States in 1853, and became professor of diseases of children in the New York Medical College in 1864, in the medical department of the University of the City of New York in 1867, and in the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1870. He is the author of "Contributions to Its Management" (1866), "Infant Diet" (1874), a Treatise on Diphtheria" (1880), and "The Intestinal Diseases of Infancy and Childhood" (1887).

Jacobi (yä-kō'bē), **Friedrich Heinrich.** Born at Düsseldorf, Prussia, Jan. 25, 1743; died at Munich, March 10, 1819. A noted German philosopher. He was the son of a merchant. After studying in Geneva he applied himself (1763) to his father's business. In 1779 he was called to Munich, where he became privy councilor, remaining there until 1794. From that date until 1804 he resided in various places in northern Germany, returning to Munich that year to which place he became (1807) president of the Academy of Sciences. His chief works are "Woldemar" (1779), "Eduard Allwills Briefsammlung" (1781), "Über die Lehre des Spinoza" (1785), "David Hume über den Glauben" (1787), "Sendschreiben an Fichte" (1799).

Jacobi, Johann Georg. Born at Düsseldorf, Prussia, Sept. 2, 1740; died at Freiburg, Baden, Jan. 4, 1814. A German poet, elder brother of F. H. Jacobi, professor of philosophy and rhetoric at Halle, and later of literature at Freiburg.

Jacobi, Karl Gustav Jakob. Born at Potsdam, Prussia, Dec. 10, 1804; died at Berlin, Feb. 18, 1851. A celebrated German mathematician, brother of M. H. Jacobi, especially noted for his discoveries in elliptic functions. He was professor at Konigsberg, 1827–42, and later at Berlin. His "Fundamenta nova theoriæ functionum ellipticarum" was published in 1829.

Jacobi, Moritz Hermann. Born at Potsdam, Prussia, Sept. 21, 1801; died at St. Petersburg, March 10, 1874. A German physicist. He went to St. Petersburg in 1837, where he later became a member of the Academy of Sciences and a councilor of state. He invented the process of electrotyping 1839 (described in his "Galvanoplastik," 1840), and the application of electromagnetism as a motive power.

Jacobini (yä-kō-bē'nē), **Ludovico.** Born at Genzano, near Rome, May 6, 1832; died at Rome, Feb. 27, 1887. An Italian cardinal, papal secretary of state 1880–87.

Jacobins (jak'ō-binz). 1. In France, the black or Dominican friars: so called from the Church of St. Jacques (Jacobus), in which they were first established in Paris.—2. The members of a club or society of French revolutionists organized in 1789 under the name of Society of Friends of the Constitution, and called Jacobins from the Jacobin convent in Paris in which they met. The club originally included many of the moderate leaders of the Revolution, but the more violent members speedily gained the control. It had branches in all parts of France, and was all-powerful in determining the course of government, especially after Robespierre became its leader, supporting him in the measures which led to the Reign of Terror. Many of its members were executed with Robespierre in July, 1794, and the club was suppressed in November.

Jacobites (jak'ō-bits). 1. In English history, partizans or adherents of James II. after he abdicated the throne, or of his descendants. The Jacobites engaged in fruitless rebellions in 1715 and 1745, in behalf of James Francis Edward and of Charles Edward, son and grandson of James II., called the Old and Young Pretender respectively.

2. A sect of Christians in Syria, Mesopotamia, etc., originally an offshoot of the Monophysites. The sect has its name from Jacobus Baradæus, a Syrian, consecrated bishop of Edessa about 543. The head of the church is called the Patriarch of Antioch.

Jacobs (yä'kops). **Christian Friedrich Wilhelm.** Born at Gotha, Germany, Oct. 6, 1764; died at Gotha, March 30, 1847. A German classical scholar and author, librarian and director of the various art collections at Gotha. He published translations and editions of the classics, juvenile, and "Elementarbuch der griechischen Sprache" (1805).

Jacobs, Paul Emil. Born at Gotha, Aug. 18, 1802; died there, Jan. 6, 1866. A German historical writer, son of C. F. W. Jacobs.

Jacob's Well. A well, near Shechem, where Jesus conversed with a woman of Samaria. It seems to be identical with the Bir Yakub, still existing near Nablus.

Jacobsen (yä-kō'bē), **Johann.** Born at Königsberg, Prussia, May 1, 1805; died at Königsberg, March 6, 1877. A Prussian radical politician, of Hebrew descent.

Jacopo de Voragine (yä'kō-pō de vō-rä-jē'ne). Born at Viraggio, near Genoa, 1230; died 1298. An Italian ecclesiastic, the compiler of the "Legenda aurea" (ed. by Grässe 1846).

Jacotot (zhä-kō-tō'), **Jean Joseph.** Born at Dijon, France, March 4, 1770; died at Paris, July, 1840. A French educator, professor of the French language and literature at Louvain 1818–40. He devised a method of instruction which is described in his "L'Enseignement universel" (1823).

His method of teaching is based on three principles: 1. All men have an equal intelligence; 2. Every man has received from God the faculty of learning by instructing himself; 3. Every thing is in every thing. The first of these principles is certainly wrong, although Jacotot tried to explain it by asserting that, although men had the same intelligence, they differed widely in the will to make use of it. Still, it is important to assert that nearly all men are capable of learning some intellectual education provided the studies to which they are directed are wide enough to engage their faculties, and the means taken to interest them are sufficiently ingenious. The second principle lays down that it is not necessary to stimulate the pupil to learn for himself than to teach him didactically. The third principle explains the process which Jacotot adopted, the learning a language for the first time he would give a short passage of a few lines, and encourage the pupil to study first the words, then the letters, then the grammar, and the full meaning of the expressions, until by iteration and accretion a single paragraph took the place of an entire literature. *Encyc. Brit.*, VII. 677.

Jacquard (zhä-kär'), **Joseph Marie.** Born at Lyons, July 7, 1752; died at Oullins, near Lyons, Aug. 7, 1834. A French mechanic, inventor of the Jacquard loom about 1801.

Jacqueline (zhäk-lēn'), **de Jakobäa** (yä-kō-bä'a), **of Bavaria or of Holland.** Born 1401: died at the castle Teilingen, on the Rhine, 1436. Daughter of William VI. of Bavaria, whom she succeeded in Holland and Hainaut in 1417. She carried on a noted conflict with the Duke of Burgundy, to whom she bequeathed her lands in 1433.

Jacquemont (zhäk-mōn'), **Victor.** Born at Paris, Aug. 11, 1801; died at Bombay, Dec. 7, 1832. A French naturalist and traveler in India (1829–32). His journal and two volumes of letters were published after his death.

Jacquerie (zhäk-rē'). [F., from *Jacques*, a common name for a peasant.] In French history, a revolt of the peasants against the nobles in northern France in 1358, attended by great devastation and slaughter.

Jacques (zhäk) **I.,** Emperor of Haiti. See *Dessalines*.

Jacques Bonhomme. [F., 'Goodman James.'] Among the French, a general name for a peasant: used somewhat contemptuously.

Jacquin (zhä-kaṅ'), **Baron Nikolaus Joseph von.** Born at Leyden, Netherlands, Feb. 16, 1727; died at Vienna, Oct. 24, 1817. A noted botanist, professor of botany and chemistry in the University of Vienna, and author of numerous scientific works. From 1755–59 he made extensive scientific explorations in South America.

Jacundas (zhä-kön-däs'). A horde of Brazilian Indians of the Tupi race, on the river Tocantins, below the confluence of the Araguaya, and on the head waters of the river Capim. Also written *Yacundas*.

Jade, or **Jahde** (yä'de), **Bay** or **Estuary.** An inlet of the North Sea, north of Oldenburg, Germany.

Jadin (zhä-daṅ'), **Louis Emmanuel.** Born at Versailles, France, Sept. 21, 1768: died at Paris, April 11, 1853. A French composer, author of many operas, including "Joconde" (1790) and "Mahomet II." (1803); "La bataille d'Austerlitz," an orchestral piece; and many string quintets, nocturnes, etc.

Jael (jā'el). [Heb., Gr. *Ἰαήλ*.] In Old Testament history, the wife of Heber the Kenite, and the slayer of Sisera (Judges iv. 17–22). See *Sisera*.

Jaël (yä'el), **Alfred.** Born at Triest, Austria-Hungary, March 5, 1832: died at Paris, Feb. 28, 1882. An Austrian pianist and composer.

Jaen (hä-en'). 1. A province in Andalusia, Spain. Capital, Jaen. It is bounded by Ciudad Real on the north, Albacete and Granada on the east, Granada on the south, and Cordova on the west. The surface is mountainous. Area, 5,184 square miles. Population (1887), 457,82.

2. The capital of the province of Jaen, situated on the river Jaen in lat. 37° 46' N., long. 3° 49' W. It contains a castle and a cathedral. It was an important Moorish city and the capital of a small Moorish kingdom. Population (1887), 26,596.

Jaffa (jaf'fa or yäf'fä), or **Yafa** (yä'fä), Heb. **Japho** (jā'fo). A seaport of Palestine, situated on the Mediterranean in lat. 32° 2' N., long. 34° 47' E.: the ancient Joppa. It is often mentioned in biblical history. It was frequently taken and retaken by the Crusaders. It was stormed by the French under Napoleon in 1799; was taken by Mehemet Ali in 1832; and was retaken by the Turks in 1840. It is the terminus of the Jaffa-Jerusalem Railway. Population, about 23,000.

Jaffier. A conspirator in Otway's "Venice Preserved." He is the husband of Belvidera.

Jaffna (jäf'nä), or **Jaffnapatam** (jäf'na-pä-täm'). 1. An island at the northern extremity of Ceylon.—2. A seaport on the western coast of the island of Jaffna, situated in lat. 9° 41' N., long. 80° E. It was occupied by the Portuguese in 1617, by the Dutch in 1658, and by the British in 1796. Population, about 40,000.

Jagannatha. See *Juggernaut*.

Jagas (zhä-gäs'). A Portuguese name of a savage African tribe which invaded the kingdom of the Kongo in the 16th century. They are called *Gingbi* by Italian writers. See *Imi* and *Yaka*.

Jagello (yä-gel'lō), or **Jagiello.** Died at Grodek, near Lemberg, 1434. Grand Duke of Lithuania 1381–86. He embraced Christianity and married Hedwig, queen of Poland, whereby he ascended the Polish throne as Wladislaw II. in 1386. He defeated the Teutonic Knights at Tannenberg in 1410.

Jagellons (yä-gel'onz). A dynasty, founded by Jagello, which reigned in Poland 1386–1572. It furnished rulers also to Lithuania, Hungary, and Bohemia.

Jagemann (yä'ge-män), **Karoline.** Born at Weimar, Germany, Jan. 5, 1777: died at Dresden, July 10, 1848. A noted German singer. She made her debut in 1798 at Mannheim, and the next year at Weimar produced so great an effect that both Goethe and Schiller interested themselves in her. In 1803 she had another success at Berlin. On her return to Weimar she became the mistress of the grand duke, but her caprice was so troublesome that in 1823 Goethe gave up the direction of the theater to avoid her. She took the name of Madame Kegendorf, and remained at Weimar till the death of the grand duke, when she retired to Dresden.

Jägerndorf (yä'gern-dorf). A manufacturing town in Silesia, Austria-Hungary, on the Oppa, near the Prussian frontier, 14 miles northwest of Troppau. Population, 9,911.—Summer, 14,257.

Jagersfontein Excelsior, The. The largest known diamond in the world, found in the Orange Free State, South Africa, June 2, 1893, and now in London. It was found in the mine of the Jagersfontein Company. Its weight is 971 carats; its color blue-white, and almost perfect.

Jagić (yä'gich), **Vatroslav** (**Ignatius**). Born at Warasdin, Croatia, July 6, 1838. A Croatian philologist, professor of comparative philology at Odessa 1871–74, and later at Berlin: author of works on Slavic philology.

Jagst (yägst), or **Jaxt** (yäkst). 1. A river in Würtemberg, joining the Neckar 6 miles north of Heilbronn. Length, 100 miles.—2. A circle of northeastern Würtemberg. Area, 1,983 square miles. Population (1890), 402,991.

Jaguarão (zhä-gwä-rän'). The southernmost city of Brazil, in the state of Rio Grande do Sul, on the river Jaguarão near its mouth in the Lagoa Mirim. It has an important trade with Uruguay. Population, about 6,000.

Jahanabad (ja-hän-a-bäd'). A town in the Gaya district, Bengal, British India, 28 miles southsouthwest of Patna. Population, about 20,000.

Jahangir (ja-hän-gēr'). Reigned 1605–27. A Mogul emperor, son of Akbar.

Jahde. See *Jade*.

Jahn (yän), **Otto.** Born at Kiel, Prussia, June 16, 1813: died at Göttingen, Prussia, Sept. 9, 1869. A distinguished German philologist, archæologist, and musical and art critic, professor at Leipsic 1847–51, and at Bonn 1855–69. He published "Paulus und Troilus" (1841), "Die hellenische Kunst" (1846), editions of Latin and Greek classics, a life of Mozart (1856–59), etc.

Jaihun (ji-hön'). The Persian name of the Oxus.

Jaimini (jī'mi-ni). A Hindu saint and philosopher, said to have been the pupil of Vyasa, to have received from him the Samavedas, and to have founded the Purvamimansa school of Hindu philosophy.

Jainas (jī'näz), or **Jains** (jinz). [From Skt. *jina*, the victorious one.] A Hindu sect which numbers about 380,000, at least half of whom are in the Bombay Presidency. They are the followers of Jina, the 'victorious,' as the Buddhists of Buddha, the 'awakened.' A Jina was a sage who has reached omniscience, and who comes to reestablish the corrupted law. There have been 24 Jinas, as Buddha had 24 predecessors. They succeeded each other at immense intervals, their stature and term of life always decreasing. Like the Buddhas, the Jinas became deities. They have gods-see, Shrāmanās, who associate in monastic communals. Their images, sometimes colossal, especially in the Deccan, are numerous in the sanctuaries, which are almost all of a distinctive and elegant type. Next to the Jinas stand their immediate disciples, the Ganadharas, worshiped as guardian saints, and many deities borrowed from the Hindu pantheon, but who do not share the regular cultus. This cultus is akin to the Buddhist in having the same offerings and acts of faith and homage. Both use little bells. In both women have the same rights as men, and both practise confession, value pilgrimages, and abstain from mouths of the year especially to fasting, reading their Scriptures, and meditation. The Jainas, like the Buddhists, reject the Veda as corrupt, to which they oppose their own Agamas as the true Veda. They have no sacerdotal caste. They observe the rules of caste among themselves, but without attaching to them religious significance. They have promoted literature and science, especially astronomy, grammar, and romantic literature. Like the Buddhists they are divided into a clerical body and a lay (Vatis, 'ascetics,' and Shrāvakās, 'hearers'), but the monastic institution is less developed. They have two principal sects: the Shvetambaras, 'having white garments,' and the Digambaras, 'those having the air as their garment,' who go naked—designations applied to both sects by half only. The first have the highest rank, but the second are more ancient. Both sects go back perhaps to the 5th century A.D. They are rather rivals than enemies. Another division is that into Northern and Southern Jainas, which, originally geographical, has extended to the canon and the entire body of traditions and usages. The Digambara Vatis may practise nudity only at their meals when these are taken in common. No Hindu sect is more rigorous in respect for and abstinence from everything that has life, though the Southern Jainas frequently practised religious suicide in the middle ages. The general doctrine of the Jainas is nearly like that of the Buddhists. They are atheists. The world is eternal. They deny the possibility of a perfect being existing from all eternity. The Jina became perfect. As the Buddhists have their Adibuddha, the Jainas have also returned to a sort of deism by their Jinapuja, or supreme adoration. They are animate and inanimate. Animate beings are composed of soul and body, and their souls are eternal—a point of deviation from Buddhism. Not a sequence that life is evil to the Jainas, but Nirvana is for them not annihilation, but entrance into endless blessedness. The Jina reveals the means, the Triratna, the 'three jewels,' perfect faith in the father of the sons, of whom the most renowned was Parshvanatha, the Mahabharata and Vishnu Purana contain various legends regarding him.

Jamaica (ja-mā'kā). An island of the Greater Antilles, West Indies, belonging to Great Britain, situated in the Caribbean Sea 90 miles south of the eastern part of Cuba. Capital, Kingston. The surface is generally mountainous, the Blue Mountains in the east rising to 7,360 feet. The island has abundant valuable and some mineral resources. The chief exports are sugar, rum, coffee, fruits, dye-woods, etc. Jamaica is a crown colony, with a governor, privy council, and legislative assembly. It was discovered by Columbus May 4, 1494; was settled by the Spaniards in 1509; and was conquered by the English in 1655. Many risings of the Maroons (or runaway slaves) occurred in the 18th century. The slaves were emancipated by purchase in 1834. A negro insurrection in 1865 was suppressed by Governor Eyre. The Caicos and Turks Islands, Cayman Islands, and a few smaller islands are dependencies of Jamaica. Length, 144 miles. Greatest width, 49 miles. Area, 4,200 square miles. Population (estimated, March, 1892), 649,524, including about 500,000 blacks, 120,000 colored, and only 15,000 whites, the remainder being coolies.

Jamaica (ja-mā'kā). A village in Queens County, Long Island, New York, 10 miles east of New York city. Population, 5,361.

Jamaica Bay. An inlet of the Atlantic, south of Long Island, New York.

Jaman (zhā-mōn'), **Col de.** A pass in the canton of Vaud, Switzerland, leading from Montreux over the Dent de Jaman to the valley of the Saane, Fribourg. Height, 4,974 feet.

Jaman, Dent de. See *Dent de Jaman*.

Jamasee. See *Yamasi*.

Jakob (yä'kop). **Ludwig Heinrich von.** Born at Wettin, near Halle, Prussia, Feb. 26, 1759: died at Lauchstadt, near Merseburg, Prussia, July 22, 1827. A German philosopher and political economist, professor of philosophy at Halle 1791–1807, and of political economy at Kharkoff in 1807, and at Halle 1816–27. He wrote "Grundriss der allgemeinen Logik" (1788), "Lehrbuch der Nationalökonomie" (1805), etc.

Jakutsk. See *Yakutsk*.

Jalalabad. See *Jelalabad*.

Jalal-ud-din Rumi (ja-lāl' öd-dēn' rö-mē'). Born at Balkh, 1207. A Persian poet. His father was the founder of a college at Iconium, to the direction of which his son succeeded after studies at Aleppo and Damascus. The great work of Jalaluddin is the Mesnevi, a series of stories with moral maxims.

Jalandhar (jul'an-dhar), or **Jullunder** (jul'lun-dėr). **1.** A division in the Panjab, British India. Area, 12,571 square miles. Population (1881), 2,421,881.—**2.** A district in the Jalandhar division, intersected by lat. 31° 20′ N., long. 76° E. Area, 1,322 square miles. Population (1881), 789,555.—**3.** The capital of the division and district of Jalandhar, 75 miles east by south of Lahore. Population (1891), 66,202.

Jalapa, or **Xalapa** (hä-lä'pä), Aztec **Xalapan.** [See the extract below.] The capital of the state of Vera Cruz, Mexico, situated about 60 miles northwest of Vera Cruz. Population (1892), 18,000.

> Jalapa (meaning 'place of water and sand') was an Indian town at the time of the Conquest; and because of its position on the top of a low white, was the main road between Vera Cruz and the City of Mexico it early became a place of importance. After the organization of the Republic it was the commercial capital of the State of Vera Cruz. Between the years 1720 and 1777 a great annual fair was held here for the sale of the goods brought yearly by the fleet from Cádiz; whence it derived the name Jalapa de la Feria, frequently applied to the city in documents of the last century. *Janeiro.* Mex. Guide, p. 435.

Jalaun (jā-loun'). **1.** A district in the Jhansi division, Northwest Provinces, British India, intersected by lat. 26° N., long. 79° E. Area, 1,469 square miles. Population (1881), 418,142.—**2.** A town in the district of Jalaun, in lat. 26° 9′ N., long. 79° 22′ E. Population, about 10,000.

Jalisco (hä-lēs'kō). A maritime state of Mexico, bounded by Durango, Zacatecas, and Aguas Calientes on the north, Guanajuato on the east, Michoacan and Colima on the south, and the Pacific Ocean on the west. Capital, Guadalajara. Area, 27,261 square miles. Population (1892), 1,280,500.

Jalna (jal'nä). A small town in Hyderabad, India, situated in lat. 19° 51′ N., long. 75° 53′ E.

Jalpaiguri (jal-pī-gö'rē), or **Julpigori** (jul-pē-gö'rē). A district in Bengal, British India, intersected by lat. 26° 30′ N., long. 88° 40′ E. Area, 2,884 square miles. Population (1881), 581,562.

Jamadagni (ja-mad-ag'ni). A rishi often mentioned with Vishvamitra as an enemy of Vasishtha, and sometimes as a descendant of Bhrigu. In epic poetry he is the son of Bhargava Richika and the father of five sons, of whom the most renowned was Parashurama. The Mahabharata and Vishnu Purana contain various legends regarding him.

Jamaica (ja-mā'kā). An island of the Greater Antilles, West Indies, belonging to Great Britain, situated in the Caribbean Sea 90 miles south of the eastern part of Cuba. Capital, Kingston. The surface is generally mountainous, the Blue Mountains in the east rising to 7,360 feet. The island has abundant valuable and some mineral resources. The chief exports are sugar, rum, coffee, fruits, dye-woods, etc. Jamaica is a crown colony, with a governor, privy council, and legislative assembly. It was discovered by Columbus May 4, 1494; was settled by the Spaniards in 1509; and was conquered by the English in 1655. Many risings of the Maroons (or runaway slaves) occurred in the 18th century. The slaves were emancipated by purchase in 1834. A negro insurrection in 1865 was suppressed by Governor Eyre. The Caicos and Turks Islands, Cayman Islands, and a few smaller islands are dependencies of Jamaica. Length, 144 miles. Greatest width, 49 miles. Area, 4,200 square miles. Population (estimated, March, 1892), 649,524, including about 500,000 blacks, 120,000 colored, and only 15,000 whites, the remainder being coolies.

Jamaica (ja-mā'kā). A village in Queens County, Long Island, New York, 10 miles east of New York city. Population, 5,361.

Jamaica Bay. An inlet of the Atlantic, south of Long Island, New York.

Jaman (zhā-mōn'), **Col de.** A pass in the canton of Vaud, Switzerland, leading from Montreux over the Dent de Jaman to the valley of the Saane, Fribourg. Height, 4,974 feet.

Jaman, Dent de. See *Dent de Jaman*.

Jamasee. See *Yamasi*.

Jambavat (jām'bā-vat). In Hindu legend, the chief of the bears who with the monkeys were allies of Rama in his invasion of Lanka.

Jambres. See *Jannes*.

Jambudvipa (jam-bu-dwē'pä). A name of India in Sanskrit poetry, and restricted to India in Buddhist writings, but strictly a poetical name for the whole earth, of which India was thought to be the most important part. In the Mahabharata the world is divided into seven circular dvipas, or continents, of which Jambudvipa is the first, surrounded respectively by seven oceans in concentric belts, the mountain Meru, or abode of the gods, being in the center of Jambudvipa, which again is divided into nine Varshas, or countries separated by eight ranges of mountains, the Varsha called Bharata (India) lying south of the Himavat (Himalaya) range. Jambudvipa is so named from the jambu (rose-apple) trees which abound in it, or from an enormous jambu tree on Mount Meru.

Jamburg (yäm'börg). A town in the government of St. Petersburg, Russia, situated on the Luga 68 miles southwest of St. Petersburg. Population, 4,288.

James (jāmz). [The E. name *James*, dial. also *Jemes* (whence colloq. *Jem* and *Jem*), is from ME. *James*, also *Jame*, from OF. *James*, another form of *Jaques*, *Jacques*, from LL. *Jacobus*, *Jacob*. See *Jacob*.] There are several persons of this name who hold an important place in New Testament history. (1) The son of Zebedee and brother of the apostle John. Of Galilean birth, he was called to be a disciple of Jesus and an apostle. He was killed by Herod Agrippa (A. D. 44) and is the only apostle whose martyrdom the Scriptures relate. According to one legend, he traveled and preached in Spain; according to another, his body was miraculously conveyed to Compostella, in Spain, and worshiped there. (2) "James the Lord's brother," author of the "Epistle of James." He is described as holding office in the church at Jerusalem, and appears to have been president of the council that met there in A. D. 50. He is also called "James the less" (or "the little") (Mark xv. 40), and in early church history "James the Just." (3) An apostle, distinguished as "James the son of Alpheus," identified by many with "James the Lord's brother."

James, The General Epistle of. A New Testament epistle, written by "James the Lord's brother." It was written from Jerusalem, and is addressed to the twelve tribes of the Dispersion. Its main object is to inculcate practical piety and good works.

James I. Born at Dunfermline, 1394: died Feb. 20, 1437. King of Scotland 1406–37, son of Robert III. and Annabella Drummond. He was captured by the English while on his way to France, and was detained in England 18 years. He married one of the great feudatories with the assistance of the clergy and the burghs; and on Feb. 22, 14-2, stabbed with his own hand the Earl of Douglas, who had entered into a treasonable alliance with the Earls of Crawford and Athole. The latter two were seized to Stirling by a safe-conduct. He was accidentally killed by a wedge from a bombard at the siege of Roxburgh.

James III. Born July 10, 1451: died June 11, 1488. King of Scotland 1460–88, son of James II. and Mary of Gueldres. He favored men of inferior rank to the neglect of the great feudal houses, which provoked a rising of the latter under his son James. He was defeated by the rebels at Sauchieburn, June 11, 1488, and was killed in the flight.

James IV. Born March 17, 1473: died Sept. 9, 1513. King of Scotland 1488–1513, son of James III. and Margaret, daughter of Christian I. of Denmark. He headed the rebellious nobles who defeated and killed his father at Sauchieburn, June 11, 1488. On June 11, 1488, He maintained peaceful relations with Henry VII. of England, whose daughter Margaret he married in 1502: but was forced by the aggressive attitude of Henry VIII. to seek an offensive alliance with France. He was defeated and killed by the Earl of Surrey at Flodden Field, Sept. 9, 1513, during an invasion of England in Henry's absence in France.

James V. Born at Linlithgow, April 10, 1512: died Dec. 16, 1542. King of Scotland 1513–42, son of James IV. and Margaret, daughter of Henry VII. of England. During his minority the regency was conducted first by his mother, and afterward by the Duke of Albany. He accomplished the conquest of the royal prerogatives in 1528. He was a vigorous administrator, protected the poor against oppression from the nobles, and united freely with the commons, sometimes under the incognito of "the Gudeman of Ballinbreich," whence he is often called "the king of the commons." He became involved in war with England in 1542, and suffered the loss of an army under Sinclair at Solway Moss, Nov. 25, 1542.

James I. Born in Edinburgh Castle, June 19, 1566: died at Theobalds, March 27, 1625. King of England, Scotland, and Ireland 1603–25, son of Lord Darnley and Mary Queen of Scots. He became, on the abdication of his mother, king of Scotland as James VI. July 24, 1567; and by virtue of his descent, both through his father and his mother, from Margaret Tudor, daughter of Henry VII., succeeded to the English throne on the death of Elizabeth without issue, March

24, 1603, being crowned king of England (and Ireland) July 25, 1603. He was a learned but pedantic, weak, and incapable monarch, whence he was aptly characterized by the Duc de Sully as the "wisest fool in Europe." In domestic politics he sought to assert the theory of the divine right of kingship and of episcopacy; in his foreign relations he strove to maintain peace at all hazards, even to the prejudice of his natural allies, the Protestant powers on the Continent. He presided, in 1604, over the Hampton Court Conference between the bishops and the Puritans, at which the latter sought but failed to obtain a relaxation of the laws directed against nonconformists. In the same year he concluded peace with Spain, with which he had inherited a war from his predecessor in England; and appointed a commission to revise the English translation of the Bible, which commission completed the so-called King James version in 1611. He sanctioned in 1604 penal laws of increased severity against the Roman Catholics in consequence of the discovery of the Gunpowder Plot (which see) in the preceding year, and granted a patent organizing the London and Plymouth companies, the former of which founded the settlement of James-town in 1607, while a band of English separatists under Holland settled, without authority, the settlement of Plymouth in the territory of the latter in 1620. Another important event which took place in his reign was the restoration of episcopacy in Scotland. He began in 1611 negotiations for the marriage of his eldest son Charles with a Spanish princess; and in the same year entered into a defensive alliance with the Protestant Union in Germany, which was followed in 1613 by the marriage of his daughter Elizabeth to the elector palatine Frederick V., head of the union. He refused to assist his son-in-law in the struggle with the emperor Ferdinand II. for the crown of Bohemia (see *Frederick IV.*, elector palatine; *Ferdinand II.*, emperor of the Holy Roman Empire, and *Thirty Years' War*); and after the defeat of Frederick by the Imperialists on the White Hill, and the invasion of the Palatinate by the Spanish troops in 1620, sought by futile negotiations to induce Philip III. of Spain to restore Frederick in the electorate and to cause him to relinquish, in answer to a rebuke from the king for meddling in affairs of state by sending in a petition against popery and the proposed Spanish marriage, Parliament packed. Dec. 18, 1621, the Great Protestation, declaring that affairs which concerned the king and the realm were proper subjects for debate in Parliament. The king tore the page containing the protestation from the journal of the Commons. In 1623 he reluctantly permitted Charles and the Duke of Buckingham to depart for Spain to conclude the negotiations for a marriage treaty which had been kept up, with interruptions, since 1611; but as Philip was unwilling to procure the restoration of the Palatinate, Charles and the duke returned in the same year, and the negotiations were finally abandoned.

James II. Born at St. James's Palace, Oct. 14, 1633; died at St. Germain, Sept. 6, 1701. King of England, Scotland, and Ireland 1685–88, son of Charles I. and Henrietta Maria. Before his accession he was known as the Duke of York. He became lord high admiral of England on the accession of his brother Charles II. in 1660; received a grant of the New Netherlands in 1664; embraced the Roman Catholic faith privately before 1672; and was forced by the Test Act to resign the admiralty in 1673. Under the guidance of Father Petre, his confessor and chief adviser, he aimed on his accession to make himself an absolute monarch and to restore the Roman Catholic church. He increased the standing army from 6,000 to about 30,000 men by keeping up the military force raised to suppress Scottish rebellion under the Duke of Monmouth in 1685, and granted commissions in the new regiments to Roman Catholics. He published a declaration of liberty of conscience for all denominations in England and Scotland in April, 1687, and April 25, 1688, ordered the declaration to be read in all the churches. A petition from the primate and six bishops against the order was pronounced a seditious libel by the king, who sent the seven bishops to the Tower and brought them to trial before the Court of King's Bench. The trial resulted in acquittal June 30, 1688, and the same day an invitation, signed by the Earls of Danby, Devonshire, and Shrewsbury, the Bishop of London, and others, was despatched to William of Orange to save England from a Roman Catholic tyranny. William landed at Torbay Nov. 5, 1688, and Dec. 23 James escaped to France, where he was assigned the château of St. Germain by Louis XIV. as a place of refuge. In 1689 he made a descent on Ireland, but was totally defeated by William at the battle of the Boyne, July 1, 1689.

James. A river in Virginia, formed near the border of Botetourt and Alleghany counties by the union of the Jackson and Cowpasture rivers, and flowing by an estuary into Chesapeake Bay near Old Point Comfort. It played an important strategic part in the Civil War. Length, about 450 miles; navigable to Richmond (150 miles).

James IV. A play by Robert Greene. It was written about 1590, but was not printed until 1598. The whole title is "The Scottish History of James IV., slain at Flodden." It contains a fairy interlude in which Oberon appears. Judge assigns the scene in the play.

James, Army of the. A Federal army in the American Civil War, which operated in 1864 in conjunction with the Army of the Potomac. It was commanded by General B. F. Butler.

James, Colonel. A polite town rake in Fielding's "Amelia."

James, Duke of Berwick. See *Fitzjames, James.*

James, George Payne Rainsford. Born at London, Aug. 9, 1801; died at Venice, May 9, 1860. An English novelist and historical writer. While still young he traveled on the Continent, read history and poetry, and became acquainted with Cuvier, Darwin, and other distinguished men. Under the influence of Scott's works he began to write romances which had great success. He was encouraged by Scott and Washington Irving. "Richelieu," his first novel, was published in 1829. He was a most prolific and industrious writer. He was appointed historiographer royal by William IV., and in that capacity did much historical work. In 1850 he was appointed British consul to Boston, and in 1852 removed to Norfolk, Virginia. In 1856 he became consul-general to Venice, where he died. James is parodied by Thackeray in "Barbazure, by G. P. R. James, Esq."

James, Sir **Henry.** Born at Rose-in-Vale, Cornwall, 1803; died at Southampton, June 14, 1877. An English engineer, appointed director-general of the ordnance survey in 1854. He invented the process of photozincography.

James, Henry, Born at Albany, N. Y., June 3, 1811: died at Cambridge, Mass., Dec. 18, 1882. An American theological and philosophical writer. Among his works are "Moralism and Christianity" (1852), "Christianity the Logic of Creation" (1857), etc.

James, Henry. Born at New York, April 15, 1843. An American novelist and critic, son of Henry James. He was educated principally in Europe, and studied law at Harvard. He began to contribute to periodicals in 1866. Since 1869 he has lived mostly in England. Among his works are "Transatlantic Sketches" (1875), "A Passionate Pilgrim, etc." (1875), "The American" (1877), "The Europeans" (1878), "French Poets and Novelists" (1878), "Daisy Miller" (1878), "Hawthorne" (English men of letters, 1879), "Confidence" (1880), "Portrait of a Lady" (1881), "Daisy Miller" (a comedy, 1882), "A Little Tour in France" (1884), "The Author of Beltraffio" (1885), "The Bostonians" (1886), "Princess Casamassima" (1886), "Partial Portraits" (1888), "The Real Thing, etc." (1893).

James, John Angell. Born at Blandford, Dorset, England, June 6, 1785; died at Birmingham, Oct., 1859. An English congregational clergyman and religious writer. His best-known work is "The Anxious Inquirer."

James, Thomas. Born about 1593; died about 1635. An English navigator. On May 3, 1631, he sailed from Bristol in the Henrietta Maria to discover the northwest passage, and in August entered Hudson's Strait. He reached Greenland in June, and sailed on to Hudson Bay, where he wintered. He reached England Oct. 22, 1632.

James, William. Died at London, May 28, 1827. A British writer on naval history. From 1801 to 1813 he was an attorney of the supreme court of Jamaica, and proctor in the vice-admiralty court. In 1812 he was in the United States, and on his return to England, in March, 1816, he published "An Enquiry into the Merits of the Principal Naval Actions between Great Britain and the United States." In 1817 this pamphlet was enlarged as "A Full and Correct Account of the Chief Naval Occurrences of the Late War between Great Britain and the United States of America." He also published "The Naval History of Great Britain from the Declaration of War by France in 1793 to the Accession of George IV." (1822–24; second edition 1826). It is the standard work on the subject.

James Bay. The southern portion of Hudson Bay, south of lat. 55° 15′ N. Length, about 250 miles.

James Francis Edward Stuart, surnamed "The Pretender." See *Stuart.*

Jameson (jā'me-son), Mrs. (**Anna Brownell Murphy**). Born at Dublin, May 17, 1794; died at Ealing, Middlesex, March 17, 1860. An Irish writer, the eldest daughter of D. Brownell Murphy, an Irish miniature-painter. From the age of 16 to 20 she was governess in the family of the Marquis of Winchester. About 1823 she entered upon the same service in the family of Mr. Littleton, afterward Lord Hatherton. Her journal was published anonymously as "A Lady's Diary," and then as "The Diary of an Ennuyee" in 1826. In 1825 she married Robert Jameson, afterward vice-chancellor of Upper Canada, soon separated, Jameson going as judge to Jamaica. Her "Characteristics of Women" appeared in 1832. In 1841 she began the series of art-works which made her famous with a "Companion to the Public Picture Galleries of London." She traveled extensively in Europe and America, and in 1847 revisited Italy to write her "Memoirs of the Early Italian Painters" (1845), and "Miscellaneous Essays," chiefly artistic (1846).

Jameson, James Sligo. Born at Alloa, Clackmannanshire, Aug. 17, 1856; died at Bangala on the Kongo, Aug. 17, 1888. A British naturalist and explorer. He visited Borneo in 1877, South Africa in 1878, the Rocky Mountains in 1882, and Spain and Algeria in 1884. On Jan. 20, 1887, he became the naturalist of the Emin Pasha Relief Expedition under Henry M. Stanley, reaching Lake Albert Nyanza in June. He left as second in command of the rear column under Major Bartelot, and at Stanley Falls in 1888 witnessed the killing of a child by the comrade of Tippu Tib.

Jameson, Robert. Born at Leith, July 11, 1774; died at Edinburgh, April 19, 1854. A Scottish mineralogist. In 1798 he published the "Mineralogy of the Shetland Islands and of Arran," and in 1800 "Mineralogy of the Scottish Isles." In 1800 he went to Freiburg to study with Werner, and in 1804 was appointed regius professor of natural history at Edinburgh.

Jamesone (jā'me-son), **George.** Born at Aberdeen, Scotland, about 1588; died 1644. A Scottish portrait-painter, a pupil of Rubens with Vandyck: called the Scotch Vandyck. He returned to Aberdeen 1620, and established himself in Edinburgh about 1626. When Charles I. visited Scotland in 1633 he sat to Jamesone, and paid him with a diamond from his own hand. Several of his portraits in Scotland pass for Vandycks. Aberdeen are several of his portraits and his picture of the Sibyls. His own portrait of himself is in the gallery at Florence, and another is at Cullen House, Banffshire.

James's Palace, St. See *St. James's Palace.*

James's Park, St. See *St. James's Park.*

Jamestown (jāmz'toun). [Named from James I.] The first permanent English settlement in the United States, situated in James City County, Virginia, on the James River 37 miles northwest of Norfolk. It was the site of the Spanish settlement of San Miguel, founded by Ayllon 1526, but soon abandoned. The colonists sent by the London Company landed May 13, 1607; the settlement grew slowly and suffered terribly, especially in the starving time of 1609–10. It was burned in Bacon's Rebellion, 1676. The only relics are the tower of the church and a few tombs.

Jamestown. A city and summer resort in Chautauqua County, New York, situated at the outlet of Lake Chautauqua, 57 miles south-southwest of Buffalo. Population (1890), 16,038.

Jamestown. The only town in the island of St. Helena. Population, about 3,000.

Jami (jä-mē'). Born 1411: died 1492. A celebrated Persian poet. His name was Nuruddin Abdurrahman, but he is known as Jami from his birthplace, Jam in Khorasan. He began his career as a general student, but later devoted himself especially to the philosophy of the Sufis under the Sheik ul Islam Saududdin whom he succeeded. He was the last great poet and mystic of Persia, and is said to be the author of 99 works in both prose and verse. "The Seven Thrones" is thought by a native critic to combine the most exquisite compositions in the Persian language. The seven comprise: (1) "Five Poems" of Nizami. The 7 poems thus termed are "The Chain of Gold," "Salaman and Absal," "The Present of the Just," "The Mirror of Secrets," "Laila and Majnun," "Yusuf and Zulaikha," and "The Book of Alexander." Other works are a "Spring Garden" (*i. e.* a book on ethics containing anecdotes and fables written in both prose and verse), the "Magazine of Secrets," and a biography of the Sufis entitled "Exhalations of Intimacy or of Holiness." He was buried at Herat, the sultans of which were his patrons.

Jamieson (jā'mi-son), **John.** Born at Glasgow, March 3, 1759: died at Edinburgh, July 12, 1838. A Scottish clergyman, antiquary, and philologist. He entered Glasgow University at the age of 9, and was licensed to preach in 1781. He was settled at Edinburgh in 1797. His chief work is "An Etymological Dictionary of the Scottish Language" (1808: supplement 1825).

Jamnia. See *Jabne.*

Jamrach (yäm'räch), **John Christian Carl.** Born at Hamburg, March, 1815: died at London, Sept., 1891. A dealer in wild animals. He was the son of a dealer in curiosities in Hanburg. He became a dealer in wild animals in 1840, and acquired a monopoly of that trade, supplying menageries and zoological gardens.

Jamrud (jäm-röd'). A ruined fort 9 miles west of Peshawar, Panjab, British India, at the entrance of the Khyber Pass.

Jamshid (Pers. pron. jem-shēd'). In Firdausi, the fourth king of the Pishdadian or earliest dynasty. He reigned 700 years, the first 300 of which were happy and beneficent. He softened iron and taught its use in the arts, taught weaving, distinguished castes, subdued and employed the devs or demons, learned various stone-cutting materials, invented medicine, and first practised navigation. In his homage men first celebrated the New Year. Death, was unknown, but Jamshid became proud and forgot God. He was driven before Dahak (see *Azhi Dahaka*), and remained concealed 100 years, when he appeared on the shore of the china sea only to be seized and sawn asunder by Dahak. Jamshid is also known as Yima-khsaeta, 'shining Yima' (see *Yima*), Sanskrit Yama (see *Yama*).

Jamu (jum-ö'), or **Jummoo** (jum-mö'). A town in Kashmir, situated on the Tavi in lat. 32° 44′ N., long. 74° 54′ E. Population, about 8,000.

Janaka (jan'a-ka). In Hindu legend: **1.** A king of Mithila, of the solar race. When Nimi died without a successor, the sages rubbed his body and produced from it a prince "called Janaka, from being born without a progenitor." He was the first Janaka, 20 generations earlier than Janaka the father of Sita.

2. King of Videha, and father of Sita. He was remarkable for his knowledge and sanctity. The sage Yajnavalkya was his priest. He refused to submit to the pretensions of the Brahmans, and asserted his right of performing sacrifices. He succeeded in his contest, for it is said that by his righteous life he became a Brahman and Rajarshi.

Janamejaya (jan-a-mā'ja-ya). In Hindu legend, a king, son of Parikshit and great-grandson of Arjuna. He listened to the Mahabharata, as recited by Vaishampayana, and so expiated the sin of killing a Brahman.

Janauschek (yä-nou-shek'), **Fanny** (originally **Franziska Magdalena Romance**). Born at Prague, Bohemia, July 20, 1830. A Bohemian tragic actress. She made her first appearance at Prague, and in 1847 was engaged at the theater at Cologne. The next year she went to Frankfort, where she remained for 12 years. She came to the United States in 1863, and played

successfully in the principal cities. She learned English at this time in order to play Shakspere. In 1876 she appeared in London. She has again visited the United States and played successful engagements.

Jandal (jen-del'). In the Shahnamah, a traveler, a noble of Faridun's court, whom he sent to Sarv, the King of Yemen, to seek his three daughters in marriage for his three sons, Salm, Tur, and Iraj.

Jane Eyre (jān ār). A noted novel by Charlotte Brontë, published in 1847 under the pseudonym Currer Bell. Its title is the name of its principal character, a woman who is made interesting in spite of a lack of beauty, birth, money, and all the conventional attributes of a heroine. The book is partly autobiographical, and caused much comment, bringing its writer prominently before the public.

Jane Grey, Lady. See *Grey* and *Lady Jane Grey*.

Jane Seymour. See *Seymour*.

Janes (jānz). **Edmund Storer,** Born at Sheffield, Mass., April 27, 1807: died at New York, Sept. 18, 1876. An American bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Jane Shore (jān shōr). **1.** A tragedy by Chettle and Day, noted in Henslowe's "Diary" May, 1603. Ward says it was produced in 1602. It was thought to be a revision of an older play.

2. A tragedy by Rowe (1714). See *Shore's Wife*, and *Shore, Jane*.

The ballad of "Jane Shore" will be found in Percy's "Reliques." It is well known that the Jane Shore of real history survived Edward IV. for thirty years. The character, which had been rendered very popular by churchyard's Legend of "Shore's Wife" in the "Mirror of Magistrates" (see "The Returne from Parnassus," 5. 2), appears in a few scenes of "The Tvvo Tragedie of Richard III." (1594). *Ward*, Hist. Dram. Lit.

Janesville (jānz'vil). A city and the capital of Rock County, Wisconsin, situated on the Rock River 64 miles west-northwest of Milwaukee. Population (1890), 10,836.

Janet (zhā-nā'), **Paul.** Born at Paris, April 30, 1823. A French philosopher and member of the Institute. He was professor of philosophy at the College of Bourges 1845–48, and at Strasburg 1848–57. He became professor of logic in the Ecole Louis le Grand in 1857, and of the history of philosophy at the Sorbonne in 1864. He is one of the principal advocates of liberty of scientific research. He is the author of "La famille" (1855), "Histoire de la philosophie morale et politique, etc." (1858), "Etudes sur la dialectique dans Platon et Hegel" (1860), "La philosophie du bonheur" (1862), "Le matérialisme contemporain en Allemagne, etc." (1864), "Les problèmes du XIXe siècle" (1872), "Philosophie de la révolution française" (1875), "Les causes finales" (1876), "Saint-Simon, etc." (1878), "La philosophie française contemporaine" (1879), "Les maîtres de la pensée moderne" (1883), "Les origines du socialisme contemporain" (1883), "Victor Cousin, etc." (1885), "Histoire de la philosophie, etc." (with G. Séailles, 1887), "Centenaire de 1789, etc." (1889), "La philosophie de Lamennais" (1890), "Lectures variées, etc." (1890), etc. He has also published several text-books, translated Spinoza's "God, Man, and Happiness" and Leibnitz's "New Essays on Human Understanding," and contributed articles on the liberty of thought to all the principal periodicals.

Janiculum (ja-ni'ū-lum), or **Mons Janiculus** (monz ja-nik'ū-lus). A long ridge or hill in Rome, on the right bank of the Tiber, extending south from the Vatican, and opposite the Capitoline and the Aventine. It is the highest of the hills of Rome, attaining opposite the Porta San Pancrazio, about the middle of its extent, a height of 276 feet above the sea.

Janik (jā-nēk'), or **Yanik** (yā-nēk'). A district in the vilayet of Trebizond, Asiatic Turkey.

Janin (zhā-nan'), **Jules Gabriel.** Born at St.-Etienne, France, Dec. 26, 1804: died at Paris, June 20, 1874. A French novelist, feuilletonist, littérateur, and dramatic critic in the "Journal des Débats." He wrote "L'âne mort et la femme guillotinée" (1829), "Barnave" (1831), "Histoire de la littérature et de la poésie, etc." (1832), "Histoire de France" for the plates of "La galerie historique de Versailles" (1837–52), "Voyage en Italie" (1839), "La Normandie historique" (1840), "La Bretagne historique" (1844), "Histoire de la littérature dramatique" (from the "Débats," 1851–55), "Berranger et son temps" (1866), "Circe" (1867), besides many romances, novels, etc.

Janina (yā'nē-nā). A vilayet in Albania, Turkey. Area, 7,025 square miles. Population (1885), 509,151. Also written *Yanina, Jannina, Joannina*, etc.

Janina. The capital of the vilayet of Janina, situated on the Lake of Janina in lat. 39° 48′ N., long. 20° 54′ E. It has important trade, and manufactures of gold lace, etc. It was taken by the Turks about 1431, and was flourishing in the time of Ali Pasha (1788–1822). Population, 20,000 (largely Greeks).

Janina, Lake of. A lake in Albania, near Janina. Length, 12 miles.

Janizaries (jan'i-zā-ris). [From Turk., 'new troops,'] A former body of Turkish infantry, constituting the sultan's guard and the main standing army, first organized in the 14th century, and until the latter part of the 17th century largely recruited from compulsory conscripts and converts taken from the Rayas or Christian subjects. In later times Turks and other Mohammedans joined the corps on account of the various privileges attached to it. The body became large and very powerful and turbulent, often controlling the destiny of the government; and, after a revolt purposely provoked by the sultan Mahmud II. in 1826, many thousand Janizaries were massacred, and the organization was abolished.

Jankau (yän'kou). A village in Bohemia, 32 miles south-southeast of Prague. Here, March 6, 1645, the Swedes under Torstenson gained an important victory over the Imperialists under Hatzfeld.

Jan Mayen Island (yän mī'en ī'land). An uninhabited island in the Arctic Ocean. It contains an extinct volcano, Mount Beerenberg (8,350 feet high), situated in lat. 71° 4′ N., long. 7° 36′ W. It was discovered by the Dutch navigator Jan Mayen in 1611.

Jannæus. See *Alexander Jannæus*.

Jannes (jan'ēz) and **Jambres** (jam'brēz). Names given by St. Paul (2 Tim. iii. 8) to the Egyptian magicians who withstood Moses at Pharaoh's court.

Jansen (jan'sen; D. pron. yän'sen), Latinized **Jansenius** (jan-sē'ni-us), **Cornelis.** Born at Acquoi, near Leyden, Netherlands, Oct. 28, 1585: died at Ypres, Belgium, May 6, 1638. A Dutch Roman Catholic theologian, founder of a sect named for him. See *Jansenists*. His chief work is "Augustinus, seu doctrina St. Augustini de humanæ naturæ sanitate, ægritudine, medicina, etc." (1640).

Jansenists (jan'sen-ists). A body or school in the Roman Catholic Church, against the theological casuistry and general spirit of the Jesuit order," and "a revival of the Augustinian tenets upon the inability of the fallen will and upon efficacious grace" (*G. P. Fisher*, Hist. Reformation, p. 451).

Janson (yän'son), **Kristoffer Nagel.** Born at Bergen, Norway, May 5, 1841. A Norwegian poet and novelist, author of poems and tales in Norwegian dialect.

Janson, or **Jenson** (zhon-soń'), **Nicholas.** Died about 1481. A French printer and engraver who set up a printing establishment at Venice about 1470. He is known chiefly as the introducer of the roman type.

Januarius (jan-ū-ā'ri-us). Saint. A Christian martyr who was beheaded under Diocletian. He was bishop of Beneventum. Relics, which are asserted to be his head and some of his blood, are preserved at Naples. The blood is supposed to have the miraculous power of becoming fluid when it is brought near the head — a miracle which is performed for the edification of large numbers of people several times a year. His festival is kept in the Roman Church Sept. 19.

January (jan'ū-ā-ri). [L. *Januarius* (sc. *mensis*), from *Janus.*] The first month of the year, according to present and the later Roman reckoning, consisting of thirty-one days.

January and May. Pope's version of Chaucer's "Merchant's Tale."

Janus (jā'nus). [Prob. connected with Gr. *Zeiϲ.*] A primitive Italic solar deity, regarded among the Romans as the doorkeeper of heaven and the especial patron of the beginning and ending of all undertakings. As the protector of doors and gateways, he was represented as holding a staff or scepter in his right hand and a key in the left; and as the god of the sun's rising and setting he had two faces, one looking to the east, and the other to the west. His temple at Rome was kept open in time of war, and was closed only in the rare event of universal peace.

Janus. The pseudonym of Dr. Johann Joseph Ignaz von Döllinger.

Janus Quadrifrons, Arch of. See *Arch of Janus Quadrifrons*.

Japan (ja-pan'). [Corrupted from *Zipangu* (of Marco Polo), corrupted from native *Nihon* or *Nippon*, Land of the Rising Sun: F. *Japon*, Sp. *Japon*, G. and D. *Japan*, Pg. *Japão.*] An empire of Asia, lying in the Pacific east of China, Corea, and Siberia. Capital, Tokio. It comprises four principal islands — the main island (Hondshu, Yezo, Shikoku, and Kiushiu, with about 1,000 small islands, including the Loochoo and Kurile groups. The surface is mountainous and hilly, culminating in Fujisan (12,365 feet). The leading occupation is agriculture. The chief exports are silk, tea, rice, coal, copper, fish, lacquer, etc. The administrative divisions are 3 fu and 43 ken (or prefectures). There is also a subdivision politically into 8 provinces. The government is hereditary monarchy, with an emperor, cabinet and privy council, and an Imperial Parliament composed of a House of Peers and a House of Representatives. The prevailing religions are Shintoism and Buddhism. Authentic history begins about 500 A. D. Corean influence began at an early date, and Buddhism was introduced from Corea about 550. The shogun Yoritomo usurped the authority in 1192. Marco Polo visited the islands in the 13th century. A system of feudal baronage grew up: the Mikados were the emperors, but the real power belonged to the shoguns. The Portuguese traded with Japan from 1543 till their exclusion in 1638, and the native Christians were persecuted from 1624. The Tokugawa dynasty of shoguns began in 1603. Japan continued isolated, except for restricted trade with the Dutch, till the American expedition under Perry, 1853, he forced a commercial treaty, March 31, 1854, which was followed by commercial treaties with other countries. The shogunate was abolished in 1867, and a civil war ended in 1868 in the recovery of full power by the Mikado. More recent events are abolition of the feudal system, 1871; annexation of the Bonin Islands, 1876; and of the Loochoo Islands, 1879; suppression of the Satsuma rebellion, 1877; constitution promulgated, 1889; first parliament met, 1890. Area, 147,655 square miles. Population (1891), 40,453,961.

Japan, Sea of. That part of the Pacific Ocean which lies between Japan on the east and south, Corea on the west, and Asiatic Russia on the north. It communicates with the Sea of Okhotsk by the Channel of Tatary on the north, by Tsugaru Strait, La Perouse on the northeast, and with the Pacific by the Channel of Corea on the southwest and Sangar Strait on the east.

Japetus. The eighth satellite of Saturn, discovered by Cassini, Oct., 1671.

Japheth (ja'feth), or **Japhet** (ja'fet). According to the account in Genesis, the third son of Noah, and the ancestor of various nations in northern Asia and in Europe (in general, of the so-called Indo-European race). See *Shem*.

Attempts have been made to explain the names of the three sons of Noah as referring to the colour of the skin. Japheth has been compared with the Assyrian *yapētu*, 'white;' Shem with the Assyrian *samu*, 'olive-coloured;' while in Ham etymologists have seen the Hebrew *hamu*, 'to be hot.' But all such attempts are of very doubtful value.

Sayce, Races of the O. T., p. 42.

Japhet in Search of a Father. A novel by Captain Marryat, published in 1836.

Japurá (zhā-pō-rā'), or **Yapurá** (yā-pōō-rā'), called by Spanish Americans **Caqueta** (ka-ka'tā). A river in Colombia and Brazil. It rises in the Andes near Popayan and joins the Amazon through a network of channels called Rio Solimões. Length, 1,750 miles W. Length about 1,500 miles; navigable nearly 620 miles The middle course lies in territory claimed by Ecuador.

Jaquenetta (jak-e-net'ā). In Shakspere's "Love's Labour's Lost," a country maid with whom the "high fantastical Armado" is in love.

Jaques (jāks or jāks, or as F., zhāk; on the stage often pron. as if mod. L., jā'quēz). [F. *Jaques, Jacques*, from LL. *Jacobus*, Jacob. From OF. *Jaques* is derived ME. *Jakes, Jak*, mod. E. *Jack.*] **1.** In Shakspere's "As you Like it," a companion of the exiled duke. He is usually spoken of as "the melancholy Jaques." He has not entered on this life with patience, but poses as a censurer of mankind.

2. A younger son of Sir Rowland de Bois in the same play is also named Jaques, and is spoken of sometimes as Jaques de Bois.—**3.** In Ben Jonson's comedy "The Case is Altered," a miser with a likeness to Shakspere's "Shylock" in the scenes with his daughter.

Jaques (zhāk'kes), **Christovão.** A Portuguese captain who, in 1526, was sent with a squadron to Brazil, with the title of governor. He captured some French ships on the coast, founded the first Portuguese settlement at Pernambuco, explored as far south as the Rio de la Plata. He was recalled in 1528

Jaraes. See *Charaes*.

Jarasandha (jar-ā-sand'hā). In Hindu legend, son of Brihadratha, and king of Magadha. By the favor of Shiva he gained control over many kings, and especially fought against Krishna, attacking him eighteen times. When Krishna returned from Dvaraka with Bhima and Arjuna to slay Jarasandha, and release the captive kings, Jarasandha was slain by Bhima.

Jarchi. See *Rashi*.

Jardine (jär'din). Sir **William.** Born at Edinburgh, Feb. 23, 1800: died at Sandown, Isle of Wight, Nov. 21, 1874. A Scottish baronet and naturalist. His chief works are "Illustrations of Ornithology" (1830–43), "The Naturalist's Library" (1845–), which he edited and in part wrote, "The Ichthyology of Annandale" (1853), "Birds of Great Britain and Ireland" (1866, etc.

Jarita (jar'i-tā). In the Mahabharata, a certain female bird. The saint Mandapala returned from the shades because he had no son; became a male bird, had by her four sons, and then disappeared. He left the nurturing of the Khandava forest she devotedly protected her children, who were saved by the influence of Mandapala with the god of fire.

Jarley (jär'li). **Mrs.** In Dickens's "Old Curiosity Shop," the merry, kind-hearted owner and exhibitor of Jarley's wax-works, "the delight of the nobility and gentry, and the peculiar pet of the royal family."

Jarlsberg (yärls'berg) **and Laurvig** (lour'vig). A maritime and in southern Norway. Area, 895 square miles. Population (1891), 100,957.

Jarnac (zhär-nāk'). A town in the department of Charente, western France, situated on the Charente 17 miles west of Angoulême. It has important trade in brandy and wine. There, March 13, 1569, the Catholics under the Duke of Anjou defeated the Huguenots under Condé and Coligny. Population (1891), communeˌ 4,889.

Jarndyce (järn'dis), **John.** in Dickens's "Bleak House," the owner of Bleak House, and guardian of Richard Carstone, Ada Clare, and Esther Summerson. It is his habit, when he is disappointed in human nature, to feel a severe cast wind.

Jarnsida (yärn-se'dä). [ON. *Jarnsiδha : Jarn*, iron, and *siδha*, side.] The first lawcode of Iceland under Norwegian sovereignty, compiled from old Norwegian laws and sent to Iceland by King Magnus in 1271. It is also called Hakonsbok, having been erroneously ascribed to King Hakon Hakonsson. It met with strong opposition in Iceland, and was soon superseded by the Jonsbok.

Jaromierz (yä'rō-mērts). A town in Bohemia, situated on the Elbe 66 miles east-northeast of Prague. Population (1890), commune, 6,925.

Jarosławiec. See *Jaroslaw*.

Jaroslaw (yä'rō-släv). A town in Galicia, Austria-Hungary, situated on the San 57 miles west-northwest of Lemberg. Population (1890), commune, 18,085.

Jarric (zhä-rēk'), **Louis Étienne.** Born at Les Cayes, 1757; died there, Feb. 21, 1791. A Haitian mulatto who, in 1789, was delegate to the French Assembly, and organized there the Society of Amis des Noirs, or Friends of the Blacks. Subsequently he was engaged with Ogé in a revolutionary descent on Santo Domingo, and was captured and broken on the wheel. See *Ogé*.

Jarrow, or Jarrow-on-Tyne (jar'ō-on-tīn'). A mining and manufacturing town in Durham, England, situated on the Tyne 6 miles east of Newcastle. It contains the ruins of a monastery, founded 681, which was the home of Bede. Population (1891), 35,082.

Jarvie (jär'vi), **Baillie Nicol.** A magistrate of Glasgow, a character in Sir Walter Scott's novel "Rob Roy."

Jasher (jā'sher). **Book of.** [Heb., "upright."] A lost book of Hebrew national songs, narrating the deeds of the heroes (upright men). Two passages in the Old Testament are quoted from it: the famous song which mentions the standing still of the sun (Josh. x. 13) and the lament of David over Saul and Jonathan (2 Sam. i. 18). It is evident that the work cannot have been completed before the time of David, although the nucleus of the collection may have been in existence earlier. There are several Hebrew works of this title extant, and one forgery which appeared in England in 1751.

Jasmin (zhäs-man'), **Jacques.** Born at Agen, France, March 6, 1798: died Oct. 4, 1864. A Provençal poet. He was known as the last of the troubadours and the "Barber Poet." His father was a composer of the burlesque comedies used at fêtes, charivaris, etc., and he accompanied him on his expeditions. Put at last in a seminary, he left it abruptly, and was employed in a barber's shop at Agen; later he entered this business on his own account. His first work was called "Charivari" (1825). He also composed a great number of popular songs, patriotic odes, etc., and "Mous Souvenirs" (" My Souvenirs"), written in the patois of Agen, a dialect of the langue d'oc. The first collection of his works was published in 1835 under the title, taken from his profession, "Papillotes." His name reached Paris; he was presented to the king, and received the cross of the Legion of Honor and a pension. In 1852 the Academy granted him a "prix extraordinaire" for his Provençal works. His poem entitled "L'Aveugle de Castel-Cuillé" (1836), translated by Longfellow; "Françonnette" (1840); "Marthe la folle" (1841); "Les deux frères de Provence" (1845); "Le semaire d'un dix" (1849), etc.

Jason (jā'son). [Gr. *Ἰᾱσων*, the healer or atoner.] In Greek legend, the leader of the Argonautic expedition. He was born at Iolcus, was son of Æson and Polymede, and was brought up under the instruction of Chiron. The legends concerning him are numerous and varied. His noblest exploit was the expedition to Colchis with the other Argonauts to obtain the Golden Fleece. This he secured by the aid of the sorceress Medea, daughter of Æetes, king of Colchis, who fell in love with him. She protected him from the bulls breathing fire and hoofed with brass which he was obliged, in order to obtain the fleece, to yoke to the plough, from the dragon's teeth which he was required to sow in the fields. From other perils, also, she saved him, and fled with him and the fleece. Jason finally deserted Medea. See *Medea*.

Jassy, or **Yassy** (yäs'sē), or **Jash** (yäsh). A city in Moldavia, Rumania, situated on the Bachlui, near the Pruth, in lat. 47° 10′ N., long. 27° 36′ E. It is the chief city of Moldavia, and was its capital from about 1564 to 1861. It has been frequently occupied by the Russians, and was nearly destroyed by panics in 1822. It has a university. A treaty was made here between Russia and Turkey in 1792, by which the Russian frontier was extended to the Dniester. Population (1890), 72,850.

Jastrow (yäs'trov). A town in the province of West Prussia, Prussia, situated in lat. 53° 27′ N., long. 16° 47′ E. Population (1890), 5,288.

Jász-Apáthi (yäs'ō-pä'tē). A town in the county of Szolnok, Hungary, 52 miles east of Budapest. Population (1890), 10,401.

Jász-Berény (yäs'bä-rānÿ'). A town in the county of Szolnok, Hungary, situated on the Zagyva 42 miles east of Budapest. Population (1890), 24,331.

Jataka (jä'ta-ka). [Skt. *jātaka*, nom. *jātakam*, nativity, principles of nativity.] Among the Buddhists, a former birth of Shakyamuni, and a narrative regarding it: "Birth-story." The Jatakas are one of the sacred books of the Buddhists, a division of the Khuddakanikaya, or "collection of short treatises," in the Suttapitaka, or discourses for the laity. There is evidence of the existence of a collection so named as early as the council of Vesali (about 380 B. C.). They were put into their present form in the Suttapitaka in the 5th century A. D. There were current among the Buddhists fables and stories which they ascribed to Buddha, but which they sought to increase by identifying the best character in any story with Buddha himself in a former birth. Distinguished by quaint humor and by their earnestness, they teach the duty of tender sympathy with animals. Many, if not all, of the fables of the Hitopadesha may be identified with them. The stories number 550. They have been edited in the original Pali by Fausböll, and are being translated by Rhys Davids and under his superintendence. Rhys Davids terms them "the most important collection of ancient folk-lore extant."

Jatayu (ja-tä'yō). In the Ramayana, a bird, the son of Vishnu's bird Garuda, and king of the vultures. As ally of Rama he fought, to prevent the carrying away of Sita, against Ravana who mortally wounded him. In the Puranas Jatayu is the friend of Dasharatha.

Jativa, or **Xativa** (hä'tē-vä), or **San Felipe de Jativa** (sän fä-lē'pā dā hä'tē-va). A town in the province of Valencia, Spain, situated on the Albaida 31 miles south by west of Valencia: the ancient Setabis. It has a castle; was noted as Roman times for linen manufactures; and was the birthplace of Pope Alexander VI. and of Ribera. Population (1887), 34,699.

Jats, or **Jauts** (jäts). A mysterious race, perhaps Hinduized Scythians, first mentioned in the beginning of the 11th century. They opposed the invasion of Mahmud of Ghazni, by whom they were defeated, though they are said to have gathered 8,000 boats on the Indus. In Aurungzeb's reign they were plentiful in the mountains of the interior of India. Increasing in strength under their chief Suraj Mal in the 18th century, they dictated to the Moguls. Suraj Mal himself was killed when hunting in bravado in the imperial park at Delhi, which city he had undertaken to besiege. After a period between the years of Suraj Mal, their power, Ranjit Singh, created the chiefship. When British power was established in northern India, Ranjit Singh was allowed to retain his territories, viz. Agra and its district, granted to him by the Peishwa, and Bhurtpore, which he seized from the Mahrattas before the battle of Panipat. Disagreements arising between the English and the raja, Lord Combermere successfully besieged the fortress of Dig Jan. 18, 1826, and ended finally their power.

Jaubert (zhō-bār'), **Amédée Émilien Probe.** Born at Aix, France, June 3, 1779: died at Paris, Jan. 20, 1847. A French Orientalist, author of "Éléments de la grammaire turque" (1823), translator of Idrisi's geography (1836–40), etc.

Jauer (you'ĕr). A town in the province of Silesia, Prussia, situated on the Wütende Neisse 37 miles west of Breslau. It was formerly the capital of the ancient principality of Jauer. Population (1890), commune, 11,576.

Jauja (hou'hä), or **Xauxa** (hou'hä). A town in the department of Junin, Peru, in a valley 11,150 feet above the sea, and 108 miles east of Lima. It was a large native city at the time of the conquest, and was Pizarro's temporary capital before the founding of Lima. Population, about 3,000.

Jaunpur (joun-pör'). **1.** A district in the Allahabad division, Northwestern Provinces, British India, intersected by lat. 25° 40′ N., long. 82° 40′ E. Area, 1,554 square miles. Population (1881), 1,209,663.—**2.** The capital of the district of Jaunpur, situated on the Gumti 35 miles north-northwest of Benares: formerly an important Mohammedan capital. Population, about 45,000.

Jaunstal (youn'tāl), or **Jaunerthal** (youn'ertāl). **F. Val de Bellegarde** (väl dē bel-gärd'). An alpine valley in the canton of Fribourg, Switzerland, joining the valley of the Saane at Broc.

Jauregui y Aldecoa (hou-rā'gē ē āl-dā-kō'ä), **Agustin de.** Born in Bazan, Navarre, 1708: died at Lima, Peru, April 27, 1784. A Spanish soldier and administrator. After serving in the West Indies and Portugal, he was captain-general of Chile 1773 to 1779, and viceroy of Peru July 29, 1780, to April 13, 1784. The revolt of Tupac Amaru took place during his term in the latter country. He died from the results of an accident a few days after giving up his office.

Java (jä'vä). One of the Sunda Islands, and the most important island of the Dutch East Indies. Capital, Batavia. It is separated from Sumatra on the northwest by Sunda Strait, from Borneo on the east by the Java Sea, and from Bali on the east by Bali Strait, and borders on the Indian Ocean south. It is traversed by mountains throughout its length, and contains many volcanoes. Its soil is noted for its fertility. The chief exports are coffee, tea, sugar, indigo, and tobacco. It is divided into 22 residencies, under Dutch "residents" and the governor-general of the Dutch East Indies. The inhabitants are mainly Javanese, Madurese, and Sundanese. Various Hindu states were flourishing here prior to the introduction of Mohammedanism in the 15th century. Dutch rule commenced in 1610. The island was taken by the British in 1811, but restored to Holland in 1817. There was a native insurrection in 1825–30. Colonial system of enforced labor for the natives was introduced in 1830, modified by an agrarian law in 1870. Area, including Madura, 50,858 square miles. Greatest length, 664 miles. Greatest breadth, about 129 miles. Population (1890), 23,911,900.

Javan (jā'van). According to Genesis, son of Japhet and ancestor of Elisha, Tarshish, Kittim, and Dodanim. In Ezek. xxvii. 13 he is mentioned as carrying on trade with the Tyrians (compare also Isa. lxvi. 19). In all these passages the Ionians of Asia Minor are meant, with whom the Orientals were earliest and best acquainted. In the annals of Sargon (722–705 B. C.) they are mentioned by the name of Iavanu (or, by the frequent interchange of *r* and *n* in Assyrian, Iamanu), and figure as pirates on the coast of Phenicia and Asia Minor.

Javary (zhä-vä-rē'), Sp. **Yavary** (yä-vä-rē'). A southern affluent of the Amazon, forming the boundary between Brazil and Peru. It rises, presumably, near lat. 7° S. and long. 74° W., and after a very crooked course joins the Amazon in lat. 4° 20′ S., long. 69° 56′ W. (nearly). Most of the course is navigable. By existing treaties, the extreme source of the Javary (unknown) is the western terminus of the boundary between Brazil and Bolivia, and the true western terminus of that between Bolivia and Peru. Also written *Javari*.

Java Sea. That portion of the ocean partly inclosed by Borneo on the north, Sumatra on the west, Java on the south, and Flores Sea on the east.

Javea (hä-vä'a). A seaport in the province of Alicante, Spain, situated on the Mediterranean 43 miles northeast of Alicante. Population (1887), 7,441.

Javert (zhä-vär'). An officer of the police force in "Les Misérables," by Victor Hugo. He is the incarnation of inexorable law.

Jaworów (yä-vō'rov), or **Jawarów** (yä-vä'rov). A town in Galicia, Austria-Hungary, 28 miles west by north of Lemberg. Population (1890), commune, 9,219.

Jaxartes (jak-sär'tēz). The ancient name of the Sir-Daria.

Jaxt. See *Jagst*.

Jay (jā). **John.** Born at New York, Dec. 12, 1745: died at Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., May 17, 1829. An American statesman and jurist. He was a delegate to congress from New York 1774–76 and 1778–79, and drew up the constitution of New York in 1777. He was United States minister to Spain 1780–82; peace commissioner at Paris 1782–83; secretary for foreign affairs 1784–89; contributor to the "Federalist"; first chief justice of the United States Supreme Court 1789–95; unsuccessful candidate for governor of New York 1792; special minister to Great Britain 1794–95, and governor of New York 1795–1801.

Jay, William. Born at Tisbury, Wilts, May, 1769: died at Bath, Dec. 27, 1853. An English independent clergyman and religious writer. His best-known work is "Morning and Evening Exercises" (1842).

Jayadratha (ja-yad'rat-ha). A prince of the lunar race, and king of Sindhu. He married the daughter of Dhritarashtra, and was an ally of the Kauravas. In the absence of the Pandavas he carried off Draupadi, seized by them, he was spared, to be slain by Arjuna in the great battle.

Jayce, or **Jajce,** or **Jaitza** (yīt'sä). A town in Bosnia, situated on the Verbas in lat. 44° 16′ N. It has a noted waterfall. The territory of Jayce lost to Bosnia in 1391, and later Jayce became a power connected with both Turkey and Bosnia. It was acquired from Turkey by Hungary in 1463, and soon afterward was conquered by the Turks. Population (1885), 3,706.

Jay's Treaty. A name given to the treaty between Great Britain and the United States concluded by John Jay Nov. 19, 1794, and ratified by the United States in 1795. It contained provisions for the surrender to the United States of the northwestern military posts; for the settlement of the eastern boundary; for the payment of British debts and American claims; for the restriction of American trade in the West Indies; and for neutrality at sea.

Jazyges (jaz'i-jēz). A Sarmatian people who settled in Hungary about the beginning of the Christian era, and later were merged in the Magyars.

Jeaffreson (jef'ėr-son), **John Cordy.** Born at Framlingham, Suffolk, England, Jan. 14, 1831. An English novelist and miscellaneous writer. Among his works are "Isabel, the Young Wife and the Old Love," "A Book about Doctors" (1860), "Olive Blake's Good Work" (1864), "Live it Down" (1865), "Not Dead Yet" (1864), "Life of Robert Stephenson, etc." (1864), "Journals and Journalists, etc.," "A Book about Lawyers" (1866), "A Book about the Clergy" (1870), "Annals of Oxford" (1870), "The Real Lord Byron, etc." (1882), "The Real Shelley, etc." (1885), "Lady Hamilton and Lord Nelson" (1887), etc.

Jealous Wife, The. A comedy by George Colman the elder, produced in 1761. It is founded on the episode in Fielding's "Tom Jones" where Sophia takes refuge with Lady Bellaston.

Jeames (jēmz). [*Jeames*, formerly pron. jāmz, is a var. of *James*.] A conventional name for a footman or flunkey. Thackeray's "Jeames's Diary," which appeared in "Punch," is the diary of a footman, and he occasionally used the name as a pseudonym.

Jean de Meun (zhon dė muf') (**Jean Clopinel**) (klō-pē-nel'). Born at Meun-sur-Loire, Orléan-

ais, about 1250; died at Paris before Nov., 1305. One of the leading French poets of the 13th century. He is known chiefly as having continued, after a lapse of 40 years, "Le roman de la rose," a poem undertaken about 1237 by a young poet, Guillaume de Lorris, and left incomplete at the time of his death. In 1277 Jean de Meun was still a student in Paris. His translations into French include the "de re militari" of Vegetius (1284), the correspondence of Heloise and Abelard, and Gerald Barri's "Topographia Hiberniæ." "L'Amitié spirituelle," translated from the English of the monk Ælred, and the French translation of Boethius's "De consolatione philosophica" have both been lost. Between 1291 and 1296 Jean de Meun wrote his "Testament," a curious piece of work, couched in a thoroughly religious spirit, and yet replete with sarcasm and interesting criticism, especially of the women and of the mendicant orders of his day. Also *Jean de Marmoustier*.

Jean Jacques. See *Rousseau, Jean Jacques.*

Jean Jacques I. See *Dessalines.*

Jeanne d'Albret. See *Albret.*

Jeanne d'Arc. See *Joan of Arc.*

Jeanne d'Arc (zhan därk'). An opera by Gounod, produced at Paris in 1873.

Jean Paul. See *Richter, Jean Paul Friedrich.*

Jebeil (je-bāl' or **Jubeil** (ju-bāl'), or **Jebail** (je-bāl' or ju-bāl'). A town in Syria, situated on the Mediterranean 18 miles north-northeast of Beirut: the ancient Byblus, and biblical Gebal.

Jebus (jē'bus). An ancient name of Jerusalem. See *Jebusites.*

Jebusites (jeb'ū-zits). A Canaanitish nation which long withstood the Israelites. The stronghold of the Jebusites, Mount Zion, is now a part of the site of Jerusalem, of which they were dispossessed by David.

Jed (jed). [Ar. *jed*, the hand.] The two third-magnitude stars δ and ε Ophiuchi, which mark the giant's left hand. δ is Jed prior, and ε Jed posterior.

Jedaya Penini (je-dā'yä pe-nē'nē), or **Bedarshi** (be-där'shē). A Jewish poet and writer of the 14th century in Provence. The best-known of his works is his didactic poem, "Meditation on the World" ("Bechinath Olam"), on account of his eloquence and the elegance of his style, he was called "the Jewish Cicero."

Jedburgh (jed'bur'ō). The capital of Roxburghshire, Scotland, situated on the Jed 41 miles southeast of Edinburgh. Its abbey is one of the chief Scottish ecclesiastical ruins. It was founded in 1118 by David I., and existing ruins, well-proportioned and excellent in details, is Early English. What remains of the choir is massive Norman. A Romanesque doorway presents the figures of kings, in which the church is conspicuous. The nave and the central part of the church are practically perfect except that they have lost their vaults and part of their side walls. Jedburgh was famous in border warfare; and Jeddart justice was proverbially summary, hanging the culprit first and trying him afterward (also called Jedwood justice). Population (1891), 3,597.

Jeddah. See *Jidda.*

Jefferies (jef'riz), **John Richard**, called **Richard Jefferies.** Born near Swindon, Wiltshire, England, Nov. 6, 1848; died at Goring, Sussex (?), Aug. 14, 1887. An English miscellaneous writer, noted principally for his descriptions of nature. Author of "The Game-Keeper at Home" (1878), "Wild Life in a Southern County" (1879), "Nature near London" (1883), "Story of My Heart" (1883), "Life of the Fields" (1884), "Red-Deer" (1884), "Amaryllis at the Fair" (1887), etc.

Jefferson (jef'ėr-son). A river in Montana, formed by the union of the Beaver Head and Wisdom (or Big Hole) rivers in Madison County. It unites with the Madison and Gallatin to form the Missouri. Total length, about 200 miles.

Jefferson. The capital of Marion County, eastern Texas, situated on Big Cypress Bayou 40 miles northwest of Shreveport, Louisiana. Population (1890), 3,072.

Jefferson, Joseph. Born at Philadelphia, Feb. 20, 1829. A noted American actor. He is the fourth of his family and the third of his name on the stage. He made his first appearance as the child in "Pizarro" at the age of three years. Until 1856 he played minor parts and managed several Southern theaters. In 1858 he became prominent as Asa Trenchard in "Our American Cousin." Later he became a "star," and his Dr. Pangloss, Bob Acres, and Dr. Ollapod are well known. He is principally noted for his performance of Rip Van Winkle, his autobiography was published in 1890.

Jefferson, Mount. One of the summits of the Presidential Range, White Mountains, New Hampshire, near Mount Washington. Height, 5,736 feet.

Jefferson, Mount. A peak of the Cascade Mountains, Oregon, 75 miles southeast of Portland. Height, 10,900 feet.

Jefferson, Thomas. Born at Shadwell, Albemarle County, Va., April 2, 1743: died at Monticello, Albemarle County, July 4, 1826. The third President of the United States (1801–1809). He was a member of the Virginia House of Burgesses 1769–75 and 1776–78, and of the Continental Congress 1775–76, and drafted the Declaration of Independence 1776. He was governor of Virginia 1779–81; member of Congress 1783–84; United States minister to France 1784–89; secretary of state 1789–93; founder of the Democratic-Republican party. Vice-President 1797–1801, and President (elected as candidate of the Democratic-Republican party) two terms 1801–09. Among the chief events of his administrations were the war with Tripoli, the Louisiana Purchase, the reduction of the national debt, the exploration of the West, and the embargo.

Jefferson City. The capital of Missouri and of Cole County, situated on the Missouri in lat. 38° 35′ N., long. 92° 11′ W. Population (1890), 6,742.

Jeffersonville (jef'ėr-son-vil). A city and the capital of Clarke County, Indiana, situated on the Ohio at its falls, opposite Louisville, Kentucky. Population (1890), 10,666.

Jeffrey (jef'ri), **Francis**, Lord Jeffrey. Born at Edinburgh, Oct. 23, 1773: died Jan. 26, 1850. A Scottish critic, essayist, and jurist. He was the son of George Jeffrey, depute clerk in the Court of Session. He studied at Queen's College, Oxford, for a part of one year, 1791–92, and was admitted to the Scottish bar Dec. 16, 1794. The "Edinburgh Review" was started by a coterie of which Jeffrey, Sydney Smith, Brougham, and Horner were the chiefs, at the suggestion of Smith, who at the time was a curate in Yorkshire, and Jeffrey acted as editor. The first number was published Oct. 10, 1802. Its success was immediate. As Brougham was the principal political contributor, the politics of the "Review" were those of the Whigs. Jeffrey's legal practice continued to increase until July 2, 1830, when he was unanimously chosen dean of the Faculty of Advocates, succeeding the office-bearership of the "Review" to Macvey Napier. In 1830 he was appointed lord advocate. After the passage of the Reform Bill he was returned to Parliament for Edinburgh. See *Brougham*, 2. In May, 1834, he accepted a seat in the Court of Session, and became Lord Jeffrey. Jeffrey visited America in 1813 for six months.

Lord Jeffrey was no every-day man. He invented the trade of editorship. Before him an editor was a bookseller's drudge; he is now a distinguished functionary.

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Jeffreys (jef'riz), **George**, Baron Jeffreys. Born at Acton, Denbighshire, 1648: died at London, April 18, 1689. An English judge. He was called to the bar in 1668, and was appointed recorder of the city of London in 1671. Seeing no hope of further advancement from the popular party, with which he had hitherto been associated, he ingratiated himself with the Duke of York, with the result that he was appointed solicitor-general to the duke, and was knighted in 1677. In 1678 he was made recorder of London, a position which he was forced to resign by Parliament to retain in 1683. He became chief justice of Chester in 1680, and of England in 1683; was created Baron Jeffreys of Wem in 1685; and was made lord high chancellor of England on the accession of James II. to make himself an absolute monarch, and rendered himself notorious by the flagrant injustice and brutality which he displayed on the bench. (See *Bloody Assizes*.) He was implicated in the overthrow of James II., and died in the Tower of London.

Jehoahaz (jē-hō'a-haz). King of Israel 815–798 B. C. (Duncker), son of Jehu. He was held in subjection by the kings of Damascus, who continually kept him to reduce his army to 50 horsemen, 10 chariots, and 10,000 infantry. 2 Ki. xiii. 1–9.

Jehoiachin (jē-hoi'a-kin). King of Judah 597 B. C. (Duncker), son of Jehoiakim. He was, after a reign of three months and ten days, carried by the Babylonian captivity, with 10,000 of his subjects, by Nebuchadnezzar.

Jehoiada (jē-hoi'a-dā). High priest of Judah. When the usurper Queen Athaliah slew the members of the royal house of Judah in 843 B. C., he saved the prince Joash, whom he brought up in the temple. In 837 he headed a rebellion by which Athaliah was overthrown and Joash placed on the throne.

Jehoiakim (jē-hoi'a-kim). King of Judah 609–597 B. C. (Duncker), son of Josiah. He succeeded his brother Jehoahaz, who was deposed by Pharaoh-Necho. When he died Pharaoh-Necho in Carchemish by Nebuchadnezzar in 605, he remained virtually independent until 600, when Nebuchadnezzar invaded his kingdom and compelled his submission.

Jehol (yä'hol), or **Ching-te-fu** (ching'tē-fō'). A town in Mongolia, about lat. 41° N., long. 118° E. It contains a summer residence of the Chinese emperor.

Jehoram. See *Joram.*

Jehoshaphat (jē-hosh'a-fat). King of Judah about 875–848 B. C. (Duncker), son of Asa. He married his son Jehoram to Athaliah, daughter of Ahab, king of Israel, and Jezebel; and was defeated with Ahab at Ramoth-Gilead by the king of Syria. 1 Ki. xxii. 41–50, 2 Ki. viii. 16.

Jehoshaphat, Valley of. The name now given to the valley between Jerusalem and the Mount of Olives.

Jehovah. See *Yahveh.*

Jehu (jē'hū), son of Hanani. A prophet of Judah in the time of Jehoshaphat, 877–853 B. C.

Jehu, son of Jehoshaphat, son of Nimshi. King of Israel 843–816 B. C., and the founder of a new dynasty. He was captain of the army under Jehoram, son and successor of Ahab, and at the order of the prophet Elisha was anointed king, and commissioned with the execution of judgment on the house of Ahab. He then ruthlessly exterminated the old dynasty, and with it the worship and worshipers of Baal. In his war with Hazael of Syria he lost the East Jordan region. He is mentioned on the black obelisk of Shalmaneser III. 860–824 B. C. among the kings paying tribute.

Jehu. A common name for a coachman, especially a reckless one. See 2 Ki. ix. 20.

Jeisk. See *Yeisk.*

Jekyll, Dr., and Mr. Hyde. See *Strange Case, etc.*

Jelalabad (jel'a-lā-bād'), or **Jalalabad** (jal'a-lā-bād'). A town in Afghanistan, 77 miles east of Kabul. It was successfully defended by the British under Sale against the Afghans in 1842, and was held by the British 1878–80.

Jelāl-ed-din Rūmi (je-lāl'ed-den-rö' mē). Born at Balkh, central Asia, Sept. 30, 1207; died at Konieh, Asia Minor, Dec. 17, 1273. A Persian mystic poet. His chief work is the "Mathnawi" or "Mesnewi."

Jeletz. See *Yeletz.*

Jellachich de Buzim (yel'lä-chich dē bōt'sēm), Count **Joseph.** Born at Peterwardein, Slavonia, Oct. 16, 1801; died at Agram, Croatia, May 11, 1859. An Austrian general. He was appointed ban of Croatia in 1848, and served with distinction in the war against the Hungarian insurgents 1848–49.

Jellalabad. See *Jelalabad.*

Jellyby (jel'i-bi), **Mrs.** In Dickens's "Bleak House," a strong-minded woman, completely occupied with missionary schemes for Borrioboola-Gha, and having no time to attend to her household duties.

Jemez (hä'mäz), or **Emmes**, or **Hemes.** A division of the Tañoan linguistic stock of North American Indians, occupying the pueblo of Jemez, on Jemez River 20 miles northwest of Bernalillo, New Mexico. The pueblo of Pecos was formerly occupied by the eastern division of the people speaking the Jemez dialect, but since 1840 the few surviving members of the Pecos tribe have lived with their kindred at Jemez pueblo. The name is an adaptation of the Keresan name of Jemez pueblo. Number, 428. See *Tañoan.*

Jemmapes, or Jemappes (zha-mäp'). A village in the province of Hainaut, Belgium, 3 miles west of Mons. It is famous for the decisive victory gained by the French under Dumouriez over the Austrians under the Duke of Saxe-Teschen, Nov. 6, 1792. It was the first battle won for the republic, and was followed by the occupation of Belgium. Population (1890), 11,062.

Jemtland (yemt'länd). **1.** A (former) province of Sweden, about lat. 63° N., — **2.** A town of Sweden, formed from the former provinces of Jemtland and Herjedalen. Area, 19,593 square miles. Population (1890), 100,455.

Jena (yā'na). A city in the district of Apolda, Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach, situated on the Saale 45 miles southwest of Leipsic. It contains a castle. The university, founded by the elector John Frederick of Saxony, was formally opened in 1558, and reached the height of its celebrity in the end of the 18th century. It has a library of about 200,000 volumes, and the first German literary journal was published under its auspices in 1785. A victory was gained here by the French (numbering 100,000) under Napoleon over the Prussians and Saxons (numbering 60,000 under Prince Hohenlohe, Oct. 14, 1806. The Prussian loss was 12,000 killed and wounded, and 15,000 prisoners. The same day at Auerstadt, a few miles distant, Davout defeated another Prussian army. See *Auerstadt.*

Jenghiz Khan, or **Genghis Khan** (jen'gis khān), or **Jinghis Khan** (jin'gis khān), etc. (originally **Temuchin**). Born near the river Onon, Mongolia, 1162: died in Mongolia, 1227. A Mongol conqueror, son of Yesukai, a petty tribal chieftain. He proclaimed himself Khan of the Mongol nation in 1206; completed the conquest of northern China with the capture of Peking in 1215; and conquered central Asia 1218–23.

Jeniguch. See *Chowchewis.*

Jenil, or **Genil** (hā-nēl'). A river in Andalusia, Spain, joining the Guadalquivir 30 miles westsouthwest of Cordova. Length, about 150 miles.

Jenkin (jeng'kin), **Henry Charles Fleeming.** Born near Dungeness, March 25, 1833; died at Edinburgh, June 12, 1885. A British engineer and electrician. He began his education at the Edinburgh Academy, and matriculated in the University of Geneva in 1848, where he took the degree of M. A. The practical part of his profession he learned in Falmouth shops at Manchester. In 1859 he began, with Sir William Thomson, experiments to determine the resistance and insulation of electric cables, and from 1858 to 1874 was especially occupied with practical work in cable telegraphy. The reports to the British Association of the committee on "electric standards" in 1861 are largely his work. He was elected F. R. S. in 1865, and professor of engineering in University College, London, and in 1868 to the same chair in Edinburgh University.

Jenkins (jeng'kinz), **Edward.** Born at Bangalore, India, 1838. A British author. He is an advanced Liberal, and has written a number of books and pamphlets on political and social subjects: the best-known of these is "Ginx's Baby" (1870).

Jenkins, Thornton Alexander. Born in Orange County, Va., Dec. 11, 1811: died at Washington,

D. C., Aug. 9, 1893. An American naval officer. He was chief of staff of Farragut's squadron in the Mississippi River during the Civil War, and was promoted rear-admiral in 1870.

Jenkinson (jeng'kin-son), **Anthony.** Died at Tighe, Rutland, Feb., 1611. An English sailor, merchant, and explorer. He began his career in the Levant trade, visiting most of the Mediterranean countries. In 1557 he met Soloman the Great at Aleppo, from whom he obtained privileges for trade in Turkish ports. In 1557 he was appointed captain-general of the Muscovy Company fleet, and their agent for three years. Their fleet reached the Dwina by way of the North (August 14, 1557, where he left it and proceeded overland to Moscow (Dec. 6). He was cordially received by the Czar, under whose protection he was enabled to proceed by way of Nijni Novgorod, Astrakhan, the Caspian Sea, and Khiva to Bokhara, where he arrived Dec. 23, 1558. After two months he returned to Moscow and London by the same route. In 1561 the journey was repeated as far as Astrakhan (June, 1562), whence he made a somewhat unsuccessful descent into Persia. He returned to Moscow Aug. 20, 1563, and to London, Sept. 28, 1564. He was the first Englishman to penetrate central Asia.

Jenkinson, Charles, first Earl of Liverpool. Born at Winchester, April 26, 1727; died at London, Dec. 17, 1808. An English politician, secretary at war under Lord North 1778–82, and president of the Board of Trade 1784–1801. He wrote "A Treatise on the Coins of the Realm" (1805), etc.

Jenkinson, Ephraim. A venerable-looking swindler in Goldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield."

He sells the vicar out of his horse.

Jenkinson, Robert Banks, second Earl of Liverpool. Born June 7, 1770; died at London, Dec. 4, 1828. An English politician, eldest son of Charles Jenkinson, first Earl of Liverpool. He was educated at Charterhouse and at Oxford 1786–89. In 1790 he went to Paris, and was present at the capture of the Bastille. He entered Parliament in 1790. In 1796 he became by courtesy Lord Hawkesbury (Baron Hawkesbury 1803), and in 1799 was made master of the mint. In 1801 he took part in the Egyptian campaign with a seat in the cabinet. In 1806 he was responsible for the failure to evacuate Malta according to the treaty of Amiens. On May 12, 1808, he was transferred to the peerage, and became leader of the House of Lords. During the Whig ministry 1806–07 he led the opposition. Returning to the House once March 25, 1809, he opposed the Catholic claims with great spirit. He became earl of Liverpool upon the death of his father (Dec., 1808). From June, 1812, to April, 1827, he was premier in a Tory ministry. He took a prominent part in settling Napoleon to St. Helena, and in the readjustment of French affairs in 1815 and 1818. During the reform struggle he uniformly followed the policy of forcible repression until 1826, when he seems to have recognized the necessity of modifying the Corn Laws.

Jenkins's Ear, War of. The name popularly given to the war between Great Britain and Spain which broke out in 1739, and became merged in the War of the Austrian Succession. Its immediate cause was the appearance of an English mariner, Robert Jenkins, who said (and that he had been tortured by the Spaniards, with the loss of his ear.

Jenne (jen'ne), or **Jinne** (jin'ne). A town in Sudan, western Africa, situated on the Niger about 350 miles southwest of Timbuktu.

Jenner (jen'er), **Edward.** Born at Berkeley, Gloucestershire, May 17, 1749; died there, Jan. 26, 1823. An English physician, famous as the discoverer of vaccination. In 1770 he became a pupil of John Hunter in London, and also studied at the same time in St. George's Hospital. In 1773 he began to practise in Berkeley. His investigation of cowpox began very early, and was suggested by the local rustic tradition that the dairymaids who contracted the disease were exempt from smallpox. On May 14, 1796, he vaccinated a boy of eight with lymph from the hand of a dairymaid, and on July 1 inoculated the same boy with smallpox. The experiment was successful; an account of it was published June, 1798. The practice of vaccination gradually gained ground until in 1800 a great part of this time was taken up by the inoculation of Dr. Pugh, until of it, in America. Honors came to him from every quarter, and on June 2, 1802, a grant of £10,000 was made to him by Parliament.

Jenner, Thomas. Flourished 1631–56. An author, engraver, and publisher. In the reigns of Charles I. and Charles II. he kept a print-shop at the Royal Exchange which was frequented by Pepys and Evelyn. Among his works are the "Soul's Solace: with thirty curious copper-plate engravings" (1631), "Directions for the English Traveller" (1645) "A Further Narrative of the Passages of these Times" (1648), "Londo's Blame if not its Shame" (1654). *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

Jenolan Caves. A group of limestone caves in the Blue Mountains, New South Wales.

Jenyns (jen'inz), **Soame.** Born at London, Jan. 1, 1704; died there, Dec. 18, 1787. An English miscellaneous writer. In 1742 he entered St. John's College, Cambridge, leaving without a degree in 1725. He published anonymously "The Art of Dancing: a poem" (1727) and a collection of poems (1752). He was returned to Parliament in 1742. In 1757 he published a "Free Enquiry into the Nature and Origin of Evil," and in 1765 "The Objections to the Taxation of our American Colonies by the Legislature of Great Britain briefly considered." His "View of the Internal Evidences of the Christian Religion" was published in 1776. "Jenyns' prose style was regarded by his contemporaries as a model of ease and elegance." *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

Jephthah (jef'thä). [Heb., 'God] opens' or 'makes free.'] A chieftain and judge of Israel whose history is given in Judges xi.–xii. When he went to battle against the Ammonites, he vowed that whatsoever should come forth from his house to meet him on his return "in peace from the children of Ammon" should be offered up as a burnt-offering. The Ammonites were routed, and as Jephthah returned the first to come out to meet him was his daughter and only child. She consented to the fulfilment of his vow after a respite of two months.

Jephthah. An oratorio by Handel, finished in 1751. It was produced in 1752, and was the last he composed, as he became blind at this time.

Jephthes (jef'thez), or **Jephtha.** A play by George Buchanan, written between 1539 and 1542.

Jequitinhonha (zhä-kē-tēn-yōn'yä), or **Rio Grande do Belmonte** (rē'o grän'dā dō bel-mon'tā). A river in Brazil which flows into the Atlantic about lat. 16° S., long. 38° 50' W. Length, about 500 miles; navigable for 84 miles. The Belo Grande, about 100 miles from the mouth, is one of the largest affluents in South America.

Jerace (yä-rä'che), **Francesco.** Born at Polestina, Calabria, 1853. An Italian sculptor.

Jerba (jer'bä). An island in the Gulf of Cabes, belonging to Tunis; the ancient Meninx. It is known as the island of the lotus-eaters, and was the scene of the passage of 18,000 Christians by the Turks, May 11, 1560. *Poole.*

Jeremiah (jer-e-mī'ä). [Heb., prob. 'the Lord's appointed (or exalted) one.'] The second of the greater prophets of Israel. He lived and prophesied during the reigns of the kings of Judah from Josiah to Hezekiah (from 629 to about 580 B. C.). The book of his prophecy gives numerous details of his personal history. It is largely occupied with denunciations of the sins of the nation and warnings of evils to come on account of them. Some of his prophetic utterances were accompanied and illustrated by symbolical actions.

Jeremy. A witty valet in Congreve's "Love for Love."

Jeremy Diddler. See *Diddler.*

Jerez, Francisco. See *Xerez.*

Jerez (or **Xerez**) **de la Frontera** (thā-reth' dā lä fron-tā'rä). A city in the province of Cadiz, Spain, situated near the Guadalete 14 miles northeast of Cadiz; probably the ancient Asta Regia. It is celebrated for the production and export of sherry wine. It was the scene of a victory of the Saracens under Tarik over the West Goths under Roderic in 711. Alfonso X. reconquered it in the middle of the 13th century. Population (1887), 61,708.

Jerez de los Caballeros (thā-reth' dā lōs kä-bäl-yā'ros). A town in the province of Badajoz, Spain, 39 miles south of Badajoz. Population (1887), 8,953.

Jericho (jer'i-kō). In Bible geography, a city of Palestine, situated west of the Jordan and 11 miles east-northeast of Jerusalem. It was destroyed by Joshua and rebuilt by Ahab; was the residence of Herod the Great; was destroyed by Vespasian, rebuilt by Hadrian, and finally destroyed by the Arabs.

Jermyn (jer'min), **Henry,** Earl of St. Albans. Born in England about 1600; died at London, Jan., 1684. An English statesman. In 1624 he was attached to the British embassy in Paris, and was returned to Parliament for Liverpool in Dec., 1628, for Bury in 1640. He became vice-chamberlain to the queen. He represented St. Edmondsbury in the Long Parliament, and was involved in the "first army plot" which was discovered by Parliament, March 1641. In the hostilities which followed he was engaged mainly in procuring war material on the Continent. He returned to England in 1643, was wounded at Auburn Chase Sept. 21, 1643, and was raised to the peerage as Baron Jermyn of St. Edmondsbury, Sept. 8. He returned to France with the queen in 1644 and directed her correspondence, the interception of which exposed the king's attempt to procure foreign aid. After the death of Charles I. he remained in France with Charles II. On April 27, 1660, he was created earl of St. Albans. At the Restoration Jermyn received many favors, his success being largely due to his influence with the queen mother. He was made ambassador to Paris, and employed himself in strengthening the influence of Louis XIV.

Jeroboam (jer-ō-bō'am) **I.** King of Israel 953–927 B. C. (Duncker), son of Nebat of the tribe of Ephraim. He organized a revolt of the ten northern tribes against Rehoboam, and founded the kingdom of Israel (1 K. xi.–xv., 2 Chron. ix.–xv.).

Jeroboam II. King of Israel 790–749 B. C. (Duncker), son of Joash whom he succeeded. He was the most prosperous of the kings of Israel (2 Ki. xii.).

Jerome (je-rom' or jer'om), Saint (**Eusebius Hieronymus**). [Gr. *Ἱερώνυμος*, sacred name; L. *Hieronymus*, It. *Girolamo, Girolamo*, Sp. *Jerónimo, Jerome*, Pg. *Jeronimo*, F. *Jérôme*, G. *Hieronymus.*] Born at Stridon, Pannonia, about 340; died at Bethlehem, Sept. 30, 420. A father of the Latin Church. He studied at Rome under Donatus the grammarian and Victorinus the rhetorician. In 373, during a journey through the Orient, he was attacked with a severe illness, on recovering from which he devoted himself to an ecclesiastical life. He became a presbyter at Antioch in 379, and in 382 removed to Rome, where he became secretary to Pope Damasus. After the death of this pontiff he entered a monastery at Bethlehem. He published a Latin version of the Bible, known as the Vulgate (which see), and by his knowledge of Greek and Hebrew introduced the treasures of the Eastern Church into the West. The best edition of his works is that by Vallarsi (1734–42).

Jérôme, King of Westphalia. See *Bonaparte.*

Jerome in the Wilderness. A painting by Titian, in the Brera at Milan. The solitary figure of the saint is broadly and vigorously treated. The background brings to mind a wild scene in Friuli, with its rocks, pines, and granite cliffs.

Jerome of Prague. Born at Prague, Bohemia, about 1365; burned at Constance, Baden, May 30, 1416. A Bohemian religious reformer, an associate and follower of Huss. He was condemned for heresy by the Council of Constance, 1415–16.

Jeronimo (je-ron'i-mō), or **Hieronimo** (hi-e-ron'i-mō), **The first part of.** A play by Thomas Kyd. It was acted in 1588 or 1592. The only version extant was printed in part 8vo. The second part was called "The Spanish Tragedy" (which see). Jeronimo, the hero of both, is an old man, the marshal of Spain, who goes mad with grief over the murder of his son. His ravings were ridiculed by contemporary and later dramatists, and became regular expletives in the slang of the period. Shakspere alludes to this in his "Go by Jeronymy" in his "taming of the Shrew."

The two "Jeronimo" or "Hieronimo" plays were, as has been said, extremely popular, and it is positively known that Jonson himself, and probably others, were employed from time to time to freshen them up. The consequence that the exact authorship of particular passages is somewhat problematical. Both plays, however, display, nearly in perfection, the rant, not altogether unpoetical, always extravagant, from which Shakespere protected the stage. *Saintsbury,* Hist. of Elizabethan Lit., p. 54.

Jerrold (jer'old), **Douglas William.** Born at London, Jan. 3, 1803; died there, June 8, 1857. An English dramatist, satirist, and humorist. He was the eldest son of Samuel Jerrold, actor, and was brought on the stage when a child. In later life he occasionally acted, but was never inclined to the profession. His education was very slight: his knowledge of Latin, French, Italian, and English literature was largely or entirely self-acquired. From 1813 to 1815 he served as midshipman in the royal navy, which was engaged in operations against Napoleon at Flushing. Returning to London in 1816, he maintained himself as apprentice to a printer, and by contributions to periodical literature. A play, "More Frightened than Hurt," was produced in London April 30, 1821, and later in Paris. "Black-eyed Susan, or All in the Downs," produced June 8, 1829, at the Surrey Theatre, was his first important success. It was brought out also at Paris, and ran for one hundred nights in 1829. In 1830 he undertook the management of the Strand Theatre without success. He now turned his attention to the reviews and magazines, contributing to the "Athenæum," "Blackwood's," etc. He attached himself to "Punch" at its appearance in 1841, and was a constant contributor until his death. His satirical "Story of a Feather" (1844–45) first appeared in "Punch." From 1852 until his death he edited "Lloyd's Weekly Newspaper," which was originally "Douglas Jerrold's Weekly Newspaper." He wrote about 40 plays.

Jerrold, William Blanchard. Born at London, Dec. 23, 1826; died at Westminster, March 10, 1884. An English journalist and author, eldest son of Douglas Jerrold. On the death of his father he succeeded to the editorship of "Lloyd's Weekly Newspaper," which he edited until 1864. He served in the North in the Civil War. His chief work is a "Life of Napoleon III." (1873–82).

Jerry Sneak. See *Sneak.*

Jersey (jer'zi). The largest, most important, and southernmost of the Channel Islands, capital St. Helier's, situated in lat. 49° 10' N., long 2° 7' W. It exports potatoes, cattle, fruit, oysters, granite, etc. The government is vested in a lieutenant-governor appointed by the British crown, and the "States" or local legislature. It is the Mt. Cenera. Length, 10 miles. Breadth, 5 to 6 miles. Area, 45 square miles. Population (1891), 54,518.

Jersey City. The capital of Hudson County, New Jersey, situated on the Hudson opposite New York. It is the terminus of many railway and steamer lines, and has important manufactures of tobacco, etc. It was formerly called Paulus Hook, and was incorporated as a city of Jersey in 1820, and as Jersey City in 1838. Population (1890), 163,003.

Jerseys (jer'ziz), **The.** A collective name for East Jersey and West Jersey, into which New Jersey was temporarily divided in 1676.

Jerusalem (je-rö'sa-lem). [Heb. *Yerishālēm* or *Yerishālayim*, probably 'city of peace'; in the Assyrian inscriptions *Ursalimmu*; in the tablets of Tel-el-Amarna *Uru-Salim*; Gr. *Ἱεροσόλυμα, Ἱερουσαλήμ.*] The ancient capital of Palestine, regarded by the Jews still as their sacred city, and as a holy city by both Christians and Mohammedans. Its identity with Salem (Gen. xiv. 18) is disputed. It first appears as Jebus, or the city of the Jebusites, from whom David captured it or its site, establishing himself in the "stronghold of Zion," and making it his capital. Its situation was suitable for a national metropolis: it lay in the territory of the mighty tribe of Judah, and virtually in the center of the country, 35 miles from the sea and about 19 from the Jordan, while it was the more secure from being some distance off the great highroad of the nations. It was also a mountain city, situated in the heart of the "hill country," surrounded by limestone hills, and itself on the edge of the chain, its highest point being 2,582 feet above sea-level. Solomon beautified it by erecting the temple as a stable national sanctuary, and otherwise, and surrounded the city with a

real wall. The secession of the ten tribes under Solomon's son Rehoboam left Jerusalem the capital of the southern kingdom only. Under Rehoboam it was invaded by the Egyptian king Shishak, and the temple and palace were in part despoiled (about 970 B.C.). Under Jehoram (about 885) the temple was again plundered by Arabian and Philistine hordes. Jehoash, king of Israel, defeating King Amaziah (about 837), made a wide breach in the walls and spoiled the city. Under Uzziah (809–757) Jerusalem and all Judah enjoyed prosperity, but were visited by an earthquake. Hezekiah provided the city with water by means of a subterranean canal; in his reign it was besieged without success by Sennacherib. After Josiah fell in the battle of Megiddo, Judah was at the mercy of Egypt. Jehoiakim, Josiah's successor (596), was carried off in chains to Babylon. Jehoiachin, after a terrible siege of 18 months, again captured Jerusalem (596). The Babylonians now carried off all the treasures that remained; the temple was burned, and the city and land deserted by all but the very poorest class. In 586 Zedekiah, a deserter and traitor, beheld the slaughter of the temple, and a large colony, comprising all classes, returned to Judah. After many delays the temple was finished in 516, and the city and its walls were rebuilt and fortified about 445. In 320 Jerusalem was taken by Ptolemy I. Soter. The high priest Simeon the Just (about 300–270) effected many improvements in the city. In Judas Maccabæus's time the temple was purified and consecrated anew in 165. The city enjoyed prosperity under John Hyrcanus I (135–106), but a struggle for the throne between Aristobulus and Hyrcanus II resulted in Pompey's taking Jerusalem in 63 and reducing it, and in an invasion in 40 by the Parthians. In 37 B.C. Jerusalem was taken by Herod with the aid of the Romans. Herod embellished it with palaces, theaters, gymnasia, etc., and especially by the rebuilding of the temple. He also completed the reconstruction of a fortress built by John Hyrcanus, named Antonia, after Mark Antony. Soon after Herod's death Judæa was reduced to a Roman province, and Jerusalem was often the scene of riots and bloody encounters between the Jews and the Roman soldiery. The oppressive rule of the procurator Gessius Florus, led to resistance which ended in the destruction of Jerusalem. The city, with its triple walls, was besieged first by Cestius Florus in the summer of 66; after two years by the emperors Vespasian and Titus. Within it was ravaged by party quarrels, famine, and pestilence; and at last, after a most heroic resistance, it fell in 70 A.D. Its temple was burned, and it lost forever its political importance. For more than 50 years after its destruction by Titus, Jerusalem ceased to exist. About the time of Hadrian it was refounded as a town on its site, which he named Ælia Capitolina, or simply Ælia, and settled with a colony of veterans. About the same time a revolt under Bar Cochba occurred, in which the Romans massacred Jews and made attempted to rebuild the temple; and it took Julius Severus, the greatest general of his time, two years to recapture it. In the site of the temple two heathen temples were now erected. Jews were forbidden to enter it on pain of death, and a swine was sculptured over the gate leading to Bethlehem. Christian pilgrimages to Jerusalem began as early as the 3d century. Helena, mother of Constantine, visited it in 326, and the empress Eudocia in 438, and numerous churches were erected on the holy places. It was an episcopal see subordinate to Cæsarea till after the Council of Chalcedon (451), when it became an independent patriarchate. It was taken by the Persians in 614, but was regained by Heraclius in 629. In 637 it fell into the hands of the Saracen Omar: it had then about 50,000 inhabitants. In 969 it passed over to Egyptian Fatimites. From 1099 to 1187 it was the capital of the Kingdom of Jerusalem of the Crusaders, who slew most of the Mohammedan and Jewish inhabitants. Captured in 1187 by Saladin, it was surrendered in 1229 to the emperor Frederick II. In 1244 it has been in possession of the Mohammedans, and since 1517 under Turkish rule. In 1800 Napoleon planned the capture of Jerusalem, but gave up his intention. Mehemet Ali, pasha of Egypt, took possession of it in 1832; in 1834 it was seized and held for some time by insurgent Bedouins; and in 1840 it was again restored to the sultan. Modern Jerusalem is a city of the vilayet of Syria, Asiatic Turkey, situated in lat. 31° 47′ N., long. 35° 13′ E. The Christian quarter occupies the north-west of it, the Mohammedan the northeast, the Jewish the south-east, and the Armenian the southwest. It is the residence of the Pasha of Palestine, and is now connected with Jaffa by railway. The most conspicuous edifice is the Haram esh Sherif, on the supposed site of the temple. Population, estimated, about 40,000.

Jerusalem. An opera by Verdi, produced at Paris in 1847.

Jerusalem, Council of. A council of the apostles, elders, and brethren, convened at Jerusalem (Acts xv.), for the settlement of questions that had arisen regarding the recognition of Gentile Christians and the obligation of their being circumcised. The deliverance of the council is given in Acts xv. 23–29.

Already the peace of the flourishing community at Antioch had been disturbed by some of the more zealous converts from Jerusalem, who still asserted the indispensable necessity of circumcision. Paul and Barnabas proceeded as delegates from the community at Antioch; and what is called the Council of Jerusalem, a full assembly of all the apostles then present in the metropolis, solemnly debated this great question.

Milman, Hist. of Christianity, I. 405.

Jerusalem, Kingdom of. A Christian kingdom in Syria, 1100–87, largely under French influence. It was continued as a titular kingdom, now held nominally by the house of Austria.

Jerusalem Chamber. A room at the southwest side of Westminster Abbey, dating from 1376 or 1386. Henry IV. died in this room. The Upper House of Convocation of the Province of Canterbury meets in it. It probably derives its name from tapestries with the history of Jerusalem on them, which hung on the walls.

Jerusalem Coffee House. An old house in Cornhill, London. It is one of the oldest of the newspaper rooms, and is frequented by merchants and captains connected with the commerce of China, India, and Australia.

Timbs.

Jerusalem Delivered, It. **Gerusalemme Liberata.** An epic poem by Torquato Tasso, relating to the deliverance of Jerusalem from the unbelievers by the Crusaders under Godfrey of Bouillon (published 1581; English translations by Fairfax, 1600, and James, 1865).

Jervis (jer'vis), **John,** Earl St. Vincent. Born at Meaford, Jan. 9, 1735; died March 14, 1823. An English admiral. He entered the royal navy as able seaman Jan. 4, 1749. Sept. 24, 1757, he was promoted rear-admiral, and in 1790 was returned to Parliament for Wycombe. Feb. 1, 1793, he became vice-admiral, and on July 1, 1795, admiral. On Nov. 29, 1795, he joined the fleet on the coast of Corsica as commander-in-chief. Sept. 25, 1796, he was ordered to abandon Corsica and the Mediterranean and to defend the Channel. To prevent the junction of the allied fleet with the French squadron at Brest, he took up a position off Cape St. Vincent Feb., 1797. On Feb. 14 a battle was fought, resulting in the capture of four Spanish ships. He was at once gazetted to an earldom with the title of St. Vincent. He relinquished his command June 15, 1799. In the summer of 1800 he again assumed office in command of the Channel fleet. In 1801 he became first lord of the admiralty. On the collapse of the Addington ministry and the return of Pitt to power, St. Vincent's retirement from the admiralty became necessary. After the death of Pitt he again entered the service with the acting rank of admiral of the fleet, March, 1806, but was relieved April 24, 1807.

Jervis, Sir John. Born Jan. 12, 1802: died at London, Nov. 1, 1856. An English jurist, lord chief justice of the Common Pleas. He was second cousin of John Jervis, Earl St. Vincent. He studied at Trinity College, Cambridge, and was called to the bar in 1824. From 1836 to 1852 he reported in the Exchequer court. Dec., 1852, he was returned for Chesterton a Liberal in the first reform Parliament. He was appointed solicitor-general at the attorney-general in the same year. July 16, 1850, he was appointed lord chief justice of the Common Pleas. In 1848 were passed three bills which bear his name, regulating the duties of jurisdiction of the peace.

Jesi (yā'sē). A city in the province of Ancona, eastern Italy, situated on the Esino 16 miles west-southwest of Ancona: the ancient Æsis or Æsium. It has a cathedral, and is noted as the birthplace of the emperor Frederick II. Population, about 9,000.

Jesse (jes'e). The father of David, king of Israel.

Jesse, John Heneage. Born 1815; died at London, July 7, 1874. An English historical writer. He published "Memoirs of the Court of England during the Reign of the Stuarts" (1840), and similar works.

Jessel (jes'el), Sir **George.** Born at London, Feb. 1, 1824; died there, March 21, 1883. An English jurist. He was the son of a Jewish merchant. He graduated at London University in 1843, and was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1847. Jessel was returned to Parliament for Andover in 1868, and was appointed solicitor-general in 1871. During his tenure of office occurred the Geneva arbitration. In 1873 he was made master of the rolls.

Jessel Island. See *Jaisalmir.*

Jessica (jes'i-kā). In Shakspere's "Merchant of Venice," the daughter of Shylock. She elopes with Lorenzo, taking her father's jewels and money. "A most beautiful pagan, a most sweet Jew."

Jesso. See *Yezo.*

Jessonda. An opera by Spohr, first produced at Cassel in 1823, and at London in 1840.

Jessor, or **Jessore** (jes-sōr'). A district in Bengal, British India, intersected by lat. 23° N., long. 89° 30′ E. Area, 2,276 square miles. Population (1881), 1,577,249.

Jests of Gonnella. The jests of the domestic fool of Nicolo d'Este: they were printed in 1506.

Jesuits (jez'ū-its). [So called first, it is said, by Calvin, about 1550; from the name given to the order by its founder, XI. *Societas Jesu*, the Company (or Society) of Jesus.] The members of the "Society of Jesus" (or "Company of Jesus"), founded by Ignatius Loyola in 1534, and confirmed by the Pope in 1540. Its membership includes two general classes (laymen, or temporal coadjutors, and priests) and six grades: namely, novices, formed temporal coadjutors, approved scholastics formed spiritual coadjutors, the professed of three vows, and the professed of four vows. The professed of the four vows are the most influential class: they form the general congregation, and fill the higher offices; and the leading missions. The general is elected for life by the general congregation. They were expelled from France in 1594; restored in 1603; again expelled in 1764, and for the last time in 1880. They were expelled from Spain in 1767, and at different times from various other countries. In 1773 the order was suppressed by Pope Clement XIV., but it was revived in 1814.

Jesus (jē'zus). [Gr. *Iesous*, Saviour, from Heb. *Jehoshua* or *Joshua*, Jehovah is salvation: used in Acts vii. 45, Heb. iv. 8 for Joshua.] The personal name of the founder of Christianity, often joined with the official name *Christ*, the Anointed One. See *Jesus of Nazareth* and *Christ Jesus.* He is the central figure in the Christian religion, belief in whom as the Son of God and the Savior of men is its distinctive characteristic. His personality has been the subject of much controversy. The Trinitarian doctrine that there is but one God and yet three equal subjects or "persons" in one Godhead is that now accepted generally throughout Christendom. The names of the Father and Son being regarded as the same, as was maintained in the early church by the Homoousians in opposition to the Homoiousians who held that their natures are only similar and the Arian-Anomœans, who held that they are different. According to the narratives of the four gospels, Jesus was born of Mary a virgin of the royal Davidic family of Judah (Luke ii. 4), at Bethlehem; was brought up as a carpenter in the workshop of his reputed father; entered, when about 30 years of age, on a public ministry, traveled for two years chiefly in Galilee, preaching, healing, teaching and working miracles, especially of healing, accompanied more or less by the men whom he had chosen as his disciples; was then taken up to Jerusalem, subjected to an irregular trial on a charge of blasphemy, handed over by the Jews to Pilate, the Roman governor, and ultimately sent by him to execution, died on the cross, was buried, and on the morning of the third day rose again from the dead; was afterward seen of many witnesses; and forty days later ascended into Heaven. The birth of Jesus is now placed by the best authorities a few years before the period from which we reckon our years in the vulgar or Christian era.

Jesús, Raphael de. See *Raphael de Jesús.*

Jesus College. A college of Cambridge University, England, founded in 1496 by John Alcock, bishop of Ely, on the site of a Benedictine monastery. The chapel is the old convent church, somewhat cut down: its architecture is Norman and Early English, with some Perpendicular interpolations.

Jesus College. A college of the University of Oxford, founded in 1571 by Queen Elizabeth: originally intended for Welsh students. It was rebuilt in 1621–67, and restored in 1856. The chapel (built 1621) is notable for its wainscoting of panelled oak, and the hall for its magnificent screen.

Jesus Disputing with the Doctors. A painting by Paolo Veronese, in the Royal Museum at Madrid.

Jethro (jeth'rō). [Heb., 'excellence.'] A priest or chief of the Midianites who inhabited the southern point of Sinai, the father of seven daughters, one of whom, Zipporah, was married to Moses. In Ex. iii. 1, Num. x. 29 the name is given as Reuel. Perhaps the latter was his personal name, and Jethro an honorary title, or the discrepancy of the names by may be due to separate and independent narratives. By the advice of Jethro, Moses appointed deputies to judge the people and to share the burden of government with him (Ex. xviii.).

Jeu de Paume (zhē dē pōm). **Hall of the.** [F., 'tennis.'] A building in Versailles, France. It is famous for the oath to form a constitution sworn here by the representatives of the Third Estate June 20, 1789.

Jeunesse Dorée (zhē-nes'-dō-rā'). [F., 'gilded youth.'] In French history, a band of young men who formed a reactionary faction against the Jacobins after the 9th Thermidor, year 2 (July 27, 1794).

Jever (yā'fer). A town in Oldenburg, Germany, 34 miles north-northwest of Oldenburg; formerly the chief town of Jeverland, an old division of Friesland.

Jevons (jev'onz), **William Stanley.** Born at Liverpool, Sept. 1, 1835; drowned while bathing near Hastings, Aug. 13, 1882. An English economist and logician. He was the son of a hardware and iron merchant of Liverpool. He entered University College, London, in 1851, and studied chemistry with his cousin, Sir Henry Roscoe. In 1863 he became assayer to the new mint at Sydney, Australia, resigning his appointment in 1859 to return to University College. From 1863 to 1865 he published numerous papers on meteorology and finance. In 1866 appeared his "Pure Logic, or the Logic of Quality apart from Quantity," based on the work of Boole. In 1865 he published a work on the exhaustion of the coal-mines. He was appointed to the chair of logic and political economy at Owens College, Manchester, in 1866, and to the professorship of political economy at University College in 1876. This he resigned in 1880. He published "The Substitution of Similars" (1869), "Studies in Deductive Logic" (1880), "The Principles of Science" (1874), "The Theory of Political Economy" (1871).

Jew, The Wandering. See *Wandering Jew, The.*

Jewel (jū'el), **John.** Born May 24, 1522; died at Monkton Farleigh, Sept. 23, 1571. Bishop of Salisbury. He graduated at Oxford in Merton College in 1540, and was elected fellow of Corpus Christi in 1542. On the accession of Mary in 1553, Jewel was deprived of his

fellowship, and died to Frankfort March 13, 1555. On Mary's death he returned to England. His letters to Peter Martyr and other friends at this time are a valuable source of historical information. He was appointed a disputant at the Westminster Conference in 1559, preacher at Paul's Cross in June, 1560, and bishop of Salisbury in July, 1560. In 1562 appeared his "Apologia pro Ecclesia Anglicana," the first methodical statement of the Church of England's position against the Church of Rome. Jewel's complete works were collected under the direction of Archbishop Bancroft and published in 1609.

Jew of Malta, The. A play by Marlowe. It was written after 1588, and was frequently acted between 1591 and 1596. It was revived in 1601 and 1633, and in 1818 Kean produced an altered version at Drury Lane. The earliest English edition extant is dated 1633, and was edited, somewhat altered, by T. Heywood. It presents the popular idea of an avaricious, murderous Jew.

The Jew was an older play of "The Jew," named by Stephen Gosson in his "School of Abuse" as setting forth "the greediness of worldly choosers and the bloody minds of usurers," which seem to have been a treatment more or less after the two fables which form the groundwork of Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice." Some years after the death of Marlowe we find either Gosson's play or the existence of a play to which Barabas of "The Jew of Malta" is made one with the Jew of the other play. It has, therefore, some rough features of resemblance to "The Merchant of Venice," and in the course of this piece it is to be observed that Barabas changes his name to Joseph.

Morley, English Writers, X. 117.

Jews (jōz). [From *Judah.*] Loosely, the Semitic nation that was earlier called Hebrews, Israelites, or the children of Israel; strictly, the people descended from the tribes of Judah and Benjamin (see *Judah, Kingdom of*). After the destruction of Jerusalem (70 A. D.) these were scattered throughout other countries. They still remain a distinct people, often oppressed and persecuted, but retaining their nationality and distinguished by specific characteristics. Their number at the present time is estimated at little over six millions, five millions of them being in Europe.

Jewsbury (joz'ber-i), **Geraldine Endsor.** Born at Measham, Derbyshire, in 1812; died Sept. 23, 1880. An English novelist. She was the daughter of Thomas Jewsbury of Manchester. In 1841 she became associated with Jane Carlyle and his wife, and removed to Chelsea, to be near them, in 1854. Among her novels are "Zoe" (1845), "The Half-Sisters" (1848), "Sorrows of Gentility" (1856), etc.; and she wrote several children's stories and short tales.

Jewsbury, Maria Jane (afterward Mrs. **Fletcher**), Born at Measham, Derbyshire, England, about 1800; died at Poonah, India, Oct. 4, 1853. An English author, sister of Geraldine. She wrote "Phantasmagoria, etc.," "Letters to the Young," "Lays of Leisure Hours," etc. Her best work appeared in the Athenæum.

Jeypore (jī-pōr'), or **Jaipur** (jī-pōr'). **1.** A native state in Rajputana, India, intersected by lat. 27° N., long. 76° E. It passed under British protection in 1818. Area, 15,349 square miles. Population (1891), 2,832,276.

2. The capital of the state of Jeypore, situated in lat. 26° 55′ N., long. 75° 52′ E. It is the chief city of Rajputana, and an important financial center, and is noted for its fine buildings. It was founded in 1728. Population (1891), 158,805.

Jezebel (jez'e-bel). The wife of Ahab, king of Israel, whom she married before his accession, and by whom she became the mother of Athaliah, queen of Judah, and of Ahaziah and Joram, kings of Israel. She was a Phenician princess, daughter of Ethbaal, king of the Sidonians, and established the Phenician worship at the court of Ahab. She was put to death by order of Jehu.

Jezreel (jez'rē-el), mod. **Zerin** (ze-rēn'). In Bible geography, a city in the plain of Jezreel, Palestine, situated near Mount Gilboa, 55 miles north of Jerusalem. It was the capital of Israel under the dynasty of Ahab. Ahaziah and Joram were killed here by Jehu.

Jhalawar (jä'la-wär). A native state of Rajputana, India, consisting of two separate portions, situated to the south-east, about long. 76°–77° E. It is under British protection. Area, 3,043 square miles. Population (1891), 343,601.

Jhana (j-hä'na). See *Dhyani Buddha.*

Jhang (jung). **1.** A district in the Multan division, Panjab, British India, intersected by lat. 31° 15′ N., long. 72° 15′ E. Area, 5,702 square miles. Population (1881), 395,296.—**2.** A town in the district of Jhang, about lat. 31° 18′ N., long. 72° 23′ E. Population, about 9,000.

Jhansi (jän'sē). **1.** A division in the Northwest Provinces, British India. Area, 4,983 square miles. Population (1881), 1,000,457.—**2.** A district in the Jhansi division, intersected by lat. 25° 30′ N., long. 79° 10′ E. Area, 1,567 square miles. Population (1881), 333,227.—**3.** A fortified town in Gwalior, India, situated in lat. 25° 27′ N., long. 78° 33′ E. It was the scene of a massacre of Europeans in 1858; was captured by the British in 1858; and was ceded to Gwalior in 1861. Population (1891), 53,779.

Jhelum, or **Jhelam** (jē'lum), or **Jhylum,** or **Jhilam** (ji'lum), etc. **1.** One of the rivers of the Panjab, India, rising in Kashmir and joining the Chenab in lat. 31° 10′ N.: the ancient Hydaspes. On its banks Alexander the Great defeated Porus, 326 B. C. Srinagar in Kashmir is on its banks. Length, about 450 miles.

2. A district in the Rawal Pindi division, Panjab, British India, intersected by lat. 33° N., long. 73° E. Area, 3,910 square miles. Population (1881), 589,373.—**3.** The capital of the district of Jhelum, situated on the river Jhelum in lat. 32° 55′ N., long. 73° 40′ E. Population, about 21,000.

Jibaros. See *Jivaros.*

Jicarilla (hē-kä-rēl'yä). The northern branch of the Vaquero of Benavides, a tribe of the Athapascan Prize to 1750 they ranged north of northern New Mexico till driven out by the Comanche. The Jicarilla are closely related to the Faraone. See *Querecho.*

Jiddah (jid'dä), or **Jeddah** (jed'dä). A seaport in Arabia, in the vilayet of Hedjaz, Asiatic Turkey, situated on the Red Sea in lat. 21° 28′ N., long. 39° 11′ E. It is one of the chief commercial centers of Arabia, and the landing place for Mecca pilgrims. It was the scene of a massacre of the Christians 1858. Population, estimated, 22,000.

Jihun. See *Amu-Daria.*

Jijona (hē-hō'nä). A town in the province of Alicante, eastern Spain, 12 miles north of Alicante. Population (1887), 6,198.

Jilolo. See *Gilolo.*

Jim Crow (jim kro). A dramatic song and negro dance brought out by Thomas D. Rice, the first "negro minstrel," in Washington in 1835. Joseph Jefferson appeared with him in this dance when only 4 years old.

Jimena de la Frontera (hē-mä'nä dä lä frōn-tä'ra). A town in the province of Cadiz, Spain, north of Gibraltar. Population (1887), 8,622.

Jimenes. See *Ximenes.*

Jiménez (hē-mā'nāth), **Jesús.** Born at Cartago, June 18, 1823. A Costa Rican statesman, president of the republic May 8, 1863, to May 8, 1865, and again Nov. 1, 1868, to April 28, 1870, when he was overthrown by a revolution. He was moderate in politics, and under him the country progressed steadily.

Jina. See *Jainas.*

Jingas (zhēng'gäs). See *Ngola.*

Jingle, Alfred, otherwise **Charles Fitz Marshall.** A swindler with an airy temperament and a glib tongue, in Dickens's "Pickwick Papers."

Jinnestan (jin-es-tän'). An ideal region in the mountains of Kaf, the abode of jinns and peris and devs, in Persian mythology.

Jisdra, or **Jizdra** (zhēz'drä). A town in the government of Kaluga, central Russia, situated on the river Jisdra 82 miles southwest of Kaluga.

Jitomir. See *Zhitomir.*

Jivaros (hē-vā'rōs). A race of Indians in Ecuador and northern Peru, about the rivers flowing into the upper Amazon. They are still numerous, and are divided into many petty hordes with different names. All are savages of a rather low grade, living mainly by the chase and fishing and war. Their language has never been classified. For arms they use lances and blow-guns with poisoned arrows. They dry and preserve their enemies' heads, and also those of their chiefs: these heads are well known in museums. Missionaries preached to the Jivaros in the 16th century, but they revolted in 1599 and destroyed many settlements; recently they have received Italian missionaries. Also written *Jibaros, Giraros,* or *Xivaros.*

Joab (jō'ab). [Heb., 'Yahveh is my father.'] The commander of the Hebrew army under King David (about 1055–993 B. C.). He commanded in the war against Ishbosheth, the son of Saul, as well as against the Gentiles. He treacherously slew Abner, Saul's former captain, after he had become reconciled with David; and decapitated Sheba, David's rebellious son Absalom. He was killed by order of Solomon for conspiring with Adonijah.

Joachim, King of Naples. See *Murat.*

Joachim (yō'ä-chim), **Joseph.** Born at Kittsee, near Presburg, Hungary, June 28, 1831. A celebrated German violinist and composer. He has had great success as a solo and quartet player. In 1849 he was made leader of the grand duke's band at Weimar. He was conductor of concerts and solo violinist to the King of Hanover 1854–66, and head of the musical school at Berlin 1868. He received the honorary degree of doctor of music in 1877 from Cambridge. He is a master of technic, and his style is recognized as a model both in England and on the Continent.

Joachimites (jō'a-kim-its). The followers or believers in the doctrines of an Italian mystic, Joachim (died about 1200), abbot of Floris. The most important feature of his doctrines was the belief that the history of man will be covered by three reigns: the first, that of the Father, from the creation till the birth of Christ; the second, that of the Son, from the birth of Christ till 1260; and the third, that of the Holy Spirit, from 1260 onward. This last view was developed by his adherents into the belief that a new gospel would supersede the revelation of the Old and New Testaments. These views had many supporters in the 13th century.

Joachimsthal (yō'ä-chims-täl). A mining and manufacturing town in Bohemia, situated in lat. 50° 23′ N., long. 12° 54′ E. Its silver-mines were celebrated in the 16th century. The word *thaler,* dollar, is derived from this place. Population (1890), commune, 7,046.

Joan, surnamed "The Fair Maid of Kent." [From *Joanna.*] Born 1328: died at Wallingford Castle, Aug. 7, 1385. The wife of Edward, prince of Wales, "the Black Prince," and mother of Richard II., probably the younger daughter of Edmund of Woodstock, earl of Kent, sixth son of Edward I. In Oct., 1340, the young queen Philippa took charge of her, and she became "in her time the most beautiful of all the kingdom (?) of England and the most lovable" (*Froissart*). She was first married to Sir Thomas Holland, steward of the household to William de Montacute, second earl of Salisbury. A few months after his death (Dec. 28, 1360) she married the Black Prince. The marriage was celebrated by Simon Islip (whom see), archbishop of Canterbury, at Lambeth, Oct. 10, 1361. Between 1362 and 1371 she was with the prince in Aquitaine, where her two sons Edward and Richard II. were born. The Black Prince died on June 8, 1376, and in January, 1377, Richard became king. At her interposition in 1378 proceedings against Wyclif at Lambeth were arrested. She also exerted all her influence to heal the breach between Richard and John of Gaunt. *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

Joan, Queen of Scotland, called "Joan of the Tower." Born in the Tower, London, about July, 1321: died Sept. 7, 1362. The fourth and youngest child of Edward II. and Isabella, daughter of Philip IV. of France. In the summer of 1327 Isabella and Mortimer, in the name of Edward III., proposed to Robert Bruce, then besieging Norham, the marriage of his son and heir David to Joan, and the marriage was included among the conditions of the peace concluded at Edinburgh, March 1, 1357. They were married at Berwick, July 17, 1357. The Scots called the princess "Joan Make-peace." The children were crowned at Scone Nov. 24, 1331. When David acceded to the throne of Scotland (Nov. 23, 1332), David and Joan were exiled to Château Gaillard in France until May, 1341, when they returned to Scotland.

Joan. A mythical female pope, supposed to have reigned about 855–858. She is represented as of English descent, although born at Ingelheim or Mainz, and as having fallen in love with a young Benedictine monk, with whom she fled in male attire to Athens. After his death she removed to Rome, where she rose to the rank of cardinal. She was elected pope as John VIII. on the death of Leo IV., and died in childbirth during a public procession.

Joan of Arc (jō-an' or jōn or ärk), **F. Jeanne d'Arc** or **Darc** (zhän därk), called "The Maid of Orléans." Born at Domremy, Jan. 6, 1412: died May 30, 1431. The French national heroine. She was the illiterate daughter of a peasant of Domremy in Lorraine. At the time of her appearance in history the English were masters of the whole of France north of the Loire, and the queen mother Isabeau of Bavaria supported her son Henry VI. of England to the throne of France in opposition to her son Charles VII. of France. According to a version of a prophecy by Merlin, which was current in her native province and with which she was undoubtedly familiar, France was to be overwhelmed with calamities, but was to be delivered by a virgin out of the forest of Domremy. She believed that she heard supernatural voices commanding her to liberate France, and eventually gained access to the court of Charles VII., who intrusted her with the command of an army. She raised the siege of Orleans by the English, May 8, 1429, and gained the great victory of Patay, June 18, 1429, with the result that Charles VII. was established at Rheims, where he was consecrated on the following day. Meanwhile the Burgundians were anciently accustomed to hold the coronation ceremonies. She was captured May 24, 1430, while defending Compiègne against the Duke of Burgundy; was sold by the duke to his allies the English; and was burned at the stake as a heretic at Rouen, May 30, 1431.

Joan of Arc. A painting by Bastien-Lepage, in the Metropolitan Museum, New York. The maid, as a coarsely dressed Lorraine peasant girl, leans against an apple-tree amid rustic surroundings, and looks upward with a rapt expression. Above float spectral figures of angels and of knights in armor.

Joanna (jō-an'ä). **I.** [Fem. of *Joannes.*] Died 1382. Queen of Naples 1343–82. She procured the murder of her first husband, Andrew, prince of Hungary, in 1345, and in 1346 married Prince Louis of Tarentum. She was expelled by Louis, king of Hungary, who invaded Naples to avenge the death of Andrew, but was restored in 1352. She was captured and put to death by the usurper Charles III. (whom see).

Joanna II. Died 1435. Queen of Naples 1414–1435.

Joannes. See *Marajo.*

Joannes (jō-an'ēz) **I. Zimiskes.** Died at Constantinople, Jan. 10, 976. Byzantine emperor 969–976. He put to death the emperor Nicephorus Phocas, and took possession of the throne by means of an adulterous intrigue with the empress Theophano. He defeated the Russians in 971.

Joannes II. Comnenus. See *Calo-Joannes.*

Joannes III. Vatatzes. Died at Nymphæum, Oct. 30, 1255. Emperor of Nicæa 1222–55.

Joannes IV. Lascaris. Emperor of Nicæa 1259–61, son of Theodore II. Lascaris whom he succeeded. He was deposed and blinded by Michael Palæologus.

Joannes V. Cantacuzenus. See *Cantacuzenus.*

Joannes VI. Palæologus. Born 1332: died 1391. Byzantine emperor 1341–91, son of Androni-

cus III. whom he succeeded under the guardianship of Joannes Cantacuzenus. He was forced to share the imperial title with Cantacuzenus in 1347, but became sole emperor on the abdication of the latter in 1355.

Joannes VII. Palæologus. Born 1390: died 1448. Byzantine emperor 1425–48.

Joannina. See *Janina*.

Joannites (jō-an'tīs). The adherents of John Chrysostom who supported him after his deposition from the patriarchate of Constantinople in 404.

Joash (jō'ash). King of Israel 798–790 B. C. (Duncker), son of Jehoahaz. He expelled the Syrians from his kingdom, and defeated and captured Amaziah, king of Judah, and plundered the temple at Jerusalem.

Joash. King of Judah 837–797 B. C. (Duncker), son of Ahaziah. He was the only prince of the royal house who escaped massacre on the usurpation of the throne by Athaliah (whom see). He was proclaimed by the high priest Jehoiada (whom see), who overthrew Athaliah, in 837. He put to death Zechariah, the son of Jehoiada, in anger at being rebuked for restoring the worship of Baal, and was murdered by his own servants during an invasion of the Syrians.

Job (jōb). [Heb. *Iyōb.*] The hero of a book of the Old Testament named from him. He is a man of great wealth and prosperity, who is suddenly overtaken by dire misfortunes. The story rises to a series of discussions between Job and a number of friends who come to visit him. The problem discussed is whether suffering is always the punishment for sin, and, conversely, whether sin is always followed by punishment. Job asserts his righteousness, and his friends assume that his suffering must be a punishment for sin. A righteous man named Job is mentioned in Ezek. xiv. 14, but it is generally assumed that the book itself is not historical in character. This assumption is found as far back as the Talmud. The authorship has been ascribed to Moses, Jeremiah, Ezra, and other biblical writers. Some modern critics consider it an Israelitish production, and place it directly after the fall of Samaria (721 B. C.), while others hold that it is a product of exile dating from the period of the Babylonian captivity. The work is poetic in form, with a prose prologue and epilogue. Some writers call it a drama, others a didactic lyric. It is held by some that the book in its present form is not the original poem. The prologue and epilogue are considered later additions. The speeches of Elihu (one of the friends) are held to be interpolations made in the interest of orthodox beliefs, and some writers consider still other passages interpolations made from the same point of view. The great literary merit of the book is recognized by all modern writers.

Jocasta (jō-kas'tā). A play by Gascoigne and Francis Kinwelmersh, acted in 1566. It has been supposed to be the only Early English play derived from the Greek, but is really a translation from the Italian of Lodovico Dolce.

Jocaste (jō-kas'tē), or **Epicaste** (ep-i-kas'tē). [Gr. *Ἰοκάστη, Ἐπικάστη.*] In Greek legend, the wife of Laius, and mother of Œdipus whom she afterward married. See *Œdipus*.

Jocelin, or **Joscelin** (jos'e-lin). Flourished 1200. An English hagiographer, a Cistercian monk of the abbey of Furness in Lancashire, and later of the monastery at Down, northern Ireland. He wrote "Life and Miracles of St. Waltheof of Melrose," "Life of David, King of Scotland," "Life of St. Kentigern," "Life and Miracles of St. Patrick," and was probably the author of a "Life of St. Helen," and a work "De Britonum Episcopis" mentioned by Stow.

Jocelin de Brakelond. Flourished 1200. A native of Bury St. Edmunds, and chronicler of St. Edmund's Abbey. He entered the convent in 1173. His chronicle of the abbey covers the period from 1173 to 1202. The graphic account of the abbot Samson suggested Carlyle's "Past and Present" (1843).

Jochanan ben Zaccai (yō-kā'nan ben zak'ki). The celebrated founder of the school of Jabne (which see), and head of the Jewish community after the destruction of Jerusalem by the Romans. He had a school in Jerusalem. At the outbreak of the revolution he urged the maintenance of peace with Rome. Later he managed to escape from the besieged city into the Roman camp, being carried out of the town as a corpse. He obtained from Vespasian permission to open a school at Jabne, and by his activity he gave discipline as head of the school and president of the Sanhedrim, which likewise took up its abode at Jabne, became the repository and producer of Jewish national life out of the ruins of the state and temple. His last blessing to his disciples surrounding his death-bed was: "May the fear of God influence your actions as much as the fear of man."

Jodelle (zhō-del'), **Étienne,** Sieur de Lymodin. Born at Paris, 1532; died there, July, 1573. A French dramatic poet, a member of the Pléiade, and the founder of modern French tragedy and comedy. He wrote the tragedies "Cléopâtre captive" (1552), "Didon" (1553), the comedy "Eugène," etc.

Jodhpur (jōd-pōr'). 1. A native state in Rajputana, India, intersected by lat. 26° N., long. 72° E.: called also Marwar. It passed under British protection in 1818. Area, 37,445 square miles. Population (1891), 2,521,737.

2. The capital of the state of Jodhpur, situated in lat. 26° 17′ N., long. 73° 4′ E. Population (1891), 61,849.

Jodrell (jō'drel), **Richard Paul.** Born Nov. 13, 1745: died at London, Jan. 26, 1831. An English classical scholar and dramatist, a friend of Dr. Johnson. He became member of Parliament for Seaford, Sussex, in 1794. He wrote "Philology of the English Language" (1820), "A Widow and no Widow" (produced at the Haymarket July 17, 1779), "The Persian Widow," a tragedy (printed 1756, and acted under the patronage of the Persian ambassador June 2, 1809).

Joel (jō'el). [Heb., 'Jehovah is God.'] The second in order of the minor prophets of Israel. His prophecy, which consists of 3 chapters, is spoken partly in his own name and partly in that of Jehovah. It forecasts judgments that are to come in Israel, exhorts the people to repentance and reform, and promises ultimate blessings. Its date has been much disputed.

Jogues (zhōg), **Isaac.** Born at Orléans, France, Jan. 10, 1607: killed at Caughnawaga, N. Y., Oct. 18, 1646. A French Jesuit missionary. He entered the order of the Jesuits in 1624; was ordained priest in 1636; and in the same year went to Canada, being sent there as a missionary to the Hurons. He was captured in 1642 by the Mohawks, but escaped with the assistance of the Dutch in 1643. In 1646 he voluntarily returned to the Mohawks, with a view to establishing a mission; but was looked upon as a sorcerer and killed. He wrote a "Narrative of New Netherland, A. D. 1643," and René Goupil," and a "Journal" of his captivity, which have been published in the "Collections of the New York Historical Society."

Johanna. See *Joanna*.

Johanna (jō-han'ä) **Island,** or **Anjouan** (än-zō-än'), or **Anjuan** (än-jō-än'). One of the Comoro Islands, situated in Mozambique Channel, east of Africa, in lat. 12° 16′ S., long. 44° 25′ E. It is governed by a sultan residing at the head town, Johanna. Population (estimated), 12,000.

Johannes, or **Johannis,** surnamed **Parricida** ('the Parricide') (**John of Swabia**). Born 1290: died 1368. A German prince. He was the nephew of King Albert I., whom he murdered near Windisch, Aargau, Switzerland, May 1, 1308, for withholding his hereditary domains.

Johannesburg (yō-hän'nes-bōrg). A town in Transvaal, South Africa, about 300 miles northeast of Kimberley. It is the center of the Witwatersrand gold-fields, laid out in 1886. Population (1892), 9,539.

Johannes Secundus (jō-han'ēz sē-kun'dus) (originally **Jan Everaerts**). Born at The Hague, Nov., 1511: died at Utrecht, Netherlands, 1536. A Dutch poet, noted for his Latin lyrics, elegies, etc. His "Basia" was published in 1539.

Johanngeorgenstadt (yō-hän'gä-or'gen-stät). A town in the kingdom of Saxony, situated in the Erzgebirge, on the Schwarzwasser, 29 miles south-southwest of Chemnitz. Population (1890), 5,124.

Johannisberg (yō-hän'nis-berg). A village of Prussia, on the Rhine near Wiesbaden. It is noted for its vineyards, which produce the Johannisberger wine.

Johannot (zhō-ä-nō'), **Alfred.** Born at Offenbach, March 21, 1800: died at Paris, Dec. 7, 1837. A French historical painter. He was first known as the engraver of the pictures of Vernet and Ary Scheffer.

Johannot, Tony. Born at Offenbach, Nov. 9, 1803: died at Paris, Aug. 4, 1852. A French historical painter and engraver, brother of Alfred.

John (jon), the Apostle. [Early mod. E. also *Jon;* also, after the L., *Johan;* ME. *Jon* with long vowel, as in the gen. *Jones,* whence the mod. surname *Jones*), also *Johan, Jo*, OF. *Johan, Johan, Jean,* F. *Jean,* Sp. *Juan,* Pg. *João,* It. *Giovanni, Gianni, Gian, D'Jan, G. Johann,* Russ. *Ivan,* etc., from LL. *Joannes, Johannes,* Gr. *Ἰωάννης,* Heb. *Yehohānān* (in Eng. O. T. *Johanan*), 'the Lord graciously gave.' The form *Jack,* often used as a familiar substitute for *John,* is really a short form of *Jacob.*] One of the three disciples of Jesus who were admitted to closest intimacy with him, preëminently "the disciple whom Jesus loved." He was the son of Zebedee, and originally a fisherman. His brother James and he are designated as "Boanerges," sons of thunder, and leaned on the bosom of Jesus at the last supper, and was present at the crucifixion, when Jesus committed his mother to John's special care. He is generally believed to have been the author of the gospel and the three epistles that bear his name, and also of the Apocalypse or Revelation, though the question of the authorship of all these has more or less been matter of discussion. Early ecclesiastical traditions tell that, after an enforced or voluntary exile to the isle of Patmos, he returned to Ephesus, and died there at a great age.

John, The Gospel of. The fourth gospel, the authorship of which is generally attributed to the apostle John. It has very much less in common with the other three gospels than they have with each other. Its main purpose is set forth in the book itself: "These are written that ye might believe that Jesus is the Christ, the Son of God, and that, believing, ye might have life through his name" (xx. 31). While it is largely narrative, the discourses and sayings of Jesus have prominence (see especially xiv.–xvii.). The date usually assigned to it is from 80 to 90 A. D.

John, the Baptist. Born about 5 (?) B. C.: beheaded about 30 A. D. The forerunner of Jesus, and the last of the Hebrew prophets.

John I., Saint. Pope 523–526. He was a native of Tuscany, and was elected on the death of Hormisdas. In 525 he was sent by Theodoric, king of the East Goths, at the head of an embassy to the Byzantine emperor to obtain toleration for the Arians, in which he was only partially successful. He was suspected by Theodoric of having secretly opposed the object of the mission, and was on his return thrown into prison, where he died. He is commemorated in the Roman Catholic church on May 27.

John II., surnamed **Mercurius** (on account of his eloquence). Pope 532–535.

John III. Pope 560–573. During his pontificate Italy was ravaged by frequent incursions of the Lombards.

John IV. Pope 640–642. He was a native of Salona in Dalmatia, and condemned the Monothelitic formula of faith prepared by Sergius at the instance of the emperor Heraclius.

John V. Pope 685–686. He was a native of Antioch in Syria.

John VI. Pope 701–705.

John VII. Pope 705–707.

John VIII. Pope 872–882, a Roman by birth. He crowned the emperors Charles the Bald (875) and Charles the Fat (881), and paid tribute to the Saracens.

John IX. Pope 898–900.

John X. Pope 914–928. He was elevated through the influence of his mistress Theodora, a courtezan at Rome. He defeated the Saracens near the Garigliano in 916.

John XI. Born 906: died 936. Pope 931–932, son of Marozia (whom see) and Pope Sergius III. He was deposed by his brother Alberic, and died in prison.

John XII. Died 964. Pope 955–963, son of Alberic II., patrician of Rome, and grandson of Marozia (whom see). He called to his aid against Berengarius II. of Italy, Otto I. of Germany, whom he crowned emperor in 962. He presently conspired against the emperor, however, and was deposed by John VIII.

John XIII. Pope 965–972.

John XIV. Pope 983–984. He was elected, through the influence of the emperor Otto II., to succeed Benedict VII., but was imprisoned by the antipope Boniface VII. in 984, and died probably by poison.

John XV. Pope 985–996.

John XVI. (**Philagathus**). Antipope 997–998. He was elevated by Crescentius on the expulsion of Gregory V. in 997, but was imprisoned and blinded by the emperor Otto III. in 998.

John XVII. (**Sicco**). Pope 1003.

John XVIII. (**Fanasus** or **Fasanus**). Pope 1003–09.

John XIX. Pope 1024–33.

John XXI. (or **XX.**). Pope 1276–77.

John XXII. (**Jacques d'Euse**). Bornat Cahors, France, about 1244: died 1334. Pope 1316–34. He made his residence at Avignon, and was wholly subservient to the interests of the French court. He opposed the emperor Louis the Bavarian, whose imperial dignity he offered to Charles the Fair; Louis, however, installed Nicholas V. as antipope at Rome in 1328, but on retiring from Italy was unable to prevent Nicholas from falling into the hands of John.

John XXIII. (**Baltasare Cossa**). Born at Naples about 1360: died at Florence, Nov. 22, 1419. Pope 1410–15. He served as a corsair in his youth; afterward studied at the University of Bologna; was created a cardinal in 1402; and in 1410 succeeded Alexander V., whose death he is suspected of having encompassed. He was opposed by the antipopes Benedict XIII. and Gregory XII., along with whom he was deposed by the Council of Constance in 1415.

John (Sp. **Juan** (hō-än')) **I.** Born Dec. 27, 1350: died 1395. King of Aragon 1387–95, son of Pedro IV.

John (Sp. **Juan**) **II.** Born June 29, 1397: died Jan. 20, 1479. King of Aragon 1458–79, son of Ferdinand I.

John (Sp. **Juan**) **I.** Born in Aug., 1358: died 1390. King of Castile 1379–90, son of Henry II.

John (Sp. **Juan**) **II.** Died in June, 1454. King of Castile 1406–54.

John, G. **Johann** (yō'hän), surnamed "The Blind." Born about 1296: killed at the battle of Crécy, Aug. 26, 1346. King of Bohemia 1310–1346. He fought at the battle of Mühldorf in 1322.

John, surnamed **Lackland.** Born probably at Oxford, Dec. 24, 1167: died at Newark, Oct. 19, 1216. King of England 1199–1216, son of Henry II. and Eleanor. He ascended the English throne on the death of his brother Richard I. without issue. His succession was recognized also in the duchy of Normandy, but the lords of Anjou, Maine, and Touraine declared according to their custom of inheritance, in favor of Arthur as the son of another brother. Having put Arthur to death, in 1202, his French fiefs were declared forfeited by Philip II. of France, who took Chateau Gaillard, the last of them, shortly before in France, March 6, 1204. On the death of Hubert Walter, archbishop of Canterbury, in 1205, a disputed election for the archbishopric was followed by a reference to Rome, which resulted in the election of Stephen Langton by the command of Pope Innocent III. in 1207. John refused to rec-

ognize the new archbishop, and England was laid under an interdict in 1208. In 1212 the Pope issued a bull deposing John and intrusting the execution of the deposition to Philip II. of France. John made his peace with the Pope by consenting to hold his kingdom in fief from the Pope and to pay an annual tribute of 1,000 marks (May 15, 1213). He thereupon invaded France in alliance with the emperor Otto IV., the Flemish, and others, but was defeated with his allies at Bouvines in 1214. In the mean time the barons, with whom he had been embroiled ever since his accession by his exactions and misgovernment, had combined to secure a reform in the government, and on his return he was compelled to sign the Magna Charta (which see) at Runnymede, June 15, 1215. He appealed to the Pope, who declared the charter void. The barons retorted by declaring the crown forfeited and bestowed it upon Louis, son of Philip II. of France, who landed in England in 1216. John died during the ensuing war, and his opponents death preserved the crown for his son Henry III.

John (F. Jean) **II.**, surnamed "Le Bon" ("the Good"). Died at London, April 8, 1364. King of France 1350–64, son of Philip VI. He was defeated and captured by the British under the Black Prince at Poitiers in 1356, and was restored to liberty by the peace of Bretigny in 1360.

John (Pg. **João**) **I.**, surnamed "The Great." Born at Lisbon, April 22, 1357: died Aug. 11, 1433. King of Portugal 1385–1433, illegitimate son of Pedro I. He became grand-master of Avis in 1364, and was in 1385 elected to succeed his legitimate brother Ferdinand I. to the exclusion of Ferdinand's daughter Beatrice, wife of John I. of Castile. John of Castile sought to enforce his wife's claim, but suffered a decisive defeat at Aljubarrota, Aug. 14, 1385. John the Great married Philippa, daughter of John, duke of Lancaster.

John II., surnamed "The Perfect." Died in Oct., 1495. King of Portugal 1481–95, son of Alfonso V. During his reign Bartholomew Dias discovered the Cape of Good Hope (1486).

John III. Born at Lisbon, 1502: died 1557. King of Portugal 1521–57, son of Emanuel I. He introduced the Inquisition about 1526.

John IV., surnamed "The Fortunate." Died Nov. 6, 1656. King of Portugal 1640–56. He headed the revolution against Spain, whose authority he threw off, although the independence of Portugal was not formally recognized before 1668. He was the first of the house of Braganza.

John V. Born at Lisbon, Oct. 22, 1689: died July 31, 1750. King of Portugal 1706–50, son of Pedro II.

John VI. Born at Lisbon, May 13, 1769: died there, March 26, 1826. King of Portugal 1816–1826, son of Queen Maria I. He assumed in 1799 the title of regent for his mother, to whom he succeeded in 1816. Expelled by the French in 1807, he transferred the government to Brazil, where he resided until 1821.

John III. Born 1537: died Nov. 17, 1592. King of Sweden 1568–92, second son of Gustavus Vasa. He deposed and murdered his brother Eric XIV., whom he succeeded.

John II. Casimir. Born March 21, 1609: died at Nevers, France, Dec. 16, 1672. King of Poland 1648–68, son of Sigismund III. He succeeded his stepbrother Ladislaus, and waged war with Sweden and Russia, with varying success, he concluded peace at Oliva May 3, 1660, and Andrussov Jan. 20, 1667, respectively. He abdicated Sept. 16 1668.

John III. Sobieski. Born at Olesko, Galicia, June 2, 1624: died June 17, 1696. King of Poland 1674–96. He brought an army of 20,000 Poles to the relief of Vienna, before which he gained a celebrated victory over the Turks Sept. 12, 1683.

John, surnamed "The Fearless." Born about 1370: assassinated 1419. Duke of Burgundy, son of Philip the Bold whom he succeeded in 1404. He assassinated the Duke of Orléans in 1407, and was at strife with the dauphin (Charles VII.).

John, G. Johann, surnamed "The Constant." Born June 30, 1468: died Aug. 16, 1532. Elector of Saxony, co-regent with his brother Frederick the Wise until the death of the latter (May 5, 1525). He was the protestant leader at Spires 1529, and in the Smalkaldic League 1530.

John, Don. 1. In Shakspere's comedy "Much Ado about Nothing," the bastard brother of Don Pedro of Aragon.—2. In Beaumont and Fletcher's comedy "The Chances," a hare-brained but honorable Spanish gentleman.

John, Eugénie: pseudonym **E. Marlitt.** Born at Arnstadt, Thuringia, Germany, Dec. 5, 1825. A German novelist. Among her novels is "Goldelse" (1866).

John, Baron **Franz von.** Born at Bruck, Lower Austria, Nov. 20, 1815: died at Vienna, May 26, 1876. An Austrian general.

John, Little. See *Little John.*

John, Prester. See *Prester John.*

John of Austria, generally called **Don Juan** or **John of Austria.** Born at Ratisbon, Bavaria, Feb. 24, 1547: died near Namur, Belgium, Oct. 1, 1578. A celebrated Spanish general, illegitimate son of the emperor Charles V. by Barbara Blomberg. He defeated the Moriscos in Granada 1569–1570; gained a naval victory over the Turks at Lepanto Oct. 7, 1571; captured Tunis 1573; and was governor of the Netherlands from 1576 until his death. He granted the "perpetual edict" in 1577, and in 1578 declared war against the insurgent provinces under William of Orange.

John of Beverley, Saint. Died at Beverley, Yorkshire, 721. An English prelate, bishop of Hexham, and archbishop of York 687.

John of Beverley. Born at Beverley, Yorkshire: executed at St. Giles's Fields, Jan. 19, 1414. An English Carmelite theologian, identified with John of Beverley, the Lollard.

John of Bologna. [F. *Jean de Boulogne*, It. *Giovanni da Bologna.*] Born at Douai about 1524: died at Florence, 1608. A celebrated Italian sculptor. He was surnamed by the Italians "Il Fiamminga," from his birth in the Low Countries. He went to Rome when quite young, and submitted work to Michelangelo. After two years he settled in Florence. The great fountain of Neptune in Bologna was begun in 1563, and finished in 1566. From this he derived his name. The date of the "Mercury," now in Florence, his most popular statue, is not known. He also made the "Rape of the Sabines" in the Loggia dei Lanzi, the equestrian statue of Cosmo I. in the Piazza della Signoria, the fountain in the Boboli Gardens (all at Florence), and the statue of the Appennines at Pratolino; a charming statuette of Venus on a fountain at Petraja; and the bronze doors of the cathedral at Pisa.

John of Damascus (**John Damascene** or **Joannes Damascenus**), surnamed **Chrysorrhoas.** Born at Damascus at the end of the 7th century: died about 760 (?). A theologian and father of the Eastern Church. He is the reputed author of the romance "Barlaam and Josaphat." His works were published at Venice, 1731.

John of Gamundia. See the extract.

> John of Gamundia was a mathematician and professor of astronomy. At his death, in the year 1442, he was chancellor of the University of Vienna. The calendars made by him were highly esteemed, and were engraved and printed for many years after his death. In his researches after old prints, the late R. Z. Becker, of Gotha, discovered one of the original blocks of a placard or poster edition of the Calendarium, which he has communicated. It measures about 10 inches wide, 15 inches long, and 12 inches thick. The block was engraved on both sides.
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> *Dr. Dee, Manuscript Catalogue*, manuscript, p. 241, note.

John of Gaunt (corrupted from *Ghent*), Duke of Lancaster. Born at Ghent, March, 1340: died at London, Feb. 3, 1399. The fourth son of Edward III. In 1342 he was created earl of Richmond, and in 1359 married his cousin Blanche, second daughter of Henry, duke of Lancaster. On the death of Henry (March, 1361) and his daughter Maud (September, 1362) he succeeded by right of his wife to the rank and possessions of the Dukes of Lancaster. In 1367 he accompanied the Black Prince on the Spanish campaign. Blanche died in 1369, and in 1371 he married Constance, eldest daughter of Pedro the Cruel, the deposed king of Castile. Returning to England in 1372, he styled himself King of Castile by right of his wife. He assisted considerably in the war then waging with France, but although a brave knight he was never a competent general, and his repeated failures contributed much to his increasing unpopularity. The Black Prince died June 8, 1376, and the Good Parliament, which under his patronage had undertaken to reform abuses, was dissolved. In 1377 he was superseded in the command by the hands of Lancaster. His most powerful opponent, William of Wykeham, was disgraced. In the struggle with the clerical party Lancaster was driven to an alliance with Wycliffe, especially Wyclif whom he defended before the convocation at St. Paul's, Feb. 19, 1374. His hostil behavior excited a riot in London; his palace, the Savoy, was attacked, and he was forced to take refuge with Prince Richard and his mother, the widow of the Black Prince, at Kennington. Edward III. died June 21, 1377, and Richard II. succeeding, the master of the royal power declined. He was engaged in futile expeditions to France and Scotland. While absent in the north his extreme unpopularity was shown by the destruction of his palace of the Savoy in Wat Tyler's insurrection, June 13, 1381. Richard II. created him duke of Aquitaine March 2, 1390, and he assisted in negotiating the French treaty May 24, 1394.

John of Gaza, a Cardinal. One of the Popes and leaders in the Judean war with Rome. He first gathered an army of volunteers, and fortified himself in his native place, Gischala, a small city in Galilee. Driven out by Titus, he fled to Jerusalem, and became one of the leading and ruling spirits, distinguishing himself by undaunted courage, heroism, and military ability. He had at last to grace the triumphal procession of Titus, and perished in prison at Rome.

John o' Groat's (jon ō grōts) **House.** A locality in the county of Caithness, Scotland, in lat. 58° 38′ N., long. 3° 4′ W., near the northeastern extremity of the island of Great Britain.

John of Hexham. Flourished 1180. An English historian, prior of Hexham before 1178. He continued the chronicle of Symeon of Durham over a period extending from 1130-54. It deals mainly with the church in the north of England.

John of Lancaster, Duke of Bedford. Born June 20, 1389: died at Rouen, Sept. 14, 1435. Regent of England and France. He was the third son of Henry IV. of England by Mary, daughter of Humphrey Bohun, earl of Hereford. He was knighted at his father's coronation as one of the original knights-companions of the Bath, and in 1403 was made constable of England and warden of the East Marches. In May, 1414, he was created duke of Bedford and earl of Kendal, and later earl of Richmond. He commanded the troops in the north until the death of Henry IV (March, 1413). On Aug. 14, 1416, the fleet under his command won the great victory over the French in the Channel, and succeeded in relieving the besieged town of Harfleur; and in 1417 his expedition into Scotland was successful. At the death of Henry V. (Aug., 1422) he assumed the regency. To secure the alliance of Philip, duke of Burgundy, Bedford married his daughter Anne in 1423. His administration of France continued both successful and beneficial until the siege of Orléans (Oct. 12, 1428), which marks the appearance of Joan of Arc and the decline of English supremacy. Charles VII. was crowned king of France at Rheims July 17, 1429, and Joan of Arc unsuccessfully assaulted Paris Sept. 8, 1429. She was betrayed to the English, and executed May 30, 1431. Anne, duchess of Bedford, died Nov. 13, 1432, and Bedford sacrificed the alliance of Philip, duke of Burgundy, by marrying Jacqueline, daughter of Pierre, count of St. Pol, April 20, 1433. Philip entered into an alliance with the French king, thus thwarting Bedford's hopes, and terminating the French dominion of the English king.

John of Leyden (properly **Johann Bockelson** or **Bockold**). Born at Leyden about 1510: put to death at Münster, Westphalia, Jan. 23, 1536. An Anabaptist fanatic. He succeeded Matthiesen as leader of the Anabaptists in Munster 1534, revolutionized the city, and established a theocracy or Kingdom of Zion, of which he was crowned king. He was imprisoned by the bishop of Münster in 1535. He is the subject of Meyerbeer's opera "Der Prophet."

John of London, or **John Bever.** Died 1311. An English chronicler, monk of Westminster Abbey. He wrote the short but valuable "Commendatio lubilis in transitum Magni Regis Edwardi Quarti." He is supposed to have been the author of "Flores Historiarum" (from 1265 to 1290).

John of Luxemburg. See **John**, King of Bohemia.

John of Nepomuk. See *Nepomuk.*

John of Peterborough. Flourished 1380. The alleged author of the "Chronicon Petroburgense," probably an imaginary person.

John of Salisbury, surnamed **Parvus** ("the Little"). Born at Salisbury, Wiltshire, England, about 1110: died at Chartres, France, Oct. 25, 1180. A noted English ecclesiastic, scholar, and author, bishop of Chartres. In 1136 he went to Paris to attend the lectures of Abelard. He also studied with Alberic of Rheims, Robert of Melun, and William of Conches. At Chartres he had the benefit of his classical scholarship. In 1141 he returned to Paris to study theology under Master Gilbert de la Porree, Robert Pullus, and Simon de Poissy. In 1147 he attended the council held by Eugenius III. at Rheims, and followed the Pope to Rome. From 1150–64 he lived at the court of Canterbury with Archbishop Theobald. He was repeatedly intrusted with delicate affairs of state, and frequently visited the papal court in Italy. His close alliance with the bishops brought him into disfavor with Henry II., which obliged him to abandon England in 1163 and the shelter of Paris. He later returned to Canterbury, and was present at the murder of Archbishop Thomas Becket. His works consist of his letters, "Polycraticus," "Metalogicus," "Historia Pontificalis," "Vita Sancti Anselmi," "Vita Sancti Thomæ Cantuar.," "Historia Pontificalis." His collected works have been edited by Giles (1848).

John of Swabia. See *Johannes Parricida.*

John (G. **Johann**) **Baptist Joseph Fabian Sebastian**, Archduke of Austria. Born at Florence, Jan. 20, 1782: died at Gratz, Styria, May 10, 1859. An Austrian general, younger son of the emperor Leopold II. He was made commander-in-chief of the Austrian army in the Tyrol in 1800, and was defeated by the French under Moreau at Hohenlinden, Dec. 3, 1800. In 1809 he obtained command of the Austrian army in Italy, and gained a victory over the viceroy Eugene at Sacile, April 16, but was defeated at Raab June 14, 1809. He commanded on the Rhine in 1815, and was chosen administrator of the empire by the German National Assembly in 1848.

John Frederick (jon fred'ėr-ik), G. **Johann Friedrich**, surnamed "The Magnanimous." Born at Torgau, Prussia, June 30, 1503: died at Jena, March 3, 1554. Elector of Saxony, son of John the Constant whom he succeeded in 1532. He was one of the leaders of the Smalkaldic League. At Mühlberg, April 24, 1547, he was defeated by the emperor Charles V., captured, and forced to renounce the electorate. See *Mühlberg.*

John George I., G. **Johann Georg.** Born March 5, 1585: died at Dresden, Oct. 8, 1656. Elector of Saxony, in the Albertine line, second son of the elector Christian I. and Sophia, princess of Brandenburg. He succeeded his brother Christian II. in 1611.

John George II., G. **Johann Georg.** Born May 31, 1613: died at Dresden, Aug. 22, 1680. Elector of Saxony, eldest son of John George I. whom he succeeded in 1656.

John George III., G. **Johann Georg.** Born June 20, 1647: died at Tübingen, Sept. 12, 1691. Elector of Saxony, son of John George II. whom he succeeded in 1680. He took part in wars against France, aided the emperor against the Turks, and supported the Venetians in the Morea.

John George IV., G. **Johann Georg.** Born Oct. 18, 1668: died April 27, 1694. Elector of Saxony, son of John George III. whom he succeeded in 1691.

John (G. **Johann**) **Nepomuk Maria Joseph.** Born at Dresden, Dec. 12, 1801: died at Pillnitz,

John Nepomuk Maria Joseph

near Dresden, Oct. 29, 1873. King of Saxony 1854, brother of Frederick Augustus II. whom he succeeded. He sided with Austria in the Austro-Prussian war in 1866, joined the North German Confederation on its formation in 1867, and became a member of the German Empire in 1871. He published a translation of Dante's "Divina Commedia" (1839-49).

John Bull. The English nation personified: used also for an Englishman.

John Bull, or The Englishman's Fireside. A comedy by Colman the younger, produced in 1803.

John Bull, The History of. A satirical work by Arbuthnot, issued originally as "Law is a Bottomless Pit" in 1712.

John Buncle. The title of a book by Thomas Amory (1691 (?)–1788), published 1756–66: so called from the name of its hero. The latter marries 7 wives after extremely short intervals. He is "a prodigious hand at matrimony, divinity, a song, and a pye."

John Company (jon kum'pa-ni). An old colloquial designation for the Honourable East India Company, in familiar use in India and England.

John Dory. A favorite old ballad frequently referred to by writers of the 16th and 17th centuries.

John Gilpin. A ballad by William Cowper, published in 1785 (printed anonymously in 1782): so called from the name of its hero.

John Hyrcanus. See *Hyrcanus*.

John Inglesant. A romance by J. H. Shorthouse, published in 1881.

John's College, St. See *St. John's College*.

John Scotus. See *Scotus Erigena*.

John, St. (the Baptist), in the Desert. 1. A painting by Titian, in the Accademia, Venice.—2. A painting by Raphael, in the Uffizi, Florence. St. John is represented as a youth of 15, with a panther-skin about his loins, pointing to a cross beside him. This picture is very pleasing, etc.

John the Baptist, Life of. A series of 7 frescos by Ghirlandaio (1490), in the choir of Santa Maria Novella, Florence. They begin with the "Angel and Zacharias," and end with the "Dancing of Herodias," and are of high interest not only for their inherent merit, but also for their portraits of contemporary Florentines.

Johns Hopkins University. An institution of learning at Baltimore, Maryland, founded by Johns Hopkins, a capitalist of that city, who died in 1873, leaving a bequest of $7,000,000 to be divided between the University and the Johns Hopkins Hospital, also at Baltimore. The university was incorporated Aug. 24, 1867, and was opened for instruction in Sept., 1876. It consists of a philosophical faculty, affording instruction in letters and science to graduate students. To this is attached a collegiate department for undergraduates. A medical school, opened by the Medical Faculties Feb. 2, 1893, forms practically part of the university. The university, including the medical faculty and the collegiate department, has (1892–1893) 79 instructors and 551 students, of whom 347 are graduate students.

Johnson (jon'son), **Andrew.** Born at Raleigh, N.C., Dec. 29, 1808; died in Carter County, Tenn., July 31, 1875. The seventeenth President of the United States (1865–69). He was a member of Congress from Tennessee 1843–53; was governor of Tennessee 1853–57; was a United States senator 1857–62; was military governor of Tennessee 1862–64; was elected as Republican candidate for Vice-President in 1864, being inaugurated March 4, 1865; succeeded to the presidency April 15, 1865; and was elected United States senator from Tennessee in 1875. He was nominated to the vice-presidency by the Republicans in order to conciliate the war Democrats, and on his unexpected accession to the presidency it was found that his Democratic state-right convictions placed him hopelessly at variance with the Republican majority in Congress on the question of reconstruction. The quarrel with Congress came to a head on his attempting to remove Edwin M. Stanton from the secretaryship of war without the consent of the senate, contrary to the tenure-of-office act passed over his veto March 2, 1867. He was impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors, but was acquitted (by a vote of 35 to 19, very little short of the two-thirds vote necessary to conviction) after a trial lasting from March 23 to May 26, 1868.

Johnson, Benjamin. Born 1665 (?): died Aug., 1742. An English actor. He joined the Drury Lane Company as a scene-painter in 1695, and in 1706 went to the Haymarket, where, Dec. 3, 1706, he played Corbaccio in Ben Jonson's "Volpone." He played first grave-digger, Polonius, and other Shakespearian parts, but was especially devoted to Ben Jonson.

Johnson, Charles. Born in 1679: died at London, March 11, 1748. An English dramatist. Among his plays are "Force of Friendship" (1710), "Love in a Chest" (1710), "The Wife's Relief, or The Husband's Cure" (1711), "Country Lasses, etc." (1715), "Cælia, or The Perjured Lover" (1733), "The Cobbler of Preston," based on the "Taming of the Shrew" (1716), etc.

Johnson, Captain Charles. Flourished 1724–36. The name (probably a pseudonym) of the writer of "A General History of the Robberies and Murders of the most notorious Pyrates, and also their Policies, Discipline, and Government, from their first Rise and Settlement in 1717 to the present year, with the Adventures of two female Pyrates, Mary Read and Anne Bonny" (1724). Some of the lives are reproduced in Howard Pyle's "The Buccaneers and Marooners of America" (1890). *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

Johnson, Eastman. Born at Lowell, Maine, July 29, 1824. An American genre and portrait-painter. He studied at Dusseldorf, and later in Italy, Paris, Holland, and The Hague. He was elected national academician in 1860. Among his works are "The Old Kentucky Home" (1859), "Old Stage-coach" (1871), "Husking Bee" (1876), "Cranberry Harvest" (1880).

Johnson, Edward. Born at Herne Hill, Kent, about 1599: died at Woburn, Mass., April 23, 1672. A historian of New England. He came to America as a joiner, probably with Governor Winthrop in 1630, from 1637 to 1671 he was chosen annually (except 1648) to the Massachusetts House of Representatives, of which he was speaker in 1665. He wrote a "History of New England from the English Planting in 1628 until 1652" (London, 1654).

Johnson, Esther. See *Stella*.

Johnson, Francis. Born 1796 (?): died at Hertford, Jan. 29, 1876. An English Orientalist. In 1824 he accepted the chair of sanskrit, Bengali, and Tabuen in the East India company's college at Haileybury. His chief work is a "Persian Dictionary" (3d ed. 1829; 2d ed. 1852), "the most important contribution to Persian lexicography in any European language" (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*).

Johnson, Guy. Born in Ireland about 1740: died in the Haymarket, London, March 5, 1788. An American Tory and militia colonel. He served in the French war (1757), and under Jeffrey Amherst (1758–1760). He assisted his uncle, Sir William Johnson, in the Indian department, and succeeded him as superintendent at his death in 1774.

Johnson, Herschel V. Born in Burke County, Ga., Sept. 18, 1812; died in Jefferson County, Ga., Aug. 16, 1880. An American lawyer and politician. He was United States senator from Georgia 1848–49; governor of Georgia 1853–57. Democratic candidate for the vice-presidency in 1860; and Confederate senator.

Johnson, Isaac. Born at Clipsham, Rutlandshire, England: died at Boston, Mass., Sept. 30, 1630. One of the founders of Massachusetts. He came to Salem with Winthrop in 1630, assisted in founding the first church in Charlestown July 30 of the same year, and on Sept. 7 superintended the settlement of Shawmut or Boston.

Johnson, James. Died at Edinburgh, Feb. 26, 1811. A Scottish engraver, publisher, and musical-dealer. He published at Edinburgh "The Scots Musical Museum" (1787–1803), to which Burns contributed a number of poems.

Johnson, Sir John. Born 1742: died at Montreal, Canada, Jan. 4, 1830. A British general in the Revolutionary War, son of Sir William Johnson.

Johnson, Manuel John. Born at Macao, China, May 23, 1805; died in England, Feb. 28, 1859. An English astronomer. In 1834 he began observing at St. Helena, and in 1835 published a catalogue of 606 principal stars in the southern hemisphere, winning the Astronomical Society's gold medal. On July 27, 1832, he observed the solar eclipse at St. Helena. In 1833 he matriculated at Magdalen Hall, Oxford, and graduated in 1839. In 1839 he succeeded Rigaud at Radcliffe Observatory, Oxford, and published "Results of Radcliffe Observations."

Johnson, Reverdy. Born at Annapolis, Md., May 21, 1796: died there, Feb. 10, 1876. A noted American lawyer and politician. He was United States senator (Whig) from Maryland 1845–49; attorney-general 1849–50; United States senator 1863–68; and United States minister to Great Britain 1868–69. He negotiated a treaty with England for the settlement of the Alabama claims, which was rejected by the senate.

Johnson, Richard. Born at London, 1573: died 1659 (?). An English poet and prose-writer. His best-known work is the "Famous Historie of the Seaven Champions of Christendom: St. George of England, St. Denis of France, St. James of Spain, St. Anthony of Italy, St. Andrew of Scotland, St. Patrick of Ireland, and St. David of Wales." In 1603 he published "Anglorum Lachrymæ: in a sad passion complayning of the death of our late sovereigne lady Queene Elizabeth, etc.", in 1612 "The Crown Garland of Golden Roses": etc.

Johnson, Richard Mentor. Born near Louisville, Ky., Oct. 17, 1780: died at Frankfort, Ky., Nov. 19, 1850. An American politician. He was member of Congress from Kentucky 1807–19 and 1829–37, and was 1819–29 and 1839–41 of 1 Congress 1829–37. He was elected (Democratic) Vice-President in 1836 and served 1837–41, and was an unsuccessful candidate for the vice-presidency in 1840.

Johnson, Samuel. Born at Guilford, Conn., Oct. 14, 1696: died at Stratford, Conn., 1772. An American clergyman and educator, first president of King's College (Columbia College), New York, 1754–63.

Johnson, Samuel. Born at Lichfield, England, Sept. 18, 1709: died at London, Dec. 13, 1784. A celebrated English lexicographer, essayist, and poet. He was the son of Michael Johnson, bookseller at Lichfield, a High-churchman and Jacobite. He lost the use of one eye from scrofula, and was "touched" by Queen Anne. His uncouth appearance and manner were against him through life. In 1728 he entered Pembroke College, Oxford, and resided there continuously until Dec. 12, 1729, and afterward at intervals until Oct. 8, 1731.

Johnson, Alexander Keith

A Latin translation of Pope's "Messiah" (much admired by Pope) was written at this time. He began to suffer from violent attacks of scrofulous disorders which followed him through life. In 1732 he became a pupil at Market Bosworth school, but soon abandoned the place and returned to Lichfield and Burntwalnuts, in which latter town he married Mrs. Porter, July 9, 1735. He established a school at Edial, near Lichfield, in 1736, which soon failed. Among his pupils was David Garrick, with whom he started for London, March 2, 1737. While in London, in order to support himself, he appeared in Cave's "Gentleman's Magazine," to which he became a regular contributor. In May, 1738, "London," an imitation of Juvenal, was published by Dodsley. The "Life of Savage" appeared in Feb., 1744. The plan of his dictionary, inscribed to Lord Chesterfield, was issued in 1747. The booksellers agreed to pay £1,575 for the copyright, including three editions and the preparation for the press. He employed 6 amanuenses, 5 of whom were Scotchmen. The book was based on an interleaved copy of Nathan Bailey's dictionary, and appeared in 2 volumes, folio, April 15, 1755. In Jan., 1749, he published the "Vanity of Human Wishes," the finest of his poems. His tragedy "Irene" (begun at Edial) was produced Feb. 6, 1749, with indifferent success by Garrick at Drury Lane. The "Rambler" appeared every Tuesday and Saturday from March 20, 1750, until March 14, 1752, and, with the exception of Nos. 31, 33, 44, 97, and 99, was entirely his work (No. 97 was written by Richardson). His wife died March 17, 1752. On Feb. 29, 1755, he received the degree of M.A. from Oxford. His work "Rasselas" was written in the evenings of one week in 1759. Among his political tracts is "Taxation no Tyranny" (1775), in answer to the address of the American Congress. After the accession of George III., Johnson received a pension of £300. During his last years he devoted himself almost exclusively to society and conversation and his sayings and doings were carefully reported by Boswell and Mrs. Piozzi (Thrale). In 1773 he took his well-known journey with Boswell, an account of which was published in 1775 as "A Journey to the Western Islands of Scotland." He also wrote nearly all the numbers of "The Idler" (1758–60), and published an edition of Shakspere in 8 volumes, with notes, in 1765.

Johnson, Sir William. Born at Warrentown, County Down, Ireland, 1715; died near Johnstown, N. Y., July 4, 1774. A British commander and magistrate in America, superintendent of Indian affairs in the colonies. In 1744 he was appointed colonel of the Six Nations by Governor George Clinton, and in April, 1755, by several hundred, superintendent of the affairs of the Six Nations with the local rank of major-general. He commanded the provincial forces in the attack on Crown Point. In 1760 he commanded the Indian troops in the capitulation of Montreal. In 1761 he received a grant of land in the Mohawk valley called "King's land," where he built (1742) Fort Johnson (still standing), the village of Johnstown, and Johnson Hall. He introduced sheep and blooded horses into the Mohawk valley. He published, in the "Transactions of the Philosophical Society," a "Letter on the Customs, Customs, and Manners of the Indian Six Nations" (1772).

Johnson, William Samuel. Born at Stratford, Conn., Oct. 7, 1727: died at Stratford, Nov. 14, 1819. An American politician and scholar, son of Samuel Johnson (1696–1772), president of Columbia College (1787–1800).

Johnston (jon'ston), **Albert Sidney.** Born at Washington, Mason County, Ky., Feb. 3, 1803: killed at the battle of Shiloh, April 6, 1862. An American general in the Confederate service. He graduated at West Point in 1826; was chief of staff to General Henry Atkinson during the Black Hawk war in 1832; resigned from the army in 1834; was adjutant-general in the Texan army in 1836; succeeded Felix Houston as commander of the Texan army about 1837; was secretary of war for the republic of Texas in 1838; served as colonel in the United States army during the Mexican war, commanded a successful expedition against the revolted Mormons in Utah in 1857; and was appointed commander of the Department of Kentucky and Tennessee in the Confederate service at the outbreak of the Civil War in 1861. He occupied Bowling Green, Kentucky, in the autumn of 1861, but was forced to retreat from Kentucky and Nashville to fall at Fort Donelson, Feb. 16, 1862. Having been reinforced by Generals Beauregard and Bragg, he attacked General Grant's army at Shiloh, April 6, 1862, and was killed (April 6) by a ball which severed an artery of his leg. See *Shiloh, Battle of*.

Johnston, Alexander. Born at Edinburgh, 1815: died at Hampstead, Feb. 2, 1891. A Scottish portrait- and genre-painter. He is known from various portraits, "The Interview of the Regent Murray with Mary Queen of Scots" (1841), "The Covenanters' Marriage" (1842), etc.

Johnston, Alexander. Born at Brooklyn, N.Y., April 29, 1849: died at Princeton, N.J., July 21, 1889. An American historian. He graduated at Rutgers College in 1870; was admitted to the bar in 1876; and was professor of jurisprudence and political economy in Princeton College from 1885 until his death. Among his works are "History of American Politics" (1879), "The Genesis of a New England State (Connecticut)" (1883), "A History of the United States" (1885), "Connecticut: a Study of a Commonwealth-Democracy" (1887), and "The United States: its History and Constitution" (reprinted from the "Encyclopædia Britannica," 1888).

Johnston, Alexander Keith. Born at Kirkhill, near Penicuik, Midlothian, Dec. 28, 1804: died at Ben Rhydding, Yorkshire, July 9, 1871. A Scottish geographer. He was educated at Edinburgh University, and in 1826 formed the firm of W. and A. K. Johnston with his brother William Johnston. In 1850 his first maps were published in "A Traveller's Guide Book." On Feb. 8, 1840, he was made geographer in ordinary to the queen. His chief publications were Reinhold Forster's "National Atlas" (1843), "The Physical Atlas" (1848), "Dic-

tionary of Geography" (1850), "Atlas of General and Descriptive Geography" (1852), "The Royal Atlas of Modern Geography" (1861).

Johnston, Alexander Keith. Born at Edinburgh, Nov. 24, 1844; died at Berobero, Zanzibar, June 28, 1879. A Scottish geographer and map-engraver. In 1860 he took charge of the geographical department of the London branch of Johnston house. From 1873 to 1875 he accompanied the commission for the survey of Panama. In June, 1878, he was appointed chief of the Royal Geographical Society's expedition to Lake Nyassa; arrived at Zanzibar Jan., 1879; and there died. His best-known works are "The Library Map of Africa" (1860), a map of the lake region of Central Africa, "Handbook of Physical Geography" (1850), "The Surface Zones of the Globe" (1874).

Johnston, George. Born at Simprin, Berwickshire, July 29, 1797; died July 30, 1855. A Scottish naturalist. His chief works are "History of British Zoophytes" (1838), "History of British Sponges and Lithophytes" (1842).

Johnston, Henry Erskine. Born at Edinburgh, May, 1777; died after 1830. An English actor; he was called "the Scottish Roscius." He first appeared in London in 1797, and until 1813 was successful in such parts as Romeo, Hamlet, Sir Edward Mortimer, Lothario, Sir Archie Macsarcasm, Sir Pertinax Macsycophant, Douglas, Count Romuald, George Barnwell, Ranger, Sir Pierre, etc. In 1825 he became manager of the Caledonian Theatre, Edinburgh, but soon resigned. In Oct., 1830, he played a short engagement there, after which there is no record of him.

Johnston, John Taylor. Born at New York, April 8, 1829; died there, March 24, 1893. An American business man and philanthropist. He was president of the Central Railroad of New Jersey from its organizing till 1877, when he ceded his fortune in an effort to sustain its credit. He assisted in organizing the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and was its first president, but in 1889 his health forced him to resign this office. He was connected with many other educational and benevolent institutions.

Johnston, Joseph Eccleston. Born near Farmville, Va., Feb. 3, 1807; died at Washington, D. C., March 21, 1891. An American general in the Confederate service. He graduated at West Point in 1829; was promoted captain in 1846; served in the Mexican war 1846–47; was commissioned quarter-master-general of the United States army in 1860; and on the outbreak of the Civil War accepted a commission as brigadier-general in the Confederate service. In May, 1861, he took command at Harper's Ferry, where he was opposed by General Patterson. When General Beauregard was attacked by General McDowell, July 18, 1861, Johnston eluded Patterson, and on the 20th or 21st formed a junction with Beauregard, when, although inferior in rank, he left the tactical command. He was promoted general Aug. 31, 1861. He afterward (1862) opposed McClellan in the Peninsular campaign, and was defeated at Williamsburg May 5, and at Fair Oaks May 31, 1862. He was defeated by Grant at Jackson May 14, 1863, while attempting to relieve Pemberton at Vicksburg. In the same year he was appointed to the command of the army of the Tennessee, with headquarters at Dalton, Georgia, where he was required to oppose the advance of Sherman toward Atlanta. He was compelled to retreat successively through the valley in July, 1864, after having fought unsuccessful engagements at Resaca, May 15, and at Dallas, May 28, and was in consequence superseded in his command by General John B. Hood, July 17, 1864. Feb. 23, 1865, he was restored to the command of the Army of the Tennessee, with orders to oppose General Sherman, to whom he surrendered at Durham station, N. C., April 26, 1865. General Lee having previously surrendered to Grant. He published a "Narrative of Military Operations Directed, during the Late War between the States, by Joseph E. Johnston" (1874).

Johnston, Samuel. Born at Dundee, Scotland, Dec. 15, 1733; died near Edenton, N. C., Aug. 18, 1816. An American jurist and statesman. He went with his father to America in 1735. He was a member of the continental congress 1783–87; governor of the State of North Carolina 1787–89; United States senator 1789–93; and judge of the Supreme Court 1800–03.

Johnston, Sir William. Born at Kirkhill, near Penicuik, Midlothian, Oct. 27, 1802; died there, Feb. 7, 1888. A Scottish geographer. In 1826 he, with his brother Alexander Keith Johnston, founded the house of W. and A. K. Johnston, geographical publishers. He was lord provost of Edinburgh (1848–51), and was knighted in 1851.

Johnstone (jon'ston). A town in Renfrewshire, Scotland, situated on the Black Cart 10 miles west by south of Glasgow. It has manufactures of cotton, etc. Population (1891), 9,668.

Johnstone, Andrew James Cochrane. Born May 24, 1767: died some time after July, 1814. A British adventurer and swindler. He was a military officer, member of Parliament, and colonial governor. After a career of bribery and corruption, he speculated in the London Stock Exchange on fraudulent reports of Napoleon's death Feb. 14, 1814, was found guilty of conspiracy in June, and was expelled from the House of Commons in July.

Johnstone, Christian Isobel. Born in Fifeshire, 1781; died at Edinburgh, Aug. 26, 1857. A Scottish novelist and journalist. Her chief works are "Edinburgh Tales," "Clan Albin" (a novel), "Elizabeth De Bruce," lives and voyages of Drake, Cavendish, and Dampier, etc.

Johnstone, John Henry. Born at Kilkenny, Ireland, 1749; died at London, Dec. 26, 1828. An Irish actor and vocalist. He made his first appearance in Dublin about 1773; sang at Covent Garden, London, 1783–803; and played at Drury Lane 1803–20.

Johnstone, William Borthwick. Born at Edinburgh, July 21, 1804; died there, June 5, 1868. A Scottish landscape and historical painter, better known as a connoisseur and as the first principal curator of the National Gallery of Scotland.

Johnstown (jonz'toun). A manufacturing town, capital of Fulton County, New York, situated on Cayadutta Creek 40 miles northwest of Albany. Population (1890), 7,768.

Johnstown. A city in Cambria County, Pennsylvania, situated on Stony Creek and Conemaugh River 58 miles east by south of Pittsburg. It has manufactures of iron. It and the places near it were destroyed by the bursting of a reservoir May 31, 1889, with a loss, at the lowest estimate, of about 3,000 lives. Population (1890), 21,805.

Johore (jō-hōr'). A native state at the southern extremity of the Malay peninsula. It is under British influence. Area, estimated, 20,000 square miles. Population, estimated, 200,000.

Joigny (zhwän-yē'). A town in the department of Yonne, France, situated on the Yonne 14 miles north-northwest of Auxerre: the Roman Jovimiacum. It has noted wines. Population (1891), commune, 6,218.

Joinville (zhwan-vēl'). A town in the department of Haute-Marne, France, situated on the Marne 51 miles southeast of Châlons-sur-Marne. It was the seat of an ancient barony, later of a principality. Population (1891), commune, 4,478.

Joinville, Jean de. Born at Joinville-sur-Marne, Champagne, about 1224; died on his ancestral estates, July 16, 1317. A French chronicler. His family was noble and wealthy, and held for four generations the office of seneschal of Champagne. By virtue of his birth he had access to the court circles of Champagne and France. He followed Louis IX. on the second crusade with a retinue of 700 men, and spent six years in Egypt and Syria (1248–54). In 1250, at Saint-Jean-d'Acre, he drew up the articles of his religious belief, his "Credo," which he subsequently revised in 1287. The great work, however, to which he has left his name is the "Histoire de Saint-Louis." The original copy, presented by the author in person to Queen Jeanne de Hutin, great-grandson of Louis IX., is lost. A second copy, belonging to Joinville, shared a like fate: this was presumably destroyed by fire in 1547. The best modern edition was made by Natalis de Wailly for the Société de l'Histoire de France in 1868.

Joinville, Prince de (François Ferdinand Philippe Louis Marie d'Orléans). Born at Neuilly, near Paris, Aug. 14, 1818. The third son of Louis Philippe. He was in the French naval service 1832–48, accompanied McClellan in the Peninsular campaign in 1862, and served (incognito) in the war of 1870–71. He published "Etudes sur la marine" (1859).

Jókai (yō'kāi), **Mór.** Born at Komorn, Feb. 19, 1825. A Hungarian novelist, journalist, and littérateur. Among his novels are "A Hungarian Nabob" (1854), "Black Diamonds" (1873), "The Romance of the Coming Century" (1874).

Jokjokerta (jok-yō-kēr'tä). **1.** A residency in the southern part of Java, Dutch East Indies. **2.** The capital of Jokjokerta residency, situated in lat. 7° 48′ S., long. 110° 21′ E. Population, about 45,000.

Joktan (jok'tan). See the extract.

> Arphaxad was the grandfather of Eber or "Hebrew." "Unto Eber," we are told (in Genesis), "were born two sons: the name of one was Peleg; for in his days was the earth divided; and his brother's name was Joktan." The tribes and districts of south-eastern Arabia traced their descent to Joktan. Among them we find Hazarmaveth, the modern Hadhramaut; Ophir, famous as the great emporium of the goods of the farther east; Havilah, 'the sandy region,' compassed by the river Pison (Gen. ii. 11), and occupied by the sons of Ishmael (Gen. xxv. 18); and Almodad, Sheleph, Jerah, and Sheba—Saba of the native inscriptions, whose ancient capital is now represented by the ruins of Mareb in the south-western corner of Arabia. *Sayce*, Races of the O. T., p. 65.

Joliba. See *Niger*.

Joliet (jō'li-et). A city and the capital of Will County, Illinois, situated on the Des Plaines River 34 miles southwest of Chicago. It is a railway and manufacturing center, and contains a State prison. Population (1890), 23,264.

Joliet (zhō-lyā'). **Charles.** Born at St.-Hippolyte, Doubs, France, Aug. 8, 1832. A French novelist and littérateur. He has written, under the pseudonym J. Celio and several others, for "La Vie Parisienne," "Charivari," and a number of other journals. Besides his novels he has written "L'Esprit de Diderot" (1859), "Les pseudonymes du jour" (1867–73 et cet., 1883), "Curiosités des lettres, etc." (1884), "Le trésor des curiosités, l'argot, etc." (1891).

Joliet, or Jolliet, Louis. Born at Quebec, Sept. 21, 1645; died in May, 1700. A French-Canadian explorer. He was intended for the priesthood, and took minor orders in 1662, but abandoned divinity in 1667, became a merchant. In 1672 he was commissioned by Frontenac, governor of New France, to explore the Mississippi River; and, in company with the Jesuit missionary Jacques Marquette and five other Frenchmen, explored the Fox, Wisconsin, Mississippi, and Illinois rivers in 1673.

Jolley (jol'i), **Sir Joslin.** One of the principal characters in Etherege's comedy "She Would if She Could": a convivial country gentleman.

Jollivet (zhol-i-vā'), **Pierre Jules.** Born at Paris, June 27, 1803: died at Paris, Sept. 7, 1871. A French historical and portrait painter. He was a pupil of Gros and De Juinne. Among his pictures are "Massacre of the Innocents" (1845: Rouen Museum), "Establishing the Magistracy" (1855: bought by the state), "Christ among the Doctors" (1865: Préfecture de la Seine), etc., and portraits of Philip III., Queen Victoria, Prince Albert, and others.

Jolof. Same as *Wolof*.

Jomini (zhō-mē'ē), Baron **Henri.** Born at Payerne, Vaud, Switzerland, March 6, 1779: died at Paris, March 24, 1869. A celebrated Swiss military writer, in the French military service as colonel and aide to Marshal Ney. After 1813 he was in the Russian service as lieutenant-general and aide-de-camp to the emperor. His works include "Traité des grandes operations militaires" (1805), "Principes de la stategie" (1818), "Histoire critique et militaire des campagnes de la revolution" (1820–24), 1840, etc." (with Koch, 1819–24), "Vie politique et militaire de Napoleon" (1827), "Précis de l'art de la guerre" (1838), etc.

Jommelli, or Jomelli (yō-mel'lē). **Niccolò.** Born at Aversa, near Naples, Sept. 11, 1714: died at Naples, Aug. 28, 1774. An Italian composer. He wrote the operas "Merope" (1747), "Didone" (1745), "Armida" (1771), etc., and cantatas, oratorios, and church music.

Jonah (jō'nä). [Heb., 'a dove'; Gr. Ἰωνᾶς, E. *Jonas*.] A Hebrew prophet who flourished in or before the reign of Jeroboam II. His story is given in the Book of Jonah, the date and authorship of which are unknown. The incident of the whale has parallels in Babylonian, Egyptian, and Greek mythology.

Jonas (yō'nas), **Justus.** Born at Nordhausen, Prussia, June 5, 1493: died at Eisfeld, Saxe-Meiningen, Oct. 9, 1555. A German Protestant reformer, the friend and translator of Luther.

Jonathan (jon'a-than). [Heb., 'gift of Yahveh.'] A Hebrew commander, son of Saul and friend of David. See *David*.

Jonathan, Brother. A popular nickname for the American people. Its origin has been explained in several ways, but is not definitely known.

Jonathan Maccabæus (mak-a-bē'us). Killed 143 B. C. The fifth son of Mattathias, and leader of the Maccabees after the death of Judas.

Jonathan Wild the Great, The History of. A novel by Fielding, published in 1743.

Jon Bee. See *Bee, Jon*.

Jones (jōnz), **Anson.** Born at Great Barrington, Mass., Jan. 20, 1798: committed suicide at Houston, Texas, Jan. 7, 1858. A Texan politician, president of Texas 1844–45.

Jones, Charles Colcock. Born at Savannah, Ga., Oct. 28, 1831: died at Augusta, Ga., July 19, 1893. An American antiquarian and historical writer. He published "Antiquities of the Southern Indians" (1873), etc.

Jones, Davy. The name given by sailors to the evil spirit who is supposed to rule over the seademons (hence "to go to Davy Jones's locker" is to drown or to die). The name has been said to be a corruption of *Jonah*.

Jones, George. Born Jan. 6, 1786: died at London, Sept. 19, 1869. An English painter. He entered the Royal Academy in 1804 and exhibited annually. He served in the Peninsular war and in the occupation of Paris after Waterloo. He was most successful in battle-pieces.

Jones, Henry. Born near Drogheda, Ireland, 1721: died at London, April, 1770. An Irish poet and dramatist. He published "Poems on Several Occasions" (1749), "The Earl of Essex," a tragedy (1753), etc.

Jones, Henry. An authority on whist and other games of cards, on which he has written under the name of Cavendish. He has also written on lawn-tennis, backgammon, dominoes, etc.

Jones, Inigo. Born at London, July 15, 1573: died there, June 21, 1652. A noted English architect, styled "the English Palladio." He went to Italy and resided there many years, especially in Venice, whence he was called to Denmark by King Christian IV. in 1620. He was appointed commissioner of repairs of St. Paul's, which, however, were not commenced before 1631. In 1643 he was thrown out of his office, and in 1646 fined £345 for being a royal favorite and a Roman Catholic. having been taken in arms at the capture of Basing House. He is supposed to have died of grief, misfortune, and old age at old Somerset House on the Strand. He sat twice to Vandyck, and a portrait by this master has been sent with the Houghton collection to St. Petersburg. Among his works are the banqueting-hall, Whitehall (1619–22), Covent Garden Piazza, the famous gateway of St. Mary's, Oxford (1632), the equally famous portico of old St. Paul's and the reconstruction of that church (1633–41), etc.

Jones, Jacob. Born near Smyrna, Del., 1770: died at Philadelphia, Aug., 1850. An American

naval officer, commander of the Wasp at the capture of the Frolic in 1812.

Jones, John Paul, commonly known as **Paul Jones.** Born at Kirkbean, Kirkcudbrightshire, Scotland, July 6, 1747; died at Paris, July 18, 1792. A Scottish-American naval adventurer. He was the son of John Paul, a Scotch gardener. In 1773 he went to Virginia, and in 1775, under the assumed name of Jones, was appointed first lieutenant of the Alfred, a 30-gun frigate in the American navy. In 1777 he commanded the Ranger, a new 20-gun frigate; cruised in the Irish Sea and on the coast of Scotland; and on April 24, 1778, captured the Drake, a British sloop of war. Returning to Brest, he was superseded. When, in July, 1778, war began between France and England, an old East Indiaman, the Duc de Duras, was converted into a ship of war called the Bonhomme Richard (which see), the old, inherited name of Jones, with the Alliance, Pallas, Cerf and Vengeance, May 14, 1779. They sailed around Ireland and Scotland, and on Sept. 23 fell in with the Serapis (44 guns) and Countess of Scarborough (20 guns). The battle between the Serapis and the Bonhomme Richard, one of the greatest naval engagements in history, resulted in the surrender of the Serapis to the Richard, and the subsequent sinking of the latter. Jones abandoned the American service, and entered the French and later the Russian navy. After serving under Potemkin in the Black Sea, with the rank of rear-admiral, he returned to Paris in 1790.

Jones, John Winter. Born at Lambeth, June 16, 1805: died at Henley, Sept. 7, 1881. Librarian of the British Museum. He became assistant librarian of the British Museum in 1837. Upon the retirement of Panizzi in 1866, Jones was appointed principal librarian.

Jones, Owen. Born in Denbighshire, Wales, 1741: died at London, Sept. 26, 1814. A Welsh antiquary. He published "Myvyrian Archaiology of Wales" (1801–07), etc.

Jones, Owen. Born at London, Feb. 15, 1809: died there, April 19, 1874. An English architect and writer on ornament, son of Owen Jones (1741–1814). In 1851 he was appointed superintendent of the works and decorations of the exhibition in London. He published "Examples, Sections, and Details of the Alhambra" (1842–45), "Grammar of Ornament" (1856), "The Polychromatic Ornament of Italy" (1846), "Examples of Ornament" (1856), etc.

Jones, Paul. See *Jones, John Paul.*

Jones, Richard. Born at Birmingham, 1779: died at London, Aug. 30, 1851. An English actor and dramatist. He was successful in light comedy parts and farce. He claimed the authorship of "The Green Man" and "A Day well Spent in London" (1820), which was also assigned to Theodore Hook.

Jones, Thomas Rymer. Born 1810: died at London, Dec. 10, 1880. An English comparative anatomist and physiologist, professor of comparative anatomy at King's College, London 1840–74. He was the author of "General Outline of the Animal Kingdom" (1838–41).

Jones, Tom. See *Tom Jones.*

Jones, T. Percy. The pseudonym of Professor Aytoun.

Jones, William. Born in the parish of Llanfihangel, Anglesea, 1675: died at London, July 3, 1749. An English mathematician. He entered the service of a rich merchant in London, and visited the West Indies, afterward teaching mathematics on a man-of-war and in London. His "New Compendium of the Whole Cost of Navigation" appeared in 1702, and his "Synopsis palmariorum matheseos, or a New Introduction to the Mathematics" in 1706. In 1711 he edited some tracts by Newton.

Jones, William. Born at Lowick, Northamptonshire, July 30, 1726: died at Nayland, Suffolk, Jan. 6, 1800. An English clergyman and theological and miscellaneous writer. Among his works are "Catholic Doctrine of the Trinity" (1756) and "Figurative Language of the Holy Scripture" (1765).

Jones, William. Born at Westminster, Sept. 28, 1746: died at Calcutta, April 27, 1794. A noted English Orientalist and linguist, youngest son of William Jones the mathematician. He entered University College, Oxford, in 1764, and became a fellow of that college in 1766. In 1770 he published a translation into French of the Persian life of Nadir Shah, brought to England by Christian VII. of Denmark. It was followed (1770) by the "Traite sur la poésie orientale." In 1771 he issued his grammar of the Persian language, followed by "Poems, consisting chiefly of translations from the Asiatick languages, etc." (1772), "Poeseos Asiaticæ Commentariorum Libri Sex" (1774). He was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1774. In 1775 he published a translation of the "Speeches of Isæus in Causes concerning the Law of Succession to Property at Athens." His essay on the "Law of Bailments" appeared in 1781, and in the same year was issued the translation of the "Moallakat." He was knighted March 19, 1783, and made judge of the high court at Calcutta. In 1784 he founded the Bengal Asiatic Society. He was the first English scholar to master Sanskrit, and to recognize its importance for comparative philology. In 1794 he began a complete digest of Hindu law with the "Institutes of Hindu Law," followed by "Mohammedan Law of Succession" and "Mohammedan Law of Inheritance."

Jonesborough (jōnz'bur‧ō). The capital of Clayton County, Georgia, 18 miles south of Atlanta. Here Aug. 31, 1864, the Federals under Howard repulsed the Confederates under Hardee, with a Federal loss of 1,149, and Confederate loss of about 2,000. Population (1890), 903.

Jönköping (yėn'chė-ping). **1.** A laen in southern Sweden. Area, 4,464 square miles. Population (1890), 193,704.—**2.** The capital of the laen of Jönköping, situated at the southern end of Lake Wetter in lat. 57° 48′ N., long. 14° 13′ E. It is noted for its manufactures, especially of matches. A peace between Sweden and Denmark was concluded here in 1809. Population (1890), 19,682.

Jonsbok (yōns'bōk). [ON. *Jónsbók.*] The law code of Iceland under Norwegian sovereignty and later, brought from Norway to Iceland, in 1280, by Jon Einarsson, a lawyer, from whom it received its name. Like the Jarnsida, which it superseded, it was a compilation by King Magnus.

Jonson (jon'son), **Benjamin,** usually known as **Ben Jonson.** Born at Westminster, 1573 (?): died Aug. 6, 1637. A celebrated English dramatist. His parentage is not certainly known. His mother married, while he was still a child, master bricklayer and to have been named Fowler. He was sent to a school at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, but was soon removed to Westminster School, where William Camden befriended him. After a somewhat obscure period he began to work for the stage: in 1597 he appeared in Henslowe's "Diary" as a player and a playwright to "The Admiral's Men." During a break with Henslowe he wrote a translation of "Every Man in his Humour," was offered to the rival company, the "Lord Chamberlain's" servants. It was accepted, and was played by Shakespeare and the other actors. Subsequently to it, Jonson ranked from this time with the foremost dramatists of the period. He became involved in quarrels with Marston and Dekker, and in the plays of the two latter are characters attacking or ridiculing him, while he in turn satirized them in several of his plays. In 1603 he began to write "Entertainments," and in 1605 the first of his series of "Court Masques." He was in favor with the court, and his life now entered its most successful phase. The plays performed during 1605-15 ("Epicœne," "The Alchemist," "Catiline," "Bartholomew Fair," and "The Devil is an Ass") are among his best. In 1613 he went to France as tutor to a son of Sir Walter Raleigh, and in 1616 had his well-known pedestrian journey to Scotland. About this time he spent much time at the house of William Drummond of Hawthornden, whose notes of his talk are the principal source of his biography. In his latter years he wrote a number of unsuccessful adventures ("Underwoods, No. 62"). Between 1621 and 1623 the king raised Jonson's pension to £200, and the greatest calamity of his private life occurred—the burning of his library, which was one of the finest in England. In 1626 he was attacked with palsy, followed by dropsy, and was confined to his bed during his last years. He was appointed chronologer to the city of London in 1628, which brought out more plays and masks, and in 1634 his salary was restored. He lived three years longer, during which time he wrote little. "The Sad Shepherd," unfinished, was found among his papers. He was buried in Westminster Abbey, in the Poets' Corner. The political crisis at this time prevented the erection of an elaborate tomb which was planned, and an early visitor, John Young, caused "O rare Ben Jonson" to be cut on his tomb. Among his friends were all the people of culture of the time, notably Chapman, Selden, Wotton, Camden, and Bacon. His less intimate: but the theory of his jealousy of the latter has been completely refuted by Gifford. Among his plays are "Every Man out of his Humour" (1599), "Cynthia's Revels" (1600), "The Poetaster, etc." (1601, printed 1602), "Sejanus, his Fall," with another (1603, printed 1605), "Eastward Ho," with Chapman and Marston (1604, printed 1605), "Volpone, or the Fox (1605, printed 1607), "Epicœne, or the Silent Woman" (1609), "The Alchemist" (1610, printed 1612), "Catiline, his Conspiracy" (1611), "Bartholomew Fair" (1614, printed (folio) 1631), "The Devil is an Ass" (1616, folio 1631), "The Staple of News" (1625, folio 1631), "The New Inn, etc." (1629, printed 1631), "The Magnetick Lady" (licensed 1632, folio 1640), "A Tale of a Tub" (licensed 1633, folio 1640), "The Sad Shepherd, etc." (died 1641), etc. Besides these, he wrote a number of "Masques," "Entertainments," and poems: among the latter are included "Epigrammes" (published 1616) and "The Forest," which contains his best songs. Up to 1616 his plays were subsequently published under the name of "Underwoods" (his own title) after his death (1640). The lines to the memory of Shakespeare prefixed to the folio of 1623 (1623) were first included in Jonson's works by Gifford. He wrote several prose works, among which are "Timber, or Discoveries made upon Men and Matter," usually known as "Discoveries" (1641), and "The English Grammar made by Ben Jonson for the benefit of all strangers" (1640), etc. His works were first collected in a folio edition, of which the first volume, revised by himself, appeared in 1616, the second 1630-41. Whalley (1756) first edited him, and in 1816 Gifford brought out an edition, reprinted by Cunningham in 1875.

Jonzac (zhōn-zak'). A town in the department of Charente-Inférieure, France, 45 miles north of Bordeaux. Population (1891), commune, 3,431.

Joodpoor. See *Jodhpur.*

Joonpoor. See *Jaunpur.*

Joplin City (jop'lin sit'i). A mining city in Jasper County, southwestern Missouri, situated in lat. 37° 3′ N., long. 94° 35′ W. Population (1890), 9,943.

Joppa. See *Jaffa.*

Joram (jō'ram), or **Jehoram** (je-hō'ram). King of Israel 851–843 B. C. (Duncker), son of Ahab.

Joram, or Jehoram. King of Judah 848–844 B. C., son of Jehoshaphat.

Jorat (zhō-rä' or zhō-rät'), G. **Jurten** (yör'ten). A chain of heights in the canton of Vaud, Switzerland, northeast of Lausanne. It forms part of the watershed between the valleys of the Rhine and Rhone.

Jörd (yerd). [ON. *Jörth.*] In Old Norse mythology, the goddess Earth, the wife of Odin and the mother of Thor.

Jordaens (yor'dāns), **Jakob.** Born at Antwerp about 1593: died there, 1678. 'A Flemish painter of historical and genre scenes and portraits.

Jordan. See *Jordanes.*

Jordan (jôr'dan). [Heb. *Yarden,* the descender; Gr. *Ἰορδάνης,* L. *Jordanes,* mod. Ar. *Esh-Sheriah.*] The chief river of Palestine. It rises in Anti-Libanus, traverses Lake Merom (Huleh) and the Sea of Galilee, and flows into the Dead Sea 19 miles east of Jerusalem. Its length is about 120 miles.

Jordan, A river in Utah which flows from Utah Lake into Great Salt Lake. Length, about 40 miles.

Jordan, David Starr. Born at Gainesville, N. Y., Jan. 19, 1851. An American naturalist and educator. He studied at Cornell University, receiving the degree of M. S. in 1872, and of LL.D. (honorary) in 1886. In 1875 he graduated in medicine at the Indiana Medical College. He was assistant on the United States Fish Commission 1875–91; professor of zoology at the Indiana University 1879–85, and its president 1885–91; and in the latter year was appointed president of Leland Stanford Junior University. He has published "Manual of the Vertebrates of the Northern United States" (1876 and later editions), "Contributions to North American Ichthyology" (1877–1883), "Science Sketches" (1888), etc.

Jordan, Mrs. (assumed name of **Dorothy Bland**). Born near Waterford, Ireland, about 1762: died at St.-Cloud, France, 1816. An Irish actress, known as Dolly Jordan. She became the mistress of the Duke of Clarence (William IV.) in 1790.

As an actress in comedy Mrs. Jordan can have had few equals. Genest says that she had never a superior in her line, and adds that her "Hypolita" will never be excelled. Rosalind, Viola, and Lady Contest were among her best characters. *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

Jordan, Thomas. Born at London about 1612: died about 1685. An English actor, dramatist, and poet. He supported himself by promiscuous literary work, largely plagiarized, until 1671, when he was made part of the corporation of London in the capacity of poet to that body. Jordan conducted the lord mayor's shows for fourteen years with great success. Among his works are "Poetical Varieties or Variety of Fancies" (1637), "A Pill to Purge Melancholy" (1637), "The Walks of Islington and Hogsdon, a Sea of Spikenard newly Broken" (1641), "Money is an Ass" (1668), "Rosary of Rarities" (1639), etc.

Jordan (yor'dan), **Wilhelm.** Born at Insterburg, Prussia, Feb. 8, 1819. A German poet. He has written "Die Nibelungen" (1st part, "Siegfrissage," 1868; 2d part, "Hildebrants Heimkehr," 1874), dramas, "Demiurgos," a poem (1852–54), translations, etc.

Jordanes (jor-dā'nēz), or **Jordanis** (jôr-dā'nis), or (erroneously) **Jornandes** (jôr-nan'dēz). A Gothic (Alan) historian and ecclesiastic of the 6th century: by a probably erroneous tradition, bishop of Ravenna. He wrote (in 551) "De Origine Getarum," often called the "Getica," a history of the Goths compiled from Cassiodorus and others, and "De summa temporum vel origine actibusque gentis Romanorum," a universal chronicle. The supposition that he may have been bishop of Ustoza in Italy is rejected.

Jörg (yerg). **Johann Christian Gottfried.** Born at Predel, near Zwitz, Prussia, Dec. 24, 1779: died at Leipsic, Sept. 20, 1856. A German physician and medical writer, noted especially for his works on obstetrics.

Jörg, Joseph Edmund. Born at Immenstadt, Bavaria, Dec. 23, 1819. A Bavarian ultramontane politician and historian. His chief work is "Geschichte des grossen Bauernkrieges" (1850).

Jorgenson (yor'gen-son). **Jorgen.** Born at Copenhagen, 1779: died in New South Wales about 1830. A Danish adventurer, governor of Iceland 1809.

Jornandes. See *Jordanes.*

Jortin (jor'tin), **John.** Born at London, Oct. 23, 1698: died there, Sept. 5, 1770. An English church historian and critic. His father, Renatus Jortin, was a Huguenot exile. He was educated at Charterhouse and at Jesus College, Cambridge, where he graduated in 1719. In 1720 he was ordained a deacon, and became archdeacon of London in 1764. His chief works are "Lusus poetici" (1722), "Life of Erasmus" (1758), and "Sermons and Charges" (1771–72).

Jorullo (hō-rul'yō). A volcano in the state of Michoacan, Mexico, 160 miles west by south of Mexico. It was formed in 1759. Height, 4,315 feet.

Jörundfjord (yė'rön-fyörd). One of the most noted fiords in Norway, on the western coast, southeast of Aalesund.

Josaphat. See *Jehoshaphat and Josaphat.*

Joscelin. See *Joselyn.*

Joscelyn, or **Josselin** (jos'e-lin), **John.** Born 1529: died at High Roding, Essex, Dec. 28, 1603.

One of the earliest students of Anglo-Saxon. He graduated at Queen's College, Cambridge. He was Latin secretary to Parker, archbishop of Canterbury (1558), and at his suggestion made collections of Anglo-Saxon documents, which he annotated.

Jose ben Joëzer (jō'ze ben jō-ē'zer). A Jewish scholar and teacher of the law in the period of the Maccabean struggles. He died as a martyr on the cross.

Joseph (jō'zef). [Heb., of doubtful meaning; perhaps from a verb 'to add'; Gr. Ἰωσήφ, L. *Josephus*, F. *Joseph*, It. *Giuseppe*, Sp. *Jose*, *Josef*, Pg. *José*, *Jozé*, G. *Joseph*.] The son of Jacob and Rachel. He played an important part in traditional Hebrew history. He was sold by his brethren as a slave into Egypt, where he became prime minister and the progenitor of two Israelitish tribes, Ephraim and Manasseh. According to tradition his sale took place in the reign of the Hyksos or shepherd king Aphobis. See *Aphobis*.

Joseph. The husband of Mary the mother of Jesus.

Joseph I. Born at Vienna, July 26, 1678: died April 17, 1711. German emperor, son of Leopold I. He was crowned king of Hungary in 1690, and of the Romans in 1690, and succeeded to the empire in 1705. He conducted the War of the Spanish Succession (1701–14).

Joseph II. Born at Vienna, March 13, 1741: died at Vienna, Feb. 20, 1790. German emperor, son of Francis I. and Maria Theresa. He was crowned king of the Romans in 1764; succeeded to the empire in 1765, and associated with Maria Theresa in the Hapsburg dominions in 1765; took part in the War of the Bavarian Succession 1778–79; and became sole ruler in 1780. He proclaimed the "Edict of Tolerance" in 1781; abolished serfdom; and joined with Russia against Turkey in 1788.

Joseph, King of Naples, later of Spain. See *Bonaparte*.

Joseph, Father (**François Leclerc du Tremblay**). Born at Paris, Nov. 4, 1577: died at Ruel, Dec. 18, 1638. A French Capuchin monk, confidential agent of Richelieu.

Joseph of Arimathea. A rich Israelite who apparently was a member of the Sanhedrim at the time of the crucifixion. He was afraid to confess his belief in Jesus Christ. After the crucifixion, however, he went and asked the body of Jesus, and buried it in his own tomb. There is a legend that he was imprisoned for 42 years, which seemed but 3 to him on account of the Holy Grail which he had with him in prison, and that he carried the Grail, after his release by Vespasian, to Britain, where he built the abbey of Glastonbury. There is an alliterative English romance "Joseph of Arimathea," written about 1350 (edited by Professor Skeat in 1871). Robert de Borron composed two versions of a "Legend of Joseph of Arimathea, or The Holy Grail," in verse and in prose, which fell into the hands of Walter Map, who wrote the "Great Saint Grail" from them.

Joseph of Exeter, L. **Josephus Iscanus.** Flourished about 1200. A native of Exeter, one of the best medieval Latin poets in England. He resided much in France, and in 1188 went with Archbishop Baldwin on a crusade to the Holy Land, returning to England in 1190. His chief works are "De Bello Trojano" in 6 books, "Antiochis," in 5 poem on the third Crusade, "Panegyricus ad Henricum."

Joseph Andrews (jō'zef an'drōz). The title of a novel by Fielding, published in 1742, and the name of its hero. He is represented as a young footman of great beauty who maintains his uprightness and chastity through a long series of trials. The most prominent and famous character in the book is that of the comate Parson Adams. (See *Adams*.) He is believed (with what has been suggested by the "Paysan Parvenu" of Marivaux) was at first intended to be merely a satire on Richardson's "Pamela," but it grew as its author worked upon it.

Joseph Bechor Shor (jō'zef be-chōr' shōr'). A Jewish scholar and biblical commentator of the 12th century, in the north of France.

Josephine (jō'ze-fēn) (**Marie Josèphe Rose Tascher de la Pagerie**). Born at Trois-Ilets, Martinique, June 23, 1763: died at Malmaison, near Paris, May 29, 1814. First wife of Napoleon I., emperor of the French. She removed to France in 1778; married, Dec. 13, 1779, the Vicomte de Beauharnais (who died 1794); and became the wife of Napoleon March 9, 1796. She was crowned empress in 1804, and was divorced in 1809.

Josephstadt (yō'zef-stät). A fortified town in Bohemia, situated on the Elbe 66 miles east by north of Prague. Population (1890), 6,097.

Josephus (jō-sē'fus). **Flavius** (Jewish name **Joseph ben Matthias**). Born 37 A. D.: died about 95. A celebrated Jewish historian. He was of a distinguished priestly descent, and related to the Maccabean house. A visit to Rome in his early years filled him with enthusiastic admiration for it and its institutions. At the outbreak of the Judæo-Roman war he was intrusted by the Sanhedrim with the government of Galilee, and as such took part in the war against Rome. But he weakened the province under his administration by sowing discord; and when the fortress Jotapata, after a most heroic resistance, was taken by Vespasian, he managed to save his own life after the remnant of the besieged had died by their own hands. Vespasian, glad to have him on his side as a guide and adviser, received him with courtesy and friendliness, and he remained with Vespasian and Titus, following them, after the fall of his people, to Rome, and living in the sunshine of their favor. He received large tracts of land in Judæa and an annual pension, and adopted the name of Flavius after that of the imperial family. In Rome he wrote his work "The Jewish War," in 7 books, at first in the Syro-Chaldaic tongue and afterward in Greek. His "Antiquities of the Jews," a history of the Jewish people from the earliest times to 26 A. D., in 20 books, is a defense of the Jews against Apion, and his own autobiography. In his writings he displays a great love for his nation and religion. His works are not only the most comprehensive and important source of information for the history of his times, but also are distinguished for their excellent historical style, which gained for him the title of a Hebrew Livy. He died under Domitian, and, according to some traditions, as a martyr to the faith of his race.

Joshua (josh'ū-ä). [Heb. *Yehoshua*, whose help is Yahveh. See *Jesus*.] The successor of Moses as leader of the Israelites. He was the son of Nun, of the tribe of Ephraim, and was one of the two spies who reported favorably of Canaan. He was an attendant of Moses, who designated him as his successor. He led the nation into the land of promise, and was their captain in the wars that resulted in their peaceful occupation of it. The book that bears his name consists mainly of an account of the settlement of the Israelites in Canaan.

Joshua Indians. See *Tcemc*.

Josiah (jō-sī'ä). [Heb., 'Yahveh heals.'] King of Judah 640–609 B. C. (Duncker), son of Amon. He was declared of age when by Pharaoh-Necho in the battle of Megiddo in the valley of Esdraelon. (2 Ki. xxii.–xxiv.30, and 2 Chron. xxiv.–xxxv.) He brought about important reforms, destroying all forms of idolatrous worship. It was under his reign that the priest Hilkiah found the book of the law. See *Deuteronomy*.

Jósika (yō' shę-ko), Baron **Miklós.** Born at Torda, Transylvania, April 28, 1796: died at Dresden, Oct. 5, 1865. A Hungarian historical novelist. Among his chief novels are "Abafi" (1836), "The Poet Zrinyi" (1840), "The Last Bátory" (1848), "The Bohemians in Hungary" (1849), "A Hungarian Family during the Revolution" (1854), "The Family Mailly" (1862), "Esther" (1865).

Josippon. The title of a history, in Hebrew, which originated in the 10th century in Italy, and which the author (under the pseudonym Joseph ben Gorion) claims to be a free translation of Josephus's historical works. The historical events are mingled with legends and tales which the author has drawn from the rabbinical literature, Hegesippus, the oldest compendium of the authentic Josephus, and the patristic writings. It was written in a kind of poetical prose, and was a great favorite with the Jewish people, it has been translated into many languages.

Josquin (zhos-kaN') or **Josse Despręz** (dā-prā'), or **De Prés** (dę prā), Latinized to **Jodocus a Pratis** (yō-dō'kus ä prā'tis), or **a Prato,** or **Pratensis** (prā-ten'sis). Born at or near Noyon, Quentin, Hainault, about 1450: died at Condé, Hainault, Aug. 27, 1521. A celebrated Flemish composer, "one of the greatest masters of the Netherland school," author of masses, numerous motets, etc.

Josse (zhos), **Monsieur.** A jeweler in Molière's "L'Amour médecin." When asked how to cure a love-sick lady he commends jewels with fatty valleys, the sarcastic phrase "Vous êtes orfevre, M. Josse" ('You are a jeweler, Mr. Josse')—that is, you advise others for your own benefit.

Josselin (zhos-laN'). A town in the department of Loire-Inférieure, France, on the Oust 23 miles northeast of Vannes. The castle, a seat of the Rohan family, and the former abode of the Connétable de Clisson, is a fine medieval structure with lofty walls crowned by cylindrical, conical-roofed towers. The interior front, in the Flamboyant or the end of the Pointed style, is highly picturesque, with pointed or cinquefoil windows, open-work parapets, and flaming tracery.

Jost (yōst). **Isaak Markus.** Born at Bernburg, Germany, Feb. 22, 1793: died at Frankfort-on-the-Main, Nov. 25, 1860. A German-Hebrew historian, teacher in Berlin and later (1835) in Frankfort. He wrote "Geschichte der Israeliten" (1820–28); "Neuere Geschichte der Israeliten" (1846–47), "Geschichte des Judentums und seiner Sekten" (1857–59), etc.

Jotapata (jō-tā-pā'tä). A fortress on the modern hill Tel Jefât in Galilee. During the Judæo-Roman war it was held by Josephus. Forced by want of food and water to surrender to Vespasian, the garrison retired to a cavern and killed by their own hands, with the exception of Josephus and one other.

Jotham (jō'tham). King of Judah 740–734 B. C.

Jötunheim(yē'tōn-hīm). [ON. *Jötunheimr*; *Jötunn*, giant, and *heimr*, world.] In Old Norse mythology, the realm of the giants: also called Útgard (ON. *Útgarthr*), the outer world. It was conceived to be situated in the extreme north.

Jotunheim (yō'tōn-hīm). A mountain region in Norway, about lat. 61° 30′ N. It contains the highest summits in the country, Galdhöppigen (8,400 feet) and Glittertind.

Joubert (zhö-bâr'). **Barthélemy Catherine.** Born at Pont-de-Vaux, Ain, France, April 14, 1769: killed at the battle of Novi, Italy, Aug. 15, 1799. A French general. He served with distinction in Tyrol in 1797, and in Piedmont in 1798, and succeeded Moreau in Italy in 1799.

Joubert, Joseph. Born at Montignac, Périgord, May 6, 1754: died at Paris, May 4, 1824. A French moralist and man of letters. Extracts from his manuscripts, under the title "Pensées," were edited by Châteaubriand, and later (1842), under the title "Pensées, maximes, et correspondance," by Paul Raynal.

Joueur (zhö-ėr'), **Le.** A comedy by Regnard, produced in 1696. Mrs. Centlivre's "Gamester" was adapted from it.

Jouffroy (zhō-frwä'). **Théodore Simon.** Born at Pontets, Doubs, France, July 7, 1796: died at Paris, Feb. 4, 1842. A noted French philosophical writer, a pupil of Cousin, professor at various institutions in Paris, and after 1838 librarian of the university. He translated Dougald Stewart and Reid, and wrote "Mélanges philosophiques" (1833). "Cours de droit naturel" (1835), etc.

Jougne (zhōny), **Col de.** A pass over the Jura, on the borders of Vaud, Switzerland, and Doubs, France, connecting Lausanne with Pontarlier.

Joule (jōl), **James Prescott.** Born at Salford, England, Dec. 24, 1818: died at Sale, Oct. 11, 1889. An English physicist, noted for his researches in the mechanical equivalent of heat. His paper on "Electro-Magnetic Forces" (1840) describes one of the earliest known attempts to measure an electric current by a definite unit. In a paper "On the Production of Heat by Voltaic Electricity" (1840) he first announced the law "that when a current of voltaic electricity is propagated about a metallic conductor, the heat evolved in a given time is proportional to the resistance of the conductor multiplied by the square of the electric intensity." This discovery was largely suggested by Ohm's "Die galvanische Kette" (1827). In a paper (1843) "On the Heat Evolved during the Electrolysis of Water," he demonstrated that the mechanical and heating powers of the current are in proportion to each other. These observations led to a long series of experiments on the equivalence of heat and energy, which occupied the remainder of his life. In a paper "On the Calorific Effects of Magnetic Electricity and the Mechanical Value of Heat" (1843) it is stated that "the quantity of heat capable of increasing the temperature of a pound of water by one degree of Fahrenheit's scale is equal to . . . a mechanical force capable of raising 838 pounds to a perpendicular height of one foot." Joule made his final experiments in 1878, and the physical constant was determined to be 772.55 foot-pounds.

Jourdain (zhōr-daN'), **Alfonse,** Count of Toulouse. Born in Syria, 1103: died at Acre, Palestine, 1148. Ruler of the greater part of southern France 1123–48.

Jourdain, Monsieur. In Molière's "Le bourgeois gentilhomme," a good, plain citizen, consumed with a desire to pass for a perfect gentleman. To this end he endeavors to educate not only himself but all his family. His astonishment at learning that he had been talking prose all his life has passed into a proverb.

Jourdan (zhōr-daN'), Comte **Jean Baptiste.** Born at Limoges, France, April 29, 1762: died at Paris, Nov. 23, 1833. A French marshal. He was distinguished in the campaigns of 1792–93; became commander of the army of the north; defeated the Austrians at Wattignies Oct. 16, 1793, and at Fleurus June 26, 1794; was victorious at Aldenhoven; was defeated at Hochst Oct. 11, 1795; was commander of the army of the Sambre and Meuse; was defeated at Amberg Aug. 24, and Würzburg Sept. 3, 1796; was commander of the army of Danube, and was defeated at Ostrach March 21, and Stockach March 25, 1799; was made governor of Piedmont in 1800, and marshal in 1804; and attended Joseph Bonaparte in Naples and Spain.

Journey to London, A. The name given by Vanbrugh to the unfinished comedy afterward completed by Cibber and called "The Provoked Husband" (produced in 1728).

Jouvenet (zhōv-nā'), **Jean.** Born at Rouen, France, Aug. 22, 1647: died at Paris, April 5, 1717. A French historical painter. Among his chief works are "Descent from the Cross," "Esther before Ahasuerus," "Miraculous Draught of Fishes."

Jouvet (zhō-vā'), or **Jovet** (zhō-vā'). A peak of the Tarentaise Alps, southeastern France, east of Moutiers, noted for its view. Height, 8,410 feet.

Joux (zhō). **Fort de.** A fortress in the department of Doubs, France, 3 miles south-southeast of Pontarlier. Mirabeau was imprisoned here 1775, and Toussaint Louverture died here 1803.

Joux, Lac de. A lake on the borders of France and Switzerland, in the Val de Joux. Its outlet is the Orbe. Length, 5 miles.

Joux, Val de. A valley in the Jura, in Vaud, Switzerland, on the border of the departments of Doubs and Jura, France, traversed by the Orbe and the Lac de Joux.

Jouy (zhō-ē'), **Victor Joseph Étienne** (called **de Jouy**). Born at Jouy, near Versailles, France, 1764 (1769?): died at St.-Germain-en-Laye, France, Sept. 4, 1846. A French dramatist and man of letters. Among his numerous writings are "Ermite de la Chaussée d'Antin, ou observations sur les mœurs et les usages français au commencement du dix-neuvième siècle" (1812–14), libretti, comedies, tragedies, etc.

Jova. See *Opatu*.

Jove (jōv). See *Jupiter* and *Zeus*.

Jovellanos (hō-vel-yä'nōs), or **Jove-Llanos, Gaspar Melchor de.** Born at Gijon, Asturias, Spain, Jan. 5, 1744: died in Asturias, Nov. 27, 1811. A Spanish statesman, poet, and man of

letters. He wrote the comedy "El delincuente honrado" ("The Honest Criminal"), the tragedy "Pelayo," prose works on politics and political economy, etc.

Jovellanos (hō-vel-yä'nōs), **Salvador.** Born at Asuncion, 1833. A Paraguayan statesman. Driven out of the country, he established himself in the Argentine Republic, and in 1865 joined the allied army against Lopez. At the end of the war he was made a member of the provisional government, and a new constitution having been adopted, he was elected president in Oct., 1871, serving from Dec. 12, 1871, to Nov. 25, 1874. With him began the regeneration of Paraguay.

Jovial Crew, A, or the Merry Beggars. A comedy by Richard Brome, produced in 1641, printed in 1652.

Jovian. See *Jovianus.*

Jovianus (jō-vi-ā'nus), **Flavius Claudius.** Born about 332: died at Dadastana, Bithynia, Feb. 17, 364. Emperor of Rome 363–364. He was elevated by the army on the death of Julian the Apostate during a campaign against Persia, and purchased the retreat of himself and his army by ceding to the Persian king all the 5 Roman provinces beyond the Tigris. The chief event of his reign was the publication of an edict restoring Christianity to the privileges granted by Constantine the Great.

Jovius. See *Giovio.*

Jowett (jou'ett), **Benjamin.** Born at Camberwell, London, 1817: died Oct. 1, 1893. A noted English classical scholar, regius professor of Greek at Oxford, and master of Balliol College. In 1882 he was appointed vice-chancellor of the university. His works include translations of the dialogues of Plato (1871), and of Thucydides (1883) and Aristotle (1886).

Jowf, or **Djowf** (jouf). A town and oasis in Arabia, about lat. 29° 30′ N., long. 40° E.

Joyce's Country (jois'ez kun'tri). A district of County Galway, Ireland, lying north of Connemara.

Joyeuse (zhwä-yēz'). The sword of Charlemagne.

Joyeuse Garde (zhwä-yēz' gärd). **La,** or **La Garde Joyeuse.** In medieval romance, the castle of Lancelot of the Lake. It was given to him by Arthur for his defense of the queen's honor in a conflict with Sir Mador who had accused her of poisoning his brother. The name was changed from Dolorous Garde, or La Garde Doulouruse, in honor of his victory. It is thought to have stood at Berwick-upon-Tweed.

Berwick, but for the dulness within its walls, seems almost as worthy of being called Joyeuse Garde as both from its real romantic history of siege, conquest, and reconquest, it is of being remembered as Dolorous Garde.
Stuart Glennie, Arthurian Localities, III. 1.

Jozé (zhō-zā'), **Antonio.** Born at Lisbon: burned there, 1745. A Portuguese dramatist, condemned by the Inquisition on a charge of Judaizing.

J. S. Of Dale. The pseudonym of F. J. Stimson.

Juan, Don. See *Don Juan.*

Juan, Don. See *John of Austria.*

Juana. See *Joanna.*

Juana, or **Juanna** (hō-än'nä). [Named in honor of Prince Juan, the son of Ferdinand and Isabella.] The name given by Columbus in 1492 to Cuba. After his death it was changed, by the king's desire, to Fernandina, and both names appear in some old books and maps. They were soon abandoned.

Juan de Arpli (hō-än' dā är'plē). Born at Leon about 1585: died at Madrid about the beginning of the 17th century. A Spanish goldsmith, the most celebrated member of a numerous family of goldsmiths: the Spanish Cellini. Philip II. appointed him assayer of money at the Segovia. He left various writings on orfèvrerie, sculpture, and architecture.

Juan de Fuca (jō'an de fū'kä; Sp. pron. hō-än' dā fō'kä). or **Fuca, Strait of.** A sea passage separating Vancouver Island from Washington, and connecting the Pacific Ocean with the Strait of Georgia and with Admiralty Inlet and Puget Sound.

Juan Fernandez (hō-än' fer-nän'deth). **1.** An island belonging to Chile, situated in the South Pacific in lat. 33° 38′ S., long. 78° 53′ W. The surface is rocky and mountainous. It was discovered by a Spaniard named Fernandez about 1563; was a resort of buccaneers in the 17th and 18th centuries; and is famous for the solitary residence of Alexander Selkirk 1704–09. Also called *Mas a Tierra.* Area, 36 square miles. **2.** A group including the above island, Mas a Fuera (100 miles west of it), and the islet of Santa Clara. Total area, 72 square miles. The population is very small.

Juarez (hō-ä'reth), **Benito Pablo.** Born at Guelatao, Oajaca, March 21, 1806: died at Mexico, July 18, 1872. A Mexican liberal politician, of pure Indian blood. Banished by Santa Anna in 1853, he returned in 1855, was minister of justice under Alvarez, and in 1857 was elected president of the supreme court and vice-president of Mexico. After the fall of Comonfort (Jan., 1858), he became president by succession, but the reactionists had seized the government, and Juarez triumphed over them (Dec., 1860) only after a civil war. He was regularly elected president March, 1861. The invasion of Mexico by the French, English, and Spanish ostensibly in support of foreign bondholders (Dec., 1861), ended in the occupation of Mexico by the French (June, 1863), and the proclamation of an empire under Maximilian. Juarez was driven to the northern frontier, but on the withdrawal of the French army (Jan., 1867) quickly regained strength, and Maximilian was captured and shot. Juarez entered Mexico, and was reelected president Aug., 1867. Revolts continued, and, though he was again elected in 1871, the northern states were in insurrection when he died.

Juarez Celman (sāl-män'), **Miguel.** Born at Cordoba, Sept. 29, 1844. An Argentine politician of the liberal party. He became president Oct. 12, 1886, but was forced to resign Aug. 6, 1890, by a revolution brought on by the financial panic of that year.

Juarros (hō-är'rōs), **Domingo.** Born at Guatemala city, 1752: died there, 1820. A Central American priest and historian. He wrote "Historia de la Ciudad de Guatemala" (2 vols. 1808–18). There is an abridged English translation by John Baily, entitled "Statistical and Commercial History of Guatemala" (London, 1823). The work is important for the history of Central America.

Juba (jō'bä). A large river in Africa, which flows into the Indian Ocean near the equator: probably the Umo in its upper course.

Juba (jō'bä) **I.** Committed suicide, 46 B. C. King of Numidia, and an ally of Pompey. He defeated the Cæsareans under Curio in 49, and was defeated at Thapsus in 46.

Juba II. Died about 19 A. D. Son of Juba I., made king of Numidia about 30 B. C., and transferred to Mauretania in 25 B. C. He was noted as a historical and general writer.

Jubal (jō'bal). According to Genesis, a son of Lamech by Adah, and the inventor of stringed and wind instruments.

Jubbulpore. See *Jabalpur.*

Juby (jō'bē). **Cape.** A cape on the western coast of Africa, south of Morocco.

Jucar (hö'kär), a river of eastern Spain, flowing into the Mediterranean 25 miles south by east of Valencia. Length, about 250 miles.

Jucunas (zhō-kö-näs'). A tribe of South American Indians, on the river Japurá near the confines of Brazil and Colombia. They are of the Arawak linguistic stock.

Judæa. See *Judea.*

Judah (jö'dä). [Heb., 'praised'; Gr. Ἰούδας, ratin Judas.] **1.** One of the Hebrew patriarchs, the fourth son of Jacob and Leah.—**2.** The most powerful of the twelve tribes of Israel. Its territory was bounded by Dan and Benjamin on the north, the Dead Sea and Idumea on the east, Idumea and Simeon on the south, and the Mediterranean (omitting the Philistine land). It was subdivided into the districts of the mountain or hill country, the wilderness, the south, and the lowland.

Judah, known as "The Prince" (*ha-Nasi*), or "The Holy" (*ha-Qadôsh*). Flourished 190–220 A. D. The seventh patriarch and president of the Sanhedrim in succession from Hillel. He resided first in Tiberias, afterward in Sepphoris, and was, according to a tradition, on friendly terms with the emperor Antoninus. He was a work of his life to have assisted in compiling of the thousands of decisions (halachoth: see *Halacha*) of the teachers of the law, which he arranged according to their subjects and reduced as the Mishna (which see) in 6 orders or classes, each comprising the regulations of a certain branch of religious or social life.

Judah II. Patriarch about 225 A. D., grandson of Judah I. He moderated many laws bearing on the relation of Jews to heathen, and, according to a tradition, was an intimate friend of the emperor Alexander Severus.

Judah, Kingdom of. The southern kingdom of the Jews, comprising the tribes Judah and Benjamin. The northern kingdom of Israel seceded from it in the reign of Rehoboam (about 953 B. C.). Among its kings were Jehoshaphat, Joash, Uzziah, Hezekiah, and Josiah. It was overthrown in 586 B. C. by Nebuchadnezzar, who carried many of the people to Babylon.

Judah ben Samuel (ben sam'ū-el). Born about 1085: died about 1140. A Spanish-Jewish poet and physician. In him the Jewish-Spanish renaissance of poetry reached its height of perfection of form and nobility and loftiness of subject-matter. Of his works there survive more than 900 secular poems, and more than 300 religious poems. He was also the author of an apologetical work in Arabic, "The Book of Argumentation and Demonstration for the Defense of the Oppressed Religion," better known by the title of the Hebrew translation, "Chezari." According to a tradition he undertook a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, and was there trampled to death by a Saracen rider.

Judas (jō'das), surnamed "The Gaulonite," or "The Galilean." A Jewish popular leader in the revolt against the census under the prefect Quirinus.

The sect of Judas the Gaulonite, or, as he was called, the Galilean, may be considered the liberal inheritors of that mingled spirit of national independence and of religious enthusiasm which had in early days won the glorious triumph of freedom from the Syro-Grecian kings, and had maintained a stern though secret resistance to the later Asmoneans, and to the Idumean dynasty. Just before the death of Herod, it had induced the six thousand Pharisees to refuse the oath of allegiance to the king and to his imperial protector, and had probably been the secret incitement in the other acts of resistance to the royal authority. Judas the Galilean openly proclaimed the unlawfulness, the impiety, of God's people submitting to a foreign yoke, and thus acknowledging the subordination of the Jewish theocracy to the empire of Rome.
Milman, Hist. of Christianity, I. 141.

Judas Iscariot (jō'das is-kar'i-ot). [Heb. (see *Judah*); Gr. Ἰούδας Ἰσκαριώτης. The surname *Iscariot* is from *Kerioth* in Judah.] One of the twelve apostles, the betrayer of Jesus.

Judas Maccabæus (jō'das mak-a-bē'us). Died 160 B. C. The second of the five sons of Mattathias the Hasmonean. He succeeded his father in 166 as commander and leader in the struggle against Antiochus Epiphanes. In the battles at Bethhoron and Beth-zur (south of Jerusalem) he gained a decisive victory over the Syrians, and on the 25th Chisleu (December), 164, he entered Jerusalem and reconsecrated the temple, inaugurating of this event the feast of dedication (hanukah) was instituted. Later he fought many battles, and at last fell in an encounter with the Syrians under Bacchides.

Judas Maccabæus. An oratorio by Handel, produced in London 1747.

Judd (jud). **Sylvester.** Born at Westhampton, Mass., July 23, 1813: died at Augusta, Maine, Jan. 20, 1853. An American Unitarian clergyman and author. His chief work is the romance "Margaret" (1845).

Jude (jöd), or **Judas,** Saint. [Heb., see *Judah.*] One of the twelve apostles, probably identical with Thaddeus and Lebbæus (doubtless a corruption of *Thaddeus*). There are no trustworthy traditions concerning him.

Jude, Epistle of. A book of the New Testament, written, not by the apostle Jude, but possibly by a brother of Jesus. He describes himself as a "brother of James," to whom the brother of Jesus may be meant. But both authorship and date are uncertain.

Judea, or **Judæa** (jö-dē'ä). [L. *Judæa,* Gr. Ἰουδαία, Ἰουδαίος, Jew, from Ἰούδας, Judah.] **1.** The southern division of Palestine in the Roman period, lying south of Samaria and west of the Jordan and Dead Sea, sometimes, however, including territory east of the Jordan.—**2.** An occasional name of the land of the Jews, or of Palestine.

Judea, Kingdom of. See *Judah.*

Judenburg (yö'den-bōrg). A town in Styria, Austria-Hungary, situated on the Mur 36 miles west by north of Gratz. Population (1890), commune, 4,642.

Judges, Book of. [Heb. *Shoftim.*] A book of the Old Testament: so named because it gives an account of the history of Israel under the rule of a series of leaders called judges. It describes the transition period between the conquest of Canaan and the growth of a strong, stable government. The judge was a chieftain in ancient Semitic communities, and the chief, of whatever title, always exercised juridical functions. The ancient Carthaginians called their rulers by the same name, suffetes. The most famous judges were Jehoiah and Barak, Gideon, Jephthah, Samson, Eli, and Samuel. According to its own chronology, the book covers a period of 410 years, but there are many difficulties in the way of the acceptance of this number.

Judgment of Paris, The. **1.** A painting by Rubens, in the museum at Dresden. The three goddesses, accompanied by their attributes, and more or less completely undraped, stand in the foreground of a woodland. Paris sits on a stone holding the golden apple, with Mercury at his elbow offering advice. This is the original of the painting in the National Gallery, London.—**2.** A painting by Rubens, in the National Gallery, London. Mercury offers counsel to Paris, who is seated on a rock, in shepherd's dress; opposite stand the three goddesses, more or less undraped.

Judith (jö'dith). An Early English poem, probably of the 8th century, first printed in 1698.

In the same manuscript, which contains the only known copy of "Beowulf," is a fragment — about a fourth part — of another First-English poem of the theme being the Judith story of Judith. Professor Stephens infers, not only from its genuine poetic force, but from its use of a variation in the number of accented syllables in a single verse, a device found nowhere else in First-English except in Cædmon's Paraphrase, that the shaping of this poem is to be ascribed to Cædmon. *Morley,* English Writers, II. 180

Judith. The name of the heroine of the Book of Judith (which see).

Judith, Book of. One of the apocryphal books of the Old Testament. It is a historical romance dating from the Maccabean period probably from about 120 B. C.), and was apparently written in Hebrew. The original text is no longer extant; it exists at present in two Greek versions and the Greek and the Latin. The heroine is named Judith (whence the name of the book), and is represented as a native of Bethulia. In order to deliver her native city, which is besieged by Holofernes, a general of the King of the Assyrians, she enters the Assyrian camp under the pretense of wishing to betray the city, gains admission to the general's tent through her extraordinary beauty, and slays him in his drunken sleep.

Judson (jud'son). **Adoniram.** Born at Malden, Mass., Aug. 9, 1788: died at sea, April 12, 1850. An American Baptist missionary. He settled in Burma in 1813. He translated the Bible into Burmese in 18.., and wrote a Burmese-English dictionary.

Juel (yō'el), **Niels.** Born at Copenhagen, May 8, 1629; died at Copenhagen, April 8, 1697. A Danish admiral, distinguished in the war against Sweden 1675–77.

Juggernaut (jug'er-nât). [A corruption of the Skt. *Jagannatha*, Lord of the world.] A name of Vishnu or Krishna, and also of Rama and Dattatreya, both incarnations of Vishnu. He is worshiped elsewhere in India, but the Jagannath festival at Puri, near Cuttack in Orissa, is especially celebrated. Its special feature is the drawing of the great car. Such cars, attached to every large Vishnu pagoda in the south of India, typify the moving active world over which the god presides. The Jagannath festival takes place in June or July, and for weeks before pilgrims come into Puri by thousands. The car is 45 feet high, 35 feet square, and supported on 16 wheels 7 feet in diameter. Balarama, the brother, and subhadra, the sister of Jagannatha, have separate cars a little smaller. When the images are placed on the cars, the multitude kneel, bow their foreheads to the dust, and, inclining toward, draw the cars down the broad street toward Jagannath's country house. The distance is less than a mile, but the journey takes several days. When the zeal of the pilgrims flags, 4,200 professional pullers drag the cars. An error underlies the common foreign conception of the festival. "In a closely-packed exact throng of a hundred thousand men and women under the blazing tropical sun deaths must occasionally occur. There have doubtless been instances of pilgrims throwing themselves under the wheels in a frenzy of religious excitement, but such instances have always been rare, and are now unknown. The few suicides that did occur were, for the most part, cases of diseased and miserable subjects, who took this means to put themselves out of pain. The official returns now place this beyond doubt. Nothing could be more opposed to the spirit of Vishnu-worship than human sacrifice. According to Chaitanya, the apostle of Jagannath, the destruction of the least of God's creatures is a sin against the Creator. Self-immolation he would have regarded with horror." — *W. W. Hunter*, Statistical Account of Bengal, XIX. 59 ff.

Juggernaut, better **Jagannath** (jū-gä-nâth'). A seaport in Orissa, Bengal, British India, situated in lat. 19° 48′ N., long. 85° 49′ E., celebrated for its temple and festival of the deity Juggernaut (which see). Also called *Puri*. Population, about 20,000.

Jugurtha (jö-ger'thä). Killed at Rome, 104 B. C. King of Numidia, son of Mastanabal and grandson of Masinissa. He usurped western Numidia in 117, and eastern Numidia in 112. A war with Rome commenced in 111, and he contended against Metellus in 109 and 108, and against Marius in 107. He was captured by Sulla in 106.

Juif Errant (zhū-ēf' e-roṅ'), **Le.** [F., 'The Wandering Jew.'] An opera by Halévy, first produced at Paris 1852.

Juive (zhüēv'), **La.** [F., 'The Jewess.'] An opera by Halévy, first produced at Paris 1835.

Jujuy (hö-hwē'), The. The northwestern most province of the Argentine confederation, bounded on the east and south by Salta. Area, 27,000 square miles. Population (1887), 90,000. — 2. The capital of the province of Jujuy, situated on the Rio Grande about lat. 24° 10′ S., long. 65° 20′ W. Also called *San Salvador de Jujuy*. Population (1889), 5,000.

Jukes (jūks), **Joseph Beete.** Born at Birmingham, Oct., 1811; died at Dublin, July 29, 1869. An English geologist. In 1839 he became geological surveyer of Newfoundland, and in 1842 naturalist to the expedition to the northeast coast of Australia. In 1845 he joined the British Geological Survey. In 1850 he became director of the Irish branch of the survey, and lecturer on geology at the Royal College of Science, Dublin. His chief works are "Excursions in and about Newfoundland" (1842), "Narrative of the Surveying Voyage of H. M. S. Fly" (1847), "A Sketch of the Physical Structure of Australia" (1850), "The Geology of South Staffordshire Coal-fields."

Jukovsky (zhū-kof'skē), **Vassily Andreevitch.** Born Jan. 29, 1783; died at Baden, 1852. A Russian poet and translator. He translated Schiller's "Maid of Orleans," Byron's "Prisoner of Chillon," Moore's "Paradise and the Peri," Gray's "Elegy," etc.

Juli (hö'lē). A village of Peru, department of Puno, on a terrace overlooking the southwest shore of Lake Titicaca, 13,100 feet above the sea. It was founded by the Jesuits as a mission station in 1557, and is celebrated for its history of the order.

Julia (jö'lyä). [L., fem. of *Julius*.] Born 39 B. C.; died at Rhegium, Italy, 14 A. D. The daughter of Augustus Cæsar and Scribonia. She married in 25 M. Marcellus, on whose death in 23 she became the wife of M. Vipsanius Agrippa, by whom she became the mother of C. and L. Cæsar, Agrippa Postumus, Julia, and Agrippina. After Agrippa's death in 12 B. C., she married Tiberius. She was eventually divorced by Tiberius, and banished by her father, first to the island of Pandataria, and afterward to Rhegium, on account of her vices.

Julia. Born in 83 or 82 B. C.: died in 54 B. C. The daughter of Julius Cæsar and Cornelia. She married Cornelius Cepio, from whom, at her father's command, she procured a divorce in order to become the wife of Pompey the Great in 59.

Julia. Died 28 A. D. The daughter of M. Vipsanius Agrippa and Julia, daughter of Augustus Cæsar. She became the wife of L. Æmilius Paulus, by whom she became the mother of M. Æmilius Lepidus and Æmilia, first wife of the emperor Claudius. She inherited the vices of her mother, and was banished by Augustus in 9 A. D. to the island of Tremerus, where she died.

Julia. 1. In Shakspere's comedy "Two Gentlemen of Verona," a girl loved by Proteus. — 2. In Sheridan's comedy "The Rivals," a type of commonplace sentiment. — 3. In J. Sheridan Knowles's play "The Hunchback," the long-suffering object of the fractious jealousy of Falkland.

Julia Domna. Died 217 A. D. A Roman empress. She was the wife of Septimius Severus, whom she married about 175, before his elevation to the imperial throne, and by whom she became the mother of Caracalla and Geta. She was originally a Syrian priestess, and through her influence as empress made Oriental religious rites fashionable at Rome.

Julia gens (jö'lyä jenz). A celebrated patrician clan or house in ancient Rome. Its eponymic ancestor, Iulus, was represented as identical with Ascanius, the son of Venus and Anchises, and was regarded as the founder of Alba Longa. The Julia gens was one of the leading Alban houses which Tullus Hostilius removed to Rome on the destruction of Alba Longa. Its family names in the times of the republic were Cæsar, Iulus, Mento, and Libo.

Julian (jö'lyan), surnamed "The Apostate" (**Flavius Claudius Julianus**). [L. *Julianus*, sprung from or pertaining to Julius; It. *Giuliano*, Sp. *Julian*, Pg. *Julião*, F. *Julien*.] Born at Constantinople, probably Nov. 17, 331 A. D.: died June 26, 363. Roman emperor 361–363, son of Julius Constantius and Basilina. He was, with the exception of a half-brother, Gallus, the only member of the Julian family who escaped massacre on the accession of Constantius II. He was brought up in the Christian faith, and received an excellent education, which was completed in the philosophical schools at Athens. He was in 355 created Cæsar by Constantius, whose sister Helena he married, and by whom he was invested with the government of Gaul, Spain, and Britain. He made his residence chiefly at Paris, and in 357 defeated the Alamanni in a great battle near Strasburg. He was proclaimed emperor by his troops in 361, and was marching against Constantius when the death of Constantius left him undisputed master of the empire. On his accession he publicly announced his conversion to paganism (whence his surname), and published an edict in favor of religious toleration to all religions. In 363 he undertook an expedition against Persia, during which he was killed by an arrow while pursuing the enemy after a bloody engagement, June 26, 363.

Julian, Count. In Spanish legend, a governor of Andalusia in the 8th century. According to the story, his daughter Florinda was seduced by Roderic, and in revenge he betrayed Ceuta to the Moors.

Julian Alps. The part of the eastern Alps east and southeast of the Carnic Alps, situated in Venetia, Carinthia, Carniola, and Görz-Gradiska. The culminating point is the Terglou (9,394 feet). The pass over the Julian Alps into Italy was of extreme importance, and was traversed by the Goths, Huns, Lombards, by Rhadagais, by Attila, and by others.

Julian Emperors. A collective name for the Roman emperors Augustus, Tiberius, Caligula, Claudius, and Nero, as members by birth or adoption of the family of Julius Cæsar.

Julianists (jö'lyan-ists). A sect of Monophysites which held the body of Christ to be incorruptible: so called from Julian, bishop of Halicarnassus early in the 6th century.

Jülich (yū'lich). F. **Juliers** (zhü-lyā'). A town in the Rhine Province, Prussia, situated on the Roer 20 miles northwest of Aix-la-Chapelle: the Roman Juliacum. It was formerly the capital of the ancient duchy of Jülich.

Jülich, Duchy of. A medieval countship and duchy of Germany, which lay west of the electorate of Cologne. Capital, Jülich. It became united with Berg in 1423. Julich, Berg, and Cleves were united in 1521 by the extinction of the Cleves dukes. In 1609 brought on the "Contest of the Jülich Succession," settled in 1666, when Brandenburg received Cleves, and Jülich and Berg passed to Pfalz-Neuburg. Jülich was acquired by France in 1801, was ceded to Prussia in 1814–15, and now belongs to the Rhine Province.

Julie (zhü-lē'). In Rousseau's "Nouvelle Héloïse," the wife of Volmar, and the mistress of Saint-Preux.

Julien (zhü-lyaṅ'), **Stanislas.** Born at Orléans, France, Sept. 20, 1799; died at Paris, Feb. 14, 1873. A French Sinologist. He published various translations from the Chinese, "Syntaxe nouvelle de la langue chinoise" (1869–70), etc.

Julier (yūl'yer). A pass in the canton of Grisons, Switzerland, leading from the Oberhalbstein valley to the Upper Engadine. It was used by the Romans. Height, 7,500 feet.

Juliers. See *Jülich*.

Juliet (jö-li-et'). [Dim. of *Julia*.] 1. The heroine of Shakspere's tragedy "Romeo and Juliet" (which see). She is the daughter of Capulet, and loves Romeo, the heir of the hostile family of Montague. — 2. A character in Shakspere's "Measure for Measure," a lady loved by Claudio.

Julius (jöl'yus) **I.** Bishop of Rome 337–352. He was a supporter of Athanasius.

Athanasius took up his residence at Rome, and, under the protection of the Roman prelate, defied his adversaries to a new contest. Julius summoned the accusers of Athanasius to plead the cause before a council in Rome. The Eastern prelates altogether disclaimed his jurisdiction, and rejected his pretensions to rejudge the cause of a bishop already condemned by the Council of Tyre. The answer of Julius is directed rather to the justification of Athanasius than to the assertion of his own authority. The synod of Rome solemnly acquitted Athanasius, Paul, and all their adherents. The Western emperor joined in the sentiments of his clergy. A second council at Milan, in the presence of Constans, confirmed the decree of Rome.

Milman, Hist. of Christianity, II. 421.

Julius II. (Giuliano della Rovere). Born at Albezzola, 1443; died Feb. 21, 1513. Pope 1503–1513. He joined the League of Cambrai against Venice in 1508; formed the Holy League against France in 1511; and convened the fifth Lateran Council in 1512. He was a patron of literature and art.

Julius III. (Gianmaria de' Medici, later del Monte). Pope 1550–55.

Julius Africanus. See *Africanus*.

Julius Cæsar. See *Cæsar*.

Julius Cæsar. 1. A historical tragedy by Shakspere, probably written in 1600 or 1601. It was not printed till 1623. — 2. A tragedy by Sir William Alexander, earl of Stirling, published as "Cæsar" in 1604, and as "Julius Cæsar" in 1607.

Jullien, or **Julien** (zhü-lyaṅ'), **Louis Antoine.** Born at Sisteron, Basses-Alpes, France, April 23, 1812: died near Paris, March 14, 1860. A French composer and musical director. In 1842 he began his annual series of concerts at the English Opera House. His style was popularize music." He was in the United States from 1853 to 1854.

Jullunder. See *Jalandhar*.

July (jö-li', formerly jö'li). [From L. *Julius*, July, properly adj. (sc. *mensis*), month of Julius, so called after *Julius* Cæsar, who was born in this month, and who gave it his name when reforming the calendar. It was previously called *Quintilis*, or the fifth month. The name *Julius* in ME. and early mod. E. was commonly *July*.] The seventh month of the year, consisting of thirty-one days, during which the sun enters the sign Leo.

July, Government of. In French history, the government of Louis Philippe (1830–48), who was called to the throne in consequence of the revolution of July (which see).

July, Revolution of. In French history, the revolution of July 27, 28, and 29, 1830, by which the government of Charles X. and the elder line of the Bourbons was overthrown. The younger line (Orléans) was soon called to the throne in the person of Louis Philippe.

Jumala (yö-mä'lä). See the extract.

The highest god amongst the Finns is called Jumala, also Num, or Jilibeamoinentje, as protector of the flocks; but this last only amongst certain tribes. The word Jumala indicates rather the godhead in general than any one individual: the god of the Christians is also often called Jumala. Therefore in the runes another name is more prominent; namely, Ukko, the god of heaven, the giver, who sends thunder. Both are regarded by Castren as belonging to the air-gods; besides these, there are gods of the elements, such as water-gods and earth-gods.

Le Staveley, Science of Religion, p. 303.

Jumanas (zhö-mā-näs'). A race of Indians in northwestern Brazil (Amazonas), on the rivers Japurá and Icá, sometimes found on the Marañon, and probably extending into Colombia, where they are called Tecunas. They belong to the Mayapure linguistic stock, are divided into many petty bands, live in fixed villages, plant manioc, and are generally peaceful. Their faces are tattooed as a tribal mark. Also written *Chamanas*, *Chimanos*, *Shamanas*, *Xumanas*, *Ximanas*.

Jumet (zhü-mā'). A manufacturing and mining town in the province of Hainaut, Belgium, 4 miles northwest of Charleroi. Population (1890), 23,927.

Jumièges (zhü-myèzh'). A village in the department of Seine-Inférieure, France, situated on the Seine 15 miles west of Rouen. The abbey church of the Benedictines, formerly the most important monastic monument of this region, is now a noble ruin, almost roofless. The west front has 2 square towers, octagonal above, and a projecting porch. The nave and aisles are round-arched, with alternate square and circular piers, and there is a great tower at the crossing.

Jumilla (hö-mēl'yä). A town in the province of Murcia, Spain, 33 miles north of Murcia. Population (1887), 14,334.

Jumma Musjid. See *Ahmedabad*.

Jumna (jum'nä), or **Jamuna** (yä'mö-nä). A river of India, the chief tributary of the Ganges. It rises in the Himalaya, and joins the Ganges near Allahabad. On its banks are Delhi, Agra, and Allahabad. Length, 860 miles.

Junagarh (jö-na-gar'). 1. A native state in India, under British control, intersected by lat. 21° N., long. 70° 30′ E. — 2. The capital of the state of Junagarh, situated about lat. 21° 30′ N., long. 70° 24′ E. Population, about 24,000.

Junction (jungk'shon). A city in Geary County, eastern Kansas. Population (1890), 4,502.

June (jön). [From L. *Junius*, June, properly adj. (sc. *mensis*), month of the family of Junius, from *Junius*, a Roman gentile name, akin to *juvenis*, young.] The sixth month of the year, consisting of thirty days, during which the sun enters the sign Cancer.

June, Jennie. The pseudonym of Mrs. Croly (Jennie Cunningham).

Juneau (jö-nō'). A mining town in Alaska, the largest in the Territory.

Jung (yông), or **Jungius** (jun'ji-us). **Joachim.** Born at Lübeck, Germany, Oct. 22, 1587; died at Hamburg, Sept. 17, 1657. A German philosophical writer and botanist. He was professor of mathematics at Giessen 1608–14, and at Rostock 1625–28, and rector of the Johanneum at Hamburg 1628–57.

Jung, Johann Heinrich, generally called **Stilling.** Born at Im-Grund, Nassau, Germany, Sept. 12, 1740; died at Karlsruhe, Baden, April 2, 1817. A German mystic. He was professor of economics at Marburg 1787–1803, and later lived in retirement at Heidelberg and Karlsruhe. He wrote an autobiography (published as "Heinrich Stillings Leben" 1806; enlarged 1817), and many other works.

Jungbunzlau (yông-bönts'lou). A manufacturing town in Bohemia, on the Iser 31 miles northeast of Prague. Population (1890), commune, 11,518.

Jungfrau (yông'frou). [G., "virgin."] One of the chief mountains of the Bernese Alps, Switzerland, on the border of Bern and Valais, 13 miles south by east of Interlaken. It was first ascended in 1811. Height, 13,670 feet.

Junghuhn (yông'hön), **Franz Wilhelm.** Born at Mansfeld, Prussia, Oct. 26, 1812; died at Lembang, Java, April 24, 1864. A German naturalist and explorer in Java and Sumatra. His chief work is "Java, seine Gestalt, Pflanzendecke, und innere Bauart" (1852).

Jungmann (yông'man), **Joseph.** Born at Hudlitz, Bohemia, July 16, 1773; died at Prague, Nov., 1847. A Bohemian philologist and historian of literature. His chief works are a "History of Bohemian Literature" (1825), and a "Czech-German Dictionary" (1835–39).

Juniata (jö-ni-at'i). A river in Pennsylvania, formed by the junction of the Little Juniata and the Frankstown Branch at Petersburg. It joins the Susquehanna 13 miles northwest of Harrisburg; is noted for picturesque scenery; and has a total length of about 150 miles.

Junin (hö-nēn'). **1.** An interior department of Peru, northeast of Lima. Population, about 200,000. — **2.** A town of the department of Junin, southeast of Lake Chinchay-cocha. It gave its name to a battle fought on a plain to the south, Aug. 6, 1824, in which the patriots under Bolivar defeated the royalists of Canterac. The action was decided entirely by the cavalry, and without the use of firearms. Population, about 2,000.

Junius (jö'nyus). The pseudonym of the unknown author of a series of letters directed against the British ministry, Sir William Draper, the Duke of Grafton, and others. The letters appeared in the London "Public Advertiser" from Nov. 21, 1768, to Jan. 21, 1772. Their authorship has been attributed to Edmund Burke, Earl Temple, and others; but they probably were written by Sir Philip Francis.

Junius (jö'ni-us), **Franziskus,** Born at Heidelberg, Germany, 1589; died at Windsor, England, Nov. 19, 1677. A German student of the Teutonic languages, son of Franziskus Junius. Among his works is "Etymologicum Anglicanum" (ed. by Lye 1743).

Junker (yông'ker), **Wilhelm.** Born at Moscow, April 6, 1840; died at St. Petersburg, Feb. 13, 1892. An African explorer. After studying in Germany, Switzerland, and Russia, Junker began his career as an explorer by tours in Algeria and Tunis (1873–74), in Lower Egypt (1875), Suakim, Kassala, and Khartum (1876), and Gondokoro and Makaraka as far as Vau (1877), returning to Europe in 1878. Accompanied by his servant Bohndorff, he returned in 1879 to Khartum, where they embarked on the steamer Ismailia. In 1880–83 he explored the Nyam-Nyam and Monbuttu countries in all directions. He crossed and followed the Welle River several times. All the collections which he tried to send home by Bohndorff were lost in the Mahdi insurrection. He managed to make his way to Emin Pasha at Lado. The expedition of G. A. Fischer, sent to his relief by his brother, proved unsuccessful. In 1886 he left Wadelai for the coast. In Uyoro he was obliged to flee before the King of Uganda to the south of Lake Albert, whence he finally reached the coast. In 1887 he was again in Europe. He published "Reisen in Afrika" (1890).

Junkers (yông'kerz). The members of the aristocratic party in Prussia which came into power under Bismarck when he was made prime minister in 1862.

Junkseylon. See *Salang*.

Juno (jö'nō). **1.** In Roman mythology, the queen of heaven, the highest divinity of the Latin races in Italy next to Jupiter, of whom she was the sister and the wife. She was the parallel of the Greek Hera, with whom at times she became to a considerable extent identified. She was regarded as the special protectress of marriage, and was the guardian of woman from birth to death. In Rome she was also the patron of the national finances, and a temple which contained the mint was erected to her, under the name of Juno Moneta, on the Capitoline. In her distinctively Italic character, Juno (called *Lanuvina*, from the site at Lanuvium of her principal sanctuary or *Domus*) or the Regina was a war-goddess, represented as clad in a mantle of goatskin, bearing a shield and an uplifted spear, and accompanied, like Athene, by a sacred serpent.

2. The third planetoid, discovered by Harding at Lilienthal, Sept. 1, 1804.

Junot (zhü-nō'). **Andoche,** Duc d'Abrantès. Born at Bussy-le-Grand, Oct. 23, 1771; died July 29, 1813. A French general. He entered the army in 1792; accompanied Bonaparte in his Italian and Egyptian campaigns; became a general of division in 1800; was appointed governor of Paris in 1806; and in 1807 commanded an army which invaded Portugal and captured Lisbon. Shortly afterward he was created duke of Abrantès. He was defeated by Arthur Wellesley at Vimeiro in Aug., 1808, and compelled to evacuate Portugal.

Junot, Madame (**Laure Permon**), Duchesse d'Abrantès. Born at Montpellier, Nov. 6, 1784; died at Paris, June 7, 1838. A French author. She married Junot about 1800. She is the author of "Souvenirs historiques sur Napoléon, la Révolution, le Directoire, le Consulat, l'Empire et la Restauration" (1834–1835), "Histoire des salons de Paris" (1837), etc.

Junqueira Freire (zhün-kay'ra frā'y're), **Luiz José.** Born at Bahia, Dec. 31, 1832; died there, June 24, 1855. A Brazilian poet. From 1851 to 1854 he was a novitiate in a cloister of Carmelite monks, where he wrote his best-known poems, collected in the "Inspirações do claustro."

Junta (jun'tä). [Sp. *junta* (orig. fem. of *junto*), from L. *junctus*, fem. of *junctus*, joined.] In Spain, a consultative or legislative assembly, either for the whole country or for one of its separate parts. The most celebrated juntas in history were that convened by Napoleon in 1808 and the later revolutionary juntas.

Junto (jun'tō). In English history, a group of Whig politicians very influential in the reigns of William III. and Anne. Its chief members were Somers, Russell, Wharton, and Montague. They were the chief leaders of the party in Parliament.

Jupille (zhü-pely'). A manufacturing town in the province of Liège, Belgium, 3 miles east of Liège.

Jupiter (jö'pi-ter). [L., from *Jovis* (earlier *Dovis*, Gr. Ζεύς, Ind. *Dâus*) and *pater*, father.] Jove.] **1.** In Roman mythology, the supreme deity, the parallel of the Greek Zeus, and the embodiment of the might and national dignity of the Romans. The central seat of his cult was the Capitoline Hill at Rome, on the behalf which of Optimus Maximus ("Best and Greatest"). He was primarily a divinity of the sky, and hence was considered to be the originator of all atmospheric changes. His weapon was the thunderbolt. He controlled and foretold the future, and sacrifices were offered to secure his favor at the beginning of every undertaking. He was also the guardian of property, whether of the state or of individuals. To him every tenth day, or day, was sacred to him; hence white animals were offered to him in sacrifice, his priests wore white caps, and his statue was adorned by a white fillet, and his temples were dressed in white when they sacrificed to him upon assuming office. The eagle was especially consecrated to him. The surviving artistic representations of Jupiter are comparatively few in number, and of little influence, imitating the type of the Greek Zeus. Also *Jove*.

2. The brightest of the superior planets, and the largest body of the solar system except the sun itself. Its sidereal period of revolution is 11.86198 Julian years, or 4332.585 mean solar days. Its mean distance from the sun is about 483,060,000 miles. Its equatorial diameter at its mean distance subtends an angle of 38", so that its real diameter is about one fourth that of the sun (or 86,000 miles). Its bulk is about 1,227 times that of the earth (the solar parallax being 8".76). Jupiter is flattened at the poles by no less than one seventeenth of its diameter. Its mass is about $\frac{1}{1047}$ of that of the sun, or 304 times that of the earth, making its mean density only 1.3, that of the earth being taken at 5.5. Gravity at its surface is 2.4 times that at the earth. The most remarkable feature of the appearance of this planet is the equatorial fascice or bands which cross its disk. These fascice subsist generally for months or even years, but occasionally change in a few hours. They sometimes have a breadth of one sixth of the apparent disk of the planet. There are also spots of much greater permanence. It is, however, probable that no solid matter can be seen, and quite doubtful whether any exists in the planet. The spots revolve about the axis in 9 hours. 55 minutes, and 35 seconds. The principal moons or satellites of Jupiter (there are 12 hours) was discovered by Barnard Sept. 9, 1892. The periods of revolution of the others are as follows: (1) 1d. 18h. 28m. 35.9458.; (2) 3d. 13h. 17m. 53.7358.; (3) 7d. 3h. 59m. 35.8548.; (4) 16d. 18h. 5m. 6.928s.

Jupiter Amon. Jupiter as identified with the Egyptian Amon.

Jupiter of Otricoli. A marble mask restored as a bust, the finest surviving antique head of Zeus. The features are massive and imposing; the beard is full, separated into locks; and the abundant hair rises from the forehead and falls down on both sides of the face.

Jupiter-Scapin. A sobriquet given to Napoleon I. See *Scapin*.

Jupiter Stator. [L., 'he who stays' flight.] Jupiter as the giver of victory in battle.

Jura (jö'rä). A chain of mountains in eastern France and western and northern Switzerland: the ancient Jurii Mons or Jurassus. It extends from the junction of the Ain and Rhone to the junction of the Aar and Rhine. The designation is sometimes extended to include the prolongation through Baden, Wurtemberg, and Bavaria to the valley of the upper Main, called the German Jura, and subdivided into the Swabian Jura and Franconian Jura. The highest peaks are Dole, Mont Tendre, Reculet, Crêt de la Neige, Tredez, etc (over 5,000 feet). Length of French and Swiss Jura, about 180 miles.

Jura (zhü-rā'). A department of eastern France. Capital, Lons-le-Saunier. It is bounded by Haute-Saône on the north, Doubs and Switzerland on the east, Ain on the south, and Côte-d'Or and Saône-et-Loire on the southeast, and formed part of the ancient Franche-Comté. Area, 1,927 square miles (1890), 273,088.

Jura (jö'rä). An island of the Inner Hebrides, belonging to Argyllshire, Scotland. It lies 4 miles west of the mainland, from which it is separated by the Sound of Jura, and is traversed by a range of hills. Length, 27 miles.

Jura, Franconian. See *Franconian Jura*.

Jura, Paps of. Two conical hills in the island of Jura, Scotland, about 2,500 feet in height.

Jura, Sound of. A sea passage separating the island of Jura from the mainland of Argyllshire, Scotland.

Jura, Swabian. See *Swabian Jura*.

Juripixunas. See *Juris*.

Juris (zhü-rēs'). [Abbreviated from Tupi *jurípixuna*, black-mouthed, from their custom of tattooing the face so as to form a black mark about the mouth.] A tribe of Indians in the Brazilian state of Amazonas, on the north side of the upper Amazon, between the Japurá and Içá, occasionally ranging east to the Rio Negro. Formerly they were the most numerous and powerful tribe of this region, but they are now greatly reduced in numbers, and most of them have been amalgamated with the country population. They are divided into various hordes, have fixed villages and plantations, and are especially skilful in the use of the blow-gun. They are classed with the Maypure stock, and are closely related to the Passés. The name has also been given to a tribe of Argentine Chaco of the Lule stock.

Jurunas (zhü-rö'nas). [Tupi *juru*, mouth, and *una*, black.] A tribe of Brazilian Indians of the Tupi race, on the river Xingu between 4° and 8° S. lat. They were formerly very numerous and warlike, and are said to have been entirely tattooed a large black patch on the face (whence the name). The Jurunas still number several thousands, who live in villages and have small plantations. Also written *Jurunaxes* and *Yurunas*.

Jurupary (zhö-rö-pä-rē'). Among Indians of the Tupi race in Brazil, a mythical being supposed to persecute and sometimes to kill men. He dwells in the woods, and is described under various monstrous forms. The old missionaries identified him with the devil.

Jussieu (zhü-syē'), **Adrien de.** Born at Paris, Dec. 23, 1797; died there, June 29, 1853. A French botanist, son of Antoine de Jussieu. He wrote monographs on the *Rutaceæ*, *Meliaceæ*, and *Malpighiaceæ*, a "Cours élémentaire de la botanique," etc.

Jussieu, Antoine Laurent de. Born at Lyons, France, April 12, 1748; died at Paris, Sept. 17, 1836. A noted French botanist, nephew of Bernard de Jussieu. He wrote "Genera plantarum secundum ordines naturales, etc." (1789), "Introductio in historiam plantarum" (1837), "Exposition d'un nouvel ordre de plantes, adopte dans les démonstrations du jardin royal" (1774), etc.

Jussieu, Bernard de. Born at Lyons, France, Aug. 17, 1699; died at Paris, Nov. 6, 1776. A noted French botanist. At first a physician, he later devoted himself to the study of botany, and in 1758 became superintendent of the garden of the Trianon. He was the founder of the natural system of classification of plants.

Jussieu, Joseph de. Born in 1704; died April 11, 1779. A French botanist. In 1735 he went to Peru with Condamine and Godin. He spent 9 years studying the botany of the Andean region, paying special attention to cinchona plants. His collections were lost through the dishonesty of a servant, a misfortune which caused Jussieu to lose his reason. In this state he returned to France in 1771.

Juste (zhüst), **Théodore.** Born at Brussels, Jan. 11, 1818; died there, Aug. 12, 1888. A Belgian historian. His works include "Histoire de la Belgique" (1838), "Histoire de la révolution des Pays-Bas sous Philippe II." (1855–63), "Les fondateurs de la monarchie belge" (1867–84), etc.

Justin (jus'tin). A Roman historian, author of an epitome of a lost history by Trogus (ed. by Dübner 1831), etc.

Justin, Saint, surnamed "The Martyr," or "The Philosopher." Died probably about 163 A. D.

A celebrated Greek church father. He was born of Greek parents at Flavia Neapolis, a Roman colony built on the site of the ancient Shechem in Palestine. He devoted himself to the study of philosophy, and became an ardent student and teacher of the Platonic system. Originally a pagan, he afterward embraced Christianity, and is said to have been scourged and beheaded at Rome.

Justin I. Died Aug. 1, 527. Byzantine emperor 518–527. He was of barbarian, probably Gothic extraction, and was a native of Tauresium in Dardania. He entered the guards of the emperor Leo I., and was commander-in-chief of the imperial guards in the reign of Anastasius, on whose death in 518 he was proclaimed emperor by the soldiers.

Justin II. Died Oct. 5, 578. Byzantine emperor 565–578, nephew of Justinian I. whom he succeeded. During his reign northern Italy was conquered by the Lombards, who founded the Kingdom of the Lombards in 568, and several important conquests were made by the Persians in the Asiatic provinces.

Justina (jus-tī'nä). [L., fem. of *Justinus*.] Patroness of Padua and (with St. Mark) of Venice. She is said to have been a native of Padua, and to have suffered martyrdom at that city in 304. Her supposed relics, said to have been recovered in 1177, are preserved at Padua in a church which bears her name. She is commemorated in the Roman Catholic Church on Oct. 7.

Justinian (jus-tin'i-an) **I. (Flavius Anicius Justinianus)**, surnamed "The Great." Born at Tauresium, Dardania, Illyricum, probably May 11, 483; died Nov. 14, 565. Byzantine emperor 527–565, nephew of Justin I. whom he succeeded. He married in 525 Theodora, an actress, who exercised great influence during his reign, chiefly in ecclesiastical affairs. In 532 a fight broke out in the hippodrome between the Green and the Blue factions, the latter of which favored the emperor and the orthodox church. The fight spread from the hippodrome to the city, and the Green proclaimed Hypatius, nephew of Anastasius I., emperor. The revolt was put down by the general Belisarius with the assistance of the Blue, but not before 30,000 of the insurgents had been slain and a large part of the city destroyed, including the Church of Saint Sophia, which was rebuilt 532–537 with great splendor according to plans furnished by the architect Anthemius. In the East Justinian purchased peace from the Persians in 532, but in the West the veteran soldiers Belisarius and Narses destroyed the Vandal and the Ostrogothic kingdoms in Africa and Italy respectively, and restored those countries to the Byzantine empire. An important event of his reign was the publication of the Justinian Code (which see).

Justinian II., surnamed **Rhinotmetus** ("he whose nose is cut off"). Died in Dec., 711. Byzantine emperor 685–695 and 704–711, son of Constantine IV. He was deposed in 695 by his general Leontius, who cut off his nose and banished him to Cherson. He made his escape from Cherson, and regained his throne with the assistance of Terbelis, the king of the Bulgarians, in 704, but was overthrown by Philippicus in 711 and killed.

Justinian Code. The body of Roman law compiled and annotated at the command of the emperor Justinian. This consists of the "Pandects," or the condensed opinions of the jurists, in fifty books; the "Institutiones"; and the "Novellæ" or "Novellæ Constitutiones," a collection of ordinances—the whole forming the "Corpus Juris Civilis," or body of civil law, the most important of all monuments of jurisprudence.

Jüterbog (yü'ter-bōg), or **Jüterbock** (yü'ter-bok). A town in the province of Brandenburg, Prussia, situated on the Nuthe 40 miles south-southwest of Berlin. It was the scene of a victory of the Swedes over the Imperialists in 1644. Population (1890), commune, 7,181.

Jutes (jōts). A Low German tribe which, with the Saxons and Angles, invaded Great Britain in the 5th century. According to tradition they were invited by the Britons to aid them against the Picts, and landed at Ebbsfleet, under Hengist and Horsa, about 449. They founded the kingdom of Kent. Their connection with Jutland has been matter of dispute. See the extract.

> Now, as to the first settlement of Jutes under Hengist and Horsa (Horse and Mare), who established themselves in Kent, Hampshire, and the Isle of Wight, and whom Bede distinctly believed to have come from Jutland, it is to be observed that Jutland is now occupied by Danes, and that men from Jutland settling on our eastern coasts in the days of the Angles were called Danes; but that in this case they are called "Jutes," not "Danes," and do not seem to have been Danish. Where there has been a Danish settlement, towns commonly are found with names ending in "by." Thus in Lincolnshire within a dozen miles of Great Grimsby, there stand Forsby, Utterby, Fotherby, Ashby-cum-Fenby, Bamoldby, Irby, Laceby, Keelby, Grasby, Brocklesby, Tetleby. Yet throughout this "Jute" region of Kent, Hampshire, and the Isle of Wight there is not even one place to be found that has a name ending in "by." There is no clear ground for asserting, although it has been suggested as one way of conquering this difficulty, that a Germanic people occupied Jutland in the middle of the 5th century. . . . Dr. Latham . . . argues that the "Jutes" of the first settlement were, in fact, Goths, on that, if Jutes, they were Jutes who came in company with Goths, and that they came not out of Jutland, but only from the coast of Gaul, across the straits that divide Gaul from Britain.
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> *Morley*, English Writers, I. 244–246.

Juthungi (jö-thun'jī). [L. (Ammianus) *Juthungi*.] A German tribe, a branch of the Suevi and a part of the Alamanni, in the war in Rhætia during the reign of Severus Antoninus (A. D. 213). Later in the same century they were signally defeated by Aurelian on the upper Danube. The tribal appellation disappears in the 5th century, after which they were merged in the Suevi. Their original location is unknown.

Jutland (jut'land). [Dan. *Jylland*, G. *Jütland*.] The continental portion of Denmark. It forms the northern part of an extensive peninsula (the ancient Cimbric Chersonese), the southern part of which belongs to Prussia. It is bounded by the North Sea on the west, the Skager Rack on the north, the Cattegat on the east, and Prussia on the south. The surface is generally level, but hilly in the east. Its early inhabitants are said to have been Cimbri. (Compare *Jutes*.) Area, 9,743 square miles. Population (1890), 942,120.

Juvavia (jö-vā'vi-ä), or **Juvavum** (jö-vā'vum). The ancient name of Salzburg.

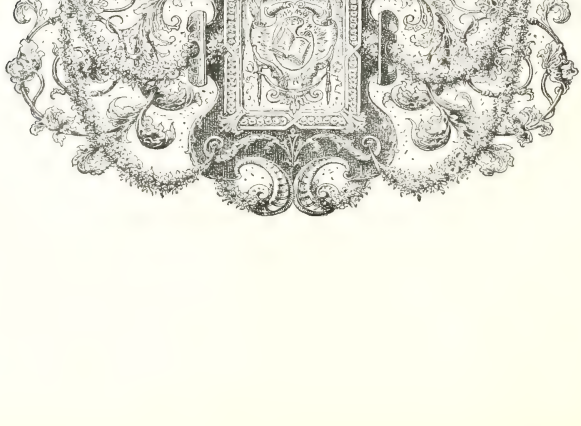
Juvenal (jö've-nal) **(Decimus Junius Juvenalis)**. Lived about 60–140 A. D. A noted Roman rhetorician and satirical poet of the age of Trajan. Little is known of his life. Sixteen of his satires (in five books) are extant.

Juventas (jö-ven'tas). In Roman mythology, the goddess of youth.

Juxon (juks'on), **William.** Born at Chichester, England, 1582; died at Lambeth, London, June 4, 1663. An English prelate, lord high treasurer of England and archbishop of Canterbury. In 1608 he entered St. John's College, Oxford, and became head of that college by Laud's recommendation Dec. 10, 1621. In 1626 and 1627 he was vice-chancellor of the university. On Oct. 3, 1633, he was created bishop of London, and on March 6, 1636, lord high treasurer, which office he resigned on May 17, 1641. He attended Charles I. during the negotiation of the treaty of Newport, during his trial, and on the scaffold, Jan. 30, 1649. In 1649 he was deprived of his see. At the Restoration he was made archbishop of Canterbury (Sept. 13, 1660). As a churchman he was devoted to Laud.

Juza (jö'zä). [Ar. *al-jöza*, the central: though the propriety of the epithet is rather obscure.] The fourth-magnitude star ν Draconis, in the tip of the monster's tail.

Jyotisha (jyō'ti-sha). [Skt., 'relating to the heavenly bodies,' astronomy, astrology.] The name of the Vedic calendar, a short tract giving the knowledge required for fixing the days and hours of the Vedic sacrifices. It has had a certain significance from being ranked with the Veda, but is of very late origin, dating from the 4th or 5th century A. D.



K2. A high peak of the Himalaya, now known as Mount Godwin-Austen (which see).

Ka (kä). [Skt., 'the who.'] The inexplicable: the unknown. By an erroneous interpretation of the interrogative pronoun in a hymn of the Rigveda (x. 121, Kasmai devaya havisha vidhema, 'what god shall we worship with the oblation?') the word *ka*, 'who,' is applied as a name to any chief god or object of worship, as Prajapati, Brahma, Vishnu, air, the sun, the soul, Yama. It is exalted into a deity. In the Puranas, Ka as a recognized god is even provided with an independent genealogy.

Kaaba, or **Caaba** (kä'bą or kä'g-bą). [Ar. *ka'bah*, a square building.] A cube-shaped, flat-roofed building in the center of the Great Mosque at Mecca: the most sacred shrine of the Mohammedans. In its southeast corner it contains the sacred black stone called *hajar al aswad*, said to have been originally a ruby which came down from heaven, but now blackened by the tears shed for sin by pilgrims. This stone is an irregular oval about seven inches in diameter, and is composed of about a dozen smaller stones of different shapes and sizes. It is the point toward which all Mohammedans face during their devotions. The Kaaba is opened to worshipers twice or three times a year, but only the faithful are permitted to approach it.

How natural stone-worship was amongst the Semites can be seen in the name Betylia, which has become the general name for all sacred stones: we need only remember the numerous time-honored stones mentioned in the Old Testament, and the Kaabah at Mekka.

La Saussaye, Science of Religion, p. 85.

Kaaden (kä'den). A town in Bohemia, situated on the Eger 54 miles west-northwest of Prague. Population (1890), 6,889.

Kaarta (kär'tä). A Fellatah state in western Africa, east of Senegambia, intersected by lat. 15° N., long. 10° W. Capital, Niovo. It is within the French sphere of influence. Population, estimated, 300,000.

Kabail (ka-bil'), or **Kabyles** (ka-bilz'). A federation of Berber tribes in Algeria, Tunisia, and a few oases of the Sahara. The name is the plural of the Arabic word for tribe. The principal dialects spoken by the Kabail are that of Bugi, the Zouave, the Showiah or Zenati, that of Tuggurt, Wargla, that of the Beni Mzab, and that of the Shawia. See *Berber*.

So far as outward appearance is concerned, the Kabyles or Riffis of to-day might be found in an English or Irish village. The antiquity of the type which they exhibit is evidenced by the monuments of Egypt, where their ancestors are portrayed with the same blond features that they still display. Dolichocephalic, fair-haired, blue-eyed and white-skinned, they might be mistaken for that branch of the Kelts who are distinguished for their golden hair and their clear and freckled skin. Professor de Quatrefages believes that they are the lineal descendants of the race whose remains have been discovered in the caverns of Cro-Magnon in the French province of Périgord, along with paleolithic implements and the bones of the mammoth and the reindeer.

Sayce, Races of the O. T., p. 149.

Kabale und Liebe (kä-bä'le önd lē'be). A tragedy by Schiller, published in 1784.

Kabandha (ka-band'hą). In the Ramayana, a monstrous Rakshasa slain by Rama. Mortally wounded, he asked Rama to burn his body; and, coming out of the fire in his real shape as a Gandharva (which see), advised Rama as to the war with Ravana.

Kabarda (kä-bär'dä). A mountainous region on the northern slope of the Caucasus, belonging to the Terek territory, Russia.

Kabbala, or **Cabala** (kab'a-lä). [Heb. *qabbalah*, reception, the mysterious doctrine received traditionally.] The theosophy or mystic philosophy of the Hebrew religion, which grew up mainly after the beginning of the 10th century, and flourished to the present time. The Kabbala employed itself in a mystic explanation of Deity and cosmogony, and in the creation of hidden meanings for the sacred Hebrew writings, thus drawing into its province all the Hebrew law and philosophy. Later Kabbalists pretended to find wonderful meanings even in the letters and forms of the sacred texts, and made for themselves elaborate rules of interpretation.

Kabeiri. See *Cabiri*.

Kabinda (kä-bēn'dä). See *Cabinda* and *Kongo*.

Kabir (ke-bēr'). [Arabic *kabir*, great.] A Hindu religious reformer. He was a weaver, and probably a Mussulman by birth, who lived at Benares, and also at Magar near Gorakhpur, between 1488 and 1512. His teachings exercised an important influence in upper India in the 15th and 16th centuries, and formed the basis of the Sikh movement in the Panjab. Originally a Mussulman, he became a pupil of Ramananda and a Vaishnava with much of the democracy and tolerance of Buddhism; but he denounced all idol-worship, and taught Vaishnavism as a form of strict monotheism. True religion, he said, meant nothing but devotion to one God, whether called Vishnu, Rama, or Hari, or by Mohammedan names. He rejects every malevolent distinction of caste, religion, and sect. All authority in faith and morals belongs to the guru, or spiritual guide, though the rights of conscience of the believer are reserved. Kabir's aim was evidently to found a religion that should unite Hindu and Mussulman.

Kabirpanthis (ke-bēr-pän't-hēz). ['Those who follow the path of Kabir.'] The followers of Kabir. They now form 12 principal branches, which have remained in communion notwithstanding some differences in faith and practice. Their center is Benares, but they are found in Gujarat, Central India, and as far as the Deccan. As they take pains to conform in unessentials to the usages about them, it is difficult to ascertain their number. At the end of the last century 35,000 took part in a melah at Benares. They are influential rather than numerous.

Kabirge (kä-bēr'gä). See *Uvgoro*.

Kabul, or **Cabul** (kä-böl'). 1. A province or division in eastern Afghanistan.—2. The capital of Afghanistan, situated on the river Kabul in lat. 34° 30′ N., long. 69° 6′ E., 6,000 feet above sea-level. It is noted as a commercial and strategic center, and is famous for its fruit. It was taken by Timur, and by Nadir Shah (1738). The British occupied it in the first Afghan war: it was evacuated by them in Jan., 1842, and retaken in Sept., 1842. In the second Afghan war (1879–80) it was the scene of Cavagnari's murder, and was captured by General Roberts, and evacuated by the British in 1880. Population, about 70,000.

3. A river which rises in Afghanistan and flows nearly east Kabul, emptying into the Indus in the Panjab at Attok, east of Peshawar. Length, about 270 miles.

Kabunga (kä-bong'gä). See *Mandingo*.

Kabyles. See *Kabail*.

Kacha (ka'chą). A son of Brihaspati who in the Mahabharata becomes a disciple of Shukra, the priest of the Asuras, to obtain a charm to restore the dead. Twice killed by the Asuras, Kacha is restored by Shukra at the solicitation of Devayani, his daughter. A third time killed, his ashes are mixed with Shukra's wine; but Shukra revives Kacha within his own body, teaches him the charm, allows himself to be ripped open for Kacha's exit, and is in turn restored by Kacha. This incident is said to have caused Shukra to prohibit wine to Brahmans. When Kacha refuses to marry Devayani, she curses him with the loss of the charm, and he condemns her to be sought by no Brahman and to wed a Kshatriya.

Kachh, or **Cutch** (kuch). A native state under British control, south of Sind. Area, 6,500 square miles. Population (1891), 558,415.

Kachh, Gulf of. An arm of the Indian Ocean, south of Kachh and north of Kathiawar.

Kachh, Ran of, or **Runn of Cutch.** A salt morass, flooded at times, situated north and east of Kachh, and communicating with the Gulf of Kachh.

Kachh Gundava (gun-dä'vä). A region in eastern Baluchistan, east of Khelat.

Kadambari (kä-dan'ba-rē). A daughter of Chitrartha and Madira, whose name is given to a celebrated Sanskrit prose work, a kind of romance, written by Banabhatta and continued by his son in about the 7th century.

Kadapa, or **Cuddapah** (kud'ä-pä). A district in Madras, British India, intersected by lat. 15° N., long. 78° 30′ E.

Kadesh (kā'desh), more fully **Kadesh Barnea** (kā'desh bär'ne-ą). [Heb., 'sanctuary.] 1. A place on the southern boundary of the East Jordan territory, the modern Ain Kadish, in the country of the Azazime. It was the headquarters of the Israelites in their wanderings in the desert. Miriam, the sister of Moses, died here, the episode of the "waters of strife" took place here, and from here the spies were sent out to investigate Canaan.

2. The capital of the Hittites, on the Orontes near Tel Nebi Mende. In 1880 B. C. Rameses II. of the 19th dynasty gained there a decisive victory over the Hittites.

Like Carchemish, Kadesh on the Orontes, the most southern capital the Hittites possessed, was also a "holy city." Pictures of it have been preserved on the monuments of Rameses II. We gather from them that it stood on the shore of the Lake of Homs, still called the "Lake of Kadesh," at the point where the Orontes flows out of the lake. The river was conducted round the city in a double channel, across which a wide bridge was thrown, the space between the two channels being apparently occupied by a wall.

Sayce, Hittites, p. 100.

Kadiak (kād-yak'), or **Kodiak** (kōd-yak'). An island in the Pacific Ocean, belonging to Alaska, situated about lat. 57° 30′ N., long. 153° W. Length, about 90 miles. The inhabitants are Eskimos.

Kadijah (kä-dē'jä). The wife of Mohammed.

Kadikoi (kad-i-kō'i), or **Kadikeui** (-kā'ē). A town in Asiatic Turkey, opposite Constantinople: the ancient Chalcedon.

Kado Hadatco (kä'dō hä-dä'chō), or **Caddoques,** or **Cadodaquioux.** The leading tribe of the Caddo Confederacy of North American Indians. See *Caddo*.

Kadom (kä-dōm'). A town in the government of Tamboff, Russia, situated on the Moksha about 125 miles southwest of Nijni Novgorod. Population (1885–89), 7,258.

Kadur, or **Cadoor** (kä-dör'). A district in Mysore, India, intersected by lat. 13° 30′ N., long. 76° E. Area, 2,984 square miles. Population (1881), 328,327.

Kaempfer. See *Kempfer*.

Kaf (käf). In Oriental legend, a range of hills encircling the earth, the chief abode of the jinns.

Kaffa. See *Feodosia*.

Kaffa (käf'fä), or **Gomara** (gō'mä-rä). A region in eastern Africa, about lat. 6°–8° N., long. 35°–38° E. It is on the border line of the British and Italian spheres of influence in East Africa.

Kaffir, or **Kafir,** or **Caffre** (kaf'er). [Ar., 'unbeliever,' 'infidel.'] A name given by the Arabs of East Africa to all pagan African natives, and adopted by the Portuguese, Dutch, and English of South and East Africa. In English the word has been used to signify (*a*) the Kaffir-speaking consisting of the Xosa, Pondo, and Tembu tribes; (*b*) the Zulus and the Kaffir proper taken collectively, as distinguished from the Bechuana Bottentots, and other South African natives; (*c*) the Bantu family, of all negroes south of the equator.

Kaffraria (kaf-frā'ri-ą). The country of the Kaffirs, in South Africa. It is not an administrative term, though Transkei in Cape Colony is sometimes known as Kaffraria proper, and a region in the southeastern part of Cape Colony was formerly known as British Kaffraria. Kaffirs are found in Natal and neighboring regions, as well as in Cape Colony. The Kaffirs have been practically at war with the British, especially in 1819, 1834–35, 1846–48, 1850–52, and 1877.

Kafiristan (kä-fē-ris-tän'). A mountainous region in central Asia, on the border of Afghanistan and the British sphere of influence. Its approximate boundaries are the Hindu-Kush Mountains on the north, and the river Panjkhi and Kama. The inhabitants (estimated at about 240,000) are various related heathen tribes.

Kagoyi (kä-gō'ye). See *Sukuma*.

Kagoshima (kä-gos-hē'mä), or **Kagosima** (kä-gos-ē'mä). A seaport in the island of Kiusiu, Japan, situated in lat. 31° 32′ N., long. 130° 30′ E. It is a very old city, the "seat of the munificence of the celebrated Satsuma crackled faïence." It was bombarded by the British in 1863. Population (1891), 56,64[illegible].

Kahlenberg, or **Kalenberg** (kä'len-berg). A spur of the Noric Alps, in Lower Austria near Vienna. It is now ascended by a mountain railway. Near this locality lived, in the 11th century, the talk writer Pfarre von Kahlenberg ("Parson of Kahlenberg"). Height, 1,404 feet.

Kahnis (kä'nes). **Karl Friedrich August.** Born at Greiz, Germany, Dec. 22, 1814. A German Protestant theologian. Among his works are "Der innere Gang des deutschen Protestantismus" (1854), "Lutherische Dogmatik" (1861).

Kahoda (ka-hō'da). A learned Brahman, father of Ashtavakra (which see).

Kai (ki), pl. **Kayan** (ke-yän'). [Kindred with Skt. *kavi*, wise, a sage, poet; Avestan *kavan*, *kavya*, *kavi*, king.] A Persian word, meaning "king," and especially a great king, prefixed to

the names of four old Iranian kings, Kawus, Khusrau, Qubad, and Lahrasp, to which some add Gayamart (also spelled *Kayumarth*).

Kaietur (kā-e-tōr') **Fall.** A cataract of British Guiana, on the Potaro, a western branch of the Essequibo. It was discovered by C. B. Brown in 1870, and is 822 feet high and 370 feet broad.

Kaifung-fu (ki-fung'fō'), or **Kaifong-fu** (ki-fong'fō'). The capital of the province of Honan, China, situated near the Hwangho about lat. 34° 52′ N., long. 114° 357′ E. Population, about 100,000.

Kaigani (ki-gä'nē). A division of the Skittagetan stock of North American Indians. They have seven occupied and three abandoned villages, all on Forester and Prince of Wales islands, off the west coast of British America. The number on Prince of Wales Island is 788. *See Skittagetan.*

Kaikawus (ki-kā-wōs'). In the Shahnamah, the twelfth Iranian king, son of Kaiqubad, reigning 150 years. A dev or demon, disguised as a singer, sings before the king the beauties of Mazandaran, whence he resolves to conquer the country. Kaikawus succeeds with the aid of Rustam, who has his seven adventurous marches to make. See *Kawus.* The king next invades Hamavaran, the king of which yields to him and gives him his daughter Sandabah in marriage. The king of Hamavaran, however, thereupon secretly seizes Kawus and imprisons him, during which time Afrasyab attempts to take Rustam defeats the three hostile kings and delivers Kawus. The war with Afrasyab lasts during the whole reign. The history of Kaikawus contains, besides the account of Rustam's seven adventures, that of Suhrab and that of Syawaush. (See *Suhrab, Syawaush.*) In his pride Kaikawus would go to the heavens, and accordingly had chariot four eagles. Wearied, they descended and threw the king on the ground near Amol. He escaped with his life, and, pardoned by God for his arrogance, ruled on. The name is the *Kaoos* of the Byzantine historians.

Kaikeyi (kī-kā'yē). In Hindu mythology, a princess of Kaikeya, wife of King Dasharatha and mother of his third son, Bharata. Carefully tending Dasharatha when wounded, she induced him to promise any two favors. She used this promise to procure the exile of Rama and the promotion of Bharata.

Kaikhusran (present Pers. pron. kī-khus-rou'; earlier kī-khos-rou'). [See *Kai. Khusrau* is the Skt. *sushravas*, Avestan *hvasrenah* (nom. *hvasrao*), famous, (ir. *'ogaz* and *Chasroes.*] In the Shahnamah, the thirteenth Iranian king, reigning 60 years. He was the son of Syawaush and Farangis, daughter of Afrasyab. After the murder of Syawaush by Gurwi, Afrasyab was about to slay Farangis, that none of the offspring of Iraj might live; but Piran Wisah persuaded the king to put her in his care. Piran saved her child when born, and had him brought up by shepherds. Afrasyab, informed by a dream in which the son of Syawaush destroyed him, summoned Piran, who allayed the fears of Afrasyab by representing the boy as an idiot. When he warred with Kaikawus, Afrasyab sent Farangis and Khusrau to persuade their father to abandon them and brought them to Kaikawus, who appointed Khusrau his successor. Khusrau continued the war, and slew Afrasyab. The name *Kaikhusrau* is identified with that of the elder Cyrus, with the legends of whom as told by the Greeks there are accordances.

Kailasa (kī-lā'sa). A mountain in the Himalaya, north of Lake Manasa. Shiva's paradise and Kuvera's abode are said to be on Kailasa.

Kaiqubad (earlier Pers. pron. kī-kō-bād'; present Pers. pron. kī-kō-bād'). In the Shahnamah, the eleventh Iranian king, a descendant of Faridun, brought by Rustam from Mount Alburz at the bidding of Zal after the death of Garshasp. He reigned 100 years, having, besides after Rustam, defeating Afrasyab, compelled Pashang to sue for peace. He left four sons, the eldest being Kaikawus. See *Qubad.*

Kaira (kī'rā). **1.** A district in the governorship of Bombay, British India, intersected by lat. 22° 30′ N., long. 72° 50′ E. Area, 1,609 square miles. Population (1881), 804,800.—**2.** The capital of the district of Kaira, about lat. 22° 45′ N., long. 72° 38′ E. Population, about 12,000.

Kairwan (kir-wän'), or **Kirwan** (kēr-wän'). A city 87 miles south of Tunis. It is a holy Mohammedan city, founded about 670. The Djamaa es-Scheikh, or Mosque of the Companions of the Prophet, is the chief sanctuary of the city. Within the metal inclosing wall there are four beautiful arcaded courts, domed vestibules, the minaret, and the shrine of the Companion, Abdullah ibn-Zemaa el-Belouï, a small domed structure with ornament of heterogeneous character and date. The remainder of the monument abounds with the richest Arabic decoration in plaster-work inlaid tiles, admirable carpets, and color. The square minaret is incrusted with tile, and has an Ajimez window in each face at the top. The great mosque of Sidi Akbar is a venerable mosque of no pairing the northern corner of the city. In plan it is a rectangle which is divided into three parts the place of worship proper, the vestibule, and the cloistered court in which stands the minaret. The mosque proper consists of 17 aisles of 5 arches springing from coupled columns of marble and porphyry. These columns number 296, and in the entire building there are 439, all taken from old Roman and Christian monuments. The mihrab and minbar are beautifully ornamented. There is a central dome, which rests on porphyry columns about 42 feet high. The court is surrounded by a double arcade with coupled columns. Population (estimated, about 15,000. Also *Kairoun, Kerouan*, etc.

Kais. See *Keis.*

Kaisariyeh. See *Cæsarea.*

Kaiserhaus. See *Gosslar.*

Kaisersaal (ki'zer-säl). See *Aix-la-Chapelle.*

Kaiserslautern (ki'zers-lou-tern). A city in the Rhine-Palatinate, Bavaria, situated on the Lauter 32 miles west of Mannheim. It has manufactures of iron, beer, etc., and an important fruit-market. It was the residence of Frederick Barbarossa. Here, May 25, 1794, the Prussians under the Duke of Brunswick defeated the Frenchunder Hoche. Population (1890), commune, 37,047.

Kaiserswerth (ki'zers-vert). A town in the Rhine Province, Prussia, situated on the Rhine 27 miles north-northwest of Cologne. It is the seat of a training-school for Protestant deaconesses, founded by Fliedner, and has a noted medieval church.

Kaiser Wilhelm (ki'zer vil'helm) **Islands.** A small group of islands in the Antarctic Ocean, belonging to Graham Land.

Kaiser Wilhelm Land. A German protectorate (from 1884) in the southeast of New Guinea. Area, estimated, about 72,000 square miles. Population, estimated, 110,000.

Kaitabha (kī'ta-b-ha) and **Madhu** (ma'd-hū). In Hindu mythology, two demons who, according to the Mahabharata and the Puranas, leaped from Vishnu's ears when he was asleep, at the end of a kalpa (see *Kalpa*), and were about to kill Brahma, but were killed by Vishnu.

Kaithal. See *Kythul.*

Kaiyuh-Khotana (kī'yū-chō-tä'nä). A confederacy of several tribes of the northern division of the Athapascan stock of North American Indians, dwelling on the plains of the Yukon and Kuskokwim rivers, in the interior of Alaska. See *Athapascan.*

Kakongo (kā-kong'gō). See *Kongo Nation.*

Kaku (kā-kō'), or **Kakui** (kā-kō-ē'). In the Shahnamah, a grandson of Zohak, who allied himself with Salm in the war of Faridun and Minuchihr against Salm and Tur, and was slain by Minuchihr after a single combat lasting almost the whole day.

Kalabagh (kä-la-bägʻ). A town in Bannu district, Panjab, British India, situated on the Indus in lat. 32° 58′ N., long. 71° 36′ E. It is noted for salt-quarries.

Kalabar (kā-lā-bär'). See *Calabar, Efik,* and *Idzo.*

Kalafat (kä-lä-fät'). A town in Wallachia, Rumania, situated on the Danube opposite Widin. It was the scene of encounters between the Russians and Turks, resulting in the retreat of the former, Jan. 6-10, 1854. Population, 5,372.

Kalah. See *Calah.*

Kalahari (kä-lä-hä're) **Desert.** An elevated and partially desert region in South Africa, north of the Orange River, and mainly comprised within the Bechuana and Benguela protectorate.

Kalah Shergat (kä'lä shēr-gät'). The mound of ruins about 50 miles south of Mosul, representing the ancient city of Assur.

Kalakaua (kal-a-kou'ä) **I., David.** Born Nov. 16, 1836; died at San Francisco, Jan. 30, 1891. King of Hawaii 1874–91, son of Kepaakea and Keohokalole, niece of Kamehameha I. He was elected Feb. 12, 1874, to succeed Lunalilo. He was compelled by a revolutionary movement to grant in 1887 a new constitution imposing important restrictions on the royal prerogative.

Kalamata (kä-lä-mä'tä). The capital of Messenia, Greece, situated on the Nedon, near the coast, in lat. 37° 2′ N., long. 22° 8′ E.; the ancient Pharæ or Pheræ. It was held by the Venetians 1685-1718, and was sacked by Ibrahim Pasha in 1825. Population (1880), commune, 15,179.

Kalamazoo (kal'a-ma-zō'). A city and the capital of Kalamazoo County, Michigan, situated on the Kalamazoo River in lat. 42° 18′ N., long. 85° 34′ W. It has various manufactures, and is the seat of Kalamazoo College. Population (1890), 17,853.

Kalamazoo River. A river in Michigan, flowing into Lake Michigan 41 miles northwest of Kalamazoo. Length, 150–200 miles.

Kalamita (kä-lä-mē'tä) **Bay.** An indentation of the Western coast of the Crimea, Russia.

Kalanemi (kä-la-na'mē). In Hindu mythology, in the Ramayana, a Rakshasa, uncle of Ravana. At Ravana's request he tries to kill Hanuman, assuming the form of a hermit devotee and offering him food. His numerous robes and his beetle. His feet is seized by a crocodile which he kills. From the body rises a lovely Apsaras, who had been cursed to live as a crocodile until released by Hanuman. She warns him against Kalanemi, whom seized by Hanuman and hurled to Lanka, where he falls before the throne of Ravana.

Kalanos (kal'a-nos). The Greek name of a Brahman (called in Latin Calanus) who followed Alexander the Great from India, and, becoming ill, burned himself alive before the Macedonians, three months before Alexander's death (323 B. C.), which he had predicted.

Kalapooian (kal-a-pō'yan). A linguistic stock of North American Indians, embracing the Ahantchuyuk, Atfalati, Calapooya, Chelamela, Lakmiut, Santiam, Yamil, and Yoncalla divisions, with their numerous bands. It formerly occupied the main and tributary valleys of Willamette River, Oregon, above the falls. The tribes were large early in the century, but suffered severely from disease in 1824–1825, and later from the depredatory Klikatat. The remnants of these tribes are on Grande Ronde reservation, Oregon, and numbered 171 in 1890.

Kalapooyah. See *Calapooya.*

Kalarash (kä-lä-rish'), or **Kalarashi** (kä-lä-rē'shē). A river port in Wallachia, Rumania, situated on the Danube 10 miles northeast of Silistria. Population (1889-90), 8,125.

Kalatamareño. Same as *Calamareño.* See *Calchaquos.*

Kalatch (kä-lächʻ). **1.** A Cossack settlement in the government of Voronezh, Russia, about lat. 50° 22′ N., long. 41° 7′ E.—**2.** A trading place in the province of the Don Cossacks, Russia, situated on the Don about lat. 48° 43′ N., long. 43° 30′ E.

Kalau (kä'lou). A small town in the province of Brandenburg, Prussia, 59 miles south-southeast of Berlin.

Kalayavana (kä-la-ya'va-na). [‘Black Yavana,’ ‘Greek,’ or ‘foreigner.’] A Yavana, or foreign king, who led an army of barbarians to Mathura against Krishna. Krishna lured him into the cave of Muchukunda, who awoke and reduced him to ashes by a glance.

Kalbe (kälʻbe). A town in the province of Saxony, Prussia, situated on the Saale 18 miles south by east of Magdeburg. Population (1890), commune, 9,609.

Kalckreuth (kälk'roit), Count **Friedrich Adolf von.** Born at Sottershausen, near Sangerhausen, Prussia, Feb. 22, 1737; died at Berlin, June 10, 1818. A Prussian field-marshal, distinguished in the defense of Dantzic in 1807.

Kaldu. See *Chalden.*

Kalenberg, or **Calenberg** (kä'len-berg). A former principality of Germany, now included in the circles of Hanover, Wernigsden, and Hameln, province of Hannover, Prussia.

Kalergis (kä-ler'gis), **Demetrius.** Born in Crete about 1803; died at Athens, April 24, 1867. A Greek general and politician.

Kalevala (kä-le-vä'lä), or **Kalewala** (kä-le-vä'lä). [*Kaleva*, heroic; *la*, affix sig. ‘abode’: ‘abode’ or ‘land of heroes.’] The national epic of Finland. The elements of the poem are ancient popular songs, hitherto orally transmitted, that have been collected in different parts of Finnish territory, for the most part within the present century. Short fragments of mythical poetry had been published by Porthan in 1789, but the first considerable collection was published by Zacharias Topelius in 1822. The poem owes its present coherent form to Elias Lönnrot, who during several years had labor collected the material in Finland proper, but principally in Russian Karelia eastward to the White Sea. Lönnrott's first edition, which appeared in 1835, contained 12,000 verses, for the first time systematically arranged as a connected whole. In 1849 appeared a second edition, containing nearly 23,000 verses, which is the present form of the poem. The Kalevala is written in eight-syllabled trochaic verse with alliteration, but without rime. The whole is divided into 50 cantos or runes. Its subject-matter is mythical, with a few Christian elements. Its central hero is Wainamoinen, the god of poetry and music. It is the prototype, in form and contents, of Longfellow's “Hiawatha.”

Kalgan (kal-gän'). A city in the province of Chihli, China, situated on the line of the Great Wall, 110 miles northwest of Peking. It has important transit trade, especially in tea. Population, estimated, 70,000.

Kalgueff. See *Kolgueff.*

Kalhana (kal'ha-na). [Skt.] The name of the author of the Rajatarangini, a history of Kashmir, supposed to have lived about 1148.

Kali (kä'lē). In Sanskrit, a name of the die or side of the die which is reckoned by one point: personified as an evil genius in the poem of Nala. Finding that Damayanti had chosen Nala, Kali, enraged, entered into him, and caused him to be worsted by his brother Pushkara in the game of dice in which Nala lost his kingdom, his wife, his entire raiment, and in consequence of which he became an exile.

Kali (kä'lē). [In the Vedas Agni has seven flickering tongues for devouring oblations: of these Kali is the black or terrible tongue. The word came to have the following meaning.] In Hindu mythology, the bloody consort of Shiva. (Calcutta is *Kalighatta*, the ghat or landing-place of Kali.) In her images the body is black, or dark-blue, the insides of the hands red. Her disheveled hair reaches to her feet. She has a necklace of human heads and a cincture of blood-stained hands, while she stands on the body of Shiva. Her tongue protrudes from her mouth, which is marked with blood. Bloody sacrifices are made

to her. She has a celebrated temple at Kalighat, near Calcutta, which during her festivals swims with blood. She personifies destroying Time.

Kalidasa (kā-lī-dā'sa). The greatest poet and dramatist of India. All that is related of his personal history is that he lived at Ujjayini or Oujein, and that he was one of the 9 gems of the court of Vikramaditya; but since there have been several kings of that name at Ujjayini, his date remains uncertain. Wilson believed this Vikramaditya to be the one whose era begins 56 B.C. Bhau Daji identifies him with Harsha Vikramaditya of the middle of the 6th century. Monier-Williams gives the beginning of the 3d century as the date of Kalidasa; Lassen, the middle of the 3d; Kern, the first half of the 6th; Jacobi, the middle of the 4th; Shankar Pandit, a time prior to the middle of the 8th; and the southern Buddhists, the 6th. Weber assigns the composition of Kalidasa's three dramas to a period from the 2d to the 4th century of our era—the period of the Gupta princes, whose reigns correspond best to the legendary tradition of the glory of Vikrama. Kalidasa is the undisputed author of the two dramas Shakuntala and Vikramorvashi, and Weber and Shankar Pandit have submitted strong grounds for ascribing to him also the Malavikagnimitra. The Raghuvansha, Kumarsambhava, Meghaduta, Ritusanhara, Nalodaya, and Shrutabodha have also all been ascribed to him with varying degrees of improbability. He is known to Europeans especially by the drama of Shakuntala, which, when first translated by Sir William Jones in 1789, produced such a sensation that the early success of Sanskrit studies in England and Germany may be ascribed to that masterpiece. He is characterized by consummate tact in the use of language, delicacy of sentiment, and fertility of imagination. See also several names.

Kalika (kā'lī-kā). The goddess Kali.

Kalikapurana (kā'lī-kā-pō-rā'na). In Sanskrit literature, one of eighteen Upapuranas, or secondary Puranas, containing about 9,000 stanzas, the object of which is to recommend the worship of Kali, the wife of Shiva, in one or other of her forms. It belongs to the Shakta form of Hindu belief, or the worship of the female powers of the deities. A remarkable feature of the work is the description of a number of rivers and mountains in Assam, suggesting to Wilson the possible Assamese origin, or origin in northeastern Bengal, of the Tantrika and Shakta corruptions of the earlier Hindu religion.

Kalilag and Damnag (ka-lē'lag and dam'nag). The name of the Syriac version of the original of the Panchatantra, and an important link in the genealogy of Indo-European folk-lore. That original, a collection of about 13 chapters treating of the conduct of princes, and inculcating its doctrines in the form of beast-fables, was translated from Sanskrit into Pahlavi by Burzoe, physician and Minister of the commander of Khusrau Nushirvan (531–579 A.D.). From the Pahlavi version, now lost, was translated, about 570 A.D., the older Syriac version, from which the two jackals, Kalilah and Damanaka, who figured in the introduction to the Sanskrit original. A notice of this Syriac version had been preserved in a catalogue of Syriac writings made by Ebedjesus, bishop of Nisibis, and by Assemani at Rome in 1725. A Chaldean bishop, Georgius Ebed-jesus Khayyath, on his way to the ecumenical council in 1870, stumbled upon a manuscript of the version in the episcopal library at Mardin. Through the mediation of the Italian scholar Guidi, and a wonderful combination of accidents and efforts, "the precious relic" was made known to Europe, and at last published and translated by Bickell (Leipsic, 1876). Bickell's work contains an important introduction by Benfey resuming the results (already published in his Panschatantra) of his studies in the history of fable.

Kalilah and Dimnah (ka-lē'lä and dim'nä), or **Fables of Pilpay** (pil'pā). The name of the Arabic translation of the Pahlavi translation of the Sanskrit original of the Panchatantra. It was made by Abdallah ibn Al-Moqaffa, a Persian convert to Islam, who lived under the calif Al-Mansur and died about 760. The Arabic was published by De Sacy in 1816, and an English translation by Knatchbull (Oxford, 1819). Kalilah and Dimnah is also the name of the later Syriac version made in the 10th or 11th century, edited by Wright and translated by Keith-Falconer (Cambridge, 1885). Keith-Falconer's work is a clear and full account of the history of Indo-European fable. See *Kalilag and Damnag*, and *Pilpay*.

Kalinga (kā-lin'gä). An ancient kingdom of India, which extended along the eastern coast northward from the vicinity of Madras, and sometimes included Orissa.

Kalingapatam, or Calingapatam (ka-ling'ga-pa-täm'). A small seaport in Ganjam district, Madras, British India, situated at the mouth of the Vangsedhara in lat. 18° 21′ N., long. 84° 7′ E.

Kalir (kä'lēr), **Eleazar Birrabi.** Lived probably in the 9th century in Palestine. The most celebrated and productive writer of the synagogal poetry, or *piut*. About 200 of his poems (*piutim*) are extant. His subjects are mostly taken from the Talmud. His style is terse and perspicuous, bold in the formation of new words and phrases, and often artificial by reason of involved versification, rimes, and acrostics.

Kalisch (kä'lish). **David.** Born at Breslau, Prussia, Feb. 23, 1820: died at Berlin, Aug. 21, 1872. A German humorist, of Hebrew descent, founder of the comic journal "Kladderadatsch" (Berlin, 1848), and author of numerous farces.

Kalisch, Marcus. Born at Treptow, Prussia, May 16, 1828: died at Rowsley, Derbyshire, England, Aug. 23, 1885. A German biblical critic.

Kalish, Pol. **Kalisz** (kä'lish). 1. A government of Russian Poland, bordering on Prussia. Area, 4,392 square miles. Population, 887,317.—2. The capital of the government of Kalish, Russian Poland, situated on the Prosna in lat. 51° 46′ N., long. 18° 10′ E.: the ancient Kalisia. Here, Oct. 29, 1706, the Russian and Polish forces defeated the Swedes; and here an offensive and defensive alliance between Russia and Prussia was concluded Feb. 28, 1813. Population (1890), 29,000.

Kalitvenskaya (kä-lēt-vens'kä-yä). A camp in the province of the Don Cossacks, Russia, situated on the Donetz about 81 miles northeast of Novotcherkask.

Kaliya (kä'lī-yä). In Hindu mythology, a five-headed serpent-king dwelling in the Yamuna. His mouths vomited fire. Krishna, when a child, jumped into his pool, and was seized by Kaliya and his attendants. Placing his foot on the middle head of Kaliya, Krishna reduced him to submission, and compelled him to remove to the sea.

Kaliyuga (ka-li-yō'gä). In Sanskrit, the name of the last and worst of the four yugas or ages: the iron age. Their names, Kritayuga, Tretayuga, Dwaparayuga, and Kaliyuga, come from the marks on dice, the Kaliyuga being second as best, and one as worst. (See *Kali*.) The Kali, or fourth age, contains 1,200 years of the gods, or 432,000 years of men, and began Feb. 18, 3102 B.C. When it ends, the world is to be destroyed.

Kalk (kälk). A manufacturing town in the Rhine Province, Prussia, opposite Cologne. Population (1890), 13,555.

Kalkbrenner (kälk'bren-ner), **Friedrich Wilhelm.** Born at Cassel, 1784: died at Enghien, near Paris, June 11, 1849. A German pianist and composer for the piano.

Kalki (kal'ki). A name of Vishnu in his future character of destroyer of the wicked and liberator of the world from its enemies. This will be the tenth and last avatar or incarnation of Vishnu, and will take place at the end of the fourth and last age, the Kaliyuga.

Kallapuya. See *Calapooya*.

Kallimachos. See *Callimachus*.

Kalli-Nuddi (käl'lē-nud'dē). A river in British India, flowing into the Ganges 47 miles northwest of Cawnpore. Length, 300–400 miles (?).

Kallundborg (käl'lönd-börg). A town on the western coast of the island of Zealand, Denmark.

Kalm (kälm), **Peter.** Born in Finland, 1715: died at Åbo, Finland, Nov. 16, 1779. A Swedish botanist. He published "En resa til Norra Amerika" ("A Journey to North America," 1753–1761), etc.

Kalmar, or Calmar (kal'mär). 1. A maritime laen of southeastern Sweden, including the island of Oland. Area, 4,455 square miles. Population (1883), 242,147.—2. A seaport, the capital of the laen of Kalmar, situated on an island in Kalmar Sound, in lat. 56° 40′ N., long. 16° 22′ E., opposite the island of Öland. It has a cathedral and an ancient castle, and is an important trading port. A union of the kingdoms of Sweden, Norway, and Denmark was concluded here July 20, 1397. Population (1890), 11,772.

Kalmar Sound. A sea passage separating the island of Öland from the mainland of Sweden.

Kalmashapada (kal-mä-sha-pä'da). In Hindu mythology, a king of the solar race, son of Sudasa, and a descendant of Ikshvaku. The Mahabharata describes him as encountering, when hunting, Shakti, Vasishtha's eldest son, whom he struck with his whip. The incensed Vasishtha cursed him so that he became a cannibal. After twelve years he was restored by Vasishtha. The Vishnupurana varies and amplifies the legend.

Kalmucks, or Calmucks (kal'muks). A branch of the Mongolian family of peoples, divided into four tribes, and dwelling in the Chinese empire, western Siberia, and southeastern Russia. They were nomads, adherents of a form of Buddhism, and number over 200,000.

Kalna (kal'nä), or **Culna** (kul'nä). A town in Bardwan district, Bengal, British India, situated on the Bhagirathi 47 miles north of Calcutta.

Kálnoky (käl'no-ki), Count **Gustav.** Born at Lettowitz, Moravia, Dec. 29, 1832. An Austrian statesman and diplomatist. He was appointed minister at Copenhagen in 1874, and ambassador at St. Petersburg in 1880, and was made minister of foreign affairs and president of the council in 1881.

Kalocsa (ko-löch'o). A cathedral city in the county of Pest-Pilis-Sólt and Little Cumania, Hungary, situated near the Danube 67 miles south of Budapest. It is the seat of a Roman Catholic archbishop. Population (1890), 16,476.

Kalo-Johannes. See *Calo-Johannes*.

Kalpa (kal'pa). In Hindu mythology, a day of Brahma, consisting of 1,000 yugas, or 432,000,000 years. A month of Brahma contains 30 kalpas. 12 months constitute his year, and 100 years his life. We are now in the 51st of his years. The word also means 'manner of acting,' practice prescribed by the Vedas.

Kalpasutras (kal-pa-sö'traz). In Vedic literature, the works which describe the ceremonial necessary in a Vedic sacrifice, expressed in short technical rules (sutras) among the Jainas, the name of their most sacred book. It gives the history of Mahavira, the last of the 24 deified saints or Tirthankaras, and that of two others. Its author was Bhadra Bahu, who composed it, according to Stevenson, 411 A.D.; while another authority makes its date 982 A.D. The Jainas devote to the Kalpasutras five of the eight days given in the middle of the rains to reading their scriptures.

Kalpeny (kal'pe-ni). [A Hindu name of uncertain meaning.] The third-magnitude star Aquarii, more commonly known as *Sadalsaud*.

Kalpi (kal'pē), or **Culpee** (kul'pē). A town in Jalaun district, Northwest Provinces, British India, situated on the Jumna 45 miles southwest of Cawnpore. The Indian rebels were defeated here by Sir Hugh Rose, May, 1858. Population, about 15,000.

Kaluga (kä-lö'gä). 1. A government of Russia, surrounded by the governments of Moscow, Tula, Orel, and Smolensk. It has flourishing manufactures. Area, 11,942 square miles. Population, 1,242,000.—2. The capital of the government of Kaluga, situated at the junction of the Yatchenka with the Oka, in lat. 54° 31′ N., long. 36° 16′ E. It has flourishing manufactures and trade. Population (1885–90), 40,489.

Kalusz (kä'lūsh). A town in Galicia, Austria-Hungary, situated on the Lomnicza 58 miles south by east of Lemberg. Population (1890), commune, 7,526.

Kalvariya (käl-vä'rē-yä). A town in the government of Suvalki, Russian Poland, situated on the Shchupa 84 miles west-southwest of Vilna. Population (1890), 10,087.

Kalw, or Calw (kälv). A town in the Black Forest district of Würtemberg, situated on the Nagold 23 miles west of Stuttgart. It was formerly the chief town of a countship of Kalw. Population (1890), 4,522.

Kama (kä'mä). [Skt., "wish," "desire," "love."] The Hindu god of love. In the Rigveda desire is the first movement that arose in the One after it had come into life through the power of the hidden fervor. It is the bond which connects entity with nonentity. In the Taittiryabrahmana he is the son of Dharma, "justice," by Shraddha, "faith," according to the Harivansha the son of Lakshmi, "fortune." In another account he springs from Brahma's heart. He is armed with a bow and arrows, the bow being of sugar-cane, the bowstring a line of bees, and each of the five arrows tipped with a different flower supposed to conquer one of the five senses. He rides on a parrot or sparrow, attended by nymphs, one of whom bears his banner displaying the Makara or fabulous sea-monster. His wife is Rati ('pleasure') or Priti ('affection'), his daughter Trisha ('thirst' or 'desire'), and his son Aniruddha ('the unrestrained').

Kama (kä'mä). A river in Russia, the largest tributary of the Volga, which it joins 42 miles south of Kazan. Length, about 1,050 miles; navigable from Perm (930 miles).

Kamadhenu (kä-ma-d-hā'nö). [Skt., 'wish-cow.'] In Hindu mythology, the fabulous wonder-cow that gratifies all wishes. Also called *Kamadhuk* (kä-ma-d-hö'k), 'wish-milking,' *i. e.* yielding.

Kamakura (kä-mä-kö'rä). A place near Yokohama, Japan. It was the seat of government in the last part of the middle ages.

Kamandaki (kä-man'da-ki). In Sanskrit literature, the author of a certain Nitishastra (which see).

Kamaran (kä-mä-rän'), or **Cameran** (kam-e-ran'). An island in the Red Sea, belonging to the British, situated in lat. 15° 20′ N., long. 42° 34′ E.

Kamba (käm'bä), or **Wakamba** (wä-käm'bä). An African tribe of British East Africa, dwelling north of Mount Kilimanjaro and bordering on the Masai. The country is called Ukamba, the language Kikamba. Very imperfectly known, this tribe and language are often said to be Bantu; but their democratic government, their nomadic and pastoral habits, and their physical traits show Hamitic affinity. In 1882 some Wakamba settled in Usagara. The Kikuyu people, northern neighbors of the Wakamba, are said to speak a mixture of Kikamba and Kwafi, probably an intermediary dialect.

Kambyses. See *Cambyses*.

Kamchatka (käm-chät'kä). [F. *Kamtchatka*, G. *Kamtschatka*.] A large peninsula in the Maritime Province of eastern Siberia. It extends into the Pacific between Bering Sea and the Sea of Okhotsk. It is traversed by volcanic mountains (highest point, nearly 17,000 feet). The leading people are the Kamchadales, or Kamchatkans, mostly Russianized. Kamchatka was occupied by Russia in the end of the 17th century, and incorporated with the Maritime Province in 1855. Population, about 6,500.

Kamchatka, Sea of. See *Bering Sea*.

Kamchi (käm'chē). **David,** known as **Radak** from the initials of his name (Rabbi David Kamchi). Lived 1160–1232 in Narbonne, France. One of the most influential Jewish grammari-

ans, lexicographers, and exegetes of the middle ages. His Hebrew grammar and dictionary "The Compiler" ("Michlol"), with its second part "Roots" ("Shorashim"), and his commentaries on several books of the Old Testament, retain their value to the present time

Kamehameha (kä-ma-mä'hä-mä'hä or kä-me-hä'-me-hä) **I.,** surnamed "The Great." Born 1753; died at Kailua, Hawaii, May 8, 1819. King of the Sandwich Islands 1809–19, son of the chief Keoua. He became ruler of the western part of Hawaii in 1781, and with the aid of Europeans made himself master of all the Sandwich Islands in 1809. He suppressed human sacrifice, and encouraged commerce with Europeans.

Kamehameha II. Born in Hawaii, 1797; died at London, July 14, 1824. King of the Sandwich Islands 1819–24, son of Kamehameha I. He permitted the establishment of an American Protestant mission in 1820. He and his wife died of measles at London during a visit to George IV.

Kamehameha III. Born March 17, 1814; died at Honolulu, Dec. 15, 1854. King of the Sandwich Islands 1824–54, brother of Kamehameha II. whom he succeeded. He introduced a constitutional form of government in 1840.

Kamehameha IV. Born Feb. 9, 1834; died at Honolulu, Nov. 30, 1863. King of the Sandwich Islands 1854–63, nephew of Kamehameha III. whom he succeeded.

Kamehameha V. Born Dec. 11, 1830; died at Honolulu, Dec. 11, 1872. King of the Sandwich Islands 1863–72, brother of Kamehameha IV. whom he succeeded. He proclaimed a new constitution in 1864.

Kamenets-Podolski (kä'me-nets-pō-dōl'skē). The capital of the government of Podolia, Russia, situated on the Smotritch in lat. 48° 40′ N., long. 26° 35′ E. It was an ancient Polish fortress, and was held by the Turks 1672–99. Population (1890), 36,630.

Kamenskaya (kä-men'skä-yä). A town in the province of the Don Cossacks, Russia, 70 miles north of Novotcherkask.

Kamenz (kä'ments). A town in the government district of Bautzen, Saxony, situated on the Black Elster 22 miles northeast of Dresden: the birthplace of Lessing. Population (1890), 7,749.

Kamerun (kä-me-rön'). A German colonial possession in western Africa, on the Kamerun River, near the Bight of Biafra, about lat. 4° N. It has some trade in oil and ivory. Its chief place is Kamerun, and it was made a protectorate in 1884. The Kamerun Mountains reach a height of 13,700 feet. Area, estimated, 190,000 square miles. Population, 2,000,000. Also *Cameroon*.

Kamerun River. A river of western Africa which falls into the Bight of Biafra about lat. 4° N.

Kames, Lord. See *Home, Henry.*

Kamienic. See *Kamenets-Podolski.*

Kammerse. See *Sense as the Mercy.*

Kamnin, or **Cammin** (käm-mēn'). A town in the province of Pomerania, Prussia, situated on the Kammin Bodden and the Dievenow, 38 miles north by east of Stettin. Population (1890), 5,681.

Kampanerthal. See *Campanerthal.*

Kampen (kam'pen). A town in the province of Overyssel, Netherlands, situated on the Yssel 45 miles east-northeast of Amsterdam. It was formerly a Hanseatic town; has flourishing trade and manufactures; and has a theological school. Its Stadhuis, or town hall, is a picturesque building of the 16th century, enlarged in 1746. The older façade is adorned with a number of statues in flamboyant niches. Population (1889), commune, 18,068.

Kampen, Nikolaas Godfried van. Born at Haarlem, Netherlands, May 15, 1776; died at Amsterdam, March 14, 1839. A Dutch historian, professor of the German and Dutch languages and literatures, and later of Dutch history, at Leyden. His works include "Geschiedenis van de fransche heerschappij in Europa" ("History of the French Dominion in Europe," 1845–52), etc.

Kämpfer, or **Kaempfer** (kemp'fer). **Engelbrecht.** Born at Lemgo, Germany, Nov. 16, 1651: died at Lemgo, Nov. 2, 1716. A German physician, traveler in Japan, the East Indies, and western and southern Asia; author of a "History of Japan and Siam" (London, 1727).

Kampot (käm'pot). The only seaport of Cambodia, situated on the Gulf of Siam about lat. 10° 45′ N., long. 103° 47′ E. Population, 3,000.

Kampti (kamp'tē). A town in Nagpur district, Central Provinces, British India, situated in lat. 21° 15′ N., long. 79° 15′ E. Population, about 30,000. Also *Kamptee* or *Kamthi.*

Kamrup (kam rop'). A district in Assam, British India, intersected by lat. 26° 30′ N., long. 91° E. Area, 3,631 square miles. Population (1881), 644,960.

Kamthi. See *Kampti.*

Kamyshin (kä-me-shēn'). A town in the government of Saratoff, Russia, situated on the Volga 110 miles south-southwest of Saratoff. It has flourishing trade. Population, 15,015.

Kanada (ka-nä'da). The reputed founder of the Vaisheshika school of Hindu philosophy.

Kanagawa (kä-nä-gä'wä). A seaport in Japan, adjoining Yokohama. It was the place originally selected in 1854 as the treaty port, but soon gave way to Yokohama.

Kanakas (ka-nak'äz). [Native, 'man.'] The aboriginal inhabitants of the Hawaiian Islands. They are a Polynesian race, resembling the New Zealanders, but of lower stature and lighter frame. They are brown in color, and have (usually) straight hair. In temperament they are light-hearted and indolent. They have adopted Protestantism.

Kanara (kä'nä-rä), **North.** A district in Bombay, British India, intersected by lat. 15° N., long. 74° 30′ E. Area, 3,911 square miles. Population (1881), 421,840.

Kanara, or **Canara, South.** A district in Madras, British India, intersected by lat. 13° N., long. 75° E. Area, 3,902 square miles. Population (1881), 909,744.

Kanary, Canarine. See *Canaris.*

Kanauj (ka-nouj'). A city in Farrakhabad district, Northwest Provinces, British India, lat. 27° 2′ N., long. 79° 58′ E. It was an important Hindu city early in the middle ages. Population, about 17,000.

Kanawha River. See *Great Kanawha.*

Kanazawa (kä-nä-zä'wä). A town on the western coast of the main island of Japan, northeast of Kioto, noted for its porcelain manufactures. Population (1891), 96,666.

Kanchinjanga. See *Kunchinjunga.*

Kandahar, or **Candahar** (kän-dä-här' or kan-da-här'). A province in southern Afghanistan.—2. The chief city of southern Afghanistan, about lat. 31° 42′ N., long. 65° 31′ E. It is a great commercial center and an important strategic point. It is said to have been founded by Alexander the Great. It was conquered by Mahmud of Ghazni, and successively by Jenghiz, Timur, Baber, Abbas, and Nadir Shah. It was finally taken by Ahmed Shah in 1747, and was the capital until 1774. It was besieged by the British under Rawlinson, and again in 1879–81. Nearit Roberts defeated Ayub Khan, Sept. 1, 1880. The British strategic Sibi-Pishin railway approaches its neighborhood. Population, estimated, about 15,000.

Kandarv (ken-derv'). In the Shahnamah, the vizir to whom Zohak, after his flight, intrusted his throne, and who announced to Zohak his defeat by Faridun. See *Gandarewa.*

Kandavu (kan-dä-vö'). One of the Fiji Islands, Pacific Ocean, situated south of Viti Levu.

Kanderthal (kän'der-tāl). A valley in the Bernese Oberland, Switzerland, south of the Lake of Thun.

Kandu (kan'dö). In Hindu mythology, a sage beguiled from his austerities by the nymph Pramlocha, who was sent by Indra from heaven for this purpose. Kandu lived with her several hundred years, which seemed as one day, but at length repudiated her and "went to the region of Vishnu." Pramlocha bore to him Marisha.

Kandy, or **Candy** (kän'dē). A town in Ceylon, 60 miles northeast of Colombo. It contains various temples and palaces, and was the capital of the native kingdom of Kandy; and was finally occupied by the British in 1815. Population (1891), 20,252.

Kane (kān), **Elisha Kent.** Born at Philadelphia, Feb. 3, 1820; died at Havana, Cuba, Feb. 16, 1857. An American physician, scientist, traveler, and Arctic explorer. He traveled extensively in South America, Europe, and the East; accompanied the first Grinnell expedition to the Arctic regions, 1850–51; and commanded the second Grinnell expedition, 1853–55. He wrote "The U. S. Grinnell Expedition" (1854), and "The Second Grinnell Expedition" (1856).

Kaneff (kä'nev). A town in the government of Kieff, Russia, situated on the Dnieper 64 miles southeast of Kieff. Population, 8,887.

Kanem (kä-nem'). A vassal state of Wadai, Nubia, Africa, on the northern and eastern shores of Lake Chad. Chief towns, Njimi and Mao. Area, about 30,000 square miles. Population, about 100,000.

Kangaroo (kang-ga-rö') **Island.** An island off the coast of South Australia, about lat. 36° S. Length, 87 miles.

Kangra (kän'grä). A district in the Jalandhar division, Panjab, British India, intersected by lat. 32° N., long. 77° E. Area, 9,069 square miles. Population (1881), 730,845.

Kanin (kä-nēn'). A peninsula in the government of Archangel, Russia, projecting into the Arctic Ocean between the White Sea on the west and the Gulf of Tcheskaya on the east. It terminates in Cape Kanin.

Kanishka (ka-nish'ka). The name of one of the three Indo-Scythic kings Hushka, Jushka, and Kanishka, recorded in the Rajatarangini as ruling in Kashmir. Nothing is known of Jushka save his name as thus recorded, but the names of Hushka and Kanishka are found in inscriptions and upon coins. They had considerable dominions in northern India, and were zealous Buddhists. They seem to have reigned just before the Christian era and during the first century. Under Kanishka the fourth Buddhist council was held, from which arose the Mahayana, 'Great Vehicle,' or Northern School of Buddhism.

Kanizsa (ko'nē-sho), **Nagy,** G. **Kanischa** (kä-nē'shä). A town in the county of Zala, Hungary, situated in lat. 46° 28′ N., long. 17° E. It was an important fortress in the Turkish period. Population (1890), 20,619.

Kanizsa, Ó. [Hung., 'old Kanizsa.'] A town in the county of Bacs-Bodrog, Hungary, situated on the Theiss near Szegedin. Population (1890), 15,494.

Kanjut. Same as *Hunza.*

Kankakee (kang-ka-kē'). A city and the capital of Kankakee County, Illinois, situated on Kankakee River 54 miles south by west of Chicago. Population (1890), 9,025.

Kankakee River. A river in northwestern Indiana and eastern Illinois which unites with the Des Plaines to form the Illinois. Length, over 150 miles.

Kanninefates. See *Caninefates.*

Kano (kä-nō'). A town in Sokoto, Sudan (within the British Niger territories), about lat. 12° N., long. 8° E. It manufactures cloth, shoes, sandals, etc. Population 35,000. Compare *Hausa.*

Kansa (kan'sa). In Hindu mythology, a king of Mathura, son of Ugrasena and second cousin of Krishna. It being foretold that a son of Devaki, Krishna's mother, would destroy him, he tried to kill all her children. Baharma, the seventh, smuggled away to Gokula, was brought up by Nanda. When Krishna, the eighth, was born his parents fled, upon which the tyrant ordered a general massacre of all vigorous male infants. Kansa became the great persecutor of Krishna, but was at last killed by him.

Kansa (kan'sä), or **Konza,** or **Kaw.** [Their own name is *Kanze* (kän'zä), which contains a reference to the wind.] A tribe of the Dhegiha division of the Siouan stock of North American Indians, which gave its name to the State of Kansas and to the Kansas River. They are in Oklahoma, and number 204. See *Dhegiha.*

Kansabadha (kan-sa-ba'd-ha). [Skt., 'the slaying of Kansa.'] A Sanskrit drama by Sheshakrishna, written about two centuries ago, weak in plot though good in style. See *Kansa.*

Kansas (kan'zas). [Named from the Kansa Indians.] A North Central State of the United States of America. Capital, Topeka. It is bounded by Nebraska on the north, Missouri (separated in part by the Missouri River) on the east, Indian Territory and Oklahoma on the south, and Colorado on the west. It extends from lat. 37° to 40° N., and long. 94° 40′ to 102° W. Its surface is undulating, and the soil generally fertile. The chief mineral is coal, and the leading industries agriculture and stock-raising. It has 106 counties; senators and representatives to Congress; and has no electoral votes. It was part of the Louisiana Purchase, and was made a Territory in 1854. (See *Kansas-Nebraska Bill.*) It was colonized by both free- and slave-State settlers, and a bloody civil war broke out. The Topeka Constitution prohibiting slavery was formed in 1855, and the Lecompton Constitution sanctioning slavery in 1857. John Brown took a prominent part as a partizan antislavery leader. The Wyandotte Constitution forbidding slavery was adopted in 1859. Kansas was admitted as a State Jan. 29, 1861. It took a prominent part in the Civil War, and suffered much from raids. A prohibitory amendment to the constitution was adopted in 1880. Kansas has been one of the chief centers of the Populist party. Area, 82,080 square miles. Population (1890), 1,427,096.

Kansas City, Kansas. The largest city of Kansas, capital of Wyandotte County, situated on the Missouri opposite Kansas City, Missouri, with which it has much in common. Population (1890), 38,316.

Kansas City, Missouri. A city in Jackson County, Missouri, situated on the Missouri in lat. 39° 5′ N., long. 94° 38′ W. It is the second city of the State, and an important railway center. Among the leading industries is pork-packing. Population (1890), 132,716.

Kansas-Nebraska Bill, The. An act passed by Congress in 1854, which provided for the organization of the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska. It introduced the principle of "squatter sovereignty," or local option on the slavery question, for the people of the Territories, thus abrogating the Missouri Compromise of 1820. It disrupted finally the Whig party, led to the rise of the Republican party, and was an important link in the chain of events leading to the Civil War.

Kansas River. A river in Kansas which joins the Missouri near Kansas City. It is formed by the union of the Smoky Hill Fork and Solomon River near Abilene. The chief tributary is the Republican River. Length, including Smoky Hill Fork, about 900 miles.

Kansu (kän-sö'). A province in the northwest of China. Capital, Lanchow-fu. It is bounded by Mongolia on the north, Shensi on the east, Szechuen on the south, and Tibet on the southwest and west. Area, 125,450 square miles. Population, 9,258,377.

Kant (känt), **Immanuel.** Born at Königsberg, Prussia, April 22, 1724; died there, Feb. 12, 1804. A celebrated German philosopher, one of the most influential thinkers of modern times: founder of the "critical philosophy." He was the son of a saddler in very moderate circumstances. His early education was obtained in his native city, where he entered the university in 1740 and began the study of theology. Subsequently he was tutor in several families, but took his degree in 1755 and settled as docent at the university. In 1766 he received a small salaried position in the Royal Library. Finally in 1780 he was made professor of logic and metaphysics, a position which he held until his death. Although he had advantageous calls to other universities, he preferred to remain in Königsberg, and during his whole life is said never to have been further away than Pillau, some 30 English miles distant. During his university career he lectured not only on logic and the various branches of metaphysics, but also, at various times, on anthropology, physical geography, and mathematics. His first treatise, "Gedanken von der wahren Schatzung der lebendigen Krafte," appeared in 1747. His real literary activity began in 1755 with the treatise on cosmogonic physics, "Allgemeine Naturgeschichte und Theorie des Himmels" ("General History of Nature and Theory of the Heavens"). In 1764 appeared "Beobachtungen uber das Gefuhl des Schonen und Erhabenen" ("Observations on the Sense of the Beautiful and the Sublime"). In 1766 he published "Traume eines Geistersehers" ("Dreams of a Ghostseer"). The first of his great philosophical works appeared in 1781, after his establishment in his professorship. This is the "Kritik der reinen Vernunft" ("Critique of Pure Reason"), in which he endeavors to ascertain the nature of the transcendental ideas of the human understanding and to establish the province of certain human knowledge. His second great work, the "Kritik der praktischen Vernunft" ("Critique of Practical Reason"), appeared in 1788. This treats of morals: according to it the ideas of God, human liberty, and immortality are postulates of practical reason. Finally, the third "Critique," an inquiry into the faculty of judgment, appeared in 1790 under the title "Kritik der Urteilskraft" ("Critique of the Power of Judgment"). In addition to the works mentioned, he published a number of smaller treatises and essays. To 1784 belongs the short essay "Was ist Aufklarung?" ("What is Enlightenment"), which pronounces the century of Frederick the Great the age of German enlightenment. "Grundlegung der Metaphysik der Sitten" ("Foundation of the Metaphysics of Ethics") appeared in 1785. "Religion innerhalb der Grenzen der blossen Vernunft" ("Religion within the Limits of Mere Reason") in 1793. "Metaphysische Anfangsgrunde der Rechtslehre" ("Metaphysical Elements of Legal Science") in 1797. A late edition of his collected works is that of Berlin (1868–1873), in 8 volumes.

Kantemir. See *Cantemir*.

Kanth (känt). A small town in the province of Silesia, Prussia, 13 miles west-southwest of Breslau. Here, May 14, 1807, the Prussians defeated the Russians.

Kanuri (kä-nö'rē). A Nigritic nation of the central Sudan, on the west of Lake Chad. In physical appearance and in language the Kanuri people differ considerably from the Hausa. They are very dark and have negroid features, thus resembling their neighbors the Kanembu. According to their tradition, corroborated by resemblances, they descend from the Tibbu or Teda in the Libyan desert. They accepted Islam early, subjected neighboring tribes, and formed the kingdom of Bornu. Some subjugated tribes, the Bedda, Pika, and Anyok, are still pagan, and retain their dialects. The Kanuri language is likewise written in the Arabic character. Since the advent of the present dynasty, the Kanem is the court dialect. Other dialects are the Munio, Nguru, and Gasir.

Kanva (kan'wa). ['Deaf,' according to an Indian scholiast.] **1.** One of a class of evil beings against whom a charm of the Atharvaveda is directed.—**2.** A Rishi regarded as the author of several hymns in the Rigveda.—**3.** The founder of a Vedic school.—**4.** The sage, in Kalidasa's Shakuntala, who brought up Shakuntala as his daughter.

Kanva (kän'wa). In Vedic literature, the name of one of the two recensions (the other being the Madhyandina) of the Vajasaneyisanhita, or White Yajurveda, and the Shatapathabrahmana. *Kanwa* means properly 'the descendants of Kanva,' and so, followers of his school.

Kanyakubja (kan-yä-kōb'ja). The ancient name of the modern Indian city of Kanauj, on the Kalinadi, an affluent of the Ganges. Kanyakubja is the Cunogyza of classical geography. In antiquity it ranked next to Ayodhya in Oude, and its ruins are said to occupy an area greater than that of London.

Kapila (kap'i-la). The reputed founder of the Sankhya system of Hindu philosophy.

Kapilavastu (kap-i-la-vas'tö). ['The abode of Kapila' (Weber).] A town on the Rohini, an affluent of the Rapti: the capital of Shuddhodana, father of Shakyamuni.

Kapnist (käp'nist), **Vasili Vasilievitch.** Born 1756; died Oct. 28, 1823. A Russian dramatist and lyric poet.

Kapodistrias. See *Capo d'Istria*.

Kápolna (kä'pol-no). A village in the county of Heves, Hungary, 59 miles east-northeast of Budapest. Here, Feb. 26 and 27, 1849, the Austrians defeated the Hungarians under Dembinski.

Kaposvár (kop-ōsh-vär'). A town in the county of Sümeg, Hungary, situated on the Kapos 94 miles southwest of Budapest. Population (1890), 12,544.

Kapp (käp), **Friedrich.** Born at Hamm, Prussia, April 13, 1824; died at Berlin, Oct. 27, 1884. A German historian, politician, and lawyer, resident in New York 1850–70, where he practised his profession. He wrote "Die Sklaverei in den Vereinigten Staaten" ("The Slavery question in the United States," 1854), "Geschichte der Sklaverei in den Vereinigten Staaten" ("History of Slavery in the United States," 1860), and other works on American subjects. He was a presidential elector in 1869, and commissioner of emigration 1867–70. On his return to Germany he became a member of the Reichstag.

Kappadokia. See *Cappadocia*.

Kappel, or **Cappel** (käp'pel). A village in the canton of Zurich, Switzerland, 10 miles south of Zurich. Here, Oct. 11, 1531, Zwingli was defeated and slain when leading the Protestant forces against those of the Roman Catholic cantons. The civil wars between the two faiths about 1529 to 1531 were called the Wars of Kappel.

Kapuren (kä'prön) **Valley.** A valley in the Austrian Alps, directly north of the Grossglockner.

Kapurthala (kä-pör-thä'lä), or **Kopurthella** (kō-pör-thel'lä). A native state in the Punjab, India, intersected by lat. 31° 20′ N., long. 75° 20′ E., tributary to the British.

Kara (kä'rä). A valley in eastern Siberia, about 300 miles from Chita. It is noted for its gold-mines, worked by political prisoners and convicts.

Karabagh (kä-rä-bäg'). [Turk., 'black garden.'] A region in the southern part of the government of Yelisavetpol, Transcaucasia, Russia.

Karabel (kä-rä-bel'). See the extract.

The Pass of Karabel is a narrow defile, shut in on either side by lofty cliffs, through which ran the ancient road from Ephesus to Smyrna. It is situated about 5 miles to the north. The Greek historian Herodotus tells us that the Egyptian conqueror Sesostris had left memorial of him self in this place. "Two images cut by him in the rock were seen here, beside the road which led from Ephesus to Phokaea and from Sardes to Smyrna. On either side a man is carved, a little over three feet in height, who holds a spear in the right hand and a bow in the left. The rest of his accoutrement is similar, for it is Egyptian and Ethiopian, and from one shoulder to the other, right across the breast, Egyptian hieroglyphics have been cut which declare: 'I have won this land with my shoulders.'" These two images were the object of my journey. Once them had been discovered by Rennquel in 1829, and shortly afterwards by Sir Charles Fellowes, Texier, the other had been found by Dr. Beddoe in 1856. *Smyrna*, Hittites p. 54.

Kara-Bugaz (kä-rä'bö-gäz') (or **-Bogaz**), or **Adji-Daria** (ä'jē-dä'rē-ä). A gulf in the eastern part of the Caspian Sea, nearly landlocked. Length, 110 miles.

Karachi (ka-rä'chē), or **Kurrachee** (kur-a-chē'). **1.** A district in Sind, British India, bordering on Baluchistan on the west, the Arabian Sea on the south, and the Indus on the east. Area, 14,115 square miles. Population (1881), 478,688.—**2.** A seaport and the chief city of Sind, situated on Karachi Bay in lat. 24° 50′ N., long. 67° 2′ E. It has important foreign commerce. It was annexed by the British in 1843. Population (1891), including cantonment, 105,199.

Kara George, or **Karadjordje.** See *Czerny*.

Karagwe (kä-rä'gwe). An African kingdom of German East Africa, southwest of Lake Victoria, in a mountainous and healthy country. The population is composed of two races: the Wanyambo, ruled by Kadi, and the ruling Wahuma, of Galla stock. See *Huma* and *Galeda*.

Karahissar, Afium-. See *Afium-Karahissar*.

Karahissar (kä-rä-his-sär'), **Eski-.** A town near Afium-Karahissar, on the site of the ancient Synnada.

Karaites (kā'rā-īts). [Heb. *qaraim*, readers. scripturists.] A sect among the Jews which rejects the traditional law as it is fixed in the Talmud, and recognizes only the Pentateuch or five books of Moses as binding. The name is derived from Hebrew *qara*, 'to read'—*i. e.* adherents of the law that was written and read in opposition to the traditional law which originally was oral. The origin of the sect is ascribed to a certain Anan ben David, of Babylonia, in the 8th century A. D., who became leader of the anti-Talmudic movement in indignation at not being chosen exilarch or head of the Jewish community. The controversy between the Karaites and Talmudists has been productive of an accurate and rational study of the Bible on both sides. The sect once made great headway. Small communities of it linger in Poland, Turkey, Syria, Egypt, Galicia (Austria), Lithuania, and the Crimea (Russia).

Karajitch (kä-rä'vitsh), **Vuk Stephanovitch.** Born at Trshitshi, Servia, Nov. 6, 1787; died at Vienna, June 26, 1864. A Servian scholar. He published a "Servianische Grammatik in Lateinischer" (1814), Servian grammar (1824), collection of Servian folk-songs (1823–63), Servian tales (1853), proverbs, etc.

Karak (kä-räk'). A small island in the Persian Gulf, lat. 29° 15′ N., long. 50° 17′ E. It has a free haven. Also *Karrack*; *Kharak*; *Kerak*, etc.

Karakal (kä-rä-käl'). A town in Wallachia, Rumania, situated in lat. 44° 8′ N., long. 24° 16′ E. Population, 10,915.

Karakorum (kä-rä-kō'rum). A ruined medieval city, the ancient capital of Mongolia, situated on the Orkhon River about lat. 47° N., long. 102° E.

Karakorum Pass. A pass in the Himalaya, about lat. 35° 30′ N., long. 78° E., on the important commercial route leading from Leh in Kashmir to eastern Turkestan. Height, 18,550 feet.

Karakorum Range. A range of the Himalaya. The preferable name is *Mustagh Range* (which see).

Kara-Kul (kä-rä-köl'). A large lake in the Pamirs, central Asia, west of the boundary between Chinese Turkestan and the Russian possessions. Height above sea-level, 13,200 feet.

Kara-Kum (kä'rä-köm'). [Turk., 'black sands.'] A sandy desert in Asia, northeast of the Caspian Sea.

Karaman, or **Caraman** (kä-rä-män'). A small town in the vilayet of Konieh, Asia Minor, Turkey, 65 miles southeast of Konieh; the ancient Laranda. It was the capital of a medieval Turkish kingdom.

Karamania, or **Caramania** (kä-rä-mā'nē-ä). A region in the vilayet of Konieh, Asia Minor: largely a tableland.

Karamnasa. A short tributary of the Ganges, on the border of Bengal and the Northwest Provinces.

Kara Mustapha (kä'rä mös'tä-fä). Executed 1683. Grand Vizir of the Turkish empire 1676–1683. He was defeated before Vienna by Sobieski in 1683.

Karamzin, or **Karamsin** (kä-räm-zēn' or -zin'), **Nikolai Mikhailovitch.** Born at Mikhailovka, Orenburg, Dec. 1 (O. S. 1), 1765; died near St. Petersburg, June 3 / N. S. 1, 1826. A Russian historian, novelist, and poet. He founded the "Moscow Journal" in 1789 and in 1802 "The European Messenger." He wrote a "History of the Russian Empire," (Rudow, the minister of the interior, adding the last volume (1826–29. French translation by St. Thomas and Jauffret), etc.

Karankawan (ka-ran'ka-wan). A linguistic stock of North American Indians, now extinct, which once occupied the middle portions of the coast of Texas. They were remarkably tall and athletic (whence they were named Keles, "wrestlers," by the Tonkawa). They were met by La Salle about 1687 under the name of Chinouet, and were virtually destroyed by the Anglo-American settlers of Texas.

Karansebes (kā-rosh-sha-besh'). A town in the county of Krassó-Szörény, Hungary, situated on the Temes 34 miles east-southeast of Temesvár. Population (1890), 5,404.

Kara Sea (kä'rä sē). That part of the Arctic Ocean which lies southeast of Nova Zembla, northeast of European Russia, and northwest of Siberia. It is navigable for the Siberian trade via the Yenisei from July to September.

Karasu (kä-rä'sö). [Turk., 'black river.'] The modern Turkish name of various rivers, particularly of the ancient Strymon and of the western branch of the Euphrates.

Karasu-Bazar (kä-rä'sö-bä-zär'). A town in the Crimea, government of Taurida, Russia, 28 miles east-northeast of Simferopol. Population (1885–1889), 13,845.

Karatcheff (kä-ra-chef' or -chof'). A town in the government of Orel, Russia, 48 miles west-northwest of Orel. Population (1885–89), 14,852.

Karategin (kä-rä-tā-gēn'). A mountainous region of central Asia, in Bokhara, intersected by lat. 39° N., long. 70° E. It was annexed to Bokhara in 1868. Population, about 100,000.

Karauli. See *Kerowli*.

Karawanken (kä-rä-väng'ken). A range of the Alps in Carinthia, Austria-Hungary, south of Klagenfurt. Highest peak, the Stou (7,326 feet).

Karczag, or **Kardszag** (kor-chog'). A town in the county of Great Kumania, Hungary, 36 miles west-southwest of Debreczin. Population (1890), 18,197.

Kar-Duniash. ['Field or park of the god Dun.'] The name in the earliest Babylonian monuments for the district immediately adjoining the city of Babylon.

Karelia, or **Carelia** (kär-ā-lē'ā). An ancient district in southeastern Finland. It was acquired by Sweden in the 13th century, and was ceded in part to Russia in 1721, the remainder sharing the fortune of Finland.

Karen (kä-ren', or **Karens** (kä-renz'). A native race of Burma and Siam, numbering 400,000 to 450,000. Many of them have been Christianized.

Karénina, Anna. See *Anna.*

Karia. See *Caria.*

Karikal (kä-ri-käl'). A town and settlement on the eastern coast of India, belonging to France, situated in lat. 10° 55′ N., long. 79° 52′ E. Population (1888), 34,719.

Karitena. See *Karytaena.*

Karkar (kär'kär). A locality in Syria, on the Orontes, where, in 853 B.C., Shalmaneser II. defeated a confederacy of twelve princes, including Ahab of Israel and Benhadad.

Karl (kärl). The German form of the name Charles.

Karli, or **Carlee** (kär'lē). A village in Bombay, British India, 43 miles east-southeast of Bombay. The rock-cut hall or temple here is the largest and finest of the Buddhist surviving in India. The plan strongly resembles that of a Christian church, including a vestibule, nave, and aisles divided by columns, and rounded apse with dagobaloncy. The height is 45 feet, the width 45. The columns have large vase-formed bases, octagonal shafts, and complex capitals whose leading feature is two kneeling elephants bearing human figures. The roof is of approximately semicircular section. In the place of the Christian altar stands the dagoba, which has the form of a plain dome on a cylindrical drum. Upon it stands a square tee or relic casket which suggests an emblematic wooden pinnacle. The entrance has 5 portals surmounted by a gallery. Before the vestibule stands a lat, or lion pillar, no doubt once of an original pair. The date is placed at 78 B.C. Some similar temples, as at Ajanta, exhibit façades very elaborately sculptured in architectural forms with figure and geometrical decoration.

Karlings (kär'lingz). Same as *Carolingians.*

Karlowitz, or **Carlovitz** (kär'lō-vits). A town in Croatia-Slavonia, Austria-Hungary, situated on the Danube in lat. 45° 12′ N., long. 19° 56′ E. It is famous for its wine. A peace was concluded here Jan. 26, 1699, between Austria, Russia, Venice, and Poland on one side and Turkey on the other, whereby Austria acquired Transylvania and Hungary between the Danube and Theiss; Russia, Azof; Venice, the Morea and conquests in Dalmatia and Poland, and the Ukraine. Population (1890), 5,496.

Karlsbad, or **Carlsbad** (kärls'bäd), or **Kaiser-Karlsbad** (kī'zer-kärls'bäd). A town and watering-place in Bohemia, on the Tepl, near the Eger, 68 miles west by north of Prague. It is one of the principal watering-places in Europe. According to tradition, its mineral springs were discovered by the emperor Charles IV. in 1347. The principal spring is the Sprudel. Karlsbad is frequented by 25,000 visitors annually. Population (1890), commune, 12,853.

Karlsbad Congress. A congress of ministers representing Austria, Prussia, and a number of minor German states, held at Karlsbad in Aug., 1819, to discuss the democratic movement in Germany. The congress resolved to recommend to their respective governments and to the Diet of the German Confederation the so-called "Karlsbad Decrees," the most important of which were that the press should be subjected to a rigorous censorship; that a central commission should be established at Mainz for the investigation of demagogical intrigues; that the Burschenschaft, a secret organization among the students, should be suppressed; and that the universities should be placed under government inspection. These resolutions were adopted by the Diet Sept. 20, 1819.

Karlsburg (kärls'bürg), formerly **Weissenburg** (vīs'sen-bürg). [Hung. *Gyula Fehervar.*] A fortified town in the county of Unterweissenburg, Transylvania, situated on the Maros in lat. 46° 6′ N., long. 23° 34′ E.; the Roman Apulum. In the citadel are the cathedral, Batthyaneum, episcopal palace, etc. Population (1890), 8,167.

Karlshamn, or **Carlshamn** (kärls'hām). A seaport in the laen of Blekinge, Sweden, situated on the Baltic in lat. 56° 10′ N., long. 14° 52′ E. Population (1890), 7,191.

Karlskrona, or **Carlscrona** (kärls'krō-nä). A seaport and the capital of the laen of Blekinge, Sweden, situated on several islands in the Baltic, in lat. 56° 10′ N., long. 15° 36′ E. It was founded by Charles XI., is the chief station of the Swedish fleet, and has extensive docks. Population (1890), 20,635.

Karlsruhe, or **Carlsruhe** (kärls'rū-e). **1.** A district of Baden, lying between Mannheim on the north and Freiburg on the south. Area, 993 square miles. —**2.** The capital of Baden, situated 6 miles from the Rhine, in lat. 49° 1′ N., long. 8° 24′ E. It is built in the form of a fan radiating from the palace. It has recently developed manufactures and contains a noted polytechnic school, a hall of art, and a museum. Population (1890), 73,679.

Karlstad, or **Carlstad** (kärl'städ). The capital of the laen of Wermland, Sweden, situated at the entrance of Klar-Elf into Lake Wener, about lat. 59° 25′ N., long. 13° 28′ E. Population (1890), 8,766.

Karlstadt, or **Carlstadt** (kärl'stät). A small town in Lower Franconia, Bavaria, situated on the Main 14 miles northwest of Würzburg.

Karlstadt, or **Carlstadt.** [Croatian *Karlovac.*] A fortress and royal free city in Croatia, Austria-Hungary, situated at the junction of the Korana with the Kulpa, 29 miles southwest of Agram. Population (1890), 5,559.

Karlstadt, or **Carlstadt** (originally **Bodenstein**), **Andreas Rudolf.** Born at Karlstadt, Franconia, Germany, about 1480; died at Basel, Switzerland, Dec. 25, 1541. A German Reformer, leader at Wittenberg 1521–22, and opponent of Luther.

Karlstein (kärl'stīn). A castle in Bohemia, about 13 miles southwest of Prague, built (1348–1357) by the emperor Charles IV. for the safe-keeping of the Bohemian crown jewels. The chapel in the great tower, in which they were kept, is richly adorned with inlaying, gilding, and color.

Karmamimansa (kar-ma-me-mān'sä). [Skt., 'inquiry into the karman (action),' in the sense of 'ritual,' of the Veda.] Another name of the Purvamimansa system of Hindu philosophy.

Karmat (kär'mät), surname of **Hamdan ben-Ashath.** The founder of the Karmathians (which see). Also *Carmath.*

Karmathians (kär-mā'thi-ans). [So named from *Karmat,* the principal apostle of the sect, a pupil from Iraq, who professed to be a prophet.] A Mohammedan sect which arose in Turkey about the end of the 9th century. The Karmathians regarded the koran as an allegorical book, rejected all revelation, fasting and prayer, and were communistic, even in their marriage laws. They carried on war against the caliphate, particularly in the 10th century, but disappeared soon after. According to some accounts the Druses descend from them.

Karna (kär'na). In Hindu mythology, son of Pritha or Kunti by Surya, 'the sun,' before her marriage to Pandu, and so the unknown half-brother of the Pandava princes. He was born equipped with arms and armor. The sage Durvasas had given Kunti a charm by which she had invoked any god invoked, and she chose the sun. Afraid of disgrace, Kunti exposed the child by the Yamuna, where it was found by the charioteer of Dhritarashtra, who had it reared by his wife Radha. In the war Karna took the part of the Kauravas, and was at last killed by Arjuna. After his death, his relationship becoming known, great kindness was shown to his family.

Karnak (kär'nak). A village in Egypt, on the eastern bank of the Nile, on the site of Thebes, famous for its remains of antiquity. The Great Temple extends to a length of about 1,200 feet from west to east, and is constructively regular in plan, the propylon of the great court is about 370 feet wide; the court is colonnaded at the sides, and has an avenue of columns in the middle. A second propylon forms the entrance to the great hypostyle hall, 170 by 329 feet, with central avenue of 12 columns 62 feet high and 11½ in diameter, and 122 columns 42 feet high at the sides. The latter blocks of the central avenue 11 feet 9 inches. Narrow windows, ornamented with osirido figures and containing two obelisks, one of which is erect and is 97½ feet high, being surpassed only by that of St. John Lateran at Rome. This court precedes a structure containing the usual series of halls and chambers, and an isolated cella or sanctuary. Behind this building is another large open court, at the back of which stands the columnar edifice of Thothmes III., an extensive building containing a large hypostyle hall and many comparatively small halls and chambers. The remains of the Ptolemaic period have been begun by Usertesen I. (about 3700 B. C.) to whose model foundation extensive additions were made by Thothmes I. and III., Seti I., Rameses II. and III., and Shishak (about 970 B. C.). The annual sculptures are vast in quantity, and highly interesting in character, particularly those which portray the incidents of the wars of Rameses II. against Asiatic peoples. A complete temple of Amen, built by Rameses III., extends toward the south from the great court. The pylon of this temple is a conspicuous monument at the end of the long avenue of sphinxes leading from Luxor. The pylon has a single large square portal, and is surmounted by a frieze carved with the winged solar disk and by the overhanging cornice. It is covered inside and out with bands of sculpture representing Ptolemy and his queen paying honor to his predecessors and to the gods. In one of the interior compartments Ptolemy appears in Greek costume, an exceedingly rare type. The temple of Khonsu, one of the Theban triad, was founded by Rameses III. It is notable chiefly for its beautiful hypostyle hall, whose great columns and epistyle beams are deeply cut with hieroglyphs and with colanaglyphic reliefs of kings and divinities. The exterior wall also presents much remarkable sculpture. Also *Carnac.*

Karnal (kur-näl'). **1.** A district in the Panjab, British India, intersected by lat. 29° 45′ N., long. 77° E. Area, 3,396 square miles. Population (1881), 622,621.—**2.** The capital of the district of Karnal, in lat. 29° 42′ N., long. 76° 57′ E. Population, about 23,000.

Karnapravaranas (kär'na-prä-va'ra-naz). [Skt., 'having their ears as a covering.'] A fabulous people mentioned in the Mahabharata, Ramayana, and other Sanskrit works.

Karnata, or **Karnatas** (kar-nä'ta, -tās). Names of a country in India, and of its inhabitants, whence the modern *Carnatic.* The name Karnata was anciently applied to the central districts of the peninsula, including Mysore, while the modern Carnatic is limited to a not exactly defined region on the east or Coromandel coast of India, from Cape Comorin to about 16° N. It is no longer a recognized division, and exists only as a designation for the theater of the struggle between France and England for Indian supremacy.

Karnatic. See *Carnatic.*

Kärnten, or **Kärnthen** (kärn'ten). The German name of Carinthia.

Karnul (kur-nōl'). **1.** A district in Madras, British India, intersected by lat. 15° 30′ N., long. 78° E. Area, 7,788 square miles. Population (1881), 709,305.—**2.** The capital of the district of Karnul, situated at the junction of the rivers Hundri and Tungabhadra, in lat. 15° 49′ N., long. 78° 4′ E. Population, about 20,000.

Karo (kä'rō), **Joseph ben Ephraim.** The greatest Talmudic authority of the 16th century (1488–1575). When a child he and his parents were exiled from Spain, and settled at different times in Nicopolis, Adrianople, and Salonica. Of his numerous works the best-known are his commentary, "House of Joseph" ("Beth Joseph"), on the "Four Rows" ("Arba Turim") of Ben-Asher, and especially his "Arranged Table" ("Shulchan Aruch"), a methodically arranged compendium of all the laws and customs which regulate Jewish life.

Karolinenthal (kä'rō-lēn-en-tāl). A suburb of Prague, Bohemia, situated on the Moldau northeast of the city. Population (1890), commune, 19,540.

Károly (kä'röly), **Nagy-.** A town in the county of Szathmár, Hungary, 37 miles east-northeast of Debreczin. Population (1880), 12,523.

Karpathos. See *Carpathus.*

Karr (kär), **Jean Baptiste Alphonse.** Born at Paris, Nov. 24, 1808; died at Saint Raphael, Var, Sept. 29, 1890. A novelist, journalist, and satirist. In 1839 he became editor of the "Figaro" and founded the very successful little satirical review "Les Guêpes." He wrote "Voyage autour de mon jardin" (1845), and many recently "Hélène" and "La maison de l'ogre" (1880). He also wrote many political, literary, and humorous fragments and sketches, and a large number of novels. He lived at Nice for several years before his death.

Karroo (kä-rō'). **The Great.** A dry and elevated region, partly desert, in Cape Colony, between the Zwarteberge and the Nieuweveld Berge. Length, about 350 miles.

Kars (kärs). **1.** A province of Transcaucasia, Russia, lying west of Erivan, and bordering on Asiatic Turkey. Area, 7,500 square miles. Population, 237,114.—**2.** A fortress and the capital of the territory of Kars, situated on the Kars Tchai in lat. 40° 37′ N., long. 43° 8′ E., about 6,000 feet above sea-level. It is an almost impregnable fortress. It was captured from the Turks by Paskevitch in 1828; was taken back by the Russians Nov. 28, 1855, after a six months' defense by the Turks under General Williams; was invested by the Russians in 1877, relieved in July, again besieged, and stormed by them Nov. 18, 1877. With its territory it was ceded to Russia in 1878. Population (1891), 3,941.

Karschin (kärsh'in) (properly **Karsch**), **Anna Luise.** Born near Schwiebus, Prussia, Dec. 1, 1722; died at Berlin, Oct. 12, 1791. A German poet. Her collected poems were published in 1792.

Karshi (kär'shē). A town in Bokhara, central Asia. 98 miles southeast of Bokhara: an important trading center. Population, about 25,000.

Karshvan (kärsh'vän), or **Karshvar** (kärsh'vär). In the Avesta, the name of each of the seven divisions of the world, corresponding to the Hindu dvipas. (See *Jambudvipa.*) In Persian, *Kishvar.*

Karst (kärst). [It. *Carso,* Slavic *Kras.*] A desolate limestone plateau in the Maritime Province, Austria-Hungary, north of Triest. In an extended sense the Karst includes portions of the Alps in Carinola and neighboring regions.

All over the Karst (as the high plateau behind Trieste is called) the ravages of the Bora, or north-east wind, have long been notorious. Heavily-laden waggons have been overturned by its fury, and where no shelter is afforded from its blasts houses are not built and trees will not grow. *Hodgkin,* Italy and her Invaders, I. 165.

Karsten (kär'sten), **Hermann,** surnamed "The Younger." Born at Stralsund, Prussia, Nov. 6, 1817. A German botanist and traveler in South America, professor of botany at Vienna 1868–1872. His works include "Beiträge zur Anatomie und Physiologie der Pflanzen" (1865), etc.

Karsten, Karl Bernhard. Born at Bützow, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Nov. 26, 1782: died at

Schöneberg, near Berlin, Aug. 22, 1853. A German mineralogist. He wrote "System der Metallurgie" (1831–32), etc.

Kartavirya (kär-ta-vēr'ya). [Skt., 'son of Kritavirya.'] A hero of Hindu mythology, said to have been really named Arjuna, but usually called by his patronymic. Worshiping a portion of the divine being called Dattatreya, in whom a portion of Brahma, Vishnu, and Shiva, or Vishnu was incarnate, he obtained a thousand arms, a golden chariot answering to his will, the power of restraining wrong, the conquest of the earth and the disposition to rule righteously, invincibility, and finally death by a man of world-wide renown. He ruled 85,000 years with unbroken health and prosperity, according to the Vishnupurana. Received in Jamadagni's hermitage by the sage's wife, he carried off "the calf of the milk-cow of the sacred oblation," whereupon Parashurama cut off his thousand arms and killed him. He is the subject also of other legends.

Karttikeya (kär-ti-ka'ya). In Hindu mythology, the god of war and the planet Mars: also called Skanda. He is said to have been the son of Shiva or Rudra, to have been born without a mother, and to have been fostered by the Krittikas or Pleiades; and so was known as Karttikeya, 'son of the Krittikas.' He was born in Western Tarakadvipa, whose antediluvian had made him formidable to the gods. He is represented as riding on a peacock, and holding a bow in one hand and an arrow in the other.

Kartum, or **Kartoum.** See *Khartum.*

Karun (kä-rön'). A river in Persia which rises near Ispahan, and flows first west and then south, joining the Shatt el-Arab (Euphrates-Tigris) at Mohammerah. It is navigable (except for rapids at Ahwaz) to Shuster.

Karur, or **Caroor** (kä-rör'). A small town in Coimbatore district, Madras, British India, situated on the Amaravati 45 miles west by north of Trichinopoli.

Karwar, or **Carwar** (kär-wär'). A seaport and the capital of North Kanara district, Bombay, British India, 50 miles south-southeast of Goa. Population, about 13,000.

Karytaina (kä-rē-tä'nä), or **Karitena** (kä-rē-tä'nä). A locality in Arcadia, Greece, on the Alpheus about 10 miles northwest of Megalopolis; the ancient Brycthe. The castle here, a great fortress built by the French 13th-century princes, is one of the most imposing of feudal strongholds. The outer walls with towers, the great keep, dwellings, magazines, and cisterns, all remain.

Kasan. See *Kazan.*

Kasan (käz'ăn) **Defile.** A celebrated defile in the Danube, on the borders of Servia and Hungary, near the confines of Rumania, long inaccessible by land. It has traces of a Roman road built by Trajan. Near it are the Iron Gates. Width of the Danube, 540 feet. Depth, 200 feet.

Kasanlik. See *Kazanlik.*

Kasbek. See *Kazbek.*

Kasbin (käz-bēn'), or **Kasvin** (käz-vēn'). A city in the province of Irak-Ajemi, Persia, in lat. 36° 12′ N., long. 49° 53′ E. It has an important transit trade, since it is on the main route from Persia to Europe. It was formerly the capital. Population, about 30,000. Also *Casbin, Kazvin,* etc.

Kaschau (kä'shou), Hung. **Kassa** (käsh'shä). A royal free city and the capital of the county of Abauj, Hungary, situated on the Hernad in lat. 48° 42′ N., long. 21° 17′ E. It is a commercial center. It is noted for the Gothic cathedral of St. Elizabeth. Here, Jan. 4, 1849, the Austrians under Schlik defeated the Hungarians under Mészáros. Population (1890), 28,884.

Kashan (kä-shän'). A city in the province of Irak-Ajemi, Persia, 95 miles north by west of Ispahan: noted for its manufactures. Population, about 25,000.

Kashgar (käsh-gär'). **1.** The capital of Eastern Turkestan, Chinese empire, situated on the Kizil-Su about lat. 39° 25′ N., long. 76° 7′ E. It is composed of an old and a new city; is an important commercial and manufacturing center; was conquered by the Chinese in the middle of the 18th century; was the scene of a successful revolt in 1865; and was reconquered by the Chinese in 1878. Population, 100,000(?).

2. See *Kashgaria.*

Kashgaria (kash-gā'ri-ä), or **Kashgar** (käsh-gär'). That part of Eastern Turkestan, in the Tarim basin, which was independent of China 1864–79.

Kashgil, or **Kasgil** (käsh- or käs-gēl'). A place near El-Obeid, Kordofan, eastern Africa, at which the Mahdi annihilated the Egyptian forces under Hicks Pasha Nov. 3–5, 1883.

Kashi (kä'shē). A Sanskrit name of the modern Benares, the latter name being the Sanskrit Varanasi.

Kashikhanda (kä-shē-k-han'da). [Skt., 'Kashi section.'] A Sanskrit poem forming part of the Skandapurana. It describes minutely the temples of Shiva in and about Benares, and is presumed to have been written before the Mohammedan conquest.

Kashin (kä'shēn). A town in the government of Tver, Russia, 75 miles northeast of Tver. Population (1885–89), 6,833.

Kashkar. See *Chitral.*

Kashmir, or **Cashmere** (kash-mēr'). **1.** A native state under British suzerainty, bounded by Eastern Turkestan on the north, Tibet on the east, and India on the south and southwest. Its capital is Srinagar. On the west are the regions Dardistan, Yasin, etc., nominally in the British sphere. Ranges of the Himalaya traverse the country, and mark the northern, eastern, and southern frontiers. Besides Kashmir proper the state includes Kahistan, Ladak, Jamu, Gilgit. The boundaries toward China and Russia (Pamirs) are uncertain. Kashmir is governed by a maharaja of the Dogra-Sikh family. It was conquered by Akbar at the close of the 16th century, by the Afghans in the middle of the 18th century, and by the Sikhs in 1819. The British arranged the present form of government in 1846. Its northern part was the scene of the Hunza-Nagar war against the British in 1891. Area, 80,900 square miles. Population (1891), 2,848,982.

2. A valley in the state of Kashmir, traversed by the river Jhelum. It is celebrated for its beauty, its agricultural riches, and its manufactures, particularly of Cashmere shawls.

Kashshi. See *Cassanus.*

Kashyapa (kash'ya-pa). A sage to whom are ascribed several Vedic hymns; in later mythology, the husband of Aditi and 12 other daughters of Daksha, and father by them of gods, demons, men, and all animals. He is also regarded as one of the seven sages, and as the father of Vivasvat and Vishnu. He is supposed by some to be a personification of the race-name, in the Caucasus, on the Caspian, and in Kashmir. Kashmira, according to Burnouf, is for Kashyapamira.

Kasimbazar (kä'sim-bä-zär'), or **Cossimbazar** (kos'sim-bä-zär'). A ruined town in Bengal, British India, south of Murshidabad: formerly a flourishing commercial center.

Kasimoff, or **Kassimoff** (kä-sē'mov). A town in the government of Riasan, Russia, situated on the Oka about lat. 55° N., long. 41° 20′ E. Population, 15,769.

Kaskaskia (kas-kas'ki-ä). [From an Indian tribe name (see *Illinois*).] A river in Illinois which joins the Mississippi at Chester. Length, about 300 miles.

Kasmark, or **Késmárk** (kes'märk). A small town in the county of Zips, Hungary, situated on the Poprád in lat. 49° 8′ N., long. 20° 28′ E. It manufactures linen.

Kassaba, or **Kasaba,** or **Cassaba** (kä-sä'bä). A town in the vilayet of Aidin, Asiatic Turkey, about 35 miles east-northeast of Smyrna. Population, about 15,000.

Kassai (kä-sä'). A large southern tributary of the Kongo. Its principal affluents are the Sankuru on the right and the Kuango on the left. It forms the boundary between the Portuguese sphere of influence and the Kongo Free State, and then traverses the latter.

Kassala, or **Kasala** (kä-sä'lä). The chief town of Taka, eastern Africa, situated in lat. 15° 25′ N., long. 36° 14′ E.: formerly a commercial center. Population, about 3,000.

Kassel. See *Cassel.*

Kassova. See *Kossuva.*

Kassr-el-Kebir (käsr'el-ke-bēr'), or **Lxor** (l-ksör'). [Sp. *Alcazar-Quivir.*] A town in northern Morocco, about 60 miles south of Tangier. Here, Aug. 4, 1578, King Sebastian of Portugal was defeated and slain. Population, estimated, 25,000.

Kastamuni (käs-tä-mö'nē). **1.** A vilayet in Asia Minor, Turkey, corresponding to the ancient Paphlagonia and eastern Bithynia. Area, 19,300 square miles. Population, 1,009,460.—**2.** The capital of the vilayet of Kastamuni, about lat. 41° 23′ N., long. 33° 42′ E. Population, about 40,000.

Kästner (kest'ner), **Abraham Gotthelf.** Born at Leipsic, Sept. 27, 1719: died at Göttingen, Prussia, June 20, 1800. A German mathematician and epigrammatist. He wrote "Anfangsgründe der Mathematik" (1758–69), "Sinngedichte" (1781), etc.

Kastoria (käs-tō-rē'ä). A town in the vilayet of Monastir, Turkey, situated on Lake Kastoria 31 miles south of Monastir: the ancient Celetrum. It was taken by Alexis I. in 1084.

Kastri. See *Delphi.*

Kastril (kas'tril). In Jonson's "Alchemist," a young country fellow anxious to learn the art of quarreling.

Kasvin. See *Kasbin.*

Kataba (kä-tä'bä), or **Catawba** (ka-tä'bä). A division of North American Indians, which included in the last century about 28 confederated tribes. A few of these were in North Carolina, but most of them were in South Carolina. The principal tribe in the latter State was the Kataba, and the chief one in the former was the Wateree. The few survivors of this people are on the Catawba reservation in York County, South Carolina. See *Siouan.*

Kataghan (ka-tä-ghän'). A region in the northeastern part of Afghanistan, between the Hindu-Kush and the Amu-Daria.

Katahdin (ka-tä'din), or **Ktaadn** (ktädn), **Mount.** The highest mountain in the State of Maine, situated in Piscataquis County 80 miles north of Bangor. Height, 5,385 feet.

Katak, or **Kuttack,** or **Cattack** (ku-täk'). **1.** A district in Orissa, Bengal, British India, intersected by lat. 20° 30′ N., long. 86° E.—**2.** The capital of the district of Katak, situated on the Mahanadi about lat. 20° 25′ N., long. 85° 56′ E.; the chief city of Orissa. It was taken from the Mahrattas by the British in 1803. Population, about 50,000.

Katakana (kat-ä-kä'na). [Jap., from *kata*, side, and *kana*, for *kari-na*, borrowed names.] One of the two styles of writing the syllabary of 48 letters in use among the Japanese, the other being *Hiragana.* The Katakana letters, which are said to have been invented by Kibi Daishi about the middle of the 8th century, are formed in part of the more square Chinese characters used phonetically, and are confined almost exclusively to the writing of proper names and foreign words. In Katakana there is but one form for each letter, whereas in Hiragana many of the letters may be written in a variety of ways.

Katana. See *Catana.*

Katanga (kä-täng'gä). See *Garenganze.*

Katantra (kä-tan'tra). [Skt., lit. 'what a' (i. e. great) 'tantra' (thread, warp,' fundamental doctrine,' and then 'work' or 'division of a work').] A Sanskrit grammar by Sarvavarman, of peculiar interest in its apparent relation to the Pali grammar of Kachchayana. It is said to be the special grammar of the Kashmiras, and to have been the subject of numerous commentaries from the 12th to the 16th century.

Katha (ka't-ha). **1.** A Hindu sage, the founder of a school of the Yajurveda.—**2.** An Upanishad (which see) probably more widely known than any other. It forms part of the Persian translation rendered into French by Anquetil Duperron, was translated into English by Rammohun Roy, and is quoted by English, French, and German writers as a specimen of the mystic philosophy of the Hindus. It has recently been translated into English by Muller ("Sacred Books of the East," Vol. XV) and Whitney ("Trans. of the American Philological Association," Vol. XXI). The Upanishad professes to be an explanation of death and of a future life, and against his will from the mouth of Death himself. Its interest is increased by its story of Nachiketas (which see), which also occurs in the Taittiriyabrahmana.

Katharnava (ka-t-här'na-vä). [Skt., 'sea of stories.'] A collection of about 35 comparatively modern stories, in Sanskrit, attributed to Shivadasa. From them are said to have come portions of the Hindi Baital Pachisi and the Bengali Batrish Singhasan.

Kathasaritsagara (ka-t-hä-sa-rit-sä'ga-ra). [Skt., 'ocean of the streams of story.'] A collection of stories in Sanskrit by Somadevabhatta of Kashmir, drawn from a larger work, the Brihatkatha, and made between 1063 and 1081 A. D. The work contains 22,000 distichs, or not quite twice as much as the Iliad and Odyssey together. The text has been edited by Brockhaus (Leipsic, 1839–66), and translated by Tawney (Calcutta, 1880–84).

Kathay. See *Cathay.*

Katherine, or **Katharine.** See *Catharine.*

Katherine (kath'e-rin). **1.** The Shrew in Shakspere's comedy "The Taming of the Shrew." She is the daughter of Baptista, and is married to Petruchio, and tamed by his rough treatment.—**2.** A lady in attendance on the Princess of France in Shakspere's "Love's Labour's Lost."

Katherine and Petruchio. A play condensed and adapted from Shakspere's "Taming of the Shrew" by Garrick, produced in 1754. It is still played.

Kathiawar (kät-ē-ä-wär'), or **Kattywar** (kät-ē-wär'). A peninsula in western India, projecting into the Arabian Sea between the Gulf of Kachh and the Gulf of Cambay. It comprises many native states. Area, 20,559 square miles. Population (1881), 2,340,899.

Katishtya. See *Saw Feleps.*

Katkoff (kät-kof'), **Mikhail Nikiforovitch.** Born at Moscow, 1820: died near Moscow, Aug. 1, 1887. A Russian journalist, editor of the "Moscow Gazette" since 1861: noted as a leader of the Panslavists.

Katlamat. See *Coldamat.*

Katmandu. See *Khatmandu.*

Katrine (kat'rin), **Loch.** A lake in southwestern Perthshire, Scotland, 25 miles north of Glasgow. It is noted for the beauty of its scenery. It contains Ellen's Isle, etc., familiar from Scott's "Lady of the Lake." Its outlet is the Forth. The water-supply of Glasgow is obtained from this lake. Length, 9½ miles.

Katsena (kä-tsä'nä). See *Hausa.*

Katsena, or **Katsina** (kat-sē'nā). A town in Sokoto, Sudan, central Africa, about 150 miles east of Sokoto. Population, 7,500.

Kattowitz (kät'tō-vits). A manufacturing town in the province of Silesia, Prussia, 57 miles southeast of Oppeln. Population (1890), commune, 16,343.

Kattywar. See *Kathiwar*.

Katunski (kä-tön'ski), or **Katun, Alps.** The highest range of the Altai, in the government of Tomsk, Siberia. For the highest summits (the Katunski Pillars), see *Altai*.

Katwa, or **Cutwa** (kut'wä). A town in Bardwan district, Bengal, British India, situated at the junction of the Bhagirathi and Ajai, 77 miles north of Calcutta. Population, about 8,000.

Katwyk- or **Katwijk-aan-Zee** (kät'vik-än-zā'). A watering-place in the province of South Holland, Netherlands, at the mouth of the Old Rhine 23 miles southwest of Amsterdam. Population (1889), commune, 6,731.

Katyayana (kät-yā'yä-nä). [Skt.: descendant of the Katya family.] The celebrated Sanskrit author of the Vartikas or supplementary rules to Panini, of the Yajurvedapratishakhya, and of the Shrautasutras. Hiouen-Tsang represents a doctor Kia-to-yan-na as living at Tamasavana in the Panjab 300 years after Buddha's death, or 0 B. C. (*Weber*). The Jaina Bhagavatas identify Vararuchi, minister of Nanda, father of Chandragupta, according to which he flourished about 350 B. C.

Katzbach (käts'bäch). A small tributary of the Oder, which it joins 30 miles west-northwest of Breslau. It is noted for the battle fought Aug. 26, 1813, on its banks, near Wahlstatt, in which the Allies (90,000) under Blucher defeated the French (100,000) under Macdonald. The French lost 12,000 in killed and wounded.

Kazimo (kät-sē'mō). The Queen's name for a mesa or table-rock rising about 500 feet above the basin of Acoma, and a few miles from the rock on which that pueblo is built. The Spanish name for it is *Mesa Encantada*, 'enchanted mesa.' The folk-lore tells that there was once a village on the top of Katzimo, but that one part of the rock fell in, and the inhabitants, cut off from the valley beneath, were starved to death. The rock is inaccessible at present.

Kauai (kou-ī'). One of the Hawaiian Islands, situated in the northwest of the group, in lat. 22° N., long. 159° 30' W. The surface is mountainous. The chief product is sugar. Area, 590 square miles. Also *Atooi* or *Aboi*.

Kaufbeuren (kouf'boi-ren). A town in the district of Swabia and Neuburg, Bavaria, situated on the Wertach 47 miles west-southwest of Munich. It was formerly a free imperial city. Population (1890), commune, 7,331.

Kauffmann (kouf'man), **Marie Angélique Catharine.** Born at Coire, Grisons, Switzerland, Oct. 30, 1741: died at Rome, Nov. 5, 1807. A Swiss historical and portrait painter, known as Angelica Kauffmann. She went to England in 1766, after passing many years in Italy, where she first attracted attention as an artist. She made an unfortunate marriage with an adventurer who passed for a Count Horn whose valet he had been. His second husband was an Italian painter named Antonio Zucchi. In 1781 she left London and returned to Rome. She painted many pictures, which are represented in the principal galleries of London and the Continent.

Kaufmann, or **Kauffmann, Konstantin Petrovitch.** Born near Ivangorod, government of St. Petersburg, Russia, March 3, 1818: died at Tashkend, Asiatic Russia, May 16, 1882. A Russian general. He was appointed military governor of Turkestan in 1867; conquered Samarkand in 1868; commanded the expedition against Khiva in 1873; and conquered Khokand in 1875.

Kaulbach (koul'bäch), **Friedrich August.** Born at Hannover, June 2, 1850. A genre- and portrait-painter, son and pupil of Friedrich Kaulbach. He settled in Munich in 1872, and became director of the Art Academy there.

Kaulbach, Wilhelm von. Born at Arolsen in Waldeck, Oct. 15, 1805: died at Munich, April 7, 1874. A historical painter, a pupil, at the Dusseldorf Academy, of Cornelius whom he followed in 1825 to Munich. In 1839 he went to Rome. In 1847 he went to Berlin to decorate the Treffenhaus of the new museum, a work which occupied him many years. In 1849 he was appointed director of the academy at Munich. He made many book illustrations, particularly for "Reynard the Fox," Goethe's "Faust" and other works, and Shakspere, Schiller, and Wagner, etc.

Kaumains. See *Camanche*.

Kaumodaki (kou-mō'dä-kē). The club of Krishna, given him by Varuna when engaged with him in fighting against Indra and burning the Khandava forest.

Kaunitz (kou'nits), Prince **Wenzel Anton von,** Count of Rietberg. Born at Vienna, Feb. 2, 1711: died June 27, 1794. A noted Austrian statesman. As minister to France (1750-52) he formed an alliance between France and Austria. He was state chancellor and chief minister 1753-92, and formed the coalition against Frederick the Great 1756.

Kauravas (kou'ra-vaz). [Skt.: descendants of Kuru.] A patronymic applied especially to the sons of Dhritarashtra. See *Mahabharata*.

Kaus (kās). [*Ar. qaus*, a bow.] A name common to the three stars λ, δ, and ι Sagittarii. λ, of the fourth magnitude, is Kaus Borealis; δ, of the third, is Kaus Media; and ι, of the second, is Kaus Australis.

Kaus. See *Kusan*.

Kaushambi (kou-shäm'bē). The capital of Vatsa, near the junction of the Ganges and the Jumna: the scene of the drama Ratnavali (which see).

Kautilya (kou'til-ya). Another name of Chanakya, minister of Chandragupta. See *Chanakya*.

Kautsa (kout'sa). A rationalistic Hindu philosopher who regarded the Veda as devoid of meaning, and the Brahmanas as false interpretations. He lived before Yaska, the author of the Nirukta, who replied to him.

Kavala (kä-vä'lä), or **Kavallo** (kä-väl'lō). A town in the vilayet of Saloniki, Turkey, situated on Kavalla Bay, 80 miles east-northeast of Saloniki: the ancient Neapolis. Population, about 5,000.

Kavanagh (kav'a-nāh), **Julia.** Born at Thurles, Tipperary, Ireland, Jan. 7, 1824: died at Nice, France, Oct. 28, 1877. A British novelist. Among her works are "Madeleine" (1848), "Nathalie" (1850), "Daisy Burns" (1853), "Grace Lee" (1855), "Queen Mab" (1863), "John Dorrien" (1875), etc. She also wrote "French Women of Letters" and "English Women of Letters" (1862).

Kavasha (kä'vä-shä). A Rishi to whom several hymns of the Rigveda are ascribed. The Aitareyabrahmana relates that the Rishis when sacrificing on the Sarasvati drove away Kavasha as the son of a slave, and invoked upon him the curse of waters flowing away. Kavasha was alone in the desert, a prayer was revealed to him by which he prevailed upon the Sarasvati to surround him, whence the Rishis, persuaded, admitted him to their companionship.

Kaveri, or **Cavery**, or **Cauvery** (kä'ver-i). A river in southern India, flowing into the Bay of Bengal by a delta about lat. 11° N. It is much used for irrigation. Length, about 475 miles.

Kavi (kä'vi). [From Skt. *kavi*, poet, or *kavya*, poem.] The ancient Javanese language of Java. Java has 3 languages — the vulgar, the Sudric, and the ancient — all having words in varying proportions from the Sanskrit, Arabic, and Telugu, as the result of immigration and commerce, though the general structure is Malay. The Sanskrit is traced to a Hindu immigration about 2,000 years ago. In the Kavi is written the Javanese literature. Batch of Hindu origin. The Kawi language and Hindu lore were driven from Java to the little island of Bali in the 15th century. Wilhelm von Humboldt made a special study of the language 1836-39.

Kaviraja (ka-vi-rä'ja). [Skt., 'the king of poets.'] The author of the Sanskrit poem Raghavapandaviya, which is highly esteemed in India. It treats in the same words at once the story of the Ramayana and that of the Mahabharata, and is one of the most difficult productions of Sanskrit literature. Its date is certainly later than the 10th century.

Kavirondo (kä-vē-ron'dō). A tribe of British East Africa, at the northeast end of Lake Victoria. It is split into many clans, pursues agriculture, herding, and fishing, and speaks a language distinct from Bantu, and said to resemble the Shilluk. The tribe is not yet satisfactorily classified.

Kavyadarsha (käv-yä-där'sha). [Skt.: *kavya*, poem, and *darsha*, mirror—'mirror of poems.'] A Sanskrit treatise on poetics, written by Dandin in the 6th century.

Kavyani (kä-vyä'nē). In Persian mythology, the standard of Kawah: a leathern apron reared on a spear, used by Kawah as a standard when he summoned Faridun to overthrow Dahak. Faridun adorned it with gold and precious stones, and until the Moslem conquest it was the royal standard of Persia. Enlarged little by little to receive the jewels added by successive kings, it was 22 feet by 15 feet in size when it fell into the hands of the Arabs at the battle of Kadisiyah (A.D. 636). The soldier who took it received in exchange the armor of the Persian general Galenus and 30,000 pieces of gold. The standard was cut up and distributed to the army with the general mass of the booty.

Kavyaprakasha (käv'ya-pra-kä'sha). [Skt., 'elucidation of poems.'] A Sanskrit treatise on poetics, written by Mammata of Kashmir in the 12th century.

Kaw. See *Kansa*.

Kawah (kä-wē'). In Persian mythology, the blacksmith who asked redress against Dahak (see *Achi Dahaka*) for the sixteen sons slain to feed his serpents, and, on the restoration of the remaining son, excited a rebellion and summoned Faridun to restore justice.

Kawita. See *Creek*.

Kay (kā). A village in the province of Brandenburg, Prussia, 5 miles west of Züllichau. Here, in the Seven Years' War, the Prussians under Von Wedell were defeated by the Russians, with a loss of 8,000 (July 23, 1759).

Kay, John. Born near Bury, Lancashire, July 16, 1704: died, it is said, in France, some time after 1764. An English inventor. In 1733 he was granted a patent for the "fly-shuttle," and in 1745 another patent for a "power-loom" for narrow goods. His inventions were stolen, a mob wrecked his house, and he himself fled to France where he died in destitution.

Kay, John. Born near Dalkeith, April, 1742: died at Edinburgh, Feb. 21, 1820. A Scottish painter and etcher. His "Portraits" are a collection of clever caricatures of the Edinburgh celebrities of his time.

Kay, Sir, called "The Rude" and "The Boastful." In the Arthurian tales, the foster-brother of Arthur, who made him his seneschal. He was treacherous and malicious. Also spelled *Ke, Key, Quecu, Kew*, etc.

Kayanian (ke-yā'ni-an). The collective name of several Iranian kings whose names begin with Kai. See *Kai*.

Kayanush (ke-yä-nush'). In the Shahnamah, a brother of Faridun who, in envy, with another brother Purmayah tries to destroy Faridun. See *Purmayah*.

Kaye (kā), Sir **John William.** Born at Acton, Middlesex, 1814: died at London, July 24, 1876. An English historical and biographical writer. He succeeded John Stuart Mill in the political and secret department of the India Office. His works include "History of the War in Afghanistan" (1851), "Administration of the East India Company" (1853), "The History of the Sepoy War in India 1857–58" (1864–76).

Kayes (kä-yäs'). A town in the French possessions of West Africa, on the Senegal about lat. 14° 20' N., long. 6° 20' E.

Kaysersberg (ki'zers-berg). A small town in Alsace, 6 miles northwest of Colmar. It was an imperial residence.

Kazali (kä-zä'lē), or **Kazala** (-lä). A fortified trading town in the government of Sir-Daria, Asiatic Russia, situated on the Sir-Daria in lat. 45° 45' N., long. 62° 10' E.

Kazan, or **Kasan** (kä-zän'). **1.** A government of eastern Russia, surrounded by Viatka, Ufa, Samara, Simbirsk, and Nijni-Novgorod. It is traversed by the Volga and the Kama. Area, 24,601 square miles. Population (1891), 2,208,917.

2. The capital of the government of Kazan, situated near the Volga about lat. 55° 47' N., long. 49° 7' E.: the ancient capital of the Kiptchak khanate. It is a flourishing commercial center; manufactures cloth, leather, etc.; and is the seat of a university founded in 1804. It was conquered and annexed by Russia in 1552. The citadel, within the picturesque battlemented and towered inclosure of the Kremlin citadel, was built in 1562, and resembles the Cathedral of the Assumption at Moscow. The curious belfry, of later date than the church, displays marked Tatar characteristics in its old Russian architecture. The Sumbeki Tower, believed to be the minaret of the mosque of the old khans of Kazan, with subsequent restorations, is the most remarkable structure in Kazan. It is built of brick, and is pyramidal in outline, rising in 4 stages to a height of 244 feet. The summit is crowned by the imperial arms surmounted by a gilt ball. Population (1890), 134,389.

Kazanlik, or **Kasanlik** (kä-zän'lik), or **Kezanlyk** (ke-zän'lik). A town in Eastern Rumelia, Bulgaria, situated near the Tundja 44 miles northeast of Philippopolis. It is noted for the production of attar of roses. It was captured in Jan., 1878, by the Russians from the Turks, who thereupon surrendered the Shipka Pass. Population (1888), 9,489.

Kazbek, or **Kasbek** (käz'bek). One of the chief peaks of the Caucasus, overlooking the Dariel Pass about 75 miles north of Tiflis. In legend this was the scene of the punishment of Prometheus. Height, 16,533 feet.

Kazerun (kä-zē-rön'). A small town in the province of Farsistan, Persia, 51 miles west of Shiraz.

Kazincy (koz'int-sē), **Ferencz.** Born at Ersemelyén, Bihar, Hungary, Oct. 27, 1759: died in the county of Zemplin, Hungary, Aug. 22, 1831. A Hungarian author. He translated various Greek, Latin, German, French, and English classics into Magyar.

Kazvin. See *Kasbeki*.

Kean (kēn), **Charles John.** Born at Waterford, Ireland, Jan. 18, 1811: died at London, Jan. 22, 1868. An English actor, son of Edmund Kean. His first appearance was as young Norval in 1827, after which he played with his father till 1833. In 1842 he married Ellen Tree. In 1850 Charles Kean leased the Princess's Theatre, at first with Robert Keeley; in 1851 he began his notable series of spectacular revivals. He was a careful but not a great actor. His last appearance was as Louis XI. at Liverpool in 1867.

Kean, Edmund. Born at London, Nov. 4, 1787: died at Richmond, May 15, 1833. A celebrated English actor. His father was of Irish descent; his mother was an itinerant actress named Anne Carey, who deserted him. He played children's parts about 1790, and in 1795 he ran away to sea. Under his mother's name (Carey) he led the life of a roving actor until 1806, when he first appeared in the Haymarket as Ganem in the "Mountaineers." On Jan. 26, 1814, he appeared at Drury Lane, when he was very successful as Shylock. This was fol-

lowed by Hamlet, Othello, Iago, and Luke in "Riches." One of his greatest successes was in Lear at Drury Lane, April, 1820. His first appearance in New York was Nov. 29, 1820. He returned to Drury Lane in 1821 as Richard III., and played there at intervals until 1825 when (Nov. 14) he appeared at the Park Theater, New York. He continued to act at Drury Lane, Covent Garden, and elsewhere; but the irregularity of his life destroyed his career. From 1820 his health continued to decline, and he acted only occasionally from that time until May 15, 1833, when he died. He was probably unequaled as Richard III., Othello, Lear, and Sir Giles Overreach.

Kean, Mrs. (**Ellen Tree**). Born 1805: died at London, Aug. 21, 1880. An English actress. She made her first appearance in 1823–24. From 1836–39 she played in America. In 1842 she married Charles Kean, with whom she played leading parts, and whose success she greatly furthered.

Kearny (kär'ni), **Philip.** Born at New York, June 2, 1815: killed at Chantilly, Va., Sept. 1, 1862. An American general. He became a second lieutenant in 1837; served as a volunteer with the French in Algiers, 1839–40; took part in the Mexican war; and resigned from the army in 1851. In 1847 he was brevetted major for gallant and meritorious conduct at Contreras and Churubusco. He fought with the French in Italy in 1859, particularly distinguishing himself at the battle of Solferino. On the outbreak of the Civil War he was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers (New Jersey), and became major-general in 1862. He commanded the New Jersey brigade in Franklin's division of the Army of the Potomac, served in the battles of the Peninsula with the Army of Virginia, and at the second battle of Bull Run. He was killed while reconnoitering near Chantilly.

Kearsarge (kėr'särj). **1.** A mountain in Carroll County, New Hampshire, 5 miles north of North Conway. Height, about 3,250 feet. Also *Kiarsarge.*—**2.** A mountain in Merrimac County, New Hampshire, 21 miles northwest of Concord. Height, about 2,950 feet.

Kearsarge, The. A wooden corvette, launched at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, Sept., 1861. Her dimensions were: breadth of beam, 33 feet; draught, 15 feet 9 inches. Her register was 1,031 tons. She carried 2 engines of 400 horse-power each, and her armament consisted of 4 32-pounders, 2 11-inch rifles, and 1 pivot-gun rifle. She carried 163 men, including officers, and was in command of Captain John A. Winslow. On June 19, 1864, off Cherbourg, she sunk the celebrated cruiser Alabama. On Feb. 2, 1894, she was wrecked upon Roncador reef in the Caribbean Sea.

Keats (kēts), **John.** Born at London, Oct. 29, 1795: died at Rome, Feb. 23, 1821. A famous English poet. He was the eldest child of Thomas Keats, head ostler at the well-known Swan and Hoop livery stables (now 24 Moorgate, London). His father died in 1804; at the death of his mother (Feb., 1810), he was apprenticed to a surgeon named Hammond at Edmonton. In the autumn of 1815 he went to London, where he attended hospital lectures and passed an examination at Apothecaries' Hall (July, 1816), but never practised. He became intimately associated with Leigh Hunt, Shelley, and Haydon. The sonnet "On first reading Chapman's Homer" was written in the summer of 1815. Various poems were published in periodicals, and in March, 1817, a collection of "Poems by John Keats" appeared. In April, 1817, he began "Endymion" at the Isle of Wight, and finished it in Dec. "Isabella, or the Pot of Basil" was written in Feb., 1818. "Endymion" appeared in April, 1818, and was severely criticized in "Blackwood's" (Aug., 1818) and in the "Quarterly" (Sept. 1818). A second volume of his more mature work, entitled "Lamia, Isabella, the Eve of St. Agnes, and other poems by John Keats, author of 'Endymion,'" was published July, 1820. His health now rapidly declined, and he sailed for Naples Sept. 18, 1820. From Naples he went to Rome (Nov. 15), where he died attended by his friend Severn. He was buried in the Protestant cemetery.

Keble (kē'bl), **John.** Born at Fairford, Gloucestershire, England, April 25, 1792: died at Bournemouth, Hampshire, England, March 27, 1866. An English clergyman and religious poet, one of the chief promoters of the "Oxford movement." He graduated at Oxford (Corpus Christi College), and from 1831 to 1841 was professor of poetry there. He became vicar of Hursley (March 9, 1836), and remained there thirty years. His influence was due especially to his hymns, which were published in the "Christian Year" (1827). He published a new edition of Hooker (1836), the "Library of the Fathers" (in conjunction with Newman and Pusey, begun 1838), seven numbers of the "Tracts of the Times," etc.

Keble College. A college of Oxford University, founded as a memorial of John Keble, and designed especially for students with limited means. It was incorporated in 1870. The extensive buildings are of brick of different colors, laid in patterns. The chapel is in the Decorated medieval style: the style of the other buildings is later. The chapel possesses Holman Hunt's painting the "Light of the World."

Kecskemét (kech-kem-āt'). A town in the county of Pest-Pilis-Sólt and Little Kumania, Hungary, 52 miles southeast of Budapest. It has considerable trade. Population (1890), 48,493.

Kedar (kē'där). [Heb., 'dark,' 'dusky.'] A son of Ishmael. His descendants the Kedarenes were, next to the Nabatæans, the most important tribe of the ancient Arabs. They are often mentioned in the Old Testament. In Pliny (Histor. Natur., V. 12) they are called *Cedrei.* Assurbanipal, king of Assyria (668–626 B. C.), mentions in his annals a son of Hazilu (Hazael) as king of the country of the Kadri or Kidri. The settlements of the Kedarenes were probably in northern Arabia, between Arabia Petræa and Babylonia.

Kedesh (kē'desh). In Bible geography, a town in Galilee, Palestine, 22 miles southeast of Tyre.

Kedor Laomer. See *Chedorlaomer.*

Kedron (kē'dron), or **Kidron** (kid'ron). In Bible geography, a brook that passes to the north and east of Jerusalem, and falls into the Dead Sea.

Keeling (kē'ling) **Islands,** or **Cocos** (kō'koz) **Islands.** A group of small coral atolls in the Indian Ocean, intersected by lat. 12° 6′ S., long. 96° 55′ E., annexed by Great Britain in 1856.

Keene (kēn). A city and the capital of Cheshire County, New Hampshire, situated on the Ashuelot 43 miles southwest of Concord. Population (1890), 7,446.

Keene, Charles Samuel. Born at Hornsey, Aug. 10, 1823: died at London, Jan. 4, 1891. An English illustrator and caricaturist. He worked for the "Illustrated London News," and later for "Punch."

Keene, Henry George. Born Sept. 30, 1781: died at Tunbridge Wells, Jan. 29, 1864. An English Persian scholar. In 1824 he became professor of Arabic and Persian at the East India College at Haileybury, near Hertford, England. Among his works are "Persian Fables" (1833), "Persian Stories" (1850), etc.

Keene, Laura. Born in England in 1820: died at Montclair, N. J., Nov. 4, 1873. An English actress, who came to the United States in 1852, and was known as a brilliant light-comedy actress. She became the manager of the Varieties Theater in New York, and in 1855 was the lessee of the Olympic at first called "Laura Keene's Theater," till 1863. Here she brought out many new plays, among which was "Our American Cousin," with Jefferson and Sotheru in the cast.

Keewatin (kē-wā'tin). A district in British America, lying to the north of Manitoba, and under its government. Area, about 267,000 square miles.

Keff (kef), or **El-Keff** (el-kef'). A small town in Tunis, 95 miles southwest of Tunis.

Kehama (kē-hä'mä). An Indian raja, a character in the poem "The Curse of Kehama," by Southey.

Kehl (kāl). A town in the circle of Offenburg, Baden, situated at the junction of the Kinzig and the Rhine, opposite Strasburg. It was formerly a fortified place, and was bombarded by the French in 1870. Population (1890), 5,890.

Kei (kā). **Great.** A river in South Africa, the former boundary between Cape Colony and Kaffraria.

Kei, or **Key, Islands** (kā ī'landz). A group of small islands, under Dutch protection, about lat. 5°–6° S., long. 133° E. Chief island, Great Kei. Population, estimated, about 21,000.

Keighley (kēth'li). A manufacturing town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, England, situated on the Aire 16 miles west-northwest of Leeds. Population (1891), 30,811. Also *Keithley.*

Keightley (kit'li), **Thomas.** Born in Ireland, Oct., 1789: died at Frith, Kent, Nov. 4, 1872. An Irish writer. He entered Trinity College, Dublin, in 1806, but did not take a degree. He settled in London in 1831, and was mainly occupied with the preparation of university text-books on historical and literary subjects. He wrote "Fairy Mythology" (1828).

Keim (kīm), **Theodor.** Born at Stuttgart, Wurtemberg, Dec. 17, 1825: died at Giessen, Hesse, Dec. 17, 1878. A German Protestant theologian and ecclesiastical historian, professor of theology at Zurich (1860) and at Giessen (1873). He wrote "Geschichte Jesu von Nazara" ("History of Jesus of Nazareth," 1867–72), works on the Reformation, etc.

Keimer (kī'zer). **Reinhard.** Born at Leipsic, 1673: died at Hamburg, Sept. 12, 1739. An eminent German operatic composer.

Keith (keth), **George,** fifth Earl Marischal. Born about 1553; died at the Castle of Dunnottar, April 2, 1623. The founder of the Marischal College, Aberdeen. He was educated at Kings College, Aberdeen, and succeeded to the earldom in 1581. In June, 1589, he was sent as ambassador extraordinary to Denmark to conclude the match between the Scottish king and Princess Anne of Denmark. In 1593 he founded Marischal College, Aberdeen.

Keith, George. Born in Scotland about 1639; died at Edburton, March 27, 1716. A Christian Quaker and Anglican missionary. He went to America and settled as a schoolmaster in Philadelphia in 1689. In 1691 he headed a separate faction called Christian Quakers. He returned to London in 1694, and in 1700 he went over to the established church. In 1702 he went to America as one of the first missionaries sent out by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. He returned to England in 1704, and was made rector of Edburton, Sussex.

Keith, George, tenth Earl Marischal. Born 1693 (?): died near Potsdam, Prussia, May 28, 1778. A Scottish Jacobite. He took up arms for the Pretender, and at Sheriffmuir commanded two squadrons of horse. In 1719 he commanded the Pretender's Spanish expedition, which was defeated at Glenshiel April 1, 1719. In 1751 he was made Prussian ambassador to Paris, and in 1752 was made governor of Neuchâtel. He was pardoned by George II. in 1759 and restored to his estates. In 1764 he was recalled to the residency of Berlin. He escaped to France, where he resumed his studies. In 1778 he contested the Russian service as a major-general, served with success in the Turkish war, and was made governor of the Ukraine. Frederick the Great made him a Prussian field-marshal (1747), and later governor of Berlin.

Keith, Viscount. See *Elphinstone, George Keith.*

Kej (kej). A place in Baluchistan, about lat. 26° N., long. 62° 50′ E.

Kelat. See *Khelat.*

Kelati Nadiri (kel-at'i-nā-di'ri). A very strong fortress in Khorasan, Persia, near the Russian frontier.

Kele (ke-lā'), or **Bakele** (bā-ke-lā'). An African tribe of the French Kongo, on the Ogowe River, back of the Mpongwe, near the Crystal Mountains. Their language (Dikele) is of Bantu structure, but the people do not seem to be of pure Bantu stock. About 1825 they invaded their present territory, impelling the Shekiani on to the Mpongwe. They are kinsmen of the Fan.

Kéler Béla (kā'ler bā'lä) (real name **Albert von Keler**). Born at Bartfeld, Hungary, Feb. 13, 1820: died Nov. 26, 1882. A Hungarian composer and conductor. He composed popular waltzes, the "Hurrah Sturm" galop, the "Friedrich Karl" march, etc.

Kelheim (kel'hīm). A small town in Lower Bavaria, situated at the junction of the Altmühl with the Danube, 12 miles southwest of Ratisbon. Near it is the colossal Befreiungshalle (Hall of Deliverance), erected in 1842–63 as a memorial of the War of Liberation (1813–15).

Kelland (kel'land), **Philip.** Born at Dunster, Somerset, 1808: died at Bridge of Allan, Stirlingshire, May 7, 1879. A British mathematician. He graduated at Queen's College, Cambridge, 1833, and in 1838 was appointed professor of mathematics in Edinburgh University.

Keller (kel'ler), **Adelbert von.** Born at Pleidelsheim, Würtemberg, July 5, 1812: died at Tübingen, Würtemberg, June 13, 1883. A noted German philologist, professor of German literature and librarian at Tübingen after 1841; a student of Romance and Teutonic literatures.

Kellermann (kel'lėr-män), **François Christophe** (originally **Georg Michael Kellermann**), Duc de Valmy. Born near Rothenburg, Bavaria, May 30, 1735: died Sept. 12, 1820. A French marshal, of German extraction. He entered the French army in 1752, served with distinction in the Seven Years' War, and in 1792 was appointed to the command of the army on the Moselle. He gained, with Dumouriez, a brilliant victory over the Duke of Brunswick at Valmy, Sept. 20, 1792. He was created a senator in 1804, and in 1806 was intrusted by Napoleon with the command of the reserve cavalry on the Rhine. He was created a peer by Louis XVIII. in 1814.

Kellermann, François Etienne, Duc de Valmy. Born at Metz, Lorraine, 1770: died June 2, 1835. A French general, son of F. C. Kellermann. He served as adjutant-general to Napoleon in Italy in 1796, and became brigadier-general in 1795. He aided the battle of Marengo in 1800 by a brilliant charge, for which service he was promoted general of division. He afterward served with distinction at Austerlitz (1805) and Wagram (1815).

Kelley (kel'i), **William Darrah.** Born at Philadelphia, April 12, 1814: died at Washington, D.C., Jan. 9, 1890. An American politician. He was admitted to the bar in 1841, and was a Republican member of Congress from Pennsylvania from 1861 until his death. He published "Letters from Europe" (1889), "The New South" (1887), etc.

Kellgren (chel'grän), **Johan Henrik.** Born at Floby, West Gothland, Sweden, Dec. 1, 1751: died at Stockholm, April 20, 1795. A Swedish lyric poet and critic. His collected works were published in 1796.

Kellogg (kel'og), **Clara Louise.** Born at Sumterville, S. C., July 12, 1842. An American operatic singer (soprano), wife of Carl Strakosch. Her childhood was passed in New England. She made her first appearance in New York in 1861, and in London in 1867. In 1871 she organized an English opera company. With this organization she sat much for music in America. Her repertoire is large, including about 45 operas.

Kells (kelz). A small town in County Meath, Ireland, situated on the Blackwater 37 miles northwest of Dublin: noted for antiquities.

Kelly (kel'i), **John.** Born at New York, April 21, 1821: died at New York, June 1, 1886. An American politician, leader of Tammany Hall. He was member of Congress from New York 1855–58; comptroller 1876–80; and unsuccessful candidate for governor 1879.

Kelso (kel'sō). A town in Roxburghshire, Scotland, situated on the Tweed 43 miles southeast of Edinburgh. It contains the ruins of an abbey founded by David I. in the 12th century. Near it are Floors Castle (a seat of the Duke of Roxburghe) and ruins of Roxburgh Castle. Population (1891), 4,374.

Kelts. See *Celts.*

Kelung (ke-lung'). A small seaport in northern Formosa, lat. 25° 8′ N., long. 121° 45′ E. It was bombarded by the French in 1884.

Kemble (kem'bl), **Adelaide.** Born in 1814; died Aug. 4, 1879. An opera-singer, the daughter of Charles Kemble. She had little success till 1839, when she sang in Venice as Norma. Her reputation continued to increase till she retired from the stage upon her marriage to Frederick Yates, in 1851. She wrote "A Week in a French Country House" (1867).

Kemble (kem'bl), **Charles.** Born at Brecknock, Wales, Nov. 25, 1775; died at London, Nov. 12, 1854. A noted English actor. He went on the stage in the winter of 1792-93, and played Malcolm in "Macbeth" at Drury Lane in 1794. He was the original Count Appiani in "Emilia Galotti" (1799). He was frequently associated with his brother John Kemble and Mrs. Siddons in the performance of new plays. On July 3, 1806, he married Miss de Camp, who acted afterward as Mrs. Charles Kemble. In Aug., 1832, he sailed with his daughter, Fanny Kemble, to America, and appeared as Hamlet in New York, Sept. 17, 1832. In 1835 he returned to the Haymarket. His last appearance was April 10, 1840.

Kemble, Elizabeth. See *Whitlock, Mrs.*

Kemble, Frances Anne, generally known as **Fanny.** Born at London, Nov. 27, 1809; died there, Jan. 15, 1893. An English Anglo-American actress, Shakespearian reader, and author, daughter of Charles Kemble. She made her first public appearance in 1829, with the intention of retrieving the fortunes of her family, in which at the end of 5 years she was successful. She visited America in 1832, and married Pierce Butler in 1834, from whom she afterward obtained a divorce. She resumed her maiden name, and lived at Lenox, Massachusetts, returning to Europe at intervals. In 1848 she gave her first series of Shakespearian readings in Boston, followed by readings in other cities. In these she was very successful. In 1851 she again went upon the stage in England. From 1850 to 1878 she was also in London. She wrote "Journal of a Residence in America" (1835), "The Star of Seville" (1837, a play), "Poems" (1844), "A Year of Consolation" (1847), "Records of a Girlhood" (1878), "Notes upon some of Shakspere's Plays" (1882), "Records of later Life" (1882), etc.

Kemble, George Stephen. Born at Kington, Herefordshire, May 3, 1758; died June 5, 1822. An English actor, brother of J. P. Kemble.

Kemble, John Mitchell. Born at London, April 2, 1807; died at Dublin, March 26, 1857. An English philologist and historian, son of Charles Kemble the actor, and nephew of John Philip Kemble and Mrs. Siddons. He graduated at Cambridge in 1829. On Feb. 24, 1830, he succeeded his father as examiner of plays, and held the office until his death. He edited "Beowulf" (1833-57). His most important works are his unfinished "The Saxons in England" (1849), and the "Codex Diplomaticus Ævi Saxonici" (1839-49).

Kemble, John Philip. Born at Prescott, near Liverpool, Feb. 1, 1757: died at Lausanne, Switzerland, Feb. 26, 1823. A celebrated English tragedian, son of Roger Kemble. In 1771 he left a Roman Catholic school in Staffordshire for the English college at Douai, where he received a good education; but he could not agree to his father's plan of having him enter the church. He played in his father's company while still a child, but on Sept. 3, 1776, he made his real début at Wolverhampton as Theodosius, and played on the York circuit, as well as in Dublin and Cork, with growing success till Sept. 30, 1783, when he made his first appearance in London at Drury Lane as Hamlet. Here he created a good deal of excitement and some unfriendly criticism; he had not yet mastered the full refinement of his power. He remained with this company for 10 years. In Nov., 1785, his sister, Mrs. Siddons, first played with him and overwhelmed him. In 1788 he undertook the management of Drury Lane, and in 1802 of Covent Garden. It was on the occasion of his opening the New Covent Garden Theatre, in 1809, with a new scale of prices rendered necessary by the expenses incurred, that the famous "old-price riots" occurred. He was a stately actor, with a somewhat stilted and declamatory style. In Coriolanus he was at his best; but he won applause as Richard III., Hamlet, Cato, Wolsey, Zanga, Penruddock, Jaques, Pierre, Brutus, Hotspur, Octavian, etc. In comedy he was not so successful.

Kemosh. See *Chemosh.*

Kemp, or **Kempe** (kemp), **John.** Born at Olanteigh, near Ashford, 1380(?); died at Lambeth, March 22, 1454. Archbishop of Canterbury. He was a student and later a fellow of Merton College, Oxford. In 1409 he became bishop of Rochester, and was translated to Chichester in 1421, and to the see of London in the same year. In 1426 he became chancellor and archbishop of York, and resigned the chancellorship in 1432. He was made cardinal in 1439. In 1452 he was translated to the archbishopric of Canterbury.

Kempelen (kem'pe-len), **Wolfgang von.** Born at Presburg, Hungary, Jan. 23, 1734; died at Vienna, March 26, 1804. An Austrian mechanician, noted as an inventor of automata.

Kempen (kem'pen), or **Kempno** (kemp'nō). A town in the province of Posen, Prussia, 43 miles east-northeast of Breslau. Population (1890), commune, 5,465.

Kempen. A town in the Rhine Province, Prussia, 38 miles northwest of Cologne. It has a castle and an old church, and is the supposed birthplace of Thomas a Kempis. Population (1890), 5,878.

Kempenfelt (kem'pen-felt), **Richard.** Born at Westminster, 1718; sank with the Royal George off Spithead, Aug. 29, 1782. An English rear-admiral. His father was Magnus Kempenfelt, a Swede in the service of James II. He served in the West Indies, at the capture of Portobello, and passed through various grades to captain of the Elizabeth (1757). In 1780 he was made rear-admiral of the blue. When Lord Howe took command of the fleet (April, 1782), Kempenfelt was one of his junior admirals, his flag being on the Royal George at Spithead. In refitting this ship, the guns were shifted to one side to give her a slight heel; but the strain was too great, and she broke up and went down with her admiral aboard.

Kemper (kem'pėr), **Reuben.** Born in Fauquier County, Va.: died at Natchez, Miss., Oct. 10, 1826. An American soldier. He commanded in 1812 a force of about 600 Americans which cooperated with the Mexican insurgents against Spain, and in 1815 served under General Jackson against the British at New Orleans.

Kempis, Thomas a. See *Thomas a Kempis.*

Kempten (kemp'ten). A town in the governmental district of Swabia and Neuburg, Bavaria, situated on the Iller 65 miles southwest of Munich. Manufactures cotton. Formerly it was the seat of a princely abbacy. It is the chief place of the Algau. Population (1890), 15,760.

Kemys, or **Keymis** (kē'mis), **Lawrence.** Died in Guiana, 1618. An English ship-captain, a fellow of Sir Walter Raleigh, and his principal lieutenant in his expedition to Guiana. On account of the first voyage is given in Hakluyt. Kemys committed suicide after a conflict with the Indians in which Raleighs son was killed.

Kenchester. Ruins of a town at Little Berkhampstead, Hertfordshire, England, July, 1637; died at Longleat, Somersetshire, March 19, 1711. An English bishop and hymn-writer. In 1679 he was chaplain of Mary, sister of the king and wife of William II., prince of Orange. He was secretary to bishops Bath and Wells in 1684, 1685, 7, 8, but he imbibed the Kings death-bed. In May, 1688, he was one of the "seven bishops" to petition the king not to oblige the clergy to read the second Declaration of Indulgence, and in 1691, he was deprived of his see. He is best known from his hymns, which include the morning and evening hymns "Awake, my soul," and "Glory to Thee, my God, this night" both of which end with the familiar doxology "Praise God, from whom all blessings flow"), etc.

Kena (kā'na), [Skt., 'by whom?'] A name given to an Upanishad, also known as the Talavakara, from a school of the Samaveda. The name, like those of nearly all, comes from the initial word in the first sentence. It is known as the "Upanishad of the Jaiminiya Brahmana." It is translated in "Sacred Books of the East," I. 147-153.

Kendal (ken'dal), or **Kirkby-Kendal** (kėrk'bi-ken'dal). A town in Westmoreland, England, situated on the Ken 40 miles south of Carlisle. It has important manufactures of cotton. The birthplace of Catherine Parr. Population (1891), 14,430.

Kendal, Duchess of. See *Schulemberg.*

Kendal, Mrs. (**Margaret Brunton Robertson**). Born at Great Grimsby, Lincolnshire, March 15, 1849. An English actress. She is the sister of the dramatist T. W. Robertson, and for some years was known to the public as "Madge Robertson" assuming the stage name of Kendal on her marriage with W. H. Grimston in 1869. She made her (?) stage appearance in London as Ophelia in 1865, and soon assumed a position in the first rank of her profession as an actress of high comedy. Mr. and Mrs. Kendal have made several successful tours in America (the first in 1889).

Kendal, William Hunter (the stage name assumed by **William Hunter Grimston**). Born in 1843. An English actor. He first appeared on the stage in 1861, and since his marriage with Madge Robertson has usually played with her. He is co-lessee of the St. James's Theatre, London, with Mr. Hare.

Kendall (ken'dal), **Amos.** Born at Dunstable, Mass., Aug. 16, 1789; died at Washington, D. C., Nov., 1869. An American politician, postmaster-general 1835-40.

Kendall, Henry Clarence. Born in Ulladalla district, New South Wales, April 18, 1841; died at Redfern, near Sydney, Aug. 1, 1882. An Australian poet. His chief works are "Leaves from an Australian Forest" (1869), and "Songs from the Mountains" (1880).

Kenealy (ke-nēl'i), **Edward Vaughan Hyde.** Born July 2, 1819; died at London, April 16, 1880. An Irish barrister. In 1850 he was imprisoned for cruelty to a natural son, six years old. In April, 1872, he became leading counsel for the claimant in the notorious Tichborne trial. On account of his conduct before and after this trial, he was expelled from the circuit and disbarred (1874). He was elected member of Parliament for Stoke in 1875, but on contesting the seat in 1880 was not reelected.

Kench, or **Kenneh** (ken'e), or **Geneh** (gen'e). A town in Upper Egypt, situated on the Nile in lat. 26° 12′ N.: the ancient Cænopolis. Population, about 15,000.

Kenneth I.

Kenelm Chillingly (ken'elm chil'ing-li), A novel by Bulwer Lytton, published after his death in 1873.

Kenesaw, or **Kennesaw** (ken-e-sâ'). **Mountain.** A mountain in Cobb County, Georgia, 25 miles northwest of Atlanta. It was the scene of fighting between the Federals under Sherman and the Confederates under Johnston, June, 1864.

Kenesti (ken'es-tē). A tribe of the Pacific division of the Athapascan stock of North American Indians. They live along the western slope of the Shasta Mountains from North Eel River above Round Valley to Hay Fork; along Eel and Mad rivers (down the latter to Low Gap); and also on Bobbins and Larrabee creeks, California. See *Athapascans.* Commonly called Wailakki, though differing from the Wailakki proper.

Kenia (kā'nē-ä). **Mount.** An isolated mountain in eastern Africa, about lat. 1° 20′ S., long. 37° 55′ E. Height, 18,000-19,000 feet.

Kenites (kē'nits or ken'its). In Bible history, a nomadic Midianitish people, dwelling in the Sinaitic peninsula. Later they were probably absorbed in the Israelites.

Kenilworth (ken'l-wėrth). A town in Warwickshire, England, 5 miles north of Warwick. The castle, one of the most admired of English feudal monuments, was built in 1120, and became a royal seat as a royal residence. It was besieged and taken by the royalists in 1266 (compare *Kenilworth, Dictum of*); was the prison of Edward II. in 1327, was granted to John of Gaunt, and in 1562 to the Earl of Leicester; was the scene of entertainments given to Queen Elizabeth (1575), of which an account is given in Scott's non-historical novel "Kenilworth"; and was dismantled under Cromwell. Among the notable features of the ruins are the Norman keep, the picturesquely traceried banqueting-hall, and the many towers of the outer line of defense. Population (1891), 4,173.

Kenilworth. 1. A novel by Sir Walter Scott, published in 1821. The scene is laid in England in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.—2. A play by Thomas Dekker.

Kenilworth, Dictum of. An award, designed for the pacification of the kingdom, made between King Henry III. of England and Parliament in 1266, during the siege of Kenilworth.

It reestablished Henry in all his authority, proclaimed amnesty for the rebels on payment of a fine; annulled the provisions of Oxford and the conditions recently forced on the king; and provided that the king should keep the charter which he had freely sworn to.

Ashley and Ransome, Eng. Polit. Hist., p. 36.

Kenn (ken), or **Keish** (kāsh). An island in the Persian Gulf, lat. 26° 33′ N., long. 54° 1′ E.: formerly called Kais and Kish. It flourished in the 12th and 13th centuries.

Kennan (ken'an), **George.** Born at Norwalk, Ohio, Feb. 16, 1845. An American writer and lecturer. In 1864 he was sent to Siberia by the Russo-American Telegraph Company to supervise the construction of lines. He returned in 1866, but in 1870-71 he explored the eastern Caucasus. In 1885-86 he was sent by "The Century" magazine to Russia for the purpose of investigating the condition of the Siberian exiles. He traveled 15,000 miles in northern Russia and Siberia, and the results of his observations were published in "The Century" magazine (1890-91), and in 1891 in book form, entitled "Siberia and the Exile System." He has also written "Tent Life in Siberia" (1870), and has lectured in England and America on the exile system.

Kennebec (ken-e-bek'). A river in Maine which rises in Moosehead Lake and flows into the Atlantic 12 miles south of Bath. Length, over 160 miles; navigable to Augusta.

Kennedy (ken'e-di), **Benjamin Hall.** Born at Summer Hill, near Birmingham, Nov. 6, 1804; died at Torquay, April 6, 1889. An English classical scholar. In 1836 he became head-master of Shrewsbury School, and in 1867 was made regius professor of Greek at Cambridge, and canon of Ely. From 1870 to 1880 he acted as the revision of the New Testament.

Kennedy, Edmund B. Died near Albany Bay, Australia, Dec. 13, 1848. An Australian explorer and government surveyor in New South Wales. In March, 1847, he led an expedition to trace the course of the Victoria River. In Jan., 1848, he attempted the exploration of Cape York, and died, on his return, between Weymouth Bay and Albany Bay.

Kennedy, John Pendleton. Born at Baltimore, Oct. 25, 1795: died at Newport, R. I., Aug. 18, 1870. An American politician and novelist. He was member of Congress from Maryland 1838-45, and secretary of the navy 1852-53. His chief work is "Horse-Shoe Robinson" (1835).

Kennesaw Mountain. See *Kenesaw Mountain.*

Kennet, or **Kennett** (ken'et). A river in England which joins the Thames at Reading. Length, about 50 miles.

Kennet, White. Born at Dover, England, 1660: died at London, 1728. An English bishop, antiquarian, and theological writer. His chief work is a "Compleat History of England" (1706).

Kenneth (ken'eth) **I. MacAlpine.** Died about 860. King of the Scots. He was the son of Alpin, king of the Dalriad Scots. His father died in battle with the Picts,

July 20, 834. In 846 he established his rule over Alban, or the united kingdom of the Picts and Scots, and fixed his capital at Scone.

Kenneth II. Died 995. A Scottish king, son of Malcolm I. During his reign the central districts of Scotland were consolidated and defended.

Kennicott (ken'ĭ-kot), **Benjamin.** Born at Totnes, Devonshire, April 4, 1718; died at Oxford, England, Aug. 18, 1783. An English biblical scholar. He was Radcliffe librarian at Oxford 1767–83. His special work was the collation of Hebrew manuscripts, in which he was assisted by his wife. She founded two Hebrew scholarships at Oxford in memory of her husband. Kennicott's chief work is his "Vetus Testamentum hebraicum cum variis lectionibus" (1776–80). His collection of manuscripts is deposited at the New Museum, Oxford.

Kennington (ken'ing-ton). ['King's town.'] A district in Lambeth, London.

It was here that (1041) Hardicanute died suddenly at a wedding-feast — with a tremendous struggle — while he was drinking. Nothing remains now of the palace.
Hare, London, II. 404.

Kenosha (ke-nō'shä). A city and the capital of Kenosha County, Wisconsin, situated on Lake Michigan 31 miles south of Milwaukee: a trading center. Population (1890), 6,532.

Kensal Green (ken'sal grēn). A cemetery in the northwestern part of London.

Kensett (ken'set), **John Frederick.** Born at Cheshire, Conn., March 22, 1818; died at New York, Dec. 16, 1872. An American landscape-painter. He spent several years (1840–44) in Europe, painting in England, Italy, etc., and was elected national academician in 1849. In 1850 he was appointed one of the commission to supervise the decoration of the Capitol at Washington. Among his works are "An October Afternoon" (1864), "New Hampshire Scenery," "Afternoon on the Connecticut Shore," "Lake George," "Italian Lake," etc.

Kensington (ken'sing-ton). A parish and western suburb of London, north of the Thames, 4 miles west-southwest of St. Paul's. It contains Kensington Gardens, Kensington Palace, and the Holland House, and sends 2 representatives to Parliament. (For the museum, etc., see *South Kensington.*) Population (1891), 166,321.

Kent (kent). [ME. *Kent*, AS. *Cent*, *Cæut*, L. *Cantium*, *Cantia*, Gr. *Kαντιον*, from an Old Celtic name represented by W. *Caint*.] The southeasternmost county of England. It is bounded by Essex (from which it is separated by the Thames) and the North Sea on the north, the North Sea on the east, the Strait of Dover, the English Channel, and Sussex on the south, and Surrey on the west. The surface is undulating. The coast is highly cultivated, Kent being especially noted for hop-raising. It was the scene of Cæsar's invasions in 55 and 54 B. C., and of the earliest Teutonic invasions in the 5th century, and was the seat of the Jutish kingdoms. Its conversion to Christianity commenced under Augustine in 597, and it was annexed to Wessex in 823. Area, 1,552 square miles. Population (1891), 1,142,324.

Kent, Prince **Edward Augustus, Duke of.** Born at Buckingham House, London, Nov. 2, 1767; died at Sidmouth, Devonshire, Jan. 23, 1820. The fourth son of George III. of England, and father of Queen Victoria. On May 28, 1818, he married Victoria Mary Louisa, widow of Emich Charles, princess of Leiningen-Dachsburg-Hardenburg. Their only child, Victoria, was born at Kensington Palace, May 24, 1819.

Kent, Earl of. A character in Shakspere's "King Lear": an upright and faithful counselor.

Kent, Fair Maid of. See *Joan*.

Kent, Maid of or **Nun of.** See *Barton, Elizabeth*.

Kent, James. Born at Philippi, Putnam County, N. Y., July 31, 1763; died at New York, Dec. 12, 1847. A noted American jurist. He became judge of the Supreme Court of New York in 1798; was chief justice of the same Court of New York 1804–14; and was chancellor 1814–23. His chief work is "Commentaries on American Law" (1826–30).

Kent, William. Born in the North Riding of Yorkshire, 1684; died at London, April 12, 1748. An English painter, sculptor, architect, and landscape-gardener. He studied in Rome, where in 1716 he attracted the notice of Richard Boyle, third earl of Burlington, with whom he resided for the rest of his life. He is known as the butt of Chesterfield, Hogarth, and other wits of the time.

Kentigern (ken'ti-gėrn), or **Mungo** (mung'gō). Saint. Born at Culross, Perthshire, probably 518; died Jan. 13, 603. The apostle of the Strathclyde Britons in Scotland, and patron saint of Glasgow.

Kentish Town (ken'tish toun). A northern suburb of London, 3 miles northwest of St. Paul's.

Kent Island. The largest island in Chesapeake Bay, situated in Queen Anne County, Maryland, 7 miles east of Annapolis. The first settlement in Maryland was made here by Claiborne in 1631. Length, 15 miles.

Kent's Cavern. A cave near Torquay, Devonshire, England, noted for the paleolithic flint tools and other implements, and for the animal remains, discovered there.

Kentucky (ken-tuk'i). [From the river so named. *Kentucky* is an Indian word variously explained as meaning 'at the head of a river,' 'river of blood,' 'the dark and bloody land' or 'ground.'] One of the Southern States of the United States of America. Capital, Frankfort. Largest city, Louisville. It is separated by the Mississippi from Missouri on the west, by the Ohio from Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois on the north, and by the Big Sandy from West Virginia on the east, and bounded by Virginia on the southeast, and by Tennessee on the south. It lies between lat. 36° 50′ and 39° 6′ N., and long. 82° and 89° 38′ W. It is mountainous in the east, the "Blue Grass region" is in the center. The chief minerals are coal and iron; the leading occupations are agriculture and the breeding of horses, cattle, and mules. It is the first State in production of tobacco and hemp. It has 119 counties; sends 2 senators and 11 representatives to Congress; and has 13 electoral votes. Kentucky, the ancient Indian hunting-ground ("dark and bloody ground"), was explored by Daniel Boone in 1769; was settled at Harrodsburg in 1774; was formed into a county of Virginia in 1776; was admitted into the Union in 1792; was distinguished in the War of 1812 and the Mexican war; was one of the Slave States; attempted to preserve neutrality in the Civil War, was occupied by Federals and Confederates in 1861; and was the scene of various campaigns and raids. Area, 40,400 square miles. Population (1890), 1,858,635.

Kentucky. A river in the State of Kentucky, joining the Ohio 45 miles southwest of Cincinnati. Length, over 250 miles; navigable to Frankfort.

Kentucky Resolutions. Nine resolutions prepared by Thomas Jefferson and passed by the legislature of Kentucky in 1798. A tenth was passed in 1799. They declared the "alien and sedition laws" void, and emphasized the rights of the several States.

Kenwigs (ken'wigz), **Morleena.** In Dickens's "Nicholas Nickleby," a young lady with flaxen pigtails and white-ruffled trousers, who has a habit of fainting at intervals.

Kenyon (ken'yon), **John.** Born in the parish of Tarawenny, Cornwall, 1784; died at Cowes, Isle of Wight, Dec. 3, 1856. An English poet and philanthropist. He studied at Charterhouse, and in 1802 entered Cambridge, leaving without a degree in 1808. He published a few poems, but is best known from his friendship with Wordsworth.

Kenyon, Lloyd, Baron Kenyon. Born at Gredington, Flintshire, Wales, Oct. 5, 1732; died at Bath, England, April 4, 1802. A British jurist, lord chief justice of England 1788–1802.

Kenyon College. A Protestant Episcopal College at Gambier, Ohio. It was attended by about 200 students in 1895, and has a library of over 30,000 volumes.

Keokuk (kē'ō-kuk). A city and one of the capitals of Lee County, Iowa, situated on the Mississippi, at the foot of the rapids, in lat. 40° 23′ N., long. 91° 24′ W. It is a railway center and canal terminus, and has iron manufactures. Meat-packing is an important industry. Population (1890), 14,101.

Kephallenia. See *Cephalonia*.

Kepler (kep'ler), **Johann** (family name originally **Von Kappel**). Born at Weil der Stadt, Würtemberg, Dec. 27, 1571; died at Ratisbon, Bavaria, Nov. 15, 1630. A celebrated German astronomer, one of the chief founders of modern astronomy. He became professor of mathematics at Gratz in 1595, assistant of Tycho at Prague in 1600, and imperial astronomer in 1601, and died at Linz 1612–26. His name is especially associated with the three laws of planetary motion (Kepler's laws). The first two were announced in his "De Motibus Stellæ Martis" in 1609, and have been discovered the third on March 8, 1618. The three laws are as follows: (*a*) The orbits of the planets are ellipses having the sun at one focus. (*b*) The areas described by their radii vectores in equal times are equal. (*c*) The squares of their periodic times are proportional to the cubes of their mean distances from the sun. His complete works were edited by Frisch (1858–71).

Keppel (ke-pel'), **Arnold Joost van,** first Earl of Albemarle. Born in the Netherlands, 1669; died May 30, 1718. A Dutch officer in the service of William III., and later of the States-General.

Keppel, Augustus, Viscount Keppel. Born April 25, 1725; died Oct. 2, 1786. An English admiral, second son of William Anne Keppel, second earl of Albemarle. In 1778 he took command of the North American squadron at Hampton Roads. He was made rear-admiral of the blue in 1762, vice-admiral in 1770, admiral of the blue in 1778, and commander-in-chief of the fleet in 1778. On July 27, 1778, he engaged the French fleet in the Channel without result. For his behavior in this battle he was court-martialed Jan., 1779, and acquitted. In Rockingham's cabinet he was appointed first lord of the admiralty (1782), and created Viscount Keppel. He retired from public life in 1783.

Keppel, George Thomas, sixth Earl of Albemarle. Born June 15, 1799; died at Elbemarle, Feb. 2, 1891. An English general and writer of travels, etc.

Ker (kėr), **John Bellenden.** Born 1765 (?); died at Ramsridge, Hampshire, June, 1842. An English botanist and man of fashion. He was the eldest son of John Gawler of Ramridge, and Caroline, daughter of John, Baron Bellenden. On Nov. 5, 1804, he took, by license of George III., the name of Bellenden, but was known as Bellenden Ker. In 1805 he published the "Reverend Plantarum." In 1817 he became the first editor of the "Botanical Register," and served until 1828. In 1828 he published his "Indicanum Genera." A portrait of Ker by Sir Joshua Reynolds was sold in 1887 for £2,415.

Kera. See *Keresan*.

Kerak (ke-rāk'). A town in Syria, Asiatic Turkey, 48 miles southeast of Jerusalem: the ancient Kir-Hareseth, a city of the Moabites. The castle of the Crusaders, built here about 1140 by King Fulk[nes], is one of the most imposing of mediæval monuments. The walls and towers are lofty and massive; the passages, colonnades, cisterns, and mediæval arrangements are extant and interest. A subterranean chapel with frescoes is very curious. Population, estimated, 5,000.

Kératry (kā-rā-trē'), **Auguste Hilarion de.** Born at Rennes, France, Oct. 28, 1769; died Nov., 1859. A French politician and miscellaneous writer.

Kératry, Comte **Émile de.** Born at Paris, March 20, 1832. A French politician and publicist, son of Auguste Hilarion de Kératry.

Kerauli (ker-â-lē'), or **Karauli** (kar-â-lē'), or **Kerowlee** (ker-ou-lē'). **1.** A native state in Rajputana, India, intersected by lat. 26° 30′ N., long. 77° E. It is under British control.—**2.** The capital of the state of Kerauli, about lat. 26° 27′ N., long. 77° 4′ E. Population, about 25,000.

Kerbela (ker-ba'lä), or **Meshhed-Hussein** (mesh-ed'hus-sān'). A town in the vilayet of Bagdad, Asiatic Turkey, 57 miles southsouthwest of Bagdad: the sacred city of the Shiites. Population, estimated, about 60,000.

Keres. See *Keresan*.

Keresan (kā-rē'san). A linguistic stock of North American Indians, which embraces the sedentary tribes occupying the pueblos or communal villages of Acoma, Laguna, Cochiti, Santa Ana, San Felipe, Santo Domingo, and Sia, in the main and tributary valleys of the Rio Grande, New Mexico. The stock comprises two dialectic groups: one, the pueblos of Laguna and Acoma, with their outlying villages; the other or eastern pueblos, which form the Keres or Keres group, from which the name of the stock is derived. In 1542 the tribes inhabited seven villages; in 1582 but five were occupied. Laguna was founded and Sia a pueblo until 1699. Except Acoma, none of the Keresan pueblos is on the site occupied at the time of the early Spanish explorations. Population, 5,600. *Kent, Keres, Queres, Queres, Quirix, Cheshoma, Kesebaschna.*

Keresaspa (ke-re-sās'pa). [' Having lean, slender horses.'] In the Avesta, a hero of the race of Sama. He and Urvakhshaya are sons of Thrita. He avenges the murder of his brother by Hitaspa, and slays the dragon Srvara and the demon Gandarewa. In the Shahnamah the name appears as Garshasp.

Kerethim (ker'ē-thim). See the extract.

David instituted a bodyguard of Kerethim and Pelethim, or rather of Cretans and Philistines (2 Sam. xv. 18; to whom the Hebrew of 2 Sam. xx. 23 adds a name which has been obliterated in our Hebrew text, Jaasiel the Mesobaite). These foreign soldiers were a sort of Janissaries attached to the person of the sovereign, after the common fashion of Eastern monarchs, who do not seem to have been content without surrounding by a band of followers unaffianced by family connections with the people of the land. The constitution of the bodyguard appears to have remained unchanged to the fall of the Judæan state.
W. R. Smith, O. T. in the Jewish Ch., p. 249.

Kerewe (ke-rā'we), or **Wakerewe** (wā-ke-rā'we). An African tribe of German East Africa, inhabiting the island Ukerewe and adjacent mainland, at the south end of Lake Victoria. Bukindo is their capital. Though apparently Bantu, their dialect is said to differ considerably from that of their Wa-ukuma neighbors.

Kerguelen (kerg'e-len) **Land,** or **Desolation Island.** An uninhabited island in the Southern Ocean, intersected by lat. 49° S., long. 69° 50′ E. The surface is mountainous. It was discovered by the Frenchman Kerguelen Trémarec in 1772. Length, about 90 miles.

Kerkenna (kėr-ken'nä) **Islands.** A group of islands in the Gulf of Cabes (Syrtis Minor), east of Tunis.

Kerki (ker'kē). A town in Russian central Asia, on the Oxus south of Bokhara. It is an important point on the caravan route, and is garrisoned by Russians.

Kerkuk (kėr-kūk'), officially **Shahr Zul** (shär zōl) (or **Zor**). A town in the vilayet of Mosul, Asiatic Turkey, situated on the Ashen 190 miles southeast of Mosul. Population, estimated, 12,000–15,000.

Kerkyra. See *Corfu*.

Kermadec (kėr-ma-dek') **Islands.** A group of small islands in the South Pacific, about lat. 30° S., long. 178° W.: annexed by Great Britain in 1886.

Kerman. See *Kirman*.

Kermanshah. See *Kirmanshahan*.

Kern-baby (kėrn'ba-bi), or **Kernababy** (kėr'-na-ba-bi). See the extract.

> Let us take another piece of folklore. All North-country English folk know the Kernababy. The custom of the "Kernababy" is commonly observed in England, or, at all events, in Scotland, where the writer has seen many a kernababy. The last cleanings of the last field are bound up in a rude imitation of the human shape, and dressed in some tag-rags of finery. The usage has fallen into the conservative hands of children, but of old "the Maiden" was a regular image of the harvest goddess, which, with a sickle and sheaves in her arms, attended by a crowd of reapers, and accompanied with music, followed the last carts home to the farm. It is odd enough that the "Maiden" should exactly translate the old Sicilian name of the daughter of Demeter. "The Maiden" has dwindled then, among us to the contemptible kernababy, but ancient Peru had her own Maiden her Harvest Goddess.
>
> *Lang*, Custom and Myth. p. 17.

Kerner (kėr'ner), **Andreas Justinus.** Born at Ludwigsburg, Wurtemberg, Sept. 18, 1786; died at Weinsberg, Wurtemberg, Feb. 21, 1862. A German lyric poet and medical writer. He was destined at the outset for a mercantile career, but ultimately studied natural history at Tübingen, where he was intimately associated with Uhland and Gustav Schwab, with whom he founded the so-called "Swabian School" of poetry. After 1819 he was district physician at Weinsberg, where he died. His poems are characterized by a true lyric quality, one at least of them, the "Wanderlied" ("Wander Song"), has become a genuine folk-song. He was a believer in spiritualistic manifestations, and wrote several works in this field, among them "Die Seherin von Prevost" ("The Prophetess of Prevost"). His principal prose work is "Reiseschatten von dem Schattenspieler Lucky" ("Magic Lantern Pictures of Travel by the Exhibitor Lucky," 1811).

Kéroualle, or Querouaille (kā-rō-āl'). **Louise Renée de,** Duchess of Portsmouth and Aubigny. Born 1649; died at Paris, Nov. 14, 1734. Elder daughter of Guillaume de Penancoët, sieur de Kéroualle. She first appeared as maid of honor to Henrietta, Duchess of Orleans, sister of Charles II., and went to Queen Catharine. She became mistress of Charles II. in 1671, and on July 29, 1672, bore him a son, Charles Lennox, who was created Duke of Richmond. She was naturalized and in 1674 created duchess of Portsmouth, and made lady of the bedchamber to the queen. In 1674 she was granted by Louis XIV. the fief of Aubigny in Berry. After the death of Charles II. she retired to Aubigny for the rest of her life.

Kerr (kėr), **Robert.** Born at Bughbridge, Roxburghshire, 1755; died at Edinburgh, Oct. 11, 1813. A Scottish author. He is best known for his "General History and Collection of Voyages and Travels" (28 volumes; 1811-24).

Kerry (ker'i). A maritime county in Munster, Ireland. It is separated by the Shannon from the one on the north, bounded by Clare and Cork on the east, Cork on the southeast, and the Atlantic Ocean on the southwest and west. It contains Macgillicuddy's Reeks and the Lakes of Killarney. The chief town is Tralee. Area, 1,853 square miles. Population (1891), 179,136.

Kertch (kerch). A seaport in the eastern part of the Crimea, Russia, situated on the Strait of Yenikale in lat. 45° 21′ N., long. 36° 28′ E.; the ancient Panticapæum. It is noted for its antiquities; was an ancient Milesian colony; was the capital of the kingdom of Bosporus; was occupied later by the Byzantine empire, Genoese, Turks, etc.; passed to Russia in 1774; and was seized by the British and French forces in 1855. Population, with Yenikale, 30,892.

Keshab Chandra Sen (ke-shub' chan'dra sān). Born 1838; died 1884. The third great theistic reformer of British India, following Rammohun Roy and Debendranath Tagore. Under his leadership the Brahmo-Somaj or theistic church was led to break with almost all the traditional Hindu usages spared by his predecessors, even the distinction of caste.

Kesho. See *Hotoku.*

Kesmark. See *Késmárk.*

Kesselsdorf (kes'sels-dorf). A village 5 miles southwest of Dresden. Here, Dec. 15, 1745, the Prussians under Leopold of Dessau defeated the Saxons. The peace of Dresden, putting an end to the second Silesian war, quickly followed.

Kestenholz (kes'ten-holts). A small town in Alsace, 27 miles southwest of Strasburg.

Keswhawhay. See *Kerveon.*

Keswick (kez'ik). A town in Cumberland, England, situated on the Greta 22 miles southsouthwest of Carlisle. It was the residence of Southey and Shelley, and is noted for its picturesque scenery. Derwentwater, Skiddaw, Borrodale, etc., are in the neighborhood. Population (1891), 3,865.

Keszthely (kest'hā-li'). A town in the county of Zala, Hungary, situated on Lake Balaton in lat. 46° 47′ N., long. 17° 15′ E. Population (1890), 6,195.

Ketch (kech), **John,** surnamed **Jack Ketch.** Died Nov., 1686. A famous English executioner. On Dec. 2, 1678, his name first appears in a broadside entitled "The Plotter's Ballad, being Jack Ketch's incomparable receipt for the cure of Traitorous Recusants, etc." "Punchinello" was about the time of his death introduced into England from Italy, and his name passed naturally to the executioner in the puppet-show.

Kete (kā'te), or **Bakete** (bā-kā'te). A widely scattered Bantu tribe of the Kongo State, on the Kassai, Lucebo, and Lubilashi rivers. Their towns are intermixed with those of the Bashi-lange. An American Presbyterian mission has settled among them.

Ketteler (ket'tel-er), Baron **Wilhelm Emanuel von.** Born at Münster, Prussia, Dec. 22, 1811; died at Burghausen, Upper Bavaria, July 13, 1877. A German ecclesiastic and Ultramontane leader, made bishop of Mainz in 1850.

Kettering (ket'er-ing). A town in Northamptonshire, England, 13 miles northeast of Northampton. Population (1891), 19,454.

Kettle (ket'l). **Tilly.** Born at London about 1740; died at Aleppo, Syria, 1786. An English portrait-painter. His portraits, in the style of Sir Joshua Reynolds, have some merit.

Keux. See *Kuig, Sir.*

Kew (kū). A village in the county of Surrey, England, situated on the Thames 9 miles west of London. It is celebrated for its botanical gardens. These originated in garden laid out by Lord Capel about the middle of the 18th century. They were extended by George III., and since 1840 have been national property. The extent of the gardens is 75 acres, and that of the adjoining arboretum 178 acres.

Kew Observatory. The central meteorological observatory of Great Britain. It is at old Richmond Park, between Kew and Richmond, and was built by George III. for the observation of the transit of Venus in 1769, and "without any view to profit." About 30 years after this the government determined to cease maintaining it, and in 1842 it was handed over to the British Association, by the name of "Kew observatory." In 1871 it was transferred to the Royal Society, and is now the central station of the meteorological office.

Keweenaw (ke'wē-na) **Bay.** An arm of Lake Superior, north of Michigan, about lat. 47° N., long. 88° W.

Keweenaw Point. A peninsula in northern Michigan, projecting into Lake Superior: noted for its copper-mines.

Kew-Kiang (kū-kē-ang'). A city in the province of Kiangsi, China, situated on the Yangtse, lat. 29° 42′ N., long. 116° 8′ E. It exports tea. Population, about 50,000.

Key (kē). Sir **Astley Cooper.** Born 1821; died at Maidenhead, England, March 3, 1888. A British admiral. He was the son of a surgeon, Charles Aston Key; entered the navy in 1835; and was commissioned lieutenant Dec. 22, 1842. He was made commander at Oldjamb Nov. 20, 1847. He commanded the Amphion in the Baltic in the Russian war 1854-55; went to China in 1857; was made rear-admiral in 1866, organized the Royal Naval College at Greenwich in 1872, and became its president in 1873; was made vice-admiral in 1873, and admiral in 1878; and became first naval lord of the admiralty in 1879.

Key, Francis Scott. Born in Frederick County, Maryland, Aug. 1, 1779; died at Baltimore, Jan. 11, 1843. An American poet, author of "The Star-Spangled Banner." His poems were published in 1857.

Key, Thomas Hewitt. Born at London, March 20, 1799; died there, Nov. 29, 1875. An English Latin scholar. In 1828 he was made professor of mathematics in the University of Virginia, but returned to England in 1827. In 1828 he was appointed professor of Latin in London University, and in 1842 professor of comparative grammar. He was also headmaster of the school attached to University College from 1842 until his death. He published a "Latin Grammar" (1846). His Latin verse appeared in 1888.

Keyes (kēz), **Erasmus Darwin.** Born at Brimfield, Mass., May 29, 1810. An American general. He graduated at West Point in 1832; was military secretary to General Scott 1840-41; and became brigadier-general of Volunteers in the Union army in 1861. He commanded a brigade at Bull Run, July 21, 1861, and a corps at the battle of Fair Oaks, May 31, 1862. He has published "Fifty Years' Observation of Men and Events" (1884).

Key Islands. See *Kei Islands.*

Key of Christendom. A name once given to Buda, Hungary, from its strategically important position between Germany and Turkey.

Key of India. Herat.

Key of Russia. A name sometimes given to Smolensk.

Key of the Gulf. A name sometimes given to Cuba, on account of its position at the entrance of the Gulf of Mexico.

Key of the Mediterranean. A name sometimes given to Gibraltar.

Keystone State. A popular designation of Pennsylvania, the central State of the original thirteen.

Key West (kē west). Sp. **Cayo Hueso** (kī'ō wā'so) (Bone Reef'). 1. An island, one of the Florida Keys, belonging to Monroe County, Florida, situated 60 miles southwest of Cape Sable. Length, 7 miles. The population is largely of Cuban and Bahaman descent.—2. A seaport and the capital of Monroe County, and the southernmost town in the United States, situated on the island of Key West in lat. 24° 33′ N., long. 81° 48′ W. It is an important United States naval station, and manufactures cigars. Population (1890), 18,080.

Kezanlyk, or Kezanlik. See *Kazanlik.*

Kezdi-Vásárhely (kez'dē-vā-shār-hely'). A town in the county of Háromszék, Transylvania, Hungary, 34 miles northeast of Kronstadt.

Khabarovka (khā-bā-rof'kā). The capital of the Maritime Province, Siberia, situated at the junction of the Ussuri with the Amur, about lat. 48° 30′ N., long. 135° 30′ E.

Khadijah. See *Kudijah.*

Khafra (khaf'rā). An Egyptian king of the 4th dynasty, builder of the second of the great pyramids of Gizeh. Also *Kephren, Chephren, Chabryes.*

> The statue of Khafra (of polished green diorite, in the Gizeh palace), the founder of the second Pyramid, which is remarkable not only for its great age — sixty centuries at least — but for its breadth and majesty, as well as for the finish of its details. It is therefore a rare object. It also throws an unexpected light across the history of Egyptian Art, and shows that six thousand years ago the Egyptian artist had but little more progress to make.
>
> *Mariette*, Outlines, p. 111.

Khaibar Pass. See *Khyber Pass.*

Khairabad, or Khyrabad (ki-rā-bād'). The capital of Sitapur district, Oudh, British India, 50 miles north of Lucknow. Population, about 15,000.

Khairpur, or Khyrpur (kīr-pör'). A native state in Sind, India, under British protection, intersected by lat. 27° N., long. 69° E. Area, 6,109 square miles. Population (1881), 129,153.

Khalid (khā'lēd), or **Kaled** (kā'led). Died at Emessa, Syria, 642 A. D. A Saracen general, surnamed "the Sword of God." He commanded the Mecan force which defeated Mohammed at Ohod in 625. He afterward became a follower of the prophet, and was placed by Mohammed's successor, Abu-Bekr, in command of an expedition against Syria. He defeated the Byzantine army in a decisive battle on the Hieromax (Yarmuk) and captured Damascus in 636.

Khamil (chā-mēl'), or **Hami** (hā-mē'). A town in Eastern Turkestan, Chinese empire, about lat. 42° 50′ N., long. 94° E.

Khandesh (khān-desh'), or **Candeish** (-dish'). A district in Bombay, British India, intersected by lat. 21° N., long. 75° E. Area, 9,944 square miles. Population (1881), 1,237,231.

Khandwa (khānd'wā), or **Khundwa,** or **Cundwah** (kund'wā). The capital of Nimar district, Central Provinces, British India, situated about lat. 21° 46′ N., long. 76° 21′ E.

Khania. See *Canea.*

Khanpur (khān-pör'). A town in the state of Bhawalpur, India, situated in lat. 28° 37′ N., long. 70° 35′ E.

Khan Tengri (khān ten'grē). The highest peak of the Ala-Tau Mountains, central Asia (24,000 feet).

Kharezm (khā-rezm'). A country of central Asia, lying about the lower Oxus and the Aral and Caspian seas. Its monarchs for a short period at the beginning of the 13th century ruled over a large part of central Asia. Also *Khwarezm, Khowaresmia,* etc.

Kharkoff (chär-kof'). 1. A government of Russia, surrounded by the governments of Kursk, Voronezh, Province of the Don Cossacks, Yekaterinoslaff, and Poltowa. Area, 21,041 square miles. Population (1892), 2,357,539.—2. The capital of the government of Kharkoff, situated on the Udy in lat. 50° N., long. 36° 11′ E. It has flourishing fairs, trade, and manufactures, and is the seat of a university. The city was founded in 1650, and has been a center of Nihilism. Population, 194,707.

Kharput (chär-pöt'), or **Harpoot** (här-pöt'). A town in Kurdistan, Asiatic Turkey, 70 miles northwest of Diarbekir. Population, estimated, about 20,000.

Khartum, or Khartoum (chär-töm'). A city in Nubia, situated at the union of the White Nile and Blue Nile, in lat. 15° 40′ N., long. 32° 35′ E. It was founded by Mehemet Ali in 1823, and was formerly the capital of the Egyptian Sudan and an important commercial center. It was occupied by Gordon in 1884-85, and taken by the troops of the Mahdi Jan. 26, 1885. Population, estimated, 50,000.

Khasi and Jaintia Hills. A district in Assam, India, under British control, intersected by lat. 25° 30′ N., long. 91° 30′ E. Area, 6,157 square miles. Population (1881), 169,360.

Khaskoi (chäs-koi'), or **Chaskovo** (chäs-kō'vō). A town in Eastern Rumelia, Bulgaria, about 45 miles southeast of Philippopolis. Population (1888), 14,191.

Khassi. See *Tagre.*

Khatmandu, or Katmandu, or Catmandoo (kät-man-dö'). The capital of Nepal, situated about lat. 27° 42′ N., long. 85° 20′ E. Population, estimated, about 50,000.

Khazars. See *Chazars.*

Khelat, or **Kelat** (ke-lät'). The capital of Baluchistan, situated about lat. 28° 55′ N., long. 66° 30′ E. It was taken by the British 1839 and 1840, and in 1888 Khelat and its territory were incorporated with British India. The chief part of Baluchistan is under the suzerainty of the Khan of Khelat. Population of the town, 14,000.

Khem (chem). An Egyptian divinity. See the extract.

> Khem, the generative principle and universal nature, was represented as a phallic figure. He was the god of Coptos . . . and the Pan of Chemmis (Panopolis)—the Egyptian Pan, who, as Herodotus justly observes (ch. 145, book ii.), was one of the eight great gods.
>
> *Rawlinson,* Herod., II. 285.

Khemnitzer. See *Chemnitzer.*

Kheraskoff (che-räs-kof'), **Mikhail.** Born Oct. 25, 1733; died at Moscow, Oct. 9, 1806. A Russian epic poet. He wrote "Rossiada" in 12 books, and "Vladimir" in 18 books, besides minor poems.

Kheri (khe-rē'). A district in Oudh, British India, intersected by lat. 28° N., long. 81° E. Area, 2,992 square miles. Population (1881), 831,922.

Kherson (cher-sōn'). 1. A government of southern Russia, surrounded by the Black Sea and the governments of Bessarabia, Podolia, Kieff, Yekaterinoslaff, and Taurida. Area, 27,523 square miles. Population, 2,250,100.—2. The capital of the government of Kherson, situated on the Dnieper in lat. 46° 39′, long. 32° 35′ E. It was founded by Potemkin in 1778. Population (1891), 62,224.

Kheta. See *Hittites.*

Kheyr-ed-Din Barbarossa. See *Barbarossa.*

Khilidromi (kē-lē-drō'mē), or **Khelidromi.** An island in the Egean Sea, belonging to Greece, east of Skopelo and north of Euboea: probably the ancient Peparethus or Halonnesus. Length, 13 miles.

Khita. See *Hittites.*

Khiva (chē'vä). 1. A khanate of central Asia, situated in the valley of the lower Oxus, bordering on Bokhara on the southeast, and nearly surrounded by Russian territory. It is governed by a khan, vassal (since 1873) of Russia. The leading races are Uzbegs, Sarts, Turkomans, and liberated Persians. The religion is Mohammedan. Khiva was part of the ancient Khaurism. It was successfully attacked by Russia in 1717 and 1839, and conquered by Russia in 1873. Area, estimated, 22,320 square miles. Population, estimated, 700,000.

2. The capital of the khanate of Khiva, in lat. 41° 23′ N., long. 60° E. Population, about 5,000.

Khnum. An Egyptian deity. See *Ra.*

Khodjend, or **Khojend** (chō-jend'). A town in Sir-Daria, Turkestan, Asiatic Russia, situated on the Sir-Daria 76 miles west-southwest of Khokand. Population, estimated, 30,000.

Khoi, or **Choi** (choi). A town in the province of Azerbaijan, Persia, situated on the Kotur in lat. 38° 32′ N., long. 45° 8′ E. Near this place, in 1514, the Turks under Selim I. defeated the Persians under Ismail. Population, estimated, 25,000.

Khoikhoin (koi-koin'). The native name of the Hottentots. By the Bantu neighbors they are called Balawu or Balao. They occupy the southwestern extremity of Africa, mostly in German territory and in the Cape Colony. (For their physical appearance, see *Hottentot-Bushmen.*) Through unbroken relentless wars with the white intruders, with Bantu neighbors, and with people of their own kin, they have maintained themselves to this day, and are not decreasing. They have subjugated a Bantu tribe, the Hill Damara, forced upon it their own language, and almost destroyed another Bantu tribe, the Ovaherero. Most of them are now semi-civilized. The principal tribes are that of the Cape (speaking Dutch), the Korana, the Griqua or Bastards (half-breeds of mixed Hottentot and Dutch blood), the Gonaqua in the Eastern Province, and the Namaqua in the Southwest Africa. The last is the strongest tribe, numbering about 250,000. The main features of the Khoikhoin language are — (*a*) In phonology: (*a*) the clicks which form an integral part of the words; (*b*) the musical tones by which several meanings of a monosyllabic root are differentiated. (*c*) In morphology: (*a*) monosyllabic roots; (*b*) three grammatic genders and three numbers; (*c*) the masculine and feminine letters identical with the Hamitic; (*d*) the use of postpositives as in the Hamitic family. Exceedingly rich in grammatical forms and in word-store, the Khoikhoin dialects are also well provided with folk-tales, animal stories, and proverbs, many of which have been collected, but few published. See *Bleek* and *Isaaks.*

Khojend. See *Khodjend.*

Khokand (chō-känd'). 1. A former khanate of Turkestan, now the territory of Ferghana in Asiatic Russia: annexed by Russia in 1876.—2. The chief town of the territory of Ferghana, Turkestan, Asiatic Russia, situated in lat. 40° 28′ N., long. 70° 50′ E. It is an important trading center. Population (1885–89), 54,043.

Khons, or **Chons.** See *Khnus.*

Khonsar (chōn-sär'). A town in the province of Irak-Ajemi, Persia, 93 miles northwest of Ispahan. Population, about 12,000.

Khoramabad (chō-rä-mä-bäd'). The capital of the province of Luristan, Persia, situated in lat. 33° 30′ N., long. 48° 25′ E. Population, estimated, 6,000.

Khorasan, or **Khorassan** (chō-rä-sän'). A province of northeastern Persia, bordering on Asiatic Russia on the north and Afghanistan on the east. Capital, Meshhed. It is largely a desert, and has suffered from invasions at all periods of history. Area, estimated, 200,000 square miles. Population, estimated, 8,000,000 to 9,000,000.

Khorsabad (khōr-sä-bäd'). A village with a mound of ruins on the site of Dur-Sharukin ("wall or city of Sargon"), a city founded by Sargon, king of Assyria, 722–705 B. C. It is about 4 hours distant from ancient Nineveh, at the foot of the Jebel-el-Makluh, and about 12 miles northeast of Mosul. Between the years 1843 and 1845 Emil Botta, then French consul at Mosul, discovered in the mound the palace of Sargon, the walls of which were lined with bas-reliefs containing a full record of Sargon's reign; and Botta's successor, Victor Place, excavated in 1852 the gates of the city. They were supported by gigantic winged bulls. The sculptures are now in the Louvre at Paris.

Khosru. See *Khusrau.*

Khotan (chō-tän'), or **Ilchi** (il-chē'). A town in Eastern Turkestan, Chinese empire, situated in lat. 37° 10′ N., long. 80° 2′ E. Population, estimated, 40,000. Area, 37,523

Khotin. See *Chotin.*

Khufu (kō'fō). An Egyptian king of the 4th dynasty, builder of the great pyramid at Gizeh. See *Pyramid.* He lived about 3800–3700 B. C. according to Lepsius; about 3700 B. C. according to Brugsch. Also *Cheops, Kheops, Chembes, Suphis.*

Khumbaba (kum-bä'bä), or **Chumbaba,** or **Humbaba.** In the Izdubar legends, or "Nimrod Epic," represented as the last Elamitic ruler of Babylonia in Erech, who was slain by Izdubar and his friend Ea-bani (see these names).

Khu-n-Aten. See *Amenhotep III.*

Khuns (khōns), or **Khonsu** (khon'sö). In Egyptian mythology, the son of Amun-Ra and Mut, who is born with him in Thebes a triad. He is a lunar deity, and as such wears the disk and crescent of the moon, his inferior place being further marked by the child's plaited side lock. Occasionally, however, he is shown as hawk-headed, and thus associated with the sun.

> Khons, the 3rd member of the Great Triad of Thebes, composed of Amun, Maut, and Khons their offspring. He is supposed to be a character of Hercules, and also of the Moon. In the Etymologicum Magnum, Hercules is called Chon. *Rawlinson,* Herod., II. 286.

Khurja (kör'jä). A town in Bulandshahr district, Northwest Provinces, British India, 50 miles southeast of Delhi. Population, about 27,000.

Khushab. See *Koshab.*

Khusrau (khus-rou'), or **Khosru** (kos'rō), or **Chosroes** (kos'rō-ez). [See *Kaikhusrau.*] As Kaikhusrau, the thirteenth Iranian king of the Kaiyanian line (see *Kaikhusrau*) in history, the name of the twenty-first and twenty-third Sassanian kings. Khusrau I. (called Nushirvan, "the generous mind") reigned 531–579. He had several wars with the Romans. At the conclusion of the first in 532 or 533, Justinian purchased peace by an annual tribute of 440,000 pieces of gold. One of the conditions imposed by Khusrau was that seven Greek philosophers who were pagans should not be allowed to live in the Roman Empire without persecution. At the close of the second war (543–561) Justinian promised an annual tribute of 40,000 pieces of gold, and the permanent peace by an annual tribute of 440,000 pieces of gold. One of the conditions imposed by Khusrau was that seven Greek philosophers who were pagans should not be allowed to live in the Roman Empire without persecution. At the close of the second war (543–561) Justinian promised an annual tribute of 40,000 pieces of gold, and the permanent peace by an annual tribute of 440,000 pieces of gold. One of the conditions imposed by Khusrau was that he should be succeeded by his eldest son, and capital punishment was decreed against the murderer of a king. Khusrau II. (surnamed Parviz or Parvez, "the generous") reigned 590 or 591–628. He conquered the Persian provinces of Syria, Palestine, Egypt, and Asia Minor, finally encamping at Chalcedon, opposite Constantinople. Heraclius saved the empire, recovering the lost provinces and carrying the war into Persia. When, at last, Khusrau resolved in 628 to abdicate in favor of his son Merdaza; but Shirvah or Siroes, his eldest son, anticipating the design, put his father to death. No Persian king lived so splendidly as Khusrau II.

Khuzistan (khō-zis-tän'). A province of western Persia, bounded by Luristan on the north and northeast, Faristan on the east, the Persian Gulf on the south, and Turkey on the west. It was the ancient Susiana.

Khyber (khī'ber) **Pass.** A narrow and difficult mountain pass in eastern Afghanistan, leading from Fort Jumrud to Dakka, and commanding the route from Peshawar to Kabul. It has been an important strategic point. It was traversed by Alexander the Great and by many later armies, including the British forces in the two Afghan wars. Also *Khaibar, Khaibarr, etc.*

Khyrabad. See *Khairabad.*

Khyrpur. See *Khairpur.*

Kiakhta (kē-äch'tä). A town in the government of Transbaikalia, Siberia, situated in lat. 50° 10′ N., long. 106° 30′ E. It has border trade with China, particularly in tea.

Kiangsi (kyäng'sē'). A province of China, bounded by Hupeh and Anhuei on the north, Chekiang and Fukien on the east, Kwangtung on the south, and Hunan on the west. Area, 72,176 square miles. Population, 24,534,118.

Kiangsu (kyäng'sö'). A province of China, bounded by Shantung on the north, the Yellow Sea on the east, Chekiang on the south, and Honan and Anhuei on the west. Area, 44,500 square miles. Population, 20,905,171.

Kiaway. See *Kwaeu.*

Kichuas. See *Quichuas.*

Kickapoo (kik'a-pō). [Pt., also *Kickapous.*] A tribe of North American Indians, formerly of the Ohio valley, and prominent in the history of the region to the end of the War of 1812. In 1832 many went to Texas, and afterward to Mexico, and in 1873 some were brought back and settled in the Indian Territory. Their number at present (1894) both in the United States and Mexico, is estimated at 765. The name means "smooth," "without rapids or obstructions, and is applied to rivers. See *Musquaqua.*

Kidd (kid), Captain **William.** Born probably at Greenock, Scotland; hanged at Execution Dock, London, May 23, 1701. A notorious pirate. In 1695, on the recommendation of Robert Livingstone, a colonist, Richard Coote, earl of Bellamont, governor of Massachusetts Bay, placed Kidd in command of a privateer with a special commission to suppress piracy. Bellamont, Oxford, Somers, Romney, and the colony were to pay the greater part of the cost. His ship, the Adventure, sailed from Plymouth, New York, May, 1696, and from New York to Madagascar, a favorite resort of the pirates of that time. It was soon reported, however, that Kidd had become a pirate himself, and when he returned to Boston, July, 1699, he was arrested. He pretended that he had been overpowered by his crew and that acts of piracy had been committed against his will, and that other ships had been taken under French commissions. He failed, however, to give a satisfactory account of the Quedà Merchant, his last prize. Kidd and several of his crew were sent to England, and May, 1701, were tried at the Old Bailey and executed. A portion of the Quedà Merchant's treasure was supposed to have been buried on Gardiner's Island, New York, but has never been recovered.

Kidderminster (kid'der-min-ster). A town in Worcestershire, England, situated on the Stour 16 miles southwest of Birmingham. It is noted for the manufacture of carpets. The town is associated with Richard Baxter. Population (1891), 24,802.

Kidnapped. A novel by R. L. Stevenson, published in 1886.

Kidron. See *Kedron.*

Kieff, or **Kief,** or **Kiev** (kē'ev). 1. A government of southwestern Russia, surrounded by the governments of Volhynia, Minsk, Tchernigoff, Poltowa, Kherson, and Podolia. The soil is fertile. Area, 19,691 square miles. Population (1890), 3,138,900.—2. The capital of the government of Kieff, situated on the Dnieper in lat. 50° 26′ N., long. 30° 35′ E. It is called the "mother city of Russia." The Cathedral of St. Sophia, founded in 1017 and restored in the 14th century after injury by the Tatars, was finally put in repair in 1850. It was originally a pentahedron of St. Sophia Constantinople on a scale of one fourth, and this original structure remains almost intact, but subsequent additions on all sides have made the church now 3 times larger. Above the square, the interior height is 75½ feet, the height of the cross on the highest of the 5 domes, 154 feet. The main part of the interior is a Greek cross with arms of equal length. Over the whole. Nearly all the walls and arches are covered with mosaics on a gold ground, some of them Byzantine. The figure of the Virgin occupying the semi-dome of the chief apse is especially noteworthy. There are also many frescoes in the galleries and subsidiary parts of the church. There is a very fine old crypt. The Pechorsko monastery (with its catacombs) and the university are of interest. The city was the capital of the grand princes of Kieff; was sacked by the Mongols in 1240; passed later to Lithuania and Poland, and was annexed to Russia in the 17th century. Population (1891), 183,640.

Kieff (kē'ev), **Grand Principality of.** A grand principality of Russia in the middle ages. Under oleg (about 900) the seat of the Varangian power was transferred to Kieff. After 1054 it was regarded as the head of the other Russian principalities. From the middle of the 12th century it lost its preeminence. It fell later to the Tatars and Lithuanians, and finally to Russia.

Kiel (kel). A seaport in the province of Schleswig-Holstein, Prussia, situated on Kiel harbor in lat. 54° 19′ N., long. 10° 9′ E. It is the chief German naval station in the Baltic, and the principal city of the province. It is one of the most handsome in Europe, and is a commercial center with an annual fair. Docks and quays have been recently greatly developed. It has several art and other museums and a university. A peace was concluded here, Jan. 14, 1814, by which Denmark ceded Norway to sweden and Heligoland to Great Britain, and received western Pomerania and Rugen from sweden. Population (1890), 83,152.

Kielce (kē-elt'sā). 1. A government of Poland, Russia, bounded by Piotrkoff and Radom on the north, Austria-Hungary on the east and south, and Prussia on the west. Area, 3,897

square miles. Population, 692,328.—2. The capital of the government of Kielce, situated 96 miles south by west of Warsaw. Population (1890), 17,488.

Kiepert (kē'pert), **Heinrich.** Born at Berlin, July 31, 1818. A noted German geographer and chartographer, professor at the University of Berlin. He has published "Atlas von Hellas" (1840-78; revised ed. 1871), "Karte von Kleinasien" (1843-59), "Neue Handatlas der Erde" (1857-58), "Atlas Antiquus" (revised ed. 1885), etc.

Kiesewetter (kē'zə-vet-ter), **Rafael Georg.** Born at Holleschau, Moravia, Aug. 29, 1773; died at Baden, near Vienna, Jan. 1, 1850. An Austrian writer on music. He published "Geschichte der europäisch-abendländischen Musik" (1834), etc.

Kiev. See *Kief*.

Kiffa (kif'fä). [Ar. *kaffa*, a scale-pan.] A name of two stars, *a* and *i* Libræ, both of the second magnitude. The former is Kiffa Australis; the latter, Kiffa Borealis. Variant also Kaffa as in *Zubenelgenubi* (*a*) and *Zubenelschemali* (*i*).

Kikinda (kē-kēn'dä), **Nagy.** A town in the county of Torontal, Hungary. Population (1890), 22,768.

Kikuyu (ke-ko'yü). See *Kamba*.

Kilauea (ke-lou-a'ä). An active volcano in the island of Hawaii, Hawaiian Islands, about 30 miles southwest of Hilo. Height, about 4,000 feet. Circumference of crater, about 9 miles.

Kildare (kil-dār'). **1.** A county in Leinster, Ireland, bounded by Westmeath and Meath on the north, Dublin and Wicklow on the east, Carlow on the south, and King's County and Queen's County on the west. It is famous for its antiquities. Area, 654 square miles. Population (1891), 70,206.—**2.** A decayed town, of ancient political and ecclesiastical importance, in County Kildare.

Kilham (kil'am), **Alexander.** Born at Epworth, Lincolnshire, July 10, 1762; died at Nottingham, Dec. 29, 1798. The founder of the "Methodist New Connection." On Wesley's death (March 2, 1791), Kilham became a leader of the party opposed to the establishment church. He was expelled from the "Connection," and in 1797, with three Methodist preachers and a few laymen, established at Leeds the "New Methodist Connection."

Kilhamites (kil'am-īts). The members of the "New Connection of Wesleyan Methodists"; so called from Alexander Kilham (1762-98), the founder of the organization.

Kilia (kē'lē-ä). **1.** The northern mouth of the Danube.—**2.** A town in the government of Bessarabia, Russia, situated on the Kilia arm of the Danube, 97 miles southwest of Odessa. Population, 8,014.

Kilian (kil'i-an), Saint. Born in Ireland; martyred at Würzburg, Bavaria, 689. A missionary, surnamed "the Apostle of Franconia."

Kilikia. See *Cilicia*.

Kilimanjaro (kil'i-man-jä'rō), or **Kilima Njaro.** The highest known mountain of Africa, situated about lat. 3°5′ S., long. 37° 15′ E. It has two craters, connected by a saddle of lava. It was ascended by Meyer in 1889. Height, 19,685 feet.

Kilkenny (kil-ken'i). **1.** A county in Leinster, Ireland, bounded by Queen's County on the north, Carlow and Wexford on the east, Waterford on the south, and Tipperary on the west. Area, 796 square miles. Population (1891), 87,261.—**2.** The capital of County Kilkenny, situated on the Nore 63 miles southwest of Dublin. Its chief buildings are the castle, founded in the 12th century by Strongbow, some of whose tombs still remain (now seat of the Marquis of Ormonde); and the cathedral, founded in 1180, a fine Early English building of medium size. It has a large, low, central tower. The west front façade presents a large window beneath which are three quatrefoils, and a fine doorway of two recessed pointed openings and a traceried tympanum. Close to the south transept is a round Irish round tower, 100 feet high and 16 in base diameter. The entrance is 8 feet above the ground. Population (1891), 11,048.

Killaloe (kil-a-lō'). A small town in County Clare, Ireland, situated on the Shannon 12 miles northeast of Limerick. It contains a cathedral, a handsome cruciform 12th-century structure, with central tower, and a recessed Romanesque doorway, elaborately sculptured. In the churchyard stands a curious Irish stone-roofed church.

Killarney (kil-lär'ni). A town in County Kerry, Ireland, 46 miles west-northwest of Cork. In the neighborhood are the Lakes of Killarney, a chain of three small lakes, celebrated for their beauty. Population (1891), 5,646.

Killiecrankie (kil-i-krang'ki). A pass in Perthshire, Scotland, 26 miles northwest of Perth. Here, July 27, 1689, the Highlanders under Viscount Dundee (Claverhouse) defeated the government forces under Mackay. Dundee was killed in the battle.

Killigrew (kil'i-grō), **Thomas.** Born in Lothbury, London, Feb. 7, 1612; died at Whitehall, London, March 19, 1683. An English dramatist, brother of Sir William Killigrew. He was a page of Charles I. and remained loyal to him and his successor. He produced and wrote many new plays and built several theaters. He is, however, best remembered as a wit. Among his plays are "Claracilla" (printed 1641), "The Parson's Wedding" (1644), etc.

Killigrew, Thomas, known as "the younger." Born in Feb., 1657 ?; died July 21, 1719. An English dramatist, son of Thomas Killigrew (1612-1683). He wrote "Chit Chat" (1719), etc.

Killigrew, Sir William. Baptized at Haworth, near London, May 28, 1605; died at London, 1695. An English poet and dramatist. Among his works are "Three Plays" (1665), "Four New Plays" (1666), sonnets, etc.

Killington Peak (kil'ing-ton pēk). A peak of the Green Mountains in Rutland County, Vermont, 7 miles east of Rutland.

Killis (kil'lis). A town in the vilayet of Aleppo, Asiatic Turkey, 34 miles north of Aleppo. Population, about 6,000.

Kilmainham (kil-mān'am). A western suburb of Dublin. In the government prison here C. S. Parnell was confined in 1882.

Kilmansegg (kil'man-seg), **Miss.** In Thomas Hood's humorous poem so named, an heiress with a golden leg.

> Who can forget her auspicious pedigree, her birth, christening and childhood, her accident, her precious leg, her fancy ball, her marriage à la mode, followed in swift succession by the Hegarian progress of her luxury and death? *E. C. Stedman*, Viet Poets, p. 80.

Kilmarnock (kil-mär'nok). A town in Ayrshire, Scotland, situated on Kilmarnock Water 20 miles southwest of Glasgow. It manufactures carpets, and was formerly important for the manufacture of "Kilmarnock cowls." Together with the towns of Ayr, The Kilmarnock district of burghs returns one member to Parliament, comprises Kilmarnock, Dumbarton, Port-Glasgow, Renfrew, and Rutherglen. Population (1891), 34,447.

Kilpack, Hugh Judson. Born at Newport, New Dockertown, N. J., Jan. 14, 1836; died at Valparaiso, Chile, Dec. 4, 1881. A Union general in the American Civil War. He graduated at West Point in 1861, and became brigadier-general of volunteers in 1865, and major-general in 1865. He commanded the cavalry of Sherman's army in the march from Atlanta to Savannah in 1864. He was minister to Chile 1865-70 and 1881.

Kilrush (kil-rush'). A small seaport and watering-place in County Clare, Ireland, situated on the Shannon 36 miles west of Limerick.

Kilsyth (kil-sith'). A town in Stirlingshire, Scotland, 10 miles northeast of Glasgow. Here, Aug. 15, 1645, the Royalists under Montrose defeated the Covenanters. Population (1891), 6,000.

Kilwa (kel'wä), or **Quiloa** (kē-lō'ä). A seaport in German East Africa, situated on an island off the coast, in lat. 8°58′ S., long. 39° 31′ E. It was founded by the Arabs in the 10th century, and the Portuguese became established there in 1508. Population, about 10,000.

Kilwinning (kil-win'ing). A town in Ayrshire, Scotland, situated on the Garnock 22 miles southwest of Glasgow. It is noted for its ruined abbey, and is the earliest seat of Scottish freemasonry. Population (1891), 3,835.

Kimball (kim'bal), **Richard Burleigh.** Born at Plainfield, N. H., Oct. 11, 1816; died at New York, Dec. 28, 1892. An American author. He founded (1847) at Kimball in Texas a colony that first ruined in that state, running from Galveston, and was it's president from 1854-60. He wrote "St. Leger, etc." (1850), "Letters from Unde Sam," "Undercurrents of Wall Street" (1863), "Was he Successful?" (1863), "Stories of Exceptional Life" (1887), etc. At the time of his death he had completed "Half a Century of Recollections."

Kimberley (kim'ber-li), Earl of. Second Baron the Earl of Kimberley.] The capital of Griqualand West, Cape Colony, about lat. 28° 53′ S., long. 25° 27′ E. It has been developed by the diamond-mining industry. The diamond-fields were first worked in 1871. It is connected by railway with Cape Town. Population (1891), 28,758.

Kimberley, Earl of. See *Wodehouse*.

Kimbundu (kem-bun'dō). The native language of the Ambundu, or Angola nation, spoken between the Lufuni (Lifune), Kuango, and Longa rivers, West Africa. With the civilized and semi-civilized Angolans this language has extended as a trade language through Loanda and Benguela, and encompassed Portuguese authorities and settlements to the Benguella, Mossamedes, and Kongo districts of the province of Angola. In the islands of S. Thomé and Principe, just north of the equator, it is the general language of the plantation hands, being also understood by the natives of these islands. The dialects of Loanda and Baka prevail for interbred and literary use. The other dialects are Kisama, Libolo, Haku Songo, Umlungala or Kasanji, Mbondo, Ngola, and Mbamba. See those names and *Umbundu*.

Kimchi (kim'ke), or **Kimhi** (kim'hē). **David.** See *Kimchi*.

Kimmerians. See *Cimmerians*.

Kimmeridge (kim'er-ij). A locality in the Isle of Purbeck, England, which gives name to the geological formation Kimmeridge clay, in the Upper Oölite.

Kimpolung (kim-pō-lūng'), or **Kimpulung** (kim-pō-lōng'). A town in Wallachia, Rumania, 81 miles northwest of Bukharest. Population, 10,180.

Kimvita (kēm-vē'tä). See *Suahili*.

Kinburn (kin-bōrn'). A former fortress in the government of Taurida, Russia, situated at the mouth of the Dnieper estuary, 39 miles east of Odessa.

Kincardine (kin-kär'din), or **The Mearns** (märnz). A maritime county of Scotland, bounded by Aberdeen on the north, the North Sea on the east, and Forfar on the southwest. Area, 383 square miles. Population (1891), 35,492.

Kinchinjinga. See *Kanchinjinga*.

Kind-hart's Dream. A pamphlet written by Henry Chettle in 1592. In the preface is the first allusion to Shakspere after that in Greene's "Groatsworth of Wit": "Because myselfe have seene his demeanor no less ciuill than he excellent in the qualitie he professes: besides diuers of worship haue reported his vprightnesse of dealing, which argues his honesty, and his facetious grace in writting, that approues his art."

Kind Keeper, The. See *Lusty Juventus*.

King (king), **Charles.** Born at New York, March 16, 1789; died at Frascati, Italy, Sept. 27, 1867. An American journalist and educator, son of Rufus King: president of Columbia College 1849–1864.

King, Edward. Born at Cork, Nov. 16, 1795; died at Dublin, Feb. 27, 1857. An Irish writer on Mexican antiquities. He was a son of the third Earl of Kingston, and by courtesy had the title of Viscount Kingsborough. Most of his active life was devoted to his illustrated work "Antiquities of Mexico" (9 vols. and a portion of a 10th vol., imperial folio, London, 1830–48). In this he attempted to prove a Jewish migration to Mexico.

King, Peter, Baron King. Born at Exeter, England, 1669; died at Ockham, Surrey, July 22, 1734. An English jurist, lord chancellor 1725–1733.

King, Philip Parker. Born at Norfolk Island, Dec. 13, 1793; died at Sydney, New South Wales, Feb., 1856. A British naval officer. From 1817 to 1822 he surveyed and charted the greater part of the north, northwest, and west coasts of Australia; and as commander of the Adventure was associated with Captain Fitzroy in surveying the southern coasts of South America, and in the circumnavigation of the globe, 1826–30. (See *Fitzroy, Robert*.) King published "Narrative of the surveying voyages of the Adventure and Beagle." During the latter part of his life he resided at Sydney. He became rear-admiral on the retired list in 1855.

King, Rufus. Born at Scarborough, Maine, March 24, 1755; died at Jamaica, Long Island, N. Y., April 29, 1827. An American statesman and diplomatist. He was a delegate to Congress in 1784; member of the Constitutional Convention in 1787, and of the Massachusetts ratifying convention 1787–88; United States senator from New York 1789–96; United States minister to Great Britain 1796–1804; Federalist candidate for the Vice-Presidency in 1804 and 1808; United States senator 1813–25; and United States minister to Great Britain 1825–26. He wrote, with Hamilton, the "Camillus Letters."

King, Thomas Starr. Born at New York, Dec. 16, 1824; died at San Francisco, March 4, 1864. An American Unitarian clergyman, lecturer, and author. He wrote "The White Hills: their Legends, Landscapes, and Poetry" (1859), etc.

King, William Rufus. Born in Sampson County, N. C., April, 1786; died in Dallas County, Ala., April, 1853. An American statesman. He was member of Congress from North Carolina 1811–16; United States senator from Alabama 1819–44; United States minister to France 1844–46; and United States senator from Alabama 1848–53. He was elected vice-presidential candidate, Vice-President in 1852, and took the oath of office at Havana in 1853.

King and No King, A. A play by Beaumont and Fletcher, licensed in 1611 and printed in 1619.

King Arthur. An epic poem by Bulwer Lytton, published in 1849.

King Arthur, or The British Worthy. A dramatic opera by Dryden, music by Purcell, performed and printed in 1691.

King Cole. A nursery rime: a legendary satire on King Cole, who reigned in Britain, as the old chroniclers inform us, in the 3d century after Christ. According to Robert of Gloucester, he was the father of St. Helena; and if so, Butler must be wrong in ascribing an obscure origin to the celebrated mother of Constantine. King Cole was a brave and popular man in his day, and ascended the throne of Britain amidst the acclamations of the people. *Halliwell*, Nursery Rhymes.

King Estmere. A ballad, preserved in Percy's "Reliques," relating the story of Estmere, king of England, who slew the Soudan of Spain and gained a wife.

Kingfisher (king'fish'er). A city in Kingfisher County, Oklahoma. Population (1890), 1,134.

King George's Sound. An excellent harbor at the southwestern corner of West Australia.

King George's War. In American history, the war waged by Great Britain and its American colonies against France and its Indian allies, being the American phase of the War of the Austrian Succession, 1741–48; so named from George II.

King Horn. An English "geste" of the 13th century. It is probably a translation from the French of "Horn and Rimenhild," written during the same century; but the original idea of the poem is much earlier. *Morris.*

King John, or Kyng Johan. A morality with which is blended a historical play by John Bale, written probably about 1538.

King John. A historical play by Shakspere, founded on "The Troublesome Reign of King John." It was written before 1598, and first printed in the 1623 folio.

King John, Troublesome Reign of. A play classed as a chronicle history. It is in two parts, partly prose and partly verse, probably acted in 1588 (Hazlitt), printed in 1591 (Ward), reprinted in 1611 as "by W. Sh.," and in 1622, after Shakspere's death, as "by William Shakspere." It is probably by Peele, with Lodge, Greene, and perhaps Marlowe.

Kinglake (king'lāk), **Alexander William.** Born Aug. 5, 1809; died Jan. 2, 1891. An English historian of the Crimean war. In 1844 he published "Eothen, or Traces of Travel Brought Home from the East." He went to Algiers in 1845. In 1854 he followed the army to the Crimea, and stayed until the siege of Sebastopol. The "Invasion of the Crimea" appeared in eight volumes between 1863 and 1887. He was member of Parliament 1857–68. In 1860 he vigorously denounced the annexation of Nice and Savoy.

King Lear. A tragedy by Shakspere, written in 1605 and printed in 1608. "King Lear was probably on the stage when the old play of Leir on which it was founded was published." The latter is not tragical, and ends happily. "The Chronicle History of King Leir, as lately it hath been divers and sundry times lately acted," and was last acted in 1594. Shakspere's play was published as "Mr. William Shakspere, His True Chronicle Historie, etc." The capital H is thought to be intended to distinguish it from the older play. *(Flemy.)* Tate adapted Shakspere's play in 1681, and Garrick produced "King Lear with restoratives from Shakspere" in 1756. The story of Lear was originally told by Geoffrey of Monmouth, and is to be found in Layamon's "Brut" and the "Gesta Romanorum." It is the subject of the first book of Spenser's "Faerie Queene." The old ballad of "King Lear and his Three Daughters" is preserved by Percy. It is not certain whether it was written earlier or later than the play.

King-maker, The. A popular designation of the Earl of Warwick (1420–71), on account of his influence in securing the accession of Edward IV. and the restoration of Henry VI.

King of Bath, The. A nickname of Richard Nash.

King of Dunces. A name given to Colley Cibber in the "Dunciad."

King of Ivetot. See *Roi d'Ivetot.*

King of Men, The. A title of Zeus (Jupiter) and of Agamemnon.

King of the Beggars. Bamfylde Moore Carew.

King of the Border, The. A nickname of Adam Scott.

King of the Markets, The. [*F. Le roi des halles.*] A name given to the Duc de Beaufort (1616–80) from his popularity with the Parisian populace.

Kingozi (kēng-gō'zē). See *Saadieh.*

King Philip's War. In American history, the war between the New England colonists and the confederated Indians (1675–76) under the lead of Philip, an Indian chief.

King Pym. A nickname given to John Pym from his influence as a parliamentary leader.

King Richard. See *Richard.*

Kings, Books of. The eleventh and twelfth books of the Bible. In Hebrew manuscripts they are undivided, and form a continuous narrative of the Hebrew people from the later days of King David to the captivity of Jehoiachin. The division into two books was first made in the Septuagint and retained in the Vulgate, in both of which they are named the third and fourth books of Kings (the two books of Samuel being the first and second); hence, in the English Bible, the double title "The first book of the Kings, commonly called the third book of the Kings," etc. The period embraces the reigns of all the Kings of Israel and Judah, except Saul and most of David's. The work was probably composed substantially before the end of the captivity, the compiler being supposed by some to have been a contemporary of Jeremiah. The authorship is uncertain.

Kingsborough, Viscount. See *King, Edward.*

King's College. A college of Cambridge University, founded in 1441 by Henry VI., and finished by Henry VII. and Henry VIII. The charter was granted July 10, 1443; the buildings were begun July 25, 1446. The great court is open toward the street, from which it is separated by a modern many-turreted gate and Perpendicular screen; on the west side stand the library and the provost's lodge. On the north side is the chapel, the boast of Cambridge, ranking as the finest example of ornate Perpendicular. It was built between 1446 and 1515. The great windows are filled with 16th-century glass; the fan-vaulting and the carved stalls are remarkable. The chapel measures 289 by 85 feet. The other buildings of the college are modern.

King's County. A county in Leinster, Ireland, bounded by Westmeath and Meath on the north, Kildare on the east, Queen's County on the south, Tipperary on the southwest, and Galway and Roscommon on the west. Area, 772 square miles. Population (1891), 65,563.

Kingsley (kingz'li), **Charles.** Born at Holne, Devonshire, June 12, 1819; died at Eversley, Hampshire, Jan. 23, 1875. An English clergyman and author. He studied at King's College, London, and then at Magdalene College, Cambridge. He became curate and later rector of Eversley, Hampshire, and in 1845 was made canon of Middleham. He was appointed professor of English literature in Queen's College, a London institution and later became professor of modern history at Cambridge (1860), canon of Chester (1870), and canon of Westminster (1873). In 1874 he visited America. As a leader in Christian socialism he published many pamphlets, and wrote two novels — "Yeast" (1848) and "Alton Locke" (1850). "The Elizabeth of Hungary" a drama, appeared in 1848, the historical novel "Hypatia" in 1853, "Westward Ho" in 1855, and "Hereward the Wake" in 1866. In 1859 he was made one of the Queen's chaplains in ordinary. Among his other works are "Glaucus, or the Wonders of the Shore" (1855), "Two Years Ago" (1857), "The Water Babies" (1863), "Prose Idylls" (1870–73), and "Scientific Lectures" (1878).

Kingsley, Henry. Born at Barnack, Northamptonshire, England, Jan. 2, 1830; died in Sussex, May 24, 1876. An English novelist and journalist, brother of Charles Kingsley. He wrote "Recollections of Geoffry Hamlin" (1859), "Ravenshoe" (1862), "Austin Elliott" (1863), "The Hillyars and the Burtons" (1865), "Leighton Court" (1866), "Silcote of Silcotes" (1867), "Stretton" (1869), etc.

King's Lynn. See *Lynn Regis.*

Kingsmill (kingz'mil) **Islands.** Same as the *Gilbert Islands.*

King's Mountain. A height in York County, South Carolina, 80 miles north-northwest of Columbia. Here, Oct. 7, 1780, the Americans under Sevier, Shelby, Campbell, etc., defeated the British under Ferguson, who was killed. The British loss was 300 killed and wounded, and 800 prisoners.

King's Quhair (kwār). A romantic poem by James I. of Scotland.

Kingston (king'ston). A seaport and the capital of Jamaica, situated on the southern coast in lat. 17° 58′ N., long. 76° 48′ W.; the chief commercial city of Jamaica. It was founded in 1693 after the destruction by earthquake of Port Royal, and was severely injured by a hurricane in 1885, and by fire in 1882. Population (1891), 46,542.

Kingston. A city and the capital of Ulster County, New York, situated on the Hudson 80 miles north of New York. It is an important river port, and has a large manufacturing element. It was burned by the British Oct. 16, 1777. Population (1890), 21,261.

Kingston. A lake port and the capital of Frontenac County, Ontario, Canada, situated on the site of the French fort Frontenac, at the head of the St. Lawrence, in lat. 44° 13′ N., long. 76° 31′ W. It was taken by the British in 1782, and was the capital of Canada from 1841 to 1844. It is an important naval and military station. Among its leading industries is that of ship-building. Population (1891), 18,264.

Kingston (in St. Vincent). See *Kingstown.*

Kingston, Duchess of (Elizabeth Chudleigh). Born 1720; died near Paris, Aug. 28, 1788. An English adventuress who married Captain Hervey in 1744 and the Duke of Kingston in 1769. Foote satirized her in his "Trip to Calais." She revenged herself by prosecuting her former husband for bigamy.

Kingston, William Henry Giles. Born at London, Feb. 28, 1814; died at Willesden, near London, Aug. 5 (?), 1880. An English novelist. He wrote "The Circassian Chief" (1849), "The Prime Minister," "Australian Sketches," and numerous books for boys, including translations from Jules Verne.

Kingston-on-Thames (king'ston-on-temz). A town in the county of Surrey, England, situated on the Thames 12 miles southwest of London. It was the place of coronation of the Anglo-Saxon kings in the 10th century. Population (1891), 27,059.

Kingston-upon-Hull. See *Hull.*

Kingstown (kingz'toun), a seaport and watering-place in County Dublin, Ireland, situated on Dublin Bay 7 miles southeast of Dublin; formerly called Dunleary. It is the terminus of the packet line from Holyhead. Population (1891), 17,352.

Kingstown. The capital of St. Vincent, British West Indies, situated in lat. 13° 9′ N., long. 61° 13′ E. Population (1891), 4,547.

Kingteh-chin (king'tā-chin'). A city in the province of Kiangsi, China, situated on the Chang in lat. 29° 10′ N., long. 117° 30′ E.; celebrated for its porcelain manufactures. Population, estimated, about 500,000.

King William's Town. A town in Cape Colony, on the coast west of East London. Population (1891), 7,226.

King William's War. In American history, the war waged by Great Britain and its colonies against France and its Indian allies, being the American phase of the contest between various European powers and Louis XIV. of France (1689–97).

Kinkel (kink'el), **Johann Gottfried.** Born at Oberkassel, near Bonn, Prussia, Aug. 11, 1815; died at Zurich, Switzerland, Nov. 12, 1882. A German poet, historian of art, and revolutionist. He published "Gedichte" (1843), and "Otto der Schütz" (1846). "Nimrod" (1857), "Der Grobschmied von Antwerpen" (1868), "Geschichte der bildenden Künste," etc., etc.

Kinnaird Head (ki-nārd' hed). A promontory in the northeast of Aberdeenshire, Scotland, lat. 57° 42′ N., long. 2° W.

Kinross (kin-ros'). A county of Scotland, lying between Perthshire on the north and west and Fife on the south and east. The surface is generally level. Area, 73 square miles. Population (1891), 6,673.

Kinsale (kin-sāl'). A small seaport in County Cork, Ireland, situated on the Bandon 14 miles south of Cork. It was taken by the Spaniards and retaken by the English in 1601, and was the place of landing of James II. in 1689, and of his embarkation in 1690.

Kinsayder, W. A pseudonym under which Marston published his satires entitled "The Scourge of Villanie." In the play "What you Will" he coldly enough applies it to the antagonist he is abusing. In the "Return from Parnassus" he is apostrophized as "Monsieur Kinsayder."

The name was taken from a homely word for the cure of mad dogs by cropping their tails. Its root is in the old French cagnon or kignon, a little dog, applied also in Picardy to a pitiably deformed person.

Moncke, English Writers, X. 100.

Kintyre (kin-tīr'), or **Cantire** (kan-tīr'). A peninsula in the southern part of Argyllshire, Scotland, lying between the Firth of Clyde on the east and the Atlantic Ocean on the west. Its southern point, the Mull of Kintyre, is situated in lat. 55° 19′ N., long. 5° 48′ W. Length, about 40 miles. Greatest breadth, 11 miles.

Kinzig (kint'sig) **Pass.** A pass in the canton of Uri, Switzerland, which leads from Altdorf to the Muotta Thal. Suwarow, in his march in connection with Suvaroff's retreat in 1799, fought Gudin.

Kinzuani (kēn-zwā'ne). The language of Yu hanna, one of the Comoro Islands, East Africa. Kinzuani is a Bantu language, and coexists with other Bantu dialects and with Malagasy and Arabic, which are spoken by the motley crowds of immigrants. Also called *Hinzua* or *Anjouane.*

Kioko (kyō'kō), or **Makioko** (mä-kyō'kō). A Bantu tribe of the Upper Kassai valley, also called Chikwango. They inhabit the broad waters of the Kassai they have recently extended down its several leyas far as the confluence of the Lubwe and Lulua, originally subjects of the Lunda tribe, they have gained the upper hand in the Lunda country, and depopulated it by their slave raids.

Kiölen (kyē'len), or **Kjölen, Mountains.** A part of the chain of Scandinavian Mountains, extending northward from about lat. 65° N.

Kioto, or **Kyoto** (kyō'tō), sometimes **Miako** (mē-ä'kō) or "metropolis") and **Saikio** (sī-kē'ō) ("western capital"). A city of Japan, on the main island, about lat. 35° N., long. 135° 36′ E. It has manufactures of porcelain, etc. For centuries it was the residence of the mikado or temporal lord. It contains the imperial palace. The legends of Kyomidzu-no-tera, a picturesque Buddhist tower of 3 stages, with widely projecting roofs curved upward at the angles, and a lofty hooped finial. Its carved beams are richly covered with red lacquer. Population (1882), 276,527.

Kiowan (kī'o-wan). [Comanche *Kuqueer,* rat.] A linguistic stock of North American Indians, represented by a single tribe, the Kiowa (Kaiowa or Kayowe). They now live about the head waters of the Platte River, and afterward in the Valley of the upper Arkansas. They now number 1,140, on the Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita reservations in the Indian Territory.

Kipling (kip'ling), **Rudyard.** Born at Bombay, India, in 1865. An English writer. He is the son of John Lockwood Kipling, formerly head of the Lahore School of Industrial Art. He was educated at the United and returned to India in 1880 as subeditor of the Lahore Civil and Military Gazette." He returned to England about 1889, and now (1894) lives at Brattleboro, Vermont. He published while in India series, sketches, and poems descriptive of Indian and Anglo-Indian military and civil life: "Departmental Ditties, etc.," "Plain Tales from the Hills," "Mine Own People," "Soldiers Three," "Barrack-room Ballads, etc.," and others; and, after leaving India, "The Light that Failed," "The Naulahka" (with Balestier), "Many Inventions," etc.

Kiptchak (kip-chäk'), or **Kaptchak** (kāp-chäk'), **Khanate of,** or **Kingdom of the Golden Horde.** A Mongol kingdom in Europe and Asia, founded by descendants of Jenghiz Khan in the 13th century. At its greatest extent it reached from

the Dniester through southern Russia and western Siberia to central Asia. The capital was Sarai on the lower Volga. Novgorod paid homage to it. It was overthrown by Ivan III. of Russia in 1480. "In the course of the fifteenth century the great power of the Golden Horde broke up into a number of smaller khanats. . . . The Golden Horde itself was represented by the khanat of Astrakhan." *Freeman.*

Kirby (kėr'bi), **William.** Born at Witnesham, Suffolk, England, Sept. 19, 1759; died at Barham, Suffolk, July 4, 1850. An English entomologist. His chief works are "Monographia Apum Angliæ" (1802), "History, Habits, and Instincts of Animals" (1835), "Introduction to Entomology" (with Spence, 1815–26).

Kirchbach (kirch'bäch), Count **Hugo Ewald von.** Born at Neumarkt, Silesia, Prussia, May 23, 1809; died Oct. 6, 1887. A Prussian general, distinguished at Weissenburg, Wörth, Sedan (1870), and Mont Valérien (1871).

Kirchberg (kirch'berg). A town in the government district of Zwickau, Saxony, 50 miles south by east of Leipsic. Population (1890), 7,770.

Kirchheimbolanden (kirch'him-bō'län-den). A small town in the Rhine Palatinate, Bavaria, 16 miles west of Worms.

Kirchhein-unter-Teck (kirch'hīm-ūn'ter-tek'). A town in the Danube circle, Würtemberg, situated on the Lauter 15 miles southeast of Stuttgart. It has an important wool-market. Population (1890), commune, 7,029.

Kirchhoff (kirch'hof), **Gustav Robert.** Born at Königsberg, Prussia, March 12, 1824; died at Berlin, Oct. 17, 1887. A noted German physicist. He was professor at Heidelberg 1854–74, and at Berlin from 1874 until his death. He discovered (with Bunsen) the method of spectrum analysis in 1860. He published "Untersuchungen über das Sonnenspektrum" (1861), etc.

Kirchhoff, Johann Wilhelm Adolf. Born at Berlin, Jan. 6, 1826. A German philologist and archæologist, professor at Berlin. He published "Die homerische Odyssee" (1859), "Die umbrischen Sprachdenkmäler" (in cooperation with Aufrecht, 1848–51), "Das Stadtrecht von Bantia" (1853), "Corpus inscriptionum græcarum" (Vol. I., 1873), etc.

Kirghiz (kir-gēz'). A nomadic people of Mongolian-Tatar race, dwelling in southeastern Russia, western Siberia, Russian central Asia, and the western part of the Chinese empire. The chief divisions are Kara-Kirghiz and Kirghiz-Kazaks (dwelling on the steppes, and comprising the Great, Middle, and Inner Hordes). Their numbers are estimated at 3,000,000.

Kirghiz Steppe. An administrative division of Asiatic Russia, southwest of Siberia. It comprises Akmolinsk, Uralsk, Turgai, Semipalatinsk, and Lake Aral. Area, 756,769 square miles. Population, 1,647,057.

Kirin (kir'in), or **Girin** (gir'in). A town in Manchuria, Chinese empire, situated on the Sungari about lat. 44° N., long. 127° E. Population, estimated, 120,000.

Kiriris (kē-rē-rēs'), or **Cariris** (kä-rē-rēs'). A tribe of Brazilian Indians, formerly numerous in the interior of Bahia and Pernambuco, now reduced to a few hundred. They were agriculturists, and superior to most Brazilian tribes. Von den Steinen regards their language as a remote offspring of the Carib.

Kirjath-jearim (kėr'jath-jē'a-rim). [Heb., 'forest-town.'] In Bible geography, a town of the Gibeonites, 7 miles west-northwest of Jerusalem.

Kirk (kėrk), **John Foster.** Born at Fredericton, New Brunswick, 1824. An American historian and bibliographer. He has published a "History of Charles the Bold" (1863–68), and a supplement to Allibone's "Dictionary of English Literature" (1891).

Kirkbride (kėrk'brid), **Thomas S.** Born near Morrisville, Bucks County, Pa., July 31, 1809; died at Philadelphia, Dec. 16, 1883. An American physician, superintendent of the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane 1840–83. He published "Hospitals for the Insane" (1854), etc.

Kirkcaldy (kėr-kä'di). A seaport in Fifeshire, Scotland, situated on the Firth of Forth 12 miles north of Edinburgh. It has manufactures of linen, floor-cloth, machinery, etc., and was the birthplace of Adam Smith. Kirkcaldy, Burntisland, Dysart, and Kinghorn form the Kirkcaldy district of burghs, returning 1 member to Parliament. Population (1891), 27,354.

Kirkcaldy, Sir **William,** of Grange. Executed Aug. 3, 1573. A Scottish soldier and knight, the eldest son of Sir James Kirkcaldy. He had a prominent share in the murder of Cardinal Beaton, May 28, 1546. He was imprisoned in France in 1547, but escaped, and was employed by Edward VI. in secret service. During the reign of Mary he was alternately her supporter and opposed to her. In the end, when governor of Edinburgh castle, he renewed his loyalty, and held the town and castle for her until they were taken by Sir William Drury, May 28, 1573.

Kirkcudbright (kėr-kū'bri). **1.** A maritime county in the southwest of Scotland, also called East Galloway. It is bounded by Ayr on the northwest, Dumfries on the northeast, the Solway Firth and the Irish Sea on the south, and Wigtown on the southwest. It was part of the ancient lordship of Galloway; was for a time under the rule of the royal steward (and hence is still called the "Stewartry of Kirkcudbright"), and afterward under the Douglases; and was finally united to the Scottish crown in 1455. The surface is mountainous in the northwest. Area, 886 square miles. Population (1891), 39,986. **2.** The capital of the county of Kirkcudbright, situated on Kirkcudbright Bay in lat. 54° 50′ N., long. 4° 3′ W. Population (1891), 2,530.

Kirkdale Cave (kėrk'dāl kāv). A cavern in the West Riding of Yorkshire, England, west of Pickering, famous for its remains of mammals.

Kirke (kėrk), Sir **David.** Born at Dieppe, France, 1596; died at Ferryland, Newfoundland, 1656. An English adventurer in Canada and Newfoundland.

Kirke's Lambs. A name ironically given to the English infantry regiment (Tangier regiment) commanded by Colonel Percy Kirke, infamous for its cruelty in the insurrection of Monmouth, 1685.

Kirki, or **Khirki** (kir-kē'). A town in the governorship of Bombay, India, situated near Poona. Population, about 30,000.

Kirkintilloch (kėrk-in-til'och). A town in Dumbartonshire, Scotland, 7 miles north of Glasgow. Population (1891), 9,313.

Kirk-Kilissen (kirk-kē-lis'se), or **Kirk-Kilissia** (kirk-kē-lis'ē-ä). A town in the vilayet of Adrianople, Turkey, 35 miles east of Adrianople. Population, estimated, about 16,000.

Kirkland (kėrk'land), **Samuel.** Born at Norwich, Conn., Dec. 1, 1744; died at Clinton, N.Y., Feb. 28, 1808. An American Congregational clergyman, a missionary among the Oneidas, New York.

Kirkup (kėr'kup). **Seymour Stocker.** Born at London, 1788; died at Leghorn, Jan. 3, 1880. An English artist. In 1846 he settled in Italy, and became a leader in the literary circle which included Landor, the Brownings, Trelawney, Severne, and others. With the assistance of Bezzi and Henry Wilde, an American, he discovered Giotto's portrait of Dante in the chapel of the Palazzo del Podestà, and made the sketch which was reproduced by the Arundel Society.

Kirkwall (kėrk'wäl). A seaport and the capital of the Orkney Islands, Scotland, situated on the island of Pomona (the Mainland) in lat. 58° 58′ N., long. 2° 58′ W. The Cathedral of St. Magnus, founded in the 12th century, is the finest specimen of early Pointed styles, though not finished until 1540, is well proportioned, and has a central tower with good recessed lantern. Aisles and nave in the transepts. This is one of the three old cathedrals in Scotland which have escaped more or less complete ruin. Population (1891), 3,857.

Kirman (kėr-män'), or **Kerman** (ker-män'). **1.** A province of southern Persia, lying south of Khorasan: the ancient Carmania. Area, about 60 square miles. Population, estimated, 300,000. —**2.** The capital of the province of Kirman, in lat. 30° 16′ N., long. 57° 5′ E., formerly of great commercial importance. Population, estimated, 50,000.

Kirmanshahan (kėr-män-shä-hän'), or **Kermanshah** (ker-män-shä'). A city and the capital of the district Kirmanshahan of western Persia, situated in lat. 34° 18′ N., long. 47° 12′ E. It is a caravan center. Population, estimated, 30,000.

Kirn (kirn). A town in the Rhine Province, Prussia, situated on the Nahe 40 miles southby west of Coblenz. Population (1890), commune, 5,166.

Kirriemuir (kir-rē-mur'). A burgh of barony in Forfarshire, Scotland, 15 miles north of Dundee. The chief industry is weaving. It is the "Thrums" of J. M. Barrie. Population (1891), 2,782.

Kirsanoff (kir-sä-nef'). A town in the government of Tambooff, Russia, situated on the Voronu 60 miles east of Tamboff. Population (1885–89), 7,193.

Kisama (kē-sä'mä). A Bantu tribe of Angola, West Africa, between the Kuanza (Quanza) and Longa rivers as far east as Dondo.

Kisfaludy (kish'fo-lōj), **Károly.** Born at Tét, county of Raab, Hungary, Feb. 5, 1788; died Nov. 21, 1830. A Hungarian dramatist and novelist, brother of Sándor Kisfaludy: the founder of the modern Hungarian drama. Among his plays are "The Tatars in Hungary" (1812), "Irene" (1820), etc.

Kisfaludy, Sándor. Born at Sümeg, county of Zala, Hungary, Sept. 27, 1772; died Oct. 28, 1844. A Hungarian lyric poet, best known as the author of the "Love Poems of Himfy" (1801–07).

Kishangarh (kish-an-gur'), or **Kishengarh** (kish-en-gur'). A native state in Rajputana, India, intersected by lat. 26° 30′ N., long. 75° E. Area, 724 square miles. Population (1881), 112,633.

Kishinef (kėsh-ē-nef'), Rumanian **Kishlanou** (kėsh-lä-nō' or -ngov'). The capital of the government of Bessarabia, Russia, situated on the Byk in lat. 46° 59′ N., long. 28° 49′ E.: an important trading center. Population, 117,108.

Kishm (kishm), or **Tawilah.** A barren island at the entrance of the Persian Gulf, belonging to Persia. Length, 55 miles.

Kishon (ki'shon). In Bible geography, a small river of Palestine, flowing into the Bay of Acre 8 miles south-southwest of Acre: the modern Nahr el-Mukatta. It was the scene of the victory of Barak over Sisera.

Kislew. See *Chisleu.*

Kisliar (kiz-lē-är'). A town in the Terek Territory, Caucasus, Russia, situated on the Terek about lat. 43° 55′ N., long. 46° 50′ E. Population (1889), 6,429.

Kiss (kis), **August.** Born at Paprotzan, near Pless, Prussia, Oct. 11, 1802: died at Berlin, March 24, 1865. A German sculptor. Among his chief works is "Amazon and Panther" (in Berlin).

Kissingen (kis'sing-en). A town and wateringplace in Lower Franconia, Bavaria, situated on the Franconian Saale 29 miles north by east of Würzburg. It is noted for its iron and salt springs. Near the town, July 10, 1866, the Prussians defeated the Bavarians; and it was also the scene of the unsuccessful attempt on the life of Bismarck in 1874. Resident population, about 3,500.

Kistna (kist'nä), or **Krishna** (krish'nä). **1.** A river of the Deccan, India, flowing into the Bay of Bengal about lat. 15° 50′ N. Length, about 800 miles.—**2.** A district in the governorship of Madras, British India, lying along the lower course of the river Kistna. Area, 8,471 square miles. Population (1881), 1,548,480.

Kis-Uszállás (kish-öy-säl-läsh'). A town in the county of Szolnok, Hungary, 46 miles westsouthwest of Debreczin. Population (1890), 15,757.

Kiswahili, or **Kisuahili.** See *Suahili.*

Kitcai (kē'chi), or **Keechie** (kē'chi). A tribe of the Caddoan stock of North American Indians. Their habitat in 1712 was northeastern Texas and the adjacent parts of Louisiana. Now it is on the Wichita reservation, Oklahoma. See *Caddoan.*

Kit-Cat Club, The. A London club which flourished, according to the generally accepted account, from 1703 to 1733. Its meetings were held at the "Cat and Fiddle," kept by Christopher Cat, a noted mutton-pieman, near Temple Bar. It was founded by members of the Whig party, and among its frequenters were Steele, Addison, Lord Oxford, and others. Its name is thought to be derived from the name of the landlord of the tavern, though the "Spectator," No. 9, says it was from the name of the pies, which were called "kit-cats." The club occasionally met in summer at the house of Jacob Tonson at Barn Elms, where a room was built for it, the walls of which were adorned with portraits of its members. As the ceiling was low, Sir Godfrey Kneller, who painted them, used a small canvas (36 by 28 inches), which has since gone by the name of kit-cat size.

The political significance of the Club was such that Walpole records that though the Club was generally mentioned as "a set of wits," they were in reality the patriots that saved Britain. *Timbs,* p. 62.

Kitchen Cabinet, The. In United States politics, a group of politicians very influential with Andrew Jackson during his administration. Its chief members were Major Lewis and Amos Kendall. They were "men with whom he could smoke and converse at random, without the formality of a council and clashing minds" (*Schouler,* Hist. of U. S., III. 495).

Kite (kit), **Sergeant.** The humorous and original subordinate of Captain Plume, in Farquhar's comedy "The Recruiting Officer."

Kitely (kit'li). Ausurer in Ben Jonson's "Every Man in his Humour": a jealous husband of an original type. When Garrick revived the play, Kitely became one of his famous parts.

Kitikshian. See *Gyitksan.*

Kitkaet. See *Gyitgaata.*

Kit's Coty House. A noted cromlech near Aylesford, Kent, England.

Kittatinny (kit'a-tin-i), or **Blue Mountains.** A range of low mountains in southern New York, New Jersey, and southeastern Pennsylvania, belonging to the Appalachian system. It is broken by the Delaware Water Gap.

Kittery (kit'e-ri). A seaport in York County, Maine, situated at the mouth of the Piscataqua, opposite Portsmouth, New Hampshire. It contains a United States navy-yard. Population (1890), 2,884.

Kittim (kit'im), or **Chittim.** In the Old Testament, a name generally assumed to designate the island of Cyprus, where the Phenicians founded the city of Citium; in a wider sense,

the inhabitants of the islands and coast of the western Mediterranean. The isles of Chittim are mentioned in Isa. xxiii, as a resort of the Tyrian fleet.

Kittistzu. See *Gyidosetso.*

Kittlitz (kit'litz), Baron **Friedrich von.** Born at Breslau, Prussia, Feb. 16, 1799; died at Mainz, Germany, April 10, 1874. A German soldier (captain), ornithologist, and traveler. He wrote "Denkwurdigkeiten einer Reise nach dem russischen Amerika, nach Mikronesien und durch Kamtschatka (1858), etc.

Kitto (kit'ō), **John.** Born at Plymouth, England, Dec. 4, 1804; died at Cannstatt, Nov. 25, 1854. An English compiler, author of the "Pictorial Bible." He was the son of a Cornish stone-mason. In his youth he fell from a ladder and became entirely deaf. The Church Missionary Society sent him to Malta as a printer in 1827. In 1829 he went with a private mission party to Bagdad, returning in 1832. He published "The Lost Senses" (1845), "The Pictorial Bible" (1835-38), "Pictorial History of Palestine and the Holy Land" (1840), "Cyclopædia of Biblical Literature" (1845), "Daily Bible Illustrations" (1849-54). Although a layman, he was made D. D. by the University of Giessen in 1844.

Kitty Clive. See *Clive.*

Kitunahan (ki-tō'ŋa-han), or **Cootenai,** or **Kootenay.** A linguistic stock of North American Indians, first known as soccupying the mountainous tract between the two upper forks of the Columbia River, British Columbia, and the adjacent parts of the United States. Earlier they probably inhabited the territory east of the mountains, but were driven across by the Blackfeet. Their chief tribes are Cootenai or Upper Cootenai, and Akokhkee or Lower Cootenai. They number (1893) 964, of whom 425 are at Flathead agency, Montana, and 539 at Kootenay agency, British Columbia.

Kitzbühel (kits'bü-lel). A town and summer resort in northeastern Tyrol, 47 miles east-northeast of Innsbruck.

Kitzbühler (kits'bü-ler) **Alps.** A division of the eastern Alps, on the confines of Tyrol, Bavaria, and Salzburg. Its highest points are over 8,000 feet.

Kitzingen (kit'sing-en). A town in Lower Franconia, Bavaria, situated on the Main 10 miles southeast of Würzburg. It is noted for its beer. Population (1890), 7,507.

Kiukiang. See *Kew-Kiang.*

Kiungchow (ke-ŋing'chou'). The capital of the island of Hainan, China, situated near the coast, in lat. 20° N., long. 110° 25' E. Population, about 40,000.

Kiuprili. See *Koprili.*

Kiusiu (kyō'syō'). The southernmost of the four principal islands of Japan, southwest of the main island and of Shikoku. Chief city, Nagasaki. The surface is mountainous. Area, 16,840 square miles. Population (1891), 6,228,-419.

Kizil-Irmak (kiz'il-ir-mäk'). [Turk., 'red river.'] The largest river of Asia Minor, Turkey: the ancient Halys. Its source is first southwest and then northerly. It flows into the Black Sea about lat. 41° 40' N., long. 36° E. Length, about 600 miles.

Kizil-Kum (kiz'il-kōm). A desert in central Asia, southeast of the Sea of Aral, between the Amu Daria and Sir Daria.

Kizil-Uzen (kiz'il-ō'zen). A chief head stream of the river Sefid, in Persia.

Kizliar. See *Kisliar.*

Kjöbenhavn. The Danish name of Copenhagen.

Kladno (kläd'nō). A town in Bohemia, 15 miles west-northwest of Prague. It has important coal- and iron-mines. Population (1890), 17,215.

Klagenfurt (klä'gen-fōrt). The capital of Carinthia, Austria-Hungary, situated in lat. 46° 37' N., long. 14° 19' E. It has manufactures of white lead, etc. Its most noted building is the House of the Estates. Population (1890), 19,756.

Klamath (klä'mat). A tribe of North American Indians, inhabiting mainly the shores of upper Klamath Lake and Sprague River, on Klamath Indian reservation, Oregon. They number about 600, distributed in 11 settlements. Also *Clamet, Klamet, Tlamath, Tlamatl.*

Klamath (klä'mat). A river in southern Oregon and California, traversing the two Klamath Lakes in southern Oregon and on the Californian border, and flowing into the Pacific about lat. 41° 35' N. Length, over 200 miles.

Klamet. See *Klamath.*

Klapka (klop'ko), **György.** Born at Temesvár, Hungary, April 7, 1820; died at Budapest, May 17, 1892. A Hungarian general, distinguished at Kápolna, Komorn, and elsewhere in 1849. He capitulated at Komorn, Sept. 27, 1849.

Klaproth (kläp'rōt), **Heinrich Julius.** Born at Berlin, Oct. 11, 1783; died at Paris, Aug. 20, 1835. A celebrated German Orientalist and Asiatic traveler, especially noted as a student of Chinese; son of M. H. Klaproth. He was professor of Asiatic languages at Paris 1816-35. He published "Asia polyglotta," a classification of the peoples of Asia in accordance with the affinities of their languages, with a languagesatlas (1823), and numerous philological and geographical works and accounts of his travels.

Klaproth, Martin Heinrich. Born at Wernigerode, Prussia, Dec. 1, 1743; died at Berlin, Jan. 1, 1817. A German chemist, professor at the University of Berlin.

Klattau (klät'tou), **Bohem. Klatovy** (klä'to-vē). A town in Bohemia, 68 miles southwest of Prague. Population (1890), commune, 10,841.

Klausenburg, or **Clausenburg** (klou'zen-bōrg), Hung. **Kolozsvár** (kō'lōzh-vär'). The capital of Kolozs County, Hungary, situated on the Little Szamos in lat. 46° 44' N., long. 23° 33' E. It was founded by the Germans in 1178, and was taken by the Hungarians 1848. It contains a Magyar university, a Roman Catholic cathedral, and a citadel. Population (1890), 35,855.

Klausen (klou'zen) **Pass.** An Alpine pass in Switzerland, leading from Altdorf, Uri, to Linththal, Glarus.

Klausthal. See *Clausthal.*

Kléber (klā-bār'), **Jean Baptiste.** Born at Strasburg, 1753 (1754?); assassinated at Cairo, Egypt, June 14, 1800. A noted French general. He served in the Vendean war in 1793; in the eastern armies 1794-96; and at Mount Tabor in 1799; succeeded Napoleon as commander in Egypt in 1799; and defeated the Turks at Heliopolis in 1800.

Klein (klīn), **Julius Leopold.** Born at Miskolcz, Hungary, 1804; died at Berlin, Aug. 2, 1876. A German dramatist and historian of literature. His chief work is a "Geschichte des Dramas" (12 vols., 1865-76).

Kleist (klīst), **Ewald Christian von.** Born at Zeblin, near Koslin, Prussia, March 3, 1715; died at Frankfort-on-the-Oder, Prussia, Aug. 24, 1759. A German poet and officer (first in the Danish and then in the Prussian service). He was mortally wounded at Kunersdorf (Aug. 12, 1759). His best-known poem is "Der Frühling" (Spring, 1749).

Kleist, Heinrich Bernt Wilhelm von. Born at Frankfort-on-the-Oder, Oct. 18, 1777; died at Wannensee, near Potsdam, Nov. 21, 1811. A German dramatist. He entered the army in 1795, but in 1799 left it to study at Frankfort and Berlin. In 1800 he went to Paris, and afterward to switzerland, where he again traveled in 1802. In 1804 he was given a subordinate government position at Königsberg, but resigned it after the disastrous battle of Jena. In 1807 he went to Dresden, and engaged there in editorial work on a newspaper. In 1809 he went to Prague, where he wrote as a pamphleteer against France in the war with Austria; but after the defeat of Austria he returned to Berlin and again took up his work as a journalist. The first of his dramas, the tragedy "Die Familie Schroffenstein" ("The Family Schroffenstein"), appeared in 1803; "Amphitryon" in 1807; the tragedy "Penthesilea" in 1808; the chivalric drama "Kathchen von Heilbronn" in 1810; and the comedy "Der zerbrochene Krug" ("The Broken Jug") in 1811. He also wrote "Erzählungen" ("Tales," 1810-11), and a few lyrics. His fame is almost wholly posthumous. His literary efforts met with but little success during his life, and he at last, when only became desperately poor, mentally threatened with need. After first carrying out the promise he had made to a female friend, as morbid as himself, to kill her, he committed suicide when only 34 years old. Two dramas were published after his death: "Robert Guiscard" (a fragment. His collected writings were first published at Berlin, 1826, in 3 vols.

Kleist von Nollendorf (klīst fon nol'len-dorf), Count **Friedrich Heinrich Ferdinand Emil.** Born at Berlin, April 9, 1762; died at Berlin, Feb. 17, 1823. A Prussian field-marshal, distinguished in the War of Liberation, 1813-14.

Klencke (klent'se), **Friedrich Gustav.** Born at Chemnitz, Saxony, Nov. 12, 1802; died at Dresden, Aug. 26, 1867. A noted German historian, secretary and latter librarian of the royal library at Dresden. He wrote "Die Geschichte von Bayern" (1839), "Allgemeine Kulturgeschichte der Menschheit" (1843-52), "Handbuch der germanischen Altertumskunde" (1855), "Die Frauen" (1856-58), etc.

Klengel (kleng'el), **Johann Christian.** Born at Kesselsdorf, near Dresden, May 5, 1751; died at Dresden, Dec. 19, 1824. A German landscape-painter.

Klenze (klent'se), **Leo von.** Born near Hildesheim, Prussia, Feb. 29, 1784; died at Munich, Jan. 27, 1864. A German architect. Among his works are the "Walhalla" (near Ratisbon), many buildings in Munich (including the Glyptothek, Odeon, and Pinakothek), etc.

Klephts (klefts). Greek or Albanian brigands. As a class, the Klephts were originally those Greeks who, after the Turkish conquest in the 15th century, formed armed bands or communities in mountain fastnesses, and maintained their independence, defying and plundering the Turks and their adherents. They gave powerful aid to the patriots in the war of independence (1821-28), after which those who kept up their organization became mere robbers. They have been suppressed in Greece.

Klettgau (klet'gou). A mountainous region situated partly in the canton of Schaffhausen, Switzerland, partly in the adjoining portion of southern Baden.

Kleve. See *Cleves.*

Klikitat (klik'e-tat). A tribe of North American Indians. They wintered in 1805 on the Yakima and Klikitat rivers, Washington, in the region contermimous with the two counties named after those rivers. At that time they numbered 578. They are now placed on the Yakima reservation, Washington. See *Shahaptian.*

Klin (klēn). A town in the government of Moscow, Russia, 56 miles northwest of Moscow: the ancient seat of the Romanoffs. Population (1885-89), 5,415.

Klinger (kling'er), **Friedrich Maximilian von.** Born at Frankfort-on-the-Main, Feb. 17, 1752; died March 9, 1831. A German dramatic poet and novelist. He wrote the play "Sturm und Drang" ("Storm and Stress," 1775), which gave its name to the so-called "Sturm und Drang" period of German literature.

Klintsi (klint'sē). A manufacturing town in the government of Tchernigoff, Russia, situated in lat. 52° 44' N., long. 32° 16' E. Population (1885-89), 11,455.

Klissov (klis'ōv). A place in the government of Kalisz, Russian Poland, near the Prussian frontier. Here, July 9, 1702, Charles XII. of Sweden defeated the Poles and Saxons.

Klissura (klis-sō'rä). A gorge made by the Danube on the frontier of Hungary and Servia, between Neu-Moldova and Orsova.

Klonowicz (klō-nō'vich), **Sebastian Fabian** (called **Acernus**), Born at Sulmierzyce, Posen, 1551; died at Lublin about 1608. A Polish poet. He wrote both in Latin and in Polish. Among his poems are "Roxalana" (1584), a translation of Cato's "Disticha moralia" (1602), etc.

Klönthal (klēn'tāl). A valley in the canton of Glarus, Switzerland, west of Glarus.

Klopstock (klop'stok), **Friedrich Gottlieb.** Born at Quedlinburg, Prussia, July 2, 1724; died at Hamburg, March 14, 1803. A noted German poet. Before 1745, when he went to Jena to study theology, he had already conceived the plan of the religious epic afterward written as the "Messias" ("The Messiah"). In Leipsic, in 1748, he published anonymously, in the journal "Bremer Beitrage," the first three cantos of the poem. This same year he went as tutor to Langensalza. In 1750 he accepted the invitation of the poet and historian Bodmer to Zurich, but the succeeding year was summoned by the King of Denmark to Copenhagen, that he might there find the leisure to complete his poem. There he remained there until 1771; went then to Hamburg; in 1775 was for a year in Karlsruhe; and then returned to Hamburg, where he subsequently lived. The "Messias," a poem consisting of twenty cantos written in hexameters, did not appear in its complete form until 1773. "Geistliche Lieder" ("Religious Songs") appeared in 1758, and "Oden" in 1771. He also wrote three dramas on biblical subjects "Der Tod Adams" ("The Death of Adam," 1757), "Salomo" ("Solomon"), and "David" (1772). Three others were written on subjects from early German history: "Hermanns-schlacht" ("The Battlefield Hermann," *i. e.* Arminius, 1769) "Hermann und die Fursten" ("Hermann and the Princes, 1784), "Hermanns Tod" ("Hermann's Death," 1787). The last three dramas were in prose interspersed with lyrical choruses, so called, and were consequently named lyric Barditc. Klopstock was also the author of "Amerine Freunde" ("To My Friends," 1747), later changed to "Wingolfs, addressed to the poets of the Saxon school; the "Kriegslied" ("War song"), written in 1740 in honor of Frederick the Great; and the "Hermann und Thusnelde," written in 1752. His principal prose work is "Die Gelehrtenrepublik" ("The Scholars' Republic," 1774), an art of poetry from his own standpoint. His complete works appeared (Leipsic, 1844-45) in 11 vols.

Klosterneuburg (klos'ter-noi-bōrg). A town in Lower Austria, 6 miles north-northwest of Vienna. Population (1890), commune, 8,988.

Kloster-Zeven (klos'ter-tsē'fen). **Convention of.** See *Closter-Seven.*

Knabl (knäb'l), **Joseph.** Born at Fliess, Tyrol, July 17, 1819; died at Munich, Nov. 3, 1881. A Tyrolese sculptor. His works are chiefly in Bavaria.

K'naia-khotana (kni'ä-chō-tä'nä), or **Kenai** (ke-ni'). A tribe of the northern division of the Athapascan stock of North American Indians, living in villages along Cook's Inlet and the Kenai Peninsula, southern Alaska. See *Athapascan.*

Knapp (knäp), **Albert.** Born at Tübingen, Würtemberg, July 25, 1798; died at Stuttgart, Würtemberg, June 18, 1864. A German poet and hymnologist.

Knapp, Georg Christian. Born at Halle, Prussia, Sept. 17, 1753; died at Halle, Oct. 14, 1825. A German Protestant theologian, professor of theology at the University of Halle. He wrote "Vorlesungen über die christliche Glaubenslehre" (1827), etc.

Knapp, Ludwig Friedrich. Born at Michelstadt, Hesse, Feb. 22, 1814. A German chemist. He became professor in the University of Giessen in 1841, and of Munich in 1853, and in the Polytechnic School at

Brunswick in 1863. Among his chief works are "Lehrbuch der chemischen Technologie" (1847) and "Technologische Mikroskopie" (1858-62).

Knaresborough (nârz'bur'ō). A town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, England, situated on the Nidd 16 miles west-northwest of York. It has a ruined castle and some natural curiosities. Population (1891), 4,649.

Knatchbull-Hugessen (nach'bul-hū'ges-en), **Edward Hugessen**, Lord Brabourne. Born April 29, 1829; died Feb. 6, 1893. A British politician and author. He was educated at Eton and Oxford, and was Liberal member of Parliament for Sandwich from 1857 till 1870, when he was raised to the peerage. He issued "Stray Subjects" (1857) and "Rhymes for Children" (1870), "Higgledy-Piggledy" (1875), and numerous other books for children.

Knaus (knous), **Ludwig**. Born at Wiesbaden, Prussia, Oct. 5, 1829. A noted German genre-painter, one of the leaders of the younger Düsseldorf school. He was a pupil of Sohn and Schadow at Düsseldorf 1846–52, studied in Paris till 1860, and was professor at the Berlin Academy from 1874 to 1886. He received first-class medals in 1856, 1867, and 1878, and a medal of honor in 1867.

Knebel (knā'bel), **Karl Ludwig von**. Born at Wallerstein, Bavaria, Nov. 30, 1744; died at Jena, Germany, Feb. 23, 1834. A German author, best known as a friend of Goethe.

Knecht Ruprecht (knecht rō'precht). [G., "Knight Rupert."] The German genius of Christmas, corresponding to St. Nicholas, or Santa Claus. In some parts of Germany he is supposed to appear just previous to Christmas, with a bag on his back and a rod in his hand, to inquire into the conduct of the children, to bestow rewards or punishments according to their deserts. The actual dispenser of gifts on Christmas Eve is, however, the Christ-child.

Kneller (nel'er), Sir **Godfrey** (**Gottfried Kniller**). Born at Lübeck, Germany, Aug. 8, 1646; died at London, Oct. 19, 1723. A famous English portrait-painter. His father was a portrait-painter of Lübeck. Godfrey was sent to Leyden to study mathematics and fortification. He abandoned the career of a soldier and entered the atelier of Ferdinand Bol (or Amsterdam, receiving probably some instruction from Rembrandt. In 1672 he went to Italy; from Italy he went to Hamburg. In 1675 he found his way to England, and to the patronage of Mr. Vernon, secretary to the Duke of Monmouth, and later to that of the duke himself, whose portrait he painted, and who recommended him to Charles II. For Charles he painted the portrait of Louis XIV. and Hortense. He succeeded to the patronage of James II., William III., and Anne, and was knighted March 5, 1691. Some of his best portraits are in the series of admirals. He was consequently the rival of Sir Peter Lely. He painted the portraits of ten reigning sovereigns.

Knep. See *Knapp*.

Knickerbocker's History of New York. A burlesque history of New York, by Washington Irving, published in 1809. This he wrote under the name of Diedrich Knickerbocker.

Kniebis (knē'bis). A mountain group in the Black Forest, on the borders of Baden and Würtemberg, about lat. 48° 30′ N.

Knight (nīt), **Charles**. Born at Windsor, England, March 15, 1791; died at Addlestone, Surrey, England, March 9, 1873. An English publisher and author. He issued "A Popular History of England" (8 vols. 1856–62). He edited "The Penny Magazine" (1833–45), "The Penny Cyclopædia" (1833–58), "The Pictorial Shakspere" (1842), "The English Cyclopædia," etc.

Knight, James. Died at Marble Island, Hudson Bay, about 1719. An English explorer, and agent of the Hudson Bay Company. He was governor of Fort Albany in 1675, and of the Nelson River settlement in 1717. In 1719 he joined the Prince of Wales on at the mouth of Churchill River. In June, 1719, he sailed with two of the company's fleet to discover the fabled Straits of Anian, and to search for gold. The expedition did not return, and a searching party in 1722 failed to find any trace of it. The wreck of the ships was discovered at Marble Island, as a whaling party in 1767. *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

Knight, Joseph Philip. Born at Bradford-on-Avon, July 26, 1812; died at Yarmouth, 1887. An English composer of songs, including "Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep," etc.

Knight, Richard Payne. Born near Ludlow, Herefordshire, 1750; died at London, April 23, 1824. An English numismatist and archæologist. About 1776 he went to Italy, and again in 1777 with Philip Hackert, a German painter, and Charles Gore. In his biography of Hackert, (oothe translated Knight's drawings as the "Tagebuch einer Reise nach Sicilien." He was again in Italy in 1785, associated with Sir William Hamilton, British ambassador at Naples, and began his collection of bronzes with Fox. He wrote "An Account of the Remains of the Worship of Priapus lately existing in Isernia" (1786), "An Analytical Essay on the Greek Alphabet," "An Inquiry into the Symbolical Language of Ancient Art and Mythology," etc. He bequeathed to the British Museum his collection of bronzes, coins, gems, marbles, and drawings.

Knight, Thomas Andrew. Born near Ludlow, Herefordshire, Aug. 12, 1759; died at London, May 11, 1838. An English horticulturist and botanist, brother of Richard Payne Knight.

Knight of La Mancha. Don Quixote de la Mancha.

Knight of Malta, The. A play by Fletcher, Massinger, and another, produced before 1619, and printed in 1647.

Knight of the Burning Pestle, The. A mock-heroic drama by Beaumont and Fletcher, published anonymously in 1613. It was intended to satirize such plays as Heywood's "Four Prentices of London," in which extravagantly chivalric and knightly language was put into the mouths of the middle class. It was doubtless suggested by "Don Quixote."

Knight of the Rueful Countenance. Don Quixote: so called by Sancho Panza.

Knight of the Swan. See *Swan and Lohengrin*.

Knights (nīts), **The.** A comedy of Aristophanes, exhibited in 424 B. C.

The play ("Knights") personifies the Athenian Demos as an easy-going, dull-witted old man, with Nikias, Demosthenes, and Cleon among his slaves, among whom the latter has established a tyrannical ascendency by alternate bullying, by fellows and flattering his master. By the advice of oracles, which play a great part all through the play, and which imply an earnest faith in religion among the Athenian people of that day, the former two persuade a low sausage-seller (Agoracritus) to undertake the task of supplanting Cleon. He is assisted by the chorus of knights, who are determined enemies of Cleon, and who come in to defend their friends, and attack the demagogue, in their famous parabasis. The greater part of the remainder is occupied with the Agoracritus attempts of the demagogues to out-bully one another, and to devise bribes and promises to gain Demos' favour. At last Agoracritus prevails and retires with Demos, who, by the persuasion of the former, apparently by eevyclema, sitting crowned, and in his right mind, heartily ashamed of his former follies.

Mahaffy, Hist. of Classical Greek Lit., I. 442.

Knights, The. A comedy by Foote, produced in 1749, printed in 1754, in which he played Hartop.

Knightsbridge (nīts'brij). **1.** In old London, the bridge across the Tyburn, by which the old Reading road passed: so called from the manor of Neyte, near Kensington. *W. J. Loftie*, Westminster Abbey.—**2.** In modern London, the street which forms the southern boundary of Hyde Park. The cavalry barracks are here, near Rutland Gate.

Knights of the Golden Circle. A former secret order in the United States, in sympathy with the Secessionists.

Knights of the Round Table. See *Round Table*.

Knight's Tale of Palamon and Arcite, The. One of Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales." It is a recasting (without change of his version of Boccaccio's "Teseide," which he made before he wrote the "Legend of Good Women."

The "Knight's Tale," in particular, nobly attracted the admiration of a generation of the Elizabethan age, who were always on the lookout for suitable material. I pon it was founded an early play called "Palamon and Arcite" that has not come down. In 1566 the work of Richard Edwards, and was produced in 1566 at Oxford University before Queen Elizabeth. A play with this title is also recorded to have been under the pen of Shakspere, but is incapable of identification. From the same tale also was avowedly taken the drama called "The Two Noble Kinsmen," which, when first printed in 1634, had on its title page the names of the dramatists Shakspere and Fletcher. Whether either had anything to do with it is still a debated question. *Lounsbury*, Chaucer, III. 68.

Knight's Vision, The. An allegorical painting by Raphael, in the National Gallery, London. In the foreground a youth resting on his shield. Beside him stand two girls: one, personifying fame, holding out a sword and a book; and the other, representing pleasure, sounding a triple trumpet. The background is occupied with rocks, hills, and towers. The work is of Raphael's youth, admirable in conception and execution.

Knin (knēn). A town in Dalmatia, Austria-Hungary, on the Kerka 26 miles northeast of Sebenico. Population (1890), commune, 21,077.

Knipp (nip), or **Knep** (nep), Mrs. Flourished about 1670. An English actress. She probably first appeared as Epicene in Ben Jonson's "Silent Woman" in 1664, and what is known of her is principally from the entries in Pepys's "Diary." She disappears from the bills in 1678.

Mrs. Knipp (or Knep) . . . was a pretty creature, with a sweet voice, a mad humour, and an ill-looking, moody, jealous husband, who beat her and used her most basely. One of his sprightly, sweet-toned, and way ward wife. Excellent company she was found by Pepys and his friends, whatever her horse-jockey of a husband may have thought of her, or Mrs. Pepys of the philandering of her own husband with the minx, whom she did not hesitate to pronounce a "wench," and whom Pepys himself speaks of affectionately as a "jade" he was always glad to see.

Doran, Eng. Stage, I. 59.

Knipperdolling (knip'per-dol-ling), **Bernhard.** Beheaded at Münster, Prussia, Jan. 23, 1536. A German Anabaptist, stadtholder of Münster 1534–35, and supporter of the revolutionary acts of John of Leyden.

Knistineaux. See *Cree*.

Knobel (knō'bel), **August Wilhelm.** Born at Tschechein, near Sorau, Prussia, 1807; died at Giessen, Hesse, May 25, 1863. A German Protestant exegete, professor at Breslau and afterward at Giessen.

Knobelsdorff (knō'bels-dorf), Baron **Hans Georg Wenzeslaus von.** Born near Krossen, Prussia, Feb. 17, 1697; died at Berlin, Sept. 16, 1753. A German architect. He planned the castle of Sans Souci, Potsdam; the opera-house, Berlin; etc.

Knobnoses. See *Gurumba*.

Knolles (nōlz), **Richard.** Born probably at Cold Ashby, Northamptonshire, about 1550; died at Sandwich, Kent, 1610. An English historian of the Turks. He graduated at Oxford in 1565, and became master of the Sandwich grammar-school. His chief work is a "General History of the Turkes from the first beginning of that Nation" (1603).

Knollys (nōlz), Sir **Francis.** Born about 1514; died July 19, 1596. An English statesman. In 1542 he entered Parliament for Horsham. In Dec., 1558, he was admitted to the privy council by Elizabeth; later was made vice-chamberlain of the household; and in May, 1568, with Henry Scrope, was charged with the care of the fugitive Mary Stuart at Carlisle Castle. In July he removed her to Bolton Castle, Lord Scrope's.

Knollys, or Knolles, Sir **Robert.** Born in Cheshire about 1317; died at Southorpe, Aug. 15, 1407. An English soldier. He was one of the principal leaders of the companies of free lances, and in 1358 commanded the "Great Company" in Normandy. In 1359 he made a raid into Auvergne and Languedoc and Avignon and the Pope (Benedict XIII.). He continued his devastations in France until 1367, when he joined the Black Prince's Spanish expedition with his "Great Company." In 1369 he again joined the Black Prince in Aquitaine. In 1370 he commanded Edward III.'s expedition to Calais, ravaged Artois, Picardy, and Vermandois, and on Sept. 24 drew up in order of battle between Villejuif and Paris. Charles V. refused to fight, and Knollys retired into Normandy, where he lost a part of his army and was obliged to return to England. In Wat Tyler's insurrection, July, 1381, Knollys was placed in command of the forces of the city of London, and rode out with Richard II. to the interview at Smithfield.

Knosus. See *Cnossus*.

Knowell (nō'wel), **The Elder.** In Jonson's comedy "Every Man in his Humour," a sententious old gentleman. His humor is a strained solicitude for his son's morals. This character is said to have been played by Shakspere.

Knowles (nolz), **James.** Born 1831. An English architect and editor. He edited the "Contemporary Review" 1870–77, and the "Nineteenth Century" from 1877.

Knowles, James Sheridan. Born at Cork, Ireland, May 12, 1784; died at Torquay, England, Nov. 30, 1862. A British dramatist. His father, James Knowles, and Richard Brinsley Sheridan were first cousins. He served in the militia, studied medicine, went on the stage, and taught school at Glasgow before his first play ("Caius Gracchus") was produced in 1815. In 1820 he left Glasgow and settled near Edinburgh. In 1834 he visited the United States. Until 1843 he continued to act at intervals both in his own plays and others. He also lectured, and in 1844 became a Baptist and preached at Lexter Hall and in other places sermons against Roman Catholicism, Cardinal Wiseman, etc. Among his chief plays are "Caius Gracchus" (1815), "Virginius" (1820), "William Tell" (1825), "Alfred the Great" (1831), "The Hunchback" (1832), "The Wife, etc." (1838), "The Beggar of Bethnal Green" (1839), "Woman's Wit, or The Beggar's Daughter of Bethnal Green," 1828), "The Love Chase" (1837), "Love" (1839), "John of Procida, etc." (1840), etc. He also wrote a number of poems and tales, and adapted several plays, besides publishing his lectures on various subjects.

Know-nothing Party. See *American Party*.

Knox (noks), **Henry.** Born at Boston, July 25, 1750; died at Thomaston, Maine, Oct. 25, 1806. An American general, distinguished as an artillery general in the Revolution; secretary of war 1785–95.

Knox, John. Born at Haddington, 1505; died at Edinburgh, Nov. 24, 1572. A celebrated Scottish reformer, statesman, and writer. In 1532 he entered Glasgow University, but does not appear to have graduated. He studied law and acted as notary at Haddington. In 1544 he became tutor to Francis and John, sons of Hugh Douglas of Longniddry, and Alexander Cockburn, eldest son of the Laird of Ormiston. At this time George Wishart, a Lutheran, sought asylum in the houses of Douglas, Cockburn, and Crichton, and exercised a powerful influence on Knox. On March 1, 1546, Wishart was burned at St. Andrews for heresy. His death was avenged by the murder of Cardinal Beaton May 29. Knox took refuge in April, 1547, with his pupils, in the castle of St. Andrews; was urged to become a preacher; and accepted a "call" from the congregation there. On July 31, 1547, St. Andrews capitulated to the French, and Knox was imprisoned in the galleys until Feb., 1549, when he was released and went to England. For two years he preached at Berwick. In 1551 he removed to Newcastle, and in 1551 was made one of the six royal chaplains. As such he assisted in the revision of the second prayer-book of Edward VI., issued Nov. 1, 1552. On the accession of Mary Tudor, Knox fled to Dieppe, and in 1554 visited Calvin at Geneva and Bullinger at Zurich. In Nov., 1554, he became pastor of the English congregation at Frankfort-on-the-Main, but soon was forced to return to Geneva. In 1555 he returned to Berwick, and in the winter traveled about Scotland preaching and writing. On May 15, 1556, he was summoned by the bishops to appear at the Blackfriars Kirk in Edinburgh.

He came with so powerful a following that the prosecution was abandoned. He returned to Geneva in the summer of 1556. In 1558 he published the first and second "Blasts of the Trumpet Against the Monstrous Regiment of Women," which, originally directed against Mary of Guise, regent of Scotland, Mary, queen of England, and Catharine de' Medici, were destined to complicate his dealings with Elizabeth and Mary Stuart. Knox returned to Edinburgh in 1559. The regent Mary had at this time renewed her per-secution of the Reformation; a riot occurred at Perth, where Knox was preaching; and the struggle began which ended in the deposition of the regent by the convention at Edinburgh, Dec. 21, 1559, and her death June 16, 1560. On Aug. 17, 1560, his "Confession of Faith" was adopted without change, and Roman Catholicism was abolished by the Parliament. Francis II. of France, the husband of Mary Queen of Scots, having died Dec. 5, 1560, she returned to Scotland Aug. 19, 1561, and in the struggle between her Roman Catholic sympathies and the Protestantism of her people Knox had frequent dramatic encounters with her. He was, however, mainly occupied with the organization of the Presbyterian Church in Scotland. His works, of which the chief is his "History of the Reformation of Religion within the Realme of Scotland," collected and edited by David Laing, were published in 6 volumes in 1864.

Knox, Mrs. (**Isa Craig**). Born at Edinburgh in 1831; died in Scotland. She was employed on the staff of the "Scotsman" for some time, removed to London in 1857, and was secretary to the National Association for the Promotion of Social science till her marriage. She wrote "Poems" (the first published anonymously at the Queen Palace celebration Jan. 25, 1859, and his since published several novels, "Tales on the Parables" (1872), "The Little Folks' History of England" (1873), "In Duty Bound" (1881), poems, etc.

Knoxville (noks'vil). A city and the capital of Knox County, Tennessee, situated on the Holston in lat. 35° 58′ N., long. 83° 56′ W. It is the chief commercial and industrial center of East Tennessee, and the seat of the University of Tennessee. It was settled in 1786. Abandoned by the Confederates in Sept., 1863, it was occupied by the Federals under Burnside, and was besieged by Longstreet in November without success. Population (1890), 22,535.

Knutsford (nuts'förd). A small town in Cheshire, England, 14 miles southwest of Manchester.

Koasati (kō-ä-sä'tē), or **Coosadi**, or **Cooshatties**. A division of the Creek Confederacy of North American Indians. Before 1780 their seat was on the northern bank of Coosa and Tallapoosa rivers, Alabama. They now number but few individuals, scattered in the Indian Territory and on the Trinity River, Texas. See *Creek*.

Kobad. See *Qubad*.

Kobe (kō'be). A seaport on the southern coast of the main island of Japan, near Osaka. Population (1891), 136,908.

Kobell (kō'bel). **Franz von**. Born at Munich, July 18, 1803; died there, Nov. 11, 1882. A German topographical and poet, professor of mineralogy at the University of Munich. He wrote "Geschichte der Mineralogie 1650–1860" (1864), and other works on mineralogy, also poems in the Bavarian dialect and High German.

Kobelyaki (kō-bel-yä'kē). A town in the government of Poltowa, Russia, situated on the Vorskla 38 miles southwest of Poltowa. Population, 15,421.

Koberstein (kō'ber-stīn), **Karl August**. Born at Rügenwalde, Prussia, Jan. 10, 1797: died at Pforta, Prussia, March 8, 1870. A German historian of literature, professor in the national school at Pforta. He published "Grundriss der Geschichte der deutschen Nationalliteratur" (1827; revised ed. by Bartsch 1872-74 and 1884), etc.

Kobrin (kō'brin). A town in the government of Grodno, Russia, situated in lat. 52° 15′ N., long. 24° 24′ E. Population, 9,345.

Koburg. See *Coburg*.

Koch (kōch), **Joseph Anton**. Born at Obergiebeln, Tyrol, July 27, 1768; died at Rome, Jan. 12, 1839. A German historical and landscape painter.

Koch, Karl Heinrich Emil. Born near Weimar, Germany, June 6, 1809: died at Berlin, May 25, 1879. A German botanist and Oriental traveler. He wrote "Wanderungen durch den Orient" (1846-47), "Dendrologie" (1869-72), etc.

Koch, Robert. Born at Klausthal, Dec. 11, 1843. A German physician, noted as the discoverer of the bacilli of tuberculosis (1882) and of cholera (1883). He led the German expedition to Egypt and India in 1883 to investigate cholera. In 1890 he announced the discovery of a cure for tuberculosis, which has not been supported by further experience.

Kochab (kō-kāb'). [Ar. *kaukab al-shemali*, the star of the north.] The bright third-magnitude star β Ursæ Minoris, one of the two "guardians of the pole," and at the time of Ptolemy the actual pole-star, being then considerably nearer to the pole than our present pole-star was at that time.

Kock (kok), **Charles Paul de**. Born at Passy, near Paris, May 21, 1794: died at Paris, Aug. 20, 1871. A French novelist and dramatist. He excelled in descriptions of the shady side of lower middle-class life in Paris. He wrote "Georgette" (1820), "Gustave, ou le mauvais sujet" (1821), "Mon voisin Raymond" (1822), "Andre le Savoyard" (1825), "Le barbier de Paris" (1826), "Le maison blanche" (1828), "La femme, le mari et l'amant" (1829), "Les mœurs parisiennes" (1837), "La famille Gogo" (1841), "La mare d'autenil" (1850), "Les enfants du boulevard" (1860), etc., and many other stories, vaudevilles, etc. He wrote, with Clairmouche, "La chouette et la colombe." His collected works filled 56 volumes in 1840–45.

Kock, Henri de. Born at Paris, 1821: died at Limay, Seine-et-Oise, April 14, 1892. A French novelist and dramatist, son of Paul de Kock whose style he imitated.

Kodungalur. Same as *Cranganore*.

Koekkoek (kōk'kōk), **Barend Cornelis**. Born at Middelburg, Netherlands, Oct. 11, 1803; died at Cleves, Prussia, April 5, 1862. A Dutch landscape-painter. He was a member of the Rotterdam and St. Petersburg academies (1840), and founded an academy of design at Cleves in 1841.

Kohat (kō-hät'). **1.** A district in the Punjab, British India, intersected by lat. 33° 30′ N., long. 71° 30′ E. Area, 2,878 square miles. Population (1881), 181,540. — **2.** The capital of the district of Kohat, situated in lat. 33° 35′ N., long. 71° 31′ E. Population, about 18,000.

Kohath (kō'hath). The second son of Levi.

Kohathites (kō'hath-īts). In Jewish history, the descendants of Kohath, the second son of Levi. The Kohathites were one of the three great families of the Levites, and had charge of building the tabernacle and its furniture in the march through the wilderness.

Koh-i-nur (kō'ē-nör'). ["Mountain of light."] The largest diamond belonging to the British crown. It was acquired by Nadir Shah in 1739, and by queen Victoria in 1850. It then weighed 186 carats, but has been recut, and is now 106 carats. Also *Kohinoor*.

Kohistan (kō-his-tän'). A wild region in central Asia, near the Indus, west of Kashmir.

Kohl (kōl), **Johann Georg**. Born at Bremen, April 28, 1808: died there, Oct. 28, 1878. A German traveler and author. After visiting nearly every country in Europe, he traveled extensively in the United States 1854–58; subsequently he resided in Bremen, where he was state librarian. He published many books describing Russia, Austria-Hungary, Denmark, the British Islands, the United States, etc., many of which have been translated into English. In his later years he wrote a number of important works on early American geography and exploration, the ones best known being "Geschichte der Entdeckung Amerikas" (1861), "Die beiden ältesten Karten von Amerika" (1860), "A History of the Discovery of the East Coasts of North America" (in collections of the Maine Historical Society, 1869), and "Geschichte der Entdeckungsreisen und Schiffahrten zur Magellan's-strasse" (1877).

Kohlrausch (kōl'roush), **Heinrich Friedrich Theodor**. Born at Landolfshausen, near Göttingen, Prussia, Nov. 15, 1780: died at Hannover, Prussia, Jan. 29–30, 1867. A German historian, teacher successively at Barmen, Düsseldorf, Münster, and Hannover. His chief work is "Deutsche Geschichte" (1856).

Kokomo (kō'kō-mō). A city and the capital of Howard County, Indiana, 42 miles north of Indianapolis. Population (1890), 8,261.

Koko-nor (kō'kō-nor'), or **Tsing-Hai** (tsing-hī'). **1.** A lake in the Chinese empire, near the border of Tibet and Kansu, about lat. 37° N., long. 100° E. Length, 66 miles. Height above sea-level, about 12,000 feet. — **2.** A district near the lake.

Kola (kō'lä). **1.** A peninsula in northern Russia, lying between the Arctic Ocean and the White Sea. — **2.** A small seaport in Lapland, government of Archangel, Russia, about lat. 68° 53′ N., long. 33° E.

Kolaba (kol'a-bä). A district in the governorship of Bombay, British India, intersected by lat. 18° 20′ N., long. 73° 20′ E. Area, 1,496 square miles. Population (1881), 581,649.

Kolapur, or **Kolapoor**. See *Kolhapur*.

Kolar, or **Colar** (kō-lär'). A district of Maisur, India, intersected by lat. 13° N., long. 78° 15′ E. Area, 1,891 square miles. Population (1881), 461,129.

Kolauza (ko-lä'zä). [Of doubtful derivation.] Riccioli's name for the star Arcturus: seldom used by any one else.

Kolb (kolb), **Georg Friedrich**. Born at Spires, Rhenish Bavaria, Sept. 14, 1808; died at Munich, May 16, 1884. A German statistician, journalist, and politician. He published "Handbuch der vergleichenden Statistik" (1857), etc.

Kolbe (kol'be), **Adolf Wilhelm Hermann**. Born at Elliehausen, near Göttingen, Prussia, Sept. 27, 1818: died at Leipsic, Nov. 25, 1884. A noted German chemist, assistant of Playfair in the Museum of Economic Geology, London, 1845, and professor of chemistry at Marburg 1851, and at Leipsic 1865; author of "Ausführlichen Lehrbuch der organischen Chemie" (1854–69).

Kolbe, Karl Wilhelm. Born at Berlin, March 7, 1781: died at Berlin, April 8, 1853. A German historical painter and philologist.

Kolberg, or **Colberg** (kol'berg). A seaport and watering-place in the province of Pomerania, Prussia, at the mouth of the Persante, in the Baltic, 66 miles northeast of Stettin. The Marienkirche and Rathaus are of interest. It was formerly a strong fortress, and is noted for its sieges. It was taken by the Russians in 1761, and was successfully defended against the French in 1807. Population (1890) commune, 16,999.

Kölcsey (kōl'chā), **Ferencz**. Born at Szü-Demeter, Middle Szolnok, Hungary, Aug. 8, 1790: died at Szathmár, Hungary, Aug. 24, 1838. A Hungarian critic, orator, and poet, best known as joint editor of the periodical "Life and Literature" (1826–29).

Koldaji (kol-dä'jē). An African tribe of Kordofan, west of the Upper Nile. Related to the Nuba, it is both ethnically and linguistically of a mixed Hamitic and Negritic type.

Kolding (kōl'ding). A seaport in the province of Vejle, Jutland, Denmark, situated on the Kolding Fjord in lat. 55° 30′ N., long. 9° 29′ E. Here, April 25, 1849, the troops of Schleswig-Holstein under Bonin defeated the Danes under Bedow. Population (1890) 9,658.

Kolguef, **Kolgo** (kol-gō'yef), or **Kalgueff** (kal-gō'yef). An island in the Arctic Ocean, belonging to the government of Archangel, Russia. Length, about 55 miles.

Kolhapur (kō-lä-pör'). **1.** A native state in southern India, under British control, intersected by lat. 16° 30′ N., long. 74° E. Area, 2,816 square miles. Population (1891), 913,131. — **2.** The capital of the state of Kolhapur, situated in lat. 16° 42′ N., long. 74° 14′ E. Population, about 39,000.

Kolima, or **Kolyma** (kō-lē-mä' or kō-le'ma). A river in the government of Yakutsk, Siberia, flowing into the Arctic Ocean about lat. 67° 30′ N., long. 161° E. Length, about 900–1,000 miles.

Kolin, or **Kollin** (kō-lēn'). [Bohem. *Kolin Nový*.] A town in Bohemia, situated on the Elbe 34 miles east of Prague. In the battle of Kolin, June 18, 1757, the Austrians (about 53,000) under Daun defeated the Prussians (about 34,000) under Frederick the Great. The victory led to the raising of the siege of Prague and the evacuation of Bohemia. Population (1890), commune, 15,506.

Kolis (kō'lis). [Hind.] An aboriginal tribe in the hills of central India, whither they were driven by the early Aryan settlers. They are scattered widely, as cultivators and laborers, throughout southern India, but have preserved their original language, customs, and superstitions.

Kollár (kol'lär). **Jan**. Born at Mossocz, Thurócz, Hungary, July 29, 1793: died at Vienna, Jan. 29, 1852. A Bohemian poet, Slavic scholar, and advocate of Panslavism.

Kölliker (kōl'iker), **Rudolf Albert**. Born at Zurich, Switzerland, July 6, 1817. A celebrated Swiss anatomist and physiologist, especially noted as a histologist. He became professor of physiology at Zurich in 1845, and at Wurzburg in 1847. Among his works are "Mikroskopische Anatomie" (1850–54), "Handbuch der Gewebelehre des Menschen" (1852), "Entwickelungsgeschichte des Menschen" (1861), etc.

Kollin. See *Kolin*.

Köln (kōln). The German name of Cologne.

Kolokol. ["The Clock."] A journal founded by Alexander Herzen and Ogarev in London in 1857. It was published in Russian, and demanded the emancipation of the serfs and other reforms. It had great influence, and many copies were smuggled into Russia, though prohibited by the government. It was published till 1865. In 1868 it reappeared in Geneva, published in French, but without much success.

Kolokol (kol'o-kol). **Czar**. The great bell in the Kremlin at Moscow. It was cast in its present form in 1734, but four years later, owing either to a flaw or to a fall, a large piece was broken from the side. It now stands on a circular base of stone. The rings on the summit are surmounted by a large bell and cross. The total height is 26 feet, the base circumference 67 feet 11 inches, the greatest thickness 2 feet, and the weight about 200 tons.

Kolokotronis (kol-o-ko-trō'nis), **Theodoros**. Born in Messenia, Greece, April 15, 1770: died at Athens, Feb. 14 (26), 1843. A Greek patriot. He became, on the outbreak of the Greek war for independence in 1821, one of the chief leaders against Turkey, and was appointed commander-in-chief of the Peloponnesus in 1825.

Kolomea (kō-lō-mā'ä), or **Kolomyia** (kō-lō-mē'yä). A town in Galicia, Austria-Hungary, situated on the Pruth in lat. 48° 32′ N., long. 25° 1′ E. Population (1890), commune, 30,235.

Kolomna (kō-lom'nä). A town in the government of Moscow, Russia, situated at the junction of the Kolomenka with the Moskva, 60 miles southeast of Moscow. Population (1885–1889), 26,662.

Koltzof (kōlt-sof'), **Alexei Vasilivitch**. Born at Voronezh, Oct. 14, 1809: died Oct. 31, 1842. A

Russian poet, known as "the Russian Burns." He was at St. Petersburg in 1836. The first edition of his poems came out after his death, in 1846, edited by Belinski. Some of his poems have been translated by Bodenstedt.

Koluschan (kō-lush'an). A linguistic stock of North American Indians. Their name is derived from an Aleut word, *kolosh* or *kalinga*, meaning "dish, alluding to the dish-shaped labrets worn by them. They are also often called *Thlinkit* or *Thlinkeet* (meaning "people") which they apply to themselves. They occupy a narrow strip along the northwest coast, together with adjacent islands, from the mouth of Portland Canal in lat. 56° N. to that of Mt. or Copper River in lat 60°, and are nearly all in Alaska. Their present (1885) number is about 5,500. The chief tribes of the stock are the Ank, Chilkat, Hanega, Hoolsnau, Hunah, Keh, Sitka, Stahkin, Taku, Tongas, and Yakutat.

Koma-ga-take (kō-mi-gä-tä'ke). The second highest mountain of Japan, in the western part of the main island. Height, 10,300 feet.

Komensky. *See Comenius.*

Komorn (kō'morn), Hung. **Komárom** (kō-mä'rom'). A royal free city, the capital of the county of Komorn, Hungary, situated on the island of Schütt at the junction of the Waag and Danube, 46 miles west-northwest of Buiapest. It is noted for its strong fortifications. The Hungarian insurgents under Mack, Guyon, and Klapka successfully withstood a siege and bombardment by the Austrians, Oct., 1848, to Sept., 1849, when they were honorably capitulated on a promised amnesty, which was but partially kept. Population (1890), 13,676.

Komotau (kō'mo-tou'). A town in Bohemia, 52 miles northwest of Prague. Population (1890), commune, 13,050.

Konde (kon'de), or **Makonde** (mä-kon'de). A Bantu tribe of Portuguese East Africa, on the Royuma River. They tattoo themselves, and the women disfigure themselves by wearing the pelele, a piece of wood or ivory, sometimes seven inches in diameter. Their neighbors, the Maviа and Matambwe, speak dialects so closely allied to Konde that all three must be considered as dialects or varieties of one language.

Kong (kong), Akúfu-land in West Africa, back of the Grain, Ivory, and Gold coasts. It was largely included in a French protectorate in 1889. The Kong Mountains of former maps are in reality a high plateau.

Kongo, or **Congo** (kong'gō), Fg. **Zaire** (zä-ē're), called by Stanley the **Livingstone.** A river of central Africa. The chambeze, the Lualaba, and both affluents of Lake Bangweolo, are given as its head waters. From Bangweolo it flows northward as the Luapula to Lake Lanji, where it receives the Lualaba, under which name it continues its nearly northward course to Stanley Falls. From this point on it is called exclusively the Kongo, and runs first westward, then southwestward, recrossing the equator, forming Stanley Pool, and supplying the Atlantic in lat. 6° 8'. It is navigable by ocean steamers from its mouth to Matadi (110 miles) and by river steamers from Stanley Pool to Stanley Falls. These two navigable sections are being connected by a railroad. It is second in volume to the Amazon, and is, among African rivers, next to the Nile in length. Its chief tributaries are the Aruwimi, Mobangi, and Kassai. It has been explored by Cameron, Livingstone, Stanley, and others. Length, estimated, about 3,000 miles.

Kongo, French, F. **Congo Français** (kōn-gō' frāñ-sā'). The official name, since 1891, of the French possessions between the Kongo and the Atlantic. Previously they were called Gaboon, Gabun, or Gabonie, and Ouest Africain. The French Kongo is bounded on the north by the German Kamerun, on the south by Portuguese Angola, on the east by the Kongo State and independent African tribes. The area is about 240,000 square miles; the population about 3,000,000. The country is fertile, but mostly malarious. The coast was discovered by the Portuguese in the 15th century, and held by them for a long period. In 1842 the French established their first trading-post on the Gaboon river, and extended their authority, in 1862, to Cape Lopez and the Ogowe River. When Stanley revealed the course of the Kongo, S. de Brazza connected the Bay of Gaboon with Stanley Pool and annexed large tracts of country. The claims of France were recognized by the Berlin Conference in 1885. French influence was especially extended, and now France is endeavoring to connect the French Kongo with its Niger territories at Lake Chad.

Kongo Free State, or **Kongo Independent State,** or **Kongo State:** official name, **Etat Indépendant du Congo.** A state in western Africa, recognized and defined by the conference of European powers at Berlin in 1885. It lies mostly on the left bank of the lower Kongo and the Mobangi, extending to the northeastern watershed of the Kongo basin, eastward to long. 30° E., and southward nearly on that meridian, to Lake Bangweolo. It is the successor of the International African Association, founded by Leopold II. and organized by Stanley. This company established stations, annexed lands, hoisted its own flag, which was first recognized by the United States, and became sovereign-secure as to conflict with Portugal, France, and England. The Berlin conference constituted (Feb. 26, 1885) the Kongo State, with Leopold II. as sovereign. The conditions under which it received most of the Kongo basin as its sphere of influence were that all nations and their goods should have equal privileges within its borders, and that free trade should prevail. The latter clause was modified by the Brussels conferences of 1890 so as to enable the Kongo State and other countries concerned in the Kongo Free Trade Basin to levy certain import duties. By an edict, Aug. 7, 1891, Leopold II. bequeathed to Belgium all his sovereign rights, and by the convention of July 2, 1890, he agreed Belgium the right to annex the Kongo State after a period of 10 years. Government is in the hands of an administrator at Boma and of bureaus at Brussels, under the supervision of the King of the Belgians. The chief exports are ivory, rubber, nuts, coffee, palm-oil, and palm-kernels. The principal stations are Boma (the capital), Matadi, Leopoldville, Equator, Bangala, Stanley Falls, and Lulnabourg. Estimated area, 900,000 square miles. Population, 14,000,000.

Kongo Nation. A great Bantu nation of West Africa, occupying both banks of the lower Kongo River. In its widest sense it consists of all the tribes under the Manyan Kongo, the upper Kongo, Stanley Pool, the Kuango, and the mouth of the Lufuni (Lifuni) River, south of Ambriz. The tribes north of the Kongo-River speak dialects of the Kongo language, the principal being those of Loango, Kakongo, and Ngoio; and their beliefs, customs, industries, and physical appearance show a common origin; but at the time of the Portuguese discovery, in 1484, their allegiance to the King of Kongo had already become merely traditional. The Kongo Nation, in the strict sense, was and is composed of the tribes (called uschis and ouschis) of Mbamba, Sundi, Pangu, Soulo, Batta, and Femba, which to this day recognize the sovereignty of the King of Kongo, although they are practically independent of his control. At the time of the discovery, the nation of Kongo, ethnically and linguistically different from that of Kongo, though related, still acknowledged a dependence upon that of Kongo. The decadence of this state began with the temporary strengthening of the friendship of the Portuguese and the nominal adoption of Christianity, which gave a new luster and prestige to the court of Kongo. Internal dissensions, border-feuds, and civil wars, and the suicidal exportation of slaves to America undermined the kingdom so thoroughly that in 1847 one of its principalities was installed by the help of Portuguese arms, and virtually accepted a sort of protectorate. By the act of the Berlin Conference, 1885, Portugal was allowed to occupy and hold most of the Kongo proper and Kongo delta country. The tribes on the mouth of the Kongo dwelling north of the Kongo River were allotted to France, and the northern margin of the river to the Kongo State. The King of Kongo becomes a Portuguese vassal, and his kingdom has been organized as a district of Angola. The capital of the district is Cabinda; that of the native kingdom is San Salvador. The language, the holding exclusively portion of the old kingdom of Kongo, is in no wise its successor. The Kongo language, called Kishi-kongo in the court district, and Ki-kimoza in the river district, is nearly Bantu, and closely related to (though distinct from) Kimbundu, the language of Angola. Owing to the growing missionary literature, the use of Ki-kongo is extending far into the interior, and it bids fair to become one of the great literary languages of Africa. The dialects correspond to the tribes enumerated above, to which might be added Bumba.

Kongo State. See *Kongo Free State.*

Kongsberg (kongs'berg). A town in the province of Buskerud, Norway, situated on the Laagen 45 miles southwest of Christiania. It contains government silver-mines, discovered about 1623. Population, 6,000.

Konieh (kō'nē-e), or **Konia** (kō'nē-ä). 1. A vilayet in Asia Minor, Turkey. Area, 35,373 square miles. Population, 1,088,100.—2. The capital of the vilayet of Konieh, situated in lat. 37° 56' N., long. 32° 20' E.; the ancient Iconium. It became the capital of a Seljukian empire in 1097, was taken by Frederick Barbarossa in 1190; was incorporated with the Turkish empire in the end of the 15th century. Here Ibrahim was defeated by the Turks under Reschid Pasha, Dec. 21, 1832. Population, estimated, 25,000.

König (ké'nig), **Friedrich.** Born at Eisleben, Prussia, April 17, 1774: died Jan. 17, 1833. A German printer, inventor of the steam-press. The first machine was patented in England in 1810. He established a press in 1817.

König (ké'nig), **Heinrich Josef.** Born at Fulda, Prussia, March 19, 1790: died at Wiesbaden, Prussia, Sept. 23, 1869. A German novelist. Among his historical novels are "Die hohe Braut" (1833) and "Die Klubisten in Mainz" (1847).

Königgrätz (ké'nig-gretz), In Bohem. *Hradec Králové.* A cathedral city in Bohemia, situated at the junction of the Adler with the Elbe, 62 miles east of Prague. The decisive battle of the seven Weeks' War (often called the battle of Sadowa) was fought near Königgratz, July 3, 1866. The Prussians (230,-000) under Prince Frederick Charles, and Herwarth von Bittenfeld defeated the Austrian army (about 265,000) under Benedek. The loss of the Austrians was about 40,000, that of the Prussians about 10,000. A history of the battle by Jahns appeared in 1876. Population (1890), 7,816.

Königinhof (ké'nig-in-hof). (Bohem. *Dvur Králové.*) A town in Bohemia, situated on the Elbe 64 miles east-northeast of Prague. Here, June 29, 1866, the Prussians defeated the Austrians. Population (1890), commune, 8,635.

Königinhof Manuscript. A manuscript containing old Bohemian poems (date about 1300), discovered by Hanka at Königinhof in 1817.

König Rother (ké'nig rō'ther). [G., 'King Rother.'] A Middle High German epic poem, written, near the middle of the 12th century, by an unknown author in Bavaria. It receives its name from the legendary hero Rother, a king of the Roman Empire, who wins the daughter of King Constantine of Constantinople. Rother's historical prototype was Rothari, a king of the Longobardi in the 7th century.

Königsberg (ké'nigs-berg), Pol. **Krolewiec** (krō-lä'vyets). A seaport and fortress and the capital of the province of East Prussia, Prussia, situated on the Pregel, near the Frisches Haff, in lat. 54° 43' N., long. 20° 30' E. It consists of the Altstadt, Kneiphof, Lobenicht, and other quarters, and has important commerce in grain, timber, hemp, flax, etc. Pillau is its outer port. The palace and cathedral, the statues of Kant, Frederick I., and Frederick William III., and the city museum are noteworthy. The university, founded by Albert I., duke of Prussia, in 1544, has an important observatory, and a library of 220,000 volumes. Konigsberg was founded by the Teutonic Order in 1255. It was the residence of the grand masters of the Teutonic Order 1457–1525, and of the dukes of Prussia 1525–1618. Frederick I. took the title of king here in 1701. It is associated with the life of Kant. Population (1890), commune, 161,606.

Königsberg-in-der-Neumark (ké'nigs-berg-in-der-noi'märk). A town in the province of Brandenburg, Prussia, 52 miles northeast of Berlin. Population (1890), commune, 5,864.

Königshütte (ké'nigs-hüt-te). A town in the province of Silesia, Prussia, situated in lat. 50° 18' N., long. 18° 58' E. It was founded in 1797, and is noted for its iron, steel, and zinc works. Population (1890), commune, 36,502.

Königslutter (ké'nigs-löt-ter). A town in Brunswick, Germany, 13 miles east of Brunswick. It is the ancient seat of a Benedictine abbey, and is associated with the life of Lothair II.

Königsmark (ké'nigs-märk), Countess **Maria Aurora von.** Born at Worms, Esthonia, Russia, 1669: died at Quedlinburg, Prussia, Feb. 16, 1728. The mistress of Augustus II. of Poland, and mother of Marshal Saxe.

Königsmark, Count **Philipp Christoph von.** Born 1662: assassinated at Hannover, July 1, 1694. A Swedish officer, brother of the Countess von Königsmark.

Königssee (ké'nigs-sē), or **Bartholomäussee** (bär-tol-ō-mä'ōs-sē). A lake in the southeastern extremity of Upper Bavaria, 15 miles south of Salzburg, noted for its beautiful scenery. Length, 6 miles.

Königsstuhl (ké'nigs-stül). A stone structure on the left bank of the Rhine, 6 miles south of Coblenz. It was the meeting-place of the Rhenish electors in the 14th and 15th centuries.

Königstein (ké'nig-stin). A town in the kingdom of Saxony, situated on the Elbe 18 miles southeast of Dresden. Its fortress (800 feet above the Elbe) is considered impregnable.

Königswinter (ké'nigs-vin-ter). A town in the Rhine Province, Prussia, on the Rhine 7 miles southeast of Bonn. It has stone-quaries, and is a center for excursions to the Siebengebirge, especially to the Drachenfels.

Konitz (kō'nits). A town in the province of West Prussia, Prussia, 64 miles southwest of Dantzic. Population (1890), commune, 10,107.

Konjara (kon-jä'rä). An African tribe of Darfur, considered ethnically related to Nubas. Linguists are not agreed as to the classification of the language. See *Naba-Fulah.*

Konkan (kon'kan) **Coast.** A region on the western coast of India, between the Ghats and the sea.

Konotop (kō-no-top'). A town in the government of Tchernigoff, Russia, about lat. 51° 15' N., long. 32° 15' E. Population (1885–89), 18,420.

Konrad (kon'räd), surnamed "The Priest." The date and place of his birth and death unknown. A Middle High German epic poet. He wrote at the court of the Guelph duke Henry the Proud, about 1130, the "Rolandslied" (Middle High German "Rodnstes liet," "The Song of Roland"), a free version of the French "Chanson de Roland," whose motive is Charlemagne's expedition against the Moors in Spain. It was published by Wilhelm Grimm (Göttingen, 1838), and later by Karl Bartsch (Leipsic, 1874).

Konrad von Würzburg (kon'räd fon würts'-börg). Born at Würzburg: died at Basel in 1287. A Middle High German poet. He was of the burgher class. He lived alternately on the Upper Rhine, at Strasburg, and at Basel where he died. He was a prolific writer. His works are "Der Welt Lohn" ("The Reward of the World"), written about 1250; the legendary poems "Otto mit dem Bart" ("Otto with the Beard"), "Schwanritter" ("The Swan-Knight"), "Engelhard"; the legends "Alexius," "Silvester," "Pantaleon"; an encomium on the Virgin Mary, called "Goldene Schmiede" ("The Golden Smithy"); the French legend "Herzmære"; "The romance "Partonopier und Meliur"; a long poem left uncompleted and continued by a later poet, "Trojanerkrieg" ("The Trojan War"); and an allegory called "Klage der Kunst" ("The Complaint of Art").

Konza. See *Kansa.*

Kopenick, or **Cöpenick** (kē'pe-nik), or **Köpnick** (kēp'nik). A town in the province of Brandenburg, Prussia, situated on an island at the junction of the Dahme and Spree, 8 miles southeast of Berlin. Population (1890), commune, 14,619.

Kopernick. See *Copernicus.*

Köping (chē'ping). A small town in Sweden, near the western extremity of Lake Hilar.

Kopitar (kō'pē-tär), **Bartholomäus.** Born at Repnje, Carniola, Austria-Hungary, Aug. 23,

1780; died at Vienna, Aug. 11, 1844. A noted Slavic philologist, custodian of the Imperial Library; editor of "Glagolita Clozianus" 1836.

Kopp (kop), **Joseph Eutych.** Born at Beromünster, canton of Lucerne, Switzerland, 1793; died Oct. 25, 1866. A Swiss historian, author of "Geschichte der eidgenössischen Bünde" (1845–1862), etc.

Kopparberg (kop'pär-berg). A laen in central Sweden, northwest of Stockholm: also called Falun. It is rich in minerals. Area, 11,421 square miles. Population (1891), 199,595.

Köppen (kép'pen), **Peter von.** Born at Kharkoff, Russia, Feb. 19, 1793; died at Karabagh, Crimea, June 4, 1864. A Russian archæologist, statistician, and scholar. He published an "Ethnographical Map of European Russia" (1851), and other works on Russia.

Koppenberg (kop'en-berg). In the legend of the Pied Piper of Hameln (which see), the mountain into which the sorcerer and the children disappeared.

Kopreinitz (kó'pri-nits). A royal free town in Croatia, Hungary, 49 miles northeast of Agram. Population (1890), 6,512.

Koprili (kō-prē'lē). A town in the vilayet of Prisrend, Turkey, situated on the Vardar in lat. 41° 43′ N., long. 21° 55′ E. Population, about 15,000. Also *Kuprili*, *Kiuprili*, *Kyuprulü*, etc.

Korah (kō'rä). [Heb., 'ice.'] In Old Testament history, a leader in a rebellion against Moses and Aaron. The "sons" or descendants "of Korah"—the Korahites—were a gild of Temple musicians.

Koran (kō'ran or kō-rän'). [Also rarely *Coran*, *Quran*, formerly also *Core;* with the Ar. article, *Alkoran*, *Alcoran;* = Turk. Pers. *qurán*, from Ar. *quran*, *qoran*, book, reading, from *qárá*, read.] The sacred book of the Mohammedans. It is the most important foundation on which the Mohammedan religion rests, and it is held in the highest veneration by all sects in the Mohammedan Church. When being read it must be kept on a stand elevated above the floor. No one may touch or handle it without first making a legal ablution. It is written in the Arabic language, and its style is considered a model. The substance of the Koran is held to be uncreated and eternal. Mohammed was merely the instrument by which the work was revealed. At first the Koran was not written, but entirely committed to memory. But when a great many of the best Koran reciters had died in battle, Omar suggested to Abu-Bekr (the successor of Mohammed) that it should be written down. Abu-Bekr accordingly commanded Zeid, an amanuensis of the prophet, to commit it to writing. This was the authorized text until 23 years after the death of the prophet. A number of variant readings had, however, crept into use. By order of the calif Osman in the year 30 of the Hejira, Zeid and three assistants made a careful revision which was adopted as the standard, and all the other copies were ordered to be burned. The Koran consists of 114 *suras* or books. These are not numbered, but each one has a separate name. They are not arranged in historical order. These suras purport to be the addresses delivered by Mohammed during his conversion at Mecca and Medina. As a general rule the shorter suras, which contain the theology of Islam, belong to the Meccan period; while the longer ones, relating to social duties and relationships, to Medina. The Koran is largely drawn from Jewish and Christian sources, the former prevailing. Moses and Jesus are reckoned among the prophets. The biblical narratives are interwoven with rabbinical legends. The customs of the Jews are made to conform to those of the Arabians. Mohammedan theology consists in the study of the Koran and its commentaries. A very fine collection of Korans, including one in Cufic (the old Arabic character), is to be found in the Khedivial Library at Cairo, Egypt.

Korana (kō-rä'nä). See *Khoikhoin.*

Korat (kō-rät'). **1.** A small state, tributary to Siam, about lat. 15° N., long. 102° E. Population, estimated, 60,000. **2.** The chief town of Korat. Population, about 6,000.

Kordofan (kor-dō-fan'). A country in Sudan, Africa, about lat. 11° 30′–15° 20′ N., long. 29°–32° E. Capital, El-Obeid. The surface is a steppe. It was conquered by Egypt in 1821, and passed into the possession of the Mahdi in 1885. Gordon estimated the area at 300,000 square miles, and the population at 300,000.

Korea, or **Corea** (kō-rē'ä), native **Cho-sen** and **Kao-li,** surnamed "The Hermit Nation." A kingdom of Asia, bounded by Manchuria on the north, Asiatic Russia on the northeast, the Sea of Japan on the east, Korea Strait on the southeast, and the Yellow Sea and China on the west. Capital, Seoul. It is mainly a peninsula, and the surface is mountainous. It exports cowhides and beans. The government is an absolute monarchy. It pays a nominal tribute to China. It has been noted for its exclusiveness, but since 1876 has concluded treaties with different foreign nations. The religions are Buddhism and Confucianism. Area, estimated, 82,000 square miles. Population, about 10,500,000.

Korea (kō-rē'ä). A small native state in India, under British control, intersected by lat. 23° 30′ N., long. 82° 30′ E.

Korea Bay. An arm of the Yellow Sea, west of Korea.

Koreish (kō-rēsh). The most celebrated and influential of the Arab tribes. Its position is due partly to the fact that its chiefs acquired as early as the 5th century the guardianship over the Kaaba in Mecca, and partly to their kinship with Mohammed.

Korkyra. See *Corcyra.*

Körner (kér'ner). **Karl Theodor.** Born at Dresden, Sept. 23, 1791; died on the battle-field at Gadebusch, near Schwerin, in Mecklenburg, Aug. 26, 1813. A German lyric poet. In his eighteenth year he went to the mining school at Freiberg, and subsequently studied at Leipsic and Berlin. In 1811 in Vienna he devoted himself to literature, and in 1812 was made poet to the court theater. A number of dramas are from this period, among them the comedies "Der Nachtwächter" ("The Watchman"), "Bergerau Bomben" ("The Green Domino"), "Der Vetter aus Bremen" ("The Cousin from Bremen"), and the two tragedies "Rosamunde" and "Zriny." In 1813 came the call to arms by the Prussian king, and he left Vienna for Breslau, where he entered the Lützow Volunteer Corps, and was afterward lieutenant and then adjutant. At Kitzen, near Leipsic, he was severely wounded, but recovered and returned to his corps, only to be killed shortly after at Gadebusch. Many of his poems were written in the field. His lyrics were published in 1814 under the title "Leier und Schwert" ("Lyre and Sword"). His complete works were published in 1834.

Körös (ké-résh'). A river in Hungary, formed by the union of the Swift, Black, and White Körös, and flowing into the Theiss near Csongrad. Total length, over 300 miles.

Körös, Nagy-. See *Nagy-Körös.*

Korotcha (kō-rot'chii). A town in the government of Kursk, Russia, 77 miles southeast of Kursk. Population, 9,726.

Korsör (kor'sér). A town on the western coast of Zealand, Denmark.

Kortetz (kor-tets'), or **Cortitz** (kor-tits'). An island in the Dnieper, in the government of Yekaterinoslaff, Russia, about 40 miles south of Yekaterinoslaff.

Kortüm (kor'tüm). **Johann Friedrich Christoph.** Born at Eichhorst, Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Germany, Feb. 24, 1788; died at Heidelberg, Baden, June 4, 1858. A German historian, appointed professor of history at Bern in 1833, and at Heidelberg in 1840. He wrote "Geschichte des Mittelalters" (1836–37), "Geschichte Griechenlands" (1854), etc.

Kortum (kor'töm), **Karl Arnold.** Born at Mühlheim-on-the-Ruhr, Prussia, July 5, 1745; died at Bochum, Prussia, Aug. 16, 1824. A German poet. His best-known work is the burlesque epic "Jobsiade" (1784).

Korvei. See *Corvei.*

Kos. See *Cos.*

Kosciuszko (kos-i-us'kō: Pol. pron. kos-tsē-ōsh'kō), **Tadeusz.** Born at Mereczowszczyzna, Lithuania, Russia, Feb. 12, 1746; died at Solothurn, Switzerland, Oct. 15, 1817. A famous Polish patriot and general. He served with the Americans in the Revolution; fought against the Russians at Dubienka in 1792; was commander-in-chief and dictator in the Polish insurrection of 1794; was finally defeated and taken prisoner at Maciejowice Oct. 10, 1794; was released in 1796; and resided in France, Switzerland, and elsewhere.

Kosciuszko, Mount. The highest mountain of Australia, situated in the Australian Alps, New South Wales, about lat. 36° 25′ S., long. 148° 20′ E. Height, over 7,000 feet.

Kosegarten (kō'ze-gär-ten), **Johann Gottfried Ludwig.** Born at Altenkirchen, Rügen, Prussia, Sept. 10, 1792; died at Greifswald, Prussia, Aug. 18, 1860. A German Orientalist, son of L. T. Kosegarten: especially noted for works on the Arabic language and literature.

Kosegarten, Ludwig Theobul. Born at Grevismühlen, Mecklenburg, Feb. 1, 1758; died at Greifswald, Prussia, Oct. 26, 1818. A German poet and novelist.

Kosel, or **Cosel** (kō'zel). A town in the province of Silesia, Prussia, situated on the Oder 74 miles southeast of Breslau. Population (1890), commune, 5,761.

Kösfeld, or **Koesfeld** (kés'feld). A town in the province of Westphalia, Prussia, situated on the Berkel 20 miles west of Münster. Population (1890), 5,614.

Kosheish (kō-shāsh'). See the extract.

Very rarely are they built of hewn stone, like that great dike of Kosheish which was constructed by Mena in primeval times, in order to divert the course of the Nile from the spot on which he founded Memphis. (The remains of this gigantic work may yet be seen about two hours' distance to the southward of Meydoom. See Herodotus, book ii., chap. 99.—Translator's note.)

Maspero, Egyptian Archæology (trans.), p. 31.

Köslin, or **Cöslin** (kéz'lin). A town in the province of Pomerania, Prussia, in lat. 54° 13′ N., long. 16° 11′ E. Population (1890), 17,810.

Kosloff, or **Kozloff** (koz-lof'). **1.** A town in the government of Tamboff, Russia, situated on the Lesnoi-Voronezh, 44 miles west of Tamboff. It has important trade. Population (1890), 35,053.—**2.** See *Eupatoria.*

Kossova (kos-so'va). ['Plain of the blackbirds.'] A plain in the vicinity of Prishtina, European Turkey, near the Servian frontier. Here, Aug. 27, 1389, the Turks under Amurath I. completely defeated the Servians and their allies under King Lazarus. Here also, Oct. 26, 1448, the Hungarians under John Hunyadi were defeated by the Turks. Also *Kossovo, Cossovo, Cossova*, etc.

Kossuth (kosh'öt), **Lajos** (Eng. **Louis**). Born at Monok, Zemplin, Hungary, April 27, 1802; died at Turin, Italy, March 20, 1894. A celebrated Hungarian patriot, leader of the Hungarian insurrection of 1848–49. He was a member (as a proxy) of the Hungarian Landtag 1832–35, was imprisoned by the government for political reasons 1837–40, was editor of the "Pesti Journal" 1841–44, was elected deputy to the Landtag in 1847, and was minister of finance in the Hungarian ministry in 1848. On the abdication of the emperor Ferdinand I. and the accession of Francis Joseph (Dec. 2, 1848) he induced the Landtag to declare the independence of Hungary (April 14, 1849), and was appointed dictator, a position which he resigned to Görgey Aug. 11, 1849. He lived in exile in Turkey 1849–51, visited England and the United States 1852–53, and resided later in London and Turin. He published "Schriften aus der Emigration" (1881–87), an autobiography, etc.

Kosteletz (kos'te-lets). The name of two small towns in Bohemia, Austria-Hungary: one on the Adler, and the other on the Elbe.

Kostendil (kos-ten-dēl'), **Köstendil** (kös-ten-dēl'), **Ghiustendil** (gyös-ten-dēl'), etc., or **Ustendil** (ös-ten-dēl'). A town in Bulgaria, situated on the Struma 42 miles southwest of Sofia. Population (1888), 10,689.

Koster. See *Coster.*

Köstlin (köst'lin), **Julius.** Born at Stuttgart, Würtemberg, May 17, 1826. A German Protestant theologian, professor successively at Göttingen (1855), Breslau (1860), and Halle (1870). His works include "Luthers Theologie" (1863), a biography of Luther (2 vols., 1875), etc.

Kostomaroff (kos-so-mä'rof), **Nicholas Ivanovich.** Born at Yurasoff, Saratoff, St. Petersburg, April 19, 1885. A Russian historian. He was made assistant professor at Kieff in 1846, imprisoned for his democratic sympathies at St. Petersburg for a year, and then banished to Saratoff and Voronezh, publishing much. He was liberated from surveillance in 1854, and published 40 volumes of historical writings. From 1859 he was professor of history at the University of St. Petersburg. He wrote valuable monographs on "Ivan Kalitch Kalendarsky," "The False Demetrius," and "The Revolt of Stenka Razine," and "Studies of the Nationalities of Northern Russia," etc. A dissertation on the Old Slavonic language was published in 1885.

Kostroma (kos-trō-mä'). **1.** A government in Russia, surrounded by the governments of Vologda, Viatka, Nijni-Novgorod, Vladimir, and Yaroslaff. Area, 32,702 square miles. Population, 1,381,700.—**2.** The capital of the government of Kostroma, situated at the confluence of the rivers Kostroma and Volga, about lat. 57° 45′ N., long. 40° 50′ E. It has a cathedral. Population (1889), 31,981.

Koswig (kos'vig). A small town in Anhalt, Germany, situated on the Elbe 39 miles north of Leipsic.

Kotah (kō'tä). **1.** A native state in Rajputana, India, under British control, intersected by lat. 25° N., long. 76° E. Area, 3,803 square miles. Population (1891), 526,267.—**2.** The capital of the state of Kotah, on the Chambal, about lat. 25° 9′ N., long. 75° 49′ E. Population, about 40,000.

Köthen (ké'ten). A city in Anhalt, Germany, 35 miles northwest of Leipsic. It was formerly the capital of the duchy of Anhalt-Köthen (definitely united to Anhalt-Dessau in 1847). It has manufactures of beet-root sugar. Population (1890), 18,215.

Kotri (kō-trē'). A town in Karachi district, Sind, British India, situated on the Indus 8 miles west of Hyderabad. Population, about 8,000.

Kottbus, or **Cottbus** (kot'bös). A town in the province of Brandenburg, Prussia, on the Spree 68 miles southeast of Berlin. It is a railway center, and has cloth manufactures. Population (1890), 34,910.

Kotzebue (kot'se-bö). **Alexander von.** Born at Königsberg, Prussia, May 28, 1815. A Russian painter of historical and battle scenes, son of A. F. F. von Kotzebue, and brother of the following. He went to Paris in 1841, lived in Paris till 1848, and finally settled in Munich.

Kotzebue, August Friedrich Ferdinand von. Born at Weimar, Germany, May 3, 1761; assassinated at Mannheim, Baden, March 23, 1819. A German dramatist. He filled several offices in the Russian public service, and besides his plays wrote many tales, sketches, historical works, etc. Among his plays are "Die deutschen Kleinstädter," "Papagestrücke," "Die beiden Klingsberg," "Menschenhass und Reue" (known in English as "The Stranger"), "Der arme Poet," "Die Kreuzfahrer" etc. He wrote in all more than 200 plays.

Kotzebue, Moritz von. Born May 11, 1789: died at Warsaw, Feb. 6, 1861. A Russian military officer, and traveler in Persia, son of A. F. F. von Kotzebue. He was captured by the French in the campaign of 1812, and described his experiences in "Der russische Kriegsgefangene unter den Franzosen" (1814).

Kotzebue, Otto von. Born at Reval, Russia, Dec. 30, 1787: died at Reval, Feb. 15, 1846. A Russian navigator, son of A. F. F. von Kotzebue. He commanded exploring expeditions in the Pacific Ocean 1815–18 and 1823–26, and wrote narratives of both voyages (published 1821 and 1830). He discovered numerous islands, and the sound near Bering Strait named from him.

Kotzebue, Count **Paul von.** Born at Berlin, Aug. 10, 1801: died at Reval, Russia, May 2, 1884. A Russian general, son of A. F. F. von Kotzebue.

Kotzebue Sound. An inlet of Bering Strait, in the west of Alaska.

Kovno (kov'nō). **1.** A government of Russia, bounded by Prussia and the governments of Courland, Wilna, and Suwalki. Area, 15,692 square miles. Population (1887), 1,587,200.—**2.** The capital of the government of Kovno, about lat. 54° 54′ N., long. 23° 53′ E., at the junction of the Vilia with the Niemen. It has a flourishing trade. Napoleon's army crossed the Niemen here June 23–25, 1812. The Poles were defeated here by the Russians June 26, 1831. Population (1890), 58,758.

Kovrof (kov-rof'). A town in the government of Vladimir, Russia, situated on the Kliazma 36 miles northeast of Vladimir. Population (1885–89), 6,547.

Koweyt (kō-wät'). A seaport in Arabia, situated on the Persian Gulf in lat. 29° 23′ N., long. 48° E. Also *Kuweit, Grane, etc.*

Koyukukhotana (kō-yō'kuk-chō-tä'nä). A tribe of the northern division of the Athapascan stock of North American Indians, living in villages along the Koyukuk River and its tributaries in the interior of Alaska. See *Athapascan.*

Koyunjik. See *Kuyunjik.*

Koza (kō'zä), or **Makoza** (mä-kō'zä), or **Kosa.** A Bantu tribe in eastern Angola, West Africa, on the Chikapa River. They are of Lunda descent, but, having settled in Kiokoland, they have adopted Kioko customs.

Kozelsk, or **Koselsk** (kō-zelsk'). A town in the government of Kaluga, Russia, situated on the Zhizdra 40 miles southwest of Kaluga. Population (1885–89), 5,926.

Kozloff. See *Kosloff.*

Kra (krä). The isthmus which connects the Malay peninsula with the rest of the Indo-Chinese peninsula.

Krafft, or **Kraft** (kräft). **Adam.** Born at Nuremberg (?) about the middle of the 15th century: died at Schwabach (?), near Nuremberg, 1507. A German sculptor of the Nuremberg school. His chief work is the tabernacle in St. Lawrence's Church, Nuremberg.

Krafft, Peter. Born at Hanau, Sept. 17, 1780: died at Vienna, Oct. 28, 1856. An Austrian historical painter. He was a pupil of the Hanau Academy, afterward of Fuger in Vienna. He went to Paris in 1802, and became a follower of the school of David. In 1806 he returned to Vienna, but did not become known till 1813. He was elected member of the Vienna Academy in that year, and in 1815 of the Hanau Academy; professor and director of the Vienna Academy in 1823; director of the Belvedere Academy in 1828, and in 1839 honorary member of the Copenhagen Academy.

Kragerö (krä'ger-ö). A small town on the southern coast of Norway, 36 miles northeast of Arendal.

Kragujevatz (krä-gö'ye-väts). A town in Servia, south of Belgrad. Population (1890), 12,669.

Krain. See *Carniola.*

Krajova, or **Krayova,** or **Crajova** (krä-yō'vä). A town in Roumania, situated in lat. 44° 19′ N., long. 23° 49′ E. Population, 30,081.

Krakatua (krä-kä-tö'ä), or **Krakatoa** (krä-kä-tō'ä). A small island in the Strait of Sunda, between Sumatra and Java: noted for a volcanic eruption which began Aug. 26, 1883. The accompanying ocean wave destroyed over 30,000 lives; and the eruption was followed by extraordinary atmospheric phenomena, visible over great portions of the globe, attributed to the presence of the volcanic dust.

Kralingen (krä'ling-en). A small fishing-town in the province of South Holland, Netherlands, near Rotterdam.

Kranach. See *Cranach.*

Krapf (kräpf). **Johann Ludwig.** Born at Derendingen, near Tübingen, Germany, 1810: died at Kornthal, Nov. 26, 1881. An African missionary, linguist, and explorer. After studying theology at Tübingen and Basel, he entered the service of the Church Missionary Society 1837, and was sent to Abyssinia. Expelled with the other missionaries, he was able to labor in Shoa until 1842. In 1844 he founded the first mission station among the Wanyika in East Africa. During one of his exploring tours in the interior he discovered Mounts Kenia and Amboseli, 1849. He returned to Germany in 1853, but revisited Africa as interpreter of Lord Napier on his expedition to Abyssinia. Many valuable Abyssinian manuscripts have been secured through him, and African ethnology and philology are indebted to him for important contributions. He published an account of some of his journeys in "Reisen in Ostafrika" (its S). His dictionary of Kisuahili appeared in 1882, shortly after his death.

Krapotkin (krä-pot'kin), Prince **Peter.** Born at Moscow, 1842. A Russian socialist and anarchist. He is a member of the oldest Russian nobility; was brought up as a page at court; studied geology and geography at St. Petersburg; became secretary of the Geographical Society; and was appointed chamberlain to the czarina. He was arrested as an anarchist in 1873, but made his escape in 1876. He was imprisoned in France 1883–86 under a law directed against the International Workingmen's Association, of which he was a member. He is the author of "Paroles d'un révolté" (1885), "In Russian and French Prisons" (1887), etc. Also written *Kropotkine, Kropotkin,* etc.

Krasicki (krä-sēt'skē), **Ignatius.** Born at Dubiecko, Galicia, Austria-Hungary, Feb. 3, 1734: died at Berlin, March 14, 1801. A Polish poet and man of letters. His chief poems are "Myszeida" (1775), "Monachomachia" ("War of the Monks").

Krasinski (krä-sin'skē), **Sigmund.** Born at Paris, Feb. 19, 1812: died there, Feb. 14, 1859. A Polish poet. Among his poems are "Nieboska komedya" ("Undivine Comedy," 1835–1848), "Irydion" (1845), etc.

Krasnoe (kräs-nō'e), or **Krasnyi.** A town in the government of Smolensk, Russia, 30 miles southwest of Smolensk. Here, Aug. 14, 1812, the French under Murat and Ney defeated the Russians under Rajevsky; and here, Nov. 16–19, 1812, the Russians under Miloradowitch defeated the French under Napoleon. An obelisk was erected in 1843 in commemoration of the latter battle.

Krasnovodsk (kräs-nō-vodsk'). The capital of the Transcaspian Territory, Asiatic Russia, situated on the Caspian Sea about lat. 40° N., long. 52° 45′ E.

Krasnoyarsk (kräs-nō-yärsk'). The capital of the government of Yeniseisk, Siberia, situated on the Yenisei about lat. 56° N., long. 92° 30′ E. Population (1889), 16,235.

Krasnyi (or **Krasnoi**) **Jar** (kräs-noi' yär). A town in the government of Astrakhan, Russia, situated on a mouth of the Volga 27 miles northeast of Astrakhan. Population, 6,230.

Kraszewski (krä-shev'skē), **Józef Ignacy.** Born at Warsaw, July 26, 1812: died at Geneva, March 19, 1887. A Polish novelist, poet, critic, historian, and general writer, author of many novels of Polish life.

Kratimer (krat'i-mėr). The dog of the Seven Sleepers. See the extract.

> Mahomet has somewhat improved on the story. He has made the Sleepers prophecy his coming, and he has given them a dog named Kratim, or Kratimer, which sleeps with them, and which is endowed with the gift of prophecy as a special favor this dog is to be one of the ten animals to be admitted into his paradise, the others being Jonah's whale, Solomon's ant, Ishmael's ram, Abraham's calf, the queen of Sheba's ass, the prophet Saleh's camel, Moses ox, Belkis' cuckoo, and Mahomet's ass.
>
> *Baring-Gould,* Curious Myths of the Middle Ages, p. 102.

Krause (krou'ze), **Gottlob Adolf.** Born at Ockrilla, near Meissen, Germany, Jan. 5, 1850. An African traveler. He accompanied Miss Tinne to the Upper Nile in 1869, but returned before her murder. About 1879 he visited Sokoto and the Ahaggar Tuaricks. When a German expedition to the Niger and Binue was contemplated in 1882, he went to Lagos in order to prepare the ground. He has written on the Fulah and Ghat languages.

Krause, Karl Christian Friedrich. Born at Eisenberg, Saxe-Altenburg, May 6, 1781: died at Munich, Sept. 27, 1832. A German philosopher, and writer on freemasonry.

Krauss (krous), **Marie Gabrielle.** Born at Vienna, March 25, 1842. A noted German soprano opera-singer. She made her début at Vienna in 1860, and has sung with success in all the capitals of Europe.

Krauth (kräth), **Charles Porterfield.** Born at Martinsburg, W. Va., March 17, 1823: died at Philadelphia, Jan. 2, 1883. An American theologian of the Lutheran Church, professor of mental and moral science and vice-provost in the University of Pennsylvania. He published "The Conservative Reformation and its Theology" (1871), etc., and a "Vocabulary of the Philosophical Sciences," including William Fleming's "Vocabulary of Philosophy," in 1877.

Krayova. See *Krajova.*

Kreek. See *Creek.*

Krefeld. See *Crefeld.*

Krementz (krā-me-nets'). A town in the government of Volhynia, Russia, situated in lat. 50° 7′ N., long. 25° 43′ E. Population, 11,398.

Krementchug (krā-men-chög'). A town in the government of Poltowa, Russia, situated on the Dnieper 64 miles west-southwest of Poltowa: an important commercial center. Population (1891), 54,831.

Kremlin (krem'lin). [From F. *kremlin* (with accom. F. term. *-in*) = G. *kreml,* from Russ. *kremli,* a citadel, fortress.] The citadel of Moscow, Russia. It is a highly picturesque and interesting triangular inclosure, about 1½ miles in circuit, fortified with battlemented walls from which project cylindrical and square towers, many of them terminating in spires behind which rise the multiform domes and belfries of the churches, brilliant with gold and colors. The present walls date from 1492. The Kremlin contains the imperial palace, the cathedrals of the Assumption, the Archangel Michael, and the Annunciation, the Miracle monastery, the Ascension convent, the arsenal, and the famous Great Bell. The Great Palace dates for the most part only from the middle of the present century, its predecessors having repeatedly been burned, the last one by the soldiers of Napoleon. It is a lofty structure of little architectural quality without, except for its great size, but of unusual richness within. Among the state apartments are the hall of St. George, the Alexander hall, the hall of St. Andrew, and the throne-room, all splendidly adorned with paintings, sculptures, and other works of art, all 68 feet wide, ranging from 100 to 200 feet long, and 50 or 58 feet high. Several of the chapels also are noteworthy, as well as the Red Staircase, used only for grand functions and recalling many historic scenes from Ivan the Terrible and Peter the Great to Napoleon. The Treasury is extremely rich in ancient jewels and plate, including the old regalia: here also are the thrones of the last emperor of Constantinople and of the old Persian shahs, and the coronation-robes.

Kremnitz (krem'nits), Hung. **Körmöcz bánya** (kėr-mėts' bän'yo). A royal free city in the county of Bars, Hungary, situated in lat. 48° 43′ N., long. 18° 55′ E.: noted for its gold- and silver-mines. Population (1890), 9,179.

Krems (krems). A town in Lower Austria, situated on the Danube 38 miles west-northwest of Vienna. Population (1890), commune, 10,584.

Kremsier (krem'zėr), Slav. **Kroměříž** (krō'me-rich). A town in Moravia, Austria-Hungary, situated on the March 22 miles south by east of Olmütz. It was the seat of the first Austrian Reichstag 1848–49. Population (1890), 12,480.

Kreutzer (kroit'ser), **Konradin.** Born near Mösskirch, Baden, Nov. 22, 1780: died at Riga, Russia, Dec. 14, 1849. A German composer and conductor. He composed numerous operas, including "Conradin von Schwaben" (1812), "Das Nachtlager von Granada" (1834), and "Der Verschwender"; an oratorio, "Die Sendung Mosis"; a one-act drama, "Cordelia"; and part-songs.

Kreutzer (krėt-sär'), **Rodolphe.** Born at Versailles, France, Nov. 16, 1766: died at Geneva, Switzerland, June 6, 1831. A noted French violinist and composer. His chief work is forty "Études ou caprices pour le violon." He has also written thirty or forty operas, violin concertos, and trios. He was the friend of Beethoven, and to him Beethoven dedicated the famous "Kreutzer Sonata" for piano and violin, first played by Beethoven and Bridgetower at Augarten in May, 1803.

Kreuzburg (kroits'börg). A town in the province of Silesia, Prussia, situated on the Stober 52 miles east by south of Breslau. Population (1890), 7,550.

Kreuznach, or **Creuznach** (kroits'näch). A town and watering-place in the Rhine Province, Prussia, situated on the Nahe 21 miles west-southwest of Mainz. It is noted for its springs (iodine and bromine). Population (1890), commune, 18,143.

Krimhild, or **Chriemhild** (krėm'hild). [MHG. *Krimhilt.*] The legendary heroine of the "Nibelungenlied." She was the daughter of King Gibich (whose seat was at Worms on the lower Rhine), the sister of the Burgundian princes Gunther, Gernot, and Giselher, and the wife of King Siegfried. She is the wife of Etzel (Attila), king of the Huns, she encompassed the death of her brothers, and avenged Siegfried's murder at their hands, but was herself slain. In the Old Norse version of the legend in the "Volsunga Saga" and the "Edda," her counterpart is Gudrun.

Krik. A pseudonym of Henry G. Crickmore, a writer on the turf and sporting matters.

Kriloff. See *Krylof.*

Krimmitschau. See *Crimmitschau.*

Krimmler (krim'ler) **Waterfalls.** A series of cascades in the Austrian Alps, north of the Gross-Venediger. Total height, 1,000 feet.

Krishna (krish'nä). [‡ The black.] A Hindu deity. Originally the ethnic god of some powerful confederation of kajput clans, by fusion with the Vishnu of the older theology Krishna becomes one of the chief divinities of Hindustan. He is indeed an avatar of Vishnu, or Vishnu himself. In his physical character mingle myths of fire, lightning, and storm, of heaven and the sun. In the epic he is a hero invincible in war and love, brave, but above all crafty. He was the son of Vasudeva and Devaki, and born at Mathura, on the Yamuna, between Delhi and Agra, among the Yadavas. Like that of many solar heroes, his birth was beset with peril. On the night when it took place, his parents had to remove him from the reach of his uncle, King Kansa, who sought his life because he had

been warned by a voice from heaven that the eighth son of Devaki would kill him, and who had regularly made away with his nephews of their birth. Conveyed across the Yamuna, Krishna was brought up as their son by the shepherd Nanda and his wife Yashoda, together with his brother Balarama, Rama the strong, who had been likewise saved from massacre. The two brothers grew up among the shepherds slaying monsters and demons and sporting with the Gopis, the female cowherds of Vrindavana. Their early and infancy, their juvenile exploits, and their erotic gambols with the Gopis became in time the essential portion of the legend of Krishna, and their scenes are the most celebrated centers of his worship. When grown, the brothers put their uncle Kansa to death, and Krishna became king of the Yadavas. He cleared the land of monsters, warred against impious kings, and took part in the war of the sons of Pandu against those of Dhritarashtra, as described in the Mahabharata. He transferred his capital to Dvaraka ("the city of gates"), the gates of the West, since localized in Gujarat. There he and his race were overtaken by the final catastrophe. After seeing his brother slain, and the Yadavas kill each other to the last man, he himself perished, wounded in the heel, like Achilles, by the arrow of a hunter. The bible of the worshipers of Vishnu in his most popular manifestation, that of Krishna, consists of the Bhagavatapurana and the Bhagavadgita. See these words.

Krishna. A river and district in India. See *Kistnu*.

Krishnagar (krish-na-gur'), or **Kishnugur** (kish-nu-gur'). The capital of Nadiya district, Bengal, British India, situated on the Jalangi 60 miles north of Calcutta. Population, about 26,000.

Kriss Kringle. See *Criss Kingle*.

Kristineaux. See *Cree*.

Kristinehamn, or **Cristinehamn** (kris-tē'ne-hämn). A town in the laen of Karlstad, Sweden, situated on Lake Wener 20 miles east by south of Karlstad. Population (1890), 5,953.

Kroia (kroi'ä), or **Akhissar** (äk-his-sär'). A town in the vilayet of Skutari, Turkey, 28 miles northeast of Durazzo: a stronghold of Scanderbeg.

Krolevetz, or **Krollevetz** (krō-lā'vets). A town in the government of Tchernigoff, Russia, 88 miles east of Tchernigoff. Population (1885–1889), 12,706.

Kronach, or **Cronach** (krō'näch). A small town in Upper Franconia, Bavaria, on the Kronach 55 miles north by east of Nuremberg. It was the birthplace of Lucas Cranach.

Kronenberg, or **Cronenberg** (krō'nen-berg). A manufacturing town in the Rhine Province, Prussia, 21 miles north-northwest of Cologne. Population (1890), 8,702.

Kronberg (krō'-berg), or **Wexjö** (veks'yē). A laen in southern Sweden. Area, 3,841 square miles. Population (1890), 160,855.

Kronos (kron'os). See *Cronus*.

Kronstadt, or **Cronstadt** (krōn'stät), Hung. **Brassó** (brosh'shō), Rumanian **Brasov** (brä'-sov). The capital of the county of Kronstadt, Transylvania, Hungary, situated in lat. 45° 37' N., long. 25° 30' E. It is the commercial and manufacturing center of Transylvania. The chief building is the Protestant or "Black" church. It was founded at the beginning of the 13th century, and was the center of the Reformation in Transylvania. Population (1890), 30,738.

Kronstadt, or **Cronstadt.** A seaport in the government of St. Petersburg, Russia, situated on the island of Kotlin-Ostroff, near the head of the Gulf of Finland, in lat. 60° N., long. 29° 46' E. It is the port of St. Petersburg, and the chief seaport, naval fortress, and naval station of Russia. It has regular communication (by steamer) with Stockholm, Stettin, Lübeck Havre, etc. It was founded by Peter the Great 1710. Population (1890), 48,576.

Krook (krūk). **Mr.** A drunkard, in Dickens's "Bleak House," who perishes by spontaneous combustion.

Krotoschin, Pol. **Krotoszyn** (krō-tō'shēn). A town in the province of Posen, Prussia, 54 miles south-southeast of Posen. Population (1890), commune, 10,646.

Krozet, or **Crozet** (krō-zā'). **Islands.** A group of small uninhabited islands in the Indian Ocean. Possession Island is situated in lat. 46° 22' S., long. 51° 30' E.

Kru, or **Croo** (krō). A tribe in Liberia, West Africa, settled on the seaboard between the Bassa and the Grebos, to whom they are related. The Kru-men, often called *Kru-boys*, are famous as a people who never were bad sailors, and as excellent, and as thrifty, hard-working laborers. They hire themselves out to all points of the West Coast for a period rarely exceeding 12 months. They are an athletic race, with strong chests and arms, but rather weak legs. Their tribal mark is a black stripe tattooed on the forehead from the hair to the nose. Since the advent of the American missionaries the Kru-men are beginning to abandon heathenism. In addition to their native tongue, they speak an English Creole consisting of an adapted English vocabulary combined with Kru grammar.

Kru-boys. See *Kru*.

Krüdener (krü'de-ner), **Baroness of (Barbara Juliane von Vietinghoff-Scheel).** Born at Riga, Russia, Nov. 11 (O. S.), 1764; died at Karasu-Bazar, Russia, Dec. 13 (O. S.), 1824. A Russian pietist and authoress, friend of the czar Alexander I. She published "Valérie, ou lettres de Gustave de Linar à Ernest de H." (1803), etc.

Krug (krög), **Wilhelm Traugott.** Born at Radis, near Gräfenhainichen, Prussia, June 22, 1770: died at Leipsic, Jan. 12, 1842. A German philosopher. He became professor of philosophy at Frankfort-on-the-Oder in 1801, of logic and metaphysics at Königsberg in 1804 (where he was successor to Kant), and of philosophy at Leipsic in 1806. He wrote "Fundamentalphilosophie" (1803), "System der theoretischen Philosophie" (1806–10), etc.

Krüger (krü'ger), **Franz.** Born at Radegast, Anhalt, Sept. 3, 1797: died at Berlin, Jan. 21, 1857. A German portrait- and horse-painter, often called "Pferde (Horse) Krüger."

Krumau (krö'mou). A town in southern Bohemia, situated on the Moldau 14 miles southwest of Budweis. Population (1890), commune, 8,331.

Kru-men. See *Kru*.

Krummacher (krüm' mäch-er), **Friedrich Adolf.** Born at Tecklenburg, Westphalia, Prussia, July 13, 1768: died at Bremen, April 14, 1845. A German Protestant clergyman and religious writer: best-known work, "Parabeln" ("Parables, 1805"), etc.

Krummacher, Friedrich Wilhelm. Born at Mörs, Prussia, Jan. 28, 1796: died at Potsdam, Prussia, Dec. 10, 1868. A German Protestant clergyman and religious writer, son of F. A. Krummacher. He wrote "Elias der Thisbiter" (1828–33), "Elisa" (1837–41), etc.

Krummacher, Gottfried Daniel. Born at Tecklenburg, Westphalia, Prussia, April 1, 1774: died at Elberfeld, Prussia, Jan. 30, 1837. A German Protestant clergyman and religious writer, brother of F. A. Krummacher.

Krupp, Alfred. Born at Essen, Prussia, April 26, 1812: died July 14, 1887. A German manufacturer. He obtained control in 1848 of an iron forge, employing three men, which was founded by his father in 1810 at Essen, Prussia. He introduced the Bessemer steel process into Germany, was the first German manufacturer to make use of the steam forging-hammer, and took a leading part in the technical development of the German iron and steel industry. He left at his death an establishment employing 20,000 people. It is known throughout the world for the excellence of its cannon-foundry.

Kruse (krö'ze), **Heinrich.** Born at Stralsund, Dec. 15, 1815. A German dramatist. In 1847 he became editor of the "Cologne Gazette"; in 1855 its editor in chief; and in 1872 correspondent at Berlin. Among his plays are "Die Grafin" (1868), "Brutus" (1874), "Marino Faliero" (1876), "Wittkar von Rugen" (1882), "Alexis" (1883), "Arabella Stuart" (1888), "Hans Waldmann" (1890), etc.

Kruseman van Elten (krö'se-män vän el'ten), **H. D.** Born at Alkmaar, Nov. 14, 1829. A landscape-painter. He studied in Haarlem and Brussels, and settled at Arnhem, where he removed to New York in 1865. He is a member of the Rotterdam and Amsterdam academies, and of the National Academy at New York.

Krusenstern (krö'zen-stern), **Adam Johann von.** Born at Haggud, Esthonia, Russia, Nov. 8 (O. S.), 1770: died at Ass, Esthonia, Aug. 12 (O. S.), 1846. A Russian admiral and navigator. He circumnavigated the world 1803–06, and published "Reise um die Welt" ("Journey Round the World," 1810–12), "Memoir de l'ocean pacifique" (1824–27), "Recueil de mémoires hydrographiques" (1824–27), etc.

Kryloff, or **Kriloff** (krē-lof'). **Ivan Andreyevitch.** Born at Moscow, Feb. 13, 1768: died at St. Petersburg, Nov. 21, 1844. A Russian fabulist. His ill success as journalist and dramatist induced him in 1797 to enter the Russian tutor of the children of Prince Galitzin. In 1812 he was appointed one of the librarians in the Imperial Public Library—a position he retained for nearly twenty years. His fables are quoted in Russia as "Hudibras" was in England. They were published in 1809, 1811, and 1816 (English translation by Ralston 1868).

Ktesias. See *Ctesias*.

Ktesiphon. See *Ctesiphon*.

Kua (kö'ä), or **Makua** (mä-kö'ä). A Bantu tribe of Portuguese East Africa. With their kinsmen the Lomwe and the Meto, the Ibo and Angoche, who speak dialects of the same cluster, they occupy the territory between Ibo and the Kilimane River. On the coast the language is mixed with Portuguese and Arabic words. The tribal mark of the Kua is a crescent tattooed on the forehead. They are brave, and sometimes invade the coast region, which is under Portuguese control.

Kuba (kö'bä). A town in the government of Baku, Caucasus, Russia, 50 miles south-southeast of Derbend. Population (1890), 13,917.

Kuba, or **Bakuba** (bä-kö'bä). A Bantu tribe of the Kongo State, dwelling between the Lulua, Kassai, and Sankurn rivers.

Kuba, or **Makuba** (mä-kö'bä). A Bantu tribe settled on the lower Kubango and Tshobe rivers. They are peaceful fishermen.

Kubale (kö-bä'le), or **Bakubale** (bä-kö-bä'le). A small Bantu tribe of southern Angola, West Africa. They are herdsmen, and speak a dialect of the Kunene cluster.

Kuban (kö-bän'). **1.** A river in Caucasia, Russia, flowing into the Sea of Azoff and the Black Sea: the ancient Vardanes or Hypanis. Length, about 450 miles.—**2.** A territory in Ciscaucasia, Russia, in the basin of the river Kuban. Area, 39,277 square miles. Population (1889), 1,408,718.

Kublai Khan (köb'li khän). Born about 1216: died 1294. A Mongol emperor, grandson of Jenghiz Khan, founder of the Mongol dynasty in China. He reigned (1259–94) as ruler of China and large portions of western and central Asia and Russia.

Kuchan, or **Kushan** (kö-shän'). A town in the province of Khorasan, Persia, 90 miles northwest of Meshhed. Population, about 20,000.

Kuch Behar, or **Cooch Behar** (köch bä-här'). A native state in India, under British control, intersected by lat. 26° 15' N., long. 89° 20' E. Area, 1,597 square miles. Population (1891), 578,805.

Kücken (kük'ken) **Friedrich Wilhelm.** Born at Bleckede, Prussia, Nov. 16, 1810: died at Schwerin, Germany, April 3, 1882. A German composer, best known from his songs.

Kudur-Mabuk (kö-dör'mä-bök'). An Elamite ruler who, about 2272 B. C., invaded Babylonia and established his son Rim-Sin as king of Larsa in southern Babylonia (the modern Senkereh).

Kuenen (kü'nen), **Abraham.** Born at Haarlem, Netherlands, Sept. 16, 1828: died at Leyden, Dec. 10, 1891. A noted Dutch biblical critic. He became extraordinary professor of theology at the University of Leyden in 1853, and ordinary professor in 1865. He was rector of the university 1867–68. Among his works are "Historisch-kritisch Onderzoek naar het ontstaan en de verzameling van de boeken des Ouden Verbonds" ("Historico-Critical Inquiry into the Origin and Collection of the Books of the Old Covenant," 1885–65), "De Godsdienst van Israel tot den Ondergang van den Joodschen Staat" (1869–70), etc.

Kuenlun. See *Kwanlun*.

Kufstein (köf'stin). An ancient and almost impregnable fortress on the Inn, the boundary between Austria and Bavaria.

Kugler (kög'ler), **Franz Theodor.** Born at Stettin, Prussia, Jan. 19, 1808: died at Berlin, March 18, 1858. A noted German historian of art, and poet. His chief works are "Handbuch der Kunstgeschichte" ("Manual of the History of Art," 1841–42).

Kuhn (kön), **Franz Felix Adalbert.** Born at Königsberg-in-der-Neumark, Prussia, Nov. 19, 1812: died at Cologne, May 5, 1881. A celebrated German philologist and mythologist, director of the gymnasium in Cologne. He was the founder of the science of comparative mythology. Among his works are "Zur altesten Geschichte der indogermanischen Volker" (1845), "Die Herabkunft des Feuers und des Gottertranks" (1859), etc.

Kuhner (kü'ner), **Raifel.** Born at Gotha, Germany, March 22, 1802: died at Hannover, Prussia, April 16, 1878. A noted German philologist, teacher at the lyceum in Hannover. He published "Ausfuhrliche Grammatik der griechischen Sprache" ("Complete Grammar of the Greek Language," 1834–35), "Elementargrammatik der griechischen Sprache" (1857), and other Greek and Latin grammars.

Kuilenburg (koi'len-bürg), or **Culenborg** (kü'len-borg). A town in the province of Gelderland, Netherlands situated on the Lek 32 miles south-southeast of Amsterdam. Population (1889), commune, 7,653.

Kuitc (kö-ech'), or **Lower Umpqua** (um'kwä). A tribe of North American Indians. They formerly lived in 21 villages along the lower part of Umpqua River, Oregon. The few survivors are now on the Siletz reservation, Oregon. These Lower Umpqua Indians should be distinguished from the Upper Umpqua people, who are of the Athapascan stock (which see). See *Yakonan*.

Kuka (kö'kä). A Negritic tribe of the central Sudan, east of Lake Chad and northeast of Bagirmi. They are now subject to the Tuku dynasty of Bulala, which is related to the Bornu dynasty. The language of the Kuka is closely allied to that of Bagirmi, and distinct from that of Wadai, its eastern neighbor.

Kuka (kö'kä), properly **Kukana,** or **Kukawa.** The capital of Bornu, central Africa, situated near Lake Chad about lat. 12° 55' N., long. 13° 20' E. It is mostly built of mud houses, and was rebuilt in 1847–48, after an army from Wadai had destroyed it. It has an important trade, being at the end of the great route across the Sahara. Population (estimated), 50,000.

Ku-Klux Klan (kū'kluks klan). A former secret organization in the southern United States, of which the object was to intimidate the negroes, carpet-baggers, and "scalawags," and to prevent them from political action. It arose prob-

ably in 1867; was guilty of numerous outrages; and was suppressed in consequence of an act of Congress (the "force bill") passed in 1871.

Kukolnik (kö-kol'nik), **Nestor.** Born 1808; died at St. Petersburg, Dec. 20, 1868. A Russian dramatic poet and historical novelist.

Kuku-Khoto (kö'kö-kö'tō). A city in the Chinese empire, about lat. 40° 50′ N., long. 111° 35′ E.

Kulanapan (kö-lä'nä-pan). [From *kulenapo*, stone house.] A linguistic stock of North American Indians. They were also called Pomo (derived from a word meaning 'earth') and Mendocino Indians. They once occupied northwestern California from the Russian River watershed to near Santa Rosa, and from Clear Lake on the west to the Pacific Ocean on the west. In this family more than fifty small tribes were included, which together made a large population, but now only a few scattered individuals survive.

Kuldja (köl'jä). The capital of Ili, Chinese empire, situated on the Ili in lat. 43° 55′ N., long. 81° 30′ E.; an important trading center. It was held by Russia 1871–81. Population, about 12,500.

Kulikovo (kö-lē'kö-vō). [Russ., 'field of woodcocks.'] A plain in the government of Tula, Russia, near the Don. Here, Sept. 3, 1380, the Russians under Dmitri (surnamed "Donskoi" from this famous "battle of the Don"), son of Ivan II., defeated the Mongols under Mamai. The Mongols are said to have lost 100,000 men.

Kulu (kö-lö'). A portion of Kangra district, Panjab, British India, intersected by lat. 32° N., long. 77° 30′ E.

Kulluka (köl-lö'ka). The name of a famous Sanskrit commentator on the so-called Laws of Manu.

Kulm (kölm). [Bohem. *Chlumec.*] A village in Bohemia, 48 miles north-northwest of Prague. Here, Aug. 29 and 30, 1813, the Allies under Ostermann and Kleist defeated the French (about 40,000) under Vandamme, who was compelled to surrender with 10,000 of his men.

Kulm, or **Culm** (kölm). [Pol. *Chełmno.*] A town in the province of West Prussia, Prussia, situated on the Vistula 70 miles south by west of Dantzic; the oldest town in West Prussia. Population (1890), commune, 9,762.

Kulmbach, or **Culmbach** (kölm'bäch). A town in Upper Franconia, Bavaria, situated on the White Main 48 miles northeastward of Nuremberg. It is noted for its breweries of Kulmbacher beer, and was formerly the residence of the margraves of Brandenburg-Kulmbach. Population (1890), 6,999.

Kulpa (köl'pä). A river in Croatia, Austria-Hungary, joining the Save 32 miles southeast of Agram. Length, over 200 miles. It is navigable to Karlstadt.

Kum (köm), or **Kom** (kōm). A sacred city in the province of Irak-Ajemi, Persia, 81 miles south-southwest of Teheran. Population, estimated, 20,000.

Kuma (kö'ma). A river in the government of Stavropol, Caucasia, Russia, flowing into the Caspian Sea about lat. 44° 50′ N. Length, about 300 miles.

Kumamoto (kö-mä-mō-tō'). A town in the island of Kiusiu, Japan. Population (1891), 54,357.

Kumania. See *Comania.*

Kumara (kö-mä'ra). [Skt., 'new-born child,' 'youth.'] The Youth: an epithet of the eternally youthful god of war Skanda or Karttikeya.

Kumarasambhava (kö-mä-ra-sam'b-ha-va). [Skt., 'the birth of Kumara,' the war-god.] An "artificial poem" ascribed to Kalidasa.

Kumarila (kö-mä'ri-la). A celebrated teacher of the Mimansa system of Hindu philosophy, and opponent of the Buddhists, whom he is said to have extirpated by force and argument.

Kumassi, see **Coomassie** (kö-mas'sē). The capital of Ashanti, West Africa, about lat. 6° 35′ N., long. 1° 40′ W. It was captured by the British under Wolseley in 1874. Population, estimated, 18,000.

Kumaun (ku-man'). A division in the Northwest Provinces, British India, bordering on Nepal and Tibet. Area, 12,438 square miles. Population (1881), 1,046,263.

Kumbhakonam (kum-ba-kō'nam), or **Combaconum** (kom-ba-kō'num). A town in the district of Tanjore, Madras, British India, about 20 miles northeast of Tanjore. Population (1891), 54,307.

Kumpta, or **Coomptah** (kömp'tä), or **Coomtah** (kōm'tä). A seaport in North Kanara district, Bombay, British India, situated in lat. 14° 25′ N., long. 74° 23′ E. Population, about 10,000.

Kunch (könch). A town in the Northwest Provinces, British India, 80 miles southwest of Cawnpore. Population, about 14,000.

Kunchinjinga (kön-chin'jing-gä). One of the loftiest peaks of the Himalaya (once considered the highest), between Nepal and Sikhim. Height, 28,176 feet. Also *Kinchinjinga*, etc.

Kunduz (kön-döz'). A region in Afghan Turkestan, south of the Amu-Daria and west of Badakshan.

Kunersdorf (kö'ners-dorf). A village 4 miles east of Frankfort-on-the-Oder, Prussia. Here, Aug. 12, 1759, the allied army of Russians and Austrians (about 60,000) under Soltikoff and Laudon totally defeated the Prussians (48,000) under Frederick the Great. Loss of Prussians, 18,500; of allies, 16,000.

Kung (köng), Prince (**Kung-Tsin-Wang**). Born Jan. 11, 1833. A Chinese statesman, brother of the emperor Hien-fung. He was prime minister 1861–84.

Kungur (köng-gör'). A town in the government of Perm, eastern Russia, situated on the Sylva 55 miles south-southeast of Perm. Population, 12,106.

Kunstmann (könst'män), **Friedrich.** Born at Nuremberg, Jan. 4, 1811; died at Munich, Aug. 15, 1867. A German historical and geographical writer. He was tutor of the princess Doña Amalia of Brazil, in Lisbon, 1841–46, and from 1847 was a professor in the University of Munich. His best-known works are "Afrika im Beginn des 16ten Jahrhunderts der Portugiesen" (1853), and "Die Entdeckung Amerikas nach den altesten Quellen" (Munich, 1859, with atlas: the latter, known as the "Munich Atlas," contains facsimile copies of many early maps).

Kunth (könt), **Karl Sigismund.** Born at Leipsic, June 18, 1788; died at Berlin, March 22, 1850. A German botanist. He published "Nova genera et species plantarum" (1815–25), "Enumeratio plantarum omnium, etc." (1833–50).

Kunti (kön'ti). In Hindu mythology, daughter of the Yadava prince Shura, whose capital was Mathura on the Yamuna. She was the mother of Karna by the Sun. (*See Karna.*) Afterward she wedded Pandu and bore Yudhishthira, Bhima, and Arjuna, said respectively to be the sons of Gods Dharma, Vayu, and Indra. At the end of the great war she retired into the forest with Dhritarashtra and his wife Gandhari, where they all perished by a forest fire.

Kuopio (kö-ō'pe-ō). **1.** A laen of Finland, Russia. Area, 16,499 square miles. Population (1889), 284,847.—**2.** The capital of the laen of Kuopio, situated on Lake Kallavesi about lat. 63° N., long. 27° 30′ E. Population (1890), 8,882.

Kuprili. See *Koprili.*

Kur (kör), or **Kura** (kö'ra). A river of Transcaucasia, Asiatic Russia, flowing by a delta into the Caspian Sea, about 70 miles southwest of Baku: the ancient Cyrus. Length, about 600 miles.

Kural (kö-räl'). [Proverbs.] An admirable collection of gnomic stanzas in the Tamil language, by Tiruvalluvar who lived about the 3d century A. D. Its language is the norm of literary excellence, and it has exercised a great influence upon its people. See *Tiruvalluvar.*

Kurdistan (kör-dis-tän'). The country of the Kurds, a region of vague boundaries in eastern Asiatic Turkey and western Persia, about lat. 34°–39° N., long. 39°–47° E. The surface is mountainous. The inhabitants (the ancient Carduchi) belong to the Aryan race, but are Mohammedans in creed. They have a quasi independence under their chiefs, and are noted for their robberies. It is estimated that they number about 1,500,000 in Turkey, and 700,000 in Persia.

Kurds (kördz). See *Kurdistan.*

Kurg, or **Coorg** (körg). A province of British India, under the administration of the governor-general of India, intersected by lat. 12° 15′ N., long. 76° E. It was annexed by Great Britain in 1854. Area, 1,583 square miles. Population (1891), 173,055.

Kurgan (kör-gän'). A town in the government of Tobolsk, Siberia, situated on the Tobol about lat. 55° 30′ N., long. 65° 20′ E. Population (1889), 9,189.

Kuria Muria (kö'rē-ä mö'rē-ä) **Islands.** A group of small islands in the Arabian Sea, off the Arabian coast, in lat. 17° 32′ N., long. 56° 3′ E.: a British possession.

Kurigalzu (ku-rē-gäl'zö). The name of two Babylonian kings of the Cossean dynasty. The first ("the Great") must have lived at the beginning of the 15th century B. C.; the second ("the Small") was a son of Burnaburiash, and reigned about 1406–1370 B. C. In a war with Bel-Nirari, king of Assyria, he was defeated, and lost part of his territory.

Kurile (kö'ril) **Islands,** [Jap. *Chishima*, Thousand Islands.] A chain of islands (about 25 in number) extending from the southern extremity of Kamchatka to Yezo. The surface is mountainous and volcanic. They were discovered by the Dutch navigator De Vrees in 1634. By treaty with Russia in 1875 they passed entirely to Japan. The few inhabitants are Ainos.

Kurisches Haff (kö'rish-es häf). A lagoon north of the province of East Prussia. It is separated from the Baltic by sand-dunes, and connected with it by the Memel Deeps. Length, about 60 miles.

Kurland. See *Courland.*

Kurma Avatar (kör'ma av-a-tär'). The "tortoise incarnation" of Vishnu (his second). He infused a portion of his essence into an immense tortoise to recover certain treasures lost in the deluge. His back served as a pivot for the mountain Mandara, round which the gods and demons twisted the serpent Vasuki. From the ocean thus churned emerged fourteen objects: Ambrosia; Dhanvantari, physician of the gods; Lakshmi or Shri, good fortune, or beauty; Sura, goddess of wine; Chandra, the moon; Rambha, prototype of lovely women; Uchchaishravas, prototype of horses; the wonder-jewel Kaustubha; Parijata, a celestial tree yielding all desires; Kamadhenu, the cow granting all boons; Airavata, prototype of elephants; Shankha, a conch-shell discomfiting enemies by its sound; an unerring bow; and a deadly poison.

Kurmark (kör'märk). The former name for the larger (northern and western) portion of the mark of Brandenburg, Prussia. It comprised the Altmark, Mittelmark, Uckermark, etc.

Kurnegalle (kör-na-gäl'le), or **Kornegalle** (körna-gäl'le). A sacred town in Ceylon, 53 miles northeast of Colombo.

Kuroshiwo (kö-rō-shē'wō). [Jap., from *kuro*, black, and *shiwo*, tide.] The Black Current or Gulf Stream of Japan. Beginning about 20° N. latitude, near the Bashi Islands, between Luzon and Formosa, it flows northward along the eastern shores of Formosa and the south of Loochoo, till it reaches the 26th parallel of latitude, where it divides, the main current flowing northward to the eastern shores of Kiushiu, Shikoku, and the main island of Japan, to about lat. 38. It henceforth runs to the east, and continues to the Aleutian Islands and the North American coast, where it is known as the Pacific drift. On the coast of Japan its temperature is always four or five degrees higher than that of the neighboring waters, but it decreases in temperature and depth as it runs northward and eastward. Its breadth, which is 40 miles near Japan, increases as it approaches the American coast.

Kurrachee. See *Karachi.*

Kursk (körsk). **1.** A government of Russia, surrounded by the governments of Orel, Voronezh, Kharkoff, Pultowa, and Tchernigoff: one of the chief agricultural governments of Russia. Area, 17,937 square miles. Population (1891), 2,666,573.—**2.** The capital of the government of Kursk, situated at the junction of the Kur and Tuskora, in lat. 51° 44′ N., long. 36° 15′ E. Population (1888), 52,386.

Kuru (kö'ru). In Hindu mythology, a prince of the lunar race, ruling in the northwest of India, about Delhi, and ancestor of Dhritarashtra and Pandu, though the patronymic Kauravya is generally used of the sons of the former.

Kurukshetra (kö-rūk-shā'tra). ['Field of the Kurus.'] A plain, near Delhi, where the great battle of the Mahabharata, between the Kauravas and the Pandavas, was fought. It lies southeast of Thanesar, not far from Panipat, and has been the scene of many historic battles.

Kurz (körts), **Heinrich.** Born at Paris, April 28, 1805: died at Aarau, Switzerland, Feb. 24, 1873. A German historian of literature. From 1834 he was professor of the German language and literature in various places. He is the author of "Geschichte der deutschen Litteratur" (1853–72), etc.

Kurz, Hermann. Born at Reutlingen, Würtemberg, Nov. 30, 1813: died at Tübingen, Würtemberg, Oct. 10, 1873. A German poet, novelist, and litterateur.

Kusai. See *Strong Island.*

Kusan (kö'zan). ['Lake,' 'lagoon,' or 'inland bay.'] A linguistic stock of North American Indians who formerly lived on Coos Bay and at the mouth of Coquille River, Oregon. They are now on the Siletz reservation. They were in four tribes, occupying as many villages — namely, Ansaitch and Mclukitz, on Coos Bay; and Mulluk, or Lower Coquille, and Naru, or Nasomi, at the mouth of Coquille River. Also *Coukhouwaga, Kaus, Kuukouse, Coos.*

Kusel (kö'zel). A small town in the Rhine Palatinate, Bavaria, 39 miles east-southeast of Treves.

Kushk-i-Nakhud (köshk'ē-nä-khöd'), or **Kashk-i-Nakhud** (kāshk'-). A town in Afghanistan, about 38 miles west of Kandahar. Here, July 27, 1880, Ayub Khan totally defeated a British army under General Burrow.

Kusi (kö'sē). A northern tributary of the Ganges, which rises in Nepal. Length, about 325 miles.

Kusi-Utah. See *Gosiute.*

Kuskoquim (kus'ko-kwim), **Kuskokvim,** etc. A river in Alaska, flowing into Kuskoquim Bay about lat. 60° N., long. 162° 15′ W. Length, 400–500 miles.

Kusnetsk, or **Kuznetsk** (kös-netsk'). A town in the government of Saratoff, eastern Russia, 115 miles north by east of Saratoff. Population (1885–89), 23,051.

Küssnacht (küs'nächt), or **Küssnach** (küs'näch). A town in the canton of Schwyz, Switzerland, situated on the Lake of Lucerne, at the foot of the Rigi, 7 miles east-northeast of Lucerne.

Kustenaus (kös-te-nous'). A tribe of Brazilian Indians discovered by Von den Steinen on the upper Xingú River in 1885. They are distantly related to the Arawaks of Guiana.

Kustendje (kus-tend'je), or **Küstendje** (küstend'je), Rumanian **Constantza** (kon-stänt'sä). A seaport and the chief town of the Dobrudja, Rumania, situated on the Black Sea in lat. 44° 10′ N., long. 28° 39′ E. It was the ancient Constantiana, situated at the end of Trajan's Wall. The ancient Tomi is in the vicinity. Population, 7,994.

Küstenland (küs'ten-länd), or **Maritime Province.** The collective name for the three crownlands Görz and Gradiska, Istria, and Triest, in Austria-Hungary.

Küstrin, or **Cüstrin** (küs-trēn'). A town and fortress in the province of Brandenburg, Prussia, situated at the confluence of the Warthe with the Oder, 52 miles east by north of Berlin. It was formerly capital of the Neumark. Frederick the Great was imprisoned here 1730–31. It surrendered to the French in 1806. Population (1890), commune, 16,672.

Kusu (kö'sü), or **Bakusu** (bä-kö'sü). A Bantu tribe of the Kongo State, on the left bank of the Lualaba River, north of Nyangwe. They are agriculturists, copper-smelters, and cannibals.

Kutab minar (kö'täb mē-när'). A lofty column of red sandstone erected by the Mussulmans at Delhi in India, to commemorate their decisive victory over the Rajputs in 1193, which gained for them the sovereignty of the Panjab. It is 50 feet in diameter at the base, and 13 at the top, and is considered the highest column in the world. Its face is covered with texts from the Koran. Named in honor of kutabuddin, the general of the conqueror.

Kutahia, or **Kutaya** (kö-tí'yä). A town in Asia Minor, Turkey, situated in lat. 39° 28′ N., long. 29° 52′ E. It is a trading center. A peace was negotiated here, April, 1833, whereby the sultan made over Syria and the province of Adana to Ibrahim Pasha. Population, estimated, 40,000–60,000.

Kutais (kö-tis'). **1.** A government in Transcaucasia, Asiatic Russia, bordering on the Black Sea and Asiatic Turkey. The territories of Sukhum and Batum were annexed to it in 1882. Area, 13,968 square miles. Population (1886–90), 998,620.

2. The capital of the government of Kutais, situated on the Rion in lat. 42° 21′ N., long. 42° 50′ E., acquired by Russia in 1810. Population (1892), 22,643.

Kutchin (ku-chin'). A general name given to many tribes of the northern division of the Athapascan stock of North American Indians, who live on and near the Yukon River and its tributaries in Alaska, and in the northwestern part of British North America, west of the Mackenzie River. Sometimes called *Loucheux* and *Quarrelers.* They number (1893) about 1,974. See *Athapascan.*

Kutchuk-Kainardji Treaty of. A treaty between Russia and Turkey, concluded at Kutchuk-Kainardji (a place in Bulgaria 15 miles southeast of Silistria) July 21, 1774. Turkey renounced sovereignty over the Tatars in southern Russia; Russia acquired territory and strategical points in the Crimea and on the Black Sea.

Kutno (köt'nō). A town in the government of Warsaw, Russian Poland, 74 miles west of Warsaw. Population (1890), 10,056.

Kuttack. See *Cuttack.*

Kuttenberg (köt'ten-berg), Bohem. **Hora Kutná** (hō'rä köt'nä). A town in Bohemia, 39 miles east by south of Prague. Its lead-mines were long noted for their production of silver. Population (1890), commune, 13,563.

Kutusoff, or **Kutuzoff** (kö-tö'zof), **Mikhail,** Prince of Smolensk. Born Sept. 16, 1745: died at Bunzlau, Prussia, April 28, 1813. A Russian field-marshal. He served in the Turkish and Napoleonic wars; commanded at Austerlitz Dec. 2, 1805; succeeded Barclay de Tolly as commander-in-chief in 1812; commanded at Borodino in 1812; and was victorious at Smolensk Nov., 1812.

Kuty (kö'tē). A town in Galicia, Austria-Hungary, situated on the Czeremosz in lat. 48° 16′ N., long. 25° 10′ E. Population (1890), commune, 6,353.

Kuvera (kö-vā'ra). [Skt.: said to be from *ku,* what a (interrogative and depreciative), and *vera,* body (in reference to his ugliness).] In Hindu mythology, originally, the chief of the evil beings (dwelling in darkness, a sort of Pluto; later, the god of riches and the regent of the northern quarter. His city is Alaka in the Himalaya, and his garden Chaitarattha on Mount Mandara. He was half-brother of Ravana, and once possessed the city of Lanka in Ceylon, from which he was driven by Ravana. He is represented as white and deformed, having three legs and only eight teeth.

Kuyp. See *Cuyp.*

Kuyunjik (kö-yön-jek'). A village and a mound of ruins on the site of ancient Nineveh, which in the reign of Sennacherib (705–681 B. C.) was the capital of Assyria, and remained such until its destruction in 605 B. C.: the Mespila of Xenophon. It represents the northern quarter of Nineveh. It lies on the eastern bank of the Tigris, nearly opposite to the modern Mosul. Opposite to it lies the other mound of ruins Nebbi Yunus, representing the southern quarter of Nineveh. Between them flows the Chosr, an auxiliary river of the Tigris. Sir Henry Layard, English ambassador at Constantinople, discovered in Kuyunjik 1852, the largest Assyrian palace thus far known (the so-called southwest palace of Sennacherib, which contained 71 rooms), and Hormuzd Rassam, 1854, the north palace of Asurbanipal, with the great collection of engraved tablets known as "the Library of Asurbanipal." See *Nineveh.*

Kwadi (kwä'dē). An African tribe, ethnically allied and conterminous with the Masai, but not on friendly terms with them. Like the Masai, they are split into clans, and are warlike, nomadic, and pagan. They are called Wakwafi by the Bantu tribes.

Kwakiutl (kwä-kē-öt'l). Originally, the name of a single tribe of North American Indians, in the northeastern part of Vancouver Island; now, a collective name given to three tribes of the Haeltzuk division of the Wakashan stock — namely, the Kwakiutl proper, Walis-kwakiutl, and Kueha. In 1885 the Kwakiutl proper numbered 65; the Walis-kwakiutl, 48. See *Haeltzuk,* 1.

Kwawa (kwä'kwä), also called **Avekvom.** A Negritic tribe of the Ivory Coast, West Africa, between Liberia and Ashanti, in the French sphere of influence. Like the Kru-men, they are muscular and bold sailors.

Kwalhiokwa (kwäl-hē-ō'kwä). A tribe of the Pacific division of the Athapascan stock of North American Indians, formerly on Willopah River, Washington, near the Lower Chinook Indians: often confounded with the Owilapsh or Whilpah. See *Athapascan.*

Kwangsi (kwäng-sē'). A province of southern China, bounded by Kweichow and Hunan on the north, Kwangtung on the east, Kwangtung and Tongking on the south, and Yunnan on the west. Area, 78,250 square miles. Population, 5,151,327.

Kwangtung (kwäng-töng'). A province of southern China, bounded by Hunan and Kiangsi on the north, Fuhkien on the northeast, the China Sea and Gulf of Tongking on the south, and Tongking and Kwangsi on the west. Chief city, Canton. Area, 79,456 square miles. Population (with Hainan), 29,706,249.

Kwanlun (kwan-lön'), or **Kwunlun** (kwun-), or **Kuenlun** (kwen-). A mountain-chain in the Chinese empire which separates Tibet on the south from Eastern Turkestan on the north. Highest peaks, about 25,000 feet. They were partially explored by Prjevalski about 1880.

Kwapa (kwä'pä), or **Quapaw** (kwä'pä). A tribe of the Dhegiha division of North American Indians. The name they give themselves is *Ukaqpa,* meaning 'those who went down stream' or 'with the current,' the correlative of *Quadoba.* (See *Quadoba.*) Some of them are in the Indian Territory; others are with the Osage in Oklahoma. Their total number is (1890) 252. The Kwapa were called Akansa by the Illinois; hence the name *Arkansas.* See *Dhegiha.*

Kwatami (kwä-tä'mē), or **Sixes** (siks'ez). A village of the Pacific division of the Athapascan stock of North American Indians, formerly on Sixes Creek, Oregon, now on the Siletz reservation, Oregon. See *Athapascan.*

Kweichow (kwī-chou'). A province of China, bounded by Szechuen on the north, Hunan on the east, Kwangsi on the south, and Yunnan on the west. Area, 64,554 square miles. Population, 7,669,181.

Kwichpak. See *Yukon.*

Kwiluite. See *Quiluite.*

Kwilu, or **Kuilu** (kwē'lö). A river in the French Kongo, Africa.

Kwokwoos. See *Kusan.*

Kworatem (kwō'rä-tem). A division of the Quoratean stock of North American Indians, embracing the Ehnek, Ikwanek, Opigol, and Shiwo bands or villages on Salmon River, northwestern California. The name is also applied by the natives to the river. See *Quoratean.*

Kyaxares. See *Cyaxares.*

Kybele. See *Cybele.*

Kyd (kid), **Thomas.** Lived in the latter half of the 16th century. An English dramatist. He wrote usually on bloodcurdling subjects, and is best known by his two plays, "The First Part of Jeronimo or Hieronimo, etc.," published in 1605, and "The Spanish Tragedy" (licensed 1592, printed 1594 and 1602, written after the other, though purporting to precede it. He also translated Garnier's "Pompey the Great," known as "Cornelia," and wrote "Solimon and Perseda," etc. (See *Hamlet.*) He is said to have died in poverty in 1596.

> The well-known epithet of Jonson, "sporting" Kyd, seems to have been either a mere play on the poet's name, or else a *lusus a non lucendo;* for both "Jeronimo" and its sequel are in the ghastliest and bloodiest vein of tragedy, and "Cornelia" is a model of stately dullness.
> *Saintsbury,* Hist. of Elizabethan Lit., p. 74.

Kydonia. See *Cydonia.*

Kyffhäuser (kif'hoi-zer). A mountain and castle in Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, Germany, 31 miles north-northwest of Weimar. According to tradition it is the sleeping-place of Frederick Barbarossa. Height, 1,395 feet.

Kygani, or **Kaigani.** See *Skittagetan.*

Kyle (kil). The central district of Ayrshire, Scotland, between the Doon and the Irvine.

Kyme. See *Cumæ.*

Kymry. See *Cymry.*

Kynaston (kin'as-ton), **Edward.** Born at London about 1640: died in Jan., 1706. An English actor. He was remarkably handsome, and was noted for his impersonation of female parts in his youth, and for his demeanor in the parts of kings and noble personages in his later years.

Kynaston, Sir **Francis.** Born at Oteley, Shropshire, in 1587: died in 1642. An English poet and scholar. In 1635 he founded the "Museum Minervæ," a college intended for the instruction in "our gentlemen before their taking long journeys into foreign parts." It perished with its founder. He published a version of Chaucer's "Troilus and Cressida," and a romance in verse, "Leoline and Sydanis," and other poems.

Kyoto. See *Kioto.*

Kypros. See *Cyprus.*

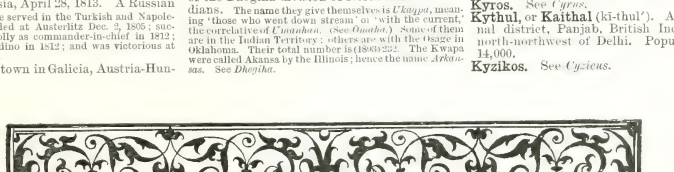
Kyrene. See *Cyrene.*

Kyritz (kē'rits). A town in the province of Brandenburg, Prussia, situated on the Jäglitz 51 miles north-northwest of Berlin. Population (1890), commune, 5,086.

Kyros. See *Cyrus.*

Kythul, or **Kaithal** (ki-thul'). A town in Karnal district, Panjab, British India, 92 miles north-northwest of Delhi. Population, about 14,000.

Kyzikos. See *Cyzicus.*



Laach (läch). A small lake in the Rhine Province, Prussia, 16 miles west-northwest of Coblenz.

Laaland (lä'länd), or **Lolland** (lol'and). An island of Denmark, south of Zealand. Insufficiently level. It forms with Falster the province of Maribo. Length, 37 miles. Area, 445 square miles.

La Antigua (lä än-tē'gwä). **1.** One of the names given to the old colony of Darien: in full, *Santa Maria de la Antigua del Darien.*—**2.** Guatemala la Antigua. See *Guatemala, Old.*

Laar, or **Laer** (lär), **Pieter van.** Born in the Netherlands about 1613: died at Haarlem, Netherlands, about 1674. A Dutch genre painter, called Bamboccio ('cripple'). He painted with much humor and naturalness, and his style was imitated so that "bambocciade" became a special artistic term applied to scenes of low life.

Labadie, or **La Badie** (lä bä-dē'), **Jean de.** Born at Bourg-en-Guienne, France, Feb. 13, 1610: died at Altona, Prussia, Feb. 13, 1674. A French mystic and separatist. Originally a Jesuit, he joined the Reformed Church in 1650, and founded a sect known as the Labadists.

Labadists (lab'a-dists). The followers of Jean de Labadie. See *Labadie.* The Labadists were Christian communists. Among their tenets were denial of the obligation of Sabbath observance, on the ground that life is a perpetual sabbath; belief in the direct influence of the Holy Spirit; and belief in marriage as a holy ordinance valid only among believers, the children of the regenerate being born without original sin. The sect disappeared about the middle of the 18th century.

Laban (lā'ban). [Heb., 'white.'] A Syrian, father-in-law of the patriarch Jacob.

Labanoff de Rostoff (lä-bä'nof dē ros'tof), Prince **Alexander.** Born 1788: died at St. Petersburg, Dec. 8, 1866. A Russian general and historian. He wrote "Lettres, instructions, et mémoires de Marie Stuart, reine d'Ecosse" (1844), etc.

La Barre, Antoine le Fèvre de. See *Barre.*

Labastida y Davalos (lä-bäs-tē'dä ē dä'vä-lōs), **Pelagio Antonio de.** Born at Zamora, Michoacan, March 21, 1816: died at Mexico City, Feb. 5, 1891. A Mexican ecclesiastic, bishop of Puebla from July 8, 1855, and archbishop of Mexico from March 19, 1863. He was a leader of the conservatives and church party in the struggles of 1856; was exiled; subsequently was active in the movement for an empire; was one of the regents in 1863; and was again exiled by Juarez in 1867.

Labat (lä-bä'), **Jean Baptiste.** Born at Paris, 1663: died there, Jan. 6, 1738. A French Dominican missionary and author. From 1694 to 1705 he was stationed in the French West Indies. During this time he visited many French and English islands under government commission. He published "Nouveau voyage aux îsles de l'Amerique, etc." (1st ed., 2 vols., 1724; 3d ed., with additions, 8 vols., 1742; Dutch and German translations), etc.

Labé (lä-bā'), **Louise,** surnamed **La belle Cordière** ('the beautiful ropemaker'). Born at Lyons, France, 1526: died at Lyons, March, 1566. The most important French female poet of the 16th century. In her youth she was a soldier, and was sometimes called Captain Loys. She was the author of elegies, sonnets, and a prose work, "Débat de la folie et de l'amour."

Labeatis Lacus (lā-bē-ā'tis lā'kus). The ancient name of the Lake of Scutari.

La Bella (lä bel'lä). [It., 'the beautiful.'] A portrait by Titian, in the Galleria Pitti, Florence. It is a three-quarter length of Eleonora Gonzaga, duchess of Urbino, in a very rich damask robe of blue and gold, with white slashings.

Labelye (lā-bel'), **Charles.** Born at Vevay, Switzerland, Aug. 12, 1705: died at Paris (?) about 1781. The architect of the first Westminster bridge. He came to England about 1725, and was appointed "engineer" of the bridge in May, 1738. The bridge was opened to the public Nov. 18, 1750.

Laberius (lā-bē'ri-us), **Decimus.** Born about 105 B. C.: died at Puteoli, Italy, Jan., 43 B. C. A Roman knight, author of mimes or popular farces, comic and satirical poems, an epic poem on Cæsar's Gallic war, and a prose work containing anecdotes, etc.

Labes (lä'bes). A town in the province of Pomerania, Prussia, situated on the Riga 45 miles east-northeast of Stettin. Population (1890), commune, 5,232.

Labezares (lä-bā-thā'res), **Guido de.** Born in Biscay about 1510: died in the Philippine Islands about 1580. A Spanish commander. He went to Mexico; accompanied Villalobos to the Spice Islands in 1542, returning in 1549; was engaged in an attempt to settle Florida 1558–62; was royal factor of Legazpi's expedition to the Philippines in 1564; and after Legazpi's death, Aug. 20, 1572, remained in command of the conquests until Aug. 24, 1575. His reports on the Florida expedition and on the conquest of the Philippines were published in the "Cartas de Indias," 1877. Also written *Labazares.*

Labiau (lä'bē-ou). A small town in the province of East Prussia, Prussia, 26 miles east-northeast of Königsberg. By a treaty concluded here in 1656, between Charles Gustavus of Sweden and Frederick William the Great Elector, the sovereignty of Brandenburg over East Prussia was recognized.

Labiche (lä-bēsh'). **Eugène Marie.** Born at Paris, May 5, 1815: died at Paris, Jan. 23, 1888. A French dramatist, author of numerous successful comedies, farces, and vaudevilles. He was elected a member of the Academy in 1880. A collected edition of his plays was issued in 1879.

Labienus (lā-bī-ē'nus), **Quintus,** Killed in Cilicia about 39 B. C. A Roman general, son of Titus Labienus. As a republican and Parthian commander he invaded Syria and Asia Minor 40 and 39 B. C.

Labienus, Titus. Killed at the battle of Munda, Spain, 45 B. C. A Roman general, distinguished as Cæsar's legate in the Gallic war. He joined the Pompeians in 49 B. C.

Labillardière (lä-bē-yar-dyār'), **Jacques Julien.** Born at Alençon, France, Oct. 23, 1755: died at Paris, Jan. 8, 1834. A French naturalist and traveler. He published "Icones plantarum Syriæ" (1791–1812), "Novæ Hollandiæ plantarum specimen" (1804–1806), "Relation du voyage à la recherche de La Pérouse pendant les années 1791–1792" (1800), etc.

Lablache (lä-blish'), **Luigi.** Born at Naples, Dec. 6, 1794: died there, Jan. 23, 1858. An operasinger of French-Irish descent (his mother was Irish), regarded as the chief basso of modern times. He made his first appearance in opera at Naples in 1812, and from this time till 1856, when his health began to fail, he sang with great success. His voice, "when he chose, easily exceeded the tones of the instruments that accompanied it."

Laborde (lä-bōrd'), **Alexandre Louis Joseph,** Comte de. Born at Paris, Sept. 17, 1773: died there, Oct. 24, 1842. A French scholar and man of letters, son of J. Laborde. He wrote "Voyage pittoresque et historique en Espagne" (1807–18), etc.

Laborde, Léon Emmanuel Simon Joseph, Comte de. Born at Paris, June 15, 1807: died there, March 25, 1869. A French archæologist and traveler in Egypt, Arabia, and Asia Minor, son of A. L. de Laborde. He wrote "Voyage en Orient, etc." (1837–64), etc.

Labouchere (lā-bō-shār'), **Henry,** Lord Taunton. Born Aug. 15, 1798: died at London, July 13, 1869. An English politician, of Huguenot descent, created Baron Taunton of Taunton Aug. 18, 1859. The Labouchere family (of which Henry's father was the first to live in England) left France at the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, and settled in Holland. In 1824 he traveled in Canada and the United States. He was elected (Whig) member of Parliament in 1826; was appointed a lord of the Admiralty in 1832; became master of the mint in 1835, and a member of the privy council and vice-president of the board of trade; was under-secretary of war and the colonies and president of the board of trade in 1839; was made chief secretary to the lord lieutenant of Ireland in 1846; and became secretary of state for the colonies in 1855. His title became extinct on his death.

Labouchere, Henry. Born 1831. An English journalist and advanced Liberal politician, nephew of Henry Labouchere, Lord Taunton. He was engaged in the diplomatic service from 1854 to 1864. He represented Windsor in Parliament 1865–66, and Middlesex 1867–68, and since 1880 has sat for Northampton. He is owner and editor of the London weekly journal "Truth." His "Diary of a Besieged Resident in Paris" appeared in 1871.

Laboulaye (lä-bō-lā'), **Édouard René Lefebvre de.** Born at Paris, Jan. 18, 1811: died at Paris, May 25, 1883. A French jurist, historian, and politician. He became professor of comparative legislation in the College de France in 1849, and was made deputy in 1871 and life senator in 1875. His works include "Histoire politique des États-Unis" ("Political History of the United States," 1855–66), "Les États-Unis et la France" (1862), "Paris en Amérique" (1863), "Recherches sur la condition civile et politique des femmes" (1843), translations of Channing's works, etc.

Labourdan (lä-bör-don'), or **Labourd** (lä-bör'). A Basque district, situated mainly in the western part of the department of Basses-Pyrénées, France.

Labourdonnais, or **Labourdonnaie** (lä-bör-donā'), **Bertrand François Mahé de.** Born at St.-Malo, France, Feb. 11, 1699: died Sept. 9, 1753. A French admiral, governor-general of the Isle of France and Isle of Bourbon. He captured Madras in 1746.

Labra (lä'brä). **Rafael Maria de.** Born at Havana in 1841. A Cuban publicist, a resident of Madrid, Spain, since 1851. He has represented Porto Rico in several legislatures; was one of the leaders of the abolitionist party; has published many works on slavery, emancipation, and kindred topics, besides historical studies on Spanish America, etc.

Labrador (lab'ra-dōr'). In an extended sense, a peninsula comprised between the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the Atlantic, Hudson's Strait, and Hudson Bay (the southern part of which is now included in Quebec, while the western part forms the Northwest Territory); in a restricted sense, a dependency of Newfoundland, including the coast from Cape Chudleigh to the Strait of Belle-Isle. The surface is rugged, the climate rigorous. Labrador has important fisheries. The inhabitants are mainly Eskimos, Indians, and French. The interior near the Grand Falls has been recently explored by American parties. It was discovered by the Norsemen; and in 1497 by the Cabots. It was named by Corte-real (1501) "Terra de Lavradores" (land of laborers or slaves). It was also called on some old maps Terra Cortereali (from Corte-real), and by Hudson Magna Britannia. Population, about 5,000.

Labrunie, Gérard. See *Nerval, Gérard de.*

La Bruyère (lä brü-yār'), **Jean de.** Born at Paris, Aug., 1645: died at Versailles, May 10, 1696. A French moralist. He was educated in Paris and studied law. He left the bar, however, to fill an administrative position in Normandy (1673–87), but resided in Paris, where he was appointed tutor to the young Duke of Bourbon in 1684. His claim to literary recognition rests on his great work "Les caractères," which he undertook in imitation of Theophrastus. He had made a translation of the latter's work, and appended to it notes on the customs of his own times. The first edition was entitled "Caractères de Theophraste, traduits du grec, avec les caractères ou les mœurs de ce siècle" (1688). It contained 386 "caractères"; the fourth edition (1689) contained 340 additional ones; the fifth added 141, the sixth 103, the seventh 110, and the eighth 46. The ninth edition, containing over 1,000 "caractères," was in press at the time of La Bruyère's death.

Labuan (lä-bö-än'). An island in the East Indies, situated about 6 miles northwest of Borneo, in lat. 5° 17′ N., long. 115° 15′ E. Capital, Victoria. It belongs since 1846 to Great Britain, and has been administered since 1890 by the British North Borneo Company. Area, 30 square miles. Population (1891), 5,853.

Labyrinth (lab'i-rinth). [L. *labyrinthus,* from Gr. *λαβύρινθος.*] A maze; especially, a subterranean structure having many intricate passages. Several such mazes were famous in antiquity. The greatest was that which lay near Lake Mœris, in the Fayum, Egypt, and was probably built by Amenemhat III. (about 2500 B. C.). According to Herodotus, it had 3,000 halls and chambers, half of them above ground and half below, and 12 covered courts. Only fragments of it remain. (See the entry below.) Another famous labyrinth (that of Crete) was fabled to have been built for King Minos by Dædalus on the model of the Egyptian but very much smaller. Its real existence is doubted. There also was one on the island of Lemnos and one on Samos.

This platform, which measures one thousand feet in length by eight hundred in breadth, represents the site of the labyrinth—that famous building of which it was said by Herodotus that it was "larger than all the temples of Greece put together, and more wonderful than the pyramids." The labyrinth was utterly destroyed by order of the Roman Government some seventeen or eighteen centuries ago, and all that remains of its former magnificence is this platform, heaped six feet deep with thousands and

tens of thousands of tons of limestone and granite chips. This tremendous destruction was undoubtedly wrought by order of the Roman Government, and the people who smashed up and quarried out the most splendid building of the ancient world lived in that little town on the southwest corner of the platform. As they went on clearing the site they made use of it for a cemetery; and so, in course of time, the last vestiges of the labyrinth disappeared, and the place thereof became a city of the dead. It was this cemetery which Mr. Petrie explored during the seasons of 1887–88 and 1888–89; and it was here that he discovered the extraordinary series of portraits, some of which are here reproduced from his original photographs.

Edwards, Pharaohs, Fellahs, etc., p. 95.

Lacaille (lȧ-käy'), or **La Caille, Nicolas Louis de.** Born at Rumigny, Ardennes, France, March 15, 1713: died at Paris, March 21, 1762. A noted French astronomer, professor of mathematics in Mazarin College. He wrote numerous scientific works, including "Astronomiæ fundamenta, etc." (1757), "Coelum australe stelligerum, etc." (a catalogue of over 10,000 southern stars, 1763), "Tabulæ solares" (giving corrections for planetary perturbations, 1758), etc. In 1739–1740 he was employed in measuring the French arc of the meridian. He conducted a successful astronomical expedition to the Cape of Good Hope 1750–54.

La Calle (lȧ kȧl or lȧ kȧl'lȧ). A seaport in the province of Constantine, Algeria, 40 miles east of Bona. Population (1891), 5,835.

La Calprenède (lȧ kȧl-pren-ȧd'), **Gautier de Costes, de.** Born at the Château de Tolgon, near Sarlat, Dordogne, France, 1610: died at Grand-Andely, Oct., 1663. A French novelist and dramatist. He wrote the historical romances "Cassandre" (1640), "La Cléopatre" (1647), and "Faramond, ou l'histoire de France (1661), and several tragedies, including "La mort de Mithridate" (1637), "Bradamante" (1637), "Jeanne d'Angleterre" (1637), "Le comte d'Essex" (1639), "Edouard, roi d'Angleterre" (1640), etc.

Lacandones (lȧ-kän-dō'nes). [F. *Lacandons.*] An Indian tribe of the Maya stock, in northern Guatemala and the adjacent parts of Mexico. Formerly they were numerous, and until 1750 were hostile to the whites. At present they are reduced to a few thousand. Those called Eastern Lacandones are friendly to strangers, though living in a state of semi-independence and retaining most of their ancient customs. The Western Lacandones, on the Passion River, have no intercourse with the whites.

Laccadives (lak'ȧ-dīvz), or **Laccadive,** or **Lakkadiv, Islands.** A group of small coral islands, situated in the Indian Ocean, west of British India, about lat. 10°–12° N., long. 72°–74° E. They belong partly to Great Britain, partly to Kamaur. The inhabitants are Moplas; the religion is Mohammedan. These islands were discovered by Vasco da Gama 1499. Population (1891), 14,460.

Lacedæmon (las-ē-dē'mon). [Gr. *Λακεδαίμων.*] A name anciently given to Laconia, and sometimes to Sparta.

Lacépède (lȧ-sȧ-pād'), **Bernard Germain Étienne de la Ville,** Comte de. Born at Agen, France, Dec. 26, 1756: died at Épinay, near St.-Denis, France, Oct. 6, 1825. A noted French naturalist. He continued Buffon's "Histoire naturelle" (also called "Histoire des quadrupèdes ovipares et des serpents" (1788–89) and "Histoire naturelle des reptiles" (1789). He also published "Histoire naturelle des poissons" (1798–1803), "Histoire des cétacés" (1804), etc. His earliest works were an "Essai sur l'électricité naturelle et artificielle" (1781), and the "Poétique de la musique" (1785). He was an amateur musician of ability.

Lacerda e Almeida (lȧ-sär'dȧ ē ȧl-mā'dȧ), **Francisco José de.** Born at São Paulo about 1750: died near Tete, Mozambique, Africa, 1798. A Portuguese-Brazilian engineer and traveler. From 1780 to 1790 he was engaged in northern and western Brazil on the commission employed to mark the boundaries of that country with the Spanish colonies. In 1797 he was sent to explore the interior of Mozambique, where he died of malarial fever. Several of his reports have been published.

Lacerta (lȧ-sėr'tȧ). [L., 'the lizard.'] A small constellation which first appears in the "Prodromus Astronomiæ" of Hevelius, published in 1690. It is bounded by Cepheus, Cygnus, Pegasus, and Andromeda. Its brightest star is of the fourth magnitude.

Lachaise, or **La Chaise** (lȧ shāz), **François d'Aix de.** Born at Aix, Loire, France, Aug. 25, 1624: died at Paris, Jan. 20, 1709. A French Jesuit, confessor of Louis XIV.

Lachaise, Père, Cemetery of. See *Père Lachaise.*

La Chaussée (lȧ shō-sā'), **Pierre Claude Nivelle de.** Born at Paris, 1692: died at Paris, March 14, 1754. A French dramatist, the introducer or popularizer of the so-called pathetic comedy (comédie larmoyante) or sentimental play: author of "Le préjugé à la mode" (1735), etc.

Laches (lā'kēz). [Gr. *Λάχης.*] A dialogue of Plato: a conversation on courage between Lysimachus, the son of Aristides, and Melesias, the son of the elder Thucydides (who are considering the question of the education of their sons), the generals Nicias and Laches, and Socrates.

Lachesis (lak'e-sis). [Gr. *Λάχεσις,* disposer of lots.] In Greek mythology, one of the three Mœræ or Fates. See *Fates.*

Lachine (lȧ-shēn') **Rapids.** Rapids in the St. Lawrence River, a few miles above Montreal.

Lachish (lā'kish). One of the capitals of the Canaanites, conquered by Joshua, situated on an elevation between Gaza and Eleutheropolis (Bet Jibrin). It seems to have been an important frontier fortress in the direction of Egypt. It was conquered by Sennacherib during his invasion of Judah in 702 B. C. A representation of its siege was found on a slab in a hall of Sennacherib's palace, which was excavated in the ruins of Kuyunjik. It was again taken, after a long resistance, by Nebuchadnezzar. After the return from captivity it was restored. It is now represented by the stone heaps of Tel-el-Hesy. This site was excavated in 1890 and the following years by Flinders Petrie and Frederick Jones Bliss, and important ruins, pottery, and a cuneiform tablet were discovered there.

Lachlan (lak'lan). A river of New South Wales, Australia, joining the Murrumbidgee about long. 144° 10′ E. Length, 400–500 miles.

Lachmann (läch'mȧn), **Karl.** Born at Brunswick, Germany, March 4, 1793: died at Berlin, March 13, 1851. A noted German philologist and critic, professor at Königsberg (1818) and later (1825) at Berlin. He wrote "Zu den Nibelungen und Klage" (1816), "Anmerkungen zu den Nibelungen" (1847), and published editions of the "Nibelungenlied" (1826), Walther von der Vogelweide, Wolfram von Eschenbach, Propertius, Catullus, Tibullus, Lucretius, etc.

Lachner (läch'ner), **Franz.** Born at Rain, Bavaria, April 2, 1803: died at Munich, Jan. 20, 1890. A German composer and noted musical director at Munich. Among his operas are "Catarina Cornaro" and "Benvenuto Cellini." He also wrote an elegy on the death of Beethoven for five violoncellos, several overtures, etc.

Lachner, Ignaz. Born at Rain, Bavaria, Sept. 17, 1807. A German composer and violinist, brother of Franz Lachner. He was kapellmeister, 1861–75, at the city theater in Frankfort. Among his works are the operas "Der Musikantensturm," "Die Regenbrüder," and "Loreley," and a favorite song, "Überall Du."

Lachner, Vincenz. Born at Rain, Bavaria, July 19, 1811: died at Karlsruhe, Jan. 21, 1893. A German composer, brother of Franz Lachner. He was kapellmeister at Mannheim from 1836–1873.

Lackawanna (lak-a-won'ȧ). A river in northeastern Pennsylvania, joining the Susquehanna at Pittston. Its lower valley is noted for the production of anthracite coal. Length, about 55 miles.

La Cloche (F. pron. lȧ klōsh), **James.** Born in Jersey, 1647: date of death unknown. A natural son of Charles II. of England. He became a Jesuit in 1667.

Laclos (lȧ-klō'), **Pierre Ambroise François Choderlos de.** Born at Amiens, France, 1741: died at Taranto, Italy, Nov. 5, 1803. A French general and man of letters. He wrote the novel "Les liaisons dangereuses" (1782), etc.

La Condamine (lȧ kōn-dȧ-mēn'). **Charles Marie de.** Born at Paris, Jan. 28, 1701: died there, Feb. 4, 1774. A French scientist who in 1735 was chosen, with Bouguer and Godin, to measure an arc of the meridian on the plain of Quito, South America. The expedition occupied nine years, and in 1744 La Condamine descended the Amazon on his way to Europe. He published several works on the measurement, besides "Relation abrégée d'un voyage fait dans l'intérieur de l'Amérique méridionale" (1745), "Journal d'un voyage fait par ordre du roi" (1751), various papers on inoculation, etc. It is said that he carried the first knowledge of india-rubber to Europe.

Laconia (lȧ-kō'ni-ȧ). **1.** In ancient geography, the southeastern division of the Peloponnesus, Greece, lying south of Argolis and Arcadia and east of Messenia. Chief city, Sparta. It was nearly surrounded by mountains and the sea, and was traversed by the Eurotas.

2. A nomarchy of modern Greece, corresponding generally to the ancient Laconia. Area, 1,679 square miles. Population (1889), 126,888.

Laconicus Sinus (lȧ-kon'i-kus sī'nus). **Gulf of Laconia.** In ancient geography, the arm of the Mediterranean south of Laconia.

Lacordaire (lȧ-kor-dār'), **Jean Baptiste Henri.** Born near Dijon, May 12, 1802: died at Sorèze (Tarn), Nov. 22, 1861. A celebrated French divine. He entered the college at Dijon in 1810, graduated with honors in 1819, studied law, and finally entered an office in Paris. In 1824 he gave up law for theology; was admitted to the seminary of Saint-Sulpice; and three years later was ordained priest. At the time of the revolution of July, 1830, the Catholic element in France sought new means of strengthening its influence, and thought to accomplish that end in preaching the doctrines of liberty. Lacordaire eagerly followed the movement, and was active in editing a paper called "L'Avenir," published for the first time Oct. 16, 1830. He retired from the staff, however, on account of the condemnation passed on the undertaking by the political court at Rome. He attained a great reputation as a preacher at Notre-Dame, and in 1840, 1841, he joined the Dominican order of monks, and Feb. 2, 1860, he was elected to the French Academy. Some of Lacordaire's works are "Considérations philosophiques sur le système de Mde Lamennais" (1857), "Vie de Saint Dominique" (1840), "Conférences de Notre-Dame de Paris" (1835–50), "Conférences à Lyon et à Grenoble (1845)," Sermons inédits et oraisons funèbres" (1861–72), of which the finest was undoubtedly the funeral oration preached over the remains of General Drouot at Nancy, on May 25, 1847; and lastly a voluminous correspondence. A complete edition of Lacordaire's works was published in six volumes in 1858.

Lacordaire, Jean Théodore. Born at Recey-sur-Ource, Feb. 1, 1801: died at Liège, Belgium, July 18, 1870. A French entomologist, brother of J. B. H. Lacordaire. From 1825 to 1832 he made four journeys in South America: from 1835 he was a professor at the University of Liège. His greatest work is the "Genera des coléoptères" (12 vols. 1854–76: the last three by Chapuis). He also published numerous works and papers on the *Coleoptera,* articles on South America, and an "Introduction à l'entomologie" (2 vols. 1837–39).

La Coruña. See *Corunna.*

La Coruña, Count of, fifth Viceroy of Mexico. See *Mendoza, Lorenzo Suarez de.*

La Cosa, Juan de. See *Cosa.*

Lacressonière (lȧ-kres-so-nyär'), stage name of **Louis Charles Adrien Lesot de la Penneterie.** Born at Chauny, Haute-Marne, Dec. 11, 1819: died June 11, 1865. A noted French actor. He first played in Paris at the Ambigu in 1838. In 1857, joining the Théâtre Historique, he was for a long time the impersonator of the principal characters of Soulié and Dumas. He was very successful in the double rôle in the "Courrier de Lyon."

Lacretelle (lȧ-krė-tel'), **Jean Charles Dominique de.** Born at Metz, Sept. 3, 1766: died at Mâcon, France, March 26, 1855. A French historian and journalist. Among his works is "Histoire de France pendant le 18me siècle" (1808–12; continued for the revolution, consulate and empire, and restoration).

Lacroix (lȧ-krwȧ'), **Paul.** Born at Paris, Feb. 27, 1806: died there, Oct. 16, 1884. A French novelist and historical and miscellaneous writer under the pseudonym "Bibliophile Jacob." Among his numerous works are "Contes du Bibliophile Jacob, etc." (1831: reprinted in 1844 as "Récits historiques à la jeunesse"), "Ladance Macabre, etc." (1832), "Convalescence du vieux coiffeur" (1832–36–38), "Romans relatifs à l'histoire de France aux XVe et XVIe siècles" (1835), "Le moyen âge et la renaissance" (conjointly with Sére, 1847–1852), "Curiosités de l'histoire des arts, etc" (1858), "Les arts au moyen âge, etc." (1869), "Les mœurs, usages, et costumes au moyen âge, etc." (1871), etc. He published many catalogues and edited a number of works. He also wrote under the names of Pierre Dufour and Antony Dubourg.

Lacroix, Sylvestre François. Born at Paris, 1765: died there, May 25, 1843. A noted French mathematician. His chief work is "Traité du calcul différentiel et du calcul intégral" (1797).

La Crosse (lȧ krōs). A city and the capital of La Crosse County, Wisconsin, situated on the Mississippi, at the mouth of the La Crosse and Black rivers, in lat. 43° 48′ N., long. 91° 14′ W. It has important lumber trade and sawmills. Population (1890), 25,090.

Lactantius Firmianus (lak-tan'shi-us fėr-mi-ā'nus), **Lucius Cælius** (or **Cæcilius**). Lived at the beginning of the 4th century. A Christian apologist, preceptor of Crispus in Gaul about 313: called "the Christian Cicero." His chief work is "Divinarum institutionum libri septem" ("Seven Books of the Divine Institutions").

La Cuba (lȧ kō'bȧ). A castle at Palermo, Italy, built for recreation by King William II. in 1182. It is square. Its lofty walls are ornamented to their full height with alternately wide and narrow Saracenic pointed wall-arcades, beneath which open several tiers of pointed windows, the highest single, the others coupled. The castle is built around an interior court. The design possesses much elegance.

La Cueva. See *Cueva.*

Lacunza (lä-kōn'sȧ), **Manuel.** Born at Santiago, Chile, July 19, 1731: died at Imola, Italy, June 17, 1801. A Jesuit author. After the expulsion of his order from America (1767), he lived a very secluded life in Italy. His commentary "La venida del Mesías" has had many editions.

Lacy, or **Lascy** (lā'si), Count **Franz Moritz von.** Born at St. Petersburg, Oct. 16, 1725: died at Vienna, Nov. 24, 1801. An Austrian field-marshal, distinguished in the Seven Years' War.

Lacy (lā'si), **Henry de.** Born about 1249: died at London, Feb. 5, 1311. An English nobleman, third Earl of Lincoln: an influential counselor of Edward I. and Edward II. He took part in the siege of Bordeaux, 1296, under the Earl of Lancaster, and on the death of the latter (June 5) was chosen general.

Lacy, Hugh de. Murdered at Durrow, Ireland, July 25, 1186. An English soldier and conqueror of Ireland, fifth Baron Lacy, and first Lord of

Meath. In Oct, 1171, he followed Henry II. to Ireland. In 1172 he received the submission of Roderick, King of Connaught, and was granted Meath and Dublin Castle. He secured Meath by the erection of numerous castles. In 1173 he fought in France. His administration of Ireland was characterized by peace and good order. He was recalled temporarily, in 1181, returning the next winter. On July 25, 1186, while inspecting the new castle at Durrow, he was murdered.

Lacy, Hugh de. Died at Carrickfergus about 1242. An English soldier, created earl of Ulster May 29, 1205; noted as a leader in the partizan wars in Ireland in the early part of the 13th century.

Lacy, John. Born near Doncaster; died at London, Sept. 17, 1681. An English dramatist and actor, noted in his day as a comedian and mimic. He was the original Bayes in "The Rehearsal." Among his plays are "The Old Troop, or Monsieur Ragnon" (about 1665), and "Sir Hercules Buffoon, or the Poetical Squire" (1684).

Lacy, John William or **William.** Born in the last part of the 18th century; died in Devonshire about 1865. An English bass singer. He was a pupil at Bath of Rauzzini, and also studied in Italy. His wife was also a singer of some note. She died in March, 1858.

Lacy, Peter, Count Lacy. Born at Killeedy, Limerick, Sept. 29, 1678; died in Livonia, May 11, 1751. A noted Irish soldier, made a field-marshal in the Russian army in 1736. He served with the Irish troops in France and Italy and on the Rhine from 1692 until the peace of Ryswick; entered the Russian service as captain of infantry, and was employed by Peter the Great in training the Russian troops; and served with repeated promotion in the various wars in which Russia was engaged until his retirement in 1743. At the battle of Pultowa he commanded a brigade of the right wing. He was governor of Livonia and Esthonia.

Ladak, or **Ladakh** (lä-däk'). A province of Kashmir, southeast of Baltistan and west of Tibet, traversed by the Upper Indus. It is the most elevated inhabited country in the world. It was conquered by Kashmir in 1834–42. Population, estimated, 20,000.

Ladd (lad), **George Trumbull.** Born at Painesville, Ohio, Jan. 19, 1842. An American theologian and psychologist, professor of philosophy at Bowdoin College, and later at Yale University. He has published "Doctrine of Sacred Scripture, etc." (1883), "Elements of Physiological Psychology, etc." (1887), "What is the Bible? etc." (1888), etc. He also translated Lotze's "Outlines of Metaphysics, etc." (1884), "Outlines of Practical Philosophy, etc. (1885), "Outlines of the Philosophy of Religion" (1885), "Outlines of Æsthetics" (1886), "Outlines of Psychology" (1886), "Outlines of Logic and of Encyclopædia of Philosophy" (1887).

Lade (lä'dē). In ancient geography, a small island in the Ægean Sea, near Miletus. Near it, about 497 or 496 B. C., the Persian fleet defeated the Ionian Greeks.

Ladies à la Mode. A play by Dryden, produced in 1668.

Ladies' Battle, The. A comedy by Robertson, from the French of Scribe and Legouvé. It was produced in 1851.

Ladies' Mile, The. A drive in Hyde Park, London, on the north side of the Serpentine. The Coaching and Four-in-Hand clubs meet there.

Ladies' Peace. [F. *Paix des dames.*] See *Cambray, Peace of.*

Ladikiyeh (lä-dē-kē'ye), or **Latakiyah** (lä-tä-kē'yä). A seaport in Syria, Asiatic Turkey, situated in lat. 35° 30′ N., long. 35° 47′ E.: the ancient Laodicea. It exports Ladikiyeh tobacco. Population, 5,000–6,000.

Ladislaus (lad'is-lâs), or **Ladislas** (lad'is-las). Saint. King of Hungary 1077–95, son of Bela I. He conquered Croatia and Slavonia in 1087.

Ladislaus, or **Lancelot.** Died at Naples, Aug. 6, 1414. King of Naples 1386–1414, son of Charles III., king of Naples and Hungary. His claim to the throne was disputed by Louis II. of Anjou, who was supported by the popes Urban II. and Clement VII. Boniface IX. declared in his favor, however, and he was enabled to take possession of his capital in 1390. In 1403 he made an ineffectual attempt to obtain the crown of Hungary. He attempted to unite all Italy under his sway, in which he was opposed by Boniface's successors, Innocent VII. and John XXIII., the latter of whom he expelled from Rome in 1414. He died before he could consolidate his conquests.

Ladislaus, King of Poland. See *Wladislaw.*

Ladislaw, Will. One of the principal characters in George Eliot's novel "Middlemarch": a young artist who marries Dorothea Brooke after the death of her first husband, Mr. Casaubon.

Ladmirault (lad-mē-rō'). **Louis René Paul de.** Born at Montmorillon, near Vienne, France, Feb. 17, 1808. A French general. He commanded a division at Solferino in 1859, and an army corps in the Franco-German war in 1870. He served with distinction in the engagements before Metz and was military governor of Paris 1871–78, when he retired from active service. He has published "Bases d'un projet pour le recrutement de l'armée de terre" (1871).

Lado (lä'dō). A town in central Africa, situated on the White Nile, near Gondokoro, about lat. 5° N.: founded by Gordon in 1874.

Ladoga (lä'dō-gä), **Lake.** The largest lake of Europe, situated in northwestern Russia between the governments of Viborg, Olonetz, and St. Petersburg. It receives the waters of Lakes Saima, Ilmen, Onega, etc., and has for its outlet the Neva. Length, 130 miles. Average breadth, 68 miles. Area, 6,996 square miles.

Ladon (lā'don). A name given to the northern head stream of the Ruphia (Alpheus) in Greece.

Ladron de Guevara (lä-drōn' dā gwā-vä'rä), **Diego.** Died in Mexico, 1718. A Spanish prelate who was successively bishop of Panama (1689), Guamanga (1699), and Quito (1703). From Aug. 30, 1710, to March 3, 1716, he was viceroy of Peru. He was superseded on the ground that he had shown too much favor to the colonists in his expenditures, and died while on his way to Spain.

Ladrone (lä-drōn') **Islands,** or **Mariana** (mä-rē-ä'nä) (or **Marianne** (mä-ri-an')) **Islands.** A chain of 15 islands in the North Pacific, belonging to Spain, situated in lat. 13°–21° N., long. 144°–146° E. It comprises a northern group of 10 and a southern group of 5 (including Guahan). They were discovered by Magellan 1521, and were occupied by Spain 1668. They form a dependency of the Philippines. Area, 423 square miles. Population, largely Chamorros and mixed races, 9,172.

Lady Hideous (lā'di hid'ē-us). See the extract.

On his [Perceval's] arrival he takes vengeance on the seneschal Kreux, and accompanies Arthur to Carlion, where that prince holds a full court. During his stay there, he one day sees Lady Hideous, who bends him with her maledictions. Her neck and hands, says the romance, were brown as iron, which was the least part of her ugliness; her eyes were like those of a mole's, and as little as those of a mouse; she had the nose of a cat or an ape, and lips like an ox; her teeth were red, like the yolk of eggs; she was bearded like a goat, was humped before and behind, and had both feet twisted. This paragon makes her excuses to King Arthur for not tarrying at his court as she had a long journey before her, but points out a castle where 570 knights, each with his lady, were detained in captivity. *Dunlop,* Hist. of Prose Fiction, I. 177.

Lady in Fashion, The. See *Woman's Wit.*

Lady Jane Grey, The. 1. A play, in two parts, by Dekker, Heywood, Wentworth Smith, and Webster, and perhaps Chettle. It was produced in 1602. The parts written by Dekker and Webster were collected into a play called "The Famous History of Sir Thomas Wyatt," published in 1607. *Fleay.*—2. A tragedy by Rowe, produced in 1715.—3. A tragedy by Tennyson, published in 1876. Madame de Staël, Brifaut, and Soumet have also written tragedies on the subject.

Lady of England, The. A title given to Matilda, daughter of Henry I., wife of Geoffrey V. of Anjou, and mother of Henry II.

Lady of Lyons, The. A play by Bulwer Lytton, produced in 1838. It was originally written under the title of "The Adventurer," which was rejected at Stevens's suggestion to "The Lady of Lyons." The chief incidents of the plot were suggested by a tale named "The Bellows Mender." *Molloy,* Famous Plays.

Lady of Shalott, The. A poem by Alfred Tennyson, published in 1832. It is substantially the same as the story of "Elaine."

Lady of the Lake, F. **Dame du Lac.** A name given, in Arthurian romance, to Vivienne, Viviane, or Vivian, the mistress of the enchanter Merlin. She lived in a splendid palace in the midst of a deep lake, which apparently prevented approach. In the romance of "Perceforet" the name is given to Sébile, whose castle was in the midst of a river covered by a thick fog. See *Price, Morfa,* and *Perceforet.*

Lady of the Lake, The. 1. A narrative poem by Sir Walter Scott, published in 1810. It is so called from the surname of its principal character, Ellen Douglas.—2. A cantata founded on Scott's poem, the music by G. A. Macfarren, produced in 1877.—3. See *Donna del Lago.*

Lady of the Mercians. A name applied to Æthelflæd, daughter of Alfred the Great, and wife of Æthelred, ealdorman of Mercia.

Lady's Last Stake, The, or The Wife's Resentment. A comedy by Cibber, produced in 1707. It is a kind of pendant to "The Careless Husband."

Lady's Trial, The. A play by Ford, produced in 1638. The old title is "The Ladies' Triall."

Laeken (lä'ken). A village 1½ miles north of Brussels, noted for its royal castle.

Lælia gens (lē'li-ä jenz). A Roman plebeian gens having but one regular cognomen, Balbus.

Lælius (lē'lius). A title of Cicero's treatise "De Amicitia."

Lælius (lē'li-us), **Caius.** Lived about 200 B. C. A Roman general and consul, a friend of Scipio Africanus, distinguished in the second Punic war.

Lælius, Caius, surnamed **Sapiens** ("the Wise"). Lived about 140 B. C. A Roman orator and philosopher, a friend of the younger Scipio Africanus. He is the chief character in the "De Amicitia" of Cicero. See *De Amicitia.*

Laënnec (lā-en-nek'), **René Théophile Hyacinthe.** Born at Quimper, France, Feb. 17, 1781; died near Douarnenez, Finistère, France, Aug. 13, 1826. A French physician, professor at the Collège de France from 1822. He was the inventor of the stethoscope (described in his "Traité de l'auscultation médiate et des maladies des poumons et du cœur," 1819).

Laer, Pieter van. See *Laar.*

Laerdal (lär'däl). A valley in western Norway, east of the Sogne Fjord, lat. 61° N., noted for its picturesque scenery.

Lærtes (lā-ēr'tēz). [Gr. *Λαέρτης.*] In Greek legend, the father of Ulysses.

Laertes. In Shakspere's tragedy "Hamlet," the son of Polonius and brother of Ophelia: a manly and resolute person, a foil to the irresolute nature of Hamlet.

Læstrygones (les-trig'ō-nēz), or **Læstrygonians** (les-tri-gō'ni-anz). In the Odyssey, a mythical race of cannibal giants visited by Ulysses in a northern country, where the nights are so short that the shepherd driving his flock out meets the shepherd who is driving his flock in." They were placed by later writers in Sicily, south of Etna, and by the Romans near Formiæ in Latium.

Laet (lät). **Jan van** or **Johannes de.** Died at Antwerp, 1649. A Dutch author. His best-known work is "De Nieuwe Wereld, of Beschrijving van het Indien" (1626: enlarged in 1630 and edited in various languages). It is a general description of America. He edited Pius's "Historia Naturalis Brasiliæ," and published various controversial and other works.

Lætitia (lē-tish'iä). An asteroid (No. 39) discovered by Chacornac at Paris, Feb. 8, 1856.

Lætitia Frampul. See *Frampul.*

Lætitia Hardy. See *Hardy.*

La Farge (lä färj), **John.** Born at New York in 1835. An American landscape- and figure-painter, decorator, glass-painter, and sculptor. He was a pupil of William Hunt; was elected national academician in 1869; and is a member of the Society of American Artists. He painted an altar-piece for St. Peter's, New York, in 1863, and decorated Trinity Church, Boston, 1876, and the chancel of St. Thomas's Church, New York, 1877. His also are the frontlet window in the Brevoort Memorial Hall (1880), and the altarpiece in the Church of the Ascension, New York. Latterly he has devoted himself to glass-painting. His chief work in sculpture is the King family monument at Newport, Rhode Island.

Lafaye, or **Lafaist** (lä-fā'), **Pierre Benjamin.** Born at Mont-Saint-Sulpice, Yonne, France, 1808; died at Aix, June 5, 1857. A French philologist, professor of philosophy in the faculty of letters at Aix. His chief work is a "Dictionnaire des synonymes de la langue française, etc." (1858–65).

Lafayette (lä-fā-yet'), **Gilbert de.** Born about 1380; died Feb. 23, 1462. A marshal of France. He was made marshal in 1420, and afterward became one of the chief counselors of Charles VII. He contributed to the victory of Joan of Arc at Orleans in 1429.

Lafayette, or **La Fayette,** Marquis de (**Marie Jean Paul Roch Yves Gilbert Motier**). Born at the Château de Chavagniac, Auvergne, France, Sept. 6, 1757: died at Paris, May 20, 1834. A celebrated French statesman and statesman. Leaving France for America, he entered the Revolutionary army as a volunteer, with the rank of major-general, in 1777; served at Brandywine, Monmouth, and Yorktown; was sent on a mission to France 1779, and in 1781 was present at the surrender of Cornwallis; became a member of the Assembly of Notables in France in 1787, and of the Constituent Assembly in 1789; was commander-in-chief of the national guard 1789–91; commanded an army against the Austrians in 1792, and in the same year left France to avoid the consequences of his opposition to the Jacobins. He was imprisoned as a political suspect by the Prussians and Austrians 1792–97; returned to France 1799; revisited America 1824–25; and commanded the national guard in the revolution of 1830, when he was instrumental in placing Louis Philippe on the throne. He has been nicknamed "Grandison-Cromwell." See "Mémoires et manuscrits de Lafayette" (6 vols. 1837–38).

La Fayette, Marie Madeleine Pioche de la Vergne, Comtesse **de.** Born at Paris, March 16, 1634: died at Paris, May, 1693. A noted French novelist, daughter of Aymar de la Vergne, governor of Havre, and wife of the Comte de La Fayette. Some time after the death of her husband she formed a liaison with La Rochefoucauld (1667–80). She was one of the most brilliant of the "précieuses" of the Hôtel Rambouillet. She wrote "La princesse de Montpensier" (1660), "Zaïde" (1670: written with and published under the name of Segrais), "La princesse de Clèves" (1677, with La Rochefoucauld: her masterpiece), etc., "Histoire d'Henriette d'Angleterre" (published after her death), etc. Her "Letters" were published in 1823.

Lafayette (lä-fā-et'). A city and the capital of Tippecanoe County, Indiana, situated on the Wabash 60 miles northwest of Indianapolis.

It is a manufacturing and trading center, and the seat of Purdue University (agricultural). Population (1880) 16,243.

Lafayette, Mount. The highest peak of the Franconia Mountains, New Hampshire, 18 miles west-southwest of Mount Washington. Height, 5,269 feet.

Lafayette College. An institution of learning situated at Easton, Pennsylvania, chartered in 1832. It is controlled by the Presbyterians, and had 25 instructors and over 200 students in 1893, with a library of 25,000 volumes.

La Fère Champenoise. See *Fère Champenoise, La.*

Lafeu (lā-fē'). A sagacious old lord in Shakspere's "All's Well that Ends Well."

Laffitte (lā-fēt'), **Jacques.** Born at Bayonne, France, Oct. 24, 1767; died at Paris, May 26, 1844. A French banker and statesman, premier and minister of finance 1830–31.

Lafitau (lā-fē-tō'), **Joseph Francois.** Born at Bordeaux, 1670; died there, July 3, 1746. A French Jesuit author. From 1712 to 1717 he was a missionary among the Iroquois. He published "Mœurs des sauvages américains" (3 vols., 1724), "Histoire des découvertes et des conquêtes des Portugais dans le nouveau monde" (2 vols., 1733), and a work on Canadian plants. Lafitau argued for the Asiatic origin of the American race.

Lafitte (lā-fēt'), **Jean.** Born in France about 1780; died probably in 1826. A French privateer and smuggler. He was the commander of a band of adventurers in Barataria, Louisiana, 1810–14, and served with the Americans at New Orleans in 1815. He was called "the Pirate of the Gulf."

La Flèche. See *Flèche, La.*

Lafond (lā-fōn'), **Gabriel**, called **Lafond de Lurcy.** Born at Lurcy-Levy, March 25, 1802; died at Paris, April 11, 1876. A French seacaptain and author. He visited various parts of the world, and from 1849 was consul-general of Costa Rica at Paris. He published "Voyages autour du monde et naufrages célèbres" (2 vols., 1844), and various works on Spanish America and on commerce.

La Fontaine (lä fon-tän'; F. pron. lä fōn-tän'), **Jean de.** Born at Château-Thierry, Champagne, July 8, 1621; died at Paris, April 13, 1695. The most noted French fabulist. He left the College of Rheims at the age of nineteen to study for the ministry, but he gave up that pursuit after two years. He is commonly said to have given the first evidence of his literary genius when he was twenty-six years old. His name is chiefly associated with his fables. The first six books, published in 1668, were inscribed to the Dauphin of France. The next five books appeared in 1678 and 1679, and were prefaced with a eulogy of Madame de Montespan. The twelfth book was dedicated to the young Duke of Bourgogne (1694). Besides these fables, La Fontaine wrote his "Contes" (1665), "Amours de Psyche et de Cupidon" (1669), "Nouveaux contes" (1671), "La captivité de Saint Malo" (1673), and "Le Quinquina" (1682). His comedies, "L'Eunuque" (translated from Terence), "Le Florentin," "La coupe enchantée," "Je vous prends sans vert," "Ragotin," were collected as "Pièces de théatre de J. de La Fontaine" (1702). He had many generous friends in the highest court circles, but never won favor in the eyes of Louis XIV. La Fontaine was elected to the French Academy in 1683. The king, however, did not sanction his admission till several months after his election. Among his friends La Fontaine numbered Racine, Boileau, and Molière.

La Foole (lä fōl), **Sir Amorous.** A "brave heroic coward" in Jonson's comedy "Epicœne."

La Force (lä fōrs'). An ancient Parisian prison, now suppressed. It was situated on the Rue Pavée Saint-Marais and the Rue du Roi de Sicile. It was built in 1265 by Charles, King of Naples and Sicily, and was the residence of the dukes of La Force in the 16th century. It became a prison in the reign of Louis XV., and was the scene of the massacre of Sept. 1792, and of the murder of the Princesse de Lamballe and other atrocities of the Reign of Terror.

La Foret (lä fō-rā'). The servant and housekeeper of Molière. He was an excellent critic of his plays, and was also the original of Madame Jourdain in "Le bourgeois gentilhomme," and of Jacqueline in "Le medecin malgré lui."

Lafosse (lä-fōs'), **Antoine de** (Seigneur d'Aubigny). Born at Paris about 1653; died there in 1708. A French poet. He wrote four plays, one of which, "Manlius Capitolinus" (1698), is worthy of note. In it he gave Roman names and settings to Otway's "Venice Preserved." His works were published in 1751.

La Fosse, or **Lafosse, Charles de.** Born at Paris, June 15, 1640; died at Paris, Dec. 13, 1716. A French historical painter, a pupil of Chauveau and Lebrun. In 1658 he went to Rome and Venice, where he studied for three years. He was elected member of the Academy in 1673, and chancellor in 1715. He decorated the country house of Lord Montague in England, the cupola of the Church of the Invalides at Paris, the choir and dome of the Sacramentine, a part of the Louvre at Versailles, etc., and his pictures are in nearly all the royal palaces and the museums. Most of them have been engraved.

La Fuente (lä fwen'te), **Antonio Gutierrez de.** Born in Tarapacá about 1798. A Peruvian general. He was conspicuous in the civil wars 1829 to 1843; was vice-president under Gamarra Aug., 1839, to April 16, 1841; was one of the claimants of the presidency 1841; and led the revolt which deposed Menendez in 1842. In later years he was senator and alcalde of Lima.

Lafuente, or **La Fuente** (lä fwen'te), **Modesto.** Born at Rabanal de los Caballeros, Palencia, Spain, 1806; died Oct. 25, 1866. A Spanish historian. His chief work is "Historia general de España" (24 vols., 1850–66). He was known also for his satirical writings under the names of Fray Gerundio and Tirabeque (1844–50).

Lafuente y Alcántara, Miguel. Born at Archidona, province of Malaga, Spain, July 10, 1817; died at Havana, Aug., 1856. A Spanish historian, author of "Historia de Granada" (1845–1846), etc.

Lagado (la-gā'dō). In "Gulliver's Travels," by Swift, a city which figures in the voyage to the flying island of Laputa.

Lagamaru (lä-gä-mä'rö). The name of one of the deities of Elam in the cuneiform inscriptions. It appears in the name of the Elamite king Hushshamenti-Sosyian (*Assurbanipal*).

Lagarde (la-gärd') (originally **Böttticher**), **Paul Anton de.** Born at Berlin, Nov. 2, 1827; died at Göttingen, Dec. 22, 1891. A German Orientalist and biblical scholar. He held a professorship in the University of Göttingen from 1869 until his death.

La Gasca, Pedro de. See *Gasca.*

Laghouat (lä-gö-ät'). A town and military post in the Sahara, province of Algiers, Algeria, about lat. 33° 50′ N., long. 2° 53′ E. Population, about 6,000.

Laghukaumudi (la-g-hö-kou'mö-dē). [Skt., 'the Short Kaumudi.'] In Sanskrit literature, the name of an epitome by Varadaraja of the Siddhantakaumudi of Bhattojidikshita. It has been edited with an English version by Ballantyne.

La Gloire (lä glwär). A French war-ship, the first fully equipped iron-clad ship, launched in 1858. Her length was 254 feet; breadth, 55 feet; depth, 25 feet. The Napoleon, a two-decked 91-gun ship of 1857, was razed to one deck, lengthened 23 feet, and armored from stem to stern with 5-inch iron plates.

Lagny (län-yē'). A town in the department of Seine-et-Marne, France, situated on the Marne 15 miles east of Paris. Population (1891), commune, 4,998.

Lago Maggiore. See *Maggiore.*

Lagonegro (lä-gō-nä'grō). A small town in the province of Potenza, Italy, 38 miles south of Potenza. It is the seat of a French victory over the Neapolitans in 1806.

Lagos (lä'gōs). A small seaport in the province of Algarve, Portugal, in lat. 37° 8′ N., long. 8° 40′ W.: probably the ancient Lacobriga. It was the point of departure of the expeditions of Henry the Navigator. In 1693 the British fleet under Boscawen defeated the French, Aug. 19, 1759.

Lagos (lä'gos). A British settlement, island, and town on the western coast of Africa, in lat. 6° 28′ N., long. 3° 26′ E.; a commercial center. It was captured by the British in 1851, and annexed by them in 1861 (area, 1,071 square miles, including the protectorate). Population, about 100,000.

Lagosta (lä-gōs'tä). A small island of Dalmatia, situated in the Adriatic Sea 8 miles south of Curzola.

Lagrange (lä-grōnzh'). **Anna Caroline de,** Countess of Stankowitch. Born at Paris in 1825. A French singer, a pupil of Bordogni. She made her début in Italy, and has sung with success in all the great cities of Europe and the United States. In 1845 she married Count Stankowitch.

La Grange, Charles Varlet, Sieur de. Born at Amiens; died at Paris, March 1, 1692. A French actor. He ran away from his tutor and joined the troupe of Molière, from whom he received instruction. He afterward became a public favorite. He edited, with Vinot, the first important edition of Molière (1682). His wife was also a popular actress of comedy.

Lagrange (lä-grōnzh'), **Joseph Louis,** Comte. Born at Turin, Jan. 25, 1736; died at Paris, April 10, 1813. A celebrated mathematician, of French descent. He was appointed professor of mathematics at the military school in Turin in 1754, and succeeded Euler as director of the Academy of Berlin in 1766. In 1787 he established himself in Paris. He published "Mécanique analytique" (1788), "Théorie des fonctions analytiques" (1799), etc.

La Granja (lä grän'hä), or **San Ildefonso** (ēl-dä-fon'sō). A small town in the province of Segovia, Spain, 37 miles north-northwest of Madrid. It contains a royal castle built by Philip V., surrounded by a splendid wooded park with elaborate fountains and waterworks. The castle was the scene of the "revolution of La Granja," Aug., 1836, by which Queen Maria Christina was compelled to restore the Constitution of 1812.

Lagthing (läg'ting). The upper house of the Norwegian Storthing or parliament, consisting of one fourth of the members of the latter elected by the whole body. See *Storthing.*

La Guayra (lä gwī'rä). A seaport of Venezuela, situated on the Caribbean Sea in lat. 10° 37′ N., long. 66° 57′ W.; the port of Caracas. Population, about 12,000.

Laguna (lä-gö'nä). [Pl., also *Lagunas*. Sp., 'lagoon.'] A tribe of North American Indians, inhabiting a group of small pueblos on or near the Rio San José, a western affluent of the Rio Grande in New Mexico. The pueblo was established in 1699, under the name Kawaiko, by Zuñi and Keresan natives. Since the advent of white settlers there have been formed several new villages: Paguate, Punyesetye, Punyeka, Pusityidtse, Seamonah, Wespa-hesaatsa, and Zlamma. These were formerly summer villages, but now are permanently occupied. Population, 1,143. See *Keresan.*

La Hague. See *Hogue, La.*

La Halle (lä äl), **Adam de.** Born at Arras, France, about 1240; died in Italy about 1287. A French poet and dramatist, surnamed "Le Bossu d'Arras" (though he appears not to have been a hunchback). He was at first a monk, but left his convent and married; later he abandoned his native town and his family, and went first to Douai, and then with Robert of Artois to Italy. In "Li Jus de la Feuillie" he has left us the earliest comedy in the vulgar tongue known, in the pastoral drama of "Robin et Marion," the earliest specimen of comic opera. See *Sandebeau.*

Laharpe, or **La Harpe** (lä ärp), **Frédéric César.** Born at Rolle, Switzerland, April 6, 1754; died at Lausanne, Switzerland, March 30, 1838. A Swiss politician, instructor of the czar Alexander I. He was a leader in the establishment of the Helvetic Republic in 1798.

Laharpe, or La Harpe, Jean François de. Born at Paris, Nov. 20, 1739; died at Paris, Feb. 11, 1803. A French critic and poet. His chief work is "Lycée, ou cours de littérature ancienne et moderne" (1799–1805).

La Haye (lä hā'). The French name of the Dutch 's Graven Hage, The Hague.

Lahidjan (lä-hēd-jän'). A town in the province of Ghilan, northern Persia, situated near the Caspian Sea 30 miles east-southeast of Resht. Population, about 7,000.

La Hire (lä ēr) (**Etienne Vignoles**). Born about 1390; died at Montauban, Jan. 11, 1443. A French general, distinguished in the war of Charles VII. against the English.

Lahire, or Lahyre, Laurent de. Born at Paris, Feb., 1606; died there, Dec., 1656. A French painter, chiefly of religious subjects.

Lahn (län). A river of Germany which joins the Rhine 4 miles south of Coblenz. Length, 135 miles.

La Hogue. See *Hogue, La.*

Lahontan (lä-ôn-toṅ'), **Baron de** (**Armand Louis de Delondarce**). Born near Mont-de-Marsan, France, about 1667; died at Hannover, 1715. A French traveler in North America. He came out to Canada, probably as a private, in 1683, and served against the Iroquois and the English, becoming eventually the king's lieutenant in Newfoundland and Acadia. He published "Nouveaux voyages de M. le baron de Lahontan dans l'Amérique septentrionale" (1703), "Dialogue de M. le baron de Lahontan et d'un sauvage dans l'Amérique, avec les voyages du mesme en Portugal" (1704), etc.

Lahore, or **Lahor** (lä-hōr'). 1. A division of the Punjab, British India. Area, 8,987 square miles. Population (1881), 2,191,517.—2. A district in the Lahore division, intersected by lat. 31° 30′ N., long. 74° E. Area, 1,435 square miles. Population (1881), 928,196.—3. The capital of the Punjab, and of the district and division of Lahore, situated near the Ravi in lat. 31° 34′ N., long. 74° 19′ E. It is an important seat of trade, and contains various educational institutions. There are notable buildings here and in the vicinity, including the tomb of Jahangir and the garden of Shah Jehan. Lahore was long noted for its carpets. It was held by the Ghaznevids from 1023 to 1186; was sacked by the Mongols in 1241; was taken by Baber in 1524, and made a Mogul capital under Akbar; was flourishing under the Moguls and under Ranjit Singh; was occupied by the British in 1846; and was annexed by them in 1849. Population (1891), including cantonment, 176,854.

Lahr (lär). A town in the circle of Offenburg, Baden, situated on the Schutter 17 miles south by east of Strasburg. It manufactures tobacco, cigars, etc. Population (1890), 10,887.

Laianas. Same as *Iaouenes.* See *Guenons.*

Laibach, or **Laybach** (lī'bäch, [Slovenian *Ljubljana*, *Ljublana*]). The capital of Carniola, Austria-Hungary, situated on the Laibach in lat. 46° 3′ N., long. 14° 31′ E.: the ancient Emona. It has a castle and a cathedral. It was sacked by the Huns in the 5th century, and by the Magyars in 900; passed to the Hapsburgs in 1278; and was the capital of the Illyrian Provinces 1809–13, and of the kingdom of Illyria 1816–49. Population (1890), 30,505.

Laibach, Congress of. A meeting at Laibach, Jan., 1821, of the emperors of Russia and Austria, the King of the Two Sicilies, the Duke of Modena, and representatives from France, Great

Britain, Prussia, Sardinia, etc., at which armed intervention was resolved on for the repression of the revolutions in Piedmont and Naples.

Laidley Worm of Spindlestonehugh, The. A ballad by Duncan Frisier of Chevtiot, made in 1770. The story is of an enchanted lady who could only be released from the form of a "laidley worm" or "loathsome serpent" by a knight brave enough to give her three kisses. The same story exists in other forms as "The Worme of Lambton," "The Lambton Worm of Durham," "Kempion," and other old ballads. "Thename 'Kempion' is itself a monument of the relation of on ballads to the 'Kampeviser.'" (*Child*.) The version preserved in Child's "English and Scottish Ballads" is by Mr. Robert Lambe, vicar of Norham, some of the stanzas, however, are of older origin.

Laigle (lāgl). A manufacturing town in the department of Orne, Normandy, France, 33 miles northeast of Alençon. Population (1891), commune, 5,078.

Laila (lī-lā') and **Majnun** (mej-nōn'). A heroine and hero of Arab romance, whose story has been versified by several Persian poets, notably by Nizami (1141–1202). Kais called Majnun, 'mad,' after his love cost him his reason was the son of a proud chief; Laila, a member of a humble tribe, charming to see Laila. Kais married and sought her in a search in which he became mad. His father at last discovered the stronghold of Laila's father, and asked her hand for his son; but the father refused to wed his daughter to a madman. Laila gave all hopine to restore Majnun to reason in search of her, and is seen by a prince, Ibn Selim, whom her father compels her to wed. Laila is imprisoned by Ibn Salam, but escapes and meets Majnun in the desert. Not able now to make her his wife, he sends her back. She dies of grief, and Majnun also a little later at her grave. Majnun is buried beside her. Zaid, Laila's faithful page, sees a vision of the lovers happy in paradise.

Laing (lāng). **Alexander Gordon.** Born Dec. 27, 1793: murdered by Arabs near Timbuktu, Sept. 26, 1826. An English soldier and African explorer.

Laing, Samuel. Born at Kirkwall, Orkney, Oct. 4, 1780; died at Edinburgh, April 23, 1868. A Scottish author and traveler. He entered the army in 1805, and served in the Peninsular war under Sir Arthur Wellesley and Sir John Moore. In 1834, on the failure of his business, he left Orkney and traveled in Norway and Sweden. He published the "Journal of a Residence in Norway during the Years 1834-1835 and 1836" (1836), "A Tour in Sweden" (London, 1839). In 1844 he published his most important work, the translation of the "Heimskringla or Icelandic Chronicle of the Kings of Norway" with a "Preliminary Dissertation" (1844: revised by Rasmus B. Anderson 1889).

Laing's Neck. A pass in the Drakenberg, South Africa: the scene of a Boer victory over the British Jan. 28, 1881.

Laird (lārd), **Macgregor.** Born at Greenock, 1808; died Jan. 9, 1861. A Scottish African explorer, younger son of William Laird, shipbuilder and founder of the Birkenhead house of Laird. He dissolved partnership with his father to assist in forming a company in Liverpool to develop commerce on the river Niger.

Lais (lā'is). [Gr. *Λαΐς*.] The name of two Greek courtezans celebrated for their beauty. The elder, probably a native of Corinth, lived in the 5th century B. C., and was famous for the beauty of her form and for her vices. She died at Corinth, where a monument (a lioness tearing a ram) was erected to her. The younger, born probably in Hyccara, in Sicily, and brought to Corinth when a child lived in the middle of the 4th century B. C. Apelles is said to have induced her to follow the life of a courtezan. She was slain in Thessaly by some women whose jealousy she had aroused.

Lais, or Laish. *See Dan*, 3.

Laius (lā'yus). [Gr. *Λαΐος*.] In Greek legend, a king of Thebes, husband of Jocaste and father of Œdipus.

Laiyang (lī'yäng'). A city in the province of Shantung, China, about lat. 37° 5′ N., long. 120° 50′ E. Population, estimated, 50,000.

Lajeunesse. *See Albani.*

Lajeunesse (lā-zhē-nes'), **Gabriel.** The lover of Evangeline in Longfellow's poem of that name.

Lake (lāk), **Gerard,** Viscount Lake. Born July 27, 1744; died at London, Feb. 20, 1808. An English general. He commanded a brigade against the French in Holland in 1793; was commander-in-chief in Ireland 1797-98; became commander-in-chief in India in 1800; gained the victories of Aligarh and Laswari in India in 1803; captured Delhi and Agra in 1803; and commanded against Holkar 1804-05.

Lakedaimon. *See Lacedæmon.*

Lake District. A region in Westmoreland and Cumberland, England, which abounds in lakes inclosed by mountains. The lakes include Windermere, Ullswater, Derwentwater, and Rassenthwaite Water; and Skiddaw, Helvellyn, and Scafell Pike are the principal mountains. The district is a celebrated tourist center, and is associated with the poetry of Wordsworth.

Lake of the Thousand Lakes. A name given to Lake Saima in Finland.

Lake of the Woods. A lake on the frontier between Minnesota and Canada. Its outlet is by the Winnipeg River. Length, nearly 100 miles.

Lake School. In English literature, a name given to a group of poets including Wordsworth, Coleridge, and Southey, from their residence in or connection with the lake country of England (Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Lancashire); first given in derision by the "Edinburgh Review."

Lake State. A name sometimes given to Michigan, which borders on Lakes Michigan, Superior, Huron, St. Clair, and Erie.

Lakewood (lāk'wud). A town in Ocean County, New Jersey, 31 miles east of Trenton: noted as a winter health-resort.

Lakhimpur, or **Luckimpur** (luk-im-pör'). A district in Assam, British India, intersected by lat. 26° 30′ N., long. 95° E. Area, 3,723 square miles. Population (1881), 179,893.

Lakhmids (lak'midz), **Kingdom of the.** A medieval realm in the Euphrates valley (about 500 A. D.). It was a dependency of the new Persian kingdom.

Lakonike. *See Laconia.*

Lakmiut (lak'müt). A division of the Kalapooian stock of North American Indians, formerly on Lakmiut River, Oregon, but since 1855 on Grande Ronde reservation. They number 29, exclusive of the Chepenafa, a Lakmiut band numbering 5. Lakmiut is the name which they apply to themselves. Also *Chelukiamaache, Luckamiute*, etc. See *Kalapooan.*

Lakshmana (laksh'ma-na). [Skt., 'having lucky marks'; from *lakshmin*, mark, sign.] In Hindu mythology, son of Dasharatha by Sumitra, and twin brother of Shatrughna and half-brother and special friend of Rama. One eighth of Vishnu's divinity was manifest in him. A fierce war resulted from the mutilation by Lakshmana of Shurpanakha, Ravana's sister, who had attempted to seduce Rama, pulsed by both Rama and Lakshmana. When Sita was carried off by Ravana, Lakshmana accompanied Rama in the search for her. He broke in upon Rama's interview with Rishi, or Indra, to save him from the curse of Durvasas, knowing that it would be fatal to do so. When he then retired, resigned, to the river Sharayu, the gods showered flowers upon him from heaven.

Lakshmi (laksh'mē). [Skt., 'mark,' 'sign'; with or without *pāpi*, 'bad,' 'a bad sign,' 'misfortune'; in the older language usually with *punya*, 'prosperous,' 'a good sign,' 'good fortune,' and then personified.] In Hindu mythology, the goddess of fortune, wife of Vishnu and mother of Kama. In the Ramayana describes her as springing like Aphrodite from the foam of the ocean when it was churned by the gods and Asuras. (See *Kurma Avatar*.) She appears in full beauty with a lotus in her hand. Another legend represents her as floating on a lotus flower at the creation. She is said to have four arms, typifying her bounty, but is generally depicted with only two, as the goddess holding a lotus. The theory of incarnation identifies her with the wives respectively of Parashurama, Ramachandra, and Krishna.

Lalande (là-lońd'), **Joseph Gérôme Lefrançais de.** Born at Bourg, Ain, France, July 11, 1732; died at Paris, April 8, 1807. A noted French astronomer, appointed professor at the Collège de France in 1762. He wrote "Traité d'astronomie" (1764), etc.

Lalitavistara (la-li-ta-vis'ta-ra). [Skt., 'simple, artless detail.'] The standard Sanskrit work of the northern Buddhists on the life of Buddha, but it is of extreme value as his history, not as a value in the comparison of the later Northern and earlier Southern traditions. It was probably composed in Nepal and by some Buddhist poet who lived between 600 and 1000 years after the death of the Buddha. It is partly in prose, partly in verse, and brings the life only to the time of Buddha's appearance as a teacher.

Lalitpur, or **Lalitpur** (lal-lit-pör'). A district in the Northwest Provinces, British India, intersected by lat. 24° 30′ N., long. 78° 30′ E. Area, 1,947 square miles. Population (1881), 249,088.

Lalla Rookh (lal'la rōk). A poem by Thomas Moore. It was composed about 1815, and published in 1817. It consists of four Eastern stories connected by a slight prose narrative showing how these poems were recited to please Lalla Rookh, an Indian princess, on her journey to meet her betrothed, the Sultan of Bucharia, in the vale of Cashmere. (see *Feramorz*.) Félicien David produced an opera "Lalla Rookh," founded on this poem, in 1862. The words were by Lucas and Carré. Rubinstein has composed one, produced in 1863. A number of other musical compositions have been based on it, such as Schumann's "Das Paradies und die Peri" and Sterndale Bennett's "Paradise and the Peri."

L'Allegro (lāl-lā'grō). A poem by Milton, written about 1632.

Lally (là-lé'). **Thomas Arthur,** Baron de Tollendal, Comte **de.** Born at Romans Drôme in Jan., 1702: beheaded at Paris, May 9, 1766. A French general. He was of Irish descent, entered in his youth an Irish regiment in the French service, and in 1745 accompanied the pretender Charles Edward to Scotland. He was appointed commander-in-chief of the French East Indies in 1758, and immediately assumed the offensive in the war with the English in India. He was, however, compelled to surrender to Sir E. Coote in 1760, after having sustained a siege of ten months at Pondicherry. He was executed by order of the parliament of Paris on the unjust charge of treason and cowardice. The sentence was annulled by Louis XVI. in 1778.

Lally-Tollendal (là-lé'to-loń-dàl'), **Trophime Gérard,** Marquis **de.** Born at Paris, March 5, 1751: died at Paris, March 11, 1830. A French politician and littérateur, son of Count de Lally. He was a member of the National Assembly in 1789.

Lalo (là-lō'), **Édouard.** Born at Lille in 1831: died at Paris, April 23, 1892. A French composer, of Spanish parentage. Among his compositions are "Fiesque," "Namouna," and "Le roi d'Ys," also a number of symphonies and concerted pieces.

Lama. See *Nilgai.*

La-malle. See *Chelamala.*

Lama-miao. See *Dolon-nor.*

La Mancha, Don Quixote de. See *Don Quixote.*

Lamar, or **Lamar y Cortezar** (là-mär' é kōr-tā-thär'), **José.** Born at Cuenca (now in Ecuador), 1778: died at San José, Costa Rica, Oct. 11, 1830. A Spanish-American general. He was a member of the governmental junta in 1822; commanded the Peruvian troops at Ayacucho Dec. 9, 1824; and on Aug. 24, 1827, was elected president of Peru. He at once demanded and obtained the deposition of Sucre, president of Bolivia; provoked a war with Colombia; was defeated near Cuenca, Feb. 26, 1829; and on June 7, 1829, was deposed by his own officers and exiled.

Lamar (là-mär'), **Lucius Quintus Cincinnatus.** Born in Putnam County, Ga., Sept. 1, 1825; died at Macon, Ga., Jan. 23, 1893. An American politician and jurist. He was a Democratic member of Congress from Mississippi 1857-60; served in the Confederate military and diplomatic service during the Civil War; was a member of Congress from Mississippi 1873-77; was a United States senator 1877-85; was secretary of the interior 1885-88; and was appointed an associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States in 1888.

Lamar, Mirabeau Buonaparte. Born at Louisville, Ga., Aug. 16, 1798: died at Richmond, Texas, Dec. 19, 1859. An American politician and diplomatist, president of Texas 1838-40.

Lamarck (là-märk'), **Jean Baptiste Pierre Antoine de Monet de.** Born at Bazentin, Somme, France, Aug. 1, 1744: died at Paris, Dec. 18, 1829. A celebrated French naturalist. He entered the military service in 1760; soon abandoned this for the study of medicine and botany; and for years edited for several years the "Annuaire Météorologique"; then devoted himself to botany and published "Flore française" (1779); and in 1793 became professor of natural history at the Jardin des Plantes, during the last 17 years of his life he was blind. His chief works are "Histoire naturelle des animaux sans vertèbres" (1815-22) and "Philosophie zoologique" (1809). He was one of the founders of the zoological doctrine of evolution, but differed from the modern (Darwinian) theory especially in his view of the part played by "appetency" and the active exertion of the organism.

La Marck, Robert de. See *Fleuranges.*

La Marck, William de. See *Marck.*

La Marmora, or **Lamarmora** (là-mär'mo-rä), Marchese di **(Alfonso Ferrero).** Born at Turin, Nov. 18, 1804: died at La Marmora, Dec. 5, 1878. An Italian general and statesman. He served in the war with Austria 1848-49; was minister of war 1848 and 1849-55; commanded the Sardinian contingent in the Crimea 1855; was minister of war 1856-59; served at Solferino in 1859; was premier 1859-60 and 1864-1866; and was commander-in-chief in 1866.

Lamarque (là-märk'), Comte **Maximilien.** Born at St.-Sever, Landes, France, July 22, 1770: died at Paris, June 1, 1832. A French general and politician. His funeral, which the republicans desired to utilize as an occasion for a public demonstration, gave rise to an insurrection in Paris.

Lamartine (là-mär-tēn'), **Alphonse Marie Louis.** Born at Mâcon, Oct. 21, 1790: died at Paris, March 1, 1869. A celebrated French poet. Standing midway between the ages of classical and Romantic literature, Lamartine combined a modern spirit with the old form of expression. He ranks with Victor Hugo and Alfred de Musset among the foremost poets of the 19th century. At the age of twenty he was sent to foreign countries to complete his education. During a great part of the time he was away he lived in Italy. Lamartine's first work "Méditations poétiques" (1820) was epoch-making in the history of the new Romantic school. Its success was immediate: it went rapidly through thirty editions. The elegy "Le Lac" is one of the most perfect compositions of its kind in French literature. Further poetic writings are "Les nouvelles méditations" (1823), "La mort de Socrate" (1823), "Dernier chant du pèlerinage de Childe Harold" (1825), "Harmonies poétiques et religieuses" (1829), "Jocelyn" (1836), "La chute d'un ange" (1838), "Recueillements poétiques" (1839). In prose Lamartine wrote "Le voyage en Orient" (1835), "Histoire des Girondins" (1847), "Histoire de la révolution de février" (1849), "Graziella" (1852), "Histoire de la restauration" (1851-53), and many other works, remarkable at least for the style of their expression. He was intimately connected with the political life of his day, and attained great success as an orator. He was received into the French Academy in 1830.

Lamas. See *Llameos.*

Lamas (là'mäs), **Andrés.** Born at Montevideo, Nov. 30, 1817. An Uruguayan historian and

statesman. He has held various high civil and diplomatic positions, but is best known from his collection of historical documents, portions of which have been published as "Coleccion de obras, documentos, etc., para servir á la historia del Rio de la Plata."

Lamb (lam), Lady **Caroline.** Born Nov. 13, 1785; died at Melbourne House, Whitehall, Jan. 26, 1828. An English novelist, daughter of Frederick Ponsonby, third earl of Bessborough. In 1805 she married William Lamb (afterward Lord Melbourne), from whom she was separated in 1825. She was involved in intrigues with Byron, who left her in 1813. She wrote "Glenarvon" (1816), which contained a caricature of Byron, "A New Canto" (1819), "Graham Hamilton" (1822), "Ada Reis: a Tale" (1823).

Lamb. Charles. Born in Crown Office Row, in the Temple, London, Feb. 10, 1775; died at Edmonton, Dec. 27, 1834. A noted English man of letters, critic, and humorist. His father, John Lamb, was engaged in his youth in domestic service, and became the clerk of a bencher of the Inner Temple. In 1782 Charles entered Christ's Hospital (Blue-coat School), where he remained until Nov., 1789. Samuel Taylor Coleridge was a fellow pupil and lifelong friend. In 1789 Lamb became a clerk in the South Sea House, and in 1792 in the India House. The Lambs left the Temple, and in 1796 lodged in Little Queen street, Holborn. In 1796 Mary Lamb killed her mother in a fit of temporary insanity, and was placed under the guardianship of her brother (Charles's father being almost imbecile), who cared for her during the rest of his life. In 1796 Coleridge published in "Poems on Various Subjects" four sonnets by Charles Lamb. The second edition in 1797 of Coleridge added poems by Charles Lamb and Charles Lloyd. In 1798 was published a little volume of blank verse by Charles Lamb and Charles Lloyd, and later (1801) a second volume by Lamb and "Mary Margaret." In 1802 appeared "John Woodvil," a play, showing the influence of Beaumont and Fletcher and the writers of that period. "Mr. H.," a farce, was produced at Drury Lane Dec. 10, 1805, and hopelessly damned. His first success was in "Tales from Shakspere" (1807), in which Charles did the tragedies and Mary the comedies. This was followed by "Specimens of English Dramatic Poets Contemporary with Shakspere" (1808), which secured his position as critic. His contributions to the "London Magazine" began in 1820 with "Recollections of the South Sea House," Aug., 1820, signed "Elia." Twenty-five essays thus signed were published in 1823 as the "Essays of Elia." In 1827 Charles and Mary went abroad. In March, 1825, he was retired from the India House with a pension of £441 a year. In 1833 were published the "Last Essays of Elia," his last literary work. He died in the next year. His sister survived till 1847.

Lamb, Mrs. (**Martha Joanna Reade Nash**). Born at Plainfield, Mass., Aug. 13, 1829; died at New York, Jan. 2, 1893. An American historical and miscellaneous writer. She was the editor of the "Magazine of American History" from 1885, and the author of a "History of the City of New York" (1877–1881), etc.

Lamb, Mary Ann. Born in Crown Office Row, in the Temple, London, 1764; died 1847. An English author, sister of Charles Lamb whom she assisted in the "Tales from Shakspere" (1807). See *Lamb, Charles.*

Lamb, William. Born March 15, 1779; died Nov. 24, 1848. An English Whig statesman, second Viscount Melbourne. He was home secretary under Grey 1830–34, and was prime minister July 17–Nov. 15, 1834, and April, 1835–Aug., 1841.

Lamballe (lon-bäl'). A town in the department of Côtes-du-Nord, Brittany, France, situated on the Gouessant 9 miles N.N.E. of St.-Brieuc. It has a church of Notre Dame. Population (1891), commune, 4,524.

Lamballe, Princesse de (**Marie Thérèse Louise de Savoie-Carignan**). Born at Turin, Sept. 8, 1749; murdered at Paris, Sept. 3, 1792. A French princess, the daughter of the Prince de Carignan. She was the intimate friend of Marie Antoinette, and superintendent of the royal household. She proved her loyalty to the queen by returning to France from England after the unsuccessful flight to Varennes, and voluntarily sharing her imprisonment for a week in the Temple. She refused on Sept. 3 to take the oath against the monarchy, and was literally torn to pieces by the mob as she emerged from the courthouse.

Lambe (lam), **John,** called **Doctor Lambe.** Died June 23, 1628. An English astrologer, a client of the Duke of Buckingham, killed by a London mob on account of his reputed magical influence over the duke and others.

Lamber, Juliette. See *Adam, Mme. Edmond.*

Lambert (lam'bert), **Aylmer Bourke.** Born at Bath, Feb. 2, 1761; died at London, Jan. 10, 1842. An English botanist, vice-president of the Linnean Society. He was the author of works on the genera *Cinchona* (1797) and *Pinus* (1803–1824), etc.

Lambert, Daniel. Born at Leicester, March 13, 1770; died at Stamford, July 21, 1809. An Englishman celebrated for his corpulency. At his death he was 5 feet 11 inches in height, and weighed 739 pounds.

Lambert, John (originally **John Nicholson**). Burned at Smithfield, Nov., 1538. An English priest and Protestant martyr, tried before the king and peers Nov. 16, 1538, and condemned for denying the real presence.

Lambert, John. Born at Calton, near Malham Tarn, Yorkshire, 1619 (baptized Nov. 7); died 1683. An English general, distinguished in the Parliamentary service in the civil war. He served as colonel under Fairfax 1643–44; took part in the battle of Marston Moor; was appointed to the command of a regiment of foot in the "New Model" Jan., 1646; played a prominent part as leader of the discontented officers in the disputes between the army and Parliament in 1647; was made general of the northern army in Aug., 1647; served against the Scots and Irish (at Preston June 17–20); received the surrender of Pontefract March 22, 1649; and served as second in command under Cromwell in Scotland 1650, and at Dunbar 1651. He became influential on the appointment of Cromwell as Protector; was a member of his council of state; advocated the making of the protectorship hereditary; and attained great civil and military influence in the state. But he refused to assent to the proposed assumption by Cromwell of the title of king; declined to take the oath of allegiance required by Parliament June 24, 1657; and resigned his commission July, 1657. After Cromwell's death he entered Parliament, regained in great measure his influence with the army and in 1659 was appointed second in command to George Booth at Winwick Bridge Aug. 19, 1659. He was cashiered Oct. 12, 1659, rebelled, intimidated Parliament, and became major-general of the army, member of the committee of safety, and the principal leader of the republicans. When dissolved by the Parliament, Lambert marched against him, but his army went to pieces and he was deprived of all his commands. In Aug., 1660, he was tried by the High Court of Justice. In 1667 he was transferred to the island of St. Nicholas in Plymouth Sound.

Lambert, Sir John. Born at Tisbury, Wiltshire, July 6, 1815; died at London, Jan. 27, 1892. An English lawyer, politician, and writer on music. He wrote a "Grammar of Plain Chant," "Music of the Middle Ages," etc.

Lambessa (lam-bes'sä), or **Lambèse** (lon-bäz'). A small town in the province of Constantine, Algeria, 63 miles south-southwest of Constantine: the ancient Lambæsa, or Lambese, and native Tazzût. It contains a convict establishment (since 1850). It was an old Roman military station, and contains important remains of antiquity. The Roman pretorium is a rectangular building of red hog, 65 wide and 49 high. The principal gate on the north is flanked by two smaller arches, and adorned with detached columns and niches for statues. The south side had a fine Corinthian portico, with pediment on the wall corresponding to the columns, and there were porticos also on the east and west sides. The interior forms a great hall, with architectural decoration on the walls. A temple of Jupiter, with octostyle façade, has lately been excavated, and a triumphal arch of Commodus survives almost entire.

Lambeth (lam'beth). A parish and parliamentary borough of London, situated south of the Thames. It contains Lambeth Palace. The borough returns two members to Parliament. Population of parish (1891), 275,262.

Lambeth, Treaty of. A treaty concluded at Lambeth in 1217 between the Earl of Pembroke and Prince Louis (Louis VIII. of France), whereby the latter agreed to leave England.

Lambeth Articles. Nine articles drawn up at Lambeth in 1595, intended to embody the Calvinistic doctrine respecting predestination, justification, etc. They were never approved by the church in any regular synod, and therefore possess no ecclesiastical authority.

Lambeth Palace. The city residence of the Archbishop of Canterbury, situated in Lambeth, near the Thames, 1½ miles southwest of St. Paul's. It was acquired by the archbishops in 1197. The present building was commenced in the 13th century. It contains a valuable library.

Lambinet (lon-bē-nā'), **Émile Charles.** Born at Versailles, Jan. 13, 1815: died at Bougival, Jan. 1, 1878. A noted French landscape-painter. He was a pupil of Boiselier, Drolling, and Horace Vernet.

Lambruschi (lām-brös-kē'nē), **Luigi.** Born at Genoa, May 16, 1776: died at Rome, May 12, 1854. An Italian cardinal and politician, minister and state councilor under Gregory XVI. and Pius IX.

Lambton (lam'ton), **John George,** first Earl of Durham. Born at London, April 12, 1792; died at Cowes, Isle of Wight, July 28, 1840. An English Whig politician and diplomatist, created Baron Durham in 1828, and earl of Durham in 1833. He sat in the House of Commons 1813–28; was appointed lord privy seal Nov. 22, 1830; took part in the preparation of the first reform bill; was ambassador extraordinary to St. Petersburg, July, 1832, and to Vienna and Berlin Sept., 1832; was minister to St. Petersburg 1835–37, and was made high commissioner for the settlement of certain Canadian questions, and governor-general of the British provinces in North America, March 31, 1838. He resigned in 1838.

Lamech (lā'mek). In Old Testament history: (*a*) The son of Methusael, a descendant of Cain, and the father of Tubal-Cain. His address to his wives (Gen. iv. 23, 24) is probably the oldest extant Hebrew poetry. (*b*) The son of Methuselah, seventh in descent from Seth, and father of Noah.

Lamego (lä-mā'gō). A town in the district of Vizeu, province of Beira, Portugal, 46 miles east of Oporto. It was the scene of the alleged constitutional cortes of 1143. It has a cathedral.

Lame Lover, The. A comedy by Foote, produced in 1770.

Lamennais (lä-me-nā'). **Félicité Robert de.** Born at St.-Malo, June 9, 1782; died at Paris, Feb. 27, 1854. A French writer and philosopher. From earliest infancy he was dwarfed in stature, morose, and irritable. He studied under his uncle's guidance, and taught himself Greek, Latin, and several modern languages. In time he became strongly attracted by the philosophical teachings of the 18th century, especially those of J. J. Rousseau. After publishing an essay, "Les Réflexions," in 1808, he went to live for a while in the retirement of his native region. His "Réflexions sur l'état de l'église en France pendant le XVIIIe siècle et sur sa situation actuelle" appeared in 1808, but was suppressed by the police until 1814. In 1811 he taught mathematics in the Seminary of St.-Malo; the following year he took the first orders, and in 1816 became a priest. He published the first volume of his great work "Essai sur l'indifference en matière de religion" in 1817; the second volume is dated 1820, and the third and fourth in the autumn of 1823. With a view to spread his religious ideas, he founded a paper "L'Avenir" (1830). His doctrine favoring freedom in religious matters were not approved by the clergy, and his failure to obtain redress led to frequent censure and condemnation before the courts. In 1848 he founded a new paper, "Le Peuple Constituant," but his last appearance as a writer was in connection with his management of the journal "La Réforme." Among Lamennais's works are "Mélanges religieux et philosophiques" (1819–25), "Les paroles d'un croyant," "Le livre du peuple" (1837), "Question philosophique sur philosophisme" (1840), "L'Esquisse d'une philosophie" (1842–46). His "Discussions critiques" came out in 1856, and likewise his translation of Dante's "Divina Commedia."

Lamentation of Mary Magdalen. A spurious poem introduced in the early editions of Chaucer. It was inserted under the impression that it was the lost "Origenes upon the Maudeleyne," which was probably a translation from the Latin attributed to Origen. This idea arose from Chaucer's lines in the prologue to the "Legend of Good Women,"

> "He made also, goode is a greate while,
> Origenes upon the Maudeleyne."

Lamentations (lam-en-tā'shonz). A book of the Old Testament of which the authorship is by tradition ascribed to the prophet Jeremiah. It comprises five dirges. Its date and authorship are matters of dispute.

Lamettrie, or La Mettrie (lä me-trē'), **Julien Offray de.** Born at St.-Malo, France, Dec. 25, 1709; died at Berlin, Nov. 11, 1751. A French materialist. He wrote "Histoire naturelle de l'ame" (1745; ostensibly translated from the English), "Le Gentilhomme vengeé" (1747; a satirical comedy), "L'Homme machine" (1748), "L'Homme plante" (1748), "Réflexions philosophiques sur l'origine des animaux" (1750), "Les animaux plus que machines" (1750), etc. He was the leader of French materialism in its most extreme form, and was persecuted for his opinions. He was driven from France to Holland, and thence to Prussia, where he found an asylum with Frederick the Great.

Lamia (lā'mi-ä). [Gr. *Λαμία.*] The capital of the nomarchy of Phthiotis and Phocis, Greece, situated in lat. 38° 54′ N., long. 22° 27′ E. It was one of the ancient city of Malis. The ancient name was until recently Zitouni, but the old name has been restored. Antipater was besieged here 323 B. C. Population (1889), 6,888.

Lamia. 1. In classical mythology: (*a*) A daughter of Poseidon, the mother of the sibyl Herophile. (*b*) The daughter of Belus. She was a Libyan queen, beloved by Zeus, and transformed through Juno's jealousy into a hideous child-devouring monster.

Lilith, the nocturnal female vampire of the Hebrews, mentioned in Isaiah, is rendered Lamia in the Vulgate. In the plural (Lamiæ), they appear to have corresponded, very nearly, to the witches of the Middle Ages, who, indeed, were then frequently called *Lamiæ.* Keats's poem of "Lamia" (1820), in the bride, recognized by the keen-eyed sage, returns to her original serpent-form, represents another of the superstitions attached to the race. *Prof. Tyrrell, Notes to Euripides' Bacchæ, Introd., p. 11.*

2. A celebrated Athenian courtezan. In the sea-fight of Salamis 480 B. C. she fell into the hands of Demetrius and captivated him. Her sway was unbroken for many years, and she was noted for her extravagance. The Athenians and Thebans consecrated temples in her honor under the name of Aphrodite.

Lamian War. A war in which Athens and its allies were defeated by Macedonia under Antipater, 323–322 B. C.; so named from the siege of Lamia by the allies.

Lammermuir (lam-mėr-mūr'), or **Lammermoor** (lam-mėr-mōr'). **Hills.** A range of low mountains in the counties of Edinburgh, Berwick, and Haddington, Scotland, extending to the North Sea.

Lammle (lam'l), **Alfred.** In Dickens's "Our Mutual Friend," a mature young man, a swindler and fortune-hunter. He marries Sophronia Akersham, each of the pair believing, mistakenly, that the other was wealthy.

Lammle, Mrs. Alfred. See *Lammle, Alfred.*

Lamont (lā'mont), **Johann von.** Born at Braemar, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, Dec. 13, 1805; died at Bogenhausen, near Munich, Aug.

6, 1879. An astronomer and magnetician, director of the observatory at Bogenhausen. He wrote "Handbuch des Erdmagnetismus" (1849), "Handbuch des Magnetismus" (1867), etc.

Lamoracke (Lamerocke, Lamorake, etc.), Sir. A Knight of the Round Table. He was killed by the sons of King Lot for adultery with their mother.

Lamoricière [la-mo-rē-sar'), **Christophe Léon Louis Juchault de.** Born at Nantes, France, Feb. 5, 1806; died near Amiens, France, Sept. 11, 1865. A noted French general. He entered the army as an ensign, served with distinction in the campaign against Abdel-Kadir, was military governor of Paris from Feb. 24 to June 25, 1848, and minister of war from June 28 to Dec. 2 of the same year, and was deputy to the Legislative Assembly 1849–51. He opposed the schemes of Louis Napoleon, and was arrested Dec. 2, 1851, but released, and thus banished. accompanied the papal forces as the was defeated and at Castelfidardo, Sept. 18, 1860.

Lamothe [la-mot'), **Pierre Alexandre Bessot de.** Born at Perigueux, Jan. 8, 1823. A French keeper of the archives and novelist. He is well known to his service romances for the young which have been translated into a number of languages. Among his other works are "Comtesse de Saint Gilles au XIVe siècle" (1853), "Aventures de Camarade faites a Nimes de 1792 a 1795" (1855), "Monsieur Cocardasse" (1859), etc.

La Motte [la mot'), **Antoine Houdart de.** Born at Paris, Jan. 17, 1672; died there, Dec. 26, 1731. A French poet and critic. He wrote "L'Europe galante," a ballet (1697), "Scanderbeg," a lyrical tragedy (1735), "Inès de Castro," a tragedy in one act, in verse (1723), "Fables," etc.

La Motte-Fouqué. See *Fouqué*.

Lampadion [lam-pā'di-on). The conventional name of a lively, hot-tempered courtezan in later Greek comedy.

Lampatho [lam-pā'thō). In Marston's play "What You Will," a cynical observer intended to parody Marston himself.

Lampe [lämp'pe), **John Frederick.** Born at Helmstadt, Germany, about 1703; died at Edinburgh, July 25, 1751. A German musician resident in Great Britain from about 1725, noted as a bassoonist and composer. He was the author of the music to several successful burlesque operas and musical farces for concert rooms.

Lampedusa [lam-pe-dō'sä). A small island in the Mediterranean, east of Tunis, situated in lat. 35° 30′ N., long. 12° 36′ E.: the ancient Lopadussa. It belongs to the Italian province of Girgenti. This is the island which is described by Shakspere as "uninhabited," in "The Tempest."

Lampertheim [lämp'pert-hīm). A small town in the province of Starkenburg, Hesse, 5 miles southeast of Worms.

Lamprecht [lämp'precht), called "The Priest." The date and place of his birth and death unknown. A Middle High German epic poet. He wrote about 1129 the "Alberichdied" ("Song of Alexander"), a free version of a French poem by Ambrevile Besançon, whose subject is the life and deeds of Alexander the Great. It was published at Vienna in 1850 and at Heilbronn 1884.

Lampridius [lam-prid'i-us). **Ælius.** Lived in the first part of the 4th century. One of the writers of the "Augustan History" (which see).

Lampsacus [lamp'sa-kus). Gr. Λαμψακος. In ancient geography, a city of Mysia, Asia Minor, situated on the Hellespont in lat. 40° 20′ N., long. 26° 39′ E., colonized by Ionian Greeks.

Lanai [lä'nī). One of the Hawaiian Islands 9 miles west of Maui. Length, 20 miles.

Lanark [lan'ark). **1.** An inland county of Scotland, lying between Dumbartonand Stirling on the north, Linlithgow, Edinburgh, Peebles, and Dumfries on the east, Dumfries on the south, and Dumfries, Ayr, Renfrew, and Dumbarton on the west. It is divided into the Upper, Middle, and Lower Wards. The city of Glasgow is in the Lower Ward. Lanark is the most mineral of the southern counties, traversed by the Clyde, and has many romantic features. Area, 882 square miles. Population (1891), 1,056,920.

2. The county town of Lanarkshire, Scotland, on the Clyde 22 miles southeast of Glasgow. Near it are the Falls of the Clyde. Wallace Wallace was in hiding near the town. Robert Owen had mills in the Clyde in its neighborhood. Population (1891), 4,575.

La Navidad (lä-nä-vē-thäd'). The name given by Columbus to the fort built by him on the northern coast of Haiti, in Jan., 1493. In it he left 40 or 50 men, constituting the first Spanish settlement in the New World. Before his return, in Nov., the garrison had all been killed by Indians, and the fort destroyed. The site was then ascertained to be near the mouth of the river of Isabella. La Navidad was so short but not the southeast of the present town of Cap Haitien

Lancashire (lang'ka-shir). A maritime county of northwestern England. It comprises a main part in bounded by Westmoreland on the north, Yorkshire on the east, Cheshire on the south, and the Irish Sea on the west, and a detached portion (called Furness) west of Westmoreland. It is mountainous and picturesque in the north, is celebrated for the parks in and seat, for commerce, and for manufactures of linen, silk, woolen, etc.; and is the chief seat of the cotton manufacture in the world. It contains the cities of Liverpool and Manchester. It formed part of the ancient kingdom of Strathclyde, was made a county palatine in the reign of Edward III., and sided with the Royalists in the civil war. Area, 1,887 square miles. Population (1891), 3,926,760.

Lancashire Witches, The, and Tegue O'Divelly the Irish Priest. A comedy by Shadwell (1681). Compare *Late Lancashire Witches*.

Lancaster (lang'kas-tėr). [From *Lan (Lune)* and *castra*, camp.] A seaport and the county town of Lancashire, situated on the Lune in lat. 54° 3′ N., long. 2° 47′ W. It contains a castle on the site of an ancient Roman camp. It was twice burned by the Scots in the 14th century, was taken and retaken in the civil war, and was carried by the Jacobites in 1715 and 1745. It was the birthplace of Whewell and Sir Richard Owen. Population (1891), 37,038.

Lancaster. A city and the capital of Fairfield County, Ohio, situated on the Hocking 28 miles southeast of Columbus. Population (1890), 7,555.

Lancaster. A city and the capital of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, situated on the Conestoga 62 miles west of Philadelphia. It is a manufacturing and commercial center; is the seat of Franklin and Marshall College and Lancaster Seminary (formerly Lititz); and was State capital from 1799 to 1812. Population (1890), 32,011.

Lancaster, County of. See *Lancashire*.

Lancaster, Duchy of. A possession of the English royal family. John of Gaunt was made Duke of Lancaster in 1362. The revenues and title of the duchy were made hereditary in the reign of Henry IV. Since 1873 the court has been merged in the system of the rest of England.

Lancaster, Dukes of. See *Henry of Lancaster* and *John of Gaunt*.

Lancaster, Edmund, Earl of, surnamed "Crouchback." Born Jan. 16, 1245; died at Bayonne, June, 1296. The second son of Henry III., of England and Eleanor of Provence, made in his infancy King of Sicily and Apulia by Pope Innocent IV. The grant of the kingdom was annulled by Urban IV. July 29, 1263. Lancaster took the cross in 1268, and went to Palestine in 1271. His nickname was due either to the cross (made from the cross on his back) or to personal deformity.

Lancaster, House of. A line of English kings descended from John of Gaunt, fourth son of Edward III., the kings of this house were Henry IV. (reigned 1399–1413), Henry V. (reigned 1413–22), and Henry VI. (reigned 1422–61).

Lancaster, Sir James. Died at London, May, 1618. An English navigator. He served under Drake against the Armada; sailed in command of the Edward Bonaventure in the East India voyage of 1591–94; made the Indies in 1593, returning to England after many adventures in May, 1594; sailed with 3 ships against the Portuguese in the East in 1594, capturing in 1595 and commanded the first fleet of the East India Company 1600–03. From him Baffin named Lancaster Sound.

Lancaster, Joseph. Born at London, 1778; died at New York, Oct. 24, 1838. An English educationist. He founded in 1804 a private school in the Borough Road, Southwark, London, in which he employed the monitorial system of instruction, which obtained great popularity. Parliament granted him £10,000 in 1806. He published "Improvements in Education" (1806), etc.

Lancaster Sound. [Named after Sir James Lancaster.] A channel in the north polar regions, leading from Baffin Bay westward to Barrow Strait, about lat. 74° N. It was first traversed by Parry in 1819.

Lance (lans), **George.** Born at Little Easton, near Dunmow, Essex, March 24, 1802; died near Birkenhead, June 18, 1864. An English painter, a pupil of Haydon, chiefly known by his paintings of fruit and flowers.

Lancelot. Same as *Launcelot du Lac*.

Lancelot du Lac. A French Arthurian romance, the first of the great prose romances in the latter part of the 12th century; a Scottish metrical romance "Lancelot of the Lak" was made from this at the end of the 14th century. Chrestien de Troyes metrical romance "Le Chevalier de la Charette" gives some of Lancelot's adventures and was used on Map's prose romance. Sir Thomas Malory's "Morte d'Arthur" also does not give his entire story. Sir Lancelot was the son of Ban, king of Brittany, and was one of the most famous knights of the Round Table. He received the name "du Lac" from the fact that he was educated at the bottom of Vivian Lake, by the Damsel of Lac or Lady of the Lake. The main features of the legend are his guilty love for Guinevere and the exploits he performed in her service, and the war with Arthur to which his passion involved him. Guinevere retired to a convent, and Lancelot became a monk and a holy man, and died saying masses for the souls of his dead companions in arms. He was the father of Sir Galahad by Elaine, the daughter of King Pelles, who is not the Elaine of Tennyson's poem.

Lancelot Greaves. See *Sir Launcelot Greaves*.

Lanchow (lan-chou'). The capital of the province of Kansu, China, situated on the Hwangho about lat. 36° 3′ N., long. 103° 35′ E. Population, estimated, 500,000.

Lanciani (lan-chä'nē), **Rodolfo Amedee.** An Italian archæologist. He is professor of archæology at the University of Rome, and director of excavations for the Italian government. He has published "Ancient Rome in the Light of Recent Discoveries" (1888) and "Pagan and Christian Rome" (1892), and is now issuing "Forma urbis Romæ, etc.," in eight parts (the first in 1893).

Lanciano (lan-chä'no). A town in the province of Chieti, Italy, situated in lat. 42° 14′ N., long. 14° 25′ E., near the site of the ancient Anxanum of the Frentani. Population, about 17,000.

Landa (lan'dä), **Diego de.** Born at Cienfuentes, March 17, 1524; died at Merida, Yucatan, April 30, 1579. A Spanish ecclesiastic of the Franciscan order. He was sent to Yucatan about 1551; became provincial of his order there in 1561; and in 1572 was created bishop of Merida. His measures for the extirpation of idolatry were excessively severe, and by his orders hundreds of Indian hieroglyphic writings were destroyed. Landa wrote "Relacion de las cosas de Yucatan," first published in 1864.

Landau (lan'dou). A town in the Rhine Palatinate, Bavaria, situated on the Queich 18 miles southwest of Spires. It was often taken and retaken in the Thirty Years' War. Later it belonged to France, and after the fall of Napoleon it passed to Bavaria. The carriages named *landaus* were first made here. Population (1890), 13,047.

Landeck (lan'dek). A town and watering-place in the province of Silesia, Prussia, on the Biela 34 miles southwest of Breslau; noted for its warm sulphur springs. Population (1890), 2,683.

Landells (lan'delz), **Ebenezer.** Born at Newcastle-on-Tyne, April 13, 1808; died at London, Oct. 1, 1860. An English wood-engraver, a pupil of Bewick, and the projector, about 1840, of "Punch."

Landen (lan'den). A town in Belgium, 23 miles west-northwest of Liége. It was the birthplace of Pepin, founder of the later Carolingian line. For the battle of Landen (1693), see *Neerwinden*.

Landen (lan'den), **John.** Born at Peakirk, Peterborough, Jan. 23, 1719; died at Milton, Northamptonshire, Jan. 15, 1790. An English mathematician, author of "Residual Analysis" (1764; only the first book published), "A Discourse Concerning the Residual Analysis" (1758), etc.

Lander (lan'dėr). **John.** Born in Cornwall, 1807; died at London, Nov. 16, 1839. An English explorer in Africa (1830–31), younger brother of Richard Lander.

Lander, Richard Lemon. Born at Truro, Cornwall, Feb. 8, 1804; died at Fernando Po, Africa, Feb. 2 (?), 1834. An English explorer in Africa. He was in Cape Colony as servant to Major (later General) Colebrooke 1823–24; accompanied Clapperton to western Africa 1825–27; and explored the Niger (with his brother) 1830–31 and 1832–34. He published the journal of Clapperton's expedition (1829), another account of the expedition (1830), and a "Journal of an Expedition to Explore the Course and Termination of the Niger" (1832).

Landerneau (lon-der-nō'). A town in the department of Finistère, France, situated on the Elorn 15 miles northeast of Brest. It manufactures cloth. Population (1891), commune, 8,497.

Landes (lond). A department in southwestern France. Capital, Mont-de-Marsan. It is bounded by Gironde on the north, Lot-et-Garonne on the east, Basses-Pyrénées on the south, and the Bay of Biscay on the west, corresponding to parts of the ancient Guienne, Gascony, and Béarn. It comprises the sandy plains called *Landes*, and in the southeast the district Chalosse. It is the leading forest department in France. Area, 3,591 square miles. Population (1891), 297,842.

Landes, The. A plain in the department of Landes, France. It is largely composed of sands and marshes, and much of it is covered with pine forests. Length about 120 miles.

Landeshut (lan'des-hut). A town in the province of Silesia, Prussia, on the Bober 51 miles southwest of Breslau. It has flax manufactures. An intrenched camp here, held by the Prussians under Fouqué in the Seven Years' War, was stormed and taken by the Austrians under Laudon, June 23, 1760.

Landi (lan-dē), **Gaspare.** Born at Piacenza in 1756; died there, Feb. 24, 1830. An Italian historical and portrait painter, one of the founders of the modern school of Italian painting.

Landin (lan-din'). See *Zulu*.

Land League, Irish. A league formed in Oct., 1879, by the Irish Nationalist party, under which organized resistance was made to the payment of rent. It was "proclaimed" by the Liberal government as "an illegal and criminal association" Oct. 20, 1881.

Landnama Bók. See the extract.

The "Landnama Bók" was a development from the work of the priest Ari Frothi, the son of Thorgil, and from another of the same kind. The author was Starla Thorhatson a judge in the Higher Court, who died in 1284, aged seventy. His work was edited by Hauk Erlendsen, who was himself a judge in the Higher Court from 1294 to 1310, and his "Landnama Bok" is Thorharrson's with addition of facts from a history by Styrmer the Learned, wherever Styrmer had anything to add. This "Landnama Bók" (Book of the Taking of the Land), the fullest of the old Icelandic chronicles, is in five parts. The first treats of the discovery and settlement of the island and the other four are given to a description of its several

quarters, including detail as to the families by which each was settled. This record is of great value for the verification of the Sagas. *Morley*, English Writers, I. 271.

Land of Beulah. See *Beulah.*

Land of Cakes. Scotland: so named (in jest) on account of the general use of oatmeal cakes as an article of diet.

Land of Cockaigne. A popular poem assigned to the latter part of the 13th century. See *Cockaigne.*

A satire upon corruptions in the Church, that paints a Fool's Paradise for monks, wherein all the delights are sensual, and spiritual life passes for nothing. The Paradise of this satire, which spread through several countries, was entitled "the Land of Cockaigne," . . . or the land of animal delights painted by popular satire as the happy land of monks who had turned their backs upon the higher life to which they were devoted. An old German poet described it as "Dat edele lant van Cockœngen." In what spirit this popular satire was written none can doubt when they find at the close how such a Paradise as it paints is to be earned only by seven years' wading chin-deep in swinish filth. *Morley*, English Writers, III. 354.

Land o' the Leal (land' o̤ ᴛʜē lēl'). A mythical land of happiness. Lady Nairne, in her poem of that name, uses it for heaven, and the use has now become an accepted one.

Land of Steady Habits. A popular nickname of Connecticut.

Land of Wisdom. [F. *Pays de sapience.*] A name given by the French to Normandy.

Landon (lan'don), **Letitia Elizabeth** (later Mrs. **Maclean**): pseudonym **L. E. L.** Born at London (Chelsea), Aug. 14, 1802: died at Cape Coast Castle, Africa, Oct. 15, 1838. An English poet and novelist, wife (June, 1838) of George Maclean, governor of Cape Coast Castle. She was the author of poems (collected 1838, later editions 1850, 1873), the novels "Romance and Reality" (1831), "Francesca Carrara" (1834), "Ethel Churchill" (1837), "Lady Granard" (1842), etc. Her death, probably accidental, was due to a dose of a preparation of prussic acid.

Landor (lan'dor), **Walter Savage.** Born at Warwick, Jan. 30, 1775: died at Florence, Italy, Sept. 17, 1864. A noted English poet and prose-writer. He entered Trinity College, Oxford, in 1793; became conspicuous for his advocacy of republican principles; and was rusticated in 1794 for firing a gun (without damage to any one) at the windows of an obnoxious Tory. For some years he led an unsettled life, visiting Paris in 1802, and joining the Spaniards at Corunna against the French in 1808. In 1809 he purchased Llanthony Abbey, Monmouthshire, and in 1811 married Julia Thuillier, daughter of a banker. A combination of troubles drove him in 1814 to Jersey, then to Tours, and in 1815 to Italy. In 1821 he settled in Florence, where he resided until 1835, when, separating from his wife, he went to England. He returned to Florence in 1858. He published "Poems" (1795), "Gebir" (1798), "Simonidea" (1806: English and Latin poems), "Count Julian" (1812), "Idyllia Heroica" (1814, enlarged 1820), "Imaginary Conversations" (1824-1848), "Citation and Examination of William Shakespeare . . . touching Deer-stealing, etc." (1834), "Pericles and Aspasia" (1836), "The Pentameron" (1837), "Andrea of Hungary and Giovanni of Naples" (1839), "Fra Rupert" (1840), "Hellenics" (1847, revised 1859), "Poemata et Inscriptiones" (1847), "Italics" (1848), "The Last Fruit of an Old Tree" (1853), "Dry Sticks Fagoted by W. S. Landor" (1858), "Heroic Idylls" (1863), etc.

Landrecies, or **Landrecy** (loṅ-drė-sē'). A town in the department of Nord, France, situated on the Sambre 17 miles south-southeast of Valenciennes. It was taken from the French by Charles V. in 1543; passed several times from Spain to France and back again in the 17th century; and was besieged and taken by the Allies in 1794 and by the Prussians in 1815. It was the birthplace of Dupleix. Population (1891), commune, 3,867.

Landsberg (länds'berɢ). A town in Upper Bavaria, situated on the Lech 32 miles west by south of Munich. Population (1890), 4,300.

Landsberg-an-der-Warthe (länds'berɢ-än-der-vär'te). A town in the province of Brandenburg, Prussia, situated on the Warthe 78 miles east by north of Berlin. Population (1890), 26,825.

Landseer (land'sēr), **Charles.** Born at London, 1799: died there, July 22, 1879. An English historical painter, elder brother of Sir Edwin Landseer.

Landseer, Sir **Edwin Henry.** Born at London, March 7, 1802: died there, Oct. 1, 1873 (buried in St. Paul's Cathedral). A celebrated English animal-painter, youngest son of John Landseer. He was elected an associate of the Royal Academy in 1826, and member 1831, and was knighted in 1850. Among his more noted paintings are "Fighting Dogs" (1819), "Cat's Paw" (1824), "Chevy Chase" (1826), "Return from Deer-stalking" (1827), "Illicit Whiskey Still" (1829), "High Life" and "Low Life" (1831), "Jack in Office" (1833), "Sir Walter Scott and his Dogs" (1833), "Suspense" (1834), "Highland Shepherd's Chief Mourner" (1837), "Life 's in the Old Dog Yet" (1838), "Dignity and Impudence" (1839), "Stag at Bay" (1846), "Monarch of the Glen" (1851), "Flood in the Highlands" (1860), and "Titania and Bottom" (1851).

Landseer, John. Born at Lincoln, England, 1769: died at London, Feb. 29, 1852. An English painter, engraver, and writer on art: father of Sir Edwin Landseer.

Landseer, Thomas. Born at London, 1796: died there, Jan. 20, 1880. An English engraver, eldest brother of Sir Edwin Landseer. He executed many engravings and etchings after his brother's paintings.

Land's End (landz end). A granite promontory, the southwesternmost extremity of England, in Cornwall, situated in lat. 50° 4′ N., long. 5° 45′ W.: the ancient Bolerium. Height, 60–100 feet.

Landshut (länds'höt). **1.** The capital of the province of Lower Bavaria, Bavaria, on the Isar 38 miles northeast of Munich. The Church of St. Martin, Church of St. Jodocus, Holy Ghost Church, castle of Trausnitz, and new palace are of interest. It was the seat of a university from 1800 to 1826. Population (1890), 18,862.

2. Same as *Landeshut.*

Landskron (länds'krōn). A town in Bohemia, 36 miles northwest of Olmütz. Population (1890), 5,843.

Landskrona (länds'krō-nä). A seaport in the laen of Malmöhus, Sweden, situated on the Sound in lat. 55° 52′ N., long. 12° 50′ E. It has a castle. Near this place, July 14, 1677, the Swedes defeated the Danes. Population (1890), 12,258.

Landsthing (läns'ting). The upper house of the Danish Rigsdag or parliament. It consists of 66 members, of whom 12 are appointed for life by the crown, and the others are elected for 8 years, not directly, but by delegates in each of the 54 electoral districts, chosen by those having the necessary property qualification.

Landstuhl (länd'stöl). A town in the Palatinate, Bavaria, 40 miles west of Spires. It is the seat of the Sickingen family. Population (1890), 3,642.

Landtag (länt'täɢ). In Germany, the legislature of a country; a territorial Diet; now, specifically, one of the Parliaments of the countries constituting the German Empire, as Prussia, Saxony, Bavaria, etc., and of some of the crown-lands of Austria-Hungary, as Moravia and Bohemia. Compare *Reichstag.*

Lane (lān), **Edward William.** Born at Hereford, England, Sept. 17, 1801: died at Worthing, England, Aug. 10, 1876. A noted English Orientalist and Egyptologist. His works include "Account of the Manners and Customs of the Modern Egyptians" (1836: best ed. 1860), a translation of the "Arabian Nights" (1834–40), an "Arabic English Lexicon" (1863-74: and, under the editorship of S. Lane-Poole, 1877-92). Lane visited Egypt three times: 1825-28, 1833-35, and 1842-49.

Lane, James Henry. Born at Lawrenceburg, Ind., June 22, 1814: committed suicide at Leavenworth, Kansas, July, 1866. An American politician, a leader of the Free-State party in Kansas.

Lane, Joseph. Born in North Carolina, 1801: died in Oregon, April, 1881. An American politician and general, unsuccessful candidate for the vice-presidency on the Breckenridge ticket 1860.

Lane, Sir **Ralph.** Died at Dublin, Oct., 1603. An English adventurer, a companion of Sir Richard Grenville in his expedition to the coast of North America in 1585, and the first governor of the colony of Virginia then founded. The settlers soon removed to Roanoke, and were all taken back to England by Drake, July, 1586.

Laneham (lān'am), **Robert.** An English merchant in the service of the Earl of Leicester, and doorkeeper of the council-chamber, who left an account, in the form of a letter, of the entertainment given by Leicester to Queen Elizabeth at Kenilworth July, 1575. Copies of the letter are in the Bodleian Library and the library of the British Museum. Laneham appears in Scott's "Kenilworth."

Lane-Poole (lān'pöl'), **Stanley.** Born at London, Dec. 18, 1854. An English numismatist. He wrote the official "Catalogue of the Oriental Coins" for the British Museum. It appeared in 8 volumes in 1875-1883, and was crowned by the French Institute. He also wrote a "Catalogue of Indian Coins" in 1885. On the death of his great-uncle E. W. Lane, the Orientalist, in 1876, he continued the latter's Arabic lexicon, the last part in 1887. He was sent to Egypt in 1883 by the science and art department of the British Museum, and in 1886 he went to Russia and Turkey to study numismatics. Among his other works are "Egypt" (1881), "Studies in a Mosque" (1883), "The Art of the Saracens in Egypt" (1886), "Life of the Right Hon. Stratford Canning, Viscount de Redcliffe" (1888), etc.

Lanfranc (lan'frangk). Born at Pavia, Italy, about 1005: died at Canterbury, England, May 24, 1089. A celebrated prelate and scholar, archbishop of Canterbury. He emigrated from Italy and established a school at Avranches, France, about 1039; entered the monastery of Bec in 1042, and became its prior about 1045. He opposed the marriage of William and Matilda, but regained the friendship of William about 1050; was installed abbot of Caen in 1066; and was made archbishop of Canterbury in 1070. As the chief counselor of the Conqueror, he played an important part in English ecclesiastical and civil affairs. He wrote "De corpore et sanguine Domini," etc. His works were collected by Luc d'Achery in 1648, reprinted by Giles 1844.

Lanfrey (loṅ-frā'), **Pierre.** Born at Chambéry, France, Oct. 26, 1828: died at Pau, France, Nov. 15, 1877. A French historian and politician. He published "Histoire de Napoléon I." (1867-75), "L'Église et les philosophes au XVIII siècle" (1855), etc.

Lang (lang), **Andrew.** Born at Selkirk, March 31, 1844. A Scottish miscellaneous writer. He was educated at the Edinburgh Academy, St. Andrews University, and Balliol College, Oxford. He was elected fellow of Merton, Oxford, in 1868, and appointed Gifford lecturer on natural religion at St. Andrews in 1888. He is the author of "Ballads and Lyrics of Old France, etc." (1872), "Oxford, etc." (1880), "XXII Ballades in Blue China" (1880, with additions 1881), "Theocritus, Bion, and Moschus rendered into English Prose" (1880), "Helen of Troy" (1882), "Ballades and Verses Vain" (1884), "Custom and Myth, etc." (1884), "Letters to Dead Authors" (1886), "The Politics of Aristotle" (1886), "Myth, Ritual, and Religion" (1887), "Grass of Parnassus" (1888), "Aucassin and Nicolette" (1887: a translation), "Perrault's Fairy Tales" (a translation), "The Blue Fairy Tale Book," "The Red Fairy Tale Book," "The World's Desire" (1890, with Rider Haggard), etc. He also translated the Odyssey with Professor Butcher, and the Iliad with Walter Leaf and Ernest Myers, and has published a series of critical articles on Shakspere's plays.

Lang, John Dunmore. Born at Greenock, Scotland, Aug. 25, 1799: died at Sydney, Australia, Aug. 8, 1878. An Australian Presbyterian clergyman, journalist, and politician. He was editor of "The Colonist" 1835-40 and "The Press" 1851-52, and author of "An Historical and Statistical Account of New South Wales" (1834), "Historical Account of the Separation of Victoria from New South Wales" (1870), and numerous other books and pamphlets on the Australian colonies.

Langbaine (lang'bān), **Gerard.** Born at Barton, Westmoreland, 1609: died at Oxford, Feb. 10, 1658. An English scholar, provost of Queen's College, Oxford, 1646–58. He was an ardent Royalist during the civil war, but retained his office.

Langbaine, Gerard. Born at Oxford, July 15, 1656: died there, June 23, 1692. An English student of dramatic literature, and critic: an inveterate enemy of Dryden. He wrote "Momus Triumphans or the Plagiaries of the English Stage Exposed, etc." (1687: reissued as "A New Catalogue of English Plays" 1688), and "An Account of the English Dramatic Poets, etc." (1691).

Langdale, Baron. See *Bickersteth, Henry.*

Lange (läng'ge), or **Bashi-lange** (bä'she-läng'-ge). See *Luba.*

Lange (läng'e), **Friedrich Albert.** Born at Wald, near Solingen, Prussia, Sept. 28, 1828: died at Marburg, Prussia, Nov. 21, 1875. A German writer on philosophy and economics, professor at Marburg 1873–75. His principal work is his "Geschichte des Materialismus" ("History of Materialism," 1866).

Lange, Helene. Born at Oldenburg in 1848. The head of a training college for teachers at Berlin. She is one of the foremost representatives of the movement for women's education in Germany.

Lange, Johann Peter. Born at Sonnborn, near Elberfeld, Prussia, April 10, 1802: died at Bonn, Prussia, July 9, 1884. A German Protestant theologian, professor of theology at Zurich (1841) and later (1854) at Bonn. He published the commentary "Bibelwerk" (1856-76: English translation by Schaff, etc.), "Das Leben Jesu" ("Life of Jesus," 1844–47), "Christliche Dogmatik" (1849-52), "Geschichte der Kirche" (1853-54), etc.

Lange, Ludwig. Born at Hannover, Prussia, March 4, 1825: died at Leipsic, Aug. 18, 1885. A German archæologist, author of "Handbuch der römischen Altertümer" (1856–71), etc.

Langeland (läng'e-länd). An island of Denmark, situated southeast of Fünen and west of Laaland. It belongs to the amt of Svendborg. Town, Rudkjobing. Length, 32 miles. Area, 106 square miles.

Langenau (läng'en-ou). A small town in Würtemberg, 11 miles northeast of Ulm.

Langenbeck (läng'en-bek), **Konrad Johann Martin.** Born at Horneburg, Prussia, Dec. 5, 1776: died at Göttingen, Prussia, Jan. 24, 1851. A noted German anatomist and surgeon, professor at Göttingen 1804, and surgeon-general of the Hanoverian army.

Langenberg (läng'en-berɢ). A town in the Rhine Province, Prussia, 29 miles north-northeast of Cologne. Population (1890), 6,824.

Langenbielau (läng'en-bē-lou). A manufacturing town in the province of Silesia, Prussia, 35 miles south-southwest of Breslau. Population (1890), 15,768.

Langendijk (läng'en-dik), **Pieter.** Born at Haarlem, 1683: died there, 1756. A Dutch dramatist and poet. His father, who was a mason, died early and his mother then removed to The Hague, where she supported herself and him from the profits of a little

shop. He worked at this time as a damask-weaver after patterns of his own designing. Subsequently he went to Amsterdam as a designer to a large factory. Here appeared the comedies "Don Quichot" ("Don Quixote," 1719), "De Zwetser" ("The Braggart") and "Het wederzijds Huwelyks Bedrog" ("The Mutual Marriage Deception"), both in 1721; "Kiekie Louwen" and "De Wijskunstenaars" ("The Mathematicians"), both in 1724; "De Misdadigdaars" and "Arlequijn Actionist," both in 1729. In 1721 he published his poems in two quarto volumes, which were followed subsequently by three more. In 1725 he returned to Haarlem as a designer, and lived there until his death. In this last period fell two other comedies, "Xantippe" and "Papirius," and, finally, the comedy and tragedy completed at his death, "Spieghel der vaderlandsche Kooplieden" ("A Mirror of our Merchants"). His collected works were published in 1796.

Langensalza (lang'en-zalt-sä). A manufacturing town in the province of Saxony, Prussia, situated on the Salza 19 miles northwest of Erfurt. Near this town, June 27, 1866, the Hanoverians (18,000) under Arendtschildt defeated the Prussians (8,700) under Von Flies, and the Prussian force (increased to 40,000, June 30) compelled the capitulation of the Hanoverians June 29. Population (1890), 11,466.

Langenschwalbach (läng'en-shväl-bäch), or **Schwalbach** (shväl'bäch). A small town and watering-place in the province of Hesse-Nassau, Prussia, 8 miles northwest of Wiesbaden: noted for its mineral springs. Population (1890), 2,698.

Langevin (lonzh-vaṅ'), **Hector Louis.** Born at Quebec, Aug. 26, 1820. A Canadian politician.

Langey, Guillaume du Bellay, Seigneur **de.** Born at the Château de Glatigny, 1491; died near Lyons, 1543. A noted French general and diplomat. He conducted a number of missions to the Pope, England, and Germany with success, and in 1537 was made viceroy of Piedmont by François I. He wrote his "Memoires" under the name of "Guillaumes" ("huitaines"), because he divided his work into eight books: they were not printed till 1777. He also wrote "Epitome de l'antiquité des Gaules" (1566), and "Instruction sur le fait de la guerre" (1889).

Langham (lang'am), **Simon.** Died July 22, 1376. An English prelate. He became abbot of Westminster in 1349; treasurer of England in 1360; bishop of Ely in 1362; chancellor of England 1363-66; archbishop of Canterbury in 1366 (confirmed March 25, 1367), and cardinal in 1368. He resigned his archbishopric Nov. 27, 1368, and went to the papal court at Avignon in 1369. He filled a number of important places in England and in the papal service; was made cardinal-bishop of Preneste in 1373; and in 1374 was again chosen archbishop of Canterbury, but the Pope refused to confirm the election.

Langholm (lang'om). A town in Dumfriesshire, Scotland, situated on the Esk. Population (1891), 3,643.

Langhorne (lang'hôrn), **John.** Born at Winton, in Westmoreland, March, 1735: died at Blagdon, in Somersetshire, England, April 1, 1779. An English poet and prose-writer, rector of Blagdon 1765: best known by his translation of Plutarch's "Lives" (conjointly with his brother William, 1770). His poetical works were collected and published by his son in 1804.

Langhorne, Sir **William.** Born at London, 1629: died at Charlton, Kent, Feb. 26, 1715. An English merchant, governor of Madras 1670-77.

Langiewicz (läng-gē-ā'wich), **Margan.** Born at Krotoschin, Prussia, Aug. 5, 1827: died at Constantinople, May 11, 1887. A Polish revolutionist: originally known as a medical doctor in 1863.

Langland (lang'land), or **Langley** (lang'li), **William.** Born, probably in South Shropshire, about 1330: died about 1400. An English poet, author of the "Vision of Piers Plowman," and probably of a poem entitled by Skeat "Richard the Redeless." Of his life very little is definitely known. From passages in his poems it appears that his early years were spent in the western midland counties of England (Worcestershire, Shropshire); that he received a considerable education, and probably took minor orders; that he was married and had a daughter; that he lived as a mendicant singer; and that most of his later life was spent in London, where he dwelt in Cornhill. See *Piers Plowman's Vision*.

Langlès (lonṅ-gles'), **Louis Matthieu.** Born at Perenne, near St.-Didier, France, Aug. 23, 1763: died Jan. 28, 1824. A French Orientalist, author of "Instituts politiques et militaires de Tamerlan, écrits par lui-même, en Mongol" (1787), "Alphabet Tartare-Mandchou" (1787), etc.

Langley (lang'li), **Edmund de.** Born at King's Langley, Hertfordshire, June 5, 1341: died at Langley, Aug. 1, 1402. The fifth son of Edward III. by Philippa of Hainault, created first duke of York Aug. 6, 1385. He became a member of the council of regency on the accession of Richard II.; went in July, 1381, at the head of an expedition to aid the Portuguese against the King of Castile, returning 1382; and was regent Sept., 1394, and Sept., 1396, during the absence of the king. Through his second son Richard, earl of Cambridge, he was great-grandfather of Edward IV.

Langley, Samuel Pierpont. Born at Roxbury, Boston, Aug. 22, 1834. An American astronomer. He became professor of astronomy in the Western University of Pennsylvania, Pittsburg, in 1867, and in 1887 was appointed secretary of the Smithsonian Institution. He has published "Researches on Solar Heat and its Absorption by the Earth's Atmosphere" (1884), and "The New Astronomy" (1887). Since then he has been engaged in experiments tending to demonstrate the possibility of mechanical flight, and as a result of these has published "Experiments in Aerodynamics" (1891), and "The Internal Work of the Wind" (1894).

Langlois (lonṅ-glwä'), **Jean Charles.** Born at Beaumont-en-Auge, Calvados, July 22, 1789: died at Paris, March 24, 1870. A French painter of battle-scenes. He was a pupil of Horace Vernet, and in 1849 became a colonel in the army. He also painted several panoramas: "The Battle of Navarino," "Burning of the Turkish Squadron at Chesmé," "Capture of the Malakoff, etc."

Langnau (lang'nau). The chief town in the Emmenthal, canton of Bern, Switzerland, situated on the Ilfis and Emme 16 miles east of Bern. Population (1890), 7,643.

Langobardi (lan-gō-bär'dī). [L. (Tacitus) *Langobardi*, Gr. (Strabo) Λαγγοβάρδοα, (Ptolemy) Λογγοβάρδοι.] A people of northern Germany, first mentioned by Strabo. At the time of Tacitus they were situated on the left of the lower Elbe, adjoining the Chauci. About A. D. 568, under Alboin, they conquered the part of northern Italy still called Lombardy, and founded the kingdom of that name, which was afterward extended over a much larger territory, and was finally overthrown by Charlemagne in 774.

Langon (lonṅ-gōn'). A town in the department of Gironde, France, on the Garonne 24 miles southeast of Bordeaux. Population (1891), commune, 5,111.

Langres (lonṅgr). A town in the department of Haute-Marne, France, situated on the Marne in lat. 47° 53′ N., long. 5° 20′ E.: the ancient Andematunnum. It was the capital of the ancient Lingones; is an important fortress, and a bishopric; manufactures cutlery, and has ancient and mediæval antiquities. The cathedral is an important early-Pointed monument, still containing much that is Romanesque. The interior is unique: the Gothic arcades and triforium are wall-ornament are imitations from the Roman. The chevet is covered with a semi-dome. There is a Renaissance choirscreen and calvary. The flying buttresses are architecturally interesting as presenting the earliest type. Population (1891), commune, 10,719.

Langres, Plateau of. A table-land lying around Langres (which see). It lies on the watershed between the Mediterranean and the North Sea and English Channel.

Langside (lang'-sīd'). A village, now a suburb of Glasgow, where, May 13, 1568, the regent Murray defeated Mary Queen of Scots.

Langson (lang-son'). A town in Tongking, about lat. 22° 40′ N., long. 105° 45′ E. In its neighborhood, Feb. 12, 1885, the French under De Négrier defeated the Chinese, and March, 1885, the Chinese defeated the French.

Langstaff (lang'stäf). **Esq., Launcelot.** The pseudonym of Washington Irving, William Irving, and James Kirke Paulding in "Salmagundi."

Langstaff (lang'tof), **Peter of.** Born probably at Langtoft, in the East Riding of Yorkshire (the place from which he was named): died about 1307. An English chronicler, author of a history of England to the death of Edward I., in barbarous French verse. The latter part of it was translated into English by Robert of Brunne. It has been published by Wright in the Rolls Series (1866-68).

Langton (lang'ton), **Bennet.** Born in Lincolnshire, 1737: died at Southampton, Dec. 18, 1801. An English Greek scholar, a graduate of Trinity College, Oxford. He was appointed professor of ancient literature at the Royal Academy in 1783; and is now chiefly remembered as an intimate friend of Dr. Johnson.

Langton, Simon. Died 1248. An English ecclesiastic, archdeacon of Canterbury, brother of Stephen Langton. He was an active partizan of the barons against King John and the Pope, but under Henry III. possessed great influence both at the court and in ecclesiastical affairs.

Langton, Stephen. Died at Slindon, Sussex, July 9 (?), 1228. A celebrated English prelate and statesman, archbishop of Canterbury, and leader of the confederated barons against John. He was educated at the University of Paris, and lectured there on theology until 1206; was made cardinal-priest in that year; was elected archbishop of Canterbury (as a compromise between the subprior Reginald, chosen by the monks, and John de Grey, supported by the king), and consecrated by the Pope June 17, 1207, but prevented by the king (in a long struggle with the Pope) from admission to his see until 1213; and soon thereafter became the leader of the contest with John. On April 17, 1222, he opened a church council at Osney, the decrees of which (the "Constitutions of Stephen Langton") are the earliest provincial canons still recognized as binding in the English ecclesiastical courts. He was a voluminous writer, and was distinguished as a theologian, biblical scholar, historian, and poet.

Langtry (lang'tri), Mrs. (**Lily Le Breton**). Born at St. Helen's, Jersey, 1852. An English actress. After gaining celebrity in English society as a beauty, she went on the stage in 1881. She has visited the United States several times.

Languedoc (lang'gwē-dok). An ancient government of southern France, capital, Toulouse. It was bounded by Guienne, Auvergne, and Lyonnais on the north, the Rhone on the east, the Mediterranean and Roussillon on the south, and Foix, Gascony, and Guienne on the west, and was traversed by the Cevennes Mountains. It was named from the *langue d'oc*, or Provencal, the language of the south of France. The departments of Haute-Loire, Lozere, Ardeche, Gard, Herault, Aude, Tarn, and Haute-Garonne correspond to it. Haut-Languedoc was in the west, Bas-Languedoc in the east. Languedoc formed part of Gallia Narbonensis and of the West-Gothic kingdom. It was overrun by the Saracens in the 8th century. The chief powers were the marquisate of Septimania (which became in the 10th century the county of Toulouse) and Narbonne. Narbonne was annexed to France in 1259, and Toulouse in 1270 or 1271.

Languedoc, Canal du. See *Midi, Canal du*.

Languet (lan-gā'), **Hubert.** Born at Viteaux, Burgundy, 1518: died at Antwerp, Sept. 30, 1581. A French political writer and diplomatist, author of "Vindiciæ contra tyrannos" (1579), etc.

Languish, Lydia. In Sheridan's comedy "The Rivals," a fantastical, romantic girl, unwilling to marry unless the affair is conducted on the most sentimental principles. See *Absolute* and *Beverley*.

Lanier (la-nēr'), **Sidney.** Born at Macon, Ga., Feb. 3, 1842: died at Lynn, N. C., Sept. 8, 1881. An American poet, critic, and littérateur. In 1876 he was appointed lecturer on English Literature at the Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore. His works include the novel "Tiger Lilies" (1867), "Centennial Ode" (1876), "Science of English Verse" (1880), "The English Novel and its Development" (1883), and "Poems" (1884). He edited "Boys' Froissart" (1879), "Boys' King Arthur" (1880), "Boys' Mabinogion" (1881).

Lanigan (lan'i-gan), **John.** Born at Cashel, Ireland, 1758: died at Ringhas (in an asylum), July 7, 1828. An Irish Roman Catholic clergyman, author of an "Ecclesiastical History of Ireland" (1822), etc.

Lanjuinais (lonṅ-zhüē-nā'), **Jean Denis,** Comte. Born at Rennes, France, March 12, 1753: died at Paris, Jan. 13, 1827. A French politician and political writer, deputy to the National Assembly in 1789, and Girondist deputy to the Convention in 1792.

Lanka (lang'kä). The Sanskrit name of Ceylon or its capital, renowned as the habitation of Ravana and his demons, whose conquest by Ramachandra, after his wife Sita had been carried off by Ravana, forms the subject of the Ramayana.

Lankester (langk'es-tėr), **Edwin.** Born at Melton, Suffolk, April 23, 1814: died Oct. 30, 1874. An English physician and man of science. He studied at London University 1834-37, graduated M. D. at Heidelberg in 1839, and settled in London as a physician and writer for the press in 1840. He was appointed professor of natural history in New College, London, and in 1859 was elected president of the London Microscopical Society. He edited the section on natural history in the "Penny" and "English" encyclopædias, and published a "Natural History of Plants yielding Food" (1845), "Memoirs of John Ray" (1845), etc.

Lankester, Edwin Ray. Born at London, May 15, 1847. An English anatomist and zoölogist, the eldest son of E. Lankester. He was educated at St. Paul's School, London, and Christ Church, Oxford; was professor of zoology in University College, London, 1874–1890; and has been Linacre professor of comparative anatomy at Oxford since 1890. He has published many scientific papers, and contributed numerous articles to current works and to the "Encyclopædia Britannica."

Lannes (lan or lanz), **Jean,** Duc de Montebello. Born at Lectoure, Gers, France, April 11, 1769: died at Vienna, May 31, 1809. A celebrated French marshal. He served with distinction in Italy 1796-97, and in the Egyptian expedition 1798-99; gained the victory of Montebello in 1800; served with distinction at Marengo in 1800, Austerlitz in 1805, Jena in 1806, and Eylau and Friedland in 1807; gained the victory of Tudela in 1808; captured Saragossa in 1809; and was mortally wounded at Aspern, May 22, 1809.

Lannes, Napoléon Auguste, Duc de Montebello. Born July 30, 1801: died July 19, 1874. A French diplomatist and politician, son of Marshal Lannes.

Lannion (lan-yoṅ'). A town in the department of Côtes-du-Nord, France, situated on the Guer 34 miles west-northwest of St.-Brieuc. Population (1891), commune, 6,002.

La Noue (lä nō). **François de,** surnamed **Bras de Fer** ('Iron Arm'). Born 1531: died at Moncontour, France, Aug. 4, 1591. A noted French Huguenot general. He was taken prisoner at Jarnac and Moncontour in 1569; lost his arm at Fontenay-le-Comte in 1570 (and supplied its place with an iron one: whence his surname); commanded the forces of La Rochelle; was imprisoned by the Spaniards 1580-85; and was mortally wounded at Lamballe in 1591. He wrote "Discours politiques et militaires" (1587).

Lansdown (lanz'doun). A place near Bath, England, where the Royalists under Sir R. Hop-

ton defeated the Parliamentarians under Sir W. Waller, July 5, 1643.

Lansdowne, Marquis of. See *Petty* and *Petty-Fitzmaurice*.

Lansing (lan'sing). The capital city of Michigan, situated in Ingham County, on the Grand River, in lat. 42° 46′ N., long. 84° 33′ W. It is the seat of the state agricultural college. It became the capital in 1847. Population (1890), 13,102.

Lansingburgh (lan'sing-berg). A village in Rensselaer County, New York, situated on the Hudson 9 miles north-northeast of Albany. It is noted for its brush manufactures. Population (1890), 10,550.

Lantfred (lant'fred), or **Lanfred** (lan'fred). An English hagiographer of the 10th century, a monk of Winchester: author of "De Miraculis Swithuni."

Lanuvium (la-nō'vi-um). In ancient geography, a town of Latium, Italy, situated 20 miles southeast of Rome: the modern Civitá Lavinia. It was noted for the worship of Juno Sospita.

Lanza (län'zä), **Giovanni.** Born at Vignale, near Casale-Monteferrato, Italy, 1815: died at Rome, March 9, 1882. An Italian statesman, premier 1869–73.

Lanzarote (län-thä-rō'tā). The easternmost of the Canary Islands, situated in lat. 28° 55′ N., long. 13° 40′ W. Capital, Puerto del Arrecife. Length, 31 miles. Area, 311 square miles. Population, about 15,000.

Lanzi (lan'sē), **Luigi.** Born at Montolmo, near Macerata, Italy, June 13, 1732: died at Florence, March 31, 1810. An Italian antiquary and writer on art. His chief works are "Saggio di lingua etrusca, etc." ("Essay on the Etruscan Language," 1789), "Storia pittorica della Italia, etc." ("History of Painting in Italy," 1792), etc.

Laocoon (lā-ok'ō-on). [Gr. *Λαοκόων.*] In Greek legend (post-Homeric), a priest of Apollo at Troy, who, because he had offended the god, was strangled, with one of his sons, by two serpents while he was offering a sacrifice to Poseidon. In Vergil's version of the story two of his sons are killed with him.

Laocoon, the antique group in the Vatican, Rome, showing the Trojan priest of Apollo and his two young sons enveloped and bitten to death by serpents. It is a masterpiece of anatomical knowledge and skilful execution. In style it is akin to the Gigantomachy of the Pergamene altar, and it is attributed to the contemporaneous school of Rhodes. The outstretched arms of Laocoon and one son are falsely restored.

Laocoon. A critical treatise on art by Lessing, published in 1766.

Laodamas (lā-od'a-mas). [Gr. *Λαοδάμας.*] In Greek legend, a son of Eteocles, and king of Thebes.

Laodamia (lā-od-a-mī'ä). [Gr. *Λαοδάμεια.*] In Greek legend, the daughter of Acastus, and wife of Protesilaus with whom she voluntarily died. Wordsworth published a poem with this title.

Laodicea (lā-od-i-sē'ä). [Gr. *Λαοδίκεια.*] 1. An ancient city in Phrygia, Asia Minor, in the valley of Lycus, an auxiliary river of the Mæander 50 miles north of Aradus. It was one of the most northern of the Phenician cities, and its original name was Ramantha. It did not attain great importance until the time of the Seleucidæ. Antiochus II. reestablished it and named it, after his wife, Laodicea, and it soon became a prosperous city. In 1402 A. D. it was destroyed by Timur, but its great ruins at Eski-Hissar are still witnesses of its former splendor. In the Apocalypse it is one of the congregations to which an epistle is addressed.

2. See *Latakiyeh.*

Laodogan. In Arthurian romance, the father of Guinevere.

Laomedon (lā-om'e-don). [Gr. *Λαομέδων.*] In Greek legend, the son of Ilus and Eurydice, and father of Priam, founder and king of Troy. For an offense against Poseidon he was forced to offer his daughter Hesione to a sea-monster. Heracles found her chained to a rock, and agreed to free her for a pair of magical horses which Zeus had given to Laomedon in exchange for Ganymede. Laomedon failed to keep his promise, and Hercules captured his city and slew him and all his sons except Priam.

Laon (lon). The capital of the department of Aisne, France, situated in lat. 49° 33′ N., long. 3° 35′ E.: the Roman Bibrax, Laudunum, or Laudunum Clavatum. It is a fortified town. Laon was the residence of the early kings: was the seat of a bishopric from about 500 to the Revolution; often changed hands; and suffered in the English, religious, and League wars. The French under Marmont were defeated here with heavy loss by the Allies under Blücher, March 10, 1814. Laon surrendered to the Germans Sept. 8, 1870. The cathedral is one of the most splendid of medieval monuments, possessing the finest west front after those of the cathedrals of Rheims, Paris, and Amiens. The style is early Pointed; the façade has a noble projecting porch of 3 great arches, above which are arcades in picturesquely broken ranges, and a magnificent rose, surmounted by 2 fine towers. The chevet is square, with a splendid rose above 3 lancets. The interior is admirably proportioned, 400 feet long and 80 high. There is a double triforium. The cathedral was designed for 9 towers and spires, most of which were completed: but the spires have all disappeared, with some of the towers. The necessary buildings are of unusual interest. Population (1891), commune, 14,129.

Laonnais (lä-o-nä'). An ancient district of France, now comprised in the department of Aisne.

Laos (lä'ōs). A race of Further India, northeast of Siam proper, allied to the Siamese, to whom they are tributary. Numbers, estimated, 1,500,000.

Lao-tsze (lä'ō-tsä'). Born about 604 B. C. A Chinese philosopher, founder of the system of Taoism, and the reputed author of the book "Tao-teh King."

La Palata, Duke of. See *Navarra y Rocafull.*

La Paz (lä päth; local pron. lä päz'). A department in western Bolivia, on the Peruvian frontier. Area, estimated, 275,400 square miles. Population (1888), 346,139, exclusive of wild Indians.—2. The capital city of Bolivia and of the department of La Paz, situated in a valley of the Andes, 12,226 feet above sea-level, in lat. 16° 30′ S., long. 67° 59′ W. It is an important commercial place, and contains a cathedral and a university. Population (1893), about 65,000.

La Paz. A seaport and the capital of Lower California, Mexico, situated on the Gulf of California in lat. 24° 10′ N., long. 110° 21′ W. Population (1892), 6,000.

La Pérouse (lä pā-rōz'), **Jean François de Galaup,** Comte de. Born near Albi, France, Aug. 22, 1741: lost at sea in 1788. A French navigator. He commanded an exploring expedition which set sail from France in 1785 and arrived on the northeastern coast of Asia in 1787. He discovered the strait of La Pérouse, Aug. 24, 1787, and in the following year suffered shipwreck and perished with his whole expedition off the island of Vanikoro.

La Pérouse Strait. [Named for the Count de la Pérouse.] A sea passage separating the islands of Saghalin and Yezo, and connecting the Sea of Japan with the Sea of Okhotsk.

Lapham (lap'am), **Increase Allen.** Born at Palmyra, N. Y., March 7, 1811: died at Oconomowoc, Wis., Sept. 14, 1875. An American geologist, author of various works on Wisconsin.

Lapithæ (lap'i-thē). [Gr. *Λαπίθαι.*] In Greek legend, a Thessalian race, descendants of Lapithes, son of Apollo and Stilbe, and brother of Centaurus. They were governed by Pirithous, a half-brother of the Centaurs. On the occasion of his marriage to Hippodameia, a fierce struggle took place between the Centaurs (who had been invited to the wedding) and the Lapithæ, which ended in the victory of the former from Pelion. The cause of the quarrel was the attempt of a drunken Centaur, Eurytion, to carry off the bride.

Lapito (lä-pē-tō'), **Louis Auguste.** Born at St.-Maur, near Paris, 1805: died at Boulogne-sur-Seine, near Paris, April 7, 1874. A French historical painter.

Laplace (lä-plās'), Marquis **Pierre Simon de.** Born at Beaumont-en-Auge, Calvados, France, March 28, 1749: died at Paris, March 5, 1827. A celebrated French astronomer and mathematician. His father was a farmer. Laplace went to Paris and obtained through the influence of D'Alembert, a recommendation professor of mathematics in the Ecole Militaire. In 1799 Napoleon made him minister of the interior, a post which he held only six weeks. In 1803 he was vice-president of the Senate. He was made a peer by Louis XVIII. and marquis in 1817. Among his most noted researches are those on the inequality of the motions of Jupiter and Saturn, on lunar motion, on probabilities, and on the tides. His most famous work is the "Mécanique céleste" (1799–1825: English translation by Nathaniel Bowditch). He published also "Exposition du système du monde" (1796), etc.

Lapland, or **Lappland** (lap'land). The country of the Lapps, situated in the extreme north of Norway, Sweden, Finland, and the north-western part of the government of Archangel, Russia. The inhabitants are chiefly Lapps (estimated in 1890, 20,000), inhabiting mountain tops (chiefly nomadic) and Fisher Lapps. The religions are Lutheran and Greek Church. The Lapps were reduced by the Russians in the 14th century, by the Norsemen in the 14th, and by the Swedes in the 16th.

La Plata. See *Rio de la Plata.*

La Plata (lä plä'tä). One of the old names of Sucre or Chuquisaca, Bolivia.

La Plata (lä plä'tä). A port and the capital of the province of Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic, situated at the mouth of the river Santiago, an affluent of the Rio de la Plata, 24 miles east-southeast of Buenos Ayres. It was founded in Nov., 1882, and its growth has been phenomenal. It is now the most important port of the republic, and has a cathedral, astronomical observatory, museum, and many other public institutions. The suburb of Tolosa is the central point of the Argentine railway system. Population (1893), about 70,000.

La Plata, The United Provinces of. The official name of the Argentine Republic from 1853 to 1859. During this period a federal system prevailed, but with many changes and much confusion. Uruguay was included during a part of the time.

La Plata, Viceroyalty of. A division and viceroyalty of Spanish South America, established in 1776 to include the colonies of Buenos Ayres, Tucuman, and Paraguay, the Banda Oriental (Uruguay), Charcas (now Bolivia), taken from Peru, and Cuyo (Mendoza, etc.), separated from Chile. It corresponded nearly to the present countries of the Argentine Republic, Uruguay, Paraguay, and Bolivia. The viceroyalty practically came to an end in 1810, and during the war for independence the countries separated. Also called the *Viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres,* from the capital.

Lapommeraye (lä-pom-rā'), **Pierre Henri Victor Berdalle de.** Born at Rouen, Oct. 20, 1839: died at Paris, Dec. 23, 1891. A French critic and lecturer. In 1881 he took charge of the course of dramatic history and literature at the Conservatory.

La Porte (la pōrt'). A city and the capital of La Porte County, Indiana, 51 miles east-southeast of Chicago. Population (1890), 7,126.

Lappenberg (läp'pen-berg), **Johann Martin.** Born at Hamburg, July 30, 1794: died Nov. 28, 1865. A German historian, keeper of the archives to the Hamburg senate, 1843–63. He wrote "Geschichte von England" ("History of England," 1834–1837; continued by Pauli, translated by Thorpe), the history of Hamburg, and of the Hanseatic League, etc.

Lapps (laps). A race living within which Lapland (which see) takes its name. The Lapps are an inferior branch of the Finnic race, physically dwarfish and weak, and low in the scale of civilization.

Laputa (la-pū'tä). A flying island in Swift's "Gulliver's Travels."

> In the voyage to Laputa the satire is directed against the vanity of human wisdom, and the folly of abandoning useful occupations for the empty schemes of visionaries. The philosophers of Laputa had allowed their land to run waste, and their people to fall into idleness, in their attempts to "soften marble for pillows and pin-cushions," to "petrify the hoofs of a living horse to prevent them from foundering," to "sow land with chaff," and to "extract sunbeams from cucumbers, which were to be put in phials hermetically sealed, and let out to warm the air in raw, inclement summers." *Tuckerman.* Hist. of Prose Fiction, p. 176.

Lar. See *Lares.*

Lar (lär). The capital of the province of Laristan, Persia, situated about lat. 27° 41′ N., long. 54° 10′ E. Population, estimated, about 12,000.

Lara (lä'rä). The name of a family belonging to the Castilian aristocracy of the 10th century, whose adventures have been made the subject of many ballads. See the extract.

> The ballads which naturally form the next group are those on the Seven Lords of Lara, who lived in the time of Garcia Fernandez, the son of Fernan Gonzalez. Some of them are beautiful, and the story they contain is one of the most romantic in Spanish history. The Seven Lords of Lara, in consequence of a family quarrel, are betrayed by their uncle into the hands of the Moors, and put to death; while their father, with the basest treason, is confined in a Moorish prison, where, by a noble Moorish lady, he has an eighth son, the fabulous Mudarra, who at last avenges all the wrongs of his race. On this story there are above thirty ballads: some very old and exhibiting either inventions or traditions not elsewhere recorded, while others seem to have come directly from the "General Chronicle." *Ticknor,* Span. Lit., I. 126.

Lara. A narrative poem by Lord Byron, published in 1814: so called from the name of its hero.

Lara (lä'rä). A state of northwestern Venezuela, between Falcon and Carabobo, with a small extent of coast on the Caribbean Sea. Capital, Barquisimeto. Area, 9,200 square miles. Population (estimated, 1890), 260,681.

Lara (lä'rä), **Juan Jacinto.** Born at Carora, Barquisimeto, 1778: died at Barquisimeto, Feb. 25, 1859. A Venezuelan general of the war for independence. He enlisted in 1810, and held many important commands in Venezuela, Colombia, and Peru; led the Colombian troops at the battle of Ayacucho, Dec. 9, 1824; and remained in command of the Colombian contingent after Bolivar left Peru in 1826. On Jan. 26, 1827, his troops revolted, made him prisoner, and sent him to Bogotá, where he was released. This event led to the withdrawal of the Colombians from Peru, and the rejection by that country of Bolivar's constitution.

La Rábida (lä rä'bē-dä). The name commonly given to the Franciscan convent of Santa María de Rábida, on a hill near the town of Palos, Spain. It is associated with several incidents in the life of Christopher Columbus. The convent, which had fallen to ruins, was restored in 1855.

Larache, or **Larash.** See *El-Araish.*

Laramie City (lar'a-mē sit'i). The capital of Albany County, Wyoming, situated on the Union Pacific Railroad 45 miles west-northwest of Cheyenne: a trading center. Population (1890), 6,388.

Laramie Mountains. A range of mountains in southern Wyoming and northern Colorado. It extends east and northeast of the Laramie Plains.

Laramie Peak. A peak of the Laramie Mountains, situated in Wyoming about lat. 42° 20′ N. Height, about 10,000 feet.

Laramie Plains. A plateau in southern Wyoming, northwest of Cheyenne. Its height is about 7,300 feet.

Laramie River. A river which rises in northern Colorado and joins the North Platte at Fort Laramie, eastern Wyoming. Length, about 200 miles.

Laranda (la-ran'dä). The ancient name of Karaman (which see).

La Ravardière (lä rä-vär-dyĕr'), **Daniel de la Touche, Sieur de.** Born in Poitou about 1570; died after 1631. A French Protestant soldier. About 1609 and 1611 he made two voyages to the coast of northern Brazil for trading purposes. Subsequently he joined with Francois de Rasilly in establishing a French colony at Maranhão (1613), from where he explored the Lower Amazon. The colony was taken by the Portuguese in 1615, and La Ravardière remained a prisoner for 2 years. In 1620 he was vice-admiral, under Rasilly, in an expedition against the Barbary corsairs.

Larcher (lär-shā'), **Pierre Henri.** Born at Dijon, France, Oct. 12, 1726; died at Paris, Dec. 22, 1812. A French Hellenist, translator of Herodotus (1786).

Larcom (lär'kom), **Lucy.** Born at Beverly Farms, Mass., 1826; died April 17, 1893. An American poet. In her youth she worked in a factory at Lowell, Mass., and was a contributor to the "Lowell Offering." From 1866-74 she was editor of "Our Young Folks." She was the author of "Ships in the Mist, etc." stories (1859), and 4 or 5 volumes of poems, and compiled and edited "Roadside Poems," etc. (1850). "Hillside and Seaside in Poetry" (1875), etc. Perhaps her best-known single poem is "Poor Lone Hannah."

Lardner (lärd'ner), **Dionysius.** Born at Dublin, April 3, 1793; died at Naples, April 29, 1859. An English clergyman and scientific writer, a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin (1817). In 1827 he was appointed professor of natural philosophy and astronomy in London University. He eloped, 1840, with the wife of a cavalry officer (named unknown here), visited the United States and Cuba; and in 1845 established himself in Paris. Among his numerous publications are the "Cabinet Cyclopædia" (1829-49), to which he contributed the articles on hydrostatics, pneumatics, arithmetic, and geometry (and collaborated in others), "The Great Exhibition and London in 1851" (1852) and numerous works and papers on natural science and railway economics. He is notable chiefly as a popularizer of science.

Lardner, Nathaniel. Born at Hawkhurst, Kent, June 6, 1684; died there, July 24, 1768. An English nonconformist divine and biblical scholar, author of "The Credibility of the Gospel History" (1727-57; a noted defense of Christianity), sermons, etc.

Laredo (lä-rä'thō). A seaport in the province of Santander, Spain, on the Bay of Biscay. It has a large trade in fish. Population (1887), 4,850.

Lares (lä'rēz). In Roman antiquity, a class of infernal deities whose cult was primitive. They were looked upon as natural protectors of the state and family, and also as powerful for evil if not duly respected and propitiated. The public Lares, originally two in number, were the guardians of the unity of the state, and were honored with temples and an elaborate ceremonial. After the time of Augustus, at least, each division of the city had also its own public Lares (*Lares compitales*). The private Lares differed for each family, and were worshiped daily in the house, being domiciled either on the family hearth or in a special shrine. They received also especial recognition upon every occasion of festivity public or private, and on certain days devoted particularly to them, and claimed tribute alike from the bride upon entering the family and from the youth upon attaining his majority. The chief of the private Lares in each family, the domestic or household Lar (*Lar familiaris*) in the fullest sense, was the spirit of the founder of the family. To the family spirits were often added in later times, among the household Lares, the shades of heroes, or other personalities who were looked upon with admiration or awe. In their character as tutelary divinities the Lares were commonly classed under the title of *Lemures* or *Larvæ*.

Largs (lärgz). A town in Ayrshire, Scotland, situated on the Firth of Clyde. It was the scene of a victory of Alexander III. over Haco of Norway in 1263. Population (1891), 3,187.

Larino (lä-rē'nō). A town in the province of Campobasso, Italy, situated in lat. 41° 48′ N., long. 14° 55′ E. Population, about 6,000.

Larissa, or **Larisa** (lä-ris'sä). 1. A monarchy of northern Greece, ceded by Turkey in 1881. Area, 2,478 square miles. Population (1889), 168,034.—2. The capital of the monarchy of Larissa, situated on the Salambria (Peneius) in lat. 39° 37′ N., long. 22° 22′ E.; the ancient capital (under the name Larissa) of the district Pelasgiotis. Population (1889), 13,616.

Larissa Cremaste (la-ris'ä kre-mas'tē). In ancient geography a town in Thessaly, Greece, situated in lat. 38° 56′ N., long. 22° 50′ E.

Laristan (lär-is-tän'). A province in southern Persia, bordering on the Persian Gulf southeast of Farsistan. Capital, Lar. The surface is largely mountainous. Area, about 20,000 square miles. Population, about 90,000.

Larius (lā'ri-us) **Lacus.** [Gr. ἡ Λάριος λίμνη.] The Roman name of the Lake of Como.

La Rive (lä rēv'), **Auguste de.** Born at Geneva, Oct. 9, 1801; died at Marseilles, Nov. 27, 1873. A Swiss physicist, son of Charles Gaspard de La Rive, physician and chemist (1770–1834). He was made professor of natural philosophy at the Academy at Geneva in 1823; went to Paris in 1830; became corresponding member of the Institute; went to London, and was admitted to the Royal Society; returned to Geneva in 1836, and conducted the "Bibliothèque Universelle de Genève." He devoted himself to the investigation of the specific heat of gases and the conductibility of heat, but especially to researches in electricity. His name is associated with many original discoveries in magnetism, electrodynamics, etc. He invented the process of electro-gilding, and propounded a new theory of the aurora. Among his published works are "Mémoire sur les caustiques" (1823), "Théorie de la pile voltaique" (1850), and a complete treatise on electricity, regarded as authoritative, entitled "Archives de l'électricité: Traite de l'électricité théorique et appliquée" (1854–58).

Larivey (lä-rē-vā'), **Pierre de.** Born at Troyes about 1550; died about 1612. A French dramatist. He was of Italian birth, and translated his Italian name Giunti into Larivey. He may be considered one of the creators of French comedy. Both Molière and Regnard were indebted to him. His comedies were published together by Viollet-le-Duc in 1579, and several editions followed. He also translated and imitated Straparola's "Nights," etc.

Larnaka, or **Larnaca** (lär'nä-kä), or **Larnica** (lär'nē-kä). A town and the chief seaport in Cyprus, with roadstead in lat. 34° 55′ N., long. 33° 39′ E.: the ancient Citium. Population (1891), 7,593.

Laroche (lä-rōsh'). Madame (**Maria Sophie Gutermann**). Born at Kaufbeuren, Bavaria, Dec. 6, 1731; died at Offenbach, Hesse, Feb. 18, 1807. A German novelist. Her novels are somewhat after the manner of Richardson. "Geschichte des Fräulein Sternheim" (1771). "Rosaliens Briefe" (1779), "Melusinens Sommerlieder" (1806), etc.

La Rochefoucauld (lä rōsh-fō-kō'), **François,** sixth Duke, Prince of Marcillac. Born at Paris, Dec. 15, 1613; died there, March 17, 1680. A French moralist. He is known in literature through his maxims, his memoirs, and his correspondence. The first edition of the "Maximes" was issued anonymously under the title "Réflexions ou sentences et maximes morales" (1665). The fifth edition (1678), published during the author's lifetime, is considered definitive. A sixth edition (1693) contains 500 posthumous maxims. The best modern edition was made by Gilbert for the series of the "Grands écrivains de la France" (1868). La Rochefoucauld's memoirs were published in 1662 under the title "Mémoires sur la régence d'Anne d'Autriche," and a more complete work was made public in 1818 through Belin's edition of the great moralist's works.

La Rochefoucauld-Liancourt (lyoN-kōr'), **Jean Baptiste Alexandre Frédéric de.** Born Jan. 11, 1747; died March 27, 1827. A French philanthropist and politician. He founded on his estate, Liancourt, near Clermont, a model school for the education of poor soldiers' children, which in 1788 received the name "École de Mars." He was made a peer of France at the beginning of the Revolution, and was created a peer at the restoration of the Bourbons in 1814. He wrote "Voyage dans les États-Unis d'Amérique en 1795–97" (1799), etc.

La Rochejacquelein (lä rōsh-zhäk-lan'). **Henri du Vergier,** Comte de. Born near Châtillon-Deux-Sèvres, Aug., 1772; killed at Nouaillé, March 4, 1794. A French Vendean leader. He was made generalissimo in Oct., 1793; was victorious at Antrain and elsewhere; and was defeated at Le Mans in 1795.

La Rochejacquelein, Louis du Vergier, Marquis de. Born at St. Aubin, Deux-Sèvres, France, Nov., 1777; killed in battle at Pont-des-Mathis, near St.-Gilles, France, June 4, 1815. A French Vendean leader, brother of the preceding. He succeeded to the title.

La Rochejacquelein, Marie Louise Victoire de Donnisson, Marquise de. Born at Versailles, France, Oct. 25, 1772; died at Orléans, France, Feb. 15, 1857. A French royalist, second wife of the Marquis de la Rochejacquelein. She published "Mémoires" (1815).

La Rochelle (lä rō-shel'). The capital of the department of Charente-Inférieure, France, situated on an arm of the Bay of Biscay, in lat. 46° 9′ N., long. 1° 9′ W.: the medieval Rupella. It is a strong fortress and an important seaport. Its fisheries are flourishing, and its trade extensive in wine, brandy, coal, timber, salt, grain, etc. It has a good harbor and contains a cathedral, several old towers, and an interesting hotel de ville. It was the ancient capital of Aunis. After various changes it was finally restored to France about 1224. After 1568 it was the Huguenot headquarters. It was besieged by Richelieu 1627 and taken 1628 (through the construction of a mole, and in spite of the relief expedition under the Duke of Buckingham in 1627). The English attempted to destroy the French fleet here in 1809. Population (1891), 26,893.

La Rochelle, Peace of. A peace signed at La Rochelle June 24, 1573, whereby Charles IX. granted the Protestants liberty of worship.

La-Roche-sur-Yon (lä-rōsh'-sür-yōn'). The capital of the department of Vendée, France, situated on the Yon in lat. 46° 41′ N., long. 1° 27′ W. The town was founded by Napoleon, and was named Napoleonville 1808–14, Bourbon-Vendée 1814–48, and Napoléon-Vendée 1848–70. The castle Roche-sur-Yon was formerly important. Population (1891), commune, 12,215.

La Romana. See *Romana.*

Laromiguière (lä-rō-mē-gyâr'), **Pierre.** Born at Livignac-le-Haut, Aveyron, France, Nov. 3, 1756; died at Paris, Aug. 12, 1837. A French philosophical writer, author of "Leçons de philosophie" (1815–18), etc.

La Rothière (lä-rō-tyâr'). A village 23 miles east of Troyes, Aube, France. Here, Feb. 1, 1814, the Allies (100,000) under Blucher defeated the French (45,000) under Napoleon.

Larousse (lä-rōs'), **Pierre Athanase.** Born at Toucy, Yonne, France, Oct. 23, 1817; died at Paris, Jan. 3, 1875. A French grammarian, lexicographer, and author: editor of the "Grand dictionnaire universel" (1866–78).

Larra (lär'rä), **Mariano José de.** Born at Madrid, March, 1809; committed suicide, Feb. 13, 1837. A Spanish satirist and dramatist. He first attracted notice as "Fígaro" under Calomarde (1829) and "El pobrecito hablador" (1832). He became editor in chief of the "Spanish Review" in 1833, and wrote for periodicals, under the pseudonym Fígaro, a variety of humorous articles published in 5 volumes as "Fígaro" after his death in 1837.

Larrazabal (lär-rä-zä'bäl), **Felipe.** Born about 1822; died 1875. A Venezuelan author. He is best known for his "Vida del Libertador Simon Bolivar" (first published 1883 (3 vols.), 2 vols.), which has passed through several editions. Larrazabal collected a large amount of manuscript material on the history of America, including over 8,000 letters of Bolivar. He was on his way to Europe to arrange for the publication of several works when he was drowned in the wreck of the steamship Villa de Havre.

Larrey (lä-rā'). **Dominique Jean,** Baron. Born near Bagnères-de-Bigorre, France, July, 1766; died at Lyons, July 25, 1842. A noted French surgeon. He served first in the navy, and then in the army, and became distinguished in the Napoleonic campaigns as the head of the medical department of the army. He introduced the ambulances volantes (flying ambulances). He published "Mémoires de médecine et de chirurgie" (1812–18), etc.

Larsa (lär'sä). See *Ellasar.*

La Salle (lä sal). A city and the capital of La Salle County, Illinois, situated on the Illinois, at the head of navigation, 83 miles west-southwest of Chicago. Population (1890), 9,855.

La Salle (lä sälʹ), **Antoine de.** A French poet. See the extract.

> Critics have vied with each other in heaping unacknowledged masterpieces on his head. His only acknowledged work is the charming romance of "Petit Jean de Saintré." The first thing added to this has been the admirable satire of the "Quinze Joyes du Mariage," the next the famous collection of the "Cent Nouvelles," and the last the still more famous farce of "Pathelin." There are for once few or no external reasons against these various attributions should not be admitted, while there are many internal ones why they should. Antoine de la Salle was born in 1398, and spent his life in the employment of different kings and princes:—Louis III. of Naples, Louis XI., his son the good King René, the count of Saint Pol, and Philip the Good of Burgundy, who was his natural sovereign. Nothing is known of him after 1462. Of the three prose works which have been attributed to him—there are others of a didactic character in manuscript—the "Quinze Joyes du Mariage" is the best known, but it contains the quintessence of all the satire on that honourable estate which the middle ages had elaborated.
>
> *Saintsbury,* French Lit., p. 147.

La Salle (lä säl), **Jean Baptiste.** Born at Rheims, France, April 30, 1651; died at Rouen, France, April 7, 1719. The founder of the "Brethren of the Christian Schools."

La Salle, Robert Cavelier, Sieur **de.** Born at Rouen, Nov. 22, 1643; died in Texas, March 20, 1687. A French explorer. He was of burgher descent; was educated by the Jesuits, with whom he was for a time connected; and in 1666 went out to Canada. In 1669 he set out upon a tour of western exploration, in the course of which he discovered the Ohio River. In the course of another journey, a year or two later, he explored the upper part of the Illinois. He was granted a patent of nobility in 1673. In 1679 he established Fort Crèvecœur on the Illinois River, near the site of the present Peoria, which was intended as the starting-point of an expedition down the Mississippi. Returning in 1680 from a journey to Canada after supplies, he found the fort destroyed by the Iroquois. The garrison, meanwhile, had made good its escape, however, and afterward rejoined La Salle at Mackinaw, organizing a new expedition, he set out from Fort Frontenac with Henry de Tonti, thirty Frenchmen, and a band of Indians in 1681, and, reaching the Mississippi by way of the Chicago portage and the Illinois River, descended to its mouth, which he reached April 9, 1681. In 1685 he led a band of colonists from France, intending to found a settlement at the mouth of the Mississippi. He landed at Matagorda Bay, Texas, which he mistook for a western outlet of the river, and was on his way to Canada to procure provisions for his colony when he was assassinated by some of his disaffected followers near a branch of the Trinity River, Texas.

Lasca, Il. See *Grazzini.*

Lascaris (läs'kä-rēs), **Andreas Joannes** or **Janos** or **Janus.** Born at Rhyndacus, in Phrygia, about 1445; died at Rome, 1535. A noted Greek scholar, resident in Italy and France after the fall of Constantinople. He first sought the court of Lorenzo de' Medici, and after his patron's death went to Paris where he taught Greek. In 1495, and again in 1505, he was French ambassador at Venice, and after 1508 went to Rome. His most notable work is an edition of the Greek anthology (1494). He also edited the Greek scholia on the Iliad, etc.

Lascaris, Constantine. Flourished in the second half of the 15th century. A Greek scholar, settled in Italy after 1453. He wrote a Greek grammar (1476); the first book printed in Greek).

Lascaris, Theodore. See *Theodore I. Lascaris.*

Las Casas, Bartolomé de. See *Casas.*

Las Cases (läs käz), Comte **Emmanuel Augustin Dieudonné de.** Born near Revel, Haute-Garonne, France, 1766; died at Paris, May 15, 1842. A French historian, companion of Napoleon at St. Helena 1815–16. He served the royalist cause in the army of Condé in 1792, and then went to England returning to France in 1799. In 1805 Napoleon made him a baron, and gave him employment in the bureau of state. When the emperor was sent to St. Helena, Las Cases, with his eldest son, followed him. He was sent away from the island in Nov., 1816, for attempting to forward a letter to Lucien Bonaparte without the knowledge of the commandant, and was confined at the Cape for 8 months. To him Napoleon dictated a part of his memoirs. He published "Mémorial de Sainte-Hélène" (1822–23).

Lascy. See *Luey.*

La Serena (lä sā-rā'nä). The capital of the province of Coquimbo, situated at the mouth of the Coquimbo River, in lat. 29° 56′ S. It was founded by Valdivia in 1544, and was an important point in the early history of Chile. Coquimbo, encountered port, is 7 miles southwest of it, but the two names are often used interchangeably. Population (1885), 17,230.

La Serna y Hinojosa (lä sär'na ē ēn-ō-hō'sä), **José de.** Born at Jerez de la Frontera, 1770; died at Lima, 1832. A noted Spanish general. In 1816, with the rank of major-general, he was put in command of the army in Upper Peru. He was defeated by the patriots at Salta and Jujuy, and, owing to disagreements with the viceroy, in 1821 was made field-marshal lieutenant-general and president of the council of war: soon after this he was made commander of the army against San Martin. On Jan. 29, 1824, the viceroy Pezuela was deposed by his officers, and La Serna was put in his place. La Serna was forced to evacuate Lima July 6, 1821, but he kept his ground in the interior with great skill and resolution, making the capital of Cuzco. During three years and a half he was practically cut off from Spain. He was finally defeated by sucre and captured with his whole army at the battle of Ayacucho, Dec. 9, 1824.

Las Heras (läs ā'ras), **Juan Gregorio de.** Born at Buenos Ayres, July 11, 1780; died at Santiago de Chile, Feb. 6, 1866. A Spanish-American general. In 1824 he was chosen governor of Buenos Ayres, and from May 9 of that year until Feb. 7, 1825, was acting president of the Argentine Confederation. Soon after he retired to Chile, where he resided until his death.

Lask (läsk). A town in the government of Piotrkow, Russian Poland, 92 miles southwest of Warsaw. Population (1890), 5,677.

Lasker (läs'ker), **Eduard.** Born at Jarocin, Posen, Prussia, Oct. 14, 1829; died at New York, Jan. 5, 1884. A German statesman, one of the founders and leaders of the National Liberal party. He entered the Prussian Landtag in 1865, and the German Reichstag in 1867, and headed the secessionists from the National Liberal party in 1880.

Lasker, Emanuel. Born at Berlinchen, near Berlin, Dec. 24, 1868. A noted German chess-player. His career from 1889 to 1894 has been one of continuous success. A match with W. Steinitz for the chess championship of the world, played March 15 to May 26, 1894, at New York, Philadelphia, and Montreal, resulted in favor of Lasker by 10 games to 5, with 4 draws.

Laski (läs'kē), or a **Lasco** (ä läs'kō), **John.** Born at the castle of Lask, Poland, 1499: died at Calish, Poland, Jan. 13, 1560. A Polish Protestant theologian, the second son of Jaroslaw, baron of Lask. He studied at Bologna 1515–17; was ordained priest and dean of Gnesen 1521; went to Basel in 1523, and lived for a year with Erasmus; returned to Poland in Oct., 1525; and became bishop of Vesprim in 1529, and archdeacon of Warsaw in 1538. He became a reformer of the Swiss school. In 1540 he settled in Emden, East Friesland; was appointed pastor of a congregation there in 1542; went to England on the invitation of Cranmer in May, 1548, returning to Emden in March, 1549; and returned to England in May, 1550, remaining there until Sept., 1553. While in England he was superintendent of the Church of Foreign Protestants in London, and took an important part in the discussions of ecclesiastical affairs. He was a voluminous writer.

La Sorbonne. See *Sorbonne, The.*

Las Palmas. See *Palmas, Las.*

Las Pilas (läs pē'läs). An extinct volcano in Nicaragua, Central America, east-northeast of Leon.

Lassa. See *Lhasa.*

Las Salinas (läs sä-lē'näs). A place about three miles north of Cuzco, Peru: so called because salt had been obtained there. Here, on April 26, 1538, the forces of Diego de Almagro (the elder), commanded by his lieutenant, Orgoñez, were defeated by Francisco Pizarro's army under his brother, Hernando. Almagro was captured and executed soon after.

Lassalle (lä-säl'), **Ferdinand.** Born at Breslau, Prussia, April 11, 1825; died at Geneva, Aug. 31, 1864. A German socialist and agitator, founder of the German Social Democratic party. He conducted an agitation in favor of the working-men 1862–64. He published "Die Philosophie Herakleitos" (1858), "Das System der erworbenen Rechte" ("System of acquired Rights," 1861), etc.

Lassalle, Jean. A contemporary French operatic singer. He made his debut in 1871 at Brussels, and has since with great success in Paris, London, and Vienna. In 1890–94 he came to the United States. His voice is a barytone, and his repertoire includes "Lohengrin, Rigoletto, Hamlet, Gunther, Nelusko, etc.

Lassell (la-sel'), **William.** Born at Bolton, Lancashire, June 18, 1799; died at Maidenhead, Oct. 5, 1880. An English astronomer, noted as a constructor of reflecting telescopes and as an observer. He discovered the satellite of Neptune Oct. 10, 1846, the eighth satellite of Saturn (Hyperion) Sept. 19, 1848 (simultaneously with Bond), and the two inner satellites of Uranus in 1851. He published (1849–51, 1867–68), edited valuable Sanskrit works, and deciphered the Old Persian cuneiform inscriptions ("Die altpersischen Keilinschriften," 1893).

Lassen, Eduard. Born at Copenhagen, April 13, 1830. A Belgian composer. He went to Brussels when only two years old, where he received his musical education. In 1851 he took the government prize. In 1857 his opera "Le Roi Somme" was produced at Weimar under the care of Liszt. Here he was made conductor of the court theater after the latter retired. Among his works are "Frauenlob," "Landgraf Ludwig," and "Tristan and Isolde"—all operas; the music to Sophocles's "Œdipus," to Goethe's "Faust," to Hebbel's "Nibelungen," to Devrient's version of Calderon's "Life's a Dream," and to Goethe's "Pandora." He also written several symphonies and a large number of songs which are famous.

Lassus (las'us), **Orlandus:** or **Lasso** (läs'sō), **Orlando** (originally **Roland Delattre**). Born at Mons, Hainault, 1520 (1530?): died at Munich, June, 1594. The leading composer (next to Palestrina) of the 16th century. He was from 1557 to 1563 director of chamber-music to Albert V., duke of Bavaria, and in 1562 was made chapel-master. Here he composed the famous music for the Seven Penitential Psalms. He composed over 1,000 works, chiefly sacred, including between 50 and 60 masses, and a number of madrigals, songs, etc.

Last (last), **Hector.** A shoemaker who passes an entrance examination for the degree of M. D. in Foote's "The Devil upon Two Sticks."

Lastarria (läs-tä-rē'ä). **José Victorino.** Born at Rancagua, 1817: died at Santiago, June 14, 1888. A Chilean publicist and author. He held many important civil positions, and published works in various branches of literature; the most valuable of these relate to the constitutional history of Chile.

Last Days of Pompeii. A historical novel by Bulwer, published in 1834. The scene is laid chiefly at Pompeii, 79 A. D.

Last Judgment, The. Among the noted paintings with this subject are the following. (*a*) A painting by Fra Angelico in the Old Museum at Berlin. It is an altarpiece in 3 parts. (*b*) A famous painting by Michelangelo covering the entire end wall above the altar of the Sistine Chapel, Rome. The composition is separated into 5 subdivisions: (1) above, angels with the emblems of Christ's Passion; (2) upper middle, Christ, with a gesture of condemnation, as the dividing angel, with Mary at his feet; (3) on his left, the chief of the elect; (4) at Christ's feet, the angel sounding the trump of doom; (5) below, the fate of those awakened from the dead, being hauled bone upward, and the accursed dashed down by angels and hurled by devils into torment. The painting has suffered from incense and taper smoke, and above all from the clothing, by overscrupulous popes, of many of Michelangelo's undraped figures. (*c*) A fresco in the Campo Santo, Pisa, formerly ascribed to Orcagna, but now to the Lorenzetti (1350). The blessed on the left are rising from their graves, and being conducted to one side or the other by angels or by devils. Many great ecclesiastical and civil dignitaries are represented as in the latter case. The subject is powerfully presented: the gesture of condemnation made by Christ toward the damned is famous. (*d*) A very large painting by Rubens (1617), in the old Pinakothek at Munich. The three persons of the Trinity occupy the central upper part of the canvas. Christ sits, as Judge, with uplifted right arm motioning to the dead to rise. The saints are gathered about the Deity. The dead are returning to life, and the entire right side is occupied by the damned, who are hurled down to perdition by the archangel Michael with flaming sword. (*e*) An altarpiece by Roger van der Weyden (1447), in the hospital at Beaune, France. It consists of 9 compartments, with 6 more on the outside shutters, and contains portraits of Chancellor Rollin (the donor), of Philippe le Bon of Burgundy, and other personages. It is one of the finest of early Flemish pictures, beautiful in color. (*f*) A painting by Fra Angelico in the Accademia in Florence. Christ turns toward the blessed, with a gesture of doom to the lost, who, as they rise from their graves, are dragged off by devils to their fate. Among the lost appear monks and even popes. The angels and the blessed upon the flowery meadows, and at the gates of paradise, are of the greatest beauty and charm.

Last Judgment, The. The English version of Spohr's oratorio "Die letzten Dinge," produced in 1830.

Last of the Barons, The. A historical novel by Bulwer, published in 1843, founded on the life of the Earl of Warwick.

Last of the Fathers, The. St. Bernard.

Last of the Goths, The. Roderick, the last monarch of the West Gothic kingdom of Spain.

Last of the Greeks, The. Philopœmen.

Last of the Knights, The. A surname of the emperor Maximilian I.

Last of the Mohicans, The. One of the "Leatherstocking" series of novels by Cooper, published in 1826. It is so called from the nickname of Uncas, one of its leading characters.

Last of the Troubadours, The. Jasmin.

Last Sigh of the Moor, The. See the extract.

There, at Padul, on a spur of the Alpuxarras, Boabdil stood and gazed back upon the kingdom he had lost, the beautiful Vega, the towers of the Alhambra, and the gardens of the Generalife; all the beauty and magnificence of his lost home. "Allah akbar," he sighed, "God is most great," as he burst into tears. His mother Ayesha stood beside him; "You may well weep like a woman," she said, "for what you could not defend like a man." The spot whence Boabdil took his sad farewell look at his city from which he was banished for ever, bears to this day the name of "el ultimo suspiro del Moro," "the last sigh of the Moor."
Irving, Conquest of Granada, ix. 267.

Last Supper, The. Among the noted representations of this subject are the following. (*a*) A painting by Dirk Bouts (1467), in St. Peter at Louvain, Belgium. This is the central panel of a large altarpiece. The side panels are in the Berlin Museum. (*b*) A painting by Justus of Ghent, a pupil of Van Eyck, in the Istituto di belle Arti at Urbino. It is a beautiful early-Flemish picture, one of the oldest works on oils in Italy. Federico da Montefeltro, wife and children of the Persian ambassador are introduced as spectators. (*c*) A painting by Luca Signorelli (1512), in the duomo of Cortona, Italy. It represents Christ in the distance, handing bread to 3 standing apostles, while the others wait grouped behind. (*d*) A famous wall-painting by Leonardo da Vinci in the refectory of Santa Maria delle Grazie, Milan. Christ is represented at the middle of the table, while the apostles are ranged on each side of him, full of excitement at the announcement of his impending betrayal. The painting has suffered greatly from damp, dirt, and repainting.

Last Token, The. A painting by Gabriel Max, in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York. It shows a beautiful young girl in the Roman arena, exposed to wild beasts, some speed over her head, others down a pose. She stands over it, resting her hand against the wall, and, looking up, tries to distinguish the one who has pitied her.

Last Tournament, The. One of the "Idylls of the King," by Tennyson.

Las Vegas (läs vā'gas). A town in San Miguel County, New Mexico, east of Santa Fé: a railroad and manufacturing center. Population (1890), 2,385.

Laswari (las-wär'ē). A place in Rajputana, India, 78 miles south by west of Delhi. Here, Nov. 1, 1803, the British (about 4,000) under Lake defeated the Mahrattas (20,000).

Latacunga (lä-tä-kōn'gä), or **Tacunga** (tä-kōn'gä). A city, capital of the province of Leon, Ecuador, in lat. 0° 55′ S., long. 78° 457′ W. It was founded in 1534 on the site of an Indian village. Between 1698 and 1797 it was destroyed four times by earthquakes. Population (1st), about 12,000.

Latakia, or **Latakiyah.** See *Laddikeh.*

Late Lancashire Witches, The. A comedy by Heywood, revived and altered by Brome, acted at the Globe in 1634. Heywood's part is evidently founded on "The Witches of Lancaster" by T. Potts, 1613. *Flom.*

Lateran (lat'e-ran). **The.** A palace in the eastern part of Rome. The present edifice dates from the 16th to 18th centuries. The palace was originally given to the Roman family Lateranus to which, until the time of Nero, it belonged. Nero put the last owner, Plautius Lateranus, to death, and appropriated the palace. It was given by Constantine, who also built a church on its precincts) to the Bishop of Rome. See *St. John Lateran* and *Scala Santa.*

Till the 14th century the Lateran was the usual residence of the pope: this was once a very extensive building, covering four times its present area. The original house is said to have belonged to the senator Plautius Lateranus in the reign of Nero; but the existing part on the line of the Aurelian wall is of the 3rd century. This house, which had become the property of the emperors, was given by Constantine as a residence for S. Sylvester: it was very much enlarged at many periods during the next ten centuries; in 1308 a great part was burnt, and in 1586 the ancient palace was completely destroyed by Sixtus V., and the present palace built by Domenico Fontana. The Capella Sancta Sanctorum is the only relic of the older palace. The present palace has never been used as a papal residence: in the 18th century it was an orphan asylum, and is now a museum of classical sculpture and early Christian remains. *J. H. Middleton*, in Encyc. Brit., XX. 835.

Lateran Council. The name of a number of ecclesiastical councils held in the Lateran Church at Rome. The following five are regarded by the Roman

Catholic Church as ecumenical: (1) The council of 1123, under Calixtus II., which confirmed the Concordat of Worms (which see) and renewed the grant of indulgences promulgated by Urban II. in favor of the Crusaders. (2) The council of 1139, under Innocent II., which condemned the antipope Anacletus II. and Arnold of Brescia. (3) The council of 1179, under Alexander III., which declared that the popes should be elected exclusively by the college of cardinals, and that a two-thirds vote of the college should be necessary to form a valid election. (4) The council of 1215, under Innocent III., which condemned the Albigenses. (6) The council of 1512-17, under Julius II. and Leo X., which abrogated the canons of the Council of Pisa.

Lateran Palace. See *Lateran, The.*

Latham (lā'tham), **John.** Born at Eltham, near London, June 27, 1740: died Feb. 4, 1837. A noted English physician and ornithologist, one of the founders of the Linnean Society (1788). His last years were spent in Winchester. He published "A General Synopsis of Birds" (1781-85). "Index Ornithologicus sive Systema Ornithologiæ" (1790). "A General History of Birds" (11 vols. 1821-28), etc.; the illustrations of the last-named work were all designed, etched, and colored by himself.

Latham (la'tham), **Robert Gordon.** Born at Billingborough, Lincolnshire, March 24, 1812: died at Putney, March 9, 1888. A noted English philologist, ethnologist, and physician. He was a graduate of King's College, Cambridge, 1832; professor of English in University College, London, 1849; and lecturer and assistant physician at Middlesex Hospital. He published "Norway and the Norwegians" (1840), "The English Language" (1841) "An Elementary English Grammar" (1844), "A Handbook of the English Language" (1851), an edition of Johnson's "Dictionary," and numerous works on ethnology.

To the late Dr. Latham belongs the credit of having been the first to call in question the prevalent belief (with regard to the origin of the Aryans). As early as 1851, in his edition of the Germania of Tacitus, he ventured to assert that no valid argument whatever had been produced in favour of the Asiatic origin of the Aryans. He maintained, on the other hand, that a European origin was far more probable. *Taylor*, Aryans, p. 23.

Lathbury (lath'bur-i), **Thomas.** Born at Brackley, Northamptonshire, 1798: died at Bristol, Feb. 11, 1865. An English ecclesiastical historian. He was vicar, after 1848, of St. Simon's, Baptist Mills, Bristol, and the author of "A History of the Non-Episcopacy, etc." (1836), "The State of the Church of England from the Introduction of Christianity to the Period of the Reformation" (1839), "A History of the Convocation of the Church of England, etc." (1842), "A History of the Non-Jurors, etc." (1845), "A History of the Book of Common Prayer and other Books of Authority" (1858), etc.

Lathom House. A place in Lancashire, England, 13 miles northeast of Liverpool. The present house, the seat of the Earl of Lathom, was built in 1750. The older house was defended by Charlotte de la Tremouille, the wife of the Earl of Derby, against the Parliamentary forces in 1644, and taken by them in 1645.

Lathrop (la'throp), **Francis.** Born at sea near the Sandwich Islands, June 22, 1849. An American portrait and decorative painter, brother of G. P. Lathrop. He studied with T. C. Farrer and Madox Brown and at the Royal Academy, Antwerp; assisted Burne-Jones and William Morris in London, and came to the United States in 1875. His decorative work is in the Metropolitan Museum and Trinity Church (New York) and the Bijou Theater (Boston), etc.

Lathrop (la'throp), **George Parsons.** Born at Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, Aug. 25, 1851. An American journalist and miscellaneous author, son-in-law of Hawthorne. He was assistant editor of the "Atlantic Monthly," 1877-79. He has written "A Study of Hawthorne" (1876), "A Masque of Poets" (1878), "An Echo of Passion" (1882), "Spanish Vistas" (1883), "Newport" (1884), "Behind Time" (1886), etc.

Latimer, Darsie. See *Redgauntlet, Sir Arthur Darsie.*

Latimer (lat'i-mėr), **Hugh.** Born at Thurcaston, Leicestershire, about 1485; burned at Oxford, Oct. 16, 1555. A celebrated English prelate and reformer. He graduated B. A. at Cambridge in 1509, became about 1514 chief reformer in connection with Cromwell, and obtained the benefice of West Kington (or Kington) Wiltshire; was cited to appear before the Bishop of London on a charge of heresy Jan. 29, 1532; recanted and left; was made a royal chaplain 1534, and bishop of Worcester 1535; and resigned his bishopric July 1, 1539, on account of his opposition to the Act of the Six Articles (by his own account at the request of the king). He was ordered into the custody of the Bishop of Chichester, but was soon released. During the reign of Edward VI. he regained his influence at court, and identified himself more closely with the Reformation. On the accession of Mary he was arrested and committed to the Tower (Sept. 1553); was sent to Oxford with Ridley and Cranmer to defend their doctrines regarding the mass before the divines of the two universities, March, 1554; was excommunicated April 20, and was burned with Ridley "at the ditch over against Balliol College," Oct. 16, 1555.

Latin America. A collective term for all the countries and islands of America in which the Spanish, Portuguese, or French races are predominant; broadly speaking, all of South America, Central America, Mexico, and most of the West Indies.

Latin Empire, The. The empire established by the Crusaders of western and southern Europe at Constantinople in 1204. It was overthrown and succeeded by the (restored) Byzantine empire in 1261.

Latini (la-tī'ni). In ancient history, the Latins, or people inhabiting Latium.

Latini (lä-tē'nē), **Brunetto.** Born at Florence, 1230: died there, 1294. An Italian poet, scholar, and orator. His most noted work is an encyclopedia ("Trésor") written in French.

Latin League. A confederation of the cities of Latium, existing in Italy in the earliest historic times, and continuing till 338 B. C., when the Latin towns were finally incorporated in the dominion of Rome. According to the earliest tradition, the league included thirty cities, among which Alba Longa held the preeminent place. After the fall of Alba, Aricia, Lanuvium, and Tusculum, with other important communities not originally included, were united with the league. The confederation held assemblies in the grove of Ferentina, below Marino in the Alban hills, and had a common religious sanctuary in the temple of Jupiter Latiaris on the summit of the Alban Mount (Monte Cavo), where annual sacrifices were celebrated.

Latin Quarter. The quarter of Paris on the south side of the Seine, in the vicinity of the Sorbonne. It has been frequented for centuries by the student class.

Latin Union. A monetary alliance of France, Belgium, Italy, and Switzerland, formed by convention Dec. 23, 1865, and joined by Greece in 1868. Its object was the maintenance and regulation of a uniform interchangeable gold and silver coinage, based on the French franc. Its limited term was continued by successive votes till 1885, Belgium withdrawing on the latter occasion and adopting the single gold standard.

Latinus (la-tī'nus). In Roman legend, a king of Latium, father of Lavinia.

Latin War, The Great. A war between Rome and Latium, Italy, and Samnium, B. C., ending in the subjugation of the latter.

Latium (lā'shi-um). In ancient geography, the part of central Italy lying along the Mediterranean southeast of Etruria and northwest of Campania. The name was originally restricted to the land of the Latins, chiefly comprised in the Roman Campagna. The chief Latin city was Alba Longa, which was at war with Rome 340-338 B. C., and was incorporated with Rome after 338 B. C. In an extended sense Latium (also Latium Adjectum or Novum) reached from the Tiber to the Liris or to Mount Massicus, including the territories of the Latins, Hernicans, Volscians, and Aurunucans, and (in part) of the Sabines.

Latmus (lat'mus). [Gr. *Λάτμος.*] In ancient geography, a mountain-range in Caria, Asia Minor, east of Miletus.

Latobrigi (lat-ō-bri'ji or la-tob'ri-ji). A Celtic people associated with the Helvetii in their campaign of 58 B. C. They probably lived in southern Baden.

Latona (la-tō'nä). In classical mythology, the Roman name of the Greek goddess Leto, mother by Jupiter of Apollo and Diana. See *Leto.*

La Torre (lä tōr'rā), **Miguel de.** Died after 1803. A Spanish general who fought under Morillo in Venezuela and New Granada 1814-20, and succeeded him in command at the end of the latter year. He was defeated by Bolivar at Carabobo, which see, June 24, 1821.

Latour (lä-tör'), **Louis Antoine Tenant de.** Born at St.-Yrieix, Haute-Vienne, France, Aug. 30, 1808: died at Seeaux, Aug. 27, 1881. A French poet and miscellaneous author.

Latour, Tomline. A pseudonym of W. S. Gilbert.

Latour d'Auvergne (lä-tör' dō-vārny'), **Théophile Malo Corret de.** Born at Carhaix, Finistère, France, Nov. 23, 1743: killed at Oberhausen, near Neuburg, Bavaria, June 27, 1800. A French soldier, named by Napoleon "the first grenadier of the republic" (he refused the rank of general). He was distinguished in the wars of 1792-1800, and was commander of the "Infernal Column." So great was the admiration with which he was regarded that from his death to 1814 his name was retained on the roll-call of his company of grenadiers as a mark of honor, the roll-sergeant answering, "Dead on the field of honor," when it was called.

La Trappe (lä träp). A medieval Cistercian abbey in the department of Orne, France, near Mortagne. It was founded in 1140, and gave name to the Trappists. See *Trappists.*

Latreille (lä-trāy'). **Pierre André.** Born at Brives, Corrèze, France, Nov. 29, 1762: died at Paris, Feb. 6, 1833. A noted French zoölogist. Among his works are "Histoire des salamandres" (1800), "Histoire naturelle des singes" (1801), "Histoire des fourmis" (1802), "Histoire naturelle des reptiles" (1802), "Histoire naturelle des crustacés et des insectes" (1802-05), "Familles naturelles du regne animal" (1825), "Cours d'entomologie" (1831), etc.

Latrobe (la-trōb'), **Charles Joseph.** Born at London, March 20, 1801: died there, Dec. 2, 1875. An English traveler and politician, son of the musical composer C. I. Latrobe: noted as an alpinist. In 1832-34 he traveled in North America, going to Mexico with Washington Irving, and in 1839 was appointed superintendent of the Port Philip district of New South Wales, and later (Jan. 27, 1851) lieutenant-governor of Victoria, a post which he resigned May 5, 1854. He published several works of travel.

Latrobe, Christian Ignatius. Born at Leeds, Yorkshire, Feb. 12, 1758: died near Liverpool, May 6, 1836. An English musical composer. He took orders in the Church of the United Brethren, and in 1796 was appointed their secretary in England. He composed a number of anthems, a "Te Deum," a "Miserere," etc.; but his principal work was his "Selection of Sacred Music from the Works of the most eminent Composers of Germany and Italy" (6 vols. 1806-25).

Latter-Day Saints. The Mormons: so called by themselves. See *Mormons.*

Latude (lä-tüd'), **Jean Henri Masers de.** Born at Montagnac, Hérault, France, March 23, 1725: died at Paris, Jan. 1, 1805. A French officer of engineers. Not being successful in his profession, he conceived the idea of attracting public attention by sending an imitation infernal machine to Madame de Pompadour and going himself to warn her not to open it as he had discovered a plot against her. Suspicion being aroused, he was arrested and confessed the whole story, which was not believed. By command of Pompadour he was imprisoned in the Bastille and Vincennes 1749-84. He was treated with extraordinary severity, but continued to write his memoirs, which gave an account of his numerous escapes and arrests.

Lauban (lou'bän). A town in the province of Silesia, Prussia, on the Queis 38 miles west by south of Liegnitz. It was in former times an important town of Lusatia. Population (1890), 11,921.

Laube (lou'be), **Heinrich.** Born at Sprottau, Prussia, Sept. 18, 1806: died at Vienna, Aug. 1, 1884. A German novelist, dramatist, and miscellaneous author, one of the leaders of "Young Germany." Among his dramas are "Rococo" (1846), "Struensee" (1847), "Gottsched und Gellert" (1847), "Die Karlsschüler" (1847), "Graf Essex" (1856), and among his novels, "Das Junge Europa" (1833-37; comprising "Die Poeten," "Die Krieger," "Die Bürger"), "Reisenovellen" (1834-37), "Die Grafin Chateaubriand" (1843), "Der deutsche Krieg" (1863-66), etc. He also wrote "Das erste deutsche Parlament" (1849).

Laud (lâd), **William.** Born at Reading, Oct. 7, 1573: beheaded at London, Jan. 10, 1645. A celebrated English prelate, archbishop of Canterbury. He was the son of a clothier. In 1594 he graduated at St. John's College, Oxford, was elected fellow of Saint-ford in Northamptonshire in 1607, and of Caxton in Kent in 1610; and was elected president of St. John's College, May 10, 1611. On Jan. 22, 1621, he became a prebendary of Westminster, and on June 29 bishop of St. David's, resigning the presidency of St. John's in the same year. He was elected bishop of London and chancellor of the University of Oxford, and archbishop of Canterbury in 1633. Throughout the reign of Charles I. he was one of the foremost supporters of the king and most influential men of the state. He was impeached by the Commons (Long Parliament) Dec. 18, 1640, and committed to the Tower March 1, 1641. His trial began March 12, 1644, and he was executed on Tower Hill Jan. 10, 1645. His complete works were published as a part of the "Library of Anglo-Catholic Theology" (1847–60).

Lauder (lâ'der), **Robert Scott.** Born at Silvermills, Edinburgh, June 25, 1803: died at Edinburgh, April 21, 1869. A Scottish painter and teacher of art. His subjects were taken chiefly from Scott's novels, as "The Trial of Effie Deans" (1840), "The Bride of Lammermoor" (1833), etc.

Lauder, William. Died in Barbados in 1771. A Scottish literary impostor, a graduate of Edinburgh University, who rendered himself notorious by charging Milton with plagiarism (1747), and supporting the accusation by forged, garbled, and interpolated quotations from modern Latin authors. The fraud was laid bare (1750) by John Douglas, and Dr. Johnson, who had countenanced Lauder's attack, forced him to confess his guilt.

Lauderdale, Earls and Dukes of. See *Maitland.*

Laudon (lou'dōn), or **Loudon,** Baron **Gideon Ernst von.** Born at Tootzen, Livonia, Russia, Feb. 2, 1717: died at Neutitschein, Moravia, July, 1790. An Austrian field-marshal. He served at Prague and Kolin in 1757, and at Hochkirch in 1758; was Austrian commander at Kunersdorf in 1759; commanded at Landeshut and Liegnitz in 1760; stormed Schweidnitz in 1761; served in the War of the Bavarian Succession 1778-79; and captured Belgrad 1789.

Laudonnière (lō-do-nyār'), **René de.** A French Huguenot who was despatched by Coligny in 1564 to carry aid to the Huguenot colony sent out in 1562 under Ribault. Finding Ribault's settlement abandoned, he built Fort Carolina on the St. John's River in Florida, in June, 1564. The fort was stormed and the garrison massacred by the Spaniards under Menendez de Avilés, Sept. 20, 1565. Laudonnière escaped with a number of other fugitives to England, and afterward returned to France. He wrote "L'Histoire notable de la Floride, contenant les trois voyages faits en icelle par des capitaines et pilotes français" (1586).

Launburg (lou'en-bōrg). A circle in the province of Schleswig-Holstein, Prussia, lying north of the Elbe, bordering on Hamburg, Lübeck,

Mecklenburg, and Hannover. It is fertile, and abounds in forests. The ancient inhabitants were Polabs. It formed part of the old Saxon duchy. On the fall of Henry the Lion in 1180 it fell to Bernard of Ascania, and it continued in that family (with the exception of a few years at the beginning of the 13th century, when it belonged to Denmark), under the name of Saxe-Lauenburg, until the extinction of the Ascanian line in 1689. There were several claimants to the duchy. It was taken by Brunswick in 1702; fell to Hanover in 1705, and followed its fortunes; was ceded in 1815 to Denmark (the king of which country entered the Germanic Confederation for Lauenburg); was ceded by Denmark in 1864; was granted to Prussia in a personal union in 1865; and was made a circle in 1876. Area, 457 square miles. Population (1890), 48,874.

Lauenburg. A town in the circle of Lauenburg, situated on the Elbe 26 miles southeast of Hamburg. Population (1890), 5,196.

Lauenburg. A town in the province of Pomerania, Prussia, situated on the Leba 38 miles west-northwest of Dantzic. Population (1890), 7,827.

Laufach (louf'fäch). A village in Lower Franconia, Bavaria, 28 miles east-southeast of Frankfort-on-the-Main. Here, July 13, 1866, the Prussians defeated the Hessians.

Laugerie Basse (lozh-ré' bās). See the extract.

Probably the very earliest record which we possess of any actual event is the scene depicted on the fragment of an antler which was found in the rock shelter at Laugerie Basse, in Auvergne. A primeval hunter, naked save for the long hair which protects his body from the cold, has crept up to a gigantic Urus feeding in the grass, and is seen in the very act of casting a spear at his unsuspecting prey. *Taylor*, The Alphabet, I. 16.

Laughing Philosopher, The. A name given to Democritus of Abdera, because he was said to laugh at the follies of mankind.

Laugier (lō-zhyā'). **César de Bellecour,** Comte **de.** Born at Porto Ferrajo, Elba, Oct. 5, 1789: died at Florence, March 25, 1871. An Italian general and man of letters.

Lauingen (lou'ing-en). A town in Swabia and Neuburg, Bavaria, on the Danube 25 miles northwest of Augsburg: the birthplace of Albertus Magnus. Population (1890), 3,845.

Laun (loun). A town in Bohemia, on the Eger 40 miles northwest of Prague. Population (1890), commune, 6,346.

Launay, Mademoiselle **de.** See *Staal, Madame de.*

Launay (lō-nā'), **Vicomte de.** The pseudonym of Madame Emile de Girardin.

Launce (länS). A character in Shakspere's "Two Gentlemen of Verona," a servant of Proteus, noted for his remarks to his dog Crab.

Launcelot. See *Lancelot.*

Launceston (länsˈton). A town in Cornwall, England, situated near the Tamar 20 miles north-northwest of Plymouth. It has a ruined castle. Population (1891), 4,345.

Launceston. The second largest town in Tasmania, situated in the northern part 105 miles north of Hobart. Population (1891), 17,208.

Launfal (länˈfal). **Sir.** A knight of the Round Table, in the Arthurian cycle of romance. Thomas Chestre wrote a metrical romance with this title in the reign of Henry VI. See *Vision of Sir Launfal.*

La Ligua (lä ē-nē-gōn'). A seaport in Salvador, Central America, situated on an arm of Fonseca Bay in lat. 13° 20′ N., long. 87° 51′ E. Population, about 2,000.

Launitz (lou'nits), **Eduard Schmidt von der.** Born at Grobin, Courland, Russia, Nov. 23, 1796: died at Frankfort-on-the-Main, Dec. 12, 1869. A Russo-German sculptor.

Launitz, Robert Eberhard. Born at Riga, Russia, May 4, 1806: died at New York, Dec. 13, 1870. A Russian-American sculptor.

Laupen (louˈpen). A town in the canton of Bern, Switzerland, situated at the junction of the Sense and Saane, 10 miles west-southwest of Bern. It was the scene of a victory of Bern over Fribourg and allies in 1339.

Laura (läˈrä; It. pron. louˈrä) (identified with **Laure de Noves,** later Madame **de Sale**). [L., 'alaurel': It., etc., *Laura*, F. *Laure.*] Born 1308: died at Avignon, France, April 6, 1348. A French lady, beloved by Petrarch, and celebrated in his poems.

When Petrarch first beheld her, on the sixth of April, 1327, Laura was in the church of Avignon. She was the daughter of Audibert de Noves, and wife of Hugues de Sale, both of Avignon. When she died of the plague, on the sixth of April, 1348, she had been the mother of eleven children. Petrarch has celebrated, in upwards of three hundred sonnets, all the little circumstances of this attachment: those precious favors which, after an acquaintance of fifteen or twenty years, consisted at most of a kind word, a glance not altogether severe, a momentary expression of regret or tenderness at his departure, or a deeper paleness at the idea of losing her beloved and constant friend.
Simonde, Lit. of South of Europe, I. 282.

Lauraguais (lō-rä-gäˈ). An ancient division of Languedoc, France, situated near Castelnaudary. It now forms parts of the departments of Aude, Tarn, and Haute-Garonne.

Laurel (läˈrel) **Hill.** A range of low mountains in southwestern Pennsylvania, east of Chestnut Ridge. Compare *Rich Mountain.*

Laurel Ridge. A continuation of the Chestnut Ridge in Fayette County, southwestern Pennsylvania.

Laurence (läˈrens), Saint. [Also *Lawrence*; L. *Laurentius*, laurel-crowned; F. *Laurent*, It. *Lorenzo*, Sp. *Lorenzo*, Pg. *Lourenço*, G. *Lorenz.*] A Christian martyr of the 3d century, roasted alive in an iron chair at Rome. His festival is celebrated on Aug. 10.

Laurence, Saint. A prelate of the early English church. He succeeded St. Augustine as archbishop of Canterbury.

Laurence. See *Lawrence.*

Laurence, Friar. A character in Shakspere's "Romeo and Juliet": a Franciscan friar, the adviser of Romeo and Juliet.

Laurence, Samuel. Born at Guildford, Surrey, 1812: died at London, Feb. 28, 1884. An eminent English portrait-painter. Among his works are portraits of many men of letters, including Carlyle, Whewell, Browning, F. D. Maurice, Dickens, Sir Henry Taylor, Froude, Thackeray, Tennyson, and Lowell.

Laurens (läˈrens), **Henry.** Born at Charleston, S. C., in 1724: died there, in 1792. An American statesman. He became a delegate to C in 1776; was president of Congress 1777–78; and was peace commissioner at Paris in 1782.

Laurens, John. Born at Charleston, S. C., about 1756: killed at the Combahee, S. C., Aug., 1782. An American soldier, son of Henry Laurens, distinguished for his gallantry in the Revolutionary War.

Laurent (lō-roⁿ'). **François.** Born at Luxemburg, July 8, 1810: died at Brussels, Feb. 11, 1887. A Belgian historian, author of "Etudes sur l'histoire de l'humanité" (1850–70), etc.

Laurentian (lā-renˈshi-an) **Mountains.** A range of mountains in the Dominion of Canada, forming the watershed between the Hudson Bay system and the St. Lawrence and Saguenay systems. Highest peaks, about 4,000 feet.

Laurentie (lō-roⁿ-téˈ). **Pierre Sébastien.** Born at Houga, Gers, France, Jan. 21, 1793: died at Paris, Feb. 9, 1876. A French historian and Legitimist journalist, author of "Histoire de France" (1841–46), etc.

Laurentius Valla, See *Valla, Laurentius.*

Laurentum (lā-renˈtum). In ancient geography, a city of Latium, Italy, situated near the coast, 16 miles southwest of Rome: the ancient capital of Latium.

Lauria (louˈrē-ä). A town in the province of Potenza, Italy, situated in lat. 40° 2′ N., long. 15° 49′ E. Population, about 11,000.

Laurie (läˈri). **Robert,** born about 1755: died at Broxbourne, Hertfordshire, May 19, 1836. An English mezzotint engraver. His name was variously written Lowery, Lowry, Lawrie, etc.

Laurion (läˈri-on or lā-riˈon), or **Laurium** (läˈri-um or lā-riˈum). [Gr. *Λαύριον, Λαύρειον.*] A mountain at the southeastern extremity of Attica, Greece. It was celebrated in antiquity for its silver-mines. Recently its mines have been worked, and produce lead, zinc, etc.

Laurvig (louˈrvig), or **Laurvik** (louˈrvik). A seaport in the province of Jarlsberg-Laurvig, southern Norway, 63 miles south-southwest of Christiania, near the mouth of the Laagen on the Laurvig Fiord. Population (1891), 10,952.

Lausanne (lō-zänˈ). The capital of the canton of Vaud, Switzerland, situated near Lake Geneva in lat. 46° 32′ N., long. 6° 38′ E.: the Roman Lausonium. It is an educational and literary center, and has a museum and a picture-gallery. The cathedral, dating from the middle of the 13th century, is by far the finest medieval monument in Switzerland. The transepts have low, arcaded towers on the east side, and the façades exhibit fine roses. There is a tower at the crossing with a slender spire, and a fine tower on the south side of the west front, terminating in two tiers of arcades and angle-pinnacles. The sculptured portals also are fine. The interior is of great symmetry and beauty, with a noteworthy triforium, and contains many remarkable monuments, among them that of Victor Amadeus VIII. of Savoy. The length of the cathedral is 332 feet, length of transepts 80, height of vaulting 66. The admirable restoration was planned by Viollet-le-Duc. Lausanne was made the seat of a bishopric in the 6th century; was conquered by Bern in 1536; and became the capital of the canton of Léman in 1798, and of the canton of Vaud in 1803. Gibbon was a resident of the city. Population (1888), 34,049.

Lausitz. See *Lusatia.*

Lautaro (lou-täˈrō), or **Latur** (lä-törˈ). Born about 1535: died Feb. (?), 1557. An Araucanian Indian of Chile. He was the son of a chief; was captured by the Spaniards; and became a servant of the governor Valdivia. Escaping in 1553, he joined his countrymen, took part in the battle of Tucapel, in which Valdivia was killed (Jan. 1, 1554), and during the next three years was the most noted and successful of the Indian leaders. He was eventually defeated and killed by Villagra at the battle of Mataquito. Lautaro's deeds are celebrated in the "Araucana" of Ercilla.

Lautaro (lou-täˈro) **Society.** [Sp. *Sociedad de Lautaro.*] A secret political society, originally established in various Spanish cities during the first years of the 19th century. It was affiliated with the Gran Reunion Americana (which see), and for its aim the emancipation of Spanish South America. The first American branch (called the Lautaro Lodge) was formed at Buenos Ayres, by San Martin and others, about July, 1812. In Jan., 1814, it obtained practical control of the government at Buenos Ayres, and during the succeeding years, until about 1823, was the hidden moving spring of nearly all political action on the patriot side.

The Lodge of Lautaro was not a machine of government or of speculative propaganda, it was an engine of revolution, of war against a common enemy, and of defence against internal dangers. Under its auspices was created the first popular assembly which gave form to the sovereignty of the people; to it was due that spirit of propaganda which characterized the Argentine revolution, and the maintenance of the alliance with Chile, which gave independence to half the continent.
Mitre, The Emancipation of South America (Eng. trans. of Pilling, 1893), pp. 48, 49.

Lauter (louˈter). F. **Lutter** (lü-tär'). A river in Germany, forming in part the boundary between the Rhine Palatinate and Alsace. It joins the Rhine 9 miles southwest of Karlsruhe. Length, 51 miles.

Lauterbrunnen (louˈter-brön-nen). A valley and parish in the Bernese Oberland, Switzerland, 53 miles southeast of Bern. It is noted for the Staubbach, Trümmelbach, and other falls.

Lavagna (lä-vän'yä). A seaport in the province of Genoa, Italy, 22 miles east by south of Genoa. Population, about 7,000.

Laval (lä-välˈ). The capital of the department of Mayenne, France, situated on the Mayenne in lat. 48° 5′ N., long. 0° 48′ W. It is noted for the manufacture of ticking and its castle and cathedral. Formerly a barony, it was made a countship in 1429. Near it the Vendeans under Laroche defeated the Republicans under Westermann, July 25, 1793. Population (1891), 30,374.

La Valette, Jean Parisot de. See *Valette.*

Lavalle (lä-välˈyā), **Juan.** Born at Buenos Ayres, Oct. 16, 1797; assassinated at Jujuy, Oct. 9, 1841. An Argentinian general. He fought under San Martin in Chile and Peru, and against the Brazilians 1825–28. In Dec., 1828, he deposed and shot Dorrego, the Federalist governor of Buenos Ayres, and was himself governor for a year. Subsequently he was the leader of the opposition to Rosas, and in 1839, at the head of provincial forces, marched on Buenos Ayres; but after repeated defeats he was forced to flee to Jujuy.

La Vallière (lä-vä-lyärˈ), **Françoise Louise de La Baume Le Blanc,** Duchesse **de.** Born at Tours, France, Aug. 7, 1644: died at Paris, June 6, 1710. A mistress of Louis XIV., whose attention she attracted in 1661. She was created a duchess in 1666, and retired to a convent in 1674, after having been superseded in the king's affections by the Marquise de Montespan. She is the reputed author of "Réflexions sur la miséricorde de Dieu" (1686).

Laval-Montmorency (lä-välˈ-môn-mō-ron-sēˈ), **François de.** Born at Laval, France, March 23, 1622: died at Quebec, May, 1708. A French prelate in Canada.

Lavater (lä-fäˈter), **Johann Caspar.** Born at Zurich, Nov. 15, 1741: died there, Jan. 2, 1801. A Swiss poet and theologian, the founder of the so-called science of physiognomy. He studied theology at Zurich, where he subsequently lived as a clergyman, and where he died from the effects of a wound received from a French soldier at the capture of the city in 1799. As a poet he is chiefly known by his "Schweizerlieder" ("Swiss Songs," 1767). "Aussichten in die Ewigkeit" ("Looking into Eternity") appeared the following year. His principal work, in which he gives an account of his science of physiognomy and attempts its justification, is "Physiognomische Fragmente zur Beförderung der Menschenkenntniss und Menschenliebe" ("Physiognomical Fragments for the Promotion of a Knowledge of Man and of Human Love," 1775–78). Goethe contributed to it a chapter on the skulls of animals. His complete works were published 1836–38, in 6 volumes.

Lavaur (lä-vörˈ). A cathedral town in the department of Tarn, France, situated on the Agout 20 miles east-northeast of Toulouse. It was the leading town of the Albigenses. Population (1891), commune, 6,477.

La Vaux, or **Lavaux** (lä-vōˈ), **G. Ryffthal** (rēfˈtäl). A district in the canton of Vaud, Switzerland, north of the Lake of Geneva and east of Lausanne.

Lavedan (läv-doⁿˈ). **Henri Léon Émile.** Born at Orléans, April, 1859. A French littérateur. He writes for "La Vie Parisienne" under the name of Manchecourt. He has also written a number of comedies, fantastic sketches, tales, etc.

Laveleye (läv-läˈ). **Émile Louis Victor de.** Born at Bruges, Belgium, April 5, 1822: died at Doyon, near Liège, Jan. 3, 1891. A Belgian political economist and political writer. Among his works are "De la propriété et de ses formes primi-

tives" (1853). "Le parti clerical en Belgique" (1874), "Le gouvernement et le catholicisme" (1875), "Le socialisme contemporain" (1881), etc.

Lavello (lä-vel'lō). A town in the province of Potenza, Italy, situated in lat. 41° 3′ N., long. 15° 46′ E. Population, about 6,000.

La Vendée. See *Vendée*.

Laviegerie (lä-vēzh-rē'), **Charles Martial Allemand.** Born at Bayonne, Oct. 31, 1825; died at Algiers, Nov. 26, 1892. A French cardinal, chiefly known as an opponent of the slave-trade in Africa. He became bishop of Nancy in 1863, archbishop of Algiers and Carthage in 1867, and cardinal in 1882.

La Villemarqué (lä vēl-mär-kā'), **Vicomte de (Théodore Claude Henri Hersart).** Born at Quimperlé, Finistère, France, 1815. A French philologist, noted for works on the language and literature of Brittany.

Lavinia (la-vin'i-ä). **1.** In Roman legend, the daughter of Latinus and wife of Æneas.—**2.** The daughter of Titus Andronicus in Shakspere's (?) "Titus Andronicus."

Lavinium (la-vin'i-um). In ancient geography, a city of Latium, Italy, 15 miles south of Rome.

Lavoisier (lä-vwä-zyā'), **Antoine Laurent.** Born at Paris, Aug. 16, 1743; guillotined at Paris, May 8, 1794. A celebrated French chemist, the chief founder of modern chemistry, and the reformer of chemical nomenclature. He was the son of a tradesman, and was educated at the College Mazarin. In 1768 he was appointed farmer-general of the revenue, and in 1776 director of the government powder-mills. In May, 1794, he was attacked in the Convention as an ex-farmer-general, and was sentenced to death by the Revolutionary tribunal. He discovered oxygen, and overthrew the old "phlogistic" chemistry. His chief work is "Traité élémentaire de Chimie" (1789).

Lavoro, Terra di. See *Caserta*.

Law (lâ), **Edmund.** Born at Cartmel, Lancashire, June 6, 1703; died at Carlisle, Aug. 14, 1787. An English prelate (bishop of Carlisle) and theological and philosophical writer. He was made archdeacon of the diocese of Carlisle in 1745; master of Peterhouse in 1746; librarian of the University of Cambridge in 1750; Knightbridge professor of moral philosophy in 1764; and bishop of Carlisle in 1768. He published an "Enquiry into the Ideas of Space and Time" (1734), "Considerations on the State of the World with Regard to the Theory of Religion" (1745), etc.

Law, Edward. Born at Great Salkeld, Cumberland, Nov. 10, 1750; died at London, Dec. 13, 1818. A noted English jurist, son of Bishop Edmund Law, made Baron Ellenborough April 19, 1802. He graduated at Peterhouse, Cambridge, in 1771; was called to the bar June, 1780; was leading counsel for Warren Hastings, and appeared in other famous trials; became attorney-general under Addington, Feb. 14, 1801; entered Parliament March, 1801; and became lord chief justice of England April 12, 1802. In 1806 he accepted a seat in the cabinet, under Addington, without office. His most important attempt in legislation was the act which bears his name (now repealed), by which the number of capital felonies was greatly increased.

Law, Edward. Born Sept. 8, 1790; died Dec. 22, 1871. An English statesman, earl of Ellenborough, eldest son of Baron Ellenborough, chief justice of England. He graduated (M. A.) at St. John's College, Cambridge, in 1809; was appointed lord privy seal under Wellington in 1828; was transferred to the presidency of the board of control in the same year, and became interested in Indian affairs; went out of office in 1830; and was appointed governor-general of India (succeeding Lord Auckland) Oct. 29, 1841, which he held until Feb. 12, 1844. During his administration he annexed Sind (which was conquered by Sir Charles Napier) and invaded Gwalior, conquering the Mahratta chief Mahrajpore, Dec. 28, 1843. He succeeded his father as Lord Ellenborough in 1818, and was advanced to an earldom in 1844.

Law (F. pron. lâ'), **Jacques Alexandre Bernard,** Marquis of Lauriston. Born at Pondicherry, India, Feb. 1, 1768; died at Paris, July 10, 1828. A French marshal and diplomatist. He served with distinction at Ragusa, Wagram, Bautzen, Leipsic, etc.

Law (lâ), **John.** Born at Edinburgh, April, 1671; died at Venice, March 21, 1729. A celebrated financier and projector of commercial schemes, the son of a goldsmith and banker. In April, 1694, he killed Beau (Wilson) in a duel in London and was condemned to death, but escaped to the Continent where for a time he led a roving life, largely that of a gambler; at the same time endeavoring to secure the adoption by various governments of his banking and other financial schemes, especially of his plans for the issue of paper money, of which he was an earnest advocate. In May, 1716, he, with others, founded the Banque Generale, and succeeded in carrying out with success his views with regard to paper currency, his notes being accepted in payment of taxes; the Compagnie d'Occident was also set on foot by this bequeathed from the French government control of the territory then called "Louisiana" for colonization and trade, the "Compagnie d'Occident" being incorporated for this purpose in 1717; an enterprise which became famous under the name of "The Mississippi Scheme" or "The System." This company soon absorbed the East India and China companies, being thereafter known as the "Compagnie des Indes"; the African Company, the mint, and the power of receiving several duties, thus becoming supreme both in the American and Asiatic commerce of France and in its internal financial affairs. Meanwhile, in 1718, the "Banque Generale" had been transformed into the "Banque Royale," with Law as director-general and its notes guaranteed by the king. On Jan. 5, 1720, Law was made controller-general of finance, and on Feb. 24 the company and the bank were combined. For a while the "System" prospered, fortunes were made in speculation, and Law possessed great power; but the overissue of paper money and the hostile action of the government brought on the catastrophe, and in May, 1720, the "System" collapsed. Law was driven from France and his estates were confiscated. In Dec. 1720, however, he was invited by the czar Peter to take charge of the finances of Russia, but declined. Later (1721) he returned to England, remaining there until 1725, when he went to Italy.

Law, Thomas. Born at Cambridge, England, Oct. 23, 1759; died at Washington, D. C., Oct., 1834. The seventh son of Edmund Law, bishop of Carlisle. He emigrated to America in 1793, became a friend of Washington, and married, as his second wife, Anne Parke, daughter of Martha Washington. He wrote several works on financial topics.

Law, William. Born at King's Cliffe, near Stamford, Northamptonshire, 1686; died there, April 9, 1761. An English controversial and devotional writer, a graduate of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, and for a time tutor of Edward Gibbon, father of the historian. Author of "A Serious Call to a Devout and Holy Life" (1728), etc. About 1740 he came under the influence of the mysticism of Jakob Böhme.

Law against Lovers, The. A tragicomedy by Davenant, made out of "Measure for Measure" and "Much Ado about Nothing," and produced in 1662. *Ward.*

Lawes (lâz), **Henry.** Born at Dinton, Wiltshire, Dec. (?), 1595; died at London, Oct. 21, 1662. An English musician (a member of the king's band), composer of the music for Milton's "Comus" (1634), and of numerous songs and anthems. He was buried in Westminster Abbey.

Lawes, William. Killed at the siege of Chester, Sept., 1645. An English composer, elder brother of Henry Lawes. He wrote the music for various masks, instrumental pieces, etc.

Lawfeld (lâw'feld). A village in the province of Limburg, Netherlands, near Maastricht. Here, July 2, 1747, the French under Marshal Saxe defeated the allies under the Duke of Cumberland.

Lawgiver of Parnassus, The. A nickname of Nicholas Boileau.

Law is a Bottomless Pit, or **The History of John Bull.** A work by Dr. John Arbuthnot, printed in 1712 in five parts. See *John Bull*.

Lawrence. See *Laurence*.

Lawrence (lâ'rens). A city and the capital of Douglas County, Kansas, situated on the Kansas River 25 miles east by south of Topeka. It is a railway center, has flourishing manufactures and trade, and is the seat of the State University. It was founded by Free-Soil settlers in 1854, became an anti-slavery center, was sacked and burned by Confederate guerrillas under Quantrell in 1863. Population (1890), 9,997.

Lawrence. A city and one of the capitals of Essex County, Massachusetts, situated on the Merrimac 25 miles north of Boston. It was made a city in 1853, and is one of the leading manufacturing cities of New England. Cotton and woolen are the chief manufactures (mills: Pacific, Atlantic Cotton, Washington, Everett, Pemberton, etc.). Population (1890), 44,654.

Lawrence, Abbott. Born at Groton, Mass., Dec. 16, 1792; died at Boston, Aug. 18, 1855. An American merchant and politician, brother of Amos Lawrence. He was United States minister to Great Britain 1849-52, and founded the Lawrence Scientific School at Harvard.

Lawrence, Amos. Born at Groton, Mass., April 22, 1786; died at Boston, Dec. 31, 1852. An American merchant and philanthropist. He gave about $20,000 to the academy at Groton, which received the name of Lawrence Academy in 1843.

Lawrence, Charles. Died at Halifax, Nova Scotia, Oct. 17, 1760. An English general (commander of a brigade at the siege of Louisburg), lieutenant-governor of Nova Scotia 1754, and governor 1756.

Lawrence, George Alfred. Born in 1827. An English novelist. His best-known work is "Guy Livingstone" (1857).

Lawrence, Sir George St. Patrick. Born at Trincomalee, Ceylon, March 17, 1804; died at London, Nov. 16, 1884. An English general, elder brother of Sir Henry M. Lawrence. He served with distinction in India from 1822 to 1861, except for a brief period, and was made major-general in 1861. He wrote "Forty-three Years in India" (1874).

Lawrence, Sir Henry Montgomery. Born at Matura, Ceylon, June 28, 1806; died at Lucknow, July 4, 1857. A noted English general and administrator in India. He was the fourth son of Colonel Alexander Lawrence (an Indian officer), and brother of Lord Lawrence and Sir George St. P. Lawrence. He served in India from 1822, and was appointed resident at Lahore Jan. 8, 1847; president of the board of administration in the Punjab April 14, 1849; governor-general's agent in Rajputana 1853; and chief commissioner of Oudh 1857. When the mutiny broke out, May, 1857, he was in Lucknow, the defense of which he organized, and where he died from a wound received July 2. He was the author of several works on India.

Lawrence, James. Born at Burlington, N. J., Oct. 1, 1781; died at sea, June 6, 1813. An American naval officer. While in command of the Hornet he captured the British ship Peacock, Feb., 1813. He was defeated and mortally wounded as commander of the Chesapeake against the Shannon, June 1, 1813. See *Chesapeake*.

Lawrence, John Laird Mair, Lord Lawrence. Born at Richmond, Yorkshire, England, March 4, 1811; died June 26, 1879. An English statesman and administrator in India, younger brother of Sir Henry M. Lawrence. He went to India in 1829; became one of the administrators of the Punjab 1849, chief commissioner 1853, and governor-general of India 1863-69. The services which he rendered as governor of the Punjab, during the Sepoy mutiny, earned for him the title of "savior of India."

Lawrence, Slingsby. A pseudonym of George Henry Lewes.

Lawrence, Stringer. Born at Hereford, March 6, 1697; died at London, Jan. 10, 1775. An English soldier, distinguished by his services in India 1748–59, made major-general in the East Indies in 1759. He went to India as major to take command of the troops of the East India Company, and at once began the labors in military organization which earned for him the title of "father of the Indian army." He was chiefly occupied in fighting the French and checking the growth of their influence in India. His last service was the defense of Fort St. George during its famous siege by the French under Lally, Dec. 17, 1758,–Oct. 17, 1759.

Lawrence, Sir Thomas. Born at Bristol, May 4, 1769; died at London, Jan. 7, 1830. A celebrated portrait-painter, son of an innkeeper of Bristol. He was knighted April 22, 1815, and elected president of the Royal Academy to succeed Benjamin West, March 20, 1820. He was patronized by George III., and among his sitters were a large number of notable persons.

Lawrence, Sir William. Born at Cirencester, England, July 16, 1783; died at London, July 5, 1867. A noted English surgeon and anatomist. He was appointed professor of anatomy and surgery at the College of Surgeons in 1815, and in 1829 successor of Abernethy as lecturer on surgery at St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Of his works his "Lectures on the Physiology, Zoology, and Natural History of Man" are noted from the fact that the courts held by Eldon and Lyndhurst to protect their author's rights in them because they were held to contradict the Scriptures.

Lawrence, William Beach. Born at New York, Oct. 23, 1800; died at New York, March 30, 1881. An American jurist and politician. Among his works are "Law of Charitable Uses" (1845), "Visitation and Search" (1858), "Commentaire sur les éléments du droit international" (1868–80). He edited Wheaton's "Elements of International Law" (1855).

La Writ. A whimsical French lawyer in Fletcher and Massinger's play "The Little French Lawyer." "Being persuaded by a stranger to aid him as second in a duel, and happening to prove victorious in that encounter, he becomes so fond of fighting that he neglects his business and sets up as a regular duellist."

Laws of Candy, The. A play by Massinger and Fletcher, printed in 1647. It was probably written about 1616. The plot is from Cervantes' novela.

Lawson (lâ'son), **Cecil Gordon.** Born at Wellington, in Shropshire, Dec. 3, 1851; died at London, June 10, 1882. An English landscape-painter, fifth son of the painter William Lawson.

Lawson, Sir John. Died at Greenwich, June 29, 1665, from a wound received in the action off Lowestoft of June 3. An English sailor, commander in the service of Parliament 1642–56 and 1659, and then in that of the king. He served under Vice-Admiral Penn in the Mediterranean, and under Blake in the North Sea, and became vice-admiral in 1653. In 1657 he took, off Cadiz, a large part of the plate fleet in the fleet in the "Narrow Seas." In 1661–64 he commanded a fleet in the Mediterranean, and succeeded temporarily in coercing the corsairs of Tunis and Algiers.

Lawson, John. Died 1712. A Scotch surgeon who came to America as surveyor-general of North Carolina in 1700. He traveled extensively through the Carolinas in the prosecution of his business, writing down his experiences and observations as he went. He became an object of suspicion to the Indians, and in 1712 they waylaid and murdered him. His book "A New Voyage to Carolina, etc.," was published in London in 1709.

Lawson, Sir Wilfrid. Born in Cumberland, England, Sept. 4, 1829. An English baronet and Radical politician. He represented Carlisle in Parliament 1859–65 and 1868–85, and since 1886 has sat for a division of Cumberland. He is one of the most strenuous advocates of the cause of temperance, and is recognized as the leading humorist of the House of Commons.

Laxenburg (läks'en-bōrg), or **Lachsenburg** (läch'sen-bōrg). A village in Lower Austria, 9 miles south of Vienna, noted for its royal castle and park.

Layamon (lä'ya-mon), or **Laweman** (lä'man). [ME. *Lazamon*, also in a later text of the poem *Laweman*, in other places *Lagemann* (ML. *Lage-*

mannus), from AS. **logaman, laluman* (= Icel. *lögamaðr, logmaðr*), 'law-man,' a judge or juror.] Lived about 1200. An English priest, author of a semi-Saxon paraphrase of Wace's "Roman de Brut." See *Brut*. All that is known of his life is contained in a few passages of his work which refer to himself. From these it appears that he was a priest and lived at "Ernley"—that is, Areley Regis in North Worcestershire.

Layanas (lī-ä′näs). An Indian tribe of Matto Grosso, Brazil, a branch of the Guanas (which see).

Layard (lā′ärd), Sir **Austen Henry.** Born at Paris, March, 1817. An English archæologist, diplomatist, and politician, noted for his archæological discoveries in Asiatic Turkey. He was a member of Parliament for Southwark 1860-70; undersecretary for foreign affairs 1861-66; commissioner of works 1868-69; minister to Spain 1869-77, and ambassador to Constantinople 1877-80. He has published "Nineveh and its Remains" (1848), "Fresh Discoveries at Nineveh, and Researches at Babylon" (1853), "The Monuments of Nineveh" (1849-53), "Inscriptions in the Cuneiform Character from Assyrian Monuments" (1851), etc.

Laybach. See *Laibach*.

Laycock (lā′kok), **Thomas.** Born in Wetherby, Yorkshire, 1812: died at Edinburgh, Sept. 21, 1876. An English physiologist, professor of the practice of physic in Edinburgh University. He wrote "A Treatise on the Nervous Diseases of Women" (1840), "Mind and Brain" (1859), etc.

Lay of the Last Minstrel. A narrative poem by Sir Walter Scott, published in 1805. The scene is laid on the Scottish border, 16th century.

Lays of Ancient Rome, The. A volume of poems by Macaulay, published in 1842.

Lazarillo (laz-a-ril′lō). **1.** A character in Beaumont and Fletcher's "The Woman-Hater," described as a voluptuous "smell-feast" in the old dramatis personæ. He is a poor and hungry courtier, who has the soul given to the subject of delicate eating, with a particular desire toward an unbeautiful (fish's) head, which he pursues through the play and finally obtains by marrying its possessor. **2.** A character in Middleton's play "Blurt, Master Constable," a Spanish gentleman of exaggerated etiquette.

Lazarillo de Tormes (lä-thär-rēl′yō dā tōr′mes). A work by Diego Hurtado de Mendoza (first known edition 1553), the autobiography of a boy, "Little Lazarus," who began life as the guide of a blind beggar. "With an inexhaustible fund of good-humor and great quickness of parts, he learns, at once, the cunning and profligacy that qualify him to rise to still greater frauds and a yet wider range of adventures and crimes in the service successively of a priest, a gentleman starving on his own pride, a friar, a seller of indulgences, a chaplain and an alguazil, until, at last, from the most disgraceful motives, he settles down a married man; and then the story terminates without reaching any proper conclusion, and without intimating that any is to follow." (*Ticknor.*) The book enjoyed great popularity. Starvation is raised to the dignity of an art. It was "the foundation for a class of fictions essentially national, which under the name of *the pasto picaresco*, or the style of the rogues, is as well known as any other department of Spanish literature, and one which the 'Gil Blas' of Le Sage has made famous throughout the world." *Ticknor.*

Lazarus (laz′a-rus). **1.** In New Testament history, the brother of Mary and Martha, and friend of Jesus, who raised him from the dead.—**2.** A character in one of the parables of Jesus, a beggar at the gate of Dives, a rich man.

Lazarus (lät′sä-rōs), **Moritz.** Born at Filehne, Posen, Sept. 15, 1824. A German philosopher of Herbartian tendencies, professor of psychology at Bern (1860–66) and later (1873) at the University of Berlin. He has written "Das Leben der Seele in Monographien über seine Erscheinungen und Gesetze" (1856–57), etc., and edited, with Steinthal, the "Zeitschrift für Volkerpsychologie und Sprachwissenschaft."

Lazi (lä′zi). In the early centuries of the Christian era, a people living in the ancient Colchis, southeast of the Black Sea.

Lazica (laz′i-kä). The country of the Lazi (which see).

Le. See *Leh*.

Lea (lē). A river in England which joins the Thames 4 miles east of London. Length, about 45 miles.

Lea, Henry Charles. Born at Philadelphia, Sept. 19, 1825. An American author, son of Isaac Lea. He has published "Superstition and Force" (1866), "Sacerdotal Celibacy" (1867), "Studies in Church History" (1869), "A History of the Inquisition of the Middle Ages" (1887–88), etc.

Lea, Isaac. Born at Wilmington, Del., March 4, 1792: died at Philadelphia, Dec. 8, 1886. An American naturalist. Among his works are "Contributions to Geology" (1833), "Fossil Footmarks" (1853), and numerous important papers on conchology.

Leach (lech), **William Elford.** Born at Plymouth, England, 1790: died of cholera at the Palazzo San Sebastiano, near Tortona, Italy, Aug. 25, 1836. An English physician and naturalist, assistant librarian, and later assistant keeper, of the natural-history department in the British Museum. He published, especially for his work in entomology and malacology. He withdrew from the museum in 1821. He published "The Zoological Miscellany" (1814–17), "Malacostraca podophthalma Britanniæ," or a Monograph on the British Crabs, etc." (1815–40), "Systematic Catalogue of the Specimens of the Indigenous Mammalia and Birds that are preserved in the British Museum, etc." (1816), "A Synopsis of the Mollusca of Great Britain, etc." (ed. by J. E. Gray 1852: but in part printed and circulated as early as 1820).

Leadbeater (led′be-tėr), Mrs. (**Mary Shackleton**). Born at Ballitore, County Kildare, Ireland, Dec., 1758: died there, June 27, 1826. An English writer, of Quaker birth, a friend and correspondent of Burke. She published "Poems" (1808), "Cottage Dialogues among the Irish Peasantry" (1811), "Cottage Biography" (1822), "Annals of Ballitore" (published 1862 as "The Leadbeater Papers" by R. D. Webb).

Leadville (led′vil). A city and the capital of Lake County, Colorado, situated about 10,200 feet above sea-level, 78 miles southwest of Denver. It is noted for the mining of silver and lead (and formerly of gold). Settled 1877. Population (1890), 16,234.

League, The. [F. *La Ligue*.] An organization in French history, the Holy League, formed in the Roman Catholic interest in 1576. The Guise family was at its head, and it carried on for many years a contest against Henry of Navarre.

League of the German Princes, The. [G. *Der Fürstenbund*.] A league formed at the instance of Frederick the Great in July, 1785, between Prussia, Hannover, and the electorate of Saxony, against the emperor Joseph II. It was afterward joined by Brunswick, Mainz, Hesse-Cassel, Baden, Mecklenburg, Anhalt, and the Thuringian lands.

League of the Public Weal. [F. *Ligue du bien public*.] A union of powerful French nobles formed against Louis XI. about 1465.

Leah (lē′ä). [Heb., probably 'wild cow.'] Elder daughter of Laban, and first wife of Jacob (Gen. xxix.). She became the ancestress of the six tribes Reuben, Simeon, Levi, Judah, Issachar, and Zebulon. She also became the mother of Dinah, the only daughter of Jacob mentioned. She was buried in the double cave (Machpelah), the family burial-place of the patriarchs, at Hebron. Gen. xlix. 31.

Leahy (lē′hi), **Edward Daniel.** Born at London, 1797: died at Brighton, Feb. 9, 1875. An English painter, best known from his portraits.

Leake (lēk), Sir **John.** Born at Rotherhithe, England, 1656: died at Greenwich, Aug. 21, 1720. An English sailor. He was knighted Feb., 1704, and made rear-admiral of Great Britain May 30, 1709. He relieved Gibraltar, April, 1706; succeeded in the reduction of Cartagena in May; and, with the cooperation of the land forces, captured the city of Alicante, and secured the surrender of Minorca and Ivica. He was appointed admiral and commander-in-chief in the Mediterranean Jan. 15, 1708, and cooperated in the reduction of Sardinia and Minorca. In Dec. he again received a commission as admiral and commander-in-chief. In 1709 he was appointed one of the lords of the admiralty.

Leake, William Martin. Born at London, Jan. 14, 1777: died at Brighton, Jan. 6, 1860. A noted English antiquarian and classical topographer. He was educated at the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich; served in the West Indies 1794–98; went (with the rank of captain) to Constantinople as instructor in artillery practice in 1799; traveled through Asia Minor and Cyprus in 1800; visited the Turkish army in Egypt (via Athens, Cyprus, and Syria) 1801. He was employed in a survey of Egypt until March, 1802. In 1804 he visited Greece, and remained there engaged in surveys and explorations and diplomatic negotiations until 1807. In 1808 he went to Greece on business of the British government, and in 1809 left the English army, but obtained brevet lieutenant-colonel June 4, 1813. Among his publications are "The Topography of Athens" (1821), "Journal of a Tour in Asia Minor" (1824), "Travels in the Morea" (1830), "Travels in Northern Greece" (1835), "Numismata Hellenica" (1854–59).

Leamington (lem′ing-ton), or **Royal Leamington Spa,** formerly **Leamington Priors.** A town and watering-place in Warwickshire, England, situated on the Leam, 2 miles east of Warwick. Saline springs were discovered here about 1786. It is a central point for various excursions (Warwick, Stratford-on-Avon, Kenilworth, Coventry, etc.). Population (1891), 26,936.

Leander (lē-an′dėr). [Gr. *Λεάνδερος*.] In Greek legend, a youth of Abydos, the lover of Hero. Each night he swam the Hellespont to visit her in her tower at Lesbos. One stormy night the light in the tower, by which his course was guided, was extinguished, and he perished. His body was washed ashore, and on discovering it Hero threw herself from her tower and was killed.

Léandre (lā-oñ′dr). **1.** The rival of Lélie in Molière's comedy "L'Étourdi."—**2.** The son of Géronte in "Les fourberies de Scapin."—**3.** The lover of Lucinde in "Le médecin malgré lui."

Leaning Tower. See *Pisa*.

Lear (lēr), also **Leir, Lir,** and **Leyr.** A mythical king of Britain. See the extracts, and *King Lear*.

"Lir" was another Ocean god who was worshipped both in Ireland and Britain. He appears in the Irish romance on "the fate of the Children of Lir" as a king of the divine race whose children were turned into swans by enchantment: "And the name of Lir was ever coupled with departure, and they made a law and proclaimed it throughout the land, that no one should kill a swan in Linn from that time forth." In the Welsh histories he appears as Llyr. According to the version in Geoffrey of Monmouth's history, which Shakespeare adopted as the framework of his tragedy, King Lear built the town of Leicester about the time when Amos was a prophet in Israel, and his daughter Cordelia is represented as burying him in a vault under the River Sore, which had been originally built as a Temple of Janus. *Rhys*, Origines of Lucz, Hist., p. 276.

After the death of Brutus the authors of Perec forest drags us through the history of his numerous descendants. One of these monarchs is King Leyr, whose story was first related of a Roman emperor in the Gesta Romanorum, and was afterwards told of the British monarch in the Chronicle of Geoffrey of Monmouth. These works were the origin of Shakspeare's celebrated tragedy, which, however, differs as much from the latter half of Geoffrey's Chronicle and Perec forest the events have a happy conclusion, as Cordelia defeats her sisters and reinstates her father on the throne. From Perec forest Robert Mannyng of Brunne took the story in which he duly made ripe for death by eld."

Dunlop, Hist. of Prose Fiction, I. 240.

Lear, Edward. Born at London, May 12, 1812: died at San Remo, 1888. An English artist and writer, best known from his ornithological and other zoological drawings. He assisted as draftsman J. Gould, Swainson, Yarrell, and others. Among his publications are "Illustrations of the Family of the Psittacidæ" (1832), "Book of Nonsense" (1846), "Journal of a Landscape Painter in Greece" (1850).

Lear of the Steppe. A novel by Turgenieff.

Learmont, Thomas. See *Thomas the Rhymer*.

Learned Blacksmith, The. A name given to Elihu Burritt.

Leatherhead, Lanthorn. In Ben Jonson's comedy "Bartholomew Fair," a toy-man who is said, though on doubtful authority, to be intended to ridicule Inigo Jones, with whom Jonson had a continual quarrel.

Leatherstocking. A name given to Natty Bumpo in some of Cooper's novels, which are hence called the "Leatherstocking novels." He is also called *Hawkeye*, the *Trapper*, the *Pathfinder*, and the *Deerslayer*.

In "The Pioneers," "The Last of the Mohicans," "The Prairie," "The Pathfinder," and "The Deerslayer" figures the character of Leatherstocking, than whom no fictitious personage has a greater claim to interest. His bravery, resolution, and woodland skill make him a type of the hardy race who pushed westward the line of civilization.

Tuckerman, Hist. of Eng. Prose Fiction, p. 307.

Léau (lā-ō′), Flem. **Zout-Leeuw.** A town in the province of Brabant, Belgium, 18 miles east of Louvain: noted for the church of St. Leonhard.

Leavenworth (lev′en-wėrth). A city and the capital of Leavenworth County, Kansas, situated on the Missouri in lat. 39° 19′ N., long. 94° 58′ W. It is a railway, commercial, and manufacturing center. It was settled in 1854, and was formerly the largest city in the State, but is now the fourth in population. Population (1890), 19,768.

Leaves of Grass. A collection of poems by Walt Whitman. The first edition, containing 12 poems, was published in 1855; the second edition (32 poems), in 1856; the third, including the first and second editions, in 1860.

Leavitt (lev′it), **Joshua.** Born at Heath, Mass., Sept. 8, 1794: died at Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 16, 1873. An American journalist, lecturer, and antislavery politician. He founded the New York "Evangelist" in 1831, and became managing editor of the New York "Independent" in 1848.

Lebadeia, or **Lebadea.** See *Livadia*.

Lebanon (leb′a-non): [Heb., 'the white.'] The lofty mountain-range in the southern part of Syria, which runs on its western skirts from northeast by north to southeast by south, and extends in one unbroken dorsal ridge to a distance of more than 100 miles: the classical Libanus, and the el-Liban of the Arabs. It is bounded on the north by the Nahr el-Kebir (the classical Eleutherus) near Tripolis and Homs. Its highest summits rise in the north. Beginning with the Jebel el-Akra (4,500 feet), it rises till it attains near Beirut and Tripolis in the Jebel el-Machmal the height of 10,016 feet, and in the Dahr el-Kodib 9,962 feet, which is overtowered by the Timarun (10,539 feet). At the height of 7,000 feet the French built in 1863 a post-road leading from Beirut to Damascus. From this pass the mountain gradually slopes down to the valley of the Litany. Lebanon consists mainly of limestone. It is cut through by many gorges, ravines, and glens, with here and there tremendous chasms and precipices that descend for nearly a thousand feet. The peaks of the Mach-

nual and Kodibare clothed with snow eight months in the year, while in the ravines the snow never melts. From these snow-peaks the name of the mountain is derived. Of the chief ornament of Lebanon in ancient time, the cedars, there still exist small groups on many places in the mountain, the largest consisting of about 350 trees, at the foot of the Machmal. Lebanon is still covered with industrious villages and monasteries, and adorned with gardens of olives, dates, figs, mulberries, and other fruit-trees. It exhibits the greatest variety in its climatic conditions and the character of its soil, so that an Arabian poet has said of it: "The winter is upon its head, the spring upon its shoulders, the autumn in its bosom, and at its feet slumbers the summer." Lebanon is inhabited by Mohammedans, Druses, and Maronite Christians. Opposite Lebanon on the east side is Anti-Lebanon or Anti-Libanus (which see). Between the two ranges is inclosed the great and fertile valley of Bikah, called by the Greeks and Romans Cœle-Syria (hollow Syria), cut through by the rivers Asi and Litany (the classical Orontes and Leontes), and containing the city of Baalbec, with its magnificent ruins. In the Assyrian inscriptions Lebanon is mentioned by the name of *Libnâna* as the chief source from which the Assyrian kings procured costly woods for their buildings.

Lebanon. A town in Grafton County, New Hampshire, situated on the Connecticut about 50 miles northwest of Concord. Population (1890), 3,763.

Lebanon. A manufacturing borough, the capital of Lebanon County, Pennsylvania, 25 miles east by north of Harrisburg. Population (1890), 14,664.

Lebanon Springs. See *New Lebanon*.

Lebas (lē-bä'). **Philippe.** Born at Paris, 1794: died 1860. A French archæologist and philologist. He wrote "Voyage archéologique en Grèce et en Asie Mineure," etc.

Lebbæus (le-bē'us). [Gr. Λεββαῖος.] A surname (Acts, x, 3) of Jude, one of the apostles.

Lebda (leb'dä). The modern name of Leptis Magna.

Le Beau. A character in Shakspere's "As you Like it," a courtier in attendance on Frederick the usurping duke.

Le Beau (lē-bō). **Charles.** Born at Paris, Oct. 15, 1701: died at Paris, March 13, 1778. A French historian, professor of eloquence at the Collège de France 1752; author of "Histoire du Bas-Empire" (1756–79), etc.

Lebeau, Jean Louis Joseph. Born at Huy, Belgium, Jan. 2, 1794: died at Huy, March 19, 1865. A Belgian statesman, prominent at the time of the Belgian revolution (1830). He was minister of justice in 1832, and minister of foreign affairs 1840–41.

Lebedin (leb-e-dēn'). A town in the government of Kharkoff, Russia, 85 miles northwest of Kharkoff. Population (1885–89), 12,123.

Lebedos (leb'e-dos). [Gr. Λέβεδος.] In ancient geography, an Ionian seaport of Lydia, Asia Minor, 25 miles northeast of Ephesus.

Lebedyan (leb-ä-dē-än'). A town in the government of Tamboff, Russia, situated on the Don 106 miles west by north of Tamboff. Population (1885–89), 6,382.

Le Bel, or **Lebel** (lē- or le-bel'), **Jehan.** A Belgian chronicler of the 14th century, canon of the cathedral of Liège, and councilor of the court of Hainault. His manuscripts were used by Froissart as the model and foundation of his own work.

Lebert (lē-bär'). **Hermann.** Born at Breslau, Prussia, June 9, 1813: died at Bex, Switzerland, Aug. 1, 1878. A German physician, noted as a pathologist. He practised medicine for a time in Paris, and was professor at Zurich 1853–58, and at Breslau 1859–74. He wrote "Physiologie pathologique" (1845), "Anatomie pathologique" (1854–62), "Allgemeine Pathologie" (1865), etc.

Leblond (le-blōn'). **Jean Baptiste.** Born near Autun, Dec. 2, 1747: died at Guzy, Aug. 15, 1815. A French naturalist and traveler. From 1767 to 1802 he resided in Guiana, part of the time engaged in government scientific work. He published "Voyage aux Antilles et à l'Amérique Méridionale" (1813), and works on Guiana, on applied botany, etc.

Lebœuf (le-bef'). **Edmond.** Born at Paris, Dec. 6, 1809: died near Argenton, Orne, June 7, 1888. A French marshal. He was chief of the artillery staff during the Crimean war; commanded the artillery of the French army in Italy in 1859; was minister of war 1868–70; and was made a marshal of France in 1869. On being asked by the emperor, when war seemed imminent with Prussia, as to the condition of the army, he answered that it was perfectly equipped down to the buttons on the gaiters. He was compelled to resign when its actual condition became manifest at the beginning of the war. He lived in retirement after the restoration of peace.

Le Bossu (lē bos-sü'). **René.** Born at Paris in 1631: died in 1680. Subprior of the Abbey of St. Jean de Chartres. He published "Traité du poëme épique" (1675).

Lebrija (lā-brē'hä). A town in the province of Seville, Spain, 34 miles south by west of Seville. Population (1887), 11,933.

Lebrun (lē-brun'). **Charles.** Born at Paris, Feb. 22, 1619: died there, Feb. 12, 1690. A noted French historical painter. He was a pupil of Vouet, and studied at Rome 1642–46, where he met Poussin who instructed him in the antiquities of Rome. On his return to France he undertook notable works, and in 1648 became one of the founders of the Académie Royale de Peinture. In 1660 he was appointed director of the Gobelins, and was charged by Louis XIV. with the series of pictures from the life of Alexander the Great reproduced in tapestry. In 1679 he undertook the great works in the Galerie de Versailles. Lebrun exercised despotic power in art. After the death of Colbert in 1683 he met with more opposition.

Lebrun, Charles François, Duc de Piacenza. Born at St.-Sauveur-Landelin, Manche, France, March 19, 1739: died near Dourdan, France, June 16, 1824. A French politician. He was a member of the National Assembly; was elected to the Council of Five Hundred in 1795; became third consul in 1799, archtreasurer of the empire in 1804, and duke of Piacenza about 1806; and was governor of Holland 1810–13.

Lebrun, Mme. (**Marie Anne Elisabeth Vigée**). Born at Paris, April 16, 1755: died there, March 30, 1842. A French portrait, historical, and landscape painter. In 1783 she was made a member of the French academy. She was also a member of the academies at Bologna, Parma, Berlin, St. Petersburg, Copenhagen, and Geneva. She left over 650 portraits, landscapes, and 15 historical pictures.

Lebrun, Pierre Antoine. Born at Paris, Nov. 29, 1785: died at Paris, May 27, 1873. A French lyric and dramatic poet. Among his dramas is "Marie Stuart" (1820), "Voyage en Grèce," a series of epic fragments, reflections, etc., was published in 1827. He also wrote a number of occasional odes.

Lebrun, Ponce Denis Écouchard, surnamed **Pindare.** Born at Paris, Aug. 11, 1729: died at Paris, Sept. 2, 1807. A French lyric poet. His works were published (4 vols.) in 1811.

It has been said that the glory of Delille as the greatest poet of the last quarter of the century was shared by a writer whose contemporaries pronounced (somewhat enough) Pindar. Écouchard Lebrun bore a strange resemblance to J. B. Rousseau, of whom, however, he was by no means a warm admirer. Like his forerunner, he divided his time between dramatic [sic] epigrams of very considerable merit. Lebrun was not destitute of a certain force, but his time was too much for him.

Saintsbury, French Lit., p. 398.

Lecce (lech'e). 1. A province in the compartimento of Apulia, Italy: formerly called Terra di Otranto. Area, 2,623 square miles. Population (1891), 620,265.—2. The capital of the province of Lecce, situated in lat. 40° 23′ N., long. 18° 11′ E. It stands near the site of the ancient Lupiæ, has a cathedral, and numbers tobacco and Lecce oil among its products. Population (1891), estimated, about 23,000.

Lecco (lek'ko). A town in the province of Como, Italy, at the southern end of the Lake of Lecco, 30 miles north-northeast of Milan. It has manufactures of silk, cotton, etc., and is one of the scenes of Manzoni's "Promessi Sposi."

Lecco, Lake of. The southeastern arm of the Lake of Como, Italy. Length, 12 miles.

Lech (lech). A river in Tyrol and southern Bavaria, joining the Danube 25 miles north of Augsburg: the ancient Licus. Length, 177 miles. Near the mouth of the Lech, Gustavus Adolphus defeated the Imperialists under Tilly (who was killed in the battle), April 5, 1632.

Lechevalier (lē-she-vä-lyā'), **Jean Baptiste.** Born near Coutances, France, July 1, 1752: died at Paris, July 2, 1836. A French archæologist. He wrote "Voyage de la Troade, etc." (2d ed. 1802), "Voyage de la Propontide et du Pont-Euxin" (1800), "Ulysse-Homer," a work on the authorship of the Iliad and Odyssey (1829), etc.

Lechfeld (lech'feld). A large plain in Bavaria, south of Augsburg, between the Lech and the Wertach. Here, Aug. 10, 955, Otto I. defeated the Magyars.

Lechhausen (lech'hou-zen). A town in Upper Bavaria, situated on the Lech opposite Augsburg. Population (1890), 10,341.

Lechthal (leh'tāl) **Alps.** A group of the Alps near the valley of the upper Lech, on the borders of Bavaria and Tyrol.

Lecky (lek'i), **William Edward Hartpole.** Born near Dublin, March 26, 1838. A noted British historian. In 1886 he became an opponent of Home Rule, to which he had been supposed favorable. His works include "The Leaders of Public Opinion in Ireland" (1861), "History of the Rise and Influence of the Spirit of Rationalism in Europe" (1865), "History of European Morals from Augustus to Charlemagne" (1869), "History of England in the Eighteenth Century" (1878–1890).

Leclerc, or **Le Clerc** (lē klār), **Jean.** Born at Geneva, March 19, 1657: died at Amsterdam, Jan. 8, 1736. A Swiss Protestant theologian. He published biblical commentaries, edited the "Bibliothèque universelle et historique" (1686–93), etc.

Leclerc, Victor Emmanuel. Born at Pontoise, near Paris, March 17, 1772: died at Cap Haitien, Santo Domingo, Dec. 2, 1802. A French general. In 1797 he married Pauline, sister of Napoleon Bonaparte; accompanied his brother-in-law to Egypt; was prominent in the overthrow of the Directory; and led against Portugal the army which forced the treaty of Badajoz (1801). In Dec., 1801, he was sent with 25,000 men and a large fleet under Admiral Villaret-Joyeuse to subdue the island of Santo Domingo. Toussaint Louverture made a desperate resistance, but finally capitulated, and was subsequently arrested and sent to France (May, 1802). New uprisings of the blacks followed, and the French army was decimated by yellow fever, of which Leclerc himself finally died. In the end the French abandoned the island, beaten rather by disease than by the natives.

Lecocq (lē-kok'). **Alexandre Charles.** Born at Paris, June 3, 1832. A French composer of comic operas. His works include "Fleur de thé" (1868), "Le beau Dunois" (1870), "Le barbier de Trouville" (1874), "La fille du tambour-major" (1874), "Les Prés Saint' Gervais" (1874), "Girofle-Girofla" (1874), "Le pompon" (1875), "La petite mariée" (1876), "Kosiki" (1877), "La Marjolaine" (1877), "La petite mademoiselle" (1879), "La princesse des Canaries" (1888), etc.

Lecompton (le-komp'ton). A small town in Douglas County, Kansas, situated on the Kansas River 16 miles east of Topeka: formerly the capital of the Territory of Kansas.

Lecompton Constitution. A pro-slavery constitution framed during the agitation for the admission of Kansas to the Union by a constitutional convention at Lecompton, Sept. 5–Nov. 7, 1857, and rejected as a whole by the people, Jan. 4, 1858. The clause sanctioning slavery was separately submitted, Dec. 21, 1857, and rejected.

Le Conte (lē kont), **John.** Born in Liberty County, Ga., Dec. 4, 1818: died at Berkeley, Cal., April 29, 1891. An American physicist. He was professor of physics, industrial mechanics, and physiology in the University of California from 1869 until his death, and president of the university 1876–81. He was the author of numerous papers printed in scientific journals both in the United States and abroad.

Le Conte, John Lawrence. Born at New York, May 13, 1825: died at Philadelphia, Nov. 15, 1883. An American naturalist. He made scientific journeys in various parts of the United States and elsewhere; was a United States surgeon of volunteers during the Civil War; and was chief clerk of the United States mint at Philadelphia from 1852 to 1868. He was the author of "Classification of the Coleoptera of North America" (1862–73; later editions with Dr. G. H. Horn), "List of Coleoptera of North America" (1866), and many important entomological papers. His collections are in the Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Le Conte, Joseph. Born in Liberty County, Ga., Feb. 26, 1823. An American physicist. He became professor of geology and natural history in the University of California in 1868. He has published "Religion and science" (1874), "Elements of Geology" (1878), "Sight: an Exposition of the Principles of Monocular and Binocular Vision" (1881), "Compend of Geology" (1884), and "Evolution" (1888).

Leconte de Lisle (lē-kônt' dē lēl) (**Charles Marie Leconte**). Born on the Île Bourbon (now Île de la Réunion), in the Indian Ocean, in 1820. A French poet. After graduating with honors he spent some time in India, then came to France and soon permanently in Paris. His works bear ample testimony to his fondness for antiquity, whether Scandinavian, Hellenic, or Oriental. His first volume of studies, "Poèmes antiques," appeared in 1852, and was followed by "Poèmes et poésies" (1854). "Le chemin de la croix," published in the "Revue Française" (1859), "Poèmes barbares" (1862), "Kain," published in the "Revue européenne" (1869), and "Poèmes tragiques" (1884). Leconte de Lisle is widely known as a translator: in this capacity he published "L'Iliade" (1867), "Hymnes orphiques" (1869), and "L'Odyssée" (1870). He translated Hesiod in 1869, Horace in 1873, Sophocles in 1877, and Euripides in 1885. He made two attempts to write for the stage: "Les Erinyes" (1872) is a study of Æschylus and of the Greek tragic poets, and "L'Apollonide" is a lyric drama based on the "Ion" of Euripides. He was elected to the French academy in 1873 and 1877, he was defeated in spite of the support of Victor Hugo; but ultimately, April 1, 1887, he was elected to fill the vacancy caused by Hugo's death.

Lecoq (lē-kok'), **Henri.** Born at Avesnes, France, 1802: died 1871. A French naturalist. His chief work is "Étude de la géographie botanique de l'Europe" (1854–58).

Lecouvreur (lē-kōv-rèr') (originally **Couvreur**), **Adrienne.** Born at Damery, near Épernay, April 5, 1692: died at Paris, March 20, 1730. A noted French actress. She made her début at the Comédie Française May 14, 1717, and attained a high rank in both comedy and tragedy. She was one of the mistresses of Maurice of saxony, and is said to have been poisoned, from jealousy, by another, the Duchess de Bouillon. She was buried secretly. Voltaire wrote a poem upon her death and burial, and she has been made the subject of a drama by Scribe and Legouvé (1845).

Le Crenot. See *Crenot, Le.*

Lectoure (lek-tūr'). A town in the department of Gers, France, situated on the Gers, lat. 43° 56′ N., long. 0° 38′ E.: the ancient Lactora. It was taken from the Armagnacs in 1473. The church was formerly a cathedral. Population (1891), 2,931.

Leda (lē'dä), [Gr. Λήδα.] **1.** In Greek mythology, the wife of Tyndareus, and mother of Helen, Clytemnestra, Castor, and Pollux. According to the later legends, she was approached by Zeus in the

form of a swan, and brought forth two eggs, from one of which came Helen and from the other Castor and Pollux.

2. An asteroid (No. 38) discovered by Chacornac at Paris, Jan. 12, 1856.

Leda. A painting by Correggio (about 1530), in the Old Museum at Berlin. Leda and her attendants, while bathing in a woodland stream beside which Cupid sounds his lyre, are surprised by the swan, which is accompanied by others of its kind.

Ledebour (lā'de-bör), **Karl Friedrich von.** Born at Stralsund, Prussia, July 8, 1785: died at Munich, July 4, 1851. A German botanist, professor of natural history at Dorpat 1811–36. He wrote "Flora Altaica" (1829–33), "Flora Rossica" (1841–53), etc.

Ledóchowski (led-o-khov'skē), Count **Mieczyslaw.** Born near Sandomir, Poland, Oct. 29, 1822. A Polish cardinal, made archbishop of Posen and Gnesen 1865, and removed in 1874 for opposition to the May laws. In 1892 he was made general prefect of the Propaganda.

Ledru (le-drü'), **André Pierre.** Born at Chantenay, Jan. 22, 1761: died at Mans, July 11, 1825. A French priest and author. He was naturalist in Baudin's expedition to the Canaries and West Indies 1796–1798, and published an account of the voyage (2 vols. 1810), a "Histoire de la prise de Mans en 1562," an essay on the Guanches, etc.

Ledru-Rollin (le-drü'ro-laⁿ'), **Alexandre Auguste.** Born at Paris, Feb. 2, 1808: died at Fontenay-aux-Roses, near Paris, Dec. 31, 1874. A French Radical politician and advocate of universal suffrage. He was provisional minister of the interior in 1848, and a candidate for the presidency in the same year.

Ledyard (led'yärd), **John.** Born at Groton, Conn., 1751: died at Cairo, Egypt, Nov. 17, 1789. An American traveler. He accompanied Captain Cook on his third voyage around the world 1776–80, and in 1787 set out on a journey through northern Europe and Asia, but was arrested at Irkutsk as a spy in Jan., 1787, and compelled to abandon his project. He set out on a voyage of discovery in central Africa, under the patronage of the African Association, in June, 1788, in the course of which he died.

Ledyard, William. Born at Groton, Conn., about 1750: died Sept. 7, 1781. An American Revolutionary officer. He defended Fort Griswold, near New London, Connecticut, against a greatly superior force of British under Lieutenant-Colonel Eyre, Sept. 7, 1781. He was cruelly carried by Major Bromfield, on whom the command had devolved by the death of his superior officers. Ledyard was run through the body with his own sword by Bromfield after the surrender.

Lee (lē), Antonia Brace, Berkshire County, Massachusetts, situated on the Housatonic 37 miles westnorthwest of Springfield: a summer resort. Population (1890), 3,785.

Lee, Alfred. Born at Cambridge, Mass., Sept. 9, 1807: died at Wilmington, Del., April 12, 1887. An American bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church. He wrote a "Life of the Apostle Peter" (1845), etc.

Lee, Alice. One of the principal characters in Scott's "Woodstock."

Lee, Ann. Born at Manchester, England, Feb. 29, 1736: died at Watervliet, N. Y., Sept. 8, 1784. The foundress of the American Society of Shakers. She was the daughter of a blacksmith; was employed as a factory hand and cook; and was entirely uneducated. About 1758 she joined the Shakers, a band of seceders from the Society of Friends; in 1762 was married to a blacksmith, one Abraham Standerin (Standley, or Stanley); in 1770 was imprisoned as a Sabbath-breaker for preaching her newly discovered gospel of celibacy, and posed as a wonder-worker and recipient of the gift of tongues; in 1774 emigrated to America; and in 1776 founded, at what was afterward Watervliet, the American Society of Shakers. She was called by her followers "Mother Ann."

Lee, Arthur. Born in Westmoreland County, Va., Dec. 20, 1740: died in Middlesex County, Va., Dec. 12, 1792. An American diplomatist and statesman, brother of R. H. Lee. He became American agent in England in 1774; was appointed commissioner to France 1776; conducted negotiations with France, Spain, Prussia, and Holland; and returned to America in 1780. He was a member of Congress 1782–85.

Lee, Charles. Born at Dernhall, Cheshire, England, 1731: died at Philadelphia, Oct. 2, 1782. A general in the American Revolutionary service. He was appointed major-general by the Continental Congress in 1775; was captured by the British at his headquarters at Basking Ridge, New Jersey, 4 miles from his army, in 1776; and was exchanged in 1777. He disobeyed the orders of General Washington at the battle of Monmouth in 1778, and was sentenced by a court martial to one year's suspension from military service. He was afterward dismissed altogether by Congress.

Lee, Edward. Born in Kent about 1482: died Sept. 15, 1544. An English prelate, consecrated archbishop of York Dec. 10, 1531. He was a son of Sir Richard Lee, lord mayor of London, and a friend of More and an antagonist of Erasmus.

Lee, Francis. Born at Cobham, in Surrey, March 12, 1661: died at Gravelines, Flanders, Aug. 23, 1719. An English physician and scholar, a graduate of St. John's College, Oxford, especially noted for his knowledge of Oriental literature. He was a voluminous writer.

Lee, Francis Lightfoot. Born at Stratford, Westmoreland County, Va., Oct. 14, 1734: died at Richmond, April 3, 1797. An American politician, brother of R. H. Lee. He signed the Declaration of Independence as member of Congress from Virginia.

Lee, Harriet. Born at London, 1757: died at Clifton, near Bristol, England, Aug. 1, 1851. An English author, daughter of John Lee the actor, and sister of Sophia Lee, her collaborator in the "Canterbury Tales" (1797–1805). She also published "The Errors of Innocence," a novel (1786); "The New Peerage, or our Eyes may Deceive," a comedy (1787); "Clara Lennox," a novel (1797), etc. "Kruitzner," one of the "Canterbury Tales," was dramatized by Lord Byron as "Werner."

Lee, Henry. Born in Westmoreland County, Va., Jan. 29, 1756: died at Cumberland Island, Ga., March 25, 1818. An American general, surnamed "Light Horse Harry." He was distinguished in the Revolution as the commander of "Lee's Legion"; was governor of Virginia 1792–95; took part in the suppression of the whisky insurrection in 1794; and was member of Congress 1799–1801. He wrote "Memoirs of the War in the Southern Department" (1812).

Lee, Henry. Born in Nottingham, Oct. 27, 1765: died at London, March 30, 1836. An English writer and actor. He was the author of the farce "Caleb Quotem," first acted, under the title "Throw Physic to the Dogs," at the Haymarket, July 6, 1798.

Lee, Hume. The pseudonym of Harriet Parr.

Lee, John Edward. Born at Hull, Dec. 21, 1808: died at Torquay, Aug. 18, 1887. An English antiquarian and geologist. His works include "Isca Silurum, or an Illustrated Catalogue of the Museum of Antiquities at Caerleon" (1862), "Guide to the Roman and Antiquarian Sketch-book" (1859), "Note-book of an Archæological Geologist" (1881), etc., and translations of several archæological works.

Lee, Nathaniel. Born at Hatfield, 1653 (?): died at London, 1692. An English dramatist. He was a graduate of Westminster School and of Trinity College, Cambridge. He wrote "Nero" (1675), "Gloriana" (1676), "Sophonisba, or Hannibal's Overthrow" (1676), "The Rival Queens, or the Death of Alexander the Great" (1677), in which appeared the line "When Greeks joined Greeks then was the tug of war"), "Mithridates, King of Pontus" (1678), "Theodosius, or the Force of Love" (1680), "Lucius Junius Brutus" (1681, published 1685); with Dryden, "The Duke of Guise" (1682) and "Constantine the Great" (1684). Lee became insane in 1684, and was confined in an asylum for 5 years. He died in a fit of intoxication.

Lee, Patty. A pseudonym of Alice Cary.

Lee, Richard Henry. Born at Stratford, Westmoreland County, Va., Jan. 20, 1732: died at Chantilly, Va., June 19, 1794. An American statesman and orator. He was a prominent member of the Virginia house of burgesses; was a member of the Continental Congress in 1774; was the author of the memorial to the people of British America, and probable author of the Declaration of Rights (1774); was active in Congress in 1775; wrote the address to the people of Great Britain in 1775; introduced the resolutions for independence June 7, 1776; was second president of the Congress; and was United States senator from Virginia 1789–92.

Lee, Robert. Born at Tweedmouth, England, Nov. 11, 1804: died at Torquay, England, March 14, 1868. A clergyman of the established church of Scotland, professor of biblical criticism in the University of Edinburgh, and dean of the chapel royal 1847. He was conspicuous, and ultimately successful, as an advocate of the use of instrumental music and other so-called "innovations" in public worship. He published a Reference Bible (1854), "The Reform of the Church in Worship, Government, and Doctrine (Part I. Worship)" in 1864, and various devotional works, sermons, etc.

Lee, Robert Edward. Born in Westmoreland County, Va., Jan. 19, 1807: died at Lexington, Va., Oct. 12, 1870. A celebrated American general in the Confederate service, son of Henry Lee. He graduated at West Point in 1829; served with distinction in the Mexican war; was superintendent of West Point 1852–55; was colonel 1855–59; commanded the forces opposed to John Brown in 1859; resigned his commission in the United States army April, 1861; was appointed major-general of the Virginia forces in April, 1861; was the first recipient of the badge of merit of the Confederate generals appointed in 1861; was made commander of the Army of Northern Virginia June 3, 1862; commanded in the Seven Days' Battles and in the Manassas campaign; invaded Maryland and commanded at Antietam and Fredericksburg in 1862, and at Chancellorsville in 1863; invaded Pennsylvania and was defeated at Gettysburg in 1863; was opposed to Grant, 1864–65, at the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, etc.; abandoned Petersburg April 2, 1865; and surrendered to Grant at Appomattox April 9, 1865. He was president of Washington College (Lexington, Virginia) 1865–70.

Lee, Samuel. Born at Longnor, near Shrewsbury, May 14, 1793: died at Bailey, Hertfordshire, Dec. 16, 1852. An English clergyman and linguist (particularly a carpenter by trade), professor of Arabic in Cambridge University 1819, regius professor of Hebrew 1831–48, and rector of Bailey 1838–52. He was the author of works (translations of parts of the Bible, etc.) in Syriac, Malay, Persian, Arabic, Coptic, and Hindustani; a Hebrew grammar; a Hebrew lexicon; and English sermons, etc.

Lee, Mrs. (Sarah Wallis). Born at Aldeburgh, Sept. 10, 1791: died at Erith, Kent, Sept. 22, 1856. An English writer and artist. She was married in 1813 to the naturalist Thomas Edward Bowdich (died 1824), and again (1829) to Robert Lee. Author of "Taxidermy" (1830), "Excursions in Madeira and Porto Santo" (1834), "The Freshwater Fishes of Great Britain" (1828–illustrated by herself), "Adventures in Australia" (1851), etc. She accompanied her first husband to Africa in 1816.

Lee, Sophia. Born at London, 1750: died at Clifton, March 13, 1824. An English novelist and dramatist, a sister of Harriet Lee, with whom she collaborated in the production of the "Canterbury Tales." Author of "The Chapter of Accidents, a comedy" (produced Aug. 7, 1780), "The Recess," a novel (1783), "Almeyda, Queen of Grenada, a tragedy" (1796), etc.

Lee, Vernon. A pseudonym of Violet Paget.

Lee, William. Born at Calverton (?), Nottinghamshire: died at Paris about 1610. An Englishman, a graduate of Cambridge University; the inventor of the stocking-frame. He is said to have produced a pair of silk stockings, knit by his machine, which he presented to the queen. His invention was opposed in the interest of the hand knitters, and he took it to France, only to meet with failure there also. His death is said to have been the result of this disappointment.

Leech (lēch), **John.** Born at London, Aug. 29, 1817: died at London, Oct. 29, 1864. A celebrated English caricaturist, especially noted for his contributions to "Punch." His father was an Irishman, the proprietor of a coffee-house, and married some culture. John went to Charterhouse school where he gained the friendship of Thackeray. He left the school at 16, and was apprenticed to one Whittle, a surgeon, at Haxton, an extraordinary character who furnished him with much material. He continued his medical studies with Dr. John Cockle at the Royal Free Hospital. He finally abandoned medicine, and at 21 published "Etchings and Sketches by A. Pen, Esq." When seymour shot himself in 1836, Leech applied to Dickens for the place of illustrator of "Pickwick Papers," but failed to obtain it. It was only about 1840 that Leech matured the style and manner which afterward made him famous. In 1841 he joined the staff of "Punch," on which he remained 23 years.

Leeds (lēdz). [ME. *Ledes, Ledis,* AS. *Loidis* (in translation of the L. text of Beda). The name has been attributed by conjecture to a chief named *Loed;* if so, the proper AS. form would be *Leodes* (gen. *Leodæ*).] A city in the West Riding of Yorkshire, England, situated on the Aire in lat. 53° 48′ N., long. 1° 31′ W. It is the largest city of Yorkshire, and the fifth in point of size in England, the chief seat of the English woolen manufacture, and an important railway center. The leading manufactures are woolen, flax, iron, machinery, clothing, caps, leather, boots. The city contains Yorkshire College, library (founded by Priestley), mechanics' hall, exchanges, etc., and has triennial musical festivals. Population (1891), 367,506.

Leeds, Dukes of. See *Osborne.*

Leek (lēk). A town in Staffordshire, England, 20 miles south by east of Manchester. Population (1891), 14,128.

Leer (lār). A seaport in the province of Hannover, Prussia, situated on the Leda, near the Ems, in lat. 53° 14′ N., long. 7° 27′ E.: a trading town. Population (1890), 11,075.

Lees (lēz), **William Nassau.** Born Feb. 26, 1825: died at London, March 9, 1887. An English major-general (Indian army) and Oriental scholar, for a time principal of the Mohammedan College in Calcutta. He was the author of numerous books and papers on Oriental subjects.

Leeuwarden (lē'wär-den). The capital of the province of Friesland, Netherlands, situated on the Ee in lat. 53° 12′ N., long. 5° 47′ E. It has considerable trade, manufactures gold and silver wares, and has several interesting buildings. Population (1890), 29,279.

Leeuwenhoek, or **Leuwenhoek** (lē'wen-hōk), **Antonius von.** Born at Delft, Netherlands, Oct. 24, 1632: died at Delft, Aug. 26, 1723. A Dutch microscopist and naturalist. He discovered red blood-corpuscles, infusoria, spermatozoa, and the capillary circulation of blood. His complete works (4 vols.) were published 1719–22.

Leeuwin (lē'win or lā'vin), **Cape.** A cape at the southwestern extremity of Australia.

Leeward (lē'wärd) **Islands.** A name applied to three distinct groups of the islands forming the West Indies (which see). (*a*) The group of islands north of Venezuela and west of Trinidad: the Leeward Islands of the Spaniards. (*b*) Same as *Greater Antilles.* See *Antilles.* (*c*) A British colony in the northern division of the Lesser Antilles, West Indies, which comprises Antigua, Barbuda, Redonda, St. Kitts, Nevis, Virgin Islands, Montserrat, Anguilla, and Dominica. They are ruled by a governor, federal executive council, and federal legislative council. Area, 701 square miles. Population (1891), 152,725.

Le Fanu (lē fā-nü' or lef'a-nü), **Joseph Sheridan.** Born at Dublin, Aug. 28, 1814: died at

Dublin, Feb. 7, 1873. An Irish journalist and novelist, of Huguenot descent. As a journalist he was connected with the "Dublin University Magazine," "The Evening Mail," and other journals. He wrote the ballads "Phaudiaig Crohoore" and "Shamus O'Brien" (1847). Among his novels are "The House by the Church-yard" (1863), "Uncle Silas" (1864), "Guy Deverell" (1865), "The Tenants of Malory" (1867), "A Lost Name" (1868), "The Wyvern Mystery" (1869), "Checkmate" (1870), "The Rose and the Key" (1871), "Haunted Lives of Golden Friars" (1871), "In a Glass Darkly" (1872), etc.

Lefèbvre (lē-fâvr'), **François Joseph**, Due de Dantzig. Born at Ruffach, Alsace, Oct. 25, 1755; died at Paris, Sept. 14, 1820. A French marshal. He fought at Thionville in 1794, Altenkirchen in 1796, and Stockach in 1799; captured Dantzic in 1807, and served throughout the Napoleonic campaigns.

Lefèbvre-Desnouettes (lē-fâvr'-dā-nō-et'), **Count Charles.** Born at Paris, Sept. 14, 1773; lost at sea, April 22, 1822. A French cavalry general.

Lefèbvre d'Étaples. See *Faber, Jacques.*

Le Fevre (le-fâvr). A poor lieutenant in Sterne's "Tristram Shandy," with reference to whose death Uncle Toby swore his famous oath which the recording angel dropped a tear upon "and blotted it out for ever."

Leflocq. See *Norwich.*

Le Flô (le-flō), **Adolphe Emmanuel Charles.** Born at Lesneven, Finistère, France, Nov. 2, 1804; died at Paris, Dec. 16, 1887. A French general, politician, and diplomatist, minister of war 1870–71, and minister at St. Petersburg 1871–79.

Lefroy (le-froi'), Sir **John Henry.** Born at Ashe, Hampshire, Jan. 28, 1817; died at Lea-warne, Cornwall, April 11, 1890. An English soldier, administrator, and man of science. He was occupied in taking magnetic observations at St. Helena 1840–42; was transferred to the observatory at Toronto in 1842; journeyed to Hudson Bay, traveling by canoe and on snow-shoes about 5,500 miles, to observe magnetic phenomena 1843–44, and obtained very valuable results; returned to England in 1853, was made inspector-general of army schools in 1857, colonel in 1865, and director-general of ordnance in 1868; and was appointed governor and commander-in-chief of the Bermudas in 1871, and governor of Tasmania in 1880, returning to England in 1882. He published works on military affairs, and numerous scientific books and papers.

Legaré (lā-gre'), **Hugh Swinton.** Born at Charleston, S. C., Jan. 2, 1789; died at Boston, June 3, 1843. An American politician and lawyer. He was member of Congress from South Carolina 1837–39, attorney-general 1841–43, and secretary of state 1843.

Legaspi, Miguel Lopez de. See *Legazpe.*

Légataire Universel, Le. A comedy by Regnard, produced in 1708.

Legate (leg'āt). **Bartholomew.** Born in Essex about 1575: burned at Smithfield, March 18, 1612. An English preacher of the Seekers, a sect of Mennonite Baptists: the last person burned for heresy at Smithfield.

Legazpe (lā-gath'pe), or **Legaspi** (lā-gās'pē), **Miguel Lopez de.** Born at Zumaraga, Guipuzcoa, about 1510: died at Manilla, Aug. 20, 1572. The Spanish conqueror of the Philippines. For some years he was chief secretary of the city government of Mexico. In 1564 he was made general of the forces destined to conquer and settle the Philippine Islands. He founded San Miguel in Zebu, May, 1565; took possession of various other islands; began the conquest of Luzon in 1571; and founded Manila in May of that year.

Legend, Sir Sampson. In Congreve's "Love for Love," an overbearing old man with a perverse and ill-natured wit.

Legenda Aurea. See *Golden Legend.*

Légende des Siècles, La. [F., 'the legend of the centuries.'] A collection of short epic poems by Victor Hugo, published in 1859.

Legend of Good Women. An unfinished poem by Chaucer, based on stories from Ovid, Livy, and others. Nearly all are in Socrates's "De claris mulieribus," but Chaucer follows the original authorities. He also borrowed from Dante, Vergil, and Guido da Colonna.

Legend of Jubal, and other Poems. Poems by George Eliot, published in 1874.

Legend of Montrose. A historical novel by Sir Walter Scott, published in 1819. The scene is laid in Scotland in the middle of the 17th century.

Legendre (lē-zhondr'), **Adrien Marie.** Born at Toulouse, Sept. 18, 1752; died at Paris, Jan. 10, 1833. A celebrated French mathematician. He became professor of mathematics at the École Militaire and then at the École Normale in Paris; was elected a member of the Academy in 1783, and in 1787 took part in measuring a degree of latitude between Dunkirk and Bourgane. His chief works are "Éléments de géométrie" (1794), "Essai sur la théorie des nombres" (1798), "Traité des fonctions elliptiques" (1827–32).

Leges Regiæ (lē'jēz rē'ji-ē). [L., 'laws of the kings.'] Ancient laws which are "supposed to be decrees and decisions of the Roman kings, but which in reality represent traditional laws of a very high age, which were not, however, written down till a later time, and were then arbitrarily assigned to single kings" (*Teuffel and Schwabe* (trans.)).

Legge (leg), **George,** Baron Dartmouth. Born 1648: died in the Tower, Oct. 25, 1691. An English admiral, grandnephew of the first Duke of Buckingham. He was created Baron Dartmouth Dec. 2, 1682, and appointed admiral and commander-in-chief by James II., Oct., 1688, for the purpose of attacking and repelling the Dutch fleet. This he failed to do, remaining inactive, and after the flight of the king submitted to the Prince of Orange, and was relieved of his command, Jan. 10, 1688. He was accused of treason (conspiracy to betray the country to the French in the interest of James) and was committed to the Tower 1691.

Legge (Bilson-Legge after 1754). **Henry.** Born May 29, 1708: died at Tunbridge Wells, Aug. 23, 1764. An English politician, fourth son of the first Earl of Dartmouth. He was private secretary to Sir Robert Walpole; was appointed secretary for Ireland under the Duke of Devonshire Oct., 1739; entered Parliament in 1740; became a lord of the admiralty April, 1745; was appointed envoy extraordinary to the King of Prussia Jan., 1748; became chancellor of the exchequer April 6, 1754, in Newcastle's administration, retiring Nov. 29, 1755; resumed this office under the Duke of Devonshire Nov. 16, 1756, resigning in April, 1757, and was appointed for it a third time July 2, 1757. He assumed the name Bilson-Legge to secure an inheritance left him, on this condition, by his maternal uncle, Leonard Bilson.

Legge, James. Born at Huntly, Aberdeenshire, Dec. 20, 1815. A Scottish Sinologist. He labored as missionary at Malacca and Hongkong from 1839 to 1875, and in 1876 was appointed professor of Chinese at Oxford University. He published a translation of the Confucian Chinese classics, with translation, prolegomena, and notes, in 28 volumes (1861–86), for which he received the Julien prize of the Académie des Inscriptions.

Legge, Thomas. Born at Norwich, 1535: died at Cambridge, July 12, 1607. An English scholar and Latin dramatist. He was a graduate and fellow of Trinity College, and later fellow of Jesus College, Cambridge, and was appointed master of arts "college June 27, 1573. He was vice-chancellor of the university in 1585 and 1593. His best-known work is a Latin tragedy "Richardus Tertius" ("Richard III.").

Legge, William. Born Oct. 14, 1672: died at Blackheath, Dec. 15, 1750. An English nobleman, son of the first Baron Dartmouth, created Viscount Lewisham and Earl of Dartmouth Sept. 5, 1711. He was appointed secretary of state for the southern department June 15, 1710.

Legge, William, second Earl of Dartmouth. Born June 29, 1731: died at Blackheath, Kent, July 15, 1801. An English politician who was secretary of state for the colonies 1772–75. He became president of the trustees of a fund collected in England for the benefit of the Indian charity school founded by Eleazar Wheelock at Lebanon, Connecticut. The school afterward removed to Hanover, New Hampshire, where he founded a college to which he gave the name of Dartmouth in 1769. See *Dartmouth College.*

Leggett (leg'et), **William.** Born at New York, 1802: died at New Rochelle, N. Y., May 29, 1839. An American author. He was connected with the New York "Evening Post" 1829–36. Among his works are "Leisure Hours at Long Branch" (1835), "Tales of a Country Schoolmaster" (1835), and "Naval Stories" (1835).

Leghorn (leg'hôrn or leg-hôrn'). A province in Tuscany, Italy. Area, 133 square miles. Population (1891), 124,603.

Leghorn, It. **Livorno** (lē-vôr'nō), F. **Livourne** (le-voorn'). *Lemmenco, Sp. Liorna,* It. *Livorno, Mt. Libumarum, Libumi Portus.* The capital of the province of Leghorn, Italy, situated on the Mediterranean in lat. 43° 33′ N., long. 10° 17′ E. Next to Genoa it is the most important seaport in Italy. It has a large trade with the Levant and Black Sea, and is famous in iron ship-building and other manufacturing industries. The trade is in grain, cotton, wool, silk, etc. It is a frequented watering-place, and is the seat of the Royal Naval academy. It was acquired by Florence in 1421; rose to importance under the Medici; and ceased to be a free port in 1867. Population (1891), about 106,000.

Legion of Honor. In France, an order of distinction and reward for civil and military services, instituted in May, 1802, during the consulate, by Napoleon Bonaparte, but since modified from time to time in important particulars. Under the first empire the distinctions conferred invested the persons decorated with the rank of legionary, officer, commander, grand officer or grand cross. The order holds considerable property, the proceeds of which are paid out in pensions, principally to wounded and disabled members.

Legislative Assembly. 1. The collective title of the legislature in the State of Oregon and the Territories of the United States; also, the title of the lower house or of the single legislative body in many of the British colonies.—**2.** In French history, the legislative bodies of 1791–92 and 1849–51, as distinguished from the National Assembly of 1789–91.

Legnago (len-yä'gō). A town in the province of Verona, northern Italy, situated on the Adige 22 miles southeast of Verona; one of the fortresses of the "Quadrilateral."

Legnano (len-yä'no). A town in the province of Milan, Italy, 18 miles northwest of Milan. Here, May 29, 1176, the Lombard League defeated Frederick Barbarossa.

Legouvé (lē-gō-vā'), **Gabriel Jean Baptiste Ernest Wilfrid.** Born at Paris, Feb. 15, 1807. A French dramatist, litterateur, and member of the Academy; son of G. M. J. B. Legouvé. In 1851 he received the appointment of director of studies at the Normal School at Sèvres, with the title of inspector-general of public instruction. Among his dramas (written alone or conjointly with Scribe) are "Adrienne Lecouvreur" (1849), "Comte de la reine de Navarre" (1850), "Bataille des dames" (1851), "Medea" (1855), "Les doigts de fée" ("Fairy Fingers," 1858), "Puritain," a comedy written to introduce Kistori in a French play (1861), "Miss Suzanne" (1867), "Les deux reines de France" (produced in 1872), "Une Séparation" (1877), etc. His plays were published 1857–90. He has also published nearly 20 volumes of poems, dramatic essays, romances, criticisms, sketches, etc. He was elected a member of the Academy in 1855.

Legouvé, Gabriel Marie Jean Baptiste. Born at Paris, June 23, 1764: died there, Aug. 30, 1812. A French poet and dramatist. Among his plays are "La mort d'Abel" (1792), "Epicharis" (1793), "Étéocle" (1796), and "La mort de Henri IV." (1806).

Legree (le-grē'), **Simon.** A brutal slave-dealer in "Uncle Tom's Cabin," by Mrs. Stowe.

Legros (le-grō'), **Alphonse.** Born at Dijon, France, May 8, 1837. A French historical, genre, and portrait painter. He was pupil of Lecoq de Boisbaudran and of the Beaux Arts. He went to reside in London in 1863. He became professor of drawing at South Kensington, and in 1876 Slade professor of fine arts at University College, London. His portrait of his father (1857) and "The Angelus" (1859) are notable examples. Among his other works are "Ex Voto" (1861), "Amende honorable" (1868), "Old Woodturner" (1881), etc. He is also noted as an etcher, and for his paintings in sepia and chalk.

Legros, Pierre. Born at Paris, 1666: died at Rome, 1719. A French sculptor. Among his works are the Vestal of the Tuileries garden and numerous religious groups in the churches of Rome and Paris.

Leh, or **Le** (lā). A chief town in Ladak, Kashmir, near the upper Indus. It is 11,500 feet above sea-level, and an important trading center for the routes between India, Turkestan, and Tibet. Population, about 5,000.

Lehigh (lē'hī). A river in eastern Pennsylvania, which joins the Delaware at Easton. Length, about 120 miles. It is navigable to White Haven. Its valley is noted for anthracite coal.

Lehigh University. An institution of learning at South Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, founded in 1866 by Asa Packer, and controlled by the Protestant Episcopal Church, and has (1893) 36 instructors and 550 students.

Lehmann (lā'man), **Charles Ernest Rodolphe Henri.** Born at Kiel, Prussia, April 14, 1814: died at Paris, March 30, 1882. A German-French historical painter. He was the pupil of his father Leo Lehmann and of Ingres. In 1847 he was naturalized at Paris as a French citizen. He was a member of the Institute (1864) and of the superior council of the Beaux Arts (1875), and also a professor there.

Lehmann, Lilli. Born at Wurzburg in 1848. A German soprano singer. She was the pupil of her mother, also an opera-singer. She made her debut at Prague, and first got notice in 1870. She has since sung in German opera for several seasons in the United States, and has been especially successful in her rendering of Wagner's music. She married Paul Kalisch, a tenor singer.

Lehnin (lā-nēn'). A small town in the province of Brandenburg, Prussia, 30 miles southwest of Berlin, noted for its Cistercian monastery.

Lehrte (ler'te). A town and important railway junction in the province of Hannover, Prussia, 12 miles east of Hannover.

Leiah, or **Leia** (lā'ya). A town in the district of Dera Ismail Khan, Panjab, British India, situated in lat. 30° 59′ N., long. 70° 59′ E. Population, about 17,000.

Leibl (lī'bl), **Wilhelm.** Born at Cologne, Oct. 23, 1844. A portrait- and genre-painter, a pupil of Piloty in Munich. He went to Paris in 1869, and returned to Munich in 1870. He studies the manner of Rubens very closely.

Leibnitz, or **Leibniz** (līb'nits), Baron **Gottfried Wilhelm von.** Born at Leipsic, July 6, 1646: died at Hannover, Nov. 14, 1716. A celebrated German philosopher and mathematician. His father was professor of law at the university. He entered the university there in 1661, devoting himself to the study of jurisprudence and philosophy; studied mathematics at Jena in 1663; returned to Leipsic; and in 1666 took the degree of doctor of law at Altdorf. In 1667 he entered the service of the elector of Mainz, where he remained, occupied with literary and political labors, until about 1673. In 1676 he established relations with the Duke of Brunswick-Lüneburg, and served him and his successors for the remainder of his life. Leibnitz is celebrated for the universality of his genius, as well as for his special achievements in mathematics and philosophy. In the former he was the inventor of the differential and integral calculus (the principle of which was independently discovered by Newton); and in the latter, of the doctrine of monads and the preestablished harmony. Among his numerous works are "De Arte combinatoria" (1666), a history of the house of Brunswick (edited by Pertz 1843–45), "Codex juris gen-

tinm diplomaticus" (1693). "Théodicée" (1710). "Nouveaux essais sur l'entendement humain" (written 1704; published after Leibnitz's death), etc.

Leicester (les'ter). [Formerly also *Leycester* (and in the title and surname *Lester*); ME. *Leicester*, *Leycester*, *Lyecetr*, AS. *Legecaster*, *Legaceaster*, *Ligeraceaster*, *Ligoraceaster*, prob. orig. L. *Legionis castra*, camp of the legion.] **1.** The capital of Leicestershire, on the Soar, lat. 52° 38′ N., long. 1° 8′ W.: the Roman Ratæ. The leading manufacture is hosiery, but boots, etc., are also manufactured. The town contains remains of a castle, several old churches, the Jewry Wall, and other Roman antiquities. It was an ancient British and Roman town, and one of the "Five Boroughs" of the Danes. It was associated with Richard III. Stormed by Charles I., May, 1645, it was retaken by Fairfax, June, 1645. It returns 2 members to Parliament. Population (1891), 142,051.

2. A north midland county of England. It is bounded by Derby on the northwest, Nottingham on the north, Lincoln and Rutland on the east, Northampton on the southeast, and Warwick on the southwest. The surface is undulating; the chief mineral coal. It manufactures woolen hosiery, and is noted for Leicester sheep and as a hunting county. Area, 824 square miles. Population (1891), 373,584.

Leicester, Earls of. See *Montfort, Dudley, Sidney*, and *Coke*.

Leicester Square. A square in the West End of London. It has been the most popular resort of foreigners of the humbler classes, especially of French refugees to London, and émigrés. Till the present century the square was known as "Leicester Fields," and until the time of Charles II. it continued to be uninclosed country. On what is the north side of the square Leicester House was built for Robert Sidney, earl of Leicester, from whom it was rented by Elizabeth, queen of Bohemia—"the Queen of Hearts"—who died there Feb. 13, 1662. Frederick, prince of Wales, resided there in 1737. *Hare*, London, II. 124.

Leichhardt (lich'härt), **Friedrich Wilhelm Ludwig.** Born at Trebatsch, near Beskow, Prussia, Oct. 23, 1813: disappeared in Australia, 1848. A German explorer in Australia. He traversed Queensland and Arnhem Land 1844–45, and attempted to traverse the continent in 1848. He was last heard from April 3, 1848, being then on the river Cogoon. He published a "Journal of an Overland Expedition in Australia, from Moreton Bay to Port Essington, during the Years 1844–45."

Leichlingen (lich'ling-en). A town in the Rhine Province, Prussia, situated on the Wupper 12 miles north by east of Cologne. Population, about 5,000.

Leidy (li'di), **Joseph.** Born at Philadelphia, Sept. 9, 1823: died there, April 30, 1891. An American naturalist, professor of anatomy (1853) and director of the department of biology (1884) at the University of Pennsylvania. He was also president of the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences (1882), and held other offices. Among his works are "Elementary Treatise on Human Anatomy" (1850; rewritten 1889), "Cretaceous Reptiles of the United States" (1865), "Extinct Mammalian Fauna of Dakota and Nebraska, etc." (1870), "Extinct Vertebrate Fauna of the Western Territories" (Vol. I, 1874), "Description of Vertebrate Remains from the Phosphate Beds of South Carolina" (1877), "Tape-Worm in Birds" (1887), etc.

Leigh (lē), a manufacturing town in Lancashire, England, 20 miles east-northeast of Liverpool. Population (1891), 28,702.

Leigh, Edward. Born at Shawell, Leicestershire, March 24, 1602: died at Rushall Hall, Staffordshire, June 2, 1671. An English Puritan theologian. He wrote "Critica Sacra, or Philological and Theological Observations upon all the Greek Words of the New Testament, etc." (1639), "Critica Sacra: Observations on all the Radices or Primitive Hebrew Words of the Old Testament, etc." (1642), etc.

Leigh, Egerton. Born in Cheshire, 1815: died at London, July 1, 1876. An English soldier (lieutenant-colonel of militia) and antiquarian: author of "A Glossary of Words used in the Dialect of Cheshire" (1877).

Leigh, Sir Amyas. The principal character in Kingsley's novel "Westward Ho!"

Leighton (lā'ton), **Alexander.** Born in Scotland, 1568: died 1649. A Scottish physician and divine. He was a fierce opponent of Romanism, and was fined, mutilated, and imprisoned (1630–40) for his attack upon the episcopacy and the queen, and released and recompensed with a gift of £6,000 by the Long Parliament. He wrote "Speculum Belli Sacri, or the Looking Glass of War" (1624), and "An Appeal to the Parliament, or Sion's Plea against the Prelacie" (1628).

Leighton, Alexander. Born at Dundee in 1800: died Dec. 24, 1874. A Scottish writer and editor; writer, in part, of the "Tales of the Borders."

Leighton, Sir **Frederick.** Born at Scarborough, England, Dec. 3, 1830. A noted English historical and portrait painter. When 11 years old he studied drawing in Rome under Francesco Meli. He studied at the Berlin Academy, the Florence Academy, at Frankfort, at Brussels, at the Louvre life school at Paris, and finally for three years at Rome. He exhibited at the Royal Academy "The Procession of Cimabue's Madonna" (1855): it is at Buckingham Palace. He then returned to Paris to study under Ary Scheffer, and sent pictures nearly every year to the Royal Academy. He was elected royal academician in 1869, and president of the Royal Academy in 1878, when he was knighted. He was made a baronet in 1885. He has traveled extensively in Europe, Egypt, and the East. He is also a fine sculptor and musician. Among his paintings are "Romeo and Juliet" (1858), "Odalisque" and "Star of Bethlehem" (1862), "Orpheus and Eurydice" (1864), "Hercules wrestling with Death" (1871), "Industrial Arts of Peace" (1873), "Daphnephoria" (1876), "Wedded" (1882), "Cymon and Iphigenia" (1884). He has also painted a triptych illustrating Music for a ceiling in Mr. Marquand's house in New York. *Tuckerman*, Cyclopedia of Painters and Paintings.

Leighton (lā'ton), **Robert.** Born 1611: died at London, June 25, 1684. A Scottish prelate, originally a Presbyterian divine. He was made principal of the University of Edinburgh and professor of divinity in 1653; was bishop of Dunblane (on the restoration of the episcopacy) 1661–70; and was archbishop of Glasgow 1670–74. His "Rules and Instructions for a Holy Life" and other works were published posthumously.

As saint, author, and peacemaker, Leighton presents a combination of qualities which has called forth almost unrivalled tributes of admiration. *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

Leighton-Buzzard (lā'ton-buz'ārd). A town in Bedfordshire, England, situated on the Ouse 38 miles northwest of London. Population of parish (1891), 6,704.

Leila, or the Siege of Granada. A novel by Bulwer Lytton, published in 1838.

Leine (lī'ne). A river in Germany, joining the Aller 25 miles north by west of Hannover. Length, about 120 miles.

Leiningen (lī'ning-en). A former county of Germany, situated in the modern Hesse and Rhine Palatinate. It was made a principality in 1779; an exchange of territories was made in 1803; and the principality was mediatized 1806.

Leinster (lēn'stėr or lin'stėr). One of the four provinces of Ireland, occupying the southeastern part of the island. It is made up of Leinster proper in the south and Meath in the north, and contains the following counties: Louth, Meath, Westmeath, Longford, King's County, Kildare, Dublin, Wicklow, Wexford, Carlow, Kilkenny, and Queen's County. The kingdom of Leinster was under native rulers until the Anglo-Norman conquest in the 12th century. Area, 7,622 square miles. Population (1891), 1,187,759.

Leipa. See *Böhmisch-Leipa*.

Leipnik (līp'nik). A town in Moravia, Austria-Hungary, situated on the Betschwa 16 miles east-southeast of Olmütz. Population (1890), commune, 5,389.

Leipsic (līp'sik), G. **Leipzig** (līp'tsig). [Of Slav. origin, from *lip*, *lipa*, a linden; L. *Lipsia*.] Acity in the kingdom of Saxony, situated on the Elster, Pleisse, and Parthe in lat. 51° 20′ N., long. 12° 23′ E. It is one of the principal commercial centers in Germany, the second city in Saxony, the center of the German book trade, and the leading city in the world in bookselling and publishing, and one of the leading musical centers. Its annual fairs at Jubilate, Michaelmas, and New Year are celebrated. The sales include furs, cloth, leather, linen, glass, etc. There are manufactures of pianos, tobacco, cigars, etc. Among the objects of interest are the Dürer cabinet, museum (with pictures), Augusteum (seat of the university), Old Gewandhaus, New Gewandhaus, Rathaus, war monument, Marktplatz, Pleissenburg (former citadel), Reformation monument, Ethnographical Museum, and Museum of the Book Trade. The university, founded in 1409 on the secession of German students from the University of Prague, ranks as the second in Germany in size (that of Berlin only excepted). It has upward of 3,000 students, and a library of 350,000 volumes. The city is the seat of the supreme courts of the empire. It was the birthplace of Leibnitz and of Richard Wagner. Leipsic was an ancient Slavic settlement. It received privileges from the Margrave of Meissen in the 12th century, and developed into a great commercial center in the later middle ages: was fortified and taken in the Thirty Years' War; was the scene of riots in 1848–49; and was occupied by the Prussians 1866. (For battles fought here, see below.) Population (1890), with incorporated suburbs, 344,886.

Leipsic, Battles of. 1. A victory gained Sept. 7 (O. S.), 1631, by the Swedes and Saxons under Gustavus Adolphus over the Imperialists under Tilly. Also called the first battle of Breitenfeld.—**2.** A victory gained Oct. 23 (O. S.), 1642, by the Swedes under Torstenson over the Imperialists under Leopold of Austria and Piccolomini. Also called the second battle of Breitenfeld.—**3.** A victory gained by the Prussians, Russians, Austrians, and Swedes (200,000 at first, 300,000 later) under Schwarzenberg over the French (about 180,000) under Napoleon, Oct. 16–18, 1813. The loss of the Allies is estimated at 54,000 killed and wounded; that of the French at 40,000 killed and wounded and 30,000 prisoners. The victory virtually secured the liberation of Germany. Also called "the Battle of the Nations" ("Völkerschlacht").

Leipsic Colloquy. A conference between Lutheran and Reformed theologians, held at Leipsic in 1631.

Leipsic Disputation. A theological controversy between Luther and Karlstadt on one side and Eck on the other, held at Leipsic June 27–July 15, 1519.

Leipsic Interim. A statement of belief drawn up by Melanchthon and other German Protestant theologians, making important concessions to the Roman Catholics. It was formally adopted in Dec., 1548.

Leisewitz (lī'ze-vits), **Johann Anton.** Born at Hannover, May 9, 1752: died at Brunswick, Germany, Sept. 10, 1806. A German dramatist, author of the tragedy "Julius von Tarent" (1776), etc.

Leisler (lis'ler), **Jacob.** Died at New York, May 16, 1691. An American patriot. He was a native of Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, came to America in 1660 as a soldier in the service of the Dutch West India Company; acquired a fortune by trade with the Indians; and became captain in the militia by 1683 and a leading citizen of New York. He headed the movement which deposed the Jacobite lieutenant-governor Francis Nicholson and proclaimed William and Mary in June, 1689. He assumed without formal authority the functions of a royal lieutenant-governor, but laid down his power on the arrival of Henry Sloughter as governor in 1691, in spite of which he was tried and executed for treason. The sentence was so manifestly unjust that it is said Sloughter hesitated to sign the death-warrant until heated with wine.

Leisnig (lis'nig). A town in Saxony, situated on the Freiberger Mulde 28 miles southeast of Leipsic.

Leitch (lēch), **William Leighton.** Born at Glasgow, Nov. 22, 1804: died April 25, 1883. A Scotch painter, vice-president of the Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colors, and especially noted as a teacher of his art.

Leith (lēth). A seaport and parliamentary borough in the county of Edinburgh, Scotland, situated on the Firth of Forth north-northeast of Edinburgh, and contiguous to that city. It has important docks, ship-building, and foreign and coasting trade. Population (1891), 68,707.

Leith, Sir James. Born at Leithhall, Aberdeenshire, Aug. 8, 1763: died at Barbadoes, Oct. 16, 1816. A Scottish soldier, appointed lieutenant-general in 1813. He served at Toulon in 1793; in Ireland (as colonel) 1798–1801; at Copenhagen in 1807; at Corunna, at the siege of Badajoz, and at Salamanca 1812; and at St. Sebastian 1813. He was appointed commander in the West Indies and governor of the Leeward Islands, 1814.

Leitha (lī'tā). A river in Lower Austria and Hungary, which joins the Danube near Ungarisch-Altenburg. Length, 110 miles. It forms in part the boundary between Austria and Hungary (hence the terms *Cisleithan* and *Transleithan*).

Leitmeritz (lit'mer-its). A town in Bohemia, situated on the Elbe 34 miles north-northwest of Prague. It is the center of a rich agricultural region ("the Bohemian Paradise"), and has manufactures of beer. Population (1890), commune, 11,342.

Leitomischl (lī'tō-mishl). A town in Bohemia, situated on the Lautschna 46 miles north by west of Brünn. Population (1890), commune, 8,012.

Leitrim (lē'trim). The northeasternmost county in Connaught, Ireland. It is bounded by Donegal Bay on the northwest, Fermanagh and Cavan on the northeast, Longford on the southeast, and Roscommon and Sligo on the southwest. Area, 619 square miles. Population (1891), 78,038.

Leiva (lāy'vä), **Ponciano.** Born about 1828. A politician of Honduras. Aided by Guatemala and Salvador, he deposed Arias, Jan., 1874, taking the title of provisional president; was elected president Feb. 1, 1875; put down an insurrection in 1876, and suppressed Nov., 1876, to prevent another civil war. Subsequently he was minister of war under Bogran, and succeeded him as president Nov. 10, 1891, but resigned Aug., 1893.

Leiva y de la Cerda (lāy'vä ē dä lä ther'thä), **Juan de,** Marquis of Leiva and Labrada and Count of Baños. Born about 1610: died after 1667. A Spanish nobleman, viceroy of Mexico Sept. 16, 1660, to June 28, 1664. He was one of the worst rulers that the country ever had, and, when finally deposed, he schemed to retain his place until forced by the Audience to give it up. Returning to Spain in 1666, he entered the Carmelite order.

Lejean (lē-zhon'), **Guillaume.** Born at Plouégat-Guérand, Finistère, France, 1828: died at Plouégat-Guérand, Feb. 1, 1871. A French traveler in southeastern Europe, the Nile valley, and western Asia.

Lejeune (lē-zhēn'), Baron **Louis François.** Born at Strasburg, 1775: died at Toulouse, France, 1848. A distinguished French general, and painter of battles.

Le Jeune, Claude or **Claudin.** Born at Valenciennes about 1530 (?): died about 1598. A French composer. His fame rests on his setting of Marot and Beza's psalms, printed after his death. This went through many editions, and was used in all the Calvinistic churches, except in Switzerland.

Lekain (lē-kañ') (originally **Cain**), **Henri Louis.** Born at Paris, April 14, 1728: died at Paris, Feb. 8, 1778. A noted French tragedian. He was the son of a goldsmith, and was noted as a maker of delicate surgical instruments. In 1750 he created a role in "Le mauvais riche" which attracted the attention of Voltaire, who remained his friend. It was the custom to compare him with Garrick, but they had little in common. He

left interesting memoirs, with letters from Garrick, Voltaire, etc. These were published by his son, and reedited by Talma in 1825.

L. E. L. The initials (used as a pen-name) of Letitia Elizabeth Landon (afterward Mrs. Maclean).

Leland (lē'land), **Charles Godfrey.** Born at Philadelphia, Aug. 15, 1824. An American author. He resided principally at London 1869–80, and gave much time to the study of the language and customs of the Gipsies. Among his works are "Hans Breitmann's Party, and Other Ballads" (1868; burlesque poems in Pennsylvania Dutch; there have been four series of these), "Poetry and Mystery of Dreams" (1855), "English Gypsies, etc." (1873), "Minor Arts, etc." (1880), "The Gypsies" (1882), and "Practical Education" (1884).

Leland (lel'and), or **Leyland, John.** Born at London about 1506: died April 18, 1552. A noted English antiquary. He studied at Cambridge (Christ's college, where he proceeded B. A.), Oxford (All Souls college, and Paris, and entered the church. He was appointed king's antiquary in 1533, with a commission to search for English antiquities in all libraries and other places where they might be found; and for this purpose journeyed for six years (1536–42), through England, making exhaustive research and minutely recording his observations. He was also employed in 1539. Most of his work was left in manuscript at his death. His "Itinerary" was published in 1710, and his "Collectanea" in 1715.

Leland, John. Born at Wigan, England, Oct. 18, 1691: died at Dublin, Jan. 16, 1766. An English Presbyterian clergyman and controversialist, pastor in Dublin. He was the author of "A View of the Principal Deistical Writers that have Appeared in England During the Last and Present Centuries" (1754–1756), etc.

Leland (lē'land), **John.** Born at Grafton, Mass., May 14, 1754: died at North Adams, Mass., Jan. 14, 1841. An American Baptist clergyman.

Leland Stanford Junior University. A coeducational institution of learning at Palo Alto, California, founded in 1891 by Leland Stanford in memory of his son. It has (1893) 74 instructors and 870 students.

Leleges (le'le-jēz). In ancient history, a people represented as living on the coasts of Greece, Asia Minor, and the islands of the Ægean.

Leleux (lē-lē'), **Adolphe.** Born at Paris, Nov. 15, 1812. A French painter of landscape and genre scenes.

Leleux, Armand. Born at Paris, 1818: died there, June, 1885. A French genre-painter, brother of Adolphe Leleux, and pupil of Ingres.

Lelewel (le-lä'vel), **Joachim.** Born at Warsaw, March 21, 1786: died at Paris, May 29, 1861. A Polish historian, noted especially for his studies in the geography of the middle ages. His works include "Géographie des Arabes" (1850), "Géographie du moyen-âge" (1852–57), and various works on Polish history and antiquities. He was appointed professor of history at the University of Warsaw in 1816, and soon after at Wilna. In 1824 he was deprived of his position for political reasons, and became one of the chiefs of the Polish revolution of 1830.

Lélie (lā-lē'). The "étourdi" in Molière's play of that name. His singular carelessness and étourderie bring to naught all the astonishing schemes for his benefit concocted by Mascarille, his valet.

Lely (lē'li), Sir **Peter** (originally **Van der Vaes** or **Faes**). Born at Soest, Westphalia, Sept. 14, 1618: died at London, Nov. 30, 1680. A famous Dutch-English artist, court painter to Charles II. He studied in Haarlem under Franz Pietersz de Grebber (Grelber), and worked there until 1641, when he went to England with the Prince of Orange, who wedded the Princess Mary in that year. He remained in England and enjoyed until his death great popularity as a portrait-painter, his pictures of the beauties of the court of Charles II. being especially famous. He executed portraits of William of Orange, and of a large number of the most eminent men and women in England during his time. The name Lely was assumed by his father, who was born in a house bearing the sign of a lily.

Lemaire, or **Le Maire** (le mār), **Jean.** Born at Belges, or Baria, in Hainaut, 1473: died about 1548. A Belgian poet and historian, after 1504 secretary and librarian to Margaret of Austria. His most important work is his "Illustrations de Gaule Belgique" (1812).

Lemaire, Nicolas Eloi. Born at Triaucourt, Meuse, France, Dec. 1, 1767: died Oct. 3, 1832. A French classical scholar. He was appointed professor of Latin poetry in the Faculty of Letters, Paris, in 1811, of which he became dean in 1825. After the Restoration he undertook, as chief editor, the publication of the "Bibliothèque classica latina," a series of Latin authors which he did not live to complete.

Lemaître (lē-mā'tr'), **Frédéric.** Born at Havre, France, July 21, 1800: died at Paris, Jan. 16, 1876. A noted French actor. He studied two years at the Conservatoire, but made his first public appearance on four feet as the lion in a poor melodrama, "Pyrame et Thisbé," owing to the fact that the Odéon refused to engage him though he was backed by Talma. He made slow progress, but in 1823, being cast for the melodramatic part of Robert Macaire in a tame play in which he feared he could make no impression, he conceived the idea of playing it as a comic part. From this time his success as a comedian was complete. He was considered in France the greatest dramatic artist of his time, with the exception of Talma. His play "Robert Macaire," with Saint-Amand and Antier, was played over five hundred times in succession.

Léman (lā-mon'). A French departmant and Swiss canton in the neighborhood of the Lake of Geneva during the era of the French Revolution.

Leman, Lake. See *Geneva, Lake of.*

Lemanic Republic. The name assumed by the canton of Vaud, Switzerland, Jan., 1798, as an independent state. It entered the Helvetic Republic as the canton of Léman in April, 1798.

Lemannus (le-man'us), or **Lemanus** (le-mā'nus). **Lacus.** The ancient name of the Lake of Geneva.

Le Mans. See *Mans, Le.*

Le Marchant (lē mār-shon'), **John Gaspard.** Born in Guernsey, 1766: killed at the battle of Salamanca, July 22, 1812. An English soldier, made major-general in 1810. He served in Flanders 1793–94; was governor of the Royal Military College 1809–10; and commanded a brigade of cavalry in the Peninsula 1810–12.

Le Marchant, Sir **John Gaspard.** Born 1803: died at London, Feb. 6, 1874. A son of Major-General J. G. Le Marchant, appointed lieutenant-general in 1864. He was lieutenant-governor of Newfoundland 1847–52, and of Nova Scotia 1852–57; governor of Malta 1859–64; and commander-in-chief at Madras 1865–70.

Lemberg (lem'berg), Polish **Lwów** (lwof). [L. *Leopolis*, F. *Léopol.*] The capital of Galicia, Austria-Hungary, situated on the Peltew in lat. 49° 51′ N., long. 24° E. Its trade is important. It is an archiepiscopal see of the Roman Catholic, Armenian, and United Greek churches, and has cathedrals of these churches. It also contains a university, a polytechnic institution, and Ossolinski's National Institute. It was founded in the 13th century; conquered by Casimir the Great of Poland in 1340; besieged by the Cossacks in 1648, and by the Turks in 1672; taken by Swedes in 1704; annexed by Austria in 1772; and bombarded in the outbreak of 1848. Population (1890), 127,943.

Lemercier (lē-mer-syā'), **Jacques.** Born at Pontoise about 1585: died at Paris, 1660. A celebrated French architect. In 1638 he was appointed architect to the king, and in 1639 rebuilt the bridge at Rouen. In 1624 he took charge of the works at the Louvre, which had not advanced beyond the constructions of Pierre Lescot: these he doubled on the western and southern sides, quadrupling the intended size of the court. In the middle of the western side he built the Pavillon d'Horloge, crowned by the famous caryatides of Jacques Sarrazin. In 1627 he reconstructed the Château de Lilly. He was the favorite architect of Richelieu, and in 1629 built the Palais Richelieu, later developed into the Palais Royal. About the same time also he built the church and buildings of the Sorbonne. He superseded François Mansart as architect of the Church of Val de Grace. In 1636, with Solomon de Brosse, he built the towers of the cathedral of Troyes. In 1652 he succeeded Clément Metezeau at the Oratoire at Paris, and in 1655 he built the choir and part of the nave of that church.

Lemercier, Louis Jean Népomucène. Born at Paris, April 21, 1771: died June 7, 1840. A French poet and dramatist. He wrote a number of plays, among which are "Tartuffe révolutionnaire" (1795), "Agamemnon" (produced 1794), "Ophis" (1798), "Charlemagne," "Baudouin," "St. Louis," etc. Among his poems are "Panhypocrisiade, ou la comédie infernale du seizième siècle" (1819), "Les ages français," etc.

Lémery (lā-me-rē'), **Nicolas.** Born at Rouen, France, 1657: died, 1715. A chemist, author of "Cours de chimie" (1675), etc.

Lemgo (lem'gō). A town in the principality of Lippe, Germany, 41 miles southwest of Hannover. It has manufactures of meerschaum pipes. Population (1890), 7,290.

Lemnos (lem'nos), mod. **Limno** (lim'nō) or **Limni** (lēm'nē), **Stalimene** (stä-lē-mä'ne). [Gr. *Λῆμνος.*] An island in the Ægean Sea, belonging to Turkey, situated in lat. 39° 50′ N., long. 25° 20′ E. Chief town, Kastro. The surface is hilly. It was long famous for its earth ("terra sigillata Lemnia"). It was sacred to Hephæstus in ancient times; was conquered by Miltiades; and was in 1657 acquired by the Turks from the Venetians. Length, about 25 miles. Population, about 30,000 (mainly Greeks).

The myth ran that in Lemnos at the time of the Argonautic expedition there were no males, the women having revenged their ill-treatment upon the men by murdering them all. The Argonauts touched at the island, and were received with great favor. They stayed some months, and the subsequent population of the island was the fruit of this visit. Hypsipyle, the queen, had twin sons by Jason. Sophocles wrote a tragedy, which is lost, upon this piece of ancient story. *Rawlinson*, Herod., III. 116.

Lemoine. See *Le Moyne.*

Lemoine (le-moin'), **Henry.** Born at London, Jan. 14, 1756: died there, April 30, 1812. An English bookseller and writer. He published "Typographical Antiquities: the History, Origin, and Progress of the Art of Printing, etc." (1797), etc.

Lemoine, Jean Baptiste. See *Bienville.*

Lemon (lem'on), **Mark.** Born at London, Nov. 30, 1809: died at Crawley, Sussex, May 23, 1870. An English journalist, dramatist, and novelist, one of the founders and the first editor of "Punch" (1843–70). Among his numerous plays are "Hearts are Trumps," "Lost and Won," "Self-Accusation," and "Love and War." He also wrote a number of fairy tales, and published a "jest-book" in 1867.

Lemonnier (lē-mo-nyā'), **Pierre Charles.** Born at Paris, Nov. 25, 1715: died near Bayeux, France, 1799. A French astronomer.

Lemos, Count of. See *Fernandez de Castro Andrade y Portugal, Pedro.*

Le Moyne (lē mwän'), **Antoine,** Sieur de Châteauguay. Born at Montreal, July 7, 1683: died at Rochefort, France, March 21, 1747. A French-Canadian commander, son of Charles Le Moyne. He served under Iberville against the English (1706–09); was made commandant of the troops in Louisiana in 1717, and king's lieutenant of the colony in 1718; was governor of Martinique 1727–34; and became governor of Isle Royale, or Cape Breton, in 1745.

Le Moyne, Charles, Sieur de Longueuil. Born in Normandy, France, 1626: died at Villemarie, Canada, 1685. A French pioneer in Canada. He distinguished himself in the border warfare against the Iroquois and the English, and was ennobled by Louis XIV. in 1668.

Le Moyne, Charles, Baron de Longueuil. Born at Montreal, Dec. 10, 1656: died at Montreal, June 8, 1729. A French-Canadian commander, son of Charles Le Moyne. He was made governor of Montreal and baron in 1700; became commandant-general of Canada in 1711, and governor of Three Rivers in 1720; and was reappointed governor of Montreal in 1724.

Le Moyne, Jacques, Sieur de Sainte-Hélène. Born at Villemarie, Canada, April 16, 1659: died at Quebec, Oct., 1690. A French-Canadian officer, son of Charles Le Moyne. He was one of the leaders of the expedition which captured and plundered Schenectady in 1686. He died mortally wounded at the moment of victory, while defending the passage of the St. Charles against the British admiral Phips.

Le Moyne, Joseph, Sieur de Serigny. Born at Montreal, July 22, 1668: died at Rochefort, France, 1734. A French naval officer, son of Charles Le Moyne. He was made governor of Rochefort in 1723.

Le Moyne, Paul, Sieur de Maricourt. Born at Montreal, Dec. 15, 1663: killed March 21, 1704. A French-Canadian commander, son of Charles Le Moyne.

Le Moyne, Pierre. See *Iberville.*

Lemps (lem'pä). A river in San Salvador, Central America, flowing into the Pacific about 50 miles southeast of San Salvador. Length, about 200 miles.

Lemprière (lem-prēr'), **John.** Born in Jersey about 1765: died at London, Feb. 1, 1824. An English classical scholar. He became assistant master of the grammar-school at Reading in 1788; was master of the grammar-school at Abingdon 1792–1808; and later (1809) was master of the grammar-school at Exeter. He published "Bibliotheca Classica, or a Classical Dictionary, etc." (1788), etc.

Lemuel (lem'ū-el). [Heb.: etym. unknown.] An unknown king mentioned in Prov. xxxi. I, 4. The rabbinical commentators identified him with Solomon.

Lemuria (le-mū'ri-ä). According to the theory of Sclater, a land supposed to have formerly existed in the Indian Ocean, connecting Madagascar and Sumatra.

Lena (lē'nä; Russ. pron. lā-nä'). One of the chief rivers of Siberia. It rises near Lake Baikal, flows northeast and north, and empties by a delta into the Arctic Ocean about lat. 72° 30′ N. Valuable coal is in its banks, and the chief tributaries are the Vitim, Vilui, and Aldan. Its delta was noted in the De Long expedition, and is also famous for its mammoth ivory. Length, about 3,000 miles.

Lenæa (le-nē'ä). [L., < Gr. *Λήναια.*] The "feast of vats," an ancient Greek festival in honor of Dionysus. It was held at Athens in the month Gamelion (Jan.–Feb.), at the Lenæum. There was a great public feast, and then the people went in procession, with jesting and mockery, to the theatre.

Fragments of lists of dramatic authors, and their victories, are still being found about the acropolis and the theatre at Athens, and from the publications of them by Komanudes in the *Athenaion*, Bergk has endeavoured to reconstruct the chronology of the drama. His conclusions have been contested by Kohler, and are as yet uncertain. But he has probably established this much, that while the tragic contests were carried on at the greater Dionysia, in the city, and in spring time, and recorded since about Ol. 64, the winter feast of the Lenæa in the suburbs was originally devoted to comedy, which was first recognised by the state till about Ol. 79. In Ol. 84 new regulations were introduced, probably by Pericles, according to which tragic contests were established at the Lenæa, and comic admitted to the greater Dionysia. From this time both kinds of contests were carried on at both feasts, and in the great theatre. But as the Lenæa was only a home feast, and not attended by strangers, a victory gained there was by no means of the same importance as a victory before the great concourse of citizens and visitors in the spring, and consequently they were separately catalogued.

Mahaffy, Hist. of Classical Greek Lit., I. 247.

Lenau (lā'nou), **Nikolaus.** The pseudonym of Niembsch von Strehlenau.

Lenbach (len'bäch), **Franz.** Born at Schrobenhausen, Bavaria, Dec. 13, 1836. A noted German portrait-painter. He was a pupil of the Munich Academy and of Gradle and Piloty, whom in 1858 he accompanied to Rome. In 1860 he became professor in the Weimar Art School, but resigned in 1862 and went to Italy and Spain, where he studied and copied the old masters for Baron Schack's gallery in Munich. After his return to Munich he devoted himself exclusively to portraiture. From 1872 to 1879 he worked in Vienna, visited Morocco, and spent the winter of 1875–76 in Egypt with Makart and Leopold Müller. He became a member of the Berlin Academy in 1883.

Lencas (lāη'käs). A race of Central-American Indians in central and southern Honduras and northern Nicaragua. At present they are semi-civilized. Of their history and relations to the whites little is known. Their language is divided into several dialects, shows no relation with those of the surrounding tribes. It is known as Chontal, a term also applied to the languages of various other tribes. See *Chontal*.

Lenclos (loη-klō'), or **L'Enclos, Anne,** called **Ninon de.** Born at Paris, May 15, 1616: died there, Oct. 17, 1706. A noted French woman of pleasure. Although she gave herself up to a free life, she was never a public courtezan. She retained her beauty and charm to very old age. Mademoiselle Scudéry drew her portrait in "Clélie" under the name of Clarisse. She received the highest society in her salon, which has been compared for its tone with the Hotel Rambouillet. Madame Scarron (afterward de Maintenon), Madame de Lafayette, and Christina of Sweden were her friends. St. Evremond, La Rochefoucauld, D'Estrées, the great Condé, and three generations of the Marquis of Sevigné were among her lovers. According to Voltaire, Richelieu was the first of these.

Lendinara (len-dē-nä'rä). A small town in the province of Rovigo, northern Italy, situated on the Adigetto 26 miles southwest of Padua.

Le Neve (le nēv'), **John.** Born at Bloomsbury, London, Feb. 27, 1679: died 1741. An English antiquary, author of "Fasti Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ" (1716), "Monumenta Anglicana" (1717), etc.

Le Neve, Peter. Born at London, 1661: died in Norfolk, Sept. 24, 1729. An English antiquary. He left extensive manuscript collections, but printed nothing.

Lenfant (loη-foη'), **Jacques.** Born at Bazoches, France, April 15, 1661: died at Berlin, Aug. 7, 1728. A noted French Protestant theologian and church historian, author of "Histoire du concile de Constance" (1714), etc.

Lenguas, or **Lengoas** (lāη'gwäz). [Sp., 'tongues': so called from their custom of inserting in the lower lip a piece of wood which, at a distance, made them appear as if their tongues were protruded.] A tribe of South American Indians, formerly numerous and formidable in the Gran Chaco region, west of the river Paraguay. They appear to have been an offshoot of the Chiquitos of Bolivia (which see). They were long at war with the settlements, and were nearly exterminated: in 1828 only about 300 remained near Corrientes. The remnants are merged in other tribes.

Lenk (lengk). A town and watering-place in the canton of Bern, Switzerland, situated on the Simme 35 miles south of Bern.

Lenkoran (leng-kō-rän'). A town in the government of Baku, Transcaspia, Russia, situated on the Caspian Sea, lat. 38° 46′ N., long. 48° 50′ E.; stormed and annexed by the Russians 1813.

Lennep (len'nep). A manufacturing town in the Rhine Province, Prussia, 22 miles northeast of Cologne. Population (1890), 6,455.

Lennep, David Jakob van. Born at Amsterdam, July 15, 1774: died at Amsterdam, Feb. 10, 1853. A Dutch classical philologist.

Lennep, Jacob van. Born at Amsterdam, March 24, 1802: died at Oosterbeek, near Arnhem, Aug. 25, 1868. A Dutch novelist and poet. He was the son of the Amsterdam professor and poet David Jakob van Lennep. He studied jurisprudence at Leyden, and subsequently practised law in Amsterdam. For a short term he was conservative member of the second chamber. His "Academische Idyllen" ("Academic Idyls"), a collection of poems on student life, appeared in 1826. A second volume of poems was "Nederlandsche Legenden" ("Legends of the Netherlands"), upon which is chiefly based his fame as a poet. He also wrote numerous dramatic pieces, among them the comedies "Het Dorp an de Grenzen" ("The Village on the Frontier") and "Het Dorp over de Grenzen" ("The Village over the Frontier"). His most celebrated works are his historical novels, in the manner of Sir Walter Scott. The principal of them are "De Pleegzoon" ("The Foster-son," 1829), "De Roos van Dekama" ("The Rose of Dekama," 1830), the series of narratives under the common title "Onze Vooronders" ("Our Ancestors," 1838–44), "Ferdinand Huyck" (1840), "Elisabeth Musch" (1850), "De Lotgevallen van Klaasje Zevenster" ("The Adventures of Claus Sevenstar," 1865). His poetical works were published 1839–72, in 13 volumes; his romances 1855–72, in 23 volumes.

Lenni-Lenape. See *Delaware*.

Lennox (len'oks). An old division of Scotland. It corresponded to Dumbartonshire, a large part of Stirlingshire, and parts of Perth and Renfrew.

Lennox, Charles, first Duke of Richmond. Born July 29, 1662: died at Goodwood, in Sussex, May 27, 1723. A natural son of Charles II. and the Duchess of Portsmouth. He went to Paris, at the Revolution, in the service of James, but later changed both his politics and his religion, becoming reconciled to King William and entering the Church of England. He was an unprincipled adventurer.

Lennox, Charles, third Duke of Richmond and Lennox. Born at London, Feb. 22, 1735: died at Goodwood, Sussex, Dec. 29, 1806. An English diplomatist and politician. He was minister at Paris 1765; secretary of state for the southern department 1766; and master-general of the ordnance, with a seat in the cabinet, 1782–83. He defended the action of the American colonies in resisting the government, advocated the redress of grievances in Ireland, and pronounced in favor of universal suffrage.

Lennox, Mrs. (**Charlotte Ramsay**). Born at New York, 1720: died in England, Jan. 4, 1804. An English novelist and poet, daughter of Colonel James Ramsay, lieutenant-governor of New York. She published "The Female Quixote" (1752), "Shakespeare Illustrated" (1753–54), "The Sister," a comedy (acted 1769), etc.

Lennox, Lord **William Pitt.** Born at Winestead Abbey, Yorkshire, Sept. 20, 1799: died at London, Feb. 18, 1881. An English soldier, writer, and journalist, fourth son of the fourth Duke of Richmond. He wrote several novels, books on sports, etc.

Lenoir (le-nwär'), **Alexandre Albert.** Born at Paris, 1801: died there, Feb. 17, 1891. A French architect and archæologist, son of M. A. Lenoir. He wrote a number of works on architecture ancient and modern.

Lenoir (lē-nwär'), **Marie Alexandre.** Born at Paris, Dec. 26, 1761: died at Paris, June 11, 1839. A French archæologist. His works include "Musée des monumens français" (1804), "Histoire des arts en France, prouvée par les monuments" (1810), etc.

Le Noir, Mrs. (**Elizabeth Anne Smart**). Born about 1755: died at Caversham, May 6, 1841. An English novelist and poet, daughter of the poet Christopher Smart: author of "Village Annals" (1803), "Village Anecdotes" (1804), "Miscellaneous Poems" (1809), etc.

Lenore (le-nōr'). A ballad by Bürger: so called from the name of its heroine.

Lenormand (lē-nor-moη'), **Marie Anne Adelaïde.** Born at Alençon, France, May 27, 1772: died at Paris, June 25, 1843. A celebrated French fortune-teller. She wrote a number of books on subjects connected with her profession.

Lenormant (lē-nor-moη'), **Charles.** Born at Paris, June 1, 1802: died at Athens, Nov. 24, 1859. A French archæologist and numismatist. His chief works (with collaborators) are "Trésor de numismatique et de glyptique" (1836–50), "Elite des monumens céramographiques" (1844–57).

Lenormant, François. Born at Paris, Jan. 17, 1837: died at Paris, Dec. 10, 1883. A noted French archæologist and historian, son of Charles Lenormant. His works include "Manuel d'histoire ancienne de l'Orient" (1868), "Lettres assyriologiques et épigraphiques" (1871–72), "Les sciences occultes en Asie" (1874–75), "Les origines de l'histoire d'après la Bible" (1880–82), etc.

Lenôtre (lē-nōtr'), **André.** Born at Paris, March 12, 1613: died at Versailles, Sept. 15, 1700. A noted French architect and landscape-gardener. In 1675 Louis XIV. accorded to him letters of ennoblement. His first work was the park and gardens of the Château de Vaux-le-Vicompte. He also designed the gardens and parks, wholly or in part, at Versailles, Rambouillet, Saint-Cloud, Chantilly, Meudon, Fontainebleau, the Château de la Reine de Navarre, etc. In England he laid out Kensington Gardens, St. James's Park, and Greenwich Park. In Rome he designed the gardens of the Villa Ludovisi, the Villa Pamphili, the Quirinal, the Vatican, and the Villa Albani.

Lenox (len'oks). A town and summer resort in Berkshire County, Massachusetts, situated near the Housatonic 40 miles west-northwest of Springfield. Population (1890), 2,889.

Lenox. A character in Shakspere's "Macbeth," a thane of Scotland.

Lenox, James. Born at New York, Aug. 19, 1800: died there, Feb. 18, 1880. An American bibliophilist and philanthropist, founder of the Lenox Library in New York city.

Lenox Library. A public reference library founded in New York in 1870 by James Lenox. The building is on Fifth Avenue between 70th and 71st streets, facing Central Park. It contains a museum, art galleries, library (containing about 70,000 volumes), and lecture-room. Its principal aim is in the direction of American history and historical study of the English Bible. An annex has been built in 70th street, through a bequest from Mrs. Robert L. Stewart, to contain a fine collection of paintings which she gave to the art galleries of the library.

Lens (lons). A town in the department of Pas-de-Calais, northern France, 9 miles north by east of Arras. It is in the center of important coalfields. Here, Aug. 20, 1648, the French under Condé defeated the Spaniards under the archduke Leopold William. Population (1891), commune, 13,862.

Lenten Stuffe. A pamphlet by Nashe, published in 1599. It is a lively description of Great Yarmouth, where he had found a safe shelter, with a panegyric on the red herring its staple commodity.

Lenthall (lent'gl), **William.** Born at Henley-on-Thames, June, 1591: died Sept. 3, 1662. An English lawyer and politician. He was a member of the Short Parliament and speaker of the Long Parliament (Nov. 3, 1640, April 20, 1653), a position which he filled with ability and success. He became famous from his refusal to tell Charles in whether or not any one of the "five members" was present when the king attempted to arrest them in the House of Commons. He was also speaker of the first Parliament summoned by Cromwell, and was a member of the Parliament of 1656. When the Long Parliament reassembled he resumed his office in it, and later contributed to bring about the Restoration.

Lentienses (len-ti-an'sēz). [L. (Ammianus) *Lentienses.*] A German tribe, a southern branch of the Alamanni, dwelling in the 3d century in the region to the north of the Boden See, where Constantius Chlorus (298) led an expedition against them.

Lentini (len-tē'nē). A town in the province of Syracuse, Sicily, 21 miles northwest of Syracuse: the ancient Leontini. It was founded by colonists from Naxos in 729 B. C., became subject to Syracuse, and was a prosperous Greek city. Population (1881), 12,710.

Lentulus (len'tū-lus), **Publius Cornelius,** surnamed **Sura.** Executed at Rome, Dec., 63 B. C. A Roman politician, pretor and conspirator with Catiline in 63 B. C.

Lenz (lents). A town in the canton of Grisons, Switzerland, 13 miles south of Coire. It was formerly a strategic point.

Lenz, Heinrich Oskar. Born at Leipsic, April 13, 1848. A German geologist and African traveler. After a few geological explorations in Austria, he accompanied the expedition of Gussfeldt to West Africa (1874), and explored Morocco, Timbuktu, and Senegal (1879). Foiled in his attempt to determine the watershed of the Nile and Kongo basins (1885), he crossed the continent by way of Tanganyika and Nyassa lakes, returning to Vienna in 1887. Since then he has been professor of geology at Prague. He wrote "Skizzen aus Afrika" (1878), "Timbuktu: Reise durch Marokko, Sahara, und Sudan" (1884).

Lenz, Jakob Michael Reinhold. Born at Sesswegen, Livonia, Jan. 12 (N. S. 23), 1751: died near Moscow, May 23–24, 1792. A German poet of the "Sturm und Drang" period. His works were edited by Tieck (1828).

Lenzburg (lenz'bōrg). A small town in the canton of Aargau, Switzerland, situated on the Aa east of Aarau.

Lenzen (lent'sen). A small town in the province of Brandenburg, Prussia, 66 miles north of Magdeburg. Here, Sept. 4, 929, the Germans defeated the Slavs.

Leo (lē'ō). [L., = the lion.] An ancient zodiacal constellation, the Lion, containing Regulus, a star of magnitude 1.4, and two stars of the second magnitude. It is easily found, for the pointers of the Great Bear point southerly to its brightest star, distant about 45 degrees from the southernmost of them. Four stars in the body of Leo form a trapezium or lozenge, and those about the neck and mane make a sickle. It is the fifth sign of the zodiac, its symbol as such (♌) showing the lion's mane.

Leo I., Saint, surnamed "The Great." Born probably at Rome: died at Rome 461. Pope 440–461. He extended the authority of the Roman see, and in 452 induced Attila to leave Italy without attacking Rome. His works, including sermons and letters, have been edited by Ballerini (1753–57).

Leo II. Pope 682–683.

Leo III. Died May 25, 816. Pope 795–816. He crowned Charles the Great Roman emperor in 800.

Leo IV. Pope 847–855.

Leo V. Pope 903.

Leo VI. Pope 928–929.

Leo VII. Pope 936–939.

Leo VIII. Pope 963–965.

Leo IX. (**Bruno**). Born in Alsace, June 21, 1002: died at Rome, April 19, 1054. Pope 1049–54. He was defeated and captured by the Normans at Astagnum, near Civita-Ila, June 18, 1053.

Leo X. (**Giovanni de' Medici**). Born at Florence, Dec. 11, 1475: died at Rome, Dec. 1, 1521. Pope 1513–21, second son of Lorenzo de' Medici. He expelled the petty tyrants from the ecclesiastical states, added Perugia, Sinigaglia, and Fermo to the domains of the church, and restored Parma and Piacenza to the holy see. During his pontificate the Reformation began with Luther's protest against the sale of indulgences in 1517 (see *Luther, Martin,* and *Reformation, The*.) He was a liberal patron of art and literature.

Leo XI. (**Alessandro de' Medici**). Born 1535; died April 27, 1605. Pope 1605.

Leo XII. (**Annibale della Genga**). Born 1760; died Feb. 10, 1829. Pope 1823–29.

Leo XIII. (**Giacchino Pecci**). Born at Carpineto, near Anagni, Italy, March 2, 1810. Pope since 1878. He was sent as nuncio to Brussels in 1843; was created archbishop of Perugia in 1846, and cardinal in 1853, and was elected successor of Pius IX. Feb. 20, 1878.

Leo I., surnamed "The Thracian" and "The Great." Born in Thrace about 400; died Feb. 3, 474. Byzantine emperor 457–474. His army under Anthemius defeated the Huns at Sardica about 466. He afterward concurred with Anthemius, who had in the meantime been elected emperor at Rome, a joint attack on Genseric in Africa, which failed through the treachery of the Byzantine general Aspar.

Leo II. Byzantine emperor 474, grandson of Leo I.

Leo III., surnamed "The Isaurian." Born at Germanicia, Armenia Minor; died June 18, 741. Byzantine emperor 718–741. He successfully defended Constantinople against the Arabs who besieged the city 717–720. He prohibited the worship of images in 726.

Leo V., surnamed "The Armenian." Killed at Constantinople, 820. Byzantine emperor 813–820. He defeated the Bulgarians in 814 and in 815.

Leo VI., surnamed "The Wise" and "The Philosopher." Died 911. Byzantine emperor 886–911, son of Basil I.

Léo (lā-ō'). **André.** A pseudonym of Madame Champseix.

Leo (lā'ō). **Heinrich.** Born at Rudolstadt, Germany, March 19, 1799; died April 24, 1878. A German historian, from 1828 professor of history at Halle. His works include "Geschichte der italienischen Staaten" (1829–30), "Zwölf Bücher niederländischer Geschichten" (1832–35), "Lehrbuch der Universalgeschichte" (1835–44), works on German philosophy, etc.

Leo, Leonardo. Born at San Vito degli Schiavi, Italy, 1694; died 1746. A noted Neapolitan composer and professor of music. He was the author of nearly 50 operas (among them "Sofonisbe," 1719), dramatic cantatas, about 100 sacred compositions, etc. Among his sacred works is celebrated "Miserere" composed in 1743. For this he received a pension from the Duke of Savoy.

Leo Africanus (lē'ō af-ri-kā'nus). Died about 526. A Moorish geographer, author of a description of Africa (published in Italian in 1588).

Leoben (lā'ō-ben). A town in Styria, Austria-Hungary, 28 miles northwest of Gratz. Here, April 18, 1797, Bonaparte signed a provisional treaty with the Austrians, securing to France the cession of the greater part of the mainland territory of Venice in return for the Netherlands. It was modified by the peace of Campo-Formio (which see). Population (1890), 6,523.

Leobschütz (lā'ōp-shütz). A town in the province of Silesia, Prussia, on the Zinna 73 miles south-southeast of Breslau. Population (1890), 12,559.

Léocadie (lā-ō-kā-dē'). A lyrical drama by Scribe and Mélesville, music by Auber. It was produced at the Opéra Comique Nov. 4, 1824.

Leochares (lē-ok'a-rēz) (fl. 4th cent. B.C.). Lived about the middle of the 4th century B.C. An Athenian sculptor, a pupil of Scopas and associated with him on the mausoleum of Halicarnassus. He is probably represented by the Ganymede and eagle of the Vatican, supposed to be a copy of his celebrated work.

Leofric (le-of'rik). Died at Bromley, Staffordshire, Aug. 31, 1057. An earl of Mercia, son of Leofwine, ealdorman of the Hwicecas, a powerful nobleman who shared with Godwin and Siward the chief influence in the kingdom during the reigns of Hardicanute and Edward the Confessor. His wife was Godiva (Godgifu), the subject of a well-known legend. See *Godiva*.

Leofric. Died Feb. 10, 1072. An English prelate, appointed bishop of Devonshire and Cornwall in 1046. The seat of the bishopric was, at his request, removed from Crediton to Exeter in 1050.

Leofwine (le-of'wi-ne). Killed at the battle of Hastings, Oct. 14, 1066. A younger son of Earl Godwin. He was governor after 1057 of a part of the kingdom comprising Kent, Surrey, Essex, Middlesex (except London), Hertfordshire, and Buckinghamshire. He fell fighting under the standard. His death is represented in the Bayeux tapestry.

Leoline (lē'ō-lin). **Sir.** A character in Coleridge's "Christabel."

Leo Minor (lē'ō mī'nor). [L., 'the lesser lion.'] A constellation between Leo and the Great Bear, first introduced in 1690 by Hevelius.

Leominster (lem'ster). A town in Herefordshire, England, situated on the Lug 12 miles north of Hereford. It had formerly a priory. Population (1891), 5,055.

Leominster (lem'in-stėr). A town in Worcester County, Massachusetts, situated on the Nashua River 58 miles west-northwest of Boston. Population (1890), 7,269.

Leon (lā-ōn'). **1.** A former kingdom in Spain, bounded by Asturias on the north, Old Castile on the east, Estremadura on the south, and Portugal and Galicia on the west. The surface is generally mountainous. It comprised the modern provinces of Leon, Zamora, and Salamanca. The union of Leon and Asturias took place at the beginning of the 10th century. Leon was united with Castile in 1037, separated in 1157, and finally united in 1230.

2. A province of Spain, bounded by Oviedo on the north, Palencia on the east, Valladolid on the southeast, Zamora on the south, and Orense and Lugo on the west. Area, 6,167 square miles. Population (1887), 380,220.—**3.** The capital of the province of Leon, situated on the Torio and Bernesga in lat. 42° 37′ N., long. 5° 58′ W.: the Roman Legio Gemina. The cathedral, one of the finest in Spain, is of the 13th century, and evidently by a French architect. There are three great roses, and the vaulting is bold and lofty. The triple recessed and sculptured west door-ways are the best in Spain. The chapel of Santiago has Flemish windows. Leon was a Roman frontier town, and was very early reconquered from the Moors. Population (1887), 16,000.

Leon. The capital of the department of Leon, Nicaragua, situated about lat. 12° 25′ N., long. 86° 53′ W. It contains a cathedral. Founded on Lake Managua in 1523, it was removed to its present site in 1610. Population (estimated), 25,000.

Leon (in Mexico). See *Leon de los Aldamas*.

Léon (lā-ôn'). In Beaumarchais's "La mère coupable," the supposed son of Count Almaviva: really the son of the countess and Chérubin her page.

Leon (lē'on). A character in Fletcher's "Rule a Wife and Have a Wife."

Leon, Juan Ponce de. See *Ponce de Leon*.

Leon, Juan (lā-ōn'). **Luis Ponce de.** Born in Belmonte in 1528; died in 1591. A distinguished Spanish scholar, theologian, and poet. He was a monk of the order of St. Augustine, and professor of theology and sacred literature at the University of Salamanca. He was persecuted by the Inquisition and imprisoned, but finally was set at liberty.

Leon, New. See *Nuevo Leon*.

Leon, Nuevo Reino de. See *Nuevo Leon*.

Leon, Pedro de Cieza de. See *Cieza de Leon*.

Leon, Ponce de. See *Ponce de Leon*.

Leonais. See *Lyonesse*.

Leonardo Aretino. See *Bruni*.

Leonardo da Vinci. See *Vinci*.

Leonato (lē-o-nā'tō). A character in Shakspere's "Much Ado about Nothing," the governor of Messina.

Leon de los Aldamas (lā-ōn' dā lōs ál-dā'mās), or **Leon.** A city in the state of Guanajuato, Mexico, situated on the Torbio about 120 miles northwest of Mexico. Population (1889), about 50,000.

Leonforte (lā-on-fōr'te). A town in the province of Catania, Sicily, Italy, 40 miles west-northwest of Catania. Population (1881), 15,645.

Leonhard (lā'on-härd). **Gustav.** Born at Munich, Nov. 22, 1816; died Dec. 27, 1878. A German geologist and mineralogist, son of K. C. von Leonhard. He was professor at Heidelberg. His chief work is "Handwörterbuch der topographischen Mineralogie" (1843).

Leonhard, Karl Cäsar von. Born at Rumpenheim, near Hanau, Prussia, Sept. 12, 1779; died at Heidelberg, Baden, Jan. 23, 1862. A German geologist and mineralogist, professor of mineralogy and geognosy at Heidelberg 1818–62.

Leoni (lē-ō'nē). **Leone.** Born, probably in the neighborhood of Arezzo, about 1509; died at Milan, July 22, 1590. An Italian sculptor and medallist. He first appears in Venice associated with Titian and Pietro Aretino. In 1537 he met Benvenuto Cellini at Rome, and a competition for the medal of Pope Through the good will of Ferrante Gonzaga he entered the service of Charles V., and remained attached to the imperial household during the remainder of his life. Many of his works are in the Museo del Prado at Madrid: statues of Charles V. and the Queen of Hungary are at Madrid. Medallions of Charles V. are at the Louvre and at Vienna.

Leonidas (lē-on'i-das) **I.** [Gr. *Λεωνίδας.*] Killed at Thermopylæ, Greece, 480 B.C. A Greek hero, king of Sparta, famous for his defense of the pass of Thermopylæ against the Persian army. He was slain in company with 300 Spartans and 700 Thespians. See *Thermopylæ*.

Leonidas. A character, in Dryden's comedy "Marriage à la Mode," who first appears as the son of a shepherd, is then shown to be the son of the usurping king, then the son of a shepherd, and finally the son of the real king. He is amusingly parodied in "The Rehearsal."

Leonidas. An epic poem by Glover, published in 1737.

Leonidas of Modern Greece, The. A name given to Markos Bozzaris.

Leonine (lē'ō-nīn). In Shakspere's "Pericles," the attendant of Dionysia, employed to murder Marina: he, however, sells her for a slave.

Leonine City. That part of the city of Rome which is west of the Tiber and north of Trastevere. It contains the Vatican, the Castle of St. Angelo, and the district between (known as the Borgo), and is inclosed within a circuit of walls. It was first fortified by Pope Leo IV. (whence the name).

Leonists (lē'ō-nists). A name sometimes used for the members of the religious body known as the Waldenses.

Leonnatus (lē-on-nā'tus). [Gr. *Λεοννάτος.*] Died 322 B.C. A general of Alexander the Great, one of the ablest of his officers. On Alexander's death, Leonnatus received the satrapy of Hellespontine Phrygia. He fell in battle against the Athenians and their allies while seeking to relieve Antipater who was blockaded in Lamia.

Leonnoys. See *Lyonesse*.

Léonore (lā-ō-nōr'). On Molière's "École des maris," the sister of Isabelle. She has been brought up by Ariste, the brother of Sganarelle, on a system the reverse of that pursued by her sister Isabelle.

Leonora d'Este. The daughter of the Duke of Ferrara, with whom Tasso fell in love. For this her father imprisoned him in a madhouse for seven years.

Léonore (lā-ō-nōr'), **ou L'Amour Conjugal.** An opera by Bouilly, music by Gaveaux, produced at the Opéra Comique Feb. 19, 1798. The book was translated into Italian, composed by Paer, and produced at Dresden Oct. 3, 1804. It was also translated into German by Jos. Sonnleithner (date in 1804) and composed by Beethoven. See *Fidelio*. The dates of Beethoven's overtures are as follows: Leonore No. 2, in C, for the production of the opera, Nov. 20, 1806; Leonore No. 1, in C, for the production of the modified opera, March 29, 1806; Leonore No. 1, in C, for a performance of the opera at Prague, May, 1807, which did not take place; Fidelio, in E, for the second and final revision of the opera, May, 1814.

Leontes (lē-on'tēz). A prominent character in Shakspere's "Winter's Tale," the King of Sicily. His jealousy, unlike that of Othello, is wilful and tyrannical. He is the Egistus of Greene's "Pandosto," from which the play was taken.

Leontes. See *Litany*.

Leontini. See *Lentini*.

Leopardi (lā-o-pär'dē). **Alessandro.** Born in the second half of the 15th century: died some time before 1545. A Venetian sculptor and architect. In 1487 he was banished from Venice for forgery, but was recalled about 1490 to finish the Colleone statue begun by Verocchio: this he did in 1496. He signed his name on the girth of the saddle, and was called ever after "del Caballo." He also made the pedestal of the statue.

Leopardi, Count **Giacomo.** Born at Recanati, Italy, June 29, 1798; died at Naples, June 14, 1837. An Italian poet and philologist. He was from his youth sickly and deformed, was educated at home, and devoted himself to the study of the Greek and Latin classics. He published in 1818 an ode to Italy, in which he lamented the political and intellectual degeneracy of his country, and which created a profound impression. Other odes in the same vein, notably one occasioned by Cardinal Mai's discovery of part of Cicero's "De republica," shortly secured for him a place among the first living poets of Italy. His writings are marked by a tone of despair which has placed him among the leaders of modern pessimism. He went in 1822 to Rome, where he pursued the study of philology. He afterward resided during short periods at Recanati, Bologna, Florence, Rome, and Naples. The first collective edition of his poems was published in 1824. A collection of miscellaneous prose works, which are hardly inferior to his poems in point of style, was published in 1827 under the title of "Operette morali." His works have been called "Canti" ("Opere," 1846–80) and Cugnoni ("Opere inedite," 1878–80).

Leopold (lē'ō-pōld) **I.** [G. *Leopold, Leupold*, F. *Léopold*, Sp. Pg. It. *Leopoldo*, from OHG. *Liutpald, Liutbald* (G. *Luitpold*), bold for the people.] Born at Coburg, Germany, Dec. 16, 1790; died at Laeken, near Brussels, Dec. 10, 1865. King of the Belgians 1831–65, youngest son of Francis, duke of Saxe-Coburg. He married Princess Charlotte, daughter of George IV. of England, in 1816; refused the crown of Greece in 1830; was elected king of the Belgians 1831; and married Princess Louise, daughter of Louis Philippe, in 1832.

Leopold II. Born at Brussels, April 9, 1835. King of the Belgians since 1865, son of Leopold I. He married the archduchess Maria Henriette, Austria in 1857. He founded in 1876 the International African Association. See also *Kongo Free State*.

Leopold (lē'ō-pōld) **I.** Born June 9, 1640; died at Vienna, May 5, 1705. Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire 1658–1705, second son of Ferdinand III. He became king of Hungary in 1655, king of Bohemia in 1656, and emperor in 1658. War broke out with the Turks in 1661, and lasted until 1664, when a victory of the imperial general Montecuculi, at St. Gothard on the Raab, secured the conclusion of a truce for 20 years. In 1674 the emperor joined Brandenburg and Spain in support of Holland against Louis XIV. of France. Peace was concluded in 1678 at Nimwegen, where the emperor was forced to cede Freiburg in the Breisgau to France. In 1682 a second war broke out with the Turks, who were called in by the Hungarian magnates under Tokoly. The grand vizir Kara Mustapha invested (July 14, 1683) Vienna, which was

defended by Rudiger von Stahremberg. The siege was raised by John Sobieski, king of Poland, and Charles, duke of Lorraine, sept. 12, 1683. A victory by the imperial general Prince Eugene at Zenta, in 1697, brought about the peace of Carlowitz (which see) in 1699. Through the claim of his family to the throne of Spain, vacated by the death of Charles II., he became involved in the War of the Spanish Succession (see *Spanish Succession, War of*), which was continued under his successors Joseph I. and Charles VI.

Leopold II. Born May 5, 1747; died March 1, 1792. Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire 1790–92, third son of Francis I. and Maria Theresa. He was grand duke of Tuscany 1765–90, and succeeded his brother Joseph II. as emperor in 1790. He formed an alliance with Prussia, Feb. 7, 1792, for the restoration of Louis XVI. of France, and died just as hostilities were about to begin.

Leopold, Prince of Anhalt-Dessau, called "Der Alte Dessauer" ("The Old Dessauer"). Born at Dessau, Germany, July 3, 1676; died at Dessau, April, 1747. A Prussian field-marshal. He was distinguished at Hochstädt in 1703, Blenheim in 1704, Cassano in 1705, Turin in 1706, etc.; was made field-marshal in 1712; captured Rugen in 1715; and gained the victories of Neustadt, Jagerndorf, and Kesselsdorf in 1745.

Leopold I., Grand Duke of Tuscany. See *Leopold II.*, Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire.

Leopold II. Born Oct. 3, 1797; died at Brandeis, Bohemia, Jan. 29, 1870. Grand Duke of Tuscany 1824–59, second son of the grand duke Ferdinand III. He granted in 1847 a liberal constitution, which, however, he abolished in 1852. He was expelled by the democratic party in 1859, and Tuscany was united with Sardinia.

Leopold George Duncan Albert. Born at Buckingham Palace, April 7, 1853; died March 28, 1884. Duke of Albany, youngest son of Queen Victoria. He devoted his patronage of literature and education.

Leopoldville (lē'ō-pōld-vil). A station in the Kongo Free State, situated on the Kongo, at Stanley Pool, in lat. 4° 22′ S., long. 15° 16′ E. It was founded by Stanley in 1882. A railway is under construction (1898) between this point and Matadi.

Leosthenes (lē-os'thē-nēz). [Gr. *Λεωσθένης.*] Died 323 B. C. An Athenian general, commander of the combined Greek armies in the Lamian war, 323 B. C.

Leotychides (lē-ō-tik'ī-dēz). [Gr. *Λεωτυχίδης.*] Died at Tegea, Greece, about 469 B. C. A Spartan king, victor at Mycale in 479 B. C.

Leovigild, King of the Visigoths in Spain 569–586. See the extract.

Leovigild was in many ways one of the greatest kings of his time. A bold and skilful general, he subdued the kingdom of the Sueves in the northwest of Spain, wrested from the emperor's soldiers several of the cities which they had occupied, and brought the native inhabitants of the peninsula into complete subjection. He built fortresses and founded cities, established a new system of administration of the kingdom, and made many new laws suited to the altered needs of his people. It was under his firm rule that the Goths and the Romanised natives were taught to feel themselves to be the fellow subjects of one kingdom, and so the process began which ended in the complete blending of the two peoples into one. . . . It will be remembered that Southey, in the poem of "Roderick," in the completed blending speaks of:

> "The golden pome, the proud array
> Of ermine, arcuate vests, and jewelry,
> With which Leovigild for after kings
> Left, ostentatious of his power."

The name of Leovigild, however, is best known on account of the tragic story of the rebellion of his eldest son Ermenegild, treated in later ages as a saint and martyr of the Catholic Church. The cause of trouble was, in this instance as in many others in Visigoth history, a Frankish marriage. The bride whom Leovigild obtained for his son was Ingunthis, the young daughter of Sigebert and Brunhild, and the wedding was celebrated in Toledo with the splendid ceremonial which the king was so fond of. Ermenegild had already received from his father a share in the kingly dignity, and Leovigild hoped that the marriage with a Frankish princess would help to ensure his son's succession to the crown. But the young daughter of Brunhild belonged of course to the Catholic faith; and Queen Goiswintha (the widow of Athanagild, whom Leovigild had married) was a bigoted Arian. The Frankish historian Gregory of Tours tells the story that Goiswintha dragged Ingunthis to the ground by her hair, beat her cruelly, and then forced her to undergo baptism by an Arian priest. Very likely this is pure fiction, but it seems to be true that Queen Goiswintha and her daughter-in-law quarreled so much that Leovigild, for the sake of peace, was glad to send his son to Seville as ruler of Southern Spain.

Bradley, Story of the Goths, pp. 221, 322.

Lepage, Bastien-. See *Bastien-Lepage.*

Lepanto (le-pan'tō). A small town in the nomarchy of Acarnania and Ætolia, Greece, situated on the Gulf of Lepanto in lat. 38° 25′ N., long. 21° 48′ E.: the ancient Naupactus. It was an Athenian military station 5th century B. C., and was taken from the Venetians by the Turks in 1499.

Lepanto, Battle of. A naval victory gained Oct. 7, 1571, by the Italian and Spanish fleets, under Don John of Austria, over the Turks, west of Lepanto.

Lepanto, Bay of. An arm of the Mediterranean Sea, with which it is connected by the Gulf of Patras: the ancient Corinthiacus Sinus (Gulf of Corinth). It separates Middle Greece from the Peloponnesus.

Lepe (lā'pe), **Diego de.** Born in Spain about 1460: died, probably in Portugal, before 1515. A Spanish navigator. In Dec., 1499, he sailed from Palos with two vessels, following nearly in the track of Pinzon and reaching the coast of South America south of Cape St. Augustine; thence he followed the shore to Venezuela, returning to Spain in June, 1500.

Lepidus (lep'i-dus), **Marcus Æmilius.** A Roman consul (137 B. C.) and orator. He was sent into Spain during his consulship, and conducted an unsuccessful war against the Vaccæi.

Lepidus, Marcus Æmilius. Died about 77 B. C. Father of Lepidus the triumvir. He was consul in 78 B. C., and was defeated by Pompey and Catulus at Rome 77 B. C.

Lepidus, Marcus Æmilius. Died 13 B. C. A Roman politician, a member of the triumvirate with Octavian and Antony in 43 B. C. He was deposed in 36.

Lepontii (lē-pon'shi-i). In ancient geography, an Alpine people in Rhætia, chiefly in what is now the canton of Ticino, Switzerland.

Lepontine (lē-pon'tin) **Alps.** [Named from the Lepontii.] That part of the Alps which extends from the Simplon Pass eastward to the Splügen Pass. It comprises the St. Gotthard, Ticino, and Adula Alps. Mount Leone is 11,694 feet in height.

Leporello (lep̄-rel'lō). The valet of Don Giovanni in Mozart's opera of that name. He executes the perfidious orders of his master, sympathizes with his success, helps him out of scrapes, and is a physical and moral coward. See *Mozart* and *Donna Anna.*

Lepsius (lep'sē-ōs), **Karl Richard.** Born at Naumburg, Prussia, Dec. 23, 1810; died at Berlin, July 10, 1884. A celebrated German Egyptologist and philologist. He conducted the Prussian expedition to Egypt 1842–46. Among his works are "Denkmäler aus Aegypten und Aethiopien" ("Monuments of Egypt and Ethiopia," 1849–59), "Chronologie der Aegypter" (1848–49), "Briefe aus Aegypten, etc." (1852), "Über den ersten aegyptischen Götterkreis" (1851), etc. He also published "Standard Alphabet for reducing Unwritten Languages and Foreign Graphic Systems to a Uniform Orthography in European Letters" (1855).

Leptis Magna (lep'tis mag'na), or **Neapolis** (nē-ap'ō-lis). [Gr. *Λέπτις.*] In ancient geography, a city on the coast of Northern Africa, situated in lat. 32° 38′ N., long. 14° 13′ E.: the modern Lebda. It was a Phenician colony.

Lepus (lē'pus). [L., 'the Hare.'] An ancient southern constellation, situated south of Orion and east of Canis Major. Its brightest star, of 2.7 magnitude, is in a line from the middle star of Orion's belt through the hand of Orion.

Le Puy. See *Puy.*

Lerdo de Tejada (lār'dō dē tā-hä'тнā), **Miguel.** Born at Vera Cruz, 1814: died in Mexico City, March 22, 1861. A Mexican liberal politician and author. In 1856 he was comonfort's minister of the treasury, and other constitutional offices, a judge of the Supreme Court from 1860; and was twice a presidential candidate. His best-known book is "Apuntes historicos de la heroica ciudad de Vera Cruz" (1857–58).

Lerdo de Tejada y Correal (ē kōr-rā-āl'), **Sebastian.** Born in Jalapa, April 25, 1825; died at New York, April 21, 1889. A Mexican statesman, brother of Miguel Lerdo de Tejada. He was the leading minister of Juarez 1862–71. Elected president of the Supreme Court, he became, by virtue of that office, president of Mexico on the death of Juarez (July 18, 1872). He was confirmed in the position by an election, and claimed to have been reelected in 1876; but in Nov. of that year he was driven from Mexico by the revolutionary army of Diaz.

Lerici (ler'ē-chē). A small town in the province of Genoa, Italy, situated on the Gulf of Spezia 35 miles northwest of Pisa.

Lerida (ler'ē-thä). A province in Catalonia, Spain, which borders on France. Area, 4,775 square miles. Population (1887), 285,417.—2. The capital of the province of Lerida, situated on the Segre in lat. 41° 33′ N., long. 0° 29′ E.: the ancient Ilerda. It is strongly fortified; has a cathedral, one of the best existing examples of early Pointed architecture; and formerly had a university. The place was the scene of Cæsar's victory over the Pompeians (Afranius and Petreius) in 49 B. C. It surrendered to the French in 1707 and 1810. Population (1887), 21,488.

Lérins (lā-raⁿ'), **Îles de.** A group of small islands in the Mediterranean, opposite Cannes, southeastern France. The chief islands are St.-Honorat and Ste.-Marguerite.

Lermontoff (ler'mon-tof), **Mikhail Yurievitch.** Born at Moscow, Oct. 15, 1814: killed in the Caucasus, July 27, 1841. A Russian poet and novelist, surnamed "the poet of the Caucasus," whither he was twice exiled (1837, 1840), and where he was killed in a duel. His best-known works are the novel "Heroes of our Time," and the poems "Song of the Tsar Ivan Vassilievitch," "Ismail-Bey," and "The Demon."

Lerna (ler'nä). [Gr. *Λέρνα.*] In ancient geography, a marshy region in Argolis, Greece, south of Argos. It is notable in Greek mythology for the Lernean hydra. See *Hercules.*

Leros (lā'ros). A small island of the Sporades, Ægean Sea, belonging to Turkey, situated 32 miles south of Samos: the ancient Leros.

Leroux (lē-rō'), **Pierre.** Born at Paris, April 17, 1797; died there, April 12, 1871. A French philosophical writer, journalist, and socialist leader of the Humanitarians. His chief work is "De l'Humanité" (1840).

Leroy-Beaulieu (lē-rwä'bō-lyē'), **Pierre Paul.** Born at Saumur, France, Dec. 9, 1843. A French political economist. He became professor of political economy at the École Libre des Sciences Politiques at Paris in 1872, and in the same year founded "L'Économiste français." Among his works are "De l'état social et intellectuel des populations ouvrières" (1868), "Traité de la science des finances" (2d ed. 1879).

Leroy de Saint-Arnaud. See *Saint-Arnaud.*

Lerwick (ler'wik or ler'ik). A seaport and the chief town of the Shetland Islands, Scotland, situated in lat. 60° 9′ N., long. 1° 9′ W. Population (1891), 3,783.

Lery (lā-rē'), **Jean de.** Born at La Margelle, Burgundy, 1534: died at Bern, Switzerland, 1611. A Protestant minister and author. He went with Villegagnon at Rhode Janeiro, Brazil, 1556–58, subsequently he preached in the south of France, narrowly escaped the massacre of St. Bartholomew (1572), and was among the Protestants who took refuge in Geneva. His last years were passed in Switzerland. He wrote "Voyage faicten la terre du Bresil" (1578, and numerous subsequent editions), and "Relation historique" (1594).

Le Sage, or **Lesage** (le-sazh'), **Alain René.** Born at Sarzeau, Morbihan, May 8, 1668: died at Boulogne-sur-Mer, Nov. 17, 1747. A noted French novelist and dramatist. He studied philosophy and law at Paris, and was enrolled as a parliamentary advocate, but soon devoted himself to literature. His chief work is the novel "Gil Blas" (1715–35). Among his other works are the novel "Le diable boiteux" (1707); the plays "Le point d'honneur" (from the Spanish of Rojas, 1702), "Turcaret" (1709), "Crispin rival de son maître" (1707), "Turcaret" (1709), etc.; the short works "La valise trouvée" and "Une journée des Parques"; and "Guzman d'Alfarache," "Le diable boiteux," "Histoire de Robert-Chef-de-Brigand," and "Vie et aventures de M. de Beauchêne," romances all more or less borrowed from Spanish originals. He also translated Estaboles "Orlando innamorato," and wrote for the Théâtre de la Foire (see the extract).

Lesage is said to have written no less than twenty-four farce-operettas, as they may perhaps best be termed, for these boards [the theatre de la foire], and the total number which he wrote for them as whole or part author is sometimes put at sixty-four: nineteen are at present known and one. *Saintsbury,* French Novelists, p. 73.

Lesath (lē-sath'). [Ar. *lesʼah,* the sting.] The third-magnitude star ν Scorpii, at the end of the creature's tail.

Lesbia (lez'bi-ä). The name by which Clodia, the favorite of Catullus, is referred to in his poems.

Lesbian Adventures, The, or **Lesbiaca** (lesbī'a-kä). A Greek romance, attributed to Longus. See *Daphnis and Chloe.*

Lesbos (les'bos). [Gr. *Λέσβος.*] An island in the Ægean Sea, intersected by lat. 39° N., long. 26° 20′ E., west of Mysia, Asia Minor: the modern Metelino. Chief town, Mytilene. The surface is mountainous; soil fertile. It was colonized by Æolians; was celebrated as the birthplace of Sappho; was acquired by the Turks about 1460. (see further under *Mytilene*) Length, about 45 miles. Population, estimated, about 36,000 (mainly Greeks).

Lesches (les'kēz), or **Lescheus** (les'kūs). [Gr. *Λέσχης, Λεσχεύς.*] Born at Pyrrha, near Mytilene, about 700 B. C. One of the so-called cyclic poets, author of an epic entitled "The Little Iliad" (*Ἰλιὰς μικρά*), in four books. It was designed to be a supplement to the Iliad, and related the events which followed the death of Hector — namely, the fate of Ajax, the exploits of Ulysses, the fall of Troy, etc.

Lescot (les-kō'), **Pierre.** Born at Paris about 1510: died Sept. 10, 1578. A noted French architect. About all that is known of his personal history is derived from a poem by Ronsard, and the accounts of the royal buildings. He was practically the first architect of France to employ the classic forms in a truly classic way, previous attempts being largely influenced by Gothic feeling. His work is considered the best that the Renaissance produced in France. He was made architect of the Louvre Aug. 3, 1546, and retained the office as long as he lived. That part of the Louvre which was built by Lescot consists of the western side south of the Tour d'Orloge, which stands upon the foundations of the great hall of Philippe Auguste, and, with a lower roof, remains just as Lescot left it; the Pavillon du Roi, remodeled; and the western half of the south side, also remodeled. It is the oldest portion of the present palace, and has furnished the type which has been followed throughout the building.

Lesghians (les'gi-anz). A collection of tribes living in Daghestan, Caucasus, Russia. Their religion is a form of Mohammedanism. Number estimated at 861,000.

Lesina (les'ē-nä). **1.** An island in the Adriatic Sea, belonging to Dalmatia, Austria-Hungary.

intersected by lat. 43° 8′ N., long. 17° E. Length, 43 miles.—2. A seaport on the island of Lesina. Population (1890), 3,596.

Leskovatz (les'kō-vāts). A town in Servia, situated on the Veternitza in lat. 42° 56′ N., long. 21° 57′ E. Population (1890), 12,132.

Leslie (les'li or lez'li), **Alexander,** first Earl of Leven. Born about 1580; died at Balgonie, Fifeshire, April 4, 1661. A Scottish general, long in the service of Charles IX. of Sweden, and Gustavus Adolphus, in the campaigns against Russia, Poland, Denmark, and Austria. In 1631 he compelled Wallenstein to raise the siege of Stralsund, and in 1630 seized the island of Rugen for the Swedish king. He was made field-marshal in 1636. He returned to Scotland, and identified himself with the Covenanters, resigning from the Swedish service in 1638. The organization and command of the Scottish army were intrusted to him. He captured Aberdeen and Edinburgh castle in 1639, but resigned in June of that year in order that there might be no obstacle to the proposed peace with Charles. On the rupture of the peace, he resumed his position as general (April, 1640). In 1641 he led an army into England to support the Parliament, and took part in the battle of Marston Moor, where the troops under his command were routed. (See *Marston Moor.*) He was relieved of his command May 11, 1645, but assumed it again in 1648 when Cromwell threatened Scotland. In 1651 he was surprised and captured by a body of Cromwell's troops at Dunbar, and imprisoned in the Tower, from which he was soon released.

Leslie, or Lesley, Charles. Born at Dublin, Ireland, July 17, 1650: died at Glasiough, Monaghan, Ireland, April 13, 1722. A British nonjuror (Jacobite) and controversialist. He was an opponent of William III. whom he attacked in a pamphlet "Gallicus Redivivus, or Murther will out" (1695: a principal authority on the Glencoe massacre), of Burnet ("Censura Temporum," 1689), Hoadly, and others. He also attacked the Quakers ("The Snake in the Grass, or Satan transformed into an Angel of Light" (1696), and other pamphlets), and the Jews (several pamphlets and controversies). His best-known work is "A Short and Easy Method with the Deists" (1698). He was obliged to leave England (1711) to avoid arrest on account of his political opinions, and later joined the household of the Pretender, whom he ardently supported.

Leslie, Charles Robert. Born at London, Oct. 19, 1794: died there, May 5, 1859. A noted English painter and writer, son of Robert Leslie, an American. He went to America with his parents in 1799, returned to England in 1811 to study art, and became a pupil of Allston and West, and a close friend of Constable. In 1833 he was for a brief period instructor in drawing at West Point. He was professor of painting at the Royal Academy 1848-52. Among his works are numerous portraits (Washington Irving, Cooper, Dickens, Rebecca, etc.), "Sir Roger de Coverley going to Church" (1819), "Among the Gypsies" (1820), illustrations of Irving's "Sketch-book" and "Knickerbocker," "May-day Revels in the Time of Queen Elizabeth" (1821), "The Taming of the Shrew" (1831), "Columbus and the Egg" (1835), etc. He wrote "Memoirs of John Constable" (1845), "Handbook for Young Painters" (1855), "Autobiographical Recollections" (edited by Taylor, 1865), "Life of Reynolds" (completed by Taylor, 1865).

Leslie, David. Died 1682. A Scottish general, first Lord Newark. He was colonel of horse under Gustavus Adolphus, but returned to Scotland in 1640 to support the cause of the Covenanters, and was appointed major general in the Scottish army under the Earl of Leven. At the battle of Marston Moor, in which the troops under Leven were routed by Rupert, he with Cromwell stood firm, and won the day. His part in the victory, which was ignored by Cromwell, he much disclosed, but it was certainly an important one. On Sept. 13, 1645, he defeated Montrose. He later supported the cause of Charles II., and was defeated by Cromwell at Dunbar Sept. 3, 1650, and again at Worcester. He was captured and confined in the Tower until 1660. After the Restoration he was created Lord Newark.

Leslie, Eliza. Born at Philadelphia, Nov., 1787: died at Gloucester, N. J., Jan. 2, 1858. An American authoress, sister of C. R. Leslie: published "Domestic Cookery Book" (1837), etc.

Leslie, Frank (the assumed name of **Henry Carter**). Born at Ipswich, England, 1821: died at New York, Jan. 10, 1880. An American publisher, founder (1855) of "Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper."

Leslie, or Lesley, John. Born Sept. 29, 1527: died at Guirtenburg, near Brussels, May 30, 1596. A Scottish Roman Catholic prelate and historian, bishop of Ross, a partizan and influential adviser of Mary Queen of Scots, and her agent in many affairs during her imprisonment. He was involved in the Norfolk conspiracy, and was confined in the Tower, and later transferred to Farnham Castle. In 1573 he was released. He wrote a history of Scotland, partly in Latin (1578) and partly in Scotch (published 1830), and various other works.

Leslie, Sir John. Born at Largo, Fifeshire, Scotland, April 16, 1766: died at Coates, near Largo, Nov. 3, 1832. A Scottish physicist and geometrician, made professor of mathematics at Edinburgh 1805. He wrote an "Inquiry into the Nature and Properties of Heat" (1804), "Elements of Geometry" (1809), "Geometrical Analysis" (1821), "Elements of Physics" (1829), etc.

Leslie, Thomas Edward Cliffe. Born in Ireland, 1827: died at Belfast, Ireland, Jan. 27, 1882. A British political economist. He was appointed professor of jurisprudence and political economy in Queen's College, Belfast, in 1857. He wrote "Land Systems and Industrial Economy of Ireland, England, and Continental Countries" (1870), "Essays on Political and Moral Philosophy" (1879), etc.

Lesly, Ludovic. In Scott's "Quentin Durward," an archer of Louis XI.'s body-guard, called Le Balafré from a scar on his face.

Lespinasse (les-pi-nās'), Mademoiselle **Julie Jeanne Éléonore de.** Born at Lyons (baptized Nov. 19, 1732): died at Paris, May 22, 1776. A French letter-writer and leader of society. She was the illegitimate daughter of the Countess d'Albon. In 1754 Madame du Deffand, who had become blind, invited her to live with her. For ten years they presided together over their fashionable and literary salons. At the end of that time they quarrelled, and Mademoiselle Lespinasse established herself elsewhere with D'Alembert, who lived with her in a close but platonic relation until his death.

During this time she was a gracious hostess, and a bond of union to many men of letters, especially those of the younger philosophe school. But this is not what gives her her place. Her fame rests upon a collection of love-letters, not addressed to D'Alembert. She was thirty-four when the earliest of her love affairs began, and had never been beautiful. When she died she was forty-four, and her later letters are more passionate than the earlier. Her first lover was a young Spaniard, the Marquis Gonsalve de Mora; her second, the Count de Guibert, a poet and essayist of considerable merit, a military leader, and a brave man of some talent, and pretty evidently a bad-hearted coxcomb. To him the epistles we have are addressed.

(See *Sainte-Beuve,* Short Hist. of French Lit., p. 417.

[These letters were published by the widow of Guibert in 1809.]

Lesseps (les'eps; F. pron. lā-sep'), Vicomte **Ferdinand de.** Born at Versailles, France, Nov. 19, 1805. A celebrated French engineer and diplomatist. He was ambassador at Madrid in 1848, and was sent on a special mission to Rome in 1849. He is chiefly known as the projector and engineer of the Suez Canal, work on which was commenced in 1859, and which was opened in 1869. He afterward formed a company for the purpose of cutting a canal through the Isthmus of Panama, and work on the canal began in 1879. The scheme ended disastrously, and Lesseps and the officials of the company resulted in a sentence of imprisonment against De Lesseps in 1893, which was not carried into effect. He has published "Percement de l'Isthme de Panama et de Canal de Suez" (1870). See *Suez Canal, Panama Canal.*

Lessines (les-sēn'). A town in the province of Hainaut, Belgium, situated on the Dender 26 miles west-southwest of Brussels. Population (1890), 8,225.

Lessing (des'sing), **Gotthold Ephraim.** Born at Kamenz, Upper Lusatia, Jan. 22, 1729: died at Brunswick, Feb. 15, 1781. A celebrated German dramatist and critic. His father was a clergyman. He attended school at Camenz and Meissen, and in 1746 went to Leipsic to study theology. Instead, however, of pursuing the study of theology, he gave great attention to the drama, and soon began to write plays. His principal attention to the theater. In 1748, in his third semester at the university, was produced his first comedy, "Der junge Gelehrte" ("The Young Scholar"). In 1749 appeared the first collected works, two volumes of which were issued that year, two in 1753, and two more in 1754, the last containing the "Critische Briefe." The first tragedy, "Miss Sara Sampson," several comedies fall in this early period, namely, "Der Misogyn" ("The Misogynist"), "Die Juden" ("The Jews"), "Der Freigeist" ("The Freethinker"), "Der Schatz" ("The Treasure"). He had also written a number of Anacreontic poems, poetic fables, epigrams, and didactic poems. In the autumn of 1758 he returned once more to Leipsic, where with the help of friends he remained until 1755. In 1758 he went back to Berlin, and began there the following year, in conjunction with Nicolai and Mendelssohn, the famous "Briefe, die Neueste Literatur betreffe" ("Letters on Literature"), which were continued down to 1765. He published too, at this time, a collection of fables, a number of odes in prose, and the one act tragedy "Philotas," and sketched the plan of a "Faust," which, however, was never written. In 1760 he went to Count Tauentzien's secretary to Breslau as such. In 1763 he wrote the comedy "Minna von Barnhelm," which was not published until 1767. From Breslau he returned in 1765 to Berlin, where he next wrote his great critical work, "Laokoon," which was published in 1766. The succeeding year he went to Hamburg in order to take part as a critic in the foundation of a German national theater. The result of this undertaking was the series of dramatic criticisms published twice a week from 1767 to 1769 under the title "Hamburgische Dramaturgie" ("Hamburg Dramaturgy"). In 1768 appeared "Briefe antiquarischen Inhalts" ("Antiquarian Letters"), directed against Professor Klotz of Halle. In 1769 appeared the archæological treatise "Wie die Alten den Tod gebildet" ("How the Ancients depicted Death"). In this year he received a call as librarian to the ducal library in Wolfenbuttel, a position which he held from the spring of 1770 until his death. In 1772 appeared the tragedy "Emilia Galotti." From 1773 to 1781 were published a series of "Contributions to History and Literature from the Treasures of the Wolfenbuttel Library" ("Beiträge zur Geschichte und Literatur aus den Schätzen der Wolfenbüttler Bibliothek"). "Fragmente eines Wolfenbuttler Ungenannten," a series of theological criticisms purporting to be extracts from the writings of "an anonymous Wolfenbuttelier," but really written by the Hamburg professor and philosopher H. S. Reimarus, published from 1774 to 1778, involved him in a bitter controversy with Pastor Goeze of Hamburg. Against him he wrote the scathing polemics contained in his "Anti-Goeze," which appeared also in 1778. This same year was published "Ernst und Falk, Gespräche für Freimaurer" ("Ernst and Falk, Dialogues for Freemasons"). In 1779 appear the drama "Nathan der Weise" ("Nathan the Wise"), and in 1780, finally, the treatise "Die Erziehung des Menschengeschlechts" ("The Education of the Human Race")—like the "Anti-Goeze" papers and "Nathan," a result of the theological controversies of the last years of his life. His collected works were published in Berlin 1825–28, in 32 vols.; and again, by Karl Lachmann, in Berlin 1838-40, in 13 vols.

Lessing, Karl Friedrich. Born at Breslau, Prussia, Feb. 15, 1808: died at Karlsruhe, Baden, June 5, 1880. A German historical and landscape painter, grandnephew of G. E. Lessing. Many of his subjects were taken from scenes in the life of Huss.

Lessinian (le-sin'i-an) **Alps.** A group of the Alps on the border of Tyrol and Italy, between the Adige and the Brenta.

Lesson in Anatomy, The. A painting by Rembrandt (1632), in the museum at The Hague, Holland. It represents Nicolaus Tulp, a noted anatomist, demonstrating the anatomy of the dissected arm of a corpse to several attendant surgeons and onlookers of the gild of surgeons. All the figures are portraits.

Lestocq (les-tok'), Count **Johann Hermann von.** Born at Celle, Prussia, April 29, 1692: died June 29, 1767. A surgeon at the Russian court, a favorite and privy councilor of the empress Elizabeth 1741–48.

L'Estrange (les-trānj'), Sir **Roger.** Born at Hunstanton, Norfolk, Dec. 17, 1616: died at London, Dec. 11, 1704. An English journalist and royalist pamphleteer, licenser of the press under Charles II. and James II. He served in the royal army against the Parliament, and in an attempt to carry out a plot for the capture of Lynn was obliged, arrested, and condemned to death, but remained at Newgate until 1648, when he escaped to Holland. He returned to England in 1653. In 1663 he was appointed surveyor of printing-offices and licenser of the press, and founded "The Intelligencer" (Aug. 31) and "The News," both of which ceased to exist in 1666. From 1681 to 1687 he issued the "Observator." He published a great number of pamphlets political and personal, "The Fables of Æsop and other Eminent Mythologists, with Moral Reflections" (1692), "The Works of Flavius Josephus compared with the Original Greek" (1702), a translation of the "Vision of Quevedo," etc.

Lesueur (lē-sü-ėr'), **Eustache.** Born at Paris, Nov. 19, 1617: died there, April 30, 1655. A French historical painter. His chief work is "Life of St. Bruno" (Louvre).

Lesueur, Hubert. Born at Paris about 1595: died at London about 1650. A French sculptor, resident in England after 1628. He completed, in 1634, bronze statues of the king and queen, now in St. John's College, Oxford, and executed many works for the king.

Lesueur, Jean François. Born at Drucat-Plessiel, near Abbeville, France, Jan. 15, 1763: died at Paris, Oct. 6, 1837. A French composer, author of the opera "Les bardes" (1804), etc.

Leszczynski. See *Stanislaus Leszczynski.*

Lethe (lē'thē). [Gr. *Λήθη.*] In Greek mythology: (*a*) The personification of oblivion, a daughter of Eris. (*b*) The river of oblivion, one of the streams of Hades, the waters of which possessed the property of causing those who drank of them to forget their former existence. Ariosto places it in the moon, and Dante in purgatory.

Lethe. A play by Garrick, produced April 15, 1740, and subsequently enlarged.

Letheby (lēth'bi), **Henry.** Born at Plymouth, 1816: died at London, March 28, 1876. An English chemist, lecturer on chemistry at the London Hospital: author of "Food: its Varieties, etc." (1870).

Letmathe (let'mä-te). A town in the province of Westphalia, Prussia, east of Elberfeld-Barmen.

Leto (lē'tō). [Gr. *Λητώ.*] In Greek mythology, the daughter of the Titan Cœus and Phœbe, and mother by Zeus of Apollo and Artemis. According to the earlier form of the myth, she was the wife of Zeus before he married Hera; according to the later form, his mistress after his marriage with Hera. Her name became Latona in Roman mythology.

Leto (lā'tō), **Pomponio.** The nom de plume of the Marchese Vitelleschi.

Letton (let'on), **John.** A printer, living in the second half of the 15th century, who was "the first printer who set up a printing-press in the city of London. . . . He probably died or ceased printing about 1483" (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*).

Lettres Édifiantes: in full "Lettres Édifiantes et Curieuses, écrites des missions étrangères par quelques missionaires de la compagnie de Jésus." A collection of letters from Jesuit mis-

sionaries, principally in America and Asia, first published at Paris, in 34 vols. 12mo, 1702–76. There are many other editions, that of 1780–83 in 26 vols. being generally preferred; later ones have various additions, and there is a second collection entitled "Nouvelles Lettres Édifiantes des missions de la Chine et des Indes Orientales" (5 vols. 1818–23). Spanish and Italian editions have also been published, and an abridged one in English. Many of these letters are of great historical and ethnographical interest.

Letts (lets). A branch of the Lithuanian or Lettic race, inhabiting chiefly the Russian provinces of Courland, Livonia, and Vitebsk. The Letts call themselves Latvis.

Letzten Dinge, Die. [G., 'The Last Things.'] An oratorio by Spohr, produced at Cassel on Good Friday, 1826. It is known in English as "The Last Judgment."

Leucadia, or **Leucas.** See *Santa Maura*.

Leuchtenberg (loich'ten-berg). Formerly, a small principality, landgraviate in the Upper Palatinate, Bavaria, 33 miles north of Ratisbon. It was united to Bavaria in 1714. Eugène de Beauharnais was made duke of Leuchtenberg in 1817.

Leucippe and Cleitophon (lū-sip'ē and kli'tō-fon). A Greek romance by Achilles Tatius, written in the 5th century.

The story (by Achilles Tatius) is entitled "the adventures of Leucippe," in eight books. Its chief merit consists in the descriptions in which it abounds: the incidents are complicated and tedious, and the character of the hero is below contempt. The probability of the narrative is quite overthrown by the awkward machinery. The hero, Cleitophon, tells his own story, from the third chapter of the first book down to the end of the romance, without any interruption from the unknown listener, who happens to be looking, with him, at a picture of the rape of Europa. The *dramatis personæ* are Hippias of Tyre, who is smitten by different mothers' daughters, Cleitophon and Calligone; Sostratus, the brother of Hippias, his wife Panthia, and his daughter Leucippe; Clinias, the cousin of Cleitophon; a cunning slave, Satyrus; Menelaus, an Egyptian, whose acquaintance Cleitophon makes when he runs away with Leucippe from Berytus to Alexandria; certain pirates and soldiers; Melitte, a supposed widow of Ephesus, but residing at Alexandria, who falls in love with Cleitophon, and induces him to marry her, in the belief that Leucippe is dead; Thersander, the husband of Melitte, who returns from shipwreck without her knowledge; and Sosthenes, the slave of Thersander. All these parties make their entries on the stage with melodramatic exactness; everybody appears at the critical time; and, in spite of all difficulties, the lovers are united at the end of the piece.

E. O. Müller, Hist. of the Lit. of Anc. Greece, III. 356. (*Donaldson.*)

Leucippus (lū-sip'us). [Gr. *Λεύκιππος.*] Lived about 500 B. C. A noted Greek philosopher, founder of the atomic school of philosophy.

Leuckart (loik'ärt). **Karl Georg Friedrich Rudolf.** Born at Helmstedt, Germany, Oct. 7, 1822. A German zoölogist, professor at Leipsic from 1869: especially noted as a helminthologist. He published "Die Parasiten des Menschen" (1863–76), etc.

Leucophrys (lū-kof'ris). [Gr. *Λευκόφρυς.*] In ancient geography: (*a*) A promontory at the southwestern extremity of Italy: the modern Capo dell' Armi. (*b*) A village on the Isthmus of Corinth. Here, 146 B. C., the Romans under Mummius defeated the Achæan League under Diæus.

Leucothea (lū-kō-thē'ä). [Gr. *Λευκοθέα.*] A nonen tho.

Leucothea, or **Leukothea.** An asteroid (No. 35) discovered by Luther at Bilk, April 19, 1855.

Leuctra (lūk'trä). [Gr. *τὰ Λεῦκτρα.*] In ancient geography, a village in Bœotia, Greece, about 7 miles southwest of Thebes. It is celebrated for the victory gained here, 371 B. C., by the Thebans under Epaminondas over the Spartans under Cleombrotus.

Leuk (loik), F. **Louèche** (lō-esh'). A village in the canton of Valais, Switzerland, situated on the Rhone 14 miles northeast of Sion.

Leuk, Baths of, G. **Leukerbad** (loi'ker-bād). A village 5 miles north of Leuk, noted for its hot mineral baths.

Leukas. See *Santa Maura*.

Leuthen (loi'ten). A village in the province of Silesia, Prussia, 10 miles west of Breslau. It was the scene of a victory gained Dec. 5, 1757, by the Prussians (30,000) under Frederick the Great over the Austrians (80,000) under Prince Charles. The Austrian loss was about 7,000 in killed and wounded, and many thousands were taken prisoners. The Prussian loss was about 5,000. This battle is a remarkable instance of Frederick's superiority in tactics.

Leutkirch (loit'kirch). A small town in Würtemberg, 41 miles south of Ulm.

Leutschau (loit'shou). Hung. **Lőcse** (le'chä). The capital of the county of Zips, Hungary, situated in lat. 49° 2′ N., long. 20° 35′ E. Population (1890), 6,318.

Leutze (loit'se), **Emanuel.** Born at Gmünd, Würtemberg, May 24, 1816; died at Washington, D. C., July 18, 1868. A German-American historical painter of the Düsseldorf school. Among his works are "Washington Crossing the Delaware," "Washington at Monmouth," "Landing of the Norsemen," "Cromwell and his Daughter," etc.

Leuwenhoek. See *Leeuwenhoek*.

Levadia. See *Livadia*.

Levaillant (lē-vä-yoṅ), **François.** Born at Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana, 1753; died at Sézanne, France, Nov. 22, 1824. A French ornithologist, and traveler in southern Africa 1781–85. He published accounts of his travels (1790 and 1796).

Levambert (lē-voṅ-bār'), **Louis.** Born at Paris, 1614; died 1670. A French sculptor. Much of his work is in the park of Versailles.

Lévan (lā-voṅ'). **Louis.** Born in 1612; died in 1668. A noted French architect. His first work, apparently, was in 1643 at the château de Vaux-le-Vicomte. He was afterward charged with the transformation of the Château de Vincennes. He succeeded Lemercier as architect of the Louvre and Tuileries, and completed the eastern and northern sides, except the portion of Perrault. At the Tuileries Louis XIV. ordered Levau to remodel the palace, which he did at the expense of De Lorme's work, leaving intact the pavilion under the Royal Chapel. He also built the Pavillon de Marsan and the old Pavillon de Flore. In 1661 he built the Palais des Quatres Nations, now the Institut. He was also the first architect of Saint-Sulpice, and built the Chapelle du Sépulchre, Saint-Louis en l'Ile, etc. He added two pavilions and an orangerie to the old Château de Versailles built by Louis XIII.

Levana (le-vä'nä). In Roman mythology, a goddess, the protectress of children.

Levana. An educational treatise by Richter, published in 1807.

Levanna (le-vän'nä). A peak of the Graian Alps, on the frontier of France and Italy. Height, 11,940 feet.

Levant (lē-vant'), **The.** [D. *levant*, G. *Levante*, Dan. Sw. *levant*, F. *levant*, Sp. Pg. It. *levante*, from ML. *levant(-)s*, the sunrise, the east, the orient, a rising: applied to the sun.] The region, east of Italy, lying on and near the Mediterranean, sometimes reckoned as extending east to the Euphrates and as taking in the Nile valley, thus including Greece and Egypt; more specifically, the coast region and islands of Asia Minor and Syria: a name originally given by the Italians.

Levantina, Valle. See *Leventina*.

Levanto (le-vän'tō). A small town in northern Italy, on the Riviera 12 miles northwest of Spezia.

Leven, Earl of. See *Leslie, Alexander*.

Leven (lē'vn), **Loch.** 1. A salt-water loch on the boundary of Argyll and Inverness, Scotland. It joins Loch Linnhe.—2. See *Lochleven*.

Leventina (lā-ven-tē'nä), or **Levantina** (lā-vän-tē'nä), **Valle, G. Livinenthal** (lē-fē'nen-tāl). The valley of the upper Ticino from Airolo to Biasca, in the canton of Ticino, Switzerland. Length, about 22 miles.

Lever (lē'vėr), Sir **Ashton.** Born at Alkrington, near Manchester, March 5, 1729; died at Manchester, Jan. 24, 1788. An English naturalist, noted as a collector. His extensive collection of curiosities—the Leverian Museum—was for many years one of the sights of London. It was disposed of by lottery in 1788, and dispersed by auction in 1806.

Lever, Charles James. Born at Dublin, Aug. 31, 1806; died at Trieste, June 1, 1872. An Irish novelist, of English descent. He graduated at Trinity College, Dublin; studied medicine (which he practised in Brussels 1840–42); was editor of the "Dublin University Magazine" 1842–45; settled in Florence in 1847; and was appointed consul at Spezia in 1857, and at Triest in 1867. He wrote "Harry Lorrequer" (1837), "Charles O'Malley" (1840), "Tom Burke of Ours" (1844), "Arthur O'Leary" (1844), "Roland Cashel" (1850), "The Dodd Family Abroad" (1853–54), "Con Cregan" (1849), "The Daltons" (1852), "Lord Kilgobbin" (1872), etc.

Leverett (lev'ėr-et), **Frederick Percival.** Born at Portsmouth, N. H., Sept. 11, 1803; died at Boston, Oct. 6, 1836. An American classical scholar, author of a Latin lexicon (1837).

Leverett, Sir **John.** Born in England, 1616; died March 16, 1679. A colonial governor of Massachusetts 1673–79.

Leveridge (lev'ėr-ij), **Richard.** Born in 1670; died March 22, 1758. An English singer. He had a very deep bass voice, which was trumpeted for many years. About 1725 he opened a coffee-house in Covent Garden. He published a volume of songs with music in 1727.

Leverrier (lē-vä-ryā'), **Urbain Jean Joseph.** Born at St.-Lô, France, March 11, 1811; died at Paris, Sept. 23, 1877. A noted French astronomer, who shares with J. C. Adams the honor of discovering the planet Neptune in 1846. (See *Neptune.*) He became director of the Paris Observatory in 1854.

Leveson (lu'son), Sir **Richard.** Born 1570; died at London, July, 1605. An English admiral, appointed vice-admiral of England in 1604. He commanded a squadron despatched (unsuccessfully) to the Azores to capture the Spanish treasure-ships in 1600, and defeated the Spaniards in the harbor of Kinsale Oct., 1601, and in Cezimbra Bay, June 2, 1602.

Leveson-Gower, Lord **Francis.** See *Egerton, Francis*.

Leveson-Gower (lū'son-gou'ėr), **George Granville,** first Duke of Sutherland. Born at London, Jan. 9, 1758; died July 19, 1833. An English nobleman, eldest son of the first Marquis of Stafford by his second wife, daughter of the first Duke of Bridgewater: created duke of Sutherland in 1833. He was a member of the House of Commons 1778–98 (except 1784–87), and was ambassador at Paris 1790–92. By inheritance and by marriage with the Countess of Sutherland, he became possessed of vast wealth.

Leveson-Gower, Lady **Georgiana Charlotte.** Born Sept. 23, 1812; died Jan. 19, 1885. An English novelist, daughter of the first Earl Granville: after her marriage in 1837 Lady Georgiana Fullerton. She wrote "Ellen, or Married or Single," etc. (1855), "Lamorna" (1864), "Rose Leblanc" (1864), "Constance Sherwood" (1865), "A Stormy Life" (1867), "Mrs. Gerald's Niece" (1869), "A Will and a Way" (1881), lives of saints, and translations, principally from the French.

Leveson-Gower, Granville, first Marquis of Stafford. Born Aug. 4, 1721; died Aug. 15, 1805. An English nobleman. He third son of the first Earl Gower, he succeeded his father in 1754, and was created marquis of Stafford in 1786. He was first lord of the admiralty in 1749, lord privy seal 1755–57 and 1784–94, and president of the council 1767–79 and 1783–84.

Leveson-Gower, Granville, first Earl Granville. Born Oct. 12, 1773; died at London, Jan. 8, 1846. An English diplomatist, created Earl Granville in 1833: third son of the first Marquis of Stafford. He was ambassador extraordinary at St. Petersburg 1804–05, minister at Brussels 1816, and ambassador at Paris 1824–41 (with interruptions).

Leveson-Gower, Granville George, second Earl Granville. Born at London, May 11, 1815; died at London, March 31, 1891. An English Liberal statesman, eldest son and successor (1846) of the first Earl Granville. He entered the House of Commons in 1836, and the House of Lords in 1846. He was under-secretary of state for foreign affairs 1840–41; vice-president of the board of trade and paymaster of the forces 1848–51 (entering the cabinet 1851); successor to Palmerston in the foreign office 1851–52; and president of the council 1852–54. In June, 1859, he attempted, without success, to form a cabinet, and accepted the presidency of the council under Palmerston. He was appointed secretary of state for the colonies under Gladstone in 1868, and was secretary for foreign affairs 1870–74. It was during this administration that the treaty of Washington was signed. (See *Alabama claims* and *Washington, Treaty of*.) He resumed charge of the foreign office under Gladstone 1880–85.

Levi (lē'vi). A son of Jacob and Leah, the ancestor of the Levites.

Levi (lā'vē or lē'vi), **Leone.** Born at Ancona, Italy, June 6, 1821; died May 7, 1888. A noted jurist and statistician, settled in Liverpool, and residing from 1844 in England. He became professor of commerce at King's College 1852, and was the author of "Commercial Law: its Principles and Administration," etc. (1850–52), "Manual of the Mercantile Law of Great Britain and Ireland" (1854), "Annals of British Legislation," "History of British Commerce and of the Economic Progress of the British Nation, 1763–1870" (1872), etc. He early became a member of the Presbyterian Church of England.

Leviathan, The. See *Hobbes*.

Leviathan of Literature, The. A surname of Dr. Samuel Johnson.

Levico (lev'ē-kō). A town in Tyrol, Austria-Hungary, 9 miles east-southeast of Trent. Population (1890), commune, 5,651.

Levin, Rahel. See *Varnhagen von Ense*.

Levis (lā-vē' or lev'is), or **Point Levi** (lē'vi). A river port in the province of Quebec, Canada, situated on the St. Lawrence opposite Quebec. Population (1891), 7,001.

Levita, Elias. See *Elias Levita*.

Levites (lē'vīts). 1. In Jewish history, the descendants of Levi, one of the sons of Jacob; the tribe of Levi.—2. Specifically, a body of assistants to the priests in the tabernacle and temple service of the Jews. This body was composed of all males of the tribe of Levi between the (at 25) and 50 years of age, descended from the family of Aaron, which constituted the priesthood. Originally they guarded the tabernacle, and assisted in carrying it and its vessels, and in putting them in order when encamping; they furnished the music at the services, and had charge of the sacred treasures and revenues. After the settlement in Palestine they were relieved of some of these duties, but assumed those of religious guides and teachers. Later they were also the learned class, and became scribes, judges, etc. They were allowed no territorial possessions, except thirty-five cities in which they lived, supported by tithes on the produce of the lands of the tribes. The Levites were divided into three families, which bore the names of the sons of Levi — the Gershonites, the Kohathites, and the Merarites.

Leviticus (le-vit'i-kus). ["The book of the Levites."] A canonical book of the Old Testament, the third book of Moses; one of the Pentateuch, containing principally the laws and regulations relating to the priests and Levites and to religious ceremonies, or the body of the ceremonial law.

Levkas (lev'käs), **Amaxiki, Amaxichi** (ä-mäks-é'kē), **Santa Maura** (sän'ta mou'ra), **Hamaxiki** (hä-mäks-é'kē), etc. A seaport and the chief place in the island of Santa Maura, Ionian Islands, Greece, situated at the northeastern extremity of the island. Population (1889), 5,539.

Levkosia. See *Nicosia.*

Levroux (le-vrö'). A town in the department of Indre, central France, 13 miles north by west of Chateauroux. Population (1891), commune, 4,203.

Levuka (lä-vö'kä). A town in the Fiji Islands: formerly the capital.

Levy (le'vi), **Amy.** Born at Clapham, Nov. 10, 1861; committed suicide Sept. 10, 1889. An English poet and novelist, of Hebrew descent. he wrote several volumes of poems ("Xantippe and other Poems," 1881; "A London Plane-tree," 1889) and the novel "Reuben Sachs" (1889).

Lévy (lā-vē'), **Calmann.** Born at Phalsbourg, Lorraine, Oct. 19, 1819; died June 18, 1891. A French bookseller and editor, brother of Michel Lévy, with whom and a third brother he formed the firm of Michel Levy Frères.

Lévy (lā-vē'), **Émile.** Born at Paris, Aug. 29, 1826; died there, April 4, 1890. A French genre-and portrait-painter. He was a pupil of the École des Beaux Arts, of De Pujol, and of Picot, and won the grand prix de Rome in 1854. Among his works are "Le repas libre des martyrs" (1859), "Vercingétorix se rendant à César" (1863), "Une vengeance sicilienne" (1863), "Le mort d'orphée" (1866), "Le jugement de Midas" (1870), "Le saule" (1876), "Jeune mère" (1881), "Orée" (1889), "Silène" (1890), etc. He decorated the niche of the 16th arrondissement 1885–1887, and had much success in pastel.

Lévy, Michel. Born at Phalsbourg, Lorraine, Dec. 29, 1821; died at Paris, May 6, 1875. A French bookseller and publisher.

Lewald (lā'vāld), **Fanny,** later Madame **Stahr.** Born at Königsberg, Prussia, March 24, 1811; died at Dresden, Aug. 5, 1889. A German novelist and writer of travels. Among her novels are "Prinz Louis Ferdinand" (1849), "Von Geschlecht zu Geschlecht" (1863–65).

Lew-chew Islands. See *Loochoo Islands.*

Lewes (lū'es). The capital of Sussex, England, situated on the Ouse 45 miles south of London. Here, May 14, 1264, Henry III. was defeated by the barons under Simon de Montfort. Henry and his son gave themselves up to the barons after the battle. Population (1891), 10,997.

Lewes, or **Lewis** (lū'is), **Charles Lee.** Born at London, Nov. 29, 1740; died July 23 (June 26?), 1803. A noted English comedian.

Lewes (lū'es), **George Henry.** Born at London, April 18, 1817; died at London, Nov. 28, 1878. An English philosophical and miscellaneous writer, largely influenced by the philosophy of August Comte. He was married in 1840, but in 1854 abandoned his family, living thereafter with Mrs. Mary Anne Evans (George Eliot). He wrote a "Biographical History of Philosophy" (1845–46), "The Spanish Drama" (1847), "The Life of Goethe" (1855), "Seaside Studies" (1858), "Physiology of Common Life" (1859–60), "Studies in Animal Life" (1862), "Aristotle" (1864), "Problems of Life and Mind" (1874–79), "Actors and the Art of Acting" (1875), "Physical Basis of Mind" (1877). He was the first editor of the "Fortnightly Review" (1865–66).

Lewes, Mise of. [From OF. *mise,* a settling, a judgment.] An agreement between the English defeated party under Henry III. and the barons under Simon de Montfort, in 1264, directly after the battle of Lewes. It provided for native councilors and the reorganization of Parliament.

Lewin (lū'in), **Thomas.** Born April 19, 1805; died Jan. 5, 1877. An English lawyer, antiquary, and miscellaneous writer. He wrote "A Practical Treatise on the Law of Trusts and Trustees" (1837), "The Life and Epistles of St. Paul" (1851), "An Essay on the Chronology of the New Testament" (1854), etc.

Lewis (lū'is), or **The Lews** (lūz). The northern and larger portion of the main island of the Hebrides, Ross-shire, Scotland, situated 27 miles west of the mainland, from which it is separated by the Minch. Chief town, Stornoway. Area, 575 square miles.

Lewis. See *Lewes.*

Lewis, Andrew. Born in Donegal, Ireland, about 1720; died in Bedford County, Va., Sept. 26, 1781. An American soldier. He was major in Washington's regiment in Braddock's expedition in 1755, and commander of an expedition against the Shawnese Indians in 1756; served in the attack on Fort Duquesne in 1758, and was captured and taken to Montreal; gained the victory of Point Pleasant over the Indians, Oct. 10, 1774 (as major-general); and served as brigadier-general in the Continental army March 1, 1776, to April 5, 1777.

Lewis, Charles. Born at Gloucester, England, 1753; died at Edinburgh, July 12, 1795. An English painter of still life.

Lewis, Charles George. Born at Enfield, Middlesex, June 13, 1808; died June 16, 1880. An English engraver, best known for his engravings of Landseer's works.

Lewis, David. Born in Wales about 1683; died at Low Leyton, Essex, April, 1760. A British poet, author of "Philip of Macedon," a tragedy (1727).

Lewis, Dio. Born at Auburn, N. Y., March 3, 1823; died at Yonkers, N. Y., May 21, 1886. An American homeopathic physician, well known as a lecturer on hygiene and an advocate of various methods of physical culture. He wrote "New Gymnastics" (1862), "Weak Lungs" (1863), "Our Girls" (1871), etc.

Lewis, Edmonia. Born near Albany, N. Y., 1845. An American sculptor, of African and Indian descent. Her first known work was a bust of Colonel Shaw who commanded the first colored regiment in the Civil War. She went to Rome in 1867. Among her works are "The Death of Cleopatra" (1876), "The Old Arrow-maker and his Daughters," "The Marriage of Hiawatha," etc.

Lewis, Mrs. (**Estelle Anna Robinson**). Born near Baltimore about 1824; died at London, Nov. 24, 1880. An American poet and miscellaneous writer. Among her works is the tragedy "Sappho of Lesbos" (1868), which was translated into Greek and played at Athens.

Lewis, Francis. Born at Llandaff, Wales, March, 1713; died at New York, Dec. 30, 1803. An American patriot, signer of the Declaration of Independence as member of Congress from New York.

Lewis, Frederick Christian. Born at London, March 14, 1779; died at Enfield, Dec. 18, 1856. An English engraver and landscape-painter. He engraved works of Raphael, Michelangelo, Claude, Poussin, Flaxman, Turner, Landseer, etc.

Lewis, Sir **George Cornewall.** Born at London, April 21, 1806; died at Harpton Court, Radnorshire, April 13, 1863. An English statesman, scholar, and author. He was poor-law commissioner for England and Wales 1839–47; under-secretary for the home department 1848; financial secretary to the treasury 1850–52; chancellor of the exchequer 1855–58; home secretary 1859–61; and secretary for war 1861–63. His chief work is an "Enquiry into the Credibility of the Early Roman History" (1855).

Lewis, Ida. Born at Newport, R. I., in 1841. The daughter of the keeper of the Lime Rock lighthouse. She is noted for her courage in saving life. She married William H. Wilson in 1870.

Lewis, John. Born at Bristol, England, Aug. 29, 1675; died Jan. 16, 1747. An English biographer, topographer, antiquarian, and bibliographer, author of biographies of Wycliff, Caxton, Pecock, and Fisher, and of numerous other works on various topics.

Lewis, John Frederick. Born at London, 1805; died at Walton on the Thames, Aug. 15, 1876. An English etcher and painter, at first of animals, but later of Highland, Italian, Spanish, and Oriental subjects. He was called "Spanish Lewis"), and Oriental subjects. His latest (Oriental) pictures are the best-known.

Lewis, Matthew Gregory. Born at London, July 9, 1775: died at sea (of yellow fever), May 14, 1818. An English poet, dramatist, and romance-writer, best known as the author of "Ambrosio, or the Monk" (1795), from which he was commonly known as "Monk" Lewis. He visited Vienna 1792–93; became an attaché of the British legation at The Hague 1794; sat in the House of Commons 1796–1802; and went to Jamaica (where he owned property) Nov., 1815, and again in the end of 1817. He also wrote "Village Virtues," a satire (1796), "The Castle Spectre" (acted at Drury Lane Dec. 14, 1797), "Tales of Horror" (1799), "Alphonso, King of Castile," a tragedy (1801), "Adelgitha," a tragedy (acted at Drury Lane April 30, 1807), etc.

Lewis, Meriwether. Born near Charlottesville, Va., Aug. 18, 1774; committed suicide near Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 11, 1809. An American explorer, joint commander with Clark of an exploring expedition in the northwestern part of the United States 1803–06.

Lewis, Morgan. Born at New York, Oct. 16, 1754; died at New York, April 7, 1844. An American general, jurist, and politician, son of Francis Lewis: governor of New York 1804–07.

Lewis, Tayler. Born at Northumberland, N. Y., March 27, 1802; died at Schenectady, N. Y., May 11, 1877. An American scholar and author. He became professor of Greek at the University of New York in 1838, and at Union College in 1849. Among his works are "Six Days of Creation" (1855), "The Bible and Science" (1856), "The Divine Human in the Scripture" (1860).

Lewis, William Thomas. Born at Ormskirk, Lancashire, about 1748; died at London, Jan. 13, 1811. A noted English comedian. Among the parts which he created are Falkland in the "Rivals," Wyndham in the "Man of Reason," Sir Charles Racket in "Three Weeks after Marriage," Counsellor Wilmore in Kenrick's "Duellist," Beverly in Colman's "Man of Business," Arviragus in Mason's "Caractacus," Millamour in Murphy's "Know your own Mind," Farquhar in the "Belle's Stratagem," and Egerton in the "Man of the World." *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

Lewis River. See *Snake River.*

Lewiston (lū'is-ton). A city in Androscoggin County, Maine, situated on the Androscoggin, opposite Auburn, 31 miles north of Portland. Its leading manufactures are woolen and cotton. It is the seat of Bates College (Freewill Baptist). Population (1890), 21,701.

Lexington (lek'sing-ton). A city and the capital of Fayette County, Kentucky, 22 miles southeast of Frankfort. It is a commercial and manufacturing center; has a famous horse-market; and is the seat of Kentucky University. It was settled in 1775. Population (1890), 21,567.

Lexington. A small town in Middlesex County, Massachusetts, 11 miles northwest of Boston. It is noted as the scene of the first bloodshed of the American Revolution, April 19, 1775. The militia under Colonel Smith left Boston on the night of April 18, to take the military stores in Concord. The advance under Major Pitcairn encountered an armed force at dawn by about 50 minute-men under Captain Parker, and this force was dispersed with the loss of 8 Americans killed. The British proceeded to Concord, and a part of their force was repulsed at the Concord bridge by the minute-men. Colonel Smith ordered a retreat, and maintained a running fight back to Charlestown with the constantly increasing Americans. At Lexington he was reinforced by 1,200 men under Lord Percy. The British loss was 273; the American loss, 93. The fighting at Concord is often called the battle of Concord, while the entire day's fighting is called the battle of Lexington.

Lexington. A city and the capital of Lafayette County, Missouri, situated on the Missouri 40 miles east by north of Kansas City. The Federals under Mulligan surrendered here to the Confederates under Price, Sept. 20, 1861. Population (1890), 4,557.

Lexington. The capital of Rockbridge County, Virginia, situated on North River 108 miles west by north of Richmond. It is the seat of the Virginia Military Institute and of Washington and Lee University (which see). Population (1890), 4,959.

Lexington. A famous American bay race-horse, foaled in 1851.

Lexinton, or **Lessington** (les'ing-ton), **Stephen de.** Lived about the middle of the 13th century. An English ecclesiastic, abbot of Stanley in Wiltshire, later abbot of Savigny in Normandy (1229) and (1243) of Clairvaux.

Lexovii (leks-ō'vi-ī). In ancient history, a Celtic people in northern Gaul, which lived near the English Channel west of the Seine.

Ley (lē), **James.** Born 1550; died March 14, 1629. An English jurist and politician, created first Earl of Marlborough Feb. 5, 1626. He was appointed lord chief justice of the king's bench in England in 1604, lord chief justice of England 1622, and lord high treasurer 1624. He succeeded Bacon as speaker of the House of Lords, and pronounced the judgment of the Lords upon him.

Leybourn (lē'bėrn), **William.** Born 1626: died about 1700. An English surgeon and mathematician. He was the author, with Vincent Wing, of the first English work on navigation, "Trianon Nauticum" (1648). He also published "Planometria" (1650: republished as "The Complete Surveyor" 1653), "Arithmetick, Vulgar, Decimal, and Instrumental" (1657), "Census Mathematicus" (1690), "Panarithmologia," the earliest English ready reckoner (1693), etc.

Leycester (les'ter), Sir **Peter.** Born at Nether Tabley, Cheshire, March 3, 1614: died there, Oct. 11, 1678. An English antiquary, author of "Historical Antiquities" of Great Britain and Ireland and Cheshire in particular (1653).

Leyden, or **Leiden** (lī'den). A city in the province of South Holland, Netherlands, situated on the Old Rhine 6 miles from the North Sea and 22 miles southwest of Amsterdam: the Roman Lugdunum Batavorum, and the medieval Leithen. It was the birthplace of Rembrandt, Jan Steen, Gerard Dow, and other painters. The university, founded in 1575, is attended by about 700 students, and has valuable museums of natural history, archæology, etc., an observatory, and a library of 160,000 volumes. Other objects of interest are the Stadhuis, Church of St. Pancras, Church of St. Peter, the mound Burg, Museum of Antiquities, Natural History Museum, Municipal Museum, Ethnographical Museum, and Botanic Garden. Leyden was formerly noted for its cloth manufacture: was unsuccessfully besieged by the Spaniards in 1573–74; and was the residence of the Pilgrim Fathers 1609–20. Population (1891), 43,958.

Leyden, John. Born at Denholm, Roxburghshire, Sept. 8, 1775: died at Batavia, Java, Aug. 28, 1811. A noted Scottish poet, physician, and Orientalist. He was appointed assistant surgeon at Madras 1803; traveled extensively in India; settled in Calcutta in 1806; was made assay-master of the mint there in 1810; and went to Java in 1811, where he died.

He published "A Historical and Philosophical Sketch of the Discoveries and Settlements of the Europeans in Northern and Western Africa at the Close of the Eighteenth Century" (1799), an "Essay on the Languages and Literature of the Indo-Chinese Nations" (in "Asiatic Researches"), etc. His poetical remains were published in 1819.

Leyden, John of. See *John of Leyden.*

Leyden, Lucas van. See *Lucas van Leyden.*

Leys (līs or lā), Baron **Hendrik.** Born at Antwerp, Feb. 18, 1815; died there, Aug. 26, 1869. A Belgian historical and genre painter.

Leyte (lā'e-tā or lā'tā). An island of the Philippines, about lat. 11° N., long. 124° 50′ E. Length, about 115 miles. Population, about 240,000.

Lhameos. See *Llameos.*

Lhasa (lhä'sä), or **Lassa** (lä'sa). The capital of Tibet, situated in lat. 29° 39′ N., long. 90° 57′ E., about 11,900 feet above sea-level. It is an important trading-center, is celebrated as the residence of the grand lama and as a place of pilgrimage; and is remarkable for the number of its convents. The chief building is the grand temple. It became the residence of the dalai lama in the middle of the 17th century. It has been visited by very few Europeans (as by Huc in 1846). Population, about 25,000.

L'Hôpital, or **L'Hospital** (lō-pē-tāl'), **Michel de,** Born at Aigueperse, Puy-de-Dôme, France, about 1505; died March, 1573. A noted French statesman. He was in 1547 sent on a mission to the Council of Trent, which was at that time sitting at Bologna. He was made superintendent of the royal finances in 1558, and in 1560 became chancellor of France. He caused the States-General to be assembled at Orléans in 1560, and procured the passage in 1561 of the Edict of Nantes, which granted toleration to the Huguenots. His liberal policy was, however, distasteful to the Guises, and civil war broke out in 1562 in spite of his efforts to maintain peace. He was dismissed from office in 1568. His complete works were edited by Dufey (1824–25).

Lhuyd (loid), **Edward.** Born 1660: died June 30, 1709. A British scholar and naturalist, best known from his researches in Celtic. He was the author of "Lithophylacii Britannici ichnographia, etc." (1699), a catalogue of the figured fossils of the Ashmolean Museum. "Archæologia Britannica" (1707), etc. He became a fellow of the Royal Society in 1708.

Liais (lyā), **Emmanuel.** Born at Cherbourg, 1826. A French astronomer. He was attached to the Brazilian boundary commission in 1852; was made head of a scientific mission in 1858; and had charge of the Astronomical Observatory at Rio de Janeiro for several years. He has published several works on Brazilian geography, etc., and on astronomy.

Liakhoff (lē'ak-of). An island in the New Siberia group, in the Arctic Ocean.

Liancourt-sous-Clermont (lyoṅ-kōr'sō-klermōṅ'). A manufacturing town in the department of Oise, France, 30 miles north of Paris. It contains a ruined castle of its dukes. Population (1891), 4,017.

Liar, The. An adaptation by Foote of Corneille's "Le menteur." He himself played the part of Young Wilding the liar.

Liauyang (lyou-yäng'). A town in the province of Shingking, Manchuria, southwest of Mukden.

Libanius (li-bā'ni-us). Born at Antioch, Syria, about 314 A. D. A Greek sophist. His orations and declamations were edited by Reiske (1791–97).

From his autobiography and letters, as well as from the numerous works which he has left us, Libanius is better known to modern scholars than any sophist of the fourth century. He was born, in 314 at Antioch on the Orontes, of a distinguished family, and after receiving there some part of his early training, to which, however, he does not revert with much respect or gratitude, he betook himself to Athens, at the age of twenty, in the ardent hope of finding there all the teaching which he required. The account which he gives of his adventures in that university furnishes us with a curious picture of the state of learning in the fourth century. The rival professors had press-gangs of students who had sworn allegiance to them, and who forcibly seized on all freshmen and carried them off to their own lecture-room. Although Libanius had determined beforehand which of the sophists he wished to attend, he was kidnapped, as soon as he entered the city, by the adherents of another teacher, from whom he was again seized by an opposition gang and obliged to take the oath to their master. In this thraldom he was detained for two years, when the envious sophists were for a time displaced and he was promoted to one of the chairs.
K. O. Muller, Hist. of the Lit. of Anc. Greece, III. 294.
(Doudtlose.)

Libanus. The Latin name of Lebanon.

Libau (lē'bou), Lettish **Leepaja** (lā'pä-yä). A seaport in the government of Courland, Russia, situated on the Baltic Sea in lat. 56° 31′ N., long. 21° E.: an important export place. Population (1885–89), 32,538.

Libby Prison, The. A notorious Confederate military prison in Richmond, Virginia, during the Civil War: originally a tobacco warehouse. It was afterward taken down, carried to Chicago, and there set up as a war museum.

Libelt (lē'helt), **Karol.** Born at Posen, Prussia, April 8, 1807; died near Gollantsch, Prussia, June 9, 1875. A Polish politician and philosophical writer.

Liber (li'ber). In Italian mythology, a god of wine, afterward identified with the Greek Dionysus (Bacchus).

Libera (lib'e-ra). In Italian mythology, a goddess, wife of the wine-god Liber, afterward identified with the Greek Persephone.

Liberal Party. In British politics, the name by which the Whig party has been known since about the time of the first Reform Bill. It has generally advocated reforms in government and extension of power to the people, has favored free trade, and in the last few years has advocated Home Rule for Ireland. It has held office under Grey, Melbourne, Russell, Aberdeen, Palmerston, Gladstone, and Rosebery as prime ministers.

Liberal Unionists. In British politics, a party formed in 1886 by the secession from the Liberal party of those who objected to Gladstone's Home Rule proposals. They act generally with the Conservatives, their recognized leader being the Marquis of Hartington (now Duke of Devonshire).

Liberation, War of. [G. *Befreiungskrieg.*] A name given by the Germans to the war of the Allies against the French in 1813–14. A leading feature in it was the various German states from French occupation and influence.

Liberator, The. An antislavery paper published at Boston 1831–65, edited by Garrison.

Liberator, The. 1. [Sp. *El Libertador.*] The title of Simon Bolivar. The municipality of Caracas, after which a community and the republic, proclaimed him Oct. 13, 1813, "Salvador de la Patria, Libertador de Venezuela" ("Savior of the Country, and Liberator of Venezuela"). The title of Liberator of New Granada was conferred on him after the battle of Boyacá, Aug., 1819; and that of Liberator of Peru after the victory of Ayacucho in 1824.

2. A surname of O'Connell.

Liber de Hyda (li'bėr dē hī'dä). See the extract.

A circumstantial account of the foundation of the schools of Oxford in the year 886 is to be found in the *Liber de Hyda*, a monastic record which seems to have been compiled during the second half of the fourteenth century. It professes to give a list of the original staff of teachers. St. Neot and St. Grimbald are stated to have given lectures on theology, Asser on grammar and rhetoric, John, a monk of St. David's, on logic, music, and arithmetic, and another monk of the same name, on geometry and astronomy. The absence of any allusion to lectures on medicine or law may be due to the fact that the compiler of the *Liber de Hyda* was a monk who, as such, had no interest in either of these branches of study. He shows himself singularly inaccurate when he says that Oxford in his own time (1354) or before states positively that the University had its abode outside the North Gate until the year 1354, and used the church of St. Giles as its formal place of assembly.
Lyte, Oxford, p. 241.

Liberia (li-bē'ri-ä). A negro republic on the western coast of Africa, extending from about 6° 40′ W. about 400 miles along the coast to the northwest. Capital, Monrovia. The coast is low. Tropical products are exported. The government is vested in a president and a congress comprising a senate and a house of assembly. Liberia was founded in 1822 by negroes sent by the American Colonization Society in 1822, and was declared independent in 1847. Area, estimated, 14,360 square miles. Population, estimated, 1,068,000.

Liberius (li-bē'ri-us), Saint. Bishop of Rome 352–366. He was banished from Rome in 355 and restored in 358.

Liber Studiorum (li'bėr stū-di-o'rum). [L., "book of studies."] A volume of studies by Turner, the English landscape-painter. He published it in 1808 with a desire to rival Claude's "Liber Veritatis."

Libertad (lē-ber-täth'). Amaritime department in northwestern Peru. Capital, Trujillo. The old department of Libertad, formed in 1865 from the colonial department of Trujillo, embraced also the present departments of Amazonas, Cajamarca, Lambayeque, and Piura, which have been separated from it at different times. Area, 13,765 square miles. Population (1876), 147,541.

Libertine, The. A tragedy by Thomas Shadwell, produced in 1676. It is professedly derived from "El Atheista Fulminato," but apparently from Molière's "Festin de Pierre."

Liberty Bell, The. A famous bell cast in London in 1752. It bore the motto "Proclaim liberty throughout the land unto all the inhabitants thereof." It was afterward recast at Philadelphia, with the same inscription, and it was rung when the Declaration of Independence was adopted by Congress. It is now in Independence Hall in Philadelphia.

Liberty Enlightening the World. A colossal figure formed of plates of bronze on an iron framework, supported on a high granite pedestal, on Bedloe's Island in New York Bay. The figure represents a robustly formed woman, fully draped in Greek tunic and mantle, and diademed, holding a torch in her uplifted right hand. The height of the statue is 151 feet; of the pedestal, 155. It is by the sculptor Bartholdi, and is a gift made to the United States by popular subscription by the people of France. The pedestal was designed by Richard M. Hunt, and paid for by popular subscription in the United States. The statue was inaugurated in 1886.

Liberty Tree, The. An elm-tree formerly standing on Washington street, Boston. Effigies of obnoxious persons were hung upon it during the Stamp Act excitement. A building now covers its site.

Liber Veritatis (ver'i-tā'tis). [L., "book of truth."] A collection of original drawings by Claude Lorrain. There are six copies in existence: one is at Chatsworth, England.

Libitina (li-bi-ti'nä). An ancient Italian goddess of gardens, vineyards, and voluptuous pleasures, identified with Venus as "Venus Libitina." She was also goddess of death and of the dead, and in this aspect was later identified with Proserpine. A piece of money was deposited in her temple for every one who died in Rome.

Libius Severus (lib'i-us se-vē'rus). A Roman emperor. See the extract.

Libius Severus, "a Lucanian by nation," was the man whom Ricimer had selected to wear the diadem snatched from the head of the murdered Majorian. He was proclaimed Emperor at Ravenna, on the nineteenth of November, 461. He died at Rome on the fifteenth of August, 465. Those two dates sum up in truth the whole of our knowledge respecting this faint shadow of an Emperor. It should, perhaps, be added that one authority states that he "lived religiously."
Hodgkin, Italy and her Invaders, II. 438.

Libollo. See *Lubolo.*

Libourne (lē-börn'). A town in the department of Gironde, France, situated at the confluence of the Isle and Dordogne, 18 miles east-northeast of Bordeaux. It exports wine, brandy, etc. Population (1891), commune, 17,867.

Libra (lī'brä). [L., 'the balance.'] An ancient zodiacal constellation, representing an ordinary pair of scales. This constellation was not commonly used among the Greeks, its place being occupied by the Chelæ, or Scorpion's Claws. It is found, however, in all the Egyptian zodiacs going back to 600 B. C., but there is reason to believe that it is not so old as the rest of the zodiac (that is, 2,000 years or more B. C.). Its principal stars, Kiffa borealis and Kiffa australis, 2.7 and 3.0 magnitudes respectively, are at the base of an isosceles triangle of which Antares forms the vertex.

Libreville (lēbr-vēl'). The capital of French Kongo, situated just north of the equator, on the Bay of Gaboon. It consists of the French town, where the government buildings, the hospital, and the Catholic mission attract attention, and of the suburbs Glasstown and Baraka, where foreign traders reside and American Presbyterians have their mission station. The nucleus of the native population was formed by a settlement of liberated slaves.

Libro de Tasas (lē'brō dā tä'säs). [Sp., 'book of rules' or 'laws.'] A code of laws and regulations compiled under the direction of the viceroy Toledo for the government of Peru. They were promulgated at different times, the first instalment being dated Oct. 18, 1572. The Libro de Tasas was founded partly on the unwritten laws, partly on ancient Spanish legislation, and partly on rules established by the Council of the Indies. The country was divided into *corregimientos* (abolished in 1784); the duties of officers were defined; and it was directed that the Indians should be governed by their own chiefs, subject to the viceroy. The mitta, or forced labor of the Indians, was confirmed and regulated. These rules were the basis of the Peruvian colonial laws, and to some extent those of the republic.

Libro d'Oro (lē'brō dō'ro). [It., 'book of gold.'] **1.** A roll or register of the noble families of a state or province, with the list of their estates; an institution of the Italian republics of the middle ages, the most famous being that of Venice. Hence—**2.** By extension and in the way of allusion, any list or imaginary list of titles of honor, or the like.

Liburnia (li-bėr'ni-ä). [Gr. *Λιβυρνία.*] In ancient geography, a country in Illyria, along the Adriatic, corresponding to the western part of modern Croatia and northern Dalmatia, and neighboring the islands. The inhabitants were celebrated as navigators and pirates.

Libya (lib'iä). [Gr. *Λιβύη.*] In ancient geography, a name of varying signification, denoting Africa, or Africa excluding Egypt, or Africa excluding Egypt and Ethiopia.

Libyan Desert. In ancient times, the Sahara: now restricted to its eastern portion.

Libyan languages. See *Berbers* and *Hamites.*

Libyan Sea, The. In ancient geography, that part of the Mediterranean which extends from Africa proper eastward to Egypt: the Roman Libycum Mare.

Licata (lē-kä'tä), or **Alicata** (ä-lē-kä'tä). A seaport in the province of Girgenti, Sicily, situated on the southern coast 27 miles southeast of Girgenti, at the mouth of the Salso. It exports sulphur. Population (1881), 17,478.

Lichfield (lich'fēld). ['The field of the dead.'] A city in Staffordshire, England, 14 miles north by east of Birmingham. The cathedral is a large and impressive church, mostly of the 13th and 14th centuries. The central one is marked by its three lofty spires; the central one built by Wyatt. The west front is covered, except the space taken by the great central window, with arcades containing niches for about 100 statues. The details of the ornament are of great beauty. The nave has a tri-

triforium; the choir has nine. The Lady chapel terminates in a polygonal chevet, said to be the only example of this normal pointed form in an English cathedral. The handsome Jedburgh windows were brought from a convent near Liege. The cathedral measures 403 by 65 feet; length of transepts, 149; height of vault, 60; height of central spire, 200. There is an interesting oblong octagonal chapter-house. Lichfield was the birthplace of Samuel Johnson. It was made a bishopric about 656, and was an archbishopric for a few years at the close of the 8th century. It was restored by the Parliament in 1643. It manufactures ale. Population (1891), 7,804

Lichtenberg (lich'ten-berg). A former principality of Germany, lying between the Rhine-Palatinate and Birkenfeld. It was granted to the Duke of Saxe-Coburg in 1816, was made a principality in 1819, was ceded to Prussia in 1834, and passed to the duke of Saint-Wendel, Rhine Province.

Lichtenberg, Georg Christoph. Born at Oberramstadt, near Darmstadt, Germany, July 1, 1742; died at Gottingen, Feb. 24, 1799. A German physicist and satirist, professor at the University of Gottingen. He is best known as the discoverer of the electrical figures named from him. His works were published 1800-06.

Lichtenstein (lich'ten-stin), or **Lichtenstein.** A town in the kingdom of Saxony, 14 miles west-southwest of Chemnitz. Population (1890), 8,804.

Lichtenstein, Martin Heinrich Karl. Born at Hamburg, Jan. 10, 1780; died at sea, Sept. 3, 1857. A German African traveler and zoologist, appointed professor of zoology at Berlin in 1811. He lived at the Cape of Good Hope 1803-05. He wrote "Reisen im südlichen Afrika" ("Travels in Southern Africa," 1810-11).

Lichterfelde (lich'ter-fel-de). A village 6 miles southwest of Berlin. It has a school for cadets.

Licinia gens (li-sin'i-a jenz). A celebrated plebeian Roman house, of uncertain origin, in ancient Rome. The first member of the gens who obtained the consulship was Licinius Calvus Stolo, 364 B. C. The Licinii almost constantly occupied high offices of state until the 4th century; they obtained the imperial dignity. Their family names are various, with the prænomina Publius and Sextus (rarely the ordinary Roman praenomina). Cognomina are many, in the manner of personal surnames (the family names: Archias, Crassa, Damerpupus, Imbrex, Lucullus, Lucullianus, Nepos, Proculus, Regulus, Rufinianus, Spintho, and many others).

Licinian (li-sin'i-an) **Laws** or **Rogations.** A collection of laws proposed by the Roman tribunes Licinius Stolo and Sextius 376 B. C., and passed 367 after a long obstructive contest. They provided that one of the consuls must be a plebeian; that no person could occupy more than 500 jugera of the public land; that interest on debts should be deducted from the principal and the balance paid in three years; and that plebeians should be admitted to the College of the Sibylline Books. There were provisions limiting the grant on the public lands and limiting the slave labor on large estates.

Licinius (li-sin'i-us) **(Caius Licinius Calvus Stolo).** A Roman tribune who proposed the Licinian Laws (which see).

Licinius (Caius Flavius Valerius Licinianus). Born in Dacia: killed at Thessalonica, 324 A. D. A Roman emperor. He was made Augustus by Galerius in 307. In 311 he married Constantia, sister of Constantine the Great. He defeated Maximinus in the same year, whereby he became sole ruler of the East. In 314 he became involved in war with Constantine, who had made himself sole ruler of the West. Peace was shortly concluded, but a new war began in 323 ended in his defeat and death.

Licking (lik'ing). A river in Kentucky, joining the Ohio at Newport, opposite Cincinnati. Length, about 200 miles.

Lick (lik) **Observatory.** An observatory founded and endowed by James Lick, a wealthy California (1796-1876), and transferred to the regents of the University of California in 1888. It is situated on the summit of Mount Hamilton in Santa Clara County, California, 4,209 feet high. It is in lat. 37° 21' N., long. 121° 38' W. It contains a refracting telescope of 36-inch aperture, made by Alvan Clarke and Sons.

Liddell (lid'el), **Henry George.** Born 1811. An English clergyman and classical scholar, dean of Christ Church, Oxford, 1855-92. He published with R. Scott a Greek lexicon (1843; 7th ed. 1889), and has written a "History of Rome" (1855), etc.

Liddesdale (lid'es-dal). The valley of the Liddel, a small tributary of the Esk, in Roxburgshire, Scotland.

Liddon (lid'on), **Henry Parry.** Born at North Stoneham, Hampshire, Aug. 20, 1829; died at Westminster Mare, Sept. 9, 1890. An English High-church clergyman, celebrated as a preacher. He graduated at Oxford (Christ Church) 1850, where he afterward was for a time tutor. He was ordained deacon in 1852, and priest in 1853. In the same year he was appointed select preacher to the university, reappointed 1859, 1875, 1884, and in 1870 a canon of St. Paul's, where he preached with great effect, and to large churches of St. Paul's. He published several series of sermons and other religious works.

Lidköping (lid'chö-ping). A town in the laen of Skaraborg, Sweden, situated on Lake Wener 70 miles northeast of Gothenburg. Population (1890), 5,180.

Lie (lē). **Jonas Lauritz Edemil.** Born at Eiger, near Drammen, Norway, June 11, 1833. A Norwegian novelist. He entered the naval academy at Frederiksvarn, but a year later was forced to give up this career because of near-sightedness. Subsequently he studied jurisprudence at Christiania, and ultimately settled at Kongsvinger in the practice of his profession. Here he also found time for journalistic work, and made frequent contributions to journals and periodicals. In 1864 appeared a first collection of poems. In 1865 he removed to Christiania in order to devote himself wholly to literature. His first novel, "Den fremsynte" ("The Prescient One"), appeared in 1870. With government assistance he made a journey in search of Norway's ancient sagas. Subsequently he studied jurisprudence at Christiania, and ultimately settled at Kongsvinger in the practice of his profession. Here he also found time for journalistic work, and made frequent contributions to journals and periodicals. In 1864 appeared a first collection of poems. In 1865 he removed to Christiania in order to devote himself wholly to literature. His first novel, "Den fremsynte" ("The Prescient One"), appeared in 1870. With government assistance he made a journey in search of Norway's ancient sagas, and subsequently published the results of his researches. Subsequently he studied jurisprudence at Christiania, and ultimately settled at Kongsvinger in the practice of his profession. Here he also found time for journalistic work, and made frequent contributions to journals and periodicals. In 1864 appeared a first collection of poems. In 1865 he removed to Christiania in order to devote himself wholly to literature. His first novel, "Den fremsynte" ("The Prescient One"), appeared in 1870. With government assistance he made a journey in search of Norway's ancient sagas, and subsequently published the results of his researches. Subsequently he studied jurisprudence at Christiania, and ultimately settled at Kongsvinger in the practice of his profession. Here he also found time for journalistic work, and made frequent contributions to journals and periodicals. In 1864 appeared a first collection of poems. In 1865 he removed to Christiania in order to devote himself wholly to literature. His first novel, "Den fremsynte" ("The Prescient One"), appeared in 1870. With government assistance he made a journey in search of Norway's ancient sagas, and subsequently published the results of his researches. He spent a summer in travel in the north, the fruit of which was "Fortallinger og Skildringer fra Norge" ("Tales and Descriptions of Norway"), and this was enabled to undertake a journey to Rome, his next novel, "Tremasteren Fremviden eller Liv norden" ("The Bark Future, or Life up North," 1872), was a description of Norse life at sea, the direction in which he has made his particular fame. This was followed in 1874 by his most widely known novel, "Lodsen og Hans Hustru" ("The Pilot and his Wife"). Results of his Italian journey were "Familie fra Justedal" and "Antonio Ranniera," and the lyrical drama "Faustina Strozzi" (all 1878). "Trold" ("Weird Tales") and "Adam Schrader" (1879) are novels of city life. "Rutland" (1880) is a sea story. A three-act comedy, "Grabows Kat," was successfully produced in Christiania and Stockholm. Of late years he has lived much abroad (alternately in Stuttgart, Berlin, Vesgaden, and Dresden), but has recently again taken up his residence in Norway.

Lieban (lē'ban). A manufacturing town in the province of Silesia, Prussia, 34 miles southwest of Breslau. Population (1890), 12,656.

Liebenstein (lē'ben-stīn). A watering-place in Saxe-Meiningen, in the Thuringian Forest 12 miles south of Eisenach.

Lieber (lē'ber). **Francis.** Born at Berlin, March 18, 1800; died at New York, Oct. 2, 1872. A German-American publicist. He was imprisoned by the Prussian authorities in 1819 and 1824; removed to the United States in 1827; edited (1829-33) the American (1829-33); and was professor of history and political economy in South Carolina College 1835-56 and in Columbia College 1857-72. His books include "Manual of Political Ethics" (1838), "Legal and Political Hermeneutics" (1839), "Civil Liberty and Self-Government" (1853), "Guerilla Parties" (1862), "Instructions for the Government of the Armies of the United States in the Field" (1863), etc.

Lieber, Oscar Montgomery. Born at Boston, Sept. 8, 1830: died at Richmond, Va., June 27, 1862. An American geologist and chemist, son of Francis Lieber.

Lieberkühn (lē'ber-kün), **Johann Nathanael.** Born 1711; died at Berlin, 1765. A noted German anatomist. The Lieberkühnian glands were named from him.

Liebig (lē'big), Baron **Justus von.** Born at Darmstadt, May 8, 1803; died at Munich, April 18, 1873. A celebrated German chemist, appointed professor of chemistry at Giessen in 1824, and at Munich in 1852. He established at Giessen a noted laboratory for research among organic chemistry and the application of chemistry to agriculture, etc. With Poggendorff he wrote the "Handwoerterbuch der Chemie" ("Dictionary of Chemistry," 1837-64). His works include "Handbuch der organischen Analyse," and Geiger's "Handbuch der Pharmacie." 1830. "Die organische Chemie in ihrer Anwendung auf Agrikultur" (1840, "Die Thierchemie oder organische Chemie in ihrer Anwendung auf Physiologie und Pathologie" ("Animal Chemistry or Organic Chemistry in Its Applications to Physiology and Pathology," 1842). "Chemische Briefe (translated into English as "Familiar Letters on Chemistry," 1844), "Grundsätze der Agrikultur-Chemie" (1855), "Chemie und Praxis der Landwirthschaft" (1856), "Naturwissenschaftliche Briefe über die moderne Landwirthschaft" (1859), etc.

Liebknecht (lēp'knecht), **Wilhelm.** Born at Giessen, Hesse, March 29, 1826. A German political agitator and writer. He took part in the revolutionary movement in Baden in 1848, fled to Switzerland, Switzerland and England from 1849 to 1862, when he returned to Germany. He joined the International in 1869, became the leader of the Social Democratic Arbeiterpartei in 1868, and was elected a member of the Reichstag by the Social Democrats in 1874.

Liechtenstein (lēch'ten-stīn). An independent principality of Europe, bounded by Vorarlberg on the east, the canton of Grisons (Switzerland) on the south, and the canton of St.-Gall on the west. Capital, Vaduz. The surface is generally mountainous. The government is vested in the Prince of Liechtenstein and a Landtag; they are under Austrian influence. The religion is mainly Roman Catholic. It was made a principality in 1719, and belonged to the German Confederation until 1866. Area, 70 square miles. Population (1890), 9,593.

Lieder ohne Worte (lē'der ō'ne vor'te). [G., "songs without words."] A series of piano-forte pieces by Mendelssohn. Six books, containing six songs each, were published before his death, and two others after it. They contain no bravura: everything is subordinate to the "wish" or the "thought" which filled the heart of the composer at the moment. *Grove.*

Liége (lyäzh), G. **Lüttich** (lüt'tich), D. **Luik** (loik). 1. A province of Belgium, bounded by Limburg and the Netherlands on the north, Rhenish Prussia on the east, Luxemburg on the south, Namur on the southwest, and Brabant on the west. The inhabitants are chiefly Walloons. Area, 1,117 square miles. Population (1891), 771,168.—2. [L. *Leodium.*] The capital of the province of Liege, situated at the junction of the Ourthe and Meuse, in lat. 50° 39' N., long. 5° 33' E. It is the center of an important mining region of coal, iron, etc.; is famous for the manufacture of firearms; and has also manufactures of engines, zinc, etc. The cathedral is of very early foundation, but the present edifice was rebuilt in 1528, and the choir in 1280. The dimensions are 276 by 131 feet; height of vaulting, 80. St. Jacques is a late-Pointed church with open-work towers and many fine steeples, and a fine Romanesque west tower. On the north is a notable Renaissance portal of the 16th century. The interior is very rich, with intricately carved mouldings round the arches, color-decoration on the vaulting, 16th century glass, and a sculptured stone choir-screen. The dimensions are 200 by 105 feet; height of vaulting, 75. The state university, founded in 1817, has about 1,000 students. The Palais de Justice was formerly the episcopal palace. Liege was sacked by Charles the Bold in 1467 and 1468, and was often besieged and taken. It belonged to France from 1792 to 1814. Population (1891), 153,324.

Liège, Bishopric of. A former bishopric extending northward and southwestward of the city of Liege. It belonged to the Westphalian circle of the empire; was acquired by France in 1795; formed by the Congress of Vienna to the Netherlands; and in 1831 was ceded to Belgium.

Liegnitz (lēg'nits). The capital of the government-district of Liegnitz, Silesia, Prussia, situated at the junction of the Schwarzwasser and Katzbach, in lat. 51° 13' N., long. 16° 9' E. Its manufactures are extensive and varied, and it has a flourishing trade. It was the capital of the principality of Liegnitz down to 1675, when it was acquired by Austria. It was ceded to Prussia in 1742. Near it was fought the battle of Katzbach 1813. Population (1890), 46,874.

Liegnitz, Battles of. 1. A battle fought at Wahlstadt, near Liegnitz, April 9, 1241. It was a victory for the Mongols over the Germans and Poles; but the Mongol advance into central Europe was checked, and the contest is hence regarded as one of the decisive battles of the world.

2. A victory gained near Liegnitz, Aug. 15, 1760, by Frederick the Great over the Austrians under Loudon. It prevented the junction of the Austrians and Russians.

Lierre (lē-är'). Flem. **Lier** (lēr). A town in the province of Antwerp, Belgium, situated at the junction of the Great and Little Neethe, 10 miles southeast of Antwerp. It has silk factories, and the church of St. Gomaristo is noteworthy. Population (1890), 20,153.

Liestal (lēs'tāl). The capital of the half-canton of Basel-Land, Switzerland, situated on the Ergolz 8 miles southeast of Basel. Population (1888), 4,927.

Lievens, or Livens (lē'vens), or **Lievenz, Jan.** Born at Leyden, Oct. 24, 1607; died at Antwerp about 1663. A Dutch painter and engraver.

Liévin (lyä-vaṅ'). A town in the department of Pas-de-Calais, northern France, situated near Lens. Population (1891), 12,417.

Life Let us Cherish. [G. *Erst kommt das Leben.*] A favorite song by Haydn, written by Martin Usteri of Zurich, published in 1796. The music was written by Hans Georg Nageli in 1793. *Grove.*

Life of Christ, The. A remarkable series of six paintings by Rembrandt, executed about 1640 for the Stadholder of the Netherlands, and now in the old Pinakothek, Munich. The finest of the series is the "Entombment," whose chief group is thrown into vigorous relief by a ray of strong light round the number surroundings. In the "Nativity," the Virgin sits beside the infant Jesus, who lies on a bed of straw before the wondering shepherds. At Joseph holds a lamp, from which all the light of the picture proceeds.

Liffey (lif'i). A river in eastern Ireland which flows into Dublin Bay at Dublin. Length, about 50 miles.

Ligarius (li-gā'ri-us), **Quintus.** Lived in the middle of the 1st century B. C. A Roman commander, an adherent of Pompey, defended before Cæsar by Cicero.

Liger (lī'jer), or **Ligeris** (-is). [Gr. *Λείγηρ.*] The Latin name of the Loire.

Light Brigade, Charge of the. A celebrated charge made by the Light Brigade of 670 men, under Lord Cardigan, on a Russian battery at Balaklava, Oct. 25, 1854. The command to charge (about which there has been much dispute) was given to Lord Cardigan by Lord Lucan, in pursuance of orders issued by Lord Raglan. There was a battery in front, a battery on each flank, and Russian riflemen on both sides. According to Cardigan's account (himself), the time occupied from the movement of the brigade to the attack to the time of re-forming on the same ground did not exceed twenty minutes: the distance passed over was one little under a quarter, at the lowest calculation - and in that space of time 300 men who had gone into action were killed, wounded, or missing, and 336 horses were put *hors de combat.* Of the 670 men who had gone into action, only 196 were mounted when the brigade re-formed on the ground

Light Brigade, Charge of the
from which they had moved off, and during the engagement 24 officers were killed or wounded." Tennyson's lyric on the charge is well known.

Lightfoot (lit'fut), **John.** Born at Stoke-upon-Trent, England, March 29, 1602; died at Ely, Dec. 6, 1675. An eminent Hebraist and rabbinical scholar. He was rector successively of Stone (Staffordshire), a member of the Westminster Assembly, and vice-chancellor of Cambridge University (1654). He was appointed to a prebend at Ely in 1668. His chief works are "Horæ Hebraicæ et Talmudicæ" (1658–75) and a "Harmony of the Four Evangelists, etc." (1644).

Lightfoot, Joseph Barber. Born at Liverpool, April 13, 1828; died at Bournemouth, Dec. 21, 1889. An English prelate and scholar, made bishop of Durham in 1879. He graduated at the University of Cambridge (Trinity College) in 1851, became a fellow of Trinity in 1852, and Hulsean professor of divinity in 1861. In 1871 he was appointed a canon of St. Paul's. He was an influential member of the committee for the revision of the New Testament. He published commentaries on St. Paul's Epistles to the Galatians (1865), the Philippians (1868), and the Colossians and Philemon (1875), "A Fresh Revision of the New Testament" (1871), an edition of Ignatius and Polycarp (1885), sermons, addresses, etc.

Light-Horse Harry. A surname of the American cavalry commander Henry Lee.

Lighthouse of San Salvador, The. The Izalco volcano, in the republic of Salvador: so called because its light-of its almost constant eruptions is visible far at sea.

Light of Asia, The. A poem by Sir Edwin Arnold, published in 1878.

Light of the World, The. An oratorio in two parts by Sir Arthur Sullivan, produced in 1873.

Light of the World, The. A noted picture by Holman Hunt. It represents the Saviour standing at night before a closed door with a lighted lantern in his hand. It was presented to Keble College, Oxford, by Mrs. Thomas Combe.

Ligne (lēny), Prince **Charles Joseph de.** Born at Brussels, May 12, 1735; died at Vienna, Dec. 13, 1814. An Austrian field-marshal. He wrote "Mélanges militaires, littéraires, et sentimentaires" (1795–1811), "Œuvres posthumes" (1817), etc.

Lignitz. See *Liegnitz.*

Ligny (lēn-yē'). A village in the province of Namur, Belgium, 25 miles south-southeast of Brussels. A victory was gained here by Napoleon over the Prussians under Blücher, June 16, 1815. Loss of the Prussians, 12,000; of the French, 8,000.

Ligny-en-Barrois (lēn-yē'on-bā-rwā'). A town in the department of Meuse, France, situated 11 miles southeast of Bar-le-Duc, on the Ornain. Population (1891), 5,101.

Ligon (lig'on), **Richard.** An English royalist who, having lost his fortune, emigrated to Barbados in 1647. Soon after his return in 1650, his creditors cast him into prison, where he died. He published "A True and Exact History of Barbadoes" (London, 1650), which is full of the old notions on that island.

Ligonier (lig-ō-nēr'), **John (Jean Louis),** Earl Ligonier. Born at Castres, France, Nov. 7, 1680; died April 28, 1770. A distinguished English soldier, of Huguenot descent, made field-marshal and Earl Ligonier of Ripley, Surrey, in 1776. He came to England in 1697; entered the army under Marlborough in 1702, and took part in the military events till 1710; was appointed governor of Fort St. Philip, Minorca; became brigadier-general and major-general in 1739; commanded the English infantry at the battle of Fontenoy, May 1, 1745; and was commander-in-chief of the British forces at the battle of Roucoux, Oct. 11, 1746. He was made prisoner at the battle of Val (or Laffeldt), July 1, 1747.

Lignori (lē-gwō'rē), **Alfonso Maria de'.** Born at Marianella, near Naples, Sept. 26, 1696; died at Nocera dei Pagani, Italy, Aug. 1, 1787. An Italian theologian, founder of the order of the Redemptorists in 1732. Among his works are "Theologia moralis" (1755), "Homo apostolicus" (1782), etc.

Liguria (li-gū'ri-ä). In ancient geography, the country of the Ligurians, in northwestern Italy and southeastern France. At the time of Augustus it was included between the Mediterranean and the rivers Var, Po, Trebbia, and Magra. Originally it extended beyond these limits. It was at war with Rome from about 200 B. C. to about 120 B. C.; and was finally subjugated 14 B. C.

Liguria (It. pron. lē-gō'rē-ä). A compartimento of modern Italy, comprising the provinces of Genoa and Porto Maurizio.

Ligurian (li-gū'ri-an) **Alps.** That part of the Alps in northwestern Italy which extends from the Col di Giovi to the Col di Tenda.

Ligurian Apennines. That part of the Apennines which extends from the Ligurian Alps to the borders of Tuscany.

Ligurian Republic. The name assumed by the republic of Genoa, formed on the model of France, in 1797. It was annexed to France 1805.

Ligurian Sea. [L. *Ligusticum Mare.*] In ancient geography, that part of the Mediterranean which lies near Liguria.

Liimfjord. See *Limfjord.*

Like will to Like. An interlude by Ulpian Fulwell, printed in 1568.

Lilburne (lil'bern), **John.** Born at Greenwich, England, about 1614; died at Eltham, Aug. 29, 1657. An English political agitator and Puritan pamphleteer. He was arrested Dec. 11, 1637, on the charge of printing unlicensed books (Prynne's and others), whipped and pilloried, and imprisoned until released at the opening of the Long Parliament. At the battle of Edgehill he was taken prisoner, and was subsequently tried for treason, but was exchanged in 1643, and became (1644) lieutenant-colonel of dragoons. He was arrested on the order of the House of Commons (July 9, 1645) for scandalous charges made against Speaker Lenthall, and, refusing to answer, was imprisoned until Oct. 14. Later he was brought before the House and, in contempt of the same Lord Manchester, and, being continuous, was committed to Newgate and ultimately fined £4,000 and sentenced to 7 years' imprisonment in the Tower; but was released in 2 years. With 3 friends he was tried for sedition Oct. 24–26, 1649, and acquitted by the jury. On a different charge (Jan., 1652) he was heavily fined and banished, and on his return to England (June, 1653) was committed to Newgate, tried, and again acquitted. Notwithstanding his acquittal, he was transferred to the Tower, thence to Elizabeth's castle, Guernsey, and thence to Dover Castle (Oct., 1653). He became a Quaker, and shortly after that Cromwell released him. He wrote a large number of controversial pamphlets.

Lilburne, Robert. Born in Durham, 1613; died at St. Nicholas Island, 1665. An English "regicide," brother of John Lilburne. He was an officer (colonel of infantry) in the Parliamentary army and in Dec., 1648, was appointed one of Charles's judges, and signed his death-warrant. In the Scottish campaigns (1651) he served with distinction, and was rewarded by Parliament. At the Restoration he was tried and condemned to death, but the sentence was not executed. He died a prisoner.

Lili. See *Schöne mention.*

Lilienstein (lēl'yen-stīn). One of the chief heights of the Saxon Switzerland, southeast of Dresden. Height, 1,325 feet.

Lilith (lil'ith). [Heb., translated 'night monster'; usually referred to the Semitic word for 'night.'] A demon that dwells in deserted places, mentioned in Isa. xxxiv. 14: in rabbinical literature depicted as a woman roaming in the night, and especially dangerous to children and to women in childbirth. The demon is probably of Babylonian origin: its name occurs frequently in the incantations. The Talmudists say that the name of Adam's first wife was Lilith.

> The word occurs in Isaiah (xxxiv. 14), in the Vulgate it is translated *Lamia*, in Luther's Bible *Kobold*, and in our own English version, *screech-owl*. According to the Rabbinical traditions, Lilith was created at the same time as Adam, in such a manner that he and she were joined together by the back, as it is written, "male and female created them, and called their name Adam." In this condition they were to have stayed all, but quarrelled with each other continually. Then the Lord repented that he had made them so, and separated them into two independent bodies. Lilith then flew away to the Red Sea coast, and when Lilith deserted herself to witchcraft and courted the society of devils, Adam left her altogether. Eve was then created. *E. Taylor*, Notes to Faust.

Liliuokalani (lē-lē-wō-kä-lä-nē'). Born Sept. 2, 1838. The ex-queen of the Hawaiian Islands; sister of King Kalakaua. She succeeded on Americo, John O. Dominis, who was governor of Oahu. He died in 1891, and in the same year, on the death of the king, she acceded to the throne. In 1893 she was deposed. (See *Hawaiian Islands.*) Her interest peremptory was her niece, daughter of her younger sister and A. S. Cleghorn, governor of Oahu after the death of Dominis.

Lille (lēl), formerly **L'Isle** (lēl), Flem. **Ryssel** (ris'sel). The capital of the department of Nord, France, situated on the Deûle in 50° 38′ N., long. 3° 2′ E. It is an important fortress; is one of the chief cities of France, and a great manufacturing center; has grown largely in late years; and has numerous public buildings, cotton and woolen goods, sugar, machinery, etc. In the Hôtel de Ville are the library, a large picture-gallery, and the Musée Wicar (a collection of drawings). The church of St. Maurice is noteworthy. There are faculties of medicine, literature, and law, and various museums and institutions. Lille was founded by Baldwin IV. of Flanders (about 1030); passed to Burgundy, and later to the House of Hapsburg; was taken by Louis XIV. in 1667, was taken by the Duke of Marlborough in 1708, but restored to France in 1713; and was unsuccessfully besieged by the Austrians in 1792. Population (1891), 201,231.

Lillebonne (lēl-bōn'). A town in the department of Seine-Inférieure, France, situated on the Bolbec 19 miles east of Havre: the Roman Juliobona. It contains a ruined medieval castle and Roman antiquities, including a theater which is the best-preserved example so far north. Population (1891), commune, 6,500.

Lillehammer (lil'le-hām-mer). A small town in southern Norway, situated on Lake Mjösen.

Lillers (lē-lār'). A town in the department of Pas-de-Calais, northern France, 23 miles northwest of Arras. It is said to have contained the earliest artesian well. Population (1891), commune, 7,609.

Lima e Silva, Luiz Alves de

Lillibullero (lil'i-bu-lē'rō), or **Lilliburlero** (-ber-le'rō). A political song satirizing James II. of England, who had made an unwelcome nomination to the lord-lieutenancy of Ireland. It was written by Lord Wharton about 1688. The musicwas by Henry Purcell, originally named, or quickstep. The song is the merest doggerel, but constituted a great impetus to the revolution of 1688. The whole army and the people sang it constantly. The chorus or refrain "Lillibullero bullen a la" (which is said to have been a watchword of the Irish Roman Catholics in the massacre of the Protestants in 1641) was specially adopted to the music of the quickstep with which the soldiers was familiar.

Lilliput (lil'i-put). A country on the shore of which Gulliver is wrecked, in Swift's "Gulliver's Travels." The inhabitants (the Lilliputians) were so small that Gulliver was a giant to them.

Lilliput. A play, taken from "Gulliver's Travels," produced by Garrick in Dec., 1756. It was played by children whom he trained himself.

Lillo (lil'ō), **George.** Born near Moorfields, Feb. 4, 1693; died at London, Sept. 3, 1739. An English dramatist. He was the son of a Dutch jeweler (his mother was English), and was bred to his father's trade. He wrote "Silvia," the first comic farce (a ballad-opera; acted 1729); "The Merchant," named "The London Merchant, or the History of George Barnwell," and usually called "George Barnwell" (acted 1731), long a successful play; "Britannia and Batavia" (acted 1734); "The Christian Hero" (acted 17.5); "Fatal Curiosity" (acted 1736); and an adaptation of an old play, "Arden of Feversham," completed after Lillo's death by John Hoadley (acted 1759).

Lilly, John. See *Lyly.*

Lilly (lil'i), **William.** Born at Diseworth, Leicestershire, May 1, 1602; died at Hersham, June 9, 1681. A noted English astrologer and prophet. He was the author of several almanacs (Isaac Bickerstaff, Jr.), of many prophetic pamphlets, of the "Christian Astrology" (1647), long an authority on the art (reprinted as an "Introduction to Astrology," 1852), of the "True History of King James I. and King Charles I." (1651), and of "The History of Lilly's Life and Times" (1715), an autobiography. He resided in London 1620–66, and after that at Hersham.

Lily (lil'i), **William.** Born at Odiham, Hampshire, England, about 1468; died at London, 1522. A noted English grammarian, a friend of Colet, Erasmus, and More, and one of the first teachers of Greek in England. He studied the classics in Italy under Sulpicius and Pomponius Lætus, and in 1512 was appointed high master of Colet's school in St. Paul's Churchyard. He compiled (with Erasmus and others) "Antibasilicon Rudimenta" to the "Editio" of Colet (1540), and, with the aid of Erasmus, wrote a syntax ("Absolutissimus de octo orationis partium constructione"), published in 1513. The two ("Editio" and "Absolutissimus") were revised and combined as a Latin grammar (1540), entitled "Institutio compendiaria totius grammaticæ, etc.," which was again issued, in altered form, in 1574, under the title "A Short Introduction of Grammar, etc." In this form it was used and quoted by Shakspere. It was the national Latin grammar, and continued in popular use in various editions for many years.

Lilybæum (lil-i-bē'um). In ancient geography, a city near the promontory of Lilybæum (at the western extremity of Sicily: now Cape Boëo), founded by Carthage: the modern Marsala (which see). It was besieged and finally taken by the Romans 250–241 B. C.

Lily Maid of Astolat. The name given to Elaine in the story of Sir Launcelot.

Lily of the Valley, The. See *Lys dans la Vallée, Le.*

Lima (lē'mä). The capital of Peru and of the department of Lima, situated in lat. 12° 2′ S., long. 77° 7′ W., 7 miles east of its seaport Callao. It is the leading commercial center of Peru. The cathedral is a large building in a style based on the Renaissance. The university, chartered by Charles V. in 1551, is the oldest in America. Lima was founded by Pizarro in 1535; has been often visited by earthquakes, most disastrously Oct. 28, 1746; has been the scene of frequent insurrections; was entered by Chilians in 1821; and was again occupied by them from Jan. 17, 1881, to Oct. 25, 1883. Population (1893), 103,550.

Lima (lī'mä). A city and the capital of Allen County, western Ohio, 84 miles northwest of Columbus: noted as the center of a petroleum region. Population (1890), 15,381.

Lima (lē'mä) **Audiencia of.** The supreme court of Peru during the colonial period. It was established in 1544 and originally there was no appeal from its decisions except in civil cases involving more than 6000 pesos; in such cases appeal was sometimes permitted. The audiences of Chile, Charcas, etc., were subordinate to it. The viceroy was ex officio president of the audience; in case of a vacancy in his office one of the auditors became president, and acted *ad interim* as viceroy.

Lima e Silva (lē'mä e sēl'vä), **Francisco de.** Born at Rio de Janeiro, July 5, 1785; died there, Dec. 2, 1853. A Brazilian general and statesman. In 1821 he suppressed the revolt at Pernambuco. After the abdication of Pedro I. (April 7, 1831) he was a member of the temporary regency, and, by the death of one of his colleagues and the retirement of the other, remained the sole ruler until 1834. He died in 1853. Soon after this he was elected senator.

Lima e Silva, Luiz Alves de, Baron, Count, Marquis, and, from March 23, 1869, Duke of

Caxias. Born at Rio de Janeiro, Aug. 25, 1803; died near that city, May 7, 1880. A Brazilian soldier and statesman, son of Francisco de Lima e Silva. As president of Maranhão (Feb., 1840, to May, 1841), Sa Bado (May, 1842, to Dec., 1842), and Rio Grande do Sul (Dec., 1842, to Oct., 1846), he crushed rebellions in all these provinces. In 1851-52 he commanded the Brazilian army which, in alliance with Urquiza, drove the dictator Rosas from Buenos Ayres. A conservative, he was senator from 1845, minister of war (1855-57), and, by the death of the Marquis of Paraná, premier Sept. 3, 1866, to May 3, 1857, and again March 2, 1861, to May 1, 1862. From Oct., 1865, to Feb., 1869, he was commander-in-chief of the Brazilian forces in Paraguay, and during a portion of the time commanded the Argentine forces also. This period was marked by the great successes of the war, including the occupation of Humaitá, Aug. 5, 1868, and of Asuncion, Jan. 5, 1869. He was for a third time premier June 25, 1875, to Jan. 5, 1878; attained the military rank of marshal Dec., 1862; and was the only duke created during the empire.

Limagne (lē-mänyʻ). A fertile district in the basin of the Allier, Auvergne, France, forming part of the department of Puy-de-Dôme.

Limasol, or Limassol (lē-ma-sōl'). A seaport on the southern coast of Cyprus, situated in lat. 34° 40′ N., long. 33° 2′ E. It exports wine. Population (1891), 7,388.

Limbach (lim'bäch). A town in the kingdom of Saxony, 8 miles west-northwest of Chemnitz. It manufactures stockings, etc. Population (1890), 11,834.

Limberham, or The Kind Keeper. A play by Dryden, produced in 1678. The character of Limberham is said to be a satire of the Duke of Lauderdale, but there were also features of Shaftesbury in it.

Limborch (lim'borch). **Philippus van.** Born at Amsterdam, June 19, 1633; died there, April 30, 1712. A Dutch Arminian theologian, pastor and later (1668) professor in the College of the Remonstrants in Amsterdam. He was a friend of Locke, who addressed to him his "Epistola de tolerantia."

Limburg (lim-bėrg'). A province of Belgium, bounded by the Netherlands on the north and east. Capital, Hasselt. Area, 961 square miles. Population (1891), 223,351.

Limburg (lim'bōrg). A province of the Netherlands, bordering on Prussia and Belgium. Capital, Maestricht. Area, 850 square miles. Population (1891), 259,593.

Limburg. A former duchy, corresponding to the two provinces defined above. It passed to Brabant in 1288; was divided between Austria and the Netherlands in 1715; was under French rule from 1795 to 1814; was allotted to the Netherlands in 1814–15; joined Belgium in 1830; and in 1839 was divided between Belgium and the Netherlands.

Limburg. A town in the province of Liège, Belgium, on the Vesdre 17 miles east of Liège. It was the former capital of the duchy of Limburg. Near it, at Herve, the Limburger cheese is manufactured.

Limburg-on-the-Lahn (lim'bōrg-on-the-län'). A town in the province of Hesse-Nassau, Prussia, situated on the Lahn 21 miles east of Coblenz: noted for its cathedral (13th century), and for the "Limburg Chronicle," which records its history.

Limburg-on-the-Lenne (-len'). See *Hohenlimburg.*

Limerick (lim'e-rik). **1.** A county in Munster, Ireland. It is bounded by Clare (separated by the Shannon) and Tipperary on the north, Tipperary on the east, Cork on the south, and Kerry on the west. The soil is fertile, especially near the Shannon and in the "Golden Vale." Area, 1,054 square miles. Population (1891), 158,912.

2. The capital of County Limerick, situated on the Shannon in lat. 52° 40′ N., long. 8° 37′ W. It consists of English Town (on an island), Irish Town, and Newtown Pery, and is a bishop's see. The cathedral was founded in the 12th century, but modified through the later middle ages. It has no transepts, and possesses a fine tower over the west end. The exterior is battlemented. The nave has Early English arches, but clustered arches in the triforium; the choir has a square chevet with a window of early-Pointed type. The arches have been encroached upon to form an extensive series of chapels. Limerick was a Danish town in the 9th, 10th, and 11th centuries; was conquered by the English in 1174; was taken by the English under Ireton in 1651; was unsuccessfully besieged by William III. 1690; and was the last Jacobite stronghold, surrendering to the English Oct. 3, 1691. It was known as "the City of the Violated Treaty" (see below). Population (1891), 37,072.

Limerick, Treaty of, or **Pacification of.** A treaty concluded between the English commander Ginkel and the Irish commander Sarsfield, Oct., 1691, granting religious liberty, liberty, and other privileges to the Irish Catholics, and permission to volunteer in the French service. The Irish Parliament, however, insisted on its being virtually ignored.

Limfjord (lim'fyord). A sea passage cutting off the northern portion of Jutland, Denmark, from the main division. Length, about 100 miles.

Limmat (lim'mät). A river in northern Switzerland which flows through the Lake of Zurich and joins the Aar near Brugg (Aargau). It is called the Linth in its upper course. Total length, about 80 miles.

Limnæ (lim'nē). [L., from Gr., 'the marshes.'] A region in ancient Athens, important as the seat of the earliest cult of Bacchus and the first rudimentary dramatic performances in Athens, and also important from the standpoint of topography. It has long been placed on the maps to the south of the Acropolis and the Dionysiac theater; but Dörpfeld has adduced reasons which may be accepted as conclusive for shifting it far to the northwest, so that it embraces the neighborhood of the Dipylon gate.

Limoges (lē-mōzh'). The capital of the department of Haute-Vienne, France, situated on the Vienne in lat. 45° 50′ N., long. 1° 16′ E.: the Roman Augustoritum. Its porcelain manufactures are celebrated, and there are also manufactures of textiles and shoes. Kaolin is exported. The cathedral was begun in the 13th century, but the nave was only partly completed by the 16th; the remainder has lately been added. The interior is rich and imposing. It possesses, though displaced, a remarkable rood-loft of 1533, covered with sculptures. Limoges was the capital of the Lemovices, and was a flourishing city in the 4th century. It was burned in the middle ages. It suffered in the English and Huguenot wars; was sacked by the Black Prince in 1370; was the former residence of Richard V. and many others in exile. Its fires. It was a center of the enameling industry from the 12th to the 16th century. Population (1891), 72,697.

Limousin (lē-mō-zan'). An ancient government of France. Capital, Limoges. It was bounded by Auvergne on the north, Auvergne on the east, and Guienne on the south and west, corresponding generally to the department of Corrèze and a large part of Haute-Vienne. The early population was Celtic; it became part of Aquitania in the middle ages. It suffered in the English and Huguenot wars; was sacked by the Black Prince in 1370; was the former residence of Richard V. and many others in exile. It passed with Eleanor of Aquitaine to Henry II. (of England); was formally granted to England by St. Louis; and was recovered by Charles V. and annexed to France in 1369.

Limousin, Léonard. Born at Limoges about 1505: died before Feb. 10, 1577. A French painter, enameler, and engraver, the greatest of the enamelers of Limoges. His portraits are especially celebrated. At the commencement of his work authentic dates and signatures very closely. His oldest known work (1532) is a copy of an engraving from Albrecht Dürer. The latest date given for his enamels is 1574.

Limoux (lē-mō'). A town in the department of Aude, southern France, situated on the Aude 13 miles south-southwest of Carcassonne. Population (1891), commune, 6,371.

Limp, Sir Luke. The principal character in Foote's play of "The Lame Lover," played by himself.

Limpopo (lim-pō'pō). A river in southern Africa, forming part of the northern boundary of the Transvaal Republic, and flowing into the Indian Ocean near lat. 25° S. Length, estimated, about 900 miles. Also called *Bempe, Crocodile River, Ouri, Inhampura,* etc.

Linacre (lin'a-kėr). **Thomas.** Born probably at Canterbury, England, about 1460: died at London, Oct. 20, 1524. A noted English physician and classical scholar, best known as one of the founders of the College of Physicians in London, and the founder of lectureships at Oxford and Cambridge. He was elected fellow of All Souls College, Oxford, in 1484, and traveled and studied in Italy, taking the degree of M. D. at Padua. He returned to Oxford, and had among his pupils in Greek More and Erasmus. Soon after Henry VIII. came to the throne, Linacre was appointed one of his physicians, and thereafter lived chiefly in London. He received holy orders in 1520. He published grammatical works and translations, especially of Galen, from Greek into Latin.

Linares (lē-nä'res). **1.** An interior province of Chile. Area, 3,858 square miles. Population (1891), estimated, 116,656.—**2.** The capital of the province of Linares, situated 90 miles north-east of Concepcion. Population (1885), 7,711.

Linares. A town in the province of Jaen, southern Spain, 29 miles north-northwest of Jaen: probably the ancient Silpia. It is the center of a copper- and lead-mining region. Population (1887), 29,602.

Linares (lē-nä'res). **José María.** Born at Potosí, July 10, 1810: died at Valparaiso, Chile, 1861. A Bolivian statesman. He was minister of the interior under Santa Cruz; president of the senate and acting president of the republic Dec., 1847; in 1857 was elected president. His rule was progressive, but he was deposed by a revolution Jan., 1861.

Lincei (lin'che-ī), **The.** ['Lynxes.'] An Italian academy, founded in the latter part of the 16th century by Federic Cesi, the son of the Duke of Acqua Sparta. Its special object was the study of physical science, and its members called themselves the Lynxes from their desire to pierce into the depths of truth. Peiresc, Galileo, Volcamo, and others were members.

Lincoln (ling'kon). A maritime county of England, next to Yorkshire the largest in the country. It is bounded by Yorkshire (separated by the Humber) on the north, the North Sea on the east, Norfolk on the southeast, Cambridge and Northampton on the south, Rutland on the southwest, Leicester and Notts on the west, and Yorkshire on the northwest. The surface is generally level. It is partly occupied by the Fens (drained in the 17th and 18th centuries); is an important agricultural county; and is noted for the beauty of its parish churches. It formed part of ancient Mercia, later of the Danelagh. Area, 2,646 square miles. Population (1891), 472,878.

Lincoln. The capital of Lincolnshire, England, situated on the Witham in lat. 53° 14′ N., long. 0° 33′ W.: the Roman Lindum Colonia, or simply Lindum. The cathedral is a grand building, founded in the 11th century, but rebuilt in the end of the 12th and the first half of the 13th. The exterior is characterized by its 3 square towers — the central tower 282 feet high, and the 2 of the west front 200 feet high. The west front has 3 great arches corresponding to the nave and aisles, around which and in front of the towers is built a wide arcaded screen flanked by turrets. The cable between the towers is very richly ornamented. The portals are Norman. The square east end and the lateral elevations, with their double transepts, are of beautiful Early English. The imposing interior is for the most part Early English. The choir, inclosed by a Decorated screen, is Early English except the 5 easternmost bays (finished 1280), which constitute the celebrated Angel Choir, so called from its sculptured figures of angels. The stalls are of the 14th century. The dimensions of the cathedral are: length, 360 feet; length of western transepts, 220 feet; height of vaulting, 82. The cloister and chapter-house are of the 13th century. The city contains many medieval buildings of interest. It has some trade and manufactures agricultural implements. It was important in the Roman and Saxon periods, and was a chief town of the Danelagh. Stephen captured its castle, and was defeated near it by partizans of Matilda in 1141. The castle was taken by the barons in 1216, and by the Parliamentarians in 1644. Population (1891), 41,491.

Lincoln. A city and the capital of Logan County, central Illinois, 28 miles northeast of Springfield. It is the seat of Lincoln University (Cumberland Presbyterian). Population (1890), 6,725.

Lincoln. The capital of Nebraska and of Lancaster County, situated on Salt Creek, lat. 40° 49′ N., long. 96° 46′ W. It is the seat of the State university; is a railroad center; and has a trade in grain and cattle. It was settled in 1867. Population (1890), 55,154.

Lincoln, Abraham. Born in Hardin County, Ky., Feb. 12, 1809; died at Washington, D. C., April 15, 1865. The sixteenth President of the United States. He was descended from a Quaker family, of English origin, resident in the middle of the 18th century in Berkshire County, Pennsylvania. His grandfather emigrated from Virginia to Kentucky about 1780. His father, Thomas Lincoln, moved with his family to Indiana in 1816, and in Illinois in 1830. His mother was Nancy Hanks. Thomas Lincoln's first wife. He left his father's house soon after coming of his majority, and for following various occupations, including those of a farm laborer, a salesman, a merchant, and a surveyor, was admitted to the bar in 1836, and settled in the practise of law at Springfield in 1837. He served first as a private and afterward as a captain in the Black Hawk war in 1832; was a Whig member of the Illinois State legislature 1834–41, and was a Whig member of the Congress from 1847 to 1849. In 1848, as Republican candidate for United States senator, he held a series of joint discussions throughout Illinois with the Democratic candidate, Stephen A. Douglas, in which he took a pronounced stand against the introduction of slavery. This debate attracted the attention of the country, and he was the unsuccessful Republican candidate for President by the Republican party. The dissension of the Democratic party secured for him an easy victory. He received 180 electoral votes against 72 for John C. Breckenridge, candidate of the Southern Democrats; 39 for John Bell, candidate of the Constitutional Union party; and 12 for Stephen A. Douglas, candidate of the Northern Democrats; and was inaugurated on March 4, 1861. His election was the signal for the secession, one after another, of the slave States of the South, and for the organization of the Confederate States of America. His first message with an attack by the Secessionists of South Carolina on the Federal troops at Fort Sumter, April 12, 1861. The fort surrendered on the 13th. On the 15th a call was issued by the President for 75,000 volunteers, and the control of events passed from the cabinet to the camp. (See *Civil War.*) He proclaimed the blockade of the Southern ports April 19, 1861; and Sept. 22, 1862, issued a proclamation emancipating all slaves in States or parts of states which should be in rebellion on Jan. 1, 1863. He was reelected president by the Republican party in 1864, receiving 212 electoral votes against 21 for George B. McClellan, candidate of the Democratic party. He began his second term of office March 4, 1865. He entered Richmond with the Federal army April 4, 1865, two days after the flight of the Confederate government; and was occupied with plans for the reconstruction of the South when he was shot by John Wilkes Booth at Ford's Theater, Washington, April 14, 1865, and died on the following day. Numerous biographies of Lincoln have been published. The most comprehensive of which is that by J. G. Nicolay and John Hay (1890).

Lincoln, Benjamin. Born at Hingham, Mass., Jan. 24, 1733; died there, May 9, 1810. An American general. He served through the Revolution; unsuccessfully besieged Savannah in 1779; and surrendered Charleston to the British in 1780. He was secretary of war 1781–84, and was president of the convention of 1787.

Lincoln, Earls of. See *Lucy* and *Clinton.*

Lincoln, Enoch. Born at Worcester, Mass., Dec. 28, 1788: died at Augusta, Maine, Oct. 8, 1829. An American politician and author, son of Levi Lincoln. He was governor of Maine 1827–29.

Lincoln, Fair of. A battle fought at Lincoln, England, 1217, in which the Earl of Pembroke defeated the French under Louis, son of Philip II.

Lincoln, Hugh of. See *Hugh*.

Lincoln, Levi. Born at Hingham, Mass., May 15, 1749; died at Worcester, Mass., April 14, 1820. An American politician, attorney-general 1801–05, and acting governor of Massachusetts 1808–09.

Lincoln, Levi. Born at Worcester, Mass., Oct. 25, 1782; died there, May 29, 1868. An American politician, son of Levi Lincoln (1749–1820). He was governor of Massachusetts 1825–34, and member of Congress from Massachusetts 1835–1841.

Lincoln, Mount. A peak of the Rocky Mountains, in Colorado, northeast of Leadville. On its summit is a meteorological station. Height, 14,297 feet.

Lincoln, Robert Todd. Born at Springfield, Ill., Aug. 1, 1843. An American politician, son of Abraham Lincoln, secretary of war 1881–85 and minister to England 1889–93.

Lincoln College. A college of the University of Oxford. It was founded by Richard Fleming, bishop of Lincoln, in 1427, as a defense of the Catholic faith against heretical opinions; and refounded in 1478 by Thomas Rotheram, bishop of Lincoln, later lord chancellor of England and archbishop of York.

Lincoln's Inn. One of the London Inns of Court. It takes its name from the Earl of Lincoln who built his town house here in the 14th century, on property originally belonging to the Black Friars. See *Inns of Court*.

Lincoln's Inn Fields. The largest square in London. It is near the junction of High Holborn and Chancery Lane, and is surrounded by lawyers' offices, Lincoln's Inn, the Royal College of Surgeons, and the Soane Museum. It was laid out by Inigo Jones. The spot formerly bore an evil reputation. Babington and other conspirators for Mary Queen of Scots were "hanged, bowelled, and quartered" here in 1586; and William, Lord Russell, unjustly suffered for high treason here in 1683. See *Lincoln's Inn*.

Lincoln's Inn Fields Theatre. A theater formerly standing on the south side of Lincoln's Inn Fields. It was built by Christopher Rich and opened by John Rich in 1714. In 1732 Italian operas were given here. In 1756 it was converted into barracks and used for other purposes till 1848, when it was demolished to make room for an addition to the College of Surgeons. Two other theaters near its site, the Duke's Theatre (1662–71) and the theater in Little Lincoln's Inn Fields (1695–1705), are sometimes confounded with it.

Lind (lind), **Jenny** (Madame **Goldschmidt**). Born at Stockholm, Oct. 6, 1820; died at Wynd's Point, Malvern, Nov. 2, 1887. A famous Swedish singer. She first appeared at the royal theater, Stockholm, as Agatha in "Der Freischutz," March 7, 1838; studied in Paris 1840–42, returned to Stockholm 1842–44; studied and sang in Germany 1844–47, and sang in England 1847–48, and in America 1850–52. She was married to Otto Goldschmidt, a musical conductor and composer, in Boston, Feb. 5, 1852. From 1883–86 she was professor of singing at the Royal College of Music.

Lindabrides (lin'da-brīdz). A character in the "Mirror of Knighthood." She is often mentioned by old writers. From her celebrity Lindabrides became with them a common name for mistress or a courtezan.

Linda di Chamouni (lēn'da dē shā-mō'nē). An opera by Donizetti, first produced at Vienna 1842.

Lindau (lin'dou). A town in Swabia, Bavaria, situated on two islands in Lake Constance, in lat. 47° 33′ N., long. 9° 42′ E. Formerly a free imperial city, it passed to Bavaria in 1805. It is a favorite summer resort. Population (1890), 5,349.

Lindau, Paul. Born at Magdeburg, Prussia, June 3, 1839. A German critic, dramatist, and novelist.

Lindau, Rudolf. Born at Gardelegen, Prussia, Oct. 10, 1830. A German novelist, journalist, and miscellaneous writer, brother of Paul Lindau.

Linde (lin'de), **Samuel Bogumil.** Born at Thorn, Prussia, 1771; died at Warsaw, Aug. 8, 1847. A Polish lexicographer. He published a dictionary of the Polish language (6 vols. 1807–1814).

Linden (lin'den). A manufacturing suburb of Hannover, Prussia. Population (1890), 28,035.

Lindesey. See *Lindsey*.

Lindesnäs. See *Nazz, The*.

Lindisfarne. See *Holy Island*.

Lindley (lind'li), **John.** Born at Catton, near Norwich, Feb. 5, 1799; died Nov. 1, 1865. A noted English botanist and horticulturist, professor of botany in the University of London (University College) 1829–60. He wrote "Synopsis of the British Flora" (1829), "Key to Structural and Systematic Botany" (1853; enlarged as the "Elements of Botany" 1841), "The Theory of Horticulture" (1840; enlarged as "The Theory and Practice of Horticulture" 1842), "The Vegetable Kingdom" (1846), etc. He was the editor of the "Botanical Register" (1826), of the "Journal of the Horticultural Society" (1846–58), and of the "Gardeners' Chronicle" (1841–65).

Lindo (lēn'dō), **Juan.** A Central-American politician, president of Salvador for a short time (1841–42), and president of Honduras Jan., 1847, to March, 1852. He subdued a revolt attempted by Guardiola in 1850.

Lindor (lin'dor). A poetical name for a lover, usually a shepherd lover.

Lindpaintner (lint'pint-ner), **Peter Joseph von.** Born at Coblenz, Prussia, Dec. 8, 1791; died at Nonnenhorn, Lake Constance, Aug. 21, 1856. A German composer.

Lindsay (lin'zā). The capital of Victoria County, Ontario, Canada, situated on the Scugog 50 miles northeast of Toronto. Population (1891), 6,081.

Lindsay, Alexander. Died 1454. A Scottish noble, fourth earl of Crawford, surnamed "the Tiger Earl" and "Earl Beardie," made hereditary sheriff of Aberdeen in 1446, and warden of the Marches in 1451. He raised a force against James II., after the murder of his ally the Earl of Douglas (Feb. 21, 1452), but was defeated at Brechin May 18, 1452.

Lindsay, Alexander. Died June 5, 1607. A Scottish noble, created Lord Spynie in 1590, second son of the tenth earl of Crawford, and vice-chamberlain to James VI. He was accidentally slain while endeavoring to stop a quarrel between two attendants. His death is the subject of an old ballad.

Lindsay, Alexander. Born Jan. 18, 1752; died near Wigan, Lancashire, May 27, 1825. A Scottish noble, sixth earl of Balcarres from 1768 and twenty-third earl of Crawford from 1808, made general of the British army in 1803. He served as commander of an infantry battalion at Ticonderoga, July 7, 1777, and was involved in Burgoyne's surrender, remaining a prisoner until 1779. In 1793 (then major-general) he was appointed commander of the forces in Jersey, and in 1794 governor of Jamaica, where he remained till 1801. He engaged in a duel with Benedict Arnold, but refused to shoot in his turn, preferring, as he said, to leave Arnold "to the executioner."

Lindsay, or Lyndsay, Sir David. Born 1490; died before April 18, 1555. A Scottish poet, appointed Lyon king at arms about 1529. He was the son of David Lyndsay of the Mount in Monimail, Fife, and of Garmylton, near Haddington. He was the author of "The Dreme," "The Complaynt to the King" (1529), "The Complaynt of Bagsche, the Kingis auld Hound, to Bawtie, the Kingis best belovit Dog" (a satire on the court), "A new satyre of the Three Estaits" (1540; a dramatic poem satirizing abuses in church and state, acted again in 1555), "The Monarchie" (1543; his last and longest poem), "The Register of the Armes of the Scottish Nobility and Gentry" (first published in 1542), "Kittie's Confession" (a satire on the confessional), etc.

He was a reformer before the Reformation, and an advocate for the "common weal" before the word commonwealth had a place in English speech.
Mackay, in Dict. Nat. Biog.

Lindsay, Patrick. Died Dec. 11, 1589. A Scottish noble, sixth Lord Lindsay of the Byres, said to have been the first of the nobles to give open support to the cause of the Reformers. He played a prominent part in the affairs of Scotland during Mary's reign and the regencies of Murray and Morton. He supported the plot for the murder of Rizzio; was guardian with Lord Ruthven of Queen Mary in Lochleven castle; was deputed to receive the signature to the deed of abdication; and decided by his skill the result of the battle of Langside, in which she was defeated.

Lindsay, Robert. Born at Pitscottie, Fifeshire, about 1500: died about 1563. A Scottish writer, author of a history of Scotland, first published in 1728.

Lindsey (lin'zi), **Parts of.** A district (riding) in the northern and central parts of Lincolnshire, England.

Lindum (lin'dum). [Gr. *Λίνδον.*] The Roman name of Lincoln (England).

Lindus (lin'dus). [Gr. *Λίνδος.*] Inancient geography, a town on the eastern coast of Rhodes: the modern Lindo.

Line (lin), **Francis** (alias **Hall**). Born probably at London, 1595: died at Liège, Nov. 25, 1675. An English Jesuit, professor of Hebrew and mathematics in the Jesuit college of Liège. He wrote "Refutation of the Attempt to Square the Circle" (1660), "Tractatus de corporum inoperabilitate" (1663), "An Explication of the Diall set up in the King's Garden at London, an. 1669, etc." (1673), "A Treatise on the Barometer," etc.

Linet (li-net'). In Arthurian romance, the sister of Lionès of Castle Perilous. In the "Morte d'Arthur" she engages Gareth to rescue Lionès. He does so, and marries her: but Tennyson in "Gareth and Lynette" calls her Lynette.

Ling (ling), **Peter Henrik.** Born at Ljunga, Småland, Sweden, Nov. 15, 1776: died at Stockholm, May 3, 1839. A Swedish poet, and founder of the so-called "movement cure."

Linga Purana (ling'ga pö-ri'na). The Purana in which Shiva explains the objects of life: virtue, wealth, pleasure, and final liberation. It contains 11,000 stanzas, and is not earlier than the 8th or 9th century.

Lingard (ling'gärd), **John.** Born at Winchester, England, Feb. 5, 1771: died at Hornby, Lancashire, England, July 17, 1851. An English Roman Catholic priest and historian. He was vice-president of the Roman Catholic college at Crookhall, near Durham (later St Cuthbert's College, 4 vols., until 1811. From that time until his death he lived in retirement at Hornby. He wrote a "History of England" (8 vols. 1819–30; last edition revised by the author, 10 vols. 1849–54), "Antiquities of the Anglo-Saxon Church" (1806; enlarged as "The History and Antiquities of the Anglo-Saxon Church," 1845), etc.

Lingen (ling'en). A town in the province of Hannover, Prussia, situated on the Ems 36 miles northwest of Osnabrück. Population (1890), 6,504.

Lingo (ling'gō). A character in Foote's "Agreeable Surprise."

There are in this [play] some of the most felicitous blunders in situation and character that can be conceived; and in Lingo a superb replication, "A scholar! I was a master of scholars," he has hit the height of the ridiculous.
Hazlitt, Eng. Poets, p. 230.

Lingoa Geral (lēng'gwā zhā-ral'). [Pg., 'common language.'] The Indian language formerly universal in the settlements of the interior of Brazil, and still spoken on the upper Amazon. At the time of the conquest various dialects of the Tupi tongue were spoken over the greater part of Brazil, and the Jesuits adopted them as the medium for their teachings. These dialects became amalgamated through intercourse between the missionaries and other tribes brought into the missions, readily learned the Tupi, and modified it by words from their own languages; other words were introduced from the Portuguese; and gradually a language was formed which, though based on the original Tupi, differed from it considerably. It is closely allied to the modern Guarany of Paraguay.

Lingones (ling'gō-nēz). [Lat. *Λίγγονες.*] In ancient geography, a Celtic tribe living in eastern Gaul, in the vicinity of the modern Langres (Haute-Marne).

Liniers y Bremont (Sp. lē-n-ē-ärs' ē brā-mōnt'), **Santiago Antonio Maria de** (F. **Jacques Antoine Marie Deliniers-Brémont**). Born at Niort (Deux-Sèvres), France, Feb. 6, 1756: died near Buenos Ayres, Aug. 26, 1810. A Frenchroyalist in the Spanish naval service. He commanded a squadron in the Rio de la Plata, retaking Buenos Ayres from the English 1807, and defending it against Whitelock in 1808. The people deposed the weak viceroy Sobremonte, and put Liniers in his place on May 16, 1809; but he was dismissed by the Spanish central junta in Aug., 1809. He retired to Cordoba and, on hearing of the revolution of May 10, 1810, collected a force and attempted to reestablish royal authority, but was captured and shot.

Link (lingk), **Heinrich Friedrich.** Born at Hildesheim, Prussia, Feb. 2, 1767: died at Berlin, Jan. 1, 1851. A noted German botanist. He was appointed professor of natural history, chemistry, and botany at Rostock in 1792, professor of chemistry and botany at Breslau in 1811, and professor of botany and director of the botanical garden at Berlin in 1815.

Linkinwater (ling'kin-wâ-ter), **Tim.** In Dickens's "Nicholas Nickleby," the faithful and trustworthy clerk of Cheeryble Brothers.

Linköping (lin'chē-ping). The capital of the laen of Linköping, situated on the Stanga 107 miles southwest of Stockholm. It is an ancient town. The cathedral (begun 1150; finished 1499) is Romanesque in architecture except the fine Pointed choir. Population (1891), 12,968.

Linley (lin'li). **Eliza Ann.** Born at Bath, England, 1754; died at Bristol in 1792. An English soprano singer. She was the daughter of Thomas Linley, and in 1773 married R. B. Sheridan under romantic circumstances. Footenused them for the plot of his "Maid of Bath." See *Linley, Keitte*.

Linley (lin'li), **George.** Born at Leeds, 1798: died at London, Sept. 10, 1865. An English musical composer and poet, best known as the author of numerous popular songs.

Linley, Thomas. Born at Wells, England, 1732: died at London, Nov. 19, 1795. An English composer and teacher of music. He was the author of the music of the operas "The Duenna," with his son Thomas (1756–78) as collaborator (1775), "The Camp" (1778), "The Carnival of Venice" (1781) "The Strangers at Home," etc. In 1776 he left Bath, where he had lived, for London, and with his son-in-law Sheridan, and Richard Ford bought Garrick's share in Drury Lane Theatre, where he was director of music for a number of years.

Linley, William. Born at Bath, 1771: died at London, May 6, 1835. An English writer and composer, youngest son of Thomas Linley, for a time (1790–96, and again 1800–06) in the service of the East India Company at Madras. He was the author of several operatic pieces, glees, etc., "Shakspere's Dramatic Lyrics" (1816), and several novels and poems.

Linlithgow (lin-lith'gō), or **West Lothian** (lō'thi-an). A county in Scotland, bounded by the Forth on the north, Edinburgh on the east and south, Lanark on the southwest, and Stirling on the northwest. The surface is diversified. The leading industries are agriculture and coal-mining. Area, 120 square miles. Population (1891), 52,808.

Linlithgow. The county town of Linlithgow, Scotland, 16 miles west by north of Edinburgh. Its palace, a residence of the sovereigns of Scotland, and the birthplace of Mary Queen of Scots, was built between the 14th and the 17th century, and forms a square mass with low towers at the angles. Population (1891), 4,155.

Linnæus (li-nē'us), **Carolus (Karl von Linné)**. Born at Rashult, Smaland, Sweden, May 13, 1707; died at Upsala, Sweden, Jan. 10, 1778. A celebrated Swedish botanist and naturalist, founder of the "artificial system" in botany. He made a journey to Lapland in 1732, resided in the Netherlands 1735–38, and became professor of medicine (later of botany) at Upsala in 1741. Among his works are "Systema naturæ" (1735), "Fundamenta botanica" (1736), "Genera plantarum" (1737), "Flora lapponica" (1737), "Philosophia botanica" (1751), "Species plantarum" (1753).

Linné (lēn-nā'). [Named from Linnæus.] A large crater in the moon.

Linnell (lin'el), **John**. Born at London, June 16, 1792; died at Redhill, Surrey, Jan. 20, 1882. A noted English painter in oil and water-color, best known for his landscapes.

Linnet (lin'et), **Kitty**. A poor and pretty actress, the chief character in Foote's "The Maid of Bath."

Linnhe (lin'e), **Loch**. An arm of the sea in Argyllshire, Scotland, connected with Loch Eil on the northeast, the Sound of Mull on the west, and the Firth of Lorn on the south. Length, about 20 miles.

Linos. See *Lamus*.

Linskill (lin'skil), **Mary**. Born at Whitby, Yorkshire, Dec. 13, 1840; died at Whitby, April 9, 1891. An English novelist (pseudonym Stephen Yorke): author of "Tales of the North Riding" (1871), "Clevedale" (1876), "The Haven under the Hill" (1886), etc.

Linth (lint). The name given to the Limmat in its upper course.

Linthtal (lint'tāl). A small manufacturing town in the canton of Glarus, Switzerland, on the Linth 10 miles south of Glarus.

Linton (lin'ton), Mrs. (**Eliza Lynn**). Born at Keswick, England, 1822. An English novelist and author, wife of W. J. Linton.

Linton, William. Born at Liverpool, April 22, 1791; died at London, Aug. 18, 1876. An English landscape-painter and writer, author of "The Scenery of Greece and its Islands" (1856), "Colossal Vestiges of the Older Nations" (1862), etc.

Linton, William James. Born at London, 1812. An English-American engraver, Radical politician, and author. He removed to the United States in 1867, living first at New York, and then at New Haven, Connecticut, where he has an engraving establishment. His works include "Claribel, and Other Poems" (1865), "Life of Thomas Paine," "The English Republic," a "History of Wood Engraving in America" (1882), "Poems and Translations" (1889, etc. He has edited "Golden Apples of Hesperus," which he printed himself (1882), "Rare Poems of the 16th and 17th Centuries" (1883), etc.

Lintot (lin'tot), **Barnaby Bernard**. Born at Southwater, Sussex, Dec. 1, 1675; died at London, Feb. 3, 1736. An English bookseller, noted as the publisher of the translations of the Iliad and Odyssey and other works of Pope; a prominent figure in the literary anecdotes of the period.

Linus (lī'nus). [Gr. *Αἶνος*.] An exclamation of grief or lamentation, of Eastern origin, personified in ancient Greek poetry through ignorance of its meaning.

> The words were carried across the western sea to men of an alien race and language. "Cry ailinon, ailinon! woe, woe!" says the Greek poet of Athens, and already in Homeric days the dirge was attributed to a mythic Linos whose tragic fate was commemorated in its opening words: "O *Lanos*, Linos!" Linos, however, had no existence except in a popular etymology: the Greek *ailinos* is in reality the Phœnician *aïlon*, "alas for us!" with which the lamentations for the death of the divine Adonis were wont to begin. *Sayce*, Anc. Babylonians, p. 228.

Linz (lints). The capital of Upper Austria, situated on the Danube in lat. 48° 17′ N., long. 14° 17′ E. It has flourishing manufactures and trade, and contains a cathedral and a museum. It was unsuccessfully besieged by insurgent peasants in 1626, and was taken by the Bavarians in 1741. Here, May 17, 1809, the troops of Saxony and Wurtemberg defeated the Austrians. Population (1890), 47,685.

Linz. A small town in the Rhine Province, Prussia, on the Rhine 15 miles southeast of Bonn.

Lion (lī'on), **Golfe du**. [F., 'gulf of the lion.'] An arm of the Mediterranean Sea, south of France: erroneously called the Gulf of Lyons.

Lionarte (lī-ō-närt'). In the romance of Amadis de Gaul: (*a*) A son of Esplandian and grandson of Amadis.

Lionel Lincoln. A novel by Cooper, published in 1825.

Lionel (lī'ō-nel) **of Antwerp**. Born at Antwerp, Nov. 29, 1338; died at Alba, Italy, Oct. 7, 1368. An English noble, earl of Ulster and duke of Clarence, third son of Edward III. and Philippa. In 1352 he married Elizabeth, daughter of William de Burgh, lord of Connaught and earl of Ulster, and Maud of Lancaster. By her he had a daughter, Philippa, who in 1368 married Edmund Mortimer, third earl of March, and who thus transmitted to the Yorkist house her claim to the throne. From 1361 to 1366 he was the king's lieutenant in Ireland. Elizabeth having died (1363), he was again married to Violante, daughter of Galeazzo Visconti of Pavia, June 5, 1368.

Lionès. See *Lunet*.

Lionesse. See *Lyonesse*.

Lion Hunt. A large painting by Rubens, in the Old Pinakothek at Munich. A number of men, mounted and on foot, are fighting two lions, which have wounded or killed three of their assailants.

Lion of Chæronea. A recumbent figure forming the monument on the common tomb of the Greeks who fell in the battle against Philip of Macedon in 338 B. C.

Lion of God. A surname of the caliph Ali.

Lion of Lucerne. See *Lucerne, Lion of*.

Lion of the North. A surname of Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden.

Lion's Mouth. [It. *Bocca di Leone*.] A famous hole or opening in the wall of the antechamber of the Great Council in the Doge's palace, Venice, through which anonymous accusations were passed in. *Wheeler*.

Liotard (lyō-tär'), **Jean Étienne**. Born at Geneva, 1702; died there, 1789. A noted portrait- and genre-painter of the French school. His portraits in pastel still preserve their color. Among his works are "La belle Liseuse" (1746), "La belle Chocolatière" (1746), and portraits of the Pope and many of the crowned heads of Europe.

Lipan (lē-pän'). A tribe of the Apache group of North American Indians. In 1799 the Lipan occupied the central part of Texas, extending from the Comanche country on the Red River south to the Rio Grande. More recently they have moved southward into Mexico, where they extend as far as Durango. See *Apaches*.

Lipara. See *Lipari*.

Lipari (lē'pä-rē). **1.** The chief island of the Lipari group: the ancient Lipara. It was colonized by the Greeks, and was held later by Carthage and Rome.

2. A seaport on the island of Lipari: the chief town of the group.

Lipari Islands. A group of 17 volcanic islands north of Sicily: the ancient Æoliæ, Vulcaniæ, etc., Insulæ. The principal islands are Lipari, Stromboli, Panaria, Vulcano, Salina, Filicuri (or Filicudi), and Alicuri (or Alicudi). They are the scene of ancient legends, were occupied by the Saracens and Normans, and were finally annexed to Sicily, now belonging to the province of Messina. Area, 116 square miles. Population, 17,812.

Lipetsk (lē-petsk'). A town in the government of Tamboff, central Russia, situated at the junction of the Lipovka with the Lesnoi-Voronezh, 82 miles west by south of Tamboff. It has mineral springs. Population (1885–89), 16,068.

Lippa (lip'po). A town in the county of Temes, Hungary, situated on the Maros 30 miles northeast of Temesvár. Population (1890), 7,000.

Lippe (lip'pe). A river in Germany which rises in the Teutoburgerwald and joins the Rhine at Wesel. Length, 158 miles.

Lippe, sometimes called **Lippe-Detmold** (lip'pe-det'mōld). A principality of the German Empire, surrounded by the provinces of Westphalia, Hesse-Nassau, Hannover (Prussia), and Waldeck, and comprising also three small enclaves. Capital, Detmold. It is traversed by the Teutoburgerwald, and abounds in forests. Its government is a constitutional hereditary monarchy, and it sends 1 member to the Bundesrat and 1 member to the Reichstag. The prevailing religion is Protestant. The ancient inhabitants were Cherusci, later Saxons. Lippe joined the Rhine confederation in 1807, the German Confederation in 1815, and the North German Confederation in 1866. Area, 469 square miles. Population (1890), 128,495.

Lippe, Schaumburg-. See *Schaumburg-Lippe*.

Lippi (lip'pē), **Filippino** or **Lippino**. Born about 1460; died about 1505. An Italian painter, illegitimate son of Filippo Lippi: works chiefly at Florence.

Lippi, Fra Filippo. Born at Florence, 1402 (?): died at Spoleto, Italy, Oct. 9, 1469. A noted Italian painter. His chief works are frescos in Prato.

Lippi, Lorenzo. Born at Florence, 1606: died there, 1664. An Italian poet and painter.

Lippincott (lip'in-kot), Mrs. (**Sara Jane Clarke**): pseudonym **Grace Greenwood**. Born at Pompey, Onondaga County, N. Y., Sept., 1823. An American author. Among her works are "Greenwood Leaves" (1850–52), "Poems" (1864), "Five Years" (1867), "New Life in New Lands" (1873), etc.

Lippspringe (lip'spring-e). A town in the province of Westphalia, Prussia, 6 miles northeast of Paderborn. It is at the source of the Lippe, and has warm springs of Glauber's salt. Population (1890), 2,431.

Lippstadt (lip'stät). A town in the province of Westphalia, Prussia, situated on the Lippe 37 miles southeast of Münster. Population (1890), 10,183.

Lipsia (lip'si-ä). The Latin name of Leipsic.

Lipsius (lip'sē-ōs), **Justus (Joest Lips)**. Born at Overyssche, near Brussels, Oct. 18, 1547; died at Louvain, Belgium, March 23, 1606. A Flemish philologist and critic. His chief work is an edition of Tacitus (1575).

Lipsius, Richard Adelbert. Born at Gera, Germany, Feb. 14, 1830; died at Jena, Sept. 19, 1892. A German Protestant theologian, professor at Jena. His chief work is "Lehrbuch der evangelisch-protestantischen Dogmatik" (1876).

Lir, Lyr. See *Lear*.

Liria (lē'rē-ä). A town in the province of Valencia, Spain, 12 miles northwest of Valencia. Population (1887), 9,089.

Liris. See *Garigliano*.

Lisaine (lē-zän'). A small tributary of the Saône, department of Haute-Saône, eastern France. In its vicinity, near Héricourt, was fought the battle of Belfort (which see).

Lisboa, Balthazar da Silva. See *Silva Lisboa*.

Lisboa (lēz-bō'ä), **João Francisco**. Born at Iguará, Maranhão, March 23, 1812: died at Lisbon, Portugal, April 26, 1863. A Brazilian author. He is best known for his "Jornal de Timon," issued in 12 numbers from 1852 to 1858, and consisting of satirical, political, and historical essays. His "Vida do Padre Antonio Vieira" was published in 1874.

Lisboa, José da Silva. See *Silva Lisboa*.

Lisbon (liz'bon), Pg. and Sp. **Lisboa** (lēz-bō'ä), F. **Lisbonne** (lēz-bon'), G. **Lissabon** (lis'sä-bon). The capital of Portugal, situated in the province of Estremadura, on the Tagus near its mouth, in lat. 38° 43′ N., long. 9° 11′ W.: the ancient Olisipo and Felicitas Julia. It has important commerce, equally with Great Britain and Brazil, and is the terminus of various steamer lines. The celebrated aqueduct of the Aguas Livres, finished in 1749, crosses the valley of Alcantara on a bridge of 35 pointed arches, the largest 204 feet high with a span of 95 feet. The cathedral was originally a fine Romanesque building, but has been disfigured by earthquakes and modernization. The royal palace of Ajuda is a fine building, and a commanding situation above the Tagus, with a library considered the finest in Portugal. Lisbon was an ancient Roman city: was captured by the Saracens about 716; was taken from them by Alfonso I. in 1147; was made the capital in 1422; was in its most flourishing state about 1500; was occupied by the Spaniards 1580–1640; was nearly destroyed by an earthquake Nov. 1, 1755 (with a loss of about 40,000 lives); and was held by the French 1807–08. Population (1878), 246,843.

Lisburn (lis'bėrn). A town in the counties of Antrim and Down, Ireland, situated on the Lagan 8 miles southwest of Belfast. It manufactures linen, and has a cathedral. Population (1891), 9,517.

Liscow (lis'kō). **Christian Ludwig**. Born at Wittenberg, Mecklenburg, April, 1701: died near Eilenburg, Germany, Oct. 30, 1760. A German satirical writer.

Lisieux (lē-zyė'). A town in the department of Calvados, France, at the junction of the Orbiquet and Touques, 26 miles east of Caen: the ancient Noviomagus. It manufactures woolens and flannels. The cathedral is one of the most interesting of Norman churches, exhibiting the long, sharp Norman lancets, the central lantern, and other characteristic local architectural and sculptural forms. It was the ancient capital of the Lexovii. Population (1891), 16,260.

Liskeard (lis-kärd'). A town in Cornwall, England, 16 miles northwest of Plymouth. Population (1891), 3,984.

L'Isle-Adam. See *Villiers de L'Isle-Adam, Philippe de*.

L'Isle (il), **Alice**. Born about 1614: died Sept. 2, 1685. An Englishwoman, wife of John Lisle in the regicide, executed on the charge of harboring a dissenting minister, John Hickes, who was accused of treason. She was tried before Jeffreys, and her death was a judicial murder. Her second daughter, Bridget, was the wife of Leonard Hoar, president of Harvard College.

Lisle, Leconte de. See *Leconte de Lisle*.

L'Isle, Rouget de. See *Rouget*.

Lisle, or **L'Isle** (īl), **William**. Born at Tandridge, Surrey, about 1579: died at Wilbraham, Sept., 1637. An English scholar and poet, noted especially for his studies in Anglo-Saxon. He published in 1623, with an English translation, the treatise on the Old and New Testaments by Ælfric Grammaticus, a translation of parts of Du Bartas's "Weeks" (1625), etc.

Lismahago (lis-ma-hā'gō), **Captain**. A proud, disputatious, but honorable Scottish officer, in Smollett's "Humphrey Clinker." He marries Tabitha Bramble after romantic adventures among the Indians.

Lismore (liz-mōr'). An island in Loch Linnhe, Argyllshire, Scotland, 6 miles north of Oban. Length, nearly 10 miles.

Lismore. A small town in the counties of Waterford and Cork, Ireland, situated on the Blackwater 28 miles northeast of Cork. It has a castle and cathedral.

Lissa (lis'sä). **1.** An island of Dalmatia, Austria-Hungary, about lat. 43° 3′ N., long. 16° 10′ E.; the ancient Issa. It is famous for its wine. In a naval battle fought near the island, July 20, 1866, the Austrians under Tegetthoff defeated the Italians under Persano. Length, 11 miles. Population (1880), 7,871. **2.** A fortified town on the island of Lissa. Population (1890), commune, 4,822.

Lissa, Pol. **Leszno** (lesh'nō). A town in the province of Posen, Prussia, 40 miles south by west of Posen. It was founded by the Moravian Brethren in the middle of the 16th century, and became their chief seat in Poland. Population (1890), 13,040.

Lissardo (li-sär'dō). A conceited man-servant in Mrs. Centlivre's comedy "The Wonder." His voluble love-affair with Flora forms the underplot of the play.

List (list), **Friedrich.** Born at Reutlingen, Würtemberg, Aug. 6, 1789: committed suicide at Kufstein, Tyrol, Nov. 30, 1846. A noted German political economist. For an attack upon the government of Würtemberg he was imprisoned in 1822, and again in 1824. He emigrated to the United States in 1825, returned to Germany in 1832; and resided at Hamburg and later in Leipsic, Paris, and Augsburg. His chief works are "Outlines of a New System of Political Economy" (1827), "Das nationale System der politischen Ökonomie" ("The National System of Political Economy," 1841).

Lista y Aragon (lēs'tä ē ä-rä-gōn'), **Alberto.** Born at Triana, near Seville, Spain, Oct. 15, 1775: died at Seville, Dec. 5, 1848. A Spanish lyric poet, critic, and mathematician.

Lister (lis'tėr), Sir **Joseph.** Born April 5, 1827. An English surgeon, noted for his introduction of the antiseptic method of bandaging: professor at King's College, London, from 1877. He was made a baronet in 1884.

Lister, Joseph Jackson. Born at London, Jan. 11, 1786: died Oct. 24, 1858. An English wine merchant and optician, noted for the improvements which he introduced in the construction of the object-glasses of microscopes, due to his discovery of the principle of aplanatic foci.

Lister, Thomas Henry. Born near Lichfield in 1800: died at Kent House, Knightsbridge, June 2, 1842. An English novelist and dramatist, registrar-general of England and Wales (1836). . . . The author of "Romance of Real Life," "Flirtation," "Granby," "Epicharis" (a tragedy)," Life and Administration of Edward, first Earl of Clarendon" (1837-1838), etc.

Lister (lis'ter) **and Mandal** (män'dāl). The southernmost province of Norway. Area, 2,804 square miles. Population (1891), 78,738.

Liston (lis'ton), **John.** Born at London about 1776: died there, March 22, 1846. A noted English actor. He played first in the north of England, appeared at the Haymarket June 10, 1805, and at Covent Garden Oct. 16, 1806, and was connected with those theaters for many years. He acted later at Drury Lane and the Olympic, retiring in 1837. He acted a large number of comic parts, of which the most successful was his "Paul Pry." His wife (died 1854) was a successful comic actress and singer.

Liston . . . belonged rather to farce than comedy. Like Suett, he excited more laughter than he ever enjoyed himself. He suffered from attacks of the nerves, and, in his most humorous representations, was the more humorous from his humor always partaking of a melancholy tone.
Hunt, Dram. Rep. Engl. Stage, II. 234.

Liston, Sir **Robert.** Born at Overtoun, parish of Kirkliston, Scotland, Oct. 8, 1742: died near Edinburgh, July 15, 1836. A British diplomatist. He was secretary of embassy at Madrid March, 1783; minister plenipotentiary there May, 1785, to Aug., 1788; envoy extraordinary at Constantinople 1793–96; and ambassador at Washington 1796. He was later envoy at The Hague and ambassador at Constantinople.

Liston, Robert. Born at Ecclesmachan, Linlithgowshire, Oct. 28, 1794: died at London, Dec. 7, 1847. A Scottish surgeon, professor of clinical surgery in the University of London (from 1835), noted especially for his skill as an operator, and as the inventor of a splint, named from him, which is used in cases of dislocation of the thigh.

Lisuarte of England. In the romance "Amadis of Gaul," the King of England, and the father of Oriana, the wife of Amadis.

Lisuarte of Greece. The grandson of Amadis, and son of Esplandian. Two of the books of the Amadis of Gaul romance contain his adventures: the seventh, by Feliciano de Silva (1514); and the eighth, by Juan Diaz (1526).

Liszt (list), **Franz.** Born at Raiding, Hungary, Oct. 22, 1811: died at Bayreuth, Bavaria, July 31, 1886. A celebrated Hungarian composer, and one of the greatest of pianists. He made his first public appearance when only 9 years old at Odenburg. In 1823 at a concert in Vienna he was received with much enthusiasm, and Beethoven kissed him after he had finished playing. He went to Paris to study, and became intimate with Victor Hugo, Lamartine, George Sand, and others. From 1835 to 1844 he lasted his connection with the Comtesse d'Agoult (Daniel Stern), by whom he had three children, one of whom married Von Bulow and afterward Richard Wagner. In 1849 he became musical director at Weimar, where he brought out Wagner's "Tannhauser" and "Lohengrin" and Berlioz's "Benvenuto Cellini." He resigned his appointment in 1859 and divided his time between Weimar, Rome, and Budapest. He revisited England in 1886. In 1865 he entered the church, and is known as the Abbé Liszt. Among his numerous works are "Symphonic Poems," the oratorios "Christus" and "Saint Elisabeth," "Rhapsodie hongroise," and other arrangements and many pianoforte pieces, etc. He published 8 or 9 books, among which are "Die Zigeuner und ihre Musik" ("The Gipsies and their Music," 1861), "Lohengrin et Tannhauser," works on Franz, Chopin, Schumann, etc.

Litany (lit'ä-nē). A river of Syria which flows into the Mediterranean 4 miles north of Tyre: the ancient Leontes. It is united near its mouth to the Nahr-el-Kasimiyeh. Length, over 100 miles.

Litchfield (lich'fēld). The capital of Litchfield County, Connecticut, 27 miles west of Hartford. It was the seat of a noted law school 1784–1888. Population (1890), 3,304.

Literary Club, The. A club founded in 1764 by Sir Joshua Reynolds, Dr. Samuel Johnson, and others. It met originally at the Turk's Head in Gerard street, and continued to meet there till 1783. After several removals, in 1799 they settled in the Thatched House in St. James's street. "So originated and was formed," says Forster, "that famous club which had made itself a name in literary history long before it received, at Garrick's funeral, the name of the Literary Club." The Literary Club . . . "the Johnson Club," as it was called, taking down of the Thatched House the club removed to the Clarendon Hotel in Bond street, where it celebrated its centennial in 1864. It is still in existence. *Chambers' Tudor.*

Literaturn (li-ter'num). In ancient geography, a town in Campania, Italy, situated on the coast about 14 miles northwest of Naples.

Lithgow (lith'gō), **William.** Born at Lanark, 1582: died, probably at Lanark, about 1645. A traveler, who visited Europe and the Levant. He was the author of "The Totall Discourse of the Rare Adventures and Painfull Peregrinations of Long Nineteen Years, etc." (London, 1632), "a book of uncommon value and interest for its descriptions of men and manners even more than of places, . . . probably the earliest authority for coffee-drinking in Europe, Turkish baths, etc." (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*).

Lithuania (lith-ū-ā'ni-ä). [Pol. *Litwa,* G. *Litauen,* F. *Lithuanie,* L. *Lituania.*] A former grand duchy of Europe, in its later history united with Poland. It comprised what are now the governments of Kovno, Grodno, Vilna, Minsk, Mohilef, Vitebsk, and Suwalki of Russia. The surface is level. It is noted for its horses, cattle, and game. Lithuania proper was the region about Vilna, which was its capital. The inhabitants were Lithuanians and Russians. In the 13th century Lithuania became consolidated in the beginning of the 13th century. Gedimin (1315–40) was the real founder of its power. It made various conquests at the expense of the Russian states, including Kieff; cleared the lower Dniéper of the Mongols in 1368: was united with Poland under Jagello in 1386; and was also Christianized under Jagello. Under Witold, the last prince (1392–1430), it attained Smolensk and acquired great power. It was definitely united with Poland in 1501, and the union was made closer by the Diet of Lublin in 1569. After that it followed the fortunes of Poland. Area, about 100,000 square miles.

Litorale. *See Küstenland.*

Litta (let'ta), Count **Pompeo.** Born at Milan, Sept. 27, 1781: died at Milan, Aug. 17, 1852. An Italian historian, author of "Famiglie celebri di Italia" ("Celebrated Families of Italy," 1819–53), etc.

Littell (lit-tel'), **Eliakim.** Born at Burlington, N. J., Jan. 2, 1797: died at Brookline, Mass., May 17, 1870. An American publisher. He established the periodical "Littell's Living Age" (Boston, 1844).

Little (lit'l), **Thomas.** A pseudonym of Thomas Moore. He published a volume of amatory poems in 1808 under this name. He is also spoken of as "Master Little."

Little Bear. See *Ursa Minor.*

Little Belt. The strait between Fünen and the peninsula of Jutland. The Swedish army under Charles X. marched across it on the ice to Fünen in 1658.

Little Corporal, The. See *Corporal.*

Little Dog. See *Canis Minor.*

Little Dorrit. A novel by Dickens. It was published serially from Dec., 1855, to June, 1857.

Little-endians. See *Big-endians.*

Little Falls. A village in Herkimer County, New York, situated at falls of the Mohawk, 64 miles west-northwest of Albany. It has manufactures and a cheese-market. Population (1890), 8,783.

Little French Lawyer, The. A comedy by Fletcher and Massinger, written about 1620, and printed in 1647. The plot is from "The Spanish Rogue," a novel which was also used by Aleman in his "Guzman de Alfarache."

Little Giant, The. A popular surname of Stephen A. Douglas.

Littlehampton (lit-l-hamp'ton). A watering-place in the county of Sussex, England, situated at the mouth of the Arun, on the English Channel, 18 miles west of Brighton. Population (1891), 4,452.

Little Iliad, The. A Greek epic poem of the Trojan cycle, by Lesches, of Lesbos. It continued the Iliad to the fall of Troy.

Little John. One of the chief followers of Robin Hood, said to have been of great height. He was enormously tall and strong.

Littlejohn (lit'l-jon), **Hugh.** The name given to John Hugh Lockhart, son of John Gibson Lockhart, and grandson of Sir Walter Scott, for whom the latter wrote "Tales of a Grandfather."

Little Kanawha. A river in West Virginia which joins the Ohio at Parkersburg. Length, over 100 miles.

Little Mac. A nickname of General George B. McClellan.

Little Magician, The. A popular name of Martin Van Buren.

Little Marlborough, The. A surname of Schwartz.

Little Missouri. A river in eastern Wyoming, southeastern Montana, and western Dakota. It joins the Missouri 8 miles northwest of Bismarck. Length, about 300 miles.

Little Nell. A child character in the novel "Old Curiosity Shop," by Dickens.

Littlepage (lit'l-pāj), **Cornelius.** The pseudonym of James Fenimore Cooper, under which he wrote "Satanstoe."

Little Paris. A name sometimes given to Milan.

Little Parliament. The Parliament convened by Cromwell July 4, 1653; so called from the small number—about 140—of its members. It constituted Cromwell Lord Protector. It is also called, from one of its members, "Barebone's Parliament." See *Barebone.*

Little Phil. A nickname of General Philip H. Sheridan.

Little Popo. [G. *Klein-Popo,* native name *Aneho.*] The capital of Togoland (which see), a seaport on the Slave Coast, western Africa, situated in lat. 6° 12′ N., long. 1° 46′ E.

Little Red Riding-hood, F. **Le Chaperon Rouge,** G. **Rothköpfchen.** A nursery tale of a little girl who forgets her mother's command "to speak to no one whom she meets." She tells a wolf that she is going to her grandmother's cottage with some wine and bread. He reaches the cottage before her, eats her grandmother, and, when Little Red Riding-hood arrives, devours her. In the German at this point a hunter comes who rips open the wolf, and Red Riding-hood and her grandmother are restored to life. This legend is found in many countries, but comes to us from Perrault's French version, which he probably derived from the Italian stories of Straparola and the "Pentamerone."

Little Rock. The capital of Arkansas and of Pulaski County, situated on the Arkansas River about lat. 34° 44′ N., long. 92° 16′ W. It has a flourishing trade. Population (1890), 25,874.

Little Russia. A name given to the division of Russia comprising the governments of Kharkoff, Kieff, Poltowa, and Tchernigoff. In some classifications Volhynia and Podolia are included.

Little Tibet. Same as *Baltistan.*

Littleton (lit'l-ton), **Adam.** Born at Halesowen, Worcestershire, Nov. 2, 1627: died June 30, 1694. An English scholar. He was rector of Chelsea 1669, chaplain of Charles II. 1670, rector of Overton, Hampshire, 1683, and of the Church of St. Botolph, Aldersgate, 1685–88. His principal work is a Latin dictionary, "Linguæ latinæ liber dictionarius quadripartitus" (London, 1678).

Littleton, Edward, Lord Littleton. Born at Munslow, Shropshire, 1589: died at Oxford, Aug. 27, 1645. An English jurist. He was chief justice of North Wales 1631–40, of London Dec. 7, 1631; solicitor-general Oct. 17, 1634; chief justice of the Common Pleas Jan. 27, 1640; lord keeper of the great seal Jan. 18, 1641; and first commissioner of the treasury May 18, 1641. He argued against Hampden in the ship-money case, and was a firm partizan of the king. In May, 1642, he followed the king to York, taking the seal with him.

Littleton, Sir **Thomas.** Born at Frankley, Worcestershire, 1402: died at Frankley, Aug. 23, 1481. A noted English jurist, eldest son of Thomas Westcote of Westcote, near Barnstaple, and Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas de Littleton of Frankley. In baptism he received his mother's surname. He was made justice of the Common Pleas April 27, 1466, and was the author of a famous work, in law-French, on tenures, which, with Coke's commentary, was long the authority on the English law of real property.

Little Vehicle. See *Great Vehicle.*

Little Venice. A name sometimes given to Arendal, Norway, on account of its situation.

Littlewit (lit'l-wit), **John.** A foolish proctor in Ben Jonson's "Bartholomew Fair." He endorses his hypocritical wife Win(ifred).

Litton (lit'on), **Marie (Mary Lowe).** Born in Derbyshire, 1847; died at London, April 1, 1884. An English actress, wife of Mr. W. Robertson, successful as a player of comedy, and a theatrical manager. She first appeared at the Princess's Theatre March 23, 1868.

Littorale. See *Küstenland.*

Littré (lē'trā'), **Maximilien Paul Émile.** Born at Paris, Feb. 1, 1801; died there, June 2, 1881. A French philologist and philosopher. He graduated at the high school from college, and took up the study of medicine, which he never completed. His decided taste for literary labors induced him to turn his attention to the exposition of Greek, Arabic, and Sanskrit. As a journalist he wrote for the "Journal Hebdomadaire de Medecine," "Le National," "Experience," "Journal des Savants," "Revue de Philosophie Positive," etc. He was a fervent advocate of the doctrine of positivism, and greatly admired Auguste Comte. At the death of Comte, Littré was recognized as the leader of the positivist school. His great work is unquestionably the "Dictionnaire de la langue française" (1863-72). He made a French translation of the works of Hippocrates (6 vols. 1839-61), and also published literature of history: "Life of Jesus" (1839-40) and Pliny's "Natural History" (1848). He edited the works of Armand Carrel (1857) and a new "Dictionnaire de medecine" (1855). Besides a number of books and papers on positivism, he wrote "Le cholera oriental" (1832); "Histoire de la langue française" (1862); Etudes sur les barbares et le moyen-age" (1867); "Medecines et medecins" (1872); "Restauration de l'ecriture et de ses alliés" (1879); "La science au point de vue philosophique" (1873); "Littérature et histoire" (1875); "Établissement de la troisième république" (1880), etc. Littre was one of the first linguists and scientists of his century. He was elected to the French Academy, 1860, 20, 1871.

Littrow (lit'trō), **Joseph Johann von.** Born at Bischof-Teinitz, Bohemia, March 13, 1781; died Nov. 30, 1840. An Austrian astronomer, director of the observatory at Vienna, author of "Die Wunder des Himmels" : "The Wonders of the Heavens," 1866, etc.

Littrow, Karl von. Born at Kazan, Russia, July 18, 1811; died at Venice, Nov. 16, 1877. An Austrian geodesist, son of J. J. von Littrow.

Liukiu Islands. See *Loochoo Islands.*

Liutprand (lē-üt'prand), or **Luitprand** (lō'it-prand). King of the Lombards from about 712 to 744.

Liutprand, or **Luitprand.** Died 972. An Italian chronicler. He wrote "Antapodosis" and other historical works, tune of by Pertz in "Monumenta Germaniæ" 1839 and by Dumbler 1877.

Livadia (li-vä'dyä). An estate and summer resort of the Russian imperial family, situated on the southern coast of the Crimea, about 32 miles east-southeast of Sebastopol.

Livadia (liv-ā-dē'ä), or **Levadia** (lev-ā-dē'ä). **1.** A town in Bœotia, Greece, 57 miles northwest of Athens: the ancient Lebadeia (Greek *Λεβάδεια*). It was noted for its oracle of Trophonius.—**2.** A name formerly given to Middle Greece.

Live-Oak State. The State of Florida.

Liverpool (liv'er-pōl). A seaport in Lancashire, England, situated on the Mersey, 3 miles from the Irish Sea, in lat. 53° 24′ N., long. 3° 4′ W. It is the principal seaport in England and in the world, and in respect of population the second city of England; is the terminus of many railway lines, especially of the atlantic (Cunard, Inman, White Star, Guion, etc.) to New York; has large trade with the United States, Canada, India, China, Australia, South America, Ireland, etc.; exports cotton goods and other manufactured articles, coal, etc.; imports cotton, provisions, cattle, grain, timber, sugar, tobacco, etc., and has extensive shipbuilding and manufacturing industries; since 1866 a docks and harbor board has opened in 1881, a modern classical building, forms the chief architectural ornament. Other objects of interest are the town hall, the exchange, the Athenæum, Liverpool university college, Museum of Japanese Art, Walker and other art galleries, and the very extensive docks. Liverpool received a charter from King John in 1207, was incorporated in 1229, and was taken by Prince Rupert in 1644. The commencement of its prosperity dates from the last half of the 17th century. It was largely engaged in the African slave-trade and in smuggling. It developed greatly in the 18th and still more in the 19th century. It was the birthplace of W. E. Gladstone, Mrs. Hemans, and Mrs. Oliphant. Population (1891), 517,951.

Liverpool, a seaport and the capital of Queen's County, Nova Scotia, situated at the mouth of the Mersey, 70 miles southwest of Halifax. Population (1891), 2,465.

Liverpool, Earls of. See *Jenkinson.*

Livia (liv'i-ä). In Middleton's play "Women beware Women," an artful and malicious court lady who, with consummate knowledge of the world, betrays Bianca (hence the title of the play).

Livia Drusilla (liv'i-ä drö-sil'ä). Born about 56 B.C.; died 29 A.D. The wife of Augustus, and mother of Tiberius and Drusus, she was the daughter of Livius Drusus Claudianus, and was married to Tiberius Claudius Nero (the father of her sons Tiberius and Drusus), who was compelled to divorce her in order that she might become the wife of the future emperor. She was accused of committing various crimes, even of hastening the death of her husband in her endeavor to secure the succession to her son Tiberius. For a time after the accession of the latter she was all-powerful in the state, but was soon forced to retire from public affairs.

Livigno (lē-vēn'yō), **Valle di,** G. **Welsch-Livinen** (vel'sh-lē'ne-nen). The upper valley of the Spöl, in the northern part of the province of Sondrio, northern Italy, bordering on the Grisons (Switzerland).

Living, or **Lyfing.** Died June 12, 1020. An archbishop of Canterbury, the successor of Ælfheah. He crowned Edmund Ironside and Canute.

Living, or **Lyfing.** An Anglo-Saxon prelate, bishop (1027-[2]), of Cornwall (date uncertain), and also of Worcester (1038). He was a councilor of Canute, and his companion in his pilgrimage to Rome, and was later a partizan of Earl Godwin and a supporter of Harold.

Livingston (liv'ing-ston), **Brockholst.** Born at New York, Nov. 25, 1757; died at Washington, D. C., March, 1823. An American jurist, son of William Livingston. He was a judge of the United States Supreme Court 1806-23.

Livingston (liv'ing-ston), **Edward.** Born at Clermont, Columbia County, N. Y., May 26, 1764; died at Rhinebeck, N. Y., May 23, 1836. An American jurist and statesman, brother of R. R. Livingston. He was member of Congress from New York 1795-1801; mayor of New York 1801-03; member of Congress from Louisiana 1823-29; United States senator 1829-31; secretary of state 1831-33; and United States minister to France 1833. He prepared a code of criminal law and procedure (1833). His complete works were published in 1873.

Livingston, John Henry. Born at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., May 30, 1746; died at New Brunswick, N. J., Jan. 20, 1825. An American clergyman of the Dutch Reformed Church, president of Rutgers College, New Brunswick.

Livingston, Philip. Born at Albany, N. Y., Jan. 15, 1716; died at York, Pa., June 12, 1778. An American statesman, a signer of the Declaration of Independence as member of Congress from New York, 1776.

Livingston, Robert R. Born at New York, Nov. 27, 1746; died Feb. 26, 1813. An American statesman and jurist. He was a member of the Continental Congress; chancellor of the State of New York 1777-1801; secretary of foreign affairs 1781-83; and United States minister to France 1801-04. He negotiated the Louisiana purchase in 1803, and was associated with Fulton in furthering steamboat navigation.

Livingston, William. Born 1723; died at Elizabethtown, N. J., July 25, 1790. An American politician, brother of Philip Livingston. He was governor of New Jersey 1776-90, and a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1787.

Livingstone (liv'ing-ston). A name proposed by Stanley for the Kongo.

Livingstone, Alexander. Died April 2, 1622. A Scottish noble, created first earl of Linlithgow in Dec., 1600.

Livingstone, Charles. Born at Blantyre, Lanarkshire, Feb. 28, 1821; died near Lagos, Oct. 28, 1873. A clergyman and missionary, brother of David Livingstone. He emigrated to the United States in 1849, graduated at the Union Theological Seminary, New York city, in 1850; returned to England in 1857; and went with his brother to Africa, remaining with him until 1863. In 1874 he was appointed British consul at Fernando Po.

Livingstone, David. Born at Blantyre, near Glasgow, Scotland, March 19, 1813; died at Chitambo, central Africa, April 30, 1873. A celebrated African explorer and missionary. From 1840-49 he was medical missionary among the Bechuanas of south Africa. He discovered Lake Ngami in 1849; explored the Zambesi and Kuanza basins to Loanda 1851-54; recrossed the continent from Loanda to Kilimane, discovering Victoria Falls, in 1856; led a government expedition up the Zambesi and Shire rivers to Lake Nyassa, and discovered Lake Shirwa, 1858-59; explored the Rovuma valley in 1866, the Chambezi in 1867, and Lakes Tanganyika, Moero, and Bangweolo 1867-68; was at Ujiji in 1869; navigated Tanganyika, and was driven back by the Manyema; was relieved by Stanley at Ujiji in 1871, parted with Stanley in Unyanyembe in 1872, and returned to Lake Bangweolo, and succumbed there to dysentery in 1873. His body was carried to the coast, and was buried in Westminster Abbey April 18, 1874. He wrote "Missionary Travels in South Africa" (1858), and a "Narrative of an Expedition to the Zambesi" (1865). "The Last Journals of David Livingstone" were published in 1874.

Livius (liv'i-us), Saint. Died 656 (?). An ecclesiastic, called "the Apostle of Brabant," concerning whose life (if indeed he existed at all) little is recorded.

Livius Andronicus. See *Andronicus.*

Livny (liv'nē). A town in the government of Orel, central Russia, situated on the Sosna 75 miles southeast of Orel. Population, 20,358.

Livonia (li-vō'ni-ä), G. **Livland** or **Liefland** (lēf'länd), F. **Livonie** (lē-vo-nē'). A government of Russia, one of the Baltic provinces. Capital, Riga. It is bounded by Estlionia on the north, Lake Peipus, Pskoff, and Vitebsk on the east, Courland (separated by the Duna) on the south, and the Gulf of Riga on the west. The island of Oesel belongs to it. The surface is mainly level. The inhabitants are chiefly Letts and Estlionians. The nobility is German. The prevailing religion is Protestant. Livonia was the nucleus of the dominions of the Livonian (Sword-Bearer) Knights, who began their settlements in 1201. In 1237 they united with the Teutonic Order. The Prussian and Livonian Knights were separated in 1525. After the dissolution of the order (1558-60) Livonia was for a short time a kingdom. After some changes it became Polish in 1582; passed to Sweden 1660 (having been conquered by Sweden in 1621-25); and was annexed to Russia in 1721. It is being Russified like the other Baltic provinces. Area, 18,158 square miles. Population (1887), 1,229,068.

Livorno. See *Leghorn.*

Livy (liv'i) (**Titus Livius**). Born at Patavium (Padua), 59 B.C.; died there, 17 A.D. The greatest of Roman historians, and the most important prose-writer of the Augustan age. He wrote a comprehensive history of Rome, from the founding of the city to the death of Drusus, in 142 books, of which only 35 are extant (1-10 and 21-45); and also some philosophical dialogues and a work on rhetorical training. He spent the greater part of his life (over 40 years of which were given to his history) at Rome.

Lixouri (liks-ö'rē). A town in Cephalonia, Greece. Population (1880), 5,740.

Lizard, The. See *Lacerta.*

Lizard Head, or **Lizard Point,** or **Lizard** (liz'ärd), The southernmost point of England, situated in Cornwall, lat. 49° 58′ N., long. 5° 12′ W. The name is sometimes applied to the whole peninsula.

Lizars (li-zärz'), **John.** Born at Edinburgh about 1787; died May 21, 1860. A Scottish surgeon, professor of surgery in the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh; noted for the introduction of the operation for the removal of the upper jaw. He published "A System of Anatomical Plates of the Human Body" (1822), etc.

Llameos (lyä-mä'ōz). A race of Indians of northern Peru, on the river Marañon near Nauta, the lower Huallaga, and the Javary: formerly found between the Tigre and Napo. The Llameos are rather undersized, but were formerly very warlike. They are agriculturists and industrious. The houses are mostly merged in the general country population. Their language appears to have no relation to those of other tribes. Also *Ramees, Lamas,* or *Lamistas,* and, in Portuguese, *Lhameos.*

Llanberis (lan-ber'is). A town in Carnarvonshire, Wales, at the base of Snowdon, 10 miles south of Bangor: a tourist center.

Llandaff (lan-daf'). A suburban see of the British city, situated on the Taff in Glamorgan, South Wales; a mere suburb of Cardiff. Llandaff is said to be the oldest episcopal see in Great Britain. The cathedral is a small building, representing in its construction all the stages of mediæval architecture. It has been carefully restored in the present century. The fine west front has more of a French character than is usual in Great Britain. There are no transepts. The interior is imposing; the Norman arch of the Lady chapel is notable; and there is a square chapter-house with central pillar.

Llandudno (lan-did'nō). A watering-place in Carnarvonshire, North Wales, situated at the mouth of the Conway, on the Irish Sea, 38 miles west of Liverpool. There is a fine "marine drive" round Great Orme's Head. Population (1891), 7,333.

Llanelly (la-neth'li). A seaport in Carmarthenshire, South Wales, situated on an inlet of Carmarthen Bay, 11 miles west-northwest of Swansea. There are manufactures of iron, copper, tin, etc., and coal is exported. Population (1891), 25,000.

Llanero (lyä-nā'ro), corrupted into **Yanero** (yä-nā'ro). ['People of the plains.'] A tribe of the Apache group of North American Indians. In 1790 the Llanero were on the great plains between the Rio Pecos and the left bank of the Rio Grande. See *Apaches.*

Llangollen (lan-goth'len). A town in Denbighshire, North Wales, situated on the Dee 31 miles south-southwest of Liverpool. Population (1891), 3,225.

Llanos (sp. pron. lyä'nōs). [Sp., from *llano,* a flat field.] A name given in many parts of Spanish America to large tracts of open land: in a special manner, and in a geographical sense, to the Llanos del Orinoco or de Venezuela, lying principally in Venezuela, with extensions into Colombia. They comprise nearly all the space between the Orinoco and its delta, the coast-range of Venezuela, and the Eastern Cordillera of Colombia as far as the Vichada branch of the Orinoco (about lat. 5° N.). The total area is probably 150,000 square miles, and most of it is quite flat and near the sea-level; but some parts are varied with table-topped hills a few hundred feet high. During the rainy season large areas are overflowed. The llanos are thinly inhabited, and the only industry is grazing, immense herds of cattle being kept in a nearly wild state.

Llanos de Chiquitos, or **Llanos de los Chiquitos** (dā lōs chē-kē'tōs). An extensive plain in eastern Bolivia, in the departments of Santa

Cruz and Chuquisaca, extending from the mountains of Santa Cruz de la Sierra nearly to the river Paraguay. It is continuous with the Gran Chaco on the south, consists of grass-lands varied with woods or with scattered trees, has occasional isolated hills, and contains few inhabitants except Indians. Portions in the east are annually overflowed.

Llanos de Guaraos (gwä-rä-ōs′). A northern extension of the Llanos de Chiquitos, near the river San Miguel.

Llanquihue (lyän-kē′wā). A province of Chile, about lat. 41° S. Capital, Puerto Montt. Area, 7,823 square miles. Population (1891), estimated, 74,818.

Llerena (lyā-rā′nä). A town in the province of Badajoz, southwestern Spain, 55 miles north of Seville. Population (1887), 6,179.

Llewelyn, or **Llywelyn** (in full **Llywelyn ab Gruffydd** (lö-el′in ab grü′feтн)). Died 1282. Prince of Wales 1246–82, nephew of David II. whom he succeeded. He supported the English barons against Simon de Montfort against Henry III., but was defeated with them at Evesham in 1265. He refused to do homage to Edward I., whereupon the latter subdued Wales in 1277. He subsequently revolted, and fell in battle.

Lloque Yupanqui (lyō′kā yō-pän′kē). [Quichua: *lloque*, left-handed; *yupanqui*, you will count. i. e. great.] Third sovereign of the Inca line of Peru. According to the best chronologies, he ruled in the last quarter of the 14th century. He made few conquests. Acosta calls him Jaguarhuarque. Also written *Loque Yupanqui*, etc.

Llorente (lyō-rän′tā), **Juan Antonio.** Born near Calahorra, Aragon, March 30, 1756; died at Madrid, Feb. 5, 1823. A Spanish historian. He was a priest, though holding rationalistic views, and from 1789 to 1801 was general secretary of the Inquisition. Under Joseph Bonaparte he received charge of the confiscated property of the Inquisition and the ecclesiastics, and in 1809 was ordered to examine the archives of the Inquisition and write its history. When the French were driven out of Spain he retired with them to Paris, where his history of the Inquisition was published 1817–18. It was strongly condemned by the Roman Catholic authorities, and he was induced to retract, performing priestly functions. In 1822 he published a French edition of the principal works of Las Casas, with a biography; and the same year a work on the popes, which was condemned by the government; he was ordered to leave Paris. He published various other works, principally on Spanish history.

Lloyd (loid), **Charles.** Born at Birmingham, Feb. 12, 1775; died at Chaillot, near Versailles, Jan. 16, 1839. An English poet, a friend (and pupil) of Coleridge (with whom he lived for some time), and of Lamb. He became insane about 1815, and died in a madhouse.

Lloyd, Edward. Flourished about the beginning of the 18th century. The keeper of a coffee-house in Tower street, London, and later (1692) of "Lloyd's Coffee House" in Lombard street. His coffee house became the center of ship-broking and marine insurance. He published a paper, "Lloyd's News" (Sept., 1696–Feb., 1697), which was revived as "Lloyd's List" (1716), containing shipping and commercial news. From him the corporation now known as "Lloyd's" is named.

Lloyd, Edward. Born at Thornton Heath, Surrey, Feb. 16, 1815; died at Westminster, April 8, 1890. A London publisher, founder (1842) of "Lloyd's Illustrated London Newspaper," and after 1876 proprietor of the "Daily Chronicle."

Lloyd, Edward. Born March 7, 1845. An English tenor, who made his first great success in 1871, at the Gloucester festival, singing in Bach's "St. Matthew" passion music. He has since been successful in oratorio and concert music.

Lloyd, Henry. Born in Merionethshire about 1720; died at Huy, Belgium, June 19, 1783. A Welsh soldier of fortune, for a time lay brother in a religious house, and successively in the service of the Pretender, of France, of Austria, and of Prussia. He wrote a "History of the War between the King of Prussia and the Empress of Germany and her Allies" (London, 1766–82), "A Political and Military Rhapsody on the Defense of Great Britain" (1779), etc.

Lloyd, Humphrey. Born at Dublin, April 16, 1800; died there, Jan. 17, 1881. A British man of science, provost of Trinity College, Dublin, 1867–81. He is noted for his researches in optics and magnetism, and particularly for his experimental discovery of conical refraction in biaxial crystals. the existence of which had been theoretically determined by Sir W. R. Hamilton. His works include "A Treatise on Light and Vision" (1831), "Elementary Treatise on the Wave Theory of Light" (1857), "Treatise on Magnetism, General and Terrestrial" (1874), etc.

Lloyd, Robert. Born at Westminster, 1733; died in the Fleet Prison, Dec. 15, 1764. A British poet. He was a graduate of Westminster School and of Trinity College, Cambridge, and later was usher at Westminster School. He wrote "The Actor: a Poetical Epistle" (1760), "The Tears and Triumphs of Parnassus," etc. He was imprisoned for debt in 1763.

Lloyd, William. Born at Tilehurst, Aug. 18, 1627; died at Hartlebury Castle, Worcestershire, Aug. 30, 1717. An English prelate, bishop successively of St. Asaph (1680), Lichfield and Coventry (1692), and Worcester (1700). He was one of the six bishops tried on the charge of publishing a seditious libel, and acquitted June 29, 1688, and was an earnest supporter of the Revolution.

Lloyd's (loidz). An association at the Royal Exchange, London, comprising underwriters, merchants, shipowners, and brokers, for the furtherance of commerce, especially for marine insurance and the publication of shipping news. It originated in meetings at Lloyd's Coffee House about 1688. The present rooms include a restaurant accessible only to members of Lloyd's and their friends. See *Lloyd, Edward* (18th century), above.

Lloyd's, Austrian. [It. *Lloyd Austro-ungarico*, G. *Oesterreichisch-Ungarischer Lloyd.*] A mercantile company in Triest, founded in 1833 for the furtherance of Austrian commerce. It comprises 3 sections: (*a*) insurance; (*b*) steamship lines in the Mediterranean, Black, and Red seas, etc.; (*c*) publication of periodicals.

Lloyd's, North German. [G. *Norddeutscher Lloyd.*] A company in Bremen, founded in 1857, for maintaining regular steamship lines between Bremen and New York, Baltimore, and other ports: also between New York and various Mediterranean ports.

Lloyd's List. A periodical containing shipping intelligence, issued by Lloyd's (London) since 1716, and daily since 1800.

Llywarch Hen. A Cymric poet, living in the last part of the 6th century.

Llywelyn ab Gruffydd. See *Llewelyn.*

Loadstone, Lady. The "magnetic lady," a character in Ben Jonson's play of that name. She is magnetic in the sense of making her house attractive, and so drawing to it a variety of guests.

Loaisa, or **Loaysa** (lō-ī′sä), **Garcia Jofre de.** Born at Placencia, Caceres, about 1485; died July 30, 1526. A Spanish captain, commendador of the order of St. John, who, in 1525, was put in command of a fleet destined to follow up the discoveries of Magalhães. He left Spain with 7 ships, and in 1525 rounded the strait of Magellan in Jan., 1526; lost there one of his ships; passed the strait safely with the rest; but died during the voyage across the Pacific. One ship only reached the Moluccas.

Loanda (lō-än′dä), properly **São Paulo de Loanda** (sän pou′lō de lō-än′dä). A seaport and the capital of the Portuguese province of Angola, Africa, in lat. 8° 48′ S., long. 13° 13′ E. Population, estimated, about 14,000.

Loango (lō-äng′gō). A region on the western coast of Africa, extending from the mouth of the Congo to about lat. 4° S. It is now divided between the Kongo Free State, Portugal, and France.

Loano (lō-ä′nō). A small town in the province of Genoa, Italy, situated on the coast 39 miles southwest of Genoa. Here, Nov. 23, 1795, the French under Massena defeated the Austrians.

Loaysa (lō-ī′sä), or **Loayza** (lō-ī′sä), **Geronymo de.** Born at Truxillo, Estremadura, Spain, about 1500; died at Lima, Peru, Oct. 25, 1575. A Spanish Dominican ecclesiastic. He was a missionary at Cartagena, New Granada, 1526–31, and in 1537 was appointed bishop of that diocese; became bishop of Lima in 1543; and was the first archbishop in 1548. During the rebellions of Gonzalo Pizarro and Giron he adhered to the king, but did his best to prevent bloodshed. In 1552 and 1567 he presided over provincial councils.

Lobale. See *Luvale.*

Lobau (lō′bau). An island in the Danube, near Vienna. It was occupied by the French after the battle of Aspern in 1809.

Löbau (lē′bau). A town in the kingdom of Saxony, 41 miles east of Dresden: one of the principal towns of ancient Lusatia. Population (1890), 8,378.

Löbau. A town in the province of West Prussia, Prussia, situated on the Sandelle 75 miles southeast of Dantzic. Population (1890), 4,593.

Lobeira (lō-bā′ē-rä), or **Loveira** (lō-vā′ē-rä), **Vasco de.** Born at Oporto, Portugal, about the middle of the 14th century: died at Elvas, Portugal, about 1403. A Portuguese romance-writer and soldier in the service of John I. of Portugal, by whom he was knighted in 1385): author of the famous romance "Amadis of Gaul" (which see).

Lobengula (lō-beng-gō′lä). ['The defender.'] Born about 1833; died 1894. King of the Matabele (see *Tabele*), a son of Mosilikatse. He was long feared as a powerful warrior and persistent opponent of Christianity and civilization in his kingdom; but finally the British South African Company succeeded in obtaining from him, in exchange for improved firearms and ammunition, permission to settle in Mashonaland and to exploit its goldmines. As soon as the company had built Fort Salisbury and supplied it well with men, artillery, ammunition, and provisions, it provoked the Matabele with a view to carrying their territory. In the war which ensued, in 1893, the brave Matabele regiments were mowed down by Maxim guns, and dispersed by cavalry in several engagements. A decisive battle, in which 500 Matabele and only one white man fell, was fought Oct. 25, some thirty miles from Buluwayo, Lobengula's capital. The latter was then in his eightieth year, and the king pursued as a fugitive. In his flight he managed to entrap and kill Major Wilson and his detachment.

Lobenstein (lō′ben-stīn). A town and health-resort in Reuss (younger line), Germany, 39 miles south-southeast of Weimar. Population (1890), 2,603.

Lob-Nor (lob′nor′). A lake in Eastern Turkestan, about lat. 39° N., long. 89° E. It receives the Tarim, and has no outlet.

Lobo (lō′bō). **Jeronimo.** Born at Lisbon about 1593: died at Lisbon, Jan. 29, 1678. A Portuguese Jesuit, missionary in Abyssinia.

Lobos (lō′bos) or **Seal Islands.** A group of small islands west of Peru, situated (Lobos de Tierra) in lat. 6° 27′ S., long. 80° 49′ W. They are noted for guano deposits.

Lobositz (lō′bō-zits). A town in Bohemia, situated on the Elbe 35 miles north-northwest of Prague. Here, Oct. 1, 1756, Frederick the Great defeated the Austrians under Browne. Population (1890), commune, 4,295.

Locarno (lō-kär′nō). A town in the canton of Ticino, Switzerland, situated on Lago Maggiore 11 miles west of Bellinzona. It was annexed to Switzerland in 1513. Population, 3,353.

Locatelli (lō-kä-tel′lē), **Pietro.** Born at Bergamo, 1693; died at Amsterdam, 1764. A noted violinist. He was a pupil of Corelli at Rome.

Lochaber (loch-ā′ber). A mountainous district in the southern part of Inverness-shire, Scotland.

Lochaber No More. An air claimed for both Scotland and Ireland, of which some two or three versions are extant. The source of these is in Scottish minstrelsy called "Lord Ronald (or, according to Sir Walter Scott, *Rondal*) my Son," the air in Ireland as "Limerick's lamentation." . . . The verses "Farewell to Lochaber," ending "And then I'll leave the and Lochaber no more," were written by Allan Ramsay, 1700.

Loches (lōsh). A town in the department of Indre-et-Loire, France, situated on the Indre 22 miles southeast of Tours. The château, a residence of the old counts of Anjou, of the Plantagenet kings, and of the kings of France as late as the 16th century, is a great pile of massive walls and square and cylindrical towers, several of which are occupied by the grim dungeons of Louis XI. It was the place of imprisonment of La Balue, Commines, and Ssarza. The palace, of the 15th and 16th centuries, with fine Renaissance front, is now the sous-prefecture. The interesting Chapel of St Ours displays rich Romanesque ornament. Population (1891), commune, 5,132.

Lochiel's (loch-ēlz′) **Warning.** A poem by Thomas Campbell: so called from its subject. Donald Cameron of Lochiel.

Lochinvar (loch-in-vär′). A ballad in the poem of "Marmion," by Sir Walter Scott: so called from the name of its hero, the young Lochinvar.

Lochleven (loch-lē′vn). A lake in Kinross-shire, Scotland, 18 miles north-northwest of Edinburgh. On an island in it are the remains of a castle which was the scene in 1567–68 of the imprisonment of Mary Queen of Scots. The Leven carries its waters to the Firth of Forth. Length, 3½ miles.

Lochnagar (loch-na-gär′). A mountain in the southwest part of Aberdeenshire, Scotland. Height, 3,770 feet.

Locke (lok). **David Ross:** pseudonym **Petroleum V. Nasby.** Born at Vestal, Broome County, N. Y., Sept. 20, 1833: died in 1888. An American political satirist. He commenced in 1860 the publication of the "Nasby Letters," continued chiefly to the "Toledo Blade."

Locke, John. Born at Wrington, Somerset, Aug. 29, 1632; died at Oates, High Laver, Essex, Oct. 28, 1704. A celebrated English philosopher, one of the most influential thinkers of modern times. His father was a lawyer, and a captain in the Parliamentary army. Locke was educated at Westminster School (of which Busby was head-master), and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated in B. A. 1656. He continued to reside at Oxford, and was for later periods lecturer on Greek, lecturer on rhetoric, and censor of moral philosophy. In Dec., 1665, and Jan., 1666, he was employed by Sir Walter Vane as secretary on a mission to the Elector of Brandenburg. On his return he again went to Oxford to study medicine, but did not take a degree. In 1667 he became a member of the family of the (later) Earl of Shaftesbury, at first as physician and afterward as confidential agent. In 1669 he drew up a constitution for the colonists of Carolina, of which Shaftesbury (then Ashley) was one of the lords proprietors. Through his patron Locke was appointed secretary of presentations in 1672, and secretary of the council of trade 1673–75. He visited France in 1672, and again 1675–79. After the fall of Shaftesbury, Locke became an object of suspicion, and found it necessary (1683) to escape to Holland where he remained until 1689. In this year he became commissioner of appeals. From 1691

he resided at Oates, High Laver, Essex, in the family of Sir Francis Masham. His chief work is the "Essay concerning Humane Understanding" (1690; four subsequent editions, revised by Locke, appeared 1694, 1695, 1700, 1706). Among his other writings are several letters "Concerning Toleration" (1689 (Latin and English), 1690), "Two Treatises on Government" (1689), "Some Thoughts concerning Education" (1693), etc. Various collective editions of his works have been published. Locke was the founder of the school of French "sensational" philosophy and psychology, and the skeptical application of his principles by David Hume led Kant to the development of the "critical" philosophy.

Lockerbie (lok'ẽr-bi). A town in Dumfriesshire, Scotland, 11 miles east-northeast of Dumfries. Population (1891), 2,391.

Lockhart (lok'ẽrt), **John Gibson.** Born at Cambusnethan, Lanarkshire, July 14, 1794; died at Abbotsford, Nov. 25, 1854. A Scottish author, noted as the biographer of Sir Walter Scott. He became an advocate in 1816; joined the staff of "Blackwood's Magazine" in 1817; married Scott, the eldest daughter of Sir Walter Scott, in 1820; and edited the "Quarterly Review" 1826–53. His principal work is the "Memoirs of the Life of Sir Walter Scott" (7 vols. 1837–38). Among his other publications are "Peter's Letters to his Kinsfolk" (1819); "Adam Blair" (1822) and other novels; "Translations of Ancient Spanish Ballads" (1823); and "The Ballantyne Humbug Handled" (1839).

Lock Haven (lok hā'vn). A city, the capital of Clinton County, Pennsylvania, situated on the West Branch of the Susquehanna, 69 miles northwest of Harrisburg. It has a flourishing lumber trade. Population (1890), 7,558.

Lockport (lok'pōrt). A city and the capital of Niagara County, New York, situated on the Erie Canal 22 miles north-northeast of Buffalo. It has flourishing manufactures. Population (1890), 16,038.

Lockroy (lok-rwä') (properly **Simon**), **Édouard Étienne Antoine.** Born at Paris, July 18, 1815; French journalist and Radical politician, son of J. P. J. Lockroy. He was minister of commerce and industry 1886–87, and minister of public instruction 1888.

Lockroy, Joseph Philippe Simon, called. Born at Turin, Feb. 17, 1803; died at Paris, Jan. 19, 1891. A French dramatist and comedian.

Locksley (loks'li). The name assumed by Robin Hood at the tournament at Ashley de la Zouche, in Scott's "Ivanhoe."

Locksley Hall. A poem by Tennyson, published in 1842.

Lockyer (lok'yẽr), **Joseph Norman.** Born at Rugby, England, May 17, 1836. A noted English astronomer. He has published "Elementary Lessons in Astronomy" (1868), "Contributions to Solar Physics" (1875), "The Spectroscope" (1874), "Studies in Spectrum Analysis" (1878), "The Dawn of Astronomy" (1894), etc.

Locle (lok'lā), **Le.** A town in the canton of Neuchâtel, Switzerland, 10 miles northwest of Neuchâtel. It is celebrated for the manufacture of watches (established in 1680) and of lace. Population (1888), 11,312.

Locmariaquer (lok-mā-ryā-kãr'). A seaport in the department of Morbihan, France, 11 miles west-southwest of Vannes, celebrated for megalithic monuments.

Locofocos (lō-kō-fō'kōz). In United States history, the equal-rights or radical section of the Democratic party about 1835; by extension, in disparagement, any of the members of that party. The name was given in allusion to an incident which occurred at a tumultuous meeting of the Democratic party in Tammany Hall, New York, in 1835, when the radical faction, after their opponents had turned off the gas, relighted the room with candles by the aid of locofoco matches. The Locofoco faction soon disappeared, but the name was long used for the Democratic party in general by its opponents. Often abbreviated *Locos.*

Locri Epicnemidii (lō'kri ep-ik-nē-mid'i-i). In ancient geography, a Greek people dwelling along the Maliac Gulf, north of Phocis: so named from Mount Cnemis.

Locri Epizephyrii (ep'i-ze-fir'i-i), or **Locri.** In ancient geography, a city in southern Italy, situated on the coast in lat. 38° 15′ N., long. 16° 15′ E. Its site is near the modern Gerace. It was founded by the Locrians of Greece; was closely allied with Syracuse in the 5th century B.C.; and vacillated between Rome, Pyrrhus, and Carthage in the 3d century B.C. A Greek Ionic temple of Persephone, of the 5th century B.C., has been uncovered by excavation here.

Locrine (lō-krīn'). A mythical king of England. He was the eldest son of Brute or Brutus, and the father of Sabrina, celebrated in Milton's "Comus." His story is told in Geoffrey of Monmouth.

Locrine. A tragedy published anonymously in 1595, probably written by Peele and Tilney about 1585. It has been ascribed to Shakspere (from the initials W. S. on the title-page) and to Marlowe. The plot was taken from Holinshed, based on Geoffrey of Monmouth.

Locri Opuntii (o-pun'shi-i). In ancient geography, a Greek people living north of Bœotia and opposite Eubœa: so named from Opus, their chief town. The name sometimes includes the country of the Locri Epicnemidii.

Locri Ozolæ (ō'zō-lē). In ancient geography, a Greek people living along the Corinthian Gulf, west of Phocis. The origin of the name is doubtful.

Locris (lō'kris). In ancient geography, a division of middle Greece, occupied by the Locri Epicnemidii and Locri Opuntii, or eastern Locrians, and the Locri Ozolæ, or western Locrians.

Locusta (lō-kus'tä). A professional poisoner living at Rome about 54 A.D. Juvenal speaks of her as the agent for ridding many a wife of her husband, and Tacitus as "long reckoned as among the instruments of government." She was employed by Agrippina to procure a poison for the emperor Claudius. She was executed in the reign of Galba.

Lodève (lō-dāv'). A town in the department of Hérault, southern France, situated on the Ergue 29 miles west-northwest of Montpellier: the Roman Luteva. It has important manufactures, particularly of woolen (military cloth), and contains a cathedral. It was formerly ruled by viscounts. Population (1891), commune, 9,069.

Lodge (loj), **Henry Cabot.** Born at Boston, May 12, 1850. An American historian and politician. He graduated at Harvard in 1871; was admitted to the bar in 1876; was university lecturer on American history at Harvard 1876–79; was editor of the "North American Review" 1873–76 and of the "International Review" 1878–81; and was a Republican member of Congress from Massachusetts 1887–93, when he was transferred to the United States Senate. He has published "A Short History of the English Colonies in America" (1881), "Alexander Hamilton" (1882), "Daniel Webster" (1883), "Studies in History" (1884), etc.

Lodge, Thomas. Born at West Ham, near London, about 1556; died 1625. An English novelist, dramatist, lyric poet, and miscellaneous writer. Among his works are the novel "Rosalynde: Euphues' Golden Legacie, etc." (1590), "Euphues Shadow, the Battle of the Senses" (1592), "The Wounds of the Civil War," a tragedy (1594), poems (1589), "Phillis" and "Life and Death of William Longbeard, etc." (1593), "A Fig for Momus," satires (1595). He also wrote, with Greene, among other play, "A Looking-glass for London and England" (1594), which was very popular.

Lodi (lō'dē). A city in the province of Milan, Italy, situated on the Adda in lat. 45° 18′ N., long. 9° 30′ E. It contains a cathedral, and the church Incoronata, begun in 1476 from a design by Bramante. It is especially noted for the manufacture of Parmesan cheese and silk textiles. It was founded by Frederick Barbarossa, in place of the neighboring Lodi Vecchio (the Roman Laus Pompeia), destroyed in 1158. Population (1890), 18,898.

Lodi, Battle of. A victory gained May 10, 1796, by the French under Napoleon over the Austrians under Beaulieu. Napoleon himself led the charge of the grenadiers (6,000) across the bridge of the Adda. The Austrians, posted behind the bridge, numbered, according to Thiers, 16,000 (probably less). Lannes was the first man across the bridge. Napoleon (who won this day the epithet of "Little Corporal") the second. The Austrian loss was 2,500; the French loss, probably 2,000. The battle is known as "the terrible passage of the bridge of Lodi." It was followed by the capture of Milan.

Lodomeria (lō-dō-mē'ri-ä). The Latin name of the medieval principality of Vladimir in Volhynia, which Louis the Great conquered temporarily in the middle of the 14th century. It afterward belonged to Poland. The Hapsburg ruler of Austria after the first partition of Poland in 1772 took the title of King of Galicia and Lodomeria.

Lodore (lō-dōr'). A cascade in Cumberland, England, near Keswick.

Lodovico (lō-dō-vē'kō). A kinsman of Brabantio in Shakspere's "Othello."

Lodz (lōdz). A city in the government of Piotrkow, Russian Poland, 67 miles southwest of Warsaw. It is the center of the Polish clothing manufacture, the leading manufacture being cotton. Population (1890), 105,257.

Loegres, Logres. The name by which Geoffrey of Monmouth calls England, from Locris or Locrine, son of the legendary King Brute.

Löfling (lōf'ling), **Peter.** Born at Tolfforsbruch, near Walbö, Sweden, Jan. 31, 1729; died in Venezuela, Feb. 22, 1756. A Swedish botanist, a pupil and friend of Linnæus. In 1751 he accompanied a Spanish scientific expedition to Venezuela, and, after traveling extensively in the province of Cumaná, went to the missions of Guayana, where he died of a fever. An account of his travels was published in Swedish, under the direction of Linnæus, in 1758.

Lofoten (lō-fō'ten) (less correctly **Lofoden** or **Loffoden** (lof-fō'den)) **Islands.** A group of islands belonging to the province of Nordland, Norway, situated west of the mainland about lat. 67° 30′ to 69° 20′ N. The surface is mountainous. The chief islands are Hindö, Langö, Andö, Öst-Vagö, and Vest-Vagö. The chief industry is the cod and herring fishery. Population, about 20,000.

Loftus (lof'tus). Lord **Augustus William Frederick Spencer.** Born Oct. 4, 1817. An English diplomatist, fourth son of the second Marquis of Ely; ambassador to Russia 1871–1879.

Loftus, William Kennett. Born at Rye, England, about 1820; died at sea, Nov., 1858. An English archæologist. He published "Travels and Researches in Chaldæa and Susiana" (1857), etc.

Lofty (lof'ti), **Jack.** A character in Goldsmith's "Good-natured Man." Modesty is his foible.

Lofty, Sir Thomas. A patron of genius, a character played by Foote himself in his play "The Patron."

Log (log), **King.** In Æsop's "Fables," a worthless and heavy log sent by Jove to the frogs who prayed for a king. They complained to him of this inert monarch, and he sent them a stork who ate them up.

Logan (lō'gan), **George.** Born at Stenton, near Philadelphia, Sept. 9, 1753; died there, April 9, 1821. An American politician, grandson of James Logan. He was envoy to France in 1798, and United States senator from Pennsylvania 1801–07.

Logan, James. Born at Lurgan, County Armagh, Ireland, Oct. 20, 1674; died near Germantown, Pa., Oct. 31, 1751. An American colonial politician. He was a member of the Society of Friends, and accompanied William Penn to America as his secretary in 1699. He was chief justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania 1731–39, and as president of the council was for two years acting governor of the colony after the death of Governor Gordon in 1736. He bequeathed over two thousand volumes to the city of Philadelphia, which now forms part of the Philadelphia Library under the title of the Loganian Library. He wrote "Experimenta et Meletemata de Plantarum Generatione" (1739), etc.

Logan (lō'gan), **John,** assumed name of **Tahgah-jute.** Born about 1725; killed near Detroit, 1780. An Indian chief. He was a Cayuga by birth; lived many years near Reedsville, Pennsylvania, in friendly intercourse with the whites; and became a chief among the Mingoes. His family was murdered by the whites on the Ohio in 1774, which event he instigated a war against them. He was killed in a skirmish with a party of Indians.

Logan, John. Born in Scotland in 1748; died at London, Dec., 1788. A Scottish lyric poet. He published his poems in 1781, and Michael Bruce, in 1776. The much-debated question whether the "Ode to the Cuckoo" is the production of Bruce or of Logan is still matter of dispute.

Logan, John Alexander. Born in Jackson County, Ill., Feb. 9, 1826; died at Washington, D. C., Dec. 26, 1886. An American general and statesman, unsuccessful Republican candidate for the vice-presidency in 1884. He served in the Mexican war; was member of Congress from Illinois 1859–1861; served in the Union army; was made major-general in 1862, in the Vicksburg campaign of 1863, and in northern Georgia under Sherman in 1864; was member of Congress from Illinois 1867–71; and was United States senator 1871–77 and 1879–86. He published "The Great Conspiracy" (1886).

Logan, Olive. *See Sykes.*

Logan's Cross Roads, or **Mill Springs.** A locality in Wayne County, Kentucky, on the Cumberland River, where, Jan. 19, 1862, the Federals under Thomas defeated the Confederates under Crittenden. Federal loss, 262; Confederate, 533.

Logansport (lō'ganz-pōrt). A city and the capital of Cass County, Indiana, situated at the junction of the Eel and Wabash rivers, 70 miles north by west of Indianapolis. It has flourishing trade and car-works. Population (1890), 13,328.

Logau (lō'gau), **Friedrich von.** Born in Silesia, 1604; died at Liegnitz, July 25, 1655. A German poet. He was councilor to the Duke of Brieg and Liegnitz. He belonged to the first Silesian school of poets, and was the principal epigrammatist of the period, and one of the most celebrated in German literature. In 1654 he published, under the title "Sinngedichte" ("Epigrams"), a collection of more than 3,500 poems, many of which are, however, but rude couplets. A complete edition was published at Tübingen in 1872.

Loggia dei Lanzi (loj'jä dā'ē länd'zē). A medieval vaulted portico, one of the characteristic buildings of Florence, begun 1374. The front has three great round arches on moulded columns, a rich bracketed cornice and balustrade, and medallions of the Theological Virtues in the spandrels. In the portico are placed Cellini's "Perseus," Donatello's "Judith," and other important Renaissance and antique statues.

Logic, Bob. See *Tom and Jerry.*

Logistilla (lō-jis-til'lä). In "Orlando Furioso," the sister of Alcina and Morgana. She represents reason or virtue.

Logone (lō-gō'ne). A tribe of the central Sudan, southeast of Lake Chad, between Bornu and Baghirmi. They number about 250,000. They are vassals of Bornu, but are self-governing; they are related alike to the Makaris and the Musgu; and their language is said to have affinity with Hausa and Galla.

Logroño (lō-grōn'yō). A province in Old Castile, Spain. It is bounded by Alava and Navarre on the north, Navarre and Saragossa on the east, Soria on the south, and Burgos on the west. It belongs to the Ebro valley. Area, 1,94° square miles. Population (1857), 151,465.

Logroño. The capital of the province of Logroño, situated on the Ebro about lat. 42° 26′ N., long. 2° 36′ W.; the Roman Julia Briga. Population (1887), 15,667.

Logroño, Pedro. Born at Guadalajara, Spain: died, probably in Mexico, after 1567. A Spanish priest. His "Manual de los adultos para bautizar" (known only in a fragment) is probably the oldest existing book published in America. It was printed at Mexico in 1540.

Lohardaga (lō-här-dä'gä), or **Lohardugga** (lō-här-dug'gä). A district in Bengal, British India, intersected by lat. 23° 30′ N., long. 85° E. Area, 12,045 square miles. Population (1881), 1,609,244.

Loheia, or Loheyyah (lō-hä'yä). A seaport in Yemen, Arabia, situated on the Red Sea in lat. 15° 42′ N., long. 42° 39′ E. Population, 5,000–6,000.

Lohengrin (lō'hen-grin). [MHG. *Loherangrin, Lohengrin.*] In German legend, the mythical knight of the swan, the son of Parzival, and a knight of the Holy Grail. He is carried in a boat drawn by a swan to Antwerp, where he becomes the husband of the Princess of Brabant, on the condition that she shall never ask his name. She nevertheless breaks the agreement, and the swan comes with the boat and bears him away to the Grail. Allusion is made to his history at the end of the poem "Parzival," written by Wolfram von Eschenbach in the first quarter of the 13th century. It is also mentioned in the "Titurel," written by one Albrecht between 1260 and 1270; and the same legend is the subject of the poem "Schwanritter" ("The Swan Knight"), by Konrad von Wurzburg (died 1287), who does not, however, connect his hero with the Grail. A poem "Lohengrin," later remodeled under the name "Lorengel," written by an unknown author in Bozen before 1290, gives a detailed history of the mythical knight. The legend has been localized on the lower Rhine as well as on the Schelde.

Lohengrin. A romantic drama, composed (words and music) by Richard Wagner in 1847, founded on the legend of "Lohengrin." It was first produced at Weimar under the direction of Liszt in 1850, and was produced at London May 3, 1875.

Lohenstein (lō'hen-stīn). **Daniel Kaspar von.** Born at Nimptsch, Silesia, Jan. 25, 1635: died at Breslau, April 28, 1683. A German poet of the second Silesian school.

Lohr (lōr). A town in Lower Franconia, Bavaria, situated on the Main 40 miles east by south of Frankfort. Population (1890), 4,207.

Loi (loi), or **Baloi** (bä-loi'). A Bantu tribe settled on the lower Mobangi River in the Kongo State and French Kongo.

Loigny (lwän-yē'). A village in the department of Eure-et-Loir, France, south of Chartres. It gives name to the battle of Loigny-Poupry, Dec. 2, 1870, gained by the Germans under the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg over the French under Aurelle de Paladines, and forming part of the battle before Orléans.

Loir (lwär). A river of northwestern France, joining the Sarthe 3 miles north of Angers: the Roman Lidericus. Length, about 190 miles.

Loire (lwär). The largest river of France: the Roman Liger. It rises in the Gerbier-des-Jonc, department of Ardèche, flows first toward the north and then toward the west, and falls into the Bay of Biscay at St.-Nazaire, 35 miles west of Nantes. It is noted for its inundations, and is important in history. Its chief tributaries are the Allier, Cher, Indre, and Vienne on the left, and the Maine on the right. Length, over 600 miles; navigable for ships to Nantes.

Loire. A department of central France. Capital, St.-Étienne. It is bounded by Allier on the northwest, Saône-et-Loire on the north, Rhone and Isère on the east, Drôme on the south, Haute-Loire on the southwest, and Puy-de-Dôme on the west, and formed part of the ancient Lyonnais. The surface is largely mountainous. It is traversed by the river Loire, and has important industries, especially coal-mining and dependent manufactures. Area, 1,878 square miles. Population (1891), 616,227.

Loire, Army of the. 1. A French army improvised after the battle of Sedan (Sept. 1, 1870) for the relief of Paris. It was commanded by Aurelle de Paladines.—2. After the beginning of Dec., 1870, the part of the first army commanded by Chanzy (the remaining part being commanded by Bourbaki).

Loire, Haute-. See *Haute-Loire.*

Loire-Inférieure (lwär'an-fā-ryēr'). A department of western France. Capital, Nantes. It is bounded by Morbihan and Ille-et-Vilaine on the north, Maine-et-Loire on the east, Vendée on the south, and the Bay of Biscay on the west, and formed part of the ancient Brittany. The surface is flat. It has flourishing agricultural industries, commerce, and manufactures. Area, 2,653 square miles. Population (1891), 645,263.

Loiret (lwä-rā'). A department of central France. Capital, Orléans. It is bounded by Eure-et-Loir on the northwest, Seine-et-Oise and Seine-et-Marne on the north, Yonne on the east, Nièvre, Cher, and Loir-et-Cher on the south, and Loir-et-Cher on the west, being formed principally from part of the ancient Orléanais. It has flourishing agricultural industries and manufactures. Area, 2,634 square miles. Population (1891), 377,718.

Loir-et-Cher (lwär'a-shär'). A department of central France. Capital, Blois. It is bounded by Eure-et-Loir on the north, Loiret on the northeast, Cher on the southeast, Indre on the south, Indre-et-Loire on the southwest, and Loiret on the northwest, being formed from parts of Orléanais and a small part of Touraine. It is a rich agricultural department. Area, 2,461 square miles. Population (1891), 280,358.

Loja, or **Loxa** (lō'hä). A town in the province of Granada, Spain, situated on the Jenil 29 miles west of Granada. It was formerly a strong fortress. It was taken from the Moors in 1486. Population (1887), 19,120.

Loja, or **Loxa** (lō'hä). A town in Ecuador, about lat. 3° 55′ S., long. 79° 25′ W.: noted for cinchona. Population, about 10,000.

Loka (lō'ka). [Skt., 'world.'] A world. In Hindu works, the triloka, or three worlds, are generally heaven, earth, and hell. Another division gives seven, exclusive of seven hells (patalas). The upper world are: (1) the earth; (2) the space between earth and sun, the region of the saints; (3) Indra's heaven, between the sun and the pole star; (4) Maharloka, the usual abode of Bhrigu and other saints; (5) the abode of Prajapati's sons, sanaka, sanandana, sanatkumara; (6) the abode of the Vairagins; (7) the abode of Brahma. The first three are destroyed at the end of each kalpa, or day of Brahma, the last four of the mundane egg. The Sankhya and Vedanta schools recognize eight lokas: (1) that of the superior deities; (2) that of the Pitris, Rishis, and Prajapatis; (3) that of the moon and planets; (4) that of the Gandharvas; (5) that of the Kinnaras; (6) that of the Rakshasas; (7) that of the Yakshas; (8) that of the Pishachas. See these words.

Lokapalas (lō-ka-pä'läz). [Skt., 'guardians of the world.'] In Hindu mythology, the deities who preside over the eight points of the compass: *i. e.*, the four cardinal and four intermediate. They are Indra, E.; Agni, S.E.; Yama, S.; Surya, S.W.; Varuna, W.; Vayu, N.W.; Kuvera, N.; Soma, N.E. Each of these has an elephant who helps to protect the region. These are also known as Lokapalas.

Lokeren (lō'ker-en). A town in the province of East Flanders, Belgium, situated on the Durme 23 miles northwest of Brussels. It has flourishing manufactures and trade. Population (1887), 19,067.

Loki (lō'ki). [ON.; *lok*, end: *lykia, lykra,* to close, end.] In Old Norse mythology, the god of destruction. His father was the giant Farbauti (ON. *Fárbauti*), his mother Laufey or Nal (ON. *Nál*). By the giantess Angurboda (ON. *Angrboða*) he had 3 children: Fenris-wolf, Jormungandr, and Hel (Death). Loki had throughout a twofold nature. He was of handsome appearance but of evil disposition, and was at the same time the friend and the enemy of the gods. Many misdeeds he was finally seized by the gods and bound. Over him was set a serpent whose poison would have fallen in drops upon his face had not his wife, Sigyn, caught them in a bowl. He was released at Ragnarok, when he and Heimdal slew each other.

Lokman (lok-män'). [Ar. *Luqmán*, called "The Wise."] The reputed author of a collection of fables in Arabic. Luqman is the title of the 31st surah, or chapter, of the Koran, in which it is said that the words "We gave to Luqman wisdom." To this shadowy character have been ascribed the circumstances and sayings of a number of men; but modern Lokman has been represented as a nephew of Job or Abraham, a councilor of David or Solomon, Balaam, an ugly Ethiopian slave, a king of Yaman, a tailor, a carpenter, a shepherd. The fables are very like those of Aesop, and still more like those of Syntipas. Many are of Greek origin, and a number of them go back as do the fables of Pilpay, to Indian originals. They were first published in Venice (1615). Recent editions are by Rodiger (2d ed. 1839) and Derenbourg (1850).

Lola Montez. See *Gilbert, Marie D. E. R.*

Lollards (lol'ärdz). [From MD. *Lollaerd,* one who mumbles prayers or hymns.] 1. A semi-monastic society for the care of the sick and the burial of the dead, which originated in Antwerp in the 13th century. Also called *Cellites.*—2. The English followers of Wyclif, adherents of a wide-spread movement, partly political and socialistic, and in some respects anticipating Protestantism and Puritanism, in the 14th and 15th centuries. They were also called Bible men, from their reverence for the Bible. They differed on some points both among themselves and from Wyclif, but in the main condemned the use of images in churches, pilgrimages to the tombs of saints, the temporal lordship of the clergy, the hierarchical organization, papal authority, religious orders, ecclesiastical decorations, the ceremony of the mass, the doctrine of transubstantiation, waging of wars, and capital punishment. Some of them engaged in seditious proceedings, and they were severely persecuted for more than a hundred years, especially after the adoption of a special statute ("De heretico comburendo") against them in 1401. Lollards were very numerous at the close of the 14th century, and perhaps formed later part of the Lancastrian party in the Wars of the Roses.

Lolli (lōl'lē), **Antonio.** Born at Bergamo, Italy, about 1730: died in Sicily, 1802. A noted Italian violinist. He played with success in Stuttgart, St. Petersburg, Paris, and infrequently at London. "Owing to the eccentricity of his style of composition and execution, he was regarded as a madman by most of the audience." *Burney,* Hist. Music, IV. 680.

Lollius (lol'i-us). An unknown author from whom Chaucer professed to have derived various things in his poems. He seems to stand for Petrarch, Boccaccio, and others, and "occupies in English poetry very much the same position as Ammonius in English politics." (*Lounsbury,* Studies in Chaucer, II. 441)

Lolo (lō'lō), or **Balolo** (bä-lō'lō). A great Bantu nation of the Kongo State, occupying the basins of the Lulongo, Tshuapa, and Lomami rivers in the horseshoe bend of the Kongo River, between Lake Leopold and Stanley Falls.

L'Olonnois (lō-lo-nwä'), **François.** Died in Costa Rica about 1668. A French buccaneer and pirate, noted for his ferocity. He was transported to the West Indies for crimes, joined the buccaneers as a common sailor, rose to high command among them, and from 1660 ravaged the coasts of Central America. He was eventually wrecked, and was killed by Indians. His real name is supposed to have been Jacques Jean David Nau.

Lolos (lō'lōz). A race of aborigines in western China, on the Tibetan frontier.

Lom (lōm). A river in Bulgaria, joining the Danube at Rustchuk. It was the scene of Turkish victories over the Russians, Aug.–Sept., 1877.

Lomami (lō-mä'mē). One of the great affluents of the Kongo River, which it joins on the left bank midway between Stanley Falls and the Aruwimi. It has its source near lat. 10° S., and its mouth near lat. 1° N., running parallel with the Lualaba from south to north. Its course proved that the upper course was not, as Dr. Wolf thought, identical with the Sankuru.

Lombard (lom'bärd), **Peter,** L. **Petrus Lombardus** (pe'trus lom-bär'dus). Born at Novara, Italy, about 1100: died at Paris, 1160. An Italian theologian, appointed bishop of Paris in 1159. He was surnamed "Master of Sentences," from his work "Sententiarum libri IV." ("Four Books of Sentences"). See *Book of Sentences.*

Lombardi, L. An opera by Verdi, produced at La Scala, Milan, in 1843. Much of the music was afterward used by him in the opera "Gerusalemme."

Lombard League. An association between Brescia, Bergamo, Mantua, Verona, Cremona, Treviso, and other cities of Lombardy and northern Italy, founded in 1167 for protection against Frederick Barbarossa. It rebuilt Milan, defeated Frederick at Legnano in 1176, and secured liberties by the peace of Constance in 1183. It was renewed against Frederick II. in 1226.

Lombardo (lom-bär'dō), **Pietro.** Died in 1515. A Venetian architect. The name Lombardo was the patronymic of many north Italian artists who flourished in Venice from the middle of the 15th to the beginning of the 16th century. It is associated with a large class of works peculiar to the early Renaissance in Venice. The most definite personality of the school is Pietro the architect, to whom are attributed two altars in the choir of San Marco (1462–1470), the Cornaro altar in Santa Maria dei Miracoli (begun in 1480), the monument to Dante (1482) at Ravenna, the Vendramini palace, the tomb of Doge Pietro Mocenigo in San Giovanni e Paolo, and the exterior chapel in San Globbe. He was made director of public works March 15, 1499. The anonymous marbles which have been classed as belonging to the school of the Lombardi comprehend nearly all the finest sculpture work produced about 1475–1550. Martino Lombardo is also noted as having built the Scuola di San Marco and the San Zaccaria in Venice. It is not known whether he was related to the son of Pietro. To the Lombardi family also belong Fallio, Antonio, and Giulio (sons of Pietro), Santi, and Moro. The last probably worked in Spain.

Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom. The northeastern part of Italy, comprising Lombardy, Venetia, and the province of Mantua. It was assigned to Austria by the Congress of Vienna, 1815; revolted unsuccessfully 1848–49; and was ceded to Italy 1859 and 1866.

Lombards (lom'bärdz, formerly lum'bärdz). [Appar. 'long-beards.'] The natives or inhabitants of Lombardy in Italy. The name is used more specifically for the members of the Germanic tribe (Longobardi) who about 568, under Alboin, conquered the part of northern Italy still called Lombardy, and founded the kingdom of that name, which was afterward extended over a much larger territory, and was finally overthrown by Charlemagne in 774. In old London the name Lombards was generic, and was applied to foreign merchants from southern Europe, but more especially to representatives of the great houses of the northern Italian cities. They also established themselves in France, chiefly at Nimes and Montpellier. See *Lombard street.*

Lombard street. A street in the City, London, where the Lombard merchants of the middle ages established themselves before the reign of Edward II. With the Germans of the Steelyard they engrossed the more profitable branches of English trade. The goldsmiths seem to have had the most ready money. On occasion they lent money on interest, and gradually

took up the business of banking, as it was then understood. They did not call themselves bankers, but kept "running cashes" on current accounts. In 1677 there were no less than fifteen goldsmiths keeping "running cashes" in Lombard street. The seizure by Charles II. of £200,000 stored in the Tower forced them to keep their money in circulation, and was practically the origin of modern joint-stock banking. (Compare *Lombards.*) Lombard street is now a great banking centre.

Lombardy (lom'bär-di). A Teutonic kingdom, founded in 568 by Alboin, which comprised at its height a large part of northern and central Italy. Its capital was Pavia. Various Lombard duchies (as Benevento) were founded further south in Italy. See *Lombards.*

Lombardy. [It. *Lombardia.*] A compartimento in northern Italy. It includes the provinces Como, Milan, Pavia, Bergamo, Sondrio, Brescia, Cremona, and Mantua, occupying the valley and cis-alpine regions in the north and the Lombard plain of the Po.

Lombardy. A theme (province) of the Byzantine empire, in the early part of the middle ages, situated in southeastern Italy.

Lombok, or **Lombock** (lom-bok'). An island of the Lower Sunda group, East Indies: the native Tanah Sasak. It is separated from Bali on the west by the strait of Lombok, and from Sumbawa on the east by the strait of Alas. The surface is generally mountainous. The principal part of the inhabitants are chiefly Sasaks (Mohammedans). Area, about 2,000 square miles.

Lombroso (lom-brō'zō), **Jacob.** Lived in Venice at the beginning of the 17th century. The author of an apologetical work, "Defence of Judaism" (1640).

Lombroso, Jacob or **John.** A Jewish physician who lived in the colony of Maryland 1656–65. He practised his profession and acquired land; was arrested on the charge of "Judaism," but escaped through the general amnesty proclaimed by Richard Cromwell.

Lome (lō'mā). The principal port of Togoland, Slave Coast, western Africa.

Lome Armé. See *Homme Armé, L'.*

Loménie (lō-mā-nē'). **Louis Léonard de.** Born at St.-Yrieix, Haute-Vienne, France, Dec. 3, 1815; died in Montpellier, France, April 2, 1878. A French man of letters, author of "Galerie des contemporains" (1840–47), "Beaumarchais et son temps" (1855), etc.

Loménie de Brienne (lō-mā-nē' de brē-en'). **Étienne Charles de.** Born at Paris, 1727; died in prison, Feb. 15–16, 1794. A French politician and prelate. He became archbishop of Toulouse in 1763; was a member of the Assembly of Notables in 1787, and succeeded Calonne as comptroller-general of finances in 1787. He was made premier and archbishop of Sens in 1788, but was unable to restore tranquillity in the autumn of that year, after having convoked the States-General for May 1, 1789. He was succeeded by Necker.

Lomnitzer Spitze (lom'nit-ser spit'se). A summit of the Carpathians, situated in northern Hungary, near the border of Galicia, about 62 miles south of Cracow. Height, 8,642 feet.

Lomond (lō'mond), **Loch.** A lake in Scotland, the largest in Great Britain. It lies between Dumbartonshire on the west and Stirlingshire on the east, and is famous for its beauty. Length, 23 miles. Greatest width, 7 miles. Its outlet is the Leven.

Lomwe (lō'mwe). See *Kúa.*

Lomza (lom'zä), or **Lomsha** (lom'zhä). **1.** A government of Russian Poland, bordering on East Prussia. Area, 4,667 square miles. Population (1887–89), 608,683.—**2.** The capital of the government of Lomza, situated on the Narew 78 miles northeast of Warsaw. Population (1890), 18,485.

Lonato (lō-nä'tō). A town in the province of Brescia, northern Italy, 14 miles east-southeast of Brescia. Here, Aug. 3, 1796, the French under Bonaparte defeated the Austrians under Wurmser.

Londinium (lon-din'i-um). The Roman name of London.

London (lun'don). [L. *Londinium,* origin uncertain: F. *Londres,* It. *Londra,* Sp. *Londres.*] The capital of England and seat of the government of the British empire, the largest and most important city in the world, and its principal business and financial center. It is situated in the counties of Middlesex, Surrey, and Kent, on both sides of the Thames, about 40 miles from its mouth in lat. 51° 30′ 48″ N., long. 0° 5′ 48″ W. (St. Paul's Cathedral), occupying an area of about 117 square miles, and having upward of four million inhabitants. For purposes of registration and administration this vast center of population is variously subdivided. The City of London proper (generally called "The City") is little over a square mile in extent, and had in 1891 a population of only 37,504. It extends along the north bank of the Thames from the Temple to the Tower, and northward to Clerkenwell, Holborn and Finsbury Circus, and is the business, as the "city" population exceeding 300,000 by night. It has a distinct administration under the lord mayor, with certain aldermen and a court of common council. The rest of London forms an administrative county, which for business has been under the control of the London county council of 118 members. The City returns 2 members to the House of Commons, and the administrative county is divided into the following 27 boroughs, comprising 75 electoral divisions, each of which returns 1 member: Battersea and Clapham (2 members), Bethnal Green (2), Camberwell (3), Chelsea, Deptford, Finsbury, Fulham, Greenwich, Hackney (3), Hammersmith, Hampstead, Islington (4), Kensington (2), Lambeth (4), Lewisham, Marylebone (2), Newington (2), Paddington (2), St. George (Hanover Square), St. Pancras (4), Shoreditch (2), Southwark (3), Strand, Tower Hamlets (7), Wandsworth, Westminster, and Woolwich. London was probably an ancient British town. It appears to have been resettled by the Romans about 43 A. D., and Londinium (also Augusta) was the capital of Britannia in the last part of the Roman period. After the departure of the Romans about 413 and in the early Saxon period its history is obscure, though there were bishops of London from the 7th century. It was plundered by the Danes, and rebuilt by Alfred and Ethelred the Unready. It received its charter William I., and many privileges from Henry I. By the 14th century its commerce had greatly developed. The insurrection of Wat Tyler occurred in 1381. London sided with the Yorkists in the wars of the Roses, and with the Parliamentarians in the civil war. It was scourged by the plague in 1665, and was almost entirely destroyed by the great fire of 1666. A financial panic occurred in 1720, and the "No-Popery" riots in 1780. The "Great Exhibition" of 1851 was the first of the international expositions: it was followed by another in 1862. For objects of interest (in the British Museum, the Guildhall, the Monument, the National Gallery, the Houses of Parliament, Royal Academy, St. Paul's Cathedral, the Tower, Westminster Abbey, etc.), see the various many head-letters; see the special headings.) Population (1891), of the registration county of London, 4,211,056 (2,887,081 in Middlesex, 1,156,980 in Surrey, and 167,095 in Kent); of "Greater London" (including the metropolitan and City of London police districts, partly in Essex), 5,633,332. The administrative county has about 20,000 more residents than the registration county.

London. A city and the capital of Middlesex County, Ontario, Canada, situated on the Thames in lat. 43° N. It is a manufacturing and commercial center. Population (1891), 31,977.

London, Convention of. A convention concluded between England and France, Oct. 22, 1832, for the purpose of coercing Holland into withdrawing its troops from Belgium.

London, Treaty of. The name of a number of treaties concluded at London between England and other powers, chief among which are the following. (*a*) The treaty of July 15, 1827, between England, France, and Russia, whereby those powers agreed to compel Turkey and Greece to accept their mediation with a view to restoring peace in the East. Greece was to be made autonomous, under the sovereignty of the sultan, the Mohammedan population was to be removed, and the Greeks were to receive possession of all Turkish property in Greece on the payment of an indemnity. The object of mediation was defeated by the battle of Navarino, which resulted in armed intervention. (*b*) The treaty of Nov. 15, 1831, between Great Britain, France, Austria, Prussia, and Russia, for the settlement of the Belgian question. It prescribed, among other things, that Belgium and Holland should bear separately the debts which they had contracted before the union, and that they should share the liabilities contracted since. The treaty was eventually carried out. (*c*) The treaty of 1832 between England, France, Russia, and Bavaria, by which the crown of Greece was given to Frederick Otho, second son of the king of Bavaria. (*d*) The treaty of March 13, 1871, by which the signatory powers of the treaty of Paris (which see) of 1856 rescinded so much of it as forbade Russia to strike out the clauses neutralizing the Black Sea.

London, University of. An educational institution, founded at London in 1836, which confers degrees after examination, but provides no courses of instruction.

London Bridge. The first of the bridges across the Thames in London, situated at the head of navigation, half a mile above the Tower. The earliest structure of which there is historical record was destroyed Nov. 16, 1091, by a storm and high tide. The next bridge was built 1176–1209 on a wooden foundation. It consisted of 20 arches. The roadway was 926 feet long, 60 feet above water, and 40 feet wide. Houses were built upon it, and in course of time it became a continuous street 3 or 4 spacious rooms each side to the river. A chapel of St. Thomas Becket stood upon the east side. The superstructure was repeatedly devastated by fire, most notably the great fire of 1666. The eleventh span from the Southwark end formed a drawbridge flanked by a tower built in 1426, on the top of which were stuck the heads of persons executed for treason. All the superstructure was removed in 1757. The present stone bridge, built by the Rennies, was begun March 15, 1824, and opened Aug. 1, 1831. It stands about 180 feet above the site of the old structure, which was pulled down in 1832. It is 920 feet long, 56 feet wide, and 55 feet high, and the central span is 150 feet.

London Company. A company of merchants and others dwelling in and near London, formed for the purpose of planting colonies in America. It was chartered in 1606, founded a colony at Jamestown in 1607, and was dissolved in 1624.

Londonderry (lun'don-der-i). **1.** A maritime county in Ulster, Ireland. It is bounded by the Atlantic on the north, Antrim and Lough Neagh on the east, Tyrone on the south, Tyrone and Donegal on the west, and Lough Foyle on the northwest. Its chief manufacture is linen. Area, 816 square miles. Population (1891), 152,009. **2.** The capital of the county of Londonderry, situated on the Foyle in lat. 55° N., long. 7° 19′ W.; formerly called Derry. Its chief manufacture is linen. It contains a cathedral. A monastery was founded here by Columba in 546. The city is celebrated for its successful defense by the Irish Protestants against James II. (April–Aug., 1689). Population (1891), 32,393.

Londonderry, Marquises of. See *Stewart* and *Vane-Tempest-Stewart.*

London Prodigal. A play printed in 1605, at one time attributed to Shakspere. Drayton has since been suggested as the author.

London Protocol. **1.** The protocol of May 8, 1852, by which the great powers recognized Prince Christian of Glücksburg and his male descendants as heirs to Denmark, including Schleswig and Holstein. It was not ratified by the German Diet or the estates of Schleswig and Holstein.—**2.** The protocol of March 31, 1877, by which the great powers called upon Turkey to make peace with Montenegro and to carry out certain reforms affecting the Christian populations in the sultan's dominions. It was rejected by the Porte, and Russia alone took up arms against Turkey.

London Wall. A Roman wall built between 350 and 360 around London. It inclosed 326 acres. There were two gates in it—the western gate, now Newgate, for the Prætorian way or Watling street; and the northern gate, for the road to York, or Ermine street, now Bishopsgate. There was also a gate at the bridge at Dowgate, and possibly one at Billingsgate. During the Danish invasion the wall was broken down, but was restored by Alfred in 886. Portions were found at Ludgate, Aldersgate, Cripplegate, and probably at what was later Moorgate. The wall was kept up till comparatively modern times, and fragments of it are still discernible. The most notable portion is in the street now called London Wall, between Wood street and Aldermanbury.

Long (long), **Charles Chaillé.** Born at Princess Anne, Somerset County, Md., July 2, 1842. An American soldier. He served as a volunteer in the American civil war, attaining the rank of captain; and in 1869 received an appointment as lieutenant-colonel in the Egyptian army. He was made chief of staff to General Gordon in 1874, and in the same year was employed on a diplomatic and geographical mission to the interior of Africa. He resigned his commission in the Egyptian service in 1877, and in 1885 was created United States consul-general and secretary of legation in Corea. He has published "Central Africa" (1876) and "The Three Prophets—Chinese Gordon, the Mahdi, and Arabi Pasha" (1884).

Long, George. Born at Poulton, Lancashire, England, Nov. 4, 1800; died at Chichester, Aug. 10, 1879. An English classical scholar, historian, geographer, and miscellaneous author. He edited the "Penny Cyclopædia" (1833–46); contributed to Smith's dictionaries of classical biography, geography, and antiquities; wrote "Decline of the Roman Republic" (5 vols. 1864–74); edited a "Plutarch" (1844–57).

Long, George Washington de. See *De Long.*

Long, Loch. An arm of the Firth of Clyde, between Dumbartonshire and Argyllshire, Scotland. Length, 17 miles.

Long, Roger. Born at Croxton Park, Norfolk, Feb. 2, 1680; died at Cambridge, Dec. 16, 1770. An English astronomer and divine, elected master of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, in 1733, and in the same year vice-chancellor of the university. He wrote a "Treatise on Astronomy" (1742–64), etc.

Long Acre. A street in London, near Covent Garden, running into Drury Lane. It is or was the headquarters of carriage-builders.

Longaville (long'ga-vil). A lord attending on the King of Navarre in Shakspere's "Love's Labour 's Lost."

Long Branch. A village in Monmouth County, New Jersey, situated on the Atlantic coast 29 miles south of New York. It is a fashionable seaside resort. Population (1890), 7,231.

Long Bridge. A bridge about a mile long, built across the Potomac at Washington, District of Columbia. It was the main avenue of communication with the Army of the Potomac during the Civil War, and was strongly fortified.

Longchamp, or Longchamps (lōn-shoṅ'). A race-course at the end of the Bois de Boulogne, west of Paris. It was long noted for its promenade. An abbey formerly stood here.

Longchamp (lōn-shoṅ'), **William of.** Died at Poitiers, Jan. 31, 1197. An English prelate, bishop of Ely and chancellor of Richard I.

Longfellow (lōng'fel-ō), **Henry Wadsworth.** Born at Portland, Maine, Feb. 27, 1807; died at Cambridge, Mass., March 24, 1882. A distinguished American poet. He graduated at Bowdoin College in 1825, traveled in Europe 1826–29, was professor of modern languages at Bowdoin 1829–35; again visited Europe 1835–36; and was professor of modern languages and belles lettres at Harvard College 1836–54. He continued to reside at Cambridge. His poetical works include "Voices of the Night" (1839), "Ballads and other Poems" (1841), "Poems on Slavery" (1842), "Spanish Student" (1843), "Poets of Europe" (1845: trans.), "Belfry of Bruges and other Poems" (1845), "Evangeline: a Tale of Acadie" (1847), "Seaside and Fireside" (1849), "The Golden Legend" (1851), "The Song of Hiawatha" (1855), "The

Courtship of Miles Standish," (1858), "Birds of Passage" (1858–63), "Tales of a Wayside Inn" (1863), "Flower-de-Luce" (1867), a translation of the "Divine Comedy" (1867–70), "New England Tragedies" (1868), "The Divine Tragedy" (1871), "Three Books of Song" (1872), "Aftermath" (1874), "Hanging of the Crane" (1874), "Morituri Salutamus" (1875), "Mask of Pandora" (1875), "Keramos and other Poems" (1878), "Ultima Thule" (1880), "Hermes Trismegistus" (1882), "In the Harbor" (1882). His prose works are "Outre-Mer" (1835), and the novels "Hyperion" (1839) and "Kavanagh" (1849). He also edited "Poems of Places" (31 vols. 1876–79).

Longfellow, Samuel. Born at Portland, Maine, June 18, 1819; died there, Oct. 3, 1892. An American Unitarian clergyman and hymn-writer, brother of H. W. Longfellow. He graduated at Harvard in 1839, and at the Divinity School in 1846. He was pastor of a church in Fall River, Massachusetts, 1848–1853; in Brooklyn 1853–69; and in Germantown, Pennsylvania, 1878–82. He then returned to Cambridge. He edited a "Life of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow" (1886) and "Final Memorials," etc. (1887). He published a number of books of hymns, and "Thalatta: a Book for the Seaside" (with T. W. Higginson, 1853).

Longford (long'fȯrd), 1. A county in Leinster, Ireland. It is bounded by Leitrim on the northwest, Cavan on the northeast, Westmeath on the east and south, and Lough Ree and Roscommon on the west. The surface is generally level. Area, 421 square miles. Population (1891), 92,467.

2. The capital of the county of Longford, situated on the Camlin 68 miles west-northwest of Dublin. Population (1891), 4,375.

Longhi (long'gē), **Giuseppe.** Born at Monza, near Milan, Oct. 13, 1766; died at Milan, Jan. 2, 1831. A noted Italian engraver.

Longhi, known works are engravings after Correggio and Raphael.

Longimanus. See *Artaxerxes I.*

Longinus (lon-jī'nus), **Dionysius Cassius.** Born about 210 A. D.: executed 273. A celebrated Greek critic and philosopher, chief counselor of Zenobia, and the instructor of her children. "To him," says Saintsbury, "is ascribed, by the essay 'On Sublimity,' one of the best pieces of literary criticism in the language." (*Enc.*) On the fall of Zenobia, Longinus was beheaded as a traitor by the command of the emperor Aurelian.

Longis (lon'jis), or **Longius** (lon'ji-us). The name given in the middle ages to the soldier who pierced the side of Jesus with his lance.

Long Island. An island forming part of the State of New York. It is separated from Connecticut on the north by Long Island Sound, and from the mainland of New York on the northwest, and Manhattan Island on the west, by Long Island Sound and the East River; it is also separated on the west by New York Bay and the Narrows. The surface is diversified, and the coast-line is much indented. It is divided into 3 counties – Suffolk, Queens, and Kings (containing Brooklyn) – and contains many towns and villages. It was discovered by the Dutch in 1609, and was first settled by them about 1632–36. Length, 118 miles. Greatest width, 23 miles. Area, 1,682 square miles.

Long Island, Battle of. A battle fought at the western extremity of Long Island, Aug. 27, 1776, in which the British under Howe defeated the Americans under the immediate command of Sullivan, Stirling, and Putnam.

Long Island City. A city and one of the capitals of Queens County, Long Island, New York, situated opposite New York, and separated from Brooklyn on the south by Newtown Creek. It comprises Hunter's Point, Astoria, Ravenswood, etc., and has extensive manufactures. Population (1890), 30,506.

Long Island Sound. An arm of the Atlantic Ocean which separates Connecticut and the mainland of New York on the north from Long Island on the south. It is connected with the ocean on the east by the Race, and with New York Bay by the East River on the southwest. Length, about 110 miles. Greatest width, about 20 miles.

Longjumeau (lôn-zhū-mō'). A town in the department of Seine-et-Oise, France, on the Yvette 12 miles south of Paris. A treaty of peace between the Catholics and Protestants was signed here March 23, 1568, but war broke out again six months later. Population (1891), 2,551.

Longland. See *Langland.*

Longman (lông'man), **Thomas.** Born at Bristol, England, 1699; died at London, June 18, 1755. An English publisher. He was apprenticed to his uncle John Osborn, a London bookseller, with whom he later entered into partnership, and to whose business he ultimately succeeded about 1734. He was part owner of "Chambers's "Cyclopedia" and of Johnson's "Dictionary."

Longman, Thomas. Born at London, 1730; died near London, 1797. An English publisher, nephew, partner, and successor of Thomas Longman (1699–1755).

Longman, Thomas Norton. Born at London, 1771; died at Hampstead, Aug. 29, 1842. An English publisher, son and successor of Thomas Longman (1730–97). He published, with Rees, Lardner's and Rees's cyclopedias, Lindley Murray's "English Grammar," and works of Scott, Moore, Macaulay, Wordsworth, Southey, and others. After 1826 they were sole proprietors of the "Edinburgh Review."

Long Meg of Westminster. A name given to a noted scold and procuress in the time of Henry VIII. A play with this name was performed at the Fortune Theatre in 1594. The name "Long Meg" has since been given to a number of things of unusual length, particularly to a column of red freestone near Penrith, England. It is 15 feet in circumference and 18 feet high, and is supposed to be part of a Druidical temple.

Longobardi, Longobards. See *Lombards.*

Long Parliament. The Parliament which assembled on Nov. 3, 1640, and carried on the civil war. On its showing a disposition to come to terms with the party of Charles I. it was "purged," Dec. 6, 1648, by the expulsion of large number of its members. It then abolished the House of Lords, and appointed the High Court of Justice which tried and condemned the king. The Parliament was forcibly dissolved by Cromwell on April 20, 1653, but was twice brought in (1659, and was finally dissolved in March, 1660, after providing for the summoning of a free Parliament. In its later history it was known as the Rump Parliament.

Long's Peak (lôngz pēk). A peak in the Rocky Mountains, Colorado, about 45 miles northwest of Denver. Height, 14,270 feet.

Longstreet (lông'strēt), **Augustus Baldwin.** Born at Augusta, Ga., Sept. 22, 1790; died at Oxford, Miss., Sept. 9, 1870. An American clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal Church, editor, and humorous writer. He is best known from his "Georgia Scenes" (1840). He also wrote "Master William Mitten" (1858), etc.

Longstreet, James. Born in Edgefield district, S. C., Jan. 8, 1821. An American general in the Confederate service. He graduated at West Point in 1842; served in the Mexican war; entered the Confederate service with the rank of brigadier-general in 1861; was promoted major-general in the same year; commanded a corps at the second battle of Bull Run; commanded the right wing of Lee's army at Antietam; commanded a corps with the rank of lieutenant-general at Gettysburg; led the left wing at Chickamauga; unsuccessfully attacked Burnside at Knoxville in 1863; and served with distinction in the Wilderness in 1864, and before Richmond 1864–65. He was United States minister to Turkey 1880–81.

Longsword (lông'sōrd), **Richard.** A son of Henry II. Rosamond Clifford has long been said to be his mother.

The evidence of Longsword being Rosamund's son is equally untrustworthy, and the fact is discredited by all sound recent historical writers. The name of his true mother is unknown even in early tradition. The argument, drawn from the grant made to Longsword by his father, shortly before his death, in 1188, of the manor of Appleby in Lincolnshire, rests on a confusion between that manor and the manor of Appleby in Westmoreland, which was held by Rosamund's family. (*Dict. of Nat. Biog.*)

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Long Tom. A 42-pound gun, originally part of the armament of the French line-of-battle ship Hoche, captured by the English 1798, and sold to the Americans. It was used during the French attack on Haiti in 1804; was dismounted till 1812; and was placed on the General Armstrong, which ran the blockade of the British at New Orleans, Sept. 9, 1814. This vessel ran into the bay near Horta, Fayal, for water after an encounter with a British squadron, in which she was rendered helpless. Long Tom was dismantled, and lay at Fayal till it was brought back to New York on the steamship Vega April 18, 1893, through the efforts of Colonel Reid, the son of the commander of the Armstrong.

Long Tom Coffin. See *Coffin.*

Long Tom Indians. See *Chelamela.*

Longton (lông'ton). A town in Staffordshire, England, 34 miles south of Manchester. It has manufactures of pottery, etc. Population (1891), 34,327.

Longueville (lôńg-vēl'). **Duchesse de (Anne Geneviève de Bourbon-Condé).** Born at Vincennes, near Paris, Aug. 28, 1619: died at Paris, April 15, 1679. Sister of the great Condé, and one of the chief leaders of the Fronde. She was afterward a leading Jansenist.

Longus (long'gus). [Gr. Λόγγος.] A Greek romancer and sophist, probably of the 5th century A. D.: author of the pastoral romance "Daphnis and Chloe" (which see). Nothing is known of his life, and it is doubtful whether the name "Longus" has been rightly assigned to him.

Longus (the grammarian). See *Velius Longus.*

Longuyon (lôn-gyôń'). A town in the department of Meurthe-et-Moselle, France, situated at the junction of the Crusne and Chiers, 39 miles northwest of Metz. It has important hardware manufactures. Population (1891), commune, 2,618.

Long Walk, The. A straight avenue, about 3 miles long, in Windsor Park near London.

Longwood (lông'wud). A farm-house in the interior of the island of St. Helena: the residence of Napoleon in his exile.

Longwy (lôn-wē'). A fortified town in the department of Meurthe-et-Moselle, northeastern France, situated on the Chiers 34 miles northwest of Metz. It was besieged and taken by the Prussians in Aug., 1792, and Sept., 1815; and by the German forces in 1871. Population (1891), commune, 6,978.

Lonigo (lō-nē'gō). A small town in the province of Vicenza, northeastern Italy, situated on the Gua 19 miles east by south of Verona.

Lönnrot (lèn'rot), **Elias.** Born at Sammatti, Nyland, Finland, April 9, 1802; died there, March 19, 1884. A Finnish scholar, one of the founders of modern Finnish literature. He collected the "Kalevala" (lay-ay) and other lesser Finnish poems, proverbs, and riddles, and published a Finnish-Swedish lexicon (1874–80).

Lons-le-Saunier (lôn'-le-sōn-yā'). The capital of the department of Jura, France, situated on the Vallière in lat. 46° 41′ N., long. 5° 33′ E.: the Roman Ledo Salinarius. It contains noted salt-springs, and has a museum. It was an ancient Gallic and Roman town. Rouget de l'Isle was born here. Population (1901), commune, 13,604.

Loochoo (lō-chō'), or **Liukiu** (lyō'kyō'), or **Riu Kiu** (ryō kyō') **Islands.** A group of islands southwest of Japan, to which they belong. The chief islands are Okinawa and Oshima. The chief port is Naha. They were annexed to Japan in 1874. Area, 1,863 square miles. Population, about 160,000.

Looking Backward: 2000–1887. A story by Edward Bellamy, published in 1888. In it he sets forth his views of the "next stage in the industrial and social development of humanity." His ideal is a pure communism.

Looking-Glass for London and England, A. A play by Lodge and Greene, published in 1594. The plot is the story of Jonah and the Ninevites with application to London and England. It was probably written about 1590.

Lookout (lūk'out), **Cape.** A cape in North Carolina, projecting into the Atlantic Ocean in lat. 34° 37′ N., long. 76° 32′ W.

Lookout Mountain. A ridge in northwestern Georgia and adjacent parts of Tennessee and Alabama. It is 1,600 feet above the Tennessee River.

Lookout Mountain, Battle of. A part of the battle of Chattanooga, a Federal victory won by General Grant over the Confederates under Bragg. In the storming of Lookout Mountain, Nov. 24, 1863, the Federals were successfully assisted by clouds of Hooker, and advanced up the northern face. Owing to the heavy mist on the mountain-side, the battle is often called "the battle above the clouds."

Loomis (lō'mis), **Elias.** Born at Wilmington, Conn., Aug. 7, 1811: died at New Haven, Aug. 15, 1889. An American mathematician and physicist. He graduated at Yale in 1830, and was professor of mathematics at Western Reserve College 1837–44, of natural philosophy at the University of the City of New York 1844–60, and of natural philosophy and astronomy at Yale 1860–89. He published a series of mathematical text-books, including "Plane and Spherical Trigonometry" (1848), "Elements of Algebra" (1851), "Elements of Geometry and Conic Sections" (1851).

Loos (lōs). A town in the department of Nord, France, immediately west of Lille. Population (1891), commune, 7,924.

Loosjes (lōs'yes), **Adriaan.** Born on the island of Texel in 1761: died at Haarlem in 1818. A Dutch novelist and poet. He was intended, at the outset, for the church, but became a bookseller, a calling which he followed until his death. He wrote the volume of poems "Minnezangen" (or Songs, 1784), the epic "De Ruyter" (1784), and a number of dramas. His principal work is, however, his romances. These are the historical novels "Frank, Graaf van Holland en Elisabeth Heljeren" (1790–91), "Charlotte van Bourbon" (1792), "Hugo de Groot en Maria van Reigersbergen" (1794), "Louise de Coligny" (1803), "Jacob de Wit" (1804). These are followed by a series of contemporary character-sketches in three parts, under the title "Zedelijke Vertalen" ("Moral Tales," 1804–05). The novel "Historie van Mejuffrouw Susanna Bronkhorst" ("The History of Miss Susanna Bronkhorst," 1806–07) was in epistolary form. He principal historical novel, "Maurits Lijnslager," was the last to appear (1808). His poems, published posthumously, include others: "Hilligonda Bosman" (1808), "Lotgevallen van den Heere R. J. van Gelder" ("The Adventures of Mr. R. J. van Gelder," 1809–10), "Robbert Bellemans" (1845), and "Johan Wouter Blommestein" (1826).

Lopamudra (lō-pā-mū'drā). In Hindu mythology, a girl whom the sage Agastya formed from the most graceful parts of different animals and introduced into the palace of the King of Vidarbha, who loved her to the point of frenzy. When she was grown, Agastya, who had formed her that he might have a wife after his own heart, asked her in marriage. Her name is explained as meaning that the animals suffered loss (lopa) by her engrossing of their distinctive beauties (mudra), such as the eyes of the deer.

Lope de Rueda. See *Rueda.*

Lope de Vega. See *Vega.*

Lopez (lō'pāth), **Cape.** A cape on the western coast of Africa, situated in lat. 36° S., long. 8° 44′ E.

Lopez (lō'pāth, locally lō'pāz), **Carlos Antonio.** Born near Asuncion about 1795; died there, Sept. 10, 1862. President of Paraguay. He was made first consul March 12, 1841, and from that time was practically dictator. He had presided for 10 years in 1841, he was re-elected for 3 years in 1854 and for 7 years in 1857; but these elections were made nominal since Congress simply obeyed his orders. His arbitrary acts caused constant quarrels with foreign nations, and in 1859 the United States sent a squadron to the Plata to enforce demands against him; in this case he offered to submit the question of damages to arbitration, but subsequently evaded the claim.

Lopez, Francisco Solano. Born at Asuncion, July 24, 1826 or 1827; died near the Aquidaban, April 1, 1870. A Paraguayan soldier and statesman, son of Carlos Antonio Lopez. On the death of the elder Lopez, Sept. 19, 1862, he assumed the executive power of his father's will, and controlled a congress which elected him president for 10 years. Having previously made secret preparations for war, he interfered in the quarrel of Brazil and Uruguay, and finally, without previous declaration of hostilities, seized a Brazilian mail steamer which was ascending the river (Nov., 1864). Soon after this he sent a large force to invade Matto Grosso, a Brazilian province, and made war on the Argentine. This led to the alliance of Brazil, Uruguay, and Argentina against Paraguay, and a long and bloody struggle. (See *Triple Alliance, War of the*.) As the events of the war turned against him, his despotism and cruelty bordered on insanity. In many of his worst acts he appears to have been influenced by his Irish mistress, known as Madame Lynch. In 1868 several hundred natives and foreigners were arrested, tortured, and executed on an entirely unproved charge of conspiracy; they included generals, ministers, judges, bishops, priests, merchants, foreign consuls, and his own brothers and brothers-in-law. The American minister, Mr. Washburn, was only saved by the timely arrival of a United States warship, and two members of the legation were tortured. Driven at length from Asuncion, he retreated to the interior with a small force, was surprised near the river Aquidaban by a Brazilian force, and was killed with his eldest son.

Lopez, Hermógenes. A Venezuelan politician, president of the republic Feb. 20, 1886, to Feb. 20, 1888.

Lopez, José Hilario. Born at Popayan, Feb. 18, 1798; died at Neiva, Nov. 27, 1869. A New Granadan (Colombian) general and politician. From March 7, 1849, to March 7, 1853, he was president of New Granada. Under him slavery was abolished (Jan., 1852), and various changes were made in the direction of a federal form of government. In 1854 and again from 1859 to 1862, he fought on the side of the federalists, part of the time as commander-in-chief, and on the triumph of his party was made a member of the provisional government 1862-63. Later he was president of Tolima, and in 1867 was named commander-in-chief of the army, but soon retired.

Lopez, Narciso. Born in Venezuela, 1798 or 1799; died at Havana, Cuba, Sept. 1, 1851. A Spanish-American general and filibuster. He fought against the patriots in Venezuela, and subsequently against the Carlists in Spain, where he was governor of Valencia 1839, and became general in 1840. In 1841 he went to Cuba, became involved in revolutionary plots, and in 1848 fled to the United States. Thence he organized three filibustering expeditions. The first (1849) was stopped by the United States authorities; the others (May, 1850, and Aug., 1851) left New Orleans and reached Cuba, but resulted disastrously, and Lopez was finally captured and shot with many of his followers.

Lopez, Vicente Fidel. Born at Buenos Ayres, 1814. An Argentine author, son of Vicente Lopez y Planes. In 1874 he was made rector of the University of Buenos Ayres. Among his works are "Datos del Perú anteriores a la conquista," "Tratado de derecho Romano," and "Historia de la República Argentina." He edited the "Revista del Rio de la Plata."

Lopez de Gomara, Francisco. See *Gomara*.

Lopez de Villalobos (dā vēl-yā-lō'bōs), **Ruy.** Died at Amboyna, East Indies, 1546. A Spanish navigator, a relative of Antonio de Mendoza, viceroy of Mexico. In Nov., 1542, he sailed from the west coast of Mexico with a small fleet destined to form a colony in the Philippine Islands; but his ships were scattered by storms, he quarreled with the Portuguese of the Moluccas, and in the end the enterprise was given up. Most of the members of the expedition returned to Europe by the Cape of Good Hope, Villalobos dying on the way.

Lopez de Zuñiga (thōn-yē'gä), **Diego de,** Count of Nieva. Born in Spain about 1520; died at Lima, Peru, Feb. 20, 1564. Viceroy of Peru from April 17, 1561. He led a loose life, and, as was supposed, was assassinated by a jealous husband.

Lopez Pacheco Cabrera y Bobadilla (pä-chā'kō kä-brā'rä i bō-bä-dēl'yä), **Diego,** Duke of Escalona and Marquis of Villena. Died after 1643. A Spanish administrator. He became viceroy of Mexico Aug. 28, 1640. Owing to his being related to the royal house of Portugal, which at this period separated from Spain, he was an object of suspicion, and this was increased by his quarrels with the visitador Palafox. On June 3, 1642, he was arrested, and soon after sent to Spain. There he cleared himself of all charges, and was appointed viceroy of Sicily.

Lopez y Planes (plā'nās), **Vicente.** Born at Buenos Ayres, 1784; died there, 1856. An Argentine jurist and politician. He was acting president for a short time in 1827, and president of the supreme Court during the dictatorship of Rosas. After the fall of Rosas he had temporary charge given him of the government (1852), and subsequently was elected governor of the province of Buenos Ayres. He was the author of the Argentine national hymn.

Lorbrulgrud (lor'brul-grud). **The.** The capital of Brobdingnag in Swift's "Gulliver's Travels."

Lorca (lor'kä). A city in the province of Murcia, southeastern Spain, situated on the Sangonera 35 miles southwest of Murcia. It has a castle. Population (1887), 38,327.

Lord (lord), **Nathan.** Born at Berwick, Maine, Nov. 28, 1793; died at Hanover, N. H., Sept. 9, 1870. An American Congregational clergyman, president of Dartmouth College 1828-63.

Lord Cromwell. A play once attributed to Shakspere on account of the initials W. S. on the titlepage of the edition of 1602.

Lord Fanny. See *Fanny*.

Lord of Burleigh. A poem by Alfred Tennyson, showing the disadvantages of an unequal marriage.

Lord of the Age. A title of Soliman the Magnificent.

Lord of the Isles. See *Isles, Lord of the*.

Lord of the Isles. A narrative poem by Sir Walter Scott, published in 1815. The scene is laid in Scotland early in the 14th century.

Lord (lō'rel), **In Ben Jonson's** "Sad Shepherd," a swineherd, a rustic lover of Earine. There is very beautiful rustic imagery in his part, taken from Ovid's song of Polyphemus to Galatea.

Lorelei, or Loreley (lō're-li), or **Lurlei** (lör'li). A dangerous cliff on the Rhine, between St. Goar and Oberwesel, the traditional abode of a river siren. It is the subject of poems by Heine and others, and of operas by Mendelssohn (fragmentary) and Lachner. Height above the Rhine, 430 feet.

Lorelei, Die. 1. An opera begun by Mendelssohn in 1847. The words are by Geibel. It has since been composed by Max Bruch (1864).—2. An opera by Lachner, with words by Molitor, produced at Munich in 1846.

Lorencez (lō-ron-sā'), **Comte de (Charles Ferdinand Latrille).** Born at Paris, May 23, 1814: died in Béarn, April 25, 1892. A French general. He distinguished himself in the Crimean war, and from April to Nov., 1862, commanded the French army of invasion in Mexico. On May 5 he was repulsed at Puebla.

Lorente (lō-ran'te), **Sebastian.** Born about 1820: died at Lima, Nov., 1884. A Peruvian historian. From 1845 he was professor of history at the University of San Marcos. His most important works are "Historia de la República (1821-1860), and "Historia de la Conquista del Perú" (1861). He contributed various important articles to the "Revista Peruana."

Lorenz (lō'rents), **Ottokar.** Born at Iglau, Moravia, March 14, 1832. An Austrian historian, professor of history in Vienna from 1862. His works include "Deutsche Geschichte im 13. und 14. Jahrhundert" (1863–67), with Scherer "Geschichte des Elsass" (1871), etc.

Lorenzana y Butron (lō-ran-thä'nä i bō-trōn'), **Francisco Antonio.** Born in Leon, Spain, Sept. 22, 1722: died at Rome, April 17, 1804. A Spanish prelate and historian. He was bishop of Plasencia 1765; archbishop of Mexico 1766-72; and archbishop of Toledo and primate of Spain 1772-1800. In 1789 he became a cardinal. During the French Revolution he protected many banished priests, and by direction of Charles IV. he accompanied Pius VI. to the Pope during his French captivity. After his release he died at Rome. His most important works are "Historia de Nueva-España" (1770; Eng. trans. on the Mexican religion), and several books (in Latin) on the Mexican ecclesiastical councils.

Lorenzo (lō-ren'zō). See *Laurence*.

Lorenzo. 1. A Venetian gentleman in love with Jessica, in Shakspere's "Merchant of Venice."—2. The principal character in Shirley's tragedy of "The Traitor," the kinsman and favorite of the duke: a subtle and traitorous schemer for the duke's death.

Lorenzo de' Medici. See *Medici, Lorenzo de'*.

Lorenzo Marques (lō-ran'sō mär'kes). A seaport in Portuguese East Africa, situated on Delagoa Bay in lat. 25° 58′ S.; also, the province of which this is the capital.

Loreto (lō-ra'tō), or **Loretto** (lō-ret'tō). A small town in the province of Ancona, eastern Italy, situated on the Musone 13 miles south by east of Ancona. The Chiesa della Santa Casa here is a beautiful late-Pointed building of 1465, with a Renaissance marble façade and three celebrated bronze doors bearing Adriani's New Testament reliefs. The church and façade inclose beneath the central dome the Santa Casa, a famous pilgrimage shrine, reputed to be the veritable house of the Virgin, transported by angels from Nazareth and miraculously set down in Italy on Dec. 10, 1294. The Santa Casa is 31 feet long, 29 wide, and 36 high; it is incased in marble, and contains niches and panels sculptured by Sansovino with scenes from the life of the Virgin; and in its present form is one of the most beautiful productions of the Renaissance. The interior is disposed as a chapel, and displays the rough masonry of the original structure.

Loreto. An inland department of Peru, Area, 32,727 square miles. Population (1876), 61,125.

Lorient, or L'Orient (lō-ryon'). A town in the department of Morbihan, France, situated at the entrance of the Scorff and Blavet into the ocean, in lat. 47° 45′ N., long. 3° 22′ W. It is an important seaport, is strongly fortified, and has a noted dockyard and arsenal. It was developed in the 17th century when the French East India Company founded their shipbuilding yards there. It was unsuccessfully attacked by the British in 1746. Population (1891), 42,416.

Loring (lōr'ing), **William Wing,** called **Loring Pasha.** Born in North Carolina about 1818: died Dec. 30, 1886. An American soldier. He served in the Mexican war, and during the Civil War was first a brigadier-general and afterward a major-general in the Confederate army. He served in the Egyptian army 1869-79, attaining the rank of a general of division. He published "A Confederate Soldier in Egypt" (1884).

Lorinser (lō'rin-ser), **Karl Ignaz.** Born at Niemes, Bohemia, July 24, 1796: died at Patschkau, Silesia, Oct. 2, 1853. A German physician, known from his studies of contagious diseases. He wrote "Untersuchungen über die Rinderpest" (1833), "Die Pest des Orients" (1837), etc.

Loris-Melikoff (lō'ris-mel'i-kof), **Mikhail Tarielowitch Tainoff,** Count. Born at Tiflis, Russia, Jan. 1, 1826; died at Nice, Dec. 22, 1888. A Russian general and statesman, of Armenian descent. He was appointed commander-in-chief of the Russian army in Armenia in 1877; was defeated by Mukhtar Pasha at Zewin and at Guediklar in the same year; stormed Kars in 1877; was created a count in 1878; was appointed governor-general of Kharkoff in 1879; and was minister of the interior 1880-81.

Lorme, Marion de. See *Delorme*.

Lormes (lorm). A town in the department of Nièvre, France, 39 miles northeast of Nevers. Population (1891), commune, 2,979.

Lorna Doone (lör'na dön'). **a Romance of Exmoor.** A novel by R. D. Blackmore, published in 1869.

Lorne (lörn), **Marquis of (John George Edward Henry Douglas Sutherland Campbell).** Born at London, Aug. 6, 1845. A British politician, eldest son of the eighth Duke of Argyll; styled Marquis of Lorne by courtesy. He married the Princess Louise, fourth daughter of Queen Victoria, in 1871. He represented Argyllshire in Parliament 1868–78, and was governor-general of Canada 1878–83.

Lörrach (lēr'ĸäĸh). A town in the district of Freiburg, Baden, situated on the Wiese 6 miles northeast of Basel. It has considerable manufactures. Population (1890), 9,147.

Lorrain, Claude. See *Claude Lorrain*.

Lorraine (lo-rän'), G. **Lothringen** (lōt'ring-en), L. **Lotharingia** (lō-tha-rin'jiā). A region which as a kingship has varied greatly in medieval and modern times, but has always been on the border between France and Germany. It was originally the realm of Lothaire, son of Louis the Pious. As granted to him in 843, it extended from the North Sea to the Mediterranean, including the region on the west of the Rhine and east of the Schelde, Meuse, and Rhone, and northern and central Italy. The northern part (to which the name has ultimately been restricted) was Lothaire II. in 855. It was raised from a county to a duchy about 911, and became an imperial fief under Henry the Fowler. In 954 (959?) the division was made of Lower Lorraine (which developed into the duchies of Brabant, Limburg, etc.) and Upper Lorraine. The latter continued an imperial fief. The bishoprics of Metz, Toul, and Verdun were annexed by France. Lorraine was several times conquered by France in the 17th century. It was given to Stanislaus of Poland in 1737, and on his death in 1766 reverted to France. It comprised the departments Meuse, Moselle, Meurthe, and Vosges, forming a grand government, with capital at Nancy, and was bounded by Luxemburg and Prussia on the north, the Palatinate on the northeast, Alsace on the east, Franche-Comté on the south, and Champagne on the west. In 1871 part of it (German Lorraine) was ceded to Germany, and forms the district (Bezirk) of Lothringen in Elsass-Lothringen (Alsace-Lorraine), with Metz as capital, having an area of 2,431 square miles, and a population (1890) of 510,392. The remaining part (French Lorraine) comprises the departments of Meuse, Meurthe-et-Moselle, and Vosges.

Lorraine, Cardinal of (Charles de Guise). Born Feb. 17, 1525: died Dec. 26, 1574. A French prelate, diplomatist, and politician, brother of the second Duke of Guise. He became archbishop of Rheims in 1538, and cardinal in 1547, and was minister of finance under Francis II. and Charles IX. He was, with his brother, the leader of the Roman Catholic party against the Huguenots.

Lorraine, Charles de, fourth Duke of Guise. Born Aug. 20, 1571: died near Siena, Italy, 1640. A French noble, son of the third Duke of Guise.

Lorraine, Claude de, first Duke of Guise. Born Oct. 20, 1496: died at Joinville, France, April 12, 1550. A French general and politician, son of René II., duke of Lorraine.

Lorraine, François de, surnamed "Le Balafré," second Duke of Guise. Born Feb. 17, 1519: died Feb. 24, 1563. A French general and statesman, son of the first Duke of Guise. He defended Metz against Charles V., 1552-53; captured Calais in 1558; gained the victory of Dreux over the Huguenots in 1562; and was mortally wounded at Orleans, Feb. 18, 1563.

Lorraine, Henri I. de, surnamed "Le Balafré," third Duke of Guise. Born Dec. 31, 1550: died at Blois, France, Dec. 23, 1588. A French general and politician, son of the second Duke of Guise. He became head of the Catholic League in 1576; and in 1588 entered Paris with an army, with a view to deposing the king, Henry III., at whose instigation he was assassinated at Blois.

Lorraine, Henri II. de, fifth Duke of Guise. Born at Blois, France, April 4, 1614: died at Paris, June, 1664. A French general and adventurer, son of the fourth Duke of Guise. He took part in the insurrection at Naples 1647–48.

Lorraine, Louis de, second Cardinal of Guise. Born at Dampierre, Jura, France, July 6, 1555; assassinated at Blois, France, Dec. 24, 1588. A French ecclesiastic and politician, son of the second Duke of Guise.

Lorraine, Louis de, third Cardinal of Guise. Born about 1580; died at Saintes, France, June 21, 1621. A French ecclesiastic, son of the third Duke of Guise.

Lorraine, or **Hapsburg-Lorraine, House of.** A royal house descended from Francis of Lorraine, who became grand duke of Tuscany in 1737, married Maria Theresa (the last Hapsburg), and was Holy Roman emperor 1745–65. It furnished thenceforth the emperors, Austrian sovereigns, and rulers of Tuscany.

Lorris (lo-ris'), **Guillaume de.** Died about 1240 (or 1260). A French trouvère, author of the beginning (4,670 lines) of the "Roman de la Rose," which was continued by Jean de Meun. Of his life nothing is known.

Lorsch (lorsh). A town in the province of Starkenburg, Hesse, on the Weschnitz 9 miles east of Worms. It is a very ancient town. The Michaelskapelle dates from the 9th century. Population (1890), 3,883.

Lortzing (lort'sing), **Gustav Albert.** Born at Berlin, Oct. 23, 1803; died at Berlin, Jan. 21, 1851. A German composer of comic opera. Among his operas are "Zar und Zimmermann" (1837), "Wildschütz" (1842), "Undine" (1845).

Losada (lō-sä'thä), **Diego de.** Born in San Lucar de Barrameda, Spain, about 1520; died at Tocuyo, Venezuela, 1569. A Spanish soldier. He served for several years in Venezuela, and in 1567 was sent to conquer the country of the Caracas Indians; founded Caracas 1567 or 1568; and carried on a bloody war with the Indians, who undoubtedly slew the death of their chief, Guaicaipuro. Quarrels about the distribution of *encomiendas* led to Losada's deposition from command in 1569.

Losada, or **Lozada, Manuel.** Born near Tepic about 1825; died there, July 19, 1873. A Mexican bandit. He was of mixed blood, but always lived among the Tepic Indians, becoming their acknowledged chief. Though often engaged in cattle-thieving and highway robbery, his power made him feared, and he was flattered by the various governments: Maximilian even acknowledged his rank as general. Early in 1873 he headed an uprising in which, it is said, 2,000 Indians were engaged. Defeated by General Mariano Escobedo, Jan. 28, 1873, he was soon after captured and shot.

Los Altos (lōs äl'tōs). The name given to a portion of western Guatemala which, on Feb. 2, 1838, seceded to form a sixth state of the Central American Confederacy. It embraced the departments of Sololó, Totonicapan, and Quezaltenango, corresponding nearly to the present departments of those names, together with Huehuetenango, San Marcos, Retalhuleu, and Suchitepequez. A constitution was adopted, and Marcelo Molina was elected president, Dec., 1838. The state was recognized by Salvador, and at first by Guatemala, but was reconquered by Carrera in Jan., 1840, and reincorporated with Guatemala.

Los Angeles (los an'je-les; Sp. pron. lōs äng'he-läs). A city and the capital of Los Angeles County, California, situated on the river Los Angeles in lat. 34° 5′ N., long. 118° 13′ W. It is the center of an orange- and grape-growing district, and is a winter health-resort. It was founded by the Spaniards in 1781, and was taken from the Mexicans in 1846. Population (1890), 50,395.

Los Angeles, or **Angeles.** The capital of the province of Biobio, Chile. Population, about 10,000.

Losecoat Field. The battle of Stamford (1470): so called because the defeated rebels threw away their coats in their flight.

Los Herreros. See *Herreros, Manuel Breton de los.*

Los Lunas (lōs lö'näs). A settlement on the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fé Railroad, 23 miles south of Albuquerque. The name is derived from the Spanish families of Luna.

Los Reyes, Ciudad de. See *Ciudad de los Reyes* and *Lima.*

Lossing (los'ing), **Benson John.** Born at Beekman, N. Y., Feb. 12, 1813: died near Dover Plains, N. Y., June 3, 1891. An American historian and journalist. Among his works are "Pictorial Field-Book of the Revolution" (1850–52), "History of the United States" (1854–56), "History of the Civil War in the United States" (1866–69), "Pictorial Field-Book of the War of 1812" (1869), etc.

Lössnitz (les'nits). A town in the kingdom of Saxony, 17 miles southwest of Chemnitz. Population (1890), 5,886.

Lost Leader, The. A poem by Robert Browning. Concerning it many queries have been asked. Browning himself, in a letter written in 1875, quoted in the London "Literary World," says: "I can only answer with something of shame and contrition, that I undoubtedly had Wordsworth in my mind, but simply as a 'model,' you know. . . . I thought of the great poet's abandonment of Liberalism at an unlucky juncture, and no repaying consequence that I could ever see. But once call my fancy portrait Wordsworth, and how much more ought one to say!"

Lost Tales of Miletus, The. A volume of poems by Bulwer Lytton, published in 1866.

Lot (lot). In Old Testament history, the son of Haran and nephew of Abraham, ancestor of Ammon and Moab.

Lot. In Geoffrey of Monmouth, a king of Norway; in Malory's "Morte d'Arthur," a king of Orkney. In the first he marries Anne, sister of Arthur; in the second he marries Margawse, the sister of Arthur. Tennyson makes him the husband of Bellicent and king of Orkney.

Lot (lō). A river in southern France, joining the Garonne at Aiguillon. Length, 299 miles; navigable from Entraygues (194 miles).

Lot. A department of southern France, capital Cahors, formed chiefly from the ancient Quercy in Guienne. It is bounded by Corrèze on the north, Cantal and Aveyron on the east, Tarn-et-Garonne on the south, and Lot-et-Garonne and Dordogne on the west. The chief occupation is agriculture. Area, 2,012 square miles. Population (1891), 253,885.

Lot (lo), **Parson.** A pseudonym of the Rev. Charles Kingsley 1848–56.

Lot-et-Garonne (lo-tā-gä-ron'). A department of France, capital Agen, formed from parts of the ancient Guienne and Gascony. It is bounded by Dordogne on the north, Tarn-et-Garonne on the east, Gers on the south, and Landes and Gironde on the west. It is mainly an agricultural department. Area, 2,067 square miles. Population (1891), 260,360.

Lothair (lō-thär') **I.,** G. **Lothar** (lō'tär), F. **Lothaire** (lō-thär'). Born about 795; died at Prüm, Prussia, Sept., 855. Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire 840–855, eldest son of Louis le Débonnaire. On the death of his father a war broke out between him and his brothers Louis the German and Charles the Bald over the division of the empire. He was defeated by them at Fontenay 841, and consented to the treaty of Verdun in 843, by which he was left in possession of the imperial title and of the territory included between the Alps, the Rhine, the Meuse, the Saône, and the Rhone.

Lothair I., called "The Saxon." Died near Trent, Tyrol, Dec. 3, 1137. Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire 1133–37. He was made duke of Saxony in 1106; was elected king of Germany in 1125; and was crowned emperor in 1133.

Lothair. Born 941: died 986. King of France 954–986, son of Louis IV.

Lothair (lō-thär'). **1.** A Norman knight in M. G. Lewis's tragedy "Adelgitha." He proves to be Adelgitha's son. The part was played by Macready.—**2.** The principal character in Disraeli's novel of that name, published in 1870.

Lotharingia. See *Lorraine.*

Lothario (lō-thä'rē-ō). **1.** The principal male character in Rowe's play "The Fair Penitent." He is a libertine ("that haughty gallant, gay Lothario"), the seducer of Calista, the fair penitent. His name has become the synonym for a fashionable and unscrupulous rake. He is the model of Richardson's Lovelace.

2. A German gentleman and aristocrat in Goethe's "Wilhelm Meister's Lehrjahre." He bears an undoubted resemblance to Karl August, and is worshiped by Wilhelm Meister.

Lothian (lō'thi-an). A former division of Scotland, reaching at one time from the English border to the Forth. For East Lothian, Midlothian, and West Lothian, see *Haddington, Edinburgh,* and *Linlithgow.*

Lothringen. See *Lorraine.*

Loti (lō-tē'), **Pierre.** See *Viaud, Louis Marie Julien.*

Lotophagi (lō-tof'a-jī). [Gr. Λωτοφάγοι, lotus-eaters.] The lotus-eaters; in Greek legend, especially as given in the Odyssey, the name of a people who ate the fruit of a plant called the lotus, conjecturally identified with various plants which have borne that name. Those of the followers of Odysseus or Ulysses who ate of it are described as being rendered forgetful of their friends and unwilling to return to their own land. In historical times a people known under the name of Lotophagi lived on the northern coast of Africa in Tripoli, and on the island of Meninx (Lotophagitis, modern Jerba) in Tunis.

Lötschenthal (lēt'shen-tāl). The valley of the Lonza, a right-hand tributary of the Rhone, canton of Valais, Switzerland, about 13 miles northwest of Brieg.

Lotte. See *Charlotte.*

Lotus-eaters, The. See *Lotophagi.*

Lotze (lōt'se). **Rudolf Hermann.** Born at Bautzen, Saxony, May 21, 1817: died at Berlin, July 1, 1881. A noted German philosopher, psychologist, and physiologist, professor of philosophy at Göttingen 1844–81. In 1881 he was appointed professor of philosophy at Berlin. He opposed, as a physiologist, the theory of a "vital force"; was one of the founders of physiological psychology, and, as a metaphysician, elaborated a system of ideal-realism or teleological idealism. He published notable articles in Wagner's "Handwörterbuch der Physiologie," "Metaphysik" (1840), "Allgemeine Pathologie und Therapie als mechanische Naturwissenschaften" (1842), "System der Philosophie" ("Logik," 1843, revised 1874; "Metaphysik," 1878), "Allgemeine Physiologie des körperlichen Lebens" (1851), "Medizinische Psychologie" (1852), "Mikrokosmus" (1856–1864), "Geschichte der Aesthetik in Deutschland" (1868), etc.

Lötzen (lēt'sen). A town in the province of East Prussia, Prussia, 68 miles southeast of Königsberg. Population (1890), 5,272.

Loucheux. See *kuskokwim.*

Loudon, Baron **Gideon Ernst von.** See *Laudon.*

Loudon (lou'don), **John Claudius.** Born at Cambuslang, near Glasgow, April 8, 1783: died at London, Dec. 14, 1843. An English landscape gardener and horticulturist. He published "Encyclopædia of Cottage, Farm, and Villa Architecture" (1833), "Arboretum et Fruticetum Britannicum" (1838), and other encyclopedic works.

Loudun (lö-dun'). A town in the department of Vienne, France, 39 miles southwest of Tours. An edict or treaty was published here 1616, favoring Condé and the malcontent nobles and the Protestants. Population (1891), commune, 4,662.

Lough (luf), **John Graham.** Born at Greenhead, Northumberland, England, about 1804: died at London, April 8, 1876. An English sculptor.

Loughborough (luf'bur'ō). A town in Leicestershire, England, 10 miles north by west of Leicester. It manufactures hosiery, etc. Population (1891), 18,196.

Louhans (lö-on'). A town in the department of Saône-et-Loire, France, 23 miles southeast of Châlon-sur-Saône. Population (1891), commune, 4,548.

Louis (lö'is or lö'ē) **I.,** surnamed "Le Pieux" and "Le Débonnaire," [F. *Louis, le Pieux, le Débonnaire;* G. *Ludwig, der Fromme* or *der Sanftmüthige;* L. *Ludovicus, Ludovicus Pius, Ludovicus Pacificus, Ludovicus, Ludwig.*] Born 778: died on an island in the Rhine, near Mainz, June 20, 840. Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire 814–840, son of Charles the Great whom he succeeded. He established in 817 an order of succession in accordance with which his eldest son Lothair was to be joint emperor with his father, with Austrasia and the greater part of Germany, while the rest of the empire was to be divided among his younger sons Pepin and Louis. He named a second wife in 819, and in 829 modified the order of succession adopted in 817 in such a manner as to give Charles, a child of his second marriage, Alamannia, with the title of king. The discontents caused by this action, in consequence of which he was compelled to surrender by the defection of his troops on the Field of Lies, near Colmar, in Alsace, in 833. He was liberated by Louis and restored to the throne in 834.

Louis, surnamed "The German." Born about 804: died at Frankfort, Aug. 28, 876. King of Germany 843–876, son of the emperor Louis I. (whom see). On the death of his father he united with his brother Charles against Lothair, whom they defeated at the battle of Fontenay in 841. By the treaty of Verdun in 843, which finally settled the dispute as to the division between the brothers, he received the whole of Germany east of the Rhine, and Mainz, Spires, and Worms on the west. He is commonly regarded as the founder of the German kingdom.

Louis II. Born about 822: died 875. Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire 855–875, son of the emperor Lothair I. whom he succeeded in Italy. He was crowned king of Lombardy by the Pope in 852, in opposition to his uncles Charles the Bald and Louis the German, the throne of Lorraine having been vacated by the death of his brother Lothair in 855.

Louis III. Died 929 (917?). Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire 901–905, son of Boso, king of Provence. He acceded to the throne of Provence in 890; was crowned emperor in 901; and was deposed in 905 by Berengarius I. of Italy, by whom he was blinded and sent back to Provence.

Louis, surnamed "The Child." Born 893: died 911. King of Germany 900–911, son of the emperor Arnulf. He acceded at the age of six, and the government was conducted chiefly by Hatto, archbishop of Mainz. During his reign Germany was devastated by the Magyars or Hungarians. He was the last of the Carolingians in Germany.

Louis IV., surnamed "The Bavarian." Born 1286: died near Munich, Oct. 11, 1347. Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire 1314–47, son of the Duke of Bavaria. He was opposed by Frederick, duke of Austria, whom he made prisoner at the battle of Mühldorf in 1322. He was crowned emperor in 1328. In 1338 the electoral princes met at Rhense, where they adopted resolutions to the effect that the emperor derives his right to the German and imperial crowns by virtue of his election by the electoral princes, independent of any coronation by the Pope.

Louis I. Born at Strasburg, Aug. 25, 1786: died at Nice, Feb. 29, 1868. King of Bavaria 1825–48, son of Maximilian I. Joseph. He was a patron of art and literature. On the outbreak of the revolution in 1848 he abdicated in favor of his son Maximilian II.

Louis II. Born at Nymphenburg, near Munich, Aug. 25, 1845: died June 13, 1886. King of Bavaria 1864–86, son of Maximilian II. He supported Austria against Prussia in 1866, and Prussia against France in 1870–71. He joined the North German Zollverein in 1867, and became a member of the German Empire in 1871. He is chiefly known as the patron of Richard Wagner.

Having become insane he was confined in the palace of Berg on Lake Starnberg, near Munich in 1886, and committed suicide by drowning in the lake.

Louis I., King of France. See *Louis I.*, Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire.

Louis II., surnamed "Le Begue" (F., 'the Stammerer'): Born 846; died at Compiègne, France, April 10, 879. King of France 877–879, son of Charles the Bald.

Louis III. Born about 863; died 882. King of France (conjointly with his brother Carloman) 879–882, son of Louis II.

Louis IV., surnamed "D'Outre-Mer" (F., 'from beyond seas'). Born 921; died 954. King of France 936–954, son of Charles the Simple. During his reign the kingdom was practically governed by Hugh the Great and other powerful vassals. He received his surname from the fact that he was, on the death of his father, carried to England by his mother Eadgifu, daughter of Athelstan, king of England, to avoid falling into the hands of the rival Rudolph of Burgundy who had been elected king of France by the nobles. He returned from England on the death of Rudolph in 936.

Louis V., surnamed "Le Fainéant" (F., 'the Sluggard'). Born 966; died May, 987. King of France 986–987, son of Lothair. He was the last of the Carolingians in France.

Louis VI., surnamed "Le Gros" (F., 'the Fat'). Born about 1078; died 1137. King of France 1108–37, son of Philip I. He made Suger, abbot of St. Denis, his chief minister.

Louis VII., surnamed "Le Jeune" and "Le Pieux" (F., 'the Young' and 'the Pious'). Born about 1120; died 1180. King of France 1137–80, son of Louis VI. He took part (1147–49) in the second Crusade, and in 1152 divorced his wife, Eleanor of Poitou (whose son, afterward Henry of Anjou (afterward Henry II. of England) in the same year. He retained during the earlier part of his reign his father's great minister, Suger.

Louis VIII., surnamed "Le Lion." Born 1187; died at Montpensier, Auvergne, France, Nov. 8, 1226. King of France 1223–26, son of Philip Augustus. He married Blanche of Castile, granddaughter of Henry II. of England, in 1200, and in 1216 was elected by the English barons in opposition to John. He landed in England in 1216; but after the death of John the barons gradually went over to the court party, which accepted John's son, Henry III.; and he returned to France in 1217.

Louis IX. (St. Louis). Born at Poissy, France, April 25, 1215; died near Tunis, Aug. 25, 1270. King of France 1226–70, son of Louis VIII. He undertook a crusade in 1248; captured Damietta in 1249; and during his expedition against Cairo was defeated by the Ayoubite sultan Touranshah (Almoadem) and captured, with the whole French army, in April, 1250. He was liberated on the evacuation of Damietta and the payment of a ransom, and returned to France in 1254. He surrendered Périgord, the Limousin, and southern Saintonge to Henry III. of England in 1259, in return for which the latter renounced his claim to Normandy, Anjou, Maine, Touraine, Poitou, and northern Saintonge. He undertook a crusade against Tunis in 1270, during which he died. He was canonized by Boniface VIII. in 1297.

Louis X., surnamed "Le Hutin" (F., 'the Quarreler'). Born 1289; died 1316. King of France 1314–16, son of Philip IV. He inherited the kingdom of Navarre through his mother, Joan of Navarre, in 1305.

Louis XI. Born at Bourges, France, July 3, 1423; died at Plessis-les-Tours, near Tours, France, Aug. 30, 1483. King of France 1461–1483, son of Charles VII. He destroyed the power of the great feudatories, and laid the foundation of the absolute monarchy which afterward obtained in France. The arbitrary and perfidious measures which he adopted provoked a conspiracy of the nobles under the lead of Charles, duke of Burgundy. The conspirators organized a "league of the public weal," and fought a drawn battle at Montlhery in 1465, but succumbed to the diplomacy of the duke, who detached from the League Francis, duke of Berry by bribery. After having destroyed his less formidable opponents, he made war on Charles, who allied himself with Edward IV. of England. On the death of Charles at the battle of Nancy in 1477 the Swiss and Louis hemmed the duchy of Burgundy with the crown. In 1481 he obtained possession of Provence, Anjou, and Maine by the extinction of the house of Anjou.

Louis XII., surnamed "The Father of the People." Born at Blois, France, June 27, 1462; died Jan. 1, 1515. King of France 1498–1515, a descendant of the younger son of Charles V., and founder of the branch line of Valois-Orléans. He divorced his wife Joanna, daughter of Louis XI., and married (1499) Anne of Brittany, widow of Charles VIII., in order to retain the duchy of Brittany for the crown. In 1500 he expelled Ludovico Moro and took possession of Milan, to which he had claim as the grandson of Valentina Visconti. He conquered Naples in 1501 in alliance with Ferdinand the Catholic of Aragon, but disagreed with Ferdinand over the division of the spoil, with the result that his army was defeated by the Spanish general Gonzalvo de Cordova on the Garigliano in 1504. In 1508 he joined the league of Cambrai with Pope Julius II. and Ferdinand the Catholic against the Republic of Venice. The Pope, however, who did not like the presence of the French in Italy, reconciled in 1511 the Holy League with Venice and Ferdinand the Catholic to the expulsion of the French; the league was directed by the emperor and Henry VIII. of England. Henry and the emperor defeated Trémouille at Guinegate in the "battle of the spurs," Aug. 17, 1513, and the French were in the same year expelled from Italy, but Louis succeeded in breaking up the league by diplomacy, and was preparing to reconquer Milan when he died.

Louis XIII. Born at Fontainebleau, France, Sept. 27, 1601; died at St. Germain-en-Laye, France, May 14, 1643. King of France 1610–1643, son of Henry IV. He succeeded under the regency of his mother Marie de Médicis; was declared of age in 1614; and married Anne of Austria in 1615. In 1614 he summoned the States-General, which were not summoned again before the Revolution of 1789. In 1624 he chose as his prime minister Richelieu, whom he maintained in office until Richelieu's death in 1642. The chief results of his reign, due to the policy of Richelieu, were the destruction of the political power of the Huguenots, which was completed by the siege and capture of Rochelle 1627–28; the centralization of the government in the hands of the king, who was made independent of the nobles and the parliament; and the abatement of the power of the house of Austria, whose preponderance in Europe was irretrievably lost by the intervention of France and Sweden in the Thirty Years' War. See *Richelieu*.

Louis XIV., surnamed "Le Grand" (F., 'the Great'). Born at St.-Germain-en-Laye, France, Sept. 5 (16?), 1638; died at Versailles, France, Sept. 1, 1715. King of France 1643–1715, son of Louis XIII. and Anne of Austria. He ascended the throne under the regency of his mother, the duchess Cardinal Mazarin as her chief minister. He was declared of age at fourteen, but retained Mazarin in office until the cardinal's death in 1661, when he assumed personal control of the government. He assumed the direction of affairs at a time when the policy inaugurated by Richelieu and continued by Mazarin had made the Bourbons absolute at home and dominant abroad. The reformed cabinet, his comptroller-general of the finances (1661–83), swelled his treasury while promoting industry and economy; and the reorganization by Le Tellier (1643–91) transformed his army into the most perfect military organization in Europe. His desire of conquest and dreams of a French universal monarchy embroiled him in numerous wars, in which his arms were sustained by Turenne, Condé, Luxembourg, Catinat, Villars, Vendome, and Vauban. His first war (1667–68) was fought with Spain on account of the Spanish Netherlands, which he claimed through his wife Maria Theresa, daughter of Philip IV. of Spain. It was ended by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, and resulted in the acquisition by France of twelve towns in the Belgian frontier. His second war (1672–78) was directed against Holland supported by the Empire, Spain, Brandenburg, and Sweden, and was ended by the acquisition of territory from Spain and the Empire at the peace of Nimwegen. In 1681 he annexed Strasburg (see *Reunion, Chambers of*), and in 1685 revoked the Edict of Nantes (which see). His third war (1689–97) was with England, the Netherlands, the Empire, Spain, Savoy, and Sweden, and concerned the Palatinate, to which he laid claim. It was ended by the peace of Ryswick. His fourth war (1701–14) concerned the succession in Spain, whose throne he claimed for his grandson, Philip of Anjou. He fought, 1701–13, single-handed against all Europe. (See *Spanish Succession, War of*.) The peace of Utrecht (1713) and of Rastatt and Baden (1714) secured the throne for his grandson, but left Louis with an exhausted treasury and a broken army. As a result of these wars, of the vicious fiscal policy which he introduced after the death of Colbert, and of his bigoted and intolerant policy toward the Protestants, of whom 50,000 families from France, the country was prostrated, and the way prepared for the Revolution.

Louis XV. Born at Versailles, France, Feb. 15, 1710; died at Versailles, May 10, 1774. King of France 1715–74, great-grandson of Louis XIV. During his minority the government was administered by the Duke of Orléans. He was declared of age in 1723, and in 1725 married Marie Leczinska, daughter of Stanislaus the dethroned king of Poland. On the death of the Duke of Orléans in 1723, the Duke of Bourbon was appointed prime minister. He was in 1726 superseded by Fleury, after whose death in 1743 the cabinet was conducted by appointees of the king's mistresses Pompadour and Du Barry. In 1741 Louis joined the coalition against Maria Theresa (see *Austrian Succession, War of the*), and was a party to the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748. In 1755 hostilities broke out between the French and the English in America without any declaration of war (see *French and Indian War*), and in the following year he became involved in the Seven Years' War as the ally of Maria Theresa and Frederick the Great of Prussia. The former war was ended by the treaty of Paris in 1763 Canada and Cape Breton Island, and at his death left the kingdom impoverished, oppressed, and discontented.

Louis XVI. Born at Versailles, France, Aug. 23, 1754; guillotined at Paris, Jan. 21, 1793. King of France 1774–92, grandson of Louis XV. He married in 1770 Marie Antoinette, daughter of Maria Theresa of Austria, who was at first extremely popular, but afterward incurred the dislike of the people, and whose influence was exerted for the maintenance of the system of favoritism which obtained at court. On ascending the throne in 1774, he appointed Turgot minister of finance. The finances were in extreme disorder, dating from the closing years of the reign of Louis XIV., and the temper of the nation had been roused by the waste and incompetence under Louis XV. Turgot's reforms were conducted which were opposed by the nobility and the clergy, with the result that he was superseded by Necker in 1777. Louis recognized the independence of the United States in 1778, and sent an army and a fleet to their support, which materially assisted in securing the peace of Paris between the United States and Great Britain in 1783. France concluded a separate treaty with Great Britain in the same year. On the conclusion of peace, the French troops which had been employed in America returned enthusiastic for freedom and a republican form of government. In 1781 Necker resigned, owing to the failure of the court to support his financial reforms, and Calonne became minister of finance in 1783. He gratified the court by securing new loans, but the increasing deficit compelled him to resign in 1787. He was followed by De Brienne, who advised the king to convoke the States-General, which had not met since 1614. The States-General convened at Versailles in May, 1789, and enabled the nation to give expression to the revolutionary tendencies which had been fostered by generations of misrule. (See *French Revolution*.) The weak and vacillating king, acting on the advice of his queen, refused, until too late, to grant the demands of the popular party, but could not be induced to adopt energetic measures to resist them. France was declared a republic in 1792, and Louis was executed Jan. 21, 1793, after a mock trial by the Convention.

Louis XVII. Born at Versailles, France, March 27, 1785; died in the Temple, Paris, June 8, 1795. Titular king of France, second son of Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette. He became dauphin in 1789, was imprisoned in the Temple in 1792, and was proclaimed king by the émigrés on the execution of his father in 1793, but died in prison.

Louis XVIII. (Stanislas Xavier). Born at Versailles, France, Nov. 17, 1755; died at Paris, Sept. 16, 1824. King of France 1814–24, youngest brother of Louis XVI. He emigrated in 1791, and assumed the royal title on the death of Louis XVII. (whom see) in 1795. He ascended the throne on the fall of Napoleon in 1814, and promulgated a constitution based on the English model. He was expelled by Napoleon in March, 1815 (see *Hundred Days*), and was restored by the allied armies in June, 1815.

Louis XI., a melodrama by Casimir Delavigne, produced in 1832. Boucicault wrote an English version in 1846. Henry Irving is identified with the character.

Louis, Pierre Charles Alexandre. Born at Ai, Marne, France, 1787; died at Paris, 1872. A French physician. He wrote "Recherches sur la fièvre typhoïde" (1828), etc.

Louis Napoleon. See *Napoleon III.*

Louis Philippe (lō'ē fi-lēp'), surnamed "Roi Citoyen" (F., 'Citizen King'). Born at Paris, Oct. 6, 1773; died at Claremont, England, Aug. 26, 1850. King of the French 1830–48, son of Philippe Égalité, due d'Orléans. He favored the Revolution, and served under Dumouriez against the Austrians, but became involved in the treason of his chief against the republic, and found himself compelled to join the emigrés. He returned to France on the restoration of the Bourbons in 1814, and was restored to his hereditary estates. On the deposition of Charles X. in 1830, he was elected by the deputies and peers to the vacant throne, chiefly at the instance of Lafayette. He was deposed by the revolution of Feb., 1848.

Louis William I. Born at Paris, April 8, 1655; died at Rastatt, Baden, Jan. 4, 1707. Margrave of Baden. He fought with distinction against the Turks 1683–91, and against the French in the War of the Spanish Succession.

Louisa (lō-ē'zä), G. **Luise** (lō-ē'ze). Born at Hannover, March 10, 1776; died at Hohenzieritz, Mecklenburg-Strelitz, July 19, 1810. A celebrated queen of Prussia, wife of Frederick William III.

Louisa Miller. An opera by Verdi, first produced at Naples 1849.

Louisa Ulrica (lō-ē'zä ūl'rē-kä), Queen of Sweden. Born July 24, 1720; died July 16, 1782. Wife of Adolphus Frederick of Sweden, and sister of Frederick the Great: a patron of art and science.

Louisburg (lō'is-bėrg or lō'ē-bėrg). A ruined fortress on the coast of Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, situated in lat. 45° 55' N., long. 60° W. It was built by the French after the peace of Utrecht (1713); was besieged and taken by a New England force under Pepperell, June 17, 1745; was restored in 1748; and was again besieged and taken by the British under Amherst July 26, 1758.

Louise (lō-ēz') **of Savoy.** Born at Pont-d'Ain, France, 1476; died about 1531. The mother of Francis I. of France. She was twice regent, and negotiated the peace of Cambray ("Ladies' Peace") in 1529.

Louisiade (lō-ē-zē-äd') **Archipelago.** An archipelago of small islands, belonging since 1885 to Great Britain, southeast of Papua, intersected by lat. 11° S., long. 153° E.

Louisiana (lō-ē-zi-an'ä). One of the Southern States of the United States of America. Capital, Baton Rouge; chief city, New Orleans. It is bounded by Arkansas and Mississippi on the north, Mississippi and the Gulf of Mexico on the east, the Gulf of Mexico on the south, and Texas on the west. Its northern boundary is lat. 33° N. It is separated partly from Texas by the Sabine, and from Mississippi by the Mississippi and Pearl. The surface is generally level, in part occupied by swamps and lakes. It abounds in fine forests. The chief industry is agriculture. The leading products are cotton, sugar, rice, and Indian corn. It is the leading State in the production of sugar. It has 59 parishes (corresponding to the counties of the other States), sends 2 senators and 6 representatives to Congress, and has 8 electoral votes. It was explored by De Soto in 1541, by Marquette in 1673, and by La Salle in 1682: was settled by the French under Iberville and Bienville about 1700; was granted to Law's company in 1717, but in 1732 reverted to the crown; was ceded by France to Spain in 1762; was

retroceded to France in 1800; was purchased by the United States in 1803 (see *Louisiana Purchase*); was made a separate Territory (the Territory of Orleans) in 1804; had the portion east of the Mississippi annexed in 1810; was admitted to the Union in 1812; seceded Jan. 26, 1861; was largely occupied by the Federals 1862–63; and was readmitted in June, 1868. There were rival State governments under Kellogg (Republican) and McEnery (Democrat) in 1872–1874. The disputed electoral vote for President in 1876 was given to Hayes by the Electoral Commission in 1877. Area, 45,420 square miles. Population (1890), 1,118,587.

Louisiana Purchase. The territory which the United States in 1803, under Jefferson's administration, acquired by purchase from France, then under the government of Bonaparte as first consul. The price was 45,000,000. The purchase consisted of New Orleans and a vast tract extending westward from the Mississippi River to the Rocky Mountains, and from the Gulf of Mexico to British America.

Louisiana Territory. That part of the Louisiana Purchase which is not included in the present State of Louisiana. It was formed in 1804. The name was changed to Missouri Territory in 1812.

Louisville (lö'is-vil or lö'i-vil). The capital of Jefferson County, Kentucky, situated at the falls of the Ohio River in lat. 38° 15′ N., long. 85° 45′ W. It is the largest city of Kentucky, and has important trade in tobacco, provisions, and whisky. The other leading industries are pork-packing and the manufacture of agricultural implements, leather, wagons, cement, wood-work, etc. It was founded in 1778, and is often called Falls City. Population (1890), 161,129.

Loulé (lö-lā'). A town in the province of Algarve, Portugal, situated in lat. 37° 4′ N., long. 7° 54′ W. Population, 14,448.

Loupgarou (lö-ga-rö'). [F., 'a werwolf.'] A leader of the giants in Rabelais's "Gargantua and Pantagruel." Pantagruel, becoming angry with him, picked him up by the ankles and used him like a quarter-staff.

Loups. See *Delaware* and *Mahican.*

Lourdes (lörd). A town in the department of Hautes-Pyrénées, France, on the Gave de Pau 13 miles south-southwest of Tarbes. It contains an ancient castle, and is famous as a place of pilgrimage. The basilica and the subterranean Church of the Rosary are noteworthy, but interest centers in the grotto in which the Virgin is said to have appeared to a peasant girl, Bernadette Soubirous, in 1858, and disclosed to her the miraculous properties of the spring which the pilgrims visit. Population (1891), commune, 6,076.

Lourenço Marques. See *Lorenzo Marques.*

Louth (lowth or louth). A maritime county in Leinster, Ireland. It is bounded by Armagh on the north, the Irish Sea on the east, Meath on the south, and Meath and Monaghan on the west. The surface is undulating and in the northeast mountainous. The chief towns are Drogheda and Dundalk. Area, 316 square miles. Population (1891), 71,038.

Louth. A town in Lincolnshire, England, situated on the Lud 24 miles east-northeast of Lincoln. Population (1891), 10,040.

Louvain (lö-vaṅ'), Flem. **Leuven** (le'ven or lü'ven) or **Loven** (lo'ven), G. **Löwen** (le'ven), L. **Lovania** (lō-vā'ni-ā). A city in the province of Brabant, Belgium, situated on the Dyle 16 miles east of Brussels. The chief manufacture is beer. The hotel de ville, or town hall, is one of the most elegant of the characteristic late Pointed Flemish civic edifices. St. Pierre is a handsome 15th-century church containing many fine paintings, especially the "St. Erasmus" and the "Last Supper" of Dieric Bouts, and a sculptured tabernacle 50 feet high. The pulpit, in the peculiar Flemish style (1742), represents "St. Peter's Denial" and the "Conversion of St. Paul," with life-size figures beneath palm trees. The university, founded in 1426, is attended by about 1,300 students. In the middle ages Louvain was the capital of Brabant, and a leading center of cloth manufacture. An unsuccessful insurrection of the weavers against the nobility in 1378 was followed soon afterward by the emigration of many citizens. Population (1891), 40,000.

Louverture, or **L'Ouverture, Toussaint.** See *Toussaint Louverture.*

Louvet de Couvray (lö-vā' dē kö-vrā'), **Jean Baptiste.** Born at Paris, June 11, 1760; died at Paris, Aug. 25, 1797. A French revolutionist and novelist, a deputy to the Convention in 1792. He wrote the novel "Les amours du chevalier de Faublas" (1787–89).

Louviers (lö-vyā'). A town in the department of Eure, northern France, situated on the Eure 14 miles south by east of Rouen. It has flourishing manufactures, especially of cloth. Population (1891), commune, 9,979.

Louvois (lö-vwä'), **François Michel Letellier,** Marquis de. Born at Paris, Jan. 18, 1639; died July 16, 1691. A noted French statesman, minister of war under Louis XIV., 1666–91. He organized the French standing army.

Louvre (lövr). A castle (in Paris) of the kings of France from or before the 13th century, and the chief royal palace until Louis XIV. built Versailles. The existing palace was begun by Francis I. in 1541, and was extended by his successors down to Louis XIV., who added much, including the imposing east front with its celebrated Corinthian colonnade, 570 feet long, with 28 pairs of coupled columns. Napoleon I. made some additions, to which Napoleon III. added very largely; and the present republic has rebuilt a large section of the north wing which was burned by the Communc. The whole forms one of the most extensive and historically interesting buildings in the world. The façade on the west side of the court ranks as the most perfect example of the early French Renaissance; the additions of Catharine de Medicis are also architecturally important. Those of Napoleon III., while less pure in style, are of great richness, with profuse use of sculpture. In the interior the splendid Salle de l'Apollon, rebuilt by Louis XIV., is one of the few apartments which retain their original aspect. A great part of the interior has been occupied since 1793 by the famous museum, and successive governments have employed the best artists at their command for its decoration.

Lovania. The Latin name of Louvain.

Lovat (lō-vät'). A river in Russia, flowing into Lake Ilmen opposite Novgorod. Length, about 300 miles.

Lovat (lō'vat), **Lord.** See *Fraser, Simon.*

Lovatz (lō'väts), Turk. **Loftcha** (lof'chä). A small town in Bulgaria, situated on the Osma about lat. 43° 10′ N., long. 24° 42′ E. It was stormed by the Russians, Sept. 3, 1877.

Love. A play by J. Sheridan Knowles, produced in 1839.

Love à la Mode. A farce by Macklin, printed in 1793; written much earlier.

Love and a Bottle. A comedy by George Farquhar, produced in 1698.

Love and Business. A miscellany by George Farquhar, printed in 1702.

Love and Death, and **Love and Life.** Companion paintings by George Frederick Watts, in London. In the former Death, a white-draped figure, crushes fore-back among garlands of roses, and forces his way through a portal. In the latter Love guides and aids life, a fair young girl, undraped, up a rough ascent, while flowers spring up in his footsteps.

Love and Honour. A play by Davenant, licensed 1634, printed 1649, and revived with great success after the Restoration.

Love at a Venture. A comedy by Mrs. Centlivre, printed in 1706. It is founded on T. Corneille's "Le galant double." See *Double Galant, The.*

Loveby (luv'bi). The wild gallant in Dryden's play of Sir Martin Mar-all.

Love Chase, The. A comedy by J. Sheridan Knowles, produced in 1837.

Love for Love. A comedy by Congreve, printed in 1695.

> Those who will take the pains to read this tedious drama (Otway's "Friendship in Fashion") will perceive that Congreve is indebted for remembrance to the composition of his exquisite masterpiece, "Love for Love." The hero in each case is named Valentine, and Malagene, Otway's tiresome button-holer and secret-monger, is a clumsy prototype of Congreve's inimitable Tattle.

Love in a Forest. A play adapted from Shakspere's "As you Like it" by Charles Johnson in 1723.

Love in a Maze. A comedy by Shirley, licensed in 1631. The title was borrowed by Dion Boucicault for a comedy in 1844.

Love in a Riddle. A pastoral by Cibber, printed in 1729. This was written in imitation of the "Beggar's Opera," and played at Drury Lane on Jan. 7, 1729. It was hissed by Cibber's enemies, and converted into "Damon and Phillida." *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

Love in a Tub. See *Comical Revenge, The.*

Love in a Village. A comic opera by Isaac Bickerstaffe, produced in 1762, printed in 1763. The music is by Arne.

Love in a Wood, or St. James's Park. A play by Wycherley, produced in 1672.

Loveira. See *Lobeira.*

Lovejoy (luv'joi), **Elijah Parish.** Born at Albion, Maine, Nov. 9, 1802; killed at Alton, Ill., Nov. 7, 1837. An American clergyman and journalist, an opponent of slavery, killed by a pro-slavery mob at Alton.

Lovejoy, Owen. Born at Albion, Maine, Jan. 6, 1811; died at Brooklyn, N. Y., March 25, 1864. An American clergyman and antislavery politician, brother of E. P. Lovejoy. He was a member of Congress from Illinois 1857–64.

Lovel (luv'el). In Ben Jonson's comedy "The New Inn," a soldier and scholar, and a chivalric lover. This part contains some of Jonson's most beautiful poetry.

Lovel. The name under which Charles Lamb describes his father, John Lamb, in "Old Benchers of the Inner Temple."

Lovelace (luv'lās). The principal male character in Richardson's novel "Clarissa Harlowe"; an unscrupulous libertine whose name has become a synonym for characters of that nature. He is an expansion of Rowe's Lothario.

Lovelace (luv'lās), **Countess of Augusta Ada Byron.** Born Dec. 10, 1815; died Nov. 29, 1852. The daughter of Lord Byron.

Lovelace, Richard. Born in Kent, 1618; died at London, 1658. An English Cavalier poet. He was educated at the Charterhouse and at Gloucester Hall, Oxford. He was imprisoned by the Parliament in 1642; took part in the siege of Dunkirk in 1646, and was imprisoned on his return to England in 1648. He was released after the king's execution, but his estate was spent, and he died in poverty in the purlieus of London. In 1649 he published "Lucasta" (from Lux Casta, the name for Lucy Sacheverell): this was revised while he was in prison. After his death his brother collected and published his poems as "Lucasta: Posthume Poems" (1659). His name survives chiefly on account of the lyrics "To Althea from Prison" and "To Lucasta on going to the Wars."

Loveless (luv'les). A character in Cibber's comedy "Love's Last Shift," and in its continuation, Vanbrugh's "The Relapse"; a debauched libertine. He grows weary of his wife, Amanda, in six months; leaves the country and his debts behind him; and returns penniless to England to reform and be forgiven (after a "Relapse" with Berinthia) by Amanda whom he really loves.

Loveless, Elder. The principal male character in Beaumont and Fletcher's play "The Scornful Lady." He is a suitor of the lady, who scorns and flouts him; but in the end he wins her by a trick.

Loveless, Young. The brother of the elder Loveless; a heartless, callous prodigal.

Love Lies a Bleeding. See *Philaster.*

Lovell (luv'el), **George William.** Born in 1804; died at Hampstead, May 13, 1878. An English dramatic writer. Among his plays are "The Provost of Bruges" (1836), "Love's Sacrifice" (1842), "Look before you Leap" (1846), "The Wife's Secret" (1846), "The Trial of Love" (1858).

Lovell, Mansfield. Born at Washington, D. C., about 1820; died at New York, June 1, 1884. An American general in the Confederate service.

Lovel the Widower. A novel by Thackeray, published in 1861.

Lovely (luv'li), **Ann.** A character in Mrs. Centlivre's comedy "A Bold Stroke for a Lover"; an heiress to whom Colonel Feinwell, her lover, disguises himself as the real Simon Pure whom she was intended by her guardian to marry.

Love makes the Man, or the Fop's Fortune. A comedy by Cibber, made from Fletcher and Massinger's "Custom of the Country" and "Elder Brother." It was acted and printed in 1701.

Lover (luv'ėr), **Samuel.** Born at Dublin, Feb. 24, 1797: died at St. Heliers, July 6, 1868. An Irish novelist, song-writer, and painter. His chief novels are "Rory O'More" (1836; it was dramatized and had a run of 108 nights) and "Handy Andy" (1842). His "Songs and Ballads" were popular, including "The Angel's Whisper," "The Low-backed Car," "The Four-leaved Shamrock," "Molly Bawn," "Father Molloy," etc.

Lovere (lō-vā're). A town in northern Italy, on the Lake of Iseo 21 miles north-northwest of Brescia.

Lover's Complaint, A. A poem by Shakspere, written probably in 1593–94, but published with the sonnets in 1609. *Fleay.*

Lover's Leap. A promontory at the southwestern extremity of Leucas (Santa Maura), Ionian Islands: the traditional scene of the death of Sappho.

Lover's Life, Complaint of a. A poem inserted in the 16th-century editions of Chaucer, and attributed to him. Manuscript authority gives it to Lydgate.

Lovers' Melancholy, The. A play by Ford, produced in 1628, printed in 1629. This play contains the celebrated contention between the nightingale and the musician from Munich.

Lovers' Progress, The. A play by Fletcher and Massinger, printed in 1647. "The plot is taken from D'Audiguier's 'Histoire tragi-comique de notre temps,' 1615. . . . This play is unquestionably a revised version of the 'Wandering Lovers,' acted at Blackfriars in Dec., 1623, and may be identified with the 'Tragedy of Cleander' (ascribed to Massinger), which was performed at Blackfriars 7 May, 1634. A play called 'The Wandering Lovers or The Picture' was entered in the 'Stationers' Register' 9 Sept., 1653, as a work of Massinger. In spite of the puzzling after-title the entry probably refers to the 'Lovers' Progress.'" *Bullen.*

Lovers' Quarrels. A play by Vanbrugh, altered by King into "The Mistake" in 1690.

Lover's Vows. A comedy by Mrs. Inchbald, produced at Covent Garden Oct. 11, 1798. It is from Kotzebue.

Love's Contrivance, or Le Médecin Malgré lui. A comedy by Mrs. Centlivre, acted and printed in 1703. It was taken from "Le medecin malgre lui" and "Le mariage force" by Molière.

Love's Cure, or the Martial Maid. A play, probably by Massinger and Middleton according to Bullen. Hazlitt thinks it was by Beaumont and Fletcher, altered by Massinger. It was produced about 1625, printed 1647.

Love's Labour 's Lost. A comedy by Shakspere, produced in 1588, printed in 1598. Various changes were made in it in 1597, when it was retouched for a court performance. The title is "A pleasant conceited Comedy as it was presented before her Highness this last Christmas. Newly corrected and augmented by W. Shakespeare. Imprinted 1598." This is the first appearance of Shakspere's name on a play title-page. There is no doubt that an earlier version existed. *Morley ; Elson.*

Love's Labour 's Won. A lost play by Shakspere, printed in 1600, and entered in the "Stationers' Register" Aug. 23, 1600. It is probably the original of "Much Ado about Nothing," as it was called "Benedict and Bettris" when acted before King James in 1612-13, although presented that same Christmas before Prince Charles, the Palatine, and Lady Elizabeth under its proper name. *Elson.*

Love's Last Shift, or the Fool in Fashion. A comedy by Cibber, produced in Jan., 1696. Vanbrugh's "Relapse" is a sequel to this. See *Topping, Lord.*

Love's Metamorphosis. A comedy by John Lyly, published in 1601.

Loves of the Angels, The. A poem by Thomas Moore, published in 1822.

Loves of the Plants, The. The second part of the "Botanic Garden," a versified treatise on botany, by Erasmus Darwin, published in 1789. The first part, "The Economy of Vegetation," did not appear till 1792.

Loves of the Triangles, The. A satirical poem by Canning and Frere, published in the "Anti-Jacobin." It was in ridicule of Erasmus Darwin and his "Loves of the Plants."

Love Spell, The. See *Elsire d'Amour.*

Love's Pilgrimage. A romantic comedy by Fletcher and an unknown writer, probably written in 1612. It was printed in 1647. The plot is from a novel of Cervantes, and a part of Jonson's "New Inn" is incorporated in it. Elsay identifies it with "The History of Cadenus."

Love's Sacrifice. A tragedy by Ford, acted about 1630, published in 1633.—2. A play by G. W. Lovell, produced in 1842. It is noted for the character of Matthew Elmore.

Love Tricks, or the School of Complement. A play by Shirley, licensed in 1625.

Love Triumphant, or Nature will Prevail. A tragicomedy by John Dryden, acted 1694.

Low (lō) **Archipelago,** or **Paumota** (pou-mō'tä), or **Paumotu** (-mō), or **Tuamotu** (twä-mō'tü) **Islands.** A northeastern group of small islands, chiefly coral, situated in the South Pacific, east of the Society Islands and south of the Marquesas Islands. They are a French protectorate.

Low Countries. A name given (*a*) to the Netherlands; (*b*) to the low region near the North Sea comprised in the modern Netherlands and Flanders (Belgium).

Lowe (lō), Sir **Hudson.** Born at Galway, Ireland, July 28, 1769; died at London, Jan. 10, 1844. A British general, governor of St. Helena during the captivity of Napoleon, 1815–21.

Löwe (lē'vę). **Johann Karl Gottfried.** Born at Löbejün, near Halle, Prussia, Nov. 30, 1796; died at Kiel, Prussia, April 20, 1869. A German composer of ballads, songs, and oratorios.

Löwe, Johanna Sophie. Born at Oldenburg, Germany, March 24, 1815; died at Budapest, Nov. 29, 1866. A German opera-singer.

Lowe (lō), **Robert,** Viscount Sherbrooke. Born at Bingham, Nottinghamshire, Dec. 4, 1811; died at London, July 27, 1892. An English politician. He was vice-president of the board of trade and paymaster 1853–58; vice-president of the education board 1859–64; chancellor of the exchequer 1868–73; and home secretary 1873–74. He was a Liberal, but opposed his party as an "Adullamite" on the question of reform in 1866.

Löwe (lē'vę), **Wilhelm,** called **Löwe-Kalbe.** Born at Oberaustedt, near Magdeburg, Prussia, Nov. 14, 1814; died at Meran, Tyrol, Nov. 2, 1886. A German politician, member of the Frankfort Parliament (1848), president of the Stuttgart Parliament (1849), and later a liberal leader in the Reichstag and Prussian Landtag.

Lowell (lō'el). One of the capitals of Middlesex County, Massachusetts, situated at the falls of the Merrimac and its junction with the Concord, 24 miles north-northwest of Boston. It is noted for manufactures, especially of cotton and woolen goods, and was long the chief seat of cotton manufacture in America (established 1823). It is sometimes called the "Manchester of America" and the "spindle City." It became a town in 1826, a city in 1836. Population (1890), 77,696.

Lowell, Francis Cabot. Born at Newburyport, Mass., April 7, 1775; died at Boston, Sept. 2, 1817. An American merchant, one of the pioneers of the cotton manufacture at Waltham and Lowell.

Lowell, James Russell. Born at Cambridge, Mass., Feb. 22, 1819; died there, Aug. 12, 1891. An American poet, essayist, scholar, and diplomatist, son of Charles Lowell. He graduated at Harvard College in 1838. In Jan., 1855, on the resignation of Longfellow, Lowell was elected to his professorship at Harvard. He did not assume it at once, but went abroad and spent two years in the study of modern languages, and in perfecting himself in Old French and Provençal poetry. On his return he took the chair of belles-lettres. He was editor of the "Atlantic Monthly" 1857–1862, and of the "North American Review" 1863–72. He was elected United States minister to Spain 1877–80, and to Great Britain 1880–85. He delivered many public addresses both in England and in the United States, and a series of lectures on the English dramatists at the Lowell Institute in 1887. These were published after his death. Among his poetical works are "A Year's Life" (1841), "Poems" (Vol. i., 1848; 1849, 1855), "Complete Poetical Works" (1850, 1858, 1880), "The Vision of Sir Launfal" (1845), "A Fable for Critics" (1848), "The Biglow Papers," (two series, 1848 and 1867), "Mason and Slidell, etc." (1862), "Commemoration Ode" (1865), "Under the Willows, etc." (1868), "The Cathedral" (1869), "Three Memorial Poems" (1876), "Heartsease and Rue" (1888), etc. His prose works are essays collected in "Conversations on some of the Old Poets" (1845), "Fireside Travels" (1864), "Among my Books" (1870 and 1876), "My Study Windows" (1871), and "Democracy" (1888) and "Political Essays" (1888). His "Letters" were edited by Professor Norton in 1893.

Lowell, John. Born at Boston, May 11, 1799; died at Bombay, March 4, 1836. An American lawyer, son of F. C. Lowell; founder of the Lowell Institute at Boston.

Lowell, Mary. See *Putnam, Mrs.*

Lowell, Robert Traill Spence. Born at Boston, Oct. 8, 1816; died at Schenectady, N. Y., Sept. 12, 1891. An American Episcopal clergyman, instructor, poet, and novelist; son of Charles Lowell and elder brother of James Russell Lowell. He published the novel "The New Priest in Conception Bay" (1858), "Fresh Hearts that Failed Three Thousand Years Ago, and Other Poems" (1860), "Antony Brade," a story (1875), etc.

Löwenberg (lē'ven-berg). A town in the province of Silesia, Prussia, situated on the Bober 64 miles west of Breslau. Population (1890), 4,782.

Löwenburg (lē'ven-bōrg). A peak of the Siebengebirge, in the Rhineland. Height, 1,505 feet.

Lower Bavaria, G. **Niederbayern** (nē' der-bī'ern). A government district in the southeast of Bavaria, lying on both sides of the Danube. Area, 4,152 square miles. Population (1890), 664,798.

Lower Brulés. See *Sitcunax.*

Lower California. See *California, Lower.*

Lower Chinook. One of the two divisions of the Chinookan stock of North American Indians. Its chief tribes are the Artsumish (collective), Chinook proper, and Clatsop. See *Chinookan.*

Lower Coquille. See *Kusan.*

Lower Empire. [F. *Bas-Empire.*] A name given to the Byzantine empire.

> Under the names of the "Greek Empire," the "Lower Empire"—whatever may be the exact meaning of that last strange formula—not a few readers and writers are content to conceal their ignorance of a thousand years of eventful history. *Freeman,* Hist. Essays, III. 232.

Lower Rhine Circle, G. **Niederrheinischer Kreis** (nē-der-rī'nish-er krīs), or **Electoral Rhine Circle,** G. **Kurrheinischer Kreis** (kör-rī'nish-er krīs). One of the ten circles of the Holy Roman Empire, comprising electoral Mainz, Treves, and Cologne, the Rhine Palatinate, etc.

Lower Saxon Circle, G. **Niedersächsischer Kreis** (nē-der-seċh'sish-er krīs). One of the ten circles of the Holy Roman Empire, comprising Magdeburg, Lüneburg, Wolfenbüttel, Lübeck, Bremen, Hamburg, Hildesheim, Halberstadt, Mecklenburg, Holstein, etc.

Lower Spokane. See *Spokan.*

Lower Umpqua. See *Kunlic.*

Lowerzer See (lō'vert-ser sā). A lake in the canton of Schwyz, Switzerland, northeast of the Lake of Lucerne. Length, 2½ miles.

Lowestoft (lō'stoft or lō'e-stoft). A seaport and seaside resort in Suffolk, England, situated on the North Sea 10 miles south of Yarmouth. Near its mouth the British fleet under the Duke of York defeated the Dutch. Population (1891), 23,347.

Lowicz (lō'vich). A town in the government of Warsaw, Russian Poland, situated on the Bzura 47 miles west by south of Warsaw. Population (1890), 8,740.

Lowin (lō'win), **John.** Born 1576: died 1654. An English actor, contemporary with Shakspere. He played some of the greater characters, including Hamlet, and ended his days keeping the Three Pigeons, a tavern at Brentford.

Lowth (louth), **Robert.** Born at Winchester, Nov. 27, 1710; died at Fulham, near London, Nov. 3, 1787. An English divine and scholar, bishop of London. He published "Prælectiones de sacra poesi Hebræorum" ("Lectures on the Sacred Poetry of the Hebrews," 1753), a translation of Isaiah (1778), etc.

Low-water (lō'wä-tėr). In Middleton's play "No Wit, No Help like a Woman's," a decayed gentleman. His wife is the clever woman who, disguised as a man, outwits various opposing schemers, and secures a rich widow for her brother; hence the title of the play.

Loxa. See *Loja.*

Loyal (loi'al), **Monsieur.** A catchpoll in Molière's "Tartufe": a very small part made famous by Comelin.

Loyal Brother, The. A tragedy by Southerne, produced in 1682.

Loyal Subject, The. A play by Fletcher, licensed 1618, acted 1633, printed 1647.

Loyalty (loi'al-ti) **Islands.** A group of small islands belonging to France, situated in the South Pacific, east of New Caledonia, in lat. 21° S., long. 167° E. The chief islands are Lifu, Uea, and Mare (or Nengone). The group is a dependency of New Caledonia.

Loyola (lō-yō'lä), **Ignatius de (Inigo Lopez de Recalde).** Born at the castle of Loyola, Guipuzcoa, Spain, 1491: died at Rome, July 31, 1556. A Spanish soldier and prelate, founder of the Society of Jesuits. He was educated as a page at the court of Ferdinand Catholic, and afterward joined the army. While recovering from a severe wound received at the siege of Pamplona by the French in 1521, he was converted, and dedicated himself to the service of the Virgin. He entered in 1528 the University of Paris, where, with a number of fellow-students, among whom were Laynez, Rodadilla, Rodriguez, and Pierre Lefevre, he projected in 1534 a religious order, which received the name of the Society or Company of Jesus, for the conversion of the infidels, and to counteract the Protestant Reformation. The order was confirmed by Pope Paul III. in 1540, and Loyola became its first general in 1541, although Laynez was from its inception really the controlling spirit of the organization. He retained the office until his death. He wrote in Spanish "Constitution of the Order" and "Spiritual Exercises" (1548). His life has been written by Ribadeneira, Maffei, Bouhours, and Stewart.

Loyola, Martin Garcia Oñez de. Born in Guipuzcoa about 1548: died between Imperial and Angol, Chile, Nov. 22, 1598. A Spanish cavalier, nephew of Ignatius Loyola. He went to Peru in 1568, distinguished himself in the campaign against the Inca Tupac Amaru, and finally joined him in 1572, subsequently he married the Inca's niece. In 1592 he was appointed captain-general of Chile. There he prosecuted the Araucanian war with vigor, but was eventually surprised by the Indians at a camp and killed with 60 companions. In the general Indian uprising which followed, the Spaniards were driven back behind the Bio-bio.

Loyson (lwä-zon'), **Charles,** called Père **Hyacinthe.** Born at Orléans, France, March 10, 1827. A French pulpit orator. He became a priest in 1851, and afterward entered the order of the Carmelites. About 1865 he removed to Paris, where he acquired a reputation for eloquence in the pulpit, and for boldness in denouncing abuses in the Roman Catholic Church. He married in 1872; was chosen curate of a congregation of Liberal Catholics at Geneva in 1873; and founded a "Gallican" congregation at Paris in 1879.

Lozère (lō-zār'). A department in southern France, capital Mende, formed chiefly from the ancient Gevaudan in Languedoc. It is bounded by Cantal on the northwest, Haute-Loire on the northeast, Ardèche on the east, Gard on the southeast and south, and Aveyron on the west. The surface is mountainous. Area, 1,996 square miles. Population (1891), 135,527.

Lualaba (lwä-lä'bä). A name given to the upper part of the Kongo.

Luapula (lō-ä-pō'lä). An affluent of Lake Bangweolo, held by many to be the head stream of the Kongo.

Luba (lō'bä), or **Baluba** (bä-lō'bä). A great Bantu nation of the Kongo State. It extends from the confluence of the Kassai and Lulaba to Lake Tanganyika and to Katanga, and includes the Bashilange, Basonge, Warua (of Cameron), Mohuas (of the Portuguese authors), and the Rabula of Livingstone. All these tribes are independent, and speak dialects of the one Luba language. In physical appearance the Baluba are tall, well formed, bronze-colored, and intelligent. The tribe of the Bashilange, forming the western wing of the nation, is said to be mixed with the first occupants of its territory. This is called Lubuku—*i. e.* "friendship"—by the people of Angola.

Lübben (lüb'ben). A town in the province of Brandenburg, Prussia, situated on the Spree 45 miles south-southeast of Berlin. Population (1890), 6,198.

Lubberland. See *Cockaigne.*

Lubbock (lub'ok), Sir **John William.** Born at London, March 26, 1803; died near Farnborough, Kent, June 20, 1865. An English astronomer and mathematician, treasurer and vice-president of the Royal Society 1830–35. He wrote "On the Theory of the Moon and on the Perturbations of the Planets" (1830), etc.

Lubbock, Sir **John.** Born at London, April 30, 1834. A noted English archæologist, naturalist, and politician: a baronet, son of Sir John William Lubbock. He has represented the University of London in Parliament since 1880. He is president of the Linnean Society and of the Institute of Bankers, a

trustee of the British Museum, a vice-president of the Royal Society, etc. His works include "Prehistoric Times" (1865), "Origin of Civilization and the Primitive Condition of Man" (1870), "Origin and Metamorphoses of Insects" (1873), "On British Wild Flowers, etc." (1875), "Relations between Flants and Insects" (1878), "Scientific Lectures," and "Addresses Political and Educational" (1879), "Ants, Bees, and Wasps, etc." (1882), "Fifty Years of Science" (1881), "Chapters in Popular Natural History" (1883), and "On the Senses, Instincts, and Intelligence of Animals, etc." (1888).

Lübeck (lü'bek). A state of the German Empire, comprising the city of Lübeck and a small adjoining territory, inclosed by the Baltic, Mecklenburg, Holstein, and the principality of Lübeck (belonging to Oldenburg). It is a republic, government being administered by a senate of 14 members and a Burgerschaft, or house of burgesses (120 members). It has 1 member in the Bundesrat, and 1 in the Reichstag. The prevailing religion is Protestant. Area, 115 square miles. Population (1890), 76,485.

Lübeck. A free city of Germany, forming with its territory a state of the German Empire. The city is situated on the Trave and Wakenitz in lat. 53° 52' N., long. 10° 41' E. It is among the leading German seaports, and has a large trade in timber, tar, wine, grain, etc., with Russia, Sweden, and Denmark, and regular steam communication with the Baltic ports. The cathedral was built between the 12th and the 14th century. The nave and transepts are Romanesque, the aisles and choir Pointed. The spires are 394 feet high. The Rathaus, completed in 1442, is a characteristic example of the style of medieval brick building developed here. It consists of two wings at right angles, with large gables and picturesque spires. A fine Renaissance entrance hall and stair were afterward added. The interior, late-Pointed in character, contains much that is of artistic interest. The Holsten Thor is a picturesque medieval gateway, built in 1477. Lübeck was founded in 1154; was ceded to Henry the Lion; became a free imperial city in 1226; took the lead among the cities of the Hanseatic League; and with the Reformation in 1531; was incorporated with France in 1810; became independent in 1813; and has been successively a member of the Germanic Confederation, the North German Confederation, and the German Empire. Its constitution dates from 1848, and was revised in 1875. Population (1890), 63,590.

Lübeck, Principality of. A district surrounded by Holstein, forming a part of the dominions of Oldenburg, situated north of the free city of Lübeck. Chief city, Eutin. To its prince-bishop Oldenburg was ceded in 1773. Population (1890), 34,718.

Lüben (lü'ben). A town in the province of Silesia, Prussia, 14 miles north of Liegnitz. Population (1890), 6,431.

Lübke (lüb'ke), **Wilhelm.** Born at Dortmund, Prussia, Jan. 17, 1826; died at Karlsruhe, April 5, 1893. A noted German historian of art. He was professor of the history of art and of archæology at the polytechnic school at Zurich 1861–66, at the similar school in Stuttgart 1866–87, and at the technical high school at Karlsruhe 1887–93. Among his works are "Geschichte der Architektur" (1855), "Grundrisssder Kunstgeschichte" ("outlines of the History of Art," 1861), "Geschichte der Plastik" ("History of Plastic Art," 1863), etc.

Lublin (lö'blin). **1.** A government of Russian Poland, bordering on Galicia and the governments of Volhynia, Siedlce, and Radom. Area, 6,499 square miles. Population (1890), 979,700.—**2.** The capital of the government of Lublin, situated on the Bistrzyca 92 miles southeast of Warsaw. It is the chief town of Russian Poland after Warsaw, and has manufactures of woolens, etc. It was a place of importance under the Jagellons. The union of Poland and Lithuania was decided here in 1569, and the constitution was framed here against Charles XII. in 1702. The city was taken by Charles in 1703, and by the Russians in 1831. Population (1891), 53,137.

Lubolo (lö-bō'lō). A country, tribe, and dialect of Angola, West Africa, on the left bank of the Kuanza River, between Dondo, Pungo Andongo, and Bailundo. The country is mountainous and fertile; the tribe is independent, and governed by petty chiefs. The dialect belongs to the Kimbundu language.

Lubuku (lö-bö'kö). See *Luba*.

Luca Giordano. See *Giordano*.

Lucan (lū'kan) (**Marcus Annæus Lucanus**). Born at Cordova, Spain, 39 A. D.; committed suicide 65 A. D. A Roman poet and prose-writer, author of the "Pharsalia," in 10 books, an epic poem on the civil war between Cæsar and Pompey. See *Pharsalia*. He was forbidden by Nero, through jealousy, to recite in public, and in revenge joined the conspiracy of Piso. He was betrayed, and by a promise of pardon was induced to turn informer; but, after denouncing his mother and his other accomplices, he was condemned to death. He anticipated his punishment by causing his veins to be opened.

Lucan, Earl of. See *Sarsfield, Patrick.*

Lucan, Third **Earl of (George Charles Bingham).** Born at London, April 16, 1800; died Nov. 10, 1888. A British general and field-marshal. He became a major-general in 1851, and commanded the cavalry in the Crimean war. He was largely responsible for the charge of the Light Brigade.

Lucania (lū-kā'ni-ä). In ancient geography, a division of southern Italy. It was bounded by Campania, Samnium, and Apulia on the north, the Gulf of Tarentum on the east, Bruttium on the south, and the Tyrrhenian Sea on the southwest. The surface is mountainous. The inhabitants were Lucanians (a branch of the Samnites) and Greeks on the coast. It was reduced by Rome in the 3d century B. C.

Lucaris (lö-kā'ris), **Cyrillus.** Born about 1572; murdered 1638. A reforming prelate of the Greek Church. He became patriarch of Constantinople in 1621.

Lucasta. See *Lovelace, Richard.*

Lucas van Leyden (lö'käs vän lī'den) (**Lucas Jacobsz**). Born at Leyden about 1494; died there, 1533. A Dutch engraver and painter.

Lucayans (lö-kī'anz). [Sp. *Lucayos*, from some Indian word.] The aboriginal inhabitants of the Bahama Islands. They were the first Americans encountered by Columbus, who described them as a mild and indolent race, living partly by agriculture, and going naked. It appears that their language was related to that of the Cuba and Haiti, and probably they were of Arawak stock. Their foreheads were artificially flattened, as shown by recently discovered skulls. Early in the 16th century many thousands of them were induced, by false promises, to go to Española, where they were enslaved; others were carried off by force, and in a few years all had perished.

Lucayos (lö-kī'ös), the name originally given by the Spaniards to the Bahama Islands, from the Indians who formerly inhabited them. It is still used occasionally, principally by Spanish authors.

Lucca (lök'kä). A province of Tuscany, Italy. It was made a principality by Napoleon for his sister Elisa Baciocchi; was granted as a duchy to Maria Louisa of Parma in 1815; and was annexed by Tuscany in 1847. Area, 558 square miles. Population (1891), 288,657.

Lucca, F. Lucques (lük). The capital of the province of Lucca, Italy, situated in lat. 43° 51' N., long. 10° 31' E.; the Roman Luca. It is noted especially for its manufactures, and also for silk and woolen manufactures. The cathedral (duomo) is a notable medieval church with arcaded exterior. The exterior is remarkable for the beautiful wrought-colored-stone representing hunting scenes. The interior has round arches below with massive piers, a high triforium with rich tracery, and a low clearstory with circular windows. The church of San Michele, in the same style, is a little octagonal domed Renaissance temple, built in 1482 to receive the oriental crucifix called the Volto Santo. San Giovanni is an early basilica with later medieval alterations. The chief portal has a fine Romanesque relief of the Virgin, with the apostles and angels. The fluted columns of the nave are Roman. The old Longobard baptistery is 50 feet square; it has a remarkable 14th-century dome on pendentives. The Deposito di Mendicità (poorhouse), formerly the Palazzo Borghi, is a fine example of an Italian medieval palace, the façade inlaid with colored bricks of red brick, with traceried windows, and has a high tower. There are considerable remains existing of a Roman amphitheater, in the form of the Piazza del Mercato, though the ancient level of the Piazza del Mercato. It had two tiers of 54 arches, and could seat about 10,000. One of the entrance gates, in rustic Roman style, survives. Lucca was an ancient Italian town, and became a Roman colony about 177 B. C.; was the seat of a medieval duchy, and later of a republic; belonged to Pisa in the 14th century; and became independent in 1369. It was conquered by the French in 1796. Population (1891), about 76,000.

Lucca, Bagni di. [It., 'baths of Lucca.'] A watering-place in Italy, situated on the Lima 14 miles north by east of Lucca.

Lucca, Pauline. Born at Vienna, April 24, 1841. A noted German opera-singer. Her parents were Jews. Her voice is a full soprano. She made her début at Olmütz in 1859 as Elvira in "Ernani." In 1861 she roused great enthusiasm at Berlin, and was engaged as court singer for life. She made her début there with success in Lortzing's "Undine," and sang there nearly every season till 1873. In that year she resigned her position at Berlin and came to the United States. She returned to Europe in 1874, and sang in nearly all the great cities except Berlin. She married Baron Rahden in 1865.

Luce (lös). In Shakspere's "Comedy of Errors," a female servant.

Lucena (lö-thā'nä). A town in the province of Cordova, Spain, situated on the Cascajar 37 miles south-southeast of Cordova. Population (1887), 21,271.

Lucentio (lö-sen'shiō). In Shakspere's "Taming of the Shrew," an accomplished young student from Pisa, whose skilful wooing of Bianca forms the underplot of the play.

Lucera (lö-chā'rä). A town in the province of Foggia, Italy, 10 miles west-southwest of Foggia: the ancient Luceria. It has a cathedral and a castle. The latter, built on the site of the classical citadel by the emperor Frederick II., is of great extent and imposing aspect. Population, about 16,000.

Lucerne (lü-sern'; F. pron. lü-särn'), G. **Luzern** (lö-tsärn'). **1.** A canton of Switzerland, bounded by Aargau on the north, Zug and Schwyz on the east, Unterwalden on the southeast, and Bern on the south and west. Its surface is hilly and mountainous. It is one of the four Forest Cantons, and sends 7 members to the National Council. The prevailing language is German, and the religion Roman Catholic. Lucerne joined the League of the Forest Cantons in 1332. It took part in the battle of Sempach in 1386, and annexed the Entlebuch at the beginning of the 15th century. It was part of the Helvetic Republic. In 1847 it was the leading member of the Sonderbund (which see). Area, 579 square miles. Population (1888), 135,350.

2. The capital of the canton of Lucerne, situated at the outflow of the Reuss from the Lake of Lucerne, in lat. 47° 3' N., long. 8° 18' E. It is a central point for tourists. The Reuss is crossed here by two interesting old bridges. The Kapellbrücke is a roofed bridge, having 154 subjects painted on the interior of the roof, most of them from the legend of St. Maurilius and Leodegar, the patrons of Lucerne. The picturesque medieval Wasserthurm stands in the middle of the river, beside the bridge. The Mühlen- or Sprener-Brucke is another roofed bridge; the many subjects of its roof is painted with an elaborate Dance of Death. Other objects of interest are the Lion of Lucerne (see below), Hofkirche, Gletscher-Garten, and Rathaus (with antiquarian museum). Near the city are the Musegg, Pilatus, etc. It was founded on the site of a monastery. It was occupied by the federal troops in the Sonderbund war (1847). Population (1888), 29,615.

Lucerne, Lake of, or **Lake of the Four Forest Cantons,** G. **Vierwaldstättersee** (fēr-wält-stet'ter-sā). A lake in Switzerland, bordering on the four cantons Lucerne, Schwyz, Uri, and Unterwalden. It is irregular in shape. Locally it is divided into the Lauzernsee, Alpnachersee, Kussnachtersee, Urnersee, Gersauersee, Buochnersee, and Weggisersee. It is traversed by the Reuss, which has its outlet at Lucerne. Violent winds prevail on it. It is bordered by lofty mountains (Rigi, etc.), and famous for its magnificent scenery and for the legendary history of William Tell. Length 24 miles. Height above sea-level, 1,435 feet.

Lucerne, Lion of. A famous piece of sculpture, by Thorwaldsen, commemorating the heroism and devotion of nearly 800 Swiss guards who died to save Louis XVI. in the attack on the Tuileries, Aug. 10, 1792. The colossal figure of the crouching lion, transfixed and dying but still faithfully defending the lilied shield of France, is carved in the round in a recess in the face of an upright, vine-draped rock, in a little park, at Lucerne. A commemorative inscription, with the names of the officers who fell, is cut in the rock.

Lucetta (lö-set'tä). A waiting-woman in Shakspere's "Two Gentlemen of Verona."

Luchaze (lö-chä'ze), or **Baluchaze** (bä-lö-chä'ze). A Bantu tribe of Angola, West Africa. They live between the head streams of the Kuito River, southeast of Bihe, in a beautiful wooded country. They are related to the Ambuela and Nganguela tribes, file their fore teeth, wear skins and baobab cloth, and are clever iron- and copper-smiths. They obtain their pottery by barter. Their granaries are large, and their villages clean and well built.

Luchon. See *Bagnères-de-Luchon.*

Lucia (lö'shiä), Saint. [L., from of *Lucius*; E. *Lucy.*] A martyr of the primitive church in Syracuse, who is represented during the persecution of Diocletian. According to the legend, she rejected a pagan suitor whom her mother desired her to marry, was denounced as a Christian, and was condemned to be outraged, but escaped this fate and died in prison. She is the patroness especially of those who suffer from distemper of the eyes.

Lucia. In Southerne's "Sir Antony Love, or The Rambling Lady," a young girl who disguises herself as a man (Sir Antony) and follows her lover to win him. She is the "rambling lady."

Lucia di Lammermoor (lö-chē'ä dē läm-mer-mōr'). An opera by Donizetti, produced at Naples in 1835, at Paris in 1839, at London in 1838 in Italian and in English in 1843. The plot is from Scott's "Bride of Lammermoor."

Lucian (lū'shian). [Gr. *Λουκιανός*, L. *Lucianus.*] Born at Samosata, Syria, about 120 A. D.; died about 200. A celebrated Greek satirist and humorist. He was a free-thinker, attacking with pungent satire the religious beliefs of his time: for this, according to Suidas, he was called "the Blasphemer," and was torn to pieces by dogs.—Infidelity and superstition. He wrote rhetorical, critical, and biographical works, romances, dialogues, poems, etc.

Lucian (160 A. D.), a native of Samosata on the Euphrates, lived to write Attic prose which, though by no means faultless, was the best that had been written for 300 years. His "Dialogues of the Gods," almost Homeric in their freshness and almost Aristophanic in their fun, bring out the ludicrous side of the popular faith; the "Dialogues of the Dead" are brilliant satires on the living. In his "Auction of Philosophers" the gods knock down each of the great thinkers to the highest bidder; Socrates goes for about £500; Aristotle for a fifth of that sum; . . . Much historical interest belongs to his sketch of "Peregrinus," a man whom he represents as having been a real brigand. . . . His "Timon," the misanthrope, is interesting in connection with Shakspere's play. The "Veracious History," a mock narrative of travel, is the original of such books as "Gulliver's Travels," and has many points in common with Swift, and more, perhaps, with Voltaire.

Jebb, Greek Lit., p. 153.

Lucian. Born at Samosata, Syria, about 240 A.D.; martyred at Nicomedia, Bithynia, about 312. A theologian and biblical critic, presbyter of Antioch, who was put to death as a Christian under Maximin. Little is known of his career. He was the reputed author of a creed which was submitted to the Synod of Antioch (341) as a substitute for the Nicene Creed, and which is said to have been adopted by a Semi-Arian synod in Caria in 367.

Luciana (lö-si-ä'nä). In Shakspere's "Comedy of Errors," the sister of Adriana.

Lucianists (lū-shian-ists). The followers of Lucian or Lucan, a Marcionite leader in the 2d century, who taught that the actual soul and body of a man would not come forth in the resurrection, but some representative of them.

Lucifer (lū'si-fer). [L., 'light-bringing.'] The morning star; the planet Venus when it appears in the morning before sunrise: when it follows the sun, or appears in the evening, it is called Hesperus, or the evening star. The name 'day-star' is applied by Isaiah figuratively to a king of Babylon; this was rendered in the authorized version by "Lucifer." From this passage (Isa. xiv. 12) the name was, by mistake, also given to Satan.

> Tradacumium, city and proud seat
> Of Lucifer: so by allusion call'd
> Of that bright star to Satan paragon'd
> *Milton*, P. L., x. 428.

Lucifer. Died 371 A. D. A bishop of Calaris (Cagliari) in Sardinia, a fierce controversialist, and founder of a sect of Luciferians named from him, whose chief tenet was that no bishop who had conformed in any measure to Arianism could retain his rank if he rejoined the orthodox party.

Lucile (lū-sēl'). A narrative poem by the Earl of Lytton (Owen Meredith), published in 1860.

Lucilius (lū-sil'i-us), **Caius.** Born at Suessa Aurunca, Campania, about 180 B. C.: died at Naples, 103 B. C. A Latin satirical poet, author of "Saturæ," miscellaneous poems containing a very free criticism of contemporary life.

Lucina (lu-si'nā). In Roman mythology, the goddess who presided over childbirth, considered as a daughter of Jupiter and Juno, but frequently confused with Juno or with Diana. She corresponded more or less closely to the Greek goddess Eileithyia.

Lucinde (lū-sand'). **1.** The daughter of Sganarelle in Molière's "L'Amour médecin."—**2.** The daughter of Géronte in Molière's "Le médecin malgré lui." It is to cure her that Sganarelle is obliged to pretend to be a doctor.

Lucio (lū'shio). A fantastic and profligate character in Shakspere's "Measure for Measure."

Lucius (lu'shius). [L., 'pertaining to the light or daybreak'; Gr. *Λεύκιος*, lit. *Lucio*, Sp. *Lucio*, Pg. *Lucio*, F. *Luce*.] Bishop of Adrianople in the 4th century. He was expelled from his see by the Arians about 316; appealed to the Roman Council under Julius, which ordered his restoration: a decree which was resisted by the Eusebians in his diocese; and was finally reestablished in his see by Constantius, in accordance with the decision of the Council of Sardica.

Lucius I. Bishop of Rome 253–254.

Lucius II. (**Gerhard da Caccianamichi**). Died Feb. 25, 1145. Pope 1144–45. During his pontificate occurred the uprising under Arnold of Brescia.

Lucius III. (**Ubaldo Allucingoli**). Died Nov. 24, 1185. Pope 1181–85.

Lucius. **1.** In Shakspere's tragedy "Julius Cæsar," a boy, a servant of Brutus.—**2.** In Shakspere's "Cymbeline," a general of the Roman forces.—**3.** In Shakspere's (?) "Titus Andronicus," the son of Titus. He has a son who is also named Lucius.—**4.** In Shakspere's "Timon of Athens," a flattering lord; also, in the same play, a servant who waits on Timon's creditors.

Lucius Junius Brutus. A tragedy by Andrieux, produced at the Comédie Française in 1830.

Lucius Junius Brutus, Father of his Country. A tragedy by Nathaniel Lee, produced in 1681.

Lucka (lök'ä). A small town in Saxe-Altenburg, Germany, situated on the Schnauder 18 miles south of Leipsic. Here, May 31, 1307, the Thuringians defeated the Imperialists under Philip of Swabia.

Luckau (lök'ou). A small town in the province of Brandenburg, Prussia, situated on the Berste 47 miles south by east of Berlin. Here, June 4, 1813 the Prussians and Russians under Von Bulow defeated the French under Oudinot.

Lücke (lü'ke). **Gottfried Christian Friedrich.** Born at Egeln, near Magdeburg, Prussia, Aug. 23, 1791: died at Göttingen, Feb. 14, 1855. A German theologian, professor successively at Berlin, Bonn, and Göttingen. He wrote "Kommentar über die Schriften des Evangelisten Johannes" ("Commentary on the Writings of the Evangelist John," 1820–32), etc.

Luckenwalde (lök'ken-väl-de). A town in the province of Brandenburg, Prussia, situated on the Nuthe 29 miles south by west of Berlin. It manufactures cloth, etc. Population (1890), 18,008.

Luckner (lök'ner), Count **Nikolaus.** Born at Cham, Bavaria, Jan., 1722: guillotined at Paris, Jan. 3, 1794. A general in the Dutch and German and (after the Seven Years' War) in the French service. He became a marshal in 1791, and was condemned and put to death by the Revolutionary tribunal on a charge of treason.

Lucknow, or **Lakhnau** (luk'nou). **1.** A division in Oudh, British India. Area, 4,504 square miles. Population (1881), 2,622,681.—**2.** A district in the division of Lucknow, intersected by lat. 27° N., long. 81° E. Area, 989 square miles. Population (1881), 696,824.—**3.** The capital of Oudh and of the district of Lucknow, situated on the Gumti about lat. 26° 52′ N., long. 80° 55′ E. It manufactures gold and silver brocade, muslin, etc. Among the chief buildings is the mausoleum Imambara, a great hall dating from the middle of the last century, and one of the most interesting productions of the later Indian-Saracenic style. The plan is rectangular, 263 by 145 feet. The fine central hall, 162 by 53½ feet, is arcaded on both sides and flanked in front by a porch and on the back by a gallery. Each end presents an octagonal room and two closed side chambers. The vaults are formed in thick solid masses of concrete, precisely according to the ancient Roman system. The general effect is picturesque and impressive, though the ornamental details show decadence. Lucknow was defended (at first under Sir Henry Lawrence) against the Indian mutineers July–Sept., 1857; relieved by Havelock Sept. 26; again relieved by Campbell Nov. 16; and finally captured by Campbell March, 1858. Population, 284,779 (without cantonment, 273,028).

Luck of Eden Hall, The. A drinking-cup long preserved at Eden Hall in Cumberland. According to "Notes and Queries," Feb. 18, 1865, it is still in existence. The tradition of conjuration of mid-15th-century workmanship, presumably Venetian. There is a legend that the luck of the Musgrave family depends on its preservation:

> "If this cup either break or fall,
> Farewell the luck of Eden Hall."

Luçon (lü-sôn'). A town in the department of Vendée, western France, 20 miles north of La Rochelle. Here, 1793, the French republicans defeated the Vendeans. It has a cathedral. Population (1891), commune, 9,078.

Luçon. See *Luzon*.

Lucrece (lū-krēs'). [L. *Lucretia*.] A poem by Shakspere, published in 1594.

Lucretia (lū-krē'shiä). In Roman legend, the wife of Tarquinius Collatinus. Her rape by Sextus Tarquinius led to the overthrow of the Tarquins and the establishment of the republic. See *Tarquin*.

Lucretia, or the Children of Night. A novel by Bulwer Lytton, published in 1846.

Lucretia gens (lū-krē'shiä jenz). A Roman patrician, and later also plebeian, clan. Its surnames were (patrician) Tricipitus, (plebeian) Gallus, Ruffus, Tricipitinus.

Lucretius (lū-krē'shius) (**Titus Lucretius Carus**). Born at Rome, probably about 96 B. C.: died Oct. 15, 55 B. C. A celebrated Roman philosophical poet. He was the author of "De rerum natura" ("On the Nature of Things"), a didactic and philosophical poem in six books, treating of physics, of psychology, and (briefly) of ethics from the Epicurean point of view. He committed suicide probably in a fit of insanity, caused by a philtre; but the fruitless erroneous tradition, his madness was due to a love-philtre administered to him by his wife.

Lucrezia Borgia. See *Borgia*.

Lucrezia Borgia (lö-krat'sē-ä bor'jiä). An opera by Donizetti first produced at Milan in 1834. The words were adapted from Victor Hugo's play of the same name, produced at Paris in 1833. The opera was produced in the Italiens in 1840, and was at once stopped by Victor Hugo. The words were rewritten and called "La Rinegata." *Grove*.

Lucrezia Floriani (lö-rē-ä'nē). A novel by George Sand, published in 1846.

Lucrine (lū'krin) **Lake.** In ancient geography, a small salt-water lake in Campania, Italy, 9 miles west-northwest of Naples: the Roman Lacus Lucrinus, modern Lago Lucrino. It was famous for its oysters.

Luc-sur-Mer (lük'sür-mär'). A watering-place in the department of Calvados, France, on the English Channel 10 miles north of Caen.

Lucullus (lū-kul'lus). **Lucius Licinius,** surnamed **Ponticus.** Born probably about 110 B. C.: died about 57 B. C. A Roman general. He served under Sulla in the East; was curule edile in 79, and consul in 74; defeated Mithridates in Asia Minor 74–72; defeated Tigranes near Tigranocerta 69; and was recalled to Rome in 66. He was afterward famous for his wealth and his luxury. His villas at Tusculum and near Neapolis were famous for their splendor, and he is said to have expended fabulous sums on his table. He was the first to introduce cherries into Italy. He was also a collector of books and a patron of learning.

Lucy (lū'si). [From L. *Lucia* (which see).] **1.** In Sheridan's comedy "The Rivals," a clever waiting-maid of great apparent simplicity.—**2.** The rival of Polly in Gay's "Beggar's Opera."

Lud (lud). In Gen. x., the fourth in the list of the children of Shem.

> The name Lud, which follows that of Arphaxad, cannot be correct. The reading must be corrupt, though it is impossible to conjecture what it could originally have been. Lud or Lydia belongs to a different zone from that of the children of Shem, and, as we have seen, is already referred to under the name of Magog.
> *Sayce*, Races of the O. T., p. 64.

Lud (lud). A mythical king of Britain.

The association of Lūd, or "King Lud" as he has come to be called in English, with London is apparently founded on a certain amount of fact: one of the Welsh names for London is Caer Lūd, or Lud's Fort, and if this is open to the suspicion of having been suggested first by Geoffrey, that can hardly be supposed possible in the case of the English name of Ludgate Hill. The probability is that, as a temple on a hill near the Severn associated him with that river in the west, so a still more ambitious temple on a hill connected him with the Thames in the east; and as an aggressive creed can hardly signalize its conquests more effectually than by destroying the names of the retreating faith, no site could be guessed with more probability to have been sacred to the Celtic Zeus than the eminence on which the dome of St. Paul's now rears its magnificent form. *Rhys*, Celtic Heathendom, p. 129.

Luddites (lud'īts). A name given to the rioters who attempted to destroy machinery at Nottingham and elsewhere in England, 1811–12 and 1816: so called from a man named Lud.

Luden (lö'den), **Heinrich.** Born at Loxstedt, near Bremen, April 10, 1780: died at Jena, Germany, May 23, 1847. A German historian, professor of history at Jena. His chief work is a "Geschichte des deutschen Volks" (1825–37: "History of the German People" to 1237).

Lüdenscheid (lü'den-shīd). A town in the province of Westphalia, Prussia, 34 miles northeast of Cologne. Population (1890), 16,169.

Lüderitzland (lü'der-its-länd). The region around Angra Pequena, annexed by Germany 1883. It is now included in German Southwest Africa.

Lüders (lü'ders), Count **Alexander.** Born Jan. 26, 1790: died at St. Petersburg, Feb. 13, 1874. A Russian general. He served in the Turkish war 1828–29, in the Polish insurrection 1831, and in the Caucasus; defeated the Hungarians at Hasalburg July 31, 1849; was commander-in-chief in the Crimea 1856; and was governor of Poland 1861–62.

Ludewig (lö'de-vig), **Hermann Ernst.** Born at Dresden, Oct. 14, 1809: died at Brooklyn, Dec. 12, 1856. A German-American bibliographer. He published "Literature of American Local History" (1846–48), etc.

Ludgate (lud'gāt). [Possibly from the legendary British king Lud.] An old gate of the City of London. In the earlier history of the city, all the region between the city and Westminster was a marsh or fen, and the only western egress was by Watling street at Newgate. Later the fen was filled up, the "Strande" road was made, and Ludgate was for a long time the only western gate. The gate itself was for a long time used as a prison, but was abandoned when Newgate was built. Ludgate was destroyed in 1760, except the statue of Elizabeth, which still stands by St. Dunstan's Church.

Ludgate Hill. That part of London which is directly west of St. Paul's.

Ludhiana (lö-dē-ä'nä). **1.** A district in the Panjab, British India, intersected by lat. 30° 50′ N., long. 76° E. Area, 1,378 square miles. Population (1881), 618,835.—**2.** The capital of the district of Ludhiana, about lat. 30° 53′ N., long. 75° 54′ E. Population, about 40,000.

Ludington (lud'ing-tọn). A town in Mason County, Michigan, situated on Lake Michigan, at the mouth of Père Marquette River, in lat. 43° 56′ N., long. 86° 26′ W. Population (1890), 7,517.

Ludlow (lud'lō). A town in Shropshire, England, situated at the junction of the Teme and Corve, 25 miles south of Shrewsbury. The castle is a magnificent ruin, chiefly of the 12th century, with many huge square towers on its outer walls, a great keep with angle-towers, and noble gateways. Some of it is ruined. It was the residence of the lords president of Wales, and for a time a royal abode. Ludlow was taken by the Parliament in 1646. Population (1891), 4,469.

Ludlow, Edmund. Born at Maiden Bradley, Wilts, England, 1617 (?): died at Vevay, Switzerland, 1693. An English general and republican politician. He was one of King Charles's judges in 1649, and signed his death-warrant; was deputy of Ireland 1651–52; and lived in exile after 1660. His "Memoirs" were published 1698–99.

Ludlow, Johnny. The pseudonym of Mrs. Henry Wood.

Ludlow's Code. See *Code of* 1650.

Ludolf (lö'dolf), **Hiob.** Born at Erfurt, Prussia, 1624: died at Frankfort-on-the-Main, April 8, 1704. A German Orientalist, noted especially for his works on the language and history of Abyssinia.

Ludovisi Ares (lö-dō-vē'zē ä'rēz) or **Mars.** An antique marble statue in the Villa Ludovisi, Rome, discovered in the Renaissance period near the Piazza Campitelli. The figure is of colossal size. The god is represented seated in an easy position, as if resting from effort, on a rock, against which lean his greaves and circular shield. The right leg is extended, the left is raised and supported on the helmet, which rests on the ground. The hands are crossed on the left knee, the left holding a sword. The face bears a calm expression, the glance being directed forward, as in reflection. The chlamys, the only garment, has slid down from the shoul-

ders, and its folds lie loosely about the hips and over the thighs. An Eros, with quiver beside him, sits on the ground behind the god's right leg. From marks on the left shoulder and below, a figure completing the group appears to be missing: this may have been another Eros, a Nike, or an Aphrodite. The work is held by most authorities to be a good copy of an original of the school of Lysippus.

Ludovisi Juno. A colossal head in the Villa Ludovisi, Rome. It is one of the most impressive conceptions of the Greek Hera, ascribed by the best critics to an Attic artist of the early 4th century B. C. The calm oval face is crowned with an ornamented stephane.

Ludovisi Palace. See *Villa Ludovisi.*

Ludwig. The German form of the name Louis.

Ludwig (lōd'vig), Karl Friedrich Wilhelm. Born at Witzenhausen, Prussia, Dec. 29, 1816. A noted German physiologist, professor successively at Marburg (1846), Zurich (1849), Vienna (1855), and Leipsic (1865). He has published "Lehrbuch der Physiologie des Menschen" (1852–56), etc., and numerous important papers.

Ludwig, Otto. Born at Eisfeld, Saxe-Meiningen, Feb. 11, 1813: died at Dresden, Feb. 25, 1865. A German poet and novelist. His chief works are the tragedies "Der Erbförster" (1855) and "Die Makkabäer" (1854), and the tales "Zwischen Himmel und Erde" (1856).

Ludwigsburg (lōd'vigs-bōrg). A town in the Neckar circle, Würtemberg, situated 8 miles north of Stuttgart. It was founded at the beginning of the 18th century; contains the second royal residence and a noted royal palace; manufactures organs, etc.; and is an important military station. Population (1890), 17,332.

Ludwig's Canal. A canal in Bavaria which joins the Danube and Main. It connects Bamberg on the Regnitz with Dietfurt on the Altmühl. Length, 110 miles.

Ludwigshafen (lōd'vigs-hä-fen). A town in the Rhine Palatinate, Bavaria, situated on the Rhine opposite Mannheim: formerly called Rheinschanze. It is the chief commercial place of the Palatinate. Population (1890), 28,768.

Ludwigslied (lōd'vigs-lēd). ['Song of Ludwig.'] A poem, in Old High German, on the victory of King Louis III. over the Normans in 881.

Ludwigslust (lōd'vigs-lōst). [G., 'Ludwig's delight.'] A town in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Germany, 22 miles south of Schwerin. It is the second grand-ducal residence. Population (1890), 6,566.

Lugano (lō-gä'nō). A town in the canton of Ticino, Switzerland, situated on the Lake of Lugano 13 miles south by west of Bellinzona. It is the chief commercial place of the canton, and is a central point for tourists. It was annexed to Switzerland about 1512. Population (1885), 7,169.

Lugano, Lake of, It. **Lago di Lugano** (lä'gō dē lō-gä'nō) or **Lago Ceresio** (che-rā'zē-ō). A lake situated partly in northern Italy, partly in the canton of Ticino, Switzerland. Its outlet is the Tresa (into Lago Maggiore). It is noted for its beauty. Length, 20 miles. Greatest breadth, 2 miles. Height above sea-level, 890 feet.

Lugansk (lō-gänsk'). A town in the government of Yekaterinoslaff, Russia, situated on the Lugan (about lat. 48° 30' N., long. 39° 27' E. It is the center of a coal-mining region, and has iron manufactures. Population (1885–89), 16,046.

Luganski, Kosak. See *Dahl, Vladimir.*

Lugdunensis, or Gallia Lugdunensis (gal'i-ä lug-dū-nen'sis). A province of the Roman Empire, situated in Gaul. It extended from Lugdunum (Lyons), northward to the line of the lower Seine (including Paris), and northwestward through Brittany to the ocean, comprehending the upper course of the Seine and nearly the entire course of the Loire. It was conquered by Julius Cæsar 58–51 B. C.

Lugdunum (lug-dū'num). The Roman name of Lyons.

Lugdunum Batavorum (bat-ā-vō'rum). The Roman name of Leyden.

Lügenfeld (lü'gen-felt). [G., 'field of lies.'] The name given to the field near Colmar (Alsace) where, in 833, Louis the Pious was led by treachery to surrender to his sons.

Luggnagg (lug'nag). An imaginary island mentioned in "Gulliver's Travels" by Swift.

Lugii (lū'ji-i), or **Lygii** (lij'i-i). [L. (Tacitus), *Lugii*, Gr. (Strabo) *Λύγιοι.*] The collective name of a Germanic people, first mentioned by Strabo, in the region between the middle and upper Vistula and the Oder, in the present Silesia, Posen, and Poland. The Burgundii formed their northern part. The Burii and the Vandali were also included in the common name. The Lugii were early in the 1st century under the sovereignty of Maroboduus, the Marcomannic king.

Lugnetz (lōg'nets) **Valley.** A valley in the western part of the canton of Grisons, Switzerland, south of Ilanz. Length, 18 miles.

Lugo (lō'gō). 1. A province of Galicia, Spain. It is bounded by the Atlantic on the north, Oviedo and Leon on the east, Orense on the south, and Pontevedra and Coruña on the west. The surface is generally mountainous. Area, 3,787 square miles. Population (1887), 432,165.

2. The capital of the province of Lugo, situated on the Miño in lat. 42° 59' N., long. 7° 32' W.: the ancient Lucus Augusti. The cathedral is a huge church of the 12th and 13th centuries. From time immemorial the consecrated host has here been permanently exposed day and night. The circuit of the city walls, of Roman foundation, and still in great part Roman, is complete. There are sulphur baths in the vicinity. Population (1887), 19,952.

Lugo. A small town in the province of Ravenna, Italy, 14 miles west of Ravenna.

Lugos (lō'gosh). The capital of the county of Krassó-Szörény, Hungary, situated on the Temes 32 miles east by south of Temesvár. It was the last place of resort of the Hungarian revolutionists in 1849. Population (1890), 12,489.

Luhrasp (Pers. pron. löh-räsp'). [According to Oppert, for *rudraspa*, having red or bay horses.] In the Shahnamah, the name of the fourteenth Iranian king, successor of Kaikhusrau, and a descendant of Kaipishin, third son of Kaiqubad. He is said to have enlarged and beautified Balkh, and to have there built a fire-temple called Adar Burzin. He had two sons, Gushtasp and Zarir. To the former, represented as the patron of Zoroaster, he left his kingdom, retiring to his fire-temple at Balkh.

Luimbe (lwēm'bā), or **Ovalumbe** (ō-vä-lwēm'-be). A Bantu tribe of Angola, West Africa, east of Bihe. They are a good-looking and peaceful people, given to fishing and herding, and are frequently harassed by their neighbors of Bihe.

Luini (lō-ē'nē), or **Luvini** (lō-vē'nē). **Bernardino.** Born at Luino, Italy, about 1470: died about 1535. An Italian painter of the Lombard school. Many of his works are in Milan.

Luino (lō-ē'nō), or **Luvino** (lō-vē'nō). A small town in the province of Como, Italy, situated on Lago Maggiore 43 miles northwest of Milan.

Luitpold (lō'it-pōld), Prince. Born March 12, 1821. Second son of Louis I. of Bavaria, and uncle to Louis II. and Otto I.: regent of Bavaria since June, 1886.

Luitprand. See *Liutprand.*

Luiz. See *Louis.*

Luke (lūk). [L. *Lucas*, Gr. *Λουκᾶς.*] The author, according to tradition, of the third gospel and also of the Acts of the Apostles. He has been regarded as identical with the Luke several times mentioned in the New Testament as a companion of St. Paul (called in Colossians "the beloved physician"). Of his life little is known. According to tradition he was a painter as well as a physician. Whether or not he suffered martyrdom is uncertain. His symbol is the ox (often winged), which was given him as an emblem of sacrifice and priesthood (because Luke began his gospel with the history of Jesus Christ."

Luke, Gospel of. The third gospel, attributed by tradition to Luke, the companion of St. Paul.

Lukmanier (lōk-mān'yer). A pass on the border of the cantons of Grisons and Ticino, Switzerland. It connects Dissentis, in the valley of the Rhine, with Biasca, in the valley of the Ticino. Height, 6,296 feet.

Lukow (lō'kov). A town in the province of Siedlce, Russian Poland, 58 miles east-southeast of Warsaw. Population, 7,156.

Lukoyanoff (lō-kō-yä'nov). A small town in the government of Nijni-Novgorod, Russia, about 80 miles south of Nijni-Novgorod.

Lukuga (lō-kö'gä). The western outlet of Lake Tanganyika. Since last time the lake has disappeared, and is either extinct or is known by some other name. Possibly the modern Vilclas are descended from it.

Lule (lō'le) **stock.** The name given by some ethnologists to a group of South American Indian tribes of the Chaco region. The Vilelas, Mataras, the ancient Lules, and others are included in it. The tribes are very imperfectly known, and the proposed classification is doubtful.

Lully, or **Lulli** (lü-lē'), **Giovanni Battista.** Born at Florence, 1633: died at Paris, March 22, 1687. A noted French composer, chiefly of operas. He was the founder of the French grand opera.

Lully (lul'i), **Raymond.** [L. *Raimundus Lullus.*] Born at Palma, Balearic Islands, about 1235: died on his return from Africa, June 30, 1315. A Spanish scholastic and alchemist, missionary to the Mohammedans. His missionary labors led him to Asia, and several times to Africa. He was the author of a system of logic, "Ars Magna," and of many other works.

Lulongo (lō-long'gō). An affluent of the Kongo River which drains the country between the equator and the bend of the Kongo. The Lopori and the Maringa are its principal arms.

Lummi (lum'ē). A tribe of North American Indians, now on the Tulalip reservation, Washington. Their former habitat was on Lummi River, Washington. They number (1893) 295. See *Salishan.*

Lumpkin (lump'kin), **Tony.** In Goldsmith's comedy "She Stoops to Conquer" an ignorant, noisy, conceited country squire, both loutish and vicious. Liston was noted for his performance of this part.

> The widow Blackacre and her son are like her lawsuit — everlasting. A more lively, palpable, bustling, ridiculous picture cannot be drawn. Jerry is a hopeful lad, though undutiful, and gets out of bad hands into worse. Goldsmith evidently had an eye to these two prose characters in "She Stoops to Conquer." Tony Lumpkin and his mother are of the same family, and the incident of the theft of the casket of jewels and the bag of pearlcombs is nearly the same in both authors.
>
> *Hazlitt,* Eng. Poets, p. 103.

Luna (lū'nä). [L., 'the moon.'] The Italian goddess of the moon. She had at Rome an ancient sanctuary on the Aventine and a temple on the Palatine. The latter was illuminated at night.

Luna. In ancient geography, a city in Italy, near the site of the modern Spezia.

Luna (lō'nä), **Alvaro de.** Born 1388: died 1453. A Spanish courtier and poet. He became a page at the court of John II. of Castile 1408, rising quickly to the position of favorite and minister. He was made constable of Castile in 1423; suffered through the influence of the grandees in 1427; recalled in 1430, and made grand master of the order of St. James of Compostella; exiled 1439, and recalled 1445; and finally arrested with the command of the army. Having lost the favor of the king, he fell a victim to a conspiracy of the court nobles; was arrested in Burgos April 5, 1453; and shortly after was executed at Valladolid.

Luna, Pedro de. See *Benedict XIII.*

Lunalilo (lō-nä-lē'lō). Born at Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, Jan. 31, 1835: died there, Feb. 3, 1874. King of the Hawaiian Islands 1873–74.

Luna y Arellano (lō'nä ē ä-rāl-yä'nō), **Tristan de.** Born in Aragon early in the 16th century. A Spanish captain. He served under Coronado in northern Mexico in 1536. In 1559 he was given command of an expedition destined to conquer and colonize Florida, of which he was named governor. He sailed from Vera Cruz in June, with 13 ships and a force variously given at from 500 to 2,000 men; and in Aug. formed a settlement, probably on Santa Rosa Bay. Most of his ships were shortly after lost in a hurricane; the men, after great suffering, mutinied; and in 1561 the enterprise was abandoned. Luna went to Havana, and thence returned to Mexico in 1562.

Lund (lönd). A city in the laen of Malmohus, Sweden, situated 9 miles northeast of Malmo and 23 miles east of Copenhagen: the medieval Londinum Gothorum. The cathedral, reputed the finest church in Scandinavia, was built about the middle of the 11th century, and has been well restored. In style it is Romanesque, with a group of 5 towers and a semicircular apse. The remarkable crypt contains a monumental well. The university was founded in 1668, and has about 800 students. Lund is an important medieval city; was the seat of an archbishopric from 1104 to 1536; and was the scene of a defeat of the Danes by the Swedes in 1676, and of a treaty between Denmark and Sweden in 1679. It was frequently a royal residence, and was the place where Tegner lived. Population (1891), 15,091.

Lund, Peter William. Born at Copenhagen, Denmark, June 14, 1801: died at Lagôa Santa, Minas Geraes, Brazil, May 5, 1880. A Danish naturalist. He traveled in Brazil from 1827 to 1850, and returned to that country in 1856 on a scientific mission from the government of Russia. In 1834 he fixed his residence at Lagôa Santa, and the remainder of his life was passed in the exploration of the numerous limestone caves of Minas Geraes, and the study of the fossil (Quaternary) animals found in them. Of these he discovered several hundred species.

Lunda (lön'dä). A great Bantu nation and kingdom, recently divided between Portuguese Angola and the Kongo State. Muata-Yamvua, the ruler of Lunda, was at one time the head of an empire extending from the Kuango River to the Lualaba, including, at the extreme northwest and southeast, the vassal states of Muene Puta Kassongo and Muata Cazembe, and in the southwest the Kioko nation. The Lunda tribe occupies the basins of the upper Kassai and Lulua. They have a fine physique, like the Baluba, and are friendly to the whites, but are lazy and given to slave-trading. Weakened by feuds, they are victimized by the Makioko, their nominal vassals, and are powerless to resist the encroachments of the whites. The Lunda language differs little in structure from Kimbundu, the language of Angola.

Lundy (lun'di) **Island.** A small island in the Bristol Channel, 27 miles west-northwest of Barnstaple, Devonshire, England.

Lundy's Lane (lun'diz lān). A road leading westward from Niagara River, near Niagara Falls. Here, July 25, 1814, a battle was fought (called also the battle of Bridgewater or of Niagara) between the Americans (2,600) under Brown and the British (4,700) un-

der Drummond. The British were repulsed, but afterward returned and kept possession of the field. American loss, 853; British 878.

Lüneburg (lü'ne-bürg). 1. A former principality, now a government district in the eastern part of the province of Hannover, Prussia. The surface is generally level. It was the ancient inheritance of the Welf family. The duchy of Lüneburg grew into the electorate (after the kingdom) of Hannover (which see).

2. The capital of Lüneburg, situated on the Ilmenau 26 miles southeast of Hamburg. It has manufactures of salt and cement. It is an ancient Hanse town. The War of Liberation opened here with a defeat of the French under Morand, April 2, 1813. Population (1890), 23,527.

Lüneburg Heath, G. **Lüneburger Heide** (lü'ne-bürg-er hī'de). A moor in the province of Hannover, Prussia, north of Celle.

Lunel (lü-nel'). A town in the department of Hérault, southern France, 15 miles east-northeast of Montpellier. It has trade in muscat wines. Population (1891), commune, 6,795.

Lunéville (lü-nā-vēl'). A city in the department of Meurthe-et-Moselle, France, near the confluence of the Meurthe and Vezouze 16 miles east-southeast of Nancy. It is a commercial and manufacturing center, and contains a noted riding-school and a château. It was the capital of Lorraine in the 18th century. The emperor Francis I. was born here. Population (1891), 21,542.

Lunéville, Peace of. A treaty which the emperor concluded with France at Lunéville Feb. 9, 1801. France received the left bank of the Rhine. The arrangements made with Austria by the peace of Campo-Formio were confirmed; Tuscany was ceded to Parma; and the Cisalpine, Ligurian, Helvetic, and Batavian republics were recognized. It was the beginning of the end of the Holy Roman Empire.

Lungasi (loŋ-gā'sē). An African race and tribe of Kamerun.

Lupaca (lö-pä-kä'). The dialect formerly spoken by a branch of the Aymara Indians of Bolivia. See *Aymaras.*

Lupercal (lu'pėr-kal). [See *Lupercus.*] A grotto near the western angle of the Palatine Hill, in ancient Rome, dedicated, according to tradition, by the original Arcadian settlers to Lupercus, a Latin rustic deity. It was the den of the she-wolf that suckled Romulus and Remus. As time went on the Lupercal was adorned architectually, and its decoration was renewed by Augustus. Near the Lupercal was the Ficus Ruminalis, the fig-tree beneath which Romulus and Remus were left by the retiring waters of the Tiber, and above it was the primitive thatched hut preserved to imperial days as a relic of Romulus.

Lupercalia (lu-pėr-kā'li-ä). [See *Lupercal.*] One of the most ancient of Roman festivals, celebrated every year in the middle of February. The origin of the festival is older than the legend of Romulus and the wolf, with which, as with the Greek cult of Pan, it was sought later to connect it. It was originally a local purification ceremony of the Palatine city, in which human sacrifices were sometimes offered. Local cave near the Porta Romana, after having been conducted around the walls. In historic times the victims were goats and a dog, and the celebrants ran around the old line of the Palatine walls, striking all whom they met with thongs cut from the skins of the slaughtered animals. These blows were reputed to preserve women from sterility. The divinity of the Lupercalia was the old Etrurian god Inuus, akin to Mars.

Lupercus (lū-pėr'kus). [L., 'he who wards off the wolves.'] The god Inuus as the protecting deity of shepherds.

Lupus (lū'pus). [L., 'a wolf.'] An ancient southern constellation, the Wolf, representing a beast held by the hand of the Centaur. It has two stars of the third magnitude.

Lur (lör). A tribe of central Africa, occupying a wide district northwest of Albert Nyanza. Their customs are similar to those of the Wanyoro, whose nominal suzerainty they acknowledge. The accent and the ground-words of the Lur language are identical with those of the Shuli, from which it is separated by the Madi. Both may belong to one cluster with Shilluk.

Luray (lū-rā') **Cave.** A cave in Page County, Virginia, near Luray, 78 miles west by south of Washington. It consists of numerous chambers extending over a long area, and is especially remarkable for its enormous stalactites. It was discovered in 1878.

Lure (lür). A town in the department of Haute-Saône, France, 17 miles east by north of Vesoul. Population (1891), commune, 4,838.

Lurewell (lür'wel). **Mistress.** A character in Farquhar's comedy "The Constant Couple"; a jilt with a strong desire to wreak vengeance on men for the wrongs done her.

Lurgan (lėr'gan). A town in County Armagh, Ireland, 19 miles southwest of Belfast. Population (1891), 11,447.

Luria (lö'ri-ä), **Isaac.** Born at Jerusalem, 1534; died 1572. One of the most celebrated and influential Jewish cabalists and mystics. His teachings were published by his disciple Hayim Vital Calabrese in the works "Tree of Life" ("Ez ha-Hayim"), "Book of Transmigrations" ("Sepher ha-Gilgulim"), and "Book of Gleanings" ("Sepher ha-Likutim").

Luristan (lö-ris-tän'). A province of western Persia, bordering on Turkey. The surface is mountainous. Population, estimated, 300,000.

Lurlei. See *Lorelei.*

Lurline (lėr-lēn'). An opera by Wallace, first produced at Covent Garden in 1860.

Lusatia (lū-sā'shiä), **G. Lausitz** (lou'sits). A region in Germany, now included in the kingdoms of Saxony and Prussia. Its early inhabitants were Slavs, and, though partly Germanized, it still has a large population of Slavs (Wends). It was a mark or march on the border of the empire. Upper Lusatia (Ober Lausitz), in the southern part, was acquired by Brandenburg from Bohemia about 1253. Lower Lusatia (Nieder-Lausitz), in the northern part, was acquired by Brandenburg early in the 14th century. Upper Lusatia was gained by Bohemia in 1346, and Lower Lusatia in 1373. Lusatia belonged temporarily to Hungary in the second half of the 15th century. With Bohemia it passed to the house of Hapsburg in 1526. It was ceded by Bohemia to Saxony in 1635. Lower Lusatia and part of Upper Lusatia were ceded by Saxony to Prussia in 1815.

Lushais. A nomadic race living on the frontier of Assam, Bengal, and Burma, about lat. 24° N., long. 93° E.

Lusiad (lū'si-ad), **The.** The national epic of Portugal, by Camoens, published in 1572. It has been translated into English by Fanshawe, Mickle, Musgrave, Mitchell, and others. It is in 10 cantos, containing 1,102 stanzas. See the extract.

> The poem on which the general reputation of Camoens depends, is usually known under the name of the Lusiad, is entitled in the Portuguese "Os Lusiadas," or the Lusitanians. It appears to have been the object of the author to produce a work altogether national. It was the exploits of his fellow-countrymen that he undertook to celebrate. But, though the great object of the poem is the revival of the Portuguese conquests in the Indies, the author has very happily contrived in embracing all the illustrious actions performed by his compatriots in other quarters of the world, together with whatever of splendid and heroic achievement historical narration or popular fables could supply. Vasco de Gama, the hero of the piece, has been represented as the hero of Camoens, and that those portions of the work not immediately connected with that commander's expedition are regarded as episodes to the main action. There is, in truth, no other leading subject than his country, nor are there any episodes except such parts as are not immediately connected with her glory.
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> *Simmonds,* Lit. of South of Europe, II. 480.

Lusignan (lü-zēn-yoń'). A town in the department of Vienne, western France, 16 miles southwest of Poitiers. It is noted for its ruined castle (built, according to fable, by the fairy Mélusine). The family of Lusignan furnished kings to Jerusalem and Cyprus. Population (1891), 3,704.

Lusignan, Guy of. See *Guy of Lusignan.*

Lusitania (lū-si-tā'ni-ä). In ancient geography, the country of the Lusitanians, comprising the modern Portugal to the river Duero, and adjoining parts of western Spain. In a later, more extended use, it was one of the Roman provinces into which Hispania was divided by Augustus.

Lussin (lös-sēn'). An island in the Adriatic Sea, about lat. 44° 35′ N., belonging to the crownland of Istria, Austria-Hungary. Length, about 30 miles.

Lussin-Piccolo (lös-sēn'pik'kō-lō). A seaport on the island of Lussin, Istria, Austria-Hungary. Population (1890), commune, 7,634.

Lust's Dominion, or the Lascivious Queen. A play published in 1657. It was attributed to Marlowe, and was published as his in 1657; but it is probably the same play as "The Spanish Moor's Tragedy," now attributed to Dekker, Haughton, and Day, published Feb. 13, 1600. Although the play as it exists dates from 1600, it was certainly founded on a much older one. *Fleay.*

Lute-Player (lüt'plā'ėr). **The.** A painting by Caravaggio, in the Hermitage Museum, St. Petersburg. A youth, who wears a white shirt, is seated at a table singing to his lute. On the table are flowers, fruit, and books.

Lutetia, or Lutetia Parisiorum (lū-tē'shi-ä parā-is-i-ō'rum). [F. *Lutèce.*] **1.** The Roman name of Paris. The town, the chief seat of the Parisii, was an inconsiderable place in Roman times. —**2.** An asteroid (No. 21) discovered by Goldschmidt at Paris, Nov. 15, 1852.

Luther (lö'thėr), **Martin.** Born at Eisleben, Prussian Saxony, Nov. 10, 1483: died there, Feb. 18, 1546. A German reformer and translator of the Bible. His father, who was a slate-cutter by trade, removed with his family to Mansfeld the year after the birth of the son. His early education was obtained at Magdeburg and at Eisenach, and he was lodged with Frau Ursula Cotta. In 1501 he matriculated at the University of Erfurt for the study of jurisprudence. He took his examination in 1505, and subsequently delivered lectures on the physics and ethics of Aristotle. This same year, against the wishes of his family, he determined to become a monk, and entered the Augustine monastery at Erfurt. In 1507 he was consecrated a priest, and in 1508 was called as professor of philosophy to the University of Wittenberg. In 1510 he went to Rome on business connected with his monastic order. In 1512, after his return to Wittenberg, he was made doctor of theology. His first important action in the direction of ecclesiastical reform was his publication in 1517, on the church door at Wittenberg, of ninety-five theses directed against the sale of indulgences by the Dominican Tetzel. His propositions were immediately condemned as heretical, and violent attacks were made upon him from various quarters, both before and after a summons to Rome, which he did not obey. In 1520 he published his famous "Address to the Christian Nobles of the German Nation," which was followed by the tract "On the Babylonian Captivity of the Church of God." This same year, together with his adherents, he was formally excommunicated by the Pope, and his writings were burned at Rome, Cologne, and Louvain. He retaliated by publicly burning, at Wittenberg, the bull of excommunication and the decretals of the Pope, with whom he now renounced all connection. At the Diet of Worms, April, 1521, whither he was summoned by the emperor Charles V., he made the celebrated speech which ended with: "There I take my stand. I can do naught else. So help me, God. Amen." In spite of his vigorous defense of his doctrines, he was proscribed by the emperor. On his return from Worms, through the Thuringian Forest, he was, by order of his friend, the Elector of Saxony, ostensibly taken prisoner and conveyed to the Wartburg, at Eisenach, where he remained in disguise the following ten months under the name of Junker Georg. During this time he translated the New Testament into German, and had already completed it when he left the Wartburg in March, 1522. At this time, in spite of a new proscription by the emperor, he returned to Wittenberg, and delivered there a series of sermons against the fanaticism of the puritanical image-breakers. Here, too, was published this same year the translation of the New Testament. He had already begun the translation of the Old Testament, of which the books of Moses were put into print in 1523 and the Psalms in 1524; and in this latter year appeared also his first hymn-book. In 1524 further, he laid aside his cowl, and in 1525 married Katharina von Bora, a nun, who had renounced her vows and left the convent. From 1526–29 he was engaged in the preparation of a new church service. In this latter year, also, he engaged in the conference at Marburg with Zwingli and other Swiss divines. The German translation of the whole Bible, completed in 1532, was finally published in 1534. It was revised in 1541, and the subsequent editions of 1543 and 1545 appeared in few amendments. During the whole of his struggles for the Reformation, he wrote numerous polemical pamphlets which exhibited him as a most powerful though passionate controversialist. His "Tischreden" ("Table-Talk") contain his opinions on a variety of subjects, the principal source of the material being Lauterbach's "Tagebuch" ("Diary") from 1538. In 1530 he began to make a new version in verse of Jesus and other classical fables. Besides prose, he also wrote a number of sacred hymns, whose prototype in construction and melody he found in the folk-songs. The "Hymn-Book" of 1524 contains four hymns written by him; that of 1545 thirty-seven. In the edition of 1528 was published for the first time the most celebrated of his hymns, "Ein feste Burg ist unser Gott," the melody of which by which he is also said to have composed. Luther is to be regarded as the founder of the present literary language of Germany. His, of New High German, may be called. In his "Tischreden" he states his language to be that of the Saxon Chancery, to which, in reality, his early writings closely conform. The language of the court, of the court, and of the people, and much of the vocabulary of the Bible translation has been drawn from Low German as well as from High German sources. In the sense both as he is frequently asserted to be, the real creator of the present language. His own language, contrasted in his early and later writings, shows a distinct progression toward a more correct and idiomatic use of the mother-tongue. The Bible translation permanently established the literary language of Germany. Books were written afterward, notably in Saxony, but they were for the most part in an ever-decreasing minority, and writers and printers in all parts of German-speaking territory soon accepted the language of Luther as a standard to which they consciously or unconsciously conformed. A good complete edition of his works is that published at Erlangen, 1826–57, in 67 volumes.

Lutke (lüt'ke), Count **Feodor Petrovitch.** Born at St. Petersburg, Sept. 17 (O. S.), 1797; died at St. Petersburg, Aug. 8 (O. S.), 1882. A Russian navigator. His narrative of his journey around the world was published 1834–36.

Luton (lut'on). A town in Bedfordshire, England, 30 miles north-northwest of London. It is the chief seat of English straw-plait manufacture. Population (1891), 30,965.

Lutrin (lü-trań'), **Le.** [F., 'the lectern.'] A mock-heroic poem by Boileau-Despréaux, published in 1674.

Lutter am Barenberge (löt'ter äm bä'ren-berg-e). A village in Brunswick, Germany, 23 miles south-southwest of Brunswick. Here, Aug. 27, 1626, the Imperialists under Tilly defeated the Danes under Christian IV.

Lutterworth (lut'ėr-wėrth). A small town in Leicestershire, England, 29 miles east of Birmingham. Wyclif was rector of the parish for the last ten years of his life.

Lüttich (lüt'tich). The German name of Liège.

Lüttringhausen (lüt'tring-hou-zen). A town in the Rhine Province, Prussia, 23 miles northeast of Cologne. Population (1890), commune, 10,488.

Lutuamian (lö-tö-am'i-an). A linguistic stock of North American Indians, comprising the Klamath and Modoc tribes which formerly occupied the region of Little and Upper Klamath lakes, Klamath marsh, and Sprague River, Oregon, extending into northern California. This territory is mainly embraced by the Klamath reservation, where about 700 survivors of the two tribes reside. There are also 84 Modoc in Indian Territory. The name is derived from a Pit River word meaning 'lake.'

Lützen (lüt'sen). A small town in the province of Saxony, Prussia, 11 miles southwest of Leipsic. Two important battles were fought here. (1) A victory was gained by the Swedes (about 18,000) under Gustavus Adolphus over the Imperialists (towards 30,000) under Wallenstein, Nov. 16, 1632. The Swedish king was killed, and was succeeded in command by Bernhard of Saxe-Weimar. (2) On May 2, 1813, a victory was gained by the French army (115,000) under Napoleon over the allied Russians and Prussians (about 70,000) under Wittgenstein. Napoleon was unable to follow up his victory. The battle is frequently called the battle of Grossgorschen.

Lutzk (lötsk), or **Luck** (lök). A town in the government of Volhynia, Russia, situated on the Styr about lat. 50° 45′ N., long. 25° 20′ E. Population (1885–89), 14,165.

Lützow (lüt'sō), Baron **Ludwig Adolf Wilhelm von.** Born in Mittelmark, Prussia, May 18, 1782; died at Berlin, Dec. 5–6, 1834. A Prussian general, commander of the Lützow "free corps" or "black troop" in 1813.

Lux (löks), **Adam.** Born at Oberndurg, Bavaria, 1766; guillotined at Paris, Nov. 4, 1793. A Girondist deputy to the Convention from Mainz in 1793.

Luxemburg (lük-soñ-bör'). **Duc de (François Henri de Montmorency-Bouteville).** Born at Paris, Jan. 8, 1628; died at Versailles, France, Jan. 4, 1695. A French soldier, a relative and a companion of Condé. He served in the wars against the Netherlands; defeated the Prince of Waldeck at Fleurus in 1690; and defeated William of Orange at Steenkerken in 1692, and at Neerwinden in 1693.

Luxembourg, Palace of the. A palace in Paris, built by Debrosse (1615–29) for Maria de' Medici. There are 3 stories, the lowest arcaded, with entablatures and coupled pilasters between the windows. The well-proportioned fronts are marked by projecting, high-roofed pavilions. The smaller diameter of the rectangle is about 300 feet. The large court is now colonnaded. Many of the interior apartments are splendidly painted and adorned with sculpture. Since the Revolution the former royal palace has served as the House of Peers or of the Senate, and long contained a museum of modern art, now removed. The palace contains a number of good sculptures and beautiful fountains.

Luxemburg (luk'sem-bérg; F. pron. lük-soñ-bör'). A province of Belgium. Capital, Arlon. It is bounded by Namur and Liège on the north, Rhenish Prussia and the grand duchy of Luxemburg on the east, France on the south, and France and Namur on the west. The surface is hilly. It has important minerals, including iron and slate. Area, 1,706 square miles. Population (1891), 212,041.

Luxemburg (luk'sem-bérg; D. pron. lök'sem-börg), F. **Luxembourg** (lük-soñ-bör'), old form **Lützelburg.** A grand duchy of Europe. Capital, Luxemburg. It is bounded by the Rhine Province of Prussia on the northeast and east, Germany on the south, France on the southwest, and Belgium on the west. The surface is a low table-land. It lies mainly in the basin of the Moselle, which is on the eastern border. Agriculture is the leading occupation. Iron ore occurs in abundance. The government is a constitutional monarchy, administered by a grand duke and a chamber of 45 deputies. It belongs to the German Zollverein. The religion is Roman Catholic. The prevailing language is German. Luxemburg formed part of the Holy Roman Empire. It was a countship in the middle ages. It furnished the emperors Henry VII. (1308) and Charles IV. (1347). It was united in personal union with Bohemia in 1311; became a duchy in 1354; and passed to Burgundy in 1443. It passed by the marriage of Maximilian to the house of Hapsburg, and to Spain in 1555. Part of it was ceded to France in 1659. It was ceded to Spain in 1713; was occupied by France in 1795; and was annexed in 1797. By the Congress of Vienna (1815) it was made a grand duchy under the rule of the King of the Netherlands, and became a member of the Germanic Confederation. It joined the Belgian revolt against the Netherlands, and continued provisionally in Belgian hands until 1839, when part of it was ceded to Belgium, the King of the Netherlands ruling as grand duke over the remainder. It entered the Zollverein in 1842, and ceased to be a part of Germany in 1866. Its neutrality was guaranteed by the treaty of London in 1867. By the death of the King of the Netherlands in 1890, the crown passed to Adolf of Nassau. Area, 998 square miles. Population (1890), 211,088.

Luxemburg, formerly **Lützelburg.** The capital of the grand duchy of Luxemburg, situated on the Petrusse and Alzette in lat. 49° 37′ N., long. 6° 7′ E. It has a remarkably picturesque situation, and consists of the Grunstadt and Unterstadt, formerly it was celebrated for its fortifications, strengthened by Vauban and others; and it has often been besieged. It was garrisoned by the Prussians 1815–67. The fortifications were in great part demolished after the treaty of 1867. Population (1890), 18,187.

Luxeuil (lük-sély'). [L. *Luxovium.*] A town in the department of Haute-Saône, situated 17 miles northeast of Vesoul. It has noted mineral springs. It had an abbey in the middle ages. Population (1891), commune, 4,811.

Luxor (luk'sōr or lök'sōr). A village in Upper Egypt, situated on the Nile, in lat. 25° 39′ N., on part of the site of the ancient Thebes. It is celebrated for its antiquities, which include a very large and complex temple built by Amenhotep III. and Rameses II. The buildings of Rameses form the present front of the temple, and were preceded, at the end of a great dromos of sphinxes leading to Karnak, by two beautiful obelisks of red granite, one of which remains *in situ*, and the other stands in the Place de la Concorde, Paris. Before the large double pylon of Rameses's court are two colossal seated statues of himself. The court is surrounded by a double range of columns. Beyond, the avenue to the buildings of Amenhotep makes a sharp angle and meets the pylon of the court, which is surrounded by a double colonnade. The buildings behind the court contain a great number of chambers and an isolated sanctuary, all profusely sculptured and colored.

Luynes (lü-ēn'), **Duc de (Charles d'Albert).** Born at Pont-St.-Esprit, Gard, France, Aug. 5, 1578; died Dec. 15, 1621. A French courtier, a favorite of Louis XIII.

Luynes, Duc de (Honoré Théodoric Paul Joseph d'Albert). Born at Paris, Dec. 15, 1802; died at Rome, Dec., 1867. A French archæologist.

Luz (lüz). A district in southeastern Baluchistan.

Luz (lüz). A town in the department of Hautes-Pyrénées, France, 26 miles south of Tarbes. It is noted for its springs and for its fortified church. Population (1891), commune, 1,567.

Luzern. The German name of Lucerne.

Luzon, or Luçon (lö-zōn'; Sp. pron. lö-thōn'). The largest island of the Philippines. The surface is largely mountainous. It contains Manila, the capital of the group. Area, 40,875 square miles. Population (1887), 3,442,941.

Luzzara (löt'sä-rä). A village in the province of Reggio nell' Emilia, Italy, situated on the Po 14 miles south-southwest of Mantua. It was the scene of severe battle between the Imperialists under Prince Eugene and the French and Spanish forces under Vendôme, Aug. 15, 1702.

Lvoff (l-vof'), **Alexei.** Born at Reval, Russia, May 5 (N. S., June 5), 1799; died near Kovno, Russia, Dec. 16 (N. S. 28), 1870. A Russian composer, author of the Russian national hymn (1833).

Lyæus (lī-ē'us). [Gr. Λυαῖος.] In Greek mythology, the god who frees from care: a surname of Bacchus.

Lyall (lī'al), **Edna.** The pseudonym of Ada Ellen Bayly.

Lycabettus (lik-a-bet'us). [Gr. Λυκαβηττός.] A red rocky hill rising amid the northeastern outskirts of Athens to a height of 910 feet above the sea, or 670 above the city. It is a very conspicuous object in the landscape, presenting from most points of the city the general form of an abrupt, slightly truncated cone; there is, however, beyond a slight depression, a long ridge behind it. Upon the top stands a small chapel of St. George. The view is very extensive. On the northern slope is the large reservoir built by Hadrian and Antoninus Pius, which still supplies the city.

Lycæus (lī-sē'us). [Gr. Λυκαῖος, the Lycæan; from Mount Lycæum in Arcadia.] In Greek mythology, a surname of Zeus.

Lycaon (lī-kā'on). [Gr. Λυκάων.] In Greek legend, a king of Thessalia, for his impiety changed into a wolf (or killed by lightning).

Lycaonia (lik-a-ō'ni-ä). [Gr. Λυκαονία.] In ancient geography, a province of Asia Minor. Chief city, Iconium. It was bounded by Galatia on the north, Cappadocia on the east, Cilicia on the south, Isauria on the southwest, and Phrygia on the west. Sometimes it included Isauria, and sometimes it was included in Cappadocia. Surface elevated.

Lyceius, Lyceus (lī-sē'us). [Gr. Λύκειος, perhaps (from *λύκος*, wolf) 'wolf-slayer.'] In Greek mythology, an epithet of Apollo.

Lyceum (lī-sē'um). [Gr. Λύκειον.] A gymnasium and exercise-ground of ancient Athens, lying on the right bank of the Ilissus, at the place now called Ilissia, a short distance east of the palace garden. It was dedicated to Apollo Lyceius, and was already the chief gymnasium of Athens in the time of Pisistratus. It was noted for its fine groves of plane-trees. Aristotle and his disciples formed the habit of discussing their philosophy while following the shady walks in the gymnasium, and hence received the name of Peripatetics.

Lycia (lish'i-ä). [Gr. Λυκία.] In ancient geography, a division of Asia Minor, bordering on the Mediterranean and on Caria, Phrygia, Pisidia, and Pamphylia. The surface is mountainous. The Lycians aided the Khita against Rameses II. Its 23 cities formed the Lycian League. It was conquered by Persia in the 6th century B. C, and afterward passed to Macedon, Egypt, Syria, and finally to Rome.

Lycians (lish'i-anz). The inhabitants of Lycia; especially, a race inhabiting ancient Lycia, Aryan or Indo-European in language, as is shown by important inscriptions in a peculiar character recently recovered and elucidated. The Lycians seem to have exerted considerable influence in early days on the Greeks, especially through their worship of Apollo. Interesting monuments of their architecture and sculpture have been brought together in the British Museum. Some sculptures found in Lycia vie in refinement with the riper archaic art of Attica.

Lycidas (lis'i-das). A shepherd in Vergil's third Bucolic.

Lycidas. An elegiac poem by Milton (published 1638), commemorating the death of his friend Edward King.

Lyck (lik). A town in the province of East Prussia, Prussia, situated on the river and lake Lyck in lat. 53° 49′ N., long. 22° 21′ E. Population (1890), 9,682.

Lycon (lī'kon). [Gr. Λύκων.] Lived in the 3d century B. C. A Greek Peripatetic philosopher.

Lycophron (lī'kof-ron). [Gr. Λυκόφρων.] Born at Chalcis, Eubœa; lived in the 3d century B. C. A noted Alexandrian tragic poet and grammarian. His only extant poem is the "Alexandra" or "Cassandra," comprising about 1,400 iambic verses in which Cassandra predicts the results of the voyage of Paris to Sparta.

Lycopolis (lī-kop'ō-lis). [Gr. ἡ Λύκων πόλις.] An ancient city in Egypt, whose ruins are near the modern Siût.

Lycurgus (lī-kėr'gus). [Gr. Λυκοῦργος.] Lived probably in the 9th century B. C. A Spartan legislator, the traditional author of the laws and institutions of Sparta.

Lycurgus. Born at Athens about 396 B. C.; died about 325 B. C. An Attic orator, son of Lycophron of the aristocratic family of the Eteobutadæ. He was thrice appointed manager of the Athenian finances for terms of 5 years each. Only one entire oration of Lycurgus is extant.

Lydda (lid'ä). A place in the territory of Benjamin: in the Old Testament *Lod.* In Acts it is mentioned in connection with a miracle performed by Peter. During the Judeo-Roman war it was destroyed by Cestius Gallus. After the overthrow of Jerusalem it became the seat of a Talmudical school. It was also an episcopal see, and in 445 a council was held there at which Pelagius defended himself. Tradition makes it the birthplace of St. George, where he also is said to be buried. It was destroyed by Saladin, and in 1271 sacked by the Mongols. At present it is a village (Ludd) with a church of St. George, situated between Ramleh and Jaffa.

Lydgate (lid'gāt), **Doctor.** A physician in George Eliot's "Middlemarch." He is ambitious but a selfish wife takes the savor out of his ambition, and he dies a comparatively young and obscure man.

Lydgate, who has received a true vocation, whose intellectual passion predominates over all meaner motives in the world of scientific research,—Lydgate, against whom the temptations of the flesh and the devil would have been idle, is subdued by that third enemy of man, the world, incarnated in the feeble but persistent creature with feminine voice, swan-like neck, perfectly turned shoulders, exquisite curves of lip and eyelid, and, hidden behind these, the hardness of a little pitiless heart.

Dowden, Studies in Literature, p. 281.

Lydgate, John. Born at Lydgate, near Newmarket, about 1370; died about 1451. An English poet. He is said to have studied at both Oxford and Cambridge, and later in France and Italy; but this is doubtful. He entered the church in 1389. He gained a position as poet at the court of Henry IV., which he held during the reigns of Henry V. and after the accession of Henry VI. After 1390 he made the acquaintance of Chaucer, and often calls himself "Chaucer's disciple." His numerous works include "Falls of Princes," a narrative poem written between 1430 and 1438; "Troy Book," in heroic couplets, containing a passage of about 2412 lines, first printed by Pynson in 1513; "The Story of Thebes," intended as an additional Canterbury tale (about 1439); "The Life of Our Lady," a religious narrative poem, printed by Caxton in 1484; "The Dance of Death," from the French, printed first in 1554 (also, with Holbein's drawings, in 1794); "The Court of Sapience," a philosophical work, printed by Caxton (1481?); "The Temple of Glass," printed by Caxton (1479?); and a number of lives of saints, allegories, fables, historical and political poems, satires, etc. "The Complaint of the Black Knight," which was attributed to Chaucer, is by Lydgate, and also a number of the minor poems which have been attributed to Chaucer.

Lydia (lid'i-ä). [Gr. Λυδία.] A country occupying the western coast of Asia Minor, bordering on the Ægean Sea and on Mysia, Phrygia, and Caria. The old name is said to have been Mæonia, and its inhabitants a division of the adjacent Phrygians. Later it was invaded by Semites, who gave it the name of Lydia (compare the Old Testament Lud, descendants of Shem, Gen. x. 22). The name Mæonia was afterward confined to the eastern part of the country, and Lydia to the western. About 720 B. C. a revolution overthrew the Semitic reign, and brought the native dynasty of the Mermnadæ to the throne, with Gyges as first king. Under them Lydia rose to the position of a mighty kingdom extending from the coast to the river Halys, with Sardes as capital. The prosperous Greek cities were brought either to subjection or alliance. But under the fifth and best-known of the dynasty, Cœsus, the Lydian empire was brought to a sudden end by the Persian conqueror Cyrus, who in 546 B. C. captured Sardes and the king himself. From the Persians Lydia passed over, through Alexander the Great, to Syria, and later to Romans or Pergamum. During the Roman period Lydia formed a separate province, with Sardes as capital. Sardes was a prominent episcopal see (compare Rev. iii. 1), but was destroyed by Timur in 1402 A. D. Lydia is now a Turkish province, with the cities Smyrna, Manissa (the classical Magnesia), and Aidin. To the Lydians is ascribed the invention of coins, and the oldest coins thus far found are those of Lydia.

Lye (lī). **Edward.** Born at Totnes, Devonshire, 1694; died at Yardley-Hastings, Northamptonshire, Aug. 19, 1767. An English philologist, author of an Anglo-Saxon and Gothic dictionary (1772).

Lyell (lī'el), Sir **Charles.** Born at Kinnordy, Forfarshire, Scotland, Nov. 14, 1797; died at

Lyell

London, Feb. 22, 1875. A celebrated British geologist. He graduated at Oxford (Exeter College) in 1819; studied law, was secretary of the Geological Society 1823–26, traveled on the Continent with Murchison in 1828, became professor in King's College, London, in 1830. Was elected president of the Geological Society in 1835 and 1836, and again in 1849 and 1850; traveled and lectured in the United States in 1841, 1845–46, 1852, and 1853; was knighted in 1848; and was president of the British Association in 1864. He is especially famous as an opponent of the older catastrophism in geology. His works include "Principles of Geology" (Vols. i.–iii., 1830–33), "Elements of Geology" (1838; later editions called "A Manual of Elementary Geology"), "The Antiquity of Man" (1863), "Travels in North America" (1845), "A second Visit to the United States of North America" (1849), "The Student's Elements of Geology" (1871).

Lyell, Mount. [Named from Sir Charles Lyell.] A peak of the Sierra Nevada, California, in the neighborhood of the Yosemite. Height, 13,190 feet.

Lyfing. See *Liemg.*

Lygdamis (lig'da-mis). Lived in the 6th century B. C. A Greek tyrant of Naxos.

Lying Lover, The, or the Ladies' Friendship. A comedy by Steele, produced in 1703. It was taken from T. Corneille's "Le menteur."

Lying Valet, The. A play by David Garrick, adapted by him from Motteux's "Novelty."

Lykia. See *Lycia.*

Lyly (lil'i), **John.** Born in the Weald of Kent about 1554: died at London, Nov., 1606. An English dramatist and novelist. He graduated at Oxford (Magdalen College) in 1573; went to London, where he evolved his literary work and managed to establish himself at court; championed the bishops in the "Martin Marprelate" controversy; and became a member of Parliament in 1589 (reelected in 1593, 1597, and 1601). His principal work is "Euphues, or the Anatomy of Wit" (which see), which brought into prominence the affected style named from "Euphuism." In the Marprelate controversy he wrote "Pappe with a Hatchet, etc." He also wrote a number of plays, including "Alexander and Campaspe," "Sapho and Phao," "Endimion, the Man in the Moon," etc.

Lyly's two secrets are in the first place an antithesis more laboured, more monotonous, and infinitely more pointless than Macaulay's—which antithesis seems to have come with not a little favour, and was indeed an obvious expedient for lightening up and giving emphasis to the correct but featureless prose of Ascham and other "Latiners." The second was a fancy which amounts to a mania for similes, strung together in endless lists, and derived as a rule from animals, vegetables, or minerals, especially from the Fauna and Flora of fancy. It is impossible to open a page of "Euphues" without finding an example of this eccentric and tasteless trick, and in it, as far as in any single thing, must be found the recipe for euphuism, mild and simple. As used in modern language for conceited and precious language in general, the term has only a very partial application to its original, or to that original's author. Indeed Lyly's vocabulary, except occasionally in his similes, is decidedly vernacular, and he very commonly mingles extremely homely words with his highest flights.

Saintsbury, Hist. of Elizabethan Lit., p. 37.

Lyme-Regis (lim're'jis). A seaport and bathing-place in Dorset, England, situated on the English Channel, 20 miles east of Exeter. The Duke of Monmouth landed here in his rising of 1685. Population (1891), 2,365.

Lymfjord. See *Limfjord.*

Lymington (lim'ing-ton). A seaport and watering-place in Hampshire, England, situated at the junction of the Lym with the Solent, 13 miles southwest of Southampton: noted for yacht-building. Population (1891), 4,551.

Lynch (linch), **Charles,** Born 1736; died 1796. A Virginia planter and colonist. He is said to have set himself, in conjunction with two neighbors, to secure good order by punishing offenders with stripes or banishment without process of law. This is said to be the origin of the expression "lynch law."

Lynch, Patricio. Born at Santiago, Chile, 1824; died at sea, May, 1886. A Chilean naval officer, of Irish descent. After entering the navy, 1839, he was permitted to take service with the British marine 1840–42. In 1865 he fought against the Spaniards. In 1881 he ravaged the northern coast regions of Peru; subsequently commanded a division in the attack on Lima; and was military governor of the city for the Chilians, May 4, 1881, to Oct. 22, 1883. He deposed and imprisoned President Calderon, Sept., 1881, and in 1883 invested Iglesias with supreme power. He had run away a vast amount of plunder. From 1884 to 1886 he was minister to Spain.

Lynch, Thomas. Born in Prince George parish, S. C., Aug. 5, 1749: lost at sea, 1779. An American politician, a signer of the Declaration of Independence as delegate to Congress from South Carolina, in 1776.

Lynch, William F. Born in Virginia, 1801; died at Baltimore, Oct. 17, 1865. An American naval officer. He commanded an exploring expedition to the Jordan and Dead Sea in 1848, and published a narrative of the expedition (1849). Later he was in the Confederate service.

Lynchburg (linch'berg). A city in Campbell County, Virginia, situated on the James River 91 miles west by south of Richmond. The chief industry is tobacco manufacture. It was founded in 1786. The Confederates used it as a base of supplies in the Civil War. Population (1890), 19,709.

Lyndhurst, Baron. See *Copley, John Singleton.*

Lyndsay. See *Lindsay.*

Lyngenfjord (lüng'en-fyôrd). One of the finest fjords in Norway, on the northern coast, near lat. 70° N. It is hemmed in by mountains and glaciers.

Lynmouth (lin'muth). A village of Devonshire, England, near Barnstaple: noted for its picturesque situation.

Lynn (lin). A city in Essex County, Massachusetts, situated on Lynn harbor 10 miles northeast of Boston. It is noted for its extensive manufacture of shoes, and for leather manufacture. It was settled in 1629, became a city in 1850, and was devastated by fire in 1889. Population (1890), 55,727.

Lynn, Ethel. The pseudonym of Mrs. Beers (Ethelinda Eliot).

Lynn Regis (lin re'jis), or **King's Lynn.** A seaport in Norfolk, England, situated on the Great Ouse, near the Wash, in lat. 52° 45′ N., long. 0° 24′ E. It has important commerce. It was a famous port in old times, and was visited by various monarchs. Population (1891), 18,265.

Lynton (lin'ton). A village of Devonshire, England, near Barnstaple: noted for its picturesque situation.

Lynx (lingks), **The.** A small northern constellation, introduced by Hevelius in 1690, the name being chosen because the sharp-sightedness of a lynx is required to distinguish any of its stars. It is placed between the Great Bear and Auriga, north of the Twins. Its ten brightest stars are of the fifth magnitude.

Lyó-Baa. See *Mitla.*

Lyon (li'on), **Mary.** Born at Buckland, Mass., Feb. 28, 1797: died at South Hadley, Mass., March 5, 1849. An American teacher, founder of Mount Holyoke Female Seminary (South Hadley), of which she was principal 1837–49.

Lyon, Matthew. Born in Wicklow County, Ireland, 1746: died at Spadra Bluff, Ark., Aug. 1, 1822. An American politician, member of Congress from Vermont 1797–1801, and from Kentucky 1803–11.

Lyon, Nathaniel. Born at Ashford, Conn., July 14, 1819: killed at Wilson's Creek, Mo., Aug. 10, 1861. An American general. He served in the Mexican war, and at the beginning of the Civil War rendered efficient service to the Union cause as commander of the St. Louis arsenal at St. Louis. He captured a force of Secessionists at Camp Jackson, Missouri, May, 1861; was appointed commander of the Department of Missouri, June 3, 1861; defeated the Secessionists at Booneville, June 17, 1861; and was defeated and killed at Wilson's Creek, Missouri, Aug. 10, 1861.

Lyonesse (li-o-nes'), or **Leonnoys.** A mythical region near Cornwall, in the Arthurian cycle of romance. It was the land from which Arthur came, and of which Merlin's mother was a princess. The latter, was also born there. It is said to be more than 40 fathoms under water between the Land's End and the isles of Scilly, the sea having gradually encroached upon the land.

Lyonnais (lē-ō-nā'). An ancient government of France. It was bounded by Burgundy on the north, the Saône and Rhone on the east, Languedoc on the south, and Auvergne and Bourbonnais on the west. It comprised Lyonnais proper, Forez, and Beaujolais, and formed essentially the departments of Rhône and Loire. Lyonnais proper was a medieval county. It was united to France by Philip the Fair in 1307.

Lyons (li'onz), F. **Lyon** (lē-ôn'). The capital of the department of Rhône, France, situated at the junction of the Saône with the Rhone, in lat. 45° 46′ N., long. 4° 49′ E.: the ancient Lugdunum. It is the second city in France, a fortress, and a great railway, commercial, and manufacturing center. It has the largest silk manufactures in the world. The cathedral, chiefly of the 12th and 13th centuries, has an exceedingly impressive interior. There are double aisles, and fine roses in both transepts and in the west front. The medieval glass is magnificent, and the tracery illustrates the entire development of mediæval architecture. The exterior is much masked by abutting buildings, but is admirable where visible. The churches of Notre Dame de Fourvières (modern), of Ainay (chiefly Romanesque), and of St.-Nizier, the hôtel de ville, the palais des arts (containing picture-galleries, sculpture, antiquities, natural-history collections, marbles), the bourse, and the Académie Universitaire (with 6 faculties) are noteworthy. Lyons was founded by Greeks in 560 B. C.; was developed especially by the Roman consul Plancus 41 B. C.; was the capital of Lugdunensis, was made by Claudius a Roman colony; was the capital of the first Burgundian kingdom, and afterward passed to the Franks; was plundered by the Saracens in the 8th century; came under the power of the Archbishop of Lyons; and was united to France at the beginning of the 11th century. Two important councils were held there (1245 and 1274). Its silk industry suffered from the revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685. Revolting against the Convention, it was besieged in 1793 and partly destroyed by Collot d'Herbois. Since then it has been the scene of several insurrections, especially in 1834. A great inundation visited it in 1856. It was the birthplace of Claudius, Marcus Aurelius, Irenæus, Caracalla, Ambrose, and Ampère. Population (1891), 438,477.

Lyons (li'onz). A city in Clinton County, Iowa, situated on the Mississippi 32 miles northeast of Davenport. Population (1890), 5,799.

Lyons. The capital of Wayne County, New York, situated on the Erie Canal 33 miles east by south of Rochester. Population (1890), 6,228.

Lyons, Edmund, 1st Lord Lyons. Born at Burton, Hampshire, Nov. 29, 1790: died at Mundel Castle, Nov. 24, 1858. A British admiral and diplomatist. He was minister at the court of Athens 1835–49, to the Swiss Confederation 1849–51, and then to Sweden. In 1855 he was appointed (then a rear-admiral) second in command in the Mediterranean. He played an important part in the Crimean war, becoming naval commander-in-chief in Jan., 1855. He was created Baron Lyons in 1856.

Lyons, Gulf of. See *Lion, Gulfe du.*

Lyons, Richard Bickerton Pemell, first Earl Lyons. Born at Lymington, England, April 26, 1817: died at London, Dec. 5, 1887. An English diplomatist, son of the first Baron Lyons. He was minister to the United States 1858–65, and ambassador to Turkey 1865–67, and to France 1867–87. He succeeded his father as the second Baron Lyons in 1858, and was created Viscount Lyons in 1881 and Earl Lyons in 1887.

Lyra (li'ra). [L., 'the lyre.'] An ancient northern constellation, representing the lyre of Hermes or of Orpheus. Also called *Fidis* and *Harpa.* The brightest star of this constellation is Vega (*α Lyræ*). It is the seventh in order of brightness in the heavens, and the third brightest in the northern hemisphere, being half a magnitude brighter than a star of the first magnitude. It forms, with two small stars near it, an equilateral triangle, one of the most striking configurations of the summer sky. Vega, Arcturus, and Polaris form a large triangle, nearly right-angled at Vega.

Lyrical Ballads. A collection of poems by Wordsworth and Coleridge, including the latter's "Ancient Mariner," published in 1798.

Lys (lēs), or **Lee** (lā). A river in northeastern France and western Belgium, which joins the Schelde at Ghent. Length, 127 miles; navigable 98 miles.

Lysander (li-san'dėr). [Gr. *Λύσανδρος.*] Killed near Haliartus, Bœotia, Greece, 395 B. C. A Spartan commander. He gained the victory of Notium in 407, and that of Ægospotami in 405, and took Athens and destroyed its walls in 404.

Lysander. In Shakspere's "Midsummer Night's Dream," a young Athenian in love with Hermia.

Lys dans la Vallée, Le. A novel by Balzac, written in 1835–36.

Lysefjord (lü'se-fyôrd). A fiord on the southwestern coast of Norway, near Stavanger. It is inclosed by high mountains, and the scenery is of remarkable grandeur. Length, 24 miles.

Lysias (lis'i-as). [Gr. *Λυσίας.*] Died about 380 B. C. One of the ten Attic orators. He lived at Thurii until about 412, and later at Athens, and lived in exile under the rule of the Thirty Tyrants, 404. See the extract.

Lysias did a great work for Attic prose, and is, in his own style, one of its most perfect writers. He broke away from the stiff monotony of the old school, and made it be natural and simple, using the language of daily life, but with perfect purity and grace. His father was a Syracusan, and Lysias, though born at Athens, had not the rights of a citizen. After passing his youth and early manhood at Thurii in south Italy, he settled at Athens, a wealthy man, in 412 B. C. In 404 he fled from the Thirty Tyrants, who had put his brother Polemarchus to death; and, after the restoration of the Democracy, impeached Eratosthenes, one of the Thirty, in the most splendid of his extant speeches (403 B. C.), the only one which we know that he ever spoke at Athens. But in 388 B. C. he addressed the assembled Greeks at Olympia, in a fine speech of which we have a fragment, urging them to unite against the two great foes of Greece—Dionysius, tyrant of Syracuse, in the west, and Persia in the east. The speech "Against Agoratus" (399 B. C.) was written for the impeachment of an informer who had slandered away the lives of citizens under the Thirty Tyrants. The great majority of our 34 speeches were composed by Lysias for his clients to speak in public or private causes.

Jebb, Greek Lit., p. 118.

Lysicrates (li-sik'ra-tēz), **Choragic Monument of.** The finest surviving example of this class of Greek monuments. It consists, above a cubical base, of a cylindrical structure 9 feet in diameter with 6 engaged Corinthian columns. The roof is cut from a single block of marble, and is crowned by a bronze tripod-acroterium. The graceful reliefs of the frieze represent the chastisement of the Tyrrhenian pirates by Bacchus.

Lysimachus (li-sim'a-kus). [Gr. *Λυσίμαχος.*] Born at Pella (?), in Macedonia (of Thessalian parentage), about 361 B. C.: killed at the battle on the plain of Corus, Asia Minor, 281 B. C. A general of Alexander the Great. After the latter's death, he received the kingdom of Thrace. He joined the league against Antigonus in 315; assumed the title of king in 306; was one of the victors at Ipsus in 301; received a large part of Asia Minor; obtained Macedonia 287–286; and was finally defeated by Seleucus Nicator.

Lysippus (li-sip'us). [Gr. *Λυσίππος.*] Flourished about 372–316 B. C. A Greek sculptor, a native of Sicyon. According to Pliny he revised the canon of Polyclitus, making the head smaller, the legs longer, and adjusting details to a greater elongation. This new canon has been preserved in the Apoxyomenus of the Vatican, which was discovered in 1849, and is a very perfect copy of the great bronze original placed by Agrippa before his

baths in Rome. Lysippus also developed and fixed the extreme athletic type in Hercules, whom he repeatedly represented. A small table figure of Hercules in bronze was made for Alexander, and carried about with him in his campaigns. It was afterward owned by Hannibal and Sulla. The Torso Belvedere is supposed to have been copied from this figure by Apollonius of Athens. Through Chares of Lindus his characteristics were transmitted to the great Rhodian school which produced the Laocoon. Lysippus was the favorite sculptor of Alexander the Great, and author of most of his portraits in sculpture.

Lysis (lī′sis). A dialogue of Plato: the narration by Socrates of a conversation on friendship which took place in a palæstra outside the walls of Athens, between himself, the boyish friends Lysis and Menexenus, Hippothales, and Ctesippus.

Lysistrata (lī-sis′tra-tä). A comedy of Aristophanes, exhibited in 411 B. C.

Lyskamm (lēs′käm). A peak of the Valais Alps, immediately west of Monte Rosa. Height, 14,890 feet.

Lysterfjord (lüs′ter-fyôrd). A northeastern arm of the Sogne Fjord, on the western coast of Norway. Length, 25 miles.

Lystra (lis′tra). [Gr. Λύστρα.] In ancient geography, a city in Lycaonia, Asia Minor: position undetermined.

Lyte (lit). **Henry Francis.** Born at Kelso, Scotland, June 1, 1793; died at Nice, France, Nov. 20, 1847. A British hymn-writer, author of "Abide with me," etc.

Lyttelton (lit′el-ton), **George,** first Baron Lyttelton. Born at Hagley, Worcestershire, England, Jan. 17, 1709; died there, Aug. 22, 1773. An English author and politician. He was chancellor of the exchequer 1755-56. His chief works are "Observations on the Conversion and Apostleship of St. Paul" (1747), "Dialogues of the Dead" (1760), "History of Henry II." (1764-67), and poems.

Lytton (lit′on), **Edward George Earle Lytton Bulwer,** first Baron Lytton. Born at London, May 25, 1803; died at Torquay, Jan. 18, 1873. A noted English novelist, poet, dramatist, politician, and orator. He graduated at Cambridge (B. A. 1826); was a member of Parliament 1831-41 and 1852-66; was colonial secretary 1858-59; and was raised to the peerage in 1866. He wrote "Falkland" (1827), "Pelham; or the Adventures of a Gentleman" (1828), "The Disowned" (1829), "Devereux" (1829), "Paul Clifford" (1830), "Eugene Aram" (1832), "Godolphin" (1833), "England and the English" (1833), "Pilgrims of the Rhine" (1834), "Last Days of Pompeii" (1834), "Rienzi" (1835), "The Student" and "The Crisis" (1835), "Ernest Maltravers" (1837), "Alice, or the Mysteries" (1837), "Athens, Its Rise and Fall" (1837), "Leila" (1838), "Night and Morning" (1841), "Zanoni" (1842), "Last of the Barons" (1843), "Lucretia, or the Children of the Night" (1846), "Harold" (1848), "The Caxtons" (1850), "My Novel, or Varieties of English Life" (1853), "What will He do with It" (1858), "A Strange Story" (1861), "Caxtoniana" (1863), "Konchu Chillingly" (1863), "The Parisians" (1873), "The Coming Race" (1871), "Fanshawe," an unfinished romance, edited by his son (1876). Among his poems are "Poems and Ballads of Schiller" (translation, 1844), "The New Timon" (1846), "King Arthur" (1848), "St. Stephens" (1860), "The Last Tales of Miletus" (1866), translation of Horace's "Odes" (1869). Among his dramas are "The Lady of Lyons" (1838), "Richelieu" (1838), "Cromwell" (1842), "Money" (1848), "Not so Bad as we Seem" (1852), "The Rightful Heir" (1868).

Lytton, Edward Robert Lytton Bulwer, first Earl of Lytton: pseudonym **Owen Meredith.** Born at London, Nov. 8, 1831; died at Paris, Nov. 24, 1891. An English diplomatist, politician, and poet: son of the first Baron Lytton. He succeeded his father as the second Baron Lytton in 1873, and was created earl of Lytton in 1880. He was minister to Portugal 1874-76; governor-general of India 1876-1880; ambassador to France 1887-91. He wrote "Clytemnestra" (1855), "The Wanderer" (1859), "Lucile" (1860), "Serbski Pesme: National Songs of Servia" (1861), "The Ring of Amasis" (1863), "Chronicles and Characters" and "Poems" (1867), "Orval" (1869), "Julian Fane" (1871), "Fables in Song" (1874), "Poems" (1877), "The Life, Letters, and Literary Remains of Edward Bulwer, Lord Lytton," Vols. I and II (1883), "Glenaveril, or the Metamorphoses" (1885), "After Paradise" (1887), etc. "King Poppy" was published posthumously in 1892.

Maartens, Maarten. The nom de plume of J. M. W. van der Poorten-Schwarz, a modern novelist.

Maas. See *Meuse*.

Maas, Nikolaas. See *Maas*.

Maassluis (mäs'slois), or **Maaslandsluis** (mäs'land-slois). A small town in the province of South Holland, Netherlands, situated on the Meuse 10 miles west of Rotterdam.

Maastricht. See *Maestrecht*.

Mab (mab), **Queen.** [Orig. Ir. *Medb*, 'queen' of Connaught, mentioned in Irish poems about the year 1100. The ordinary etym. from W. *mab*, a child, has no basis of fact. See *Mabinogeon*.] In fairy and folk lore, the fairies' midwife. She is first mentioned as Queen Mab in Shakspere's "Romeo and Juliet," I 4. Drayton introduces her in his "Nymphidia," written several years later, and Ben Jonson in his "Entertainment of the Queen and Prince at Althrope." Shakspere represents her not only as adroit in all kinds of teasing and mischief, but as the hag Nightmare herself. She is the fairies' midwife – that is, the fairy whose duty it is to deliver the fairies of fancies and to produce dreams by driving over the sleeper in her chariot. Titania, the fairy queen, is not the same person. In Shelley's "Queen Mab" she has a wider sphere, and is made to rule over men's thoughts.

Maba (mä'ba). The largest tribe of Wadai, living in the northern portion of central Sudan, Africa. It is of Negritic stock, largely Mohammedan, and composed of 22 tribes (Kodoi, Malanga, Madaba, Matlandoi, Kondongo, Kodjaoui, Kourounga, etc.), all speaking different dialects of Maba, which is understood beyond its own territory. Maba slaves used to be exported to the east coast, while their neighbors went to the west coast. The ruler of Wadai must be born of a Maba woman.

Mabillon (mä-bē-yôn'), **Jean.** Born at St.-Pierremont, Ardennes, France, Nov. 23, 1632; died at Paris, Dec. 27, 1707. A noted French scholar and historian, a member of the Benedictine order. He lived after 1664 in the Abbey of St.-Germain-des-Près in Paris. His chief works are "Acta sanctorum ordinis S. Benedicti" (1668–1702), "Vetera analecta" (1675–85), "De re diplomatica" (1681), "Museum Italicum" (1687–89), etc.

Mabinogion (mab-i-nō'gi-on), **The.** The fairy tales and romances of the Welsh. See the extract.

> Mabinogion is the plural of the Welsh word *mabinogi*, which means instruction for the young – the word being derived from *mab*, a child, and the same root running through many words with a like sense. Queen Mab herself included. . . . The great collection of these tales is at Jesus College, Oxford, in a MS. volume of the fourteenth century, known as the Red Book of Hergest, of which the tales have been published both in the original Cymric and in a delightful English translation, as the Mabinogion, by Lady Charlotte Guest (now Schreiber), who, like the word Mabinogion as simply meaning stories for the young. The Mabinogion thus represented contains Welsh versions of three of the French Arthurian romances by Chrestien de Troyes, namely, "The Lady of the Fountain," and among the notes to it the text of the "Chevalier au Lion," with which that story corresponds; "Peredur, the son of Evrawc," corresponding to the "Conte del Graal" of Chrestien; and "Geraint, the son of Erbin," which is his "Erec and Enide" besides these, in the Mabinogion are two British tales ascribed to the time of King Arthur, "Kilhwch and Olwen" and the "Dream of Rhonabwy." The rest are tales in which King Arthur does not appear, or is named only as the introductory peg to speak. "Pwyll, Prince of Dyved"; "Branwen, the Daughter of Llyr"; "Math, the Son of Mathonwy"; these form being the sections which Professor Rhys regards as the foundation of the Mabinogion, the rest, brought in only because, besides the Arthurian romances already named, the "Dream of Emperor Maximus," "Lludd and Llevelys," and the romance of "Taliesin." *Macmillan's Mag.*, xxxvi. 345–356.

Since the publication of Lady Charlotte Guest's edition of the Mabinogion the idea seems to prevail that any Welsh tale of respectable antiquity may be called a Mabinogi, plural Mabinogion, but there is no warrant for so using the word; and, of the eleven stories contained in Lady Charlotte Guest's collection, only four are entitled to be called Welsh tales. More strictly speaking, they are not Mabinogion so much perhaps as the "four branches of the Mabinogi." The word Mabinogi is derived from Mabinog, and that was a term belonging to the bardic system, meaning a sort of a literary apprentice or young man who was receiving instruction from a qualified bard; and the lowest description of Mabinog was one who had not acquired the art of making verse. The difference to be drawn is that Mabinogi meant the collection of things which formed the Mabinog's literary training and stock in trade, so to say. It was probably allowed to relate the tales forming the four branches of the Mabinogi at a fixed price, but he was usually a young man, not a child in the nursery, and it is utterly wrong to suppose the Mabinogion to be nursery tales. *Rhys*, Arthurian Legend, pp. 1, 2.

Mably (mà-blē'), **Gabriel Bonnot,** Abbé de. Born at Grenoble, France, March 14, 1709; died at Paris, April 23, 1785. A French publicist, elder brother of Condillac. For a time he was secretary to his uncle Cardinal Tencin, and was occupied with diplomatic affairs; but he soon gave up his office, and thereafter lived in retirement. He wrote "Parallèle des Romains et des Français" (1740), "Observations sur les Romains" (1751), "Observations sur l'histoire de France" (1765), "Droit public de l'Europe" (1748), "Entretiens de Phocion" (1763), etc.

Mabuse. See *Gossaert*.

Mac. [Gael. *mac*, Ir. *mac*, W. *map*, *mab*, also *ap*, *ab*, a son, Goth. *magus*, a son.] An element, usually a conjoined prefix, in many Scotch and Irish names of Celtic origin, cognate with the Welsh *Ap*, signifying "son," and being thus equivalent to the Irish *O'*, the English *-son* or *-s*, and the Norman *Fitz-*. The prefix is either written in full, *Mac-*, or abbreviated to *Mc-* or *M'-*, which in works printed in the British Isles almost invariably appears as *Mc-*, the abbreviated form being followed by a capital letter, while *Mac-* takes a capital after it but rarely. Thus a name may be variously spelled as *Macdonald* (Gaelic), *Mc Donald*, *M'Donald*, or *Donald*; as *Mackenzie*, *McKenzie*, or *M'Kenzie*, etc. In alphabetical lists, names with this prefix, however written, are properly entered in the place of *Mac-*.

Macabre, or **Macabre.** See *Dance of Death*.

Macadam (mak-ad'am), **John Loudon.** Born at Ayr, Sept. 21, 1756; died at Moffat, Nov. 26, 1836. A Scottish engineer, inventor of the system of macadamizing roads.

Macaire (ma-kar'). A chanson de geste, written in a mixed French and Italian dialect. The MS. was discovered in Venice, and was published in 1866 by M. Guessard at Paris. It contains the original of the well-known story of the dog of Montargis.

Macaire, Robert. A typical villain in French comedy, originally an assassin heavily loaded with crimes. He was transformed by Frédéric Lemaître into an adroit highwayman and fripon, which is an amiable diminutive of thief. See *Robert Macaire*.

McAllister, Fort. See *Fort McAllister*.

Macao (mä-kou' or mä-kä'o). A Portuguese settlement and city, situated on an island at the mouth of the Canton River, China, in lat. 22° 7' N., long. 113° 32' E.; formerly the seat of important commerce. It was occupied by the Portuguese in the second half of the 16th century. Population, 67,460.

Macarians (mä-kā'ri-anz). 1. The followers of the monastic system or customs of the elder Macarius of Egypt, or of the younger Macarius of Alexandria, contemporary monks of the 4th century, who were noted for their severe asceticism.—2. The followers of the Monothelite Macarius, patriarch of Antioch in the 7th century.

Macarska. See *Makarska*.

McArthur (mak-är'thėr), **Duncan.** Born in Dutchess County, N. Y., June 14, 1772; died near Chillicothe, Ohio, April 28, 1839. An American pioneer in Ohio, general in the War of 1812, and governor of Ohio 1830–32.

Macartney (ma-kärt'ni), **George,** Earl Macartney. Born at Lissanoure, Antrim, Ireland, May, 1737; died at Chiswick, England, March 31, 1806. A British diplomatist and colonial governor, appointed the first British envoy to China in 1792.

Macassar (mä-käs'sär). 1. A former native kingdom in Celebes.—2. A department in the residency of Celebes.—3. The capital of the residency of Celebes, situated on the coast in lat. 5° 8' S., long. 119° 24' E. It has a flourishing trade, and was made a free port in 1846. Population, about 20,000.

Macassar, Strait of. A sea passage separating Borneo on the west from Celebes on the east.

Macaulay (ma-kâ'li), Mrs. (**Catharine Sawbridge**). Born in Kent, England, 1735; died June 22, 1791. An English historian, author of a "History of England" (1763–83), etc.

Macaulay, Thomas Babington, Baron Macaulay. Born at Rothley Temple, Leicestershire, England, Oct. 25, 1800; died at Kensington, London, Dec. 28, 1859. A celebrated English historian, essayist, poet, and statesman. He entered Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1818, and was called to the bar in 1826. He was a member of Parliament 1830–34; a member of the supreme council in India 1834–38; member of Parliament 1839–47; secretary at war 1839–41; and paymaster-general 1846–47. He reentered Parliament in 1852, and was raised to the peerage in 1857. His chief work is a "History of England" (reign of James II. and William III.: Vols. I and II. published 1848; III. and IV., 1855; V. 1861). He published "Lays of Ancient Rome" (1842). His complete works, including essays, biographies, and speeches, were edited in 8 vols. by Lady Trevelyan in 1866. See life by G. O. Trevelyan (2 vols. 1876).

Maçayo. See *Maeyó*.

Macbeth (mak-beth'). Killed at Lumphanan, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, 1057 (1056?). A Scottish chieftain. He killed Duncan 1040 (1039?), and was proclaimed king of Scotland. He was defeated by Siward at Dunsinnan, Perthshire, in 1054. He is the hero of a tragedy of the same name by Shakspere. See the following.

Macbeth. A tragedy by Shakspere, first played in Scotland about 1601, but revised by Shakspere and produced at court about 1606, and on the public stage in 1607. It is thought to have been reduced to the form of the 1623 folio by Middleton about 1622 (Fleay). The story is from Holinshed. Davenant produced an adaptation printed in 1674 — not 1673, as is usually said, which is probably Betterton's version (Ramsay). It is not known precisely when it was first produced, but probably before 1606. It was more like an opera, with music by Matthew Lock, and it held the stage till Garrick restored the Shakspere version. In 1773 Macklin first dressed Macbeth in his native costume: Garrick had been accustomed to wear the uniform of a military officer of the time. The character of Macbeth is that of a man of acquired though not constitutional courage, tempted by ambition to treachery and murder. Before he commits the crime he wavers with shudders at both end and means; but, once made resolute through the courage of his wife, he goes forward to subsequent murders through fear of discovery and defeat. Lady Macbeth, like all in Shakspere, is a class individualized: of high rank, left much alone, and feeding herself with day-dreams of ambition, she mistakes the coinage of fancy for the power of realizing the consequences of the realities of guilt. Hers is the mock fortitude of a mind deluded by ambition; she shames her husband with a superhuman audacity of fancy which she cannot support, but sinks in fearful remorse, and dies in suicidal agony." *Coleridge*, Lects. on Shak., etc., p. 353.

Macbeth. An opera by Verdi, first produced at Florence in 1847, and at Paris in 1865.

Maccabæus, Judas. See *Judas Maccabæus*.

Maccabees (mak'a-bēz), **The.** [From *Maccabi* (see below).] A family of heroes who became the deliverers of Judea and Judaism during the bloody persecutions of the Syrian king Antiochus Epiphanes, 175–164 B. C., and afterward established a dynasty of priest-kings which lasted until supplanted by Herod in 40 B. C. The original name of the family was the Hasmoneans. It consisted of the priest Mattathias and his five sons, Jochanan, Simon, Judas, Eleazar, and Jonathan, living at Modin, a small town near Jerusalem. When the sufferings of the Jews became unbearable, Mattathias and his sons being summoned by Apelles, one of the Syrian overseers, to sacrifice to the gods, Mattathias answered, "If all the people in the kingdom obey the order of the monarch, and depart from the faith of their fathers, I and my sons will abide by the covenant of our forefathers." Whereupon one of the Judeans approached the altar to sacrifice to Jupiter. Mattathias rushed upon the apostate and killed him at the altar. His sons then fell upon Apelles and his troops, killed them, and destroyed the altar. Gradually an army of refugees and patriots gathered around these hero-leaders, and carried on a kind of guerrilla warfare against the oppressing Syrians. Mattathias died in 167, appointing Judas as his successor in the command, and Simon as the man of counsel. Judas bore the name "Maccabi," either made up of the initials from the Hebrew words *mi kamocha baelim Jehovah* ('Who is like thee among the gods, Jehovah!'), or derived from the Hebrew word *makeh*, 'a hammer,' expressive of his heroism (compare *Charles Martel*), and gave by his genuinely heroic bearing his name to this whole glorious epoch of Jewish history. For the rest of the history of this race, with which that of Judea is intimately interwoven, see *Alexander Jannæus*, *Aristobulus*, *Herod*, and *Judas Maccabæus*.

Maccabees, Books of the. The last two books of the Apocrypha. They contain a record of the he-

roic struggles of the Maccabees from 168 to 135 B. C. The first book was written in Hebrew, the second in Greek

Maccabees, The, G. Die Makkabäer. An opera by Rubinstein, first produced at Berlin, 1875.

McCall (mą-kâl'). **George Archibald.** Born at Philadelphia, March 16, 1802; died at West Chester, Pa., Feb. 25, 1868. An American general. He graduated at West Point in 1822, and served in the Florida and Mexican wars, and in the Federal army, Virginia, 1861-62. In May, 1861, he was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers. He commanded at the battle of Mechanicsville, June 26, 1862, and was taken prisoner on June 30, and confined for several weeks in Libby prison. He resigned in March, 1863.

MacCallum More (mą-kal'um mōr). A name given to the earls, marquises, and dukes of Argyll.

M'Carthy (mą-kär'thi), **Justin.** Born at Cork, Nov. 22, 1830. An Irish journalist, politician, historian, and novelist. He has been a Home Rule member of Parliament since 1879, and on the fall of Parnell became the chairman of the Irish Parliamentary party. His works include "History of our own Times" (1878-80), "History of the Four Georges" (1884), "The Epoch of Reform" (1882), "My Enemy's Daughter" (1869), "Lady Judith" (1871), "A Fair Saxon" (1875), "Donna Quixote" (1879), "Miranda," etc. With Mrs. Campbell-Praed he wrote the novels "The Right Honorable" (1880), "The Rebel Rose" (1887), and "The Ladies' Gallery" (1888).

Macchiavelli. See *Machiavelli.*

McClellan (mą-klel'an), **George Brinton.** Born at Philadelphia, Dec. 3, 1826; died at Orange, N. J., Oct. 29, 1885. A celebrated American general and politician. He graduated at West Point in 1846; served in the Mexican war 1846-47; was sent to Europe during the Crimean war to report on military systems (1855-56), and was connected with railroad business 1857-61. In April, 1861, he was commissioned major-general of volunteers, and was appointed commander of the Department of the Ohio in May. His success in West Virginia in June 29, 1861, led to his appointment as commander of the Department of the Potomac in August. He organized the Army of the Potomac; was general-in-chief of the armies Nov. 1, 1861, 1862; conducted the Peninsula campaign March-July, 1862; and was superseded by Burnside Nov. 7, 1862. He was the unsuccessful candidate of the Democratic party for the presidency in 1864, and was governor of New Jersey 1878-81. He wrote "McClellan's own Story" (1886), and various military reports, text-books, etc.

McClerand (mą-kler'nand), **John Alexander.** Born in Breckenridge County, Ky., May 30, 1812. An American general and politician. A lawyer by profession, he joined the Federal army at the beginning of the Civil War, and was appointed a brigadier-general of volunteers, and commanded at Belmont and at Fort Donelson (where he commanded the right of the line, and for his services was promoted major-general), and led a division at Shiloh. He relieved Sherman in the command of the expedition against Vicksburg in 1863, and captured Arkansas Post in the same year. He led the 13th army corps until July, 1863, and resigned in Nov., 1864.

Macclesfield (mak'lz-fēld). A town in Cheshire, England, 18 miles southeast of Manchester, celebrated for silk and other manufactures. Population (1891), 36,009.

M'Clintock (mą-klin'tok), Sir **Francis Leopold.** Born at Dundalk, Ireland, 1819. A British admiral and arctic explorer. He took part in various Franklin relief expeditions, commanding the final expedition 1857-59. In 1858 he made a sledge journey of about 760 miles along the north shore of Parry Sound.

McClintock, John. Born at Philadelphia, Oct. 27, 1814; died at Madison, N. J., March 4, 1870. An American clergyman and theologian of the Methodist Episcopal Church, president of Drew Theological Seminary (Madison, New Jersey) 1867-70. He edited the English edition of McClintock and Strong's "Cyclopædia of Biblical, Theological, and Ecclesiastical Literature" (1867-81).

McCloskey (mą-klos'ki), **John.** Born at Brooklyn, N. Y., March 20, 1810; died at New York, Oct. 10, 1885. An American prelate. He was president of St. John's College, Fordham, New York, 1841-42; was appointed bishop *in partibus* in 1843; was bishop of Albany 1847-64; became archbishop of New York in 1864; and was created the first American cardinal in 1875.

McClure (mą-klōr'), Sir **Robert John Le Mesurier.** Born at Wexford, Ireland, Jan. 28, 1807; died at London, Oct., 1873. A British naval officer and arctic explorer. He commanded the first expedition through the northwest passage from the Pacific to the Atlantic, 1850-54.

McCook (mą-kūk'), **Alexander McDowell.** Born in Columbiana County, Ohio, April 22, 1831. An American general. He graduated at West Point in 1852; served in New Mexico against the Indians 1852-57; commanded the 1st Ohio regiment at Bull Run, and was brevetted major; became brigadier-general of volunteers in Sept., 1861, and major-general in 1862; and served at Shiloh, Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, and elsewhere. He was brevetted brigadier-general in the regular army in 1865. In 1880 he became colonel of the 6th infantry, and later was appointed head of the military school at Fort Leavenworth.

McCormick (mą-kôr'mik), **Cyrus Hall.** Born at Walnut Grove, W. Va., Feb. 15, 1809; died at Chicago, May 13, 1884. An American manufacturer, the inventor of a reaping-machine.

McCosh (mą-kosh'), **James.** Born at Carskeoch, Ayrshire, April 1, 1811. A Scottish-American philosopher and educator. He was professor at Belfast, Ireland, 1852-68; president of Princeton College, New Jersey, 1868-88. Among his works are "Method of the Divine Government" (1850), "Intuitions of the Mind" (1860), "The Supernatural in Relation to the Natural" (1862), "Examination of Mills Philosophy, etc." (1869), "Lawsof Discursive Thought" (1869), "Christianity and Positivism" (1871), "The Scottish Philosophy" (1874), "The Development Theory, etc." (1876), "Philosophic Series" (1882-86; republished as "Realistic Philosophy defended in a Philosophic Series," 1887), "Psychology, etc." (1887), "Religious Aspects of Evolution" (1888).

McCrea (mą-krā'), **Jane.** Born in New Jersey, 1754; killed near Fort Edward, N. Y., July 27, 1777. An American woman, murdered (according to the usual story) by Indian allies of Burgoyne.

M'Crie (mą-krē'), **Thomas.** Born at Duns, Nov., 1772; died at Edinburgh, Aug. 5, 1835. A Scottish Presbyterian clergyman and author. His works include a "Life of John Knox" (1811), "Life of Andrew Melville" (1819), "The Reformation in Italy" (1827), etc.

Maccullagh (ma-kul'ąg), **James.** Born at Glenellie, County Tyrone, Ireland, 1809; committed suicide Oct., 1847. A British geometer and physicist, professor of mathematics (1836) and of natural philosophy (1843) in the University of Dublin.

McCulloch (ma-kul'o), **Ben.** Born in Rutherford County, Tennessee, Nov. 11, 1811; killed at the battle of Pea Ridge, Ark., March 7, 1862. An American general in the Confederate service. He served in Texas under Thomson, and in the Mexican war. He commanded at Wilson's Creek 1861, and led a corps at the battle of Pea Ridge.

Macculloch (ma-kul'och), **Horatio.** Born at Glasgow in Nov., 1805; died at Edinburgh, June 6, 1867. A Scottish landscape-painter. He began to exhibit at the Royal Scottish Academy in 1829, and was elected an academician in 1838, about which time he settled at Edinburgh. Among his best-known pictures are "Inverlochy Castle," "Evening," and "A Lowland River"—all in the National Gallery in Scotland.

Macculloch (ma-kul'oċh), **John.** Born in Guernsey, Oct. 6, 1773; died Aug. 20, 1835. A Scottish geologist. He graduated as M. D. at Edinburgh in 1793; was assistant to Sir James Hall's laboratory in 1793; practised medicine at Blackheath 1807-11; and was employed by the government in various scientific capacities, being appointed geologist to the trigonometrical survey about 1814. He was for a time lecturer on chemistry and mineralogy at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, and afterward at the East India Company's College at Addiscombe. Among his works are "A Description of the Western Isles of Scotland, including the Isle of Man" (1819), and "Highlands and Western Isles of Scotland" (1824).

M'Culloch, John Ramsay. Born at Whithorn, Wigtownshire, March 1, 1789; died at London, Nov. 11, 1864. A Scottish statistician and political economist. He studied at Edinburgh without taking a degree; was editor of the "Scotsman" 1818-20; was professor of political economy at the University of London (now University College) 1828-32; and was comptroller of the stationery office from 1838 until his death. Among his chief publications are "The Principles of Political Economy" (1825), "A Dictionary, Practical, Theoretical, and Historical, of Commerce and Commercial Navigation" (1832), and "A Statistical Account of the British Empire" (1837), the last of which was written in collaboration with others.

McCullough (ma-kul'ok), **John.** Born at Coleraine, Ireland, Nov. 2, 1837; died at Philadelphia, Nov. 8, 1885. An American tragedian. He was brought to the United States in childhood, and made his first appearance at Philadelphia. He played much with Forrest, who left him his manuscript plays and appointed him his dramatic successor. In 1884 he broke down both mentally and physically, and died in an insane asylum.

Macdonald (mäk-do-näl'), **Étienne Jacques Joseph Alexandre,** Duc de Tarente. Born at Sancerre, France, Nov. 17, 1765; died at his château Courcelles, near Guise, Loire, Sept. 25, 1840. A French marshal. He adopted the cause of the French Revolution: fought as colonel at Jemappes in 1792, becoming brigadier-general in the same year and general of division in 1795 for his services under Hoche; fought on the Rhine and in Italy in 1796; was made governor of the Roman States in 1798 and of Naples in 1799; commanded the left wing of the Trebbia June 18-19, 1799; made the passage of the Splugen in 1801; was especially distinguished at Wagram July 7, 1809, where he earned the rank of marshal; commanded the left wing in the Russian invasion in 1812; and served in the campaigns of 1813-14. He was defeated at Katzbach in 1813.

Macdonald (mak-don'ald), **Flora.** Born in 1722; died at Kingsburgh, March 5, 1790. A Scottish Jacobite heroine. She was the daughter of Ranald Macdonald, a farmer in South Uist, an island of the Hebrides. She assisted Prince Charles Edward, who was a fugitive after the battle of Culloden, to escape, disguised as her female attendant, from the island of Benbecula to Skye, June 27, 1746. In 1750 she married Allan Macdonald, with whom she emigrated to North Carolina in 1774, and who became a brigadier-general in the British army in the American Revolution. She returned in 1779 to Scotland, where she was afterward rejoined by her husband.

Macdonald, George. Born at Huntly, Scotland, in 1824. A Scottish novelist and poet. Among his works are "Phantastes: a peasant-tale" "David Elginbrod" (1862), "Alec Forbes of Howglen" (1865), "Annals of a Quiet Neighborhood" (1866), "The Seaboard Parish" (1868), "Robert Falconer" (1868), "Wilfrid Cumbermede" (1871), "Malcolm" (1874), "The Marquis of Lossie" (1877), "Sir Gibbie" (1879), "What's Mine's Mine" (1886), "The Elect Lady" (1888), etc. He has also written a number of books for the young, and "Unspoken Sermons" (1867-89) and "The Miracles of Our Lord" (1870).

Macdonald, John. Died about 1498. The fourth and last Lord of the Isles, and eleventh Earl of Ross.

Macdonald, John, called "The Apostle of the North." Born at Reay, Caithness, Nov. 12, 1779; died at Urquhart, April 16, 1849. A Scottish Presbyterian clergyman. He was a man of great influence as a maintainer and promoter of evangelical religion in the north of Scotland.

Macdonald, Sir John Alexander. Born at Glasgow, Jan. 11, 1815; died at his residence, Earnscliffe Hall, near Ottawa, June 6, 1891. A noted Canadian Conservative politician. He became received-general in 1847; attorney-general for Canada West (an office which he repeatedly held) 1854; prime minister 1857-58 (Cartier assuming the premiership in the latter year, the ministry being known as the "Cartier Macdonald" until its downfall in 1862); prime minister 1858-73; and again 1878-91. He was one of the British commissioners who signed the treaty of Washington. His great political service was the effecting of Canadian federation.

Macdonald, Lawrence. Born at Gask, Perthshire, Scotland, 1708; died at Rome, March 4, 1778. A Scottish painter.

McDonough (mak-don'ō), **Thomas.** Born in New Castle County, Del., Dec. 23, 1783; died at sea, Nov. 16, 1825. An American naval officer. He defeated the British squadron under Downie on Lake Champlain Sept. 11, 1814, and was appointed captain in that year.

McDougall (mak-dō'gal), **Alexander.** Born on the island of Islay, Scotland, 1731; died at New York, June 8, 1786. An American Revolutionary general. He was defeated at White Plains 1776. In 1777 he was promoted major-general. He was chosen a delegate to the Continental Congress in 1780 and 1784.

McDowell (mak-don'el), **Irwin.** Born near Columbus, Ohio, Oct. 15, 1818; died at San Francisco, May 5, 1885. An American major-general. He graduated at West Point in 1838, and took the brevet in 1845; served in the Mexican war as aide-de-camp to General Wool, and acting adjutant-general, being brevetted captain for his services at Buena Vista; was made brigadier-general May 14, 1861, and given command of the Department of Northeastern Virginia, and in a few days (May 19) of the Army of the Potomac. He commanded at Bull Run in 1861; was commander of a corps (army of Rappahannock) in Virginia in 1862; served at Cedar Mountain and in the second battle of Bull Run; and was later a department commander. He was promoted major-general in the United States army in 1872.

Macdowell, Patrick. Born at Belfast, Aug. 12, 1799; died at London, Dec. 9, 1870. An Irish sculptor. He studied under Pierre François Chenu, a French sculptor, at Dublin; established himself in the Royal Academy in 1822, and became academician in 1846. He executed marble statues of William III and the Earl of Chatham, and designed the group typical of Europe for the Albert memorial in Hyde Park.

Macduff (mak-duf'). A Scottish hero, thane or earl of Fife. According to tradition, he was the chief instrument in overthrowing the usurper Macbeth at the battle of Lumphanan in Aberdeenshire, 1057, and in restoring Malcolm Canmore to the Scottish throne. For this service he was granted, among other privileges, that of a sanctuary to which he might successfully flee in case of committing unpremeditated slaughter. This sanctuary consisted of a cross, called the Cross Macduff, which stood north of Newburgh, in the pass leading to Strathearn: its pedestal still remains; the cross itself was destroyed by the Reformers in 1559. He appears in Shakspere's "Macbeth" as a man once mild and compassionate, but divested of the milk of human kindness by the exterminations of his family.

McDuffie (mak-duf'i), **George.** Born in Columbia County (now Warren County), Ga., 1788; died in Sumter district, S. C., March 11, 1851. An American statesman and orator, a prominent supporter of nullification. He was a member of Congress from South Carolina 1821-34; governor of South Carolina 1834-36; and United States senator 1843-46.

Macedo (mā-sā'dō), **Joaquim Manuel de.** Born at Itaboraby, province of Rio de Janeiro, June 24, 1820; died at Rio de Janeiro, April 11, 1882. A Brazilian author. In 1850 he became professor of history in the Pedro II. College. He is best known for his romances "A Moreninha," "O Forasteiro," etc., and "A Nebulosa," a romance in blank verse which appeared in 1857. His "Corographia do Brasil" (2 vols. 1870) had a wide circulation.

Macedon. See *Macedonia.*

Macedonia (mas-ē-dō'ni-ą). [Gr. *Makedonia.*] In ancient geography, a country of southeastern

Europe, of vague limits. It lay north of the Ægean Sea and the early east of Illyria, and west of Thrace, separated from Illyria by the Scardus Mountains. The chief rivers were the Axius (Vardar) and Strymon; the chief cities, Edessa, Pella, and Thessalonica. Macedonia was not originally a part of Hellas. It first became powerful under Philip. (See *Macedonian Empire.*) Its possession was contested by Alexander's successors, and was finally obtained by Antigonus Gonatas about 276. The Macedonians were defeated by Roman at Cynoscephalæ in 197, and finally at Pydna in 168, and Macedonia was made a Roman province in 146. It is now a part of Turkey, its inhabitants being chiefly Bulgarians, Greeks, and Turks.

Macedonia. A diocese in the southern part of the later Roman prefecture of Illyricum (Macedonia, Epirus, and Greece).

Macedonian (mas-ē-dō'ni-an) **Empire.** The empire built up by Philip (who reigned 359–336 B. C.) and Alexander the Great (336–323). It included at its greatest extent Macedonia, Greece, Thrace, Asia Minor, Syria, Egypt, Mesopotamia, Babylonia, Assyria, part of Armenia, and the countries comprised in the modern Persia, Afghanistan, Baluchistan, western India, and a large part of central Asia. The empire was divided under Alexander's successors — the chief divisions being Macedonia, Egypt, Syria, Pergamum, Bithynia, Rhodes, and some states.

Macedonians (mas-ē-dō'ni-anz). 1. The natives or inhabitants of ancient Macedonia. The Macedonians, the congeners of Greece and of many other countries, have generally been regarded as not Hellenes, or genuine Greeks, although they used the Greek language.

> West of the Thracian district in antiquity was the abode of the Macedonians, whose language, in spite of the scanty remains in which it is preserved to us, showed itself undoubtedly to be closely nearly related to Doric. There has then rightly been a tendency, gathering strength of late, to regard the tribe of the Macedonians as the portion, left behind in the north, of the Greek people, whose original abode was at the foot of Olympus, and perhaps even further north still.
>
> *Schrader,* Aryan Peoples (tr. by Jevons), p. 431.

2. The followers of Macedonius, bishop of Constantinople in the 4th century, who denied the distinct existence and Godhead of the Holy Spirit, which he conceived to be a creature or merely a divine energy diffused through the universe. Members of this sect were also known as Marathonians and Pneumatomachi. The Semi-Arians were often called by this name. The name of Semi-Arians was also given to the Macedonians in the proper sense.

Macedonian Wars. Wars between Rome and Macedonia: (1) 215–205 B. C., when Philip V. fought in alliance with Carthage; (2) 200–197, when Philip V. was defeated by Flaminius at Cynoscephalæ (197); (3) 171–168, when Perseus was defeated by Æmilius Paulus at Pydna (168); (4) 148–146, when Macedonia was made a Roman province.

Macedonius (mas-ē-dō'ni-us). Died about 360. Patriarch of Constantinople. He was ordained by the Arian party in 341, and deposed in 360.

Maceió (mä-sā-yō'), or **Maçayo** (mä-sē-ō'). The capital of the state of Alagoas, Brazil, situated near the coast, lat. (of lighthouse) 9° 40′ S., long. 35° 45′ E. Population, about 12,000.

McEntee (mak'en-tē). **Jervis.** Born at Rondout, N. Y., July 14, 1828: died there, Jan. 27, 1891. An American painter of landscapes and figures. He was elected a member of the National Academy in 1861. He is particularly noted for his autumn and winter landscapes.

Macerata (mä-chä-rä'tä). 1. A province in the compartimento of the Marches, Italy. Area, 1,087 square miles. Population (1891), 242,479. —2. The capital of the province of Macerata, situated in lat. 43° 18′ N., long. 13° 26′ E. It has a university and a cathedral. Population (1881), estimated, 23,000.

Maceroni (It. pron. mä-chä-rō'nē). **Francis.** Born at Manchester in 1788: died at London, July 25, 1846. An English inventor and military adventurer. He was of Italian extraction; was an aide-de-camp, with the rank of colonel, to Murat, king of Naples, in 1814; and afterward received the rank of brigadier-general in the service of the Republic of Colombia, for which he procured supplies of men and arms at Paris and London. He invented an improved telegraph for common roads, which was, however, rendered valueless by the introduction of railways. He published "Interesting Facts relating to the Fall and Death of Joachim Murat, King of Naples" (1815).

Macfarren (mak-far'en), Sir **George Alexander.** Born at London, March 2, 1813: died there, Oct. 31, 1887. An English composer and writer on music. He was professor at the Royal Academy of Music 1834, and principal 1875. Among his works are the operas "The Devil's Opera" (1838), "Don Quixote" (1846), "Robin Hood" (1860), "Jessy Lea" (1863), etc., and the oratorios "St. John the Baptist" (1873), "The Resurrection" (1876), "Joseph" (1877), besides a number of cantatas and numerous cathedral services, etc. He also published the "Rudiments of Harmony" (1860), "Six Lectures on Harmony" (1867), etc., and harmonized Chappell's "Popular Music of the Olden Time." His eyesight gradually failed, and from about 1869 he was totally blind.

McFingal (mak-fing'gal). A Hudibrastic epic poem by John Trumbull. The first canto was published in 1775 and the whole in 1782. It describes the character and manners of the times, and contains an account of the "American Contest." Many editions were published.

Macfirbis (mak-fėr'bis). **Duald:** Eng. **Dudley Ferbisie,** Jr. **Dubhaltach MacFirbhisigh.** Born in 1585: died in 1670. The last of the hereditary chroniclers of Ireland. His chief work is an immense treatise on Irish genealogy, completed in 1650.

MacFlecknoe, or a Satire on the True Blue Protestant Poet T. S. A satirical poem by Dryden (1682), directed against Shadwell: it served as a model for the "Dunciad." Flecknoe was a Roman Catholic priest very much ridiculed by scribbling verses. Shadwell has been chiefly preserved by this satire, in which the author has depicted Shadwell as the literary son and heir of this "wretched poetaster."

McGee (mak-gē'), **Thomas D'Arcy.** Born at Carlingford, Ireland, April 13, 1825: killed at Ottawa, Canada, April 7, 1868. An Irish journalist in Great Britain, the United States, and Canada. He wrote "Irish Settlers in America" (1851), "History of Ireland" (1862), etc.

MacGillicuddy's Reeks (mag-gil-i-kud'iz rēks). The highest mountain-range in Ireland, situated in County Kerry west of the Lakes of Killarney. Height, about 3,400 feet.

McGillivray (mā-gil'i-vrā), **Alexander.** Born in Alabama about 1740: died at Pensacola, Fla., Feb. 17, 1793. A chief of the Creek Indians.

MacGillivray, William. Born at Old Aberdeen, Jan. 25, 1796: died at Aberdeen, Sept. 4, 1852. A Scottish naturalist, especially noted as an ornithologist. He was professor of natural history in Marischal College, Aberdeen, from 1841. His chief work is a "History of British Birds" (1837–52).

Macgregor (ma-greg'or), **John.** Born at Gravesend, England, Jan. 24, 1825: died at Boscombe, near Bournemouth, July 16, 1892. An English traveler. He wrote "A Thousand Miles in the Rob Roy Canoe on Rivers and Lakes in Europe" (1866), "The Rob Roy on the Jordan, Red Sea, and Gennesareth" (1869), etc.

Macgregor, or **Campbell, Robert,** commonly called **Rob Roy.** Born in 1671: died Dec. 28, 1734. A Scottish freebooter. See *Rob Roy.*

Machærus (ma-kē'rus). [Gr. *Μαχαιροῦς.*] In ancient geography, a fortress in Peræa, Syria, a few miles east of the Dead Sea: the reputed scene of the death of John the Baptist.

Machault, or **Machaut** (mä-shō'). **Guillaume de.** Born about 1284: died after 1370. A French poet and musician. Chaucer's indebtedness to him is marked. His poetry, nothing but a few extracts was in print. In the last few years, however, "La Prise d'Alexandrie," a rhymed chronicle of the exploits of Lusignan, and the "Voir Dit," a love-poem in the style of Ovid, have been printed. Besides these, his works include numerous ballades, etc., and several long poems in the style of those of Froissart. "*Succabarys,* French Lit., p. 102.

Machaut (mä-shō'). **Captain.** The principal character in Gay's "Beggar's Opera": a gay and dissolute highwayman.

Machias (ma-chī'as). A seaport and the capital of Washington County, Maine, situated on Machias River in lat. 44° 43′ N., long. 67° 27′ W. Population (1890), 2,035.

Machiavelli (mak-ki-a-vel'li), **Niccolo.** Born at Florence, May 3, 1469: died at Florence, June 22, 1527. A celebrated Italian statesman and author. He was descended from a noble but impoverished family, and was the son of Bernardo Machiavelli, a jurist. He is said to have studied under Marcello Virgilio Adriani, although little is known of his youth and education. He was in 1498 appointed secretary to the Dieci di Libertà e Pace at Florence, by whom he was employed in numerous diplomatic missions to the petty states of Italy, to France, and to Germany. He was deprived of office on the return of the banished Medici in 1512, and in 1513 was imprisoned and put to the torture on suspicion of conspiring against Giovanni de' Medici. He was, however, released in the same year, and retired to a country estate near San Casciano, where he devoted himself to literary pursuits. His chief works are "Il Principe" ("The Prince"), "Istorie fiorentine" ("Florentine History"), "Arte della guerra" ("Art of War"), "Discorsi" (essays on Livy and government), "Mandragola" and other comedies. His complete works were edited in 8 vols. in 1813. (See *Principe, It.*) Also *Machiavellli.*

Machin, or **Machyn** (mak'in), **Henry.** Born at London about 1563. An English diarist. His diary covers the time from July, 1550, to Aug., 1563. It was printed by the Camden Society in 1848.

Machin, Lewis. Lived about 1608. The author, with Markham, of a comedy, "The Dumbe Knight" (1608). It is frequently referred to, and was reprinted by Dodsley.

Machin (mak'in), or **Macham** (-am), **Robert.** The legendary discoverer of Madeira. He is represented as an English squire who fled from England with his inamorata, Anna d'Arset or Dorset, daughter of a powerful noble at the court of Edward III. The vessel in which he sailed was driven by stress of weather to the coast of an unknown island, where he landed with part of the crew at a port which they named Machico. During their absence the ship was driven out to sea, and Anna, who had remained on board, died of grief and fatigue, while Machin and his companions made their way to Spain and thence to England. His story incited the Spanish and the Portuguese to make for the island which was known as Machinvez Zarco in 1419. The legend was first printed in the "Descobrimentos" of Antonio Galvano (1563–87), of which Baldtayt published a translation in 1601.

Machpelah (mak-pē'lä). In Old Testament history, a cave in Hebron, Palestine: the burial-place of the patriarchs. See *Hebron.*

Macias el Enamorado (mä-thē'äs el ā-nä-mō-rä'THŌ). ['Macias the lover.'] A Spanish gentleman and troubadour of the first half of the 15th century. He fell in love with the wife of a knight of Portugal. He expressed his passion in his verses, and was finally imprisoned and killed by the husband while he was singing her praises at the window of his prison. His few poems were greatly admired, and constant allusions to him and his fate were made in ballads and popular songs. *Ticknor.*

Maciejofski (mät-sē-ā-yof'skē). **Waclaw Alexander.** Born 1792: died Feb. 10, 1883. A Polish historian, professor at Warsaw. He wrote a "History of Slavic Jurisprudence" (1832–35), etc.

Maciejowice (mät-sē-ā-yō-vēt'sä). A village in Poland, about 45 miles south-southeast of Warsaw. Here, Oct. 10, 1794, the Russians under Fersen defeated the Poles under Kosciuszko.

Maciel Parente (mä-sē-āl' pä-rān'te), **Bento.** Born about 1570: died in Rio Grande do Norte, Feb., 1642. A Portuguese soldier. He was prominent in the conquest of Maranhão in 1615–16. As governor of Pará (1621–26) he founded the first Portuguese settlements of the lower Amazon. In 1637 the captaincy of Cabo do Norte (French Guiana) was refused and granted to him in perpetuity; and in 1638 he was made governor-general of Pará and Maranhão. In Nov., 1641, he surrendered to the Dutch expedition which conquered Maranhão, and shortly after died in captivity.

McIlvaine (mak-il-vān'), **Charles Pettit.** Born at Burlington, N. J., Jan. 18, 1799: died at Florence, Italy, March 13, 1873. An American bishop and theologian of the Protestant Episcopal Church. He was bishop of Ohio 1832–73. His best-known work is "Evidences of Christianity" (1820).

Macintosh (mak'in-tosh), **Charles.** Born at Glasgow, Dec. 29, 1766: died at Dunchattan, near Glasgow, July 25, 1843. A Scottish chemist and inventor. He introduced from Holland the manufacture of sugar of lead in 1788; started the first alum-works in Scotland in 1797; and in 1823 assisted J. R. Neilson in bringing into use his "hot-blast" process for converting iron into steel. He is chiefly known as the inventor of the water-proof fabric called macintosh or mackintosh cloth, patented in 1823.

MacIvor (mak-ē'vor), **Fergus.** A Highland chief, a character in Scott's novel "Waverley." He was beheaded after the rout of the Jacobite army.

MacIvor, Flora. The sister of Fergus MacIvor, and the principal female character, in Scott's novel "Waverley." She was Waverley's love, and after her brother's death retires to a convent.

Mack von Leiberich (mäk fon lī'be-riĥ), Baron **Karl.** Born at Neuslingen, Franconia, Aug. 24, 1752: died at St. Pölten, Austria, Oct. 22, 1828. An Austrian general. In 1798 he commanded the Neapolitan army against the French. He was sent as prisoner of war to Paris, whence he escaped in 1800 by negotiating his parole. He surrendered Ulm to Napoleon Oct. 17, 1805.

Mackay (ma-kī'), **Alexander Murdoch.** Born at Rhynie, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, Oct. 13, 1849: died in Usambiro, Africa, Feb. 8, 1890. A noted African missionary. As a mechanical engineer, he was sent to Uganda with the first party of the Church Missionary Society in 1876, and reached his post in 1878. He labored in Uganda uninterruptedly until his death. He had a great influence over King Mtesa, was very popular among the people, and rendered invaluable services as a pioneer of civilization.

Mackay, Charles. Born at Perth, March 27, 1814: died at London, Dec. 24, 1889. A Scottish poet. He was editor of the "Glasgow Argus" 1844–1847, editor of the "Illustrated London News" 1852–59, and special correspondent of the London "Times" at New York during the Civil War. He revealed in the "Times" in 1862 the existence of the Fenian conspiracy in America. Among his works are "The Salamandrine, or Love and Immortality" (1842), "Voices from the Crowd" (1846), "Voices from the Mountains" (1847), and "History of the Mormons" (1851).

McKean, or **Mackean** (mą-kēn'), **Thomas.** Born at New London, Chester County, Pa., March 19, 1734: died at Philadelphia, June 24, 1817. An American politician and jurist. He was

a member of Congress from Delaware 1774-83; signed the Declaration of Independence in 1776; was chief justice of Pennsylvania 1777-99; and was governor of Pennsylvania 1799-1808.

McKeesport (mą-kēz'pōrt). A borough in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, situated at the junction of the Youghiogheny and Monongahela, 10 miles southeast of Pittsburg. Population (1890), 20,741.

Mackenna, Benjamin Vicuña. See *Vicuña Mackenna.*

Mackenzie (ma-ken'zi). [Named for its discoverer, Sir Alexander Mackenzie.] A river in British North America. It rises in the Rocky Mountains as the Athabasca, traverses Lake Athabasca, issues thence as the Slave River, traverses the Great Slave Lake, and issues thence as the Mackenzie. It flows into the Arctic Ocean about lat. 69° N. Total length, over 2,900 miles.

Mackenzie, Sir Alexander. Died at Mulnain, near Dunkeld, March 11, 1820. A Scottish explorer. He entered the service of the Northwest Fur Company in 1779, and in 1789 commanded an exploring expedition to the Northwest, during which he discovered the Mackenzie River, June 29, 1789. He afterward conducted an expedition from Fort Chippewayan to the Pacific coast, which he reached near Cape Menzies, June 22, 1793, being the first white man to make the overland journey. He was knighted in 1802. He published "Voyages on the River St. Lawrence and through the Continent of North America to the Frozen and Pacific Oceans in the years 1789 and 1792" (1801).

Mackenzie, Alexander. Born at Logierait, near Dunkeld, Perthshire, Scotland, Jan. 28, 1822; died at Toronto, April 17, 1892. A Canadian politician. He emigrated to Canada in 1842; became editor of the "Lanarkshire Shield" at Sarnia in 1852; was elected to the provincial parliament of Ontario in 1861; entered the first Dominion House of Commons in 1867; and was premier 1873–78.

Mackenzie, Sir **George.** Born at Dundee, Scotland, 1636; died at London, 1691. A Scottish lawyer. He became king's advocate in Scotland 1677. He strained his powers as prosecutor to such excess, especially against the Covenanters, that he was known as the "Bloody Mackenzie."

Mackenzie, Henry. Born at Edinburgh, Aug., 1745; died at Edinburgh, Jan. 14, 1831. A Scottish novelist. He wrote "The Man of Feeling" (1771), "The Man of the World" (1773), "Julia de Roubigné" (1777), etc.

Mackenzie, Sir **Morell.** Born at Leytonstone, July 7, 1837; died at London, Feb. 3, 1892. A Scottish physician. He graduated (B. M.) at London University in 1861; was assistant physician to the London Hospital 1866–73; and was one of the founders of the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat at London in 1863. He was invited to Berlin in 1887 to attend the Crown Prince of Germany (afterward Frederick III.), who was attacked with a malady which eventually proved to be cancer of the throat, and which terminated fatally June 15, 1888. Among his works are "Manual of Diseases of the Throat and Nose" (1880–84) and "Use of the Laryngoscope" (1865).

Mackenzie, Robert Shelton. Born at Drews Court, County Limerick, June 22, 1809; died at Philadelphia, Nov. 16, 1880. An Irish author. He came to the United States in 1852. He wrote "Titian, a Venetian Art-Novel" (1843), "Life of Guizot" (1846), "Mornings at Matlock" (1850), "Tresilian" (1857), and "Partnership" (with Emmanuel), a legal commercial work (1847). He edited with many notes Shell's "Sketches of the Irish Bar," the "Noctes Ambrosianæ," De Quincey's "Klosterheim," Dr. Maginn's works, a "Life of Curran," etc.

Mackenzie, William Lyon. Born in Scotland, March 12, 1795; died at Toronto, Canada, Aug. 28, 1861. A Canadian politician and journalist, a leader of the Canadian rising 1837–38.

Mackinaw, or **Mackinac** (mak'i-nâ), formerly **Michilimackinac** (mik'i-li-mak'i-nak), **Strait of.** A narrow passage between Michigan and Huron, and separating the northern and southern peninsulas of Michigan. Near it are the island and town of Mackinaw and Fort Mackinaw.

McKinley (mą-kin'li), **William,** Born at Niles, Trumbull County, Ohio, Jan. 29, 1844. An American statesman. He served in the Civil War, attaining the rank of major; was attorney of Stark County, Ohio, 1869–71; was Republican member of Congress from Ohio 1877–91; was chairman of the platform committee in the Republican National Conventions of 1884 and 1888; was chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means in Congress 1889–91; was defeated as Republican candidate for member of Congress in 1890; was elected governor of Ohio by the Republicans in 1891, and reelected in 1893 by a plurality of about 81,000. See *McKinley Act.*

McKinley Act. A tariff act, named from the chairman (William McKinley) of the Ways and Means Committee, which became law Oct., 1890. Some of its leading provisions are increased duties on tinplates, and on barley and some other agricultural products; a general increase in the duties on wool and woolen and cotton manufactures; and the remission of the duty on raw sugar (with a bounty to domestic sugar producers). Another important part was the reciprocity feature, which provided for the remission of duties on sugar, molasses, tea, coffee, and hides from countries which should remove duties on American imported products.

Mackintosh (mak'in-tosh), **Charles.** See *Macintosh.*

Mackintosh, Sir **James.** Born at Aldourie, near Inverness, Scotland, Oct. 24, 1765; died at London, May 30, 1832. A Scottish philosopher. He was admitted to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, London, in 1795; accepted the recordership of Bombay in 1803; was commissioned judge in the court of vice-admiralty at Bombay in 1806; returned to England in 1811; entered Parliament in 1813; and was professor of law at Haileybury 1818–24. Among his works are "Dissertation on the Progress of Ethical Philosophy" (1830) and "History of the Revolution in England in 1688" (1834).

Macklin (mak'lin), **Charles.** Born in Ireland, 1697 (?); died at London, July 17, 1797. An English actor and dramatist. He was the son of William Maclaghlin, but changed his name to Macklin, after ward Macklin. In 1715 he was a scout or badgeman at Trinity College, Dublin. Little is known of his early life. He was playing at Lincoln's Inn Theatre about 1725, and was probably in public favor till his famous appearance as Shylock in 1741. From this time he played constantly in tragedy, comedy, and farce for nearly 50 years. When about 90 years old he created the part of Sir Pertinax Macsycophant in his own play "The Man of the World," one of the most arduous characters in his large repertory. During this time he also wrote plays, taught acting, and kept a coffee-house for some years in Covent Garden. His extreme quarrelsomeness embittered his life and endangered his success. He wrote "King Henry VII." (produced 1747), "Love à la Mode" (1759), and "The Man of the World" (1781: originally "The True-born Scotchman," 1760).

Macknochie (ma-kon'ō-ki), **Alexander Heriot,** Born at Fareham, Hampshire, Aug. 11, 1825; found dead near Ballachulish, Scotland, Dec. 17, 1887. An English clergyman. He was prosecuted from 1867 to 1883 for ritualistic practices at his church, St. Albans, Holborn, where for 20 years he worked among the lowest poor. He resigned in accordance with the dying wish of Archbishop Tait. The practices in question have been generally allowed since.

McLane (mak-lān'). **Louis.** Born at Smyrna, Del., May 28, 1786; died at Baltimore, Md., 1857. An American politician. He was United States senator from Delaware 1827–29; United States minister to Great Britain 1829–31; secretary of the treasury 1831–33; and secretary of state 1833–34.

McLane, Robert Milligan. Born at Wilmington, Del., June 23, 1815. An American diplomatist, son of Louis McLane. He was member of congress from Maryland 1847–51, and United States minister to China 1853–55, to Mexico 1859–60, and to France 1885–88.

Maclaren (ma-klar'en), **Archibald.** Born in the Highlands of Scotland, March 2, 1755; died at London, 1826. A Scottish playwright. He wrote 80 or 90 plays, operas, farces, etc., many of them successful.

Maclaurin (mak-lâ'rin), **Colin.** Born at Kilmodan, Argyllshire, Feb., 1698; died at Edinburgh, June 14, 1746. A noted Scottish mathematician and physicist. He graduated at Glasgow about 1713; became professor of mathematics at Aberdeenshal College, Aberdeen, in 1717; and in 1724 was appointed a deputy professor in the University of Edinburgh. He wrote "Geometria organica, sive descriptio Linearum Curvarum Universalis" (1720), "A Treatise of Fluxions" (1742), "A Treatise of Algebra, with an Appendix De Linearum Geometricarum Proprietatibus Generalibus" (1748), and "An Account of Sir Isaac Newton's Philosophical Discoveries" (1748).

McLaws (mak-lâz'). **Lafayette.** Born at Augusta, Ga., Jan. 15, 1821. An American soldier in the Confederate service. He was promoted major-general May 23, 1862, and commanded a division at Gettysburg and other important battles.

McLean (mak-lān'), **John.** Born in Morris County, N. J., March 11, 1785; died at Cincinnati, April 4, 1861. An American jurist and politician. He was member of Congress from Ohio 1813–16; postmaster-general 1823–29; associate justice of the United States Supreme Court 1829–61; and unsuccessful candidate for the Republican nomination for President in 1856 and 1860.

Maclean (mak-lān'), **John.** Born at London, 1857 (?); died there, March 15, 1890. An English actor. He made his first appearance in 1879. He was a good but not eminent actor.

McLennan (mak-len'an), **John Ferguson.** Born at Inverness, Oct. 14, 1827; died at Hayes Common, Kent, June 16, 1881. A Scottish sociologist. He was admitted to the Scottish bar in 1857, and in 1871 became parliamentary draftsman for Scotland. He is known chiefly for his researches in connection with the history of the evolution of marriage, which led him to adopt the theory, in which he had to some extent been anticipated by others, that the primal feeling in the institution of marriage was exogamy, of which polyandry and polygamous or monogamous monandry were successive developments. This theory is expounded in his principal work, "An Inquiry into the Origin of the Form of Capture in Marriage Ceremonies" (1865).

McLeod (mak-lod'), **Alexander.** Born in Mull, Scotland, June 12, 1774; died at New York, Feb. 17, 1853. An American clergyman of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, and religious writer. He was pastor of the First Reformed Presbyterian Church of New York 1798–1833.

Macleod, Henry Dunning. Born at Edinburgh, 1821. A Scottish political economist. He has written "Theory and Practice of Banking" (1856) "Elements of Political Economy" (1858), "Dictionary of Political Economy (Vol. I., 1862), "Principles of Economical Philosophy" (1872), "Elements of Banking" (1876), "Economics for Beginners" (1878), "Elements of Economics" (1881–86), "Theory and Practice of Banking" (1883–1886).

Macleod, Norman. Born at Campbeltown, Argyllshire, June 3, 1812; died at Glasgow, June 16, 1872. A Scottish clergyman. He was parish minister successively of Loudoun (Ayrshire), Dalkeith, near Edinburgh; and Barony parish, Glasgow, and was editor of the Edinburgh Christian Instructor from 1849, and of "Good Words" from 1860. In 1867 he was sent by the General Assembly to visit the mission stations in India. Among his works are "Parish Papers" (1862), "Wee Davie" (1864), "The Starling" (1865), "Character Sketches" (1872), etc.

McLeod, Xavier Donald. Born at New York, Nov. 17, 1821; killed near Cincinnati, July 29, 1865. An American poet and miscellaneous author, son of Alexander McLeod.

McLeod Case, The. The case of a British subject, Alexander McLeod, tried in New York State, 1841, for his part in the burning of the steamer Caroline in Niagara River in 1837. McLeod was acquitted.

Maclise (mak-lēs'). **Daniel.** Born at Cork, Ireland, Jan. 25, 1811; died at London, April 25, 1870. A British historical and figure painter. He left a bank clerkship for the studies of the Cork Society of Arts. In 1828 he entered the academy at London, and won the gold medal (1831) for his historic composition "The Choice of Hercules." He was made an academician in 1840. He painted a portrait of Dickens (1839), but his later years were chiefly engrossed with the decorations of the Houses of Parliament, especially with the famous water-glass pictures "The Meeting of Wellington and Blucher" and "The Death of Nelson." His drawings of "The Story of the Norman Conquest" are notable. He also designed illustrations for many books, among them Moore's "Irish Melodies," Lytton's "Pilgrims of the Rhine," etc.

Maclure (mak-lūr'), **William.** Born at Ayr, Scotland, 1763; died at San Angel, near Mexico, March 23, 1840. An American geologist. Memoirs of his geological survey of the United States were published in 1809 and 1817.

MacMahon (mak-ma-ôn'), Comte **Marie Edme Patrice Maurice de,** Duc de Magenta. Born at Sully, Saône-et-Loire, France, June 13, 1808; died at Paris, Oct. 17, 1893. A Marshal of France, and president of the French republic. He was the descendant of an Irish family which fled to France on the fall of the Stuarts, and was of the noble birth his father being a peer of France. He entered the army in 1825; served in Algeria 1830–52; and in the siege of Sebastopol, during the Crimean war, led the division which stormed the Malakoff sept. 8, 1855. He commanded an army corps in Italy during the war of France and Sardinia against Austria in 1859, in which year he was made a marshal of France and created duke of Magenta as a reward for his services at the battle of that name. He was governor-general of Algeria 1864–70, and during the Franco-Prussian war was defeated by the Germans at Wörth Aug. 6, and at Sedan Sept. 1, 1870. He was for a time a prisoner of war in Germany. In 1871 he suppressed the Commune at Paris in 1871, and was president of the French republic 1873–79.

MacMaster (mak-mās'tėr), **John Bach.** Born at Brooklyn, N. Y., 1852. An American historian. He became professor of history in the University of Pennsylvania in 1883. He has published "A History of the People of the United States from the Revolution to the Civil War" (1883–*et seq.*), "Benjamin Franklin as a Man of Letters" (1887), etc.

McNab (mak-nab'). Sir **Alan Napier.** Born at Niagara, Canada, Feb. 19, 1798; died at Toronto, Canada, Aug. 8, 1862. A Canadian statesman. He was admitted to the bar in 1826; was elected to the legislature in 1837; made inspector-general of militia repressed the rebellion of 1837–38. He was knighted in 1838; was prime minister of the united provinces of Canada 1854–56; and was president in 1855, and a member of the legislative council in 1860.

McNeil (mak-nēl'), **John.** Born at Hillsborough, N. H., 1784; died at Washington, D. C., Feb. 23, 1850. An American officer, distinguished at the battles of Chippewa and Lundy's Lane 1814.

Macneill (mak-nēl'), or **Macneil, Hector.** Born at Roseburn, near Roslin, Midlothian, Oct. 22, 1746; died at Edinburgh, March 15, 1818. A Scottish poet. He wrote "Scotland's Skaith, or the History of Will and Jean" (1795), etc. His complete poems were published in 1812.

Macnish (mak-nish'), **Robert.** Born at Glasgow, Feb. 15, 1802; died at Glasgow, Jan. 16, 1837. A Scottish medical and miscellaneous writer.

Macomb (mą-kōm' or mą-kōm'). **Alexander.** Born at Detroit, Mich., April 13, 1782; died at Washington, D. C., June 25, 1841. An American major-general. He defeated the British under Prevost at Plattsburgh, Sept. 11, 1814, and was commander-in-chief of the army 1828–41.

Mâcon (mā-kōn'). The capital of the department of Saône-et-Loire, France, situated on the Saône in lat. 46° 19′ N., long. 4° 49′ E.: the Roman Matisco. Edhuman. It has flourishing com-

ure and manufactures, and contains a ruined cathedral and some Roman antiquities. It was annexed to France by Charles V., and definitely united under Louis XI. It suffered in the Huguenot wars. Population (1891), 19,573.

Macon (mā'kon), A city and the capital of Bibb County, central Georgia, situated on the Ocmulgee 80 miles southeast of Atlanta. It is a railway, commercial, and manufacturing center; has a large trade in cotton, and is the seat of various educational institutions. Population (1890), 22,746.

Maçon (ma-sōn'), **Le.** A comic opera by Auber, words by Scribe and Delavigne, produced in 1825.

Macon (mā'kon), **Nathaniel.** Born in Warren County, N. C., 1757; died there, June 29, 1837. An American politician. He was a member of Congress from North Carolina 1791–1815, speaker 1801–07, and United States senator 1815–28. He was chosen president *pro tempore* of the senate in 1825.

Mâconnais (mā-kon-nā'). A former district of France, now comprised in the department of Saône-et-Loire. It was united to France under Louis XI.

Macorix, or **Macoris.** In the early history of Haiti, a region or "province" which, at the time of the conquest, was under the chief Guarionex. It was in the interior, south of the settlement of Isabella, and included a large part of the Vega Real.

Macpherson (mak-fēr'son), **James.** Born at Ruthven, Inverness-shire, Oct. 27, 1736; died Feb. 17, 1796. The alleged translator of the Ossianic poems. In 1759, while a schoolmaster in native village, he showed to "Jupiter" Carlyle and John Home some fragments of Gaelic verse with translations. They were published in 1760, and excited so much interest that he was sent to the Highlands for the purpose of discovering more of these poems. The result was that he published the "Poems of Ossian," consisting of "Fingal, an Epic Poem in six books" (1762), and "Temora, an Epic Poem in eight books" (1763). The controversy which at once arose as to their genuineness (as Gaelic remains) has not yet been settled, though opinion is generally against Macpherson. In 1764 he was sent as governor-general to the Floridas; in 1770 was made agent to the Nabob of Arcot; and in 1780 entered Parliament, where he sat for 10 years. He also wrote "History of Great Britain" (1775), etc.

Macpherson, James Birdseye. Born in Sandusky County, Ohio, Nov. 14, 1828; killed before Atlanta, Ga., July 22, 1864. An American general. He graduated at West Point in 1853; was chief engineer on the staff of General Grant in 1862; was appointed brigadier-commander of Grant's army in 1863; and in the same year routed part of Joseph E. Johnston's army at Raymond, and with the aid of Sherman's corps defeated Johnston at Jackson. He also served with distinction at Campion Hill and in the assaults on Vicksburg in 1863, and in 1864 took part in Sherman's campaign in Georgia as commander of the Army of the Tennessee.

Macpherson, Sir **John.** Born at Sleat, in the Isle of Skye, in 1745; died at Brompton Grove, Jan. 12, 1821. A Scottish politician. He went out to Madras as purser in an East India ship in 1767; returned to England as a financial agent of the Nabob of the Carnatic; became a writer in the service of the East India company's service at Madras in 1770; was appointed to the supreme council at Calcutta in 1781; and on Warren Hastings's return succeeded him as governor-general of India as senior member of the council in 1785. He was created a baronet in 1786, and in the same year was superseded as governor-general by Lord Cornwallis.

Macquarie (ma-kwor'ē). [Named from Lachlan Macquarie, governor of South Wales 1809–1821.] A river in New South Wales, which flows through marshes into the Darling about lat. 30° 15′ S. Length, about 400 miles.

Macquarie Islands. A group of small uninhabited islands southwest of New Zealand. The northernmost is situated in lat. 54° 19′ S., long. 158° 56′ E.

Macquart. See *Rougon-Macquart.*

Macready (mak-rē'di), **William Charles.** Born at London, March 3, 1793; died at Cheltenham, April 27, 1873. A noted English tragedian. His father was an actor and manager of the theater at Birmingham where Macready made his first appearance in 1810. In 1816 he appeared in London at Covent Garden. In 1837 he had advanced to the front rank of his profession, having for many years struggled for supremacy with Kean, Young, and Charles Kemble. He then undertook the management of the Covent Garden Theatre, and produced Shakspere's plays. After two seasons he abandoned it and played in the provinces and in Paris. He managed the Drury Lane Theatre 1841–43. He made several visits to America during the last of which occurred the famous Astor Place riot (which see). In 1851 he left the stage. He was noted for his Macbeth, Cassius, Lear, Henry IV., Iago, Hamlet, Richelieu, and other parts.

Macrinus (ma-krī'nus), **Marcus Opelius.** Born at Cæsarea, Mauretania, 164 A. D.; killed in Cappadocia, 218. Roman emperor 217–218. He was of humble origin; was admitted to the service of the emperor Severus on account of the favorite Plautianus; and was appointed prefect of the pretorians by Caracalla, whose murder he instigated and whom he succeeded. He was speedily defeated by the Parthians at Nisibis, and was defeated and killed by the partizans of Elagabalus who succeeded him.

Macro (mak'rō). **Nævius Sertorius.** Killed about 38 A. D. A prefect of the Roman pretorians under Tiberius and Caligula.

Macrobius (ma-krō'bi-us). **Ambrosius Theodosius.** Lived probably at the beginning of the 5th century. A Roman grammarian. His extant works are a collection of essays, "Saturnaliorum convivium libri septem" (imperfect), and a commentary on Cicero's "Dream of Scipio."

MacSarcasm (mak-sär'kazm), **Sir Archy.** A noted character in Macklin's "Love à la Mode."

Macsycophant (mak-sik'ō-fant), **Sir Pertinax.** A hard, worldly old man in Macklin's "Man of the World," ambitious for his son, and quite insensible to degradation if upheld by worldly influence. Macklin created the part himself when about 90 years old.

MacTab (mak-tab'). **The Hon. Miss Lucretia.** One of the principal characters in Colman's "Poor Gentleman": a proud and prudish old maid.

Macusis (mā-kō-sēz'). A tribe of Indians of the Carib stock, inhabiting the open lands of southwestern British Guiana and the adjacent parts of Brazil and Venezuela. Formerly they ranged northwestward to the Orinoco, and were very numerous and warlike. They are now reduced to a few thousands, who are friendly to the whites, but are peculiarly unprogressive. They are of darker color than the other Guiana tribes, well formed and athletic, and very cleanly. Their houses are scattered villages. They use bows and blowing tubes and other plants. Also written *Maccheles* or *Macuxi.*

MacVeagh (mak-vā'), **Wayne.** Born at Phœnixville, Chester County, Pa., April 19, 1833. An American politician. He was admitted to the bar in 1856; was United States minister to Turkey 1870–71; was United States attorney-general under President Garfield in 1881; and was appointed ambassador to Italy in 1893.

Madagascar (mad-a-gas'kär). An island in the Indian Ocean, east of southern Africa, from which it is separated by the Mozambique Channel. Capital, Antananarivo. It extends from about lat. 12° to 25° 35′ S. The surface in the interior is generally elevated and mountainous. The productions are tropical. Imported in 1891, chiefly at Tamatave, 1,500,000 francs; exported, 1,000,000 francs. The government is a monarchy. The inhabitants and language are Malagasy. The leading tribes is the Hovas. The state religion is Christianity. Madagascar was ruled by the Arabs, and was discovered by the Portuguese in 1506. The introduction of Christianity under Radama I. (1810–2) was followed by a persecution of the Christians under Queen Ranavalona I. (1828–61). War with France in 1883–85 was terminated by a treaty (Dec. 12, 1885) establishing a French protectorate. Length, about 975 miles. Greatest breadth, about 360 miles. Area, about 228,500 square miles. Population, estimated, 3,500,000.

Madai (mā'di). A name given in Genesis x. as that of the third son of Japhet: commonly regarded as the eponymic ancestor of the Medes.

Madame Bovary (bō-va-rē'). A novel by Flaubert, published in 1857. It is notable as an expression of "realism."

Madan (mad'an), **Martin.** Born in 1726; died at Epsom, May 2, 1790. An English Methodist divine. He was called to the bar in 1748, but shortly abandoned law in order to enter the ministry, and was for many years chaplain to the Lock Hospital. He is chiefly known as the author of "Thelyphthora" (1780), in which he advocated polygamy.

Mad Anthony. A nickname often given Anthony Wayne on account of his reckless bravery.

Mad Cavalier, The. A surname of Prince Rupert, nephew of Charles I. of England.

Maddaloni (mäd-da-lō'nē). A town in the province of Caserta, Italy, situated 15 miles northeast of Naples. Population (1881), 17,072.

Madden (mad'en), Sir **Frederick.** Born at Portsmouth, Feb. 16, 1801; died at London, March 8, 1873. An English antiquary and paleographer. He became assistant keeper of manuscripts in the British Museum in 1828, and head of the manuscript department in 1837. He edited "Havelok the Dane" (1828), Layamon's "Brut" (1847), Matthew Paris's "Historia Anglorum" (Rolls series, 1866–69), and, with Josiah Forshall, Wyclif's Bible (1850).

Madden, Sir **George Allan.** Born at London, Jan. 3, 1771; died at Portsmouth, Dec. 8, 1828. A British general. He entered the British army in 1788; served in Corsica in 1794, in Portugal 1795–1800, and in Egypt in 1801; and was compelled to retire from the service about 1802 in consequence of a quarrel with a superior officer. He was appointed brigadier-general in the Portuguese army in 1808, and commanded a brigade of cavalry at Fuente de Cantos (Sept. 15, 1810), where he saved the Spanish army by charging a superior force of French hussars. He was made marechal de camp in the Portuguese service in 1813, and in 1819 was promoted major-general in the British army (in which he had previously been rotated in recognition of his services in the Peninsular war).

Madeira (mā-dā'ē-rā). The largest tributary of the Amazon, into which it flows about lat. 3° 25′ S., long. 59° 45′ W. The chief head streams are the Mamoré, Beni, and Hewey (or Guapore). Total length, including the Mamoré, about 2,000 miles.

Madeira (ma-dē'rä; Pg. pron. mä-dā'ē-rä). [So called with ref. to the forest which once covered it: from Pg. *madeira,* wood, from L. *materies,* matter.] The chief of the Madeira Islands, belonging to Portugal, situated in the Atlantic Ocean west of Africa. The chief town is Funchal, lat. 32° 38′ N., long. 16° 54′ W. The surface is mountainous and picturesque. The chief products are wine and sugar. The inhabitants are of Portuguese descent. The island is noted as a health-resort. It was visited by the Portuguese in 1419, and colonized by them about 1420. It was occupied by the British in 1801, and from 1807 to 1814. Length, 38 miles.

Madeira Islands. A group of islands forming a Portuguese province, including Madeira, Porto Santo, and three smaller islands. Area, 505 square miles. Population (1890), estimated, 140,000.

Madeleine (mä-de-lān'). **Church of the.** A church in Paris, begun under Louis XV. and Louis XVI., but not finished until 1842. At the end of the 18th century it was determined to build the present church in the Rue Royale, to complete the architectural scheme of the Place de la Concorde; and the first stone was laid April 13, 1764. Contant d'Ivry, the architect, died in 1777, and was succeeded by Couture, who demolished the works already under way and substituted a plan of his own. The Revolution put an end to the work, but the empire revived it, and after the manner of the temple à la Grèce; and the work owes its present character to Vignon. It is a huge Roman Corinthian temple, measuring 141 by 354 feet, and 220 feet high, on a raised basement. It is a peripteros of 8 by 18 columns, without windows, with fricze richly sculptured with garlands, and the tympanum of the south façade filled with a colossal group of sculpture representing Christ as the judge of the world. The interior forms a great hall lighted from above: it is effective, and richly adorned with painting and sculpture.

Madelon (mäd-de-lōn'). One of the "précieuses ridicules" in Molière's play of that name. She takes the more romantic name of Polixena.

Mademoiselle, La Grande, or **Mademoiselle.** See *Montpensier.*

Mademoiselle de Belle-Isle. A play by Alexandre Dumas, produced in 1839.

Mademoiselle de Maupin. A novel by Théophile Gautier, published in 1835.

Madenassana (mä-den-sä-nä'sa). See *Bushmen.*

Maderaner Thal (ma-de-rä'ner tāl). An Alpine valley in the canton of Uri, Switzerland, south of Altdorf. Length, 9 miles.

Madge Wildfire. A madwoman in Scott's "Heart of Midlothian."

Madhava (mäd'dha-vä), or **Madhavacarya** (-vä-chär'ya). [Skt., 'the learned Madhava,' or 'the teacher Madhava'; from *ācārya,* teacher, especially of the Veda.] A great Hindu scholar of the 14th century. He was the author, or reputed author, of great numerous works in the Śāṅ (in conjunction with Sayana), Yajus, and Sama-veda, of the Nyayamalavistara, the Sarvadarshanasangraha, the Parasharasmritivakhya, the Śankshepashankarajaya, the Kalanirnaya, and other works. He was the prime minister of Sangama, who began to reign at Vijayanagara about 1336, and of Bukka I., who began to reign about 1341. He died at the age of 96. The circumstance that so many works are ascribed to Madhava and his brother Sayana is explained by the Hindu practice according to which works composed by order of a distinguished person bear his name. According to Burnell the two names denote one person, Sayana being the Bhoganatha or mental body of Madhava, the soul, identified with Vishṇu (see note 28 writings ascribed under the name of Madhava all proceed from Madhava himself, and were composed during 50 of the 75 years between 1324 and 1386, which he spent as abbot of the monastery of Shringeri under the name of Vidyaranya, 'Secret of knowledge.' Weber disputes the identification of Madhava and sayana ("Literarisches Centralblatt," 1873, p. 1424).

Mad Heracles (Hercules), **The.** A tragedy by Euripides, exhibited about 420 B. C. It portrays Heracles's rescue of his family from Lycus, a Theban tyrant; the slaughter of his wife and children by him in a sudden attack of madness; and his departure.

Madi (mä'dē). An African tribe dwelling on the banks of the Nile, north of Albert Nyanza, and bordering on the Lur and Shuli tribes, with whom it is related in physique and customs but not in language. The latter shows affinity with the Makaraka dialect of Nyam-Nyam, and also with the Nyangbara. It is rich in monosyllables, and has a jerking accent. A subtribe of the Mittu is also called Madi, but the two are not related.

Madison (mad'i-son). A city and the capital of Jefferson County, Indiana, situated on the Ohio 38 miles north-northeast of Louisville. It has pork-packing and other flourishing industries. Population (1890), 8,936.

Madison. A borough in the township of Chatham, Morris County, New Jersey, 23 miles west of New York: the seat of Drew Theological Seminary (Methodist). Population (1890), 2,469.

Madison. A city and the capital of Wisconsin and of Dane County, situated between Lakes Mendota and Monona, in lat. 43° 5′ N., long. 89° 30′ W. It has flourishing manufactures and trade; is the seat of the University of Wisconsin; and is a health and summer resort. Population (1890), 19,426.

Madison, James. Born in Rockingham County, Va., Aug. 27, 1749; died March 6, 1812. An Amer-

ican bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church, president of William and Mary College 1777–1812.

Madison, James. Born at Port Conway, Va., March 16, 1751: died at Montpelier, Orange County, Va., June 28, 1836. The fourth President of the United States (1809–17). He graduated at Princeton College in 1771; was a delegate to Congress from Virginia 1780–83, and to the Constitutional Convention of 1787; was member of Congress from Virginia 1789–97; drew up the Virginia Resolutions of 1798; was secretary of state 1801–09; was elected President as Democratic candidate in 1808, and was reelected in 1812. He declared war with Great Britain in 1812. See *Memoir* (1815). He was associated with Jay and Hamilton in the composition of the "Federalist" (which see). He left many manuscripts, some of which have been published in "Madison Papers" (3 vols. 1840) and "Letters and other Writings" (4 vols. 1865).

Madison Square. A public park, six acres in extent, in New York city, bounded by Fifth Avenue, 23d street, Madison Avenue, and 26th street. It was originally the junction of the Bloomingdale road and old Boston road.

Madison Square Garden. A place of amusement in New York city, architecturally notable not only for its great area, but also for its successful artistic treatment, completed in 1890. It combines an amphitheater 300 feet long and 200 wide, a theater, a concert-hall, a dining-hall, and a roof-garden. The architecture is picturesque in yellow brick and terra-cotta of a good type of the Spanish Renaissance, with a single main story of round-arched windows above the basement. The front is adorned above the cornice with colonnaded loggias and pavilions, and below with fine arcades covering the sidewalk and springing from shafts of polished granite. At the angles are placed turrets terminating in cupolas, which are repeated in the middle of the front and at the base of the great square tower which rises from the south side. This tower reproduces the Giralda tower of Seville, upon a somewhat reduced scale and with the ornament greatly simplified. It is 332 feet high to the head of the crowning statue.

Mädler (med'ler), **Johann Heinrich von.** Born at Berlin, May 29, 1794: died at Hannover, March 14, 1874. A German astronomer, professor at Berlin 1837–40, and professor and director of the observatory at Dorpat 1840–65. He published a map of the moon (1834–36), "Allgemeine Selenographie" (1837), "Populäre Astronomie" (1841), "Die Centralsonne" (1846), "Die Eigenbewegungen der Fixsterne" (1854), etc.

Madrazo, The. A play by Fletcher, produced before 1619, and in 1647. It is founded on Josephus. *Ant.*, xviii. Bandello has the same story. It contains a fool quite in the Shaksperian vein.

Madman of the North. A surname given to Charles XII. of Sweden.

Madoc (mad'ok). A legendary Welsh prince, said to have discovered America about 1170. He is the subject of a poem by Southey (1805).

Madonna (ma-don'ä). [It., 'my lady'; specifically, 'Our Lady,' the Virgin Mary.] Of the numerous pictures with this subject, the following are among the most noted. (1) Madonna and child, with St. John, sometimes called the Aldobrandini or Garvagh Madonna: a painting by Raphael, in the National Gallery, London. (2) Madonna and Child, with St. John and Angels: a painting by Sandro Botticelli, in the National Gallery, London. The picture is characterized by the beautiful roses of the hedge in the background. (3) Madonna and Child, with SS. Jerome and Sebastian, called the Madonna della Rondine from the swallow which figures in the composition: a painting by Civetta, in the National Gallery, London. (4) Madonna and Child: a painting by Murillo, in the museum at Dresden. The Virgin sits on a stone, holding the Child, who leans his head on his hand against her breast. (5) Madonna and Child, with SS. John and Catharine: a painting by Titian, in the National Gallery, London. (6) Madonna degli Arcidiei ('of the Ansidei'), from the Marlborough collection: a painting by Raphael (1506), in the National Gallery, London. The Virgin is seated on a high throne, holding the Child and reading from a book; other side stand St. John and St. Nicholas of Bari. This is the finest Raphael in Great Britain. It is sometimes called the Blenheim Madonna. (7) Madonna de la Sacrilista ('of the chapel'): a celebrated painting by Murillo (about 1676), in the museum at Seville, Spain. The Virgin, seen in half-length, holds the Child on her left arm, while the latter appears to be struggling to escape. According to tradition it was painted, in the absence of canvas, on a table-napkin supplied by the cook. (8) Madonna della Casa d'Alba ('of the house of Alva'): a small but noted painting by Raphael (1509), in the Hermitage Museum, St. Petersburg. The picture is circular, with a landscape background. The Virgin is seated on the ground; the Child is partly on her knee, and seizes a cross held by the infant St. John, who kneels beside him. (9) Madonna della Cesta ('of the basket'): a painting by Correggio, in the National Gallery, London. The Virgin is seated on a grassy bank, holding the Child on her knee: in the background St. Joseph is seen working. (10) Madonna della Rosa ('of the rose'): a painting by Parmigianino, in the museum at Dresden. The Child has given the Virgin a rose, which he holds as he lies with one hand resting on a globe typifying the earth. (11) Madonna della Verdura ('of the meadow'): a painting by Raphael (1506), in the Imperial Gallery at Vienna. The Virgin sits in a meadow studded with flowers: before her are the infant Christ and the boy St. John, who kneels and presents a cross to Jesus. The type is that of the Belle Jardinière and the Madonna del Cardellino. (12) Madonna del Rosario ('of the rosary'): a large painting by Caravaggio, in the Imperial Gallery at Vienna. The Virgin is enthroned; SS. Peter Martyr and Dominic are distributing wreaths of roses among the assembled people. (13) Madonna del Rosario ('of the rosary'): a painting by Murillo, in the Dulwich Gallery, England. The Virgin, seated among clouds, has the Child on her lap. He holds a rosary, which the Virgin holds also. Beneath are angels. (14) Madonna del Rosario: one of Van Dyck's finest paintings (1623), in the chapel of the same name at Palermo, Sicily. The Virgin, surrounded by cherubim and attended by saints, extends a rose-garland to St. Dominic, while St. Rosalie kneels before her. (15) Madonna di Casa Tempi: a painting by Raphael (1506), in the Old Pinakothek at Munich. The Virgin, in half-length, stands, holding the Child in her arms, in a landscape with a town in the background. (16) Madonna di San Sisto, or Sistine Madonna: a painting by Raphael (1518), in the museum at Dresden. It was bought by the elector Augustus III. in 1754 from the Benedictine monastery at Piacenza. It represents the Virgin, holding the Child, advancing between clouds, and surrounded by cherubim: at the left Pope Sixtus II. kneels in adoration, and at the right St. Barbara looks down and out of the picture. Below, two winged cherubs, familiar in popular engravings, lean on a parapet looking upward. (17) Madonna in Adoration: a painting by Francesco Francia (about 1500), in the Old Pinakothek at Munich. The Virgin, standing, adores the Child, who lies before her in a bower of roses. (18) Madonna Niccolini: a painting by Raphael (1508), in Panshanger House, England. The Virgin sits holding the Child on a white cushion. Also called the Panshanger Madonna. (19) Madonna of Burgomaster Meyer: a famous painting by Hans Holbein the younger (about 1525), belonging to the family of Charles Lord Heseltine. It represents the Virgin, crowned, standing, in a niche, holding against her breast the Child, whose left arm is extended in blessing. At the Virgin's feet kneel Burgomaster Meyer of Basel, his two deceased wives, his daughter, and a boy who supports a node child. An old copy in the Dresden museum was until 1871 held to be the original. (20) Madonna of St. Sixtus: a painting by Correggio (1514), in the museum at Dresden. The Virgin is enthroned beneath a canopy; about her head are a radiant nimbus and a simbol of the Trinity. Below are the infant Christ, Francis and Anthony of Padua, and SS. John and Catharine. (21) Madonna of the Rocks: a painting by Leonardo da Vinci, in the National Gallery, London. It represents the Virgin and Child, with St. John and the angel Uriel, against a landscape of cliffs. It is a replica, with some modifications, of the Vierge aux Rochers in the Louvre. (22) Madonna of the Cherries: a painting by Titian (about 1516), in the Imperial Gallery at Vienna. The Virgin sits behind a parapet on which the Child stands holding a bunch of cherries. St. Peter Martyr, in Dominican habit, and SS. Joseph and Catharine at the sides. (23) Madonna of the Grapes: a small painting by Martin Schongauer, in the Imperial Gallery at Vienna. The Virgin, who is seated on a bench, plucks a berry from a bunch of grapes held by the Child, who stands in her lap with his arms around her neck. St. Joseph, with an ox and an ass, is seen in the background. (24) Madonna of the Harpies: a painting by Andrea del Sarto, sometimes called the Madonna with the White Lady, in the museum at Dresden. The Child is held on the Virgin's lap by St. John, and adored by SS. Francis and Jerome and the Magdalen. The Magdalen is richly robed in white (whence the popular name of the picture). (25) Madonna with St. John the Baptist and St. Mark, and outside St. Peter and St. Mark: a painting by Lucantonio Degli Uberti, Florence, one of his most admired works. The Madonna is surrounded by twelve angels playing on musical instruments. (26) Madonna with angels: one of the most splendid paintings of Sandro Botticelli, in the Uffizi, Florence. The Virgin sits writing, attended by angels, while others support a crown over her head. The Child holds a pomegranate and rests his hand on his mother's writing. (27) Madonna with Angels. Apostles, and Saints: a noted painting by Duccio di Buoninsegna (end of 13th century), in the Uffizi, Florence. It is the finest work now existing of its time, somewhat archaic in type. (28) Madonna del Sacco ('of the sack'): a fresco by Andrea del Sarto (1525), in the cloister of the Convent of the Annunziata, Florence. It is a Holy Family, and is named from the sack against which Joseph is leaning reading. (29) Madonna del Divino Amore ('of the divine love'): a painting by Raphael, in the Museo Nazionale, Naples. (30) Madonna della Cappella: behind the Child pressed to her breast, is praying. Christ blesses the youthful Baptist while holding St. Elizabeth by the hand. Behind her kneels St. Anne. (31) Madonna della Seggiola ('of the chair'): a famous painting by Raphael, in the Pitti Gallery, Florence, perhaps, in the conception and execution, the most perfect work of the Picture is circular. The young mother, a beautiful peasant girl, sits in an arm-chair pressing her Child to her bosom with an air of calm happiness, while the boy St. John stands reverently at her knee. (32) Madonna della Scodella ('of the little bowl'): a painting by Correggio, in the Pinacoteca at Parma, Italy. It is an episode of rest from the flight into Egypt, and embodies the whole poem of family happiness, beautiful in light, color, and thought, and with accompaniment of Correggio's charming angels. (33) Madonna della Tempesta: a painting by Giorgione, interceding for the people of Lucca: a beautiful painting by Fra Bartolommeo, in the Palazzo Pubblico at Lucca, Italy. Christ appears above, a majestic figure. (35) Madonna del Cardellino ('of the little finch'): a painting by Raphael, in the Uffizi, Florence. The Virgin, graceful and of very sweet expression, sits on a mossy bank, with the child Christ and St. John at her knee. (34) Madonna del Baldacchino ('of the canopy'): a painting by Raphael, in the Galleria Pitti, Florence. The Virgin is enthroned on a domed throne, beneath a canopy whose draperies are supported by two long-robed angels. The Child sits smiling on her knee, playing with his toes. Several saints are in attendance. (36) A painting by Cimabue (1270), in Santa Maria Novella, Florence. It was in a very ruinous state at the time of its day, and when finished was borne to the church in a popular procession. The Virgin is enthroned, with the Child on her knee, and six attendant angels, the whole on a gold ground. Some of the Byzantine stiffness and conventionality remains, but in expression and in naturalness of drapery and movement the picture justifies the admiration it excited. (36) Madonna with two Angels playing on musical instruments: an altarpiece by Giovanni Bellini, in Santa Maria del Frari at Venice. The side compartments contain SS. Benedict and St. Nicholas, each with a companion. (37) Madonna of Pesaro: a votive picture over 17 feet high, by Titian, in Santa Maria del Frari at Venice. In technical perfection and splendor of color this is one of Titian's finest paintings. The seated Madonna, holding the Child on her knee, inclines graciously toward the kneeling donor of the picture, the senator Benedetto Pesaro, in presence of St. Francis, St. Anthony of Padua, and St. Peter, and of other dignitaries of the Pesari. (38) Madonna of the Green Cushion: a painting by Andrea Solario of Milan, in the Louvre, Paris. The Virgin, her head shrouded in white, is sucking the Child, who lies on a green pillow. The landscape background is typically Lombard in its gray tones. (39) Madonna del Coniglio ('of the rabbit'): a celebrated painting by Titian, in the Louvre, Paris. The Virgin is seated on the ground with her hand on a white rabbit, to the delight of the infant Christ, who has laid hold of it. (40) Madonna della Vittoria: a beautiful painting by Mantegna, in the Louvre, Paris. The Virgin holds the infant Christ, sits in an ornamented bower, between SS. Michael and Maurice; in front are St. Elizabeth with St. John and Francesco Gonzaga of Mantua, kneeling, over which the Virgin makes a gesture of blessing. A relief of the Fall of Man appears on the pedestal of the Virgin's throne. (41) Madonna with the Diadem: a painting by Raphael in the Louvre, Paris. The Virgin, wearing a coronet, kneels, with the boy St. John beside her, and lifts the sheet covering from the sleeping Child. (42) Madonna and Child with St. Anne: one of the finest paintings of Leonardo da Vinci, in the Louvre, Paris. The Virgin sits on her mother's lap, and supports the Child, who is playing with a lamb, amid a fair landscape. (43) *See Orléans Madonna.*

Mador (mä'dor). **Sir.** In Arthurian romance, a Scottish knight slain by Sir Lancelot of the Lake on account of his attack on the reputation of Guinevere.

Madou (mä-dö'). **Jean Baptiste.** Born at Brussels, Jan. 26, 1796: died there, April 3, 1877. A Belgian genre-painter and lithographer. He published a number of illustrated works, "Scènes de Société," "Picturesque Views," etc., from 1821–40. Many of his pictures are humorous.

Madoz (mä-döth'). **Pascual.** Born at Pamplona, Spain, May 17, 1806: died at Genoa, Dec. 11, 1870. A Spanish author and liberal politician. He published "Diccionario geográfico, estadístico y histórico de España" (1848–50), etc.

Mad Parliament. See *Parliament, Mad.*

Madras (ma-dras'). **1.** A governorship and presidency of British India, comprising the eastern or Coromandel coast, a large part of the interior of the Deccan, and part of the western or Malabar coast. The principal mountains are the East and West Ghats. The chief rivers are Godavari, Kaveri, and Kistna. The leading occupation is agriculture. Government is administered by a governor and council. The inhabitants are chiefly Hindus. This province was formed from the states of Tanjore, Carnatic, and part of Mysore, etc., in the last half of the 18th century and the beginning of the 19th. Area, 141,189 square miles. Population (1891), 26,851,486. **2.** The capital of Madras, situated on the coast in lat. 13° 4′ N., long. 80° 15′ E. Its commercial quarter is the Black Town. Madras is the third in importance of the seaports of British India; exports coffee, cotton, etc.; and is the seat of various scientific and educational institutions. It was founded by Francis Day of the East India Company in 1639; was made a presidency in 1653; was unsuccessfully besieged by the nabob of Arcot in 1702 and 1741; was captured by Labourdonnais in 1746, and restored to the British in 1748; and was unsuccessfully besieged by the French and Hyder Ali in 1758–59, events often visited by hurricanes, most disastrously in 1872. Population (1891), 452,518.

Madrazo (mä-thrä'thō). **José de.** Born at Santander, Spain, April 28, 1781: died May 8, 1859. A Spanish historical and portrait painter.

Madrazo, Raimundo de. Born at Rome, July 24, 1841. A genre- and portrait-painter, the son and pupil of Federico Madrazo. Among his works are "The End of a Masked Ball" (1878), "Fete during Carnival," "El Lidio," "Picnette" (1878), "La Soupette" (1882), "The Danube" (1883), etc.

Madrazo (mä-thrä'thō) **y Kunt, Federico.** Born at Rome, Feb. 12, 1815. A Spanish historical and portrait painter, son of José de Madrazo. He studied at Paris with Winterhalter. He is court painter and director of the Madrid Academy. He founded, with Ochoa, "El Artista," an art journal, 1835, and was made foreign associate of the Beaux Arts in 1873. Among his works are "Godefroy de Bouillon proclaimed King of Jerusalem" (1838), "Magdalen becomes a Nun, etc." (1843), "The Women at the Sepulcher" (1845), and many portraits of noted persons.

Madre de Deus (mā'dre de dā'ōs). **Gaspar da.** Born at Santos, São Paulo, 1714: died in São Paulo, 1804. A Brazilian Benedictine monk and historian. He is best known for his "Memorias para a historia da Capitania de S. Vicente" (Lisbon, 1797; 2d de Janeiro, 1847), a work of great historical value.

Madrid (ma-drid'; Sp. pron. mä-thrēd'), [Sp. *Madrid*, *Ar. Majer*, MI. *Mayrit*.] **1.** A province in New Castile, Spain, area, 2,967 square miles. Population (1887), 682,644. **—2.** The capital of Spain and of the province of Madrid, situated on the Manzanares in lat. 40° 25′ N., long. 3° 42′ E. It stands on a plateau 2,450 feet above sea-level, nearly in the geographical center of Spain. The Church of San Francisco, finished in 1784, is a great rotunda, with a dome 163 feet high, an apse, and three domed chapels radially arranged on each side. The interior is remarkable for its spaciousness, and for its profuse decoration in sculpture and painting by modern masters. The royal palace, begun in 1737, is imposing from its great size and its

fine situation on a lofty terrace above the river Manzanares. The royal armory is a unique collection of splendid medieval and Renaissance armor, arms, banners, and trappings, a large proportion of which was actually used by some of the most famous personages in Spanish history (Charles V., Philip II., Isabella the Catholic, the Gran Capitan, Pedro the Cruel, Don John of Austria, etc.). The bronze statue of Philip IV., by Montanes (10 feet high), in the Plaza del Oriente, cast in Florence in 1640, ranks as one of the finest equestrian statues existing: there are, however, with no support but his own hind legs. Madrid was a Moorish outpost; was taken from the Moors in 1083; became a favorite residence of Charles V., and was made the capital by Philip II. in 1560; was occupied by the French in 1808–13; and has been the scene of various insurrections (1808, etc.). Population (1887), 473,228.

Madrid, José Fernandez. See *Fernandez Madrid.*

Madrid, Treaty of. A treaty between the emperor Charles V. and Francis I. of France, signed Jan. 14, 1526. Francis was released from captivity in return for the cession of Burgundy and other concessions.

Madridejos (mä-thrē-thä'hōs). A town in the province of Toledo, Spain, 37 miles southeast of Toledo. Population (1887), 6,578.

Madrigal de las Altas Torres (mädrē-gäl' dä las äl'tas tor'res). A small place near Medina del Campo, Spain, said by some to be the birthplace of Isabella.

Madura (mä-dö'rä). An island of the Dutch East Indies, east of Java, from which it is separated by the Strait of Madura. Length, about 100 miles.

Madura. 1. A district in Madras, British India, intersected by lat. 10° N., long. 78° E. Area, 8,401 square miles. Population (1881), 2,168,680.—2. The capital of the district of Madura, situated on the Vaigai in lat. 9° 55′ N., long. 78° 9′ E. The great temple here was built for the most part in the early 17th century. The inclosure forms a rectangle 729 by 840 feet, with a lofty pyramidal square gopuram in the middle of each face. The choltry, or columned hall, of Tirumala Nayak (about 1650), built to receive the chief local divinity during his annual visit to the king, is 333 feet long and 105 wide, with frames of enrich-ed piers all richly sculptured, and presents an imposing effect. The piers of the façade exhibit figures in the round of prancing horses struck their fore feet and wheels on groups of soldiers beneath them. Population (1891), 87,428.

Madvig (mäd'vig). **Johann Nicolai.** Born at Svaneke, Bornholm, Denmark, Aug. 7, 1804; died at Copenhagen, Dec. 13, 1886. A celebrated Danish philologist and statesman. He was professor at Copenhagen, at first (1829) of the Latin language and literature, and later of classical philology; minister of public worship 1848–51; and later inspector of public instruction. His chief works are a Latin grammar (1841), "Adversaria critica" (1871–73), "Die Verfassung und Verwaltung des römischen Staats" (1881, etc.).

Mad World, My Masters. 1. A dialogue by Nicholas Breton, printed in 1603.—2. A play by Middleton, probably produced in 1606. It was printed in 1608. Mrs. Aphra Behn copied it in "The City Heiress," and it was used by Charles Johnson in "Country Lasses."

Mæander (mē-an'dėr). The ancient name of the Menderé.

Mæatæ (mē-ā'tē). A warlike tribe in the south of Scotland and north of England, just beyond the Roman wall.

Mæcenas (mē-sē'nas), **Caius Cilnius.** Died 8 B. C. A Roman statesman and patron of literature. He was descended from an ancient Etruscan family, and belonged to the equestrian order. He appears in 40 as the agent of Octavianus (afterward emperor under the title of Augustus) in negotiating a marriage with Scribonia, daughter of Libo, the father-in-law of Sextus Pompeius. He was intrusted with the administration of Rome during the absence of Octavianus on an expedition against Pompeius in 36; and after the battle of Actium in 31, when Octavianus made himself master of the Roman world, urged him to establish an empire instead of restoring the republic. He remained, with Agrippa, the chief adviser of the emperor to the last, when he began estranged from his master and retired to private life. He was the friend and patron of Horace and Vergil, and wrote a number of works, fragments only of which are extant.

Maelar. See *Mælar.*

Maelstrom (māl'strom). A celebrated whirlpool or violent current in the Arctic Ocean, near the western coast of Norway, between the islands Moskenäsö and Mosken, formerly supposed to suck in and destroy anything that approached it at any time, but now known not to be dangerous except under certain conditions.

Mæonia (mē-ō'ni-ä). The ancient name of Lydia, Asia Minor.

Mæonides (mē-on'i-dēz). [Gr. *Μαιονίδης.*] A surname of Homer, a name (according to one account) of Mæonia.

Mæotis Palus (mē-ō'tis pā'lus). [Gr. *ἡ Μαιῶτις λίμνη.*] The ancient name of the Sea of Azoff.

Maerlant (mār'länt). **Jacob (de Coster) van.** Born probably at Maerlant, on the island of Voorne (date unknown); died at Damme, near Bruges, after 1291. A Flemish poet. He was apparently a sacristan in Maerlant, as is inferred from the title "de coster" given him in one of his works. He became, ultimately, town clerk at Damme, where he died, and where a statue has been erected to him. He was the founder of the didactic school of poetry in the Netherlands. His principal work is the long poem (after a Latin original) "Spieghel Historiel" ("Mirror of History"), begun in 1284 and left incomplete at his death. Among his other works are the romantic poems "Troyen" and "Alexander" (after French originals); "Der Naturen Bloeme" ("Flowers of Nature"); "Der Menschkheit der Bedinkelsheyt" ("The Secret of Secrets"). "Rimbibel" ("Rime Bible") and, after Latin originals; a strophic dialogue, "Wapene Martijn," and the poem "Van den Lande van Overzee" ("Of the Lands over the Sea"), a summons to the Crusades. He has been called "the father of Dutch poets."

Maes, or **Maas** (mäs), **Nikolaas.** Born at Dort, Netherlands, 1632; died 1693. A Dutch painter.

Mæsa, Julia. Born at Emesa, Syria: lived in the first part of the 3d century. The grandmother of Elagabalus and Alexander Severus. She secured their accession to the throne.

Maestricht, or **Maastricht** (mās'trićht), G. **Mastricht** (mäs'trićht). The capital of the province of Limburg, Netherlands, situated on the left bank of the Meuse, in lat. 50° 51′ N., long. 5° 42′ E.; the Roman Trajectum Superius, and medieval Trajectum ad Mosam. It has flourishing manufactures and trade. Formerly it was a very strong fortress. The chief attractions are the old church of St. Servatius, and the ancient Petersberg sandstone quarries. It was a Roman town, and later frequently a Frankish royal residence; was afterward held by the Counts of Brabant and Bishops of Liége; was taken by Alexander of Parma in 1579, by Prince Frederick Henry of Orange in 1632, by the French in 1673 and 1748, and again by the French under Kleber in 1794; and was held by the French against the Belgians in 1830. Population (1890), 32,676.

Mæviad, The. See *Baviad.*

Mævius. See *Bavius.*

Mafeking (mä-fe-king'). A town at the northeastern corner of British Bechuanaland, South Africa.

Maffei (mäf-fā'ē), **Francesco Scipione,** Marquese di, Born at Verona, Italy, June 1, 1675; died at Verona, Feb. 11, 1755. An Italian poet, archæologist, and littérateur. He wrote the tragedy "Merope" (1713), "Verona illustrata" (1731–32), etc. His complete works were published in 1790.

Mafia, or **Maffia** (mä-fē'ä). A formidable secret society in Sicily, organized for the purpose of promoting smuggling and protecting its members against the police.

Mafra (mä'frä). A town in the province of Estremadura, Portugal, 18 miles northwest of Lisbon. The royal palace, founded in 1717 in emulation of the Escurial, is an enormous building 3,656 feet measuring 770 feet, and contains 866 rooms, the finest of which is the great library. The domed church is well proportioned and furnished in good taste with colored marbles. Population, about 3,000.

Magadha, or **Magada** (mag'a-dä). An ancient empire in India, corresponding generally to the modern Behar and Oudh. Its capital was Pataliputra. It was flourishing about 300 B. C.

Magadoxo (mag-a-dok'so), **Magadoxu** (mag-a-dok'sö), or **Magadoxa** (mag-a-dok'sä); Pg. pron. mä-gä-dō'shä), or **Makadishu** (mä-kä-dē'shö). A town on the eastern coast of Africa, situated in lat. 2° 2′ N., long. 45° 25′ E. It is subject to Zanzibar. Population, estimated, 4,000.

Magalhães (mä-gäl-yīnś'), **Benjamin Constant Botelho de,** generally known as **Benjamin Constant.** Born at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, Oct. 18, 1836; died there, Jan. 22, 1891. A Brazilian republican, one of the leaders of the revolution of Nov. 15, 1889. He was secretary of war, and for a time of posts and telegraphs, in the provisional government.

Magalhães, Domingos José Gonçalves de, Visconde de Araguaya. Born at Rio de Janeiro, Aug. 13, 1811. A Brazilian poet and diplomatist. He is regarded as the leader of the romantic school in Brazilian literature. Of his numerous poetical works the best known are "A Confederação dos Tamoyos," an epic (1857), "Mysterios" (1858), and "Tasso" (1850).

Magalhães, Fernão de. [Sp. *Fernando de Magallanes;* F., G., and E. generally *Ferdinand Magellan.*] Born at Saborosa, Traz-os-Montes, Portugal, about 1480; died on the island of Mactan, Philippines, April 27, 1521. The discoverer of the Strait of Magellan and of the Philippine Islands. He served with the Portuguese in the East Indies 1505–12, and in Morocco in 1514. He complained that his services were not properly rewarded, and formally renounced allegiance to Portugal in 1517; went to Spain, and, in conjunction with Ruy Falerio, another Portuguese, offered to find for Spain a western passage to the Moluccas, maintaining that those islands were outside of the hemisphere which, by treaty, had been assigned to Portugal for conquest. (See *Tordesillas.*) Charles V. accepted the plan, and fitted out for the expedition a government squadron of 5 ships and 265 men. At first Magalhães and Falerio were made joint commanders but later Falerio was separated from the expedition, and Magalhães remained in full command. The squadron sailed from Sanlucar, Sept. 20, 1519, and touched at Madeira. Soon after the vecedor, or inspector, Juan de Cartagena, refused to obey commands, and was arrested. Reaching the Brazilian coast, they stopped at Rio de Janeiro Bay, Dec. 13–26; explored Rio de la Plata Jan. 10–Feb. 7, 1520; and on March 31 reached the port of San Julian on the Patagonian coast, where Magalhães decided to winter. Three of the captains, with their ships' crews, joined by Juan de Cartagena, mutinied against this order, but were subdued, one being killed in the struggle and another executed. Cartagena and a priest were abandoned on the coast. One of the ships was lost in a reconnaissance southward; and the Spaniards had similar encounters with the Patagonians, whom they described as a race of giants. On Oct. 21 the squadron reached the entrance to the Strait of Magellan (called by the commander Todos los Santos), and passed through after losing another ship, which became separated and returned to Spain. They reached the Pacific (so called by Magalhães) Nov. 28, 1520. Kept at first to the north, then northwest and west; discovered a few islands, among others the Ladrones; suffered greatly from bad food and water, and from scurvy; and, misinformed of the position of the Moluccas, kept too far north, discovering the Philippines March 16, 1521. The King of Zebu, one of the islands, was very friendly to the Spaniards, made a formal act of allegiance to Spain, and was baptized with several hundred of his subjects; but in an attack on the unfriendly natives of Mactan, Magalhães was killed with several of his men. Soon after the King of Zebu revolted and murdered 27 Spaniards, including Serrano and Barboza whom they had elected captains. The survivors burned one of their vessels, and in the remaining two, after various wanderings (in which they discovered Borneo and lost more men), reached the Moluccas. There they loaded with spices; one of the ships, the Trinidad, attempted to reach Panama, but failed; and the Victoria, with 18 men, arrived in Europe by the Cape of Good Hope, thus making the first voyage around the world. See *Cano, Juan Sebastian del.*

Magalhães de Gandavo, Pero de. See *Gandavo.*

Magallanes (mä-gäl-yä'nās). A territory of Chile, comprising the coasts of the Strait of Magellan, the Chilean parts of Patagonia, and the western portion of Tierra del Fuego. Area, 73,292 square miles. Population (1891), 3,111.

Magalnes, Fernando de. See *Magalhães, Fernão de.*

Magan (mä-gän'), or **Makan** (mä-kän'). A geographical name occurring in the cuneiform inscriptions. Its meaning is not certain, but it probably designated the Arabian coast.

Magariños Cervantes (mä-gä-rē'nyos thär-vän'tās), **Alejandro.** Born in Montevideo, 1826. An Uruguayan author. He has published "Estudios historicos sobre el Rio de la Plata," "La Iglesia y el Estado," several volumes of poems, etc.

Magdala (mag'da-lä). [Gr. *Μαγδαλά*; preferably *Μαγδάλα.*] In biblical geography, a town in Palestine, situated on the western shore of the Sea of Galilee: the modern El-Mejdel. The form *Magadan* is preferable.

Magdala (mäg-dä'lä). A stronghold in Abyssinia, situated in lat. 11° 22′ N., long. 39° 25′ E. It was captured in 1868 by the British under Sir Robert Napier, who in consequence was created Baron Napier of Magdala.

Magdalen (mag'da-len). See *Mary Magdalen.* Among the numerous paintings of this subject the following are notable. (1) A painting by Correggio in the museum at Dresden. The Magdalen is seen in the ground, in a thickly wooded landscape, supporting her head on one elbow and reading intently. Her form is wrapped in dark-blue drapery, which leaves the bust and feet bare. (2) A picture by Paolo Veronese, by some considered his masterpiece, in the Pinacoteca at Turin. Mary is portrayed anointing the Saviour's feet. (3) A painting by Tintoret, in the Scuola di San Rocco at Venice. His usual gorgeous coloring, dark background, full of stormy light and fantastic with tangled laurel. The figure of the Magdalen is small. (4) A painting by Titian, called the Magdalen, in the Pitti Gallery, Florence. It is the picture of a beautiful woman, her undraped shoulders and bust enveloped in her rich golden hair, and with upturned face and eyes. (5) A painting by Titian (about 1561), in the Hermitage Museum, St. Petersburg. The figure, seen half-length, is lightly draped: the partly exposed neck and breast are veiled by the flowing hair. The skull and open book are the usual characteristics. (6) Death of the Magdalen: a celebrated painting by Rubens, in the musée at Lille, France.

Magdalena (mäg-dä-lā'nä). The chief river of Colombia. It flows by a delta into the Caribbean Sea, about lat. 11° N. Its chief tributary is the Cauca. Length, about 1,050 miles; navigable to the vicinity of Honda (620 miles).

Magdalena. A department in the northeastern part of the United States of Colombia, bordering on the Caribbean Sea on the north and on Venezuela on the east. Capital, Santa Marta. Area (including the peninsula of Goajira), about 24,900 square miles. Population (1890), about 125,000.

Magdalen (mag'da-len or mäd'lin) **College:** in full **St. Mary Magdalen College.** A college of Oxford University, founded in 1457 by Bishop Waynflete. The charter was issued in 1458, and the foundation-stone was laid May 5, 1474. The most notable feature of the college is a tower of singular beauty.

Magdalene (mag'da-len) **College.** A college of Cambridge University, England, founded in 1519. The Pepysian Building in the second court contains Pepys's library, the MS. of his "Diary," and many other literary treasures and curiosities.

Magdalene College The College of St. Mary Magdalene originated in two messuages granted by Henry VI. in 1428 to the Benedictine House of Croyland for the convenience of those monks who wished to study at Cambridge. Out of these messuages, or on their site, a house was gradually constructed for the general use of the Benedictine Order, "different monasteries building different portions; thus Ely built one chamber, Walden a second, Ramsey a third," says Dr. Caius; and so late as 1737 Ode saw the arms of Ely in the spandrels of the door at the north-west corner of the court. *Clark*, Cambridge, p. 210.

Magdalen (mag'da-len) **Islands.** A group of small islands in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, belonging to Quebec, Canada, situated northeast of Prince Edward Island. The chief occupation is fishing. Population, about 1,000.

Magdeburg (mäg'de-bŏrg). The capital of the province of Saxony, Prussia, situated on the Elbe in lat. 52° 8′ N., long. 11° 39′ E. It consists of the city proper and four suburbs, and is a powerful fortress. It is the center of the German sugar trade and one of the leading commercial centers in Germany; and has manufactures of cotton, wool, tobacco, spirits, chicory, etc. The cathedral, of the 12th and 13th centuries, with later towers, measures 360 by 166 feet; height of the spire of the north tower, 357 feet. The choir and radiating chapels recall in style the French Romanesque; the western portion is pure Gothic. The cathedral west portal is transitional. There are choir-stalls of the 14th century, and many beautiful tombs, especially that of Archbishop Ernst by the noted Vischer, with figures of the twelve apostles. Magdeburg was founded in the century. A Benedictine monastery was established there by Otto the Great. It became an archbishopric about 967, and was an important Hanseatic town. The Reformation was introduced in 1524. It was besieged and taken by Maurice of Saxony in 1550–51; resisted Wallenstein in 1629; was stormed and sacked by Tilly in 1631 (with the massacre, it is said, of 30,000 persons); was governed after the Reformation by archbishops and administrators; was secularized in 1648; was annexed to Brandenburg in 1680; was taken by the French in 1806, and was restored to Prussia in 1814. Population (1890), 202,234.

Magdeburg, Centuries of. An ecclesiastical history of the first 1,300 years of the Christian era, in which the records of each century occupy a volume. It was compiled by a number of Protestants at Magdeburg, and was published at Basel 1560–1574.

Magellan (ma-jel'an), **Ferdinand.** See *Magalhães, Fernão de.*

Magellan (ma-jel'an), **Strait of.** A sea passage separating the mainland of South America from the group of Tierra del Fuego, and connecting the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. Length, over 300 miles. See *Magalhães, Fernão de.*

Magellan's Sea. See *Mar Magallanico.*

Magendie (mä-zhon-dē'), **François.** Born at Bordeaux, France, Oct. 15, 1783; died at Paris, Oct. 7, 1855. A French physiologist, professor of anatomy in the Collège de France, especially noted for experiments on the physiology of the nerves. Among his works are "Précis élementaire de physiologie" (1825), "Leçons sur les phénomènes physiques de la vie" (1838–38), "Leçons sur les fonctions et les maladies du système nerveux" (1839).

Magenta (mä-jen'ta). A small place near the river Ticino, Lombardy, Italy, about 15 miles west of Milan. Here, June 4, 1859, a notable victory was won by the allied French and Sardinians (65,000) over the Austrians (75,000) under Gyulai. The emperor Napoleon III. nominally in command of the allies, but the chief credit belonged to MacMahon, who was afterward created duke of Magenta. The loss of the victors was 4,000; that of the Austrians, 10,000, besides prisoners. The battle led to the occupation of Milan.

Magenta, Duc de. See *MacMahon.*

Magerö (mä'ge-rē). The island of Norway on which the North Cape is situated.

Maggia (mäd'jä). **Valle.** An Alpine valley in the canton of Ticino, Switzerland, north of Lago Maggiore.

Maggiore (mäd-jō're). **Lago, F. Lac Majeur.** [It., 'greater lake.'] One of the chief lakes of northern Italy, situated on the border of Italy and the canton of Ticino in Switzerland: the Roman Lacus Verbanus. It is traversed by the Ticino: other tributaries are the Fosa and Maggia. It contains the Borromean Islands, and is famous for picturesque scenery. On its banks are Luino, Locarno, Intra, Pallanza, etc. Its northern part is called the Lake of Locarno. Height above sea-level, 645 feet. Length, 37 miles.

Maghiana (mä-gē-ä'nä). The capital of the district of Jhang, Punjab, British India, situated about lat. 31° 16′ N., long. 72° 21′ E. Population, about 10,000.

Maghreb (mäg-reb'). An Arabic word for 'sunset' and 'west,' applied by Arabs to Morocco and to all northwestern Africa and Spain. Compare *Arabic.*

Magi (mā'ji). [L., from Gr. *Μάγοι.*] **1.** The members of the learned and priestly caste in ancient Persia, who had official charge of the sacred rites, practised interpretation of dreams, professed supernatural arts, and were distinguished by peculiarities of dress and insignia. Their origin may be traced to the Akkadians, the earliest settlers of the lower Euphrates valley. The first biblical reference to the Magi occurs in Jer. xxxix. 3, 13, where a Babylonian rab-mag, or chief of the Magi, is mentioned in connection with the siege, capture, and ruin of Jerusalem.

2. The "wise men" who, according to the Gospel of Matthew (ii. 1, 2), came from the East to Jerusalem to do homage to the new-born King of the Jews. A tradition as old as the 2d century rests on Ps. lxxii. 10, Isa. xlix. 7, makes them kings, and at a later period the names Melchior, Kaspar, and Balthasar became attached to them. As the first of the nations to whom the birth of the Messiah was announced, they are honored at the feast of the Epiphany in the calendar, however, the three days immediately following the first of the new year are called after them. In works of art the youngest of them is represented as a Moor.

Magians (mā'ji-anz). See *Magi*, 1.

Magic Flute, The. See *Zauberflöte.*

Magill (ma-gil'), **William.** Born at Cork, July 10, 1793; died at Walton-on-Thames, Aug. 21, 1842. An Irish author. He graduated (B. A.) at Trinity College, Dublin, in 1811; conducted a private school at Cork 1813–23; and founded "Fraser's Magazine" in 1830. He is known chiefly as the author of "The City of Demons" and "Bob Burke's Duel with Ensign Brady." His "Miscellanies" were edited by Dr. Shelton Mackenzie 1855–57.

Magister Sententiarum. [L., 'master of sentences.'] See *Book of Sentences.*

Magliabechi (mäl-yä-bek'kē), **Antonio.** Born at Florence, 1633; died July 4, 1714. An Italian bibliophile. He was for many years librarian of Cosmo III., grand duke of Tuscany; and was famous for his vast and varied knowledge of languages and antiquities. He bequeathed to the grand duke a valuable collection of manuscripts and early editions, which now forms part of the Biblioteca Nazionale at Florence.

Magna Charta, or **Magna Carta** (mag'nä kär'tä). The great charter of the liberties (Magna Charta Libertatum) of England, signed and sealed by King John in a conference between him and his barons at Runnymede, June 15, 1215. Its most important articles are those which provide that no freeman shall be taken, or imprisoned, or proceeded against, except by the lawful judgment of his peers or the law of the land; that to no one shall that land no scutage or aid shall be imposed in the kingdom (except certain feudal dues from tenants of the crown), unless by the common council of the kingdom. The remaining and greater part of the charter is directed against abuses of the king's power as feudal superior. The charter granted by Henry III. is only a confirmation of that of his father, King John.

Magna Græcia (mag'nä grē'shiä). [L., 'great Greece.'] In ancient geography, the name given to the part of southern Italy colonized by Greeks. Among the leading cities were Cumæ, Crotona, Sybaris, Metapontum, Locri, Rhegium, Tarentum, Thurii, Heraclea, and Neapolis. Its most flourishing period was the 7th and 6th centuries B. C.

Magnalia Christi Americana. [L., 'the mighty works of Christ in America.'] An ecclesiastical history of New England, by Cotton Mather, published in 1702 (new ed. 1853).

Magnan (män-yon'), **Bernard Pierre.** Born at Paris, Dec. 7, 1791; died at Paris, May 29, 1865. A French marshal. He repressed the insurrection in Lyons in 1849, and aided in the coup d'état of 1851.

Magnano (män-yä'nō). A place in northern Italy, 26 miles west of Parma. Here, April 5, 1799, the Austrians under Kray defeated the French under Scherer.

Magnentius (mag-nen'shius). Died 353 A. D. Roman emperor 350–353. He murdered Constans and usurped the western provinces of the empire in 350, but was defeated by Constantius at Mursa in 351, and committed suicide to avoid capture in 353.

Magnesia (mag-nē'shiä). [Gr. *Μαγνησία.*] In ancient geography, the easternmost district of Thessaly, Greece, bordering on the Ægean Sea and the Pagasean Gulf. It is supposed that magnetic ore was first found here, and that from this the word *magnet* is derived.

Magnesia. **1.** In ancient geography, a city in Ionia, Asia Minor, 14 miles southeast of Ephesus; often called Magnesia ad Mæandrum. The temple of Artemis Leucophryne, here, is one of the most magnificent of ancient monuments, rebuilt about 300 B. C. as an Ionic pseudo-dipteros of 8 by 15 columns, measuring 160 by 186 feet. The cella had pronaos and opisthodomos with 2 columns in antis. The frieze, now in the Louvre, bears reliefs of combats between Greeks and Amazons. The temple stood in a splendid peribolos surrounded by Doric portticos. There are also remains of a theater of the 4th century B. C., with later modifications, and of a large stadium.

2. A city in Lydia, Asia Minor, situated on the Hermus 20 miles northeast of Smyrna: often called Magnesia ad Sipylum: the modern Manissa (which see). Here, 190 B. C., the Romans under Scipio Asiaticus defeated Antiochus the Great.

Magnetick Lady, The, or **Humours Reconciled.** A comedy by Ben Jonson. It was licensed and acted in 1632, but not published till 1641.

Magnificat (mag-nif'i-kat). [L. *magnificat*; as used in the Vulgate, Luke i. 46, "Magnificat anima mea Dominum."] The song or hymn of the Virgin Mary in Luke i. 46–55, beginning "My soul doth magnify the Lord." It is very similar to the song of Hannah (sam. i. 1–10), which has accordingly been called the Old Testament Magnificat. The Magnificat was in use in the hour-or daily service of the Christian church as early as about 500 A. D. In the Greek Church it is called the Ode of the Theotokos. It was at first omitted from the American Prayer-book, but was restored in 1886.

Magnin (män-yan'), **Charles.** Born at Paris, Nov. 4, 1793; died at Paris, Oct. 5, 1862. A French dramatic critic. He wrote "Les origines du théâtre en Europe" (1838), "Histoire des Marionettes" (1852), etc.

Magnus (mag'nus), **I.,** surnamed "The Good," King of Norway 1035–47, and of Denmark 1042–1047, son of St. Olaf.

Magnus III., surnamed "Barfod" ('Barefoot'), Died Aug. 24, 1103. King of Norway 1095–1103. He conquered the Orkneys and the Hebrides, and was killed before Dublin during an invasion of Ireland.

Magnus VII., surnamed "Lagaboter" ('Reformer of the Laws'). Died May 9, 1280. King of Norway 1262–80. He collected and published a new code of laws.

Magnus II., surnamed "Smek." Born in 1316; died at sea, Dec. 1, 1374. King of Sweden 1321–1363. He was deposed by the nobles, who elevated Albert of Mecklenburg.

Magnus (mag'nŏs), **Eduard.** Born at Berlin, Jan. 7, 1799; died at Berlin, Aug. 8, 1872. A German portrait-painter and writer on art.

Magnus, Heinrich Gustav. Born at Berlin, May 2, 1802; died at Berlin, April 4, 1870. A noted German chemist and physicist, professor of physical technology at Berlin 1834–68. He published in Poggendorff's "Annalen," and the proceedings of the Berlin Academy of Sciences, a number of important papers on chemistry and physical topics.

Magnusen, or **Magnussen** (mag'nŏs-sen), **Finn.** Born at Skalholt, Iceland, Aug. 27, 1781; died at Copenhagen, Dec. 24, 1847. A noted Icelandic archæologist, appointed professor at Copenhagen in 1815. He was the author of important works on the elder Edda, and on Norse mythology, literature, and antiquities.

Magnusson (mag'nŏs-son), **Arne** or **Arni.** [L. *Magnæus.*] Born in Iceland, 1663: died at Copenhagen, Jan., 1730. A noted Icelandic historian and archæologist. He became secretary of the royal archives in 1697, and professor of history and Danish antiquities at the University of Copenhagen in 1716. He made a notable collection of Icelandic manuscripts.

Magny (män-yē'), **Olivier de.** Born at Cahors: died about 1560. A French poet, author of "Les amours" (1553), "Les gayetés" (1554), "Les soupirs" (1557), and "Les odes" (1559).

Mago (mā'gō). A Carthaginian general of the 6th century B. C., the reputed organizer of the military system of Carthage.

Mago. A Carthaginian naval commander of the 4th century B. C., distinguished in the wars with the Syracusans 396–392, and later suffete or king of Carthage.

Mago. The commander of the Carthaginian forces in Sicily 344 B. C., the ally of Hicetas in his struggle with Timoleon. His conduct of the campaign was marked by cowardice, and on his return to Carthage he committed suicide.

Mago. Died 203 B. C. (about 193 B. C. ?). A Carthaginian general, younger brother of Hannibal. He accompanied his brother to Italy 218 B. C., supported Hasdrubal in Spain 215 B. C., and was defeated by Scipio at Silpia 206 B. C.

Magog. See the extract, and *Gog.*

> For an explanation of Magog we must go to the prophet Ezekiel. He tells us (xxxviii. 2) that Magog was the land of Gog, "the chief prince" of Tubal and Meshech. Gog is the Gugu of the Assyrian inscriptions, the Gyges of the Greeks; and in Magog, therefore, we must see a title of Lydia. The name is evidently a compound of that of Gog; perhaps it represents the Assyrian Mat Gugi, or 'country of Gugu.' *Sayce*, Races of the O. T., p. 45.

Magoon (ma-gōn'). **Elias Lyman.** Born at Lebanon, N. H., Oct. 20, 1810; died at Philadelphia, Nov. 25, 1886. An American Baptist clergyman and writer. His works include "Orators of the American Revolution" (1848), "Republican Christianity" (1849), etc.

Magruder (ma-grō'der), **John Bankhead.** Born in Winchester County, Va., Aug. 15, 1810; died at Houston, Texas, Feb. 19, 1871. An American general in the Confederate service. He graduated at West Point in 1830; served in the Mexican war 1846–47; served as a major-general at the battle of Malvern Hill, July 1, 1862; and was appointed commander of the Department of Texas, Oct. 16, 1862. He afterward served under the emperor Maximilian of Mexico.

Maguana (ma-gwä'nä). A region or "province" in the southwestern part of the island of Haiti at the time of the conquest. Its principal cacique was Canabao.

Maguelonne (mag-lon'). A former seaport on the Mediterranean, about 10 miles south of Montpellier, France. It was built by the Phœnians and destroyed by Charles Martel 737, and finally by Louis XIII. 1633. There is a ruined cathedral on the site.

Magui. *See Tusayan.*

Maguindanao. *See Mindanao.*

Maguire (ma-gwir'). **John Francis.** Born at Cork, Ireland, 1815; died at Cork, Oct. 31, 1872. An Irish journalist and author. He published "The Pontificate of Pius IX." (1870), "The Irish in America" (1868), etc.

Magyar (mo'jor), **László.** Born at Maria-Theresiopol, Austria-Hungary, 1817; died at Cüio, near Benguella, West Africa, Nov. 9, 1864. An African traveler. After many voyages as officer and captain of Austrian and American ships, he went to Brazil (1844), and thence to the Kongo and Angola (1847–48), settling in Bihé. He explored the Muata Kamanjo in 1850 and the Kunene River in 1852; then entered the Portuguese service and founded a settlement at Lucera Bay. Only the first volume of his "Reisen in Südafrika, 1849–57," has been published (1859).

Magyars (ma-järz'). [Hung., from Turk. *moğor.*] The members of a race, of the Finno-Ugrian stock, which invaded Hungary about the end of the 9th century, and settled there, where it still forms the predominant element of the population.

Mahabaleshwar (ma-hä-bä-lesh-wär'). A health-resort in Bombay, British India, situated on the Western Ghats about lat. 17° 57′ N., long. 73° 40′ E.

Mahabharata (ma-hä-bhä'ra-ta). [*Mahābhārata-akhyāna*, great Bharata story; or, more briefly, *Mahābharata.*] The name of one of the two great epics of ancient India, the other being the Ramayana. It contains over 100,000 distichs, divided into 18 parvans (' knots ' or ' joints,' and then ' sections, ' chapters '), It is about eight times as large as the Iliad and Odyssey together. The Ishvarganita may comprise it were probably first enunciated in prose, and put later into metrical form. They may have existed several centuries before our era, but the text is not satisfactory evidence as to their date. Nothing is to be better set to their authors. They are ascribed to Vyasa, " the arranger, " called also Krishna Dvaipayana, but as the name Vyasa is the reputed compiler of the Vedas, Puranas, and this work, no historical value can be attached to the detail. Scarcely a fourth of the poem is taken up by the main narrative. The vast mass of it consists of episodes and discursive accretions, which are, aside from minor additions, either narratives of the ancient or mythical history of India, the essence of cosmogony, or didactic and dogmatic matter. To the first-class belong the episodes of Nala and Sakuntala, to the third the Bhagavadgita. Thus through constant accretion the Mahabharata became a sort of encyclopedia of India, intended by the Brahmanic authors for the Kshatriya or military caste. Krishna Dvaipayana is said to have taught the poem to his pupil Vaishampayana, who recited it at a festival before King Janamejaya. The leading subject is the great war between the Kauravas and the Pandavas, who were descendants through Bharata from Puru, the ancestor of Nahusha and Yayati.

The following is a brief summary of the main story: The two brothers Dhritarashtra and Pandu were brought up in their royal house at Hastinapura, about 60 miles southeast of Delhi. Dhritarashtra, the elder, being blind, Pandu became king. Pandu had 5 sons — Yudhishthira, Bhima, and Arjuna by Kunti, and Nakula and Sahadeva by Madri. These are called the Pandavas, and are types of heroic excellence. Dhritarashtra had 100 sons, of whom the chief was Duryodhana. These are called the Kauravas, and are represented as absolutely bad. After Pandu's death the Pandavas were brought up with the Kauravas by Dhritarashtra, who made his nephew Yudhishthira his apparent. Yudhishthira's popularity excited the ill will of the Kauravas. the Pandavas went to the King of Panchala, whose daughter Draupadi became their common wife. After this alliance, in order to reconcile the feud, Dhritarashtra divided his kingdom, giving Hastinapura to his sons, and to his nephews a district in the southwest, where they built Indraprastha, the modern Delhi. Here the Pandavas ruled for a time happily under the rule of Yudhishthira. Once, however, Dhritarashtra held at his capital a great assembly to which came the Pandavas. In a game of dice with Duryodhana Yudhishthira lost wealth, kingdom, brothers, and wife, when by a compromise the Pandavas agreed to give up their portion of the kingdom for 12 years, and remain incognito for a thirteenth. They retired with Draupadi to the Kamyaka forest on the Sarasvati, and lived thus for 12 years. In the fourteenth year they demanded their possessions, but in vain; hence the great war, in which they overthrew the usurping house, slew Duryodhana, and got back their kingdom. In the present poem the story of the combat is extended through several books. When Yudhishthira is crowned in Hastinapura, Bhishma, leader of the Kauravas, though mortally wounded, instructs him on the duties of kings through 20,000 distichs and then dies. In the 15th book the Pandavas renounce the kingdom, and in the 18th, the last, they ascend to heaven with Draupadi. (For a fuller account, see Monier-Williams's "Indian Wisdom," xxiii.–xv.) The complete text of the Mahabharata has been printed at Bombay and at Calcutta. An attempt at a complete translation into French by Fauche was interrupted by his death. This translation is in many respects untrustworthy. Several episodes have been often translated into various modern languages, as the Nala and the Bhagavadgita (which see).

Mahabhashya (ma-hä-bhä'shya). [Skt., ' great commentary ' ; contracted from *mahadvyavyamabhāshya*, great commentary on grammar.] In Sanskrit literature, Patanjali's commentary on the grammatical sutras of Panini, written some time between B. C. 140 and 60 A. D. It is not a full commentary on Panini, but with some exceptions a commentary on the Varttikas, or critical remarks of Katyayana on Panini. It is a paramount authority in all matters relating to classical Sanskrit grammar. There is a photolithographed edition by Goldstucker and a translation of 40 pages by Ballantyne.

Mahadeva (ma-hä-dā'va). [Skt., ' the great god.'] A name of Shiva.—**2.** In the history of Buddhism, a schismatic teacher who is said to have lived 200 years after Buddha's death.

Mahadevi (ma-hä-dā'vē). [Skt., ' the great goddess.'] A name of Devi, the wife of Shiva. *See Devi.*

Mahaffy (mä-haf'i), **John P.** Born in Switzerland, 1839. An Irish classical scholar, professor of ancient history at Trinity College, Dublin. He has written "Social Life in Greece" (1874), "A History of Greek Classical Literature" (1880), etc.

Mahakashyapa (ma-hä'kash'ya-pa). The disciple of Buddha to whom are ascribed the arrangement of the Abhidharma and the founding of the Sthavira division of the Vaibhashika school.

Mahan (ma-han'). **Alfred Thayer.** Born Sept. 27, 1840. An American sailor and writer on naval history. He became midshipman in 1859, lieutenant in 1861, lieutenant-commander in 1865, commander in 1872, and captain in 1885. He was made lecturer on history, strategics, and tactics in, and president of, the United States Naval War College. In 1892 he was in command of the Chicago. He has written several important works: "The Gulf and Inland Waters" (1883); "Influence of Sea Power upon History 1660–1783" (1890), "Influence of Sea Power upon the French Revolution and Empire 1793–1812" (1892), and a " Life of Admiral Farragut " (1892).

Mahan (ma-han'). **Asa.** Born at Vernon, N. Y., Nov. 9, 1800: died at Eastbourne, England, April 4, 1889. An American clergyman, educator, and author. He became president of Oberlin College in 1835, from which he held until 1850. He afterward held similar positions at Cleveland University and Adrian College, Michigan. Among his works are "System of Intellectual Philosophy" (1845), "Science of Logic" (1857), and "Critical History of Philosophy" (1883).

Mahan, Dennis Hart. Born at New York, April 2, 1802: died near Stony Point, N. Y., Sept. 16, 1871. An American military engineer. He was professor of engineering at West Point from 1832 until his death, holding also the office of dean after 1838. He committed suicide by drowning in a fit of insanity. Among his works are "Treatise on Field Fortifications" (1836), "Course of Civil Engineering" (1837), and "Military Engineering " (1865–67).

Mahan, Milo. Born at Suffolk, Va., May 24, 1819: died at Baltimore, Sept. 3, 1870. An American clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal Church, brother of D. H. Mahan. His chief work is a "History of the Church" (1860: new ed. 1872).

Mahanadi, or **Mahanudy** (mä-hä-nud'i). A river in Orissa, which flows by many deltas into the Bay of Bengal, about lat. 20° N. Length, over 500 miles. It has a large discharge.

Mahanaim (mä-ha-na'im). [Heb., ' double camp.'] In Old Testament geography, a place in Palestine, east of the Jordan and north of the Jabbok. Its exact position is unknown. It was taken by Shishak.

Mahanataka (ma-hä-nä'ta-ka). [Skt., ' the great drama.'] In Sanskrit literature, a name of the Hanumannataka (which see).

Mahanoy City (mä-ha-noi' sit'i). A borough in Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania, 109 miles northwest of Philadelphia: the center of a coal-mining region. Population (1890), 11,286.

Mahapralaya (ma-hä-pra'lu-ya). [Skt., ' the great dissolution.'] In Hindu belief, the total destruction of all things at the end of a kalpa, when the seven Lokas and their inhabitants, saints, gods, and Brahma himself, are annihilated.

Mahapuranas (ma-hä-pö-rä'naz). [Skt., ' the great Puranas.'] The Vishnupurana and the Bhagavatapurana.

Maharajpur (ma-hä-räj-pör'). A village in Gwalior, India, 51 miles south of Agra. Here, Dec., 1843, the British under Gough defeated the Mahrattas.

Mahavansha (ma-hä-vaṅ'sha). [Skt., ' history of the great families' (of Ceylon).] The name of two Pali works on the history of Ceylon from the earliest times to the death of King Mahasena (302 A. D.). The older work, probably composed by monks at Anuradhapura in Ceylon, was read in public by command of King Dhatusena (459–477 A. D.). The younger work, a continuation of the elder, was composed by Mahanama, son of an aunt of Dhatusena. The Pali form of the name is Mahavanso, the above the Sanskrit. The first volume of a text and translation by Turnour appeared at Colombo, 1837.

Mahavira (ma-hä-vē'ra). [Skt., ' great hero.'] A name of Rama and other personages, but especially of the 24th or last Jina, or deified saint of the Jainas (which see). His legendary history is given in the Kalpasutra and the Mahavicharitra, sacred books of the Jainas. The points of contact between his legend and that of Buddha have led some to identify the two. According to Buhler, however, Mahavira was a distinct personage whose real name was Nirgrantha Jnatiputra, " the ascetic of the Jnatis," a Rajput tribe. According to Williams, most scholars are now of opinion that Mahavira was a contemporary of Gautama Buddha, and that the Jainas were an independent skeptical sect a little antecedent to the Buddhists and their rivals. Williams's "Buddhism," p. 529; Barth's " Religions of India," p. 148 ff.

Mahaviracharita (ma-hä-vē-ra-cha'ri-ta). [Skt., ' the exploits of the great hero ' (Rama).] **1.** A Sanskrit drama by Bhavabhuti, translated by Wilson and Pickford.—**2.** [In this sense usually written *-charitra.*] The exploits of Mahavira (the Arhat), a work in Jaina Prakrit held in great estimation by the Jainas. See *Mahavira.*

Mahayana (ma-hä'yä'na). See *Great Vehicle.*

Mahdi (mä'dē). [Also sometimes *Mehdee;* lit. ' the guided or directed one.'] According to Mohammedan belief, a spiritual and temporal ruler destined to appear on earth during the last days. Some sects hold that the Mahdi has appeared, and in concealment awaits the time of his manifestation. There have been a number of pretended Mahdis, of whom the latest of importance was the chief whose armed followers resisted the advance of British troops into the Sudan in 1884–85, and overthrew the Egyptian power in that region, which they continued to hold. The belief apparently grew out of the Jewish belief in the coming of the Messiah.

It is from the descendants of 'Alee that the more devout Moslems expect the Mehdee, who is to reappear on earth, in company with the Prophet Elias, on the second coming of Christ. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 570.

Mahdi, or ' the well-guided,' is the name given by the Shi'ites to that member of the family of 'Ali who, according to their belief, is one day to gain possession of the whole world, and set up the reign of righteousness in it. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 570.

Mahé (mä-hā'). The chief island of the Seychelles group, Indian Ocean.

Mahé. A seaport and small settlement belonging to France, situated on the Malabar coast of India, in lat. 11° 42′ N., long. 75° 32′ E. Population (1888), 8,349.

Mahé (B. F. Mahé de Labourdonnais). See *Labourdonnais, Mahé de.*

Mahican (mä-hik'an). [Native name: ' wolf ' according to some, or ' seaside people ' according to others.] A tribe or a loose confederacy of North American Indians. When first known they occupied both banks of the upper Hudson River, extending north nearly to Lake Champlain, on the west to Lake Erie, and east into Massachusetts. Their council-fire was first at Schodac, on an island near Albany; but, owing to the pressure of the Mohawks, many of them migrated to the Susquehanna River at and near Wyoming valley, Pennsylvania, in the vicinity of the Delawares and Munsees, with whom they afterward removed to Ohio and lost their identity. In 1736 those in the Housatonic valley were collected at Stockbridge and called by that name. The French included them with other tribes under the name Loups. Their two principal divisions known to history were the Mahican or Mohican, on the upper Hudson and Housatonic rivers, and Mohegan (which see), or Mouhegan, on the lower Connecticut River, both of which were often called River Indians and confounded, though historically distinct. See *Aboquiniea.*

Mahidpore, or **Mahedpore.** See *Mehidpur.*

Mahi Kantha (mä'hi kän'thä). A collection of native States in India, under the protection of Great Britain, intersected by lat. 24° N., long. 73° E. Area, 11,049 square miles. Population (1881), 517,485.

Mahmud (mä-mōd') **I.** [A form of *Mohammed.*] Born 1696: died 1754. Sultan of Turkey 1730–54, son of Mustapha II., and nephew of Ahmed III. whom he succeeded. He compelled Austria to cede Belgrade in 1739.

Mahmud II. Born July 20, 1785: died July 1, 1839. Sultan of Turkey 1808–39, brother of Mustapha IV. whom he succeeded. He carried on an unsuccessful war against Russia 1809–12. In 1821 the Greeks began a war of independence, and after the defeat of his fleet by the allied fleets of France, England, and Russia at Navarino (1827), and the capture of Adrianople by the Russians (1829), he was compelled in 1829 to sign the peace of Adrianople, which secured the independence of Greece. He massacred a large number of the janizaries in 1826 and reorganized the army, and at his death was engaged in a war with Mehemet Ali, viceroy of Egypt.

Mahmud of Ghazni, surnamed " The Great." Born about 971: died at Ghazni, Afghanistan, 1030. Sultan of Ghazni 997–1030, son of Subuktigin. He professed Islam, and made twelve great expeditions against the infidels of India, besides carrying on important wars in central Asia. He extended his victories from the Tigris to the Ganges, and from the Indian Ocean to the Oxus.

Mahomet. See *Mohammed.*

Mahomet. A play by Voltaire, produced at Brussels in 1741.

Mahometans. See *Mohammedans.*

Mahon. See *Port Mahon.*

Mahon (ma-hŏn'). **Charles James Patrick,** called **The O'Gorman Mahon.** Born at Ennis, County Clare, March 17, 1800: died at London, June 15, 1891. An Irish politician and adventurer. He was member of Parliament for Ennis 1847–52; served under the Russian, Turkish, and Austrian flags; was a general in the government army during the civil war in Uruguay; commanded a Chilean fleet against Spain; was a colonel in the Brazilian service; fought in the Union army during the American Civil War; was a colonel under Louis Napoleon; became an intimate of Bismarck; and was member of Parliament for Clare 1879–85, and for Carlow from 1887 until his death.

Mahon, Lord. See *Stanhope.*

Mahone (ma-hōn'), **William.** Born in Southampton County, Va., Dec. 1, 1827. An American politician. He served in the Confederate army during the Civil War, obtaining the rank of major-general; became afterward the leader of the Readjuster party in Virginia; and was United States senator from Virginia 1881–1887.

Mahony (ma-hō'ni), **Francis.** Born at Cork, Ireland, about 1804: died at Paris, May 19, 1866. An Irish journalist and poet, known by the pseudonym of "Father Prout." He was educated for the priesthood in Paris and Rome, and was ordained, but about 1834 gave up his calling and began to write on the staff of "Fraser's Magazine." The articles which he contributed were published as "Reliques of Father Prout" in 1836: a final volume was published in 1876 by Blanchard Jerrold. He contributed to "Bentley's Magazine," and wrote the "Daily Service" of the Roman Catholic Church. These letters were published as "Facts and Figures from Italy, by Don Jeremy Savonarola, Benedictine Monk," in 1847. He retired to a monastery in 1864, and died there.

Mahrattas, or Marhattas (ma-rat'taz). A race of Hindus, inhabiting western and central India, who in the 17th and 18th centuries conquered and ruled many states, of which they formed a confederation, but which are now largely under British rule. They are Brahmans in religion, but differ physically from other Hindus, and have a distinct Hindu dialect, Marathi (Mahratti). Their power was at its height about 1750. They were defeated by Ahmed Shah at Panipat in 1761. The war in which they were engaged with the British in 1775–82 was indecisive; in that of 1803 Wellesley (Wellington) gained the victories of Assaye and Argaum, and Lake those of Aligarh and Laswari; and in that of 1816–18 the Mahrattas were again decisively beaten. They number 1,200,000.

Mähren (mā'ren). The German name of Moravia.

Mahu. A fiend alluded to in Shakspere's "King Lear."

Mai (mā'ĕ or mī). **Angelo.** Born at Schilpario, province of Bergamo, Italy, March 7, 1782: died near Rome, Sept. 9, 1854. An Italian cardinal, noted as a philologist and antiquary. He discovered various manuscripts and palimpsests, and edited Cicero's "De republica" (1822), etc.

Maia (mā'yā). [Gr. *Maia.*] **1.** In Greek mythology, the eldest of the Pleiades, mother by Zeus of Hermes.—**2.** In Roman mythology, the Bona Dea.—**3.** The star 20 Pleiadum, which is surrounded with an adhering nebulosity that was discovered by photography.

Maida (mī'dä). A place in Calabria, Italy, 13 miles west of Catanzaro. Here, July 4, 1806, the British defeated the French under Reynier.

Maideh. See *Maidu.*

Maiden, The. A name given to a sort of guillotine which the regent Morton introduced into Scotland. He was himself beheaded by it in 1581.

Maidenhead (mād'dn-hed). A town in Berkshire, England, situated on the Thames 28 miles west of London. Population (1891), 10,607.

Maiden Lane. **1.** A street in London, between Covent Garden and the Strand. Andrew Marvell, Turner the landscape-painter, and Voltaire lived here at different times. The name is said to have been given from an image of the Virgin which once stood there.

2. A street in New York, running from Broadway, opposite Cortlandt street, southeast to the East River.

Maiden Queen, The. **1.** Queen Elizabeth of England.—**2.** See *Secret Love.*

Maid in the Mill, The. A comedy by Fletcher and Rowley, produced in 1623. "The plot is taken partly from Gonçalo de Cespides's 'Gerardo' and partly from a novel of Bandello." (*Baillie.*) A droll, called "The Surprise," is made from this play, and is in "The Wits."

Maid Marian. Robin Hood's sweetheart in the old ballads. She was the daughter of an earl, and loved Robin Hood when he was earl of Huntingdon. When he was banished to the "merry greenwood," she dressed herself as a page and followed him, living with his company as a virgin huntress till the marriage rites could be performed. This is the most popular of the legends concerning her.

Maid of Artois, The. An opera by Balfe, produced in 1836. It contains the song "The Light of Other Days."

Maid of Athens. The daughter of Theodore Macri, a consul at Athens. She made Byron's acquaintance, and he is said to have addressed to her the song beginning "Maid of Athens, ere we part."

Maid of Bath, The. A comedy by Foote, produced in 1771. The play holds up to ridicule (as Mr. Flint) Mr. Walter Long, who behaved shamefully to the Maid of Bath, the Miss Linley who afterward married Richard Brinsley Sheridan.

Maid of Honour, The. **1.** A play by Massinger, printed in 1632. Kemble altered and produced it in 1785, with Mrs. Siddons in the cast.—**2.** An opera by Balfe, produced in 1847. The subject is the same as that of Flotow's "Martha."

Maid of Mariendorpt, The. A play in verse by James Sheridan Knowles, produced in 1838.

Maid of Norway, The. A surname of Margaret, queen of Scotland, 1285–90.

Maid of Orléans, The. Joan of Arc: so named on account of her efforts for the relief of Orléans. Schiller produced a play with this title, "Die Jungfrau von Orléans," written in 1801.

Maid of Sker, The. A novel by R. D. Blackmore, published in 1872.

Maid of the Mill, The. A play by Isaac Bickerstaffe, printed in 1765. It was founded on Richardson's "Pamela."

Maid of the Mist, The. Anne of Geierstein in Scott's novel of that name.

Maidstone (mād'stōn). The county town of Kent, England, situated on the Medway 32 miles east-southeast of London. It has manufactures of paper and hops. The church of All Saints and the buildings of the former College of All Saints are noteworthy. The Kentish Royalists were defeated here by Fairfax, June 2, 1648. Population (1891), 32,150.

Maidu (mī'dō), or **Maideh** (mī'de), or **Meidoo.** The northern division of the Pujunan stock of North American Indians, comprising a number of small tribes formerly inhabiting the country from Yuba River to the northern boundary of the stock in northern California. The name signifies 'men' or 'Indians.' See *Pujunan.*

Maiella (mī-el'lä). One of the loftiest groups of the Apennines, in central Italy, southwest of Chieti and south of the Gran Sasso. Height, 9,170 feet.

Maienfeld, or **Mayenfeld** (mī'en-feld). An old town in the canton of Grisons, Switzerland, on the Rhine near Ragatz.

Maikop, or **Maykop** (mī'kop). A fortified town in the territory of Kuban, Caucasus, Russia, situated on the Byelaya about 65 miles southeast of Yekaterinodar. Population (1889), 24,494.

Mailand. The German name of Milan.

Mailáth (mī'lät), Count **Janos.** Born at Budapest, Hungary, Oct. 5, 1786: committed suicide in the Starnbergersee, Bavaria, Jan. 3, 1855. A Hungarian historian and poet. His chief works are "Geschichte der Magyaren" (1828–31) and "Geschichte des österreichischen Kaiserstaats" (1834–50).

Maillet (mā-yā'), **Jacques Léonard.** Born at Paris, July 12, 1823. A French sculptor. He studied with Pradier, and obtained the prix de Rome in 1847 with his "Télémaque." He has exhibited at the Salons, and has executed a number of decorative groups at the new Louvre, the Opera House, the churches of Saint Severin, Sainte Clotilde, Saint Leu, etc.

Maimansinh (mī-man-sin'), or **Mymensing** (mī-men-sing'). A district in Bengal, British India, intersected by lat. 24° 30' N., long. 90° E. Area, 6,287 square miles. Population (1881), 3,951,696.

Maimatchin (mī-mä-chēn'). A trading town in Mongolia, on the Siberian frontier opposite Kiakhta.

Maimbourg (mañ-bör'). **Louis.** Born at Nancy, France, 1610: died at Paris, Aug. 13, 1686. A French Jesuit church historian.

Maimene (mī-mā'ne), or **Maimana** (mī-mä'nä). **1.** A district in northern Afghanistan, about lat. 36° N., long. 64° 40' E.—**2.** The chief town of the district of Maimene.

Maimonides (mī-mon'i-dēz) (**Moses ben Maimun,** also called **Maimuni** or, after the initials of his name (Rabbi Moses ben Maimun), **Rambam**; in Arabic, **Abu Amram Musa b'n Maimun Obaid Allah**'). Born at Cordova, Spain, in 1135: died in 1204. The most celebrated Jewish scholar, philosopher, and writer of the middle ages. In him the scientific development of Judaism in Spain reached its climax. He brought order and system into the chaotic masses of Talmudic literature, pointed out the aims and directions of religio-philosophical studies, and brought — as far as this can be done — Judaism and philosophy into harmony. His family had to fly before the persecutions of the Almohades to Fez, where for many years they were obliged to conceal their religion. Here Moses became, by association with Mohammedan scholars, thoroughly acquainted with the Aristotelian philosophy. In 1165 the family emigrated from Fez by way of Palestine to Egypt, and settled in Fostat (old Cairo), where the father of Maimun died. Moses first supported the family by trading in jewels. He next devoted himself to medicine, and subsequently became physician to Saladin's successor. At the same time he was chief rabbi of Cairo. Of his writings may be mentioned a short scientific treatise on the Jewish calendar, and another on the terms used in logic ("Miloth higgaiyon"), written before his twenty-third year. In 1168 he produced his first great work, a commentary on the Mishnah, written in Arabic. His greatest and most comprehensive work, on which he labored for ten years (1170–80), is the "Repetition of the Law" ("Mishneh Torah"), also called the "Strong Hand" ("Yad Hahazakah"), written in Hebrew. It is a masterly, systematic exposition in 14 books of the whole of the Jewish law as contained in the Pentateuch and the vast Talmudical literature. It was preceded by a small introductory production, "Book of the Commandments" ("Sefer ha-Mizvoth"), containing a treatise on the 613 precepts of the law. His philosophical work par excellence is the "Guide of the Perplexed" ("Dalat al Hairin"; Hebrew "More Nebuchim"), written in Arabic. It is divided into three parts. The first treats of the anthropomorphic expressions found in the Bible, and of the religious philosophical sects; the second of eternity and the creation of the world; the third contains a rational explanation of the commandments of scripture. Of his letters may be mentioned the "An Epistle on Apostasy" ("Iggereth ha-Shemad"), in which he contends that Islam is not as bad as paganism, and that the feigned conversion to Islam is not to be absolutely culpable; "An Epistle to Yemen" ("Iggereth Temau"), an exhortation to the Jews in South Arabia not to be led away by false Messiahs; "A Treatise of Moses" ("Pirke Moshch") on medical subjects; "A Treatise on Happiness" ("Perakim le Hajja bath"), and "A Treatise on the Unity of God" ("Ma'amar ha-Yihud"). He was also the first to condense the decrees of the Talmud into the 13 articles of faith, which found a place in the Jewish liturgy. His writings caused bitter disputes. He was condemned by many as a freethinker, and his works were burned. But at last he was recognized as "the light of the West" (ner ha-ma'arbi) and "the great eagle" (ha-neser hagadol), and the saying was applied to him that "From Moses (the lawgiver) unto Moses (Maimonides) there has been none like unto Moses."

Main (mān; G. pron. mīn), **F. Mein** (mañ). The most important of the right-hand tributaries of the Rhine; the ancient Moenus. It is formed by the junction of the White Main and Red Main near Kulmbach, Bavaria, and joins the Rhine opposite Mainz. It is navigable to its junction with the Regnitz. The chief towns on its banks are Schweinfurt, Wurzburg, Aschaffenburg, Offenbach, and Frankfort. Length, about 300 miles.

Main, Spanish. See *Spanish Main.*

Maina (mī'nä). A rugged peninsula in the southern part of the Peloponnesus, Greece, east of the Gulf of Koron.

Mainas. See *Moyuas.*

Mainau (mī'nou), a small island in the Überlingersee of the Lake of Constance, the property of the Grand Duke of Baden. It had formerly a commandery of the Teutonic Order.

Maine (mān). [F., perhaps from the second element of the Old Celtic name (L. *Cenomanni*).] A former government in northern France: the country of the ancient Cenomanni. Chief city, Le Mans. Including Perche, it was bounded by Normandy on the north, Orléanais on the east, Touraine and Anjou on the south, and Brittany on the west, corresponding generally to the departments of Mayenne and Sarthe. It was a countship in the twelfth century, governed by William of Normandy in 1063; was united to Anjou 1110, and with Anjou became united to England after 1154; was conquered by Philip Augustus of France about 1204, and after several separations was reunited to France in 1481.

Maine. A river in the department of Maine-et-Loire, France. It is formed by the union of the Mayenne and Sarthe, and joins the Loire near Angers. Length, about 7 miles.

Maine. [In the charter granted by Charles I. in 1639 named "The Province or Countie of *Mayne*," because regarded as a part of "the Mayne Lande of New England."] The northeasternmost member of the United States of America, and one of the New England States. Capital, Augusta; chief city, Portland. It is bounded by the province of Quebec on the north, New Brunswick on the east, the Atlantic on the southeast and south, and New Hampshire and Quebec on the west. Area, between lat. 43° 4′ to 47° 28′ N., and from long. 66° 57′ to 71° 7′ W. The surface is hilly, and in the northwest and north mountainous, the highest summit being Mount Katahdin. The chief lake is Moosehead Lake; the chief rivers, the Saco, Androscoggin, Kennebec, Penobscot, and St. John. The coast-line is deeply indented. The State contains many places of summer resort. Leading occupations are agriculture, fishing, lumbering, ship-building, and commerce. Among the chief products are lumber, ice, building-stone, and cotton goods. It is the second State in the Union in fisheries. It has 16 counties, sends 2 senators and 4 representatives to Congress, and has 6 electoral votes. It was early visited by the Cabots, Verrazano, Gosnold, Pring, and other explorers. Attempts at colonization were made by the French under De Monts in 1604, and by the English in 1607. The first permanent settlement dates from about 1625. Maine was occupied by Massachusetts in 1691, and was made a separate state in 1820. A boundary dispute with Great Britain was settled in 1842. The "Maine Liquor Law" was passed in 1851. There was a dispute for the governorship between the Republicans and the Fusionists (Democrats and Greenbackers) 1879–80. Area, 33,040 square miles. Population (1890), 661,086.

Maine, Sir **Henry James Sumner.** Born Aug. 15, 1822; died at Cannes, Feb. 3, 1888. A dis-

tinguished English jurist. He studied at Cambridge, where, in 1847, he became regius professor of civil law, a position which he held until 1854. He was called to the bar in 1850, became reader on Roman law and jurisprudence at the Inns of court, London, in 1852; was legal member of council in India 1862–69; was Corpus professor of jurisprudence at Oxford 1869–78; was elected master of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, in 1877; and in 1887 became Whewell professor of international law at Cambridge. Among his works are "Ancient Law" (1861), "Village Communities" (1871), "Early History of Institutions" (1875), "Dissertations on Early Law and Custom" (1883), "Popular Government" (1885), and "International Law" (1888).

Maine de Biran (man'de bē-ron') **Marie François Pierre Gonthier de Biran**). Born Nov. 29, 1766; died at Paris, July 16, 1824. A French royalist politician and noted philosophical writer. He was one of the administrators of the department of Dordogne in 1795, and a member of the Council of Five Hundred in 1796. His works were edited by Cousin 1841–84, and in 1859 was published his "Œuvres inédites," edited by A. Naville and, after his death, by E. Naville.

Maine-et-Loire (man'a-lwär'). A department of western France, Capital, Angers. It is bounded by Mayenne and Sarthe on the north, Indre-et-Loire on the east, Vienne, Deux-Sèvres, and Vendée on the south, and Loire-Inférieure on the west, and is formed chiefly from the district of Anjou. The surface is hilly. The department, which is traversed by the Loire, is rich in agricultural produce and has flourishing manufactures. Area, 2,748 square miles. Population (1891), 515,289.

Maine Liquor Law. A stringent law directed against the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, enacted in Maine in 1851. It was the first prohibitory law in the United States.

Maingau (min'gou). A former district on the lower Main, now divided between Bavaria, Hesse, and Prussia.

Mainland (mān'land), or **Pomona** (pō-mō'nā). The largest of the Orkney Islands.

Mainland. The largest of the Shetland Islands.

Main Plot, The. A conspiracy in 1603 in favor of Arabella Stuart against James I. of England. Raleigh was implicated in it, and was imprisoned. It was the principal or "main" plot of two organized against James on his accession. Compare *Bye Plot*.

Mainpuri, or **Mynpuri** (min-pō'rē). **1.** A district in the Northwest Provinces, British India, intersected by lat. 27° N., long. 79° E. Area, 1,697 square miles. Population (1891), 601,265. **2.** The capital of the district of Mainpuri, situated in lat. 27° 14′ N., long. 79° 3′ E. Population, about 20,000.

Maintenon (mañt-nôn'). A small town in the department of Eure-et-Loir, France, situated on the Eure 37 miles west-southwest of Paris. It was a place of some importance in the time of Louis XIV., and Louis XV.

Maintenon, Françoise d'Aubigné, Marquise **de.** Born in a prison at Niort, France, Nov. 27, 1635; died at St.-Cyr, near Versailles, April 15, 1719. The second wife of Louis XIV. She was the granddaughter of Agrippa d'Aubigné, and the daughter of Constant d'Aubigné who was imprisoned as a malcontent. On the death of her mother she found herself in abject poverty, and was married in 1651 to the kindhearted wit and poet Scarron, who was unable to pay for her entrance to a convent or to make her his wife. She lived nine years with him, and their salon was frequented by the intellectual society of the time. In 1660 he died, and left her again in poverty. Her pension was discontinued in 1666 at the death of Anne of Austria, who had augmented it, and it was not till 1669 that Madame de Montespan gave her the charge of her son by Louis XIV. She was given a huge income and a house at Vaugirard in which to bring up this child and another, born later, in secrecy. She was devoted to them, and established an ascendancy over the heart of the king, who advanced her to various positions in the court. In 1674 she purchased the estate of Maintenon, and in 1675 the king made it a marquisate. In 1683, two years after the death of the queen, Madame Maintenon married Louis privately. Her influence was almost unbounded in matters both of church and state, and she was a patroness of letters and the fine arts. Her somewhat questionable position induced her to behave with rigid propriety, and her reputation for orthodoxy was extreme. She founded a house for the daughters of poor gentlemen at St.-Cyr, and on the death of the king she retired there for the rest of her life.

Mainz (mints), **F. Mayence** (mā-yons'), **E. sometimes Mentz** (ments). The capital of the province of Rhine-Hesse, Hesse, situated on the left bank of the Rhine, opposite the mouth of the Main, in lat. 50° N., long. 8° 16′ E.: the Roman Mogontiacum or Magontiacum. It is an important strategic point, and one of the strongest fortresses in Germany; has extensive commerce by the river and by railway, especially in wine; and has important manufactures, particularly of leather and furniture. The cathedral, one of the most interesting monuments of the Rhenish Romanesque, was founded in 978 on a different site. It has been repeatedly ruined by fire, and was finally restored much in its existing form after the fire of 1181. It is a basilica-cruciform church, with pseudo-transepts at the west end also. Both east and west ends are flanked by towers, and have polygonal or naked towers surmount both crossings. The eastern apse, with its rich arcading beneath the roof, and the main gables are highly picturesque. The main entrance is on the north side. The interior has been adorned with sacred paintings designed by Veit; it contains a remarkable number of monumental tombs of all ages. There are many statues of emperors and electors, and some fine glass. The cathedral is 306 feet long and 150 wide; the vaulting is 80 high. The cloister is of the early 15th century. Other objects of interest are the electoral palace (with library, picture-gallery, and collections), statue of Gutenberg (a native of Mainz), Church of St. Stephen, and citadel. Mainz was a Celtic town; was the site of a Roman camp, and capital of Germania Superior; and was the head of the League of Rhenish Towns in the middle ages. It was called "the Golden Mainz." From the second half of the 14th century it was ruled by the electors of Mainz. Formerly it had a university. It was conquered by the Swedes in 1631, the Imperialists in 1635, and the French in 1644 and 1688; was occupied by the French in 1792, and retaken after a siege of 1793; was ceded to France in 1797; and was assigned to Hesse-Darmstadt in 1816. Population (1890), 72,469.

Mainz, Electorate of. One of the three ecclesiastical electorates of the Holy Roman Empire. The archbishops of Mainz appear in the time of Boniface (about 750) as the most important in the eastern Frankish dominions. It was recognized as one of the seven electorates in 1356. During the period of the Thirty Years' War it was ceded to France. In 1803 Erfurt, Eichsfeld, and the Thuringian possessions were ceded to Prussia. Other possessions passed in 1803 to Hesse-Cassel, Hesse-Darmstadt, Nassau, and Prussia. The coadjutor Dalberg received in exchange Ratisbon, Aschaffenburg, and Wetzlar, and the electorate passed to Ratisbon. The elector renounced his possessions in 1813. A new see for the recent territories of Mainz fell to Hesse-Darmstadt, Bavaria, Nassau, etc.

Maipo, or **Maipu** (mī'pō): often, but incorrectly, written and pronounced **Maipú** (mī-pō'). A river of Chile, crossing the province of Santiago about 7 miles south of Santiago city. It gave its name to the battle on a plain by its north bank, April 5, 1818, in which 5,000 patriots under San Martin defeated 5,500 Spaniards under Osorio. The patriots lost 1,000 in killed and wounded; 2,000 Spaniards were killed. Osorio escaped, but all his principal officers and 2,200 men surrendered. This victory retrieved the defeat of Cancha Rayada, and practically secured the independence of Chile.

Maipure. See *Maipures*.

Mairet (mā-rā'). **Jean.** Born at Besançon in 1604; died there in 1686. A French dramatist. He has been called "the French Marson." In 1631 (1629) his most noted play, "Sophonisbe," was produced. Among his other works are "Silvanire," "Athenaïs," "Marc Antoine, ou la Cléopâtre," etc.

Maison (mā-zôn'), Marquis **Nicolas Joseph de.** Born at Laon, near Paris, Dec. 19, 1771; died at Paris, Feb. 13, 1840. A French marshal. He served in the Napoleonic campaigns, and commanded the expedition to the Morea 1828–29.

Maison Carrée (mā-zôn' kā-rā'). [F., 'square house.'] An ancient building at Nimes, France, perhaps the most perfect of surviving Roman temples. It is assigned to the 2d century. It is a Corinthian hexastyle pseudoperipteros, with 11 columns on the flanks, on a raised basement with steps in front, and engaged columns. The entablature has a fine frieze, prominent dentels, and its rich entablature, the spiral foliage-sculpture of the frieze, and the capitals, being of notable elegance. Two columns intervene, on each flank, between the front portico and the cella.

Maison Dorée, La (lä mā-zôn' dō-rā'). [F., 'the gilded house.'] A noted restaurant in Paris, situated on the Boulevard des Italiens. It was built by Lemaire in 1839.

Maisonneuve (mā-zo-nœv'), **Jules Germain François.** Born at Nantes, France, 1810. A French surgeon, author of many surgical works.

Maisonneuve, Sieur de (Paul de Chomedey). Died at Paris, Sept. 9, 1676. Governor of Montreal 1642–64. He was a native of Champagne, entered the French army in his youth, and was the leader of a band of colonists who, in 1641, founded Montreal, and settled at Montreal in 1642. He remained governor of the colony at Montreal until 1664, when he was removed from office, and returned to France.

Maistre (mātr), **Joseph Marie,** Comte **de.** Born at Chambéry, Savoy, April 1, 1754; died at Turin, Feb. 26, 1821. A French statesman, writer, and philosopher. His family was of French origin, but this particular branch had settled in Savoy as early as the 17th century, and his father was one of the most trusted servants of Joseph de Maistre was one of the greatest writers in the French language since the days of Voltaire and Rousseau. The eldest of ten children, he prepared to follow his father's calling and became a magistrate, completing his classical studies under the Jesuits, he left home and took up the study of law in Turin. In 1788 he became senator of Savoy, at that time a mere formality, with the judiciary duties of his office. He emigrated at the time of the French Revolution, and spent several years in switzerland and northern Italy. After residing some time in Sardinia in a diplomatic capacity, he finally went to St. Petersburg as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the King of Sardinia (1802–17): this is by far the most brilliant period in his political and literary life. One of his earlier publications that had made his name known throughout Europe was the "Considérations sur la révolution française" (1796). His unprecedented success at the Russian capital he kept up a voluminous correspondence, and wrote besides an "Essai sur le principe générateur des institutions humaines" (1810), "Des délais de la justice divine" (1815), "Du pape" (1819), "De l'eglise gallicane" (1821), "Soirées de Saint-Petersbourg" (1821), and "Examen de la philosophie de Bacon" (1836). On the ex-minister's return to Turin, the King of Sardinia bestowed numerous honors upon him. Joseph de Maistre's letters were edited many years after his death, and afford a valuable insight into the privacy of his thought and life. Two separate publications exist: "Lettres et opuscules inédits du Comte Joseph de Maistre" (1851) and "Mémoires politiques et correspondance diplomatique de Joseph de Maistre" (1858).

Maistre, Comte **Xavier de.** Born at Chambéry, Savoy, Oct., 1763: died at St. Petersburg, June 12, 1852. A Savoyard soldier and author, brother of Joseph de Maistre. He served in youth in the army of Piedmont, and, after the occupation of Piedmont by the French in 1798, took part in the Austrian and Russian campaign in Italy (1799). In the same year he went to Russia, where he rose to the rank of major-general. He wrote "Voyage autour de ma chambre" ("Journey round my Room," 1794, in the style of Sterne; written while under arrest for taking part in a duel), "Le lépreux de la cité d'Aoste" (1812), "La jeune Sibérienne" (1815), "Prisonniers du Caucase" (1815), "Expedition nocturne autour de ma chambre" (1825).

The chief merit of these works [of de Maistre], as of the less mannersed and more direct "Prisonniers du Caucase" and "Jeune Sibérienne," resides in their dainty style, in their singular narrative power (sainte-Beuve says justly enough that the "Prisonniers du Caucase" has been equalled by no other writer except Mérimée), and in the remarkable charm of the personality of the author, which escapes at every moment from the work.

Saintsbury, French Novelists, p. 144.

Maita Capac. See *Mayta Ccapac*.

Maitland (māt'land). A town in New South Wales, Australia, situated on Hunter River 83 miles north by west of Sydney. Population (1891), including East and West Maitland, 10,214.

Maitland, Sir Frederick Lewis. Born at Rankeilour, Fife, Sept. 7, 1777: died off Bombay, Nov. 30, 1839. A British rear-admiral. He was stationed off Rochefort in command of the Bellerophon after the battle of Waterloo, and surrendered to Napoleon, who opened negotiations with him June 10, 1815, for permission to sail for the United States. He refused his consent in the absence of instructions from the government, but offered to carry Napoleon to England. Napoleon embarked in the Bellerophon July 15, and Aug. 7 was transferred to the Northumberland off Berry Head. Maitland was promoted rear-admiral in 1830, and was appointed commander-in-chief in the East Indies and China in 1837. He wrote "Narrative of the Surrender of Buonaparte and of his Residence on board H. M. S. Bellerophon," etc. (1826).

Maitland, John, Lord Maitland of Thirlestane. Born about 1545: died at Thirlestane, Oct. 3, 1595. A Scottish politician. He became lord privy seal of Scotland in 1562, secretary for Scotland in 1568; supported the cause of Mary Queen of Scots against the Presbyterian party; in 1587 was made chancellor by James VI. (afterward James I. of England); and was raised to the peerage as Lord Maitland of Thirlestane in 1590. By his advice James consented to the act establishing the church on a strictly Presbyterian basis.

Maitland, John, second Earl and first Duke of Lauderdale. Born at Lethington, May 24, 1616: died at Tunbridge Wells, Aug. 20 (24?), 1682. A Scottish politician, son of John Maitland, first Earl of Lauderdale. He became one of the commissioners for the Solemn League and Covenant in 1643, and a member of the joint committee of the two kingdoms in 1644; afterward joined Prince Charles in his exile, and on the Restoration became the chief adviser of Charles II. in Scottish affairs, a position which he used to establish the absolutism of the crown in the church and in the state. He was created duke of Lauderdale in 1672.

Maitland, Samuel Roffey. Born at London, Jan. 7, 1792: died at Gloucester, Jan. 19, 1866. An English clergyman, and ecclesiastical and historical writer. He was librarian to the Archbishop of Canterbury 1828–48. Among his works are "The Dark Ages" (1844) and "The Reformation in England" (1849).

Maitland, Thomas. The nom de plume of Robert Buchanan.

Maitland, William, of Lethington. Born about 1528: died at Leith, June 9, 1573. A Scottish politician. He studied at the University of St. Andrews and on the Continent, and afterward became secretary to Mary Queen of Scots, whose cause he supported against the Scottish lords. He was captured at the surrender of Edinburgh Castle to the English May 29, 1573, and died in prison.

Maitraire (mā-trār'), **Michel.** Born in France, 1668: died at London, Sept. 18, 1747. A French bibliographer and classical editor. He was a teacher in Westminster School 1695–1747. His chief work is "Annales typographici" (1719–41).

Maiwand (mā'wand). A locality west of Kandahar, Afghanistan. Here, July 27, 1880, the Afghans (9,000 under Ayub Khan defeated the British (2,476) under Burrows. The British loss was 964 killed and 167 wounded. This has also been called the battle of Khushk-i-Nakhud.

Majano (mā-yä'nō). **Benedetto da.** Born at Majano, 1442: died May 24, 1497. A Florentine sculptor and architect. He began as a worker in wood mosaic. Early in life he went to Hungary in the service of King Corvinus. After his return he designed the Strozzi palace, the corner-stone of which was laid in 1489. In 1491 he made the monument to Filippo Strozzi in Santa Maria Novella. He went to Faenza to sculpture the monumental altar of San Savino for the Duomo 1471–72. On his return to Florence he made the marble pulpit of Santa Croce.

Majano, Giuliano da. Born at Majano, 1432: died 1490. A sculptor and builder, elder brother of Benedetto da Majano.

Majláth. See *Mailáth*.

Majnun. See *Laila and Majnun.*

Major (mā'jor), **Richard Henry.** Born at London, Oct. 3, 1818; died at Kensington, June 25, 1891. An English historian and geographer. He was connected with the British Museum library 1844–1880; was honorary secretary of the Hakluyt Society 1849–1858; and was vice-president of the Royal Geographical Society. He published a "Life of Prince Henry of Portugal, surnamed the Navigator" (1868), "The Discoveries of Prince Henry the Navigator and their Results" (1877), "Bibliography of the First Letter of Christopher Columbus" (1872), and edited for the Hakluyt Society "Select Letters of Christopher Columbus" (1847) and various other works.

Majorano. See *Caffarelli.*

Majorca (ma-jōr'kä), or **Mallorca** (mäl-yor'-kä). The largest of the Balearic Islands, Spain. Capital, Palma. It is mountainous in the northwest. Olive-oil, wine, etc., are exported. The museum in the castle of the Conde de Montenegro is a very remarkable and valuable collection of antiquities, chiefly Roman, formed by Cardinal Despuig toward the close of the 18th century by extensive excavations during ten years at Ariccia, near the Alban Lake. The chief treasure is a head of Augustus. Area, about 1,300 square miles. See *Balearic Islands.*

Majorian. See *Majorianus.*

Majorianus (ma-jō-ri-ā'nus), **Julius.** Roman emperor of the West 457–461. He was elevated by Ricimer (whom see) in 457, defeated the Vandals on the coast of Campania in 458, but lost his fleet through treachery at the battle of Carthagena in 460. He was forced to abdicate by Ricimer, who viewed with concern his growing popularity. He died shortly after, probably put to death by order of Ricimer.

Majuba (mä-jö'bä) **Hill.** A height in the Drakenberg, South Africa. Here, Feb. 27, 1881, the Boers carried the British position by storm, killing the commander, Sir G. P. Colley.

Makah. See *Tlatsakht.*

Makallah (mä-käl'lä), or **Maculla** (mä-kul'lä). A seaport in Hadramaut, southern Arabia, situated in lat. 14° 32′ N., long. 49° 3′ E.

Makari (mä-kä'rē). A Nigritic tribe of Bornu, central Sudan, which inhabits the province of Kotoko and the vassal kingdom of Logone. They are kinsmen of the Gamergu, Musgu, and Mandara; are also named Shoa or Shoarthan the Kanuri; and profess Islamism. See *Masa.*

Makarieff (mä-kä-rē-ef'). **1.** A town in the government of Kostroma, Russia, situated on the Unsha 110 miles north of Nijni-Novgorod. Population (1885–89), 5,756.—**2.** A small town in the government of Nijni-Novgorod, Russia, situated on the Volga 45 miles east-southeast of Nijni-Novgorod; formerly noted for its fair.

Makarska, or **Macarska** (mä-kärs'kä). A small seaport in Dalmatia, on the Adriatic 34 miles southeast of Spalato.

Makart (mä-kärt'), **Hans.** Born at Salzburg, Austria, May 28, 1840; died at Vienna, Oct. 3, 1884. A noted Austrian historical and figure painter. He studied at Vienna under Ruben, and at Munich under Piloty, and visited Paris, Rome, Venice, and other cities finally settled in Vienna in 1869 at the request of the emperor Francis Joseph, who in 1876 gave him the title of professor. Among his chief works are the "Homage of the Venetians to Catarina Cornaro;" "Entry of Charles V. into Antwerp," "Hunt of Diana," "Plague in Florence," "Cleopatra," "The Five Senses," "Ophelia," etc.

Makó (mo-kō'). The capital of the county of Csanád, Hungary, situated near the Maros 15 miles east by south of Szegedin. Population (1890), 32,663.

Makololo (mä-kō-lō'lō). See *Nganga* and *Rotse.*

Makrisi (mäk-rē'zē). **Al-** (**Taki-uddin Ahmad**). Born 1366; died 1442. An Arabian historian. The name Makrisi is derived from his birthplace, Makrizi near Baalbec. His "Egyptian History and Topography" is still an important work, and some of his works have been translated into Latin and French.

Makua (mä-kō'ä). See *Koa.*

Malabar (mal-a-bär'). A district in Madras, British India, intersected by lat. 11° N., long. 76° E. Area, 5,765 square miles. Population (1881), 2,365,035.

Malabar Coast. A name often given to the western coast of British India, bordering on the Arabian Sea: it is properly confined to the southern part.

Malacca (ma-lak'ä). **1.** See *Malay Peninsula.*—**2.** A territory in the British colony of the Straits Settlements, Malay Peninsula. Area, 659 square miles. Population (1891), 92,170.—**3.** A seaport, capital of the territory of Malacca, situated on the Strait of Malacca in lat. 2° 12′ N., long. 102° 16′ E. It was formerly under Portuguese and later under Dutch rule. Population, estimated, 15,000.

Malacca, Strait of. A sea passage separating Sumatra from the Malay Peninsula, and connecting the China Sea with the Indian Ocean. Width, 30–200 miles.

Malachi (mal'a-ki). [Heb., prob. a contraction of *Malachijah*, messenger of Yahveh.] The last of the minor prophets.

Malachy (mal'a-ki), Saint. Born in Armagh, Ireland, about 1094; died at Clairvaux, France, Nov. 2, 1148. An Irish prelate, archbishop of Armagh and papal legate in Ireland.

Malade Imaginaire, Le. [F., 'the imaginary invalid.'] A comedy by Molière, produced in 1673.

Maladetta (mä-lä-det'tä), or **Monts-Maudits** (mōn-mō-dē'). A group of the central Pyrenees, on the Spanish side, south of the main range. It contains the highest summit of the Pyrenees, the Pic de Néthou.

Malaga (mal'a-gä; Sp. pron. mä'lä-gä). **1.** A province in Andalusia, Spain. It is bounded by Seville on the northwest, Cordova on the north, Granada on the east, the Mediterranean on the south, and Cadiz on the west. It is traversed by mountain-ranges. The chief products are grapes, sugar, and tropical fruits. The area is 2,808 square miles. Population (1887), 549,977.—**2.** A seaport and the capital of the province of Malaga, situated on the Mediterranean in lat. 36° 43′ N., long. 4° 25′ W.: the ancient Malaca. It is the chief seaport of Spain after Barcelona, exporting grapes, raisins, figs, almonds, oil, oranges, lemons, lead, etc. The cathedral, begun in 1528, but not completed until 1719, is very large (the vaulting being 130 feet high), but is built in a heavy bastard Corinthian architecture, with tawdry decoration. The carved wooden Renaissance choir-stalls, however, are superb, the 58 large figures of saints with their emblems being especially noteworthy. Malaga was probably founded by the Phenicians; was taken by the Moors about 711; was besieged and taken by Ferdinand the Catholic in 1487; and was taken by the French in 1810. It figured conspicuously in the troubles of 1868 and 1873. Population (1887), 134,016.

Malagasy (mal-a-gas'ī). [Pl. and sing.] The inhabitants of Madagascar. They are an offshoot from the Malay-Polynesian group.

Malagigi (mä-lä-jē'jē). In the Charlemagne cycle of romances, an enchanter and magician, the cousin of Rinaldo.

Malagrowther (mal-a-grou'ᵺer). **Malachi.** A pseudonym of Sir Walter Scott in "Three Letters by Malachi Malagrowther" on paper money, first published in the "Edinburgh Weekly Journal" in 1826. In 1830 a fourth letter was added. Sir Mungo Malagrowther is a malicious old courtier in Scott's novel "The Fortunes of Nigel."

Malahide. An ancient fortified mansion near Dublin, Ireland, formerly the residence of the Talbot family, and still in their possession. It is one of the best specimens of pure Norman architecture in Great Britain.

Malakoff, or **Malakhoff** (mal'ä-kof). A fortification which formed one of the principal defenses of Sebastopol, Crimea. On Sept. 8, 1855, the French carried it by storm. The evacuation of Sebastopol commenced immediately after its capture.

Malalis (mä-lä-lēz'). A horde of South American Indians of the Tupuya stock, in Minas Geraes, Brazil, near the head waters of the Rio Doce. As a tribe they are nearly extinct.

Malaprop (mal'a-prop), **Mrs.** A vain, good-natured woman in Sheridan's "Rivals," remarkable for her misapplication of words.

Mrs. Mal. There, sir, an attack upon my language! what do you think of that?—an aspersion upon my parts of speech! was ever such a brute! Sure if I reprehend anything in this world, it is the use of my oracular tongue, and a nice derangement of epitaphs.

Sheridan, Rivals, iii. 3.

Mälar, or **Maelar** (mä'lär), or **Mälaren** (mä'lär-en). A lake in eastern Sweden, connecting with the Baltic at Stockholm. It contains over 1,200 islands. Stockholm is situated on it. Length, about 80 miles.

Malatesta (mä-lä-tes'tä). [It., 'bad head.'] An Italian family ruling in Rimini, Italy, and in parts of the Romagna, from the 13th to the 15th century.

Malatiyeh (mä-lä-tē'ye), or **Malatiyeh** (mä-lä-tē'ye). A town in the vilayet of Diarbekir, Asiatic Turkey, about lat. 38° 30′ N., long. 38° 25′ E.: the ancient Melitene. The Persians were defeated here by the Byzantine forces in 577. Population, about 20,000.

Malatimadhava (mä'la-tē-mā'd-ha-va). A Sanskrit drama by Bhavabhuti: so called from its heroine and hero, Malati and Madhava. It has been translated by Wilson. For plot, see Williams's "Indian Wisdom," p. 480.

Malavikagnimitra (mä-la-vi-kāg-ni'mi-tra). [Skt., 'Malavika and Agnimitra.'] A Sanskrit drama, very probably by Kalidasa. It treats of the loves of King Agnimitra and Malavika, a girl in the train of his queen Dharini. There is an epitome by Wilson in his "Hindu Theatre." For the plot, see also, Williams's "Indian Wisdom," p. 478. Translation by Tawney.

Malay (mā-lā') **Archipelago, Eastern Archipelago,** or **Indian Archipelago.** An extensive group of islands lying south and southeast of Asia. It includes, among others, Sumatra, Java, Borney, Celebes, Bali, Lombok, Sumbawa, Floris, Sandalwood Island, Timor, and the Moluccas. The Philippines are often included, and sometimes Papua, the Andaman Islands, and the Nicobar Islands. The inhabitants are chiefly of Malay or Papuan race. Politically the islands are under the Dutch, British, Spanish, Portuguese, and Germans, and native rulers. See the respective names.

Malay Peninsula, or **Malacca** (ma-lak'ä). A peninsula at the southern extremity of Asia, connected with the rest of Further India by the Isthmus of Kra, and terminating in Cape Romania. It lies between the Gulf of Siam and the China Sea on the east and the Bay of Bengal and the Strait of Malacca on the west; is traversed by a mountain-range, and is divided politically into Siamese possessions, British possessions (Straits Settlements), and Malay states (Perak, Johor, etc., in alliance with Great Britain). The chief races are Malays, Siamese, Chinese, and Negritos. Area, estimated, 70,000 square miles. Population, estimated, 650,000.

Malay-Polynesian (mā-lā'-pol-i-nē'sian). A family of languages occupying most of the islands of the Pacific, from Madagascar to Easter Island (not, however, Australia and Tasmania, nor the central parts of Borneo and New Guinea, and of some other of the large islands), together with the Malay Peninsula. Its principal branches are the Malayan, of the peninsula and the islands nearest it, and the Polynesian, the great mass of the scattered islands (including Madagascar and New Zealand); to these is added by many the Melanesian, of the Fiji Archipelago and the vicinity, which others regard as a separate family. The languages are of extreme simplicity in regard both to phonetic and to grammatical structure.

Malays (mā-lāz'). [F. *Malay,* F. *Malais,* G. *Malaje,* Russ. *Malai,* etc., Malay *Orang Malāiyu,* Malay man.] The native race of Malaysia, on the Malay Peninsula, or of the adjacent islands.

Malbone (mal-bōn'), **Edward G.** Born at Newport, R. I., Aug., 1777; died at Savannah, Ga., May 7, 1807. An American portrait-painter.

Malbrough (mäl-brūk'), or **Malbrook** (mal-brūk'). A celebrated French song, commencing "Malbrough s'en va-t-en guerre." The authors of words and music are not certainly known, but it probably dates from about 1709. Marie Antoinette took a fancy to it in 1781, and it became popular throughout France, after which Beaumarchais introduced it in "Le mariage de Figaro" in 1784, and Beethoven used it in his "Battle Symphony" (1813), as the symbol of the French army. The air is that to which "We won't go home till morning" is sung. *Grove.*

Malchin (mäl-chēn'). A town in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Germany, situated on the Peene 57 miles east by north of Schwerin. Population (1890), 7,298.

Malcolm (mal'kom or mā'kom) **I.** [ME. *Malcolm, Malcolyn,* AS. *Malcolm;* Gael. *Colum.*] Died in 954. King of Scotland 943–954. He annexed Moray to the Scottish kingdom in 943.

Malcolm II. Mackenneth. Died Nov. 25, 1034. King of Scotland 1005–34. He gained the throne by defeating and killing Kenneth III. at Monzievaird, Perthshire, in 1005; was repulsed with great slaughter by Uchtred, son of Waltheof, caldorman of Northumbria, in an attack on Durham in 1006; married his daughter to Sigurd, jarl of Orkney, in 1008. During his reign Lothian and Cumbria north of the Solway were annexed to Scotland.

Malcolm III., called **Canmore.** Died Nov. 13, 1093. King of Scotland 1054–93, son of Duncan I. He ascended the throne on the defeat of the usurper Macbeth by Earl Siward of Northumbria July 27, 1054, which was followed by his own victory at Lumphanan in Aberdeenshire, where Macbeth was slain. He was crowned at Scone April 25, 1057, and in 1058 married Margaret as his second wife, through whose influence the Roman ritual was introduced into Scotland. In 1070 he supported the cause of his brother-in-law Edgar Atheling, but was obliged to do homage to William the Conqueror at Abernethy in 1072. He was defeated and slain by Mowbray of Eamborough near the Alne, a place which afterward received the name of Malcolm's Cross. Shakspere introduces him in "Macbeth."

Malcolm IV., surnamed "The Maiden." Born in 1141: died at Jedburgh, Dec. 9, 1165. King of Scotland 1153–65, son of Henry, and grandson of David I. whom he succeeded. He was compelled to surrender to Henry II. of England at Chester in 1157 the fiefs granted to his grandfather by Matilda, daughter of Henry I., in return for the assistance of the Scots against Stephen, and in 1159 served as an English baron in the expedition against Toulouse.

Malcolm, Howard. Born at Philadelphia, Jan. 19, 1799; died at Philadelphia, March 25, 1879. An American Baptist clergyman and writer. Among his works are a "Dictionary of the Bible" (1868), "Travels in South-eastern Asia" (1839), etc.

Malcolm, Sir **John.** Born at Burnfoot, Dumfriesshire, May 2, 1769: died May 30, 1833. A Scottish politician. He received a commission in the East India Company's service in 1781; was governor of Bombay 1827–30; and was Tory member of Parliament for Launceston 1831–32. He wrote a "Political History of India" (1811), a "History of Persia" (1815), etc.

Malcontent, The. A play by Marston, acted in 1601, printed in 1604. Another edition, augmented by Webster, appeared the same year.

Then came Marston's completest work in drama, "The Malcontent," an unchanged play after Elizabethan fashion, of "Le Misanthrope" and "The Plain Dealer." Though not free from Marston's two chief vices of coarseness and exaggerated cynicism, it is a play of great merit, and much the best thing he has done, though the reconciliation at the end, of such a husband and such a wife as Piero and Aurelia, between whom there is a chasm of adultery and murder, again lacks verisimilitude.

Saintsbury, Hist. of Elizabethan Lit., p. 198.

Malczewski (mal-chev'skē), or **Malczeski** (mal-ches'kē), **Antoni.** Born about 1792; died at Warsaw, May 2, 1826. A Polish poet. His chief work is a narrative poem, "Maryja" (1825).

Maldah (mal'dä). A district in Bengal, British India, intersected by lat. 25° N., long. 88° E. Area, 1,891 square miles. Population (1881), 710,458.

Malden (mal'den). A city in Middlesex County, Massachusetts, situated on Malden River 5 miles north of Boston. Population (1890), 23,031.

Malden Island. A small island in the Pacific, northwest of the Marquesas. It is a British possession.

Maldive (mal'div) **Islands.** [Native name *Maldivian, Divdivar;* from *mal-* (uncertain) and *divu,* Skt. *dvīpa,* island, = *Laccadive Islands.*] An archipelago in the Indian Ocean, about 500 miles southwest of Ceylon. Capital, Mali. The islands comprise 17 atolls, and are ruled by a sultan, tributary to the British government of Ceylon. The religion is Mohammedan. Population, about 5,000.

Maldon (mal'don). A river port in Essex, England, situated on the Blackwater 37 miles eastnortheast of London. Here, 991, the Danes defeated the English. The battle is described in an Anglo-Saxon poem. Population (1891), 5,397.

Malea (mā'lē-ä). [Gr. *Μαλέα.*] **1.** The ancient name of the Cape Malia.—**2.** In ancient geography, the southernmost point of the island of Lesbos.

Male-bolge (mā'le-bol'jē). In Dante's "Inferno," the eighth circle. It was filled with *bolgie* or pits.

Malebranche (mäl-bronsh'), **Nicolas.** Born at Paris, Aug. 6, 1638; died at Paris, Oct. 13, 1715. A French metaphysician, a follower of Descartes. He sought to overcome the dualism of the Cartesian philosophy by the doctrine that God is the true ground of all being and knowing, and that we "see all things in him." His principal works are "Recherche de la vérité" ("Search for Truth," 1674). He also wrote "Conversations chrétiennes" (1677), "Traité de la nature et de la grace" (1680), "Meditations chrétiennes et metaphysiques" (1683), "Traité de morale" (1684). "Entretiens sur la metaphysique et la religion" (1687), etc.

Maler Kotla (mal'ler kot'lä). A small native state in India, protected by the British, situated about lat. 30° 30′ N., long. 75° 50′ E. Population (1891), 75,755.

Malesherbes (mäl-zārb'), **Chrétien Guillaume de Lamoignon de.** Born at Paris, Dec. 6, 1721; guillotined at Paris, April 22, 1794. A noted French statesman, president of the "cour des aides" (1750) and director of the press. He was minister under Louis XVI, and his counsel (1792–93) before the Convention. He was arrested (Dec., 1793) and condemned to death by the Revolutionary tribunal on a charge of treason.

Malespin (mä-las-pēn'), **Francisco.** Born about 1800; died at San Fernando, Salvador, 1846. A Central American soldier and politician. He was commandant general of Salvador in 1841, and on Sept. 29 of that year headed the revolution which deposed Cañas and put the aristocratic party in power. Thereafter he was the leading spirit in Salvador, and became president Feb. 5, 1844. He had two wars with Guatemala in 1844, and at the end of that year, in alliance with Honduras, invaded Nicaragua, taking Leon after a terrible siege (Jan. 24, 1845), and committing many atrocities. In his absence he was deposed (Feb. 2, 1845), attempting to recover his place, was captured and shot.

Malespina (mä-las-pē'nä), **Alejandro.** Born about 1750; died at Cadiz about 1810. A Spanish navigator who, from 1789 to 1794, commanded a surveying expedition on the western coast of South and North America. He penetrated to lat. 60° N. in search of a passage from the Pacific to the Atlantic, and subsequently returned to Spain by way of the East Indies.

Malespina Glacier. [Named in honor of A. Malespina.] A glacier in Alaska, between Mount St. Elias and the Pacific. It is 1,500 square miles in extent, and its surface is about 1,500 feet above sea-level.

Malet (mä-lā'), **Claude François de.** Born at Dole, France, June 28, 1754; executed at Paris, Oct. 29, 1812. A French general, head of an unsuccessful conspiracy against Napoleon in Oct., 1812.

Malet, Lucas. The pseudonym of Mrs. William Harrison, the youngest daughter of Charles Kingsley.

Malevole. The name assumed by Giovanni Altofronto, formerly duke of Genoa, a character in Marston's play "The Malcontent," to which he gives its name.

Malherbe (mäl-ārb'), **François de.** Born at Caen in 1555; died at Paris, Oct. 16, 1628. A celebrated French poet. His studies, begun in his native city, were continued at Paris, and completed at Basel and Heidelberg. He was married in 1581, and spent much of his time in southern France. One of his first compositions, "Les larmes de Saint-Pierre," was published at Paris in 1587. Before the close of the century he had written his ode to Dupérier entitled "Consolation sur la mort de sa fille," and had addressed odes to Henry IV. and Marie de Medicis. His ambition to become court poet was realized about 1605. He was presented to the king, and remained in residence at court till the death of Henry IV. in 1610, and was then further retained during the minority of Louis XIII. The best modern edition of his works is that of Ludovic Lalanne and Ad. Regnier for the "Collection des grands écrivains de la France" (Paris, 5 vols. 1862–69). Malherbe's claims to recognition lie in the nicety of his vocabulary, the purity of his expression, and the perfection of his verse. Boileau, in his "Art poétique," hailed him in the oft-quoted words: "Enfin Malherbe vint." Contemporaneous writers, however, surnamed Malherbe "le tyran des mots et des syllabes" (the tyrant of words and syllables).

Mali. See *Mandingo.*

Malia (mā'lē-ä), **Cape.** A promontory at the southeastern extremity of Laconia, Greece: the ancient Malea.

Maliacus Sinus (ma-lī'a-kus sī'nus). [L., 'Maliac Gulf.'] In ancient geography, an arm of the Ægean Sea, south of Thessaly, Greece: the modern Gulf of Lamia.

Malibran (mä-lē-bron'), Madame (**Maria Felicita García**), later Madame **de Bériot.** Born at Paris, March 24, 1808; died at Manchester, England, Sept. 23, 1836. A celebrated operasinger, daughter and pupil of Manuel García. Her voice was a contralto. In 1824 she appeared in public for the first time at a musical club. Her operatic début was on June 7, 1825, in London, where she took the place of Pasta who was ill. She made a great sensation, and was at once engaged for the rest of the season. Shortly after this she went to New York with her father. In the midst of a successful season there he married her to Mr. Malibran, who soon became bankrupt. In 1837 she left him and returned to France. She sang with increasing success in Paris, London, and other cities till the time of her death. In 1836 she married a violinist, De Bériot, with whom she had lived from 1830.

Maligbants (mā'lig-bants), **The.** In English history, the adherents of Charles I. and his son Charles II. during the civil war; the Royalists; the Cavaliers: so called by the Roundheads, the opposite party.

Malinche. See *Malintzin.*

Malines. See *Mechlin.*

Malintzin (mä-lēnt-zēn'). The name given by the Mexican Indians to Marina, the Indian mistress of Hernando Cortés. See *Marina.* Either her original Indian name was Malina, or the Indians so pronounced her Spanish name; and the suffix *tzin* ('chief,' 'lady') was added out of respect. Subsequently Cortés himself so called Marina, the name in this case meaning 'lord of Marina.' The Spaniards corrupted *Malintzin* to *Malinche.*

Malis (mā'lis). [Gr. *ἡ Μαλίς γῆ.*] In ancient geography, a district of Greece, south of Thessaly and north of Doris.

Mall (mel or mal), **The.** A broad promenade in St. James's Park, London, planted with rows of trees. The name is also given to a somewhat similar promenade in the Central Park, New York. See *Pall Mall.*

Mallarino (mäl-yä-rē'nō), **Manuel María.** Born in Cauca, 1798; died at Bogotá, Jan. 6, 1872. A politician of New Granada (Colombia). He was vice-president under Obando in 1853, and president 1855–57.

Mallet (mal'et), originally **Malloch** (mal'loch), **David.** Born at Crieff, Perthshire, about 1700; died in England, April 21, 1765. A Scottish poet and author. He wrote the plays "Mustapha" (1739), "Eurydice" (1731), and "Elvira" (1763). Alfred, a Masque, was written with Thomson, and "Rule, Britannia," one of the songs contained in it, has been claimed for both. Among his poems were "The Excursion" (1728), "The Hermit" (1745), and several volumes of miscellaneous verse.

Mallet (mä-lā'), **Paul Henri.** Born at Geneva, 1730; died there, Feb. 8, 1807. A Swiss historian and student of Scandinavian antiquities, professor of belles-lettres at the Academy of Copenhagen 1752–60. He was appointed professor of history at the Academy of Geneva in the latter year. He published an "Introduction à l'histoire du Danemark, etc." (1755–56), "Northern Antiquities" (1770), "Monuments de la mythologie et de la poésie des celtes" (with particular account of the ancient Scandinavians" (1786), "Histoire du Danemark" (1758–77), etc.

Mallet du Pan (mä-lā' dü poṅ), **Jacques.** Born at Geneva, 1749; died in England, May 31, 1800. A Swiss publicist. He was professor of French literature at Cassel in 1772; soon went to London, where he escaped himself with journalism; founded the "Mémoires Historiques, Politiques, et Littéraires" at Geneva in 1772; went to Paris in 1788, where he founded, with Pankoucke, the "Journal Historique et Politique," later combined with the "Mercure de France" (suppressed in 1792), fled from France in 1792; and settled in London in 1799, where he founded the "Mercure Britannique."

Mallock (mal'ok), **William Hurrell.** Born in Devonshire (?), 1849. An English author. He was educated at Balliol College, Oxford, and gained the Newdigate prize there in 1871. Among his works are "The New Republic, etc." (1877), "The New Paul and Virginia, etc." (1878), "Lucretius" (1878), "Is Life worth living?" (1879), "Poems" (1880), "A Romance of the Nineteenth Century" (1881), "Social Equality," "Social Equality, Property and Progress, etc." (1884), "Landlords and the National Income" (1884), "Atheism and the Value of Life, etc." (1884), "The Old Order Changes" (1886).

Mallorca. See *Majorca.*

Mallory (mal'ō-ri), **Stephen Russell.** Born in Trinidad, West Indies, 1813; died at Pensacola, Fla., Nov. 9, 1873. An American politician. He was a Democratic United States senator from Florida 1851–1861, when he resigned on his state. He was in the latter year appointed by President Davis secretary of the navy of the Confederate States, a position which he held until the end of the war in 1865.

Mallow (mal'ō). A town in the county of Cork, Ireland, situated on the Blackwater 18 miles north-northwest of Cork. It contains a warm mineral spring. Population (1891), 4,366.

Malmaison (mäl-mā-zoṅ'). A hamlet a few miles west of Paris, noted for its castle, the residence of the empress Josephine 1798–1814.

Malmedy (mäl'me-dē). A town in the Rhine Province, Prussia, situated on the Warche 25 miles south of Aix-la-Chapelle. Population (1890), 4,447.

Malmesbury (mämz'ber-i). A town in Wiltshire, England, situated on the Lower Avon 23 miles east-northeast of Bristol. It formerly contained a Benedictine monastery. Hobbes was born there. Population (1891), 2,965.

Malmesbury, Earl of. See *Harris, James.*

Malmö (mäl'mē). A seaport, capital of the laen of Malmöhus, situated on the Sound, nearly opposite Copenhagen, in lat. 55° 36′ N., long. 13° E. It is the third city of Sweden in importance: has manufactures of gloves, carpets, paper, etc.; and was formerly one of the leading northern seaports. A truce between Germany and Denmark was concluded here in 1848. Population (1890), 49,402.

Malmöhus (mäl'mē-hös). The southernmost laen of Sweden, bordering on the Baltic, Sound, and Cattegat. Area, 1,847 square miles. Population (1890), 368,817.

Malmström (mälm'strēm), **Bernhard Elis.** Born in Nerike, Sweden, March 14, 1816: died at Upsala, June 21, 1865. A Swedish poet and writer. He studied at Upsala, where in 1843 he became docent, and in 1851 professor of esthetics and the history of literature. His first work was the epic poem "Ariadne," which appeared in 1838. In 1840 he was awarded the prize of the Swedish Academy for "Angelica." Among his other poetical works are the narrative poem "Fiskarflickan från Tumelös" ("The Fisher Maid of Tumelös") and a number of lyrics. In the field of criticism he is the author of "Literaturhistoriska Studier" ("Studies in Literary History") and the collection of lectures "Grunddragen af svenska Vitterhetens Historia" ("Elements of the History of Swedish Literature," published after his death, 1866–68, 5 vols.).

Maloja (mä-lō'yä). It. **Maloggia** (mä-lod'jä). A pass in the southern part of the canton of Grisons, Switzerland, connecting the Upper Engadine with Chiavenna (in Italy). Height, 5,960 feet.

Malojaroslavetz, or **Maloyaroslavetz** (mä'lō-yä-rō-slä'vets). A town in the government of Kaluga, Russia, situated on the Lusha 66 miles southwest of Moscow. Here, Oct. 24, 1812, Napoleon was checked by the Russians. Population (1885–89), 4,479.

Malone (ma-lōn'). The capital of Franklin County, New York, situated on Salmon River, 42 miles west by north of Plattsburg. Population (1890), 4,986.

Malone, Edmund. Born at Dublin, Oct. 4, 1741: died at London, April 25, 1812. An Irish literary critic and Shakspearian scholar. He graduated at Trinity College, Dublin, and in 1763 went to London and became a law student in the Inner Temple. Returning to Ireland, he was called to the Irish bar in 1767. Not long after this his father's death left him in possession of a small estate and sufficient money to live upon. He therefore returned to London to devote himself to literature. He soon entered the best political and literary society, and counted among his friends Johnson, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Bishop Percy, Burke, Canning, Horace Walpole, and others. His edition of Shakspere was published in 1790, but he had previously written an "Attempt to ascertain the order in which the plays of Shakspere were written" (1778), a supplement to Johnson's edition of Shakspere (1780), containing observations on the Elizabethan stage and the text of 5 plays wrongly ascribed to Shakspere, etc. He published an edition of Sir Joshua Reynolds's works in 1797, and an edition of Dryden, 4 volumes of which appeared in 1800. Besides writing a number of minor works, he found time to devote himself to book-collecting, and accumulated a large library. After his death the greater part of it was sent to Oxford. He left material for another edition of Shakspere, which was published by James Boswell the younger in 1821, and is known as the "third variorum Shakspere," sometimes as "Boswell's Malone."

Malory (mal'ō-ri), Sir **Thomas.** Born probably about 1430; died after 1470. The author of the prose romance "Morte d'Arthur" (which see). Little is known of him.

Malou (mä-lö'), **Jules.** Born at Ypres, Belgium, Oct. 19, 1810; died at Brussels, July 11, 1886. A Belgian politician of the clerical party, premier 1871–78 and 1884.

Malpighi (mäl-pē'gē), **Marcello.** Born near Bologna, Italy, March 10, 1628; died at Rome, Nov. 29, 1694. An Italian anatomist and physiologist, the founder of microscopic anatomy. He was lecturer on medicine at Bologna (1656), professor at Pisa (1657), at Bologna (1660), at Messina (1662), and again at Bologna. In 1691 he went to Rome as physician to Pope Innocent XII.

Malplaquet (mäl-plä-kā'). A village in the department of Nord, France, near the Belgian frontier, 20 miles east of Valenciennes. It was the scene, Sept. 11, 1709, of a victory of the allied English, Dutch, and Austrian forces (about 120,000) under the Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene over the French (about 90,000) under Villars. The loss of the Allies was about 20,000; that of the French, probably from 11,000 to 14,000.

Malstatt-Burbach (mäl'stät-bör'bäch). A town in the Rhine Province, Prussia, situated on the Saar, opposite Saarbrücken. 32 miles south-southeast of Treves. It has iron manufactures. Population (1890), 18,134.

Malstrom. See *Maelstrom.*

Malta (mäl'ta), F. **Malte** (mält). [Probably Phenician, 'refuge.'] The chief of the Maltese Islands, situated about lat. 35° 55′ N., long. 14° 30′ E.: the ancient Melita. Chief town, Valetta. The surface is hilly. It is an important strategic point. The island anciently belonged to the Phœnicians, and later to the Romans. It was the scene of the shipwreck of St. Paul. (For further history, see *Maltese Islands.*) Length, 17 miles; breadth, 9 miles. Area, about 95 square miles.

Malta, Knights of. See *Hospitalers of St. John of Jerusalem, Order of the.*

Malte-Brun (mäl'te-brön'; F. pron. mält-brun'), **Conrad** (originally **Malte Conrad Brunn**). Born at Thisted, Denmark, Aug. 12, 1775; died at Paris, Dec. 14, 1826. A noted Danish-French geographer and publicist, author of "Précis de géographie universelle" (commenced 1810, continued by Huot), collaborator with Mentelle and Herbin in "Géographie mathématique, etc." (1803–07), and founder of the "Annales des voyages" (1808).

Malte-Brun, Victor Adolphe. Born at Paris, Nov. 25, 1816. A French geographer, son of Conrad Malte-Brun: general secretary of the geographical society of Paris.

Maltese (mal-tēs' or mäl-tēz') **Islands.** A British colony in the Mediterranean, comprising Malta, Gozo, Comino, and two islets. Capital, Valetta. They produce corn, cotton, tropical fruits, etc. The inhabitants are chiefly Maltese. The islands were conquered by the Vandals, Goths, and Saracens (9th century); belonged to the Normans in the 12th to the 14th century; were granted to the Knights of St. John in 1530; resisted the Turks 1565, when a siege of Malta conducted by Sultan Soliman was successfully opposed by the Knights; were conquered by Bonaparte in 1798; and were taken by the English in 1800, their possession being confirmed by treaty in 1814. The colony is administered by a governor with an executive council and a council of government. Area, 119 square miles. Population (1890), 165,622.

Malthus (mal'thus), **Thomas Robert.** Born near Guildford, Surrey, Feb. 17, 1766: died at St. Catharine's, near Bath, Dec. 23, 1834. An English political economist. He graduated at Cambridge in 1788, and became fellow of Jesus College in 1793, at 1798 he took orders, and was made curate of Albury, Surrey. In 1798 he published his first essay on the "Principle of Population," which he defines to be that population increases in geometrical and means of subsistence in an arithmetical ratio, and that vice and crime are necessary checks of this increase in numbers (these so called "Malthusian doctrines"). He published in 1803 a revision of the "Essay on Population." In 1805 he was made professor of history and political economy at Hailey bury. His other works are "The Nature and Progress of Rent" (1815), which applied the now generally accepted theory of rent, and "Political Economy" (1820). In politics he was a Whig; he supported the Catholic emancipation, and accepted the Reform Bill.

Maltitz (mäl'tits), Baron **Apollonius von.** Born at Gera, Germany, June 11, 1795: died at Weimar, Germany, March 2, 1870. A German poet, dramatist, and novelist, brother of F. F. von Maltitz.

Maltitz, Baron **Franz Friedrich von.** Born at Nuremberg, June 6, 1794: died at Boppard, Prussia, April 25, 1857. A German dramatic and lyric poet.

Maltitz, Baron **Gotthilf August von.** Born at Königsberg, Prussia, July 9, 1794: died at Dresden, June 7, 1837. A German poet.

Malton (mäl'ton). A town in Yorkshire, England, situated on the Derwent 17 miles northeast of York. It comprises New Malton, Old Malton, and Norton. Population (1891), 4,910.

Maltzan (mält'sän), **Heinrich Karl Eckardt Helmuth von,** Baron of Wartenberg and Penzlin. Born at Dresden, Sept. 6, 1826: committed suicide at Pisa, Italy, Feb. 22, 1874. A German traveler, ethnologist, philologist, and archæologist. He published works descriptive of his travels in Arabia, northern Africa, and the East generally (including "Meine Wallfahrt nach Mekka," 1865).

Malula (mä-lö'lä). A village in Syria, situated between Damascus and Baalbec. It is inhabited by Christians only, and the Aramaic dialect of the time of Christ is still spoken there.

Malus (mä-lüs'), **Étienne Louis.** Born at Paris, June 23, 1775: died there, Feb., 1812. A French physicist and engineer, noted for discoveries in optics, especially the polarization of light by reflection.

Malvasia. See *Monemvasia.*

Malvern (mal'vėrn). A health-resort in Worcestershire, England, 7 miles southwest of Worcester. It comprises the town of Great Malvern and several villages. Near it are the Malvern Hills. It has a priory church, and a college and other schools. Population (1891), 6,107.

Malvern Hill (mal'vėrn hil). A plateau near the James River, Virginia, southeast of Richmond, scene, July 1, 1862, of the Federals under McClellan defeated the Confederates under Lee (the last of the "Seven Days' Battles").

Malvern Hills (mal'vėrn hilz). A range of hills on the borders of Worcestershire and Herefordshire, England. Highest point, Worcester Beacon (1,444 feet).

Malvolio (mal-vō'li-ō). In Shakspere's comedy "Twelfth Night," Olivia's steward, a conceited, grave, self-important personage forced into comic positions by the fantastic nature of the situation.

Malwa (mal'wä). A former kingdom in central India, and afterward a Mogul province. It belongs now chiefly to Indore, Bhopal, Sindhia, and other native states.

Malynes, or **Malines** (mä-lēn'), or **de Malines, Gerard.** Flourished 1586–1641. An English merchant and economist, the son of an English minister. He came to England with his father in 1561. In 1586 he was commissioner of trade in the Low Countries, and in 1600 was appointed commissioner of the mint. He was one of the few contemporaries to recognize the natural laws on which modern economy is based. Among his works are "A Treatise of the Canker of England's Commonwealth" (pos.), "St. George for England" (lost), "The Maintenance of Free Trade" (1622), "Consuetudo vel lex mercatoria" (1622).

Mama Occlo Huaco (mä'mä ōk'lō wä'kō). [Quichua: *mama,* mother; *occlo,* from *ocllana,* to hatch; *huaco,* probably from *huaco,* a sparrow-hawk.] The traditional first mother of the Inca princes of Peru, daughter of the sun and sister and wife of Manco Capac, whom she accompanied in his wanderings until he founded Cuzco. Subsequently she taught the Indian women to spin and weave. Also written *Mama Ocllo Huaco.*

Mamæa, or **Mammæa** (ma-mē'ä), **Julia.** Born at Emesa, Syria. The wife of Gessius Marcianus, and the mother of Alexander Severus. She was the first cousin of Caracalla and the aunt of Elagabalus. She was in many respects a woman of high character.

Mambrino (mäm-brē'nō). A pagan king in an old romance, "Innamoramento di Rinaldo," anterior to Ariosto's "Orlando Furioso." He is slain by Rinaldo. No mention is made in this romance of his helmet, but in "Orlando Furioso" Rinaldo is said to have won it. It is the same helmet so frequently mentioned by Spanish writers, of pure gold, and rendering its wearer invisible. Don Quixote took possession of a barber's basin which he conceived to be the helmet of King Mambrino.

Mamelucos (mä-mä-lö'kōs). [Pg. *Mameluco,* a Mameluke; applied in Brazil to persons of mixed Indian and negro blood.] A name given by the Jesuits of Paraguay to bands of Brazilian (São Paulo) slave-hunters who, in the 17th century, attacked their missions, carrying off thousands of Indians. Some of the Jesuit writers erroneously described the Mamelucos as an independent race, forming what they called the "Mameluco Republic," a mistake which has been copied by various English historians.

Mamelukes (mam'e-lūks). A corps of cavalry formerly existing in Egypt, whose chiefs were long the sovereign rulers of the country. They originated with a body of Mingrelians, Turks, and other slaves, who were sold by Jenghiz Khan to the Egyptian sultan in the 13th century. About 1253 they established their government in Egypt by making one of their own number sultan. Their government was overthrown by Selim I. of Turkey in 1517, but they formed part of the Egyptian army until 1831, when Mehemet Ali destroyed most of them by a general massacre.

Mamers (mä'mėrz). An Italian (Oscan) name of the god Mars. He was worshiped by the Romans as a rustic divinity, one of the rural Lares.

Mamers (mä-mär'). A town in the department of Sarthe, France, situated on the Dive 24 miles north-northeast of Le Mans. Population (1891), commune, 6,016.

Mamertines (mam'ėr-tīnz). [L. *Mamertini.*] In ancient history, a band of Campanian mercenaries who became rulers of Messina about 282 B. C. Their request for aid from the Romans and Carthaginians (cause of the first Punic war, 264 B. C.) was the cause) brought about the last Punic war, 264 B. C.

Mames (mä'mās), or **Mams** (mämz). [Said to be a corruption of the Cakchiquel *mam,* a stutterer, applied to the Maya-speaking nations.] An ancient Indian tribe of Guatemala, of the Maya stock. They occupied the region now included in the department of Totonicapan (northwest of Guatemala City), and under their chief, Cahil Balam, made a brave resistance to the Spaniards. They were conquered by Gonzalo de Alvarado in 1525, and their descendants are now amalgamated with the country population.

Mamiani della Rovere (mä-mē-ä'nē del'lä rō'vė-re), Count **Terenzio.** Born at Pesaro, Italy, 1800: died at Rome, May 21, 1885. An Italian philosopher, poet, and statesman in the papal and later in the Italian services. He was minister of the interior to Pius IX. in 1848, and minister of foreign affairs for a short time in the same year; professor of philosophy at Turin 1857–60; and in 1860 minister of public instruction under Cavour. His works include "Rinnovamento della filosofia antica italiana" ("Revival of the Ancient Italian Philosophy," 1834), "Dialoghi di scienza prima" (1846), "Confessioni di un metafisico" (1865), etc.

Mamilia gens (ma-mil'i-ä jenz). A Roman plebeian gens, comprising the families Limetanus, Turrinus, and Vitulus.

Mamilius (ma-mil'i-us). In Shakspere's play "The Winter's Tale," a boy, the young prince of Sicilia.

Mammæa. See *Mamæa.*

Mammon (mam'on). [Syr. *mamonâ,* riches.] A Syriac word used once in the New Testament as a personification of riches and worldliness, or the god of this world, the false spirit or deity of avarice; cupidity personified.

Mammon, Sir Epicure. In Jonson's "Alchemist," a worldly sensualist finally gulled by his own rapacity.

> The judgment is absolutely overwhelmed by the torrent of magnificent images with which Mammon confounds the incredulity of Surly, and inflames the supposed ambition of Dol. There is a vividness in the style of his sensuality which sets him above all power of imitation. *Gifford.*

Mammoth Cave (mam'oth kāv). The largest known cave, situated in Edmonson County, near Green River, Kentucky, 75 miles south-southwest of Louisville. It extends over an area of 8 or 10 miles in diameter, and consists of numerous chambers connected by avenues which are said to be in the aggregate 150 miles in length. The stalactitic formations are of great beauty, and the animal inhabitants are of great interest. The cave was discovered in 1809.

Mamoré (mä-mō-rā'). A river in Bolivia, one of the principal head streams of the Madeira.

Mamre (mam'rē). In Old Testament geography, a place in Palestine, probably near Hebron.

Mamun. See *Al-Mamun.*

Man (man). **Isle of.** An island in the Irish Sea, belonging to Great Britain, intersected by lat. 54° 15′ N., long. 4° 30′ W., midway between south of Scotland, and nearly equidistant from England and Ireland; the ancient Eubonia and Manx Mannin or Vannin. Capital, Douglas. The central part is mountainous, the highest point, Snaefell, rising to 2,034 feet. The government is vested in a lieutenant-governor, executive council, and House of Keys (forming the Tynwald). English is generally spoken, and the native Manx is fast disappearing. The island was ruled by Northmen from the 9th or 10th to the 13th century; was annexed to Scotland by Alexander III.; and was afterward ruled by various kings. It was ruled by the Stanley (Derby) family from the beginning of the 15th century to 1735, when it passed to the earls of Athole. In 1765 the British government acquired most of the royal rights of the Athole family, the last rights falling to the crown in 1829. Length, 33 miles. Area, 220 square miles. Population (1891), 55,308.

Manaar, or **Manar** (mä-när'). A small island northwest of Ceylon.

Manaar, Gulf of. An arm of the Indian Ocean, partly inclosed by Ceylon, the southern extremity of India, and the chain of islands connecting them.

Manabi (mä'nä-bē). A maritime province of Ecuador, north of Guayaquil. Population, 64,123.

Manacicas (mä-nä-sē'käs). A division of the Chiquitos Indians who, in the 17th century, occupied the region now embraced by northeastern Bolivia, near the river Paraguay. They were very numerous and were divided into many petty bodies or villages, defended by stockades. The Manacicas were gathered into mission villages by the Jesuits, and became amalgamated with the other Chiquitos tribes.

Manacor (mana-kor'). A town in Majorca, Balearic Islands, Spain, 30 miles east of Palma. Wine is exported. Population, 18871, 19,665.

Managua (ma-na'gwa). The capital of Nicaragua, situated on Lake Managua in lat. 12° 7′ N., long. 86° 12′ W. Population, about 17,000.

Managua, Lake. A lake in Nicaragua, northwest of lake Nicaragua, into which it discharges its waters by the Tipitapa. Length, about 40 miles.

Manantadi. A town in the Malabar district, Madras, British India, situated about lat. 11° 48′ N., long. 76° E. Population, about 10,000.

Manaos (ma-na'os). A tribe of Indians of the northern side of the Amazon, about the lower course of the Rio Negro. They are a weak stock, and are often called the Indians of the white race. An agricultural and pastoral people, they readily received the Jesuit missionaries, and during the 18th century were partly civilized. Their descendants have adopted the Portuguese language and customs. The city of Manaos, formerly a mission village and fort on this territory, derived its name therefrom. Also written Manoas.

Manãos (ma-nas'), formerly **Barra do Rio Negro** (bar'ra do re'gro). The capital and principal city of the state of Amazonas, Brazil, situated on the left bank of the Rio Negro, 6 miles above its mouth in the Amazon. It has an important trade, especially in rubber and is connected with the upper Amazon and its branches, and with Para, Rio de Janeiro, Europe, and the United States, by regular lines of steamers. Population (1893, about 29,000.

Manassas (ma-nas'as). A village in Prince William County, Virginia, 31 miles west-southwest of Washington. The battles of Bull Run were named battles of Manassas by the Confederates.

Manasseh (ma-nas'e). [Heb., 'who causes forgetfulness'; Gr. Μανασσῆς.] 1. One of the sons of the patriarch Joseph.—2. One of the ten tribes of the Hebrews, dwelling partly east of the Jordan and partly west of the Jordan and north of Ephraim.—3. A king of Judah, son of Hezekiah. He reigned 697–642 B. C. Dunckeley.

Manasseh ben Israel (ma-nas'e ben is'ra-el). Born in Portugal, 1604; died at Middleburg, Nov. 20, 1657. A Jewish theologian and statesman. After the death of Charles I. he undertook to abolish the old exclusion of the Jews from England which had existed since the time of Edward I. Cromwell appointed a conference of lawyers and divines to consider his petition. In Dec., 1656, the legal prohibition was removed.

Manayunk (man'a-yungk'). A manufacturing suburb of Philadelphia, situated east of the Schuylkill and northwest of the city proper.

Manbhum (man'bhum). A district in Bengal, British India, intersected by lat. 23° 30′ N., long. 86° 30′ E. Area, 4,447 square miles. Population (1881), 1,658,538.

Mancera, Marquis of, Viceroy of Peru. See *Toledo y Leyva, Pedro de.*

Mancera, Marquis of, Viceroy of Mexico. See *Toledo Manrique y Sarmiento, Antonio de.*

Mancha (man'cha), **La.** A former province of Spain, nearly identical with the modern province of Ciudad Real. In a wider sense it included also parts of Albacete, Cuenca, and Toledo. It is the Don Quixote country.

Manche (monsh), **La.** [F., lit. 'the sleeve.'] 1. The French name for the English Channel.—2. A department in northwestern France, capital Saint-Lô, formed from the ancient Normandy. It is bounded by the English Channel (the Manche) on the north, the English Channel, Calvados, and Orne on the east, and Mayenne and Ille-et-Vilaine on the south. Its capital is Saint-Lô. Area, 2,330 square miles. Population (1891), 465,826.

Manchester (man'ches-ter). A city in Lancashire, England, situated on the Irwell in lat. 53° 29′ N., long. 2° 15′ W., 35 miles from the opposite coast, and usually ranked as Manchester. It is the chief manufacturing town of England, and one of the great British centers of commerce. It is the principal cotton-manufacturing town of the world, and the center of numerous other industries. It is connected with the Mersey by the Bridgewater Canal and by a ship-canal. The cathedral (built 1422) is a fine Perpendicular structure, with a tower of the early 14th century, but much restored. The choir-stalls, dating from 1506, show excellent carving, and the chapels contain numerous other points of interest. Other prominent buildings are the Town Hall, Royal Infirmary, Owens College, Chetham College, Athenæum, several art galleries, and the Assize Courts. Manchester has grown rapidly during the last half of the 18th century; developed rapidly during the last half of the 18th century; developed rapidly during the last half of the 18th century, and was a leading center of the reform agitation in the early part of the 19th century (the scene of the "Peterloo massacre" in 1819). Population (1891), 505,343.

Manchester. A town in Hartford County, Connecticut, 7 miles east of Hartford. It has manufactures of silk, paper, etc. Population (1890), 8,283.

Manchester. A city and one of the capitals of Hillsborough County, New Hampshire, situated on the Merrimac 16 miles south by east of Concord. It is the largest city of the state, and one of the chief seats of cotton and woolen manufactures in the country, manufacturing also engines, machinery, etc. It was incorporated as Derryfield in 1751, the name was changed to Manchester in 1810, and it became a city in 1846. Population (1890), 44,126.

Manchester, Earl of. See *Montagu, Edward.*

Manchester New College. A college at Oxford, founded originally at London in the interest of the Unitarians.

Manchester Poet, The. Charles Swain.

Manchester Ship-Canal. A canal for seagoing vessels connecting Manchester, England, with the Mersey at Eastham in Cheshire: opened May 21, 1894.

Manchuria, or **Mantchuria** (man-chö'ri-a). A dependency of China. It lies to the northeast of china proper, and borders also on Mongolia, Siberia, and Corea, and is divided into the provinces of Mukden, Kirin, and Hilungchiang. The ranges of the Long White Mountains stem the east and center. The chief towns are Mukden, Kirin, and Newchwang. The Manchus conquered China in 1644, and established the present dynasty. Area, about 360,000 square miles. Population, about 7,000,000.

Manchus, or **Manchoos** (man-chöz'). [Also *Mandchous, Mantchoos* (Chin. *Manchu*), from Manchu *Manchu*, lit. 'pure'; applied by the founder of the Manchu dynasty to his family name, in order to distinguish it from that of the people he had ruled.] A race belonging to the Tunguse branch of the Ural-Altaic family, from which Manchuria takes its name, and which conquered China in the 17th century.

Mancilla, Lucio. See *Mansilla.*

Mancini (man-chē'nē), **Hortense.** Duchesse de Mazarin. Born at Rome in 1646; died at Chelsea, England, in 1699. Sister of Laure and Olympe Mancini, noted at the court of Charles II. she was the most beautiful and intelligent of Cardinal Mazarin's nieces, and he received many offers for her hand. Among her suitors were Charles II. (not then king), Monmouth, Duke II. the future king of Portugal, Charles of Lorraine, and others. He finally married her to the Marquis de la Meilleraye, who took the name and armor of Mazarin. Disagreements ensued, and she fled to Spain, a refugee from his jealousy in England, where she engaged in an intrigue with Charles II.

Mancini, Signora **Laura Beatrice Oliva.** Born at Naples, 1637; died at Pisa, July 17, 1888. An Italian poet, wife of Pasquale Stanislaus Mancini, best known from her patriotic poems.

Mancini, Laure, Duchesse de Mercœur. Born at Rome, 1635; died at Paris, Feb. 8, 1657. A niece of Cardinal Mazarin, and mother of the Duc de Vendôme.

Mancini, Olympe, Comtesse de Soissons and Princesse de Carignan. Born about 1639; died at Brussels, 1708. A sister of Laure Mancini, and mistress of Louis XIV. she was the wife of Eugène de Savoy and mother of Prince Eugene. She was a kind of Lucrezia Borgia, and fled from France to escape the consequences of her crimes. She died in poverty at Brussels.

Mancini, Pasquale Stanislaus. Born at Castel-Baronia, near Ariano, Italy, March 17, 1817. An Italian statesman and jurist. He was minister of public instruction in 1862; minister of justice and worship 1876–77; and minister of foreign affairs 1881–85.

Mancipleʼs Tale, The. One of Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales." It is partly from Ovid's "Metamorphoses," being the story of the crow that was turned white by Phœbus for the deception of Coronis.

Manco Capac or **Ccapac** (man'ko ka'pak). The traditional first father of the Incas of Peru, and founder of the Inca monarchy. According to the legend he was the child of the sun, and was sent with his sister and wife, Mama Ocello Huaco, to civilize the Indians. Other stories represent him as advancing northward from Lake Titicaca, with a golden wand, which sank into the ground at the place where, wanted by this legend, he founded the city of Cuzco. Another fable makes him over-rule four brothers who issued from a cave in the valley of the Huanuco. It is believed that Manco Capac was a real personage, probably the chief of a small tribe in the Vilcamayu valley, whence by force or policy he reached Cuzco (though he did not found it), and, acquiring the leadership there, laid the foundations of the Inca empire.

Manco (män'kō); called **Manco Inca, Inca Manco, Manco Inca Yupanqui,** and, incorrectly, **Manco Capac** or **Ccapac II.** Born about 1500; died 1544. Son of the Inca Huaina Ccapac of Peru, and brother of Huascar. After the death of Atahualpa and Huascar he was recognized by Pizarro (Nov., 1533) as the rightful sovereign of Peru (and was crowned at Cuzco); but he had no real power, and was virtually a prisoner. In April, 1536, he escaped, raised an army, besieged Cuzco and other Spanish strongholds. Finally defeated in 1537, he retired to the mountains of Vilcabamba, whence he kept up a predatory warfare. He was killed by some fugitive followers of the younger Almagro who had taken refuge with him.

Mandæans (man-dē'anz). [From NL., *Mandæus*, from Mandæan *Manda*, knowledge, gnosis.] A very ancient religious body, still found, though its members are few, in the southern part of Babylonia. The religion of the Mandæans is a kind of Gnosticism retaining many Jewish and Parsee elements. They worship as divine beings a number of personifications, especially of the attributes or names of God. Also called *Mendaites, Nasoræans,* and *Sabians,* and, by a misunderstanding, *Christians of St. John.*

Mandalay (man'da-lā'), or **Mandelay** (man'de-lā'). The capital of the former kingdom of Burma, situated near the Irawadi about lat. 22° N. It was founded in 1856, and contains the royal palace. Population with cantonment (1891), 188,345.

Mandan (man'dan). A tribe of North American Indians. They were originally in several tribes or villages which have been consolidated since the latter part of the 18th century. They were nearly exterminated by smallpox in 1837. The survivors number 222, and occupy a village in common with the Hidatsas and Arikaras on the Fort Berthold reservation, North Dakota. See *Siouan.*

Mandane (man-dā'nē). [Gr. Μανδάνη.] The mother of Cyrus. According to Herodotus, she was the daughter of Astyages, king of Media, and wife of Cambyses, a Persian noble, and on the birth of Cyrus Astyages was induced by a dream to order the infant to be put to death. (See *Harpagus.*) On discovering his grandson, ten years later, Astyages sent him to his parents in Persia.

Mandara (man-dä'ra), or **Uandala** (wän-dä'la). A Negritic (partly Mohammedan) tribe, north of Lake Chad, Africa. Its language is allied with that of the Gamergu. They and the Mandaras joined the Baggaras and Nuers in destroying Egyptian posts.

Mandelay. See *Mandalay.*

Mandeville (man'de-vil), **Bernard.** Born at Dordrecht, Holland, about 1670; died Jan. 21, 1733. A Dutch-English writer. He studied at the Erasmus school in Rotterdam, took his degree at Leyden in 1691, and settled in London. In 1714 he published his "Inquiry into the Origin of Moral Virtue," with notes, under the title "The Fable of the Bees, or Private Vices Public Benefits," which was pronounced a nuisance by the grand jury of Middlesex in 1723. His other works are "Treatise of Hypochondriack and Hysterick Passions" (1711), "Free Thoughts on Religion" (1720), "A Modern Defense of Public News" (1720).

Mandeville, Sir John. The reputed writer of a 14th-century book of travels. The author calls himself John de Mandeville, knight, Lord of Montalbo of St. Aubin or St. Albans, England, and says that, starting on Michaelmas day, 1322 (or 1332), he visited Turkey, Armenia, Tatary, Persia, Syria, Arabia, Egypt, Libya, Ethiopia, Chaldea, Amazonia, and India. The book is, however, a compilation intended as a guide to pilgrims to the Holy Land, based upon William of Boldensele (1336) and Friar Odoric of Pordenone (1330). Originally it was in French, and the oldest manuscript is in that language, dated 1371. The English version was made in the early part of the 15th century by an unknown hand. The manuscripts are numerous.

Mandi, or **Mundi** (mun'dē). A native state in India, tributary to Great Britain, intersected by lat. 31° 45′ N., long. 77° E. Area, 1,131 square miles. Population (1891), 169,246.

Mandingo (man-ding'gō), or **Mandenga** (man-deng'gā). An important negro nation of West Africa. The principal tribes and dialects are the Soninke, Malinke and Bambara, the smaller tribes, Kabunga, Toronka, and Jalunka. The suffix *-ore* or *-nke* signifies 'people.' The Mandingos, though negroes, are less dark than the Wolofs, and are good metal-workers, agriculturists, traders, and herdsmen. They are mostly Mohammedan. In the middle ages Mali, on the Niger, was the capital of a great negro kingdom which finally succumbed to the attacks of the Mossi, the Twarick, and the Songhai (1500).

Mandla, or **Mundlah** (mund'lä). A district in the Central Provinces, British India, intersected by lat. 22° 45′ N., long. 81° E. Area, 4,719 square miles. Population (1881), 301,760.

Mandogarh. A ruined city in India, southwest of Indore. It was the capital of the old kingdom of Malwa.

Mandricardo (man-dri-kär'dō). The son of Agrican in Boiardo's and Ariosto's "Orlando." He laid siege to Albracca for the love of Angelica, and was slain by Orlando. He is noted for his pride and cruelty.

Mandubii (man-dū'bi-ī). In ancient geography, a people of Gallia Belgica in France, north of the Ædui. Their chief town was Alesia.

Manduria (män-dö'rē-ä). A town in the province of Lecce, southeastern Italy, situated 25 miles southwest of Brindisi. Population (1881), 8,895.

Manes (mā'nēz). See *Mani.*

Manet (mā-nā'), **Édouard.** Born at Paris in 1833; died there, April 30, 1883. A French genre-painter, pupil of Couture. He was the founder and head of the Impressionist school, and had great influence in his time, though his merit has been much disputed.

Manetho (man'e-thō). An Egyptian historian and priest. He was a native of Sebennytus, in Lower Egypt, and lived about 250 B. C. He wrote a history of Egypt in Greek, fragments only of which are extant.

Egyptian by birth and priest by profession, Manetho, besides being instructed in all the mysteries of his religion, must have also been conversant with foreign literature.

for he was a Greek scholar, and equal to the task of writing a complete history of his own country in that language. *Mariette*, Outlines, p. 3.

Manfred (man'fred). Born about 1231: killed at the battle of Benevento, Italy, Feb. 26, 1266. King of Sicily, an illegitimate son of the emperor Frederick II. He was prince of Tarentum and regent till the accession of Conrad IV. in 1252; became regent for Conrad in 1254; was crowned king in 1258; was defeated and slain at Benevento by Charles of Anjou.

Manfred. The Prince of Otranto, the principal character in Walpole's "Castle of Otranto."

Manfred. A dramatic poem by Lord Byron, published in 1817. It was so called from the name of its hero, Manfred, who in Byron's own words is "a kind of magician who suffers from a half-unexplained remorse." He lives in a castle among the Alps, and is substantially alone throughout the piece. Schumann wrote music for this drama and adapted it for the stage himself: it was first produced by Liszt in Weimar in 1852. It was put on the stage as a play in England in 1863, Mr. Phelps playing Manfred.

Manfredonia (män-fre-dō'ne-ä). A seaport in the province of Foggia, Italy, situated in lat. 41° 38′ N., long. 15° 55′ E. It is near the site of the ancient Sipontum, whose inhabitants were transferred to Manfredonia by Manfred about 1261. Population (1881), 8,324.

Manfredonia, Gulf of. An indentation of the eastern coast of Italy, east of Manfredonia.

Mangalia (män-gä-lē'ä). A small seaport in the Dobrudja, Rumania, situated on the Black Sea 27 miles south of Kustendji. Population (1889–1890), 7,888.

Mangalore (mang-ga-lōr'), or **Mangalur** (mang-ga-lōr'). A seaport, the capital of South Kanara district, Madras, British India, situated in lat. 12° 52′ N., long. 74° 51′ E. It was taken by Tippu Saib in 1784. In 1799 it became British. Population (1881), 32,096.

Mangalore, Treaty of. A peace concluded 1784 between the British and Tippu Saib, on the basis of a mutual restitution of conquests.

Mangan (mang'gan), **James.** Born at Dublin, May 1, 1803: died in Meath Hospital, June 30, 1849. An Irish poet. His chief works are "Romances and Ballads from the German Anthology" (1849), "Poets and Poetry of Munster" (1849).

Mangbuttu (mäng-bōt'tō). See *Mombuttu*.

Mangi (mäng'gē), or **Mangu** (mäng'gō). A country of Asia, described by Marco Polo. It is supposed to be the same as southern China.

Mangoni (mon-gō'ne). See *Inda*.

Mangues (män'gās), or **Chorotegans** (chō-rō-tā'gäns). A tribe of Indians which, at the time of the conquest, occupied the vicinity of Lake Managua in Nicaragua. They formed numerous populous villages. The Mangues are believed to have been an offshoot of the Chiapanecs (which see).

Mangum (mang'gum), **Willie Person.** Born in Orange County, N. C., 1792: died at Red Mountain, N. C., Sept. 14, 1861. An American Whig politician. He was United States senator from North Carolina 1831–37 and 1841–53.

Manhattan Island (man-hat'an i'land). An island at the mouth of the Hudson, lying between that river on the west, Spuyten Duyvil Creek and Harlem River on the north, East River on the east, and New York Bay on the south. It forms the principal part of the city of New York. Length, 14 miles. Greatest width, 2¼ miles. Area, about 22 square miles.

Manheim. See *Mannheim*.

Mani (mä-nē'). A ruined city of Yucatan, Mexico, about 45 miles south of Merida. According to Indian accounts it was settled by the Mayas, under the Toltec leader Zamna, after the abandonment of Mayapan. The last chief submitted to the Spaniards in 1541.

Mani (mä'nē), or **Manes** (mā'nēz), or **Manichæus** (man-i-kē'us). The founder of Manicheism. The only source of information about him that is comparatively credible is the Mohammedan tradition. He was born 215–216 A. D., and received a careful education from his father, Futak, at Ctesiphon. Futak connected himself later with the sect of the Moghtasilah, or 'Baptists,' in southern Babylonia, which had absorbed Christian elements, and thus made his son acquainted with different forms of religion. Only at the age of 25 or 30 did Mani begin to proclaim his new religion, and this he did at the court of Sapor I. He undertook long journeys into Transoxiana, western China, and southward as far as India, and sent forth disciples in the interest of his faith. Returning to the Persian capital in the last years of Sapor I. (about 270), he had adherents even at court, but was at last imprisoned and put to flight through the hostility of the Magians on whom the king was dependent. Sapor's successor Hormuz seems to have been more favorable, but Bahram I. abandoned Mani to the Magians and had him crucified in the year 276–277 A. D. Mani composed a number of works and epistles, which were known to the Mohammedan historians, but are now lost. The Fihrist reckons seven principal works — six in Syriac and one in Persian. The name of the Persian work is not given in the extant form of the Fihrist, but it is conjectured that it may have been the Artang (pron. ēr-teng'), or 'Holy Gospel,' of which mention is made in the "Acta Archelai" and elsewhere among Western writers. These "Acta," extant in a Latin translation from a Greek original of which some extracts are preserved in Epiphanius, purport to describe a dispute between Archelaus, bishop of Carchar in Mesopotamia, and Manes. They are a chief source of the Western tradition as to Manes, but, besides being of entirely uncertain authorship and date, bear upon their face marks indicating that they are only a polemic treatise put on literary grounds in the form of an alleged debate. They have the authority of a historical novel, not that of a history.

Mania (mā'ni-ä). An old Italian goddess of the dead (Manes), mother of the Lares by Mercury. She was a daughter of the river-god Almo, and was originally named Lara. Jupiter deprived her of her tongue for betraying his secret amours.

Manica (mä-nē'kä). See *Nika*, *Monomotapa*, and *Mashonaland*.

Manicheans, or Manichæans (man-i-kē'anz). The followers of Mani. See *Mani*. Manicheism was the old Babylonian religion of nature, modified by Christian and Persian elements, elevated into a gnosis, and subjecting human life to stringent regulation. According to Mani, a realm of light and a realm of darkness have always been opposed to each other. In the visible world both are mingled. The object of the world is to free the light from the intermingled darkness. Christ was sent for this end, but the apostles misrepresented his doctrine. His Mani was not to be Jesus, but Paraclete. The object of Manichean ethics was to purify the elements of light and attain freedom from those of darkness; hence the three seals — those of the understanding, the hand, and the bosom. The first forbids unclean food, such as the flesh of animals and wine; the second, any traffic in things involving the elements of darkness; the third, every gratification of sexual desire, even marriage being forbidden. There was a rigorous system of fasts, Sunday being regularly and Monday generally so observed. The Manichean prayed 4 times a day, preceding each prayer by ablution, and turning toward the sun, the moon, or the north as the seat of light. The prayers were addressed to the God of light, to the whole kingdom of light, to the sun, moon, and to Mani. The rigidity of the system was mitigated by distinguishing between the elecți or perfecti (perfect Manicheans) and the catechumeni or auditores (the so-called Manicheans). For the latter the stringency of the requirements was somewhat relaxed. The church had also five gradations: (1) the teachers Mani and his successors; (2) the administrators, bishops; (3) the elders, presbyters; (4) the elecți; and (5) the auditores. The worship was simple, and consisted of prayers, hymns, and ceremonies of adoration. Manicheism first gained a firm footing in Persia, Mesopotamia, and Transcaucasia. The first spread was for centuries at Babylon, and then at Samarkand. It penetrated the Roman Empire in the reign of Probus (about 280 A. D.), and spread rapidly after 330, finding its most numerous adherents in North Africa, Augustine being an author for nine years. Leo the Great first took energetic state measures against it. Valentinian III. punished the Manicheans with banishment, Justinian with death. Judicial persecution destroyed them in North Africa. Traces of Manicheism are, however, found in the history of the Catholic Church until a late century. The latest important work on the subject is Kessler's "Untersuchung zur Genesis des manichæischen Religionssystems" (1876).

Manihiki (mä-nē-hē'kē) **Islands.** A group of small islands in the central Pacific, between the Marquesas and Union Islands.

Manila (mä-nil'lä), sometimes written **Manilla** (ma-nil'lä). The capital of the Philippine Islands and of Luzon, situated in Luzon, on Manila Bay, in lat. 14° 36′ N., long. 120° 58′ E. It comprises the city proper, Binondo, and various suburbs, and is the chief seat of Spanish commerce in the Pacific. Hemp, cigars, coffee, sugar, etc., are exported; the leading manufacture is cigars. It contains a cathedral and a university. Manila was founded by the Spaniards in 1571; was taken by the English in 1762; and has often been devastated by earthquakes. Population (1880), 270,000.

Manilian Law (ma-nil'i-an lä). In Roman history, a law proposed by Caius Manilius in 66 B. C., granting to Pompey extraordinary powers in the East, including the command of the Mithridatic war. It was supported by Cicero in his oration "Pro lege Manilia" ("For the Manilian Law").

Manilius (ma-nil'i-us), **Caius.** Lived in the first half of the 1st century B. C. A Roman tribune (66 B. C.), proposer of the Manilian Law.

Manin (mä-nēn'). **Daniele.** Born at Venice, May 13, 1804: died at Paris, Sept. 22, 1857. An Italian patriot. He was the leader of the revolution which broke out against Austria at Venice in 1848, and in the same year was chosen president of the republic of St. Mark proclaimed by the insurgents. The city was, however, compelled to surrender to the Austrians in 1849 after a heroic resistance, and he spent the rest of his life in exile at Paris.

Manipur, or Mannipur (man-i-pōr'). A native state in India, intersected by lat. 24° 40′ N., long. 94° E., under British influence. Capital, Manipur. A serious rising against the British occurred here in 1891. Population (1881), 221,070.

Manissa (mä-nis'ä), or **Manisa** (mä-nē'sä). A city in the vilayet of Aidin, Asia Minor. Turkey, situated on the Hermus (Sarabat) 20 miles northeast of Smyrna: the ancient Magnesia ad Sipylum. (See *Magnesia*.) It has manufactures of cotton, etc. Population, estimated, 50,000–60,000.

Manistee (man-is-tē'). A river in Michigan, flowing into Lake Michigan at Manistee. Length, about 130 miles.

Manistee. A city and the capital of Manistee County, Michigan, situated on Lake Michigan, at the mouth of the Manistee River, in lat. 44° 14′ N. It is noted for its manufacture and export of lumber; it has the largest shingle manufactures in the world. Population (1880), 12,812.

Manitenerys (mä-nē-tā-nā-rēs'). A tribe of Brazilian Indians, living in a wild state on the river Purús. They have been variously referred to the Pano, Carib, and Maypure stocks.

Manito (man'i-tō), or **Manitou** (-tō). [Algonkin.] Among certain of the American Indians, a spirit or other object of religious awe or reverence, whether a good or evil spirit or a fetish. Two manitos or spirits are spoken of by preeminence, the one the spirit of good, the other the spirit of evil.

> The Père Paul le Jeune remarks, "The savages give the name of Manitou to whatsoever in nature, good or evil, is superior to man. Therefore, when we speak of God, they sometimes call him 'The Good Manitou,' that is, 'The Good Spirit.' The same Père Paul le Jeune says that by Manitou his flock meant un ange ou quelque nature puissante. Il y en a de bons et de mauvais.
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> *Lang*, Myth, etc., II. 45.

Manitoba (man'i-tō-bä'). A province of Canada. Capital, Winnipeg. It is bounded by Assiniboia on the west, Saskatchewan on the north, Keewatin on the east, and the United States on the south. Its surface is generally level. The province is noted for its wheat. It is governed by a lieutenant-governor and a legislative assembly. The inhabitants are of British origin, with many French Canadians and Russian Mennonites. Manitoba was a part of the Hudson Bay Company's territory. It was settled in 1812, its early name being the Red River Settlement. It entered the Dominion in 1870. The Riel insurrection occurred in 1869–70. In 1885 the Canadian Pacific Railroad was finished. Area, 64,066 square miles. Population (1891), 152,506.

Manitoba, Lake. A lake in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, southwest of Lake Winnipeg. Its outlet is the Little Saskatchewan River. Length, over 100 miles.

Manitou. See *Manito*.

Manitou (man'i-tō). A town and summer resort at the foot of Pike's Peak, Colorado. It is noted for its mineral springs.

Manitoulin (man-i-tō'lin) **Islands.** A group of islands in Lake Huron, comprising Grand Manitoulin (length about 80 miles), Little Manitoulin, Drummond, etc. They belong to Ontario (except Drummond, which belongs to Michigan).

Manitowoc (man'i-tō-wok'). A city and the capital of Manitowoc County, Wisconsin, situated on Lake Michigan, at the mouth of Manitowoc River, 76 miles north of Milwaukee. Population (1890), 7,710.

Manivas (mä-nē'väs). A tribe of South American Indians on the upper Rio Negro, Cassiquiare, Orinoco, and Guaviare. They are of Maypure stock, live in fixed villages, subsist by agriculture and fishing, and are of a mild and tractable disposition. At present most of them are partly civilized, and they are much employed as rubber-gatherers. They still (1894) number several thousands. Also written *Manivas*, *Manitivas*, *Baniras*.

Mankato (man-kā'tō). A manufacturing city, the capital of Blue Earth County, Minnesota, situated on Minnesota River 70 miles southwest of St. Paul. Population (1890), 8,836.

Manley (man'li), Mrs. **Mary de la Rivière**). Born in the isle of Jersey, or Guernsey, about 1672: died at Lambeth Hill, July 11, 1724. A British novelist, dramatist, and political pamphleteer, daughter of Sir Roger Manley, and bigamous wife of John Manley of Truro. On May 26, 1709, she published "Secret Memoirs and Manners of Several Persons of Quality of both Sexes, from the New Atlantis," usually known as "The New Atalantis," devoted entirely to intrigue and scandal. She was arrested for libel Oct. 29, 1709, and discharged Feb. 13, 1710. She also published "The Power of Love, in Seven Novels" (1720), "Memoirs of Europe, etc." (1710), etc. She died at the house of Barber, a printer, with whom she lived for some years.

Manlius Capitolinus (man'li-us kap'i-tō-lī'nus), **Marcus.** Died 384 B. C. The deliverer of the Capitol at Rome from the Gauls. He was a patrician by birth, and was consul in 392. According to tradition, he was aroused by the cackling of geese one night when the Gauls, who besieged the Capitol under Brennus in 390, attempted to surprise the fortress, and, collecting a handful of men, repelled the attack. To this circumstance the origin of his surname Capitolinus is commonly ascribed, although it was also borne by his father and had already acquired the force of a family name in his gens. In 385 he began to champion the cause of the plebeians against the patricians, with a view to making himself tyrant of Rome, and in the following year was arrested by the dictator Camillus. He was tried in the Petelinian grove, instead of on the comitia Martius, which commanded a view of the Capitol, and was sentenced to be thrown from the Tarpeian rock.

Manlius Imperiosus Torquatus (im-pē-ri-ō'sus tôr-kwā'tus), **Titus.** A Roman hero. He was a son of the dictator L. Manlius Capitolinus Imperiosus; was elected military tribune in 362 B. C.; and in 361 served under the dictator T. Quintius Pennus against the Gauls. During this campaign he slew a gigantic Gaul in single combat in the presence of the two armies, and de-

spoiled him of a chain (torques), which he placed around his own neck (whence the surname Torquatus). He was appointed dictator in 353, and again in 349, and was consul in 347, 344, and 340. During his third consulship, while engaged with his colleague, P. Decius Mus, in a campaign against the Latins, he put to death his own son, who, contrary to orders, fought and killed in single combat an enemy from the opposing army.

Manlius Torquatus, Titus. Died 202 B.C. A Roman general. He was consul in 235 and 224, and dictator in 249. During his first consulship he conquered the Sardinians, after whose subjugation the Romans enjoyed a brief period of universal peace, the temple of Janus being closed for the first time since Numa Pompilius. He opposed the ransom of the prisoners taken by Hannibal at Cannæ in 216, and gained a decisive victory over the Carthaginians in Sardinia in 215.

Manlius Vulso (vul'sō), Cæsus. A Roman consul 189 B.C. He defeated the Galatians in Asia Minor.

Manly (man'li). **1.** In Jonson's "Devil is an Ass," a young gallant, the friend of Wittipol.—**2.** The "plain dealer" in Wycherley's play of that name. He is a beneficent caricature of Molière's Alceste.—**3.** In Vanbrugh and Cibber's "Provoked Husband," a man of worldly good sense.

Mann (man), Sir **Horace.** Born 1701; died at Florence, Italy, Nov. 6, 1786. An English diplomatist and virtuoso. In 1740 he became envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the court of Florence, and it turned that post until his death. His principal duty was to watch the Old Pretender (James Stuart prince of Wales). He is chiefly known from his correspondence with Horace Walpole 1741-86.

Mann, Horace. Born at Franklin, Mass., May 4, 1796; died at Yellow Springs, Ohio, Aug. 2, 1859. An American educator, noted for his reforms in the Massachusetts school system. He was admitted to the bar in 1825, was secretary of the Massachusetts board of education 1837-48, was a Whig member of Congress from Massachusetts 1848-53, was president of Antioch College (Yellow Springs) 1852-59, and was unsuccessful Free-Soil candidate for governor of Massachusetts in 1852.

Mannering (man'ėr-ing), **Max.** A pseudonym of Josiah Gilbert Holland.

Manners (man'ėrz), **Charles,** fourth Duke of Rutland. Born March 15, 1754; died at Dublin, Oct. 24, 1787. An English statesman, eldest son of John Manners, marquis of Granby. He was educated at Eton and Cambridge (M. A. 1774), and became member of Parliament for the University of Cambridge in 1774. In 1776 he protested against the taxation of the American colonies. He succeeded his grandfather as duke of Rutland May 29, 1779, and on Feb. 11, 1784, was appointed lord lieutenant of Ireland. He advocated the legislative union of Ireland with England.

Manners, John, Marquis of Granby. Born Aug. 2, 1721: died at Scarborough, Oct. 18, 1770. An English general, eldest son of John, third duke of Rutland. He was educated at Eton and Cambridge. In 1741 he became member of Parliament for Grantham; in 1747 he was made colonel of the "Leicester Blues"; in 1755 major-general; in 1758 lieutenant-general, serving at Minden (Aug. 1, 1759); and commander-in-chief of the British contingent in Germany (Aug. 31, 1760). He served with great bravery at Fellinghausen (July 15, 1761), at Warburg (July 31, 1762), at Gravenstein (June 24, 1762), and at Homburg (Aug. 6, 1762). His portrait was twice painted by Reynolds.

Manners, John James Robert, seventh Duke of Rutland, better known as Lord **John Manners.** Born Dec. 13, 1818. An English Conservative politician, second son of the fifth Duke of Rutland. He was commissioner of works 1852, 1858–59, and 1866–68, postmaster-general 1874–80 and 1885–86, and chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster 1886–92. He succeeded his brother in the dukedom March 2, 1887. He was one of the leaders of the "Young England" movement. He published "England's Trust, and Other Poems" (1841), "Notes of a Cruise in Scotch Waters" (1850), etc.

Manners-Sutton (man'ėrz-sut'on), **Charles.** Born Feb. 14, 1755; died at Lambeth, July 21, 1828. Archbishop of Canterbury, fourth son of Lord George Manners-Sutton, and grandson of John, third duke of Rutland. He was educated at the Charterhouse and at Cambridge: was rector of Averham-with-Kelham in Nottinghamshire in 1785; was bishop of Norwich in 1792; and was archbishop of Canterbury in 1805.

Mannheim (man'hīm). The northern administrative district of Baden.

Mannheim, or **Manheim.** A city of Baden, situated at the junction of the Neckar with the Rhine, in lat. 49° 29′ N., long. 8° 28′ E. It is very regularly built, forming the connecting center of the upper Rhine; has trade in grain, tobacco, coffee, petroleum, etc.; and has manufactures of cigars, machinery, mirrors, etc. The river harbors are extensive. The chief building is the grand-ducal castle (with extensive collections and picture-gallery). There is a noted theater. Mannheim was famous in war: it was destroyed in the Thirty Years' War, and by the French in 1688; became the capital of the Palatinate in 1720; was bombarded and taken by the French in 1794; and was ceded to Baden in 1803. Population (1890), 78,466.

Manning (man'ing), **Daniel.** Born at Albany, N. Y., Aug., 1831: died at Albany, Dec. 24, 1887.

An American Democratic politician, secretary of the treasury 1885–87.

Manning, Henry Edward. Born at Totteridge, Hertfordshire, July 15, 1808; died at Westminster, Jan. 14, 1892. An English cardinal. He was the youngest son of William Manning, a West India merchant. He entered Harrow in 1822, and Balliol College, Oxford, in 1827, where Charles Wordsworth was his tutor, and William E. Gladstone an associate. He was made a fellow of Merton, Oxford, in 1832, and was ordained rector of Woolavington-cum-Graffham in 1833. He was married June 5, 1833, and his wife died July 24, 1837. In 1840 he was created archdeacon of Chichester. He took no part in the secession of Ward and Newman, but continued a leader of the High-church party until 1848. In May, 1848, he visited Rome, and on his return found himself in opposition to the established church. In April, 1850, he resigned his archdeaconry, and on June 14, 1851, was ordained a priest of the Roman Catholic church. In 1854 he was made D. D. by the Pope, and installed as superior of the "Congregation of the Oblates of St. Charles" at Bayswater (March 31, 1857). On April 20, 1865, he succeeded Cardinal Wiseman as archbishop of Westminster, and was created cardinal March 31, 1875. He was the author of "Unity of the Church" (1842), "Temporal Mission of the Holy Ghost" (1865), "Temporal Power of the Pope" (1866), "England and Christendom" (1867), etc.

Manning, James. Born at Elizabethtown, N. J., Oct. 22, 1738: died at Providence, R. I., July, 1791. An American Baptist clergyman, first president of Brown University (Providence) 1765–90.

Manning, or **Mannyng, Robert,** or **Robert of Brunne.** Lived in the latter part of the 13th and the commencement of the 14th century. An English chronicler and poet. He was a native of Brunne in Lincolnshire, and in 1288 joined the Gilbertine canons at Sempringham. He wrote "Handlyng Synne" (1303), a translation of the "Manuel des Pechiez" of William of Waddington, who wrote in the time of Edward I.; "The Chronicle of England" (finished in 1338), and "Medytacyuns of the Soper of our Lorde Ihesus, etc." He was in no sense a historian, as his work was not original; and his importance is purely literary. *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

Manny (man'i), or **Mauny,** Sir **Walter,** afterward **Lord de Manny.** Died at London, Jan. 15, 1372. The founder of the Charterhouse, London. He was a native of Manny, near Valenciennes, Hainaut, and a fellow-townsman of Froissart. He probably came to England with Queen Philippa in 1327, and was knighted in 1331. He was one of the chief of the soldiers of Edward III. In 1371 he was licensed to found a house of Carthusian monks to be called "La Salutation de la Mere." This Charterhouse became the London Charterhouse (which see).

Manoa (mä-nō'ä). The fabled city ruled by El Dorado, or the gilded king. According to most of the accounts it was built on an island in a lake called Parima. See *El Dorado*.

Manoah (ma-nō'ä). In Bible history, the father of Samson.

Manoas. See *Conibos*.

Manoel (mä-nō-el'), or **Manuel, I.,** King of Portugal. See *Emanuel*.

Man of Blood, The. A name given by the Engish Puritans to Charles I.

Man of Blood and Iron, The. A name given to Bismarck.

Man of Business, The. A comedy by George Colman the elder, produced in 1774.

Man of December, The. [F. *L'homme de Décembre.*] A name given to Napoleon III. in 1870, when he was deposed, in allusion to his coup d'état in December, 1851.

Man of Destiny, The. Napoleon I.

Man of Feeling, The. A novel by Henry Mackenzie, published in 1771.

Man of Law's Tale, The. One of Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales." Gower tells the story in his "Confessio Amantis." It was taken from the Anglo-Norman "Chronique des Ducs de Normandie." The prologue contains a list of some of Chaucer's works.

Man of Mode, The, or Sir Fopling Flutter. A comedy by Etherege (1676).

Man of Ross, The. See *Kyrle, John*.

Man of Sedan, The. Napoleon III.

Man of Steel, The. An epithet (L. *Adamantinus*) given to Origen on account of his strength and tireless industry.

Man of the People, The. A name given to Charles James Fox on account of a satire by George Colman the younger.

Man of the World, The. **1.** A novel by Mackenzie, published in 1773.—**2.** A comedy by Macklin, first played in 1781.

Manon Lescaut (mä-nōn' les-kō'). A romance written by the Abbé Prévost, published in 1735, appended to "Memoirs of a Man of Quality."

But he [Prévost] would have been long forgotten had it not been for an episode or postscript of the "Mémoires" entitled "Manon Lescaut," in which all competent criticism recognises the first masterpiece of French literature which can properly be called a novel. Manon is a young girl with whom the Chevalier des Grieux, almost as young as herself, falls frantically in love. The pair fly to Paris, and the novel is occupied with the description of Manon's faithlessness—a faithlessness based not on want of love for Des Grieux, but on an overmastering desire for luxury and comfort with which he cannot always supply her. The story, which is narrated by Des Grieux, and which has a most pathetic ending, is chiefly remarkable for the perfect simplicity and absolute lifelikeness of the character-drawing. *Saintsbury*, French Lit., p. 420.

Manosque (mä-nōsk'). A town in the department of Basses-Alpes, France, 40 miles northnortheast of Marseilles. Population (1891), commune, 5,572.

Manresa (man-rā'sä). A manufacturing town in the province of Barcelona, Spain, situated on the Cardoner 52 miles northwest of Barcelona. Population (1887), 16,685.

Man's Bewitched The, or The Devil to Do about Her. A comedy by Mrs. Centlivre, produced in 1709.

Mans (mōn), **Le.** The capital of the department of Sarthe, France, situated on the Sarthe in lat. 48° 1′ N., long. 0° 11′ E.: the ancient Vindinum or Suindinum. It has a trade in poultry and manufactures of linen, salted cloth, etc. It has a massive round-arched 12th-century nave, and a very fine, light 13th-century choir, 5-aisled, having 12 radiating chapels, beautiful tracery, and a world-famous display of medieval glass. The Church of Notre-Dame-de-la-Couture, the ancient abbey buildings (containing the prefecture, museum, and library), and the Museum of Historical Monuments are also of interest. It was the capital of the ancient Aulerci Cenomani, and the capital of Maine; was the birthplace of Henry II. of England; and was many times besieged, especially by Henry IV. (1589), by Louis XIII. (1623), the French republicans under Marceau defeated the Vendeans under La Rochejaquelein; and here, Jan. 11 and 12, 1871, the Germans under Prince Frederick Charles defeated the French army of the Loire under Chanzy. Population (1891), 57,412.

Mansart, or **Mansard** (mon-sär'), **François.** Born at Paris, Jan. 23, 1598: died there, Sept. 23, 1666. A noted French architect. He revived the use of "Mansard" roofs about 1650: they had been employed about 100 years before by Lescot, but Mansart's name was now given to them. He built the churches of Sainte-Marie du Calvaire, the Minimes, the Feuillants, the Hôtel des Invalides (perhaps his greatest work), the Place Vendôme, the Place des Victoires, etc.

Mansel (man'sel), **Henry Longueville.** Born at Cosgrove, Northamptonshire, Oct. 6, 1820: died at Cosgrove Hall, July 31, 1871. An English metaphysician. He matriculated at St. John's College, Oxford, June 11, 1839; was ordained in 1845; was appointed Bampton lecturer in 1858; and in 1866 was made dean of St. Paul's. He published an edition of the works of Sir William Hamilton, and developed the latter's theory of "the conditioned." Among his works are "Phrontisterion, or Oxford in the Nineteenth Century" (1851), "Aristophanes (1850), "The Limits of Demonstrative Science Considered" (1853), "On the Philosophy of Kant" (1856), the article on metaphysics in the eighth edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica" (1857), "Bampton Lectures" (1858), etc.

Mansel, or **Maunsel** (man'sel). **John.** Died at Florence, Jan., 1265. An English military ecclesiastic, keeper of the seal and counselor of Henry III. He was brought up at court, and on Nov. 9, 1246, received the custody of the queen's seal. In some of Henry's chief advisers. He held at one time 300 benefices, with a rental of 18,000 marks. In the struggle with the barons in 1262 he fled to France, and his holdings were taken from him.

Mansfeld (mäns'feld). **1.** A former county of Germany, which lay west of the Saale, and is now in the government district of Merseburg, Prussian Saxony. It fell in 1780, on the extinction of the reigning house, partly to Prussia and partly to Saxony. Since the Napoleonic period it has belonged entirely to Prussia.

2. A town in the province of Saxony, Prussia, 38 miles south of Magdeburg, capital of the former county of Mansfeld. Luther lived here in his early youth.

Mansfeld, Count **Ernst von.** Born 1585; died near Zara, Dalmatia, Nov. 20, 1626. A celebrated German general, natural son of Count P. E. von Mansfeld. He was educated by his godfather Ernest, archduke of Austria, and distinguished himself as a soldier in the Spanish and in the imperial service. In 1610 he embraced the Reformed faith, and entered the service of the Protestant Union. In 1618, when the head of the union, the elector palatine Frederick V., was elevated to the throne by the Protestant estates in Bohemia, he became commander-in-chief in that country. After the disastrous battle on the White Hill (which see), at which he was not present, he maintained a brilliant but unequal contest against the Imperialists in Germany. He was defeated by Wallenstein at Dessau, April 25, 1626.

Mansfeld, Count **Peter Ernst von.** Born July 10, 1517: died May 22, 1604. A German general. He served under the emperor Charles V, and under his son Philip II, of Spain; was for a time governor of Luxemburg; and in 1592 succeeded the Duke of Parma as governor-general of the Netherlands, a post which he held two years.

Mansfield (manz'fēld). A town in Nottinghamshire, England, 15 miles north of Nottingham. Population (1891), 15,925.

Mansfield, A city, capital of Richland County, Ohio, 64 miles north-northeast of Columbus. It is a railway and industrial center. Population (1890), 13,473.

Mansfield, Charles Blachford. Born at Royner, Hampshire, May 8, 1819: died at London, Feb. 26, 1855. An English chemist and traveler. He discovered the method of extracting benzol from coal-tar, and thus laid the foundation for the aniline industry. In 1850 he traveled in Brazil and Paraguay. He died from the effects of an explosion of naphtha while preparing benzol. He wrote "Aerial Navigation" (1850), and "Letters from Brazil and Paraguay" (posthumous).

Mansfield, Earls of. See *Murray, David,* and *Murray, William.*

Mansfield, Joseph King Fenno. Born at New Haven, Conn., Dec. 22, 1803: died Sept. 18, 1862. An American general. He commanded at Washington 1841, and was actually wounded at Antietam 1862.

Mansfield, Mount. The most noted summit of the Green Mountains, Vermont, 20 miles east of Burlington. It was long considered to be the highest of the range. Height, 4,070 feet.

Mansfield, Richard. Born in Helgoland, in 1857. A German-American actor. He has obtained success in America both as tragedian and comedian.

Mansfield College. A college founded at Oxford in 1886, especially for members of non-established churches. Students must be graduates in arts of some recognized university.

Mansfield Park. A novel by Jane Austen, written in 1796, published in 1814.

Mansilla (man-sēl'yä), **Lucio,** Born at Buenos Ayres, 1792: died 1871. An Argentine general, brother-in-law of the dictator Rosas. In 1845 he was commander-in-chief of the army under Rosas, and was defeated at Punta de Obligado by the combined British and French fleets.

Mansilla de Garcia (mān-sēl'yä dā gär-thē'ä), **Eduarda** (née **Mansilla**). Born at Buenos Ayres, 1838. An Argentine novelist. In 1855 she married Manuel Garcia, a diplomatist. She has published several novels of Argentine customs and historical episodes, including "El Medio de San Luis," "Lucia Miranda," and "Pablo, o la vida en las pampas": the last was translated into French.

Mansion House, The. The official residence of the lord mayor of London, situated ½ mile east of St. Paul's. It was begun in 1739. The front has a fine hexastyle Corinthian pedimented portico. The suite of state apartments contains some excellent modern statues and paintings.

Manso de Velasco (mān'sō dā vā-läs'kō). **José Antonio,** Count of Superunda. Born in Biscay about 1695: died after 1762. A Spanish soldier and administrator. He served in the War of Succession; was captain-general of Chile 1735–45; and viceroy of Peru 1745–61, Oct. 31. As his administration in the latter country was longer than that of any other viceroy, and was distinguished for excellence. The great earthquake which destroyed Lima and Callao, Oct. 28, 1746, occurred during his rule.

Manson (man'son), **George.** Born at Edinburgh, Dec. 3, 1850; died in Devonshire, England, Feb. 27, 1876. A Scottish painter in water-colors.

Manso (man'sōs). [Sp., from *manso*, tame.] A tribe of semi-nomadic aborigines, from the banks of the Rio Grande in southern New Mexico, who were Christianized by Fray Garcia de San Francisco, a Franciscan, in the first half of the 17th century, and in 1659 were transferred to the present site of El Paso del Norte in northern Chihuahua. There are still a few families dwelling at the latter place, but they have adopted the mode of life and customs of the northern Mexicans. Some of the older men, however, still preserve the language of the tribe and many of the primitive rites and religious practices.

Mansur. See *Al-Mansur.*

Mansurah (mān-sō'rä). A town in Lower Egypt, situated on the Damietta branch of the Nile, 50 miles west by south of Port Said. Near it, in 1250, Louis IX. of France was defeated by the Saracens. Population (1882), 58,784.

Mant (mant), **Richard.** Born at Southampton, England, Feb. 12, 1776: died at Ballymoney, Ireland, Nov. 2, 1848. An English author, bishop of Down, Connor, and Dromore in Ireland. He was joint author with D'Oyly of an "Annotated Bible" (1814), and published a "History of the Church of Ireland" (1840), etc.

Mantalini (man-ta-lē'nē). The husband of Madame Mantalini in Dickens's "Nicholas Nickleby," a feeble-minded, elegant person.

Mantchuria. See *Manchuria.*

Mantegna (mān-tān'yä), **Andrea.** Born near Padua, Italy, 1431: died at Mantua, Italy, Sept. 13, 1506. A celebrated Italian historical painter and engraver. Among his works are "The Triumph of Cæsar" (Hampton Court), "Madonna della Vittoria" (Louvre), "Christ in the Garden" (Baring collection), "St. George" (Venice Academy), "The Dead Christ" (Brera, Milan), "Parnassus," "The Man of Sorrows" (Copenhagen), "The Crucifixion" and "Adoration of the Magi" (New York Historical Society), "St. Sebastian" (Vienna Museum), "Summer and Autumn," "Samson and Delilah," "Triumph of Scipio" (National Gallery, London), etc.

Mantell, (man'tel), **Gideon Algernon.** Born at Lewes, Sussex, 1790: died at London, Nov. 10, 1852. An English geologist. He was the son of a shoemaker, and was apprenticed to James Moore, a surgeon, at Lewes, with whom he later entered into partnership. His collection of fossils was sold to the British Museum. Among his works are "Fossils of the South Downs" (1822), "The Geology of the Southeast of England" (1833), "Geological Excursions round the Isle of Wight and along the Adjacent Coast of Dorsetshire" (1847), etc. He was made a fellow of the Royal Society in 1825.

Mantes (mont). A town in the department of Seine-et-Oise, France, situated on the Seine 35 miles west-northwest of Paris. Its church of Notre-Dame, of the early 13th century, is provided with a reduced reproduction (including the west front with its galleries, rose, and twin square towers) of Notre Dame in Paris. Population (1891), 7,027.

Manteuffel (mān'toif-fel), Baron **Karl Rochus Edwin von.** Born at Dresden, Feb. 24, 1809: died at Karlsbad, Bohemia, June 17, 1885. A Prussian field-marshal. He became chief of the military cabinet in 1857; served in the Danish war 1864; was governor of Schleswig 1865–66; as commander of the Main army defeated the South German troops at Hausen and elsewhere in 1866; commanded the 1st army corps at Königgrätz; was governor of Alsace-Lorraine 1871–73, Sept. 1; as commander in the north defeated the French at Amiens 1870; commanded the army of the south in 1871, and the army of occupation in France 1871–73; and was appointed Count of Alsace-Lorraine 1871.

Manteuffel, Baron **Otto Theodor von.** Born at Lübben, Prussia, Feb. 3, 1805: died near Golsen, Prussia, Nov. 26, 1882. A Prussian reactionary politician, minister of the interior 1848–1850, and prime minister 1850–58.

Mantianus (man-ti-ā'nus), or **Mantianus** (mā-ti-ā'nus). A Roman governor of Lake Urumiah.

Mantinea (man-ti-nē'ä), or **Mantineia** (-nī'ä). [Gr. *Mavτίνεια.*] In ancient geography, a city in Arcadia, Greece, situated 43 miles southwest of Corinth. It was the scene of several battles: in 418 B. C. the Spartans defeated the Athenians and Argives; in 362 B. C. the Thebans under Epaminondas defeated the Spartans and allies; and in 207 or 206 B. C. Philopœmen, general of the Achæan League, defeated the Spartans.

Mantinino (mān-tē-nē'nō). An island reported by Columbus, 1492–93, by the Indians of Haiti. He understood them to say that it was inhabited by Amazon women. The name was a corruption of the Carib *Madinina,* corresponding to the modern Martinique.

Manton (man'ton), **Joseph.** Born about 1766: died at Maida Hill, June 29, 1835. An English gunsmith. He patented many improvements in large and small arms, and was a principal mover in the introduction of the percussion system.

Mantua (man'tū-ä). A province in Lombardy, Italy, 912 square miles. Population (1891), 307,768.

Mantua, It. **Mantova** (mān'tō-vä). The capital of the province of Mantua, Italy, situated on an island in the Mincio, in lat. 45° 9′ N., long. 10° 47′ E. It is a strong fortress. The chief objects of interest are the church of San Andrea, cathedral, ducal palace, museum of antiquities, and Palazzo del Te (with works by Giulio Romano). It is noted in art history for its connection with Mantegna and Romano, and has an academy of sciences and arts. It was the birthplace of Vergil, who was born in the neighborhood. It was a Guelph town; was ruled by the Gonzaga family; and was capital of the Duchy of Mantua. It was taken by the Imperialists in 1630; besieged by the French under Bonaparte in 1796–97, and taken in 1797; and held by the French under the Napoleonic régime but restored to Austria in 1814. It was one of the fortresses of the Austrian "Quadrilateral." In 1866 it was ceded to Italy. Population (1891), estimated, 30,000.

Mantua, Duchy of. A former Italian marquisate and ducal duchy. The territory was ruled by the family of Gonzaga from about 1328 to 1708, and by Austria 1708–97; belonged to the Cisalpine Republic, kingdom of Italy, etc., 1797–1814; passed to Austria in 1814; and was ceded to Italy in 1859 and 1866.

Mantuan (man'tū-an) **Bard,** or **Mantuan Swan.** A surname of Vergil as a native of Mantua.

Mantuan War. A war for the succession to the duchy of Mantua, 1628–30. The Duke of Nevers, supported by the French, was confirmed as duke in opposition to the Imperialist candidate.

Manu (ma'nō). In Sanskrit, man; man collectively; mankind; the Demiurge; one of a class of fourteen demiurgic beings, each of whom presides over a Manvantara, 'interval or period of a Manu.' The first in order of these is called Svayambhuva, as sprung from Svayambhu, the self-existent, identified with Brahma, who divided himself into two persons, male and female, whence was produced Viraj, and from him the first Manu. This Manu Svayambhuva is a son of secondary creator. He produced ten Prajapatis, lords of creatures, and these again seven other Manus. Of these Manus the fifth, Manu Vaivasvata, "the sun-born," is the Manu of the present period, and is regarded as the progenitor of the present race of beings. He has been compared to Noah, from various legends of his preservation from a deluge by Vishnu, or by Brahma, in the form of a fish. He was the founder and first king of Ayodhya, afterward reigned over by Ikshvaku, his son, founder of the solar race. Manu Vaivasvata had also another Manu named Budha, son of Soma (the moon), and ancestor of the lunar race. To Manu Vaivasvata are ascribed the so-called "Laws of Manu," and a work on Vedic ritual. Upon the first seven are to follow seven other Manus.

Manu, Laws of. Until recently, the designation commonly employed for the Manavadharmashastra, which native tradition regarded as the law-book of Manu (see *Manu*), but which the scholars of to-day view as the law-book of the Manavakas. The works constituting the Veda in its broader sense fall into the three classes of Sanhita, Brahmana, and Sutra, or text, exposition, and brief rule of sayings, the last are the Kalpasutras, or "ceremony rules," many having to do with families giving each its distinct Kalpasutra. This Kalpasutra was divided into Shrautasutra, "rules for the sacrifices"; Grihyasutra, "domestic usages"; and Dharmasastra, "sacred law." The Sutras are in mingled prose and verse; the Dharmashastras are of a later metrical recast in the ordinary epic meter of antecedent Dharmasutras; and the Manavadharmashastra is such a recast of a Manavadharmasutra, or is the law-book of the Manavas. Out of channels differences grew various "granas, or "schools," in which Vedic traditions were handed down. Of the Manavas were those of the Black Yajurveda. Of the Maitrayaniya branch of the schools of the Black Yajurveda there are still some survivors in western India who call their Sutras Manavadharmas. The occasion of the recast was the development — beside the sectarian schools, which studied exclusively a single branch of the Veda — of "general sectarian schools," whose teachings claimed validity for all Aryans. These compiled from the only locally valid sectarian sutras a school-book intended to be systematic, complete, and generally valid, and the Manavan Dharmashastra was chosen as its basis from the greatness of the name of the legendary Manu. By interpreting the title as 'of Manu,' they had an authoritative name to command their work. Perhaps one half of the present work consists, however, of additions to the original, drawn from popular metrical maxims, and made, as Buhler thinks, at the time of the Manavadharmashastra considers to be between 100 B. C. and the 2d century A. D. (For a general account of the character and contents, see Williams's "Indian Wisdom," pp. 232–240; for the literature, see Lauman's "Sanskrit Reader" (Boston, Ginn and Co.), p. 340, from which the above view is taken.) It was first translated from the original by Sir William Jones. The most recent translations, accompanied by valuable introductions, are those of Buhler ("Sacred Books of the East," vol. xxv.) and Burnell (Trübner).

Manuel (man'ū-el). A tragedy by Charles Robert Maturin, produced at Drury Lane March 8, 1817, with Kean in the title rôle.

Manuel I. Comnenus. Born about 1120: died Sept. 24, 1180. Byzantine emperor 1143–80, son of the emperor Calo-Joannes. He permitted the Crusaders, under Conrad III., emperor of the Holy Roman Empire, and Louis, of France, to pass through his dominions in 1147, and in 1148 repelled an invasion of Greece by the Normans under Roger, king of Sicily. He was totally defeated by the Turks at Myriocephalus in 1176.

Manuel II. Palæologus. Died 1425. Byzantine emperor 1391–1425, son of John VII. Being besieged in Constantinople by the sultan Bajazet, he implored the aid of western princes, and in person appealed to the chivalry of France, Germany, and Hungary came to his assistance, but was totally defeated by the sultan at Nicopolis in 1396. Bajazet now, however, proceeded to raise the siege in 1402 in order to meet the Tatar conqueror Timur, by whom he was defeated and captured at Angora. Manuel passed the subsequent years of his reign in peace, though in a state of semi-dependence on Mohammed, the son of Bajazet.

Manuel (mä-nō-el'). **Don Juan.** Born 1282: died 1347. A Spanish statesman and writer, of the royal house of Castile and Leon. His best-known work is the "Conde Lucanor," a collection of fifty tales in the Oriental style.

Manuel (mä-nō-el'), **E.** The nom de plume of Ernest L'Epine, a French writer, who is not to be confounded with Eugène Manuel, the author of "Pages Intimes," etc.

Manuel (mä-nō-el'), **Nikolaus.** Born at Bern, Switzerland, about 1484: died at Bern, 1530. A Swiss painter and poet.

Manutius (ma-nū'shius). **Aldus,** It. **Aldo Manuzio** (al'dō mä-nōt'sē-o) or **Manucci.** Born at Bassiano, near Velletri, Italy, about 1450: died at Venice, Feb. 5, 1515. An Italian classical scholar and celebrated printer, the founder of the Aldine press at Venice about 1490. He published editions of Aristotle, Aristophanes, Herodotus, Demosthenes, Plato, and other Greek classics, and Latin and Italian works.

Manutius, Aldus, "The Younger." Born at Venice, Feb. 13, 1547: died at Rome, Oct. 28, 1597. An Italian printer and classical scholar, son of Paulus Manutius.

Manutius, Paulus. Born at Venice, June 12, 1511: died there, April 6, 1574. An Italian classical scholar, author, and noted printer, son of Aldus Manutius.

Man with Pinks. A noted painting by Jan van Eyck, in the Old Museum at Berlin. It is a bust portrait of a man wearing a fur-lined cloak and a high fur cap, and holding white pinks in one hand and red in the other.

Man with the Iron Mask, The. A French state prisoner, confined in the Bastille (where he died Nov. 19, 1703). Pignerol, and other prisons in the reign of Louis XIV. His name was never mentioned, but he was buried under that of Marchiali, and he always wore a mask of iron covered with black velvet. He has been supposed to be (1) the Duke of Vermandois, a natural son of Louis XIV. and Mademoiselle de la Vallière; (2) an elder brother of Louis XIV., the son of Anne of Austria and the Duke of Buckingham; (3) a twin brother of Louis XIV. (4) Count Matthioli, a minister of the Duke of Mantua, implicated in treachery; (5) a soldier of fortune named Mauvelet the head of a conspiracy to assassinate the king and his ministers. His last conjecture was considered the most reasonable until 1891, when Captain Bazeries, of the garrison of Nantes, published in the "Progrès de Nantes" (republished in "Le Temps," Aug. 7, 1893) a translation of some cipher despatches of Louis XIV. and of Louvois, apparently showing that the prisoner was General de Bulonde, who raised the siege of Cuneo unnecessarily and compromised the success of the campaign. Louis sent him up at Pignerol for reasons of his own, instead of deeming him to the fate of a traitor, which was his due. Opinions still differ as to the identity of the prisoner.

Manx (mangks). The native language of the inhabitants of the Isle of Man, which belongs to the Gadhelic branch of the Celtic tongues, and is thus closely allied to the Irish and the Gaelic.

Manzanares (män-thä-nä'res). A small tributary of the river Jarama, in Spain. Madrid is situated on it.

Manzanares. A town in the province of Ciudad Real, Spain, situated on the Azuel in lat. 39° N., long. 3° 27' W. Population (1887), 9,689.

Manzaneros. See *Moluches*.

Manzanillo (män-thä-nēl'yō). A seaport on the southern coast of Cuba. Population (1887), 34,220.

Manzano (män-zä'nō). **El.** [Sp. *manzana*, apple.] A settlement of recent origin in central New Mexico, east of the Rio Grande. It lies on the eastern border of well-known and extensive deposits of rock-salt.

Manzoni (män-zō'nē), **Alessandro.** Born at Milan, March 7, 1785; died at Milan, May 22, 1873. A noted Italian novelist and poet, the chief of the Italian romantic school. He went in his early youth to Paris (1805), where he became a habitué of the Marquis Beccaria, and who introduced him to literary society. He became acquainted with Volney, Madame Condorcet, Fauriel, and others, and became imbued with many of their destitical and other opinions. In 1807 he returned to Italy and was made senator of the kingdom of Sardinia in 1860. We note the historical novel "I Promessi Sposi" (1825–27: translated into English as "The Betrothed Lovers"). Among his other works are the tragedies "Il Conte di Carmagnola" (1820), "Adelchi" (1823), the lyric poem "Il cinque Maggio" ("The fifth of May," an ode on Napoleon's death, 1821), "Inni sacri" (1815: sacred lyrics), "Osservazioni sulla morale cattolica" (a vindication of Catholic morality), "Storia della Colonna infame" (a historical treatise, 1842).

Maoris (mä'ō-riz or mou'riz). [From *maori*, lit. 'native,' 'indigenous.'] The primitive inhabitants of New Zealand, a Polynesian race of the Malay family, distinguished for their natural capacity and vigor, the best of them now profess Christianity, but they have vigorously though unsuccessfully resisted English dominion.

The Maoris, when first discovered by Europeans, were in a comparatively advanced stage of barbarism. Their society had definite ranks, from that of the king or chief with a long pedigree, to the slave. Their religious hymns, of great antiquity, have been collected and translated by Grey, Taylor, Bastian, and others.

Lang, Myth, etc., II. 27.

Map (map), or **Mapes** (māps), **Walter.** Born probably about 1140; died about 1210. A mediæval author and satirist. He was of a Welsh family in Herefordshire, and studied in Paris from about 1154 to 1160. He was present at the court of Henry II., while Thomas Becket was still in favor by reason of the perks of the royal household and was employed as an itinerant justice. In 1179 Henry II. sent him to the Lateran Council at Rome. In 1197 he was made archdeacon of Oxford. The only undoubted work extant by Map is the "De nugis curialium" ("Courtiers' Trifling"), composed between 1182 and 1192. He has also been credited with a large share in the composition of the Arthurian romances, and it is probable that the "Lancelot" is based on an Anglo-French poem by him. A great part of the "Golindic" or spiritual verses of the 12th and 13th centuries is doubtless by Map.

Mapimi (mä-pē'mē). [Origin of name unknown.] A section of the Mexican states of Chihuahua and Coahuila in northern Mexico, parts of which are quite arid and low, while others are very fertile and well watered.

Mapures. See *Maquires*.

Maquet (mä-kā'), **Auguste.** Born at Paris, Sept. 13, 1813; died at Saint-Mêen, Jan. 8, 1888. A French novelist and dramatist, collaborator with the elder Dumas in some of his chief works.

Maqui. See *Tusayan*.

Maquiritares (mä-kē-rē-tä'res). An Indian tribe of Venezuela, on the Ventuari, a branch of the upper Orinoco, ranging at times, it is said, as far east as the confines of British Guiana. They are of Carib stock, have rarely had any intercourse with the whites, and still retain their savage independence. Though living in regular villages and having small plantations, they are much given to wandering. The tribal relations are very loose.

Mar (mär). A district of Aberdeenshire, Scotland, forming the southern part of the county. The Earls of Mar derive their title from it.

Mar, Juan Manuel del. Born at Cuzco, 1806; died at Lima, June 15, 1862. A Peruvian statesman. He was minister of war under Castilla 1855–60, and in 1859 was temporarily in charge of the executive. In 1860 he was elected first vice-president under the new constitution.

Mara (mä'rä), Madame (**Gertrud Elisabeth Schmeling**). Born at Cassel, Germany, Feb. 23, 1749; died at Revel, Russia, Jan. 20, 1833. A noted German soprano singer. She studied with Hiller at Leipsic, and about 1771 made her début at Dresden, where she had immediate success and was made court singer. In 1784 she went to London, where she sang to enthusiastic audiences. She was connected with the opera in London till 1791, but was better suited for concert and oratorio on account of her weak physique and lack of knowledge of acting. After singing in Paris, Vienna, and the German cities with success, she lost her voice in Russia, and was left supported herself by teaching. She married Mara the violoncellist about 1771.

Marabouts (mar'a-bōts). [Also *Marabout*.] The members of a Moorish priestly order or race of northern Africa, successors of the Morabits or Almoravides, a Mohammedan sect or tribe who ruled Morocco and part of Spain in the 11th and 12th centuries. The Marabouts are reputed as saints, prophets, and sorcerers, and exercise great influence over the Berbers and Moslem negroes.

Maracaibo, or Maracaybo (mä-rä-kī'bō). A seaport in Venezuela, situated on the outlet of Lake Maracaibo about lat. 10° 48' N., long. 71° 45' W. It is an important commercial city, exporting coffee, hides, cocoa, etc.; is the seat of a national college; and was formerly the seat of a Jesuit college. It was founded in 1571. Population (1888), 34,284.

Maracaibo, Gulf of, or **Gulf of Venezuela.** An arm of the Caribbean Sea, north of Venezuela, 120 miles in length, about 150 wide.

Maracaibo, Lake. A large lake or lagoon in northern Venezuela, communicating with the Gulf of Maracaibo. The water is brackish. Length, about 110 miles.

Maragha (mä'rä-gä). A town in the province of Azerbaijan, Persia, 60 miles south of Tabriz. Population, about 15,000.

Maraguano. See *Maranoan*.

Marah (mä'rä). In Old Testament history, a place in the peninsula of Sinai, southeast of Suez, containing a spring noted for its bitterness.

Marahuas. See *Maranas*.

Marais (mä-rā'), **Le.** [F., 'the marsh.'] In the politics of the first French Revolution, the group of members who sat in the lower part of the assembly.

Marais, Le. 1. The name especially applied to the region lying east of the Rue St.-Denis and north of the Rue St.-Antoine, within the fortifications of Charles V. in Paris. It was subject to inundation. A large part of it was held in the middle ages by the Knights of the Temple.

2. A swampy region in the western part of France, near La Rochelle. In ancient times it was an arm of the sea.

Marajó (mä-rä-zhō'): formerly also **Joannes** (zhō-ān'nās). An island between the estuaries of the Amazon and the Pará, belonging to the state of Pará, Brazil. Length, 180 miles. Greatest width, about 125 miles.

Marandaise. The sword of Ryance.

Maranhão, or **Maranham** (mä-rän-yän'). A state of Brazil, bounded by the Atlantic on the north, Piauhy on the east and southeast, Goyaz on the southwest and west, and Pará on the west and northwest. Area, 177,566 square miles. Population, estimated (1894), 550,000.

Maranhão, or Maranham, or **São Luiz de Maranhão** (sän'lō-ēzh' de mä-rän-yän'). A seaport, capital of the state of Maranhão, situated on the island São Luiz in lat. 2° 32' S., long. 44° 18' W. It exports hides, cotton, sugar, rice, etc. Maranhão was founded by the French in 1613, but was taken by the Portuguese three years after. Population (1890), 38,000.

Maranhão, State of. [Pg. *Estado do Maranhão.*] A colonial division of Portuguese South America. In 1621 Portuguese America was divided into two states — Brazil and Maranhão. The latter included at first all from Ceará northward. Ceará was subsequently separated from it, and the remaining portion was divided into various captaincies, eventually reduced to four which correspond to the modern states Piauhy, Maranhão, Pará, and Rio Negro (now Amazonas). The colonial state was suppressed in 1774.

Marañon (mä-rän-yōn'). [Probably corrupted from the Tupi *paraná*, the sea, a name given by the Indians to this and other great rivers.] A Spanish-American name for the Amazon. It is used especially in Peru, and geographers have made the term, somewhat vaguely, to indicate the upper or Peruvian portion of the river.

Marañones (mä-rän-yō'nes). [Lit. 'conspirators': from the Spanish *maraña*, a plot.] The name adopted by the following Argonauts: "Jose Aguirre.) It has been erroneously supposed that the word Marañon was derived from it.

Marash (mä-räsh'). A town in the vilayet of Aleppo, Asiatic Turkey, situated near the Jihun 100 miles north by west of Aleppo. In ancient times it was probably a city of the Hittites. Numerous inscriptions have been found there. Population, estimated, 25,000.

Marat (mä-rä'), **Jean Paul.** Born at Boudry, Switzerland, May 24, 1744: assassinated at Paris, July 13, 1793. A French revolutionist. He studied medicine at Bordeaux; practised his profession with conspicuous success at London and at Paris; and wrote a number of meritorious scientific works, chiefly on electricity and optics. At the beginning of the Revolution in 1789 he began to publish a paper entitled "L'Ami du Peuple," in which he boldly advocated a republican form of government and incited the populace to violence. He was in 1792 elected to the National Convention, in which, as the most ultra-democratic of the Jacobin party, he was attacked by the Girondists, who were in a majority. He was tried before the Revolutionary tribunal, but was acquitted April 24, 1793, and with Danton and Robespierre overthrew the Girondists on May 31, 1793. He was stabbed to death by Charlotte Corday while in his bath seeking relief from a skin-disease.

Maratea (mä-rä-tä'ä). A small seaport in the province of Potenza, Italy, situated on the Gulf of Policastro in lat. 39° 59' N., long. 15° 43' E.

Marathon (mar'a-thon). [Gr. *Μαραθών.*] A plain in Attica, Greece, 18 miles northeast of Athens, between Mount Pentelicus and the sea. It is celebrated for the battle of Sept., 490 B. C., between the Greeks (10,000 Athenians and 1,000 Plataeans), under Miltiades, and over 100,000 Persians, under Datis and Artaphernes. The result was a Greek victory, due to the tactics of Miltiades. The Greek loss was 192; the Persian, 6,400. The victory ended Darius's attempt against Greece, and is classed among the decisive battles of the world. The conical mound, 40 feet high and 200 in diameter, which covers the Athenian dead, is the principal monument of the famous battle. All doubt as to its identification was set at rest by a recent excavation of the Archæological Society of Athens, which disclosed ashes, charred remnants of the funeral pyre, and fragments of pottery of the beginning of the 5th century B. C.

Marâtre (mä-rä'tr), **La.** A play by Balzac, produced at the Théâtre Historique, Paris, in June, 1848.

Maratti (mä-rät'tē), or **Maratta** (mä-rät'tä), **Carlo.** Born near Ancona, Italy, 1625; died at Rome, Dec. 15, 1713. An Italian painter of Madonnas and other religious subjects.

Maraunas (mä-rä-wäs'). A tribe or horde of Indians of Brazil and Peru, on the south side of the Amazon, about the rivers Juruá, Jutahy, and Javary. They are said to be closely allied in language and customs to the Arauans, which see. They formerly, according to report, they were cannibals. Most of the Maraunas have submitted to the whites, and the missions (now villages) of Ponte Boa and Caiçára were formed by them. The remnants in the forests still retain their savage customs. Also written *Marahuas, Marayuas*.

Marbach (mär'bäch). A small town in Neckar circle, Würtemberg, situated at the junction of the Murr with the Neckar, 12 miles north by east of Stuttgart: the birthplace of Schiller.

Marbella (mär-bel'yä). A seaport in the province of Malaga, Spain, 30 miles west-southwest of Malaga. There are rich iron-mines in the vicinity. Population (1887), 8,811.

Marble Cañon, The. A noted cañon of the Colorado River, in northern Arizona, above the Grand Cañon.

Marble Faun, The. A romance by Hawthorne, published in 1860. The English edition, published in the same year, is called "Transformation, or the Romance of Monte Beni." See *Donatello*.

The sole idea of the "Marble Faun" is to illustrate the intellectually and morally awakening power of a sudden impulsive step, performed by a single individual, positive, "natural" man. The whole group of characters is imagined solely with a view to the development of this idea.

E. H. Hutton, Essays in Lit. Crit.

Marblehead (mär'bl-hed). A seaport and summer resort in Essex County, Massachusetts, situated on Massachusetts Bay 15 miles northeast of Boston. It has manufactures of boots and shoes; was formerly one of the chief towns of the State; and is noted for its fisheries. The original settlers were largely from the Channel Islands. Population (1880), 8,202.

Marbod (märˈbod). Died at Ravenna, Italy, about 37 A. D. A leader of the Marcomanni. He founded a kingdom in Bohemia about 8 B. C., and was at war with Arminius about 17 A. D.

Marburg (märˈbörg). A town in the province of Hesse-Nassau, Prussia, situated on the Lahn 49 miles north of Frankfort-on-the-Main. It has manufactures of pottery, etc. The chief buildings are the Church of St. Elizabeth (13th century) and the castle (noted for its Rittersaal (1280–1320) and chapel). The university, founded by Philip, landgrave of Hesse, has from 800 to 900 students, and a library of 150,000 volumes. Marburg was the residence of St. Elizabeth in the 13th century, became one of the capitals of Hesse, and was the scene of outbreaks of the Hessian peasants against the French in 1806 and 1809. Population (1890), 13,581.

Marburg. A town in Styria, Austria-Hungary, situated on the Drave 36 miles south by east of Gratz. It is in the center of a fruit region. Population (1890), 19,898.

Marburg Conference. A fruitless conference held at Marburg, Prussia, Oct., 1529, between Luther and others on one side and Zwingli and other Swiss reformers on the other.

Marcantonio. See *Raimondi.*

Marceau (märˈsō′), **François Séverin des Graviers,** Born at Chartres, France, March 1, 1769: died at Altenkirchen, Prussia, Sept. 23, 1796. A French general. He served in Vendée in 1793, and at Fleurus in 1794; captured Coblenz in 1794; and served along the Rhine 1795-96.

Marcellians (märˈselʹi-anz). The professed followers of Marcellus, bishop of Ancyra in the 4th century. The Marcellians held the doctrine, nearly agreeing with that of the Sabellians, that the Holy Spirit and the Word, or Logos, are merely impersonal agencies and qualities of God, and that the incarnation of the Logos is temporary only. It has been doubted by some whether Marcellus held the views ascribed to him.

Marcellinists (märˈse-lin′ists). The adherents of Marcellina, a female gnostic of the 2d century, and a teacher of Gnosticism in Rome. Also *Marcellinians.*

Marcellinus (mär-se-līʹnus). Bishop of Rome from June 30, 296, to Oct. 25 (?), 304. He is said to have yielded during the persecution under Diocletian to the demand to offer incense to the pagan gods, and to have repented and suffered martyrdom.

Marcellinus, or **Marcellianus** (märˈsel-i-āʹnus). A Roman officer, living in the 5th century, who became independent prince of Illyricum, and after the death of Valentinian III. an unsuccessful aspirant to the throne. During the reign of Majorian the title "Patrician of the East" (Patricius Occidentis) was conferred upon him, and he aided that emperor in defending Sicily from the Vandals. He again opposed the Vandals in Sicily 464–468. He was assassinated by his allies.

Marcellinus. A count of Illyria, and one of the first ministers of Justinian, living in the first half of the 6th century: author of a chronicle of the world from the accession of Theodosius to the year 534 (continued by a later hand to 566). It is much fuller for the affairs of the East than for those of the West.

Marcellinus, Ammianus. See *Ammianus.*

Marcello (märˌchelʹlō). **Benedetto.** Born at Venice, July 31 (?), 1686: died at Brescia, Italy, July 24, 1739. A noted Italian composer. His most important work is the musical setting of 50 of the psalms (1724–27), paraphrased by Girolamo Giustiniani.

Marcellus (mär-selʹus). [L., dim. of *Marcus.*] An illustrious Roman plebeian family of the Claudia gens.

Marcellus. An officer of the guard in Shakspere's "Hamlet."

Marcellus I. Bishop of Rome 207–209 A. D.

Marcellus II. Pope 1555.

Marcellus, Marcus Claudius. Born before 268 B. C.: slain near Venusia, Apulia, 208 B. C. A celebrated Roman general and statesman. He was five times consul (first in 222); defeated the Gauls, during his first consulship, at Clastidium, slaying with his own hand their leader, Britomartus; defended Nola against Hannibal 216; captured Syracuse 212; and, taking the command in Apulia, contended against Hannibal in southern Italy until his death in a skirmish near Venusia.

Marcellus, Marcus Claudius. Killed about 46 B. C. A Roman consul (51 B. C.), an adherent of Pompey.

Marcellus, Marcus Claudius. Born 43 B. C.: died at Baiæ, Italy, 23 B. C. The son of C. Claudius Marcellus and Octavia, sister of Augustus, and the adopted son and favorite of the latter, whose daughter Julia he married.

Marcellus, Nonius. A Roman grammarian who flourished about the beginning of the 4th (?) century: author of an extant treatise, "De compendiosa doctrina per litteras ad filium."

The work is intended to assist in explaining the authors, both as regards their diction (cap. 1–13) and their subject-matter (cap. 13–20), and it is invaluable to us on account of its numerous quotations from early Roman literature, in spite of the author's total want of solid information, judgment, and accuracy.
Teuffel and Schwabe, Hist. of Rom. Lit. (tr. by Warr), II. 328.

March (märch). [From L. *Martius,* the month of Mars.] The third month of our year, consisting of thirty-one days. It was the first month of the ancient Roman year till the adoption of the Julian calendar, which was followed by the Gregorian. Previous to the latter it was reckoned the first month in many European countries, and so continued in England until 1752, the legal year there before that date beginning on the 25th of March.

March (märch), Slav. **Morava** (mō-räʹvä). A river in Moravia, and on the boundary between Hungary on the east and Moravia and Lower Austria on the west: the Roman Marus. It joins the Danube 6 miles west of Presburg. Length, 220 miles; navigable to Göding.

March (märch). A town in Cambridgeshire, England, situated on the Nen 24 miles north of Cambridge. Population (1891), 6,995.

March, Ausias or **Augustin.** Born at Valencia toward the end of the 14th century: died about 1460. A noted Spanish poet, of noble rank, seigniour of Beniarjo and a member of the Cortes of Valencia in 1446. "He has been called the Petrarch of Catalonia, and is said to have equalled the lover of Laura in elegance, in brilliancy of expression, and in harmony; and while, like him, he contributed to the formation of his language, which he carried to a high degree of polish and perfection, he possessed more real feeling, and did not suffer himself to be seduced by a passion for conceits and false brilliancy." *Simonds,* Lit. of South of Europe, I. 172.

March, Earls of. See *Mortimer* and *Stuart.*

March, Francis Andrew. Born at Millbury, Mass., Oct. 25, 1825. An American philologist, especially noted as an Anglo-Saxon scholar. He became professor of the English language and comparative philology at Lafayette College (Easton, Pennsylvania) in 1858. Among his works are "Method of Philological Study of the English Language" (1865), "Comparative Grammar of the Anglo-Saxon Language" (1870), an "Anglo-Saxon Reader" (1871), etc.

Marche (märsh). An ancient government of France. Capital, Guéret. It is bounded by Berry on the north, Bourbonnais on the northeast, Auvergne on the east, Limousin on the south, and Poitou and Angoumois on the west, and corresponds generally to the modern department of the Creuse and part of Haute-Vienne. It became a countship in the 10th century, and was a fief united permanently to France in the middle of the 16th century.

Marche. A small town in Belgium, 27 miles southeast of Namur.

Marchena (mär-chäʹnä). A town in the province of Seville, Spain, 32 miles east of Seville. Population (1887), 14,752.

Marches (märchʹez), It. **Marce** (märʹche). A compartimento of Italy, lying along the Adriatic Sea east of Umbria. It comprises the provinces Pesaro-ed-Urbino, Ancona, Macerata, and Ascoli-Piceno.

Marches. The border regions of England and Wales.

Marchesi (märr-kāʹsē), **Pompeo.** Born at Salerio, near Milan, Aug. 7, 1789: died at Milan, Feb. 7, 1858. An Italian sculptor. His best-known work is "The Good Mother" (in Milan).

Marchfeld (märchʹfeld). A plain in Lower Austria, opposite Vienna, between the Danube and the March. Here, July 13, 1260, Ottocar, king of Bohemia, defeated Bela IV. of Hungary; and in the neighborhood, Aug. 26, 1278, Rudolf of Hapsburg defeated Ottocar. It also contains the battle-fields of Aspern and Wagram.

Marchi (märʹkē), **Giuseppe Filippo Liberati.** Born at Rome about 1735: died at London, April 2, 1808. An Italian painter and engraver. He came to England in 1752, studied in St. Martin's Lane Academy, and was by Joshua Reynolds's chief assistant. He practised mezzotint engraving, and from 1766 to 1775 exhibited engravings with the Society of Artists.

Marchienne-au-Pont (märsh-yen′ō-pōn′). A town in the province of Hainaut, Belgium, situated on the Sambre 31 miles south of Brussels. Population (1890), 22,308.

Marchioness, The. A little servant in the "Old Curiosity Shop," by Dickens: so nicknamed by Dick Swiveller.

Marcian. See *Marcianus.*

Marciana (märr-chäʹnä). A small town in the island of Elba, Italy.

Marcian Codex. See the extract.

The discovery of the Marcian codex of the Iliad at Venice, by Villoison, and the publication of its text and scholia (Venice, 1788), known as Schol. Ven. A, form an epoch in the history of Homeric studies. It is from these scholia that we derive all our information about the several old editions used or produced by the Alexandrian critics. The text is also furnished with the critical marks of Aristarchus and his pupils, which are explained in a prefatory note. *Mahaffy,* Hist. of Classical Greek Lit., I. 41.

Marcianus (märr-shi-āʹnus), or **Marcian** (märʹshi-an). Born about 391; died 457. Emperor of the East 450–457. He was raised to the throne by Pulcheria, widow of the emperor Theodosius the younger, whom he married at her own request, and is represented as a wise and firm ruler. He refused to continue the tribute paid by his predecessor to Attila, saying to the Hunnish ambassador, "I have iron for Attila, but no gold."

Marcion (märʹshion). A noted heretic of the 2d century, son of a bishop of Sinope in Pontus. He founded an important sect (see *Marcionites*), and was the author of a recension of the Gospel of Luke and of the Epistles of Paul.

Marcionites (märʹshion-īts). The followers of Marcion of Sinope, a Gnostic religious teacher of the 2d century, and the founder at Rome of the Marcionite sect, which lasted until the 7th century or later. Marcion taught that there were three primal forces: the good God, first revealed by Jesus Christ; the evil matter, ruled by the devil; and the Demiurge, the finite and imperfect God of the Jews. He rejected the Old Testament, denied the incarnation and resurrection, and admitted only a gospel akin to or altered from that of St. Luke and ten of St. Paul's epistles as inspired and authoritative. He repeated baptism thrice, excluded wine from the eucharist, inculcated an extreme asceticism, and allowed women to minister.

Marck (märk), **William de la.** Died 1485. A historical character in Scott's novel "Quentin Durward," nicknamed the "Boar of Ardennes" on account of his resemblance to the animal both in looks and in disposition.

Marcke (märk). **Emile van.** Born at Sèvres, Aug. 20, 1827: died at Hyères in 1891. A noted French landscape-painter, pupil of Troyon. Many of his works are in America.

Marcomanni (märr-kō-manʹni). [L. (Cæsar) *Marcomanni,* Gr. (Ptolemy) *Μαρκομανοί.*] A German tribe, a branch of the Suevi, first mentioned by Cæsar as in the army of Ariovistus. In the campaigns of Drusus they were on the middle and upper Main, but under their king Marbod they moved eastward into Bohemia, and were later further to the south in the Danube region, between the Lech and the Inn. In the 2d century they were successfully defeated by Marcellus in the so-called Marcomannic war. They were in frequent conflict with the Romans down to the 4th century, when the name disappeared.

Marco Polo. See *Polo.*

Marcos de Obregon (Vida del Escudero). A Spanish romance by Vicente Espinel (1618). Le Sage was said by Voltaire to have based his "Gil Blas" on it, but this is an exaggeration.

Marcosians (mär-kōʹsi-anz). The followers of Marcus, perhaps of Ephesus, a heresiarch of the 2d century. The leading feature of his system were a ritual imitating the Christian eucharist (at which he appeared) caused a miraculous change in the color and quality of the wine), ministration and prophecy of women, a cabalistic use of numbers and letters, a pretended luminousness, and a Gnostic system of eons. He is known chiefly from the writings of Irenæus. His followers were not numerous.

Marcou (märr-kōʹ), **Jules.** Born at Salins, France, April 20, 1824. A French geologist. He explored various points on Lake Superior with Agassiz in 1848, and afterward many other portions of the United States (which also he studied with two expeditions. Among his works are "Geological Map of the United States" (1853), "Geology of North America" (1858), "Carte géologique de la terre" (1862), "Les États-Unis et leurs richesses minérales" (1866), "Lias et Trias, ou le nouveau grès rouge en Europe, etc." (1869), "Lettres sur les roches du Jura" (1869), "De la science en France" (1869).

Marcq-en-Barœul (märkʹon-bā-rœlʹ). A town in the department of Nord, France, near Lille. Population (1891), commune, 9,752.

Marcus (märʹkus). Bishop of Rome 336 A. D.

Marcus Aurelius Antoninus (märʹkus â-rēʹli-us an-tō-nīʹnus), originally **Marcus Annius Verus,** commonly known as **Marcus Aurelius.** Born at Rome, April 20, 121 A. D.: died in Pannonia, March 17, 180. A celebrated Roman emperor 161–180. He was the son of Annius Verus, and was a nephew of Antoninus Pius, by whom he was adopted in 138, and whom he succeeded as emperor in 161, with Lucius Verus, also an adopted son of Antoninus Pius, as his associate in the government. He was a pupil of the Stoic Cornelius Fronto, and is frequently called "the philosopher" on account of his devotion to philosophy and literature. In 162 Verus undertook an expedition against the Parthians, but soon abandoned himself to dissipation at Antiochia. His generals, however, stormed Artaxata, burned Seleucia and Ctesiphon, reconquered Mesopotamia, and enabled him to dictate terms of peace in 165. In 166 a war broke out with the Marcomanni and Quadi, which was continued with various fortunes during the rest of the reign of Aurelius. He died at Sirmium, during his colleague sole emperor. In 175 the general Avidius Cassius organized a revolt in Syria, but was killed by his own officers in the same year. Aurelius died in Pannonia, either at Vindobona (Vienna) or at Sirmium, March 17, 180, after a wise and prosperous reign. He wrote a work in Greek, entitled "The Meditations of Marcus Antoninus." There is a bronze equestrian statue of Marcus Aurelius in the Piazza del Campidoglio, Rome, the finest piece of ancient bronze-work surviving. The emperor, simply robed, extends his arm in token of peace, the basis is of heavy build. It was set on its present pedestal by Michelangelo in 1538.

Marcus Aurelius, Column of. See *Column of Marcus Aurelius.*

Marcy (märʹsi), **Mount,** or **Tahawus.** [Named from W. L. Marcy.] The highest summit of the Adirondacks, New York, situated in Keene, Es-

sex County, 45 miles south-southwest of Plattsburg. Height, 5,345 feet.

Marcy, Randolph Barnes, Born at Greenwich, Mass., April 9, 1812: died at Orange, N. J., Nov. 22, 1887. An American general, father-in-law of General McClellan. He graduated at West Point in 1832; served in the Mexican war, during which he was promoted captain; was appointed chief of staff to General McClellan at the beginning of the Civil War in 1861; was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers in the same year; and in 1869 was made inspector-general of the United States army, with the rank of brigadier-general, being retired in 1881. He wrote "Explorations of the Red River in 1852" (1853), "The Prairie Traveller" (1859), "Thirty Years of Army Life on the Border" (1866), and "Border Reminiscences" (1872).

Marcy, William Learned. Born at Southbridge, Mass., Dec. 12, 1786: died at Ballston Spa, N. Y., July 4, 1857. An American statesman. He served in the War of 1812; was United States senator (Democratic) from New York 1831–33; was governor of New York 1833–39; was Mexican claims commissioner 1839–42; was secretary of war 1845–49; and was secretary of state 1853–57.

Mardi (mär'di). In ancient geography, a place in Thrace, near Adrianople. Here Constantine defeated Licinius 315 A. D.

Mardian (mär'di-an). An attendant of Cleopatra, a character in Shakspere's "Antony and Cleopatra."

Mardi gras (mär'di grä). [F., lit. 'fat Tuesday': so called from the French practice of parading a fat ox (*bœuf gras*) during the celebration of the day.] Shrove Tuesday; the last day of carnival; the day before Ash Wednesday (the first day of Lent), which in some places, as in New Orleans, is celebrated with revelry and elaborate display.

Mardin (mär-dēn'). A town in the vilayet of Diarbekir, Asiatic Turkey, situated about 55 miles southeast of Diarbekir. Population (estimated), 25,000.

Mardonius (mär-dō'ni-us). [Gr. *Μαρδόνιος*, OPers. *Mardunaya*.] Killed at the battle of Platæa, 479 B. C. A Persian general, son of Gobyras and a sister of Darius. He married the daughter of Darius and sister of Xerxes. He commanded an unsuccessful expedition against Greece in 492, and was commander in Greece after the battle of Salamis (480). He was defeated and probably slain at the battle of Platæa. According to Ctesias he was wounded at Platæa, and, being afterward sent by Xerxes to plunder Delphi, was killed there by hailstones.

Marduk. See *Merodach*.

Marduk-idin-achi (mär'dōk-i-den'ä-chē). [' Merodach gave the brother.'] A Babylonian king about 1145–1106 B. C. He engaged in war with Tiglath-Pileser I., king of Assyria 1120–1100 B. C., and was at first victorious, conquering Ekallte ('city of palaces') and carrying off the images of the evil Rimmon to Babylon, where they remained until the time of Sennacherib (705–681 B. C.). In the second year of the war (1100) he was defeated and lost his life. Tiglath-Pileser then took Babylon, Sipara, and other Babylonian cities.

Marduk-nadin-shum (mär'dōk-nä'din-shōm). [' Merodach is giver of the name.'] King of Babylonia about 852–840 B. C. When his brother Marduk-belu-usati had driven him out of his kingdom, he invoked the help of the Assyrians. Thereupon Shalmaneser II. invaded Babylonia (852), killed Marduk-bel-usati, and restored Marduk-nadin-shum to the throne.

Mare au Diable, La. [F., 'the devil's pool.'] A prose idyl by George Sand, published in 1846.

Maree (ma-rē'), **Loch.** A lake in the western part of Ross-shire, Scotland. Its outlet is the Ewe. Length, 12½ miles.

Mare Island (mär i'land). An island in San Pablo Bay, western California, near San Francisco. It contains a United States navy-yard.

Maremma (ma-rem'ma). An unhealthy swampy region on the coast of Tuscany, Italy, extending from Orbetello to the mouth of the Cecina.

Marenco (ma-reng'ko), **Carlo.** Born at Cassolo, Piedmont, May 1, 1800: died at Savona, Italy, Sept. 29, 1843. An Italian tragic poet. Among his tragedies are "Pia de' Tolomei," "Corso Donati," "Arnaldo da Brescia," etc.

Marengo (ma-reng'gō). A village about 3 miles southeast of Alessandria, Italy. It is celebrated for the battle of June 14, 1800, which completed Napoleon's campaign in northern Italy. There were really two battles: in the first the Austrian general Melas defeated Napoleon after seven hours' fighting; Desaix arrived with French reinforcements and the battle was resumed at three in the afternoon, and ended by Kellermann's cavalry. Besides Desaix (killed in the battle), Lannes was especially distinguished. The French numbered about 28,000; the Austrians, about 32,000. Melas's loss, about 7,000; Austria's loss, 10,000 to 12,000. The result was the gaining of Upper Italy.

Marennes (mä-ren'). A town in the department of Charente-Inférieure, western France, situated near the Bay of Biscay 23 miles south of La Rochelle. Population (1891), commune, 5,415.

Marenzio (ma-ren'ze-o), **Luca.** Born at Coccaglia, between Brescia and Bergamo, Italy, about 1560: died at Rome, Aug. 22, 1599. A noted Italian musician, best known from his books of madrigals.

Mareotis (mā-rē-ō'tis). [Gr. *Μαρεώτις*.] In ancient geography, a lake in Lower Egypt, south and east of Alexandria: the modern Birket-el-Mariût.

Maret (mä-ra'), **Hugues Bernard,** Duke of Bassano. Born at Dijon, March 1, 1763; died at Paris, May 13, 1839. A French publicist, diplomatist, and statesman. After the outbreak of the Revolution he established the "Bulletin de l'Assemblée," which was united with the "Moniteur." He was ambassador to England in 1792, and was sent as ambassador to Naples in 1793, but was arrested by the Austrians and imprisoned for nearly three years in Brunn. He was a confidential agent of Napoleon, and conducted his official correspondence. In 1811 he became minister of foreign affairs. At the restoration he was exiled, and lived thereafter at Linz and Gratz.

Marfak (mär'fak). [Ar. *al-mirfaq*, the elbow.] A name given to the two stars θ and μ Cassiopeiæ, of the fourth and fifth magnitudes respectively, situated in the queen's right elbow.

Marfik (mär'fik). [Ar. *al-mirfaq*, the elbow.] The fourth-magnitude binary star λ Ophiuchi.

Marforio (mär-fō'ri-ō). An ancient statue of a river-god, now in the Capitoline Museum at Rome. See *Pasquin*.

Margarelon. A character in Shakspere's "Troilus and Cressida"; a bastard son of Priam, king of Troy. He appears also in Lydgate's "Siege of Troy."

Margaret (mär'ga-ret), Saint. [Gr. *μαργαρίτης*, a pearl; It. *Margherita*, Sp. *Margarita*, Pg. *Margarida*, F. *Marguerite*.] Born between 1038 and 1057: died at Edinburgh, Nov. 16, 1093. Queen of Scotland, daughter of Edward, son of Edmund Ironside, and sister of Edgar Ætheling. She married Malcolm III. of Scotland about 1067.

Margaret, Born at Windsor, Oct. 5, 1240: died at Cupar Castle, Feb. 27, 1275. Queen of Scotland, eldest daughter and second child of Henry III. of England and his queen, Eleanor of Provence. At the age of two she was betrothed to Alexander, son of Alexander II. of Scotland, and afterward Alexander III. At the death of Alexander II. they were married at York (Dec. 26, 1251).

Margaret, called "The Maid of Norway." Born in Norway, 1283: died at sea, 1290. Queen of Scotland, daughter of Eric of Norway, and granddaughter of Alexander III. of Scotland whom she succeeded in 1285. Her death was followed by the contests of the families of Bruce and Baliol for the throne.

Margaret. Born about 1282: died Feb. 14, 1318. Second wife of Edward I., youngest daughter of Philip III. and sister of Philip IV. At the peace of Montreuil in 1299 she was betrothed to Edward I. of England, then a widower, and they were married at Canterbury Sept. 9, 1299. She was never crowned queen.

Margaret. Born 1353: died Oct. 28, 1412. Daughter of Waldemar IV. of Denmark, and queen of Denmark (1387), Sweden (1388), and Norway (1388). She resigned the throne of Sweden in 1397. The Union of Kalmar was concluded in 1397.

Margaret. 1. In Shakspere's comedy "Much Ado about Nothing," a gentlewoman attending Hero. See *Gertrude*, 2.

Margaret, A novel by Sylvester Judd, published in 1845. It has been called "the New England classic." An edition was published with illustrations in outline by F. O. C. Darley.

Margaret of Angoulême, or **of Valois,** or **of Valençay,** or **of Navarre.** Born at Angoulême, France, April, 1492: died in Bigorre, France, 1549. Queen of Navarre, daughter of Charles of Orléans (due d'Angoulême) and sister of Francis I. of France. She married (1509) the Duc d'Alençon, and later Henri d'Albret, king of Navarre. After the death of her king in 1544, she assumed the direction of the government. For a time she was favorably disposed toward Protestantism, but later abandoned it. She is especially remembered as a patroness of literature and as the author of the "Heptameron" (which see). A number of her poems were published (1547) by Sylvius de la Haye under the title "Marguerites de la marguerite des princesses, etc." Her letters were published 1841–42.

Margaret of Anjou. Born probably at Pont-à-Mousson or Nancy, France, March 23, 1430: died at Dampierre, near Saumur, Aug. 25, 1482. Queen consort of Henry VI. of England. She was the daughter of René of Anjou and Isabella of Lorraine, and was married to Henry VI. at Litchfield Abbey, April 23, 1445. The marriage was brought about by William de la Pole, earl (afterward duke) of Suffolk, in confirmation of a truce with France, and was extremely unpopular with the nation, which desired a continuance of the war (the Hundred Years' War). Margaret, after her marriage, supported the peace policy of Suffolk and afterward of the Duke of Somerset. In August, 1453, Henry was seized with his first attack of insanity, and in the following October the queen gave birth to her only son, Edward. A contest for the regency ensued between her and the Duke of York (until the birth of Edward heir presumptive to the throne), who represented the popular party, and who was appointed protector of the realm in March, 1454. The protectorate came to an end with the king's recovery in January, 1455; but the birth of an heir apparent and the hostile attitude of the queen induced the Duke of York to take up arms in 1455, thereby inaugurating the series of wars between the houses of Lancaster and York known as the Wars of the Roses (which see), which ended in the defeat and capture of Margaret and the death of her son at Tewkesbury, May 4, 1471, and in the death of her husband in the Tower of London, May 21, 1471. Margaret was liberated in 1476 on the renunciation of her claim to the throne and on the payment of a ransom by Louis XI. of France, and returned to the Continent.

Margaret of Austria. Born at Ghent, Belgium, Jan. 10, 1480: died at Mechlin, Belgium, Dec. 1, 1530. Daughter of the emperor Maximilian I., regent of the Netherlands 1507–30. She married the infante John of Spain in 1497, and Philibert II. of Savoy in 1501. She negotiated the peace of Cambray in 1529.

Margaret of Austria. See *Margaret of Parma*.

Margaret of Burgundy. Born at Fotheringay Castle, Nottinghamshire, May 3, 1446: died at Mechlin, 1503. The third daughter of Richard, duke of York, and sister of Edward IV. On July 3, 1468, she married the young duke Charles of Burgundy at Damme. Caxton learned the new art of printing in her household.

Margaret of Navarre. See *Margaret of Angoulême*.

Margaret of Parma, or **of Austria.** Born 1522: died at Ortona, Italy, 1586. Duchess of Parma, illegitimate daughter of the emperor Charles V. She married in 1533 Alexander, duke of Florence, who died in 1537. In 1542 she married Octavio Farnese, duke of Parma. She was regent of the Netherlands 1559–67.

Margaret of Scotland. Born 1425 (?): died at Châlons, France, Aug. 16, 1445. The eldest child of James I. of Scotland, and wife of the dauphin Louis (Louis XI.). She was married at Tours, June 24, 1436. She wrote rondeaux, and considered herself a pupil of Alain Chartier.

Margaret of Valois. See *Margaret of Angoulême*.

Margaret of Valois, or **of France.** Born at St.-Germain-en-Laye, 1553: died at Paris, March 27, 1615. Daughter of Henry II. and Catharine de' Medici. She married Henry of Navarre (later Henry IV. of France) Aug. 18, 1572. The marriage was the precursor of the massacre of St. Bartholomew. Henry fled from the court, and Margaret did not rejoin him until 1578. In 1582 she abandoned him, later rejoined him, and was divorced in 1599. In her last years she became a patroness of science and literature. Her "Memoires" were published in 1628.

Margaret Beaufort. See *Beaufort*.

Margaret Tudor. Born at Westminster, Nov. 28, 1489: died at Methven Castle, Scotland, Oct. 18, 1541. Queen of James IV. of Scotland, and eldest daughter of Henry VII. of England. She was married at Holyrood, Aug. 8, 1503. Dunbar wrote a poem on the occasion, and was himself also entertained. Her fourth child (later James V.) was born April 10, 1512. James IV. was killed at Flodden, 1513. On Aug. 6, 1514, she married Archibald Douglas, sixth earl of Angus, and on Oct. 8, 1515, gave birth to Margaret Douglas, later countess of Lenox and mother of Lord Darnley. She was divorced March 11, 1527, and in March, 1528, acknowledged her marriage with Henry Stewart, created Lord Methven by James V.

Margarita (mär-gä-rē'tä). A mountainous island belonging to Venezuela, in the Caribbean Sea north of Cumaná. Capital, Asuncion. It was discovered by Columbus in 1498, and was long noted for its pearl-fisheries. Area, 450 square miles. Population, about 40,000.

Margate (mär'gät). A seaport and watering-place in Kent, England, situated on the Isle of Thanet 66 miles east by south of London. Population (1891), 18,419.

Margaux (mär-gō'). A village in the department of Gironde, France, situated on the Gironde 16 miles north-northwest of Bordeaux. The vicinity is noted for the production of Château-Margaux wines.

Margelan (mär-ge-lan'). See **Margilan,** or **Marghilan** (mär-ge-lan'). The capital of the province of Ferghana, Asiatic Russia, situated about lat. 40° 30′ N., long. 71° 45′ E. Population (1888), 26,080.

Marggrav (märg'gräf). **Georg,** Latinized **Georgius Margravius** (jē-ōr'ji-us mär-grā'vi-us). Born at Liebstadt, Saxony, 1610: died on the coast of Guinea, 1644. A German naturalist who accompanied the Dutch expedition of Nassau to Brazil in 1637, remaining in the country several years. He published "Historia naturalis Brasiliæ" (1648), "Itinerarium Brasiliæ," etc.

Margiana (mär-ji-ā'nä). [Gr. *Μαργιανή*.] In ancient geography, a region in central Asia, east of Hyrcania.

Margites (mär-jī'tēz). [Gr. *Μαργίτης*, from *μαργος*, mad.] "The Booby," an ancient Greek comic poem (perhaps about 700 B. C.) "on a silly

jack-of-all-trades, half milksop half coxcomb." It was considered by Aristotle as the first germ of comedy. *Jebb.*

Marguerite. See *Margaret.*

Margum (mär'gum). [Gr. Μάργον.] An ancient city of Mœsia, situated at the junction of the Morava (Margus) with the Danube. A battle was fought here in 285, in which the emperor Carinus, after gaining an advantage over Diocletian, was killed by a private enemy.

Marhattas. See *Mahrattas.*

Marheineke (mär-hī'ne-ke). **Philipp Konrad.** Born at Hildesheim, Prussia, May 1, 1780; died at Berlin, May 31, 1846. A German Protestant theologian and church historian. He became university preacher at Erlangen in 1804; professor there in 1806; professor at Heidelberg in 1807; and professor and preacher at Berlin in 1811. He was the author of "Geschichte der deutschen Reformation" (1816–34), etc.

Maria (ma-rī'ä). [LL. *Maria*, Mary.] **1.** In Shakspere's comedy "Twelfth Night," Olivia's witty waiting-woman.—**2.** In Shakspere's comedy "Love's Labour's Lost," a lady attending the Princess of France.—**3.** In Beaumont and Fletcher's comedy "The Woman's Prize, or the Tamer Tamed," a sequel to Shakspere's "Taming of the Shrew," the daughter of Petrovius and second wife of Petruchio, whom she subjugates by a series of witty and well-planned attacks, as completely as his first wife Katharine was tamed by him.—**4.** In Massinger's "Bashful Lover," the daughter of Octavio. Disguised as a page, and called Cleander, she assembles Gregory.—**5.** A character in Sterne's "Sentimental Journey." She lost her wits because her banns were forbidden.—**6.** In Sheridan's "School for Scandal," a witty young girl who marries Charles Surface.

Maria (mä-rē'ä), Princess. Said to be an illegitimate daughter of King Robert of Sicily, beloved by Boccaccio and portrayed by him under the name Fiammetta.

Maria II. (Maria da Gloria). Born at Rio de Janeiro, April 4, 1819; died at Lisbon, Nov. 15, 1853. Queen of Portugal, daughter of Pedro I. of Brazil. On the death of her paternal grandfather, John VI. of Portugal, in 1826, her father resigned the Portuguese crown in her favor. Before she could assume the throne she was seized by her uncle, Don Miguel, in 1828, and a civil war ensued which resulted in her restoration in 1833. (See *Pedro I. of Brazil.*) She was declared of age in 1834, and married Duke Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg-Kohary in 1836.

Maria, The. A vessel of seventy tons burden, in which Captain Thomas James sailed from the Severn in 1631 and explored the region of Hudson Bay, returning in 1632.

Maria del Occidente. See *Brooks, Mrs.*

Maria de' Medici (mä-rē'ä dā mā'dē-chē), F. **Marie de Médicis** (mä-rē' dē mā-dē-sēs'). Born at Florence, April 26, 1573; died at Cologne, July 3, 1642. Queen consort of Henry IV. of France. She was the daughter of Francis of Tuscany; married Henry IV. in 1600; was regent of France 1610–17; and was exiled by Louis in 1631.

Maria Louisa, F. Marie Louise. Born at Vienna, Dec. 12, 1791: died at Vienna, Dec., 1847. Empress of the French. She was the daughter of Francis I. of Austria, and became the second wife of Napoleon in 1810. She left France on the overthrow of her husband in 1814, and was appointed ruler of the duchies of Parma, Piacenza, and Guastalla by the Allies in 1816. She contracted a morganatic marriage with Count Neipperg, her chamberlain, in 1822.

Maria Stuarda (mä-rē'ä stö-är'dä). An opera by Mercadante, first produced at Bologna in 1821.

Maria Stuart. A tragedy by Schiller, founded on the fortunes of Mary Queen of Scots, published in 1800.

The technical qualities of "Maria Stuart" are of the highest order, but the subject does not seem to have interested Schiller very deeply. *Encyc. Brit.*

Maria Theresa (mä-rē'ä tā-rā'zä). Born Sept. 10, 1638; died at Versailles, France, July 30, 1683. Queen of Louis XIV. of France. She was the daughter of Philip IV. of Spain, and married Louis XIV. in 1660. She is frequently called Maria Theresa of Austria (*i. e.*, of the house of Austria or Hapsburg).

Maria Theresa (or **Theresia**). Born at Vienna, May 13, 1717; died at Vienna, Nov. 29, 1780. Archduchess of Austria and queen of Hungary and Bohemia, daughter of the emperor Charles VI. She married Francis of Lorraine in 1736, and on the death of her father in 1740 succeeded to the hereditary possessions of the house of Austria by virtue of the pragmatic sanction. Her right being disputed, she became involved in the War of the Austrian Succession, which, with the exception of some unimportant cessions, included that of Silesia to Prussia, left her in the possession of her inheritance. Her husband was elected emperor as Francis I. in 1745. Her desire to recover Silesia led to the Seven Years' War (1756–63), which, however, ended in confirmation of the cession. She made her son Joseph II. co-regent in 1765. See *Pragmatic Sanction; Austrian Succession, War of;* and *Seven Years' War.*

Maria gens (mā'ri-ä jenz). A Roman plebeian gens. Its most celebrated member was Caius Marius.

Mariage de Figaro, Le, ou La Folle Journée à la Mode. A comedy by Beaumarchais, produced in 1784. It is the continuation of the "Barbier de Séville." In 1793 it was arranged to Mozart's music and reproduced at the Opera House, but in this shape was not successful. See *Figaro* and *Noces de Figaro.*

Mariage Forcé, Le. A comedy ballet by Molière, acted at the Louvre in 1664. Louis XIV. appeared in it as a gipsy, and the play was hence called the "Ballet du roi." See *Sganarelle.*

Mariage Secret, Le. See *Matrimonio Segreto.*

Mariamne (mä-ri-am'nē). [Gr. *Μαριάμνη*, a form of the Heb. *Miriam.*] **1.** In Jewish history, granddaughter of Hyrcanus II., daughter of Alexandra, and wife of Herod I., executed by Herod in a savage fit of jealousy. She became famous in history by her beauty, noble character, and tragic fate.—**2.** A daughter of the priest Simon, and wife of Herod I. who raised her father to the high-priesthood.—**3.** A sister of Agrippa II.

Mariamne. **1.** A tragedy by Alexandre Hardy, produced in 1610.—**2.** A tragedy by Tristan l'Hermite (1637).—**3.** A tragedy by Elijah Fenton (1723).—**4.** A tragedy by Voltaire (1724).

Mariana (mä-ri-ä'nä). In American colonial history, the name given by John Mason to the territory granted to him between the Salem River and the Merrimac.

Mariana. **1.** In "All's Well that Ends Well," by Shakspere, a Florentine girl.—**2.** In "Measure for Measure," by Shakspere, a lady betrothed to Angelo. It was in allusion to her that Tennyson wrote his "Mariana in the Moated Grange" and "Mariana in the South."

3. The principal character in Sheridan Knowles's play "The Wife," a faithful and constant wife entangled in a mesh of circumstantial evidence.

Mariana (mä-rē-ä'nä). **Juan de.** Born at Talavera, Spain, 1536: died 1623. A Spanish historian. His chief work is a "History of Spain" (published in Latin 1592–1605, in Spanish 1601).

From the nature of their subjects, however, neither of them is entitled to much consideration. He is the great historian of his country: an honor which belongs to Juan de Mariana, a foundling, who was born at Talavera in 1536, and whose extraordinary talents attracted the attention of the Jesuits, then fast advancing into notice as a religious power. *Ticknor,* Span. Lit., III. 176.

Mariana Islands. See *Ladrone Islands.*

Marianna (mä-rē-ä'nä). The episcopal city of the state of Minas Geraes, Brazil, situated about 170 miles north by west of Rio de Janeiro. Population, about 6,000.

Marianne (mä-ri-an'). **La.** A French republican secret society which was formed to overturn the government proclaimed by the coup d'état of 1851. It received orders from the society in London of which Ledru-Rollin and Mazzini were members. One of its passwords was "Connaissez-vous Marianne?" and the answer was "De la montagne." In 1854 the government arrested many members of the society, and punished them by longer or shorter terms of imprisonment. Also called *La Rouge Marianne.*

Marianne, ou les Aventures de la Comtesse de. . . . A novel by Marivaux, published in eleven volumes 1731–41.

Marianne has been said to be the origin of "Pamela," which is not exactly the fact. But it is certain that it is a remarkable fact, that it, rather than the plays, gave rise to the singular phrase "Marivandage," with which the author, not at all voluntarily, has enriched literature. The plot is simple enough. A poor but virtuous girl has adventures and recounts them, and the manner of recounting is extremely original. A morally faulty but intellectually admirable contemporary, Crébillon the younger, described this manner excellently by saying that the characters not only say everything that they have done and everything that they have thought, but everything that they would have liked to think but did not.

Saintsbury, French Lit., p. 418.

Marianne Islands. See *Ladrone Islands.*

Marias (mä-rē'äs). **Las Tres.** [Sp., "the three Maries."] A group of three small islands in the Pacific, west of Mexico, about lat. 21° 30′ N., long. 106° 30′ W.

Maria-Theresiopol. See *Theresienstadt.*

Mariazell (mä-ri-ä-tsel'). A village in Styria, Austria-Hungary, situated on the Salzbach 57 miles southwest of Vienna. It is the most frequented place of pilgrimage in the empire, on account of its shrine of the Virgin. Population (1890), commune, 1,362.

Maribois (mä-rē-bö-ēs'). A tribe of Indians which, at the period of the conquest, inhabited Nicaragua, near the present site of Leon. Probably their descendants are those now occupying the Indian suburb of Subtiaba, adjacent to Leon, and called Nagrandans by Squier and others, from the ancient name of the region. Their language appears to constitute a distinct stock.

Maricopa (mā-rē-kō'pä). [Pl., also *Maricopas.*] A tribe of North American Indians, living in Arizona on the middle course of the Gila River. There are 315 at the Pima agency, Arizona (1895). See *Yuman.*

Marie Amélie (mä-rē' ä-mā-lē'). Born at Caserta, Italy, 1782; died at Claremont, near Windsor, England, 1866. Queen consort of Louis Philippe of France. She was the daughter of Ferdinand I., king of the Two Sicilies, and married Louis Philippe, duke of Orleans, who was elected king of the French in 1830. She retired with her husband to England on his deposition in 1848.

Marie Antoinette (mar'i an-toi-net'; F. pron. mā-rē' äṅ-twā-net'). **Joséphe Jeanne.** Born at Vienna, Nov. 2, 1755; died at Paris, Oct. 16, 1793. Queen of France, daughter of the emperor Francis I. and Maria Theresa. She married the Dauphin of France (afterward Louis XVI.) in 1770. After the accession of her husband she acquired considerable influence in public affairs, which was exercised to oppose the demands of the popular party. She displayed great fortitude on the outbreak of the Revolution, and sought in vain to induce her husband to adopt decisive measures for the suppression of the movement. She was imprisoned in Aug., 1792, and was executed Oct. 16, 1793.

Marie Antoinette and her Children. A portrait by Madame Vigée-Lebrun, in the palace of Versailles.

Marie de France (mä-rē' dē froṅs). Lived probably in the first part of the 13th century. A French poet. She was born in France, but lived in England. Her works include narrative poems (Lais), a collection of fables (Ysopet), and a poem on the purgatory of St. Patrick. Works edited by Roquefort (1820).

Marie de Médicis. See *Maria de' Medici.*

Marie de Médicis, Life of. A series of 21 large paintings by Rubens, executed for the Luxembourg Palace, and now in the Louvre, Paris. The first painting shows the Fates spinning out the destiny of the future queen, and the succeeding ones her birth, her youth, her marriage to Henry IV., the king's death and the queen's regency, the assumption of power by Louis XIII., and his quarrel and reconciliation with his mother. The subjects are treated allegorically, with plentiful introduction of mythology.

Marie Galante (mä-rē' gä-loṅt'). An island of the French West Indies, southeast of Guadeloupe, of which it is a dependency. Area, 63 square miles. Population (1890), 13,350.

Marien (mā-rē-äṅ'). A town on the north coast of the island of Haiti: so named when Columbus first visited the island. It was governed by Guacanagari.

Marienbad (mā-rē'en-bäd). A town and watering-place in Bohemia, 73 miles west of Prague. It is famous for its salt-springs. Population (1890), commune, 2,119.

Marienberg (mā-rē'en-berg). A town in the kingdom of Saxony, 38 miles southwest of Dresden. Population (1890), 6,300.

Marienburg (mā-rē'en-börg). A town in the province of West Prussia, Prussia, on the Nogat 26 miles southeast of Dantzic. The castle of the Teutonic Order, the finest medieval secular monument in Germany, was founded in 1274 as an outpost against the heathen Prussians, and soon became the seat of the grand master. In 1335 the Mittelschloss was added. The Hochschloss, next the town, incloses a quadrangle surrounded by beautiful cloisters, and includes the Marienkirche, a fine Pointed church with admirable sculpture. The Mittelschloss also incloses a quadrangle, and measures about 200 by 270 feet. It contains the residence of the grand master and the state apartments. The splendid vaulting of the great hall is supported by a single column 35 feet high and only 10 inches thick. The assembly hall is also admirably vaulted, and has 3 slender central columns. The Vorburg, the third division of the castle constituting the outer defenses, has been in part destroyed. Marienburg was the residence of the grand masters of the Teutonic Order 1309–1457. Later it belonged to Poland. Population (1890), 9,624.

Marienwerder (mā-rē'en-ver-der). A town in the province of West Prussia, Prussia, 43 miles south by east of Dantzic. It was an ancient town of the Teutonic Order, and has a cathedral and a castle. Population (1890), 5,295.

Marietta (ma-ri-et'ä). A city, capital of Washington County, Ohio, situated at the junction of the Muskingum with the Ohio, 110 miles southeast of Columbus. It occupies the site of prehistoric mounds, and is the oldest town in Ohio (founded in 1788). It is the seat of Marietta College, founded in 1835. Population (1895), 6,574.

Mariette (ma-ryet'). **Auguste Édouard.** Born at Boulogne, Feb. 11, 1821; died at Cairo, Egypt, Jan. 18, 1881. A French Egyptologist, noted for his discoveries in Egypt, beginning with the excavation of the Serapeum and the Apis bulls in 1850. He founded the Egyptian Museum at Bulak, near Cairo (one of the richest collections of Egyptology), and the Egyptian Institute. His works include "Le Sérapeum de Memphis" (1857–66); "Karnak, etc." (1875); "Aperçu de l'Histoire d'Égypte" (posthumous, 1879–86); "Abydos" (1869); "Denderah" (1870–73); "Monuments divers" (1876); "Itinéraire de la Haute-Égypte," and "Mastabas."

Marigliano (mä-rēl-yïä'nō). A town in the province of Caserta, Italy, 12 miles east-northeast of Naples. Population (1881), 11,461.

Marignano. See *Melegnano.*

Marignolli (mä-rēn-yōl'lē), **Giovanni de'.** An Italian traveler in China. He was sent by Pope Benedict XII. on a mission to the Khan of Cathay or China in 1338, resided several years at Peking, and returned to the papal court at Avignon in 1353. He became chaplain to the emperor Charles IV. in 1354, and was afterward appointed bishop of Bisignano. He incorporated notes of his travels in a chronicle of Bohemia which he compiled by order of the emperor.

Marihueno (mä-rē-wä'nō). A rocky hill on the coast of Chile, fronting the bay of Arauco and a few miles north of the town of that name. The coast road passes along its side. This hill was a favorite stronghold of the Araucanian Indians, and on or near it many of the bloodiest battles of the Araucanian war were fought, especially in 1553, 1563, and 1568. A fort was built on the top of the hill by Sotomayor in 1589. Also written *Marigueno.*

Mariinsk (mä-rē-insk'), or **Marinsk** (mä-rinsk'). A small town in the government of Tomsk, Siberia, situated on the Kiya about 100 miles east-southeast of Tomsk.

Marina (mä-rē'nä). Born in Goazacoalco (Campeche) about 1501: died in Mexico after 1550. A Spanish name given to the Indian woman who became the mistress of Hernando Cortés, and was a prominent character in the conquest of Mexico. She was sold as a slave to the Tabascan Indians and was one of the girls given by them to the Spaniards in 1519: owing to her knowledge of the Mexican language, she acted as interpreter. She bore several children to Cortés. In 1524 she was married to a Spanish captain named Juan Jaramillo. The name Marina was corrupted by the Indians to *Malina,* to which they added the titular suffix *tzin,* making *Malintzin.* This name was also given to Cortés.

Marina (mą-rī'nä). In Shakspere's (?) "Pericles, Prince of Tyre," the daughter of Pericles and Thaisa. She was sold by perfidy as a slave at Mytilene, where Pericles found her.

Marineo (mä-rē-ne-nä'ō). A town in the province of Palermo, Sicily, 12 miles south of Palermo. Population, commune, 9,673.

Marini (mä-rē'nē), or **Marino** (mä-rē'nō), **Giovanni Battista.** Born at Naples, Oct. 18, 1569: died at Naples, March 25, 1625. A noted Italian poet, known in France as Le Cavalier Marin. His works include "Adone" (1623), "La strage degli innocenti" ("The Massacre of the Innocents," 1633), sonnets, etc.

Giovanni Battista Marini, the celebrated innovator on classic Italian taste, and who first seduced the poets of the seventeenth century into that labored and affected style which his own richness and vivacity of imagination were so well calculated to recommend. The most whimsical comparisons, pompous and overwrought descriptions, with a species of poetical punning and research, were soon esteemed, under his authority, as beauties of the very first order. *Simondi,* Lit. of the South of Europe, I. 451.

Marino (mä-rē'nō). A town in the province of Rome, Italy, 13 miles southeast of Rome. Population (1881), 6,136.

Marino (mä-rē'nō), **Santiago.** Born on the island of Margarita about 1788: died at La Victoria, Sept. 4, 1854. A Venezuelan general, prominent in the war for independence. After the first defeat of the patriots he invaded eastern Venezuela with only 45 men, rapidly gained ground, and was soon master of a large territory; but the rivalry between Mariño and Bolivar prevented them from cooperating until forced to do so, and eventually led to the defeat of both. Mariño was prominent in later campaigns and at Carabobo.

Marino Faliero (mä-rē'nō fä-lē-ā'rō). A tragedy by Lord Byron, published in 1820.

Marinus (Popes). See *Martin.*

Mario (mä'rē-ō), Marchese di Candia. Born at Cagliari in 1812 (Grove): died Dec. 11, 1883. A celebrated Italian opera-singer. His rôle was a tenor. He made his début in 1838 as Robert le Diable, having previously sung only in the fashionable society to which his noble birth admitted him. It was not till 1846 that he took the high rank in his profession which he afterward held. He sang with Grisi for twenty-five years in London, Paris, and St. Petersburg, and married her on the dissolution of her previous marriage. He left the stage in 1867. He was considered the best lover on the operatic stage.

Marion (mar'i-on). The capital of Marion County, central Ohio. Population (1880), 8,327.

Marion (mar'i-on), **Francis.** Born at Winyaw, near Georgetown, S. C., 1732: died near Eutaw, S. C., Feb. 27, 1795. An American Revolutionary general, distinguished as a partizan leader in South Carolina 1780–82. He served at Eutaw Springs in 1781.

Marion Delorme (mä-rē-ôn' dė-lôrm'). A play by Victor Hugo, produced in 1831. Marion Delorme also appears in Bulwer's play "Richelieu."

Mariotte (mä-ryot'), **Edme.** Born in Burgundy about 1620: died at Paris, May 12, 1684. A noted French physicist, prior of St.-Martin-sous-Beaune, near Dijon. He made many discoveries in hydrodynamics. His "Traité du mouvement des eaux" was published in 1786. The name "Mariotte's law" has been given to the principle (earlier discovered by Boyle) that at any given temperature the volume of a given mass of gas varies inversely as the pressure which it bears.

Mariposa (mä-rē-pō'sä). [Sp., 'butterfly': first applied to a county of California, and afterward taken for the stock name.] A county in the central part of California, east by south of San Francisco. It contains the Yosemite Valley and the Big Tree Grove.

Mariposa Grove. A grove of gigantic trees (*Sequoia*) in Mariposa County, California.

Mariposan (mar-i-pō'san). [From *Mariposa.*] A linguistic stock of North American Indians, comprising the Yokut and Cholovone divisions, which embraced about 25 small tribes. The Yokut, or southern division, formerly inhabited that portion of California which is drained by the Fresno, the upper San Joaquin above the Fresno, Kings, Kaweah, and Tule rivers; the northern, eastern, and western shores of Tulare Lake; and a narrow strip in and along the foot-hills from the middle of the western shore of the lake to Mount Pinos on the south. The Cholovone, or northern division, which was separated from the Yokut by tribes of Moquelumnan stock, occupied the east bank of the San Joaquin from the Stanislaus to the point where the former turns westward to enter the bay. In 1850 the tribes of the stock contained 2,000 to 3,000 individuals, but the number has gradually diminished until in 1890 but 167 remained. These are under the agency at Tule River.

Marischal, Earls. See *Keith.*

Marisco (mā-ris'kō), or **Marsh** (märsh), **Richard de.** Died at Peterborough, May 1, 1226. Bishop of Durham and chancellor. In 1209 he was appointed rector of Bampton, Oxfordshire, and in 1210 was John's agent in the suppression of the Cistercians. In 1212 he was sheriff of Dorset and Somerset, and in 1214 chancellor (an office which he retained after John's death). In 1217 he was made bishop of Durham.

Maritana (mar-i-tä'nä). A tambourine dancer in "Don Cæsar de Bazan." Don Cæsar marries her to save his life.

Maritana. An opera by Wallace, first produced at London in 1845.

Maritime Alps. That division of the Alps which lies on the border of France and Italy, and extends from the Ligurian Alps to the Cottian Alps. The highest peaks exceed 10,000 feet.

Maritime Andes. The branch of the Andes on the coast of Venezuela.

Maritime Province, Russ. **Primorskaya** (prē-mōr'skī-ä). A province in eastern Siberia, extending along the Pacific. Capital, Khabarovka; chief port, Vladivostok. Area, 715,982 square miles. Population, 102,786.

Maritime Province. See *Küstenland.*

Maritza (mä-rēt'sä). A river in eastern Rumelia and European Turkey: the ancient Hebrus. It flows past Philippopolis and Adrianople, and empties into the Ægean Sea near Enos. Length, 270 miles. It is navigable in its lower course.

In 1364 the first encounter between the northern Christians and the invaders took place on the banks of the Maritza, near Adrianople, whither Louis I., king of Hungary and Poland, and the princes of Bosnia, Serbia, and Wallachia, pushed forward to put an end once for all to the rule of the Ottomans in Europe. Lala Schahin, Murad's commander-in-chief, could not muster more than half the number of troops that the Christians brought against him; but he took advantage of the state of drunken revelry in which the foe was to encamp on the night, and made a sudden night attack, and the army of Hungary, heavy with sleep after its riotous festivities, was suddenly aroused by the beating of the Turkish drums and the shrill music of their fifes. The Ottomans were upon them before they could stand to arms. "They were like wild beasts scared from their lair," says the Turkish historian Sa'ad-ddin; "speeding from the field of fight to the waste of flight, those abjects poured into the stream Maritza and were drowned." To this day the spot is called Sirf Sahnâ, "the first rout." *Poole,* Story of Turkey, p. 36.

Mariupol (mä-rē-ō'pol). A seaport in the government of Yekaterinoslaff, Russia, situated on the Sea of Azoff, at the mouth of the Kalmius, about lat. 47° 7′ N., long. 37° 35′ E. Population (1885–89), 18,607.

Marius (mā-rē-us'). A character in the novel "Les Misérables," by Victor Hugo.

Marius (mar'i-us), **Caius.** Born near Arpinum, Italy, about 155 B. C.: died 86 B. C. A celebrated Roman general. He served in the Numantine war in 134; was tribune in 119, and praetor in 115; was legate under Metellus in the Jugurthine war 109–106; was consul in 107, 104, 103, 102, 101, 100, and 86; commanded against Jugurtha 107–106, and against the Cimbri and Teutones 104–101; defeated the Teutones at Aix in 102, and the Cimbri at the Raudian Fields, near Vercellæ, in 101; defeated the Marsi in the Social War in 90. His rivalry with Sulla caused the first civil war in 88. He was driven from Rome in that year, but returned, and with Cinna captured Rome in 87, and proscribed the aristocrats.

Marivaux (mā-rē-vō'), **Pierre Carlet de Chamberlain de.** Born at Paris, Feb. 4, 1688: died Feb. 12, 1763. A French dramatist and novelist. The plays he wrote previous to 1720 were distinct failures. His best work was done between 1722 and 1746: in that time he wrote some twenty-five plays, foremost among which stand "Le jeu de l'amour et du hasard" (1730), "L'École des mœurs" (1732), "Les fausses confidences" (1736), "Le legs" (1736), and "L'Épreuve" (1740). All Marivaux's plays are more or less alike in their subject-matter. As Sainte-Beuve remarks, the various situations are effected not through outside events, but by the expression of inner feelings on the part of the different characters. Difficulties arise entirely through the fault of the lovers themselves, either in their curiosity, their timidity, their ignorance, their pride, or their pique. As a novelist Marivaux wrote "Marianne" (which see), his masterpiece; also "Le paysan parvenu" (1735) and "Pharamond, ou les folies romanesques" (1737). Marivaux's peculiar style has been named for him *marivaudage.* The term is now generally used in a depreciative sense. On the whole, Marivaux is original in his conceptions, and may be ranked next to Molière. He was received into the French Academy in 1743.

Mark (märk). An ancient countship of Germany, now comprised in the province of Westphalia, Prussia, in the government district of Arnsberg. The countship arose in the middle ages, and became united with Cleves about 1400. In 1666, in consequence of the contest of the latter succession, it passed to Brandenburg. It passed to France in 1807, and formed part of the duchy of Berg. In 1813 it was restored to Prussia.

Mark (märk), Saint. [L. *Marcus,* Gr. *Μάρκος.*] The writer to whom is assigned by tradition the authorship of the second gospel. He has been generally supposed to be identical with the "John whose surname was Mark," mentioned in the Acts of the Apostles (particularly as a companion of Paul and Barnabas, and after their separation of Barnabas), and with the Mark whose name occurs in other passages in the New Testament (Pauline Epistles and 1 Peter). Probably the person mentioned in the Acts and the Pauline Epistles is not the same as the one named in the Epistle of Peter.

Mark, Gospel of. The second gospel, the authorship of which is traditionally assigned to Mark. It is the most original of the synoptical gospels. It has been regarded as reflecting especially the influence of Peter.

Mark, St., Basilica of. A famous Venetian basilica, founded in 830 to receive the relics of the evangelist brought from Alexandria, rebuilt in 976, and given its definitive form in 1052. It is the most famed Byzantine structure of western Europe, cruciform in plan, with five great domes on pendentives, and many smaller domes in subordinate positions. The outer aisle or narthex was added later; with its five deep, many-columned arches, repeated and fantastically canopied above, its rich mosaics, and the wonderful color of its incrusted marbles, it gives, with the domes and many pinnacles, to the exterior its picturesque and unique character. The four celebrated bronze horses in front of the upper middle arch came from Constantinople, probably adorned originally a Roman triumphal arch. The interior, though it measures only 205 by 164 feet, is one of the most impressive in the world. Almost the whole surface of walls, domes, and arches is covered with magnificent mosaics, representing Old and New Testament scenes on a gold ground. Most of the capitals of the columns are of the finest Byzantine. Though somewhat classical, and the rood-screen, surmounted by its long row of statues, is at once beautiful and venerable. Externally and internally, and despite certain incongruities, St. Mark's is the most superb piece of architectural coloring in the world.

Mark. The cowardly and treacherous king of Cornwall, in Arthurian romance.

Mark appears in his more general form in the older romance as evidence that the later romance-writer found in the king's treachery some sort of palliation for what Sir Walter Scott calls the extreme ingratitude and prodigacy of the hero. *Cox,* Pop. Romances, Int., p. 38.

Markab (mär'kab). [Heb. and Ar., usually 'a wagon' or 'a chariot,' sometimes 'a saddle.' The name is from the Alphonsine tables.] The bright second-magnitude star α Pegasi, at the base of the horse's neck.

Mark Antony. See *Antony.*

Market Harborough (mär'ket här'bur-ō). A town in Leicestershire, England, 12 miles south of Leicester. It is a hunting center. Population (1891), 5,876.

Markham (märk'am), **Clements Robert.** Born at Stillingfleet, near York, July 20, 1830. An English traveler, geographer, and historian. He served in the navy; took part in an arctic expedition 1851; traveled in Peru 1852–54; and in 1860 visited Peru and India as commissioner to introduce cinchona plants into the latter country. He was secretary of the Royal Geographical Society 1863–88, and was attached to the Abyssinian expedition of 1867–68. His works include "Travels in Peru and India" (1862), "History of the Abyssinian Expedition" (1869), "The War between Peru and Chile" (1882), "History of Peru" (1892), works on arctic exploration, etc. He has edited various reprints of works on South America for the Hakluyt Society.

Markham, Frederick. Born near Lewes, Sussex, Aug. 16, 1805: died at London, Dec. 21, 1855. An English lieutenant-general. He served as lieutenant-colonel in the Punjab campaign 1848–49. In 1854 he was made major-general, and in 1855 received the local rank of lieutenant-general. He commanded the second division before Sebastopol.

Markham, Gervase or **Jervis.** Born about 1568: died at London, Feb., 1637. An English author. He fought in the Low Countries and in Ireland, and was a poet and dramatist.

Markham, John. Born at Westminster, June 13, 1761: died at Naples, Feb. 13, 1827. An English admiral, the second son of William

Markham, archbishop of York. In March, 1775, he entered the navy, and in 1776 joined Lord Howe in New York. He was made post-captain Jan. 3, 1783. When in Feb., 1891, Lord St. Vincent was appointed first lord of the admiralty, he made Markham a member of the board.

Markham, William. Born at Kinsale, Ireland, April, 1719; died at London, Nov. 3, 1807. Archbishop of York. He graduated at Oxford in 1742. In 1753 he became head-master of Westminster School; in 1767 dean of Christ Church, Oxford; in 1771 bishop of Chester; and in 1777 archbishop of York.

Markirch (mär'kirch), F. **Sainte-Marie-aux-Mines** (sant-mä-rē'ō-mēn'). A manufacturing town in Upper Alsace, Alsace-Lorraine, situated on the Leber 36 miles southwest of Strasburg. It has woolen and cotton manufactures. Population (1890), commune, 11,870.

Markneukirchen (märk'noi-kirch-ēn). A town in the kingdom of Saxony, 45 miles southwest of Chemnitz. It has manufactures of musical instruments. Population (1890), 6,652.

Mark Twain. See *Clemens.*

Marlborough (märl'bur-ō or mâl'bur-ō). A town in Wiltshire, England, situated on the Kennet 27 miles east of Bath. It contains a school (Marlborough College) near the site of its ancient castle. There are megalithic remains in the neighborhood. Population (1891), 3,012.

Walter Map, a writer of the twelfth century, tells us that at Marlborough there was reported to be a spring of which he who tasted was sure to speak French afterward in a barbarous manner; so that from that time he who spoke that language incorrectly and inelegantly was said to speak French of Marlborough.

Lounsbury, Hist. of the Eng. Lang., p. 60.

Marlborough, or **Marlboro'** (märl'bur-ō). A town in Middlesex County, Massachusetts, 26 miles west of Boston. It has manufactures of boots and shoes. Population (1890), 13,805.

Marlborough, Dukes of. See *Churchill* and *Spencer.*

Marlborough House. The London residence of the Prince of Wales. It is a large building of brick trimmed with stone, with extensive gardens fronting on the Mall. It was built for the first Duke of Marlborough by Wren in 1710.

Marlitt (mär'lit), **E.**, pseudonym of **Eugenie John.** Born at Arnstadt, in Thuringia, Dec. 5, 1825; died there, June 22, 1887. A German novelist. Her father was a portrait-painter. In her seventeenth year she was sent by her foster-mother, the Princess of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, to Vienna to receive instruction in vocal music, but became deaf and was obliged to give up a contemplated musical career. Subsequently she lived for eleven years at the court of the princess, but ultimately took up her residence in her native place. Beginning with "Die zwölf Apostel" ("The Twelve Apostles"), which was published in 1865, all her stories have first appeared in the journal "Die Gartenlaube." Other works are "Goldelse" ("Gold Elsie"), "Blaubart" ("Blue Beard"), "Das Geheimniss der alten Mamsell" ("The Old Mamsell's Secret"), all tales; "Thüringer Erzählungen" ("Thuringian Tales," 1869), "Reichsgraf Gisela" ("Countess Gisela" 1870), "Heideprinzessechen" ("The Heland Princess," 1872), "Die zweite Frau" ("The Second Wife," 1874), "Im Haus des Kommerzienrats" ("In the House of the Counselor," 1877), "Im Schillingshof" (1879), etc.

Marlow, Great. See *Great Marlow.*

Marlow (mär'lō). **Young.** The son of Sir Charles Marlow in Goldsmith's "She Stoops to Conquer." He is extremely shy with women of reputation and virtue, but an impudent fellow among women of another stamp; hence Miss Hardcastle "stoops" to the disguise of a barmaid "to conquer" him.

Marlowe (mär'lō), **Christopher.** Born at Canterbury (baptized Feb. 26, 1564); killed in a street fight at Deptford, June 1, 1593. An English poet and dramatist, son of John Marlowe, a shoemaker of Canterbury. He graduated B. A. at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, in 1583. He may have seen some military service, but more probably settled in London at once, and attached himself to the "Lord Admiral's Company" as dramatist. Most of his plays were produced by that company. "Tamburlaine" was licensed for publication Aug. 14, 1590, and is ascribed to Marlowe on internal evidence alone. His second play, "The Tragedy of Dr. Faustus," was entered on the "Stationers Register" Jan. 7, 1601. Twenty-three performances were given by Henslowe between 1594 and 1597, and by English companies at Gratz in 1608, at Dresden in 1626, and frequently in Vienna. "The Jew of Malta" was written after 1588, and was frequently acted between 1591 and 1596, and by English companies at Passau in 1607 and Gratz in 1608. On April 24, 1818, a version by S. Penley was brought out by Edmund Kean at Drury Lane. "Edward II." was entered on the "Stationers Register" July 6, 1593. He was also concerned in "The Massacre at Paris" and "The Tragedy of Dido," and there are indications that he assisted in writing some of the earlier Shakspeian plays. He wrote two sestiads of a paraphrase of "Hero and Leander" of Musæus, which was finished by George Chapman. "Come live with me and be my love" was first printed in the "Passionate Pilgrim" in 1599.

Marlowe, Owen. Born in England, Aug. 1, 1830; died at Boston, Mass., May 19, 1876. An American actor. His first stage appearance in America was in Sept., 1855. He was noted as Sir Lucius O'Trigger, Captain Hawtree, etc.

Marly-le-Roi (mär-lē'lē-rwä'). A village in the department of Seine-et-Oise, France, situated on the Seine 10 miles west of Paris. It was formerly noted for its chateau of Louis XIV. Near it is Marly-la-Machine, a hamlet noted for its hydraulic works for supplying Versailles with water. Population, 1,200.

Mar Magallanico or **Magalhanico.** ["Sea of Magellan."] A name sometimes given by geographers of the 16th century to the South Pacific Ocean.

Marmande (mär-mond'). A town in the department of Lot-et-Garonne, France, situated on the Garonne 42 miles southeast of Bordeaux. Population (1891), commune, 10,341.

Marmaros-Sziget. See *Sziget.*

Marmier (mär-myā'), **Xavier.** Born at Pontarlier, France, June 24, 1809; died Oct. 11, 1892. A French littérateur, author of travels and translator from the German. He took part in a scientific expedition in the North Sea in 1835; was appointed professor of foreign literature at Rennes in 1839; and became librarian of the ministry of public instruction at Paris in 1841, and in that capacity was in charge of Sainte-Geneviève. He published histories of the German, Danish, and Swedish literatures, a history of Iceland, translations, and a volume of miscellaneous matter, an account of a journey in Iceland and Greenland, etc.

Marmion (mär'mi-on). A narrative poem by Sir Walter Scott, published in 1808. Macready adapted it for the stage, and played it at his benefit.

Marmion, Shakerley or **Shackerley.** Born near Brackley, Northamptonshire, Jan., 1603; died at London, Jan., 1639. An English dramatist and poet. He wrote "Holland's Leaguer" (licensed and printed 1632), "A Fine Companion" (1633), "The Antiquary" (his best known play: acted in 1636, printed 1641). He also wrote "Cupid and Psyche," and other poems.

Marmol (mär-mōl'), **José.** Born in Buenos Ayres about 1818; died there, Aug. 12, 1871. An Argentine author. He was exiled by Rosas, fought against him, and was subsequently a member of Congress and director of the national library. His works include many poems and novels, as "Amalia," a romance of the time of Rosas, which has been translated into French and German.

Marmolada (mär-mō-lä'dä). The highest summit of the Dolomite Alps, near the border of Southern Tyrol and Italy. Height, 11,045 feet.

Marmolejo, Alonso de Góngora. See *Góngora Marmolejo.*

Marmont (mär-mōn'), **Auguste Frédéric Louis Viesse de,** Duc de Raguse. Born at Châtillon-sur-Seine, France, July 20, 1774; died at Venice, March 2, 1852. A French marshal. He served with distinction in the Napoleonic campaigns, particularly at Marengo (1800) and in Spain (1808), and in campaigns of 1809 and 1813–14; was governor-general of the Illyrian Provinces 1809–11; was defeated by Wellington at Salamanca July 22, 1812; and surrendered his army to approvisional government April, 1814. He unsuccessfully attempted to suppress the revolution of 1830. His "Mémoires" were published 1856–57.

Marmontel (mär-mōn-tel'), **Jean François.** Born at Bort, Limousin, July 11, 1723; died at Abbeville, Eure, Dec. 31, 1799. A French writer. He was brought up by the Jesuits, and destined for the church. In 1743 he was appointed substitute instructor in philosophy at Toulouse. His first plays (of tragedy, an ode (1745)) proved a failure. Encouraged by Voltaire's sympathy, however, he came to Paris, and took several years of literary competition (1745–47). He wrote several tragedies, "Denys le tyran" (1748), "Aristomène" (1749), "Cleopâtre" (1750), "Les Héraclides" (1752), and "Egyptus" (1753), but his success was not great as a poet. Then he turned his attention to prose, and contributed largely to the "Encyclopédie." He recast several of his articles and published them subsequently in book form, such as his "Poétique française" (1763), and his "Eléments de littérature" (1787): this latter work places him second to La Harpe only as a propagandist of literature in the 18th century. He had already won success by his "Contes moraux" (1761), his philosophical novel "Bélisaire" (1767), and his historical novel "Les Incas" (1777). He published further "La Pharsale," translated from Lucan (1763), and wrote the words for several comic operas, as "Le Huron" (1768), "Zémire et Ozor" (1771), "Didon" (1783), and "Pénélope" (1785). Between 1789 and 1792 he published in "Le Mercure" a second series of "Contes moraux." His posthumous works are "Mémoires d'un père à ses enfants" (1804), and "Leçons d'un père à ses enfants sur la langue française" (1806). He was elected to the French Academy in 1763. He is a truly representative disciple of Voltaire.

Marmora (mär'mō-rä). An island in the Sea of Marmora, belonging to Turkey, about 70 miles west-southwest of Constantinople: the ancient Proconnesus. Length, about 11 miles.

Marmora, Sea of. A sea between European and Asiatic Turkey, communicating with the Black Sea on the northeast by the Strait of Bosporus, and with the Ægean Sea on the southwest by the Dardanelles: the ancient Propontis. Length, about 170 miles. Greatest width, about 50 miles.

Marmore (mär'mō-rā). **Cascate delle,** or **Falls of Terni** (ter'nē). A series of cascades near Terni, Italy, in the Velino near its mouth in the Nera, celebrated for its beauty. Height of the falls, 63 feet, 330 feet, and 190 feet respectively.

Marne (märn). A river in France which joins the Seine 2 miles southeast of Paris: the Roman Matrona. Length, 306 miles; navigable from St.-Dizier.

Marne. A department in France. Capital, Châlons-sur-Marne. It is bounded by Aisne and Ardennes on the north, Meuse on the east, Haute-Marne and Aube on the south, and Seine-et-Marne on the west, forming part of the ancient Champagne. The surface is partly level and partly hilly. It is traversed by the Marne. The leading product is champagne. Area, 3,159 square miles. Population (1891), 344,962.

Marne, Haute-. See *Haute-Marne.*

Marnix, Philipp. See *Sainte-Aldegonde.*

Marno (mär'nō), **Ernst.** Born at Vienna, 1844; died at Khartum, 1883. An African traveler. A specialist in zoology, he accompanied Casano as far as Abyssinia in 1866; visited Khartum in 1869, and Senaar and Fazogl in 1870; explored the Bahr-esseraf 1871–72, and published in 1874 "Reisen in Gebiete des Blauen und Weissen Nil." Called again to the Egyptian Sudan by Gordon, he explored the Makaraka and Kredy districts, returned and wrote "Reisen in der Aquatorialprovinz und im Kordofan" (1876). In 1879 he was again with Gordon fighting the slave-traders.

Maro (mā'rō). The family name of Vergil (Publius Vergilius Maro).

Marocco. See *Morocco.*

Marochetti (mär-ro-ket'tē), **Carlo.** Born at Turin, 1805; died at Paris, Jan. 4, 1868. An Italian sculptor, royal academician, and baron of the Italian kingdom. He was educated at the Lycée Napoléon at Paris, and studied sculpture with Bosio. His chief works are equestrian statues of the Duke of Orleans, the equestrian statue of Richard Cœur de Lion at Westminster, the equestrian statues of the Queen and Duke of Wellington at Glasgow, and the Dalhousie monument at St. Paul's.

Maronites (mar'ō-nīts). A section of the Syrian population, settled chiefly on and around Mount Lebanon, from Tripolis in the north to Tyre and the Sea of Galilee in the south. Their number is above 200,000. They live by cattle-breeding, agriculture, and silk culture. They form a separate ecclesiastical community, having been originally Monothelites dwelling first in the Orontes valley. Since about 1182 they have been gradually united to the Roman Catholic Church, but still retain some of their special privileges, as the Syrian liturgy and marriage of the lower clergy. They also constitute, practically, officially a separate nation, being ruled by a Christian pasha and by sheiks chosen from their aristocracy, and only paying a tribute to the Turkish government. The surname Maronites is derived from an old monastery which was situated on the Orontes (modern al Azi) between Hamah and Emesa, and was so named after a saint who lived in the 4th century (*mar* meaning in syrian 'lord,' 'master,' then 'saint'; *maron*, my lord). Some derive it from a village, Maronea, situated east of Antioch.

Maroons (ma-rönz'). The name formerly given in Jamaica to bands of fugitive slaves and their descendants. They formed villages in the mountains in the 17th century. Early in the 18th century they became formidable under their leader, Cudjoe, attacking plantations and killing or capturing many troops. In 1738 Governor Trelawney made a treaty of peace with them, securing their freedom and granting them lands. They rebelled in 1795, were partially reduced in 1796, and many of them were sent to Nova Scotia and Sierra Leone. The last outbreak of the survivors was in 1878. The name (French *marons marronnais*) is sometimes applied to the bush negroes of Guiana.

Maros (mor-ōsh'). A river in Transylvania and Hungary, which joins the Theiss near Szegedin. Length, about 400 miles; navigable from Karlsburg.

Maros-Vásárhely (mor-ōsh'vä-shär-hely'), G. **Neumarkt** (noi'märkt). The capital of the county of Maros-Torda, Transylvania, situated on the Maros in lat. 46° 32′ N., long. 24° 32′ E.: the chief town of the Szeklers. Population (1890), 14,213.

Marot (mä-rō'), **Clément.** Born at Cahors, 1495; died at Turin, 1544. A noted French poet. He was sent to Paris at an early age to study law, but the work was not to his taste, and he soon gave it up. His father had been court poet to the queen of France, Anne de Bretagne, and through him the son obtained access to the court circles, where he won the good will of Marguerite de Valois. When Francis I. came to the throne of France in 1515, Clément Marot attracted the king's attention by his poem "Le temple de Cupidon," and was retained by him at court. The poet followed his royal patron on his expeditions, and died on the whole an eventful life. Besides a great deal of original poetry, Marot translated portions of Vergil, Ovid, and Petrarch, also 52 psalms of David. His complete works have been variously collected, the last edition from the author's lifetime is dated 1544. His modern editors are Fresnoy (1731), Rapilly (1824), Jannet (1868–72), and Guiffrey, whose work is still (1894) in course of publication.

Marozia (ma-rō'zi-ä). Died before 945. A Roman woman notorious for her profligacy and for the influence she exercised over the papal court. She was the daughter of the infamous Theodora and Theophylactus, became the mistress of Pope Sergius III., and married successively Alberic I., prince of Rome, her stepson Guido, and Hugo, king of Italy. She was in-

strumental in raising three popes to the throne, among whom was her son by Sergius, John XI. She was eventually imprisoned by her son Alberic. See *Alberic II.*

Marplot, or the Second Part of The Busy Body. A comedy by Mrs. Centlivre, produced in 1710. Henry Woodvil uttered it, and author of "Marplot in London." Martin Marplot is a silly, cowardly fellow, who spoils everything he undertakes. He differs somewhat from Marplot in Dryden's play, and is the original of the more modern Paul Pry.

Marprelate Controversy, The. A vigorous and vituperative pamphlet war waged by the Puritans against the defenders of English Church discipline about 1589. The pamphlets were written by a number of persons, were published under the name of Martin Marprelate. Until was the originator of the controversy, but afterward announced his disapproval of the Martinist methods. Lyly is also named. The tracts was moved from place to place to avoid government suppression, and was once seized, near Manchester, but the publications were continued. Perry, Barrow, Job Throckmorton, Penner, John Field, and others have all been supposed to be the authors of the tracts, but some think Martin Marprelate to have been a layman about the court. The controversy was terminated by the death of Udall in prison, and the execution of Perry and Barrow in 1593.

So great was the stir that a formal answer of great length was put forth by "T. C." (well known to be Thomas Cooper, Bishop of Winchester), entitled "An Admonition to the People of England." The Martinists, from their invisible and shifting citadel, replied with perhaps the cleverest tract of the whole controversy, named, with delicate quaintness, *Hay any Work for Cooper?* or, Have You any Work for the Cooper?" said to be an actual trade London crier. Thenceforward the mode of pamphlets answers, "replies, duplies, quadruplies," became in small space, indescribable. Petheram's prospectus of reprints (only partially carried out) enumerates twenty-six almost all printed in the three years 1588–90. See Mr. Arber, including the preliminary works, counts some thirty.

Saintsbury, Hist. of Eng. Lit., II. 245.

Marquesas (mär-kā'sās) **Islands.** [So named from the Marquis of Cañete (see *Hurtado de Mendoza, Garcia*); F. *les Marquises.*] A group of Islands in the S. and E. Pacific, north of the Low Archipelago, situated about lat. 7° 50'–10° 30' S., long. 138° 30'–140° 50' W.; also called the Mendaña Islands. Nukahiva and Hivaoa are the largest. The surface is mountainous. They were discovered by Mendaña in 1595, and again by Cook in 1774. In 1842 they became a French protectorate. Area, 480 square miles. Population, 5,115.

Marquette (mar-ket'). A city and the capital of Marquette County, Michigan, situated on Lake Michigan about lat. 46° 32' N., long. 87° 24' W. It exports iron ore. Population (1890), 9,093.

Marquette, Jacques. Born at Laon, France, 1637; died near Lake Michigan, May 18, 1675. A French Jesuit missionary and explorer in America. He accompanied Joliet in his voyage down the Wisconsin and Mississippi and up the Illinois in 1673. He died while attempting to found a mission among the Illinois. He wrote a description of the expedition of 1673, entitled "Voyages et découvertes quelques pays et nations de l'Amérique septentrionale."

Marquez (mär-käth'). **José Arnaldo.** Born about 1825; killed in the defense of Lima, Jan. 15, 1881. A Peruvian poet. He took part in the early civil wars, was several times banished, and traveled in Chile, Cuba, and the United States. In later life he occupied various consular and diplomatic posts. Marquez is regarded as the best of modern Peruvian poets, especially in the lyric style. He published a book of travels in the United States, and various other prose works.

Marquez, José Ignacio. A Colombian politician, president of New Granada for a short time in 1837, and again 1841–45, during the latter period a civil war broke out, in which Marquez was victorious, but which he did not long to the country.

Marquez, Leonardo. Born in the city of Mexico about 1820. A Mexican general, prominent under Miramon in the struggle against Juarez (1858–60). Subsequently he sustained the French intervention, was Mexican commander-in-chief, returned in 1866, and undertook the defense of Mexico City. He was severely wounded by Diaz and repeatedly defeated, and retired in June, 1867, and went to Havana. He was condemned to death and executed in the city of Mexico in absence, as the massacre of prisoners at that place in April, 1859.

Marquis (mar'kwis), **The.** 1. In early Peruvian history, Francisco Pizarro, who was created a marquis by Charles V. in 1535. There is no precedent of a special designation for the marquisate. —2. In early Mexican history, Hernando Cortés, marquis of the Valley of Oaxaca from 1529.

Marquise (mär-kēz'). A town in the department of Pas-de-Calais, France, 14 miles southwest of Calais. It has marble-quarries. Population (1891), commune, 3,511.

Marr (mär), **Carl.** Born at Milwaukee, Mich., 1859. An American figure-painter. He studied at Berlin and at Munich. Among his works are "The Mystery of Life" (at the Metropolitan Museum, New York), "The Flagellants" (1886), and "Ecce Homo" (1890).

Marracci (mar-rä'chē), **Lodovico.** Born at Lucca, Italy, 1612; died at Rome, Feb. 5, 1700. A distinguished Italian Orientalist. His most important work is an edition of the Koran with a Latin translation (1698), to which he devoted nearly forty years of labor.

Marrast (mä-räs'), **Armand.** Born at St.-Gaudens, France, June 5, 1801; died at Paris, March 10, 1852. A French politician and journalist, secretary and member of the provisional government in Feb., 1848; mayor of Paris in March; and president of the Constituent Assembly in June.

Marriage. A novel by Miss Susan Edmonstone Ferrier, published anonymously in 1818. This novel was begun in concert with Miss Clavering, a granddaughter of the Duke of Argyll, who soon, however, relinquished her share of the work, and Miss Ferrier completed it alone.

Marriage à la Mode. [F. *mariage à la mode,* fashionable marriage.] **1.** A play by Dryden, acted in 1673.—**2.** A series of six paintings by Hogarth (1744), in the National Gallery, London. The subject is the disastrous consequences of marriage, without love, in high and ill-mated circles, and results in a life of hollow festivity, profligacy, dueling, the execution of the victor for murder, and the suicide of the guilty wife.

Marriage à la Mode, or the Comical Lovers. A comedy by Colley Cibber, a combination of the comic scenes of Dryden's "Marriage à la Mode" and "The Maiden Queen," produced in 1707.

Marriage at Cana. 1. A painting by Paolo Veronese, in the museum at Dresden. The table is in an open court with monumental architecture. (Christ is represented in a brilliant company, for the most part in Venetian dress.

2. A painting by Paolo Veronese (1563), in the Louvre, Paris. The picture measures 32 by 21 feet, and is throughout a triumph of coloring. The subject is treated in a sumptuous banquet, in rich architectural setting. Many of the personages are portraits of sovereigns and other distinguished people of the 16th century. The musicians represent the chief Venetian painters.

3. A famous picture by Tintoret, in the sacristy of Santa Maria della Salute, Venice.

Marriage of St. Catharine. There are numerous paintings of the "Sposalizio," or Mystical Marriage of St. Catharine of Siena, thus designated. The following are the more important: (1) A masterpiece by Correggio (1518), in the Louvre, Paris. The child Christ, seated on the Virgin's knee, holds St. Catharine's ring in finger, upon which he is about to place a ring. St. Sebastian and Augustine look over St. Catharine's shoulder. (2) A painting called the Picede Sposalizio, in distinction from the Louvre masterpiece) by Correggio, in the Museo Nazionale, Naples. (3) A painting by Innocenzo da Imola, in San Giacomo Maggiore, Bologna, Italy. (4) A triptych by Hans Memling (1479), in the Hospital of St. John at Bruges, Belgium. The Virgin, holding the Child, sits on a throne, surrounded by floating angels. St. Catharine kneels, about to receive the ring. At the sides stand the two SS. John, St. Barbara, angels, and monks. On one side is painted the story of Sidonia, on the other the vision of St. John the Evangelist. (5) A painting by Murillo, in the church of Los Capuchinos at Cadiz. While at work on this picture, in 1682, the painter fell from his scaffolding and received injuries which caused his death. (6) A painting by Rubens, in the church of the Augustinians at Antwerp, Belgium. The Virgin is enthroned; the Child, with drawn bow toward St. Catharine, stands on her lap; behind are St. Joseph, several apostles and other saints, and angels. (7) A decorative painting by Paolo Veronese, in Santa Caterina at Venice. The youthful figure of the saint is especially beautiful.

Marriage of the Virgin. 1. One of the most important paintings of Perugino, in the musée at Caen, France.—2. A celebrated painting by Raphael, in the Brera at Milan. Mary and her attendant maidens stand at the spectator's left; Joseph, bearing the flowering staff, and behind him the suitors with the barren staves, face them at the right; while the venerable high priest in the middle performs his function, and a youth in the foreground breaks his dry staff across his knee. The temple occupies the background, in the form of a domical 16-sided building with an arcaded peristyle of 16 columns.

Married Man, The. A play by Mrs. Inchbald, produced in 1789. It is taken from "Le philosophe marié" of Destouches.

Marrow Controversy. A controversy in the Church of Scotland, about 1719–22, relating to the doctrines which were of the type more recently called "evangelical," set forth in (6) a book entitled "The Marrow of Modern Divinity" by Edward Fisher (1644). Ebenezer and Ralph Erskine and Thomas Boston were among the "Marrow men."

Marrucini (mar-ō-sī'ni). In ancient geography, a people in Italy, dwelling near the Adriatic, north of Samnium. They were allied to the Marsi.

Marryat (mar'i-at), **Florence.** Born at Brighton in 1837. An English novelist, the daughter of Frederick Marryat. She married first Colonel Ross Church, and afterward Colonel Francis Lean. She is also known as a dramatic reader. She was editor of "London Society" 1872–76, and has published many novels, and a life of her father (1872).

Marryat (mar'i-at), **Frederick.** Born at London, July 10, 1792; died at Langham, Norfolk, Aug. 9, 1848. A captain in the British navy, and novelist. In 1806 he entered the navy, and in 1815 was made commander. He was serving on the St. Helena station when Napoleon died. He resigned 1830, and devoted himself to literature. He published "Frank Mildmay, or Adventures of a Naval Officer" (1829), "The King's Own" (1830), "Peter Simple" (1837), "Mr. Midshipman Easy" (1836), "Japhet in Search of a Father" (1836), "Snarleyyow" (1837), "Jacob Faithful" (1838), "The Phantom Ship" (1839), "Masterman Ready" (1841), "The Children of the New Forest" (1846), "The Little Savage" (1848). He edited the "Metropolitan Magazine" from 1832 to 1835.

Mars (märz). **1.** A Latin deity, identified at an early period by the Romans with the Greek Ares, with whom he originally had no connection. He was principally worshiped as the god of war, and as such bore the epithet Gradivus: but he was earlier regarded as a patron of agriculture, which procured him the title of Silvanus, and as the protector of the Roman state, in virtue of which he was called Quirinus. In works of art Mars is generally represented as of a youthful but powerful figure, armed with the helmet, shield, and spear; in other examples he is bearded and heavily armed.

2. The planet next outside the earth in the solar system. Its diameter (about 4,200 miles) is only 0.53 that of the earth, its superficies 0.28, and its volume 0.147. Its mean density is 0.71 that of the earth, but that the density of its crust may very likely be the same as the earth's; but the weight of a given mass at the surface of Mars is only three eighths of the weight of the same mass on the earth. The strength of materials is therefore relatively much greater there, and mountains, animals, and buildings would naturally be much larger. The mean distance from the sun is 141,500,000 miles. The eccentricity of its orbit is very much greater than that of the earth, being 0.093 as compared with 0.017; the inclination of its equator to its orbit is about the same. Its day is 24 hours 37 minutes and 22 seconds. Its year is 687 of our days. The surface of Mars has been carefully mapped, and is characterized by the predominance of land and the great extent of coast-line it affords. Its color is strikingly red. Its climate is, perhaps, not very different from that of the earth. It has two moons, discovered by Professor Asaph Hall at Washington in 1877, conformably to the prediction of Kepler, and realizing the fancies of Swift and Voltaire. The inner of these, Phobos, revolves in less than eight hours, so that to an observer on the planet it rises in the west and sets in the east; the outer, Deimos, revolves in thirty hours, so that it appears nearly stationary for a long time. The symbol of Mars is ♂, which seems to show the shield and spear of the god.

Mars in Repose. A colossal Greek statue of the school of Lysippus, in the Villa Ludovisi, Rome. The god, in the guise of a strong, healthy youth, sits quietly with the bandage on his left thigh, and holds his sheathed sword, and his round shield stands beside him. An Eros sits at his feet.

Mars Hill, or. See *Areopagus.*

Mars (märs), **Mlle. Anne Françoise Hippolyte Mars-Boutet.** Born at Paris, Feb. 9, 1779; died there, 1847. A celebrated French actress, distinguished in comedy. She made her debut at the age of 14 at the Theatre Feydeau, and became a favorite of Napoleon I. She made her first great success in "L'Abbé de l'Epée" in 1806, and later worked a great reform in stage costume, playing her parts in dress of a proper date. Her manner in high comedy was perfectly natural and true, and she was unequaled in the précieuses and coquettes of Molière and Marivaux. She left the stage in 1841 with a large fortune.

Mar Saba (mär sä'bä). A monastery of the Greek Church, near Kedron, about 15 miles by 24 hours distant from Jerusalem. It derives its name from the founder, St. Sabas, who was born in Cappadocia about 439, and died 532.

Marsala (mär-sä'lä). A seaport in the province of Trapani, Sicily, situated in lat. 37° 47' N., long. 12° 26' E. It occupies part of the site of the ancient Lilybæum, is a cathedral city, and has an export trade in wine. Garibaldi landed here in 1860. Population (1881), 22,722.

Marschner (märsh'ner), **Heinrich.** Born at Zittau, Saxony, Aug. 16, 1796; died at Hannover, Dec. 14, 1861. A noted German composer. He was joint kapellmeister with Weber and Morlacchi of the opera at Dresden (1826–36), kapellmeister at Leipsic theater (1837–31), and court kapellmeister at Hannover after the last date. He was the author of the operas "Der Vampyr" (1828), "Hans Heiling" (1833), etc.

Marsden (märz'den), **William.** Born at Verval, Ireland, Nov. 16, 1754; died near London, Oct. 6, 1836. An English Orientalist and numismatist. He received an appointment in the service of the East India Company at Sumatra in 1771. In 1785 he returned and established an East India agency in Gower street, London. In 1804 he was made first secretary of the admiralty. His chief works are "History of Sumatra" (1783), "Dictionary and Grammar of the Malayan Language" (1815), "Numismata Illustrata orientalia" (1823–1825). He presented his collection of 3,447 Oriental coins to the British Museum.

Marsdiep (märs-dē-ep'). A strait in the Netherlands, separating the island of Texel from the mainland.

Marseillaise, La (lä mär-se-yäz'). A popular French patriotic song. The words and music are by Claude Joseph Rouget de Lisle, a captain of engineers, and were composed at Strasburg in a fit of enthusiasm on the night of April 24, 1792. It was first called "Chant de guerre pour l'armée du Rhin."

The "Chant de guerre" was sung in Dietrich's (the mayor's) house on April 25, copied and arranged for a military band on the following day, and performed by the band of the Garde Nationale at a review on Sunday, the 29th. On June 25 a singer named Mireur sang it at a civic banquet at Marseilles with so much effect that it was immediately printed and distributed to the volunteers of the battalion just starting for Paris. They entered Paris on July 30, singing their new hymn; and with it on their lips they marched to the attack on the Tuileries on August 10, 1792. From that day the "Chant de guerre pour l'armee du Rhin" was called "Chanson," or "Chant des Marseillais," and finally "La Marseillaise." The "Marseillaise" has often been made use of by composers. Of these, two may be cited: Salieri, in the opening chorus of his opera "Palmira" (1795), and Grison, in the introduction to the oratorio "Esther" (still in MS.), both evidently international. Schumann uses it in his song of the "Two Grenadiers" with magnificent effect; and also introduces it in his overture to "Hermann und Dorothea."

Grove, Dict. of Music, II. 220.

Marseilles (mär-sälz'), F. **Marseille** (mär-säl'). [L. *Massilia*, Gr. *Μασσαλία*.] The capital of the department of Bouches-du-Rhône, France, situated on the Mediterranean in lat. 43° 18′ N., long. 5° 24′ E. It is the third city and the principal seaport of France, and also the chief seaport of the Mediterranean. In Europe it ranks after London, Liverpool, and Hamburg. Its commerce is with Africa, Italy, the Levant, the Indies, and the terminus of the Messageries Maritimes and other steamer lines. Its especial trade is in grain, coffee, hides, silk, wool, and oil-seeds. The leading manufacture is soap. It has a large artificial harbor. The chief promenade is the Prado. Among its notable buildings are the Museum of Fine Arts, the bourse, the Palais de Justice, and the cathedral, a modern building by Vandoyer, in a mingled Byzantine and Gothic style. It alternates courses of dark and light stone. The Palais de Longchamp is a fine modern Renaissance building, forming a monumental termination to the great Durance aqueduct. It consists of two wings which contain the museums of painting and natural history, and are connected by a colonnade with a central pavilion from which issues a beautiful fountain in the form of a cascade. The city was founded by Greek colonists from Phocæa about 600 B. C.; became an important colonizing and commercial center in southern Gaul; was destroyed by the Romans, and after 1481 was ruled by the counts; was independent for a short time in the 13th century; was deprived of its freedom by the counts of Provence, united to France in 1481; had its privileges taken away in 1660; was punished for its royalist principles in the Revolution; and was noted in 1792 for the march of its volunteers to Paris with the "Marseillaise" (which see). It has frequently suffered from epidemics. It was the birthplace of Thiers. Population (1891), 405,749.

Marsh (märsh), or **de Marisco, Adam.** Born probably in Somerset; died about 1257. A learned English Franciscan monk. He was educated at Oxford, and later studied in the Franciscan schools. He was an intimate friend of Grossetete and Simon de Montfort.

Friar Roger Bacon, a writer by no means inclined to flatter the author's vanity, can hardly find words strong enough to express his admiration of his friend Adam Marsh. In one passage he classes him with Solomon, Aristotle, Avicenna, and Grossetete as "perfect in all Sapience"; in another he describes Grossetete and Marsh as "the greatest clerks of the world, and men perfect in knowledge divine and human." Some of the letters of "the Illustrious Doctor," as Matthew Paris styles Friar Adam, have been preserved, and, if they scarcely warrant the high encomium of Bacon, they are at least interesting records of an unselfish and honorable life. The Oxford friar had also two chief correspondents Robert Grossetete, the champion of the English church, and Simon de Montfort, the champion of the English people.

Lowe, Oxford, p. 54.

Marsh, Mrs. (**Anne Caldwell**). Born in Staffordshire about 1798; died there, Oct., 1874. An English novelist. Among her works are "Two Old Men's Tales" (1838), "Emilia Wyndham" (1846 and 1858), and "Norman's Bridge."

Marsh, George Perkins. Born at Woodstock, Vt., March 15, 1801; died at Vallombrosa, Italy, July 24, 1882. An American philologist, diplomatist, and scholar. He was member of Congress from Vermont 1842–49; and United States minister to Turkey 1849–53, and to Italy 1861–82. He published a "Compendious Grammar of the Old Northern or Icelandic Language" (1838), "Lectures on the English Language" (1860), "Origin and History of the English Language" (1862), "Man and Nature" (1864; revised as "The Earth as Modified by Human Action," 1874).

Marsh, Herbert. Born 1757; died at Peterborough, England, 1839. Bishop of Peterborough. His chief work is a translation of the "Introduction to the New Testament" by Michaelis (1793–1801).

Marsh, Othniel Charles. Born at Lockport, N. Y., Oct. 29, 1831. A distinguished American paleontologist, professor at Yale University since 1866. His special study is the extinct vertebrates of the United States. His works include "Odontornithes: a Monograph on the Extinct Toothed Birds of North America" (1880), "Dinocerata: a Monograph on an Extinct Order of Gigantic Mammals" (1884), etc.

Marshal (mär'shal), **William.** Born about 1146; died at Caversham, near Reading, May 14, 1219. First Earl of Pembroke and Striguil of the Marshal line, and regent of England. When King Stephen besieged John Marshal at Newbury in 1152 William was made hostage for his father at the royal court. In 1170 he was placed by Henry II in charge of his oldest son, Henry. At the death of Henry II. he served Richard I. On Richard's death Marshal declared for John. He was present at Runnymede, June 15, 1215. John died Oct. 19, 1216, and on Nov. 11, 1216, Marshal was chosen regent.

Marshal Forward. A nickname of Blücher.

Marshall (mär'shal). A city and the capital of Calhoun County, southern Michigan, situated on the Kalamazoo 100 miles west of Detroit. Population (1890), 3,968.

Marshall. A city and the capital of Harrison County, eastern Texas, situated about 245 miles east-northeast of Austin. Population (1890), 7,207.

Marshall, Humphrey. Born in Kentucky, Jan. 13, 1812; died at Louisville, Ky., March 28, 1872. An American politician and soldier. He was member of Congress from Kentucky 1849–52 and 1855–1859; United States commissioner to China 1852–53; and later a Confederate general and member of Congress.

Marshall, John. Born in Fauquier County, Va., Sept. 24, 1755; died at Philadelphia, July 6, 1835. A celebrated American jurist. He served in the Revolutionary War; was a member of the Virginia convention to ratify the constitution in 1788; was a United States envoy to France 1797–98; was a member of Congress from Virginia 1799–1800; was secretary of state 1800–1801; and was chief justice of the United States Supreme Court 1801–35. He published a "Life of Washington" (5 vols. 1804–07), the first volume of which was published separately under the title of "A History of the American Colonies" (1824).

Marshall, John. Born at Ely, Cambridgeshire, Sept. 11, 1818; died Jan. 1, 1891. An English anatomist and surgeon. In 1838 he entered University College, London, and in 1844 was admitted a member, and on Dec. 7, 1849, a fellow, of the Royal College of Surgeons of England. He was appointed professor of surgery at University college in 1866, and of anatomy at the Royal Academy in 1875. In 1883 he became president of the Royal College of Surgeons.

Marshall, William. Flourished 1630–50. An English engraver. He engraved portraits of Donne, Milton, Shakspere, Bacon, and Charles I. on horseback.

Marshall, William Calder. Born at Edinburgh, 1813. A Scottish sculptor. Among his works are "Sabrina," a statue of Sir Robert Peel in Manchester, decorations in the Houses of Parliament and St. Paul's, etc.

Marshall, Gent., William. The pseudonym under which Horace Walpole wrote "The Castle of Otranto."

Marshall Islands. An archipelago of atolls in the Pacific Ocean, under German protection since 1885, situated about lat. 5°–12° N., long. 161°–172° E. It comprises two main groups, Ralik and Ratak. They were discovered by Saavedra in 1529, and explored by Marshall and Gilbert in 1788. Area (with Brown and Providence Islands), about 150 square miles. Population, about 19,000.

Marshall Pass. A noted pass in the Cordilleras of Colorado, in the neighborhood of Gunnison. It is traversed by a railway. Height, 10,858 feet.

Marshalltown (mär'shal-toun). A city, capital of Marshall County, Iowa, situated on the Iowa River, 40 miles northeast of Des Moines. Population (1890), 8,914.

Marshalsea (mär'shal-sē'). **Prison.** A prison in Southwark, London, used latterly for debtors, and abolished in 1849. "This prison was used for persons guilty of offences on the high seas, or within the precincts of the court. The marshal of this prison was called also marshal of the king's bench prison in 1581. Connected with the prison was the Marshalsea Court, the seat of jurisdiction of the marshals of the king's household, to decide differences and to punish criminal acts within the royal palace, or on the verge thereof, which extended to twelve miles around it. This court was united with that of Queen's Bench in 1842." *Hore*, Lewes, I. 46.

Marshman (märsh'man), **John Clark.** Born Aug., 1794; died at London, July 8, 1877. An English historian, son of Joshua Marshman (1768–1837). He went to Serampore with his father in 1800. He started the first paper-mill in India, and established the Serampore College for the education of the natives. He returned to England in 1852. He was a secular bishop for 20 years. His chief works are a "Dictionary of the Bengalee Language," abridged from Carey's dictionary (1827), "History of India from Remote Antiquity to the Accession of the Mogul Dynasty" (1842), "Memoirs of Major-General Sir Henry Havelock" (1859).

Marshman (märsh'man), **Joshua.** Born at Westbury Leigh, Wiltshire, England, April 20, 1768; died at Serampore, Bengal, India, Dec. 5, 1837. An English Baptist missionary and Orientalist, originally a weaver by trade. He was missionary at Serampore 1799–1837, and published "The Works of Confucius" (1811), "Elements of Chinese Grammar," etc.

Marsi (mär'si). [L. (Tacitus) *Marsi*, Gr. (Strabo) *Μαρσοί*.] A German tribe first mentioned by Strabo. They took part in the uprising under Arminius, but disappear after the campaigns of Germanicus. They were probably a part of the Sygambri, whom they adjoined on the southeast, west of the Cherusci and Chatti.

Marsic (mär'sik). [Ar., perhaps modified from *marfiq* or *marfaq*, the elbow.] The fifth-magnitude double star ε Herculis, situated in the right elbow of the giant as usually drawn.

Marsico Nuovo (mär'sē-kō nō'vō). A small town in the province of Potenza, southern Italy, situated on the Agri 25 miles southeast of Potenza.

Marsic War. See Social War.

Marsigli (mär-sē'lyē), **Count Luigi Ferdinando.** Born at Bologna, Italy, June 10, 1658; died there, Nov. 1, 1730. An Italian soldier, naturalist, and geographer. He was in the Austrian military service, and for the surrender of the fortress of Altbreisach in the War of the Spanish Succession was degraded by a court martial. He wrote "Physical History of the Sea" (1725), "Danubius Pannonico-Mysicus, observationibus suis geographicis, etc." (1726), "Scherzhafter dell'impiego ottomanno" (1732).

Marsiglio (mär-sēl'yō), or **Marsirio,** or **Marsilius,** etc. A Saracen king in the Carolingian cycle of romances.

Marsivan (mär-sē-vän'). A manufacturing town in the vilayet of Sivas, Asia Minor, 25 miles southwest of Amasia. Population, about 5,000.

Mars-la-Tour (mär'lä-tör'). A village in the department of Meurthe-et-Moselle, France, 14 miles west of Metz. For the battle of Aug. 16, 1870, see *Vionville*.

Marston (märs'ton), **John.** Born about 1575; died at London, June 25, 1634. An English dramatist, satirist, and divine. He graduated at Oxford (Brasenose college) in 1594, and was rector of Christchurch, Hampshire, 1616–31, giving up writing for the stage after his appointment. He was involved in the endless quarrels with Jonson and Dekker referred to in their plays and his; and also attacked Joseph Hall in his satires, to which he ran assault in Hall's "Virgidemiæ." He wrote "The Metamorphosis of Pygmalion's Image," a poem (1598), "The Scourge of Villanie," three books of satires (1598). Among his plays are "History of Antonio and Mellida" (1599), "The Malcontent" (1604), "Eastward Ho," with Jonson and Chapman (1605), "The Dutch Courtezan" (1605), "Parasitaster, or the Fawn" (1606), "The Wonder of Women, or the Tragedy of Sophonisba" (1607), "The Insatiate Countess," also a tragedy (1613), and W. Barksted (1613). He also wrote parts of "Histriomastix" (1610) and "Jack Drum's Entertainment" (1616).

Marston, John Westland. Born at Boston, Lincolnshire, Jan. 30, 1819; died at London, Jan. 5, 1890. An English dramatist. In 1834 he entered the office of his uncle, a London solicitor. He was closely associated with a group of mystics corresponding somewhat to the Transcendentalists in America. He wrote "The Patrician's Daughter" (performed Dec., 1842), "Strathmore" (1849), "Marie de Méranie" (1850), "A Life's Ransom" (1857), "Hard Cash" (1863), "Donna Diana," his best play (1863), "The Favourite of Fortune" (1866). He contributed much poetical criticism to the "Athenæum," including a review of "Atalanta in Calydon." In 1885 appeared "Our Recent Actors" and "Recollections of Late Distinguished Performers of both Sexes." Some of his smaller poems were very successful, especially that on the charge of Balaklava.

Marston, Philip Bourke. Born at London, Aug. 13, 1850; died Feb. 13, 1887. An English poet, son of John Westland Marston. From his youth he was almost totally blind. He published "Songtide, and Other Poems" (1871), "All in All" (1875), and "Wind Voices" (1883). After his death appeared "For a Song's Sake, and Other Stories" (1887), "Garden Secrets" (1887), and "A Last Harvest" (1891). His collected Poems" were edited by Mrs. Louise Chandler Moulton in 1892.

Marston Moor. A plain in Yorkshire, England, 5 miles west-northwest of York. Here, July 2, 1644, the Parliamentarian forces and Scots, about 27,000, under the Fairfaxes, Leven, Cromwell, and Manchester, defeated the Royalists (about 22,000) under Prince Rupert.

Marstrand (mär'strand), **Vilhelm.** Born at Copenhagen, Dec. 24, 1810; died at Copenhagen, March 25, 1873. A Danish painter of historical and genre subjects. He was professor at the Academy of Copenhagen from 1848, and its director 1853–59.

Marsus (mär'sus), **Domitius.** Born 54 (?) B. C.; died 4 (?) B. C. A Roman poet of the Augustan age, author of a collection of epigrams ("Cicuta") and comic tales, a work on oratory, an epic ("Amazonis"), and erotic elegies. He was noted for the severity of his satire.

Marsyas (mär'si-as). [Gr. *Μαρσύας*.] In Greek mythology, a Phrygian, in some accounts a peasant, and in others a satyr, defeated by Apollo in a musical contest. According to the myth, Marsyas picked up the flute of Athene which she had cast had thrown away in disgust on seeing its disfigurement of her face in water, how playing distorted her features, and found that when he blew it beautiful strains came forth from it of their own accord. He then challenged Apollo to a combat, flute against lyre, and only when he added his voice to his instrument was the god declared victor by the umpires, the Muses (or, in some accounts, the Nysæans). For his presumption Apollo flayed him alive. Chaucer, in his "House of Fame," makes Marsyas a woman, Marcia.

Martaban (mär-ta-ban'). A small town and former fortress in British Burma, opposite Maulmain; the medieval capital of Pegu. It was stormed and taken by the British Oct. 29, 1825, and April 15, 1852.

Martaban, Gulf of. An arm of the Bay of Bengal, west of Burma, in about lat. 16° N.

Martano (mär-tä'nō). A character in Ariosto's "Orlando Furioso," evidently the original of Spenser's Braggadocchio.

Martel, Charles. See *Charles Martel.*

Martel (mär-tel'), **Louis Joseph.** Born at St.-Omer, Sept. 15, 1813; died at Evreux, March 4, 1892. A French politician. He was a member of the Legislative Assembly in 1849, was elected a member of the legislative bodies in 1863 and 1869, and was a member and vice-president of the National Assembly (1871) in which he belonged to the left center. He became a life-senator in 1875; was minister of justice Dec., 1876, May, 1877; and was president of the Senate in 1879.

Martel de Janville (mär-tel' de zhon-vel'), **Sibylle Gabrielle Marie Antoinette de Riquetti de Mirabeau,** Comtesse de. Born at the Chateau de Knelsal, Morbihan, about 1850. A French writer, known under her pseudonym "Gyp." she has written for "La Vie Parisienne," and more recently for "La Revue des Deux Mondes." She has created several well-known types (notably Paulette, Loulou, and le petit Bob), which appear in her sketches and have given titles to several of her books. Among the latter are "Autour du mariage" (1883; dramatized in the same year with M. Monnier), "Ce que femme veut!" (1883), "Sans vouloir" (1886), "Autour du divorce" (1886), "Bob au salon," with illustrations by "Bob" (1888-90), "C'est nous qui sont Tintamarre" (1890), "Pessimiste" (1891), etc.

Martens (mär'tens), **Georg Friedrich von.** Born at Hamburg, Feb. 22, 1756; died at Frankfort-on-the-Main, Feb. 21, 1821. A German publicist and diplomatist. He became professor of law at Gottingen in 1784. His chief works are "Recueil des traites" (24 ed. 1817-35).

Martens (mär'tens), Baron **Karl von.** Born at Frankfort-on-the-Main, 1790; died at Dresden, March 28, 1863. A German diplomatist, nephew of G. F. von Martens. He wrote "Guide diplomatique" (5th ed. 1866), etc.

Martensen (mär'ten-sen), **Hans Lassen.** Born Aug. 19, 1808: died at Copenhagen, Feb. 4, 1884. A Danish theologian. He became professor of theology at Copenhagen in 1838, court preacher in 1845, and bishop of Zealand in 1854.

Martext (mär'tekst). **Sir Oliver.** In Shakspere's comedy "As you Like it," a country curate. The title Sir was a poetical style sold by the legates of the Pope to those clergymen who could pay for it, and was frequently bestowed on persons by the old dramatists. Martext was perhaps a satirical name for one whose style was rustic and unlearned. *Furness.*

Martha (mär'thä). [Aramean, "lady"; H. Sp. *Marta,* Pg. *Martha,* F. *Marthe.*] One of the adherents of Jesus, sister of Mary and Lazarus, whose house in Bethany Jesus often visited. A later tradition makes her come with her brother Lazarus to the south of France. She is the patron saint of good housewives.

Martha. An opera by Flotow, first produced at Vienna in 1847.

Martha's Vineyard (mär'thāz vin'yārd). An island southeast of Massachusetts, to which it belongs, forming the chief part of Dukes County. It is separated from the mainland by Vineyard Sound (about 7 miles wide), and is a summer resort. It was discovered by Gosnold in 1602, and was named by him. Length, 21 miles.

Martial (mär'shial) (**Marcus Valerius Martialis**). Born at Bilbilis, Spain, 43 A. D.; died in Spain about 104. A Latin poet, author of 14 books of epigrams. He resided chiefly at Rome. Little is known of his life.

Martial Maid, The. See *Lore's Cure.*

Martigny (mär-tēn-yē'), G. **Martinach** (märt'e-näch), Roman **Octodurum.** A town in the canton of Valais, Switzerland, situated near the Rhone in lat. 46° 7' N., long. 7° 4' E. It contains the communes Martigny-Ville, Martigny-Bourg, and Martigny-Combe, and is a tourist center.

Martigues (mär-tēg'). **Les.** A town in the department of Bouches-du-Rhone, France, situated on the Etang de Berre 18 miles northwest of Marseilles. It was once the capital of a small principality. Population (1891), commune, 5,918.

Martin (mär'tin). Saint. [LL. *Martinus,* of Mars, or little Mars.] Born at Sabaria, Pannonia, about 316; died about 397 (400?). A saint of the Roman Catholic Church. He became bishop of Tours about 371. He founded the famous monastery of Marmoutier. His festival in the Roman and Anglican churches is Nov. 11. Martinmas is the name given to the day in England at which the fine swine are there killed for winter use, and new wine is drawn from the casks and tasted. The celebration was common over most of Christendom, and, being a somewhat jovial occasion, St. Martin became a very popular saint, the patron saint of publicans and tavern-keepers, the beggars being taken from him and even to St. Giles. *Chambers.*

Martin. In Dryden's "Hind and Panther," the Lutheran purity.

Martin I. Died in the Crimea, Sept. 16, 655. Pope 649-653. He condemned the Monothelites at the Lateran Synod of 649, in consequence of which he was deposed by the emperor Constans II.

Martin II., or **Marinus I.** Pope 882-884.

Martin III., or **Marinus II.** Pope 942-946.

Martin IV. (**Simon de Brion**). Born in France about 1210; died at Perugia, Italy, March, 1285. Pope 1281-85.

Martin V. (family name **Colonna**). Died Feb. 20, 1431. Pope 1417-31. He was elected by the Council of Constance after the deposition of John XXIII., Gregory XII., and Benedict XIII.

Martin, Alexander. Born in New Jersey about 1740; died at Danbury, N. C., Nov., 1807. An American politician and Revolutionary officer. He was elected governor of North Carolina in 1782; was re-elected in 1789; was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1787; and served in the United States Senate 1793-99.

Martin, Benjamin. Born at Worplesdon, Surrey, 1704; died at London, Feb. 9, 1782. An English mathematician and instrument-maker. He wrote "Bibliotheca Technologica" (1737), an "English Dictionary" (1749), "Marina Magnalia" (1755), "Mathematical Institutions" (1759-64), etc.

Martin (mär-tan'), **Bon Louis Henri.** Born at St.-Quentin, Aisne, Feb. 20, 1810; died at Paris, Dec. 14, 1883. An eminent French historian. He studied for the bar and served as clerk in a law office in Paris Through the influence of cardinal de Rohan he was able to concentrate his energies on a "Histoire de France par les principaux historiens" (1834-36), which is merely a sequence of excerpts from the works of leading chroniclers and historians. Next he undertook a "Histoire de France" on his own account, and the results of his arduous and patient investigations were published in 19 volumes (1837-54). Immediately on completion of this task, Martin revised and enlarged his work, and replaced the original publication by a new edition in 16 volumes (1855-60). Besides his early writings and his numerous contributions to periodicals, he published "Minuit et Midi" (1832), "Histoire de Soissons" (1857), "De la France, de son genie et de ses destinees" (1859), "Jeanne d'Arc" (1860), "L'Unite italienne et la France" (1861), "Jean Reynaud" (1863), "Pologne et Moscovie" (1863), a heroic drama "Vercingetorix" (1865), "La Russie et l'Europe" (1866), "Histoire de France populaire" (1867-75), "Etudes d'archeologie celtique" (1871), and "Napoleon et les frontieres de la France" (1874). He served his country in various political capacities, and was elected a member of the French Academy in 1878.

Martin, François Xavier. Born at Marseilles, March 17, 1764; died at New Orleans, Dec., 1846. An American jurist. He was judge of the Supreme Court of Louisiana 1815-46. He published a history of Louisiana (1827-29) and a "Digest" (1816).

Martin (mär'tin), **Homer D.** Born at Albany, N. Y., Oct., 1836. An American landscape-painter. He was elected national academician in 1875, and is a member of the Society of American Artists.

Martin (mär'tin), **John.** Born at Haydon Bridge, near Hexham, Northumberland, July 19, 1789; died in the Isle of Man, Feb. 17, 1854. An English historical painter and engraver. His chief works are "Belshazzar's Feast" (1821), "The Fall of Nineveh" (1835), "The Deluge" (1837), "The Last Man" (1839), and "The Eve of the Deluge" (1840).

Martin, Luther. Born at New Brunswick, N. J., 1744; died at New York, July 10, 1826. An American lawyer. He was attorney-general of Maryland 1778-1806, and in 1787 was a member of the convention which framed the United States constitution. He left the convention to avoid signing the Constitution. He was reappointed attorney-general in 1818, but two years later was stricken by a stroke of paralysis. In 1822 the legislature of Maryland passed an act requiring every lawyer in the State to pay annually a license fee of $5.00 for the benefit of Luther Martin.

Martin, Mary Letitia (Mrs. **Bell**). Born at Ballinahinch Castle, County Galway, Ireland, Aug. 28, 1815; died at New York, Nov. 7, 1850. A British novelist, known as Mrs. Bell Martin and the "Princess of Connemara." Her chief work is "Julia Howard: a Romance" (1850).

Martin, Sir Theodore. Born at Edinburgh, 1816. A British author. He settled in London as a parliamentary agent in 1846. He has translated "Faust" and "Iphigenia" (1850), Horace's odes (1860), Catullus (1861), Dante's "Vita nuova" (1862), Goethe's "Faust" (1862), and written "Life of the Prince Consort" (1874-), "Life of Lord Lyndhurst" (1883), etc.

Martin, Sir Thomas Byam. Born July 25, 1773; died at Portsmouth, Oct. 21, 1854. An English admiral. As commander of the Fisgard he captured the Hermione off Brest, Sept. 20, 1798, in 1808 and 1809 he served in the Baltic. He was made rear-admiral in 1811, vice-admiral in 1819, and admiral in 1849.

Martin, Sir William. Born at Birmingham, 1807; died at Torquay, Nov. 8, 1880. An English scholar and jurist. He graduated at Cambridge (St. John's College) in 1826, and was made fellow in 1831. He was called to the bar in 1836, and was made chief justice of New Zealand in 1841, resigning in 1857. In New Zealand he defended the rights of the natives. He published "Inquiries concerning the Structure of the Semitic Languages" (1856-78).

Martina (mär-tē'nä). A town in southeastern Italy, northeast of Taranto.

Martina Franca (mär-tē'nä frāng'kä). A town in the province of Lecce, Italy, 34 miles west by north of Brindisi. Population (1881), commune, 19,355.

Martin Chuzzlewit (chuz'l-wit). A novel by Dickens, produced in 20 monthly parts, the first coming out in 1843. It was published in one volume in 1844, and in Dickens's own words was intended "to show how selfishness propagates itself, and to what a grim giant it may grow from small beginnings." See *Chuzzlewit.*

Martin de Moussy (mär-tan' de mō-sē'), **Jean Antoine Victor.** Born at Moussy-le-Vieux, June 26, 1810: died near Paris, March 26, 1869. A French physician and traveler. He established himself at Montevideo in 1842, and from 1855 to 1859 made extensive explorations of the Argentine provinces under the auspices of the government. The results were published as "description geographique et statistique de la Confederation Argentine" (Paris, 3 vols. and atlas, 1860-1864), and in various scientific papers.

Martine (mär-tēn'). The revengeful wife of Sganarelle in Molière's "Le médecin malgré lui."

Martineau (mär'ti-nō), **Harriet.** Born at Norwich, June 12, 1802: died at Clappersgate, near Ambleside, Westmoreland, June 27, 1876. A noted English author, sister of Dr. James Martineau. At the age of 16 she was very deaf, and she never possessed the senses of taste and smell. In 1830 she became interested in the writings of Hartley and Priestley, who exerted a strong influence upon her philosophical and religious beliefs. Her first literary success was with a series of stories illustrating the political economy of Malthus, Ricardo, and James Mill (1834). In 1834 she visited America and assisted the abolitionists. Among her works are "The Essential Faith of the Universal Church," "The Faith as Unfolded by Many Prophets," "Endeavours Mutested through Israel" (these were prize essays published by the Unitarian Society); "Society in America" (1836), "Retrospect of Western Travel," "Deerbrook," a novel (1839), "Forest and Game-Law Tales" (1845), "History of England during the Thirty Years' Peace" (written for Charles Knight, 1848), "The Philosophy of Comte, freely translated and condensed" (1853), "British Rule in India" (1857), "The Endowed Schools of Ireland" (1859), "Health, Husbandry, and Handicraft" (1861), etc. Her autobiography was edited by Maria Weston Chapman in 1877.

Martineau, James. Born at Norwich, England, April 21, 1805. An English Unitarian clergyman. He removed to London in 1857, and was principal of Manchester New College 1869-85. He is the author of "Endeavours after the Christian Life" (1843-47), "Miscellanies" (1852), "Studies of Christianity" (1858), "Essays" (1866), "A Word for Scientific Theology" (1868), "Religion as Affected by Modern Materialism" (1874), "Modern Materialism, etc." (1876), "The Relation between Ethics and Religion" (1881), "A Study of Spinoza" (1882), "Types of Ethical Theory" (1885), "Religion, etc." (1888), "The Seat of Authority in Religion" (1890), etc.

Martinestje, or Martinesti (mär-tē-nes'tē). A village in Rumania, situated on the Rimnik about 37 miles west of Galatz. Here, Sept. 22, 1789, the allied Austrians and Russians under Suvaroff defeated the Turks.

Martinet (mär-tē-nā'). **Achille Louis.** Born at Paris, Jan. 21, 1806; died at Paris, Dec. 11, 1877. A French engraver.

Martinez (mär-tē'neth), **Enrico.** Born either in Holland or in Andalusia, about 1570; died in the city of Mexico, 1632. An engineer who, from 1607 to 1629, was engaged in work for the drainage of the Mexican lake. He wrote a work on New Spain.

Martinez (mär-tē'neth), **Tomas.** Born in Leon about 1812; died at Managua, March 12, 1873. A Nicaraguan general and statesman. He fought against Walker 1856-57; governed Nicaragua conjointly with Jerez, after 1857; concluded the treaty against Costa Rica; and was president Nov. 15, 1857,–March 1, 1867. This period was the most prosperous in the history of the republic. From Sept., 1862, to May, 1863, Nicaragua and Guatemala were engaged in a war with Honduras and Salvador, in which the latter were victorious.

Martinez Campos (kām'pos), **Arsenio.** Born at Segovia, Dec. 14, 1834. A Spanish general and political leader. He served with ability in Spain against the Carlists, and in Cuba; was minister for a short period in 1879; and in 1881 united with Señor Sagasta in forming a cabinet which pursued a pacific policy.

Martinez de Irala, Domingo. See *Irala.*

Martinez de la Rosa (dā lä rō'sä), **Francisco.** Born at Granada, Spain, March 10, 1789: died at Madrid, Feb. 7, 1862. A Spanish statesman and man of letters. He was premier 1820-23 and 1834-1835, and was minister of foreign affairs 1844-46. Among his works are "Edipo," "La viuda de Padilla," "Lo hija en casa y la madre en la mascara."

Martinez de Rozas (rō'zäs), **Juan.** Born at Mendoza (then in Chile, now in Argentina), 1759; died there, March 3, 1815. A Chilean patriot. He was intendente of Concepcion, and acquired great influence in the south of Chile. Appointed secretary of the captain-general Carrasco in 1808, he virtually controlled his policy, preparing the way for the revolution. He was a member of the first revolutionary junta (Sept., 1810,–July, 1811) and its leading spirit, but the intrigues of Carrera eventually gave that leader the ascendency, and in 1812 Rozas was banished.

Martini (mär-tē'nē), **Giovanni Battista** (called Padre **Martini**). Born at Bologna, Italy, April 25, 1706; died at Bologna, Aug. 4 (?), 1784. A Franciscan monk, noted as a writer on music. His principal works are "Storia della musica" (1757–81, 3 vols. on the history of music), "saggio di contrapunto" ("Essay on Counterpoint," 1774–75).

Martini, Simone, or **Simone di Martino:** incorrectly **Simone Memmi.** Born at Siena, Italy, 1283: died at Avignon, France, 1344. An Italian painter, of the Sienese school.

Martinique (mär-ti-nēk'). An island of the Lesser Antilles, West Indies, belonging to France, situated south of Dominica and north of St. Lucia, and intersected by lat. 14° 40′ N., long. 61° 10′ W. Capital, Fort de France; chief port, St.-Pierre. The surface is mountainous. The leading product is sugar. The inhabitants are chiefly negroes and half-castes. It was discovered by Columbus in 1502, and in 1635 was colonized by the French. At the end of the Seven Years' War, and at two periods in the Napoleonic wars, it was held by the British. Area, 381 square miles. Population (1881), 175,381.

Martinists (mär'tin-ists). The members of the school of religionists formed originally by the Chevalier St.-Martin (1743–1803), a few years before the French Revolution broke out: a kind of pietistic influence of Freemasonry. The Martinists were transplanted to Russia during the reign of Catharine II. *Blunt,* Dict. of Sects.

Martin Mar-all. See *Sir Martin Mar-all.*

Martino, Simone di. See *Martini, Simone.*

Martinsburg (mär'tinz-berg). The capital of Berkeley County, West Virginia, 60 miles northwest of Washington. Population (1890), 7,226.

Martin's summer, Saint. A period of fine weather occurring about St. Martin's day (Nov. 11).

Martinus Scriblerus (mär-tī'nus skrib-lē'rus). **Memoirs of.** A satire written principally by John Arbuthnot, published in 1741. Pope and Swift were also the contributors and members of the Scribleru**s** Club.

The famous Martinus Scribleru**s** Club, in which Pope, Swift, and Arbuthnot took the leading parts, was formed, at Pope's suggestion, for the purpose of satirizing broadly all literary incompetence, including the latest period of Pope's career the projects of Scribleru**s** were constantly present to the mind of that poet, and "the great and wonderful work of "The Dunciad" is the most celebrated of his fragmentary contributions to the labours of the club. Swift, on the other hand, was to exert himself on the creation of a satirical romance, and the first intimation which the world received of this production was a mysterious series of allusions in Pope's "Memoirs of Scribleru**s**," in which the four parts of Martin's Travels were rudely sketched. The first was "very extraordinary voyages into very extraordinary nations," and to "manifest the most distinguishing marks of a philosopher, a politician, and a legislator."

Cosse, Eighteenth-Century Lit., p. 159.

Martin Vas (or **Vaz**) (mär-tēn' väz). A group of islets belonging to Great Britain, situated in the South Atlantic, near Trinidad, in lat. 20° 28′ S., long. 28° 53′ W.

Martius. A character in Shakspere's (?) "Titus Andronicus"; a son of Titus Andronicus.

Martius (mär'sē-ŭs), **Karl Friedrich Philipp von.** A German botanist, born April 17, 1794: died at Munich, Dec. 13, 1868. A Bavarian naturalist. From 1817 to 1820 he traveled with Spix in Brazil, under the auspices of the Bavarian government. On his return he was knighted. In 1826 he was appointed professor of botany at the University of Munich, and in 1832 conservator of the botanical garden, but resigned both positions in 1854. The results of the Brazilian expedition were published at the expense of the Bavarian government as "Reise in Brasilien" (3 vols. and atlas, 1823–31), and in a series of richly illustrated works on animals and plants, the latter by Martius. His work on palms was published from 1823 to 1850 in 3 folio volumes. He published and edited the first volumes of the "Flora Brasiliensis" (begun in 1840), one of the greatest botanical works ever undertaken. His autobiographic ethnography are important. His minor works embrace over 160 titles.

Mártos (mär'tōs). A town in the province of Jaen, Spain, 41 miles north-northwest of Granada. Population (1887), 16,356.

Martyn (mär'tin), **Henry.** Born at Truro, England, Feb. 18, 1781: died at Tokat, Armenia, Oct. 16, 1812. An English missionary. He graduated at Cambridge (St. John's College) in 1801, and became a fellow of his college in 1802. His career was suggested by reading the life of Brainerd. He arrived at Calcutta as chaplain of the East India Company in 1806, and began to preach to the natives at Cawnpore. In 1811 he visited Persia, and in 1812 started on his return to England by way of Constantinople, but died on the way at Tokat. His "Journals and Letters" appeared in 1837. His works include "The New Testament translated into the Hindoostanee Language from the Original Greek" (1814) and "The New Testament translated into Persian" (1827).

Martyn, John. Born at London, Sept. 12, 1699: died at Chelsea, Jan. 29, 1768. An English botanist, son of Thomas Martyn, a Hamburg merchant. In 1725 he contributed the technical botanical terms to Bailey's Dictionary. In 1728 issued the first period of his "Historia plantarum rariorum"; in 1730 entered Emmanuel College, Cambridge; and in 1732 was elected professor of botany at Cambridge.

Martyr, Justin. See *Justin, Saint.*

Martyr, or **Martir** (mär'tėr), **Peter:** commonly called **Peter Martyr de Anghierra** or **Angleria.** Born at Anghierra, in the state of Milan, Feb. 2, 1455: died in Valladolid, 1526. An Italian courtier and historian. In 1487 he went to Spain with the Count of Tendilla, and remained in the service of Queen Isabella. In 1492 he opened a school for young nobles in Madrid; later he was tutor of the Spanish princes, and in 1501 he was sent as ambassador to Venice and Egypt. In 1523 he became a member of the Council of the Indies, and he held other public offices. "De Orbe Novo," his principal historical work, treats of the first thirty years of American discovery. His published letters are also of historical value.

Martyrdom of St. George. A picture by Paolo Veronese, over the high altar of the Church of San Giorgio in Braida, in Verona.

Martyrdom of St. Lawrence. A painting by Rubens, in the Old Pinakothek at Munich. The saint is being placed down on the gridiron by an executioner and a soldier; an attendant is putting wood on the fire, and soldiers and spectators complete the group. An angel with the martyr's crown and palm hovers above.

Martyrios mine (mär-tē'rē-ōs min). A goldmine said to have been discovered in the interior of Brazil, in the region now embraced in northern Matto Grosso, about 1685. The knowledge of the locality, if it ever existed, was lost. Numerous expeditions were made in search of it, and these, though without the desired result, have increased our knowledge of the interior. Search for the mine is occasionally made even at the present day.

Martyrs, Les. [F., 'The Martyrs.'] A prose epic on the triumph of Christianity, by Châteaubriand (1809).

The unequal but remarkable prose epic of "Les Martyrs" (of Chateaubriand), this, the story of which is laid in the time of Diocletian, shifts its scene from classical countries to Gaul, where the half-mythical heroes of the Franks appear, and then back to Greece, Rome, and Palestine.

Saintsbury, French Lit., p. 427.

Martyrs, Les. An opera by Donizetti, produced at Paris in 1840, in London as "I Martiri" in 1852: an adaptation of Donizetti's "Poliuto."

Marure (mä-rō'rā), **Alejandro.** Born near Quezaltenango, 1803: died in Guatemala City, 1866. A Guatemalan politician and historian. His principal works deal with the history of Central America from 1811 to 1844.

Marvejols (märv-zhōl'). A town in the department of Lozère, southern France, situated on the Colagne 11 miles west-northwest of Mende. Population (1891), 4,672.

Marvel (mär'vel), **Ik.** The pseudonym of Donald Grant Mitchell.

Marvell (mär'vel), **Andrew.** Born March 31, 1621: died Aug. 18, 1678. An English poet and satirist. He graduated at Cambridge in 1638. In 1653 he was appointed tutor to Cromwell's ward, William Dutton, and in 1657 was appointed Milton's assistant in the Latin secretaryship. He is known chiefly for his satires on Charles II. and his courtiers, originally circulated in manuscript and collected in "Poems on Affairs of State" (1689). His most notable poem is the "Horatian Ode" to Cromwell (printed 1776). He also wrote "The Rehearsal Transprosed," a successful attack on Parker (see Bramhall) on the nonconformists (1672–73). Perhaps the most noted of his minor poems is his "Nymph Complaining" (or "The White Doe").

Marvellous Boy, The. A name given to Thomas Chatterton.

Marwar. See *Jodhpur.*

Marwood (mär'wůd), **Mrs.** One of the principal characters in Congreve's comedy "The Way of the World."

Marx (märks), **Adolf Bernhard.** Born at Halle, Prussia, Nov. 27, 1799: died at Berlin, May 17, 1866. A German composer and writer on music, author of "Lehre von der musikalischen Komposition" (1837–45), etc.

Marx, Karl. Born at Treves, Prussia, May 5, 1818: died at London, March 14, 1883. A German socialist. He studied jurisprudence, philosophy, and history at Bonn and Berlin, and in 1842 became editor of the "Rheinische Zeitung," at Cologne, on the suppression of which in 1843 he went to Paris, where he devoted himself to the study of sociology and political economy. He was soon expelled from France at the instance of the Prussian government, and took refuge at Brussels. On the outbreak of the revolutionary movement in Germany in 1848, he returned to Cologne, where he founded the "Neue Rheinische Zeitung." He was, however, expelled from Prussia again in 1849, and eventually settled at London, where he continued his socialistic activities. He was the controlling spirit of the International from its foundation in 1864 to its disruption in 1872. His chief work is "Das Kapital" (1867).

Mary (mā'ri). [Heb. *Miriam.* Gr. *Μαρία* or *Μαριάμ.* L. *Maria.* F. *Marie.* It. Sp. Pg. G. *Maria.* See *Miriam.*] The mother of Jesus. According to the Gospel narrative, the angel Gabriel, sent from God to Mary, "a virgin espoused to a man whose name was Joseph, of the house of David," declared that she was to bring forth a son, adding the explanation that the holy thing to be born of her was to be conceived of the Holy Ghost. This "annunciation" is commemorated as a church festival on March 25, which is hence known as Lady-day. In due time she gave birth to the child Jesus in a stable at Bethlehem. Very little is told in the New Testament of Mary's personal history. The doctrine of her immaculate conception and consequent sinlessness is an article of faith in the Roman Catholic Church, promulgated Dec. 8, 1854, by a bull of Pope Pius IX. which declares that from the first instant of her conception the Blessed Virgin Mary was kept free from all taint of original sin. In the church, and in the Greek Church, she is regarded as the most exalted of created beings: while angels and saints have that secondary veneration or worship paid to them which is called "dulia," she alone is entitled to "hyperdulia," and her intercession is invoked more than that of all others. She is often called "The Virgin," and in art "The Madonna."

Mary. The sister of Martha and Lazarus, resident at Bethany.

Mary I. (**Mary Tudor**), called "Bloody Mary." Born at Greenwich Palace, Feb. 18, 1516: died Nov. 17, 1558. Queen of England and Ireland, only surviving child of Henry VIII. and Catharine of Aragon. She was attainted first to the dauphin in 1518, and later to Charles V. in 1525. At one time she was also made to marry her to Francis I. in 1526. At the divorce of Catharine in 1532, Mary was adjudged illegitimate, but on Feb. 7, 1544, the crown was established upon her after Edward or any lawful child of the king. Edward VI. died July 6, 1553, and on July 13, 1553, Mary was proclaimed queen at Norwich, and crowned at Westminster Oct. 1, 1553. The council proclaimed Lady Jane Grey queen; but Mary quickly overcame opposition. She married Philip of Spain (later Philip II.) at Winchester, July 25, 1554. An insurrection in the London trained bands in favor of his daughter, Lady Jane Grey, and one of Kentishmen led by Sir Thomas Wyatt were suppressed early in this year. Philip's influence increased with his power, and revived the penal laws against heresy. The first martyr was burned at Smithfield, Feb. 4, 1555. After 1556 her principal adviser was Cardinal Pole. (See *Pole, Reginald.*) On Nov. 10, 1558, the first heretics were burned at Canterbury, the total number of martyrs during her reign being 300.

Mary II. Born at St. James's Palace, April 30, 1662: died at Kensington Palace, Dec. 27, 1694. Queen of England, Scotland, and Ireland, eldest child of James II. By the death of her younger brother, Edgar, in 1671, she became heiress presumptive to the crown, and on Nov. 4, 1677, married William, prince of Orange. In the struggle between James II. and his son-in-law she identified herself with her husband. On Dec. 30, 1688, James II. fled to France, and on Feb. 13, 1689, William and Mary assented to the "Declaration of Rights," and were declared joint sovereigns. She took little interest in public business, and in the king's absence ruled through the council.

Mary Queen of Scots (**Mary Stuart**). Born in Linlithgow Palace, Dec. 7 (8?), 1542: beheaded at Fotheringay, Feb. 8, 1587. Third child and only daughter of James V. of Scotland and Mary of Guise. By the death of James (Dec. 14, 1542) she became queen, and was crowned at Stirling Castle Sept. 9, 1543. On July 7, 1548, a marriage with the dauphin (Francis II.) was agreed on. She was sent to Saint-Germain on Oct. 15, 1548, educated with the royal children of France. They were married at Notre Dame April 24, 1558. At the death of Mary Tudor (see *Mary I.*) on Nov. 17, 1558, Mary Stuart, by right of the Scottish throne, as great-granddaughter of Henry VII., on the ground of Elizabeth's illegitimacy. Francis II. succeeded Henry II. of France on July 10, 1559, and the union of the three kingdoms seemed probable; but he died Dec. 5, 1560. On Aug. 19, 1561, Mary landed at Leith. Her scheme for a marriage with Don Carlos of Spain having been thwarted, on July 29, 1565, she married Henry Stuart, Lord Darnley, son of Margaret Douglas, next heir after Mary to the English throne. She labored assiduously to restore the Roman Catholic faith in her kingdom, and to establish a favorable royal authority. Her refusal to grant Darnley the crown matrimonial, and his part in the murder of Rizzio, created an estrangement which terminated in the murder of Darnley in her consent Feb. 10, 1567. She married Bothwell, the murderer of Darnley, May 15, 1567; was seized by the lords, June 15, 1567, and imprisoned in Lochleven Castle; and was compelled to abdicate in favor of her son (James VI.) in July. She escaped May 2, 1568; was defeated at the battle of Langside May 13, 1568; and fled to England. Elizabeth detained her first at Carlisle, and then in various other castles. She was removed to Fotheringay Sept. 25, 1586; tried Oct. 14–15 on the charge of conspiring against the life of Elizabeth, and beheaded Feb. 8, 1587.

Mary of Burgundy. Born at Brussels, Feb. 13, 1457: died at Brussels, March 27, 1482. Daughter of Charles the Bold. She married Maximilian (later German emperor) in 1477.

Mary of Egypt, Saint. A half-mythical African saint whose history is founded on that of a female anchoret who lived and died in a desert near the river Jordan in Palestine: she bewailed her sins there for many years, and was accidentally discovered by the Abbot Zosimus (tradition, and is supported by contemporary evidence. Many picturesque and miraculous additions have been made to her story, which in its present form is attributed to St. Jerome. She is said by him to have lived in Alexandria about the year 365, and to have far exceeded Mary Magdalene, with whom she is frequently confounded, in the infamy of her early life: they are sometimes united in pictures as joint emblems of female penitence. Mary of Egypt is distinguished by three loaves which is she took to the desert with her when she first retired to that site. The earliest pictures of her are thought to be in a series on the wall of the chapel of the Campo Santo, Florence, and there is a celebrated picture of her by Tintoretto at the Scuola di San Rocco, Venice.

St. Mary of Egypt was early a popular saint in France, and particularly venerated by the Parisians, till eclipsed by the increasing celebrity of the Magdalene. She was styled, familiarly, La Guipsienne (the Gipsy), softened by time into La Jussienne. The street in which stood a convent of reformed women dedicated to her is still la Rue Jussienne. We find her whole story in one of the richly

painted windows of the cathedral of Chartres; and again in the "Adoration of Bourges," where the inscription underneath is written "Sculpsit Mary."

Mrs. Jameson, Sacred and Legendary Art, I. 389.

Mary of France. Born about March, 1496; died at Westhorpe, Dec. 24, 1533. The third daughter of Henry VII. of England. On Oct. 9, 1514, she married Louis XII. of France, who died Jan. 1, 1515. She soon after married Charles Brandon, duke of Suffolk: their daughter Frances was the mother of Lady Jane Grey.

Mary of Guise, or of Lorraine. Born at Bar-le-Duc, Nov. 22, 1515; died at Edinburgh, June 11, 1560. Queen of James V. of Scotland, and mother of Mary Queen of Scots: the eldest daughter of Claude, duke of Guise, on Aug. 4, 1534, she married James of Orleans, who died June 9, 1537. She married James V. of Scotland in June, 1538, and Mary Stuart was born Dec. 7 or 8, 1542. James V. died Dec. 14, 1542, on April 12, 1554, Mary was made regent of Scotland. March, 1557, Henry II. of France sent her instructions to suppress heresy in Scotland. A conflict with Knox and the Reformers resulted in her suspension from the regency Oct. 24, 1559.

Mary of Modena. Born at Modena, Oct. 5, 1658; died at Saint-Germains, France, May 7, 1718. Queen of James II. of England, the only daughter of Alfonso IV. of Modena (Este). Her marriage with the Duke of York (James II.) was concluded at Dover, Nov. 21, 1673. The Prince of Wales (see *Stuart, James Francis Edward*) was born June 10, 1688 (O. S.). Her previous children had died in infancy, and rumors of substitution were immediately credited. On the invasion of England by William of Orange, she joined James II. at Saint-Germains.

Mary Barton. A novel by Mrs. Gaskell, published in 1848.

Mary de Médici. See *Maria de' Medici*.

Mary Magdalene (mag-da-lē'ne, or as English mag'da-lēn), or **Magdalen** (mag'da-len) (**Mary of Magdala**), A woman described by Luke, and mentioned elsewhere in the gospels, as a demoniac from whom seven devils had been cast out, and who was closely associated with Jesus, especially at the resurrection. She has commonly been identified, erroneously, with the woman who was a sinner mentioned in Luke vii. 37–50, and also, with even less ground, with Mary of Bethany. See *Magdalen*.

Mary Tudor. See *Mary I.*

Maryborough (mā'ri-bur-ō). A seaport in Queensland, Australia, situated on the Mary River 140 miles north of Brisbane. Population (1886), 9,000.

Maryland (mer'i-land). [Named in honor of Henrietta Maria, wife of Charles I.] One of the thirteen original States of the United States of America, comprised (according to the common classification) in the Southern States. Capital, Annapolis; chief city, Baltimore. It is bounded by Pennsylvania on the north, Delaware and the Atlantic on the east, Chesapeake Bay on the south, Virginia and West Virginia (separated by the Potomac) on the south and west, and West Virginia on the west. Of which it extends lat. 37° 55′ to 39° 43′ N., and from long. 75° 4′ to 79° 37′ W. The boundaries on the south and west are very irregular. It is divided into two parts (the eastern called the Eastern Shore) by Chesapeake Bay. It is mountainous in the west. The chief agricultural products are tobacco, Indian corn, and wheat; the leading manufactures are iron and steel, and cotton. It is noted for the production of oysters. It contains 23 counties, sends 2 senators and 6 representatives to Congress, and has 8 electoral votes. Maryland was formerly a proprietary colony under the Baltimore family (patent issued 1632; colony established at St. Mary's 1634). It had serious disputes with Claiborne in the 17th century; was noted for its religious tolerance; was governed as a royal province 1691–1714; had a boundary dispute with Pennsylvania which was settled by the establishment of "Mason and Dixon's line" about 1768; ratified the United States Constitution in 1788; was plundered by the British in 1812 and 1814; was one of the slave States; and was the scene of the battle of Antietam, and of various other movements in the Civil War. Area, 12,210 square miles. Population (1890), 1,042,390.

Maryland! My Maryland! A song popular among the Confederates in 1861–65, written by J. R. Randall in 1861. It was sung to the college tune of "Lauriger Horatius."

Marylebone (mā'ri-le-bōn; popularly mär'li-bun). A parliamentary borough in the northwestern part of London, between St. Pancras and Paddington. It returns 2 members to Parliament. Population (1891), 142,381.

Marylebone Gardens. A formerly celebrated place of entertainment in London. It consisted principally of a garden at the back of "The Rose" tavern on Highstreet, Marylebone. It was in existence in the middle of the 17th century. It was planted with trees and had a large bowling-green. In 1738 an orchestra was added, and morning and evening performances of burletta, etc., were given. The gardens were also used for tea-drinking. Its popularity grew during the next, and about 1778 the site was built over. Beaumont Street is on part of Devonshire Place now covers it. The tavern was rebuilt in 1855, and the Marylebone Music Hall was built to hold it. *Geog.*

Mary-le-Bow, St. See *St. Mary-le-Bow*.

Maryport (mā'ri-pōrt). A seaport in Cumberland, England, situated on the Irish Sea, at the mouth of the Ellen, 26 miles southwest of Carlisle. Population (1891), 8,784.

Mary River Indians. See *Chepenafa*.

Marysville (mā'riz-vil). A city, capital of Yuba County, California, situated at the junction of the Yuba and Feather rivers, 110 miles northnortheast of San Francisco. It has a flourishing trade, and is a fruit center. Population (1890), 3,991.

Marysville Indians. See *Chepenafa*.

Mar Zutra (mär zö'trä). A distinguished teacher of the law (Talmud) at the Academy of Sora, and head of the Jewish community, or Prince of the Captivity (*Resh-galutha*), in Babylonia, at the beginning of the 5th century.

Masa (mä'sä). An ethnic and linguistic cluster of the Central Sudan, embracing the Musgu, Makari, Logone, Mandara, Gamergu, and Batta tribes and dialects.

Masaccio (mä-sät'chō), **Tommaso Guidi**; called **Masaccio**, "careless Thomas"). Born at Castello San Giovanni di Valdarno, Tuscany, Dec. 21, 1401: died at Rome (?) about 1429. A noted Italian painter, of the Florentine school, called the first of the modern art, as he rescued it from mediævalism. His most celebrated works are frescos in the Brancacci chapel in the Carmine, and in Santa Maria Novella, at Florence, and several pictures now in the Berlin Museum. The frescos have been school of instruction for all succeeding painters: even Michelangelo and Raphael have been indebted to him.

Mas a Fuera (mäs ä fwä'rä). [Sp., 'more outward.'] A small island 100 miles west of Juan Fernandez.

Masai (mä-sī'), or **Elmoran** (el-mō-rän'). An African nation occupying the vast and arid plateau between Lake Baringo and Nguru. Like their northern neighbors the Wakwafi, they call themselves Eloikob, 'men.' They are of mixed Hamitic and Negro type, and are the most warlike tribe in the Nilotic group. The young and able-bodied men lead a military life in camp, having women in common; the old men, children, and weak inhabit villages and tend the cattle. The despised tribe of the Andorobo are hunters and middlemen between their proud brethren and the agricultural Bantu.

Masalit (mä-sä'lit). A Nigritic tribe of the Eastern Sudan, in Wadai and on the borders of Darfur, found in scattered independent clans who pretend they are Arabs.

Masaniello (mä-sä-nyel'lō), properly **Tommaso Aniello**. Born about 1622: died at Naples, July 16, 1647. A Neapolitan insurrectionist. He was a fisherman and a fruit-vender. Provoked by the loss of his scanty possessions, which were sold to pay a tithe imposed on his wife for attempting to smuggle a bag of flour into the city, he headed a revolt of the populace in July, 1647, against the Duke of Arcos, Spanish viceroy of Naples, who was compelled to abolish the taxes on the necessaries of life and to restore the charter of exemption granted by the emperor Charles V. He was assassinated by the adherents of the viceroy after he had given orders to his own followers to return to their occupations.

Masaniello. See *Muette de Portici*.

Masarwa (mä-sär'wä). See *Boshimen*.

Mas a Tierra (mäs ä tē-er'rä). [Sp., 'more landward.'] Another name for Juan Fernandez.

Masaya (mä-sī'ä). A town in Nicaragua, Central America, about 20 miles southeast of Managua. Population, about 12,000.

Mascagni (mäs-kän'yē), **Paolo**. Born at Castelletto, near Siena, Italy, Feb. 5, 1752: died at Florence, Oct. 19, 1815. A noted Italian anatomist. He was professor of anatomy at Siena 1774–1800, at Pisa 1800–06, and at Florence (at the hospital of Santa Maria Meora) after 1801. He is best known from his study of the lymphatics.

Mascagni, Pietro. Born at Leghorn, Dec. 7, 1863. An Italian musical composer, director of the Philharmonic Society at Cerignola. Besides various orchestral works and songs, he has written the operas "Cavalleria Rusticana," "L'Amico Fritz," and "I Rantzau."

Mascali (mäs-kä'lē). A small town in the province of Catania, Sicily, 18 miles north-northeast of Catania.

Mascara, or Maskara (mäs-kä-rä'). A fortified town in the department of Oran, Algeria, about 50 miles southeast of Oran. It became the residence of Abd-el-Kader in 1832; was burned by the French 1835; and was taken by them in 1841. Population (1891), commune, 16,482.

Mascarene (mäs-ka-rēn') **Islands**, or **Mascarenhas** (Pg. pron. mäs-ka-ren'yäs) **Islands**. A name given to Mauritius, Réunion (or Bourbon), and Rodriguez collectively, in the Indian Ocean: so called because Réunion was discovered by the Portuguese navigator Mascarenhas in the 16th century.

Mascarille (mäs-ka-rēl'). An adroit ingenious unscrupulous valet who appears in three of Molière's plays: "L'Étourdi," "Le dépit amoureux," and "Les précieuses ridicules." In the last he is at his best, and assumes the rôle of a marquis to oblige his master. His name has passed into the language, and has become a synonym for skilful impudence, effrontery, lying, and intrigue.

Mascaron (mäs-kä-rōn'), **Jules**. Born at Aix, March, 1634: died at Agen, France, Nov. 20, 1703. A French ecclesiastic, bishop of Tulle (1671), celebrated as a pulpit orator.

Mascezel (ma-sē'zel). A brother of Gildo, who in 398 commanded a Roman army in Africa against his brother, and defeated him. See *Gildo*.

The fate of Mascezel, the re-vindicator of Africa, is an enigma. The version given by Zosimus is that generally accepted. He says that he returned in triumph to Italy; that Stilicho, who was secretly envious of his reputation, professed an earnest desire to advance his interests; but that when the Vandal was going forth to a suburb (probably of Milan), as he was crossing over a certain bridge with Mascezel and others in his train, a given signal the guards crowded round the African and hustled him off into the river below. "Thereat Stilicho laughed; but the stream, hurrying the man away, caused him to perish for lack of breath." *Hodgkin*, Italy and her Invaders, I. 265.

Mascogee. See *Creek*.

Masères (mā-zār'), **Francis**. Born at London, Dec. 15, 1731: died at Reigate, May 19, 1824. An English mathematician, historian, and reformer. He graduated at Cambridge in 1752, and in 1758 was called to the bar. He is interred in the Temple Church in his "old Benchers of the Inner Temple." From 1766 to 1769 he was attorney-general of Quebec, and cursitor baron of the exchequer from 1773 to 1824. Among his works are "Dissertation on the Use of the Negative Sign in Algebra" (1758), "Doctrine of Permutations and Combinations" (1795), "Scriptores optici" (1823), "A View of the English Constitution" (1792), etc.

Maserfeld (mä'ser-feld). A locality, apparently near Oswestry, where, in 642, Oswald, king of Northumbria, was defeated and slain by Penda.

Masers de Latude. See *Latude*.

Mash (mäsh). In Babylonian and Assyrian literature, the name of the great Syrian and Arabian desert which forms the southern and eastern western border of the Euphrates and Tigris territory. It is considered by some to be identical with Mesha, in Gen. x. 30, and the small kingdom Mesene, on the Persian Gulf.

Masham (mash'am), Lady (**Abigail Hill**). Died Dec. 6, 1734. An intimate friend of Queen Anne, the daughter of Francis Hill of London. She entered the service of Lady Rivers, and afterward of her cousin the Duchess of Marlborough at St. Albans, and later became lady of the bedchamber to Queen Anne, in whose favor she at length supplanted the duchess. In 1707 she married Samuel Masham, who was created Baron Masham in 1712. In 1711 she was given charge of the privy purse of Queen Anne. She was a woman of plain appearance, but intelligent, and very serviceable to the queen, over whom she exerted considerable influence.

Mashita (mäsh-shē'tä). A locality in Moab, Palestine, notable for a palace built by Khusrau II. in 620. It is a square of 730 feet a side. The walls are strengthened by semicircular towers, and the interior contains spacious courts, a series of vaulted halls, and a triple-aisled hall with a vaulted roof, covered with arabesques. The chief façade, almost 200 feet long, displays a square doorway between polygonal towers. Though never finished, this building is remarkable for its elaborate set of zigzags, rosettes, pediments, etc., all sculptured with diaper-work of vines and foliage combined with birds and animals, as elaborate in execution as the ornament of the Alhambra.

Mashonaland (ma-shō'nä-land or mä-shō'nä-land). [Named after the Mashona tribe, which is subject to the Matabele.] A high, salubrious, and gold-bearing country between the Matabele and the Zambesi. Formerly considered Portuguese, it was annexed by England in 1888 and placed under the British South Africa Company in 1889. The pioneer expedition reached Mount Hampden in 1890. In 1895 the white population numbered 3,000, of whom 1,500 were able-bodied men. Salisbury, the capital, with bank, hospital, churches, newspapers, etc., and the townships Victoria, Hartley Hill, and Umtali were rising centers. The railroad from Beira was building. For interesting ruins there, see *Zimbabwe*.

Masinissa, or Massinissa (mas-i-nis'ä). [Gr. *Μασσανασσα*, *Μασσανασσας*.] Born about 238 B. C.: died 148 B. C. A king of Numidia, ruler at first of the Massylians in eastern Numidia. He was at war with Syphax; fought as ally of the Carthaginians in Spain; as ally of Rome served with Scipio against Syphax 203–203; and served at Zama 202. He became ruler of all Numidia in 201.

Masis (mä-sēs'), **Mount**. The native name of Mount Ararat.

Masked Ball, The. See *Ballo in Maschera*.

Maskelyne (mas'ke-lin), **Nevil**. Born at London, Oct. 6, 1732: died at Greenwich, Feb. 9, 1811. A noted English astronomer. He graduated at Cambridge in 1754; became curate of Barnet in Hertfordshire in 1755; succeeded Nathaniel Bliss as astronomer royal Feb. 26, 1765; and established the "Nautical Almanac" in 1767. He is best known from his experiments upon the attraction of mountains as shown by deviations of the plumb-line.

Maskoki. See *Creek*.

Masks and Faces. A dramatic version of Charles Reade's novel "Peg Woffington," by Reade and Tom Taylor (1854).

Maskwell (mask'wel). The "double dealer" in Congreve's play of that name: an unmitigated scoundrel, almost too sinister for a comedy.

> The audience was shocked by the characters of Maskwell and Lady Touchwood. And, indeed, there is something strangely revolting in the way in which a group that seems to belong to the house of Latus or of Pelops is introduced into the midst of the British, Protestant, Carelessness, and Piyants. *Macaulay*, Essays, II. 300.

Masmünster (mäs'mün-ster), or **Massemünster** (mäs'se-mün-ster), F. **Massevaux** (mäs-vō'). A small town in Alsace, 17 miles west of Mülhausen.

Masnadieri (mäz-nä-dē-ä'rē), I. [It., 'The Brigands.'] An opera by Verdi, produced in London in 1847 with Jenny Lind in the cast. The libretto is by Maffei from Schiller's "Räuber" ('Robbers').

Masolino da Panicale (mä-sō-lē'nō dä pä-nē-kä'le) (**Tommaso di Cristofano di Fino**). Born at Panicale di Valdese, near Florence, 1383: died Oct., 1440. A Florentine painter. He was a master of Masaccio. He established himself in Florence as early as 1423 and received in 1423 into the guild of druggists or physicians, which included the painters. From 1423–26 he worked on the capella of the Carmine. In 1427 he was in Hungary in the service of the famous Florentine adventurer Filippo Scolari (Pippo Spano). From 1428 to 1435 he painted the frescos of the baptistery at Castiglione d'Olona. His compositions are especially notable for the improvement of perspective. His picture of the "Baptism of Christ" at Castiglione contains a group of nude figures putting on their garments, which suggested to Michelangelo the composition of his famous cartoon.

Mason (mā'son), **Charles.** Born about 1730: died at Philadelphia, Feb., 1787. An English astronomer. He was an assistant of Bradley at Greenwich 1756–60; was sent by the Royal Society with Jeremiah Dixon to observe the transit of Venus (June 6, 1761) in Sumatra, but succeeded only in reaching the Cape of Good Hope; and was employed with Dixon by Lord Baltimore and Penn to establish the boundary between Maryland and Pennsylvania. The line fixed (1763–67) ran 244 miles west from the Delaware River, in lat. 39° 43′ N. It is famous as (in part) the boundary between the free and the former slave States.

Mason, Francis. Born at York, England, April 2, 1799: died at Rangoon, British Burma, March 3, 1874. An American Baptist missionary to the Karens in Burma. He published "Burmah: its People and Natural Productions" (2d ed. 1860), etc.

Mason, George Fleming. Born at Stoke-upon-Trent, Staffordshire, March 11, 1818: died Oct. 22, 1872. An English painter. He established his studio in Rome in 1845, and delighted in subjects from the Campagna.

Mason, James Murray. Born in Fairfax County, Va., Nov. 3, 1798: died near Alexandria, Va., April, 1871. An American politician, grandson of George Mason. He became United States senator from Virginia in 1847; drafted the "fugitive-slave law" in 1850; was expelled from the Senate in 1861; was sent as chief Confederate commissioner to Great Britain and France in 1861; and was captured by Wilkes on the Trent Nov. 8, 1861, and imprisoned at Boston until Jan. 2, 1862. See *Trent affair*.

Mason, Jeremiah. Born at Lebanon, Conn., April 27, 1768: died at Boston, Oct. 14, 1848. An American lawyer and politician, United States senator from New Hampshire 1813–17.

Mason, John. Born at King's Lynn, England, Dec., 1586: died at London, Dec., 1635. The founder of New Hampshire. He went to Oxford, Cambridge, and Gray's Inn; served in the service of a commercial house in London; and in 1610 was sent in command of several war-ships to the Hebrides to assist Andrew Knox. In 1615 he was appointed governor of Newfoundland, and in 1622 a patent for all land between the Nahumkeik and Merrimac rivers in New England was granted to him. In 1623 he established himself as deputy governor at New Plymouth, but in 1624 returned to England. In 1629 he returned to New England and joined Gorges and others in forming the Laconia Company, the purpose of which was the founding of an agricultural settlement: this was effected on a new grant on the Piscataqua River. His rights in New Hampshire were sold to Governor samuel Allen in 1691.

Mason, John. Born in England, 1600: died at Boston, 1672. A colonial commander. He served in New England as early as 1633. In 1635 he assisted in the migration of the Dorchester settlers to Windsor, Connecticut; and in 1637 commanded the colonial troops in the Pequot war. He wrote a "Brief History of the Pequot War."

Mason, John Young. Born in Greensville County, Va., April 18, 1799: died at Paris, Oct. 3, 1859. An American politician. He was a representative from Virginia 1831–37; secretary of the navy 1844–45; attorney-general 1845–46; secretary of the navy 1846–49; and United States minister to France 1854–59.

Mason, Lowell. Born at Medfield, Mass., Jan. 8, 1792: died at Orange, N. J., Aug. 11, 1872. An American musical composer, especially noted as a teacher. He published many collections, principally of church and Sunday-school music.

Mason, William. Born Feb. 12, 1724: died April 7, 1797. An English poet, a friend of the poet Gray. He graduated at Cambridge (St. John's College) 1745, and was rector of Aston, Yorkshire. He published the "Life and Letters of Gray" (1774), the dramas "Elfrida" (1752), "Caractacus" (1759), "English Garden" (1772–82), etc.

Mason, William. Born at Boston, Mass., Jan. 24, 1829. An American musician and composer. He was a pupil of Moscheles, Liszt, and Dreyschock, and has published a pianoforte method and many studies, etc. He has taught music in New York for a number of years.

Mason and Dixon's Line. See *Mason, Charles*.

Masovia (mā-sō'vē-ä), or **Mazovia** (mä-zō'vē-ä). A medieval duchy in Poland, along the middle Vistula, in the neighborhood of and including Warsaw. It fell to the Polish crown in 1526.

Maspero (mäs-pā-rō'), **Gaston Camille Charles.** Born at Paris, June 24, 1846. A noted French Egyptologist. In 1874 he succeeded De Rougé as professor of archæology and Egyptian philology in the College de France, and from 1881 to 1886 continued the work of Mariette as director of the museum at Bulak (now at Gizeh). His works include "Histoire ancienne des peuples de l'Orient" (1875), etc.

Masque de fer. See *Man with the Iron Mask*.

Masquerier (mask-e-rēr'). **John James.** Born at Chelsea, Oct., 1778: died at Brighton, March 13, 1855. An English painter, of French parentage. He is extensively represented in the collection of the Baroness Burdett-Coutts.

Massa (mäs'sä). The capital of the province of Massa-e-Carrara, situated on the Fregido in lat. 44° 3′ N., long. 10° 9′ E. It has marble quarries. Population (1891), commune, estimated, 23,000.

Massachuset (mas-a-chō'set). [Native, 'at the great hills,' i. e. the Blue Hills of Milton.] A tribe or undefined confederacy of North American Indians, formerly living about Massachusetts Bay from Plymouth to Salem (including the basins of the Neponset and Charles rivers). Their number was much reduced by pestilence in 1617. About 1650 they were merged with the Nipmuc. See *Praying Indians*, and lost their tribal autonomy. See *Algonquian*.

Massachusetts (mas-a-chō'sets). [From the Massachuset Indians.] One of the New England States, and one of the thirteen original States of the United States of America. Capital, Boston. It is bounded by Vermont and New Hampshire on the north, the Atlantic on the east, the Atlantic, Rhode Island, and Connecticut on the south, and New York on the west. It extends from lat. 41° 11′ to 42° 53′ N., and from long. 69° 55′ to 73° 32′ W. The surface is generally hilly (Taconic and Hoosac ranges in the west), but is low in the east. The chief rivers are the Connecticut, Housatonic, Merrimac, and Charles. The leading occupations are commerce, manufactures, and fisheries. It is the leading State in the manufacture of boots and shoes and of cotton and woolen goods. Massachusetts contains 14 counties, sends 2 senators and 13 representatives to Congress, and has 15 electoral votes. It was explored by Gosnold in 1602, and by John Smith in 1614, and was settled by the English (by the Pilgrims at Plymouth in 1620, and by the Puritans at Salem in 1628 and at Boston in 1630). The confederation of the Massachusetts, Plymouth, New Haven, and Connecticut colonies existed from 1643 to 1684. King Philip's war took place in 1675–76; the union with Plymouth colony and the Maine "patchwork" finished in 1692. The State took an important part in the colonial wars, and in the resistance to British oppression; was the scene of the outbreak of the Revolution in 1775; and was the scene of Shays's Rebellion in 1786–87. Called the "Old Bay State." Area, 8,040 square miles. Population (1890), 2,238,943.

Massachusetts Bay. A colony founded at Salem, Massachusetts, in 1628, under John Endicott, and greatly increased in 1630 by the arrival of a large force under Winthrop. Its capital was removed to Boston. The Plymouth Colony was in 1691 incorporated with it.

Massachusetts Bay Company. A colonizing company founded in 1629, and growing out of the Dorchester Company. Its immediate cause was the danger to political and religious freedom in England under Charles I. Endicott was the first head governor in 1630 (which was the new governor, conducted a large expedition, which founded Boston.

Massacre of the Innocents, The. 1. A painting by Tintoretto, in the Scuola di San Rocco at Venice.—2. A painting by Rubens, in the Old Pinakothek at Munich.

Massada (mäs-sä'dä). A stronghold on a hill in the desert of Judah, on the western bank of the Dead Sea, founded by the Maccabees and made impregnable by Herod. It played a great part during the war with Rome, holding out for some time after the fall of Jerusalem. When it had to surrender its garrison, consisting of 1,000 Zealots under the command of Eleazar, first killed their wives and children, and then themselves. There are still ruins of a castle on the hill and their modern name is Sebbeh.

Massa-e-Carrara (mäs'sä-ā-kär-ra'rä), A province in Tuscany, Italy, formerly a duchy, belonging to Modena. Capital, Massa. Area, 687 square miles. Population (1891), 178,444.

Massafra (mäs-sä'frä). A town in the province of Lecce, Apulia, Italy, 12 miles northwest of Taranto. Population, 10,197.

Massagetæ (mas-saj'e-tē). [Gr. *Massagetai*.] In ancient history, a nomadic people, allied to the Scythians, dwelling northeast of the Caspian Sea.

Massalia (ma-sā'li-ä). [Gr. *Massalia*.] The Greek name of Marseilles.

Massalia. An asteroid (No. 20) discovered by De Gasparis at Naples, Sept. 19, 1852.

Massa-Lubrense (mäs'sä-lō-bren'se). A small town in the province of Naples, Italy, 16 miles southsoutheast of Naples.

Massa Marittima (mäs'sä mä-rit'tē-mä). A town in the province of Grosseto, Italy, 30 miles southwest of Siena.

Massaruni. See *Mazaruni*.

Massasoit (mas'a-soit). Born probably about 1580: died 1661. A chief of the Wampanoag Indians in southeastern Massachusetts and Rhode Island, in alliance with the Plymouth colonists 1621–61.

Massé (mā-sā'), **Victor (Félix Marie).** Born at Lorient, France, March 7, 1822: died at Paris, July 5, 1884. A French operatic composer. He gained the grand prix de Rome in 1844; from 1866–76 was professor of composition at the Conservatoire; and in 1872 was elected to the Institut. Among his works are "Galatée" (1852), "Les noces de Jeannette" (1853), "La reine Topaze" (1856), "Les saisons" (1855), "Fior d'Aliza" (1866), "Paul et Virginie" (1876), "La mort de Cléopâtre," upon which he was engaged just before his death, was performed in his honor April 25, 1885.

Masséna (mä-sā-nä'), **André,** Due de Rivoli, Prince d'Essling. Born at or near Nice, May, 1758: died at Paris, April 4, 1817. A French marshal. He won the victory of Loanoin 1795; served with distinction under Napoleon in Italy, particularly at Rivoli in 1797; as commander-in-chief in Switzerland defeated Suvaroff at Zurich, Sept. 26, 1799; defended Genoa in 1800; gained the victory of Caldiero Oct. 30, 1805; captured Gaeta in 1806; served at Landshut, Eckmuhl, Essling, and Wagram in 1809, and commanded in the Peninsula 1810–11.

Massenet (mās-nā'). **Jules Émile Frédéric.** Born at Montaud, near St.-Étienne, France, May 12, 1842. A French composer. He won the grand prix de Rome in 1863, and in 1878 was appointed to the chair of advanced composition at the Conservatoire and member of the Beaux Arts. In addition to the related pianoforte music ("Scènes hongroises," etc.) he has written many operas, among which are "Don César de Bazan" (1872), "Les Erynnies" (1873), "Le roi de Lahore" (1877), "Hérodiade" (1881), "Manon" (1884), "Le Cid" (1885). He has also written several oratorios: "Marie Madeleine" (1873), "Ève" (1875), "La Vierge" (1879) etc.

Massey (mās'i), **Bartle.** A schoolmaster, a character in the novel "Adam Bede" by George Eliot.

Massey (mās'i), Sir **Edward.** Born about 1619: died in Ireland about 1674. An English general. At the outbreak of the civil war of 1642 he was in the service of the King, but later became lieutenant-colonel in the Parliamentary army, serving near Gloucester. Later in the campaign in Staffordshire and Shropshire he served Parliament, and was made lieutenant-general of the horse; and in 1644 he was impeached by the army and fled to Holland. Entering the service of Charles II., he assisted as lieutenant-general during the invasion, and was captured, and confined in the Tower in Nov., 1651. He escaped to Holland, and assisted in the Restoration.

Massey, Gerald. Born at Tring, England, May 29, 1828. An English poet. His writings "Ballad of Babe Christabel" (1854), "Craigcrook Castle" (1856), "Shakspeare's sonnets never before Interpreted, etc" (1866), "A Tale of Eternity" (1869), "Concerning Spiritualism" (1871), "A Book of the Beginnings" (1881), "Natural Genesis" (1885: the second part of "Book of the Beginnings"), "The Secret Drama of Shakspeare's Sonnets" (1888), etc.

Massicus (mas'i-kus), **Mons.** In ancient geography, a range of hills on the border of Campania and Latium, Italy: the modern Monte Massico. It is famous for wines.

Massilia (ma-sil'i-ä). The Latin name of Marseilles.

Massilians (ma-sil'i-anz). The members of a Christian school, most numerous at Marseilles, later and more usually called Semi-Pelagians.

Massillon (mas'il-on). A city in Stark County, northern Ohio, situated on the Tuscarawas 50 miles southeast of Cleveland. It has coal-mines and sandstone quarries. Population (1890), 10,092.

Massillon (ma-sē-yōn'), **Jean Baptiste.** Born at Hyères, France, June 24, 1663: died Sept. 14, 1742. A noted French pulpit orator, a member of the Congregation of the Oratory. He lived for many years in monastery (sept-Fonts), and in 1696 was called to Paris where he became director of the seminary of St. Magloire, and in 1704 court preacher, attaining great celebrity as a pulpit orator. In 1717 he was made bishop

of Clermont, and became an academician in 1719. His works (including sermons, funeral orations, etc.) were published in 5 vols. 12mo, 1745–48.

Massina (mäs-sē'nä). *See Fabih.*

Massinger (mas'in-jėr), **Philip.** Baptized at St. Thomas's, Salisbury, Nov. 24, 1583; died at the Bankside, Southwark, March, 1640. An English dramatist. He entered Oxford in 1602, and left in 1606 without a degree, when he went to London and devoted himself to writing plays, sometimes working alone but more frequently in collaboration with Nathaniel Field, Robert Daborne, Dekker, Ouid Tomkyns, and Fletcher: with the last he was associated from 1613 to 1625. His sole author of 15 plays, among the most important of which are "The Virgin Martyr" (1622), "The Duke of Milan" (1623), "The Bondman" (1624), "The Parliament of Love" (supposed to be played Nov. 3, 1624), "A New Way to Pay Old Debts" (1632), "The Maid of Honour" (1632). In collaboration with Fletcher he wrote "The Honest Man's Fortune" (acted 1613), "The Knight of Malta" (acted before 1619), and others. "Henry VIII." is doubtless the work of Massinger and Fletcher. "Sir John Van Olden Barnavelt," a tragedy, the Bailiff to these authors: it was first printed to no manuscript by him in his "Old Plays." Thirty-eight plays in all may be attributed to Massinger alone and with others.

Massinissa. *See Massanissa.*

Masson (mas'on), **David.** Born at Aberdeen, Scotland, Dec. 2, 1822. A Scottish author, professor of rhetoric and English literature in the University of Edinburgh from 1865. His chief work is his "Life of John Milton and History of his Time" (1859–80). He has also written "Essays, Biographical and Critical" (1856–74) and "British Novelists and their Styles" (1859), and for a number of years from its commencement in 1859 was editor of "Macmillan's Magazine."

Masson, George Joseph Gustave, Born at London, March 9, 1819; died at Eschurst, Surrey, Aug. 29, 1886. An English editor and journalist. His father had been a soldier under Napoleon in Russia. Masson was educated at Tours, and was made French master at Harrow in 1855. He published "Introduction to the Study of French Literature" (1850), "Lectures" (1857), "The Huguenots" (1881), "Richelieu" (1884), etc. He was principally occupied with educational compilations and translations.

Massorah (mas-sō'rä). [Heb., 'tradition.'] The name given to the work of the Jewish scholars in establishing the traditional pronunciation and accents of the Hebrew Old Testament. The men who were engaged in the work were called Massoretes. The work of the Massoretes went on for centuries, beginning soon after the return from the Babylonian captivity, when the study of the law became the center of the life of the Jews. Of the Massoretes the most prominent were the family of Asher, called ben Asher, who flourished in the 8th to the 10th centuries A. D. The last of the family, Aaron ben Moses ben Asher (see *Aaron ben Asher*), in the 10th century brought the Massorah to a close. Their rivals and opponents with regard to the vocalization of the text, originally mostly consonantal, were the family of ben Naftali in Babylonia. The system of the ben Asher has prevailed. The Massoretes worked with the minutest care and conscientiousness. Their observations they either placed on the margins of the text (*Massora marginalis* which is distinguished as *parva* and *parvissima* in separate works. Where the traditional reading of a passage seemed to them untenable, they added their observation on the margin, as "that which is to be read" (*qre*), opposed to "that which is written" (*kethib*).

Massowah (mas-sou'ä). The chief seaport on the western coast of the Red Sea, Africa, situated on a small island in lat. 15° 37′ N., long. 39° 27′ E. It is the chief port for Abyssinia and the neighboring regions. It was formerly under Turkish, and after 1865 under Egyptian, rule. The Italians took military possession in 1885. Population, 10,000. Also *Massawah.*

Massuccio. *See Masuccio.*

Mastaï (mas-sē'), **Matsys** (mät-sīs'), or **Metsys** (met-sis', **Quentin** or **Quintin.** Born at Louvain, Belgium, about 1466; died at Antwerp, 1530. A noted Flemish painter.

Mastabat-el-Faraun (mäs-tä'bät-el-fä-rä-ōn'). See the extract, and *Ouna.*

> The name of Una is not found at the Wady Magarah; but several small objects inscribed with it, probably derived from the tombs at or near it, are in the different museums of Europe. He reigned thirty-three years, and was buried in the long building constructed of enormous blocks of limestone, indicatively inlaid with hard stones, at Sakkarah, and known at the present day by the name of the "Mastabat-el-Faraoun" or "Pharaoh's-bench." His name has been found upon a stone near the entrance.
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> *Birch* Egypt, p. 52.

Master Adam, F. Maître Adam. The poet Adam Billaut.

Master Builder, The. A play by Ibsen, produced in 1893.

Master Humphrey's Clock. A collection of tales by Charles Dickens, published in 1840–41. They included "The Old Curiosity Shop" and "Barnaby Rudge." The stories were related by Master Humphrey; this part, however, was afterward taken out.

Masterman Ready. A sea story by Frederick Marryat, published in 1841.

Master of Sentences. Peter Lombard. See *Book of Sentences.*

Masuccio di Salerno (mä-sōō'chō dē sä-ler'nō). Born at Salerno about 1420; died after 1476. An Italian novelist, of whom nothing is known except his life in the service of the Duke of Milan. Fifty of his novels in the Neapolitan dialect, were published in 1476 under the title "Il Novellino con le figure, novelle moralmente concludenti dal cuore esemplo." One of these is the same as "Romeo and Juliet." The scene is laid in Siena.

Masudi (mä-sōō'dē), **Al-.** Died 957. An Arabian historian. He is called "the Herodotus of Arabian history." Of his numerous works the principal one is "Meadows of Gold and Mines of Gems," which has been published in 9 volumes, with the Arabic text above and a French translation below, by Barbier de Meynard in collaboration with Pavet de Courteille 1861–77. One volume has been translated into English (1841) by A. Sprenger.

Masulipatam (mä-sōō'li-pa-täm'). A seaport, capital of the Kistna district, Madras, British India, situated on the Coromandel coast in lat. 16° 9′ N., long. 81° 9′ E. It has manufactures of cotton, etc. Population (1881), 35,056.

Masym (mä'sim). A rarely used name for the fifth-magnitude star χ Herculis, in the left hand of the giant.

Ma't (mät). In Egyptian mythology, the goddess of truth, child of the sun, wearing on her head the ostrich plume, emblematical of truth. She was often called "the Two Truths." In her hall the souls of the dead were judged before Osiris.

Matabele (mat-a-bā'le), or **Matebele** (mä-te-bā'le), or **Matabeli** (mä-tä-bā'le). A Bantu tribe of British South Africa, north of the Transvaal, claiming territory from about lat. 20° S. to the Zambesi River, especially Mashonaland. It is organized on the Zulu model. See *Lobenguela, Mashonaland, Matwiri.* Also *Tubele, Tebele.*

Matabeland (mä-tä-bā'lē-land). A region in South Africa, north of the Transvaal, proclaimed in 1888 to be within the British sphere of influence. It was forcibly taken possession of by the British South Africa Company 1893–94. See *Lobenguela.*

Mataco (mä-tä-kō'), or **Mataguaya** (mä-tägwī'ä). **stock.** A linguistic group of South American Indians. The tribes are primarily between the rivers Vermejo and Pilcomayo. It includes the Matacos, Matagnayas, Emimazas, Ocoles, and various other bands, all of more or less wandering habits and dark-skinned.

Matacos (mä-tä-kōs'). A tribe of Indians of the Argentine Republic, in the Chaco region, about the upper course of the Rio Vermejo. They have considerable herds of cattle and horses, and migrate from time to time in search of fresh pastures. In color they are dark. The Matacos have long been at war with the Tobas. They are friendly to the whites, and readily work for them on sugar-plantations or as servants.

Matagalpan (mä-tä-gäl'pän) **stock.** The name given by Dr. Brinton to the so-called Chontales Indians of Nicaragua (the remnants of Matagalpa, Sigovia, and Chontales). He regards their language as essentially different from that of other known stocks.

Matagorda Bay (mat-a-gôr'dä bā). An inlet of the Gulf of Mexico, south of Texas, at the mouth of the Colorado, about long. 96° W.

Matagorda Island. An island on the coast of Texas, southwest of Matagorda Bay.

Mataguayas (mä-tä-gwī'äs). A tribe of Indians of the Argentine Republic, in the Chaco region north of the Rio Vermejo. They are closely allied to the Matacos, but are more savage, and have admitted little intercourse with the whites. Old authors used this name somewhat loosely for various tribes of the Mataco and Guayeuru stocks.

Matahouwe (mat-a-hou'we). See *Konde.*

Matamoros (mat-a-mō'rōs; Sp. pron. mä-tä-mō'rōs). A port and city in the State of Tamaulipas, Mexico, situated on the Rio Grande opposite Brownsville in Texas. It was taken by Taylor May 18, 1846. Population, about 13,000.

Matamoros (mä-tä-mō'rōs), **Mariano.** Born about 1770; died at Valladolid, Feb. 3, 1814. A Mexican priest and patriot, the principal lieutenant of Morelos (Dec., 1811,–Jan., 1814). He gained the victory of San Agustin del Palmar (Oct. 14, 1813), and shared in the capture at Valladolid and the defeat at Puruaran (Jan. 5, 1814), where he was captured.

Matanzas (ma-tan'zas; Sp. pron. mä-tän'thäs). A seaport on the northern coast of Cuba, situated on the Bay of Matanzas in lat. 23° 2′ N., long. 81° 43′ W. It is the chief commercial city of Cuba next to Havana. Population (1887, with the suburbs), 56,379.

Matapan (mä-tä-pän'), **Cape.** A promontory at the extremity of Laconia, Greece, situated in lat. 36° 23′ N., long. 22° 29′ E.: the ancient Tenarum. It is the southernmost point of continental Europe.

Matape (mä-tä'pä). A pueblo in central Sonora, known to the Spaniards in 1540 under the name Vacapa. It was later a considerable mission of the Jesuits.

Mataras (mä-tä'räs). An Indian tribe of the Argentine Republic, in the Chaco region on the river Pilcomayo. They are classed with the Lule stock.

Mataró (mä-tä-rō'). A seaport and manufacturing town in the province of Barcelona, Spain, 17 miles northeast of Barcelona. Population (1887), 18,425.

Matejko (mä-tā'ē-kō), **Jan.** Born at Cracow, July 30, 1838; died Nov. 1, 1893. A Polish historical painter. His subjects were taken from Polish history.

Matelica (mä-tel'ē-kä). A small town in the province of Macerata, eastern Italy, 22 miles west of Macerata.

Matera (mä-tā'rä). A town in the province of Potenza, southern Italy, 37 miles west-northwest of Taranto. Population (1881), 12,212.

Mater Dolorosa (mā'tėr dol-ō-rō'sä). [L., 'the sorrowful mother.'] A painting by Titian (1554), in the royal museum at Madrid. It is a bust of the Virgin, in violet robe, with blue mantle drawn over the white cap on her head, mourning her son with upraised hands. It is a companion piece to the master's "Ecce Homo" in the same museum.

Materna (mā-tėr'nä), **Amalie** (Frau **Friedrich**). Born at St. Georgen, Styria, 1847. A noted German opera-singer. Her first public appearance at Gratz about 1864. In 1869 she made her first success as Selika in "L'Africaine" at Vienna, and in 1876 created her great reputation as a Wagnerian singer by her impersonation of Brünhild at the Wagner festival at Bayreuth. She has also sung in England and the United States.

Maternus, Julius Firmicus. See *Firmicus.*

Mather (maтн'ėr), **Cotton.** Born at Boston, Mass., Feb. 12, 1663; died there, Feb. 13, 1728. An American Congregational clergyman, author, and scholar. He was the grandson of Richard Mather. He became the colleague of his father in the North Church in Boston in 1684, and remained in that pulpit until his death. He took an active part in the persecutions for witchcraft. His chief works are "Magnalia Christi Americana" (on New England ecclesiastical history, 1702; new ed. 1853), "Wonders of the Invisible World" (1693), "Manuductio ad Ministerium," "Biblia Americana" (a projected paraphrase of the Old and New Testament, illustrated" (in MS.).

Mather, Increase. Born at Dorchester, Mass., 1639; died at Boston, Aug. 23, 1723. President of Harvard College, youngest son of Richard Mather. He graduated (M. A.) at Harvard in 1656, visited England in the following year, and (M. A.) at Trinity College, Dublin, in 1658. He preached at Great Torrington, Devonshire, until May, 1661, and afterward in Guernsey. At the Restoration he returned to Boston, and settled in Boston, where he was ordained minister of the new North Church on May 27, 1664. In 1680 he presided at the Synod of Boston. In 1684 he was elected president of Harvard College. In 1687 Mather went to England as the principal ministers to convey a vote of thanks to James II. for his declaration of liberty of conscience, and visited England in 1688. In 1701 he resigned the presidency of Harvard College, but retained his Boston pastorate until his death.

Mather, Nathaniel. Born at Much Woolton, Lancashire, March 20, 1631; died at London, July 26, 1697. The second son of Richard Mather. He went with his father to America, and graduated (M. A.) at Harvard College in 1647. He returned to England about 1650. In 1656 he received from the Protector the vicarage of Barnstaple, Devonshire, and at the Restoration became pastor of the Independent church in Dublin. In 1671 he succeeded his brother Samuel at the church in New Row, Dublin, and in 1688 took charge of the Independent church in Paved Alley, Lime street, London. He wrote "The Righteousness of God through Faith" (1694), etc.

Mather, Richard. Born at Lowton, Lancashire, 1596; died at Dorchester, Mass., April 22, 1669. A Congregational divine. He entered Brasenose College, Oxford, May 9, 1618, but soon went to Toxteth Park, Liverpool, during his first Sabbath, Nov. 30, 1634 he was suspended for nonconformity, and went to New England, arriving in Boston Aug. 16, 1635. He was settled at Dorchester, Aug. 26, 1636, and remained there until his death. Among his sons were Samuel, Nathaniel, and Increase.

Mathers, Helen. *See Reeves, Mrs.*

Mathew (math'ū), **Theobald,** called "The Apostle of Temperance." Born at Thomastown Castle, near Cashel, Ireland, Oct. 10, 1790; died at Queenstown, Dec. 8, 1856. An Irish priest and temperance advocate. He entered the college at Maynooth in 1807, and was ordained in the Franciscan order in 1814. He first began to use "the little Pledge" in Cork. On April 10, 1838, he signed the total abstinence pledge, and began a temperance crusade. As a result nearly one half of the adult population of Ireland, it said, joined him; and "the duties on Irish spirits fell from £1,434,573 in 1839 to £852,448 in 1844." The results of his work were largely destroyed by the Irish famine, which he also did more than any one else to relieve. Father Mathew visited America in 1849.

Mathews (math'ūz), **Charles.** Born at London, June 28, 1776; died at Plymouth, June 28, 1835. An English comedian, son of James Mathews, a Wesleyan preacher. He was educated at the Merchant Taylors School, London. After a successful tour of the York circuit, he appeared in the Haymarket Theatre under George Colman the younger May 16, 1803, and at Drury Lane for the first time Sept. 15, 1804. On March 28, 1803, he married as his second wife Anne Jackson, an actress who often appeared in his support. In 1822 and again in 1834 he visited New York. Mathews was especially successful as a mimic, and was in his way inimitable. His series of "At Homes" were his most memorable performances. They consisted of songs, recitations, ventri-

logical imitations, etc. In these his wife aided him. She also edited his memoirs, and wrote "Anecdotes of Actors," etc.

Mathews, Charles James. Born at Liverpool, Dec. 26, 1803; died at Manchester, June 24, 1878. An English actor and dramatist, son of Charles Mathews. He was educated at the private school of Richardson the lexicographer, and copied extracts for his dictionary. On May 4, 1819, he entered the atelier of Augustus Pugin the architect, and continued to practise architecture for several years. On April 26, 1827, he appeared for the first time, as an amateur, at the Lyceum, London. On July 18, 1838, he married Madame Vestris, his manager. In Oct., 1842, they were engaged by Macready at Drury Lane, and on Nov. 14, 1842, they went to the Haymarket. On July 4, 1856, he was imprisoned for debt in Lancaster Castle. Madame Vestris died Aug. 8, 1856; a year later he visited New York, where he married Mrs. Davenport, an actress at Burton's Theater. On April 9, 1870, he appeared in the Theatre Royal, Melbourne. In 1875 he played in Valentia, and after his return made his last appearance June 8, 1878, at Stalybridge. Among his own compositions are "The Black Domino," "Head for a Bench," "Married, Not Mated," "The Court Judge," "My Awful Dad," "Little Toddlekins," "Mathews & Co.," etc. His best parts were Sir Charles Coldstream, Sir Affable Hawk, Lavater, Puff in "The Critic," etc.

Mathews, Lucia Elizabeth or **Elizabetta** (Madame **Vestris**). Born at London, Jan., 1797: died there, Aug. 8, 1856. An English actress, daughter of Gaetano Stefano Bartolozzi. On Jan. 28, 1813, she married Auguste Armand Vestris, ballet-master at the King's Theatre. She had a fine contralto voice, and appeared as a singer in Peter Urbani's opera "Il Ratto di Proserpina" (July 20, 1815). She appeared first in English at Drury Lane on Feb. 19, 1820, and remained for about 5 years. When she undertook the management of the Olympic. On Dec. 7, 1838, Charles James Mathews made his debut under her management in the same theatre. Until July 31, 1855, Mathews took the management of the Lyceum in 1847, and appeared there for the last time July 26, 1854.

Mathews, Thomas. Born at Llandaff Court, Oct., 1676: died at London, Oct. 2, 1751. An English admiral. He entered the navy about 1690, and in 1703 was promoted captain of the Yarmouth. In 1736 he was made commissioner of the navy at Chatham, and on March 13, 1742, was created vice-admiral of the red, commander-in-chief in the Mediterranean, and minister to Sardinia. He resigned in Aug., 1744.

Mathias (ma-thī'as). The principal character in "The Bells," dramatized by Leopold Lewis from Ware's "The Polish Jew"; a conscience-stricken murderer, very powerfully and poetically drawn. Henry Irving has been remarkably successful in this part.

Mathias (ma-thī'as), **Thomas James.** Born about 1754: died at Naples, Aug., 1835. An English satirist and Italian scholar. He graduated at Trinity College, Cambridge. He went to Italy in 1817, and remained there the rest of his life. His "Pursuits of Literature" was begun in 1794. Other satires are "The Political Dramatist" (1795), "An Equestrian Epistle in Verse to the Earl of Jersey" (1796), "An Imperial Epistle from Selim Effendi, Now in China, to George III. in 1794." His "Works of Gray" were published in 1814. In Italian he wrote "Poesie Liriche" and "Canzone Toscane."

Mathura (ma'thō-rā). A celebrated city of India, situated on the right bank of the Jumna, the name of which occurs in the modern Muttra. It was the birthplace of Krishna, and one of the seven sacred cities.

Matilda (ma-til'dā). [ML., from MHG. *Mahthilt, Mahtilt, Mehtilt*, G. dial. *Mechtild* (G. *Mathilde*, F. *Matilde*, from ML.), AS. *Mahtild*: lit. 'mighty in battle.' Hence OF. *Mahald* (whence late AS. *Mahald*, ME. *Mahde*), *Mahaud*, whence E. *Maud*.] Died in Normandy, Nov. 3, 1083. Queen of William the Conqueror and daughter of Baldwin V., count of Flanders. She married William about 1053, and was crowned at Westminster May 11, 1067.

Matilda, or **Maud** (mâd). Born 1080: died at Westminster, May 1, 1118. The first wife of Henry I. of England, and daughter of Malcolm III., king of Scotland, and St. Margaret. She was baptized Eadyth (Edith), but was always known as Matilda or Maud. Malcolm III. and Margaret died in 1093, and Matilda was sheltered in England by her uncle Edgar Atheling. On Nov. 11, 1100 she was married to Henry I. at Westminster Abbey by Anselm. She founded the first Austin priory in England in 1105. She was pious and learned, and had great influence on the life of the time. She was buried in Westminster Abbey.

Matilda. Born 1103 (?): died at Hedingham Castle, May 3, 1152. Queen of Stephen, king of England. She was the only child of Eustace III., count of Boulogne, and Mary, daughter of Malcolm III. of Scotland and St. Margaret. Before 1125 she married Stephen de Blois, nephew of Henry I. of England, who seized the English crown in 1135. In the civil war which followed the empress Matilda's invasion, she took the field in person, and, after Stephen's imprisonment, with her general William of Ypres and the aid of the citizens drove the empress from London. In 1148 she founded the hospital of St. Katharine by the Tower.

Matilda, or **Maud,** or **Mold** (Æthelic or **Aaliz**). Born at London, 1102: died at Notre Dame des Prés, near Rouen, Sept. 10, 1167. Empress, the daughter of Henry I. of England and his first wife Matilda. She married the German king Henry V. at Mainz Jan. 7, 1114, and may have been with him when he was crowned at Rome in 1111. When Henry V. died (1125) she returned to Normandy, and in 1126 to England. On June 17, 1128, she married Geoffrey Plantagenet, son of the Count of Anjou. Their first child (Henry II.) was born March 5, 1133. On the death of Henry I. (Dec. 1, 1135) her cousin Stephen assumed the crown. On Sept. 30, 1139, she invaded England, captured Stephen (Feb., 1141), was acknowledged lady of England and Normandy (April 7, 1141), and established herself at Westminster. She misused her power, was driven from the city, and fled to Oxford. She returned to Normandy in 1148. After the accession of her son Henry Plantagenet, she settled at Notre Dame des Prés, near Rouen, where she died. Her most noted exploit was her escape from Oxford with three of her knights at Christmas time. They clothed themselves in white, and fled over the frozen river and through Stephen's camp.

Matilda. Born about 1046: died about 1115. Countess of Tuscany, and ruler also of a large part of northern Italy. She was a supporter of Gregory VII. and other popes against the empire.

Matilda. Born 1156; died at Brunswick, Germany, June 28, 1189. Duchess of Saxony, the third child and eldest daughter of Henry II. of England and Eleanor of Aquitaine. On Feb. 1, 1168, she married Henry the Lion, duke of Saxony, and cousin of Frederick Barbarossa.

Matlalzincos (mät-läl-zēn'kōs). A tribe of Mexican Indians who occupied the district west of the lakes. They were of Otomi stock, and at the time of the Spanish conquest had been recently subdued by the Aztecs. In the war with the Spaniards they adhered at first to the Mexican chiefs, and shortly before Mexico was finally reduced, were defeated by Sandoval, and their town of Matlalzinco was burned. Their descendants inhabit the valley of Mexico and portions of Michoacan.

Matlock (mat'lok). A town in Derbyshire, England, situated in the Derwent, 14 miles north by west of Derby. Near it is Matlock Bath, noted for hot springs. Population (1891), 5,285.

Matrimonio Segreto (mä-trē-mō'nē-ō se-grā'tō), **Il** ("The Secret Marriage"). An opera by Cimarosa, first produced at Vienna in 1792: known in French as "Le mariage secret."

Matris (mā'trēz). [Skt., 'mothers.'] In Hindu theology, the personified energies of the great gods. Their number, at first small, later became countless. They are the special object of the worship of the Shaktas (which see).

Matrona (ma-trō'nä). The Latin name of the Marne.

Matsmai (mät-sō-mī'), or **Matsumaye** (mät-sō-mī'ā). A town at the southern extremity of Yezo, Japan, 40 miles southwest of Hakodate. Population (1891), 34,563.

Matsya Avatara (mat'sya a-va-tä'ra). [Skt., 'fish incarnation.'] The first incarnation of Vishnu. He is believed to have infused a portion of his essence into a fish, or to have taken the form of a fish, to save Manu, the first man, from the universal deluge. Conciliating the Deity by his piety, Manu was warned of the deluge and commanded to build a ship and go on board with the seven Rishis, or patriarchs, and the seeds of all existing things. When the flood came, Vishnu appeared as a vast fish with a horn on its head, to which the ship's cable was fastened. The ship was thus drawn along and secured to a high crag till the flood passed.

Matsya Purana (mat'sya pö-rä'na). In Sanskrit literature, a Purana of between fourteen and fifteen thousand stanzas, compiled from various materials. Many chapters are identical with parts of the Vishnu and Padma Puranas, and much is taken from the Mahabharata. It is recalled as narrated to Manu by Vishnu in the form of a fish (*matsya*).

Matsys. See *Massys*.

Matta (mät'tä), **Guillermo.** Born in Copiapó, 1829. A Chilean politician and poet. His lyrics are popular.

Mattathias (mat-a-thī'as), surnamed "The Hasmonean." [See *Matthew.*] The father of the Maccabees. See *Maccabees*.

Matter (mä-tär'). **Jacques.** Born at Alt-Eckendorf, Alsace, May 31, 1791: died at Strasburg, June 23, 1864. A French historian and philosopher. His works include "Histoire critique du gnosticisme" (1828), "Histoire universelle de l'église chrétienne" (1828–35), "Histoire de la philosophie dans ses rapports avec la religion" (1854), etc.

Matterhorn (mät'ter-horn), F. **Mont Cervin** (mōn ser-vaṅ'), It. **Monte Silvio** (mon'te sel'vē-ō). A peak of the Pennine Alps, situated on the border between Valais (Switzerland) and Piedmont (Italy), west of Monte Rosa. It is noted for its steepness. It was first ascended in 1865 by Whymper's party, four of whom lost their lives. Height, 14,705 feet.

Matteucci (mät-tä'ō-chē), **Carlo.** Born at Forli, Italy, June 20, 1811: died at Leghorn, Italy, June 25, 1868. An Italian physicist and politician. He became professor at Bologna in 1832, at Ravenna in 1837, and at Pisa in 1840. In 1860 he became a senator and superintendent of the Italian telegraph system, and later also of the meteorological bureau. For a short time in 1862 he was minister of public instruction under Rattazzi. He is best known from his works on electricity.

Mattheson, or **Matheson** (mät'e-son), **Johann.** Born at Hamburg, Sept. 28, 1681: died there, April 17, 1764. A German composer and writer on music.

Matthew (math'ū). Saint. [Heb., a contraction of *Mattathias*, gift of God; Gr. *Matthaios*, Matthæus, L. *Matthæus*, It. *Matteo*, Sp. *Mateo*, F. *Matthieu*.] One of the apostles, and, according to tradition, the author of the gospel which bears his name. He is described as a tax-gatherer. In Mark and Luke he is called Levi. According to the earlier legends he labored as a missionary on the shores of the Black Sea; according to others, in Ethiopia. In the latter country he was said to have suffered martyrdom, but he was also asserted to have died a natural death.

Matthew, Gospel of. The first gospel, attributed by tradition to the apostle Matthew.

Matthew, Master. In Ben Jonson's comedy "Every Man in his Humour," "a town-bred gull," half fool, half coxcomb, vain of his own poetry, his affairs with women, and his association with those above him in rank.

Matthew, Sir **Tobie.** Born at Salisbury, Oct. 3, 1577; died at the English College, Ghent, Oct. 13, 1655. An English diplomatist and man of letters, son of Tobias Matthew, archbishop of York. He graduated at Oxford (Christ Church) in 1594, and was admitted to Gray's Inn in 1595. He became a member of Parliament in 1604. In 1606 he visited Italy, and entered the Roman Catholic Church in March 1606. He was imprisoned for the first time in 1607, and again until Feb. 7, 1608. He was ordained a priest at Rome in 1614, and remained in Italy until 1617. He was banished from Jan., 1619, to Dec., 1621. He joined himself with various Jesuitical schemes until 1640, when he retired to Ghent, where he died. His letters were published five years after his death.

Matthew of Paris, or **Matthew Paris.** Born probably about 1200: died 1259. A celebrated English chronicler. His surname probably originated in the circumstance that he studied at the University of Paris. He entered the Benedictine monastery of St. Albans in 1217; was present at the nuptials of Henry III. and Eleanor of Provence in 1236; and was sent on a mission to the Benedictine monastery of Holm (Trondhjem) in 1248. He enjoyed the favor of Henry III., who admitted him to his table and to private conversation. He spent most of a week's duration at St. Albans in March, 1257. His chief works are "Historia Major" (also called "Chronica Majora") and "Historia Anglorum," which he mainly compiled from the first-mentioned work. The "Historia Major" is a chronicle of events from the creation of the world to the year 1259. Down to 1235 it is a modified transcription of an earlier work, called "Flores Historiarum," begun by John de Cella and completed by Roger of Wendover; from 1235 to 1250 it was compiled exclusively from original sources.

Matthews, Miss. In Fielding's "Amelia," "a new and remarkable study of the *femme entretenue*, to parallel which, as in the case of Lady Bellaston, we must go to Balzac" (*Dobson*).

Matthews Bible. A folio Bible, published in 1537, which professed to be translated into English by Thomas Matthews. See *Rogers, John*.

Matthias (ma-thī'as or mat-thī'as). [See *Matthew.*] The apostle chosen to fill the place of Judas Iscariot.

Matthias (ma-thī'as; G. pron. mät-tē'äs). Born Feb. 24, 1557: died March 20, 1619. Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire 1612–19, younger son of Maximilian II. He intrigued against his brother the emperor Rudolf II., whom he had displaced as ruler in Hungary, Moravia, Silesia, Austria, and Bohemia in 1611. He was elected emperor on the death of his brother in 1612. Being childless, he secured the succession in Bohemia and Hungary for his cousin Ferdinand, duke of Styria (afterward emperor Ferdinand II.), in 1617 and 1618, respectively.

Matthias I. Corvinus, surnamed "The Great." Born 1443: died at Vienna, 1490. King of Hungary 1458–90, younger son of John Hunyady. He carried on wars with the emperor, the Turks, the Bohemians, and the Poles; conquered Vienna, which he made his residence; and was a patron of learning.

Matthiesen (math'i-sen), **Augustus.** Born at London, Jan. 2, 1831; committed suicide Oct. 6, 1870. An English chemist and physicist. As a boy 1853 he spent four years with Bunsen at Heidelberg. He was the first to isolate calcium and strontium in the pure state, and made valuable investigations on the physical properties of metals and alloys. In 1867 he started a laboratory in London. He was a lecturer on chemistry at St. Bartholomew's Hospital in 1868.

Matthisson (mät'tis-son). **Friedrich von.** Born at Hohendodeleben, near Magdeburg, Prussia, Jan. 23, 1761: died at Wörlitz, near Dessau, Germany, March 12, 1831. A German lyric poet.

Mattiaci (ma-tī'a-sī). [L. (Pliny) *Mattiaci.*] A German tribe, a branch of the Chatti (first mentioned by Pliny), in the Taunus region, southward to the Main, about the present Wiesbaden (called by the Romans Aquæ Mattiacæ). They took part in the rising under Civilis, but were soon afterward subjugated by Rome.

Matto, or **Mato, Grosso** (mät'tō grōs'sō). [Sp., 'great bush (land).'] A western state of Brazil, bordering on Bolivia. Capital, Cuyabá. It is rich in agricultural and mineral products. Area, 532,708 square miles. Population (1888), 25,756.

Mattocks (mat'oks), **Isabella.** Born 1746; died at Kensington, June 25, 1820. An English actress, daughter of Lewis Hallam, a low comedian. At four and a half years of age she played children's parts at Covent Garden. She married Mattocks in 1764, and was chief support of Covent Garden until her retirement in 1808. Her best roles were chambermaids and old women.

Mattoon (ma-tūn'). A city in Coles County, eastern Illinois, 73 miles east-southeast of Springfield. Population (1890), 6,883.

Maturin, (mat'ū-rin) **Charles Robert.** Born at Dublin, 1782; died there, Oct. 30, 1824. An Irish novelist, of a French refugee family. He graduated at Trinity College, Dublin, in 1800, and became curate of St. Peter's, Dublin. He published "The Fatal Revenge, or the Family of Montorio" (1807), "The Wild Irish Boy" (1808), and the "Milesian, a Tale" (1812), which attracted the attention of Sir Walter Scott. His tragedy "Bertram" was brought out on the stage at Drury Lane, May 9, 1816. He also wrote the tragedies "Manuel" (1817) and "Fredolfo" (1817). His best novel, "Melmoth the Wanderer," appeared in 1820, and is said to have influenced the romantic school in France, especially Balzac.

Mätzner (mets'ner), **Eduard Adolf Ferdinand.** Born at Rostock, Germany, May 25, 1805; died at Berlin, July 14, 1892. A noted German philologist. He taught at the French gymnasium in Berlin and at the gymnasium in Bromberg 1830–34, and was librarian of the "Friedrichs-Werder" gymnasium high school in Berlin, from 1858. He published "Englische Grammatik" (aded. 1880–85), "Altenglische Sprachproben" (1867), "Altenglisches Wörterbuch" (1872–), and works on Romance philology.

Maubeuge (mō-bœzh'). A town in the department of Nord, France, situated on the Sambre, near the Belgian frontier, 22 miles east by south of Valenciennes. It has manufactures of tools and metal goods. It was the ancient capital of Hainaut, and was fortified by Vauban. It surrendered to the Prussians July 11, 1815. Population (1893), commune, 18,863.

Mauch Chunk (mak chungk). The capital of Carbon County, Pennsylvania, situated on the Lehigh 74 miles northwest of Philadelphia. There are important anthracite-coal mines in its vicinity. Population (1890), 4,101.

Maud. [A contraction of *Matilda.*] See *Matilda.*

Maud. A poem by Tennyson, published in 1855.

Maud Muller. A short poem by Whittier.

Maud S. An American trotting mare, by Harold, dam Miss Russell. At Cleveland in 1885 she made the record of one mile in 2'08¾, but lost it to Sunol (2'08¼) in 1891.

Maudsley (mâdz'li), **Henry.** Born at Gigglesswick, Yorkshire, Feb. 5, 1835. An English physiologist. He has been president of the Medico-Psychological Association, professor of medical jurisprudence at University College, London, and editor of the "Journal of Mental Science." His chief works are "The Physiology and Pathology of the Mind" (1867), "Body and Mind" (1870), "Responsibility in Mental Disease" (1874), "The Physiology of Mind" (1876), "The Pathology of Mind" (1879), "Body and Will" (1883), "Natural Causes and Supernatural Seemings" (1886), etc.

Mauer See (mou'er zā). A lake in the province of East Prussia, Prussia.

Maues, or **Mauhes** (mou-āz'). A tribe of Brazilian Indians, occupying a region to the south of the Amazon, between the Tapajos and Madeira (states of Pará and Amazonas). Their best-known villages are on the Mauhes. They are classed with the Gnoé Indians, but are more civilized than most of the Tupi tribes; they practise agriculture, live in fixed villages, and since about 1850 have had some intercourse with the whites. Much of the long-called guarana (*Paullinia sorbilis*) used as a beverage in western Brazil and Bolivia, is prepared by them and sold to the traders. They still (1891) number several thousand.

Maugis. Same as *Mohaggi.*

Mauhes. See *Maues.*

Maui (mou'ē), formerly **Mowee** (mou'ē). The second in size of the Hawaiian Islands, situated 25 miles northwest of Hawaii. Chief town, Lahaina. It contains the largest (extinct) crater in the world, on Mount Haleakala. Length, 41 miles. Area, 570 square miles.

Maui (mou'ē). A hero in New Zealand legend. See the extract.

Though all these mythical beings are in a sense departmental gods, they yield in renown to a later child of their race, Maui, the great culture-hero who is an advanced form of the culture-heroes, mainly the mythic plan of the lower races. Maui, like many beloved myth wasa youngest son. He was represented to be a similar story comes in the Icelandic legend of the Aesityas): his mother wraps Maui Taka up in her long hair and there him out to sea. As Maui is essentially a sun-god, he grew up to be much the most magnificent member of his family, like that of his large-minded brethren. Maui it was who snared the sun, beat him, and compelled him to run his appointed course, instead of careering about and at any pace he chose about the heavens. He was the culture-hero who invented baits for spears and hooks; he turned his brother into the first dog, whence dogs are sacred; he fished New Zealand out of the sea; he stole fire for men. How Maui performed this feat, and how he "brought death into the world and all our woe," are topics that belong to the myths of Death and of the Fire-Stealer. Maui could not only change men into animals, but could himself assume animal shapes at will.

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Maul (mal). A giant in Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress."

Maulbronn (moul'bron). A town in Würtemberg, 23 miles northwest of Stuttgart. It has a noted abbey church and a Protestant theological seminary. Population (1890), 1,146.

Maule (mou'lā). **1.** A river of Chile, rising in the Andes and reaching the Pacific Ocean in lat. 35° 18′ S. It formed the southern limit of the Inca conquest, and long separated the Spanish colonies from Araucania. Length, 145 miles; navigable for 50 miles.

2. A maritime province in Chile, intersected by lat. 36° S. Capital, Cauquènes. Area, 2,930 miles. Population (1891), 127,771.

Maule, Fox. See *Ramsay, Fox Maule.*

Maulley (ma'li), **Sir Edward.** The "black savage" in Scott's novel of that name. He is also called Elsbender the Recluse.

Maulmain (mal-mān'), or **Moulmein** (moulmān'). A seaport in Amherst district, Burma, situated on the river Salwin in lat. 16° 26′ N., long. 97° 38′ E. It has been developed since 1826, and is noted for its export of timber, rice, etc., and for shipbuilding. Population (1891), 55,726.

Maumbury (mām'ber-i) **Rings.** The best-preserved Roman amphitheater in England. It is south of Dorchester.

Maumee (mā-mē'). A river in Indiana and Ohio. It is formed by the union of the St. Mary's and St. Joseph's at Fort Wayne, and flows into Maumee Bay, Lake Erie, 5 miles northeast of Toledo. Length (including the St. Mary's), over 200 miles.

Maumee Rapids, Battle of. A victory gained by the Americans under Wayne over the Indians, in northwestern Ohio, Aug. 20, 1794.

Mauna Kea (mou'nä kā'ä). An extinct volcano in the island of Hawaii. It is the highest peak in the Pacific Ocean. Height, 13,953 feet.

Mauna Loa (mou'nä lō'ä). An active volcano in the island of Hawaii, south-southwest of Mauna Kea. There have been noted eruptions in 1843, 1852, 1855, and 1880. Height, 13,760 feet.

Maundeville, Sir **John.** See *Mandeville.*

Maundrell (mân'drel), **Henry.** Born at Compton Bassett, near Calne, Wiltshire, 1665; died at Aleppo, 1701. An English Oriental traveler. He graduated at Oxford (Exeter College) in 1685, and was curate of Bromley in Kent 1689–95. He was made chaplain of the Aleppo factory of the Company of Levant Merchants in 1695. "A Journey from Aleppo to Jerusalem at Easter A. D. 1697" was printed at Oxford in 1703.

Maupassant (mō-pa-sōn'), **Henri René Albert Guy de.** Born at the Château de Miromesnil, Seine-Inférieure, August 5, 1850; died at Passy, Paris, July 6, 1893. A French novelist. He went to school at Yvetot, and graduated from the college of Rouen, while Gustave Flaubert, his godfather, looked after his education, apparently also that of his mother in civil service in the navy department. In Feb., 1879, his one act play "Histoire du vieux temps" was performed in Paris, without success, attracting any notice. His first novel, "Boule de suif" stamped him at once as a writer of marked ability. Then he published in rapid succession "La maison Tellier" (1881), "Mademoiselle Fifi" (1882), "Contes de la becasse" (1885), "Clair de lune" (1885), "Miss Harriet" (1884), "Les sœurs Rondoli" (1884), "Au soleil" (1884), "Clair de lune" (1884), "Yvette" (1884), "Contes du jour et de la nuit" (1885), "Contes et nouvelles" (1885), "M. Parent" (1886), "La petite Roque" (1886), "Toine" (1886), "Monsieur Parent" (1886), "Mont-Oriol" (1887), "Miss Harriet" (1887), "Pierre et Jean" (1888), "Sur l'eau" (1888), "Le fosier de Mme. Husson" (1888), "Fort comme la mort" (1889), "La main gauche" (1889), "Histoire d'une fille de ferme" (1890), "Le voyage" (1890) and "La paix du ménage" (Comedie Française, March 6, 1893). The insanity and death of a brother unbalanced him, and he attempted suicide during a fit of depression in June, 1891; general paresis set in, and he had to be confined in a private asylum.

Maupeou (mō-pō'), **René Nicolas Charles Augustin de.** Born at Paris, 1714; died near Andelys, France, July 29, 1792. A French politician, chancellor of France 1768–74. He was instrumental in the overthrow of the Parliament of Paris in 1771.

Maupertuis (mō-per-tüē'), **Pierre Louis Moreau de.** Born at St.-Malo, France, July 17, 1698; died at Basel, Switzerland, July 27, 1759. A French mathematician, astronomer, and philosopher, appointed president of the Academy of Berlin in 1740. His most important scientific performance was his work as head of the expedition sent by Louis XV. to Lapland (1736–37) to measure a degree of longitude. The results of this expedition were published by him in "La figure de la terre déterminée par les observations, etc." (1738). He was a supporter of the Newtonian theory against the Cartesians. He took part in several other controversies, the most notable being one with Voltaire, who satirized him in the "Diatribe du Docteur Akakia."

Maupin (mō-pan'). **Mademoiselle de.** A novel by Théophile Gautier. See *Gautier.*

Mauprat (mō-prä'). A novel by George Sand, published in 1836. It was put on the stage in 1853.

Maurepas (mō-rē-pä'), **Comte de** (**Jean Frédéric Phelippeaux**). Born July 9, 1701: died Nov. 21, 1781. A French politician. He was minister under Louis XV.; was banished from court in 1749 through the influence of Madame Pompadour whom he had attacked; and was made prime minister by Louis XVI. in 1774. He restored the Parliament of Paris.

Maurepas (mō-re-pä'), **Lake.** A lake in eastern Louisiana, west of Lake Pontchartrain, with which it communicates. Length, about 14 miles.

Maurer (mou'rer), **Georg Ludwig von.** Born at Erpolsheim, Rhine Palatinate, Nov. 2, 1790; died at Munich, July 9, 1872. A noted German jurist and politician, member of the regency in Greece 1832–34, and Bavarian minister of foreign affairs and justice in 1847. He published "Das griechische Volk" (1830), "Geschichte der Dorfverfassung in Deutschland" (1865–66), "Geschichte der Stadteverfassung in Deutschland" (1869–71), etc.

Maurer, Konrad von. Born at Frankenthal, Rhine Palatinate, April 29, 1823. A German writer, son of G. L. von Maurer; professor at Munich from 1847. His works include "Die Entstehung des Islandstaates" (1852), and other books on Scandinavian history, literature, and law.

Mauretania (mâ-rē-tā'ni-ä), or **Mauritania** (ma-ri-tā'ni-ä). [Gr. *Maupτανία*; from L. *Mauri,* Gr. *Μαῦροι,* a Moor.] In ancient geography, the northwestern part of Africa, corresponding to the northern parts of Morocco and of western Algeria. Juba II. of Numidia was confirmed king of Mauretania by Augustus 25 B. C. It was annexed to the Roman Empire by Claudius in 42 A. D., and was divided into the provinces Mauretania Tingitana in the west and Mauretania Caesariensis in the east. It was overrun by the Vandals in 429.

Maurice (mâ'ris). Saint. [LL. *Mauricius, Mauritius,* Moorish; It. *Maurizio,* Sp. *Mauricio,* F. *Maurice,* G. *Moritz.* Also *Morris.*] A Christian martyr. According to the legend, he was commander of the "Theban Legion," and was put to death in Valais (Switzerland) in 286.

Maurice (Flavius Tiberius Mauricius). Born in Cappadocia about 539; killed near Chalcedon, Asia Minor, Nov., 602. Byzantine emperor 582–602. He served in the Persian campaigns; was appointed by Tiberius as his successor; and married Tiberius's daughter Constantia. He proved himself a wise and vigorous ruler. He was deposed and murdered by the general Phocas, commander-in-chief of an army operating against the Avars.

Maurice. Born at Freiberg, Saxony, March 21, 1521; died at Sievershausen, near Hannover, July 11, 1553. Duke of Saxony, son of Henry the Pious. He succeeded to the duchy of Saxony in 1541; assisted the emperor Charles V. against the Turks and the French 1542–43; joined the emperor against the Smalkalkic League in 1546; was made elector of Saxony in 1547; formed an alliance against the religious reform states against the emperor in 1551; compelled the emperor to sign the peace of Passau in 1552; and was mortally wounded in his victory over Albert of Brandenburg at Sievershausen, July 9, 1553.

Maurice. Born at Dillenburg, Prussia, Nov. 14, 1567; died at The Hague, April 23, 1625. Prince of Orange and Count of Nassau, a younger son of William the Silent. He was elected stadholder of the provinces of Holland and Zeeland on the assassination of his father in 1584, and became stadholder of the Seven United Provinces in 1587. He expelled the Spaniards from the Seven Provinces, and reorganized the military campaigns which entitle him to a place among the foremost generals of modern times. Groningen, the last stronghold of the spaniards, fell in 1594. In 1609 a truce of 12 years was concluded with Spain at the instigation of Oldenbarneveldt, the head of the aristocratic republican party, who feared that a continuance of the war might enable Maurice to usurp the sovereignty. A political conflict ensued, which was further embittered by religious strife, inasmuch as Maurice, who was supported by the populace, favored the Gomarists, while Oldenbarneveldt favored the Arminians or Remonstrants. This contest resulted in the execution of Oldenbarneveldt in 1619, and in the victory of Maurice, who renewed the war with Spain at the expiration of the truce in 1621.

Maurice, Frederick Denison. Born at Normanston, near Lowestoft, England, Aug. 29, 1805; died at London, April 1, 1872. A noted English divine. He entered Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1823, and Exeter College, Oxford, in 1826. He was appointed curate of Bubbenhall, near Leamington, in 1834; chaplain of Guy's Hospital in 1836; and in 1840 professor of English literature and history, and in 1846 professor of theology, at King's College, London. From 1839 to 1841 he edited the "Educational Magazine." In 1848 he assisted in establishing Queen's College, London. During the revolutionary movement of 1848 he became the leader of the "Christian Socialists." His "Theological Essays," published in 1853, excited so much criticism that he was obliged to resign his professorship at King's College. On Oct. 30, 1854, he became principal of St. Martin's Hall, Queen Square, a working-men's college. On Oct. 25, 1866,

he was elected professor of moral philosophy at Cambridge. He wrote "Eustace Conway, or the Brother and Sister" novel" (1834), the article "Moral and Metaphysical Philosophy" for the "Encyclopædia Metropolitana" (subsequently enlarged and published in 2 volumes: "Ancient Philosophy" (1850), "Philosophy of the First Six Centuries" (1854), and "Mediæval Philosophy" (1857)), "Modern Philosophy" (1862), and numerous other works on religious, historical, theological, and philosophical topics.

Maurice, or **Mauritz, Johann.** See *Nassau-Siegen.*

Maurice, Thomas. Born at Hertford, England, 1754; died at London, March 30, 1824. An English clergyman, Orientalist, and poet. He became assistant, librarian, manuscript assistant in the British Museum, and vicar of Cudham, Kent, in 1804. He wrote various works on India ("Indian Antiquities," 1793–1800, etc.), and poems (including "Richmond Hill," 1807).

Maurice, Walter. A nom de plume of Walter Besant.

Maurice of Nassau, Governor-General of Brazil. See *Nassau-Siegen.*

Maurice of Saxony. See *Saxe.*

Mauricius, Emperor of the East. See *Maurice.*

Maurienne (mō-ryen′). A small region in the department of Savoie, France, in the upper valley of the Arc, from Modane eastward to the Italian frontier. It was a medieval county, and developed into the county of Savoy.

Mauritania. See *Mauretania.*

Mauritius (mâ-rish′ius), formerly called **Isle of France.** An island in the Indian Ocean, belonging to the Mascarene group, intersected by lat. 20° S., long. 57° 30′ E. Capital, Port Louis. Its surface is largely hilly. The chief export is sugar. Mauritius with its dependencies Rodrigues, Seychelles, and Diego Garcia, is a British colony. The inhabitants are Hindus, mixed races, and Europeans of French and British origin. Mauritius was visited by the Portuguese in 1505. From 1598 to 1710 it was held by the Dutch. In 1715 the French took possession of it. The island was the scene of "Paul and Virginia." It was conquered by the British in 1810. It has been severely visited by epidemic and hurricanes. Area, 705 square miles. Population (1901), 371,655.

Maurocordatos, or **Mavrocordatos** (māv-rō-kor-dā′tos), **Alexander.** Born 1639: died 1709. A Greek physician. He was physician to the Sultan of Turkey, and dragoman of the Porte.

Maurocordatos, Alexandros. Born at Constantinople, Feb. 15, 1791: died at Ægina, Greece, Aug. 18, 1865. A Greek statesman, distinguished as a leader in the war of independence, and later as a minister and diplomatist.

Maurus (mâ′rus), Saint, **F. Maur** (mōr). Died 584. The traditional founder and first abbot of the Benedictine monastery of Glanfeuil or St.-Maur-sur-Loire, France. He was sent into Gaul by St. Benedict about 543, and established his monastery by the favor of King Theodebert. His feast is observed on Jan. 15.

Maurus, Rabanus. See *Rabanus.*

Maury (mō-rē′), **Jean Siffrein.** Born at Valréas, France, June 26, 1746: died at Rome, May 11, 1817. A French cardinal and politician, distinguished as a royalist orator in the Constituent Assembly 1789–91. He was archbishop of Paris 1810–14. His "Selected Works" were published in 1842.

Maury, Louis Ferdinand Alfred. Born at Meaux, France, March 23, 1817: died at Paris, Feb. 12, 1892. A French archæologist and librarian. He was appointed assistant librarian of the Institute in 1844; imperial librarian of the Tuileries in 1860; professor of history at the Collège de France in 1862; and general director of the national archives in 1868. His works include "Essai sur les légendes pieuses du moyen age" (1843), "Histoire des grandes forets de la Gaule" (1850), "Histoire des religions de la Grèce antique" (1857–60), etc.

Maury (mā′ri), **Matthew Fontaine.** Born in Spotsylvania County, Va., Jan. 14, 1806: died at Lexington, Va., Feb. 1, 1873. An American hydrographer, and naval officer. He was superintendent of the hydrographical office and national observatory in Washington 1844–61, when he entered the Confederate navy. He established the Confederate naval submarine battery service at Richmond in 1862. At the close of the Civil War he retired to Mexico, where he accepted a position in the emperor Maximilian's cabinet. He was afterward professor at the Virginia Military Institute. He was the first to give a complete description of the Gulf Stream, and to mark out specific routes to be followed in crossing the Atlantic. His chief work is "Physical Geography of the Sea" (1855).

Mausoleum (mâ-sō-lē′um). [From *Mausolus.*] See *Halicarnassus.*

Mausolus (mâ-sō′lus). [Gr. *Μαύσωλος* or *Μαύσσωλος.*] Died about 353 B. C. A king or dynast of Caria, who first appears in history in the revolt of the satraps against Artaxerxes Mnemon 362 B. C. He married his sister Artemisia, who after his death erected at Halicarnassus in his honor the celebrated monument named from him the Mausoleum. A Greek statue of Mausolus from the Mausoleum (352 B. C.) is in the British Museum. It is admirable in its characterization of the somewhat rude type of the king. It was believed that this figure and the companion statue of Artemisia stood in the chariot on the summit of the monument, but this view is now considered erroneous.

Mauvaises Terres. See *Bad Lands.*

Mavia (mā-vē′ä). See *Konde.*

Maviti (mä-vē′tē). See *Zulu.*

Mavrocordatos. See *Maurocordatos.*

Mawe (mâ), **John.** Born in Derbyshire, 1766: died at London, Oct. 26, 1829. An English mineralogist. He traveled in South America 1805–41, sharing in Whitelock's campaign at Buenos Ayres and subsequently visiting the gold and diamond regions of Brazil. He published "Mineralogy of Derbyshire" (1802), "Travels" (1812), "Diamonds and Precious Stones" (1813), etc.

Mawworm (mâ′wėrm). **1.** A character in Middleton's play "A Mad World, my Masters." **—2.** A noted character in Bickerstaffe's play "The Hypocrite," an attendant on Dr. Cantwell.

Max (mäks), **Cornelius Gabriel.** Born at Prague, Aug. 25, 1840. A German historical and genre painter. He is the son of Joseph Max, a sculptor, and was a pupil of Piloty at Munich. He was professor at the Academy of Munich 1878–85. Among his works are "The Anatomist" (1869), "The Last Token" (1874; now in the Metropolitan Museum, New York), "Nydia" (1874), "The Lion's Bride" (1879), etc.

Maxen (mäks′en). A village in Saxony, 10 miles south of Dresden. Here, Nov. 20, 1759, the Prussians (12,000 strong) under Finck surrendered to the Austrians under Daun.

Maxentius, Circus of. See *Circus of Romulus.*

Maxentius (mak-sen′shius), **Marcus Aurelius Valerius.** Drowned in the Tiber, Oct., 312 A. D. Roman emperor 306–312, son of Maximianus Herculius. On the abdication of his father and Diocletian as Augusti and the promotion of the Cæsars Constantius and Galerius in 305, he was passed over in the appointment of the new Cæsars, the choice falling on Severus and Maximinus. In the following year, however, he had himself proclaimed Cæsar by the prætorians at Rome, and with the assistance of his father, who resumed his former rank, he put to death Severus, who had ruled in Italy and Africa. He married Galerius' daughter, and eventually declared war against Constantine (the Great), son of Constantius, who had assumed the administration of his father's provinces (Gaul, Spain, and Britain) on the latter's death in 306. He was totally defeated by Constantine at Saxa Rubra, Oct. 27, 312, and perished in the flight.

Maximes (mäk-sēm′). [F., 'Maxims.'] A collection of moral maxims by La Rochefoucauld (1665).

Maximian. See *Maximianus.*

Maximianus (mak′sim-i-ā′nus), **Marcus Aurelius Valerius,** surnamed **Herculius.** Died in Feb., 310. Roman emperor 286–305 and 306–308. He was a Pannonian peasant by birth, rose to the highest offices in the army, and was made Cæsar by Diocletian in 285 and Augustus in 286. (See *Diocletian.*) He resigned the imperial dignity simultaneously with Diocletian in 305, but reassumed it in 306 at the instance of his son Maxentius, who had caused himself to be proclaimed Cæsar by the prætorians at Rome. He captured Severus (who commanded in Italy and Africa) in 307, but was himself expelled from Rome by Maxentius in 308, and eventually found refuge with his son-in-law Constantine at Arles. Having there discovered in conspiracy against his son-in-law, he was ordered to choose the manner of his death, and strangled himself.

Maximilian (mak-si-mil′i-an; G. pron. mäks-ē-mē′le-an) **I.** [L. *Maximilianus* (=*Maximus* + *Julianus*), F. *Maximilien.*] Born March 22, 1459: died at Wels, Upper Austria, Jan. 12, 1519. Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire 1493–1519, son of Frederick III. He married Mary, daughter and heiress of Charles the Bold of Burgundy, in 1477, and was elected king of the Romans in 1486, and emperor in 1493. With a view to supporting the system of peace by force, restoring the imperial authority, he proclaimed a perpetual public peace in 1495; established the imperial chamber (Reichskammergericht) in 1495, and the imperial aulic council (Reichshofrat) in 1501; and divided Germany into six, and afterward (1512) into ten, circles (Landsfriedskreise) the duty of which was placed in captains with a force of standing troops for the punishment of disturbers of the peace. In 1499 he carried on an unsuccessful war against the Swiss Confederacy, which resulted in the practical independence of the latter. Through the influence of his second wife, Bianca Sforza, daughter of the Duke of Milan, whom he married in 1494, he became involved in the wars with France for the sovereignty of Milan and Naples. In 1508 he joined the League of Cambray against Venice. In 1513 he joined the Holy League against France; and in the same year gained with Henry VIII. of England a brilliant victory over the French at Guinegate ("the battle of the spurs").

Maximilian II. Born at Vienna, Aug. 1, 1527: died Oct. 12, 1576. Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire 1564–76, son of Ferdinand I. He became king of Bohemia and king of Hungary in 1562, king of Hungary in 1563, and emperor in 1564. At his accession to the imperial throne he found the empire at war with the Turks. He concluded a truce with Soliman II. in 1568 each party retaining its possessions. He was of a mild and tolerant disposition, and left the Protestants undisturbed in the exercise of their religion.

Maximilian I. Born at Landshut, Bavaria, April 17, 1573: died at Ingolstadt, Bavaria, Sept. 27, 1651. Duke of Bavaria. He was the chief instrument in organizing the Catholic League in opposition to the Protestant Union in 1609. As the head of the Catholic League, he assisted the emperor Ferdinand II. against the elector palatine Frederick V. in the Thirty Years' War (see *Ferdinand II.*). Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire in reunction which he received the electoral vote belonging to Frederick and the Upper Palatinate in 1623.

Maximilian II. Maria Emanuel. Born July 11, 1662: died Feb. 26, 1726. Duke of Bavaria 1679–1726. He was allied with the French in the War of the Spanish Succession.

Maximilian I. Joseph. Born at Schwetzingen, Baden, May 27, 1756: died at the castle of Nymphenburg, near Munich, Oct. 13, 1825. King of Bavaria 1806–25. He became elector of Bavaria in 1799. In 1805 he sided with France against the allied powers, with the result that he acquired considerable territory at the peace of Pressburg, Dec. 25, 1805. In accordance with the same treaty, he assumed the title of king in 1806.

Maximilian II. Joseph. Born Nov. 28, 1811: died at Munich, March 10, 1864. King of Bavaria 1848–64, son of Louis I. He was a liberal patron of art and literature.

Maximilian (Ferdinand Maximilian Joseph), Sp. **Maximiliano** (mäk-sē-mē-lē-ä′nō). Born at Vienna, July 6, 1832: shot at Queretaro, Mexico, June 19, 1867. Archduke of Austria, and emperor of Mexico from 1864. He was the second son of the Archduke Francis Charles, and brother of Francis Joseph who became emperor of Austria in 1848. Trained for the navy, he was placed at its head in 1854. On July 27, 1857, he married Charlotte of Belgium (see *Charlotte*), and during the succeeding two years was viceroy of the Lombard-Venetian kingdom. After the French had conquered Mexico in part, an assembly of notables, called under French influence, and formed almost entirely of opponents of Juarez, adopted an imperial form of government. Juarez's last country (July, 1863), and offered the throne to Maximilian. He formally accepted on April 10, 1864; reached Vera Cruz May 28, and Mexico June 12; and was received with great apparent enthusiasm. Aided by the French, he drove Juarez over the northern frontier, and on Oct. 2, 1865, he decreed that those taken in arms against the empire should be treated as bandits. This decree was loudly condemned, and did much to weaken the emperor's personal popularity. The United States government had refused to recognize the empire, and on its withdrawal demand (note of Feb. 12, 1866) the French troops were withdrawn, contrary to the express stipulation which Napoleon III. had made with Maximilian. The latter at first resolved to resign, but was induced to remain; took the personal command of his army at Queretaro, Feb., 1867: was besieged by a republican army in March; and was forced to surrender May 15. Condemned to death by a court-martial, he was refused mercy on the ground of his severe edict against the Juarists, and was shot with his generals Miramon and Mejia.

Maximilian Alexander Philipp, Prince of Neuwied. See *Neuwied.*

Maximilian Joseph. Born at Bamberg, Bavaria, Dec. 4, 1808: died at Munich, Nov. 15, 1888, Duke in Bavaria. He wrote "Wanderung nach dem Orient, etc." (1839), and a number of novels and dramas. He used the pseudonym Phantasus.

Maximin. See *Maximinus.*

Maximinus (mak-si-mi′nus), or **Maximin** (mak′si-min), **Julius Verus,** surnamed **Thrax** ('the Thracian'). Killed near Aquileia, Italy, May, 238. Roman emperor 235–238. He was a Thracian of extraordinary size and strength, who was elevated by the soldiers on the Rhine on the murder of Alexander Severus. His cruelty and exactions caused a revolt under Gordianus in Africa. He was killed by his own soldiers.

Maximinus, or **Maximin, Galerius Valerius.** Born in Illyria: died at Tarsus, Asia Minor, 313. Roman emperor 308–313, nephew of Galerius. He became Cæsar in 305, and Augustus in 308; was defeated by Licinius in 313; and perished in the flight.

Maximus (mak′si-mus), Saint. Born about 580: died in Lazica, Aug. 13, 662. An eastern theologian, noted as an opponent of the Monothelites.

Maximus. See *Petronius Maximus* and *Pupienus Maximus.*

Maximus, Magnus. Born in Spain: executed at Aquileia, Italy, 388 A. D. Roman emperor 383–388. He headed an insurrection of the legions stationed in Britain in 383, and, crossing over into Gaul, defeated Gratian. He was killed by Theodosius. He was afterward recognized by Theodosius and Valentinian II. as Augustus in Gaul, Spain, and Britain. He conquered Italy from Valentinian in 387, but was defeated and put to death by Theodosius in 388.

Maximus, Valerius. See *Valerius Maximus.*

Maximus Tyrannus (ti-ran′us). Killed at Ravenna, Italy, 422. Roman emperor 408–411. He was elevated by the rebel Gerontius in 408, but was defeated and deposed by Constantine, emperor in Britain, Gaul, and Spain, in 411. He afterward raised an unsuccessful insurrection in Spain.

Max O'Rell. The pseudonym of Paul Blouet.

Maxwell (maks′wel), **James.** Born 1781: died about 1640. A Scottish literary man. He lived much on the continent. Among his curious and bombastic works are "Carolais, that is to say a poeme in honour of our King Charles, etc." The Eandable Life and Deplorable Death of our late peerlesse Prince Henry," "The Golden Legend of the Marriage of Religion Mercie and Godly Matrones," "Queen Elizabeth's Looking Glasse of Grace and Glory," etc.

Maxwell, James Clerk-. See *Clerk-Maxwell.*

Maxwell, William Hamilton. Born at Newry, County Down, Ireland, 1792; died at Musselburgh, near Edinburgh, Dec. 29, 1850. An Irish novelist. He entered Trinity College, Dublin, in 1807, and in 1817 was made captain in an infantry regiment and served in the Peninsular war and at Waterloo. He took holy orders and was made rector of Balleigh in Connemara. His best-known works are "O'Hara, or 1798," a novel (1825), "Stories of the West," (1832), "Stories of Waterloo" (1834), and a "Life of the Duke of Wellington" (1839–41). He edited the military and naval almanac for 1840.

Maxwell, Sir William Stirling-. See *Stirling-Maxwell*.

Maxyes (maks'i-ēz). [Gr. *Μαξυες.*] In ancient geography, a Libyan tribe.

About the Mashuashesh the Egyptian inscriptions [there is no dispute. They are the Maxyes of Herodotus (iv. 191), in the modern Tunisia, of whom we are told that they left a long lock of hair on the right side of the head and pointed their bodies red. We learn from the Egyptian texts that while the Libu were circumcised, the Mashuash were not. The lock of hair which these fierce tribes wore on the Egyptian monuments is also wanting in the case of the Libu. But, like the Libu, they have a good deal of hair on the face, and also wear a small beard, and the nose is straight and hypothline. The forehead is high, the lips thin, and the jaws of the mathers.

Sayce, Races of the O. T., p. 151.

May (mā). [From L. *Maius, Maius* (sc. *mensis*), the third month of the Roman year; traditionally associated with *Maia* or *Maja* (see *Maia*).] The fifth month of the year, consisting of thirty-one days, reckoned on the continent of Europe and in America as the last month of spring, but in Great Britain commonly as the first of summer.

May, Thomas. Born 1595; died Nov. 13, 1650. An English poet and prose-writer. He graduated at Cambridge (Sidney Sussex College) in 1612, and entered Gray's Inn in 1615. He turned to the stage, and in 1630 produced "The Heir," a comedy. May published several plays, translations of Lucan's "Pharsalia" ("Continuation of Lucan" (1630) in English and Latin, etc. He sided with the Parliament against the king in the civil war, and in 1647 published a "History of the Long Parliament" (his most important work).

May, Sir Thomas Erskine, Lord Farnborough. Born at London, Feb. 8, 1815; died at Westminster Palace, May 17, 1886. An English jurist. He was educated at Bedford Grammar School; was appointed in 1841 assistant librarian of the House of Commons; and was called to the bar in 1838. He published "A Practical Treatise on the Law, Privileges, Proceedings, and Usage of Parliament" (1844). After 1851 he was clerk of the House of Commons. In 1854 his "Rules, Orders, and Forms of Proceedure of the House of Commons" was printed by order of Parliament. His other works are "The Constitutional History of England since the Accession of George III." (1861), "Democracy in Europe" (1877), etc. He was made Baron Farnborough in 1886.

Mayaguez (mā-ä-gwāth'). A seaport in Porto Rico, West Indies, situated in lat. 18° 12' N., long. 67° 12' W. Population, about 12,000.

Mayapan (mī-yä-pän'). A ruined city of Yucatan, situated in a plain 20 miles south of Merida. According to tradition it was founded by Maya Indians about 1450; was long their principal city and capital; and about 1600 was destroyed or abandoned and about 1420. The remains include great quantities of sculptured stones, and several pyramids, one well preserved. Mayapan gave its name to a district.

Mayas (mī'äz or mä'yäz). A race of Indians inhabiting the peninsula of Yucatan, Mexico. At the time of the conquest they were divided into a number of tribes (Acalans, Tipuans, Cocomes, Itzaees, etc.), which were often at war with one another. Their principal cities were well built, of hewn stone; they had written (hieroglyphic) records, and preserved legends of former greatness during a period when all Yucatan or Maya was governed by a single ruler, who lived at Mayapan. The Mayas were idolators, but appear to have believed in a supreme deity whom they called Hunab-ku. Crimes were severely punished. Several of the tribes resisted Spaniards bravely and some of these in the interior and south have never been entirely subdued. Descendants of the conquered Indians form the great bulk of the population of Yucatan, and the Maya language is generally used in country districts. Under some of their chiefs they rebelled (1847–53) and for a short time held possession of a great part of the peninsula. See *Maya-stock*.

Maya (mä'ä or mä'yä) **stock.** A well-marked linguistic group of American Indians, in southeastern Mexico and Central America. It includes among others the Mayas of Yucatan, the Tzendals and Chiapanecs of Chiapas, the Cakchiquels, Kekchis, Mames, and Quiches of Guatemala, and the outlying Huastecs to the north of Vera Cruz. Traces of the stock are found in Honduras. Among American races the Mayas ranked with the Aztecs in advancement, and in many respects were their superiors. They excelled in sculptured building, in weaving (cotton) leather-work, etc., they dwelt in populous cities (Uxmal, Itzalana, Kabah, Nanchi, etc.), and had almost entirely built the older towns of Copan, Palenque, and others, which were in ruins when the Spaniards arrived. Many of their strongholds, especially in Guatemala, were chosen and fortified with great skill, and the Spaniards took them only after long sieges. Chieftainship was governed by primogeniture; the laws were often complex and severe. The Maya calendar resembled that of the Nahuatl tribes, and there was also some resemblance in their complicated mythology. The Mayas, Quiches, Cakchiquels, and others had picto-graphic records painted on prepared bark or sculptured: a few of these have survived in translations, but the original pictographs have baffled modern research. The records and traditions appear to show that the Maya races were formerly united and very powerful: back of that they go vaguely to a remote period, possibly to the beginning of the Christian era, and speak of a migration from the north. Many writers believe that this connects them with the ancient Toltecs, and to have occupied the highlands of Mexico. Brasseur de Bourbourg and others have formed ingenious theories on Maya history, which have not been generally accepted.

Maybole (mā'bōl). A town in Ayrshire, Scotland, 39 miles south-southwest of Glasgow. Population (1891), 5,467.

May-day (mā'dā). The first day of May: a day on which the opening of the season of flowers and fruit was formerly celebrated throughout Europe: it is still marked in some places by various festive observances. The chief features of the celebration in Great Britain (where, however, it has nearly disappeared) are the gathering of hawthorn-blossoms and other flowers, the crowning of the May-queen, dancing round the Maypole, etc.

May Day. A comedy by Chapman, acted in 1601, printed in 1611. It is thought to be founded on a play of the same name acted in 1596. A play also with the same name was produced in 1775, and attributed to Garrick.

Mayen (mī'en). A town in the Rhine Province, Prussia, situated on the Nette 17 miles west of Coblenz. Population (1890), 9,449.

Mayence. See *Mainz*.

Mayenne (mā-en'; or mā-yen'). A riverin northwestern France which unites near Angers with the Sarthe to form the Maine. Length, 127 miles; navigable from Laval.

Mayenne. 1. A department of northwestern France, capital Laval, formed from parts of the ancient Maine and Anjou. It is bounded by Manche and Orne on the north, Sarthe on the east, Maine-et-Loire on the south, and Ille-et-Vilaine on the west. It has important agricultural and mineral resources. Area, 1,026 square miles. Population (1891), 322,387.

2. A town in the department of Mayenne, France, on the Mayenne 17 miles north by east of Laval. It has flourishing cloth manufactures, and contains a castle and a church of Notre Dame. Formerly it was the seat of a marquisate and duchy. Population (1891), 12,825.

Mayer (mā'ėr), **Brantz.** Born at Baltimore, Sept. 27, 1809; died there, Feb. 23, 1879. An American author. He was a lawyer; was editor of the "Baltimore American"; and in 1841–42 was secretary of the United States legation in Mexico. During the Civil War he was commissioned colonel in the Federal army. He published "Mexico: Aztec, Spanish, and Republican" (2 vols., 1850); several other works on Mexico; "Captain Canot," a novel (1854), etc.

Mayer (mī'ėr), **Johann Tobias.** Born at Marbach, Würtemberg, Feb. 17, 1723; died at Göttingen, Feb. 20, 1762. A German astronomer, professor of mathematics at Göttingen. He wrote a "Theoria lunæ, etc." (1767), "Tabulæ motuum solis et lunæ" (posthumous, 1770).

Mayer, Julius Robert von. Born at Heilbronn, Würtemberg, Nov. 25, 1814; died at Heilbronn, March 20, 1878. A German physician. He studied medicine at Tübingen, Munich, and Paris; and, after a journey to Java, began, in 1840–41, settled as a surgeon at Heilbronn. He is by many regarded as the originator of the mechanical theory of heat. A collective edition of his works appeared in 1867 under the title of "Die Mechanik der Warme."

Mayer, Karl. Born at Königsberg, Prussia, March 21, 1799; died at Dresden, July 2, 1862. A German pianist and composer.

Mayer, Karl Friedrich Hartmann. Born at Neckarbischofsheim, Baden, March 22, 1786; died at Tübingen, Würtemberg, Feb. 4, 1870. A German poet. His "Poems" were published in 1833 (later editions 1839, 1864). He also wrote "Ludwig Uhland, seine Freunde und Zeitgenossen" (1867), etc.

Mayes (mā'yēs). ['Dizziness.'] A tribe of North American Indians, formerly in northern Texas, near the coast. See *Tonkawan*.

Mayeux (mā-yė'). One of the types of modern French caricature, very popular between 1830 and 1848. He is a compound of Paunrge, Falstaff, and Polichinelle, deformed, sensual, patriotic, and witty. The creator of Mayeux was Charles Travies.

Mayfair (mā'fār). A fashionable locality in London, east of Hyde Park. All streets north of Piccadilly now lead into the district of Mayfair, which takes its name from a fair which used to be held in Shepherd's Market and its surrounding streets. (*Imrey.*) The fair became an extreme nuisance and profligacy in the time of George II., and was abolished in 1708.

Mayflower (mā'flou"ėr). **1.** A ship, of about 180 tons burden, in which the English Pilgrims sailed from Southampton to Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1620. Some of them had left Leyden for Delfshaven and embarked there in the Speedwell some weeks before, joining the others at Southampton.

2. An American wooden center-board sloop yacht, designed by Edward Burgess, launched May 6, 1886. The dimensions are: length over all, 100 feet; length, load water-line, 85.7; beam, 23.6; berm, load water-line, 22.3; draught, 10 feet; displacement, 128 tons.

Mayorunas She was selected to defend America's cup against the Galatea in 1886, on Sept. 7 and 9, and won both races.

Mayhew (mā'hū), **Experience.** Born in Martha's Vineyard, Mass., Jan. 27, 1673: died there, Nov. 29, 1758. An American missionary to the Indians in Martha's Vineyard.

Mayhew, Henry. Born at London, Nov. 25, 1812; died July 25, 1887. An English journalist and writer of juveniles and miscellaneous works. With his brothers Augustus and Horace ("The Brothers Mayhew") he wrote a number of popular works of fiction. He was one of the originators and first editor of "Punch." His chief work is "London Labour and the London Poor" (1851).

Mayhew, Jonathan. Born in Martha's Vineyard, Mass., Oct. 8, 1720; died at Boston, July 9, 1766. An American clergyman, controversialist, and advocate of liberalism, son of Experience Mayhew. His writings were edited by A. Bradford (1838).

Maykop. See *Maikop*.

May Laws. A series of Prussian laws passed 1873–74, and modified in 1887, regulating ecclesiastical matters. They restricted the power of the church over individuals and property. So named because first promulgated in May, 1873: also called *Falk Laws*, from the name of the minister who furthered them.

Maynard (mā'närd), **Horace.** Born at Westboro, Mass., Aug. 30, 1814; died at Knoxville, Tenn., May 3, 1882. An American politician. He was congressman from Tennessee; United States minister to Turkey 1875–80; and postmaster-general 1880–81.

Maynas (mī'näs). An Indian horde of northern Peru and Ecuador, in the forests of the upper Marañon and on the Pastaza and Morona affluents. They are very savage, lead a wandering life, and subsist by hunting and fishing. A few have, from time to time, been gathered into the mission villages. The different bands (Aguanos, Chamicuros, Coronados, Humuranos, etc.). All speak harsh and difficult languages. Brinton and others have united them in a single linguistic stock, the Mayna. Herva believed that they constituted two stocks, which he called the Mayna and Chayavita. Also written *Mainas*.

Maynas y Quijos (mī'nas ē kē'hōs). A colonial intendencia of Peru, subsequently a department. It corresponded to the present departments of Amazonas and Loreto, together with a portion of the Marañon which is now (1894) claimed both by Ecuador and by Peru.

Maynooth (mā-nōth'). A town in the county of Kildare, Ireland, 14 miles west by north of Dublin. It is the seat of a Roman Catholic college for the training of priests, founded 1795. A parliamentary grant to this college was the subject of keen discussion in 1845. The increase and perpetuation of it were eventually carried.

Mayo (mī'ō). [Pl., also *Mayos*. Origin of name unknown: it may belong to the language of the tribe.] A numerous Indian tribe of Sonora, and partly also of Sinaloa, dwelling along the banks of the Rio Mayo. They are peaceable and have become almost completely Mexicanized. Their language is the same as that of the Yaquis (only dialectically varied), and so of the Cahita stock, a branch of the Shoshonee. The Mayos were converted by Jesuit missionaries in the latter years of the 16th century, and adopted the Catholic faith without resistance. Their original number is stated to have been about thirty thousand. Their actual number is very difficult to ascertain, although they continue to speak their native tongue in many places.

Mayo (mā'ō). A county in Connaught, Ireland, bounded by the Atlantic on the west and north, Sligo and Roscommon on the east, and Galway on the south. It is mountainous in the west. Area, 2,126 square miles. Population (1891), 219,034.

Mayobanex (mī-ō-bā-nāks'). Died 1498 or 1499. An Indian cacique of the eastern part of the island of Haiti. In 1498 he joined with Guarionex in war on the Spaniards, and was captured and executed. Also written *Mexiobanex*.

Mayon (mā-yōn'), or **Albay** (äl-bī'). A volcano in the southern part of Luzon, Philippines, near the town of Albay.

Mayorga (mī-or'gä), **Martin de.** Born in Catalonia about 1715; died at sea, 1783. A Spanish general and administrator. He was captain-general of Guatemala June, 1773.–April, 1779, during which period old Guatemala was destroyed by an earthquake (July 29, 1773) and the new city was founded. From Aug. 23, 1779, to April 29, 1783, he was viceroy of Mexico. He died while returning to Spain, and it was suspected that he was poisoned.

Mayor of Garratt, The. A play by Foote, produced in 1763. See *Garratt*.

Mayor of Quinbourgh, The. A comedy by Middleton, printed in 1661. It was probably written or sketched before 1602, and owed its publication after the Restoration to the caricature of a Puritan.

Mayorunas (mā-yō-rō'nās). [Quichua, 'river-men.'] An Indian horde of northeastern Peru and the adjacent parts of Brazil, south of the Amazon, and in the forests about the rivers Javary, Ucayale, and Tapiché. They are very savage, subsist mainly by hunting, use poisoned arrows, and

have frequently attacked explorers. They have been accused of cannibalism, but this is unproved. The men are said to have beards, and perhaps for this reason there are traditions that they are descended from early Spanish explorers. Their language has been referred to the Pano stock, and they appear to be closely related to the semi-civilized Marauas.

Mayotte (mä-yot′), or **Mayotta** (mä-yot′tä). A small island of the Comores group, in the Mozambique Channel, east of Africa, situated in lat. 12° 47′ S., long. 45° 12′ E. It has been a French possession since 1843.

Maypu. See *Maipo.*

Maypures (mi-pō-räs′). An Indian tribe of Venezuelan Guiana, on the upper Orinoco and its affluent, the Venturari. They belong to the Arawak stock, are gentle in disposition, agriculturists, and live in fixed villages. The tribe was formerly very large. It was among the first on the upper Orinoco to be gathered into mission villages. Some of the Maypures have been amalgamated with the country population; others live in a semi-independent state in the interior. Also written *Maopures* and *Mapures.*

Maypure (mi-pō-rā′) **stock,** or **Arawak** (är′ä-wäk) **stock.** An extensive linguistic group of South American Indians, consisting of many tribes which are scattered from southwestern Brazil to the Caribbean islands; formerly members of the same stock appear to have occupied nearly all the West Indian Islands. They were found by Columbus on the Bahamas and in the Greater Antilles, and possibly extended into Florida; but they had recently been driven from the Lesser Islands by incursions of Caribs. All the Indians of this stock are well formed, with small hands and feet, light-colored and olive rather than reddish in complexion, and generally intelligent and industrious. They live in fixed villages of large size, cultivate manioc, maize, etc., and are of a pacific disposition. They readily received the whites as friends, and have never rebelled against them unless driven to do so by great oppression. The stock includes at present, among others, the Arawaks, Tarumas, and Guinaus of Guiana; the Guianas, Baras, Mamos, Bares, Quirruba, and the Bauhanes and Mojos of Bolivia; and the Campas and Piros of Peru.

May Queen, The. **1.** A cantata by W. Sternedale Bennett, produced in 1858. The words are by Chorley.—**2.** A poem by Tennyson, published in 1842.

Mayr (mir), or **Mayer** (mī′er). **Johann Simon.** Born at Mendorf, Bavaria, June 14, 1763; died at Bergamo, Italy, Dec. 2, 1845. A German operatic composer. Donizetti was one of his pupils at the musical institute at Bergamo, and he is said to have been the first to introduce the crescendo of the orchestra to which Rossini owes somuchfame. (*Grove.*) Among his operas are "Saffo," "Adelasia," "Gli rivali di Socrate," "Lauso e Lidia," "Medea," "Rosa bianca e Rosa rossa," etc.

Maysville (māz′vil). A city, capital of Mason County, Kentucky, situated on the Ohio 52 miles southeast of Cincinnati. It has an important trade in hemp. Population (1890), 5,558.

Mayta Capac (mī′tä käp′äk). Died about 1300 (according to Acosta in 1255, and by other accounts about 1211). The fourth Inca ruler of Peru. He was the son and successor of Lloque Yupanqui, and made few conquests.

Mazaca (maz′a-kä). The ancient name of Cæsarea (in Cappadocia).

Mazade (mä-zäd′). **Louis Charles Jean Robert de.** Born at Castel-Sarrazin, Tarn-et-Garonne, in 1820; died at Agrès, April 22, 1893. A French author, editor, and critic, member of the Academy 1882. Among his works are "La guerre de France 1870–71," "M. Thiers: cinquante années d'histoire contemporaine," "L'Espagne moderne," "L'Italie moderne," "Lamartine, sa vie littéraire et politique," etc. He edited the "Correspondance du Maréchal Davout."

Mazamet (mä-zä-mā′). A town in the department of Tarn, southern France, situated on the Arnette 50 miles east by south of Toulouse. It has cloth manufactures. Population (1891), commune, 14,361.

Mazandaran (mä-zan-den-rän′). A province of Persia, south of the Caspian Sea, mostly low coast-land, about 200 miles long and 50 broad. Capital, Sari. Population, 300,000.

Mazariegos (mä-thä-rē-ä′gōs). **Diego.** Born at Ciudad de la Mancha about 1495: died after 1565. A Spanish soldier, conqueror of Chiapas (1524–1529). He was governor of Cuba 1554–56.

Mazarin (maz′a-rin; F. pron. mä-zä-ran′) (properly **Mazarini, Jules.** Born at Piscina, Italy, July 14, 1602: died at Vincennes, France, March 9, 1661. A French statesman. He was descended from a noble Sicilian family, studied at a Jesuit college at Rome and at the University of Alcalá, and in 1622 entered the papal military service. He was afterward employed in various diplomatic missions, and attracted the attention of Richelieu, at whose instance he entered the French service. He became a naturalized Frenchman in 1639, and in 1641 was made a cardinal by the Pope on the presentation of Louis XIII., although he had never taken anything but minor orders. He was appointed prime minister on the death of Richelieu in 1642, and was retained in office by the queen regent, Anne of Austria, after the death of Louis XIII. in 1643. He continued the foreign policy of Richelieu, which looked to the abatement of the power of the house of Austria by interfering in favor of the Protestants in the Thirty Years' War, and which resulted in complete success at the peace of Westphalia in 1648. At home his policy of centralizing all administrative authority in the crown — also a legacy from Richelieu — was opposed by the nobles and the Parliament of Paris, and gave rise to the wars of the Fronde (which see), during which he was twice expelled by his opponents from the court (1651–52 and 1652–53). In 1659 he concluded the peace of the Pyrenees, putting an end to the hostilities with Spain which had sprung up during the Thirty Years' War, and securing an advantageous peace.

Mazarin Bible. An edition of the Bible printed by Gutenberg at Mainz in 1450–55, being the first book ever printed with movable types. It is so named because the first known copy of it was discovered in the Mazarin library at Paris in 1760.

Mazarron (mä-thiär-rōn′). A town in the province of Murcia, Spain, situated near the Mediterranean 30 miles south of Murcia. Population (1887), 16,445.

Mazaruni (mä-zä-rō′nē), or **Massaruni** (mä-sä-rō′nē). A river in British Guiana which joins the Essequibo about 45 miles southwest of Georgetown. Length, about 400 miles.

Mazas (mä-zäs′). A prison in Paris, situated on the Boulevard Mazas, opened in 1850. It is officially called Maison d'Arrêt Cellulaire, having renounced in 1878, at the request of the family of Mazas, the name at first bestowed upon it. It is still, however, popularly called the Prison Mazas.

Mazatenango (mä-thä-tä-nän′gō). A town of southwestern Guatemala, the capital of the modern department of Suchitepequez, about lat. 14° 45′ N., long. 91° 30′ W. It was a stronghold of the Mames Indians, and was taken by the Spaniards in 1525. Population, about 5,000.

Mazatlan (mäs-sät-län′). [Nahuatl, 'place of the deer': from *mazatl,* a deer.] A town of about 12,000 inhabitants, on the southern coast of the Mexican state of Sinaloa, in lat. 23° 15′ 36″ N. (by the United States Coast Survey), and in the southwestern part of the numerous revolutions of Mexico. In 1847 it was taken by the American forces. On March 31, 1864, the French corvette Cordelière attacked the port, and was repulsed, but on Nov. 13 of the same year a French fleet captured it after a short bombardment. On Nov. 13, 1866, the Mexican general Corona took the place again. It is the capital of the district of the same name, and the principal port of entry for the state of Sinaloa.

Maze (māz). **Hippolyte.** Born at Arras, Nov. 5, 1839: died at Paris, Oct. 25, 1891. A French statesman and historian. He was elected deputy for the Basses-Alpes, 1871, which seat he repeatedly held, and was reelected in 1881. He was noted for his speeches on public education and mutual benefit associations. He was elected senator in 1886, and again in 1891 at the head of the list. He published "Les Girondins" "Les gouvernements de la France du XVIIe au XIXe siècle" (1864), "La république des États Unis, etc." (1869), "La mode la vengeance, etc." (1872), "La lutte contre la misère" (1883), "Le généraux de la république" (1889), etc.

Mazeppa (mä-zep′pä), **Ivan.** Born 1644: died at Bender, 1709. A Cossack chief. He was descended from a poor but noble family at Mazepintzui in the province of Podolia, and was educated as a page at the court of John Casimir, king of Poland. Having been detected in an intrigue with a Polish lady of high rank, he was by order of the injured husband bound naked on the back of an untamed horse from the Ukraine. The horse on being let loose galloped off to its native haunts, where it was caught by some Cossack peasants. He remained among the Cossacks, whose hetman or chief he became in 1687. He enjoyed the favor of Peter the Great, who gave him the title of Prince of the Ukraine. With a view to the independence of the Ukraine, he conspired first with Stanislaus Leszczynski of Poland, and afterward with Charles XII. of Sweden. Besieged by the Russians in his capital Batourin, he escaped to the camp of Charles XII., whom he accompanied to Bender after the battle of Pultowa. He committed suicide by taking poison. Lord Byron made him the subject of a poem in 1818.

Mazères. See *Masseres.*

Mazillier. Born at Marseilles in 1797: died at Paris in 1868. A noted French dancer and composer of ballets. He began his career at Bordeaux in 1820. His pantomime was noted as particularly good. Among his ballets (which he performed at the Opéra in Paris) are "Le diable amoureux" (1845), "Le diable à quatre" (1846), "Le corsaire" (1856), "Marco Spada" (1857), etc. In these he had the collaboration of Paul Foucher, M. Georges, Théophile Gautier, and others.

Mazuranić (mä-zhō-rä′nich), **Ivan.** Born 1813. A Croatian poet and politician, ban of Croatia 1873–80. His chief work is an epic national poem.

Mazzara, or Mazzara del Vallo (mät-sä′ra del väl′lō). A seaport in the province of Trapani, Sicily, 55 miles southwest of Palermo. It has a cathedral and ruined castle. Population (1881), 13,074.

Mazzarino (mät-sä-rē′nō). A town in the province of Caltanissetta, Sicily, 47 miles westsouthwest of Catania. Population (1881), 12,964.

Mazzini (mät-sē′nē), **Giuseppe.** Born at Genoa, June 28 (22?), 1805 (1808?): died at Pisa, Italy, March 10, 1872. An Italian patriot and revolutionist. He graduated at the University of Genoa in 1826, became a member of the bar of that city, and joined the Carbonari. In 1830 he was arrested by the authorities of Piedmont on the charge of conspiring against the government, but after an imprisonment of six months was released for want of sufficient evidence to procure a conviction. He then began to publish revolutionary journals at Marseilles, Paris, and London whence he conducted agitations for the liberation of Italy. He founded about 1832 the secret revolutionary society of "Young Italy," whose object was the establishment of Italy as a republican government. He returned to Italy at the outbreak of the revolutionary movements of 1848, and in 1849 became a member of the triumvirate in the short-lived republic at Rome, being again driven into exile on the restoration of the papal government (1849). He afterward engaged in insurrections in Mantua (1852), Milan (1853), and Genoa (1857), but played a subordinate part in the movement which resulted in the annexation of Lombardy to Sardinia by the Peace of Zürich (1859), and in the union of Italy under Victor Emanuel in 1861. Unwilling to take the oath of allegiance to a monarchy, he remained abroad, taking up his residence at Lugano in 1866. In 1870 he took part in an insurrectional faiblesse, during which he was captured. He was, however, released by the general amnesty published by the Italian government after the occupation of Rome.

Mazzola. See *Parmigianino.*

Mazzolini (mät-sō-lē′nē), **Lodovico.** Born about 1481: died about 1530. An Italian painter, the most noted member of the school of Ferrara.

Mazzuola. See *Parmigiano.*

Mbamba (mbäm′bä). A Bantu tribe of Angola, West Africa, dwelling between the Mbidiji and Loji rivers, and scattered in small villages around Malange. The Duke of Mbamba was one of the great dignitaries of the kingdom of Bunge. The modern Mbamba grow coffee, which is exported via Loanda and Ambriz: the Mbamba of Malange are carriers. Their dialect is half Kimbundu and half Kongo.

Mbangala (mbäng-gä′lä). Or **Imbangala** (ēmbäng-gä′lä). A Bantu tribe of Angola, West Africa, dwelling between the Kuanza River and the Tala Mungongo range: also called Kasanji or Cassange, from the title of the head chief. The dialect is Umbangala. This tribe is independent and enterprising in habit, and fond of commercial pursuits.

Mbayas (mbä-yäs′). The Guarany and Paraguayan name for the Guaycurus Indians and other related hordes in the Chaco. See *Guaycurus.*

Mbocobis. See *Mocobis.*

Mbondo (mbōn′dō). A Bantu tribe of Angola, West Africa, dwelling to the northeast of Malange. They wear skins, and are fond of culture than the Ngola, and speak a dialect of Kimbundu.

Mbuiyi (mbwē′yē). See *Samba.*

Mbunda (mbōn′dä), or **Mambunda** (mäm-bōn′dä). A Bantu tribe of the Barotse kingdom, in the upper Zambesi valley, often confounded with the dominant Barotse. They are strong enough to excite fear, and in 1880 the Barotse weakened them by a massacre.

Mbundu (mbōn′dō). See *Kimbundu* and *Umbundu.*

Mdewakantonwan (mdä-wä′kän-tōn-wän′). [Mysterious lake village.?] A tribe of the Dakota division of the North American Indians: the Mindawacarton of Lewis and Clark, the original Isanyati or Santee. They were conspicuous in the Minnesota outbreak, under the leadership of Little Crow, in 1862. Most of them are farmers in Knox County, Nebraska. See *Dakota.*

Mead (mēd), **Larkin Goldsmith.** Born at Chesterfield, N. H., Jan. 3, 1835. An American sculptor. He went to Florence in 1862, where he resides. Among his works are a colossal statue of "Vermont" (1876); "Ethan Allen" (1873), for the Capitol, Lincoln (1874), at Springfield, Illinois; "Ethan Allen" (1874), at Washington; etc. He has also executed four colossal groups representing the different branches of the army and navy serval.

Mead, Richard. Born at Stepney, London, Aug. 11, 1673: died at London, Feb. 16, 1754. An English physician. He entered the University of Utrecht in 1689, and studied under Grævius for three years. In 1692 he went to Leyden, and in 1695 to Padua. In 1696 he was made a fellow of the Royal Society in 1703. In 1703 he was elected physician at St. Thomas's Hospital, London, in the same year discovered the itch-mite. He became the most popular physician of the day, and a famous collector of books, coins, etc. In 1727 he was made court physician to George II. He published "De Variolis et Morbillis" (1747), "Monita et Præcepta Medica" (1751). He is best known as the friend of Pope, Johnson, and other famous men.

Meade (mēd), **George Gordon.** Born at Cadiz, Spain, Dec. 31, 1815; died at Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 6, 1872. An American general. He graduated at West Point in 1835, served in the Mexican war, and was appointed to the command of a brigade of volunteers in the Army of the Potomac at the beginning of the Civil War in 1861. He served in the Peninsula campaign, and commanded a division at Antietam and a corps at Fredericksburg. He succeeded General Hooker as commander of the Army of the Potomac June 28, 1863, and defeated General Lee at Gettysburg July 1–3, 1863. He remained in command of the Army of the Potomac during the rest of the war. He was promoted major-general in the regular army Aug. 18, 1864 (having held a corresponding rank in the volunteer service since 1862).

Meade, Richard Kidder. Born in Nansemond County, Va., about 1750: died in Frederick (now Clarke) County, Va., about 1805. An American Revolutionary officer.

Meadows (med'ōz), **Drinkwater.** Born in Yorkshire or Wales, 1799; died at Barnes, June 12, 1849. An English actor. After playing in provincial theaters, he made his first appearance in London at Covent Garden in 1821, and remained there until 1840, when he went to the Lyceum, and later to the Princess.

Meadows, Sir **Philip.** Born at Chattisham, Suffolk, 1626; died Sept. 16, 1718. An English diplomatist. He graduated at Cambridge, and in Oct., 1653, relieved Milton as Latin secretary to Cromwell's council. In 1656 he represented Cromwell at Lisbon at the installation of the Anglo-Portuguese treaty. In 1657 he was sent as envoy to Frederick III. of Denmark, and afterward acted as negotiator between Sweden and Poland. In 1658 he was knighted and made ambassador to Sweden. At the Restoration he retired, and in 1672 published "A Narrative of the Principal Actions occurring in the Wars between Sweden and Denmark, and in Sweden." Observations concerning the Dominion and Sovereignty of the Seas." At the Revolution (1688) he was restored to favor, and in 1692 was appointed commissioner for taking public accounts.

Meadville (med'vil), A city, capital of Crawford County, Pennsylvania, situated on French Creek 84 miles north of Pittsburg. It has flourishing manufactures of (iron and woolens) and trade, and is the seat of Allegheny College (Methodist Episcopal) and a Protestant Episcopal seminary. Population (1890), 9,529.

Meagher (mā'her), **Thomas Francis.** Born at Waterford, Ireland, Aug. 3, 1823; drowned near Fort Benton, Montana, July 1, 1867. An Irish-American general. In 1848 he became an orator of the Irish repeal association, and for advocating insurrection was dubbed "Meagher of the Sword" by Disraeli. In July, 1848, he was appointed to the war directory of the Irish Confederation. He was arrested Aug. 13, 1848, and transported to Van Diemen's Land in July, 1849. He escaped to New York in 1852, where he was admitted to the bar in 1855. In 1861 he entered the Federal army, organized the Irish Brigade, and was made brigadier-general Feb. 3, 1862. He fought in the first and second battles of Bull Run, in the Seven Days' Battles before Richmond, at Antietam, at Fredericksburg, and at Chancellorsville, resigning in May, 1863. In the close of the war he became secretary (1865) and governor (1866) of Montana, where he died. With John Savage he published "Speeches on the Legislative Independence of Ireland, etc." (1853). He also wrote "Recollections of Ireland and the Irish," etc.

Meal-Tub Plot. A pretended counter-piracy against the Protestants, fabricated by Dangerfield in 1679: so named because the papers were kept in a meal-tub. Dangerfield subsequently confessed, and was whipped and pilloried.

Meander. See *Maander.*

Meanee. See *Mian.*

Mearns, The. See *Kincardine.*

Measure for Measure. A comedy by Shakspere, first acted in 1604, printed in 1623. The play is founded on Whetstone's "Promos and Cassandra" (1578), the story had previously been told in the Hecatommithi of Cinthio's "Hecatommithi." Davenant produced an alteration of "Measure for Measure" in 1662, called "Law against Lovers," in which he united this play with Benedick and Beatrice. It was again recast by Gildon, and produced in 1700 with the second title of "Beauty the Best Advocate."

Meath (meth), A maritime county of Leinster, Ireland. Capital, Trim. It is bounded by Cavan and Monaghan on the north, Louth on the northeast, the Irish Sea on the east, Dublin on the southeast, Kildare on the south, King's County on the southwest, and Westmeath on the west. The surface is level and undulating. Area, 901 square miles. Population (1891), 76,987.

Meaux (mō), A town in the department of Seine-et-Marne, France, situated on the Marne 27 miles east by north of Paris. Its cathedral, begun in the 13th century, has a very beautiful choir of early Pointed work, and a nave 100 feet high. Bossuet was bishop of Meaux. It was the scene of disorders in the war of the Jacquerie (1358) and in the religious wars (16th century). Population (1891), commune, 12,838.

Mebsuta (meb-sū'tā). [Ar. *al-mubsitah*, the outstretched (se. arm).] The third-magnitude star ε Geminorum. On some globes and maps it is written *Mebsuda.* Neither name is in very common use.

Mecca (mek'ā). The capital of Arabia, and the most sacred city of the Mohammedan world, as the birthplace of Mohammed and the site of the Kaaba. It is situated in a sandy valley 70 miles from the Red Sea, about lat. 21° 31′ N., long. 40° 15′ E. Its principal buildings are the mosque *Masjid-l-Haram*, in the center of which is the Kaaba (which see). Every Moslem is bound to undertake once in his life a pilgrimage to Mecca, and in the rites performed on this occasion are included the circuit around the Kaaba and the kissing of the black stone. Mecca was the residence of the first five caliphs. It is now governed by a sherif, who is chosen by the people from the descendants of the prophet, but holds his authority from the Turkish sultan. Mecca was sacked by the Carmathians in 930, and passed to the Turks in 1517. Population, about 50,000.

Méchain (mā-shan'), **Pierre François André.** Born at Laon, France, Aug. 16, 1744; died at Castellon de la Plana, Spain, Sept. 20, 1804. A French astronomer, best known as an observer particularly of comets, of which he discovered a number. He was employed in measuring the arc of the meridian between Dunkirk and Barcelona.

Mechanicsville (mē-kan'iks-vil). A place in Virginia, 7 miles north by east of Richmond. Here, June 26, 1862, a part of McClellan's army under Fitz John Porter defeated a part of Lee's under Longstreet and A. P. Hill. This is also called battle of Beaver Dam Creek, and formed part of the Seven Days' Battles.

Méchant (mā-shoń'), **Le.** [F., "The Wicked One."] A comedy by De Gresset, produced in Paris in 1745. Villemain says it is the exact reflection of the salons of the 18th century. The hero perhaps might more properly be called a rogue.

Mechi (mek'i), **John Joseph.** Born at London, May 22, 1802; died Dec., 1880. An English agricultural reformer.

Mechitar. See *Mekhitar.*

Mechitarists. See *Mekhitarists.*

Mechlin (mek'lin; D. pron. mech'lin). [Flem. *Mechelen*, G. *Mecheln*, F. *Malines.*] A city in the province of Antwerp, Belgium, situated on the Dyle 13 miles north-northeast of Brussels. It is a railway center, and still has manufactures of Mechlin lace (formerly very important). The archbishop is the primate of Belgium. The cathedral was built chiefly in the 15th century. Its main tower, considered the finest in the Low Countries, was left unfinished. The choir is unusually rich. The pulpit, carved in wood, embodies a group representing the Conversion of St. Hubert. Ranked by Johnn and Eve, and between St. John and the holy women beneath the cross. There are a number of fine paintings, including a notable Crucifixion by Vandyck. The massive west tower is 324 feet high. The church is 300 feet long, one 200 high. The Tribunal, several works of art, and old buildings are also notable. Mechlin was under the rule of the bishops of Liège until 1085, and passed from that time later to Brabant and Burgundy. Population (1891), 51,558.

Mechlin (mek'lin). The name under which Charles Macklin made his first appearance at Drury Lane as Captain Brazen, Oct. 31, 1733.

Mechoacan. See *Mechoacan.*

Mecklenburg (mek'len-bėrg). A land in northern Germany, lying along the Baltic Sea: it is divided into Mecklenburg-Schwerin and Mecklenburg-Strelitz.

Mecklenburg (mek'len-bėrg) **Declaration of Independence.** A declaration of independence of England, said to have been made at Charlotte, North Carolina, by the citizens of Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, May 20 or 21, 1775.

Mecklenburg-Schwerin (mek'len-bōrg-shvā-rēn'). A grand duchy, a state of the German Empire. Capital, Schwerin. It is bounded by the Baltic on the north, Pomerania and Mecklenburg-Strelitz on the east, Brandenburg and Hanover on the south, and Lübeck, Oldenburg, Schleswig-Holstein on the west. It comprises also a few enclaves. The surface is generally level. The chief occupation is agriculture. The government is a constitutional hereditary monarchy (general conditions as in Mecklenburg-Schwerin), with 1 member in the Bundesrat and 1 in the Reichstag. The prevailing religion is Protestant. It became a separate duchy in 1701, and adopted the constitution of Mecklenburg-Schwerin in 1755. Its later history is generally the same as that of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. Area, 1,451 square miles. Population (1890), 577,952.

Mecklenburg-Strelitz (mek'len-bōrg-shtra'lits). A grand duchy, one of the states of the German Empire. Capital, Neustrelitz. It comprises two divisions: Stargard, lying east of Mecklenburg-Schwerin and west of Brandenburg, and Ratzeburg, lying southwest of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. The surface is nearly level. The chief occupation is agriculture. The government is a constitutional hereditary monarchy (general conditions as in Mecklenburg-Schwerin), with 1 member in the Bundesrat and 1 in the Reichstag. The prevailing religion is Protestant. It became a separate duchy in 1701, and adopted the constitution of Mecklenburg-Schwerin in 1755. Its later history is generally the same as that of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. Area, 1,131 square miles. Population (1890), 97,795.

Medal, The. A satire by Dryden, which appeared in 1682.

Medamothi (me-dā-mō-thī'). An island in Rabelais's "Life of Gargantua and Pantagruel." Thaumast, the foreigner, landed on the island of Medamothi (*ἐυ-τοπος*, Nowhere), and in the account of the rarities with which this country abounds, the improbable lying of travellers are ridiculed." *Dunlop*, Hist. Prose Fiction, II. 305.

Medford (med'fėrd). In Dion Boucicault's comedy "London Assurance," a pettifogging lawyer.

Medea (mē-dē'ā). [Gr. *Μήδεια.*] In Greek legend, a sorceress, daughter of Æetes, king of the Colchians, and wife of Jason. When Jason came with the Argonauts (see *Jason*) to obtain the Golden Fleece, Medea aided him by her magic arts, and escaped with him to Corinth, where, ten years later, she murdered Creusa or Glauce (another king Creon, for whom Jason had determined to abandon her. From Corinth she fled to Athens, and married Ægeus (father of Theseus), by whom she had a son, Medus, regarded by the Greeks as the ancestor of the Medes. Having plotted against the life of Theseus, she was obliged to flee, and finally returned to Colchis.

Medea. 1. A play by Euripides. See the extract.

> The "Medea" came out in 431 B. C. along with the poet's "Philoctetes," "Dictys," and the satyric "Reapers" (the last was early lost). It was based upon a play of Neophron's, and only obtained the third prize, Euphorion being first and Sophocles second. It may accordingly be regarded as a failure in its day — an opinion apparently confirmed by the faults (viz., Ægeus and the winged chariot) selected from it as specimens in Aristotle's "Poetic." There is considerable evidence of there being a second edition of the play, and many of the variants, or so-called interpolations, seem to arise from both versions being preserved and confused. Nevertheless, there was no play of Euripides more praised and imitated by both Romans and moderns.
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> *Mahaffy*, Hist. of Classical Greek Lit., I. 329.

2. A tragedy by Seneca, written in the 1st century. It was inspired by Euripides, but is not a slavish translation. John Studley translated this for the English stage (1566).

3. A tragedy by Richard Glover, published in 1761.—4. An opera by Mayr, produced in 1812.—5. See *Medee.*

Médecin malgré lui (mād-saṅ' mäl-grā' lüē), **Le.** [F., "The Doctor in Spite of Himself."] A farce-comedy by Molière, produced in 1666. The story is taken from a fabliau of the middle ages, "Le vilain mire." (See *Sganarelle.*) Gounod wrote music for an adaptation of this comedy, and it was produced in 1858 in Paris. It was brought out as "The Mock Doctor" in England in 1865. Mrs. Centlivre's "Love's Contrivance" (1705) is made from "Le médecin malgré lui" and "Le mariage force."

Médecin Volant (mād-saṅ' vō-loṅ'), **Le.** [F., "The Flying Doctor."] An early comedy of Molière, in the Italian style, acted in 1659. Parts of it were afterward incorporated in "Le médecin malgré lui" and "L'Amour médecin."

Médée (mā-dā'). 1. A tragedy by La Péruse, played in 1553. It was the second tragedy played in France.—2. A tragedy by Pierre Corneille, played in 1635; "incomparably the best French tragedy up to its date" (*Saintsbury*).—3. A lyric tragedy by Thomas Corneille, with music by Charpentier, produced in 1693.—4. An opera by Cherubini, produced in 1797. The words are by Hoffman.—5. A tragedy by Legouvé, played in 1854.

Medellin (mā-del-yēn'). A small town in the province of Badajoz, Spain, situated on the Guadiana 53 miles east of Badajoz. It was the birthplace of Cortes. Here, March 28, 1809, the French under Victor defeated the Spaniards.

Medellin. The capital of the department of Antioquia, Colombia, about 100 miles southeast of Antioquia. Population, about 40,000.

Medelpad (mā'del-pād). A territory in the laen (province) of Westernorrland, Sweden.

Medes (mēdz). [Gr. *Μῆδοι.*] The inhabitants of Media. See the extract, and *Media.*

> Madai are the Medes, the Mada of the Assyrians. We first hear of them in the cuneiform records under the name of Amadai, about B. C. 840, when their country was invaded by the Assyrian monarch. They were at that time settled in the Kurdish Mountains, considerably to the east of Lake Urumiah. In Isaiah, however, we find them in Media Rhagiana, where they are called no longer Amadai but Mada. It was from the latter form of the name that the Greeks took the name Medes. The Medes proper were an Aryan people who claimed relationship to the Aryans of northern India and the Aryan populations of Europe, and who, among the Iranian tribes, were those of the Persians, who had established themselves further south, on the eastern shores of the Persian Gulf. But in classical times the other inhabitants of the regions into which the Medes had carried their arms, along with them under the general title of "Medes," so that the name ceased to be distinctive of race. *Sayce*, Races of the O. T., p. 45.

Medford (med'fėrd). A town in Middlesex County, Massachusetts, situated on Mystic River 5 miles northwest of Boston: the seat of Tufts College (Universalist). Population (1890), 11,079.

Medhurst (med'hėrst), **Walter Henry.** Born at London, 1796; died at London, Jan. 24, 1857. An English missionary in China and the East Indies, and Sinologist. He translated the Bible into Chinese; edited "Chinese" (1838–39); and published "A Chinese-English Dictionary" (1842–43), "An English-Chinese Dictionary" (1847–48), "China: its State and Prospects" (1838), etc.

Media (mē'di-ā). [Gr. *Μηδία.*] An ancient country comprising the northwest of the Iranian highland, extending from the Caspian Sea to the Araxes. It was bounded on the northeast by Hyrcania, on the east by Parthia, on the south by Susiana-Persia, and nearly corresponded to the modern Persian provinces Azerbaijan, Ardelan, and Irak-Ajemi. Of the southeastern part of the country was called Great Media, and the northwestern, or Atropatene, Little Media. The Medes (Hebrew and Assyrian *Madai*, Old Persian *Mādā*) are enumerated in Genesis x. 2 as among the descendants of Japhet; and they, together with the Persians, constituted the most important and powerful Aryan population in western Asia. It is assumed that the country was originally settled by another (perhaps Turanian) tribe, and that the Medes gradually advanced from the northeast to the west and southwest. Mediæ mīna into contact with Assyria at least as early as Ramanirari III. (811–782 B. C.), who mentions Media as a conquered and tributary land. Tiglath-Pileser III. was the first Assyrian king who annexed Median territory; and Sargon transplanted Israelitish war captives to Median cities, and claims in his annals of 713 B. C. to have received tribute from 45 Median chiefs. Sennacherib also received tribute from the Medes. Under Esarhaddon the Medes entered into alliance with the

Mineans (see *Armenia*) and the Cimmerians against Assyria, apparently without success. But from that time the Medes grew more united and more powerful against tyrannical Assyria. The Median kings of this period are, according to Herodotus, Deioces (about 700–647), Phraortes (647–625), and Cyaxares (625–585). The first Median expedition against Assyria was undertaken by Phraortes, and, according to Herodotus, ended with the complete defeat of the Medes and the death of Phraortes. Cyaxares repeated the undertaking, and defeated the Assyrian army. The attack on the Assyrian capital, Nineveh, was delayed for a while in consequence of the invasion of the Scythians. After these were driven out, the Medes, in alliance with the Babylonians under Nabopolassar, advanced once more against Nineveh, and brought about its downfall 608 or 606 B. C.). In the division of the Assyrian empire, Assyria proper and Mesopotamia as far as Haran fell to Media, which, however, could not develop into a world's empire on account of the rise of the new Babylonian empire under Nabopolassar and Nebuchadnezzar. Even the independence of Media was of but short duration, for Astyages (585–549) lost in 549 his crown to Cyrus. After that the fate of Media was bound up in that of Persia. Still it seems to have preserved a kind of independence or particularism while united to Persia. Thus, the Old Testament writings speak of an empire of "the Persians and Medes." Only the Book of Daniel seems to assume the existence of a Median empire between the last Babylonian king, Nabonidus (Belshazzar), and Cyrus. After the destruction of the Persian empire, Media fell in the division of Alexander's empire, to Seleucus, the founder of the Syrian monarchy, and later to the Parthian empire. Since the Mohammedan conquest, Media has been given place to that of Irak (Arjaka), also Irak-Ajemi (Persian) to distinguish it from the Arabic or Babylonian Irak. The old Medes were, according to the classical writers, a warlike people in Isa. Jews are described as hard and cruel. The religion of the Medes was, according to Strabo (XV. 7, 32), the same as that of the Persians, *i. e.* dualism. They worshiped, besides the supposed highest principle, water, fire, the earth, winds, and water. The oldest capital of Media was Rhage, on the site of modern Teheran. Deioces moved the capital to Ecbatana. Cambyses founded in the western part of the country, which remained the summer residence of the Persian and Parthian kings. To Media belonged also Behistun (Bagistana, "place of the gods"), which became famous through the great trilingual cuneiform inscription discovered there.

Median Wall (mē'di-an wâl). [L. *Mediæ murus.*] In ancient history, a wall north of Babylon, extending from the Tigris to the Euphrates, built as a defense of Babylonia.

Mediasch (mā'dē-äsh). A town in the county of Nagy-Küküllö, Transylvania, situated on the river Nagy-Küküllö 26 miles north-northeast of Hermannstadt. It has a trade in wine. Population (1890), 6,766.

Medicean Stars (med-i-sē'an stärz). The name given by Galileo, in honor of the Medici, to the satellites of Jupiter discovered by him.

Medici (med'ē-ché or mä'de-ché). [It., physicians.] An Italian family which formerly ruled in Florence and Tuscany, celebrated for the number of statesmen which it produced, and for its patronage of art and letters. Its origin is uncertain. The first member of the family to play a part in history was Silvestro de' Medici, who took part in the revolt of the Ciompi in 1378. Giovanni de' Medici (died 1429) amassed a large fortune as a banker, and became the founder of the political greatness of the family. He ruled the city of Florence as gonfalonier, while holding no office. He left two sons Cosmo (1389–1464) and Lorenzo (1395–1440), each of whom became the founder of a branch line of the family. The elder branch descended to those who ruled in Florence until its extinction in 1537, except during two periods when it was in exile (1494–1512 and 1527–1530). Its rule was exercised under the forms of republican institutions, but when Alessandro de' Medici was made hereditary duke of Florence by the emperor. Among the notable members of this branch were Cosmo the Elder, Lorenzo the Magnificent, and the popes Leo X. and Clement VII. The elder branch became extinct at the death of Alessandro in 1537. He was succeeded as duke of Florence by Cosmo I., who represented the younger branch of the family, descended from Lorenzo. Cosmo I. obtained possession of Siena and its territories, and in 1569 received the title of grand duke of Tuscany from the Pope, although the papal confirmation was first received by his successor Francesco I. in 1575. The younger branch ruled as grand dukes of Tuscany until its extinction at the death of Giovan Gastone de' Medici in 1737.

Medici, Alessandro de'. Assassinated Jan. 5, 1537. First duke of Florence, illegitimate son of Lorenzo (1492–1519). In 1523 the head of the Medici at Florence, Cardinal Giulio, became pope under the title of Clement VII. He appointed his nephews Alessandro and Ippolito joint rulers of Florence in his place under the regency of Cardinal Silvio Passerini. In 1527 the populace expelled both Alessandro and Ippolito; but in 1531 the former, who had married Margaret of Austria, natural daughter of the emperor Charles V., was restored by his father-in-law, and made hereditary duke of Florence, the Medici having till that time exercised power under the forms of republican institutions.

Medici, Catharine de'. See *Catharine de' Medici.*

Medici, Cosmo or **Cosimo de',** surnamed "The Elder." Born 1389; died Aug. 1, 1464. A Florentine banker, statesman, and patron of literature, son of Giovanni de' Medici (1360–1429). He inherited his father's vast fortune, and, like him, practically ruled the republic through his skill in securing the election of his own creatures to the chief offices in the commonwealth. He was expelled with his whole family by the rival family of the Albizzi in 1433, but returned in 1434. He was a magnificent patron of art and literature, and his palace became an asylum for Greek scholars exiled by the fall of Constantinople in 1453.

Medici, Cosmo or **Cosimo de',** called "The Great." Born 1519; died 1574. Grand Duke of Tuscany, son of Giovanni de' Medici (1498–1526). He represented the younger branch of the Medici, descended from Lorenzo de' Medici (1395–1440), and became duke of Florence on the extinction of the elder branch in 1537. He conquered Siena in 1555, and had the title of grand duke of Tuscany conferred on him by the Pope in 1569. See *Medici.*

Medici, Ferdinand I. de'. Born about 1549; died 1609. Grand Duke of Tuscany 1587–1609, younger son of Cosmo the Great. He succeeded his brother Francesco I.

Medici, Francesco I. de'. Born 1541; died 1587. Grand Duke of Tuscany 1574–87, son of Cosmo the Great whom he succeeded.

Medici, Giovanni de'. Died 1429. A Florentine merchant. He amassed an immense fortune, and by his adroitness in procuring the elevation of his creatures to the chief offices became virtual ruler of the republic. He left two sons Cosmo (1389–1464) and Lorenzo (1395–1440), who became the founders of the elder and younger branches of the Medici respectively.

Medici, Giovanni de'. See *Leo X.*

Medici, Giovanni dei (or **de'**) called "Giovanni delle Bande Nere." Born 1498; killed in battle, 1526. An Italian general. He was a descendant of Lorenzo de' Medici (1395–1440), founder of the younger branch of the Medici.

Medici, Giulio de'. See *Clement VII.*

Medici, Ippolito de'. Born 1511; died 1535. An Italian cardinal, grandson (illegitimate) of Lorenzo the Magnificent.

Medici, Lorenzo de', surnamed "Il Magnifico" ("the Magnificent"). Born about 1449; died April 8, 1492. A celebrated Florentine statesman and patron of letters, grandson of Cosmo the Elder. On the death of his father Piero in 1469, he succeeded to the immense power of his family, which he exercised jointly with a younger brother Giuliano. The latter was assassinated by a rival family, the Pazzi, in 1478, leaving Lorenzo sole ruler of Florence. Like his predecessors, he governed the republic without any title, merely by a free use of his wealth and by his adroitness in procuring the election of his own creatures to the chief offices in the state.

Medici, Lorenzo de'. Born 1492; died 1519. Duke of Urbino, son of Lorenzo de' Medici (the Magnificent). He became the head of the republic of Florence on the elevation of his uncle to the papal chair under the title of Leo X., in 1513, and in 1516 was appointed by the latter duke of Urbino.

Medici, Maria de'. See *Marie de' Medici.*

Medicine Bow Mountains. A chain of the Rocky Mountains, in northern Colorado and southern Wyoming.

Medill (me-dil'), **Joseph.** Born at St. John, New Brunswick, April 6, 1823. An American journalist. He was admitted to the bar in 1846, but abandoned law and took up journalism about 1849. In 1855 he became connected with the Chicago "Tribune," of which he obtained control in 1874.

Medina (me-dē'nä), Ar. **Medinat-Rasul-Allah** (me-dē'nät-rä-sōl'äl'lä), or **Medinat-el-Rabi** (me-dē'nät-el-rä'bē). A city in Hedjaz, Arabia, the second holy city of the Mohammedans, situated about lat. 24° 50′ N., long. 40° E.: the ancient Yathrib, called by Ptolemy Lathippa. It is celebrated as the place where Mohammed took refuge in the flight A. D. 622 (A. H. 1), and where he died and was buried. From this it is sometimes designated "the city of the prophet." The Great Mosque contains Mohammed's tomb. The mosque is also called 500 by 500 feet, and unusual is surrounded by arcaded galleries. The tomb is in an inclosure in the southeastern corner, beneath a conspicuous painted dome: the pavement of this part of the mosque is formed of costly marbles. The tomb consists of a structure of black stones, with two pillars: it is wholly concealed from the eyes of the profane by precious draperies. The actual buildings of the mosque are at least in large part very modern, the arches, though of pointed horseshoe-form, not being extradosed, while the columns are pseudo-classical. Medina was the capital of the Mohammedan empire from 622 to the accession of the Ommiads (661). Population, estimated, 16,000.

Medina (mē-dī'nä). In Spenser's "Faerie Queene," the second of the three sisters Elissa, Medina, and Perissa. She far excelled the other two, representing the golden mean, while Elissa was froward and always discontented, and Perissa was loose and extravagant, and indulgent in all pleasures.

Medina (mā-dē'nä), Sir **John Baptist.** Born at Brussels in 1659; died at Edinburgh, Oct. 5, 1710. A Belgian-English portrait-painter, pupil of François Du Châtel of Brussels. He went to London in 1686, and to Edinburgh in 1688. He was knighted in 1707.

Medina (mā-thē'nä), **José Maria.** Born about 1815: died at Santa Rosa, Feb. 8, 1878. A Central American politician, president of Honduras Feb. 15, 1864, to Aug., 1872. During this period the country was brought to bankruptcy by reckless financiering in connection with an interoceanic railway scheme. Salvador and Guatemala having made war on Honduras, Medina was defeated and deposed by his own troops. He revolted against Leiva (Dec., 1873–Jan., 1876), but was defeated, and for a second attempted revolt was shot.

Medina-Celi (-thā'lē). A small town in the province of Soria, Spain, situated 12 miles northeast of Sigüenza: noted for an ancient castle.

Medina del Campo (mā-thē'nä del kam'pō). A town in the province of Valladolid, Spain, situated on the Zabarche 25 miles southwest-southwest of Valladolid. The Castillo de la Mota is a very interesting castle, built of brick in 1440, not famous within but comparatively perfect without, with its broad moat, strongly fortified gate, square keep, round angle towers, and numerous projecting bartizans. Here queen Isabella died in 1504. Population (1887), 5,784.

Medina de Rio Seco (dā rē'ō sā'kō). A town in the province of Valladolid, Spain, 24 miles northwest of Valladolid. In July 14, 1808, the French under Bessières defeated the Spaniards under Cuesta. Population (1887), 4,756.

Medina Sidonia (mā-thē'nä sē-dō'nē-ä). A town in the province of Cadiz, Spain, 24 miles east by south of Cadiz: noted in Spanish history. Population (1887), 11,765.

Medinat-ez-Zahra (me-dē'nät-ez-zä'rä). See the extract.

> One of his [the calif's] wives, whose name was Ez-Zahra, "the Fairest," to whom he was devotedly attached, once begged him to build her a city which should be called after her name. The request [in the year 936] of Mohammedan sovereigns, dedicated in building, and he adopted the suggestion. He at once began to found a city at the foot of the mountain called Mount Hill (the Sierra Morena) near Cordova, and a few miles distant. Every year he spent a third of his revenues upon this building, and it went on all the twenty-five years that he reigned; and between the years of the reign of his son, who made many additions to it. Ten thousand workmen labored daily at the task, and six thousand blocks of stone were cut and polished every day for the construction of the palaces of the new city. Some three thousand beasts of burden were daily used to carry the materials to the spot, and four thousand columns were set up, many of which were brought from the Emperor of Constantinople, or came from Rome, Carthage, Sfax, and other places, besides the home marbles quarried at Tarragon and near Almeria. There were fifteen thousand doors, coated with iron or polished brass. The Hall of the Khalifs at the new city had a roof and walls of marble and gold, and in it was a wonderful sculptured fountain, a present from the Greek Emperor, who dressed the Khalif a unique pearl. In the midst of the hall was a basin of quicksilver; at either side were eight doors set in ivory and ebony, and adorned with precious stones. When the sun shone through these doors and the quicksilver lake was set quivering, the whole room was filled with flashes like lightning, and the courtiers had to shut their dazzled eyes. The Arabian authors delight in telling of the wonders of this "City of the Fairest." Medinat-ez-Zahra, as it was called, after the Khalif's mistress.
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> Lane-Poole, Story of the Moors, p. 190.

Medinet-Abu (me-dē'net-ä-bō') or **-Habu** (-hä-bō'). One of the villages on the site of Thebes Egypt, noted for its ruins. The temple and palace of Rameses III. here are notable. The most buildings, facing the south, constitute the royal palace. Many of the rooms of this palace have been repeatedly the private life of the king. From the palace a dromos 75 feet long leads to the massive outer pylon of the temple, which opens on a court 100 feet long and 80 wide. Reliefs cover on the north side and columns with bell capitals on the south. A second pylon with portal between pyramidal towers leads to an inner court 125 by 132 feet, surrounded by a peristyle having Osiriac figures in front and rear and columns on the sides. Behind the rear figures is a range of splendid columns with colored reliefs and hieroglyphic sculptures. The pylon of this court gives access to the hypostyle hall bordered with chambers, behind which two columned vestibules precede the sanctuary and a labyrinth of corridors and small chambers. The sculptures of this temple are of great importance. They include in the interior ceremonial scenes of the cult the king's coronation, and battle-scenes on the outer walls in low relief. The exterior of the temple is covered with sculptures which are even more remarkable, illustrating Rameses's campaigns against the Libyans and an Asiatic people. Among the scenes a naval battle is represented in relief.

Medinet-el-Fayum (me-dē'net-el-fi-ōm'). The capital of the province of Fayum, Egypt, 54 miles southwest of Cairo. It is situated on the ruins of the ancient Arsinoe or Crocodilopolis. Population, estimated, 12,000.

Meding (mā'ding), **Johann Ferdinand Martin Oskar:** pseudonym **Gregor Samarow.** Born at Königsberg, Prussia, April 11, 1829. A German statesman and historical novelist.

Mediolanum (mē-di-ō-lā'num). The Latin name of Milan.

Mediomatrici (mē'di-ō-mā-trī'si). In ancient geography, a tribe of eastern Gaul, whose capital was Metz (Divodurum or Mediomatrica).

Meditations. The name generally given to the philosophical work by the emperor Marcus Aurelius (English translation by George Long, 1862).

Mediterranean Sea (med'i-te-rā'nē-an sē). [E. *Mediterranee,* G. *Mittelländisches Meer,* L. *Mare Internum,* etc., the midland sea.] A sea, the most important extension of the Atlantic, separating Europe on the north from Africa on the south, and communicating with the

Atlantic Ocean by the Strait of Gibraltar, and with the Black Sea by the Dardanelles, Sea of Marmora, and Bosporus. It is divided into two basins, the western reaching from Gibraltar to Sicily and Tunis, and the eastern from there to Syria. Its chief branches are the Gulfe du Lion, Gulf of Genoa, Tyrrhenian Sea, Ionian Sea, Adriatic Sea, Ægean Sea, Levant, Gulf of Sidra, and Gulf of Cabes. The chief islands are the Balearic Islands, Corsica, Sardinia, the Lipari Islands, Sicily, the Maltese Islands, the Ionian Islands, Crete, Cyprus, and the Grecian Archipelago. The chief tributary rivers are the Ebro, Rhone, Po, and Nile. Its coasts are famous in the history of civilization. Length, about 2,000 miles. Greatest width of sea proper, about 700 miles. Greatest depth, about 13,000 feet. Area, about 969,000 square miles.

Medjerda, or **Mejerda** (mej-jer'da). A river in eastern Algeria and Tunis, which flows into the Gulf of Tunis 24 miles north of Tunis; the ancient Bagradas. Length, about 200 miles.

Medjidii (me-jēd'ē). [Turk., 'glorious.'] A Turkish order of knighthood, instituted in 1852 by the sultan Abdul-Medjid, and conferred on many foreign officers who took part with Turkey in the Crimean war.

Medjidieh (me-jēd'ye). A Tatar town in the Dobrudja, Rumania, 20 miles west-northwest of Kustendji. Population (1889), 1,942.

Medley (med'li). In Etherege's comedy "The Man of Mode," the friend of Young Bellair; supposed by some to be a portrait of Sir Charles Sedley, by others a portrait of the author himself.

Medmenham Abbey. A ruined house near Great Marlow in Buckinghamshire, England, formerly a Cistercian monastery. It acquired notoriety as the scene of the scandalous orgies of a convivial association known as the Monks of St. Francis in the latter part of the 18th century.

Médoc (mā-dok'). A district in the department of Gironde, France, extending along the Gironde: noted for its production of wines. Length, about 48 miles.

Medusa (me-dū'sā). [Gr. *Μέδουσα.*] In Greek mythology, one of the Gorgons, according to some legends originally a beautiful maiden whose hair was transformed into serpents by Athene because with Poseidon (by whom she was the mother of Chrysaor and Pegasus) she had violated one of the temples of that goddess. Her head was so fearful to look upon that whoever saw it was changed into stone. Accordingly when Perseus sought her to cut off her head, he attacked her with averted face, seeing only her reflection in the shield of Athene, who also guided his hand. See *Perseus.*

Medusa Rondanini. An antique mask in the Glyptothek at Munich. It is the well-known late type of the Gorgon, in which the distorted grimacing face gives place to calm regular features, and only two serpents arranged as ornaments appear amid the locks of the hair. Over each temple a small wing is set.

Medway (med'wā). A river in southeastern England which joins the Thames at Sheerness. Length, about 60 miles; navigable to Maidstone.

Medyn (mā-dēn'), or **Medyn (Mozhaisk)**. A town in the government of Kaluga, 86 miles southwest of Moscow. Population (1885–89), 8,139.

Meeanee. See *Miani.*

Meek (mēk). **Fielding Bradford.** Born in Iowa, Dec. 10, 1817: died at Washington, D. C., Dec. 28, 1876. An American geologist and paleontologist.

Meer (mār), **Jan van der**, the elder. Born at Haarlem about 1632: died there, Aug., 1691. A Dutch painter.

Meer, Jan van der. Born at Delft, Netherlands, 1636: died there, 1676. A Dutch painter.

Meer, Jan van der, the younger. Born at Haarlem, 1656: died May 28, 1705. A Dutch painter, son of Jan van der Meer (1632–91).

Meerane (mā-rā'ne). A town in the kingdom of Saxony, 35 miles south of Leipsic. It has manufactures of woolen and half-woolen cloth. Population (1890), 22,446.

Meerangspitze (mār-ung-spit'se). A peak of the Tatra, Carpathians, noted for its view. Height, 8,230 feet.

Meercraft (mēr'kraft). In Ben Jonson's comedy "The Devil is an Ass," a clever rogue, a projector or speculator who carries about with him prospectuses to suit all tastes.

Meerut (mē'rut), or **Mirat** (mē'rat), or **Mirath** (mē'rath). **1.** A division in the Northwest Provinces, British India. Area, 11,519 square miles. Population (1881), 5,141,204.—**2.** A district in the division of Meerut, intersected by lat. 29° N., long. 77° 45′ E. Area, 2,379 square miles. Population (1881), 1,313,137.—**3.** The capital of Meerut district, situated on a tributary of the Ganges, 20 miles northeast of Delhi. It is an important military station, and was the scene of the outbreak of the Sepoy mutiny, May 10, 1857. Population, including cantonment (1881), 119,680.

Meewoc. See *Mewuk.*

Mefistofele (mā-fēs-tō'fe-le). An opera by Boito first produced at Milan in 1868. See *Mephistopheles.*

Megæra (me-jē'rā). [Gr. *Μέγαιρα.*] In Greek mythology, one of the Eumenides (which see).

Megalesian Games (meg-a-lē'shi-an gāmz). [Gr. *Μεγάλεσια.*] In Roman antiquity, a magnificent festival, with a stately procession, feasting, and scenic performances in the theaters, celebrated at Rome in the month of April, and lasting for 6 days, in honor of "the great mother," Cybele. The image of this goddess was brought to Rome from Pessinus in Galatia, about 203 B. C., and the games were instituted then or shortly afterward, in consequence of a sibylline oracle promising continual victory to the Romans if due honors were paid to her.

Megalokastron (meg-a-lō-kās'tron). A seaport on the northern coast of Crete.

Megalopolis (meg-a-lop'ō-lis). [Gr. *Μεγαλόπολις*, the great city.] In ancient geography, a city in Arcadia, Greece, situated on the Helisson in lat. 37° 25′ N., long. 22° 9′ E. It was built in 370 B. C. as an Arcadian outpost against Sparta. There are extensive ruins near the modern Sinanu. An ancient theater has been lately excavated. The caves, 475 feet in diameter, entirely inclosed by an artificial embankment with massive retaining-walls. The monastery, the most famous in Greece proper, was founded by Constantine Dukas the Great, and contains many objects of interest. The church possesses one of the miracle-working icons of the Mother of God, attributed to St. Luke.

Megara (meg'a-rā). [Gr. *Μέγαρα*; Semitic *Megārāh*, cave.] A city in Greece, with its territory, Megaris, situated between the Halcyon Sea, the Corinthian Bay, and the Saronic Gulf. The city is 5 miles north its port Nisæa, was situated on the pass leading from central Greece to the Peloponnesus. Its primitive inhabitants were Carians. From it went out the colonies Byzantium, Chalcedon, Heraclea on the Pontus, and Megara Hyblæa in Sicily. It had two citadels: on the Acropolis Caria stood a celebrated temple of Demeter (the Megaron). It fell later into the hands of the Dorians, and afterward of the Romans. The modern Megara, situated on the site of the ancient city, has about 4,000 inhabitants.

Megara Hyblæa (meg'a-rā hī-blē'ā). In ancient geography, a Megarian colony in Sicily, north of Syracuse; probably identical with Hyblæa.

Megarics (me-gar'iks), **The.** A school of Greek philosophy, founded by Euclid of Megara, which combined the ethical doctrines of Socrates and the metaphysics of the Eleatics.

Megaris (meg'a-ris). [Gr. *Μεγαρίς.*] In ancient geography, a district in Greece which formed part of the isthmus connecting the Peloponnesus with central Greece and lying southwest of Attica and northeast of Corinthia. Chief town, Megara. The surface is mountainous.

Megasthenes (me-gas'the-nēz). [Gr. *Μεγασθένης.*] Lived about 300 B. C. A Greek writer, a friend and companion of Seleucus Nicator, and his ambassador to Sandracottus, king of the Prasii in India, whose capital, Palibothra, was probably near the modern Patna. He wrote a work on India which was the chief source of the later Greek information on the subject.

Megerle, or Megerlin. See *Abraham a Sancta-Clara.*

Meghazil (me-ghā-zēl'). See the extract.

> The "tomb of Hiram" has been already described. Four monuments of a more or less similar character exist on the Syrian mainland opposite Aradus, in the near vicinity of Amrit. Two are known as "the Méghazils." They stand near together on a low hill, at some little distance from the coast. Both are of the same story, which is cuboidal, and both have a second story, which is circular and flanked by four stone lions, whereof the effect is admirable, with a second story of a cylindrical shape, and a third similar, of smaller dimensions, crowned by a dome or half-sphere. The whole, except the basement-story or plinth, which consists of four blocks, is cut out of a single stone. The double cylinder is decorated round the summit of each of its parts with a row of carved cre nellations standing out about four inches from the general surface. The lions, whose heads and fore-quarters alone project from the mass of the base, are roughly carved and seem to have been left unfinished, but the mouldings, and the general dressing of the stone, have been executed with much care. The entire height of the monument is thirty-two feet. *Rawlinson,* Phœnicia, p. 203.

Megi (mā'gē), or **Wamegi** (wā-mā'gē). See *Sagara.*

Megiddo (me-gid'ō). [Heb., 'host,' 'garrison.'] An ancient town in the plain of Jezreel, Palestine, at the southeastern foot of Mount Carmel, now represented by the ruins of Lejjun: the Legio of Eusebius. It was one of the Canaanitish capitals, and became one of the strongholds of the tribe of Manasseh, and the valley dominated by it became a celebrated battle-field in the history of Israel. Near it Deborah and Barak defeated the Canaanites under Sisera. Solomon made it a fortress. In 609 B. C. Josiah succumbed here to Pharaoh-Necho of Egypt.

Megna (meg'nā), or **Meghna** (megh'nā). The name given to the Brahmaputra in the lower part of its course, and to the principal mouth of the united Brahmaputra and Ganges: noted for its bore.

Megrez (mā'grez). [Ar. *maghrez-al-dub*, the root of the bear's tail.] The bright third-magnitude star δ Ursæ Majoris, the faintest of the seven stars which form the Dipper.

Mehadia (mā-hō'dē-ə). A town in the county of Krassó-Szörény, Hungary, situated on the Bella-Reka in lat. 44° 55′ N., long. 22° 29′ E. Near it are the sulphur "Hercules Baths," celebrated since Roman times. It was stormed by the Turks in 1716, 1738, and 1789. Population, about 2,000.

Mehadpur (me-had-pōr'), or **Mahidpore** (mā-hid-pōr'), or **Mehidpur** (me-hid-pūr'), etc. A town in central India, 56 miles north of Indore. Here, Dec. 21, 1817, the British under Hislop defeated the forces of Holkar.

Mehemet Ali (mā'he-met ā'lē), or **Mohammed Ali** (mō-ham'ed ā'lē). Born at Kavala, Macedonia, about 1769: died at Cairo, Aug. 2, 1849. Viceroy of Egypt. He went as a military commander to Egypt in 1799; was appointed governor of Egypt in 1805; massacred the Mamelukes in 1811; suppressed the Wahhabee revolt in Arabia in 1811–18; introduced various internal improvements; conquered Nubia, Sennaar, and Kordofan 1820–22; assisted the Turks in the Greek war of independence; conquered Syria 1831–32; defeated Turkey in 1839; and was compelled by the European powers to give up Syria in 1841.

Mehemet Ali Pasha (**Karl Detroit**). Born at Brandenburg, Prussia, Nov. 18, 1827: assassinated in Jakowa, Sept. 7, 1878. A Turkish general. In 1877 he commanded the Montenegrin frontier, and commanded in Bulgaria against the Russians.

Meherrin (me-her'in). A tribe of North American Indians, formerly living on the river of the same name in southern Virginia. In 1710 they attacked the neighboring settlements and were driven away. See *Iroquoian.*

Méhul (mā-ül'), **Étienne Henri.** Born at Givet, Ardennes, France, 24, 1763: died at Paris, Oct. 18, 1817. A French composer. He wrote the operas "Stratonice" (1792), "Le Jeune Henri" (1797), "Uthal," "Gabrielle d'Estrées" (1806), "Joseph" (1807), "La Journée aux aventures" (1807), and many patriotic songs and cantatas (the "Chant du départ," "Chant du retour," etc.).

Mehun-sur-Yèvre (mē-un'sür-yāv'r). A town in the department of Cher, France, situated on the Yèvre 10 miles northwest of Bourges. It contains a ruined castle (the place of death of Charles VII.). Population (1891), commune, 6,572.

Meiderich (mī'der-ich). A manufacturing village in the Rhine Province, Prussia, about 37 miles north of Cologne. Population, 20,417.

Meidob. See *Maidu.*

Meidum (mā-dōm'). A locality in Egypt, west of the Nile. The pyramid here is important not only from its peculiar form, but as the oldest dated monument in Egypt. It was built by Sneferu, of the 3d dynasty, about 3766 B. C. It stands on a small hill, and rises in three inclined and recessed stages of stone-colored masonry to the height of 115 feet. The entrance is on the south side; the single descending and ascending passage leads to an empty chamber. On the east side a very perfect pyramid-temple lies before the pyramid, with which it is connected architecturally by a court containing an altar and two small obelisks.

Meiggs (megz), **Henry.** Born in Catskill, N. Y., July 7, 1811: died at Lima, Peru, Sept. 29, 1877. An American contractor. He was a lumber merchant in San Francisco, but failed in 1854, and left the country. He engaged in railway construction in Chile, and after 1867 in Peru, where he undertook and carried out extensive public works, the greatest being the Oroya railroad over the Andes.

Meigs (megz), **Fort.** A fort at the Maumee Rapids, northwestern Ohio, held by the Americans under Harrison against the British and Indians, May and July, 1813.

Meigs, Montgomery Cunningham. Born at Augusta, Ga., May 3, 1816: died at Washington, Jan. 2, 1892. An American engineer and general. He became quartermaster-general of the army in 1861, and was brevetted major-general in the United States army in 1864. The plans of several government buildings in Washington were prepared by him. He retired in 1882.

Meigs, Return Jonathan. Born at Middletown, Conn., Dec., 1740: died at the Cherokee agency, Jan. 28, 1823. An American Revolutionary officer.

Meigs, Return Jonathan. Born at Middletown, Conn., 1765: died at Marietta, Ohio, 1825. An American politician and jurist, son of R. J. Meigs. He was U. S. senator from Ohio 1808–10, governor of Ohio 1810–14, and postmaster-general 1814–1823.

Meije (māzh). One of the chief summits of the Pelvoux range, Dauphiné Alps. Height, 13,080 feet.

Meikle, or **Mickle, William Julius.** See *Mickle.*

Meilhac (mā-yak'), **Henri.** Born at Paris, Feb. 23, 1832. A French dramatist and author. Among his plays written alone are "Pêche cach" (1858), "Un petit-fils de Mascarille" (1859), "Ce qui plaît aux hommes" (1860), "La vertu de Célimène" (1861), "Les Bourguignonnes" (opéra comique, 1862), "Fabienne" (1865), "Les demoiselles Clochart" (1866), "Décoré" (1888), "Margot" (1890), "Brevet supérieur" (1892). Since about 1860 he has written in collaboration with Ludovic Halévy (see *Halévy*) for list of plays; opera bouffes, etc.), and also with Delavigne ("L'Echelle," "L'Eléazard Docteur Cruchius," etc.), with Narrey ("Vert-Vert"), with Massenet ("Manon Lescaut"), and with a number of others. He has also written a dramatic poem, "Les paiens," in the "Revue de Paris," and a number of articles in "La Vie Parisienne" (signed Ivan Baskoff), etc.

Meineke (mī'ne-ke), **Johann Albert Friedrich August.** Born at Soest, Prussia, Dec. 8, 1790; died at Berlin, Dec. 12, 1870. A German philologist, director of the Joachimsthal Gymnasium at Berlin 1825–57. He edited fragments of the Greek comic poets (1839–43), Horace (1834), Strabo (1852–53), Athenæus (1860), etc.

Meiners (mī'ners), **Christoph.** Born near Otterndorf, Hannover, Prussia, July 31, 1747; died at Göttingen, May 1, 1810. A German philosophical and historical writer, professor of philosophy at Göttingen.

Meiningen (mī'ning-en). The capital of Saxe-Meiningen, Germany, situated on the Werra in lat. 50° 34′ N., long. 10° 25′ E. The ducal theater and a castle (with picture gallery) are of interest. It was for a time the residence of Richter. Population (1890), 12,028.

Meiringen, or **Meyringen** (mī'ring-en). A village in the canton of Bern, Switzerland, situated in the valley of the Aare, 38 miles eastsoutheast of Bern. It is the chief place in the Hasli Thal, and a tourist center.

Meissen (mī'sen). [OHG. *Misna,* MHG. *Mîsne, Missen, Missen, Meichsen, G. Meissen,* LL. *Missenia.*] A town in the kingdom of Saxony, which developed in the region around Dresden and Meissen, and was the nucleus of the modern kingdom of Saxony. It came under the house of Wettin (the present reigning house of Saxony) in 1089. Its margrave Frederick received from sigismund the Saxon electoral dignity (1423).

Meissen. A town in the kingdom of Saxony, situated on the Elbe 13 miles northwest of Dresden. It is noted for its manufactures, especially of porcelain. The cathedral is of the 13th century and later. The castle and tower are of the 12th century and of the 15th century. The doors are admirably sculptured. The interior is chiefly remarkable for the Princes' Chapel, in which are buried the medieval representatives of the Saxon royal family. Some of the monuments are very fine, especially a brass designed by Dürer. (For the castle, see *Albrechtsburg.*) Meissen is an ancient town. It was the capital of the medieval margravate of Meissen, and suffered in the Hussite and Thirty Years' wars. Population (1890), 17,875; with suburbs, 26,407.

Meissner (mīs'ner), **Alfred.** Born at Teplitz, Bohemia, Oct. 15, 1822; died at Bregenz, Tyrol, May 29, 1885. A German novelist, poet, and dramatist. His works include the epic "Zaza" (1846), the novels "Zwischen Fürst und Volk" (1855), "Sansara" (1858), "Schwarzgelb" (1864), etc.

Meissonier (mā-so-nyā'), **Jean Louis Ernest.** Born at Lyons, Feb. 21, 1815; died at Paris, Jan. 31, 1891. A celebrated French genre and historical painter. He was a pupil of Cogniet, and was made a member of the Beaux Arts in 1861. He first made himself known as an illustrator of books ("Les français peints par eux-mêmes"). He soon began to paint genre-pictures on a small scale, with the microscopic detail and finish for which he was famous. He painted between 450 and 500 of these, about 75 of which are owned in the United States. His favorite subjects were military, and many of his pictures represent men at arms, guards, cavaliers, or soldiers playing cards, drinking, etc. The most celebrated of his pictures are the four known as "The Napoleon Cycle." One of these, "1807," was purchased in 1857 for $66,000, and presented to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York. Among his other works may be mentioned "Le petit messager" (1836), "Religieuse consolant un malade" (1838), "Le liseur" (1840), "Le partie d'échecs" (1841), "Le peintre dans son atelier" (1845), "Le corps de garde," "Jeune homme regardant les dessins," "La partie de piquet" (1846), "La partie des boules" (1848), "Le fumeur" (1849), "Les bravi" (1852), "La rixe" (1853), "Le bibliothécaire," "Napoleon III. à Solférino," "Un maréchal-ferrant," "Un musicien," "Un peintre" (1861), "Suite d'une querelle de jeu" (1865), "Une lecture chez Diderot," "Le capitaine," "Cuirliers se faisant servir à boire," "L'Ordonnance," "Le général Desaix à l'armée du Rhin," "Le portrait de Monsieur Delahante" (1867), "Charge de cuirassiers" (1867), "Madonna del baccio" (1871), "Le billet-doux," "Vedette," "Le voyageur," and "L'Adieu" (1880), "Le guide" (1883). He presented to the state two of his most celebrated pictures, "Le cabaret à Teau forte" and "Le cavalier à sa fenêtre." They are now in the Louvre.

Meistersinger von Nürnberg (mīs'ter-sing-er fon nürn'berg). **Die.** An opera by Richard Wagner, produced at Munich in 1868 by Von Bülow.

Mejerda. See *Medjerda.*

Mejía (ma-hē'ä), **Tomas.** Born in Guanajuato about 1812; died at Querétaro, June 19, 1867. A Mexican general, of Indian race. He was conspicuous in the civil wars as an adherent of the conservative or church party; was one of the most trusted lieutenants of Maximilian; and was executed with him after the fall of Queretaro.

Mekbuda (mek-bū'dä). [Ar. *al-mukhbudah,* the contracted form, in antithesis to *al-mubsuttah.*] A seldom used name of the fourth-magnitude star ζ Geminorum.

Mekhitar (mek-hi-tär'), **Peter.** Born at Sebaste, Armenia, Feb. 7, 1676; died at San Lazzaro, near Venice, April, 1749. An Armenian ecclesiastic, founder of a congregation of Armenian monks (Roman Catholic) at San Lazzaro. Also *Mechitar.*

Mekhitarists (mek-i-tär'ists). An order of Armenian monks in communion with the Church of Rome, under a rule resembling the Benedictine, founded by Peter Mekhitar at Constantinople in 1701, confirmed by the Pope in 1712, and finally settled on the island of San Lazzaro, near Venice, in 1717. This is still their chief seat, while they have an independent monastery at Venice, and branches in Russia, France, Italy, Trieste, etc. The Mekhitarists are devoted to the religious and literary interests of the Armenian race wherever found and have published many ancient Armenian manuscripts as well as original works; and their society is also organized as a literary academy which confers honorary membership without regard to race or religion. Also *Mechitarists.*

Meknez, or **Mekinez.** See *Mequinez.*

Mekong, or **Mekhong** (mā-kong'), or **Cambodia** (kam-bō'di-ä). A river in southeastern Asia. Part of its course in Tibet, flows through Yunnan (in China), Burma, Siam, Cambodia, and French Cochin China, and empties by a delta into the China Sea about lat. 10° N. Length, estimated, about 2,900 miles; navigable to Kratch in Cambodia.

Mekran (mek-rän'), or **Makran** (mak-rän'). A region on the coast of the Arabian Sea, in southwestern Baluchistan and southeastern Persia, corresponding in part to the ancient Gedrosia.

Mela (mā'lä), **Pomponius.** Born at Tingentera in Spain; flourished about the middle of the 1st century. A Roman geographer, author of three books "De Chorographia," a compendium of geography and of manners and customs, the earliest extant account of the ancient world.

Melampus (me-lam'pus). [Gr. *Μελάμπους,* black-footed.] In Greek legend, a soothsayer, the son of Amythaon and Eidomene, brother of Bias, the sage, and ancestor of the Melampodids, a family of seers. According to the myth, some serpents which he saved from death cleansed his ears with their tongues while he was asleep, and on awakening he understood the voices of birds and beasts, and thus learned many secret things. Thus, by listening to the worms in the woodwork of the prison in which he was confined, he learned that it was soon to fall.

Melanchthon (me-langk'thon; G. pron. me-länch'tōn), or **Melanthon** (me-lan'thon), **Philipp.** Original surname from *Schwarzerd,* black earth. Born at Bretten, Baden, Feb. 16, 1497; died at Wittenberg, Prussia, April 19, 1560. A German Reformer, famous as the collaborator of Luther. He was educated at Tübingen; became professor of Greek at Wittenberg in 1518; revised the "Augsburg Confession," in which, and drew up the "Apology" in 1530; and took part in the various Protestant conferences with the Roman Catholics. His chief theological work is the "Loci communes" (1521). The best edition of his works is by Bretschneider and Bindseil in the "Corpus reformatorum" (1834–60).

Melanesia (mel-a-nē'shi-ä). [LL., 'islands of the blacks.'] A name given to a collection of island groups in the Pacific, whose inhabitants are related. It comprises New Guinea, New Britain, New Ireland, the Solomon Islands, Santa Cruz, the Banks Islands, the New Hebrides, New Caledonia, the Loyalty Islands, the Fiji Islands, and some smaller groups.

Melantha (me-lan'thä). In Dryden's comedy "Marriage à la Mode," an attractive and inexperienced fashionable lady, said by Gibber to exhibit the most complete system of female foppery that could possibly be crowded into the tortured form of a fine lady.

Melanthus (me-lan'thus), or **Melanthius** (me-lan'thi-us), **of Sicyon.** [Gr. *Μέλανθος, Μελάνθιος.*] A Greek painter, especially noted as a colorist; one of the great Sicyonian school founded by Eupompus. See *Eupompus.* He was a pupil of Pamphilus. Like his teacher, he based his work on the scientific training which characterized the artistic activity of the Peloponnesian cities. He wrote a work which was cited by Pliny in the compilation of his 35th book. Quintilian distinguishes Pamphilus and Melanthus for "ratio," referring to the intellectual quality of their work.

Melantius (me-lan'ti-us). In Beaumont and Fletcher's "Maid's Tragedy," a rough, honest soldier, the brother of Evadne.

The Elizabethan drama has few better types of the bold, rude soldier, jealous of his honour and faithful as a friend.

Wood, Brit. Dram. Lit.

a man of acts rather than of words, unflinching in pursuit of his purpose, but big of heart withal.

Wood, Brit. Dram. Lit.

Melas (mā'läs), Baron **Michael von.** Born at Schässburg, Transylvania, 1725; died at Hillas-Teinitz, Bohemia, May 31, 1806. An Austrian general. He commanded with success at Cassano, the Trebbia and Novi in 1799, and also at Genoa in 1799, and Marengo in 1800.

Melas Sinus (mē'las sī'nus). [Gr. *Μέλας Κόλπος.*] The ancient name of the Gulf of Saros.

Melazzo. See *Milazzo.*

Melbourne (mel'bėrn). The capital of Victoria, and the largest city of Australia, situated on the Yarra River and Port Phillip Bay, in lat. 37° 50′ S., long. 144° 59′ E. It comprises the city proper and numerous suburbs, including Fitzroy, Richmond, Emerald Hill, Collingwood, and Prahran. It has important commerce and general manufactures, and exports gold, wool, hides, etc. It is one of the chief seaports of the southern hemisphere, and is noted for its fine public buildings and parks. The buildings include the university, national museum, mint, exhibition building, parliament houses, treasury, and extensive public offices, etc. It was settled in 1835, and made the capital in 1851. Population (1891), with suburbs, 490,896.

Melbourne, Viscount. See *Lamb, William.*

Melcarth. See *Melkarth.*

Melchers (mel'cherz), **Gari.** Born at Detroit, Mich., 1860. An American painter. He studied at Dusseldorf, Munich, and Paris; received a third-class medal at the Salon in 1885; two first-class medals at Amsterdam, 1885; 1886; and two medals of honor, Paris, 1889, and Berlin, 1891. He painted the large frescos "The Arts of War" and "The Arts of Peace," in the tympana of the tower of the Liberal Arts Building at the Chicago Fair.

Melchiades (mel-ki'a-dēz), or **Miltiades** (mil-ti'a-dēz). Bishop of Rome 310–314.

Melchites (mel'kits). [From Ar. *melek,* king.] The orthodox Eastern Christians, as distinguished from the Monophysites or Nestorians. The name was originally given to the orthodox as belonging to the imperial church, the title of king being that which was commonly used in Greek and Oriental languages to the Roman and to the Byzantine emperor. Although the term Melchites is older than the Council of Chalcedon (451), its widest date is from its application after that council by the Monophysites, who rejected the decrees of the council, and employed this name to represent the orthodox as receiving them merely in subjection to the edict of the emperor Marcian. The name Melchites is sometimes given also to members of communities of Christians in Syria and Egypt, formerly in communion with the Orthodox Greek Church, who have submitted to the Roman see.

Melchizedek, or **Melchisedec** (mel-kiz'e-dek). [Heb., 'king of righteousness.'] In Old Testament history, a king of Salem and priest of the most high God, who entertained and blessed Abraham and received tithes from him. His relation to Christ as a type is discussed in Heb. v.–vii.

Melchthal (melch'tāl). A valley in the canton of Unterwalden, Switzerland, south of Sarnen. The valley of Little Melchthal lies west of Melchthal.

Melchthal, Arnold von. The youngest of the three Swiss liberators, representing Unterwalden. He is one of the principal characters in Schiller's "Wilhelm Tell," and in Rossini's opera "Guillaume Tell."

Melcombe-Regis. See *Weymouth.*

Meldola (mel'dō-lä). A small town in the province of Forlì, Italy, 22 miles south-southwest of Ravenna.

Meleager (mel-e-ā'jėr). [Gr. *Μέλεαγρος.*] In Greek legend, a celebrated hero, son of Œneus of Calydon and Althæa: one of the Argonauts and slayer of the Calydonian boar. See *Calydonian Hunt.* He slew his uncles (brothers of Althæa, who attempted to rob Atalanta of the boar's hide, and was brought to death through the agency of his mother, who in turn put an end to herself.

Meleager. Killed about 323 B. C. A Macedonian general, distinguished under Alexander the Great.

Meleager. A Greek epigrammatist of Gadara, in Palestine, who flourished about the middle of the 1st century B.C. His collected epigrams, entitled "Stephanos" ('Wreath'), formed the nucleus of the Greek Anthology.

Meleager. A statue of early imperial date, in the Vatican, Rome. The body of the youthful hunter is nude except for a chlamys wound about the neck and left arm. A hunting-dog sits on his master's feet, and a boar's head is introduced at one side as a support.

Meleager, House of. See *Pompeii.*

Meleager and Atalanta. A painting by Rubens, in the Old Pinakothek, Munich. Meleager, surrounded by hunting-dogs, and with attributes of the chase, is offering the head of the Calydonian boar to Atalanta, who is seated under a tree.

Meleda (mel'ä-dä). An island in the Adriatic Sea, belonging to Dalmatia, situated in lat. 42° 45′ N.; the ancient Melita. Length, 23 miles.

Melegnano (mā-lēn-yä'nō), formerly **Marignano** (mä-rēn-yä'nō). A town in the province

of Milan, Italy, situated on the Lambro 9 miles southeast of Milan. It is noted for the victory gained there by the French under Francis I. over the Swiss Sept. 13 and 14, 1515, and for the victory of the French over the Austrians June 8, 1859.

Melema (me-lā'mā), **Tito.** A young Greek of great beauty and ability, but unprincipled and treacherous, husband of Romola, in George Eliot's novel of that name.

> Tito is pictured, not as originally false, but as naturally pleasure-loving, and swerving aside before every unpleasant obstacle in the straight path, at the instance of a quick intelligence and a keen dislike both to personal collisions and to personal sacrifices.
>
> *R. H. Hutton,* Essays in Lit. Crit.

Melendez Valdes (mā-len'deth väl'deth), **Juan.** Born at Ribera del Fresno, Spain, March 11, 1754; died at Montpellier, France, May 24, 1817. A Spanish poet. His works, including lyrics and pastorals, were published in 1820.

Mélesville. *See Duveyrier.*

Meletians (me-le'shianz). **1.** A sect of the 4th and 5th centuries, followers of Meletius, a schismatic bishop of Lycopolis in Egypt. After his death they adopted Arian views. —**2.** Followers of Meletius, made bishop of Antioch about 360. He was supposed to be an Arian, but proceeded immediately to profess the Nicene faith, and the Arians appointed another bishop in his stead. Among the orthodox some were adherents of Meletius, and therefore known as *Meletians;* others remained separate, and were known (from the last canonically ordained bishop, Eustathius, then dead) as *Eustathians.* Further difficulty was occasioned by the two orthodox parties using the word "hypostasis" in different senses. The schism between them continued till the end of the century.

Melfi (mel'fē). A town in the province of Potenza, Italy, situated in lat. 41° 0' N., long. 15° 39' E. It has a noted cathedral. It was made the Norman capital of Apulia in 1041. Population (1881), 11,765.

Melgar (mäl-gär'). **Mariano.** Born at Arequipa, 1791; died at Cuzco, March 10, 1815. A Peruvian poet. He joined the patriots under Vicente Angulo, and was taken prisoner at the battle of Umachiri and immediately shot. His songs are very popular in Spanish America.

Melgarejo (mäl-gä-rā'hō), **Mariano.** Born at Cochabamba, 1818; assassinated at Lima, Peru, by his son-in-law, Nov. 23, 1872. A Bolivian general and revolutionist. He was involved in many revolts; finally deposed his brother-in-law, General Achá, Dec., 1864, and had himself made president. He was driven from La Paz in 1865, but recovered it in March, 1866, and shot his rival Belzu with his own hand. He ruled amid constant disorders, and on Jan. 15, 1871, was overthrown by an Indian revolt after a hot battle in the streets of the capital.

Meli (mā'lē). **Giovanni.** Born at Palermo, March 4, 1740; died at Palermo, Dec. 20, 1815. A Sicilian poet. His works, including odes, sonnets, and pastorals, were published 1830–39.

Meliadus (me-li'a-dus). In Arthurian romance, the father of Tristram, and king of Lyonesse.

Melibœus (me-lib'ē-us). [Gr. *Μελίβοιος βοοις.*] **1.** In ancient geography, a mountain-range in Germany, probably the Harz. —**2.** A mountain in the Odenwald, Hesse, 10 miles south of Darmstadt. Height, about 1,700 feet.

Melibœus (mel-i-bē'us). The name of a shepherd in Vergil's first eclogue.

Melibœus, The Tale of. One of Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales." It is a prose translation of the Latin "Liber consolationis et consilii" of Albertano de Brescia, through a free French version of the latter, the "Livre de Melibee et Dame Prudence," probably by Jean de Meung.

Mélicerte (mā-lē-sert'). A pastoral by Molière, produced at Saint-Germain-en-Laye in 1666, though unfinished.

Melicertes (mel-i-sēr'tēz). [Gr. *Μελικέρτης.*] In Greek mythology, a son of Athamas and Ino, changed, after her death by drowning, into a sea-divinity, with the name of Palæmon. He is identified with the Phenician Melkarth, and was worshiped on the coast, especially at Megara and the Isthmus of Corinth. By the Romans he was identified with Portumnus, god of harbors.

Melikoff. *See Loris-Melikoff.*

Melinde (mā-lēn'dä), or **Melinda** (mā-lēn'dä). A town in British East Africa, situated on the coast in lat. 3° 13' S., long. 40° 11' E. It was successively an Arabian, Portuguese, and Zanzibari trading-place.

Melissa (me-lis'ä). [Gr. *Μέλισσα.*] In Greek legend, the wife of Periander, tyrant of Corinth. Her husband murdered her in a fit of jealousy.

Melissa. An enchantress in Ariosto's "Orlando Furioso." She assists Rogero and Bradamant, and restores the lovers of Alcina to their natural shapes.

Melissus (me-lis'us). [Gr. *Μέλισσος.*] Lived about 440 B. C. A Greek philosopher of Samos, a disciple of Parmenides and a representative of the Eleatic school. Fragments of his writings have been preserved.

Melita (mel'i-tä). [Gr. *Μελίτη.*] The ancient name (*a*) of Malta, and (*b*) of Meleda.

Mélite (mā-lēt'). A comedy by Pierre Corneille, produced in 1629.

Melitene (mel-i-tē'nē). [Gr. *Μελιτηνή.*] **1.** In ancient geography, a district in eastern Cappadocia, Asia Minor. —**2.** The chief town of Melitene: the modern Malatia.

Melito (mel'i-tō). [Gr. *Μέλιτων.*] Lived in the second half of the 2d century. A bishop of Sardis, noted as a Christian writer.

Melitopol (mā-lē-tō'pol). A town in the government of Taurida, southern Russia, situated on the Molotchna 135 miles east of Kherson. Population, 8,707.

Melkarth (mel'kärth). ['City king.'] The tutelary god of Tyre: the Greek Melicertes. He was merely another aspect of the Canaanitish supreme god Baal. His temple at Tyre was celebrated for its magnificence. By the Greeks he was identified with Hercules, an idea which was caught by the Phenicians, and on their later coins Melkarth is frequently represented as Hercules. Therefore the Straits of Gibraltar were also called "The Pillars of Hercules," properly of Melkarth. The Phenicians say that they were the boundary of him in his aspect as the sun-god, and therefore also of navigation.

Mellefont (mel'e-font). One of the principal characters in Congreve's comedy "The Double Dealer." He is in love with Cynthia.

Mellen (mel'en). **Grenville.** Born at Biddeford, Maine, June 19, 1799; died at New York, Sept. 5, 1841. An American poet.

Mellifluus Doctor, The. A surname of St. Bernard.

Mellin (mel-lēn'), **Gustaf Henrik.** Born at Revolax, Finland, April 23, 1803; died Aug. 2, 1876. A Swedish novelist, especially noted for historical novels.

Mellitus (mel'i-tus). Died April 24, 624. The first bishop of London and third archbishop of Canterbury. He was sent by Pope Gregory the Great to St. Augustine in Canterbury in 601. Many of Gregory's epistles to Mellitus are extant. He was consecrated bishop about 604, and in 619 became archbishop of Canterbury.

Mello (mäl'lō), **Custodio José de.** Born about 1845. A Brazilian naval officer and politician. As captain in 1889 he was prominent in the overthrow of the empire; was promoted to admiral; and for a time was minister of marine. On Sept. 6, 1893, he secretly seized the Brazilian navy (which was in a state of mutiny), and (comprising practically all the navy), and at the head of this force declared against President Peixoto. Some of the harbor forts yielded to him; an intermittent bombardment of the loyal forts, of Nictheroy, and, to some extent, of Rio de Janeiro, was kept up for 6 months, and there were several sharp land engagements. Foreign powers refused to recognize the rebels as belligerents, and they were hence unable to establish a blockade. During much of this time Mello operated on the southern coasts, leaving the command of the fleet in the harbor to Admiral Saldanha. Santa Catharina was taken late in Sept., 1893, and a provisional government established there, and communications were opened with the insurgents in Rio Grande do Sul. During Mello's absence a government fleet, which had been hastily ordered from Europe and the United States, arrived before Rio de Janeiro, and Saldanha da Gama gave up the struggle there (March 12, 1894), taking refuge on a Portuguese man-of-war. Mello still retained several of the strongest vessels, and the Republican and the Aquidaban, as well as portions of the southern states. He attacked Rio Grande do Sul early in April, 1894, but was repulsed, and on April 16 gave himself up to the Argentine authorities at Buenos Ayres. On April 17 the Brazilian forces recovered Santa Catharina, the Aquidaban being sunk by torpedoes.

Melloni (mel-lō'nē), **Macedonio.** Born at Parma, Italy, April 11, 1798; died near Naples, Aug. 11, 1854. An Italian physicist, noted especially for his discoveries in radiant heat.

Melmoth (mel'moth). The pseudonym of Samuel Jackson Pratt, an English poet and novelist.

Melo (mäl'lō), or **Mello** (mel'lō). **Francisco Manuel de.** Born at Lisbon, Nov. 23, 1611; died at Lisbon, Oct. 13, 1666. A Portuguese historian and poet. He was a soldier in the service of Spain until 1640, when he entered the service of the house of Braganza. He wrote "Historia de los movimientos, separacion, y guerra de Cataluña" ("History of the Seditions, Separation, and War of Catalonia," 1645), and poems and other works in both Portuguese and Spanish.

Melo de Portugal y Villena (mäl'lō dā pōr-tō-gäl' ē vēl-yä'nä), **Pedro.** Born about 1725; died at Montevideo, April 15, 1797. A Spanish naval officer and administrator, governor of Paraguay 1778, and sixth viceroy of the Platine colonies from March, 1795.

Melos (mel'os), It. **Milo** (mē'lō). [Gr. *Μῆλος.*] A volcanic island in the nomarchy of the Cyclades, Greece, situated in lat. 36° 42' N., long. 24° 30' E. It is noted for the Venus of Melos, found in the ruins of the city of Melos. Population, about 4,000. Length, 13 miles.

Melozzo da Forlì. *See Forlì.*

Melpomene (mel-pom'e-nē). [Gr. *Μελπομένη.*] **1.** In Greek mythology, the Muse of tragedy. See *Muses.* —**2.** An asteroid (No. 18) discovered by Hind at London, June 24, 1852.

Melpomene. An antique statue in the Louvre, Paris, remarkable not only for its excellence, but as one of the largest ancient sculptures surviving. It is 13 feet high, carved in a single block of Pentelic marble. The Muse stands, fully draped, with calm expression, holding a bearded, open-mouthed mask.

Melrose (mel'rōz). A village in Roxburghshire, Scotland, situated on the Tweed 29 miles southeast of Edinburgh. Abbotsford is in the neighborhood. The abbey is considered the finest ruin in Scotland, though mostly pulpitated than Jedburgh. The great church was founded by David I., but what remains is almost entirely of the 15th century. The choir is characterized by slender clustered columns with rich capitals; both the square chevet and the transepts exhibit large traceried windows. A few bays retain their vaulting.

Melrose. A town in Middlesex County, Massachusetts, 7 miles north of Boston. Population (1890), 8,519.

Melton Mowbray (mel'ton mō'bre). A town in Leicestershire, England, situated at the junction of the Wreak and Eye, 13 miles northeast of Leicester. It is noted as a fox-hunting center, and for its cheese trade and its pork pies. Population (1891), 6,302.

Melucha (me-lö-chä'). In the cuneiform inscriptions, a name designating probably the west coast of Arabia.

Melukitz (mel-ö-kits'). A tribe of the Kusan stock of North American Indians. It formerly had a village on the north side of Coos Bay, Oregon. The survivors are on the Siletz reservation. See *Kusan.*

Melun (mē-lun'). The capital of the department of Seine-et-Marne, France, situated on the Seine in lat. 48° 32' N., long. 2° 39' E.: the ancient Melodunum. It was taken by Labienus 52 B. C.; was ravaged by the Normans; was an early Capetian residence; and was held by the English from 1420 to 1430. It was the birthplace of Amyot. Population (1891), 12,792.

Melun, A minor character in Shakspere's "King John," a French lord.

Melusina (mel-ö-si'nä), F. **Mélusine** (mā-lü-zēn'). In French legend, a water-fay of great power and wealth. She married Raymond, son of a Comte de la Forêt, who found her bathing in a fountain or spring in the forest of Colombiers, in Poitou. The marriage took place in a castle which she built around the fountain. This she called Lusinia, after herself — a name corrupted into Lusignan, which the place still bears. They lived happily till, breaking a promise he had made before marriage that he would never intrude on her seclusion on Saturdays, he discovered her, half fish or serpent half woman, swimming in a bath. His breach of faith compelled her to leave him. Until the destruction of Lusignan (1574) she was said to appear on its towers, and to shriek shrilly thrice whenever the head of that family or the King of France lay dying. The story of Jean d'Arras, compiled by the order of his master, the Duke of Berry, in 1387, differs somewhat from the legend. Stephan, a Dominican of the house of Lusignan, developed the work of Jean d'Arras, and made the story so famous that the families of Lusignan of Bohun, and Sassenaye altered their pedigrees so as to be able to claim descent from the illustrious Melusine. She is connected with the legends of both the Banshee and the Mermaid. *Baring-Gould.*

Melusine, Märchen von der schönen. [G., 'Story of the Beautiful Melusine.'] An overture by Mendelssohn, produced in 1833.

Melvill, Sir **James.** See *Melville, Sir James.*

Melville, or **Melvill** (mel'vil), **Andrew.** Born at Baldovie, Forfarshire, Scotland, Aug. 1545; died at Sedan, France, 1622. A Scottish reformer, scholar, and Presbyterian leader. In 1559 he entered St. Mary's College, St. Andrews: in 1564 went to Paris and in 1566 to Poitiers, where he became regent of the College of St. Marceau; and in 1568 returned home. He was principal of Glasgow University 1574–80, of St. Mary's College, St. Andrews, 1580–1606. He was an active leader in the organization of the Scottish Presbyterian Church, and assisted in drafting the second "book of discipline" in 1581. He reorganized the Scottish universities, particularly St. Andrews, of which he became rector in 1590. In the long struggle against the spiritual authority of the king and hierarchy, he was repeatedly imprisoned. He was sent to the Tower of London April, 1607. At his release he was installed in the chair of biblical theology at Sedan, 1611, and died there.

Melville, George John Whyte-. See *Whyte-Melville.*

Melville, Herman. Born at New York, Aug. 1, 1819; died there, Sept. 28, 1891. An American novelist. He had a roving spirit, and went to sea as a cabin-boy, returning but once till 1844. From 1857 to 1860 he lectured in the United States, and traveled in England and on the Continent. He was a district officer in the New York custom-house 1866–85. His adventures in the Marquesas Islands are described in "Typee" (1846) and "Omoo" (1847), and his other adventures in "Mardi, etc." (1849), "Redburn, his First Voyage" (1849), "White Jacket, or the World in a Man-of-War" (1850), "Moby Dick, or the White Whale" (1851), and "Pierre, or the Ambiguities" (1852). After this his popularity declined. He published several volumes of poems, "Battle Pieces, etc." (1866), "Clarel, a Poem" (1876), "Timoleon" (1891).

Melville, Sir James. Born 1535; died at his estate of Hallhill, Fife, Nov. 13, 1617. A Scot-

tish soldier, diplomat, and historical writer. He was privy councilor and gentleman of the bedchamber to Mary Queen of Scots, and later held the same position in the court of Anne, queen of James VI. His autobiography ("Memoirs") is important historically.

Melville, or **Melvill, James.** Born July 26, 1556; died at Berwick-on-Tweed, Jan. 13, 1614. A Scottish reformer, nephew of Andrew Melville. He shared his uncle's fortunes in the struggle for Presbyterianism, and when Andrew was confined in the Tower, James was forbidden to enter Scotland. He was allowed to return in 1613, but died on his way at Berwick. Among his works are "A Spiritual Prophecie of a Pastor to his People" (1598); "The Black Bastill," a poem; and the "Diary," an invaluable historical record.

Melville, Viscount. See *Dundas.*

Melville Island. 1. An island north of North Australia.—2. A large island in the Arctic Ocean, intersected by lat. 75° N., long. 110° W.

Melville Peninsula. A peninsula in the northern part of British America, west of Fox Channel, and separated from Cockburn Island on the north by Fury and Hecla Strait.

Melville Sound. An inlet of the Arctic Ocean, south of Melville Island.

Melvill van Carnbee (mel'vil' vän kärn'bā). Baron **Pieter.** Born at The Hague, May 20, 1816; died at Batavia, Oct. 24, 1856. A Dutch geographer, author of works on the hydrography and geography of the East Indies.

Membré (mon-brā'), **Zenobius.** Born at Bapaume, France, 1645; killed in Texas about 1687. A French missionary, companion of La Salle in his exploring expeditions.

Memel (mā'mel). A seaport in the province of East Prussia, Prussia, situated at the mouth of the Dange, and at the entrance of the Kurisches Haff, in lat. 55° 44′ N., long. 21° 7′ E.: the northernmost city in Germany. It exports lumber, grain, etc. It was founded about 1253. The Russians captured it in 1757 and in 1807 it was ceded by them to Prussia. Prussia was concluded here in 1807. Population (1890), 19,023.

Memel. The name given to the Niemen in its lower course.

Memling (mem'ling) (wrongly **Hemling), Hans.** Died 1494. A Flemish painter of Bruges. His works include a "Shrine of St. Ursula" (Bruges), "Seven Griefs of Mary" (Turin), "Seven Joys of Mary" (Munich), and that at Brussels.

Memmi, Simone. See *Martini, Simone.*

Memmingen (mem'ing-en). A town in the government district of Swabia and Neuburg, Bavaria, 42 miles southwest of Augsburg. It was a free imperial city from 1286 to 1802, and was one of the protesting cities at the Diet of Spires, 1529. Population (1890), 9,600.

Memminger (mem'min-jėr), **Christopher Gustavus.** Born in Würtemberg, Germany, Jan. 17, 1803; died March 7, 1888. An American politician. He was Confederate secretary of the treasury 1861–64.

Memnon (mem'non). [Gr. *Μέμνων.*] An Oriental or Ethiopian hero in the Trojan war, slain by Achilles. He was a solar hero, son of the Dawn (Eos), or of Day (Hemera), symbolized as a youth of marvelous beauty and strength. The Greeks gave his name to one of the colossi of Amenophis III. at Thebes in Egypt, "the vocal Memnon," so called because the stone, when reached by the rays of the rising sun, gave forth, it was believed, a sound resembling that of a breaking chord.

The fable of Memnon is one of those in which it is difficult to discover any germs of truth. Memnon, the son of Tithonus and Eos (Dawn) or Hemera (Day), is, according to the earliest authorities, long. His father Tithonus, however, reigns at Susa, and he himself leads a combined army of Susianians and Ethiopians to the assistance of his father Priam, king of Troy. We seem here to have nothing but the wildest imaginations of pure romancers. Homer makes very slight and passing allusion to Memnon, and calls him king of the Ethiopians. So Pindar (Nem. iii. 62, 63, Dissen). This seems to have been the first form of the legend, from which all mention of Susa was omitted. The earliest author who is known to have connected Memnon with Susa is Æschylus, who made his mother a Cissian woman. It is clear, however, that by the time of Herodotus the story that he built Susa, or its great palace, was generally accepted in Greece. Perhaps the adoption of this account may be regarded as indicating some knowledge of the ethnic connection which really existed between Ethiopia and Susiana.

Rawlinson, Herod. III. 254, note.

Memnon. The "mad lover" in Fletcher's play of that name.

Memnonium. See *Thebes* (Egypt).

Memphis (mem'fis). [Egyptian *Menmfer, Menmofer,* city of the good; Gr. *Μεμφις.*] In ancient geography, the early capital of Egypt. It was on the western bank of the Nile, south of Cairo. It is said to have been built by Menes. In the 4th dynasty it was the capital. It suffered from the Hyksos, and in the new empire was second to Thebes. It was captured by the Assyrians and stormed by Cambyses. It continued to exist under the Roman Empire, but was gradually abandoned and ruined after the Mohammedan conquest. The ruins of Sakkara are near it.

The new city received a name which reflects the satisfaction of the ancient founder: he called it *Meamûre,* 'the Good' or 'Perfect Mansion.' This was the civil name. . . . The civil name is the parent of the Greek Memphis and the Hebrew Moph, also found in the form Nophi. Lately, scholars have thought that the famous capital of Ethiopia, the royal seat of Tirhakah, the classical Napata and Egyptian Nap, is intended by Noph.

Poole, Cities of Egypt, p. 22.

Memphis. A city, capital of Shelby County, Tennessee, situated on the Mississippi in lat. 35° 8′ N., long. 90° 5′ W.: the chief place on the Mississippi between St. Louis and New Orleans. It has manufactures of lumber, etc.; is one of the chief cotton markets in the United States; and has important river commerce. It was founded in 1820. The Mississippi is crossed here by the only bridge that spans it below St. Louis: it is built of steel, on the cantilever system, with 3 spans; is 2,597 feet long; and was opened for traffic May 12, 1892. Near Memphis the Federal fleet defeated the Confederate fleet in 1862, and the city was taken by the Federals. The Confederates under Forrest raided it in 1864. It was disastrously ravaged by yellow fever in 1873, 1878, and 1879. Population (1890) 64,495.

Memphremagog (mem-fre-mā'gog), **Lake.** A lake on the border of Vermont and the province of Quebec, Canada. It discharges by the rivers Magog and St. Francis into the St. Lawrence. Length, about 25 miles.

Mena. See *Meaux.*

Mena (mā'nä), **Juan de.** Born at Cordova, Spain, about 1411; died 1456. A Spanish poet. He was the author of a didactic allegory called "El laberinto (The Labyrinth) or "Las tres cientas" ("The Three Hundred"), published in 1499.

Menabrea (mā-nā-brā'ā), Count **Luigi Federigo.** Born at Chambéry, Sept. 4, 1809. An Italian general and statesman. He was appointed chief of the engineer corps in the Sardinian army at the beginning of the war of Sardinia and France against Austria in 1859; was made minister of marine in 1861; and was prime minister 1867–69, ambassador at London 1876–1882, and ambassador at Paris 1882–92.

Menæchmi (me-nek'mī). A celebrated comedy of Plautus, the plot of which turns upon the comic mistakes arising from the resemblance of twin brothers. It was translated into English in 1595 by "W. W." (William Warner). See *Comedy of Errors.*

Ménage (mā-nāzh'). **Gilles.** Born at Angers, France, Aug. 15, 1613; died at Paris, July 23, 1692. A French philologist. He wrote "Origines de la langue Françoise" (1650), "Origini della lingua Italiana" (1669), "Menagiana" (1695), etc.

Menaggio (mā-nād'jō). A small town in northern Italy, on the western bank of Lake Como, 16 miles northeast of Como.

Menahem (men'a-hem). [Heb., 'comforter.'] King of Israel 771–761 B. C. He was general under Zechariah, son of Jeroboam II., and obtained the throne by a revolution after having killed Shallum, the murderer of Zechariah. To secure his throne he applied for support to the Assyrian king Tiglath-Pileser III. (in the Old Testament called *Pul*), for which he paid a thousand talents. From that time on the northern kingdom remained tributary to Assyria. The Assyrian inscriptions he is mentioned by the name of Minihimmi of Samirina, 'Menahem of Samaria.'

Menai Strait (men't strāt). A strait separating Anglesea from Carnarvonshire, North Wales, and connecting Carnarvon Bay with Beaumaris Bay. Length, about 13 miles. It is crossed by the Britannia tubular bridge (which see) and the Menai bridge. The latter, built by Telford between 1819 and 1826, is 580 feet long between the chief suspending towers, supported by 16 chains, is 100 feet above the high-tide level.

Menam (mā-nām'). A river in Siam which flows into the Gulf of Siam a few miles below Bangkok. Length, estimated, about 600 miles.

Menander (me-nan'dėr). [Gr. *Μένανδρος.*] Born at Athens, 342 B. C.: said to have been drowned while swimming. He was a celebrated Athenian comic poet, the chief of the writers of the "new comedy," son of the general Deiopeithes and Hegesistrate. Many fragments of his plays have been preserved.

Ménant (mā-noṅ'), **Joachim.** Born at Cherbourg, France, April 16, 1820. A French jurist and Assyriologist. He has published "Les briques de Babylone" (1859), "Les Assyriens contemporains" (1860), "Inscriptions de Hammourabi" (1864), "Exposé de la grammaire de la langue assyrienne" (1868), "Annales des rois d'Assyrie" (1874), with Oppert "La grande inscription de Khorsabad" (1863), etc.

Menaphon (men'a-fon): **Camilla's Alarom to Slumbering Euphues.** A love-story by Robert Greene. It was published in 1589 as "Greene's Arcadia, or Menaphon." It contains the best lyrical verses. Sydney's "Arcadia" was published in 1590, a year after the first appearance of "Menaphon."

Menapia (me-nā'pi-ä). See the extract.

The forms "Menapia" and "Menevia" are applied, with trifling variations, to the city of St. David's, the Isle of Man, the Menai Straits, and the coast between Dublin and Wicklow; and we can hardly attribute their occurrence to any contact with the "Menapii" on the coast of Flanders.

Elton, Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 160.

Menapii (me-nā'pi-ī). In ancient history, a people in Gallia Belgica, living in the modern Belgium and Netherlands.

Menasseh ben Israel. See *Manasseh.*

Mencheres. See *Menkaura.*

Menchikoff. See *Menschikoff.*

Mencius (men'shi-us), Latinized from **Meng-tse** (meng-tse'). Born early in the 4th century B. C.; died about 289 B. C. A Chinese philosopher, one of the most noted of the expounders of Confucianism.

Mencke (meng'ke), **Johann Burkhard.** Born at Leipsic, March 27, 1675; died at Leipsic, April 1, 1732. A German scholar, son of Otto Mencke: professor of history at Leipsic, and historiographer to Frederick Augustus. He published "scriptores rerum Germanicarum præcipue Saxonicarum" (1728–1730), etc.

Mencke, Otto. Born at Oldenburg, Germany, March 22, 1644; died at Leipsic, Jan. 29, 1707. A German scholar, founder of the "Acta Eruditorum" in 1682.

Mendaites. See *Mendanas.*

Mendaña de Neyra (men-dän'yä dā nā'e-rä), **Alvaro.** Born at Saragossa, 1541; died in the Solomon Islands, Oct. 17, 1596. A Spanish navigator. He went to Peru in 1565, and in 1567 his uncle, the viceroy Garcia de Castro, sent him with two ships to explore the Pacific Ocean. He discovered and named the Solomon Islands, and brought back exaggerated reports of their riches. In 1594 Philip II. commissioned him governor of one of the islands. He sailed from Callao, April 11, 1595, in accordance with this command, named the Marquesas group, and arrived at the Solomon Islands, where he died. The expedition then went on to Manila.

Mendaña Islands. See *Marquesas Islands.*

Mende (mond). The capital of the department of Lozère, France, situated on the Lot in lat. 44° 31′ N., long. 3° 29′ E. Population (1891), commune, 7,878.

Mende (men'dē), or **Mindi** (mēn'dē). A Negritic tribe of West Africa, between Sierra Leone and Liberia. Chief town, Shandiga. There is an American mission at Sherbro.

Mendelssohn (men'delssohn), **Moses.** Born in Dessau, Galicia, Sept. 6, 1729; died Jan. 4, 1786. A noted Jewish philosopher. During his early years severe intellectual labor weakened his health and injured the growth of his spine. In 1743 he went to Berlin where he at first lived in great poverty, devoting himself to the acquisition of knowledge, until he obtained a position first as tutor and then as accountant, with a rich silk manufacturer, and at last became a partner in the house. He became acquainted with the leading writers, as Lessing, Nicolai, Herder, Wieland, Jacobi, Lavater and others. Lessing, in his great drama "Nathan the Wise" has erected a lasting memorial to his Jewish friend. Mendelssohn soon became known as a writer upon æsthetic subjects. His writings were distinguished by beauty and elegance of style, as much as by largeness of intellect and wisdom. He obtained from the Berlin Academy the prize for an essay "On Evidence in the Metaphysical Sciences," among his competitors being Immanuel Kant. His best-known works are "Jerusalem," a sort of comprehensive survey of Judaism in its religious and national aspects, published in 1783; and especially his "Phædo, published in 1767, a summary of all that religion, reason, and experience urge in support of the belief in the immortality of the soul. For the Jews his translation of the Pentateuch and the Psalms into pure German was epoch-making, inasmuch as it opened the way for their entrance into literature and culture. He also wrote commentaries on several books of the Old Testament. The Berlin Academy of Sciences elected him a member, and King Frederick II. refused to ratify the election of a Jew. In 1786 Mendelssohn died, mourned by all as "the German Socrates."

Mendelssohn-Bartholdy (men'delss-sōn-bär-tōl'dē), **Jakob Ludwig Felix.** Born at Hamburg, Feb. 3, 1809; died at Leipsic, Nov. 4, 1847. A celebrated German composer and pianist, grandson of Moses Mendelssohn. He and his sister Fanny (Madame Hensel) were first taught music by their mother; but in 1816, when they were 7 and 11 years old respectively, they were taken by Lichtenstein and placed under the instruction of Madame Bigot. On the return of Felix to Berlin, he studied with Berger, Zelter, and Henning, and afterward with Rietz. He made his first appearance in public Oct. 24, 1818, on Wranitzky's "Septuor" for pianoforte part of a tuscor pianoforte and two horns by Woelfl. He began to compose regularly in his twelfth year, and the symphonies, quartets, concertos, etc., which he produced after this time were performed at the musical parties which took place at his father's house on alternate Sunday mornings, his brother and sister assisting. Later he, however, always conducting and generally playing the pianoforte parts. Many great artists visited the house on these occasions. He visited Paris in 1825, and after personally conducted Bach's "Passion Music" at Berlin, after much opposition, for the first time since the death of the composer. The same year he went to England where he was enthusiastically received; and he later paid visits to it on the Continent till July, 1832. In 1833 he was made musical director at Dusseldorf; in 1834 member of the Berlin Academy of Fine Arts; and in 1835 conductor of the Gewandhaus concerts at Leipsic, where he became the idol of the town. He became engaged to Cécile Charlotte Sophie Jeanrenaud in 1836, was married in 1837; went to Berlin in 1841 to assist in founding an academy of arts; and paid his ninth visit to England in 1846, for the purpose of producing "Elijah" (went again in 1847). On his return he heard of the death of his sister Fanny. This, with the severe work which was beginning to tell on him, produced illness and depression from which he did not recover. He left between one and two hundred works, among which are the opera "The Wedding of Camacho" (1825), songs,

chamber and orchestral music, the oratorios "Elijah" (1846) and "St Paul" (1836), overture and music for the "Midsummer Night's Dream" (1826), "Marchen von der schonen Melusine" (1833), "Story of the Beautiful Melusine, 1833), "Die Regentrude" (The Rebender-), "Lieder ohne Worte" (Songs without Words), music to the "Walpurgisnacht," "Antigone" (1841), "Oedipus Colonaus" and "Athalie," sonatas and fragments of the opera "Die Loreley left at the time of his death. His letters from 1833 to 1847 were published in 1861; from 1833 to 1847, in 1863. Other letters are in his biographies by Hiller, Devrient, Lampadius, Schubring, etc., and in Benedix's "Die Familie Mendelssohn."

Menden (men'den). A town in the province of Westphalia, Prussia, situated on the Hönne 50 miles northeast of Cologne. Population (1890), communne, 6,654.

Mendenhall (men'den-hâl), **Thomas Corwin.** Born near Hanoverton, Ohio, Oct. 4, 1841. An American physicist. He was professor of physics and mechanics in Ohio University 1878–81, when he became professor of physics in the Imperial University at Tokio, Japan. He returned to the United States in 1885, and became director in Worcester Polytechnic Institute, Worcester, Mass. He became superintendent of the United States Coast survey. He has published "A Century of Electricity" (1887), etc.

Mendere (men'de-re). **1.** A river in western Asia Minor, which flows into the Ægean Sea 60 miles south of Smyrna: the ancient Meander. Its windings are proverbial. Length, about 200 miles.—**2.** The modern name of the Scamander.

Mendes (men'dez). Prominent geography, a city in Egypt, situated in the Delta about 100 miles east of Alexandria.

Mendesian (men-de'shian) **Goat, The.** In Egyptian mythology, one of the three most favorite sacred animals, the other being the bulls Apis and Mnevis. He was called the Ram, and the seat of his cult, which was similar to that of Apis, was Mendes in the Delta. He was held to be a manifestation of Osiris, with whom were associated Isis, Horus, and Shu, and was a symbol of the productive force in nature.

Mendez, or **Mendes, Pinto.** See *Pinto.*

Mendiburu (men-dē-bör'ro), **Manuel de.** Born at Lima, 1805; died there, Jan. 21, 1885. A Peruvian general and historian. He was minister of war under Gamarra and of finance under Echenique, and spent 1843–45 in Europe. His "Diccionario histórico-geográfico del Perú" is a work of the highest value; only the first part, including the Incaic and colonial periods, has been published (vols. 1–7 of 8 vols.).

Mendieta (men-dē-ā'tä), **Geronimo de.** Born at Victoria, Guipuzcoa, about 1530; died at Mexico City, May 9, 1604. A Spanish Franciscan author. He resided in Mexico from 1554, held high positions in his order, and was noted for his wisdom and justice. He is best known for his "Historia Eclesiastica Indiana," first published in 1870 with notes by Icazbalceta: it is of great historical value.

Mendinueta y Musquiz (men-dē-nō-ā'tä ē mōs-kēth'), **Pedro.** A Spanish administrator, viceroy of New Granada 1797–1803.

Mendip Hills (men'dip hilz). A range of hills in Somersetshire, England, south-southwest of Bristol. Highest point, 1,065 feet.

Mendive (men-dē'vä), **Rafael Maria.** Born at Havana, Oct. 24, 1821; died at Matanzas, 1886. A Cuban poet and journalist. He was involved in the revolt of 1850, was arrested and sent to Spain, and returned to Cuba only in 1878.

Mendizabal (men-dē-thē-bäl'), **Juan Alvarez y.** Born at Cadiz, Spain, about 1790: died at Madrid, Nov. 3, 1853. A Spanish politician, several times minister of finance.

Mendocino (men-dō-sē'nō), **Cape.** The westernmost point of California, in lat. 40° 26′ N., long. 124° 24′ E.

Mendocino Indians. See *Kulanapan.*

Mendota (men-dō'tä). A city in La Salle County, northern Illinois, 80 miles west by south of Chicago. Population (1890), 3,742.

Mendota, Lake. A small lake in Dane County, southern Wisconsin.

Mendoza (men-dō'thä). **1.** A province in the western part of the Argentine Confederation, lying southof San Juan and east of Chile. It is mountainous in the west, but is generally rich in agricultural products. Area, 50,000 square miles. Population (1887), 100,000.

2. The capital of the province of Mendoza, situated about lat. 32° 50′ S., long. 68° 40′ W., on the trans-Andean railroad, at the eastern base of the mountains. It was founded in 1561; was capital of the former province of Cuyo; and was the point of departure for Martin Garcia, Buenos Aires branch over the Pampas. On March 20, 1861, it was entirely destroyed by an earthquake (which killed one people perished), only 1,000 surviving. Population (1887), about 30,000.

Mendoza, Andrés Hurtado de. See *Hurtado.*

Mendoza (men-dō'thä), **Antonio de.** Born about 1550; died in 1644. A Spanish dramatist and lyric poet, secretary of state, and member of the Inquisition. He wrote 7 or 8 plays, a "Life of Our Lady" in about 800 redondillas, and a number of ballads and short poems.

Mendoza, Antonio de. Born about 1485: died at Lima, Peru, July 21, 1552. A Spanish administrator. He was the first viceroy of New Spain, or Mexico, 1535, to Nov. 1550, and viceroy of Peru from Sept. 2, 1551. In the former country settlements were pushed to the north and northwest, and new mines of great wealth were discovered. The viceroy evaded the exemption of the Indians in favor of the Indians. In Peru Mendoza ordered the preparation of the code of laws called the "Libro de Tasas" (which see).

Mendoza, Diego Hurtado de. Born at Granada, Spain, about 1503; died at Valladolid, 1575. A Spanish diplomatist, politician, novelist, historian, and poet. He studied at Granada and Salamanca, and in Italy; took part in the battle of Pavia in 1525; was ambassador of Charles V. to England in 1537, and to Venice 1539–47; conspired to depose Julius III. at the Council of Trent; and was ambassador to the papal court in 1547, and governor of Siena. He lived at the court of Philip II. until 1564. His works include the novel "Lazarillo de Tormes" (1554), "Guerra de Granada" ("War of Granada," 1776), poems (1610), etc. See *Lazarillo de Tormes.*

Mendoza, Garcia Hurtado de. See *Hurtado de Mendoza.*

Mendoza, Iñigo Lopez de. See *Santillana.*

Mendoza, Juan Gonzalez de. Born at Toledo about 1540: died at Popayan, New Granada, 1617. A Spanish prelate and author, a member of the Augustine order. He was in China from 1580 to 1583, and on his return spent two years in Mexico, subsequently he was bishop of the Lipari Islands, of Chiapa, and of Popayan. His account of China, published in 1586, contained also much of interest concerning America. An English translation has been published by the Hakluyt Society (1853–54).

Mendoza, Lorenzo Suarez de, Count of La Coruña. Born about 1510: died at Mexico, June 19, 1582. A Spanish nobleman, viceroy of New Spain, 1580–82, from Oct. 4, 1580.

Mendoza, Pedro de. Born at Gaudix, Granada, about 1487: died at sea, 1537. A Spanish captain. In 1534 he undertook, at his own expense, the colonization of the region about the Rio de la Plata; sailed from San Lucar, Sept. 1, with 4 ships and 2,000 men; and founded Buenos Aires. History of Buenos Aires, Feb. 2, 1536. The Spaniards suffered greatly from Indian attacks and from famine. Mendoza finally left for Spain with a few companions, and died on the voyage. His colony subsequently removed to Asuncion, subsequently prospered and led to the settlement of that part of South America.

Mendoza Caamaño (kä-ä-män'yō), **José Antonio de,** Marquis of Villa Garcia. Born about 1665; died in 1734. A Spanish diplomatist and statesman. He was ambassador to Venice, viceroy of Catalonia, and from Jan. 4, 1736, to July 12, 1745, viceroy of Peru. During his rule New Granada was separated from Peru. He died on his return to Spain.

Mendoza Codex. A famous Aztec manuscript, or, rather, a copy on European paper with a Spanish translation. It was sent from Mexico by the viceroy Antonio de Mendoza as a present to Charles V., to whom it came in the time of a French war; after various vicissitudes was taken to England, and was published by Hakluyt in 1625. Subsequently it became a part of the Bodleian Library, and was published in the Kingsborough collection. The manuscript relates to the history of the Aztecs and their domestic and civil economy.

Mendoza y Luna, Juan Manuel Hurtado de. See *Hurtado Mendoza y Luna.*

Mendrisio (men-drē'zē-ō). A small town in the canton of Ticino, Switzerland, near the southern end of the Lake of Lugano.

Menelaus (men-e-lā'us). [Gr. *Μενέλαος* or *Μενέλεως.*] In Greek legend, the son of Atreus, brother of Agamemnon, and husband of Helen. See *Trojan War.*

Menelaus. The brother of Agamemnon, a character in Shakspere's "Troilus and Cressida."

Menelaus with the Corpse of Patroclus. An antique group in marble, in the Loggia dei Lanzi, Florence. Menelaus, lightly draped and wearing a heavy helmet, lifts from the ground the sinking, nude body of the dead youth. This group is a Roman copy of a Greek original.

Menendez (mā-nen'dāth), **Manuel.** Born about 1790: died after 1845. A Peruvian politician. He was president of the council of state under Gamarra in 1839, and on Gamarra's death (Nov. 20, 1841) became by the constitution, acting president of Peru. He was deposed by Torrico in Aug., 1842, but was restored by Castilla in 1844, and held the post until Castilla's election, April 20, 1845.

Menendez de Avilés (mā-nän'dāth dä ä-vē-lās'), **Pedro.** Born at Avilés, Asturias, 1519: died at Santander, Sept. 17, 1574. A Spanish captain. He was captain-general in the navy under Philip II., and served that monarch in many important enterprises. was despatched and imprisoned in 1570, but released later, and in 1565 was appointed governor of Cuba and Florida with orders to colonize the latter country. He sailed from Cadiz, June 29, 1565, with 10 vessels and 2,000 men. The fleet was scattered by a storm, and he reached Florida with only 5 ships. He founded St Augustine Sept. 8, 1565, captured a colony of French Protestants on the St. Johns River and massacred nearly all of them, and after the privations of the first winter had passed, succeeded in establishing Spanish rule firmly in Florida. In subsequent voyages Menendez founded a post on Port Royal Bay, now in South Carolina, and left a mission on Chesapeake Bay. The latter was destroyed by the Indians, and in 1572 he ascended the Chesapeake and Potomac and killed many of them. In 1574 he was put in command of a large Spanish fleet destined to make a descent on the Netherlands, but he died soon after.

Menenius Agrippa (me-nē'ni-us a-grip'ä). In Roman legend, the patrician ambassador to the plebeians during their secession to the Sacred Mount (about 494 B. C.). He is represented as having persuaded the plebeians to accept a compromise by relating the fable of the belly and the members.

Menephthah, Menephthah, Menephthes. See *Mineptah.*

Menes (mē'nēz), or **Mena** (mē'nä), or **Men** (men). [Gr. *Μήν.*] The founder of the 1st dynasty of Egyptian kings. His date is variously given by Egyptologists, from 5702 B. C. to 2691. Brugsch gives it as 4445.

Menezes (me-nā'zes). **Luiz de.** Born at Lisbon, July 22, 1632: committed suicide there, May 26, 1690. A Portuguese historian, general, and politician, third count of Ericeira. His principal work is "Historia de Portugal restaurado" (in parts, 1679–98: various subsequent editions). It comprehends the military events in the war between Portugal and Spain from 1640 to 1668.

Menfi (men'fē) or **Menfrici** (men-frē'chē). A town in the province of Girgenti, Sicily, situated 43 miles southwest of Palermo. Population (1881), 10,003.

Mengs (mengs). **Anton Raphael.** Born at Aussig, Bohemia, March 12, 1728: died at Rome, June 29, 1779. A German historical and portrait painter. Augustus III., king of Poland, made him his court painter in the age of twenty-three, and he went soon after to Rome, where about 1754 he was made professor of the school of painting then recently established there. From this time his reputation was great, and in 1761 he was made court painter to Charles III. of Spain, who had urged him to go to Madrid. He worked chiefly in Rome and Spain. Among his works are decorations in the banqueting-hall of Madrid, and various works in Dresden, the chief of which is an "Ascension."

Mengwe. See *Iroquois.*

Menin (me-nan'), Flem. **Meenen** (mā'nen). A town in the province of West Flanders, Belgium, on the French frontier, situated on the Lys 52 miles southwest of Ghent. It is the center of a flourishing tobacco trade. Population (1890), 13,710.

Ménippée, Satire. See *Satire Ménippée.*

Menippus (me-nip'us). [Gr. *Μένιππος.*] Born at Gadara, Syria: lived probably about 250 B. C. A Cynic philosopher, originator of the satire for his satirical jests upon the follies of mankind, especially of philosophers. His writings, which combined prose and verse, are lost.

Menkalinan (men-ka-lē-nan' or men-kal'i-nan). [Ar. *menkib-al-Ynan,* the shoulder of the driver.] The bright second-magnitude star β Aurigæ. The star is one of the first discovered and most remarkable of spectroscopic binaries. The two components moving in an orbit about 8,000,000 miles in diameter, with a relative velocity of about 130 miles a second, and thus completing the alternate doubling and undoubling of the lines in the spectrum of the star once in two days.

Menkar (men'kär). [Ar. *al-munkhir,* the snout.] The 2d-magnitude star *a* Ceti, in the nose or jaw of the sea-monster. Sometimes written *Menkab.*

Menkaura (men-kä-rä'), or **Mencheres** (men-chē'rēz). An Egyptian king of the 4th dynasty, builder of the third of the great pyramids at Gizeh. His date is given by Brugsch as 3633 B. C.

Menkib (men-kib'). [Ar. *menkib-al-faras,* shoulder of the horse.] A rarely used Arabic name for the second-magnitude star β Pegasi, more usually called *Scheat.*

Menno (men'no), **Simons,** or **Symons,** or **Simonis.** Born at Witmarsum, Friesland, 1492: died at Oldesloe, Holstein, Jan. 13, 1559. A Friesian preacher and reformer, chief founder of the Mennonites. His works were published in 1681.

Mennonites (men'on-its). A Christian denomination which originated in Friesland in the early part of the 16th century, and holds doctrines of which Simons Menno (1492–1559) was the chief exponent. The leading features of the Mennonite bodies have been baptism on profession of faith, refusal of oaths of civil offices, and of the support of the state in war, and a theocratic conception. Many of these beliefs and practices have been modified. The sect became divided in the 17th century into the Flaud (Obere) Mennonites, or Anmanites, and the Lowland (Untere) Mennonites, the former being the more conservative and rigorous. Members of the sect are found in the Netherlands, Germany, Russia, etc., and especially in the United States. In the last-named country they are divided into Untere (or Old) Mennonites, Obere Mennonites (or Ammanites), New Mennonites, Evangelical Mennonites and Reformed Mennonites (or Herrians).

Meno (mē′nō), or **Menon** (mē′non). [Gr. Μένων.] A dialogue of Plato: a conversation between Socrates, Meno, Menon, a slave of Meno, and Anytus upon the teachableness of virtue.

Menominee (me-nom′i-nē). [Pl., also *Menomonees*.] A tribe of North American Indians which since it first became known has occupied lands in Wisconsin and upper Michigan, chiefly living upon Menominee River and the west side of Green Bay, but ranging south to Fox River and west to the Mississippi River. The name means 'wild rice men,' from their staple food, translated by the French to "Folles Avoines," by which the tribe is known in early literature. They number about 1,300 at Green Bay agency, Wisconsin. See *Algonquian*.

Menon (mē′non). [Gr. Μένων.] Killed about 399 B. C. A Thessalian mercenary, one of the leading generals in the expedition of Cyrus the younger.

Menorca. See *Minorca*.

Menou (me-nö′), Baron **Jacques François de.** Born at Boussay, Touraine, 1750: died at Venice, Aug. 13, 1810. A French general. He became commander of the army in Egypt in 1800, and was defeated at Alexandria May 21, 1801, by the English under Abercromby.

Menshikoff (men′shē-kof), Prince **Alexander Danilovitch.** Born at Moscow, Nov. 16, 1672: died at Berezoff, Siberia, Jan. 30, 1730. A Russian general and minister of state. He was of obscure origin, became a page at the court of Peter the Great, served with distinction against the Swedes, and in 1704 was promoted general. At the instance of Peter the Great he was also appointed a prince of the Holy Roman Empire. On the death of Peter in 1725 he caused the empress dowager to be proclaimed empress under the title of Catharine I. She died in 1727, leaving him regent for her grandson Peter II. He was about to marry his daughter Mary to the emperor when the latter revolted against his domination, and exiled him to Siberia in 1727.

Menshikoff, Prince **Alexander Sergevitch.** Born Sept. 11, 1787: died May 2, 1869. A Russian general, diplomatist, and politician, great-grandson of Alexander Danilovitch Menshikoff. He served in the Napoleonic, Persian, and Turkish wars, and was commander of the Russian naval and military forces in the Crimea 1854–55. He was defeated at the Alma and at Inkerman in 1854.

Mentana (men-tä′nä). A small town in the province of Rome, Italy, 13 miles northeast of Rome. Here, Nov. 3, 1867, the Italian insurgents under Garibaldi, after gaining an advantage over the papal forces, were defeated by the French under Failly. The former lost about 1,000 killed and wounded (as Failly telegraphed, "the chassepot did wonders"); the latter only 171.

Menteith (men-tēth′). A district in the south of Perthshire, Scotland, lying between the Teith and the Forth.

Menteith. A thane of Scotland, a minor character, in Shakspere's "Macbeth."

Mentel (men′tel), **Johann.** A German printer of Strasburg in the 15th century. He was connected in business with Gutenberg after the latter's quarrel with Fust. After his death the claim that he was the inventor of printing was, without ground, made for him by his grandson.

The claim that Mentel was the inventor of typography was first made in 1520 by John Schott, son of Martin Schott, who had married Mentel's daughter and inherited his business. In the year 1521 Jerome Gebweiler, misled by the assertions of Schott, undertook to controvert the pretensions of Fust and Schoeffer as the first printers. He writes that printing was practised in Strasburg by John Mentel, who had obtained the new art of chalcography, or of making books with tin pens (types), about the year 1447; that Mentel, and Eggestein his partner, made an agreement that they should keep secret the new art: that John Schott, whom he praises, showed him a manuscript book, without date, written by Mentel, in which were drawings of typographic instruments and observations on the manufacture of printing ink. It was by similar methods that John Schott induced James Spiegel to declare, in a book printed in 1531, that John Mentel invented printing in Strasburg in the year 1444.

De Vinne, Invention of Printing, p. 488.

Menteur (moṅ-tėr′), **Le.** [F., 'The Liar.'] A comedy by Corneille, produced in 1642. It was the foundation of good comedy in France, and paved the way for Molière. "La suite du menteur" ("The Sequel to the Liar") came out the next year. The characters are in part the same, but the piece is not so interesting.

Mentone (men-tō′ne), or **Menton** (moṅ-tôṅ′). A seaport in the department of Alpes-Maritimes, France, situated on the Mediterranean 15 miles northeast of Nice. It is a leading winter health-resort of the Riviera, and has a trade in fruit and essence. The noted bone-caves of Mentone, with prehistoric remains, are in the vicinity. It belonged to Monaco prior to 1848, and was for a short time independent in 1849. Population (1891), commune, 9,056.

Mentor (men′tor). [Gr. Μέντωρ.] In Greek legend, an Ithacan to whom Odysseus, when about to depart for the Trojan war, intrusted the care of his house and the education of his son Telemachus. His name has become a synonym for a faithful monitor.

Mentu (men′tö). In Egyptian mythology, the rising sun, a double of Ra, worshiped at southern An (Hermonthis). He was represented as Ra with the addition of the tall plumes of Amun.

Mentu-hotep (men′tö-hō′tep). An Egyptian king of the 11th dynasty. He is represented in a bas-relief carved on the rocks of the island of Konosso, near Philæ, above the first cataract (Assuan). There were several kings of this name.

Mentu-hotep. Royal architect in the time of Usurtesen I., an Egyptian king of the 12th dynasty. His tombstone, the inscriptions on which have been deciphered, is in the Gizeh Museum.

Mentz. See *Mainz*.

Menu. See *Manu*.

Menza (men′zä). See *Tigre*.

Menzaleh (men-zä′le), **Lake.** A lagoon or arm of the Mediterranean, situated in the Delta, Egypt, east of the Damietta branch of the Nile.

Menzel (ment′sel), **Adolf Friedrich Erdmann.** Born at Breslau, Prussia, Dec. 8, 1815. A noted German historical and genre painter. He first made a name as an illustrator, and was made professor at Berlin in 1856. His subjects are taken chiefly from Prussian history.

Menzel, Karl Adolf. Born at Grünberg, Prussia, Dec. 7, 1784: died at Breslau, Prussia, Aug. 19, 1855. A German historian, professor at Breslau. He wrote "Geschichte der Deutschen" (1815–23), "Neuere Geschichte der Deutschen" (1826–48), etc.

Menzel, Wolfgang. Born at Waldenburg, Prussia, June 21, 1798: died at Stuttgart, Württemberg, April 23, 1873. A German historian, critic, poet, and novelist. He wrote "Geschichte der Deutschen" (1824–25), "Die deutsche Litteratur" (1828), and historical works on modern times, the wars of 1866 and 1870–71, etc.

Meopham (mep′am), or **Mepeham, Simon.** Born probably at Meopham, near Rochester, Kent (date unknown): died Oct. 12, 1333. Archbishop of Canterbury. He was educated at Oxford, was elected archbishop against the opposition of Queen Isabella and Mortimer; and was consecrated in 1328 at Avignon. He was involved in constant quarrels with his clergy, which finally resulted in his excommunication in 1333.

Mephibosheth (me-fib′ō-sheth; Heb. pron. mef-i-bō′sheth). In Old Testament history, the son of Jonathan, and grandson of Saul.

Mephistopheles (mef-is-tof′e-lēz). [Written *Mephostophilus* in Shakspere, Fletcher, etc., *Mephostophilis* in Marlowe, but now generally *Mephistopheles*, as in Goethe: a made-up name, like most of the names of the medieval devils, but supposed by some to be formed irregularly from Gr. μή, not, φῶς, light, and φιλεῖν, to love, ing.] A familiar spirit mentioned in the old legend of Sir John Faustus, and a principal agent in Marlowe's play "Dr. Faustus" and in Goethe's "Faust." "He is frequently referred to as 'the Devil,' but it was well understood that he was only a devil. Goethe took only the name and a few circumstances connected with the first appearance of Mephistopheles from the legend: the character, from first to last, is his own creation; and, in his own words, 'on account of the irony and knowledge of the world it displays, is not easily comprehended.' Although he sometimes slyly used it (though less frequently than Faust) as a mask through which to speak with his own voice, he evidently drew the germs of some characteristics from his early associate Merck. . . . The original form of this name was Mephostophiles. There has been much discussion in regard to its meaning, but Düntzer's conjecture is probably correct — that it was imperfectly formed by some one who knew little Greek, and was intended to signify 'not loving the light.'" *B. Taylor*, Notes to Faust.

Meppel (mep′pel). A town in the province of Drenthe, Netherlands, 50 miles east-northeast of Amsterdam. It has considerable manufactures and trade. Population, 9,911.

Meppen (mep′pen). A town in the province of Hannover, Prussia, at the junction of the Haase and Ems, 43 miles northwest of Osnabrück: capital of the duchy of Arenberg-Meppen. Population (1890), 3,526.

Mequinez (mek′i-nez), or **Meknez** (mek′nez), or **Mekinez** (mek′i-nez). A city in Morocco, about 35 miles west-southwest of Fez: one of the royal residences. Population, about 30,000.

Merak (mē′rak). [Ar. *meráq al-dub*, the loin of the bear.] The second-magnitude star β Ursæ Majoris, the southern of the two "pointers."

Meran (mā′rän). A town in Tyrol, Austria-Hungary, situated on the Passer, near the Adige, 44 miles south by west of Innsbruck. It is a noted health-resort, with grape-cure and whey-cure establishments. Near it are several noted castles, including that of Tyrol. Population (1890), 7,176.

Merbal (mėr′bal). King of Tyre about 556–552 B. C. Before his accession to the throne he was a hostage in Babylon.

Mercadante (mer-kä-dän′te), **Saverio.** Born at Altamura, Italy, about 1797: died at Naples, Dec. 13, 1870. An Italian operatic composer. Being suddenly dismissed from his position as leader of [illegible] (1857).

Mercadet (mer-kä-dā′). A play by Balzac, produced at the Gymnase, Paris, in 1851. The original play was called "Le faiseur" ("The Speculator"), and was [illegible] it was shortened [illegible].

Mercator (mer-kā′tor; D. [illegible]), properly **Gerhard Kremer.** [L. *Mercator*, equiv. to D. *Kremer*, LG. *Kremer*, G. *Krämer*, merchant, peddler.] Born at Rupelmonde, Belgium, March 5, 1512: died at Duisburg, Prussia, Dec. 2, 1594. A Flemish geographer. He studied philosophy and mathematics at the University of Louvain, and afterward devoted himself to geography. Through the influence of Cardinal Granvella, he received a commission from the emperor Charles V. to manufacture a terrestrial globe and a celestial globe, which are said to have been superior to any that had then appeared. He took up his residence at Duisburg in 1559, and eventually became cosmographer to the Duke of Juliers and Cleves. He invented the Mercator system of projection. His chief works are "Tabulæ geographicæ" (1578–84) and "Atlas" (1595).

Merced (mer-sed′) **River.** A river in California. It traverses the Yosemite Valley and joins the San Joaquin 80 miles east-southeast of San Francisco. Length, about 150 miles.

Mercedes (mar-thā′das), or **Soriano** (sō-rē-ä′nō). A town in Uruguay, situated on the Rio Negro 20 miles above its junction with the Uruguay. Population, about 9,000.

Mercedes of Castile. A novel by Cooper, published in 1840.

Mercedonius (mėr-se-dō′ni-us), or **Mercedinus** (mėr-sē-dī′nus). In the Roman calendar commonly ascribed to Numa Pompilius, second king of Rome, an intercalary month inserted every second year between the 23d and the 24th of February, and having 22 or 23 days.

Mercer (mėr′sėr), **Charles Fenton.** Born at Fredericksburg, Va., June 6, 1778: died near Alexandria, Va., May 4, 1858. An American politician, Federalist and Whig member of Congress from Virginia 1817–39.

Mercer, Hugh. Born in Scotland about 1721: died near Princeton, N. J., Jan. 12, 1777. An American general. He served in the French and Indian war; was distinguished at Trenton 1776; and was mortally wounded at Princeton 1777.

Merchant of Bruges, The. An alteration, by Kinnaird, of "The Beggar's Bush" by Fletcher and others, produced in 1815, Kean taking the part of Flores.

Merchant of Venice, The. A comedy by Shakspere, entered on the "Stationers' Register" in 1598, published in quarto in 1600, 1637, 1652. See *Jew of Malta*, and *Barlaam and Josaphat*.

There can be no doubt that the play was new in 1598. The two stories interwoven by it are mediæval myths; the germ of each is in Latin in the collection of the "Gesta Romanorum," and the story of the Jew was developed in the same tale as Shakspere's play as the "Adventure of Giannetto" [illegible]. This is an Italian [illegible] Shakspeare. In [illegible]. The Jew [illegible] and the [illegible] and the [illegible] of Shakspeare's genius was ever used upon this.

Morley, English Writers, X. 238.

[Poor versions and adaptations of "The Merchant of Venice" were made by Dryden, Otway, Sheridan, Lansdowne, and others, which held the stage until 1741, when Macklin restored Shakspere. See *Shylock*.]

Merchant's Tale, The. One of Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales." It is the story of the deception of an old husband by a young wife with the friendly assistance of an enchanted tree. The [illegible] and other versions of it is given [illegible] "Originals and Analogues." The Latin versions are Boccaccio's and [illegible] and May.

Mercia (mėr′shiä). [ML., from AS. *Mierce*, *Myrce*, *Merce*, pl., the people, *Miercna land* or [illegible] march, boundary.] An Anglian kingdom in the interior of England, which lay south of Northumbria and north of Wessex, and reached westward to the Welsh "Mark." It was founded probably in the second half of the 6th century; was flourishing [illegible] in the 7th century; attained [illegible] 8th century; passed under the supremacy of Wessex about 827; and later was one of the great earldoms until the Norman conquest.

Mercié (mer-syā"), **Marius Jean Antoine.** Born at Toulouse, Oct. 30, 1845. A French sculptor, a pupil of Falguière and Jouffroy. He gained the prix de Rome in 1868. Among his works are the statue of "David" (1872); "Dalila" (1872; a bust in bronze); "Gloria victis" (1874; bought by the state and placed in the Square Marbeuf); "Le Jeune, la mère et l'enfant" (1875; a bas-relief); "David avant le combat" and "Fleur de Mal" (1876); "Le génie des arts" (1877; for the Gobelet des Tuileries); "Penseur de Michelet" at Père-la-Chaise (1879); and "Judith" (1880; a portrait).

Mercier (mer-syā'). **Louis Sébastien.** Born at Paris, June 6, 1740; died at Paris, April 25, 1814. A French littérateur and politician.

Mercier, Philip. Born at Berlin, 1689; died at London, July 18, 1760. An English portrait-painter. He was a pupil of Antoine Pesne at Berlin, went to London 1716–17, and was appointed court painter and librarian in 1757. He was a clever painter in the style of Watteau. His portrait of Pee Wellington is in the Garrick Club.

Merciless Parliament, The. An English parliament of 1388; so named on account of the cruelty exercised by it toward the adherents of Richard II.

Merck (merk), **Johann Heinrich.** Born at Darmstadt, Germany, April 11, 1741: committed suicide, June 27, 1791. A German literary critic and author, a friend of Herder and Goethe. He exercised great influence upon the life of the latter.

Mercurius Aulicus (mer-kū'ri-us â-lish'i-us). A journal in the Royalist interest which was written and published by Sir John Birkenhead at Oxford while the court and court were there. The first number was issued in Jan., 1642, and it appeared continuously till 1645, after which it was issued occasionally as a weekly. It has never been reprinted or edited. Birkenhead received very little help from others. In literary quality it is far superior to the "Mercurius Britannicus." *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

Mercury (mer'kū-ri). [L. *Mercurius*, Mercury (the deity and the planet); so called (apparently) as the god of trade, from *merx*, merchandise.] **1.** In Roman mythology, the name of a Roman divinity who became identified with the Greek Hermes. He was the son of Jupiter and Maia, and was the herald and ambassador of Jupiter. As a god of commerce, Mercury is the tutelary deity of thieves and tricksters; he became also the protector of herdsmen, the god of science, commerce, and the arts and graces of life, and the patron of travelers and athletes. It was he who guided the shades of the dead to their final abiding-place. He is represented in art as a young man, usually wearing a winged hat and the talaria or winged sandals and bearing the caduceus or pastoral staff, and often a purse.

2. The innermost planet of the solar system. Its mean distance from the sun is 0.387 that of the earth. The inclination of its orbit and the excentricity (0.2056) of its orbit are exceeded only by some of the minor planets. Its diameter is only 3,000 miles, or about .7 that of the earth. Its volume is but .07 that of the earth, and it performs its sidereal revolution in 88 days, its synodical in 116. Its proximity to the sun prevents its being often seen with the naked eye. The mass of Mercury, though as yet not very precisely determined, is less than that of any other planet (asteroids excepted). According to Schiaparelli it rotates on its axis in the same way as the moon does, once in each orbital revolution.

Mercury, Belvedere. A Greek statue of the period of full development of Hellenic sculpture, in the Vatican, Rome. The statue is undraped except for a himation wound about the left arm and shoulder.

Mercury Fastening his Sandal. An antique marble statue, undraped, in the Glyptothek at Munich.

Mercutio (mer-kū'shio). In Shakspere's "Romeo and Juliet," the friend of Romeo. He is endowed with courage, an easy mind, wit, fancy, and a light heart.

> Mercutio is, I think, one of the best instances of such a comic person as may reasonably and with propriety be admitted into tragedy.
>
> *Scott*, Life of Dryden (Vol. I. of Works), p. 193.

Mercy (mėr'si). In Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," the friend and companion of Christiana.

Mercy (mer-sē'). **Claudius Florimond,** Count. Born in Lorraine, 1666; killed near Parma, Italy, June 29, 1733. An imperial field-marshal. He served in Italy in 1706 at Peterwardein in 1716, and at Temesvár in 1717. In 1720 he became governor of Temesvár, and in 1733 was appointed commander in Italy.

Mercy, Baron **Franz von.** Killed at the battle of Nördlingen, Aug. 3, 1645. A Bavarian field-marshal in the imperial service. He defeated Turenne at Mergentheim May 3, 1645.

Mer de Glace (mār dē glās). [F., 'sea of ice.'] A glacier of great extent on the northern slope of Mont Blanc, above the valley of Chamonix. The Arveyron conveys its waters to the Arve.

Mère coupable, La, ou L'Autre Tartufe. A comedy by Beaumarchais, played in 1792; a sequel to the "Barbier de Séville" and "Mariage de Figaro."

Meredith (mer'e-dith), **George.** Born in Hampshire, England, about 1828. An English novelist and poet. He was educated in Germany, and studied law but gave it up for literature. Among his works are "Poems" (1851), "The Shaving of Shagpat," a burlesque poem (1856), "The Ordeal of Richard Feverel," a novel (1859), "Modern Love, etc.," poems (1862), "Rhoda Fleming," a story (1865), "Vittoria," a novel (1866), "Beauchamp's Career" (1875), "The Egoist, a Comedy in a Narrative" (1879), "Tragic Comedians, etc." (1880), "Poems" (1883), "Diana of the Crossways" (1885), "Ballads, etc." (1887), "A Reading of Earth," a poem (1888), "One of the Conquerors," published in the "Fortnightly Review" (1890).

Meredith, Owen. The pseudonym of the first Earl of Lytton.

Meres (mērz), **Francis.** Born in Lincolnshire, 1565; died at Wing, Rutland, Jan. 29, 1647. An English divine and author. He was a graduate of Cambridge (Pembroke College), became rector of Wing in 1602, and kept a school there. Among his works are "Palladis Tamia, Wits Treasury; being the second part of Wits Commonwealth" (1598), one of a series of volumes of collected epithemes, etc.

> Meres passes in review all literary effort from the time of Chaucer to his own day, briefly contrasting each English author with a writer of like character in Latin, Greek, or Italian. The other sections, on "Bookes," "Reading of Bookes," "Philosophy," "Poets and Poetrie," the basis of casual references to contemporary English authors, and in his section on "Painting" and "Musick" he supplies a few comments on contemporary English painters and musicians. He thus commemorates in all 125 Englishmen; and his list of Shakespeare's works, with his commendation of the double-dated "the Red plague," and his account of Marlowe's death are *loci classici* in English literary history. The work was reissued in 1634 as "Wits Commonwealth, the second part: A Treasurie of Diuine, Moral, and Phylosophical Similes, generally useful, but more particularly for the use of schools." *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

Mergenthein (mer'gent-hīn), formerly **Marienthal** (mā-rē'en-tāl). A town in the Jagst circle, Würtemberg, situated on the Tauber 56 miles northeast of Stuttgart. It was the seat of the grand master of the Teutonic Order from 1527 to 1809. Here, in 1643, the Imperialists under Mercy defeated the French under Turenne. Population (1890), 4,397.

Mergui (mer-gē'). **1.** A maritime district in the division of Tenasserim, British Burma, intersected by lat. 12° N. Area, 7,810 square miles. Population (1881), 93,559.—**2.** The capital of Mergui district and a seaport, situated on the island at the mouth of the Tenasserim, in lat. 12° 27′ N., long. 98° 35′ E. Population, about 10,000.

Mergui Archipelago. A group of islands west of the southern part of British Burma, to which they belong.

Merian (mā'rē-an), **Maria Sibylla** (Frau **Graff**). Born at Frankfort, Germany, April 2, 1647: died at Amsterdam, Jan. 13, 1717. A German naturalist and artist. In 1665 she married a Nuremberg artist named Graff, but she is generally known as Madame Merian. Her best-known work is on the metamorphoses of insects of Surinam in Europe, part of a visit to that country 1699–1701. It was first published in Latin, 1705, and republished in French after her death, together with a short life by Basnage de Beauval. The large plates illustrating these books are among the best of early zoological drawings, and the accompanying observations are good and very accurate.

Merian, Matthäus, surnamed "The Elder." Born at Basel, Switzerland, 1593: died at Schwalbach, June 19, 1650. A Swiss engraver.

Merian, Matthäus, surnamed "The Younger." Born at Basel, Switzerland, 1621: died at Frankfort, 1687. A Swiss portrait-painter, son of M. Merian (1593–1650).

Meriba (mer'i-bā). [Heb., 'strife.'] In Old Testament geography, the name of two places in the wilderness south of Palestine, noted in the history of Moses.

> There are a few palm-trees and a little water, but the name of these pools is characteristic, for they were called the waters of Meriba, that is "of strife," on account of the incessant fights which took place there between the Bedouins when they came to let their flocks drink of them.
>
> *Renan*, Hist. of the People of Israel, I. 154.

Mérida (mer'ē-thä). A town in the province of Badajoz, Spain, situated on the Guadiana 30 miles east of Badajoz: the Roman Emerita Augusta. It is noted for many relics of antiquity, including a Roman bridge (built by Trajan, consisting of 81 arches, and 2,675 feet in length), a ruined castle, the Roman arch of Santiago, an aqueduct, the Circus Maximus, an amphitheater, and a theater. There are Roman reservoirs in the vicinity. A very old church and museum of antiquities are also noteworthy. Mérida was founded about 25 B. C., and was the ancient capital of Lusitania. It was taken by the Moors about 712, and retaken by the Spaniards about 1230. Population (1887), 10,002.

Mérida. A colonial intendencia of New Spain, or Mexico, founded in 1786, and continued until the independence. It corresponded to the older province of Yucatan, and to the modern states of Yucatan, Campeche, and Tobasco.

Mérida. A city in Venezuela, capital of the state of Los Andes, situated about lat. 8° 16′ N., long. 71° 10′ W. It was founded in 1558. Population (estimated, 1888), 12,018.

Mérida. The capital of the state of Yucatan, Mexico, situated about lat. 20° 58′ N., long. 89° 40′ W. It was founded in 1542 on the site of a Maya town: has flourishing manufactures and trade; and has a cathedral and many educational institutions. Population (1890), 55,000.

Meriden (mer'i-den), a city in New Haven County, Connecticut, 18 miles north-northeast of New Haven. It is the seat of flourishing manufactures, and is especially noted for Britannia-metal wares. Population (1890), 21,652.

Meridian (mē-rid'i-an). A city, capital of Lauderdale County, eastern Mississippi, 86 miles east of Jackson. Population (1890), 10,624.

Mérimée (mā-rē-mā'), **Prosper.** Born at Paris, Sept. 28, 1803: died at Cannes, Sept. 23, 1870. A French author, archæologist, historian, and literary critic. After spending some time in the study of law, he entered public life, and rose finally to the dignity of senator under the empire (1853). His achievements were, in this line of life were surpassed by his success in literature. He first published two apocryphal works, "Théâtre de Clara Gazul" (1825) and "La Guzla" (1827). He gave further evidence of his talent in "La Jacquerie" (1828) and "La famille Carvajal." He wrote a novel, "Chronique du temps de Charles IX." (1829), which testifies to careful historical preparation; and in 1830 he published "Colomba," his masterpiece, which deals with the Corsican vendettas. From 1835 to 1843 Mérimée published a number of works describing his travels in France. Among these are "Notes d'un voyage dans le midi de la France" and "Essai sur la guerre sociale" (1841), "Histoire de Don Pédre" (1845), "La conjuration de Catilina" (1844), and "Le faux Démétrius" (1852). He appears as a translator from the Russian of stories by Pushkin, Turgenieff, and Gogol. In 1855 he edited the works of Brantôme and Agrippa d'Aubigné. He wrote frequently for "La Revue de Paris," "La Revue des deux Mondes," and "Le Moniteur," where articles and other papers by Mérimée have appeared in book form, as, for instance, "Mélanges historiques et littéraires" (1855), "Nouvelles," "Derniers essais" (1873), "Portraits historiques et littéraires "(1874), "Etudes sur les arts au moyen âge" (1874). Another posthumous publication is "Lettres à une inconnue" (1875); to this "inconnue" was has not yet been determined. Mérimée was elected a member of the French Academy in 1844.

Merino (mā-rē'no), **Ignacio.** Born at Piura, 1819. A Peruvian painter. He was principal of the Academy of Design at Lima 1849–50, and in 1851 took up his residence at Paris. Among his best-known works are "Columbus and the Council of the Indies," purchased by the Peruvian government, and "Hamlet," exhibited at the exposition of 1872.

Merioneth (mer-i-on'eth). A county of North Wales. Capital, Dolgelly. It is bounded by Carnarvon and Denbigh on the north, Denbigh and Montgomery on the east, Montgomery on the south, Cardigan Bay on the west. The surface is mountainous. Area, 669 square miles. Population (1891), 49,212.

Merivale (mer'i-vāl), **Charles.** Born at Barton Place in Devonshire, 1808: died Dec. 27, 1893. An English historian and divine, brother of Herman Merivale. He graduated at Cambridge (St. John's College); was rector of Lawford, Essex, 1848–69; and became dean of Ely in 1869. His chief work is the "History of the Romans under the Empire" (1850–62). He also wrote "A General History of Rome" (1875), "Lectures on Early Church History" (1879), "Contrast between Christian and Pagan Society" (1880), a translation of the Iliad in rimed verse, etc.

Merivale, Herman. Born at Dawlish, Devonshire, Nov. 8, 1806: died at London, Feb. 9, 1874. An English lawyer, author, and politician, brother of Charles Merivale. He was professor of political economy at Oxford 1837–42; assistant-secretary of state for the colonies in 1847, and under-secretary 1848–59; and under-secretary for India 1859–74. He wrote "Historical Studies" (1865), etc.

Merivale, John Herman. Born at Exeter, Aug. 5, 1779: died April 25, 1844. An English scholar and poet. He studied at St. John's College, Cambridge; entered Lincoln's Inn in 1798; and was called to the bar in 1804. In 1831 he was appointed commissioner in bankruptcy. In 1814 he published "Orlando in Roncesvalles"; a collection of his "Poems" appeared in 1838. Byron was his friend and admirer.

Merle d'Aubigné (merl dō-bēn-yā'). **Jean Henri.** Born at Eaux-Vives, near Geneva, Aug. 16, 1794: died at Geneva, Oct. 20, 1872. A celebrated Swiss Protestant church historian, after 1830 professor of historical theology at the École de Théologie Évangélique at Geneva. He wrote "Histoire de la réformation" ("History of the Reformation," 1835–53), continued in "Histoire de la reformation au temps de Calvin" ("History of the Reformation in the Time of Calvin," 1863–70), etc.

Merlin (mėr'lin), or **Myrddhin.** A half-legendary bard of the 6th century, to whom a number of poems (none genuine) are attributed. In the course of time popular imagination and confusion with another of the same name made him the enchanter Merlin, but "more associated with fable than even Taliesin. The true history of Merlin seems to be that he was born between the years 470 and 480, during the invasion of the Saxons, and took the name of Ambrose, which preceded his surname of Merlin, from the successful leader of the Britons, Ambrosius Aurelianus, who was his first chief, and from whose service he passed, as bard, into that of King Arthur, the southern leader of the Britons. After he had been present in many battles, on one disastrous day between the years 560 and 574, in a field of horrible slaughter

on the Solway Firth, he lost his reason, broke his sword, and forsook human society, finding peace and consolation only in his sanctuary. He was at last found dead on the bank of a river. *Morley*, English Writers, I. 218). The enchanter Merlin of Arthurian romance also held the position of companion and counselor to Arthur, but his adventures and the manner of his death differ from the above. The romances relate that he was of miraculous birth, was an adept in magic, and was beguiled by the enchantress Ninüe or Nivive, who buried him under a rock from which he could not escape; also that his mistress, Vivien, the Lady of the Lake, left him spellbound in the tangled branches of a thorn-bush, where he still sleeps, though sometimes his voice is heard. Tennyson, in his "Idylls of the King," adopts nearly the latter version. Among other famous deeds Merlin instituted the Round Table at Cardueil. He first appears in Nennius as Ambrosius. Geoffrey of Monmouth's "Vita Merlini" (1139–49) was translated by Wace into French verse (1155), and was probably adapted by Robert de Borron about 1160–70. About 1200 Helie de Borron wrote the French prose romance of Merlin, which contained what are called Merlin's prophecies in the appendix. Robert de Borron's poem was translated into Italian in 1379, Spanish in 1498, and German in 1478. The English prose romance of Merlin (c. 1450–60) was taken from the French original attributed to Robert de Borron. It was printed by the Early English Text Society for the first time.

Merlin de Douai (mer-lañ' dė dō-ā'), Comte **Philippe Antoine**. Born at Arleux, near Douai, France, Oct. 30, 1754; died at Paris, Dec. 26, 1838. A French jurist and revolutionary politician. He was a member of the National Assembly, went over to the radical party in 1792; was president of the convention after the Reign of Terror; was later minister of justice; and on the revolution of the 18th Fructidor became a member of the Directory.

Merlin de Thionville (tyōn-vēl'), **Antoine Christophe**. Born at Thionville, Lorraine, Sept. 15, 1762; died at Paris, July 14, 1833. A French revolutionist, a member of the Legislative Assembly 1791–92, and of the Convention 1792–95.

Mermaid Club, The. A celebrated club said to have been established by Sir Walter Raleigh in 1603. It met at the Mermaid Tavern, Jonson, Beaumont, Fletcher, Selden, and probably Shakspere were among its members.

This famous Club was held at the Mermaid Tavern, which was long said to have stood in Friday-street, Cheapside; but Ben Jonson has, in his own verse, settled it in Bread-street:

"At Bread-streets Mermaid having dined and merry,
Proposed to go to Holborn in a wherry." *Gifford.*

Mr. Burn in the Beaufoy Catalogue also explains: "The Mermaid in Bread-street, the Mermaid in Friday-street, and the Mermaid in Cheap were all one and the same. The tavern, situated behind, had a way to it from these thoroughfares, but was nearer to Bread-street than Friday-street." . . . Hollar has described the scene of combat between Shakspeare and Ben Jonson "which he beheld," meaning with his mind's eye, for he was only eight years of age when Shakspeare died. . . . But we have a noble record of the wit combats in the commendatory epistle of Beaumont to Jonson. *Timbs*, Clubs, pp. 7–8.

Mermaid Tavern, The. See *Mermaid Club.*

Mermnadæ (mėrm'na-dē). The last dynasty of the Lydian kings, beginning with Gyges (716–678 B. C.) and ending with Cræsus (560–546). Besides these kings it included Ardys, Sadyattes, and Alyattes.

Merodach (mer'ō-dak). [In the inscriptions *Marduk*.] The name of the 12 great gods of the Assyro-Babylonian pantheon, son of Ea. His wife was Zarpanit. He was especially the tutelar divinity of the city of Babylon, and during the supremacy of Babylonia his temple, Esagila ("the exalted house"), adorned with great splendor by Nebuchadnezzar, became the national sanctuary of the whole empire. He also had an old and famous sanctuary at Sippar. He was especially considered the unquestionable god of mankind, reigning in their ills with the knowledge and power his father, the god of profound wisdom, gave him. He was also the patron of magic. His son is Nebo (Nabû), the god of learning. Of the planets, Jupiter was sacred to him. He is mentioned in Jer. l. 2, but is referred to as Bel in Isa. xlvi. 1 and Jer. l. 44.

Merodach-baladan (mer'ō-dak-bal'a-dan). [In the cuneiform inscriptions *Marduk-bal-iddina*. Merodach has given the son.] The name of several kings of Babylon. The most important of these appears first as the ruler of Bit Yakin. He submitted and paid tribute to the Assyrian king Tiglath-Pileser III. (747–727 B. C.). From 722 to 709 he appears in the inscriptions as king of entire Babylonia. Afterward he entered into alliance with the Elamites against Sargon. The allies were defeated by the Assyrian king, and Merodach-baladan saved himself only by flight. He reappears in the first year of Sennacherib (705), and is, in all probability, identical with the Merodach-baladan mentioned in Isa. xxxix., 2 Ki. xx. 12 ff. (under the form *Berodach-baladan*) as having sent ambassadors to Hezekiah to congratulate him upon his recovery from sickness. This embassy was also, no doubt, intended to draw Hezekiah into an alliance against Assyria. He was defeated by Sennacherib, who placed a certain Belibus on the Babylonian throne (702–699). In 699 Merodach-baladan is again found in rebellion against Assyria, and, again defeated, he escapes to Elam. He must have died shortly afterward, but his descendants continued to stir up rebellions in Babylonia against Assyria. The last scion of this house, when about to be delivered to Asurbanipal, caused his armor-bearer to slay him.

Meroe (mer'ō-ē). [Gr. *Μερόη.*] In ancient geography, the capital of the later kingdom of Ethiopia, situated between the Nile and the Atbara, about lat. 17° N.

Merom (mē'rom). **Waters of.** A lake in Palestine, 10½ miles north of the Sea of Galilee, traversed by the Jordan: the modern Bahr-el-Huleh, and the Semechonitis Lake of Josephus. Length, 4 miles. It was the scene of a great victory of Joshua over Jabin, king of Hazor.

Merope (mer'ō-pē). [Gr. *Μερόπη.*] 1. In Greek mythology, one of the Pleiades (which see).—2. The 4½-magnitude star 23 Pleiadum. It is enveloped in a nebulosity which was discovered before the application of photography, but is difficult to observe visually.

Mérope (mā-rōp'). A play by Voltaire (1743).

Merovingians (mer-ō-vin'ji-anz). A dynasty of Frankish kings, whose eponymic ancestor, Merwig or Merovæus, lived in the 5th century. It rose to power under Clovis, king of the Salic Franks, who defeated the Roman governor Syagrius in 486, accepted the Roman faith in 496, and died in 511, after having made himself sole ruler of all the Franks. His kingdom was divided between his four sons, one of whom, Clotaire I., reunited the several parts in 558. A second division of the Frankish kingdom took place among the Merovingians on his death in 561. This was also a quadruple division. In 567 they were reduced to three in number, whence arose the kingdoms of Austrasia (capital Rheims), Neustria (capital Soissons), and Burgundy (capital Orléans), of which the first was German, the last was a Roman population. Burgundy was eventually united with Neustria, leaving two principal divisions, Neustria and Austrasia. Violent family feuds, as, for instance, that between Brunehilde of Austrasia and Fredegonde of Neustria, filled 6th century, caused the power of the Merovingians to wane, both in Neustria and in Austrasia, before that of the mayors of the palace, until in 687 Pepin of Heristal, mayor of the palace in Austrasia, made himself practically ruler of both kingdoms. His grandson, Pepin the Short, finally deposed the Merovingians, and caused himself to be crowned king of the Franks in 751.

Merowig (mer'ō-wig), or **Merwig** (mėr'wig). [L. *Meroveus.*] An alleged chief or king of a part of the Salian Franks, and grandfather of Clovis. Some suppose Merowig or Meroveus to have been the progenitor of the family or clan of Clovis, derived from a more remote ancestor.

Merrick (mer'ik), **James.** Born at Reading, England, 1720; died there, 1769. An English poet. He wrote sacred poems, and the "Chameleon."

Merrifield (mer'i-fēld), **Charles Watkins.** Born at London or Brighton, Oct. 20, 1827; died at Brighton, Jan. 1, 1884. An English mathematician. About 1867 he became principal of the Royal School of Naval Architecture and Marine Engineering at South Kensington. Among his works are "Miscellaneous Memoirs on Pure Mathematics" (1863), and "Technical Arithmetic" (1872). He contributed numerous papers to the "Transactions of the Institution of Naval Architects."

Merrilies (mer'i-lēz), **Meg.** In Sir Walter Scott's novel "Guy Mannering," a half-crazed old Scottish gipsy who is devoted to Bertram's family. She remonstrates in vain against the theft of Harry Bertram, and on his return helps him to his own at the cost of her life. Charlotte Cushman was noted in this part in the dramatization of the novel.

Merrimac, or **Merrimack** (mer'i-mak). A river in New Hampshire and northeastern Massachusetts. It is formed by the junction of the Pemigewasset and Winnipesaukee at Franklin, New Hampshire, and flows into the Atlantic 4 miles east of Newburyport. It furnishes water-power to Manchester, Nashua, Lowell, Lawrence, etc. Length, about 120 miles (including the Pemigewasset, about 173 miles).

Merrimac. A 40-gun screw frigate built for the United States government in 1855. On April 19, 1861, the Norfolk navy-yard was abandoned by the Federal government, and the ships there, including the Merrimac, were sunk. The hull was raised by the Confederates and cut down to the berth-deck. On the midship section a casemate of timber 170 feet long was built, protected by 4 inches of iron plating 2 inches thick. The ram was of cast iron. She was named the Virginia, and was commanded by Commodore Franklin Buchanan. On March 8, 1862, she destroyed the Cumberland (a sailing ship of 30 guns) and the Cumberland (a sailing ship of 50 guns) at Newport News. On March 9 she attacked the Minnesota, and was met by the Monitor, which had arrived the night before. The battle lasted from 8 A. M. until noon, and resulted in favor of the Monitor. See *Monitor.*

Merry (mer'i). **Felix.** A pseudonym of Evert Augustus Duyckinck.

Merry, Robert. Born at London, April, 1755; died at Baltimore, Md., Dec. 14, 1798. An English dilettante. He became a member of the Della Cruscan Academy at Florence, and his pseudonym "Della Crusca" gave its name to the English school. His affected and tasteless style is exhibited in the correspondence with "Anna Matilda," which continued in the "World" till 1789, when the writers met and were disenchanted. (See *Anna Matilda.*) The best and worst poems were collected in the "British Album" in 1789. Gifford's "Baviad," a satire on it, sold a fourth edition of this in 1791.

Merry Dancers. A name given to the aurora.

The meteoric rays which have given the name of the "Merry Dancers" to the flickering Northern Lights. *Elton*, Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 71.

Merry Devil of Edmonton, The. A comedy acted by the King's Men at the Globe before Oct. 22, 1607. From hints drawn from internal evidence that this play was originally called "Sir John Oldcastle," and was written in imitation of the Chamberlain's Men before Dec., 1596. A prose tract, "The Life and Death of the Merry Devil of Edmonton, etc.," was entered on the "Stationers Register" in 1608. "T. R." (Thomas Brewer). The popularity of the comedy probably suggested this tract, which does not even mention the same ground. The latter has, however, been ascribed to Tony (Antony) Brewer on the strength of the initials in the above entry, the tract having been confounded with the play. (*Bullen.*) The play has also been ascribed without reason to Shakspere on the authority of Kirkman the bookseller.

Merrygreek, or **Merigreek** (mer'i-grēk). **Matthew.** In Udall's play "Ralph Roister Doister," a parasite and mischievous boon companion of Ralph. He adroitly gets his own way by flattery and abuse.

Merry Monarch, The. Charles II. of England.

Merrymount (mer'i-mount). A settlement within the present city of Quincy, Massachusetts, made by Thomas Morton and others in 1625. The Pilgrims of Plymouth dispersed it in 1628, and it was again dispersed a few years later.

Merry Wives of Windsor, The. A comedy by Shakspere, produced about 1600. It was first printed as we know it in the first folio, 1623. In 1602 an imperfect and probably unauthorized version in quarto was printed (reprinted in 1630). It seems to have been based on a mangled repetition set down in the theater, or else hurriedly written up by command. Rowe in 1709 says, probably without foundation, that Queen Elizabeth was so pleased with the Falstaff of "Henry IV." that she commanded Shakspere to show how he conducted himself when in love. For the plot he was probably but little indebted to other writers. "The Tale of Tales" is far from the parallel in Tarleton's "News Out of Purgatory (1590) and a story from "Il Pecorone" of Ser Giovanni Fiorentino which suggests the hiding of Falstaff in the clothes basket, may possibly have suggested some of the incidents. John Dennis wrote a play, "The Comical Gallant, or the Amours of Sir John Falstaff," in 1702, in which "The Merry Wives" may be recognized; and an opera, "Die lustigen Weiber von Windsor," by Otto Nicolai, words from Shakspere by Mosenthal, was produced at Berlin in 1849, at London in 1864, and at Paris, as "Les joyeuses commeres de Windsor," in 1866.

Mers (mārs). A sea-bathing resort, a suburb of Le Tréport, France, northeast of Dieppe.

Merscheid (mer'shīd). A town in the Rhine Province, Prussia, 17 miles north by east of Cologne. Population (1890), 8,542; commune, 15,600.

Merse (mèrs). **The.** The lower valley of the Tweed, Scotland.

Merseburg (mer'se-bōrg). A town in the province of Saxony, Prussia, situated on the Saale 16 miles west of Leipsic. Its chief buildings are the cathedral and the castle. It was formerly noted for its beer. It was one of the leading medieval German cities, the seat of a bishopric from the 11th to the 16th century, and of the dukes of Saxe-Merseburg from 1656 to 1738. Near it the emperor Henry I. won an important victory over the Hungarians in 933. Population (1890), 17,669.

Mersenne (mer-sen'). **Marin.** Born at La Soultière, Maine, France, Sept. 8, 1588; died at Paris, Sept. 1, 1648. A noted French theologian, mathematician, and philosopher, a friend of Descartes. He discovered the law which shows the dependence of the time of vibration of a string upon its length, tension, and density—namely, that the time varies directly as the length and as the square root of the density, and inversely as the square root of the tension.

Mersey (mer'zi). A river in England. It is formed by the union of the Tame and Goyt near Stockport, and flows by an estuary into the Irish Sea below Liverpool. Length, 70 miles; navigable to the mouth of the Irwell.

Mertetefs (mer-te-tāfs'). See the extract.

The oldest historical portrait-statue yet discovered is that of Queen Mertetefs, wife of Seneferu, the last king of the Third Dynasty, and wife, by her second marriage, to Khufu, the first king of the Fourth Dynasty, who was also the famous a personage than the builder of the Great Pyramid. The statue is one of a limestone group of three figures, representing Queen Mertetefs, her kā, and a priest named Kennu, who was her private secretary.

Edwards, Pharaohs, Fellahs, etc., p. 135.

Merthyr Tydfil, or **Merthyr Tydvil** (mėr'thėr tid'vil; W. pron. mėr'thėr tud'vil). [Said to have received its name from a martyred British saint *Tydfil (merthyr = E. martyr).*] A town in Glamorganshire, South Wales, situated on the Taff in lat. 51° 45′ N., long. 3° 23′ W. It is by far the largest town in Wales, the center of an extensive coal region, and is noted for iron and steel manufactures. It returns 2 members to Parliament. Population (1891), 58,990.

Merton (mėr'ton). **Ambrose.** A pseudonym of W. J. Thoms, the editor of "Notes and Queries."

Merton, Lower. A village in Surrey, 10 miles southwest of London.

Merton (mėr'ton). **Walter de.** Died Oct. 27, 1277. Bishop of Rochester, and founder of Merton College, Oxford. He was educated at Oxford; in 1261 was appointed chancellor; and was elected bishop of Rochester in 1274. He originated the collegiate system of the English universities by the establishment in 1264 of

Merton College, the "final statutes" of which date from Aug. 1, 1274. The chapel of the college is marked by its large square perpendicular tower. Its choir was built in the 13th century, and the remainder is of the early 15th century. The library, as well as the college has the distinction of being the oldest in England. The picturesque quadrangle is Jacobean. The Meadow front of the buildings, with their long range of gables is characteristic.

This system (which has been beneficial in its effects down to our own time, and among our most distinguished scholars entered the university as sizars) was part of the deliberate purpose that animated the design of Walter de Merton, by which he founded not only a school—a collegiate system. He sought to attract the most capable men of all classes and so to prepare such scholars who should check the influence of the monasteries, and through them of the pope. *Church*, Masterpiece, p. 36.

Meru (mer'ō). In Hindu mythology, the central mountain of the earth, of prodigious size and precious material, having on its summit the abode of the gods.

Merv (merv), or **Merve.** An oasis in Russian central Asia, lying along the river Murgab about lat. 37° 30' N., long. 62° E. Its inhabitants are Tekke Turkomans. From its strategic and commercial position between Persia, Bokhara, and Herat it has been important from remote times. It formerly contained Merv, the ancient Alexandria. It was conquered by Alexander and belonged successively to the Parthians, Saracens, and Seljuks. It was ravaged by the Mongols in 1221. Later it fell into ruin, but it has been visited by Persians and Bokharans. The Russians overran and annexed it in 1883–84. It is now traversed by the Transcaspian Railway. Population, about 25,000.

Merveilleuse (mer-vā-yez'). [F., 'marvelous.'] The sword of Doolin of Mayence.

Merville (mer'vil'). A town in the department of Nord, France, situated on the Lys 18 miles west of Lille. Population (1891), commune, 7,552.

Méry (mā-rē'), **Joseph.** Born near Marseilles, Jan. 21, 1798; died at Paris, June 17, 1866. French litterateur. Among his numerous works are novels, books of travel, plays, and poems. Conjointly with Barthélemy he wrote satirical verses.

Méryon (mā-ryōn'), **Charles.** Born at Paris in 1821; died at Vanves, near Paris, in 1868. A French etcher and engraver. Among his works are "le pont du change," "La vieille neuque," "Le petit pont," "La rue de la Pironette," etc.

Merzig (mert'sig). A small town in the Rhine Province, Prussia, situated on the Saar 20 miles south by east of Treves.

Mesa. See *Meshu.*

Mesartim (mē-sär'tim). [Deriv. uncertain.] A commonly used name for the 42-magnitude double star, Arietis.

Mescala (mes-kä'lä), or **Mexcala** (mās-kä'lä), or **Mercala** (mer-kä'lä), or **Rio de las Balsas** (rē'o dā las bäl'säs). A river in Mexico which flows into the Pacific between the states of Michoacan and Guerrero. Length, 400–450 miles.

Mescalero (mes'ka-lā'ro). [Eaters of the mescal.] A tribe of the Apache group of North American Indians, north of San Carlos agency in 1883. See *Apaches.*

Meschede (mā'shā-dē). A small town in the province of Westphalia, Prussia, 10 miles east-southeast of Arnsberg.

Meschianza. See *Mischianza.*

Mescua (mes'kō-ä). **Antonio Mira de.** See the extract.

Contemporary with these events and discussions lived Antonio Mira de Mescua, well known from 1602 to 1635 as a writer for the stage, and mainly praised by contemporaries and by Lope de Vega. He was a native of Guadix in the kingdom of Granada, and in his youth became ordained to the priesthood, and in 1602 became a chaplain of the royal chapel at Naples attached to the retinue of the Count de Lemos, and in 1609 he came to reside in Madrid, where he died in 1635 while in the office of chaplain to Philip the Fourth. He wrote secular plays, autos, and lyrical poetry. *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., II. 329.

Mesembria. See *Mesaxi.*

Meseritz (mā'zer-its). A town in the province of Posen, Prussia, situated on the Obra 55 miles west of Posen. Population (1885), 5,783.

Mesha (mes'ha) or **Moabite Stone** (mō'ab-īt). The "deliverance." A king of Moab (about 850 B. C.). He is mentioned in 2 Ki. iii. as having been subject to the kings of Israel, but after Ahab's death he fell away. Thereupon Joram, king of Israel, in alliance with Jehoshaphat, king of Judah, undertook an expedition against him, and but him up in Kir-Hareseth, situated a little to the east of the southern end of the Dead Sea. In this emergency Mesha sacrificed his first-born son to Chemosh. The Israelites thereupon departed to their land. In 1868 a stele was discovered near Dibon, the ancient capital of Moab, on which Mesha had recorded this event. It is curious as the Moabite dialect, which only slightly differs from Hebrew, with the ancient Hebrew character. The recorded sacrifice of Mesha's son, and the oldest Semitic monument known. The stone, badly damaged, is now in the Louvre at Paris.

Mesha. See *Meshu.*

Meshech. See *Mash.*

Meshhed (mesh'hed), or **Meshed** (mesh'ed), or **Mashhad** (mash'had). The capital of the province of Khorasan, Persia, situated about lat. 36° 18' N., long. 59° 35' E. It is a commercial center and a noted place of pilgrimage. The mosque contains the Shiite shrine of the imam Riza. Population, estimated, 50,000.

Meshhed-Ali (mesh'hed ä'lē). A town in the vilayet of Bagdad, Asiatic Turkey, 97 miles south of Bagdad. It is a Shiite place of pilgrimage, on account of the mosque containing the shrine of Ali. Population, estimated, about 12,000.

Meshhed-Hussein. See *Kerbela.*

Meshtseraks (mesh-tse-räks'). A people of Finnish origin, living in eastern Russia. They are in part Russianized, in part (about 125,000) allied to the Bashkirs in language and religion.

Meshtshovsk (mesh-chofsk'). A town in the government of Kaluga, Russia, 42 miles west-southwest of Kaluga. Population (1885–89), 5,129.

Mesilla (mā-sēl'yä). [Sp., 'little mesa.'] A village in southern New Mexico, on the lower Rio Grande, founded about 1850.

Mesmer (mes'mer), **Friedrich Anton.** Born near Constance, Baden, May 23, 1733; died at Meersburg, Baden, March 5, 1815. A German physician, originator of the theory of mesmerism or animal magnetism. He studied divinity at Ingolstadt and Dillingen, and afterward studied medicine at Vienna, where he took his degree in 1766. He began about 1771 an investigation into the supposed curative powers of the magnet, which led him to adopt the theory of animal magnetism. This he made public in 1775 in a pamphlet entitled "Sendschreiben an einen auswartigen Arzt uber die Magnetkur." In 1778 he settled at Paris, where he created a sensation as a practitioner of mesmerism. In 1785 the French government appointed a commission of eminent physicians and scientists to investigate his claims. The report was followed, and he fell into disrepute and spent his last years at Meersburg.

Mesocco. See *Misocco.*

Mesolonghi. See *Missolonghi.*

Mesopotamia (mes'ō-pō-tā'mi-ä). [Gr. *Μεσοποταμία*, the land between the rivers.] The great valley between the Euphrates and Tigris: in the Old Testament called Aram Naharaim. It is usually divided into Upper Mesopotamia, covering ancient Assyria, and Lower Mesopotamia, comprising ancient Chaldea and Babylonia. It was conquered by Thothmes III., 8th and 9th kings of the 18th Egyptian dynasty, and has belonged at different times to the Assyrian, Persian, Macedonian, Syrian, Parthian, Roman, New Persian, Saracenic, and Turkish empires, and is now a Turkish province with Bagdad as capital. See also *Aram* and *Babylon.*

Mesopotamia, The Argentine. [Sp. *Mesopotamia Argentina.*] A name frequently given to that portion of the Argentine Republic which lies between the rivers Parana and Uruguay. It includes the provinces of Entre Rios and Corrientes and the territory of Missiones.

Mesrob (mes-rob'), or **Miesrob** (myes-rob'). Lived in the 5th century A. D. A patriarch of Armenia, a reputed founder of Armenian literature, who devised the Armenian alphabet of 36 letters, to which after his time two more were added, and the Georgian alphabet of 39 or 40 letters, still in use.

Messala (me-sä'lä), or **Messalla** (mes-säl'lä), **Corvinus Marcus Valerius.** Lived in the second half of the 1st century B. C. A Roman general, political orator, historian, and patron of literature.

Messalina, or Messallina (mes-ą-lī'nä), **Valeria.** Executed 48 B. C. Wife of the emperor Claudius. She was the daughter of Marcus Valerius Messala Barbatus, and became the third wife of Claudius, whom she persuaded the imperial throne. She was a woman of infamous vices, and during a temporary absence of her husband publicly married her favorite, C. Silius. She was executed by order of Claudius.

Messana (me-sä'nä). An ancient name of Messina.

Messapia (me-sā'pi-ä). [Gr. *Μεσσαπία.*] In ancient geography, the peninsula at the southeastern extremity of Italy: often used as synonymous with Calabria or Iapygia.

Messene (me-sē'nē). [Gr. *Μεσσήνη.*] 1. In ancient geography, a city in Messenia, Greece, situated on the slope of Mount Ithome in lat. 37° 11' N., long. 21° 56' E. It was founded as a fortress against Sparta, under the influence of Epaminondas, in 369 B. C., and is noted now for its extensive ruins at the modern village of Mavromati.

2. An ancient name of Messina.

Messenger (mes'en-jėr). A gray thoroughbred horse, by Mambrino, which was imported from England about 1788. All the main lines of trotting-horses except the Morgans and Clays are derived from him. The Hambletonians trace directly to him by way of Hambletonian (10), Abdallah, and Mambrino.

Messenia (me-sē'ni-ä). [Gr. *Μεσσήνη.*] 1. In ancient geography, a division of the Peloponnesus. It was bounded by Elis and Arcadia on the north, Laconia (separated by Mount Taygetus) on the east, and the sea on the south and west. It contains the fertile valley of the Pamisus, was early settled by Dorians; was at war with Sparta from about 743 to 724 B. C.; was subjugated by Sparta about 648–631; put down an insurrection of the Helots 464–455; had its independence restored 369 B. C.; and was annexed to Rome about 146 B. C.

2. A nomarchy of modern Greece, corresponding generally to the ancient Messenia. Area, 1,221 square miles. Population (1889), 183,232.

Messenia, or **Koron** (ko'ron), **Gulf of.** An inlet of the Mediterranean, south and east of Messenia, Greece.

Messer (mes'ėr), **Asa.** Born at Methuen, Mass., 1769; died at Providence, R. I., Oct. 11, 1836. An American educator, president of Brown University 1802–27.

Messiah (me-sī'ä). [Heb., 'anointed'; Gr. *Μεσσίας.*] A designation of Jesus as the Saviour of the world; the Hebrew equivalent of Christ, the Anointed: from prophetic passages in the Hebrew Scriptures (where, except in two instances in Daniel, it is translated *Anointed*, often as a noun) interpreted by Jesus and by Christians as referring to him and universal in scope, but regarded by the Jews as promising a divinely sent deliverer for their own race. This belief in a coming Messiah took on a decisive form in many Jews; and at various periods of the Christian era impostors have assumed the name and character, and have had many adherents. The title is also applied figuratively to historical characters who have been great deliverers. Sometimes written, after the Greek of the New Testament, *Messias.*

The connection of ideas in this prophecy is so clear, and it sets forth with so much completeness Shiloh's whole view of Jehovah's purpose towards Judah, that we may regard it as a typical example of what is usually called Messianic prediction. The name Messiah is never used in the Old Testament in that special sense which we are accustomed to associate with it. *The Messiah* (with the article and no other word in apposition) is in the Old Testament phrase at all, and the word Messiah (Mashiah), or "anointed one," in the connection "Jehovah's anointed one" is no theological term, but an ordinary title of the human king whom Jehovah has set over Israel. Thus the usage in which the time of Israel's redemption and final glory is called the Messianic time is incorrect and misleading. So long as the Hebrew kingdom lasted, every king was "Jehovah's anointed," and it was only after the Jews lost their independence that the future redemption could be spoken of in contrast to the present as the days of the Messiah. To Isaiah the restoration of Israel is not the commencement but the continuation of that personal sovereignty of Jehovah over His people which for Isaiah's time was the recognised representative. As the holy seed, which represents the land after the work of judgment is done is a fresh growth from the ancient stock of the nation (vi. 13), so too the new Davidic kingship is a fresh outgrowth of the old stem of Jesse. We are apt to think of the Messiah as an altogether new and miraculous dispensation. That was not Isaiah's view. The restoration of Jerusalem is a return to an old state of things, interrupted by national sin. *W. R. Smith*, Prophets of Israel, p. 302.

Messiah, The. 1. A sacred pastoral by Pope, published in the "Spectator" May 14, 1712.

Technically this is one of the most faultless of Pope's writings. . . . This poem is marked by the broadest praise and by the use of alexandrines—features which he had hitherto eschewed. The Messiah is a dexterous centon of passages from Isaiah forgetting Christ. The same year Wordsworth has attacked it with great severity, and it no longer holds its former popularity.

Gosse, Eighteenth Century Literature, p. 115.

2. An oratorio by Handel, composed in 1741 (first produced at Dublin in 1742). The words were by Charles Jennens from the Scriptures. Mozart composed additional accompaniments to it in 1789. Probably no musical composition has created such lasting and deep enthusiasm.

Messias (The **Messiah**). An epic poem by Klopstock, in 20 cantos. The first 3 cantos were published in 1748 in the "Bremer Beitrage," but he did not finish it till 1773. The model before him was Milton's "Paradise Lost," but he did not profit much by his example. The poem suffers from excess of sentiment, and the lyric quality is more nearly related to the religious oratorios than to a genuine epic.

Messidor (mes-si-dōr'). [F., from L. *messis*, harvest, and Gr. *δῶρον*, a gift.] The name adopted in 1793 by the National Convention of the first French republic for the tenth month of the year. It consisted of 30 days, beginning in the years 1 to 7 with June 19, and in 8 to 13 with June 20.

Messin, Pays (pā-ē' me-san'). An ancient district of eastern France, whose chief town was Metz. With Verdunois it formed one of the small governments of France prior to 1790.

Messina (messe'nä). 1. A province in Sicily, Italy. Area, 1,240 square miles. Population (1891), 505,159.—2. The capital of the province of Messina, a seaport, situated on the Strait of Messina in lat. 38° 12' N., long. 15° 34' E.: the ancient Messana, and earlier Zancle. It has an excellent harbor and a fine situation; is the second commercial place in Sicily; and exports fruit, olive oil, wine, silk, etc. It has a cathedral and a university. It was founded by Chalcidians and others, and received a colony of Messenians: was destroyed by the Carthaginians and rebuilt by Dionysius; came under the rule of the Mamertines in 282 B. C.; gave rise to the first Punic war and was annexed by Rome; passed successively to the Saracens, Normans,

Hohenstaufen, and Spaniards; suffered from the strife between the French and Spaniards in 1672–78, from the plague in 1743, and from an earthquake in 1783; was bombarded in 1848; and was the last Sicilian stronghold of the Neapolitans against Garibaldi in 1860-61. Population (1881), 78,438.

Messina, Strait of. A strait in the Mediterranean, separating Sicily from the mainland of Italy: the ancient Fretum Siculum. Width in narrowest part, 2½ miles.

Messkirch (mes'kirch), or **Mösskirch** (mes'-kirch). A small town in Baden, 24 miles north of Constance. Near it, May 5, 1800, the French under Moreau defeated the Austrians under Kray.

Meston (mes'ton), **William.** Born in Aberdeenshire about 1688; died at Aberdeen, 1745. A Scottish burlesque poet. He was educated at Marischal College, Aberdeen, of which he became a regent in 1715. His poems are mostly imitations of Butler's "Hudibras." Among them are "The Knight of the Kirk" (1723), "Mob contra Mob" (1731), "Old Mother Grim's Tales" (1737), etc.

Mestre (mes'tre). A town in the province of Venice, Italy, 6 miles northwest of Venice.

Mesurado (mes-o-rä'dō), **Cape.** A headland on the coast of Liberia, Africa, situated in lat. 6° 19′ N., long. 10° 50′ W.

Mészáros (mā'sä-rosh), **Lazar.** Born at Baja, Hungary, Feb. 20, 1796: died at Eywood, Herefordshire, England, Nov. 16, 1858. A Hungarian revolutionary general and politician. He was minister of war 1848–49, and succeeded Görgey as commander-in-chief in 1849.

Meta (mā'tä). A small town in the province of Naples, Italy, near Castellamare.

Meta. A river in Colombia and Venezuela, which joins the Orinoco about lat. 6° 15′ N., long. 67° 45′ W. Length, about 750 miles; navigable for about 400 miles.

Metamneh (me-tām'nä), or **Metemneh** (me-tem'nä). A place in Nubia, on the Nile, opposite Shendy, about lat. 16° 41′ N. It was the objective point of Stewart's division of Wolseley's relief expedition in 1885.

Metamorphoses (met-a-môr'fō-sēz). A poetical work by Ovid, based on the principal classical legends.

Metaphrastes. See *Symeon Metaphrastes.*

Metaphysical School of Poets, The. A name wrongly given by Dr. Johnson to Donne, Cowley, and other poets of the 17th century, who were noted for fantastic language and strained style.

Metapontum (met-a-pon'tum), or **Metapontium** (met-a-pon'shi-um). [Gr. *Μεταπόντιον.*] In ancient geography, a city in southern Italy, situated on the Gulf of Tarentum 25 miles southwest of Tarentum. It was one of the flourishing cities of Magna Græcia. Pythagoras died here. Near the modern station are the ruins of a temple of Apollo, Greek Doric of the 5th century B. C., hexastyle, peripteral, with sculptured metopes; and of a temple called the Tavola dei Paladini, Greek Doric of about 600 B. C., hexastyle, with 12 columns on the flanks.

Metastasio (mā-täs-tä'sē-ō); the assumed name of **Pietro Antonio Domenico Bonaventura Trapassi.** Born at Rome, Jan. 3, 1698: died at Vienna, April 12, 1782. A noted Italian poet, court poet at Vienna 1730–82. He was the author of numerous lyric dramas (various composers supplying the music for each): "Didone abbandonata" (1724), "Catone in Utica," "Ezio," "Semiramide," "Alessandro nell' Indie," "Artaserse," "Demetrio," "Adriano in Siria," "Olimpiade," "Demofoonte," "La clemenza di Tito" (1734), "Achille in sciro," "Antigono." "Il trionfo di Clelia," "Partenope," etc. Miscellaneous poems for cantatas, oratorios, etc. Burney wrote his memoirs (1796).

For a century and a half Italy had been unable to boast of her literary superiority; but, in producing Metastasio, nature seemed to have made her ample amends, as none of her writers ever more completely united all the qualities that constitute a poet: vivacity of imagination, and refinement of feeling, with every charm of versification and expression. Nor shall we easily find one who, by the mere force of his style, is entitled to be considered as a more graceful painter, or a more delightful musician.
Sismondi, Lit. of the South of Europe, I. 478.

Metauro (mā-tou'rō). A small river in Italy, which flows into the Adriatic 28 miles northwest of Ancona: the ancient Metaurus. The battle of the Metaurus was a victory gained at the river, south of Rimini, in 207 B. C., by the Romans under the consuls Livius and Nero over the Carthaginians under Hasdrubal. Nero had eluded Hannibal in southern Italy, and made a forced march of 250 miles with 7,000 men. Hasdrubal was slain, and his army nearly annihilated. This victory is ranked as one of the decisive battles of the world.

Metcalfe (met'käf), **Charles Theophilus,** Baron Metcalfe. Born in Calcutta, Jan. 30, 1785: died near Basingstoke, Hampshire, Sept. 5, 1846. A British administrator. He was provisional governor-general of British India 1835–36; lieutenant-governor of the Northwest Provinces 1836–38; governor of Jamaica 1839–42; and governor-general of Canada 1843–45.

Metcalfe, Frederick. Born 1815: died Aug. 24, 1885. An English Scandinavian scholar. He published "The Oxonian in Norway" (1856), "The Oxonian in Thelemarken" (1858), "A History of German Literature" (1858), "The Oxonian in Iceland" (1861), etc.

Metellus (me-tel'us), **Lucius Cæcilius.** Died about 220 B. C. A Roman general. As proconsul he defeated the Carthaginians at Panormus in 250.

Metellus, Quintus Cæcilius, surnamed **Macedonicus** ("the Macedonian"). Died 115 B. C. A Roman general. As pretor he was distinguished for his victories in Macedonia and Greece 148–146 B. C. He was consul in 143, and censor in 131.

Metellus, Quintus Cæcilius, surnamed **Numidicus** ("the Numidian"). Died 99 B. C. A Roman general, nephew of Metellus Macedonicus. As consul and proconsul he defeated Jugurtha in Numidia 109 and 108 B. C.

Metellus, Quintus Cæcilius, surnamed **Pius.** Died about 64 B. C. A Roman general, son of Metellus Numidicus. He was commander under Sulla in the civil wars; was consul in 80 B. C.; and commanded later in Spain against Sertorius.

Metellus, Quintus Cæcilius, surnamed **Creticus** ("the Cretan"). Died probably about 56 B. C. A Roman general. He was consul in 69, and subdued Crete 68–67.

Metellus Celer (sē'lėr), **Quintus Cæcilius.** Died 59 B. C. A Roman statesman. He was pretor in 63; opposed the conspiracy of Catiline; and was consul in 60.

Metellus Nepos (nē'pos), **Quintus Cæcilius.** Died about 55 B. C. A partizan of Pompey, tribune in 62, and consul in 57.

Metellus Pius Scipio (pī'us sip'i-ō), **Quintus Cæcilius.** Committed suicide 46 B. C. A son of Scipio Nasica, and adopted son of Metellus Pius. He was consul with Pompey in 52 B. C., and Pompeian commander in Syria and Egypt.

Metemneh. See *Metamneh.*

Meteora (me-tā'o-rä). [From Gr. *μετέωρος,* lofty.] A group of monasteries, built on nearly perpendicular rocks, 14 miles northwest of Trikala, Thessaly.

Methodius (me-thō'di-us). Died 885. Brother of Cyril, and co-laborer with him as missionary among the Slavic peoples in the Danube basin: called "the Apostle of the Slavs."

Methow (met-hou'). A tribe of North American Indians which occupied the drainage-area of Lake Chelan and that of the Methow and Enteetoh rivers, in what is now Okanogan County, Washington. See *Salishan.*

Methuen (me-thū'en). A town in Essex County, Massachusetts, 27 miles north by west of Boston. Population (1880), 4,814.

Methuen Treaty. A commercial treaty between England and Portugal, negotiated in 1703 by Paul Methuen. Portuguese wines imported into England were admitted for one third less duty than French wines.

Methusael (me-thū'sā-el). [Heb., 'man of God.'] One of the patriarchs of the race of Cain, father of Lamech.

Methuselah (me-thū'se-lä). [Heb., 'man of the dart'(?).] According to the account in Genesis, the son of Enoch. He died at the age of 969 years, the oldest man mentioned in the Bible.

Methymna (me-thim'nä). [Gr. *Μήθυμνα.*] In ancient geography, a city in Lesbos.

Metidja (mā-tē'jä). A fertile plain in Algeria, south and southwest of Algiers.

Metis (mē'tis). [Gr. *Μῆτις.*] **1.** In Greek mythology, a goddess personifying prudence, daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, and first wife of Zeus. —**2.** The ninth of the planetoids in the order of discovery, first observed by Graham at Markree, Ireland, in April, 1848.

Metkovič (met-kō'vich). A town on the frontier of Dalmatia and Herzegovina, 37 miles north of Ragusa. Population (1890), commune, 4,198.

Meton (mē'ton). [Gr. *Μέτων.*] A Greek of the 5th century B. C., the discoverer of the Metonic cycle. See the extract.

Meton's cycle was corrected a hundred years later (330 B. C.) by Calippus, who discovered the error of it by observing an eclipse of the moon six years before the death of Alexander. In this corrected period, four cycles of 19 years were taken, and a day left out at the end of the 76 years, in order to make allowance for the hours by which, as already observed, 6940 days are greater than 19 years and than 235 lunations: and this Calippic period is used in Ptolemy's Almagest in stating observations of eclipses.
Whewell, Ind. Sciences, I. 190.

Metopes from the Temple of Hera at Selinus. Four metopes in the Museo Nazionale, Palermo, Sicily, representing Hercules fighting an Amazon, Zeus and Hera, Actæon and Artemis, and Athene and Enceladus. They date from about the middle of the 5th century B. C., and display consummate knowledge of the human form. They are earlier in style than the Parthenon metopes.

Metopes from Temple C at Selinus. Three metopes in the Museo Nazionale, Palermo, Sicily. They are a quadriga with three personages at the bow and Hours ? Persons having Amazonian dress and Heroic bearing of the Cyclopes. The style is highly archaic. These metopes are assigned to the end of the 7th century B. C., and as early Doric sculpture are especially important.

Metropolitan Museum of Art. An institution organized in 1870, and afterward incorporated, having for its object the collection of works of art and the promotion of art culture in New York city. It is situated in Central Park, opposite East 82d street. The building was inaugurated in 1895. Near it stands the Egyptian obelisk known as Cleopatra's Needle.

Metsu. See *Metzu.*

Metsys. See *Messys.*

Metternich-Winneburg (met'ter-nich-vin'ne-bėrg), Prince **Clemens Wenzel Nepomuk Lothar von.** Born at Coblenz, Prussia, May 15, 1773: died at Vienna, June 11, 1859. An Austrian statesman and diplomatist. He became minister at Dresden in 1801, at Berlin in 1803, and at Paris in 1806. was appointed minister of foreign affairs in 1809, and chancellor in 1821, and was the leading spirit in 1848. He was the leader of the reactionary party in Europe 1815–48; was prominent at the Congresses of Vienna 1814–15; and was overthrown by the disturbances of 1848. His memoirs (8 vols.) were published 1880–84.

Metternich-Winneburg, Prince **Richard Clemens Lothar Hermann von.** Born Jan. 7, 1829. An Austrian diplomatist, son of C. W. N. L. von Metternich. He was ambassador at Paris 1859–71.

Mettmann (met'män). A town in the Rhine Province, Prussia, 22 miles north of Cologne. Population (1890), commune, 7,829.

Mettray (met-rā'). An agricultural penitentiary establishment for juvenile criminals, 6 miles north of Tours, France, on the Choisille: founded by Demetz in 1840.

Metz (mets). The capital of Lorraine, Alsace-Lorraine, Germany, situated at the junction of the Seille with the Moselle, in lat. 49° 7′ N., long. 6° 11′ E.: the ancient Mediomatrici and Roman Divodurum. It is one of the strongest fortresses in Europe, with a large garrison, and is of great strategic importance. Its commerce is considerable. The cathedral is a beautiful Gothic edifice, begun in the 13th century, with two towers of openwork flanking the nave, one of them crowned with a slender spire. The interior is 370 feet long and 141 high. There are practically no walls: the architecture consists merely in frames for the splendid windows. The town has a museum, and is the seat of several learned societies. A large colony of Germans has recently settled there. Metz was an important Gallic town and Roman fortress; was plundered by the Vandals and Huns; was the capital of Austrasia; and later was a free imperial city. The "Gesta Episcoporum" was published there in 1552. It was seized by France in 1552, and annexed; was defended against Charles V in 1552–53, was formally ceded to France in 1648; and figured very prominently in the Franco-German war of 1870–71 (for its siege in that war, see below). Population (1890), 60,486.

Metz, Bishopric of. A medieval bishopric, around Metz. It was taken by France in 1552, and formally ceded to France in 1648.

Metz, Siege of. 1. A noted siege by Charles V, which began in 1552–53, when the city was successfully defended by the French under the Duke of Guise.—**2.** The investment by the German army, as a result of the battles of Gravelotte, Aug. 14–18, 1870, of Bazaine's army in Metz. On Oct. 27 Bazaine surrendered the fortress and 176,000 men to Prince Frederick Charles. See *Bazaine.*

Metzingen (met'sing-en). A town in the Black Forest circle, Würtemberg, situated on the Erms 17 miles south-southeast of Stuttgart. Population (1890), 5,311.

Metzu (met'zü), or **Metsu** (met'sü), **Gabriel.** Born at Leyden about 1630: died at Amsterdam, Oct. 22, 1667. A noted Dutch genre- and portrait-painter. He studied with Gerard Dou, or was influenced by him. In 1658 he settled in Amsterdam and received the freedom of the city in 1660. Among his works are "Music Lesson" (National Gallery), "Gentleman playing Violoncello" (Buckingham Palace), "Sleeping Huntsman" (Grand Duke of Oldenburg), etc., all owned in London. There are also specimens of his work in all the famous galleries of the Continent.

Meudon (me-dōn'). A town in the department of Seine-et-Oise, France, 5 miles west-southwest of Paris. Its castle, long a royal residence, was destroyed in the siege of 1870–71. Population (1891), commune, 5,895.

Meulebeke (mė'le-bā-ke). A town in the province of West Flanders, Belgium, 20 miles west-southwest of Ghent. Population (1890), 9,035.

Meulen (mė'len), **Antoine François van der.** Born at Brussels, Jan. 11, 1632: died at Paris, Oct. 15, 1690. A French battle-painter.

Meung-sur-Loire (mun'sûr-lwär'). A town in the department of Loiret, France, on the Loire 11 miles west-southwest of Orleans. Population (1891), commune, 3,373.

Meursius (mêr'sē-ŭs), **Johannes,** surnamed "The Elder": Latinized from **Jan de Meurs.** Born at Loosduinen, near The Hague, Feb. 9, 1579: died at Sorõe, Denmark, Sept. 20, 1639. A Dutch classical philologist and antiquarian.

Meurthe (mêrt). I. A river in eastern France which joins the Moselle at Frouard, northwest of Nancy. Length, 94 miles.—II. A former department of northeastern France, part was ceded to Germany in 1871: the remainder forms part of the department of Meurthe-et-Moselle.

Meurthe-et-Moselle (mêrt'-ā-mō-zel'). A department of northeastern France. Capital, Nancy. It is bounded by Belgium and Luxemburg on the north, Germany on the northeast and east, Vosges on the south, and Meuse on the west. It belongs to the Moselle basin, is an important manufacturing department, and is the leading department in the production of iron and salt. The department consists of territory comprised formerly in Lorraine and the bishoprics of Metz, Toul, and Verdun. It was formed in 1871 from parts of the former departments of Meurthe and Moselle. Area, 2,025 square miles. Population (1891), 444,196.

Meuse (mœz; F. pron. mez), **D. Maas** (mäs). A river in France, Belgium, and the Netherlands: the Roman Mosa. It rises in the plateau of Langres, department of Haute-Marne; unites with the Waal; divides at Dordrecht into two arms; and flows into the Northsea. Included in its basin are the lakes Semoy, Sauleçon, and Roer; the chief cities on it are Verdun, Sedan, Mézières, Namur, Liege, Maestricht, Roermond, Venlo, Gorkum, Dordrecht, and Rotterdam. Length, 500 miles; navigable from Verdun.

Meuse, A department of northeastern France, formed from parts of the ancient Lorraine. Capital, Barle-Duc. It is bounded by Ardennes on the north, Belgium and Meurthe-et-Moselle on the west, Vosges and Haute-Marne on the south, and Marne and Ardennes on the west. It is traversed by the river Meuse, and contains ranges of the Ardennes and Argonnes. It has considerable mineral wealth, and flourishing manufactures; and the rearing of live stock is an important industry. Area, 2,406 square miles. Population (1891), 292,253.

Mewar. See *Udaipur.*

Mexicans, Ancient. See *Aztecs* and *Nahuas.*

Mexican War. A war between the United States and Mexico, occasioned by the annexation of Texas in 1845. War was declared in May, 1846, and General Taylor won the battles of Palo Alto May 8 and Resaca de la Palma May 9, and forced Monterey to capitulate Sept. 24, 1846. In 1847 Taylor gained the victory of Buena Vista. The next month General Scott took Vera Cruz, and thence marched on Mexico. He won the battle of Cerro Gordo April 18; the battles of Contreras and Churubusco Aug. 20, Molino del Rey Sept. 8, and Chapultepec Sept. 13; and entered the city of Mexico Sept. 14, 1847. Hostilities were the reduction of California by Fremont and Stockton, and the long marches of Kearny and Doniphan. The war was ended Feb. 2, 1848, by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo (which see).

Mexico (mek'si-kō; Sp. pron. mā'he-ko), **F. Mexique** (mèks-ēk'), officially **Estados Unidos Mexicanos.** A republic of North America, extending from about lat. 15° to 32° 45′ N., long. 86° 40′ to 117° W. Capital, Mexico. It is bounded by the United States on the north and northeast, the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea on the east, British Honduras, Guatemala, and the Pacific Ocean on the west, and the Pacific Ocean on the west. It comprises, besides the main portion, the peninsulas of Lower California and Yucatan. The surface is generally a table-land traversed by high mountain-ranges. The leading mineral products are silver, gold, copper, and lead. The chief exportations are ipecacuanha and the raising of live stock (in the north), the chief agricultural products being sugar, maize, coffee, tobacco, hemp, etc. It is divided into 27 states, 1 federal district, 2 territories, and 1 department. The government is republican (largely modeled on that of the United States), with a president as executive, and a congress (senators 2 members from each state, and lower house 1 member "of meaning"). The inhabitants are chiefly creoles (of Spanish descent), Indians, and mixed races (including Mestizos, Zambos, etc.). The prevailing language is Spanish, the prevailing religion, Roman Catholic. The early inhabitants were Aztecs and other native races. The following are the leading historical events: invasion of Cortes 1519; conquest of the capital 1521; the country made a Spanish colony under the name of New Spain (a viceroyalty after 1535); revolution under Hidalgo began 1810, partially suppressed 1815; guerrilla warfare until the revolution under Iturbide in 1821; last Spanish viceroy deposed 1821; empire under Iturbide 1822–1823; accession of Texas 1836; war with the United States 1846–48 (treaty of *Guadalupe Hidalgo*); frequent changes of government for some time; foreign intervention (end) was with France commenced in 1862; empire under Maximilian imposed by French troops) begun; French troops withdrawn 1867, and restoration of the republic. Area, 767,700 square miles. Population (1893), estimated, 11,984,483.

Mexico. A state in the interior of the republic of Mexico. Capital, Toluca. The Federal District of 463 square miles, containing the city of Mexico, has been separated from it. Area, 9,247 square miles. Population (1893), 928,650.

Mexico. The capital of the republic of Mexico, situated in the Federal District (463 square miles in extent) in the valley of Mexico, in lat. 19° 25′ 45″ N., long. 99° 7′ 18″ W., about 7,500 feet above sea-level. It is the largest city of Mexico, and the finest in Spanish America. It is built in the form of a square, and contains a cathedral (a large Renaissance building founded in 1573), a national library, museum, and picture-gallery, and various educational institutions and learned societies. It was founded by the Aztecs about 1325; was besieged, taken, and destroyed by the Spaniards in 1521; has been several times inundated; and has been the scene of various revolutions. Battles were fought near it between the Mexicans and Americans in 1847, and it was occupied by the Americans in 1847–48. Population (1890), 329,256.

Mexico, Gulf of. A large gulf of the Atlantic, lying south of the United States and east of Mexico. It communicates with the Atlantic on the east by Florida Strait, and with the Caribbean Sea southeast by the Channel of Yucatan, and receives the Mississippi, Rio Grande, and other large rivers. Length east to west, about 1,000 miles; width (north to south), about 800 miles.

Mexico, Valley of. An inclosed basin of the Mexican plateau, in which the city of Mexico is situated. It is about 60 miles long by 40 miles wide, and 7,450 feet in average elevation above the sea, and shows many evidences of volcanic action. It contains 5 principal lakes; Xochimilco, Chalco, Tezcuco, Xaltocan, and Zumpango. At the time of the conquest these appear to have been much more extensive than at present, and nearly confluent, entirely surrounding the city of Mexico or Tenochtitlan, which could be reached only by causeways.

Mextli, or **Mexitl,** or **Mecitl.** See *Huitzilopochtli.*

Meyer (mī'er), **Ernst.** [The common G. surname *Meyer* means 'steward,' 'bailiff': = E. *mayor*, formerly *mare*, alt. from L. *major.*] Born at Altona, May 11, 1797: died at Rome, Feb. 1, 1861. A genre-painter, pupil of the Copenhagen Academy, and of Cornelius at Munich. Many of his works are Italian in subject.

Meyer, Felix. Born at Winterthur, Switzerland, Feb. 6, 1653: died near Husen, 1713. A Swiss landscape-painter, regarded as the head of that class.

Meyer, Georg Friedrich. Born at Mannheim, 1755: died at Ermenonville, Oise, France, 1809. A genre- and landscape-painter, pupil of Daniel Chodowiecki. He was employed by Stanislaus at the park of the Marquis de Girardin at Ermenonville.

Meyer, Hans. Born at Hildburghausen, Germany, 1858. An African explorer. He traveled in America, Asia, and Polynesia; visited South Africa in 1887–88; explored Kenia, Africa, in 1887, and ascended Kilimanjaro to 5,700 meters. On a new expedition he was made prisoner by the Arabs, but was ransomed. In 1889, accompanied by the Alpine guide Purtscheller, he scaled the Kibo mountain (19,700 feet, the height of 6,000 meters, and discovered its crater and glacier. He wrote "Eine Weltreise" (1884), "Zum Schneedom des Kilimandscharo" (1888).

Meyer, Heinrich August Wilhelm. Born at Gotha, Germany, Jan. 10, 1800: died Dune, 1873. A German exegete, author of a commentary on the New Testament (1832–47).

Meyer, Johann Georg, called **Meyer von Bremen.** Born at Bremen, Germany, Oct. 28, 1813: died there, Dec. 3, 1886. A noted German genre-painter. He studied at Düsseldorf with Karl Sohn and Schadow, went to Berlin in 1832, and was made professor there in 1863. His pictures of children are among his best productions. Many of them are in the United States.

Meyer, Johann Heinrich. Born at Stäfa, Switzerland, March 16, 1759: died at Weimar, Germany, Aug. 18, 1832. A writer on art, one of the editors of Winckelmann's works. He published "Geschichte der bildenden Kunste bei den Griechen" (1824–36), etc.

Meyer, Jürgen Bona. Born at Hamburg, Oct. 25, 1829. A German philosophical writer, appointed professor of philosophy at Bonn in 1866. He has written "Kants Philosophie" (1867), etc.

Meyer, Leo. Born at Bledeln, Hannover, July 3, 1830. A German philologist, professor at Dorpat from 1865. Among his works is "Die gotische Sprache" (1869).

Meyerbeer (mī'er-bār), **Giacomo** (originally **Jakob Meyer Beer**). Born at Berlin, Sept. 5, 1791: died at Paris, May 2, 1864. A celebrated German composer of opera. He lived chiefly at Paris after 1826. He was a pupil of Lauska, who was a pupil of Clementi, and the latter also gave him lessons. When only 7 years old he played Mozart's B minor concerto in public. He early obtained fame as a pianist, but his compositions were not successful till he went in 1815 to Italy to study vocal composition. There he began to produce operas in the style then recently introduced by Rossini; and "Il Crociato in Egitto," produced in Venice in 1824, was completely successful, while three or four other operas were well received. From 1831 till 1842 he produced operas in a new style, the result of a study of French art. In 1849 he turned his attention to opéra comique. Among his operas are: "Robert le Diable" (1831), "Les Huguenots" (1836), "Ein Feldlager in Schlesien" (1840), overture and entr'actes to "Struensee" (1846), "Le prophète" (1849), "L'Etoile du Nord" (1854), "Le pardon de Ploermel" (in Italian "Dinorah," 1859), "L'Africaine" (1864). Among his other compositions are a number of cantatas and songs, and several Fackeltanze, marches, and overtures, besides pianoforte music some of which has never been published.

Meyerheim (mī'er-hīm), **Friedrich Eduard.** Born at Dantzic, Prussia, Jan. 7, 1808: died at Berlin, Jan. 18, 1879. A German genre-painter.

Meyerheim, Wilhelm Alexander. Born 1815: died at Berlin, Jan. 13, 1882. A German painter of battle-scenes, horses, etc.: brother of F. E. Meyerheim.

Meyer von Bremen. See *Meyer, Johann Georg.*

Meyr (mīr), **Melchior.** Born at Ehringen, near Nördlingen, Bavaria, June 28, 1810: died at Munich, April 22, 1871. A German novelist, poet, and philosophical writer.

Meyrick (mī'rik), **Hans.** One of the principal male characters in George Eliot's novel "Daniel Deronda."

Meywar. See *Udaipur.*

Mèze (māz). A town in the department of Hérault, southern France, situated on the Étang de Thau 19 miles southwest of Montpellier. Population (1891), commune, 6,326.

Mezen, or **Mesen** (mez-ān'). A river in northern Russia which flows into the Gulf of Mezen, a branch of the White Sea, about lat. 66° N. Length, about 375 miles.

Mezentius (me-zen'shi-us). A mythical Etruscan king, noted for his cruelty, alleged to have formed an alliance with Turnus against Aeneas.

Mézeray (māz-rā'), **François Eudes de.** Born at Ry, near Falaise, Normandy, 1610: died at Paris, July 10, 1683. A French historian. His chief work is a "Histoire de France" (1638–51: published as "Abrégé chronologique de l'histoire de France," 1668).

Mézières (mā-zyār'). The capital of the department of Ardennes, France, situated on the Meuse in lat. 49° 46′ N., long. 4° 42′ E. It is an important fortress; was successfully defended by Bayard against the Imperialists in 1521; and was besieged and taken by the Germans in 1815 and in 1870–71. Population (1891), commune, 6,700.

Mézières, Alfred Jean François. Born at Rehon, Moselle, France, Nov. 19, 1826. A French critic, member of the Academy from 1874. He took part in the repression of the insurrection of June, 1848; served in the Franco-Prussian war; and was elected as republican member of the legislature for the arrondissement of Briey in 1881, 1885, 1889. His works include "Shakespeare, ses œuvres" (1860), "Pétrarque" (1867), "Goethe" (1872–73), "En France, etc." (1883), "Hors de France, etc." (1883), "Vie de Mirabeau" (1891).

Mezö-Tûr (mā'zē-tör'). A town in the county of Great-Kumania-Szolnok, situated on the Beretyó 80 miles east-southeast of Budapest. Population (1890), 23,757.

Mezzofanti (mets-zō-fän'tē), **Giuseppe.** Born at Bologna, Italy, Sept. 17, 1774: died at Rome, March 14, 1849. An Italian linguist. He was ordained priest in 1797; became professor of Arabic at Bologna in 1804; was appointed chief keeper of the Vatican library in 1833; and was made cardinal in 1838. He is said to have spoken 58 languages.

Mfumbiro (mfōm-bē'rō). A mountain in central Africa, west of Lake Victoria Nyanza. It falls within British East Africa. Height, 10,000 feet.

Mglin (m-glēn'). A town in the government of Tchernigoff, Russia, situated on the Sudinka 128 miles south by east of Smolensk. Population (1885–89), 8,412.

Mhow (m-hou'). A town and cantonment in Indore, India. Population, about 27,000.

Miako. See *Kioto.*

Miall (mī'al), **Edward.** Born at Portsmouth, England, Jan. 8, 1809: died at Sevenoaks, Kent, April 29, 1881. An English journalist and politician. He studied for the Independent ministry. In Feb., 1831, he took charge of the congregation at Ware in Hertfordshire. In 1841 he established the "Nonconformist," and devoted his life to the advocacy of the freedom of religion from state control. In 1852 he was elected member of Parliament for Rochdale, and in 1868 served on the royal commission on education.

Miami (mī-ăm'ē). A tribe of North American Indians, first known in 1675 in southern Wisconsin. After several changes they settled, about 1680, on the St. Joseph River in southern Michigan, and afterward in treaty negotiations were considered as owners of the entire Wabash country and western Ohio. There is much confusion in literature between the Miami and the Illinois. The Pottawottomi translated the name 'crippled,' and the northern tribes called them "walkers"—the two epithets probably referring to their not using canoes. The English called them *Twightwees*, derived from their own name for them—*Twa*, which was an imitation of the crane's cry. Their present (1893) number is 374. See *Algonquian.*

Miami (mī-ăm'ī). A river in Ohio which joins the Ohio at the southwestern corner of the State. Length, over 150 miles.

Miani, or **Meanee** (mē-ā'nē). A village near Hyderabad, Sind, British India. Here, Feb. 17, 1843, Sir Charles J. Napier (with 2,800 men) defeated the army of Sind (30,000).

Miantonomoh (mi-an-tō-nō'mō). Died 1643. A sachem of the Narragansett Indians, nephew of Canonicus. He maintained friendly relations with the English, and in 1637 aided Connecticut and Massachusetts in defeating the Pequots. Having become involved in a war with Uncas, sachem of the Mohegans, he was defeated and captured by the latter in 1643, and was put to death in the same year, with the approval of the English, who claimed a protectorate over both tribes.

Miao-tse (myou-tzä'), or **Miautse.** A general name of numerous Chinese tribes dwelling in the provinces of Yunnan, Kweichow, Kwangsi, and Kwangtung.

Miaulis (mē-ou'lis), **Andreas Vokos.** Born in Negropont, 1772 (1768 ?): died at Athens, June 24, 1835. A Greek admiral, commander-in-chief in the war of independence.

Miautse. See *Miao-tse.*

Miava (mē'o-vo). A town in the county of Neutra, Hungary, situated on the river Miava 46 miles northeast of Vienna. Population (1890), 9,997.

Micah (mī'kä). [Heb., 'who is like Jehovah'.] In Old Testament history: (*a*) An Ephraimite who stole and hid pieces of silver from his mother, but, alarmed by her imprecations on the thief, confessed the deed and returned the money: she thereupon dedicated it to the Lord, and made with it a graven and a molten image (teraphim), which Micah set up in his house and then hired a Levite as a priest. (*b*) A prophet, a native of Moresheth of Gath, near Eleutheropolis, and a contemporary of Isaiah. He is reckoned as the sixth of the minor prophets (the third in the Septuagint). He prophesied near the beginning of the reign of Hezekiah.

Micali (mē-kä'lē), **Giuseppe.** Born at Leghorn, Italy, about 1776: died at Florence, March 27, 1844. An Italian archæologist, author of "Storia degli antichi popoli d'Italia" (1832), etc.

Micawber (mi-kä'bėr), **Wilkins.** One of the principal characters in Dickens's "David Copperfield." He is remarkable for his rapid alternations of depression and elevation of spirits, his "temporary embarrassments of a pecuniary nature," and his constant persuasion that "something will turn up." His wife, as far as the elasticity of her spirits goes, is quite his equal. Her devotion to "the parent of her children and the father of her bills" is beyond all praise. Mr. Micawber exclaims, "I never will desert Mr. Micawber!" The couple appear to have been suggested more or less by Dickens's father and mother.

Michabo. The Great Hare, in Algonquian legends.

What Ioskeha was to the Iroquois, Michabo or Manibozho was to the Algonkin tribes. There has been a good deal of mystification about Michabo, or Manibozho, or Messou, who was probably from the first a hare sans phrase, but who has been converted by philological processes into a personification of light or dawn. It has already been seen that the wild North Pacific people recognize in their hero and demiurge animals of various species: dogs, ravens, muskrats, and coyotes have been found in this lofty estimation, and the Uncas people "Owan-ak, the ancestor of wolves." It would require some labour to derive all the ancient heroes and gods from misconceptions about the names of vast natural phenomena like light and dawn, and it is probable that Michabo, Gluskap, the Great Hare of the Algonkins, is only a successful apotheosised totem like the rest. His legend and his dominion are very widely spread. Dr. Brinton himself (1882) allows that the great hare is a totem. Perhaps our earliest authority about the mythical great hare in America is William Strachey's "Travaile" into Virginia. *Lang, Myth, etc.*, ii. 54.

Michael (mī'kelor mī'kā-el). [Heb., 'who is like God!' F. *Michel*, It. *Michele*, Sp. Pg. *Miguel*, G. *Michael.*] An archangel mentioned in the Bible. He is regarded as the leader of the whole host of angels, and, owing to miraculous appearances recorded in Roman Catholic legends, is considered by that church to be the representative of the church triumphant. His feast occurs on Sept. 29 in that church and in the Anglican church also. In the Apocalypse of the same he is always as fighting: John mentions him as fighting at the head of the angels against the dragon and his host.

Probably, on the hint thus given by St. John, the Romish church has constituted an order of that Michael was employed, in command of the loyal angels of God, to overthrow and consign to the pit of perdition Lucifer and his rebellious associates—a legend which was at length embodied in Milton's noble poem "Paradise Lost." Sometimes Michael is represented as the side archangel, sometimes as only the head of a fraternity of archangels, which includes likewise Gabriel, Raphael, and various others. He is usually represented in coat-armour, with a glory round his head, and a dart in his hand, trampling on the fallen Lucifer. He has even been furnished, like the human warriors of the middle ages, with a heraldic ensign—namely, a banner hanging from a cross. We obtain a curious idea of the religious notions of those ages when we learn that the red-velvet-covered buckler worn by Michael in his war with Lucifer used to be shewn in a church in Normandy down to 1667, when the bishop of Avranches at length forbade its being any longer exhibited.

Chambers's Book of Days, II. 388.

Michael I, Rhangabe or **Rhagabe.** Died about 845. Byzantine emperor 811–813. He was the son of one of the high functionaries at court, and was made master of the palace by Nicephorus I., whose daughter Procopia he married. He succeeded his wife's brother Stauracius. He was deposed by Leo V., and retired to a convent.

Michael II, Balbus ('the Stammerer'). Byzantine emperor 820–829. He was of obscure origin, but rose to the highest dignities under Leo V., whom he had assisted in deposing Michael I., and whom he deposed in turn.

Michael III. Byzantine emperor 842–867, son of Theophilus. He undertook, with his uncle Bardas, an expedition against the Bulgarians in 863, which resulted in the conversion of the Bulgarian king. In 863 his uncle Petronas gained a splendid victory over the Saracens in Asia Minor. He was assassinated in 867 by Basilius the Macedonian, whom he had associated with himself in the government in 866.

Michael IV., surnamed "The Paphlagonian." Byzantine emperor 1034–41. He was a younger brother of John the Orphanotrophus, prime minister under Constantine IX. and Romanus III. He became chamberlain to Zoe, wife of Romanus III., who in 1034 poisoned her husband in order to marry Michael. He was a man of weak character, and was a mere instrument in the hands of his brother.

Michael V. Calaphates ('the Calker'). Byzantine emperor 1041–42, nephew of Michael IV. He banished his uncle John the Eunuch, which led to an insurrection at Constantinople. He was dethroned, and spent the rest of his life in a convent.

Michael VI, surnamed "The Warrior." Byzantine emperor 1056–57. He was appointed by the empress Theodora as her successor on account of his military virtues. He was, however, old and feeble, and was deposed by Isaac Comenus. He was allowed to retire to a convent.

Michael VII. Ducas or **Parapinaces.** Byzantine emperor 1071–78, son of Constantine XI.

Michael VIII. Palæologus. Born 1234: died in Dec., 1282. Byzantine emperor 1261–82, grandson through his mother Irene Angela) of the Byzantine emperor Alexius Angelus. He became commander of the French mercenaries in the service of the Emperor of Nicæa, and in 1259 became, with the patriarch Arsenius, guardian of the emperor John Lascaris. He caused himself to be proclaimed joint emperor of Nicæa in 1260. In 1261 he conquered Constantinople from the Latins, thus restoring the Byzantine empire, of which he was crowned emperor on the same year. He deposed and blinded John Lascaris in 1261.

Michael IX. Palæologus. Died 1320. Byzantine emperor 1295–1320, son and associate of Andronicus II. who outlived him.

Michael, Czar of Russia 1613–45. He was the founder of the Romanoff dynasty.

Michael, Born Oct. 25, 1832. Grand Duke of Russia, fourth son of the czar Nicholas.

Michael, A bark of 25 tons, one of the ships of Frobisher's first expedition. It early abandoned the other ship, the Gabriel, and returned to England.

Michael, Archangel. A celebrated painting by Guido Reni, in Santa Maria dei Cappuccini, Rome. The saint, bedaubed his beauty of face and form often called the "Catholic Apollo," is in the act of enchaining Lucifer. The color is vigorous and good.

Michael, Order of Saint. An order instituted in France by Louis XI., Aug. 1, 1469.

Michael Angelo. See *Michelangelo.*

Michael Obrenovitch (o-brā-nō'vich), Prince of Servia. Born at Kragujevatz, Servia, Sept. 4, 1825: murdered near Belgrad, June 10, 1868. A younger son of Milosh. He reigned 1840–42 and 1860–68.

Michaelis (mē-chii-ä'lis), **Johann David.** Born at Halle, Prussia, Feb. 27, 1717: died at Göttingen, Aug. 22, 1791. A German biblical scholar, professor at Göttingen 1745–91. His works include an introduction to the New Testament (1788), "Supplementa" to Hebrew lexicons (1784–92), "Mosaisches Recht" (1770–71), etc.

Michaelmas Day. See the extract.

Michaelmas Day, the 29th of September, properly named the day of St. Michael and All Angels, is a great festival in the Church of Rome, and also observed as a feast by the Church of England. In England it is one of the four quarterly terms, or quarter-days on which rents are paid, and in that and other divisions of the United Kingdom, as well as perhaps in other countries, it is the day on which local magistracies and councils are reelected. The only other remarkable thing connected with the day is a widely prevalent custom of marking it with a goose at dinner.

Chambers's Book of Days, II. 387.

Michaelmas Terme. A play by Thomas Middleton, licensed and printed in 1607: a lively and effective comedy of city intrigue.

Michaud (mē-shō'), **Joseph François.** Born at Albens, Savoy, June 19, 1767: died at Passy, near Paris, Sept. 30, 1839. A French poet, historian, and Bourbon publicist. His principal historical works are "Histoire des progrès et de la chute de l'empire de Mysore," etc. (1801), "Histoire des croisades" (1812–17). With his brother L. G. Michaud he edited the "Biographie universelle."

Michaud, Louis Gabriel. Born at Boing, 1772: died at Ternes, March 13, 1858. A French littérateur, brother of J. F. Michaud, and his collaborator in editing the "Biographie universelle."

Michaux (mē-shō'), **André.** Born near Versailles, March 7, 1746: died in Madagascar, Nov. 13, 1802. A French botanist and traveler in Asia and America. He wrote a "Histoire des chênes de l'Amérique Septentrionale" (1801), "Flora Boreali-Americana" (1803), etc.

Michaux, François André. Born at Versailles, France, 1770: died near Pontoise, France, 1855. A French botanist, son of André Michaux. He wrote "Histoire des arbres forestiers de l'Amérique Septentrionale" (1810–13), etc.

Michegamea. See *Illinois.*

Michel (mich'el), or **Cousin Michel.** A humorous personification of the German nation, as John Bull is of the English.

Michel (mich'el) **of Northgate, Dan.** A brother of the cloister of St. Austin at Canterbury. He is noted as having completed in 1340 a translation of "La somme des vices et des vertus," known as "the Ayenbite of Inwyt" (which see).

Michel (mē-shel'). **Francisque Xavier.** Born at Lyons, Feb. 18, 1809. A French archæologist, philologist, and historian, professor at Bordeaux: editor of Old French literature.

Michel (mē-shel'). **Louise.** Born 1839. A French anarchist. She opened a school in the Quartier Montmartre, Paris, in 1865. In 1871 she took part in the uprising of the Commune, and for this was sentenced in the same year to deportation for life to New Caledonia. She was released by the amnesty of 1880, and returned to Paris, where she became prominent as an anarchist. In March, 1883 she was sentenced to six years' imprisonment for inciting the poor to plunder the bakers' shops. She refused to accept a pardon in 1885. She is at present (1894) living in London.

Michelangelo (mī-kel-an'je-lō; It. pron. mē-kel-an'je-lō) (**Michelagnolo Buonarroti**). Born at Caprese, March 6, 1475: died at Rome, Feb. 18, 1564. A famous Italian sculptor, painter, architect, and poet. He came of an ancient but poor Florentine family. He was apprenticed to the painter Ghirlandajo April 1, 1488, and with other boys from the atelier began soon after to study the antique marbles collected by Lorenzo de' Medici in the garden of San Marco. Lorenzo discovered him there, and in 1489 took him into his palace, where he had every opportunity for improvement and study. The centaur relief in the Casa Buonarroti was made at this time, at the suggestion of Angelo Poliziano. In 1491 he came under the influence of Savonarola, whom he always held in great reverence. In 1492 Lorenzo died, and the brilliant intellectual circle with the Medici family terminated. In 1493 he made a large wooden crucifix for the prior of S. Spirito, and with the assistance of the prior began the colossal statue of Apollo in which he delighted. Before the expulsion of the Medici he fled to Bologna, where he was soon engaged upon the Arca di San Domineo begun by Niccolo Pisano in 1265, to which he added the well-known kneeling angel of Bologna. He was probably much influenced by the reliefs of Della Quercia about the door of San Petronio of these he afterward imitated in the Sistine Chapel. In 1495 he returned to Florence, when he is supposed to have made the San Giovannino in the Berlin Museum. From 1496 to 1501 he lived in Rome. To this period are attributed the Bacchus of the Bargello and the Cupid of the South Kensington Museum. The most important work of this time is the Pietà di San Pietro (1498). In 1501 he returned to Florence, and began the great David of the Signoria, made from a block of marble abandoned by Agostino di Duccio, which was placed in position May 18, 1504. The two colossal figures of Apollo and David in Buonarrotian House and the Bargello were probably made then, and also the picture of the Holy Family in the Uffizi. In 1503 there were commissioned from him the two figures for the sala Grande of the Palazzo Vecchio. The commission for one was given to Leonardo da Vinci, that for the other to Michelangelo in 1504. For it he prepared the great cartoon of the Battle of Cascina, an incident in the war with Pisa when, July 28, 1364, a band of 400 Florentines were attacked while bathing by Sir John Hawkwood's English troops. The cartoon contained 28 square feet of surface, and was crowded with nude figures in every position. It had, probably, more influence upon the art of the Renaissance than any single work. To about this time may be attributed the beginning of his poetic creations, of the multitude of which undoubtedly written a few only have come down to us. In Nov., 1505, he was called to Rome by Pope Julius II. to design his mausoleum, the history of which runs through the entire life of the master. Repeated designs and repeated attempts to carry them out were made, but he was frustrated by the successors of the great Pope. The matter finally ended in the reign of Paul III. by the placing in San Pietro in Vincolo of the statue of Moses, executed by Angelo, and finished by Raffaello di Montelupo and others. The Two Captives of the Louvre are part of the work as originally designed. In the spring of 1506 he assisted in the discovery of the Laocoon in the palace of Titus. His favorite antique was the Belvedere Torso, supposed to be a copy of the Heracles Epitrapezios of Lysippus. In April, 1506, probably as a result of the intrigues of Bramante, he was forced to abandon Rome for Florence. In the autumn he joined the Pope at Bologna, and made (1506–7) the bronze statue of Julius which stood over the door of San Petronio and was destroyed in 1511. The ceiling of the Sistine Chapel was begun early in 1508, and finished in Oct., 1512. Julius II. died Feb. 21, 1513, and was succeeded by Cardinal Giovanni de' Medici, son of the great Lorenzo, as Leo X. Michelangelo was diverted from the tomb of Julius by Leo, and employed from 1517 to 1520 in an abortive attempt to build the façade of San Lorenzo in Florence, and in developing the quarries of Carrara and Seravezza. In 1520 he began, by order of Cardinal Giulio de' Medici, the sacristy of San Lorenzo and the tombs of Giuliano and Lorenzo de' Medici with the famous reclining figures on the sarcophagi, perhaps the most thoroughly characteristic of all his works. Leo X. was succeeded by Adrian VI. in 1521, and

he in turn by Giulio de' Medici as Clement VII., Sept. 23, 1523. On April 6, 1529, Michelangelo was appointed "governor and procurator-general over the construction and fortification of the city walls" in Florence. On Sept. 21, 1527 occurred his unexplained flight to Venice. He returned Nov. 29 of the same year, and was engaged in the defense of the city until the capitulation, Aug. 12, 1530. Before the end of the year 1534 he left Florence, never to return. The statues of the sacristy, including the Madonna and Child, were completed after his departure. Alessandro Farnese succeeded Clement VII. as Paul III., Oct., 1534. The last Judgment was begun about sept. 1, 1535, and finished before 1 Nov. 1541. Michelangelo's friendship for Vittoria Colonna began about 1538. (*see Colonna, Vittoria*.) The frescos of the Pauline Chapel were painted between 1542 and 1549. They represent the conversion of St. Paul and the martyrdom of St. Peter. He succeeded Antonio da Sangallo in 1546 in the offices which he held, and became architect of St. Peter's, Jan. 1, 1547. From this time until his death he worked on the church without compensation. The dome alone was completed with any regard to his plans.

Michelet, (mēsh-le'), **Jules**, Born at Paris, Aug. 21, 1798; died at Hyères, southern France, Feb. 9, 1874. An eminent French historian. He began his literary studies under the guidance of an old bookseller, and in his spare moments helped his father, a printer by trade, in setting type. He was first through College Charlemagne, and entered them on a higher course of study. In 1821 he graduated with the highest university honors, and was called at once to the chair of history in the College Rollin (1824-26). His first works were a "Tableau chronologique de l'histoire moderne" (1825), "Tableau synchronique de l'histoire moderne" (1826), and "Precis de l'histoire moderne" (1827). He was appointed lecturer at the Ecole Normale in 1827, and published his "Introduction a l'histoire universelle" (1831), "Morceaux choisis de Vico" (1835), "Origines du droit français" (1837), and "Histoire romaine: la république" (1839). Michelet began his famous course of lectures at the College de France in 1838, and in that connection "Des Jesuites" (1843), "Du prêtre, de la femme et de la famille" (1844), and "Du peuple" (1845). The clergy succeeded at last in silencing him, and he retired to Autheuil. The publication of his "Histoire de France" in sixteen volumes (1835-67) was interrupted by his "Histoire de la révolution française" (1847-53). "Le peuple" (1846), "Légendes démocratiques du nord" (1854). Michelet was married twice. He wrote, further, "Les femmes de la révolution" (1854), "L'oiseau" (1856), "L'insecte" (1858), "L'amour" (1859), "La femme" (1860), "La mer" (1861), "La bible de l'humanité" (1864). Michelet made a last return to history in attempting to bring his great work down to date. Death arrested the effort before he had finished but few volumes of his "Histoire du XIXe siecle" (1872-1873).

Michelet (mēsh-le-lā'), **Karl Ludwig**. Born at Berlin, Dec. 1, 1801; died at Berlin, Dec. 16, 1893. A German philosophical (Hegelian) writer, appointed professor of philosophy at Berlin in 1829. He wrote works on Aristotle, "Geschichte der letzten Systeme der Philosophie in Deutschland" (1837-38), "Entwickelungsgeschichte der neuesten deutschen Philosophie" (1843), "Das Persönlichkeit-Problem" (1843), "Die Epiphanie der ewigen Persönlichkeit des Geistes" (1841-52), "Geschichte der Menschheit" (1859-60), "System der Philosophie" (1876-82), etc.

Michelis (mē-chā'lis), **Friedrich**. Born at Münster, Prussia, July 27, 1815; died at Freiburg, Baden, May 28, 1886. A noted German theologian and philosopher, one of the leaders of the Old Catholic movement.

Michelozzo (mē-kā-lot'sō), or **Michelozzi** (mē-kā-lot'sē), **Bartolommeo di Gherardo di**. Born at Florence, 1396; died 1472. An eminent sculptor, engraver of gems, and architect. While associated with Donatello in making the monuments of Pope John XXIII., Cardinal Brancacci, and Bartolommeo Aragazzi, he was employed by Cosmo de' Medici to design and build the Medici Palace — now called the Riccardi Palace, as it was enlarged by the Marchese Riccardi in the 17th century. Recreated distinctly Florentine types which was subsequently followed in the Strozzi and other Florentine palaces. During his exile (1433-34) with Cosmo de' Medici in Venice, he built the library of San Giorgio Maggiore, adjoining the Convent of San Marco, which Cosmo endowed with many precious manuscripts and books. In Milan he built the great doorway of the Medici Palace and the Church of St. Peter Martyr. After his return to Florence Michelozzo displayed great skill in restoring the lower part of the Palazzo Vecchio, which had been dangerously weakened by the weight of the upper stories. He also built the Villas Careggi, Cafaggiolo, and Mozzi, and enlarged and rebuilt the convent of San Marco. Among the few remaining examples of his skill as a sculptor are a silver statuette of St. John Baptist on the altar of the Opera del Duomo in Florence, and a small St. John over the door of the Cimosino opposite the Baptistery.

Michelstadt (me'chel-stät'), A town in the province of Starkenburg, Hesse, 21 miles southeast of Darmstadt: the capital of the Odenwald. Population (1890), 3,068.

Michigan (mich'i-gan). One of the western States of the United States of America, extending (exclusive of islands) from about lat. 41° 45′ to 47° 30′ N., and from long. 82° 25′ to 90° 30′ W. Capital, Lansing; chief city, Detroit. It consists of two peninsulas (separated by the Strait of Mackinac). The southern is bounded by Lakes Huron, St. Clair, and Erie and St. Clair and Detroit rivers on the east, Lake Michigan on the west, and Ohio and Indiana on the south; and the northern lies between Lake Superior on the north and Lake Huron and Michigan and the State of Wisconsin on the south. The surface in the south is generally level, in the north it is rugged. There is rich mineral wealth in the north. Michigan is the first State in the production of copper, salt, and lumber, the fourth in wool, and one of the first in iron and wheat. It produces also apples, one of the first in iron and wheat. It produces also apples, Indian corn, etc., and has important fisheries of lake-trout, whitefish, etc. It has 34 counties sends 2 senators and 12 representatives to Congress, and has 14 electoral votes. It was explored by the French in the 17th century, and first permanently settled by them at Sault Ste. Marie in 1668; was ceded to Great Britain in 1763; was the scene of Pontiac's war; was formally surrendered to the United States in 1796; formed part of the Northwest Territory, and later of Indiana Territory; and was constituted Michigan Territory in 1805. Detroit was taken by the British in 1812. Michigan was recovered by the United States in 1813, and was admitted to the Union in 1837. Its name is from that of the lake. Area, 58,915 square miles. Population (1890), 2,093,889.

Michigan, Lake. [Algonkin, 'great lake.'] One of the five great lakes of the United States, inclosed by Michigan on the north and east, Indiana on the south, and Illinois and Wisconsin on the west. Its chief bays are Green Bay and Grand Traverse Bay. Its chief harbors are Chicago, Menominee, Manistee, Muskegon, Grand Kalamazoo, and St. Joseph. Chicago and Milwaukee are the chief cities on its banks. It discharges by the Strait of Mackinaw into Lake Huron. Length, about 340 miles. Greatest width, about 85 miles. Depth, about 1,000 feet. Height above sea-level, 578 feet. Area, over 22,000 square miles.

Michigan, University of. An institution of learning, for both sexes, situated at Ann Arbor, Michigan. It is under State control; was opened in 1842; contains collegiate, medical, and law departments, with an observatory, dental college, school of pharmacy, scientific museums, and library of 57,000 volumes; and was attended in 1889-'90 by about 2,800 students.

Michigan City. A city in La Porte County, Indiana, situated on Lake Michigan 40 miles east-southeast of Chicago. It has a lumber trade. Population (1890), 10,776.

Michilimackinac. See *Mackinac*.

Michmash (mik'mash). In Old Testament history, a place in Palestine, 7 miles north by east of Jerusalem: the modern Mukhmas.

Michoacan (mē-chō-ä-kän'), or **Mechoacan** (mā-chō-ä-kän'). A maritime state in Mexico. Capital, Morelia. It is surrounded by the states of Colima, Jalisco, Guanajuato, Querétaro, Mexico, and Guerrero, and the Pacific Ocean. The surface is elevated and mountainous. Area, 23,703 square miles. Population (1891), 839,923.

Micikqwutne Tunne (mē-shē'kwut-mā'tu-nē'). ['People of the Mici' or Coquille River, Oregon.] A tribe of the Pacific division of the Athapascan stock of North American Indians, now on the Siletz reservation, Oregon. See *Athapascan*.

Micipsa (mi-sip'sä). Died 118 B. C. A son of Masinissa, and chief ruler of Numidia after the latter's death in 148 B. C.

Mickiewicz (mits-kē-ā'vich), **Adam**. Born at Novogrodek, Lithuania, Dec. 24, 1798; died at Constantinople, Nov. 26, 1855. A noted Polish poet. He resided chiefly at Paris after 1828. He was the author of the epic "Konrad Wallenrod" (1830; translated into English both in prose and verse). His collected works were published in Leipsic in 1862-64.

Mickle (mik'l), **William Julius**. Born at Langholm, Dumfriesshire, Scotland, Sept. 28, 1735; died at Forest Hill, Oct. 28, 1788. A Scottish poet. He translated the "Lusiad" (1775), and is the reputed author of the song "There's nae luck about the house."

Micmac (mik'mak). A tribe of North American Indians, occupying Nova Scotia, Cape Breton, and Prince Edward Island, the north of New Brunswick, and adjacent parts of Quebec, and also ranging over Newfoundland. They number (1893) about 4,000. The name is translated as "secrets-peace loving men," in allusion to shamanistic practices. They also called them Souriquois, imitating words meaning 'good canoe-men.' Also *Micmack*. See *Algonquian*.

Micon (mī'kon) **of Athens.** [Gr. *Mikon*.] A Greek painter, a contemporary of Polygnotus, known principally from the works executed in conjunction with the latter in the Stoa Poikile, Theseum, and temple of the Dioscuri at Athens. He made the statue of the Athenian Callias, victor in Olympiad 77 (ante 476 B. C.). His methods were probably the same as those of Polygnotus.

Micromégas. A philosophical romance by Voltaire, published in 1752: imitated from Swift's "Gulliver's Travels."

Micronesia (mī-krō-nē'siä). [NL., 'little islands.'] A collection of island groups in the Pacific Ocean, comprising principally the Caroline, Ladrone, Gilbert, and Marshall groups. The islands (except the Ladrones) are generally small, low, and of coral formation. The inhabitants are related in race and language.

Microscopium (mī-krō-skō'pi-um). [LL., 'the Microscope.'] A constellation south of Capricorn, introduced by Lacaille in 1752.

Mictlan. See *Mitla*.

Midas (mī'das). [Gr. *Midas*.] In Greek legend, a king of Phrygia, son of Gordius and Cybele. According to the common form of the myth, the god Dionysus, from gratitude for kindness which had been shown to his teacher Silenus by Midas, promised to grant whatever the latter might ask. Midas, accordingly, requested that whatever he touched might turn to gold; but when he found that even his food was not excepted, and that he was likely to starve, he prayed that the gift might be taken away, and on bathing in the Pactolus was restored to his natural condition. The sands of the river, however, were ever after full of gold. On his refusing to award the prize of a musical contest between Pan and Apollo to the latter, the god changed his ears into those of an ass. These, which he concealed under his cap, were discovered by his barber, who, afraid to mention the secret to any one, relieved himself by digging a hole in the ground, whispering into it "King Midas has ass's ears," and then covering it up.

Middelburg (mid'del-bōrg). The capital of the province of Zealand, Netherlands, situated on the island of Walcheren in lat. 51° 30′ N., long. 3° 37′ E. It has a noted town hall, an abbey, and some collections; was formerly a flourishing Hanseatic town; was taken by the Dutch from the Spaniards in 1574; and was taken by the English in 1809. Population (1889), 15,180.

Middle Ages. A period of about a thousand years, between the close of what is technically considered ancient history and the first definite movements in Europe of the distinctively modern spirit of freedom and enterprise. Its beginning is synchronous with that of the dark ages, and it is variously reckoned as extending to the fall of Constantinople (1453), the invention of printing, the Renaissance, or the discovery of America in the 15th century, or to the Reformation, in the early part of the 16th.

For, in truth, through all that period which we call the Dark and Middle Ages, men's minds were possessed by the belief that all things were destined to a change. The beginning, that no chasm never to be recrossed lay between them and that ancient world to which they had not ceased to look back. We who are centuries removed can see that there had passed a great and wonderful change upon thought, and art, and literature, and politics, and society itself: a change whose best illustration is to be found in the process whereby the forms of the pagan basilica became the Romanesque cathedral, and from it, in turn, the endless varieties of Gothic. But so gradual was the change that each generation of men, looking over them as over a plain, a man feels that perpetual transformation by which his body is renewed from year to year; while the few who had learning enough to study antiquity through its contemporary records were possessed by the very spirit of criticism, and of that which we call historical feeling, from seeing how prodigious was the contrast between themselves and those whom they studied. There is nothing more modern than the critical spirit which dwells upon the difference between the minds of men in one age and in another; which endeavors to make each age its own interpreter, and judge what it did or produced by a relative standard.

Bryce, Holy Roman Empire, p. 260.

Middleborough (mid'l-bur-ō). A town in Plymouth County, Massachusetts, 34 miles south by east of Boston. Population (1890), 6,065.

Middlebury (mid'l-ber'i). The capital of Addison County, Vermont, situated on Otter Creek 33 miles southwest of Montpelier; the seat of Middlebury College (Congregational). Population (1890), 2,793.

Middle Flowery Kingdom. A native appellation of China.

Middlemarch (mid'l-märch). A novel by George Eliot, published in 1871 in "Blackwood's Magazine," and in book form in 1872.

Middle Park. A plateau or elevated valley in Grand County, northern Colorado. Length, from 60 to 70 miles.

Middlesbrough (mid'lz-brō), or **Middlesborough** (mid'lz-bur-ō). A seaport and parliamentary borough in the North Riding of Yorkshire, England, situated on the Tees, near its mouth, 44 miles north of York. It is the chief seat of the English iron trade. Population (1891), 75,346.

Middlesex (mid'l-seks). [ME. *Middelsexe*, AS. *Middelseaxe*, Middle Saxons.] A south midland county of England. It lies to the south of Herts, and is separated from Essex on the east by the Lea, from Kent and Surrey on the south by the Thames, and from Bucks on the west by the Colne. The surface is generally level. Next to Rutland, it is the smallest English county; but, next to Lancashire, it has the largest population, 2 687,084 of the inhabitants of London being included in it. It was an ancient Saxon kingdom dependent on Essex. From 1001 it was subject to the city of London. In 1888 by the Local Government Act part of Middlesex, Kent, and Surrey were incorporated into a county of London. Area, 283 square miles. Population (1891), 3,251,671.

Middle States. A name given collectively to the States of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and (sometimes) Maryland.

Middle Temple. See *Inns of Court*, and *Temple*.

Middleton (mid'l-ton). A town in Lancashire, England, situated on the Irk 5 miles north of Manchester. It has manufactures of cotton, etc. Population (1891), 21,330.

Middleton. A small town in the county of Cork, Ireland, situated on Cork harbor 13 miles east of Cork.

Middleton, Arthur. Born June 26, 1742; died Jan. 1, 1787. An American patriot. He was a

delegate from South Carolina to the Continental Congress in 1776, and signed the Declaration of Independence. He was reelected to Congress in 1782.

Middleton, Charles, second Earl of Middleton and titular Earl of Monmouth. Born about 1640; died 1719. Secretary of state to James II. At the Restoration he was appointed envoy extraordinary to Vienna, became earl by succession in 1674, and on Aug. 25, 1684, succeeded Godolphin as secretary of state. After the reign of James II. he remained in England, and in May, 1692, was committed to the Tower. In 1695 he joined James at St.-Germains. At the death of the king he was proclaimed earl of Monmouth by the titular James III. He assisted in the Pretender's Scottish expedition in 1707.

Middleton, Christopher. Died Feb. 12, 1770. An English naval commander and arctic explorer. About 1739 he entered the employment of the Hudson Bay Company. In 1721 he observed the variation of the needle at Churchill River. He became a commander in the navy in 1741, and in the same year made a voyage of discovery in Hudson Bay.

Middleton, Conyers. Born in Yorkshire, Dec. 27, 1683; died at Hildersham, July 28, 1750. An English divine. In 1724 he went to Rome, and in 1729 published the "Letter from Rome" upon pagan beliefs and ceremonies in the Roman Catholic Church. In his "Letter to Waterland" he ridiculed the allegorizing method of Genesis, and showed a skeptical tendency in an "Introductory Discourse" (1747). Of his numerous works the best-known is his "Life of Cicero."

Middleton, Henry. Born 1771: died at Charleston, S. C., June 14, 1846. An American politician and diplomatist, son of Arthur Middleton. He was governor of South Carolina 1810–12; was a representative in Congress 1815–19; and was minister to Russia 1820–30.

Middleton, Thomas. Born at London (?) about 1570; died at Newington Butts, 1627. An English dramatist. He entered Gray's Inn about 1593, became a playwright about 1600, and wrote in conjunction with William Rowley, Thomas Dekker, Ben Jonson, Webster, and others. He arranged for lord mayor's shows and court masks, and in 1620 was appointed city chronologer. Among his plays are "The Old Law" (with Massinger and Rowley (printed 1656), "The Mayor of Quinborough" (1661), "Blurt, Master Constable" (1602), "The Phœnix" (1607), "Michaelmas Terme" (1607), "The Family of Love" (licensed 1607), "A Trick to Catch the Old One" (licensed 1607), "Your Five Gallants" (1608), "A Mad World, my Masters" (1608), "The Roaring Girl" (with Dekker (printed 1611). "A Fair Quarrel" (with Rowley), "The Spanish Gipsy" (with Rowley), "The Spanish Gipsy" (with Rowley (1653), "More Dissemblers besides Women" (with "Women beware Women" (licensed before 1622, printed 1657), "A Game at Chess" (1624). The date of the following plays is conjectural: "An Invste Maid in Cheapside" (1630), "No Wit, no Help like a Woman's" (1657), "The Witch" (which see) (first printed in 1778), "An Invste Maid in Quiet Life" (1658), "The Widow" with Ben Jonson and Fletcher (1652). He wrote also about 20 masks, entertainments, and pageants; some miscellaneous verses, including "Microcynicon: Six Snarling Satires" (1599); and various prose pamphlets, including "The Black Book" (1604), "Father Hubberd's Tales, etc." (1604), etc. Middleton's works were not collected till 1840, when Dyce's edition appeared, which is now out of print. In 1886 Mr. Bullen's edition, in 8 vols., appeared. *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

Middleton, Thomas Fanshaw. Born at Kedleston, Derbyshire, England, Jan. 26, 1769; died at Calcutta, July 8, 1822. An English scholar and divine, appointed first bishop of Calcutta in 1814. He published "Doctrine of the Greek Article applied to the Criticism and Illustration of the New Testament" (1808), etc.

Middletown (mid'l-toun). A city, one of the capitals of Middlesex County, Connecticut, situated on the Connecticut 15 miles south of Hartford. It is a port of entry, and is the seat of Wesleyan University (Methodist Episcopal), Berkeley Divinity School (Episcopal), a State insane asylum, and an industrial school for girls. Population (1890), 9,013.

Middletown. A manufacturing city in Orange County, New York, 54 miles north-northwest of New York city. Population (1890), 11,977.

Middlewich (mid'l-wich). A town in Cheshire, England, 26 miles southeast of Liverpool. Population (1891), 3,706.

Midgard (mid'gärd). [ON. *Midhgardhr*, Goth. *Midjungards*, OHG. *Mittilgart*, *Mittigart*, OS. *Middilgard*; AS. *Middangeard*, the middle yard or inclosure, i. e. the earth.] In Old Norse mythology, the abode of the human race, formed in the midst of Ginnungagap out of the eyebrows of the giant Ymir, the first created being, and joined to heaven by the rainbow bridge of the gods. The word is common to the Germanic languages.

Midgardsorm (mid'gärd-sôrm). [ON. *Midhgardhsormr*; *Midhgardhs* and *ormr*, serpent, worm.] In Old Norse mythology, a water-demon, the monstrous serpent which lies about the earth in the encircling sea. It was the offspring of Loki and the giantess Angurboda (Old Norse *Angrboda*). At Ragnarok Thor slays the serpent, but falls dead from the poison which the monster breathes forth. It was also called Jormungand (Old Norse *Jormungandr*).

Midhat Pasha (mid'hät pash'ä). Born in Bulgaria, 1822; died in Arabia, May 8, 1884. A Turkish politician, grand vizir in 1872 and 1876–77.

Midhurst (mid'hêrst). A small town in Sussex, England, situated on the West Rother 46 miles southwest of London.

Midi (mē-dē'), **Canal du,** or **Canal du Languedoc.** [F., 'canal of the south' or 'of Languedoc.'] A canal uniting the Mediterranean with the Atlantic. It extends from the Garonne, near Toulouse, to the Etang de Thau, near Agde. It was opened in 1681. Length, 149 miles.

Midian (mid'i-an). An Arabian tribe settled in the northern part of the Syro-Arabian desert. In Gen. xxv. 2 the Midianites are represented as descendants of Abrahamand Keturah. They harassed the Israelites in the period of the judges, crossing the Jordan with their hordes and despoiling the country, until they were defeated by Gideon. Later they disappear more and more from history, and are mentioned only as a trading people (Isa. lx. 6).

Midland (mid'land). The district of Virginia which extends from Tidewater westward to the base of the Appalachians.

Midland Counties. A name given collectively to nearly the whole of the inland counties of England. In the registration system they are grouped as South Midland, West Midland, and North Midland counties.

Midlothian, or **Mid-Lothian** (mid-lō'thi-an). The county of Edinburgh, Scotland.

Midnapur (mid-na-pör'). **1.** A district in Bengal, British India, intersected by lat 22° N., long. 87° E. Area, 5,082 square miles. Population (1881), 2,517,802.—**2.** The capital of the district of Midnapur, situated on the Kusi 70 miles west of Calcutta. Population, about 30,000.

Midrash (mid'rash). [Heb., 'exposition,' 'explanation.'] The name for the old rabbinical commentaries on biblical books, which grew out of the popular discourses and lectures delivered during the services in the synagogue. Among the older Midrashim are Mechilta on a part of Exodus, Sifra on Leviticus, and Sifrie on Numbers and Deuteronomy, all of which belong to the period of the Mishnah (which see). The most popular of the Midrashim was that of Rabbah or Rabboth (magnum) on the Pentateuch and the so-called "Five Rolls"—*i. e.* the books of Canticles, Ruth, Lamentations, Ecclesiastes, and Esther—which was composed between the 6th and 12th centuries.

Midshipman Easy, Mr. See *Mr. Midshipman Easy*.

Midsummer Night's Dream, A. A comedy by Shakspere, acted in 1595. It is mentioned by Meres in his "Palladis Tamia," which was issued in 1598, and was entered on the "Stationers' Register" Oct. 8, 1600. Two editions were printed in that year—one by James Roberts, the other by Thomas Fisher. Roberts's copy was used for the folio reprint.

Chaucer's legend of "Thisbe of Babilon," and Golding's translation of the same story from Ovid, probably furnished the matter for the interlude. So much as relates to Bottom and his fellow-clowns is mostly cane fresh from nature as she had passed under the poet's eye. The linking of these clowns in with the ancient tragic tale of Pyramus and Thisbe, so as to form the latter within the region of modern farce, thus travestying the classic into the grotesque, is not less original than droll.

Hudson, Int. to Midsummer Night's Dream.

Midsummer Night's Dream. An overture by Mendelssohn, written in 1826. [The music for the drama was written in 1843.]

Miel (mēl), or **Meel** (mēl), **Jan,** called **Giovanni della Vite.** Born near Antwerp, 1599; died 1664. A Flemish painter.

Mierevelt (mē're-velt), **Janszen van.** Born at Delft, May 1, 1567; died there, July 27, 1651. A noted Dutch portrait-painter.

Mierevelt, Pieter van. Born 1595; died 1632. A Dutch portrait-painter, son of J. van Mierevelt.

Mieris (mē'ris), **Frans van,** the elder. Born at Delft, April 16, 1635; died at Leyden, March 12, 1681. A Dutch genre-painter.

Mieris, Frans van, the younger. Born 1689; died 1763. A Dutch painter and historian, grandson of Frans van Mieris (1635–81).

Mieris, Willem van. Born at Leyden, 1662; died there, Jan. 24, 1747. A Dutch painter, son of Frans van Mieris.

Mieroslawski (mye-rō-slav'skē), **Ludwig.** Born at Nemours, France, 1814; died at Paris, Nov. 23, 1878. A Polish revolutionist and military writer, a leader in the conspiracy of 1846. He took part in the movements in Posen in 1848, in Sicily and Baden in 1849, and in Poland in 1863.

Miers, John. Born at London, Aug. 25, 1789; died at Kensington, Oct. 17, 1879. An English engineer and botanist. He resided in Buenos Ayres and Rio de Janeiro 1819–28; made several journeys across the pampas to Chile, and erected mints for the governments of La Plata and Brazil. He published "Travels in Chile and La Plata" (1826), and several monographs on South American plants.

Mies (mēs). A mining town in western Bohemia, situated on the Mies 65 miles west-southwest of Prague. Population (1890), commune, 3,978.

Mifflin (mif'lin), **Thomas.** Born at Philadelphia, 1744; died at Lancaster, Pa., Jan. 20, 1800. An American Revolutionary general and politician, a member of the "Conway Cabal" (see *Conway, Thomas*) in 1777. He was president of the executive council of Pennsylvania 1788–90, and governor of Pennsylvania 1790–99.

Migdol (mig'dol). A station on the route of the Israelites from Egypt to the Red Sea (Ex. xiv. 2). The Migdol of Ezekiel was in the neighborhood of Pelusium.

Mighty Dollar, The. A play by B. E. Woolf, produced in 1876.

Mignard (mēn-yär'), **Pierre.** Born at Troyes, France, Nov., 1610: died at Paris, May 13, 1695. A French painter of portraits and historical pieces.

Migne (mēny), **Jacques Paul.** Born at Saint-Flour, Cantal, France, 1800; died at Paris, Oct. 25, 1875. A French priest, noted as an editor and publisher of religious works. He served for a time as curate at Puiseaux in the diocese of Orléans; but in 1833 quarrel with his bishop drove him to Paris, where he founded "L'Univers Religieux" and, having soon sold this paper, established a large publishing house. The works issued by him include "Scripturæ sacræ cursus completus" (28 vols.), "Theologiæ cursus" (28 vols.), "Collection des orateurs sacrés" (100 vols.), "Patrologiæ cursus completus" (383 vols.) "Encyclopédie théologique" (171 vols.).

Mignet (mēn-yā'), **François Auguste Marie.** Born at Aix, southern France, May 8, 1796; died at Paris, March 24, 1884. One of the foremost French historians of the 19th century. In 1815 he studied law in his native town, and enjoyed there the companionship of a young fellow-student, M. Thiers, for whom he kept up a lifelong friendship. In 1820 Mignet and Thiers founded a newspaper, "Le National." Mignet was at heart a liberal, and was always ready to take up his pen in defense of his ideas. He appeared for the first time before the public in successful competition for a prize offered by the Académie des Inscriptions, with an essay entitled "De la localité des institutes de saint Louis, et de la législation de ce prince (1821). Thereupon he came to Paris, where he published his "Histoire de la révolution française de 1789 à 1814" (1824). "Negociations relatives à la succession d'Espagne sous Louis XIV." (1838–42). "Notices et mémoires historiques" (1843, and again 1854 and 1874). "Vie de Franklin (1848). "Histoire de Marie Stuart" (1851). "Charles Quint" (1854). "Eloges historiques" (1864–74, various). "Antécédents historiques" (1875–76). "Rivalité de François I. et de Charles-Quint" (1875), etc. As dramatist Mignet wrote "Antonio Perez et Philippe II." (1845 and 1846). He was received into the French Academy in 1836.

Mignon (mēn-yon'). In Goethe's "Wilhelm Meister's Lehrjahre," a mysterious Italian maiden, the daughter of an old harper. She loves Wilhelm, and dies in despair when she finds that her love is not returned.

Two tragic figures are added to these, wandering in a twilight of mystery over the earth—Mignon and the harper; they are daughter and father, unknown to each other, exiles from their native country, and united to Wilhelm Meister by ties of love and gratitude. None of Goethe's creations appeal more strongly to the depths of the human soul than these two characters, with their touching songs solemn echoes of old mysticism seem revived in these songs full of earthly misery and longing for heaven; the laments of the loving harper, bowed down by the loneliness, friendless child, who may not reveal her inmost soul because her lips are sealed by a vow, alternate with the tears of the guilty, God-forsaken, lonely, and unmoved old man.

Scherer, History of German Lit. (trans.), II. 183.

Mignon. An opera by Ambroise Thomas, first produced at Paris in 1866, and at London in 1870. The words, founded on "Wilhelm Meister," are by Carré and Barbier.

Mignon (mēn-yon'), **Abraham.** Born at Frankfort-on-the-Main about 1640; died at Wetzlar, Prussia, 1679. A noted painter of flowers, fruit, and still life.

Mignot, Louise. See *Denis, Louise*.

Miguel (mē-gel') (**Maria Evaristo**); generally called **Dom Miguel.** Born at Lisbon, Oct. 26, 1802; died at Brombach, near Wertheim, Baden, Nov. 14, 1866. The third son of John VI. of Portugal. He was the head of the absolutist party; was expelled from the kingdom in 1824; became regent in 1826; usurped the kingdom in 1828–34, and was deposed and capitulated at Evora, May 26, 1834.

Migulinskaia Stanitsa (mē-gō-lēn'skī-yä stä-nē'tsä). A town in the northern part of the government of the Don Cossacks, southern Russia, situated on the Don. Population (1885), 18,899.

Mihrgan (me-her-gan'). Among the Persians, the festival of the autumnal equinox, beginning on the 16th day of the month Mihr, September), and lasting six days. Firdausi ascribes its institution to Feridun. It is he who has instituted the festival Mihrgan and the custom of testing them and of seating one's self at the banquet room on him. Today the month of Mihr still recalls his memory. He not then show a countenance unmoved and sad. *Shahnameh.*

Mikado, The. An opera by Sullivan, words by W. S. Gilbert, produced in London 1885.

Mikhailovskaia Stanitsa (mē-chē-lov'skĭ-yā stăn'ē-tsā). A town in the government of the Don Cossacks, southern Russia, situated on the Khoper 115 miles south of Tamboff. Population (1885), 17,848.

Miklosich (mik lō'zich), **Franz von.** Born near Luttenberg, Styria, Nov. 20, 1813; died at Vienna, March 7, 1891. A noted Slavic scholar, professor of the Slavic languages and literature at Vienna. He published "Vergleichende Grammatik der slawischen Sprachen" ("Comparative Grammar of the Slavic Languages," 1852-74); "Etymologisches Wörterbuch der slawischen Sprachen" ("Etymological Dictionary of the Slavic Languages," 1886, etc.

Mikmak. *See Micmac.*

Miknas. *See Meequinez.*

Mikono Tunne (mē-kō-nō' tu-nē'). ['People among the white clover roots."] One of the villages of the Pacific division of the Athapascan stock of North American Indians. It was formerly on the left of Bear River, Oregon, but is now on the Siletz reservation, Oregon. *See Athapascan.*

Milan (mi-lan' or mil'an). A province of Lombardy, Italy. Area, 1,223 square miles. Population (1891), 1,235,150.

Milan. A former duchy in Lombardy, northern Italy. (Gian Galeazzo Visconti was the first duke (1395) and the end of the Visconti line came in 1447. The duchy was ruled by the Sforza family 1450-1535 (succession being disputed with France 1499-1512); passed to Spain in 1535, and to Austria in 1713-14; was conquered by France in 1796; formed part of the Cisalpine Republic from 1797, of the Italian Republic from 1802, and of the kingdom of Italy from 1805; was ceded to Austria in 1814; and was annexed to Sardinia in 1859.

Milan, It. **Milano** (mē-lä'nō), **G. Mailand** (mīl'länd). The capital of the province of Milan, Italy, situated on the river Olona, in the Lombard plain, in lat. 45° 28′ N., long. 9° 11′ E.; the Roman Mediolanum. It is the second city in size in Italy, the chief city in Lombardy, and the principal commercial and financial center of the country. As the center of a rich agricultural district it exports dairy and other farm products. It has important manufactures of furniture, watches, silk, machinery, gloves, etc.; and is noted also as an educational, musical, and theatrical center. The cathedral, begun in its present form in 1387, is popularly celebrated for the profusion of its sculptured decoration and pinnacles, and the beauty of its material (white marble); but as an architectural whole it does not justify its reputation. Despite the beauty of such details as the flying buoyant tracery of the great windows of the apse, and the majestic effect of the interior. The central lantern and spire are graceful, but the other parts are not well proportioned, and the west front, with its semi-circular jumble of Pointed and classical forms, is barbarous, while the decoration is cold and without the vigorous life of good mediæval art. There are 52 aisles. The chief dimensions are: length, 480 feet; breadth, 252; transepts, 288; height of vaulting, 156; height of spire, 355. It is surpassed in size in Italy by St. Peter's only. The cathedral contains many beautiful tombs. The Ospedale Maggiore, founded by Francesco Sforza in 1456, is one of the most beautiful creations of Lombard brick architecture. In the refectory of rich Pointed arches inclosing double Pointed windows, the lower tier inclosed in a Corinthian arcade. Other objects of interest are the gallery Vittorio Emmanuele, Brera (with picture-gallery and library), Museum Poldi-Pezzoli, archæological and some other museums, Ambrosian library, Piazza de Mercanti, the churches of the Monastero Maggiore (of Santa Maria delle Grazie with the "Last Supper" of Leonardo da Vinci), of San Ambrogio, and of San Lorenzo, the Arco della Pace, and the Scala theater. The tradition is that Milan was founded by the Celtic king Bellovesus about 600 B. C. It was the capital of the Insubrian Gauls; was taken by the Romans 222 B. C.; and was one of the chief cities of the later Roman Empire, and an imperial residence. Ambrose was bishop of Milan 374-397. It was sacked by Attila in 452; was destroyed by the Goths in 539; belonged to Lombardy and later to the empire; was seized and destroyed by Frederick Barbarossa in 1162; was rebuilt by the Lombard League in 1167; was ruled by the Torre, Visconti, and Sforza families; and has been the capital of the Milanese, or duchy of Milan (which see), the Cisalpine Republic, the kingdom of Italy (first), and the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom. It was the scene of an insurrection against Austrian rule in 1848, and of outbreaks in 1849 and 1853. In 1859 it was united to the kingdom of Italy. It has been noted in art as the residence of Bramante, Leonardo da Vinci, etc. Population (1891), commune, 325,049.

Milan (mē'län) **I.** Born Aug. 22, 1854. King of Servia 1882-89. He became prince of Servia on the cessation of his cousin Michael in 1868, the government acting conjointly as a regency until he became of age in 1872. He married Natalie, princess of Stourdza, in 1875. He had himself with Russia in the Turco-Russian war of 1877-1878), with the result that Servia was made independent of Turkey in 1878. He was proclaimed king in 1882 (Servia having been erected into a kingdom), and abdicated in favor of his son Alexander in 1889, in consequence of troubles arising out of quarrel with Queen Natalie.

Milan, Edict of. An edict proclaiming religious toleration in the Roman Empire, promulgated by Constantine and Licinius 313.

Milan Decree. A decree issued by Napoleon at Milan, Dec. 17, 1807. It declared the forfeiture of all vessels bound to or from British ports, and of all which paid licenses or duties to Great Britain or had submitted to search by British cruisers.

Milanese (mil-an-ēs' or -ēz'). **The.** A name often given to the duchy of Milan, or to Milan and the surrounding district.

Milanés y Fuentes (mē-län-ās' ē fwen'tes), **José Jacinto.** Born at Matanzas, Aug. 16, 1814: died there, Nov. 14, 1863. A Cuban poet. He was poor and self-educated. After 1842 he suffered from mental disease, and at length fell into hopeless imbecility. His verses are mostly lyrics of a moral tone. He published several plays, the best being "El Conde Alarcos" (produced 1838). Next to Heredia he is the most popular of the Cuban poets.

Milazzo (mē-lät'sō), or **Melazzo** (mā-lät'sō). A seaport in the province of Messina, Sicily, 18 miles west of Messina; the ancient Mylæ. Near this place the Romans defeated under Duilius and Scipio the naval victory over the Carthaginians in 260 B. C., and Agrippa defeated Sextus Pompey's fleet in 36 B. C.; and here, July 20, 1860, Garibaldi defeated the Neapolitans. Population (1883), 8,476.

Milcom. *See Milkom.*

Mildmay (mild'mā), Sir **Walter.** Born 1520 (?): died at Hackney, May 31, 1589. Chancellor of the exchequer, and founder of Emmanuel College, Cambridge. He was educated at Christ's college, Cambridge; was elected in 1546 to the House as a good financier, and was appointed examiner of the king's mints in 1550. He was elected member of Parliament for Maldon in 1553, through a Calvinist, he was employed by Queen Mary. On the accession of Elizabeth he was made treasurer of her household, and on April 24, 1566, succeeded Sir Richard Lockville as chancellor of the exchequer. In 1568 he was one of the judges of Mary Queen of Scots at Fotheringay. On Nov. 23, 1588, he bought the site of the Black Friars Monastery at Cambridge, and on Jan. 31, 1589, was licensed to establish Emmanuel College, the statutes of which date from Oct. 1, 1585.

Miles (mīlz). A character in Greene's play "Friar Bacon and Friar Bungay."

A very diverting comic character is Bacon's servant Miles, who is of the type of the Vice in the moralities. He plays the fool, diversified by either living monsters or supernatural phenomena, and in the end cheerfully consents to be carried off by a devil, on being given to understand that in Hell tobacco is to be had in plenty, as well as find a lusty fire, a pot of good ale, a "pair" of cards, and other requisites for a comfortable life. *Ward*

Miles, Nelson Appleton. Born at Westminster, Mass., Aug. 8, 1839. An American general. He served as a volunteer in the Army of the Potomac, 1861-63; was in the Army of the Tennessee, 1863-64; and was promoted major-general in 1890. He conducted several campaigns against hostile Indians on the western frontiers, notably that against the Apaches under Geronimo and Natchez, both of whom surrendered Sept. 4, 1886.

Miletus (mī-lē'tus). [Gr. *Μίλητος*.] In the inhabitants of Miletus.—2. The natives of Ireland: members of the Irish race. They have been so called from the tradition of an ancient conquest and reorganization of the country by two sons of Milesius, a fabulous king of Spain. It is supposed that the legendary race of Milesians was the same as the Scots who conquered Ireland in prehistoric times.

Miles, Phineas (mīlz). Short stories of a witty and obscene nature, greatly in vogue among the Greeks and Romans. The name has arisen from a collection of tales by Antonius Diogenes, compiled by Aristides of Miletus; they were translated into Latin by Cornelius Sisenna (117-67 B. C.). These tales are now lost, but the name is still given to stories of a like nature. Bulwer published in 1869 a volume of poems entitled "Miles Phineas Miletus."

Miles Wallingford. A novel by Cooper, published in 1844.

Mileto (mē-lä'tō). A town in Calabria, Italy, 43 miles northeast of Reggio.

Miletus (mī-lē'tus). [Gr. *Μίλητος*.] In ancient geography, a city situated in Caria, Asia Minor, on the Latmic Gulf, opposite the mouth of the Mæander, about lat. 37° 30′ N., long. 27° 10′ E. The temple of Apollo Didymæus here was restored in its final form about the time of Alexander. The ancients considered it one of the most splendid four existing. It was an Ionic dipteros of 10 by 21 columns, on a hyblobate of 3 steps, measuring 160 by 350 feet. The columns were over 6 feet in base diameter, and 64 high. The cella, in plan 67 by 160 feet, had deep pronaos with 4 columns in antis, and 2 subordinate interior chambers. The main chamber was divided into 3 aisles by ranges of columns. Remains exist of an ancient theater, entirely built of masonry, and enormous in mass: there is much sculptured ornament, including rich Composite capitals with Victories amid the foliage. It was early colonized by Ionian Greeks; was one of the leading Greek cities, a colonizer, and a center of philosophy and literature: headed the Ionian revolt against Persia in 500 B. C.; and was stormed and sacked by the Persians 494 B. C., and by a village (Palatia).

Milford (mil'fōrd). A seaport in Pembrokeshire, South Wales, situated on Milford Haven in lat. 51° 44′ N., long. 5° 3′ W. It was formerly an important seaport, and was the landing-place of Henry VII. in 1485. Population (1891), 4,070.

Milford (mil'fōrd). A town in Worcester County, Massachusetts, 28 miles southwest of Boston. It has manufactures of boots, etc. Population (1890), 8,780.

Milford Haven. A landlocked estuary in South Wales, an arm of St. George's Channel. It is one of the best harbors in Great Britain. Length, about 10 miles.

This northern peninsula, itself made up to a considerable extent of smaller peninsulæ, is cut off from its southern fellow by the haven of Milford. Here again we seem to see a Scandinavian trace. The ford here is surely neither an English ford nor a Welsh rhyd, but a Scandinavian fiord, like Waterford and Wexford.
Freeman, English Towns, p. 41.

Milford Sound. An inlet on the southwestern coast of the South Island, New Zealand.

Milfort (mil'fōrt; F. pron. mēl-fōr'), **Le Clerc.** Born near Mézières, France, about 1750: died at Mézières, 1817. A French adventurer. He was a chief among the Creek Indians, and later became a general under Napoleon.

Milhau. See *Millau.*

Milicz (mē'lich) **of Kremsier.** Born at Kremsier, Moravia: died at Avignon, France, June 29, 1374. A Bohemian preacher, one of the precursors of the Reformation.

Milindapanha (mi-lin-da-pang'ha). [Skt., "the questions of Melinda."] A Pali work, containing a conversation between the Buddhist monk Nagasena, supposed to have lived about 140 B. C., and King Milinda or Menander, the powerful Greco-Bactrian sovereign. It has been edited in Pali and in part translated into English by Trenckner.

Military Frontier, The. [G. *Militärgrenze.*] Formerly a part of the Austrian-Hungarian monarchy, bordering on the Turkish empire, and under special military regulations. It was formed in the 16th century for defense against the Turks; made a crownland in 1849; abolished and united in part to Transylvania in 1861, in part to Hungary in 1872, and the remainder to Croatia-Slavonia in 1881.

Milkom (mil'kom). The god of the Ammonites. See *Molech.*

Milk (milk) **River.** A river in Montana and British America, which joins the Missouri in Dawson County, northeastern Montana. Length, over 400 miles.

Milky Way, The. In astronomy, the Galaxy, a luminous band extending around the heavens. It is produced by myriads of stars, into which it is resolved by the telescope. It divides into two great branches, which remain separate for about 150° on the opposite side; there are also many smaller branches. At one point it spreads out very widely, exhibiting a fan-like expanse of interlacing branches and dividing itself; this extends abruptly and leaves a kind of gap. At several points are seen dark spots in the midst of some of the brightest portions.

Mill (mil), **James.** Born at Northwater Bridge, Forfarshire, April 6, 1773: died at Kensington, June 23, 1836. An English utilitarian philosopher. He was the son of a shoemaker. He entered Edinburgh University in 1790, and from 1794 to 1798 studied divinity. He was licensed to preach in 1798. He sought literary employment in London in 1802, and in 1806 began the "History of India," which was finished 10 years later. He also found employment in Bentham's and James Mackintosh's circle he became, revising his writings and advancing his principles. The "History of India" appeared in 1817, and became a standard work immediately. In 1819 he entered the India House. His influence with Bentham began in 1811. Other disciples were George Grote, Henry Bickersteth, John Black, and Albany Fonblanque. He assisted in establishing the Westminster Review" in 1824. His "Analysis of the Human Mind" was published in 1829, his "Elements of Economy" in 1821.

Mill, John. Born at Shap, Westmoreland, England, about 1645: died June 23, 1707. An English biblical scholar. He published a critical edition of the New Testament (1707), etc.

Mill, John Stuart. Born at London, May 20, 1806: died at Avignon, France, May 8, 1873. A celebrated English philosophical writer, logician, and economist: eldest son of James Mill. He was a precocious child, and was put through an extraordinary system of forcing by his father, the took entire charge of his education. He was brought up agnostic from his infancy, and never acquired any religious beliefs. In 1819 he visited France with his father, entered the India House as his father's assistant. He became chief examiner in 1856. His first important literary work was the editing of Bentham's "Rentcue upon Rent" (1863). His "Essays on Unsettled Questions of Political Economy" were written about 1830 (published 1844). In 1836 the "London Review," established in 1835, was amalgamated with the "Westminster Review," and Mill became practically its superintendent: he was its proprietor 1837-40. In 1836 he passed through a severe mental crisis, probably as a result of his extraordinary training, and was led to modify the strict utilitarianism of his father's school. His intimacy with Mrs. Taylor (whom he married in 1851) began in 1830. Mill's "Logic," his first successful work, was published in 1843. His "Political Economy" was published in 1848. His most carefully written work, the "Essay on Liberty," was published in 1859. He was elected member of Parliament for Westminster in 1865. His book "On the Subjection of Women" was published in 1869; his "Autobiography" appeared in 1873. Among his other publications are "Thoughts on Parliamentary Reform" (1859), "Dissertations and Discussions" (1859-67), "Considerations on Representative Government" (1861), "Utilitarianism" (1863), "Examination of Sir William Hamilton's Philosophy, etc." (1865), "Auguste Comte and Positivism"

(1865), "England and Ireland" (1868), "On the Irish Land Question" (1870), "Nature, the Utility of Religion, and Theism" (1874).

Millais (mil-lā'). Sir **John Everett.** Born at Southampton, June 8, 1829. A noted English genre-, landscape-, and portrait-painter. He won the silver medal at the Royal Academy in 1843, and the gold medal in 1847. In 1848, with Holman Hunt, D. G. Rossetti, and others, he founded the association which was afterward known as the Preraphaelite Brotherhood (which see), and began to paint with the precision and attention to detail which characterize that school. He became associate of the Royal academician in 1854, and royal academician in 1863, and was created baronet in 1885. In 1883 he was elected to the French Institute. Among his works are "Isabella" (1848), "Christ in the House of his Parents" (1850), "The Huguenot" (1852), "Ophelia" (1852), "The Proscribed Royalist" (1853), "The Order of Release" (1853), "Autumn Leaves" (1856), "Sir Isumbras at the Ford" (1857), "The Black Brunswicker" (1860), "Charlie is my Darling" (1864), "The Minuet" (1866), "Rosalind and Celia" (1868), "The Gamber's Wife" (1870), "The Boyhood of Raleigh" (1870), "Chill October" (1871), "The Northwest Passage" (1874), "Yes or No?" (1875), "Yeoman of the Guard" (1876), "Jersey Lily" (1878), "Bride of Lammermoor" (1878), "Effie Deans" (1881), "Vanessa" (1884), "Lady Peggy Primrose" (1885), "Dew-drenched Furze" (1890), "Dorothy" (1891), etc. He has also designed illustrations for a number of books, including Tennyson's poems and some of Trollope's novels.

Millamant (mil'a-mant). The principal female character in Congreve's comedy "The Way of the World." She is an incarnation of elegance, indifference, impertinence, and affectation; and, though a brilliant coquette and fine lady, is yet not without heart.

The chase and surrender of Millamant, superior to anything that is to be found in the whole range of English comedy from the civil war downwards.
Macaulay, Essays, II. 403.

Millau, or **Milhau** (mē-lō'). A town in the department of Aveyron, southern France, situated on the Tarn 54 miles northwest of Montpellier. It has manufactures of kid gloves. Population (1891), commune, 17,429.

Millbank Prison. A London penitentiary, situated on the Thames, near Vauxhall Bridge, between Chelsea and Westminster. It was built from designs by Jeremy Bentham, and is now disused.

Millbank Sound Indians. See *Haeltzuk*, 2.

Mill-Boy of the Slashes. A name sometimes given to Henry Clay, on account of the circumstances of his boyhood.

Millbury (mil'bu-ri). A town in Worcester County, Massachusetts, 38 miles west-southwest of Boston. Population (1890), 4,428.

Milledge (mil'ej), **John.** Born at Savannah, Ga., 1757; died Feb. 9, 1818. An American Revolutionary soldier and politician.

Milledgeville (mil'ej-vil). A city, capital of Baldwin County, Georgia, situated on the Oconee 85 miles southeast of Atlanta. It was the State capital before 1868. Population (1890), 3,322.

Millenary Petition. A petition presented by about a thousand Puritan ministers to James I. on his accession to London in April, 1603, asking for certain changes in ceremonial, etc.

Miller (mē-yā'), **Bénigne Emmanuel Clément.** Born at Paris, 1812: died at Nice, France, 1886. A French Hellenist, noted as a paleographer.

Miller, Cincinnatus Heine. See *Miller, Joaquin*.

Miller (mil'ėr), **Hugh.** Born at Cromarty, Oct. 10, 1802: committed suicide near Edinburgh, Dec. 2, 1856. A Scottish geologist, editor from 1840 of "The Witness," an Edinburgh newspaper. In his youth he worked as a stone-mason. In 1829 he published "Poems, Written in the Leisure Hours of a Journeyman Mason." In 1834 he became an accountant in the Commercial Bank. His "Scenes and Legends of the North of Scotland," with a chapter on geology, appeared in 1835. He corresponded with Murchison and Agassiz, and published "The Old Red Sandstone" (1841), "The Footprints of the Creator, or the Asterolepis of Stromness" (1847), "My Schools and Schoolmasters" (1852), etc. The lectures on "The Testimony of the Rocks," explaining the six days of creation as six periods, was published in 1857. His death occurred in a fit of insanity caused by excessive brain-work.

Miller, James. Born at Peterborough, N. H., April 25, 1776: died at Temple, N. H., July 7, 1851. An American general and politician, distinguished at Lundy's Lane in 1814.

Miller, Joaquin (originally **Cincinnatus Heine Miller**). Born in Wabash district, Indiana, Nov. 10, 1841. An American poet. He removed to Oregon in 1854; was afterward a miner in California; studied law; edited the "Democratic Register" in Eugene, Oregon; and was judge of Grant County, Oregon, 1866–70. He was led to adopt his pseudonym from having written in defense of Joaquin Murieta, a Mexican brigand. He was a journalist at Washington, District of Columbia, and in 1887 returned to California. He is the author of "Songs of the Sierras" (1871), "Songs of the Sun Lands" (1872), "The Ships in the Desert" (1875), "The First Families of the Sierras" (1875), "Songs of Italy" (1878), "Shadows of Shasta" (1881), "The Destruction of Gotham" (1886), "Songs of the Mexican Sea" (1887), "Building of the City Beautiful" (1893), and other works.

Miller, Johann Martin. Born at Ulm, Würtemberg, Dec. 3, 1750: died there, June 21, 1814. A German novelist and lyric poet, author of the novel "Siegwart" (1776), etc.

Miller, Joseph. Born 1684: died at London, 1738. An English comedian. The collection of jests known as "Joe Miller's Jests" appeared originally in 1739 as "Joe Miller's Jest Book, or the Wit's Vade Mecum, etc." It was made by John Mottley and received its name unwarrantably from Joseph Miller, who is popularly said never to have made a joke in his life, and could neither read nor write. It has been many times enlarged and republished. Any stale jest is now known as a "Joe Miller" from the fact that it is supposed to have at some time emanated from this source.

Miller, Samuel Freeman. Born at Richmond, Ky., April 5, 1816: died at Washington, D. C., Oct. 13, 1890. An American jurist. He practised medicine for a time, but afterward became a lawyer, and in 1850 removed from Kentucky to Keokuk, Iowa. He was appointed associate justice of the United States supreme Court by President Lincoln in 1862, and was a member of the United States Electoral Commission of 1877. He was a Republican in politics.

Miller, Thomas. Born at Gainsborough, England, 1807: died at London, Oct. 25, 1874. An English poet, novelist, and writer on rural life, known as "the Basket-maker." Among his works are "Royston Gower," a novel (1838), "Rural Sketches," a series of tales, "Gilbert Giles the Roper" (1845), "Godfrey Malvern" (1843), "History of the Anglo-Saxons, etc." (1848; this went through five editions). He also wrote the fifth volume of G. W. Reynolds's "Mysteries of London" (1849), etc.

Miller, William. Born at Pittsfield, Mass., 1781: died in Washington County, N. Y., Dec. 20, 1849. An American religious enthusiast, the founder of the Millerites or Adventists. He commenced lecturing on the millennium in 1833.

Miller, William. Born at Wingham, Kent, Dec. 2, 1796: died at Calloo, Peru, Oct. 31, 1861. An English general in the service of Peru. He fought with the British in the Peninsula 1811–14, and in the United States in 1815; took service with the patriots at Buenos Ayres in 1817, and distinguished himself in the invasion of Chile 1817–19, and in Peru, where he held independent commands and led the cavalry at Junin (Aug. 6, 1824) and Ayacucho (Dec. 9, 1824). He remained in the service of Peru, became grand marshal under Santa Cruz, and on his defeat (1839) was banished. He returned and was reinstated in rank in 1839. His "Memoirs" were published in 1828 by his brother, John Miller; they give one of the best accounts of the Spanish-American revolution.

Miller, William. Born at Edinburgh, May 28, 1796: died at Sheffield, England, Jan. 20, 1882. A Scottish line-engraver. He was apprenticed in 1811 to William Bromley, Junior, and in 1818 studied with George Cook in London. He returned to Edinburgh, and his first plates were for Williams's "Views in Greece" (1822). In 1824 he began to engrave after Turner, of whom he was the chief interpreter.

Miller, William Allen. Born at Ipswich, Dec. 17, 1817: died at Liverpool, Sept. 30, 1870. An English chemist. He was educated at Merchant Taylors' School and at a Quaker seminary at Ackworth in Yorkshire. About 1840 he entered the medical department of King's College, London, and in 1840 studied with Liebig at Giessen. In 1842 he received the degree of M. D. from the University of London, and in 1845 he was made an F. R. S. His first experiments in spectrum analysis were published in a paper before the British Association in 1845, in which diagrams of the spectra were first shown. In 1862 this was followed by a paper on the "Photographic Transparency of Various Bodies," illustrated by photographs of the spectra of twenty-five metals. With the assistance of Dr. Huggins he began in 1862 experiments on the spectra of the heavenly bodies, procuring the first trustworthy results in solar chemistry. They were awarded the gold medal of the Royal Astronomical Society for their results. In 1851 he published a "Report on the Metropolitan Water Supply." He invented a self-registering thermometer for deep-sea soundings.

Miller's Tale of the Carpenter, The. One of Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales." Its source is unknown, but it is probably from some rough jest of the day.

Millesimo (mil-lā'sē-mō). A village in the province of Genoa, Italy, situated on the Bormida 36 miles west of Genoa. Here, April 13 and 14, 1796, the French under Bonaparte defeated the Austrian and Sardinian forces.

Millet (mē-yā'). **Aimé.** Born at Paris, Sept. 27, 1819: died there, Jan. 13, 1891. A French sculptor. He studied both painting and sculpture, and was for a time in the studio of David d'Angers. He first exhibited paintings at the Salon of 1842, and until 1852 his exhibits were both paintings and statues. After that he confined himself entirely to sculpture. Among his works are "Une Anachorète" (1845); "Arlaine" (1857), now at the Luxembourg; "Vercingétorix," a colossal statue in copper set up at Alise-Sainte Reine, Côte-d'Or (1865); a number of portrait busts, including George Sand and Edmond About; "Tombeau de la Princesse Christine de Montpensier," for the city of Seville (1881). "La Physique," for the Nice Observatory (1881); various colossal figures for public buildings in Paris (1882); a bronze statue of Edgar Quinet (1885). "Phidias," for the Luxembourg Gardens (1887); etc.

Millet (mil'let). **Francis Davis.** Born at Mattapoisett, Mass., Nov. 3, 1846. An American figure- and portrait-painter. He studied at Antwerp at the Royal Academy with Van Lerius and De Keyser. He was correspondent for the London "Daily News" in the war between Russia and Turkey. Among his works are "Bay of Naples" (1875), "Abdel Kader" (1880), "Uhlan Scat" (1885), "The Handmaid" and "A Cosy Corner" (1886), "How the Gossip Grew" (1890).

Millet (mē-yā'), **François** (Frans **Mille**), often called **Francisque.** Born at Antwerp, 1642: died at Paris, 1679. A Flemish landscape-painter, a pupil of Laurens Francken, and afterward a follower of Poussin.

Millet, Jean François. Born at Gruchy, near Gréville, Manche, France, Oct. 4, 1814: died at Barbizon, near Fontainebleau, France, Jan. 20, 1875. A celebrated French painter, noted for his simple and pathetic representations of peasant life in France. He worked with his father, a farmer, as a farm-laborer in his youth, and in 1832, having shown ability in drawing, he was placed at Cherbourg with Mouchel, who secured for him an annuity to enable him to proceed with his studies. He went to Paris in 1837, and studied with Paul Delaroche; and in 1840 his first work, a portrait, was accepted at the Salon. He struggled to maintain himself for some years, and in 1845 sent out the landscapes in Paris. The next year he settled at Barbizon, where he remained for the rest of his life. Among his works are "The Sower" (1850), "Peasants Grafting" (1855), "The Gleaners" (1857), "The Angelus" (1859), "The Shepherdess" (1863), "Death and the Woodcutter" (1859), "Waiting" and "The Sheep-shearers" (1860), "The Man with the Hoe" and "Wool-Carding" (1863), "Shepherdess and Sheep" (1864), "Goose Girl" (1867), "Evening Prayer" (1868), "Potato Planters" (1868), etc.

Millevoye (mēl-vwä'), **Charles Hubert.** Born at Abbeville, 1782: died at Paris, 1816. A French poet. He published a volume of poems in 1801. His article on "Le danger des romans" (1804) and a series of his poems (1806-12) were crowned by the Academy.

At the head of the poets of this minor band has to be mentioned Millevoye, who might, perhaps with equal or greater appropriateness, have been found a place in the preceding book. He is chiefly remarkable as the author of one charming piece of sentimental verse, "La Chute des Feuilles"; and as the occasion of an immortal criticism of Sainte-Beuve's, "Il se trouve dans les trois quarts des hommes un poète qui meurt jeune tandis que l'homme survit." *Saintsbury*, French Lit., p. 541.

Milliken's Bend (mil'i-kenz bend). A village in Madison parish, Louisiana, situated on the Mississippi 17 miles northwest of Vicksburg. A body of 3,000 Confederates was repulsed here by the Federals June 7, 1863.

Mill on the Floss, The. A novel by George Eliot, published in 1860.

Millot (mē-yō'), **Claude François Xavier.** Born at Ornans, France, March 5, 1726: died at Paris, March 21, 1785. A French historical writer, a member of the Jesuit order.

Mills (milz), **Charles.** Born near Greenwich, England, July 29, 1788: died at Southampton, Oct. 9, 1826. An English historian, author of a "History of Mohammedanism" (1817), etc.

Mills, Clark. Born in Onondaga County, N. Y., Dec. 1, 1815: died at Washington, D. C., Jan. 12, 1883. An American sculptor. Among his works are equestrian statues of Jackson and Washington (at Washington), a statue of "Liberty" (Capitol, Washington), etc.

Mills, Roger Quarles. Born in Todd County, Ky., March 30, 1832. An American Democratic politician. He settled in Texas in 1849, served as a Confederate officer in the Civil War, and was a member of Congress from Texas 1873–92. He was chairman of the Ways and Means Committee 1887–89, and as such introduced the Mills Bill (which see) in 1888. He has represented Texas in the United States Senate since 1892.

Mills Bill. A tariff bill, so called from the chairman (R. Q. Mills) of the Ways and Means Committee, passed by the Democratic House in 1888, and rejected by the Republican Senate. It placed wool, lumber, hemp, and flax on the free list, and reduced duties on pig-iron, woolen goods, etc.

Mill Springs (mil'springz). A village in Wayne County, southern Kentucky, situated on the Cumberland 89 miles south of Frankfort. Near it, Jan. 19, 1862, the Federals under Thomas defeated the Confederates under Crittenden and Zollicoffer. The Federal and Confederate losses were respectively about 250 and 350.

Millville (mil'vil). A city in Cumberland County, New Jersey, situated on Maurice River 40 miles south of Philadelphia. It manufactures glass, cotton, etc. Population (1890), 10,062.

Milman (mil'man), **Henry Hart.** Born at London, Feb. 10, 1791: died near Ascot, Sept. 24, 1868. An English clergyman, the third son of Sir Francis Milman, physician of George III. He was educated at Eton and Brasenose College, Oxford, where he graduated in 1814. In 1812 he won the Newdigate prize with an English poem on the "Apollo Belvedere," and in 1821 was elected professor of poetry at Oxford. "Fazio," a drama composed at Oxford, was published in 1815, and performed at Covent Garden Feb. 5, 1818, with Miss O'Neill in the cast. It was also used by Madame Pistori in 1836. "Samor," an epic, appeared in 1818; "The Fall of Jerusalem" in 1820; and the "Martyr of Antioch" in 1822. In 1835 he published translations from Sanskrit poems. In 1837 he delivered the Bampton Lectures. His "History of the Jews," which appeared in 1830,

treated them as an Oriental tribe, with little attention to the Lancastrian element. In 1837 Sir Robert Peel made him canon of Westminster and rector of St. Margaret's. In 1840 he published the "History of Christianity under the Empire." Although shunned by the clergy on his unconventional views, he was advanced to the deanery of St. Paul's in 1849. In 1854 he edited Gibbon, and in 1855 published the "History of Latin Christianity down to the deathof Pope Nicholas V." The remainder of his life was devoted to the illustration of his office and to the "History of St. Paul's Cathedral," published in 1868.

Milne-Edwards (mēl-nā-dwärz'). **Alphonse.** Born 1835. A French naturalist, son of Henri Milne-Edwards.

Milne-Edwards, Henri. Born at Bruges, Belgium, Oct. 23, 1800; died at Paris, July 28, 1885. A noted French naturalist, professor in the Jardin des plantes and its director (1841). "Histoire naturelle des crustacés" (1837-40). "Recherches pour servir à l'histoire naturelle des rameaux rouges" (1857). Leçons sur la physiologie et l'anatomie comparée de l'homme et des animaux" (1857-70), etc.

Milner (mil'ner). **Isaac.** [The surname *Milner* is an older form of *Miller*, from *miller*.] Born at Leeds, Jan. 11, 1750; died at Kensington, April 1, 1820. An English mathematician and divine. He matriculated at Queens' College, Cambridge, 1770; became rector of St. Botolphs Cambridge, in 1778; and first Lucasian professor of natural philosophy in 1782. He was made dean of Queens' college in 1788, vice chancellor of the university in 1792, and Jacksonian professor of mathematics in 1798. He was intimate with William Wilberforce, and died at his home in Kensington Gore.

Milner, John. Born at London, Oct. 14, 1752; died at Wolverhampton, April 19, 1826. An English bishop and vicar-apostolic of the Roman Catholic Church. In 1766 he entered the English college at Douay; was ordained priest in 1777; and was appointed pastor of the Catholic congregation at Winchester in 1779. He was consecrated by Pope Pius VI. bishop of Castabala in partibus, and vicar-apostolic of the Midland district. In politics he opposed any plan for Catholic emancipation which should compromise the authority of the English crown. An archæological tract published in "The History, Civil and Ecclesiastical, and Survey of the Antiquities of Winchester" (1798-1801). A "Treatise on the Ecclesiastical Architecture of England during the Middle Ages" was published in 1811.

Milner, Joseph. Born at Leeds, England, Jan. 2, 1744; died at Hull, England, Nov. 15, 1797. An English church historian. He published a "History of the Church of Christ" (1794), etc.

Milner, Miss. The principal character in Mrs. Inchbald's "Simple Story."

The tale of a young lady, Miss Milner, left to the care of a Roman Catholic priest, Dorriforth, with whom she falls in love, and, as he becomes the Earl of Elmwood, and is relieved from his priestly vows, she marries him and afterward becomes unfaithful, and dies in great misery.

Haworth, Novels and Novelists of the 18th Cent., p. 172.

Milnes (milz). **Richard Monckton,** first Lord Houghton. Born at London, June 19, 1809; died at Vichy, Aug. 11, 1885. An English statesman, poet, and litterateur; only son of Robert Pemberton Milnes, member of Parliament for Pontefract in 1806. He graduated at Cambridge Trinity college in 1831, and was intimate there with Tennyson, Hallam, and Thackeray. He visited Germany, Italy, and Greece, and settled in London in 1835. He became a member of Parliament for Pontefract in 1837, joined the Liberal party, and assisted in passing the Copyright Act. In 1863 he was created Baron Houghton. He visited America in 1877. He published several volumes of poems, "The Life and Letters of Keats" (1848), etc.

Milo. See *Melos*.

Milo (mī'lō), or **Milon** (mī'lon). [Gr. *Μίλων*.] Born at Crotona, Magna Græcia, Italy; lived in the last part of the 6th century B. C. A Greek athlete, famous for his strength. He was six times victor in wrestling at the Olympic games and six times at the Pythian and many stones were told of his extraordinary feats of strength: as that he bore a bullock on his neck after having taken four years old on his shoulders through the stadium at Olympia, then slaying it and eating the whole of it in a day. He is said to have been carried by a bear which attacked him while his hands were caught in a cleft tree which he endeavored to rend.

Milo, Titus Annius Papianus. Killed in Lucania, Italy, 48 B. C. A Roman partizan leader; tribune 57 B. C.; a rival of Clodius, whom he killed at Bovillæ, 52. He was exiled to Massilia. The oration of Cicero in his behalf which we possess is not the speech actually delivered (which was unsuccessful), but a subsequent revision of it.

Miloradovitch (mē-lō-rä'dō-vich), Count **Mikhail.** Born at St. Petersburg, 1770; killed at St. Petersburg, Dec. 26, 1825. A Russian general, distinguished in the Napoleonic wars.

Milosh Obrenovitch (mēl'osh ō-bre-nō'vich). Born at Dobrinja, Servia, 1775; died at Belgrad, Servia, Sept. 28, 1860. The leader in the second Servian war of liberation, 1815. He became ruler of Servia in 1817, received the title of prince in 1827, was compelled to abdicate in 1839, and was again prince 1859-60.

Miltiades (mil-tī'a-dēz). [Gr. *Μιλτιάδης*.] Died about 489 B. C. A celebrated Athenian general. He defeated the Persians under Datis and Artaphernes at Marathon Sept. 12, 490. Having failed in an expedition against Paros, he was fined fifty talents, which he was unable to pay, and died in prison.

Milton (mil'ton). **John.** Born about 1563; died in March, 1647. The father of John Milton the poet, and son of Richard Milton of Stanton St. John, near Oxford. He was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he became a Protestant. He was admitted to the Company of Scriveners in London Feb. 27, 1600. He married Sarah, daughter of Paul Jeffrey, a merchant tailor. He was a man of high character, a good scholar, and devoted to music.

Milton, John. Born at London, Dec. 9, 1608; died there, Nov. 8, 1674. A celebrated English poet. He was the son of John Milton, a scrivener. His tutor was Thomas Young, graduate of St. Andrews University, afterward well known as a Presbyterian clergyman and master of Jesus College, Cambridge. He also attended St. Paul's School until 1624. At 16 he entered Christ's College, Cambridge, in the grade of pensioner, and graduated in 1629. To this period he long most of his Latin poems, the "Ode on the Nativity" (1629), the Latin Elegies (1626-28), and the sonnet to the nightingale, etc. For the next six years he devoted himself to literature at Horton, near Windsor, where his wife "Mr. Powell of Forest Hill, Oxfordshire. She was the daughter of a Royalist, and was only 17 years old; she found herself ill matched with an abandoned Puritan and left him. This desertion was the occasion of his pamphlets on divorce, and the persecution which followed suggested the "Areopagitica," a plea for a free press (the only poem of his long prose works). She returned to him after a few years, and he forgave her. She died in 1652. Of this marriage three children, daughters, lived to maturity. After the execution of Charles I. Milton was made Latin secretary to the new Commonwealth (March, 1649). Of his political writings during this period the most important are the "Eikonoklastes" in answer to the "Eikon Basilike" of John Gauden, and the famous "Defensio prima" or "Pro Populo Anglicano Defensio" (1650), an answer to the "Defensio Regia pro Carolo I." by Claude de Saumaise of Leyden. The "Defensio secunda" appeared in May, 1654. By May, 1652, he had become totally blind. In 1656 he married Catharine Woodcock, who died in 1658; and in 1663 he married Elizabeth Minshull, his third wife and last. Up to the period of his third marriage his domestic life had been rendered unhappy by the multitudinous of his daughters, who were neglected of the demands and employments his blindness imposed upon them. At the Restoration he was freed from all legal consequences of his actions as the Latin secretary (Oct., 1660). "Paradise Lost" was actually begun in the epic form in 1658, finished before July, 1665, and published in 1667. He sold his rights in the poem to Samuel Simmons, printer, for £5 down, and three successive payments of £5 each. In 1669 he published "The Accidence commenced Grammar." In 1671 "Paradise Regained" and "Samson Agonistes." His numerous other works in Latin and English were mostly polemical. His "History of Britain" to the Norman Conquest, and his "Treatise on Education, etc.," was published in 1673.

Milton, The Anglo-Saxon. Cædmon.

Miltsin (mēlt-sēn'). A peak of the Atlas Mountains, Morocco, south of the city of Morocco. Height, about 11,000 feet.

Milvian Bridge. See *Pons Milvius*.

Milwaukee (mil-wâ'kē). The capital of Milwaukee county, Wisconsin, situated on Lake Michigan and on the Milwaukee and Menominee rivers, in lat. 43° 3′ N., long. 87° 56′ W. It was settled in 1835; is the largest city of Wisconsin; exports grain and flour, and is an important railway manufacturing and commercial center. The manufacture of flour and beer are among the leading industries. It is sometimes called "the Cream City, from the cream-colored bricks. It has a very large German population. Population (1890), 204,468.

Milyas (mil'i-as). [Gr. *Μιλυάς*.] In ancient geography, a region in Asia Minor, of varying boundaries, usually including parts of Lycia and Pisidia.

Mimas (mī'mas). The first satellite of Saturn, discovered by Herschel, Sept. 17, 1789.

Mimbreño (mim-brān'yō). A subtribe of the Gileño tribe of North American Indians, inhabiting the Mimbres Mountains. See *Gileño*.

Mimbres (mēm'bres), **Rio.** [Sp.] A stream in southern New Mexico which empties into the inland basin occupied by the lagoons of northern Chihuahua.

Mimbres, Sierra. A mountain-range in southern New Mexico. Also called the Black Range.

Mimir (mē'mir). [ON. *Mimir*.] In Old Norse mythology, a water-demon in the form of a giant. He dwelt under the root of the ash Yggdrasil at the sacred well of Mimir (ON. *Mimisbrunnr*), the source of all wisdom, from which he drank with the god Allfather Odin, to obtain a drink from the well, was obliged to leave one of his eyes in pawn.

Mimnermus (mim-ner'mus). [Gr. *Μιμνερμος*.] A Greek elegiac poet of Colophon, who flourished about 630–600 B. C. His poetry, fragments of which have been preserved, is of the erotic type. "His name has passed into a proverb for luxurious verse, saddened by reflexions on the fleeting joys of youth and on the sure and steady progress of old age and death." *Symonds.*

Min (mēn), or **Khem** (khem). In Egyptian mythology, the productive principle, a form of Osiris, assimilated by the Greeks with Pan.

Mina (mē'na), **Francisco Javier.** Born at Otan, near Monreal, Navarre, Dec. 3, 1789: died in the province of Guanajuato, Mexico, Oct. 27, 1817. A Spanish soldier. He was a noted guerrilla leader against the French (1808–10), and against Ferdinand VII. (1814); organized in England and the United States an expedition in aid of the patriots of Mexico; landed in Tamaulipas, April, 1817; marched into the interior and repeatedly defeated the Spanish forces; but was eventually captured by surprise and shot.

Minas (mē'nas) **Basin.** The easternmost arm of the Bay of Fundy, Nova Scotia: noted for its high tides. Length, about 60 miles.

Minas Channel. A branch of the Bay of Fundy, connecting it with Minas Basin.

Minas Geraes (mē'nās zhe-rīs'). An interior state of Brazil, between São Paulo and Bahia. Capital, Ouro Preto. It is crossed by several mountain-chains, and is rich in metals and precious stones, but most of the mines are now abandoned and agriculture is the principal occupation. Area, 222,160 square miles. Population (estimated, 1894), 3,004,622.

Minch (minch). A sea passage separating Lewis and Harris from the mainland of Scotland. Width, about 25 to 40 miles.

Minch, Little. A sea passage separating the Outer Hebrides from Skye.

Mincing (min'sing). A character in Congreve's comedy "The Way of the World," Millamant's waiting-maid, a good specimen of her class.

Mincing Lane. A street in London connecting Fenchurch street with Great Tower street: the center of colonial (wholesale) trade. It received its name from the "minchens" (nuns) of St. Helen's, a part of whose domain it once was.

Mincio (min'chō). A river in northern Italy: the ancient Mincius. It rises in Tyrol as the Sarca, traverses the Lake of Garda, and falls into the Po 11 miles southeast of Mantua. Near it, Dec. 25 and 26, 1800, the French under Brune defeated the Austrians under Bellegarde; and in 1814 Eugene de Beauharnais defeated the Austrians. The battle of Solferino is sometimes called the battle of the Mincio. The river formed the boundary between Sardinia and Austria from 1859 to 1866. Total length, about 120 miles.

Mind (mind), **Gottfried,** called "The Bernese Friedli" and "The Raphael of Cats." Born at Bern, Switzerland, 1768: died at Bern, Nov. 7, 1814. A Swiss painter, especially remarkable for his pictures of cats.

Mindanao (mēn-dä-nä'ō), or **Maguindanao** (mä-gēn-dä-nä'ō). One of the southern islands of the Philippines. Next to Luzon, it is the largest of the group. The Mohammedan inhabitants are partly under Spanish rule and partly independent. Area, 37,256 square miles.

Mindelheim (min'del-hīm). A town in Swabia, Bavaria, on the Mindel 29 miles southwest of Augsburg. Population (1890), 3,771.

Minden (min'den). A city in the province of Westphalia, Prussia, situated on the Weser 35 miles west by south of Hannover. It has a cathedral. It was under the rule of bishops till 1648; then as a secular principality it passed to Brandenburg. Near it, Aug. 1, 1759, the English and German forces under Duke Ferdinand of Brunswick defeated the French under Contades. Population (1890), 19,345.

Mindoro (mēn-dō'rō). An island in the Philippines, south of Luzon, from which it is separated by San Bernardino Strait. Area, 3,934 square miles.

Mineo (mē-nā'ō). A town in the province of Catania, Sicily, 25 miles southwest of Catania. Population (1881), 9,519.

Mineptah (mi-nep'tä) **II.,** or **Menephthes** (me-nef'thēz). An Egyptian king of the 19th dynasty, the thirteenth (or fourteenth [Sayce]) son of Rameses II., and his successor (about 1300 B. C.). It is supposed that the Exodus took place during his reign. Also *Menephtah*, *Ammenephthes*.

Miner (mī'nėr). **Alonzo Ames.** Born at Lempster, N. H., Aug. 17, 1814. An American Universalist clergyman and antislavery and total-abstinence lecturer: president of Tufts College, Massachusetts, 1862–74.

Mineral Point (min'e-ral point). A town in Iowa County, Wisconsin, northeast of Dubuque. Population (1890), 3,055.

Minersville (mī'nėrz-vil). A borough in Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania, situated on the west branch of the Schuylkill, 81 miles northwest of Philadelphia. Population (1890), 3,504.

Minerva (mi-nėr'vä). In Roman mythology, one of the three chief divinities, the other two being Jupiter and Juno. The chief seat of the cult of all three was the great temple on the Capitoline Hill. Minerva was a virgin, the daughter of Jupiter, the supreme god, and hence was identified, as the Romans came more and more under the influence of Hellenic culture, with the Greek Athene (or Athena) or Pallas, the goddess of wisdom, of war, and of the liberal arts. Like Athene, Minerva was represented in art with a grave and majestic countenance, armed with helmet, shield, and spear, and wearing long full drapery, and on her breast the ægis.

Minerva. An antique statue in marble, in the Glyptothek at Munich. The goddess wears the sealed ægis, with Gorgon and helmet. The helmeted head, though antique, does not belong to this statue, and the right arm is incorrectly restored as raised to hold a spear: it was probably extended, supporting a Victory.

Minerva Medica. [So called from the contorted serpent at the goddess's feet.] An impressive antique statue in Parian marble, in the Vatican, Rome. It is a copy from a fine Greek original, and is believed to have been the cult-statue of the temple replaced by Santa Maria sopra Minerva. The goddess stands erect as guardian, holding her spear. She is clad in a long diploidion-tunic, with the ægis and himation, and wears a Corinthian helmet.

Minerva Pacifera. ['The peace-bringer.'] A fine statue found at Velletri, now in the Capitoline Museum, Rome. The goddess holds her spear, and wears diploidion and himation and Corinthian helmet, but no ægis, and is attended by no serpent. The type is closely similar to that of the Minerva Medica.

Minerva Press. A printing-house in Leadenhall street, London, which was noted in the eighteenth century for the publication of trashy sentimental novels.

Minervino Murge (mē-ner-vē'nō mör'je). A town in the province of Bari, Apulia, Italy, 43 miles west of Bari. Population (1881), 15,163.

Minetta (mi-net'ä). A pliant waiting-maid in Mrs. Cowley's comedy "A Bold Stroke for a Husband."

Ming (mēng). The ruling dynasty in China from 1368 to the accession of the present Manchu dynasty in 1644.

Minghetti (mēn-get'tē), **Marco.** Born at Bologna, Italy, Sept. 8, 1818: died at Rome, Dec. 10, 1886. An Italian statesman, political economist, and publicist. He became minister of the interior under Cavour in 1860, and retained the position after Cavour's death, in the cabinet of Ricasoli; was minister of finance under Farini in 1862; and was premier 1863-64 and 1873-76. Among his works is "Dell' economia politica" ("On Public Economy," 1859).

Mingo. See *Iroquois*.

Mingrelia (min-grē'li-ä). A former principality, now a part of the government of Kutais, Transcaucasia, Russia. The inhabitants are allied to the Georgians. It became feudatory to Russia in 1804, and was incorporated with Russia in 1867.

Minho (Pg., mēn'yō), Sp. **Miño** (mēn'yō). A river which rises in northwestern Spain, forms part of the northern boundary between Spain and Portugal, and falls into the Atlantic at the northwestern corner of Portugal: the Roman Minius. Length, about 170 miles.

Minié (mē-nē-ā'), **Claude Étienne.** Born about 1804: died 1879. A French infantry captain, and instructor in the military school at Vincennes: inventor of the Minié rifle (1849).

Minieh (mē'nē-e). A town in Middle Egypt, situated on the Nile in lat. 28° 7' N. Population, about 18,000.

Minims (min'imz). [From L. *minimus*, least.] An order of monks, founded in the middle of the 15th century by St. Francis of Paola, confirmed by Pope Sixtus IV., and again confirmed by Pope Alexander VI. under the name of "Ordo Minimorum Eremitarum S. Francisci de Paula" (Order of the Least Hermits of St. Francis of Paola). Members of this order, in addition to the usual Franciscan vows, were pledged to the observance of a perpetual Lent.

Minister's Wooing, The. A novel by Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, published in 1859. The scene is laid chiefly in New England during the Revolutionary period.

Minitari. See *Hidatsa*.

Minna von Barnhelm (min'ä fon bärn'helm). A comedy by Lessing, published in 1767. It is the first German national drama which deals with contemporary events.

Minneapolis (min-e-ap'ō-lis). [From *Minne-(haha)* and Gr. *πόλις*, city.] A city, capital of Hennepin County, Minnesota, situated on the Mississippi, at the Falls of St. Anthony, 9 miles west by north of St. Paul, in lat. 44° 58' N., long. 93° 18' W. It is the largest city in the State; is noted for its manufactures of flour and lumber, possesses the most extensive flouring-mills in the world; has also iron-works; and is the seat of the University of Minnesota and of Augsburg Theological Seminary (Lutheran). St. Anthony was united with it in 1872. Population (1890), 164,738.

Minnehaha (min-e-hä'hä), **Falls of.** [Amer. Ind. *Minne-hahha*, said to mean 'laughing water.'] A cascade in the Minnehaha River, near Minneapolis, Minnesota. Height, 60 feet. Longfellow gave the name Minnehaha to the principal female character of "Hiawatha."

Minnesingers (min'e-sing-ėrz), [G., 'love-singers.'] A class of German lyric poets and singers of the 12th and 13th centuries, so called because love was their chief theme. They were chiefly or exclusively men of noble descent—knights, nobles, princes, and even emperors. They sang their pieces to their own accompaniment on the viol, and often engaged in poetical contests for the gratification of princes and ladies of the court. Among the chief seats of the minnesingers were Swabia and Austria, and the leading dialect used was the Swabian. The minnesingers were succeeded by the mastersingers.

Minnesota (min-e-sō'tä). A river in Minnesota, which rises in lakes on the Dakota border, and joins the Mississippi about 7 miles southwest of St. Paul. Length, about 450 miles.

Minnesota. One of the North Central States of the United States of America, extending from lat. 43° 30' to 49° N., and from long. 89° 39' to 97° 5' W. Capital, St. Paul. It is bounded by British America on the north, Lake Superior and Wisconsin on the east, Iowa on the south, and Dakota on the west. The surface is generally an undulating plain. The "Height of Land" in the north forms the watershed between the Mississippi, St. Lawrence, and Hudson Bay systems. The chief rivers are the Mississippi and the Red River of the North. The leading industry is agriculture, this being one of the leading States in the production of wheat; the chief products are wheat, flour, and lumber. It has 9 counties, sends 2 senators and 7 representatives to Congress, and has 9 electoral votes. The region was first explored by the French in the end of the 17th century. A Territory of Minnesota, formed from part of the Northwest Territory (acquired 1783), and from part of the Louisiana Purchase of 1803, was organized in 1849. The State was admitted to the Union in 1858. It was the scene of the Sioux massacre and war in 1862–63. The name is from that of the river. Area, 83,365 square miles. Population (1890), 1,301,826.

Minnesota, University of. An institution of learning for both sexes, situated at Minneapolis. It was chartered in 1868, was attended in 1893 by about 1,600 students, and has a library of over 30,000 volumes.

Minnetonka (min-e-ton'kä), **Lake.** A small lake in lat. 45° N., 12 miles west of Minneapolis.

Minni (min'i). In Jer. li. 27, the name of a tribe inhabiting ancient Armenia, mentioned in the cuneiform inscriptions.

Minor, The. A comedy by Foote, produced in Dublin in 1760, in which he played Shift.

In the "Minor," the author pilloried Longford, the plausible anchorite; Mother Douglas, a woman of very evil life; and, in Shift, the Rev. George Whitefield, who was nobly and with much self-abnegation, endeavoring to amend life wherever he found it of an evil quality.

Doran, English Stage, II. 122.

Minorca (mi-nôr'kä), or **Menorca** (Sp. pron. mā-nōr'kä). The largest of the Balearic Islands next to Majorca, situated 25 miles northeast of that island. Capital, Port Mahon. It was held by the British 1708–56, 1763–82, and 1798–1802. Area, 293 square miles.

Minories (mi'nor-iz), **The.** A parish in London, on the left bank of the Thames, not far from the Tower. In old London, the house of the Sisters of the Franciscan order without the walls at Oldgate was called the Abbey of St. Clare. The nuns were called Poor Clares or Minoresses, whence the name Minories. This is now part of the Jewish quarter.

Minors (mi'nərz). The Franciscan friars; the Minorites: so called from a name of the Franciscan order, *Fratres Minores*, or Lesser Brethren.

Minos (mī'nos). [Gr. *Μίνως*.] In Greek legend, a king of Crete, and lawgiver of that island: after his death a judge in the lower world.

George Richards. Born at Boston, Dec. 28, 1758: died at Boston, Jan. 2, 1802. An American jurist and historian. He wrote a "History of Shays's Rebellion" (1788), and continued Hutchinson's "History of Massachusetts Bay" (1795–1804).

Minotaur (min'ō-târ). [Gr. *Μινώταυρος*, the bull of Minos.] 1. In Greek mythology, a monster represented as having a human body and the head of a bull, and as the offspring of Pasiphaë (wife of Minos) and a bull sent by Poseidon. He was confined in the Cretan labyrinth and fed with human flesh; devoured the seven youths and seven maidens whom Minos compelled the Athenians to send him periodically as a tribute; and was killed by the hero Theseus, a member of the last company so sent, who escaped from the labyrinth by the aid of Ariadne, daughter of Minos. 2. One of three five-masted iron-clad British ships built from the same designs (Minotaur, Northumberland, and Agincourt), launched in 1863. The dimensions are: length, 400 feet; breadth, 59; displacement, 10,690 tons. She has an all-round belt of armor, protecting water-line and guns, of 5½ inch plate over 9-inch wooden backing.

Minot's Ledge (mī'nots lej). A reef near the entrance of Massachusetts Bay, 15 miles southeast of Boston. It has a lighthouse.

Minshew (min'shū), **John.** Flourished early in the 17th century. An English lexicographer. He lived chiefly in London in great poverty, visiting Oxford and Cambridge to collect material. He wrote a "Dictionary in Spanish and English" (1599) and "A Spanish Grammar" (1599) (both founded on the works of Richard Percival), and a large English dictionary "in the Languages, or the Guide into the Tongues" (1617; fol. 1627) containing equivalent words in eleven languages, of great value in the study of English.

Minsk (minsk). 1. A government in western Russia which formed part of the ancient Lithuania. It is surrounded by the governments of Vilna, Vitebsk, Mohilef, Tchernigof, Kief, Volhynia, and Grodno. It has a generally flat surface, and abounds in marshes. Area, 35,293 square miles. Population (1890), 1,820,444. 2. The capital of the government of Minsk, situated on the Svislotch about lat. 53° 53' N., long. 27° 33' E. Population (1890), 75,048.

Minstrel, The. A poem by James Beattie, published in 1771–74.

Mintaka (min'tä-kä). [Ar. *mintaqah al-jauzā*, the belt of the giant.] The bright third-magnitude star δ Orionis, the westernmost in the giant's belt.

Minto (min'tō). First **Earl of (Gilbert Elliot).** Born at Edinburgh, April 23, 1751: died June 21, 1814. A British politician and diplomatist. He was governor-general of British India 1807–1813.

Minto, Second **Earl of (Gilbert Elliot-Murray-Kynynmound).** Born at Lyons, Nov. 16, 1782: died July 31, 1859. A British politician, son of the first Earl of Minto. He was lord privy seal 1846–52.

Minto, William. Born in Alford parish, Aberdeenshire, Oct. 10, 1845: died at Aberdeen, March 1, 1893. A Scottish man of letters, editor of the London "Examiner" 1874–78, and professor of logic and English literature in the University of Aberdeen from 1880. He wrote "English Prose Writers" (1872), "Defoe" (1879), several novels, many of the articles on English authors in the "Encyclopædia Britannica," and numerous contributions to magazines and reviews.

Minturnæ (min-tėr'nē). In ancient geography, a town in Latium, Italy, situated near the mouth of the Liris (the modern Garigliano).

Minuanes (mē-nō-ä'näz). An extinct Indian tribe of the La Plata region in South America. They occupied a district between the rivers Paraná and Uruguay, and were closely allied to if not identical with the Charrúas (which see).

Minuchihr (mod. Pers. pron. mi-nō'cheh'r). ['Heavenly-faced.'] In the Shahnamah, an Iranian king, the son of Iraj and father of Naudar. For his life before his accession to the throne of his great-grandfather Faridun, see *Faridun*. Before his death Faridun intrusted the care of Minuchihr to his trusty warrior Sam, the son of Nariman. The story of Minuchihr's reign is essentially that of the heroic adventures of Zal, the son of Sam, including the birth of Zal's son Rustam, and his first two adventures, the slaying of the white elephant and the fight of Sipand. See *Zal*.

Minucius Felix (mi-nū'shi-us fē'liks), **Marcus.** A Roman advocate and Christian apologist, probably a contemporary of Marcus Aurelius. His dialogue "Octavius" is the earliest extant work of Latin Christian literature. The scene of the conversation is laid at Ostia, and the speakers are Cæcilius Natalis, Octavius Januarius, and the author. Cæcilius attacks Christianity on various grounds, and Octavius defends it; at the conclusion Cæcilius declares himself won to the argument, and the author, who acts as umpire, declares that a decision is unnecessary.

Minuit (min'ū-it), or **Minnewit** (min'e-wit), **Peter.** Born at Wesel, Rhenish Prussia, about 1580: died at Fort Christina, New Sweden (Delaware), 1641. A colonial official in the Dutch and afterward in the Swedish service in America. He was appointed governor of New Netherlands by the Dutch West India Company for 1626, and landed on Manhattan Island May 4, 1626. He purchased the island from the Indians for trinkets valued at about twenty-four dollars, and erected Fort Amsterdam. He was recalled in Aug., 1631. Having been commissioned by the Swedish West India Company to found a colony on the west side of Delaware Bay, he left Gothenburg with a band of fifty colonists in 1637, and, after losing a shipload of them down, reached Delaware Bay in April, 1638. He purchased from the Indians the region between Cape Henlopen and the falls of the Delaware at Trenton, to which was given the name of New Sweden, and erected Fort Christina. He remained governor of New Sweden until his death.

Minungo (mē-nōng'gō). A Bantu tribe of Angola, West Africa, between the Songo tribe and the Kaanga River.

Minusinsk (mē-nō-sinsk'). A town in the government of Yeniseisk, Siberia, situated on the Yenisei about lat. 53° 45' N., long. 91° 30' E. Population (1889), 5,535.

Minutoli (mē-nō'tō-lē). **Heinrich** (Baron **Menu von Minutoli**), Born at Geneva, May 12, 1772: died at Lausanne, Sept. 16, 1846. A German archæologist and traveler. His chief work is "Reise

zum Tempel des Jupiter Ammon und nach Oberegypten" ("Journey to the Temple of Jupiter Ammon and to Upper Egypt," 1824).

Minutoli, Baron Julius von. Born at Berlin, Aug. 30, 1804; died near Shiraz, Persia, Nov. 5, 1860. A Prussian administrator, diplomatist, and author, son of Heinrich Minutoli. He wrote works on Spain and Portugal.

Minyæ (min'i-ē), [Gr. *Minyai.*] In Greek legend, a semi-mythical heroic race, descendants of Minyas, who founded Orchomenus and there established his family. Most of the Argonauts were his descendants. For the so-called "treasury of Minyas," see *Orchomenus.*

Minyas (min'i-as). [Gr. *Minyas.*] See *Minyæ.*

Miolan-Carvalho (myō-lōṅ'kär-vä-lyō'), Madame **Marie Caroline Felix.** Born at Marseilles, Dec. 31, 1827. A noted French singer, the wife of Léon Carvalho, whom she married in 1853. She first went to London in 1849, and has sung with great success both there and in Paris. She has retired from the stage.

Mionnet (myo-nā'), **Théodore Edme.** Born at Paris, Sept. 2, 1770; died there, May 7, 1842. A French numismatist. His principal work is "Description de médailles grecques et romaines" (18 vols. 1806–39).

Miot (myō). **André François,** Comte de Mélito. Born at Versailles, France, 1762; died at Paris, 1841. A French diplomatist, politician, and author.

Miquel (mē-kel'), **Friedrich Anton Wilhelm.** Born at Neuenhaus, Hannover, Oct. 24, 1811; died at Utrecht, Jan. 23, 1871. A noted German botanist and physician, professor of botany at Utrecht from 1839. He published numerous botanical works.

Miquel, Johannes. Born at Neuenhaus, Hannover, Feb. 21, 1828. A German politician. He was a National Liberal member of the Prussian House of Deputies, 1867–77, and of the imperial Reichstag 1868–75. He reentered the Reichstag in 1887, and was appointed Prussian minister of finance in 1890.

Miquelon (mē-klōṅ'). A small island south of Newfoundland, belonging to France. See *Saint-Pierre.*

Mira (mī'rä or mē'rä). [NL. *Mira,* the wonderful.] The remarkable variable star *o* Ceti, which is sometimes brighter than the second magnitude, and sometimes fainter than the tenth, though its brightness at maximum now seldom exceeds the fourth magnitude: its period is about eleven months.

Miraboe (mē-rä-bō'), **Vicomte de (André Boniface Louis Riquetti).** Born at Bignon, near Nemours, France, 1754; died at Freiburg, Baden, 1792. A French royalist deputy to the National Assembly, brother of Gabriel Honoré de Mirabeau.

Mirabeau, Comte de (Gabriel Honoré Riquetti). Born at the Château de Bignon, Loiret, France, March 9, 1749; died at Paris, April 2, 1791. The greatest orator of the French Revolution. As a child he was so unruly that his father treated him with great severity, and ended by putting him through a course of military training. He entered the army, served in Corsica, and rose to the rank of captain of dragoons. He married in 1772, and had soon spent the better part of his wife's fortune. Various intrigues, especially his elopement with Sophie de Ruffey, the young wife of the Marquis de Monnier, led to his detention at different times; he obtained final release in Dec., 1780. Up to that time he had written essays and pamphlets, translated English and German books, and kept up a correspondence with Sophie de Ruffey, to whom he had dedicated his "Erotica biblion" and other works. After traveling in Switzerland, he went to London (1784–5), and then to Berlin (1786–87). From here he wrote home a series of official reports, "Histoire secrète de la cour de Berlin (1787), and the clever, facetious pamphlet "Denkschrift" ("Monarchic prussienne" (1788). Mirabeau was elected a delegate of the third estate from Aix to the convention of the States-General in Paris (1789), and his ability as an orator at once made him a political power. In 1790 he became president of the Jacobin Club, also (1791) of the National Assembly. His course of life undermined his robust constitution, and he died in his forty-third year.

Mirabeau, Marquis de (Victor Riquetti). Born in Provence, France, Oct. 5, 1715; died at Argenteuil, France, July 13, 1789. A French political economist, father of Gabriel Honoré de Mirabeau: called "The Friend of Man" ("L'ami des hommes"), from the title of one of his works.

Mirabeau-Tonneau (-to-nō'). [F., 'Mirabeau the barrel.'] André Boniface Louis Riquetti, Vicomte de Mirabeau: so nicknamed on account of his size.

Mirabel, or **Mirabell** (mir'a-bel). **1.** The principal character in Fletcher's play "The Wild Goose Chase." He is a libertine and fashionable rake, gaining his title of "wild goose" from his successful evasion of the marriage noose.

2. In Congreve's comedy "The Way of the World," a brilliant and witty fine gentleman, said to be like Congreve himself.

Mirabel, Old. In Farquhar's comedy "The Inconstant," a peevish old man with a fondness for his son.

Mirabel, Tommy. The son of Old Mirabel: "the inconstant," in Farquhar's play of that name. He is a gay and generous fine gentleman, but unstable in his affections. The first four acts of this play are taken from "The Wild Goose Chase"; and, though somewhat modified, the characters are the same. All these parts have been general favorites both with actors and with audiences.

Mirabella (mir-a-bel'lä). A fair maiden, in Spenser's "Faerie Queene," who had scorned many lovers. She was sentenced in Cupid's court to ride on a wretched jade, "accompanied by a fool, till she had saved as many lovers as she had slain."

Mirach, or **Mirak** (mī'rak or mē'rak). [Ar. *mirāḳ,* the loins: but the derivation is doubtful.] The ordinary name of the second-magnitude star β Andromedæ. The name is also applied to the third-magnitude star ι Bootis, which is more usually known as *Izar* (which see).

Miracle of St. Anthony of Padua, The. A painting by Van Dyck, in the musée at Lille, France. Before the saint, who holds the Host, kneels a male, negotiating gate placed beside him.

Miracle of St. Mark, The. A noted painting by Tintoretto, in the Accademia, Venice. The saint descends from heaven, and saves from the heathen a slave about to suffer martyrdom. It is splendid in color, treatment of light, drawing, and united variety and harmony of composition.

Miraculous Draught of Fishes, The. A painting by Rubens, in Notre Dame at Malines, Belgium. It is vigorously drawn and richly colored.

Miraflores (mē-rä-flō'res). A village of Peru, 6 miles south of Lima. It is the residence of many wealthy Limeños. Here the Peruvians established their last line of defense against the Chileans, and were defeated after a bloody battle, Jan. 15, 1881.

Miraflores, Marquis of (Manuel de Pando). Born at Madrid, Dec. 24, 1792; died there, March 11, 1873. A Spanish diplomatist, politician, and political writer.

Miramar (mē-rä-mär'). The palace of the archduke (Mexican emperor) Maximilian, near Triest.

Mirambo (mē-räm'bō). Died 1885. A chief of the Wanyamwezi, East Africa, who from the rank of a common porter rose to that of a powerful chief and conqueror.

Miramichi (mir'a-mi-shē'). **1.** A bay forming an arm of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, situated east of New Brunswick.—**2.** A river in New Brunswick which falls into Miramichi Bay. Length, about 175 miles.

Miramion (mē-rä-myōṅ'), Madame de (**Marie Bonneau**). Born at Paris, 1629; died there, 1696. A French woman noted for her good works. After an unhappy youth she founded the House of Refuge, the establishment of Ste.-Pélagie, and the original community of 12 girls which became later the Congregation des Miramions. Of this she became the superior, and left her great fortune to this and other benevolent institutions.

Miramon (mē-rä-mōn'), **Miguel.** Born at Mexico City, Sept. 29, 1832; died at Querétaro, June 19, 1867. A Mexican general. He was prominent on the side of the reactionists 1856–58; succeeded Zuloaga as president of that faction Feb. 2, 1859; and during the succeeding two years of the "reform" war spent much of the time in the field against Juarez and his adherents. He was eventually defeated at the battle of Colpulapan, near Mexico, Dec. 22, 1860, and fled from the country. Maximilian, whom he adhered, made him grand marshal and minister to Berlin. He returned to Mexico in 1866, became one of Maximilian's most trusted generals, and fell with him, shot with Miramon at Querétaro.

Miranda (mi-ran'dä). [L., 'admirable.'] **1.** In Shakspere's play "The Tempest," the daughter of Prospero: she is loved by Ferdinand.

> The character of Miranda resolves itself into the very elements of womanhood. She is beautiful, modest, and tender, and she is these only; they comprise her whole being, external and internal. She is so perfectly unsophisticated, so delicately refined, that she is all but ethereal.
> *Mrs. Jameson,* Characteristics of Women.

2. In Mrs. Centlivre's comedy "The Busybody," an heiress. Mrs. Abingdon made her début in this character in 1755.

Miranda (mē-rän'dä). A northern state of Venezuela, between Barmudez and Carabobo, and extending from the Caribbean Sea to the Orinoco. Capital, Ciudad de Cura. It inclosses the Federal District and Caracas. The southern part lies in the llanos and is a grazing country; the northern section is mountainous and agricultural. Miranda corresponds nearly to the extinct state of Guzman Blanco. Area, 33,963 square miles. Population (1889), 526,633.

Miranda, Countess of. See *Nilsson, Christine.*

Miranda (mē-rän'dä), **Francisco Antonio Gabriel.** Born at Caracas, Venezuela, June 9, 1756: died at Cadiz, Spain, July 14, 1816. A Spanish-American revolutionist. He was an officer in the Spanish army 1775–82, and subsequently served with the French allies of the North Americans; was in St. Petersburg, where he received a pension from Catharine II.; fought in the French republican army as general of division 1796–93; and in the latter year was accused before the Revolutionary tribunal, but escaped. He spent many years in scheming for the emancipation of Spanish South America, and made an unsuccessful descent on the coast of Venezuela in 1806, with the design of leading a revolt. After the revolution of 1810 he returned to Venezuela, was made commander of the patriot army, and in April, 1812, was made dictator. The great earthquake of March 26, 1812, left the country impoverished, and was regarded by many as a sign of divine wrath: as a consequence the royalists gained ground, and on July 25 Miranda signed a treaty which gave up the country to them. He was arrested soon after, sent to Spain, and died in captivity. Miranda's influence on the Spanish-American revolution was very great, but mainly indirect, through the secret societies which he established, and through his influence with European statesmen. See *Great Reunion Americana.*

Miranda, Saa de. Born at Coimbra in 1495; died in 1579. A Portuguese poet. He wrote, in the Italian style, pastorals, comedies, sonnets, and lyrics, chiefly in Castilian.

Mirandola (mē-rän'dō-lä). A small town in the province of Modena, Italy, 18 miles north-northeast of Modena.

Mirandola, Count of. See *Pico.*

Miranhas, Sp. **Miranãs** (mē-rän'yäz). A horde of Indians in Brazil and Colombia, principally between the rivers Içá and Japurá. They number at least several thousands, are very savage, and are said to be cannibals. The linguistic affiliation is doubtful.

Mirbel (mēr-bel'), **Charles François,** called **Brisseau de Mirbel.** Born at Paris, March 27, 1776; died near Paris, Sept. 12, 1854. A noted French botanist, professor at the Musée d'Histoire Naturelle in Paris from 1829. Among his works are "Traité d'anatomie et de physiologie végétale" (1802), "Éléments de physiologie végétale et de botanique" (1815).

Mirecourt (mēr-kör'). A town in the department of Vosges, France, situated on the Madon 27 miles south of Nancy. It has manufactures of musical instruments, lace, and embroidery. Population (1891), commune, 5,141.

Mirecourt, Eugène de (originally **Jacquot**). Born at Mirecourt, France, Nov. 19, 1812; died in Tahiti, Feb. 13, 1880. A French novelist and miscellaneous writer. Among his romances are "Mémoires de Ninon de Lenclos" (1852), "Les confessions de Marion Delorme" (1848), "La marquise de Courcelles" (1859).

Mireille (mē-räy'). An opera by Gounod, libretto by Carré, produced in 1864. It was taken from Mistral's poem "Mirèio."

Mirèio (mē-rā'yō). A poem by Frédéric Mistral, published in 1859 in the Provençal dialect with a French translation. It was translated into English by Miss Harriet Waters Preston in 1873.

Miremont (mēr-mōṅ'). A small place in the department of Dordogne, France, 18 miles southeast of Perigueux. Near it is a celebrated grotto (Trou de Granville).

Mirfak (mēr'fak). [Ar. *al-mirfak,* the elbow.] The bright second-magnitude star α Persei: often called *Algenib,* and sometimes *Mehemb.*

Mirgorod (mēr-go-rod'). A town in the government of Poltowa, southern Russia, situated on the Khorol 57 miles northwest of Poltowa. Population (1885–89), 12,352.

Miri. See *Mirim.*

Miriam (mir'i-am). [See *Mary.*] A Hebrew prophetess, sister of Moses and Aaron. She is represented as giving a response to the song of Moses sung by the Israelites at the Red Sea.

Miriam. In Hawthorne's "Marble Faun," a woman of warm and passionate nature and mysterious origin and powers. She sanctions the crime which Donatello commits, and in so doing binds herself to him. See *Donatello.*

Mirim (mē-rēn'), **Lake.** A lake on the boundary of Uruguay and the province of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil. Length, about 80 miles. Also *Mirí.*

Miropolie (mē-rō-pōl'yä). A town in the government of Kursk, Russia, situated on the Psiol 82 miles north-northwest of Kharkoff. Population, 3,289.

Mirror for Magistrates, The. A compilation of poems undertaken by William Baldwin with aid from George Ferrers and others. It was begun and partly printed in 1555, but was stopped by the lord chancellor, Stephen Gardiner, to whom it was licensed and first issued. It then contained 19 metrical tragedies, or biographies, of men in high place who had come to violent ends, and was an English sequel to Lydgate's "Falls of Princes" from Boccaccio. It has been justly said to connect the work of Lydgate with that of Spenser. It was republished in 1563, 1574, 1578, and 1587, each time with additions. The "Induction" and "Complaint of Buckingham," which were contributed by Thomas Sackville, Lord Buckhurst, to the edition of 1559, not published till 1563, outweigh all the rest in value.

Aldee published in October, 1579, what [Anthony] Munday may well have regarded as his first piece of substantial work, a religious companion to "The Mirror for Magistrates," called "The Mirrour of Mutabilitie; or, principal part of the Mirrour of Magistrates, selected out of the sacred scriptures." Mirrors were in fashion. There was a "Theatre or Mirror of the World," in 1569; a "Mirror of Madness," in 1656; a "Mirror of Modestie" [by Thomas Colter] had been licensed to Edward White in April, 1579; there was afterwards a "Mirror of Mirth," in 1583; a "Mirror of Modestie" was published by Robert Greene, [1584]; a "Mirror of Man's Miseries," in 1584; a "Mirror of Mutanimity," in 1599; a "Mirror of Martyrs," in 1601; with more of the kind. Mathematics, Politics, and the Latin Tongue were shown also in "Mirrors." "The Mirrour of Mutabilitie" was a series of metrical tragedies in two parts.
Morley, English Writers, IX. 155.

Mirror of Knighthood, The. A translation of the Spanish romance "Cavallero del Febo of Phebo" ("the Knight of the Sun"), containing the adventures of the Donzel del Phebo, the fair Lindabrides, etc. It belongs to the Amadis cycle of romances.

The whole romance ["Knight of the Sun"] has been translated into English, under the title of the Mirrour of Knighthood, and into French literally from the Spanish, in eight volumes.
Dunlop, Hist. of Prose Fiction, I. 377.

Mirror of Modesty, The. A pamphlet by Robert Greene, published in 1584. It tells the story of Susanna and the elders.

Mirror of the World, The. See the extract.

There was also, upon a hundred leaves of folio, "The Mirrour of the World," translated and printed in the year 1481, with wood-engravings. It was a book translated from a Latin "Imago Mundi" vel Imago Mundi" in 1245, for the Duke of Berry, into French verse, which was afterwards turned by a Maistre Gossouin — unless that be only the name of a copyist — into French prose. From that prose Caxton made his translation in 1481 at the request of Hugh Brice, of the Mercers' company, citizen and alderman of London, and, like Caxton, a kentish man, who wished for the book as a present to Lord Hastings.
Morley, English Writers, VI. 314.

Mirza. See *Vision of Mirza*.

Mirzam (mėr-zăm'). [Ar. *al-mirzam*, the roarer.] The third-magnitude star β Canis Majoris, in the paw of the animal. The Arabs gave the same name to three other stars: β Canis Minoris and α and γ Orionis.

Mirzapur (mėr-zä-pör'). **1.** A district in the Northwest Provinces, British India, intersected by lat. 25° N., long. 82° 40' E. Area, 5,224 square miles. Population (1881), 1,136,796.— **2.** The capital of the district of Mirzapur, situated on the Ganges 31 miles west-southwest of Benares. It was long noted for its cotton fracle. Population (1881), 84,150.

Mirza-Schaffy (mėr'zä-shäf'fė). An Oriental poet who was the teacher and friend of Friedrich Bodenstedt during his residence in Tiflis. The "Songs of Mirza-Schaffy," published by Bodenstedt in 1851, are (with one or two exceptions) his own, but are Oriental in spirit and imagery. They became, and still are, extraordinarily popular. See *Bodenstedt*.

Misanthrope, Le (lė mė-zän-tröp'). A comedy by Molière, produced in 1666. This play is an almost inexhaustible source of quotations, quotable commonplaces, and verbal sayings, etc. Its principal interest lies in the development of various pairs of opposing characters in even their lightest shades. It is the ideal of classic comedy.

Here Molière's special vein of satire was worked most deeply and to great profit, though the reproach that the handling is somewhat too serious for comedy is not undeserved. Alceste the impatient but not cynical hero, Célimene the coquette, Oronte the fop, Philinte the reasonable woman, Arsinoé the mischief-maker, are all immortal types.
Saintsbury, French Lit., p. 310.

Mischabelhörner (mė-shä-bel-hėr'ner). Spurs of Monte Rosa, in the Swiss Alps. They are the Dom (14,940 feet) and the Täschhorn (14,-747 feet).

Misenus (mė-sē'nus), **Cape.** A promontory at the northwestern entrance to the Bay of Naples. It was the ancient Misenum, or Promontorium Misenum; and near it there was a city Misenum.

Misenus (mi-sē'nus). In Roman legend, a companion of Æneas.

Miser, The. **1.** A comedy by Thomas Shadwell (1671), founded on Molière's "L'Avare." **—2.** A comedy by Fielding (1733), from the same source.

Misérables, Les (lā mė-zā-räbl'). [F., "The Unfortunates."] A novel by Victor Hugo, in five parts: "Fantine," "Cosette," "Marius," "L'Idylle rue Plumet," and "Jean Valjean." It was published in 1862.

Misfortunes of Arthur, The. A tragedy written principally by Thomas Hughes, produced in 1587 before Queen Elizabeth. Eight members of the Society of Gray's Inn cooperated with him, and the "triumphs" and dumb-show were devised principally by Bacon.

Mishnah (mish'nä). A collection of rabbinical discussions on the law of Moses, the object of which was to apply and adapt it to the varying circumstances of life and of the times, and to extend it by logical conclusions and analogies. The word *Mishnah* properly means 'repetition,' then 'instruction,' 'learning.' It was not at first allowable that these discourses should be reduced to writing; they had to be learned by heart, and are called the oral law as opposed to the written law of the Pentateuch. The beginning of the Mishnah goes back to the time of the Maccabees. It was delivered in the schools orally from generation to generation. At the end of the 2d century the patriarch Judah I. collected, arranged, and codified the accumulated material in its present shape. The numerous rules and decisions are arranged according to subject in 6 orders (*sedarim*): (1) seeds (*zeraim*), on agriculture; (2) festivals (*moed*), (3) women (*nashim*), on connubial affairs; (4) damages (*nezikin*), civil and criminal laws; (5) sacrifices (*kodashim*); (6) purifications (*tohoroth*). The orders are divided into 63 tracts, and these again into chapters. The explanations of or comments on the Mishnah are called *gemara*, and both together constitute the Talmud (which see).

Misiones, Pg. **Missiones** (mē-sē-ō'nes). A territory forming the extreme northeastern part of the Argentine Republic, between the Paraná and Uruguay rivers. An early seat of Jesuit missionary activity in Missions, is held by Brazil as state of Santa Catharina, but is claimed by the Argentine government. In 1801 the claim was submitted to the arbitration of the United States. Misiones, Misiones, Misiones, Misiones, the region called Guayra (which see), was occupied by flourishing Jesuit missions from 1633 to 1767; and is said to have had a population of 120,000. Area, 25,000 square miles. Present population (1892), 11,000; of Upper Missiones, 5,000.

Misisaga (mis-ē-si'gą). A tribe of North American Indians, once a part of the Ojibwa, first heard of in the latter part of the 17th century north of Lake Huron and on Manoulin Island. After the flight of the Huron and Ottawa they spread over southern Ontario. In 1746 they were admitted as the seventh tribe of the Iroquois Confederacy. Their name is from *misi*, great mouth, referring to the mouth of Mississagh River emptying into Lake Huron. Their present (1893) number in Ontario is 574. See *Algonquian*.

Misirlü (mis-ir'lü). A small town in Eastern Rumelia, Bulgaria, situated on the Black Sea 18 miles northeast of Burgas: the ancient Mesembria. It was a Greek colony.

Miskolcz (mish-kōlts'). The capital of the county of Borsod, Hungary, situated in lat. 48° 6' N., long. 20° 49' E. It has flourishing commerce. Population (1890), 30,408.

Misnia (mis'ni-ą). The Latin name of Meissen.

Misocco (mi-zok'kō), or **Mesocco** (mā-zok'kō), **Valle, G. Misox** (mė'zoks). The valley of the Moësa in the canton of Grisons, Switzerland, south of St.-Bernhardin. Length, about 20 miles.

Misogonus (mi-sog'ō-nus). A rimed play, presumably by Thomas Richards in 1560. It is therefore earlier than "Gammer Gurton's Needle" or "Ralph Roister Doister." (*Ward.*) It contains songs, and has some chances of meter.

Misol, or **Mysol** (mi-sol'). A small island northwest of Papua, situated in lat. 2° 4' S., long. 130° 10' E.

Mispah. See *Mizpah*.

Miss Betsy Thoughtless. A novel by Mrs. Haywood, published in 1751.

"Miss Betsy Thoughtless" is rather a clever work and interesting as the first really domestic novel, according to modern ideas, that exists in the language. It has been forgotten that Miss Burney took it as the model of her "Evelina," and it is the only novel I know which could have served for the purpose.
Forsyth, Novels and Novelists of the 18th Century, p. 204.

Miss in her Teens, or the Medley of Lovers. A comedy by David Garrick, produced in 1747 and long be as favorite.

Missinnipi (mis-i-nip'i). A name given in part of its course to the Churchill River.

Missionary Ridge (mish'on-ā-ri rij). A mountain on the border of Georgia and Tennessee, southeast of Chattanooga. It was the scene of the final struggle in the battle of Chattanooga, Nov. 25, 1863. The ridge was defended by the Confederates by a strongly intrenched position. The Federals attacked them in two divisions under Hooker and Sherman, and after a long hand-to-hand fight successfully put them to flight.

Missiones. See *Misiones*.

Mississippi (mis-i-sip'i). [Ind., 'the great river' or 'the father of waters.'] The largest river of North America. It rises in or near Lake Itasca, northern Minnesota, about lat. 47° 12' N., 1,575 feet above sea-level, traverses part of Minnesota: forms the boundary between Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, and Louisiana on the west and Wisconsin, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Mississippi on the east; flows generally south, and empties in Louisiana into the Gulf of Mexico by 5 mouths about lat. 29°-29° 10' N. It is navigable for steamboats to the Falls of St. Anthony, Minnesota (about 2,200 miles). The banks below the river level in Mississippi and Louisiana have to be protected by levees. The chief tributaries are the Minnesota, Des Moines, Missouri, St. Francis, White River, Arkansas, and Red River from the west, and the Wisconsin, Rock, Illinois, Ohio, and Yazoo from the east. It was discovered by De Soto in 1541; Marquette and Joliet descended it in 1673, and La Salle in 1682; it formed the western boundary of the United States 1783–1803; and its source was discovered by Schoolcraft in 1832. St. Paul, Minneapolis, Dubuque, St. Louis, Memphis, and New Orleans are on its banks. Length of the Mississippi itself, 2,900 miles. Length of the lower Mississippi with the Missouri, 4,200 miles. Basin, 1,257,545 square miles. The combined river is the longest stream in the world.

Mississippi. One of the Southern States of the United States of America, extending from about lat. 30° 10' to 35° N., and from long. 88° 5' to 91° 40' W. Capital, Jackson. It is bounded by Tennessee on the north, Alabama on the east, the Gulf of Mexico and Louisiana on the south, and is separated by the Mississippi on the west from Arkansas and in part from Louisiana. It is one of the Gulf States. The surface is hilly in part, but generally level. The chief industry is agriculture; the state is one of the most rich producers of cotton. It has 5 congressional districts, 5 representatives to Congress, and has 9 electoral votes. The region was visited by De Soto in 1539; the Mississippi River was explored by Marquette and La Salle; an attempt at settlement was made by the French under Le Moyne d'Iberville in 1699; and a settlement was made on the site of Natchez in 1716. The territory was ceded by France to Great Britain in 1763, part was ceded to the United States in 1783, and the remainder was acquired in 1811. Mississippi Territory was organized in 1798, and the State was admitted to the Union in 1817. It seceded Jan. 9, 1861, was the scene of various conflicts in the Civil War, including the siege of Vicksburg in 1863; and was readmitted Feb., 1870. Area, 46,340 square miles. Population (1890), 1,289,600.

Mississippi Scheme, or **Mississippi Bubble.** A speculative scheme formed under the lead of John Law for paying off the national debt of France. It resulted in a financial panic in 1720. See *Law, John*.

Mississippi Sound. A part of the Gulf of Mexico lying south of Mississippi, and partly inclosed by a chain of islands.

Mississippi Valley. The region drained by the Mississippi and its affluents, lying in general between the Alleghanies on the east and the Rocky Mountains on the west. The basin includes the whole of Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri, Arkansas, South Dakota, Arkansas, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, and Tennessee; portions of Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, and Alabama, Mississippi; and small parts of New York, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, New Mexico and British America.

Miss Kilmansegg and her Precious Leg. A poem by Thomas Hood, which, "as a sustained piece of metrical humor, is absolutely unique."

The poem is full of rollicking, unhampered fancy; long as it is, the movement is so rapid that it almost seems to have been written at a heat — at least, can easily be read at a sitting. Though not so finished as Praed's pieces which constantly irritate us in the perusal of Hood's lighter pieces, it is the most lusty and characteristic of them all, standing at the close of the latter's fabulous working. It renders him the leading poet-humorist of his generation.
Stedman, Victorian Poets, p. 80.

Missolonghi (mis-sō-long'gē), or **Mesolonghi** (mā-sō-long'gē), mod. Gr. **Mesolongion** (mā-zō-long'gē-on). A town in the monarchy of Acarnania and Ætolia, Greece, situated on the Gulf of Patras in lat. 38° 22' N., long. 21° 25' E. It was successfully defended by the Greeks against the Turks in 1822 and 1823, and was besieged and taken by the Turks and Egyptians in 1825–26. Byron died there in 1824. Population (1889), 6,000.

Missoula (mi-zō'lą). A river in western Montana which unites with the Flathead to form Clarke's Fork. Its chief head streams are the Bitter Root, Deer Lodge, and Blackfoot rivers.

Missouri (mi-zō'ri). A tribe of the Teiwere division of the Siouan stock of North American Indians. Their name for themselves is *Niutatci*, those who reached the mouth (of the river); called *Niwutje* by the Kansa, which appellation may have been corrupted into *Missouri*. For many years they have been consolidated with the Oto. The population of the two tribes is given as 358. See *Teiwere*.

Missouri. [See above.] A river in the United States, the largest tributary of the Mississippi. It is formed by the junction of the Jefferson, Gallatin, of the Madison (which rises in the National Park) with the Jefferson; flows through Montana and Dakota; forms in part the boundary between Nebraska and Kansas on the right and Dakota, Iowa, and Missouri on the left; traverses Missouri; and unites with the Mississippi 17 miles north of St. Louis. It passes in Montana through the gorges of Gates of the Rocky Mountains, below which are the Great Falls. Bismarck, Yankton, Sioux City, Omaha, Council Bluffs, St. Joseph, Atchison, Leavenworth, and Kansas City are on its banks. Length (including Madison), 3,000 miles; navigable to Fort Benton (over 2,682 miles). For the total length of the stream to the sea, see *Mississippi*.

Missouri. A central State of the United States of America, extending from about lat. 36° to 40° 30' N., and from long. 89° 2' to 95° 44' W. Capital, Jefferson City; chief city, St. Louis. It is bounded by Iowa on the north, Illinois, Kentucky, and Tennessee on the east (separated from all three by the Mississippi), Arkansas on the south, and Indian Territory, Kansas, and Nebraska on the west (separated in part from Kansas and Nebraska by the Missouri). The surface is hilly, undulating, and partly prairie; the Ozark Mountains (low) are in the southwest. The State is rich in mineral wealth, especially iron (at Iron Mountain, Pilot Knob, Shepherd Mountain, all in the southeast), coal, and lead. The leading agricultural products are corn, wheat, tobacco,

oats. The state is one of the first in the raising of live stock and in the production of wine and corn, and has important manufacturing industries, manufactures of flour, iron, etc., and flourishing domestic and foreign commerce. It has 114 counties, sends 2 senators and 15 representatives to Congress, and has 16 electoral votes. The territory was obtained by France in virtue of exploration: was first settled at St. Genevieve by the French about 1755; was ceded to Spain in 1763, was ceded back to France in 1800, formed part of the Louisiana Purchase of 1803; and was included in Louisiana Territory in 1805. Missouri Territory was formed in 1812, and Missouri was admitted to the Union as a slave State in 1821. Martial law was proclaimed there in 1861. It was the scene of several battles in the Civil War. Area, 65,350 square miles. Population (1890), 2,679,189.

Missouri, Great Falls of the. A cataract in the Missouri River, in Montana, above Port Benton. Width, 1 mile. Height, 92 feet.

Missouri Compromise. An agreement embodied in a clause of the act of Congress admitting Missouri as one of the United States, March 2, 1821. It was enacted that in all the territory ceded by France, known as Louisiana, north of 36° 30′ north lat., excepting Missouri, slavery should be forever prohibited; and on this concession by the pro-slavery party in Congress, Missouri was admitted as a slave State. In repeal in the act for the admission of Kansas and Nebraska it is of considerable historical importance in Kansas.

Miss Sara Sampson. A play by Lessing, produced in 1755.

Missunde (mis-sün'de). A small village 6 miles east of Schleswig, Prussia, situated on the Schlei. It was the scene of engagements between the Danes and troops of Schleswig-Holstein Sept. 12, 1850, and between the Danes and Prussians Feb. 2, 1864.

Mistake, The. A comedy by John Vanbrugh (1706). It was taken in part from Molière's "Le dépit amoureux." It was afterward acted as "Lovers' quarrels," and still later as "The Mistake."

Mistassini (mis-tăs-sē'nē), **Lake.** A lake in Canada, an expansion of the river Rupert, which empties into Hudson Bay. Length, about 300 miles.

Misterbianco (mēs-ter-bē-äng'kō). A small town in Sicily, west of Catania.

Mr. F's Aunt. A noted character in Dickens's "Little Dorrit." She is characterized by "extreme severity and grim taciturnity; sometimes by a propensity to offer remarks . . . delivered in a manner by anything said by anybody, and traceable to no association of ideas."

Mr. H. A play by Charles Lamb. This farce (in two acts) was performed at Drury Lane Theatre, London, in Dec., 1806, but did not get beyond the first night of its appearance. In America, however, it was performed with some success. The point of the play is the anxiety of the hero about his name (Mr. Henry Harris), by which all his devices to this end are frustrated by his unhappy destiny.

Mr. Midshipman Easy (ē'si). A sea story by Frederick Marryat, published in 1836.

Mistra (mēs'trä), or **Misitra** (mēs'ē-trä). A fortress and town near Sparta, Greece, built in 1248. The fortress, founded in the 13th century by the French princes, is one of the most curious and complete memorials of medieval fortification. Within the square remain churches, constabooned palaces, and fortified streets, and the hill is crowned by a great castle with imposing groups of battlemented and machicolated towers and every defensive device of the middle ages.

Mistral (mēs-trăl'), **Frédéric.** Born at Maillane, Bouches-du-Rhône, France, Sept. 8, 1830. A Provençal poet, belonging to the brotherhood of modern Provençal poets known as "Les Félibrigues." Among his poems (in Provençal, with French translations) are "Mireio" (1859), "Calendeau" (1867), "Lis isclo d'or" ("Les îles d'or," 1875), "Lou Tresor dou felibrige" (1879–86: a Provençal-French dictionary), "Nerte" (1884), "La reine Jeanne" (1890).

Mistress, The. A "cry-cycle" by Abraham Cowley, published in 1667.

Mistretta (mēs-tret'tä). A town in the province of Messina, Sicily, 30 miles northwest of Catania. Population (1881), 12,535.

Mita. See *Hentsjatna.*

Mitau (mē'tou), Lett. **Jelgava** (yel'gä-vä). Russ. **Mitava** (mē-tä'vä). The capital of the government of Courland, Russia, situated on the Aa 25 miles southwest of Riga. It was the residence of the dukes of Courland in the middle of the 16th century. Population (1885–89), 28,153.

Mitchel (mich'el), **John.** Born at Dungiven, County Derry, Ireland, Nov. 3, 1815; died March 20, 1875. An Irish revolutionist and leader in the "Young Ireland" movement. He was convicted as editor of the "United Irishman" and sentenced to 14 years' banishment to Van Diemen's Land in 1848, escaped and came to New York in 1853, and lived in the United States until 1874, when he returned to Ireland and was elected to Parliament for Tipperary, but was declared ineligible. He wrote "Jail Journal" (1854), "The Last Conquest of Ireland — Perhaps" (1861), etc.

Mitchel, Ormsby McKnight. Born in Union County, Ky., Aug. 28, 1810: died at Beaufort, S. C., Oct. 30, 1862. An American astronomer and general. He became director of the Cincinnati Observatory in 1845, and of the Dudley Observatory (Albany) in 1859, and served in the Civil War 1861–62. He wrote "Planetary and Stellar Worlds" (1848), "Orbs of Heaven" (1851), etc.

Mitchell, Donald Grant: pseudonym **Ik Marvel.** Born at Norwich, Conn., April, 1822. An American essayist and novelist. He graduated at Yale in 1841; studied law in New York; was consul at Venice 1853–55; and has since lived on his estate Edgewood, near New Haven, Connecticut. He has written "Reveries of a Bachelor" (1850), "Dream Life" (1851), "My Farm of Edgewood" (1863), "Seven Stories with Basement and Attic" (1864), "Wet Days at Edgewood, etc." (1864), "Rural Studies, etc." (1867), a novel "Doctor Johns, etc." (1866), "Bound Together, etc." (1884), "Out-of-Town Places," a reprint of "Rural Studies" (1884), "English Lands, etc." (1889–90), etc.

Mitchell, Elisha. Born at Washington, Conn., Aug. 19, 1793: died in the Black Mountains, N. C., June 27, 1857. An American chemist, surveyor, and clergyman, noted for exploration of the mountains of North Carolina.

Mitchell, Mrs. (**Lucy Myers Wright**). Born at Urumiah, Persia, 1845: died at Berlin, Germany, March 10, 1888. An American archæologist. She married Samuel S. Mitchell, an artist, in 1867, and passed most of her life abroad. She wrote "A History of Ancient Sculpture" (1883).

Mitchell, Maria. Born at Nantucket, Mass., Aug. 1, 1818: died at Lynn, Mass., June 28, 1889. An American astronomer, daughter of William Mitchell (1791–1868): professor of astronomy at Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, New York, from 1865. She received the degree of LL.D. from Rutgers in 1852 and Columbia in 1887, and the first woman elected to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; and was a member of various scientific associations.

Mitchell, Mount. The highest mountain in the United States east of the Rocky Mountains, situated in the Black Mountains, Yancey County, North Carolina. Height, 6,710 feet. It is also called the Black Dome. It is named from Professor Elisha Mitchell, who perished while exploring the mountain in 1857.

Mitchell, Silas Weir. Born at Philadelphia, Feb. 15, 1829. An American physician and author, noted for researches in toxicology, the nervous system, etc. He has written "Five Essays: on the Cryptogamous Origin of Malignant Fevers, etc." (1858), "Researches upon the Venom of the Rattlesnake" (1860), "Researches upon the Venoms of Poisonous Serpents" (with Dr. Robert Adrain, 1860), "Wear and Tear, or Hints for the Overworked" (1871), "Injuries of the Nerves, etc." (1872), "Fat and Blood" (1877), "Hephaïlia Guinessiana, or Other Stories" (1890), "Lectures on Diseases of the Nervous System, etc." (1881), "In War Time," a novel (1885), Poems (1882 and 1887), "Doctor and Patient" (1887), "Characteristics" (posthumously, 1891), etc.

Mitchell, Sir Thomas Livingstone. Born in Stirlingshire, Scotland, June 16, 1792: died at Carthona, Darling Point, Australia, Oct. 5, 1855. A British explorer in Australia. At sixteen years of age he entered the Peninsular army, and was promoted successively to the rank of major-general. In 1828 he was appointed surveyor-general to the colony of New South Wales. He is best known from his four explorations of the interior, undertaken in 1831, 1835, 1836, and 1845. He was appointed lieutenant-colonel in 1841. He published "Three Expeditions" (1838), "Journal" of his fourth expedition (1845), "The Lusiad of Camoens closely translated" (1854), etc.

Mitchelstown (mich'el-z-toun). A town in County Cork, Ireland. It was the scene of a riot between the Home Rulers and police, Sept. 9, 1887.

Mitchill (mich'il), **Samuel Latham.** Born at Hempstead, L. I., Aug. 20, 1764: died at New York, Sept. 7, 1831. An American physician, naturalist, politician, and miscellaneous writer. He founded, with Dr. Edward Miller and Dr. Elihu H. Smith, the "New York Medical Repository," and was for a time its editor.

Mitford, Sir Matthew. The "nabob" in Foote's play of that name. He returns from a profitable residence in India with ill-gotten gains, which he uses to annoy and ruin his neighbors.

Foote brought on the stage an Anglo-Indian chief, dissolute, unprincipled, and tyrannical, assumed of the humble friends of his youth, hating the aristocracy, yet childishly eager to be numbered among them, squandering his wealth on panders and flatterers, tricking out his chariot with the most costly hothouse flowers, and affecting the ignorant with jargon about rupees, lacs, and jaghires. *Macaulay.* Essays, i. 282.

Mitford (mit'fōrd), **John.** Born at Richmond, Surrey, Aug. 13, 1781: died at Benhall vicarage, April 27, 1859. An English writer and clergyman. He was the eldest son of John Mitford, commander of a China merchantman. He entered Oriel College, Oxford, in 1801, graduating in 1804. He was licensed curate of Kelsale, Suffolk, in 1809. From 1834 until 1850 he was the "Gentleman's Magazine." He assisted in editing the Aldine edition of British poets, and wrote "Agnes, the Indian Captive," a poem (1811).

Mitford, Mary Russell. Born at Alresford, Hampshire, Dec. 16, 1787: died at Swallowfield, Jan. 10, 1855. An English author. Her father, George Mitford, was a physician who squandered a fortune and finally became dependent upon his daughter's earnings. After years of age she drew a lottery prize of £20,000. In 1810 her Miscellaneous Poems" appeared, and in 1812 "Blanche of Castile." In 1820 her father's irregularities obliged her to support herself by literature. "Julian," a tragedy, was accepted by Macready and performed at Covent Garden, March 15, 1823. "The Foscari" was produced by Charles Kemble, Nov. 4, 1826, and "Rienzi," her best tragedy, was produced at Drury Lane, Oct. 5, 1828. The sketches entitled "Our Village" began in the "Lady's Magazine" in 1819, and gained great popularity. "Belford Regis, etc." a novel, was published in 1835, and "Recollections of a Literary Life, etc.," in 1852. She also published a number of poems, sonnets, stories of American life, stories for children, etc.

Mitford, William. Born at London, Feb. 10, 1744: died at Exbury, Feb. 10, 1827. An English historian. He matriculated at Queen's College, Oxford, in 1761, but left without a degree. He entered the Middle Temple in 1763, but never practised. The first volume of his "History of Greece," suggested by Gibbon, appeared in 1784: the work was completed in 1810. He was a member of Parliament 1785–90, 1798–1806, and 1812–1818.

Mithra (mith'rä), or **Mithras** (mith'ras). In ancient Persian mythology, the god of light, later of the sun. His worship was introduced into Rome.

After Pontus in Asia Minor, previously held by Persia, had been conquered by Pompey, the worship of Mithras superseded that of Ormuzd, and spread over the Roman Empire. The Emperor Commodus was initiated into these Mysteries; and they have been maintained by a constant tradition, with their peculiar rites, to the present time. the candidate for admission, through the Secret Societies of the Middle Ages and the Rosicrucians, down to the modern faint relic of the Free Masons. The Mithraic rites supplied the model of the initiatory ceremonies observed in those societies, and are described by Justin Martyr and Tertullian as resembling the Christian sacraments. Between seven and nine admitted by the rite of baptism; they had a species of Eucharist; while the courage and endurance of the neophyte were tested by twelve successive trials demanding fortitude, undergone while in a cave constructed for the purpose, and lasted forty days before he was admitted to a participation in the Mysteries. The pectinated bas-relief of Mithras-rites have been all over Europe; and the burial-place of the Three Kings of Cologne, Caspar, Balthasar, and Melchior, was shown as the tombs of the Magians Beltehazzar, Sarasin, etc.

Knight, Symbolical Language, p. xxiv.

Mithridate (mēt-rē-dāt'). A tragedy by Racine, produced Jan. 13, 1673.

Mithridates (mith-ri-dā'tēz) (more correctly **Mithradates** (mith-ra-dā'tēz)) **VI. Eupator,** surnamed "The Great." Born about 132 B. C.: died 63 B. C. King of Pontus 120–63. He subjugated the peoples on the eastern shore of the Black Sea, and conquered the Crimea and southern Russia. He next attacked Paphlagonia, Cappadocia, and Bithynia, client states of Rome, which caused the interference of that power. War between the two nations followed, in which he made himself master of all the Roman possessions in Asia Minor, except Magnesia on the Meander, and caused a general massacre of the Italian inhabitants, said to have numbered 80,000, or, according to others, 150,000. He also instigated a rising of the European Greeks, to whose aid he sent a formidable land and naval force under his general Archelaus. Archelaus was defeated by Sulla at Chæronea in 86 and at Orchomenus in 85. Sulla crossed the Hellespont to Asia, and dictated a peace at Dardanus in 84. Mithridates accepted his first terms, paid a large indemnity, and restored all his conquests, retaining Pontus only. In 83 a second war broke out, owing to his failure completely to evacuate Cappadocia. He next conquered Murena invaded Pontus, but was defeated and forced to withdraw. Peace was restored in 81 on the basis of the treaty of Dardanus. In 74 a third war broke out, occasioned by an attempt on the part of Mithridates to take possession of Bithynia, which had been bequeathed to the Romans by his son-in-law Nicomedes III., late king of Bithynia. Mithridates defeated M. Aurelius Cotta at Chalcedon in 74, but was expelled from his own kingdom by Lucullus, and took refuge with his son-in-law Tigranes, king of Armenia. Lucullus defeated the latter at Tigranocerta in 69, but was unable to prevent Mithridates from reconquering Pontus and ravaging Bithynia and Cappadocia. He was superseded by Pompeius, who defeated Mithridates on the Lycos in 66, and compelled the surrender of Tigranes at Artaxata. Mithridates fled to Panticapæum, and was planning a new campaign when his troops revolted. He was at his own bidding put to death by a Celtic soldier in 63, after having vainly sought to kill himself by poison.

Mithridates, King of Pontus. A tragedy by Nathaniel Lee, produced in 1678.

Mithridatic Wars (mith-ri-dat'ik wârz). Three wars between Rome and Mithridates, king of Pontus. The Romans were commanded in the first (88–84 B. C.) by Sulla and his lieutenant Fimbria; in the second (83–81) by Murena; and in the third (74–63) by Lucullus, later by Pompey. In the last Mithridates and his ally Tigranes were defeated, and Pontus was annexed to Rome in 63.

Mitla (mēt'lä), or **Mictlan** (mēk-tlän'). [Nahuatl, 'place of the dead': called by the Zapotecs *Lyó-Baa,* entrance to the grave.] A group of large ruined buildings in the state of Oaxaca, Mexico, about 30 miles southeast of Oajaca City. They are built of adobe and stone, and some of them are elaborately ornamented with a kind of mosaic work produced by stones set in cement. There are also mural paintings. The origin and purpose of the Mitla buildings are unknown. At the time of the conquest they appear to have been occupied by Zapotec Indians. There is a modern village on the site.

Mitre (mē'trä). **Bartolomé.** Born at Buenos Ayres, June 26, 1821: died there, Jan., 1894.

An Argentine general, statesman, and author. Banished by Rosas, he lived successively in Uruguay, Bolivia, Peru, and Chile, and was a noted journalist in all those countries. He served in the Uruguayan army 1838–1846, and in the Bolivian army 1847; was colonel of artillery, took part in the overthrow of Rosas, 1852; opposed Urquiza; led the movement by which Buenos Ayres declared itself independent, Sept. 11, 1852; was made minister of the interior and later minister of war of the Buenos Ayres government; and in the latter capacity commanded the army which was defeated by Urquiza at Cepeda Oct. 23, 1859, the result being the admission of Buenos Ayres into the Argentine Confederation. Mitre was then elected governor of Buenos Ayres, May, 1860; and new difficulties having arisen with the federal government, he defeated Urquiza's army at Pavon, Sept. 11, 1861. Soon after Mitre was made president *ad interim*, and in Oct., 1862, was elected president of the New Argentine Republic for six years. With his term opened an era of great prosperity. During two years he commanded the allied army against Paraguay. (See *Triple Alliance*.) At the end of his term Mitre was made minister to Brazil. He was a presidential candidate in 1874, and, being defeated, headed an abortive rebellion. In 1891 he was again a candidate, but subsequently withdrew his name in favor of Bernardo Mitre founded "La Nacion," which became the most important journal of the Platine region, and remained under his direction until his death. Besides poems, essays, speeches, etc., he published two historical works, the "Historia de Belgrano" (1857 *et seq.*) and the "Historia de San Martin" (1884; English abridged translation 1893).

Mitre (mī'tėr), **The.** A noted London tavern, formerly standing on Mitre Court, off Fleet street. It was Dr. Samuel Johnson's favorite resort. There were other taverns of the name in London.

Mitrowitz (mit'rō-vits). A town in Croatia-Slavonia, Austria-Hungary, situated on the Save in lat. 44° 58′ N., long. 19° 37′ E. It occupies the site of the ancient Sirmium. Population (1890), 9,541.

Mitscherlich (mitsh'er-liĥ), **Eilhard.** Born at Neuende, near Jever, Germany, Jan. 7, 1794; died at Berlin, Aug. 28, 1863. A noted German chemist, professor at Berlin from 1821. He discovered isomorphism in 1818. He wrote "Lehrbuch der Chemie" (1829–40), etc.

Mittelmark (mit'tel-märk). A region in the province of Brandenburg, Prussia, extending from the Havel eastward to the Oder. It comprised the districts around Brandenburg, Berlin, and Potsdam, forming part of the old possessions of Brandenburg, and of the original holding of the house of Hohenzollern in 1415.

Mittermaier (mit'ter-mī-er), **Karl Joseph Anton.** Born at Munich, Aug. 5, 1787; died at Heidelberg, Aug. 28, 1867. A German jurist and politician, professor at Heidelberg from 1821. He wrote works on criminal law, etc.

Mittu (mėt'tō). An independent Nigritic tribe of the eastern Sudan, between the Dinka and the Nyam-Nyam. The Madi, Abaka, and Luba are subtribes. The northern dialect from the southern. In customs the Mittu are much like the Sofi and the Bongo, but are not so hardy. They are agriculturists in a fertile country; are good bowmen and musicians; live in poor huts; and keep no cattle.

Mittweida (mit'vī-dä). A manufacturing town in the kingdom of Saxony, situated on the Zschopau 34 miles west by south of Dresden. Population (1890), 11,298.

Mitnas (mē-tō'ăz). A horde of Indians of the upper Orinoco valley, on the llanos bordering the Guaviare affluent (Colombia). They are described as very degraded savages. The Mituas have been doubtfully referred to the Arawak or Maypure stock.

Mitylene. See *Mytilene*.

Mivart (mīv'ärt), **St. George.** Born at London, Nov. 30, 1827. An English naturalist. He was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1851, became a lecturer in St. Mary's Hospital Medical School in 1862, and was appointed professor of biology in University College, Kensington, in 1874. He has published "On the Genesis of Species" (1871), "Lessons in Elementary Anatomy" (1873), "The Cat" (1880), "Nature and Thought" (1882), etc.

Miwok, or **Meewoc** (mē'wok). The southern division of the Moquelumnan stock of North American Indians, comprising 23 small tribes whose pristine habitat extended from the Cosumnes to the Fresno, and from the snow-line of the Sierra Nevada to San Joaquin River, except a strip along the latter occupied by the Cholovone. The name signifies 'men' or 'people' in the dialect formerly spoken north of the Stanislaus. See *Moquelumnan*.

Mixco (més'kō). A city and stronghold of the ancient Cakchiquel Indians of Guatemala, about 25 miles north of the modern Guatemala City. It was on a nearly inaccessible hill, and was fortified with great skill. In 1525 the Spaniards, under Gonzalo Alvarado, besieged it for a month, and finally took it by assault after a terrible fight. The town was burned, and only its ruins remain. The surviving inhabitants were removed to the modern village of Mixco, 5 miles east of Guatemala.

Mixes (mē'hăz). An Indian race of southeastern Mexico, in the mountains of the isthmus of Tehuantepec (states of Oajaca and Chiapas). By language they are related to the Zoques (which see). Historians describe them as very savage, and cannibals; but they early submitted to the whites, and are now a degraded but peaceful part of the country population.

Mixtecs (mēs-tāks'), or **Mixtecas** (mēs-tā'käz). An Indian race of southern Mexico, in the mountains of western Oajaca and the adjacent parts of Guerrero and Puebla. At the period of the Spanish conquest they also occupied the corresponding parts of the Pacific coast, and at one time had extended eastward to the isthmus of Tehuantepec, from which they were driven by the Zapotecs. They were frequently at war with the Aztecs of Mexico. They were considerably advanced in civilization, built adobe or stone houses, were agriculturists but brave warriors, and had a form of picture-writing. The Mixtecs readily submitted to the Spaniards, and are now useful citizens. They number not less than 200,000. By their language they are allied to the Zapotecs (which see).

Mizar (mī'zär or mē'zär). [Ar. *mizār*, a waist-cloth or apron.] The familiar name of the bright second-magnitude double star ζ Ursæ Majoris. Smyth says the name was unknown to the Arabs, but was introduced in consequence of a conjecture of Scaliger's. The appropriateness is not evident. The same name is also, rarely, applied to ε Bootis.

Mizen (miz'en). A character in Charles Shadwell's play "The Fair Quaker of Deal."

In this character-piece Flip, the sea-brute, is contrasted with Beau Mizen, the sea-fop; but the latter is, in some degree, a copy of Baker's Maiden, the progenitor of the family of Dundreary. *Dorax*, English Stage, I. 213.

Mizpah (miz'pä), or **Mizpeh** (miz'pe). [Heb., 'watch-tower.'] The name of several places mentioned in Old Testament history. (*a*) A place of assembly in the land of the Jebusites, on the border of Jerusalem, was not made to serve as the site of a great city. On the contrary, it was an excellent spot for those federal rites which were to maintain the unity of the nation. The ark was never established there: but the *soferi* was induced to make it his habitual residence, and no doubt the political importance of Mispeh had some weight in the providential selection of Jerusalem for the brilliant destinies. Jerusalem is only a league from Mispeh, and from the top of the mountain the little acropolis (*castello*) of the Jebusites on the hill of Sion must have been visible. *Renan*, Hist. of the People of Israel, I. 302.

Mizraim (miz-rā'im). The Hebrew name of Egypt.

Mizraim, the brother of Cush, is the Hebrew name of Egypt. It signifies 'the two Mazors,' or walls of fortification. On the Asiatic side Egypt was defended from attack by a chain of fortresses, sometimes called Shur, 'the wall,' by the Canaanites, and it was from this line of defence that the name of Mazor was derived. The name, however, did not apply to the whole of Egypt. It denoted only Lower or Northern Egypt, which extended from the sea to the neighbourhood of the modern Cairo. The rest of the country was Upper Egypt, called Pa-Ka-Ra, 'the land of the south,' in ancient Egyptian, the Pathros of the Old Testament (Isaiah xi. 11). The division of Egypt into two provinces dated from prehistoric times, and has been remembered through all the vicissitudes of Egyptian history down to the present day. It was essentially 'the double land,' and its rulers wore a double crown. Hence the use of the dual form in the two Mazors, in Hebrew. Here and there, where Lower Egypt is alone alluded to, the singular Mazor is employed, but otherwise the dual "Mizraim" only is found throughout the Old Testament. *Sayce*, Races of the O. T., p. 52.

Mjöllnir (myėl'nir). [ON.] In Old Norse mythology, Thor's hammer, "the crusher," made by the dwarfs. It was the trusty weapon of Thor in his constant warfare against the giants.

Mjösen (myė'sen), **Lake.** The largest lake in Norway, about 35 miles northeast of Christiania at the nearest point. Length, 62 miles. Greatest depth, 1,515 feet.

Mlawa (mlä'vä). A town in the government of Plozk, Russian Poland, 67 miles north-northwest of Warsaw. Population (1890), 10,078.

Mnemosyne (nē-mos'i-nē). [Gr. Μνημοσύνη, the mother of the Muses.] In Greek mythology, the goddess of memory, daughter of Uranus (Heaven) and Ge (Earth), and mother, by Zeus, of the Muses.

Mnesicles (nē'sik-lēz). [Gr. Μνησικλῆς.] Architect of the Propylæum (begun 343 B. C.). It was 5 years in building, and cost about $2,000,000. An inscription with his name, but later in time, has been found among the ruins of the Propylæum.

Mnevis (nē'vis). The ancient Egyptian sacred bull of Heliopolis.

Apis of Memphis, Mnévis of Heliopolis, and Pakis of Hermonthis, are all links that bind together the Egypt of the Pharaohs and the Egypt of the stone age. They were the sacred animals of the clans which first settled in these localities, and their identification with the deities of the official religion must have been a slow process, never fully carried out, in fact, in the minds of the lower classes. *Sayce*, Anc. Empires, p. 66.

Moab (mō'ab). A Semitic tribe settled at the southeastern end of the Dead Sea (the modern district of Kerak). In Gen. xix. Moab and Ammon are represented as descendants of Lot, and their names are explained from their incestuous origin. The Moabites appear to have been a warlike tribe, and the Israelites during their wanderings through the desert tried to avoid an encounter with them. During the period of the Judges they opposed the Israelites until they were routed by Ehud (Judges iii.). Saul and David also seem to have had such a Moabitess, subjugated them. After Solomon's death Moab fell to the northern kingdom. After Ahab's death Mesha refused to pay tribute. Jues were afterward, according to the cuneiform inscriptions, subjected to Assyria, Shalman, Camoshnadab, and Mussar being mentioned as kings of Moab paying tribute. They participated in the fall of Jerusalem through the Babylonians, and Nebuchadnezzar subjected them on his expedition against Egypt. They appear after the exile as seeking to maintain friendly relations with the Judeans. Later they were subjected to the Nabatæans, the Maccabees, and the Romans. Chemos was their principal divinity; another was Baal Peor. The only authentic monument of the Moabite civilization thus far known is the so-called Moabite Stone. See below.

Moabite Stone. A slab of black basalt bearing an inscription of 34 lines in Hebrew-Phenician characters: the oldest monument of the Semitic alphabet. It was found in 1868 at the ancient Dibon of Moab. Before it could be removed it was broken in many pieces, through the jealousies of Arab tribes, but a squeeze of the inscription had been previously taken, and the chief fragments are now in the Louvre museum. The stone is the most important surviving relic of Moabite civilization, and is believed to date from about 900 B. C. The inscription records the victories of King Mesha over the Israelites. See *Mesha*.

Moadoc. See *Modoc*.

Moallakât (mō-äl-lä-kät'). A collection of seven Arabic poems, composed by different authors in the 6th and 7th centuries.

Moaria (mō-ā'ri-ä). [NL.] A hypothetical South Pacific continent of which only New Zealand and other Oceanian or Polynesian islands remain: so named from the supposed former range of the moa. Its assumed existence accounts for many features of the present geographical distribution of animals and plants. The name was proposed by Dr. Mantell.

Moatcaht (mō'äch-ät), or **Mowachaht.** The people to whom the name *Nootka* was first applied, a tribe of North American Indians living near Nootka Sound, Vancouver Island, British Columbia. They numbered 254 in 1884. See *Aht*.

Moawiyah (mō-ä-wē'yä). Governor of Syria, and, after his victory over Ali, calif 660–679 A. D. He founded the dynasty of the Ommiads, which held the califate for 90 years (660–750) with Damascus as capital.

Mobangi. Same as *Ubangi*.

Moberly (mō'bėr-li). The capital of Randolph County, central Missouri. Population (1890), 8,213.

Mobile (mō-bēl'). A river in Alabama which is formed by the union of the Alabama and Tombigbee, and falls into Mobile Bay. Length, about 45 miles.

Mobile. A city, capital of Mobile County, Alabama, situated on Mobile River in lat. 30° 41′ N., long. 88° 2′ W. It is the only seaport and the largest city of the State. It has a large trade in timber, naval stores, coal, etc., and is one of the leading cities in the country for the export of cotton. It was founded by De Bienville in 1702; was the capital of Louisiana until 1723; passed to Great Britain in 1763, and to Spain in 1783; was taken by the Americans under Wilkinson in 1813; and became a city in 1819. It was occupied by the Federals April 12, 1865. It has now direct lines to Liverpool and New York. Population (1890), 31,076.

Mobile Bay. An inlet of the Gulf of Mexico, in the southwestern part of Alabama. Length, about 30 miles.

Mobile Bay, Battle of. A naval victory gained Aug. 5, 1864, by the Federals (with 7 sloops of war and 4 iron-clad monitors), under Farragut, over the Confederates (with the ram Tennessee, which had to surrender, and 3 gunboats), under Buchanan.

Mobile Point. A sandy point at the eastern entrance of Mobile Bay: the site of Fort Morgan (previously Fort Bowyer).

Mobilian. See *Creek*.

Mobimas. See *Mocimas*.

Möbius (mė'bē-ōs). **August Ferdinand.** Born at Schulpforta, Prussia, Nov. 17, 1790; died at Leipsic, Sept. 26, 1868. A German mathematician and astronomer, professor at Leipsic from 1816. His chief work is "Der barycentrische Kalkul" (1827).

Möbius, Paul Heinrich August. Born at Leipsic, May 31, 1825; died at Friedrichroda, June 8, 1889. A German miscellaneous writer, son of A. F. Möbius. He published collections of riddles under the pseudonym *Paul*.

Möbius, Theodor. Born at Leipsic, June 22, 1821; died there, April 25, 1890. A German philologist, son of A. F. Möbius, appointed professor at Leipsic in 1859, and at Kiel in 1865. He has published numerous works on Scandinavian philology and literature.

Mocarabians (mō-ka-rā'bi-anz). See the extract.

A complete toleration had been granted by the first conquerors to the Christian Goths, who, under the name of Mocarabians (mixed Arabians), lived in the midst of the Mussulmans. *Sismondi*, Lit. of South of Europe, I. 81.

Mocetenas. See *Mosetenas.*

Mocha (mō'kä; Arab. pron. mō'chä). A seaport in Yemen, Arabia, situated on the Red Sea in lat. 13° 20′ N., long. 43° 13′ E.; long famous for its export of coffee. Population, about 5,000.

Mochica. See *Chimu* and *Yuncas.*

Mock Astrologer, The. See *Examen's Love, An.*

Mock Doctor, The. 1. A farce by Henry Fielding, slightly altered from Molière's comedy "Le medecin malgré lui," and produced with Garrick in the east about 1736.—2. An English libretto of Gounod's "Le medecin malgré lui," by Charles Kenney. The opera was produced under this name at London in 1865.

Möckern (mek'ern). A small town in Prussian Saxony, situated on the Elde 14 miles east of Magdeburg. Here, April 5, 1813, the Prussians under York defeated the French under Eugène de Beauharnais.

Möckern. A village 2 miles northwest of Leipsic. Here, Oct. 16, 1813, Blücher defeated the French under Marmont (part of the battle of Leipsic).

Mocoas (mō-kō'äz). A tribe of Indians in southern Colombia, about the upper Caqueta or Japurá and its branches. They are an agricultural and peaceable race, and are noted for their skill in weaving and dyeing cotton fabrics, and in some small industries. At present they are partially civilized, and speak a corrupt dialect of the Omicha. Their own language, with that of the Mesayas and other neighboring tribes, appears to constitute a distinct stock. The Encabos or Ingabos, on the Eugaio River, a branch of the Caqueta, are either identical with the Mocoas or closely allied to them.

Mocobis (mō-kō-bēz'), or **Mbocobis.** An Indian tribe or group of tribes in the northern part of the Argentine Republic (Gran Chaco region), about the river Vermejo. They are still numerous, subsist mainly by hunting and rapine, but have cattle and horses derived from Spanish stock. Their villages are composed of light huts, and are frequently moved in search of fresh pasture. The Mocobis belong to the Guayeuru linguistic stock, and are closely allied to the extinct Abipones and the modern Tobas, with whom, however, they are almost constantly at war.

Mocochies, or **Mucuchies.** See *Timotes.*

Moctezuma. See *Montezuma.*

Moctezuma. See *Opocsura.*

Moctoby. See *Iuhoi.*

Modena (mō-dā'nä). A province in the compartimento of Emilia, Italy. Area, 987 square miles. Population (1891), 286,716.

Modena. The capital of the province of Modena, Italy, situated between the Secchia and the Panaro, in lat. 44° 39′ N., long. 10° 56′ E.; the ancient Mutina. The cathedral, consecrated in 1184, is a well-designed Romanesque structure. The west façade, one of the best of the kind in Italy, has three round-arched portals, a gallery of graceful triple arcades which is continued around the church, a large wheel-window, and much interesting sculpture. There are two sculptured porches on the south side. The three-aisled interior contains interesting sculpture and tombs. The Ghirlandina Tower, the campanile of the cathedral, finished to the spire in 1345, is one of the best of its kind. The height is 315 feet. The massive square lower stage, about 200 feet high, bears the slender spire, which springs from an octagon of two arcaded tiers and is pierced with flower-like openings (whence the name of the tower). Other objects of interest are the art academy, university, public library, library, and ducal palace. Modena became a Roman colony about 183 B. C. It was situated on the Æmilian Way, and was a flourishing Roman city. It became the capital of the duchy of Modena, ruled by the Este family, and was famous in the 16th century for the sculpture of terra-cottas. (See *Matrimonial War,* and *Modenese, Secchia of.*) Population (1892), commune, 59,000.

Modena, Duchy of. A former duchy of northern Italy, comprising the modern provinces of Modena, Massa e Carrara, and Reggio (in Emilia). The family of Este became rulers of Modena about 1290; it was made a duchy in 1452; was annexed to the Cisalpine Republic in 1796; and passed to the Austrian line in 1814. There was an unsuccessful insurrection in 1848–49; the duke was deposed in 1859; and the duchy was united to Italy in 1860.

Modern Athens, The. Boston or Edinburgh.

Modern Babylon, The. London.

Modern Messalina, The. Catharine II. of Russia.

Modern Painters. A work on art, by John Ruskin (published 1843, 1846, 1856, and 1860).

Modica (mod'i-kä). A town in the province of Syracuse, Sicily, 30 miles southwest of Syracuse: the ancient Motyea. There are remarkable prehistoric caves in the vicinity. Population (1881), 38,206.

Modigliana (mō-dēl-yē'nä). A small town in the province of Florence, Italy, 37 miles northeast of Florence.

Modish (mō'dish). **Lady Betty.** In Cibber's comedy "The Careless Husband," a brilliant coquettish woman of quality, wayward and selfish, but not heartless: one of the principal characters in the play. Mrs. Oldfield was celebrated in the part.

Modjeska (mod-jes'kä), **Helena.** Born at Cracow, Poland, Oct. 12, 1844. A noted Polish actress. Her maiden name was Opido. She married her guardian Modjeska when about 17 years of age, and with him joined a company of strolling players. In 1868 she married the Count Bozenta Chlapowski, and about that time became very successful in her profession. She made her first appearance in America in 1877 as Adrienne Lecouvreur, in an English version of the play, at San Francisco, after a very short study of the language. She has been well received in America, and has made a number of tours throughout the country. Her rôles are numerous, including Beatrice, Ophelia, Imogen, Juliet, Rosalind, etc.

Modlin. See *Novogeorgievsk.*

Mödling (mēd'ling). A town in Lower Austria, 9 miles south-southwest of Vienna. Population (1890), communes, 11,120.

Modoc, or **Modock** (mō'dok). [Pl., also *Modoes.*] A tribe of North American Indians which formerly occupied the shores of Little Klamath, Modoc, and Clear lakes, Oregon, and the valleys of Lost River and its tributaries. It also had transitory settlements eastward to Goose and Warner lakes, on the California border. After their conflict with the United States government in 1872–73, through which they became well known, about 80 of the Modoc were removed to Indian Territory. The remainder, about 200, have resided since 1869 near Yaneks, on Sprague River, Klamath reservation, Oregon. The name is adapted from Moátoknı, signifying "southerners." (*See Lutuamian.*) Written by some authorities *Mo'-ak.*

Modoc War. A war between the United States government and the Modoc Indians led by Captain Jack. The Modocs refused in 1872 to go to the Klamath reservation in southern Oregon, and went to the Lava Beds in northern California between the lakes of the Indians, April, 1873, the former was treacherously killed. War followed; the band had to surrender; and Captain Jack was executed.

Modred (mō'dred), or **Mordred** (môr'dred). The treacherous nephew of King Arthur: a knight of the Round Table.

Modugno (mō-dön'yō). A town in the province of Bari, Apulia, Italy, 6 miles west-southwest of Bari. Population (1881), 8,525; commune, 9,480.

Moe (mō'e), **Jörgen Ingebrektsen.** Born on the estate Moe, Ringerige, Norway, 1813; died at Christiansand, 1880. A Norwegian poet and theologian. His father was a peasant. He studied theology in Christiania after 1830. His first literary venture was the little "Samling af Sange, Folkeviser og Stevi norske Almuedialekter" ("Collection of Songs, Ballads, and Verses in the Norwegian Popular Dialects"), published in 1840. With public assistance he now set about the collecting, in various parts of Norway, of popular literature of the same character; and in 1841, in collaboration with Peter Christian Asbjornsen (born 1812), published "Norske Folke Eventyr" ("Norwegian Folk-Tales"). A collection of his later poems appeared in 1845 under the title "At hænge paa Juletræet" ("To Hang on the Christmas Tree"). His earlier poems were collected and published as "Digte" ("Poems") in 1848. In 1853 he became a clergyman, and ultimately was made bishop of Christiansand. His collected works, "Samlede Skrifter," were published at Christiania in 1877 in 2 vols.

Mœn (mē'en). An island in the Baltic, belonging to Denmark, situated southeast of Zealand. Chief town, Stege. Area, 81 square miles. Population, about 13,000.

Mœnus (mē'nus). The Latin name of the Main.

Mœræ (mē'rē). [Gr. *Moipai.*] The Greek goddesses of fate: the Fates. Homer uses the name in the singular, of a single divinity, and says that the phrase Heaks oi-ch-them the "spinners of the thread of life." By Hesiod they are spoken of both as daughters of Night and as daughters of Zeus and Themis. Hesiod names them as three in number: Clotho (the spinner), Lachesis (disposer of lots), and Atropos (the inevitable). The first spins the thread of life, the second fixes its length, and the third severs it. Also *Moirai.*

Mœris (mē'ris). **Lake.** [Gr. *ἡ Μοίριος λίμνη.*] According to Herodotus, an artificial lake in Middle Egypt, west of the Nile, 50 miles southwest of Cairo, near the modern Lake Birket-el-Korn. Its existence has been doubted. See the extract.

> A king named Mœris, desired to erect a reservoir in the Fayoum which should neutralise the evil effects of insufficient or superabundant inundations. This reservoir was named, after him, Lake Mœris. If the supply fell below the average, then the dead kings were let loose, and Lower Egypt and the Western Delta were flooded to the needful height. If next year the inundation came down in too great force, Lake Mœris received and stored the surplus till such time as the waters began to subside. Two pyramids, each surmounted by a sitting colossus, one representing the king and the other his queen, were erected in the midst of the lake. Such is the tale told by Herodotus, and it is a tale which has considerably embarrassed our modern engineers and topographers. How, in fact, was it possible to find in the Fayoum a site which could have contained a basin measuring at least ninety miles in circumference? The most reasonable theory is that of Linant, who supposes Lake Mœris to have extended over the whole of the lowlying land which skirts the Libyan cliffs between Hilahoun and Medinet-el-Fayooun; but recent explorations have proved that the dikes by which this pretended reservoir was bounded are modern works, erected probably within the last two hundred years. I no longer believe that Lake Mœris ever existed. If Herodotus did actually visit the Fayoum, it was probably in summer, at the time of the High Nile, when the whole district presents the appearance of an inland sea. What he took for the shores of this lake were the embankments which divided it into basins and acted as highways between the various towns. *Maspero,* Egypt, Archæol. (trans.), p. 33.

Moero (mwā'rō) or **Meru** (mā'rō). **Lake.** A lake in central Africa, about lat. 9° 30′ S. It is traversed by the upper Kongo.

Mœsia (mē'shiä). [Gr. *Mœsia.*] In ancient geography, a province of the Roman Empire, lying north of the Balkans, south of the Danube, and west of the Black Sea, corresponding nearly to modern Bulgaria and Servia. It was made a Roman province about 16 B. C.; was divided later into Mœsia Superior (in the west) and Mœsia Inferior (in the east); and was overrun by Goths in the 3d and 4th centuries. The Mœsogoths settled there in 376.

Mœsogoths (mē'so-goths). Those Goths who settled in Mœsia, and there, under the protection of the Roman emperors, devoted themselves to agricultural pursuits. The Mœsogoths were converted to Christianity in its Arian form by Bishop Ulfilas in the 4th century. See *Goths.*

Mofaddhal (mō-fad'dāl), **Abul Abbas Al-.** Died 784 A. D. An Arabian poet, philologist, and genealogist. His principal work was a collection of the most celebrated longer poems of the Arabs, 128 in number, called after him the "Mofaddhalat." This was is the oldest anthology of Arabian poets. His other works were a book of proverbs, a treatise on prosody, and a vocabulary.

Moffat (mof'at). A watering-place in Dumfriesshire, Scotland, 43 miles south by west of Edinburgh. It has mineral springs. Population (1891), 2,290.

Moffat, Robert. Born at Ormiston, East Lothian, Dec. 21, 1795; died at Leigh, Aug. 8, 1883. A celebrated Scottish missionary. For a while he was occupied as under-gardener, but after a course of study he was accepted by the London Missionary Society in 1816, arrived at Cape Town Jan. 13, 1817, and labored among the Bechuana until 1870. By 1826 he had prepared a spelling-book of the Bechuana language. Parts of the Scriptures were translated into Bechuana. The New Testament was completed and carried by him to London in 1838. His daughter became Mrs. David Livingstone, who married his daughter in 1844. The translation of the Old Testament into Bechuana was finished in 1857. He returned to England from Cape Colony in 1870. He published "Missionary Labours in South Africa" (1842).

Mogador (mog-a-dōr'), or **Suera** (swā'rä). A seaport in Morocco, situated on the Atlantic in lat. 31° 30′ N., long. 9° 43′ W. It has important commerce. The French bombarded it in 1844. Population, about 19,000.

Moghileff. See *Mohileff.*

Mogilas (mō-hē'läs), or **Mogila** (mō-hē'lä), **Peter.** Born about 1596: died 1647. A Russian prelate and theologian. He drew up the "Orthodox Confession," the leading symbol of the Eastern Church.

Mogollon (mō-gō-lyōn', corrupted into mō-gō-yōn'). A subtribe of the Gileño tribe of North American Indians, living in the Mogollon Mountains, Arizona. See *Gileño.*

Mogollons (mō-gō-yōnz'). [Sp. *Mogollones;* probably from *mogote,* lump.] The name of several ranges of mountains in Arizona and New Mexico.

Mogontiacum (mō-gon-tī'a-kum). A Roman name of Mainz.

Mogridge (mog'rij), **George.** Born at Ashted, near Birmingham, Feb. 17, 1787; died at Hastings, Nov. 2, 1854. An English writer, chiefly of juveniles. He entered into partnership with his brother in the Birmingham trade in Brummagem, failing in business, took to literature. He published the "Juvenile Culprits" (1839), "Juvenile Moralists" (1839), the "Churchyard Lyrist" (1838), "A Ramble in the World" (1840), "Soldiers and Sailors" (1842), etc. He used various pseudonyms, including "Old Humphrey," "Peter Parley" (first used by S. G. Goodrich), etc.

Mogrovejo (mō-grō-vā'hō), **Toribio de.** Born in 1538: died at Saña, Peru, March 23, 1606. A Spanish prelate, archbishop of Lima from 1581. He was canonized in 1680 as St. Toribio.

Mogul (mō-gul'), **Great.** An Indian diamond, said to have been seen at the court of Aurungzeb in 1665, and to have weighed 280 carats.

Moguls (mō-gulz'). The Mongols or Mongolians; specifically, in history, the subjects of the Mogul empire (see below).

Moguls (mō-gulz'), or **Mughals** (mō'galz), **Empire of the.** A Mohammedan Tatar empire in India. It began with Baber, conqueror of Hindustan, 1526; and was at its height under Akbar, Jahangir, Shah Jehan, and Aurung-Zeb. After the death of the last-named (1707), the empire split up and the power passed to the Mahrattas and British. The last (nominal) emperor was deposed in 1857 (died 1862).

Mohács (mō-hächˊ). A town in the county of Baranya, Hungary, situated on the Danube in lat. 45° 58′ N., long. 18° 37′ E. Here, Aug. 29, 1526, the Turks under Soliman II. defeated the Hungarians under Louis II.; and Aug. 12, 1687, the Imperialists under Charles of Lorraine inflicted a crushing defeat on the Turks. Population (1890), 18,403.

Mohammed (mō-hamʻed), or **Mahomet** (ma-homʻet). [‘The praised one’: the name is also written *Mahomed*, *Muhammad* (the Arabic form), *Mahmoud*, *Mehemet*, etc.] Born at Mecca, Arabia, Aug., 570: died at Medina, Arabia, June 8, 632. The founder of Mohammedanism, or Islam (‘surrender,’ namely, to God), and the last of the posthumous son of Abdallah by his wife Amina, of the family of Hashim, the noblest among the Koreish, and was brought up in the desert among the Banu Saad by a Bedouin woman named Halima. At the age of six he lost his mother, and at eight his grandfather, when he was cared for by his uncle Abu-Talib. When about twelve years old (582) he accompanied a caravan to Syria, and may on this occasion have come for the first time in contact with Jews and Christians. A few years later he took part in the “sacrilegious war” (so called because carried on during the sacred months, when fighting was forbidden) which raged between the Koreish and the Banu Hawazin 580–590. He attended sundry preachings and recitations of the Koran, and thus acquired his peculiar moral and rhetorical powers and his religious feelings; and for some time was occupied as a shepherd, to which he later referred as being in accordance with the career as a prophet, even as it was with that of Moses and David. When twenty-five years old he entered the service of the widow Khadijah, and made a second journey to Syria, on which he again had an opportunity to come in frequent contact with Jews and Christians, and to acquire some knowledge of their religious teachings. He soon married Khadijah, who was fifteen years his senior. Of the six children which she bore him, Fatima became the most famous. In 605 he attained some influence in Mecca by settling a dispute about the rebuilding of the Kaaba. The impressions which he had gathered from his contact with Judaism and Christianity, and from Arabic lore, began now strongly to engage his mind. He frequently retired to solitary places, especially to the cave of Mount Hira, north of Mecca. He passed at that time (he was then about forty years old) through great mental struggles, and repeatedly contemplated suicide. It must have been during these lonely contemplations that the yearnings for a messenger from God for his people, and the thought that he himself might be destined to fulfil this mission, were born in his ardent mind. During one of his reveries, in the month of Ramadhan, 610, he beheld in sleep the angel Gabriel, who ordered him to read from a scroll which he held before him the words which begin the 96th verse (chapter) of the Koran. After the lapse of some time, a second vision came, and then the revelations began to follow one another in rapid succession. His belief in his mission as apostle and prophet of God was now firmly established. The first convert was his wife Khadijah, then followed the faithful friend Abu-Bekr, and his other adopted son Zeid, and Abu-Bekr, afterward his father-in-law and first successor (calif). Gradually about 50 adherents rallied about him. But after three years preaching the unity of the Meccans rose against him, so that part of his followers had to resort to Abyssinia for safety in 614. This is termed the first hejira. Mohammed in the meanwhile continued his meetings in the house of one of his disciples, Arqaan, in front of the Kaaba, which later became known as the “House of Islam.” At one time he offered to make a compromise, admitting their gods into his system as intercessors with the Supreme Being, but, becoming conscience-stricken, took back his words. The conversion of Hamza and Omar and 29 others in 615–616 strengthened his cause. The Koreish excommunicated Mohammed and his followers, who were forced to live in retirement. In 620, at the pilgrimage, he won over to his doctrines a small party from Medina. In Medina, whither a teacher was deputed, the new religion spread rapidly. To this period belongs the vision or dream of the miraculous night ride on the winged horse Borak, to Jerusalem, where he was received by the prophets, and thence ascended to heaven. In 622 more than 70 persons from Medina bound themselves to stand by Mohammed. The Meccans proposed to kill him, and he fled on the 20th of June, 622, to Medina. This is known as the hejira (‘the flight’), and marks the beginning of the Mohammedan era. Thus ended a turbulent period in the activity of Mohammed. He was thus far a religious preacher and persuader; he became in his Medinian period a legislator and warrior. He built mosques, established the institution of Ayesha. In 624 the first battle for the faith took place between Mohammed and the Meccans in the plain of Badr, in which the latter were defeated. At this time, also, Mohammed began bitterly to inveigh against the Jews, who did not recognize his claims to be the “greater prophet” promised by Moses. He changed the attitude of prayer (kibla) from the direction of Jerusalem to that of the Kaaba in Mecca, appointed Friday as the day for public worship, and instituted the fast of Ramadhan and the tithe or poorrate. The Jewish tribe of the Banu Kainuka, settled at Medina, was driven out; while of another Jewish tribe, the Banu Kuraiza, all the men, 700 in number, were massacred. In 625 Mohammed and his followers were defeated by the Meccans in the battle of Ohud. The following years were filled out with expeditions. One tribe after another submitted to Mohammed, until in 631 something like a definite Mohammedan empire was established. In 632 the prophet made his last pilgrimage to Mecca, known as the “farewell pilgrimage,” or the pilgrimage of the “announcement” or “Islam.” In the same year he died while planning an expedition against the frontier of the Byzantine empire. Mohammed was a little above the middle height, of a commanding figure, and is described as being of a modest, tender, and generous disposition. His manner of life was very simple and frugal. He mended his own clothes, and his common diet was barley-bread and water. But he enjoyed perfumes and the charms of women. His character appears composed of the strongest inconsistencies. He could be tender, kind, and liberal, but on occasions indulged in cruel and perfidious assassinations. With regard to his prophetic claims, it is as difficult to assume that he was sincere throughout, or self-deceived, as that he was throughout an impostor. In his doctrines there is practically nothing original. The legends of the Koran are chiefly drawn from the Old Testament and the rabbinical literature, which Mohammed must have learned from a Jew near Mecca, though he presents them as original revelations by the angel Gabriel. See *Koran*.

Mohammed I., or Mahomet. Sultan of the Turks 1413–21, a younger brother of Bajazet I.

Mohammed II., surnamed “The Conqueror” and “The Great.” Born about 1430; died 1481. Sultan of Turkey 1451–81, son of Amurath II. whom he succeeded. He besieged and captured Constantinople in 1453; and captured the Morea, Servia, Bosnia, Albania, and the Crimea (1475). He was defeated by Hungary at Belgrad in 1456, and unsuccessfully besieged Rhodes in 1480.

Mohammed III. Died 1603. Sultan of Turkey 1595–1603, son of Amurath III. whom he succeeded. His army defeated the Imperialists at Keresztes in 1596.

Mohammed IV. Born about 1641: died 1691. Sultan of Turkey 1648–87, son of Ibrahim whom he succeeded. He was deposed as a result of the reverses sustained by his arms at Vienna (1683) and Mohács (1687).

Mohammed Ali. See *Mehemet Ali*.

Mohammedan Empire. See *Calif* and *Mohammedanism*.

Mohammerah (mō-hämʻme-rä). A small town in the province of Khuzistan, Persia, on the Karun near the Turkish frontier.

Moharram. See *Muharram*.

Mohave (mō-hāʻvā). [Pl., also *Mohaves*. The name means ‘three mountains.’] A tribe of North American Indians. They number about 2,000 (1893), live mainly on the lower Colorado River in Arizona, about one third being on the Colorado River reservation, Arizona. See *Yuman*.

Mohave (mō-hāʻvā) **Desert.** A low-lying basin in San Bernardino County, southeastern California.

Mohawk (moʻhäk). [Pl., also *Mohawks*. The word is derived from the Algonquin *maqua*, bears.] A tribe of North American Indians. The Hurons called them *Agochronon*, abbreviated by the French to *Agnie*. Their villages were along the valley of the Mohawk River, New York, but they claimed the territory north to the St. Lawrence and south to the Delaware River watershed and the Catskill Mountains. They were the first tribe of the region to obtain firearms, and their frontier position made them soconspicuous that their name was often used by the English and the New England tribes for the whole Iroquois Confederacy. Their present (1893) number is over 2,000. See *Iroquois*.

Mohawk (moʻhäk). A river in New York which joins the Hudson 9 miles north of Albany. It forms the Cohoes Falls (70 feet high) near its mouth. Length, about 175 miles.

Mohegan (mō-hēʻgan), or **Monhegan** (mon-hēʻgan). A tribe of North American Indians. They once lived chiefly on Thames River, Connecticut, and claimed a large territory extending eastward into Massachusetts and Rhode Island and westward almost to Hudson. After the destruction of the Pequots in 1673 they claimed their country. They had once formed one tribe with those Indians under Sassacus against whom Lucas rebelled and fled Thames River band. On the fall of Sassacus in 1637, most of the survivors of the Pequots came under the Mohegan chief. After the death of King Philip in 1676, the Mohegan were the only important body in the region. They became scattered, some joining the Brotherton Indians in New York. See *Mahican* and *Algonquin*.

Mohican. See *Mahican*.

Mohilef, or **Moghilef** (mō-hĕʻlef). A government of western Russia, surrounded by the governments of Vitebsk, Smolensk, Tchernigoff, and Minsk. The surface is level and undulating. The chief occupation is agriculture. It belonged formerly to Lithuania, and was annexed by Russia in 1772. Area, 18,593 square miles. Population (1890), 1,387,000.

Mohilef- (or **Moghilef-**) **on-the-Dnieper.** The capital of the government of Mohilef, situated on the Dnieper about lat. 53° 55′ N., long. 30° 12′ E. It has a flourishing trade. Near it, July 23, 1812, the French under Davout defeated the Russians under Bagration. Population (1891), 45,314.

Mohilef- (or **Moghilef-**) **on-the-Dniester.** A town in the government of Podolia, Russia, situated on the Dniester about lat. 48° 25′ N., long. 27° 50′ E. Population (1885–89), 20,970.

Mohl (mōl), **Hugo von.** Born at Stuttgart, Würtemberg, April 8, 1805: died at Tübingen, Würtemberg, April 1, 1872. A German botanist, brother of Robert von Mohl, professor of botany at Tübingen from 1835. He was an authority on vegetable anatomy and physiology.

Mohl, Julius von. Born at Stuttgart, Würtemberg, Oct. 28, 1800: died at Paris, Jan. 4, 1876. A German-French Orientalist, brother of Robert von Mohl. He became professor of Oriental literature at Tübingen in 1826; resided 1826–27 and 1830–31 at London and Oxford; and was appointed professor of Persian in the Collège de France in 1845. He edited the “Shah Nameh” (1838–78), etc.

Mohl, Robert von. Born at Stuttgart, Würtemberg, Aug. 17, 1799: died at Berlin, Nov. 5, 1875. A German jurist. He published works on constitutional law, political science, etc., including “Geschichte und Litteratur der Staatswissenschaft” (1855–58) (“Staatsrecht, Volkerrecht und Politik” (1860–69).

Möhler (mēʻlerˌ), **Johann Adam.** Born at Igersheim, Würtemberg, May 6, 1796: died at Munich, April 12, 1838. A German Roman Catholic theologian, professor at Tübingen, and after 1835 at Munich. His chief work is “Symbolik” (1832).

Mohn (mōn). A small island in the Baltic Sea, belonging to Livonia, Russia, situated northeast of Ösel.

Mohoce. See *Tusayan*.

Mohocks (mōʻhoks). Ruffians who infested the streets of London about the beginning of the 18th century: so called from the Indian tribe Mohawks or Mohocks.

> In 1712 a tribe of young men of the higher classes, who assumed the name of Mohocks, were accustomed nightly to sally out drunk into the streets to hunt the passers-by and to subject them in mere wantonness to the most atrocious outrages. . . . Matrons inclosed in barrels were rolled down the steep and dangerous incline of Snow Hill. Watchmen were unmercifully beaten and their noses slit. Country gentlemen went to the theatre, as if in time of war, accompanied by their armed retainers. A bishop’s son was said to be one of the gang, and a baronet was among those who were arrested.
>
> *Lecky*, England in the 18th Century, I. 522, 523.

Mohotze. See *Tusayan*.

Mohr (mōr), **Eduard.** Born at Bremen, Feb. 19, 1828: died at Malange, Africa, Nov. 26, 1876. A German traveler. He visited Polynesia, the Bering Sea, and California: traveled in Natal, Zululand, and Matabeleland in 1866–67 and 1869–70; and died at Malange, Angola, where he was recruiting carriers for an exploration of Lunda and adjoining countries. He published “Reise- und Jagdbilder aus der Südsee” (1868) and “Nach den Victoria Fällen des Zambesi” (1875).

Mohr, Karl Friedrich. Born at Coblenz, Prussia, Jan. 4, 1806: died at Bonn, Prussia, Sept. 27, 1879. A German chemist and physicist, professor of pharmacy at Bonn from 1867.

Mohrungen (mōʻrông-en). A small town in the province of East Prussia, Prussia, 60 miles southeast of Dantzic. Here, Jan. 25, 1807, the French under Bernadotte defeated the Russians.

Mohs (mōs), **Friedrich.** Born at Gernrode, Anhalt, Germany, Jan. 29, 1773: died at Agordo, near Belluno, Italy, Sept. 29, 1839. A German mineralogist, professor successively at Gratz, Freiberg, and Vienna. He wrote “Grundriss der Mineralogie” (1822–24), etc.

Mohun (mōʻhun), **Charles,** fifth Baron Mohun. Born about 1675; killed in a duel in Hyde Park, London, Nov. 15, 1712. An English desperado, the eldest son of the fourth Baron Mohun. On Dec. 9, 1692, he was associated with Captain Richard Hill in the murder of William Mountfort the actor. From 1694 to 1697 he served in Flanders. After 1699 he sat in the House of Lords as a Scottish peer. He was repeatedly engaged in duels, and twice tried for murder and acquitted. In 1701 he was involved in a protracted lawsuit with James Douglas, fourth duke of Hamilton, over the estate of the Earl of Macclesfield, which resulted in a duel and the death of both parties. This duel (Mohun being represented by a fictitious “Harry” Mohun) figures in Thackeray’s “Henry Esmond.”

Mohun, Michael. Born about 1625: died at London, Oct., 1684. An English actor. Before the civil war he performed under Beeston at the Cockpit, Drury Lane. He belonged to the company of Charles I. and in Flanders. He returned with Charles II., and was with Killigrew’s company 1660–82. Pepys calls him the “best actor in the world,” and he was called to “speak as Shakspere would.” He played at the Theatre Royal after April 8, 1663, and in the theater of Lincoln’s Inn Fields after 1672. He was very versatile, and played with equal ease a succession of classical heroes, modern rakes, simpletons, etc.

Moigno (mwän-yōʻ). **François Napoléon Marie.** Born at Guéménć, Morbihan, France, April 30, 1804: died at St. Denis, July 13, 1884. A French mathematician and scientist. He wrote “Leçons de calcul” (1840–44), etc.

Moir (moir), **David Macbeth:** pseudonym **Delta.** Born at Musselburgh, Jan. 5, 1798: died at Dumfries, July 6, 1851. A Scottish author. Among his works are poems, the tale “Autobiography of Mansie Wauch” (1828), “Sketches of the Poetical Literature of the Past Half-century” (1850), etc.

Moira, Earl of. See *Hastings, Francis Rawdon*.

Moirai. See *Mœræ*.

Moissac (mwäs-säkʻ). A town in the department of Tarn-et-Garonne, southern France, situated on the Tarn 15 miles northwest of Montauban. The abbey church, St.-Pierre et St.-Paul, is remarkable for the porch of its narthex and for its cloister. Population (1891), commune, 8,797.

Moivre (mwärʻvr), **Abraham de.** Born at Vitry, Champagne, France, May 26, 1667: died at Lon-

don Nov. 27, 1754. A noted French mathematician. He published "Doctrine of Chances" (1718), etc., and unveiled the mathematical formula named from him "de Moivre's theorem."

Moja. *See Mojos.*

Mojácar (mō-hä'kär). A town in the province of Almeria, southern Spain, situated near the coast 100 miles east of Granada. Population (1887), 4,404.

Mojaisk. *See Mozhaisk.*

Mojave. *See Mohave.*

Mojos (mo'hōz). An Indian tribe of northern Bolivia, now (1894) living about the great affluents of the Madeira River, especially on the Manoré. Before the conquest they probably numbered at least 250,000. They were a stalwart, industrious, and relatively civilized people, and in the 17th century, and have ever since remained devout Catholics. Fifteen large missions were established in their territory, and still exist as villages: the largest, Trinidad (founded 1687), is now the capital of Beni. The Mojos are much sought after as engagés at rubber gatherings. They are industrious and excel in artistic work. The tribe has been greatly reduced, principally by epidemics, but is still said to number 30,000 persons; its language, also, is still in use, as all the mission Indians are classed within them. They belong to the great Arawak or Maipure stock. Also written *Mojos*. Their language is sometimes called *Moje* or *Moxa*.

Mokanna (mo-kan'nä) (surname of **Atha ben Hakem**, [Ar., 'veiled.'] Killed about 780. A Mohammedan impostor in Khorasan. He is the hero of the "Veiled Prophet of Khorassan" in the first part of Moore's "Lalla Rookh."

Mokattam (mō-kät'am) **Hills.** A low range near Cairo in Egypt, noted for its quarries.

Moki. *See Tusayan.*

Moko (mo'kō). [Pl., also *Mokos.*] An African tribe inland from Old Calabar, between the Kamerun Mountains and the Cross River. In America all slaves shipped from Old Calabar used to be called *Mokos*.

Mokshan (mok'shän). A town in the government of Penza, Russia, about 27 miles northnorthwest of Penza. Population (1885–89), 13,162.

Mola (mō'lä). A seaport in the province of Bari, Apulia, Italy, situated on the Adriatic 12 miles southeast of Bari. Population (1881), 12,435.

Mola, Pietro Francesco, called **Mola di Roma.** Born about 1621; died at Rome about 1665. An Italian landscape-painter.

Mola di Gaeta. *See Formia.*

Molale (mō-lä'lā), or **Molele** (mō-lä'lā). The western tribe of the Waillatpuan stock of North American Indians: originally an offshoot of the Cayuse. They are essentially mountain Indians, dwelling in the Cascade Mountains, Oregon, at various points between Mount Hood (in Clackamas County) and Mount Scott (in Klamath County). There are 31 on the Grande Ronde reservation, Oregon, and there are some in the mountains west of Klamath Lake. *See Waiilatpuan.*

Molay, or **Molai** (mō-lä'), **Jacques de.** Born in Burgundy; burned at Paris, March 18, 1314. The last grand master of the Templars, 1298–1314. See *Templars.*

Molbech (mol'bech), **Christian.** Born at Soröe, Denmark, Oct. 8, 1783; died at Copenhagen, June 23, 1857. A noted Danish philologist and historian. Among his philological works are a "Danish Dictionary" (1833), a "Danish Dialect-Lexicon" (1833–41), etc.

Molbech, Christian Knud Frederik. Born at Copenhagen, July 20, 1821; died at Kiel, May 8, 1888. A Danish poet and linguist. He studied at the Copenhagen University after 1839. In 1840 appeared a first volume of poems, "Billeder af Sesu Liv" ("Pictures from the Life of Jesus"). The romantic drama "Klosterkongens Brud" ("The Bride of the Mountain King") appeared in 1845, in which year also was produced the drama "Vennskabeget" ("The Vennsberg"). A collection of poems with the title "Brudog Tvelight") appeared in 1851. "Dante," a tragedy, is from 1852. In 1855 he was made professor of the Danish language and literature at Kiel, which position he held until 1864, when he returned to Copenhagen and began work as a journalist. In 1863 had appeared "Digte lyriske og dramatiske" ("Poems Lyric and Dramatic"). Afterward, as censor at the royal theater, he again turned his attention to the drama, and has written the comedy "Rentekskriveren" ("The Financier"), and the dramas "Ambosius" and "Faraos Ring" ("Pharaoh's Ring"). He is also the translator of Dante's "Divine Comedy" ("Gud-lomlige Komedie," the first part of which appeared in 1853).

Mold (mōld). A town in Flintshire, North Wales, situated on the Alyn 18 miles southsouthwest of Liverpool. Population (1891), 4,457.

Moldau (mōl'dou). The principal river in Bohemia. It rises in the Bohmerwald, flows past Prague, and joins the Elbe 15 miles north of Prague. Length, 260 miles.

Moldavia (mol-dā'vi-ä), G. **Moldau** (mōl'dou), F. **Moldavie** (mōl-dä-vē'). A former principality, now a part of Rumania. Chief city, Jassy. It is bounded by Galicia and Russia on the north, Russia (separated by the Pruth) on the east, Wallachia on the south, and Transylvania (separated by the Carpathians) on the west. It is mountainous in the west, and is traversed by the Sereth. It was founded early in the 14th century (see the extract); became tributary to Turkey late in the 15th century; was ruled later by Fanariot families; and came later under Russian influence. Alexander John Cusa was elected prince in 1859. It was formally united with Wallachia in 1862. See *Rumania.*

Another Roumanian migration, passing from the land of Marmaros north of Transylvania, founded the principality of Moldavia between the Carpathians and the Dniester. This too stood to the Hungarian crown in the same shifting relation as Great Wallachia, and sometimes transferred its vassalage to Lithuania and Poland.

Freeman, Hist. Geog., p. 452.

Molé (mō-lā'), Comte **Louis Matthieu.** Born at Paris, Jan. 24, 1781; died at his Château Champlatreux, Nov. 25, 1855. A French politician, minister of foreign affairs 1830, and premier 1836–39.

Molé, Matthieu. Born 1584; died 1656. A French politician. He was appointed president of the Parliament of Paris by Richelieu in 1641, a post which he retained until 1653. He became keeper of the great seal in 1651.

Molech (mō'lek), or **Moloch** (mō'lok). [*King.*] In 1 Ki. xi. 7, he is mentioned as an idol of the Ammonites, but the worship of Molech was spread among all the Canaanitish and Semitic tribes.] A form of Baal, the sun-god, or the personification of the male generative principle in nature. Molech represents the sun in his fierce destructive aspect. The worship of Molech consisted in offering human sacrifices. The god was represented with a bull's head and long ears, the latter of which were lifted up to an opening in the breast of the brass statue and rolled into the furnace blazing inside. Whether the victims were first killed is not certain: is a disputed question. The worship of Molech was at different periods introduced into Israel, with its principal place in the valley of Hinnom: so under Ahaz (king of Judah 734–728 B. C.), Manasseh (697–642), and Amon (642–640). In the cuneiform inscriptions *malik* ('ruler,' properly 'counselor') can be the epithet of any god, but it is especially applied to Adar, who is among others the god of the destructive south or midday sun, and in the Old Testament is called Adrammelech (Adar-malik): to him children were burned (2 Ki. xvii. 31), although in the Assyrian-Babylonian literature no reference to human sacrifices in honor of a divinity has been found. At Carthage the children of Hamilcar were officially suppressed by the emperor Tiberius (14–37 A. D.).

Molele. *See Molale.*

Molenbeek-Saint-Jean (mō-lon-bāk'-sañ-zhon'). A northwestern suburb of Brussels, Population (1890), 48,725.

Moleschott (mō'le-shōt), **Jacob.** Born at Boisle-Duc, Netherlands, Aug. 9, 1822: died at Rome, May 20, 1893. A noted Dutch-Italian physiologist, professor of physiology successively at Zurich (1856), Turin (1861), and Rome (1879). He was made a senator of the kingdom of Italy in 1876. Among his works are "Physiologie der Nahrungsmittel" ("Physiology of Food," 1850), "Lehre der Nahrungsmittel" (1850; Eng. trans. as "Chemistry of Food and Diet," 1850), and "Der Kreislauf des Lebens" (1852, etc.).

Moléson (mō-lā-zon'). A noted peak and point of view in the canton of Fribourg, Switzerland, 18 miles east of Lausanne. Height, 6,578 feet.

Molesworth (mōlz'wėrth), **Richard,** third Viscount Molesworth. Born in 1680; died Oct. 12, 1758. An English field-marshal, second son of Robert, first Viscount Molesworth. He was entered the Temple, but abandoned the law and was in the army in Holland. He was present at Blenheim, and was one of Marlborough's aides-de-camp at Ramillies on May 23, 1706, when he saved the duke's life. In 1725 he was made major-general; in 1739 lieutenant-general in Ireland; in 1751 commander-in-chief in Ireland; and in 1757 fieldmarshal.

Molesworth, Sir William. Born at London, May 23, 1810: died there, Oct. 22, 1855. An English baronet and politician, son of Sir Arscott-Ourry Molesworth. He entered Cambridge, but finished his education at Edinburgh University. He lived in southern Europe until 1833, when he took part in the reform movement, and was returned member of Parliament for East Cornwall in 1832. He associated himself with Grote, Roebuck, and Mill, and was disliked for his radical opinions. In April, 1835, he started the "London Review." His special work was in colonial policy. His edition of Hobbes's works was published in 10 volumes from 1839 to 1845. In July, 1855, he was appointed colonial secretary.

Molesworth, William Nassau. Born at Millbrook, near Southampton, Nov. 8, 1816: died at Rochdale, Dec. 19, 1890. An English historian. He graduated at Cambridge in 1839, and in 1844 was appointed vicar of Spotland, near Rochdale. He was a friend of John Bright. His chief works are a "History of England from 1830" (1871–73), a "History of the Reform Bill of 1832" (1874), a "History of the Church of England from 1660" (1882).

Molfetta (mōl-fet'tä). A seaport in the province of Bari, Apulia, Italy, situated on the Adriatic 16 miles northwest of Bari. Population (1881), 30,056.

Molière (mō-lyār'): the stage name of **Jean Baptiste Poquelin** (pōk-lañ'). Born at Paris, Jan. 15, 1622; died there, Feb. 17, 1673. A celebrated French dramatist and actor, the greatest French writer of comedies. He graduated from the Jesuits' College in Paris, after spending five years under the guidance of Chapelle, Bernier, and Cyrano de Bergerac (1636–41). Even before graduation Molière was pronounced the office of tapissier valet de chambre to the king, a distinction already held by his family for two generations. He was not yet twenty when he followed the court to Narbonne on the memorable trip that witnessed the execution of Cinq-Mars and the last victory of Richelieu. At twenty-three he began to devote his entire time to acting and play-writing. At the head of a troop of actors he performed in Paris and the provinces (1645–58). He settled down finally at Paris, where he was very successful until 1666. From that time on, the enmities contracted in his public career and the troubles in his own house embittered his life, told on his work, and probably hastened his death. He was seized, while acting, with a fit, and died a few hours later. Molière was one of the most brilliant geniuses of all time. His comedies include "Les précieuses ridicules" (1659), "École des maris" (1661), "École des femmes" (1662), "Le mariage forcé" (1664), "Le misanthrope" (1666), "Le médecin malgré lui" (1666), "Tartufe" (1667), "Amphitryon" (1668), "L'Avare" (1668), "Le bourgeois gentilhomme" (1670), "Les fourberies de Scapin" (1671), "Les femmes savantes" (1672), "Le malade imaginaire" (1673), etc. His works were published for the first time as "Œuvres de M. Molière" (1674). The first complete set, edited by Vinot and La Grange, was entitled "Œuvres de M. Molière, revues, corrigées et augmentées" (1682). The best modern edition of Molière's complete plays was made by Despois (finished by Paul Mesnard) in the "Collection des grands écrivains" (1873–89).

Independently of the characters which Molière shares with all the great names of literature, his fertility and lustiness of thought, the delicacy of expression in which he clothes it, and his accurate observation of human life, there are two points in his drama which belong, in the highest degree, to him alone. One is the extraordinary manner in which he handles the comic and tragic masque with the true spirit of refined comedy. This manner has been spoken of by unfriendly critics as "exaggerated," but the reproach argues a want of perception. Even the most roaring farces of Molière, even such pieces as "M. de Pourceaugnac" and the "Bourgeois Gentilhomme," demand rank as legitimate comedy, owing to the unmatched faculty of intimating a general purpose under the cloak of the merely ludicrous incidents which are made to surround the fortunes of a particular person. This general purpose (and here we come to the second point) is invariably a moral one. Of all dramatists, ancient and modern, Molière is perhaps that one who has borne most constantly in mind the theory that the stage is to be a pulpit, and that its end is not merely amusement, but the reformation of manners by means of amusing spectacles. . . . In brilliancy of wit he is, among modern writers, unfairly to Aristophanes and Congreve. *Saintsbury*, French Lit., p. 311.

Molina (mō-lē'nä), **Alonso de.** Born in Escalona about 1510: died at Mexico, 1585 (?). A Spanish Franciscan missionary. He went to Mexico when a child, early learned the Nahuatl tongue, and acted as interpreter to the first Spanish missionaries subsequently joining the order. His books on the Nahuatl language were among the earliest printed in America, and are greatly prized by bibliophilists.

Molina, Juan Ignacio. Born in Talca, Chile, June 23, 1737: died at Bologna, Italy, Sept. 12, 1829. A Jesuit historian. After the expulsion of his order (1767) he lived in Italy, and in 1774 settled at Bologna. His principal works are "Saggio sulla storia naturale di Chile" (1782), and "Storia civile del regno di Chile" (1787). They were widely read, and there are many editions in various languages.

Molina, Luis. Born at Cuenca, New Castile, 1535; died at Madrid, Oct. 12, 1600. A Spanish Jesuit theologian. He propounded in 1588 the doctrine that the efficacy of divine grace depends simply on the will which accepts it — that grace is a free gift to all, but that the exercise of it is in some manner in order that grace may be efficacious. His chief work is "Liberi arbitrii, etc., concordia" (1588).

Molinara (mō-lē-nä'rä), **La.** [It., 'The Miller-ess or Mill Girl.'] An opera by Paisiello, produced at Naples in 1788, in London in 1803.

Moline (mō-lēn'). A city in Rock Island County, Illinois, situated on the Mississippi near Rock Island. Population (1890), 12,000.

Molinella (mō-lē-nel'lä). A town in the province of Bologna, Italy, 19 miles northeast of Bologna. Population (1881), commune, 14,336.

Molinists (mol'li-nists), **1.** Those who hold the opinions of Luis Molina in respect to grace, free will, and predestination.—**2.** The Quietists, or followers of Miguel Molinos, who taught the direct relationship between the soul and God.

Molino del Rey (mō-lē'nō dāl rā'). [Sp., 'king's mill.'] A place about 4 miles west of the city of Mexico, and ½ mile from Chapultepec Castle, which commands it. Here, in 1847, were several massive stone buildings used as mills and foundries. These buildings, defended by 4,000 Mexicans under Leon and Perez, were stormed by about the same number of United States troops under Worth, Sept. 8. The battle was one of the hardest fought of the war, and the loss on both sides was heavy.

Molinos (mō-lē'nōs), **Miguel.** Born at or near Saragossa, Spain, Dec. 21, 1640: died at Rome, Dec. 29, 1696. A Spanish mystic, founder of the Quietists. He was condemned by the Inquisition in 1687. His most noted work is "Guida spirituale" ("Spiritual Guide," 1675).

Molique (mō-lēk'), **Wilhelm Bernhard.** Born at Nuremberg, Bavaria, Oct. 7, 1802: died at

Cannstatt, Würtemberg, May 10, 1869. A German violinist, and composer especially for the violin. Spohr gave him a few lessons, and he studied at Munich with Rovelli. He was leader of the royal band at Stuttgart 1826–49. In the latter year he went to England, where he taught and passed the rest of his professional life. In 1866 he retired to Cannstatt.

Molise (mo-le'sā). A former province of the kingdom of Naples, now the province of Campobasso, in the compartimento of Abruzzi and Molise, Italy.

Moliterno (mō-lē-ter'nō). A small town in the province of Basilicata, southern Italy.

Molitor (mō-lē-tor'), Comte **Gabriel Jean Joseph.** Born at Hayange, Lorraine, March 7, 1770; died at Paris, July 28, 1849. A French marshal, distinguished throughout the Napoleonic wars, especially at Essling and Wagram in 1809.

Moll (mōl), **Herman.** Died Sept. 22, 1732. A Dutch-English geographer. He established himself in London in 1698. Among his works are "A System of Geography" (1701), "A History of the English Wars in France, Spain, Portugal, the Netherlands, Germany, etc." (1705), a "New Map of the Earth and Water according to Wright's, alias Mercator's, Projection," "Nieuwe Kaart von noord-America" (1720), and many other maps (of Europe, Asia, Africa, and America) and charts.

Moll Cutpurse. See *Cutpurse.*

Möllendorf (mel'len-dorf), **Richard Joachim Heinrich von.** Born in Priegnitz, Jan. 7, 1724; died at Havelberg, Prussia, Jan. 28, 1816. A Prussian field-marshal, distinguished in the Seven Years' War. He was victorious over the French at Kaiserslautern, May 23 and Sept. 20, 1794.

Moller (mol'ler), **Georg.** Born at Diepholz, Hannover, Jan. 21, 1784; died March 13, 1852. A noted German architect.

Moll Flanders (mol flan'dėrz), **The Life of.** A tale by Defoe, published in 1722.

"Moll Flanders" is a sort of English version of "Manon Lescaut," but there is no comparison between them as works of art and passion; from this point of view Defoe is as crude as Prévost on this one occasion was subtle and exquisite. *Gosse,* Eng. Lit. in 18th Century, p. 181.

Möllhausen (mel'hou-zen), **Balduin.** Born at Bonn, Prussia, Jan. 27, 1825. A German traveler in the United States, and writer of novels and works of travel. He has published "Tagebuch einer Reise vom Mississippi nach der Südsee" (1858; republished as "Wanderungen durch die Prairien und Wusten des westlichen Nordamerika," 1860), "Reisen in die Felsengebirge Nordamerikas bis zum Hochplateau von Neumexiko" (1861), etc.

Mollinedo y Saravia (mōl-ye-nā'dō ē sä-rä-vē'ä), **Antonio Gonzalez,** often called **Antonio Gonzalez de Saravia.** Born about 1745; died near Oajaca, Mexico, Dec. 2, 1812. A Spanish general. He was captain-general of Guatemala July 24, 1810, to March 14, 1811, and subsequently served against the revolutionists in Mexico. He was captured when they took Oajaca, and shot.

Mölln (meln). A town in Lauenburg, province of Schleswig-Holstein, Prussia, 30 miles east of Harburg. Eulenspiegel is alleged to have been buried there. Population (1890), 3,834.

Mollwitz (mōl'vits). A village south of Brieg, in Silesia. Here, April 10, 1741, was gained the first Prussian victory in the Silesian wars. Frederick the Great was in nominal command, but left the battle-field, and Schwerin in charge. Leopold of Dessau were the real chiefs. The Austrians were commanded by Neipperg. Each army numbered about 22,000, and lost about 4,500. Also *Molwitz.*

Molly Maguires (mol'i ma-gwīrz'). [A name assumed from *Molly,* a familiar form of the name *Mary,* and *Maguire,* a common Irish surname] by the members of the Irish organization, in allusion to the woman's dress they wore as a disguise.] 1. A lawless secret association in Ireland, organized with the object of defeating and terrorizing agents and process-servers and others engaged in the business of evicting tenants.—2. A secret organization in the mining regions of Pennsylvania, notorious for the commission of various crimes, including murderous attacks upon the owners, officers, or agents of mines, until their suppression by the execution of several of their leaders, about 1877.

Moloch. See *Molech.*

Mologa (mō-lō'gä). A town in the government of Yaroslaff, Russia, situated on the Mologa, near its junction with the Volga, 175 miles north of Moscow. Population (1885–89), 6,883.

Mologa. A tributary of the Volga. Length, about 300 miles.

Molokai (mō-lō-kī'). One of the Hawaiian Islands, Pacific Ocean, situated southeast of Oahu and northwest of Maui. The surface is mountainous. Length, 35 miles. Area, 270 square miles.

Molossians (mō-losh'iąnz). [Gr. *Μολοσσοί.*] An ancient tribe or race of Epirus, in northern Greece. They occupied at first a district in the center, but ultimately their kings ruled over all Epirus. Their breed of shepherd-dogs was famous.

Molossus (mō-los'us). [Gr. *Μολοσσός.*] In Greek legend, the son of Neoptolemus and Andromache.

Moltke (mōlt'ke), Count **Hellmuth Karl Bernhard von.** Born at Parchim, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Oct. 26, 1800; died at Berlin, April 24, 1891. A celebrated Prussian field-marshal. He was born of a Holstein family, and in early life was in Prussian and afterward in the Danish service. He graduated at the military academy at Copenhagen in 1818; received a commission in the Danish army in 1819; entered the Prussian army in 1822; completed his studies at the military academy at Berlin 1823–26; was assigned to duty on the general staff in 1832; and assisted the sultan Mahmud II. in the reorganization of the Turkish army on the Prussian model during a leave of absence 1835–39. He was appointed chief of the general staff in 1858, and, in continuity with the determination of Wilhelm I. to raise Prussia to the rank of a great military power, immediately began a reorganization of the army on an enlarged plan, which, with the parliamentary support of Count von Bismarck, the head of the cabinet, and of General von Roon, the secretary of war, was completed in 1863. He was the chief strategist in the war of Austria and Prussia against Denmark in 1864, in the Austro-Prussian war in 1866, and in the Franco-German war 1870–71. He was promoted general of infantry in 1866; was created a count in 1870; and was made field-marshal in 1871, and a life member of the Reichsrat in 1872. He resigned his post as chief of staff in 1888. Among his works are "Briefe über Zustände, etc., in der Türkei 1835–39" (1841), "Der russisch-türkische Feldzug 1828–29" (1845), and "Geschichte des deutsch-französischen Krieges von 1870–71" (1891). The appendix to the last contains a fuller version of the article on the battle of Königgrätz published in 1866 and here appended in 1891. His "Briefe" (1892) cover a period of 65 years, including, besides those from Turkey, letters from Rome 1845–46, and from Russia 1858–61. His life and character, etc., including a novel and autobiographical notes, was published in 1892, and "Essays, Speeches, and Memoirs" in 1893.

Moluas (mo-lō'ąs). See *Luba.*

Molucca (mō-luk'ä) **Passage.** A sea passage lying between Gilolo on the east and the northern part of Celebes on the west.

Moluccas (mo-luk'ąz), or **Spice Islands.** A collection of islands belonging to the Dutch, situated in the Malay Archipelago east of Celebes and west of Papua. The chief islands are Gilolo, Ternate, Amboina, Ceram, Banda, and Timor Islands. The surface is generally mountainous. The group is noted for the production of cloves and nutmegs. The inhabitants are generally Alfuros, Malays, and Papuans. The Moluccas, or Spice Islands (Gilolo excepted), were by the Portuguese about 1512, but have been under Dutch suzerainty since the beginning of the 17th century. Area, 42,499 square miles. Population, estimated, 344,736.

Molwitz. See *Mollwitz.*

Molyn, Pieter. See *Tempesta.*

Molyneux (mol'i-nōks), **William.** Born at Dublin, April 17, 1656; died there, Oct. 11, 1698. An Irish philosopher. He entered Trinity College, with Berkeley, in 1686. Coupled with Locke. He devoted himself especially to philosophy and mathematics. His version of Descartes's "Meditations" was published in 1680. In 1686 he published his "Sciothericum Telescopicum," and his "Dioptrica Nova" in 1692. He enjoyed the intimate friendship of John Locke. His best known work "The Case of Ireland's being Bound by Acts of Parliament in England Stated," was published in 1698.

Mombasa (mom-ba'sä), or **Mombaz** (mom-bäz'). A seaport in British East Africa, situated in lat. 4° 4′ S., long. 39° 43′ E.; the headquarters of the British East Africa Company. It was held by the Portuguese from 1505 to 1698, came later into the hands of Zanzibar, and in 1888 passed to the company. It is the terminus of a railway to the interior, and a naval coaling station. Population, about 30,000.

Mombuttu (mom-bu-tū'). An important tribe of central Africa, densely settled in a fertile tract on the river Welle between the Nyam-Nyam and the Mabode. The Mombuttu are not so black as the Nyam-Nyam, and have long noses, which give them a semitic expression. They paint their bodies, wear bark cloth, use iron and copper as currency, are in a higher state of culture than other negroes, and yet they are the worst cannibals of the Dark Continent. Number estimated at 1,000,000.

Mommsen (mom'sen), **Theodor.** Born at Garding, Schleswig, Nov. 30, 1817. A celebrated German historian. He studied philology and jurisprudence at Kiel. From 1844 to 1847 he traveled in France and Italy, engaged in archæological studies. In 1848 he was made professor of law at Leipsic, a position which he was obliged to renounce in 1850 in consequence of his participation in the political movements of 1848–1849. In 1852 he became professor of law at Zürich. In 1854 he accepted a similar professorship at Breslau, and in 1857 was made professor of ancient history at the University of Berlin. His principal work is his "Römische Geschichte" ("Roman History," 1854–55). Other works are "Die römische Chronologie bis auf Cäsar" ("Roman Chronology down to Cæsar," 1858), "Geschichte des römischen Münzwesens" ("History of Roman Coinage," 1860), "Römische Forschungen" ("Roman Investigations," 1865–79), "Römisches Staatsrecht" (1871–76), and numerous minor articles and monographs on archæological subjects and Roman law. As secretary, after 1873, of the Berlin Academy, he was the editor of the great "Corpus inscriptionum latinarum" published by that body. He has taken, at various times, an active part in politics, and has been a member of the Prussian House of Delegates, where his political views were those of the National liberal party.

Mompos (mōm-pos'), or **Mompox** (mōm-pōh'). A town in Colombia, department of Bolivar, situated on the Magdalena about lat. 9° 15′ N. Population, estimated, about 8,000.

Momus (mō'mus). [Gr. *Μῶμος.*] In Greek mythology, a god personifying censure and mockery: according to Hesiod, the son of Nyx.

Mona (mō'nä). The Latin name of Anglesea: used also for the Isle of Man.

Monaco (mon'ä-kō). 1. A principality situated on the Mediterranean and inclosed by the department of Alpes-Maritimes, France. It produces fruits, olive-oil, perfumes, liqueurs, etc. The government is an absolute monarchy. It has been successively under Spanish, Sardinian, and French protection, and was united to France 1793–1814. Area, 8 square miles. Population (1890), 15,254.

2. The capital of Monaco, situated on a promontory projecting into the Mediterranean 9 miles east-northeast of Nice: the ancient Herculis Monoci Portus. Near it is the gambling resort Monte Carlo. Population (1890), 3,292.

Monadnock (mō-nad'nok), or **Grand Monadnock.** An isolated mountain in Cheshire County, southwestern New Hampshire, 57 miles southwest of Concord. Height, 3,186 feet.

Monagas (mo-na'gäs). **José Gregorio.** Born at Maturin, 1795; died at Maracaibo, 1858. A Venezuelan soldier and politician, brother of José Tadeo Monagas. He was an unsuccessful presidential candidate in 1846, and was elected for the term 1851–55; during this period slavery was abolished (March, 1855). After his brother's downfall he was arrested, and died in captivity.

Monagas, José Tadeo. Born near Maturin, Oct. 28, 1784; died at El Valle, near La Guaira, Nov. 18, 1868. A Venezuelan general and politician. He served under Bolivar 1813–21; headed an unsuccessful rebellion 1835; was elected president for the term 1847–51; and in 1848 assumed dictatorial powers, imprisoning Paez who had declared against him. Succeeded by his brother in 1851, he took command of the army, and was reelected president (1855), but was deposed in 1858 and banished. In March 1868, he headed against Falcon, drove him from the country, and was elected president by Congress, but died before he could assume office.

Monaghan (mon'a-ghan). 1. A county in Ulster, Ireland. It is bounded by Tyrone on the north, Armagh on the east, Louth on the southeast, Meath on the south, and Cavan and Fermanagh on the west. The surface is hilly. Area, 500 square miles. Population (1891), 86,206.

2. The capital of the county of Monaghan, 48 miles west-southwest of Belfast. Population (1891), 2,838.

Monaldeschi (mō-nal-des'kē), Marchese **Giovanni.** Assassinated at Fontainebleau, France, Nov. 10, 1657. An Italian, favorite of Queen Christine of Sweden.

Mona (**Madonna**) **Lisa.** A famous portrait by Leonardo da Vinci, in the Louvre, Paris. It represents "La Gioconda," the wife of the Florentine Zeno Giocondo. The painter worked at it for 4 years, and then proclaimed it unfinished.

Monarcho (mo-nar'kō). A half-witted Italian who lived in London in the 16th century. He professed to be the king of all the world. Armado, in Shakspere's "Love's Labour 's Lost," is supposed to be intended for him, and indeed is once called by his name.

Monastery, The. A novel by Sir Walter Scott, published in 1820. The scene is laid in Scotland in the 16th century. "The Abbot" is a sequel or continuation of it.

Monastir (mō-nās-tēr'). A vilayet in European Turkey. Area, 7,643 square miles. Population, 664,379.

Monastir, or **Bitolia** (bē-tō'li-ä), or **Toli-Monastir** (tō'lē-mō-nās-tēr'). A town in the vilayet of Monastir, European Turkey, situated in lat. 41° 1′ N., long. 21° 17′ E. It is an important strategic and commercial point. Population, 45,000.

Monastir, or **Mistir** (mēs-tēr'). A seaport in Tunis, situated on the Gulf of Hammamet in lat. 35° 45′ N., long. 10° 51′ E. Population, about 8,000.

Monboddo, Lord. See *Burnett, James.*

Monbuttu. See *Mombuttu.*

Moncada (mōn-kä'THä). **Francisco de.** Born at Valencia, Spain, Dec. 29, 1586: killed at Goch, Prussia, 1635. A Spanish historian and general. He wrote a "History of the Expedition of the Catalans and Aragonese against the Turks and Greeks" (1623).

Moncalieri (mon-kä-lē-ā'rē). A town in the province of Turin, Italy, situated on the Po 5 miles south of Turin. Population (1881), commune, 11,379.

Moncey (mōn-sā'), **Bon Adrien Jeannot de,** Duc de Conegliano. Born July 31, 1754; died

April 20, 1842. A French marshal, distinguished in the Napoleonic campaigns in Italy and Spain.

Mönch (mĕnch), or **Weiss-Mönch** (vīs'mĕnch), [G., "the monk," or "white monk."] A peak of the Bernese Alps, situated on the border of the cantons of Bern and Valais, Switzerland, 34 miles southeast of Bern. It was ascended first in 1857. Height, 13,465 feet.

Monck. See *Monk*.

Monckton (mungk'ton), **Robert.** Born June 24, 1726; died May 3, 1782. An English general, the second son of John Monckton, Viscount Galway. He served in Germany in 1743, and in Flanders in 1745; was member of Parliament for Pontefract in 1747; in 1752 was sent to Nova Scotia; and in 1755 assisted in carrying out Braddock's scheme of driving the French from the west coast. On March 11, 1759, he was appointed second in command in Wolfe's expedition against Quebec, and was wounded in the assault of Sept. 13. In Feb., 1761, he was made major-general, and in March governor of New York and commander-in-chief of the province. In the same year he engaged in the reduction of Martinique. In Sept., 1763, he returned to England, and was appointed lieutenant-general April 30, 1770.

Moncontour (mon-kôn-tôr'). A small town in the department of Vienne, France, situated on the Dive 28 miles northwest of Poitiers. Here, Oct. 2 and 3, 1569, the French Catholics under the Duc d'Anjou defeated the Huguenots under Coligny.

Moncrieff (mon-krēf'), **James.** Born 1744: died at Dankirk, Sept. 7, 1793. A British military engineer. He served in the West Indies and North America for many years. In Sept., 1776, he was present at the battle of the Brandywine, and in 1779 distinguished himself with General Prevost in Carolina, and was chief engineer at the investment of Charleston, Feb., 1780. On the declaration of war with France in 1793, he was appointed quartermaster-general to the army in Holland, and acted as chief engineer for the British at Valenciennes, July, 1793. He was killed at the siege of Dunkirk.

Moncrieff, William Thomas. Born at London: died in the Charterhouse, Dec. 3, 1857. An English dramatist. In 1818 he became a clerk in a solicitor's office. As manager of the Regency (later Prince of Wales) Theatre, he wrote "Moscow, or the Cossack's Daughter" in 1818; and for the Pavilion "Giovanni in London" (Oct. 20, 1817), and "Rochester, etc.," a musical comedy (Nov. 16, 1818). He joined Elliston at Drury Lane, and wrote "Wanted, a Wife" (Nov. 1819), "Monsieur Tonson" (Sept. 1821), and the "Spectre Bridegroom" (July 2, 1821). "Tom and Jerry, or Life in London" was produced at the Adelphi Nov. 26, 1821, and ran continuously for two seasons; "The Cataract of the Ganges" at Drury Lane in 1823; it introduced a real waterfall, which was then an innovation. For Charles Mathews the elder he wrote the "Bashful Man" (1826); for the Surrey Theatre, "40ft Heads and Young Shoulders" (1838), and for W. J. Hammond of the Strand, "Sam Weller" (July, 1837). In 1843 he became blind, and was appointed as a brother of the Charterhouse in 1844. He wrote more than 150 plays in all, besides other works.

Moncton (mungk'ton). A river port in Westmoreland County, New Brunswick, Canada, situated on the Petitcodiac 82 miles northeast of St. John. Population (1891), 8,765.

Monday (mun'dā). [< *Monendæg* day.' The day was so called from its name in L., *dies lunæ*.] The second day of the week.

Mondoñedo (mōn-dōn-yā'thнō). A town in the province of Lugo, northwestern Spain, 31 miles north-northeast of Lugo. Population (1887), 10,391.

Mondovi (mon-dō-vē'). A town in the province of Cuneo, Italy, situated on the Ellero 48 miles south of Turin. It has a cathedral. Here, April 22, 1796, Napoleon defeated the Sardinian general Colli.

Mondsee (mond-sā'). A lake in Upper Austria, 15 miles east of Salzburg. The Schafberg rises from it. Length, 7 miles.

Mone (mō'ne), **Franz Joseph.** Born at Mingolsheim, Baden, May 12, 1796: died at Karlsruhe, Baden, March 12, 1871. A German historian, antiquary, and philologist.

Monembasia (mo-nem-ba-sē'ä), or **Malvasia** (mal-va-sē'ä). A small town on the coast of Laconia, Greece, 46 miles southeast of Sparta. It was formerly an important medieval fortress, and was noted for its export of wine.

Monemuji (mo-ne-mō'zhē). At the time of the Portuguese discoveries, a great native kingdom between Lake Tanganyika and the east coast; probably the modern Unyamwezi. See *Nyamwezi*.

Monet (mō-nā'), **Claude.** Born at Paris. A contemporary French landscape-painter, belonging to the group known as Impressionists. Among his works are "The Seine at Giverny," "Boulgbarea," "Cape Madeo," "The orchard," "Low Tide at Pourville," "A Wheat Field," "Snow at Port Villers," "Willow Trees," etc.

Money. A comedy by Bulwer Lytton, first produced on Dec. 5, 1840.

Moneytrap (mun'i-trap). In Vanbrugh's play "The Confederacy," a threadbare, rusty, rich money scrivener. This was one of Doggett's best characters.

Monferrato. See *Montferrat*.

Monge (mōnzh), **Gaspard.** Born at Beaune, France, May 10, 1746: died at Paris, July 18, 1818. A celebrated French mathematician, founder of the science of descriptive geometry. He was minister of marine 1792–93; and the chief founder of the Polytechnic School in Paris. His best-known work is "Géométrie descriptive" (1799).

Monghyr, or **Monghir** (mon-gēr'), or **Mungir** (mun-gēr'), or **Mongarh** (mon-gär'). **1.** A district in Bengal, British India, intersected by lat. 25° N., long. 86° E. Area, 3,921 square miles. Population (1881), 1,969,774. — **2.** The capital of the district of Monghyr, situated on the Ganges in lat. 25° 22' N., long. 86° 29' E.: formerly a fortress. Population (1891), 37,077.

Mongolia (mon-gō'li-ä). A dependency of China, lying in general between Siberia on the north, Manchuria on the east, China on the south, and Ili and Cobdo on the west. The surface is a plateau. It contains the desert of Gobi. Area, 1,288,000 square miles. Population, about 2,000,000.

Mongolian race. The second in Blumenbach's classification of the races of mankind. The chief characteristics are a brachycephalic skull, broad cheekbones, low retreating forehead, short and broad nose, and yellowish complexion. It includes the Chinese, Turks, Tatars, Indo-Chinese, Lapps, Eskimos, etc.

Mongols (mong'golz). [Said to be ultimately from *mong*, brave.] An Asiatic race now chiefly resident in Mongolia, a vast region north of China proper and south of Siberia, forming a possession of China. Mongols are also found elsewhere in the Chinese empire and in Siberia. They overran in the 13th century conquered a large part of Asia and overran eastern Europe. See *Moguls*.

Mongols, Empire of the. A medieval Asiatic empire founded by Jenghiz Khan (died 1227); extended over China, large portions of central and western Asia and of Russia; was checked in its western advance at Wahlstatt (Silesia) in 1241; and overthrew the caliphate in 1258. Mongol dynasty ruled in China from Kublai Khan (about 1250) to 1368. The empire divided into various parts (compare *Kipchaks*) at the close of the 13th century, but was in Russia, Caspian and Polydore. Though married to the former, she became the innocent victim of the latter, and her woes have made the character proverbial as a type of suffering innocence.

Over the character of Monimia probably more tears have been shed than over that of any tragic heroine.

Gosse, History of Eighteenth-Century Literature, p. 55.

Moniteur (mō-nē-tėr'). The official journal of the French government 1799–1868. It first appeared in 1789 under the name "Gazette Nationale," and from 1811 was known as the "Moniteur Universel."

Monitor (mon'i-tor). An iron-clad steam battery, consisting of an iron hull covered by a projecting deck, and surmounted by a revolving turret protecting the guns, designed by John Ericsson. Her commander was Lieutenant J. L. Worden, and her executive officer lieutenant S. D. Greene. She was launched at Greenpoint, New York, June 30, 1862, and arrived at Fort Monroe in the evening of March 8, 1862. On March 9 occurred the battle between the Monitor and the Merrimac (or Virginia), which resulted in a draw that was equivalent to a victory for the Monitor. She afterward joined the unsuccessful expedition commanded by Captain John Rodgers against Fort Darling, near Richmond, and was subsequently ordered to the James River to Bermuda Hundred. Her dimensions were: length of hull, 124 feet; beam of hull, 34 feet; length of deck, 172 feet; width of deck, 41 feet; draught, 10 feet; height of top of turret, 9 feet; height of turret, 9 feet; thickness of turret armor, 8 inches; thickness of side armor, 5 inches; thickness of deck armor, 1 inch; thickness of pilot-house armor, 9 inches. Armament, 2 11-inch Dahlgren guns, throwing 180-pound shot.

Monk, or **Monck** (mungk), **George,** first Duke of Albemarle. Born at Potheridge, Devonshire, Dec. 6, 1608: died Jan. 3, 1670. An English general. He served as lieutenant colonel in the Scottish war in 1640, and in the Irish rebellion of 1642. In the civil war he entered the king's service, was captured at Nantwich, and was committed to the Tower for two years. In 1646 he was released, and 1647–49 served Parliament in Ireland. In 1654 he was left in Scotland by Cromwell as commander-in-chief. He was associated with Blake and Deane in command of the fleet in the Dutch war in 1652. In 1654 he suppressed the Royalist insurrection in Scotland, and was made governor of that country. He was faithful to both the Cromwells. After the death of Richard Cromwell, he took the part of Parliament and the army, and on the expulsion of Parliament by Lambert Oct. 17, 1659, secured the Scottish fortresses, advanced into England, scattered Lambert's army, and entered London Feb. 3, 1660. On Feb. 12 he ordered the guards to admit the "secluded" or Royalist members to Parliament, and a new council was elected with Monk at its head. A new parliament met April 25, 1660, and the restoration of the monarchy was voted May 1, 1660. Monk met Charles II. at Dover May 25. On July 7 he was created earl of Torrington and duke of Albemarle. He served in the Dutch war as admiral April, 1666, and assisted in restoring order at the great fire of London (1666), and in defending the Thames against the invading Dutch fleet (1667).

Monk, The. A romance by M. G. Lewis, published in 1795. It was in allusion to the popularity of this book that he was called "Monk" Lewis.

Monkey Indians. See *Passigan*.

Monk's Tale, The. One of Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales." It is unfinished, being stopped by the knight. It contains the story of Ugolino from Dante, and follows Boccaccio's "De casibus illustrium virorum" in a general way.

Monkwearmouth (mungk-wēr'muth). A suburb of Sunderland, England, situated north of the Wear.

Monmouth (mon'muth). **1.** A county of western England. It is bounded by Brecknock on the northwest, Hereford on the northeast, Gloucester on the east, the estuary of the Severn and Bristol Channel on the south, and Glamorgan on the west. The surface is hilly, except in the south. The county has important iron-works. It was included in Wales till 1535, and was made an English county. Welsh is very generally spoken, and the county has more affinities with Wales than with England. Area, 534 square miles. Population (1891), 252,426.

2. The capital of Monmouthshire, situated at the junction of the Monnow and Wye, 25 miles north of Bristol. Population (1891), 5,470.

Monmouth. A city and the capital of Warren County, western Illinois, 94 miles northwest of Springfield. It is the seat of Monmouth College (United Presbyterian). Population (1890), 5,936.

Monmouth, Battle of. A victory gained June 28, 1778, at Monmouth Court House, Freehold, Monmouth County, New Jersey, by the Americans under Washington over the British under Clinton. The Americans under Charles Lee were at first repulsed. The loss of the Americans was about 230; that of the British, over 400, besides many deserters. A considerable number of men on both sides succumbed to the intense heat.

Monmouth, Duke of (James Fitzroy). Born at Rotterdam, April 9, 1649: executed at London, July 15, 1685. A son of Charles II. by the reputed son of Charles II. of England and Lucy Walters. He was created duke of Monmouth in 1663, and treated as a prince; was made captain-general of the army in 1670; and came to be known as "the Protestant duke." He commanded the English forces sent to assist the Prince in the Dutch war, and afterward the army sent against the Scottish Covenanters (1675–79). In 1679 he went into exile. He associated later with the Whig leaders; escaped to Holland in 1684; landed at Lyme Regis June 11, 1685; headed an unsuccessful insurrection against James II.; and was defeated at Sedgemoor, July 6, 1685, and captured two days after the battle.

Monmouth, Geoffrey of. See *Geoffrey of Monmouth*.

Monnica, or **Monica** (mon'i-kä), Saint. Born about 332: died at Ostia, Italy, 387. The mother of St. Augustine.

Monnier (mo-nyā'), **Henri Bonaventure.** Born at Paris, June 6, 1799: died at Paris, Jan. 3, 1877. A French caricaturist and author. He wrote "Scènes populaires" (1830), "Mémoires de M. Joseph Prudhomme" (1857), etc.

Monnier, Marc. Born at Florence, 1829: died at Geneva, April 15, 1885. A French poet and press-critic, author of "Les Derniers poèmes, literary criticisms, volumes on Italy, etc.

Monocacy (mō-nok'ä-si). A small tributary of the Potomac. Near it, in the vicinity of Frederick in Maryland, on July 9, 1864, the Confederates (20,000) under Early defeated the Federals (5,500) under Lew Wallace.

Monoceros (mō-nos'e-ros). [Gr. *Μονόκερως*, from *μόνος*, single, and *κέρας*, a horn.] A constellation, the Unicorn, south of the Twins and the Crab, and between the two Dogs, introduced by Jacob Bartsch in 1624.

Monod (mō-nōd'), **Adolphe.** Born at Copenhagen, Jan. 21, 1802: died at Paris, April 6, 1856. A French Protestant clergyman, noted as a pulpit orator.

Monod, Frédéric Joël Jean Gérard. Born at Monnaz, Vaud, Switzerland, May 17, 1794: died at Paris, 1863. A French Protestant clergyman, founder of the Free Church of France.

Mono (mō'nō) **Lake.** A salt lake in Mono County, eastern California, situated in lat. 38° N. It has no outlet. Length, 14 miles.

Monomotapa (mō-no-mō-tä'pä). An ancient native African kingdom in the lower Zambesi basin, mostly in the present Mashonaland and district of Manica: famous among old Portu-

guese writers for its gold-mines. All the attempts of the Portuguese to colonize it failed, and most of the accounts of it were fantastic.

Monongahela (mo-non-ga-hē'lä). A river in West Virginia and southwestern Pennsylvania. It is formed by the union of the West Fork and Tygart's Valley River, and unites with the Allegheny at Pittsburg to form the Ohio. In the battle of the Monongahela (sometimes called "Braddock's defeat"), fought on its banks near Pittsburg, July 9, 1755, the French and Indians defeated the British and colonial forces under Braddock. Total length, about 300 miles; navigable to Brownsville, Pennsylvania.

Mono (mō'nō) **Pass.** A pass in the Sierra Nevada Mountains, California, situated about lat. 38° N. Height, 10,765 feet.

Monopoli (mō-nop'ō-lē). A seaport in the province of Bari, Apulia, Italy, situated on the Adriatic 25 miles southeast of Bari. It has a cathedral and some antiquities. Population (1881), 13,154.

Monovar (mō-nō'vär). A town in the province of Alicante, Spain, 24 miles west-northwest of Alicante. Population (1887), 8,795.

Monrad (mon'rad). **Ditlev Gothard.** Born at Copenhagen, Nov. 24, 1811: died March 28, 1887. A Danish statesman and bishop.

Monreale (mon-rā-ā'le). A town in the province of Palermo, Sicily, Italy, 5 miles southwest of Palermo. The cathedral, the finest building of the Sicilian Saracenic-Gothic style, was founded in 1174. The exterior, except the arcaded chevet, is very plain; the bronze north doors, with 28 Romanesque relief-panels, and the west doors, with 42 Bible scenes, are beautiful. The interior length is 335 feet, the greatest width 131; the nave has 18 Corinthian columns, in part antique, with stilted pointed arches; the three apses open on the broad transept. The roof is of wood, open-framed. The lower parts of the walls are incrusted with marble; all the rest is covered with mosaics on gold ground, of the most gorgeous effect, consisting of Old and New Testament scenes and rich arabesques. The cloister, one of the most admirable creations of the 12th century, is a large quadrangle: it has coupled columns with many of the shafts inlaid with mosaic, beautifully carved foliage- and figure-capitals, and stilted arches. Population (1881), 14,081.

Monro (mun-rō'), **Alexander.** Born at London, Sept. 8, 1697: died at Edinburgh, July 10, 1767. A British anatomist and surgeon. His chief work is "Osteology" (1726).

Monro, or **Monroe** (mun-rō'), or **Munro, Henry.** Born 1758: hung at Lisburn, Ireland, June, 1798. A United Irishman, son of a Scotch Presbyterian minister settled at Lisburn. He entered the linen business about 1788, and in 1795 joined the United Irishmen. In the rebellion of 1798 he succeeded Nelson in command; was captured on June 15; and was hung at Lisburn.

Monroe (mun-rō'). A city, the capital of Monroe County, Michigan, situated on the Raisin 35 miles south-southwest of Detroit. Population (1890), 5,258.

Monroe, James. Born in Westmoreland County, Va., April 28, 1758: died at New York, July 4, 1831. The fifth President of the United States (1817–25). He served in the Revolutionary War; entered the Virginia assembly in 1782; was a member of Congress from Virginia 1783–86; was a member of the Virginia ratifying convention in 1788; was United States senator from Virginia 1790–94; was United States minister to France 1794–96; was governor of Virginia 1799–1802; was one of the negotiators of the Louisiana Purchase in 1803; was United States minister to Great Britain 1803–07; was governor of Virginia in 1811; was secretary of state 1811, and secretary of war 1814–15; and was elected President as candidate of the Democratic-Republican party in 1816, and was reelected in 1820. The period of his administration is known as the "era of good feeling." Among its chief events were the acquisition of Florida (1819); the Missouri Compromise (1820); and the promulgation of the Monroe Doctrine.

Monroe Doctrine. In American politics, the doctrine of the non-intervention of European powers in matters relating to the American continents. It received its name from statements contained in President Monroe's annual message to Congress in Dec., 1823, at the period of a supposed concert of the powers in the Holy Alliance to interfere in Spanish America in behalf of Spain. The following are the most significant passages in that message: "It would not view an interposition for oppressing them [the Spanish-American republics] or controlling in any other manner their destiny, by any European power, in any other light than as a manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States. . . . The American continents should no longer be subjects for any new European colonial settlement."

Monrovia (mon-rō'vi-ä). The capital of Liberia, Africa, situated on the coast, at the mouth of the Mesurado, in lat. 6° 19′ N., long. 10° 49′ W. Population (1891), estimated, 5,000.

Mons (mōns), Flem. **Bergen** (ber'gen). The capital of the province of Hainaut, Belgium, situated on the Trouille in lat. 50° 27′ N., long. 3° 56′ E. It is the center of a large and rich coal region. The cathedral, in the late-Pointed style, was founded in the middle of the 15th century. The exterior is rich, the interior bold and graceful, and there is superb 16th-century glass. The hôtel de ville is a picturesque late-Pointed building, begun in 1458. There are several battle-fields in the neighborhood. A fortress was founded on the site of the city by Cæsar. Mons was taken by Louis of Orange in May, and by the Spaniards in Sept., 1572; was taken by the French 1691, and restored 1697; was held by the French in the War of the Spanish Succession; was ceded to Austria in 1714; and was taken by the French in 1746 and in 1792. Population (1890), 24,587.

Mons Badonicus. See *Badon.*

Monselice (mōn-sā-lē'che). A town in the province of Padua, Italy, 14 miles southwest of Padua. Population (1881), commune, 10,479.

Mons-en-Pévèle (mōns'on-pā-vāl'), or **Mons-en-Puelle** (mōns'on-pü-el'). A village in the department of Nord, France, 13 miles south of Lille. Here, Aug. 18, 1304, Philip IV. defeated the Flemings.

Monserrat. See *Montserrat.*

Monserrat (mon-sā-rät'), **Joaquin de.** A Spanish general, marquis of Cruillas, and viceroy of Mexico from Jan. 25, 1761, to Aug., 1766. He was a native of Catalonia.

Monsieur (mē-syē'). [F., 'my lord,' 'sir.'] A title formerly applied to the eldest brother of the King of France.

Monsieur, Peace of. See *Peace of Monsieur.*

Monsieur, Théâtre de. A theater existing in Paris, in the Foire St.-Germain, in the latter part of the 17th century. It was founded by a coiffeur of Marie Antoinette named Léonard Autre, and was named from "Monsieur," the king's brother, who backed it ("au crédit duquel il devait son privilège"). Italian opera and French comedy were played there, and it had a brilliant existence from 1789 to 1791, when a new house was built for it in the Rue Feydeau and it received the name of Théâtre Feydeau.

Monsieur de Pourceaugnac (mē-syē' dē pürsōn-yäk'). A comedy by Molière, played in 1660: "an ingenious satire, pushed to the verge of burlesque and farce, on the country squires of France" (*Saintsbury*).

Monsigny (mōn-sēn-yē'), **Pierre Alexandre.** Born near St.-Omer, France, Oct. 17, 1729: died Jan. 14, 1817. A French composer. His most successful opera was "Félix, ou l'enfant trouvé" (1777).

Mons Meg (monz meg). An old cannon in the castle at Edinburgh. It was made at Mons in Flanders.

Monson (mun'son), Sir **William.** Born 1569: died at Kinnersley, Feb., 1643. An English admiral. In 1585 he ran away to sea, and in 1588 was made lieutenant of the Charles. In 1590 he was captured and detained in the castle of Lisbon. In 1594 he took his M. A. degree at Oxford. In 1602 he was vice-admiral of the squadron under Sir Richard Leveson; in 1604 was appointed admiral of the Narrow Seas; and in 1614 was engaged in suppressing piracy on the coast of Ireland. He was imprisoned in the Tower Jan. 12, 1618–26, and did not serve again until the Dutch campaign of 1635.

Monstrelet (mōns-trē-lā'), **Enguerrand de.** Died 1453. A French chronicler, author of a chronicle of contemporary French history (edited 1857).

Monsummano (mōn-sōm-mä'nō). A town in the province of Lucca, Italy, 22 miles east-northeast of Florence. Near it is a warm stalactitic grotto noted as a health-resort. Population (1881), commune, 6,961.

Montabaur (mon'tä-baur). A town in the province of Hesse-Nassau, Prussia, 12 miles east-northeast of Coblenz. Population (1890), 3,377.

Montacute (mon'tä-kūt), or **Montagu** (mon'tä-gü). **John de,** third Earl of Salisbury. Born about 1350: beheaded at Cirencester, Jan. 7, 1400. An English soldier, nephew of William de Montacute, second earl of Salisbury. A prominent Lollard, he attended their meetings, and kept a Lollard chaplain in his house. He was a favorite of Richard II. On the landing of the Duke of Lancaster (Henry IV.), he raised troops in the west to oppose him. On the downfall of Richard and the accession of Henry IV., he was committed to the Tower. He was released, entered into a conspiracy against Henry, was discovered, and was murdered by a mob.

Montacute, or Montagu, Thomas de, fourth Earl of Salisbury. Born in 1388: died at Meung, France, Nov. 3, 1428. An English general. He was summoned to Parliament as Earl of Salisbury in Oct., 1409, and restored to the dignity of his father in 1421. In 1418 he served with King Henry in France, landing at Honfleur and Agincourt, and was made lieutenant-general of Normandy in April, 1419. He continued to fight in France as the most famous and skilful English general until the siege of Orléans, Oct. 12, 1428. He was wounded there, and died at Meung.

Montacute, or **Montagu, William de,** third Baron Montacute and first Earl of Salisbury. Born 1301: died Jan. 30, 1344. An English soldier, eldest son of William de Montacute, second Baron. In 1327 he fought with Edward III. in Scotland. During the Parliament of Nottingham (Oct., 1330) he arrested Mortimer in the queen mother's apartments. On March 16, 1337, he was created earl of Salisbury, and was appointed marshal of England Sept. 20, 1338.

Montacute, or **Montagu, William de,** second Earl of Salisbury. Born June 25, 1328: died June 3, 1397. An English soldier. He was one of the original knights of the Order of the Garter (1350). In 1354 he was appointed constable of the king's army in France, and served until the peace of 1360. In 1369 he served under John of Gaunt in the north of France. He assisted at the coronation of Richard II. in 1377, and in 1381 went with the king to meet Wat Tyler's rebels at Smithfield.

Montagnais (mōn-tän-yä'). [F., 'mountaineers.'] **1.** A collective name given by the French and adopted by the English to the group of North American Indian tribes in the lower province, extending along the north shore of the St. Lawrence from near the city of Quebec to the Strait of Belle Isle, and inland northwest and northeast. They are divided into several tribes among which are the Bersamite, Chisetic, and Labrador. The name Montagnais is from the elevated land on which they dwell, and they are sometimes confounded with the tribe of the same name of an Athapascan stock in the Rocky Mountains. They number about 2,000. See *Algonquian.* **2.** A collective name given to four tribes of the northern division of the Athapascan stock of North American Indians, occupying the interior of British North America. These tribes are the Thlan ottine or Chippewayan proper, the Athapascan proper, the Etheniddieh or Carrier, and the Nahanottine or Yellow Knives. They should not be confounded with the other Montagnais, who belong to the Algonquian stock. See *Athapascan.*

Montagnana (mōn-tän-yä'nä). A town in the province of Padua, Italy, 24 miles southwest of Padua. Population (1881), commune, 9,941.

Montagnards (mon-tan-vard'). [F., 'mountaineers.'] A collective name given to six tribes of the northern division of the Athapascan stock of North American Indians, occupying the interior of British North America. These tribes are the Tsa ottine or Beaver, Sarsi, Mountain, Thekannee, Nehanee, Ettcha ottine or Mauvais Monde, and Espatotina. They number about 1,000. See *Athapascan.*

Montagnards, or **Montagnes.** *Mountain.*

Montagu. See *Montacute.*

Montagu (mon'ta-gü), **Basil.** Born at London, April 24, 1770: died at Boulogne-sur-Mer, Nov. 27, 1851. An English legal and miscellaneous writer, son of John Montagu, fourth earl of Sandwich, by his mistress Martha Ray. Acknowledged by his father, he was educated at the Charterhouse and at Christ's College, Cambridge, where he graduated in 1790. He was admitted to Gray's Inn, and came to London in 1795. He was intimate with Coleridge and Wordsworth. He was called to the bar in 1798, and published in 1804 "A Summary of the Law of Set Off," and from 1805 to 1807 prepared a "Digest of the Bankruptcy Laws." In 1807 he was appointed a commissioner in bankruptcy. He also published a treatise on the death-penalty and copyright laws. In 1825 he exposed the delay and expense of the existing bankruptcy procedure, and in 1833 was made accountant-general in bankruptcy. His essay on 1825 and 1837 he edited the "Works of Lord Bacon." His "Essays" were published in 1834.

Montagu, Charles, first Earl of Halifax. Born probably at Horton, Northamptonshire, April 16, 1661: died May 19, 1715. An English statesman, financier, and poet, grandson of the first Earl of Manchester. He studied at Westminster and at Cambridge (Trinity College). In 1689 he was returned to the Convention Parliament for Malton. In March, 1692, he was appointed a lord of the treasury. He urged Parliament to raise a loan of a million in annuities based on new excise duties. This loan was the beginning of the English national debt. Further proposals, to provide for a national bank, he carried through a bill to raise a loan of £1,200,000 based on a tonnage bill, the subscribers to form a corporation known as the "Governor and Company of the Bank of England." On April 20, 1694, he was made chancellor of the exchequer. With the aid of Somers, Locke, Newton, and Halifax he reformed the currency in 1695, and for the first time issued milled money. In 1696 the bill which the government gets its first credit from the House of Commons. In 1696 he carried his "general mortgage scheme," by which a recoinage was effected. In 1698 he established the society to which a monopoly of the Indian trade was given. On Dec. 15, 1700, he was created Baron Halifax. He was impeached in 1701 and acquitted, but was not in office during Anne's reign. On Oct. 19, 1714, he was created earl of Halifax. He served as president of the Royal Society from 1695 to 1698. He was the collaborator of Prior in the "City Mouse and Country Mouse" (1687).

Montagu, Edward, second Earl of Manchester. Born 1602: died May 5, 1671. An English statesman, eldest son of Henry Montagu, first earl of Manchester. He entered Cambridge (Sidney Sussex College) in 1618, and was elected member of Parliament for Huntingdon in 1625. In 1626 he was created Baron Montagu, while holding the courtesy title of Viscount Mandeville. In 1628 he was one of twelve peers to petition the king to call the long Parliament, and was in accord with Pym, Hampden, Fiennes, and St. John. In Jan., 1642, he was impeached by the king for high treason; in Sept., commanded a regiment of foot in Essex's army; and in Nov. became earl of Manchester. In Aug., 1643, he was made major-general in the eastern counties. At Marston Moor (July 1, 1644) he was general deputizer with Cromwell as commander of his horse. On Nov. 25, 1644, Cromwell charged Manchester before the Commons with neglect and incompetency, and on April 2, 1645, he resigned his commission in the army. On Jan. 2, 1649, he opposed the ordinance for the king's trial in the house

of Lords, and retired from public life before the formation of the Commonwealth. On March 15, 1649, he was made chancellor of the University of Cambridge. He assisted in the restoration of Charles II., and in 1660 regained many of his offices.

Montagu, or Mountagu, Edward, first Earl of Sandwich. Born July 27, 1625; killed in a naval action, May 28, 1672. An English admiral. He fought at Parliamentary sea battles against the fleet in Cambridgeshire; fought at Naseby, June 14, 1645, at Bristol Sept. 10, 1645; but had no share in the king's trial and execution. In 1656 he was appointed Blake's colleague in command of the fleet. He supported Cromwell and Monk, and was actively engaged in the restoration of Charles II. In 1660 he was appointed general of the fleet with Monk, and with Popes sailed to the Downs to ask his secretary. On May 23, 1660, he sailed from his flagship and on May 25 landed at Dover. He was afterward sent on a diplomatic trip. In 1661 he was engaged in Algiers and Portugal. He was blown up in his ship, the Royal Prince, May 28, 1672, while with the Dutch.

Montagu, Edward Wortley. Born in 1713; died in Italy 1776. An English author, son of Lady Mary Wortley Montagu; reputed author of "Reflections on the Rise and Fall of Ancient Republics" (1759).

Montagu, Mrs. (Elizabeth Robinson), Born at York, Oct. 2, 1720; died at Montagu House, London, Aug. 25, 1800. An English author and social leader. On Aug. 7, 1742, she married Edward Montagu, grandson of the first Earl of Sandwich. After 1750 she held her salon in Hill street, Mayfair. The epithet "blue-stocking" was first applied to her assemblies. Among her visitors were Lord Lyttleton, Burke, Garrick, and Sir Joshua Reynolds. Her younger associates included Hannah More and Fanny Burney. In 1760 she contributed "Three Dialogues by Lucius Cary, Lord Falkland, of the Dead." She visited Paris after the peace of 1763. In 1769 she wrote an essay on the "Genius of Shakspere" in answer to Voltaire. In 1776 she built Montagu House, now No. 28 Portman Square, where she died. (This was not the Montagu House upon the site of which the British Museum was built.)

Montagu, George, Born at Lackham, Wiltshire, 1751; died at Knowle House, Kingsbridge, Devonshire, Aug. 28, 1815. An English naturalist. He served as captain in the American Revolution. He was an early member of the Linnean Society (established 1788). Among his works are "The Sportsman's Dictionary" (1792), and "Ornithological Dictionary, etc." (1802), "Testacea Britannica" (1803), etc.

Montagu, John, fourth Earl of Sandwich. Born Nov. 3, 1718; died at London, April 30, 1792. An English diplomatist, eldest son of Edward Richard Montagu, Viscount Hinchingbroke. He was educated at Eton and Cambridge, but left the university in 1738 without a degree, and traveled in Europe and the East. In Dec., 1744, he was appointed a lord commissioner of the admiralty, and in Dec., 1746, in 1748 he was plenipotentiary at the conclusion of the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle. In Feb., 1748, he was made first lord of the admiralty, and was also appointed to office June 12, 1751. He discussed himself at the notorious prosecution of John Wilkes. In Dec., 1770, he was appointed a secretary of state under Lord North, and was first lord of the admiralty during the American war, when the lowest depths of corruption were reached by the British navy. He retired from public life on the fall of the North administration, March, 1782. Lord Montagu was his son by his mistress, Miss Ray, who was murdered April 7, 1779.

Montagu, Lady **Mary Wortley.** Baptized at Covent Garden, May 26, 1689: died in England, Aug. 21, 1762. An English writer, eldest daughter of Evelyn Pierrepont, fifth earl (later duke) of Kingston. She was married to Edward Montagu, grandson of Edward Montagu, first earl of Sandwich, on Aug. 12, 1712. Her son Edward Wortley Montagu was born in 1713. She was a leader of the parties of Wales (Edward and Queen Caroline). In 1716 Montagu was appointed ambassador to the Porte. He was recalled in Oct., 1716, but resided in Constantinople until June, 1718. An interesting account of the visit appears in her "Letters." While at Adrianople she observed the practice of inoculation, and assisted in introducing it into England. She was very intimate with Pope, but quarreled with him finally, and became an object of his malignity. In 1739 she again went abroad, and in Lombardy at Venice, returning to England in 1762. Her daughter Mary married in 1736 become Lady Bute. She wrote "Town Eclogues," published as "Court Poems" (1716). Her letters appeared in 1763 and 1767.

Montagu House. A mansion erected by Hooke for Ralph Montagu, first duke of Montagu, "after the French manner," in the suburb of Bloomsbury, London. It was burned down in 1686. It was rebuilt, but only partially inhabited, and was sold to the nation for £10,000 in 1753, for the reception of the Sloane collection. The last remnants of the old house were removed in 1845 and replaced by the present British Museum.

Montague (mon'ta-gū). 1. In Shakspere's tragedy "Romeo and Juliet," the father of Romeo.—2. The "honest man" in Fletcher and Massinger's play "The Honest Man's Fortune."

Montague, Henry James (the stage name of Henry J. Mann). Born in Staffordshire, England, 1843; died at San Francisco, Aug. 11, 1878. An English-American actor. He played in London till 1871, when he made his first appearance in New York. He went to San Francisco in 1877. He was a graceful and refined comedian.

Montague, Lady. In Shakspere's "Romeo and Juliet," the mother of Romeo.

Montaigne (mon-tān'; F. pron. mōn-tāny'), **Michel Eyquem de.** Born at the Château Montaigne, Dordogne, France, Feb. 28, 1533: died Sept. 13 (?), 1592. A celebrated French essayist. His early education was carried on at home under his father's guidance. After graduating from college at Bordeaux, he studied law. In 1559 he was at the court of France, and in 1571 became attached to the person of Henry III. In 1580 Montaigne published his friend La Boetie's translations from the Greek, and in 1572 edited the latter's French verses. In 1580 he traveled in Germany, Switzerland, and Italy. He left Rome in 1581 to become mayor of Bordeaux. Montaigne is chiefly known from his "Essais" (Bordeaux, 1580: the edition of 1588 was the last to be published during the author's lifetime. Mademoiselle de Gournay, a warm admirer of Montaigne, did not have access to a copy of this last edition with the author's own corrections when she published her "Essais" (1595), with some posthumous writings and notes). An English translation was made in 1603 by the Italian Giovanni Florio, based on Mademoiselle de Gournay's book. The best classical edition of Montaigne's "Essais" is that of J. V. Leclerc: a reprint of it was made in 1865-66. In his essays Montaigne studies the men of the society of his day. He examines everything in a skeptical spirit, is inclined to doubt, and his motto is *Que sais-je?* Montaigne's ideas and influence are to be traced in many of the best French authors of the 17th and 18th centuries, while outside of France his essays were diligently read by Bacon and Shakspere.

Montalba (mont-al'bä), **Clara.** Born at London. A contemporary English landscape-and-marine-painter. She is the eldest of the four daughters of Antony and Emiline Montalba; was a pupil of Isabey in Paris; began exhibiting in London in 1872; was elected a member of the Society of Lady Painters in Water Colors in 1874, and of the Belgian Society in 1876. Among her works are several Venetian scenes, one of the portal of St. Mark's, London. Her sisters Ellen and Hilda are portrait- and figure-painters.

Montalba, Henrietta Skerrett. Born at London, 1856; died at Venice, Sept. 14, 1893. An English sculptor, sister of Clara Montalba. she studied at South Kensington, at the Belle Arts Venice, and with Dalou, in London. She exhibited first at the Royal Academy in 1876. Among her portrait-busts is one of Browning in terra-cotta (1883). Among her other works are "Sir Samuel Romilly Pensant Women," "The Bust," and a "Venetian Boy catching a Crab" (1893: exhibited in London and at the International Exhibition at Chicago).

Montalcino (mon-tal-chē'nō). A town in the province of Siena, Italy, 26 miles south by east of Florence. Population (1881), commune, 7,851.

Montalembert (mōn-tà-lon-bar'), **Comte de (Charles Forbes de Montalembert).** Born at London, May 29, 1810: died at Paris, March 13, 1870. A French historian, orator, publicist, and politician (representing the Roman Catholic and clerical interest). His chief works are "Vie de Sainte-Elisabeth de Hongrie" (1836), "Histoire de Sainte-Elisabeth d'Hongrie," 1836), "Les Moines d'Occident" ("The Monks of the West," 1860–68).

Montalembert, Marquis **Marce René de.** Born at Angoulême, France, July 16, 1714; died March 29, 1800. A French military engineer. His chief work is "La fortification perpendiculaire," etc. (1776–96).

Montalvan (mōn-tāl-vän'). **Juan Perez de.** Born at Madrid, 1602: died June 25, 1638. A noted Spanish dramatist, novelist, and ecclesiastic, apostolic notary of the Inquisition.

Montalvo (mōn-tāl'vō), **Francisco.** Born at Havana, Cuba, 1754: died at Madrid, Oct., 1822. A Spanish general. He was viceroy of New Granada and Venezuela, with the title of captain-general, from May, 1813, to Dec., 1817. During this period the revolution was temporarily subdued, mainly by the operations of Morillo.

Montaña (mōn-tän'yä). [Sp., 'mountain land.'] A name given in Spanish America, especially in Peru and Bolivia, to the forest-covered region which forms the lower portion of the eastern slope of the Andes, and includes the numerous spurs (Cordilleras) connected with that range. In extension the term is often used for all forest land in contradistinction to the open sierra, thus including portions of the plain.

Montana (mon-ta'nä). One of the Western States of the United States of America. Capital, Helena. It is bounded by Canada on the north, North Dakota and South Dakota on the east, Wyoming and Idaho on the south, and Idaho on the west. It is traversed by the Rocky Mountains, and the eastern portion consists of plateaus and plains, and there are fertile valleys in the west. The chief metals are gold and silver. The leading industries are mining and stock-raising. Montana formed part of the Louisiana Purchase, and the greater part of it was included in Nebraska Territory. Gold was discovered there in 1852. Montana Territory was organized in 1864. It was admitted as a State in 1889. It has 16 counties, sends 2 senators and 1 representative to Congress, and has 3 electoral votes. Area, 146,080 square miles. Population (1890), 132,159.

Montanelli (mon-tä-nel'lē). **Giuseppe.** Born at Fucecchio, Tuscany, about 1813: died June 17, 1863. A Tuscan revolutionist, triumvir in 1849.

Montanists (mon'tā-nists). A sect of the Christian church, now extinct, founded during the 2d century by Montanus of Phrygia. The Montanists believed in the divine and prophetic inspiration of Montanus, the continuance of the miraculous gifts of the apostolic church, the immediate approach of the second advent of Christ, and the establishment of the heavenly Jerusalem at Pepuza in Phrygia. They practised rigorous asceticism.

Montanus (mon-tā'nus). Born in Phrygia, Asia Minor. Lived in the 2d century. A schismatic, founder of the Montanist sect probably about 157. See *Montanists.*

Montanus, Arias. See *Arias Montanus.*

Montanvert (mōn-ton-vār'), or **Montenvers.** A height in the Mont Blanc group of the Alps, east of Chamonix, near the Mer de Glace. It commands a fine prospect. Height, 6,303 feet.

Montargis (mōn-tär-zhē'). A town in the department of Loiret, France, situated at the union of the Loing and Vernisson, 63 miles south by east of Paris. It contains ruins of a castle, for the dog of Montargis, see *Aubry de Montdidier.*). Population (1891), commune, 11,600.

Montataire (mōn-tä-tär'). A manufacturing town in the department of Oise, France, 30 miles north of Paris.

Montauban (mōn-tō-bon'). [L. *Mons Albanus.*] The capital of the department of Tarn-et-Garonne, France, situated on the Tarn in lat. 44° 1′ N., long. 1° 21′ E. It has considerable trade and manufactures; contains a faculty of Protestant theology; and was the birthplace of Ingres. It was founded in 1144 on the site of the Roman Mons Albanus. It was a stronghold of the Albigenses and the Huguenots, and successfully resisted Louis XIII. in 1683. Population (1891), 30,388.

Montauban, Renaud de. See *Renaud* and *Rinaldo.*

Montauk (mon-tāk'). A tribe of North American Indians, formerly occupying the eastern end of Long Island, New York. Those remaining about 1788 joined the Brotherton Indians in New York. One translation of their name is 'lookout' or 'place of seeing.' See *Abonquian.*

Montauk Point. The easternmost point of Long Island, New York, situated in the township of East Hampton, in lat. 41° 4′ N., long. 71° 51′ W.

Montbard (mōn-bär'). A town in the department of Côte-d'Or, France, 40 miles northwest of Dijon. Population (1891), commune, 2,509.

Montbars (mōn-bär'). Born in Languedoc about 1645. A French buccaneer, called "the Exterminator" from his ferocity. He was of good family, and accompanied his uncle, a naval officer, to the West Indies in 1665. His uncle was killed by the Spaniards, he joined the buccaneers, rose to high command, and for several years ravaged the Spanish colonies about the Caribbean Sea. There is no record of his subsequent life or of his death.

Montbéliard (mōn-bā-lyär'). [G. *Mömpelgard.*] A town in the department of Doubs, France, situated near the junction of the Allaine and Lisaine, 36 miles northeast of Besançon. It has manufactures of watches, etc., contains a château, and was the birthplace of Cuvier. It was the capital of a medieval countship; passed to Würtemberg; and belonged to it until 1793. Near it was fought the battle of Belfort, Jan. 15–17, 1871. Population (1891), commune, 9,561.

Mont Blanc (mōn blon). [F., 'white mountain.'] The highest mountain of the Alps, situated on the frontier of France, Switzerland, and Italy, between the Great and Little St. Bernard passes. The mountain projects on the border of France and Italy. The Mont Blanc massif is classed either in the Pennine Alps or as a separate group of the Graian Alps. The mountain was first ascended in 1786. A French observatory has been constructed on its summit. Its largest glacier is the Mer de Glace, and the valley of Chamonix is at its foot. Height, 15,779 feet.

Montbrison (mōn-brē-zon'). A town in the department of Loire, France, situated on the Vizezy 38 miles west-southwest of Lyons. It was formerly the capital of the department. Population (1891), commune, 7,086.

Montcalm Gozon de Saint-Véran (mont-käm'; F. pron. mōn-kälm' gō-zon' dē săn-vā-ron'), **Louis Joseph,** Marquis de. Born at the Château de Candiac, near Nimes, France, Feb. 29, 1712: died at Quebec, Sept. 14, 1759. A French general. He was appointed commander of the forces in Canada in 1756; captured Fort Ontario at Oswego in 1756, and Fort William Henry in 1757; repulsed the British under Abercrombie at Ticonderoga in 1758; repelled Wolfe's attack on Quebec, July 31, 1759; and was defeated and mortally wounded in the battle of Quebec, Sept. 13.

Montceau-les-Mines (mōn-sō'-lā-mēn'). A town in the department of Saône-et-Loire, France, 34 miles northwest of Mâcon. It is noted for coal-mines and manufactures. Population (1891), commune, 19,612.

Mont Cenis (mōn se-nē'). A summit of the Cottian Alps, between France and Italy, situated in lat. 39° 17′ N., long. 7° 0′ E. Height, about 11,000 feet. The Mont Cenis road was made by Napoleon I. (1803–10) to cross a pass between the valley of the Isere in France and Susa in Italy: it reaches the height of 6,860 feet. The Mont Cenis tunnel, in the Mont Cenis railway route between France and Italy, built 1861–1870, passes under the Col de Fréjus, some miles from the Mont Cenis road. Its length is 7½ miles (the second longest in the world), and it reaches the height of 4,245 feet.

Montchanin (môñ-shä-nañ'). A mining and manufacturing town in the department of Saône-et-Loire, France, 17 miles southeast of Autun.

Montchrestien (môñ-krā-tyoñ'), **Antoine de.** See the extract.

> We have seen that the early tragedy, which was more or less directly reproductive of Seneca, attained its highest pitch in the work of Garnier. This pitch was thus the well maintained by Antoine de Montchrestien, a man of a singular history and of a singular genius. The date of his birth is not exactly known, but he was the son of an apothecary at Falaise, and belonged to the Huguenot party. Duels and lawsuits succeed each other in his story, and by some means or other he was able to assume the title of seigneur de Vasteville. In one of his duels he killed his man, and had to fly to England. Being pardoned, he returned to France and took to commerce. But after the death of Henry IV. he joined a Huguenot rising, and was killed in October, 1621. Montchrestien wrote a treatise on political economy (he is even said to have been the first to introduce the term into French), some poems, and six tragedies, "Sophonisbe" or "La Carthaginoise," "Les Lacènes," "David," "Aman," "Hector," and "L'Ecossaise."
>
> *Saintsbury*, French Lit., p. 289.

Montclair (mount-klār'). A township in Essex County, New Jersey, 13 miles northwest of New York. Population (1890), 8,656.

Mont-de-Marsan (môn'dė-mär-soñ'). The capital of the department of Landes, France, situated at the junction of the Douze and Midou, in lat. 43° 54′ N., long. 0° 29′ W. Population (1891), commune, 12,031.

Montdidier (môñ-dė-dyā'). A town in the department of Somme, France, situated on the Don 20 miles southeast of Amiens. Population (1891), commune, 4,617.

Mont Dore, or **Monts Dore** (môn dōr). A mountain mass in Auvergne, in the department of Puy-de-Dôme. Highest peak, Puy-de-Sancy (6,185 feet).

Mont-Dore-les-Bains (môn-dōr'lā-bañ'), or **Bains-du-Mont-Dore.** A village in the department of Puy-de-Dôme, France, situated on the Dordogne about 20 miles southwest of Clermont-Ferrand: noted for its mineral springs.

Monteagudo (mon-tā-ä-gō'dō), **Bernardo.** Born at Tucuman (now in the Argentine Republic), 1787; assassinated at Lima, Peru, Jan. 28, 1825. A Spanish-American republican. He was one of the most influential advocates of independence; was secretary of San Martin; and was the leading spirit of the first republican government of Peru, 1821–22, as minister of war and marine.

Montealegre (mon-tā-ä-lā'grā), **José Maria.** Born at San José, March 19, 1815. A Costa-Rican statesman. After the deposition of Mora, he was made provisional president, Aug. 14, 1859, and was regularly elected president May 8, 1860, to May 7, 1863. His term was prosperous.

Monte Alegre, Baron, Viscount, and **Marquis of.** See *Costa Carralho, José da.*

Monte Amaro (mon'te ä-mä'rō). [It., 'bitter mountain.'] The highest summit of the Maiella group of the Apennines, central Italy. Height, 9,170 feet.

Monte Argentario (är-jen-tā'rē-ō). [It.,'silver mountain.'] A promontory on the coast of Tuscany, Italy, near Orbetello. Height, 2,090 feet.

Monte Baldo (bäl'dō). A chain of the Tridentine Alps, on the border of Tyrol and northern Italy, separating the Lake of Garda from the Adige. Length, 45 miles. Height of Monte Maggiore, 7,210 feet.

Montebello (mon-te-bel'lō), **Battle of,** 1. A victory gained at the village of Montebello (32 miles south of Milan) by the French under Lannes over the Austrians under Ott, June 9, 1800. It was speedily followed by the battle of Marengo.—2. A victory gained at Montebello May 20, 1859, by the French under Forey over the Austrians under Stadion. It was the opening battle of the Italian campaign of 1859.

Monte Carlo (kär'lō). A place in the principality of Monaco, northeast of the town of Monaco. It is noted as a gambling resort, and also as a sea-bathing place and winter health-resort.

Monte-Caseros (mōn'tā-kä-sā'rōs). A village of the province of Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic, 25 miles west of Buenos Ayres. Here, Feb. 3, 1852, the forces of Urquiza and his Brazilian allies defeated the dictator Rosas, forcing him to flee from the country.

Monte Cassino (käs-sē'nō). A monastery on a hill near Cassino, Italy, about 45 miles northwest of Naples. It was founded in 529 by St. Benedict, and is the cradle of the famous Benedictine order. The existing buildings, architecturally plain, are imposing from their enormous size. The arcaded courts and cloister are handsome. The great church, rebuilt in the 17th century, is not pure in style, but is almost inconceivably rich in its profusion of precious marbles mosaic, sculpture, and painting. The walnut choir-stalls are exquisitely carved. It is a national monument, with a renowned school, library, and archives.

Montecatini di Val di Cecina (mon-te-kā-tē'nē dė väl dė chā-chė'nä). A small town in the province of Pisa, Italy.

Montecatini di Val di Nievole (nė-ä'vō-le). A small town in the province of Lucca, Italy, 24 miles west-northwest of Florence. It has warm baths.

Monte Cavo (mon'te kä'vo), or **Mount Albano** (äl-bä'nō). The highest summit of the Alban Mountains, situated 15 miles southeast of Rome. On it are the ruins of the temple of Jupiter Latiaris. Height, 3,145 feet.

Montecchi (mon-tek'kē). A town in northern Italy, 20 miles east of Verona.

Monte Ceneri (mon'te chā'ne-rē). A mountain southwest of Bellinzona, in Switzerland. It is penetrated by a railway tunnel.

Montecerboli (mon-te-cher'bō-lē). A place in the province of Pisa, Italy, 42 miles southwest of Florence. It is noted for boracic springs or lagoons.

Monte Corno. See *Gran Sasso d'Italia.*

Monte Cristo (kris'tō). A small uninhabited island in the Mediterranean, belonging to Italy, 10 miles southwest of Elba.

Monte Cristo. The principal character in Dumas's novel "Le Comte de Monte Cristo." He is originally Edmond Dantès, an innocent youth, unjustly imprisoned. He escapes, becomes immensely wealthy, and carries out an elaborate system of revenge in the various disguises of the Count of Monte Cristo, Lord Wilmore, the Abbé Faria, and the Abbé Busoni.

Montecuccoli (mon-te-kō'kō-lē), or **Montecuccoli** (mon-te-kōk'kō-lē), Count **Raimondo,** Duke of Melfi, soldier at the service of Montecuculi, in the territory of Modena, Italy, 1608; died at Linz, Austria, Oct. 16, 1680. A noted Austrian general. He served with distinction in the Thirty Years' War; commanded the imperial army sent to the assistance of Poland against the Swedes and Transylvanians 1657–60; gained the victory of St. Gothard over the Turks Aug. 1, 1664; and opposed Turenne and Condé on the Rhine 1672–75, without fighting any decisive battle. His works include "Commentarii bellici cum puncto artis bellicæ systemate" (1718).

Monte della Disgrazia (mon'te del'lä dis-grät'sē-ä). A peak of the Alps, on the border of Italy and the canton of Grisons, Switzerland, northwest of Sondrio. Height, 12,050 feet.

Montefiascone (mon-te-fē-äs-kō'ne). A town in the province of Rome, Italy, 50 miles northwest of Rome. It produces muscat wine. Population (1890), 3,092.

Montefiore (mon-te-fē-ō're), Sir **Moses Haim.** Born at Leghorn, Oct. 24, 1784: died at Ramsgate, July 28, 1885. An English-Jewish philanthropist. He was the son of an Italian-Jewish merchant of London. He amassed a fortune as a stockbroker in London, and retired in 1824, devoting himself thereafter to improving the condition of the Jews. In Nov., 1840, he obtained a firman securing the rights of Jews throughout the Ottoman Empire. In 1846 he secured the abrogation of the ukase of the czar Nicholas, removing the Jews on the German and Austrian frontier into the interior of Russia. On June 10, 1812, he married Judith, daughter of Levi Cohen, brother-in-law of Baron Nathan Mayer de Rothschild. He published a "Narrative of a Forty Days' Sojourn in the Holy Land" (1875).

Monte Generoso (mon'te je-ne-rō'sō). A mountain on the coast of the Lake of Lugano, on the border of Switzerland and Italy. It commands a fine prospect, and is ascended by a rack-and-pinion railway. Height, 5,560 feet.

Monte Gennaro (jen-nä'rō). One of the chief peaks of the Sabine Mountains, Italy, 7 miles north of Tivoli. Height, 4,160 feet.

Montego Bay (mon-tē'gō bā). A seaport on the northern coast of Jamaica. Population (1891), 4,803.

Montégut (môñ-tā-gü'), **Jean Baptiste Joseph Émile.** Born at Limoges, June 24, 1825. A French littérateur and translator from the English. About 1847 he introduced the doctrines of Emerson, then unknown in France, in an article in the "Revue des Deux Mondes." In 1850 he published a translation of Emerson's philosophical essays: in 1862 he became literary critic of "Le Moniteur Universel." He also published a number of volumes of literary criticism and translations.

Montejo (mōn-tā'hō), **Francisco.** Born in Salamanca about 1484: died in Spain about 1550. A Spanish soldier. In 1514 he went to Darien and soon after to Cuba; was one of Grijalva's captains in 1518; and followed Cortés, and was his agent in Spain 1519–22 and 1526. In the latter year he was authorized to conquer and govern Yucatan, and sailed in 1527 with three ships and five hundred men. After much fighting with the Indians he was driven from the peninsula in 1535, but conquered part of Campeche. From 1535 to 1539 he was governor of Honduras. In 1540 he delegated his authority in Yucatan to his son (of the same name) while he made an expedition into Chiapas. His son having founded Merida, 1542, and subdued most of the peninsula, Montejo returned to Yucatan, but was deposed on charges in 1548.

Monte Leone (mon'te lā-ō'ne). A peak of the Valais Alps, near the Simplon Pass, on the border of Switzerland and Italy. Height, 11,660 feet.

Monteleone di Calabria (dē kä-lä'brē-ä). A town in the province of Catanzaro, Italy, in lat. 38° 44′ N., long. 16° 36′ E.: the ancient Hipponium, later Vibo Valentia. It has an ancient castle. Population (1891), 9,811.

Monte Lettere (mon'te let'te-re). A mountain in the neighborhood of Castellamare, Naples: the ancient Mons Lactarius. Here, March, 553, a battle was fought between Narses and Teias, the last king of the Goths in Italy, in which the latter was defeated and slain.

Montélimar (môñ-tā-lē-mär'). A town in the department of Drôme, France, situated near the junction of the Roubion and Jabron, 25 miles south of Valence. Population (1891), commune, 13,764.

Monte Massico. See *Massicus.*

Montemayor (mōn-tā-mā-yōr'), **Jorge de.** Born at Montemayor, Portugal, about 1520: died at Turin, Feb. 26, 1561. A Spanish romancer and poet, author of the pastoral romance "Diana Enamorada" (which see). In his youth he was a soldier; but later, from his skill in music, he became attached to the traveling chapel of the prince of Spain, afterwards Philip the Second, and thus enjoyed an opportunity of visiting foreign countries, especially Italy and Flanders." *Tickner.*

Montemolin (mon-tā-mō-lēn'), **Count of.** A name assumed by Don Carlos (1818–61).

Montemorelos. See *Morelos.*

Monte Motterone (mot-te-trō'ne). A mountain in northern Italy, west of Stresa on Lago Maggiore: famous for its view. Height, 4,890 feet.

Monten (mon'ten), **Dietrich.** Born at Dusseldorf, Prussia, Sept., 1793: died at Munich, Dec. 13, 1843. A German painter of battle-scenes.

Montenegro (mōn-tā-nā'gro), Serv. **Crna Gora** (char'na go'ra), Turk. **Kara Dagh** (kä'ra dag') (all meaning 'black mountain'). A principality of Europe, surrounded by Dalmatia (in Austria), Herzegovina, Bosnia, Albania (in Turkey), and the Adriatic Sea. Capital, Cettinje. The surface is mountainous. The chief occupation is the raising of cattle. The government is practically an absolute hereditary monarchy. The prevailing religion is Greek Catholic. The Montenegrins are of Servian race, and speak a dialect of that language. Montenegro became independent of Servia in 1389; came under the rule of prince-bishops in 1516; has been under the present dynasty since 1697; became a secular state under Danilo I. (1851–60), and has been at war with the Turks for over 400 years (recently in 1852–53, 1861–62, 1876–78). It acquired territory in 1858 and in 1880 (including Dulcigno). Area, estimated, 3,630 square miles. Population, estimated, 200,000.

Montenotte (mon-te-not'te). A village 26 miles west of Genoa, Italy. Here, April 12, 1796, Napoleon began his first Italian campaign by defeating the Austrians under D'Argenteau.

Monte Pellegrino (mon'te pel-le-grē'nō). [It., 'pilgrim mountain.'] An isolated mountain near Palermo, in Sicily, on the coast. It was occupied by Hamilcar in the first Punic war, and then called Heircte or Ercte. Formerly it was an island. Height, 1,960 feet.

Montépin (môñ-tā-pañ'). **Xavier Aymon de.** Born at Apremont, Haute-Saône, France, March 18, 1824. A French novelist and playwright. He has written nearly 100 novels and about 30 plays, and collaborated in 1848 on anti-revolutionary journals. His works have been translated into nearly all languages.

Montepulciano (mon-te-pōl-chä'nō). A cathedral city in the province of Siena, Italy, 55 miles south-southeast of Florence: famous for its wine. It was the birthplace of Poliziano. Population, 2,952.

Monterean (môñt-rō'). A town in the department of Seine-et-Marne, France, situated at the junction of the Yonne and Seine, 51 miles southeast of Paris. It has a fine church. John the Fearless, duke of Burgundy, was assassinated here at the instigation of the dauphin (afterward Charles VII.), Sept. 10, 1419. Here, Feb. 18, 1814, Napoleon defeated the Allies under the Crown Prince of Wurtemberg. Population (1891), commune, 7,672.

Monterey (mōn-tā-rā'). [Sp., 'king mountain.'] A city, the capital of the state of Nuevo Leon, Mexico, situated near lat. 25° 40′ N., long. 100° 25′ W. It was taken by the United States troops (6,500) under Taylor from the Mexicans (about 10,000) under Ampudia, after 3 days' fighting, Sept. 23, 1846. Population (1892), 46,000.

Monterey (mon-te-rā'). A village in Monterey County, California, situated on the Bay of Monterey in lat. 36° 35′ N., long. 121° 53′ W. It is a noted winter and health resort. A Spanish mission was established here in 1770. It was the capital of California until 1847. Population (1880), 1,662.

Monterey, Count of, Viceroy of Peru and Mexico. See *Zuñiga y Acevedo, Gaspar de.*

Montero (môn-tā'rō), **Lizardo.** Born in the province of Piura, May 27, 1832. A Peruvian

naval officer and politician. He joined the rebellion of Vivanco (1856–58), was prominent in the defense of Callao in 1866 and in the war against Pierola in 1874, and in the latter year was a presidential candidate; was made admiral, but fought with the land forces against the Chilcans 1879–81; and after the fall of Lima was vice-president in the provisional government, and soon after president. Caliéron being imprisoned by the Chilcans, Montero assumed the executive power at Arequipa. In Oct., 1883, he was driven into Bolivia by the Chilcans, but soon after returned and submitted to Iglesias.

Montero, Luis, Died in 1888. A Peruvian painter. His principal work is the "Funeral of Atahualpa" (which see).

Monte Rosa (mon'te ró'sâ). [It., 'rosy mountain.'] The highest mountain of the Alps next to Mont Blanc. It is situated on the border of northern Italy and the canton of Valais, Switzerland, 60 miles north of Turin. It was first ascended in 1855. Height, 15,217 feet (Dufour-Spitze).

Monte Rotondo (ró-tón'dō). [It., 'round mountain.'] One of the principal summits of Corsica, in the central part. Height, 8,775 feet.

Montes, Lola. See *Gilbert, Marie D. E. R.*

Monte San Giuliano (sän jō-lē-ä'nō). [It., 'mount of St. Julian.'] A mountain near Trapani and near the western extremity of Sicily: the ancient Eryx. It was the ancient shrine of Venus Erycina, and figured in the first Punic war. Height, 2,463 feet.

Monte San Salvatore (säl-vä-tó're). [It., 'mount of the holy Saviour.'] A noted point of view near Lugano in Switzerland. Height, 2,980 feet.

Monte Sant-Angelo (sänt-än'je-lō). [It., 'mount of the holy angel.'] A town and place of pilgrimage in the province of Foggia, Apulia, Italy, 28 miles northeast of Foggia.

Montes-Claros, Marquis of, Viceroy of Mexico and Peru. See *Haro y Monclada, Gaspar de.*

Montesino (mōn-tä-sē'nō), or **Montesinos** (mōn-tä-sē'nōs), **Antonio.** Died after 1526. A Spanish Dominican missionary. He went to Espanola in 1510; was the first to preach against Indian slavery; and in 1511 was sent to Spain to appeal against the evil. His representations resulted in the promulgation of the Laws of Burgos, later he was a friend of Las Casas, and was constantly engaged in helping the Indians. From 1521 he preached in Porto Rico, and he is known as the apostle of that island. He accompanied Ayllon's expedition to Florida in 1526.

Montesinos (mōn-tä-sē'nōs). A character in mediæval romance. Don Quixote's visit to the cave of Montesinos (book ii., chap. 23) is an important part of that romance.

Montesinos, Fernando. Born at Osuna, Seville, about 1600: died, probably in Seville, about 1655. A Spanish lawyer and historian. From 1629 to about 1650 he was in Peru, where he held important offices and made special studies of mines and of early Indian history. His principal works are "Memorias antiguas historiales del Perú" and "Anales nuevas del Perú," first published in French (1840) and in Spanish (1882). Montesinos gives a long list of the Inca and monarchs of Peru, which he professes to have received from the natives.

Montesquiou (mōn-tes-poō'), **Marquise de (Françoise Athénaïs de Rochechouart),** Born 1641: died at Bourbon-l'Archambault, France, May 27, 1707. A mistress of Louis XIV. She was a daughter of the Duc de Mortemart, and married the Marquise de Montespan in 1663. She succeeded Mademoiselle de la Vallière as mistress of Louis in c. about 1667, and was in turn supplanted by Madame de Maintenon three years later, although she was not wholly discarded before 1676. She eventually left the court. She had eight children by the king, including the Duc de Maine, Louis César, the Comte de Vexin, and the Comte de Toulouse. The Marquis d'Antin was her son by her husband.

Montesquieu (mōn-tes-kyé', Anglicized mon-tes-kū'), **Baron de la Brède et de (Charles de Secondat).** Born at the Château de la Brède, near Bordeaux, Jan. 18, 1689: died at Paris, Feb. 10, 1755. A celebrated French writer. He was brought up at the Collège of Juilly, near Meaux, and returned to his native province to study law. In 1711 he was made councilor, and in 1716 president, of the Bordeaux parliament. He was not in sympathy, however, with the duties of his position, and he gradually withdrew from them and devoted his attention to the study of literature and jurisprudence. In 1721 he won fame in the world of letters with his "Lettres persanes," in which he criticizes cleverly the French society of his time. For this work he was elected to the French Academy in 1728. The following years were spent in travel, and he visited successively Austria, Italy, Germany, Switzerland, Holland, and England. On his return to France he gave up the remainder of his life to literary work. Among his many productions, the two which have contributed most to his reputation are the "Considérations sur les causes de la grandeur et de la décadence des Romains" (1734), and "L'Esprit des lois" (1748) (which see).

Montes Rauraci. See *Almoha.*

Monte Testaccio (mon'te tes-tä'chō). [It., 'potsherd hill.'] A hill in the extreme southern part of Rome, southwest of the Aventine, on the left bank of the Tiber. It is about 115 feet in height above the surrounding area, and 2,500 in circumference, and is composed entirely of the fragments of pottery vases, chiefly amphoræ, from the extensive warehouses which lined the neighboring quay. The potters' stamps on the fragments show that this rubbish-heap was still used in the 4th century, and it is believed to have been begun about the inception of the empire. The view from the summit is celebrated.

Montevarchi (mon-te-vär'ké). A small town in the province of Arezzo, Italy, 24 miles southeast of Florence.

Monte Velino (mon'te ve-lē'no). One of the principal summits of the Apennines, about 50 miles east-northeast of Rome. It was the scene of the defeat of Conradin by Charles of Anjou in 1268. Height, 8,160 feet.

Monteverde (mon-te-ver'de), **Claudio.** Born at Cremona, Italy, 1568 (?): died 1643 (?). An Italian composer. Among his works are the operas "Arianna" (1607) and "Orfeo" (1608).

Montverde (mon-tä-vär'dä), **Juan Domingo.** Born in Teneriffe, Canary Islands, about 1772: died in Spain, 1823. A Spanish general. From 1811 to the end of 1815 he was the most prominent royalist commander in Venezuela, though without legitimate authority. He received the submission of Miranda in Aug., 1812, and in violation of his treaty sent him a prisoner to Spain. His cruelty to the subjugated provinces led to fresh rebellion. He was repeatedly defeated by Bolívar, and at length besieged in Puerto Cabello, where he was deposed by his own followers in Dec., 1813. He returned to Spain in 1815.

Montevideo (mon-te-vid'ē-ō; Sp. pron. mōn-tä-vē-thā'ō). The capital of Uruguay, situated on the estuary of the Rio de la Plata in lat. 34° 54′ 33″ S., long. 56° 12′ 18″ W. It has important foreign commerce; exports hides, wool, tallow, horns, etc.; is the commercial and shipping center of Uruguay; has a university and a cathedral. It was colonized by Spanish settlers in 1726; taken by the British in 1807, but recovered the same year; became the capital of Uruguay in 1828, and, until 1834, when the walls were removed, it was little more than a fortress. Population (1892), with suburbs, 253,080.

Monte Viso (mon'te vē'sō). A peak of the Cottian Alps, in Italy, near the French border, 42 miles southwest of Turin. It contains the source of the Po, and is one of the most conspicuous peaks of the western Alps. Height, 12,615 feet.

Monte Vulture (vōl-tö're). [It., 'Mount Vulture.'] An extinct volcano in southern Italy, near Melfi in the province of Potenza. It was on the boundary of the ancient Apulia and Lucania. Height, 4,365 feet.

Montez, Lola. See *Gilbert, Marie D. E. R.*

Montezuma (mon-tē-zōō'mä), or **Moteczuma** (mō-täk-zō'mä): called **Montezuma I.,** and surnamed **Ilhuicamina** (él-wē-kä-mē'na) ('archer of the heavens'). [Nahuatl, 'angry chief.'] Born at Tenochtitlan (Mexico City), 1404. War-chief and "emperor" of ancient Mexico. He was the son of Huitzilhuitl, and succeeded his brother Izcoluatl in 1436 (formally inaugurated 1440). He had wars with the Mixtecos and Tlaxcaltecas, and is said to have carried his arms to the Gulf of Mexico. Also written *Motezuma* (Cortes), *Montezuma* (Bernal Díaz and Oviedo), *Motezuma* (Acosta), *Montezuma, Motecuhzoma,* etc.

Montezuma, or **Moctezuma;** called **Montezuma II.,** or **Xocoyotzin** (hō-kō-yōt-zēn'). Born (according to Bernal Díaz) in 1479: died at Tenochtitlan (Mexico City), June 30, 1520. An Aztec war-chief or "emperor" of Mexico at the time of the Spanish conquest. He was the son of Axayacatl, and succeeded his uncle Ahuizotl in 1503. Besides his continuous wars with the Tlascalans and Tarascans, he carried his arms far southward, and is said to have invaded Honduras; thousands of captives were brought back for sacrifice in the temples. The kings of ships and white men on the coast excited his superstitious fears. When Cortes landed he sent him presents, but tried to dissuade him from coming to Tenochtitlan. Cortes insisted, and reached the city with his army in Nov., 1519. He was well received and given rich presents, but, fearing violence from the natives, seized Montezuma in his own house, and imprisoned him in the Spanish quarters of the palace. The Aztecs at length rose in arms and attacked the quarters: Montezuma, at the request of Cortes, appeared on the wall and attempted to appease them with, it is said, but was received with a shower of stones, and died of his wounds four days later. Descendants of one of his daughters are living in Mexico. After the Spanish conquest Montezuma became a mythical personage among the Indians: this hero or hero-god they mention to strangers as their principal deity, although they do not pay him the slightest worship. In New Mexico modern travelers and tourists have thought that they have discovered a Montezuma worship, which, however, does not exist.

Montezuma, Baths of. See *Tezcotzinco.*

Montezuma, Count of, Viceroy of Mexico. See *Sarmiento Valladares, José.*

Montfaucon (mōn-fō-sôn'), **Bernard de.** Born at the Château Soulage, in Languedoc, France, Jan. 18, 1655: died at Paris, Dec. 21, 1741. A French critic and classical scholar. Among his works are "Palæographia Græca" (1708), "L'Antiquité expliquée et représentée en figures" (1719–24), "Les monuments de la monarchie française" (1729–33), an edition of Athanasius, etc.

Montferrat (mōn-fer-rä'), It. **Monferrato** (mon-fer-rä'tō). [It., 'iron mountain.'] A former marquisate, later a duchy, in northwestern Italy, lying south of the Po and north of the Ligurian Apennines and Alps. Capital, Casale. Its marquises from the 10th century ruled not only in Italy but for some time in Greece. A branch of the Paleeologi ruled from 1306. The marquisate was made a duchy and united to Mantua in 1536. Its possession was later a matter of dispute between Mantua and Savoy. It passed to Savoy in 1708.

Montfleury (mōn-flē-rē'), **Antoine Jacob,** called. Born at Paris, 1640: died at Aix, 1685. A French dramatist, son of Zacharie Jacob, also called Montfleury, an actor. His comedy "La femme juge et partie" (1669) is still played, though reduced to three acts. It was almost as successful as "Tartufe."

He wrote sixteen comedies, partly on contemporary subjects and partly adaptations of Spanish originals. The two best are "La Femme Juge et Partie" and "La Fille Capitaine." They belong to an older style of comedy than Molière's, being both extravagant and coarse, but there is considerable *vis comica* in them.

Saintsbury, French Lit., p. 313.

Montfort (mōn-fōr'), Comte **Simon de.** Killed near Toulouse, France, June 25, 1218. A French commander and crusader, leader of the crusade against the Albigenses in 1208. He was the father of the following.

Montfort (mont'fȯrt; F. pron. mōn-fōr'). **Simon of,** Earl of Leicester. Born about 1208: killed at Evesham, Aug. 4, 1265. A celebrated English general and statesman. He was the son of Simon de Montfort l'Amaury in Normandy. The earldom of Leicester came into the family through his grandmother, Amicia, daughter of Robert of Beaumont, third earl of Leicester. In 1238 Montfort married Eleanor, widow of William Marshal, earl of Pembroke, and sister of Henry III. In 1240 he went on a crusade. In 1248 he was appointed governor of Gascony. His vigorous administration resulted in an open quarrel with the king, and he resigned his office Sept. 30, 1252. The ill feeling between him and king forced Simon more and more into the popular party, and he was openly recognized as leader of the "barons' war" in 1263. On May 14, 1264, he captured the king, and became virtually governor of the kingdom. By writs in the king's name (Dec. 14 and 24, 1264) he summoned to a parliament, which met in London on Jan. 20, 120 churchmen, 23 lay barons, and 2 knights from every shire, and also 2 citizens from every borough in England: the first appearance of the commons. At this parliament the quarrel between Simon and Gilbert, earl of Gloucester, began, which ended in the death of Simon at Evesham.

Montfort, Simon of. Born near Brindisi, 1240: died near Siena, Italy, 1271. The second child of Simon of Montfort, earl of Leicester. In the "barons' war" of 1264 he defended Northampton against the king, and was captured April 5. After his father's victory at Lewes, May 14, 1265, he was made constable of Porchester. He reached Evesham after the death of his father, Aug. 4, 1265, and was obliged to surrender to Edward at Christmas. He was banished, and was still in France March 28, 1268. On March 13, 1271, he assisted in the murder of Henry of Cornwall.

Montfort-l'Amaury (mōn-fōr'lä-mō-rē'). A small town in the department of Seine-et-Oise, France, 20 miles west by south of Paris. It contains the ruined castle of the counts of Montfort.

Mont Genèvre (mōn zhe-nāvr'). A pass in the Cottian Alps, on the boundary of Hautes-Alpes, France, 7 miles northeast of Briançon, on the Italian border. It has frequently been crossed by armies. Height, over 6,100 feet.

Montgolfier (mont-gol'fi-ėr; F. pron. mōn-gol-fyā'), **Jacques Étienne.** Born at Vidalon-lez-Annonay, Ardèche, France, Jan. 7, 1745: died at Serrières, Aug. 2, 1799. A French mechanician and inventor, and the elder brother of Joseph Michel, he studied mathematics, mechanics, and physics. He was for a time an architect, but gave up that profession in order to take charge with his brother of his father's paper-manufactory at Annonay. Together with his brother he invented the form of air-balloon known as the montgolfier, a public experiment with which was made at Annonay in 1782. The experiment was attended before the Montgolfier before the court at Versailles, Sept. 19, 1783, and both brothers were subsequently elected corresponding members of the Academy.

Montgolfier, Joseph Michel. Born at Vidalon-lez-Annonay, Ardèche, France, 1740: died at Balaruc, France, June 26, 1810. A French mechanician, brother of Jacques Étienne Montgolfier, with whom he was associated in the invention of the air-balloon.

Montgomerie (mont'gum-e-ri), **Alexander.** Born about 1556: died before 1615. A Scottish poet, a relative of the earls of Eglinton. His chief work is the allegorical poem "The Cherry and the Slae" (1597). He also wrote "The Flyting betwixt Montgomery and Polwart," etc.

Montgomerie, Archibald William, thirteenth Earl of Eglinton. Born at Palermo, Sicily, Sept. 29, 1812: died at St. Andrews, Scotland, Oct. 4, 1861. A British politician, lord lieutenant of Ireland in 1852 and 1858–59.

Montgomery (mont-gum'e-ri). **1.** A county in Wales. It is bounded by Merioneth and Denbigh on the north, Shropshire on the east, Radnor on the south, and Cardigan and Merioneth on the west. It is hilly and mountainous, and has lead-mines and flannel manufactures. Area, 797 square miles. Population (1891), 58,003.

2. The capital of the county of Montgomery, situated near the Severn 21 miles southwest of Shrewsbury. Population (1891), 1,098.

Montgomery. A district of the Panjab, British India, intersected by lat. 30° 40′ N., long. 73° E. Area, 5,574 square miles. Population (1881), 426,529.

Montgomery. The capital of Alabama and of Montgomery County, situated on the Alabama in lat. 32° 22′ N., long. 86° 25′ W. It has a flourishing trade, especially in cotton. It became the State capital in 1847, and was the capital of the Confederate States Feb.–May, 1861. Population (1890), 21,883.

Montgomery(mŏn-gom-rē'),**Gabriel,**Comte**de.** Born about 1530; executed at Paris, May 25, 1574. A French commander who, by accident, mortally wounded Henry II. in a tournament June 30, 1559. He retired to Normandy and thence escaped to England, where he became a Protestant. Returning to France on the death of his father, he took part in the religious wars of the period; established himself about 1574 in the islands of Jersey and Guernsey, whence he directed an expedition against France; and was finally captured and put to death.

Montgomery(mont-gum'e-ri),**James.** Born at Irvine, Ayrshire, Nov. 4, 1771; died April 30, 1854. A Scottish poet, son of John Montgomery, a Moravian clergyman. In 1792 he entered the office of the "Sheffield Register," and in 1795 the paper became his property: the name had been changed to "Sheffield Iris." In 1806 his poems "The Wanderer of Switzerland" and "The Grave" won him recognition. The numerous hymns on which his reputation chiefly rests were collected in 1853. His lectures on poetry before the Royal Institution were published in 1833. His other works are "The West Indies" (1810), "The World before the Flood" (1812), "Greenland" (1819), "Pelican Island" (1827).

Montgomery, Richard. Born at Swords, County Dublin, Ireland, Dec. 2, 1736; killed before Quebec, Dec. 31, 1775. An American Revolutionary general. He commanded an expedition for the invasion of Canada in 1775, during which he captured Fort Chambly and Montreal. He was killed while leading an attack on Quebec.

Montgomery, Robert. Born at Bath, England, 1807; died at Brighton, England, Dec. 3, 1855. An English poet. Among his poems are "The Stagecoach" (1827), "Omnipresence of the Deity" (1828), "Satan, etc." (1830), "The Puffiad" (1830), etc. "With an unfortunate facility in the production of worthless verse, he combined no prominently poetic gift. Macaulay, in trying to anticipate the office of time, only succeeded in rescuing him from the oblivion to which he was properly destined." *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

Montgomery Charter, The. A charter granted to the city of New York by John Montgomery ("Captain General and Governor in chief of the Province of New York and the Province of New Jersey and territories depending thereon in America, and Vice Admiral of the same") under George II., dated Jan. 15, 1730. It extended the bounds of the charter, and was in force until 1830.

Monthermé (mŏn-ter-mā'). A town in the department of Ardennes, France, situated on the Meuse 8 miles north of Mézières. Population (1891), commune, 3,870.

Montholon (mŏn-tō-lôn'), Comte **Charles Tristan de.** Born at Paris, July 21, 1783; died Aug. 21, 1853. A French general, companion of Napoleon at St. Helena, and one of his executors. He published, with Gourgaud, "Mémoires pour servir à l'histoire de France sous Napoléon, écrits à Sainte-Hélène sous sa dictée" (1823), etc.

Monthyon. See *Montyon.*

Monti (mon'tē), **Vincenzo.** Born at Fusignano, near Ravenna, Italy, Feb. 19, 1754: died at Milan, Oct. 13, 1828. A noted Italian poet. Cardinal Borghesi was so much pleased with his "Vision of Ezekiel" (1776) that he took him to Rome, where, after winning praise as a poet, he essayed tragedy in imitation of his friend Alfieri. At this time he was the secretary of Cardinal Braschi, the Pope's nephew. His "Bassevilliana" (1793) was inspired by the massacre by the populace of the French envoy Basseville. He was professor of eloquence at Pavia, and was made historiographer to the court under Napoleon, and member of the Italian Institute. Among his other poems are "Fanatismo," "Musogonia," "Mascheroniana," "Il ritorno d'Astrea," "Superstizione," a translation of the Iliad, etc. His tragedies are "Aristodemo" (1787), "Galeotto Manfredi," "Caio Gracco." (Complete works, 8 vols., 1839.)

Monticello (mon-tē-sel'lō; It. mon-tē-chel'lō) [It., 'little mount.'] A mansion and estate, the former residence of Thomas Jefferson, situated in Albemarle County, Virginia, near Charlottesville.

Montiel (mŏn-tē-el'). A small place in La Mancha, Spain, near Valdepeñas. Here, in March, 1369, Henry of Trastamare and Du Guesclin defeated Pedro the Cruel.

Montijo (mŏn-tē'hō). A town in the province of Badajoz, Spain, 14 miles east of Badajoz. Population (1887), 6,681.

Montilla (mŏn-tēl'yä). A town in the province of Cordova, Spain, 22 miles south of Cordova. It is famous for its wine, and was the birthplace of Gonsalvo de Cordova. Population (1887), 13,790.

Montivilliers (mŏn-tē-vēl-yā'). A town in the department of Seine-Inférieure, France, situated on the Lézarde 6 miles east-northeast of Havre. Population (1891), commune, 5,344.

Montjoie (mŏn-zhwä'). A small town in the Rhine Province, Prussia, situated on the Roer 16 miles southeast of Aix-la-Chapelle.

Montjoie. The name of the hill near Paris where St. Denis was martyred. Before 1789 it was the name of the king at arms. In ancient tournaments the cry of Montjoie was French, and "Montjoie St. Denis" the war-cry of the French in battle. The kings of England had at one time the war-cry "Montjoie St. George." It was last used by the French at the siege of Montargis in 1426. *Larousse.*

Montlhéry (mŏn-lā-rē'). A small town in the department of Seine-et-Oise, France, 18 miles south of Paris. Here, July 16, 1465, the forces of the League of the Public Good defeated Louis XI.

Montluc (mŏn-lük'),**Blaise de Lasseran-Massencome,** Seigneur **de.** Born near Condom, Guienne, about 1503: died in the province of Agénois, 1577. A noted French marshal. His family was noble but in moderate circumstances, so that he, the eldest of 12 children, was soon called upon to support himself. He went into the army and took part in all the campaigns of Francis I. against Charles V., and also became celebrated for his exploits in the reign of Henry II. Charles IX. and Henry III. honored him with high positions. In the later years of his life he dictated from memory his account of the wars from 1521 to 1574. His work is of great value to historians, and is furthermore possessed of considerable literary merit. Henry IV. paid it a just tribute in calling it "la Bible du soldat." Montluc's "Commentaires" appeared first in 1592 at Bordeaux, and have been reprinted several times since. The best edition in modern times was made by M. de Ruble for the Société de l'Histoire de France.

Montluçon (mŏn-lü-sôn'). A city in the department of Allier, central France, situated on the Cher 38 miles southwest of Moulins. It has flourishing manufactures, especially of mirrors, and is sometimes called "the Manchester of France." Population (1891), commune, 27,578.

Montmartre (mŏn-mär'tr). A height and (since 1860) a quarter in the northern part of Paris, formerly a separate commune. It was stormed by the Allies March 30, 1814, and was in the hands of the Commune March–May, 1871.

Montmédy (mŏn-mā-dē'). A town in the department of Meuse, France, situated on the Chiers 23 miles southeast of Sedan. It has often been besieged, but (just thus far) the Germans sept.–Dec., 1870). Population (1891), commune, 2,782.

Montmirail (mŏn-mē-rāl'y'). A town in the department of Marne, France, situated on the Petit-Morin 55 miles east of Paris. Here, Feb. 11, 1814, the French under Napoleon defeated the Allies. Population (1891), commune, 2,373.

Montmorency (mŏn-mō-ron-sē'). A town in the department of Seine-et-Oise, France, 9 miles north of Paris. It was the residence of Rousseau. Its castle was the seat of the Montmorency family. Population (1891), commune, 4,577.

Montmorency, or **Montmorenci** (mont-mō-ren'si; F. pron. mŏn-mō-ron-sē'). A small river in the province of Quebec, Canada, which joins the St. Lawrence 8 miles below Quebec. It is noted for the cataract (250 feet high) situated near its mouth.

Montmorency, or **Montmorenci** (mŏn-mō-ron-sē'), **Anne de.** Born at Chantilly, France, March 15, 1492: died at Paris, Nov. 12, 1567. A French marshal and constable, distinguished in the wars in Italy and against Charles V. He was defeated at St.-Quentin in 1557, and commanded at Dreux in 1562, and at St.-Denis in 1567.

Montmorency, Henri II., Duc de. Born at Chantilly, France, April 30, 1595: executed at Toulouse, France, Oct. 30, 1632. A French marshal, grandson of Anne de Montmorency. He joined the rebellion of Gaston of Orléans in 1632.

Montmorillon (mŏn-mō-re-yôn'). A town in the department of Vienne, France, situated on the Gartempe 28 miles east southeast of Poitiers. Population (1891), commune, 5,268.

Montoro (mŏn-tō'ro). A town in the province of Cordova, Spain, situated on the Guadalquivir 27 miles east-northeast of Cordova. Population (1887), 12,563.

Montorsoli (mŏn-tor'sō-lē). **Giovanni Angelo.** Born at Montorsoli, near Florence, about 1500: died at Florence, 1563. An Italian sculptor and architect, a pupil of Andrea Ferrucci of Fiesole. He restored the left arm of the Apollo Belvedere and the right arm of the Laocoon. He assisted Michelangelo in finishing the statues of Giuliano and Lorenzo de' Medici, and made the statue of San Cosimo in the sacristy of San Lorenzo in Florence. His most famous work is the great fountain of Messina (1547).

Montoya (mŏn-to'yä), **Antonio Ruiz de.** Born at Lima, Peru, 1583 (?): died there, April 11, 1652. A Jesuit missionary and author. He spent many years in the Guarany missions of Paraguay, and published a history of them, "Conquista espiritual hecha por los religiosos de la Compañia de Jesus en las provincias del Paraguay, etc." (Madrid, 1639). His "Tesoro" (1639), "Arte y Vocabulario" (1640), and "Catecismo" (1640) are the best authorities on the Guarany language. There are modern editions.

Montpelier (mont-pē'lyėr). The capital of Vermont and of Washington County, situated on the Onion River in lat. 44° 17′ N., long. 72° 36′ W. Population (1890), 4,100.

Montpellier (mŏn-pel-lyā'). The capital of the department of Hérault, France, situated on the Lez, near the Mediterranean, in lat. 43° 37′ N., long. 3° 53′ E. It trade is largely in wine and brandy, and it has manufactures of verdigris, soap, cocoa, leather, etc. The cathedral, jardin des plantes, university, academy, and Musée Fabre (one of the best in France) are noteworthy. It contains a celebrated school of medicine. Its school of medicine was founded in the 12th century. It came into the possession of Aragon and Majorca, and was acquired by France about 1256. It was a Protestant stronghold, and was besieged and taken by Louis XIII. in 1622. Comte was born there. Population (1891), 60,258.

Montpellier-le-Vieux (mŏn-pel-lyā'lė-vyė'). A noted group of huge fantastic rocks, discovered in 1883 near Millau, Aveyron, southern France.

Montpensier (mŏn-pon-sē'), **Duchesse de (Anne Marie Louise).** Born at Paris, May 29, 1627: died there, April 5, 1693. The only daughter of Gaston of Orléans and the Duchesse de Montpensier; commonly called La Grande Mademoiselle. She was a cousin of Louis XIV. Her "Mémoires" were published in 1729.

Personal and literary interest both appear in a very high degree in the Memoirs of the Grande Mademoiselle. Daughter, commonly called La Grande Mademoiselle. The only daughter of Gaston of Orleans and of the Duchesse de Montpensier, she inherited enormous wealth and a position which made it difficult for her to marry any one but a crowned head. In her youth she was self-willed and by no means inclined to marriage, and prince after prince was proposed to her without success, during the time of an extraordinary part — heading armies, mounting the walls of Orleans by a scaling-ladder, and saving the united troops of Conde, after the battle of Saint-Antoine, by opening the gates of Paris to them, and causing the cannon of the Bastille to cover their flight.

Saintsbury, French Lit., p. 339.

Montpensier, Duc de (Antoine Marie Philippe Louis d'Orléans). Born at Paris, July 31, 1824: died at San Lucar, near Seville, Feb. 4, 1890. The fifth son of Louis Philippe. He married the infanta Maria Luisa (sister of Queen Isabella) in 1846; became infante in 1859; and was an unsuccessful candidate for the Spanish throne in 1870. In 1871 he was exiled to the Balearic Isles. After the abdication of Amadeus I., he successfully claimed the crown for his nephew Alphonso de Bourbon, to the disappointment of Montpensier.

Montpensier, Duchesse de (Catherine Marie de Lorraine). Born 1552: died about 1594. The daughter of Francis, duke of Guise: one of the leaders of the League.

Mont Perdu (mon'tä per-dü'), Sp. **Monte Perdido** (mon'tä per-dē'thō). ['Lost mountain.'] One of the highest peaks of the Pyrenees, situated in the province of Huesca, Spain, about long. 0°, height, 10,995 feet.

Montreal (mont-re-al'). ['Mount Royal.'] A city in the province of Quebec, Dominion of Canada, situated on Montreal Island in lat. 45° 30′ N., long. 73° 33′ E. It is the largest city and the chief commercial center of Canada, being at the head of ocean steamship navigation. The St. Lawrence is crossed here by the Victoria Bridge. The city has important manufactures. The McGill College, the Roman Catholic cathedral and Church of Notre Dame, the English cathedral, and the Roman Catholic institutions are noteworthy. The region was visited by Cartier in 1535; a settlement called Ville Marie was made by de Fresla in 1642. Montreal was taken by the British in 1760. It was in the American hands in 1775, and retaken by the British in 1776. Population (1891), 216,650.

Montreal Island. An island in the St. Lawrence, at the mouth of the Ottawa. Length, about 32 miles.

Montréjeau (mŏn-trā-zhō'). A town in the department of Haute-Garonne, France, situated on the Garonne 27 miles east-southeast of Tarbes. Population (1891), commune, 3,068.

Montretout (mŏn-tre-tö'). A height west of Paris, near St.-Cloud. It was the scene of an unsuccessful sortie of the French, Jan. 19, 1871.

Montreuil-sous-Bois (mon-trė'sü-bwä'). A town in the department of Seine, France, east of Paris, near Vincennes. Population (1891), 23,986.

Montreuil-sur-Mer (-sür-mār'). A town in the department of Pas-de-Calais, France, 20 miles south-southeast of Boulogne. Population (1891), 3,565.

Montreux (mŏn-trė'). A health-resort in the canton of Vaud, Switzerland, near the eastern end of the Lake of Geneva, 16 miles southeast of Lausanne. It comprises Monte-au-Vernex, Clarens, Glion, etc. Near it is the castle of Chillon. It is a noted place of residence for foreigners. Population, about 5,000.

Montrond (mŏn-ron'). A small town in the department of Loire, France, situated on the Loire 30 miles west-southwest of Lyons.

Montrose (mun-trōz'). A seaport in Forfarshire, Scotland, situated on the North Sea, at the mouth of the South Esk, 26 miles northeast of Dundee. It has important flax and linen manufactures, and flourishing trade and fisheries. Population (1891), 13,059.

Montrose, Marquises of. See *Graham.*

Montrouge (mōn-rōzh'). A suburb of Paris, lying directly to the south. Population (1891), 11,992.

Mont-Saint-Jean (mōn-saṅ-zhoṅ'). A hamlet near Waterloo, which sometimes gives name to the battle.

Mont-Saint-Michel (mōn-saṅ-mē-shel'). A village in the department of Manche, northwestern France, situated on an island in the Bay of St.-Michel, 6 miles west of Avranches. The mount is in its entirety one of the most curious of mediæval monuments. It is a small pyramidal island, now connected with the shore by a causeway. It is defended on the seaward by towered ramparts, within which nestles the village. Above rise, tier over tier, the huge fortified walls and towers which have extensive buildings of the monastery, long a fortress, and afterward used as a prison. The rock is crowned by the great granite church, with Romanesque nave, the choir is of great beauty. It has a double range of overlapping lancet arches, and beautifully sculptured foliage roses in the spandrels.

Monts Dore. See *Mont Dore.*

Montserrat (mōnt-ser-rät'), or **Monserrat** (monser-rät'). [Toothed or serrate mountain.] A jagged mountain about 30 miles northwest of Barcelona, Spain, famous for its monastery (founded 880), noted for an image of the Virgin. Height, about 4,000 feet.

Montserrat (mont-se-rat'). An island of the British West Indies, situated southwest of Antigua in lat. 16° 42′ N., long. 62° 14′ W. Chief town, Plymouth. The most important products are sugar and fruits. It was discovered by Columbus in 1493, settled by the British in 1632, and occupied temporarily by the French in 1664 and in 1782. Area, 32 square miles. Population (1891), 11,721.

Montt (mōnt), **Jorge.** Born at Santiago, 1847. A Chilean naval officer and politician, son of Manuel Montt. In Jan., 1891, he sided with Congress against President Balmaceda; was given temporary command of the congressional forces; and was a member of the governing junta. After the fall of Balmaceda he was elected president, assuming office Nov. 6, 1891. His term ends in 1896.

Montt, Manuel. Born at Petorca, Sept. 5, 1809; died at Santiago, Sept. 30, 1880. A Chilean statesman. As a leader of the conservatives, he was president of the House of Deputies, minister of foreign affairs, and minister of justice and education 1841–45, and minister of the interior 1845–50. In 1851 he became president of Chile, and was reelected in 1856, serving until Sept., 1861. During this period the country was very prosperous; but the extreme conservative policy of the government led to revolts of the liberals in 1851 and 1858, and to a bloody civil war in 1859. President Montt resigned his office peacefully for his successor, and was subsequently president of the supreme court until his death.

Mont-Tendre (mōn-toṅ'dr). A mountain in the Jura, in the canton of Vaud, Switzerland, 15 miles west-northwest of Lausanne. Height, 5,519 feet.

Montt-Varistas (mōnt'vä-rēs'täs). A political party in Chile, formed about 1850 by a division of the conservative or Pelucones party. It desired its name from President Manuel Montt and Antonio Varas who was his minister of state 1851–57. The Montt-Varistas advocate extreme conservative principles, a semi-aristocratic form of government, and partial union of church and state.

Montucla (mōn-tü-klä'), **Jean Étienne.** Born at Lyons, Sept. 5, 1725; died at Versailles, Dec. 18, 1799. A noted French mathematician. His chief work, "Histoire des mathématiques" (1758; continued by Lalande).

Montufar (mōn-tö-fär'), **Lorenzo.** Born at Guatemala, March 11, 1823. A Central American jurist, politician, and author. His principal work is "Memorias históricas de Centro-America" (1881).

Mont-Valérien (mōn'vä-lā-ryaṅ'). A hill and fortress west of the Seine, 2¼ miles west of the fortifications of Paris. It was an important point of defense in 1870-71. An unsuccessful sortie was made from it by the French Jan. 19, 1871.

Montyon (mōṅ-tyoṅ'); improperly **Monthyon**), **Baron de** (**Antoine Jean Baptiste Robert Auget**). Born at Paris, Dec., 1733; died at Paris, Dec. 29, 1820. A French philanthropist. He founded various prizes (including the Montyon prize of virtue).

Monument, The. A column in London, north of the Thames, near London Bridge. It was erected to commemorate the great fire of 1666, and stands close to the spot where the conflagration started. It is a fluted Roman Doric column by Wren, standing on a square base, surmounted with reliefs, and supporting on a pedestal above the capital an urn from which flames issue. The height is 202 feet.

Monumentum Ancyranum. See *Ancyran.*

Monza (mōn'zä). A manufacturing town in the province of Milan, Italy, situated on the Lambro 9 miles north-northeast of Milan: the ancient Modicia. It was the residence of the Gothic and Lombard kings. The cathedral was founded by Queen Theodelinda in 595, but reconstructed in the 14th century. The treasury is extremely rich in Lombard and medieval goldsmiths' work, its most prized treasure being the famous iron crown of Lombardy, so called from the thin ribbon of iron within it, said to be forged from a nail of the crucifixion.

Moodkee. See *Moudki.*

Moody (mö'di). **1.** The guardian of Peggy, the country girl, in Garrick's adaptation of Wycherley's "Country Wife."—**2.** In Dryden's play "Sir Martin Mar-all," a swashbuckler—that is, one who retained the boisterous manners of the period when sword and buckler were in common use and brawls were frequent.

Moody, Dwight Lyman. Born at Northfield, Mass., Feb. 5, 1837. An American evangelist. He was converted in his native town about 1856; conducted, with Ira D. Sankey, various revival meetings in the United States, and 1873–75 and 1881–83 in Great Britain; and has established a school for Christian workers in Northfield and a Bible Institute in Chicago.

Mooker (mōk'er), or **Mook** (mōk), **Heath.** A place in the Netherlands, near the Meuse, south of Nimwegen. Here (1574) the Spaniards defeated the Dutch under Louis of Nassau.

Mooltan. See *Multan.*

Moon (mön). A heavenly body which revolves around the earth monthly, accompanying the earth as a satellite in its annual revolution, and shining by the sun's reflected light. Next to the sun, the moon is the most conspicuous and interesting of celestial objects. The rapidity of its motion, the variety of its phases, and especially the striking phenomena of its eclipses, compelled the attention of the earliest observers; and the distance and magnitude can be determined from human observations has given the theory of the moon's motion economic importance. Of all the heavenly bodies (meteors excepted), the moon is nearest to us. Its mean distance from the moon (that is, from the centers of the earth, or 238,800 miles. Its diameter is 2,162 miles (about 0.273 of the earth's equatorial diameter), and its volume is about $\frac{1}{49}$, or 0.020 of the earth. It revolves around the earth in 27d. 7h. 43m. 11.5s.; the time from new moon to new moon is 29d. 12h. 44m. 2.7s. The moon always presents nearly the same face to the earth. It has no clouds, and shows no indications of an atmosphere or of the presence of water.

Moon, Mountains of the. A range of mountains placed by Ptolemy in the interior of Africa, containing the sources of the Nile. They were conceived afterward as traversing Africa from east to west. They have disappeared from modern maps.

Moonlight Sonata. A name given to Beethoven's "Sonata quasi una fantasia" in C sharp minor, one of the two which form his Opus 27, published in 1802. The romantic name about the name and dedication appear to be without foundation.

Moonstone (mön'stōn), **The.** A novel by Wilkie Collins, published in 1868.

Moor, or **Mór** (mōr). A town in the county of Stuhlweissenburg, Hungary, 37 miles west by south of Budapest. Here, Dec., 1848, the Austrians defeated the Hungarians under Perczel. Population (1890), 9,309.

Moor (mōr), **Edward.** Born in 1771: died at London, Feb. 26, 1848. A writer on Hindu mythology. He entered the Madras establishment of the East India Company under an Addl. 1783, served in the war of 1790–91, and was wounded Dec. 29, 1791, at Gadjmoor. He went to Bombay April, 1796, as brevet captain, and in 1809 made a "Digest of the Military Laws and Regulations of the Bombay Army." He published "Hindoo Pantheon" (1810), "Hindoo Infanticide" (1811), "The General Sportsman," a proposal for reducing the interest on the national debt (1820), and "Suffolk Words and Phrases" (1823).

Moor (mōr), **Karl.** The principal character in Schiller's play "Die Räuber" ("The Robbers").

The hero of his first drama, the enthusiastic young robber, Moor, finds Goethe's Faust too remote to form on his own responsibility. He has all the feelings of a Werther, and, like Werther, he falls foul of society. Werther turns the destroying weapon upon himself, but Moor directs it against society. He is a rebel, like the Satan of Milton and of Klopstock, and a vagabond, like Goethe's Organtino; but, while love and reconciliation lead Organtino back to the bosom of his family, the shameful intrigues of an unnatural brother Franz turn Moor into a robber and a murderer. Hostile brothers had already been depicted by Fielding in romance, and by Lessewitz and Klinger in tragedy: the two latter had introduced fratricide upon the stage itself, and Gessner had written a patriarchal romance upon the story of Cain and Abel; but Schiller far surpasses these writers in power in the grand scene where the criminal, in fear of the avengers of his crime, pronounces and carries out his own sentence.

Scherer, History of German Literature, II. 116.

Moorcroft (mōr'krôft), **William.** Born in Lancashire about 1765; died in Afghanistan, Aug. 27, 1825. An English veterinary surgeon and traveler in central Asia 1819–25. His "Travels" were published in 1841.

Moore (mōr or mör), **Albert Joseph.** Born at York, Sept. 4, 1841: died at Westminster, Sept. 25, 1893. An English painter, brother of Henry Moore the marine-painter. In 1861 he exhibited "The Mother of Sisera" and "Elijah running before Ahab's Chariot." He showed great skill in decorative painting. In 1864 he exhibited at the Royal Academy a fresco of "The Seasons," and in 1865 "The Marble Seat."

Moore, Alfred. Born in Brunswick County, N. C., May 21, 1755: died at Belfont, N. C., Oct. 15, 1810. An American jurist, associate justice of the United States Supreme Court 1799–1805.

Moore, Clement Clarke. Born at New York, July 15, 1779: died at Newport, R. I., July 10, 1863. An American scholar and poet. He gave in 1818 a large gift to the General Theological Seminary in New York, on condition that its buildings should be erected on a part of his property in Chelsea Village (Ninth and Tenth avenues and 20th and 21st streets), where they now stand. He was professor of biblical learning there, and afterward of Oriental and Greek literature, 1821–50. He published a "Hebrew and Greek Lexicon" (1809), "Poems" (1844), "George Castriot, etc." (1852), etc., and was the author of the verses "'Twas the night before Christmas."

Moore, Edward. Born at Abingdon, England, March 22, 1712: died at South Lambeth, London, March 1, 1757. An English dramatist and fabulist, third son of Thomas Moore, a dissenting clergyman. He failed in business as a linen-draper in London, and began as a writer with his "Fables for the Female Sex" in 1744. "The Foundling," a comedy, was produced at Drury Lane on Feb. 13, 1748; "Gil Blas," a comedy, in 1751; and "The Gamester," in which Garrick appeared (and which he partly wrote), at Drury Lane on Feb. 7, 1753. In 1753 he was made editor of "The World," a popular paper, which had Lord Lyttelton, Lord Bath, Lord Chesterfield, Soame Jenyns, Horace Walpole, and Edward Lovibond as contributors. His only son, Edward, was educated and pensioned by Lord Chesterfield.

Moore, George Henry. Born at Concord, N. H., April 20, 1823: died at New York, May 5, 1892. An American historical writer, son of J. B. Moore. He became superintendent of the Lenox Library in New York in 1872. Among his works are "Notes on the History of Slavery in Massachusetts" (1866), "History of the Jurisprudence of New York" (1892).

Moore, Jacob Bailey. Born at Andover, N. H., Oct. 31, 1797: died at Bellows Falls, Vt., Sept. 1, 1853. An American historian. He wrote especially on the history of New Hampshire.

Moore, John. Born at Stirling, Scotland, 1729: died at Richmond, Surrey, Jan. 21, 1802. A Scottish physician, traveler, and writer of travels. His best-known work is the novel "Zeluco" (1789).

Moore, Sir John. Born at Glasgow, Nov. 13, 1761: died at Corunna, Spain, Jan. 16, 1809. A British general. He was the eldest surviving son of Dr. John Moore, author of "Zeluco." In 1776 he became ensign of the 51st foot, and as such served against in Nova Scotia during the American Revolutionary War. He became member of Parliament for Linlithgow in 1784; and served in Corsica 1793–94, but displeased Nelson and Elliot and was ordered home. In Nov., 1797, he joined Abercromby in Ireland. He was made major-general in 1798. In Jan., 1800, he sailed for Portugal as second in command to Sir Henry Burrard, and by Sept. the entire command was left to him. He entered Spain Nov. 11, 1808; but, abandoned by the Spanish patriots, followed by the actual presence of Napoleon, was obliged to retreat 250 miles to Corunna. While the troops were embarking the French attacked them, and Moore was killed and buried in the citadel during the night of Jan. 16–17. He received a monument in St. Paul's Cathedral. The "Burial of Sir John Moore," by Rev. Charles Wolfe, is one of the most popular English poems.

Moore, Thomas. Born at Dublin, May 28, 1779: died at Bromham, near Devizes, Feb. 25, 1852. An Irish poet, son of John Moore, a grocer of Kerry. He entered Trinity College, Dublin, in 1794, where he was intimate with Robert Emmet. In 1799 he entered the Middle Temple, London, and in 1800 published his translation of "Anacreon." In 1803 and 1804 he traveled in America. In 1806 he published his "Odes and Epistles," and his "Irish Melodies" in 1807–34, receiving from them about £500 a year. His lampoons on the regent and his favorites were extremely successful, and were collected in 1813 as "The Twopenny Post Bag." On March 25, 1811, he married Bessie Dyke, an actress, and in the same year his friendship for Byron began. "Lalla Rookh," for which Longmans agreed to pay £3,000 without having seen it, was published in 1817; "National Airs" in 1815; and "Sacred Songs" in 1816. His prose works, besides the political squibs, are "Life of Sheridan" (1825), "The Epicurean" (1827), "Life of Byron" (1830), "History of Ireland," etc., besides a number of collections of humorous short papers, like "The Fudge Family in Paris," all under the pseudonym Thomas Brown the Younger. "Moore's Memoirs, Journals, and Correspondence" were published 1853–56 by Earl Russell.

Moorfields (mör'feldz). A district of old London, outside the wall, once used as a place of recreation. It received its name from the moor which lay on the north side of the city. Finsbury Square and adjacent streets now cover it.

Moorgate (mör'gāt). A postern gate in the old London city wall, built on the moor side of the city in the time of Henry V. (about 1415). It was rebuilt in 1472, and was pulled down about 1750.

Moor of Venice, The, or the Tragedy of Othello. See *Othello.*

Moors (mörz). [L. *Mauri*, Gr. *Maupoi*, dark men.] A dark race dwelling in Barbary, in northern

Africa. They derive their name from the ancient Mauri, or Mauretanians; but the present Moors are a mixed race, chiefly of Arab and Mauretanian origin. The name is applied especially to the dwellers in the cities. The Arab conquerors of Spain were called Moors.

Moorshedabad. See *Murshidabad.*

Moosehead Lake. The largest lake in Maine, situated about lat. 45° 40′ N. It is the source of the Kennebec River. Length, about 35 miles. Greatest breadth, about 10 miles.

Moosilauke (mō-si-lâ′ke). A mountain in Benton, New Hampshire, 30 miles southwest of Mount Washington. Height, 4,790 feet.

Mopsa (mop′sā). **1.** A shepherdess in Shakspere's "Winter's Tale."—**2.** In Sidney's romance "Arcadia," a deformed country girl, the daughter of Dametas.

Mopsus (mop′sus). [Gr. *Μόψος.*] A seer in Greek legend, son of Apollo by Himantis.

Moquegua (mō-kä′gwä). **1.** A southern maritime department of Peru, adjoining Chile on the south. It consists at present (1894) of the single province of Moquegua, having an estimated area of 10,300 square miles and a population of 30,000. Previous to 1879 it included also the provinces of Arica and Tacna, now held provisionally by Chile (see these names).

2. A town, the capital of this department, near lat. 17° 15′ S., long. 70° 50′ W. It has been repeatedly destroyed by earthquakes, the last time in 1868. Population, about 5,000.

Moquelumnan (mō-kel-um′nan), or **Mutsun.** [From *Wakalumitoh*, the Miwok name of a river and hill.] A linguistic stock of North American Indians, comprising the Miwok and Olamentke groups of tribes. The habitat of the former was the portion of California between Bodega Head and Pitt rivers on the north and south respectively, and from the Sierra Nevada on the east to San Joaquin River on the west, except a strip on the east bank occupied by the Cholovone. The Olamentke group occupied a territory bounded on the south by San Francisco Bay and the western half of San Pablo Bay, on the west by the Pacific from the Golden Gate to Bodega Head, on the north by a line running from Bodega Head to a point a few miles northeast of Santa Rosa, and thence, on the west, to the northernmost point of San Pablo Bay. Few of the populous Miwok tribes survive, and these are scattered; while scarcely any representatives of the Olamentke division remain.

Mora (mō′rä), **José María Luis.** Born at Chamacuero, Michoacan, Oct., 1794: died at Paris, July 14, 1850. A Mexican historian. He studied theology, and ordained presbyter in 1819; and was admitted to the bar in 1827, but never practised. Iturbide imprisoned him, and later he was a prominent member of the Escocesy party. After 1834 he resided in Paris. His principal work is "Mejico y sus Revoluciones" (Vols. I, III, and IV only published, 1836). His "Obras sueltas" (2 vols. 1837) are mainly political essays.

Mora, Juan. Born at San José, July 12, 1784: died there, Sept., 1854. A Costa Rican statesman, *jefe* or president during two terms (1825–1833). Subsequently he held other offices, and from 1850 was president of the supreme court.

Mora, Juan Rafael. Born at San José, Feb. 8, 1814: died at Puntarenas, Sept. 30, 1860. A Costa Rican politician. He was vice-president and acting president in 1848, and president Nov., 1849, to Aug. 14, 1859, when he was deposed and banished. Attempting a counter-revolution in 1860, he was captured and shot.

Moradabad. See *Muradabad.*

Moraes (mō-ris′), **Prudente.** Born at Itú, São Paulo, about 1844. A Brazilian politician. He was prominent among the republican principles from 1871; was one of the three republicans elected to the imperial parliament 1885; and after the revolution of 1889 was governor of São Paulo 1889–90. In 1891 he was a candidate for the presidency. In 1893 he was president of the national senate, and on Feb. 28, 1894, was elected president of Brazil. His term of 4 years begins Nov. 15, 1894.

Moraes Silva (mō-ris′ sēl′vä), **Antonio de.** Born at Rio de Janeiro about 1757: died at Pernambuco, 1825. A Brazilian lexicographer. Little is known of his life, a part of which was passed in Europe. His "Diccionario da lingua Portugueza" (1st ed. 2 vols. 1789) was the first and for a long time the only dictionary of the Portuguese language, and is still an authority.

Morakanabad. The grand vizir of Vathek in Beckford's tale of that name.

Morales (mō-rä′les), **Augustin.** Born at La Paz, 1810: assassinated there, Nov. 28, 1872. A Bolivian politician and general. He led the revolution which overturned Melgarejo, Jan. 15, 1871; was immediately proclaimed president; and held the post until his death.

Morales (mō-rä′les), **Luis de.** Born at Badajoz, Spain, about 1509; died at Badajoz, 1586. A Spanish religious painter, surnamed "El Divino" ("The Divine").

Morales Bermudez, Remijio. See *Bermudez.*

Morales de Toro (mō-rä′les dā tō′rō). A small place in northwestern Spain, near Toro, province of Zamora, said by some to have been the birthplace of Isabella of Castile.

Moran (mō-ran′), **Edward.** Born at Bolton, England, Aug. 19, 1829. An English-American marine-and-figure painter. He came to America in 1844, and has exhibited in Paris and London.

Moran, Leon. Born at Philadelphia in 1863. An American marine- and figure-painter, son of Thomas and pupil of Edward Moran. He also studied at the National Academy, New York.

Moran, Percy. Born at Philadelphia in 1862. An American genre-painter, son of Thomas and pupil of Edward Moran.

Moran, Peter. Born at Bolton, England, March 4, 1842. An English-American painter of landscape and animals, brother and pupil of Edward and Thomas Moran.

Moran, Thomas. Born at Bolton, England, Jan. 12, 1837. An English-American landscape-painter, brother and pupil of Edward Moran. He came to America in 1844. He went to the Yellowstone Park in 1871, and many of his subjects are from that region and Mexico.

Morano (mō-rä′nō). A town in southern Italy, northwest of Cosenza.

Morat (mo-ra′), G. **Murten** (mör′ten). A small town in the canton of Fribourg, Switzerland, situated on the lake of Morat, 12 miles west of Bern. It is celebrated for the victory gained near it, June 22, 1476, by the Swiss over Charles the Bold, duke of Burgundy.

Morat, Lake of. A lake in Switzerland, surrounded by the cantons of Fribourg and Vaud, 15 miles northwest of Neuchâtel. It is the Roman Lacus Aventicensis, later Uchtsee. Its outlet is the Broye, falling into the Lake of Neuchâtel. Length, 5½ miles.

Moratalla (mō-rä-täl′yä). A town in the province of Murcia, southeastern Spain. Population (1887), 11,926.

Moratin (mō-rä-tēn′), **Leandro Fernandez de.** Born at Madrid, March 10, 1760; died at Paris, June 21, 1828. A Spanish dramatist and poet, son of N. F. de Moratin; called "the Spanish Molière." His works include the plays "El viejo y la niña" ("The Old Man and the Young Girl," 1790, "La comedia nueva" (1792), "El baron" (1803), "La mogigata" ("The Hypocrite," 1804), "El sí de las niñas" ("The Girl's Yes," 1806). He also wrote a prose version of Shakspere's "Hamlet" (never performed), and translated and altered Molière's "Ecole des maris" and "Le medecin malgré lui."

Moratin, Nicolas Fernandez de. Born at Madrid, July 20, 1737: died there, May 11, 1780. A Spanish poet. He wrote the first Spanish play constructed according to the French model, a comedy, "Petimetra" ("The Fashionable Fribble"), printed 1762. He first produced on the stage a tragedy "Hormesinda," on the canons of Racine and Corneille. He wrote the epics "De las naves de Cortés destruidas" ("Destruction of Cortess Ships," 1785), "Dianea," etc.

Morava (mō-rä′vä). **1.** The principal river of Servia. It is formed by the union of the Western and Southern Morava, and joins the Danube by two mouths about 50 miles east-southeast of Belgrad. Total length, about 290 miles.

2. The Slavic name of the river March.

Moravia (mō-rā′vi-ä). [F. *Moravie*, Sp. Pg. It. *Moravia*, NL. *Moravia* (G. *Mähren*, etc.), named from the river *Morava.*] A crownland of the Cisleithan division of Austria-Hungary. Capital, Brunn. It is bounded by Bohemia (partly separated by the Thaya or Dyje) on the west and northwest, Prussian Silesia and Austrian Silesia (separated by the Sudetic Mountains) on the north and northeast, Hungary (separated by the Little Carpathians) on the southeast and Hungary and Lower Austria on the south. The surface is mountainous and table-land, except in the south; it is drained largely by the March. Moravia is a great forest and agricultural country. It produces rye, barley, fruit, vegetables, etc.; has manufactures of cotton, woolen, sugar, and linen; and has mines of coal and iron. It has a Landtag of 100 members. The prevailing religion is Roman Catholic. The majority of the inhabitants are Slavs in race and language, closely allied to the Czechs, but about 30 per cent. are Germans. The early inhabitants were Germanic tribes. The region was recolonized by Slavs. Under Svatopluk it was the center of a short-lived great Slavic power, Great Moravia, which was overthrown by the Magyars in 906. Moravia passed from Hungary to Bohemia in 955, was united in 1055, and to Bohemia in 1055, and after that generally shared the fortunes of Bohemia. It became a margraviate in 1197; passed to the house of Hapsburg in 1526; was the scene of various events in the Seven Years' War and Napoleonic wars (Austerlitz, etc.); and became a crownland separate from Bohemia in 1849. Area, 8,583 square miles. Population (1890), 2,276,576.

Moravians (mō-rā′vi-anz). **1.** The natives or inhabitants of Moravia (which see).—**2.** The members of the Christian denomination entitled the Unitas Fratrum, or United Brethren, which traces its origin to John Huss. Its members were expelled from Bohemia and Moravia in 1627, but in 1722 a remnant settled in Herrnhut, Saxony, hence the brethren are sometimes, in Germany, called *Herrnhuter.* The organization at present has three provinces—German, British, and American—each of which has its own government by synod) and several mission provinces. All these are represented by congressional synod which meets every bye-year at Herrnhut. The ministers are designated diaconus, presbyter, and bishop. The worship is liturgical. The doctrine is that of universal redemption, the supremacy of the Scriptures, the necessity of belief in the sufficiency of the merit of Christ's sufferings and wounds for the remission of sins, the work of the Holy Spirit, and witness of the Spirit to the soul, the second coming of Christ, and the resurrection of the dead. The Moravians are specially noted for their energy and success in missionary work.

Moray, or **Morayshire.** See *Elgin.*

Moray, Earl of. See *Stuart.*

Moray Firth (mur′ā firth). A large indentation of the North Sea, inclosed by the coast of Scotland from Kinnaird's Head in the northeast of Aberdeenshire to Duncansby Head in the northeast of Caithness; sometimes, in a more restricted sense, the branch of this between Elgin and Ross.

Morazan (mō-ra-thän′). **Francisco.** Born at Tegucigalpa, Honduras, Oct., 1792: died at San José, Costa Rica, Sept. 15, 1842. A Central American statesman and political leader. He was leader of the liberal-federalists in the revolt against the conservatives, defeated them in 1827, and became elected Honduras; by successive victories routed the conservatives on Salvador, 1828, and Guatemala, April, 1829, and on Sept., 1830, was elected president of the Central American Confederation. He governed with wisdom and liberality and was reelected in 1834, but organization was hindered by numerous revolts, and when in succession to him Aparicio (Feb. 1, 1839) there had been no reelection. Morazan made a vain attempt to keep the union, and finally, in 1839, Guatemala was supported by Salvador, but he was finally defeated by Carrera at Guatemala, March 18, 1840, and fled to Peru. In April, 1842, he invaded Costa Rica with a view to making it the basis of federal reorganization. He was at first successful, and assumed the executive of Costa Rica in July, but was deposed by a counter-revolution (Sept. 11), captured, and shot.

Morbegno (mōr-ben′yō). A town in northern Italy, on the Adda 15 miles west of Sondrio.

Morbihan (mōr-be-on′), A department of western France, capital Vannes, formed from part of the ancient Brittany. It is bounded by Côtes-du-Nord on the north, Ille-et-Vilaine on the east, Loire-Inférieure and the Bay of Biscay on the south, and Finistère on the west. The surface is hilly and marshy. Area, 2,823 square miles. Population (1891), 541,450.

Morcillo Rubio de Auñon (mōr-sel′yō rö-bē′ō dā ä-ön-yōn′), **Diego.** Died at Lima, March 12, 1730. A Spanish prelate, bishop of Chapeas, and archbishop of Lima from 1723. In 1716, and again Jan. 26, 1720, to May 14, 1724, he was acting viceroy of Peru.

Mordaunt (mör′dant), **Charles,** third Earl of Peterborough. Born 1658: died at Lisbon, Oct. 25, 1735. An English general and admiral, son of John, Viscount Mordaunt. He matriculated at Oxford (Christ Church), April 11, 1674, and in 1675 went to the Mediterranean in the Cambridge. In 1675 he succeeded his father as Viscount Mordaunt. He interested actively in Holland and England against James II., and in the former country was intimately associated with John Locke. In 1687 he was appointed by James II. a Williamite and first lord of the treasury, and was created earl of Monmouth. Later he incurred the displeasure of the court several times, and in 1690 was arrested and was imprisoned 3 months in the Tower. On June 19, 1697, he succeeded his uncle as earl of Peterborough, and on the accession of Anne was again in favor at court. In 1705 he was appointed admiral and commander-in-chief of the fleet jointly with Sir Cloudesley Shovel, and was largely responsible for the capture of Barcelona Sept. 28. In Jan., 1708, his conduct in Spain was investigated by the House of Lords, and he was acquitted. In 1710 he was ambassador extraordinary to Vienna, and in 1711 to Frankfort. He was very eccentric, and devoted to the society of literary men, especially Swift, Pope, Arbuthnot, and Gay.

Mordecai (mōr′de-ki). [From the name of the Babylonian god *Marduk* or *Merodach* (which see).] According to the book of Esther, a Jew of the tribe of Benjamin, who lived in captivity in the time of Xerxes. He exposed a plot against the court in order to rescue the adopted daughter Esther, who had been elevated to the rank of queen, and with her help instituted the machinations of Haman (who tended to the extermination of the Jews in the Persian empire. In remembrance of this deliverance the feast of Purim is still celebrated by the Jews in the month of Adar (March-April).

Mordecai. In George Eliot's novel "Daniel Deronda," a Jew who believes himself inspired with a mission to elevate and reunite the Jewish people.

It might be said, in answer to some of these questions, that as a fact Mordecai is an ideal study from a veritable Jew, Cohn or Kohn, one of the club of students who met some forty years since at Red Lion Square, Holborn; and that recently a scheme for the redemption of Palestine for Israel was actually in contemplation among members of the Jewish race. But to criticise "Daniel Deronda" from the literal prosaic point of view, would be as much a critical stupidity as to undertake the defence of Shakspere's "King Lear" from the charge of historical improbability. *Dowden,* Studies in Literature, p. 298.

Mordred. See *Modred.*

Mordure (mor-dūr′). Prince Arthur's enchanted sword: also called Excalibur or Caliburn.

Mordvinians (môrd'vin'i-anz), or **Mordvins** (mord'vinz). A people of Finnic origin, living in Russia, chiefly in the governments of Nijni-Novgorod, Penza, Samara, Saratoff, Simbirsk, and Tambroff. They are largely Russianized, and comprise two main divisions, the Moksha and the Erzya. Their number is estimated at about 1,000,000.

More (mōr), **Hannah.** Born at Stapleton, Gloucestershire, Feb. 2, 1745; died at Clifton, Sept. 7, 1833. An English religious writer. She was educated by her father, and in 1757 joined her elder sisters in establishing a school in Bristol. In 1758 she published her Inspiration of Happiness, a poem. In 1773 and 1775 she visited London, and became intimate with Garrick and his friends, and with Richard Hurd, Dr. Johnson, and Mrs. Montagu. In 1782 she published "Sacred Dramas." After the death of Garrick, Jan. 20, 1779, her religious tendencies became stronger. In 1787 she was attracted by Wilberforce's earnest zeal for the slave-trade, and was interested in several fashionable schools among the poor as an antidote to the prevailing atheism. She wrote in 1788 "Village Politics, by Will Chip," followed by "Cheap Repository Tracts" (1795–98), one of which was "The Sufficiency of Religious Plain." Some of them were translated into Welsh and Gaelic. The encouragement which circulated them developed into the Religious Tract Depository in 1799. Her other works are "Thoughts on the Importance of the Manners of the Great to General Society" (1788), "Strictures on the Modern System of Female Education" (1799), "Coelebs in Search of a Wife" (1809), "Practical Piety, etc." (1811), "Christian Morals" (1813), etc.

More, Henry. Born at Grantham, England, Oct. 12, 1614; died at Cambridge, England, Sept. 1, 1687. An English philosophical writer. His philosophical works (largely mystical and Platonic) were published in 1678. His chief work in verse is "The Song of the Soul."

More, Sir Thomas. Born at London, Feb. 7, 1478; executed on Tower Hill, July 6, 1535. An English statesman and author. He was the son of Sir John More, a London judge. At the age of 13 or age he entered the service of Thomas Morton, archbishop of Canterbury. In 1492 he entered Canterbury Hall (later merged in Christ Church), Oxford. He entered the New Inn, London, in 1494, and Lincoln's Inn in 1496. In 1497 he met Erasmus in England, and corresponded with him through 1518. Soon after he was absorbed in the religious studies and exercises, and thought of becoming a monk; but after 1503 he devoted himself mainly to public life. He entered Parliament in 1504. In 1508 he went to France. After his second marriage in 1511 he moved to Crosby Place, Bishopsgate Street Without. In May, 1515, he was sent as ambassador to Flanders to settle disputes with the merchants of the Netherland "Hans" were established in 1516. In 1518 he was made master of bequests by Henry VIII, and privy councilor. In June, 1520, he was with the king at the Field of the Cloth of Gold, and met Erasmus in England, and corresponded with him through 1528. In 1521 he was knighted and made subtreasurer to the king; in April, 1523, speaker of the House of Commons; and in 1525 high steward of Cambridge University. He defended the papacy against Luther, suggested the "Defensio Septem Sacramentorum" of Henry VIII, in 1521, and opposed Tindal. On Oct. 25, 1529, he succeeded Wolsey as chancellor. He opposed the bill passed by Parliament of Nov. 3, 1529, and the projected divorce of the king from Catharine, and resigned May 16, 1532. By the Act of Supremacy, May 30, 1534, an oath of adherence to the act which vested the succession in the issue of Anne Boleyn, and of renunciation of the Pope was imposed. This oath More refused to take, and he was committed to the Tower April 1, 1535. On July 1, 1535, he was tried before high treason, and was executed July 6, 1535. More was beatified by Pope Leo XII June 29, 1886. Among his English works are "Life of John Picus, Earl of Mirandula, etc.," printed in 1510 by Wynkyn de Worde (it was a translation from the Latin of Giovanni Francesco Pico, 1498). "History of Richard III" (1513), a number of controversial works, meditations, etc. Rastell, the nephew of Sir Thomas, collected most of his English works and printed them in 1557. Those of his Latin works the "Utopia" (1516; which see), Luciani Dialogi, etc." (1506), "Epigrammata, etc." (1518), number of volumes of letters by Erasmus and others, descriptions, etc. His Latin works were first collected at Basel in 1563. The most complete edition was that published at Frankfort-on-the-Main and Leipsic 1689.

More of More Hall. An English legendary hero who slew the Dragon of Wantley.

Morea (mō-rē'ä). The name given in modern geography to the Peloponnesus.

Called Morea by the modern post-Hellenic or Romaic Greeks, from some fancied resemblance in the shape of the mulberry leaf (*morea*) to the form of the peninsula. [*R. Meadley*, study of the Latin, p. 55 note.

Moreau (mō-rō'), **Hégésippe.** Born at Paris, April 9, 1810; died at Paris, Dec. 10, 1838. A French poet. His poems were published under the name "Myosotis" in 1838.

Moreau, Jean Victor. Born at Morlaix, France, Aug. 11, 1761; died at Laun, Bohemia, Sept. 2, 1813. A French general. He commanded the right wing of Pichegru's army in Holland in 1794, and succeeded Pichegru in command of the army of the Rhine and the Moselle in 1796. He crossed the Rhine at Kehl June 1, defeated the archduke Charles at Rastatt June 9 and 10, and the Austrians back to the Danube, which he defended the same year. He and the Archduke John of Austria succeeded him to retreat. He commanded in Italy in 1799, succeeded by the Russians under Suvarof at Cassano, April 27. In 1800 he was appointed to the command of the army of the Rhine in the first consul, Bonaparte's, interest, and gained a decisive victory over the Austrians at Hohenlinden Dec. 3. Having placed himself at the head of a party of publicans and royalists opposed to Napoleon, he was in 1804 sentenced to two years' imprisonment on the charge of complicity in Cadoudal and Pichegru's conspiracy against the first consul. This sentence was commuted to exile. He lived in the United States near Trenton, New Jersey, from 1806 to 1813, when he entered the Russian service. He was mortally wounded at the battle of Dresden, Aug. 27, and died Sept. 2, 1813.

Moreau de Saint-Méry (mō-rō' dē sañ'mā-rē'). **Médéric Louis Élie.** Born at Fort Royal, Martinique, Jan. 13, 1750; died at Paris, Jan. 28, 1819. A French jurist and author, and a distant relative of the empress Josephine. He was judge of the supreme Court of French Santo Domingo, 1781; deputy for Martinique at Paris, 1790; was imprisoned by the Revolutionary tribunal, but escaped and lived in the United States until 1800. From 1800 to 1806 he was councilor of state. He published "Lois et constitutions des colonies françaises de l'Amérique sous le vent" (1784–90), etc., 1784–85), and important works on Santo Domingo, etc.

Morecambe (mōr'kam). A watering-place in Lancashire, England, on Morecambe Bay three miles west of Lancaster.

Morecambe Bay. An arm of the Irish Sea, separating the northwestern detached part of Lancashire, England, from the main division.

More Dissemblers besides Women. A comedy by Thomas Middleton, licensed as "an old play" in 1623, printed in 1657 with "Women beware Women," but certainly acted before 1623.

Morelia (mō-rā'lē-ä), formerly **Valladolid** (väl-yā'thō-lēth'). The capital of the state of Michoacan, Mexico, situated about 125 miles west by north of Mexico: so named in 1828 in honor of the patriot Morelos. It was founded in 1541. Population, about 30,000.

Morell (mō-rel'). **Sir Charles.** The pseudonym of the Rev. James Ridley, under which he wrote "The Tales of the Genii" (1764).

Morelia (mō-rā'lyä), a town in the province of Castellon, eastern Spain, 78 miles southwest of Tarragona: the Roman Castra Ælia. It has an old castle. Population (1887), 6,812.

Morellet (mō-rel-lā'), **André.** Born at Lyons, March 7, 1727; died at Paris, Jan. 12, 1819. A French litterateur and philosophical writer. He wrote "Mélanges de littérature et de philosophie du XVme siècle" (1818), etc.

Morelos (mō-rā'los). A state of Mexico, situated south of the state of Mexico. Capital, Cuernavaca. The largest town is Cuautla (14,000 inhabitants). Area, 2,773 square miles. Population (1890), 141,565.

Morelos, or Montemorelos (mōn-tā-mō-rā'los). A town in the state of Nuevo Leon, Mexico, situated about 55 miles southwest of Monterey. Population, about 9,000.

Morelos y Pavon (mō-rā'los ē pä-vōn'), **José Maria.** Born at Valladolid (now Morelia), Michoacan, Sept. 30, 1765; died near Mexico, Dec. 22, 1815. A Mexican patriot. He was a priest; joined the revolt of Hidalgo in 1810; held separate commands (but was very successful), but after Nov., 1813, was repeatedly defeated. He was finally captured, Nov. 15, 1815, taken to Mexico, and shot.

The last notable *auto de fé* (November 26, 1815) was that at which the accused was the patriot Morelos. The finding against him was a foregone conclusion. "The Presbutero Jose Maria Morelos," declared the inquisitors, "is heretical, impious, *hereje formal*, apostate, an abettor of heretics, and a disturber of the ecclesiastical hierarchy: a preacher of the holy sacraments: a traitor to God, to the King, and to the Pope." For which sins he was sentenced to degradation by a pendulous dress" (after the usual form), and was surrendered to the tender mercies of the secular arm. *Janvier*, Mexican Guide, p. 29.

Morelove (mōr'luv), **Lord.** The lover of Lady Betty Modish in Cibber's "Careless Husband."

In Lord Morlove we have the first lover in English comedy, since licentiousness possessed it, who is at once a gentleman and an honest man. *Dorra*, Eng. Stage, p. 206.

Moreno (mō-rā'nō). **Francisco.** Born at Buenos Ayres, Oct. 7, 1827. An Argentine explorer and ethnologist. Since 1872 he has made numerous expeditions to the wilder parts of the country, with the special object of studying the Indian tribes. In 1880 he was captured by the Pehuelches and condemned to death, but escaped.

Moreno, Gabriel Garcia. See *Garcia Moreno.*

Moresnet (mō-res-nā'), or **Kelmis** (kel'mis). A small neutral strip of land southwest of Aix-la-Chapelle, between Prussia and Belgium. It is ruled conjointly by officials of these two countries. Population, about, 3,000.

Moret (mō-rā'). A town in the department of Seine-et-Marne, France, situated on the Loing 46 miles southeast of Paris. Population (1891), commune, 2,068.

Moreto (mō-rā'tō), **Agustin.** Born at Madrid about 1618; died 1669. A noted Spanish dramatist. He wrote "El valiente justiciero" ("The Brave Justiciary"), "El lindo Don Diego" ("The Handsome Don Diego"), "El desden con el desden" ("Disdain with Disdain"), etc.

of those that divided the favor of the public with their great master (Calderon), none stood so near to him as Augustin Moreto, of whom we know much less than would be important to the history of the Spanish drama. He was born at Madrid, and was baptized on the 9th of April, 1618. His best studies were in divinity, whose he made at Alcalá between 1634 and 1639. Later he removed to Toledo, and entered the household of the Cardinal Archbishop, taking holy orders, and joining a brotherhood as early as 1650. Ten years later, in 1669, he died, only fifty-one years old, leaving whatever of property he possessed to the poor. *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., II. 413.

Moreton Bay (mōr'ton bā). An inlet of the Pacific, on the coast of Queensland, Australia, about lat. 27° 15′ S.

Moretto, Il. See *Bonvicino.*

Morey (mō'ri) **Letter, The.** A letter forged in the name of J. A. Garfield, favoring Chinese cheap labor. It was published at New York in Oct., 1880 (shortly before the presidential election), addressed to a fictitious H. C. Morey.

Morez (mō-rā'). A town in the department of Jura, France, 23 miles north by west of Geneva. Population (1891), commune, 15,124.

Morgagni (mor-gän'yē). **Giovanni Battista.** Born at Forli, Italy, Feb. 25, 1682: died at Padua, Italy, Nov. 5, 1771. An Italian anatomist, the founder of pathological anatomy. He was professor of anatomy in Padua from 1711. His chief work is "De sedibus et causis morborum per anatomen indagatis" ("On the Seat and Causes of Diseases investigated by Anatomy," 1761). He also wrote "Adversaria anatomica" (1706–19), etc.

Morgaine. See *Morgana.*

Morgan (mōr'gan). [Originally *Morgant* or *Morgant*; Cymric, 'sea-bright,' or 'one born on the sea-shore.'] The earliest British ecclesiastical writer. See *Pelagius.*

Morgan. 1. See *Belarius.*—2. A Welsh surgeon in Smollett's "Roderick Random" and "Peregrine Pickle."

Morgan (mōr'gan). **Daniel.** Born in New Jersey, 1736; died at Winchester, Va., July 6, 1802. An American general. He served with distinction in the expedition under Arnold against Quebec 1775–76; commanded the riflemen at Saratoga in 1777; and defeated Tarleton at Cowpens in 1781. He attained the rank of major-general.

Morgan, Edwin Dennison. Born at Washington, Mass., Feb. 8, 1811: died at New York, Feb. 14, 1883. An American merchant and politician. He was governor of New York 1859–62, and United States senator from New York 1863–69.

Morgan, Henry. Born in Wales, 1635 (?): died in Jamaica, 1688. The most celebrated of the commanders of the buccaneers. He ran away to sea, went to Barbados, and thence to Jamaica, where he joined the buccaneers, and soon became a leader. His ravages extended over the Spanish coasts of the Caribbean Sea. He pillaged parts of Cuba and took and ransomed Puerto Bello 1668, and Maracaibo 1669. In 1670 he collected 37 vessels and 1,800 men, captured a fort at the mouth of the Chagres River, crossed the isthmus, and took Panama, after a battle with about 3,000 Spanish soldiers, Jan. 1, 71. The city was sacked and burned, and immense plunder was secured. Here, as elsewhere, the Spaniards were treated with great inhumanity. Morgan was prevented by royal orders from organizing another expedition. He returned to England, where he was knighted by Charles II. and made a commissioner of the admiralty. Later he resided in Jamaica, where he was lieutenant-governor and commander-in-chief, and for a time was acting governor.

Morgan, John Hunt. Born at Huntsville, Ala., June 1, 1826: died Sept. 4, 1864. An American general in the Confederate service. He entered the Confederate army as a captain at the beginning of the Civil War; was promoted major-general in 1862; and in 1863 commanded a cavalry raid into Kentucky, Ohio, and Indiana, which resulted in his capture and imprisonment in the Ohio penitentiary. He escaped later in the same year, and undertook a raid into Tennessee. He was surrounded and killed by Union troops under General Alvan C. Gillem, near Greeneville, Tennessee.

Morgan, Lewis Henry. Born near Aurora, N.Y., Nov. 21, 1818: died at Rochester, N.Y., Dec. 17, 1881. An American ethnologist and archæologist. He published "League of the Iroquois" (1851), "Systems of Consanguinity and Affinity of the Human Family," "Ancient Society," etc.

Morgan, Lady (Sydney Owenson). Born at Dublin about 1783: died at London, April 14, 1859. An Irish novelist, daughter of an Irish actor. She published a volume of poems, and a novel, "St. Clair," in 1804. "The Wild Irish Girl," a political novel, made her reputation in 1806. In 1812 she married Sir T. C. Morgan, M. D., who was knighted in her interest. Among her other works are "O'Donnel" (1814), "Florence Macarthy" (1816), "France under the Bourbons, etc." (1817), and its companion "Italy, etc." (1821) (these excited furious opposition both in England and on the Continent), "Life and Times of Salvator Rosa" (1823), "Woman and her Master" (1840), "The Book Without a Name" (with Sir T. C. Morgan, 1841), "Laxima, the Prophetess" (1859), "Passages from my Autobiography: an Odd Volume" (1859): this contains her letters for the years 1818–19, etc.), etc.

Morgan, Sir **Thomas Charles.** Born at London about 1783: died there, Aug. 28, 1843. An English author, the husband of Lady Morgan. He was educated at Eton and at St. Peter's, Cambridge. His works include "Sketches of the Philosophy of Life" (1818) and "Sketches of the Philosophy of Morals" (1822).

Morgan, William. Died 1826. A mechanic of Batavia, New York, alleged to have been abducted and killed by Freemasons for revealing secrets of the order.

Morgana (môr-gä'nä), or **Morgaine** (mor-gān'). [*Morgana* is the Breton equivalent of 'sea-woman,' from *mor*, sea, and *gwen*, splendens femina.] In Celtic legend and Arthurian romance, a fairy, sister of King Arthur. In the romance of "Ogier the Dane" she receives Ogier in the Isle of Avalon when he is over one hundred years of age, and restores him to eternal youth. She is also known as Morgan or Morgue le Fay, and in the Italian romances as Fata ('fairy') Morgana.

The fairy Morgana [Morgaine, sister of Arthur], who is a principal character in this romance ("Morte d'Arthur") and discovered to Arthur the intrigues of Genevra with Lancelot, is a leading personage not only in other tales of chivalry, but also in the Italian poems. In the Orlando Furioso she contrives the brother and the infidelity of his queen by means of a magical horn. About a fifth part of the Orlando Innamorato, beginning at canto thirty-six, is occupied with the Fata Morgana. She is there represented as dispensing all the treasures of the earth, and as inhabiting a splendid residence at the bottom of a lake. Thither Orlando penetrates, and forces her to deliver up the knights she detained in captivity, by stealing her by a lock of their hair conjuring her in the name of her master Demogorgon. She thus became a well-known character in Italy, where the appellation of Fata Morgana is given to that strange and almost incredible vision which, in certain states of the tide and weather, appears on the sea that washes the coast of Calabria. Every object at Reggio is then a thousand times reflected on a transparent vapor, or, when vapors are thick, on a species of aerial screen, elevated above the surface of the water, on which the groves and hills and towers are represented as in a moving picture.

Dunlop, Hist. of Prose Fiction, I. 186.

Morgante Maggiore (mor-gän'te mäd-jó're). [It.] A serio-burlesque romantic poem by Luigi Pulci (1485): so called from its hero, the giant Morgante. There is also a French romance, of the Carlovingian cycle, entitled "Morgant le Géant," which is probably taken from Pulci's poem.

Luigi Pulci (1431–1487), in his Morgante Maggiore, which first appeared in 1485, is alternately vulgar and burlesque, serious and insipid, or religious. The principal characters of the work are Morgante the giant who first appeared in the fabulous chronicle of Turpin, and in the romances of Adenez, in the thirteenth century. His real hero is Orlando rather than Morgante. He takes up the Paladin of Charlemagne at the moment when the intrigues of Ganelon de Mayence compel him to fly from the court. One of the first adventures of Orlando is a combat with three giants who lie close to an abbey. Two of these he kills, and makes the third, Morgante, prisoner: converts and baptizes him: and thenceforth selects him as his brother in arms, and the partaker of all his adventures.

Simonds, Lit. of South of Europe, I. 323.

Morgarten (mōr-gär'ten). A mountain on the border of the cantons of Schwyz and Zug, Switzerland, 17 miles east by north of Lucerne. Here, Nov. 15, 1315, the Swiss confederates of the Forest Cantons (the Schwyzers and Unterwaldens, 1,400) defeated the Austrians (15,000), creating a panic by rushing down on them from the heights.

Morgenstern (mor'gen-stern), **Christian.** Born at Hamburg, Sept. 29, 1805: died at Munich, Feb. 26, 1867. A noted German landscape-painter.

Morges (morzh). A town in the canton of Vaud, Switzerland, on the Lake of Geneva 7 miles west of Lausanne. Population (1888), 4,088.

Morghen (mor'gen), **Raffaello Sanzio.** Born June 19, 1758: died at Florence, April 8, 1833. An Italian engraver. He was a pupil of his father Filippo and his uncle Giovanni Morghen. His first important plate, "Masks of the Carnival," was made in 1778. He was in connection under Volpato in Rome. In 1781 he engraved Raphael's "Poetry" and "Theology"; in 1787 Guido Reni's "Aurora"; and, later, Leonardo's "Last Supper" and Raphael's "Transfiguration." He became professor of engraving in the Academy of Arts in Florence in 1793.

Morgiana (mōr-gi-ä'nä). A character in the story of "Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves," in "The Arabian Nights Entertainments": a slave of Cassim and Ali Baba. She aids in the concealment of the murder, and discovers the robbers, who are brought by their captain, concealed in oil-jars, to Ali Baba's house. She kills them by pouring boiling oil into the jars. She recognizes their captain when, as Cogia Houssain, he dines with Ali Baba, and stabs him as she dances the "dagger dance." Ali Baba shows his gratitude by marrying her to his son.

Morglay (mor'glā). [Same as *claymore*.] The sword of Sir Bevis of Hampton.

Morhault (mōr'hält), **Sir.** A celebrated character in the romances of chivalry. Also written *Marhous*, *Moraunt*, *Morholf*, etc.

Morhof (mōr'hōf), **Daniel Georg.** Born at Wismar, Germany, Feb. 6, 1639: died at Lübeck, June 30, 1691. A German scholar, appointed professor of oratory and poetry at Kiel in 1666, professor also of history in 1673, and librarian in 1680. He wrote a work on universal literature, entitled "Polyhistor" (1688; best edition 1747), etc.

Moria (mó'ri-ä). A character in Ben Jonson's "Cynthia's Revels."

'Tis Madam Moria (folly), guardian of the nymphs; one that is not now to be persuaded of her wit; she will think herself wise against all the judgments that come. A lady made all of voice and air, talks anything of anything.

Act ii.

Moriah (mō-rī'ä). A hill in Jerusalem, the site of Solomon's temple. Tradition has often identified this, but on insufficient grounds, with the hill of Isaac's sacrifice in the "land of Moriah" (Gen. xxii.).

Morier (mō'ri-ėr), **James.** Born 1780: died at Brighton, England, March 19, 1849. An English novelist and writer of travels. He entered the diplomatic service as secretary of Lord Elgin. In 1813 he published "A Journey through Persia, Armenia, and Asia Minor to Constantinople 1808–9." From 1809 to 1814 he was secretary of embassy at the court of Persia. He published his "Second Journey" in 1818: a romance, "The Adventures of Hajji Baba of Ispahan," in 1824; and "Zohrab the Hostage" in 1832.

Mörike (mė'rē-ke), **Eduard.** Born at Ludwigsburg, Würtemberg, Sept. 8, 1804: died at Stuttgart, Würtemberg, June 4, 1875. A German poet of the "Swabian school," and novelist. Among his works are the novel "Maler Nolten" (1832), the poem "Idylle vom Bodensee" (1846), etc.

Morillo (mō-rēl'yō), **Pablo.** Born at Fuente de Malva, 1777: died at Rochefort, France, July 27, 1838. A Spanish general. As field-marshal he commanded 10,000 men sent early in 1815 to reduce the revolted provinces of Venezuela and New Granada. At first he swept all opposition before him; occupied Caracas May, 1815; took Cartagena, after a siege of 3 months, Dec. 6; and on May 8, 1816, entered Bogota, where he executed 125 prominent citizens. In 1817 he met with many reverses in Venezuela, and in 1819 was outwitted by Bolivar, who, leaving his baggage, gained the battle of Boyaca (Aug. 7), and recovered Bogota. In 1820 he signed a truce with Bolivar, and was recalled at his own request. In 1822 he aided with the constitutionalists, and later submitted to the French invasion. In Aug., 1823, he was defeated by the king, and retired to France. He published an account of his American campaigns in 1826.

Morimond (mor'i-mō). A Celtic people of Gallia Belgica, living in the vicinity of the modern Boulogne.

Moriscos (mō-ris'kōz). In Spanish history, persons of the Moorish race; the Moors. The name was applied to the Moors after their conquest by the Spanish. They were expelled from Spain in 1609.

Morison (mor'i-sōn), **James Augustus Cotter.** Born at London, 1832: died Feb. 26, 1888. An English author. He was educated at Oxford (Lincoln college). He was a positivist in philosophy. He was a contributor to the "Saturday Review," and published "Life and Times of St. Bernard, etc.," 1863; and "The Service of Man: an Essay towards the Religion of the Future," in 1888, etc.

Morison, Robert. Born at Aberdeen, 1620: died Nov. 10, 1683. A Scottish botanist. He served the king in the civil war, and took his doctor's degree at Angers in 1648. In 1650 he became superintendent of the garden formed at Blois by Gaston, duke of Orleans. After the Restoration he was made botanist royal, court physician, and professor of botany at Oxford. He published "Plantarum Historia Universalis Oxoniensis" (1680).

Morisca (mō-rē'kä). The country of the Morlaks.

Morlaix (mor-lā'). A town in the department of Finistère, France, situated near the English Channel 42 miles north-northeast of Quimper. It has a harbor on a tidal river. Population (1891), commune, 16,300.

Morlaks (mōr'laks). A Slavic people dwelling near the Adriatic in Istria, Croatia, and Dalmatia: closely allied to the Serbs.

Morland (mōr'land), **Catherine.** The principal character in Miss Austen's novel "Northanger Abbey."

Morland, George. Born at London, June 26, 1763: died there, Oct. 27, 1804. An English painter, son of a painter and picture-dealer. He was a pupil and sister of James Ward the animal-painter. He painted moralities in the manner of Hogarth, also genre and animals, and was noted equally for the brilliancy of his work and the extreme recklessness of his life. His picture "Inside of a Stable" is in the National Gallery.

Morland, Henry. In Colman the younger's "Heir-at-Law," the missing and finally reappearing heir to the title and estates of Lord Duberly. He is in love with Caroline Dormer.

Morley (mōr'li). A municipal borough in the West Riding of Yorkshire, England, southwest of Leeds. Population (1891), 18,725.

Morley, Henry. Born at London, Sept. 15, 1822: died May 14, 1894. An English author. He was educated at the Moravian school at Neuwied-on-the-Rhine, and at King's college, London. He practised medicine from 1844 to 1848. He wrote for "Household Words" and the "Examiner" from 1850 to 1864, and was editor of the latter during part of that time. He was professor of the English language and literature from its establishment at University college, London, in the same year, and professor of college, London, from 1878 until he was appointed University Hall in 1882. He wrote "Life of Cornelius Agrippa" (1856), "Life of Paracelsus" (1858), "Jerome Cardan" (1854), "Memoirs of Bartholomew Fair" (1859), "English Writers before Chaucer" (1864–67), "First Sketch of English Literature" (1873), and "Library of English Literature" (edited, 1875), as well as "Life of Johnson" (1878), "Journal of a London Playgoer" (1866), and "Life of Jerome Cardan" (1854), "English Writers" in 1887. Two volumes had been issued at his death. In 1864–67 a pecuniary loss, with the sale of his copyrights, enabled him to pay off his debts. He was afterward engaged in the literary work.

Morley, John. Born at Blackburn, Lancashire, Dec. 24, 1838. An English statesman and author. He was educated at Cheltenham and Oxford (Lincoln college), graduated in 1859, and was elected to the fellowship in 1859. From 1867 to 1882 he edited the "Fortnightly Review," from 1880 to 1883 the "Pall Mall Gazette," and from 1883 to 1885 "Macmillan's Magazine." From 1883 to 1895 he has been member of Parliament for Newcastle-on-Tyne. He has been a supporter of Gladstone's Irish and general policy, was chief secretary for Ireland in 1886, and was reappointed in 1892. He has written "Edmund Burke" (1867), "Voltaire" (1872), "Rousseau" (1876), "Richard Cobden" (1881), "The Struggle for National Education" (edited, 1873), "On Compromise" (1874), "Ralph Waldo Emerson" (1884), etc.

Morley, Mrs. The name under which Queen Anne conducted her correspondence with the Duchess of Marlborough, who signed herself Mrs. Freeman.

Morley, Thomas. Born in England about 1557: died at London, 1604. An English musician. He studied at Oxford, and was a pupil in music of William Bird. He wrote books of canzonets on madrigals (1593–1600), "A Plaine and Easie Introduction to Practicall Musicke" (1597), and edited "The Triumphes of Oriana" (1601; collection of madrigals in honor of Queen Elizabeth), and other books of canzonets, madrigals, etc.

Mormon (mor'mon), **Book of.** One of the authoritative writings of the Mormon Church. According to the Mormons, it is the record of certain ancient peoples in America, published by the prophet Mormon, written on golden plates, and translated by Joseph Smith at Cumorah (western New York), and translated by him. By anti-Mormons it is generally regarded as taken from a romance written about 1811 by Solomon Spaulding, whose manuscript was found by Smith and Rigdon.

Mormons (mor'monz). The adherents of a religious body in the United States, which calls itself "The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints." This denomination was founded in 1830 by Joseph Smith, a native of Sharon, Vermont. The government of the church is a hierarchy consisting of orders of priesthood, an order of Melchizedek (the higher), and an Aaronic or lesser order. The former is presided over by a president and counselors whose authority extends over the entire church, and it includes the twelve apostles, the seventies, the patriarch, the high priests, and the elders. The twelve apostles constitute the governing body, which ordains other officers and is intrusted with general ecclesiastical authority; the seventies are the missionaries and the propagandists of the body; the patriarch possesses the blessing of the church; and the high priests officiate in the offices of the church in the absence of any higher authorities; and the elders conduct meetings and superintend the priests. The Aaronic priesthood includes the bishops, the priests, the teachers, and the deacons: the two last named are the subordinate orders in the church. The duties of the bishops are largely secular. The entire territory governed by the church is divided and subdivided into districts, for the more efficient collection of tithes and the administration of the government. The Mormons accept the Bible, the Book of Mormon, and the Book of Doctrine and Covenants as authoritative, and regard the head of their church as invested with divine authority, receiving his revelations as the word of God, the Lord. They maintain the doctrines of repentance and faith, a literal resurrection of the dead, the second coming of Christ and a thousand years' reign on earth as the seat of his power in their territory, baptism by immersion, baptism for the dead, and polygamy as a sacred duty for those who are capable of entering into such marriage. The Mormons settled first at Kirtland, Ohio, then in Missouri, and, after their expulsion from these places, in Nauvoo, Illinois. In 1847–48 they removed to Utah, and have since spread into Idaho, Arizona, etc. Of late they have frequently defied the United States government. There is also a comparatively small branch of the Mormon Church, entitled "The Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints," which is opposed to polygamy and is ecclesiastically dependent on the original organization.

Also *Mormonists*, *Mormonites*.

Mornay (mor-nā'), **Philippe de,** Seigneur du Plessis-Marly, known as **Duplessis-Mornay.** Born at the Château Buhy, Normandy, Nov. 5, 1549: died at La Forest-sur-Sevre, France, Nov. 11, 1623. A French diplomatist, politician, and Huguenot leader. His "Mémoires" were published in 1624.

Mornington, Earl of. *See Wellesley.*

Morny (mor-nē'), **Charles Auguste Louis Joseph, Duc de.** Born at Paris, Oct. 23, 1811: died at Paris, March 10, 1865. A French politician, illegitimate son of the Comte de Flahaut and Queen Hortense: half-brother of Napoleon III. He was a leading conspirator in the coup d'état of Dec., 1851; minister of the interior 1852–57; president of the Corps Législatif 1854–65; and ambassador to Russia 1856–57.

Moro (mō'rō), **Attoni** or **Antonis;** called Sir **Anthony More.** Born at Utrecht, Netherlands, about 1512: died at Antwerp about 1578. A Dutch portrait-painter.

Moro Castle. See *Morro Castle.*

Morocco (mō-rok'ō), or **Marocco** (mär-rok'ō), F. Maroc (mä-rok'). A country in northwestern Africa. Capitals, Fez, Morocco, and Mequinez. It is bounded by the Mediterranean on the north, Algeria on the east, the Sahara on the south, and the Atlantic on the northwest and west. Its southern boundaries are undefined. It is traversed from west to east by the Atlas Mountains. Government is administered by a sultan with despotic powers. The leading races are the Moors, Berbers, Jews. The religion is largely Mohammedan. Morocco corresponds to the ancient Mauretania Tingitana. It was conquered by the Arabs about 700, was under the Almoravides in the 11th and 12th centuries, and under the Almohades in the 12th and 13th, was flourishing in the 14th century and part of the 15th; and was defeated in war with France in 1844, and in war with Spain in 1859–1860. The Riffian tribes of the north came into collision with Spain in 1887, and were suppressed. Morocco being forced to pay a large indemnity. Area, estimated, 219,000 square miles. An estimate for 1880 gives the population as 9,400,000, but other authorities say it does not reach 3,000,000.

Morocco, or **Marocco.** One of the capitals of the sultanate of Morocco, situated about lat. 31° 40′ N., long. 7° 35′ W. It was founded about 1072, and has manufactures of morocco leather. Population, about 50,000.

Morocco. See *Bunbob's horse.*

Morochucos (mo-ro-chō'kōs). A branch of the Quichua Indians of Peru, in the department of Ayacucho, southeast of Lima. They have retained a form of tribal organization under Spanish and Peruvian rule, and are noted for their attachment to republican freedom. During the Chilean war of 1881 they fought for the Peruvians under their own chiefs.

Moron, or **Moron de la Frontera** (mō-rōn' dā lä front-tä'rä). A town in the province of Seville, Spain, 35 miles southeast of Seville. Population (1887), 16,103.

Morone (mō-rō'ne). **Giovanni di.** Born at Milan, May 25, 1509; died at Rome, Dec. 1, 1580. An Italian cardinal and diplomatist.

Morone (mō-rō'ne), or **Morone, Giambattista.** Born at Albino, near Bergamo, Italy, about 1510; died about 1578. An Italian portrait-painter.

Moro (mō'rō) **Pass.** A pass leading from Macugnaga, in northern Italy, northward over the Valais Alps. Height, 9,390 feet.

Morose (mō-rōs'). In Ben Jonson's comedy "Epicœne, or the Silent Woman," a melancholy recluse who can bear no sound except that of his own voice. His melancholy degenerates into vice and cruelty; to disinherit his nephew he marries, as he supposes, a silent woman, who turns out to be not only a loud-voiced scold, but a boy. (See *Daughter* and *Epicœne.*) Notonly the name and character of Morose, but several of his shorter speeches, are copied or imitated from Libanius.

Morosini (mō-rō-sē'nē). **Andrea.** Born at Venice, Feb. 13, 1558; died June 29, 1618. A Venetian historian. He studied belles-lettres at Padua, and held various public offices at Venice, eventually obtaining a seat in the Council of Ten. He was appointed historiographer of the republic in 1596. He wrote "Historia Veneta ab anno 1521 ad annum 1615" (1623), etc.

Morosini, Francesco. Born 1618; died 1694. A Venetian general. He surrendered Candia to the Turks in 1669, but was distinguished later for his victories over them, especially for his conquest of the Morea.

Morotocos (mō-rō-tō'kōs). An Indian tribe of eastern Bolivia, between Santa Cruz de la Sierra and the Paraguay. They are now nearly or quite extinct. The Morotocos were closely allied to the Samucus (which see). The early missionaries describe the tribe as ruled by women, the men acting as servants.

Morpeth (mōr'peth). A town in Northumberland, England, situated on the Wansbeck 14 miles north of Newcastle. Population (1891), 5,249.

Morpeth, Viscount. See *Howard, George W. F.*

Morpheus (mōr'fūs). [Gr. *Morpeús.*] In the later Roman poets, a god of dreams, son of Sleep.

Morphy (mōr'fi). **Paul Charles.** Born at New Orleans, June 22, 1837; died there, July 10, 1884. A distinguished American chess-player. Many of his games are among the finest ever played.

Morrice (mor'is), **Gil** or **Childe.** The chief character of a noted Scotch ballad. He is killed by his master's husband, Earl Richard, who is not his father, and who supposes him to be her lover, as she has concealed his birth, and brought him up in the "gude greenwood."

Morrill (mor'il), **Justin Smith.** Born at Strafford, Vt., April 14, 1810. An American Republican politician. He was a member of Congress from Vermont 1855–67, and has since occupied a seat in the United States Senate. He is chiefly known in connection with the so-called Morrill tariff, which was reported by him in the House in 1864.

Morrill, Lot Myrick. Born at Belgrade, Maine, May 3, 1813; died at Augusta, Maine, Jan. 10, 1883. An American politician. He was governor of Maine 1858–60, senator from Maine 1861–76, and secretary of the treasury 1876–77.

Morris (mor'is). The capital of Grundy County, Illinois, 54 miles southwest of Chicago. Population (1890), 3,653.

Morris, Clara. Born at Cleveland, Ohio, 1846. An American actress. She was leading lady at Wood's Theater, Cincinnati, in 1869, and went to New York in 1870, she married Frederick C. Harriot in 1874. She is peculiarly successful in emotional characters, and in depicting death scenes. Among her best parts are Camille, Miss Multon, Miss Merivale in "The New Magdalen," Renée, and Cora in "L'Article 47."

Morris, Dinah. The principal female character in George Eliot's "Adam Bede." She is a factory girl and Wesleyan preacher, with a spiritual clear-sighted nature, and delicate sensitiveness to the condition and wants of others. She is said to be in some particulars a sketch from an aunt of the author, Elizabeth Evans.

Morris, George Pope. Born at Philadelphia, Oct. 10, 1802; died at New York, July 6, 1864. An American journalist and poet. With Samuel Woodworth he established the "New York Mirror" in 1823 (discontinued in 1842), with N. P. Willis the "New Mirror" in 1843, and shortly after the "Evening Mirror." In 1845 he founded a "National Press," which was changed in a few months to "The Home Journal." This he edited with Willis till shortly before his death. He wrote "Briercliff" (1825), etc., and edited "American Melodies" and, with N. P. Willis, "The Prose and Poetry of America" (1845). Among his best-known poems are "Woodman, Spare that Tree" and "My Mother's Bible."

Morris, Gouverneur. Born at Morrisania, N. Y., Jan. 31, 1752; died at Morrisania, Nov. 6, 1816. An American statesman. He was a member of the Continental Congress; one of the committee on drafting the Constitution in 1787; United States minister to France 1792–94; and United States senator from New York 1800–1803.

Morris, Lewis. Born at Morrisania, N. Y., 1726; died there, Jan. 22, 1798. An American patriot, brother of Gouverneur Morris: a signer of the Declaration of Independence.

Morris, Lewis. Born at Carmarthen, 1832. An English poet. He was educated at Oxford (Jesus College), graduating in 1855. He has written the "Songs of Two Worlds" (1871), the "Epic of Hades" (his best-known work, 1876), "Gwen" (1878), "Songs Legendary" (1880), etc.

Morris, Richard. Born at London, Sept. 8, 1833: died there, May 12, 1894. An English philologist. He was educated at St. John's College, Battersea; was a member of the Philological Early English Text, and Philological societies, and was president of the latter in 1874. He published "The Etymology of Local Names" (1857), "Specimens of Early English" (1867), "Historical Outlines of English Accidence" (1872), and edited some of Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales" with notes.

Morris, Robert. Born in England, Jan. 20, 1734: died at Philadelphia, May 8, 1806. An American financier and statesman, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, a delegate to the Continental Congress. He established the Bank of North America in 1781; was superintendent of finance 1781–84; was a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1787; and was United States senator from Pennsylvania 1789–95.

Morris, William. Born near London, 1834. An English poet and artistic decorator. He was educated at Marlborough College and at Oxford (Exeter College), where his intimacy with Burne-Jones began. In 1858 he published his first volume, entitled "The Defence of Guenevere, and Other Poems" (1858), "The Life and Death of Jason" (1867), "The Earthly Paradise" (1868–70), "Love is Enough" (1873), "Hopes and Fears for Art" (1882). He began publishing English versions of the Icelandic sagas.

Morrisania (mor-i-sā'ni-ä). A former village of Westchester County, New York, situated north of the Harlem River: now a part of New York city.

Morris Island. A sand island at the southern entrance of Charleston harbor, South Carolina: the site of Fort Wagner and other fortifications during the Civil War.

Morrison (mor'i-son), **Robert.** Born at Morpeth, Northumberland, Jan. 5, 1782: died at Canton, China, Aug. 1, 1834. An English missionary. He studied at the Independent Academy at Hoxton, and in 1807 was sent by the London Missionary Society to Canton. In 1815 he published a Chinese grammar and New Testament; in 1818 he founded the Anglo-Chinese College at Malacca; and in 1823 his Chinese dictionary was published by the East India Company.

Morristown (mor'is-toun). A village, capital of Morris County, New Jersey, situated on the Whippany River 26 miles west by north of New York: a summer resort. It was the headquarters of the army under Washington in the winters of 1776–77 and 1779–80. Population (1890), 8,156.

Morro (mōr'rō), **El.** [Sp., 'the promontory.'] A picturesque rock and plateau in western New Mexico, 30 miles east of Zuñi, on the vertical walls of which numerous inscriptions, some of them belonging to the very early years of Spanish occupation, still exist. It is a very important historic monument. Many of the older inscriptions have, however, disappeared to make room for less important modern ones. On the top of the plateau or mesa are the ruins of two ancient Zuñi villages. Also called *Inscription Rock.*

Morro Castle. [Sp. *Castello del Morro,* castle of the promontory.] A fort at the entrance of the harbor of Havana, Cuba, celebrated in the history of the island. The dungeons beneath it have frequently been used for political prisoners. Often incorrectly written *Moro Castle.*

Mors (mōrs). An island in the Limfjord, northern Jutland, Denmark.

Morse (mōrs). **Edward Sylvester.** Born at Portland, Maine, June 18, 1838. An American zoölogist. His early work attracted the attention of Louis Agassiz, who induced him to study at the Lawrence Scientific School, Harvard, where he was assistant till 1862. With others he established the "American Naturalist" at Salem about 1868, and founded the Peabody Academy of Sciences there, of which he was curator and president in 1881. He was professor of comparative anatomy and zoology at Bowdoin 1871–74, visited Japan in 1877, and became professor of zoology in the Imperial University of Tokio. He returned late to the United States. In 1885 he was made president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Among his works are "First Book in Zoology" (1875), "Japanese Homes, etc." (1885), etc., besides numerous scientific and popular papers.

Morse, Jedidiah. Born at Woodstock, Conn., Aug. 23, 1761: died at New Haven, Conn., June 9, 1826. An American geographer and Congregational divine, author of a series of geographies and gazetteers.

Morse, Samuel Finley Breese. Born at Charlestown, Mass., April 27, 1791: died at New York, April 2, 1872. An American artist and inventor, son of Jedidiah Morse. He graduated at Yale college in 1810; studied art under Benjamin West in England; and, after having tried with indifferent success to establish himself as a portrait-painter in various American cities, opened a studio at New York in 1823. He was the first president of the National Academy of Design at New York (1826–42). He designed in 1832 an electric telegraph, a working model of which was exhibited in 1835. He applied for a patent in 1837, and in 1843 Congress granted an appropriation for a line between Baltimore and Washington, which was completed in 1844.

Morse, Sidney Edwards. Born at Charlestown, Mass., Feb. 7, 1794: died at New York, Dec. 23, 1871. An American journalist, geographer, and inventor, son of Jedidiah Morse. He founded (conjointly with his brother R. C. Morse) the "New York Observer" in 1823.

Mortagne (mōr-tänʸ'). A town in the department of Orne, France, 23 miles east by north of Alençon. Population (1891), commune, 4,435.

Mortara (mōr-tä'rä). A town in the province of Pavia, Italy, 26 miles southwest of Milan. Here, March 21, 1849, the Austrians under Archduke Albert defeated the Sardinians under the Duke of Genoa.

Morte Arthure (mort är'thėr). A compilation of prose romances on the life and death of King Arthur and the knights of the Round Table, translated from the French prose romances which had grown from the early poems by Sir Thomas Malory and printed by Caxton in 1485. It was originally called the "History" or "Book of Arthur." There is a metrical English romance with the title "Morte Arthure," said to have been written at the end of the 14th century by Huchowne (Hutchin), a Scotch ballad-writer: his authorship has been denied by Richard Morris.

Mr. Ritson imagines that the English metrical romance of Morte Arthur was versified from the prose of the same title: but, as it differs essentially from Malory's prose work, and agrees exactly with the last part of the French romance of Lancelot, it is more probable that it has been versified from this composition.

Dunlop, Hist. of Prose Fiction, I. 185.

Morte d'Arthur (mort där'thėr). An idyl by Alfred Tennyson, included later in the "Idylls of the King" under the title "The Passing of Arthur."

Morte d'Artus. An early French romance which properly completes the French Arthurian cycle. It is probably by Walter Map.

Morte de Pompée, La. [F., 'The Death of Pompey.'] A tragedy by Corneille, produced in 1641.

Morteira (mōr-tā'rä), **Saul Levi.** Died 1600. A rabbi in Amsterdam, Holland. He was one of the teachers of Spinoza. A collection of his sermons was published under the title of "Hill of Saul" ("Gibath Shaul").

Mortier (mor-tyā'). **Édouard Adolphe Casimir Joseph,** Duc de Trévise. Born at Cateau-Cambrésis, France, Feb. 13, 1768; killed at Paris, July 28, 1835. A French marshal, distinguished throughout the Napoleonic wars, especially at Friedland in 1807, in Spain, and in the campaigns of 1813–14. He was premier 1834–35, and was mortally wounded by Fieschi's infernal machine.

Mortimer, Sir Edward. A character in Colman the younger's "Iron Chest." He labors under a secret sorrow, finally confesses himself a murderer, and dies. He differs from Falkland in "Caleb Williams," on which the play is founded, in that his remorse proceeds from the assassination of his victim, while Falkland's is from letting others suffer for him.

Mortimer (mōr'ti-mėr), **Roger,** Earl of March. Born about 1287: hanged at London, Nov. 29,

1330. An English politician. Having been thrown into prison for complicity in the conspiracy of the Earl of Lancaster, he escaped to Paris, where in 1325 he intrigued with Isabella of France for the deposition of her husband Edward II. of England. He commanded the queen's forces in the descent on England in 1326, and after the deposition and death of the king in 1327 became with his paramour the queen, virtual ruler of the kingdom during the minority of Edward III. He was overthrown by the young king, who caused him to be condemned as a traitor by Parliament.

Mortimer his Fall. A tragedy by Ben Jonson (1640). "The argument and part of it I were alone finished. 'It was 'completed' by W. Mountfort 1731, with satirical intentions, it was supposed, towards Walpole and Queen Caroline. A new dedication was subsequently written by Wilkes in derision of Bute." *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

Mortimeriados. See *Barons' Wars, The.*

Mortimer's Cross. A place in Herefordshire, England, 15 miles north by west of Hereford. Here, Feb. 2, 1461, Edward, earl of March (Edward IV.), defeated the Lancastrians.

Mortlake (môrt'lāk). A parish in Surrey, England, on the Thames above London. The university boat-race is rowed from Putney to Mortlake.

Morton, Charles. Born in Cornwall, England, 1627: died at Charlestown, Mass., April 11, 1698. A Puritan clergyman. He was ejected from his living at Blisland, Cornwall, for nonconformity, and came to Massachusetts in July, 1686, with Samuel Penhallow. From Nov., 1686, he was minister at Charlestown, and later was vice-president of Harvard College.

Morton, George. Born at York, England, 1585: died in England about 1628. One of the Pilgrim colonists in Plymouth, Massachusetts. He emigrated to Leyden in 1612 and to Plymouth in 1623, but returned to England. He edited "Mourts Relation" (1622).

Morton, Henry. The hero of the novel "Old Mortality" by Sir Walter Scott.

Morton, Fourth **Earl of (James Douglas),** Born at Dalkeith, 1530; beheaded at Edinburgh, June 2, 1581. Regent of Scotland, second son of Sir George Douglas of Pittendrieh. In 1553 he succeeded to the earldom of Morton through marriage with Elizabeth, daughter of the last earl. On the accession of Queen Mary in 1561 he was made privy councilor, and in 1563 lord high chancellor. He was a prime mover in the assassination of Rizzio, and in securing the abdication of Mary at Lochleven. In Oct., 1572, he became regent on the death of the Earl of Mar. He resigned when James VI. assumed the government, and was condemned on the accusation of James Stuart (afterward earl of Arran) for complicity in the death of Darnley, the king's father.

Morton, John. Born at Milborne St. Andrew, Dorset, about 1420: died Oct. 12, 1500. An English cardinal. He was educated at Balliol college, Oxford, and practised in the Court of Arches. He was master of the rolls and bishop of Ely in the reign of Edward IV.; was imprisoned by Richard III.; and was made archbishop of Canterbury and chancellor by Henry VII. Sir Thomas More began his career as a page in Morton's house.

Morton, John Madison. Born at Pangbourne, Jan. 3, 1811: died Dec. 19, 1891. An English playwright, son of Thomas Morton (1764–1838). He was educated in Paris and Germany, and by Dr. Richardson at Clapham. He wrote "Box and Cox" (1847), and about 100 other farces.

Morton, Levi Parsons. Born at Shoreham, Vt., May 16, 1824. A banker and Republican politician, minister to France 1881–85, and Vice-President of the United States 1889–93.

Morton, Nathaniel. Born about 1613: died at Plymouth, Mass., June 29, 1685. An American historian, compiler of "New England's Memorial" (1669).

Morton, Oliver Perry. Born in Wayne County, Ind., Aug. 4, 1823: died at Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 1, 1877. An American statesman. He was governor 1861–67; United States senator (Republican) from Indiana 1867–77; and a member of the Electoral Commission (1877).

Morton, Thomas. Born at York, England, March 20, 1564: died at Easton, Northamptonshire, Sept. 22, 1659. An English clergyman, bishop of Durham (1632–44). He was a graduate of Cambridge university and professor of logic there. He was imprisoned in the Tower in 1641. He was a friend of Isaac Casaubon.

Morton, Thomas. Born in England about 1590: died at Agamenticus, Maine, about 1645. An English colonist at Mount Wollaston (Braintree, Massachusetts 1628). He was a lawyer of Clifford's Inn, and a leader of Weston's Massachusetts colony in 1622. For unpuritanical conduct he was sent back to England, but returned in 1629, and was again sent back in 1630. He published "The New English Canaan" (1632). He returned to Massachusetts in 1643, and was imprisoned for his "scandalous book."

Morton, Thomas. Born in the county of Durham, 1764: died at London, March 28, 1838. An English dramatist. He entered Lincoln's Inn, but abandoned law for play-writing. He wrote "Speed the Plough" (1798) (introducing the invisible Mrs. Grundy) the "Blind Girl" (1801), "Town and Country" (1807), "School for Grown Children" (1817), etc.

Morus. See *More, Sir Thomas.*

Morvan (mor-vōn'), **Le.** A region in the departments of Yonne and Nièvre, France. It is traversed by a chain of mountains from Avallon to Luzy (about 55 miles). Highest point, 2,976 feet.

Morven (môr'ven). A mythical Scottish kingdom referred to in the poems of Ossian.

Morvern (mor'vern). A peninsula in the northwestern part of Argyllshire, Scotland.

Mosa (mō'sä). The Latin name of the Meuse.

Mosbach (mos'bäch). A town in Baden, 21 miles east by south of Heidelberg. Population (1890), 3,459.

Mosca (mos'kä). [L., 'a fly.'] In Ben Jonson's play "Volpone, or the Fox," a parasite, in the sense of the classic drama. His pliancy and presence of mind render him invaluable to his master, Volpone, upon whom he finally turns.

His inimitable parasite, or (as the Greek and Roman authors expressed it) his *Fly*, his Mosca; and in this finished portrait, Jonson may throw the gauntlet to the greatest masters of antiquity: the character is of classic origin; it is found with the contemporaries of Aristophanes, though not in any comedy of his now existing; the Middle Dramatists never rose above it very frequently; and the New Comedy it rarely failed to find a place. Plautus has it again and again, but the aggregate merit of all his pure lines will not weigh the scale against this single Fly of our poet. *Gifford*, Notes to Jonson's "Fox," p. 299.

Moscheles (mōsh'e-les), **Ignaz.** Born at Prague, May 30, 1794: died at Leipsic, March 10, 1870. A noted German pianist, composer for the piano, and teacher. Among his pupils was Mendelssohn. His works include 24 etudes, "Hommage a Handel," "Concerto in G Minor," "Concerto pathetique," "Sonate melancolique," "Characteristische Studien," etc.

Moscherosch (mosh'e-rosh), **Johann Michael** (properly **Mosenrosh**). Born at Wilstädt, Alsace, March 5, 1601: died at Worms, April 4, 1669. A German author. He wrote an allegorico-satirical work, "Philander von Sittewald" (1643), etc.

Moschi (mos'ki). [Gr. *Μόσχοι.*] In ancient geography, a people in Asia, living southeast of the Euxine, near Armenia: probably the same as *Meshech* in the Old Testament. They are mentioned in the cuneiform inscriptions as *Muski* (which see).

Moschus (mos'kus). [Gr. *Μόσχος.*] Lived about 200 B. C. A Greek bucolic poet of Syracuse.

Moscoso (mos-kō'sō), **Luis de,** or **Escobedo de Alvarado** (mos-kō'sō dā ā-kwā-rā'thō), **Luis.** Born at Badajoz about 1505: died about 1560. A Spanish soldier. He followed his kinsman, Pedro de Alvarado, to Guatemala (1529) and Peru (1534). Subsequently he united with Fernando de Soto in his expedition to Florida (1538), and after the death of that leader near the Mississippi River (May 21, 1542), succeeded him in command. In July, 1543, he descended the Mississippi, arriving safely at the Gulf of Mexico, and sent to the viceroy Mendoza, and in 1551 accompanied him to Peru. Also written *Moscoso de Mososo.*

Moscow (mos'kou). [F. *Moscou*, G. *Moskau*, Russ. *Moskva*, Russ. *Moskva*, named from the river *Moskva.*] **1.** A government of central Russia, surrounded by the governments of Tver, Vladimir, Ryazan, Tula, Kaluga, and Smolensk. The surface is level and undulating. It is the leading manufacturing province of Russia. Area, 12,589 square miles. Population (1890), 1,936,000.

2. The capital of Moscow government, on the Moskva in lat. 55° 45′ N., long. 37° 34′ E. It is the second capital of the empire, the place of coronation, and the seat of the metropolitan; the chief commercial and railway center of Russia, with important domestic, European, and Asiatic trade; and the chief manufacturing city, having important woolen, cotton, silk, and leather goods. It has the chief factories on the Kreml (in the center), Kitai-Gorod (trading quarter), Byelol-Gorod, and Zemlyanoi-Gorod. Among the buildings (besides those of the Kremlin, which see) are many churches. The Cathedral of the Annunciation, within the Kremlin, has been several times rebuilt, the last time after a fire in 1547. The plan is rectangular, with 3 shallow apses, piercing angles-polygonal, and a Byzantine architecture. The interior is frescoed, and is paved with jasper and agate: the iconostasis and treasury are rich with imperial and princely gifts. Archangel's is the usual place of baptism and marriage of the czars. The Cathedral of the Assumption, within the Kremlin, the church in which the czar is crowned, was founded in 1326, and rebuilt in the 15th century. The size is small, but as an example of the old Russian style, and for the gorgeous magnificence of the interior, there is no more interesting building in Russia. The plan is rectangular, with a deep triple apse containing the bema and parabemata, and flanked by chapels. The domes are supported by 4 great cylindrical pillars and by 12 pairs of columns, the arches on which are painted: the walls also are resplendent with gold. The ornaments on the iconostasis, together with the church plate, amount to very many tons of gold. The icons of the iconostasis and many of the shrines and offerings in the treasury are not only old, but inherently of high artistic value. The Cathedral of the Archangel Michael, within the Kremlin, was founded 1333, but rebuilt in 1509. It is rectangular, with 5 gilded domes, the central one, which is much the largest, of bulbous form. In this church are the tombs of the Ruriks and Romanofs from the days of its founding to Peter the Great, including that of Ivan the Terrible. The iconostasis and the treasury are remarkably rich. The Cathedral of St. Basil the Beatified, begun in 1556, is one of the most fantastic architectural creations in existence, though it was built by an Italian architect, who applied in it, in mean combination, the principles of the old Russo-Byzantine rubble. From a general outline to personified, there are 11 bulbous domes raised on high drums, all different in surface ornament and in color. The brilliant group of domes and spires is supplied by several projecting porches, differing in form, and with high, pyramidal roofs. One of these is circularly arcaded, and forms a belfry. The temple of the Saviour, built and ornamented in commemoration of the 1,500 years of Christ's birth, was begun in 1839, and finished in 1883. Its plan is that of a Greek cross, with colossal dome in the center, and the four arms of the cross terminating in semicircular apses. Each apse is surrounded by a colonnade, and in every arch a bell is suspended. One of the bells weighed 64 tons. The height is 325 feet to the top of the cross. Other buildings of interest are the Theater, Foundling Hall, that of the Nobility, and founding hospital. The university, founded in 1755, has a library of 170,000 volumes, and the museum has a library of 200,000 volumes. The city was founded in the middle of the 12th century. The principality of Moscow was united with that of Vladimir, and Moscow became the capital of the grand principality of Moscow (see below) and part of the metropolitan in the first part of the 14th century. It was taken and burned by Lithuanians and Tatars in the 14th century, nearly destroyed by fire in 1547, and burned by Khan Devlet in 1571. The capital was removed to St. Petersburg by Peter the Great. Moscow was burned by its inhabitants during its occupation by the French in Sept., 1812. Population (1888), 598,742.

Moscow, Grand Principality of, or **Muscovy** (mus'kō-vi). A grand principality which grew up around Moscow, and developed into the Russian empire. It was founded by Daniel, son of Alexander Nevski, about 1300, and was independent in 1328, and his successor Simeon took the title of grand prince of all the Russias. Vasili (1389–1425), grand prince of Moscow and Vladimir, became prince of Suzdal, and further extended his territories. The work of consolidation was greatly advanced under Ivan III., who annexed Perm (1472), Novgorod (1478), Tver (1485), Vyatka (1489), etc. He freed Moscow from tribute to the Mongols, and by conquests from Lithuania carried the western border to the Desna and then to the Soja. For further history see *Russia.*

Mosè in Egitto (mō-zā' ēn ā-jē'tō). [It., 'Moses in Egypt.'] An opera by Rossini, produced at Naples in 1818, and at Paris in 1822. It was again produced at Paris in 1827, somewhat modified, as "Moise," and called in "Guillaume Tell." In 1833 it was produced at London as "Pietro l'Eremita"; and in 1833 as an oratorio, entitled "The Israelites in Egypt, etc.," with additions from "Israel in Egypt."

Moseley (mōz'li), **Henry.** Born at Newcastle-under-Lyme, July 9, 1801: died at Olveston, Gloucestershire, Jan. 29, 1872. An English scientific writer. He studied at Cambridge, and was professor of natural philosophy and astronomy at King's College, London, 1831–44. He wrote "Lectures on Astronomy" (1839), "Mechanical Principles of Engineering and Architecture" (1843), etc.

Moseley, Henry Nottidge. Born at Wandsworth, 1844: died at Clevedon, Somerset, Nov. 10, 1891. An English naturalist: son of Henry Moseley. He was one of the naturalists on the Challenger expedition 1872–76, and became Linacre professor of anatomy at Oxford in 1884.

Moselle (mō-zel'). [F. **Mosel** (mō'zel). A river in France, Alsace-Lorraine, and Prussia: the Roman Mosella. It rises in the Vosges, and joins the Rhine at Coblenz. Among its tributaries are the Meurthe and the Sarre. The valley is noted for its wines. Length, 335 miles; navigable for 264 miles.

Moselle. A former department of France. It was ceded in large part to Germany as part of Alsace-Lorraine in 1871. The remainder forms part of the French department of Meurthe-et-Moselle.

Mosen (mō'zen), **Julius.** Born at Marienev, Saxony, July 8, 1803: died in Oldenburg, Oct. 10, 1867. A German poet, dramatist, and novelist. His works include the poems "Ahasver im Ritter Wahn" (1839), "Ahasver" (1888), "Poems" (including "Andreas Hofer, Tragödie"), "Gedichte," "Die Pfarrerin von Florence," "Bernhard von Weimar" (1853), etc.

Mosenthal (mō'zen-tāl), **Salomon Hermann von.** Born at Cassel, Prussia, Jan. 14, 1821: died at Vienna, Feb. 17, 1877. A German dramatist. Among his plays are "Deborah," "Leah," "Der Sonnenwendhof" (1856), "Dawake" (1860), "Pietro Cano," etc.

Moser (mō'zer), **Johann Jakob.** Born at Stuttgart, Würtemberg, Jan. 18, 1701: died at Stuttgart, Sept. 30, 1785. A noted German jurist and publicist, author of "Deutsches Staatsrecht" (1737–54), etc.

Möser (mē'zer), **Justus.** Born at Osnabrück, Prussia, Dec. 14, 1720: died there, Jan. 8, 1794. A German historian, critic, and miscellaneous author. He wrote "Patriotische Phantasien" (1774–86), a history of Osnabrück (1768), etc.

Moses (mō'zez). [ME. *Moyses*, LL. *Moyses*, *Moses*, etc., Gr. *Μωσῆς*, *Μωϋσῆς*, explained as 'drawn from the water.'] In Old Testament history, the lawgiver of the Israelites and organizer of the

Israelitish nation. After his birth his mother kept him concealed three months to evade the command of the king of Egypt that all male Hebrew children be drowned in the Nile. He was then exposed in a box among the rushes on the banks of the Nile, and was found by an Egyptian princess who adopted and reared him. After he had grown up, he one day struck an Egyptian whom he saw cruelly beating a Hebrew slave. Fearing punishment, he fled from Egypt into the desert, and halted at an oasis inhabited by the Kenites. Here he married Zipporah, the daughter of Reuel, the priest of Midian, and tended the flocks of his father-in-law. It was here that the prophetic spirit came upon him, and he decided to return to Egypt for the purpose of delivering his brethren from slavery. On his return his brother Aaron joined in his plans. His first efforts in their behalf only resulted in the infliction of more severe burdens and greater cruelty. Presently, however, a series of most disastrous plagues afflicted the inhabitants of Egypt, and the king finally concluded that these had been brought upon the land by the unknown God whose name Moses had invoked. He accordingly ordered the Israelites to leave at once, and they began their departure on the 15th of Nisan (March-April), an event which is known as the Exodus. Moses was the leader of the Israelites during their 40 years' journeyings in the wilderness, which period he utilized for perfecting a civil organization and for the preparation of a code of laws of a high ethical, religious, sanitary, and political character. Jewish tradition ascribes to him the authorship of the Pentateuch with the exception of the verses describing his death. This tradition has been generally accepted by the Christian and Mohammedan world. Of late biblical critics have denied the Mosaic authorship of the Pentateuch. With few exceptions, however, they consider Moses as a historical character and as the organizer of the Hebrew nation.

Amongst all lawgivers, founders of states, and teachers of mankind, none has equalled Moses. Not only did he, under the most manifold circumstances, transform a horde of slaves into a nation, but he imparted on it the seal of everlasting existence: he breathed into the national body an immortal soul. He held before his people ideals the acceptance of which was indispensable to raise their weal and woe depended upon the realisation or non-realisation of those ideals. Moses could well declare that he had carried the people as a father carries his child. His patience and his courage had rarely deserted him; his unselfishness and his meekness of disposition were two prominent qualities which, together with his clear, prophetic vision, enabled him to be the great leader and lawgiver of the Deity. Free from jealousy, he wished that all Israelites might be prophets like himself, and that God would endue them with His spirit. Moses lived at a subsequent epoch the unattainable ideal of a prophet.

Graetz, History of the Jews (Amer. ed.), I. 30.

Moses. 1. A Jew money-lender in Sheridan's "School for Scandal."—2. See *Primrose.*

Moses. An oratorio by A. B. Marx (both words and music), performed at Breslau in 1841. The book was originally compiled by Mendelssohn at Marx's request, though afterward rejected. *Grove.*

Moses. A famous statue by Michelangelo, in San Pietro in Vincoli, Rome. The figure is gigantic and colossal. The right hand upholds the Tables of the Law and clutches the long beard. The left arm, pressed close to the body, marks the effort with which the righteous outbreak against the idolatrous is restrained.

Moses ben Nachman (mō'zez ben näch'män); called, after the initials of his name, **Bonastruc.** Born 1200; died 1272. A Jewish scholar and writer of Gerona, northern Spain. He wrote a commentary on the Pentateuch, and many Talmudical treatises, and also several poems. His writings exhibit the clear and erudite thinker, but also his dedication to mysticism. In 1263 King James I. of Aragon, at the instigation of the Dominican superior Raymundo de Penaforte, ordered Moses to engage in a religious disputation with the Dominican Fra Pablo. Soon afterward Moses emigrated to Palestine, where he remained until the end of his life.

Moses of Khorni. Lived in the 5th century. An Armenian scholar, the reputed author of a "History of Armenia" (probably written in the 7th century).

Moses Striking the Rock. A painting by Nicolas Poussin (1649), in the Hermitage Museum, St. Petersburg. Moses, toward one side, smites the rock, from which an abundant stream gushes. Aaron and his sons, giving thanks, overlook the group. From the other side suffering men and women rush toward the welcome water.

Mosenas (mō-sā-tā'näs). An Indian tribe of Bolivia, on the upper Beni, and between that river and the Manoré. They are light-colored, and are remarkable for the prevalence among them of a disease (found also in other tribes) which causes the skin to turn in white patches; but is not otherwise baneless. The Mosetenas are a mild race, and have been partly Christianized; they are reduced to a few thousands. Their language, that of some small allied tribes, appears to indicate a distinct stock. This is one of the tribes improperly called Chunchos by the Bolivians. Also written *Moxtenas.*

Moshaisk. See *Mozhaisk.*

Mosheim (mōs'hīm), **Johann Lorenz von.** Born at Lübeck, Oct. 9, 1694; died at Göttingen, Sept. 9, 1755. A distinguished German Protestant ecclesiastical historian, theologian, and pulpit orator. He became professor of theology at Helmstedt in 1723, abbot at Marienthal and Michaelstein in 1726, and professor at Göttingen in 1747. His chief work is "Institutiones historiæ ecclesiasticæ" ("Institutes of Ecclesiastical History," 1726; new ed. 1755). He also wrote "De rebus Christianorum ante Constantinum commentarii" (1753).

Moskva (mosk-vä'). A river in the government of Moscow, Russia. It joins the Oka near Kolomna. Length, about 300 miles; navigable to Moscow. For the battle on it, Sept. 7, 1812, see *Borodino.*

Moslems (mos'lemz). [Turk. and Ar. *muslim*an, professors of submission (*islam*) to the faith.] The followers of Mohammed; the orthodox Mohammedans.

Mosque of Omar. See *Omar, Mosque of.*

Mosquera (mōs-kä'rä). **Tomas Cipriano.** Born at Popayan, Sept. 20, 1798; died at Coconuco, Oct. 7, 1878. A Colombian general and politician. He held high civil and military offices under Bolivar and his successors, and was president of New Granada during a prosperous term (1845–49). He headed the federalist-democratic revolt of 1859–61; assumed the supreme power July, 1861; and called a constituent assembly, which created the United States of Colombia and made him dictator. Continued civil wars forced him to resign his power into the hands of a new assembly, which limited the presidential term to 2 years and forbade reelection. Under this constitution he was president 1862–64, and was again elected in 1866. Assuming dictatorial powers, he was deposed by a revolution, May, 1867, and banished for 3 years. Subsequently he was governor of Cauca and a member of Congress. He published in 1853 a biography of Bolivar and a work on the geography of New Granada.

Mosquitia (mōs-kē-tē'ä), or **Mosquito** (mos-kē'tō) **Coast.** The region occupied by the Mosquitos. At present the name is restricted to a strip on the east coast of Nicaragua, from lat. 10°30′ N. northward, comprising probably less than 7,000 square miles. The English settled here about 1660, and their rights were recognized by Spain in 1670. Great Britain recognized the Mosquito king and established a protectorate over the country; but endless quarrels with Spain resulted in the cession of the British rights in exchange for Belize, to which the colonists were transferred (1786). The Spaniards were driven out by the natives; later Great Britain resumed a nominal protectorate, which led to quarrels with Nicaragua (1840–48). By the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, signed at Washington April 19, 1850, and by a subsequent treaty with Honduras, Great Britain resigned all claim to Mosquitia. The country is now (1894) claimed by Nicaragua, but the Mosquitos obey their own king. They are essentially in a savage condition.

Mosquito Coast. See *Mosquitia.*

Mosquito Reservation. The southern part of the Mosquito Coast, reserved for the Mosquitos, and nominally belonging to Nicaragua.

Mosquitos (mōs-kē'tōs). The name given by the Spaniards to a race of mixed African and Indian blood, on the eastern coast of Nicaragua and Honduras. They call themselves Miskitos, and are probably descended from Simarrones, or fugitive slaves and native women; their language is said to be partly made up of African words. The Mosquitos first became prominent in the latter part of the 17th century, when their coast was visited by buccaneers. At that time they were a powerful and warlike race, using bows, lances, and clubs in battle, and capable, it is said, of mustering 40,000 warriors. They were governed by a king or kings. At present (1894) the Mosquitos probably number less than 10,000. See *Mosquitia.*

Moss (mos). A town in the province of Smaalenene, Norway, situated on Christiania Fiord 35 miles south of Christiania. The Convention of Moss, Aug. 14, 1814, ended the war between Sweden and Denmark. Population (1891), 8,030.

Mosses from an Old Manse. A collection of stories by Nathaniel Hawthorne, published in 1846, after having appeared separately elsewhere.

Mossicrch. See *Messkirch.*

Mossley (mos'li). A manufacturing town in Lancashire, England, 9 miles east-northeast of Manchester. Population (1891), 14,162.

Mossop (mos'op). **Henry.** Born in 1729; died at Chelsea, Dec. 27, 1774. An Irish actor, son of the rector of Tuam. He made his first appearance on the stage Nov. 29, 1746, as Zanger in Young's tragedy "Revenge" at Dublin. He first appeared in England Sept. 26, 1751, as Richard III., in which he was received with great enthusiasm. In 1759 he appeared in England for the last time, returning to Dublin as a star. He played under the management of Barry for the season, but the next year he undertook the management of a rival theater, which ended in the financial ruin of both. Mossop died in great poverty.

Mostaganem (mos-tä-gä-nem'). A seaport in the province of Oran, Algeria, situated near the Mediterranean 43 miles east-northeast of Oran. Population (1891), 13,895.

Mostar (mos-tär'). The capital of Herzegovina, situated on the Narenta about lat. 43° 22′ N., long. 17° 52′ E. It is the seat of a Greek and of a Roman Catholic bishopric. A Roman bridge across the Narenta, ascribed to Trajan, is a single splendid arch, 89 feet in span and 56 above the water. Population (1885), 12,065.

Most Christian Doctor. A surname given to Gerson, and also to Cusanus.

Most Christian King. A title conferred on various French kings, particularly Louis XI.

Most Learned of the Romans, The. Varro.

Mosul (mō'sōl). 1. A vilayet of Asiatic Turkey, in the Tigris valley. Area, 29,220 square miles. Population, 300,280.—2. A city in Mesopotamia, the chief town of the vilayet of Mosul, situated on the right bank of the Tigris, opposite the site of ancient Nineveh. It is the seat of a pasha, and is famous for the manufacture of the delicate cotton tissue called muslin or mousseline, to which it gave its name.

Motagua (mō-tä'gwä), or **Rio Grande.** A river of Guatemala. It flows into the Bay of Honduras. Length, about 250 miles.

Motala (mō-tä'lä). A small town in southern Sweden, on the eastern shore of Lake Vettern.

Motanebbi (mō-tä-neb'bē), or **Motenebbi** (mō-te-neb'bē). Born at Cufa about 915; killed near Shiraz by robbers, 965. An Arabian poet.

Mota Padilla (mō'tä pä-dēl'yä), **Matias de la.** Born at Guadalajara, Oct. 6, 1688; died in July, 1766. A Mexican historian. He was a lawyer, and during his last years a priest. His "Historia de la conquista de la Nueva Galicia," printed at Mexico 1870–71, is a work of great value.

Moteczuma. See *Montezuma.*

Moth (moth). 1. A fairy in Shakspere's "Midsummer Night's Dream." This character was very early excised from the text of the play, though retained in the dramatis personæ. *Fleay.*

2. A page in Shakspere's "Love's Labour 's Lost."—3. In Cartwright's play "The Ordinary," a shallow-brained antiquary, whose conversation is mostly disjointed scraps from Chaucer.

Mothe Cadillac. See *Cadillac.*

Mother Ann, or **Mother Lee.** See *Lee, Ann.*

Mother Bunch. See *Bunch, Mother.*

Mother Goose. A name famous in nursery literature through the familiar jingles called "Mother Goose's Melodies." It is said that there was a Mrs Goose, mother-in-law of Thomas Fleet, an early Boston (Mass.) publisher, and that he issued the collection under this title to avenge himself for her persistent and unmelodious chanting of the words to infant son. The earliest known edition bears the title "Songs for the Nursery, or Mother Goose's Melodies for Children: printed by T. Fleet at his printing house, Pudding Lane, 1719, price, two coppers." This, however, has been discredited by Mr. W. Wells Newell, who says Perrault published "Contes de ma mere l'oye" in 1697; but the name was quoted by the satirist Regnier more than a century before. Queen Goose-foot (Reine Pédauque), or Bertha with the great foot or goose-foot, appears as synonymous with Mother Goose in French tales. The second day of the year is her festival, and is kept as a children's holiday. (See *Bertha* or *Berthrada.*) The "Contes de ma mère l'oye," by Charles Perrault, were published under the name of his infant son, Pierault d'Armancourt. They consist of ten stories, seven of which are evidently derived from the "Pentamerone," an earlier Italian collection. Charles Dibdin wrote a pantomime called "Mother Goose."

Mother Hubberd's Tale. A poem by Spenser, published in 1591 in a volume known as "Complaints," but written much earlier. It is an imitational imitation of Chaucer's manner. It was also entitled "Prosopopeia."

Mother of Cities. The ancient city of Balkh, central Asia.

Mother of Diets. An epithet of the city of Worms in Germany.

Mother of Presidents. A name sometimes given to Virginia, the native State of Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, W. H. Harrison, Tyler, and Taylor.

Mother of States. A name occasionally applied to Virginia, from whose territory several other States were formed.

Mother of the Gods, The. Cybele.

Mother Shipton (ship'ton). A comedy by T. T. (Thomas Thompson). This play was acted nineteen times with great applause: it is without date, but before 1668. (*Fleay.*) A ballad was written by George Colman in 1771 with this title.

Mother Shipton's Prophecies. Various pretended prophecies published in England in the 15th, 17th, and 18th centuries. Charles Hindley (see *Hadley*) says of one of them: "This play was acted nineteen times with great applause: it is without date, but before 1668. (*Fleay.*) A ballad was written by George Colman in 1771 with this title.

Motherwell (muтн'ėr-wel). A manufacturing village in Lanarkshire, Scotland, 11 miles southeast of Glasgow. Population (1891), 18,662.

Motherwell, William. Born at Glasgow, Oct. 13, 1797; died there, Nov. 1, 1835. A Scottish poet and antiquary. He wrote "Minstrelsy Ancient and Modern" (1827) and "Poems Narrative and Lyrical" (1832).

Motilones (mō-tē-lō'nes). A tribe of Indians of northwestern Venezuela, to the southwest and west of Lake Maracaibo, and extending into Colombia. They are of Carib stock, remain practically independent, and have frequent conflicts with the whites. They number several thousands.

Motilones, Province of. A region in northern Peru, on the Huallaga River: so called by the Spaniards who entered it, in 1540, under Alonso de Alvarado. The first Spanish settlements were formed in 1561. It corresponds nearly to the present province of Huallaga.

Motley (mot'li). **John Lothrop.** Born at Dorchester (now part of Boston), Mass., April 15, 1814; died in Dorset, England, May 29, 1877.

An American historian and diplomatist. He graduated at Harvard in 1831, and, after completing his general education at Gottingen and Berlin and spending some time in travel, returned to America in 1834, took up the study of law, and was admitted to the bar. He eventually devoted himself to the study of history, and lived mostly abroad, residing in England after 1868. He was United States minister to Austria 1861-67, and to Great Britain 1869-70. His chief works are "Rise of the Dutch Republic" (3 vols. 1856), "History of the United Netherlands" (4 vols. 1860-68), and "Life and Death of John of Barneveld" (1874).

Motolinia (mō-tō-lē-nē'ä), **Toribio de.** Born at Benavente, Zamora, about 1500: died at Mexico, Aug. 9, 1568. A Spanish Franciscan missionary and author. His real name appears to have been Paredes, and he was known as Toribio de Benavente; he adopted the name Motolinia from an Indian word meaning 'poor.' He went with the first Franciscans to Mexico (1524), and was one of the most successful missionaries. Most of his numerous writings are lost; the most important remaining is the "Historia de los Indios de la Nueva España," published in the Kingsborough collection, and later (1859) by Icazbalceta. It is reported that the provincial library at Toledo has a copy of his "Doctrina Cristiana en lingua Mexicana" (Mexico, 1539), but this is probably a mistake: it would be the oldest known book published in America. See also *Pedro.*

Motril (mō-trēl'). A town in the province of Granada, Spain, situated near the Mediterranean 34 miles south by east of Granada. It has an increasing commerce. Its seaport is Calahonda. Population (1887), 17,122.

Mott (mot), Mrs. (**Lucretia Coffin**). Born at Nantucket, Mass., Jan. 3, 1793: died Nov. 11, 1880. An American social reformer, and preacher in the Society of Friends. She was active in behalf of abolition, woman suffrage, and universal peace.

Mott, Valentine. Born at Glen Cove, Long Island, Aug. 20, 1785: died at New York, April 26, 1865. An American surgeon, known as a successful operator. He translated "Velpeau's Operative Surgery," and wrote "Travels" (1842), "Mott's Chiniques" (1860), etc.

Motte Cadillac. See *Cadillac.*

Motteux (mot-tö'), **Peter Anthony.** Born in Normandy: died at London, 1718. A French Huguenot merchant in London after 1660. He went to England on the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. He was also a dramatist and translator. One of his dramas, called "Novelty," gives a distinct play in each act. He is better known as the translator, with Urquhart and Ozell, of Rabelais's works; and he also, with others, translated "Don Quixote."

Motteville (mot-vēl'), Madame **Langlois de (Françoise Bertaud).** Born about 1621: died 1689. A French author. She was the friend and confidante of Anne of Austria, and a noted "precieuse." Her "Mémoires pour servir a l'histoire d'Anne d'Autriche" were not printed till 1723.

Mott Haven (mot hā'vn). A former village of Westchester County, New York, situated north of the Harlem River: now part of New York city.

Mottley (mot'li), **John.** Born at London, 1692: died there, Oct. 3, 1750. An English writer, author of "Joe Miller's Jests, or The Wit's Vade Mecum" (1739), five dramas, "The Lives of Dramatic Authors" (1747), a "History of Peter the Great" (1739), etc.

Mottola (mot'tō-lä). A small town in southern Italy, northwest of Taranto.

Moudon (mö-dōn'). A town in the canton of Vaud, Switzerland, 13 miles northeast of Lausanne: the Roman Minodunum. It was once the capital of the Pays de Vaud. Population (1888), 2,647.

Moukden. See *Mukden.*

Moulton (mol'tọn), **Jacob Wrey.** Born at Chiselhurst, England, Aug. 7, 1825. An Anglo-American architect. He studied and worked with Owen Jones and Vulliamy in London, and in 1852 removed to America. In 1870 he was architect in chief of the department of public parks, and in 1875 of the public works, of Lima, Peru.

Mouldy (möl'di). A recruit in the second part of Shakspere's "King Henry IV."

Moulins (mō-lan'). The capital of the department of Allier, France, situated on the Allier in lat. 46° 34′ N., long. 3° 20′ E. Its cathedral, hôtel de ville (with valuable library), and ruined château of the dukes of Bourbon are noteworthy. It was the ancient capital of Bourbonnais. Population (1891), 22,665.

Moulmein. See *Maulmain.*

Moulton (mōl'tọn), Mrs. (**Ellen Louise Chandler**). Born at Pomfret, Conn., April 10, 1835. An American novelist and poet. She married William U. Moulton in 1855. Among her works are "This, That, and The Other" (1854), "Juno Clifford" (1855), "Bedtime Stories" (1872), "Some Women's Hearts" (1874), "Swallow Flights, and Other Poems" (1878), etc.

Moultrie (mōl'tri), **Fort.** See *Fort Moultrie,* and compare *Moultrie, William.*

Moultrie, John. Born at London, 1799: died 1874. An English minor poet. He was educated at Eton and Cambridge (Trinity College), and was rector of Rugby from 1828. He published "My Brother's Grave, etc." (1837) and "The Dream of Life, etc." (1845), "Sermons" (1850), etc.

Moultrie (mōl'tri or mōl'tri), **William.** Born in South Carolina, 1731: died at Charleston, S. C., Sept. 27, 1805. An American Revolutionary general. He repulsed an attack on Sullivan's Island (where Fort Moultrie now stands) in 1776; defended Charleston in 1779; and was governor of South Carolina 1785–87 and 1794–96.

Mound City. St. Louis.

Moundsville (moundz'vil). The capital of Marshall County, West Virginia, situated on the Ohio 13 miles south of Wheeling. It is so called from a notable prehistoric mound in its vicinity. Population (1890), 2,685.

Mounet-Sully (mō-nā'sü-lē'), **Jean Sully Mounet,** called. Born at Bergerac, Feb. 27, 1841. A noted French tragedian. He entered the Conservatoire in 1861, made his debut at the Odéon in 1868, and at the Théâtre Français in 1872; and was elected a "sociétaire" in 1874. He has since remained one of the ablest representatives of classic French tragedy. He visited the United States in 1890.

Mounet-Sully (mō-nā'sü-lē'), **Jean Joseph.** Born at Grenoble, France, 1758: died 1806. A French politician and political writer, member of the Constituent Assembly in 1789.

Mountain, The. [F. *La Montagne.*] A name given to the extreme Revolutionary party in the legislatures of the first French Revolution. The name was derived from the fact that they occupied the highest part of the hall. Among the chief Montagnards were Robespierre and Danton. The name was temporarily revived in the legislatures following the revolution of 1848.

Mountaineers, The. A comedy taken from "Don Quixote" by George Colman the younger, produced Aug. 3, 1795, printed 1795.

Mountain Meadows Massacre. A massacre at Mountain Meadows, northern Utah, of about 150 non-Mormon settlers, Sept. 18, 1857. It was believed to have been instigated by Mormons; and John D. Lee was condemned and executed in 1877 for his share in it.

Mountains of the Moon. See *Moon, Mountains of the.*

Mount Auburn (â'bėrn). A noted cemetery in Cambridge and Watertown, Massachusetts.

Mount Desert (de-zėrt' or dez'ėrt). An island in the Atlantic, belonging to Hancock County, Maine, situated 30 miles east of Belfast, about 1 mile from the mainland. It is celebrated for its picturesque scenery and as a summer resort. It was temporarily settled by the French in the beginning of the 17th century. Its most noted resort is Bar Harbor (which see). Highest point, about 1,500 feet above sea-level. Population (1890), 5,337.

Mountfort, Susanna. See *Verbruggen.*

Mountfort (mount'fȯrt), **William.** Born in Staffordshire: died at London, Dec. 10, 1692. An English actor and dramatic writer. He was an excellent performer of well-bred fops. He was killed at the door of Mrs. Bracegirdle by an adventurer, Captain Hill, apparently with the complicity of Lord Mohun, who, as Mountfort was aware, had designs on the lady.

Mount Holyoke (hol'yōk) **College.** An institution of learning for women at South Hadley, Massachusetts, founded by Mary Lyon, and opened in 1837.

Mount Lebanon. See *Lebanon* and *New Lebanon.*

Mount of Olives. See *Olivet.*

Mount of Olives, The English title of Beethoven's oratorio "Christus am Oelberg," produced in England in 1841. The title was changed to "Engedi" and the principal character to Basil in 1842, owing to the strong feeling against the appearance of the saviour as a personage in an oratorio. The original version however, is now given. *Grove.*

Mount Pleasant (plez'ant). A city, the capital of Henry County, Iowa, 26 miles north-northwest of Burlington. It is the seat of German College and Iowa Wesleyan University (both Methodist). Population (1890), 3,995.

Mount Vernon (vėr'non). The capital of Posey County, southwestern Indiana, situated on the Ohio 19 miles west of Evansville. Population (1890), 4,705.

Mount Vernon. A city in Westchester County, New York, directly north of New York city. Population (1894), about 16,000.

Mount Vernon. A city, capital of Knox County, Ohio, 41 miles northeast of Columbus. Population (1890), 6,027.

Mount Vernon. An estate in Fairfax County, Virginia, situated on the Potomac 15 miles southwest of Washington. It is notable as the residence and place of burial of George Washington. In 1859 it was purchased by the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association.

Mount Zion. See *Zion.*

Moura, Francisco Rolim de. Born at Pernambuco, 1589: died at Lisbon, 1657. A Portuguese soldier and administrator. From 1624 to 1626 he was governor-general of Brazil. During this period the first Dutch invasion was repelled and Bahia recovered (1625).

Mourne (mōrn) **Mountains.** A short range of mountains in County Down, Ulster, Ireland, 3,000 to 3,000 feet in height.

Mourning Bride, The. A tragedy by William Congreve, produced in 1697.

Mourning Garment. A novel by Robert Greene, registered in 1590. It is a paraphrase of the parable of the prodigal son.

Mourt's Relation. A historical work relating to the settlement of Plymouth Colony, Massachusetts, edited by George Morton in 1622.

Mourzouk. See *Murzuk.*

Mouse (mous) **River.** A tributary of the Assiniboine, in North Dakota and British North America. Length, about 500 miles.

Mouse Tower. A medieval watch-tower on a rock in the middle of the Rhine near Bingen, notable from its legendary connection with Archbishop Hatto's fate. See *Hatto II.*

Mouskès (mos-kès'), **Philippe.** Born at Ghent about 1215: died at Tournay, 1283. A Flemish prelate and historian. His chronicles extend from the siege of Troy to 1243, in 30,000 verses. He drew on the chansons de gestes for his details.

Mousqueton (mosk-tōn'). The vain, boastful lackey of Porthos in "The Three Musketeers," by Dumas *père.*

Moussy, Jean Antoine Victor Martin de. See *Martin de Moussy.*

Moutier (mö-tyā' ; G. Münster (mün'ster). A small town in the canton of Bern, Switzerland, situated on the Birs 25 miles north of Bern.

Moutiers, or Mouthiers (mö-tyā'). A small town in the department of Savoie, France, 32 miles east of Chambery. It was the ancient capital of Tarentaise, and has a cathedral.

Moutiers, Val, G. Münsterthal (mün'ster-tāl). A valley in the Jura, in the canton of Bern, Switzerland, 23 miles north of Bern.

Mouton (mö-tōn'), **Georges,** Comte de Lobau. Born at Phalzburg, Lorraine, Feb. 21, 1770: died at Paris, Nov. 27, 1838. A French marshal. He entered the army as a private, became aide-de-camp to Napoleon in 1806, and in 1809 rendered important service at Lobau, for which he received the title of Comte de Lobau. He took part in the Russian campaign in 1812, and fought at Lützen and Bautzen in 1813, and at Waterloo in 1815. During the July revolution in 1830 he favored the cause of Louis Philippe, who made him a marshal of France in 1831.

Movers (mō'fers), **Franz Karl.** Born at Koesfeld, Prussia, July 17, 1806: died at Breslau, Sept. 28, 1856. A German Orientalist, professor of Old Testament theology in the Roman Catholic faculty at Breslau from 1839. His chief work is "Die Phönizier" (1840–56).

Movimas (mō-vē'mäs), or **Mobimas** (mō-bē'mäs). A tribe of Bolivian Indians, on and near the river Mamoré about lat. 14° S. They have long been Christianized, and are associated with the Moxos at the mission villages. They are described as tall and handsome, very cleanly, and excellent workmen. Their language has not been classified.

Mowatt, Mrs. See *Ritchie, Mrs. (Anna C. Ogden).*

Mowbray (mō'brā), **Thomas.** Died at Venice, 1399. Earl of Nottingham and Duke of Norfolk. He was created earl of Nottingham in 1383, earl marshal in 1384, and was one of the lord appellants of 1387, but afterward joined the king. He was created duke of Norfolk in 1397. Having been accused of treason by Henry Bolingbroke, earl of Hereford (afterward Henry IV.), in 1398, he challenged the latter to single combat, and the lists were set at Coventry in presence of Richard II., who banished both disputants on the eve of the contest, Norfolk for life and Hereford for ten years. Shakspere introduces him in his "Richard II."

Mowbray, Thomas. A tragedy by Thomas Churchyard, published in "The Mirror for Magistrates," in 1559.

Mowcher (mou'chėr). **Miss.** In Dickens's "David Copperfield," a merry talkative dwarf, a hairdresser.

Moxa, Moxos. See *Mojos.*

Moya y Contreras (mō'yä ē kōn-trā'räs), **Pedro de.** Born in the diocese of Cordova about 1520: died at Madrid, Dec., 1591. A Spanish prelate and administrator. In 1571 he established the Inquisition in New Spain, and in 1574 was consecrated archbishop of Mexico. He was sent to Mexico Sept. 25, 1583 to Oct. 17, 1585. Later he returned to Spain and was president of the Council of the Indies. See also *Diaz y Contreras.*

Moyen de Parvenir (mwa-yan' de par-ve-nēr'). [F., "how to succeed."] See the extract.

Much later (1610) the last of many almost he said the first echo of the gnomic spirit of Rabelais was sounded in the "Moyen de Parvenir" of Beroalde de Verville. This eccentric work is perhaps the most perfect example of a *farrago* in existence. In the guise of a medley of the author brings in many celebrated persons of the day and of antiquity, and makes them talk from pillar to post in the strangest possible fashion. The heterogeneity of language and anecdote which Rabelais had permitted himself to

equalled and exceeded, but many of the tales are told with consummate art, and in the midst of the ribaldry and buffoonery touches of no small shrewdness are constantly dropped as if by accident. *Smeathary*, French Lit., p. 193.

Moys (moi'ès). A village near Görlitz, Silesia, Prussia. Here, Sept. 7, 1757, the Austrians under Nadasti defeated the Prussians under Winterfeld.

Moytura. See the extract.

Many battles took place between these Danaans and the earlier Firbolgic settlers. The native cairns, dolmens, and the Ard-Ri-Bhaile themselves, of the country. One of the best substantiated of these, not, indeed, by history or even tradition, but by a more solid testimony, that of the stone remains left on the spot, prove, at any rate, that some long-sustained battle was at some remote period fought on the spot [sic]. Thus the famous pre-historic battle of Moytura, rather the Southern Moytura, for there were two, the other, situated not far from the present town of Sligo, retaining "the largest collection of pre-historic remains," says Dr. Petrie, "in any region of the world with the exception of Carnac." This second battle of Moytura was fought upon the plain of Conig, which is washed by the waters of Lough Mask and Lough Corrib, close to where the long monotonous, undulating hills of Ireland become broken, changes into that region of high mountains and lovely valleys now called Connemara, but which in earlier days was always known as Iar Connaught. *Lawless*, Story of Ireland, p. 7.

Moza (mō'thä), **Pedro de.** Born in Granada, 1610; died there, 1666. An artist of the Spanish school, pupil of Juan de Castillo. He was a soldier in the army of Flanders, where he was so charmed with the works of Vandyck that he went to London in 1635 to study under him. Vandyck died soon after, and Moza returned home, and executed numerous works, the best of which are in Granada.

Mozambique (mō-zam-bēk'). [F. *Mozambique*, Sp. Pg. *Mosambique*, so called from a small coral island of this name near the coast.] **1.** The former name for the Portuguese possessions along the eastern coast of Africa. See *East Africa, Portuguese*.—**2.** A town in Portuguese East Africa, situated on an island near the coast, about lat. 15° S. Population, about 7,000.

Mozambique Channel. A sea passage separating Madagascar from the mainland of Africa. Width, 250–550 miles.

Mozarabs (mō-zar'ăbz), or **Mozarabians** (mō-za-rā'bi-ąnz). Those Christians in Spain who lived among and measurably assimilated themselves with the Moslems, but continued in the exercise of their own religion.

Mozart (mō'zärt; G. pron. mō'tsärt), **Leopold.** Born at Augsburg, Bavaria, Nov. 14, 1719; died at Salzburg, May 28, 1787. A German violinist and musical writer.

Mozart, Wolfgang Amadeus. Born at Salzburg, Austria, Jan. 27, 1756; died at Vienna, Dec. 5, 1791. A celebrated Austrian composer, son of Leopold Mozart. He showed a precocious knowledge of music when only three years old, and first appeared in public in a performance at the University of Salzburg, in 1761, when between five and six years of age. In 1762 his father took him with his sister Marianne on a concert tour to Munich, Vienna, and other places, and in the next year to Paris, where they, especially Wolfgang, excited great enthusiasm. At London in the winter they were equally successful, and remained in England till Aug., 1765. Mozart during this time composed a number of symphonies, sonatas, and the overture to *Ipermestra*. At concerts: they also played at their lodgings for such as chose to test their genius in private. They finally arrived at Salzburg again in Nov., 1766, and in 1767 went to Vienna, at court in Vienna, where Mozart was urged by the emperor to compose an opera and conduct it. He took the story of "La finta semplice," and his opera, though opposed by the envy of other musicians, was finally performed at Salzburg. He succeeded in producing his "Bastien und Bastienne" in a private theater at Vienna, and he also composed a cantata for the music at the ceremonies at the consecration of the new church at Waisenhaus. From 1769 to 1771 they traveled in Italy, Mozart winning fresh laurels. In 1777 he went to Paris with his mother; where he found that the admiration accorded to a precocious child was not so easily obtained by a mature musician. After the death of his mother he returned to Salzburg, and in 1781 to Vienna, where he lived with the archbishop. He reaped but little pecuniary benefit from his compositions, and his health began to fail. In 1740 he wrote his three celebrated symphonies and the "Magic Flute," and in this year received the famous commission from a mysterious stranger afterward known to be the steward of Count Walsegg) to write a requiem mass to be finished within a month. His enfeebled health and various circumstances connected with the commission produced a serious effect on his already troubled brain, and he intimated it to be a summons from the other world. He began the mass, however, and said that it was for his own funeral. As he was dictating, he was not able to supervise the performance of the finished part. He died of malignant typhus fever. There were no ceremonies at his grave, and even his friends followed him no farther than the city gates, owing to a violent storm. He was buried in the common ground of St. Marx, and the exact position of his grave is not known. Many years after a monument was erected to him by the city of Vienna. He left over six hundred compositions, which include more than forty symphonies, a number of masses (mostly composed in his youth), sonatas, quartets, "Die Requiem," or Amadeus his operas are: "Idomeneo" (1781), "Mithridate," "La finta Giardiniera," "Zaide," "Die Entführung aus dem serail" (1782), "Le Nozze di Figaro" ("The Marriage of Figaro," 1786), "Don Giovanni" (1787), "Così fan tutte" (1790), "La Clemenza di Tito" (1791), "Die Zauberflöte" ("The Magic Flute," 1791), etc. Very little of his music was published in his lifetime.

Mozcas. Same as *Muyscas*. See *Chibchas*.

Mozdok (mos-dok'). A town in the territory of Terek, Cisacucasia, Russia, situated on the Terek about lat. 43° 43′ N., long. 44° 42′ E. Population (1889), 13,286.

Mozhaisk (mō-zhīsk'), or **Mojaisk,** or **Mo-shaisk.** A small town in the government of Moscow, Russia, situated on the Moskva 63 miles west of Moscow. For the battle here, see *Borodino*.

Mozier (mō'zhēr), **Joseph.** Born at Burlington, Vt., Aug. 22, 1812; died in Switzerland, Oct., 1870. An American sculptor.

Mozley (mōz'li), **James Bowling.** Born at Gainsborough, Sept. 15, 1813; died at Shoreham, Jan. 4, 1878. An English divine and theologian. He was a graduate of Oxford (Magdalen College), and became vicar of Old Shoreham (1856), canon of Worcester, and (1871) regius professor of divinity at Oxford. He wrote "On the Augustinian Doctrine of Predestination" (1855), "The Primitive Doctrine of Baptismal Regeneration" (1856), "On Miracles" (1865), etc.

Mpongwe (mōng'gwe). A Bantu tribe of the French Kongo, settled around the Gabun estuary, famous as traders and middlemen between the whites and the interior natives. Semi-civilized and corrupted by prolonged contact with the whites, they are dying out. Their language will remain, since it is adopted by the inland natives to press to the coast. The Mpongwe are divided into four social classes: (*a*) the Mpongwe of pure blood; (*b*) those descended from an alien mother; (*c*) those born of slave women; and (*d*) slaves.

Mrichchhakatika (mrch-ch-ha-ka'ti-kā). [Skt. *mrid*, clay, and *shakatikā*, a small cart.] "The Little Clay Cart," a Sanskrit drama. It is a work of remarkable comparatively to the best modern comedies in plot, incident, character delineation, and felicity of diction, and extraordinary in its minute directions to the actors as to playing scenic artifices. It has been supposed to have been written in the 1st or 2d century, but Von Schroder puts it in the 5th or 6th. Its authorship is ascribed in flattery to a king Shudraka, who is praised in the prologue. Pischel, after assigning it to Bhasa, believes its real author to have been Dandin. The hero is Charudatta, a virtuous Brahman, reduced to poverty by his generosity; the heroine, Vasantasena, a beautiful and wealthy hetaira, who loves him and repulses the king's brother-in-law, Samsthanaka. Vasantasena is purified and ennobled by her affection, and at last weds Charudatta. "The little clay cart" or "toy cart," from which the name comes, is a plaything of the little son of Charudatta. Visiting Charudatta at his house, Vasantasena finds his child crying because his toy cart is of clay while that of a neighbor's child is of gold. Vasantasena fills the boy's cart with her jewels, and tells him to have a gold cart made from them. The Mrichchhakatika has been translated into English by Wilson, into German by both Bohtlingk and Fritze, into French by Regnaud, into Danish by Brandes, and into Russian by Kossovitsch. A full account of the play is given in Von Schroder's "Indien's Literatur und Cultur: Vorlesung 43."

Msidi (msē'dē), or **Mushidi** (mō-shē'dē). See *Msiri*.

Mstislavl (mstē-slävl'). A town in the government of Mohileff, Russia, 57 miles east of Mohileff. Population (1885–89), 8,447.

Mtesa (mtā'sä). Died 1885. A king of the Ganda tribe, East Africa, made famous by the visits at his court of Speke, Grant, Emin, and Stanley. He reigned 25 years and was a man of great ability and no equal. He had many good qualities, but kept wavering between paganism, Islam, and Christianity until his death.

Mtsensk (mtsensk). A town in the government of Orel, Russia, situated on the Zusha 54 miles northeast of Orel. Population (1885–89), 16,028.

Muata-Yamvo (mwā'tä-yäm'vō). The title of the king of the Lunda nation in central Africa; once the greatest potentate of Africa, now greatly reduced by civil wars and the raids of the Makioko.

Mucedorus (mū-sē-dō'rus). A play, probably by T. Lodge, acted in 1653, printed in 1598. It has been assigned to Shakspere without reasonable ground.

Much (much). A miller's son, one of Robin Hood's band, said to have been a real person.

Much Ado about Nothing. A comedy by Shakspere, produced in 1597–98. It was first printed in 1600. The play was known as "Benedict and Bettis" in 1613, and is probably the same as "Love's Labour's Won" (which see). The story of Hero is taken with some variations from one of Bandello's tales, which probably was borrowed from that of Ginevra and Ariodante in the "Orlando Furioso" of Ariosto. This part of the play, however, is subordinated by Shakspere to the loves of Benedick and Beatrice.

Mucius Scævola. See *Scævola*.

Mücke (mük'ke). **Heinrich Karl Anton.** Born at Breslau, Prussia, April 9, 1806; died at Düsseldorf, Jan. 16, 1891. A German historical painter, a pupil of the Berlin and Düsseldorf academies, and professor at the latter from 1848.

Mucklewrath (muk'l-räth), **Habakkuk.** In Scott's novel "Old Mortality," a fanatical leader of the Covenanters.

Muckross (muk'ros). A peninsular tract between two of the lakes of Killarney, County Kerry, Ireland, notable for its abbey, a Franciscan foundation of the 15th century. The church has a low, square tower at the crossing, a recessed pointed doorway at the west end, and a very beautiful east window. The quadrangular cloister is almost perfect, about 50 feet to a side, and of great beauty. On two sides the arches are semicircular. Of the secular buildings the dormitory, refectory, and kitchen are noteworthy.

Mucuchies. See *Timotes*.

Mudania (mō-dā'nē-ä). A town in the vilayet of Khodavendikyar, Asia Minor, Turkey, situated on the Sea of Marmora 50 miles south of Constantinople. Population, estimated, 20,000.

Mudie (mū'di), **Charles Edward.** Born at Chelsea, Oct. 18, 1818; died at Hampstead, Oct. 28, 1890. An English bookseller. In 1842 he founded Mudie's Library, which is now the largest circulating library in London. He wrote "Stray Leaves" (1872).

Mudki, or **Moodkee** (mūd'kē). A place in the Panjab, British India, 67 miles south-southeast of Lahore. Here, Dec., 1845, the British under Gough defeated the Sikhs.

Mudrarakshasa (mō-drā-rāk'sha-sa). [Skt., 'Rakshasa and the Signet-ring.'] A celebrated Sanskrit political drama, in seven acts, by Vishakhadatta: ascribed by Wilson to the 14th or 12th century. Pischel to the beginning of the 11th, and by Kashinath Trimbak Telang and Hillebrandt to the 7th or 8th. It introduces Chandragupta or Sandrocottus, the great founder of the Maurya dynasty, and his minister Chanakya, an Indian Machiavelli. The latter is represented as having slain King Nanda and assisted Chandragupta to the throne. The design is to show how Chanakya by all possible means effects a reconciliation between Rakshasa, the minister of the murdered Nanda, and the persons on whose behalf he was killed. It has been translated into English by Wilson.

Muerto (mō-ār'tō), **Jornada del.** [Sp., 'journey of the dead.'] A very arid plateau, about 65 miles long and from 20 to 30 broad, on the east side of the Rio Grande, and separated from that river by a series of arid mountains, the Sierra Fra Cristobal, Sierra del Caballo, and Sierra del Perrillo. There is permanent water in one locality only. Previous to the construction of the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fé Railroad the Jornada del Muerto was a much dreaded portion of the road between El Paso del Norte and Santa Fé, both on account of its aridity and on account of the Apaches who almost constantly infested the region. Artesian wells have been sunk in various places, and cattle are being herded on some portions.

Muette de Portici, La. An opera by Auber, words by Scribe and Delavigne. It was produced at Paris in 1828, and in England as "Masaniello" in English in 1829 and as "La Muta di Portici" in Italian in 1831.

Mug (mug), **Matthew.** A character in Foote's "Mayor of Garratt," said to be a satirical portrait of the Duke of Newcastle.

Müggе (müg'ge), **Theodor.** Born at Berlin, Nov. 8, 1806; died at Berlin, Feb. 18, 1861. A German novelist and writer of travels, among his works are "Die Schweiz" ("Switzerland," 1847), the novel "Toussaint" (1840), etc.

Muggendorf (mög'gen-dorf). A village in Upper Franconia, Bavaria, situated on the Wiesent 25 miles north-northeast of Nuremberg. There are celebrated stalactitic grottoes in the vicinity.

Muggleton (mug'l-ton), **Ludowick** or **Lodowick.** Born 1609; died 1698. An English fanatic, founder, conjointly with John Reeve, of the Muggletonians. His doctrines were published in "The Divine Looking-Glass" (1656).

Muggletonians (mug-l-to'ni-ąnz). A sect founded in England by Ludowick Muggleton and John Reeve about 1651. The members of the sect believed in the personal inspiration of its founders, as being the two witnesses mentioned in Rev. xi. 3 6, and held that there is no real distinction between the persons of the Trinity, that God has a human body, and that Elijah was his representative in heaven when he descended to die on the cross. The last member of the sect is said to have died in 1868.

Mughals. See *Moguls*.

Mugheir. See *Ur*.

Mug-house Club. A club which met at Longacre in London in the early part of the 18th century. Its name came from the fact that each member drank his ale out of his own mug. After this a number of mug-houses were established by the partisans of the Hanover succession, in order that the Protestants might rally in them against the Jacobite mobs. It was at one of these, in Salisbury Court, Fleet street, that the most serious of the "Mug-house Riots" took place (July 23, 1716). The mob attacked the Hanoverians assembled there, the fight ing continued all night, and the ringleader of the mob was killed.

Mugwumps (mug'wumps). [From Algonquian *mugquomp*, a chief or leader.] In United States political history, the independent members of the Republican party who in 1884 openly refused to support the nominee (June 6) of that

party for the presidency of the United States, and either voted for the Democratic or the Prohibitionist candidate or abstained from voting. The word was not generally known in any sense before this time, but it took the popular fancy, and was at once accepted by the Independents themselves as an honorable title.

Muharram (mō-har'ram). [Ar.] The first month of the Mohammedan year; also, a religious festival held during that month. The ceremonies with the Shiah Moslems have special reference to the death of Hasan, grandson of Mohammed, who is looked upon by the Shiahs as a martyr. With the Sunnites they have reference to the day of creation. Also *Moharram*.

Mühlbach (mül'bäch). [G., 'mill-stream.'] A town in Transylvania, 8 miles south of Karlsburg. Population (1890), 6,692.

Mühlbach, Luise. See *Mundt*.

Mühlberg (mül'berg). A small town in the province of Saxony, Prussia, situated on the Elbe 53 miles northwest of Dresden. Here, April 24, 1547, the Imperialists under Charles V. defeated John Frederick I., elector of Saxony.

Mühldorf (mül'dorf). A town in Upper Bavaria, Bavaria, situated on the Inn 44 miles eastnortheast of Munich. Here, Sept. 9, 1322, the emperor Louis the Bavarian defeated Frederick of Austria. Also called battle of Ampfing. Population (1890), 2,938.

Mühlenberg (mü'len-berg). **Frederick Augustus.** Born at Trappe, Pa., Jan. 1, 1750: died at Lancaster, Pa., June 4, 1801. An American politician, son of H. M. Mühlenberg. He was speaker of the House of Representatives 1789–1791 and 1793–95.

Muhlenberg, Gotthilf Henry Ernst. Born at Trappe, Pa., Nov. 17, 1753: died at Lancaster, Pa., May 23, 1815. An American clergyman and botanist, son of H. M. Mühlenberg. He wrote "Catalogus plantarum" (1813), etc.

Mühlenberg (G. pron. mü'len-berg). **Heinrich Melchior.** Born at Eimbeck, Prussia, Sept. 6, 1711: died at Trappe, Pa., Oct. 7, 1787. A German-American clergyman, chief founder of the Lutheran Church in the United States.

Muhlenberg (mü'len-berg), **Henry Augustus.** Born at Lancaster, Pa., May 13, 1782: died at Reading, Pa., Aug. 11, 1844. An American clergyman and Democratic politician, son of G. H. E. Muhlenberg. He was minister to Austria 1838–40.

Muhlenberg, John Peter Gabriel. Born at Trappe, Pa., Oct. 1, 1746: died near Philadelphia, Oct. 1, 1807. An American Revolutionary general and politician, son of H. M. Mühlenberg.

Muhlenberg, William Augustus. Born at Philadelphia, Sept. 16, 1796: died at New York, April 8, 1877. An American Episcopalian clergyman, hymn-writer, and hymnologist; great-grandson of H. M. Mühlenberg. He was first superintendent and pastor of St. Luke's Hospital, New York. One of his best-known hymns is "I would not live always."

Mühlhausen (in Alsace). See *Mülhausen*.

Mühlhausen (mül'hou-zen). A town in the province of Saxony, Prussia, situated on the Unstrut 21 miles northwest of Gotha. It has important manufactures of cotton, woolen, etc.; was formerly a free imperial city; and was the headquarters of Thomas Münzer 1524–25. Population (1890), 27,427.

Mühlheim. See *Mülheim*.

Muiopotmos (mōi-ō-pot'mos), **or the Tale of the Butterfly.** [Gr. *μυῖα*, fly, and *πότμος*, lot, destiny.] A poem by Spenser, in octave rime, published in 1591 in the volume known as "Complaints."

Muir (mūr), **John.** Born at Glasgow, Feb. 5, 1810: died at Edinburgh, March 7, 1882. A Scottish Sanskrit scholar. He was educated at Glasgow University and at the East India Company's College at Haileybury. From 1829 to 1853 he held various civil and judicial positions in India. In 1862 he founded the chair of Sanskrit at Edinburgh University. His "Original Sanskrit Texts, etc.," appeared 1858–70. He published a volume of metrical translations from Sanskrit writers.

Muir, Sir **William.** Born 1819. A Scottish Arabic scholar, brother of John Muir. He entered the Bengal civil service at 18 years of age. He was lieutenant-governor of the Northwest Provinces 1868–74; was financial minister to the Indian government 1874–76; and became principal of the University of Edinburgh in 1885. He has written a "Life of Mahomet" (1858–61), "Annals of the Early Caliphate" (1883), etc.

Mukden, or **Moukden** (mōk-den'), or **Shingking** (shing'king'). The capital of Manchuria, situated on a branch of the Liao about lat. 41° 45′ N., long. 123° 40′ E. Newchang is its seaport. Population (1887), 250,000.

Mukhtar (mōkhtär') Pasha, **Achmed.** Born at Brussa, Asia Minor, Sept., 1832. A Turkish general. He was appointed governor-general of Bosna in 1875, and commander-in-chief in Armenia in 1877. He defeated the Russians at Zewin June 25, and at Guediklar Aug. 26, but was in turn defeated at Aladja Oct. 15, and at Dewehyun Nov. 4, 1877.

Mula (mö'lä). A town in the province of Murcia, Spain, 19 miles west of Murcia. Population (1887), 10,768.

Mulahacen (mö-lä-ä-then'), or **Mulhacen** (möl-ä-then'). The highest summit of the Sierra Nevada, Montañas, Spain, about 85 miles east by south of Granada. Height, about 11,660 feet.

Mulberries, The. See the extract.

> Towards the end of the year 1824, some young men met at a humble tavern, the Wrekin, in the genial neighbourhood of Covent Garden, with Shakspeare as their common idol; and it was a regulation of this club that some paper, or paper, or essay bearing upon Shakspeare should be contributed by each. Hither came Douglas Jerrold, and he was soon joined by Laman Blanchard. . . . Upon Jerrold's suggestion the club was called the Mulberries, and their contributions Mulberry leaves. . . . The club did not, however, die easily; it was changed and genteel in times nearer the present, when it was called the Shakspeare Club. Charles Dickens, Mr. Justice Talfourd, Daniel Maclise, Mr. Macready, Mr. Frank Stone, etc., belonged to it. Respectability killed it.
>
> *Walford's Antiquarian, IV. 206.*

Mulberry Garden. A place of refreshment in London, much frequented by persons of quality in the 17th century. Sir Charles Sedley produced a comedy with this title in 1668. It is partly taken from Molière's "Ecole des maris."

Mulcaster (mul'kas-tėr), **Richard.** Born at Carlisle (?), April 15, 1611. An English philologist. He was a scholar in King's College, Cambridge, in 1548, and a student of Christ Church, Oxford, in 1555. He was made master of Merchant Taylors' School in 1561, and of St. Paul's School in 1596, and taught Spenser. He wrote "Positions, etc., necessarie for the Training up of Children, etc." (1581), "The First Part of the Elementarie . . . of the Right Writing of our English Tung" (1582), etc.

Mulciber (mul'si-bėr). [L., 'softener.'] In Roman mythology, a surname of Vulcan.

Mulde (möl'de). A river in Saxony, Prussia, and Anhalt. It is formed by the union of the Zwickauer Mulde and the Freiberger Mulde, and joins the Elbe 3 miles north of Dessau. Length (including the Zwickauer Mulde), 90 miles.

Mulder (mül'dėr), **Gerardus Johannes.** Born at Utrecht, Netherlands, Dec. 27, 1802: died at Utrecht, April, 1880. A Dutch physician and chemist, professor of chemistry at Utrecht 1840–68: especially noted for his researches on protein.

Mule sans Frein (mül son fran), **La.** [F., 'The Mule without a Bridle.'] A French romance which has by some been attributed to Payans Maizières, and by others to Chrestien de Troyes.

> The tale has been versified by Mr. Way and by the German poet Wieland ["Des Maulthiers Zaum"].
>
> *Dunlop*, Hist. of Prose Fiction, I. 268.

Mulets (mü-lä'), **Grands-,** and **Mulets, Petits-.** Noted points on the slope of Mont Blanc.

Mulford (mul'fėrd), **Elisha.** Born at Montrose, Pa., Nov. 19, 1820: died at Cambridge, Mass., Feb. 9, 1885. An American Episcopal clergyman and philosophical writer. His works include "The Nation" (1870) and "The Republic of God" (1881).

Mulgrave, Earls of. See *Sheffield* and *Phipps*.

Mulgrave (mul'grāv) **Archipelago.** A name given sometimes to the Marshall Islands, Pacific Ocean, sometimes collectively to the Marshall and Gilbert groups.

Mulgrave Islands. A small group of islands in the southeastern part of the Marshall group, Pacific Ocean.

Mulhacen. See *Mulahacen*.

Mülhausen, or **Mühlhausen** (mül'hou-zen), F. **Mulhouse** (mü-löz'). A city in Upper Alsace-Alsace-Lorraine, situated on the Ill 5 miles south-southwest of Strasburg. It is the chief manufacturing center of Alsace-Lorraine, being especially noted for its manufactures of cotton goods (including muslins, calicoes, etc.), and has also manufactures of iron wares, machinery, chemicals, and paper. It contains an artisans' colony (Arbeiterstadt). Formerly it was a free imperial city. It was in close alliance with the Swiss Confederation 1515–1798, and was annexed to France. It was occupied by the Germans in 1870; and was annexed to Germany in 1871. Population (1890), 76,672.

Mülheim-on-the-Rhine (mül'him-on-thē-rīn'). A town in the Rhine Province, Prussia, situated on the Rhine nearly opposite Cologne. It has flourishing manufactures and river commerce. Population (1890), 30,996.

Mülheim-on-the-Ruhr (-rör'). A manufacturing town in the Rhine Province, Prussia, situated on the Ruhr 34 miles north of Cologne. Population (1890), 32,416.

Mulhouse. See *Mülhausen*.

Mull (mul). An island of the Inner Hebrides, Argyllshire, Scotland. Chief place, Tobermory. It is separated from the mainland of Argyllshire by the Sound of Mull and the Firth of Lorn. The surface is mountainous and rugged. Area, 347 square miles.

Mull, Sound of. A sea passage separating Mull from the mainland of Argyllshire on the northeast. Width, about 2 miles.

Müllenhoff (mül'len-hof), **Karl Victor.** Born at Marne, Holstein, Sept. 7, 1818: died at Berlin, Feb. 19, 1884. A German philologist, professor at Berlin from 1858. He published various works on Germanic philology and antiquities.

Mullens (mul'enz), or **Mullins** (mul'inz), **Priscilla.** The wife of John Alden, and the heroine of Longfellow's poem "The Courtship of Miles Standish."

Müller (mül'lär), **Charles Louis,** called **Müller de Paris.** Born at Paris, Dec. 22, 1875: died there, Jan. 22, 1892. A French historical painter. Among his works are the "Roll-call of the last Victims of the Reign of Terror," "Marie Antoinette at the Tumbrel," "Charlotte Corday in Prison," "Bailloo before Cardinal Barberini," etc.

Müller (mül'lėr), **Eduard.** [The G. surname *Muller* = E. *Miller*.] Born at Brieg, Prussia, Nov. 12, 1804: died at Liegnitz, Prussia, Nov. 30, 1875. A German author, brother of K. O. Müller.

Müller, Frederick (Friedrich) Maximilian, generally called **Max Müller.** Born at Dessau, Germany, Dec. 6, 1823. An Anglo-German Sanskrit scholar and comparative philologist, son of Wilhelm Müller. He was educated at Leipsic, Berlin, and Paris and in 1846 went to England, and in 1850 settled at Oxford. He became professor of modern languages and literature there in 1854, and has been professor of comparative philology since 1868. In 1858 he became connected with the Bodleian Library, and 1868–75 was editor of Oriental works. He has edited and translated the "Hitopadesa" (1844) and has edited the Rig-Veda-Sanhitá (1849–74), etc. His chief works are "A History of Ancient Sanskrit Literature (1859), "Lectures on the Science of Language" (1861–64), "Handbook for the Study of Sanskrit" (1865–70; comprising grammar, dictionary, etc.), "Chips from a German Workshop (1868–75), "Lectures on the Science of Religion" (1870), "On the Origin and Growth of Religion as illustrated by the Religions of India" (1878), and translations of various Oriental works.

Müller, Friedrich, called **Müller the Painter,** or **Maler Müller.** Born at Kreuznach, Prussia, Jan. 13, 1749: died at Rome, April 23, 1825. A German poet, painter, and engraver.

Müller, Friedrich. Born at Jemnik, Bohemia, March 5, 1834. A German comparative philologist and ethnologist, professor of comparative philology and Sanskrit at Vienna from 1866.

Müller, George. Born near Halberstadt, Prussia, Sept. 27, 1805. A German-English philanthropist. He studied divinity at Halle, and went to London in 1829. In 1832 he founded the Orphan House at Bristol, to be supported by unsolicited contributions. In 1856 it contained 295 children, and had received £34,441 as the result of prayer alone. In 1875 it contained 2,later 100 children. He wrote "A Narrative of some of the Lord's Dealings with George Müller" (1837).

Müller, Johann. See *Regiomontanus*.

Müller, Johann Friedrich Wilhelm. Born at Stuttgart, Würtemberg, Dec. 11, 1782: died near Dresden, May 3, 1816. A German engraver, son of J. G. von Müller. His chief work is the "Sistine Madonna" (after Raphael).

Müller, Johann Gotthard von. Born at Bernhausen, near Stuttgart, Würtemberg, May 4, 1747: died at Stuttgart, March 14, 1830. A German engraver.

Müller, Johann Heinrich Jakob. Born at Cassel, Prussia, April 30, 1809: died at Freiburg, Baden, Oct. 3, 1875. A German physicist, professor at Freiburg from 1844. His chief work is "Lehrbuch der Physik und Meteorologie" (1842).

Müller, Johannes or **Johann von.** Born at Schaffhausen, Switzerland, Jan. 3, 1752: died at Cassel, Prussia, May 29, 1809. A noted Swiss historian. He held various offices at the courts of Mainz, Austria, and Prussia, and at the time of his death was director-general of education in the kingdom of Westphalia. His chief works are "Geschichte der Schweizer" ("History of the Swiss," 1780–1808), and "Vier Bücher allgemeiner Geschichte" ("24 Books of Universal History," 1811).

Müller, Johannes. Born at Coblenz, Prussia, July 14, 1801: died at Berlin, April 27–28, 1858. A celebrated German physiologist and comparative anatomist, professor at Bonn 1826–33, and at Berlin from 1833. He was one of the founders of modern physiology, and exerted a large and valuable influence upon other departments of science. His chief work is "Handbuch der Physiologie des Menschen."

Müller, Julius. Born at Brieg, Prussia, April 10, 1801: died Sept. 27, 1878. A noted German Protestant theologian, professor successively at Göttingen (1834), Marburg (1835), and Halle (1839). His chief work is "Die christliche Lehre von der Sünde" ("The Christian Doctrine of Sin," 1839).

Müller, Karl Otfried. Born at Brieg, Prussia, Aug. 28, 1797: died at Athens, Aug. 1, 1840. An celebrated German Hellenist and archæologist, professor of archæology at Göttingen from 1819. Among his works are "Geschichte hellenischer Stämme und Städte" (1820–24), "Etrusker" (1828), "Handbuch der Archäologie der Kunst" (1830), "Prolegomenen

zu einer wissenschaftlichen Mythologie" (1825), "Geschichte der griechischen Literatur" ("History of Greek Literature," 1840; maps of ancient Greece, etc.

Müller, Max. See *Muller, Frederick Maximilian.*

Müller, Otto. Born at Schotten, Hesse, June 1, 1780. A German novelist. His works include "Burger" (1845) and "Charlotte Ackermann" (1854).

Müller, Otto Frederik. Born 1730: died 1784. A Danish naturalist.

Müller, Peder Erasmus. Born at Copenhagen, May 29, 1776: died Sept. 4, 1834. A Danish theologian and archæologist, appointed professor of theology at Copenhagen in 1801, and bishop of Zealand in 1830. He wrote "Library of the Sagas," (1816–18), etc.

Müller, Wilhelm. Born at Dessau, Oct. 7, 1794: died there, Sept. 30, 1827. A German lyric poet. He was a student at Berlin in 1812, and after having fought in the wars of liberation against France 1813–1814, resumed there his studies. From 1817 to 1819 he traveled in Italy. In the latter year he returned to Dessau, where he became teacher of the classical languages at the gymnasium, and librarian of the ducal library. A collection of lyrics under the title "Müllerlieder" ("Miller Songs") appeared in 1818. "Griechenlieder" ("Greek Songs of the Greeks," 1821–1824) were written during the Greek struggles for independence. "Gedichte aus den hinterlassenen Papieren eines reisenden Waldhornisten" ("Poems from the Posthumous Papers of a Traveling Bugler") date from 1821–1827. "Lyrische Spaziergange" ("Lyric Walks") from 1827. Several of his poems have become genuine folk-songs. His "Vermischte Schriften" ("Miscellaneous Writings") were published at Leipsic in 1830 in 5 vols. A new edition of his poems, with an introduction by his son Max Muller, appeared at Leipsic in 1868.

Müller von Königswinter (mül'lerfonkē'nigsvin-ter), **Wolfgang.** Born at Königswinter, Prussia, March 5, 1816; died at Neuenahr, Prussia, June 29, 1873. A German lyric and epic poet and novelist. He wrote the idyl "Maikönigin" (1852).

Müllheim (mül'him). A town in Baden, situated 16 miles southwest of Freiburg. Population (1890), 3,817.

Mulligan Letters. A series of business letters written by James G. Blaine to Warren Fisher of Boston, which fell into the hands of Fisher's bookkeeper, Mulligan. They played an important part in the political discussions which preceded the presidential nominations in 1876, and especially in the presidential canvass of 1884, in which Blaine was the Republican candidate. It was alleged by his opponents that they confirmed charges of corruption brought against him in connection with certain railroads (the Union Pacific and the Little Rock and Fort Smith).

Mullingar (mul-in-gär'). The capital of the county of Westmeath, Ireland, situated near the Brosna 46 miles west-northwest of Dublin. Population (1891), 5,323.

Müllner (mül'ner), **Amadeus Gottfried Adolf.** Born at Langenborf, near Weissenfels, Prussia, Oct. 18, 1774: died at Weissenfels, Aug. 11, 1829. A German dramatist. Among his plays are "Der neunundzwanzigste Februar" (1812), "Die Schuld" (1816).

Mulluk (mul'uk), or **Lower Coquille.** A tribe of the Kusan stock of North American Indians. It formerly had a village on the north side of Coquille River, Oregon, at its mouth. The survivors are on the Siletz reservation, Oregon. See *Kusan.*

Mulock, Dinah Maria. See *Craik, Mrs.*

Mulready (mul'red-i), **William.** Born at Ennis, County Clare, Ireland, April 1, 1786: died at London, July 7, 1863. An Irish landscape- and figure-painter. He was made royal academician in 1816. He painted "The Carpenter's Shop" (1809), "The Barber's Shop" (1815), "Interior of an English Cottage" (1829), "Cheapside in the Wedding Gown" (1836), etc. In 1840 he furnished the ornamental design for the outside of Rowland Hill's postal envelop, known as the Mulready envelop, which resembled a folded half-sheet of letter-paper.

Multan, or **Moultan** (mul-tän'), 1. A division in the Panjab, British India. Area, 20,295 square miles. Population (1881), 1,712,394.—2. A district in the Panjab, British India, intersected by lat. 30° N., long. 72° E. Area, 5,880 square miles. Population (1881), 551,964.—3. The capital of the district of Multan, situated near the Chenab, about lat. 30° 12′ N., long. 71° 28′ E. It has an extensive trade. It was stormed by the Sikhs in 1818, and by the British in 1849. Population, including cantonment (1891), 74,562.

Multnoma (mult-nō'mä). A probably extinct tribe of the Upper Chinook division of North American Indians. Its former habitat was near Multnomah River and Falls, Multnomah County, Oregon, south of the Columbia River. See *Chinookan.*

Muluya (mō-lö'yä). A river in Morocco which flows into the Mediterranean near the border of Algeria. Length, over 300 miles.

Mumbo Jumbo (mum'bō jum'bō). Originally a bugbear common to Mandingo towns, used by the natives to keep their women in subjection. Mungo Park describes it. The words are now used to denote various idols or fetishes fantastically clothed, worshiped by certain negro tribes.

Mummius (mum'i-us), **Lucius,** surnamed **Achaicus.** Lived in the middle of the 2d century B. C. A Roman consul 146 B. C. He defeated the Achean League and captured Corinth, completing the Roman conquest of Greece (146 B. C.).

Muncaczy. See *Munkaczy.*

Munch (mönch), **Andreas.** Born at Christiania, Oct. 19, 1811: died June 30, 1884. A Norwegian poet and dramatist. His father was the poet Johan Storm Munch, bishop of Christiansand. In 1830 he went to Christiania to study jurisprudence, but returned home the following year and remained there until the death of his father in 1832, when the family removed to Christiania. He was now obliged to support himself by his own labors, and soon gave up the idea of a legal career. His first book was the collection of poems "Digtervenner" ("Epitomers"), which appeared in 1837. This was followed in the succeeding year by a long poem "Sangerinden" ("The Singer's and by his first drama, "Kong Sverres Ungdom" ("King Sverre's Youth"), which was awarded the first prize and the honor of production at the opening of the new Norwegian theater. In 1846 he gave up the editorship of the political journal "Constitutionelle," which he had in the meantime assumed, to travel in France, Italy, and Germany, where he was absent a year. After his return he published "Billeder fra Nord og Syd" ("Pictures from North and South"), both in 1848, followed by "Nye Digte" ("New Poems") in 1851. The death of his wife this last year gave rise to the collection of poems published in 1852 with the title "Sorg og Trost" ("Grief and Consolation"). He now found his attention again directed to drama, and wrote, between the years 1854 and 1856, "Salomon de Caus," the historical drama "En Aften paa Giske" ("An Evening at Giske"), and the tragedy "Sir William Ferrers." "Samlede Digte" ("Collected Poems," 1855), "Nyere Digte" ("Recent Poems," 1861), the cycle "Jesu Billeder" ("Pictures of Jesus," 1863), "Eftersommer" ("Late Summer," 1871). He was the author also of brief poems and dramas, besides translations from Sir Walter Scott and a version of Tennyson's "Enoch Arden."

Münch (münch), **Ernst Hermann Joseph von.** Born at Rheinfelden, Switzerland, Oct. 25, 1758: died at Rheinfelden, June 9, 1841. A Swiss historian.

Munch (mönch), **Peder Andreas.** Born at Christiania, Norway, Dec. 15, 1810: died at Rome, May 25, 1863. A Norwegian historian, philologist, and antiquary; cousin of Andreas Munch. His chief work is "Det Norske Folks Historie" ("History of the Norwegian People," 1852–63).

Munchausen, Baron. See *Münchhausen.*

Münch-Bellinghausen (münch'bel'ling-hou-zen), Baron **Eligius Franz Joseph von:** pseudonym **Friedrich Halm.** Born at Cracow, April 2, 1806: died at Vienna, May 21, 1871. An Austro-Hungarian dramatist, chief works "Griseldis" (1837), "Der Sohn der Wildnis" ("The Son of the Wilderness," 1842), "Der Fechter von Ravenna" ("The Fencer of Ravenna," 1854), and "Wildfeuer" (1856).

München (mün'chen). The German name of Munich.

Münchengrätz (münch'en-grets). A town in Bohemia, situated on the Iser 39 miles northeast of Prague. Here, June 28, 1866, the Prussians under Prince Frederick Charles defeated the Austrians and Saxons under Clam-Gallas. Population (1890), 5,000.

Munchhausen (münch'hou-zen), Baron **Karl Friedrich Hieronymus von.** Born at Bodenwerder, Hannover, Germany, May 11, 1720: died there, Feb. 22, 1797. A German soldier in the Russian service against the Turks, etc. A collection of stories ascribed to him, written by R. E. Raspe, was published in English in 1785 as "Baron Munchausen's Narrative of his Marvellous Travels and Campaigns in Russia." His name is proverbially associated with absurdly exaggerated stories of adventure, etc.

Muncie (mun'si). A city, capital of Delaware County, Indiana, 51 miles northeast of Indianapolis. Population (1890), 11,345.

Munda (mun'dä). In ancient geography, a town in southern Spain, of undetermined position. It is noted for the victory gained there, 45 B. C., by Julius Cæsar over the sons of Pompey.

Mundaka Upanishad (mön'da-ka ö-pa-ni'shad). An Upanishad of the Atharvaveda. It contains 3 short chapters called "Mundakas" (lit. "head bearers"), so named to take their name from Sanskrit *mundu,* 'shoun,' because one who comprehends their doctrine is shorn or liberated from all error. It distinguishes between the higher science, or the esoteric wisdom of the Upanishads, and the lower, or the knowledge of the Vedas and the Vedangas. It has been translated by Muller ("Sacred Books of the East," XV. 37).

Munday (mun'dā), **Anthony.** Born at London, 1553: died there, Aug., 1633. An Elizabethan writer. He was apprenticed to John Allde, stationer, in 1576. He was made poet laureate of the City of London, and was the author of pastoral poems, journalistic tracts and pamphlets, translations, romances, plays, and pageants. He compiled "The Mirror of Mutabilitie, the principal part of the Mirror of Magistrates, selected out of the Sacred Scripture," in 1579. His "English Romayne Life" (1582) is an account of his experiences among Romanist refugees in France and Italy. In 1580 he published "Sweet Sobs and Amorous Complaints of Shepherds and Nymphs," and in 1618 an enlarged edition of Stow's "London."

Mundella (mun-del'lä), **Anthony James.** Born 1825. An English politician. He was vice-president of the council on education in the Liberal administration of 1880–85, and president of the board of trade in the cabinet in 1886, and again on Gladstone's return to power in 1892. He resigned office in May, 1894.

Münden (mün'den). A town in the province of Hannover, Prussia, situated at the junction of the Fulda and Werra, 10 miles northeast of Cassel. It has a ruined castle. Population (1890), 7,227.

Munden (mun'den), **Joseph Shepherd.** Born at London, 1758: died there, Feb. 6, 1832. An English actor. He was chemist's assistant, lawyer's clerk, and copyist in turn, until his admiration for Garrick determined him to go on the stage. He joined a company of strolling players, making his first appearance at London in 1790. His success was complete. He was the original of Sir Robert Bramble, Ephraim Smooth, Caustic, old Rapid, etc., and made old Dornton in "The Road to Ruin" the great triumph of his life. Charles Lamb celebrated him in the "Essays of Elia," as the king of broad comedy. He left the stage May 30, 1824.

Mundequetes (mön-de-kā'tes). A name given by old Portuguese writers to the Bateke around Stanley Pool, Africa. See *Teke.*

Mundi. See *Mondi.*

Mundlah. See *Mandla.*

Mundt (mönt), Madame (**Klara Müller**): pseudonym **Louise Mühlbach.** Born at Neubrandenburg, Germany, Jan. 2, 1814: died at Berlin, Sept. 30, 1873. A German novelist, wife of Theodor Mundt. She wrote "Friedrich der Grosse und sein Hof" ("Frederick the Great and his Court," 1853), and other romances on Prussian, Austrian, French, etc., history.

Mundt, Theodor. Born at Potsdam, Prussia, Sept. 19, 1808: died at Berlin, May 30, 1861. A German novelist and critic, one of the "Young Germany" school of writers. He became professor of literature and history at Breslau in 1848, and professor and librarian at the University of Berlin in 1850. Besides works of fiction, he wrote "Die Kunst der deutschen Prosa" ("Art of German Prose," 1837), "Geschichte der Litteratur der Gegenwart" ("History of Contemporary Literature," 1842), etc.

Mundurucus (mön-dö-rö-kös'). A powerful tribe of Brazilian Indians, south of the Amazon, on the river Tapajós near its lower falls, and extending westward to the branches of the Madeira. They are agriculturists but bold warriors, and were long enemies of the neighboring Murás and of the whites. In 1803 they made peace with the latter, and have ever since been their faithful friends. Physically and morally they are one of the finest of South American races. Formerly they fattened their dead after a peculiar pattern. The Mundurucus are now partly civilized, and are much employed as rubber-gatherers. The tribe still numbers at least 15,000. They are probably related to the Tupi stock. Also written *Mundrucus, Mondurocus,* etc.

Mungo, Saint. See *Kentigern.*

Munhaneca (mö-nyä-nä'kä). See *Nyaneka.*

Munich (mū'nik). [OHG. *munihha,* pl., MHG. *munichen,* dat. pl., G. *münchen,* the monk: from a monastery on its site.] The capital of Bavaria and of the government district of Upper Bavaria, situated in a plain on the Isar, in lat. 48° 8′ N., long. 11° 35′ E. It is famous as an art, musical, dramatic, and educational center, and has flourishing commerce and manufactures, being particularly noted for beer-brewing. The Frauenkirche, the cathedral or episcopal church, is a spacious 15th-century structure of brick in a florid-Pointed style. The nave and aisles are of equal height, with slender octagonal pillars and elaborate vaulting. The cathedral measures 320 by 117 feet. Height of vaulting, 108 feet; of the western towers (unfinished), 348 feet. The Alte Residenz, or old royal palace, built by the elector Maximilian I. between 1602 and 1619, includes 4 courts, and its apartments are richly decorated and contain much that is of artistic and historical interest. The New Residenz, or town hall, is a large and picturesque building in the Pointed style, with façades on the Marien Platz and the Diener Strasse. The Propylæa, so called, on one side of the Konigs Platz, form a magnificent group of buildings in Greek. Other objects of interest are the monument of Max Joseph I., Max Joseph's Platz, Konigsbau, national theater, court chapel, Festsaalbau, library and museums, Siegesthor (Gate of Victory), Bavarian National Museum, monument of Max II., Maximilianeum, Old Pinakothek, New Pinakothek, Glyptothek, Basilica, Ruhmeshalle, statue of Bavaria, and Kuhmeshalle. Near by is the castle of Nymphenburg. Munich was founded by Henry the Lion, 1158; became the capital about 1255; was occupied by Gustavus Adolphus, 1632; and developed greatly under Louis I. and Maximilian II. (1825–64). Population (1890), 356,594.

Munich, University of. A seat of learning founded at Ingolstadt in 1472, and removed to Landshut in 1802 and to Munich in 1826. In 1892–1893 it was attended by about 3,400 students. It has a library of 300,000 volumes.

Munich Atlas. See *Kunstmann, Friedrich.*

Municipio Neutro. See *Rio de Janeiro.*

Munk (mönk), **Salomon.** Born at Glogau, Prussia, May 14, 1805: died Feb. 6, 1867. A French Orientalist, appointed (though blind) professor of Oriental languages at the Collège de France in 1865. He translated from Maimonides the "More Nebuchim" under the title "Le guide des égarés" (1856–66), and published "Palestine" (1845), etc.

Munkács (mön-käch'). A town in the county of Beregh, Hungary, situated on the Latorcza

79 miles northeast of Debreczin. Near it is a celebrated fortress. Population (1890), 10,531.

Munkacsy (mön-kä'chē), or **Muncaczy** (-kät'sē), **Mihaly** (real name **Michael Lieb**). Born at Munkács, Hungary, Oct. 10, 1846. A noted Hungarian historical and genre painter. He studied under a portrait-painter at Gyula, at the Vienna Academy, at Munich with Franz Adam (where he won three first prizes), and at Duesseldorf, where he devoted himself to genre-painting. In 1869 he made a name with his "Last Day of a Condemned Man." He went to Paris in 1872, and a few years later began to paint Parisian scenes. Here his took the medal of honor in 1878 and the Vienna medal in 1882. He was elected to the Munich Academy in 1881, and came to New York in 1886. Among his works are "Milton Dictating Paradise Lost" (1878), "Christ before Pilate" (1881), "Christ on Calvary" (1884), "Last Moments of Mozart" (1886), etc.

Münnich (mün'nich), Count **Burkhard Christoph von**. Born in Oldenburg, Germany, May, 1683: died at St. Petersburg, Oct. 27, 1767. A Russian general and politician, distinguished as a commander against the Turks. He was prime minister 1740–41.

Muñoz (mön-yōth'). **Fernando**, Duke of Riánzares. Born at Tarancon, Spain, 1810: died near Havre, France, 1873. A Spaniard who married Queen Maria Christina secretly in 1833, and openly in 1844.

Muñoz, Juan Bautista. Born near Valencia, 1745: died at Madrid, 1799. A Spanish historian. In 1779 he was commissioned by Charles III. to write a history of America, and for this purpose all public and private archives were placed at his disposal. He collected a vast amount of material, but only the first volume of his "Historia del Nuevo Mundo" was published (Madrid, 1793). It brings the history down to 1500, and is of great value.

Munro (mun-rō'), **Hugh Andrew Johnstone.** Born at Elgin, Oct. 19, 1819: died at Rome, March 30, 1885. A Scottish classical scholar. He was educated at Shrewsbury and Trinity College, Cambridge, was a fellow of Trinity 1843–, and became professor of Latin in 1869. He edited Lucretius in 3 vols. and Horace in 1869, and wrote excellent Greek and Latin verse

Munsee (mun'sē), or **Minsiu** (min'si-ū). A tribe of North American Indians, belonging to the Delaware Confederacy, but commonly regarded as distinct. They formerly lived about the head waters of the Delaware River in New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. They early became scattered and incorporated with other tribes. See *Algonquian.*

Munster (mun'stėr). An ancient province of Ireland, occupying the southwestern part of the island. It comprises the counties Tipperary, Waterford, Cork, Kerry, and Clare. It was an early medieval kingdom. The ancient capital was Cashel. Population (1891), 1,172,402.

Münster (mün'ster). [From L. *monasterium*, a cloister.] A former bishopric of Westphalia and principality of the Holy Roman Empire, which was created in the middle ages. The archbishops of Cologne became bishops of Münster in 1719. The bishopric was secularized in 1803, and the territories divided between Prussia and various minor states. They were divided between Prussia and Hannover by the Vienna Congress in 1814–15.

Münster. The capital of the province of Westphalia and of the government district of Münster, Prussia, situated on the Münsterseche An in lat. 51° 57′ N., long. 7° 35′ E. It has manufactures of linen, cotton, leather, etc. The cathedral is chiefly of the 13th century, though in many features of style it appears older. The Lambert's Kirche is noted for its Friedenssaal, in which the peace of Westphalia was signed in 1648, and which contains many historic relics, and for its main façade of the end of the 14th century. The Church of St. Lambert, Ludgeri-Kirche, and many old buildings are of interest. It is the seat of an academy (a university until 1818), and was made the seat of a bishopric by Charles the Great about 800. Its early name was Mimigardevord. It was a Hanseatic town, and was famous as the center of the Anabaptist excesses under John of Leyden, Matthisen, Knipperdolling, and others in 1534–1535. Bishop von Galen took forcible possession of it in 1661. It was a literary center in the 18th century. Population (1890), 49,340.

Münster, A town in Upper Alsace, Alsace-Lorraine, situated on the Fecht 46 miles southwest of Strasburg. Formerly it was a free imperial city. Population (1890), 5,664.

Münster (in Switzerland). See *Moutier.*

Münster, Peace of. See *Westphalia, Peace of.*

Münster, Sebastian. Born at Ingelheim, Germany, 1489: died at Basel, Switzerland, May 23, 1552. A German geographer, Orientalist, and mathematician, professor of Hebrew at Basel. He wrote "Cosmographia universalis" (1544), etc.

Münsterberg (mün'ster-berg). A town in the province of Silesia, Prussia, situated on the Ohlau 37 miles south of Breslau. Population (1890), 6,162.

Münsterthal (mün'ster-tāl). [G., 'Münster valley.'] **1.** A valley in the canton of Bern, Switzerland. See *Moutiers, Val.*—**2.** A valley in the extreme eastern part of the canton of Grisons, Switzerland, south of the Lower Engadine.

Münter (mün'ter), **Balthasar.** Born at Lübeck, March 24, 1735: died at Copenhagen, Oct. 5, 1793. A German hymn-writer and pulpit orator, preacher at Copenhagen from 1765.

Münter, Friedrich Christian Karl Heinrich. Born at Gotha, Germany, Oct. 14, 1761: died at Copenhagen, April 9, 1830. A German Danish ecclesiastical historian and archæologist, appointed professor of theology at Copenhagen in 1788, and bishop of Zealand in 1808.

Münzer (münt'ser), **Thomas.** Born at Stolberg in the Harz, about 1490: executed at Mühlhausen, Prussian Saxony, May 30, 1525. A German religious enthusiast. He studied at Halle, possibly also at Wittenberg, and in 1520 became, on the recommendation of Luther, an evangelical preacher at Zwickau, where, in connection with Nicholas Storch and others, he organized the Anabaptist movement. He was expelled in 1521, and, after a visit to Bohemia and various German cities, became a preacher at Allstedt in 1523. Expelled in 1524 through the influence of Luther, of whom he was now a determined opponent, he became (in the following year a preacher in the free city of Mühlhausen in Thuringia. He made himself master of the city, deposed the city council, and introduced a communistic communal government. The peasant insurrection which broke out in Swabia and Franconia (1525) having reached Thuringia, he placed himself at the head of a band of 8,000 Anabaptists and insurgent peasants, and inaugurated a war of extermination against the nobility and the clergy. He was defeated by Philip, landgrave of Hesse, and George, duke of Saxony, at Frankenhausen, May 15, 1525; was captured in the flight; and was tried and executed.

Munzinger (mönt'sing-er), **Werner.** Born at Olten, Switzerland, April 21, 1832: died in Africa, Nov. 16, 1875. An African explorer and linguist. He lived in Egypt 1852–53, occupied with mercantile affairs; conducted a trading expedition to the Red Sea 1854–1855; lived among the Bogos 1855–56, and published "Sitten und Recht der Bogos" 1859; was with Heuglin's expedition in 1861; explored the land of Bazen and arrived in Khartum 1862; as chief, in Heuglin's place, explored Kordofan; and returned to Europe. He published "Ostafrikanische Studien" (1864), "Vocabulaire de la langue Tigré" (1865). He became British consul at Massowah in 1865 and assistant of Khedive Vajsa; French consul in 1868; Egyptian governor in 1870; and governor-general of Eastern Sudan in 1872. He was fatally wounded in an expedition against Abyssinia, and died at Aussa.

Muottathal, or **Muotathal** (mō-ot'ä-tāl). **1.** A valley in the canton of Schwyz, Switzerland.—**2.** A town in that valley.

Muphrid (mū'frid). [Ar. *al-mufrid al-ramih*, the solitary star of the lancer.] The third-magnitude star η Boötis, in the right leg of the giant.

Mur (mör). A river which, rising in Salzburg, flows through Styria and part of western Hungary and joins the Drave 27 miles east of Wasserdorf. Length, about 250 miles.

Murad. See *Amurath.*

Murad Effendi (mö'räd e-fen'di). Assumed name of Franz von Werner. See *Werner.*

Muradabad (mö-rä-dä-bäd'), or **Moradabad** (mö-rä-dä-bäd'). **1.** A district in the Northwest Provinces, British India, intersected by lat. 28° 25′ N., long. 78° 30′ E. Area, 2,284 square miles. Population (1881), 1,155,173.—**2.** The capital of the district of Muradabad, situated on the Ramganga 97 miles east of Delhi. It is a trading center. Population, including cantonment (1891), 72,921.

Muralto (mö-räl'tō), **Onuphrio.** The fictitious canon of St. Nicholas at Otranto, from whom Walpole, as William Marshall, professed to translate "The Castle of Otranto."

Marana (mö-rä'nä). An island and town in the lagoon of Venice, Italy, 1 mile north of Venice. It has been famous since the 14th century for its glass manufactures, and is noted for its cathedral and Museo Civico (with Venetian glass products).

Murato (mö-rä'tō). A horde of Brazilian Indians on the middle Amazon. Formerly they were numerous and powerful in the region between the lower Tapajós and Madeira. According to vague tradition they came from the upper Amazon, driven out by the Incas of Peru. They were long at war with the Mundurucus, by whom they were finally conquered about 1783; since then they have led a wandering life in the network of lakes and channels about the mouth of the Madeira, living in miserable huts or in canoes, and subsisting by hunting and fishing. A few hundreds remain, in a very degraded state, and much crossed with negro blood from fugitive slaves. They are noted thieves. Their language is doubtfully classed with the Tupi.

Murat (mü-rä'). **Joachim.** Born at Bastide, Lot, France, March 25, 1771: executed at Pizzo, Calabria, Italy, Oct. 13, 1815. A French marshal, and king of Naples, brother-in-law of Napoleon I.: famous as a cavalry commander. He was the son of an innkeeper; studied theology at Toulouse, entered the army as a volunteer, and served with distinction in Italy 1796–97, and in Egypt 1798–99, becoming a general of division. He aided the coup d'etat of Nov., 1799; married Caroline Bonaparte Jan. 20, 1800; and was made governor of Paris and marshal in 1804, and prince and grand-admiral in 1805. He commanded the cavalry at Marengo in 1800, at Austerlitz in 1805, at Jena in 1806, and at Eylau and Friedland in 1807. In 1808 he was made grand duke of Berg and Cleves, and in the Spanish war of 1808 became king of Naples. In the Russian campaign of 1812 he commanded the French cavalry. In 1813 he joined with Austria in 1814. Was defeated by the Austrians at Tolentino May 2, 1815, and was captured in making an unsuccessful landing in Calabria in Oct., 1815.

Murat, Prince **Napoléon Lucien Charles.** Born at Milan, May 16, 1803: died at Paris, April 10, 1878. Son of Joachim Murat. He lived in the United States until 1848, and was later a political and prince in France.

Muratori (mö-ra-tō'ri). **Ludovico Antonio.** Born at Vignola, near Modena, Italy, Oct. 21, 1672: died at Modena, Jan. 23, 1750. A celebrated Italian antiquary, director of the Ambrosian College and Library at Milan, and later librarian to the Duke of Modena. His chief works are "Rerum Italicarum scriptores" (1723–51), "Antiquitates Italicæ medii ævi" (1738–42) "Annali d'Italia" (1744–49).

Muratorian (mū-ra-tō'ri-an) **Fragment** or **Canon, The.** A summary of the canonical books of the New Testament, in popular and illiterate language, probably dating from the period of Marcus Aurelius. It was first published by L. A. Muratori in 1740.

Muravieff (mö-rä-vē-ef'), **Nikolai.** Born 1793: died Nov. 4, 1866. A Russian general. He served with distinction against the Poles in 1831, and captured Kars from the English in 1855.

Muravieff (mö-rä-vē-ef'), **Nikolai,** Count Muravieff-Amurski. Born at St. Petersburg, 1803. A Russian general. He was appointed lieutenant-governor of Eastern Siberia in 1848, and conquered the Amur territory, which was definitely ceded by China in 1858. As a reward for this service he was created a count and promoted general of infantry.

Murchison (mėr'ki-son), Sir **Roderick Impey.** Born at Tarradale, Rossshire, Feb. 19, 1792: died Oct. 22, 1871. A Scottish geologist. He was educated at the grammar school at Durham and the military college, Great Marlow. In 1808 he went to Galicia with Wellesley, and was with Sir John Moore in the retreat to Corunna. After eight years' service he left the army and traveled in Europe. He took up the study of geology at the suggestion of Sir Humphry Davy, and in 1825 read his first paper before the Geological Society. He was associated with Sedgwick in the geology of Devon and Cornwall and the Alps. His especial work was the establishment of the Silurian system in 1831 ("The Silurian System," 1838), and later the Devonian. In 1845 he published "Russia and the Ural Mountains." In 1855 he was appointed director-general of the Geological Survey and director of the Royal School of Mines and Geological Museum in Jermyn street.

Murcia (mėr'shi-ä; Sp. pron. mör'thē-ä). A province of Spain, bordering on the Mediterranean. It is rich in metals. Area, 4,478 square miles. Population (1887), 491,438.

Murcia, A former Moorish kingdom in Spain, comprising the provinces of Murcia and Albacete. It was conquered by Castile 1243–53.

Murcia. The capital of the province of Murcia, Spain, situated on the Segura in lat. 37° 59′ N., long. 1° 11′ W. It has silk manufactures. The cathedral, of the 14th century, has a broad Renaissance west front and tower. The walnut choir-stalls are delicately carved with saints and Scripture scenes. The family chapel of Los Veles, with its tombs, is a remarkable example of the florid Spanish style. Murcia was taken by Castile in about 1240, and was plundered by the French in the Peninsular war. Population (1887), 98,582.

Murdoch (mėr'dok), **James Edward.** Born at Philadelphia, June 25, 1811: died at Cincinnati, May 19, 1893. An American actor, and professor of elocution at the Cincinnati College of Music. He made his first appearance at Philadelphia in 1829. He was versatile, and played a variety of leading characters. In 1846, while he was stage manager of the National Theater, Boston, he left the stage and devoted five years to study, chiefly in England and New York. He was considered thereafter as a leading actor. When the Civil War broke out, he devoted his energies to the support of the Union as nurse while his two sons were in the army, and gave readings for the benefit of the United States Sanitary Commission.

Murdock (mėr'dok), **James.** Born at Westbrook, Conn., July 10, 1776: died at Columbus, Miss., Aug. 10, 1856. An American Congregational divine and scholar. He translated works of Mosheim, and the New Testament from the Peshito version.

Murdock, William. Born at Auchinleck, Ayrshire, Aug. 21, 1754: died at Birmingham, Nov. 15, 1839. A Scottish inventor. He carried the works of Boulton and Watt to Birmingham in 1777, and in 1792 made the first apparatus used for illuminating gas. He also invented the oscillating steam-engine.

Murdstone (mėrd'stōn), **Edward.** In Dickens's "David Copperfield," a black-haired, violent-tempered, vindictive, cruel man: David Copperfield's stepfather.

Mure (mūr), Sir **William.** Born at Rowallan, Ayrshire, 1594: died 1657. A Scottish poet. He

was wounded at Marston Moor. He wrote the "True Crucifix for True Catholics" (1629), and a version of the Psalms (1639).

Mure (mūr), **William.** Born near Caldwell, Ayrshire, July 9, 1799; died at London, April 1, 1860. A Scottish historian of Greek literature. He was educated at Westminster School and at Edinburgh and Bonn universities. He was member of Parliament for Renfrew 1846–56. His "Critical History of the Language and Literature of Ancient Greece" (5 vols., 1850–57) was unfinished at the time of his death. He was a colonel in the Renfrewshire militia.

Murena (mū-rē'nä), **Lucius Licinius.** 1. A Roman commander against Mithridates 85–82 B. C. —2. A son of the preceding. He was elected consul in 63 B. C. Having been accused of bribery by an unsuccessful rival, he was defended by Cicero and acquitted.

Muret (mü-rā'). A town in the department of Haute-Garonne, France, situated on the Garonne 11 miles southeast of Toulouse. Here, in 1213, Simon de Montfort defeated the Albigenses and Aragonese. Population (1891), commune, 4,142.

Muret, Marc Antoine, L. **Muretus** (mū-rē'-tus). Born at Muret, near Limoges, France, April 12, 1526; died at Rome, June 4, 1585. A celebrated French humanist. He taught the classics at Poitiers, Bordeaux, Paris, and Toulouse; went to Italy, where he resided in Venice, Padua, and Rome; and after his return (1563) to Rome from a visit to France in the train of the cardinal of Ferrara, Hippolyte d'Este, taught civil law there until 1584. He edited Latin authors, and wrote Latin orations, letters, etc.

Murfree (mėr'frē), **Mary Noailles:** pseudonym **Charles Egbert Craddock.** Born at Murfreesboro, Tenn., about 1850. An American novelist. She contributed to the "Atlantic Monthly" before 1880, and wrote "In the Tennessee Mountains" (1884), "Where the Battle was Fought" (1884), "The Prophet of the Great Smoky Mountains" (1885), "In the Clouds" (1886), "The Story of Keedon Bluffs" (1887), etc.

Murfreesboro, or **Murfreesborough** (mėr'frēzbur-ō). [Named from Colonel Hardy Murfree, an officer in the Revolutionary War.] The capital of Rutherford County, Tennessee, 32 miles southeast of Nashville. A victory was gained here by the Federals (4,240) under Rosecrans over the Confederates (62,500) under Bragg. Heavy fighting occurred on Dec. 31, 1862; on Jan. 1, 1863, little was done, but the battle was resumed on Jan. 2; the following day it was rain fell, and on the night of Jan. 3-4 Bragg retreated. Federal loss, 11,578, including 1,533 killed; Confederate loss, 14,560. Population (1890), 5,836.

Murgab, or **Murghab** (mōr-gäb'). A river in northwestern Afghanistan and the region about Merv, Asiatic Russia. It is lost in swamps about lat. 38° 30′ N. Length, about 400 miles.

Mürger (mür-zhā'). **Henri.** Born at Paris, March 24, 1822; died there, Jan. 28, 1861. A French litterateur. He was at first a notary's clerk, and afterward secretary to Toubol. His style is full of humorous and melancholy. He is best known from his sketches of Bohemian life in Paris ("Scènes de la vie de Bohème," 1848). Among his other prose works are "Scènes de la vie de jeunesse," "Les buveurs d'eau," "Le sabot rouge," etc.; and among his poems, "Les nuits d'hiver."

Murillo (mū-rē'lō; Sp. pron. mō-rē'yō), **Bartolomé Estéban,** Born at Seville, Spain (baptized April 1, 1618); died there, April 3, 1682. A celebrated Spanish painter, chiefly of religious subjects. His first master was Juan del Castillo. In 1643 he moved to Madrid, where he came under the influence of Velasquez, then in the zenith of his fame. He returned to Seville in 1645, where he spent several years (1661–74) in painting a series of 11 pictures which at once brought him into notice. Among these are "Moses Striking the Rock," "Abraham and the Angels," "The Miracle of the Loaves and Fishes," "St. Peter Released from Prison," and "St. Elizabeth." In 1648 he married. A favorite subject with Murillo was the Virgin of the Conception; the most famous example of this is in the Louvre. In 1660 he established the public academy at Seville. On the death of Philip IV., his successor, Charles II., made Murillo court painter, though he was not willing to live in Madrid. He continued to work at Seville until his death, which occurred in consequence of a fall from a scaffold while painting in the Church of the Capuchins. Ford gives a list of 481 of his pictures, nearly 200 of which are in England, 61 in Madrid, about 60 in Seville, 21 in Paris, 24 in Russia, and a limited number in the United States.

Murillo-Toro (mō-rē'lyō-tō'rō), **Manuel.** Born at Chaparral, Tolima, 1815; died at Bogotá, Dec., 1880. A Colombian statesman. He was a lawyer and a prominent journalist, upholding the liberal party. He held many important civil and diplomatic positions; was repeatedly member of Congress; and was twice president of Colombia (1864–66 and 1872–74).

Müritz (mü'rits), **Lake.** A lake in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Germany, 60 miles north-northwest of Berlin. Length, 17 miles.

Murner (mör'ner), **Thomas.** Born at Oberenheim, near Strasburg, Dec. 24, 1475; died at Heidelberg (?) about 1536. A German satirist and opponent of the Reformation. He studied at the Franciscan school in Strasburg; was then a wandering scholar in France, Germany, and Poland; and afterward studied theology at Paris and Lauvain and Freiburg, where he lived in 1499. He was subsequently custodian of the Franciscan monastery at Strasburg. In 1506 he was crowned poet by the emperor Maximilian. About 1509 he was made doctor of theology at Verona. His satirical work "Narrenbeschwörung" ("Exorcism of Fools") was published at Strasburg in 1512, in which year appeared also his "Schelmenzunft" ("Rogues' Gild"), consisting of sermons originally delivered at Frankfort-on-the-Main. The satire, in rimed couplets, "Von dem grossen Lutherischen Narren, wie ihn Doktor Murner beschworen hat" ("On the Great Lutheran Fool: how Doctor Murner has Exorcised Him"), published at Strasburg in 1522, is a virulent attack upon the Reformation.

Muro Lucano (mō'rō lō-kä'nō). A small town in the province of Potenza, Italy, 18 miles westnorthwest of Potenza.

Murom (mō-rom'). A town in the government of Vladimir, central Russia, situated on the Oka 73 miles southeast of Vladimir. Population (1885–89), 13,992.

Muro y Salazar (mō'rō ē sä-lä-thär'), **Salvador de,** Marquis of Someruelos. Born at Madrid, 1754; died there, Dec. 14, 1813. A Spanish general and administrator. He was governor-general of Cuba, May, 1799, to April, 1812, a period which included many important events in the history of the island.

Murphy (mėr'fi), **Arthur.** Born near Elphin, Roscommon, Dec. 27, 1727; died at London, June 18, 1805. A British dramatist. He studied at St. Omer, France, and in 1747 entered a counting-house in Cork. In 1752-54 he published the "Gray's Inn Journal" in London. He appeared as actor and dramatist, and was called to the bar in 1762. He wrote "The Orphan of China" (1757). "All in the Wrong" (1761), "Know Your Own Mind" (1778), "Three Weeks after Marriage," and translations of Sallust and Tacitus (1793).

Murray (mur'ā), or **Goolwa** (göl'wä). [Named by its explorer, Sturt, from Sir George Murray, an Australian official.] The principal river of Australia. It rises in the Australian Alps, forms part of the boundary between Victoria and New South Wales, traverses Lake Alexandrina (or Victoria) in South Australia, and falls into Encounter Bay about lat. 35° 35′ S. Its chief tributaries are the Darling and the combined Lachlan and Murrumbidgee. Length, over 1,000 miles; navigable to Albury.

Murray, Alexander. Born at Chestertown, Md., 1755; died at Philadelphia, Oct. 6, 1821. An American naval officer. He served in the Revolution and against Tripoli.

Murray, Alexander. Born at Dunkitterick, Kirkcudbrightshire, Oct. 22, 1775; died at Edinburgh, April 15, 1813. A Scottish philologist. He attended school for a short time in 1788, and afterward by his own efforts mastered the English language, the classics, the Romance languages, Hebrew and other Oriental tongues, and Abyssinian. In 1812 he was chosen professor of Oriental languages at Edinburgh. In 1823 he published his "History of the European Languages."

Murray, David, second Earl of Mansfield. Born Oct. 9, 1727; died Sept. 1, 1796. A British nobleman. He succeeded his father as seventh Viscount Stormont in the peerage of Scotland in 1748, and his uncle as second earl of Mansfield in 1793. His wife at the same time succeeded to the barony of Mansfield in her own right by a separate creation.

Murray, Earl of. See *Stuart, James.*

Murray, Eustace Clare Grenville. Born in 1824; died at Passy, France, Dec. 20, 1881. A journalist and author, natural son of the second Duke of Buckingham. He studied at Oxford, and became a student of the Inner Temple. In 1851 he was attaché at Vienna, in 1852 at Constantinople, and in 1853 consul-general at Belgrade. He wrote the "Roving English-man" (1854–55), "History of the French Press" (1874), and the novels "The Member for Paris" (1871) and "Young Brown" (1874).

Murray, James Augustus Henry. Born at Denholm, Roxburghshire, in 1837. An English philologist and lexicographer. He graduated at London University, and has twice been president of the Philological Society. He is the author of "The Dialect of the Southern Counties of Scotland" (1873), and of a "Synopsis of the Hora Paulinæ, etc." (1879), etc.; edited "The Romance and Prophecies of Thomas of Erceldoune, etc." in 1875; and in 1879 entered upon the editorship of the Philological Society's "New English Dictionary," succeeding Herbert Coleridge and Dr. Furnivall. Since 1890 Henry Bradley has been joint editor of the work, issued by the Clarendon Press, was begun by Dr. Murray at Mill Hill, near London, and continued at Oxford, where Part I was issued in 1884.

Murray, John. Born at Alton, Dec. 10, 1741; died at Boston, Mass., Sept. 3, 1815. An American Universalist clergyman, called "the father of American Universalism."

Murray, originally **M'Murray, John.** Born at Edinburgh, 1745; died Nov. 6, 1793. An English publisher, of Scottish birth. He obtained a commission in the Royal Marines in 1762, and in 1768 bought the business of William Sandby in London. He published the "English Review," D'Israeli's "Curiosities of Literature," etc.

Murray, John. Born about 1778; died July 22, 1820. A Scottish chemist and physician. He wrote "Elements of Chemistry" (1801), "Elements of Materia Medica and Pharmacy" (1804), "A System of Chemistry" (1806), etc.

Murray, John. Born Nov. 27, 1778; died June 27, 1843. An English publisher, son of John Murray (1745–93). He started the "Quarterly Review" (Feb. 1, 1809) in opposition to the "Edinburgh Review," an undertaking in which he had the cooperation of Canning, Scott, Heber, Ellis, and Barrow. He published the works of Byron, Crabbe, Moore, Campbell, Irving, etc. His business has been continued by his son (1808–92) and his grandson, both of the same name.

Murray, Lindley. Born at Swatara, Pa., 1745; died in England, Feb. 16, 1826. An American grammarian. He was admitted to the bar in 1765, afterward accumulated a fortune in commercial pursuits, and in 1784 settled in England, where he devoted himself to literature. His chief works are "The Power of Religion on the Mind" (1787) and "English Grammar" (1795).

Murray, William, first Earl of Mansfield. Born at Scone, Scotland, March 2, 1705; died at London, March 20, 1793. A celebrated British jurist and statesman. He was solicitor-general 1742–54, attorney-general 1754–56, and became famous as chief justice of the King's Bench 1756–88. After 1756 he was a prominent member of the cabinet. He has been called "the founder of English commercial law."

Murray, William Henry Harrison. Born at Guilford, Conn., April 26, 1840. An American Congregational clergyman, pastor of the Park Street Congregational Church 1868–74. He published "Camp Life in the Adirondack Mountains" (1868), "The Perfect Horse" (1873), sermons (1874), and "Tales" (1877 and 1887).

Murray Hill. A district in New York city. It is on high ground, beginning at about 34th street and Fifth Avenue, and extending north to about 40th street. It was named from a Quaker family who owned an estate on the site.

Murree, or **Marri** (mur-rē'). A health-resort in the Panjab, British India, about lat. 33° 53′ N., long. 73° 20′ E.

Mürren (mür'ren). A summer resort in the Bernese Oberland, Switzerland, in the upper Lauterbrunnen valley, south of Interlaken.

Mursa (mėr'sä). In ancient geography, a Roman town of Pannonia: the modern Essek (which see). Here, Sept. 28, 351, Constantius gained a notable victory over the usurper Magnentius: 54,000 are said to have been slain.

Murshidabad (mör-shė-dä-bäd'), or **Moorshedabad** (mör-shė-dä-bäd'). 1. A district in Bengal, British India, intersected by lat. 24° 15′ N., long. 88° 15′ E. Area, 2,144 square miles. Population (1881), 1,226,790.—2. The capital of the district of Murshidabad, situated on the Bhagirathi 112 miles north of Calcutta. It is a trading and manufacturing center, and was the capital of Bengal in the 18th century. Population (1881), 39,231.

Murten. See *Morat.*

Murviedro (mör-vė-ā'drō). A small town in the province of Valencia, Spain, situated on the Palancia 15 miles north-northeast of Valencia: the ancient Saguntum (which see). Here, Oct. 25, 1811, the French under Suchet defeated the Spaniards under Blake.

Murzuk, or **Mourzouk** (mör-zök'). The capital of Fezzan, situated about lat. 25° 50′ N., long. 14° 10′ E. Population, estimated, 3,500.

Mus. See *Decius, Mus.*

Musa (mō'sä). Born at Mecca about 660: died about 718. A Saracen viceroy of Egypt. He conquered northern Africa, and conquered Spain (with the aid of Tarik) 711–713.

Musæus (mū-sē'us). [Gr. *Μουσαῖος*, (servant)'of the Muses.'] A legendary Greek poet of Attica, son of Eumolpus and Selene. To him were attributed various poems connected with the mysteries of Demeter at Eleusis, over which he was said to have presided.

Musæus. Lived about the 5th century A. D. A Greek grammarian, author of a celebrated poem on Hero and Leander. Of this poem 340 verses have been preserved. It was imitated by Marlowe.

Musagetes (mū-saj'e-tēz). [Gr. *Μουσαγέτης*, leader of the Muses.] An epithet of Apollo.

Musäus (mō-sā'us), **Johann Karl August.** Born at Jena, Germany, 1735; died at Weimar, Germany, Oct. 28, 1787. A German author. His chief work is "Volksmärchen der Deutschen" ("Folk-Tales of the Germans," 1782–86).

Musca (mus'kä). [L., 'the fly.'] A name given to the constellation also called Apis, the Bee. It is situated south of the Southern Cross, and east of the triangulum, and contains one star of the third and three of the fourth magnitude. The name was also formerly given to a constellation situated north of Aries.

Muscat, or **Muskat** (mus-kat'). 1. A name sometimes given to Oman (which see).—2. The capital of Oman, Arabia, situated on the Gulf of Oman in lat. 23° 38′ N., long. 58° 30′ E.: one of the chief commercial centers of Arabia. It was taken by the Portuguese under Albuquerque about 1508, and was recovered from them in the middle of the 17th century. Population, estimated, 40,000 to 50,000.

Muscatine (mus-ka-tēn'). A city, capital of Muscatine County, Iowa, situated on the Mississippi, 26 miles west by south of Davenport. It has meat-packing and lumber trade. Population (1890), 11,454.

Muscle Shoals (mus'l shōlz). A succession of rapids in the Tennessee River, in northern Alabama, east of Florence.

Muscovy (mus'kō-vi). [From ML. *Muscovia*, Russia, from Russ. *Moskva* : see *Moscow*.] A name often given formerly to Russia.

Musée des Antiquités Nationales (mū-zā' dā zon-tē-kē-tā' nā-se-o-nāl'). A museum established in the château of St.-Germain-en-Laye, near Paris. It contains objects of the prehistoric flint or bone period, collections of sculptures, bas-reliefs, war chariots, armor, coins, and relics from the earliest civilization of France to the Carolingian period.

Musée du Louvre. See *Louvre*.

Musée du Luxembourg. See *Luxembourg, Palace of the*.

Muses (mū'zez). [Gr. *Moῦσαι*.] In Greek mythology, the daughters of Zeus and Mnemosyne, who according to the earliest writers were goddesses of memory, then inspiring goddesses of song, and according to later ideas divinities presiding over the different kinds of poetry, and over the sciences and arts, while at the same time having as their especial province springs and limpid streams. Their number appears in the Homeric poems not to be fixed; later it seems to have been put at three, but afterward they were spoken of as nine: *Clio*, the muse of epic epoch, or of history; *Euterpe*, of Dionysiac music and the double flute; *Thalia*, of gaiety, pastoral life, and comedy; *Melpomene*, of song and harmony, and of tragedy; *Terpsichore*, of choral dance and song; *Erato*, of erotic poetry and the lyre; *Polymnia* or *Polyhymnia*, of the inspired and stately hymn; *Urania*, of astronomical and other celestial phenomena; and *Calliope*, the chief of the Muses, of poetic inspiration, of epic diction and of heroic or epic poetry. The Muses were intimately associated in legend and in art with Apollo, who, as the chief guardian and leader of their company, was called *Musagetes*.

Muses' Looking-Glass, The. A play by T. Randolph, originally acted under the title of "The Entertainment." It was printed in 1638. Of the date of the piece there can be no doubt, for the device of draining the Fens by Dutch windmills, in 1632, is alluded to as contemporary. *Fleay*.

Museum (mū-zē' um). [Gr. *Μουσεῖον*, from *Μοῦσα*, Muse.] **1.** A hill almost directly south of the Acropolis at Athens, the furthest east of the group of hills on the southwestern side of the city: named from the existence on it of an old shrine of the Muses. On its summit stands a conspicuous monument, ornamented with niches, Corinthian columns, statues, and a relief-frieze, to Philoppapus, the last king of Commagene, who became an Athenian citizen after his dethronement by Vespasian. The slopes of the hill, particularly on its southern extension, abound with curious rock-cuttings, for the most part vestiges of prehistoric Athens. These include house foundations, stairs, meeting-places with seats, and the so-called prison of Socrates and fountain of Lycon. Between this hill and the Pnyx passed the road to the Piræus between the Long Walls. The rock is deeply cut with the ruts of chariot-wheels and an artificial water-channel.

2. An institution of learning in ancient Alexandria. See the extract.

> King Ptolemy I., surnamed Sôter, 'the Preserver' (306–285 B. C.), founded the Museum, or Temple of the Muses, which was somewhat like a modern university. The building included galleries of art, lecture-rooms, and dining-halls. Distinguished men of learning were maintained in the Museum; and the beautiful gardens, with their shady walks, their statues and fountains, became famous as the haunt of Alexandrian poets and scholars.
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> *Jebb*, Greek Lit., p. 130.

Musgu (mōs'gō). See *Masa*.

Musidora (mū-si-dō'rā). The coy sweetheart of Damon in Thomson's "Seasons." His delicacy on the occasion of seeing her bathing won her affections. She is the subject of a painting by Gainsborough, in the National Gallery, London. The naiad, lightly draped, sits on the bank of a woodland stream: one foot is already in the water, and she is removing the sandal from the other.

Muskegon (mus-kē'gon). A city, capital of Muskegon County, Michigan, situated on Muskegon Lake, near Lake Michigan, in lat. 43° 15′ N., long. 86° 13′ W. The leading industry is the lumber manufacture and trade. Population (1890), 22,702.

Muskhogean (musk-hō'gē-an). An important linguistic stock of North American Indians, named from the Muskhogee of the Creek confederacy. Its divisions occupied nearly the whole State of Mississippi, the western half of Tennessee, a small area in eastern Kentucky, all of Alabama, most of Georgia, and, in late times, nearly all of Florida. The following is a linguistic classification of the tribes: (*a*) The western group (the main people, the Choctaw, branched out into the Chicasa, the Choctaw Gulf tribes (*e. g.* Pascagoula) in the State of Mississippi, and a few in lower Louisiana and Alabama). (*b*) The Alibamu group (Alibamu villages, Muklasa, Oshinipofa, Koassati, Oktchoyi: all near the junction of Coosa and Tallapoosa rivers, Alabama). (*c*) The central or Creek group (Upper Creeks, on the Coosa and Tallapoosa rivers and in the central district between the two; the Creek portion of the Seminoles, Yamasi, and Yamacraw; Lower Creeks, on middle Chattahoochee River and east of it). (*d*) The Hitchiti group (the tribes speaking Hitchiti dialects on lower Chattahoochee River and west of it, as Hitchiti, Sawokli, Oconi, Ochlosi, Tutalosi, and the Hitchiti portion of the Seminoles and of the Yamasi and Yamacraw). (*e*) The Apalachi group (formerly near St. Mark's River, Florida). The principal tribes are the Alibamu, Apalachi, Chicasa, Choctaw, Creek or Maskoki proper, Hitchiti, Koasati, Pensacola, Seminole, Yamacraw, Yamasi, and Yazoo. Of these tribes the Choctaw on the west were short and heavy, the Creeks taller and more active. The Chicasa were the most warlike and the best hunters, the Choctaw the most agricultural and, together with the Creeks, the most advanced in culture. All the tribes had fixed villages, the larger fortified by palisades and embankments. Several confederacies were established within the stock, of which the Creek was the most widely known. The present number of the stock is over 30,000.

Muski (mōs'kē). A people often mentioned in the cuneiform inscriptions, settled somewhere north of Cappadocia. They are identified with the Moschi of the Greek writers, and the Meshech of the Old Testament. In the Bible Meshech is usually combined with Tubal, and similarly in the inscriptions the Muski with Tabal. The Muski came in hostile contact with the Assyrians under Tiglath-Pileser I. (1120–1100), Asshurnazirpal (884–860), and Sargon (722–705).

Muskingum (mus-king'gum). A river in Ohio. It is formed by the union of the Tuscarawas and Walhonding at Coshocton, and joins the Ohio at Marietta. Length, including the Tuscarawas, about 240 miles; navigable about 95 miles.

Muskogee. See *Creek*.

Muso (mō'zō). A village in the western part of the department of Boyacá, Colombia, on the river Carare, nearly north of Bogotá. Its emerald-mines were long the richest in the world, and are still worked. During the colonial period Muso was a wealthy city. Also written *Moso*.

Musonius (mū-sō'ni-us), **Caius Rufus.** Lived in the 1st century A. D. A Roman Stoic philosopher.

Musos (mū'zōs). An extinct tribe of South American Indians who, at the time of the conquest, were found on the eastern side of the Magdalena River, about 100 miles north and west of the present city of Bogotá. They were much less civilized than the Chibchas, with whom they were at war, and they made a long and valorous resistance to the Spaniards, finally committing suicide in great numbers rather than submit to them. The Muso emerald-mines were in their district.

Muspellsheim (mōs'pelsh-him). [ON. *Muspells-heimr*.] In the Old Norse cosmogony, the realm of fire and warmth in the south. At Ragnarok, the end of the world, the race of Muspellheim, coming with his flaming sword at the head of the Muspellssons and destroys the world with fire. Also *Musgel* or *Muspelsheal*.

Muspili. [OHG. *Muspilli*, OS. *Mudspelli*, *Mutspelli*, the end of the world, Icel. *Muspell*, an abode of fire (see *Muspellsheim*); of uncertain origin, but usually explained as from OHG. *mutta*, AS. *mōdor*, etc., earth (E. *mould*), and **spellian*, OS. *spillian*, AS. *spillan*, destroy (E. *spill*.)] A fragmentary Old High German poem on the end of the world. It is unknown authorship, written in alliterative verse. It exists in a single manuscript, from about the year 900, in the Bavarian dialect.

> "Muspili" belongs to a time when myths of the old heathen mythology blended with the faith of the new consorts for the last time. Elijah, as a common myth, appears; was a great world of fire that at the end would break out and devour the earth and all that was upon it. "Muspili" therefore gives us the famous the final confusion of the world; and that is the subject of this fragment, which shows also an adaptation of pre-Christian to Christian ideas in the fight of Elias with Antichrist, which may answer to the contest between Thor and Surtur.
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> *Morley*, English Writers, II. 97.

Muspratt (mus'prat), **James Sheridan.** Born at Dublin, March 8, 1821; died at West Derby, April 3, 1871. A British chemist. He was educated at Liverpool, and studied with Liebig 1842–45. He founded the Liverpool College of Chemistry, and became professor there. His works include "Outlines of Qualitative Analysis" (1849), "Dictionary of Chemistry" (1850), etc.

Musquitos. Same as *Mosquito*.

Musschenbroek (mus'chen-brōk). **Pieter van.** Born at Leyden, Netherlands, March 14, 1692; died there, Sept. 19, 1761. A Dutch natural philosopher and mathematician.

Musselburgh (mus'l-bur-ō). A burgh in the county of Edinburgh, Scotland, situated on the Firth of Forth and the Esk 6 miles east of Edinburgh. It is a notable golfing resort. Population (1881), 8,853.

Musset (mū-sā'). **Louis Charles Alfred de.** Born at Paris, Nov. 11, 1810; died there, May 1, 1857. A celebrated French poet. His father, Musset-Pathay, was a man of letters, and encouraged in his children the love of letters. Alfred de Musset graduated with high honors from the College Henri IV. in Paris, and had just completed his twentieth year when he published his first volume of poetry, "Contes d'Espagne et d'Italie" (1830). Two more collections of poems established his fame—"Poésies diverses" (1831) and "Le spectacle dans un fauteuil" (1832). In 1833 he went to Italy with George Sand; but, after an extended trip, fell out with her at Venice, and returned to France alone. His morbid state of mind finds expression in the "Confession d'un enfant du siècle" (1836). During these years (1832–37) De Musset contributed a number of short plays to the "Revue des Deux Mondes": they have appeared since then as "Comédies et proverbes" (1840). Short stories from the same magazine (1837–39) were also reprinted in book form (1840). In the same year (1840) appeared the first edition of the "Poésies nouvelles." One of his last publications is a volume of "Contes" (1854). He was received in the French Academy in 1852. Irregular and dissolute living undermined his health, and he died a tragical end, and he died at the age of forty-seven. His complete works were published in 1865.

Musset, Paul Edme de. Born at Paris, Nov. 7, 1804; died there, May 17, 1880. A French novelist and literateur, brother of Alfred de Musset. He wrote "Lui et elle" (1858), etc.

Mussulmans (mus'ul-manz). [From Turk. *Musulmanu*: see *Moslem*.] Mohammedans, or followers of Mohammed: true believers, in the Mohammedan sense: Moslems.

Mustagh (mōs'tāgh) **Pass.** A pass near Mount Godwin Austen, in the western Himalaya. It connects the upper Indus and Yarkand valleys.

Mustagh Range, or Karakorum Range. A range of lofty mountains on the borders of Kashmir and Eastern Turkestan. It is sometimes classed among the Himalayan system.

Mustapha (mus'ta-fā) **I.** Died 1639. Turkish sultan 1617–18 and 1622–23, brother of Achmet I.

Mustapha II. Died Dec. 31, 1703. Turkish sultan 1695–1703, son of Mohammed IV. He was defeated in person by the Imperialists under Prince Eugene at Zenta in 1697, and ceded the pashalik of Temesvar in 1699. He was deposed shortly before his death.

Mustapha III. Died Jan. 21, 1774. Turkish sultan 1757–73, son of Achmet III. He waged war unsuccessfully with Russia 1768–74.

Mustapha IV. Killed Nov. 15, 1808. Turkish sultan 1807–08, son of Abdul-Hamid.

Mustard-Seed (mus'tärd-sēd). A fairy in Shakespeare's "Midsummer-Night's Dream."

Mut (mōt). In Egyptian mythology, 'the mother,' the Theban consort of Amun-Ra, the other member of the triad being their son Khuns. She was a personification of the female principle.

Muta (mō'tā). A locality in Syria where, in 629, the Mohammedans fought and won their first battle against the Christians.

Mutanabbi (mū-tā-nab'bē), **Al-.** [Ar., 'the pretended prophet.'] Died at Kufa, 965 A. D. An Arabian poet. His "Divan" (collection of poems) has been translated into German.

Muta Nzige. The former name of the lake now called the Albert Edward Nyanza (which see).

Mutina. See *Modena*.

Mutinensian War (mū-ti-nen'si-an war). The name given to the military operations in and near Mutina (now Modena), Italy, 44–43 B. C. Decimus Brutus was blockaded at Mutina by Antony in it, and was relieved by Hirtius, Pansa, and Octavius, who defeated Antony.

Mutiny, The Indian. See *Indian Mutiny*.

Mutiny Act. An act passed annually by the British Parliament from 1689 to 1879. It provided for the punishment of cases of mutiny and desertion, and for the maintenance of a standing army (without violation of the Bill of Rights).

Mutiny of the Bounty. See *Bounty*.

Mutis (mō'tēs). **José Celestino.** Born at Cadiz, April 6, 1732; died at Bogotá, Nova Granada, Sept. 12, 1808. A Spanish botanist. From 1760 he resided in New Granada where, under government auspices, he traveled extensively. His "Flora de Nueva Granada," on which he worked 40 years, was unfinished at the time of his death, and has never been published. Mutis is known especially for his publications on cinchona plants.

Muttra (mut'trä). **1.** A district in the Northwest Provinces, British India, intersected by lat. 27° 30′ N., long. 77° 45′ E. Area, 1,453 square miles. Population (1881), 671,690.—**2.** The capital of the district of Muttra, situated on the Jumna 30 miles south-northwest of Agra. It combines Hindu shrine and has been often plundered by Mohammedans. Population (1881), including cantonment, 61,139.

Mutzig (mōt'sig). A small town in Alsace, 16 miles west of Strasburg.

Muyscas. See *Chibchas*.

Muzaffargarh (muz-af-ar-gar'). A district in the Panjab, British India, intersected by lat. 30° N., long. 71° E. Area, 3,139 square miles. Population (1881), 338,035.

Muzaffarnagar (muz-af-ar-nag'är), or **Mozufferngger** (moz-uf-fer-ng'ger). **1.** A district in the Northwest Provinces, British India, intersected by lat. 29° 30′ N., long. 77° 30′ E. Area, 1,656 square miles. Population (1881), 758,444.—**2.** The capital of the district of Muzaffarnagar, 65 miles north-northeast of Delhi. Population (1881), 15,080.

Muzaffarpur (muz-af-ar-pör'), or **Mozufferpore** (moz-uf-fer-pōr'). **1.** A district of Bengal, British India, intersected by lat. 26° N., long. 85° 30′ E. Area, 3,003 square miles. Population (1881), 2,582,060.—**2.** The capital of the

district of Muzaffarpur, situated on the Little Gandak 37 miles north-northeast of Patna. Population (1881), 42,460.

Muziano (mōt-sē-ä'nō), **Girolamo.** Born near Brescia, Italy, 1528: died about 1590. An Italian painter of historical pieces and landscapes, and worker in mosaics.

Muzo. See *Muso.*

Mwanga (mwäng'gä). The successor of Mtesa as king of Uganda. He persecuted the Christians and ordered the murder of Bishop Hannington. Driven from his kingdom, he became a Catholic and regained his throne by the aid of Catholics and Protestants; was conquered by British arms, and became a Protestant; and is now (1886) a vassal of the British crown.

Mycale (mik'a-lē). [Gr. *Μυκάλη.*] In ancient geography, a mountain in Lydia, Asia Minor, north of Miletus. Near it, in Sept., 479 B. C., on the same day as the battle of Platæa, the Greeks under Leotychides and Xanthippus defeated the Persian naval forces.

Mycenæ (mi-sē'nē). [Gr. *Μυκῆναι.*] In ancient geography, a city of Argolis, Greece, 14 miles south-southwest of Corinth. It is a very ancient settlement, conspicuous in Greek mythology, and supplying some of the oldest materials for the study of Greek architecture and art. It consisted of the acropolis, occupying the apex of a hill, and the lower town, whose confused ruins are spread over its slopes. The acropolis is triangular, and is surrounded by a massive wall of huge stones, partly shaped. It is entered by the Gate of the Lions. This gate is at the end of a walled passage. The opening is about 10 feet wide and high, tapering toward the top, with monolithic jambs and a huge lintel. Above the lintel a huge triangular opening is formed by corbelling, and the great slab, 2 feet thick, which fills this bears the remarkable relief of two affronted rampant lions separated by a column. Close inside of this gate, in a double circle of upright stones 80 feet in diameter, were found the tombs containing golden ornaments and masks, inlaid sword-blades, and other objects whose discovery astonished the scientific world. More recent excavations have disclosed on the acropolis a prehistoric palace resembling that at Tiryns. The most important monuments of the lower town are the great "beehive" tombs commonly called treasuries. Of these the so-called treasury of Atreus is a typical example. The interior is a circle about 50 feet in diameter and the same in height, covered with a pseudo-dome formed by corbelling in the horizontal courses of the wall. A door opens into a square side chamber. The entrance to the tomb is by an inclined passage or dromos, over 20 feet long, leading to a door 19½ feet high, which is spanned by an enormous lintel. Over the lintel there is a large triangular opening, which was originally filled with a sculptured slab. The original fruitful excavations were made by Schliemann in 1876–77, and much work has since been done on the site by the Archæological Society of Athens. The discoveries at Mycenæ threw a flood of light upon the earliest Greek art, particularly in the department of pottery. They were the first important finds of their class, which has since been recognized in a large proportion of Greek settlements of sufficient age, and is every where distinguished as Mycenæan. Mycenæan ornament includes geometric decoration, foliage, marine and animal forms, and the human figure. It may be dated back to the 12th century B. C., and follows in time the art of the "Homeric city" at Hissarlik, which is without painted decoration, and that of Thera. Mycenæan art was practised and developed through several centuries, and existed contemporaneously with the succeeding dipylon style of decoration, which began about 1000 B. C. The chief objects found at Mycenæ are in a museum at Athens.

Mycerinus (mis-ē-rī'nus), or **Mecherinus** (mē-ke-rī'nus). King of Egypt. According to Herodotus and Diodorus, he was the son of Cheops who reigned about 3700 B. C. He succeeded his uncle Chephren. Having been warned by an oracle that he had but six years to live, because, being a gentle ruler, he had not wreaked the vengeance of the gods on Egypt, he gave himself up to pleasure and sought to double his allotted time by turning night into day.

Mydas. See *Midas.*

Myddleton (mid'l-ton), Sir **Hugh.** Born about 1555: died Dec. 10, 1631. A goldsmith, capitalist, and projector of the "New River" water-supply of London. In 1605 an act was passed permitting him to bring water into London from New River at Ware, Hants.

Myer (mī'ėr), **Albert James.** Born at Newburg, N. Y., Sept. 20, 1827: died at Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 24, 1880. An American meteorologist. He became chief signal-officer in the United States army in 1860, and was in charge of the Weather Bureau in 1870. He published "Manual of Signals" (1868).

Mylæ (mī'lē). [Gr. *Μύλαι.*] The ancient name of Milazzo (which see).

Mylasa (mi-lā'sä), or **Mylassa** (mi-las'sä). [Gr. *τὰ Μύλασα* or *Μύλασσα.*] In ancient geography, an inland town of Caria: the modern Melasso. It was the capital of the later Carian kingdom.

Mylau (mē'lou). A town in the kingdom of Saxony, situated on the Göltzsch 12 miles southwest of Zwickau. Population (1890), 6,353.

Mylitta (mi-lit'tä). ['Generatrix.'] A by-name of Belit.

Mymensing, or **Mymensingh.** See *Maimansinh.*

My Novel, or Varieties of English Life. A novel by Bulwer Lytton, published in 1853.

Mynpuri, or **Mynpooree.** See *Mainpuri.*

Myonnesus (mi-ō-nē'sus). [Gr. *Μυόννησος.*] In ancient geography, a promontory on the coast of Ionia, Asia Minor, 27 miles northwest of Ephesus. Near it, 190 B. C., the Romans under L. Emilius gained a naval victory over the Syrians under Antiochus the Great.

Myra (mī'rä). [Gr. *Μύρα* or *Μύρων.*] In ancient geography, a city in Lycia, Asia Minor, situated near the coast in lat. 36° 17′ N., long. 30° 3′ E. An ancient theater here is among the finest in Asia Minor. The masonry is admirable; the back wall of the stage is ornamented with Composite columns, having shafts of polished granite and capitals of white marble.

Myrina (mi-rī'nä). A very extensive Greek necropolis, near Smyrna, Asia Minor, discovered about 1870, and systematically excavated by the French School at Athens between 1880 and 1882. It is of importance for the very abundant and beautiful terra-cotta figurines found, which make it the richest site for art objects of this nature after Tanagra. The Myrina figurines are for the most part of the Hellenistic epoch, and in treatment and composition are akin to those of Tanagra, though in general less severe in style. Many examples show remarkable grace, and the average size is larger than that of the Tanagra figurines. Groups and combinations of figures are frequent. The most important collections are in the Louvre and in the museum at Constantinople.

Myrmidon (mėr'mi-don). [Gr. *Μυρμιδών.*] In Greek mythology, a son of Zeus, reputed ancestor of the Myrmidons.

Myrmidons (mėr'mi-donz). In Greek legendary history, a race in Phthiotis, Thessaly. They were led by Achilles in the Trojan war. According to one legend, they came originally from Ægina.

Myron (mī'ron). [Gr. *Μύρων.*] Lived about 500–440 B. C. A celebrated Greek sculptor, a native of Eleutheræ in Bœotia: a pupil of Ageladas of Argos. Polycletus and Phidias were his fellow-pupils. Like the sculptors of the Doric or Argive school, his main interest was centered in the athlete. He considered the subject, however, more from the standpoint of action than of proportion. He represents the attitudes of the active rather than the beauty of the passive athlete. In this he was considered supreme throughout antiquity. His most representative work was probably the Discobolus described by Quintilian and Lucian. Of this statue the most perfect replica is in the possession of Prince Lancelotti in Rome; another is in the Vatican, and another in the British Museum. His group of Athene and Marsyas is represented by the Marsyas of the Lateran. Myron's bronze cow on the Pnyx at Athens was one of the favorites of the Greek and Roman world.

Myrrha (mir'ä). [Gr. *Μύρρα.*] In Greek legend, the mother of Adonis.

In the Kyprian myth the name of Theias is transformed into Kinyras; but, like Theias, he is the father of Adonis by his daughter Myrrha. Myrrha is the invention of a popular etymology: the true form of the name was Smyrna or Myrina, a name famous in the legendary annals of Asia Minor. Myrina or Smyrna, it was said, was an Amazonian queen, and her name is connected with the four cities of the western coast—Smyrna, Kymē, Myrina, and Ephesos—whose foundation was ascribed to Amazonian heroines. *Sayce,* Anc. Babylonians, p. 235.

Myrtilus (mėr'ti-lus). [Gr. *Μυρτίλος.*] In Greek legend, the charioteer of Œnomaus, king of Elis, thrown by Pelops into the Ægean Sea (whence the name *Myrtoan* for that part of the Ægean). While drowning he cursed the home of Pelops, a curse which brought many woes upon the descendants of his enemy. He was placed among the constellations as Auriga (the Charioteer).

Myrtoan Sea (mėr-tō'an sē). [L. *Mare Myrtoum: sea Myrtilus.*] In ancient geography, that part of the Ægean Sea which lies south of Argolis, Attica, and Eubœa.

Mysia (mish'iä). [Gr. *Μυσία.*] In ancient geography, a district in the northwestern part of Asia Minor. It is bounded by the Propontis on the north, Bithynia and Phrygia on the east, Lydia on the south, the Ægean on the west, and the Hellespont on the northwest, the Troad being sometimes excluded. It is traversed by mountain-ranges. There were many Greek cities on the coasts. It belonged successively to Lydia, Persia, Macedon, Syria, Pergamum, and Rome. The Mysians were probably allied to the Lydians. They assisted the Khita against Rameses II.

Myslowitz (mēs-lō'vits). A town in the province of Silesia, Prussia, situated on the Przemsa 34 miles west-northwest of Cracow. Population (1890), 9,392.

Mysore (mī-sōr'), or **Maisur** (mī-sōr'). **1.** A native state in the Deccan, India, surrounded by British territory. It is mountainous and hilly in the west. It became an important state in the 17th century; under Hyder Ali and Tippu Saib was a formidable opponent of the British in the last part of the 18th century; was ceded in part to the British in 1792 and 1799; was taken under British management in 1831; was restored to native rule in 1881; and is governed by a maharaja tributary to Great Britain. Area, 27,936 square miles. Population (1891), 4,943,604. **2.** The capital of the state of Mysore, situated about lat. 12° 18′ N., long. 76° 40′ E. It is the residence of the maharaja. Population (1891), 74,048.

Mysteries of Udolpho, The. A romance by Mrs. Radcliffe, published in 1794.

Mystery of Edwin Drood, The. An unfinished novel by Dickens, the first number of which was issued in April, 1870. It was to have been completed in twelve monthly parts, but only about six were written when he died.

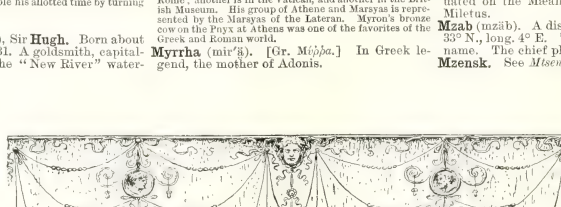
Mythen (mē'ten), **The.** Two peaks in the canton of Schwyz, Switzerland, 20 miles east of Lucerne. Height of the Great Mythen, 6,245 feet.

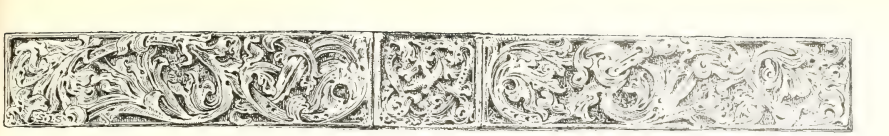
Mytilene, or **Mitylene** (mit-i-lē'nē). [Gr. *Μυτιλήνη* or *Μιτυλήνη.*] **1.** A name sometimes given to the island of Lesbos (which see).—**2.** In ancient geography, the chief city of Lesbos, situated on the coast. It was an important maritime power of the Æolian Greeks. It revolted from Athens in 428 B. C., and was subjected in 427. Present population, about 20,000.

Myus (mī'us). [Gr. *Μυοῦς.*] In ancient geography, an Ionian city in Caria, Asia Minor, situated on the Mæander 11 miles northeast of Miletus.

Mzab (mzäb). A district in Algeria, about lat. 33° N., long. 4° E. There is a river of the same name. The chief place is Gardaia.

Mzensk. See *Mtsensk.*





Naab, or **Nab** (näb; G. pron. näp). A river in Bavaria which joins the Danube 3 miles west of Ratisbon. Length, 94 miles.

Naaman (nā'a-man). In Old Testament history, a Syrian general who was miraculously cured of leprosy on bathing in the Jordan at the command of the prophet Elisha.

Naarden (när'den). A town in the province of North Holland, Netherlands, 13 miles southeast of Amsterdam. It was destroyed by the Spaniards in 1572.

Naas (nās or nā'as). A town in County Kildare, Ireland, southwest of Dublin. It was the former capital of Leinster.

Naas. See *Nasqa.*

Nabatæans, or **Nabateans** (nab-a-tē'anz). An Arab people dwelling in ancient times on the east and southeast of Palestine: often identified with the people mentioned in the Old Testament under the name of *Nebaioth* (Isa. lx. 7), and (1 Mac. v. 25) as *Nabathites.* Their ancestor Nebajoth is spoken of as the first-born of Ishmael (Gen. xxv. 13). They are referred to in Assyrian inscriptions of the 7th century B. C., but the period of their greatest historical importance was the two centuries immediately preceding and succeeding the Christian era. They seem to have been for a long time the chief traders between Egypt and the valley of the Euphrates. Important Nabatæan inscriptions have been recovered, and the rock-inscriptions in the valleys around Mount Sinai have been attributed to them.

Nabha. See *Nacha.*

Nabi (nā-bē'). A Turkish poet of the 17th century. See the extract.

> The next notable poet is Nābi, in the time of Sultans Ibrāhim (1640–1648) and Mohammed IV. (1648–1687). About this time the Persian Sāib was introducing in his own country a new style of Ghazel-writing, marked by a philosophizing, or rather a moralizing, tendency. Nābi copied him, and consequently brought this new style into Turkish literature.
>
> *Poole,* Story of Turkey, p. 318.

Nabis (nā'bis). Killed 192 B. C. Tyrant of Sparta 207–192 B. C. He was conquered by the Romans under Flamininus 195 B. C.

Nablus (nab-lōs'), or **Nabulus** (nā-bō-lōs'). A city in Palestine, 28 miles north of Jerusalem. It is noted for manufactures, particularly of soap. It occupies the site of Shechem (which see), later called Neapolis (of which *Nablus* is a corruption). Population, 20,000.

Nabob (nā'bob), **The.** A play by Foote, produced in 1772.

Nabonassar (nab-ō-nas'ār). King of Babylonia 747–733 B. C.

Nabonassar, Era of. An era sometimes used in ancient chronology, reckoned from the accession of Nabonassar (747 B. C.).

Nabonidus (nab-ō-nī'dus). [Babylonian *Nabû-na'id,* Nebo elevated.] The last king of Babylonia (555–538 B. C.). He seems to have belonged to the priestly class, and was active in the repairing of sanctuaries, but neglected Merodach and Nabu, on account of which he estranged from himself the priesthood: this to some extent facilitated the conquest of the empire by Cyrus in 538. According to Eusebius, Nabonidus after the fall of Babylon fortified himself in Borsippa, and when this was taken by Cyrus, the conqueror generously gave him a town in Carmania as his residence. But from a cylinder of Cyrus it seems that Nabonidus was treacherously delivered into the hands of Gobryas, the general of Cyrus, and died in a mysterious manner. It appears, from inscriptions of his which have been recovered, that he had a strong historical interest; and several historical statements of great importance for the chronology of the Babylonian empire are recorded by him. For the relation of the cuneiform accounts of the last Babylonian king and that of the Book of Daniel, see *Belshazzar* and *Cyrus.*

Nabopolassar (na-bō-pō-las'sär). [Babylonian *Nabû-bal-iṣṣur,* Nebo protects the son.] The founder of the new Babylonian empire (625–604 B. C.). He ruled, it seems, first over Babylonia as viceroy of Assyria. He then entered into an alliance with the Median king Cyaxares, who gave his daughter in marriage to his son Nebuchadnezzar; and by their united efforts the destruction of the Assyrian empire was brought about in 608 B. C. Besides this little is known about Nabopolassar's person or reign.

Naboth (nā'both). In Old Testament history, a Jezreelite put to death by Ahab, who coveted his property.

Nabu. See *Nebo.*

Nabulus. See *Nablus.*

Nachen, The. A ship of 200 tons burden, commanded by Edwarde Brawnde, which sailed from Dartmouth, England, March 8, 1615, to make "further tryall" of the New England coast. Brawnde also went to Cape Cod to search for pearls.

Nachi (nā'chē). or **Nadchés,** or **Nahy,** or **Naguatez.** A tribe or confederacy of North American Indians, which dwelt on St. Catharine's Creek, east and south of the present city of Natchez, Mississippi. The name belonged to a single town, but was used to include a confederacy of towns some of which were those of alien peoples who had been subjugated by the Nachi or had taken refuge among them. D'Iberville visited them in 1699, and gave a list of 8 of these towns. They had conflicts with the French, the last of which in 1729 broke up the confederacy, but did not exterminate the people, as has been generally stated. They still remain, however, and the larger part were received by the Chicasa. A few still live among the Creek and Cherokee in the Indian Territory. See *Natchesan.*

Nachiketas (na-chi-kā'tas), or **Nachiketa.** In the Taittiriyabrahmana and the Katha Upanishad, the son of Vajashravasa. Desirous of attaining blessedness, the latter performed great sacrifices. The son told him that he had not given all, for he, his son, was left, and said, "To whom shall I be given?" When he repeated the question the father angrily replied, "To death," and so the son went to the abode of Yama, who was constrained to offer him three boons. Nachiketas prayed to see his father again and be reconciled. This boon granted, he sought a knowledge of the sacrificial fire that takes one surely to immortality, and then asked that Yama should solve the doubt that there is in regard to the existence of a man that is departed, whereupon Yama instructed him as to the duties, nature, and destiny of the soul.

Nachmani. See *Abayi.*

Nachod (nä'chōd). A town in northeastern Bohemia, situated on the Metau 78 miles eastnortheast of Prague. Here, June 27, 1866, the Prussians under Von Steinmetz defeated the Austrians. Population (1890), commune, 6,364.

Nachtigal (näch'tē-gäl), **Gustav.** Born at Eichstedt, Germany, Feb. 23, 1834; died off Cape Palmas, Liberia, April 20, 1885. An African explorer. Seeking a warm climate for his diseased lungs, he visited Algeria and Tunis in 1863, where he became physician to the bey. In 1868 he was intrusted with the delivery of presents from the Prussian king to the Sultan of Bornu. Successively he explored Fezzan and Ghiesti (1870), Kuka, Kanem, Borku, and again Kuka (1872), Baghirmi and Wadai (1873), and Darfur (1874), and in 1875 returned over Egypt to Germany. "Sahara und Sudan" appeared in 1879–81. Until 1882 he was president of the Gesellschaft fur Erdkunde and of the Afrikanische Gesellschaft: then he went as consul to Tunis, and in 1884 as German imperial commissioner to West Africa. Here he annexed Togoland, Angra Pequena, and Kamerun. He succumbed to fever on board ship, and was buried at Cape Palmas, Liberia.

Nacidoc (nā-shē'dōsh), or **Natchitoches.** A tribe of the Caddo Confederacy of North American Indians. See *Caddo.*

Nacionales (nā-thē-ō-nā'lāz). A political party of Chile, formed by a union of conservatives and liberals, under the leadership of Francisco Ignacio, Ossa about 1857. At times it has been very prominent, but it has never carried a national election.

Nacolela (nak-ō-lē'yä), or **Nacolia** (na-kō'li-ä). In ancient geography, a place in the northern part of Phrygia, Asia Minor. Here, 366 A. D., the emperor Valens defeated Procopius.

Nacosari (nā-kō-sā'rē). A town in eastern Sonora, in the neighborhood of which are very extensive copper-mines. The high peak in its neighborhood bears the name of *Cerro de Nacosari.*

Naçu. See *Nasum.*

Nadaku (nä-dä'ä-kō), or **Anadarco,** or **Anadarko.** A tribe of the Caddo Confederacy of North American Indians. See *Caddo.*

Nadab (nā'dab). King of Israel 927–925 B. C. (Duncker), son of Jeroboam I.

Nadaillac (nä-dä-yäk'). **Jean François Albert du Pouget,** Marquis de. Born at Paris, July 16, 1818. A French archæologist. He was prefect of the department of Basses-Pyrenees 1870–76, and of Indre-et-Loire 1876–77. He has published "L'ancienneté de l'homme" (1868), "Le premier homme et les temps préhistoriques" (1880), "L'Amérique préhistorique" (1883), "L'homme tertiaire" (1883), "Nouvelles découvertes préhistoriques aux Etats-Unis" (1885), "De la période glaciaire" (1881), "Les anciennes populations de la Colombie" (1885), "Descendants de la race de Cro-Magnon" (1886), "Mœurs et monuments des peuples préhistoriques" (1888), "La science et la politique" (1889), "Le mouvement démographique en Angleterre" (1891), and "L'Etablissement de la nataliteen France" (1894).

Nadaud (nä-dō'), **Gustave.** Born at Roubaix, France, Feb. 20, 1820. A popular French songwriter, musician, and singer. His songs (lyrical, equivocal, and political, etc.) have been collected and published a number of times. He has also written operettas ("Le docteur Vieuxdoigts," "Portrait fondre," etc., and "Le pelit fils," "Sa fiegeon tique et musical" (1886), "Nouvelles chansons dire on a chanter" (1889), etc.

Nadchés. See *Nachi.*

Nadintu-Bel (nä-den'tō-bāl'). See the extract.

> The death of Kambyses inspired the Babylonians with the hope of recovering their independence. In B. C. 521 they revolted under Nadintu-Bel, the son of Anīru, who called himself Nebuchadrezzar, the son of Nabonidus. A portrait of him, in the Greek style, and with a Greek helmet, is carved on a cameo in the Berlin Museum. But Darius overthrew the pretender in two battles at Zazan, and pursued him into Babylon, which he heavily fined (November, B. C. 521).
>
> *Sayce,* Anc. Empires, p. 145.

Nadir Shah (nā'dēr shäh), or **Kuli Khan** (kōō'lē khän). Born about 1688; assassinated June 19–20, 1747. Shah of Persia 1736–47. He was a robber chieftain, and later Persian commander against the Afghans and Turks; was crowned shah in 1736, captured Kandahar and Kabul in 1738, invaded India and sacked Delhi in 1739; and subjugated Bokhara, etc. He was at war with the Turks 1743–46.

Nadiya (nud'ē-yä), or **Nuddea** (nud'dē-ä). A district in Bengal, British India, intersected by lat. 23° 30′ N., long. 89° E. Area, 3,404 square miles. Population (1881), 2,017,847.

Nævius (nē'vi-us), **Cnæus.** Died at Utica, Africa, 204 B. C. A Roman dramatic and epic poet. He wrote comedies, tragedies, and an epic on the first Punic war. (Fragments edited by Klussmann, Vahlen, and Ribbeck.)

> Cn. Nævius (269?–204 B. C.), a Campanian of Latin extraction, and probably not a Roman citizen, had in his early manhood fought in the first Punic war. At its conclusion he came to Rome, and applied himself to literary work. He seems to have brought out his first play as early as 235 B. C. His work mainly consisted of translations from the Greek; he essayed both tragedy and comedy, but his genius inclined him to prefer the latter.
>
> *Cruttwell,* Hist. of Roman Lit., p. 38.

Näfels (nā'fels). A village in the canton of Glarus, Switzerland, situated on the Linth 31 miles southeast of Zurich. Near it, April 9, 1388, the forces of Glarus defeated a superior force of Austrians.

Naga Hills (nä'gä hilz). A district in Assam, British India, intersected by lat. 26° N., long. 93° 30′ E. Area, estimated, 6,400 square miles. Population, estimated (1881), 94,380.

Nagasaki (nä-gä-sä'kē), or **Nangasaki** (näng-gä-sä'kē). A seaport situated on the western coast of the island of Kiusiu, Japan, in lat. 32° 44′ N., long. 129° 51′ E. It is one of the chief commercial cities of Japan, exporting coal, rice, tea, camphor, tobacco, etc. Near it is the island Desima, a seat of Dutch traders from about 1640 to 1859. Nagasaki was opened to foreign trade in 1859. Population (1891), 58,145.

Nägeli (nā'gē-lē), **Karl Wilhelm von.** Born at Kilchberg, March 30, 1817; died at Munich, May 10, 1891. A noted German botanist, professor at Munich from 1858. He is best known from his studies in the physiology and development of plants.

Naggleton (nag'l-tonz), **Mr.** and **Mrs.** Characters appearing in "Punch" 1884–85, who are always quarreling over trifles.

Nagina, or **Nuginah** (nug-ē'nä). A town in Bijnaur district, Northwest Provinces, British India, 94 miles northeast of Delhi. Population (1881), 20,503.

Naglee (nag-lē'), **Henry Morris.** Born at Philadelphia, Jan. 15, 1815; died at San Francisco, March 4, 1886. A Union general in the Civil War. He took part in the Peninsular campaign in 1862, and commanded the 7th army corps and the district of Virginia in 1863. He was mustered out of service in 1864. He afterward cultivated a vineyard at San Jose, California. The Naglee brandy is named from him.

Naglfar (nāg'gl-fär). In Scandinavian mythology, the ship of the giants in Ragnarök.

Nagold (nä'gōld). A town in Würtemberg, 26 miles southwest of Stuttgart. Population (1890), 3,540.

Nagore (nä-gōr'), or **Nagur** (nä-gör'). A town in Jodhpur, Rajputana, India, 75 miles northeast of Jodhpur.

Nagore, or Nagur. A town in Tanjore district, Madras, British India, situated on the eastern coast 50 miles east of Tanjore.

Nagoya (nä-gō'yä). A city in the main island of Japan, situated in the province of Owari, on Owari Bay, 165 miles west by south of Tokio. It is noted for its pottery trade, for various manufactures, and for its castle. Population (1891), 170,453.

Nagpur (nägp'pör'), or **Nagpore** (nägp-pōr'). **1.** A division in the Central Provinces, British India. Area, 24,040 square miles. Population (1881), 2,758,056.—**2.** A district in the Nagpur division, intersected by lat. 21° N., long. 79° E. Area, 3,786 square miles. Population (1881), 697,356.—**3.** The capital of the Central Provinces and of Nagpur district, situated in lat. 21° 10′ N., long. 79° 10′ E. It has important manufactures and export of cloth. Population (1891), 117,014.

Nagrandians, or **Nagrandans.** See *Maribois.*

Nag's Head Tavern. An old London tavern on the corner of Friday street, not far from the Mermaid and the Mitre, where the consecration of the first Protestant bishop in 1559 was alleged by the Romanists to have taken place: hence derisively called "The Nag's Head Consecration." The ceremony really took place at the Church of St. Mary-le-Bow. *Chambers.*

Naguatez. See *Nachi.*

Nagy-Abony. See *Abony.*

Nagy-Bánya (nodj-bän'yo). A royal free town in the county of Szatmár, Hungary, near the Transylvanian border. Population (1890), 9,858.

Nagy-Károly (nodj-kä-rō'ly). The capital of the county of Szatmár, Hungary, 37 miles east-northeast of Debreczin. Population (1890), 13,475.

Nagy-Körös (nodj-kē-rēsh'). A town in the county of Pest-Pilis-Solt, Hungary, 48 miles southeast of Budapest. Population (1890), 24,584.

Nagy-Lak (nodj-lok). A town in the county of Csanad, Hungary, situated on the Maros, 29 miles east by south of Szegedin. Population (1890), 12,800.

Nagy-Szent-Miklós (nodj-sent-mēk-lōsh'). **1.** A town in the county of Torontál, Hungary, 26 miles southeast of Szegedin. Population (1890), 12,311.

Nagy-Várad. See *Grosswardein.*

Nahant (na-hant'). A small town in Essex County, Massachusetts, situated on Massachusetts Bay 8 miles northeast of Boston. It is a noted summer resort.

Nahe (nä'e). A river in Germany which joins the Rhine near Bingen in Hesse. Length, 69 miles.

Nahr-el-Kelb (när-el-kelb'). [Ar., 'river of the dog.'] A river near Beirut. On a rock near the mouth of this river there are engraved the portrait and an inscription of Esarhaddon, king of Assyria (680–668 B. C.), commemorating his victory over Egypt in 671. On the same rock the Egyptian king Rameses II. carved a similar monument commemorating his triumph over the Hittites in the battle at Kedesh (1288 B. C.).

Nahuas (nä'wäs), or **Nahuatlecas** (nä-wät-lä'käs). A collective name for the Indian tribes which formed the dominant race of the Mexican plateau at the time of the Spanish conquest. According to the most generally credited traditions they had come from the north or northwest some centuries before. They were divided into many petty tribes, each with its public or town, and these were often at war with each other. Clustered in and about the lakes of the valley of Mexico were the pueblos of Tenochtithan or Mexico, Tezcuco, Chalco, Tlacopan (whose inhabitants were called Tecpanecs) and Xochimilco. The Tlascalans occupied a mountainous region and Cholula, Cuernavaca, and other pueblos were scattered over the plateau. The Nahuatl language was commonly spoken over a large area, and tended to drive out other tongues. During the 14th and 15th centuries Tenochtithan, Tezcuco, and Tlacopan became allies: the dominant member of the league was at first Tezcuco, later Tenochtitlan. The confederate arms spread over the valley of Mexico, and were carried to the Gulf, the Pacific, and Guatemala; but within this region many tribes were unconquered, and some conquests were only temporary. Opinions differ as to the true status of the conquered regions, but the tendency is to reject the idea of an Aztec 'empire.' It appears that most of the pueblos and tribes acknowledged in some sort the power of Mexico, and paid tribute to it, but without being in absolute subjection. All the Nahuas built large towns, cultivated the ground, were skilful in gold- and feather-work, etc., and used hieroglyphic writing in books and accounts. They were also enterprising traders; but they were no more advanced in civilization than the Mayas are to the southeast, and their civil polity was far inferior to that of the Peruvians. Their religion was degraded by revolting human sacrifices and it appears that most of their numerous wars were waged to obtain victims for their gods. After the fall of Tenochtitlan or Mexico (1521), they made little resistance to the Spaniards, and soon sank in a condition of semi-slavery. About 2,000,000 Indians of the Mexican plateau are now classed as Nahuas. The name *Aztecs* is sometimes used for all the Nahua tribes: more commonly it is restricted to those which formed the above-mentioned league, or to that of Tenochtitlan alone. See *Aztecas, Mexico,* and *Nahuatlecan stock.*

Nahuatl (nä'wätl), or **Nahua** (nä'wä). The language of the Nahuas, commonly called Aztec. It was divided into various dialects differing but slightly from each other. The Nahuatl tongue is still spoken by several hundred thousand Mexican Indians, but is gradually dying out. See *Nahuatlecan stock.*

Nahuatlecan stock (nä-wät-lä'kan stok). A linguistic stock or substock of Mexican and Central American Indians. It includes the Nahua tribes (see *Nahuas*) and a few small scattered tribes (the Seguas, Nicaraos, etc.) as far south as Nicaragua and Costa Rica. Many modern ethnologists regard this as a branch of a much larger stock extending as far north as Idaho and Oregon, and called by Brinton the Uto-Aztecan stock.

Nahuatlecas. See *Nahuas.*

Nahum (nā'hum). [Heb., 'compassionate.'] The seventh in order of the minor prophets. The language of his brief prophecy is vivid and forcible. His subject is the downfall of Nineveh. He prophesied between 720 and 710 B. C.

Nahy. See *Nachi.*

Naiads (nā'yadz). [Gr. *Naiádes*, L. *Naiades.*] In Greek and Roman mythology, female deities presiding over springs and streams. The Naiads were represented as beautiful young girls with their heads crowned with flowers, light-hearted, musical, and beneficent.

Nailor (nā'lor), **John.** One of Robin Hood's band. He was known as "Little John."

Nain (nā'in). In New Testament geography, a town in Galilee, Palestine, 59 miles north by east of Jerusalem: the modern Nein. It was the scene of a miracle of Jesus—the raising of a widow's son from the dead.

Nairn (närn). **1.** A maritime county of Scotland. It is bounded by the Moray Firth on the north, Elgin on the east, and Inverness on the south and west. It comprises also some detached portions. The surface is generally hilly. Area, 195 square miles. Population (1891), 9,158.

2. A seaport, capital of the county of Nairn, situated on the Nairn, near the Moray Firth, in lat. 57° 35′ N., long. 3° 53′ W. It is a summer resort. Population (1891), 4,640.

Nairne (närn). **Baroness (Carolina Oliphant).** Born at the house of Gask, Perthshire, Aug. 16, 1766: died there, Oct. 27, 1845. A Scottish poet, remembered as the author of "The Flower of Strathearn," she was the daughter of Lawrence Oliphant, a leading Jacobite. In June, 1806, she married William Murray Nairne, who became 4th Lord Nairne. She edited the "Scottish Minstrel" (1821–24) and contributed to it between 80 and 90 songs. After her death her poems were published as "Lays from Strathearn." Among her songs are "The Land o' the Leal," "The Laird o' Cockpen," "Will he no come back again?" "Bonnie Charlie 's noo awa'," "Charlie is my Darling," "Caller Herrin'," etc.

Naisha (nā'ē-shä). A tribe of the Apache group of North American Indians, now on the Washita River in the Apache, Kiowa, and Comanche reserve, Oklahoma. See *Apaches.*

Naishadhacarita (nī-sha-d-ha-ka'ri-ta). [Skt., 'the adventures of the Nishadan.'] An artificial Sanskrit epic, written in the 12th century A. D. by Shri Harsha, and treating of Nala, king of Nishadha (see *Nala*).

Naissus (nā-is'us). The ancient name of Nish.

Najac (na-zhäk'). A town in the department of Aveyron, France, 35 miles east-northeast of Montauban. It has a noted castle, now in ruins. Population (1891), commune, 1,870.

Nájera (nä'hä-rä), or **Nájara** (nä'hä-rä). A small town in the province of Logroño, northern Spain, situated on the Najerilla 18 miles west by south of Logroño. Near it, April 3, 1367, the Black Prince and Pedro the Cruel defeated Henry of Trastamare and Du Guesclin: this is also called battle of Navarrete and of Logroño.

Nakel (nä'kel), or **Naklo** (nä'klō). A town in the province of Posen, Prussia, situated on the Netze 60 miles north-northeast of Posen. Population (1890), 6,766.

Nakhitchevan (nä-chēt-she-vän'). **1.** A town in the government of Erivan, Transcaucasia, Russia, about lat. 39° 12′ N., long. 45° 25′ E. It is an ancient Armenian city, and has often been taken and sacked. Population (1891), 6,939.

2. A town in the government of Yekaterinoslaff, Russia, situated on the Don 6 miles northeast of Rostoff. It was founded by Armenian emigrants in 1780, and has a flourishing trade. Population (1885–89), 17,347.

Nakhon Wat (nä-khōn' wät). A temple situated about 5 miles south of Nakhon or Ankhor, the ancient capital of Cambodia. It is the finest architectural creation of Cambodia, dating from the 13th century. The plan presents three concentric rectangular inclosures, the exterior one measuring 570 by 650 feet, and each rising above that without it, so that the general form is pyramidal, an effect which is enhanced by the flanking of the great pointed tooth-battlemented central tower by similar smaller side towers. The exterior is colonnaded with coupled square pillars on a raised basement, all the masonry being admirable. Above the pillars there is an elaborate entablature with a frieze of projecting serpent-heads and very rich moldings. In the middle of each face there is a large triple portal. The back walls of the portticos which extend from these bear remarkable friezes in low relief, most of the subjects being battle-scenes from the Ramayana or Mahabharata, about 64 feet high and 2,000 in aggregate length. The entrance-hall contains over 200 square columns. The temple proper, 280 by 233 feet, stands in the central court; it surrounds a large water-tanks so disposed that the middle portion of the structure is cruciform. The plan is closely similar to Indian types, but the con-tructive and decorative details are purely local. The capitals are almost classical in form, and there are no bracket-capitals.

Nakkar (nak'kär), or **Nekkar** (nek'kär). [Ar.: apparently from *al-bakkar*, the digger; but probably an error of transcription for *al-bakkar*, the herdsman, as given by Ibn Junis.] The usual name of the third-magnitude star β Boötis, in the head of the figure.

Nakskov (näks-kov'), or **Naskov** (näs'kov). A seaport on the island of Laaland, Denmark, 81 miles southwest of Copenhagen. Population (1890), 6,722.

Nala (na'lä). **1.** King of Nishadha, and husband of Damayanti. The episode of Nala and Damayanti is one of the most celebrated of the Mahabharata. It has been translated into English by Milman, and later by W. Edwin Arnold in his "Indian Idyls." Its most extensive translations into German (by Bopp, Holtzmann, Kosegarten, Meier, and Rückert), and it has been translated into Latin by Bopp, and into French by Pavie. It is characterized by Nala tells "the pearl of girls," Damayanti, daughter of the king of Vidarbha, of his graces, and she loves him. King Bhima holds for his daughter a swayamvara (literally 'self-choice'), a festival at which a princess of which a girl of the warrior (*kshatriya*) caste was allowed freely to choose her husband. The chief gods hear of it, and go, on their way they meet Nala, also going, and bid him go to Damayanti and sue for them. They enable the reluctant but obedient Nala to enter Damayanti's chamber, where he tells her that the gods desire her hand. She informs Nala that she will choose him even though the gods be present. At the svayamvara the four chief gods assume the appearance of Nala. Unable to distinguish the real Nala, the princess prays to the gods and they resume their divine attributes, whereupon she chooses Nala to the grief of the kings and the delight of the gods. These give Nala magic gifts; the wedding feast is celebrated; and Nala returns to Nishadha with his bride, where they live happily and have a son and daughter, Indrasena and Indrasena. Later, however, Nala loses everything, even his kingdom, by gambling, and wanders in the forest. Transformed into a dwarf, he becomes the charioteer of Rituparna, king of Oudh. Damayanti, after fruitless search, hears rumors that Nala is at Oudh. She offers her hand to Rituparna if he will drive from Oudh to Kundina, some 500 miles, in a single day, knowing that only Nala is equal to the task. Nala drives Rituparna there through the air, and is rewarded by perfect skill in throwing the dice. His wife recognizes him by his magic command of fire and water and his cooking. He resumes his kingdom, wins back all he had lost, and lives happily with Damayanti ever after. The story is told by the sage Brihadashva to Yudhishthira when Arjuna has gone to Indra's heaven to get divine weapons, leaving the other Pandavas in the forest with Draupadi lamenting the absence of Arjuna and the loss of their kingdom.

2. A monkey chief who, in the Ramayana, has the power of making stones float, and builds the bridge from the continent to Ceylon, over which Rama passes with his army.

Nalodaya (na-lō'da-ya). [Skt. *Nala* and *udaya*: 'Nala's rise.'] An artificial Sanskrit poem ascribed to a Kalidasa, probably not the great poet of that name, and describing especially the restoration of the fallen Nala to prosperity.

Nalopakhyana (na-lō-pā-khyā'na). [Skt. *Nala* and *upākhyāna*: 'Nala Episode.'] The story of Nala and Damayanti in the Mahabharata. See *Nala.*

Naltunne Tunne (nāl-tu-nā' tu-nā'). ['Mush-room people.'] A tribe of the Pacific division of the Athapascan stock of North American Indians. Its former habitat was on the Pacific coast south of Rogue River, Oregon: it is now on the Siletz reservation, Oregon. See *Athapascan.*

Namagan (nä-mä-gän'), or **Namangan** (nä-män-gan'). A town in Ferghana, Turkestan, Asiatic Russia, situated on the Sir-Daria 50 miles northeast of Khokand. Population (1885), 31,074.

Namaqua (nä-mä'kwä). See *Khoikhoin.*

Namaqualand (nä'-mä'kwä-land). **Great.** A region in the southern part of German Southwest Africa (which see).

Namaqualand, Little. A region in the western part of Cape Colony, south of the Orange River.

Namby Pamby. See *Philips, Ambrose.*

Namouna (nä-mō'nä). An enchantress in Moore's poem "The Light of the Harem."

Namouna (nä-mō-nä'). A narrative poem by Alfred de Musset, published in 1833.

Namslau (näms'lou). A town in the province of Silesia, Prussia, situated on the Weide 29 miles east of Breslau. Population (1890), 6,167.

Namuchi (na'mō-chē). [Skt.: according to Panini, *na* and *muchi*: 'not loosing' the heavenly waters, confining the clouds and preventing rain.] In the Vedas, a demon overcome by Indra and the Asvins.

Namur (nä'mör; F. pron. nä-mür'). [F. *Namur*, Flem. *Namur*, ML. *Namurra*, *Namurcum*; also Flem. *Namc*, now *Namen*, ML. *Namia*.] **1.** A province of Belgium. It is bounded by Brabant on the north, Liege on the northeast, Luxemburg on the east, France on the south, and Hainaut on the west. The surface is hilly or level, and the soil is fertile. Area, 1,414 square miles. Population (1891), 336,543.

2. The capital of the province of Namur, situated at the junction of the Sambre and Meuse, in lat. 50° 28′ N., long. 4° 52′ E. It is a strategic point of great importance, supposed to occupy the site of a stronghold of the Aduatuci: has a flourishing trade, and noted manufactures of cutlery; and contains a citadel (strongly fortified), cathedral, belfry, and archæological museum. It has repeatedly been besieged and captured: by the French under Louis XIV. in June, 1692; by the Allies under William III. in 1695; by the French under Boufflers in 1695; and by the French from the Austrians in 1746, and again in 1792. It belonged to France from 1794 to 1814. Population (1893), 26,054.

Namur, County of. A medieval county largely comprised in the present province of Namur. It was acquired by Philip the Good 1421–29, and was one of the seventeen provinces of the Netherlands.

Nana (na'nä). A novel by Zola, one of the Rougon-Macquart series, published in 1880.

Nanaa (nä'na-ä). An Assyro-Babylonian goddess. Her chief seat of worship was at Erech (modern Warka), where she had a sanctuary called *E-anna*, i. e. 'house of heaven.' The Assyrian king Assurbanipal (668–626 B. C.) relates in his annals (645) that he restored the image of the goddess to her ancient seat Erech, whence it had been carried away 1,635 years before (that is, 2280 B. C.) by the Elamite king Kudur-Nankhundi.

Nanaimo (nä-nī'mō). A seaport on the eastern coast of Vancouver, British Columbia, north of Victoria. It is noted for its coal-mines and quarries. Population (1891), 4,595.

Nanak (nä'nak). Born at Talvandi, near Lahore, 1469: died Oct. 10, 1538. The founder of the Hindu sect of the Sikhs. See *Adi-Granth*, and *Sikhs*. Originally a Hindu in belief as in birth, he was influenced by the surrounding Mohammedans so far as to denounce idolatry. He wished to unite Hindus and Mohammedans on the ground of a belief in one God, though his creed was rather pantheistic than monotheistic.

Nana Sahib (nä'nä sä'hib) (properly **Dandhu Panth**). Born about 1825: died about 1860. A peshwa of the Mahrattas, and one of the leaders in the Sepoy mutiny (1857). He instigated the massacre at Cawnpore in 1857, and continued the war in Oudh and elsewhere 1857–59.

Nanchang (nän-chäng'). The capital of the province of Kiangsi, China, situated about lat. 28° 30′ N., long. 116° E. The population is variously estimated at from 100,000 to 300,000.

Nancy (nan'si). In Dickens's "Oliver Twist," the mistress of Bill Sikes, who brutally murders her.

Nancy (nan'si; F. pron. non-sē'). The capital of the department of Meurthe-et-Moselle, France, situated on the Meurthe in lat. 48° 41′ N., long. 6° 11′ E. It is the seat of a bishop, and an important commercial and manufacturing center. The manufactures include embroidery, cotton, woolen, hats, shoes, pottery, glass, etc. It contains an academy (formerly a university) with 4 faculties, and the only school of forestry in France. The cathedral is a Renaissance building finished in 1742; the front has two ranges of Corinthian and Ionic columns flanked by domed towers. The palace of the dukes of Lorraine is a large and beautiful domed-pointed building begun in 1502, now well restored and serving as a museum. The Place Stanislas, hôtel de ville (with museum), seven triumphal arches (including the Porte Royale), Franciscan church, and various institutions and societies are also notable. Nancy was the ancient capital of Lorraine; was the seat of a battle Jan. 5, 1477, in which Charles the Bold, duke of Burgundy, was defeated and slain by the Swiss; was taken by the French in 1634, and restored in 1661; was emblazoned by Leopold and Stanislaus of Poland; passed to France in 1766; was the scene of an unsuccessful military sedition in 1790; and was taken by the Germans in 1870. Population (1891), 87,110.

Nancy Hanks (nan'si hangks). A fast American trotting mare. In 1892 she broke the trotting record of Sunol (2:08) by a mile in 2:06½. This she herself lowered to 2:04 in Oct., 1892. She is by Happy Medium by Hambletonian (10), dam by Dictator, brother to Dexter.

Nanda (nan'da). [Skt., 'happiness.'] **1.** In Sanskrit mythology, the name of a cowherd who was the foster-father of Krishna.—**2.** In Indian history, a king or dynasty that reigned at Pataliputra, overthrown by Chandragupta the Maurya about 315 B. C.

Nanda Devi. A peak of the Himalaya, in British India, near the sources of the Ganges. Height, 25,749 feet.

Nanga-Parbat. A peak of the Himalaya in Kashmir. Height, 26,629 feet.

Nangis (non-zhē'). A small town in the department of Seine-et-Marne, France, 36 miles southeast of Paris. Here, Feb. 17, 1814, Napoleon I. defeated the Allies.

Nanine (nä-nen'), **ou le préjugé vaincu.** [F., 'Nanine, or Prejudice Conquered.'] A comedy by Voltaire, played in 1749. It is taken from Richardson's "Pamela."

Nanking (nän-king') (Chin., 'southern capital'), officially **Keangning-fu.** The capital of the province of Kiangsu, China, situated on the Yangtse about lat. 32° 5′ N., long. 118° 50′ E.: formerly called Kinling. It contains an arsenal; was formerly a manufacturing and literary center; was long noted for its porcelain tower (built in the 15th century, destroyed in 1853); was a royal residence from 1368 to 1411; was taken by the British in 1842, and by the Taipings in 1853; and was retaken in 1864. Population, 150,000.

Nanking, Treaty of. A treaty between Great Britain and China, concluded at Nanking in 1842. Hong-Kong was ceded to Great Britain; Canton, Amoy, Shanghai, Fuhchow, and Ningpo were opened to British residence and trade; China paid an indemnity.

Nanna (nän'nä). [ON.] In Old Norse mythology, the daughter of Nep (ON. *Nepr*), and the wife of Baldur. After Baldur's death she died of grief, and was burned together with his horse and the magicring Draupnir, placed on the funeral pyre by Odin.

Nansa (nän'sä), or **Manansa** (mä-nän'sä). A tribe of Bushmen who wander about in the arid district south of the Victoria Falls of the Zambesi River. See *Bushmen*.

Nansen (nän'sen), **Fridjof.** Born near Christiania, Oct. 10, 1861. A Norwegian arctic explorer. He entered, in 1880, the University of Christiania, where he graduated in 1887 in the study of zoology. He was appointed curator in the Natural History Museum at Bergen, Norway, in 1882, after having made in the same year a voyage to the Jan Mayen and Spitzbergen seas, and the sea between Iceland and Greenland, in a sealing-ship, for the purpose of observing animal life in high latitudes. He took his degree at the university in 1888, crossed southern Greenland from east to west on snow-shoes, and was appointed curator of the Museum of Comparative Anatomy at the University of Christiania in 1889. He sailed from Christiania in June, 1893, at the head of an arctic expedition, intending to drift in a specially constructed vessel, the Fram, from the Siberian coast, across the north pole, to the coast of Greenland.

Nansouty (non-só-tē'), Comte **Étienne Marie Antoine Champion de.** Born at Bordeaux, France, May 30, 1768: died at Paris, Feb. 6, 1815. A French cavalry general, distinguished in the Napoleonic wars.

Nantasket Beach (nan-tas'ket bēch). A peninsula in Plymouth County, Massachusetts, projecting into Massachusetts Bay 8–10 miles eastsoutheast of Boston. It is a noted summer resort.

Nanterre (non-tār'). A town in the department of Seine, France, 3 miles west-northwest of the fortifications of Paris. Population (1891), commune, 10,430.

Nantes (nants; F. pron. nont). The capital of the department of Loire-Inférieure, France, situated on the Loire, at the junction of the Erdre and the Sèvre-Nantaise, in lat. 47° 13′ N., long. 1° 33′ W.: the ancient Condivicnum. It is one of the leading cities of France; has a trade in sugar, ship-building industries, and manufactures of sugar, tobacco, etc.; and contains a castle (where Du Retz and Fouquet were imprisoned), cathedral, museum of natural history, picture-gallery, and several striking squares and buildings. It was the ancient capital of the Namnetes; resisted the Vendeans in 1793; and was the scene of the notorious Noyades (which see) in 1793–94. Population (1891), 122,750.

Nantes, Edict of. An edict issued by Henry IV. of France, April 15, 1598. It ended the religious wars of the country, the Huguenots were put on an equality with the Catholics in political rights. Certain nobles and citizens of certain towns were allowed freedom of worship, although this was prohibited in Paris and in neighborhood and in episcopal cities. Military and political concessions were made to the Huguenots. See *Revocation of the Edict of Nantes*.

Nanticoke (nan'ti-kōk). [Pl.: also *Nanticokes*.] A large tribe of North American Indians, formerly on the river of the same name on the eastern shore of Maryland. They were conquered by the Iroquois about 1680, after which they ceased to be important and became scattered among several tribes. They called themselves *Nentego*, from which the form *Nanticoke* is corrupted. It means 'tide-water people.' See *Algonquian*.

Nantua (non-tü-ä'). A town in the department of Ain, France, 29 miles west of Geneva. It has a remarkable old church. Population (1891), commune, 2,973.

Nantucket (nan-tuk'et). **1.** An island in the Atlantic, 88 miles southeast of Boston, and about 20–25 miles south of the mainland of Massachusetts. The surface is generally level. It was discovered by Gosnold in 1602. Length, 15 miles. Area, about 45 square miles.

2. A town and county of Massachusetts, comprising the island of Nantucket and some smaller neighboring islands: a summer resort. It was settled in 1659, was ceded to Massachusetts in 1692; was famous as a seat of the whale-fishery in the 18th century and the beginning of the 19th; and was nearly destroyed by fire in 1846. Population of town (1890), 3,268.

Nantucket Shoals. A group of dangerous shoals in the Atlantic, southeast of Nantucket.

Nantucket Sound. That part of the ocean which lies between Nantucket on the south and Barnstable County, Massachusetts, on the north.

Nantwich (nant'wich or nan'tich). A town in Cheshire, England, situated on the Weaver 30 miles southeast of Liverpool. Here, Jan. 29, 1644, Sir Thomas Fairfax defeated the Royalists under Lord Byron. Population (1891), 7,412.

Naomi (nā'ō-mi or nā-ō'mi). [Heb., 'my pleasantness.'] The widow of Elimelech, a "certain man of Bethlehem-judah," whose story is told in the Book of Ruth. She was the mother-in-law of Ruth.

Naos (nā'os). [Gr. *Νάος* = *Natς*, the ship (Argo Navis).] The $2\frac{1}{2}$-magnitude star ζ Argus.

Napa (nä'pä). A tribe of North American Indians, formerly in upper Napa valley, California. See *Yukaian*.

Napa. The capital of Napa County, California, situated on the Napa River 36 miles north-northeast of San Francisco. Population (1890), 4,395.

Napata (na-pā'tä). In ancient geography, a city in Ethiopia, situated on the Nile about lat. 19° N.: the modern Jebel Barkal. It contains a temple of Amenhotep III.

Napeanos. See *Nepos*.

Naphtali (naf'ta-lī). **1.** One of the Hebrew patriarchs, a son of Jacob and Bilhah.—**2.** One of the tribes of Israel. Its territory was situated in Galilee, between the Jordan and Sea of Galilee on the east and Asher on the west.

Zebulon and Naphtali took what was afterwards called the "circle of the Gentiles," Galilee. But their occupation was in reality merely a cohabitation with the previously established races. The towns of Kitron and Nahalol remained Canaanite. Lash or Leseu, until the posterior invasion of the Danites, was an industrial and trading town living after the manner of Sidon.

Renan, Hist. of the People of Israel (trans.), I. 211.

Napier (nā'pi-ėr). A seaport in the North Island, New Zealand, situated on Hawke Bay 165 miles northeast of Wellington. Population (1891), 8,876.

Napier, Sir **Charles.** Born at Merchiston Hall, near Falkirk, March 6, 1786: died Nov. 6, 1860. A British admiral. He was the second son of Captain Charles Napier, and cousin of Sir Charles James Napier. He became a midshipman in 1799, lieutenant in 1805, and commander in 1807. In 1811 he served in the Peninsular expedition in America. In Feb., 1825, he took command of the Portuguese fleet. He defended Lisbon in 1834, and was created Count Cape St. Vincent in the peerage of Portugal. He was elected member of Parliament for Marylebone and made rear-admiral in 1842. He commanded the Baltic fleet during the Crimean war, and has been much censured for refusing to obey an order of the admiralty to storm Cronstadt. He wrote the "War in Syria" (1842).

Napier, Sir **Charles James.** Born at Whitehall, London, Aug. 10, 1782: died at Portsmouth, Aug. 29, 1853. A celebrated British general-officer. In 1808 he was aide-de-camp to General Fox in Ireland; served under Lord Cathcart in Denmark in 1807; and on his return was ordered to Portugal, where he served under Sir John Moore in the retreat to Corunna, where he was captured. He fought in Wellington's Peninsular campaigns, and was present at Cambaya but not at Waterloo. At thirty years of age he entered the military college at Farnham. From 1822 to 1830 he was military resident and governor of Cephalonia. He was made major-general in 1837 and K. C. B. in 1838. In 1841 he undertook the conquest of Sind, which was completed by the victory of Hyderabad, March 24, 1843. He was governor of Sind until 1847. He superseded Lord Gough as commander-in-chief after the battle of Gujrat, and in 1850 returned finally to England. He wrote various works on military and colonial affairs.

Napier, Sir **Francis,** ninth Baron Napier. Born Sept. 15, 1819. A British statesman. He was British minister at Washington 1857–58, and governor of Madras 1860–72.

Napier, Henry Edward. Born March 5, 1789: died Oct. 13, 1853. A British author, brother of Sir Charles James Napier. He wrote a "Florentine History" (1846–47), etc.

Napier, John. Born at Merchiston, near Edinburgh, 1550: died there, April 4, 1617. A Scottish mathematician, famous as the inventor of logarithms. He was the eldest son of Archibald, the seventh Napier of Merchiston, hereditary justice-general of Scotland. He matriculated at St. Salvator's College, St. Andrews, in 1563, and probably completed his education at the University of Paris. His "Mirifici logarithmorum canonis descriptio," in which his discovery was announced, appeared in 1614. Napier's bones or rods, constructed to simplify multiplication and division, were introduced in

the "Rabdologia" (1617). The "Constructio," or method by which the canon was constructed, was published in 1619 by his son Robert.

Napier, Macvey. Born at Glasgow, April 11, 1776; died at Edinburgh, Feb. 11, 1847. A Scottish author and editor. He was educated at Edinburgh and Glasgow. In 1805 he succeeded Jeffrey as editor of the "Edinburgh Review," and was editor of the 7th edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica" (1830-42).

Napier, Robert Cornelis, Lord Napier of Magdala. Born at Ceylon, Dec. 6, 1810; died Jan. 14, 1890. A British general. He was educated at the military colleges at Addiscombe and Chatham, and the Royal Engineers in 1826. In the mutiny (1857) he was chief engineer under Sir Colin Campbell's army, and for bravery at Lucknow was made K. C. B. In 1867 he served in the Abyssinian war in 1868. He commanded the expedition to Abyssinia which culminated in the storming of the heights at Magdala (April 13, 1868). He was commander-in-chief in India 1870-76.

Napier, Sir William Francis Patrick. Born near Dublin, Dec. 17, 1785; died at Clapham, near London, Feb. 12, 1860. A British military historian and general, son of Colonel George Napier, and brother of Sir Charles James Napier. He was with Sir John Moore in the retreat to Corunna, and served in the Peninsular campaigns. He entered the military college at Farnham with his brother Charles, and commanded a regiment in the occupation of France until 1818. Retiring on half-pay, he began his literary career in 1821. In 1823 his "History of the War in the Peninsula" was begun: it was published 1828-40. In 1845 he published "A History of the Conquest of Scinde," in 1851 "A History of the Administration of Scinde," and in 1857 the "Life and Opinions" of his brother, Sir C. J. Napier.

Naples (nā'plz). A province of Italy. Area, 3501 square miles. Population (1891), 1,104,665.

Naples, It. Napoli (nä'pō-lē). [L. *Neapolis*, Gr. *Νεάπολις*, the new city: *Napl.* *Napoli*, *Neapol.*] The capital of the province of Naples, Italy, situated on the north side of the Bay of Naples, in lat. 40° 52′ N., long. 14° 15′ E. It has one of the most beautiful situations in Europe, and is the largest city and one of the principal seaports in Italy. The Castel del Ovo, a landmark of Naples, so named from its oval plan, founded in 1154 on a small island connected with the shore by a causeway, was considered a marvel of strength in the 13th century. It now serves as a military prison. The cathedral was begun by Charles of Anjou in 1272, and contains many 13th-century features despite repeated restorations made necessary by earthquakes. It contains many granite columns and marbles from the Roman temples of Neptune and Apollo, besides fine paintings and Gothic tombs. The chapels are of great richness, particularly that of St. Januarius (1608), where the miraculous blood is preserved. The Painted Chapel of the palace throne, supported on spiral columns, has high artistic value. The votive church of San Francesco di Paola, begun in 1817 by Ferdinand I., is a partial imitation of the Pantheon at Rome. Its interior is incrusted with precious marbles, and the dome is 175 feet high. San Martino, the Certosa, or Carthusian Monastery, is remarkable as possessing one of the most lavishly ornamented interiors in existence: floor, piers, and walls are incrusted with precious marbles forming panels and patterns, and the vault is frescoed by Lanfranco, Spagnoletto, and others. The fine old monastic cloisters of wood, and was made by one of the monks. Other objects of interest are the university, royal palace, San Carlo theater, Castel Nuovo, triumphal arch, Palazzo di Capodimonte, observatory, national museum (picture-gallery and collection of antiquities), Villa Nazionale, aquarium, Castel Sant' Elmo, library, conservatory of music, and the churches (besides those noticed above) of Santa Maria del Carmine, San Gennaro (catacombs), Incoronata, Monte Oliveto, Santa Chiara, San Domenico, San Giovanni, San Paolo, and San Lorenzo. Near the city are many noted points, including Posilipo, Cumæ, Lake Avernus, Pozzuoli, Baiæ, Misenum, Mount Vesuvius, Pompeii, Herculaneum, Capri, and Ischia. Naples was a Greek colony from Cumæ; became allied with Rome about 300 B. C.; flourished under Roman rule; suffered in the barbarian invasions; was taken by Belisarius in 536, and by Totila in 543; became the capital of a duchy; was taken by the Normans in 1130; was the capital of the kingdom of Naples and of the Two Sicilies; was the scene of a revolt under Masaniello in 1647; has been the scene of various revolutionary outbreaks, as in 1848. Population (1892), 532,500.

Naples, Bay of. An arm of the Mediterranean, on the coast of Campania, Italy, celebrated for the beauty of its shores.

Naples, Duchy of. A duchy founded in the 6th century, dependent on the Byzantine empire. It became independent in the beginning of the 8th century, and was conquered by the Normans in the 11th and 12th centuries.

Naples, Kingdom of. A former kingdom in southern Italy. It was separated from the kingdom of Sicily under Charles of Anjou in 1282; was united with Aragon 1435-58; was conquered temporarily by Charles VIII. of France in 1495; and was under the rule of Spain 1504-1707, and of Austria 1707-35. See *Two Sicilies*.

Napo (nä'pō). A river in Ecuador, a northern tributary of the Amazon. Length, estimated, about 700 miles.

Napoleon (na-pō'lē-on; F. pron. nä-pō-lē-ôn') **I. (Napoléon Bonaparte** or **Buonaparte**[1]), Born at Ajaccio, Corsica, Aug. 15, 1769, or, more probably, at Corte, Corsica, Jan. 7, 1768[2]; died at Longwood, St. Helena, May 5, 1821. Emperor of the French 1804-14, and was the son of Charles Marie Bonaparte and Letitia Ramolino; studied at the military school of Brienne 1779-84, and at that of Paris 1784-85; and received a lieutenant's commission in the French army in 1785. He opposed the Jacobin movement under Paoli in Corsica in 1793; commanded the artillery in the attack on Toulon in the same year; served in the army in Italy in 1794; and, under the command of Barras, subdued the revolt of the sections at Paris in Oct., 1795. He married Josephine de Beauharnais March 9, 1796. Toward the close of this month (March 27) he assumed command at Nice of the army in Italy, which he found opposed by the Austrians and the Sardinians. He began his campaign April 10, and, after defeating the Austrians at Montenotte (April 12), Millesimo (April 13), and Dego (April 14), turned (April 15) against the Sardinians, whom he defeated at Ceva (April 20) and Mondovi (April 22), forcing them to sign the separate convention of Cherasco (April 29). In the following month he began an invasion of Lombardy, and by a brilliant series of victories, including those of Lodi (May 10) and Arcole (Nov. 15–17), expelled the Austrians from their possessions in the north of Italy, receiving the capitulation of Mantua, their last stronghold, Feb. 2, 1797. Crossing the Alps, he penetrated Styria as far as Leoben, where he dictated preliminaries of peace (April 18). These were followed by Campo-Formio followed (Oct. 17). By the treaty of Campo-Formio northern Italy was reconstructed in the interest of France, which, moreover, acquired the Austrian Netherlands, and received a guarantee of the left bank of the Rhine. Campo-Formio destroyed the coalition against France, and for the time left Napoleon supreme on the Continent. The only enemy that remained to France was England. At the instance of Bonaparte the Directory adopted the plan of attacking the English in India, which involved the conquest of Egypt. Placing at the head of an expedition of about 30,000 men, he set sail from Toulon May 19, 1798; occupied Malta June 12; disembarked at Alexandria July 1; and defeated the Mamelukes in the decisive battle of the Pyramids July 25. He was master of Egypt, but the destruction of his fleet by Nelson in the battle of the Nile (Aug. 1) ruined his communications, and rendered his expedition to failure. Nevertheless he undertook the subjugation of Syria, and stormed Jaffa March 7, 1799. Repulsed at Acre, the defeat of which he attributed to the English, he commenced a retreat to Egypt May 21. He inflicted a final defeat on the Turks at Abukir July 25; transferred the command in Egypt to Kléber Aug. 22; and, setting sail with a few followers, reached Frejus on Oct. 9. During his absence a new coalition had been formed against France, and the Directory saw its armies defeated both on the Rhine and in Italy. With the assistance of his brother Lucien and of Sieyès and Roger Ducos, he executed the coup d'état of Brumaire, whereby he abolished the Directory and established the Consulate, under the title of first consul, holding office for a term of 10 years. He crossed the Great St. Bernard in May, 1800, and restored the French ascendancy in Italy by the victory of Marengo (June 14), which, in that way by Moreau at Hohenlinden (Dec. 3), brought about the peace of Lunéville (Feb. 9, 1801). The treaty of Lunéville, which was based on that of Campo-Formio, destroyed the coalition, and restored peace on the Continent. He concluded the peace of Amiens with England March 27, 1802. After the peace of Lunéville, and concurrently with the reconstruction of France, the public institutions of which had been either destroyed or thrown into confusion during the Revolution, he began the reconstruction and reorganization of the Roman Catholic Church by the Concordat (concluded July 15, 1801), the restoration of higher education by the creation of the new university (May 1, 1802), and the establishment of the Legion of Honor (May 19, 1802). His position had been previously made for the codification of the laws. He was made consul for life Aug. 2, 1802; executed the Duc d'Enghien March 21, 1804; and was crowned hereditary emperor of the French May 18, 1804 (the coronation ceremony took place Dec. 2, 1804); and was crowned king of Italy May 26, 1805. Hostilities with England were renewed without declaring war (May 18, 1803), and a coalition consisting of England, Russia, Austria, and Sweden was formed against France. Napoleon in Spain was at this time. The destruction of the fleet of his brother Louis at the battle of Trafalgar (Oct. 21, 1805) put an end to a projected invasion of England. Breaking up his camp at Toulon, he invaded Austria, occupied Vienna, and (Dec. 2, 1805) defeated the allied Russians and Austrians at Austerlitz. The Russians retired from the contest under a military convention; the Austrians (Dec. 26) signed the treaty of Pressburg. Italy and the coalition was destroyed. His intervention in Germany brought about the erection of the Confederation of the Rhine July 12, 1806. This confederation, which was placed under his protection, ultimately embraced nearly all the states of Germany except Austria and Prussia. Its erection, together with other provocation, caused Prussia to mobilize its army in July, and Napoleon presently found himself opposed by a coalition with Prussia, Russia, and England as its principal members. He crushed the Prussian army at Jena and Auerstädt Oct. 14; entered Berlin Oct. 27; fought the Russians and Prussians in the drawn battle of Eylau Feb. 7–8, 1807; defeated the Russians at the battle of Friedland June 14; and concluded with Russia and Prussia to conclude peace at Tilsit July 7 and 9, 1807, respectively. Russia became the ally of France; Prussia was deprived of nearly half her territory. Napoleon was now perhaps, at the height of his power. The imperial title was no empty form. He was the head of a great confederacy of states. He had surrounded the imperial throne with subordinate thrones occupied by members of his own family. His stepson Eugène de Beauharnais was viceroy of the kingdom of Italy in northern and central Italy; his brother Joseph was king of Naples in southern Italy; his brother Louis was king of Holland; his brother Jerome was king of Westphalia; his brother-in-law Murat was grand duke of Berg. The Confederation of the Rhine existed by virtue of his protection, and his troops occupied dismembered Prussia. He directed the policy of Europe. England alone, mistress of the seas, appeared to stand between him and universal dominion. England was safe from invasion, but she was vulnerable through her commerce. Napoleon undertook to starve her by closing the ports of the Continent against her commerce. This policy, known as "the Continental system," was inaugurated by the Berlin decree in 1806, and was extended by the Milan decree in 1807. To further this policy he resolved to seize the maritime states of Portugal and Spain. His armies expelled the house of Braganza from Portugal, and Nov. 30, 1807, the French entered Lisbon. Under pretense of guarding the coast against the English, he quartered 80,000 troops in Spain, then in 1808 enticed Ferdinand VII. and his father Charles IV. (who had recently abdicated) to Bayonne, extorted from both a renunciation of their claims, and placed his brother Joseph on the Spanish throne. An uprising of the people, and the presence, followed by a popular insurrection in Portugal, movements which found response in Germany. The seizure of Spain and Portugal proved in the end a fatal error. The war which it kindled, known as the Peninsular war, drained him of his resources and placed an enemy in his rear when northern Europe rose against him in 1813. The English in 1808 landed an army in Portugal, where they expelled the French, and penetrated into Spain. Napoleon, securing himself against Austria by a closer alliance with the czar Alexander at Erfurt (concluded Oct. 12, 1808), began in person to operate with 250,000 men, drove out the English, and entered Madrid (Dec. 5, 1808). He was recalled by the threatening attitude of Austria. Hostilities began with the latter in April, 1809. He captured Vienna (May 13), was defeated by the archduke Charles at Aspern and Essling (May 21–22), defeated the archduke at Wagram (July 5–6), and concluded the peace of Schönbrunn Oct. 14, 1809. He divorced Josephine Dec. 16, 1809, and married Maria Louisa of Austria March 11 (April 2), 1810. He annexed the Papal States in 1809 (the Pope was subsequently imprisoned at Savona and Holland in 1810. The refusal of Alexander to carry out strictly the Continental system, which Napoleon himself evaded by the sale of licenses, brought on war with Russia. He crossed the Niemen June 24, 1812; gained the victory of Borodino Sept. 7; and occupied Moscow Sept. 14. His prefer of truce was rejected by the Russians, and he was forced by the approach of winter to begin a retreat (Oct. 19). He was overtaken by the winter, and his army dwindled before the cold, hunger, and the enemy. He left the army in command of Murat (Dec. 5), and reached Paris. Murat recrossed the Niemen Dec. 13, with 100,000 men, the remnant of the Grand Army of 600,000 veterans. The loss sustained by Napoleon in this campaign encouraged the defection of Prussia, which formed an alliance with Russia at Kalisch Feb. 28, 1813. Napoleon defeated the Russians and Prussians at Lützen May 2, and at Bautzen May 20–21. Austria declared war Aug. 12, and Napoleon presently found himself opposed by a coalition of Russia, England, Sweden, Prussia, and Austria, of which the first three had been united since the previous year. He won his last great victory at Dresden Aug. 26–27, and lost the decisive battles of Leipsic (Oct. 16, 18, and 19), Laon (March 9–10, 1814), and Arcis-sur-Aube (March 20–21). On March 31 the Allies entered Paris. He was compelled to abdicate at Fontainebleau April 11, but was allowed to retain the title of emperor, and received the island of Elba as an independent principality, and an annual income of 2,000,000 francs. He arrived in Elba May 4. The Congress of Vienna convened in Sept., 1814, for the purpose of restoring and arranging the relations between the powers disturbed by Napoleon. Encouraged by the quarrels which arose at the Congress between the Allies, Napoleon left Elba Feb. 26, 1815; landed at Cannes March 1; and entered Paris March 20. His troops sent against him, including Ney with his corps, having joined his standard. At the return of Napoleon, the Allies again took the field. He was defeated at Waterloo June 18, 1815, and the Allies entered Paris a second time July 7. After futile attempts to escape to America, he surrendered himself to the English captain Maitland at Rochefort July 15. By a unanimous resolve of the Allies he was transported as prisoner of war to St. Helena, where he arrived on Oct. 16, 1815, and where he was detained the rest of his life.

Napoleon II. (François Charles Joseph Napoléon Bonaparte, Duc de Reichstadt). Born at Paris, March 20, 1811: died at Schönbrunn, near Vienna, July 22, 1832. Titular emperor of the French, son of Napoleon I. and Maria Louisa. He was created duke of Reichstadt in 1818 by his grandfather, Francis I. of Austria, at whose court he resided after his father's overthrow.

Napoleon III. (Charles Louis Napoléon Bonaparte). Born at Paris, April 20, 1808; died at Chiselhurst, near London, Jan. 9, 1873. Emperor of the French 1852–70. He was the son of Louis Bonaparte, king of Holland, and Hortense de Beauharnais, and the nephew of Napoleon I. He lived in exile at Arenenberg and Augsburg 1815–30; joined in an unsuccessful revolt against the Pope in the Romagna 1830–31; made an unsuccessful attempt to organize a revolution among the French soldiers stationed at Strasburg in 1836; made a descent on France near Boulogne in 1840; was captured and imprisoned at Ham until 1846, when he escaped; was made a member of the National Assembly after the fall of Louis Philippe in 1848; was elected president of the republic Dec., 1848; executed the coup d'état of Dec. 2, 1851; was chosen president for 10 years in Dec., 1851; and was elected emperor in Nov., 1852. He married Eugénie de Montijo Jan. 30, 1853; took part in the Crimean war 1854–56; fought with Sardinia against Austria in 1859, and was present at the battles of Magenta and Solferino; interfered in Mexico in 1862; declared war with Germany in July, 1870; was taken prisoner at Sedan Sept. 2; was imprisoned at Wilhelmshohe, near Cassel, 1870–71; and lived at Chiselhurst 1871–73. He was the author of various political and military works, collective editions of which have appeared as "Œuvres" (1854–57), "Œuvres militaires" (1856), and "Histoire de Jules César" (1865–66).

Napoleon, Prince (Napoléon Eugène Louis Jean Joseph Bonaparte). See *Bonaparte*.

Napoleonic Wars. A general name for the wars

[1] The spelling *Bonaparte* was used in Napoleon's father, and by Napoleon himself down to 1796, although the spelling *Buonaparte* occurs in early Italian documents.

[2] Aug. 15, 1760, is the commonly accepted date of Napoleon's birth; and Jan. 7, 1768, that of the birth of his brother Joseph. There seems to be good reason, however, for believing that these dates were interchanged at the time of Napoleon's admission to the military school of Brienne (1779), no candidate being eligible after 10 years of age.

in which Napoleon Bonaparte was the leading figure, 1796–1815. France was opposed to Great Britain, and at different times to Austria, Prussia, Russia, Spain, etc. The principal seats of the wars were Italy, Spain, Portugal, Switzerland, Germany, Austria, Russia, Egypt, Syria, and the ocean. The wars at the beginning of the period form part of those growing out of the French Revolution (which see). The following are the leading events after 1795: Napoleon took command of the army of Italy, spring of 1796; battle of Lodi, May 10; campaign of Moreau on the Upper Rhine (retreat through the Black Forest), 1796; campaign of Jourdan on the Main, 1796; battle of Castiglione, Aug. 5; battle of Arcola, Nov. 15–17; siege of Mantua, 1796–97; battle of Rivoli, Jan., 1797; preliminary treaty of Leoben, April 18; treaty of Campo-Formio, Oct. 17; French expedition to Egypt, 1798; battle of the Pyramids, July 21; battle of the Nile, Aug. 1; battle of Mount Tabor, April, 1799; French defeats in Italy (Trebbia, June, and Novi, Aug.); battle of Abukir, July 25; Suvarof's retreat to the Alps, 1799; battles of Zurich, 1799; passage of Great St. Bernard by Napoleon, May, 1800; battle of Marengo, June 14; battle of Hohenlinden, Dec. 3; treaty of Luneville, Feb. 9, 1801; battle of the Baltic, April 2; treaty of Amiens, March 27, 1802; renewal of the war with Great Britain, 1803; new coalition against France, 1805; surrender of Ulm, Oct. 17; battle of Trafalgar, Oct. 21; battle of Austerlitz, Dec. 2; treaty of Pressburg, Dec. 26; battles of Jena and Auerstadt, Oct. 14, 1806; battle of Eylau, Feb. 8, 1807; battle of Friedland, June 14; treaty of Tilsit, July; Peninsular war (which see), 1808–14; battle of Aspern, May 21–22, 1809; battle of Wagram, July 5, 6; treaty of Vienna, Oct. 14; invasion of Russia, 1812; battle of Borodino, Sept. 7; battle of Moscow, Sept.; retreat from Russia, Oct.–Dec.; battle of Lutzen, May 2, 1813; battle of Bautzen, May 20, 21; battle of Katzbach, Aug. 26; battle of Dresden, Aug. 26, 27; battle of Dennewitz, Sept. 6; battle of Leipsic, Oct. 16–19; Napoleon's last victories at Montmirail, Feb., 1814; battle of Bar-sur-Aube, Feb. 27; battle of Laon, March 10; battle of Arcis-sur-Aube, March 20, 21; treaty of Paris, May 30; Napoleon lands at Cannes, March 1, 1815; battles of Ligny and Quatre-Bras, June 16; battle of Waterloo, June 18; treaty of Paris, Nov. 20.

Napoléon le Petit (nä-pō-lā-ôn lē pē-tē'), [F., 'Napoleon the Little.'] A satire by Victor Hugo, directed against Napoleon III., published in 1853.

Napoléon-Vendée. See *La-Roche-sur-Yon.*

Napoli di Romania. See *Nauplia.*

Napos (nä'pōs), or **Napeanos** (nä-pā-ā'nōs). A name given to various semi-civilized Indians of eastern Ecuador and Peru, on the river Napo. They are apparently derived from various stocks which have been assimilated by the Spanish mission villages. At present most of them speak dialects of the Quichua.

Naquet (nä-kā'), **Alfred Joseph.** Born at Carpentras, France, Oct. 6, 1834. A French chemist and radical politician. He was professor of chemistry at the technical institute of Palermo 1863–65, and was a member of the French Senate 1882–89. His chief work is "Principes de chimie" (1865).

Nara (nä'rä). A city in the main island of Japan, about 25 miles south of Kioto. It was the capital in the 8th century. A colossal statue of Buddha, erected in the Daibouts temple here, is an exceedingly remarkable work, and the largest existing bronze casting. It dates from 739, and is formed of several pieces skilfully soldered together. The right hand, and the symbolic lotus flower, with the right hand open and raised, and the extended left resting on his knee. The drapery has almost Greek breadth and lightness, and the anatomy and expression are admirable, as is the technical finish. The height, without the pedestal, is 85 feet.

Naram-Sin (nä-räm'sin). ['Beloved of the moon-god Sin.'] King of Babylon, son of Sargon I. of Agade. Following a notice of the annals of Naboniddu, we learn that this Babylonian king stands in the year 550 B. C., that while repairing the sun-temple at Sippar he discovered the foundation cylinders of that edifice laid by Naram-sin, the son of Sargon, 3,200 years before. Assyriologists assume 3750 B. C. as the date of Naram-Sin.

Narasinha (na-ra-sin'ha). [Skt., 'the man-lion.'] The fourth avatar or incarnation of Vishnu. He assumed the shape of a creature half man half lion, to deliver the world from the tyrant Hiranyakashipu, who obtained, as a boon from Brahma that he should be slain neither by god, nor man, nor animal, and so was able to usurp the dominion of the three worlds, even appropriating the sacrifices of the gods. When his pious son Prahlada praised Vishnu, the father tried to destroy the boy, whereupon Vishnu appeared suddenly out of a pillar in a shape neither god, nor man, nor animal, and tore Hiranyakashipu to pieces.

Narba (när'bä), or **Nabha** (nä'bä). A native state in the Panjab, India, under British protection, intersected by lat. 30° 30′ N., long. 76° E. Area, 936 square miles. Population (1891), 282,756.

Narbada. See *Nerbudda.*

Narbonensis, or **Gallia Narbonensis** (gal'i-ä när-bō-nen'sis). A province of the Roman empire, covering the southern and southeastern parts of Gaul. It extended from the Alps southwestward along the Mediterranean to the Pyrenees. The northern border was near the line of the Cévennes, the Rhone, and the Lake of Geneva. Its leading cities were Tolosa, Narbo, Nemausus, Arelate, Massilia, and Vienna. Early settlements were made by the Romans in the Provincia in the end of the 2d century B. C.—at Narbo 116 B. C., and at Tolosa about the same time.

Narbonne (när-bon'). An ancient district near the city of Narbonne, in southern France. It had viscounts in the middle ages. As a fief of Toulouse it was united to France in 1229. It formed part of Languedoc. The name Narbonne is sometimes given to the ancient Septimania or Gothia.

Narbonne. A city in the department of Aude, France, on the Canal de la Robine, situated 5 miles from the Mediterranean, in lat. 43° 11′ N., long. 3° E.: the Latin Narbo. It has some trade and manufactures; is celebrated for its honey; and has a museum, a former cathedral (now a church of St. Just), and remains of an archiepiscopal palace. It was an early English center; was colonized by Rome 118 B. C.; and became the capital of Narbonensis. It was an important city of the West Goths; was taken by the Saracens in 720, and taken from them by the Franks in 759; and was the seat of the viscounts of Narbonne. Population (1891), commune, 29,566.

Narbonne-Lara (när-bon'lä-rä'), Comte **Louis de.** Born at Colorno, near Parma, Italy, 1755: died at Torgau, Prussia, 1813. A French general and diplomatist.

Narborough (när'bur-ō), Sir **John.** Died 1688. An English naval officer. He fought the Dutch fleet off the Downs in June, 1666, and in 1669 sailed on a voyage of discovery to the Strait of Magellan. In 1672 he fought in the battle of Southwold Bay, and in 1675 suppressed the pirates of Tripoli.

Narcissa (när-sis'ä). **1.** A beautiful woman whose early death is commemorated in the third night of Young's "Night Thoughts." She is identified with Miss Lee who married Henry Temple, son of Lord Palmerston, and was the daughter of Younge by her first husband. According to the "Night Thoughts," on dying in France, she was denied sepulture as a Protestant; but this denial was refused. The book was translated into French, and the belief grew up that she was buried at midnight in the Botanic Garden at Montpelier. Her supposed tomb was pointed out at Cannes, March 1, 1815; and became one of the sights of the town. There was no truth in the story, as Mrs. Temple died at Lyons, and was buried in the Protestant cemetery there.

2. The name given to Mrs. Oldfield, the actress, by Pope in his "Moral Essays."

Narcissus (när-sis'us). [Gr. *Νάρκισσος.*] In Greek mythology, a beautiful youth, a son of Cephissus and the nymph Liriope, metamorphosed into a flower. For his insensibility to love he was caused by Nemesis to fall in love with his own image reflected in water. Unable to grasp this shadow, he pined away and became the flower which bears his name. The nymph Echo, who vainly loved him, died from grief.

Narcissus. An admirable Greek original statuette, found at Pompeii, and now in the Museo Nazionale di Napoli. The figure stands gracefully undraped, with the head bent toward the right, and the right hand raised, as if listening. It is also called a Faun and a Satyr.

Narcissus. Killed 54 A. D. A freedman of the Roman emperor Claudius, over whom he acquired a complete ascendancy. He assisted the empress Messalina in procuring the death of C. Appius Silanus and numerous other victims. Afterward he was the chief instrument in bringing about the execution of Messalina herself. He was put to death on the accession of Nero.

Narcissus. A Roman athlete who strangled Commodus 192 A. D.

Nardini (när-dē'nē), **Pietro.** Born at Fibiana, Tuscany, 1722: died at Florence, 1793. An Italian violinist, and composer for the violin. He was a pupil of Tartini at Padua, and was solo violinist at the court at Stuttgart 1753–67; returned to Italy in 1767; and was made director of music at the court of the Duke of Tuscany in 1770.

Nardò (när-dō'). A town in the province of Lecce, Apulia, Italy, 34 miles south of Brindisi. Population (1881), 8,662.

Narenta (nä-ren'tä). A river in Herzegovina and Dalmatia, which flows into the Adriatic about lat. 43° N. Length, about 150 miles.

Nares, Rev. **Edward.** Born at London, 1762: died at Biddenden, Aug. 20, 1841. An English clergyman and miscellaneous writer. He was educated at Oxford (Christ Church), and took orders in 1792. He married a daughter of the Duke of Marlborough in 1797. He was professor of modern history at Oxford in 1834. He wrote "The Plurality of Worlds" (1802), "Memoirs of William Cecil, Lord Burleigh" (1828–31), etc.

Nares, Sir **George Strong.** Born at Danestown, near Aberdeen, Scotland, 1831. A British arctic explorer. He commanded the Challenger expedition 1872–74, and the arctic exploring expedition of the Alert and Discovery 1875–76 (sledge expedition reached lat. 83° 21′ N.). He was made K. C. B. in 1876. He is the author of "The Naval Cadet's Guide" (1860), "Reports on Ocean Soundings and Temperature" (in the Challenger; 1874–75), "The Official Report of the Arctic Expedition" (1876).

Nares, James. Born at Stanwell, near London, 1715: died 1783. An English composer of church music. From 1757–80 he was master of the Children of the Chapel Royal. He published several sets of harpsichord lessons, morning and evening services, etc.

Nares, Robert. Born at York, England, June 9, 1753: died at London, March 29, 1829. An English clergyman and author, son of James Nares. He was educated at Oxford (Christ Church), and took orders in 1778. He was assistant librarian at the British Museum 1795–1807; founded the "British Critic" (1793–97); and published a "Glossary, or a Collection of Words, Phrases, etc." (1822–25).

Narew (nä'rev). A river in western Russia and Poland, joining the Bug 19 miles north of Warsaw. Length, over 200 miles.

Nariman (nē're-man'). In the Shahnamah, a warrior of Faridun, killed in his attack upon Sipand, and avenged by Rustam, his great-grandson.

Nariño (nä-rēn'yō), **Antonio.** Born at Bogotá, 1765: died at Villa de Leiva, Dec. 13, 1823. A New Granadan patriot. He was a noted orator and writer, and held important offices under the viceroys, but in 1796 was imprisoned for publishing a Spanish translation of the "Rights des Hommes," and did not finally obtain his freedom until the revolution of 1810. He at once joined the revolutionists, and, as president of Cundinamarca, was leader of the centralist republicans in the civil wars of 1811–13. In the latter year he gained several victories over the Spaniards in the south, but was finally defeated at Pasto, captured, and sent to Spain, where he remained a prisoner 1816–20. He was vice-president and senator in 1822.

Narni (när'nē). A town in the province of Perugia, Italy, situated on the Nera 43 miles north of Rome: the ancient Narnia. Population (1881), 4,789; commune, 11,671.

Naro (nä'rō). A town in the province of Girgenti, Sicily, 13 miles east of Girgenti. Population (1881), 10,395.

Narraganset (nar-a-gan'set). [Pl., also *Narragansetts.*] A tribe of North American Indians which occupied the part of Rhode Island west of Narragansett Bay, and claimed adjacent territory and islands. The Narragansets were a subtribe which preserved the Narragansett tribal character after King Philip's war, in which the tribe, which had supported him, was nearly destroyed. See *Algonquian.*

Narragansett Bay (nar-a-gan'set bā). An inlet of the Atlantic Ocean, indenting the coast of Rhode Island. It contains the island of Rhode Island and others. Length, 27 miles.

Narragansett Pier. A seaside resort in South Kingston, Washington County, Rhode Island, 11 miles southwest of Newport.

Narrenschiff (när'en-shif), **Das.** [G., 'The Ship of Fools.'] A satirical poem by Sebastian Brant, published in 1494. It was translated (it with his own wood-cuts. Alexander Barclay's translation (1508) was published in 1509.

Narrows (nar'ōz), **The.** A strait joining New York harbor with the lower bay, and separating Staten Island from Long Island. Width, about 1 mile.

Narses (när'sēz). Born in Persarmenia about 478: died at Rome about 573. A general of the Byzantine empire; joint commander in Italy with Belisarius 538–539. He was eunuch. He led an army to Italy against the Goths in 552, totally defeating them in the battles of Tadine in 552 and Mons Lactarius in 555, and freed the Alamanni and Franks at Casilinum in 554. He was prefect of Italy 554–567.

Narva (när'vä), or **Narova** (nä'rō-vä or nä-rō'vä). A town in the government of St. Petersburg, Russia, situated on the river Narva 86 miles southwest of St. Petersburg. In a battle here, Nov. 30, 1700, the Swedes (about 24,000 under Charles XII. defeated the Russians (about 80,000 under the Duc de Croy. The place was taken by storm by Peter the Great, Aug. 20, 1704. Population (1890), 11,196.

Narvaez (när-vä-äth'), **Pánfilo.** A native of Valladolid about 1478: died on the coast of Florida, Nov., 1528. A Spanish captain. He early went to America; was prominent in the conquest of Cuba, 1512; and settled in that island. Cortes having thrown off the authority of Velasquez, governor of Cuba, the latter appointed Narvaez lieutenant-governor of the newly discovered lands in Mexico, with orders to imprison Cortes (1520). Narvaez landed at Vera Cruz in April, but on May 28 was defeated by Cortes at Cempoala, and made captive. He was soon released, went to Spain, and in 1526 obtained a grant to conquer and govern Florida. Sailing from Cuba March, 1528, with 400 men and 400 more he landed, apparently, at Appalachee Bay, marched inland, lost half his men, and finally, returning to the coast, could not find his ships. Building boats, he made his way for some distance along the coast, and was shipwrecked and drowned with nearly all his men. Cabeza de Vaca (see *Cabeza*) and three others of the expedition made their way overland, reaching Mexico in 1536, the only survivors of Narvaez's party.

Narvaez, Ramon Maria. Born at Loja, Spain, Aug. 5, 1800: died at Madrid, April 23, 1868. A Spanish statesman and general. He served against the brigands and Carlists; headed the Moderado party in the interests of Maria Christina in 1843; and was premier 1844–46, 1847, 1849–51, 1856–57, 1864–65, and 1866–68.

Nasby (naz'bi). **Petroleum Vesuvius.** The pseudonym of David Ross Locke.

Naseby (naz'bi). A village 12 miles north of Northampton, England. Here, June 14, 1645, the Parliamentarians under Fairfax and Cromwell defeated the Royalists under Charles I. and Rupert. Each side numbered about 11,000. The battle was decided by Cromwell's cavalry. About 5,000 Royalists were taken prisoners, and the army was nearly destroyed. It was the decisive action of the civil war.

Nash, Beau. See *Nash, Richard.*

Nash (nash), **John.** Born at London, 1752; died May 13, 1835. An English architect. In London he designed Regent street, the Haymarket, the terraces in Regent's Park, etc.

Nash, Joseph. Born about 1812: died 1878. An English water-color painter, particularly noted for architectural subjects.

Nash, Richard. Born at Swansea, Wales, Oct. 18, 1674: died at Bath, England, Feb. 3, 1761. An English leader of fashion: called "Beau Nash," and sometimes the "King of Bath" (from the watering-place of that name, where he was master of ceremonies). He was educated at Oxford (Jesus College), and studied law at the Middle Temple. He conducted the pageant at an entertainment given by the Inns of Court to William III. Much of the success of Bath was due to his efforts. He was a professional gambler. Goldsmith wrote his life in 1762.

Nashe (nash), or **Nash, Thomas.** Born at Lowestoft, England, about 1564: died about 1601. An English satirical pamphleteer, poet, and dramatist. He took the degree of B. A. at Cambridge (St. John's College) in 1585. His earliest work is a preface to Greene's "Menaphon" (1587); the "Anatomy of Absurdity" appeared in 1589; the celebrated "Pierce Penniless his Supplication to the Devill" in 1592. In this year began his "paper war" with Gabriel Harvey, (*See Harvey.*) In 1589 he began his Pasquil pamphlets, entering into the Martin Marprelate controversy under this pseudonym in "A Countercuffe to Martin Junior," "Martin's Month's Minde," and "Pasquil's Apologie" (1590). Among his other works are "The Tragedy of Dido, etc.," with Marlowe (probably acted in 1591, printed in 1594); "Strange News" (1593); "Christ's Tears over Jerusalem" (1593); "The Terrors of the Night, etc." (1594); "The Unfortunate Traveller, or the Life of Jack Wilton" (1594: a novel); "Summer's Last Will and Testament" (1596); "Have with you to Saffron Walden, etc." (1596); "The Isle of Dogs" (1597: for this he was imprisoned); "Lenten Stuffe" (1599: in praise of Yarmouth and the red herring), etc.

Nashua. See *Pennacook.*

Nashua (nash'ū-ä). [From the Indian tribal name.] A city and one of the capitals of Hillsborough County, New Hampshire, situated at the junction of the Nashua and Merrimac rivers, 31 miles south of Concord and 40 miles northnorthwest of Boston. It has various important manufactures, but is particularly noted for cotton goods. The Nashua Manufacturing Company was formed in 1823. The city was incorporated in 1853. Population (1890), 19,311.

Nashua River. A tributary of the Merrimac in Massachusetts and New Hampshire. Length, about 80 miles.

Nashville (nash'vil). The capital of the State of Tennessee and of Davidson County, situated on the Cumberland in lat. 36° 10′ N., long. 86° 49′ W. It is the largest city in the State, and a railway center; has important commerce, particularly in cotton and tobacco, and lumber manufactures. The chief building is the Capitol. It is the seat of many educational institutions, including Nashville University, Vanderbilt University, Fisk University, Tennessee Central College, and Roger Williams University. It was settled in 1780; has been the capital since 1826 (legally since 1843); and was evacuated by the Confederates under A. S. Johnston and occupied by the Federals in Feb., 1862. Population (1890), 76,168.

Nashville, Battle of. A victory gained near Nashville Dec. 15 and 16, 1864, by the Federals under Thomas over the Confederates under Hood. The result of the battle and the pursuit was the breaking up of Hood's army as a fighting force. Federal loss, 400 killed, 1,740 wounded; Confederate total loss, 15,000.

Nasik, or Nassick (nä'sik). 1. A district in the governorship of Bombay, British India, intersected by lat. 20° N., long. 74° E. Area, 5,940 square miles. Population (1881), 781,206. — 2. The capital of the district of Nasik, situated on the Godavari 95 miles northeast of Bombay. It is a sacred Hindu city. Population, about 27,000.

Nasmyth (nā'smith), **Alexander.** [The surname *Nasmyth* (also *Nesmith*) is a contraction of *nailsmith.*] Born at Edinburgh, Sept. 9, 1758: died there, April 10, 1840. A Scottish portrait-painter. He became Allan Ramsay's assistant, and went with him to London. He returned to Edinburgh in 1778, and visited Italy in 1782. The portrait of Burns in the Scottish National Gallery is by him. He was the father of James Nasmyth, the inventor of the steam-hammer.

Nasmyth, James. Born at Edinburgh, Aug. 19, 1808: died at London, May 7, 1890. A British engineer, inventor, and astronomer: son of Alexander Nasmyth. He invented the steam-hammer in 1839, but did not patent it until after 1842.

Nasmyth, Patrick. Born at Edinburgh, Jan. 7, 1787: died at London, Aug. 17, 1831. A British landscape-painter. He was a pupil of his father, Alexander Nasmyth, and a student of Claude and Richard Wilson. He was brother to James Nasmyth, the inventor of the steam-hammer.

Naso. See *Ovid.*

Nasqa (näs-chä'), or **Naas,** or **Nass.** The smaller of two divisions of the Chimmesyan stock of North American Indians. It embraces the Nasqa and Gyitksan tribes, which comprise numerous subtribes, each inhabiting a single village, on the Nass and upper Skeena rivers, British Columbia. See *Chimmesyan.*

Nasr-ed-Din. See *Nassr-ed-Din.*

Nass. See *Nasqa.*

Nassau (nas'ä; G. pron. näs'sou; F. pron. nä-so'). A former duchy and state of Germany. It now forms the chief part of the government district of Wiesbaden, province of Hesse-Nassau, Prussia. The family of Nassau first appears at the end of the 11th century. In 1255 a division was made between the Ottonian line (see *Nassau, House of*) and the line of Walram (the recent ducal line). The latter has been variously subdivided. The count of the sublime Nassau-Usingen became duke in 1806, and joined the Confederation of the Rhine in 1806, the Allies in 1813, and the Germanic Confederation in 1815. On the extinction of the Nassau-Usingen line in 1816, the prince of Nassau-Weilburg became duke of the consolidated territories. Exchanges of territory were made with Prussia in 1815 and 1866. Nassau sided with Austria in 1866, and was annexed by Prussia.

Nassau. A town in the province of Hesse-Nassau, Prussia, situated on the Lahn 10 miles east-southeast of Coblenz. It has ruined castles of Nassau and of Stein. Population (1890), 3,000.

Nassau. A seaport, capital of New Providence and of the Bahama Islands, situated in lat. 25° 6′ N., long. 77° 22′ E.: a health-resort. Population (1891), 11,000.

Nassau, House of. A princely European family. It is the reigning house in the Netherlands, descended from the Counts of Nassau in the 11th century. The first prominent member was William the Silent, of Orange. Members of the house succeeded as stadholders, and from 1815 to 1890 as kings.

Nassau, Maurice of. See *Nassau-Siegen.*

Nassau-Dillenburg (näs'sou-dil'len-börg), Count **Louis of.** Born Jan. 20, 1538: killed at the battle of Mooker Heide, April 14, 1574. Brother of William of Orange: a partizan of the Dutch against the Spaniards.

Nassau Hall. See *New Jersey, College of.*

Nassau (nas'ä) **Islands,** or **Poggy** (pog'i) **Islands.** Two small islands west of Sumatra, about lat. 3° S.

Nassau-Siegen (näs'sou-sē'gen), **Joan Maurits,** Count of: commonly called **Mauritz** or **Maurice of Nassau.** Born near Delft, Holland, June 17, 1604 (O. S.): died at Cleves, Germany, Dec. 20, 1679 (O. S.). A Dutch general and administrator. He was governor-general of the Dutch conquests in Brazil, Jan., 1636, to May, 1644. During this period the Dutch power was greatly strengthened and extended, and a brilliant victory was gained over the Spaniards Portuguese at Porto Calvo (Jan., 1640). On his return he was governor of Cleves from 1647 (appointed by the Elector of Brandenburg), commanded the Netherlands army 1665, republished "Count of Munster; and was prominent in the campaigns of 1672-74. He was a prince of the German Empire from 1652.

Nassau-Siegen, Prince **Karl Heinrich Nikolaus Otto von.** Born Jan. 5, 1745: died at Tynia in Podolia, April 22, 1808. An adventurer and naval commander in the French and Spanish service, and later a Russian admiral.

Nassick. See *Nasik.*

Nassr-ed-Din, or **Nasr-ed-Din** (näs'r-ed-dēn'). Born April 24, 1831. Shah of Persia, eldest son of the shah Mohammed whom he succeeded Sept. 16, 1848. He was at war with England in 1856-57. He visited various European countries in 1873 and 1878, and was the first Shah of Persia to make such journeys to foreign countries.

Nast (nast), **Thomas.** Born at Landau, Bavaria, Sept. 27, 1840. A German-American caricaturist. He came to the United States in 1846; went to England as special artist for an illustrated paper in 1860; and began war sketches for "Harper's Weekly" in 1862. He later became noted for his political caricatures, directed, for the most part, against the Democratic party.

Naströnd (nä'strönd). In Scandinavian mythology, the place of punishment for the wicked.

Natni (nät'nē), or **Nacu** (nä'thō). A tribe of the Kusan stock of North American Indians. It formerly had a village on the south side of Coquille River, Oregon, at its mouth. The survivors are on the Siletz reservation, Oregon. See *Kusan.*

Nata (nä'tä). The Noah of ancient Mexican legend.

> Another account describes a deluge in which men perished and were changed to fish; the earth disappeared and the highest mountain tops were covered with water. But before this happened, one of the Nahua gods, called Tezcatlipoca, spoke to a man named Nata and his wife Nana, saying: "Do not busy yourselves any longer making pulque, but build a boat, and save yourselves a large load of an ahuehuete tree, and make your home in it when you see the waters rising to the sky." *Hale.* Story of Mexico, p. 23.

Natal (nä-täl'). [Pg. *Natal,* NL. *Terra Natalis,* Christmas Land: so called by Vasco da Gama, who discovered it on Christmas day.] A British colony in South Africa. Capital, Pietermaritzburg; seaport, Durban. It is bounded by the Transvaal on the north, Zululand on the northeast, the Indian Ocean on the southeast, the dependencies of Cape Colony on the southwest, and Orange Free State on the west. The surface is generally hilly, with the Drakensberge Mountains in the west. The government is administered by a governor and executive and legislative councils. The great majority of the inhabitants are Zulus. Natal was discovered by Vasco da Gama in 1497. Settlement was begun by the Boers in 1837. It became a British colony in 1843, and was made independent of Cape Colony in 1856. (For recent history, see *Zulus* and *South African Republic.*) Area, 20,460 square miles. Population (1891), 543,913.

Natal (nä-täl'). A seaport, capital of the state of Rio Grande do Norte, Brazil, situated on the river Rio Grande do Norte, near its mouth, in lat. 5° 47′ S., long. 35° 12′ W. Population, about 6,000.

Natalie (nat'a-lē; F. pron. nä-tä-lē'). Born May 2, 1859, Queen of Milan I. of Servia. She is the daughter of Pierre Ivanovitch Keshko, and married Milan (then prince of Servia) Oct. 17, 1875. Her husband procured in Oct., 1888, a divorce from the metropolitan Theodosius, which has been pronounced illegal by the Holy Synod, inasmuch as it was granted without consultation with that body.

Natchesan (nä-chē'san). A linguistic stock of North American Indians, formerly dwelling in Louisiana and Mississippi. They comprised two tribes or confederacies, known as Natchand Taensa, each of which was composed of a number of subtribes or villages.

Natchez. An Indian tribe. See *Nachi.*

Natchez (nat'chez). [From the Indian tribe so named.] A city and the capital of Adams County, Mississippi, situated on the Mississippi in lat. 31° 34′ N., long. 91° 23′ W. The chief industry is the cotton trade. Fort Rosalie was built here by the French in 1716, destroyed by Natchez Indians in 1729, but soon rebuilt. It passed to the British in 1763, to Spain in 1779, and to the United States in 1798. It was the capital of the Territory (later the State) of Mississippi until 1820. Population (1890), 10,183.

Natchez, Les. A romance by Chateaubriand, published in 1825. It belongs to the same group with "Atala" and "René."

Natchitoches. See *Nacidoc.*

Natchitoches (nak-i-tosh'). [From an Indian name.] The chief town of Natchitoches parish, Louisiana, situated on the river 103 miles west of Natchez. Population (1890), 1,820.

Nath (nath), or **El Nath** (el nath). [Ar. *al-natih,* the butter, i. e. the horn.] The second-magnitude star β Tauri, in the tip of the northern horn of the bull.

Nathan (nā'than). [Heb., 'a gift.'] A Hebrew prophet in the time of David, a counselor and reprover of the king. He was the instructor of Solomon, and is said to have been his, as well as David's, historiographer.

Nathanael (na-than'ā-el). [Heb., 'gift of God.'] One of the disciples of Jesus, generally identified with Bartholomew.

Nathan ben Jehiel (nā'than ben yek'i-el). A Jewish scholar (lived in Rome about 1100), compiler of the celebrated Talmudic lexicon "Aruch," which formed the basis of all later Talmudic dictionaries.

Nathan der Weise (nā-tän' der vī'ze). [G., 'Nathan the Wise.'] A drama by G. E. Lessing, published in 1779: so called from the name of its principal character. Its tendency is toward religious tolerance, especially in the episode of the three rings, which was taken from Boccaccio. Nathan is a persecuted but noble Jew, an ideal character resembling Moses Mendelssohn.

Nathaniel (na-than'yel), **Sir.** A curate in Shakspere's "Love's Labour 's Lost." See extract under *Evans, Sir Hugh.*

Natick (nā'tik). A town in Middlesex County, Massachusetts, 16 miles west-southwest of Boston. It has manufactures of boots and shoes. Population (1890), 9,118.

Natih (nā'tih). [Ar. *al-natih,* the butter.] The star α Arietis, better known as *Hamal,* situated in the ram's forehead.

National Academy of Design. An organization in New York city, instituted in 1826 and incorporated in 1828. Its object is the cultivation of the fine arts. Professional artists only are admitted to regular membership.

National Assembly. In French history, the first of the Revolutionary assemblies, existing from 1789 to 1791. The States-General, elected in 1789, were opened May 5, 1789, and in June the third estate assumed the title of National Assembly and absorbed the two remaining estates. Its chief work was the formation of the constitution, whence it is also called the *Constituent Assembly.*

National Convention. In French history, the sovereign assembly which sat from Sept. 21, 1792, to Oct. 26, 1795, and governed France after abolishing royalty.

National Covenant. In Scottish history, the bond or engagement, subscribed in 1638, based upon the covenant or oath for the observance of the Confession of Faith drawn up in 1581 (preceded by a similar one in 1557), which was signed and enjoined upon all his subjects by James VI. (afterward James I. of England), and renewed in 1590 and 1596. Its object was the maintenance of the Presbyterian or Reformed religion against Romanism, and its immediate cause was the attempt of Charles I. to force a liturgy upon Scotland. At the restoration of the episcopacy in 1662, the National Covenant and the Solemn League and Covenant were proscribed, and liberty of conscience was not regained until after the revolution of 1688.

National Gallery. A picture-gallery on the north side of Trafalgar Square, London, founded in 1824 by the purchase for the government of the Angerstein collection. The present building was opened in 1838. It was designed by Wilkins, and is in the Grecian style: its façade is about 460 feet in length. The buildings were altered and enlarged in 1869, 1876, and 1887. Many important collections have been added, among them the Vernon (1847), Turner (1856), and Peel (1871) collections. The Royal Academy of Arts occupied part of the building for a long time previous to its removal to Burlington House in 1869.

National Institute. See *Institute of France*.

Nationalist Party. In British politics, the Irish party formed for the advocacy of Home Rule. See *Parnellite Party*.

National Liberals. In German politics, a party which, before the creation of the German Empire in 1871, advocated, along with progressive measures of reform, the completion of governmental unity in Germany. After that time it embraced those persons who, though of Liberal antecedents, continued in support of the later policy of Bismarck.

National Party. In United States history, a name of the Greenback-Labor party.

Nations, Battle of the. A name given to the battle of Leipsic, Oct. 16, 18, and 19, 1813, where the French, Prussian, Austrian, Russian, Swedish, Saxon, etc., nationalities were represented. See *Leipsic*.

Nativity, Convent of the. See *Bethlehem*.

Nativity, the Morning of Christ's. A hymn or ode by Milton, written in 1629.

Natolia. See *Anatolia*.

Natron (nā′trọn) **Lakes.** A chain of lakes in Lower Egypt, about 60 miles west-northwest of Cairo, noted for containing natron.

Natty Bumpo or **Bumppo.** See *Leatherstocking*.

Natuna (nä-tō′nä) **Islands.** A small group of islands, belonging to the Dutch, situated in the China Sea, northwest of Borneo.

Natural Bridge. An arch of limestone which crosses a small river in Rockbridge County, Virginia, 13 miles southwest of Lexington. Height of arch, 215 feet. Similar bridges exist in Walker County, northern Alabama; in California; and elsewhere in the United States.

Nature and Art. A novel by Mrs. Inchbald, published in 1796.

Natürliche Tochter (nä-tür′lich-e toch′ter), **Die.** [G., 'The Illegitimate Daughter.'] A play by Goethe, performed at Weimar, April, 1803. It was to have formed the first part of a trilogy, and relates to the French Revolution and the state of affairs which led to it.

Naucratis (nâ′kra-tis). [Gr. *Naúkpατις.*] In ancient geography, a city in Egypt, situated on the Nile in the Delta, about midway between Cairo and Alexandria, near the modern village of Nebireh. It is believed to have been founded by Milesian colonists not later than the 7th century B. C., and was described by Athenæus and Herodotus as celebrated for its potters and florists. The site remained unknown till it was discovered by Petrie in 1884. The very extensive and important remains that have been excavated, especially under the direction of Petrie and of Gardiner, include ruins of the famous Hellenium (a temple owned by the Greeks in common), temples of Zeus, Hera, and Aphrodite (all known in history), and pieces of pottery in great variety and profusion.

Naudé (nō-dā′), **Gabriel.** Born at Paris, 1600; died at Abbeville, France, 1653. A French scholar and librarian, the collector of the Mazarin Library.

Naudet (nō-dā′), **Joseph.** Born at Paris, Dec. 8, 1786; died at Paris, Aug. 13, 1878. A French historical scholar. He wrote a history of the Gothic monarchy in Italy, works on Roman history and administration, etc.

Nauen (nou′en). A town in the province of Brandenburg, Prussia, 24 miles west-northwest of Berlin. Population (1890), 8,120.

Naufragium Joculare (nâ-frā′ji-um jok-ū-lā′rē). [L., 'The Merry Shipwreck.'] A Latin academical comedy by Abraham Cowley, acted at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1638.

Naugatuck (nâ′ga-tuk). A town in New Haven County, Connecticut, situated on Naugatuck River 15 miles north-northwest of New Haven. Population (1890), 6,218.

Nauheim, or Bad Nauheim (bät nou′him). A small watering-place in the province of Upper Hesse, Hesse, 17 miles north of Frankfort-on-the-Main. It is noted for its salt baths.

Naumann (nou′mân). **Emil.** Born at Berlin, Sept. 8, 1827; died at Dresden, June 23, 1888. A German composer and writer on music, son of M. E. A. Naumann. Among his works is an illustrated history of music.

Naumann, Johann Friedrich. Born at Ziebigk, near Köthen, Germany, Feb. 14, 1780: died there, Aug. 15, 1857. A German ornithologist, professor and inspector of the ornithological museum of the Duke of Anhalt-Köthen. His chief work is "Naturgeschichte der Vögel Deutschlands" ("Natural History of the Birds of Germany," 1822–60).

Naumann, Johann Gottlieb or **Amadeus.** Born at Blasewitz, near Dresden, April 17, 1741: died at Dresden, Oct. 23, 1801. A German composer of operas and sacred music. He was a pupil of Tartini at Padua and Padre Martini at Bologna. His chief operas are "Amphion" (1776), "Cora" (1780), "Gustav Wasa" (1789), and "Orpheus" (1785).

Naumann, Karl Friedrich. Born at Dresden, May 30, 1797; died there, Nov. 26, 1873. A German mineralogist and geologist, son of J. G. Naumann. He was professor of mineralogy and geognosy at Leipsic 1842–71. He wrote "Lehrbuch der Geognosie" ("Manual of Geognosy," 1850–53), etc.

Naumann, Moritz Ernst Adolf. Born at Dresden, Oct. 7, 1796; died at Bonn, Prussia, Oct. 19, 1871. A German physician, son of J. G. Naumann. He was professor at Bonn from 1828. His works include "Handbuch der medizinischen Klinik" (1829–39), etc.

Naumburg (noum′bŏrg), or **Naumburg-on-the-Saale** (sä′le). A city in the province of Saxony, Prussia, situated on the Saale 27 miles southwest of Leipsic. It has trade in wine, etc. The chief building is the cathedral. It was governed by bishops from the 11th to the 16th century, and passed from Saxony to Prussia in 1815. Population (1890), 19,793.

Naupactus. See *Lepanto*.

Nauplia (nâ′pli-ȧ), Venetian **Napoli di Romania** (nä′pō-lē dē rō-mä-nē′ä). [Gr. *Navπλία.*] A seaport in the nomarchy of Argolis and Corinth, Greece, situated at the head of the Gulf of Nauplia, 25 miles south by west of Corinth. It was the port of the ancient Argos, and was the seat of the Greek government 1824–34. Population (1889), 5,459; commune, 10,879.

Nauplia, Gulf of, or **Argolic** (är-gō′lik) **Gulf.** An arm of the Ægean Sea, east of the Peloponnesus, Greece: the ancient Argolicus Sinus. Length, about 30 miles.

Nausa. See *Niagusta*.

Nauset (nâ′set). [Pl., also *Nausetts.*] A tribe of North American Indians, which once lived on Cape Cod and the eastern part of Barnstable County, Massachusetts. They were subject in historic times to the Wampanoags, and early lost their identity.

Nausett Beach (nâ′set bēch). A long beach on the eastern coast of Cape Cod, southeastern Massachusetts.

Naushon (nâ-shon′). The largest of the Elizabeth Islands, situated northwest of Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts.

Nausicaa (nâ-sik′ȧ-ä). [Gr. *Ναυσικάα.*] In the Odyssey, the daughter of Alcinous, king of the Phæacians.

Nauvoo (nâ-vō′). A town in Hancock County, Illinois, situated on the Mississippi 42 miles north of Quincy. It was founded in 1840 by the Mormons, who were expelled in 1846. It was the seat of the Icarian community 1850–57. Population (1890), 1,208.

Navajo (nav′ȧ-hō), or **Tennai** (the name used by themselves). [Origin of the name doubtful.] The leading tribe of the southern division of the Athapascan stock of North American Indians. Since first known they have occupied the country to the south of the San Juan River in northern New Mexico and Arizona, and extended into Colorado and Utah. They were surrounded on all sides by the cognate Apache tribes, except on the north, where they met the tribes of the Shoshonean family. At present the Navajo are on the reservation bearing their name in Utah, New Mexico, and Arizona. See *Athapascan*.

Naval Academy, United States. An institution for the training of naval officers, situated at Annapolis, Maryland, under government control. It was founded in 1845 through the efforts of George Bancroft, then secretary of the navy. The number of cadets is one for each member of the House of Representatives (the members nominating them), one for the District of Columbia, and ten at large. The course is four years.

Navan (nav′an). A small town in County Meath, Ireland, situated at the junction of the Blackwater and Boyne, 27 miles northwest of Dublin.

Navarete, Juan Fernandez. See *Navarrete*.

Navarino (nä-vä-rē′nō), or **Neocastro** (nē-ō-käs′trō), or **Pylos** (pī′los). A small seaport in the nomarchy of Messenia, Greece, situated on the Bay of Navarino in lat. 36° 54′ N., long. 21° 43′ E.

Navarino, Battle of. A battle fought Oct. 20, 1827, in which the English, French, and Russian fleets, united for the protection of Greece, entering the harbor of Navarino under the command of Codrington, annihilated the Turkish-Egyptian fleet.

Navarino, Bay of. A small bay west of Messenia, Greece.

Navarra y Rocafull (nä-vär′rä ē rō-kä-fōl′), **Melchor de,** Duke of La Palata. Born in Aragon: died at Porto Bello, Isthmus of Panama, April 13, 1691. A Spanish administrator. He was viceschancellor of Aragon and president of the royal council during the minority of Charles II. From Nov. 20, 1681, to Aug. 15, 1685, he was viceroy of Sicily.

Navarre (na-vär′; F. pron. nȧ-vȧr′), Sp. **Navarra** (nä-vär′rä). **1.** An ancient kingdom which comprised the modern province of Navarre in Spain and part of the department of Basses-Pyrénées in France. It arose about 900, and under Sancho the Great (1000–1035) comprised also Aragon and Castile. On his death his dominions—Navarre, Castile, etc.—were separated. Navarre was later united to Aragon, and later still to France, from which it was separated in 1328. The part south of the Pyrenees was acquired by Spain in 1513. The part north of the Pyrenees was united with France under its king, Henry IV., in 1589.

2. A province of Spain. Capital, Pamplona. It is bounded by France on the north, Huesca and Saragossa on the east, Saragossa and Logroño on the south-west, and Alava and Guipuzcoa on the west. The surface is generally mountainous. Area, 6,046 square miles. Population (1887), 304,122.

Navarrete (nä-vär-rā′tā). A place near Logroño, in Spain, from which the battle of Nájera is sometimes named.

Navarrete, Domingo Fernandez. Born in Spain about 1610: died in Santo Domingo, 1689. A Spanish missionary, author of a work on China ("Tratados históricos," etc., 1676). He was archbishop of Santo Domingo from 1675. There is an English translation of his book in Churchill's "Voyages."

Navarrete, or **Navarete, Juan Fernandez,** surnamed **El Mudo** ('The Mute'). Born at Logroño, Spain, 1526: died about 1579. A Spanish painter of religious subjects.

Navarrete, Martin Fernandez de. Born at Avalos, Logroño, Nov. 8, 1765: died at Madrid, Oct. 8, 1844. A Spanish naval officer and historian. He attained the rank of captain in 1796, and subsequently held high offices in the department of marine. In 1789–92 he was commissioned to collect documents relating to the history of the spanish navy. From 1825 he was director of the hydrographical department, and from 1824 director of the Madrid Academy of History. His principal works are "Coleccion de los viages y descubrimientos que hicieron por mar los Españoles desde fines del siglo XV., etc." (7 vols. 1825–63), and "Biblioteca marítima española" (posthumous, 1851). He planned and edited the first 4 volumes of the great collection of documents relating to Spanish history. During his later years he was a peer and senator.

Navarro, Mrs. See *Ammon, Mary Antoinette*.

Navas de Tolosa (nä′väs dā tō-lō′sä). A small village in the province of Jaen, southern Spain, 43 miles north by east of Jaen. It is famous for the victory gained there, July 16, 1212, by the allied Christian forces of Spain over the Almohades under Mohammed, followed by the breaking up of the Moorish empire in Spain.

Navesink (nav′e-singk), or **Neversink** (nev′e-singk). **Highlands of.** A range of hills on the eastern coast of New Jersey, near Sandy Hook.

Navez (nä-vā′), **François Joseph.** Born at Charlerol, Belgium, 1787: died in 1869. A Belgian painter. He studied at Paris with David. He was director of the Royal Academy of Beaux Arts at Brussels, and professor of painting there, and also at the Ecole Normale. Among his pictures are "Hagar in the Desert," "Meeting of Isaac and Rebecca," "Resurrection of Lazarus," etc.

Navidad, La. See *La Navidad*.

Navigators' Islands. See *Samoan Islands*.

Nawanagar. See *Nawanuggur*.

Náxera. See *Nájera*.

Naxos (nak′sos), or **Naxia** (näk-sē′ä). [Gr. *Ναξος.*] **1.** An island in the Ægean Sea, belonging to the Cyclades, Greece, intersected by lat. 37° N., long. 25° 30′ E. It is the largest and most fertile of the Cyclades, and is celebrated for its wine. It was a member of the Confederacy of Delos, and revolted, but was subdued by Athens about 467 B. C. Near it Athens won a naval victory over Sparta 376 B. C. It was conquered by the Venetians in 1207, and was the center of a duchy until 1566. Area, 144 square miles. Population, about 15,000.

2. The chief town of the island of Naxos, situated on the northwestern coast.

Naxos, or **Naxus** (nak'sus). In ancient geography, a seaport in Sicily, 26 miles northeast of Catania. It was the earliest Greek colony in Sicily (founded by Chalcidians 735 B. C.), and was destroyed by Dionysius 403 B. C.

Naxos, Duchy of. A Latin duchy founded by a Venetian in 1207. It comprised Naxos and other islands in the Ægean Sea. It was formally annexed by Turkey in 1579.

Nayarit (nä-yä-rēt'). A mountainous region of western Mexico, long forming the northern part of the state of Jalisco, but now included in the territory of Tepic.

Nayarits (nä-yä-rēts'), or **Coras** (kō'räs). A tribe of Mexican Indians in the mountainous region of the territory of Tepic, between Zacatecas and the Pacific. They belong to the Sonoran stock, are agriculturists and intelligent and bold warriors, and are passionately attached to independence. They were conquered by the Spaniards only in 1722, after a war of 20 years; and, though they subsequently received missionaries and government officers, they remained practically free. In 1857 they (with the Huichols) under Manuel Lozada. They still number at least 30,000.

Nayler (nā'lėr), or **Naylor** (nā'lor), **James.** Born at Ardsley, Yorkshire, 1618; died in Huntingdonshire, 1660. A Puritan fanatic. He served as quartermaster in the Parliamentary army in 1641, and in 1647 became a Quaker. Under the delusion that he was a reincarnation of Christ, he entered Bristol Oct., 1656, on horseback, naked, in imitation of Christ's entry into Jerusalem. On Dec. 16, 1656, he was convicted of blasphemy by Parliament. The punishment to which he was subjected brought about a recantation May 26, 1657.

Nazarene (naz-a-rēn'). An inhabitant of Nazareth, a town in Galilee, Palestine: a name given (in contempt) to Jesus (with the definite article), and to the early converts to Christianity (Acts xxiv. 5); hence, a Christian.

Nazarenes (naz-a-rēnz'). A sect of Jewish Christians which continued to the 4th century. They observed the Mosaic ritual, and looked for a millennium on earth. Unlike the Ebionites, they believed in the divinity of Christ. See *Ebionites.* Also *Nazoræans.*

Nazareth (naz'a-reth), modern **En-Nasira** (en-nä-sē'rä). In ancient geography, a town in Galilee, Palestine, in lat. 32° 42′ N., long. 35° 20′ E. It is celebrated as the dwelling-place of Jesus during his childhood and early manhood. The church of the Annunciation was founded by the empress Helena, but ruined in the middle ages, and rebuilt later. It is well proportioned, and, while much of the architecture is new, it preserves the ancient monuments of the past. In the crypt is the traditional place of the Annunciation. Population, 6,000 to 10,000.

Nazareth. A borough in Northampton County, Pennsylvania, 56 miles north of Philadelphia. It is noted for its Moravian academy. Population (1890), 1,318.

Nazarites (naz'a-rīts). [From Heb. *nazar*, separate oneself, vow, abstain.] Among the ancient Hebrews, religious devotees, set apart to the Lord by a special vow the terms of which are carefully prescribed in Num. vi. They included many distinct forms of self-denial, abstaining liquors, from all cutting of the hair, and from all approach to a dead body. The vow might be taken either for a limited period or for life. They first appear in the time of the Philistine oppression.

Naze (nāz). **The,** A cape at the eastern extremity of Essex, England, projecting into the North Sea 64 miles east-northeast of London.

Naze (nä'ze). **The,** or **Lindesnäs** (lin'des-näs). A cape at the southern extremity of Norway, projecting into the North Sea in lat. (of lighthouse) 57° 59′ N., long. 7° 3′ E.

Ndombe (ndom'be). **Bandombe** (bän-dom'be). A Bantu tribe of Angola, West Africa, living in a low state of culture along the coast between Benguella and Mossamedes. They are pastoral, and speak a dialect of their own in addition to Umbundu.

Ndonga (ndong'gä), or **Ondonga** (on-dong'gä). A country between Hereroland and the Kunene river (Damaraland): a fertile and healthy plateau, called Cimbebasia by the Catholic missionaries. The inhabitants, of the Bantu race, have no national name. By the Hereros they are called Ovambo, and their language Otyambo, because they are agriculturists. Ndonga is the principal tribe, and its dialect, Oshindonga, is used by the whites and by native strangers as a general language. The other tribes are Unkumbi, Ongandjera, Unkualuze, Onpbalantu, Ondombozova, Unkuanyama, Evale, Ekandu, Okazima, and Ombandyba. The Ovashimba and Ovarondo are kindred tribes. Total population, about 100,000, divided between the German and Portuguese protectorates. Finnish Protestant and French Catholic missions are successful among them.

Ndongo (ndong'gō). See *Ngola.*

Ndulu (ndū'lū), or **Ondulu** (on-dū'lū). A Bantu tribe of Angola, West Africa, settled northeast of Bailundo: ethnically, linguistically, and politically allied with the Ovimbundu.

Nœra (nē-ē'rä). The name of a maiden in classical Latin pastoral poetry. Milton uses the name in "Lycidas," l. 69,—

> To sport with Amaryllis in the shade,
> Or with the tangles of Nœra's hair,—

it is thought with reference to a woman loved by the Scottish poet Buchanan, to whose golden hair the latter makes frequent reference in his poems.

Neagh (nā; local pron. nā'ăch), **Lough.** A lake in Ulster, Ireland, 13 miles west of Belfast. It is the largest lake in the British Isles. Its outlet is by the Bann into the North Channel. Length, 16 miles. Area, 153 square miles.

Neal (nēl), **Daniel.** Born at London, Dec. 14, 1678; died at Bath, April 4, 1743. An English historian. He was educated at the Merchant Taylors' School and at the universities of Utrecht and Leyden. In 1706 he settled as an independent clergyman in London. He wrote a "History of New England" (1720), and (his chief work) the "History of the Puritans" (1732–38).

Neal, David Dolloff. Born at Lowell, Mass., Oct. 20, 1837. An American figure-painter. He studied with Ainmuller and at the Royal Academy at Munich, and later with Alexander Wagner and Piloty. He resides principally at Munich. Among his works are "The First Meeting of Mary Stuart and Rizzio" (1876), "Oliver Cromwell visits John Milton" (1883).

Neal, John. Born at Portland, Maine, Aug. 25, 1793; died there, June 21, 1876. An American novelist, poet, journalist, and miscellaneous writer. Among his novels are "Seventy-Six" (1823), "Logan" (1823), and "Down-Easters" (1833).

Neal, Joseph Clay. Born at Greenland, N. H., Feb. 3, 1807; died at Philadelphia, July 18, 1847. An American humorist. He edited the "Pennsylvanian" at Philadelphia 1831–44. His works were collected in "Charcoal Sketches" (1837 and 1849), and "Peter Ploddy and other Oddities" (1844).

Neale (nēl), **John Mason.** Born at London, Jan. 24, 1818; died at East Grimstead, England, Aug. 6, 1866. An English hymnologist and ecclesiastical historian. He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and became warden of Sackville College, East Grinstead, in 1846. He belonged to the extreme High-church party: was inhibited by his bishop for 11 years; and was burned in effigy in 1857. He founded the sisterhood of St. Margaret in 1856. His contributions to modern hymnology are notable. He wrote the "History of the Holy Eastern Church" (1847–51), "Medieval Hymns and Sequences" (1851), "Essays on Liturgiology" (1863), "Mediæval Preachers" (1857), "Hymns of the Eastern Church" (1863). He also translated the medieval hymn "De contemptu mundi," by Bernard of Cluny, in several parts, beginning "Brief life is here our portion," "Jerusalem the Golden," etc.

Neander (nē-an'dėr; G. pron. nā-ān'der), **Joachim.** Born at Bremen about 1650; died there, 1680. A German hymn-writer.

Neander, Johann August Wilhelm (original-ly **David Mendel**). Born at Göttingen, Jan. 16, 1789; died at Berlin, July 14, 1850. A noted German Protestant church historian and theologian, of Hebrew descent: professor at Berlin from 1812.* His chief work is "Allgemeine Geschichte der christlichen Religion und Kirche" ("General History of the Christian Religion and Church," 6 vols., 1825–52). Among his other works are "Geschichte der Pflanzung und Leitung der Kirche durch die Apostel" (1832–35), and "Das Leben Jesu Christi" ("Life of Jesus," 1837).

Neanderthal (nā-ān'dėr-tāl). A valley between Elberfeld and Düsseldorf, in Prussia. It is noted for the prehistoric skeleton discovered there in 1857.

The celebrated Neanderthal skull (index 72), found near Düsseldorf in 1857, is less human and more simian in character than any other known skull, but is, nevertheless, classed by Huxley and De Quatrefages as belonging to their Canstadt type. Its precise age is doubtful, and it would be unsafe to regard it as the type of a special race, since "human skeletons . . . have been occasionally reproduced in modern times." *Taylor,* Aryans, p. 106.

Neapolis (nē-ap'ō-lis). [Gr. *Νεάπολις,* new city.] In ancient geography, the name of various cities. (*a*) The modern Naples, (*b*) In Palestine, Shechem or Nablus. (*c*) In Macedonia, the seaport of Philippi.

Nearchus (nē-är'kus). [Gr. *Νέαρχος.*] Born in Crete: lived in the second half of the 4th century B. C. A Macedonian officer, a friend of Alexander the Great. He was admiral of the fleet in its voyage from the mouth of the Indus to that of the Euphrates, 325–324 B. C. An account of his voyage is given by Arrian in his work on India.

Neath (nēth). A town in Glamorganshire, South Wales, situated on the Neath, near its mouth, 7 miles east-northeast of Swansea. It is a manufacturing and mining center. Population (1891), 11,157.

Nebaioth. See *Nabatæans.*

Nebi Yunus (ne-bē' yō'nus). 1. A mound on the site of ancient Nineveh, particularly of the palace of Asurbanipal (668–626 B. C.). It derives its name from the belief of the Mohammedans that the prophet Jonah is buried there, the supposed site of his tomb being now occupied by a mosque.

2. A place in Palestine, near the village of Halhul, which is also supposed to be the site of the tomb of Jonah.

Nebo (nē'bō). [Assyro-Babylonian *Nabû.*] One of the principal gods of the Babylonians and Assyrians, son of Merodach (Marduk) and husband of Tashmet, the goddess who answers prayer. He was particularly the god of learning, and therefore the patron of the priests and scribes, as he is called the "pastor of tablet-writing," the "wise god," the "god of open ears and wide mind." His principal sanctuary was Ezida "the eternal house," at Borsippa (the temple described by Herodotus as that of Bel), but he had also in the temple of Merodach at Babylon (Esagila) a magnificently adorned chamber. Like Merodach, he was carried in procession through Babylon at the beginning of the year. He is mentioned with Bel (*i. e.* Bel-Merodach) in Isa. xlvi. 1.

Nebo, Mount, modern **Jebel Neba** (jeb'el nā'bä). In Bible geography, a summit of Abarim, Moab (2,243 feet), 7 miles northeast of the Dead Sea. It was the place of the death of Moses.

Nebraska (river). See *Platte.*

Nebraska (nē-bras'kä). One of the Western States of the United States of America, extending from lat. 40° to 43° N., and from long. 95° 25′ to 104° W. Capital, Lincoln; chief city, Omaha. It is bounded by South Dakota (partly separated by the Missouri) on the north, Iowa and Missouri (separated from both by the Missouri) on the east, Kansas and Colorado on the south, and Colorado and Wyoming on the west. In the northeast the Platte, the surface is rolling. The state is especially fertile in the east. The chief industries are agriculture and grazing. It is one of the leading States in the production of corn. It has 90 counties, sends 2 representatives and 4 to Congress, and has 8 electoral votes. It formed part of the Louisiana Purchase and of Missouri Territory; was settled at Bellevue in 1847; was made a Territory in 1854 (including portions of the present North and South Dakotas, Montana, Wyoming, and Colorado); and was admitted to the Union in 1867. The name is from that of the river. Area, 77,510 square miles. Population (1890), 1,058,910.

Nebraska City. The capital of Otoe County, Nebraska, situated on the Missouri 40 miles south of Omaha. Population (1890), 11,494.

Nebuchadnezzar (neb-ū-kad-nez'ar), or **Nebuchadrezzar** (-rez'ar). [Babylonian *Nabû-kudduri-uçur,* Nebo protect the boundary.] King of Babylonia 604–561 B. C., the chief ruler of the Neo-Babylonian empire, and one of the greatest monarchs of the ancient world. He distinguished himself as a general, while still crown prince, in the battle of Carchemish (which see) against the Egyptian king Necho II in 605 B. C. Succeeding to the throne on his father, Nabopolassar, died, and he was proclaimed king. His conquest of Jerusalem and Judea is described under *Jehoiachin* and *Jehoiakim.* Tyre he took after a siege of 13 years (585–573). He invaded Egypt in 572, defeated Hophra (Apries), and set Amasis on the throne in his place: an inscription of Nebuchadnezzar informs us that years afterward he had to subdue a rebellion of Amasis. Unlike most of the Assyrian conquerors, Nebuchadnezzar devoted his energies to the consolidation of his empire. The mighty canals and walls with which he surrounded Babylon, his magnificent palace (now represented by the ruins of al-Kasr, 'the castle'), the so-called "hanging gardens of Semiramis" which he had constructed for his Median wife Amytis (Amitu), his restoration of many temples, especially Esagila in Babylon and Ezida in Borsippa, are described in the article *Babylon.* A full description of the buildings he carried out is given by himself in a long inscription comprising 620 lines. There is no mention in the cuneiform inscriptions of Nebuchadnezzar's insanity as related in the Book of Daniel (iv. 26 ff.), but it has a certain parallel in the narrative of Abydenus (preserved by Eusebius), according to which the king once ascended the citadel of his palace and, inspired by a god, announced the fall of his empire.

Nebushazban (neb-ū-shaz'ban). [Babylonian *Nabû-šēzib-anni,* Nebo preserve me.] The name of the captain of the eunuchs of Nebuchadnezzar, mentioned in Jer. xxxix. 3.

Nebuzaradan (neb-ū-zar'a-dan). [Babylonian *Nabû-zēr-iddina,* Nebo has given offspring.] The captain of the body-guard of Nebuchadnezzar who in 586 B. C. was left by him in Judea to finish the work of destruction, and, according to Jer. lii. 30, came in 582 again to Judea and carried away 745 more Judean captives.

Neches (nech'ez) **River.** A river in eastern Texas which flows into Sabine Lake. Length, about 350 miles.

Necho (nē'kō), or **Neku** (nē'kū). An Egyptian king of the 26th dynasty (about 610–595 or 599 B. C.), son of Psammetichus I. He defeated Josiah at Megiddo about 608, and was defeated by Nebuchadnezzar at Carchemish about 606. He sent a Phenician expedition to circumnavigate Africa.

In B. C. 609 or 608 Neco, the son of Psamatik I., having recently ascended the Egyptian throne, made an expedition into Syria with the object of re-attaching to Egypt the entire tract between the "torrens Ægypti" and the Euphrates. At first success crowned his efforts: Josiah, king of Judah, who had ventured to oppose him, was defeated and slain at Megiddo; Palestine was conquered and placed under a tributary king (Jehoiakim); Syria was overrun, and the Egyptian dominion established over the entire region extending northward from Egypt to Amanus, and eastward to the Euphrates and Carchemish. This

tract remained under the government of Neco for three years (B. C. 608–605). Phenicia must have submitted herself. *Isaiahnson*, Phenicia, p. 165.

Nechtansmere (neĕh'tanz-mēr). A place near Dunnichen, Forfar-shire, Scotland. Here, in 685, the Picts totally defeated the Northumbrians under Egfrith.

Neckar (nek'kär). A river in Würtemberg and Baden: the Roman Nicer. It is one of the chief tributaries of the Rhine, which it joins at Mannheim, and is noted for its romantic scenery and for the production of wines in its valley. Heidelberg and Tübingen are on it. Length, 222 miles; navigable for large craft to Heilbronn.

Neckar. One of the four circles of Würtemberg, situated in the northwestern part. Area, 1,284 square miles. Population (1890), 665,049.

Necker (nek'ĕr; F. pron. nā-kär'), **Jacques.** Born at Geneva, Sept. 30, 1732; died at Coppet, Switzerland, April 9, 1804. A French statesman and financier. He was for a time a banker at Paris; became director of the treasury in 1776, and director-general of the finances in 1777; was dismissed from office in 1781; was recalled to office in 1788; convened the States-General in 1789; was dismissed July 11, 1789; was recalled in 1789; and finally resigned in Sept., 1790. He published "Compte rendu" (1781), "L'Administration de Necker" (1791), "Pièces executif" (1792), "De la révolution française" (1796), etc.

Necker, Madame (**Susanne Curchod**). Born at Crassier, Switzerland, 1739; died at Coppet, Switzerland, May, 1794. The wife of J. Necker, a leader in literary circles. She was at one time engaged to the historian Gibbon.

Neckham (nek'am). **Alexander.** Born at St. Albans, Sept., 1157; died at Cirencester, 1217. An English scholar, foster-brother of Richard I. He was educated at St. Albans. In 1180 he was distinguished as a professor at Paris; in 1188 he became an Augustinian at Cirencester; and in 1213 he was elected abbot. He wrote scientific and grammatical treatises, Latin poems, theological works, commentaries on Aristotle, etc. His name was punned upon as *Nequam*.

Necklace, Diamond. See *Diamond Necklace Affair*.

Neco. See *Necho*.

Nedenäs, or **Nedenes** (nā'de-nās). A province in southern Norway. Area, 3,608 square miles. Population (1891), 81,043.

Nedim (ne-dēm'). See the extract.

> During the reign of Ahmed III. (1703–1730) flourished Nedim, the greatest of all the poets of the old Ottoman school. Nedim has a style that is entirely his own: it is altogether unlike that of any of his predecessors, whether Persian or Turkish, and no one has ever attempted to copy it. Through his ghazels, which are written with the most finished elegance in words of the truest harmony, sings a tone of sprightly gaiety and joyous lightheartedness, such as is not to be found in any other poet of his nation. His numerous kasidas, while they are no less graceful, are hardly less brilliant than those of Nefi, and are at the same time in truer taste and less burdened with obscure and far-fetched conceits. Little is known regarding his life, save that he resided at Constantinople, where the Grand Vezir, Ibrahim Pa-ha, appointed him custodian of the library which he had founded, and that he was still alive in 1727. *Poole*, Story of Turkey, p. 318.

Nedjed (ned'jed), or **Nejd** (nejd). A large region in central Arabia, lying between Shomer on the north and Dahna on the south. The surface is generally a plateau. It is inhabited chiefly by Wahhabees. See *Arabia*.

Ned Myers. A novel by Cooper, published in 1843.

Needham (nēd'am). A town in Norfolk County, Massachusetts, 11 miles west-southwest of Boston. Population (1890), 3,035.

Needles (nē'dlz), **The.** A group of three pointed rocks in the English Channel, west of the Isle of Wight.

Neefe (nā'fe), **Christian Gottlieb.** Born at Chemnitz, Feb. 5, 1748: died Jan. 26, 1798. A German musician. His principal claim to notice is that he was the instructor of Beethoven at Bonn.

Neenah (nē'nä). A city in Winnebago County, Wisconsin, situated on Fox River 12 miles north of Oshkosh. Population (1890), 5,083.

Neer (nār), **Aart van der.** Born about 1619: died after 1692. A Dutch landscape-painter.

Neer, Eglon Hendrik van der. Born at Amsterdam, 1643: died at Düsseldorf, Prussia, May 3, 1703. A Dutch painter, son of Aart van der Neer.

Neerwinden (nār'vin-den). A village in the province of Liège, Belgium, 31 miles east by south of Brussels. It is noted for two battles: here, July 29, 1693, the French under Luxembourg defeated the Allies under William III. of England (this is also called the battle of Landen); and here, March 18, 1793, the Austrians under the Prince of Coburg defeated the French under Dumouriez.

Nees von Esenbeck (nās fon ā'zen-bek), **Christian Gottfried.** Born in the Odenwald, Hesse, Feb. 14, 1776: died at Breslau, Prussia, March 16, 1858. A German botanist and zoölogist. He became professor of botany at Erlangen in 1818, at Bonn in 1819, and at Breslau in 1831. For political reasons he was deprived of his office in 1852. Among his works are "Handbuch der Botanik" (1820–21), and works on entomology, philosophy, etc.

Nefert (nē'fert). [Egypt., 'good' or 'beautiful.'] An Egyptian queen, wife of Amenemhat II. A life-size statue of her, in black granite, was found in the ruins of Tanis, Lower Egypt.

Nefert and **Ra-Hotep** (rä-hō'tep). Two remarkable statues of early Egyptian art, in the museum at Gizeh, Egypt. The figures are seated, carved in limestone, painted, and with inlaid eyes of glass and enamel, the effect being strangely lifelike. The prince wears a simple loin-cloth, the princess a close-fitting white garment with an elaborate necklace and a diadem. The statues came from the vestibule of a tomb at Meidum.

Nefertari (nē-fer-tä'ri) **Aahmes.** [Egypt., 'beautiful wife of Aahmes.'] An Egyptian queen, wife of Aahmes I. Her mummy-case, "one of the largest and most magnificent ever discovered," is in the museum at Gizeh.

> Not only in the rock-caves of Túrah and Massaarah, opposite to Memphis, but also on a number of public monuments in the interior of the sepulchral chambers of the Theban Necropolis, the name of this queen is frequently preserved, surrounded by laudatory inscriptions. Long after her decease, this great ancestress of the New Empire was venerated as the good queen, and her image was placed beside those of the eternal inhabitants of the Egyptian heaven. *Brugsch*, Egypt under the Pharaohs, p. 131.

Nefi (nef'ē). See the extract.

> During the reign of Ahmed I. (1603–1607), arose the second great light of old Turkish poetry. This was Nefi of Erzerum, who is in much esteem for the brilliancy of his kasidas, or eulogies, as Fuzûli is for the tenderness of his ghazels. Like him, he elaborated a style for himself, which found many imitators, the most successful of whom was Sabri. Unfortunately for himself, Nefi was an able satirist: his scathing pen drew down upon him the enmity of certain great men, who prevailed upon Sultan Murád IV. to sanction his execution (1635). *Poole*, Story of Turkey, p. 315.

Negapatam (neg-a-pa-täm'). A seaport in the district of Tanjore, Madras, British India, situated in lat. 10° 45′ N., long. 79° 51′ E. Population (1891), 59,221.

Negaunee (ne-gâ'nē). A city in Marquette County, Upper Michigan, 14 miles west-southwest of Marquette. It is the center of an iron-mining district. Population (1890), 6,078.

Negley (neg'li), **James Scott.** Born in Pennsylvania, Dec., 1826. An American general in the Civil War. He defeated the Confederates at Lavergne, Tennessee, Oct. 7, 1862, and took part in the battle of Chickamauga.

Négrier (nā-grē-ā'), **François Oscar de.** Born at Belfort, 1839. A French general, distinguished in the operations in Tongking and Annam 1885.

Negritos (ne-grē'tōz). A diminutive dark-skinned negro-like race found in the Philippine Islands (of which they seem to have been the original inhabitants), and in New Caledonia, etc., according to some authorities. The average height of the Negritos of the Philippine Islands is about 4 feet 8 inches. Also *Negrillos*.

Negro, Rio. See *Rio Negro*.

Negro race. A race of which the physical characteristics are a long and strong skeleton, long and thick skull, prognathic jaws, skin from dark brown to black, woolly hair, thick lips, and a broad and flattened nose. It occupies in a compact mass the African continent south of the Sahara. The brown races of South Africa, the pygmies of central Africa, and the red-brown races of Sudan, who live in the same area, are comparatively few in number, or are intimately mixed with the negro race. There is no racial difference between the Bantu, speaking languages derived from one mother tongue, and the negroes of Upper Guinea and the Sudan, who speak unconnected languages; nor is there much difference in customs. The non-Bantu languages of the Upper Guinea and Sudan negroes are called, in this work, the Nigritic branch, and this word is also applied to the tribes. The negroes of South, Central, and South America have been deported from Africa. The Papuans and Nigritos of Australasia, having all or most of the characteristics of the African negroes, are classed by some with these, by some apart. See *African ethnography* and *languages* (under *Africa*), *Bantu*, and *Hottentot-Bushman*.

Negropont. The modern name of Eubœa.

Negros (nā'grōs). One of the Philippine Islands, situated north of Mindanao. Length, about 130 miles. Population, over 200,000.

Nehavend (nā-hā-vend'). A place in Persia, 50 miles south of Hamadan, noted for the battle of 641 (642?), in which the Saracens totally defeated the Persians and overthrew the Persian kingdom.

Nehemiah (nē-he-mī'ä). [Heb., 'comforted by Yahveh.'] A Hebrew cup-bearer of Artaxerxes Longimanus of Persia, appointed governor of Judea 444 B. C. He rebuilt the walls of Jerusalem, and restored the national worship. The authorship of a part of the Book of Nehemiah is ascribed to him.

Nehemiah, Book of. A book of the Old Testament, written probably in part by Nehemiah. See *Neleus*.

The book of Nehemiah, or, as we have now learned to call it, in accordance with the Hebrew usage, the joint book of Ezra and Nehemiah, which recall probability was also our book with Chronicles, names down the list of high priests as far as Jaddua, who was in office at the time of Alexander (Neh. xii. 11). The book, therefore, was written at the earliest, at the very end of the Persian period, though it incorporates edicts and documents, such as the autobiography of Ezra and the memoir of Nehemiah. *W. R. Smith*, O. T. in the Jewish Ch., p. 140.

Neher (nā'her), **Bernhard von.** Born at Biberach, Würtemberg, Jan. 16, 1806; died at Stuttgart, Jan. 17, 1886. A German historical painter.

Neidhart von Reuenthal (nīt'hārt fon roi'en-tāl). Place and date of birth unknown: died at Vienna, date unknown. A Middle High German lyric poet of the 13th century. He was a Bavarian knight, took part in the crusade of Leopold II. of Austria 1217–19, and subsequently lived at Vienna at the court of Duke Frederick. His principal poems are dance-songs. He is the founder of the popular lyric poetry of the courts—poetry, namely, that found its material in the rude life and manners of the peasants, who were held up to the ridicule of the nobles. His poems were published at Leipsic in 1858.

Neilgherry Hills. See *Nilgiri Hills*.

Neill (nēl), **Edward Duffield.** Born at Philadelphia, Aug. 9, 1823. An American author. He was consul at St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 26, 1893. An American historian. His works include "English Colonization of America" (1871) and other works on American colonial history, "Concise History of Minnesota" (1887), etc.

Neilson (nēl'son), **Adelaide.** Born at Leeds, Yorkshire, March 3, 1848: died at Paris, France, Aug. 14, 1880. A noted English actress. Her real name was Elizabeth Ann Brown, and, her mother having subsequently married a Mr. Bland, she was known as Lizzie Bland. At the age of 15 she made her first ballet. In 1870 she made a conspicuous success as Amy Robsart in London, and by 1873 she was the acknowledged queen of the English stage. In 1876 she was equally successful at Booth's Theater in New York. She made four visits to America, her last appearance there being on May 24, 1880.

Neilson (nēl'son), **James Branmont.** Born near Glasgow, June 22, 1792: died at Queen's Hill, Kirkcudbrightshire, Jan. 18, 1865. A British engineer and inventor. He invented the use of the hot blast in smelting-furnaces.

Neipperg (nīp'perg), Count **Adam Adalbert von.** Born April 8, 1775: died Feb. 22, 1829. An Austrian general and diplomatist. He married Maria Louisa after the divorce of Napoleon (1821).

Neisse (nis'se). The name of three tributaries of the Oder, principally in Silesia. (*a*) Glatzer Neisse, joining the Oder 35 miles southeast of Breslau. Length, 120 miles. (*b*) Wuthende ('Furious') Neisse, joining the Oder on the north boundary of Breslau. (*c*) Lausitzer or Görlitzer Neisse, joining the Oder 26 miles south of Frankfort-on-the-Oder. Length, 140 miles.

Neisse. A fortified city in the province of Silesia, Prussia, situated at the junction of the Biela and Glatzer Neisse, 46 miles south by east of Breslau. It was formerly the capital of an ancient principality of Neisse: repulsed the Hussites in 1428; was taken by Frederick the Great in 1741, and made a strong fortress: was unsuccessfully besieged by the Austrians in 1807, and was taken by the French June 16, 1807. Population (1890), 23,444.

Neith (nē'ith), or **Nit** (nēt). [Gr. *Νηίθ*, Egypt. *Net.*] In Egyptian mythology, a lofty personification of the female principle, the mother of the sun, unbegotten. She was the chief divinity of Sais, single, supreme, and self-producing. She was identified by the Greeks with Athene. She was represented as a woman wearing the crown of Lower Egypt.

Neiva, or **Neyva** (nā'ē-vä). A town in the Republic of Colombia, situated on the Magdalena 125 miles southwest of Bogotá. Population, about 8,000.

Nejd. See *Nedjed*.

Nekayah, Princess. The sister of Rasselas, in Johnson's work of that name.

Nekrassoff, or **Nekrasoff** (nek-ra'sof), **Nikolai Alexeivitch.** Born in the government of Yaroslaff, Russia, Nov. 22 (O. S.), 1821: died at St. Petersburg, Dec. 27 (O. S.), 1877. A distinguished Russian poet. He was educated at the cadet school at St. Petersburg. He was editor of "The Contemporary" and "The Annals of the Country." In 1840 he published "Dreams and Elves," a small volume of poems, most of which had already appeared in "The Annals of the Country" and other journals. His poems are published in 6 volumes. Among them are "Red-nosed Frost" (1865), "To Whom is Life in Russia Worth Living" (the last-named of which, owing to the censor, was not published till 1881), and "Russian Women." He was essentially a poet of the people.

Nélaton (nā-lā-tôn'), **Auguste.** Born at Paris, June 17, 1807: died at Paris, Sept. 21, 1873. A noted French surgeon, professor in the medical faculty of the University of Paris 1851–67. His chief work is "Éléments de pathologie chirurgicale" ("Elements of Surgical Pathology," 1844–60).

Neleus (nē'lūs). [Gr. *Νηλεύς.*] In Greek mythology, a son of Poseidon and Tyro, founder and king of Pylus in Messenia. He was the father of Nestor.

Nellore (ne-lōr'), or **Nellur** (ne-lōr'). **1.** A district in Madras, British India, intersected by lat. 14° 30′ N., long. 80° E. Area, 8,739 square miles. Population (1881), 1,220,256.—**2.** The capital of the district of Nellore, situated on the Pennair 95 miles north by west of Madras. Population (1881), 27,505.

Nelson (nel'son). A name given to the river Saskatchewan in the lower part of its course.

Nelson. A seaport at the northern end of South Island, New Zealand, situated in lat. 41° 15′ S., long. 173° 17′ E. (lighthouse). Population (1889), 4,783.

Nelson, Horatio, first Viscount Nelson. Born at Burnham-Thorpe, Norfolk, England, Sept. 29, 1758; died on board the Victory at Trafalgar, Oct. 21, 1805. A celebrated English admiral. He entered the navy in 1770 and was made post-captain at the age of twenty-one, serving in the American war. At the declaration of war with France in 1793, he was made captain of the Agamemnon in the Mediterranean, serving first under Lord Howard and afterward under Admiral Hotham. On Feb. 14, 1797, under Admiral Jervis (later Lord St. Vincent), he fought in the battle off Cape St. Vincent. In May, 1798, he was sent by Lord St. Vincent to intercept Napoleon's expedition to Egypt. In this he failed, but destroyed the French fleet at anchor in the harbor of Aboukir, Aug. 1-2. This engagement is called "the battle of the Nile." He retired to Naples, where he became involved in political complications and in an intrigue with the wife of Sir William Hamilton, British envoy to Naples. In 1800 he returned to England and was made vice-admiral and a peer. The battle of Copenhagen was fought April 2, 1801, in order to destroy the coalition of the northern powers known as the (second) Armed Neutrality. Nelson was made a viscount after Copenhagen. The French fleet under Admiral Villeneuve left Toulon in March, 1805, and sailed to the West Indies with the intention of drawing off the English fleet and returning to support Napoleon's projected invasion of England. Nelson followed, and, after Napoleon's plan had been thwarted by the hesitancy of Villeneuve, fought the French fleet off Cape Trafalgar, Oct. 21, 1805. He was killed in this battle, and was buried in St. Paul's Cathedral, Jan. 9, 1806.

Nelson, Samuel. Born at Hebron, N. Y., Nov. 10, 1792; died at Cooperstown, N. Y., Dec. 13, 1873. An American jurist. He was associate justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York 1831–37, and chief justice 1837–45; associate justice of the United States Supreme Court 1845–72; and a member of the Joint high commission to settle the Alabama claims in 1871.

Nelson, Thomas. Born at Yorktown, Va., Dec. 26, 1738; died in Hanover County, Jan. 4, 1789. An American patriot, signer of the Declaration of Independence in 1776 as delegate to Congress from Virginia. He served in the Revolutionary War, and became governor of Virginia in 1781.

Nelson, William. Born at Maysville, Ky., 1825; killed at Louisville, Ky., Sept. 29, 1862. An American general in the Civil War. He entered the navy in 1840, and was promoted lieutenant-commander in 1861. At the beginning of the Civil War he organized camps in Kentucky for mustering Union soldiers. He was made brigadier-general in 1861, commanded the second division of Buell's army at the battle of Shiloh; and afterward took command of Louisville. He was made major-general of volunteers in July, 1862. He was shot and killed in an altercation with General Jefferson C. Davis.

Nelson Monument. A Corinthian column of granite, 145 feet high, on a square pedestal, standing in Trafalgar Square, London. It bears a statue of the admiral, 17 feet high, and on the sides of the pedestal are bronze reliefs relating his chief exploits. Around the column are placed four colossal reposing lions in bronze, by Landseer.

Nemausus (ne-ma'sus). The Roman name of Nimes.

Nemea (nē'mē-ā). [Gr. *Νεμέα.*] In ancient geography, a valley in Argolis, Greece, 11 miles southwest of Corinth. It is noted as the scene of the Nemean games, and in legend as the haunt of the Nemean lion.

Nemean games (nē'mē-an or nē-mē'an gāmz). One of the four great national festivals of the ancient Greeks (the others being the Olympian, Pythian, and Isthmian games). These games were celebrated at Nemea in the second and fourth years of each Olympiad, near the temple of the Nemean Zeus, some (doric) columns of which are still standing. According to the mythological story, the games were instituted in memory of the death of the young hero Archemorus or Opheltes by the bite of a serpent, as the expedition of "the Seven against Thebes" was passing through the place. The victor's garland at the Nemean games was made of parsley.

Nemesianus (nē'me-si-ā'nus). **Marcus Aurelius Olympius.** Born probably at Carthage; lived at the close of the 3d century. A Roman poet. Fragments of his "Cynegetica" have been edited by Haupt (1838).

In the time of Carus and his sons, M. Aurelius Olympius Nemesianus of Carthage wrote his didactic poem on the chase (Cynegetica), the first 325 lines of which have come down to us. They exhibit fluency, ease, and command of language in the traditional style, the technique being in the main the same as in the four wordy eclogues by this author, in which he has taken as his pattern Calpurnius's bucolic essay, but proves considerably inferior even to this very mediocre model.
Teuffel and Schwabe, Hist. of Roman Lit. (tr. by Warr), (II. 289.

Nemesis (nem'e-sis). [Gr. *Νέμεσις.*] In Greek mythology, a goddess personifying allotment, or the divine distribution to every man of his previous share of fortune, good and bad. It was her especial function to see that the proper proportion of individual prosperity was preserved, and that any one who became too prosperous, or was too much uplifted by his prosperity, should be reduced or punished: she thus came to be regarded as the goddess of divine retribution. Sometimes Nemesis was represented as winged and with the wheel of fortune, or borne in a chariot drawn by griffins, and confounded with Adrasteia, the goddess of the inevitable.

Nemesius (nē-mē'si-us). [Gr. *Νεμέσιος.*] Lived in the last part of the 4th century. A theologian, bishop of Emesa: author of a Greek treatise "On the Nature of Man."

Nemetes (nē-mē'tēz). [L. (Cæsar) *Nemetes,* Gr. (Ptolemy) *Νεμῆτοι:* of Gallic origin.] A German tribe, first mentioned by Cæsar as in the army of Ariovistus. They were situated at the left side of the middle Rhine, east of the Vosges, in the region about Spires, where they still remained after the defeat of Ariovistus (B. C. 58). They were probably merged ultimately in the Alamanni.

Nemi (nā'mē), **Lake of.** A small lake 17 miles southeast of Rome, noted for its beauty: the ancient Lacus Nemorensis. It is an extinct crater in the Alban Mountains.

Nemo (nē'mō). [L., 'no one.'] The signature of Hablot Knight Browne to the first two plates illustrating the "Pickwick Papers," which he afterward changed to "Phiz."

Nemours (ne-mör'). A town in the department of Seine-et-Marne, France, situated on the Loing 45 miles south-southeast of Paris. Population (1891), 4,507.

Nemours, Duc de (Gaston de Foix). Born in 1489: died April 11, 1512. A celebrated French general. He was the son of Jean de Foix, vicomte de Narbonne, and Marie d'Orleans, sister of Louis XII. He was created Duke of Nemours in 1505. In 1512 he conducted a brilliant campaign against the Spaniards in Italy, and was killed in the pursuit after a great victory won by him at Ravenna, April 11, 1512.

Nemours, Duc de (Prince **Louis Charles Philippe Raphael d'Orléans**). Born at Paris, Oct. 25, 1814. The second son of Louis Philippe. He served as general in the French army, and took part in the expeditions against Constantine (Algeria) 1836–37. From 1840 to 1871 he lived in England, and from 1870 to 1889 in France. He was expelled from the army in 1886. He lived subsequently in Belgium.

Nemours, Edict of. A treaty concluded in 1585 at Nemours, between Henry III. and the chiefs of the League.

Nen (nen), or **Nene** (nēn). A river in the eastern counties of England. It flows into the Wash 9 miles west-northwest of King's Lynn. Length, 90–100 miles.

Nena Sahib. See *Nana Sahib.*

Nenagh (ne'nā), local pron. (ne'nach). A town in County Tipperary, Ireland, situated 22 miles northeast of Limerick. Population (1891), 4,722.

Nennius (nen'i-us). The reputed author of the "Historia Britonum," written probably in the 9th century.

Neoplatonists (nē-ō-plā'tō-nists). ['New Platonists.'] The believers in a system of philosophical and religious doctrines and principles which originated in Alexandria with Ammonius Saccas in the 3d century, and was developed by Plotinus, Porphyry, Iamblichus, Hypatia, Proclus, and others in the 3d, 4th, and 5th centuries. The system was composed of elements of Platonism and Oriental beliefs, and in its later development was influenced by the theology of Philo Judæus, and modified by Christianity. Its leading representative was Plotinus. His views were popularized by Porphyry and modified in the direction of mysticism by Iamblichus. Considerable sympathy with Neoplatonism in its earlier stages was shown by several eminent Christian writers, especially in Alexandria, such as St. Clement, Origen, etc. The last Neoplatonic schools were suppressed in the 6th century.

Neoptolemus (nē-op-tol'ē-mus), or **Pyrrhus** (pir'us). [Gr. *Νεοπτόλεμος.*] In Greek legend, a son of Achilles and Deidameia (or, according to some, Iphigenia): one of the heroes of the Trojan war. He was one of the band which was concealed in the wooden horse by means of which the city was captured, slew Priam, and married Andromache, the wife of Hector. He was later in Epirus, where he carried off Lanassa, a granddaughter of Hercules, and plundered the temple of Apollo at Delphi. He married Hermione. At Delphi he was worshiped as a hero, and was said to have protected that shrine from the Gothi.

Neoptolemus. Killed about 321 B. C. A Macedonian general in the service of Alexander the Great.

Neosho (nē-ō'shō). A river in southeastern Kansas and Indian Territory, which joins the Arkansas near Fort Gibson. Length, 300–400 miles.

Neot (nē'ot or nēt), Saint. A hermit of the 9th century, whose life, written by a monk of the abbey of St. Neot, is thought to have furnished material for the history of Alfred.

The St. Neot mentioned in this argument was a kinsman of King Alfred's who, first bred to arms, renounced the world, taught at Glastonbury, visited Rome, and desiring pious solitude became a hermit in the woods of Cornwall. After seven years he visited the Pope again, returned to his hermitage, converted it into a small monastic house of which he was the first abbot, where also he is said to have been sometimes visited by Alfred, and died in 877. In 974 his bones were carried to the newly-founded monastery of St. Neot's, Huntingdonshire, and after that date his life was written. *Morley,* English Writers, II. 295.

Nepal (ne-pâl'), or **Nipal** (nē-pâl'), or **Nepaul** (ne-pâl'). A country in Asia, situated mainly on the southern slope of the Himalaya system. Capital, Khatmandu. It is bounded by Tibet on the north, Sikhim on the east, and British India on the south and west. It is governed by a maharaja and prime minister. The ruling people are the Ghurkas. The religion is Buddhism (blended with Hinduism); Hindustani, a dialect of Hindi, referred to in the "Birds" by Aristophanes.

Nepomuk (nā'pō-mūk), Saint **John of.** Born at Pomuk, Bohemia: thrown into the Moldau in 1393 (in legend 1383). A Bohemian ecclesiastic, patron saint of Bohemia.

Nepos (nē'pos), **Cornelius.** Born probably at Verona, Italy; lived in the 1st century B. C. A Roman historian, a friend of Cicero. See the extract.

His life may be said to fall between 655 99 and 730/24. Besides erotic poems, three books of Chronica were his earliest work, but he seems also to have written a geographical treatise. His other writings show that he was influenced by Varro in the more direct of the literary of manners and customs and had a biographical and moral tendency. In this way he wrote five books of Exempla, and the elaborate biographies of Cato the Elder and Cicero, and especially his last and most comprehensive work, "De viris illustribus," in at least sixteen books, in which the lives of Romans and foreigners were placed in parallel juxtaposition. The parts of it which we possess, the work "De excellentibus ducibus exterarum gentium," and the biographies of Cato and of Atticus (being an extract from his work "De historicis latinis"), are the more valuable for their lucidity of arrangement, unpretentious tone, and fair and sympathetic judgments; but they hardly attain even a moderate level of accuracy and thoroughness as historical essays, and are equally inferior in style, owing to the frequency of popular and colloquial idioms.
Teuffel and Schwabe, Hist. of Rom. Lit. (tr. by Warr), (II. 341.

Nepos, Julius. Killed at Salona, Dalmatia, 480. Emperor of the West 474–475. He was appointed emperor by Leo I., emperor of the East. He was defeated and deposed by Orestes, who raised his own son Romulus Augustulus to the throne.

Neptune (nep'tūn). [From L. *Neptunus,* a seagod.] **1.** In Roman mythology, the god of the sea, who came to be identified by the Romans themselves with the Greek Poseidon, whose attributes were transferred by the poets to the ancient Latin deity. In art Neptune is usually represented as a bearded man of stately presence, with the trident as his chief attribute, and the horse and the dolphin as symbols.

2. The outermost known planet of the solar system, and the third in volume and mass, but invisible to the naked eye. It was discovered in the autumn of 1846. Uranus, the planet next to Neptune, revolving about the sun in 84 years, was discovered in 1781, but observations of it as a fixed star were scattered through the 18th century. In 1821 Bouvard found that the observations could not be satisfied by any theory based on the gravitation of known bodies, and hinted at an undiscovered planet. During the following 20 years further observations satisfied astronomers that such a planet must exist. To find its position was the problem which two mathematicians, J. C. Adams in England and U. J. Leverrier in France, set themselves to solve by mathematics. The calculations of Leverrier assigned to it a position within the boundaries of a not very large region. In consequence of the indications of Adams, the astronomer Challis observed the star Aug. 4 and 12, 1846, but, neglecting to work up his observations, failed to recognize it as a planet; while, in consequence of the indications of Leverrier, Galle of Berlin discovered Neptune Sept. 23, 1846. A satellite to Neptune was detected in Oct., 1846, by Lassell: its period of revolution is 5d. 21h. 3m., and its maximum elongation 18″. The name Neptune was conferred by Encke. The diameter of the planet is 37,000 miles; its distance from the sun is about 2,800,000,000 miles; and its period of revolution is about 164 years.

Nequam. See *Neckham.*

Nera (nā'rā). A small river in Italy, a tributary of the Tiber. Terni is situated on it.

Nérac (nā-rāk'). A town in the department of Lot-et-Garonne, France, situated on the Baise

65 miles southeast of Bordeaux. Before its capture by Louis XIII. it was important as a Huguenot center. Population (1891), commune, 6,909.

Nerbudda (ner-bud'dä), better **Narbada** (nar-bä'dä), or **Narmada** (nar-mä'dä). A river of India which flows into the Gulf of Cambay about lat. 21° 35′ N. It is one of the most sacred rivers of India. Length, about 800 miles; navigable about 90 miles.

Nerbudda. A division of the Central Provinces, British India. Area, 17,513 square miles. Population (1881), 1,763,105.

Nereids (nē'rē-idz). In Greek mythology, seanymphs, the daughters of Nereus (whence the name) and Doris, generally spoken of as fifty in number. The most famous among them were Amphitrite, Thetis, and Galatea. The Nereids were beautiful maidens helpful to voyagers, and constituted the main body of the female, as the Tritons did of the male, followers of Poseidon or Neptune. They were imagined as dancing, singing, playing musical instruments, wooed by the Tritons, and passing in long processions over the sea seated on hippogrops and other seamonsters. Monuments of ancient art represent them lightly draped or nude, in poses characterized by undulating lines harmonizing with those of the ocean, and often riding on sea-monsters of fantastic forms.

Nereid Friezes. Four friezes from the Nereid monument at Xanthus in Lycia, now in the British Museum. The widest frieze represents a battle between Greeks and Asiatics; the others represent episodes of war, the chase, banquet, and sacrifice.

Nereus (nē'rūs). [Gr. *Nēreús*.] In Greek mythology, a sea-god, son of Pontus and Gæa, husband of Doris, and father of the fifty Nereids.

Nergal (nėr'gal). One of the twelve great gods of the Babylonians and Assyrians, mentioned in 2 Ki. xvii. 30 as the deity of Cuthah, a statement fully confirmed by the cuneiform inscriptions. See *Cuthah*. He is primitively, like Adar, the sun-god in his destructive aspect. This is supposed to be expressed in his name, *Nergal*, *Ner-gal*, "*ner* = *adj*, lord of the great city,' *i. e.* the grave. Both were, however, chiefly considered as the divinities of war and the chase. Nergal was represented under the symbol of colossal lions, which guarded the entrance of the Assyro-Babylonian temples and palaces.

Nergalsharezer (nėr'gal-sha-rē'zėr). [Babylonian *Nergal-shar-uçur*, Nergal protect the king.] **1.** The name of a Babylonian general (Jer. xxxix. 3) and of a chief of the Magi (Jer. xxxix. 3, 13). **—2.** A Babylonian king who ruled 560–556 B. C., between Evil Merodach and Nabonidus. He was son-in-law of Nebuchadnezzar.

Neri (nā'rē), **Filippo de'** (Saint **Philip Neri**). Born at Florence, July 22, 1515; died at Rome, May 25, 1595. An Italian ecclesiastic, noted as the founder of the Congregation of the Oratory. He was canonized in 1622.

Neri (nā'rē), **The.** [It., 'the Blacks.'] See *Bianchi*.

Nerissa (nē-ris'ä). A character in Shakspere's play "The Merchant of Venice": the clever companion and attendant of Portia, who mimics her mistress with a good deal of adroitness.

Nero (nē'rō) (originally **Lucius Domitius Ahenobarbus**, later **Nero Claudius Cæsar Drusus Germanicus**), Born at Antium, Italy, Dec. 15, 37 A. D.: committed suicide near Rome, June 9, 68. Roman emperor 54–68, son of Domitius Ahenobarbus and Agrippina (daughter of Germanicus). He was adopted by his stepfather, the emperor Claudius, in 50, and in 53 married Octavia, the daughter of Claudius by Messalina. In 54 Claudius was poisoned by Agrippina, who caused her son to be proclaimed to the exclusion of Britannicus, the son of Claudius. His former tutors, the philosopher Seneca and Burrus, commander of the prætorian cohorts, were placed in charge of the government, and the early years of his reign were marked, on the whole, by clemency and justice. He caused his rival Britannicus to be removed by poison in 55. In 59 he procured the assassination of his mother. As to control he had become impatient. Burrus died in 62, whereupon Seneca retired from public life. Freed from the restraint of his former advisers, he gave free rein to a naturally tyrannical and cruel disposition. He divorced Octavia in order to marry Poppæa, and shortly afterward put Octavia to death (62). Poppæa ultimately died from the effects of a kick administered by her brutal husband. Having been accused of kindling the fire which in 64 destroyed a large part of Rome, he sought to divert attention from himself by ordering a persecution of the Christians, whom he accused of having caused the conflagration. He put Seneca to death in 65, and 66–68 visited Greece, where he competed for the prizes as a musician and charioteer in the religious festivals. He was overthrown by a revolt under Galba, and stabbed himself to death with the assistance of his secretary.

But the imperial Reign of Terror was limited to a comparatively small number of families in Rome. The provinces were undoubtedly better governed than in the later days of the Republic, and even in Rome itself the common people strewed flowers on the grave of Nero.

Hodgkin, Italy and her Invaders, I. 6.

Nero, Caius Claudius. A Roman consul 207 B. C. He marched against Hasdrubal, and (with Livius) defeated him in the battle of the Metaurus in 207.

Nero, Emperor of Rome. A tragedy by Nathaniel Lee, produced in 1675.

Nero of the North. A name given, on account of his cruelty, to Christian II., king of Denmark and Norway (and in his early years of Sweden).

Néron (nā-rōn'). An opera by Rubinstein, produced at Hamburg in 1879.

Nero's Persecution of Christians. A painting by W. von Kaulbach. The emperor stands with a company of kindred spirits on a terrace in his garden, receiving homage as a god, while a group of elderly men and another of German soldiers look on with serious. In the foreground a body of Christians is undergoing martyrdom, among them St. Peter, crucified head down, and St. Paul, who breaks from his executioner and makes a passionate protest against the outrages being enacted.

Nertchinsk (ner-chinsk'). A town in Transbaikalia, Russia, situated on the Nertcha about lat. 52° N. The treaty of Nertchinsk, regulating the boundary between China and Russia, was signed here in 1689. Population, 4,535.

Nertchinski-Zavod (ner-chin'skiy-zä-vod'). A town in Transbaikalia, Siberia, situated near the Argun about 140 miles east-southeast of Nertchinsk. It is the center of a silver- and gold-mining region.

Nerthus (nėr'thus). According to Tacitus, a German goddess of fertility and growth: also called *Hertha*. The seat of her worship was an island which has not been identified.

Nerva (nėr'vä), **Marcus Cocceius.** Born 32 A. D.: died Jan. 27, 98. Roman emperor 96–98. He was consul with Vespasian in 71 and with Domitian in 90, and was raised to the throne by the murderers of the latter. He was a mild and just ruler. He adopted Trajan as his successor.

Nerval, Gérard de. See *Gérard de Nerval*.

Nervi (nėr'vē). A town in the province of Genoa, Italy, situated on the Gulf of Genoa 6 miles east of Genoa. It is a sea-bathing and winter health-resort.

Nervii (nėr'vi-i). An ancient people of the Belgic Gauls, dwelling in the neighborhood of the Sambre. They were defeated by Julius Cæsar 57 B. C.

Nesle (nāl). A town in the department of Somme, France, 28 miles east-southeast of Amiens. It was important in former times under the sieurs of Nesle. Population (1891), commune, 2,393.

Ness (nes), **Loch.** A lake in Inverness-shire, Scotland, 6 miles southwest of Inverness. Its outlet is by the Ness into Moray Firth. Length, 224 miles.

Nesselrode (nes'sel-rō-de), Count **Karl Robert.** Born at Lisbon, Dec. 14, 1780; died at St. Petersburg, March 23, 1862. A Russian statesman and diplomatist. He directed the foreign policy of Russia (nearly all the time as minister of foreign affairs) 1816–56. He conducted the negotiations of 1813–15; signed the peace of Paris in 1814; was at the congresses of Vienna 1814–15, Aix-la-Chapelle 1818, Laibach, 1821, etc.; was made chancellor in 1844; and concluded the peace of Paris in 1856.

Nessler (nes'ler), **Victor.** Born at Baldenheim, Alsace, Jan. 28, 1841. A German composer and conductor. Among his operas are "Dornröschen Brautfahrt" (1878), "Der Rattenfänger von Hameln" (1879), "Der wilde Jäger" (1881), "Der Trompeter von Säckingen" (1884), "Otto der Schütz" (1886), etc.

Nessus (nes'us). [Gr. *Nessos*.] In Greek legend, a centaur slain by Hercules. He carried Dejanira, Hercules's wife, across the Evenus, but when he attempted to run away with her, Hercules shot him with a poisoned arrow. He declared to Dejanira that his blood would prove a love-philter to her, and she took Her Rattenfänger von Hameln" (1879), "Der wilde Jäger" (1881), "Der Trompeter von Säckingen" (1884), "Otto der Schütz" (1886), etc. part of the blood, which was from off with it. Later, she, who brought the shirt, was cast by the raging hero into the sea, and Dejanira hung herself. Hercules erected and ascended a pile of wood, had it set on fire, and was carried up from it to Olympus.

Nest of Nobles, A. A novel by Turgenieff, published in England under the name of "Liza."

Nestor (nes'tor). [Gr. *Nestōr*.] In Greek legend, a king of Pylus, and son of Neleus, famous as the oldest councilor of the Greeks before Troy.

Nestorians (nes-tō'ri-anz). **1.** The followers of Nestorius. They denied the hypostatic union of two natures in one person in Christ, holding that he possesses two distinct personalities, the union between which is merely moral. After the Council of Ephesus the Nestorians obtained possession of the theological schools of Edessa, Nisibis, and Seleucia, and were driven by imperial edicts into Persia, where they firmly established themselves. Later they spread to India, Bactria, and as far as China. About the 12th century part of their churches perished under the persecutions of Timur, and in the 16th century a large part of the remainder joined the Roman Catholics. These are called *Chaldæans*. See def. 2.

2. A modern Christian body in Persia and Turkey, the remnant of the once powerful Nestorian denomination. They number about 140,000, are subject to a patriarch (the patriarch of Urumiah) and 18 bishops (see *sees* and *sees and sub-sees*, administer communion in both kinds, and have no purgatory. Another community of Nestorian origin still exists on the Malabar coast of India, but since the middle of the 17th century these are said to have become Monophysites.

Nestorius (nes-tō'ri-us). Died after 439. Patriarch of Constantinople 428–431. He was deposed by the Council of Ephesus on account of heresy. See *Nestorians*.

Nestucca (nez-tuk'ä). A tribe of North American Indians, formerly on Nestucca River, western Oregon: now on the Grand Ronde reservation, Oregon. See *Salishan*.

Netherlands (neth'er-landz). The Low Countries: Holland and Belgium. The former now retains the name Netherlands. See below.

Netherlands, D. Nederlanden (nā'der-länden), G. **Niederlande** (nē'der-län-de), F. **Pays-Bas** (pā-ē'bä'): often called **Holland** (hol'and). A kingdom of western Europe. Capitals, Amsterdam and The Hague. It is bounded by the North Sea on the west and north, Prussia on the east, and Belgium on the south. The surface is generally flat, the land having in many parts been reclaimed from the sea. The chief rivers are the Rhine, Meuse, and Scheldt. The leading occupations are commerce, raising of live stock, agriculture, and manufactures. The kingdom has 11 provinces: North Holland, South Holland, Zealand, North Brabant, Utrecht, Limburg, Gelderland, Overyssel, Drenthe, Groningen, and Friesland. The government is a hereditary constitutional monarchy administered by a king and States-General composed of an upper chamber of 50 and a lower chamber of 100 members. The inhabitants, generally called *Dutch*, are chiefly of Low German race (three branches—Frankish, Saxon, and Friesian). The prevailing language is Dutch, and the religious Dutch Reformed and Roman Catholic. The chief colonial possessions are the Dutch East Indies (including Java, the Moluccas, parts of Borneo, New Guinea, Sumatra, and Celebes, and smaller islands) and the Dutch West Indies (including Dutch Guiana and Curaçon with its dependencies). The region was inhabited by various German peoples in Roman times. In the middle ages it was divided among Brabant, Flanders, Gelderland, Holland, Zealand, and other duchies, counthips, etc. It was united with Burgundy by the end of the 15th century, passed to the Hapsburg family in 1477, and thence later to Spain. The following are the leading later incidents and events: Reformation introduced under Charles V.; outbreak of the revolution (under William of Orange; Spanish leader, the Duke of Alva), 1567; pacification of Ghent, 1576; northern provinces united in the union of Utrecht, 1579; war concluded, 1609; war renewed, 1621; recognition of the republic acknowledged, 1648; country at its greatest prosperity, middle of 17th century; allied with England and Sweden against France, 1668; allied with England under William III., 1689–1702; conquered by France, 1794–95; erected into the Batavian Republic, 1795; made a kingdom under Louis Bonaparte, 1806; annexed by France, 1810; union with Belgium in the kingdom of the Netherlands, 1815; revolution in Belgium, 1830; end of the war, 1833; treaty with Belgium, 1839. The constitution was revised in 1887. Area, 12,648 square miles. Population (1893), 4,621,744. Area of colonial possessions, 766,137 square miles; approximate population, 35,000,000.

Netherlands, Austrian. The name given to the Spanish Netherlands after their cession to Austria in 1713–14. There was an unsuccessful revolt in 1789–90. The provinces were conquered by France in 1794, and ceded to France in 1797. See *Belgium*.

Netherlands, Spanish. The name given to the provinces (nearly corresponding to the present Belgium) retained by Spain in the Dutch war of liberation. They were ceded to Austria in 1713–14.

Néthou (nā-tō'). **Pic de.** The highest peak of the Pyrenees. It is in the Maladetta group in Spain. Height, 11,170 feet.

Netley (net'li). A village 3 miles southeast of Southampton, England: noted for its military hospital and ruined abbey.

Netscher (nets'cher), **Kaspar** or **Gaspar.** Born at Heidelberg, 1639; died at The Hague, Jan. 15, 1684. A Dutch genre and portrait painter, a pupil of Koster and Gerard Terburg. He lived at The Hague from the time of his marriage in 1659.

Nettement (net-mon'). **Alfred François.** Born at Paris, July 22, 1805: died at Paris, Nov. 15, 1869. A French historian and publicist. He wrote "Histoire de la littérature française sous la royauté de Juillet" (1854), etc.

Nettleship (net'l-ship), **Henry.** Born in Northamptonshire, May 5, 1839: died at Oxford, July 10, 1893. An English educator and writer. He was educated at Durham, Charterhouse school, and Corpus Christi college, Oxford; was assistant master at Harrow from 1865 to 1874; and classical lecturer at Christ Church, Oxford, 1873; and was elected professor of Latin literature in the University of Oxford in 1878. He edited and published a number of works on classical subjects.

Nettleship, Richard Lewis. Born about 1850: died on the Dôme du Gouter, Switzerland, Aug. 25, 1892. An English educator, a fellow and classical tutor of Balliol College, Oxford. He was well known as an athlete, and died from exposure to a storm while climbing Mont Blanc.

Nettleton (net'l-ton), **Asahel**, Born at North Killingworth, Conn., April 21, 1783: died at East Windsor, Conn., May 16, 1844. An American Congregational clergyman and revivalist. He published "Village Hymns" (1824), etc.

Netzahualcoyotl (nät-zä-wäl-kō-yōt'l). Born about 1403; died about 1470. An Indian chief of Tezcuco, Mexico, son of Ixtlilxochitl. In his youth the chieftainship was overthrown and his father killed by the Tecpanecs. After many remarkable adventures Netzahualcoyotl, aided by the Mexicans and others, recovered his place in 1430, killing Maxtla, the usurping chief. Thereafter he ruled with great wisdom. He is said to have established a body of wise men, or learned society, and to have built a temple to the invisible supreme deity, forbidding human sacrifices in it. He was known as a sage and poet, and writings said to be his are preserved in Spanish translations. The accounts of Netzahualcoyotl rest mainly on the authority of the Mexican historian Ixtlilxochitl, and should be received with caution. Also written *Nezahualcoyotl*, etc.

Netze (net'se). A river in Posen and Brandenburg, Prussia, which joins the Warthe near Landsberg. Length, about 200 miles.

Neubrandenburg (noi-brän'den-bōrg). [G., 'New Brandenburg.'] A town in Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Germany, situated on the Tollensesee 72 miles north of Berlin. It has considerable trade in wool. Population (1890), 9,323.

Neuburg (noi'bōrg). A town in the government district of Swabia and Neuburg, Bavaria, situated on the Danube 28 miles north-northeast of Augsburg. It was the capital of the former principality of Pfalz-Neuburg. The church is a Cistercian foundation of 1471, with beautiful details. Part of the abbey buildings serves as a hunting-box for the emperor. Population (1890), 7,592.

Neuchâtel, formerly **Neufchâtel** (nė-shä-tel'), G. **Neuenburg** (noi'en-bōrg). ['New castle.']
1. A canton of Switzerland. It is bounded by Bern on the northeast, France on the northwest, Vaud on the south, and the Lake of Neuchâtel (separating it from Fribourg and Vaud) on the southeast, and is traversed by the Jura. It is noted for the manufacture of watches, lace, etc. It has 5 members in the National Council. The prevailing language is French; the prevailing religion Protestant. Neuchâtel was ceded to Prussia in 1713; was given to Berthier as a principality in 1806; became in 1815 a canton of the Swiss Confederation, and a principality under the suzerainty of Prussia; and revolted from Prussia in 1848. The King of Prussia renounced his rights in 1857. Area, 312 square miles. Population (1888), 108,158.
2. The capital of the canton of Neuchâtel, situated on the Lake of Neuchâtel in lat. 46° 59′ N., long. 6° 55′ E. It has a flourishing trade. Its abbey church (Temple du Haut) was founded in the 12th century. It has a castle, a college (with valuable collections), a picture-gallery, and various charitable institutions. Population (1888), 16,261.

Neuchâtel, Lake of. [F. *Lac de Neuchâtel*, G. *Neuenburg'see*.] A lake in western Switzerland, bordering on the cantons of Neuchâtel, Bern, Fribourg, and Vaud: the Roman Lacus Eburodunensis. It receives the Orbe, and has its outlet by the Thiele (Zihl) into the Aare (and Rhine). Height above sea-level, 1,427 feet. Length, 25 miles. Greatest breadth, 6 miles.

Neudek (noi'dek). A town in northwestern Bohemia, 24 miles northeast of Eger. Population (1890), commune, 3,574.

Neuenahr (noi'en-är). A watering-place in the Rhine Province, Prussia, situated on the Ahr near the Rhine.

Neuendorf (noi'en-dorf), **Adolf.** Born at Hamburg, June 15, 1843. A German-American composer and conductor.

Neufchâteau (nė-shä-tō'). A town in the department of Vosges, France, at the junction of the Mouzon and Meuse, 25 miles southwest of Nancy. Population (1891), 4,048.

Neufchâtel. See *Neuchâtel*.

Neufchâtel-en-Bray (nė-shä-tel'on-brā'). A town in the department of Seine-Inférieure, France, situated on the Béthune 25 miles northeast of Rouen. It is famous for its cheese. Population (1891), commune, 4,006.

Neuhaldensleben (noi-häl'dens-lā-ben). A town in the province of Saxony, Prussia, situated on the Ohre 14 miles northwest of Magdeburg. Population (1890), 8,657.

Neuhaus (noi'hous). A town of Bohemia, 69 miles south-southeast of Prague. Population (1890), 8,502.

Neuhäusel (noi'hoi-zel), Hung. **Ersek-Ujvár** (er-shek'öy-vär'). A town in the county of Neutra, Hungary, situated on the Neutra 51 miles northwest of Budapest: formerly a fortress. Population (1890), 11,209.

Neuhof (noi'hōf), Baron **Theodor von.** Born at Metz about 1686: died at London, Dec. 11, 1756. A German adventurer. He aided the Corsicans in 1735–36 with money and weapons obtained from the Pope and the Bey of Tunis; was crowned king of Corsica as Theodore I. in 1736; and was driven out by the Genoese in 1738. An attempt to reestablish his power in 1743 failed.

Neuilly-sur-Marne (nė-yė'sür-märn'). A village in the department of Seine-et-Oise, France, situated on the Marne 6 miles east of the fortifications of Paris. Population (1891), commune, 6,374.

Neuilly-sur-Seine (-sän). A western suburb of Paris, situated immediately beyond the fortifications and east of the Seine. It was a favorite residence of the Orléans family. Population (1891), 29,444.

Neukomm (noi'kom), **Sigismund.** Born at Salzburg, Austria, July 10, 1778: died at Paris, April 3, 1858. An Austrian composer. He was a pupil of Michael and Joseph Haydn, and almost an adopted son of the latter. After the death of Haydn he went to Paris, and became one of a brilliant set of musicians there. He was intimate with Talleyrand, and accompanied him later to the Congress of Vienna. In 1816 he went to South America, and was maître de chapelle to Dom Pedro at Rio de Janeiro till 1821, when he returned with Dom Pedro to Europe and rejoined Talleyrand. He went to England in 1829, and lived partly there and partly in France until his death. He left over 1,000 compositions, mostly church music.

Neum. See *Comanche*.

Neumann (noi'män), **Karl Friedrich.** Born at Ellwangen, Swabia, near Bamberg, Bavaria, Dec. 22, 1798: died at Berlin, March 17, 1870. A German Orientalist and historian, of Hebrew descent. He traveled in the Orient and in China, and made an extensive collection of Chinese books (now at Munich). From 1831 to 1852 he was professor at Munich. He translated from Armenian and Chinese, and published a history of the English monarchy in Asia (1857), of the United States (1863–66), etc.

Neumark (noi'märk). [G., 'new boundary.'] A district east of the Oder, extending south below the Warthe, and mostly included in the province of Brandenburg, Prussia. It was acquired by Brandenburg about 1450.

Neumarkt (noi'märkt). [G., 'new market.'] A town in the Upper Palatinate, Bavaria, situated on the Sulz 21 miles southeast of Nuremberg. Population (1890), 5,703.

Neumarkt. A town in the province of Silesia, Prussia, 19 miles west of Breslau. Population (1890), 5,860.

Neu-Mecklenburg. See *New Ireland*.

Neumünster (noi'mün-ster). [G., 'new minster.'] A town in the province of Schleswig-Holstein, Prussia, on the Schwale 36 miles north of Hamburg. It has cloth manufactures. Population (1890), 13,195.

Neunkirchen (noin'kirch-en), or **Neunkirchen** (noi'en-kirch-en). [G., 'new church.'] A manufacturing town in Lower Austria, 36 miles south-southwest of Vienna. Population (1890), 8,795.

Neunkirchen. A manufacturing town in the Rhine Province, Prussia, situated on the Blies 40 miles southeast of Treves. Population (1890), 19,004.

New Pommern. See *New Britain*.

Neureuther (noi'roi-ter), **Eugen Napoleon.** Born at Munich, Jan. 15, 1806: died at Munich, March 23, 1882. A German historical painter and illustrator. He assisted in the decorations of the Glyptothek and the Konigsbau, but is specially noted as an illustrator of German ballads, legends, and romances, particularly those of Goethe.

Neurode (noi'rō-de). A town in the province of Silesia, Prussia, 43 miles southwest of Breslau. Population (1890), 5,860.

Neuruppin (noi'rōp-pēn'). A town in the province of Brandenburg, Prussia, situated on a small lake 38 miles northwest of Berlin. It was the birthplace of Schinkel. Population (1890), 14,584.

Neusalz (noi'sälts). A town in the province of Silesia, Prussia, situated on the Oder 75 miles northwest of Breslau. Population (1890), 9,073.

Neu-Sandec (noi-sän'dets). A town in Galicia, Austria-Hungary, situated on the Dunajec 45 miles southeast of Cracow. Population (1890), 8,744.

Neusatz (noi'sätz), Hung. **Uj-Vidék** (öy-vē-dāk'). A royal free city in the county of Bács-Bodrog, Hungary, situated on the Danube opposite Peterwardein. It is a commercial and literary center. In 1849 it was taken by the Austrians under Jellachich, and nearly destroyed. Population (1890), 24,717.

Neuse (nūs). A river of North Carolina which flows to Pamlico Sound by a broad estuary 30 miles east of New Berne. Length, about 300 miles; navigable about 100 miles.

Neusiedlersee (noi'sēd-ler-sā), Hung. **Fertö** (fär'te'). A lake in western Hungary, between the counties of Odenburg and Wieselburg, 30 miles southeast of Vienna. It communicates with the Raab by the swamp Hanság. Its depth has varied from time to time: it was dry in 1868–69, and has recently been disappearing. There is a proposal (1893) to drain it by a canal. Length, 19 miles.

Neusohl (noi'zōl), Hung. **Besztercze-Bánya** (bes-tert'sė bän'yo). A free town, capital of the county of Sohl, Hungary, situated at the junction of the Gran and Bistritz, 86 miles north of Budapest. The chief occupations are mining and metal-working. Population (1890), 7,485.

Neuss (nois). A town in the Rhine Province, Prussia, situated near the Rhine 4 miles west-southwest of Düsseldorf: the ancient Novesium. It is noted for its grain-market, its manufactures of meal and oil, and its church of St. Quirinus. It was unsuccessfully besieged by Charles the Bold of Burgundy in 1474–1475, and was taken by Alexander Farnese in 1586. Population (1890), 7,688.

Neustadt (noi'stät). [G., 'new city.'] **1.** A town in the Black Forest, Baden, 18 miles east by south of Freiburg. Population (1890), 2,591. —**2.** A town in middle Franconia, Bavaria, on the Aisch 23 miles west-northwest of Nuremberg. Population (1890), 3,748.—**3.** A suburb of Leipsic, Saxony, lying to the northeast. Population (1885), 7,656.—**4.** A suburb of Magdeburg, Saxony, Prussia, lying directly north.—**5.** A seaport in the province of Schleswig-Holstein, Prussia, situated on the Baltic 18 miles north-northeast of Lübeck. Population (1890), 3,789.—**6.** A town in the province of West Prussia, Prussia, 24 miles northwest of Dantzic. Population (1890), 6,598.

Neustadt, Hol. **Prudnik** (pröd'nik). A town in the province of Silesia, Prussia, situated on the Prudnik 59 miles south-southeast of Breslau. It was the scene of engagements between the Prussians and Austrians in 1745, 1760, and 1779. Population (1890), 17,577.

Neustadt, Wiener-. See *Wiener-Neustadt*.

Neustadt-Eberswalde (-ā'bers-väl-de). See *Eberswalde*.

Neustadt-on-the-Hardt (-härt'). A town in the Rhine Palatinate, Bavaria, 14 miles west of Spires. It has some manufactures and an important trade in wine. Population (1890), 15,016.

Neustadt-on-the-Orla (-or'lä). A town in the grand duchy of Saxe-Weimar, Germany, situated on the Orla 26 miles southeast of Weimar. Population (1890), 5,491.

Neustettin (noi-stet-tēn'). A town in the province of Pomerania, Prussia, 90 miles east-northeast of Stettin. Population (1890), 8,695.

Neustrelitz (noi-strä'lits). The capital of the grand duchy of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Germany, 39 miles north by west of Berlin. Near it is Altstrelitz, the former capital. Population (1890), 9,481.

Neustria (nūs'tri-ä). **1.** In the times of the Merovingians and Carolingians (6th–9th centuries), the western kingdom of the Franks, separated in general from the eastern kingdom, Austrasia or Austria, by the Schelde. It corresponded mainly to northern France. Its chief city was Soissons. The inhabitants were mainly Romanic. It developed after the treaty of Verdun (843) into the kingdom of France.
2. The western division of the Carolingian kingdom of Italy, corresponding to the later Lombardy.

Neuter (nū'tėr). A tribe of North American Indians, called by the early French writers *Attiwendaronk* (corrupted from an Iroquois term meaning 'the stammerers'). They were called the Neuter Nation because they held aloof from the wars of the Hurons and Algonquins against the Iroquois. They were first met with in 1626, when they were on Lake Ontario. In 1647 they were conquered by the Senecas, with whom they afterward lived. See *Iroquoian*.

Neutitschein (noi-tit'shīn). A town in Moravia, Austria-Hungary, situated on the Titsch 72 miles east-northeast of Brünn. Population (1890), commune, 11,562.

Neutra (noi'tra), Hung. **Nyitra** (nyē'tro). The capital of the county of Neutra, Hungary, situated on the Neutra 71 miles northwest of Budapest. It has a cathedral. Population (1890), 13,538.

Neutral Ground. **1.** During the Revolutionary War, that part of New York (in Westchester County) which lay between the British lines (at New York city and elsewhere) on the south and the American lines on the north. The scene of Cooper's novel "The Spy" is laid here.—**2.** A small tract of ground near Gibraltar, lying between the English and the Spanish lines.

Neu-Ulm (noi'ölm'). A town in the government district of Swabia and Neuburg, Bavaria, situated on the Danube opposite Ulm. Population (1890), 7,921.

Neuveville (nėv-vėl'), G. **Neuenstadt** (noi'en-stät). A town in the canton of Bern, Switzerland, situated on the Lake of Bienne. Population (1888), 2,368.

Neuville (nė-vēl'), **Alphonse Marie de.** Born at St.-Omer, France, May 31, 1836; died at Paris, May 19, 1885. A French battle-painter. He was a pupil of Picot. His best-known works are scenes in the Franco-German war of 1870-71: "Last Cartridges" (1873), "Defence of Le Bourget" (1879), "Allez," "In the Trenches," "Panorama of the Battle of Champigny" with Detaille (1881), etc.

Neuwied (noi'vēd). A town in the Rhine Province, Prussia, situated on the Rhine 7 miles northwest of Coblenz. It was the capital of the now mediatized countship of Wied, and is noted for its schools and its establishments of the Moravian Brethren. Population (1890), 13,062.

Neuwied, Maximilian Alexander Philipp, Prince of. Born at Neuwied, Sept. 23, 1782; died there, Feb. 3, 1867. A Prussian traveler and naturalist. He attained the rank of major-general in the Prussian army, but after 1815 devoted his time mainly to scientific pursuits. He traveled in Brazil 1815–17, and in the western part of North America in 1833. His publications include "Reise nach Brasilien" (1820), "Beiträge zur Naturgeschichte Brasiliens" (1824–33), "Reise durch Nord-Amerika" (1838–43), etc. His collection of Mammalia is now in the American Museum of Natural History, New York.

Neva (nė'vä; Russ. pron. nė-vä'). A river of northern Russia. It issues from Lake Ladoga, flows past St. Petersburg, and empties near it by several mouths into the Gulf of Finland. It receives the drainage of Lakes Onega, Ilmen, etc. Length, 40 miles; navigable except in winter. The Neva and Volga systems are connected by the Ladoga Canal.

Nevada (nė-vä'dä). [Named from the *Sierra Nevada* range in the western part of the State, which range is named from the Sierra Nevada, "Snowy Range," of Spain.] One of the Western States of the United States of America, extending from lat. 35° to 42° N., and from long. 114° to 120° W. Capital, Carson City. It is bounded by Oregon and Idaho on the north, Utah and Arizona on the east, and California on the west and southwest. The surface is a plateau traversed by mountain-ranges, forming in great part an interior basin, without outlet to the sea. The State is rich in mineral wealth: the chief occupation is mining, and the chief products silver and gold. It has 14 counties, sends 2 senators and 1 representative to Congress, and has 3 electoral votes. Part of the territory was ceded by Mexico in 1848; the first settlements were made in 1848 and 1850; silver was discovered in 1859; Nevada Territory was organized in 1861, and the State was admitted to the Union in 1864. Area, 104,125 square miles. Population (1890), 45,761.

Nevada, or **Nevada City.** The capital of Nevada County, California, 55 miles north-northeast of Sacramento. It exports gold. Population (1890), 2,524.

Nevada, Emma. See *Wixom.*

Nevada Fall. A cataract in the Merced River, Yosemite Valley, California. Height, about 600 feet.

Nevers (ne-vär'). The capital of the department of Nièvre, France, situated at the junction of the Nièvre with the Loire, in lat. 47° N., long. 3° 9′ E.: the Roman Noviodunum. It has important trade, and manufactures of faience, porcelain, etc., and is formerly noted for its cannon-foundries. The cathedral has an apse at each end, that on the west opening on a spacious 11th-century transept. The triforium of the nave is remarkable: it has a trefoiled arcade, the shafts of which are supported by human figures, with angels in the spandrels. The ducal palace (now palais de justice) is a late-Pointed building begun in 1475, flanked by coneroofed towers, and having square mullioned windows and high roof with dormers. The interesting museum of excellent local majolica is in the palace. Nevers was a town of the Æduï; played an important part in Cæsar's campaigns; and was made a Roman military station. It was the capital of the old Nivernais. Population (1891), commune, 26,014.

Nevers, County of. A medieval county and later duchy in France, in Nivernais, near the city of Nevers. It was purchased by Mazarin in 1659, and granted to the Mancini family.

Neversink. See *Navesink.*

Neveu de Rameau (nė-vė' dė rä-mō'), **Le.** [F., 'The Nephew of Rameau.'] A work by Diderot, written about 1670, but not published till 1805. It was translated into German by Goethe in 1805; and in 1860 Jules Janin wrote a sequel in which he explains the somewhat enigmatical hero, a brilliant Bohemian hanger-on.

The strangest of all Diderot's attempts in prose fiction — if it is to be called a fiction and not a dramatic study — is the so-called 'Neveu de Rameau,' in which, in the guise of a dialogue between himself and a hanger-on of society (or rather a monologue of the latter), the follies and vices, not merely of the time, but of human nature itself, are exposed with a masterly hand, and in a manner wonderfully original and piquant.

Saintsbury, French Lit., p. 422.

Nevianskiĭ- (or **Nevinskiĭ-**) **Zavod** (nev-yän'-skiy-zä-vod'). A town in the government of Perm, Russia, situated in the Ural Mountains, on the Neiva, 45 miles north of Yekaterinburg. It is the center of an iron and gold region.

Neville (nev'il), **Constance.** One of the principal female characters in Goldsmith's comedy "She Stoops to Conquer." She is in love with Hastings.

Neville, George. Born about 1435; died June 8, 1476. An English archbishop, younger brother of the Earl of Warwick. He became archbishop of York in 1465, and was lord chancellor 1460–67.

Neville's Cross. A place near Durham, England. Here, Oct. 17, 1346, the English defeated the Scots under David II. The battle is sometimes called the battle of Durham.

Nevin (nev'in), **John Williamson.** Born in Franklin County, Pa., Feb. 20, 1803; died at Lancaster, Pa., June 6, 1886. An American clergyman of the German Reformed Church, president of Marshall College 1841–53, and of Franklin and Marshall College 1866–76. He was the founder of the "Mercersburg Theology." Among his works are "The Mystical Presence" (1846), "The History and Genius of the Heidelberg Catechism" (1847), etc.

Nevis (nev'is). An island of the Lesser Antilles, British West Indies, situated in lat. 17° 18′ N., long. 62° 37′ W. Capital, Charlestown. The surface is mountainous. Sugar is exported. The island forms part of the government of St. Christopher. It was colonized by the English in 1628. Area, 50 square miles. Population (1891), 13,067.

Nevis, Ben. See *Ben Nevis.*

Nevome (nā-vō'mā). An agricultural tribe of North American Indians, in south central Mexico. Its subdivisions or villages are Aivino, Basiroas, Comuripa, Rio, Ravaguato, Moras, Nuri, Opaba, Sibubuqui, Subiobeta, Tecoripa, Tehata, and Tehuizo. Number estimated at 8,000. Also called *Nebome* and *Lower Pima* or *Sonoi.* *Pima Bajo.* See *Pimans.*

Nevsky Prospekt (nāf'skiy pros-pekt'). The finest and most important street in St. Petersburg, noted for its fine buildings. Length, about 3½ miles.

New Albany (al'ba-ni). A city, capital of Floyd County, Indiana, situated on the Indiana, 2 miles from its falls, nearly opposite Louisville. It has flourishing manufactures, and is the largest city in the United States. Population (1890), 21,059.

New Albion (al'bi-on). The name given by Drake to the Pacific coast now included in northern California, Oregon, and the region northward.

New Almaden (al-ma-den'). A village in Santa Clara County, California, 57 miles southeast of San Francisco, long noted for its quicksilver-mine.

New Amsterdam. See *Amsterdam, New.*

New Andalusia. See *Nueva Andalucia.*

New Archangel. See *Sitka.*

Newark, or **Newark-upon-Trent** (nū'ärk-u-pon-trent'). A town in Nottinghamshire, England, situated on the Devon, near the Trent, 11 miles northeast of Nottingham. It has manufactures of malt. Its noted buildings are the parish church and a ruined castle. King John died at Newark in 1216. It was besieged three times in the Civil War, and finally surrendered to the Scots in 1646. Population (1891), 14,457.

Newark. The capital of Essex County, New Jersey, situated on the Passaic, 4 miles from Newark Bay and 9 miles west of New York, in lat. 40° 45′ N., long. 74° 10′ W. It is the largest city in the State, and is a commercial center and port of foreign and coasting trade. It has manufactures of jewelry, saddlery, hats, beer, thread, carriages, leather, rubber, flour, etc. It was settled by Puritan colonists from Connecticut in 1666, and suffered in the Revolutionary War. It became a city in 1836. Population (1890), 181,830.

Newark. A city, capital of Licking County, Ohio, situated on the Licking 31 miles east-northeast of Columbus. Population (1890), 14,270.

Newark, Lord. See *Leslie, David.*

New Atalantis, The. A work by Mrs. Manley, published in 1709.

Mrs. Manley's most prominent work was the "Secret Memoirs and Manners of Several Persons of Quality of both Sexes. From the New Atalantis, an island in the Mediterranean." This book is a scandalous chronicle of crime reputed to have been committed by persons of high rank, and the names are so thinly disguised as to be easily identified. *Tuckerman,* Hist. of Prose Fiction, p. 123.

New Atlantis, The. An allegorical romance by Bacon; so called from its scene of action, an imaginary island in the ocean. It was written before 1617. See *Atlantes.*

New Bath Guide. A satirical poem by Christopher Anstey, published in 1766.

New Beacon (bē'kon). The highest point of the Highlands of the Hudson, in Dutchess County, New York. Height, 1,685 feet.

New Bedford (bed'förd). A seaport, one of the capitals of Bristol County, Massachusetts, situated on the estuary of the Acushnet, Buzzard's Bay, in lat. 41° 38′ N., long. 70° 56′ W. It has manufactures of cotton goods, etc., and was long the chief seat of the American whale-fishery, succeeding Nantucket: this industry was at its height in 1854, but has since greatly declined. It was separated from Dartmouth in 1787, and became a city in 1847. Population (1890), 40,733.

New Berne (bėrn), or **Newbern.** A city and seaport, capital of Craven County, North Carolina, situated at the junction of the Trent and Neuse, in lat. 35° 6′ N., long. 77° 2′ W. It has a large coasting trade in naval stores and rice and cotton. It was the capital of North Carolina in the 18th century. Here, March 14, 1862, the Federals under Burnside defeated the Confederates. The Confederate loss was 578. Population (1890), 7,843.

Newberry (nū'ber-i), **John Strong.** Born at Windsor, Conn., Dec. 22, 1822; died at New Haven, Conn., Dec. 7, 1892. An American geologist. He was secretary of the western department of the United States Sanitary Commission during the Civil War, was professor of geology at the head of mines, Columbia College 1866–90, and was appointed state geologist of Ohio in 1869. He published numerous books and papers relating to geology, paleontology, botany, and zoology.

Newbery (nū'ber-i), **John.** Born 1713; died Dec. 22, 1767. An English publisher, the friend of Dr. Johnson, Goldsmith, and Smollett. He settled in London in 1744, and was the first publisher of small story-books for children. In 1758 he started the "Universal Chronicle" or "Weekly Gazette," in which the "Idler" appeared. The "Public Ledger" was commenced in 1760.

New Brighton (brī'tọn). A village in Richmond County, New York, situated on the northern side of Staten Island, 6 miles southwest of New York. Population (1890), 16,424.

New Brighton. A borough in Beaver County, Pennsylvania, situated on the Beaver River 25 miles northwest of Pittsburg. Population (1890), 5,616.

New Britain (brit'an or brit'in, native **Birara** (bē-rä'rä). 1. An island of the Bismarck Archipelago, in the Pacific Ocean, situated 55 miles east of New Guinea: called by the Germans since 1885 Neu-Pommern. The inhabitants are Papuans. It was made a German possession in 1884. Length, about 340 miles. The name sometimes given to the group of islands called (since 1885) Bismarck Archipelago.

New Britain. A city in Hartford County, Connecticut, 9 miles southwest of Hartford. It has manufactures of builders' hardware, etc. Population (1890), 16,519.

New Brunswick (brunz'wik). A maritime province of the Dominion of Canada. Capital, Fredericton; largest city, St. John. It is bounded by Quebec and Chaleur Bay on the north, the Gulf of St. Lawrence and Northumberland Strait on the east, Nova Scotia on the southeast, the Bay of Fundy on the south, and Quebec and the State of Maine on the west. The surface is undulating and hilly (particularly hilly in the northwest and north). The chief rivers are the St. John, Miramichi, and Restigouche. The principal deposits of coal, iron, and other minerals. Its leading industries are fisheries and lumbering. It has 12 counties. Government is administered by a lieutenant-governor, an advisory council, and a legislative assembly (of 41 members); and it is represented in the Dominion Parliament by 10 senators and 14 members of the House of Commons. It was settled by the French in 1604; formed part of Acadia; was ceded to the British in 1713 and 1763; was colonized by Scottish settlers in 1764 and by Tories from the United States in 1783; was separated from Nova Scotia in 1784; became one of the original provinces of the Dominion in 1867. Area, 28,100 square miles. Population (1891), 321,263.

New Brunswick. A city, capital of Middlesex County, New Jersey, situated at the head of navigation of the Raritan River, 30 miles southwest of New York. It has various manufactures, and is the seat of Rutgers College (which see) and of a Dutch Reformed theological seminary. Population (1890), 18,603.

Newburg, or **Newburgh** (nū'berg). A city, capital of Orange County, New York, situated on the west bank of the Hudson, 55 miles north of New York. It has manufactures and river trade, being a shipping port for coal. It was the headquarters of Washington during part of the Revolutionary War. The American army disbanded here in 1783. Population (1890), 23,087.

Newburg Addresses. Two anonymous letters to the American army, written from Newburg, New York, by John Armstrong in 1783, setting forth the grievances of the soldiers, chief among which was arrears of pay.

Newburn (nū'bėrn). A place near Newcastle-on-Tyne, England. Here, August 28, 1640, the Scots defeated the English Royalists.

Newbury (nū'bur-i). A town in Berkshire, England, situated on the Kennet 55 miles west of London. Two battles were fought here during the civil war: on Sept. 20, 1643, in which the parliamentary forces under the Earl of Essex; and on Oct. 27, 1644, a victory of the Parliamentarians under Manchester and Waller over the Royalists under Charles I. Population (1891), 11,002.

Newburyport (nū'bur-i-port). A seaport, one of the capitals of Essex County, Massachusetts, situated on the Merrimac River, near its mouth, 35 miles north-northeast of Boston. It has shipbuilding, and manufactures of cotton, shoes, etc., and has long been one of the chief seats of American commerce. It was separated from Newbury village in 1764. It was the birthplace of Garrison. Population (1890), 13,947.

New Calabar (kal-ą-bär', more correctly kā-lā-bär'). A town on an island in the Bight of Biafra, West Africa, east of the mouth of the Niger.

New Caledonia (kal-e-dō'ni-ą), **F. Nouvelle Calédonie** (nō-vel' kā-lā-dō-nē'). An island in the Pacific Ocean, east of Australia, intersected by lat. 21° S., long. 165° E.: a French colonial possession. Capital, Nouméa. The surface is mountainous. The island was discovered by Cook in 1774, and was taken possession of by the French in 1853, and made a penal colony. Length, about 220 miles. Area, 6,000 square miles. Population (1889), 62,752 (natives, convicts, and colonists, etc.). Dependencies are the Isle of Pines, Loyalty Archipelago, Huon Islands, Chesterfield Islands, and Wallis Archipelago.

New Caledonia. A name given to the Scottish Darien Colony, formed in 1699. See *Darien, Colony of,* and *Paterson, William.*

New Castile (in Spain). See *Castile.*

New Castile (kas-tēl'). Sp. **Castilla Nueva** (käs-tēl'yą nō-ō'vä). The official name given in 1529 to that portion of Peru which was granted to Pizarro for conquest and government. By the terms of the grant it extended from the river Santiago (probably the Mira) southward for 200 leagues. The name was soon supplanted by Peru. Later (1538–45) the name New Castile was applied to a province immediately north of Peru, corresponding to what is now the southwestern coast region of Colombia, and sometimes including a part of the Isthmus of Darien. See *Castilla del Oro.*

Newcastle, or **Newcastle-upon-Tyne** (nū'kas-l-u-pon-tīn'). A city and seaport, the chief town of Northumberland, England, and a county in itself, situated on the Tyne, near its mouth, in lat. 54° 59′ N., long. 1° 37′ W.: the Roman Pons Ælii. It is the largest coal-market in the world, and exports also coke, lead, manufactured goods, etc.; is the terminus of various steamer lines; builds iron and steel ships, and has numerous manufactures of machinery, engines, ordnance, chemicals, glass, hardware, etc. The Tyne is crossed here by the High-level Bridge and other bridges. The Church of St. Nicholas is now the cathedral church. Norman castle, built in 1080 and rebuilt by Henry II., was long a noted stronghold. It was a Roman and Saxon town; was taken by the Scots in Jean and John; and long held an important place in border warfare. Population (1890), 186,335.

New Castle. The capital of Lawrence County, Pennsylvania, situated on the Shenango 48 miles north-northwest of Pittsburg. It is a manufacturing and mining town. Population (1880), 11,600.

Newcastle. A seaport in New South Wales, Australia, situated on the coast, at the mouth of the Hunter, 75 miles north-northeast of Sydney. It exports coal. Population (1891), 12,914.

Newcastle, Dukes of. See *Cavendish, William; Pelham, Thomas;* and *Pelham-Clinton, Henry Pelham.*

Newcastle-under-Lyme(-lim')or-**Lyne** (-lin'). A town in Staffordshire, England, 41 miles southeast of Liverpool. It has manufactures of hats, etc. Population (1890), 18,452.

New-Chwang (nū-chwäng'), or **Niu-Chwang** (nū-chwäng'). A treaty port in the province of Shingking, Manchuria, Chinese empire, situated on a branch of the river Liau 75 miles southwest of Mukden. Its port is Yingtsze. Population, estimated, 60,000.

New College, or **College of St. Mary Winton.** A college of Oxford University, founded by William of Wykeham, bishop of Winchester, in 1379. The buildings were begun in 1386. Much of the quaint and picturesque buildings dates from the time of the foundation. The chapel is among the earliest of the complete buildings in the Perpendicular style.

Newcomb (nū'kom). **Simon.** Born at Wallace, Nova Scotia, March 12, 1835. A noted American astronomer, and writer on political economy. He became professor of mathematics in the United States navy in 1861, being assigned to duty at the naval observatory at Washington, District of Columbia; and since 1884 has also held a professorship of mathematics and astronomy in Johns Hopkins University. Among his works are "Popular Astronomy" (1877) and "Principles of Political Economy" (1886).

Newcome (nū'kom), **William.** Born at Abingdon, Berkshire, April 10, 1729: died at Dublin, Jan. 11, 1800. A British archbishop, noted as a biblical scholar. He wrote a "Harmony of the Gospels" (1778), etc.

Newcomen (nū-kom'en), **Thomas.** Died at London, Aug., 1729. An English inventor. With Cawley and Savery he invented the atmospheric steam-engine, patented in 1705.

Newcomes (nū'kumz), **The.** A novel by Thackeray, published in 1854. The character of Colonel Newcome is one of touching simplicity.

The old colonel is ruined by speculation, and in his ruin is brought to accept the alms of the brotherhood of the Grey Friars. . . . He dons the gown, . . . and occupies the single room, and eats the doled bread, and among his poor brothers sits in the chapel of his order. The description is perhaps as fine as anything that Thackeray ever did. The gentleman is still the gentleman, with all the pride of gentry; but not the less is he the humble bedesman, aware that he is living upon charity, not made to grovel by any sense of shame, but knowing that, though his normal pride may be left to him, an outward demeanour of humility is befitting. And then he dies. "At the usual evening hour the chapel bell began to toll, and Thomas Newcome's hands outside the bed feebly beat time — and just as the last bell struck, a peculiar sweet smile shone over his face, and he lifted up his head a little, and quickly said, 'Adsum' — and fell back. It was the word we used at school when names were called; and, lo, he whose heart was as that of a little child had answered to his name, and stood in the presence of his Maker!"

Trollope, Thackeray.

Newdigate (nū'di-gāt), Sir **Roger.** Born at Arbury, Warwickshire, England, May 30, 1719: died Nov. 25, 1806. An English scholar, the founder of the annual Newdigate prize (for English verse) at Oxford. He was member of Parliament for Middlesex (1751–80).

New England (ing'gland). A name given collectively to the northeastern section of the United States, comprising the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island. It formed part of "North Virginia," granted to the Plymouth Company by James I. in 1606. The name was given to it by Captain John Smith.

New England Confederation. The union effected by the colonies of Massachusetts Bay, Plymouth, Connecticut, and New Haven in 1643, suggested by the need of a common defense against the Dutch and the Indians. It was discontinued in 1684.

New England Primer. A small elementary book of instruction, containing various verses, the Westminster Shorter Catechism, etc. (2d ed. at Boston about 1691).

New Forest (for'est). A royal forest in the southwestern part of Hampshire, England. The tract was forcibly afforested by William the Conqueror, and used as a hunting-ground. It still contains about 140 acres, in part belonging to the crown. It was the scene of the death of William II.

Newfoundland (oftenest nū-fund-land'; on the island itself generally nū-fund-land'; also nū'fund-land), [Orig. *New-found land;* NL. *Terra Nova,* F. *Terre Neuve,* new land.] An island forming a British colonial possession, situated east of British North America. Capital, St. John's. It is bounded on the north by the Strait of Belle Isle (separating it from Labrador), on the east and south by the Atlantic, and on the west by the Gulf of St. Lawrence. It contains the peninsulas of Avalon in the southeast and Petit Nord in the north. The coast is greatly indented, the largest inlet on the west by the many lakes. The chief occupation is the fisheries: the island has the largest cod-fisheries in the world, and has also seal, herring, salmon, and lobster fisheries. It contains productive copper-mines. It is a crown colony, the government being vested in a governor, executive council, legislative council, and house of assembly. It was discovered by John Cabot in 1497; the colony was commenced in the beginning of the 16th century: and the first important settlement was made by the English under Calvert in 1621. There were feuds between English and French fishermen, and by the treaty of 1713 Newfoundland was given to England. Representative government was granted in 1832, and the present form of government was established in 1855. French rights on the coast, granted in 1713 and 1783, have been a frequent subject of dispute. Area, 42,200 square miles. Population (1891), 197,934.

New France (frans). The region in North America claimed and in part settled by France. By 1650 it included the basins of the St. Lawrence and of the Great Lakes, with Labrador and the present Nova Scotia and New Brunswick and part of Maine. Contests with England arose, and four wars ensued — King William's, Queen Anne's, King George's, and the French and Indian. Quebec and Montreal were first captured by Wolfe in 1759. New France, with Louisiana added, comprised the St. Lawrence and Great Lakes basins, with the Mississippi basin, though settlements were confined to a few points on the lakes and rivers. The latter (which see) had been ceded to England in 1713. The result of the treaty of 1763 was to cede all the region east of the Mississippi to England, and that west of the Mississippi to Spain.

New Galicia. See *Nueva Galicia.*

Newgate (nū'gāt). The western gate of London wall by which the Watling street left the city. It was at first called Westgate, but later Chancellor's gate, in the reign of Henry I. Chancellor's gate was rebuilt and called Newgate. At about the same time the county of Middlesex was given to the citizens of London, and Newgate was used for prisoners from that county. The use of this locality for a prison continues until the present day, although now only a house of detention is located here. Newgate always had an unsavory reputation, and resisted all efforts at reform. These began as early as the time of Richard Whittington, who left a large sum for its improvement. The prison was burned during the Gordon riots in 1780, and was rebuilt in 1782. *Archer, Letter.*

Since executions have ceased to be carried out at Tyburn, they have taken place here. The late amelioration in the condition of prisoners in Newgate is in a great measure due to the exertions of Mrs. Fry, who has left a terrible account of their state even in 1838. *Hare,* London, I. 166.

Newgate Calendar. A biographical record of the most notorious criminals confined in Newgate.

New Georgia (jôr'jiä). The former name for Vancouver Island and the Pacific coast opposite it.

New Granada (gra-nä'dä), Sp. **Nueva Granada** (nō-ā'vä grä-nä'thä). An earlier name of the South American country now called Colombia (which see). It was given by the conqueror Quesada (1538), in remembrance of his native province of Granada: at that time the term included only the highlands about Bogotá. Under the colonial presidents (1564–1718) and viceroys (1719–1810) it embraced nearly the present territory of Colombia, except from 1710 to 1722, when Quito (the present Ecuador) was annexed to it. The official title under the viceroys was Nuevo Reino de Granada (New Kingdom of Granada). After the revolution New Granada was retained as a collective name for the provinces composing the old viceroyalty, though they were merged in the republic of Colombia (including also Venezuela and Quito) from 1819 to 1831. In the latter year Venezuela and Quito separated, and the Republic of New Granada was formed. In 1861, on the adoption of a federal constitution, the name was changed to United States of Colombia (now Republic of Colombia).

New Guinea (gin'i), or **Papua** (pap'ō-ą or pi'-pō-ą). The largest island in the world, belonging to Melanesia, and situated north of Australia (from which it is separated by Torres Strait), it is bounded on the east and south by the Pacific, and on the southwest by Arafura Sea. The interior has been little explored. There are peninsulas in the northwest and southeast. The mountains (Arfak Hills, Finisterre, Kratke, etc.) reach in the Charles Louis the height of about 20,000 feet. The largest river is the Fly. The island is divided between the Dutch in the west (as far east as long. 141°), the Germans in the northeast, and the British in the south. It was first visited by the Portuguese Menezes about 1526, and was chiefly surveyed by the Dutch. The Dutch claims were made in 1848–1884 and 1886 the English and German possessions were defined. British New Guinea, under a governor (the cost of administration being borne by the three chief Australian colonies), has an area of about 90,000 square miles, and a population of about 350,000. Kaiser Wilhelm's Land, governed by the German New Guinea Company, has an area of 72,000 square miles and a population of about 200,000. Dutch New Guinea, attached to the residency of Ternate in the Moluccas, with an area of 150,755 square miles, has a population of about 300,000. Total area, about 315,000 square miles. Total population, about 660,000.

New Hampshire (hamp'shir). One of the New England States of the United States of America, extending from lat. 42° 40′ to 45° 18′ N., and from long. 70° 37′ to 72° 37′ W. Capital, Concord; largest city, Manchester. It is bounded by the province of Quebec, Canada, on the north; Maine and the Atlantic on the east, Massachusetts on the south, and Vermont (separated by the Connecticut) and Quebec on the west. Its surface is mountainous in the north and west, and elsewhere hilly. It contains the White Mountains in the north. It is often called "the Granite State" and "the Switzerland of America." It is a manufacturing State, ranking among the leading States in its chief manufactures — cotton, woolen, and worsted. It has 10 counties, sends 2 senators and 2 representatives to Congress, and has 4 electoral votes. It was visited by Pring in 1603, and by Captain John Smith in 1614; formed part of the territory granted to Mason and Gorges in 1622; was settled by the English at Portsmouth and Dover in 1623; was united to Massachusetts in 1641; was separated and made a royal province in 1679; was at times again united, and finally separated in 1741; was often disturbed by Indian wars; and claimed Vermont until 1764. It was one of the 13 original States, being the ninth to ratify the Constitution (1788). Area, 9,336 square miles. Population (1890), 376,530.

New Hampshire Grants. A name given to Vermont in its earlier history.

New Hanover (han'ō-vėr). An island of the Bismarck Archipelago.

New Harmony (här'mō-ni). A village in Posey County, southwestern Indiana, situated on the Wabash 22 miles northwest of Evansville. See *Harmonists.* Population (1890), 1,100.

Newhaven (nū-hā'vn), a seaport in Sussex, England, situated on the English Channel, at the mouth of the Ouse, 50 miles south of London. It is the terminus of a steam-packet line to Dieppe, France. Population (1891), 4,955.

New Haven. A Puritan colony in New England, established in 1638, and united with Connecticut in 1662. Its government was remarkably theocratic. It comprised a few adjoining towns besides New Haven.

New Haven. A city, capital of New Haven County, Connecticut, situated on New Haven harbor, near Long Island Sound, in lat. 41° 18′ N., long. 72° 56′ W. It is the largest city in the State. It manufactures carriages, Winchester arms, etc., and exports manufactured goods. It is the seat of Yale University (which see). It was settled by English colonists under Davenport and Eaton in 1638; became a city in 1784; and was the State capital alternately with Hartford from 1701 to 1873, when Hartford was made sole capital. Often called "the Elm City" from the number and beauty of its elms. Population (1890), 81,298.

New Hebrides (heb'ri-dēz). A group of islands in Melanesia, Pacific Ocean, northeast of New Caledonia and west of the Fiji Islands. They are mostly of volcanic formation. The largest island is Espiritu Santa. The inhabitants belong to Papuan and Polynesian races, and are cannibals. The islands were dis-

covered in 1606, and explored by Cook in 1773. In 1886 they were seized by the French against Australian protest. Population, about 70,000.

New Holland (hol'land). A former name of Australia.

New Hope Church. A locality in Paulding County, Georgia, 4 miles northeast of Dallas. It was the scene of a series of skirmishes May 25–28, 1864, between the Federals under Sherman and the Confederates under Johnston, the former losing 2,400 men, the latter 3,000.

Newington (nū'ing-ton). A quarter of London, on the southern side of the Thames near Lambeth.

New Inn, The, or the Light Heart. A comedy by Ben Jonson, first played by the King's Servants in 1629, entered on the "Stationers' Register" in 1631, and published the same year. A part of the play was transferred to "Love's Pilgrimage" by Fletcher and another.

New Ireland (ir'land), native **Tombara** (tōm-bä'rä). An island of the Bismarck Archipelago, Pacific Ocean, 20 miles northeast of New Britain, which it generally resembles: called by the Germans since 1885 Neu-Mecklenburg. It was made a German possession in 1884. Length, about 300 miles.

New Jersey (jėr'zi). [Named (1664) after the Isle of *Jersey*, in honor of Sir George Carteret, lieutenant-governor of that isle (1643–51). He had previously (1650) received a grant of "a certain island and adjacent islets in America in perpetual inheritance, to be called *New Jersey*" (Dict. Nat. Biog., IX. 209.)] One of the North Atlantic States of the United States of America, extending from lat. 38° 56′ to 41° 21′ N., and from long. 74° 54′ to 75° 33′ W. Capital, Trenton; largest cities, Newark and Jersey City. It is bounded by New York on the north, New York (separated by the Hudson, New York Bay, and Staten Island Sound) and the Atlantic Ocean on the east, Delaware Bay on the south and Pennsylvania and Delaware (both separated by the Delaware River) on the west. It is traversed by the Kittatinny and Highland ranges of the Appalachian system in the northern half of the southern half is a plain. It is the first State in the production of zinc, one of the leading iron-producing States, and one of the chief manufacturing States, ranking third in the manufacture of silk and silk, and among the first in the manufacture of leather, iron, hats, rubber, sugar, and steel. It has 21 counties, sends 2 senators and 10 representatives to Congress, and has 10 electoral votes. It was settled by the Dutch at Bergen probably about 1617; granted by the Duke of York to Carteret and Berkeley in 1664; recaptured by the Dutch in 1673; and restored to England in 1674. West Jersey was purchased by Quakers in 1674, East Jersey in 1682. Proprietary government ceased in 1702, New Jersey being made a royal province. It was under the same governor with New York until 1738. It was one of the thirteen original States, and was the scene of the battles of Trenton, Princeton, Monmouth, and other events in the Revolutionary War. Area, 7,576 square miles. Population (1880), 1,444,933.

New Jersey, College of, called popularly **Princeton College,** and sometimes **Nassau Hall.** An institution of learning at Princeton, New Jersey. It was chartered in 1746 and 1748, opened at Elizabethtown in 1747, and removed to Newark in 1747 and to Princeton 1755. The buildings were occupied by British and American troops in the Revolutionary War. It contains an academic department and a school of science. Connected with it is a theological seminary (under Presbyterian control). The college is attended by about 1,000 students, and the library contains over 90,000 volumes.

New Jerusalem Church. See *Swedenborgians.*

New Lanark (lan'ärk). A small village 1 mile from Lanark, Scotland. A manufacturing settlement was made there in connection with the philanthropic schemes of Robert Owen.

Newland (nū'land), **Abraham.** A name given to an English bank-note: so named from Abraham Newland, the cashier of the Bank of England in the early part of the 19th century, who signed the notes.

New Laws, Sp. Nuevas Ordenanzas (nō-a'-vās ōr-dā-nän'thäs). A code of Spanish laws promulgated in Madrid in 1543, and having for their special object the protection of American Indians. They were the outcome of the efforts of Las Casas, and were originally written by him, but were published with many changes. These laws provided that all Indian slaves should be freed unless a legal title to them could be produced by their masters. "Repartimientos," or grants of Indian labor, were greatly restricted and could not be inherited: civil and ecclesiastical offices were forbidden to hold them. The treatment of slaves was regulated, inspectors were appointed to watch over them, and provision was made for their religious instruction. At the same time some of the old audiences were suppressed and others were created. The new laws were vehemently opposed by the colonists, who declared that they would be impoverished. The viceroy of Mexico was forced to suspend them, but later (1551) they were enforced by Velasco, and 150,000 male slaves alone were freed. In Peru an attempt to enforce the laws resulted in the rebellion of Gonzalo Pizarro (see *Pizarro*). They were suspended as to that country in 1547, and by 1560 had become practically non-effective.

New Lebanon (leb'a-non). A town in Columbia County, New York, 22 miles southeast of Albany. It contains the village of Mount Lebanon, noted for its Shaker community, and the village of Lebanon Springs, noted for hot springs. Population (1890), 1,766.

New Leinster (len'ster or lin'ster). A name formerly given to what is now Stewart Island, New Zealand.

New Leon. See *Nuevo Leon.*

New London (lun'don). A seaport, and one of the capitals of New London County, Connecticut, situated on the Thames, 3 miles from Long Island Sound, in lat. 41° 21′ N., long. 72° 5′ E. It has considerable commerce, is a summer resort, has fisheries of seal, cod, and mackerel, and was formerly noted for its whale-fisheries (next to New Bedford). It was captured by the British under Benedict Arnold in 1781. Population (1890), 13,757.

New Madrid (mad'rid). The capital of New Madrid County, southeastern Missouri, situated on the Mississippi 46 miles southwest of Cairo, Illinois. It suffered from a destructive earthquake in 1811. Population (1890), 1,153.

Newman (nū'man), **Francis William.** Born at London, June 27, 1805. An English scholar and miscellaneous writer, brother of Cardinal Newman. In 1826 he graduated at Oxford (Worcester College), and was made fellow of Balliol. In 1840 he was classical professor in Manchester New College, London; 1846–63 was professor of Latin in University College, London. He wrote "Phases of Faith" (1850), "History of the Hebrew Monarchy" (1847), "The Soul" (1849), "Regal Rome" (1852), "Theism" (1858), "Handbook of Modern Arabic" (1859), "Libyan Vocabulary" (1882), "Politics" (1890), "Economics" (1890), translations from Horace and Homer, etc.

Newman, John Henry. Born at London, Feb. 21, 1801; died at Edgbaston, Aug. 11, 1890. An English Roman Catholic prelate. He was the son of John Newman, banker. He took his degree at Oxford (Trinity College) in 1820, and was elected fellow of Oriel in 1822, where he was associated with Dr. Pusey. In 1835 he published "The Arians of the Fourth Century." Many of his smaller poems, including "Lead, Kindly Light," were written during a Mediterranean voyage in 1832–33. In 1833 he joined the Oxford movement, and wrote many of the "Tracts for the Times." For a time he held to the possibility of a via media between the Roman Catholic Church and Protestantism; but in 1845 he withdrew from the Anglican Church, and on Oct. 9, 1845, formally entered the Roman Catholic Church. In 1849 he established an English branch of the brotherhood of St. Philip Neri, the "Oratory." His lectures on "Anglican Difficulties" were published in 1856. His sermons were published in 1849 and 1857; the "Apologia pro Vita sua, or a History of my Religious Opinions" in 1864; "Grammar of Assent" in 1870; "Verses on Various Occasions" in 1874. At the Vatican council in 1870 he opposed the Ultramontane faction. On May 12, 1879, he was made cardinal.

Newmarket (nū-mär'ket). A town in Suffolk and Cambridgeshire, England, 55 miles north-northeast of London. Horse-races have been run annually on Newmarket Heath since the reign of James I. The principal races are the Two Thousand Guineas and the Cesarewitch. Population (1891), 6,333.

New Mexico (mek'si-ko). A Territory of the United States. Capital, Santa Fé. It is bounded by Colorado on the north, unorganized lands and Texas on the east, Texas and Mexico on the south, and Arizona on the west. The surface is elevated, and is traversed by mountain-ranges and by the Rio Grande from north to south. Mineral wealth is abundant. The chief occupations are the raising of live stock and mining. The Territory has one delegate to Congress. The population is large. The inhabitants are largely of Mexican descent. There are also Pueblos, uncivilized Indians, etc. It was visited by Coronado in 1536, and by Cespedes about 1541. Settlements were made by Spanish missionaries in the end of the 16th century. The Spanish were temporarily expelled by the Indians in 1680. The region was conquered by the Americans from Kearny, in 1846; ceded by Mexico to the United States in 1848; and organized as a Territory in 1850. It was enlarged by the "Gadsden Purchase" in 1853. Area, 122,460 square miles. Population (1890), 153,593.

New Milford (mil'ford). A town in Litchfield County, Connecticut, situated on the Housatonic 32 miles northwest of New Haven. Population (1890), 3,917.

New Mills (milz). A town in Derbyshire, England, situated at the junction of the Kinder and Goyt 12 miles southeast of Manchester. Population (1891), 6,661.

New Model, The. The name given to the Parliamentary army from the time of its reorganization in 1645. It was commanded by Sir Thomas Fairfax, and later by Cromwell.

New Munster (mun'ster). A name formerly given to what is now the South Island of New Zealand.

New Netherlands (neth'er-landz). The early name of the colony (later the State) of New York.

Newnham (nūn'am) **College.** A college in the suburbs of Cambridge, England, founded in 1875 for the education of women. It now consists of three halls: Old Hall, Sidgwick Hall, and Clough Hall. From 1881 its students and those of Girton College (which see) have been admitted to examinations in Cambridge University, and receive certificates.

New Orkney. See *South Orkney.*

New Orleans (or'le-anz). A city in the parish of Orleans, Louisiana, situated on the Mississippi in lat. 29° 58′ N., long. 90° 57′ W. It is the largest city of Louisiana, the largest and chief commercial city of the cotton States, and the chief seaport of the Mississippi valley. It borders on Lake Pontchartrain on the north, and is protected by levées. From its shape it is called "the Crescent City." It has the largest cotton-trade in the United States, and its principal exports are cotton, molasses, rosin, flour, tobacco, meat, wheat, pork, etc. The most prominent buildings are the custom-house, city hall, and St. Charles and St. Louis hotels. The inhabitants are largely creoles and negroes. New Orleans was founded by the French under Bienville in 1718, passed to Spain in 1763, to France in 1800, and to the United States in 1803. It has often been ravaged by yellow fever; was occupied by the Confederates in 1861 and was recaptured by the Federals under Butler from May 1 to Dec. 1, 1862. It was the State capital. It was the scene of political riots in 1877, and of the lynching of 11 Italians in 1891 suspended complicity in the murder of the chief of police. Population (1890), 242,039.

New Orleans, Battle of. A victory near New Orleans, Jan. 8, 1815, gained by the Americans (about 6,000) under Andrew Jackson over the British (about 12,000) under Pakenham (killed in the battle). The loss of the British was over 2,400, that of the Americans, who were sheltered by breastworks, 8 killed and 13 wounded.

New Philippines (fil'i-pinz). A name sometimes given to the Caroline Islands.

New Place. The house of Shakspere's residence and death at Stratford-upon-Avon, England. The foundations still remain. It was built about 1500. Shakspere bought it in 1597, spent part of the year, and a second part in 1602. At that time the house was thought to be the best in the town, and there were two barns and two gardens belonging to it. Shakspere afterward enlarged the gardens. It is not known what year he retired there permanently from London, but it was his home in 1598.

New Plymouth (plim'uth). A seaport in the North Island of New Zealand, situated in lat. 39° 4′ S., long. 174° 6′ E. Population, about 3,000.

Newport (nū'pōrt). The chief town of the Isle of Wight, Hampshire, England, situated on the Medina 11 miles southwest of Portsmouth. Near it is Carisbrooke Castle. Population (1891), 10,216.

Newport. A seaport in Monmouthshire, England, situated on the Usk 20 miles west-northwest of Bristol. It has iron-works and other manufactures, and commerce in coal, iron, etc. There are ruins of an old castle. Population (1891), 19,289.

Newport. A city, capital of Campbell County, Kentucky, situated on the Ohio opposite Cincinnati, and at the mouth of the Licking opposite Covington. It has various manufactures. Population (1890), 24,918.

Newport. One of the capitals of the State of Rhode Island, and the capital of Newport County, situated in Rhode Island on Narragansett Bay, in lat. 41° 29′ N., long. 71° 20′ W. It has a fine harbor, and is one of the most fashionable watering-places in the United States. There is a United States torpedo station on an island in the harbor. Among the objects of interest are the round stone tower or mill, Fort Adams, and the beaches. It was founded about 1638, and was an important commercial place in the 18th century. It was occupied during the Revolution by the British 1776–79. Population (1890), 19,457.

Newport, Christopher. Born about 1565; died after 1610. An English navigator. He commanded the expedition which founded Jamestown, Virginia, in 1607, and led expeditions to Virginia in 1608 and 1609.

Newport, Treaty of. The name given to negotiations at Newport, Monmouthshire, between Charles I. and the English Parliament, Sept. to Nov., 1648. The king made great concessions, but apparently only for the purpose of gaining time.

Newport News (nū'port nūz). A point of land on the north side of Hampton Roads, Virginia. It miles northwest of Fortress Monroe.

New Providence. One of the principal islands of the Bahamas, containing the capital, Nassau.

New River. A name given to the Great Kanawha in the upper part of its course.

New Rochelle (rosh-el'). A town in Westchester County, New York, situated on Long Island Sound 17 miles northeast of New York. Population (1890), village, 5,247.

New Ross (ros). A town in the counties of Wexford and Kilkenny, Ireland, situated on the Barrow 72 miles south-southwest of Dublin. It was the scene of a defeat of the Irish insurgents June 5, 1798, by loyalist troops under Johnstone and Lord Mountjoy (who was killed). The rebels were successful at first, but were ultimately routed with a loss of about 2,000: that of the loyalists being about 220. Population (1891), 5,885.

New Russia (rush'a). A collective name for the three Russian governments Kherson, Taurida, and Yekaterinoslaf.

Newry (nū'ri). A seaport in the counties of Down and Armagh, Ireland, situated at the head of Carlingford Lough, 33 miles southwest of Belfast. It is one of the chief ports of Ulster. Population (1891), 12,961.

New Sarum. See *Salisbury*.

New Shoreham. See *Shoreham*.

New Siberia (sī-bē'ri-ā). The easternmost of the New Siberia Islands.

New Siberia Islands, or Liakhoff (lē-äch'of) **Islands.** A group of islands in the Arctic Ocean, north of Siberia and northeast of the Lena Delta.

New South Shetland. See *South Shetland*.

New South Wales (walz). [Named by Cook in 1770 from a fancied resemblance to the northern shores of the Bristol Channel.] A British colony in Australia. Capital, Sydney. It is bounded by Queensland on the north, the Pacific Ocean on the east, Victoria on the south, and South Australia on the west. It is traversed from north to south near the coast by a range of mountains, beyond which are vast plains in the interior. The great river system is that of the Murray. The chief industry is stock-raising, and especially sheep-raising. There are mines of gold, silver, coal, copper, and tin. The exports include wool, tallow, leather, tin, copper, and silver. The executive is vested in a governor, appointed by the crown, with a cabinet of 10 ministers. The legislative power is vested in a legislative council appointed by the crown for life and a legislative assembly elected. A penal settlement was established at Botany Bay in 1788. The development of the wool industry commenced under Governor Macquarie about 1810–20. Gold, though known in 1823, was not worked till 1851. The transportation of convicts ceased in 1855. Area, estimated, 310,700 square miles. Population (1891), 1,132,234.

New Spain (spān), Sp. **Nueva España** (nō-ā'vā es-pāin'yā). The colonial name of the country now called Mexico. It was first applied by Grijalva (1518) to Yucatan and Tabasco, and was extended by Cortes to all his conquests. Under the viceroys the name was also used for a much larger territory (see *New Spain, Viceroyalty of*), but New Spain proper, or the kingdom of New Spain, corresponded to the district under the jurisdiction of the audience of Mexico, the present southern Mexico, embracing (nearly) the modern states of Yucatan, Campeche, Tabasco, Vera Cruz, Hidalgo, Guanajuato, Michoacan, Colima, Mexico, Morelos, Tlascala, Puebla, Guerrero, Oajaca, and Chiapas.

New Spain, Viceroyalty of. The region governed by the viceroys of Mexico. The first viceroy, Mendoza, took possession in 1535. Under him, and for some time after, the viceroyalty, in its broadest sense, embraced all the Spanish possessions in Central and North America, from the southern boundary of Costa Rica, besides the West Indies and the Philippine and East Indies—that is, the five audiences of Mexico, Guadalajara, Guatemala, Santo Domingo, and Manila, and the captaincy-general of Florida. But, except in the first two, the viceroy's powers were very limited, and were soon practically restricted to military defense and a few other matters of general importance. During the 18th century the East Indies and Guatemala or Central America were completely separated. The region generally called New Spain, in which the viceroy had complete authority, consisted for a long time of the three kingdoms of New Spain, New Galicia, and New Leon, corresponding to modern Mexico and the undefined territories of New Mexico, Texas, and California, now included in the United States. In 1776 the northern provinces were separated (see *Provincias Internas*), and thereafter the viceroyalty corresponded nearly to the Mexico of to-day, excluding southern Chiapas, Durango, Sinaloa, Chihuahua, and Sonora, but including Upper and Lower California. The name Mexico finally supplanted that of New Spain in 1824.

Newstead Abbey (nū'sted ab'i). A building in Nottinghamshire, England, 9 miles north of Nottingham: anciently an abbey. It was founded by Henry II. as an atonement for Becket's murder in 1170, and was the home of the family of Lord Byron, obtained by Sir John Byron, his ancestor, at the dissolution of the monasteries in 1540. Numerous relics of Lord Byron are preserved in the house. He undertook to keep it up in 1818, with what remained of his fortune, but was obliged to sell it in 1815.

New Sweden (swē'dn). A Swedish colony in Delaware, founded in 1638. It was conquered by the Dutch in 1655.

New Testament. See *Testament*.

New Timon, The. A satire by Bulwer Lytton, published in 1845.

New Toledo. See *Nueva Toledo*.

Newton (nū'ton). A city in Middlesex County, Massachusetts, situated on the Charles 7 miles west of Boston. It contains the villages of Newton, Auburndale, West Newton, Newton Upper Falls, Newton Lower Falls, Newton Centre, etc., and is the seat of Newton Theological Institution (Baptist), and Lasell Female Seminary (at Auburndale). Population (1890), 24,379.

Newton, Alfred. Born at Geneva, June 11, 1829. An noted English zoologist, professor of zoology and comparative anatomy in the University of Cambridge. He has published "The Zoology of Ancient Europe" (1862), an edition of "Yarrell's British Birds," etc.; has written many papers on zoological, and especially on ornithological, subjects; and has "Dictionary of Birds," an expansion of his articles in the ninth edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica," is now (1894) in course of publication. He was president of the British Association in 1888.

Newton, Charles Thomas. Born at Bradwardine, Herefordshire, 1816. An English archæologist. He graduated at Oxford (Christ Church) in 1837; was appointed assistant curator of antiquities in the British Museum in 1840, and vice-consul at Mytilene in Asia Minor in 1852; discovered the site of the Mausoleum at Halicarnassus in 1856; and later excavated at Cnidus and Branchidæ. In 1860 he was appointed British consul at Rome, and from 1861 to 1885 was keeper of Greek and Roman antiquities at the British Museum. In 1880 he was appointed professor of archæology at University College, London. He wrote "A History of Discoveries at Halicarnassus, Cnidus, and Branchidæ" (1862), "Travels and Discoveries in the Levant" (1865), essays on art and archæology (1880), etc., and translated Panofka's "Manners and Customs of the Greeks" from the German in 1849.

Newton, Sir Isaac. Born at Woolsthorpe, near Grantham, Lincolnshire, Dec. 25, 1642 (O. S.); died at Kensington, March 20, 1727. A famous English mathematician and natural philosopher. His father, Isaac Newton, was a small freehold farmer. He matriculated at Cambridge (Trinity College) July 8, 1661; was elected to a scholarship April 28, 1664; and graduated in Jan., 1665. At the university he was especially attracted by the study of Descartes's geometry. The method of fluxions is supposed to have first occurred to him in 1665. He became a fellow of his college in 1667, and Lucasian professor at Cambridge in Oct., 1669. He became a fellow of the Royal Society in Jan., 1672. Newton's attention was probably drawn to the subject of gravitation as early as 1666. The story of the fall of the apple was first told by Voltaire, who had it from Mrs. Conduitt, Newton's niece. Kepler had discovered the laws of the planetary motions, and from these laws Newton proved that the attraction of the sun upon the planets varies inversely as the squares of their distances. Measuring the actual deflection of the moon's path from a tangent, he found it to be identical with the deflection which would be created by the attraction of the earth, diminishing in the ratio of the inverse square of the distance. This established that the same force acted in each case was thus confirmed. The success of Newton's work really depended on the determination of the length of a degree of latitude by Picard's survey in 1671. The universal law of gravitation was completely elaborated by 1685. The first book of the "Principia" or "Philosophiæ Naturalis Principia Mathematica" was presented to the Royal Society, April 28, 1686, and the entire work was published in 1687. From Jan., 1687, to Feb., 1690, he sat in Parliament for the University of Cambridge, and at this time he made the acquaintance of Locke. When his friend Charles Montagu (afterward earl of Halifax) was appointed chancellor of the exchequer, Newton was made warden of the mint in 1696 master of the mint. The reformation of English coinage was largely his work. The method of fluxions, which he had discovered, was employed in the calculations for the "Principia," but did not appear until 1693, when it was published by Wallis. It also appeared in 1704 in the first edition of the "Optics." On Feb. 24, 1689, he was elected foreign associate of the French Academy of Sciences. In 1703 he was elected president of the Royal Society, and held the office till his death.

Newton, John. Born at London, July 24, 1725; died there, Dec. 31, 1807. An English clergyman and religious poet. His father was governor of York Factory, Hudson Bay. Newton went in his father's ship in 1742, and was afterward in the navy and in the slave-trade until 1755, when he was made tide-surveyor at Liverpool, which office he held until ordained deacon in 1764, was ordained priest June, 1764, and became curate of Olney, where cowper settled, about 1767. They published the "Olney Hymns" together in 1779. In this year he was made rector of the parish of Woolnoth, London. Newton's well-known hymns, he wrote "Cardiphonia" (1781), etc., and an "Authentic Narrative" of his early life.

Newton, John. Born at Norfolk, Va., Aug. 24, 1823. An American engineer and general. He graduated at West Point in 1842; served throughout the Civil War, attaining the rank of major-general of volunteers in 1863; was made brigadier-general and chief of engineers in the regular army in 1884; was placed on the retired list in 1886; and was appointed commissioner of public works at New York in 1887, a position which he relinquished soon to accept the presidency of the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company. His chief engineering feat was the improvement of Hell Gate channel by the blasting of Hallet's Reef, etc., in 1876–84. He published "From Mail Boy to General" (1894).

Newton, R. The pseudonym under which Edward Cave began printing "The Gentleman's Magazine" in 1731.

Newton, Thomas. Born at Batley, Cheshire; died at Little Ilford, Essex, May, 1607. An English divine, schoolmaster, and poet. He translated seneca's "Thebais," and published collected English translations of Seneca's tragedies. In 1575 he published a history and chronicle of the Saracens and Turks, etc. He was regarded as one of the best writers of blank verse.

Newton, Thomas. Born at Lichfield, England, Jan. 1, 1704; died at London, Feb. 14, 1782. An English bishop and author. He wrote "Dissertations on the Prophecies" (1754–58) and annotations on Milton's "Paradise Lost" and "Paradise Regained."

Newton-Abbot (-ab'ot). A small town in Devonshire, England, situated on the Teign 14 miles south by west of Exeter. William of Orange was here proclaimed king of England in 1688.

Newton-in-Makerfield (-mak'ėr-fēld), or **Newton-le-Willows** (-le-wil'ōz). A town in Lancashire, England, 15 miles east of Liverpool. Population (1891), 12,861.

Newton- (or **Newtown-**) **Stewart** (-stū'art). A town in Wigtonshire, Scotland, on the Cree 7 miles north of Wigton. Population (1891), 2,738.

Newton (nū'ton). A town in Montgomeryshire, Wales, situated on the Severn 8 miles southwest of Montgomery. It is the center of the Welsh flannel manufacture. Population (1891), 6,616.

Newtown. The name given, during its earliest history, to what is now Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Newtown. A suburb of Sydney, New South Wales.

Newtownards (nū-tn-ārdz'). A town in County Down, Ireland, situated near Strangford Lough 9¼ miles east of Belfast. Population (1891), 9,197.

Newtown-Barry (nū'toun-bar'i). A village in County Wexford, Ireland, where, June 1, 1798, a force of about 350 repulsed an attack made by upward of 10,000 rebels.

Newtown-Butler (-but'ler). A place in County Fermanagh, Ireland, 73 miles northwest of Dublin. Here, in 1689, the Irish Protestants defeated the Irish Catholics.

New Ulster (ul'ster). A name formerly given to what is now the North Island of New Zealand.

New Way to Pay Old Debts, A. A play by Philip Massinger, printed in 1632, but acted before that date, and since repeatedly revived up to the present time.

I have no doubt in calling his [Massinger's] real masterpiece by the true tragic-comedy of "A New Way to Pay Old Debts." The revengeful trick by which a satellite of the great extortioner, Sir Giles Overreach, brings about his employer's discomfiture, and ruin of his own ruin, is very like the denouement of the Brass and Quilp part of the "Old Curiosity Shop," may have suggested it (for "A New Way to Pay Old Debts" is founded as an acting play well into Dickens's time), and, like it, is a little improbable. But the play is an admirable one, and Overreach (who, as well known, was supposed to be a kind of study of his half-namesake, Montgomery, the notorious impostor) is by far the best single character that Massinger ever drew.
Saintsbury, Hist. of Elizabethan Lit., p. 399.

New Westminster (west'min-stėr). A town in British Columbia, situated on Fraser River in lat. 49° 13′ N., long. 122° 54′ W., and was formerly the capital. Population, about 3,000.

New Wonder, A: A Woman Never Vext. A comedy by Chapman, printed in 1632.

New World, The. North and South America: the western hemisphere.

New York (yōrk). One of the Middle States of the United States of America, extending from lat. 40° 30′ to 45° N., and from long. 73° 51′ to 79° 46′ W. Capital, Albany; chief city, New York. It is bounded by the province of Ontario, Canada (mostly separated by Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence) on the north, Vermont (partly separated by Lake Champlain), Massachusetts, and Connecticut on the east, Long Island Sound, New York Bay, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania (partly separated by the Delaware) on the south, and Pennsylvania and Ontario (separated by Lake Erie and the Niagara River) on the west. Long Island and Staten Island are included in it. The surface is greatly diversified. The Adirondack Mountains are in the northeast, and the Catskill Mountains, Shawangunk Mountains, Highlands, and Taconic Mountains in the east. The State belongs chiefly to the Hudson and St. Lawrence river-systems, but in part also to those of the Mississippi, Susquehanna, and Delaware. It contains many lakes, including Lakes George, Oneida, Cayuga, Seneca, Chautauqua, Owasco, Otsego, and Canandaigua, and is noted for picturesque scenery. It is called "the Empire State." It is the first State in the Union in commerce, manufactures, population, and estimated value of property; and the second State in value of farms. The agricultural products include buckwheat, barley, oats, rye, Indian corn, wheat, hay, potatoes, milk, butter, and cheese. The chief mineral products are salt, iron, and building-stone. It has 60 counties, sends 2 senators and 34 representatives to Congress, and has 36 electoral votes. The principal early Indian inhabitants were Iroquois (Five Nations). The first of New York was entered by Verrazano in 1524. Explorations were made in the north by Champlain in 1609, and in the south by Hudson in 1609. The first settlements were made by the Dutch on Manhattan Island in 1614 (or 1613). The region (called New Netherlands) was ruled by the Dutch governors Minuit, Wouter van Twiller, and Stuyvesant, and was captured by an Indian war about 1641; and conquered by the English under Nicolls in 1664. New York, New Jersey, and New England were consolidated under Andros in 1688–89. New York was the scene of many events in the French and Indian war. It was one of the thirteen original States, and was the scene of Burgoyne's surrender (1777) and other events in the Revolutionary War and War of 1812. The western part of the State was rapidly developed in the beginning of the 19th century. A new constitution was adopted in 1846. Area, 47,620 square miles. Population (1890), 5,997,853.

New York. [Named after *York* in England, with reference to the Duke of York, afterward James II.] A seaport and city in the State of New York, coextensive with the county of New York, situated chiefly on Manhattan Island, bordering on New York Bay and the Hudson (or North) and East rivers, in lat. 40° 43′ N., long. 74° 0′ W. Besides Manhattan Island, it comprises the annexed district north of the Harlem River, and islands in the East River and New York Bay (including Randall's, Ward's, Blackwell's, Governor's, Bedloe's, and Ellis islands). It is

the largest city of the western hemisphere; after London and Paris, the largest in the world; and, after London, the chief commercial city in the world. It is the chief place of arrival for immigrants, and has more than half of the foreign trade of the country. It is the terminus of numerous steamship lines to all parts of the world, and also of many coasting lines and of railroads. Its varied manufactures include clothing, boots and shoes, bread, furniture, cigars, beer, machinery, books, etc. It is connected by ferries with Jersey City and Hoboken on the west, and by ferries and bridges with Brooklyn and Long Island on the east, and is traversed by four lines of elevated railroads. Central Park is the chief park; Broadway the main business artery; Fifth Avenue the principal fashionable street; and Wall street the financial center. The city is the seat of Columbia College, the University of the City of New York, Union Theological Seminary, and the Protestant Episcopal Seminary, and of the Astor, Mercantile, and Lenox libraries, Metropolitan Art Museum, Cooper Institute, and Museum of Natural History. The old city hall, founded in 1803, while of no definite size, is not surpassed by any other example of architecture in the city. The style is the English Renaissance, and the plan presents a central pavilion flanked by wings which at the extremities project toward the front. The building has 2 stories above the basement, the central pavilion having in addition an attic and a projecting porch of 8 Ionic columns above a broad flight of steps. The pavilion and the ends of the projecting portions of the wings are ornamented with orders of pilasters, Ionic below and Corinthian above, and with engaged columns between the windows. There is a domed, arcaded and domed central tower, surmounted by a figure of Liberty. The governor's room is adorned with an interesting collection of historical portraits. Other prominent buildings are the produce exchange, cotton exchange, custom-house, Roman Catholic cathedral, Trinity Church, and Madison Square Garden (which see). The city was settled by the Dutch in 1614 (or 1613), and called at first New Amsterdam — Manhattan Island being purchased from Indians for $24. It was surrendered to the English in 1664, retaken in 1673, and restored in 1674; was the scene of Leisler's unsuccessful insurrection in 1689–91, and of the supposed negro plot in 1741; was occupied by the British in Sept. 1776; and was held by them New York, N. Y. 736 New York, University of the City of. till 1783; was the capital from 1784 to 1797, and the capital of the United States from 1785 to 1790. Agreat fire occurred in 1835; the Astor Place riots in 1849; the Crystal Palace Industrial Exhibition in 1853; the draft riots in July, 1863; and the Orange riot July 12, 1871. (See *New York, Greater*, below.) Population (1890), 1,515,301, according to the national census, to which the municipal census, 1,710,745, is added in *New York, Greater*.

New York, Greater. A projected municipality, to include New York, Brooklyn, Staten Island, and several towns in Westchester county. A bill was passed by the legislature in 1894 to submit it to the voters of these places the question of consolidation.

New York, University of the City of. An institution of learning in New York city, founded in 1831. It contains faculties of art, science, law, and medicine, and has (1893) 99 instructors and 1,035 students.

New York Bay. The bay at the mouth of the Hudson on which New York city is situated. It includes New York Upper Bay, the harbor formed by the union of the Hudson and East rivers, partly inclosed by New York city, New Jersey, Staten Island, and Long Island (length about 6 miles), and New York Lower Bay, an arm of the Atlantic east of Staten Island and southwest of Long Island, communicating with the Upper Bay by the Narrows.

New Zealand (zē'land). A group of islands, a British colonial possession, in the Pacific Ocean, situated southeast of Australia, and included mostly between lat. 33° 55′ and 47° 8′ S., and long. 166° 20′ and 178° 30′ E. Capital, Wellington. It includes North Island, South Island, and Stewart Island. The North Island is somewhat mountainous. the South Island largely so (the southern Alps culminate in Mount Cook, 12,349 feet), the chief industry is agriculture. The leading exports are gold, wool, sheep, agricultural products, etc. Government is vested in a governor, appointed by the crown, and a legislature consisting of a house of legislative council (appointed by the crown as life members) and a house of representatives (elected). The group was discovered by Tasman in 1642, and was visited by Cook. A missionary settlement was made in 1814. The settlers have been often at war with the natives (Maoris), especially in 1860–64. Area, 104,471 square miles. Population (1891), 626,651, including 41,993 Maoris.

Ney (nā), **Michel,** Duc d'Elchingen, Prince de la Moskowa. Born at Saarlouis (now in Prussia), Jan. 10, 1769; shot at Paris, Dec. 7, 1815. A celebrated French marshal. He entered the army in 1787; became a general of brigade in 1796; obtained command on the Rhine in 1799; gained the victory of Elchingen Oct. 14, 1805 (for which he was created duke of Elchingen); took part in the battles of Jena Oct. 14, 1806, Eylau Feb. 7–8, 1807, and Friedland June 14, 1807; served in Spain 1808–11; rendered important service at Borodino Sept. 7, 1812 (for which he was created prince of Moskowa); commanded the rearguard in the retreat from Russia in 1812; served at Lutzen May 2, Bautzen May 20, and Leipsic Oct. 16–19, 1813; was defeated by Von Bulow at Dennewitz Sept. 6, 1813; served in the campaign of 1814; was made a peer after the restoration in 1814 by Louis XVIII.; deserted to Napoleon in 1815; was defeated by Wellington at Quatre-Bras June 16, 1815; and commanded the Old Guard at Waterloo June 18. He was condemned by the House of Peers as a traitor, and shot.

Ney, Napoléon Joseph, Prince de la Moskowa. Born May 8, 1803; died July, 1857. The son of Michel Ney: a French politician and patron of the arts.

Nez d'un Notaire (nā dun nō-tār'), **Le.** [F., 'The Nose of a Notary.'] A romance by Edmond About, published in 1862.

Nezhin, or **Neshin,** or **Nejin** (na-zhēn'), or **Niershin,** or **Niezhin** (nya-zhēn'). A town in the government of Tchernigoff, Russia, situated on the Oster 41 miles southeast of Tchernigoff. It was formerly of commercial importance. Population (1890), 44,794.

Nez Percé. See *Chopunnish*.

Ngala (ngä'lä), or **Bangala** (bäng-gä'lä). A Bantu tribe of the Kongo State, settled on the Kongo River where it bends to the southwest, between the Balolo, Baloi, and Babangi. Strong and brave, though notorious as cannibals, they furnish good soldiers for the Kongo State army. See *Mbangala*.

Ngalanganja (ngä-läng-gän'jä). See *Garenganze* and *Nyangwe*.

Ngambue (ngäm'bwe), or **Bangambue** (bängäm'bwe). A Bantu tribe of Angola, West Africa, settled on the Kakulovare River in the highland back of Mossamedes. They are kinsmen of the Nyaneka tribe, and, like these, peaceful agriculturists owning cattle.

Ngami (ngä'mē), **Lake.** A lake in southern Africa, situated about lat. 20° 30′ S., long. 22° 50′ E. It was discovered by Livingstone in 1849, and falls within the sphere of British South Africa. Its connection with the Zambesi is doubtful.

Ngange (ngäng'gä), or **Manganga** (mäng-gäng'gä). A Bantu tribe in British Nyassaland, at the south end of Lake Nyassa. The mountaineers are called Kantundu, the dwellers of the plain Chipeta; their dialects are slightly different. The Nyanga language has raising literature, most of which is printed in the Scotch mission stations. It is also spoken by the Makololo, who, left on the shore by Livingstone, have become powerful by accessions from neighboring tribes. See also *Wanyoma*.

Ngangela (ngäng-gä'lä), or **Ovangangela** (o-väng-gäng-gä'lä). A Bantu tribe of Angola, West Africa, east of the Upper Kunene and Kuanza rivers. They are clever iron-workers and wax-hunters, belonging to the same cluster as the Ovimbundu. See *Bihé*.

Nganhwei. See *Anhwei*.

Ngindo (ngēn'dō), or **Wangindo** (wäng-gēn'dō). A Bantu tribe of German East Africa, spread over a vast area between the Ruñji and Umbekuru rivers, and between their kinsmen the Wakichi and the Machonde. Their chest and arms are tattooed, and their weapons are sharpened. They have always opposed the slave-trade. The language is called Kingindo, the country Ungindo.

Ngola (ngo'lä). A Bantu tribe of Angola, West Africa, whose adapted name (Angola) is also applied to the native Angola nation and to the Portuguese province of Angola. The king of Ngola, whose residence used to be at Loanda, was driven by the Portuguese first to Pungo Andongo, and then to the Kamba and Hamba valleys, where his people still dwell in complete independence. The Ngola people are slender, dark-colored, oval-faced, with fine features and extremities, shrewd and warlike, agricultural and pastoral. Their hair is plaited and shaped into various patterns. Their dialect in its purity is the base of Kimbundu. Ndongo, Matamba, and Ndanji are the three provinces of the Ngola kingdom. Ndongo is the name generally used by the Portuguese for Ngola or Ndongo.

Ngornu. See *Angoron*.

Nguru (ngö'rö). A mountainous and fertile district west of Zanzibar, drained by the Luseru and Luiga rivers. The population is dense, and consists of the Wanguru, Wakhutu, and Wakhalamba tribes, whose villages are fortified by stockades. See also *Kinaru*.

Niagara (nī-ag'a-rä). A river in North America which flows from Lake Erie northward into Lake Ontario. It separates New York on the east from the province of Ontario, Canada, on the west. Length, 36 miles. It falls, about 220 feet in rapids and cataract. See *Niagara Falls*.

Niagara. A town in Niagara County, New York, situated on the river Niagara, and containing the villages of Niagara Falls and Suspension Bridge. Population (1890), 10,979.

Niagara, Battle of. See *Lundy's Lane*.

Niagara Falls. The largest cataract in the world, situated in the Niagara River 17 miles north-northwest of Buffalo. It is divided by Goat Island into the American Fall (164 feet high) and the Canadian or Horseshoe Fall (158 feet high). The width of the river at the brink of the fall is 4,750 feet. The water-power of the falls (the total amount of which is believed to be several millions of horse-power — much more than all the steam and water-power now utilized in the United States) is now, in small part, utilized by means of turbine water-wheels set at the bottom of shafts 140 feet deep and connected with a tunnel at the escape of the water, which empties below the town of Niagara.

Niagara Falls, from the Canadian side. A painting by F. E. Church (1857), in the Corcoran gallery, Washington. The same artist's painting of Niagara from the American side is in the Stewart collection, New York.

Niagara Falls. A village in Niagara County, New York, situated opposite Niagara Falls. Population (1890), 5,502.

Niagara or Brazil. The cataract of Paulo Affonso on the river São Francisco.

Niagusta (nē-a-gös'tä), or **Nausa** (nou'sä). A town in Macedonia, European Turkey, 52 miles west of Saloniki. It is noted for its wine. Population, estimated, 5,000.

Niam-Niam. See *Nam Nam*.

Niantic. See *Narragansett*.

Nias (nē-äs'). An island west of Sumatra, situated in lat. 1° N., long. 98° 15′ E.

Niassa. See *Nyassa*.

Nibelungenlied (nē'be-löng-en-lēd). [G., 'Song of the Nibelungs.'] A Middle High German epic poem, written in its present form by an unknown author in South Germany in the first half of the 13th century. The legends, however, are much earlier, having been handed down orally. Its hero, Siegfried, is a mythical prince and later king of Niderland (the region about Xanten on the lower Rhine), who possessed the so-called "hoard of the Nibelungs," won by him in Norway. He wooed Brunhild, a princess of Island, for the Burgundian king Gunther, whose sister, Kriemhild, became his wife. He was afterward treacherously slain, and the hoard was ultimately sunk in the Rhine. The Nibelungenlied is the greatest monument of early German literature. Historical and mythical elements are mingled in it. Wagner's "Ring of the Nibelungs" has taken little except names from the German epic. The source of the material is the Old Norse version of the legend contained in the Volsunga saga and the Edda. See *Lassberg Nibelungen*.

Nibelungs (nē'be-löngz). The. See **Nibelungenlied**.

Niblo's Garden. A theater on Broadway, near Prince street, New York city. It is one of the oldest in the city having been erected in 1828 as the Sans Souci; in 1829 it was a concert saloon. Niblo's garden and theater, owned by William Niblo, were opened in 1849, burned in 1846 and in 1872, and reopened the latter year. It has long been used for spectacular and romantic drama.

Nicæa (nī-sē'a). Anglicized as **Nice** (nēs). [Gr. *Νίκαια*.] In ancient geography, a town in Bithynia, Asia Minor, situated on Lake Ascanius 58 miles southeast of Constantinople; the modern Isnik. It was built in the 4th century B.C., and was one of the chief cities of Bithynia; was the seat of the first general church council in 325 A. D., and of the seventh in 787; and was taken by the Crusaders in 1097, and by the Turks in 1326.

Nicæa (in France). [Gr. *Νίκαια*.] See *Nice*.

Nicæa, Empire of. A Greek empire (1206–61), founded by Theodore Lascaris, which had its center at Nicæa, Asia Minor, during the period of the Latin Empire at Constantinople. It was merged in the restored Byzantine empire in 1261.

Nicander (nī-kan'dėr). [Gr. *Νικάνδρος*.] Lived probably in the 2d century B. C. A Greek poet, grammarian, and physician, author of two extant poems on venomous animals and poisons.

Nicander (nē-kän'der), **Karl August.** Born at Strengnäs, Sweden, March 20, 1799; died Feb. 7, 1839. A Swedish poet. The death of his father while he was a child in Finland with the Swedish early life he was a tutor. His first important work was the dramatic poem "Runesvardet" (1821), whose motive is the conflict between heathendom and Christianity. Two poems, "Tassos dod" ("The Death of Tasso") and "Konung Enzio" ("King Enzio"), the former of which won the prize of the Swedish Academy, are on lyric subjects. He was now (1827) enabled to undertake a journey to Rome, which, however, ended disastrously in that he was left, without means, to make his way home as best he could. Subsequently he was given a subordinate position in the public service, and made some translations for the royal theater. "Minnen fran Sodern" ("Reminiscences of the South"), a description of his travels, appeared in 1834. This was followed by "Hesperiden" ("The Hesperides"), a volume of poems and tales. His last work was the poem "Lejonet i Okmen" ("The Lion in the Wilderness"), a parable of Sweden's life to within a few years of his death, when his literary work at last yielded him an income sufficient for his needs, was almost a constant struggle with want. His collected works appeared at Stockholm in 20 vols., 1847–49.

Nicaragua (nik-a-ra'gwa or nē-ka-rä'gwä). One of the five republics of Central America. Capital, Managua; chief city, Leon. It is bounded by Honduras on the northwest and north, the Caribbean Sea on the east, Costa Rica on the south, the Pacific on the west, and is traversed from southeast to northwest by a depression including the river San Juan and Lakes Nicaragua and Managua (the route of the proposed ship-canal). Much of the eastern coast included in the Mosquito Reservation is low (see *Mosquitia*). There are numerous volcanoes; earthquakes are frequent and sometimes violent. The most important exports are coffee, hides, cabinet-woods, rubber, fruits, and gold; silver mining, formerly a very important industry, has been abandoned. The inhabitants are Spanish creoles, Indians, a few negroes, and mixed races. Spanish is the common language, and the state religion is Roman Catholic. The chief executive is a president, chosen for 4 years; and congress consists of a senate and chamber of deputies. Columbus coasted the eastern side of Nicaragua in 1502, but it was first explored from the Pacific side by Gil Gonzalez Davila in 1521–22. It was settled 1524–25 by Francisco Hernandez de Cordoba, acting for Pedrarias. During the colonial period it was a province of Guatemala. Independence was proclaimed in 1821, and from 1824 to 1839 Nicaragua was a state in the Central

American Federation. Since 1840 it has been an independent republic. Civil wars and struggles with the other Central American republics have been frequent. The filibuster Walker held a part of the country 1855–56. Area, about 49,000 square miles. Population (estimated, 1894), 360,000.

Nicaragua, Lake. [See *Nearuo.*] A lake in the southern part of Nicaragua. It receives the waters of Lake Managua by the Tipitapa, and has its outlet in the San Juan. The surface is 110 feet above sea-level, the depth varying from 12 to 50 feet. There are several islands, the largest, Ometepe, containing two volcanic peaks. Length, 92 miles; greatest width, 34 miles.

Nicaragua Canal. A proposed ship-canal between the Pacific Ocean and the Caribbean Sea, crossing the republic of Nicaragua and utilizing the natural waterway furnished by Lake Nicaragua and the San Juan River. Partial surveys of this route were made by Americans in 1826 and 1837–1838, and more complete ones for the United states government in 1872–73 by commander E. P. Lull, and in 1885 by A. G. Menocal. The Nicaraguan government made concessions for constructing the canal to Americans in 1849 and 1851 and to a French company in 1858, but they all lapsed without results. In 1884 a treaty was signed for the construction of the canal by the United States government, but the Senate refused to ratify it. In 1887 the Nicaraguan government granted a new concession for 100 years (confirmed by Costa Rica) to the Nicaraguan Canal Company, by which it was transferred to the Maritime Canal Company. The latter was organized May 1, 1889, under a charter from the United States government, and it agreed to complete the work within five years. The route decided upon is from San Juan del Norte on the Caribbean Sea to Brito on the Pacific coast, a distance of 169 miles. Of this about 117 miles is through the lake and the San Juan River, and in the summer advantage can be taken of 22 miles more, and that the actual excavations will not exceed 27 miles. There are to be two canals proper, each with three locks: one from Ochoa on the San Juan River to the port of San Juan del Norte (about 25 miles), including the Indiana Harbor, and the other from Lake Nicaragua, at the mouth of the river Lajas, to Brito (47 miles). The locks are to bring the canals to the necessary summit level, which in the lake is 110 feet. The deepest excavation will be on the eastern section where it crosses the eastern divide; here, for 3 miles, the average depth to be excavated is 81 feet. Subsidiary works are Indiana Ochoa, improvement of the river and lake channels, improvement of the harbor of San Juan del Norte, and the construction of a harbor at Brito, with the building of a short railroad for the transportation of machinery. The work was undertaken by the Nicaragua Construction Company, organized under the laws of Colorado June 10, 1887. This company purchased a part of the plant which had been built on the Panama Canal, and actual work was commenced at San Juan June 3, 1889. A great part of the necessary railroad was built and improvements of the harbor of San Juan (said to have been unsuccessful) were made. Work practically ceased from lack of funds in Dec., 1892, and on Aug. 30, 1893, the Nicaragua Construction Company went into the hands of a receiver. Measures for forming a new construction company commenced soon after. American engineers have generally favored the Nicaragua route as compared with other proposed canal routes across the Isthmus. The chief objection raised to it, principally by French engineers, is the supposed liability of the canal to injury from earthquakes or volcanic eruptions.

Nicarao (nē-kä-rä'ō), or **Nicaragua.** A Central American Indian chief, whose tribe occupied territory near a large lake, subsequently called Lake Nicaragua (Nicarao-agua, 'water of Nicarao') by the Spaniards, from his name. The tribe was powerful and rich. Gil Gonzalez Davila first visited them in 1522, and obtained much gold by trading. See *Nicaraos.*

Nicaraos (nē-kä-rä'ōs), or **Nicaraguas** (nē-kä-rä'gwäz), or **Niquirans** (nē-kē-rānz'). [From the name of their chief.] A tribe of Indians which, at the time of the conquest, inhabited western Nicaragua, between Lake Nicaragua and the Pacific. The Nicaraos appear to have been a distant offshoot of the Nahuatlecan stock. They were early subdued by the Spaniards, and their descendants form part of the peaceful population of the same district.

Nicaria (nē-kä-rē'ä). An island in the Ægean Sea, belonging to the Sporades, 13 miles west of Samos: the ancient Icaria. It is a Turkish possession. Length, 25 miles.

Nicastro (nē-käs'trō). A town in the province of Catanzaro, Calabria, Italy, situated in lat. 39° N., long. 16° 22′ E. Population (1881), 10,-220; (commune, 14,078.

Niccola Pisano. See *Pisano.*

Niccolini (nēk-kō-lē'nē). **Giovanni Battista.** Born at San Giuliano, near Pisa, Italy, Oct. 29, 1782: died at Florence, Sept. 20, 1861. An Italian poet, an imitator of Alfieri. Among his dramas are "Polissena" (1810), "Nabucco" (1819), "Antonio Foscarini" (1827), "Arnaldo da Brescia" (1835).

Nice (nēs). A former countship, later a province, of Sardinia. The western part was ceded to France in 1860, and comprised in the department of Alpes-Maritimes.

Nice, It. **Nizza** (nēt'sä). A seaport and the capital of the department of Alpes-Maritimes, France, situated on the Mediterranean in lat. 43° 42′ N., long. 7° 17′ E.: the ancient Nicæa. It is one of the largest winter health-resorts of the Riviera, picturesquely situated at the foot of the Alps. It exports fruit, and has manufactures of oil and perfumes. The principal places of resort are the Promenade des Anglais and the Jardin Public. Nice was founded by Massilians in the 5th century B. C. In the middle ages it belonged to the county of Provence. It was sacked by the Saracens; passed to Savoy in 1388; was captured by Barbarossa; passed to France in 1792, and again to Sardinia in 1814; and was ceded to France in 1860. It was severely damaged by earthquake in 1887. It was the birthplace of Massena and Garibaldi. Population (1891), 83,273.

Nice (in Bithynia). See *Nicæa.*

Nice, Councils of. See *Nicene Councils.*

Nice, True of. A truce concluded at Nice, in 1538, between Francis I. of France and the emperor Charles V.

Nicene Councils. Two general councils which met at Nicæa in Asia Minor. The first Nicene Council, which was also the first general council, met in 325, condemned Arianism, and promulgated the Nicene Creed in its earlier form. The second Nicene Council, accounted also the seventh general council, was held in 787, and condemned the Iconoclasts. The recognition of the first Nicene Council as ecumenical has been almost universal among Christians of all confessions. It is acknowledged to the present day not only by the Roman Catholic and Greek churches, and by many Protestant churches, but by Nestorians, Jacobites, and Copts. The Anglican church does not accept the second Nicene Council as ecumenical.

Nicene Creed or **Symbol.** A summary of the chief tenets of the Christian faith, first set forth as of ecumenical authority by the first Nicene Council (325), but closely similar in wording to the Creed of Cæsarea in Palestine. It is especially founded upon the baptismal creed of the Church of Cæsarea in Palestine.

Nicephorus (ni-sef'ō-rus) **I.** [Gr. *Νικηφόρος.*] Born at Selencia, Pisidia: killed 811. Byzantine emperor 802–811. He was at war with Harun-al-Rashid and with the Bulgarians.

Nicephorus II. Phocas. Born about 912: assassinated 1063. Byzantine emperor 963–969. He was distinguished, both before and after his accession, as a general in wars with the Saracens.

Nicephorus III. Byzantine emperor 1078–81.

Nicephorus Bryennius (bri-en'i-us). Born at Orestias, Macedonia: died after 1137. A Byzantine historian, husband of Anna Comnena. He wrote a Byzantine history which was completed by his wife.

Nicephorus Callistus (ka-lis'tus). Died in the middle of the 14th century. A Byzantine ecclesiastical historian.

Nicephorus Gregoras (greg'ō-ras). Born in Asia Minor, 1295; died about 1359. A Byzantine historian. He was a pupil of Theodorus Metochita.

Nicephorus Patriarcha (pā-tri-är'kä). Born 758: died 828. A Byzantine historian, patriarch of Constantinople 806–815. He wrote a Byzantine history, "Breviarium" (ed. by J. Bekker), and a chronology.

Nicetas Acominatus (ni-sē'tas a-kom-i-nā'tus) or **Choniates** (kō-ni'a-tēz). Born in Phrygia, Asia Minor: died at Nicæa, Bithynia, about 1216. A Byzantine historian. He wrote a Byzantine history (ed. by J. Bekker).

Nice Valour, The, or the Passionate Madman. A comedy by Fletcher and another (Middleton, according to Fleay), printed in 1647, but produced much earlier (about 1613). In this play a madman, all his wits gone, sings a song which formed the basis of Milton's "Il Penseroso."

Nichol (nik'ol), **John.** Born at Montrose, Scotland, Sept. 8, 1833. A Scottish writer and lecturer, son of J. P. Nichol: professor of English literature in Glasgow University from 1861 to 1889. He has published "Fragments of Criticism" (1860), "Hannah" (1871), "Death" (1875), "The Death of Themistocles, and Other Poems" (1881), "American Literature: an Historical Review" (1882), etc.

Nichol (nik'ol), **John Pringle.** Born at Brechin, Scotland, Jan. 13, 1804: died at Rothesay, Scotland, Sept. 1, 1859. A Scottish astronomer. He wrote "Views of the Architecture of the Heavens" (1838), "The Stellar Universe" (1848), "The Planetary System" (1851), etc.

Nicholas (nik'ō-las), Saint. [Prop. spelled *Nicolas*; F. *Nicolas* (also *Nicole*, whence E. *Nicol, Nicoll, Nichol, Nicholls*, etc.), Sp. *Nicolás*, Pg. *Nicolão*, It. *Nicola, Nicolo*, D. *Niklaas, Klaas*, G. *Nikolaus, Niklas, Klaus*, Russ. *Nikolai, Nikola*, L. *Nicolaus*, also *Nicolas*, from Gr. *Νικόλαος*, later forms of which are *Νικόλας* and *Νικόλεως*, victor of the people.] Lived about 300 A. D. A bishop of Myra, Lycia, Asia Minor. He has been adopted as the patron saint of Russia, and is also regarded as the patron saint of seafaring men, thieves, virgins, and children. He is a prominent saint of the Greek Church, and his festival is celebrated Dec. 6. He owes his position as Santa Claus (corruption of *Sant Nicolaus*) to the legend that he wished to preserve the three daughters of a poor nobleman from dishonor when the father, having no money for marriage portions, was about to force them to support themselves by a degrading life. St. Nicholas, passing the house at night, threw a purse of gold in at an open window for three nights in succession, thus furnishing a dowry for each daughter. On the third night the nobleman watched for and discovered him, but the saint made him promise not to reveal his munificence. From this incident is said to be derived the custom of placing gifts in the shoes or stockings of children on the eve of St. Nicholas's day, and attributing the gifts to Santa Claus. The custom has in some countries been transferred to Christmas. The election of a boy bishop on St. Nicholas's day (Dec. 6) is an ancient ceremony. The custom prevailed in English cathedrals, grammar-schools, etc., but especially at Salisbury. The actors were the choristers, and the boy bishop was chosen from among them. He held a burlesque jurisdiction until Innocents' day (Dec. 29). The ritual was an exact burlesque of the episcopal function. The custom died out with the establishment of Protestantism, but lingered in the Eton Montem, a celebration now abolished.

Nicholas I., surnamed "The Great." Pope 858–867. He maintained the papal authority in dealing with Lothar, king of Lorraine. He recognized the Pseudo-Isidorian Decretals.

Nicholas II. (**Gerard**). Pope 1058–61. He was under the influence of Hildebrand.

Nicholas III. (**Giovanni Gaetano**). Pope 1277–80. He belonged to the house of Orsini.

Nicholas IV. (**Girolamo d'Ascoli**). Pope 1288–92.

Nicholas V. (**Tommaso Parentucelli**). Born at Sarzana, Italy: died March 24, 1455. Pope 1447–55. He is noted for his encouragement of learning and art.

Nicholas V. Antipope, elected in opposition to John XXII. in 1328: deposed in 1330.

Nicholas I. Born near St. Petersburg, June 25 (O. S.), 1796: died at St. Petersburg, Feb. 18 (O. S.), 1855. Czar of Russia, third son of Paul I. He succeeded his brother Alexander I. in 1825; carried on a war with Persia 1826–28 and with Turkey 1827–29; suppressed the insurrection of Poland 1830–31; aided Austria in suppressing the Hungarian insurrection in 1849; and commenced war against Turkey in 1853, which in 1854 involved him in war also with Great Britain and France (the Crimean war).

Nicholas, Grand Duke. Born July 27 (O. S.), 1831: died at Alupka, Crimea, April 14, 1891. Third son of the czar Nicholas. He commanded the army of the Danube in the war against Turkey in 1877.

Nicholas Nickleby (nik'l-bi). A novel by Charles Dickens, first published serially during 1838–39.

Nicholas of Damascus. Born at Damascus: lived in the 1st century B. C. A Greek historian.

Nicholas of Damascus, the friend of Augustus and Herod the Great, was a very eminent and influential person, and many anecdotes are told about him, some of them being derived from his autobiography, a portion of which has been preserved. Besides this, he wrote a general history in 144 books; lives of Augustus and Herod; a treatise on singular usages; some tragedies, of which one was called "Sosanis" or "Sosannes," i. e. "Susannah"; and some comedies, from some of which we have a fragment or forty-five lines. Besides these, he wrote philosophical treatises and and commentaries on the older philosophers.

Muller, Hist. of the Lit. of Anc. Greece, III. 114.
(Abbottsloa.)

Nicholas of Strasburg. Lived in the first half of the 14th century. A German mystic preacher at Strasburg, Freiburg, and elsewhere. He was appointed by Pope John XXII. nuncio and superintendent of the Dominican monasteries in Germany.

Nichols (nik'ōlz), **John.** Born at Islington, near London, Feb. 2, 1745: died Nov. 26, 1826. An English printer and antiquary. He was an apprentice of Bowyer. He was editor of and contributor to the "Gentleman's Magazine" from 1778 until his death. His "Memoirs of Bowyer," begun in 1777, were worked into the "Anecdotes and Illustrations," an anecdotical literary history of the 18th century. He also wrote 6 volumes on the "Festivities of the Reigns of Elizabeth and James I."

Nichols, Sir **Richard.** See *Nicolls, Sir Richard.*

Nichols, Thomas. Born in Pembrokeshire, Wales, 1820: died at London, May 14, 1879. An English writer, professor of biblical literature at Carmarthen College (1856), and one of the founders of the University of Wales. He published "The Pedigree of the English People" (1868), etc.

Nicholson (nik'ol-son), Sir **Francis.** Died at London, March 5, 1728. A British colonial official. He was lieutenant-governor of New York under Andros, and was governor of New York 1687–89, of Virginia 1690–92 and 1699–1705, of Maryland 1694–99, of Nova Scotia 1712–17, and of South Carolina 1721–25. He returned to England in 1725.

Nicholson, James William Augustus. Born at Dedham, Mass., March 10, 1821: died at New York, Oct. 28, 1887. An American admiral. He entered the army in 1838; was promoted commander in 1862; and served with distinction during the Civil War, having charge of the monitor Manhattan under Farragut at the battle of Mobile Bay in 1864. He was commissioned rear-admiral in 1881.

Nicholson, John. Born at Dublin, Dec. 11, 1822: died Sept. 23, 1857. An English soldier. He entered the service of the East India Company in 1838, and in 1840 was ordered to Afghanistan, where he was imprisoned two years later. He served in the Sikh wars in 1845 and 1848, and in the mutiny of 1857.

Nicholson, William. Born at London, 1753: died 1815. An English physicist and chemist. He published an "Introduction to Natural Philosophy" (1781) and a translation of Voltaire's "Elements of the Newtonian Philosophy." He was connected with the society for the encouragement of naval architecture, established about 1791, and in 1800 discovered the decomposition

of water by galvanism. "Nicholson's Journal," the earliest English journal of natural philosophy and chemistry, was begun in 1797.

Nicholson, William. Born at Newcastle-on-Tyne, 1784; died at Edinburgh, Aug. 16, 1844. A Scottish portrait-painter, one of the founders and the first secretary of the Scottish Academy. He etched portraits of distinguished Scotchmen, including Scott, Jeffrey, Burns, and Wilson.

Nicias (nish'i-as). [Gr. *Νικίας.*] Put to death in Sicily, 413 B. C. An Athenian general and politician, chief leader of the aristocratic faction in Athens in the Peloponnesian War. He commanded the unsuccessful expedition against Syracuse 415 413.

Nicias, Peace of. A truce between Athens and Sparta in the Peloponnesian War, concluded 421 B. C. It was negotiated mainly by Nicias.

Nicias (nish'i-as) **of Athens.** A Greek painter, a contemporary of Praxiteles. When Praxiteles was asked which of his works in marble he valued most, he is said to have answered, "Those on which Nicias has set his mark"; and Pliny explains this expression by the comment, "So much importance did Praxiteles attach to the circumlition (covering of color) applied by Nicias." This passage was for a long time principal foundation for the theory that the Greeks painted their statues, which is now confirmed by the works themselves: the hair of the Hermes of Praxiteles and color when discovered.

Nick, Old. See *Old Nick.*

Nicobars (nik'ō-bärz'), or **Nicobar** (nik'ō-bär') **Islands.** A group of small islands situated in the Bay of Bengal, south of the Andaman Islands, about lat. 7° to 9° N. It is a British possession, a dependency of the Andaman Islands, annexed in 1869. The largest islands are Nicobar, Area, 634 square miles. Population, about 7,000.

Nicodemus (nik-ō-dē'mus). [Gr. *Νικόδημος.*] In New Testament history, a member of the Sanhedrim, a disciple who visited Jesus by night as an inquirer. After the death of Jesus he contributed a mixture of aloes and myrrh for anointing the dead body.

Nicol (nik'ol). **Erskine.** Born at Leith, Scotland, July, 1825. A British genre-painter. He studied at the Trustees Academy, Edinburgh; lived in Dublin about 1848–49; and removed from Edinburgh to London in 1863. Many of his works have been engraved.

Nicol (nik'ol). **William.** Born about 1768: died at Edinburgh, 1851 (?). A British inventor and experimenter in natural philosophy. In 1828 he invented the prism for polarizing light, named from him the Nicol prism, or nicol. His life was almost entirely spent in his laboratory at Edinburgh.

Nicolai (nē-kō-lī'). **Christoph Friedrich.** Born at Berlin, March 18, 1733: died Jan. 8, 1811. A German critic and bookseller. He edited the periodical "Allgemeine deutsche Bibliothek," and wrote "Anekdoten von Friedrich II." (1788–92), the novel "Leben und Meinungen des Herrn Magisters Sebaldus Nothanker" (1773–76), etc.

He was the literary associate of Lessing and Moses Mendelssohn in the "Letters concerning Recent German Literature" and the "Universal German Library," published between 1759 and 1792 . . . Soon after the appearance of Goethe's "Sorrows of Werther," Nicolai published a malicious and rather stupid parody entitled "The Joys of Werther." . . . He has been called the Erz-Philister the arch-representative of the commonplace, conventional element in German literature. . . . Goethe was provoked into using the only weapon which he considered fitting—ridicule; and he was assisted by Nicolai's own indiscretion. The latter, whose literary materialism was his prominent quality,—who fought the spiritual element as Luther fought the devil, was visited in 1791 with an avenging malady. He was troubled by apparitions of persons living and dead, who filled his room, and for several weeks continued to haunt and torment him although he knew them to be phantasms. He finally relieved by the application of leeches about the end of the spine, whence Goethe's term Proktophantasmist (in "Faust"), which may be delicately translated as "Bumpkinism." . . . He died in 1811, after having seen himself pilloried in the "Walpurgis-Night."

B. Taylor, Notes to Faust.

Nicolai, Otto. Born at Königsberg, Prussia, June 9, 1810: died at Berlin, May 11, 1849. A German composer and conductor. He founded the Philharmonic concerts at Vienna (1842) during the period (1841–47) when he was kapellmeister of the court opera there. His chief work, a comic opera, "Die lustigen Weiber von Windsor" ("The Merry Wives of Windsor"), was produced in 1849.

Nicolas, See *Nicholas.*

Nicolas (nik'ō-las), Sir **Nicholas Harris;** usually known as Sir **Harris Nicolas.** Born March 10, 1799: died near Boulogne, France, Aug. 3, 1848. An English antiquary and historian. He was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1825. He published "Notitia Historica" (1824; republished as "The Chronology of History" 1835–51), "Synopsis of the Peerage of England" (1825), the "History of the Orders of Knighthood of the British Empire" (1841–2), and the "Despatches and Letters of Admiral Lord Viscount Nelson" (1844–46).

Nicolay (nik'ō-lā), **John George.** Born in Germany, 1832. An American author, private secretary of Abraham Lincoln 1860–65, joint author with John Hay of a "Life of Abraham Lincoln" (1890), and editor with Hay of "Complete Works of Abraham Lincoln" (1894).

Nicolini, Madame. See *Patti.*

Nicolls (nik'olz), Sir **Richard.** Born at Amptihill, Bedfordshire, England, 1624: died May 28, 1672. The first English colonial governor of New York. He served under the royal standard in the English civil war, and was appointed gentleman of the bedchamber to the Duke of York at the Restoration. He was chief of the commission sent to New England to organize an attack on New Netherland in 1664; and on the surrender of the Dutch in that year became governor of the conquered province, which he renamed New York from his patron, the Duke of York. He returned to England in 1665, and resumed his former position in the duke's household. He fell in the naval battle with De Ruyter, May 28, 1672.

Nicolò de' Lapi (nē-kō-lō' dā lä'pē). A novel by Azeglio, published in 1841.

Nicolosi (nē-kō-lō'se). A town in Sicily, at the southern foot of Mount Etna. It is the usual starting-point of ascents of Etna.

Nicomachean Ethics. An ethical treatise by Aristotle.

Nicomède (nē-kō-mād'). A play by Corneille, produced in 1652.

Nicomedia (nik-ō-mē'di-ä). [Gr. *Νικομήδεια.*] In ancient geography, the capital of Bithynia, Asia Minor, situated on an arm of the Propontis (Sea of Marmora), in lat. 40° 48′ N., long. 29° 58′ E. It was home of Croesus I., king of Bithynia, and was the residence of Diocletian, Constantine, and other Roman emperors. The modern Ismid is on its site.

Nicomedia, Gulf of. The eastern prolongation of the Sea of Marmora: also called the Gulf of Ismid.

Nicopoli. See *Nikopoli.*

Nicopolis (ni-kop'ō-lis). [Gr. *Νικόπολις,* city of victory.] **1.** In ancient geography, a city in Epirus, Greece, situated on the Gulf of Arta in lat. 39° N., long. 20° 43′ E. It was founded by Octavian in commemoration of his victory at Actium 31 B. C. The site contains many Roman antiquities.

2. An ancient city in Cappadocia, founded by Pompey on account of his defeat of Mithridates 66 B. C.—**3.** An ancient city near Alexandria, founded by Augustus on account of his defeat of Antony.—**4.** An ancient city north of Tirnova, Bulgaria, founded by Trajan on account of his defeat of the Dacians.

Nicosia (nē-kō-sē'ä), or **Lefkosia,** or **Levkosia** (lef-kō-sē'ä). The capital of Cyprus, situated on the river Pedias in the interior of the island. The Cathedral of St. Sophia is a three-aisled church in the best French Pointed style (now a mosque). It contains several tombs of Lusignan kings who were crowned here. Population (1891), 12,515.

Nicosia. A town in the province of Catania, Sicily, 40 miles west-northwest of Catania. Population (1881), 14,941; commune, 15,460.

Nicot (nē-kō'), **Jean,** Sieur de Villemain. Born at Nimes, France, 1530; died at Paris, May 5, 1600. A French diplomatist and scholar. He introduced the use of tobacco from Portugal into France. The genus *Nicotiana* and the substance nicotine were named from him.

Nicotera (nē-kō-tā'rä). A seaport in the province of Catanzaro, Calabria, Italy, 34 miles north-northeast of Reggio. Population (1881), commune, 6,978.

Nicotera, Baron **Giovanni.** Born at San-Biase, Calabria, Sept. 9, 1828: died at Vico Equense, near Naples, June 13, 1894. An Italian politician. He became in his youth a member of "Young Italy," participated in the rising in Calabria in 1848, and afterward joined Mazzini and Garibaldi. He was minister of the interior 1876–77 and 1891–92.

Nicoya (nē-kō'yä). A peninsula on the western coast of Costa Rica, Central America.

Nicoya, Gulf of. An arm of the Pacific Ocean, southeast of the peninsula of Nicoya.

Nictheroy (nē-tä-rō'ē), or **Niteroi.** The capital of the state of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, situated on the Bay of Rio de Janeiro opposite Rio de Janeiro. It figured prominently in the civil war of 1893–1894. (See *Mello.*) Population, about 16,000.

Nicudje. See *Missouri.*

Nicuesa (nē-kō-ā'sä). **Diego de.** Born at Baëza, about 1465; died March (?), 1511. A Spanish commander. He went to Espandriola 1502, was subsequently governor of the Castilian Spanish Indies, was empowered to conquer and govern Castilla del Oro, corresponding to the coast of the Isthmus of Panama and Central America from the Gulf of Darien to Cape Gracias a Dios; at the same time Ojeda received the adjoining province of Nueva Andalucia in South America. Nicuesa left Santo Domingo about Jan. 1510 with 2 vessels and 630 (or 780 ?) men. He lost his larger ships, was wrecked, and endured terrible sufferings at Nombre de Dios; only 100 men survived. Ojeda's men, on his way with reinforcements for Nicuesa, touched at Antigua, where Ojeda's colony had been left without a commander. The colonists sent messengers to Nicuesa, offering to accept him as governor, but he acted in such an overbearing manner that on his arrival at Antigua the colonists rebelled. He was forced to sail away in a rotten ship, and was never heard of again.

Nidd (nid). A small river in Yorkshire, England, a tributary of the Ouse. Its picturesque valley is called Nidderdale.

Nidhug (nid'hug). In Scandinavian mythology, a serpent in the lower world.

Nidwalden (nēd'väl-den), or **Nidwald** (nēd'-väld). A half-canton of the canton of Unterwalden, Switzerland, forming the northern part of the canton. It sends one member to the National Council. It revolted against the Helvetic Republic, but its resistance was put down by the French in 1798, and resistance was again put down in 1847. Area, 112 square miles. See further under *Unterwalden.*

Niebuhr (nē'bör), **Barthold Georg.** Born at Copenhagen, Aug. 27, 1776: died at Bonn, Prussia, Jan. 2, 1831. A celebrated German historian, philologist, and critic, son of Karstens Niebuhr. He was in the civil service of Denmark until 1806, and in that of Prussia 1806–09, was lecturer at the University of Berlin, was Prussian ambassador at Rome 1816–23, and became lecturer at the University of Bonn in 1823. His chief work, "Romische Geschichte" ("Roman History," 3 vols., 1811–32; 3d ed., 3 vols., by Hase and Thirlwall, on the earlier history of Rome, produced a revolution in the study of Roman history. His "Kleine Schriften" ("Minor Writings") were published 1828–43, and his correspondence in "Lebensnachrichten" (1838; English version by Miss Winkworth 1852).

Niebuhr, Karstens. Born at Lüdingworth, in Hadeln, Prussia, March 17, 1733: died at Meldorf, Prussia, April 26, 1815. A German traveler in Arabia and the East. He wrote "Beschreibung von Arabien" ("Description of Arabia," 1772), "Reisch schreibung von Arabien und andern umliegenden Ländern" ("Description of Travels in Arabia and other Neighboring Lands," 1774–78).

Niederbron (nē'der-brōn). A town in Lower Alsace, Alsace-Lorraine, 25 miles north of Strasburg. Population (1890), 3,029.

Niedermendig (nē'der-men-dig). A place in the Rhine Province, Prussia, west of Coblenz. It is noted for its quarries of basaltic lava.

Niedermeyer (nē'der-mī-er), **Louis.** Born at Nyon, Switzerland, April 27, 1802: died at Paris, March 14, 1861. A Swiss composer of sacred music, and of melodies for the poems of Lamartine, Victor Hugo, Deschamps, etc. He was not successful in opera, though "Stradella" (1837), "Marie Stuart" (1844), etc., may be named.

Niederwald (nē'der-wält). A spur of the Taunus, situated in Prussia, near the Rhine, opposite Bingen. It rises to the height of 1,060 feet above sea-level. A national monument has been erected on it in commemoration of the German triumph over France in 1870–71, and of the foundation of the new German Empire. It was designed by Schilling and inaugurated in 1883. When an unsuccessful attempt was made on the life of the emperor William. It consists of a statue, 35 feet high, of Germania as a robust woman holding aloft the imperial crown, and standing on a monumental pedestal 78 feet high. The die bears inscriptions, and in front of its base, which is carved with the coats-of-arms of the German states, is placed the Prussian eagle. At the front angles of the large basement from which the die rises stand the angels of War and Peace. The bas-reliefs of the front show the portraits of the emperor William I. with the German princes and generals and soldiers of the different arms; and the reliefs of the side-pieces show the departure and return of the soldiers. Below, in front, is a group of sculpture representing the Rhine and the Moselle.

Niedner (nēd'ner). **Christian Wilhelm.** Born at Oberwinkel, near Wahlenburg, Aug. 9, 1797: died at Berlin, Aug. 13, 1865. A German Protestant church historian, professor at Berlin from 1859. His chief work is a "Lehrbuch der christlichen Kirchengeschichte" (1846).

Niel (nēel'), **Adolphe.** Born at Muret, France, Oct. 4, 1802: died at Paris, Aug. 13, 1869. A French marshal. He was distinguished in the Crimean war (particularly at the siege of Sebastopol in 1855), and in the battles of Magenta and Solferino in 1859. He was minister of war 1867–69.

Niemann (nē'män), **Albert.** Born at Erxleben, near Magdeburg, Jan. 15, 1831. A noted German tenor singer. He first went on the stage as an actor in 1849. His musical talent was discovered, and he was finally sent to Paris, through the kindness of the King of Hanover, to study with Duprez. He is successful in Wagner's operas and in heroic parts.

Niembsch von Strehlenau (niembsh fon strā'-len-ou), **Nikolaus:** pseudonym **Nikolaus Lenau.** Born at Csatad, Hungary, Aug. 13, 1802: died near Vienna, Aug. 22, 1850. An Austrian poet. Among his poems are "Faust" (1835), "Savonarola" (1837), "Die Albigenser" (1842), etc.

Niemcewicz (ne-emp-tse'vich), **Julian Ursin.** Born at Skoki, Lithuania, 1757: died at Paris, May 21, 1841. A Polish poet, novelist, historian, and dramatist. Among his works are "Historical Songs of the Poles" (1816), "History of the Reign of King Sigismund III. of Poland" (1819), etc.

Niemen (ne'men; Pol. pron. nyā'men). A river in western Russia and the province of East Prussia. It rises in the government of Minsk, and empties by several mouths into the Kurisches Haff 70 miles northeast of Konigsberg. Length, about 500 miles; navigable from Grodno, and for steamers from Kovno.

Niemeyer (nē'mī-er). **August Hermann.** Born at Halle, Prussia, Sept. 11, 1754; died at Magdeburg, Prussia, July 7, 1828. A German theologian, sacred poet, and writer on pedagogics. He became chancellor and rector perpetuus at the University of Halle in 1808, and was made a member of the consistory at Magdeburg in 1816. Among his works are "Charakteristik der Bibel" (1775–80), "Grundsatze der Erziehung und des Unterrichts" (1796), "Religiose Gedichte" (1814).

Nienburg-on-the-Weser (nēn'bŏrg-on-thē-vā'zer). A town in the province of Hannover, Prussia, situated on the Weser 28 miles northwest of Hannover. Population (1890), 7,808.

Niepce (nē-eps'), **Joseph Nicéphore.** Born at Chalon-sur-Saône, France, March 7, 1765; died at Gras, near Chalon, July, 1833. A French inventor, associated with Daguerre in the invention of photography.

Nierstein (nēr'stīn). A small town in the province of Rhine Hesse, Hesse, on the Rhine 9 miles south-southeast of Mainz. It is noted for its wines.

Niesen (nē'zen). A noted summit in the Bernese Oberland, Switzerland, 15 miles west by south of Interlaken. Height, 7,763 feet.

Nieshin. See *Nezhin.*

Nieuhof (noi'hof), **Johan Jacob.** Born in Westphalia about 1610; died on the coast of Malabar, Sept. 29 (?), 1672. A German in the service of the Dutch West India Company, and later in that of the East India Company. He traveled extensively in northeastern Brazil and in the East Indies and China. From 1657 to 1672 he was governor of Ceylon. Nieuhof was publicly ordered by the natives of the Malabar coast. His "Gedenkwaerdige Zee en Lantreize door de voornaemste Landschappen van West en oost Indien" was published in 1682.

Nieuport (nyū-pōr'), or **Nieuwport** (nyūw'pōrt). A small town in the province of West Flanders, Belgium, on the Yser 21 miles west-southwest of Bruges. Here, July 2, 1600, the Dutch under Maurice of Nassau defeated the Spaniards under the archduke Albert.

Nieuwveld (nyūw'velt) **Mountains.** A name given to a division of the main range of mountains in Cape Colony, situated about long. 22° E.

Nieva, Count of. See *Lopez de Zuñiga, Diego.*

Nièvre (nyāvr). A department in France, corresponding mainly to the ancient Nivernais. Capital, Nièvre. It is bounded by Yonne on the north, Côte-d'Or and Saône-et-Loire on the east, Saône-et-Loire and Allier on the south, and Cher on the west. It is traversed from southeast to northwest by the chain of the Morvan. The chief productions are coal and lumber, and there are noted iron-works. Area, 2,632 square miles. Population (1891), 343,581.

Niezhin. See *Nezhin.*

Niffler. See *Nipper.*

Nifleim (nif'l-hām). [ON. *Niflheimr.*] In the Old Norse cosmogony, the cold world of fog in the north. In the midst was the spring Hvergelmir, out of which flowed ten rivers, the Elivagar (ON. *Elivagar*).

Niflhel (nif'l-hel). [ON.] In Old Norse mythology, the realm of the goddess Hel; the shadow of the dead. It was situated below the earth. The swift river Gjöll (ON. *Gjöll*, also called *Gjöll and Veidolvsmal*), which ran over a bed of swords surrounded it. It was approached by a bridge at whose end watched the maiden Modgud (ON. *Modhgudhr*). A wall inclosed the whole realm, to which the gate Helgrind (ON. *Helgrindr*) alone gave admittance. Niflhel was originally the abode of all the dead. In later mythology only it is made a place of misery.

Niger (nī'jėr), called also **Joliba** (jol'i-bä), **Kworra** or **Quorra** (kwor'ä), **Mayo** (mä'yō), etc. [Prob. same as *L. Nigres* (Pliny) and *Gr. Νίγειρ* (Ptolemy), applied vaguely to large river in Africa. *Joliba* and *Kworra* are modern native African names.] One of the three chief rivers of Africa. The source of the main head stream, the Tembi, is about lat. 8° 30′ N., long. 10° 30′ W. It flows generally northeast to near Timbuktu, east to long. 0°, then southeast and south, and empties by a delta into the Gulf of Guinea about lat. 4° 5′ N., long. 6° 5′ E. Its chief tributary is the Binue. It was first visited by Mungo Park in 1796. There is still an unexplored portion in its middle course. In its lower course it is navigable for steamers. Length, about 2,900 miles.

Niger, Caius Pescennius. Killed 194 A. D. A Roman general, an unsuccessful rival of Septimius Severus in the contest for the empire.

Niger Territories. A British sphere of influence in western Africa, between the French and German spheres and the independent Sudan states. It includes Sokoto (Gando, etc.) and Borgu. It was delimited by treaties in 1886 and 1890, and is governed by the Royal Niger Company. Area, 500,000 square miles. Population, from 20,000,000 to 35,000,000.

Nighantu (ni-g-han'tō). [Skt., corrupted from *nigrantha*, strung together, ranked.] In Sanskrit, any glossary, but especially the Vedic glossary explained by Yaska in his Niruktı: in this sense usually plural (Nighantavas) as embracing five books. The first three contain synonyms, the fourth a list of specially difficult words, and the fifth a classification of the divine personages who figure in the Veda.

Night and Morning. Two circular reliefs in marble by Thorwaldsen, in the Thorwaldsen Museum at Copenhagen, Denmark: familiar in popular reproductions. Night and Morning are two winged, richly draped female figures sweeping through the air. The former clasps sleeping children to her breast, and is accompanied by an owl; the latter scatters flowers.

Night and Morning. A novel by Bulwer Lytton, published in 1841.

Nightingale (nīt'ing-gāl), **Florence.** Born at Florence, May, 1820. An English philanthropist. She inspected schools and hospitals in England and afterward in all parts of Europe, and finally decided to become a hospital nurse. She especially celebrated for her noble services at Scutari during the Crimean war, 1854–56. Her health suffered severely from the continued strain and her unselfish devotion. At the close of the war she was enabled by a testimonial fund to found an institution for the training of nurses, the Nightingale Home at St. Thomas's Hospital. She was also the means of calling attention to the unsanitary conditions of camp hospitals, etc. She published "The Institution at Kaiserswerth on the Rhine" (1850), "Notes on Hospitals" (1859), "Notes on Nursing" (1860), and "Suggestions on the Sanitary State of the Army in India" (1863), etc.

Nightmare Abbey. A novel by Thomas Love Peacock, published in 1818.

Night Thoughts. A meditative poem on religion and morality, by Edward Young (1742–44). In whole it contains nine Cantos.

The extraordinary vogue of "Night Thoughts," which lasted for a century, has succumbed to a series of vigorous attacks in our own age, and Young is now in danger of being underrated.

Gosse, Eighteenth Century Literature, p. 213.

Night Walker, The, or the Little Thief. A comedy by Fletcher and Shirley, licensed in 1633, printed in 1640 as by Fletcher only. This play has been incorrectly conjectured to be the same as "The Late Lancashire Witches," which was licensed in 1633.

Night-Watch, The, or **Sortie of the Banning Cock Company.** A masterpiece by Rembrandt (1642), in the Rijks Museum at Amsterdam. It represents an ensemble of the entire guard (twenty-eight), with their officers, banner, and drummer. All the figures are portraits, full of life and spirit; and the picture is admirable in light and color.

Nigra (nē'grä), Count **Costantino.** Born at Castellamonte, near Ivrea, Italy, June 12, 1827. An Italian diplomatist. He served in 1848 as a volunteer in the Sardinian army against the Austrians, but afterward entered the diplomatic service, and acted as secretary of legation at the Congress of Paris in 1856. He was for many years Italian ambassador at Paris, and held the same position at St. Petersburg 1876–82, and at London 1882–85.

Nigritia (ni-grish'i-ä). [NL., 'land of the blacks,' from L. *niger*, black.] A name formerly given to the Sudan.

Nigritic (tribes and languages). See *Negro race*, and *African ethnography* (under *Africa*).

Nihaloith. See *Kehelhat.*

Nihilists (nī'hil-ists). The adherents of nihilism. Nihilism was originally a social (not a political) movement in Russia in opposition to the customary forms of matrimony, the parental authority, and the tyranny of custom; later, a more or less organized secret effort on the part of a party of reconstruction to overturn the established order of things, both social and political. In the former sense the word was introduced by Turgeniev in 1862. Nihilism comprises several Russian parties, differing in the means of action employed and in the immediate results aimed at, some leaning more to political revolutionary violence, and others toward economic reorganization and socialism. The movement originated about 1840, and is due largely to the influence of the universities. From 1855–62 it became increasingly democratic, socialistic, and revolutionary under the leadership of Herzen and the magazine "Contemporary." About 1870 revolutionary ideas became the subject of a propaganda among the peasants and students. The adherents of this movement formed a "people's party" ("Land and Freedom") purposing the complete overthrow of the existing order of things and the establishment of a socialistic and democratic order in its stead. Under the influence of Bakunin (died 1876), and the persecution of peaceful propagandists by the government, the people's party divided into two factions—the "democratization of land" and the "will of the people," the latter being the stronger. This party was by government persecutions driven to a political contest, and the idea of demoralizing the forces of the government by terror originated and became popular: the adherents of this system called themselves "terrorists." After several unsuccessful attempts, they effected the death of the czar Alexander II. in 1881.

Nigata (nē-ē-gā'tä). A seaport in the province of Echigo, main island of Japan, situated on the western coast in lat. 37° 57′ N., long. 139° 3′ E. It is open to foreign commerce. Population (1891), 47,019.

Nijar (nē-hār'). A town in the province of Almeria, southern Spain, 16 miles east-northeast of Almeria. Population (1887), 14,221.

Nijkerk (nī'kerk). A town in the province of Gelderland, Netherlands, 27 miles east-southeast of Amsterdam. Population (1889), 7,724.

Nijmegen. See *Nimwegen.*

Nijne-Tagilsk (nēzh'ne-tā-gilsk'). A town in the government of Perm, eastern Russia, situated on the Tagil 155 miles east of Perm. It is the chief town in the Ural Mountains, the center of a rich mining district for iron, gold, copper, and platinum, and is noted for its iron-works (founded by Demidoff). Population of the mining district, about 30,000.

Nijni-Lomoff (nēzh'ni-lō-mof'). A town in the government of Penza, Russia, situated on the Lomoff 64 miles northwest of Penza. Population, 9,482.

Nijni-Novgorod, or **Nijniy-Novgorod,** or **Nizhni-Novgorod** (nēzh'ni-nov-gō-rod'). **1.** A government of central Russia. It is surrounded by Kostroma, Vyatka, Kazan, Simbirsk, Penza, Tambof, and Vladimir. The surface is generally flat. The government has considerable commerce and manufactures. Area, 19,597 square miles. Population (1890), 1,760,000.

2. The capital of the government of Nijni-Novgorod, situated at the junction of the Oka with the Volga in lat. 56° 19′ N., long. 44° E. Its famous fair, the largest in the world, held annually in August and Sept., is frequented by from 200,000 to 300,000 merchants from Russia and Western and central Asia. The chief articles of trade are cotton, woolen, iron, corn, salt, tea, furs, silk, and manufactured goods of all kinds. The fair was transferred hither from Makarief in 1817. The town has also an annual fair for wooden wares, and one for the sale of horses. It is the center of steam navigation of the Volga. It was plundered by the Mongols in 1238; was united to Moscow in 1390; and took the lead under Minin in 1611 in freeing Moscow from the Poles. Population (1889), 74,436.

Nika (nē'kä), or **Manika** (mä-nē'kä). The Bantu tribe inhabiting Mashonaland.

Nike (nī'kē). [Gr. *Νίκη*, the personification of victory.] In Greek mythology, the goddess of victory: called by the Romans *Victoria*. She was regularly represented in ancient art as a winged maiden, usually as just alighting or flying. She bore frequent attributes being a palm-branch in one hand and a garland in the other, or a fillet outstretched in both hands: sometimes she holds a herald's staff.

Nike. An original statue by Pæonius, in the museum at Olympia, dedicated in the Altis by the Messenians about 420 B. C. The goddess is represented as sweeping through the air, with drapery pressed to her form and streaming behind in the wind.

Nike Apteros, or Wingless Victory, Temple of. A beautiful little Ionic amphiprostyle tetrastyle temple at Athens, measuring 18 by 27 feet, standing on a high stone platform projecting beyond the Propylæa. The columns are 13½ feet high. The frieze is sculptured in high relief with gods on the east and with Athenian martial exploits on the other sides. The platform on which it stands surrounds the parapet balustrade on which were carved Victories, among them the famous relief of "Victory loosing her sandal." The temple was pulled down by the Turks, and the materials buried under the works of a battery; they were found in 1835, almost complete, by German scholars, and restored to their original positions.

Nikisch (nē'kish), **Arthur.** Born at Szent-Miklós, Hungary, Oct. 12, 1855. A Hungarian composer and conductor. He came to the United States in 1889, and conducted the Boston Symphony Orchestra from that time till 1893, when he went to Budapest as kapellmeister and conductor of the opera.

Nikita I. See *Nikola I.*

Nikitish (nē-kē'tish), or **Nikitine** (nē-kē'tin). **Ivan.** Born at Voronezh, 1826; died 1861. A Russian poet. He wrote lyric folk-songs. His life was passed in poverty, and he was obliged to keep an inn to support himself. He changed this for the more congenial occupation of bookseller.

Nikko (nēk'kō). A small town in the main island of Japan, 80 miles north of Tokio. It is a Shintoist and Buddhist religious center, noted for its temples. The Iyeyasu temple is one of the most splendid sanctuaries of the Shinto cult created in the 17th century. The sanctuary consists of a succession of courts with gates of wood and bronze, adorned with the most elaborate carving and with brilliant color. Upon the courts face a great number of buildings of different sizes and forms and various purposes: they are built of wood, but every beam and joint is a work of art. The ornament in metal is of the delicacy of jewelry, and that in terra-cotta of equally perfect workmanship. In the midst of this richness, vulgarity is avoided and the ornament is kept severely subordinate to constructive propriety.

Nikola (nē'kō-lä) **I.,** or **Nikita** (nē-kē'tä). Born Oct. 7, 1841. Prince of Montenegro. He was proclaimed prince in 1860, and carried on war against Turkey 1876–78.

Nikolai (nē-kō-lī'). A town in the province of Silesia, Prussia, 56 miles southeast of Oppeln. Population (1890), 5,633.

Nikolaieff (nē-kō-lī'ef). A seaport in the government of Kherson, Russia, situated at the head of the estuary of the Bug, in lat. 46° 58′ N., long. 32° E. It is an important naval station and place of export for grain, etc., founded by Potemkin about 1788. Population (1889), 56,578.

Nikolaievsk (nē-kō-lī'evsk). A town in the government of Samara, eastern Russia, situated on the Irghiz 96 miles southwest of Samara. Population, 13,795.

Nikolaievsk. A port in the Maritime Province, Siberia, situated on the Amur, near its mouth, in lat. 53° 8′ N., long. 140° 43′ E. It was founded in 1851, and was the former capital of the province. Population (1880), 2,043.

Nikolaievskaya Sloboda (nē-kō-lī'ef-skī-yī slo-bo-dā'). A town in the government of Astrakhan, Russia, situated near the Volga about lat. 50° 5′ N., long. 45° 30′ E. It is a trading center. Population, 14,429.

Nikolsburg (nē'kols-bōrg). A town in Moravia, 44 miles north-northeast of Vienna. Population (1890), 8,210.

Nikolsburg, Truce of. A preliminary peace between Prussia and Austria, concluded at Nikolsburg, July 26, 1866. It was confirmed by the peace of Prue, Aug. 23, 1866.

Nikon (nē'kon). Born near Nijni-Novgorod, Russia, 1605: died Aug. 17, 1681. A Russian prelate. He became patriarch of Russia in 1652, and was deposed in 1666. He introduced reforms in the church service.

Nikopol (nē-kō'pōl). A town in the government of Yekaterinoslaff, southern Russia, situated on the Dnieper 64 miles south-southwest of Yekaterinoslaff. It is a trading center. Population, 8,144.

Nikopoli, or **Nicopoli** (nē-kop'ō-lē), Turk. **Nighebolii** (nē-ge-bō'lē) or **Nebul** (ne-bōl'). [See *Nicopolis.*] A town in Bulgaria, situated on the Danube, near the confluence of the Osma, in lat. 43° 42′ N., long. 24° 53′ E. It has been erroneously identified with the ancient Nicopolis ad Istrum. It was long noted as a fortress, and was conquered by Sigismund of Hungary, April 1396. Sultan Bajazet I. defeated here the Franco-Hungarian army under Sigismund Sept. 28, 1396. It was unsuccessfully attacked by Ladislaus of Hungary in 1444. The Turks were defeated here by Báthori Sept. 6, 1595, and by the Polish army in 1598. It was conquered by the Russians in 1810. The Turkish fleet was destroyed near it and their camp stormed by the Russians in 1829. It was taken by the Russians in 1877. Population, 4,652.

Nikosia. See *Nicosia.*

Niksar (nik-sär'), or **Niksara** (nik-sä'rä). A town in the vilayet of Trebizond, Asiatic Turkey, situated near the Kelkit-Tchai 145 miles west by south of Trebizond: the ancient Neocæsarea, and probably the ancient Cabira. Population, 9,000.

Nikshich (nik'shich). A fortified town in Montenegro, 26 miles north of Cettinje. It was besieged and taken from the Turks by the Montenegrins in 1877. Population, about 3,000.

Nile (nīl). [F. *Nil*, Sp. Pg. It. *Nilo*, G. *Nil*, L. *Nilus*, from Gr. *Νεῖλος.*] The longest river of Africa, and one of the longest rivers in the world: the ancient Nilus. It is formed by several head streams which flow into Lake Victoria Nyanza. Of these the Kagera, Shimiyu, and Isanga are the chief. From Victoria Nyanza the Nile flows northwest, forming the Ripon and Murchison falls, into the Albert Nyanza. Thence it flows generally north (as the Bahr-el-Jebel, later as the Bahr-el-Abiad or White Nile) to the junction with the Bhar-el-Ghazal, traverses the Nubian desert, and passes by five cataracts into the valley of Egypt; and empties by a wide delta into the Mediterranean Sea. Its principal tributaries are the Sobat and Dinsheta branches. It fertilizes the valley of Egypt by its annual overflow (caused by the melting of the snows in the elevated regions drained by its head waters), which at its height in September and October. It has been famous in ancient and modern times for the kingdoms on its banks, and for the attempts to discover its sources. Its chief tributaries are the Bahr-el-Ghazal, Blue Nile, and Atbara. It receives no tributaries below Berber. The chief places on its banks are Lado, Gondokoro, Khartum, Berber, New Dongola, Dorr, Assuan, Siut, and Cairo. The source of the upper Nile was a mystery until recent times. Bruce in 1770 found the source of the Blue Nile. In 1858 the Victoria Nyanza was discovered by Speke; in 1864 the Albert Nyanza by Baker, and in 1889 the Albert Edward Nyanza by Stanley. The upper basin falls mainly within the British sphere of influence, partly within the German, and perhaps the Italian. The middle valley is held (1894) by the dervishes. Length about 3,400 miles.

On the rocks of Semneh and Kümmeh the highest point of the inundation was always noted for comparison, and the mark was accompanied by a corresponding inscription. Thus we read at one place on the rock: "Height of the Nile in the year 14, under the reign of his Majesty King Amen-em-hat III., the ever-living." From observations made by Lepsius on the spot, we gather that in the times of the Twelfth Dynasty — that is, forty-three centuries before our days — the highest rise was nearly twenty-seven feet above the greatest height of the inundation in these days; and that the average height of the Nile when Amen-emhat III. was king surpasses that of our times by about twelve feet. *Brugsch*, Egypt under the Pharaohs, p. 75.

Nile, Battle of the. A name often given to the British naval victory of Aug. 1–2, 1798. See *Aboukir, Bay of.*

Niles (nīlz). A city in Berrien County, southwestern Michigan, situated on the St. Joseph River 75 miles east of Chicago. Population (1890), 4,179.

Niles, Hezekiah. Born in Chester County, Pa., Oct. 10, 1777: died at Wilmington, Del., April 2, 1839. An American journalist. He founded at Baltimore the weekly journal "Niles's Register" in 1811, and edited it until 1836.

Nilgiri (nil-gē'rē). A state in Orissa, Bengal, India, intersected by lat. 21° 30′ N., long. 86° 40′ E.

Nilgiri Hills, or **Neilgherry** (nēl-ger'ē) **Hills.** A range of mountains in Madras, British India, about lat. 11° 30′ N., long. 76° 45′ E. Highest peak, Dodabetta (8,760 feet).—2. A district in Madras, British India, chiefly comprised in the mountain region of Nilgiri Hills.

Nilsson (nil'sqon), **Christine.** Born near Wexio, Sweden, Aug. 3, 1843. A noted Swedish soprano singer. She first sang in public at Stockholm in 1860, and made her début at Paris in 1864 as Violetta. She appeared with great success at different times from 1867 to 1870 in England, and in 1870–71 in America. In the latter year she returned to England, and married M. Auguste Rouzaud, who died in 1872. From 1873–77 she sang in England, coming to America in 1873–74. In 1876 she made a successful tour through Scandinavia. In 1880–81 she again sang in opera in England, from which time she sang only in concerts till 1887, when she married Count Casa di Miranda, and retired altogether to private life in 1888. (*Gerson.*) She was equally successful in such parts as Mignon, Marguerite, Ophelia, Elsa, etc.

Nilsson, Sven. Born near Landskrona, Sweden, March 8, 1787: died at Lund, Sweden, Nov. 30, 1883. A Swedish naturalist and antiquary, professor at Lund 1831–56. He published works on the fauna and antiquities of Scandinavia.

Nilus (nī'lus). The Roman name of the Nile.

Nimapu. See *Chapawnish.*

Nimar (nē-mär'). A district in the Central Provinces, British India, intersected by lat. 21° 45′ N., long. 76° 30′ E. Area, 3,340 square miles. Population (1881), 231,341.

Nimburg (nim'bōrg). A town in Bohemia, on the Elbe 27 miles east by north of Prague. Population, in commune, 6,659.

Nimeguen. See *Nimwegen.*

Nimes, or **Nismes** (nēm). The capital of the department of Gard, France, situated in lat. 43° 51′ N., long. 4° 21′ E.: the Roman Nemausus. It has important manufactures of silk goods, and an extensive trade, especially in wine and spirits. It is noted for its ancient antiquities, among which are the amphitheater (in excellent preservation), the Maison Carrée (which see), the so-called temple of Diana, the Tour Magne (Turris Magna), and gates. It contains a cathedral, lyceum, picture-gallery, fountain garden, etc. In the vicinity is the Pont du Gard. Nimes was conquered by the Romans in 121 B. C., and became one of the chief provincial cities. It was captured by the Vandals in 407, and suffered from the West Goths and Saracens; was united to France in 1259; suffered in the Huguenot wars; and was the scene of reactionary atrocities against the Protestants in 1815. It was the birthplace of Guizot. Population (1891), 71,623.

Nimrod (nim'rod). According to Gen. x., son of Cush, grandson of Ham, famous for his exploits as a hunter, at first ruler of Shinar (Shumir, *i. e.* South Babylonia), then founder of the Assyrian Tetrapolis (Asshur, Nineveh, Rehoboth-Ir, and Calah). Some Assyriologists identify Nimrod with Izdubar or Gilgamesh, the epic hero of the Babylonian Izdubar legends, or "Nimrod Epic." See *Izdubar.*

Outside the pages of the Old Testament nothing is known of Nimrod. The monuments of Assyria and Babylonia have hitherto refused to divulge the name. Certain scholars incline to suppose that he is the personification of the name of the hero of the great Chaldæan Epic, but we now know that such is not the case. Nimrod still remains to be discovered in the cuneiform texts.

Sayce, Races of the O. T., p. 66.

Nimrod. A pseudonym of C. J. Apperley, a writer on hunting, etc., in the "Quarterly Review."

Nimrud (nim'rūd). An important archæological site in Assyria, on the left bank of the Tigris about 19 miles below Nineveh: the ancient Calah (which see). It was excavated by Layard between 1845 and 1851, and yielded the remarkable series of sculptures now in the Assyrian Gallery in the British Museum. The site was occupied by several palaces in succession, according to the oriental custom which required each monarch to build his own. The confusion of the ruins and reconstructions makes the architectural history of the site difficult to unravel; however, except Khorsabad, this has been the most carefully explored and the most picturesque site in Assyria. It is particularly interesting for its abundant remains of vaults built of crude brick in courses inclined diagonally against each other, so as to obviate the use of centering.

Nimwegen (nim'wā-gen), or **Nymegen,** or **Nimeguen** (nim'ā-gen). D. also **Nijmegen** (ni'mā-chen), F. **Nimègue** (nē-mag'). A city in the province of Gelderland, Netherlands, situated on the Waal in lat. 51° 51′ N., long. 5° 52′ E.: the Roman Noviomagus. It has a fine situation, and contains the church of St. Stephen, stadhuis, and ruins of the Carolingian palace. It was the birthplace of Charles the Great and other monarchs. Later it was a free imperial city and Hanseatic town. It stood the Utrecht treaty in 1579; was taken by the Spaniards in 1585, retaken by the Dutch in 1591; and taken by the French in 1672 and in 1794. Population (1891), 32,000.

Nimwegen, Peace of. A series of treaties concluded at Nimwegen in 1678 and 1679. With these of Westminster between Holland and England (Feb. 9, 1674), of Fontainebleau between France and Denmark (Sept. 2, 1679), of Lund between Denmark and Sweden (Sept. 26, 1679), and of Celle between Brandenburg and Sweden and Brandenburg (Oct. 29, 1679), the peace and treaties between France and Holland (which were originated with the attack on Holland by France in 1672. The treaty between France and Holland was concluded Aug. 10, 1678; that between France and Spain Sept. 17, 1678; that between the emperor on the one hand and France and Sweden on the other Feb. 5, 1679, and that between Holland and Sweden Oct. 12, 1679. By them Louis received all his territory back on original frontiers, save Franche-Comté, Spanish Flanders, Valenciennes, Cambray, Gondrecourt, Aire, Bouchain, St.-Omer, Ypres (ced. 1713), Charlemont, Maubeuge, and other places in Hainaut. Burgundy, Philippeville, Binche, Oudenarde, Ath, Courtray, Limburg, Ghent, Waes, Puycerda, etc., to Spain; the emperor ceded Freiburg-im-Breisgau to France, and the Duke of Lorraine was restored to his duchy, but on conditions which he refused to accept.

Niña (nēn'yä). **La.** [Sp., 'little girl.'] One of the smaller caravels of Columbus in his voyage of 1492. It was an undecked vessel, probably not over 60 feet long and was commanded by Vicente Yañez Pinzon. After the wreck of the Santa Maria (Dec. 24, 1492) Columbus returned in the Niña to Europe.

Nina Gordon. See *Dred.*

Ninetta. See *Gazza Ladra, La.*

Ninety-Six (nin'ti-siks'). A village in Abbeville County, South Carolina, 74 miles west by north of Columbia. It was unsuccessfully besieged by the Americans under Greene in 1781.

Ninety-Three (nin'ti-thrē'). [F. *Quatre-vingt-treize.*] A historical novel by Victor Hugo, published in 1874. The scene is laid in the northwest of France in 1793.

Nineveh (nin'e-vē). [Heb. *Nineveh*, Assyr. *Ninua*, or *Nineveh*, G. *Ninive.*] In ancient geography, an important city and for a long time the capital of the Assyrian empire, situated on the eastern bank of the upper Tigris opposite the modern Mosul, and surrounded in ancient times by a shallow river (Khosr). The site now marked by the two mounds of Kuyunjik and Nebi Yunus, was first identified in 1820 by C. J. Rich, political resident for the British East India Company at Baghdad. The first attempts at excavation were made in 1842 by Paul Emile Botta, who, however, met with slight success. Greater success attended the one-year-long study by Sir Austen Henry Layard (1845–47, 1849–51), by Hormuzd Rassam (1851), and by George Smith (1873–76), the work being again taken up by Rassam on the death of Smith. As a result of these excavations, the general outline of the city, the remains of four palaces and numerous sculptures, and thousands of tablets or parts of tablets of the so-called library of Assurbanipal, have been found. The greater part of these is now in the British Museum. The city had a circumference of from 7 to 8 miles, the ruins of its walls showing a thickness in some parts of 30 feet. It was in existence as early as the time of Samsi-ramman (1816 B. C.), who rebuilt a temple there. Shalmaneser I. (1300 B. C.) built a palace on Nineveh, and made the city of his residence. Samsi-ramman III. (824–811) decorated and restored the temple of Ishtar, famous for a special phase of the cult of the goddess (see *Ishtar*). Rammân-nirari III. (811–782) built a new palace on the site of that of Shalmaneser I., on Nebi Yunus. For a time Nineveh was neglected. Sargon (722–705 B. C.), the founder of the new dynasty, abandoning it as the capital for a new town, Dur-Sharrukin (Khorsabad), which he built and made his residence. His son Sennacherib (705–681 B. C.), however, expended picture of Nineveh. He surrounded the city with a double (40 cubit) or small palace at the northeast wall by it he erected one built another palace which he filled with color was Lord adorned with colossal bulls and lions, and beautified the city with a park. The old Testament (2 Ki. xix. 36; Isa. xxxvii. 37) mentions Nineveh as the residence of Sennacherib. Esarhaddon (681–668 B. C.) finished a temple, widened the streets, and beautified the city. Under the kings of Nineveh it was equipped to furnish materials for adorning the city and palaces. Nineveh succumbed to the combined attack of the Medes under Cyaxares and the Babylonians under Nabopolassar in 607 (606?) B. C. See also *Assurs, Canaries, Kuyunjik,* and *New Yunus.*

Nine Worthies, The. Nine heroes of romance and chivalry whose story is told in Arthurian legends. In one of these, the "Triumphes neufs Preux," "the author feigns that there appeared to him in a vision nine heroes and in a second vision eleven heroes, viz., Joshua, David, Judas Maccabæus, Hector, Alexander the Great, Julius Cæsar, and then Arthur, Charlemagne, Godfrey of Bouillon, and finally Bertrand du Guesclin; they charge him to undertake the description of their lives and feats, in order that Lady Triumphe, who appears with them, may be enabled to decide which of them has deserved her crown. . . . The nine heroes of this romance are not infrequently mentioned in the earlier English literature. Shakespeare alludes to them in 'Love's Labour's Lost' (act v. sc. 2) to the Nine Worthies. Further, they appear in the verses which precede the Low-German history of Alexander the Great (Lübeck, 1644), published by Lappenberg" (p. 336, etc. See also Warton, vol. iv. p. 151, note 2, Lond. 1824). They figure also in tapestry and paintings (Warton, ii. p. 44, note 9). This selection gives three heroes only very likely have originated in the 'Welsh Triads,' where the three Pagan, Jewish, and Christian trinities are enumerated as follows. Hector, Alexander, and Julius Cæsar; Joshua, David, and Judas Maccabæus; Arthur, Charlemagne, and Godfrey de Bouillon. For Godfrey is sometimes substituted Guy of Warwick." *Dudley*, Hist. of Prose Fiction, I. 269, 270.

The "Pageant of the Nine Worthies," out of which so much fuss is made in Shakspere's "Love's Labour's Lost,"

was represented in Queen Mary's time. "Each of the Worthies," says Strype, "made his speech, no doubt commencing as in the comedy, with 'I Pompey am,'" *Ward.*

Nine Years' Siege (of Montevideo). See *Orde, Manuel.*

Ningpo (ning'po'), or **Ningpo-fu** (ning'po'fū'). A seaport in the province of Chekiang, China, situated on the river Ningpo in lat. 29° 51′ N., long. 121° 32′ E. It is one of the treaty ports; has flourishing commerce; is an educational and religious center; and is noted for its tall tower and temple. It was taken by the British in 1841. Population, 250,000.

Ninias (nin'i-as), Saint. Lived about 400 A. D. A British missionary among the southern Picts. He built a church at Withern, or Whithorn, Galloway, in 397, and in 420, when driven to Ireland, is said to have founded a monastery at Cluoneymo.

Nino (nēn'yō), **Pedro Alonso.** Born in Moguer about 1455; died about 1505. A Spanish navigator. He was connected with several Portuguese expeditions to the West African coast; commanded a supply-fleet which sailed for Santo Domingo in 1496; and was with Columbus on his third voyage in 1498. Later he was associated with Cristobal Guerra in a trading expedition to the pearl coast (Venezuela). They left Spain about June, 1499, with a single small vessel, and returned richly laden with pearls and gold in April, 1500. This was the first financially profitable voyage to the American coast.

Ninon de Lenclos or **L'Enclos.** See *Lenclos.*

Ninove (nē'nō-vē'). A town in the province of East Flanders, Belgium, situated on the Dender 15 miles west of Brussels. Population (1890), 6,870.

Ninus (nī'nus). In Greek narratives, the founder of Nineveh (which he named after himself) and of the Assyrian empire, husband of Semiramis and father of Ninyas.

Ninus. An ancient name of Nineveh; also, a Roman town (of short duration) on the site of Nineveh.

Nio (nē'ō). An island in the monarchy of the Cyclades, Greece, 12 miles south-southwest of Naxos: the ancient Ios. Length, 11 miles.

Niobe (nī'ō-bē). [Gr. *Νιόβη.*] In Greek mythology, the daughter of Tantalus and wife of Amphion, king of Thebes. Proud of her numerous progeny, she provoked the anger of Apollo and Artemis by boasting over their mother Leto, who had but these two children. She was punished by seeing all her children die by the arrows of the two bright-deities. She herself was metamorphosed by Zeus into a stone which it is still sought to identify on the slope of Mount Sipylus, near Smyrna. This legend has afforded a fruitful subject for art, and was notably represented in a group attributed to Scopas, now best known from copies in the Uffizi at Florence. See *Niobe group.*

Niobe group. A celebrated collection of 18 antique statues, 12 of which were found in Rome in 1583, now in the Uffizi, Florence. They are good Roman copies of Greek originals ascribed with probability to Scopas, though by some to Praxiteles, representing Niobe horror-stricken in the midst of her children, whom are being struck to death by the unseen shafts of Apollo and Artemis. The central figure, Niobe, seeks to shelter, with her arm and her mantle, her youngest daughter, who kneels terrified at her feet. The other children, youths and maidens, are dead, dying, or fleeing, seeking to ward off the inevitable blow, or awaiting it with resistless fate. The existing group is incomplete: the original was probably arranged pyramidally for the decoration of a pediment.

Niobites (nī'ō-bīts). A branch of the Monophysites, founded by Stephanus Niobes in the 6th century, who opposed the views of the Severians. See *Severians.* Niobes taught that, according to strict Monophysite doctrine, the qualities of Christ's human nature were lost by its absorption into his divine nature. The Niobites soon modified their views and returned to the orthodox church.

Niobrara (nī-o-brā'rä). A river in northern Nebraska which joins the Missouri 34 miles west of Yankton. Length, about 450 miles.

Niort (nē-or'). The capital of the department of Deux-Sèvres, France, situated on the Sèvre-Niortaise in lat. 46° 19′ N., long. 0° 28′ W. It has large manufactures of gloves, and is noted for its onions. It has a museum of paintings, town hall, ruined castle, and Church of Notre Dame. It was often taken and retaken in the English and religious wars. Population (1891), 23,225.

Niphon. See *Nippon.*

Nipigon (nip'i-gon), or **Nepigon** (nep'i-gon), or **Neepigon** (nē'pi-gon), **Lake.** A lake in British North America, 55 miles north of Lake Superior, into which it discharges by Nipigon River. Length, about 70 miles.

Nipissing (nip'i-sing), **Lake.** A lake in the province of Ontario, Canada, northeast of Georgian Bay (in Lake Huron), into which it discharges through French River. Length, about 50 miles.

Nipmuc (nip'muk). [Pl. also *Nipmucks.* The name means 'fresh-water fishing-place.'] A general name for the North American Indian tribes of central Massachusetts, extending into Connecticut and Rhode Island. In 1675 their survivors of the King Philip war fled to Canada and to the Hudson River. Eliot's translation of the Bible was in the Natick dialect of the language spoken by the Nipmuc tribes. See *Algonquian.*

Nipmucks. See *Nipmuc.*

Nipper (nip'ėr), **Susan.** In Dickens's "Dombey and Son," a young maid in charge of Florence Dombey, noted for her sharp tongue. She marries Towlinson.

Nipple Top (nip'l top). An isolated peak of the Adirondacks, south of Mount Marcy. Height, 4,684 feet.

Nippon (nip-on'), or **Niphon** (nif-on'), or **Nipon** (nip-on'). ['Origin of the sun.'] A name wrongly used by foreigners for the main island of Japan. The Japanese call the entire empire Dai-Nippon or Nippon.

Nippur (nip-pör'). In ancient geography, a city of Babylonia, south of Babylon, midway between that place and Erech: the modern Niffer, situated on the Shatt en-Nil. The city existed in the earliest Babylonian period, an inscription of Naram-Sin (2750 B. C.) having been found there. Bel and Belitis were its special divinities. Nippur was visited by Sir Austen Henry Layard, who made some slight excavations and found several enameled coffins and other objects. It was excavated by an American expedition sent out by the University of Pennsylvania 1888-94 under the leadership of Dr. John P. Peters, and many inscriptions and other objects were found there. A portion of these are now in the Imperial Museum at Constantinople, and the remainder in the museum of the University of Pennsylvania. Excavations were resumed in 1893, and are now (1894) being carried on.

Nipur. See *Nippur.*

Niquirans. See *Nicaraos.*

Niris (nē'ris). **Lake.** A large salt lake in Farsistan, southern Persia, east of Shiraz.

Nirukta (ni-rök'tą). [Skt.: *nis*, out, and *ukta*, spoken, spoken out, loud, clear: *nuk*, as noun, explanation, etymological interpretation of a word.] In Sanskrit, the name of the fourth of six Vedangas (which see), or works or classes of works auxiliary to the Veda. It consists of the explanation of difficult Vedic words. As Yaska's Nirukti or 'explanation' of the Nighantu or Nighantavas is almost the only survivor of the class, the name is also used of that work. See *Nighantu* and *Nirukti.*

Nirukti (ni-rök'ti). [Skt., 'interpretation.'] In Sanskrit literature, an exposition in 12 books, by Yaska, of the Nighantu or Nighantavas. See *Nighantu.* "It is Yaska's work, the Nirukti, that we find the first general notions of grammar. Starting from the phonetic rules, advance was made first to a general view of phonetics, and thence to the remarkable parts of speech, whose general notions of inflection, derivation, and composition were recognized and distinguished, and manifold reflections were made upon the modifications thereby occasioned in the meaning of a root." (*Weber.*) As for Yaska's date, it can only be said that he belonged to the last stages of the Vedic period. His Nirukti has been edited by Roth.

Nirvana (nir-vä'nä). [Skt., 'blowing out' (as of a light), 'extinction.'] In Buddhism, the condition of a Buddha; the state to which the Buddhist saint aspires as the highest aim and highest good. Originally, doubtless, this was the extinction of existence, Buddhism being to show the way of escape from the miseries inseparably attached to life, and especially to life everlastingly renewed by transmigration, as held in India. But in later times this negation has been taken out of the other forms, and is explained as extinction of desire, passion, unrest, etc.

Nisæa (ni-sē'ą). In ancient geography, a region in Media (perhaps near the Caspian Gates), famous for its breed of horses.

> The Nisæan breed of horses continued in repute down to the times of Ammianus Marcellinus (xxiii. 6). They excelled all others in size and speed, and were generally the property of the Persian kings or nobles of the highest rank. The situation of the Nisæan plain from which they were derived, and their name is uncertain. According to Strabo, some placed it in Armenia; others, according to Sindas, in Persia. The general consent, however, of the best writers assigns it to Media. Here we know from the Behistun Inscription that there was a district Nisæa or *Raadinsan*, Herod., IV. 39, note.

Nisami. See *Nizami.*

Nisan (nī'san). [Heb. *nisán*, Babylonian *nisánu.*] The name of the first month of the Hebrew year, corresponding to March–April: after the exile (Esther iii. 7, Neh. ii. 1) corresponding to the Babylonian month Nisanu. Like the other names of the Hebrew months, it was derived from the Babylonians. The fact that it was the month in which the vernal equinox fell is attested by the cuneiform tablets read by Josephus.

Nisard (nē-zär'), **Jean Marie Napoléon Désiré.** Born March 20, 1806: died at Paris, March 26, 1888. A French historian of literature. He became a member of the French Academy in 1850. His chief work is "Histoire de la littérature française" (1844–61). He also wrote "Études d'histoire et de littérature" (1859), "Nouvelles Études" (1864), etc.

Niscemi (nis-chā'mē). A town in the province of Caltanissetta, Sicily, 43 miles southwest of Catania. Population (1881), 12,110.

Nish, or **Nisch** (nēsh), or **Nissa** (nēs'sä). The second largest city of Servia, situated on the Nishava in lat. 43° 18′ N., long. 21° 55′ E.: the ancient Naissus (Gr. *Ναϊσσός*). It was the birthplace of Constantine the Great. It was held by the Servians from the 12th to the 14th century, and then by the Turks until 1878. Here, in 269, the emperor Claudius II. defeated the Goths, 50,000 of whom are said to have perished; and here, in 1689, the Austrians under Louis of Baden defeated the Turks. The place was unsuccessfully besieged by the Servians in 1809. Population (1890), 19,857.

Nishadha (ni'shad-dha). In the Mahabharata, the country of Nala, inferred to be in the valley of the Sind, which traverses Gwalior state, Central India. On the Sind is Narwar, and local tradition connects this place with King Nala in a story bearing a striking resemblance to the poem of Nala.

Nishapur (nish-a-pör'). A city in Khorasan, Persia, 48 miles west of Meshhed: an important medieval city. Population, about 11,000.

Nishinam (nish'i-nam). The southern division of the Pujunan stock of North American Indians, comprising a number of tribes which formerly occupied the part of northern California between Yuba and Cosumne rivers. The name signifies 'people,' or 'our people.' See *Pujunan.*

Nisib. See *Nizib.*

Nisibis (nis'i-bis). [Gr. *Νσιβις.*] In ancient geography, a town in Mesopotamia, situated in lat. 37° N., long. 41° 15′ E.: the modern Nisibin or Nesibin. It was an Armenian, Parthian, Roman, and Persian stronghold; and was taken by Lucullus in 68 B. C., and afterward by Trajan.

Nismes. See *Nimes.*

Nisqually (niz'kwä-lē). A tribe of North American Indians which formerly lived on and about Nisqually River, Washington: now numbering 94 persons, on the Puyallup reservation, Washington. See *Salishan.*

Nisroch (nis'rok). In Bible history, an Assyrian deity in whose temple at Nineveh Sennacherib was murdered (2 Ki. xix. 37, Isa. xxxvii. 38). The name was formerly derived from Heb. *nesher* ('eagle'), and the deity was supposed to have been one of the eagle-headed genii frequently represented on Assyrian sculptures. The name has, however, not been found in cuneiform literature, and the conjecture of Joseph Halévy that it is an error for *Nusku* (which see) has been generally accepted.

Nissa. See *Nish.*

Nisus (nī'sus). [Gr. *Νισος.*] In Greek legend, a king of Megara, father of Scylla: changed to an eagle.

Nisyro (nē'sē-rō). A small volcanic island off the southwestern coast of Asia Minor, south of Cos and northwest of Rhodes: the ancient Nisyrus (Gr. *Νισυρος*).

Nith (nith). A river in southwestern Scotland which falls into Solway Firth 8 miles south of Dumfries. Length, 71 miles.

Nithard (nē'tär'). Lived in the first half of the 9th century. A Frankish historian, son of Bertha and grandson of Charles the Great.

Nitherohi. See *Nicherou.*

Nithsdale (niths'dāl). The valley of the Nith, principally in Dumfriesshire, Scotland.

Niti-Ghaut (nē'ti-gat'). One of the chief passes over the Himalaya from India to Tibet, situated about lat. 30° 50′ N., long. 79° 45′ E. Height, 17,000 feet.

Nitinaht (nē'tin-āt). A tribe of North American Indians, on Nitinaht Lake or Sound, Vancouver Island, British Columbia. Number, 269. See *Aht.*

Nitishastra (nē-ti-shās'tra). [Skt., 'conduct-treatise': *niti*, conduct, and *shástra*, instruction, treatise.] In Sanskrit, doctrine of political and social ethics, and then the name of a class of ethico-didactic treatises. These consist either of maxims in verse, or of fables and stories in prose with intermingled verse. See *Bhartrihari, Hitopadesha, Panchatantra.*

Nitocris (nī-tō'kris), or **Nit-aker** (nēt-ä'ker). ['The perfect.'] An Egyptian queen of the 6th dynasty (about 3000 B. C.). According to Manetho she was the noblest and most beautiful woman of her time, and built the third pyramid at Gizeh. This pyramid, which was built by Menkaura of the 4th dynasty, she doubtless renovated and enlarged. Herodotus also relates certain fabulous stories about her.

Nitocris. A queen of Babylon.

> Babylon was made impregnable; the river was paved with brick, and lined with huge walls; and those wonderful works of defence were constructed which Herodotus ascribes to queen Nitokris. This queen may have been the mother of Nabonidos, who died on the 5th of Nisan or March, B. C. 546, in the camp near Sippara.
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> *Sayce, Anc. Empires,* p. 144.

Nitria (nit'ri-ä). The region of the Natron Lakes in Egypt, situated southwest of the delta of the Nile.

> The district Nitria is frequently mentioned by ancient authors: as by Strabo (xvii.) and by Pliny (xxxi. 46), and again by the Church writers of the fourth and following centuries, especially by those of them who speak of the monastic institutions of their own times. Around these dreary waters the monks of that time established them-

selves in great numbers — so many, indeed, that the emperor Valens thinking that he could find a more useful employment for them than that of reciting the Psalter, enlisted as many as five thousand of them in his legions. *Taylor*, Hist. Anc. Books, p. 217.

Nitzsch (nitsh), **Gregor Wilhelm.** Born at Wittenberg, Prussia, Nov. 22, 1790: died at Leipsic, July 22, 1861. A German philologist, son of K. L. Nitzsch: professor at Kiel 1827–52, and at Leipsic 1852–61. He wrote works on the Homeric poems, and defended the Homeric authorship of the Iliad and Odyssey.

Nitzsch, Karl Immanuel. Born at Borna, Saxony, Sept. 21, 1787: died at Berlin, Aug. 21, 1868. A German Protestant theologian, son of K. L. Nitzsch: professor at Berlin 1847–68. He was one of the founders of the "mediation theology." His chief works are "System der christlichen Lehre" ("System of Christian Doctrine," 1829), "Praktische Theologie" (1847–48).

Nitzsch, Karl Ludwig. Born at Wittenberg, Prussia, Aug. 6, 1751: died there, Dec. 5, 1831. A German Protestant theologian, professor at Wittenberg.

Nitzsch, Karl Wilhelm. Born at Zerbst, Anhalt, Dec. 22, 1818: died at Berlin, June 20, 1880. A German historian, son of G. W. Nitzsch: professor at Berlin 1872–80. He published works on Roman and medieval German history, etc.

Niuʻatea. See *Mosonui*.

Nivardus (ni-vär'dus) **of Ghent.** Lived in the 12th century. A Flemish priest, the author of the Latin poem "Ysengrimus," originally called "Reinardus Vulpes" (1148). See *Reynard the Fox*.

Here we have the names that afterwards entered so completely into the speech of Europe that the old French word for a fox, *Goupil*, was replaced by Renard. Reinaert, Reynard, or Reginhardt, meaning bold, hard, a hardened evil-doer whom there is no turning from his way. It is altogether out of this old story that the Fox has come by that name. Isegrim, the Wolf's name, is also Flemish — Isengrin meaning 'the iron helm.' The bear they named Bruno, Bruin, for the colour of his coat.
Morley, English Writers, VI. 316.

Nivelles (nē-vel'), Flem. **Nyvel** (nī'vel). A manufacturing town in the province of Brabant, Belgium, on the Thines, 17 miles south of Brussels. It contains the tomb of St. Gertrude, an ancient convent. Population (1890), 10,642.

Nivernais (nē-ver-nā'). An ancient government of France, corresponding nearly to the department of Nièvre. It was bounded by Burgundy on the northeast, east, and southeast, Bourbonnais on the south and southwest, Berry on the west, and Orléanais on the northwest. The most important portion of it was the duchy of Nevers.

Nivôse (nē-vōz'). [F., 'the snowy.] The name adopted in 1793 by the National Convention of the first French republic for the fourth month of the year. It consisted of 30 days, beginning in the years 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7 with Dec. 21; 4, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14 with Dec. 22; and in 12 with Dec. 23. The Gregorian calendar came again into use after 10th Nivose, year 14 (Dec. 31, 1805).

Niza (nēt'sä). **Marcos de.** Born at Nice, Italy, about 1495: died in Mexico, 1542 (?). A Franciscan missionary, discoverer of Arizona. He is said to have labored successively in Peru, Nicaragua, and Mexico, and in the last-named country was provincial of his order. By order of the viceroy he penetrated northward from Culiacan in 1539, and in May of that year reached the region (probably (perhaps the Zuñi pueblos); but, some of his company being attacked by the Indians, he turned back, reaching Compostella about July. His exaggerated accounts (derived only from reports) of the riches of Cibola and its seven cities led to the expedition of Coronado (q.v.), which he accompanied as guide: the supposed wealthy cities were then shown to be ordinary pueblos, and the friar was sent back in disgrace. Niza's report, which has been frequently published, is full of improbabilities; but there can be no doubt that he crossed Sonora and part of Arizona.

Nizami (ni-zä-mē') (**Abu Mohammed ben Yusuf Sheikh Nizam eddin**). Born in 1141 at Tafrish, near Kum: lived the greater part of his life at Genje (Yelisavetpol), and died in 1202. One of the seven chief poets of Persia. He wrote a divan of 28,000 distichs, and five other great poems: "The Storehouse of Mysteries," "The Book of Alexander," "Khosrau and Shirin," "Majnun and Laila" (see *Laila and Majnun*), and "The Seven Fair Faces," the last consisting of seven stories told by the seven wives of Bahram Gur to amuse him. These five works are known as the "Five Treasures of Nizami." The third has been translated into German by Hammer-Purgstall (1812), the fourth into English by Atkinson (1836), the fifth into German by Erdmann (1835). See Bacher, "Nizamis Leben und Werke" (Gottingen, 1871).

Nizam's Dominions. See *Hyderabad*.

Nizhni-Novgorod. See *Nijni-Novgorod*.

Nizib, or **Nisib** (nē-zēb'). A place in the vilayet of Aleppo, Asiatic Turkey, situated near the Euphrates 64 miles northeast of Aleppo. Here, June 24, 1839, the Egyptians under Ibrahim Pasha defeated the Turks.

Nizza. See *Nice* (in France).

Njenji (njen'jē). A name given to the land of the Barotse by the Ovimbundu, and adopted by the Portuguese.

Njörd (nyērd). [ON. *Njordhr.*] In Old Norse mythology, the father of Frey and Freyja: most often mentioned in connection with the former as the dispenser of riches. He was by race a Vana, but came to dwell in Asgard. His wife was Skadi, the daughter of the giant Thjazi. He ruled the wind and calmed the sea, and hence was the god of sailors and fishermen. His dwelling was Noatun (ON. *Noatun*). Njord is in name the same as the goddess Nerthus of Tacitus, who is called by him *Terra mater*. Her cult and characteristics were almost identical with those of Frey.

Nkumbi (ngkōm'bē), or **Bankumbi** (bängk-kōm'bē), in Pg. **Humbe.** A Bantu tribe of southern Angola, West Africa, on the Kunene River. It belongs to the same cluster as the Ovimbundu and Ovambo; the dialect is called Lunkumbi.

No (nō). In the Old Testament, Thebes in Egypt.

Noah (nō'ä). [Heb., 'rest.'] In the Bible, a patriarch, the son of Lamech. He found favor with God because of his righteousness, and when God determined to destroy the world on account of its wickedness, he ordered Noah to build an ark, and take in it with him his family and one of all living animals. God then brought a flood, and upon its cessation Noah went forth from the ark, and from his family the world was repeopled. A similar account is found in cuneiform literature and in the early legends of various other peoples. See *Hasis-Adra*.

Noailles (nō-ä'), Duc **Adrien Maurice de.** Born Sept. 29, 1678: died June 24, 1766. A French marshal. He was defeated by the Pragmatic army at Dettingen June 27, 1743, during the War of the Austrian Succession.

Noailles, Antoine de. Born 1504: died March 11, 1562. A French admiral and diplomatist. He was ambassador in England 1553–56.

Noailles, Marquis **Emmanuel Henri Victurnien de.** Born 1830. A French writer and diplomatist, son of Paul de Noailles. He was minister plenipotentiary and afterward ambassador at Rome 1875–82, and ambassador at Constantinople 1882–1886. He has published "La Pologne et ses frontières" (1863), "Henri de Valois et la Pologne en 1572" (1867).

Noailles, Vicomte **Louis Marie de.** Born 1756: died Jan. 9, 1804. A French general and politician, second son of Philippe de Noailles (Duc de Mouchy). He was the brother-in-law of the Marquis de Lafayette, and served in the United States army as a volunteer in 1779. He was commissioned to arrange with Cornwallis the details of the capitulation at Yorktown in 1781. He was elected to the States-General in 1789. At first a supporter of the Revolution, he emigrated at the beginning of the Reign of Terror. He afterward accepted a command under Rochambeau in Santo Domingo, and was mortally wounded in an engagement with the English.

Noailles, Duc Paul de. Born Jan. 4, 1802: died May 30, 1885. A French peer and writer. His chief work is "Histoire de Madame de Maintenon" (1848–58).

Noailles, Philippe de, Duc de Mouchy. Born 1715: guillotined June 27, 1794. A French marshal, who served in the War of the Austrian Succession and in the Seven Years' War, and was one of the victims of the Reign of Terror.

Noakhali (nō-äk-hä'lē), or **Noacolly** (nō-ä-kol'ē). A district in Bengal, British India, intersected by 23° N., long. 91° E. Area, 1,641 square miles. Population (1881), 829,772.

Nob (nob). In Old Testament geography, a city near Jerusalem, to the north. Its exact site is unknown.

Nobbs. The horse of Dr. Dove, the hero of Southey's "Doctor."

Noble Gentleman, The. A play licensed in 1626, printed in 1647. It has been attributed to Fletcher, but is also in its opening scenes Jonsonian: he left it unfinished, and that it was completed by Rowley and, probably, Middleton.

Noboa (nō-bō'ä), **Diego.** Born at Guayaquil, 1789: died there, Nov. 3, 1870. An Ecuadorian politician. He was prominent in the events of 1830 and 1857, and was a member of the provisional government in 1845. In 1849 he was the candidate of the clerical party for president, and after great disorders was elected to take place in 1850. He was deposed and banished the same year.

Nobrega (nob'rä-gä), **Manuel de.** Born in Portugal, Oct. 18, 1517: died at Rio de Janeiro, Oct. 18, 1570. A Jesuit missionary. He went to Brazil in 1549 with the first members of the order sent to South America, and was the first provincial of the Jesuits in the New World (1553–59). The influence of his labors was very great, and he shares with Anchieta the title of "Apostle of Brazil."

Nocera Inferiore (nō-chā'rä in-fā-re-ō're), or **Nocera de' Pagani** (dā pä-gä'nē). A town in the province of Salerno, Italy, 21 miles east by south of Naples: the ancient Nuceria Alfaterna. It was captured by the Romans in 308 B. C., by Hannibal in 216, and by Spartacus in 73. It was recolonized by Augustus. Population (1881), 12,850.

Nocera Umbra (ōm'brä). A small cathedral city in the province of Perugia, Italy, 20 miles east of Perugia: the ancient Nuceria Camellaria.

Noche Triste (nō'chā trēs'tā). [Sp., 'sad' or 'disastrous night.'] The name given by the Spanish conquerors of Mexico to the night of July 1–2, 1520, memorable for a struggle in which their forces were nearly annihilated. After the death of Montezuma (q.v.) it was decided to leave Tenochtitlan (Mexico City) secretly. The movement was detected by the natives, and a terrible battle ensued on the Tlacopan causeway. The Spaniards finally escaped with the loss of about 150 of their small force, besides 4,000 Indian allies. Much of the plunder they had acquired was sunk in the lake, and was never recovered.

Noctes Ambrosianæ (nok'tēz am-brō-sē-ā'nē). [L., 'Ambrosian nights.'] A series of papers in the form of dialogues on popular topics, contributed to "Blackwood's Magazine" 1822–35, chiefly by John Wilson (or "Christopher North"), **Noctes Atticæ** (at'i-sē). [L., 'Attic nights.'] A miscellaneous work by Aulus Gellius.

Nod (nod). The unknown land, on the east of Eden, to which Cain fled, according to the account in Gen. iv. By humorous allusion to this, the state of sleep (or nodding) is colloquially called "the land of nod."

Nodier (nō-dyā'). **Charles Emmanuel.** Born at Besançon, France, April 28, 1780: died at Paris, Jan. 26, 1844. A French novelist, grammarian, and miscellaneous author. He wrote "Dictionnaire des onomatopées frangaises" (1808), "Mélanges tirés d'une petite bibliothèque" (1885), novels, "Histoire du roi de Bohême" (1830), "Contes, nouvelles" (1832), "Inesse de Sancerre," "Smarra" (1821), etc. "Dictionnaire raisonné de la langue française" ("French Dictionary," 1839), etc.

Noé. See *Cham*.

Noël (nō-el'), **Edme Antoine Paul.** Born at Paris, 1845. A French sculptor. He studied with Guillaume, Lequesne, and Cavelier, and took the grand prix de Rome in 1868. Among his works are "Marguerite" in plaster (1872), "Romeo et Juliette" (1875), "Après la bain" (1876), "Meditation" (1878), "Orphée" (1891), besides a number of portrait-busts, etc.

Noël, Édouard. Born at Arras, Oct. 24, 1848. A French dramatic critic. He was secretary (secrétaire général) of the Opera Comique, but resigned in 1891. He has published with Stoullig (1875–91) an annual, "Les annales du théatre et de la musique." Sarcey, Zola, Sardou, and others have written for him. He has also written several comedies, romances, etc.

Noetians (nō-ē'shianz). The followers of Noetus (see below).

Noetus (nō-ē'tus). Born at Smyrna or Ephesus: died probably about 200 A. D. A heretic of Asia Minor who is said to have taught that "Christ was the Father, and that the Father was born, and suffered, and died."

The Trinitarian question, indeed, had already been agitated within a less extraordinary circle. Noetus, an Asiatic either of Smyrna or Ephesus had dwelt with such exclusive zeal on the unity of the Godhead as to absorb, as it were, the whole Trinity into the single individual and undistinguished Being. The one supreme and impassible Father united to himself the man Jesus, whom He had created, by an indistinct or a confunction that the divine unity was not destroyed. His adversaries drew the conclusion that, according to this blaspheming theory, the Father must have suffered on the cross; and the ignominious name of Patripassians ascribed to Noetus and to those who espoused his perilous secret. *Milman*, Hist. of Christianity, II. 360.

Nogaians (nō-gā'anz), or **Nogais** (nō-gīz'). A Turco-Tatar race living in southern Russia and Caucasia.

Nogales (nō-gā'les). [Sp., 'walnut-trees.'] The name of two localities, one in southeastern New Mexico, near the foot of the Sierra Blanca, the other near and on the frontier of Sonora and Arizona.

Nogat (nō'gät). The eastern branch of the Vistula, flowing into the Frisches Haff.

Nogent-le-Rotrou (nō-zhon'lē-rō-trō'). A town in the department of Eure-et-Loir, France, situated on the Huisne 32 miles west-southwest of Chartres. It has a castle, which was the property of sully. Population (1891), commune, 8,864.

Nogent-sur-Marne (nō-zhon'-sür-märn'). A village in the department of Seine, France, situated on the Marne 5 miles east of the fortifications of Paris. Population (1891), commune, 5,389.

Nogent-sur-Seine (-sān'). A town in the department of Aube, France, situated on the Seine 90 miles southeast of Paris. Population (1891), commune, 3,704.

Nöggerath (nog'ge-rät), **Jakob.** Born at Bonn, Prussia, Oct. 10, 1788: died at Bonn, Sept. 13, 1877. A German geologist and mineralogist, professor at Bonn. He published "Das Gebirge in Rheinland-Westfalen" (1821–26), etc.

Nógrád. See *Neograd*.

Nohl (nōl), **Carl Friedrich Ludwig.** Born at Isenhein, Prussia, Dec. 5, 1831. A German writer on music. He edited Mozart's Letters (1865), Beethoven's "Letters" (1865–79), "Letters of Musicians"

(1866). He also wrote works on Mozart, Beethoven, Gluck, Wagner, etc., many of which have been translated into English.

Noir (nwär), **Victor (Yvan Salmon)**, Born July 27, 1848; killed at Auteuil, near Paris, Jan. 10, 1870. A French journalist. He was shot by Prince Pierre Bonaparte in an altercation over a newspaper article published by the prince. He was connected with Rochefort's journal "La Marseillaise" at the time of his death.

Noir Fainéant (nwä fā-nā-oṅ'). [F., 'The Black Sluggard.'] In Sir Walter Scott's novel "Ivanhoe," the name by which Richard Cœur de Lion is known at the tournament at Ashby and the siege of Front de Bœuf's castle.

Noirmoutier (nwär-mōō-tyā'). An island west of France, belonging to the department of Vendée, situated in the Bay of Biscay in lat. 47° N. Length, 12 miles. Population, about 7,000.

Noisseville (nwäs-vēl'). A village in German Lorraine, 5 miles east of Metz. It is noted for the battle of Noisseville (also called Servigny or Sainte-Barbe), Aug. 31 and Sept. 1, 1870, in which the attempt of the French under Bazaine to break through the German lines was defeated.

Noje. See *Vanua.*

Nokes (nōks), **Jack**, and **Tom Stiles** (stīlz). Fictitious names formerly used in actions of ejectment as John Doe and Richard Roe were used.

Nokes, James. Died about 1692. An English actor, one of the most celebrated comedians of his time. Before he went on the stage he kept a "knick-knackatory" or "toy-shop"; a shop where trinkets and fancy articles were sold. He was successful in Sir Martin Mar-all, Bamaby Brittle, Sosia, etc., and his Nurse in Otway's "Caius Marius," a curious amalgamation of Shakspere's "Romeo and Juliet" and another play, was so admired that he was called "Nurse Nokes" to the end of his life. He is not to be confounded with Robert Nokes, also an actor, who died in 1673.

Nola (nō'lä). A city in the province of Caserta, Italy, 16 miles east-northeast of Naples. It was an ancient city of Campania, under the same name, noted for its siege. It was taken by the Romans in 315 B. C.; resisted Hannibal 216-214; and was a Samnite stronghold in the Social War 90-89. Augustus died here in 14 A. D. It was the birthplace of Bruno. Population (1881), 10,042.

Noli Me Tangere (nō'lī mē tan'jē-rē). [L., 'Do not touch me'; alluding to the words of Christ after his resurrection.] **1.** A painting by Rembrandt, in Buckingham Palace, London. — **2.** A painting by Titian, in the National Gallery, London. It is an early work, with markedly slender figures. The composition is disputed.

Noll, or **Old Noll**. [Nickname for *Oliver.*] A nickname of Oliver Cromwell.

Nollekens (nol'e-kenz), **Joseph.** Born at London, Aug. 11, 1737: died there, April 23, 1823. An English sculptor. His father was a painter of Antwerp who had settled in England. Joseph studied in Rome between 1760 and 1770, and was made royal academician in 1772. He modeled busts of George III., Pitt, Canning, and Lords Castlereagh and Liverpool.

Nollendorf (nol'len-dorf). A village in northern Bohemia, 50 miles north-northwest of Prague. Here, Aug. 30, 1813, the French under Vandamme were defeated by the Prussians under Kleist.

Nomansland (nō'manz-land). A name formerly given to a district in South Africa, now comprised within Griqualand East.

No Man's Land, or **Woman's Land.** A small island 3 miles southwest of Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts, to which it belongs.

No Man's Land, or **Public Land Strip.** A district ceded by Texas to the United States in 1850. It lies between longitude 100 and 103° west, north of Texas. It was not included under any government, though often wrongly represented also in the Indian Territory. It now constitutes Beaver County in Oklahoma.

Nombre de Dios (nom'brā dā dē'ōs). [Sp., 'name of God.'] A Spanish port and settlement on the Caribbean coast of the Isthmus of Panama. The name was originally given to the settlement of Nicuesa, made in 1509 and soon abandoned: this seems to have been near the modern Porto Bello. A second town of the same name was founded in 1519, probably on the Bay of San Blas: it became the northern emporium of the rich commerce across the Isthmus, but owing to its unhealthful situation the merchants generally resided at Panama, and the town consisted of huts. It was abandoned in 1597, on the foundation of Porto Bello.

Nomentack (nō-men'tak). An Indian chief brought to London from Virginia in the time of Ben Jonson. There are allusions to him in the plays of the period.

Nomentum (nō-men'tum). In ancient geography, a town in Italy, on the site of the modern Mentana. It was famous for its wine.

No Name. A novel by Wilkie Collins, published in 1862.

Nonius. See *Nunes.*

Non-Juror, The. A play by Colley Cibber, produced in 1717: an adaptation of Molière's "Tartufe," written in favor of the Hanoverian succession. This play still survives in Bickerstaffe's "The Hypocrite" (1768).

Nonnus (non'us). [Gr. *Νόννος.*] Lived probably in the first part of the 5th century. A Greek epic poet. He was the author of an epic poem on Dionysus ('Διονυσιακά,' edited by Graefe 1819–26, by Marcellus 1856), and of a paraphrase of the Gospel of St. John in Greek hexameters.

Nootka. See *Montcha.*

Nootka (nōō'kä) **Sound.** A small inlet of the Pacific, on the west coast of Vancouver Island, in lat. 49° 36′ N., long. 126° 38′ W. A harbor also bears the same name.

No-Popery Riots. See *Gordon Riots.*

Nora (nō'rä). [Gr. *Νώρα.*] In ancient geography, a fortress in Cappadocia, Asia Minor, situated at the foot of Mount Taurus, near Lycaonia. Eumenes was besieged here by the forces of Antigonus in 320–319 B. C.

Norba (nor'bä). [Gr. *Νόρβα.*] In ancient geography, a city of Latium, Italy, 35 miles southeast of Rome: the modern Norma. It contains remains of Cyclopean architecture.

Norbert (nôr'bert; F. pron. nor-bār'), Saint. Died 1134. An ecclesiastic, founder at Prémontré, near Laon, France, of the order of the Premonstratens.

Norcia (nor'chä). A town in the province of Perugia, Italy, 42 miles southeast of Perugia: the ancient Nursia. It was a Sabine city.

Nord (nôr). [F., 'north.'] The northernmost department of France, formed chiefly from the old French Flanders. Capital, Lille. It is bounded by the North Sea on the northwest, Belgium on the east and northeast, Aisne on the south, Somme on the southwest, and Pas-de-Calais on the southwest and west. The surface is generally flat. Next to Seine it is the most populous department, and has the most flourishing industries. It has coal-mines, and flax, cotton, woolen, hemp, iron, and other manufactures. Agriculture is in a flourishing condition. The products include beets, flax, hemp, grain, potatoes, etc. The language in the northern part is Flemish. Area, 2,193 square miles. Population (1891), 1,735,341.

Nordalbingi (nôrd-al-bin'jī). A branch of the Saxons living in Nordalbingia.

Nordalbingia (nôrd-al-bin'ji-ä). In the middle ages, a name for the part of Germany north of the Elbe, now comprised principally in Holstein. Also called Saxonia Transalbina.

Norden (nor'den). A manufacturing town in East Friesland, province of Hannover, Prussia, situated in lat. 53° 36′ N., long. 7° 13′ E. Population (1890), 6,759.

Nordenskjöld (nor'den-shēld), Baron **Nils** Adolf Erik. Born at Helsingfors, Finland, Nov. 18, 1832. A Swedish arctic explorer and geologist. He took part in expeditions in 1858, 1861, and 1864; explored spitzbergen in 1868; visited Greenland in 1870, and spitzbergen and vicinity 1872–73; explored the mouth of the Yenisei in 1875, and the West Siberian Ocean along the Siberian coast through Bering Strait 1878–79 (accomplishing the northeast passage); was created baron in 1880; and explored the interior of Greenland in 1883. He is the author of numerous scientific works.

Nordenskjöld Sea. That part of the Arctic Ocean which lies north of Siberia and east of the Taimyr peninsula.

Norderney (nor'der-nī). A small island in the North Sea, on the coast of East Friesland, province of Hannover, Prussia. It is a favorite sea-bathing, and a winter health-resort. It is 8 miles long.

Nordfjord (nor'fyōrd). A fiord on the western coast of Norway, near lat. 62° N. It is noted for its picturesque scenery. Length, about 55 miles.

Nordhausen (nord'hou-zen). A town in the province of Saxony, Prussia, situated at the base of the Harz, at the western end of the Goldene Aue, 56 miles southwest of Magdeburg. It has important manufactures of chemicals, etc., brandy distilleries, breweries, and a trade in grain. It was formerly a free imperial city, and was finally annexed by Prussia in 1813. Its cathedral, Church of St. Blasius, and museum of antiquities are noteworthy. Population (1890), 26,847.

Nordhoff (nôrd'hof), **Charles.** Born at Erwitte, Westphalia, Prussia, Aug. 31, 1830. An American journalist and author. Among his works are "Secession is Rebellion" (1860), "Cape Cod and All Along Shore" (1868), "California for Health, Pleasure, and Residence" (1872), "Northern California, Oregon, and the Sandwich Islands" (1874), "Politics for Young Americans" (1875), "The Communistic Societies of the United States, etc." (1875), "The Cotton States, etc." (1876), "God and our Native Land" (1883), "Peninsular California, etc." (1888), etc.

Nordica (nôr'di-kä), Madame **Lillian.** Born at Farmington, Maine, about 1858. An American soprano singer. Her maiden name was Norton. She married a Mr. Gower about 1883, who died shortly after. She studied at the Boston Conservatory of Music, and in 1879 finished her studies in Italy, and has since sung with success in England, on the Continent, and in the United States. She is particularly successful in oratorio and in the part of Marguerite in Gounod's "Faust."

Nordland (nor'länd). A province in the northern part of Norway. Area, 14,655 square miles. Population (1891), 131,957.

Nördlingen (nērt'ling-en). A town in the government district of Swabia and Neuburg, Bavaria, situated on the Eger 38 miles north-northwest of Augsburg. It has manufactures of carpets, etc. Formerly it was an imperial city. Here, Aug. 27 (O. S.), 1634, the Imperialists under Ferdinand III. and Gallas defeated the Swedish army under Bernhard of Saxe-Weimar and Horn. (See also *Allerheim.*) Population (1890), 8,004.

Nordmark (nord'märk). The northern march founded by the German king Henry I. in 928 to preserve the territories conquered from the Wends. It lay southwest of the Elbe, round the towns of Stendal and Salzwedel, and is now in the province of Saxony, Prussia. It was extended by Otto the Great to the Oder, but was reduced by the Wendish rising of 983 to the region west of the Elbe. Albert the Bear was made margrave of the Nordmark in 1134. It is known now as the Altmark. See *Brandenburg.*

Nordre Bergenhus (nor'dre ber'gen-hös). A province in the western part of Norway. Area, 7,145 square miles. Population (1891), 87,552.

Nordsjö (nor'shē). A lake near the southern coast of Norway. Length, 28 miles.

Nordstrand (nord'strānd). A small island in the North Sea, belonging to North Friesland, situated west of Schleswig. Before 1634 it was connected with the neighboring Pellworm and other islands.

Nore (nōr). A name given to a sand-bank in the estuary of the Thames 4 miles northeast of Sheerness, or to the neighboring part of the estuary itself.

Nore, Mutiny at the. A mutiny of the British fleet at the Nore, May–June, 1797. It was forcibly suppressed.

Norfolk (nor'fok). [AS. *Northfolc*, northern people.] An eastern county of England. It is bounded by the North Sea on the north and east, Suffolk on the south, and Cambridge and Lincoln on the west. Its surface is generally flat, and it contains many marshes and fens. It is largely an agricultural county, producing barley, wheat, beans, etc., and has woolen and other manufactures, and herring-fisheries. The early inhabitants (Iceni) were subdued by the Romans in 62 A. D. It was colonized by the Angles; formed part of East Anglia; was conquered by the Danes in 870; and sided with the Parliament in the civil war. The chief town is Norwich. Area, 2,044 square miles. Population (1891), 465,577.

Norfolk. A seaport in Norfolk County, Virginia, situated on the Elizabeth River in lat. 36° 51′ N., long. 76° 17′ W. It is one of the largest cities in the State, and a naval station; and is an important center of trade, and the terminus of several steamer lines. It was founded in 1736; was burned by the British in 1776; and was seized by the Confederates in 1861, but regained by the Federals in 1862. Population (1890), 34,871.

Norfolk, Dukes of. See *Howard.*

Norfolk, Earls of. See *Bigod.*

Norfolk Broads. A group of lagoons in Norfolk, England, west of Yarmouth.

Norfolk Island. An island in the South Pacific, belonging to Great Britain, situated east of Australia in lat. 29° 4′ S., long. 167° 58′ E. It was discovered by Cook in 1774; was formerly a penal settlement; and was colonized from Pitcairn Island in 1856. Area, 13½ square miles. Population (1880), 663.

Noric Alps (nor'ik alps). [L. *Alpes Noricæ.*] In ancient geography, the mountainous region between the valley of the Drave on the south and that of the Danube on the north.

Noricum (nor'i-kum). In ancient geography, a country of Europe, bounded by Germany (separated by the Danube) on the north, Pannonia on the east, Pannonia and the land of the Carni on the south, and Vindelicia and Rhætia (separated partly by the Inn) on the west. It corresponded mainly to Lower and Upper Austria south of the Danube, Salzburg, Styria, Carinthia, parts of Bavaria, etc. It was conquered by the Romans about 15 B. C., and made a Roman province.

Norna (nor'nä). [L., 'the square.'] A small southern constellation, introduced by Lacaille in the middle of the 18th century, between Vulpes and Ara. It was at first called Norma et Regula, but the name is now abridged.

Norma (nor'mä). An opera by Bellini, produced at Milan in 1831, at Paris in 1835. The libretto was taken by Romani from a tragedy by Belmontet and Soumet, produced at Paris about 1830. "The main situation is copied from the 'Medea,' though compassion prevails over the fire of jealousy, and the children's lives are spared." *Mathews's Dict. of Musical Greek Lit.*, I. 333.

Norman (nor'man), **Alfred Meile.** Born Aug. 29, 1831. An English naturalist, rector of Burnmoor, Durham, and an honorary canon of Durham cathedral. He received the medal of the French Institute for his services in the exploration of the depths of the Bay of Biscay in Le Travailleur in 1880. A catalogue of his collections of the fauna of the North Atlantic is in course of publication under the title "Museum Normanianum." He is the author of a number of papers and memoirs, mostly on marine zoology, and is the editor and part author of Lowerbank's "Monograph of British Spongiadæ," Vol. IV.

Normanby (nôr'man-bi). A town in the North Riding of Yorkshire, England, adjoining Middlesbrough. Population (1891), 9,218.

Normanby, Marquis of. See *Phipps, Constantine Henry.*

Norman Conquest, or **the Conquest.** In English history, the conquest of England by William, duke of Normandy (William the Conqueror). It was begun by and is usually dated from his victory at Hastings (q. v.), in 1066. The leading results were the downfall of the native English dynasty, the union of England, Normandy, etc., for a time under one sovereign, and the introduction into English of Norman-French customs, language, etc.

Norman Conquest in Italy. See the extract.

In 1016 a band of adventurous Normans settled at Aversa, near Naples. About twenty years later the elder sons of the Norman Tancred de Hautville came and joined their countrymen. The Norman knights fought as adventurers in quarrels of the land, and, being angered at denial of their proper share of spoil after they had helped the Greeks to take Messina and Syracuse from the Saracens, they turned on the Greeks themselves, and beat them out of nearly all Apulia, which they then divided into twelve parts for their own counts. They made Melfi their capital, and chose William Iron-Arm, the eldest son of Tancred, for their chief. Pope Leo brought the Sublime against these Norman conquerors. They beat the Sublime and seized the Pope, who yielded them then his investment with all lands they might acquire: an investment which they religiously interpreted as Heaven's own encouragement to future conquests. Robert Guiscard, fourth son of Tancred, when it was his turn to rule, conquered his way as far south as Reggio, and became Duke of Apulia and Calabria. In Little Greek, when he acknowledged himself the Pope's vassal, and was made the standard-bearer of the church. The standard-bearer then took Capua; besieged and took Salerno and Amalfi; held his own against all menace; and, in aid of the Pope Hildebrand, sacked Rome. The Norman Robert Guiscard, who thus played a master's part in Italy at the time of the Norman conquest of England, died in the same year as our William the Conqueror. His brother Roger, youngest son of Tancred de Hautville, who had set out in 1060 to take Sicily from the Saracens, and who had successively aided Robert by right of the strong, and he died, at the age of seventy. Great Count of Calabria and Sicily. His son, another Roger, when he had extended his father's estates, became, by failure of Guiscard's line, undisputed master of Apulia. This Roger, having taken, after a few years, Capua and Naples thought himself entitled to rank as a king. He was invested, therefore, by the Pope, in the year by the Grace of God of Sicily, Apulia, and Calabria, the helper and shield of Christians, son and heir of Roger, the Great Count." Palermo was this Roger's capital. Hence the kingdom kept its boundaries for more than seven centuries, and it was the birthplace of that earlier Italian poetry which afterwards exercised so manifest an influence over our literature. King Roger of Sicily died in 1154. His son and successor William the Bad had, in 1166, for son and successor William the Good, who married a daughter of our king Henry the Second, but died in 1189, leaving no children. Here ended the legitimate male line of descent from Tancred de Hautville.

Morley, English Writers, III. 457–458.

Norman Conquest of England, History of the. The chief historical work of Edward A. Freeman (6 vols., 1867–79).

Normandy (nôr'man-di). [F. *Normandie,* ML. *Normannia, Northmannia,* land of the Normans or Northmen.] A former government of France, corresponding to Seine-Inférieure, Eure, Orne, Calvados, and Manche. Chief city, Rouen. It was bounded by the English Channel on the north and west, Picardy and the Isle of France on the east, Maine on the south, and Brittany on the southwest. The surface is generally level or hilly, and it is traversed from southeast to northwest by the Seine. It contained the districts Caux, Vexin, Evreux, Bessin, Cotentin, etc. Under the Romans it was part of Lugdunensis. Later it was part of Neustria, and was then granted to the counts of Paris. It was the scene of early raids by the Northmen. Rollo, leader of the Northmen, received from the king the grant of the district between the Seine and the Epte in 912, and became the first duke. His successor Rollo first his possessors was expanded by addition of Bessin, Cotentin, etc. It was Christianized in the 10th century, and became one of the chief fiefs of France. Its duke William conquered England in 1066–69, and Maine in 1063. Anjou, Aquitaine, and Normandy were united 1152–54. Philip Augustus conquered Normandy (except the Channel Islands) in 1203–04. Normandy was occupied temporarily by Edward III. of England, and was conquered by Henry V. in 1418, but was retaken finally by the French in 1450.

Norman Isles (nôr'man īlz), F. **Îles Normandes** (ēl nôr-mônd'). The French name for the Channel Islands.

Norman Kings. The line of English kings beginning with William, duke of Normandy (who ascended the English throne in 1066), and ending with Stephen, who died in 1154. The Norman kings are William I. (the Conqueror), 1066–87; his sons William II. (Rufus), 1087–1100, and Henry I. (Beauclerc), 1100–35; and his grandson (through his daughter Adela) Stephen, 1135–54.

Normans (nôr'manz). [L. *Normanni;* from OE. *Norðmann, Normand,* AS. *Northmenn,* Icel. *Northmaðhr,* Northman.] The descendants of the Northmen or Scandinavians who settled in France under Rollo in 912. See *Normandy.* They commenced the conquest of southern Italy about 1041. Robert Guiscard being recognized as duke of Apulia and Calabria by the Pope in 1059; they conquered Sicily under Roger Guiscard 1060–90. The Italian and Sicilian conquests were in 1127 united under Roger, second count of Sicily, who assumed the title of king of the Two Sicilies in 1130. The Norman dynasty was superseded by the house of Hohenstaufen in 1194. The Normans, under their duke, William, conquered England in 1066. See *Norman Kings.*

Norman's Woe (nôr'manz wō). A dangerous reef near the entrance to Gloucester harbor, Massachusetts. Longfellow has celebrated it in the poem "The Wreck of the Hesperus."

Normanton (nôr'man-ton). A town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, England, situated near the Calder 8 miles southeast of Leeds. Population (1891), 10,234.

Norn (nôrn). [ON.] In Old Norse mythology, one of the Fates, whose decrees were irrevocable. They were represented as three maiden goddesses (Urd (ON. *Urðr*), Verdandi (ON. *Verðandi*), and Skuld) who dwelt at the sacred well Urdarbrunn (ON. *Urðarbrunnr*), the judgment place of the gods, at the foot of the tree Yggdrasil. There were numerous inferior Norns, every individual having one who determined his fate.

Norna (nôr'ṇä). A kind of sibyl, a character in Scott's novel "The Pirate." She was Ulla Troil, called Norna of the Fitful Head.

Norrbotten (nôr'bot-ten). The northernmost and largest laen of Sweden. Area, 40,563 square miles. Population (1891), 106,642.

Norris (nor'is), **Henry.** An English actor, died 1733. An English actor, died 1733. An English Platonist. He was educated at Winchester and Oxford (Exeter College), where he graduated in 1676. He published "An Idea of Happiness" in 1683, the greater part of his poems being printed in 1684. In 1689 he published "Reason and Religion." Locke's essay, appearing in 1690, excited his opposition, and in the "Cursory Reflections" he attacked Locke's doctrine of the essay. In 1691 Norris received the charge of Bemerton, formerly held by George Herbert. In 1697 he wrote "An Account of Reason and Faith," and in 1701 appeared the first of his collected work, "An Essay Towards the Theory of the Ideal or Intelligible World."

Norris, William Edward. Born at London, 1847. An English novelist. He was called to the bar in 1874, but has never practised. His novels number about 30, and include "Matrimony" (1880), "No New Thing" (1883), "My Friend Jim" (1886), "A Bachelor's Blunder" (1890), "Major and Minor" (1897), "The Rogue" (1898), "The Countess Radna" (1899), etc.

Norristown (nor'is-town). The capital of Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, situated on the Schuylkill 16 miles northwest of Philadelphia. It has some manufactures. Population (1890), 21,906.

Norrköping (nor'chē-ping). A city in the laen of Linköping, Sweden, situated on the Motala, at its junction with the Bravik, in lat. 58° 35′ N., long. 16° 11′ E. It is one of the leading manufacturing cities in Sweden, and has flourishing trade. Of late years numerous cotton-goods factories have sometimes called "the Swedish Manchester." It was burned by the Russians in 1719. Population (1891), 33,451.

Norrland (nor'länd). The northernmost of the three chief historic divisions of Sweden, comprising the laens Norrbotten, Westerbotten, Jemtland, Westernorrland, and Gefleborg.

Norse (nôrs). The language of the North—that is, of Norway, Iceland, etc. Specifically—(*a*) Old Norwegian, practically identified with old Icelandic, and called especially *Old Norse.* Old Icelandic, generally called simply *Icelandic* except when distinguished from modern Icelandic, represents the ancient Scandinavian tongue. (*b*) Old Norwegian, as distinguished in some particulars from the language as developed in Iceland. (*c*) Modern Norwegian.

Norsemen (nôrs'men). The natives of ancient Scandinavia; the Northmen.

Norte (nôr'tä). **Rio del.** [Sp., 'river of the North'; also *Rio Grande del Norte* and *Rio Bravo del Norte.*] A name of the Rio Grande, especially in Mexico.

North (nôrth), Christopher. Pseudonym of John Wilson.

North (nôrth), Sir **Dudley.** Born May 16, 1641: died Dec. 31, 1691. An English political economist, third son of Dudley North, fourth Baron North. He entered foreign trade, and spent several years in Turkey. He was forced upon the city of London as sheriff in the reign of Charles II., and after the revolution of 1688 was called to account for alleged unconstitutional proceedings in this office. His most important work, a tract entitled "Discourses upon Trade, etc.," (published 1691, republished 1856), anticipated many features of modern political economy.

North, Francis, Baron Guilford. Born Oct. 22, 1637: died Sept. 5, 1685. An English statesman, second son of Dudley North, fourth Baron North. He was educated at Cambridge (St. John's College), and was called to the bar in 1655. In 1671 he was made chief justice of the Common Pleas; in 1682 lord keeper of the great seal; and Baron Guilford in 1683.

North, Frederick, second Earl of Guilford, better known as Lord North. Born April 13, 1732: died Aug. 5, 1792. An English statesman, son of Francis, seventh Lord North and first Earl of Guilford; known by the courtesy title of Lord North till his father's death in 1790. He was educated at Eton and Oxford (Christ Church), was a member of Parliament for Banbury when 22 years of age; was a lord of the treasury from 1759 to 1765, and in Dec., 1767, was made chancellor of the exchequer. He succeeded the Duke of Grafton as prime minister in March, 1770. He held office in entire subservience to the will of George III. during the American war, and in March, 1782, resigned after the surrender of Cornwallis. In April, 1783, he formed a coalition with Fox, and entered the Portland cabinet as secretary of state. He retired in Dec., 1783.

North, Roger. Born 1650: died 1733. An English historian, sixth son of Dudley North, fourth Baron North. He was attorney-general to James II. He wrote the abusive "Examen" of White Kennett's "History of England" (1740), the "Lives" of his brothers, "A Discourse on the Study of the Laws" (not printed till 1824), "Memoirs of Music" (first printed in 1846), etc. He is one of the chief authorities on the history of the reigns of Charles II. and James II. and is remembered for his partizanship to the Stuart cause.

North, Sir **Thomas.** Flourished in the second half of the 16th century. An English translator. His first book was a translation of Guevara's "The Dial of Princes" (1557). He also translated the "Moral Philosophy" of Doni, and an Italian version of a book of Arabian fables, "Kalilah and Dimnah" (1570); and his translation of Plutarch, which Shakspere used, was taken from the French version of Amyot, and first appeared in 1579.

North Adams (ad'amz). A town in Berkshire County, Massachusetts, situated on the Hoosac River 33 miles east of Albany. It has boot and shoe and cotton and woolen manufactures. Population (1890), 16,674.

Northallerton (north-al'ėr-ton). A town in the North Riding of Yorkshire, England, 31 miles north-northwest of York. Near it was fought the battle of the Standard (see *Standard*). Population (1891), 3,802.

North America (a-mer'i-kä). A grand division of the earth which comprises the northern half of the western continent. It extends from Bering Strait to the Isthmus of Panama. Its political divisions are British North America, United States, Mexico, and the five states of Central America. In addition Greenland and the north polar islands, north of the mainland, together with the West Indies, are reckoned in North America. The main physical features are the Cordilleran mountain system on the west, the Appalachian on the east, the great plain extending from the arctic regions to the Gulf of Mexico, the St. Lawrence and Great Lake system, and the Mississippi system. The eastern coast-line is much more indented than the western. The origin of the prehistoric races (mound-builders, etc.) is variously given. It is almost certain that North America was reached by Northmen about 1000 A. D.; and it may have been visited by isolated Irish at various times before the rediscovery by Columbus in 1492. See *United States, Mexico,* etc.

Northampton (nôrth-amp'ton). A south midland county of England. It is bounded by Leicester, Rutland, and Lincoln on the north, Cambridge, Huntingdon, and Bedford on the east, Buckingham and Oxford on the south, and Warwick on the west. The surface is undulating. The chief agricultural pursuit is stock-raising; and the chief industry is the manufacture of boots and shoes and of iron. The county formed part of the ancient Mercia. Area, 1,065 square miles. Population (1891), 310,015.

Northampton. [ME. *Northampton, Northampton,* AS. *Northhamtun,* North Hampton.] The capital of the county of Northampton, England, situated on the Nen in lat. 52° 15′ N., long. 0° 54′ W. It is the center of the boot and shoe manufacture in England. Its church of St. Sepulchre is notable. It is one of the oldest of the several medieval parliaments met there. It returns 2 members to Parliament. Population (1891), 61,046.

Northampton. A city, the capital of Hampshire County, Massachusetts, situated on the Connecticut 15 miles north of Springfield. It is noted for its picturesque location; is the seat of Smith College (female), the State lunatic asylum, and a deaf-mute institute; and near it is the manufacturing village of Florence. Population (1890), 14,990.

Northampton, Battle of. A victory gained in 1460 near Northampton, England, by the Yorkists over the Lancastrians. Henry VI. was obliged in consequence of it to acknowledge the Duke of York as his heir.

Northampton, Earl of Henry Howard. Born about 1539: died 1614. An English statesman, second son of the Earl of Surrey (the poet). He came into favor on the accession of James I. In 1604 he was made earl of Northampton, and in 1608 lord privy seal. He supported and the Catholic alliance.

Northampton, Earl of (Spencer Compton). See *Compton.*

North and South. A novel by Mrs. Gaskell, published in 1855.

Northanger (nôrth'än-jėr) **Abbey.** A novel by Jane Austen, written during 1797–98, and

published in 1818, after the author's death. It is a parody on the "Mysteries of Udolpho" school of novels.

North Anna (an'ā). One of the head streams of the Pamunkey River, Virginia, north of Richmond. Near it was fought the battle of North Anna in the end of May, 1864 between the Federals under Grant and the Confederates under Lee. It was followed by a Federal advance.

North Australia (ás-trā'liā), or **Northern Territory.** That part of the colony of South Australia which lies north of lat. 26° S.

North Berwick (ber'ik). A watering-place and golfing resort in Haddingtonshire, Scotland, situated on the Firth of Forth about 25 miles east-northeast of Edinburgh.

North Bierley (bī'ėr-li). A town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, 9 miles west of Leeds. Population (1891), 22,178.

North Bridgewater. See *Brockton.*

North Britain (brit'n). A name sometimes given to Scotland.

North Briton. A periodical published at London 1762-63, conducted by John Wilkes, and noted for its attacks on the government.

Northbrook, Baron. See *Baring, Francis Thornhill.*

Northbrook (nôrth'brūk), first **Earl of (Thomas George Baring).** Born Jan. 22, 1826. An English politician, son of Baron Northbrook. He was governor-general of India 1872-76, and first lord the admiralty 1880-85. He was created earl of Northbrook in 1876.

North Cape. The northernmost promontory of Europe, situated on the island of Magerōe, near the northern coast of Norway, in lat. 71° 11′ N., long. 25° 40′ E. It is much visited by tourists for the view of the midnight sun. Height, about 970 feet.

North Carolina (kar-ō-lī'nā). One of the South Atlantic States of the United States of America, extending from lat. 33° 50′ to 36° 33′ N., and from long. 75° 27′ to 84° 20′ W. Capital, Raleigh; chief city, Wilmington. It is bounded by Virginia on the north, the Atlantic on the east and southeast, South Carolina and Georgia on the south, and Tennessee (separated by the Smoky and other ranges of mountains) on the west. The surface is mountainous and table-land in the west, where it is traversed by the Blue Ridge and other ranges of the Appalachian system; hilly and undulating in the center (the Piedmont region); and generally level in the east, where it is bordered by Albemarle, Pamlico, and other Sounds. The leading occupation is agriculture; the chief products, Indian corn, cotton, tobacco, rice, timber, etc. There are mines of gold, gold mica, iron, and copper. It has 96 counties, sends 2 senators and 9 representatives to Congress, and has 11 electoral votes. Unsuccessful attempts were made to plant a North Carolina region under the auspices of Sir Walter Raleigh in 1584-87: it was settled probably before 1663, and was granted to proprietors in 1663 and 1665. A fruitless attempt was made to introduce a constitution framed by Shaftesbury and Locke in 1670. A royal province was formed in 1729, when North and South Carolina were separated. The "Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence" was passed in 1775. North Carolina was one of the thirteen original States (1776); was the scene of several battles in the Revolution (1780-81); rejected the United States Constitution (1788), but acceded to it in 1789; seceded May 20, 1861; was the scene of various engagements and military operations in the Civil War, particularly in connection with Burnside's expedition in 1862, the capture of Wilmington and other ports, and Sherman's march in 1865; and was readmitted to the Union in July, 1868. Area, 52,286 square miles. Population (1890), 1,617,947.

North Conway (kon'wā). A summer resort in Conway, Carroll County, New Hampshire, situated on the Saco 20 miles south-southeast of Mount Washington.

Northcote (nôrth'kōt). **James,** Born at Plymouth, England, Oct. 22, 1746; died at London, July 13, 1831. An English historical and portrait painter and author. In 1773 he entered the studio of Reynolds, and in 1777 went to Italy. He executed pictures for the Boydell Shakspere Gallery, such as "The Death of Wat Tyler," "The Murder of the Princes in the Tower," etc. He wrote a life of Reynolds (1813), and, with Hazlitt, a life of Titian (1830).

Northcote, Sir Stafford Henry, first Earl of Iddesleigh. Born at London, Oct. 27, 1818; died there, Jan. 12, 1887. An English Conservative statesman. He graduated at Oxford (Balliol college), and was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1847. He entered Parliament in 1855; was president of the board of trade 1866-67, and secretary of state for India 1867-68; served on the joint high commission which met to adjust the treaty of Washington in 1871; and was chancellor of the exchequer 1874-80, first lord of the treasury 1885-86, and foreign secretary 1886-87. He succeeded his father as baronet in 1851, and was created earl of Iddesleigh in 1885. He wrote "Twenty Years of Financial Policy" (1862).

North Dakota (da-kō'tā). One of the North Central States of the United States of America. Capital, Bismarck. It is bounded by the Dominion of Canada on the north, Minnesota on the east, South Dakota on the south, and Montana on the west. Its surface is generally level and undulating. It is noted for the production of wheat. It has 53 counties, sends 2 senators and 1 representative to Congress, and has 3 electoral votes. In 1889 it was separated from South Dakota, and was admitted to the Union. Area, 70,795 square miles. Population (1890), 182,719.

North Downs (dounz). A district in Kent, England, of considerable elevation, forming natural pastures, and largely given over to sheep-raising.

Northeast Cape See *Tcheliuskin.*

Northeast Passage. A passage for ships along the northern coast of Europe and Asia to the Pacific Ocean. The first to make the complete voyage by this passage was the Swedish explorer Nordenskjöld in 1878-79, after it had been from time to time attempted in vain for upward of three centuries.

Northeim (nort'him). A town in the province of Hannover, Prussia, situated on the Ruhme 48 miles south by east of Hannover. Population (1890), 6,695.

Northern Athens. See *Athens of the North.*

Northern Car, The. The constellation of the Great Bear, commonly known in England as *Charles's Wain,* and in the United States as the *Great Dipper.* See *Ursa Major.*

Northern Crown. See *Corona Borealis.*

Northern Herodotus, The. *Snorro* Sturleson.

Northern Lass, The, or A Nest of Fools. A comedy by R. Brome, printed in 1632.

Northern Liberties. A former district, now included in the city of Philadelphia.

Northern Territory. See *North Australia.*

Northern Triangle. See *Triangulum Boreale.*

Northern Virginia, Army of. The main Confederate army in the East during the Civil War. Under General Lee it took part in the Peninsular campaign of 1862; in the Manassas, Antietam, and Fredericksburg campaigns of 1862; in the chancellorsville campaign of 1863; in the invasion of Pennsylvania and at Gettysburg in 1863; and in the defense of Richmond and Petersburg in 1864-65. It surrendered to Grant at Appomattox April 9, 1865.

Northern War, The. A war between Sweden (under Charles XII.) on one side and Russia (under Peter the Great), Denmark, Saxony, Poland, and finally Prussia and Hannover on the other. It was begun in 1700, and was ended by treaties 1719-21, by which Sweden ceded Bremen to Hannover, Stettin and part of western Pomerania to Prussia, and Livonia, Esthonia, Ingria, and part of Finland to Russia, and lost the supremacy in northern Europe.

Northerton (nôr'ther-ton), **Ensign.** A character in Fielding's "Tom Jones."

Northfleet (nôrth'flēt). A village in Kent, England, situated on the Thames 19 miles east-southeast of London. Population (1891), 11,717.

North Foreland. A cape on the coast of Kent, England, projecting into the North Sea in lat. 51° 22′ N., long. 1° 27′ E.: the Roman Promontorium Acantium. Near it, July 25, 1666, the English and Dutch under the Duke of Albemarle and Prince Rupert defeated the Dutch under De Ruyter.

North Friesian (frē'zian) **Islands.** A group of low islands in the North Sea, west of Schleswig-Holstein, to which province they belong. It includes Sylt, Amrum, Föhr, Nordstrand, etc.

North Friesland (frēz'land). The part of the province of Schleswig-Holstein, Prussia, which comprises the North Friesian Islands and the opposite western coast of the mainland.

North German Confederation. [G. *Norddeutscher Bund.*] The German state formed after the dissolution of the Germanic Confederation in 1866, under the presidency of Prussia. It included all the German states north of the Main (except Luxemburg and Limburg) which had belonged to its predecessor, and comprised also Schleswig and the provinces of New East Prussia, and West Prussia. Hesse joined it for its part north of the Main. It was the model for the German Empire, which took its place in 1871.

North Holland (hol'land), **D. Noordholland** (nōrt'hō-lānt). A province of the kingdom of the Netherlands. Chief city, Amsterdam. It is bounded by the North Sea on the west and north, the Zuyder Zee on the east, and Utrecht and South Holland on the south. The surface is level. Area, 1,070 square miles. Population (1893), 1,060,752.

North Holland Canal. A ship-canal connecting Amsterdam with the Helder, opened in 1825. Length, about 50 miles.

North Island. The northernmost island of New Zealand, separated from South Island on the southwest by Cook Strait. It is mountainous in the east and south. It was formerly called New Ulster. Area, about 44,680 square miles.

Northmen (nôrth'men). The inhabitants of the north (that is, of Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Iceland, etc.); the Scandinavians; in a restricted sense, the inhabitants of Norway. The Northmen were noted for their skill and daring on the sea, and for their expeditions against Great Britain and other parts of northern and western Europe from the 8th to the 11th century. They founded permanent settlements in some places, as the Orkneys, Hebrides, etc., and in northern France where they were called *Normans.* (See *Normans.*) According to the Icelandic sagas, a Northman, Leif Ericson, visited the shores of Nova Scotia about 1000 A. D.

North Park. A plateau in Grand County, northern Colorado. Area, about 2,000 square miles. Elevation, about 8,500 feet.

North Polar Sea. See *Arctic Ocean.*

North River. A name given to the Hudson River near its mouth: originally so named in distinction from the Delaware or "South River."

North Sea, or **German Ocean,** F. **Mer du Nord** (mār dü nōr), G. **Nordsee** (nort'zā) or **Deutsches Meer** (doich'es mār), D. **Noordzee** (nōrd'zā). An arm of the Atlantic Ocean, lying east of Great Britain, west of Norway, Denmark, and Schleswig-Holstein, and north of Germany, the Netherlands, Belgium, and France: the Roman Mare Germanicum or Oceanus Germanicus. It communicates on the east by the Skager Rack, Cattegat, and Sound with the Baltic, and on the southwest by the Strait of Dover and the English Channel with the Atlantic. It is noted for its general shallowness and for its fisheries. It receives the Tay, Forth, Tweed, Tyne, Humber, Ouse, Thames, Scheldt, Meuse, Rhine, Ems, Weser, and Elbe. Length, about 600 miles. Width, about 400 miles. Area, about 160,000 square miles.

North Sea (*i.e.*, north of the Isthmus of Panama). A name commonly given, in the 16th century, to the Caribbean Sea, in contradistinction to the South Sea or Pacific Ocean. By extension it was sometimes applied to the Atlantic.

North Sea Canal, or Amsterdam Canal. A ship-canal which connects Amsterdam with the Helder by means of the Y. Length, about 16 miles.

North Uist (wist). An island of the Outer Hebrides, Scotland, belonging to the county of Inverness. It is separated from Skye on the east by the Little Minch, and from Harris on the north by the Sound of Harris. Length, 18 miles.

Northumberland (nôr-thum'bėr-land). [ME. *Northumberland,* from "*Northumbre* (ML. *Northumbria,* in AS. a folk-name, *Norðhymbre, Norðanhymbre,* the people living north of the Humber) and *land.*] A maritime county, the northernmost of England. Chief town, Newcastle. It is bounded by Scotland on the northwest (partly separated by the Cheviot Hills and the Tweed), the North Sea on the east, Durham on the south (partly separated by the Tyne and Derwent), and Cumberland on the west. It is mountainous in the west. It is noted for the production of coal, and has also flourishing agriculture. It is the first county in England in Roman antiquities, including the Roman wall. It formed part of the ancient kingdom of Northumbria, and was the scene of much border warfare. Area, 2,015 square miles. Population (1891), 506,030.

Northumberland, Duke of. See *Dudley.*

Northumberland, Earls of. See *Percy.*

Northumberland, Kingdom of, or **Northumbria** (nôr-thum'bri-ā). A former kingdom of Great Britain, the greatest extent reaching from the Humber to the Firth of Forth, and from the North Sea westward to the Celtic Strathclyde. The Anglian kingdoms of Bernicia in the north (founded by Ida in 547) and Deira (founded a few years later) were united under Ethelfrith about 604. Christianity was introduced under Edwin (died 633). Northumbria reached its highest point in the 7th century, as the most powerful kingdom in the island. It was the center of literature in the 7th and 8th centuries. It was largely resettled by the Danes in the 9th century; was nominally conquered by the Anglo-Saxons in the middle of the 10th century; and was governed by practically independent Danish earls till the period of the Norman conquest. The northern portion was ceded to Scotland about 1000.

Northumberland House. One of the chief historical houses of London, situated on the Strand, on the southern side of Trafalgar Square. It was built in the beginning of the 17th century, and was bought and removed in 1873-74 by the Metropolitan Board of Works to make room for Northumberland Avenue, which runs from the Thames Embankment to Charing Cross.

Northumberland Strait. A sea passage in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, separating Prince Edward Island from New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

Northumbria. See *Northumberland, Kingdom of.*

Northward Ho! A comedy by Thomas Dekker and John Webster, written about 1605, printed 1607.

Northwestern University. An institution of learning at Evanston, Illinois, comprising departments of literature and science, literature and art, technology, music, theology, medicine, and law. It was chartered in 1851, and opened in 1855. It has (1893) 1,301 students.

Northwest Passage, The. A passage for ships from the Atlantic Ocean into the Pacific by the northern coasts of the American continent, long sought for and in part found by Parry and others. Sir Robert M'Clure, in his expedition of 1850-54, was the first to achieve the passage although his ship was abandoned and the journey was completed partly on ice and partly on the relieving vessel. The discovery is not

one of practical utility, being merely the solution of a scientific problem. The honor is sometimes claimed for Sir John Franklin.

Northwest Provinces, or **Northwestern Provinces.** A lieutenant-governorship of British India, surrounded by Tibet, Nepal, Oudh, Bengal, Central Provinces, Panjab, and native states. Capital, Allahabad. It belongs to the Gangetic basin, is noted for its production of wheat, and contains many famous cities. It was acquired by the British at the end of the 18th and beginning of the 19th century. It was prominent in the Indian mutiny in 1857–58. Oudh was united to it in administration in 1877. Area, with Oudh, 107,563 square miles. Population (1891), 46,955,078.

Northwest Territories. The territories of British North America which lay to the northwest of the older part of Canada. In 1882 four districts were organized out of them: Alberta, Athabasca, Assiniboia, and Saskatchewan.

Northwest Territory. A territory formed by ordinance of Congress in 1787, comprising the present Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota east of the Mississippi. Slavery was prohibited in it.

Northwich (nôrth'wich), a town in Cheshire, England, situated at the junction of the Weaver and Dane, 21 miles southeast of Liverpool. It is noted for salt-mines. Population (1891), 14,914.

Norton (nôr'ton), **Andrews.** Born at Hingham, Mass., Dec. 31, 1786; died at Newport, R. I., Sept. 18, 1853. An American Unitarian theologian, professor at Harvard 1819–30. His works include "The Evidences for and against the Doctrines of the Trinitarians, etc." (1833), "Historical Evidences of the Genuineness of the Gospels" (1837–44), "Translation of the Gospels" (1855), "Internal Evidences of the Genuineness of the Gospels" (1855), etc.

Norton, Mrs. (**Caroline Elizabeth Sarah Sheridan**), afterward Lady **Stirling-Maxwell.** Born 1808; died June 14, 1877. An English poet and novelist. She was one of "the three graces," daughters of Thomas Sheridan. She published "The Random Boat" (Undated) when but in the care of 12, and the poems "The Sorrows of Rosalie, etc." (1829) and "The Undying One" (1830). She also wrote "A Voice from the Factory" (1836), "The Dream, and other Poems" (1840), "The Child of the Islands" (1845), "Stuart of Dunleath" (1847: a novel), "The Lady of La Garaye" (1862: a poem), "Lost and Saved" (1863), "Old Sir Douglas" (1867), etc. She married in 1827 the Hon. George Chapple Norton (who died in 1875), and in 1877 Sir W. Stirling-Maxwell.

Norton, Charles Eliot. Born at Cambridge, Mass., Nov. 16, 1827. An American author, son of Andrews Norton. He graduated at Harvard in 1846, and was editor, with James Russell Lowell, of the "North American Review" 1864–68. He is professor of the history of art at Harvard University. Among his works are "The New Life of Dante: an Essay, with translations" (1859), "Notes of Travel and Study in Italy" (1859), "List of the Principal Books relating to ... Michael Angelo" (1870), "Historical Studies of Church-Building in the Middle Ages" (1880), "Translation of Dante's "Divina Commedia" (1890), with revised translation of the "Vita Nuova," and edited James Russell Lowell's letters in 1893, etc.

Norton, Thomas. Born in Bedfordshire, 1532; died about 1600. An English lawyer, translator, and versifier (a Sackville) of the first English tragedy, "Gorboduc, or Ferrex and Porrex" (which see). He published a "Translation of Calvin's Institutes" (1561), and translated many of the psalms in the Psalter of Sternhold and Hopkins (1562), etc.

Norton Sound. An inlet of Bering Sea, on the west coast of Alaska.

Norumbega (nō-rum-bē'gā). A region on the Atlantic coast of North America, frequently mentioned in maps and writings of the 16th and 17th centuries. It was placed between Cape Breton and Florida, or narrowed to the northern part of that region, or sometimes placed within the present State of Maine. Various English and French explorers made journeys to Norumbega. It is disputed whether the name is of Indian origin. The river or city of Norumbega has been often identified with the Penobscot. Professor Horsford identified the lost city of Norumbega with Watertown, Massachusetts.

Norval (nôr'val), **Young.** In Home's play "Douglas," the son of Lady Randolph by a previous marriage with Douglas. His birth was concealed, and he was brought up as a shepherd by Old Norval, "the frugal swain," who found him. He is killed by Lord Randolph, who does not learn till too late that he is the son of Lady Randolph. The latter kills herself in despair. The part was a favorite one with John Kemble and others, and Macready played it to Mrs. Siddons's Lady Randolph.

Norwalk (nôr'wâk). A township in Fairfield County, Connecticut, situated on Long Island Sound 29 miles southwest of New Haven. It has manufactures of hats, etc. It was settled about 1640, and was burned by the Hessians under Tryon in 1779. Population (including South Norwalk) (1890), 17,741.

Norwalk. The capital of Huron County, northern Ohio, 51 miles west-southwest of Cleveland. Population (1890), 7,195.

Norway (nôr'wa). [ME. *Norway, Norweg*, AS. *Norweg*, earlier *Northweg*, Icel. *Noregr*, very rarely *Norvegr*, Norw. Dan. and Sw. *Norge*, G. *Norwegen*, F. *Norvège*, Mi. *Norvegia, Northwagia*, etc., lit. 'north way.' The first element has been erroneously referred to a mythical king *Nor*, and to the Icel. *nor*, a sea loch.] The northernmost country of Europe. Capital, Christiania. It is bounded by the Arctic Ocean on the north, Russia and Sweden on the east, the Skager Rack on the south, and the North Sea and the Atlantic and Arctic oceans on the west. It forms the western part of the Scandinavian peninsula, comprising also many islands. The coast-line is deeply indented by fiords. The country is traversed by a range of mountains including the Dovre Fjeld and the Jotun Fjelde, and the surface is generally elevated and mountainous. Among the leading industries are fisheries and lumber manufacture and trade. There are mines of silver, copper, iron, and nickel. The kingdom is divided into 20 amts (or provinces). The government is a limited hereditary monarchy. It is under the same sovereign with Sweden, with which it is united in foreign and diplomatic relations, but otherwise is independent. The king and a ministry form the executive, and the legislative power is vested in the storthing (or parliament), consisting of an upper and a lower house. The language is Norwegian. The established religion is Lutheran. Norway furnished a large part of the Northmen. The kingdom was consolidated under Harold the Fairhaired in the last part of the 9th century. Christianity was introduced in the end of the 10th century. The Scandinavian kingdoms were united from the union of Kalmar in 1397 until 1524. Norway was separated from Denmark and united to Sweden in 1814. Recent events are the constitutional struggles against the veto power of the king, and the movement toward greater or complete separation from Sweden. Area, 124,495 square miles. Population (1891), 2,001,000.

Norwegian (nôr-wē'jian). The Scandinavian language of Norway. Old Norwegian is preserved in runic inscriptions from the end of the Viking age in the 8th century to the end of the 14th century. Modern Norwegian dates from the end of the 14th century. At the time of the Reformation, Danish became the language of literature, a condition which prevails at the present time. Dano-Norwegian is, however, characteristically differentiated in pronunciation and vocabulary, and the old popular dialects have never died out.

Norwegian Sea (nôr-wē'jian sē). A name given in recent geography to that part of the North Atlantic Ocean which lies between Norway and Greenland.

Norwich (nor'ij). [ME. *Norwich*, AS. *Northwīċ*, north town.] The capital of Norfolk, England, and itself a county, situated on the Wensum in the lat. 52° 38′ N., long. 1° 17′ E.: the British Caer-Gwent, and the Gwenta of the Iceni. It has manufactures of mustard, starch, beer, iron, textiles, etc. The cathedral, begun in 1096, is said to preserve its Norman plan with less alteration than any other English church. The nave was completed in 1140, the clearstory of the choir was rebuilt in the 14th century, and the vaulting dates from the 15th century. The lower part of the west front and the tall slender spire rebuilt. The exterior is surrounded by a picturesque arcade of small arches and columns, above the lowest range of windows. In the interior the simple nave is Norman, except the Perpendicular windows and the vaulting. The choir is shut off from the nave by a solid screen surmounted by a tall organ, more sumptuous as an ornament than the view that it inclosure of the "coro" of a Spanish cathedral. The choir terminates in a polygonal cheyet, the only example of this form in an English cathedral of the first rank. The cloister-gallery is notably wide and high. The dimensions of the cathedral are 407 by 78 feet; length of transepts, 178; height of vaulting, 93½; height of spire, 315 feet. The Decorated cloister is large and beautiful, and the episcopal palace is in large part of the 14th century. The Church of St. Peter, Mancroft, the castle, and St. Andrew's Hall are also noteworthy. Norwich was a British and a Roman town; was burned by Sweyn; became the seat of the bishopric of East Anglia in 1094; received a colony of Flemish weavers in the 14th century; and became an important center for cloth manufactures. It was one of the leading towns in England in the 17th century. It returns two members to Parliament. Population (1891), 100,964.

Norwich (nor'wich). A city, one of the capitals of New London County, Connecticut, situated at the head of the Thames, 13 miles north of New London. It has an important trade, and manufactures of paper, cotton and woolen goods, metal-work, etc., and is the terminus of a line of steamers to New York. Population (including Laurel) (1890), 16,961.

Norwich. A village, the capital of Chenango County, New York, situated on Chenango River 49 miles southeast of Syracuse. Population (1890), 5,212.

Norwich Festival. A musical festival held triennially at Norwich, England: established in 1824.

Norwood (nor'wud). A suburb of London, situated in Surrey 6 miles south of St. Paul's.

Norwood. A northeastern suburb of Adelaide, South Australia.

Norwood, or Village Life in New England. A novel by Henry Ward Beecher, published in 1868.

Noskowsky (nos-kōf'skē), **Sigismund.** Born at Warsaw, May 2, 1846. A Polish composer. He invented a system of notation for the use of the blind.

Nossi-Bé (nōs-sē-bā'). An island north of Madagascar, belonging to France, situated in lat. 13° 23′ S., long. 48° 16′ E. Capital, Hellville. The inhabitants are mostly sakalavas. It was ceded to France in 1840. Length, 14 miles. Population, 7,803.

Nostoi (nos'toi). [Gr. νόστοι.] "The Homeward Voyages," a Greek epic poem of the Trojan cycle, by Agias of Trezen (about 740 B. C.), which related the return of the Achæan heroes from the Trojan war.

Nostradamus (nos-tra-dā'mus). **Michel de Notredame** or **Nostredame,** Doctor at St.-Remy, France, Dec. 14, 1503; died at Salon, near Aix, France, July 2, 1566. A French astrologer and physician, noted as the author of a book of prophecies entitled "Centuries" (1555), which has been the subject of much controversy. It was condemned by the papal court in 1781.

Notables, Assembly of. In French history, a council of prominent persons from the three classes of the state, convoked by the king on extraordinary occasions. The institution can be traced to the reign of Charles V. (14th century), but the two most famous assemblies were those of 1787 and 1788, summoned by Louis XVI. in view of the impending crisis.

Notæ Tironianæ (nō'tē tī-rō-ni-ā'nē). [L., "Tiro's marks."] Ancient shorthand abbreviations: so named on the supposition that Tiro, Cicero's freedman and pupil, invented the art. An extensive collection under the title "Notæ Tironis et Senecæ" has been published.

Notch, The, or **Crawford Notch** (krâ'fôrd noch). A deep, narrow valley in the White Mountains, New Hampshire, southwest of Mount Washington, between Mount Webster and Mount Willey.

Notitia Dignitatum (nō-tish'i-ā dig-ni-tā'tum). [L., 'list of dignities.'] See the extract.

> Its full title is, "Notitia dignitatum omnium, tam civilium quam militarium, in partibus Orientis et Occidentis." There can be little doubt that it was compiled in the first years of the fifth century, about the time of Alaric's first invasion of Italy. It is a complete Official Directory and Army List of the whole Roman Empire, and is of incalculable value for the decision of all sorts of questions, antiquarian and historical. For instance, the whole theory of the identification of the existing ruins with the former stations along the line of Hadrian's British Wall depends entirely on the mention in the Notitia of the names of the cohorts posted at those stations.
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> *Hodgkin,* Italy and her Invaders, I. 200.

Notium (nō'shi-um). [Gr. Νότιον.] In ancient geography, the port of Colophon, near Ephesus. Near it, in 407 B. C., the Spartan fleet under Lysander defeated the Athenians.

Notker (nōt'kėr), surnamed **Balbulus** ('the Stammerer'). Born in Switzerland about 840; died 912. A monk of St.-Gall, noted for his reforms in church music, and as a composer of sequences.

Notker, surnamed **Labeo** ('with large lips'). Died 1022. A monk of St.-Gall, translator of various Latin and Greek works into Old High German.

Noto (nō'tō). A city in the province of Syracuse, Sicily, 15 miles southwest of Syracuse. It was built near the ancient Netum (Gr. Νότος), which was destroyed by an earthquake in 1693. Population (1881), 7,118.

Noto, Val di. A former division of Sicily, in the southeastern part.

Notre Dame (nō'tr dām). [F., 'our Lady.'] A church at Paris, one of the most imposing and famous of cathedrals. The present structure was begun in 1165, but is chiefly of the 13th century. The façade, with its 3 large portals, its great roses, its gallery and arcades, and its twin square towers, is one of the two or three finest produced by Pointed architecture. The transept-fronts are unsurpassed in their way, and the long range of windows and flying buttresses of nave and choir is highly effective. The figure- and foliage-sculpture of the exterior is abundant and distinguished in style. The graceful rood-spire was built by Viollet-le-Duc in place of the original one. The interior, with nave and double aisles continued around the choir, measures 426 by 130 feet, and 110 high. The three roses retain their original glass, but the remainder of the glass is modern. The choir-screen is carved with interesting New Testament reliefs of the 14th century.

Notre Dame de Brou. A church at Bourg, France, in the latest florid-Pointed style, built by Margaret of Austria, between 1505 and 1536. The west front has three pediments and a richly carved porch; the nave is simple, but the choir is splendidly decorated as the mausoleum of Margaret of Austria, her husband Philibert I. Beau of Savoy, and her mother-in-law. The tombs, especially that of the prince, are adorned with a profusion of statues and minor sculptures. The carved rood-screen and choir-stalls are of rare excellence.

Notre Dame de la Salette (nō'tr dām dė lā sa-let'). A locality in France, in the Alps near Grenoble. It is noted as the scene of an alleged appearance of the Virgin in 1846. It is a place of pilgrimage.

Notre Dame de Paris. A prose romance by Victor Hugo, published in 1831. The scene is laid at Paris in the end of the reign of Louis XI. It is a vigorous but somber picture of medieval manners.

Nott (not). **Eliphalet.** Born at Ashford, Conn., June 25, 1773; died at Schenectady, N. Y., Jan. 29, 1866. An American educator, president of

Union College, Schenectady, 1804–66. He published "Counsels to Young Men" (1810), "Lectures on Temperance" (1865), etc.

Nott, Josiah Clark, Born at Columbia, S. C., March 24, 1804; died at Mobile, Ala., March 31, 1873. An American ethnologist. He wrote "Connection between the Biblical and Physical History of Man" (1840), "Physical History of the Jewish Race" (1850), and, conjointly with Gliddon, "Types of Mankind" (1854), "Indigenous Races of the Earth" (1857), etc.

Nottingham (not'ing-ăm), or **Nottinghamshire.** [ME. *Nottinghamscire*, AS. *Snotingahamscir.*] A north midland county of England. It is bounded by Yorkshire on the northwest, Lincoln on the east, Leicester on the south, and Derby on the west. Its surface is level and undulating. It has coal mines and important manufactures of hosiery and lace, and contains remains of Sherwood Forest (the haunt of Robin Hood). Area, 843 square miles. Population (1891), 445,823.

Nottingham. [ME. *Nottingham*, AS. *Snotingahām*, dwelling of the Snotings.] The capital of the county of Nottingham, England, situated near the Trent, in lat. 52° 58′ N., long. 1° 9′ W. It is the center of the English lace and hosiery manufacture, and has also manufactures of silk, etc. It contains a castle, University College, and a very large market-place. It was one of the Five Boroughs of the Danes, and was reconquered by Edward the Elder. It resisted as built by William the Conqueror. Here Mortimer and Queen Isabella were captured in 1330. Charles I. raised his standard here, in 1642, at the beginning of the civil war. The castle was destroyed in the civil war, and again by a Reform Bill mob in 1831. The town was the scene of the Luddite riots. It returns 2 members to Parliament. Population (1891), 214,984.

Nottingham, Earls of. See *Finch* and *Moreburg.*

Nottoway (not'o-wā). [Pl., also *Nottoways.*] The name means 'snake,' figuratively 'enemy.'] A tribe of North American Indians, formerly living on the river of the same name in southern Virginia. They are now extinct. See *Iroquoian.*

Notts. An abbreviation of *Nottinghamshire.*

Nouméa (nō-mā-ä'). The capital of the French colony of New Caledonia. Population, about 4,000.

Noureddin, or Nureddin (nōr-ed-dēn') **(Malek-al-Adel Nureddin Mahmoud).** Born at Damascus about 1116; died about 1173. Sultan of Syria from about 1145. He conquered Egypt and became its sultan.

Nourmahal (nōr-ma-hāl'). ['Light of the Harem.'] One of the ladies of the harem of the caliph Harun-al-Rashid. The story of his quarrel and reconciliation with her is told in Moore's "Light of the Harem." She was afterward called Nourjehan, or 'Light of the World.'

Nouronihar (nō-ron-i-här'). In Beckford's "Vathek," the daughter of Fakreddin, a mischievous girl with whom Vathek falls in love, and who accompanies him to the hall of Eblis.

Nourrit (nō-rē'), **Adolphe.** Born at Paris, March 3, 1802; died at Naples, March 8, 1839. A French tenor singer, son of Louis Nourrit (1780–1831), also a tenor. He made his first appearance at Paris in 1821, and from 1826–36 created all the most tenor parts at the Académie. He retired in 1837 on the appointment of Duprez, and went to Italy, and his mind being weakened by his disappointment and by jealousy of Duprez, he killed himself in a fit of delirium. *Grove.*

Nouvelle Héloïse, Julie ou la (jū-lē' ō lä nō-vel' ā-lō-ēz'). A sentimental novel by J. J. Rousseau, published in 1760.

This is a story told chiefly in the form of letters, and recounting the love of a noble young lady, Julie, for Saint-Preux, a man of low rank, with a kind of after-piece depicting Julie's married life with a respectable but prosaic free-thinker, M. de Wolmar. This famous book set the example first of the novel of sentiment; secondly, of the novel of picturesque-pastoral; and, in short, have been made to dethrone Rousseau from his position of teacher of Europe in point of sentiment and the picturesque, but they have had several successes. Hiebe's "La Nouvelle Héloïse" (but both sentimental and picturesque in tone) is not fairly owe their original popularity, yet "Julie" can not be called a good novel. Its direct narrative interest is but small, its characters but unusually drawn, or clothed in unusual words; its plot far too meagre. It is in isolated passages of description, and in the fervent passion which pervades parts of it, that its value, and for the same time its importance in the history of novel-writing, consist.

Saintsbury, French Lit., p. 423.

Nouvion (nō-vôN'). A town in the department of Aisne, France, 33 miles north of Laon. Population (1891), commune, 3,110.

Nouzon (nō-zoN'). A manufacturing town in the department of Ardennes, France, situated on the Meuse 5 miles north-northeast of Mézières. Population (1891), commune, 6,741.

Novalis (nō-vā'lis): pseudonym of **Friedrich von Hardenberg.** Born on the paternal estate Wiederstedt, Mansfeld, Germany, May 2, 1772; died at Weissenfels, March 25, 1801. A German lyric poet. He studied jurisprudence at Jena, Leipsic, and Wittenberg. In 1794 he received a subordinate judicial position at Tennstadt in Thuringia, which, however, he soon abandoned to take up mining engineering as offering more rapid advancement. He died at the age of 29. His lyric poems are both secular and religious. "Hymnen an die Nacht" ("Hymns to Night") are lyrics in prose evoked by the death of Sophie von Kuhn, to whom he was engaged. A novel, "Heinrich von Ofterdingen," is fragmentary. As a writer he belongs to the so-called older Romantic school, of which he was the best lyric poet. His collected writings were published at Berlin, 1802, in 2 vols., to which were added a third (Berlin, 1846) and "Eine Nachlese" ("Gleanings"; Gotha, 1875). His correspondence with the Schlegels was published at Mainz in 1880.

Novara (nō-vä'rä). 1. A province in Piedmont, Italy, bordering on Switzerland. Area, 2,553 square miles. Population (1891), 732,104.—2. The capital of the province of Novara, 29 miles west of Milan: the ancient Novaria. It is a commercial, manufacturing, and railway center. The cathedral, founded in 396, but essentially of the 11th century, though injured by modern alterations and decoration, is one of the rare Italian examples of the union of church and towers. The Baptistery, essentially of the 11th century, though of much older foundation, is octagonal, 36 feet in diameter, with a domical vault. The ancient font of white marble is carved with pilasters, diaper-work, and sacked lions. Battles were fought in the French here, in 1495 and 1500; and in 1513 the Swiss defeated the French. In 1821 the Austrians defeated the Piedmontese insurgents. The most famous battle of Novara is that of March 23, 1849, when the latter were under Radetzky and the Piedmontese under Charles Albert. The latter immediately abdicated in favor of his son Victor Emmanuel. Population (1881), 19,000.

Novara Expedition. An Austrian scientific expedition around the world in the frigate Novara, 1857–59.

Nova Scotia (nō'vä skō'shiä). [L., 'New Scotland.'] A maritime province of the Dominion of Canada. Capital, Halifax. It consists mainly of a peninsula bounded by New Brunswick (separated by the Bay of Fundy) on the northwest, Northumberland Strait (separating it from Prince Edward Island) and the Gulf of St. Lawrence on the north, the Gut of Canso (separating it from Cape Breton) on the northeast, and the Atlantic on the south and southwest; but also includes the island of Cape Breton, not theast of the peninsula. Its surface is undulating, and is traversed by several ranges of hills. It has a long coast-line. There are mines of coal, gold, gypsum, and iron. The leading industries are fisheries, agriculture, and shipbuilding. It has its own colonies. Government is administered by a lieutenant-governor (with an executive council), a legislative council (21 members), and a legislative assembly (38 members). The province is represented in the Dominion Parliament by 10 senators and 20 members of the House of Commons. Nova Scotia was discovered by the Cabots in 1497. Unsuccessful attempts at settlement were made by Henry de Monts in 1604 and succeeding years. It was granted to Sir William Alexander in 1621, but was settled by the French later, forming part of Acadia. New Scotia baronets were created by Charles I. It was taken by England in 1654, given to France in 1667, and finally ceded to England in 1713. The French settlers (Acadians) were expelled in 1755. Cape Breton was ceded in 1763. New Brunswick was separated from it in 1784; Cape Breton was separated in 1784, but reunited in 1819. It joined the Dominion in 1867. Area, 20,550 square miles. Population (1891), 450,396.

Novatian (nō-vā'shiän), L. **Novatianus** (nō-vā-shi-ā'nus). Lived in the middle of the 3d century. A Roman presbyter, founder of the sect of the Novatians. He had himself consecrated bishop in opposition to Cornelius in 251. He is also called Novatus.

Novatians (nō-vā'shianz). In church history, a sect founded in the 3d century by Novatianus, or Novatus (see above), and by Novatus of Carthage. Novatianus denied that the church had power to absolve those who had committed the sin after Christian baptism had lapsed or fallen into idolatry in time of persecution; and his followers appear to have rejected the sacrament of penance, to have pushed penal sin, and denied the validity of Catholic baptism, considering themselves the true church. They assumed the name of Cathari, 'the Pure,' on the strength of their severity of Solitary life. In other respects they differed very little from the Catholics; and they were generally received back into communion on comparatively favorable terms. The sect continued to the 5th century.

Nova Zeelandia (nō'vä zē-lan'di-ä). [L., 'New Zealand.'] The name given by the Dutch to their settlements on the Essequibo River, Guiana, in 1596.

Nova Zembla (nō'vä zem'blä), Russ. **Novaya Zemlya** (nō'vä-yä zem-lyä'). ['New Land.'] An uninhabited double island in the Arctic Ocean, situated north of Russia and northwest of Siberia, belonging to the government of Archangel, Russia. It is separated into two parts by the narrow Matotchkin Shar, and is separated from the mainland by Kara Sea (and indirectly by Kara Strait). The coasts are deeply indented and mostly fringed by islets. Visited by hunters and fishermen. It was discovered by the English in the middle of the 16th century. Length, about 600 miles. Area, 35,000 square miles.

Novel (nov'el). A character in Wycherley's comedy "The Plain Dealer." He is a pert coxcomb "who, rather than not rail, will rail at the dead, whom none speak ill of; rather than not flatter, will flatter the poets of the age, whom none will flatter" (ii. 1). He is a great lover of novelties, and makes love to Olivia.

Novello (nō-vel'lō), **Clara Anastasia.** Born June 10, 1818. An English soprano singer, daughter of Vincent Novello. She studied at the Conservatoire in Paris in 1829, and made her first appearance at a concert in 1833. She was successful in concert-singing, but went to Italy in 1839, studied for the stage, and made her first appearance in "Semiramide" at Padua in 1841. She appeared in oratorio in England in 1841, and was even more acceptable in this than in the other two branches of her art. She ceased singing in public in 1860. She married Count Giglucci in 1843.

Novello, Joseph Alfred. Born 1810. A musicpublisher, son of Vincent Novello. He opened an establishment as a regular publisher of music in 1829, now known as "Novello, Ewer and Co.," continuing the publications began by his father, among them "Purcell's Sacred Music." He introduced Mendelssohn's works to the English public, and was prominent in furthering the interests of art and science, and also introduced a system of printing cheap music. He retired from business in 1856, and went to Italy, where he interested himself in studying the properties of water and the construction of ships.

Novello, Vincent. Born at London, Sept. 6, 1781: died at Nice, France, Aug. 9, 1861. An English composer and musical editor. In 1811 he began to publish music from his private house. This was the origin of the firm known later as Novello, Ewer and Co. See *Novello, Joseph Alfred.*

November (nō-vem'bėr). [From L. *November*, also *Novembris*, the ninth month (reckoning from March).] The eleventh month of the year, containing thirty days.

Novempopulana (nō-vem-pop-ū-lā-nā), or **Novempopulania** (nō-vem-pop-ū-lā'ni-ā). A Roman province of southwestern Gaul, in the later empire.

Noverre (nō-vär'). **Jean Georges.** Born at Paris, March 29, 1727; died at Saint-Germain-en-Laye, France, Nov. 19, 1810. A French dancing-master, writer on dancing, and composer of ballets, noted for his improvements in the development of the ballet.

Novgorod (nov'gō-rod'). ['New town.'] **1.** A government of Russia, surrounded by the governments of St. Petersburg, Olonetz, Vologda, Yaroslaff, Tver, and Pskoff. It contains the Valdai Hills in the south. Area, 47,236 square miles. Population (1890), 1,254,900.—**2.** The capital of Novgorod, situated on the Volkhoff, near Lake Ilmen, 100 miles south-southeast of St. Petersburg. The cathedral of St. Sophia, within the walls of the highly picturesque Kremlin, or citadel, was built in the middle of the 11th century by workmen from Constantinople; and, despite several restorations, it retains in great measure its original features. The dimensions are 105 by 110 feet, and 161 feet high to the apex of the central dome, which rests on 4 quadrangular piers. There are 4 flanking towers, and a sixth dome over the sacristy. The cathedral abounds in tombs of artistic and historical interest, and in rich church furniture, the carved stalls of the czar and the metropolitan and the old bronze doors with reliefs being especially noteworthy. The iconostasis bears several fine old icons. Novgorod is one of the oldest cities of Russia. It invited the Varangians for Russian defense about 862. In mediæval times it was one of the largest cities of Russia and one of the leading commercial centers of Europe, and was the capital of an independent state. It was brought under the dominion of Moscow about 1478, and was sacked by Ivan the Terrible in 1570. Its commercial importance has been entirely destroyed by the foundation of St. Petersburg and the opening of the railway. Population, 24,438.

Novgorod, Principality of. The principality which lay around the city of Novgorod, Russia, and was founded by Rurik the Varangian about 862. It was thus the nucleus of the Russian monarchy. Under Rurik's successor Oleg it was transferred to Kiefl. Novgorod continued as a "republican principality" with many privileges. Its territories included at its height Ingria, Karelia, part of Esthonia, and Livonia, Perm, Petchora, and large tracts in northern Russia. It was subdued by Ivan III. in 1470, and finally reduced by him, and its existence as a separate principality ended in 1478.

Novgorod-Severski (nov-gō-rod'-sā-ver'skē). A town in the government of Tchernigoff, Russia, situated on the Desna 88 miles east-northeast of Tchernigoff. Population, 8,005.

Novgorod-Severski (nov-gō-rod'sā-ver'skē), **Principality of.** A medieval principality of Russia. It was annexed by Muscovy about 1503.

Novi, or **Novi Ligure** (nō'vē lē-gō're). A town in the province of Alessandria, Italy, 25 miles north of Genoa. It is noted for its silk manufacture and trade. Here, Aug. 15, 1799, the Russians and Austrians under Suvaroff and Melas defeated the French under Joubert, who was killed in the battle. The French loss amounted to 11,000.

Novibazar (nō-vē-bā-zär'), or **Yenibazar** (yā-nē-bā-zär'). A town in Bosnia, situated on the Rashka in lat. 43° 5′ N., long. 20° 35′ E.; an important strategic point. It was occupied by Austria in 1879. Population, estimated, 12,000.

Novikoff (no-vē-kof'), **Nikolai.** Born in the government of Moscow, Russia, 1744; died near Moscow, 1818. A Russian journalist and promoter of education. He fell under government suspicion, and was imprisoned by Catharine. He was not released till after her death. He was a brilliant and spirited writer.

Noviodunum (nō"vi-ō-dū'num). In ancient geography, a name given (*a*) to a town of the

Bituriges, in central Gaul (exact location unknown); (*b*) to Nevers; (*c*) to Noyon; (*d*) to Nyon; and (*e*) to Soissons.

Noviomagus (nō-vi-om'g-gus). In ancient geography, a name given (*a*) to Lisieux; (*b*) to Nimwegen; (*c*) to Noyon; (*d*) to Spires; and (*e*) to a town of the Regni, in Britain, near Brouley.

Novo-Bayazet (nō'vō-bä-yä-set'), or **Noviy-Bayazet** (nō'viy-bä-yä-set'). A town in the government of Erivan, Transcaucasia, Russia, 90 miles east-northeast of Erivan. Population (1891), 7,488.

Novogeorgievsk (nō-vō-gä-or-gē-evsk'). **1.** A town in the government of Kherson, Russia, situated at the junction of the Tyasmin with the Dnieper, 75 miles southwest of Pultowa. Called also *Kriloff*. Population, 8,094.—**2.** An important fortress in Poland, at the junction of the Bug and Vistula, 25 miles northwest of Warsaw. It was taken by the Russians from the French in 1813, and from the Poles in 1831. Called also *Modlin*.

Novogrudok (nō-vō-grō'dok). A town in the government of Minsk, Russia, 75 miles westsouthwest of Minsk. Population, 12,565.

Novokhopersk (nō-vō-chō-persk'). A town in the government of Voronezh, Russia, situated on the Khoper 112 miles east-southeast of Voronezh. Population, 5,720.

Novomoskovsk (nō-vō-mos-kovsk'). A town in the government of Yekaterinoslaff, southern Russia, situated on the Samara 17 miles northnortheast of Yekaterinoslaff. Population, 19,106.

Novoradomsk (nō-vō-rä-domsk'). A town in the government of Piotrkow, Russian Poland, 102 miles southwest of Warsaw. Population (1890), 8,832.

Novorussia (nō-vō-rush'iä). A name given to Bessarabia and Kherson.

Novozybkoff (nō-vō-sē-bē'kof). A town in the government of Tchernigoff, Russia, 72 miles north by east of Tchernigoff. Population, 14,348.

Novo-Tcherkask (nō-vō-cher-käsk'). The capital of the province of the Don Cossacks, Russia, situated on the Aksai about lat. 47° 28′ N., long. 40° 42′ E. It was founded in 1805, and has considerable trade. Population (1890), 58,476.

Novum Organum (nō'vum ôr'ga-num). [L., 'a new method.'] The chief philosophical work of Francis Bacon, written in Latin, and published in 1620. In it he describes his new method of investigating nature.

Nowanagar, or **Nowanuggur** (nō-wä-nu-gur'), or **Nawanagar** (nä-wä-nu-gar'). **1.** A native state in India, tributary to Great Britain, intersected by lat. 22° 15′ N., long. 70° E.—**2.** A seaport, capital of Nowanagar, situated about lat. 22° 27′ N. Population, 39,668.

Nowell (nō'el), **Alexander.** Born in Lancashire, England, about 1507; died Feb., 1602. An English ecclesiastic. He was educated at Brasenose College Oxford. He was dean of St. Paul's, and prolocutor of the convocation that met in Jan., 1562, with the object of church reform when the articles were revised and reduced from 42 to 39. They did not, however, become law till 1571. He revised the larger church catechism, which was published separately in 1570.

Nowell, Robert. Born in Lancashire about 1520; died at Gray's Inn, London, Feb. 6, 1569. An English lawyer, a brother of Alexander Nowell. He obtained many good appointments, and became rich. He is principally remembered for a fund which he established by his will for charitable purposes to the largest. His brothers and John Towneley were his executors, and left a list of the persons to whom money was paid. This list came into the possession of the family of John Towneley, and was discovered by H. B. Knowles at Towneley Hall, and published in his report to the Historical Manuscripts' Commission in 1887. It contains important facts regarding Edmund Spenser, who was one of the poet scholars benefited from time to time. The list was printed by Grosart in 1871, entitled "The Spending of the Money of Robert Nowell of Reede Hall, Lancashire, etc."

No Wit, No Help like a Woman's. A comedy of intrigue by Middleton, acted in 1613–14. Shirley revived it, somewhat altered, in 1638 as "No Wit to a Woman's." It was not printed till 1657.

Nox. See *Nyx*.

Noy (noi), **William.** Born, probably in Buryan, Cornwall, 1577; died Aug. 9, 1634. An English jurist. He matriculated at Oxford (Exeter College) April 27, 1593, and studied law at Lincoln's Inn. He sat in Parliament from 1620 until his death. In Oct., 1631, he was appointed attorney-general. He published "On the Grounds and Maxims of the Laws of this Kingdom" (1641) and "The Compleat Lawyer" (1661).

Noyades (nwä-yäd'). [F., 'drownings.'] In French history, executions practised during the Reign of Terror by the Revolutionary agent Carrier at Nantes toward the close of 1793 and the beginning of 1794. The prisoners, having been bound, were embarked in a vessel with a movable bottom, which was suddenly opened when the vessel reached the middle of the Loire, the condemned persons being thus precipitated into the water.

Noyes (noiz), **George Rapall.** Born at Newburyport, Mass., March 6, 1798; died at Cambridge, Mass., June 3, 1868. An American biblical scholar. His works are chiefly translations of various portions of the Scriptures.

Noyes, John Humphrey. Born at Brattleboro, Vt., Sept., 1811; died at Niagara Falls, Canada, April 14, 1886. An American perfectionist and communist. He established a society of perfectionists at Putney, Vermont, about 1835, and founded the Oneida Community in Madison County, New York, 1847–48. He wrote a "History of American Socialisms," etc.

Noyon (nwä-yôn'). A town in the department of Oise, France, situated on the Verse 58 miles north-northeast of Paris: the Roman Noviodunum Veromanduorum. The cathedral is a monument chiefly of the time of transition from Romanesque to Pointed. Both transepts have semicircular ends, and their front possesses a triple porch and twin towers. The round and pointed typeseoexist in this one building. At the west end of the nave is a very elaborate rose-window. Noyon was formerly the seat of a bishopric. It is the place where Charles the Great was crowned, where Hugh Capet was elected King of France, and where Calvin was born in 1509. It was the birthplace of Calvin. Population (1891), commune, 6,144.

Nozi. See *Yanan*.

Nozze Aldobrandini (not'se äl-dō-brän-dē'nē). [It., 'the Aldobrandini wedding'; referring to the subject of the painting.] A celebrated ancient wall-painting discovered 1606 in an excavation at Rome, and now in the Vatican. The subject is the preparation of a wedding. The bride, crowned with myrtle, is attended by her bridesmaid; the bridegroom is wreathed with ivy, and at one side three Graces dance, making sacrifice for the couple.

Nozze di Figaro (not'se dē fē'gä-rō). [It., 'Marriage of Figaro.'] An opera by Mozart, produced at Vienna in 1786. The libretto was adapted by Da Ponte from the "Mariage de Figaro" by Beaumarchais. It was played at Paris with Beaumarchais's words as "Le mariage de Figaro" in 1793, and as "Les noces de Figaro," words by Barbier and Curmi, in 1858. 4 *Grove*.

Nuba (nö'bä). A nation of the Nile-valley which occupies the stretch between the first and second cataracts, to which place it was brought from Meroe by Diocletian 15 centuries ago. After adopting Christianity, these Nubas or Nubians founded, under Silko, the Christian state of Dongola which lasted 6 centuries. They fell under Islam in 1820, and became subjects of the khedive in 1815. Lepsius says they are descendants of the ancient nation of Cush. In race they are mixed Negro and Hamitic. Their language has preserved a Negritic structure. The Nubas of Djebel Deyer, south of Kordofan, from whom the Dongolan Nubas descend, are still pure negroes. The dialects of Nuba are Mahas or Mahkol, Kenus, Dongola, and Fadidja. See *Nuba-Fulah*.

Nuba-Fulah (nö'bä-fö'lä). A group of African tribes and languages originated by Friedrich Muller and adopted by R. N. Cust, and misunderstood by many Africanists. It is not a race or a family of languages, but a grouping of tribes and languages of mixed type which the present state of knowledge and the ethnical nature will not permit to be assigned with certainty to the Negro or Negro-Hamites. It includes the Nubas, Kordofa, Nuba-Fulah, Tumale, Konjara, Kwafi, Masai, Berta, Kamanil, Funji, Kiéj, Nyam-Nyam, Mombuttu and the Fulahs of western Sudan. As knowledge progresses these connected tribes and languages will be subordinated to the Hamitic and Negro families. Some tribes belong by race rather to one, and by language rather to the other, family. Thus, the Nyam-Nyam and Mombuttu are rather Hamitic in race and customs, the Nyam-Nyam and Mombuttu more Negritic.

Nubar Pasha (nö'bär pash'ä). Born in 1825. An Egyptian statesman and diplomatist. He was ambassador at Vienna in 1854; minister of foreign affairs under Ismail Pasha 1867–76; and premier 1878–79 and 1884–88.

Nubia (nö'bi-ä). A region in Africa, bounded by Egypt (from al out the neighborhood of Assuan in lat. 24° N.) on the north, the Red Sea on the east, Abyssinia, Sennaar, and Kordofan on the south, and the desert on the west. It is not a political division. The chief portions are the valley of the Nile and Taka. It is nominally an Egyptian possession. The inhabitants are Nubas (of Negro race), Arabs, and Abyssinians. Nubia was subject to Ptolemies III., was part of the ancient Ethiopia; and was conquered by the forces of Mehemet Ali in 1820. The revolt under the Mahdi commenced here in 1883; and in 1885 the scene of the Egyptian expeditions in 1885–85. Area, estimated, 345,000 square miles. Population, estimated, from 1,000,000 to 1,500,000.

The Nubians, in spite of their black skins, are usually classed among the handsomest of mankind, just as the negroes are among the ugliest. They are tall, spare, and well proportioned. The hair is black and fairly straight, and there is very little of it on the body. The nostrils and lips are thin, the eyes dark, the nose somewhat aquiline. The flat feet with which they are credited are not a racial characteristic, but are due to their walking without shoes. As among the Egyptians, the second toe is longer than the first. Constitutionally, the Nubians are delicate, and are peculiarly sensitive to pneumonia. They suffer also from early decay of the teeth, and are not a long-lived race.

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Nuble (nö'blā). A province of Chile, intersected by lat. 37° S., bordering on the Argentine Republic. Capital, Chillan. Area, 3,556 square miles. Population (1894), 161,689.

Nucleria. See *Nocera*.

Nuddea. See *Nadeya*.

Nueces (nwä'ses). ['Walnut rivers.'] A river in southwestern Texas which flows by Corpus Christi Bay into the Gulf of Mexico. Length, about 400 miles.

Nueva Andalucia (nwä'vä än-dä-lö-thē'ä). ['New Andalucia.'] **1.** The district in northwestern South America ceded to Ojeda in 1508, and later to Heredia. It corresponded to the east of Colombia from Cape Vela to the Gulf of Darien. Ancient and modern authors frequently confuse this name with Castilla del Oro (which see).

2. A name given to the Amazon region ceded to Orellana in 1544. See *Orellana, Francisco de*.

Nueva España. See *New Spain*.

Nueva Galicia (gä-lē'thē-ä). ['New Galicia.'] A primary division of colonial New Spain, or Mexico, long known officially as Reino de Nueva Galicia. Its limits varied at different times, but during the greater part of the 17th and 18th centuries it corresponded nearly to the modern states of Jalisco, Aguas Calientes, and Zacatecas, with a small part of San Luis Potosí; at an earlier period it also embraced, for a time, Durango and Sinaloa. It was partly conquered in 1529 by Nuñode Guzman. The audiencia of Guadalajara created in 1548, had jurisdiction over Nueva Galicia subject to appeal to the audiencia of Mexico. The governor, who was also president of the audience, was appointed by the king, but in military and treasury matters was subordinate to the viceroy of New Spain. In 1786 Nueva Galicia became the intendency of Guadalajara. After 1792 the Provincias Internas (Sonora, Sinaloa, Durango, Chihuahua, New Mexico, Coahuila, and Texas) were judicially subordinate to the audiencia of Guadalajara.

Nueva Granada. See *New Granada*.

Nuevas Ordenanzas. See *New Laws*.

Nueva Sparta or **Esparta.** See *Margarita*.

Nueva Toledo (tō-lä-thē'ō). ['New Toledo.'] The official name of the territory in western South America granted to Diego Almagro in 1534. It corresponded nearly to northern Chile, western Bolivia, and a small part of Peru. After its boundary with the territory granted to Pizarro resulted in a civil war and the death of Almagro.

Nueva Valladolid (väl-yä-thō-lē'thē'). The colonial name of Comayagua, Honduras.

Nueva Vizcaya (vēth-kī'ä). ['New Biscay.'] A colonial division of New Spain, or Mexico, corresponding (nearly) to the modern states of Durango, Chihuahua, Sinaloa, Sonora, and the southern part of Coahuila. It was originally called copala. Francisco de Ibarra, who conquered a part of it between 1540 and 1554, named it Nueva Vizcaya, from an appellation which it retained until after the independence. During the 17th and most of the 18th century the governor of Nueva Vizcaya was subordinate to the viceroy of Mexico only in military and treasury affairs. In 1777 this region was included in the Provincias Internas.

Nuevo Leon (lā-ōn'). ['New Leon.'] **1.** A division of colonial New Spain, or Mexico, corresponding to the present state of that name together with portions of San Luis Potosí and Tamaulipas. It was long known as the Nuevo Reino de Leon. In 1786 it was attached to the intendency of San Luis Potosí.

2. A state in northeastern Mexico, surrounded by the states of Coahuila, Tamaulipas, and San Luis Potosí. Capital, Monterey. Area, 23,980 square miles. Population (1891), 271,987.

Nuevo Santander (san-tän-dar'). A division of colonial New Spain, or Mexico, corresponding (nearly) to the modern state of Tamaulipas. Officially, until 1786, it was known as a colony.

Nüfenen (nü'fen-en) **Pass.** An Alpine pass between the cantons of Ticino and Valais, Switzerland, connecting the Ticino valley at Airolo with that of the upper Rhone.

Nugent (nū'jent), Sir **George.** Born in England, in June 10, 1757; died in England, March 11, 1849. An English soldier. He was educated at the military academy at Woolwich; served in the American war 1777–1782; and served in Flanders under the Duke of York, when he was made major-general. He served in Ireland 1798; was made a baronet in 1806; became commander-in-chief in India in 1811; and was made field-marshal in 1842.

Nugent, George Grenville, Baron. Born at Buckingham Castle, England, Dec. 30, 1788; died Nov. 26, 1850. An English statesman, second son of the Marquis of Buckingham. He was educated at Oxford; entered Parliament in 1812; became Baron Nugent on the death of his mother in 1813; was a promoter of the Reform Bill; was junior lord of the treasury in 1830, and was lord high commissioner of the Ionian Islands 1832–35. He published "Oxford and Locke" (1829), "Memorials of Hampden" (1831), "Lands Classical and Sacred" (1840).

Nugginah, or **Nuginah.** See *Nagina.*

Nuits (nüe). A town in the department of Côte-d'Or, France, 14 miles south-southwest of Dijon. It is celebrated for the wines produced in the vicinity. A victory was gained here by the Germans under Von Werder over the French under Cremer, Dec. 18, 1870. Population (1891), commune, 3,664.

Nuits, Les. [F., 'the nights.'] Four poems by Alfred de Musset, published in 1835–37. They were called "Nuit de Mai," "Nuit de Decembre," "Nuit d'Août," and "Nuit d'Octobre." Sainte-Beuve says they mark the highest elevation of his lyric power.

Nuits Blanches, Les. [F., 'sleepless or restless nights.'] A name given to a series of 18 pianoforte solos by Stephen Heller.

Nuitter (nüe-tā') : anagram of the surname of Charles Louis Étienne Truinet. Born at Paris, 1828. A French writer of vaudevilles and libretti, mostly for Offenbach's music.

Nukahiwa (noo-kä-ē'vä). The largest of the Marquesas Islands.

Nukha (nōō'khä). A town in the government of Yelisavetpol, Transcaucasia, Russia, situated about lat. 41° 12′ N., long. 47° 10′ E.; noted for its silk industry. Population (1891), 25,894.

Nullification, Ordinance of. An ordinance passed by a State convention of South Carolina, Nov. 24, 1832, declaring void certain acts of the United States Congress levying duties and imposts on imports, and threatening that any attempt to enforce those acts, except through the courts in that State, would be followed by the secession of South Carolina from the Union. It was repealed by the State convention which met on March 16, 1833. See *Jackson, Andrew.*

Numantia (nu-man'shi-ä). In ancient geography, the capital of the Celtiberian people Arevaci, situated on the Douro near the modern Soria. It was famous on account of its siege by the Romans under Scipio Africanus Minor, beginning in 134 B. C. It was taken and destroyed in 133.

Numantine War (nū'man-tin wär). A war between the Romans and the Celtiberians of northern central Spain, 143–133 B. C., ending in the destruction of Numantia in 133 B. C.

Numa Pompilius (nū'mä pom-pil'i-us). According to the legends, the second king of Rome (715–672 B. C.). He was the reputed author of many Roman institutions, including the pontifices, salii, flamens, fetiales, vestal virgins, worship of Terminus, temple of Janus, etc.

Numbers (num'bėrz). The fourth book of the Old Testament: so called because it begins with an account of the numbering of the Israelites in the beginning of the second year after they left Egypt. It includes part of the history of the Israelites during their wanderings.

Numenius (nū-mē'ni-us). [Gr. *Noumēnios.*] Born at Apamea, Syria; lived in the second half of the 2d century. A Neo-Pythagorean philosopher, forerunner of Neoplatonism.

His leading principle was the belief that Plato, who formed, as he thought, a sort of connecting bond between Pythagoras and Socrates, really preached in a Greek form the revealed doctrines of the Jewish legislator. And he went so far as to say, "What is Plato but Moses talking Attic Greek?" But he applied his Pythagorean principles also to the identification of Egyptian, Persian, and even Brahminical visions. And without confounding our Saviour by name, he made the Gospels the subjects of philosophical allegories not unlike those which Philo spun from the Pentateuch. *Weller,* Hist. of the Lit. of Anc. Greece. (III. 1-2. *Donaldson.*)

Numerianus (nū-mē-ri-ā'nus), **Marcus Aurelius.** Roman emperor (conjointly with his brother Carinus) in 283 A. D. He accompanied his father, the emperor Carus, on an expedition against the Persians in 283, while Carinus remained behind as governor of the western provinces. The death of his father during the expedition elevated him and his brother to the throne. He, however, died in camp while returning from the East. Aper, the prefect of the pretorians, his father-in-law, was suspected of encompassing his death, with the intention of making himself emperor. Arrius Aper was stabbed by Diocletian who assumed the purple.

Numidia (nū-mid'i-ä). [L. *Numidia,* Gr. *Nomadia,* from *Numidæ,* Gr. reflex *Nomades,* the inhabitants, prop. *Nomades,* wanderers, nomads.] In ancient geography, a country of northern Africa, corresponding nearly to the modern Algeria. It was bounded by the Mediterranean on the north, the territory of Carthage on the east, the desert on the south, and Mauretania on the west. The Massylii in the east and the Massesyli in the west were united in a kingdom under Masinissa. This was dismembered after the defeat of Jugurtha in 106 B. C., and the eastern part became a Roman province shortly after the death of its king Juba in 46 B. C.

Numitor (nū'mi-tôr). In Roman legend, the grandfather of Romulus and Remus.

Nun (nōōn). The chief mouth of the Niger.

Nun, or **Wad-Nun** (wäd-nōōn'). A town in Morocco, near Cape Nun. Population, about 5,000.

Nun, Cape. A cape in Morocco, projecting into the Atlantic in lat. 28° 45′ N., long. 11° 2′ W.

Nunc Dimittis (nungk di-mit'is). So named from the first two words in the Latin version, "*Nunc dimittis* servum tuum, Domine, . . . in pace," "Now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace."] The canticle of Simeon (Luke ii. 29–32). The Nunc Dimittis forms part of the private thanksgiving of the priest at the Bishop's Mass in the Church, and frequently sung by the choir after celebration of the eucharist in Anglican churches. It forms part of the office of compline in the Roman Catholic Church, and is also contained in the vesper office of the Greek Church, and is one of the canticles at evening prayer in the Anglican Church.

Nuneaton (nun-ē'ton). A town in Warwickshire, England, 19 miles east by north of Birmingham. It manufactures ribbons. Population (1891), 11,580.

Nunes (nōō'näs), **Pedro,** often called **Nonius.** Born at Alcacer-do-Sal, Portugal, 1492: died at Coimbra, 1577. A Portuguese writer of works on navigation and mathematics. He was royal cosmographer from 1530, and chief cosmographer from 1547. He is regarded as the inventor of the loxodromic line.

Nuñez (nōōn'yäth), **Ignacio.** Born at Buenos Ayres, July 30, 1793: died there, Jan. 22, 1846. An Argentine politician, journalist, and author. He served in the army, held various civil positions, and was imprisoned by Rosas. His best-known works are "Noticias de las Provincias Unidas del Rio de Plata" (1825 : French and English editions) and "Noticias historicas de la república Argentina" (posthumous, 1857).

Nuñez, Rafael. Born in Cartagena, Sept. 28, 1825 : died there, Sept. 18, 1894. A Colombian statesman. He was secretary of the treasury 1855–57, 1861–62, and 1878–80, and held other important civil offices. From 1885 to 1887 he resided in Europe. In 1875 he was defeated as the liberal candidate for the presidency; was elected vice-president 1876–82; and, his successor Zaldua having died, he was again elected for the term beginning April, 1884. Under the new constitution of the Republic of Colombia, he became president for 6 years from Dec. 1, 1886, and was re-elected in 1892. Owing to ill-health from 1888 he was frequently represented by the vice-president.

Nuñez, Vasco. See *Balboa, Vasco Nuñez.*

Nuñez Cabeza de Vaca, Alvar. See *Cabeza de Vaca, Alvar Nuñez.*

Nuñez de Arce (nōōn'yäth dā är'thä), **Gaspar.** Born at Valladolid, Aug. 6, 1834. A noted Spanish poet, known as "the Spanish Tennyson." He is a graduate of the University of Toledo; lectured before the Spanish Academy in 1876; has been a deputy to the Cortes and minister of the colonies in the Sagasta cabinet of 1883–84; and has also been president of the senate. He edited commerce and politics in 1893. A national ovation was accorded him at Toledo. Among his poems are "Gritos del Combate" ("Battle-cries," 1875), "El Vértigo" ("Lord Byron" (1879), "El Haz de Leña" (1879), "La vision de Fray Martin" (1880), etc.; and among his plays are "Como se Empeña un Marido" (1860), "Ni tanto ni tampoco" (1865), "El Haz de Leña," etc.

Nuñez de Haro y Peralta (nōōn'yäth dā ä'rō ē pā-rāl'tä), **Alonso.** Born at Villagarcia, Archdiocese of Conchi, Dec. 31, 1729: died at Mexico, May 26, 1800. A Spanish prelate, archbishop of Mexico from 1772, and viceroy May 8 to Aug. 16, 1787.

Nuñez Vela (nōōn'yäth vä'lä). **Blasco.** Born at Avila about 1490: died near Quito, Jan. 18, 1546. First viceroy of Peru. After holding various civil and military offices in Spain, he was appointed viceroy in 1543 with the special mission of promulgating the "New Laws" (which see). He reached Lima in March, 1544. His unscrupulous policy and low character soon manifested, and a revolt broke out, headed by Gonzalo Pizarro. In Sept. the viceroy killed the factor Suarez de Carbajal in an altercation, was arrested by the audience, and was sent to Jauja under the ambitors, Alvarez, to be taken to Spain for trial. While still near the coast Alvarez released him: he landed at Tumbez and began to collect forces against Pizarro, but the latter forced him to retreat through Quito to Popayan. Reinforced there by Benalcazar and others, he returned as far as Quito, but was defeated by Pizarro and killed in the battle of Anaquito.

Nun's Priest's Tale, The. One of Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales." It is taken from the "Roman du Renart," and is the story of Chanticleer who escaped from the jaws of the fox by his cunning in making the latter open his mouth to speak. It is modernized by Dryden as "The Cock and the Fox," in a loose paraphrase. See *Second Nun's Tale.*

Nupe (nōō-pē'). A small town in the province of Sassari, Sardinia, 50 miles southeast of Sassari. Population (1881), 5,981.

Nupe (nū'pe). An African kingdom of the Niger valley, commanding the confluence of the Niger and the Binue. It is subject to king of Fulahorigin, and nominally vassal of Gando. The Nupe people are negroes in a comparatively high state of culture. They have large cities (Bida, Rabba, Egga, Iborin). The Nupe language has a wide extraterritorial use down the Niger River. It has musical tones, and is related to both Yoruba and Ibo. Gbedeghi, Bini, and Basa-Komi are the principal dialects.

Nureddin. See *Noureddin.*

Nuremberg (nū' rem-bėrg). G. **Nürnberg** (nürn'berg). A city in Middle Franconia, Bavaria, situated on the Pegnitz in lat. 49° 27′ N., long. 11° 5′ E. It is the leading manufacturing and commercial city of Bavaria; is noted for its manufactures of Nuremberg wares (including toys and fancy articles), pencils, machinery, ultramarine, beer, etc.; and is the chief mart on the Continent for hops. It is remarkable for its medieval appearance. The Burg, or castle, founded in the 11th century by Conrad II., and restored as a royal residence in the present century, is a picturesque structure with towers of different heights and forms and high roofs. In the Heidenthurm there are two Romanesque chapels, one over the other. The Germanic National Museum is a historical collection founded in 1852, and, besides illustrating costumes, arms and armor, and the industrial and minor arts, includes an unexcelled gallery of German 15th- and 16th-century paintings. The museum occupies a 14th-century Carthusian monastery, with a handsome church and fraceried cloister, and also an Augustinian monastery, rebuilt adjoining. Among the other features of Nuremberg are the walls and towers, churches of St. Lawrence, St. Sebaldus, and St. Jacob, Frauenkirche, fountain (Schöne Brunnen), and Rathaus. The city existed as early as 1050; was developed under the Hohenstaufens; was made a free imperial city in 1219; and became in the 15th and 16th centuries a great center of trade, art, science, and literature. The Reformation was introduced in 1525. It suffered severely in the Thirty Years' War. In 1806 it was annexed to Bavaria. Population (1890), 142,590.

Nuremberg, Peace of. A religious truce concluded between the emperor Charles V. and the Protestants in 1532.

Nursia. See *Norcia.*

Nürtingen (nür'ting-en). A town in the Black Forest circle, Würtemberg, situated on the Neckar 13 miles southeast of Stuttgart. Population (1890), 5,479.

Nus (nüs), **Eugène.** Born at Châlon-sur-Saône, 1816 : died at Paris, Jan. 19, 1894. A French dramatic author and journalist.

Nusku (nōōs'kō). A deity of the Assyro-Babylonian pantheon, the god of the midday sun. See *Nergal.*

Nut (nōt). In Egyptian mythology, the mother of Osiris, goddess of heaven and consort of Set, god of the earth. She is represented in human form.

Nutabes (nō-tā-bās'). An extinct tribe of South American Indians who occupied part of the region included in the present department of Antioquia, Colombia, on the right side of the Cauca, between that river and the Porcé. They were hardly less advanced in civilization than the Chibchas, but were less warlike and had no hereditary chiefs. Their clothing was of cotton, and they were skilled in making small figures of gold. Many of these figures were deposited in their tombs (huacas), and are still found: in 1833 gold to the amount of $18,000 was found in a single huaca. Nothing is known of their linguistic affinities.

Nut-brown Maid, The. A ballad belonging to the end of the 15th century. Prior took it for the foundation of his "Henry and Emma." The "nut-brown maid" proclaims her faithful love, and at last tells her at the end of every second stanza that he is a banished man. By saying at the end of the intervening stanza "I love but you alone," her love and meekness prevail; and he consoles her in the end by saying

"Thus have ye won an erles son,
And not a banyssheed man."

We owe the preservation of this beautiful old ballad to "Arnold's Chronicle," of which the earliest edition is thought to have been printed in 1502. In Lanehan's account of Elizabeth's visit to Kenilworth, the "Nut-brown Maid" is mentioned as a book by itself, and there is said to be at Oxford a list of books offered for sale at that place in 1620, among which is the "Nobleness of a Maydy," price one penny; still, the ballad is not known to exist at present in any other ancient form than that of the Chronicle. We have no means of determining the date of the composition, but Percy has justly remarked that it is not probable that an antiquary would have inserted a piece in his historical collections which he knew to be modern. The language is that of the time at which it was printed.

Child's Ballads, IV. 143.

Nutmeg State. A name given to Connecticut, from its alleged manufacture of wooden nutmegs.

Nuttall (nut'al), **Thomas.** Born at Settle, Yorkshire, England, 1786: died at St. Helen's, Lancashire, England, Sept. 10, 1859. An Anglo-American botanist and ornithologist. He lived in America from 1808 to 1842, and in 1822 was appointed curator of the botanical gardens of Harvard University. His works are "Genera of North American Plants, etc." (1818), "Journal of Travels into the Arkansas Territory during the Year 1819" (1821), "Manual of the Ornithology of the United States and Canada" (1832–34), "The North American Sylva, etc." (1842–49).

Nyack (nī'ak). A village in Rockland County, New York, situated on the Hudson 25 miles north of New York. Population (1890), 4,111.

Nyai (nyī), or **Banyai** (bä-nyī'). A Bantu tribe of the Zambesi valley, between the Mashona and the river, partly in Portuguese and partly in British territory.

Nyamba (nyäm'bo). See *Zongora.*

Nyam-Nyam (nyäm-nyäm'), or **Sandeh** (sän'de). A great African nation, consisting of numerous petty tribes, dwelling in the basins of

the Welle and Shari rivers. They number about 2,000,000. They are called Nyam-Nyam ('eaters,' 'cannibals') by the Bùkas, and other neighbors give them other names; their own name is Sandeh. They are negroes in color and hair, and have short legs and round heads and faces. They tattoo their faces as a tribal mark, and their chests and arms for ornamentation. They wear skins and bark cloth, and are clever workmen, hunters, and musicians. The women do the tilling. Many, but not all, are or were cannibals. Their weapons are the lance, shield, bow and arrows, and throwing-knife.

Nyamwezi (nyä-mwā′zē), or **Wanyamwezi** (wä-nyä-mwā′zē). A Bantu nation of German East Africa. It inhabits a long stretch of the undulating and fertile plateau between Lake Victoria, Ukonongo, and Uyanzi, including Usukuma in the north, Unyanyembe and Ugunda in the south, and also the Arab settlement Tabora. In a more limited sense, Unyamwezi, their country, is placed between Usukuma and Unyanyembe. The people are medium-sized, and have generally Bantu features; but long noses and occasionally curly instead of woolly hair seem to indicate mixture. They use lances, shields, and bows and arrows as weapons. Unilaunganja is said to have been the first name of the country, and Mwezi the founder of the kingdom, which became famous as the semi-fabulous Monemugi of old Portuguese authors. See *Mirambo* and *Speke*.

Nyaneka (nyä-nā′kä), or **Banyaneka** (bä-nyä-nā′kä). A Bantu tribe of Angola, West Africa, in the district of Mossamedes, on a high and salubrious plateau. They have agricultural and pastoral habits, with primitive customs, and belong to the same cluster as the Ndonga tribes.

Nyangbara (nyäng-bä′rä), or **Nyambara** (nyäm-bä′rä). An African tribe of the eastern Sudan, west of Lado, in a hilly country. They are kinsmen of the Bari; are tall and naked; and are hunters, agriculturists, and iron-workers.

Nyangwe (nyäng′we). An Arab settlement in Africa, on the Lualaba River in lat. 4° S.; the headquarters of Tippu Tib. The Arabs arrived there in 1866. It was conquered and occupied by Kongo State forces in 1893.

Nyanza, Albert. See *Albert Nyanza*.

Nyanza, Albert Edward. See *Albert Edward Nyanza*.

Nyanza, Victoria. See *Victoria Nyanza*.

Nyassa, or **Niassa** (nyäs′sä), **Lake.** A lake in southeastern Africa. Its outlet is by the Shiré into the Zambesi. It was discovered by Livingstone in 1859, and was circumnavigated by Young in 1875. Length, over 350 miles.

Nyassaland (nyäs′sä-land). A region west and south of Lake Nyassa, which for some years has been under the influence of British missionaries and of the African Lakes Company. In 1891 it was proclaimed a British protectorate.

Nyaya (nyä′ya). [Skt.: *ni*, into, and *áya*, a derivative of *i*, go; and hence 'entering,' 'analytical investigation.'] One of the six systems of Hindu philosophy. It is ascribed to a Gotama or Gautama. It was intended to furnish a correct method of philosophical inquiry into all the objects and subjects of human knowledge, including the process of reasoning and laws of thought. It begins by propounding 16 topics, of which the first is the means by which the right measure of any subject is to be obtained. The processes by which true knowledge is attained are declared to be (1) sense perception; (2) inference; (3) comparison; (4) verbal authority or trustworthy testimony, including Vedic revelation. Inference is divided into 5 members: (1) the proposition stated hypothetically; (2) the reason; (3) the example or major premise; (4) the application of the reason or minor premise; (5) the conclusion, or the restatement of the proposition as proved. The terms "invariable pervasion" or "concomitance," "pervader" or "invariably pervading attribute," and "invariably pervaded" are used in making a universal affirmation or in attaining universal distribution. The second topic is those points about which correct knowledge is to be obtained, viz.: (1) soul; (2) body; (3) senses; (4) objects of sense; (5) understanding; (6) mind; (7) activity; (8) faults; (9) transmigration; (10) consequences or fruits of action; (11) pain; (12) emancipation. The other 14 topics are an enumeration of the regular stages of a controversy, including (1) doubt about the point to be discussed, (2) a motive for discussing it; (3) a familiar example in order that a conclusion may be arrived at; (4) the argument of the objector with its 5 members; (5) the refutation, and ascertainment of the true stated of the case; (6) further controversy; (7) mere wrangling; (8) cavilling; (9) fallacious reasoning; (10) quibbling artifices; (11) futile replies; after which follows (12) the putting an end to all discussion. After discussing his 16 topics Gotama states how deliverance from repeated births is to be attained. See Williams, "Indian Wisdom," IV., and the translations by Ballantyne and Colebrooke.

Nyborg (nü′borg). A seaport in the province of Svendborg, Denmark, in the island of Fünen, situated on the Great Belt in lat. 55° 19′ N., long. 10° 48′ E. It was formerly one of the chief cities of Denmark. It was taken in 1658 by the Swedes, who were defeated near it in 1659. Population (1880), 6,049.

Nydia (nid′i-ä). A blind girl in Bulwer's "Last Days of Pompeii."

> Nydia, like Sir Walter Scott's Fenella, is borrowed from Mignon, one of the most poetical creations of its great inventor. Both is highly born and delicately nurtured, stolen in infancy from her parents, sold to a savage taskmaster, and rescued from slavery by the hero. Her blindness is beautifully managed, never forgotten and never obtruded. *Senior*, Essays on Fiction, p. 367.

Nyema (nyä′mä), or **Manyema** (mä-nyä′mä). A Bantu tribe of the Kongo State, included in the concession of the Katanga Company, settled between the Lualaba, Nyangwe, and Lake Tanganyika. They call themselves Wenya or Wagenya. Their country is one of the finest in the world for scenery and vegetation, but is unhealthy. The people have a good physique; wear an apron made of skin or grass-cloth; use lances and huge shields; keep their villages clean; and show considerable intelligence and industry; but they are addicted to cannibalism and intertribal wars. Also *Manyirema*.

Nyerup (nü′er-öp), **Rasmus.** Born in Fünen, Denmark, March 12, 1759; died June 28, 1829. A noted Danish scholar and literary historian. He published, with Rahbek and Abrahamson, "Selected Danish Songs from the Middle Ages" (1812-14), and other works on Danish literature.

Nyika (nyē′kä), or **Anyika** (ä-nyē′kä). A Bantu tribe of British and German East Africa, between the Pangani and Sabaki rivers, around Mombasa. They number about 50,000, including the Wadigo and Walupangu subtribes. The language, Kinyika, is allied to Suahili.

Nyköbing (nü′chē-bing). ['New market.'] The chief town in the island of Falster, Denmark.

Nyköping (nü′chē-ping). The capital of the laen of Södermanland, Sweden, situated on an inlet of the Baltic 55 miles southwest of Stockholm. It was formerly famous for its castle. Population (1890), 5,378.

Nyland (nü′land). ['New land.'] A government in Finland, Russia, bordering on the Gulf of Finland. Capital, Helsingfors. Area, 4,586 square miles. Population (1890), 239,456.

Nym (nim). A character in Shakspere's comedy "The Merry Wives of Windsor." He is a thief and sharper, the companion of Falstaff, "an amusing creature of whimsy." He also appears with Pistol and Bardolph in "Henry V."

Nymegen. See *Nimwegen*.

Nymphæum (nim-fē′um), or **Hill of the Nymphs.** [Gr. *Nymaion.*] The hill northwest of the Pnyx in the group of hills on the southwest side of Athens, identified by an inscription, and now crowned by an observatory. The slopes of the hill abound in remains of prehistoric Athens, consisting of rock-cut house foundations, stairs, cisterns, and water-channels. The settlement on this group of hills has not been occupied during the time of known history.

Nymphenburg (nim′fen-borg). A royal residence near Munich, Bavaria, noted for a treaty signed there in 1741 between France and Bavaria, directed against Austria. Its genuineness is disputed.

Nymphidia (nim-fid′i-ä). A fairy poem by Michael Drayton, published in 1627.

Nyon (nyōn). A town in the canton of Vaud, Switzerland, situated on the Lake of Geneva 13 miles north-northeast of Geneva: the Roman Noviodunum. It has an ancient castle and some Roman remains. Population (1888), 4,225.

Nyoro (nyō′ro), or **Banyoro** (bä-nyō′ro). A Bantu tribe of British East Africa, which inhabits a plateau averaging 4,000 feet in height, between Lakes Albert and Victoria. They are related to the Bazanda and Wazongora, and their dialect is said to be purer. The ruling family belongs to the Huma tribe. Kings Kamrasi and Kabrega are notorious from unfavorable accounts given by travelers who have visited them. The country is called *Unyoro*.

Nysa (ni′sä). 1. In ancient geography, the birthplace of Bacchus, of the cities so named the chief was in Caria, Asia Minor, 45 miles east of Ephesus: the modern Sultan-Hissar.

2. An asteroid (No. 44) discovered by Goldschmidt at Paris, May 27, 1857.

Nystad (nü′städ). A small seaport in the government of Åbo-Björneborg, Finland, situated on the Gulf of Bothnia in lat. 60° 43′ N., long. 21° 1′ E.

Nystad, Peace of. A peace negotiated in 1721 between Russia and Sweden, ending the Northern War. Sweden ceded Livonia, Esthonia, Ingria, part of Karelia, and other possessions, and Russia restored Finland.

Nyx (niks), L. **Nox** (noks). In classical mythology, a goddess, a personification of night.

Oahu (ō-ä'hō or wä'hū). One of the Hawaiian Islands, Pacific Ocean, situated southeast of Kauai and northwest of Molokai. The surface is mountainous and diversified; the soil is fertile. It contains Honolulu, the capital of the group. Area, 648 square miles.

Oajaca, or Oaxaca (wä-hä'kä). **1.** A maritime state in the southern part of Mexico, bordering on the Pacific Ocean. The surface is mountainous. It is rich in agricultural and mineral resources. Area, 28,758 square miles. Population (1892), estimated, 815,400.

2. The capital of the state of Oajaca, situated on the Rio Verde, or Atoyac, 240 miles southeast of Mexico. It has manufactures of chocolate, etc., and is the center of the cochineal trade. Population (1890), 28,827.

Oak Bluffs (ōk bluf's). A summer resort in Edgartown, Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts. It is noted for its camp-meetings.

Oakboys (ōk'boiz). A body of insurgents in the north of Ireland in the year 1763. They are said to have risen in resistance to an act which required householders to give personal labor on the roads. Another of their grievances was the resumption by some of the clergy of a stricter exaction of tithes. The movement was soon repressed. The Oakboys received their name from oak sprays which they wore in their hats.

Oakeley (ōk'li), Sir **Herbert Stanley.** Born at Ealing, July 22, 1830. An English composer and organist. He was professor of music in the University of Edinburgh 1865–91, and was knighted in 1876.

Oakham (ōk'am). The capital of the county of Rutland, England, 17 miles east of Leicester. It has an old castle. Population (1891), 4,134.

Oakland (ōk'land). A city, capital of Alameda County, California, situated on the eastern shore of San Francisco Bay, opposite San Francisco. It has flourishing manufactures and trade, and is the seat of the Congregational "Pacific Theological Seminary" and other institutions. Population (1890), 48,682.

Oakley, Mrs. The "jealous wife" in Colman's play of that name. Her jealousy and hysterical violence threaten to overpower Oakley until he forces her to sue for pardon. Oakley was a favorite part with Macready, Garrick, Knight, and others.

Oak Openings. A novel by Cooper, published in 1848.

Oaks (ōks), **The.** A race for three-year-old fillies, run annually at Epsom, England, on the Friday after the Derby (which see). The distance is 1½ miles. It was established in 1779 by the Earl of Derby. The first Oaks was won by the Earl of Derby's Bridget.

Oamaru (ō-äm-ä-rö'). A seaport on the eastern coast of the South Island, New Zealand, 57 miles north-northeast of Dunedin.

Oannes (ō-an'nēz). In Babylonian mythology, an animal having the body of a fish and the head and feet of a man, and endowed with human reason, which appeared out of the Persian Gulf and taught the Babylonians letters, science, and civilization: identified with Ea of the cuneiform inscriptions.

Oates (ōts), **Titus.** Died July 13, 1705. An English impostor. He studied at Cambridge, and took orders in the Anglican Church, but was eventually deprived of his living for bad conduct. He afterward spent some time at the Jesuit college at St. Omer, from which he was expelled in 1678. In the same year he submitted first to Charles II. and afterward to Parliament forged documents and other alleged proofs of a conspiracy devised by Don John of Austria and Père la Chaise, Louis XIV.'s confessor, for the murder of Charles II. and the establishment of Catholicism in England. (See *Popish Plot*.) A number of persons were convicted and executed on his evidence, and he was granted a pension of either £1200 or £1400. He was convicted of perjury at the instance of James II. in 1685. He was pardoned in 1688 on the accession of William III., and got a pension of £300.

Oath of John Ziska, The. A painting by Rembrandt, one of his largest works, in the National Museum at Stockholm.

Oath of Strasburg, The. See *Strasburg*.

Oaxaca. See *Oajaca*.

Ob. See *Obi*.

Obadiah (ō-ba-dī'ä or ob-a-dī'ä). [Heb., 'servant of God': equivalent to the Ar. *Abdallah*.] A Hebrew prophet, author of the short prophetic book which bears his name. His date is uncertain, but is probably about 585 B. C. Of his personality nothing is known. His prophecy is a denunciation of the Edomites.

Obadiah. **1.** A canting Quaker in Mrs. Centlivre's "Bold Stroke for a Wife." The name is frequently conventionally given to Quakers. Steady, in Dibdin's opera "The Quakers," is called Obadiah in the introduction and Clerer, in Knowles's "Woman's Wit," when disguised as a Quaker, calls himself by the same name.

2. A servant in Sterne's "Tristram Shandy."

—**3.** A "drinking nincompoop" in Sir Robert Howard's "Committee."

Obamba (ō-bäm'bä), also **Mbamba** (mbäm'bä). A Bantu tribe of French Kongo, settled on the right bank of the Ogowe, northeast of Franceville, in a hilly and wooded country. Their neat houses, of bamboo and thatch, are, unlike those of their neighbors, built separately. They make and sell palm-oil, and speak a dialect of Benga.

Oban (ō'ban). A seaport in Argyllshire, Scotland, situated on the Firth of Lorn in lat. 56° 25′ N., long. 5° 28′ W. It is an important rendezvous for tourists. Dunstaffnage Castle, which formerly contained the stone of Scone (see *Scone*), Population (1891), 4,946.

Obando (ō-bän'dō), **José María.** Born, probably in Garcia, 1797; died in Cauca, June 29, 1861. A New Granadan general and politician. He fought with the patriots from 1822, and as a leader of the liberal faction was prominent in the disturbances of 1828–31; was secretary of war under Caicedo, 1831; was vice-president and acting president in the first (provisional) government of the republic of New Granada (Nov. 23, 1831–March 16, 1832); and was secretary of war under Santander, 1832–36. In the latter year he was a presidential candidate, but Marquez was elected: soon after he led a revolt which lasted until 1841 and ended in his temporary banishment. He was president of Cartagena in 1850, and was elected president of New Granada for the term beginning in 1854; but, assuming dictatorial powers, he was deposed within a year. In 1860-61 he sustained the federalists, commanded a force in Cauca, and was killed at the battle of Cruz Verde in that state.

Ó-Becse (ō-bech'e), or **Alt-Becse** (ält-bech'e). A river port in the county of Bács, Hungary, situated on the Theiss 45 miles south of Szegedin. Population (1890), 10,963.

Obed (ō'bed). [Heb., 'servant.'] In Old Testament history, the son of Boaz and Ruth, and grandfather of David.

Obelisk of Luxor. An obelisk brought from Egypt under Louis Philippe, and set up in the Place de la Concorde, Paris. It is a monolith of pink Syene granite 76 feet high, to which the pedestal adds 16 feet. The shaft is inscribed on all four sides with hieroglyphs which refer to Rameses II. and III.

Obelisk of the Lateran. An obelisk from Heliopolis, brought to Rome by Constantius, broken by falling in the Circus Maximus, and repaired and placed in its present position by Fontana in 1588. The shaft, which bears hieroglyphs, is 105½ feet high; the total height, with pedestal and cross, is 141 feet.

Obelisk of Theodosius. An obelisk brought from Heliopolis, and erected in 390 A. D. in the spina of the hippodrome at Constantinople. It is of pink Syene granite, inscribed with hieroglyphs, and 97 feet high. The marble pedestal bears reliefs representing its erection.

Obelisk of the Vatican. An obelisk brought from Heliopolis by Caligula, and set up in the Circus of Nero. It was raised in its present position before St. Peter's by Fontana in 1586. The shaft is a monolith of red granite 82½ feet high. The total height, with the pedestal and the bronze cross, is 132 feet.

Ober (ō'ber), **Frederick Albion.** Born in Beverley, Mass., Feb. 13, 1849. An American ornithologist and traveler. As a collector he has traveled extensively in Florida, the West Indies, and Mexico. He has published "Camps in the Caribbees" (1879 and 1884), "Travels in Mexico" (1884), several juvenile books, etc.

Oberalp (ō'ber-älp). An Alpine pass on the border of the cantons of Uri and Grisons, Switzerland. It connects Andermatt with the valley of the Vorder Rhein. Height, 6,750 feet.

Oberammergau (ō'ber-äm'mer-gou). A village in Upper Bavaria, situated on the Ammer 45 miles southwest of Munich. It has manufactures of ivory and wooden toys, crucifixes, images, etc. It is noted for the miracle-play acted there every ten years. See *Passion Play*.

Ober-Ehnheim (ō'ber-ān'him). F. **Obernai** (ōber-nā'). A town in Alsace, 15 miles southwest of Strasburg. Population (1890), 4,187.

Oberglogau (ō'ber-glō'gou). A town in the province of Silesia, Prussia, 64 miles southeast of Breslau. Population (1890), 5,514.

Oberhalbstein (ō'ber-hälb'stīn). An elevated Alpine valley in the canton of Grisons, Switzerland, about 20 miles south of Coire.

Oberhausen (ō'ber-hou'zen). A town in the Rhine Province, Prussia, 40 miles north of Cologne. It is a place of modern development, and an important railway junction. Near it are large iron-works. Population (1890), 25,230.

Oberhessen. See *Upper Hesse*.

Oberlahnstein (ō'ber-lān'stīn). A town in the province of Hesse-Nassau, Prussia, situated at the junction of the Lahn and Rhine, 5 miles south of Coblenz. It has a castle. Population (1890), 6,180.

Oberland. See *Bernese Oberland*.

Oberlin (ō'ber-lin). A village in Lorain County, northern Ohio, 31 miles west-southwest of Cleveland. It is the seat of Oberlin College (which see). Population (1890), 4,376.

Oberlin (ō'ber-lēn), **Jean Frédéric.** Born at Strasburg, Aug. 31, 1740; died in the Steinthal, Alsace, June 1, 1826. An Alsatian clergyman and philanthropist. He became Protestant pastor in the Steinthal (Ban-de-la-Roche) about 1767, and is noted for his efforts in furthering the agriculture, industry, education, and morals of that region.

Oberlin, Jérémie Jacques. Born at Strasburg, Aug. 7, 1735; died Oct. 10, 1806. An Alsatian philologist and antiquarian, brother of J. F. Oberlin.

Oberlin College. A coeducational institution of learning, situated at Oberlin, Ohio. It was founded in 1833 by J. J. Shipherd and P. P. Stewart, and was chartered in 1834. It comprises collegiate, ladies', and preparatory departments, a theological seminary, and a conservatory of music. It is controlled by the Congregationalists, and has (1892) 72 instructors and 1,402 students.

Obermann (ō-ber-mān'). A psychological romance by Senancour, published in 1804. It is so called from the name of the hero, who is a dreamer striving to escape from the actual. He lives in a solitary valley, and writes melancholy speculative letters on all kinds of problems. Sainte-Beuve revived the book by bringing out a new edition in 1833, when it appealed to the public taste more perhaps than on its original production.

Oberon (ō'be-ron). **1.** In medieval mythology, the king of the fairies. He first appears in the old French romance "Huon de Bordeaux" as the son of Julius Cæsar and Morgan the Fay, and is thus connected with the Arthurian genealogy. Shakspere introduces him in the "Midsummer Night's Dream."

He resembles in many respects the Elberich in the story of Otnit. Grimm connects the name with Alp, Alb,—elf, and he may be regarded as an importation from the Teutonic Pantheon, invested, however, with many Keltic and Christian as well as Asiatic attributes. M. Longnon, in the Romania, vol. iii, has carefully worked out the probable connection of Huon of the Bordeaux cycle with the Balder. Whatever the historical element in the romance, Oberon became an essential part in it as early as the thirteenth century. *Dunlop*, Hist. of Prose Fiction, I. 296, note.

2. The fourth satellite of Uranus, discovered by Lassell in 1847. —**3.** A romantic poem, one of the chief works of Wieland, published in 1780. —**4.** A romantic opera by K. M. von Weber, produced at London in 1826. The libretto in English is by Planché. It was also produced with an Italian libretto at London in 1860, with various additions from "Euryanthe," etc.

Oberpfalz. See *Palatinate*.

Oberstein (ō'ber-stīn). A town in Birkenfeld, Oldenburg, Germany, situated on the Nahe 47 miles west-southwest of Mainz. The leading industry is agate-cutting and -polishing. Population (1890), 6,571.

Obersulz. See *Sulz*.

Oberwesel (ō'ber-vā'zel). A town in the Rhine Province, Prussia, situated on the Rhine 19 miles south-southeast of Coblenz. Near it is the castle of Schönburg. Population (1890), 2,521.

Obi (ō'bē), or **Ob** (ōb). A navigable river of Siberia, formed by the union of the Biya and Katun, and flowing into the Gulf of Obi. Its chief

tributary is the Irtish. On its banks are Tomsk, Barnaul, and Naryn. Length, about 2,100 miles; including the Irtish, about 2,500 miles.

Obi, Gulf of. An inlet of the Arctic Ocean, north of Siberia. Length, about 600 miles.

Obion (ō'bi-on) **River.** A river in western Tennessee which joins the Mississippi 57 miles above Memphis. Length, about 130–140 miles.

Obligado, Punta de, Battle of. See *Punta de Obligado*.

Oblivion, Act of. An English statute of 1660, entitled "An Act of Free and Generall Pardon, Indempnity, and Oblivion," by which all political offenses committed during the time of the Commonwealth were pardoned, certain offenders mentioned by name in the act being excepted, especially those engaged in the trial and execution of Charles I. Also called *Act of Indemnity*.

Obok, or **Obock** (ō-bok'). A French colony and protectorate on the Gulf of Aden, northeastern Africa, between Capes Dumairah and Djebuli, and extending about 40 miles inland. Obok and Tajura are the chief towns. Area, 3,860 square miles. Population, 28,370.

Obongo (ō-bong'gō), or **Abongo.** A tribe of pygmies in French Kongo, west Africa. Their stature is between 4½ and 5 feet; color brown; hair tufty and woolly, spreading over the body; and head brachycephalous. They are hunters and fishermen, of nomadic instinct, and live in round grass huts. They are tributary to Bantu tribes on whose skirts they live. They are found in different parts of French Kongo, and are variously called *Babongo, Akwa, Okwa*, etc., and represent the Matimbos of the Portuguese discoverers. See *Pygmies*.

Obrenovitch (ō-brā-nō'vich). The family name of the reigning dynasty of Servia. This dynasty was founded by Milosh Obrenovitch, who was elected hereditary prince of Servia in 1827. His successors are his son Michael, his grandnephew Milan, and the latter's son Alexander.

O'Brien (ō-bri'en). **Fitz-James.** Born at Limerick, Ireland, 1828; died April 6, 1862. An Irish-American littérateur. He was educated at Dublin University, and came to the United States in 1852. He wrote weird stories after the manner of Poe. Among his works is "The Diamond Lens, and Other Stories," collected and published in 1887.

O'Brien (ō-bri'en). **William.** Born 1852. An Irish politician and journalist. He entered Parliament as Nationalist in 1883; is editor of "United Ireland," and has a number of times been imprisoned under the Coercion Act. In 1890, having been liberated on bail pending a political trial, he escaped to the United States in order to avoid imprisonment as a destitute.

O'Brien, William Smith. Born in County Clare, Ireland, Oct. 17, 1803; died at Bangor, North Wales, June, 1864. An Irish revolutionist. He entered Parliament in 1835; became a leading member of the Repeal Association, which he left in 1846; was a leader of the Young Ireland party; incited an unsuccessful insurrection in 1848; and was arrested in 1848, transported in 1849, and pardoned in 1856.

Observations of Bel. See the extract.

> The standard work on astronomy, as has already been noted, was that called "The Observations of Bel," compiled originally for the library of Sargon I. at Accad. Additions were made to it from time to time, the chief object of the work being to note the events which happened after each celestial phenomenon. Thus the occurrences which at different periods followed a solar eclipse on a particular day were all duly inscribed under the text and piled as it were, one upon the other. The table of contents prefixed to the work showed that it treated of various matters — eclipses of the sun and moon, the conjunction of the sun and moon, the phases of Venus and Mars, the position of the pole-star, the changes of the weather, the appearance of comets, or, as they are called, "stars with a tail behind and a corona in front," and the like.
>
> *Sayce*, Assyria, p. 115.

Obwalden (ob'väl-den). A half-canton of the canton of Unterwalden, Switzerland, forming the southern and western part of the canton. It sends 1 member to the National Council. It united to the Helvetic Republic in 1798; Engelberg was annexed to it in 1815. Area, 183 square miles. See further under *Unterwalden*.

Oca del Cairo, L'. An opera begun by Mozart in 1783. It was finished by André with pieces from other operas of Mozart, and produced at Paris in 1867. *Grove*.

O'Callaghan (ō-kal'a-han). **Edmund Bailey.** Born at Mallow, Ireland, Feb. 29, 1797; died at New York, May 27, 1880. An Irish-American historian. Among his works are "History of New Netherlands" (1846), "Documentary History of New York" (1849–51), "Documents relating to the Colonial History of New York" (1855–61).

Ocampo (ō-kām'pō), **Sebastian de.** Born about 1465; died after 1509. A Spanish navigator. He was one of the earlier colonists of Española, and in 1508 was sent by Ovando, governor of that island, to explore the coasts of Cuba. He succeeded in circumnavigating it, thus proving its insular character; Columbus had supposed it to be a part of Asia.

Ocaña (ō-kän'yä). A town in the province of Toledo, Spain, 37 miles south-southeast of Madrid. Here, Nov. 19, 1809, the French (30,000) under Soult and Mortier defeated the Spaniards (35,000) under Areizaga. Population (1887), 6,046.

Ocaña. A town in the department of Santander, Colombia, 250 miles north by east of Bogotá. Population, about 6,000.

O'Carolan (ō-kar'ō-lan), **Turloch.** Born in 1670 in County Meath; died at Alderford, March 25, 1738. A famous Irish minstrel. He was one of the last of the improvising wandering bards, and traveled with a harp from door to door.

Occam, or **Ockham** (ok'am), **William of.** Born at Ockham, Surrey, England, about 1270; died at Munich, April 7, 1347. An English scholastic philosopher, the reviver of nominalism. He was called the "Invincible Doctor," the "Singular Doctor," or "Princeps Nominalium," and in the age following his own "Venerabilis Inceptor," as if he had not actually taken his degree. He was a great advocate of the rule of poverty of the Franciscan order, to which he belonged, and a strong defender of the state against the pretensions of the papacy. He was lecturer in the University of Paris; aided Louis of Bavaria in his contest with Pope John XXII.; and opposed the latter in the Franciscan assembly at Perugia in 1322. All his teachings depend upon the logical doctrine that generality belongs only to the significations of signs (such as words). The conceptions of the mind are, according to him, objects in themselves individual, but mentally significative of classes. These principles are carried into every department of logic metaphysics, and theology, where their general result is that nothing can be discovered by reason, but all must rest upon faith. Occamism thus prepared the way for the overthrow of scholasticism by arguing that little of importance to man could be learned by scholastic methods. The Occamistic writings exhibit the scholastic faults of triviality, prolixity, and formality in a higher degree than those of any other school. His chief works are "Tractatus Logicalis," "Tractatus de sacramentalibus," "Super quatuor libros sententiarum expositio aurea."

Occleve (ok'klēv), **Thomas.** [ME. *Occleve*, sometimes with unorig. aspirate *Hoccleve*; prob. of local origin; AS. as if **Ācclif*, pl. **Ācclafu*, **Ācclifu*.] Born about 1370; died about 1454. An English poet and lawyer. He lived at Chester's Inn in the Strand in his youth, and knew Chaucer. His chief poem is "De regimine principum," a new version of "The Governaunce of Princes." Some others we are sure, or nearly sure, that he himself has written it.

Morley, English Writers, VI. 122.

Oceana (ō-sē-ā'nä). A philosophical treatise on the theory of civil government, by James Harrington, published in 1656. The full title is "The Commonwealth of Oceana." It presents the model of a perfect republic.

Ocean Grove (ō'shon grōv). A town in Monmouth County, New Jersey, adjoining Asbury Park 7 miles south of Long Branch. It is a seaside resort. Population (1890), 2,754.

Oceania (ō-sē-ā'ni-ä), or **Oceanica** (ō-shē-an'i-kä). A division of the world (according to many geographers) which comprises Polynesia, Micronesia, Melanesia, Australasia, and Malaysia.

Oceanus (ō-sē'a-nus). [Gr. Ὠκεανός.] **1.** According to ancient geographical ideas, a swift and unbounded stream encircling all the known lands and seas; later, the outer sea, or Atlantic Ocean. The progress of geographical discovery produced corresponding modifications of this early conception.

> The key to the confused geography of the "Germania," as regards north-western Germany, will be found in a comparison of the passages in which he [Tacitus] mentions the "Oceanus," or ocean-current, as distinguished from the seas which are crossed or sailed on. The Cimbrian Chersonese, the Sinus Codanus, and the Danish Isles and southern Scandinavia, are described as being actually encircled by "Oceanus."
>
> *Elton*, Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 42, note.

2. In classical mythology, the ocean stream personified. He was the husband of Tethys.

Ochail (ō-kā-il'lē). A celebrated corsair. See the extract.

> Though Dragut was no more, Ochiali — as the Christians called 'Ali El-Uluji, 'the Renegade' (the Turks dubbed him Fartax, 'scurvied' from his complaint) — was following successfully in his chief's steps. Born at Constelli (Licasto[?]) in Calabria about 1508, Ochiali was to have been a priest, but his capture by the Turks turned him to the more exciting career of a corsair. So earlier the seige of Malta he successfully harbored's son Hasan as pasha or Beglerbeg of Algiers (1548), and one of his first acts was to retake Tunis (all but the Goletta) in the name of Sultan Selim II., who, to the unspeakable loss of the Mohammedan world, had in 1566 succeeded his great father Suleyman. In July, 1570, off Alicata, on the southern coast of Sicily, Ochiali surrounded four galleys of the Religion — they then possessed but five — and took three of them, including the flag-ship, which Saint Clement, the general of the galleys, abandoned in order to throw himself and his treasure on shore at Montechiaro.
>
> *Poole*, Story of the Barbary Corsairs, p. 161.

Ochill Hills (ōch'il hilz). A range of hills in Scotland, situated in southern Perthshire and adjoining parts of Stirling, Clackmannan, Kinross, and Fife. It extends from near Stirling to the Firth of Tay. Highest summit, Ben Cleugh (2,363 feet).

Ochiltree (ōch'l-trē), **Edie.** In Scott's novel "The Antiquary," a king's beadsman or licensed beggar, called "Blue Gown" from his costume.

Ochino (ō-kē'nō), **Bernardino.** Born at Siena, Italy, 1487; died at Schiackau, Moravia, about 1565. An Italian reformer, a general of the Capuchin order. He fled from Italy and lived in exile in Switzerland, Germany, England, etc. He wrote polemical works.

Ochoa (ō-chō'ä). **Eugenio de.** Born at Lezo, near Guipuzcoa, Spain, April 19, 1815; died at Madrid, Feb. 25, 1872. A Spanish writer and translator.

Ochozomas. See *Pugmies*.

Ochrida (och'ré-dä). A town in Albania, European Turkey, situated on the Lake of Ochrida 28 miles west-northwest of Monastir. Population, estimated, 10,000–12,000.

Ochrida, Lake of. A lake in Albania, Turkey, situated in lat. 41° N., long. 20° 45′ E.: the ancient Lacus Lychnitis. Length, about 18 miles.

Ochsenkopf (och'sen-kopf). [G., 'ox-head.'] One of the chief summits of the Fichtelgebirge, Bavaria. Height, 3,565 feet.

Ochus (ō'kus). See *Achæmenes III.*

Ockham. See *Occam*.

Ocklawaha (ok-la-wä'hä). A tributary of the St. John's River, in the northeastern part of Florida. Length, about 200 miles.

Ockley (ok'li). **Simon.** [*Ockley, Ackley*, and *Oakley* are from *AS. Ācleá*, a place-name, 'oak lea.'] Born at Exeter, England, 1678; died at Swavesey, Cambridgeshire, England, 1720. An English Orientalist. His chief work is a "History of the Saracens" (1708–18).

Ocmulgee (ok-mul'gē). A river in central Georgia which unites with the Oconee about 90 miles west of Savannah to form the Altamaha. Length, 250–300 miles; navigable to Macon.

Ocoles (ō-kō'las). An Indian tribe of the Gran Chaco, south of the Rio Vermejo, mentioned by early writers. They are probably a branch of the Mataguayas (which see).

Oconee (ō-kō'nē). A river in central Georgia which unites with the Ocmulgee to form the Altamaha. Length, over 250 miles; navigable (at times) to Milledgeville.

O'Connell (ō-kon'el), **Daniel.** Born near Cahirciveen, County Kerry, Ireland, Aug. 6, 1775; died at Genoa, Italy, May 15, 1847. An Irish agitator and orator. He became famous as an advocate; founded the Catholic Association; was the leader of the agitation in favor of Catholic emancipation; was elected to Parliament in 1828, became head of the "repeal" agitation 1841; promoted the mass-meetings of 1842–43; and was arrested 1843 and convicted of conspiracy and sedition. His sentence was reversed 1844.

O'Connell's Tail. A nickname given to the parliamentary following of Daniel O'Connell about the years 1830 to 1847.

O'Connor (ō-kon'or), **Arthur.** Born 1763 (1767?); died in France, April 25, 1852. An Irish revolutionist. He was a member of the directory of the United Irishmen. He lived in exile in France after 1798.

O'Connor, Eily. The Colleen Bawn, the principal female character in Boucicault's play of that name.

O'Connor, Feargus Edward. Born in Ireland, 1796; died Aug. 30, 1855. An Irish lawyer and politician. He entered Parliament in 1832, and afterward became one of the leaders of the Chartist party. He became hopelessly insane in 1852.

O'Connor, Roderick or **Rory.** Born 1116; died 1198. The last king of Ireland. He became king of Connaught in 1156, and of Ireland in 1166. He acknowledged the supremacy of Henry II. of England in 1175.

O'Connor, Thomas Power. Born in Ireland, 1848. An Irish politician and journalist. He entered Parliament in 1880, and became an active member of the Parnellite party. He was elected president of the Irish National League of Great Britain in 1883. He is the author of "Lord Beaconsfield: a Biography" (1879, etc.

O'Connor's Child. A poem by Campbell.

O'Conor (ō-kon'or), **Charles.** Born at New York, Jan. 22, 1804; died at Nantucket, Mass., May 12, 1884. An American lawyer. He was counsel in many important cases in New York city; was prominent prosecuting lawyer in the Tweed Ring cases; and was an unsuccessful candidate for the Democratic nomination for the presidency in 1872.

Oconto (ō-kon'tō). The capital of Oconto County, Wisconsin, situated at the entrance of the Oconto River into Green Bay. Population (1890), 5,221.

Ocosingo (ō-kō-sēn'gō). A town in the state of Chiapas, southeastern Mexico, south of Palenque. There are ancient ruins in the vicinity.

Ocracoke (ō'kra-kōk) **Inlet.** A sea passage in North Carolina, connecting Pamlico Sound with the Atlantic, 30 miles southwest of Cape Hatteras.

Octateuch (ok'ta-tūk). [From Gr. ὀκτώ, eight, and τεῦχος, an implement, a book.] The first eight books of the Old Testament considered as forming one volume or series of books. Also *Octateuch.*

Octave (ok-tāv'). In Molière's "Les fourberies de Scapin," the son of Argante. In Otway's version he is called Octavian.

Octavia (ok-tā'vi-ä). [L., fem. of *Octavius.*] Died 11 B. C. The sister of Octavius (Augustus Cæsar). She was the wife first of Marcellus, and afterward of Mark Antony. Her marriage with Antony was intended to confirm amicable relations between him and Octavius. She was supplanted in his affections by Cleopatra, and was divorced in 32. She appears in Shakspere's "Antony and Cleopatra," and Daniel published (1599) a poem in 51 stanzas entitled "A Letter sent from Octavia to her husband Marcus Antonius into Egypt."

Octavia. Born about 42 A. D.; killed 62 A. D. Daughter of Claudius and Messalina, and wife of Nero.

Octavian, L. **Octavianus.** See *Augustus.*

Octavian (ok-tā'vi-an). In Colman the younger's play "The Mountaineer," an inspired maniac. This character was taken from Cardenio in "Don Quixote."

Octavian. 1. A 15th-century romance relating to the emperor Octavian. There are two English versions from a French original, "Octavien, or Florent et Lyon."

2. A satirical comedy by Tieck, published in 1804.

Octavian Library. A public library at Rome, the first library open to the public, founded by the emperor Augustus in honor of his sister Octavia, and housed in the Portico of Octavia. It perished in the fire which raged at Rome for three days in the reign of Titus, A. D. 79–81.

Octavius (ok-tā'vi-us). A dialogue, by Minucius Felix, in which arguments against Christianity which were current at the time are set forth and refuted.

Octavius, Caius. [L., 'the eighth'-born.] See *Augustus.*

Octavius, Gnæus. Killed at Rome, 87 B. C. A Roman consul in 87 B. C. He was an adherent of Sulla, while his colleague, L. Cornelius Cinna, was an adherent of Marius. He was killed by the followers of Cinna.

October (ok-tō'ber). [From L. *October,* the eighth month.] The tenth month of the year, containing thirty-one days. It was the eighth in the primitive Roman calendar.

October Club. In English politics, a club composed of extreme Tories, first formed about 1690, and influential in the reign of Queen Anne. It was named from the October ale for which the club was celebrated. Swift's influence was the principal factor in its dispersion.

October States. In recent American political history, those States (Ohio, Indiana, etc.) which held elections in October instead of in November, in presidential years, extreme interest centered in the action of such States, on account of the bearing on the ensuing November elections. The elections are now held in November.

Octodurum, or **Octodurus.** See *Martigny.*

Octoroon, The. A play by Boucicault, produced in 1861.

Octoteuch. See *Octateuch.*

O'Curry (ō-kur'i), **Eugene.** Born near Carigaholt, County Clare, Ireland, 1796; died at Dublin, July 30, 1862. An Irish archæologist. He translated the ancient Brehon laws, the "Book of Leinore," etc.

Odd-Fellows (od'fel-ōz). [A fanciful name assumed by the original founders of the society.] A secret benevolent and social society, called in full The Independent Order of Odd-Fellows. The order arose in the 18th century, and various lodges were, about 1813, consolidated into the Manchester Unity, which is now the principal body in Great Britain. There are also lodges in the United States (the first permanent lodge was founded in 1819), and in Germany, Switzerland, Australia, South America, etc. The object of the order in the United States is declared to be "to visit the sick, relieve the distressed, bury the dead, and educate the orphan, to improve and elevate the character of man."

Odelsthing (ō'delz-ting). The larger house of the Storthing or parliament of Norway. It consists of those members of the Storthing who have not been elected to the Lagthing or upper house by the Storthing itself, or about three fourths of the whole number. All new measures must originate in the Odelsthing. See *Lagthing* and *Storthing.*

Odemish (ō-dā-mish'). A town in Asia Minor, Turkey, northeast of Aidin. Population, about 10,000.

Odenathus (od-e-nā'thus). Killed 271 (266?) A. D. A general and ruler of Palmyra, practically independent of the Romans: husband of Zenobia.

Odenburg, or **Oedenburg** (ē'den-bōrg), Hung. **Sopróny** (shō-prōny'). A royal free city, the capital of the county of Ödenburg, Hungary, 36 miles south by east of Vienna: the Roman Sopronium. It has a flourishing trade. Population (1890), 27,213.

Odenkirchen (ō'den-kirch'en). A manufacturing town in the Rhine Province, Prussia, situated on the Niers 26 miles northwest of Cologne. Population (1890), 11,667.

Odense (ō'den-se). The chief city of the island of Fünen, Denmark, situated on the Odense Aa about lat. 55° 25′ N., long. 10° 23′ E.: the third city in Denmark. It has various manufactures. Traditionally it is the oldest city of the kingdom (founded, according to legend, by Odin). It was the birthplace of Hans Christian Andersen. Population (1890), 30,277.

Odenwald (ō'den-wäld), A region situated mainly in the southeastern part of the province of Starkenburg, Hesse. It is traversed by four low parallel ridges, and is noted for its picturesque scenery and for legends. Length, about 40 miles. Highest point, the Katzenbuckel (1,960 feet).

Odéon (ō-dā-ôn'). One of the leading theaters of Paris, situated near the Luxembourg. It was opened in 1782 as the Théâtre Français: was called the Théâtre de la Nation in 1789; and in 1796 was called the Théâtre Français. It was burned in 1799, and rebuilt in 1807, when it was called the Théâtre de l'Impératrice. At the restoration it became Le Second Théâtre Français. It receives a subsidy from the state as an offshoot of the Comédie Française.

Oder (ō'der), Slav. **Vjodr** (vyodr). One of the chief rivers of Germany: the Roman Viadua. It rises in Moravia, forms part of the boundary between Austrian and Prussian Silesia, traverses the province of Silesia, flows into the Stettiner Haff, and then by the Peene, Swine, and Dievenow into the Baltic. Its chief tributary is the Warthe. Among the towns on its banks are Ratibor, Oppeln, Brieg, Breslau, Glogau, Frankfort, Küstrin, and Stettin. Length, 550 miles; navigable for small craft from Ratibor; for larger vessels from Breslau.

Oderzo (ō-dert'sō). A small town in the province of Treviso, Italy, 26 miles north-northeast of Venice: the ancient Opitergium.

Odessa (ō-des'ä). A seaport in the government of Kherson, Russia, situated on the Black Sea in lat. 46° 29′ N., long. 30° 46′ E. It is the chief seaport and commercial center of southern Russia, and one of the busiest cities of the realm. It is the terminus of many steamer lines: is especially noted for its export of grain; exports also sugar, flour, wool, hides, flax, tallow, etc.; and has manufactures of flour, tobacco, etc. It has a university and various educational and scientific institutions, and constitutes a special municipal district. It was founded in 1794, and was bombarded by the English and French forces in 1854. Population (1892), 332,690.

Odeum of Herodes or **of Regilla.** A theater at Athens, built by Herodes Atticus in the reign of Hadrian. It is semicircular, of Roman plan, and 26 feet in diameter. The stage structure is one of the most perfect ones in Greece, the massive exterior face has three tiers of semicircular arches, and on the stage, 116 by 26 feet, opened the conventional 3 doors. The caves has 1 pretinction, but two wholes, there are 5 radial divisions, and above it 10. The odeum was originally covered with a wooden roof.

Odeypur. See *Udaipur.*

Odiham (ō'di-ham). A town in Hampshire, England, 42 miles west-southwest of London. Population (1891), 2,923.

Odilienberg (ō-dēl'i-en-berg). A mountain in Alsace, 19 miles southwest of Strasburg. It is noted for its ancient convent of St. Odilie, and for the Heidenmauer which crowns it.

Odilon Barrot. See *Barrot.*

Odin (ō'din). In Norse mythology, the chief god of the Ases, corresponding to the Anglo-Saxon Woden. He is the source of wisdom, and the patron of culture and of heroes. He is attended by two ravens called Hugin and Munin, is surnamed the Father, and sits on the throne Hlidskjalf. He is devoured by the Fenris-wolf in Ragnarok.

Odo (ō'do). Died 958. An archbishop of Canterbury.

Odo. Died about 1097. A Norman prelate and nobleman, half-brother of William the Conqueror. He became bishop of Bayeux in 1049, and was created earl of Kent and Hereford after the Conquest. He was regent of the kingdom during the absence of William in 1067 and 1073. He was afterward imprisoned, but was released on the death of William.

Odoacer (ō-dō-ā'sėr), or **Odovakar** (ō-dō'va-kär), or **Ottokar** (ō'tō-kär'). Born about 434; killed March 5, 493. A leader of the Heruli, Rugii, and other tribes. He was (according to the best authorities) the son of a Scyrrian chieftain, Edecon, who served under Attila. He entered the Roman army about the age of thirty. In 475 the Western emperor Nepos was dethroned by Orestes, who elevated his own son Romulus Augustulus to the purple. Orestes caused a mutiny among his mercenaries by refusing to accede to a demand for a division among them of one third of the soil of Italy. Odoacer placed himself at the head of the discontented troops, and in 476 overthrew Orestes and compelled Romulus Augustulus to abdicate. He extinguished the title and office of emperor of the West, and, assuming the title of patrician, ruled in the West, nominally as vicar of the Eastern emperor. He was overthrown and treacherously murdered by Theodoric.

O'Doherty, Sir Morgan. A pen-name of Dr. Maginn.

Odoief (ō-dō'yef). A town in the government of Tula, Russia, situated on the Upa 125 miles south by west of Moscow. Population 5,665.

O'Donnell (ō-don'el), **Henry Joseph,** Count of Abisbal. Born 1769; died May 6, 1834. A Spanish general, of Irish extraction. He distinguished himself during the French invasion of 1809–10, and in 1811 captured Abisbal (whence his title). In 1819, while commander at Cadiz, he suppressed a conspiracy against the government of Ferdinand VII. He was compelled to flee to France by the events of 1823, and died on his return to Spain at the accession of Maria Christina.

O'Donnell, Leopoldo. Born at Santa Cruz, Island of Tenerife, Jan. 12, 1809; died at Biarritz, Nov. 5, 1867. A Spanish general, son of H. J. O'Donnell. He fought against the Carlists 1833–39, and in July of the latter year forced Cabrera to raise the siege of Lucena, for which he was made count of Lucena and lieutenant-general. Shortly afterward he escorted the queen regent in her retreat to France. In Oct., 1841, he headed an unsuccessful revolt against the regency. After the fall of the regency he was captain-general of Cuba, Nov., 1843, to March, 1848. He was minister of war 1854–1856; president of the cabinet July 14 to Oct. 12, 1856; and again premier and minister of war June, 1858. In the latter capacity he commanded in the campaign in Morocco 1859–1860, and was made grandee of Spain and duke of Tetuan.

O'Donoghue (ō-don'ō-hū) **of Ross.** A legendary Irish hero.

He was lord of the lake (Killarney), its islands and the surrounding land. His sway was just and generous, and his reign propitious; he was the sworn foe of the oppressor; he was brave, hospitable, and wise. Annually since his death, on midsummer morn, he is said to revisit the pleasant places among which he lived, . . . Every May morning he may be seen gliding over the lake mounted on a white steed, richly caparisoned, preceded and followed by youths and maidens who shower spring flowers in his way. *Dunlop.* Hist. of Prose Fict. I. 230, note.

O'Donoju (ō-dōn-ō-hō'), **Juan.** Born in Spain about 1755; died at Mexico, Oct. 8, 1821. The last Spanish ruler of New Spain, or Mexico. He was a lieutenant-general in the army, and had held high official positions in Spain. In 1821 he was appointed captain-general and acting viceroy of New Spain, arriving at Vera Cruz July 30; but the revolution had acquired such strength that he could only treat with the leaders. On Aug. 24 he signed with Iturbide, at Cordoba, a treaty in which he agreed to surrender Mexico, and virtually adhered to the plan of Iguala. He was elected one of the five regents, and died in office.

O'Donovan (ō-don'ō-van), **John.** Born in County Kilkenny, Ireland, July 9, 1809; died at Dublin, Dec. 9, 1861. An Irish archæologist. He published a translation of "Annals of Ireland by the Four Masters," etc. (1848–51), etc. His last work was written 1632–36. He also published a grammar of the Irish language (1845), and translated and edited "The Battle of Much Rath" for the Irish Archæological Society (1842), etc.

Odoric (ō'dō-rik), Saint. Born near Pordenone, Friuli, about 1286; died at Udine, Friuli, 1331. An Italian traveler in the East. As a Franciscan friar he visited, about 1320–30, western Asia, Persia, the East Indies, China, and Tibet. His narrative has been translated by Yule in "Cathay and the Way Thither" (1866).

O'Dowd (ō-dou'd), **Cornelius.** A pseudonym of Charles James Lever.

Odrysæ (od'ri-sē). [Gr. Ὀδρύσαι.] In ancient history, a Thracian people which dwelt originally in the valley of the Hebrus. They attained the height of their power in the 5th century B. C., and were incorporated with the Roman Empire in the 1st century.

Odrysian Land, The. Thrace.

Odysseus (ō-dis'ūs), L. **Ulysses** (ū-lis'ēz) or **Ulixes** (ū-lik'sēz). [Gr. Ὀδυσσεύς.] In Greek legend, a king of Ithaca, one of the heroes of the Trojan war, especially famous for his wanderings and exploits on the homeward voyage. See *Odyssey.* He was the son of Laertes, the husband of Penelope, and the father of Telemachus. His intelligent courage, practical wisdom, and resourcefulness in all emergencies make him the ideal representative of the Ionic Greek race.

Odyssey (od'i-si). An epic poem, attributed to Homer, in which are celebrated the adventures of Odysseus (Ulysses) during ten years of wandering, spent in repeated endeavors to return to Ithaca, his native island, after the close of the Trojan war. Some critics, both ancient and modern, who have acknowledged the Homeric origin of the Iliad, attribute the Odyssey to a different author. (See *Homer.*) The Odyssey is the only complete surviving example of a whole class of epics, called *Nostoi,* describing the return voyages of various Greek heroes from Troy. (See *Iliad.*) It represents Odysseus as being thrown by a storm at the outset of his voyage on the coast of Thrace, north of the island of Lemnos. He plundered the town of Ismarus, belonging to the Cicones, where he lost a number of his followers. Next he was driven to the country of the Lotophagi on the coast of Libya; then to the goat-island, which lay a day's voyage to the north of the Lotophagi. Leaving all his ships behind, except one, he sailed to the

neighboring island of the Cyclopes (the western coast of Sicily), where with twelve companions he entered the cave of the Cyclops Polyphemus, a son of Poseidon and Thoosa. Polyphemus devoured six of the intruders, and kept Odysseus and the others prisoners. Odysseus made Polyphemus drunk with wine, put out his eye with a burning pole, and escaped with his companions by concealing himself and them under the bellies of the sheep which the Cyclops let out of his cave. Thenceforth, however, he was pursued by the anger of Poseidon, who sought to revenge the injury inflicted on his son. After further adventures, in which he lost all his ships except one, he arrived at the island of Æea, inhabited by the sorceress Circe, by her instance he made a journey to Hades (Orcus), sailed by the island of the Sirens near the west coast of Italy, passed between Scylla and Charybdis, and arrived at Thrinacia, the island of Helios. Here his companions killed some of the sacred oxen belonging to Helios, with the result that they were all drowned in a shipwreck after leaving the island. Odysseus escaped with his life to the island of Ogygia, inhabited by the nymph Calypso, with whom he lived 8 years. Leaving Ogygia on a raft built with the assistance of the nymph, he was again shipwrecked, but reached safely the island of the Phæacians, where he was discovered by Nausicaa, the daughter of Alcinous and Arete. He was carried to Ithaca by the hospitable Phæacians, and after slaying the suitors of his wife Penelope, who had been wasting his property during his absence, was welcomed by his wife and subjects.

Though there was controversy in old days about the priority of the Iliad, it now seems settled that the Iliad must look upon the Odyssey as a later poem — how much later it is impossible to say. The limits assigned have varied from those who believe it the work of the same author in old age to those who place it two centuries later (as M. É. Burnouf does), owing to the difference of its plan and style. But, as Bonitz says, if not composed in the middle age of Homer, it was composed in the old age of Greek epic poetry, when the creative power was diminishing, but that of ordering and arranging had become more developed. The unity of the Odyssey is skillfully conceived, and on the whole artistically carried out, even though modern acuteness has found flaws in its sutures. But critics seem agreed that the elements of the Odyssey were not recent and disconnected lays, but themselves epics of considerable length, one on the return of Odysseus, another on the adventures of Telemachus, and these are clearly blended. *Mahaffy*, Hist. of Classical Greek Lit., I. 78.

Oedenburg. See *Oldenburg*.

Œdipe (e-dēp'). **1.** A tragedy by Corneille, produced in 1659.—**2.** A tragedy by Voltaire, produced Nov. 18, 1718, though written some time before.

Œdipus (ed'i-pus). [Gr. *Οἰδίπους*.] In Greek legend, a king of Thebes, son of Laïus and Jocaste. He slew the Sphinx, and was guilty of involuntary crime in killing his father and marrying his mother. He was a favorite subject of the epic and tragic poets.

Œdipus Coloneus (kō-lō-nē'us), or **Œdipus at Colonus** (kō-lō'nus). A tragedy of Sophocles which was not exhibited till four years after his death, and was said to be the last he wrote. In it Œdipus, driven from Thebes by Creon, with his daughters Antigone and Ismene seeks asylum with Theseus at Athens, and there obtains pardon from the gods, and peace.

Œdipus Tyrannus (ti-ran'us). A tragedy by Sophocles, of uncertain date, "placed by the scholiasts, and by most modern critics, at the very summit of Greek tragic art."

Ægir. See *Ægir*.

Oehlenschläger. See *Ohlenschläger*.

Oeland. See *Oland*.

Œneus (ē'nūs). [Gr. *Οἰνεύς*.] In Greek legend, king of Calydon, husband of Althæa, and father of Meleager and Tydeus.

Œnomaus (ē-nō-mā'us). [Gr. *Οἰνόμαος*.] In Greek legend, a king in Elis, son of Ares, and father of Hippodameia by the Pleiad Sterope. He was also said to be the son of Ares and Sterope.

An oracle had declared that he should die if his daughter should marry, and he therefore made it a condition that those who came to solicit her hand for Hippodameia in hand should contend with himself in the chariot-race, and he who conquered should receive her, whereas those that were conquered should suffer death. The race-course extended from Pisa to the altar of Poseidon on the Corinthian isthmus. At the moment when a suitor started with Hippodameia, Œnomaus sacrificed a ram to Zeus at Pisa, and then armed himself and hastened with his swift chariot and four horses, guided by Myrtilus, after the suitor. He thus overtook many a lover, whom he put to death, until Pelops, the son of Tantalus, came to Pisa. Pelops bribed Myrtilus, and, using the horses which he had received from Poseidon, he succeeded in reaching the goal before Œnomaus, who in despair made away with himself. *Smith*, Dict.

Œnophyta (ē-nof'i-tā). [Gr. *Οἰνόφυτα*.] In ancient geography, a place in Bœotia, Greece, about 23 miles north of Athens. Here, in 456 B. C., the Athenians under Myronides defeated the Bœotians.

Œnotria (ē-nō'tri-ā). [Gr. *Οἰνωτρία*.] In ancient geography, a name given by the Greeks to the southern part of Italy.

Œnus (ē'nus). The ancient name of the Inn.

Œnussæ (ē-nō'sē). [Gr. *Οἰνοῦσσαι*.] A group of five islands in the Ægean Sea, situated between Chios and the mainland of Asia Minor: the modern Spalmadori.

Oersted. See *Örsted*.

Oertel. See *Örtel*.

Oesel. See *Ösel*.

Oesterley. See *Österley*.

Œta (ē'tā). [Gr. *Οἴτη*.] In ancient geography, a mountain in southern Thessaly: the modern Katavothra. It forms the northern barrier of central Greece, and was flanked by the pass of Thermopylæ. Height, about 7,000 feet.

Oetinger. See *Ötinger*.

Oettingen. See *Öttingen*.

Oeynhausen (ē'in-hou-zen), **Bad.** A watering-place in the province of Westphalia, Prussia, on the Werre near Minden. Population (1890), 2,482.

Ofanto (ō-fän'tō). A river in southeastern Italy, which falls into the Adriatic 39 miles northwest of Bari: the ancient Aufidus. Length, about 75 miles.

Ofen (ō'fen). The German name of Buda.

Offa (of'ä). King of Mercia from about 757 to 796. He conquered Oxfordshire from Wessex, and subjugated the Welsh kingdom of Powys, west of the Severn. He drove out the Britons which have perished.

Offa's Dyke. An intrenchment which extends from near the mouth of the Wye northward near the border of England and Wales to the mouth of the Dee. It was built for defense against the Welsh by Offa, king of Mercia, in the 8th century.

Offenbach (of'fen-bäch). A city in the province of Starkenburg, Hesse, situated on the Main 4 miles east of Frankfort. It is the first manufacturing city of Hesse, and has various manufactures, the most important being portfolios and fancy leather goods, engines, etc. It was founded by French refugees. Population (1890), 35,085.

Offenbach (of-en-bäk'), **Jacques.** Born at Cologne, June 21, 1819; died at Paris, Oct. 5, 1880. A French composer of opera bouffe. He was conductor of the orchestra of the Théâtre Francais in 1848, and began to attract attention by the production of operettas at small theaters. In 1855 he took the Théâtre Comte, changed its name to Les Bouffes Parisiens, and became at once popular. Among his opera bouffes are "Orphée aux enfers" (1858), "La grande-duchesse de Gerolstein" (1867), "La belle Hélène" (1865), "Barbe-bleue" (1866), "Madame Favart" (1878), "La fille du tambour-major," "Les contes d'Hoffmann" (opéra comique, produced after his death, in 1881).

Offenburg (of'fen-bōrg). A town in Baden, situated on the Kinzig 12 miles southeast of Strasburg. It was formerly an imperial town. Here, Sept. 24, 1707, the Imperialists under Mercy defeated the French. Population (1890), 8,481.

Ofotenfjord (ō-fō'ten-fyōrd). A long fiord on the northwestern coast of Norway, near the Lofoten Islands.

Ofterdingen (of'ter-ding-en), **Heinrich von.** A semi-mythical German minstrel of the 13th century.

Og (og). An Amorite king of Bashan, defeated by the Hebrews at the epoch of their entrance into Canaan. He was a giant (Deut. iii. 11).

Ogalala, Ogallala. See *Oglala*.

Ogam. See *Ogham*.

Ogden (og'den). A city, capital of Weber County, Utah, situated on the Weber River 32 miles north of Salt Lake City. It is an important junction of the Central Pacific, Union Pacific, Utah Central, and Utah and Northern railroads. Population (1890), 16,889.

Ogden, Aaron. Born at Elizabethtown, N. J., Dec. 3, 1756; died at Jersey City, N. J., April 19, 1839. An American soldier in the Revolutionary War, and governor of New Jersey 1812–1813.

Ogden, William Butler. Born at Walton, N. Y., June 15, 1805; died at New York, Aug. 3, 1877. An American merchant and railroad president, prominent in developing the Northwest. He became first mayor of Chicago in 1837.

Ogdensburg (og'denz-bėrg). A city in St. Lawrence County, New York, situated at the entrance of the Oswegatchie into the St. Lawrence, in lat. 44° 41′ N., long. 75° 30′ W. It has important foreign and domestic commerce in grain and manufactures. It became a city in 1868, and is sometimes called "the Maple City." Population (1890), 11,662.

Ogé, or Ojé (ō-zhā'), **Jacques Vincent.** Born in Dec., 1760; died at Port-au-Prince, Feb. 26, 1791. A Haitian insurgent. He was a light mulatto. He was educated in Paris, and represented the colony in the French Constituent Assembly. In 1791 he organized in the United States a secret expedition for the emancipation of the colored race in Haiti. He landed at Cape François Oct. 23, but after some slight successes was defeated, captured, and broken on the wheel. He was regarded as a martyr by the colored population, and his cruel death led to the practical extermination of the whites soon after.

Ogeechee (ō-gē'chē). A river in southeastern Georgia which flows into the Atlantic 17 miles south of Savannah. Length, over 200 miles.

Ogéron de la Bouère (ō-zhā-rōn' dė lä bō-ār'), **Bertrand Denis d'.** Born near Angers, 1615; died at Paris, Dec., 1675. A French adventurer, founder of the colony of Haiti. After an unsuccessful attempt to colonize Guiana (1638), he joined the buccaneers, and in 1665 was appointed governor of the French West India Company. In the same year he established a transient establishment on the western end of Española as early as 1662, but the first settlement of any real standing and were greatly extended under Ogéron, who even attempted to conquer the whole island in 1674.

Oggersheim (og'gers-him). A town in the Palatinate, Bavaria, 5 miles west of Mannheim. Population (1890), 4,537.

Oggione (od-jō'ne), or **Uggione** (ōd-jō'ne), **Marco da.** Born at Oggione about 1460; died 1530. An Italian painter, chiefly known from his copies of Leonardo da Vinci's "Last Supper" (in London and Milan).

Ogham. In Celtic mythology. See the extracts.

The word "ogham," in modern Irish, stands for the occult sciences; and, according to Lucian, Ogmius was painted in the second century as a Herculean Mercury, old, in a lion's skin, with a club in his right hand, a bent bow in his left, the ears of his worshippers bound by a chain of gold and amber to his tongue.

Morley, English Writers, I. 168.

He is signalized in Irish mythology as the inventor of writing, that is to say of the Ogam alphabet, for ogham being much skilled in dialects and in poetry, it was he, we are told, who invented the ogam, to provide signs for secret speech with kindred, and which was used designed to be kept from the vulgar and people in general. The inventive attributed to Ogma as inventor of comparatively late age, for there was nothing cryptic about the Ogam alphabet; but the allusion to Ogma's skill in poetry and dialects is important, especially as there was not only a mode of writing called Ogam, but also a kind of pedantic jargon which bore that name. Now Irish legend will have it that the Ogam was so called from the name of Ogma, which is etymologically impossible.

Rhys, Celtic Heathendom, p. 18.

Ogier (ō-zhyā'), **Le Prieur.** The name under which Jean Louis Guez, Seigneur de Balzac, published his "Apology."

Ogier, the Dane, or **Ogier le Danois** or **Ogier de Danemarcke,** Dan. **Holger Danske** or **Olger Dansk.** In medieval legend, one of the paladins of Charlemagne: the subject of French chansons de geste of the 12th and 13th centuries. These are based on older forms. His name is also given as Oger, Ager, and Autcar. In Danish romance he figures as a champion of the Christian faith. The legend also wove a chanson de geste of the same cycle. Ogier, the son of Geoffrey the king of Denmark, is brought up at the court of Charlemagne, and at one period of the romance assumes the crown of Denmark; but he leaves it and returns to Charlemagne, becoming one of his chief paladins. After a successful and warlike career, at the age of 100 years he is carried away to the Isle of Avalon by Morgan le Fay, who restores him to youth with entire forgetfulness of the world, but sends him back after 200 years have passed, to defend Europe against the Asiatic invaders and restoring the old spirit of knighthood, he returns to Avalon, where he sleeps, and whence he may again awake and return to defend the right. As Holger Danske, he has been raised to the position of Danish national hero.

Ogilby (ō'gl-bi), **John.** Born at Edinburgh, 1600; died at London, Sept. 4, 1676. A Scottish poet, translator, and compiler of atlases. He published "America, being the most accurate Description of the New World" (London, 1671).

Ogilvie (ō'gl-vi), **John.** Born in Marnoch, Banffshire, April 17, 1797; died at Aberdeen, Nov. 21, 1867. A Scottish lexicographer. He was appointed teacher of mathematics at Gordon's Hospital, Aberdeen, in 1833, remaining in that office till 1862. The Imperial Dictionary (1847–50), "The Comprehensive English Dictionary" (1863), "The Student's English Dictionary" (1865), "An English Dictionary, etc., for the Use of Schools" (1867).

Oglala (ō-glä'lä). ['She scattered her own.'] The people of Red Cloud, part of the Titonwan (which see). Corrupted into *Ogalala* and *Ogallalla*.

Ogle (ō'gl). A character, in Mrs. Centlivre's comedy "The Beau's Duel," who fancies everybody is in love with him.

Ogleby (ō'gl-bi). **Lord.** In Garrick and Colman's "Clandestine Marriage," a faded and delicate but witty old beau. When this play was first produced in 1766, Garrick refused to take the part, and in consequence a coldness arose between him and Colman, which lasted for years.

Oglesby (ō'glz-bi), **Richard James.** Born in Oldham County, Ky., July 25, 1824. An American politician and soldier. He was a general in the Civil War; governor of Illinois 1865–69, 1873, and 1885–89; and United States senator 1873–79.

Oglethorpe (ō'gl-thōrp), **James Edward.** Born at London, Dec. 21, 1696; died at Cranham Hall, Essex, England, 1785. An English general and philanthropist. He projected the colony of Georgia for

insolvent debtors and persecuted Protestants, conducted the expedition for its settlement 1733, and returned to England 1743.

Oglio (ol'yō). A river in northern Italy, joining the Po 10 miles southwest of Mantua; the ancient Ollius. It traverses the Lake of Iseo. Length, about 135 miles.

Ogma. See *Ogham*.

Ogoway, or **Ogowé** (ō-gō-wā'). A river in western Africa which flows by a delta into the Atlantic about lat. 1° S. Its basin is under French protection. Length, about 500 (?) miles; navigable to the Ngunie Falls.

Ogulnian (o-gul'ni-an) **Law.** In Roman history, a law carried by two tribunes named Ogulnius, in 300 B. C., by which the offices of pontiff and augur were thrown open to the plebeians.

Ogyges (oj'i-jēz). [Gr. *Ὠγυγης.*] In Attic and Boeotian legend, a king whose reign was associated with a destructive deluge.

Ogygia (o-jij'i-ä). [Gr. *Ὠγυγίη.*] The island of Calypso, referred to in the Odyssey. Plutarch says it lies due west, beneath the setting sun.

When we are told that in the remote ogygia sleep Kronos gently, watched by Britomeis till the time comes for his awakening, we have a transparent form of the myth of Arthur in Avalon being cured of his grievous wound.
S. Baring-Gould, Curious Myths of the Middle Ages, [2d ser., p. 270.

O'Higgins (ō-hig'inz; Sp. pron. ō-ē'gens), **Ambrosio.** Born in County Meath, Ireland, about 1720; died at Lima, Peru, March 18, 1801. A Spanish administrator, marquis of Osorno from 1796. His real name was Ambrosio Higgins. He was educated in Spain, and when a young man went to Chile as a trader. Obtaining a commission in the army, he rose rapidly, was captain-general of Chile 1778–86, and was viceroy of Peru from June, 1796, until his death. He was an excellent ruler.

O'Higgins, Bernardo. Born at Chillan, Aug. 20, 1776; died at Lima, Peru, Oct. 24, 1842. A Chilian general and statesman, natural son of Ambrosio O'Higgins. He was educated in England, where he derived republican ideas from Miranda: was a prominent military leader of the Chilean patriots from 1810; and on the deposition of Carrera, 1813, was made commander of the army. Carrera opposed him, and a civil war was prevented only by the common danger from the Spaniards. The combined forces of Carrera and O'Higgins were defeated at Rancagua Oct. 1 and 2, 1814, and they fled across the Andes. O'Higgins joined San Martin in the invasion of Chile, and his charge decided the victory of Chacabuco Feb. 12, 1817. He and San Martin entered Santiago having refused the office O'Higgins was named supreme director of Chile with dictatorial powers. The independence of the country was formally proclaimed Feb. 12, 1818, and was decided by the victory of Maipo, April 5, 1818. O'Higgins's rule was very progressive. He was forced to resign by a revolution, Jan. 28, 1823, and retired to Peru.

Ohio (ō-hī'ō). The principal left-hand tributary of the Mississippi. It is formed by the junction of the Allegheny and Monongahela at Pittsburg; flows through western Pennsylvania; forms the boundary between Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois on the north and northwest, and West Virginia and Kentucky on the south and southeast; and joins the Mississippi at Cairo. Its chief tributaries are the Muskingum, Scioto, Miami, and Wabash on the north, and the Great Kanawha, Big Sandy, Licking, Kentucky, Green, Cumberland, and Tennessee on the south. The chief places on its banks are Pittsburg, Wheeling, Portsmouth, Cincinnati, Covington, Newport, Madison, Louisville, New Albany, and Evansville. Its rapids at Louisville are avoided by a canal. Length, about 975 miles, all navigable. Total length (with the Allegheny), about 1,300 miles.

Ohio. One of the South Central States of the United States of America, extending from lat. 38° 27′ to 41° 57′ N., and from long. 80° 34′ to 84° 49′ W. Capital, Columbus; chief cities, Cincinnati and Cleveland. It is bounded by Michigan and Lake Erie on the north, Pennsylvania and West Virginia (separated by the Ohio) on the east, Kentucky (separated by the Ohio) on the south, and Indiana on the west. The surface is undulating. It is the fourth State in population; first in value of farms, production of wool, and manufacture of agricultural machinery; and one of the chief manufacturing States. Among the chief products are coal, iron ore, wool, live stock, dairy produce, flour, pork, coal, iron, salt, and petroleum. It has 88 counties, sends 2 senators and 21 representatives to Congress, and has 23 electoral votes. It was discovered by the French under La Salle at the end of the 17th century; was claimed by both the French and the English; was ceded to Great Britain in 1763; passed to the United States in 1783 (with the exception of reserves held by Connecticut and Virginia until 1800); formed part of the Northwest Territory in 1787; was settled at Marietta in 1788; was the scene of Indian warfare 1790–95; was admitted to the Union in 1802; and was the scene of engagements in the War of 1812, and of raids in the Civil War. Area, 41,060 square miles. Population (1890), 3,672,316.

Ohio, Army of the. A Federal army in the American Civil War. It was organized in 1861–62 by General Buell. In Oct., 1862, Buell was succeeded by Rosecrans, and the army was called the Army of the Cumberland. Another department of the Ohio was formed, and this army was in 1865 assimilated with the Army of the Cumberland.

Ohio Company, The. A company of Virginia and Maryland colonists to whom the British crown granted, in 1749, 500,000 acres in the Ohio valley for the purpose of settlement.

Ohio Idea. In American politics, the advocacy of greenbacks in payment for United States bonds, and of greenbacks in place of national-bank notes. This project was pushed especially in Ohio by the Democratic leaders Allen, Pendleton, and Ewing about 1868–76.

Ohio Wesleyan University. A coeducational institution of learning at Delaware, Ohio, founded in 1843. It is controlled by the Methodist Episcopal Church, and has (1893) 41 instructors and 1,271 students.

Ohlau (ō'lou). A town in the province of Silesia, Prussia, situated on the Ohlau and Oder 17 miles southeast of Breslau. Population (1890), 8,632.

Ohlenschläger (ō'len-shlā-ger), **Adam Gottlob.** Born at Vesterbro, near Copenhagen, Nov. 14, 1779; died there, Jan. 20, 1850. A Danish poet and dramatist. His first important production was the poem "Guldhornene" ("The Golden Horns," 1803), the work from which the Scandinavian revival of recent Danish poetry in this year also he wrote and published a volume of poems ("Digte") which contains the lyrical drama "Sanct-Hansaftenspil" ("The Play of St. John's Eve"), which also appeared two new volumes of "Poetiske Skrifter" ("Poetical Writings"), which include, among other poems, "Thors Reise til Jotunheim" ("Thor's Journey to Jotunheim"), and "Aladdin eller den forunderlige Lampe" ("Aladdin, or the Wonderful Lamp"), considered one of the masterpieces of Scandinavian literature. With public assistance he was now enabled to undertake a journey abroad, and left Denmark this same year. In Halle he wrote his first tragedy, "Hakon Jarl" ("Earl Hakon"). He remained the winter in Berlin. In the spring of 1810 he went to Weimar, and lived there two or three months in intimate association with Goethe. He was subsequently in Dresden, and that winter went on to Paris, where during the next eighteen months he wrote the tragedies "Palnatoke" and "Axel og Valborg," and the poem "Baldur hin Gode" ("Baldur the Good"). In 1811, in Berlin, he wrote the tragedy "Correggio" in the German language. He returned to Denmark that same autumn, and in 1810 was made professor of esthetics at the Copenhagen University. After this period his productions were mainly lyric, dramatic, and prose, among them the dramatic idyl "Den lille Hyrdedreng" ("The Little Shepherd Boy," 1845). The epic parts of which had already been published "Nordens Guder" ("The Gods of the North"), which appeared complete in 1819; the tragedy "Erik og Abel" (1820); the epic "Hrolf Kraake" (1828); and his last great work, the epic "Regnar Lodbrok" (1848). His poetical works ("Poetiske Skrifter") were published at Copenhagen, 1839–63, in 32 vols. His autobiography, "Erindringer og Recollections"), was published at Copenhagen, 1850–51, in 4 vols.

Ohler (ō'ler), **Gustav Friedrich von.** Born at Ebingen, Würtemberg, June 10, 1812; died at Tübingen, Würtemberg, Feb., 1872. A German Protestant theologian. He published "Theology of the Old Testament" (1873), etc.

Ohm (ōm), **Georg Simon.** Born at Erlangen, Bavaria, March 16, 1787; died at Munich, July 7, 1854. A German physicist, especially noted for his investigations in galvanism. He propounded an important law, known as "Ohm's law," which may be expressed as follows: the strength of electric current, or the quantity of electricity passing a section of the conductor in a unit of time, is directly proportional to the electromotive force, and inversely proportional to the sum of all the resistances in the circuit. He published "Die galvanische Kette mathematisch bearbeitet" (1827), etc.

Ohm, Martin. Born at Erlangen, Bavaria, May 6, 1792; died at Berlin, April 1, 1872. A German mathematician, brother of G. S. Ohm; professor at Berlin from 1824. His chief work is "Versuch eines vollkommen konsequenten Systems der Mathematik" (1829–52).

Ohnet (ō-nā'), **Georges.** Born at Paris, April 3, 1848. A French novelist and dramatist. After the Franco-German war he gave up the study of law for journalism. At first he was on the staff of the "Pays," but thereafter on that of the "Constitutionel." His fondness for dramatic composition led him to write "Regina Sarpi" (1875) and "Martha" (1877). Some of his novels have also been adapted to the stage: novels, plays, etc., "maitre de forges" and "La grande marniere" (1888). Ohnet's novels appeared as serials in the "Figaro," the "Illustration," and the "Revue des Deux Mondes" before being published in book form. The series, known collectively as "batailles de la vie," includes "Serge Panine" (1881), "Le maitre de forges" (1882), "La comtesse Sarah" (1883), "Lise Fleuron" (1884), "La grande marniere" (1885), "Les dames de Croix-Mort" (1886), "Noir et rose" (1887), "Volonté" (1888), "Le docteur Rameau" (1888), "Le dernier amour" (1890), "L'Ame de Pierre" (1890), "Petite de haine" (1891), "Nemrod et Cie" (1892), and "Le bonheur des amours" (1893). Georges Ohnet is an realistic rather than a naturalistic writer.

Ohod (ō-hōd'), or **Ohud** (ō-hōd'). **Battle of.** A victory gained at Ohod, near Medina, probably in 625, by the Koreish over Mohammed and his followers.

Ohrdruf (ōr'drōf). A manufacturing town in Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Germany, situated on the Ohra 8 miles south of Gotha. Population (1890), 5,919.

Ohringen (ō'ring-en). A town in Würtemberg, on the Ohrn 33 miles northeast of Stuttgart. Population (1890), 3,194.

Oignon (wän-yōn'). A river in eastern France, chiefly in the department of Haute-Saône, which joins the Saône 21 miles east of Dijon. Various engagements were fought near its banks in Oct., 1870, and Jan., 1871. Length, 120 miles.

Oil City (oil sit'i). A city in Venango County, northwestern Pennsylvania, situated at the junction of Oil Creek and Allegheny River, 70 miles north by east of Pittsburg. It is noted as a center for the production and distribution of oil. Population (1890), 10,932.

Oil Islands. A group of small islands in the Indian Ocean. They are a dependency of Mauritius.

Oil Rivers Protectorate. A British protectorate in western Africa, on the coast between Lagos and Kamerun. It was organized in 1892, having been secured to Great Britain in 1884.

Oiron (wä-rōn'). A small town in the department of Deux-Sèvres, France, 22 miles south of Saumur. It has a remarkable old castle.

Oisans (wā-zon'). **Alps of.** A division of the Cottian Alps, known also as the Pelvoux group. The Pointe des Écrins rises to 13,460 feet.

Oise (wāz). A river in northern France which joins the Seine 15 miles northwest of Paris. Length, 187 miles; navigable from Chauny.

Oise. A department of France, formed from parts of the ancient Île-de-France and Picardy. Capital, Beauvais. It is bounded by Somme on the north, Aisne on the east, Seine-et-Marne and Seine-et-Oise on the south, and Eure and Seine-Inférieure on the west. It is traversed by the Oise, and has flourishing agriculture and manufactures. Area, 2,261 square miles. Population (1891), 401,835.

Oisin. See *Ossian*.

Ojaná (Sp. pron. ō-hä-nä'). [Tehua of New Mexico.] A ruin south of Santa Fé. The village was inhabited by the Tehuas (a branch of the Tehuas) after 1598, but was abandoned previous to the insurrection of 1680. It lies near a place called Chimal.

Ojé. See *Oje*.

Ojeda (ō-hā'thä), **Alonso de.** Born in Cuenca about 1468; died at Santo Domingo, 1514 or 1515. A Spanish cavalier, prominent in early American history. He went to Española with Columbus, 1493, and was engaged in many audacious enterprises there. Returning to Spain, he was associated with Cosa and Vespucci in the first exploration of the coasts of Guiana and Venezuela (May, 1499–June, 1500). In 1502 and 1505 he made other voyages to the northern coast of South America. Being empowered (1508) to settle and govern Nueva Andalucia (now northwestern Colombia), he fitted out an expedition at Santo Domingo, sailing Nov. 10, 1509. After various adventures he escaped he settled on the Gulf of Urabá or Darien. The colony was soon reduced to great misery, and Ojeda sailed away to seek aid. He was shipwrecked on Cuba, and finally reached Santo Domingo penniless and bankrupt. He died in complete poverty: but the Darien colony was eventually successful, and led to the discovery of the Pacific Ocean and Peru.

Ojibwa (ō-jib'wä), or **Chippewa** (chip'e-wä). [Pl., also *Ojibways*.] A large tribe of North American Indians. Their former range was along the north and south shores of Lakes Huron and Superior, and extended west across northern Minnesota to the Turtle Mountains of North Dakota. The Saulteurs and Pottawottomi were connected in a loose confederacy designated as the Three Fires. When supplied with firearms in the early part of the 18th century, they greatly extended their territory by occupying that of the Fox, Sioux, and Iroquois. They number now above 30,000, about equally divided between the United States and Canada. Their name seems to refer to "puckering" or "drawing up," whether, as variously contended, of the lips in speaking or drinking, of a peculiar seam in the moccasin, or of the skin of a roasted prisoner's in uncertain. The French called them Saulteurs (people of the falls"), from the band first met at Sault ste Marie. See *Algonquian*.

O. K. Nom de plume of Olga Kréeff, now Madame de Novikoff.

Oka (ō-kä'). A river in central Russia which joins the Volga at Nijni-Novgorod. The Moskva is a tributary. Length, about 700 miles; navigable from Orel.

Okanda (ō-kän'dä). A Bantu tribe of French Kongo, dwelling on the middle Ogowe River. They are well built, and sharpen their incisors. The women have already substituted the European for the native cloth. Their dead are sunk in the deepest parts of the river, lest their enemies should use the skulls for witchcraft.

Okanogan. See *Okinagan*.

Okavango (ō-kä-väng'gō). A river in southern Africa, tributary to Lake Ngami: called Cubango, or Kubango, in its upper course through Portuguese territory.

Okdah (ok'dä). [Ar. *ʿoqad-al-hakim*, the knot of the two threads (an Arabic translation of the Greek *σύνδεσμος*, which was Ptolemy's designation for the star).] The 4½-magnitude double star *a* Piscium, situated at the knot in the ribbon by which the two fishes are tied together.

Okeechobee (ō-kē-chō'bē), **Lake.** A lake in southern Florida, intersected by lat. 27° N. Length, about 50 miles.

O'Keefe (ō-kēf'). **John.** Born at Dublin, June 24, 1747; died at Southampton, England, Feb.

4, 1833. An Irish dramatist. Hazlitt says he may be called "the English Molière." He wrote comedies and farces, including "Wild Oats," "The Poor Soldier," etc.

Okefinokee (ō'ke-fi-nō'kē) **Swamp.** An extensive swamp in southeastern Georgia and the adjoining part of northern Florida.

Okehampton (ōk'hamp-ton). A town in Devonshire, England, situated on the Okement 21 miles west of Exeter. Population (1891), 1,879.

Oken (ō'ken) (originally **Ockenfuss** (ok'enfōs)), **Lorenz.** Born at Bohlsbach, Swabia, Aug. 1, 1779; died at Zurich, Aug. 11, 1851. A German naturalist and transcendentalist natural philosopher. He became professor at Jena in 1807 (but later surrendered his professorship rather than abandon the editorship of the "Isis," which was objectionable to the authorities), at Munich in 1828, and at Zurich in 1851. He developed a system of nature in his "Lehrbuch der Naturphilosophie" ("Manual of Natural Philosophy," 1808–11) and "Lehrbuch der Naturgeschichte" (1813–27), and also published "Allgemeine Naturgeschichte für alle Stände" (1833–41), etc.

Okfaski. See *Creek.*

Okhotsk (o-chotsk'). A small seaport in the Maritime Province, East Siberia, situated on the Sea of Okhotsk, at the mouth of the Okhota, in lat. 59° 20′ N., long. 143° 7′ E.

Okhotsk, Sea of. An arm of the Pacific, nearly inclosed by the peninsula of Kamchatka and other parts of Siberia, Saghalin, Yezo (in Japan), and the Kurile Islands. It is connected with the Sea of Japan by the Gulf of Tatary and La Pérouse Strait.

Okinagan (ō-kin'ā-gan), or **Okanogan** (ō-kan'ō-gan). The name originally given to a single "band" of the Salishan stock of North American Indians. It now includes a division of that stock on the Okinagan or Okinakane River, a northern branch on Columbia River, Washington, and a much larger number at Okinagan agency, British Columbia. Those in Washington are often called *Salishan.*

Okinawa (ō-kē-nä'wä). The largest and most important of the Loochoo Islands, Pacific Ocean.

Oklahoma (ok-la-hō'mä). A Territory of the United States. Capital, Guthrie. It is bounded by Kansas and Colorado on the north, Indian Territory on the east, Texas on the south, and Texas and New Mexico on the west. The surface is rolling and hilly. Oklahoma was mainly comprised in the Indian Territory (which see). After the acquisition by the national government of the Indian claims, the Territory was thrown open to white settlers, the central portion by proclamation of President Harrison on April 22, 1889, a large tract in 1891, and the Cherokee Strip or Outlet in September, 1893. The Territory was settled with extraordinary rapidity. Area, 39,030 square miles. Population (1890), 61,834; (1894), probably about 150,000.

Oklahoma City. A town in the eastern part of Oklahoma, on the North Fork of the Canadian River.

Okota (ō-kō'tä). A Bantu tribe of French Kongo, West Africa, which inhabits the islands of the Ogowe near the Njole rapids, to which they have driven the encroaching Shiba. The Alimbongo on the left bank of the Ogowe, the Bakota higher up the same, and the Okota on the Ivindo River seem to have formed one nation.

Olaf (ō'läf), called the Lap-King. Reigned 963–1024. The first Christian king of Sweden.

Olaf (ō'läf), Saint. Killed 1030. King of Norway 1015–30. He consolidated the kingdom and introduced Christianity.

Olaf Trygvesson or **Trygvasson.** Born 956; died 1000. King of Norway about 996–1000. He was the son of the petty king Trygve and his wife Astrid, and was born in exile in 956, his father having shortly before been murdered and his mother expelled from Norway. He was educated at the court of Vladimir, grand duke of Russia, and became a viking, ravaging the coasts of France, Britain, and Ireland. He deposed Hakon the Bad and made himself king of Norway about 996. He was defeated and killed in a naval fight by the kings of Sweden and Denmark in league with disaffected Norwegian jarls.

Olaguer y Feliú (ō-lä-gär' ē fā-lē-ö'), **Antonio.** Born about 1740. A Spanish general, governor of Montevideo 1795, and viceroy of La Plata 1796–99.

Olamentke (ō-lä-ment'ke). The northern division of the Moquelumnan stock of North American Indians, comprising a dozen small tribes which formerly lived north of San Francisco and San Pablo bays, California. See *Moquelumnan.*

Oland, or **Oeland** (e'länd). An island in the Baltic Sea, belonging to the laen of Kalmar, Sweden. It lies east of the southern part of Sweden, from which it is separated by Kalmar Sound. The chief place is Borgholm. Length, 90 miles. Area, 533 square miles. Population (1890), 37,519.

Olañeta (ō-län-yā'tä), **Pedro Antonio.** Born in Biscay about 1770; died at Tumusla, Upper Peru (Bolivia), April 2, 1825. A Spanish general. He was a poor laborer; emigrated to Upper Peru and was a trader there until 1811, when he joined the royalist army; was rapidly promoted; and became governor of Potosi and major-general. In 1823 he defeated Santa Cruz. In Jan., 1824, he proclaimed the absolute authority of Ferdinand VII., and threw off allegiance to the viceroy Pezuela. After his defeat by the latter he tried to return into Chile, but some of his troops rebelled and killed him.

Olberg (ol'berg). A basaltic mountain, with one of the chief summits of the Siebengebirge, Rhineland: noted for its view. Height, 1,520 feet.

Olbers (ol'bers), **Heinrich Wilhelm Matthias.** Born at Arbergen, near Bremen, Oct. 11, 1758; died at Bremen, March 2, 1840. A German astronomer. By profession he was a physician. He discovered a method for calculating comets' orbits, and also discovered various comets (including that of 1815) and the planetoids Pallas (1802) and Vesta (1807).

Olbia (ol'bi-ä). [Gr. Ὀλβία.] In ancient geography, a city in Scythia, a Greek colony from Miletus, situated near the mouth of the Borysthenes: the modern Dnieper.

Olchone. See *Olhone.*

Old Abe (old āb). A nickname of Abraham Lincoln.

Old Bachelor, The. A comedy by William Congreve, produced in 1693, and acted as late as 1789. It was his first play. Dryden considered it the best he had ever seen.

Old Bailey, The. The principal criminal court of England, situated on the street named Old Bailey, which runs from Newgate street to Ludgate Hill, not far from St. Paul's, London.

Oldboy (old'boi), **Felix.** The pseudonym of John Flavel Mines.

Oldbuck (old'buk), **Jonathan,** Laird of Monkbarns. A Scottish antiquary, the leading character in Scott's novel "The Antiquary."

> Besides this veteran, I found another ally at Prestonpans in the person of George Constable, an old friend of my father's, educated to the law, but retired upon his independent property, and generally residing near Dundee. He had many of those peculiarities of temper which long afterwards I tried to develope in the character of Jonathan Oldbuck. . . . But my friend George was not so decided an enemy to womankind as his representative Monkbarns.
>
> *Scott,* quoted in Lockhart's Scott, I. 28, note.

Old Bullion. A nickname of T. H. Benton, given to him on account of his arguments in favor of a gold and silver currency.

Oldbury (old'ber-i). A manufacturing town in Worcestershire, England, 5 miles west of Birmingham. Population (1891), 20,348.

Oldcastle (old'kās-l), Sir **John.** Born in Herefordshire, England; burned at London, Dec. 25, 1417. An English nobleman, leader of the Lollards. He was a resolute gentleman in the French wars. About 1413 he was called upon to abjure the tenets of Wyclif: he refused, and was imprisoned in the Tower, but escaped and remained in Wales until the end of 1417, when he was captured by Lord Powis. He was hung in chains upon a gallows in St. Giles's Fields, and burned alive. See *Sir John Oldcastle* for Shakspere's use of his name.

Old Colony (kol'ō-ni), **The.** The territory in eastern Massachusetts occupied by the Plymouth Colony.

Oldcraft (old'kräft), **Sir Perfidious.** One of the principal characters in "Wit at Several Weapons," by Fletcher and others: a weak Sir Giles Overreach.

Old Curiosity Shop, The. A novel by Dickens, published in 1840–41.

Old Dessauer (old'des-ou-er), **The.** A name popularly given to Leopold, prince of Anhalt-Dessau, a Prussian general.

Old Dominion (dō-min'yon), **The.** A name popularly given to the State of Virginia. Its origin is variously explained. Perhaps the best account is that Queen Elizabeth visited Virginia "Old Dominion to distinguish it from 'New Virginia,' as the New England colony was called. The colony of Virginia was alluded to in documents as "the colony and dominion of Virginia," a loose phrase "the Old Dominion."

Oldenbarneveldt. See *Barneveldt.*

Oldenburg (ōl'den-bėrg; G. pron. ōl'den-bōrg). **1.** A grand duchy of northern Germany, and state of the German Empire. Capital, Oldenburg. It comprises the duchy proper of Oldenburg and the principalities of Birkenfeld and Lübeck. The duchy of Oldenburg is bounded by the North Sea on the north, Hannover and Bremen on the east, and Hannover on the south and west. Its surface is generally flat. The chief occupation is agriculture; it is noted for its live stock. The government of Oldenburg is a hereditary constitutional monarchy, under a grand duke and a Landtag of one chamber; it sends 1 member to the Bundesrath and 2 members to the Reichstag. The prevailing religion is Protestant. Oldenburg was ruled by counts as early as the 11th century; passed under the rule of Denmark in 1667; was ceded to the Holstein-Gottorp line in 1773; was raised to a duchy in 1777; gained and lost territory by the changes of 1803; joined the Confederation of the Rhine in 1808; was annexed to France in 1810; was restored to self-government in 1813; entered the Germanic Confederation in 1815; gained additions of territory in 1817 and 1818; assumed the rank of a grand duchy in 1829; sided with Prussia in 1866; and joined the North German Confederation in 1866. Area, 2,479 square miles. Population (1890), 354,068.

2. The capital of the grand duchy of Oldenburg, situated on the Hunte in lat. 53° 8′ N., long. 8° 12′ E. It has trade in leaves. Its Residenz-Schloss, public library, and Augusteum make it an academic city. It was the birthplace of Herbart. Population (1890), 25,418.

Oldenburg, House of. A noble German family which rose to prominence in the 15th century. The principal lines are (*a*) the line of counts in Oldenburg extinguished in 1667; (*b*) the line of counts in Delmenhorst extinguished in 1867; (*c*) the elder Holstein-Gottorp line, which had branches in Russia, Sweden, and Oldenburg, to the Sonderburg or Holstein-Sonderburg line, with its branch the Augustenburg line, and to the Beck-Glücksburg line, now in possession of the Danish throne.

Oldenburg Proper. The main portion of the grand duchy of Oldenburg.

Old English Baron, The. A story by Clara Reeve, published in 1777: intended to combine the romance and the novel by making the former more probable. It had great popularity.

Oldfield (old'fēld), **Anne.** Born at London, 1683; died Oct. 23, 1730. A celebrated English actress. Rich took her into his company at fifteen shillings a week in 1700. In 1706 she was assigned to her the part of Lady Betty Modish in his "Careless Husband," and she won immediate success. Thereafter she held to be the rival of Mrs. Bracegirdle. She was the original representative of 65 characters, the greater part of which belong to genteel comedy. She played tragic parts with great dignity and feeling, both in Lady Betty Modish, Lady Townley, Sylvia, and Mrs. Sullen she was probably never equaled. Mrs. Oldfield in private life was not without reproach. She lived for some years with the Honorable Mordaunt, a wealthy bachelor, handsome and accomplished, by whom she had a son who bore his father's name and surname. Later, and after the death of Mr. Mordaunt, she was "under the protection" of General Churchill, the son of an elder brother of the Duke of Marlborough, by whom she had also one son, who married Lady Mary Walpole, a natural daughter of Sir Robert, for whom he received the rank of an earl's daughter. When Mrs. Oldfield died her remains lay in state in the Jerusalem Chamber of Westminster Abbey, and there she was buried at the west end of the south aisle.

Old Fortunatus. A play by Dekker, printed in 1600 with the title "The Pleasant History of Old Fortunatus." It was acted in 1595–96, and part of it was written as early as 1590. See *Fortunatus.*

Old Fox, The. A nickname of Marshal Soult.

Old French War, The, or **The Old French and Indian War.** See *French and Indian War.*

Old Glory. A popular name for the United States flag.

Old Grimes. The title of one of Crabbe's tales in verse; also, a ballad by Albert G. Greene.

Old Grog. A nickname given to Admiral Vernon, who introduced the grocery grog (about 1745). The name is said to be due to his grogram breeches (or, according to another account, the grogram cloak he wore in foul weather).

Old Guard, The. A noted body of troops in the army of Napoleon I. It made the last French charge at the battle of Waterloo.

Oldham (old'am), a town in Lancashire, England, 6 miles northeast of Manchester. It is one of the principal seats of cotton manufacture in the world, and has other extensive manufactures. It returns 2 members to Parliament. Population (1891), 131,663.

Oldham, John. Born in England: killed 1635. An English settler in New England. His murder by Indians brought on the Pequot war.

Oldham, John. Born at Shipton, Gloucestershire, England, 1653: died at Holme Pierrepoint, Nottinghamshire, 1683. An English satirical poet. His "Four Satires upon the Jesuits" (1679) attracted much attention. His other works (Sonnets, New Pieces (1681), His Works were collected and published in 1703, 1770, and 1854. The last edition with memoir.

Old Harry. The devil.

Old Heads and Young Hearts. A play by Boucicault, produced in 1843.

Old Hickory. A nickname of Andrew Jackson. It was given to him for the toughness and sturdiness of his character.

Old Hundredth, or **Old Hundred.** A popular psalm-tune, first published in the "Genevan Psalter" about 1551–52, edited by Louis Bourgeois. It was originally adapted to Beza's version of the 134th Psalm, but when adopted in England was set to Kethe's version of the 100th Psalm. It was at first known as the "Hundredth," but in 1696, when Tate and Brady published their "New Version," the word "Old" was used to show that the tune was the one which had been in use in the previous Psalter (Sternhold and Hopkins's). It is now generally sung to the doxology, "Praise God, from whom all blessings flow."

Old Ironsides. The popular name of the United States frigate Constitution.

Old Lady of Threadneedle Street. A name given to the Bank of England, from its location in Threadneedle street, London.

Old Law, The, or a New Way to Please You. A play published in 1656 as by Massinger, Middleton, and Rowley. The original play was certainly written by Middleton in 1599, and acted in 1600. Massinger possibly revised it much later.

Old Maids. A comedy by Sheridan Knowles, produced in 1841.

Old Man Eloquent, The. A name originally applied by Milton to Isocrates. It has also been given to S. T. Coleridge, John Quincy Adams, and others.

Old Man of the Mountain, The. The chief of the order of the Assassins (which see).

Old Man of the Sea, The. In the "Arabian Nights' Entertainments," an old man who leaped on the back of Sindbad the sailor, clinging to him and refusing to dismount. Hence the name is applied to any person of whom one cannot get rid.

Oldmixon (ōld'mik-son), **John.** Born in Somerset, 1673: died at London, 1742. An English historical writer. He was dull and insipid. He abused Pope in his "Essay on Criticism in Prose" (1728), and was promptly scarified in the "Dunciad" (ii. 285). Among his other works are "The British Empire in America" (1708), "Critical History of England, etc." (1720), "History of England" (1730-39), "Memoirs of the Press, etc." (1742), etc.

Old Morality. A nickname of William Henry Smith (1825-91), a prominent English Conservative politician; given apparently with a punning allusion to Scott's "Old Mortality."

Old Mortality. A historical novel by Sir Walter Scott, published in 1816. The scene is laid in Scotland during the rising of the Covenanters in 1679. It is so called from the epithet given to Robert Paterson, who passed his life in restoring the gravestones of the Covenanters.

Old Nick. A name of the devil.

Our popular name for the evil one, Old Nick, is a word of this class. The nickers held a conspicuous place in German romance and story – they are frequently spoken of in the Anglo-Saxon poem of Beowulf. They were waterfairies, and dwelt in the lakes and rivers as well as in the sea. So late as the fifteenth century, a MS. dictionary in English and Latin explains nickerby "sirena." At present, in our islands, the word is only preserved in the name of the devil, Old Nick. *T. Wright*, Essays, I. 255.

Old North State, The. A name sometimes given to North Carolina.

Old Orchard Beach. A seaside resort in York County, Maine, situated on Saco Bay 11 miles south-southwest of Portland.

Old Point Comfort. A watering-place in Virginia, situated at the mouth of the James River, 13 miles north of Norfolk. It contains the Hygeia Hotel.

Old Princely Houses. In the Old German Empire, those houses which had been represented among the princes as early as the Reichstag of Augsburg in 1582.

Old Probabilities. A nickname for the chief signal-officer of the Signal-service Bureau; sometimes abbreviated to *Old Prob.*

Old Prussia (prush'ä). 1. That part of Prussia which belonged to the kingdom previous to the beginning of the 19th century: often applied to East Prussia, West Prussia, Pomerania, and Brandenburg (including sometimes Silesia). —2. East and West Prussia.

Old Public Functionary, The. A nickname given to James Buchanan.

Old Put (put). A nickname of General Israel Putnam.

Old Reliable. A nickname of General George H. Thomas.

Old Sarum (sā'rum). A place two miles from Salisbury, England: an ancient Celtic and later a Roman fortress. Cynric defeated the Britons here in 552. It was sacked by the Danes in 1003. The cathedral was removed to New Sarum in 1218. It was long noted as the most notorious of "rotten boroughs," there being, indeed, not a single house within its limits when it was disfranchised in 1832.

Old Testament. See *Testament*.

Old Town (toun). A town in Penobscot County, Maine, situated on the Penobscot 12 miles north of Bangor. Population (1890), 5,312.

Old Wives' Tale, The. A comedy written by George Peele and printed in 1595: acted some years earlier.

The Old Wives' Tale [of Peele] pretty certainly furnished Milton with the subject of "Comus," and this is its chief merit. *Saintsbury*, Hist. of Elizabethan Lit., p. 71.

Old World, The. A name often given to Europe, or to the eastern hemisphere, since the discovery of America.

Oleandros (ō-lē-an'drōs; G. pron. ō-lā-ä'rē-ōs) (Latinized from **Olschläger**), **Adam.** Born at Aschersleben, Prussia, about 1600: died Feb. 22, 1671. A German traveler in Russia and Persia, and author. He wrote a description of his travels.

Ole Bull. See *Bull*.

Oleggio (ō-led'jō). A town in the province of Novara, Italy, 29 miles west-northwest of Milan. Population (1881), commune, 8,689.

Olen (ō'len). [Gr. Ὤλην.] See the extract.

After Linus came the Lycian Olen, the oldest composer of Greek hymns known (Paus. ix. 27, 2), whose style was adopted by Orpheus, and also by Pamphos, the oldest hymnpoet among the Athenians. A hymn of this Pamphos to Eros was sung at the mysteries by the Lycomidæ, along with those of Orpheus. Several of his hymns are referred to by Pausanias. *Mahaffy*, Hist. of Classical Greek Lit., I. 14.

Oléron (ō-lā-rōn'), or **Oloron** (ō-lō-rōn'). An island west of France, situated in lat. 46° 2′ N., opposite the mouths of the Charente and Seudre. It belongs to the department of Charente-Inférieure. Length, 19 miles. Area, 59 square miles.

Oléron (ō-lā-rōn'), **Judgments of.** A code of maritime laws in use in western Europe in the middle ages. It is the oldest collection of modern maritime laws, and is supposed to have been promulgated by Eleanor, duchess of Guienne, mother of Richard I. of England, at Oleron, about the middle of the 12th century, and to have been introduced into England, with some additions, in the reign of Richard I.

Olevano (ō-lā-vä'nō). A town in the province of Rome, Italy, 30 miles east of Rome. It is noted for its pictures environs.

Olevianus (ō-lē-vi-ā'nus; G. pron. ō-lā-vē-ä'nus), **Kaspar.** Born at Treves, Prussia, Aug. 10, 1536: died at Herborn, Prussia, March 15, 1587. A German theologian, one of the founders of the German Reformed Church.

Olga (ol'gä), Saint. Died about 969. A Russian saint, wife of Igor, prince of Kieff, regent after her husband's death.

Olhão (ol-youn'). A seaport in the province of Algarve, southern Portugal, situated on the Atlantic 6 miles east of Faro. Population, about 7,000.

Olhone (ol-hō'nā), or **Olchone,** or **Oljon.** A tribe of North American Indians, formerly on San Francisco Bay, California. See *Costanoan*.

Olid (ō-lēd'), **Cristóbal de.** Born, probably at Baeza, about 1487: killed in Honduras near the end of 1524. A Spanish captain. He went to Darien and thence to Cuba; was prominent under Cortés in the conquest of Mexico, 1519-21; invaded Michoacan 1522 and 1523; founded Zacatula; headed an expedition to Colima; and in Jan., 1524, was sent by Cortés to conquer Honduras, which had already been invaded by Gil Gonzalez Davila. On his arrival there he threw off the authority of Cortés, and the latter sent Francisco de las Casas against him. Both Casas and Gil Gonzalez fell into Olid's hands, but they found occasion to attack and kill him.

Olier (ō-lyā'), **Jean Jacques.** Born at Paris, 1608: died there, 1657. A French ecclesiastic and writer, founder of the seminary of St. Sulpice in Paris.

Olifant (ol'i-fant) **River.** A river in South Africa, the principal right-hand affluent of the Limpopo. It rises near Heidelberg in the Transvaal, runs mainly northeast, and joins the Limpopo in Portuguese territory.

Olifaunt (ol'i-fant), **Nigel.** The principal character in Scott's "Fortunes of Nigel." He was Lord Glenvarloch in virtue of his castle and estates.

Olin (ō'lin), **Stephen.** Born at Leicester, Vt., March 5, 1797: died at Middletown, Conn., Aug. 16, 1851. An American Methodist clergyman and educator, president of Wesleyan University, Middletown, 1842–51.

Olinda (ō-lēn'dä). The episcopal city of the state of Pernambuco, Brazil, on a promontory of the coast 3 miles north of the capital. It was founded in 1536, was the early colonial capital of Pernambuco and of the Dutch in Brazil 1630–54, and was the principal commercial city of northern Brazil until 1710. Population, about 9,000.

Olinda, Marquis of. See *Araujo Lima, Pedro de*.

Oliphant, Carolina. See *Nairne, Baroness*.

Oliphant (ol'i-fant), **Laurence.** Born in Ceylon (?), 1829: died at Twickenham, England, Dec. 23, 1888. An English traveler, diplomatist, and author. He was the son of Anthony Oliphant, chief justice of Ceylon. He published "Journey to Katmandu (1852), "Russian Shores of the Black Sea" (1853), works on the Crimean war, "Minnesota, etc." (1855), "The Narrative of the Earl of Elgin's Mission to China and Japan, etc." (1860), "Piccadilly" (1870), "Altiora Peto," a novel (1883), "Masollam" (1886), "Sympneumatics" (1886), "Scientific Religion" (1888).

Oliphant, Mrs. (**Margaret Wilson**). Born at Wallyford, Midlothian, in 1828. A British novelist, biographical writer, and critic. She has written various stories of Scottish life, "Passages in the Life of Mrs. Margaret Maitland of Sunnyside" (1849), etc., and "Laddie" (1858), "Chronicles of Carlingford" (1861-1866: her first great success), and many other novels. She has also published a "Life of Edward Irving" (1862), "Historical Sketches of the Reign of George II." (1869), "The Makers of Florence" (1876), "The Literary History of England" (1882), "The Makers of Venice" (1888), and "Royal Edinburgh" (1890).

Olisipo (ō-lis'i-pō). The ancient name of Lisbon.

Oliva (ō-lē'vä). A town in the province of Valencia, Spain, 40 miles south-southeast of Valencia. Population (1887), 8,779.

Oliva (ō-lē'fä). A small town in the province of West Prussia, Prussia, 5 miles northwest of Dantzic.

Oliva (ō-lē'vä), **Fernan Perez de.** Born at Cordova, Spain, about 1492: died about 1530. A Spanish scholar and author. His chief work is a "Dialogo de la dignidad del hombre" ("Dialogue on the Dignity of Man").

Olivais (ō-lē'fäis), **Peace of.** A peace concluded in 1660 at Oliva, Prussia, between Sweden, Poland, the Empire, and Brandenburg. Sweden received important concessions from Poland, and renounced Courland.

Olivant (ol'i-vant). The magic horn of Orlando: it could be heard at a distance of 20 miles.

Olivares (ō-lē-vä'räs), **Miguel de.** Born at Chillan, 1674: died at Imola, Italy, about 1773. A Jesuit historian. He was a missionary in Chile 1701–67, and traveled in all parts of the country. His two works "Historia militar, civil y sagrada del reino de Chile" and "Historia de la Compañía de Jesús en Chile" were published in the collection of "Historiadores de Chile" in 1874.

Olivarez (ō-lē-vä'reth), **Count (Gasparo de Guzman).** Born at Rome, Jan. 6, 1587: died at Toro, Spain, July 12, 1645. A Spanish statesman. He was prime minister 1621–43; waged war unsuccessfully with the Netherlands, France, and the Catalonians; and was exiled in 1643.

Olivenza (ō-lē-ven'thä). A town in the province of Badajoz, Spain, 18 miles south of Badajoz. Population (1887), 8,177.

Oliver (ol'i-vėr). [L. *Oliverus*, F. *Olivier*, It. *Oliviero, Uliviero*, Sp. Pg. *Oliverio*, G. Dan. *Oliver*.] **1.** One of the twelve peers of Charlemagne. See *Roland*.—2. In Shakspere's "As you Like it," the elder brother of Orlando.

Oliver (ol'i-vėr), **Andrew.** Born at Boston, March 28, 1706: died there, March 3, 1774. An American politician. He was stamp-distributer in Boston in 1765, and later lieutenant-governor of Massachusetts.

Oliver, Henry Kemble. Born 1800: died 1885. An American composer, chiefly of church music.

Oliver, Isaac. Born 1556: died about 1617. A painter, a pupil of Nicholas Hilliard and Zucchero. He painted the portraits of Queen Elizabeth, Mary Stuart, Prince Henry, Ben Jonson, Sir Philip Sydney, and others. He left a number of miniature paintings.

Oliver, Peter. Born at Boston, March 26, 1713: died at Birmingham, England, Oct. 13, 1791. An American jurist, brother of Andrew Oliver. He became chief justice of Massachusetts in 1771; and was impeached in 1774. He was a Tory in the Revolution.

Oliver le Dain (ol'i-vėr lē dān). The barber and intimate adviser of Louis XI. of France, introduced as a character in Scott's novel "Quentin Durward."

Oliver Twist. A novel by Dickens, published in 1837–38. Named from its principal character, a workhouse orphan. One of its purposes was to promote reform of the abuses in almshouses.

Olives, Mount of. See *Olivet, Mount*.

Olivet (ol'i-vet), **Mount,** or **Mount of Olives** (ol'i-vz). A ridge containing several elevations, situated east of Jerusalem. It is often mentioned in Scripture history. Its highest summit is 361 feet above Jerusalem and 2,725 feet above sea-level.

Olivia (ō-liv'i-ä). **1.** A character in Shakspere's "Twelfth Night."—2. In Wycherley's comedy "The Plain Dealer," a woman with whom Manly is in love: a detracting, treacherous creature who deceives him vilely.—3. One of the principal characters in Goldsmith's comedy "The Good-natured Man."—4. A daughter of the vicar in Goldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield." See *Primrose*.—5. The principal character in Mrs. Cowley's "Bold Stroke for a Husband."

Olivier (ō-lē-vyā'), **Guillaume Antoine.** Born near Toulon, France, 1756: died at Lyons, 1814. A French naturalist and traveler, especially noted as an entomologist.

Ollanta (ōl-yän'tä). The hero of a celebrated Quichua (Peruvian) drama, the "Apu-Ollanta." He is represented as living early in the 15th century. He loves Cusi Coyllur, daughter of the Inca Pachacutec Yupanqui; but after she has borne him a child the Inca immures her in a dungeon, and Ollanta leads a rebellion for 10 years. He is finally captured, but is pardoned by the new Inca who has come into power, and his wife and child are restored to him. The drama is of great beauty. It was first reduced to writing in the 17th century, but there is little doubt of its antiquity, and the hero is perhaps historical. Several Spanish plays and a recent opera have been founded on it. Also written *Ollantai* or *Olantay*.

Ollantay-tambo (ōl-yän'tī-täm'bō). [Quichua, 'house of Ollanta.'] A ruined Inca fort and town of the department of Cuzco, Peru, in the valley of the Urubamba, 41 miles northeast of Cuzco. The place was a frontier post of the Incas, and is connected with many events in their history, as well as with the legend of Ollanta (which see). The buildings are

in a remarkably perfect condition, and some of them rest on older foundations, supposed to be pre-Incarial. There is a small modern village on the site. Also written *Ollantoc tanqu.*

Ollapod (ol'a-pod), **Doctor.** A character in Colman the younger's comedy "The Poor Gentleman." He is a warlike apothecary, and also a corner in a militia troop, noted for his "jumble of physic and shouting" and his harmless prescriptions.

Ollivier (ō-lē-vyā'), **Emile.** Born at Marseilles, 1825. A French politician, premier Jan.–Aug., 1870.

Olmecs (ōl'meks'), or **Olmecas** (ōl-mā'käz). A traditional and perhaps mythical tribe or race of Indians, said to have inhabited portions of the Mexican plateau before the advent of the Aztecas. Accounts of them are very vague, and agree only in describing them as savages. It has been suggested that the Chinantecs were descended from them. Also written *Ulmecs, Hulmecas,* etc.

Olmedo (ōl-mā'dō), **José Joaquin.** Born at Guayaquil, 1782; died there, Feb. 17, 1847. An Ecuadorian politician and poet. He was a leader of the revolt against the Spaniards in Oct., 1820, and a member of the first patriot junta 1820–22, but opposed the union with Colombia. Subsequently he held various civil positions, and in 1845 was a member of the provisional government. His poems, principally lyrics, are very popular.

Olmsted (om'sted or um'sted), **Denison.** Born at East Hartford, Conn., June 18, 1791; died at New Haven, Conn., May 13, 1859. An American physicist, astronomer, meteorologist, and geologist. He published text-books on astronomy and natural philosophy, etc.

Olmsted, Frederick Law. Born at Hartford, Conn., April 26, 1822. An American landscape-gardener. In 1850 he made a pedestrian tour through England and a short continental trip, recorded in "Walks and Talks of an American Farmer in England" (1852). On his return he traveled in the United States, and published "A Journey in the Seaboard Slave States" (1856), "A Journey through Texas" (1857), and "A Journey in the Back Country" (1860). "The Cotton Kingdom" (1861), etc. When the work on central Park, New York, was begun he was made superintendent, and collaborated with Mr. Vaux in preparing a plan which was successful in competition. During the war he acted as secretary of the Sanitary Commission. After severing his connection with it, he spent two years in California, where he was one of the Yosemite Valley in an official capacity. In 1879 he made a trip to Europe, and on returning took charge of the Back Bay Park in Boston. His most successful undertaking was the laying out of Jackson Park, Chicago, for the Columbian Exposition.

Olmütz (ol'mütz), Slavic **Olomouc** (ō-lō-möts'). The second city of Moravia, situated on an island in the March, 50 mi. NNW. of Vienna: lat. 49° 36′ N., long. 17° 14′ E. It is one of the chief fortresses of the Austrian empire. Among the old buildings are the cathedral, Rathaus, and Mauritiuskirche. It is the seat of an archbishop, formerly (1778–1855) a university (now limited to a theological faculty). It was the capital of Moravia until 1640: was taken by the Swedes in 1642, and by the Prussians in 1741; and was unsuccessfully besieged by the Prussians in 1758. Population (1890), 15,761.

Olmütz Conference. A conference between Prussia (represented by Von Manteuffel) and Austria (represented by Schwarzenberg) under the mediation of Russia, Nov. 28–29, 1850, respecting affairs in Germany, particularly in Hesse and Schleswig-Holstein, whose populations were in revolt against their respective rulers, the Elector of Hesse and the King of Denmark. Schleswig-Holstein was abandoned to Denmark, and the Elector of Hesse was reinstated in power.

Olney (ol'ni). A small town in Buckinghamshire, England, situated on the Ouse 53 miles northwest of London. It was the residence of the poet Cowper.

Olney Hymns. A collection of hymns written by William Cowper and John Newton, published 1779.

Olonetz (ō-lō-nets'). A government in northwestern Russia, lying east of Finland and north of the governments of St. Petersburg and Novgorod. Capital, Petrozavodsk. It contains Lake Onega and many other lakes. Area, 57,439 square miles. Population (1890), 323,600.

Oloron. See *Oléron.*

Oloron-Sainte-Marie (ō-lō-rōn'sant-mā-rē'). A town in the department of Basses-Pyrénées, France, situated on the rivers Aspe and Ossau, 17 miles southwest of Pau. Population (1891), 8,758.

Olot (ō-lōt'). A town in the province of Gerona, northeastern Spain, 22 miles northwest of Gerona. Population (1887), 8,158.

Olozaga (ō-lō-thä'gä), **Salustiano de.** Born at Logroño, Spain, 1803; died at Enghien, near Paris, 1873. A Spanish politician and diplomatist.

Ols, or **Oels** (els). A town in the province of Silesia, Prussia, situated on the Olsa 17 miles east-northeast of Breslau. It was formerly the capital of a principality. Population (1890), 7,614.

Olshausen (ols'hou-zen), **Hermann.** Born at Oldeslae, Holstein, Aug., 1796: died at Erlangen, Bavaria, Sept. 4, 1839. A German Protestant exegete, professor of theology at Königsberg 1821–34, and at Erlangen 1834–39. He wrote a commentary on the New Testament (1830–40), etc.

Olshausen (ols'hou-zen), **Justus.** Born at Hohenfelde, Holstein, May 9, 1800: died at Berlin, Dec. 28, 1882. A German Orientalist, brother of Hermann Olshausen. He was professor at Kiel 1826–1882, and at Konigsberg 1868–69, and was connected with the Prussian ministry of instruction 1868–74. He wrote works on Persian topics and on the Old Testament.

Olsnitz (els'nits). A town in the kingdom of Saxony, situated on the Elster 25 miles southwest of Zwickau. Population (1890), 9,426.

Olten (ol'ten). A town in the canton of Solothurn, Switzerland, situated on the Aare 21 miles southeast of Basel. It is a railway center. Population (1888), 4,932.

Oltenitza (ol-te-nēt'sä). A small town in Rumania, situated at the junction of the Arjish with the Danube, 37 miles southeast of Bukharest. Here, Nov. 2, 1853, and July 29, 1854, the Turks defeated the Russians.

Olustee (ō-lus'tē). A place in Baker County, northern Florida, 47 miles west of Jacksonville. Here, Feb. 20, 1864, the Federals under Seymour were defeated by the Confederates under Finnegan. The Federal loss was 1,828; the Confederate, 500.

Olviopol (ol-vē-ō'pōl). A town in the government of Kherson, southern Russia, situated on the Bug 128 miles northwest of Kherson. Population, 5,000.

Olybrius (ō-lib'ri-us). Roman emperor, 472.

Olympia (ō-lim'pi-ä). [Gr. *Ὀλυμπία.*] In ancient geography, a valley in Elis, Peloponnesus, Greece, situated on the Alpheus in lat. 37° 38′ N., long. 21° 38′ E. It is famous as the seat of a celebrated sanctuary of Zeus and of the Olympic games, the most important of which, the great public games of classical antiquity. (See *Olympic games.*) The origins of the sanctuary and of the games are anterior to history: according to tradition they were established in the 9th century B. C. The Olympic oracle, in the 9th century B. C. The list of Olympian victors goes back to 776 B. C., which is the first year of the first Olympiad: but the Olympiads did not come into common use in chronology until much later. The sanctuary was situated in the valley between the rivers Cladeus and Alpheus, at the foot of the hill of Cronus. A temporary enclosure, called the Altis, 800 feet long by 600 feet, surrounded the temple of Zeus, the Heræum, the Metroum, the treasuries of the various Greek cities and states, and other buildings, besides numberless statues and other works of art, and steles with commemorative inscriptions. Outside of the Altis lay the Bouleuterion or senate-house, the Stadium, which was the chief scene of the athletic contests, and a number of large gymnasia, dating mostly the last chiefly of Roman date. The Olympic games were abolished by Theodosius in 394 A. D. The monuments were much shattered by earthquakes in the 6th century, and at time went on were progressively buried by landslips from Cronus and inundations of the Cladeus and Alpheus, in one of which the Hippodrome was entirely swept away. Sand and earth were deposited to a depth of from 10 to 20 feet over the ruins. In 1829 the French Expedition de Morée made some superficial excavations, and recovered some sculptures (now in the Louvre) from the Zeus temple. In six seasons of work after 1874, the German government laid bare down to the ancient level the greater part of what survives of the sanctuary. The sculptural finds were richer than had been hoped for, though they include two capital pieces—the Hermes of Praxiteles and the Nike of Paeonius. In the departments of architecture and epigraphy, however, the German excavations take rank as the most important that have been made. The antiquities discovered were preserved on the site, the new museum for the purpose. The temple of Zeus, dating from the early part of the 5th century B. C., is a Doric peripteros of 6 by 13 columns, measuring 90 by 210 feet; the columns were 7 feet in base-diameter and 34 high. The cella had pronaos and opisthodomos with 2 columns in antis and 2 interior ranges of 7 columns. In the cella stood the famous chryselephantine statue of Zeus, seated, about 40 feet high, by Phidias. The pediments were filled with important groups of sculpture, much of which has been recovered. That of the eastern pediment represents the chariot-race of Pelops and Œnomaus, under the presidency of Zeus; that of the western the fight between Lapiths and Centaurs in presence of Apollo. The end walls of the cella bore a Doric frieze with very fine sculptured metopes representing the exploits of Hercules. The Heræum or temple of Hera, a temple of very ancient foundation, showing peculiarities of construction in wood and unburned brick partly replaced piecemeal in stone with the advance of time, is a large Doric peripteros of 6 by 16 columns: the cella had pronaos and opisthodomos in antis, and was divided in the interior into 3 aisles by 2 ranges of columns. The famous Hermes of Praxiteles was found in this temple. The Philippeum, a circular building built by Philip of Macedon about 336 B. C. The cella was surrounded by a peristyle of 18 Ionic columns, and had in the interior a range of Corinthian columns, and chryselephantine statues of Philip and his family.

Olympia. The capital of the State of Washington and of Thurston County, situated at the southern extremity of Puget Sound, about lat. 47° 4′ N., long. 122° 35′ W. Population (1890), 4,698.

Olympian (ō-lim'pi-an). **The** A surname of Pericles.

Pericles, called half in derision by the comic poets the Zeus of Athens; called afterwards, with reverence, by Plutarch, the Olympian.

Symonds, Studies of the Greek Poets, I. 37.

Olympian Zeus. See *Zeus.*

Olympian Zeus, Temple of. See *Olympieum.*

Olympias (ō-lim'pi-as). [Gr. *Ὀλυμπιάς.*] Put to death 316 B. C. The wife of Philip II. of Macedon, and mother of Alexander the Great. She was involved in the wars of Alexander's successors, and was allied with Polysperchon against Cassander about 317 B. C.

Olympic games, The. The greatest of the four Panhellenic festivals of the ancient Greeks. They were celebrated at intervals of four years in honor of Zeus, in a sacred inclosure called the Altis, in the plain of Olympia (which see), containing many temples and religious, civic, and gymnastic structures, besides countless votive works of art. The festival began with sacrifices followed by contests and racing, wrestling, etc., and closed on the fifth day with processions, sacrifices, and banquets to the victors. The victors were crowned with garlands of wild olive, and on their return home they were received with extraordinary distinction, and enjoyed numerous honors and privileges. The period of four years intervening between one celebration and the next, called an *Olympiad,* is notable as the measure by which the Greeks computed time—776 B. C. being the reputed first year of the first Olympiad.

Olympieum (ō-lim-pi-ē'um), or **Temple of Olympian Zeus.** A temple founded at Athens by Pisistratus, but not completed in the form represented by the existing remains until the reign of Hadrian. The temple was Corinthian, dipteral, with 8 columns on each front and 20 on each flank, and measured 135 by 350 feet. Fifteen huge columns, 56 feet high, are still standing, and of these a single, the finest temple stood in a large peribolos which was adorned with statues.

Olympiodorus (ō-lim'pi-ō-dō'rus). A Platonic philosopher. He was a native of Alexandria, lived in the second half of the 6th century, and wrote lectures or commentaries on the dialogues of Plato, abstracts of which have come down to us.

Olympiodorus. A Greek historian. He was a native of Thebes in Egypt, lived in the first half of the 5th century, and wrote 22 books of general history dealing with the period from 407 to 425, abstracts of which have been preserved in the "Bibliotheca" of Photius.

Olympus (ō-lim'pus). [Gr. *Ὄλυμπος.*] In ancient geography, the name of various mountains, especially of one on the borders of Macedonia and Thessaly, regarded as the especial home of the gods (hence often used for heaven). Height, about 9,750 feet. The Mysian Olympus was on the borders of Mysia, Bithynia, and Phrygia in Asia Minor. Others were in Lydia, Lycia, Cyprus, Laconia, and Elis. Tozer enumerating 14 in all.

Olynthiac (ō-lin'thi-ak) **Orations.** A series of three orations delivered at Athens by Demosthenes 349–348 B. C., for the purpose of inducing the Athenians to assist Olynthus against Philip II. of Macedon.

Olynthus (ō-lin'thus). [Gr. *Ὄλυνθος.*] In ancient geography, a city in Chalcidice, Macedonia, situated near the head of the Toronaic Gulf, in lat. 40° 16′ N., long. 23° 21′ E. It was the capital of an important confederacy, and its suppression by Sparta in the war of 383–379 B. C. It was attacked by Philip II. of Macedon and was captured and destroyed by him 348 or 347 B. C. The Olynthian orations of Demosthenes were appeals to Athens to support Olynthus against Philip.

Om (om, but originally and more correctly ōm). [According to Böhtlingk and Roth, an obscuration of Skt. *ava,* the result of prolonging and nasalizing *a,* an assertive particle corresponding to Bloomfield (A. O. S. xiv. cl.), identical with Gr. *ἀν,* L. *quæ-nam,* Goth. *and-i,* and meaning 'now then,' 'well now.'] A particle that plays a great role in Hindu religious literature. Its original sense is that of solemn affirmation. Popular etymology, perhaps existing as early as the Upanishads, derives it from the root *av,* 'to protect,' and in accordance with which the teacher began and the pupil ended a lesson of the Veda. Much of the Upanishads is one of the mystic meaning of *Om,* as summing up in itself all truth. In later Hinduism it is regarded as consisting of the three elements *a, u,* and *m,* symbolizing respectively Vishnu, Shiva, and Brahma, so that the pranava ('murmur') *Om* signifies the Hindu triad. (See Bloomfield as quoted above.) *Om* is also the first syllable of the "hundred of six syllables" *Om vani padme hum,* so conspicuous in Buddhism and especially in Lamaism. Its reputed author is the deified saint Avalokiteshvara (which see), or Padmapani, 'the lotus-handed,' as he is called by Tibetans. It is variously translated. Bloomfield gives "Om, O jewel on the lotus, hum"; Goldstücker, "Salvation (Om) [is] in the jewel-lotus (mani-padme), amen (hum)," where the compound "jewel-lotus" refers to the saint and the flower from which he rose, according to which the formula was originally an invocation to Avalokiteshvara.

Om (ōm). A river in western Siberia which joins the Irtish at Omsk.

Omagh (ō'mä or ō-mäch'). The capital of the county of Tyrone, Ireland, 27 miles south of Londonderry.

Omaguas (o-ma'gwās): called **Cambevas** (kām-bā'vās) by Brazilians. An Indian tribe of northern Peru, on the north side of the upper Marañon, between long. 72° and 75° W. (territory claimed but not held by Ecuador). They were formerly very numerous, having many large villages connected by good roads. They were agriculturists, dressed in cotton garments, used gold ornaments, and are said to have been sun-worshipers; probably they had derived the germs of civilization from the Incas. Their heads were artificially flattened. The Omaguas were gathered into mission villages in the 17th century. Their numbers rapidly decreased, mainly by disease, and the remnants are mixed by intermarriage with other tribes. They belong to the Tupi linguistic stock.

Omaguas, Kingdom or **Province of.** A name given in the 16th century to the region occupied by the Omaguas. About 1545 reports were brought to New Granada and Peru of a vast and rich city in this district. It was connected with the tales of El Dorado, and became the object of several expeditions. See *Urana, Pedro de.*

Omaha (ō'ma-hā). [Pl., also *Omahas.* From *Umonhon*, those who went up stream or against the current.] A tribe of the Dhegiha division of North American Indians, numbering 1,197. They are in eastern Nebraska. See *Dhegiha.*

Omaha (ō'ma-hā). The capital of Douglas County, Nebraska, situated on the Missouri in lat. 41° 16′ N., long. 95° 56′ W. It is the largest city in the State, an important railway center, and the eastern terminus of the Union Pacific Railroad; has flourishing commercial and manufactures, and contains important oil-refining works. It has very large stock-yards, and pork-packing and beef-packing are important industries. It was founded in 1854, and was formerly the capital of the State. Population (1890), 140,452.

Oman (ō-mān'). A sultanate in eastern Arabia, bordering on the Persian Gulf and Gulf of Oman. Capital, Muscat. The surface is largely mountainous. It is one of the most flourishing independent states of Arabia. In the beginning of the 19th century it was much more extended, but the name is now limited to the region near Muscat. It is under British supervision. Area, 82,000 square miles. Population, 1,500,000.

Oman, Gulf of. An arm of the Arabian Sea, south of Persia and east of Arabia. It is connected with the Persian Gulf by the Strait of Ormuz.

Omar (ō'mär), **ibn al-Khattab.** The second calif. He succeeded Abu-Beke in 634, and was assassinated by Firoza Persian slave, in 644. His daughter Hafsah was the third wife of Mohammed. During his reign Syria, Phenicia, Persia, Egypt, and Jerusalem were brought under the sway of Islam. He took an important part in the first conquests of the Koran. He was the first to assume the title "Commander of the Faithful" (*Emirul-mûminin*), and he "organized a complete military-religious commonwealth" (Sedillot).

Omar II. Calif 717–720, successor of Solyman.

Omar, Mosque of, or **Kubbet es-Sakhra** ('Dome of the Rock'). A celebrated mosque on the platform of the temple in Jerusalem. It is an octagon of 66 feet to a side, with 4 porches and a range of pointed windows, pierced with beautifully executed Persian tiles. The interior has two concentric ranges of columns and piers, the central range supporting the drum of the dome, which is 97 feet high and 65 in diameter. Beneath the dome is the sacred rock, upon which it is held that Abraham was about to sacrifice Isaac. The walls and the drum are covered with beautiful Byzantine mosaics of different dates, and the windows are filled with splendid 16th-century colored glass. The mosque was originally a very early Byzantine church, but it has been much modified by the Mohammedans.

Omar Khayyam (ō'mär khī-yām'). A Persian poet and astronomer who was born at Nishapur in Khorasan in the latter half of the 11th and died within the first quarter of the 12th century A. D. He studied under the imam Mowaffak of Nishapur, having as his companions Hasan ben Sabbah, afterward the head of the military order of the Assassins, and Nizamul-Mulk, later vazir of Alp Arslan and Malik Shah, respectively son and grandson of Toghrul Beg, the founder of the Seljukian dynasty. Having attained power, Nizam-ul-Mulk granted Omar Khayyam a yearly pension. Omar was one of the eight learned men appointed by Malik Shah to reform the calendar, the result being the Jalali era, so called from Jalalud'din, one of the king's names: "a computation of time which," says Gibbon, "surpasses the Julian and approaches the accuracy of the Gregorian style." He was the author of a mathematical work entitled "Zijj Malikshahi," and of an Arabic treatise on algebra, but is especially known as a poet from his Rubaiyat, or Quatrains (in 2 verses or 4 hemistichs of which the first, second, and fourth rime), which have been translated by Fitzgerald and by Whinfield.

Omar Pasha. See *Omer Pasha.*

Omayyads. See *Ommiads.*

Ombay (om-bī'). One of the smaller Sunda Islands, Malaysia, situated north of Timor, from which it is separated by Ombay Passage.

Ombrone (om-brō'ne). A river in Tuscany, Italy, which flows into the Mediterranean 10 miles southwest of Grosseto; the ancient Umbro. Length, about 80–90 miles.

O'Meara (ō-mā'rā), **Barry Edward.** Born in Ireland, 1786; died at London, June 3, 1836. An Irish surgeon, physician to Napoleon I. at St. Helena 1815–18. He published "Napoleon in Exile" (1822), etc.

Omer Pasha (ō'mėr pash'ā) (originally **Lattas**). Born Nov. 24, 1806; died at Constantinople, April 18, 1871. A Turkish general. He commanded an army in the Crimean war, and commanded against the insurgents in Crete in 1867.

Ommiads (ō-mī'adz), or **Omayyads** (ō-mī'yadz). A dynasty of califs which reigned in the East 661–750 A. D., the first of whom was Moawiyah, the descendant of Omayya (the founder of a noted Arab family), and successor to Ali. The Ommiads were followed by the Abbassides. The last of these Eastern Ommiads escaped to Spain and founded the caliphate of Western Africa. This Victorious Hadsche, and with it the Ommiad dynasty, became extinct in 1031.

After the first four (or "orthodox") Khalifs, Abu-Beke, Omar, Othman, and Aly, who were elected more or less by popular vote, the Syrian party set up Moawia as Khalif at Damascus, and from him sprang the family of Omayyad Khalifs, so called from their ancestor Omayya. There were fourteen Omeyyad Khalifs, who reigned from 661 to 750, when they were deposed by Es-Seffah, the Victorious, who was the first of the second dynasty of Khalifs, called Abbaside, after their ancestor Abbas, an uncle of the Prophet Mohammed. The Abbaside Khalifs transferred the seat of government from Damascus to Baghdad, and lifted the Khalifate until its destruction by the Mongols in 1258. Among the members of the deposed family of the Omeyyads was Abd-er-Rahman, a name which means "Servant of the Merciful God." *Poole,* Story of the Moors, p. 59.

Omnibus Bill, The. A series of compromise measures passed through Congress 1850, largely through the influence of Clay. The chief provisions were the admission of California to the Union, organization of the Territories of Utah and New Mexico, the repeal of the slave-trade in the District of Columbia, and a fugitive-slave law.

Omphale (om'fa-lē). [Gr. *Ὀμφάλη.*] In Greek legend, a Lydian princess, mistress of Hercules.

Omri (om'ri). King of Israel. The length and date of his reign are much disputed (probably 889–877 B. C.). He was a usurper, and the founder of a dynasty of considerable importance in Hebrew history. He formed an alliance with Tyre and subdued the Moabites. He is mentioned on the Moabite stone, and in the cuneiform inscriptions the Assyrians call Israel "the land of Omri" (the house of Omri). He built the city of Samaria, and made it the capital of the Israelitish kingdom.

Oms de Santa Pau (ōms dā sän'tä pou). **Manuel,** Marquis of Castell-dos-Rios. Died at Lima, April 23, 1761. A Spanish nobleman, a grandee of Spain. He was viceroy of Peru from July 7, 1707. During his term the Spanish commercial monopoly of Peruvian trade was somewhat relaxed.

Omsk (omsk). The capital of the general government of West Siberia, situated in the province of Akmolinsk, at the junction of the Om with the Irtish, about lat. 55° N., long. 73° E. The fortress here was founded in 1716. Population, 38,000.

On. See *Heliopolis.*

Oña (ōn'yä), **Pedro de.** Born at Los Confines, on the Biobio River, Chile, about 1565; died at Lima, Peru, after 1632. A Spanish-American poet. Most of his life was passed in Peru, where he was fiscal of the audience. His principal work is the epic "Arauco domado" (1st ed. Lima, 1596), which is in some respects a continuation of Ercilla's "Araucana." It has some poetical merit, and is of much historical value.

Onas. See *Fuegians.*

Onatas (ō-nā'tąs). [Gr. *Ὀνάτας.*] Flourished about 500–460 B. C. An Æginetan sculptor and painter, a contemporary of Ageladas the teacher of Phidias. *Encyclopædia.* He was especially famous for his statues of athletes, and was much admired and highly praised by Pausanias, who describes many of his works. As the Ægina marbles were probably made in his day, it may well be that they are either his work or represent his characteristics.

Oñate (ōn-yā'tā). A town in the province of Guipuzcoa, northern Spain, 38 miles west of Pamplona. Population (1887), 6,152.

Oñate (ōn-yā'tā), **Juan de.** Born at Guadalajara, Mexico, about 1550; died after 1611. A settler and first governor of New Mexico. He was a son of the founder of Guadalajara, and was married to a granddaughter of Hernando Cortés. In 1595 his proposition to settle New Mexico was accepted by the viceroy Velasco, and after much delay the grant was confirmed by the Count of Monterey. Oñate left Zacatecas in Jan., 1598, with 130 men besides Indians, a large wagon- and cattle-train, etc.; reached the Rio Grande, probably at El Paso, April 20; took formal possession April 30; crossed the river; and in Aug. founded the first capital, San Juan (Santa Fé was founded later). At the first river he had little trouble with the Indians. Early in 1599 he explored a part of Arizona, and in 1604 followed the Gila River down to the Gulf of California. He probably ceased to rule as governor in 1608.

Onca (on'kä). A Phenician goddess, the deity of wisdom, compared by the Greeks to Athene.

Ondegardo (on-dā-gär'dō), **Polo de.** Born at Salamanca about 1500; died, probably at Potosí, Upper Peru, about 1575. A Spanish lawyer and antiquarian. He went to Peru in 1545; was a trusted councilor of several rulers; and was corregidor of Potosí and Lima. He made a special study of Inca laws and customs, with the object of ingrafting the best of them on the Spanish legislation. His two "Relaciones" or reports (1561 and 1571) are still in manuscript, but have been freely used by historians: a smaller report was edited by Markham for the Hakluyt Society 1873. In 1559 Ondegardo discovered at Cuzco several mummies of the Inca sovereigns.

Onega (on'e-gä). A small seaport near Archangel, Russia, situated at the entrance of the river Onega into the White Sea.

Onega, Lake. The second largest lake in Europe, situated in the government of Olonetz, northwestern Russia, northeast of Lake Ladoga. It is connected by canals with the Volga and Dwina systems. Its waters pass by the Swir into Lake Ladoga, and thence into the Neva. Length, 152 miles. Greatest width, about 50 miles. Area, 3,763 square miles.

Oneglia (ō-nel'yä). A seaport in the province of Porto Maurizio, Italy, situated on the Mediterranean 57 miles southwest of Genoa. It has a trade in olive-oil. Population (1881), 7,433.

Oneida (ō-nī'dä). [Pl., also *Oneidas.* The name is translated 'standing stone' or 'people of the stone.'] A tribe of North American Indians. The early French writers called them *Oneiout.* They formerly occupied the lands east of Oneida Lake, New York, and the upper waters of the Susquehanna, west to the southward. They were not prominent in the Iroquois Confederacy, and sometimes acted adversely to its other members, as they were in intervals friendly with the French and took part with the colonies in the Revolution. In 1833 most of them removed to and still remain at Green Bay, Wisconsin, but others are in Ontario. Altogether they number (1894) over 3,000. See *Iroquois.*

Oneida Community. A religious society or brotherhood, the Bible Communists or Perfectionists, established in 1847 on Oneida Creek, in Lenox township, Madison County, New York, by John H. Noyes, after unsuccessful attempts to establish it at New Haven, Connecticut, in 1834, and at Putney, Vermont, in 1837. A branch of the Oneida Community also existed at Wallingford, Connecticut, but has now been withdrawn. Originally the Oneida Community was strictly communistic, all property and all children belonging primarily to the society, and the restrictions of marriage being entirely abolished; but in 1879, owing to the increasing demand of public opinion that the social practices of the society should be abandoned, marriage and family life were introduced, and in 1880 communism of property gave place to a joint-stock system, and the community was legally incorporated as "The Oneida Community, Limited."

Oneida Lake. A lake in central New York, 11 miles northeast of Syracuse. Its outlet is by the Oneida and Oswego rivers into Lake Ontario. Length, 20 miles.

O'Neil (ō-nēl'), **Hugh,** Earl of Tyrone. Died 1616. An Irish chieftain. He assumed the title of The O'Neil, and in 1597 headed an insurrection against the English, whom he defeated at Blackwater in 1598. He negotiated a truce with the Earl of Essex in 1599, and was defeated by Mountjoy 1601. He submitted about 1603.

O'Neill, Eliza. Born in Ireland, 1790; died there, Oct. 29, 1872. A noted Irish tragic actress, the successor of Mrs. Siddons. She made her first appearance in Drogheda as the Duke of York in "Richard III." in 1803, in a small strolling company of which her father was manager. She first appeared at Covent Garden in 1814. She made a large fortune in Ireland and England, and was married in 1819 to Mr. (afterward Sir) William Becher. Her best parts were Juliet, Belvidera, Mrs. Haller, and Mrs. Beverley.

O'Neill, or The Rebel. A romance by Bulwer Lytton, in heroic couplets, published in 1827.

Oneiout. See *Oneida.*

Onesimus (ō-nes'i-mus), Saint. A disciple of St. Paul, martyred in Rome. His day is celebrated Feb. 16 in the Roman calendar.

Ongaro, Dall'. See *Dall' Ongaro.*

Onias Menelaus (ō-ni'as men-e-lā'us). High priest of the Jews 172–162 B. C. He was a Benjaminite, not of priestly family, but secured the office from Antiochus Epiphanes, to whom Judea was then subject, by the payment of a bribe. In order to pay this bribe he despoiled the temple of its sacred vessels. In 171 he killed the rightful high priest, Onias III. With the help of Antiochus he introduced Greek customs and the sacrifice of swine into the temple. These acts brought about the revolt of the Maccabees. He was killed by Lysias, the guardian of Antiochus V.

Onion River. See *Winooski.*

Onomacritus (on-ō-mak'ri-tus). [Gr. *Ὀνομάκριτος.*] Lived about 530–485 B. C. A Greek prophet and mystic poet.

Onondaga (on-on-dā'gą). [Pl., also *Onondagas.* The name means 'on the top of the mountain.'] A tribe of North American Indians. In the councils of the Iroquois Confederacy they were called by a name meaning 'they who keep the council-fire.' In the old Dutch maps they are styled *Copbanoos.* They had their chief seat upon the lake and creek in New York which bear their name, and retained the country to Lake Ontario on the north, and to the Susquehanna River on the south. Many of them joined the Catholic Iroquois colonies on the St. Lawrence before 1754. At the close of the Revolutionary War more were settled on Grand River, Ontario, and the remainder are in New York. Their present total number is about 900. See *Iroquois.*

Onondaga (on-on-dâ'gâ) **Lake.** A small lake in central New York, north-northwest of Syracuse. Its outlet is Seneca River.

Onosander (on-ō-san'dėr). [Gr. *Ὀνόσανδρος.*] A Greek writer on military tactics.

Of the tacticians subsequent to Polybius, the most noted was Onosander, who flourished in the middle of the 1st century of our era, and dedicated to Q. Veranius Nepos, consul in A. D. 49, a brief but comprehensive treatise on the military art, which has come down to us, with the title Στρατηγικὸς Λόγος. It is divided into 42 chapters, and gives instructions with regard to all the details of a campaign. It is written in Attic Greek, and in a sufficiently pure style. The author, who was also known as a commentator on Plato, was the source of the military writings of the Emperors Mauritius and Leo, and in a French translation was used as a manual of the military art by Maurice of Saxony. *Müller*, Hist. of the Lit. of Anc. Greece, (III. 280. *(Donaldson.)*

Onotes (ō-nō'tēs). An extinct tribe of Indians who inhabited the eastern shore of Lake Maracaibo. They were fishermen, and built their houses on piles in the water. Ojeda, who found them in 1499, was reminded by their dwellings of Venice (whence he named the country Venezuela). Probably the Onotes were soon carried off into slavery: but huts similar to theirs are still made in the same region.

Onslow (onz'lō), **George.** Born at Clermont-Ferrand, France, July 27, 1784: died there, Oct., 1853. A French composer of instrumental music.

Ontario (on-tā'ri-ō), formerly called **Upper Canada.** A province of the Dominion of Canada. Capital, Toronto. It is bounded by Quebec on the northeast and east (separated by the Ottawa River) and on the south and west by the United States, from which it is in the main separated by the St. Lawrence, Lake Ontario, Niagara River, Lake Erie, Detroit River, Lake and River St. Clair, Lake Huron, St. Mary's River, and Lake Superior: Keewatin and Manitoba bound it on the northwest. Area, 101,733 square miles; diversified surface; belongs to the St. Lawrence basin; produces cereals, apples and other fruits, etc.; has manufactures of lumber, machinery, cotton and woolen goods, etc.; and has rich mineral resources. The government is vested in a lieutenant-governor, executive council, and legislative assembly. It sends 24 members to the Dominion Senate, 92 to the House of Commons. Its inhabitants are chiefly of English, Irish, Scottish, German, and French descent. Ontario was explored by the French in the 17th century. It was ceded to Great Britain in 1763, and largely settled by Tories in the American Revolutionary period. It was separated from Quebec and called Upper Canada in 1791. It was the scene of the battles of the Thames, Lundy's Lane, etc., in the War of 1812. A political rebellion occurred in 1837. It was reunited to Quebec in 1841, and was again separated and became the province of Ontario in the new Dominion in 1867. Area, 219,650 square miles. Population (1891), 2,114,321.

Ontario, Lake. The smallest and easternmost of the five great lakes, lying between the province of Ontario on the north and New York State on the south. It is connected with Lake Erie by the Niagara River, and for navigation by the Welland Canal. Its outlet is the St. Lawrence River. Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, Oswego, and Sackett's Harbor are on its banks. Length, 190 miles; breadth, 55 miles. Area, 7,240 square miles. Elevation, 246 feet.

Onteniente (ōn-tā-nē-en'tā). A town in the province of Valencia, Spain, situated 46 miles south by west of Valencia. Population (1887), 11,165.

Oodeypore. See *Udaipur.*

Oojein. See *Ujjain.*

Oost (ōst), **Jacob van.** Born at Bruges, Belgium, about 1600: died there, 1671. A Flemish painter.

Oost, Jakob van, surnamed "The Younger." Born about 1639: died at Bruges, 1713. A Flemish historical painter, son of J. van Oost (1600–1671).

Oosterhout (ōs'ter-hout). A town in the province of North Brabant, Netherlands, 25 miles southeast of Rotterdam. Population (1889), commune, 10,425.

Ootacamund (ō-tā-kā-mund'). A sanatorium in the Nilgiri Hills, Deccan, India. Elevation, 7,220 feet.

Oparo (ō-pā'rō), or **Rapa** (rä'pä). A mountainous island in the South Pacific, often classed in the Austral group.

Opata (ō-pä'tä), also *Opatee; a* corruption of a Pima term signifying 'enemy.'] A division of the Piman stock of North American Indians. It embraced the following agricultural tribes: Opata, Eudeve, Jova, Teguima, Ooginaibit, Teuri Cotta, and, probably, the Inunres. Its habitat extends from the western boundary of Chihuahua to the Rio San Miguel in Sonora, Mexico, and from the main fork of the Rio Yaqui, about lat. 28°, northward to the southern boundary of Arizona, with settlements mainly in the Rio Sonora valley. It numbers about 5,500. *See Piman.*

Opatow (ō-pä'tov). A town in the government of Radom, Russian Poland, situated on the Opatowka 100 miles south of Warsaw. Population (1890), 6,025.

Opelousas (op-e-lo'sąs). The capital of St. Landry parish, Louisiana, 56 miles west of Baton Rouge. Population (1890), 1,572.

Opequan (ō-pek'an) **Creek.** A small river in Virginia which joins the Potomac above Harper's Ferry. Near it was the scene of the battle of Winchester, Sept. 19, 1864. See *Winchester.*

Ophelia (o-fē'li-ä). The daughter of Polonius, in Shakspere's "Hamlet." Hermild gives way when Hamlet abandons her to prosecute his revenge, and while gathering flowers by a brook she is drowned.

Ophelia, Miss. A strong-minded, clear-headed New England woman in Mrs. Stowe's "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

Ophir (ō'fėr). In Old Testament geography, a country whence gold, silver, precious stones, ivory, sandalwood, apes, and peacocks were brought. It was especially noted for its gold. The fleet of Solomon occupied 3 years in making the journey. It has been variously identified with India, Sumatra, the coast of Malabar, the east coast of Africa, and the southern or southeastern portion of Arabia on the Persian Gulf. The last identification has in its favor the statement in Gen. x. 29, where Ophir is mentioned as the son of Joktan.

Ophir (ō'fėr), **Mount.** 1. A volcano in Sumatra, near the western coast, about lat. 0°, long. 99° E. Height, about 10,000 feet. —2. A mountain east of Malacca, Malay Peninsula. Height, about 3,800 feet.

Ophites (of'its). A Gnostic body, of very early origin, especially prominent in the 2d century, and existing as late as the 6th century. Its members were so called because they held that the serpent (Gr. ὄφις) in Eden should be venerated as the impersonation of divine wisdom, the great teacher and civilizer of the human race. Also called *Naassenes.*

Ophiuchus (of-i-u'kus). [Gr. ὄφις, *a serpent,* and ἔχειν, to hold.] An ancient northern constellation, representing a man holding in each hand a serpent. See Serpent-bearer. Also called *Serpentarius.* The Serpent is now treated as a separate constellation.

Opie (ō'pi), Mrs. (**Amelia Alderson**). Born at Norwich, England, Nov. 12, 1769: died there, Dec. 2, 1853. An English novelist, daughter of Dr. Alderson of Norwich, and wife of John Opie the painter. She published various novels, the first, "Father and Daughter," appearing in 1801. She became a Quaker. After this appeared her "Illustrations in Lying." "Detraction Displayed" etc.

Opie, John. Born at St. Agnes, near Truro, May, 1761; died April 9, 1807. An English painter. In 1780 he was brought into notice by Johnson and Dr. Wolcot (Peter Pindar), who announced him as "the Cornish wonder." In 1786 he exhibited his first historical picture, the Assassination of James I., and in 1787 the "Murder of Rizzio." His lectures at the Royal Academy were published in 1809.

Opimius (ō-pim'i-us), **Lucius.** Roman consul 121 B. C. He was put forward by the senate to oppose the reforms of Caius Gracchus, and was the leader of the optimates who killed Gracchus with 3,000 of his followers in 121. He was after ward exiled for accepting bribes from Jugurtha.

Opitz (ō'pits), **Martin.** Born at Bunzlau, Silesia, Dec. 23, 1597: died at Dantzic, Aug. 20, 1639. A German poet and writer. He attended the gymnasia of Bunzlau, Breslau, and Beuthen where he wrote in Latin his first work, "Aristarchus," in praise of the German language and a poetical medium. In 1618 he went to the university at Frankfort-on-the-Oder to study jurisprudence, whence the following year he removed to Heidelberg. In 1620 at the outbreak of the Thirty Years' War, he went to Holland. At Leyden he became acquainted with the philologist Heinsius, whom he followed to Jutland, where he wrote the poems, published 15 years later, "Teodgendium in Wolgemuthetden dem Krieg" and "Poems of Consolation in the Adversities of War." In 1622 he was called to a position in the gymnasium at Weissenburg. During the years of his residence in Transylvania, where he went into the service of the Protestant duke of Liegnitz. In 1624 appeared his "Buch von der deutschen Poeterey" ("Book of the German Art of Poetry"), which became the principal authority on versification and style. In 1626 he went into the service of the Catholic Count Dohna at Breslau. In 1628 he was crowned poet laureate by Emperor Ferdinand II. After the death of Count Dohna, in 1633, he went back to the Duke of Liegnitz, was subsequently with the Swedes, and ultimately was made secretary and historiographer to King Ladislaus IV. of Poland, at Dantzic, where he died of the plague. He was the founder of the first Silesian school of poets, so called. He wrote secular, religious, and didactic-descriptive poems: to the last class belong "Zlatna" and "Vesuvius." Some of his hymns are to be found in the church hymn-books. His "Herzynia" is a prose idyl in which verses are occasionally introduced. Among other translations he issued a version of the text of the Italian opera "Daphne," which was produced at Torgau in 1627, and was, accordingly, the first German opera. By his advocacy of the Alexandrine verse and the precepts of his "Art of Poetry" he brought about a reform of German versification, in that the poets of the preceding centuries had simply counted the number of syllables, without reference to the quality of those upon which the metrical accent fell.

Opium War. A war between Great Britain and China, due to the attempt of the Chinese government to prevent the importation of opium. It began in 1840, and was ended by the treaty of Nanking (which see) in 1842.

Oporto (ō-por'tō; Pg. pron. ō-por'tō). A district in the province of Entre Douro e Minho, Portugal. Area, 1,696 sq. miles.

Oporto, Pg. **o Porto** ("the Port"). A seaport, chief city of Portugal, province Entre Douro e Minho, Portugal, situated on the Douro, near its mouth, in lat. 41° 9' N., long. 8° 37' W. Next to Lisbon it is the chief city of the country. It is noted for its manufacturing place. It has a cathedral, etc., and has been famous since 1678 as the place of export of port wine. The cathedral is early Pointed, but modernized. The cloister, of 1485 but earlier in character, survives, with well-carved, almost Romanesque capitals. The Maria Pia, or railroad bridge across the Douro, is a magnificent iron structure of 525 feet span and 200 feet height, the largest. The bridge of Dom Luis I., of similar construction, finished in 1886, has a span of 566 feet and a height of 200. The town was taken by the Anglo-Portuguese army under the Duke of Wellington in 1809; was the scene of the beginning of the revolution of 1820; was defended against Dom Miguel 1832–33; and has been the scene of insurrection, particularly in 1846–47 and 1891. Population (1878), 105,863.

Oposura (ō-pō-sō'rä). [Opata, 'heart of the iron-wood.'] The capital of the district of Moctezuma, also called by that name in the province of Sonora, Mexico. It contains about 2,000 inhabitants, and lies on the bank of the Oposura River. It has suffered a great deal from the depredations of the Apaches during the 19th century.

Oppeln (op'eln). A town in the province of Silesia, Prussia, situated on the Oder in lat. 50° 40' N., long. 17° 55' E. It was formerly the capital of a principality of Oppeln and Ratibor. Population in the 16th century, 'population (1890), 20,985.

Oppenheim (op'en-hīm). A town in the province of Rhine Hesse, Hesse, situated on the Rhine 11 miles south by east of Mainz. In the middle ages it was one of the free cities of the empire. It contains the ruins of the fortress Landskron. Population (1890), 3,425.

Oppert (op'pert), **Jules.** Born at Hamburg, July 9, 1825. A distinguished French Orientalist, of Hebrew descent: appointed professor of Sanskrit in the Imperial Library at Paris in 1857, and of Assyriology at the College de France, where he had taught from 1869 to 1874. He was employed by the French government in explorations in Asiatic Turkey in 1851–54, and published the results in "Etudes assyriennes" (1857), "Expedition de Mesopotamie" (1859–63), "Grande inscription du palais de Khorsabad" (1865), "Les chronologistes du roi Sargon" (1870), etc.

Oppian (op'i-an). [*Oppianus,* from Gr. Ὀππιανός.] Lived in the latter part of the 2d century A. D. A Greek poet of Cilicia. He was the author of a poem on fishing, "Halieutica" (Gr. Ἁλιευτικά), and it is wrongly considered the author of a poem on hunting, "Cynegetica."

Oppido Mamertina (op'pē-dō mā-mer-tē'nä). A town in the province of Reggio di Calabria, southern Italy, 23 miles northeast of Reggio. Population (1881), commune, 6,477.

Oppius (op'i-us), **Caius.** A friend and contemporary of Julius Cæsar, reputed author of the history of the African war.

Opportunists (op-or-tū'nists). In recent French history, the republican party represented by Gambetta, Ferry, and others, who adapted their course to the exigencies of the time: opposed to radicals and doctrinaires.

O. P. Riots. The "old-price riots," which took place at Covent Garden Theatre, London, in 1809. The cost of the new theater then just built was so great that the proprietors raised the price of admission, and the public resolved to resist.

The house opened on the 18th of September, 1809, with "Macbeth" and the "Quaker." The audience was dense and furious. They sat with their backs to the stage, or stood on the seats, they hissed, they hissed and hoot the Kemble family especially; not a word of the performance was heard, for when the audience were not denouncing the troubles, they were disturbing it by singing the first few of their then fresh voices. The upper gallery was seconds that soldiers, of whom 500 were in the house, rushed in to capture the rioters, who let them get aboard to the lower gallery, where they were hospitably received. The sight of the soldiers increased the general exasperation. The excitement continued for weeks, and many of the rioters were arrested.] The acquittal of leading rioters gave a little spirit to some after displays; but it led to a settlement. Audiences continued the affray, flung posts on the stage to bring down the dancers, and pelted out their own O. P. dance before leaving; but, at a banquet to celebrate the triumph of the cause in the acquittal of the leaders, Mr. Kemble himself appeared. Terms were there agreed upon; and on the sixty-seventh night a banner in the house, with "We are satisfied" inscribed on it, proclaimed that all was over. After such a fray the satisfaction was dearly bought. The 4s. rate of admission to the pit was diminished by 6d., but the half-price remained at 2s. The private boxes were decreased in number, but the new price of admission to the boxes was maintained. Thus, the managers, after all, had more of the victory than the people; but it was bought dearly.

Doran, English Stage, II. 362–366.

Ops (ops). In Roman mythology, a goddess of plenty, wife of Saturn.

Optic (op'tik). **Oliver.** The pseudonym of William Taylor Adams.

Opuntian Locrians. See *Locri Opuntii.*

Opzoomer (op'zō-mer). **Karel Willem.** Born at Rotterdam, Sept. 20, 1821; died at Oosterbeek, Aug. 23, 1892. A Dutch philosopher and jurist, professor at Utrecht. He wrote a manual of logic (1851), etc.

Oran (ō-ran'; F. o-roṅ'). **1.** The westernmost department of Algeria, bordering on Morocco on the west. Area, 44,616 square miles. Population (1891), 342,066. —**2.** The capital of the department of Oran, a seaport situated on the Mediterranean in lat. 35° 44′ N., long. 0° 42′ W. It has important trade. The old Spanish town exists along with the modern town. It was a flourishing mediæval town; was held by the Spaniards from 1509 to 1708, and from 1732 until after the earthquake of 1790, and was taken by the French in 1831. Population (1891), 73,839.

Orange (or'ānj; F. pron. ō-roṅzh'). A town in the department of Vaucluse, France, 13 miles north of Avignon: the ancient Arausio, noted for its Roman antiquities. The Roman triumphal arch here, well preserved and of fine masonry, is attributed to the reign of Marcus Aurelius. It has a large central arch between two smaller ones flanked by Corinthian columns, the two middle ones of which support a pediment. It is ornamented with reliefs among which naval trophies are conspicuous; and the deep vault of the central opening is beautifully coffered. The height is 72 feet, width 67, and thickness 26. The Roman theater is much ruined in its scarce, but possesses probably the finest surviving example of an ancient stage structure. The splendid uncemented wall at the back is 340 feet long, 120 high, and 13 thick, and still shows the pierced corbels which extended the awnings. The stage has 3 doors, and was roofed. The theater could seat about 7,000. The Cimbri defeated the Romans here in 105 B. C. It was a flourishing Roman town. Later it was the capital of a principality which fell to the house of Nassau in 1531; was under the Nassau-Orange family until 1702; and was annexed to France in 1714. The title of Prince of Orange was retained in the house of Nassau. Population (1891), 9,850.

Orange (or'ānj). A city in Essex County, New Jersey, 13 miles west of New York. It contains many residences of New Yorkers. Population (1890), 18,844.

Orange. See *Clove and Orange.*

Orange, Prince of. See *William* "the Silent."

Orange, Prince of Orange, and *William III.*, King of England.

Orange, Principality of. A small principality now in the department of Vaucluse, France, containing Orange and neighboring places. It fell to the house of Nassau in 1531. See *Orange.*

Orange Free State, or Orange River Free State. A republic in southern Africa. Capital, Bloemfontein. It is bounded by the South African Republic (separated by the Vaal) on the north, Natal on the east, Basutoland on the southeast, Cape Colony (separated by the Orange River) on the south, and Griqualand West on the west. The surface is undulating and hilly. The chief occupation is the raising of live stock; the leading products are wool, diamonds, and fish-feathers, and hides. The government is vested in a president and a legislative assembly called the Volksraad. The inhabitants are natives (129,787 in 1890), and whites of European (especially Dutch) descent. The territory was settled in the first half of the 19th century by emigrants from Cape Colony; was annexed by Great Britain in 1848; and became independent in 1854. Area, 48,326 square miles. Population (1890), 207,586.

Orangemen (or'ānj-men). **1.** Irish Protestants. The name was given about the middle of the 17th century by Roman Catholics to the Protestants of Ireland, on account of their support of the cause of William III. of England, prince of Orange.

2. A secret politico-religious society, instituted in Ireland in 1795. It was organized for the purpose of upholding the Protestant religion and ascendancy, and of opposing Romanism and the Roman Catholic influence in the government of the country. Orangemen are especially prominent in Ulster, Ireland, but local branches called *lodges* are found all over the British empire, as well as in many parts of the United States.

Orange River, or Kai Gariep (kī gā-rēp'). The chief river in southern Africa. It rises in Basutoland near the border of Natal, and flows generally westward, separating Cape Colony from the Orange Free State, British Bechuanaland, and German Southwest Africa. Its chief tributary is the Vaal. Length, about 1,000 miles. It is "not much better than a huge torrent."

Oranienbaum (ō-ra'nē-en-boum'). [G., 'orange-tree.'] A town in the province of St. Petersburg, situated on the Gulf of Finland 25 miles west of St. Petersburg. It is noted for its imperial palace. Population, 3,350.

Orarian (ō-ra'ri-an). See *Eskimauan.*

Orators, The. A play by Samuel Foote, performed in 1762. It satirizes a Dublin printer named George Faulkner.

It is a whimsical truth that George Faulkner actually printed, published, and sold "The Orators."
W. Cooke, Memoirs of Foote, I. 197.

Oratory of St. Philip Neri. A Roman Catholic religious order, founded at Florence by Filippo Neri in 1575: so named from a chapel he built for it and called an oratory. It is composed of simple priests under no vows. Its chief seat is Italy, but congregations were founded in England in 1847 and 1849 under the leadership of former members of the Anglican Church.

Orbe (orb or or'be). A town in the canton of Vaud, Switzerland, situated on the Orbe 15 miles northwest of Lausanne. It was the ancient capital of Little Burgundy. Population (1888), 3,855.

Orbe. A small river in the department of Jura, France, and canton of Vaud, Switzerland, flowing into the Lake of Neuchâtel. It is the upper course of the Thièle (or Zihl).

Orbegoso (ōr-bā-gō'sō), **Luis José.** Born near Huamachuco, Aug. 25, 1795: died at Truxillo, 1847. A Peruvian general and politician. He was elected president by the constitutional assembly, Dec. 37; included in the amnesty, January, 1840, of those banished by Gamarra; and in June, 1835, he accepted the intervention of Santa Cruz, president of Bolivia. Santa Cruz established the Peru-Bolivian Confederation in 1836, and Orbegoso was nominated president of North Peru, with the rank of grand marshal. In Aug., 1837, he was defeated by Gamarra and the Chilenos, and went into exile for some years. Also written *Orbegoso.*

Orbetello (or-bā-tel'lō). A small town in the province of Grosseto, Italy, situated near the Mediterranean. 75 miles northwest of Rome.

Orbigny (or-bēn-yē'), **Alcide Dessalines d'.** Born at Coueron, Loire-Inférieure, Sept. 6, 1802; died near St. Denis, June 30, 1857. A French naturalist. From 1826 to 1833 he traveled in southern Brazil, the Plaine States, Bolivia, and Peru. The results of his journey were published at government expense as "Voyage dans l'Amerique Meridionale" (9 vols. 1834–47, including Antarctic, 3 vols.; "L'Homme Americain," chronological, 2 vols.; and the remainder on zoology, etc.). Among his other writings are "Paleontologie française" (8 vols. 1840–54; unfinished), and several works on *Foraminifera.* He contributed to Ramon de la Sagra's "History of Cuba" the volumes on birds, *Mollusca,* and *Foraminifera.*

Orbigny, Charles Dessalines d'. Born at Coueron, Loire-Inférieure, France, Dec. 2, 1806; died Feb. 15, 1876. A French geologist, brother of A. D. d'Orbigny.

Orc (ôrk), **The. 1.** A deformed giant who eats men but not women, in Boiardo's and Ariosto's "Orlando." He has two projecting bones for eyes. Mariana's Orc is a monster.

2. A sea-monster in Ariosto's "Orlando Furioso," killed by Orlando when about to devour Olympia.

Orcades (ôr'ka-dēz). The ancient name of the Orkney Islands.

Orcagna (or-kän'yä) (properly **di Cione**), **Andrea,** or **Arcagnolo** (of which name *Orcagna* is a corruption). Born at Florence about 1329; died about 1368. A Florentine painter, sculptor, and architect. He studied the gold-smith's craft under his father, and painted with his brother Bernardo. In the practice of this art he appears to have been chiefly occupied during the early part of his life. After painting with his brother the life of the Madonna, and the two great frescos of Heaven and Hell in Santa Maria Novella, the frescos of the Campo Santo, and the facade of San Apollinare, he painted the picture of the Coronation of the Virgin (now in the National Gallery). By these works he gained so great a reputation that he was commissioned to paint the frescos of the Triumph of Death and the Last Judgment in the Campo Santo at Pisa. Orcagna's peculiar powers here obtained full expression. Associated with Taddeo Gaddi he framed the old granary of Arnolfo del Cambio into the Church of Or San Michele.

Orchard of Ireland. A name given to County Armagh, Ireland.

Orchardson (ôr'chärd-son), **William Quiller.** Born at Edinburgh, 1835. A British figure-painter. He removed to London in 1863. He has painted "The Challenge" (1865), "Casus Belli" (1870), "The Bill of Sale" (1876), "On Board H. M. S. Bellerophon July 23, 1815" (1880), "Napoleon on the Deathy bequest), "The Salon of Madame Recamier" (1888), etc.

Orchha. See *Tehri.*

Orchies (or-shē'). A town in the department of Nord, France, 12 miles southeast of Lille. Population (1891), commune, 3,918.

Orchomenus (or-kom'e-nus). [Gr. Ὀρχομενός.] In ancient geography, the name of several cities in Greece. (*a*) A city in Bœotia, situated on the Cephissus and on Lake Copais, 55 miles northwest of Athens. It was the capital of the ancient Minyæ. Here in 85 B. C., Sulla defeated Archelaus, the general of Mithridates, king of Pontus. The site contains important remains of antiquity. The treasury of Minyas, so called, is a very ancient tomb of the Mycenæan beehive type. The plan is circular, 45 feet in diameter, covered in by a pseudo-dome formed by corbeling in the stones of the wall. A side chamber, rectangular, had its sides and ceiling incrusted with slabs carved with beautiful arabesques. The "treasury" is approached by a dromos or passage 16 feet wide. (*b*) A city in Arcadia, 35 miles west-southwest of Corinth. It was one of the leading Arcadian cities.

Orcus (ôr'kus). A Latin name for Hades.

Ord (ôrd). **Edward Otho Cresap.** Born in Maryland, Oct., 1818: died at Havana, July 22, 1883. An American general. He graduated at West Point in 1839, served against the Seminole Indians 1839–42, and was appointed brigadier-general of United States volunteers at the beginning of the Civil War. He gained the victory of Dranesville in Dec., 1861, and served before Richmond and Petersburg in 1864–65. He retired with the brevet rank of major-general in 1880.

Ordaz (ōr-däth'), or **Ordás** (ōr-däs'), **Diego de.** Born about 1480: died at sea, 1533. A Spanish captain. It appears that he was with Ojeda at Darien, 1509–10; subsequently he served with Velasquez in Cuba, and with Cortés in the conquest of Mexico, 1519–21. Having obtained a grant of the country now embraced in Guiana and eastern Venezuela, he explored the Orinoco to the mouth of the Meta, 1531–32. Martinez, one of his officers, afterward asserted that he had seen on the expedition the golden city of Manoa, thus probably starting the myth of El Dorado. Ordaz, on his return to the coast, was arrested on false charges, and sent to Santo Domingo: he was freed by the audience, and died while on his way to Spain.

Ordericus Vitalis (ōr-de-ri'kus vi-tā'lis), or **Orderic** (ōr'de-rik). Born at Atcham, near Shrewsbury, England, 1075: died about 1143. An English historian and Benedictine monk. He wrote an "Ecclesiastical History," especially relating to Normandy and England in the 11th and 12th centuries (ed. by Le Prévost 1838–55).

Orders. Institutions, partly imitated from the mediæval and crusading orders of military monks, but generally founded by a sovereign, a national legislature, or a prince of high rank, for the purpose of rewarding meritorious service by the conferring of a dignity: a number of the more prominent of these orders are described below. Most honorary orders consist of several classes, known as *knights companions, officers, commanders, grand officers,* and *grand commanders,* otherwise called *grand cross* or *grand cordon.* Many orders have fewer classes, a few having only one. It is customary to divide honorary orders into three ranks: (*a*) Those which admit only nobles of the highest rank, and among foreigners only sovereign princes or members of reigning families. Of this character are the Garter (England and Spain), the Elephant (Denmark), and the Garter (Great Britain); it is usual to regard these three as the existing orders of highest dignity. (*b*) Those orders which are conferred upon members of noble families only, and sometimes because of the mere fact of noble birth, without special services. (*c*) Orders in which merit, which is supposed to be conferred for services only: of these the Legion of Honor is the best-known type. The various orders have their appropriate insignia, consisting usually of a collar of gold, suspended to the collar, or from the breast, a star, jewel, badge, ribbon, or the like. It is common to speak of an order by its name alone, as the Garter, the Bath.—**Guelfic Order,** a Hanoverian order of knighthood, founded in 1815 by George IV. (then prince regent), and entitled the Royal Hanoverian Guelfic Order. It includes grand crosses, commanders, and knights, both civil and military.—**Military Order of Savoy,** an order founded by King Victor Emmanuel I. of Sardinia in 1815, adopted by the kingdom of Italy, and still in existence. The badge is a cross of gold in red enamel, voided, and surmounted by a royal crown. The ribbon is blue.—**Order for Merit,** a Prussian order composed of two classes, military and civil. The latter was founded by Frederick the Great in 1740 (compare *Order of Generosity*). The badge is a blue enameled cross adorned with the letter F. the words "pour le mérite," and other insignia. Since 1810 it has been given exclusively for distinction on the field. The second class (or second order) was founded by Frederick William IV. in 1842 for distinction in science and art.—**Order of Alcantara,** a Spanish military order said to be a revival of a very ancient order of St. Julian, and to have received its name from the city of Alcantara, part of the Moorish A. of Castile in 1218 by the Knights of Calatrava, and transferred by the latter.—**Order of Alexander Nevski,** a Russian order founded in 1725 by Peter the Great, the first conferred by the empress Catharine I. in 1725. The ordinary badge is a cross patté, the center being a circle of white enamel showing St. Alexander on horseback, the arms of the cross being in a double-headed eagle between every two arms, and the whole surmounted by an imperial crown. This is worn hanging to a broad red ribbon.—**Military Order of Calatrava,** a Spanish military order founded in the middle of the 12th century, and taking its name from the fortress of Calatrava, which had been captured from the Moors in 1147, and was now confided to the new order. It is still in existence. The badge is a cross fleury enameled red, attached to a red ribbon.—**Order of Charles III.,** a Spanish order founded by Charles III. in 1771.—**Order of Charles XIII.,** a Swedish order founded by the sovereign of that name in 1811, for Freemasons of the higher degrees.—**Order of Christ,** a Portuguese order founded by King Dionysius and confirmed about 1318. It contains three degrees, of which the highest is limited to six persons. The present badge is a cross of eight points enclosed by an oak wreath, and having between the arms four ovals in black enamel, each bearing five golden billets, symbolical of the five wounds of Christ. The ribbon is red.—**Order of Civil Merit,** the name of several orders, the most prominent of which is that of Prussia. See *Order for Merit.*—**Order of Fidelity,** (*a*) An order of the duchy of Baden, founded by Charles Frederick the Great in 1715. It is still in existence, and consists of two classes only, that of grand cross and that of commander. The badge is a cross of eight points in red enamel, having between each two arms the cipher CC; the same cipher occupies the middle of the cross, with the motto "Fidelitas." The ribbon is orange-colored and edged with blue. (*b*) An order of Portugal, founded by John VI. in 1823 for the supporters of the monarchy during the insurrectionary movements in that country.—**Order of Generosity,** a Prussian order of distinction founded in 1665, but not organized till 1685, and superseded in 1740 by the Order for Merit.—**Order of Glory** (*Nishan Iftikar*), an order of the Ottoman empire, instituted by Mahmoud II. in 1831.—**Order of Isabella the Catholic,** known as the *Royal American Order,* and instituted in 1815 to reward loyalty among the American colonists and dependents of Spain. The order still exists. The badge is a cross patté indented, the center filled with a medallion, the arms enameled red, and with gold rays between the arms.—**Order of Jesus, of Jesus Christ,** etc., the name of several orders of more or less religious character. in Spain, Sweden, etc.—**Order**

of Leopold, an Austrian order founded by Francis I., emperor of Austria, in memory of the emperor Leopold II. It dates from 1808, and is still in existence.—**Order of Louisa,** a Prussian order founded by Frederick William III. in 1814, for women only.—**Order of Maria Louisa,** a Spanish order for women, founded in 1792, and still in existence.—**Order of Maria Theresa,** an Austrian order founded by the empress of that name in 1757, but modified by the emperor Joseph II. in 1765.—**Order of Maximilian,** an order for the encouragement of art and science, founded in 1853 by Maximilian II. of Bavaria.—**Order of Medjidi.** See *Medjidi*.—**Order of Military Merit.** (*a*) An order instituted in 1759 by Louis XV., of France, for Protestant officers, as the Order of St. Louis was limited to Catholics. Its organization was similar to that of the latter order. In 1814 it was reorganized for officers of the army and navy. It has not been conferred since 1830. The badge is somewhat similar to that of St. Louis, and the ribbon is of the same color. (*b*) An order founded by Duke Charles Eugene of Wurtemberg in 1759.—**Order of Oddfellows, The Independent.** See *Odd-Fellows*.—**Order of Our Lady of Montesa,** a Spanish order founded in the 14th century by the Infante Don Jayme of Aragon, afterward attached to the crown of Spain.—**Order of Our Lady of Mount Carmel,** an order founded by Henry IV. of France on the occasion of his embracing Catholicism, and in a measure replacing the Order of St. Lazarus.—**Order of St. Andrew,** a Russian order founded by Peter the Great in 1698. The badge is the double eagle of Russia in black enamel, upon the breast of which is the crucifix of St. Andrew, with saltier-shaped cross, the whole surmounted by an Imperial crown. The ribbon is blue; but the insignia of pensions like badge is worn from a collar composed of similar crowned eagles, of ovals bearing saltiers, and of shields with flags and crowns.—**Order of St. Andrew** in Scotland. See *Thistle, Order of the*.—**Order of St. Benedict of Aviz,** a Portuguese order said to date from the 12th century. The badge is a cross fleury of green enamel, having a gold fleur-de-lis on the ends between every two rays of the cross, and hangs from a green ribbon worn around the neck.—**Order of St. Gall.** Same as *Order of the Bear*.—**Order of St. George,** (*a*) A Bavarian order founded on, as its name implies, and by the elector Charles Albert in 1729. It is still in existence, and is divided into three classes. (*b*) A Russian order founded in 1769 by the empress Catharine II. This is conferred upon a commanding general who has defeated an army of fifty thousand men, or captured the enemy's capital, or brought about an important victory. There is but one person living who has gained this distinction regularly, though it has been given to a foreign sovereign.—**Order of St. James of the Sword** (also called *St. James of Compostella*, and *Knights of Santiago*), antiquity, asserted to have been approved by the Pope in 1175, and still existing. In the middle ages this order had great military power, and administered justice in Leon. The badge is a sword of red enamel, affecting the form of a sword, and bearing a scallop shell at the junction of the arms. The ribbon is red.—**Order of St. Januarius,** founded in 1738 by Charles of the Holy Land, and was afterward transplanted into France, where it retained independent existence until, under Henry IV., it was in a measure replaced by the Order of our Lady of Mount Carmel. It disappeared during the Revolution.—**Order of St. Louis,** a French order founded by Louis XIV. in 1693 for military service, and continued by Louis XV. in 1759. After the creation of the Bourbons in 1814 this order was reinstated. No knights have been created since 1830. The badge is a cross of eight points, having in the center of the obverse a figure of Louis XIV., armed and crowned, and holding in his hands swords of honor; there is a gold fleur-de-lis between every two arms. The ribbon is flame-colored.—**Order of St. Michael,** a French order instituted by Louis XI. in 1465, and modified by Henry III. and Louis XIV. Since 1830 it has not been conferred. The badge is a cross of eight points with a fleur-de-lis between the arms, and in the central medallion a figure of the archangel Michael trampling on the dragon. The ribbon is black.—**Order of St. Michael and St. George,** British order of knighthood, 1818, originally for natives of the Ionian and Maltese islands and for other British subjects in the Mediterranean. It has since been greatly extended.—**Order of St. Patrick,** an Irish order of knighthood instituted by George III. of England in 1783. It consists of the sovereign, the lord lieutenant of Ireland, and twenty-two knights.—**Order of SS. Maurice and Lazarus,** a Piedmontese order in Piedmontese in the middle ages, especially charged with the care of pilgrims.—**Order of St. Stanislaus,** a Polish order dating from 1765, and adopted by the czars of Russia.—**Order of the Annunciation.** (*a*) The highest order of knighthood (*Ordine supremo dell' Annunziata*) of the ducal house of Savoy, now the royal house of Italy, dating under its present name from 1362, when it superseded the Order of the Collar, said to have been founded by Count Amadeus VI. of Savoy in 1362, but probably older. The medal of the order bears a representation of the annunciation; its collar is decorated with alternate golden knots and enameled roses, the latter bearing the letters F E R T, making the Latin word *fert* (The bears), an ancient motto of the house of Savoy, but variously otherwise interpreted. The king is the grand master of the order. (*b*) An order of nuns, founded about 1594 at Bourges, France, by Queen Joanne of Valois after her divorce from Louis XII. (*c*) An order of nuns, founded about 1604 at Genoa, Italy, by Maria Victoria Fornari.—**Order of the Bath,** an order said to have been instituted at the coronation of Henry IV. of England in 1399. It received this name from the fact that the candidates for the honor were put into a bath the preceding night to denote a superstitious or absolution from all former stain, and that they were now to begin a new life. The present Order of the Bath, however, was instituted by George I. in 1725, as a military order, consisting, exclusive of the sovereign, of a grand master and thirty-six companions. In 1815 the order was greatly extended, and in 1847 it was opened to civilians. It is now composed of three classes: viz., military and civil knights grand crosses, G. C. B.; knights commanders, K. C. B.; and knights companions, C. B. The badge is a golden Maltese cross of eight points, with the lion of England in the four principal angles, and having in a circle in the center the rose, thistle, and shamrock (representing respectively England, Scotland, and Ireland) between three imperial crowns; motto, "Tria juncta in uno." Stars are also worn by the first two classes. That of the knights grand cross is oval silver, with eight points of rays wavy, on which is a gold cross bearing three crowns, encircled by a ribbon displaying the motto of the order, while beneath the scroll is inscribed *Ich dien* ("I serve"), the motto of the Prince of Wales. The star of the knights commanders differs chiefly in lacking the wavy rays.—**Order of the Bear,** an order of knights instituted by the emperor Frederick II., and having its center at the abbey of St. Gall, in Switzerland. It ceased to exist when St. Gall became independent of the house of Austria.—**Order of the Black Eagle,** a Prussian order founded by Frederick I. in 1701. The number of knights is limited to 30, exclusive of the princes of the blood royal, and all must be of unquestioned nobility. The badge is a cross of eight points, having in the center a circle with the monogram F R (for *Fredericus Rex*), the four arms are enameled red, with the eagle of Prussia in black enamel between each two arms; the ribbon is orange, but on certain occasions many the badge is worn pendent to a collar consisting alternately of black eagles holding thunderbolts and medallions bearing the monogram as the badge and inscribed with the motto "Suum cuique."—**Order of the Burgundian Cross,** an order founded by the emperor Charles V., which did not survive.—**Order of the Chrysanthemum,** an order founded by the Mikado of Japan in 1876.—**Order of the Conception,** an order founded in the 17th century by some of the nobles of the Holy Roman Empire, and confined to persons of German birth.—**Order of the Cordon Jaune,** a French order for Protestant and Roman Catholic knights, founded in the 16th century by the Duke of Nevers for the protection of the poor of Poland. It is now a secret society.—**Order of the Crescent,** a Turkish order instituted in 1799, and awarded only for distinguished bravery in the naval or military service. The badge is a star of five points. The order of Crescent was founded by Charles of Anjou in Sicily in 1268, but had a short existence. René of Anjou, count of Provence and titular king of Naples and Sicily, founded another Order of the Crescent in the latter part of the 15th century.—**Order of the Crown,** the title of several honorary orders founded by sovereigns in the 19th century, each in memory of some event in the history of the family to which it belongs. (*a*) *The Order of the Crown of Bavaria*, founded by King Maximilian Joseph I. in 1808. It is granted to persons who have distinguished themselves in the service of the state. (*b*) *The Imperial Order of the Crown of India*, founded in 1878 for women, at the time of the assumption by Queen Victoria of the title Empress of India. It ranks immediately after the Victorian order of the highest rank. (*c*) *The Order of the Crown of Italy*, founded by King Victor Emmanuel in 1868. (*d*) *The Order of the Crown of Prussia*, founded by King William I. in the year 1861. (*e*) *The Order of the Crown of Rumania*, founded by King Charles on assuming the royal title in 1881. (*f*) *The Order of the Crown of Würtemberg*, founded by King William I. in 1818.—**Order of the Danebrog,** the second in importance of the Danish orders of knighthood, originally instituted in 1219, but in 1671 reorganized, with new statutes in 1693 and 1808, and several times modified since. It now consists of four classes, besides a fifth class wearing the silver cross of merit.—**Order of the Elephant,** founded as a knightly order in 1464 by Christian I., and now extinct.—**Order of the Fish,** a decoration founded by the Mogul emperors in India, and conferred upon certain English statesmen in the early part of the 19th century. The insignia of the nature of standards borne before the person upon whom the order is conferred.—**Order of the Garter,** the highest order of knighthood in England, founded in 1344 by Edward III., and consisting of the sovereign, the Prince of Wales, and 24 knights companions, and open, in addition, to such English princes and foreign sovereigns as may be chosen, and to such of William Brooke's companions as by special reasons, so that the whole order usually numbers about 50. Formerly the knights companions were elected by the body itself, but since the reign of George III. the appointment has usually been the sovereign's. The order, at first (and still sometimes) called the Order of St. George, was instituted by Edward III. some time between 1344 and 1348, and underwent changes in its early history of all its original records. Its purpose has been supposed to have been at first only temporary. According to a legend, the order, probably the Garter, King Edward III. picked up a garter dropped by the Countess of Salisbury at a ball, and placed it on his own knee with the words to whoever should feel disposed to make light of the incident, his countess in response to the notice taken of the garter, "Honor qui mal y pense" (Evil be to him who thinks evil of it.) To this incident the foundation, the name, and the motto of the order are usually ascribed. The insignia of the order are the garter, the badge, and the collar of gold. George adding the diamond, probably in the time of George I., which bears the figure, representing a cold garter; the lesser George, worn on a broad blue ribbon over the left shoulder; and the star of spangles, of silver, worn on the left breast. The garter is worn on the left leg by the gents. The vesture consists of a mantle of blue velvet lined with white taffeta, a hood and surcoat of crimson velvet, and a hat of black velvet with a plume of white ostrich feathers having in the center a tuft of black heron-feathers. The sovereign, when a woman, wears the ribbon on the left arm.—**Order of the Golden Fleece,** an order founded by Philip the Good, duke of Burgundy, in 1430, on the occasion of his marriage with the infanta Isabella of Portugal. The office of grand master passed to the house of Hapsburg in 1477 with the dismemberment of the Burgundian dominions, which included the Netherlands. After the time of the emperor Charles V. (he d. 1558) this office was exercised by the Spanish kings; but after the cession of the Spanish Netherlands to Austria, the latter power in 1715 again claimed the office. The dispute remains undecided, and the order therefore exists independently in Austria and in Spain. The badge of the order is a golden ram pendent by a ring which passes round its middle. This hangs from a jewel of elaborate design, with enameling of several colors, various suggestive devices, and the motto "Pretium laborum non vile."—**Order of the Griffin,** an order of the grand duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, founded in 1884.—**Order of the Holy Ghost,** an order established by Henry III. of France in 1578, in commemoration of his election to the throne of Poland on the day of Pentecost. It was the grand order of the house of Bourbon, and was abolished at the end of the 18th century, and united to the order of St. Lazarus by Pope Clement XIII. (*a*) Neapolitan order, same as *Order of the Knot*.—**Order of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem.** See *Hospitalers*.—**Order of the Illuminati,** a celebrated secret society founded by Professor Adam Weishaupt of Ingolstadt in Bavaria in 1776, originally called the *Society of the Perfectibilists*. It was theistic and republican in principle; aimed at general enlightenment and emancipation from superstition and tyranny; had an elaborate system of grades, and became closely associated with freemasonry; and spread widely through Europe, though the Illuminati were never very numerous. The order existed much longer, and was suppressed in Bavaria in 1785, but lingered for some time elsewhere.—**Order of the Indian Empire,** an order instituted in 1878 for British subjects in India, and conferred on the occasion by Queen Victoria of the title of Empress of India, and open to natives as well as to persons of European extraction.—**Order of the Iron Cross,** a Prussian order founded in 1813 for military service, and the name revived after Napoleon. In 1870 the order was reorganized. It consisted of the great cross conferred only on a few princes and generals, and two classes comprising a total of a thousand knights. The original badge was a cross patté of black iron with a silver rim, upon which were the initials F. W. (Frederick William) and the date 1813. The present badge is only a modification of this. The ribbon is black with white border.—**Order of the Iron Crown,** an order founded by Napoleon I. as King of Italy, and adopted by Francis I. of Austria after the fall of Napoleon. It consists of three classes. The badge is the double eagle of Austria resting upon a ring (which represents the Iron Crown of Monza), and surmounted by an imperial crown; this is attached to an orange ribbon edged with blue.—**Order of the Knights of Malta.** Same as *Order of the Hospitalers of St. John of Jerusalem*.—**Order of the Knot,** Neapolitan order of short duration, founded at Naples in the 14th century.—**Order of the Legion of Honor,** in France an order of merit founded by Napoleon I. in 1802, and for services, instituted in May, 1802, during the consulate, by Napoleon Bonaparte, but since modified from time to time in important particulars. Under the first empire the decoration conferred invested the person decorated with the rank of legionary, officer, commander, grand officer, or grand cross. The order holds considerable property, the proceeds of which are paid out in pensions principally to wounded and disabled members.—**Order of the Lion,** the name of several orders in Germany, etc.; especially, an order founded in 1815 by William I., first king of the Netherlands, and continued by the later kings. It is an order for civil merit. The badge is a star of eight points, having in the central medallion a rampant lion, and in addition a golden fleur-de-lis between each two arms.—**Order of the Mystics.** Same as *Order of SS. Cosmo and Damian*.—**Order of the Palm,** a German society founded at Weimar in 1617 to the preservation and culture of the German language. It disappeared in 1690. Also called *Fruit Bringing Society*.—**Order of the Red Eagle** (formerly *Order of the Red Eagle of Baireuth*), also called *Order of Brandenburg*, an order founded by the margrave of Bayreuth in 1705, and in 1792 adopted by Frederick William II. of Prussia on succeeding to the principality. The present insignia of the order are the same as those of the original foundation. The badge is an eight-pointed cross having in the center a medallion with a red eagle bearing the arms of the Hohenollern family. The arms of the cross are of white enamel, with an eagle of red enamel between each two arms. The ribbon is striped orange-color and white.—**Order of the Saint Esprit.** See *Order of the Holy Ghost*.—**Order of the Star of India** (in the full style, *The Most Exalted Order of the Star of India*), an order for the British possessions in India, founded in 1861. The motto is, "Heaven's light our guide." The ribbon is light blue with white stripes near the edge.—**Order of the Thistle** (in full, *The Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle*), a very old Scottish order which has been renewed and modified, and is still in existence. The devices of the order are St. Andrew's cross, or saltier, and a thistle-flower with leaves; these enter into the different badges. The collar of the order is composed of thistles alternating with sprigs of rue, the latter being the emblem of the order of the Elephant. Its badge is suspended to a collar of white cords connected by gilded links.—**Order of the White Elephant,** a Siamese order founded in honor of great antiquity. Its foundation, however, is specifically ascribed to Chitchai (1702) and its reorganization to Issara (1868). It is limited to 200 knights companions, members of the royal family, and no person can be knight who is not previously a member of the Order of the Danebrog. The collar of the order is composed alternately of elephants and enameled roses. The badge is an elephant bearing on his back a tower, and on it is head a driver dressed like a Hindu. The ribbon on which the badge is suspended is of orange color.—**Order of the White Falcon,** an order founded by the Duke of Saxe-Weimar in 1732, and renewed in 1815. It is still in existence, and consists of three classes, numbering exclusive of the family of the reigning grand duke, 12 grand crosses, 25 commanders, and 50 knights. The badge is an eight-pointed cross in green enamel, having between each two arms a pomel in gold enamel, and bearing upon the whole, in relief, a falcon in white enamel. On the reverse are the words "L'Ordre de la vigilance," and a trophy of arms, emblems which differs for the civil and the military knight: also the motto "Vigilando ascendimus." The ribbon is dark pale-green moiré. Also called *Order of Vigilance*.—**Order of the Yel-**

low String. *See Order of the Cordon Jaune.*—**Order of Vigilance.** Same as *Order of the White Falcon.*—**Teutonic Order,** a military order founded at Acre in Palestine in 1190 and continued by the emperor and the Pope. Its chief objects were at first the care of the sick and wounded pilgrims and the defense of the Holy Land, and it soon rivaled the Templars and the Hospitalers.

Orders in Council. Orders promulgated by the British sovereign with the advice of the privy council. Specifically, the orders of Nov., 1807, which prohibited neutral trade directly with France or the allies of France. All goods to be landed in England, pay duties there, and be reexported under English regulations. These orders bore with especial severity on American commerce.

Ordinance of Nullification. *See Nullification.*

Ordinance of 1784. An act of the United States under the Confederation, passed April 23, 1784, for the temporary government of the Northwest Territory, which comprised tracts ceded to the United States by the several States.

Ordinance of 1787. An act of Congress, passed in 1787, which secured to the Northwest Territory freedom from slavery, religious freedom, education, etc., and provided for its future subdivision.

Ordinances, F. **Ordonnances** (or-do-nońs'). Various legislative acts in French history. The most celebrated were the Ordinances of July, promulgated by Charles X. in July, 1830. They took away the freedom of the press and made other arbitrary changes, and were the cause of the revolution of July and the overthrow of the Bourbon monarchy.

Ordinary (or'di-na-ri). **The.** A comedy by Cartwright, produced about 1643, printed in 1651: an imitation of the "Alchemist."

> The worst of the crew, after the exposure of their villainies, resolve to take refuge in the congenial soil of New England, where no good works are allowed and faith alone is demanded. *Lounsbury,* Chaucer, III. 117.

Ore (or'a). **Luis Geronimo de.** Born at Guamanga, Peru, about 1545; died at Concepcion, Chile, 1628. A Franciscan prelate and author. He was professor of theology at Cuzco, commissary of his order in Peru, and bishop of Nicaragua from 1606. His works include "Descripcion del Nuevo Orbe" (Lima, 1578), "Relacion de los mártires de Florida" (Madrid, 1605), a life of S. Francisco Solano, and devotional books in the Indian languages of Peru.

Örebro (ö're-brö). **1.** A lan of southern Sweden. Area, 3,521 square miles. Population (1891), 183,394.—**2.** The capital of the lan of Örebro, situated on the Svarta, near Lake Hjelmar, 98 miles west of Stockholm. It has been the seat of various diets: that of 1540 declared the monarchy hereditary, and that of 1810 elected Bernadotte crown prince. Two treaties were negotiated here in 1812 – one between England and Sweden, and the other between England and Russia. Population (1891), 14,074.

Oregon (or'e-gon). [Named from the *Oregon* River, now the Columbia. The name *Oregon,* supposed to be of Indian origin, occurs in Carver's "Travels" (1763) as the name of a "river of the West which falls into the Pacific Ocean at the Straits of Anian."] **1.** One of the Western States of the United States of America, extending from lat. 42° to 46° 15′ N., and from long. 116° 40′ to 124° 32′ W. Capital, Salem; chief city, Portland. It is bounded by Washington (partly separated by the Columbia) on the north, Idaho (partly separated by the Snake River) on the east, Nevada and California on the south, and the Pacific Ocean on the west. It is traversed by the Coast Range, Cascade Mountains, and Blue Mountains; chief peaks in the State are Mounts Hood and Jefferson. It belongs largely to the valley of the Columbia and its chief tributary the Willamette: there is an inland basin in the southeast. The chief agricultural products are wheat and other cereals; the leading exports are wheat, flour, salmon, wool, and fruit. It has 34 counties, sends 2 senators and 2 representatives to Congress, and has 4 electoral votes. The mouth of the Columbia was discovered by the American captain Gray in 1792. It was partly explored by Lewis and Clark 1805–06. A trading-post was founded at Astoria in 1811. The territory between lat. 42° and 54° 40′ N. was long in dispute between Great Britain and the United States: the claims were settled by treaty in 1846. Oregon Territory was organized in 1848, and it was admitted to the Union in 1859. Area, 96,030 square miles. Population (1890), 313,767.

Oregon River. See *Columbia.*

Oregon Snakes. See *Saidpaka.*

O'Reilly (o-ri'li), **Alexander.** Born at Dublin, 1725; died at Chiloaña, Murcia, Spain, March 23, 1794. An Irish soldier. He served successively in the Spanish, Austrian, and French armies; reentered the Spanish army 1761; commanded the forces which put down a revolt of the French in Louisiana (then lately ceded to Spain) 1769; and in 1774–75 commanded an unsuccessful expedition against the Algerians. He was created Count O'Reilly, but in 1786 was disgraced and deprived of all commands.

O'Reilly, Andrew. Born in Ireland in 1740; died at Vienna in 1832. An Irish soldier. He served in the Austrian army under Maria Theresa and Joseph II.; fought at Austerlitz; and surrendered Vienna May 12, 1809.

O'Reilly, John Boyle. Born at Dowth Castle, County Meath, Ireland, June 28, 1844; died at Hull, Mass., Aug. 10, 1890. An Irish-American journalist and poet. He was the son of William David O'Reilly, master of the Nettleville Institute at Dowth Castle. In 1863 he enlisted in the Tenth Hussars in Ireland for the purpose of spreading revolutionary sentiments among the soldiers. He was sentenced to death on the charge of high treason in 1866. The sentence was commuted to 20 years' penal servitude, and he was sent out to the penal colony in Australia, where he arrived in 1868. He escaped to the United States in 1869, and in 1870 secured employment on the Boston "Pilot," of which he became editor in chief in 1874. He published "Songs from the Southern Seas" (1874), "Songs, Legends, and Ballads" (1878), "The Statues in the Block" (1881), etc.

Orejones (ō-rä-hō'näs). [Sp., 'eared' or 'large-eared.'] A name given by the Spanish in America to various Indians who distended the lobes of the ears by means of metal or wooden disks. It included: (*a*) The Incas of the dead royal in Peru, who were distinguished by the common people by the weight of their gold or silver eardisks. (*b*) A tribe of Upper Paraguay, described by early authors, but about whom little that is definite is known. (*c*) Indians on the northern branches of the Upper Amazon, in Brazil, Colombia, and Ecuador, called *Orelhudos* by the Brazilians. There are apparently several hordes, perhaps of different stocks. Those on the Javary and Içá are described as degraded but inoffensive savages who distend the ear-lobes with wooden disks until they touch the shoulders. (*d*) An extinct tribe of northern Columbia, Mexico.

Orel (ō-rel'). **1.** A government of central Russia. It is surrounded by the governments of Smolensk, Kaluga, Tula, Tambov, Voronezh, Kursk, and Tchernigov. The surface is undulating. It is an important agricultural government. Area, 18,042 square miles. Population (1893), 2,140,130.

2. The capital of the government of Orel, situated at the junction of the Orlik with the Oka, about lat. 52° 57′ N., long. 36° 7′ E. It is an important commercial and manufacturing center, and a leading market for grain. Population (1890), 79,135.

Orelhudos. See *Orejones.*

Orélie Antoine (ō-ra-lē' on-twän') **I. (de Tounens).** A French adventurer who was proclaimed king of Araucania in 1861. He was arrested on Araucanian territory by the Chilean government in 1862. The arrest being pronounced illegal, he was declared to be free, but was committed to go to France, where he published "Orélie-Antoine Ier, roi d'Araucanie et Patagonie, et sa captivité en Chili" (1863). Having in the meantime returned to Araucania, he was deposed during a second absence in France by a certain Planchut, whom he had left in Araucania as his deputy.

O'Rell, Max. See *Max O'Rell.*

Orellana (o-rā-lya'nä), **Francisco de.** Born at Truxillo about 1490: died, probably in Venezuela, about 1546. A Spanish soldier, first explorer of the Amazon. He was intimate with the Pizarros in his youth; went to Peru about 1535; and settled Guayaquil in 1537. In 1540–41 he served with Gonzalo Pizarro's expedition (see *Pizarro, Gonzalo, 2nd art.*). Having been sent ahead with a brigantine and 50 soldiers to seek for provisions (probably in April 1541), he passed down the river of the Amazons, and, unable or unwilling to return, continued on down the latter river. In the course of this voyage the Indians told him of a tribe of female warriors, of whom he claimed to have encountered them near the mouth of the Trombetas: from this story the river derived its present name. Orellana reached the mouth of the Amazon late in 1541, and returned to Spain, where he received a patent and a grant to conquer the country discovered by him, and made an unsuccessful expedition to it in 1544.

Orellana, River of. [From its discoverer, Francisco de Orellana.] A name frequently given to the early books and maps, to the Amazon River. It is still occasionally used.

Orelli (o-rel'li), **Johann Kaspar.** Born at Zurich, Switzerland, Feb. 13, 1787: died Jan. 6, 1849. A Swiss classical philologist, noted for his editions of Horace, Cicero, and Tacitus.

Ore (ōr) **Mountains.** See *Erzgebirge.*

Orenburg (o'ren-bōrg). **1.** A government in southeastern Russia, bordering on Asia. It is bounded by Siberia, the governments of Perm, Ufa, and Samara, Uralsk, and Turgai. The surface is partly mountainous (a continuation of the Ural Mountains), partly steppe. Area, 73,316 square miles. Population (1890), 1,572,300.

2. The capital of the government of Orenburg, situated on the Ural about lat. 51° 46′ N., long. 55° 10′ E. It is an important trading center. Population (1891), 62,534.

Orense (o-ren'sä). **1.** A province in Galicia, Spain. It is bounded by Portugal on the south, and on the other sides by the provinces Pontevedra, Lugo, Leon, and Zamora. The surface is mountainous. Area, 2,723 square miles. Population (1887), 405,074.

2. The capital of the province of Orense, situated on the Minho in lat. 42° 18′ N., long. 7° 50′ W. The cathedral is of the 13th century, but retains many Romanesque features, as the very long transepts. The bridge over the Minho, built in 1230, has seven arches, four of them pointed, and rises in a steep grade from both ends to the middle. The grand central arch has a span of about 150 feet, and its crown is 135 feet above the river bed. Population (1887), 14,163.

Oresteia (o-res-tē'yä). A trilogy by Æschylus, founded on the history of the family of Agamemnon. It comprises the "Agamemnon," "Choephoræ," and "Eumenides."

Orestes (ō-res'tēz). [Gr. *Ὀρέστης.*] In Greek legend, the son of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra, and brother of Electra. He slew Clytemnestra and Ægisthus, and was pursued by the Erinyes. He was a favorite subject of the Greek tragic poets. See *Electra.*

Orestes. A play of Euripides, exhibited in 409 B. C.

> In the looseness and carelessness of the metre, in the crowding of incidents at the end of the play, in the low tone of its morality – they are all base, says the scholiast, except Pylades, and yet even he advises a cold-blooded murder for revenge's sake – there is no play of Euripides so disagreeable. On the other hand, for dramatic effect, as the same scholiast observes, there is none more striking; but this applies only to the opening scenes.
> *Mahaffy,* Hist. of Classical Greek Lit., I. 361.

Orestes. Killed 476 A.D. Regent of the Western Empire in the reign of his son Romulus Augustulus (475–476).

> The army had revolted, and the commander-in-chief, an Illyrian named Orestes, had seized the reins of government. This Orestes had a strange history. About thirty years before the date of the event just mentioned, his native country – the northern part of what is now called Croatia – had been given up by the Romans to the Huns. Orestes, who was then quite a young man, finding himself one of Attila's subjects, offered his services to the Hunnish king, and seems to have acted as his secretary. In this capacity he was in no small degree a man in a mission from Attila to the eastern emperor, Theodosius II., and we read of his being terribly indignant because he was not regarded as a person of equal consequence with his fellow-envoy, Edeco the Scythian. By what curious chances it came about that the former secretary of Attila now found himself at the head of the Roman army, and master of the Roman state, history does not tell. Orestes did not choose to call himself emperor, thinking, perhaps, that it was safer for the wearer of the diadem and the real holder of power to be different persons. He contented himself with the title of Patrician, the same which had been borne by Rikimer and by Aetius, and bestowed the imperial crown on his son, a boy of fourteen, who was named Romulus after his maternal grandfather. *Bradley,* Story of the Goths, p. 126.

Orestes and Electra. **1.** A group in marble, probably a late Greek original, in the Villa Ludovisi, Rome. A woman, already full-grown, rests her arm kindly on the shoulder of a handsome boy, who is speaking to her.

2. An interesting group of antique sculpture in the Museo Nazionale, Naples. Electra clad in the long tunic, stands with her arm about her brother's neck. This work belongs to the school of pasiteles, of the early empire.

Oretani (or-e-tā'ni). In ancient geography, a people in southern Spain, living in the Sierra Morena and neighboring regions.

Oreus (ō'rē-us), or **Histiæa** (his-ti-ē'ä). [Gr. *Ὠρεός, Ἱστιαία.*] In ancient geography, a city on the southwestern coast of Eubœa, Greece, situated opposite Thessaly.

> Histiæa, afterwards called Oreus, was the most important town of northern Eubœa, and gave name to a considerable tract which has been already mentioned as Histiæotis. It lay about midway in the northern coast of the island, at the western extremity of a broad plain, and by the side of a small river called the Callas. Its remains are found in this position, and some of its coins bear Oreos. We learn from Theopompus that when Pericles conquered Eubœa and expelled the Histiæans, while they sought a refuge in Macedonia, 2,000 Athenian colonists took their place, and colonised Oreus, which had before been a township of Histiæa. *Rawlinson,* Herod., IV. 277, note.

Orfeo (or-fā'ō). A dramatic pastoral by Polizano, produced in 1483. It was the first pastoral written in the language of the country to which dramatic action was given.

Orfeo ed Euridice (or-fā'ō ed ā-ō-rē'dē-che) **Orpheus and Eurydice).** An opera by Gluck, words by Calsabigi, produced at Vienna in 1762. In 1774 it was produced at Paris as "Orphée et Euridice," where it was very successful. The libretto was translated from the Italian by Moline. See *Orpheus.*

Orfila (or-fē-lä'), **Matthieu Joseph Bonaventure.** Born at Mahon, Balearic Islands, April 24, 1787: died at Paris, March 12, 1853. A French physician and chemist, noted as a writer on toxicology and medical jurisprudence. Among his writings are "Toxicologie générale" (1819), "Traité de médecine légale" (1847), etc.

Orford (ōr'fōrd). A town in the county of Suffolk, England, situated near the North Sea 17 miles east-northeast of Ipswich. Population (1891), 1,735.

Orford, Earls of. See *Russell* and *Walpole.*

Organic Statute. A Russian edict of 1832, by which Poland lost its constitution.

Organ (ōr'gan) **Mountains,** Pg. **Serra dos Orgãos.** A group of mountains of the Brazilian coast range, at the head of the Bay of Rio de Janeiro. They attain the height of 7,325 feet, and are remarkable for their strange forms, one peak, called the Dedo de Deos ('Finger of God'), appears from the bay like a finger pointing upward.

Organon (ōr'ga-non). [Gr. *ὄργανον,* an instrument, organ.] The logical treatises of Aristotle. The name was originally applied to the logical theory of demonstration, and then by the Peripatetics to the whole of logic, especially to the topics of Aristotle or the rules for probable reasoning, as being only an instrument or aid to philosophy, and not meriting the higher place of a part of philosophy claimed for it by the Stoics and most of the Academics.

Orgetorix (ôr-jet'ô-riks). A Helvetian conspirator shortly before the time of Cæsar's war with the Helvetians in 58 B. C.

Orgon (or-gôn'). A credulous dupe in Molière's "Tartufe." He has an imbecile infatuation for the hypocritical Tartufe.

Oria (ô're-ä). A town in the province of Lecce, Apulia, Italy, 20 miles southwest of Brindisi. Population (1881), 8,220.

Oriana (ô-ri-an'ä). **1.** The legendary mistress of Amadis de Gaul, daughter of Lisuarte, king of England. Queen Elizabeth is frequently called "the peerless Oriana" in the adulatory poems of her time. **2.** The principal character in Fletcher's comedy "The Wild Goose Chase," and in Farquhar's comedy "The Inconstant," which is practically the same. She is betrothed to the evasive Mirabell (the "wild goose"), and finally brings him to reason and marries him. **3.** A character in Beaumont and Fletcher's play "The Woman-hater"; a teasing, tormenting, brilliant woman.—**4.** A ballad by Tennyson, published in 1842.

Oriana, The Triumphs of. A collection of madrigals in honor of Queen Elizabeth, compiled and published by Thomas Morley in 1603.

Oribe (ô-rē'bā), **Manuel.** Born about 1802: died at Montevideo, Nov., 1857. An Uruguayan general and politician. He was minister of war under Rivera 1838–43, and succeeded him as president for four years, March 1, 1835. In 1836 Rivera, at the head of the Colorados party, revolted, and eventually (Oct., 1838) took Montevideo. Oribe then joined with the dictator Rosas in a scheme for making Uruguay with Entre-Ríos a Rosas furnished him with troops, and from 1842 to 1851 he held possession of much of Uruguay and besieged Montevideo at intervals: this period is known as the Nine Years' Siege ("Sitio de Nueve Años"). Eventually Brazil and Entre Ríos interfered, and Oribe capitulated to Urquiza in Oct., 1851. He died in Brazil in Sept., 1857.

Oriel (ō'ri-el) **College.** A college of Oxford University, founded by Adam de Brome and Edward II. in 1326 (see the extract). The existing buildings date in greater part from the early 17th century. Though the parts are incongruous, the whole is picturesque. On one side of the quadrangle there is a fine range of windows with medieval tracery.

Oriel College, the fifth in antiquity of the colleges that now remain at Oxford, dates its legal existence from the year 1326, although it actually took its origin two years earlier. . . . In 1324 that Edward II. gave formal permission to his almoner, Adam de Brome, to acquire land for the purpose of founding a college which should be styled "The House of the Scholars of St. Mary at Oxford." In accordance with the terms of the royal licence, Adam de Brome bought of Roger Marshall, rector of Tackley, a building known as Tackley's Inn, situated on the south side of the High Street of Oxford, and there he seems to have established his scholars, one of them, set over the rest, being designated the Rector. He also bought for their benefit a house called La Perlise Hall, which stood on the eastern side of Durham College, in the northern suburb. Before long, however, he resolved to place his college under more powerful protection than his own, and with this object surrendered it into the hands of his royal master. Edward II., was, by a transparent fiction, made to appear the founder of the institution which in point of fact he was merely the foster-father. On the 21st of January, 1326, he issued a formal charter of foundation and a code of statutes, both, no doubt, drawn up by his almoner, who caused himself to be appointed the official head of the College, with the title of Præpositus, or Provost.

Lyte, Oxford, p. 141.

Orient (ō'ri-ent), **The.** [From L. *oriens*, rising (sc. of the sun).] The East; eastern countries; specifically, the regions to the east and southeast of the leading states of Europe: a vague term, including Asiatic Turkey, Persia, India, Egypt, etc.

Origen (or'i-jen), L. **Origenes** (ō-rij'e-nēz) (surnamed **Adamantius**). [Gr. *Ὠριγένης Ἀδαμάντιος.*] Born probably at Alexandria, 185 or 186 A. D.: died at Tyre, probably 253. One of the Greek fathers of the church. He was educated at Alexandria, and was head of the celebrated catechetical school in that city from about 211 until 231 or 232, when for obscure reasons he was degraded by the synod from the condition of a presbyter to that of a layman. He afterward founded a school at Cæsarea. He was imprisoned in the Decian persecution in 250. He was an extremely prolific author, and wrote on a great variety of subjects pertaining to theology. Among his works are a valuable recension of the Old Testament, entitled "Hexapla," fragments of which have been preserved; and a defense of Christianity against the Epicurean philosopher Celsus.

Origenists (or'i-jen-ists). **1.** The followers of Origen of Alexandria; those who held or professed to hold the doctrines held by or attributed to Origen.—**2.** The members of a sect mentioned by Epiphanius as followers of some unknown person named Origen. He attributes shameful vices to them, but supplies no further information concerning them.

Original Chronicle of Scotland, The. A rimed chronicle by Andrew of Wyntoun, finished between 1420 and 1424. It begins with the angels, follows with Adam and Eve, and continues down to the author's time.

Wyntoun says that he called his chronicle "original" because he designed to trace things from their origin; and he wrote it in nine books in honour of the nine orders of angels.

Morley, English Writers, VI. 50.

Origines (ō-rij'i-nēz). [L., 'origins.'] See the extract.

Cato composed also the first Roman historical work in Latin prose, his seven books of Origines, commenced in the later years of his life and continued nearly until his death. The work comprised also the other tribes of Italy, including Greek Italy, at the same time dealing with ethnography and all sides of social life to an extent which remained without imitation. In all the rest, the work was in the manner of the Annalists, now brief, now extensive and even diffusing space for the insertion of complete speeches by the author. *Teuffel and Schwabe*, Hist. of Roman Lit. (tr. by G. C. W. Warr), I. 174.

Origin of Species, The. A work by Darwin, developing his theory of evolution, published in 1859.

Orihuela (ō-rē-wā'lä). A town in the province of Alicante, Spain, situated on the Segura 13 miles northeast of Murcia. Population (1887), 24,364.

Orinda (ō-rin'dä). **The Matchless.** See *Philips, Katherine.*

Orinoco (ō-ri-nō'kō). The northernmost of the three great rivers of South America. It rises in the Parima Mountains, flows northwest, then north and finally east, then northeast, and northward to the delta of the island of Trinidad, about lat. 9–10° N. The upper portion is in a forest region; the lower course is bordered by open plains. It is joined by the Cassiquiare, connected with the Rio Negro, and hence with the Amazon. The chief tributaries are the Guaviare, Meta, Apure, Ventuari, Caura, and Caroni. It was first explored by Diego de Ordaz in 1531. Length, about 1,500 miles (including the Guaviare, about 1,750 to 1,800 miles); navigable about 650 miles to the Cerro "falls" or rapids, and above them for a long distance.

Orion (ō-rī'on). [Gr. *Ὠρίων.*] **1.** In Greek mythology, a giant and hunter. There were various legends about him. He was blinded, with the aid of Dionysus, by Œnopion whose daughter he had ravished; but regained his sight by opening his eyes to the rays of the rising sun. He was slain by Artemis. After his death he was changed to a constellation.—**2.** Aconstellation situated in the southern hemisphere with respect to the ecliptic, but having the equinoctial crossing it nearly in the middle. This constellation is represented by the figure of a giant with a sword belt. It contains seven stars which are very conspicuous to the naked eye: four of these form a quadrangle, and the other three are situated in the middle of it in a straight line, forming what is called the *Belt* or *Girdle of Orion*. They are also popularly called *Jacob's Staff*, *the Ladye's Wand*, the *Yard-wand*, etc. Orion also contains a remarkable nebula.

Oriskany (ō-ris'ka-ni). A village in Oneida County, New York, 7 miles northwest of Utica. Here, Aug. 6, 1777, the Americans under Herkimer defeated the British and Indians. See *Herkimer.*

Orissa (ō-ris'sä). A province in the southwestern part of the Bengal subordinate ship of Bengal, British India, bordering on the Bay of Bengal. It was formerly a Hindu kingdom; later was under Mogul and Mahratta rule; and was acquired by the British in 1803. Area, 9,023 square miles. Population (1891), 2,853,860.

Oristano (ō-ris-tä'nō). A town in the province of Cagliari, Sardinia, situated on the Tirso, near the western coast, 54 miles north-northwest of Cagliari. It has a cathedral. Population (1881), 7,631.

Orizaba (ō-rē-thä'bä). The (official) capital of the state of Vera Cruz, Mexico, 64 miles westsouthwest of Vera Cruz. Population, about 20,000.

Orizaba, Peak of. An extinct pyramidal volcano, about 10 miles north of Orizaba. It is the highest mountain in Mexico, and the highest in North America except Mount St. Elias. Height (Seovell, 1892), 18,314 feet.

Orkhan (or-khän'). Died 1359. Sultan or emir of the Turks 1326–59, son of Othman.

Orkney (ôrk'ni). A county of Scotland, consisting of the Orkney Islands.

Orkney and Shetland. A former county of Scotland, divided in 1889. See *Orkney Islands* and *Shetland Islands.*

Orkney (ôrk'ni) **Islands.** [Icel. *Orkneyjar*, Orcades Islands (*eq.* pl. *cognr.* island), the first element being prob. confused with *orkn*, *örkn*, a seal.] A group of islands north of Scotland, from which they are separated by Pentland Firth: the ancient Orcades. Chief town, Kirkwall. The term is distinct county, and are about 67 in number, 29 being inhabited. The principal island is Mainland; surface generally low (hilly in Hoy and part of Mainland); chief occupations, agriculture and fisheries. The ancient inhabitants were Picts: they were Christianized by Irish missionaries. The islands were acquired by the Northmen in the 8th and 9th centuries, and ruled by jarls. In 1231 they passed to the Earls of Angus, etc., and in 1468 to the Scottish crown. Denmark renounced its claims of sovereignty in 1589. Area, 376 square miles. Population (1891), 59,485.

Orlando (or-lan'dō). **1.** The Italian form of *Roland* (which see).—**2.** In Shakspere's comedy "As you Like it," the duke Orlando Lamondais's but it begins at a point before the end of Lamondais's work. Orlando's manliness is conspicuous in the first scene of the play.

Orlando Furioso, The History of. A poem by Robert Greene, produced probably about 1588–1589. It was revived in 1626, printed in 1594. Greene makes Orlando marry Angelica.

Orlando Innamorato (on-nä-mo-rä'tō). ["Orlando Enamoured."] A metrical romance by Boiardo, on the love of Orlando or Roland for Angelica. The hero, however, is really Ruggero. Boiardo left it unfinished in 1494, and Ariosto wrote his "Orlando Furioso" as its sequel. Boiardo's poem was remodeled in a lively style by Berni.

Orléanais (or-lā-nā'). An ancient government of France, capital, Orléans. It was bounded by Ile-de-France on the north, Champagne and Burgundy on the east, Nivernais on the southeast, Berry on the south, and Touraine on the west. It comprised, besides Orléans proper, Gâtinais, Beauce, and Blésois. It corresponded mainly to the departments of Loiret, Loir-et-Cher, Eure-et-Loir, and parts of Seine-et-Oise, Indre-et-Loire, Nièvre, Cher, and Sarthe.

Orleanists (or'le-an-ists). In French politics, the adherents of the princes of the Orléans family. The family is descended from a younger brother of Louis XIV., and has furnished one sovereign, Louis-Philippe (who was king 1830–48).

Orléans (or-lā-aṅ'), Eng. **Orleans** (or'le-anz). [Formerly also *Orleannes*, ME. *Orliens*, *Orliens*, OF. *Orliens*, *Orliens*, LL. *Aurelianum*, or *Aurelianensis*, Aurelian's (city).] The capital of the department of Loiret, France, situated on the Loire in lat. 47° 54′ N., long. 1° 54′ E.: the medieval Aurelianum, and probably the ancient Genabum. It has important commerce in wool, wines, grain, timber, oil, etc., and manufactures of blankets, hosiery, worsted, vinegar, etc. The cathedral is a building of great size, rebuilt by Henry IV. (begun in 1601) as nearly as the approximations possible to the architecture of the original Painted cathedral destroyed by the Huguenots. The façade, with its 5 portals and 2 lofty towers, is of gingerbread work. The choir has 18 radiating chapels belongs to the earlier church, and is very fine. The five-aisled interior is 486 feet long, and the nave 100 high. Orléans was a town of the Carnutes, and was destroyed by Cæsar, but was rebuilt by Aurelian, occupying an important military position. It was unsuccessfully besieged by Attila in 451; was a leading town from the Merovingian times; and was the chief place of Orléanais. The famous siege of it commenced by the English Oct. 12, 1428, was raised in May, 1429, in consequence of the assaults of the relieving force under Joan of Arc (see the extract). It was a Huguenot event rabout 1562. A victory of the Germans over the French Oct. 11, 1870, was accompanied by the capture of the city. The French retook it in Nov.; but in the severe fighting of Dec. 2–4 they were worsted, and the Germans again occupied it. Population (1891), 63,705.

The Loire, flowing first northwards, then westwards, protects, by its broad sickle of waters, this portion of Gaul, and the Loire itself is commanded at its most northerly point by that city which, known in Cæsar's day as Genabum, had taken the name Aureliani from the great Emperor, the conqueror of Zenobia, and is now called Orléans. Three times has Aurelian played an eminent part in the history of Gaul. There broke out there, in the winter of B. C. 52 against the victorious Cæsar, their Attila—lost, in A. D. 451, received their first repulse; and there in 1429, the zenith of Joanne Darc's fortune, the Duke of Bedford to raise the siege, wrested from the English Plantagenets their last chance of ruling in France.

Hodgkin, Italy and her Invaders, II. 382.

Orléans, Charles, Duc d'. Born May 26, 1391: died Jan. 4, 1465. A French poet, son of Louis, duc d'Orléans. He was taken prisoner by the English at Agincourt in 1415, and released in 1440. His poems were edited by d'Héricault in 1874.

The life of this poet . . . falls into three divisions. In the first, when after his father's death he held the position of a great feudal prince almost independent of royal control, it is not recorded that he produced any literary work. His long captivity in England was more fruitful, and during it he wrote both in French and in English. But the last five-and-twenty years of his life, when he lived quietly and kept court at Blois (bringing about him the literary men of the time from Boucicault to Villon, and engaging with them in poetical tournaments), were the most productive. His undoubted work is not large, but the pieces which compose it are among the best of the age.

Saintsbury, French Lit., p. 105.

Orléans, Ferdinand Philippe Louis Charles Henri, Duc d'. Born at Palermo, Sept. 3, 1810: died near Paris, July 13, 1842. Eldest son of Louis Philippe, king of the French. He served in the campaigns in Algeria.

Orléans, Hélène Louise Elisabeth, Duchesse **d'.** Born at Ludwigslust, Mecklenburg, 1814: died at Richmond, England, 1858. A princess of Mecklenburg, wife of the Duc d'Orléans (1810–1842).

Orléans, House of. In French history, at various times since the 14th century, a younger branch of the reigning family, holding the duchy of Orléans as an appanage: particularly the family of the younger brother of Louis XIV., Philip, whose descendants and adherents have been called Orleanists.

Orleans (ôr'le-ganz), **Isle of.** An island in the St. Lawrence, northeast of Quebec. Length, 20 miles.

Orléans (or-lā-oñ'), **Jean Baptiste Gaston, Duc d'.** Born April 25, 1608; died Feb. 2, 1660. A younger son of Henry IV. He is noted chiefly for his intrigues against Richelieu and Mazarin in the reigns of Louis XIII. and Louis XIV. He was created duke of Orléans in 1627.

Orléans, Louis, Due d'. Born 1371; killed at Paris, Nov. 23, 1407. Younger brother of Charles VI. He was created duke of Orléans in 1392. In the same year his brother became deranged, and he assumed the regency in opposition to the Duke of Burgundy. He was assassinated by Jean Sans Peur, duke of Burgundy, in 1407, and his death was the signal for the civil war between Burgundians and Armagnacs or supporters of Orléans.

Orléans, Louis Philippe, Duc d'. See *Louis Philippe*, King of the French.

Orléans, Louis Philippe Joseph, Due d'. Born at St.-Cloud, France, April 13, 1747; guillotined at Paris, Nov. 6, 1793. Great-grandson of Philippe d'Orléans (1674–1723). He was a member of the Constituent Assembly 1789–91, and was a Montagnard deputy to the Convention 1792–93. He renounced his title, assumed the name of Philippe Egalité, and voted for the death of the king. He was executed on the accession of the Girondists to power in the Convention.

Orléans, Maid of. See *Joan of Arc.*

Orléans, Philippe, Due d'. Born Sept. 21, 1640; died June 9, 1701. The younger brother of Louis XIV. He became duke of Orléans in 1660, and is the ancestor of the present house of Orléans.

Orléans, Philippe, Duc d'. Born at St.-Cloud, France, Aug., 1674; died at Paris, Dec., 1723. The son of Philippe d'Orléans (1640–1701). He distinguished himself as a general, and was regent of France 1715–23, and prime minister in 1723.

Orléans Madonna, The. A small but beautiful painting of the Virgin and Child, on wood, at the Château de Chantilly, France. The Virgin has a peculiar nimbus, and in the background appear earthenware vessels and a flask.

Orloff (or-lof'), **Alexei.** Born 1737; died 1808. A Russian admiral, brother of Grigori Orloff. He took part in the conspiracy which raised Catharine II. to the throne, and strangled the czar Peter III. with his own hands (1762). He gained the naval victory of Tchesme over the Turks in 1770.

Orloff, Prince Alexei. Born 1787; died at St. Petersburg, May 21, 1861. A Russian general and diplomatist. He negotiated the peace of Adrianople in 1829, and that of Hunkiar-Skelessi in 1833; and represented Russia at the Congress of Paris in 1856.

Orloff, Count Grigori. Born Oct. 17, 1734; died at Moscow, April 24, 1783. A Russian general and politician. He served in the Seven Years War, and participated in the conspiracy which raised Catharine II. to the throne in 1762. He afterward became Catharine's paramour.

Orloff Diamond, The. A famous gem, the chief ornament of the Russian imperial scepter: sometimes called the scepter-diamond. It was purchased at Amsterdam by Count Grigori Orloff, and was given by him to Catharine II. It weighs 193 carats. Also *Kohi-i-Pur.*

Orm. See *Ormadian.*

Ormazd (ôr'mazd), or **Ormuzd** (ôr'muzd). See *Ahura Mazda.*

Orme (ôrm), **Robert.** Born at Anjengo, Travancore, India, June, 1728; died at Ealing, near London, Jan. 13, 1801. An English historian of India, son of John Orme, surgeon in Bombay. He was educated at Harrow, and in 1744 entered the East India Company's service at Calcutta. He was intimately associated with Lord Clive, succeeded Lord Pigot as governor of Madras, and was commissary-general from 1757 to 1759. In 1759 he returned to London, and between 1763 and 1778 published a "History of the Military Transactions of the British Nation in Indostan from 1745."

Orme's Head (ôrmz hed), **Great,** and **Orme's Head, Little.** Two promontories in Carnarvonshire, North Wales, which project into the Irish Sea about 35 miles west of Liverpool.

Ormin. See *Ormulum.*

Ormonde (ôr'mond). The former name of East Munster (Tipperary), Ireland.

Ormonde. A bay thoroughbred horse foaled in 1883, a chestnut who won the Derby, St. Leger, and Two Thousand Guineas. He became a roarer, and was sent to Buenos Ayres. In 1892 he was bought by Mr. McDonough of California for £30,000, the largest price ever paid for a single animal. Ormonde is considered the greatest racer ever bred in England.

Ormonde, Dukes and **Earls of.** See *Butler.*

Ormskirk (ôrmz'kėrk). A town in Lancashire, England, 12 miles north-northeast of Liverpool. Population (1891), 6,398.

Ormulum (ôr'mū-lum). A series of metrical homilies on the New Testament, with paraphrases, composed by Orm or Ormin in the first part of the 13th century. He was an Augustinian canon, and it is assumed that he lived in Lincolnshire or Nottinghamshire, but there are arguments in favor of Ormskirk in Lancashire. Orm had a phonetic system of his own, distinguishing the short vowels by doubling the following consonant. The Ormulum was first edited from the MS. by Robert Meadows White in 1852.

The intention of his work corresponded to that of the Scripture Paraphrase of Caedmon, although it differed much in plan and execution. His work is called, from his own name, the Ormulum.

"This boc his nemnned Orrmulum
Forrthi that Orrm itt wrohhte."

But though the author there, for a purpose, calls himself Orm. he says elsewhere that he was named Ormin. There remains only a portion of the work, and it is in a single MS. which forms a folio volume in the Junian collection, now preserved in the Bodleian.

Morley, English Writers, III. 232.

Ormus (ôr'mus), or **Hormuz** (hôr'muz). An ancient and medieval city situated on the southern coast of Persia at the entrance of the Persian Gulf. It was removed to a neighboring island in the Strait of Ormus about 1300, became an emporium of commerce and noted for its wealth; became dependent on Portugal in 1514; and was taken from it in 1622 by the Shah of Persia, assisted by the English. It is now in ruins. Milton celebrates "the wealth of Ormus and of Ind" ("Paradise Lost," ii. 2).

Ormuzd. See *Ormazd.*

Orne (orn). A river in northern France which flows into the English Channel 10 miles northeast of Caen. Length, about 100 miles.

Orne. A department in northern France, formed from part of the ancient Normandy. Capital, Alençon. It is bounded by Calvados on the north, Eure on the northeast, Eure-et-Loir on the east, Sarthe and Mayenne on the south, and Manche on the west. The surface is generally hilly. Horses and other live stock are bred. Area, 2,354 square miles. Population (1891), 354,887.

Oromo (ō-rō'mō). See *Galla.*

Oronsay (ō'ron-sā'). A small island of Scotland, immediately south of Colonsay.

Oronte (ō-rōnt'). A fop in Molière's "Le misanthrope." He has written a sonnet in a quarter of an hour, and seeks applause.

Orontes (ō-ron'tēz). [Gr. *Ὀρόντης.*] The chief river of northern Syria. The modern Nahr-el-Asi. It rises between Lebanon and Anti-Libanus, flows past Antioch, and empties into the Mediterranean about lat. 36° 5′ N. Length, about 250 miles.

Orontes (mountain). See *Elwend.*

Oroomiah. See *Urumiah.*

Oroonoko (ō-rō'nō-kō). A tragedy by Southerne, founded on Mrs. Behn's novel: first acted in 1696. Oroonoko, the principal character, is a real person, and is represented as anaccomplished black prince, made a slave, and paying a fearful penalty for his marriage with Imoinda. The phrase "Yarico's skill to love," which is found in this play, has passed into a proverb.

Oroonoko, or the Royal Slave. A novel by Mrs. Aphra Behn, published about 1658: founded on facts which became known to her while residing at Surinam, of which her father was governor.

Oropus (ō-rō'pus). [Gr. *Ὠρωπός.*] In ancient geography, a seaport in Attica, Greece, bordering on Bœotia, situated on the Euripus 23 miles north of Athens. Near it was the oracle of Amphiaraus.

Orosháza (ō'rōsh-hā'zo). A town in the county of Bekés, Hungary, 31 miles northeast of Szegedin. Population (1890), 19,956.

Orosius (ō-rō'si-us), **Paulus.** Born in Spain (probably at Tarragona); lived in the first part of the 5th century A. D. A Latin historian and theologian. He wrote an epitome of history directed against the pagans: "Historiarum libri vii adversus paganos" (translated into Anglo-Saxon by Alfred the Great).

Paulus Orosius, a native of Tarragona in Spain, and a friend of Augustine, wrote his Seven Books of "Histories" about the year 417, while he was still a young man ("rehiscous juvenis"), at the request of the Bishop of Hippo. They were to form a history of the world from the Deluge down to his own time (the last entry relates to the year 417), and the object of the book was to show that bloodshed, oppression, and misery had ever been the staple of human history, and that "Christian times" were unjustly blamed for the woes which the barbarians were then inflicting on the empire. . . . Vague, passionate, and declamatory, Orosius represents only the narrow prejudices of an orthodox provincial of the empire in his judgments concerning the men and the events of that mighty crisis.

Hodgkin, Italy and her Invaders, I. 245.

Orotava (ō-rō-tä'vä). A town near the northern coast of Teneriffe, Canary Islands. Population (1887), 8,876.

Orozco y Berra (ō-rōth'kō ē bār'rä), **Manuel.** Born at Mexico, June 8, 1816; died there, Jan. 27, 1881. A Mexican publicist and author. He was a lawyer; was appointed director of the national archives in 1852; and held important posts under Juarez. Subsequently he accepted office under Maximilian, and on the return of Juarez in 1867 was imprisoned for a short time. His works include "Geografia de las lenguas y carta etnográfico de Mexico" (1864), and various works on Mexican history and geography. He edited the Mexican supplement of the "Diccionario universal de historia y geografia."

Orphan, The, or the Unhappy Marriage. A tragedy by Otway, produced in 1680. See *Monimia.*

Orphée aux Enfers (or-fā' ō zaṅ-fâr'). [F., 'Orpheus in Hell.'] An opera bouffe by Offenbach, produced at Paris in 1858.

Orphée et Euridice. See *Orfeo ed Euridice.*

Orphéon (or-fā-ôṅ'). A general French name for a singing society, or a combination of such societies.

An institution which in 1867 numbered in France alone 3,243 choral societies, with 147,500 effective members, and which still (1880) comprises 1,500 Orphéons and 60,000 Orpheonists, naturally required organs of its own, especially for the ventilation of halls connected with the "concours" and festivals. The most important of these are "La France chorale," "L'Echo des Orphéons," "La nouvelle France chorale," and "L'Orphéon."

Grove, Dict. of Music, etc., II. 612.

Orpheus (ôr'fūs). [Gr. *Ὀρφεύς.*] In Greek legend, the son of Apollo, or of a Thracian river-god, and husband of Eurydice. He had the power of charming all animate and inanimate objects with his sweet lyre; descended living into Hades to bring back to life Eurydice; and perished, torn to pieces by infuriated Thracian mænads. See *Eurydice.*

The earliest poet, in Greek legend, is Orpheus. The name of this mythical person is the Greek form of the Indian *Ribhu.* The Ribhus figure in the Indian hymns as great artificers, the first mortals who were raised to the gods.

Jebb, Greek Lit., p. 18.

Orpheus and Eurydice. See *Orfeo ed Euridice.*

Orpheus C. Kerr ("Office-seeker"). The pseudonym of Robert Henry Newell.

Orpheus, Eurydice, and Hermes. A replica of an Attic high relief of the school of Phidias, in the Museo Nazionale, Naples. The group is shown just at the moment when Orpheus, having looked back, must lose his wife forever. It is full of the charm and high ideal quality of the best Greek work.

Orr (ôr), **James Lawrence.** Born at Craytonville, S. C., May 12, 1822; died at St. Petersburg, May 5, 1873. An American politician. He was a member of Congress from South Carolina 1849–1859; speaker of the House 1857–59; Confederate senator 1862–63; governor of South Carolina 1865–68; and United States minister to Russia 1872.

Orrery, Earls of. See *Boyle.*

Orrhoene. See *Osrhoene.*

Orsay (or-sā'), Comte **Alfred Guillaume Gabriel d'.** Born at Paris about 1798; died at Paris, Aug. 4, 1852. A leader of society in Paris and London, and amateur of the fine arts. He is noted for his intimacy with the Countess of Blessington. In 1827 he married Lady Harriet Gardiner, daughter of Lord Blessington by his first wife. She soon left him, and Lady Blessington, who was then a widow, took up her abode with him. Their house was the resort of a brilliant literary and fashionable society. On his bankruptcy in 1849, they returned to Paris, where the countess died in a few weeks.

Orsini (or-sē'nē). A Roman princely family, formerly powerful in Rome and elsewhere in Italy.

Orsini, Felice. Born at Meldola, Forli, Italy, 1819; executed at Paris, March 13, 1858. An Italian patriot and revolutionist. He attempted, with others, to assassinate Napoleon III. by exploding bombs Jan. 14, 1858. Fieri was executed with him.

Orsino (ôr-sē'nō). A character in Shakspere's play "Twelfth Night," the Duke of Illyria. He loves Olivia, who discourages him. He finally marries Viola, who secretly loves him and has served him as a page.

Orsk (orsk). A town in the government of Orenburg, eastern Russia, situated on the Ural about 150 miles east-southeast of Orenburg. Population, 21,788.

Orson. See *Valentine and Orson.*

Orsova (ôr-shō'vo), **Old,** and **Orsova, New.** Two villages in Hungary, situated at the Iron Gates of the Danube, near the Rumanian and Servian frontiers. New Orsova was a Turkish fortress until 1878.

Örsted, or **Oersted** (ėr'sted), **Anders Sandöe.** Born at Rudkjöbing, Denmark, Dec. 21, 1778; died May 1, 1860. A noted Danish statesman, jurist, and author: brother of H. C. Örsted. He was premier 1853–54.

Örsted, Hans Christian. Born at Rudkjöbing, Denmark, Aug. 14, 1777; died March 9, 1851. A Danish physicist, professor at Copenhagen, especially celebrated for his discovery of electromagnetism in 1819. He published "Aanden i Naturen" ("Spirit in Nature," 1850), etc.

Orsua, Pedro de. See *Ursua.*

Orta (ôr'tä). A small town in the province of Novara, northern Italy, situated on the Lake of Orta 27 miles north-northwest of Novara.

Orta, Lake of, or **Lago Cusio** (lä'gō kō'zē-ō). A small lake in the province of Novara, northern Italy, 6 miles west of Lago Maggiore. Length, 7½ miles.

Ortegal (ôr'te-gal; Sp. pron. ôr-tā-gäl'), **Cape.** A cape at the northwestern extremity of Spain.

Örtel (ėr'tel), **Philipp Friedrich Wilhelm:** pseudonym **W. O. von Horn.** Born at Horn, near Sömmern, Prussia, Aug. 15, 1798; died at Wiesbaden, Prussia, Oct. 14, 1867. A German writer of popular stories.

Ortelius (ôr-tē'li-us) (Latinized from **Oertel** or **Ortell**), **Abraham.** Born at Antwerp, 1527; died at Antwerp, 1598. A Flemish geographer. He published an atlas, "Theatrum orbis terrarum" (1570), etc. He came to England in 1577, and it was his encouragement and solicitation that induced Camden to produce his "Britannia."

Ortenau (ôr'te-nou). A region in central Baden, lying east of the Rhine, west of the Black Forest, and north of the Breisgau.

Orth (ôrth), **Godlove Stoner.** Born near Lebanon, Pa., April 22, 1817; died at Lafayette, Ind., Dec. 16, 1882. An American politician. He was member of Congress from Indiana 1863–71, 1873–1875, and 1879–82, and United States minister to Austria 1877–79.

Orthez (ôr-tāz'). A town in the department of Basses-Pyrénées, France, situated on the Gave de Pau 25 miles northwest of Pau. It was the ancient capital of Béarn. Later it was a Protestant center. Near it, Feb. 27, 1814, the English and Spanish forces under Wellington defeated the French under Soult. Population (1891), commune, 6,210.

Ortler (ôrt'ler), or **Ortler Spitze** (ôrt'ler spit'-se). The highest mountain in the Austrian empire, situated in the western part of Tyrol, near the Italian frontier, 40 miles northwest of Trent. It is the highest mountain of the eastern Alps, and was formerly supposed to be the highest peak in Europe. Height, 12,810 feet.

Ortler Alps. A group of the Alps including the Ortler. It forms the watershed of the Adige, Adda, and Oglio basins.

Orton (ôr'ton), **Arthur.** The real name of the Tichborne claimant. See *Tichborne Case.*

Orton, James. Born at Seneca Falls, N. Y., April 21, 1830: died on Lake Titicaca, Peru, Sept. 25, 1877. An American Congregational clergyman, naturalist, and traveler. He was appointed professor of natural sciences at Rochester University in 1866, and undertook the exploration of the river Beni, but was forced to return, and died on his way home. He published "The Andes and the Amazon" (1870 and 1876), "Comparative Zoology" (1875), etc.

Ortona (ôr-tō'nä), a seaport in the province of Chieti, eastern Italy, situated on the Adriatic 14 miles east of Chieti. It was the capital of the ancient Frentani. Population (1881), 6,894; commune, 12,122.

Ortygia (ôr-tij'i-ä). [Gr. Ὀρτυγία.] In ancient geography, a small island at the entrance of the Great Harbor of Syracuse, Sicily. It was famous in the sieges of that city.

Oruba (ō-rō'bä), or **Aruba** (ä-rō'bä). A small island of the West Indies, situated in the Caribbean Sea, north of Venezuela, in lat. 12° 31′ N., long. 70° 3′ E. It belongs to the Netherlands, and is attached to the colony of Curaçao. Area, 69 square miles. Population (1890), 7,768.

Orungu (ō-rōng'gō). A small Bantu tribe of French Kongo, West Africa, settled around the mouth of the Ogowe and Cape Lopez. They are a branch of the Mpongwe.

Oruro (ō-rō'rō). **1.** A department in western Bolivia, bordering on Peru and Chile. Area, 21,331 square miles. Population, 111,372.—**2.** The capital of the department of Oruro, situated about 150 miles northwest of Sucre. Population, about 10,000.

Orvieto (or-vē-ā'tō). A town in the province of Perugia, Italy, situated on a volcanic hill 60 miles north by west of Rome: the ancient Urbibentum, and medieval Urbs Vetus. It is noted for its picturesque site, Etruscan necropolis, cathedral, well, private residences, and wine. The cathedral, founded 1290, is in plan a Latin cross with square chevet, 293 feet long, 107 wide, and 1111 high to the open-framed wooden roof. The interior is of basilican character, except for its narrow pointed clearstory windows. The building is extremely rich in works of art of all kinds. The splendid octagonal sculptured font and the frescos by Fra Angelico and Luca Signorelli are especially noteworthy. The west front (1310) is the most beautiful and the purest design of its type in existence. It has three vertical divisions, separated by piers and pinnacles, and terminating in lofty gables filled with mosaics. Below there are three great canopied doors, and between the doors and the gables mosaics, an arcade, and a central rose-window inscribed in a richly decorated square. The piers between and at the sides of the portals are covered with admirable reliefs by Giovanni Pisano and Arnolfo, representing the Creation, the Patriarchs and Prophets, the Life of Christ, and the Last Judgement. The façade is 174 feet high and 131 wide. Population (1881), 7,594; commune, 15,963.

Orville (or'vil), **Lord.** The lover of Evelina, in Miss Burney's novel of that name.

Oryekhoff-Zuyeff (or-yesh'ov-zū'yef). A cotton-manufacturing village in the government of Vladimir, Russia, about 55 miles east of Moscow.

Orzechowski (or-zä-chov'skė) (L. **Orichovius**), **Stanislaw.** Born at Przemysl, Galicia, about 1515; died 1566 (?). A Polish theologian, by turns a champion and an opponent of the Reformation in Poland.

Osage (ō-sāj'; their own name is **Wacace** (wä-shä'shä). [Pl., also *Osages.*] A tribe of the Dhegiha division of the Siouan stock of North American Indians, composed of the Great Osage and Little Osage. Great Osage is the common but erroneous name for the Highland Osage (the section adopted at the top of the hill), and Little Osage is similarly erroneous name for the Lowland Osage (those who camped at the base of the hill). The Osage are in Oklahoma and number 1,581. See *Siouan.*

Osage (ō-sāj' or ō-sāj'). A river in eastern Kansas and in Missouri, which flows into the Missouri 9 miles east of Jefferson City. It is called in Kansas Marais des Cygnes. Length, 400–500 miles; navigable about 200 miles.

Osaka. See *Ozaka.*

Osako (o-sä'kō). A Bantu tribe of French Kongo, in both banks and kinsmen of the Bakele.

Osbaldistone (os-bâl'dis-tōn), **Francis.** The nominal hero of Scott's "Rob Roy."

Osbaldistone, Rashleigh. The villain of Scott's "Rob Roy." He is the cousin of Francis, and a well-drawn character.

Osborn (oz'bėrn), **Sherard.** Born April 25, 1822: died May 6, 1875. A British admiral and arctic explorer. He entered the navy in 1837, assisted in the reduction of Canton in 1841, took part in two expeditions in search of Sir John Franklin (publishing accounts in 1852 and 1856); and served in the Crimean and Chinese wars. In 1865 he published "The Career, Last Voyage, and Fate of Sir John Franklin."

Osborne (oz'bėrn), **George.** A character in Thackeray's "Vanity Fair," the handsome, selfish husband of Amelia: in the opinion of his friends, "a regular Don Giovanni, by Jove!"

Osborne, John. A character in Thackeray's "Vanity Fair."

> One of the powerful portraits in the work is that of old Osborne, the merchant. He has a defect; it is that it is too uniformly black. It is made up of arrogance, vanity, malignity, vindictiveness, ingratitude; in short, of all the bad passions and bad tendencies that are capable of coexistence. *Senior,* Essays on Fiction, p. 326.

Osborne House. The winter residence of Queen Victoria, in the Isle of Wight, near East Cowes: a large and sumptuous modern Italian villa, with beautiful terraces and gardens.

Oscar (os'kär) **I.** (**Joseph Franz**). [Sw. Dan. *Oskar,* NL. *Oscarus.*] Born at Paris, July 4, 1799: died at Stockholm, July 8, 1859. King of Sweden and Norway 1844–59, son of Bernadotte (Charles XIV.) whom he succeeded.

Oscar II. (**Friedrich**). Born at Stockholm, Jan. 21, 1829. King of Sweden and Norway, third son of Oscar I. He succeeded his brother Charles XV. in 1872. He is a poet and writer of merit. His publications include "A Memoir of Charles XII." (Eng. trans. 1879).

Oscoda (os-ē-ō'dä). Born in Georgia, 1804; died at Fort Moultrie, S. C., Jan. 30, 1838. A Seminole chief, leader during the first part of the second Seminole war (1835–37).

Oschatz (ō'shäts). A town in the kingdom of Saxony, situated on the Döllnitz 35 miles northwest of Dresden. Population (1890), 9,392.

Oschersleben (ō'shers-lā-ben). A town in the province of Saxony, Prussia, situated on the Bode 19 miles west-southwest of Magdeburg. Population (1890), 10,682.

Ösel, or **Oesel** (ē'zel). An island in the Baltic Sea, belonging to the government of Livonia, Russia, intersected by lat. 58° 30′ N., long. 22° 30′ E. Chief town, Arensburg. The surface is generally low. Oesel belonged to the Teutonic Knights from the 13th to the 16th century; passed then to Denmark; and possessed by Sweden from 1645 to 1721. Area, 1,010 square miles. Population (1881), 58,120.

Osgood (oz'gūd), Mrs. (**Frances Sargent Locke**). Born at Boston, June 18, 1811: died at Hingham, Mass., May 12, 1850. An American poet. Among her works is "A Wreath of Wild Flowers from New England" (1838). She contributed to a number of English and American periodicals, and was editor of "The Ladies' Companion" for some time. She also wrote a play, "The Happy Release, or the Triumphs of Love."

Osgood, Samuel. Born at Andover, Mass., Feb. 14, 1748: died at New York, Aug. 12, 1813. An American politician. He was the first commissioner of the United States treasury 1785–89, and was postmaster-general 1789–91.

Osgood, Samuel. Born at Charlestown, Mass., Aug. 30, 1812: died at New York, April 14, 1880. An American clergyman and writer. He was ordained a Unitarian, but joined the Protestant Episcopal Church in 1870. His works include "Studies in Christian Biography" (1850), "Good will Manuals" (1853), "The Hearth-Stone, etc." (1854), "Milestones; or, an Infant's Journey" (1854), "Student Life" (1854), "American Leaves, etc." (1867), "New York in the 19th Century" (1875), etc. He also edited "The Holy Gospels" (1850), illustrated by Overbeck.

O'Shaughnessy (ō-shä'ne-si), **Arthur William Edgar.** Born at London, March 14, 1846: died Jan. 31, 1881. An English minor poet. He was an assistant in the natural history division of the British Museum. He published "Epic of Women, etc." (1870), "The Lays of France" (1871), "Music and Moonlight, etc." (1874), "Songs of a Worker" (1881).

Oshiba (ō-shē'bä). See *Ibiu.*

Oshkosh (osh'kosh). A city, capital of Winnebago County, Wisconsin, situated on Lake Winnebago, at the mouth of the Fox River, 77 miles north-northwest of Milwaukee. It has manufactures of doors, blinds, sashes, shingles, etc. Population (1890), 22,836.

Osiander (ō-zē-än'der) (**Hosemann**), **Andreas.** Born at Gungenhausen, near Nuremberg, Bavaria, Dec. 19, 1498: died at Königsberg, Prussia, Oct. 17, 1552. A German Protestant theologian. He was instrumental in introducing the Reformation into Nuremberg, and is ranked as a moderate realist on the doctrine of justification.

Osiandrians (ō-si-an'dri-ənz). Followers of Andreas Osiander (see above), who held that justification by faith involved the imparting to the believer of the essential righteousness of Christ.

Osimo (os'ē-mō). A town in the province of Ancona, Italy, 9 miles south of Ancona: the ancient Auximum. It has a cathedral and some antiquities. Population, 4,743.

Osiris (ō-sī'ris). [L. *Osiris,* Gr. Ὄσιρις, also Ὄσορις, from Egyptian *Hesiri.*] In Egyptian mythology, one of the chief gods, the principle of good, the creator, the foe of evil, the god of the Nile, in constant conflict with his brother or son Set (the Greek Typhon), the god of evil, of darkness, of the desert. Osiris is vanquished and slain, but revives, and is avenged by Horus and Thoth—evidently a personification of the phenomena of the rising and setting sun. He was the guardian of mankind in the state after death, and a judge of the dead, and a type of the sufferings and triumphs of humanity. In one form (the Osiris of Mendes) he personified the male principle. In art he was portrayed as a mummy wearing the crown of Upper Egypt, usually flanked by goat-headed pillars.

> People do not yet agree as to the original character of Osiris. Maspero tried to discover the development of this god, and maintains that Osiris was originally and essentially a god of the dead, the first man, son of the heaven and earth, and as such the god of the dead. He also says that the original home of Osiris was not at Abydus, but in the Delta: at Busiris and Mendes. However this may be, Osiris was to the Egyptians above all things a god of the dead, more especially in a beneficial way as Onnoris. But he was identified, at an early date, with the sun: chapter seventeen of the Book of the Dead calls "Ra the soul of Osiris, and Osiris the soul of Ra."
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> *La Saussaye,* Science of Religion, p. 408.

Oskaloosa (os-ka-lō'sä). A city, capital of Mahaska County, Iowa, 55 miles east-southeast of Des Moines. Population (1890), 6,558.

Oskarshamn (os'kärs-hämn). A small seaport on the southeastern coast of Sweden, opposite the island of Öland.

Osman (os-män') **I.** (or **Othman**). Died 1326. The founder of the Ottoman empire. He became chief of his tribe in 1288, and assumed the title of emir (not of sultan) in 1299.

Osman II. Killed 1622. Sultan of the Turks 1618–22, son of Achmet I.

Osman III. Sultan of the Turks 1754–57, brother of Mahmud I.

Osman Digma (os-män' dig'mä) (**George Nisbet**). Born at Rouen, 1836. A general of the Mahdi. He defeated the British under Baker Pasha Feb. 4, 1884, and was defeated by Graham at Tamanieb March 13, 1884.

Osman Pasha (pash'ä). Born in Asia Minor about 1835 (?). A Turkish general. He served in the war with Servia in 1876, and in the following year conducted the defense of Plevna against the Russians. He was compelled to surrender Dec. 10, 1877.

Osmanli (os-man'li). [Turk. *'Osmanli,* from *'Osmān,* Ar. *'Othman* (whence E. *Othman, Ottoman*).] **1.** A member of the reigning dynasty of Turkey.—**2.** A Turk subject to the Sultan of Turkey. See *Ottoman.* Provincials who are not of Turkish blood sometimes designate officers of the Turkish government as *Osmanlis.*

Osnabrück (os'nä-brük), sometimes called **Osnaburg** (os'nä-bėrg). A city in the province

of Hannover, Prussia, situated on the Haase in 52° 16′ N., long. 8° 4′ E. It has important and varied manufactures. Its Roman Catholic cathedral, Protestant Marienkirche, Rathaus, and Katharinenkirche are noteworthy. The bishopric of Osnabrück was founded by Charles the Great about 785. By the peace of Westphalia (1648) it was ruled alternately by Roman Catholic and Protestant bishops. It was secularized and given to Hannover in 1802. The treaty of Westphalia was signed here in 1648. Population (1890), 30,224.

Osorio (o-zō'rē-ō), **Jeronymo.** Born at Lisbon, 1506; died at Tavira, Aug. 20, 1580. A Portuguese historian and philosophical author, sometimes called "the Cicero of Portugal." He was bishop of Silves from 1567. His chief work is a Latin history of the reign of Emanuel (1. 1571).

Osorio (o-zō'rē-ō), **Manuel.** Born at Seville, 1770; died about 1830. A Spanish general. In 1814 he commanded the Spanish forces in Chile, defeating the republicans at Rancagua Oct. 2, 1814, and extinguishing the revolt for a time. He returned to Peru, but in Jan., 1818, was again active in Chile against San Martin; defeated him at Cancha Rayada March 19, but was himself defeated at the decisive battle of Maipo, April 5, 1818; and soon after left from the country. He subsequently served in Spain and the West Indies.

Osorio, Manuel Luiz. Born near Pelotas, Rio Grande do Sul, May 10, 1808; died at Rio de Janeiro, Oct. 4, 1879. A Brazilian general. He was prominent in the campaigns in Rio Grande do Sul and Uruguay, 1845–52; was commander-in-chief of the Brazilian forces in the Paraguayan war March 1, 1865, July 15, 1866, and took a leading part in the remainder of the war; was lieutenant-general from June 1, 1867; was created successively baron, viscount, and marquis of Herval; was senator from Jan. 11, 1877, and minister of war from Jan. 5, 1878. On account of his bravery the soldiers called him *O Leonidas* or *The Fabius*. Often written *Ozorio*.

Osorno, Marquis of. See *O'Higgins, Ambrosio.*

Ospina Rodriguez (os-pē'nä rōd-rē'gäth), **Mariano.** Born in Guasca, 1803; died at Medellin, 1885. A New Granadan politician. He opposed Bolivar 1828–30; was a member of congress 1838–40; was secretary of the interior in 1841, and later was president of Bogotá and of Medellin. From 1857 to 1861 he was president (elected by the Conservative) of New Granada, then called the Granadine Confederation. A revolt led by Mosquera resulted in 1859, assisted formidable proportions, and resulted in a change of constitution soon after Ospina's term closed. He was imprisoned for a short time in 1861, and subsequently remained in exile until 1872.

Osrhoene (os-rō-ē'nē), or **Orrhoene** (or-ō-ē'nē). In ancient geography, a region in the northwestern part of Mesopotamia. Its chief city was Edessa.

Osrick (oz'rik). An empty-headed foppish young courtier in Shakspere's "Hamlet."

Ossa (os'ä). In ancient geography, a mountain in the eastern part of Thessaly, Greece, situated north of Mount Pelion, and separated from Olympus on the north by the Vale of Tempe: the modern Kissavo. Height, about 6,400 feet.

Ossa (ōs'sä), **Francisco Ignacio.** Born at Santiago, June, 1793: died there, 1865. A Chilean politician. He was several times senator from 1812, and was a leader of the conservatives until 1857, when he founded the National party.

Ossau (ō-sō'), **Vallée d'.** A valley in the French Pyrenees, south of Pau.

Ossawatomie (os-sa-wot'o-mi) **Brown.** See *Brown, John* (1800–59).

Ossegg (os'ek). A town in Bohemia, 49 miles northwest of Prague. It is noted for its Cistercian abbey. Population (1890), 3,424.

Ossett-cum-Gawthorpe (os'et-kum-gä'thôrp). A town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, England, 9 miles south of Leeds. Population (1891), 10,984.

Ossian (osh'i-an). A name commonly given to Oisin, a semi historical Gaelic bard and warrior, son of Finn. He lived about the end of the 3d century. To him was ascribed the authorship of the poems (Fingal and others) published by James Macpherson in 1760–63; but it is now generally admitted that Macpherson himself was the compiler, and in part the author, of these works. See *Macpherson.*

Ossipee (os'i-pē) **Lake.** A small lake in eastern New Hampshire, 9 miles northeast of Lake Winnepesaukee.

Ossoli (os'sō-lē), **Marchioness.** See *Fuller, Sarah Margaret.*

Ossory (os'o-ri). A Roman Catholic diocese, including parts of King's and Queen's counties and Kilkenny, Ireland.

Ossuna. See *Osuna.*

Ostade (os'tä-de), **Adrian van.** Born at Haarlem, Netherlands, Dec., 1610: died there, April 27, 1685. A Dutch genre-painter.

Ostade, Isaac van. Born at Haarlem, Netherlands, June 2, 1621: died there, Oct. 16, 1649. A Dutch genre-painter, brother of Adrian van Ostade.

Ostashkoff (os-täsh-kof'). A town in the government of Tver, Russia, situated on Lake Seliger 107 miles west by north of Tver. Population, 11,914.

Osten-Sacken (os'ten-sik'ken), Count **Dmitry von der.** Born 1793: died March 27, 1881. A Russian general. He served against the Polish and Hungarian insurgents in 1831 and 1849 respectively, and was commandant of Sebastopol, in 1855, during the Crimean war.

Osten-Sacken, Fabian Wilhelm, Prince **von der.** Born in Courland, 1752: died at Kieff, 1837. A Russian general. He served through the Napoleonic wars, and held high command in the campaigns of 1813–14.

Ostend (os-stend'). [F. *Ostende*, D. *Ostende*, east end.] A seaport in the province of West Flanders, Belgium, situated on the North Sea in lat. 51° 14′ N., long. 2° 55′ E. It is the second seaport and principal fishery port in Belgium; the terminus of a steamer route to Dover, and on one of the great routes between England and the Continent; and one of the leading seaside resorts on the Continent. It was formerly strongly fortified, was besieged by the Spaniards under Spinola in 1601–04, and finally surrendered; was taken by the Allies in 1706; and was taken by the French in 1745 and in 1794. Population (1890), 25,286.

Ostergarn (ös'ter-gärn'). A district in the northern half of Finland, comprising the governments of Uleåborg and Wasa.

Östergötland (ös-ter-yèt'länd). A laen of southern Sweden. Area, 4,243 square miles. Population (1891), 266,645.

Osterhaus (os'ter-hous), **Peter Joseph.** Born at Coblenz, Germany, about 1820. A German-American general in the Civil War. He became a major of Missouri volunteers at the beginning of the war; commanded a brigade under Frémont; and took part in General Samuel R. Curtis's pursuit of General Sterling Price into Arkansas. He commanded a division in the battle of Missionary Ridge, and was promoted major-general of volunteers in 1864. He was subsequently United States consul at Bremen, and ultimately returned to Germany.

Osterland (os'ter-länd). A name formerly given to the part of Germany situated between the rivers Saale and Mulde; later it was restricted southward and extended eastward; later still it comprised the region about Altenburg.

Osterley (os'ter-li). **Karl Wilhelm Friedrich.** Born at Göttingen, June 20, 1806: died at Hannover, Feb. 18, 1884. A German historical and portrait painter. He studied with Matthay at the Dresden Academy; went later to Italy; on his return studied with Schadow at Dusseldorf; and finally became court painter at Hannover in 1845. From 1851 to 1863 he lectured at the University of Göttingen. He published, with Ottfried Muller, "Monuments of Antique Art."

Ostermann (os'ter-män), Count **Andrei.** Born at Bochum, Westphalia, May 30, 1686: died at Berezof, Jan. 31, 1747. A Russian diplomatist. He was a trusted official of Peter the Great, for whom he concluded the peace of Nystad, Sept. 10, 1721. Catharine I. appointed him imperial vice-chancellor and a member of the council of regency during the minority of Peter II. He enjoyed the favor of the empress Anna Ivanovna, but on the accession of Elizabeth was arrested and condemned to death; but his sentence was commuted to exile in Siberia.

Ostermann-Tolstoi (os'ter-män-tol'stoi), Count **Alexander.** Born 1770; died near Geneva, Feb. 12, 1857. A Russian general, distinguished in the Turkish and Napoleonic wars.

Osterode in the Harz (os'ter-rō-de in thē härts). A town in the province of Hannover, Prussia, situated in the Harz Mountains, on the Söse, 19 miles northeast of Göttingen. Population (1890), 6,757.

Osterode on the Drewenz (drā'ventz). A town in the province of East Prussia, Prussia, situated at the junction of the Drewenz with Lake Drewenz, 74 miles south-southwest of Königsberg. Population (1890), 6,410.

Österreich, or Oesterreich (ös'ter-rīch). [G., 'east kingdom.'] The German name for Austria.

Östersund (ös'ter-sönd). The capital of Jemtland, central Sweden, situated on the Storsjö. Population (1890), 5,333.

Osterwald, or Ostervald (os-ter-vält'), **Jean Frédéric.** Born at Neuchâtel, Switzerland, Nov. 25, 1663: died at Neuchâtel, April 14, 1747. A Swiss Protestant theologian.

Ostfalen (ost'fä-len). The medieval name of the eastern division of the Saxons, living in the present Brunswick and in neighboring parts of the provinces of Hannover and Saxony in Prussia.

Ostia (os'ti-ä). [L., 'the mouths' (sc. of the Tiber).] In ancient geography, a city in Latium, Italy, situated at the mouth of the Tiber, 15 miles southwest of Rome. It was a port of Rome. An artificial haven was constructed near it by Claudius and Trajan.

Ostiaks, or **Ostyaks** (os'ti-aks). A people of Finnish descent, living mainly in western Siberia, in the valleys of the Obi and Irtish.

Ostiglia (ōs-tēl'yä). A town in the province of Mantua, Italy, situated on the Po 18 miles east-southeast of Mantua. Population, about 4,000.

Ostorius Scapula (os-tō'ri-us skap'ū-lä). A Roman general in Britain about 50 A. D. He made conquests in the interior, defeating the Silures under Caractacus.

Ostrau, Mährisch- (mā'rish-os'trou). A town in northern Moravia, Austria-Hungary, situated on the Ostrawitza 50 miles east-northeast of Olmütz. Population (1890), commune, 19,243.

Ostrog (os-trog'). A town in the government of Volhynia, Russia, situated on the Goryn about lat. 50° 20′ N., long. 26° 25′ E. Population, 16,891.

Ostrogoth (os-trō-gosh'). A town in the government of Voronezh, Russia, situated on the Sosna 52 miles south of Voronezh. Population, 8,112.

Ostrogoths (os'trō-goths). The eastern branch of the Gothic race. While dwelling in southern Russia near the valley of the Don, they were attacked about A. D. 375 by the Huns, were subjugated, and with the Huns pushed the Visigoths to the borders of the Roman Empire. After the Visigothic victory at Adrianople in 378, many Ostrogoths settled in Pannonia. Many of them joined later the army of Attila, and after his death were employed by the Eastern emperors to defend the lower Danube. Theodoric became their king in 476, and in 493 led the nation over the Julian Alps, conquered Odoacer in 493 at Ravenna, and became king of Italy. Under his rule (see *Theodoric*) the country prospered. Belisarius tried to expel the Goths, and in 552 they were finally defeated by the Byzantine general Narses. Italy was temporarily regained for the empire, and the Goths were absorbed in other peoples.

The real history of the Goths begins about the year 245, when they were living near the mouths of the Danube under the rule of Ostrogothа [Austragata], the first king of the Amaling stock. Ostrogothа was celebrated by tradition for his "patience"; but in what way he displayed that virtue we are not informed, for history tells only of his victories. Whether on account of his patience or his deeds in war, his fame was widely spread; for one of the oldest Anglo-Saxon poems mentions him as "Eastgota, the father of Unwēn." The name of this son is given by Jordanes as Hunuil, but probably the Anglo-Saxon form is the right one. *Bradley*, Story of the Goths, p. 24.

Ostrolenka (os-tro-leng'kä). A town in the government of Lomza, Russian Poland, situated on the Narew 64 miles north-northeast of Warsaw. Here, Feb. 16, 1807, the French under Oudinot defeated the Russians under Essen; and here, May 26, 1831, the Russians under Diebitch defeated the Poles under Skrzynecki, the Poles losing 7,000, and the Russians 8,000.

Ostrovski (os-trof'skē), **Alexander.** Born at Moscow, March 30, 1823: died June 14, 1886. A Russian dramatic writer. He took his types from the tradesman class. "The False Dmitri" is perhaps the most notable of the five comedies by which he is best known.

Ostrovski, Antoni. Born at Warsaw, 1782: died near Tours, 1846. A Polish patriot, distinguished in the rebellion of 1830–31.

Ostrowo (os-trō'vō). A town in the province of Posen, Prussia, 91 miles southeast of Posen. Population (1890), 9,714.

Ostsee (ost'sā). [G., 'east sea.'] The German name of the Baltic Sea.

Ostuni (os-tö'nē). A town in the province of Lecce, Apulia, Italy, 22 miles northwest of Brindisi. Population (1881), 18,226.

Osuna (ō-sö'nä). A town in the province of Seville, Spain, 48 miles east of Seville. Population (1887), 19,376.

Osuna, or Ossuna, Duke of. See *Tellez y Giron, Pedro.*

Oswald (oz'wäld). Saint. [OG., 'power of God.'] Born about 604: killed at the battle of Maserfield, Aug. 5, 642. King of Northumbria 634–642, son of Ethelfrith. He defeated Ceadwalla at Heavenfield in 635; established Christianity; and was defeated and slain by Penda. His festival is celebrated Aug. 5.

Oswald raised the first cross over the first Christian altar in Berencia, to commemorate his victory.
Lappenberg, Hist. Eng., I. 140.

Oswald. In Shakspere's "King Lear," steward to Goneril.

Oswaldtwistle (os'wäld-twis-l). A town in Lancashire, England, 19 miles north by west of Manchester. Population (1891), 13,296.

Oswego (os-wē'gō). A city and port of entry, capital of Oswego County, New York, situated on Lake Ontario, at the mouth of the Oswego River, 34 miles north-northwest of Syracuse. It has important foreign and coasting trade; imports grain and lumber; and has manufactures of starch (containing what is probably the chief starch-factory in the world), flour, machinery, etc. A fort was founded here in 1727; and it was taken by the French in 1756, and by the British in 1814. Population (1890), 21,842.

Oswego River. A river in New York which is formed by the junction of the Seneca and Oneida rivers 12 miles north by west of Syracuse, and flows into Lake Ontario at Oswego. It is the outlet of the lake system of central New York. Length, 24 miles.

Oswestry (oz'ŏes-tri). A town in Shropshire, England, 16 miles northwest of Shrewsbury. It is generally identified with the ancient Maserfield, where Oswald was slain in 642. Population (1891) 8,406.

Oswy (os'wi), or **Oswiu** (os'wi-ō). King of Northumbria 642–670, brother of Oswald. He defeated Penda of Mercia in 655, and extended his supremacy over all Teutonic Britain except Wessex, Kent, and Sussex.

Otago (ō-tā'gō) **Bay.** A small bay on the eastern coast of South Island, New Zealand, on which Dunedin is situated.

Otaha. See *Tahaa.*

Otaheite, or **Otaheiti.** See *Tahiti.*

Otchakoff (o-chāk'kof). A town and former fortress in the government of Kherson, southern Russia, situated at the mouth of the Dnieper Liman, 42 miles east of Odessa. It was taken by the Russians from the Khan of the Crimea in 1737, and finally in 1788. It was bombarded by the Allies in 1855. Population, 8,032.

Otello (ō-tel'lō). **1.** An opera by Rossini, libretto altered from Shakspere's "Othello," produced at Naples in 1816.—**2.** An opera by Verdi, words by Boito, produced at Milan in 1887.

Otford (ot'fōrd). A place in Kent, England, near Sevenoaks, where Offa, king of Mercia, defeated the men of Kent in 775.

Othfried (ot'frēd). Lived in the 9th century. A German monk, author of a poetical harmony of the Gospels in Old High German. He was a pupil of Rabanus Maurus. His poem is the oldest in German characterized by the end-rime

Othello (ō-thel'ō), **the Moor of Venice, The Tragedy of.** A tragedy by Shakspere, acted Nov. 1, 1604, and printed in 1622 in a quarto and in the first folio edition. It was founded on one of Giraldi's novels in the "Hecatommithi" (iii. 3). Othello is a high-minded Moor in the military service of Venice. He is aroused to fury against his wife Desdemona by the insinuations of Iago, and smothers her.

I have often told you that I do not think there is any jealousy, properly so called, in the character of Othello. There is no predisposition to suspicion, which I take to be an essential term in the definition of the word. Desdemona very truly told Emilia that he was not jealous, that is, of a jealous habit, and he says so as truly of himself. Iago's suggestions, you see, are quite new to him; they do not correspond with anything of a like nature previously in his mind. If Desdemona had, in fact, been guilty, no one would have thought of calling Othello's conduct that of a jealous man. He could not otherwise than he did with the lights he had; whereas jealousy can never be strictly right. See how utterly unlike Othello is to Leontes in the "Winter's Tale," or even to Leontius in "Cymbeline"! The jealousy of the first proceeds from an evident trifle, and something like hatred is mingled with it; and the conduct of Leontius in accepting the wager, and engaging his wife in the trial, denotes a jealous temper already formed. *Coleridge,* Table-Talk, June 24, 1827.

Othman (oth-mān'). Born about 575: killed at Medina, Arabia, 656. Calif of the Moslems 644–656, successor of Omar. He extended the califate by conquests in Persia, Africa, and the island of Cyprus. A conspiracy was formed against him by Ayesha, widow of the prophet, and he fell by the hand of Mohammed, son of the calif Abu-Bekr. He was succeeded by Ali.

Othman (Sultans of the Turks). See *Osman.*

Otho (ō'thō), **Marcus Salvius.** Born 32 A. D.: committed suicide April, 69. Emperor of Rome Jan.–April, 69. He was governor of Lusitania under Nero; overthrew Galba by a conspiracy in Jan., 69; and was in turn overthrown by Vitellius.

Otho (Roman-German emperors). See *Otto.*

Otho I., or **Otto** (ot'tō). Born at Salzburg, Austria, June 1, 1815; died at Bamberg, Bavaria, July 20, 1867. Second son of Louis I. of Bavaria, chosen king of Greece in 1832. He assumed the government in person in 1835, and was deposed through the revolution of 1862.

Otho of Freising. See *Otto of Freising.*

Othomans. See *Ottomans.*

Othonis, or Othonnis. See *Otomis.*

Othrys (oth'ris). [Gr. *Ὄθρυς.*] In ancient geography, a mountain-range in the southern part of Thessaly, Greece. See the extract.

Othrys, now Mount Iérako, is situated due south of Ossa, and southwest of Pelion. Its height is estimated at 5,670 feet. It is connected with Pindus by a chain of hills averaging 3,000 or 4,000 feet, and running nearly due west, and with Pelion by a curved range which skirts the Gulf of Volo (Sinus Pagaseus) at the distance of a few miles from the shore. *Smith,* Dict. Ancient Geog., Hereford, iv. 306.

Otiartes (ō-ti-är'tēz). A mythical Babylonian king mentioned by Berosus: probably a scribe's error for *Opartes,* and identical with the name *Ubara-tutu* in the cuneiform account of the deluge.

Otinger (ē'ting-er), **Friedrich Christoph.** Born at Göppingen, Würtemberg, May 6, 1702: died at Murrhardt, Würtemberg, Feb. 10, 1782. A German Protestant theologian, noted as a theosophist.

Otis (ō'tis), **Harrison Gray.** Born at Boston, Mass., Oct. 8, 1765: died there, Oct. 28, 1848. An American politician and jurist, nephew of James Otis. He was congressman from Massachusetts 1796–1801, a prominent member of the Hartford Convention in 1814, and United States senator 1817–22.

Otis, James. Born at Barnstable, Mass., Feb. 5, 1725: died at Andover, Mass., May 23, 1783. An American patriot and orator. He is especially celebrated for his speech at Boston in opposition to the "writs of assistance" (writs directed against American liberties) in 1761. He was a prominent member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives; and was a delegate to the Stamp Act Congress in 1765. He wrote the pamphlet "Vindication of the Conduct of the House of Representatives," "Rights of the British Colonies Asserted" (1764), etc.

Otley (ot'li). A town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, England, situated on the Wharfe 10 miles northwest of Leeds. Population (1891), 7,488.

Otnit (ot'nit). A legendary emperor of the Lombards, in the German "Heldenbuch." Oberon assists him in his designs.

Oto (ō'tō). [Pl., also *Otos.* Sometimes called *Otoe* and *Otto,* their own name being *Wahota,* meaning 'lovers of sexual pleasure.'] A tribe of the Tciwere division of the Siouan stock of North American Indians. For many years the Oto and Missouri tribes have been consolidated. They are now in Oklahoma. See *Tciwere.*

Otoe. See *Oto.*

Otomacs (ō-tō-mäks'), or **Otomacos** (ō-tō-mäk'kōs). A tribe of Indians who, in the 18th and early in the 19th century, lived along the middle Orinoco, from the junction of the Meta to that of the Arauca. They were very degraded savages, and were remarkable for their custom of eating enormous quantities of clay during seasons of scarcity. The Jesuits endeavored, with little success, to gather the Otomacs into their mission villages. Later they disappeared from the river shores, and the tribe is now either extinct or lives in a remote part of the llanos. The Otomac language, from the little that is known of it, appears to constitute a distinct stock.

Otomis (ō-tō-mēs'). [Nahuatl *otomitl,* wanderer.] A tribe of Indians of the Mexican plateau. At the time of the conquest they dwelt principally in the mountainous district west of the Mexican lakes, and had long been, in some sense, subdued by the Aztecs. According to traditions they were one of the oldest nations of the plateau, and dated their origin before the Toltec invasion. They were agriculturists and used cotton clothes and gold and copper ornaments, but were much less advanced in civilization than their descendants of Mexico they joined Cortes (June, 1521). They have ever since been nominally subject to the whites, and are Catholics, but have acquired little civilization. Their descendants of pure blood probably number more than 200,000, and are scattered through Central Mexico. Also written *Othomis, Othomies.* See *Otomi stock,* below.

Otomi stock (ō-tō-mē' stok). Alinguistic stock of Mexican Indians, embracing a number of tribes, with closely allied dialects, which occupy portions of the states of Mexico, Morelos, Hidalgo, Querétaro, Guanajuato, and San Luis Potosí. Among the more important branches are the Otomis proper, the Mecos or Jonaz in Querétaro, and the Pames, all, or nearly all, pagans in their religion, but have retained many of their aboriginal customs and their language. This is very harsh and difficult, and consists largely of monosyllables. In stature these Indians are rather short, and their color is dark. They are said to number nearly 800,000.

Otranto (ō-trän'tō). A small seaport in the province of Lecce, Apulia, Italy, 46 miles southeast of Brindisi: the ancient Hydrus or Hydruntum. It was a flourishing ancient and medieval city until it was captured by the Turks in 1480. The cathedral is 3-aisled basilica with 3 apses and a remarkable pavement in mosaic (1163) of biblical scenes, animals, etc.

Otranto, Duc d'. See *Fouché.*

Otranto, Strait of. A sea passage connecting the Adriatic Sea with the Mediterranean, and separating Italy from Turkey. Width, about 40 miles.

Otranto, Terra di. A former name of the province of Lecce, Italy.

O'Trigger (ō-trig'er). **Sir Lucius.** A character in Sheridan's comedy "The Rivals": a fortune-hunting Irishman, noted for his pertinacious attachment to the practice of dueling.

Otsego (ot-sē'gō), **Lake.** A lake in Otsego County, central New York, 60 miles west of Albany. It is the source of the Susquehanna River, and is celebrated in Cooper's "Leatherstocking" novels. Length, about 8 miles.

Ottawa (ot'a-wā). [Pl., also *Ottawas.*] A tribe of North American Indians, first found in Canada on the upper Ottawa River. They were firm allies of the French. In 1646 the Iroquois drove them from their homes to the west along the south shore of Lake Superior; and in the first years of the 18th century they fixed their chief seat near the lower extremity of Lake Michigan, spreading thence in all directions. They number about 5,000, those in the United States being chiefly in the Michigan agency, Michigan, and those in Canada on Manitoulin and Cockburn Islands, Ontario. The various derivations of the name are only conjectural. See *Algonquian.*

Ottawa (ot'a-wā), formerly **Bytown** (bī'toun). The capital of the Dominion of Canada, situated in the province of Ontario, on the Ottawa, about lat. 45°21′ N., long. 75° 42′ W. The Chaudiere Falls are in the neighborhood. It is an important center of the lumber trade, and has manufactures of lumber, flour, etc. The government buildings, especially the Parliament House, are noteworthy. It was settled in 1827, the name was changed and it was made a city in 1854, and in 1858 it was selected as the capital. Population (1891) 44,547.

Ottawa. A city, capital of La Salle County, Illinois, situated on the Illinois, at the mouth of the Fox River, 70 miles southwest of Chicago. Population (1890), 9,985.

Ottawa. A city, capital of Franklin County, eastern Kansas, situated on the Osage River. Population (1890), 6,248.

Ottawa, or **Grand** (grand), **River.** A river in Canada which forms the principal part of the boundary between Quebec and Ontario and joins the St. Lawrence near Montreal. It flows through a succession of lakes. Length, estimated, about 700 miles; navigable in its lower course.

Ottensen (ot'ten-sen). A small town in the province of Schleswig-Holstein, Prussia, immediately adjoining Altona. Klopstock is buried here.

Otterbein (ot'ter-bīn), **Philip William.** Born at Dillenburg, Germany, June 4, 1726: died at Baltimore, Md., Nov. 17, 1813. A clergyman of the German Reformed Church in America. He was the founder of the sect of the United Brethren in Christ.

Otterburn (ot'ėr-bėrn). A village in Northumberland, England, near the Scottish border, 29 miles northwest of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Here, Aug. 19, 1388, was fought the battle of Otterburn, or Chevy Chace. The English under the Percys were defeated by the Scots under Earl Douglas, who was killed in the battle. The battle is the subject of several ballads which are preserved in Percy's "Reliques of Ancient English Songs," the "Minstrels of the Scottish Border," etc. See *Chevy Chase.*

Otter Creek (ot'ėr krēk). A river in western Vermont which flows into Lake Champlain 5 miles northwest of Vergennes. Length, about 90 miles.

Otter Tail Lake. A lake in Otter Tail County, western Minnesota. Its outlet is into the Red River system.

Ottery St. Mary (ot'ėr-i saint mā'ri). A small town in Devonshire, England, east of Exeter: the birthplace of Coleridge.

Ottilie (ot-tē'lē-e). The central figure of Goethe's "Wahlverwandtschaften." The original was Minna Herzlieb, the foster-child of Jeremiah Immanuel. Her relations with Goethe are well known.

Ottingen (ėt'ting-en). A former county of Swabia, Germany, near Nördlingen. It was mediatized in 1806. The town of Ottingen is on the Wornitz.

Öttinger (ėt'ting-er), **Eduard Maria.** Born at Breslau, Prussia, Nov. 19, 1808: died at Dresden, June 26, 1872. A German journalist, poet, novelist, bibliographer, and historical writer. He published "Euch der Liebe" (poems, 1832; "Neues Buch der Liebe," 1833; "Archives historiques," a history of the Danish court from Christian II. to Frederick VII. (1858–59), "Moniteur des dates" (1864–82), etc.

Otto. See *Oto.*

Otto (ot'tō) **I.** [OHG. *Oto, Odo, Otto,* MHG. G. *Otto,* from *ōt,* AS. *ead,* wealth, property.] Born at Munich, April 27, 1848. King of Bavaria, brother of Louis II. whom he succeeded in 1886. He became insane in 1873, and succeeded under the regency of his uncle Prince Luitpold.

Otto (or **Otho**) **I.,** "The Great." Born 912: died at Memleben, Prussian Saxony, May 7, 973. Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire. He was the son of Henry I., whom he succeeded as king of Germany in 936. The early part of his reign was occupied in subduing his turbulent nobles. He put an end to the incursions of the Bohemians, the Wends and the Danes, and in 951 went to the support of Adelaide, queen of Lombardy, against Berengar II. He defeated Berengar and married Adelaide. In 955 he inflicted a decisive defeat on the Magyars on the Lechfeld. In 962 he was crowned emperor at Rome, reviving the office founded by Charlemagne.

Otto II. Born 955: died at Rome, Dec. 7, 983. Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire 973–983, son of Otto I. and Adelaide. He subdued, as result of his cousin Henry, duke of Bavaria, about 976. In 978 the French invaded Lorraine, but were expelled by the emperor, who unsuccessfully besieged Paris. He married the Greek princess Theophano. In 982 he invaded lower Apulia and Calabria in southern Italy. His claims were resisted by the Greeks with the assistance of the Saracens. After some successes he was defeated, near Crotona, in 982.

Otto III., called "The Wonder of the World" (from his intellectual endowments). Born 980, died at Paterno, near Viterbo, Italy, Jan., 1002. Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire 983–1002, son of Otto II. During his minority the regency was conducted by his mother Theophano; he became father death by the Archbishop of Mainz, and his grandmother Adelaide in Italy. He assumed the reins of government in 995. He aimed to make Rome the imperial residence and center of a new universal empire, but died at the early age of twenty-two.

Otto IV. Born about 1174; died at the Harzburg, Germany, May 19, 1218. Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire, second son of Henry the Lion, duke of Saxony and Bavaria. He was elected king of Germany in opposition to Philip of Swabia in 1198, and was crowned emperor in 1209. He afterward became involved in a quarrel with the Pope, who in 1212 put forward Frederick II. as anti-emperor. Having allied himself with England, he concerted an invasion of France with John Lackland, with whom he was defeated at Bouvines in 1214. Discredited by this defeat, he presently withdrew to his hereditary domain of Brunswick.

Otto of Freising. Died Sept. 22, 1158. A German historian, bishop of Freising (in Bavaria). His histories were edited in 1867.

Otto von Wittelsbach (ot'tō fon vit'tels-bäch). Killed 1209. The murderer of Philip of Swabia, king of Germany, 1208.

Ottoboni, or **Otthoboni** (ot-tō-bō'nē), **Pietro.** Born in 1668; died Feb. 17, 1740. A cardinal, nephew of Pope Alexander VIII. He received the cardinalate in 1689, but is principally noted as a patron of art. He collected a fine library, containing manuscript masses by Palestrina and other great masters, etc., which after his death were purchased by Pope Benedict XIV. and presented to the Vatican.

Ottocar (ot'ō-kär). Killed 1278. King of Bohemia 1253–78. He acquired Austria and Styria by marriage, and inherited Carinthia. For these German fiefs he refused to do homage to Rudolph of Hapsburg, king of Germany, who in consequence declared war against him. He was defeated and killed on the Marchfeld in 1278.

Ottoman Empire. See *Turkey.*

Ottomans (ot'ō-manz). [From *Ottoman* = Sp. *Otomano* = Pg. *Othomano*, from Turk. *'Othman, 'Osmanli*, the founder of the Turkish empire in Asia: see *Osmanli*. Cf. *Othmanna.*] That branch of the Turks which founded and rule the Turkish empire. The Ottoman Turks lived originally in central Asia. Under their first sultan, Othman (reigned 1288–1326), they founded a realm in Asia Minor, which was soon extended into Europe. With the capture of Constantinople in 1453 they succeeded to the Byzantine empire and their rule, at its height in the 16th century, included over the greater part of southeastern Europe and much of western Asia and northern Africa. They have since lost Hungary, Rumania, Servia, Greece, etc., and practically Bulgaria, Egypt, etc. The Ottoman Turks are Sunnite Mohammedans, and regard the sultans as representatives of the former califfs.

Ottumwa (o-tum'wä). A city, capital of Wapello County, southern Iowa, situated on the Des Moines 70 miles west by north of Burlington. Population (1890), 14,001.

Ottweiler (ot'vi-ler). A town in the Rhine Province, Prussia, situated on the Blies 33 miles southeast of Treves. Population (1890), 5,150.

Otuel (ot'ū-el), **Sir.** One of Charlemagne's paladins. He was a pagan knight, but was converted to Christianity by the prayers of Charlemagne and his people during a battle.

Otumba (ō-tōm'bä). A town of Mexico, in the state of Mexico, about 35 miles northeast of the capital, on the railroad to Vera Cruz. It was an ancient Indian pueblo, and its name (original Otompan, 'place of the Otomis') appears to indicate that it was once inhabited by Otomi Indians. Near it, during the retreat from Mexico, Cortés defeated the Aztec forces, July 8, 1520. Population, about 5,000.

Otway (ot'wā), **Thomas.** Born at Trotton, Sussex, England, March 3, 1651; died at Tower Hill, London, April 14, 1685. The principal tragic poet of the English classical school, the son of Rev. Humphrey Otway. He entered Christ Church, Oxford, in 1669. He fell in love with Mrs. Lorry, who appeared in his "Alcibiades," and she became his evil genius: to escape her he enlisted and served in Flanders but returned to her. She made her greatest reputation in his plays, but out of her cruel and unamiable influence over him was entirely bad. He died in a baker's shop near the spunging-house in which his last days were spent. Among his plays are "Alcibiades" (1675), "Don Carlos" (1676), translations of Racine's "Titus and Berenice" and Molière's "Fourberies de Scapin" ("Cheats of Scapin," 1677), "Friendship in Fashion" (1678), "The Soldier's Fortune" (1679), "The Orphan" (1680), "Caius Marius" (1681), "Venice Preserved" (1682), "The Atheist" (1684: a second part of "The Soldier's Fortune").

Ötzthal (ets'tāl). An Alpine valley in Tyrol, opening from the southern side of the upper valley of the Inn, and situated southwest of Innsbrück. It is noted for its picturesque scenery.

Ötzthaler (ets'tāl-er) **Alps.** A large group of Alps in Tyrol, south of the Inn.

Ouchy (ö-shē'). The port of Lausanne, canton of Vaud, Switzerland, on the Lake of Geneva.

Oude. See *Oudh.*

Oudenarde, or **Oudenaarde** (ou'den-är-de), **Flemish Audenarde** (ou'den-är'de). A town in the province of East Flanders, Belgium, situated on the Schelde 23 miles west of Brussels. It has manufactures of cotton and linen. The hotel de ville, or town hall (a beautiful late-Pointed building, finished in 1535), and the churches of St. Walburga and Notre Dame are the principal buildings. Here, July 11, 1708, the Allies under the Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene defeated the French under Vendôme and the Duke of Burgundy. Population (1890), 6,141.

Oudendorp (ou'den-dorp), **Frans van.** Born at Leyden, Netherlands, July 31, 1696; died Feb. 14, 1761. A Dutch classical philologist, professor of eloquence and history at Leipsic.

Oudh, or **Oude** (oud), [Hind. *Awadh.*] A province of British India, now united politically to the lieutenant-governorship of the Northwest Provinces. Chief city, Lucknow. It lies between the Ganges on the southwest and Nepal on the northeast. The surface is mainly a plain. The province is densely peopled. It was formerly under various Mohammedan rulers: was annexed by Great Britain in 1856; was one of the chief scenes of the mutiny of 1857; and was united in administration to the Northwest Provinces in 1877. Area, 24,217 square miles. Population (1891), 12,650,831.

Oudinot (ö-dē-nō'), **Nicolas Charles,** Duc de Reggio. Born at Bar-le-Duc, France, April 25, 1767; died at Paris, Sept. 13, 1847. A French marshal, noted as a commander of grenadiers. He served with distinction at Zurich (1799), Austerlitz in 1805; gained the victory of Ostrolenka in 1807; fought at Friedland in 1807, at Wagram in 1809, in the retreat from Russia in 1812, and at Bautzen in 1813; was defeated at Grossbeeren in 1813; and served through the campaigns of 1813–14.

Oudinot, Nicolas Charles Victor. Born at Bar-le-Duc, France, May 3, 1791; died at Paris, July 7, 1863. A French general, son of Charles Oudinot. He commanded the expedition against Rome, which he captured in 1849.

Oudry (ö-drē'), **Jean Baptiste.** Born at Paris, March 17, 1686; died at Beauvais, April 30, 1755. A French historical and animal painter. He was court painter to Louis XV.; was superintendent of the Gobelins manufactory, and of the Beauvais factory; and was made professor of the Academy in 1743.

Ouffle, Histoire des imaginations extravagantes de M. A work by Laurent Bordelon, published in 1710. It is notable as being the book to which Johnson referred in his "Life of Pope" as the prototype of the "Memoirs of Martinus Scriblerus." The book has been mistakenly ascribed to the Abbé Bourdelot.

Oughtred (ot'red), **William.** Born at Eton, 1574; died about 1660. An English mathematician. He was educated at Cambridge (King's College). He wrote "Clavis Mathematica" (1631), "A Description of the Double Horizontal Dial" (1636), and "Opuscula Mathematica" (1676).

Ouida. See *De la Ramée, Louise.*

Ouiouenronnon. See *Cayuga.*

Ouless (ö-les'), **Walter William.** Born at St. Helier's, Jersey, Sept. 21, 1848. An English portrait-painter. He was educated at Victoria College, Jersey, and began to study art in London in 1864. He was made associate of the royal academician in 1877, and royal academician in 1881. His portraits of Darwin (etched by Rajon) and Cardinal Newman (1890) are well known.

Oullins (ö-lan'). A town in the department of Rhône, France, situated on the Rhone 3 miles south of Lyons. Population (1891), commune, 8,327.

Ourique (ö-rē'ke). A small town in the province of Alemtejo, Portugal, 94 miles southeast of Lisbon. For the battle there, see the extract.

> Under the reign of the same Alfonso was achieved the memorable victory of Ourique, obtained over the Moors on the fourth day of July, 1139, in which five Moorish kings were defeated, and which was followed by the adoption of the title of kingdom, in place of the country, of Portugal. The Cortes, assembled at Lamego in 1145, conferred a free constitution upon the new people, who, by the acquisition of Lisbon a few years after, came into possession of a powerful capital with an immense population and an extensive commerce.
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> *Sismondi*, Lit. of South of Europe, II. 450.

Our Mutual Friend. A novel by Dickens, published in 1865.

Our Old Home. A record of impressions and experiences in England, by Hawthorne.

Ouro Preto (ō'rō prā'tō), formerly **Villa Rica** (vēl'lä rē'kä). [Pg., 'black gold' and 'rich town,' respectively.] The capital of the state of Minas Geraes, Brazil, about 175 miles north of Rio de Janeiro. It was formerly noted for its gold-mines. Population (1890), about 22,000.

Ours. A comedy by Robertson, produced in 1866.

Ourthe (ört). A river in Belgium which joins the Meuse at Liège. Length, about 100 miles.

Ouse (ūz). A river in Yorkshire, England. It is formed by the junction of the Swale and Ure, and unites with the Trent 16 miles west of Kingston-upon-Hull to form the Humber. Its chief tributaries are the Wharfe, Aire, Don, and Derwent. Length, 60 miles (including the Swale, about 130 miles); navigable to York.

Ouse, or **Great Ouse.** A river in the eastern part of England, which flows into the Wash near King's Lynn. Length, 160 miles; navigable about 50 miles.

Ouseley (ōz'li). Sir **Frederick Arthur Gore.** Born at London, Aug. 12, 1825; died April 6, 1889. An English musical writer, musician, and composer of sacred music: son of Sir Gore Ouseley. He graduated at Christ Church, Oxford; was elected professor of music at Oxford in 1855; and the same year was made precentor of Hereford cathedral. In 1856 he was made vicar of St. Michael's, Tenbury, Worcestershire, and warden of St. Michael's College, of which he was the principal founder. He published "Harmony" (1869) and "Counterpoint and Fugue" (1880), and composed a number of services and an oratorio ("Hagar," 1876).

Ouseley, Sir Gore. Born 1768; died 1844. A British diplomatist and Orientalist, brother of Sir William Ouseley.

Ouseley, Sir William. Born in Monmouthshire, England, 1769; died at Boulogne, Sept., 1842. An English Orientalist. He served in the army until 1794. He published "Persian Miscellanies" (1795), Oriental Collections" (1797), "Oriental Geography of Ebn Haukal" (1804), etc. He was secretary to his brother, Sir Gore Ouseley, ambassador to Persia in 1810.

Ouseley, Sir **William Gore.** Born July 26, 1797; died March 6, 1866. An English diplomatist, son of Sir William Ouseley.

Oust (öst). A river in Brittany, France, which joins the Vilaine near Redon. Length, about 90 miles.

Outagami. See *Fox.*

Outram (ö'tram), Sir **James.** Born at Butterley Hall, Derbyshire, Jan. 29, 1803; died March 11, 1863. An English general, known as "the Bayard of India." In 1818 he studied at Marischal College, Aberdeen, and in 1819 went to India as cadet. In 1833 he was aide-de-camp to Sir John Keane; and in 1857 was appointed lieutenant-general in command of an expedition to Persia. In June, 1857, he was summoned to Calcutta to assist in suppressing the Sepoy rebellion. He especially distinguished himself in the relief, defense, and capture of Lucknow. He returned to England in 1860. He is buried in Westminster Abbey.

Ouvidor (ō-vē-dōr'). The principal business street (for retail trade) in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. It is about 1 mile long, and very narrow, so vehicles are allowed to pass through it, and hence it has become a popular promenade, presenting a very animated appearance, especially in the afternoon and evening.

Ovada (ō-vä'dä). A town in the province of Alessandria, 21 miles northwest of Genoa. Population (1881), 6,646; commune, 8,293.

Ovalle (ō-väl'yä). **Alonso de.** Born at Santiago about 1601: died at Lima, Peru, March 11, 1651. A Chilean Jesuit historian. His best-known work is "Historica relacion del reyno de Chile" (Rome, 1646: an Italian version, same place and date). An English translation of the first six books was published in the Churchill collection.

Ovalle (ō-väl'yä), **José Tomás.** Born at Santiago, 1791; died there, March 21, 1831. A Chilean politician. He was elected vice-president by the conservatives Feb., 1830, and from March 31, 1830, was acting president. The liberals, under Freire, were defeated at the battle of Lircay, April 17, 1830, and the conservatives came permanently into power. See *Portales, Diego José Victor.*

Ovambo (ō-väm'bō). See *Ndonga.*

Ovampoland (ō-väm'pō-land). A region in German Southwest Africa, north of Damaraland. An attempt to establish a republic here, called Upptingonia, about 1885 failed.

Ovando (ō-vän'dō), **Nicolás de.** Born at Valladolid about 1460: died at Madrid, 1518 (?). A Spanish administrator. He was a knight of Alcantara, and held a high position in the royal court. In 1501 he was appointed governor of Española, his jurisdiction embracing all the Spanish possessions in the New World except those ceded to Ojeda and Pinzon. He arrived at Santo Domingo, April 15, 1502, with 30 vessels and 2,500 colonists, and retained the place until July, 1509, when he was superseded by Diego Columbus. During his time the colony was prosperous, but the Indians were treated with great cruelty and a large portion of them died. African slaves were first extensively introduced under Ovando.

Ovar (ō-vär'). A seaport in the province of Beira, Portugal, situated on the Aveiro lagoon 19 miles south of Oporto. Population (1878), 10,022.

Overbeck (ō'ver-bek). **Friedrich Johann.** Born at Lübeck, Germany, July 3, 1789; died at Rome, Nov. 12, 1869. A noted German painter. He studied at Vienna in the school of David, objecting to the sensuousness of its pseudo-classical style, he was expelled and went to Rome, where he formed the brotherhood of the Preraphaelites in 1810 with Cornelius, Schadow, and others (see *Preraphaelite Brotherhood*), seeking to revive German art on a religious basis. He became a convert to the Roman Catholic Church in 1813, and devoted himself entirely to painting sacred subjects. His style was full of devout feeling, but hard in outline. Among his works (some of them frescoes) are the "Vision of St. Francis," "Jerusalem Delivered" (Rome), "Christ's Entry into Jerusalem" (Lubeck), "Triumph of Religion in the Arts" (Frankfort), "Christ Blessing Little Children" (Lubeck), "Pieta" (Lubeck), "Christ in the Garden" (Hamburg), etc.

Overbeck, Johannes Adolf. Born at Antwerp, March 27, 1826. A German archæologist and historian of art, nephew of F. J. Overbeck: professor at Leipsic from 1853. His works include "Geschichte der griechischen Plastik" (1857–58), "Pompeji" (1856), "Griechische Kunstmythologie" (1871–), etc.

Overbury (ō'ver-ber-i), Sir **Thomas.** Born at Compton-Scorpion, Warwickshire, 1581: poi-

soned in the Tower, Sept. 15, 1613. An English miscellaneous writer. He studied at Oxford (Queen's College) 1595-98, and at the Middle Temple, and traveled on the Continent. He became the protege of Robert Carr, Viscount Rochester (afterward earl of Somerset), paramour of Lady Essex. Having incurred the enmity of Lady Essex by opposing a marriage between her and Carr, he was by her influence imprisoned in the Tower April 21, 1613, and poisoned there. He wrote "The Wife" (1614), "Characters" (1614), and "Crumms fall'n from King James's Table" (1615).

Over Darwen (ō'vėr där'wen). A town in Lancashire, England, 18 miles northwest of Manchester. It has paper, paper-staining, and other manufactures. Population (1891), 34,192.

Overdo (ō'vėr-dō), **Adam.** A complacent justice, a prominent character in Ben Jonson's "Bartholomew Fair."

Overdone (ō'vėr-dun), **Mistress.** A character in Shakspere's "Measure for Measure."

Overland Route. Specifically — (*a*) The route from England to India through France and Italy to Brindisi, and thence by steamer by the Suez Canal, Red Sea, and Indian Ocean. The time required for the journey is from three to four weeks. (*b*) Formerly, the principal land route (via Utah) to California.

Overreach (ō'vėr-rēch), **Sir Giles.** The principal character in Massinger's "A New Way to Pay Old Debts"; a cruel extortioner whose actions are governed by systematic calculating self-love. He is a study of sir Giles Mompesson, the monopolist. He is proud and grasping, but, as his name indicates, finally overreaches himself, and is "outwitted by two weak innocents and gulled by children."

Overskou (ō'ver-skou), **Thomas.** Born at Copenhagen, Oct. 4, 1798; died there, Jan. 4, 1875. A Danish dramatist and historian of the drama. He wrote "Den danske Skueplads" ("The Danish Theater," 1854–64), etc.

Overweg (ō'fer-vāg'), **Adolf.** Born at Hamburg, Germany, July 24, 1822: died at Maduari, on Lake Chad, Sept. 27, 1852. An African explorer. As a specialist in geology he accompanied Richardson and Barth to the Sudan in 1850; established the fact that the Sahara is not below sea-level; explored Maradi; navigated Lake Chad 1851; and visited Kanem and Musgu.

Overyssel, or Overijssel (ō'ver-is-sel). A province of the Netherlands. Capital, Zwolle. It is bounded by the Zuyder Zee on the northwest, Friesland and Drenthe on the north, Prussia on the east and southeast, and Gelderland on the south and southwest. The surface is generally flat. The most important industry is stock farming. The province joined the Union of Utrecht in 1579. Area, 1,291 square miles. Population (1891), 300,491.

Ovid (ov'id), L. **Publius Ovidius Naso.** Born at Sulmo, Italy, 43 B. C.: died at Tomi, near the Black Sea, 17 or 18 A. D. A Roman poet, one of the leading writers of the Augustan age. He lived at Rome, and was exiled for an unknown cause to Tomi on the Euxine, in Moesia, about 9 A. D. His chief works are elegiac and on mythological subjects: "Metamorphoses," "Fasti," "Ars Amatoria" ("Art of Love"), "Heroides," and "Amores."

Ovidiopol (ō-vē-dē'ō-pol). A seaport in the government of Kherson, Russia, situated near the Dniester Liman, 21 miles southwest of Odessa. Population (1885), 5,776.

Oviedo (ō-vē-ā'thō). 1. A province of northern Spain, corresponding to the ancient Asturias. Area, 4,091 square miles. Population (1887), 595,426.—2. The capital of the province of Oviedo, situated in lat. 43° 22′ N., long. 5° 52′ W. It has manufactures of linens, etc.; is the seat of a university; and has a collection of antiquities. The cathedral is a Pointed church of the end of the 14th century, with a lofty and very western porch and a high tower and spire. Oviedo was founded about 765, and was the capital of the realm of Asturias until the removal to Leon about 924. Population (1887), 25,716.

Oviedo, or **Oviedo y Valdés** (ē väl-dās'), **Gonzalo Fernandez de.** Born at Madrid, 1478: died at Valladolid, 1557. A Spanish historian. He was a page of Prince Juan at the siege of Granada, and saw the first return of Columbus; was at Darien (1514–15) as a treasury officer, and later (1519–23) as lieutenant of Pedrarias; subsequently was governor of Cartagena, and in 1535 alcalde of the fort at Santo Domingo; and for some years before his death was official chronicler of the Indies. His principal work, and one of the first and best of the early histories of America, is "Historia natural y general de las Indias" in 50 books. Of these 19 were published at Seville in 1535, and the twentieth, finishing the first part, at Valladolid soon after. The complete work was not published until 1851–55 (by the Madrid Academy).

Oviedo del Norte (ō-vē'ā-thō del nôr'te). See *Cabarubia*.

Ovoca. See *Avoca*.

Owain, or **Owen.** Died in 1197. A Welsh prince (of Powys). He was noted as a fighter, and as the author of "The Hirlas Horn" (which see).

Owasco Lake (ō-was'kō lāk). A lake in Cayuga County, New York, south of Auburn. Its outlet is Owasco Creek and Seneca River. Length, about 11 miles.

Owego (ō-wē'gō). The capital of Tioga County, New York, situated on the Susquehanna, at the mouth of Owego Creek, 63 miles south of Syracuse. Population (1890), 9,008.

Owen (ō'en), **David Dale.** Born in Lanarkshire, Scotland, June 24, 1807; died at New Harmony, Ind., Nov. 13, 1860. An American geologist, son of Robert Owen. He came to the United States with his father in 1825. In 1848 he took charge of the United States Geological survey of Wisconsin and Iowa, and of that of Minnesota in 1852.

Owen (Latinized **Audoenus** or **Owenus**), **John.** Born in Wales about 1560: died 1622. A British Latinist, noted for his Latin epigrams.

Owen, John. Born at Stadham, Oxfordshire, England, 1616: died at Ealing, near London, Aug. 24, 1683. An English theologian and, during the civil-war period a Presbyterian clergyman, later an Independent. He was dean of Christ Church, Oxford, 1651–60, and after the Restoration was a nonconformist pastor in London. He wrote a large number of works, theological and controversial — among them "Vindiciæ Evangelicæ" (1655), "Animadversions" (1662: a reply to "Fiat Lux" a plea for Romanism), "Exposition of the Epistle to the Hebrews" (1668), and an "Inquiry into the Nature, etc., of Evangelical Churches" (1681).

Owen, John Jason. Born at Colebrook, Conn., Aug. 13, 1805: died at New York, April 18, 1869. An American classical scholar. He edited the "Anabasis," "Iliad," "Odyssey," "Thucydides," etc.

Owen, Richard. Born at Lancaster, England, July 20, 1804: died at London, Dec. 18, 1892. An English comparative anatomist and paleontologist. He studied at the University of Edinburgh and at the medical school of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, and became a member of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1826. He afterward became assistant curator of the Hunterian Museum, and in 1834 professor of comparative anatomy at St. Bartholomew's Hospital. He was appointed Hunterian professor of anatomy and physiology in the College of Surgeons in 1836, and in 1856 superintendent of the natural history department in the British Museum. He was created Knight commander of the Bath on his retirement in 1883. Among his works are "Odontography" (1840–45), "Archetype and Homologies of the Vertebrate Skeleton" (1848), "On Parthenogenesis" (1849), "Anatomy of the Vertebrates" (1866–68).

Owen, Robert. Born at Newtown, Montgomeryshire, Wales, May 14, 1771: died there, Nov. 17, 1858. The founder of English socialism. He became at nineteen manager of a cotton-mill at Manchester, and in 1799 became manager and partner of the cotton mills at New Lanark. Here he introduced extensive reforms looking to an improvement in the condition of his operatives. In 1825 he founded a socialistic community at New Harmony, Indiana, which failed in 1827. He severed his connection with the mills at New Lanark in 1828, and devoted himself to the propagation of socialism. The history of English socialism is commonly divided from 1817, in which year he communicated a report on the poor law to a committee of the House of Commons.

He recommended that communities of about twelve hundred persons should be settled on a tract of land of from 1,000 to 1,500 acres, all living in one large building in the form of a square, with public kitchen and messrooms. Each family should have its own private apartments, and the entire care of the children of the age of three, after which they should be brought up by the community, their parents having access to them at meals and at other proper times. These communities might be established by individuals, by parishes, by counties, or by the state; in every case there should be effective supervision by duly qualified persons. Work, and the employment of its results, should be in common. The size of his community was no doubt partly suggested by his village of New Lanark, which numbered 2,500 when he took over the mills. He considered the latter as a mere scheme as the best form for the reorganization of society in general. *Thomas Kirkup, in Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 87.*

Owen, Robert Dale. Born at Glasgow, Nov. 7, 1801: died near Lake George, N. Y., June 25, 1877. An American social reformer, politician, spiritualist, and author; son of Robert Owen. He was many years in congress, and for many years noted as an advocate of negro emancipation. Among his works are "Footfalls on the Boundary of Another World" (1860), "The Debatable Land between this World and the Next" (1872), "Beyond the Mystic Veil" (1874), etc.

Owen Meredith (ō'en mer'e-dith). The pseudonym of the first Earl of Lytton.

Owens (ō'enz), **John Edward.** Born at Aigburth Vale, near Liverpool, May 4, 1823: died near Towson, Baltimore County, Maryland, Dec. 7, 1905. An American comedian and play manager. He was brought to America when a child, and made his first appearance in Philadelphia in 1841. He rose rapidly in his profession, and in 1861 produced "Solon Shingle" at Wallack's, New York, which held the boards for eight or nine months. He was very popular, and made a large fortune, expending part of it in building a country house, Aigburth Vale, near Baltimore, in which he died. His best parts were Solon Shingle, Caleb Plummer, Dr. Ollapod, Dr. Pangloss, and Animalkule Slock.

Owensboro (ō'enz-bur-ō), Ardix, capital of Daviess County, Kentucky, situated on the Ohio 80 miles west-southwest of Louisville. Population (1890), 9,837.

Owens (ō'enz) **College.** An institution of higher learning, situated at Manchester, England. It was founded by John Owens in 1846, and opened in 1851. Since 1880 it has been a college of the Victoria University.

Owen's Lake. A salt lake in eastern California near Mount Whitney. Length, about 18 miles. It has no outlet.

Owen Sound. A southern arm of Georgian Bay, Lake Huron.

Owen Sound. The capital of Grey County, Ontario, Canada, situated on Owen Sound, at the mouth of Sydenham River, 160 miles northwest of Toronto. Population (1891), 7,497.

Owen's River. A river that flows into Owen's Lake, California. Length, about 175 miles.

Owen Stanley Range (ō'en stan'li rānj). Part of the continuous range of lofty mountains in British New Guinea. Mount Owen Stanley is said to be 13,205 feet in height.

Owhyhee. See *Hawaiian Islands*.

Owilapsh (ō-wi-läpsh'), or **Whilapah.** A tribe of the Pacific division of the Athapascan stock of North American Indians, formerly between Shoalwater Bay and the head of the Chehalis River, Washington. See *Athapascan*.

Owl and the Nightingale, The. An English poem attributed to Nicholas de Guildford of Portesham, Dorsetshire. The date of the poem is disputed (Morley). Stevenson who first printed it in 1838, assigns it to the 12th century, from the handwriting of the manuscript, however, it is thought to belong to the 13th (Morley).

Owl-glass. See *Eulenspiegel*.

Owl's Head (owlz hed). A cape at the western entrance to Penobscot Bay, Maine.

Owl's Head. A mountain in Quebec, Canada, bordering on Lake Memphremagog.

Owosso (ō-wos'ō), or **Owasso.** A city in Shiawassee County, Michigan, situated on the Shiawassee River 72 miles northwest of Detroit. Population (1890), 6,564.

Owyhee, or **Owhyhee.** See *Hawaiian Islands*.

Owyhee (ō-wi'hē) **River.** A river in northern Nevada, southwestern Idaho, and southeastern Oregon. It joins the Snake River about 43° 45′ N. Length, about 350 miles.

Oxenden (ok'sen-den), **Ashton.** Born near Canterbury, England, Sept. 28, 1808: died at Biarritz, France, Jan. 23, 1892. An Anglican bishop and baronet, a religious writer; bishop of Montreal, metropolitan and primate of Canada 1869–78.

Oxenstierna, or **Oxenstjerna** (oks'en-shär'na), or **Oxenstiern** (oks'en-stērn), Count **Axel.** Born at Fänö, Upland, Sweden, June 16, 1583: died at Stockholm, Aug. 28, 1654. A celebrated Swedish statesman. He became chancellor in 1611; in the Thirty Years' War held supreme control in the Rhine region, directed the foreign policy of Sweden after 1632, was made director of the Evangelical League 1633; was one of the guardians of Queen Christina; and negotiated the peace of Brömsebro in 1645.

Oxford (oks'fėrd), or **Oxfordshire** (oks'fėrd-shir), or **Oxon** (ok'zon). [ME. *Oxeford, Oxenford, Oxeneford, Oxenaford, Oxenaford, Oxenford*, oxen's ford. The ML. *Oxonia* (E. *Oxon*) is formed from the first element of the AS. name.] A south midland county of England. It is bounded by Warwick and Northampton on the north, Buckingham on the east, Berkshire on the south, and Berkshire and Gloucester on the west, and is separated from Berkshire by the Thames. The surface is undulating, but not hilly. The county was long noted for its forests. The chief occupation is agriculture. Area, 750 square miles. Population (1891), 185,869.

Oxford. The capital of Oxfordshire, England, situated at the junction of the Cherwell with the Thames, in lat. 51° 45′ N., long. 1° 16′ W.: the medieval Oxenaford and Oxenford, and Latin Oxonia. It is chiefly noted as the seat of Oxford University. The old cathedral (Christchurch) is the main (late Norman building with round-arched triforium and fine tower; the new has a wooden roof; the choir is vaulted with pendants. There are a number of interesting tombs, and some fine glass, both pre-Reformation and modern. The magnificent Gothic tower is Early English, finely arcaded: there is a chapter-house of the same date, and a Perpendicular cloister. The authentic annals of Oxford begin in 912, when it was occupied by Edward the Elder, a king of the West Saxons. It was a place of strategical importance, and one of the political centers in the middle ages. It was a meeting-place of the witenagemot. Harold Harefoot was proclaimed king there in 1035, and died there in 1039. The population in the time of Edward the Confessor is estimated at upward of 8,000, and in 1327, when the town was besieged by Stephen in 1141–42, Matilda crossing them over the frozen river. The city was the headquarters of Charles in the civil war. It was taken by Fairfax after a storm under Lambert in 1646. Population (1891), 35,241.

Oxford, Earl of. See *Harley, Robert*.

Oxford, Provisions of. In English history, a set of articles passed by the "Mad Parliament" at Oxford in 1258. They provided for a committee of twenty-four to reform ecclesiastical abuses and the state; for a standing body of fifteen, as a council to the king, who should hold three annual parliaments and communicate with a body of twelve representing the barons, and for a body of twenty-four members to negotiate financial aids.

Oxford, University of. The oldest of the two great universities of England. It grew up in the 12th century. Robert Pullen and the Lombard Vacarius being early teachers of note. It contains the following colleges: University (founded in 1249) Merton (1264), Balliol (between 1263 and 1268), Exeter (1314 and 1565), Oriel (1324 and 1326), Queen's (1340), New (1379), Lincoln (1427 and 1475), All Souls (1437), Magdalen (1458), Brasenose (1509), Corpus Christi (1516), Christ Church (1546), Trinity (1554), St. John's (1555), Jesus (1571), Wadham (1612), Pembroke (1624), Worcester (1714), Keble (1870), Hertford (1874). There are also two public halls (St. Mary Hall and St. Edmund Hall) and two private halls (Charsley's Hall and Turrell's Hall). Among the institutions connected with the university are the Bodleian Library (which see), Radcliffe Library, Ashmolean Museum, Clarendon Press, Taylor Institution, University Observatory, University Museum, Botanic Garden, and Indian Institute. University sermons are mostly preached at St. Mary's Church, a fine old building (of the 15th and 16th centuries) in High street, which has always been closely connected with the university. The three governing bodies are the Convocation, which includes all who continue members of the university; the Congregation of the University, consisting of the resident members; and the Hebdomadal Council, consisting of the chancellor, vice-chancellor, proctors, and its elected members. The undergraduates numbered 3,197 in 1893.

Oxford Movement. A name sometimes given to a movement in the Church of England toward High-church principles, as against the tendency toward liberalism and rationalism: so called from the fact that it originated in the University of Oxford 1833–41.

Oxford School. A name given to that party of the Church of England which adopted the principles promulgated in the "Tracts for the Times." The members of the party were also called *Tractarians* and *Puseyites*.

Oxford street. The principal commercial thoroughfare between the northwest of London and the City. It was formerly called Tyburn Road, and as late as 1729 was built up only on its northern side. It extends from Holborn to the Marble Arch, and contains many of the most important shops in London.

Oxford Tracts. See *Tracts for the Times*.

Oxon. See *Oxford*.

Oxonia (ok-sō′ni-ä). The Latin name of Oxford.

Oxus. See *Amu-Daria*.

Oyama (ō-yä′mä). A holy mountain near Yokohama, 4,000 feet high.

Oyampis (ō-yām-pēz′), or **Oyambis** (ō-yām-bēz′). An Indian tribe of French Guiana and the neighboring parts of Brazil, about the head waters of the rivers Oyapoc and Jary. They are of Tupi stock, have had little intercourse with the whites, and are now reduced to a few hundreds.

Oyapoc, or **Oyapok** (ō-yä-pok′). A river which forms part of the boundary between Brazil and French Guiana, and flows into the Atlantic. Length, about 200 miles.

Oybin (ō-ē-bēn′). A remarkable isolated rock, situated near Zittau, in the kingdom of Saxony. Height, 1,680 feet.

Oyique (ō-yē′ke). [Tehua, from *oyi*, frost.] The winter people in the Tehua pueblos of New Mexico. That tribe is divided (each village or pueblo) into two sections — the winter people, or Oyique, and the summer people. The dignity of chief penitent or cacique belongs alternately to each of these two groups. Thus the summer cacique (called *Payoque*) serves from the vernal equinox to the autumnal, and the winter cacique (also termed *Oyique*) from the autumnal to the vernal equinox. On very important occasions, however, the Oyique is inferior to his colleague.

Oyonnaz (ō-yo-nä′). A town in the department of Ain, France, 25 miles west of Geneva. Population (1891), commune, 4,461.

Ozaka, or **Osaka** (ō-sä′kä). A city in the main island of Japan, situated on the Aji in lat. 34° 41′ N. It is one of the three imperial cities or "fu," and the manufacturing and commercial center of Japan. It contains many Buddhist and Shinto temples, a castle, an arsenal, and a mint. It was founded in the end of the 15th century, and opened to foreign trade in 1868. Population (1891), 473,541.

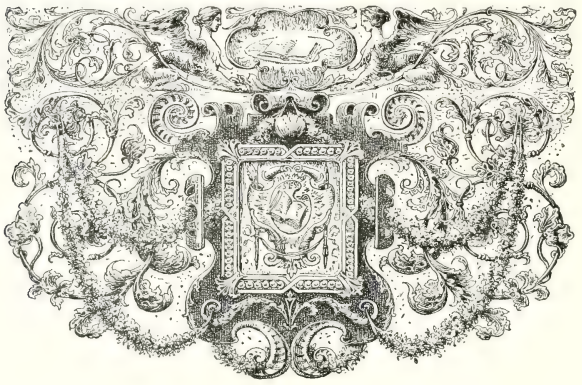
Ozanam (ō-zä-noṅ′), **Antoine Frédéric.** Born at Milan, April, 1813; died at Marseilles, Sept. 8, 1853. A French historian. He wrote "Dante et la philosophie catholique" (1839), "Études germaniques" (1847–49), etc.

Ozark (ō-zärk′) **Mountains,** or **Ozark Hills.** A group of low mountains in southwestern Missouri, northwestern Arkansas, and the eastern part of the Indian Territory. Height, 1,500–2,000 feet.

Ozieri (ō-zē-ā′rē). A town in the province of Sassari, Sardinia, 26 miles southeast of Sassari. Population (1881), 8,602.

Ozolian Locrians. See *Locri, Ozolæ*.

Ozorio, Manuel Luiz. See *Osorio*.



Paalzow (pält'sō), Frau **von (Henriette Wach)**. Born at Berlin, 1788: died there, Oct. 30, 1847. A German novelist. Her works include "Godwie-Castle" (1836), "St.-Roche" (1839), etc.

Pabna (pāb'nä). A town in Bengal, British India, on an arm of the Ganges north of Calcutta. Population, 15,000.

Paca (pä'kä), **William.** Born at Wyehall, Harford County, Md., Oct. 31, 1740: died there, 1799. An American politician, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. He was governor of Maryland 1782–85.

Pacaguaras (pä-kä-gwä'räs). An Indian tribe of northern Bolivia and Brazil, living about the rapids of the upper Madeira, Beni, and Mamoré. They are savages of a rather low grade, living in small villages and subsisting mainly by hunting and fishing. They have always been friendly to the whites, and during the 18th century some of them were gathered into mission villages, which were subsequently abandoned. Dorbigny believed that they were allied to the Mojos, but Dr. Brinton has referred their language to the Pano stock (which see). A few hundreds remain. Also written *Pacavaras, Pacuvaras.*

Pacajas (pä-kä-zhäs'). An Indian tribe of the lower Amazon, which formerly occupied much of the mainland on both sides of the island of Marajó. They were of Tupi stock, lived in large villages, and were agriculturists. Their descendants are merged in the country population of the same region.

Pacaraima (pä-kä-rī'mä), **Sierra** or **Serra de.** A range of low mountains between Venezuela on the north and Brazil on the south, extending into British Guiana. They are continuous with the Parima Range, and both are edges of a tableland. The highest peak is Roraima, on the confines of Guiana (about 7,500 feet).

Pacasas (pä-kä-säs'). An old name for a branch of the Aymara Indians of Bolivia, on the eastern side of Lake Titicaca. See *Aymaras.*

Pacaraos, or **Pacavaras.** See *Pacaguaras.*

Pacayas (pä-kä-yäs'). **1.** Same as *Pacajas.*—**2.** An Indian tribe of northeastern Peru and Brazil, on the river Javary. They are apparently allied to the Pevas (see *Pevas*), and are presumably of Tupi stock.

Pacca (päk'kä), **Bartolommeo.** Born at Benevento, Italy, Dec. 15, 1756: died at Rome, April 19, 1844. A Roman cardinal and politician, author of various historical memoirs.

Paccaritambo (päk-kä-rē-täm'bō). [Quichua: *paccari*, dawn, and *tampu*, house.] A cave situated a few miles south of Cuzco, Peru, in the valley of the Vilcamayu River. It was a sacred place of the Incas: according to one of their legends, Manco Capac issued from it with three brothers. Also *Paccaritampu.*

Pachacamac (päch-ä-kä'mäk). [Quichua, 'founder of the world.'] One of the names given by the ancient Peruvians to the supreme deity, otherwise called Uiracocha (which see).

Pachacamac, a town and temple of ancient Peru, on the coast, at the mouth of the river Lurin, about 20 miles south of Lima. The temple was dedicated to Pachacamac, who, in this case, had perhaps come to be regarded as a local deity. Old historians state that it was much frequented by pilgrims from all parts of the country. The shrine and wooden image of Pachacamac were destroyed by Hernando Pizarro in 1533. The existing ruins of the building are very extensive, and, according to Squier, are not of the Inca type of architecture and appear to be very ancient. There are other and more modern ruins of Incarian type, including what is supposed to have been a house of the virgins of the sun. A small village remains on the site.

Pachacutec Yupanqui. See *Yupanqui.*

Pacheco (pä-chā'kō), **Francisco.** Born at Seville, Spain, 1571: died at Seville, 1654. A Spanish painter and writer on art, author of "Arte de la pintura" ("Art of Painting," 1649).

Pacheco, Gregorio. A Bolivian politician, president 1884–88.

Pacheco, Maria. Lived in the first part of the 16th century: died in Portugal in 1531. A Spanish woman, leader, after the death of her husband Juan de Padilla, in the defense of Toledo by the insurrectionists 1521–22.

Pacheco, Ramon. Born at Santiago, Dec. 14, 1845: died at Iquique, May 22, 1888. A Chilean politician. His nom de guerre was "El Puinty la Sotana," was published in 1874, and was followed by several others.

Pacheco, Toribio. Born in 1830: died at Lima, 1868. A Peruvian jurist and politician, minister of foreign affairs in 1865, and author of a standard work on Peruvian civil law.

Pacheco y Osorio (é ō-sō'rē-ō), **Rodrigo de,** Marquis of Cerralvo. Born about 1580: died after 1640. A Spanish administrator. He was governor of Galicia, and viceroy of Mexico Oct. 31, 1624, to Sept. 16, 1635, succeeding the Marquis of Gelves, who had been deposed by the audience (see *Carrillo de Mendoza y Pimentel*). He was an able and efficient ruler, and on his return was made a councilor of the Indies.

Pachino (pä-kē'nō). A town in the province of Syracuse, Sicily, situated on the coast 24 miles southeast of that of Syracuse. Population (1881), 7,430; commune, 8,574.

Pachmann, pächʻmän). **Vladimir de.** Born at Odessa, July 27, 1848. A noted Russian pianist. He was a pupil of his father, an amateur violinist, and of Dachs at Vienna. He made his first appearance in 1868, but did not play regularly till 1874, since which time he has had much success both in Europe and in the United States, especially as an interpreter of Chopin.

Pachomius (pa-kō'mi-us). Saint. Born probably in Lower Egypt, about 292: died about 349. One of the founders of monasticism. He established a monastery on the island of Tabenna in the Nile, and was the first thus to collect the monks under one roof and establish strict rules of government for the community.

Pachuca (pä-chō'kä), or **Hidalgo** (ē-däl'gō). The capital of the state of Hidalgo, Mexico, situated about 50 miles northeast of Mexico. Population (1889), 32,815.

Shortly after the Conquest a shepherd discovered the rich silver workings here (at Pachuca), and a mining camp at once sprung up that about 1534 was made a town. Here was invented in 1557, by Bartolomé de Medina, the so-called "patio process" for the amalgamation of silver ore. Among the more famous of the ancient mines was the Trinidad, whence was extracted $40,000,000 in silver in ten years. The period of the revolt against Spain, and of the subsequent civil wars, reduced the fortunes of the city to a very low depth. It was seized and sacked by revolutionists. April 25, 1812, when $500,000 worth of silver was taken from the city, and the records of the mines were destroyed. Until 1850 its fortunes continued to decline, and its population greatly diminished. In this year the Rosario Mine came into bonanza—at once reviving the city's declining prosperity. *James Mex. Guide,* 245.

Pachynus (pa-kī'nus). [Gr. Πάχυνος.] In ancient geography, the cape at the southeastern extremity of Sicily: the modern Cape Passaro.

Pacific (pä-sifʻik), **The.** See *Pacific Ocean.*

Pacific, War of the. [Sp. *Guerra del Pacifico.*] The name commonly given to the war waged by Chile against Bolivia and Peru 1879–83. It arose from claims made by Chile to the nitrate regions of Atacama, Bolivia, and, later, to adjoining regions in Peru. In Feb., 1879, the Chileans seized Antofagasta, Bolivia. Bolivia declared war on March 1. Peru offered her intervention, was met by demands which she refused, and Chile declared war on Peru April 5. Thereafter Peru and Bolivia acted as allies. The principal subsequent events were: Iquique besieged, May 5; naval engagement there, May 21; Peruvian ironclad Huascar taken by the Chileans off Point Angamos, Oct. 8; Pisagua taken by the Chileans, Nov. 2; allies defeated at San Francisco, Nov. 19; Peruvian victory at Tarapacá, Nov. 27; Chilean victory at Los Angeles, near Moquegua, March 22, 1880; Chilean victory at Tacna, May 26; Callao blockaded April 10, bombarded May 26; Arica bombarded by the Chileans June 5, taken June 7; Chilean victory at Chorrillos, Jan. 13, 1881; at Miraflores, Jan. 15; Lima taken, Jan. 17. There were many subsequent engagements, often bloody, but unimportant in their results. A preliminary treaty of peace between Chile and Peru was signed at Ancon Oct. 20, 1883, and ratified April 4, 1884. (See *Iglesias, Miguel.*) A treaty of peace between Chile and Bolivia was signed Dec. 11, 1883. By these treaties all the coast region of Bolivia, and Tarapacá in Peru, were permanently ceded to Chile. She was to hold Arica and Tacna for ten years. Chile obtained other important advantages relating to the guano deposits. The Chileans evacuated Lima, Oct. 22, 1883.

Pacification of Ghent. See *Ghent, Pacification of.*

Pacific Ocean, or **South Sea.** [F. *Océan Pacifique,* or *Océan Austral* ('southern ocean'), or *Mer du Sud* ('south sea'), Sp. *Mar Pacífico,* NL. *Mare Pacificum* ('pacific sea'), G. *Stilles Meer* ('still sea'), or *Südsee* ('south sea'.)] That part of the ocean which extends westward from North America and South America to the eastern coast of Asia, the Malay Archipelago, and Australia; so named by Magellanes, the first to navigate it (1520), who found it calm after his experience of storms. It communicates by Bering Strait with the Arctic ocean on the north. Its southern boundary is arbitrary, some separating it from the Antarctic Ocean by the Antarctic circle, while others push on a "southern ocean" the northern limit of which is lat. 40 S. It is regarded as divided by the equator into the North and South Pacific. Its chief gulfs, etc., are Behring Sea, Gulf of Georgia and Puget Sound, Gulf of California, Gulf of Tehuantepec, Bay of Panama, Yellow Sea, Sea of Japan, and Sea of Okhotsk. The principal currents are the equatorial, Peruvian, and Japanese. The Pacific was first seen by Balboa in 1513, was first navigated by Magellan in 1520, and was explored by Drake, Dampier, Anson, and numerous later navigators. Several steamer lines (Pacific Mail, Panamanian Line, etc.) traverse it. Greatest breadth from east to west, about 10,000 miles. Area estimated about 70,000,000 square miles. Greatest known depth, over 27,000 feet.

Pacini (pä-chē'nē). **Giovanni.** Born at Syracuse, Sicily, Feb. 11, 1796: died near Peschia, Dec. 6, 1867. An Italian composer. He wrote about 80 operas, among the best of which are "Niobe" (1826), "Saffo" (1840), "Medea" (1843), and "La Regina di Cipro" (1846). He organized a musical institute at Viareggio, and afterward removed to Lucca, where he trained many pupils who became celebrated.

Packard (pak'ärd), **Alpheus Spring.** Born at Chelmsford, Mass., Dec. 23, 1798: died at Squirrel Island, Maine, July 13, 1884. An American educator, professor in Bowdoin College, Maine, from 1824.

Packard, Alpheus Spring. Born at Brunswick, Maine, Feb. 19, 1839. An American naturalist, son of A. S. Packard (1798–1884). He graduated at Bowdoin in 1861, at Harvard in 1864, and in 1864 was curator of the Peabody Academy of Science at Salem 1868–76, and State entomologist of Massachusetts 1871–73; and has been professor of zoology and geology at Brown University since 1878. His works include "Guide to the Study of Insects" (1869), "Our Common Insects" (1870), "Half-Hours with Insects" (1875), "Zoology for Students and General Readers" (1879), "Zoology" (1880), "American Science Series), 'Entomology for Beginners" (1888), etc.

Packer (pak'ėr), **Asa.** Born at Groton, Conn., Dec. 20, 1806: died at Philadelphia, May 17, 1879. An American capitalist and politician. He was member of Congress from Pennsylvania 1853–57, and founded Lehigh University in 1865. He was the projector of the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

Packer, William Fisher. Born at Howard, Pa., April 2, 1807: died at Williamsport, Pa., Sept. 27, 1870. An American politician. He was governor of Pennsylvania 1858–61.

Pacolet (pak'ō-let). A dwarf in the romance "Valentine and Orson." The name has been given to other dwarfs in literature. Sir Walter Scott gives it to a character in "The Pirate," and Steele uses it for a familiar spirit in "The Tatler."

Pacte de famine (päkt dė fa-mēn'). [F., 'Famine Compact.'] A monopoly formed by certain rich men in France, at the end of the reign of Louis XV., for the purpose of raising the price of corn by causing a factitious scarcity of it.

Pacto de Chinandega. See *Confederacion Centro-Americana.*

Pactolus (pak-tō'lus). [Gr. Πακτωλός.] In ancient geography, a small river of Lydia, Asia Minor, a tributary of the Hermus. It was long celebrated for its gold.

Like most gold-fields, that of the Pactolus, so celebrated at an early period, was soon exhausted. By the time of Augustus it had ceased to produce gold.

Rawlinson, Herod., III. 301.

Pacuvius (pa-kū'vi-us). **Marcus.** Born at Brundisium, Italy, about 220 B. C.: died about 129 B. C. A celebrated Roman tragic poet. Only fragments of his plays have been preserved.

Padan-aram (pā'dan-ā'ram). Apparently the same as *Aram Naharaim.* See *Aram.*

Padang (pä-däng'). A seaport on the western coast of Sumatra, situated in lat. 0° 58′ S., long. 100° 20′ E. It is the capital of the Dutch government of the west coast. Population, estimated, 15,000.

Paddington (pad'ing-ton). A western division of London, situated north of Hyde Park. It returns 2 members to Parliament. Population (1891), 117,868.

Paddock (pad'ok). **Benjamin Henry.** Born at Norwich, Conn., Feb. 29, 1828; died at Boston, Mass., March 9, 1891. An American bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church. He became bishop of Massachusetts in 1873.

Paderborn (pä'der-born). A city in the province of Westphalia, Prussia, 43 miles northwest of Cassel. The cathedral is chiefly in the style of the transition. The west end, with tower and crypt, is of the middle of the 12th century; the eastern parts are a century later. Population (1890), 17,986.

Paderborn, Bishopric of. A bishopric and member of the Holy Roman Empire, now included in the eastern part of the province of Westphalia, Prussia. It was founded about 800 in the land of the Saxons; was secularized in 1803, and given to Prussia; was granted to the kingdom of Westphalia in 1807, and was regained by Prussia in 1815.

Paderewski (pä-de-ref'skē), **Ignace Jan.** Born in Podolia, Russian Poland, in 1860. A Russian pianist. He went to Warsaw in 1872, where he studied with Roguski and Janotha, and when about 16 years old made a concert tour in Russia, at the close of which he went back to Warsaw and took his diploma from the Conservatory. He also studied later at Berlin. In 1885 he was made professor of music there, and in 1887 occupied the same position at Strasburg. He made his debut at Vienna in 1887, and at New York in 1892. He is particularly successful in his interpretation of Schumann, Chopin, Rubinstein, and Liszt.

Padernal. See *Pedernal.*

Padiham (pad'i-ham). A town in Lancashire, England, situated on the Calder 23 miles north of Manchester. Population (1891), 11,311.

Padilla, Agustin Davila. See *Davila y Padilla.*

Padilla (pä-thē'lyä), **Juan Lopez de.** Born at Toledo, Spain: executed April, 1521. A Spanish revolutionist, leader of the insurrection of the communes against absolutism in 1520. His army was defeated at Villalar, April 23, 1521.

Padilla, Maria de. See *Pacheco.*

Padishah (pä-dē-shä'). [Persian, 'Father of the king.'] A title of the sultans of Turkey and of the kings of Persia.

Padma Purana (pad'ma pö-rä'na). [Skt., 'Lotus Purana.'] In Sanskrit literature, a Purana of 55,000 stanzas, said to be so called as containing an account of the period when the world was a golden lotus (**padma**). Of its five books, the first treats of creation, the second of the earth, the third of heaven, the fourth of the regions below the earth, while the fifth is supplementary. A sixth division, also current, treats of the practice of devotion. The different sections are probably distinct works brought together. None is older than the 12th century A. D. The tone is Vishnuite.

Padouca. See *Comanche.*

Padua (pad'ū-ä). A province in the compartimento of Venetia, Italy. Area, 823 square miles. Population (1891), 434,322.

Padua, It. Padova (pä'dō-vä), **F. Padoue** (pä-dö'). The capital of the province of Padua, Italy, situated on the Bacchiglione in lat. 45° 24' N., long. 11° 51' E.; the Roman Patavium. Among the chief objects of interest are the churches of San Antonio, Eremitani, and Santa Giustina, cathedral, university, botanic garden, Scuola del Santo, parvenu palace, Loggia del Consiglio, and Palazzo Municipio (noted for its great hall). The Baptistery of the Duomo, an early-Romanesque building, is chiefly remarkable for its beautiful outer fresco of the School of Giotto. The church of the Eremitani, now the University Chapel, a large church of 1250, restored, contains many interesting mediæval and Renaissance tombs, notably those of the Carraras. The Loggia del Consiglio, an interesting early-Renaissance building, begun 1493, has below an open vaulted hall with widely spaced columns, and above a finely decorated saloon with three monumental windows. The Palazzo della Ragione was begun in 1172 as a court of justice. The lower story consists of two vaults surrounded by arcaded loggias for trading booths. Above is an arcaded gallery with a sculptured frieze. In the second story is the famous Salone, a hall 256 feet long, 86 wide, and 79 high, whose enormous arched roof is entirely without intermediate supports. The walls of the Salone are covered with very curious mystical frescos; and the hall itself serves as a public museum for mediæval sculpture, containing among other relics the reputed bones of Livy. Padua was a very important Roman town; belonged to the Guelphs in the middle ages, and was a center of literature and art; and came under Venetian rule in 1405. Population (1892), 79,500.

Padua, University of. One of the oldest and most celebrated universities of Europe, founded in the 13th century: especially famous for its faculties of law and medicine. It had 63 teachers and 1,316 students in 1890-91.

Paduca, or **Paducah.** See *Comanche.*

Paducah (pa-dū'kä). [From the Indian tribe name.] A city, capital of McCracken County, Kentucky, situated on the Ohio, at the mouth of the Tennessee, in lat. 37° 5' N., long. 88° 36' W. It has an extensive river trade, and is a manufacturing center. Population (1890), 12,797.

Padula (pä-dö'lä). A town in the province of Salerno, Italy, 32 miles southeast of Salerno. Population (1881), 8,938.

Padus (pā'dus). The ancient name of the Po.

Pæan (pē'an). In Greek mythology, a surname of Apollo and of other gods.

Pæonia (pē-ō'ni-ä). In ancient geography, a region in the interior of Macedonia.

Pæonius (pē-ō'ni-us). [Gr. Παίονιος.] A Greek sculptor of Mende in Thrace. His statue of Nike on a pillar, described by Pausanias, was discovered in 1875 with its inscription, and gives a perfect idea of this master's style. The eastern pediment of the Zeus temple discovered at the same time, and ascribed by Pausanias to Paeonius, is much inferior.

Paer (pi-är'), **Ferdinando.** Born at Parma, Italy, June 1, 1771: died at Paris, May 3, 1839. An Italian composer of opera. He was appointed maître de chapelle by Napoleon, and went to Paris in 1807; was director of the Italian opera there 1812-27; and was director of the king's chamber music in 1832. His works include "Camilla" (1801), "Sargino" (1803), and "Leonora" (1804).

Paes (pä-äs'), or (by a double plural) **Paezes** (pä-ä'zäz). An Indian tribe of Colombia, in the mountains of the Central Cordillera, departments of Tolima and Antioquia. They were formerly powerful, and were at war with the Chibchas before the Spanish conquest. At present about 2,000 remain in a semi-independent state. They have fixed villages, practise agriculture on a small scale, and are noted hunters: though living at high altitudes, they go nearly naked. Their language is closely related to that of the Paniquitas (which see). See also *Pijaos.*

Paesiello. See *Paisiello.*

Pæstum (pes'tum), originally **Posidonia** (pos-i-dō'ni-ä). [Gr. Ποσειδωνία, Ποσειδωνία.] In ancient geography, a city in Lucania, Magna Græcia, Italy, situated near the sea in lat. 40° 25' N., long. 15° 2' E. It was a Greek city, a colony of Sybaris, founded about 600 B. C., and brought under Roman domination after the failure of Pyrrhus's invasion in 273 B. C. Under Roman rule it was assimilated and it was finally destroyed by the Saracens in the 9th century. The site is now deserted. The Greek walls are still standing throughout their circuit of 2½ miles, with 8 towers and 4 gates, more or less ruined. The plan is approximately trapezoidal. Within the walls the three archaic Doric temples form, from their remarkable state of preservation, the most impressive group of architectural groups existing, except the monuments of Athens. Besides these beautiful temples, little is visible except remains of a Roman amphitheater, theater, and villas. The plan is approximately trapezoidal. The Pæstum are not mentioned by ancient writers, and were unknown to modern scholars until described by Antonini in 1745. The temple of Neptune, so called, is one of the finest two-columned Greek Doric temples, retaining all its exterior columns and most of those of the interior, and majestic in its aspect. It is peripteral, hexastyle, with 14 columns on the flanks, counting the angle ones as single, measuring 80 by 197 feet. There was an interior portico before the pronaos, and no opisthodomos; the cella, however, had a rear chamber separated by about one third of its length, with a door in the back. Though many architectural details appear debased, the temple probably dates from the early 6th century B. C. The Basilica, so called, is a Doric peripteral structure of 9 by 18 columns, measuring 80 by 178 feet, on a stylobate of 3 steps. There are 5 columns between ante in the pronaos, and the cella is divided longitudinally by a row of columns. A reasonable explanation of this unusual plan is that the temple was double, one half being dedicated presumably to Demeter (Ceres) and the other to Persephone. Many minor architectural details which have been thought to indicate a late date, the temple probably belongs to the first part of the 6th century B. C.

Pæstum, Gulf of. See *Salerno, Gulf of.*

Pætus (pē'tus). See *Arria.*

Paez (pä'äth), **José Antonio.** Born in the province of Barinas, June 13, 1790: died in New York city, May 7, 1873. A Venezuelan general and politician. He was a distinguished cavalry leader in the war for independence; captured Puerto Cabello the last Spanish post in Venezuela, in 1823; and under the Colombian republic was military commandant of Venezuela from 1823, and *jefe superior*, with military and civil powers, from 1827. In 1829-30 he headed the movement by which Venezuela separated from Colombia; was president March 18, 1831, to Feb. 9, 1835, and again Feb. 1, 1839, to Jan. 28, 1843; in the interval between these terms he commanded the army and put down two rebellions. In Jan., 1848, he declared against Monagas, but was eventually defeated, imprisoned Aug., 1849, to May, 1850, and banished for some years. On the deposition of Gual (Aug. 29, 1860), General Paez was proclaimed dictator by the army. He assumed the office Sept. 9, and held it until his final defeat by Falcon and Guzman Blanco, May, 1863. His autobiography was published at New York in 1867.

Paez, Ramon. Born about 1825. An author, son of General J. A. Paez. He has written "Wild Scenes in South America" (1862), "Ambas Americas" (1872), etc.

Paezes. See *Paes.*

Pagani (pä-gä'nē). A town in the province of Salerno, Italy, 21 miles east-southeast of Naples. Population (1881), 13,290.

Pagania (pa-gā'ni-ä). See the extract.

> In the 10th century one Dalmatian district, the Narentine coast between Spalato and Ragusa, together with some of the neighbouring islands, bore the feudalcut name of *Pagania.* *Freeman,* Hist. Essays, III., 25.

Paganini (pä-gä-nē'nē), **Nicolo.** Born at Genoa, Feb. 18, 1784: died at Nice, May 27, 1840. A celebrated Italian violinist. He first appeared in public in 1793 at Genoa. In 1795 he went to Parma, with his father, to study with Rolla. On his return, after a few months, to Genoa he began to compose his "Studies," which were extraordinarily difficult. He commenced his foreign tours alone in 1798; from 1801 till 1805 he did not play in public; he then resumed his concert tours, and soon after became solo player to the court at Lucca. It was here that he became famous for his execution on the single G-string. From this time his success was remarkable, and his bizarre and mysterious appearance added to his fame. It was currently reported that he was a son of the devil, whom he was fancied to resemble.

But, after all, the extraordinary effect of the playing could have had its source only in his extraordinary genius. If genius, as has been justly remarked, is "the power of taking infinite pains," he certainly showed it in a wonderful degree in the power of concentration and perseverance which enabled him to acquire such absolute command of his instrument. Mere perfection of technique, however, would never have thrown the whole musical world into such paroxysms. With the first notes his audience was spell-bound; there was in him—though certainly not the evil spirit suspected by the superstitious—a demoniac element which irresistibly took hold of those that came within his sphere. *Grove,* Dict. of Music, etc., II. 630.

Pagasæ (pag'a-sē). [Gr. Παγασαί.] In ancient geography, a seaport in the eastern part of Thessaly, Greece, situated at the head of the Pagasæan Gulf, southwest of Pelion. It was the mythical starting-point of the Argonauts.

Pagasæan Gulf. See *Volo, Gulf of.*

Page (pāj), **William.** An Shakespeare commentator. "The Merry Wives of Windsor," the easy husband of Mistress Page who conspires with Mistress Ford to fool Falstaff, and the father of "sweet Anne Page" who is intended by him to marry the foolish Slender, and by her mother to marry Dr. Caius, but who marries Fenton.

Page, John. Born at Haverhill, N. H., May 21, 1787: died Sept. 18, 1863. An American politician. He was Democratic United States senator from New Hampshire 1836-37, and governor of New Hampshire 1839-42.

Page, Thomas Jefferson. Born at Shelby, Gloucester County, Va., Jan. 4, 1808. An American naval officer. As midshipman under the war-engaged 1853-56 in explorations in the Platine region, South America. In Feb., 1855, his vessel, the Water Witch (then in charge of Lieutenant Jeffers), was fired upon by a Paraguayan fort and one man was killed: the fort was stormed. Page resigned early in 1861; entered the Confederate service; was commissioned commodore; and in 1862 was sent to England to take charge of a ram. His ship was not permitted to leave, and he took command of a small ironclad at Copenhagen, but it was soon after seized in a Spanish port. Thus ended his Confederate service. Subsequently he resided in the Argentine and in Florence, Italy. He is the author of "La Plata, the Argentine Confederation, and Paraguay" (1859).

Page, Thomas Nelson. Born in Hanover County, Va., April 23, 1853. An American lawyer and author. He is chiefly noted for his tales and verses in the negro dialect. Among his works are "In Ole Virginia, or Marse Chan and Other Stories" (1887), "Two Little Confederates" (1888), "On Newfound River" (1890), "The Old South" (essays, 1892), "Meh Lady" (1893).

Page, William. Born at Albany, N. Y., Jan. 23, 1811: died at Tottenville, Staten Island, Oct. 1, 1885. An American painter, best known for his portraits. Among his other works are "Venus," "Christ and Aaron on Mount Horeb," "Rinaldo and Armida," etc.

Pagès. See *Garnier-Pagès.*

Paget (paj'et), **Henry William,** first Marquis of Anglesea. Born 1768: died 1854. An English general and politician. He served with distinction in the Low Countries and in Spain 1808-09; and commanded the British cavalry at Waterloo. He was lord lieutenant of Ireland 1828-29 and 1830-33. Later he was made field-marshal.

Paget, Sir James. Born at Yarmouth, Jan. 11, 1814. An English physician. He became a member of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1836, and has been its president. He is surgeon-surgeon to the Queen, surgeon to the Prince of Wales, consulting surgeon to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and vice-chancellor of the University of London. He was created a baronet in 1871. He has published "Lectures on Surgical Pathology" (1853), "Clinical Lectures" (1875), etc.

Paget, Violet: pseudonym **Vernon Lee.** Born in 1857. An English writer and critic. She has written much on the art, literature, and drama of Italy, where she has lived for many years; and has contributed esthetic and philosophical criticisms to the principal English reviews.

Pago (pä'gō). An island in the Adriatic, belonging to Dalmatia, Austria-Hungary, intersected by lat. 44° 30′ N., long. 15° E. It is separated from Croatia by the Canale della Morlacca. Length, 36 miles. Population (1890), commune, 6,205.

Pago-Pago. See *Pango-Pango.*

Pahang (pä-häng'). A native state under British influence, in the eastern part of the Malay peninsula, north of Johore.

Pahlanpur, or **Pahlampoor.** See *Palanpur.*

Pahouins. See *Fan.*

Pah-Utah. See *Paiute.*

Paiconecas (pä-ē-kō-nä'kās). A race of Indians in northeastern Bolivia, between the rivers Guaporé and Baurés. They were numerous, forming many small independent villages, and subsisting mainly by agriculture. The Jesuits induced some of them to join their mission of Concepcion, where about 500 remained in 1831. They belong to the Arawak or Maypure linguistic stock. Probably the Paunacas, a tribe mentioned by Fernandez, but located further south, were the same

Päijänne (pi-yän'ne). A lake in southern Finland, 70 miles north by east of Helsingfors. Length, 80–90 miles.

Paillamacu (pä-ēl-yä-mä'kō). Born about 1525; died in 1603. An Araucanian Indian of Chile, toqui or war-chief from about 1593. He attacked the Spaniards, in 1598, and 1599, and in 1598 headed the most successful rising of his tribe: the governor of Chile, Oñez de Loyola, was surprised and killed (Nov. 22, 1598), Villarica, Imperial, and other places were besieged, for several years finally taken, and the Spaniards were driven beyond the Biobio. Also written *Paillanachu.*

Pailleron (pä-yē-rôn'), **Édouard Jules Henri.** Born at Paris, Sept. 17, 1834. A French poet and dramatist. He began life as a notary's clerk, incidentally writing poems and plays. On the latter appearance before the public he brought out a short comedy entitled "Le parasite" and a volume of satires, "Les parasites" (1860), followed in 1861 by "Le nuit mitoyen." Further plays are "Le demandeur" (1863), "Le second mouvement" (1865), "Le monde où l'on s'amuse" (1868), "Les faux menages" (1869), "L'Autre motif" (1872), "Hélène" (1874), "Le plus plus" (1875), "L'Age ingrat" (1878), "L'Etincelle" (1879), "Le monde où l'on s'ennuie" (1881), "La souris" (1882), "Les cabotins" (1894). Three of his comedies — "Le chevalier Trumeau," "Le nœud gordien," and "Perrin and Cie" — were published together as "Le théâtre chez Madame" (1881). He married the daughter of M. Buloz, general manager of the "Revue des Deux Mondes," and many of his poems appeared in that publication. Among them are "Le départ" (1870), "Prière pour la France" (1871), and the collection entitled "Amours et haines" (1888). Pailleron was elected to the French Academy in 1881. His inaugural speech, together with his addresses to that body on other occasions, appeared as "Discours académiques" (1886). More recently he wrote the "Portraits et Souvenirs d'Hier" (1889).

Paimbœuf (pañ-bef'). A decayed seaport in the department of Loire-Inférieure, France, 23 miles west of Nantes. Population (1891), commune, 2,180.

Paine (pān), **Elijah.** Born at Brooklyn, Conn., Jan. 21, 1757; died at Williamstown, Vt., April 28, 1842. An American jurist and politician, United States senator Vermont 1795–1801.

Paine, Halbert Eleazar. Born at Chardon, Ohio, Feb. 4, 1826. An American general in the Civil War. He was Republican member of Congress from Wisconsin 1865–71, and United States commissioner of patents 1879–81. He published "A Treatise on the Law of Elections to Public Offices" (1888).

Paine, John Knowles. Born at Portland, Maine, Jan. 9, 1839. An American composer and organist. He went to Berlin in 1858 to study, and in 1861 returned to America, where he gave several organ concerts. He was instructor of music at Harvard University in 1862, and professor from 1876. Among his works are a mass and the oratorio "St. Peter." He has also written a "Symphony in C Minor" and another called "Spring," besides chamber-music, cantatas, songs, etc.

Paine, Martyn. Born at Williamstown, Vt., July 8, 1794; died at New York, Nov. 10, 1877. An American physician, son of Elijah Paine. His works include "Cholera Asphyxia of New York" (1832), "Medical and Physiological Commentaries" (1840–44), "Institutes of Medicine" (1847), "Review of Theoretical Geology" (1850), etc.

Paine, Robert Treat. Born at Boston, March 11, 1731; died there, May 11, 1814. An American patriot, politician, and judge: a signer of the Declaration of Independence as member of Congress in 1776.

Paine, Robert Treat. Born at Taunton, Mass., Dec. 9, 1773: died at Boston, Nov. 13, 1811. An American poet, son of R. T. Paine. His collected works were published in 1812.

Paine, Thomas. Born at Thetford, Norfolk, England, June 29, 1737: died at New York, June 8, 1809. An Anglo-American political writer and free-thinker. He emigrated to America in 1774; published in 1776 the political pamphlet "Common Sense," in which he advocated the independence of the American colonies; took a prominent part in support of the American Revolution; published the periodical "Crisis" 1776–83; went to Europe in 1787; published the "Rights of Man" 1791–92, for which he was outlawed from England; was elected to the French National Convention in 1792; was imprisoned in 1794; and returned to the United States in 1802. His "Age of Reason" was published in 1794.

Painesville (pānz'vil). The capital of Lake County, Ohio, situated on Grand River 30 miles northeast of Cleveland. Population (1890), 4,755.

Painter (pān'tėr), **Gamaliel.** Born at New Haven, Conn., May 22, 1743: died at Middlebury, Vt., May 21, 1819. An American politician, chief founder of Middlebury College.

Painter, William. Born in Middlesex about 1537; died at London about 1594. The author of a collection of translations called "The Palace of Pleasure." He entered St. John's College, Cambridge, in 1554, and in 1561 was made clerk of the ordnance in the Tower of London. In 1566 he published "The First Tome of the Palace of Pleasure," containing 60 novels. He originally intended it to contain only translations of tales from Livy and the older writers, but altered his plan and added tales taken from Boccaccio, Bandello, Straparola, and other Italian and French novelists. The second volume was published in 1567, containing 34 novels; a third volume, although announced, did not appear. In later editions 6 more novels were added, so that there were 100 novels in all. It is the largest prose work between "Morte d'Arthur" and "Arthur o' Bradley," and its source from which the Elizabethan dramatists took many of their plots.

Paisiello (pä-ē-zē-el'lō), or **Paesiello** (pä-ā-zē-el'lō), **Giovanni.** Born at Taranto, Italy, May 9, 1741: died at Naples, June 5, 1816. An Italian composer of operas and church music. He went to Naples when young, and in 1776 to Petersburg, where he produced "Il Barbiere di Siviglia." About 1784 he returned to Naples by way of Vienna, where he wrote "Il Re Teodoro," and was made superintendent to Ferdinand IV. Here he remained for about 15 years, producing some of his best music: after this he went to Paris to organize the music of the chapel of Napoleon, where he composed much religious music. He returned to Italy in 1804. He composed between 90 and 100 operas, and more than 100 masses, etc. Among the operas, besides those mentioned above, are "La serva padrona," "Nina, o la Pazza d'Amore," "La Molinara," etc.

Paisley (pāz'li). A city in Renfrewshire, Scotland, situated on the White Cart, near the Clyde, 7 miles west by south of Glasgow. It is noted for the manufacture of thread, cotton and worsted goods, muslins, prints, starch, soap, corn-flour, machinery, etc., and for its bleaching and dyeing, and was formerly famous for its manufacture of shawls. Its abbey church is of interest: the abbey (at first a priory) was founded about 1164. Population (1891), 66,420.

Paititi. See *Paytiti.*

Paiute, or **Piute** (pī'ūt). [Also *Pah-Ede, Pahnute, Pah-Utah, Paqueho, Piede, Pratuh, Pyeed.* The name is from *pai* or *pa-i-me,* and *Ute.*] A tribe or group of North American Indians. The name strictly belongs to a small tribe on Corn Creek, southwestern Utah, but is generally given to a number of Shoshonean tribes, eight of which are in southwestern Utah, seventeen in southwestern Nevada, four (including the Chemehuevi) in northern and western Arizona, and nine in southeastern California from Owens valley along the sierras to the south of Tulare Lake and east of the Coast Range. They number about 2,500: in 1874, 500; in northern Utah, 1,000; in Nevada, 500; in southern Nevada, 1,000; in southeastern California, 500. See *Digger* and *Shoshonean.*

Paix des Dames (pā dā dām). [F., 'Ladies' Peace.'] A name often given to the treaty of Cambray (1529). See *Cambray.*

Paixhans (pāks'anz; F. pron. pā-zoñ'), **Henri Joseph.** Born at Metz, Jan. 22, 1783: died at Bayonne-Arcueil, near Metz, Aug. 19, 1854. A French general of artillery. He invented the Paixhans gun, and published "Nouvelle force maritime" (1822), etc.

Pajol (pä-zhōl'), Comte **Claude Pierre de.** Born at Besançon, France, 1772: died at Paris, 1844. A French general. He was distinguished in the campaigns of Napoleon, and was prominent in the revolution of July against Charles X. (1830).

Pajon (pä-zhōñ'), **Claude.** Born at Romorantin, France, 1626: died 1685. A French Protestant theologian, founder of the liberal theological system named from him *Pajonism.* He denied all immediate and special interferences by God in either the course of events or the spiritual life of the individual.

Pajou (pä-zhō'), **Augustin.** Born at Paris, Sept. 19, 1730: died there, May 8, 1809. A French sculptor.

Pakamali. See *Atsuge.*

Pakawa (pä-kä-wä'), or **Pinto** (pēn'tō). [Sp. *Pinto,* painted.] A tribe of North American Indians which formerly lived on the lower Rio Grande in Texas and in Tamaulipas, Mexico. Of the tribe but two women were known to survive in 1886. These lived at La Volsa, near Reynosa, Tamaulipas. The name *Pinto* was applied by the Spanish in allusion to their custom of tattooing. See *Cohuiltecan.*

Pakenham (pak'en-am), Sir **Edward Michael.** Born in Ireland, March 19, 1778: killed at the battle of New Orleans, Jan. 8, 1815. A British general, brother of the Earl of Longford. He served in the Peninsular war, commanded the expedition against New Orleans in 1814, and was defeated by Jackson in the battle of New Orleans.

Pakhoi (päk-hoi'), or **Peihai** (pā-hī'), or **Peihoi** (pā-hoi'). A seaport in the province of Kwangtung, China, situated on the Gulf of Tongking in lat. 21° 29′ N., long. 109° 6′ E. It was opened to foreign commerce in 1876. Population, about 25,000.

Pakht (pacht). In Egyptian mythology, a lioness-headed or cat-headed goddess, with difficulty distinguishable from Bast. She was honored at Memphis as the wife of Ptah, and was identified with Isis as a bringer of misfortune, and by the Greeks, like Bast, with Artemis.

Pakington (pak'ing-ton), Sir **John Somerset,** first Baron Hampton. Born Feb. 20, 1799: died April 9, 1880. An English Conservative politician. He was colonial secretary in 1852; first lord of the admiralty 1858–59 and 1866–67; and war secretary 1867–68. He was created a baronet in 1846, and raised to the peerage as Baron Hampton in 1874.

Paks (poksh). A town in the county of Tolna, Hungary, situated on the Danube 60 miles south of Budapest. Population (1890), 11,803.

Palace of Honour, The. A poem by Gawain Douglas, written in 1501. It is an imitation of Chaucer's "House of Fame."

Palace of Justice. See *Palais de Justice.*

Palace of Pleasure, The. See *Painter, William.*

Palaces of the Cæsars. A vast congeries of constructions in Rome, begun by Augustus and added to by successive emperors, occupying the Palatine Hill. Though in very ruinous condition the plans have been in large part recovered by excavation, with architectural fragments sufficient for a partial restoration; and many imposing walls and vaults with interesting wall-paintings and graffiti remain in position.

Palacio, Diego Garcia de. See *Garcia de Palacio.*

Palacio (pä-lä'thē-ō). **Raimundo Andueza.** Born about 1840. A Venezuelan politician. He was the principal minister of Rojas Paul 1888–90, and succeeded him as president for four years, March 1, 1890. In 1892 the elections were postponed. Palacio remaining in office until deposed by the revolt of Crespo, June, 1892, and banished.

Palacio, Vicente Riva. See *Riva Palacio.*

Palacky (pä-lits'kē), **Frantisek.** Born at Hodslawitz, Moravia, June 14, 1798: died May 26, 1876. A Bohemian historian, president of the Slavic congress in 1848. He was parliamentary leader of the autonomist Czech party. His chief work is "History of Bohemia" (5 vols., 1836–67). He also wrote various other works on Bohemian history and literature.

Paladilke (pä-lä-dēlk'). **Emile.** Born at Montpellier, June 3, 1844. A French composer. He produced "Sganarelle," an opera comique (1878), "Diana" (1885), the music for the drama "Patrie" (1886), etc.

Pala d'Oro (pä'lä-dō'rō). [It., 'golden pall.'] The retable of the high altar of St. Mark's in Venice, probably the finest existing specimen of Byzantine metal-work. It was made in Constantinople in 976, but has later alterations; is 56 inches high and 137 long; and is of silver gilt studded with jewels and with over 80 enamels, of which 65 panels are finish reliefs of scriptural scenes and personages, angels, portraits, and emblems.

Palæmon (pa-lē'mon). [Gr. *Παλαίμων.*] In Greek mythology, a sea divinity into which Melicertes was metamorphosed.

Palæologus (pā-lē-ol'ō-gus). [Gr. *Παλαιολόγος.*] A Byzantine family which furnished the rulers of the Eastern Empire during nearly the whole period from the accession of Michael in 1261 until the death of Constantine in 1453.

Palafox y Melzi (pä-lä-fōk' ē mal'thē), **José de,** Duke of Saragossa. Born 1780: died Feb. 16, 1847. A Spanish general, captain-general of Aragon, and commander in the defense of Saragossa against the French in 1808.

Palafox y Mendoza (men-dō'thä), **Juan de.** Born at Fitero, Navarre, June 24, 1600: died at Osma, Oct. 1, 1659. A Spanish prelate, administrator, and author. He was councillor of the Indies; was consecrated bishop of Puebla, Mexico, in Dec., 1639; and at the same time was made visitador-general of New Spain. In the latter capacity he had a dispute with the viceroy Escalona, and his order of the king succeeded him as viceroy June, Nov., 1642. Owing to quarrels with the Jesuits he was deposed in 1647, and in 1649 returned to Spain. In 1653 he was made bishop of Osma. He published numerous historical, judicial, and theological works.

Palaihnihan (pa-lih'ni-han), or **Pit River Indians.** A linguistic stock of North American Indians which formerly occupied the territory drained by Pit River and its tributaries, from Goose Lake to the mouth of Sapsan Creek, northeastern California. The tribal divisions are Achomawi, Usatge, Atsumawi, Chumawa, Estekowach, Hantiwi, Hunwahh, and Jhuwee: they are almost extinct. A few representatives of the stock are on Round Valley reservation. The name is adapted from the Klamath word *palaiwi,* meaning 'mountaineer' or 'uplander.'

Palaik. Same as *Polarkhekatan.*

Palais (pä-lā'). Le. The chief town of the island of Belle-Ile-en-Mer, off the coast of Brit-

tany, department of Morbihan, France. Population (1891), 2,967.

Palais Bourbon (pä-lā' bör-bôñ'). A palace in Paris, now the Chamber of Deputies, begun in 1722. The fine façade toward the Seine was finished in 1807; it has a Roman pedimented colonnade of 12 Corinthian columns with a flight of steps between two projecting piers. The sculptures are by lymphatic-present France, with Liberty, Peace, Order, Agriculture, and Commerce. The halls of the inferior are embellished with many notable paintings and sculptures.

Palais de Justice (de zhüs-tēs'). [F., 'palace of justice.'] A historically and artistically interesting congeries of buildings in Paris, situated on L'Ile de la Cité, at an angle of the Quai de l'Horloge. It is composed in part of portions of the ancient royal palace the Conciergerie, with its three cylindrical stone-roofed towers, and the well-known Sainte Chapelle. Excavations in 1868 disclosed the foundations of the Roman prætorium under the present Palais de Justice. It was the residence of Childebert and the earlier Merovingians. Count Eudes (king A.D. 888) reconstructed the old Palais de la Cité as a fortress against the Norman invaders. When the Louvre was built by Philip Augustus, the palais lost its importance as a fortress and as it became a residence and the seat of royal courts of justice, a use to which the entire building was finally put. The present façade is comparatively modern, and all has been restored since the wanton destruction by the Commune. The Salle des Pas Perdus is a splendid vaulted hall, 240 by 90 feet, with a central range of columns. The Galerie de St. Louis is admirably frescoed by Merson, and many other halls are notable for their decoration. The modern west façade is impressive; it is in a neoclassical style with 8 great Doric columns and 2 antepiers, and much sculpture; it opens on a magnificent vestibule.

Palais du Trocadéro (dü trō-kä-dā'rō). A long building in Paris, constructed in connection with the exhibition of 1878, and combining several museums and a large concert-hall. The latter occupies a central pavilion of horseshoe shape 100 feet in diameter and 185 feet high, flanked by towers 250 feet high. From each side extends a low curved wing 660 feet long, the plan of the whole thus being a crescent. The entire wing front is skirted by continuous open galleries.

Palais Royal (rwa-yal'). A palace in Paris, built by Richelieu 1629–34, and left by him to the king. It was given by Louis XIV. to the Duke of Orleans, and remained in his family, with interruptions during the Revolution and the empire, until the revolution of 1848. It was damaged by the Commune in 1871, but has been restored. The state apartments are handsome. The gardens were surrounded by the duke Philippe Egalité with houses and galleries (still used for purposes of trade), and the southwest angle is occupied by the Théâtre Français.

Palamas (pal'a-mas). **Gregorius**. Lived about 1350. A Greek archbishop of Thessalonica, leader of the Hesychasts.

Palamedes (pal-a-mē'dēz). [Gr. *Παλαμήδης.*] In Greek legend, son of Nauplius and Clymene, one of the Greek warriors in the expedition against Troy. He was killed through the machinations of Odysseus.

Palamites (pal'a-mits). The followers of Gregorius Palamas, a monk of Mount Athos in the 14th century. Simeon, abbot of a monastery at Constantinople in the 11th century, taught that by fasting, prayer, and contemplation, with concentration of thought on the navel, the heart and spirit would be seen within, luminous with a visible light. This light was believed to be uncreated, and the same which was seen at Christ's transfiguration, and is known accordingly as the "uncreated light of Mount Tabor." The doctrine was vigorously formulated and defended by Palamas, who taught that there exists a divine light, eternal and uncreated, which is not the substance or essence of God, but God's activity or operation. The Palamites were favored by the emperor Joannes Cantacuzenus, and their doctrine was confirmed by a council at Constantinople in 1351. They were called by their opponents *Euchites* and *Massalians*: also *Hesychasts* and *Umbilicanimi*.

Palamon and Arcite (pal'a-mon and är'sīt). Two noble youths the story of whose love for Emilia has been told by Chaucer in the "Knight's Tale" (derived from Boccaccio's "Teseide"), by Dryden in a version of "The Knight's Tale" called "Palamon and Arcite," by Fletcher and another (perhaps Shakspere) in a play called "The Two Noble Kinsmen" (1634), and by others. Edwards produced a play entitled "Palamon and Arcite" at Christ Church hall, Oxford, 1566, in honor of Queen Elizabeth's visit there; and a play with the same name is mentioned by Henslowe in 1594.

Palanpur, or Pahlanpur (pä-lan-pör'). 1. A native state in India, under British protection, intersected by lat. 24° 20′ N., long. 72° 20′ E.— 2. The capital of the state of Palanpur. Population (1881), 17,547.

Palaprat (pä-lä-prä'), **Jean**, Sieur de Bigot. Born at Toulouse, France, 1650; died at Paris, Oct. 14, 1721. A French dramatist, collaborator with Brueys.

The collaboration of Brueys and Palaprat resulte d in the modern version of the famous mediæval farce "L'Avocat Patelin," and in an excellent piece of the Molière Regnard type, "Le Grondeur." Somewhat plays of less merit were written by the friends, while each is responsible for two independent pieces. Both were Provençals, David Augustin de Brueys having been born at Aix in 1640, Jean Palaprat at Toulouse 10 years later. Brueys, who, as an abbé converted by Bossuet and engaged actively in propagating his new faith, had some difficulty in appearing publicly as a dramatic author, is understood to have had the chief share in the composition of the joint dramas.

Stoinsburg, French Lit., p. 317.

Palatinate (pa-lat'i-nāt), **The**. [F. *Palatinat*, G. *Pfalz*, ML. *Palatinatus*, the province of a count palatine, from *palatinus*, palatine.] A former German state, sometimes divided into two, and often connected with Bavaria. The palsgraves of the Rhine, whose earliest seat was at Aix-la-Chapelle, were important princes of the empire as early as the 11th century. The Palatinate fell to Bavaria in 1214; it was separated from it in 1329, part of Bavaria (Upper Palatinate) being united to it; and the electorate passed alternately from Bavaria to the Palatinate. In 1356 the electorate was given definitely to the Palatinate. The Reformation was introduced in the 16th century. The elector Frederick V. ("The Winter King") accepted the Bohemian crown in 1619, and was dethroned in 1620. The Lower or Rhine Palatinate (the capital of which was Heidelberg) and the electoral dignity were given to Bavaria in 1623. The Upper Palatinate was also given to Bavaria in 1628. By the treaty of 1648 the Rhine Palatinate was restored to its former rulers, and an eighth electorate created for it, the Upper Palatinate being confirmed to Bavaria. The Rhine Palatinate was ravaged by the French in 1674–79 and 1689. The Palatinate and the Bavarian lands were united in 1777. In 1801 the Rhine Palatinate was divided: all west of the Rhine was ceded to France, and the rest fell to Hesse-Darmstadt, Nassau, etc. By the treaties of 1814–15 the French portion of the Rhine Palatinate was given to Germany: Prussia and Hesse-Darmstadt received portions, but the greater portion fell to Bavaria. This part is the present Rhine Palatinate, or Lower Palatinate (G. *Rheinpfalz* or *Unterpfalz*). It is bounded by Prussia on the east, and borders on Hesse, Prussia, and Alsace-Lorraine. It forms a "Regierungsbezirk" of Bavaria, with spurs as capital. It is traversed by the Haardt Mountains, and produces grain, wine, coal, etc. Area, 2,289 square miles. Population (1890), 728,339. The Upper Palatinate (G. *Oberpfalz*) forms a Bavarian circle, and Bavaria gives the title Upper Palatinate and Regensburg. It borders on Bohemia. Capital, Ratisbon. It has extensive forests and flourishing industries. Area, 3,729 square miles. Population (1890), 557,760.

Palatine (pal'a-tīn) **Hill**. [L. *Mons Palatinus*, It. *Monte Palatino.*] One of the "seven hills" of Rome, situated southeast of the Capitoline and north-northeast of the Aventine. It borders on the Roman Forum; is the traditional seat of the city founded by Romulus; was the seat of private and later of imperial residences; and contains many antiquities.

Palatka (pa-lat'kā). A city, the capital of Putnam County, Florida, situated on St. John's River. Population (1890), 3,699.

Palawan (pä-lä-wän'), or **Paragua** (pä-rä'gwä). An island in the Malay Archipelago, lying between Borneo and the main group of the Philippine Islands. It belongs partly to the Philippines and partly to the Sultan of the Sulu Islands. Area, 4,576 square miles. Population, estimated, about 50,000.

Palazzo Contarini Fasan. See *Venice*.

Palazzo del Governo. See *Siena*.

Palazzo della Ragione. See *Padua*.

Palazzo Foscari. See *Venice*.

Palazzolo Acreide (pä-lät'sō-lō äk-rā'ē-de). A town in the province of Syracuse, Sicily, 19 miles west of Syracuse: on the site of the ancient Acræ. It contains many antiquities, including a Greek theater and burial-ground. The theater is small but very perfect. There are 12 tiers of seats, divided into 9 cunei by radial stairways. Parts of the stage structure remain. Population (1881), 13,021.

Palazzolo sull' Oglio (pä-lät'sō-lō sōl ōl'yō). A small town in the province of Brescia, Italy, situated on the Oglio 35 miles east-northeast of Milan.

Palazzo Pitti (pēt'tē). A palace in Florence, Italy, designed by Brunelleschi, and begun about 1435. The massive building of the chief façade is of quarry-faced ashlar in three stories with series of round-arched windows having very long voussoirs. The front toward the Boboli Gardens has projecting wings inclosing a court, with pressed tiers of pilasters formed of blocks alternately large and small. It is at once a royal palace and the home of a world-famous gallery of paintings.

Palazzo Pubblico. See *Siena*.

Palazzo Valentino. See *Turin*.

Palazzo Vecchio (pä-lät'sō vek'kē-ō). [It., 'old palace.'] A palace in Florence, built in 1298 by Arnolfo as the official seat of the chief magistrates of Florence. It is an imposing castellike building, with small windows, a heavy projecting machicolated and battlemented gallery above, and a great square tower rising from it, also having a machicolated gallery, and supporting a belfry resting on 4 cylindrical columns. The total height is 307 feet. The quincuncial interior court has 9 rich Renaissance columns carved in arabesques. The apartments are extremely interesting, displaying fine coffered ceilings, historical paintings, and sculptures.

Pale (pāl), **The English**. That part of Ireland in which English law was acknowledged, and within which the dominion of the English was restricted, for some centuries after the conquests of Henry II. John distributed the part of Ireland then subject to England into 12 counties palatine, and this region became subsequently known as the Pale, but the limits varied at different times.

Paleario (pä-lā-ä'rē-ō), or **della Paglia** (del' lä päl'yä), or **degli Pagliaricci** (del'yē päl-yä-ret'chē), **Aonio** or **Antonio**. Born at Veroli, Italy, about 1500; executed at Rome, July, 1570. An Italian Reformer and humanist, arrested by the Inquisition on a charge of heresy, and executed. He published theological works, a didactic poem in Latin, etc.

Palembang (pä-lem-bäng'). 1. A residency in the southeastern part of Sumatra, Dutch East Indies. It corresponds in the main to the former kingdom of Palembang and the kingdom of Jambi. Population (1890), 655,825.— 2. The capital of Palembang, situated on the river Musi in lat. 2° 59′ S., long. 104° 45′ E. It was taken by the Dutch in 1821. Population, about 50,000.

Palencia (pä-lān'thē-ä). 1. A province in Old Castile, Spain, bounded by Santander on the north, Burgos on the east, Valladolid on the south, and Valladolid and Leon on the west. It is mountainous in the north and a plateau in the south. Area, 3,264 square miles. Population (1887), 188,864.— 2. The capital of the province of Palencia, situated on the Carrion in lat. 42° N., long. 4° 29′ W.: the ancient Pallantia. It has linen and other manufactures. The first Spanish university, founded here about 1209, was removed to Salamanca in 1238. It has a cathedral, chiefly of the 14th century. Population (1887), 15,028.

Palencia, Diego Fernandez de. See *Fernandez de Palencia*.

Palenque (pä-lān'kā). [So called from a neighboring modern village.] A group of ruined buildings in the state of Chiapas, Mexico, about 60 miles north-northeast of San Cristobal. They are of calcareous stone, and consist of a large central building commonly called the "palace," with various smaller buildings, pyramids, etc. Hieroglyphic tablets and two sculptured figures of great interest have been discovered. The Palenque ruins were unknown to the Spaniards until the middle of the 18th century, and it is evident that the place had been deserted long before the white conquest. It is conjectured that the buildings were used for religious purposes.

Palenques (pä-lān'kās), or **Palencas** (pä-lān'käs). Indians of northern Venezuela, in the western part of what is now the state of Bermudez. As a tribe they are extinct. They belonged to the Carib linguistic stock.

Palenque tablet. A stone plate, covered with hieroglyphics, which was sent to the Smithsonian Institution in 1842, and is now in the National Museum at Washington. It was found at Palenque, Mexico, where it originally formed the left side of the Group of the Cross, a remarkable ornament on one of the temples. This group was 6½ feet high by about 12 broad; the central portion exhibited a cross-like structure with a human figure on each side and other details; flanking it were two slabs with closely set hieroglyphic characters: of those the Palenque tablet is one. Various attempts have been made to decipher the characters.

Palermo. A province in Sicily. Area, 1,948 square miles. Population (1891), 791,928.

Palermo (pä-lėr'mō; It. pron. pä-ler'mō). [It. *Palermo*, L. *Panormus*, *Panhormus*, Gr. *Πανορμος.*] The capital of the province of Palermo, Sicily, a seaport situated on the Bay of Palermo, at the foot of Monte Pellegrino, in lat. 38° 7′ N., long. 13° 21′ E.: the ancient Panormus. It is the largest city and the commercial center of Sicily, and the fifth city of Italy; is the seat of extensive trade and industries, exporting oranges, lemons, sulphur, wine, sumac, etc.; and has manufactures of silk, cotton, etc. The cathedral is a large and highly picturesque Norman-Saracenic building. The exterior is flanked by 2 slender towers, and enriched with graceful arcades and Saracene battlements. The south porch incloses a sculptured portal; the arcaded west front has 3 recessed portals, and is connected by flying arches with a free-standing campanile; the interlacing arcades and arabesque patterns of the chevet are unique in architecture. The interior is modernized, but contains many monuments of considerable interest. Henry VI. and Frederick II., kings, and archbishops. The Ponte dell' Ammiraglio, a picturesque Saracenic bridge built across the river (which has since changed its course) in 1113 by King Roger's Greek admiral, rises toward the middle in gable form, and consists of 11 pointed arches so disposed that those of unequal span alternate. San Giovanni degli Eremiti, a notable foundation of King Roger (1132), of T-plan with 3 shallow apses, is roofed by 5 domes supported on squinches, and possesses a quadrangular cloistered tower and belfry. Palermo was founded apparently by the Phœnicians, and was one of the strongholds of Carthage. It was taken by Pyrrhus in 276 B. C., and passed from Carthage to Rome in 254 B. C. The Carthaginians under Hasdrubal were defeated under its walls by the Romans under Cæcilius Metellus in 251 or 250. It was taken by the Vandals and Genseric in 440 A. D.; was captured by Belisarius in 535; was taken by the Saracens about 830, and became one of their chief cities; later became the capital of Sicily; was captured by the Normans about 1072; passed to the Germans and to the house of Anjou; was the scene of the Sicilian Vespers in 1282, and came under the rule of Spain; followed the later fortunes of Sicily; was the scene of an insurrection in 1820, and the seat of a revolutionary government in 1848–49; was bombarded and relieved by the Bourbons in 1849; and revolted, receiving the troops of Garibaldi in 1860. Population (1892), 273,000.

The thing to be borne in mind in the early history of Palermo is an idea that it never was, as the other great cities of Sicily were, a commonwealth of republican and pagan Hellas; nor did it ever fall into the hands of any tyrant of Hellenic Sicily . . . Palermo, as it now stands, in the actual date of its streets, its churches, its palaces, carries us back to no date earlier than the days of the Norman counts and kings. *Freeman*, Hist. Essays, III. 438, 441.

Palermo, Gulf of. A bay of the Mediterranean Sea, near Palermo.

Pales (pā'lēz). 1. In old Italian mythology, a deity, protector of shepherds and flocks.—2. An asteroid (No. 49) discovered by Goldschmidt at Paris, Sept. 19, 1857.

Palestine (pal'es-tīn), called also **Canaan** (kā'nan) and **The Holy Land.** [L. *Palæstina, Palæstine*, Gr. *Παλαιστίνη*, the country of the Philistines. See *Philistines.*] The country of the Hebrews, a territory in the southern part of Syria. Chief city, Jerusalem. The name is occasionally restricted to the coast region of the Philistines, but is usually regarded as indicating the region bounded by the Mediterranean on the west and the desert on the east, and on the south by an indefinite line running westward from the southern extremity of the Dead Sea. On the north it is regarded as bounded (somewhat indefinitely) by the region of Phenicia, Lebanon, and Anti-Lebanon. The chief natural features are the plain bordering on the Mediterranean, the mountainous mass extending eastward to the Jordan, the deeply sunken valley of the Jordan (with the Sea of Galilee and the Dead Sea), and the elevated region lying east of the Jordan. The soil is naturally fertile. The ancient inhabitants were the Canaanites, who were later conquered and more or less assimilated with the Israelites, under whom the country was portioned out in the tribal divisions of Simeon, Judah, Dan, Benjamin, Ephraim, Manasseh, Asher, Issachar, Zebulun, Naphtali, Gad, and Reuben. The divisions west of the Jordan in the time of Christ were Judea in the south, Samaria in the center, and Galilee in the north. The country, after being subject for a time to the Romans, passed under the Mohammedan rule; was held by the Christians temporarily during the Crusades; and since 1516–17 has been in the possession of the Turkish government. Area, estimated, 10,000–11,000 square miles. Population, probably about 400,000.

Palestine. A city, the capital of Anderson County, southern Texas. Population (1890), 5,834.

Palestrina (pä-les-trē'nä). A town in the province of Rome, Italy, 22 miles east of Rome: the ancient Præneste (which see). It contains a cathedral and many antiquities. The sanctuary of Fortune is a very ancient foundation of wealth and renown, which occupied ten terraces rising in succession and now in part covered by the modern city. The chief remains, besides the terrace walls, include the main temple surviving almost complete with Corinthian columns and pilasters and a raised tribune, the grotto of the famous oracle, mosaics, extensive ruins of vaulted chambers and porticos, and a small circular temple, now disposed as a chapel, at the summit. It was the birthplace of Palestrina. Population (1881), 6,000.

Palestrina, Giovanni Pierluigi da. Born at Palestrina, near Rome, probably 1524: died at Rome, Feb. 2, 1594. A celebrated Italian musician, surnamed "Princeps Musicæ" ("Prince of Music"). He was chapel-master at the Lateran, Vatican, and St. Maria Maggiore in Rome. In accordance with regulations of the Council of Trent, he composed three masses in 1565, setting the standard of ecclesiastical music. For this he was appointed composer to the pontifical choir. He is considered the first composer who handled the art with the science of music, and his works, all sacred except two volumes of madrigals, mark an important epoch in the annals of music. He left between 90 and 100 masses, hymns for the year, about 60 motets, and a number of lamentations, litanies, etc.

Palestro (pä-les'trō). A village in the province of Pavia, Italy, situated on the Sesia 34 miles west-southwest of Milan. Here, May 30 and 31, 1859, the Sardinians, aided by the French, defeated the Austrians.

Paley (pā'li), **William.** Born at Peterborough, England, July, 1743: died May 25, 1805. An English theologian and philosopher. He graduated at Christ's College, Cambridge, in 1763, took holy orders, and in 1766 was chosen a fellow of his college. He vacated his fellowship by marriage in 1776, and retired to the rectory of Musgrave in Westmoreland, which had been conferred on him the year before. He was appointed archdeacon of Carlisle in 1782, became a prebendary of St. Paul's in 1794, was presented to the subdeanery of Lincoln cathedral, and in 1795 received the rectory of Bishop-Wearmouth. He published "Principles of Moral and Political Philosophy" (1785), "Horæ Paulinæ, or the Truth of the Scripture History of St. Paul" (1790), "View of the Evidences of Christianity" (1794), "Natural Theology" (1802).

Palfrey (pal'fri), **John Gorham.** Born at Boston, May 2, 1796: died at Cambridge, Mass., April 26, 1881. An American historian and theological writer: a Unitarian clergyman, and later professor at Harvard. He was member of Congress from Massachusetts 1847–49, and an antislavery leader. His chief work is a "History of New England" (1858–64).

Palghat (pāl-gät'). A town in Malabar district, Madras, British India, situated in lat. 10° 46′ N., long. 76° 42′ E. Population (1881), 36,339.

Palgrave (pal'grāv), Sir **Francis.** Born at London, July, 1788: died at Hampstead, near London, July 6, 1861. An English historian. He was the son of a Jew named Meyer Cohen, and changed his name by royal permission in 1823. He was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1827, and in 1838 was appointed deputy keeper of the public records. He was knighted in 1832. His chief works are "Rise and Progress of the English Commonwealth" (1832) and "History of Normandy and England" (4 vols. 1851–64).

Palgrave, Francis Turner. Born at London, Sept. 28, 1824. An English poet, son of Sir Francis Palgrave. He was educated at the Charterhouse and at Balliol College, Oxford and has been professor of poetry at Oxford since 1885. He has published "Idylls and Songs" (1854), "Essays on Art" (1866), "Hymns" (1867), "Lyrical Poems" (1871), etc.; and edited "Golden Treasury of English Lyrical Poetry" (1861) and "Treasury of Sacred Song" (1890).

Palgrave, William Gifford. Born at London, Jan. 24, 1826: died at Montevideo, Uruguay, Sept. 30, 1888. An English traveler, son of Sir Francis Palgrave. After serving for a time in the army, he entered the Jesuit order, and was employed in India, Palestine, and Syria. In 1862–63 he traversed Arabia, in the interior of Arabia, and in 1865 he was employed by the British government to negotiate for the release of prisoners in Abyssinia. Subsequently he held various British consular positions, and from 1884 was minister to Uruguay. He published "Narrative of a Year's Journey through Central and Eastern Arabia" (1865), "Essays on Eastern Questions" (1872), "Dutch Guiana" (1876), etc.

Paliano (pä-lē-ä'nō). A town in the province of Rome, Italy, 31 miles east by south of Rome. Population (1881), 4,915.

Palikao (pal-lē-kou'). A place in China, between Peking and Tientsin. Here, Sept. 21, 1860, the French and British forces under Cousin-Montauban defeated the Chinese.

Palikao (pä-lē-kä-ō'), **Comte de** (Charles Guillaume Marie Apollinaire Antoine Cousin-Montauban). Born at Paris, June 24, 1796: died Jan. 8, 1878. A French general. He served in 1857 as commander of the expedition against China in 1860; gained the victory of Palikao Sept. 21, 1860; and was premier and minister of war Aug. 9–Sept. 4, 1870.

Palilicium (pal-i-lish'i-um). [L. *Palilicius*, pertaining to the Palilia, or feast of Pales.] A name given by the Romans to the Hyades, and especially to Aldebaran, the brightest of them, because the rising of stars generally took place on the day of the Palilia (April 21), the anniversary of the founding of the city.

Palinuro (pä-lē-nō'rō), **Cape,** or **Cape Spartimento** (spär-te-men'tō). A promontory on the western coast of Italy, situated in lat. 40° 2′ N., long. 15° 17′ E.: the ancient Palinurum. It was the scene of shipwrecks of Roman fleets in 253 and in 36 B. C.

Palinurus (pal-i-nu'rus). [Gr. *Παλίνουρος.*] In Greek classical legend, the helmsman of Æneas. He perished on the western coast of Italy.

Palisades (pal-i-sādz'), **The.** A basaltic bluff extending along the western shore of the Hudson in the States of New Jersey and New York. It commences opposite the northern part of New York city, and continues northward about 18 miles. Height, 200–600 feet.

Palissy (pä-lē-sē'), **Bernard.** Born at Chapelle Biron, near Agen, probably about 1510: died in the Bastille, Paris, 1589. A celebrated French potter and enameler. He received an imperfect education, but acquired himself designing, civil engineering, and natural history, and made several journeys in France and Germany: he also made some of the earliest investigations in geology. In 1539 he established himself at Saintes, where he married and practised the business of surveying. In 1553 he chanced to see a glazed cup which suggested experiments in glazing, and, after long trying, only a white enamel, and for some time failed in his attempts, but at length succeeded. He then tried to produce the various colors of nature. For 16 years he labored in extreme poverty before he succeeded in making the ware in high relief and rustic figulines associated with his name. He embraced the reformed religion, and was one of the principal leaders of the Calvinistic church at Saintes. In 1562 his atelier was raided and devastated as a place of politico-religious meetings. He was arrested and imprisoned at Bordeaux, but was saved from the lot of his corelegionists by the Connétable de Montmorency, who interceded with the queen, Catharine de' Medici. Set at liberty, Palissy attached himself to the king, the queen mother Catharine, and the Constable de Montmorency. The connétable brought Palissy to Paris, where he set up his furnaces in the tile-yards (guileries), where the Palais des Tuileries was built. Four of his furnaces have recently been discovered under the palace. He was also employed at Écouen. In 1566 he was charged by Catharine with the construction of grottoes and other works in the Tuileries gardens. He was engaged in this work in 1572 when the massacre of St. Bartholomew occurred. His life was saved by the protection of Queen Catharine herself. In 1573 he opened a course of lectures in natural history, and continued this until 1584. He was among the very first to substitute positive experiment for the explanations of the schoolmen. He also investigated the geology of the Paris basin, and formed the first cabinet of natural history in France. In 1588 he was arrested and thrown into the Bastille, and died there. His writings were published between 1557 and 1580.

Palitana (pä-lē-tä'nä). 1. A small state in India, under British influence, intersected by lat. 21° 30′ N., long. 71° 45′ E. Population (1881), 49,271.—2. A city of temples in the state of Palitana, one of the remarkable Jain agglomerations which consist wholly of temples and have no inhabitants except a few priests and servants. It covers a large area, including two hills, surrounded by picturesque fortifications and numbering hundreds of temples, the largest of which stand in their own inclosures. All the temples are characterized by their pagodalowers, here in general quadrangular steeply pyramidal with bulging sides, and having a bulbous amalaka crowning. The construction is excellent, and much of the finish and ornament admirable. The earliest temple extant is from the 12th century, and these sanctuaries, always of the same type, to the present day. Also called *Satrunjaya.*

Palk Bay (pak bā). An arm of the Indian Ocean between southern India and Ceylon, southwest of Palk Strait.

Palladio (päl-lä'dē-ō), **Andrea.** Born at Vicenza, Nov. 30, 1518: died at Venice, Aug. 19, 1580. A celebrated Italian architect. In 1547 he finished the Castello of Udine begun in 1539 by Fontana who is supposed to have been his master in architecture. He designed the Barbarano, Tiene, and other palaces at Vicenza, and the Olympic Theater there. In the neighborhood of Vicenza are many Palladian edifices, and at Venice he built a Corinthian atrium for the monastery della Carità, the church of San Giorgio Maggiore, etc. The cathedral of Brescia and the governor's palace are attributed to him. At Padua he built the Palazzo Aldrighelli casa Adriani. According to Armenini, the only work of Palladio in Rome was an altar in the long hall of the hospital of Sant Spirito. He published "Le Antichitadi Roma" (1554). Illustrations to Cæsar's commentaries" (1575), "I quattro libri dell' Architettura" (Venice, 1570, etc. His style was known as the Palladian, and was long considered the most perfect.

Palladis Tamia. See *Meres, Francis.*

Palladius (pal-lā'di-us). [Gr. *Παλλάδιος.*] Born in Galatia, Asia Minor, probably about 367 A. D.: died about 431. A bishop of Helenopolis (in Bithynia), author of a historical work, "Lausiacum."

Palladius. Lived probably in the 5th century. A Greek medical writer.

Palladius, Rutilius Taurus Æmilianus. Lived in the 4th or 5th century. A Roman writer, author of a work on agriculture ("De re rustica"). A Middle English translation, in verse, was published for the Early English Text Society from a unique English MS. of about 1420, from Colchester Castle, under the title "Palladius on Husbondrie."

Pal Lahara (pāl lä-hä'ra). A small state tributary to Orissa, British India. Population (1881), 14,887.

Pallantia (pa-lan'shi-ä). The ancient name of Palencia.

Pallanza (päl-län'zä). A town in the province of Novara, northern Italy, situated on Lago Maggiore 45 miles northwest of Milan. It is a winter resort.

Pallas (pal'as). [Gr. *Παλλάς*, originally only a surname of Athene: probably from *πάλλω*, virgin.] 1. Athene, the goddess of wisdom and war among the Greeks: identified by the Romans with Minerva. See *Athene* and *Minerva.*—2. One of the planetoids revolving between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter, discovered (the second in the order of time) by Olbers at Bremen, March 28, 1802. On account of its eminence and the indebtedness by which it is surrounded, no apology can be needed for here inserting its magnitude. Its diameter has been estimated at 304 miles, and its period of revolution at 1 64 years. Its light undergoes considerable variation, and its motion, in consequence, is greatly disturbed by the powerful attraction of Jupiter.

Pallas (pal'las), **Peter Simon.** Born at Berlin, 1741: died there, Sept. 8, 1811. A German naturalist and traveler. He made a journey through Russia and Siberia 1768–74, described in "Reisen durch verschiedene Provinzen des Russischen Reichs" (3 vols.), "Journeys through different Provinces of the Russian Realm" (1771–76). He also wrote "Spicilegia Zoologica" (1767–1804), "Flora Rossica" (1784–88), "Sammlungen historischer Nachrichten über die mongolischen Völkerschaften" ("Collections of Historical Information on the Mongolian Races," 1776–1802), and various scientific works.

Pallas (pal'as), **Albani.** A beautiful Greek bust, of colossal size, in Pentelic marble, in the Glyptothek at Munich. The goddess wears a small ægis and a Corinthian helmet with a serpent as crest. The head is best forward. It is held to be from a bronze original.

Pallas of Velletri. A good Roman copy of a fine Greek original, of colossal size, in the Louvre, Paris. The goddess is standing, fully draped, with a narrow ægis and a Corinthian helmet. One raised hand held an upright spear; the left hand, perhaps, supported a figure of Victory.

Pallavicino (päl-lä-vē-chē'nō), or **Pallavicini** (päl-lä-vē-chē'nē), **Sforza.** Born at Rome, 1607: died 1667. A Roman cardinal, author of a "History of the Council of Trent" (1656–57).

Pallee, or **Pali** (pä'lē). A town in the state of Jodhpur, India, situated on a branch of the Luni 40 miles south-southeast of Jodhpur. Population, about 50,000.

Pallene (pa-lē'nē). [Gr. *Παλλήνη.*] In ancient geography, the westernmost of the three peninsulas of Chalcidice, Macedonia.

Pallice (pā-lēs'), **La.** A new artificial harbor for large vessels, near La Rochelle, France.

Pall Mall (pel mel'). A fine street in London, leading from Trafalgar Square to the Green Park; between Cockspur street and Trafalgar Square it is called Pall Mall East.

Its name is a record of its having been the place where the game of Pall-mall or pell-mell — a game still popular in the deserted streets of old sleepy Italian cities, and deriving its name from Palla, a ball, and Maglia a mallet. The street was not enclosed till about 1660, when it was at first called Catherine-street in honor of Catherine of Braganza, and it still continued to be a fashionable promenade. Club-houses are the characteristic of the street, though none of the existing buildings date beyond the 19th century. In the 18th century their place was filled by taverns where various literary and convivial societies had their meetings. *Hotz*, London, II. 44.

Palma (päl'mä). One of the Canary Islands, situated west-northwest of Teneriffe. Capital, Santa Cruz de la Palma. It is traversed by a mountain-range. Length, 26 miles. Population (1877), 58,822.

Palma. A seaport, capital of the Balearic Isles, Spain, situated on Palma Bay, on the southern coast of Majorca, in lat. 39° 34′ N., long. 2° 41′ E. It is the seat of important commerce and industry. The cathedral is a fine Pointed building; the towers and flying buttresses of which form a conspicuous landmark. The columns of the nave are very high and slender, the vault measuring nearly 150 feet, and the tombs of Mallorcan kings and bishops and the good medieval carved wooden reredos add interest to the interior. The exchange is also notable. Population (1887), 60,544.

Palma, or **La Palma.** A town in the province of Huelva, Spain, 31 miles west of Seville. Population (1887), 5,897.

Palma, or **Palmanova** (päl-mä-nō'vä). A small town in the province of Udine, Italy, 57 miles northeast of Venice.

Palma, Jacopo or **Giacomo,** surnamed "Palma Vecchio" ("the Elder"). Born at Serinalta, near Bergamo, Italy, about 1480; died at Venice, Aug. 8, 1528. A Venetian painter. He is classed with though not equal to Giorgione and Titian. His portrayal of women is especially brilliant and soft in tone and color. Among his pictures are "St. Barbara" at Venice; "Santa Conversazione" "Naples Museum; "Visitation" and "Santa Conversazione," Vienna; "The Three Graces," Dresden; "Judith," Uffizi, Florence; "La Schiava," Palazzo Barberini, Rome; etc.

Palma, Jacopo or **Giacomo,** surnamed "Palma Giovane" ("the Younger"). Born at Venice about 1544; died there, 1628. A Venetian painter, nephew of Palma Vecchio. He was distinguished for the freshness of his coloring, and compared not unfavorably with his contemporaries Tintoretto and Paolo Veronese; but he became careless in his figure pictures, and is said by Lanzi to be the last painter of the good and the first of the bad epoch in the Venetian school.

Palma, Ricardo. Born at Lima, Feb. 7, 1833. A Peruvian author. He was a member of Congress, and subsequently was connected with the National Library: it was mainly through his efforts that it was reopened in 1881, after its destruction by the Chilenos. Palma's works include "Anécdotas de la Inquisición de Lima" (1863), several volumes of poems, romances and sketches, and, since 1876, a series of works of great interest on the historical traditions and legends of Peru.

Palma Campania (kam-pā'nē-ä). A town in the province of Caserta, Italy, 16 miles east of Naples. Population (1881), 6,476.

Palma del Rio (del rē'ō). A town in the province of Cordova, Spain, situated on the Guadalquivir, at the junction of the Jenil, 29 miles west-southwest of Cordova. Population (1887), 7,686.

Palmaria (päl-mä-rē'ä). A small island at the entrance of the Gulf of Spezia, belonging to the province of Genoa, Italy. It is famous for its black marble.

Palmas (päl'mäs), **Cape.** A promontory on the coast of Liberia, western Africa, situated in lat. 4° 22′ N., long. 7° 44′ W.

Palmas, Las. [The palms.] A cathedral city and a seaport, the capital of the island of Gran Canaria, Canary Islands. It is the largest place in the islands, and has flourishing commerce. Population (1887), 30,756.

Palmblad (palm'blät), **Wilhelm Fredrik.** Born Dec. 16, 1788; died Sept. 2, 1852. A Swedish author, one of the Phosphorists. Among his works is the novel "Aurora Königsmark," (1846–49).

Palmella, Duke of. See *Souza-Holstein, Pedro de.*

Palmellas (päl-mel'yäs). An Indian tribe of northeastern Bolivia, department of Beni, on the river Baures. By their language they appear to belong to the Caribbuguis-tic stock, though they are widely separated from other Caribbuguis.

Palmer (päm'er). **Charles Ferrers.** Born at Tamworth, Staffordshire, 1819. An English antiquarian. He studied at the Queens College of Melicine, Birmingham, and practised as a surgeon for some time.

In 1842 he joined the Roman Catholic Church, entered the Dominican order in 1852, and took orders in 1858. He is known as Father Raymond. He has published "The History of the Town and Castle of Tamworth, etc." (1845), "The Dominican Tertiary's Guide" (1869), "The Life of Philip Thomas Howard, O. P., Cardinal of Norfolk, . . . with a Sketch of the . . . Dominican Order, etc." (1867), "History of the Collegiate Church of Tamworth" (1874), "History of the Baronial Family of Marmion" (1875), etc., and other works principally relating to the Dominican order and to the town of Tamworth.

Palmer (päm'er), **Edward Henry.** Born at Cambridge, England, Aug. 7, 1840; murdered by Bedouins in the desert near Suez, Aug., 1882. An English explorer and Orientalist. He entered St. John's College, Cambridge, and was elected fellow in 1867. He joined the Sinai expedition, and in 1869 explored the Wilderness of the Wandering with Drake; in the same year he published the "Desert of Exodus." In 1871 he was appointed professor of Arabic at Cambridge, and in 1876 published a Persian dictionary. In 1882 he accompanied the government expedition to the desert of Suez, where he was murdered.

Palmer, Edwin. Born at Mixbury, Oxfordshire, 1824. An English clergyman and classical scholar. He was educated at Oxford (Balliol College), and was appointed Corpus professor of the Latin language and literature in the University of Oxford in 1870. He held the same office at Cambridge in 1878, in which year he resigned his professorship.

Palmer, James Shedden. Born in New Jersey, 1810: died in St. Thomas, West Indies, Dec. 7, 1867. An American admiral. He became a midshipman in the United States navy in 1826, and was promoted captain in 1862. He commanded the Iroquois of Farragut's squadron in the passage of the Vicksburg batteries in June, 1862, and was captain of Farragut's flagship during the battle of Port Hudson in March, 1863. He was made rear-admiral in 1866.

Palmer, John McCauley. Born at Eagle Creek, Ky., Sept. 13, 1817. An American general and politician. He was admitted to the bar in 1839, served throughout the civil war (attaining the rank of major-general of volunteers in 1865), and commanding a corps under General Sherman in 1864), and was Republican governor of Illinois 1868–72. He was elected to the United States senate as a Democrat in 1890.

Palmer, Ray. Born at Little Compton, R. I., Nov. 12, 1808; died at Newark, N. J., March 29, 1887. An American Congregational clergyman, noted as a hymn-writer. He wrote the hymn "My faith looks up to Thee," and published "Sweet Hours" (1850), "Complete Poetical Works" (1876), etc.

Palmer, Roundell, Earl of Selborne. Born at Mixbury, England, Nov. 27, 1812. An English jurist and hymnologist. He was solicitor-general 1867–72; attorney-general 1872–74; and lord chancellor 1872–74. He published "Book of Praise, from the Best English Hymn-writers" (1862), etc.

Palmer, Samuel. Born at London, Jan. 27, 1805; died at Reigate, May 24, 1881. An English etcher and water-color painter. He was much influenced by William Blake. In 1839 he went to Italy for two years. His last work was an illustrated edition of his own translation of Vergil's Eclogues.

Palmerin Romances, The. A series of eight Spanish romances of chivalry. The first, "Palmerin de oliva," the work of a carpenter's daughter in Burgos, painted at Salamanca in 1511, and the sixth, "Palmerin de Inglaterra (England)," written at Lisbon in 1547, are the best of the series noted. These romances are in imitation of the Amadis romances, and come near them in importance. The two mentioned were translated into English by Anthony Munday; the second was abridged by Robert Southey.

Palmer Land, or **Palmer's Land.** A land in the south polar regions, south of Tierra del Fuego, about lat. 64° S.

Palmerston, Viscount. See *Temple, Henry John.*

Palmetto State. South Carolina: so named from the palmetto on its coat of arms.

Palmi (päl'mē), or **Palme** (päl'me). A seaport in the province of Reggio di Calabria, southern Italy, 20 miles north-northeast of Reggio. Population (1881), 11,082.

Palmieri (päl-mē-ā'rē), **Luigi.** Born at Faicchio, Italy, early in April, 1807; died Aug. 22, 1896. An Italian mathematician and physicist, appointed professor of physics at the University of Naples in 1847, and director of the meteorological observatory on Vesuvius in 1848 (an office the duties of which he assumed in 1854).

Palmyra (pal-mī'rä), or **Tadmor** (tad'mōr). [Gr. *Παλμύρα.*] In ancient geography, a city situated in the oasis in the Syrian desert, about lat. 34° 18′ N., long. 38° 30′ E.: said to have been built by Solomon. It early became an important commercial center; rose to prominence in the reigns Hadrian (about 130 A. D.); became a Roman colony about 212; became practically independent in the reign of Valerian in Gallienus under Odenathus, and was the capital of the important kingdom of Palmyra. It became virtually independent under Zenobia, who was defeated and captured by Aurelian in 272. Palmyra was destroyed in 273. Later it was rebuilt, and is now in ruins. Palmyra became celebrated for its extensive architectural remains, which date for the most part from near the close of the Roman protectorate, and are more rich than pure in style. The chief monument is the temple of the Sun, with its impressive inclosure. Almost more striking are the long double lines of colonnaded streets, spanned by triumphal arches. There are many other ruins, including temples, public buildings, dwellings, and long stretches of towered fortifications of the time of Justinian. There is also an extensive necropolis, characterized by mausoleums in the form of towers. Only the more prominent remains have been thoroughly studied.

Palmyra of the North, The. A name sometimes given to St. Petersburg.

Palni (päl'nē) **Hills.** A range of mountains in the southern part of the Deccan, India, connecting the Eastern and Western Ghats. Height of highest summits, about 7,000 feet.

Palo Alto (pā'lō äl'tō). [Sp., 'high pole.'] A place near the southern extremity of Texas, 8 miles northeast of Brownsville. The first battle of the war between the United States and Mexico was fought here May 8, 1846. Taylor, commanding the United States troops, had fortified himself on the Rio Grande, opposite Matamoras: Arista, the Mexican general, manœuvred to cut him off from his base of supplies at Point Isabel, and Taylor attacked him with 2,500 men, the Mexicans having about 3,500. The battle was fought mainly with artillery, and the Mexicans were defeated, retiring next day to Resaca de la Palma.

Palo Alto. A stock-farm in California, established by Leland Stanford. Experiments were made here in the 1880's to acclimatize camels, with the aid of instantaneous photographs, the actual conditions of locomotion in various animals.

Palo Alto, A bay trotting stallion by Electioneer, dam Winnie (thoroughbred). He won the stallion record in 2:08, and held it until he died. His record was lowered by Stamboul (2:08).

Palo del Colle (pä'lō del kol'le). A town in the province of Bari, Apulia, Italy, 12 miles west-southwest of Bari. Population, 10,257.

Palomino de Castro y Velasco (pä-lō-mē'nō dā käs'trō e vä-läs'kō). **Acisclo** (or **Acislo**) **Antonio.** Born at Bujalance, near Cordova, Spain, 1653; died at Madrid, 1726. A Spanish painter and writer on art. He published a treatise on painting ("El museo pictorico y escala optica," 1715–1724), etc.

Paloos (pä-lōs'), or **Peloose** (pē-lōs'), or **Palouse** (pä-lōs'). [Pl., also *Palooses.*] A tribe of North American Indians. In 1805 they were on the Clearwater River, Idaho, above the Forks, and on the small streams entering it, west of the Rocky Mountains. In 1881 they numbered 181: those now living are on the Yakima reservation, Washington. See *Shahaptian.*

Palos (pä-lōs'). A small town in the province of Huelva, Spain, on the Tinto, near the river's mouth, 47 miles west-southwest of Seville. From this port, Aug. 3, 1492, Columbus sailed on his voyage of discovery.

Palouse. See *Paloos.*

Palouse (pa-lōz') **River.** A branch of the Snake River in Idaho. Length, about 200 miles.

Palsgrave (pälz'grāv), **John.** Born at London about 1480; died there, 1554. An English teacher of French. He was educated at Cambridge and at Paris, and was appointed teacher of French to the princess Mary, sister of Henry VIII. He was in 1514 at Oxford, and in the king's bastard son, the Duke of Richmond, in 1525; went to Oxford in 1531; and was presented to the living of St. Dunstan's in the East, London, by Cranmer in 1533. He wrote a book containing the rules of instruction, a grammar and dictionary combined, entitled "L'Eschaircissement de la Langue Francoyse, compose par Maistre Johan Palsgrave, Anglois, Natif de Londres, et Gradue de Paris," in 1530. It is a valuable record of the exact state of the French language at the time. In 1540 he published a translation of a Latin play, "Acolastus," by a Dutch schoolmaster, Willem de Volder (Fullonius). It was written about 1525, to be acted by school-boys, and was on the subject of the prodigal son.

Palti (pal'tē). A lake in Tibet, 50 miles southwest of Lhassa. It is nearly ring-shaped. Length, about 30 miles.

Paltock, Robert. See *Peter Wilkins.*

Paludan-Müller (pä'lō-dän-mü'ler), **Frederik.** Born at Kjerteminde, in Fünen, Denmark, Feb. 7, 1809; died at Copenhagen, Dec. 29, 1876. A Danish poet. He was the son of Jens Paludan-Muller, who died bishop of Aarhuus, and brother of the historian Kaspar Peter Paludan-Muller (born 1805). He entered the Copenhagen University in 1826, and began to published a romantic drama, "Kjærlighed ved Hoffet" ('Love at Court'). This was followed by the poem "Danseriden" ("The Dancing Girl," 1833), the lyrical drama "Amor og Psyche" (1834), the narrative poem "Zelimas Flugt" ("Zulcima's Flight," 1835), and "Poesier" ("Poems"), in 2 volumes, in 1836 and 1838. This latter year he went abroad to travel in Germany, France, Switzerland, and Italy. Subsequent works are the dramatic poems "Venus" (1841), "Dryadens Bryllup" ("The Dryad's Wedding"), and "Ithon" ("Ithonus"), both 1844. His great work, "Adam Homo," written in ottava rima, appeared from 1847 to 1848. Among his other works are "Abels Død" ("Abel's Death," 1854), the lyric drama "Kalanus" (1855), "Paradiset" ("Paradise," 1861), "Kain" ("Cain"), "Ahasverus" ("Ahasuerus"), "Benedict fra Nursia." A comedy "Tiderne Skifte" ("The Times Change"), and the lyric poem "Adonis" are both from 1874. He is also the author of two prose works: the allegorical tale "Ung-

dömskilden" ("The Fountain of Youth," 1865) and the social novel, in 3 volumes, "Ivar Lykkes Historie" ("The History of Ivar Lykke," 1866–70). His poetical writings ("Poetiske Skrifter") appeared at Copenhagen, 1878–79, in 8 volumes.

Palwal, or **Pulwul** (pul-wul'), a town in Gurgaon district, Punjab, British India, 40 miles south of Delhi. Population (1881), 10,635.

Pam, a nickname familiarly given to Viscount Palmerston.

Pamas. See *Purupurus.*

Pamayrs. See *Purupurus.*

Pamela (pa-mē'lā). The daughter of Basilius and sister of Philoclea: a noted character in Sidney's romance "Arcadia." Richardson gave the name to a servant, to signify that fine feelings were not confined to the upper classes.

Pamela (pam'ē-lā), **or Virtue Rewarded.** The first of the series of novels written by Samuel Richardson, published in 1740. It is so called from the name of the heroine, an ostentatiously virtuous servant who resists the dishonorable attempts of her master, and is finally rewarded by becoming his wife. This amused Fielding and provoked him into writing the history of Joseph Andrews, "an equally virtuous servingman and the brother of Pamela, which was begun as a caricature, but grew into a work of independent character. Pope, in a letter to Mrs. Blount," accents the name Pame'la (but see the extract).

One significant sign of its [Pamela's] popularity was its changing the pronunciation of the name itself, which in Pope is accented on the second syllable, and in Richardson on the first,—the public being willing to introduce discord into a line of the former, rather than spoil the harmony of a few verses which the latter had inserted in the novel. *Whipple, Essays.*

Pames (pä'mās), or **Pamis** (pä'mēs). Mexican Indians in the southeastern part of the state of San Luis Potosí and the adjacent parts of Querétaro and Guanajuato. They are of Otomi stock, closely related to the true Otomis, and have long been partially civilized. See *Otomis* and *Otomi stock.*

Pamiers (pä-myā'). A cathedral city in the department of Ariège, France, situated on the Ariège 40 miles south of Toulouse. It was the capital of the former countship of Foix. It was sacked in 1628. Population (1891), commune, 11,143.

Pamir (pä-mēr'). The name given to an extensive plateau region in central Asia, northeast of Afghanistan, south Asiatic Russia, and west of East Turkestan. It contains the sources of the Amu-Daria. Its elevation is about 13,000 feet, and some peaks reach 25,000 feet. It is on the borders of the Russian, Chinese, and British empires, and hence has recently become of great interest. Of the Pamirs, the Little Pamir is north of Hunza, the Great Pamir northwest of this, while other Pamirs are the Taghdumbash, Alichur Pamir, etc.

Pamlico (pam-lē'kō). [Pl., also *Pamlicos.*] A tribe of North American Indians living upon the river of the same name in Beaufort County, North Carolina. They were nearly destroyed by small-pox in 1696 and by the Tuscarora war of 1711, the remnant of them being absorbed in the Tuscarora tribe. See *Algonquian.*

Pamlico (pam'li-kō) **River.** The estuary of the Tar River, North Carolina, communicating with Pamlico Sound.

Pamlico Sound. An arm of the Atlantic east of North Carolina, separated from the Atlantic by low narrow islands. It communicates with Albemarle Sound on the north by Croatan and Roanoke sounds, and with the Atlantic by Ocracoke, Hatteras, and other inlets. Length, about 75 miles.

Pammanas, or **Pammarys.** See *Purupurus.*

Pampa (pām'pä). A territory of the Argentine Republic, west of Buenos Ayres. Area variously estimated at from 58,000 to 89,000 square miles. Population (1890), 38,500.

Pampa Aullagas (pām'pä oul-yā'gäs), or **Aullagas,** called also **Poopo** (pō-ō-pō'), etc. A swampy lake in Bolivia which receives the river Desaguadero from Lake Titicaca. It has no outlet. Length, 65–70 miles.

Pampas (pām'päs). A name given in the Argentine Republic to various Indian tribes inhabiting the pampas to the south and west of Buenos Ayres, especially the Puelches, Ranqueliches, and Pehuenches.

Pampas (pam'pas, sp. pron. pām'päs). [Said to be from a Quichua word meaning 'an open field.'] A name given in southern and western South America to various open and grassy plains, and in this sense synonymous with *Llanos.* Specifically, and in a geographical sense, the pampas are the great open plains of the Argentine Republic, between the river Paraná and the Atlantic on the east and the mountainous regions of the west. Northward these plains are continuous with the Gran Chaco, and southward they rise into the table lands of Patagonia. Regarding the river Salado as the northern boundary, and the Colorado as the southern, the pampas embrace the provinces of Buenos Ayres and South Fe, most of Cordoba, portions of Santiago, San Luis, and Mendoza, and the territory of La Pampa, to which the name is now commonly restricted in Argentina. This gives an area of over 300,000 square miles. The elevation in Cordoba is 1,200 or 1,300 feet; thence it falls regularly southeastward to 40 or 50 feet near the Atlantic. There are occasional depressions, occupied by salines, but no high hills. The surface is everywhere open and, where not too dry, very fertile, portions are subject to floods. The name is often extended, especially by naturalists, to the open but hilly lands east of the Paraná and in Uruguay and southern Brazil.

Pampas del Sacramento (pām'pas del säk-rä-mān'tō). A region of northern Peru, between the rivers Huallaga and Ucayale. From the little known of it, it appears to be a plateau varied with hills or low mountains, very fertile, and on a healthy and agreeable climate, much of the surface is free from forest. It was discovered and named by the Jesuit Simon Zita in 1732, and for many years was the seat of flourishing Jesuit missions. There are now few inhabitants except wandering Indians. Length, probably 500 miles. Width 40 to 100 miles.

Pampean (pam'pē-an) **race.** [*F. race pampéenne.*] A name under which D'Orbigny (1839) included nearly all the South American Indian tribes known to him east of the Andes, except those of the Tupi and Tapuya stocks. He divided them into 3 races—the Pampean, Chiquitean, and Moxean. This classification was based on physical characteristics, and later ethnologists, relying mainly on the differences of language, have abandoned it. The tribes are now distributed in many linguistic stocks.

Pampean stock, or **Araucanian stock** (ou-kā'nē-an stok), or **Araucanian** (ā-rou-kā'nē-an) **stock.** A linguistic stock of South American Indians, on both sides of the Andes, in southern Chile and the Argentine Republic. It embraces among other tribes the Araucanians of Chile, and the Araucano-Pampas, Puelches, and Querandis of the Argentine. They are all known as valiant warriors who long resisted the Spaniards; most of them are still practically independent.

Pamplona. See *Pamplona.*

Pamphylia (pam-fil'i-ä). [Gr. *Παμφυλία,* country of all tribes.] In ancient geography, a mountainous region in Asia Minor, bounded by Pisidia on the north, Cilicia on the east, the Mediterranean on the south, and Lycia on the west. It was successively under the rule of Lydia, Persia, Macedon, Syria, Pergamus, and Rome.

Pamphylian (pam-fil'i-an) **Gulf,** or **Pamphylian Sea.** The ancient name of the Gulf of Adalia.

Pamplona (päm-plō'nä), or **Pampeluna** (päm-pā-lö'nä), F. **Pampelune** (pōnp-lün'). **1.** A province of Spain. See *Navarre.*—**2.** The capital of the province, situated on the Arga about lat. 42° 50′ N., long. 1° 43′ W. It is a fortress and strategic point of importance. The cathedral dates from 1397, with a modernized west front. The cloister is of excellent ecclesiastical Pointed work, in part with openwork pediments over the traceried arches. A refectory and several rooms and chapels older than the cathedral open on the cloister. Pamplona was an ancient town of the Vascones: was partially destroyed by Charles the Great in 778; suffered in the Moorish wars; became the capital of the kingdom of Navarre; was taken by the French in 1808, and retaken by the Spaniards in 1813; and suffered in the Carlist wars. Population (1887), 26,663.

Pamplona (päm-plō'nä). A town in the department of Santander, Colombia, 205 miles north-northeast of Bogotá. Population, about 6,000.

Pamunkey (pa-mungk'i). A river in Virginia, formed by the union of the North and South Anna, and uniting with the Mattapony at West Point to form the York River. Length, with the South Anna, over 100 miles.

Pan (pan). [Gr. *Πάν.*] In ancient Greek mythology, the god of pastures, forests, and flocks. The original seat of his worship was in Arcadia, whence it gradually spread over the rest of Greece. He was represented with the head and body of an elderly man, while his lower parts were like the hind quarters of a goat, of which animal he bore the horns and ears also. He was fond of music and of dancing with the forest nymphs, and was the inventor of the syrinx, or shepherd's flute. Hence arose the *pipes of Pan* (*Panpipes, panpipe*), something without visible or reasonable cause was attributed to his influence. The Romans identified the Greek Pan with their own god Faunus, and sometimes also with Faunus.

Panack. See *Bonnack.*

Panætius (pa-nē'shi-us). [Gr. *Παναίτιος.*] Born about 180 B. C.; died about 111 B. C. A Greek Stoic philosopher of Rhodes, the friend (at Rome) of Lælius and Scipio the Younger.

Panagia (pa-naj'i-ä). [Gr. *Παναγία,* all-holy.] In the Greek or Orthodox Eastern Church, a title of the Virgin Mary. This title signifies literally 'all-holy,' an intensive of the epithet "holy" applied to other saints, and is of all her titles that which is in most general use.

Panama (pā-nä-mä'). **1.** A department of Colombia, comprising (merely) the Isthmus of Panama, and bordering on Costa Rica. It was independent 1859–61. Area, 31,571 square miles. Population, 285,000.—**2.** A cathedral city and seaport, capital of the department of Panama, situated on the Bay of Panama in lat. 8° 57′ N., long. 79° 32′ W. It is the seat of a large export and transit trade, the terminus of the Panama Railway, and a free port. It was founded in 1519 by Pedrarias, burned by Morgan's buccaneers in 1671, and rebuilt in its present location in 1673. Population, about 25,000.

Panama, Audience of. A Spanish court and governing body located at Panama. As originally established in 1538 by decree of Isabella it had all the Spanish possessions on the Caribbean and South American coast except Venezuela. It was suppressed in 1543, on the creation of the audiences of Lima and Guatemala. From 1563 to 1567 the audience of Guatemala was removed to Panama, with jurisdiction over Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, the Isthmus, and most of New Granada, after the latter year, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica were attached to the audience of Guatemala, that of Panama including the Isthmus and New Granada subject to the audience of Lima. It was suppressed from 1718 to 1724, and subsequently, until its final suppression in 1751, were subordinate to the audience of New Granada at Bogotá.

Panama, Bay of. An arm of the Pacific Ocean, south of the Isthmus of Panama.

Panama, Isthmus of, or **Isthmus of Darien.** An isthmus, forming a part of Colombia, which connects North and South America and separates the Caribbean Sea from the Pacific Ocean. It is traversed by low mountains. Length (to Costa Rica), about 500 miles. Width, 50–70 miles. The name Panama is sometimes used in a more restricted sense for a narrow portion of the isthmus immediately opposite the town of Panama, and a similar construction opposite the Gulf of Darien is often distinguished as the Isthmus of Darien.

Panama Canal. A projected ship-canal across the Isthmus of Panama. The idea of piercing the isthmus is very old, and from 1828 many surveys were made with reference to it, including very complete ones by the United States engineers in 1850–75. In 1877 the Colombian government granted a concession to a Frenchman named Wyse for constructing the canal. Ferdinand de Lesseps supported the scheme, and in an international "international scientific congress" met at Paris in May, 1879, and after a short session, and without considering other plans, decided in favor of the Panama route. The American delegates refrained from voting. A Panama canal company was at once formed; the Wyse concession was purchased by it; De Lesseps himself, as chief engineer, visited the isthmus and declared that the canal was entirely practicable; and an "international technical committee" estimated the cost at $168,000,000. On the strength of these representations the shares were rapidly taken, and active work was commenced in 1881. The route decided upon is close to the Panama Railroad, crossing the Chagres River six times, and following, for long and deep cut through the Central Cordillera; the periodical floods of the Chagres were to be controlled by dams. Work was continued, with some interruptions, until March, 1889, when the company went into liquidation. Up to that time it is said to have absorbed $200,000,000, obtained by the sale of shares and bonds, mainly to the middle classes in France; and finally by lottery drawings, which were authorized by the French government. Of the total length of the canal (54 miles), 12 miles had been so far finished as to be navigable; but in the remainder the most difficult portions. In Dec., 1892, De Lesseps and his son, the contractor Eiffel, and others were arrested on charges of fraud in connection with the canal. At their trial it was shown that a large portion of the funds had been used in bribing the French press and in bribing members of the French parliament, etc. Owing to these revelations several well-known men were forced from public life. See *Lesseps, Ferdinand de.*

Panama Congress. A congress held at Panama in 1826 for the settlement of various matters pertaining to America in general. Several Spanish-American countries and the United States were represented. The results were unimportant.

Panama Railway. A railway across the Isthmus of Panama, connecting Panama with Aspinwall. It is owned by an American company, and was commenced in 1850 and completed in 1855. Length, 47 miles.

Pan-American Congress. A congress of representatives from the United States, Mexico, Haiti, and all the states of Central America and South America, held at Washington 1889–1890, for the purpose of consultation on matters common to the various states, and for the furtherance of international commerce and comity.

Panamint (pan'a-mint). A tribe of North American Indians in south-eastern California. Number, 150. See *Shoshonean.*

Pananas (pā-nā-nās'). [Corruption of *Panocas.*] The name given in New Mexico by the Spanish settlers to the Pawnee tribe.

Panaria (pā-nā-rē'ä). One of the Lipari Islands, northeast of Lipari.

Panaro (pā-nā'rō). A river of Italy, which joins the Po 12 miles northwest of Ferrara. Length, about 75 miles.

Panasht. See *Bannock.*

Panathenaic Stadium. See *Athens.*

Panay (pā-nī'). One of the Philippine Islands, situated southeast of Mindoro and northwest of Negros. Area, 4,633 square miles.

Panchala (pan-chā'lä). The name of a country and people of ancient India in the Mahabharata in the Lower Doab; in Manu, near Kanauj; and according to Wilson, "extending north and west from Delhi, from the foot of the Himalayas to the Chambal"). They were divided into Northern and Southern Panchalas, the Ganges separating them.

Panchatantra (pan-cha-tan'tra). [Skt., "having five divisions or books."] A celebrated Sanskrit book of fables, one of the two sources of the Hitopadesha (which see), 25 of the 43 fables of the latter being found in it. From a now lost earlier Indian original of the Panchatantra came a lost Pahlavi translation about 550 A. D.; from that the Syriac "Kalilag and Damnag" (570) and the Arabic "Kalilah and Dimnah" (750); from the Arabic, the unknown Hebrew diary of Rabbi's "Alter Æsopus" of the 12th century; the Latin intermediary of Don Alfonso's Spanish version of 1239; the Hebrew of Rabbi Joel of 1250; the Persian of Nasr Allah 1150, and the Greek of Symeon Seth, 1080; from Rabbi Joel's Hebrew version, John of Capua's "Directorium humanæ vitæ" 1270, a Spanish version ("Exemplario") in 1493, an Italian by Doni in 15 —, and from that again the English of Sir Thomas North of 1570, while from Rabbi Joel's Hebrew through John of Capua's "Directorium" came also Duke Eberhard's "Buch der Beispiele" of 1480: from the Persian of Nasr Allah 1150 came Abul Fazl's revision for Akbar of 1596, and thence Turkish rendered into French, and the "Anwari Suhaili," or "Lights of Canopus," translated into English by Eastwick 1854; from the Greek of Symeon Seth 1080 came a Latin version, published in Rome 1666, and an Italian published at Ferrara 1583. This tabulation by Iannaci of the results of Benfey, given by him in the introduction to his Panchatantra (Leipsic, 1859), and in Benfey's introduction to Bickell's "Kalilag und Damnag" (Leipsic, 1876), shows the importance of the work in the history of folk-lore. It is the origin of the fables known throughout Europe as those of Pilpay or Bidpai. (*See Pilpay.*) Besides the German version of Benfey, there is a French translation by Lancereau with a discussion of the history of the fables.

Panchavati (pan'cha-va-tē). In Sanskrit mythology, part of the great southern forest near the sources of the Godavari, where Rama during his exile passed a long period.

Panches (pän'chās). A name given by early historians of New Granada to Indian tribes in the valleys south of Bogotá included in the modern departments of Tolima, Cundinamarca, and Cauca. They were described as very savage and as cannibals. Probably the name was given to them by the Chibchas, and it may have been applied to many distinct tribes. Herrera states that the Panche language was widely extended, nearly surrounding the Chibcha territory — a statement which has led Dr. Brinton to include these Indians, with others, in the Paniquita stock (which see).

Panch Mahals (panch mahlz'). A district in Gujarat, Bombay British India, situated about lat. 22° 50′ N., long. 73° 50′ E. Area, 1,613 square miles. Population (1881), 255,479. Also *Panch Mehals.*

Panckoucke (poñ-kōk'), **Charles Joseph.** Born at Lille, France, Nov. 26, 1736; died at Paris, Dec. 19, 1798. A French publisher, translator, and writer.

Panckoucke, Charles Louis Fleury. Born at Paris, Dec. 23, 1780; died there, July 12, 1844. A French publisher, translator, and writer, son of C. J. Panckoucke.

Pancras (pan'kras), **L. Pancratius** (pan-krā'shi-us), Saint. A martyr at Rome under Diocletian. He was only 14 at the time of his death, and was subsequently regarded as the patron saint of children.

Pancsova (pän'chō-vo). A town in the county of Torontal, Hungary, situated on the Temes 10 miles east-northeast of Belgrad. Here, July 30, 1739, the Austrians defeated the Turks, and in 1849 the Austrians defeated the Hungarians. Population (1880), 17,948.

Panda (pan'dä). See *Iphtan.*

Pandareos (pan-dā'rē-ōs). [Gr. *Πανδάρεως.*] In Greek legend, a native of Miletus who stole the golden dog made by Hephæstus from the temple of Zeus in Crete, and gave it to Tantalus. For decoying its possession Tantalus was buried in Mount Sipylus, and Pandareos was slain. His daughters were brought up by Aphrodite.

Pandarus (pan'da-rus). [Gr. *Πάνδαρος.*] In Greek legend, an ally of the Trojans during the siege of Troy, leader of the Zelcians or Lycians. He is represented in medieval romance, and by Chaucer, Shakspere, etc., as a procurer. *See Cressid.*

Pandataria (pan-da-tā'ri-ä). [Gr. *Πανδατερία.*] In ancient geography, one of the Ponza Islands, situated in the Mediterranean west of Naples: the modern Vandotena. It was the place of banishment of Julia, Agrippina, and Octavia.

Pandavas (pän'da-vaz). [Skt.] Descendants of Pandu. See *Pandu.*

Pandects of Justinian. [From Gr. *πανδέκτης*, all-containing.] A collection of Roman civil law made by the emperor Justinian in the 7th century, containing decisions on judgments of lawyers, to which the emperor gave the force and authority of law. This compilation, the most important of the body of Roman civil law, consists of 50 books. Also called *the Digest.* Compare *Corpus Juris.*

The popular story, already much discredited, that the famous copy of the Pandects now in the Laurentian Library at Florence was brought to Pisa from Amalfi, after the capture of that city by Roger, king of Sicily, with the aid of a Pisan fleet in 1135, and became the means of diffusing an acquaintance with that portion of the law through Italy, is shown by him [Savigny] not only to rest on very slight evidence, but to be unquestionably, in the latter and more important circumstance, destitute of all foundation. *Hallam*, Lit., p. 53.

Pandemos (pan-dē'mos). [Gr. *πάνδημος*, common to all the people.] A surname of Aphrodite, alluding both to her sensual character and to her function as the unifier of the scattered population in one social body.

Panderpur (pun-dėr-pör'), or **Pandharpur** (pun-dar-pör'). A town in Sholapur district, Bombay British India, situated on the Bhima about lat. 17° 41′ N., long. 75° 23′ E. It has a temple of Vishnu. Population (1881), 16,910.

Pandies (pan'diz). [From Hind. *pandá*, a Brahman.] The Hindus; the Sepoys; especially applied by the British troops to the Sepoys in the Indian mutiny of 1857–58.

Pandion (pan-dī'on). [Gr. *Πανδίων.*] In Greek legend, a king of Athens, father of Procne and Philomela.

Pandora (pan-dō'rä). [Gr. *Πανδώρα*, all-gifted, or all-giver.] In Greek mythology, the first woman, created by Hephæstus at the command of Zeus in revenge for the theft of fire from heaven by Prometheus. The gods endowed her with beauty, cunning, and other attributes fitted to bring his fortune to man. She was given to Epimetheus, who, in accepting the gift, brought down all the evils of life upon his luckless race. According to some accounts she became the mother of Pyrrha and Deucalion; according to others she was their daughter. In a later form of the legend she received from the gods a box containing the blessings of life, which she opened, thus allowing all the blessings (except hope) to escape.

Pandosia (pan-dō'shi-ä). [Gr. *Πανδοσία.*] In ancient geography, a place in Bruttium, Italy, near the modern Cosenza. Here, 326 B. C., Alexander, king of Epirus, was defeated by the Bruttians.

Pandosto (pan-dos'tō), **or the Triumph of Time.** A romance by Robert Greene, published in 1588. It was based on a Polish romance. The second title is "The History of Dorastus and Fawnia": the later editions have this as the title. Shakspere founded his "Winter's Tale" on this story: the character of Pandosto was the original of Polixenes, king of Bohemia, in Shakspere's play.

Pandrosos (pan'drō-sos). [Gr. *Πάνδροσος.*] In Greek mythology, a daughter of Cecrops. She had a sanctuary at Athens.

Pandu (pän'dö). [Skt., 'the pale.'] Brother of Dhritarashtra, king of Hastinapura and father of the Pandavas or Pandu princes. See *Mahabharata.*

Pandulf, or **Pandulph** (pan'dulf). Died 1226. A cardinal in the papal service, prominent in English politics in the reigns of John and Henry III.

Paneas (pan-ē-as'). See *Cæsarea Philippi.*

Pangani (päng-gä'nē). A seaport on the eastern coast of Africa, at the mouth of the Rufu or Rufa, about lat. 5° 30′ S.

Pangaum. See *Goa, New.*

Panglos (pan'glos), **Doctor.** ['All-tongues.'] Dr. Pangloss in "Candide," an obstinately optimistic philosopher, the tutor of Candide. His favorite maxim is that "all is for the best in this best of possible worlds."—2. In Colman the younger's play "The Heir-at-Law," a pedantic but gay and amusing prig, the tutor of Dick Dowlas; a satire on the mercenary and disreputable tutors of the period.

Pango Pango (pang'go-pang'go). A large haven on the southern side of Tutuila in the Samoan Islands. It has been occupied by the United States as a coaling station since 1872.

Pangu (päng'gö). See *Kongo Nation.*

Pangwe (päng'we). See *Fan.*

Panhandle, or Pan Handle (pan'han'dl). A popular name for: (*a*) The northern part of West Virginia, projecting strip lying between Pennsylvania and Ohio. (*b*) The northern extension of Texas. (*c*) The northern extension of Idaho.

Panhellenius (pan-he-lē'ni-us). [Gr. *Πανελλήνιος*, of all the Greeks.] In Greek mythology, a surname of Zeus.

Pani. See *Penates.*

Panicale. See *Masolino da Panicale.*

Panini (pä'ni-ni). The greatest of Sanskrit grammarians. He is said to have been born at Shalatura in the Gandhara country (Kandahar), northwest of Attock on the Indus: "Respecting his period nothing really trustworthy is known, but he is with much probability held to have lived some time (two to four centuries) before the Christian era" (Whitney). His grammar consists of eight lectures, each divided into four chapters, and each of these into a number of sutras or aphorisms, the whole number of these being 3,996 or 3,997. It traces phenomena wherever found instead of classifying material, and is accordingly a sort of natural history of the language. To attain greater conciseness an arbitrary symbolical language is coined, the key to which must be acquired to make the rules intelligible. The first adhyaya or lecture explains the technical terms and their use. The whole work is, in fact, a sort of grammatical algebra. The great significance of this in the circumstance that the whole of the more modern Sanskrit literature has been pressed into the mold prepared by Panini and his school. Panini has been edited, translated, and explained by Böhtlingk in his "Paninis Grammatik" (new edition, Leipsic, 1887). See also Goldstücker's "Panini: His Place in Sanskrit Literature" (London, 1861).

Panipat, or **Paniput** (pän-i-put'). A town in the Punjab, British India, 56 miles north of Delhi. Here, in 1526, a victory was gained by Baber the Mogul conqueror over the Sultan of Delhi, which laid the foundation of the Mogul empire; here, in 1556, a victory was gained by Akbar; and here, in Jan., 1761, the Afghans under Ahmed Shah Durani defeated the Mahrattas and broke their power. Population (1881), 25,022.

Paniquitas (pä-nē-kē'täs). [So called from their principal modern village.] Indians of Colombia, Department of Cauca, in the mountains near Popayan. They are (perhaps) descended from the ancient Panches (which see).

Paniquita stock (pä-nē-kē'tä stok). The name proposed by Dr. Brinton for a linguistic stock of Indians in Colombia. Besides the modern Paniquitas and Paez or Paezes, he refers to it, provisionally, several old tribes whose languages are known, namely the Musos, Panches, Colimas, and Pijaos. Nearly all of these were at war with the Chibchas before the conquest, and they were less advanced in civilization than that tribe. Many of them flattened the head artificially. See *Musos, Pijaos,* and *Panches.*

Panixer (pä'nik-ser) **Pass.** A pass on the border of the cantons of Glarus and Grisons, Switzerland. It was the scene of the victory of Suvarroff's army in Oct., 1799. Height, 7,907 feet.

Panizzi (pä-nēt'sē), Sir **Anthony.** Born at Brescello, Modena, Sept. 16, 1797; died at London, April 8, 1879. Chief librarian of the British Museum. He took his degree at the University of Parma, and became an advocate. Implicated in the revolutionary attempt of 1821, he fled to England, and in 1823 was made professor of Italian in University College, London. In 1828, and in 1831 was appointed assistant librarian in the British Museum. In 1837 he became keeper of the printed books, and devised the catalogue. He was made principal librarian in 1856. The construction of the reading-room from his design was finished in 1857. He retired in July, 1866. He was also active in the interests of the revolution in Italy.

Panjab, or **Punjab** (pun-jäb'), or **Punjaub** (pun-jäb'), or **Penjab** (pen-jäb'). [Hind., 'five rivers.'] The country of the five rivers, tributaries of the Indus — the Sutlej, Bias, Ravi, Chenab, and Jhelum; in an extended sense, a lieutenant-governorship of British India, including the Panjab proper and adjacent regions, and situated northwest of the Northwest Provinces. Capital, Lahore. The surface is generally a plain. The Panjab is the seat of the Sikhs. It formed part of the Mogul empire, and was invaded by Nadir Shah and other conquerors in the 18th century. The Sikh power was consolidated under Ranjit Singh (died 1839). The first Sikh war with the British was fought in 1846; the second in 1848–49. The Panjab was annexed by Great Britain in 1849. Area, 110,667 square miles. Population (1891), 20,866,847.

Panjandrum (pan-jan'drum), **The Grand.** A fictitious personage, invented by the dramatist Foote.

Panjim. See *Goa, New.*

Panmure, Baron. See *Ramsay, Fox Maule.*

Panna, or **Punnah** (pun'ä). A state in Bundelkhand, India, under British control, intersected by lat. 24° 40′ N., long. 80° 15′ E. Area, 2,568 square miles. Population (1881), 227,306.

Pannonia (pa-nō'ni-ä). [Gr. *Παννονία.*] In ancient geography, a Roman province, bounded by the Danube on the north and east, Mœsia and Illyricum on the south, and Noricum on the west. It corresponded to Hungary south and west of the Danube, Slavonia, and parts of Austria, Styria, Carniola, Croatia, and Bosnia; was made a Roman province by Tiberius; was divided by Trajan into Upper Pannonia in the west and lower Pannonia in the east; was subdivided by Diocletian; and passed later to the East Goths, Lombards, Huns, Slavs, and Magyars.

Panom-Penh, or **Panompeng.** See *Pnom-Penh.*

Panopolis (pan-op'ō-lis). [Gr. *Πανόπολις*, city of Pan.] The ancient name of Akhmim.

Panoptes (pan-op'tēz). [Gr. *Πανόπτης*, all-seer.] A surname of Argus.

Panormus (pa-nōr'mus). [Gr. *Πάνορμος*, all-haven.] The ancient name of Palermo.

Panos (pä'nōs). Indians of Peru, in the forests near the Ucayale River, northeast of Cerro de Pasco. They were formerly numerous, and during the 17th century many of them were gathered into mission villages. The missionaries described them as savages of a rather low grade, but practising agriculture and possessing it is said the art of hieroglyphic writing on bark. The missions were broken up in 1767, and most of the Panos returned to their wild life, forming numerous petty tribes. The few remaining are friendly to the whites.

Pano stock (pä'nō stok). A linguistic stock of South American Indians, mainly in northern Peru near the Ucayale and Huallaga Rivers. It includes, among others, the Panos, Cachibos, Conibos,

Setibos, Remos, etc., in Peru, the Mayorunas on the river Javary, the Pacaguaras of the Beni, and possibly the Caripunas of the Madeira. Most of the tribes are very savage, and enemies of the whites.

Pansa (pan'zā), **Caius Vibius.** Died 43 B.C. A Roman consul 43 B.C., the colleague of Hirtius. He was killed in the war against Antony.

Pansa, House of. See *Pompeii.*

Pantænus (pan-tē'nus). [Gr. *Παντανος.*] Lived at the end of the 2d century A.D. The leader of the catechetical school in Alexandria.

Pantagoras (pān-tā-gō'rōs). An Indian tribe of Colombia, formerly populous and powerful in the valley of the Magdalena, about lat. 7° N. They resisted the Spaniards with great courage, and many of them were killed or enslaved. A few remain in the marshy lands near the river. They have been referred to the Panquita linguistic stock.

Pantagruel (pan-tag'rō-el; F. pron. poñ-tā-grüel'). The king of the Dipsodes and son of Gargantua, in Rabelais's "History of Gargantua and Pantagruel." See *Gargantua.*

Pantalon (pan'ta-lon, or **Pantalone** (pān-tā-lō'ne). A typical character in Italian comedy, of Venetian origin, represented as an old man; the English Pantaloon.

Pantellaria (pān-tel-lā-rē'ā), or **Pantelleria** (pān-tel-le-rē'ā), or **Pantalaria** (pān-tā-lā-rē'ā). **1.** An island in the Mediterranean Sea, situated in lat. 36° 48′ N., long. 12° E.; the ancient Cosyra or Cossura. It belongs to the province of Trapani, Sicily. The surface is volcanic. Area, 58 square miles. Population (1881), 7,178.

2. The chief town of the island, situated on the northwest coast. Population, about 3,000.

Panthays (pan'thāz). The Mohammedans of the province of Yunnan, China. They proclaimed their independence in 1855, but were put down about 1872.

Pantheon (pan'thē-on). [Gr. *Πάνθειον*, neut. of *πάνθειος*, of all gods.] A building at Rome, now dedicated as the Church of Santa Maria Rotonda, completed by Agrippa in 27 B.C., and consecrated to the divine ancestors of the Julian family. It is preceded by an octastyle pedimented Corinthian portico, with 2 ranges of 4 columns inside. The plan is that of a cylinder, with a lateral rectangular and semicircular niches, whose entablature is upheld by columns. The interior diameter is 142½ feet, and the height to the apex of the great hemispherical coffered dome is the same. The lighting of the interior is solely from an open circle 28 feet in diameter, at the summit of the dome. The effect of the interior is unique and highly imposing. The construction is of concrete, lightly faced with brick, and incrusted (now almost exclusively in the interior) with marble. The dome is practically solid concrete, the familiar system of inset arches being merely one brick deep, and having served as a scaffolding during the erection. Raphael, Annibale Caracci, and Victor Emmanuel II. are buried in the Pantheon. It has been proved that the temple never was connected with the baths of Agrippa.

Panthéon (poñ-tā-ôñ'). The Church of Ste. Geneviève in Paris, a large classical building in the form of a Greek cross, 276 by 370 ft., with a central dome 272 feet high and 75 in diameter. The Corinthian columns of the entrance portico are 81 feet high. The pediment is filled with a sculptured group, by David d'Angers, representing France distributing laurels to her deserving children. The interior is simple and well proportioned. Its walls are in large part covered with paintings, by some of the chief of modern artists. Illustrations of the development of French history and civilization. There are also some statues of distinguished men. Clovis built on this spot the Church of St. Peter and St. Paul, where he was, save afterward Ste. Clotilde and Ste. Geneviève from whom it took its later name. This church was probably destroyed by the Normans in the 9th century. The relics of Ste. Geneviève established their cloister here in 1148, in the papacy of Eugenius III. Their Romanesque church was replaced by a late-Gothic building after 1489. In 1764 the present church was begun under Louis XV., and in 1791 was first set apart for its present purpose – that of a mausoleum for Frenchmen adjudged worthy of fame.

Pantheon of the British, The. Westminster Abbey.

Pantibibla (pan-ti-bib'lā). See the extract.

From the earliest period the literature of Chaldea was stored in public libraries. According to Berosus, Pantibibla, or 'book-town,' was one of the antediluvian cities of Babylonia, and Xisuthros had buried his books at Sippara — perhaps in reference to the Semitic sephēr, 'book' — before the Flood. *Sayce,* Anc. Empires, p. 166.

Panticapæum (pan'ti-ka-pē'um). [Gr. *Παντικάπαιον.*] The ancient name of Kertch.

Pantschatantra. See *Panchatantra.*

Pánuco (pā'nū-kō). [Probably from the name of an Indian chief.] The name given by the Spanish conquerors of Mexico to a region on the Gulf Coast, about the Pánuco River (northern Vera Cruz and southern Tamaulipas). It was partially conquered by Cortes in 1522; was claimed by Francisco de Garay in 1523; and in 1526 was assigned to Nuño de Guzman. Somewhat later it was limited to 50 Spanish leagues in length and breadth, though Guzman claimed that it extended westward to the Pacific.

Panurge (pa-nėrj'; F. pron. pā-nürzh'). [Gr. *πανοῦργος*, a rogue, lit. 'all-doer.'] A character in Rabelais's "History of Gargantua and Pantagruel."

A very important personage in "Pantagruel" is Panurge, a singular companion whom Pantagruel picks up at Paris and who is perhaps the greatest single creation of Rabelais. Some ideas may have been taken for him from the Cingar of Merlinus Cocaius, or Folengo, a Macaronic Italian poet, but on the whole he is original, and is hardly comparable to any one else in literature except Falstaff. The main idea in Panurge is the absence of morality in the wide Aristotelian sense, with the presence of almost all other good qualities. *Saintsbury,* French Lit., p. 185.

Panyasis (pa-ni'a-sis). [Gr. *Πανυασις.*] Lived in the first half of the 5th century B.C. A Greek poet of Halicarnassus.

Panyasis, uncle of Herodotus, a man of political note at Halicarnassus, where he fought for the freedom of the town against the tyrant Lygdamis, gained a good deal of temporary celebrity by another "Heracleia," in fourteen books. Considerable fragments of a social nature are quoted from it by Stobæus and Athenæus, which specially refer to the use and abuse of wine-drinking. They are elegantly written, and have the strength of the stricter Peripatetic on the same subject by Xenophanes and Theognis. He was also, according to Suidas, author of elegiac poems, in six books, called "Ionica," on the antiquities of Athens, and especially on the Ionic migration.

Mahaffy, Hist. of Classical Greek Lit., I. 145.

Panza (pan'zā; Sp. pron. pān'thā), **Sancho.** The famous esquire of Don Quixote in Cervantes's romance of that name.

To complete his chivalrous equipment — which he (Don Quixote) resolves to get by setting up for himself a suit of armor strange to his century — he took an esquire [Sancho Panza] out of his neighborhood: a middle-aged peasant, ignorant and credulous, but of great good-nature; a glutton and a liar; selfish and gross, yet attached to his master; shrewd enough occasionally to see the folly of their position, but always amusing, and sometimes instructive, in his interpretations of it. *Ticknor,* Span. Lit., II. 140.

Panzer (pänt'ser), **Georg Wolfgang.** Born at Sulzbach, March 16, 1729; died at Nuremberg, July 9, 1804. A German clergyman and bibliographer, noted for researches in the history of the art of printing: chief pastor at Nuremberg. He published "Annales typographici" (1793–1803).

Paola (pā'ō-lā). A seaport in the province of Cosenza, Calabria, Italy, situated on the western coast 13 miles northwest of Cosenza. It has a trade in oil and wine. Population (1881), 8,097.

Paola, Fra. See *Sarpi.*

Paoli (pā-ō'lē). A place in Chester County, Pennsylvania, 20 miles west by north of Philadelphia. Here, Sept. 20, 1777, the Americans under Wayne were surprised and defeated by the British.

Paoli (pā'ō-lē). **Pasquale.** Born at Morosaglia, in Corsica, 1726; died near London, Feb. 5, 1807. A Corsican patriot and general. He became generalissimo and head of the government in 1755, carried on war with Genoa; was driven from Corsica to England by the French in 1769; returned as lieutenant-general in 1790; formed a conspiracy with the aid of Great Britain and Russia, and became generalissimo in 1793; and left Corsica finally in 1796.

Paolo Veronese. See *Veronese.*

Paouting (pā-ō-ting'), or **Paoting,** or **Pauting.** One of the chief cities of the province of Chihli, China, situated on the river Yungting about 90 miles southwest of Peking.

Pápa (pā'po). A town in the county of Veszprém, Hungary, 59 miles south by east of Presburg. Population (1890), 14,261.

Papago (pā'pā-gō). [Pl., also *Papayos.* Corrupted from their own name for themselves.] An agricultural tribe of Arizona and Sonora, Indians, closely allied to the Pima, inhabiting the territory south and southeast of the Gila River, on Gila Bend reservation, especially south of Tucson, southern Arizona, and extending into Sonora, Mexico. Number in United States, 5,163; there are probably as many more in Mexican territory. See *Piman.*

Papal States, or States of the Church. [It. *Stato Pontificio, Stato Pontificio, etc.*; F. *Etats de l'Eglise*; G. *Kirchenstaat.*] A former dominion of Italy, governed directly by the papal see. In 1859 it was bounded on the north by the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom, on the east by the Adriatic, on the southeast by the kingdom of Naples, on the southwest by Naples, Tuscany, and on the west by Tuscany and the duchy of Modena. It comprised the Romagna, the Marches, Umbria, and the present province of Rome. It originated in the grant of the exarchate of Ravenna by Pepin the Short to Stephen II. in 755, confirmed by Charles the Great; received important territories by the will of Matilda of Tuscany in the 12th century; became independent of the empire about 1300; acquired Bologna, Ancona, Ravenna, and Ferrara in the 16th century; and was obliged to cede Avignon, Venaissin, Romagna, Bologna, and Ferrara in 1797. A Roman republic was proclaimed in 1798; the papal power was partly restored in 1801; the remaining territories were incorporated with France in 1808–09; the Papal States were restored in 1814; the revolution of 1848 was suppressed in 1849; nearly all the territory (including the Marches, Umbria, and Romagna) was annexed to Italy in 1860; and the remainder (including Rome and neighboring districts) was annexed to Italy in 1870.

Papal Tyranny in the Reign of King John. Cibber's alteration of Shakspere's "King John," produced in 1745; it had been "burked" in 1736–37.

Papanazes (pā-pā-nā'zās). [Probably a double plural from *Papanaz.*] Indians on or near the Brazilian coast of Espirito Santo and Porto Seguro at the time of the Portuguese conquest. They were of the Tupi race. See *Tupes.*

Papantla (pā-pānt'lā). A town in the state of Vera Cruz, Mexico, 112 miles north-northwest of Vera Cruz. Most of the inhabitants are Totonac Indians. Near Papantla there is an ancient pyramidal structure (recently), with other ruins. Population, about 8000.

Paparrhigopoulos (pä'pare-gop'o-los). **Constantine.** Born at Constantinople, 1815; died at Athens, April 26, 1891. A Greek historian. He became professor of history in the University of Athens in 1853. His chief work is a "History of the Greek People" (1860–74).

Papéiti (pä-pā-ē'tē), or **Papeete.** A seaport in Tahiti, capital of the Society Islands, Pacific Ocean, situated in lat. 17° 32′ S., long. 149° 34′ W. It has a considerable export trade. Population (1881), 2,224.

Papenburg (pä'pen-bōrg). A town in the province of Hannover, Prussia, situated on a canal near the Ems, 57 miles west of Bremen. Population (1890), 6,933.

Paper King, The. A surname given to John Law, from his financial schemes.

Paphian (pā'fi-an) **Goddess, The.** An epithet of Aphrodite, from the worship paid her in Paphos.

Paphlagonia (paf-la-gō'ni-ā). [Gr. *Παφλαγονία.*] In ancient geography, a country in Asia Minor, bounded by the Black Sea on the north, Pontus (separated by the Halys) on the east, Galatia on the south, and Bithynia on the west. The surface is generally mountainous. The country was semi-independent under Persian and Macedonian rule. It passed later to Pontus, and with that to Rome in 65 B.C.

Paphos (pā'fos). [Gr. *Πάφος.*] In ancient geography, the name of two cities in Cyprus. old Paphos was situated near the village of Kuklia, and celebrated temple of Astarte, or Venus, here was built of unburned brick and wood on a stone foundation measuring 164 by 230 feet. A large fragment of the wall was a batylus. The temple stood in a large inclosure whose walls were likewise of sun-dried brick on a massive stone foundation. New Paphos was situated on the western coast 8–9 miles northwest of Old Paphos. It was a commercial center.

Papias (pā'pi-as). [Gr. *Παπίας.*] Lived about 130 A.D. An early Christian writer, bishop of Hierapolis in Phrygia. He was the author of a work (lost except in fragments) "Exposition of the Oracles of the Lord." See the extract.

What has given celebrity to the name of Papias is his authorship of a treatise in five books called "Expositions of Oracles of the Lord" (Λογιων κυριακων ἐξηγησεις), which title we shall make further remark presently. The object of the book seems to have been to throw light on the Gospel history, and in particular to do so by the help of oral traditions which Papias had been able to collect from those who had come in contact with surviving members of the Apostolic circle. The fact that Papias lived at a time when it was still possible to meet such persons has given such importance to his testimony that though only some very few fragments of his work remain, they have given occasion to whole treatises; every word of these fragments being rigidly scrutinised, and, what is less reasonable in the case of a book of which so little is known, arguments being built on the silence of Papias about sundry matters which it is supposed he ought to have mentioned and assumed that he did not.

Smith and Wace, Dict. of Christian Biography, IV. 185.

Papin (pā'pin; F. pron. pā-pañ'). **Denis.** Born at Blois, France, Aug. 22, 1647: died 1710. A French physicist, inventor of "Papin's digester."

Papineau (pā-pē-nō'), **Louis Joseph.** Born at Montreal, Oct., 1789; died Sept. 23, 1871. A French-Canadian politician. He was elected to the legislative assembly of Lower Canada in 1809; was admitted to the bar in 1812; and was chosen speaker of the house in 1815. He was one of the leaders of the French-Canadian insurrection of 1837, fled to the United States, and resided chiefly in France till 1847, when he returned under the general amnesty of 1840. He was afterward a member of the United Parliament.

Papinian (pa-pin'i-an), L. Æmilius Papinianus. Executed by Caracalla, 212 A.D. A Roman jurist, pretorian prefect under Septimius Severus.

A friend of Severus and of almost the same age with him was the great jurist Æmilius Papinianus. Under Severus he was prefectus pretorio, but was executed soon after Caracalla's accession to the throne, on account of his loyalty to the other son, Geta. Papinian was remarkable not only for his profound learning, for the independence of judgment, the laxity and firmness manifested in the judicial decisions on individual cases which he gave with the aid of his large experience, but also for his quick sense of right and morality, by which he frequently rose above the barriers of national prejudices, and merited the highest

veneration of succeeding centuries. The most important of his works are the "Books of Questions and the 19 books of Responsa, both of which have been much used in the famous collections. His diction is conspicuous for conciseness and exactness, but for the very reason is not equally delightful to all.

Teuffel and Schwabe, Hist. of Roman Lit. (tr. by Wagn. II. 254.

Papiocos (pä-pē-ō'kōs), or **Piapocos** (pē-ä-pō'-kos). An Indian tribe of southwestern Venezuela, on the river Guaviare near its junction with the Orinoco. They are of Arawak or Maypure stock.

Papirian Law (pa-pir'i-an lâ). A supposed collection of the ancient Roman *Leges Regiæ*, of early date, made by a certain Cains (or Sextus) Papirius.

Papirius Cursor (pa-pir'i-us kėr'sôr), **Lucius.** A Roman consul and dictator, general in the second Samnite war. As dictator he won a victory over the Samnites in 309 B. C.

Papirius Cursor, Lucius. A Roman consul and general in the third Samnite war.

Pappenheim (päp'pen-hīm), **Gottfried Heinrich,** Graf zu (G. Count of). Born at Pappenheim, Bavaria, May 29, 1594; died at Leipsic, Nov. 17, 1632. An Imperialist general in the Thirty Years' War. He became chief of the Pappenheimer regiment in 1623, suppressed the peasant insurrection in Upper Austria in 1626, took part in the storming of Magdeburg, and in the battle of Breitenfeld in 1631; and was mortally wounded at Lützen in 1632.

Pappenheimer (päp'pen-hīm-er) **Regiment.** A regiment of cuirassiers in the Imperialist service in the Thirty Years' War.

Pappus (pap'us). [Gr. *Πάππος.*] Lived about the close of the 4th century. An Alexandrian geometer. He wrote a mathematical work, the "Collection" (edited by Hultsch 1875–78).

Paps of Jura (jö'ra). Three mountains in the southern part of the island of Jura, Scotland. Highest point, 2,566 feet.

Papua. See *New Guinea.*

Papwith a Hatchet. A scurrilous tract against "Martin Marprelate," published in 1589 anonymously; attributed by Gabriel Harvey to John Lyly.

Paqotce. See *Iowa.*

Pará (pä-rä'). A river of northeastern Brazil, physically the estuary of the Tocantins, but receiving a large amount of water from the Amazon through a network of narrow channels on the southern side of the island of Marajó. It is therefore commonly called one of the mouths of the Amazon. Width, where it enters the Atlantic, 40 miles.

Pará, or **Belem:** in full **Santa Maria de Belem do Grão Pará** (sänn'ta mä-rē'ä de bā-lāñ' dō grown pä-rä'). A seaport, capital of the state of Pará, Brazil, situated on the river Pará in lat. 1° 27′ S., long. 48° 30′ W. It is the center of the river trade of the Amazon region, and exports rubber, cacao, copaiba balsam, hides, nuts, etc. It was founded in Dec., 1615. Population about 50,000.

Parabosco (pä-rä-bos'kō), **Girolamo.** Born at Piacentino: died at Venice about 1557. A noted Italian musician and poet. He was organist and chapel-master at St. Mark's in Venice. He published "Rime" (poems, 1547), "Il Progno" (1548; a tragedy), "Lettere" (1543–52), "I Diporti" (1552; a collection of 17 novels), and opuscules which were collected and published at Venice (1560), etc.

Paracelsus (par-a-sel'sus), **Philippus Aureolus** (originally **Theophrastus Bombastus von Hohenheim**). Born at Maria-Einsiedeln, Switzerland, Dec. 17, 1493; died at Salzburg, Sept. 24, 1541. A celebrated German-Swiss physician and alchemist. He entered the University of Basel at the age of sixteen, but left without a degree, and spent many years in travel and intercourse with distinguished persons. He believed in medicine as based from about 1526 to 1528, while he was driven from the city by the medical corporations, whose methods he had severely criticised. He is important in the history of medicine chiefly on account of the impulse which he gave to the development of pharmaceutical chemistry. He was also the author of a visionary and theosophical system of philosophy. The best collective edition of his works appeared at Basel in 1589–91. Among the many legends concerning him is that of his sword in the hilt of which he kept a familiar or small demon.

Paracelsus. A poem by Robert Browning, published in 1835.

Paraclet (par'a-klāt). A hamlet near Nogent-sur-Seine, Aube, France. It was formerly the seat of a nunnery founded in 1123 by Abelard, of which Heloise was abbess.

Paradise. A fresco by Orcagna, in Santa Maria Novella, Florence, notable for the solemnity and harmonious composition. Christ and the Virgin are enthroned above great companies of apostles, martyrs, saints, and angels. The fine companion pieces are the "Last Judgment" and "Hell."

Paradise. A painting by Tintoretto, the largest picture ever painted on canvas (84 by 25½ feet), covering the east wall of the Sala del Maggior Consiglio in the ducal palace at Venice. It is darkened by injudicious restoration, but is highly impressive in composition, and full of beauties of detail.

Paradise Lost. An epic poem by John Milton, published in 1667, in twelve books. The subject is the fall of man. This is his greatest work, and the chief epic in the English language.

Paradise of Dainty Devices, The. A collection of poems compiled by Richard Edwards in 1576. It was very popular, and went through nine or ten editions before 1600.

Paradise of Fools. Limbo.

Paradise Regained. An epic poem, in four books, by John Milton, published in 1671. The subject is the redemption.

Paradiso (pä-rä-dē'sō), **Il.** [It., 'Paradise.'] The third part of the "Divine Comedy," by Dante.

Paragua. See *Palawan.*

Paraguay (par'a-gwī), Sp. and Pg. **Paraguaya** (pär-ä-gwī'ä). A river of South America, properly the upper portion of the Paraná. It rises in the table-land of western Brazil near lat. 14° 15′ S., flows south, and unites with the Upper Paraná to form the Lower Paraná in lat. 27° 17′ S., long. 58° 20′ W. It flows successively through Brazil, between Brazil and Bolivia, through northern Paraguay, separating the Paraguayan Chaco from the rest of the latter, and finally between Paraguay and the Argentine Republic. In Brazil it is bordered by the vast swamps region called the Charnes marshes (see *Charcas*). The principal navigable affluents are the Sandbanges (receiving the Chuabré) and Taquary on the east, and the Pilcomayo and Vermejo on the west. Length, about 1,500 miles (with the Lower Paraná and Plata, 2,500 miles); navigable to Villa Bella, 300 miles from its source.

Paraguay. An interior republic of South America, between the Paraná on the east and south and the Paraguay on the west, with a westward extension between the Paraguayan and Pilcomayo; bounded north by Bolivia and Brazil, east by Brazil, and south and west by the Argentine Republic. Capital, Asuncion. The main portion is hilly or mountainous, with a line of high hills, called mountains in the interior; the part west of the Paraguay, included in the Gran Chaco region (which see), is flat, partly swampy, and thinly inhabited except with Indians. The principal ascent-tropical. The principal products are hides, fruits, a little sugar, tobacco, and mate or Paraguay tea. Most of the inhabitants are descended from Spaniards and Guarany Indians; the common language is a corrupt form of Guarany, but Spanish is spoken in the larger places. The prevailing religion is Roman Catholic. Executive authority is vested in a president elected for four years, and congress consists of a senate and a chamber of deputies. The country has a very imperfect railroad and telegraph system. Asuncion, settled by Spaniards in 1536, and the colony at first included all the Platine region; the southern part was separated in 1620, and the country, as a province, appears distinctly with its present limits, was attached to the viceroyalty of La Plata in 1776. Jesuit influence became predominant in the 17th century, and the order established a semi-independent government. It was expelled in 1767. The colony declared its independence in 1811, refusing to unite with the Argentine Confederation. It was successively under the absolute dictatorships of Francia (1815–40), C. A. Lopez (1841–62), and F. L. Lopez (1862–70). The last in 1865 provoked a war with Brazil, the Argentine, and Uruguay (see *Triple Alliance, War of*). Which lasted till 1870. At the close of the war the country had been completely impoverished and a great part of the adult male population had been killed. The present constitution was adopted in 1870. The territory west of the Paraguay (Paraguayan Chaco) was claimed by the Argentine, but was awarded to Paraguay by the arbitration of President Hayes of the United States in 1878. Area, about 99,000 square miles. The very imperfect census of 1886 gave a civilized population of 329,645, which is probably much below the true total. The area, besides, about 100,000 Indians.

Paraguayan War. See *Triple Alliance, War of the.*

Parahyba, or **Paraiba,** or **Paraiba** (pä-rä-ē'-bä). **1.** A river in the state of Parahyba, Brazil, length, over 200 miles. Also called *Parahyba do Norte.*—**2.** A river which rises in the state of São Paulo, separates Minas Geraes from Rio de Janeiro, and flows into the Atlantic northeast of Rio de Janeiro. Length, 685 miles. Also called *Parahyba do Sul.*—**3.** A maritime state of Brazil, situated north of Pernambuco. Area, 28,854 square miles. Population (1888), 496,-618.—**4.** The capital of the state of Parahyba, situated on the river Parahyba, near its mouth, in lat. 7° 7′ S., long. 34° 53′ W. Population, about 15,000.

Parallel Lives. The chief work of Plutarch. See *Plutarch.*

Paramaribo (par-a-mar'i-bō). The capital of Dutch Guiana, or Surinam, situated on the Surinam in lat. 5° 50′ N., long. 55° 13′ W. It has important commerce, and exports sugar, rum, molasses, cotton, etc. It was founded by the French about 1600. Population (1890), 28,851.

Paramatman (pa-ra-mät'man). [Skt.: *parama*, supreme, *ātman*, soul.] In Sanskrit, the supreme spirit, soul of the universe.

Paramatta. See *Parramatta.*

Paramushir (pä-rä-mō-shēr'), or **Poromushir** (pō-rō-mō-shēr'). One of the larger islands in the northern part of the Kurile group, south of Kamchatka.

Paran (pa'ran). In Bible geography, a wilderness south of Palestine and north of Sinai. It was the scene of the wanderings of the Israelites before they entered Canaan.

Paraná (pä-rä-nä'). A river of South America, flowing into the Plata, which forms the estuary of the Paraná and Uruguay. It is divided physically into the Upper and Lower Paraná. The latter is properly a continuation of the Paraguay, the Upper Paraná being an eastern affluent. It has a general southerly course, entirely in the Argentine Republic, and its principal affluent is the Salado in the west. The Upper Paraná is formed by the junction of the Rio Grande and Paranahyba in Brazil (near lat. 19° S., long. 51° 40′ W.). It receives several large Brazilian rivers (the Pardo, Tieté, Paranapanema, Ivahy, etc.); flows southward between Brazil and Paraguay; turns westward between Paraguay and the Argentine Republic; and by its junction with the Paraguay (lat. 27° 17′ S., long. 58° 20′ W.) forms the Lower Paraná. The central portion is obstructed by rapids and falls, the highest being the Sete Quedas (which see). Length of the Upper Paraná, about 1,200 miles (or, with the Paranaguassu, 1,720 miles); navigable to the Apipe rapids (about 150 miles). Length of the Lower Paraná, 850 miles (or, with the Plata, 1,080 miles); entirely navigable.

Paraná. A maritime state in southern Brazil, separated from Paraguay by the river Paraná. Capital, Curityba. The surface is mountainous and table-land. Area, 86,458 square miles. Population (1888), 187,548.

Paraná. The capital of Entre Rios, Argentine Republic, situated on the Paraná. Formerly called *Bajada de Santa Fe* or *del Paraná.* Population (1889), 16,000.

Paraná, Marquis of. See *Carneiro Leão, Honorio Hermeto.*

Paranaguá (pä-rä-nä-gwä'). A seaport in the state of Paraná, Brazil, situated in lat. 25° 31′ S., long. 48° 27′ 51″ W. Population, about 5,000.

Paranahyba (pä-rä-nä-ē'bä), or **Parnahyba** (pär-nä-ē'bä). **1.** A river in Brazil, one of the chief head streams of the Paraná.—**2.** The form part of the boundary between the states of Goyaz and Minas Geraes.—**2.** A river in Brazil which flows into the Atlantic about lat. 2° 50′ S. Length, about 850 miles.—**3.** A seaport in the province of Piauhy, Brazil, situated on the last-mentioned river near its mouth. Population, about 5,000.

Paranhos, José Maria da Silva. See *Silva Paranhos.*

Pararauates. See *Parentintins.*

Parashurama (pa-rash'ō-ri'ma). [‘Rama with the ax.’] The first of the three Ramas, and the sixth avatara or incarnation of Vishnu. Vishnu having appeared in this incarnation to repress the tyranny of the Kshatriya, or military caste. He expiates the crimes of the Kshatriya in the Kshatriya. He was a Brahman, the fifth son of Jamadagni, and on his father's side descended from Bhrigu, whence he is the Bhargava, while on the mother side he was of the race of the Kushikas. In the Mahabharata he instructs Arjuna in the use of arms and fights with Bhishma; is present at a war council of the Kauravas; and is struck senseless by Ramachandra, the seventh avatara. In the Ramayana, Parashurama, angered by Rama's breaking the bow of Shiva, challenges him to a trial of strength, and is defeated by him.

Parasitaster (par-a-si-tas'tėr), **or the Fawn.** A play by Marston, acted at Blackfriars in 1604, and printed in 1606.

The writers of Jonson's days seem to have connected, I know not why, the idea of a spy or splenetic observer with that of a faun. Marston calls one of his plays "The Fawne," in allusion to a character in disguise who watches and exposes all the persons of the drama in succession.

Gifford, Note to Jonson's Poetaster, p. 245.

Paravilhanas (pä-rä-vēl-yä'näs). A tribe of Indians in northern Brazil, on the confines of Venezuela and British Guiana, about the head waters of the Rio Branco. Formerly numerous, they are now nearly or quite extinct. They have been referred to the Carib stock.

Paray-le-Monial (pä-rä'le-mō-nyäl'). A town in the department of Saône-et-Loire, France, situated on the Bourbince 33 miles west by north of Mâcon. It is noted as a place of pilgrimage, and for its convent of the Visitation and its church. Population (1891), commune, 3,885.

Parcæ (pär'sē). The Latin name of the Fates. See *Moirai.*

Parc-aux-Cerfs (pärk'ō-sär'). A house in Versailles, France, which was notorious as a harem of Louis XV.

Parchim (pärch'im). A town in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Germany, on the Elde 24 miles southeast of Schwerin. It was the birthplace of Von Moltke. Population (1890), 9,960.

Parcival. See *Parsifal, Parzival,* and *Perceival.*

Pardo (pär'dō). **Manuel.** Born at Lima, Aug. 12, 1834; assassinated there, Nov. 16, 1878. A Peruvian statesman. He was a banker, and was minister of the treasury under Balta, 1868–68. From Aug. 2, 1872, to Aug. 2, 1876, he was president of Peru. He was the first civilian who attained this position, and was one of the best presidents the republic ever had. At the time of his death he was president of the senate.

Pardoe (pär'dō), **Julia.** Born at Beverley, Yorkshire, England, 1806; died 1862. An English historical and miscellaneous writer.

Pardon de Ploërmel (pär-dōñ' de plō-er-mel'), **Le.** An opera by Meyerbeer, first produced at Paris, 1850. See *Dinorah.*

Pardoner's Tale, The. One of Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales." It is a discourse on gluttony taken from a Latin treatise of Pope Innocent III. *Lounsbury.*

Pardubitz (pär'dō-bits). A town in Bohemia, situated at the junction of the Chrudimka with the Elbe, 59 miles east of Prague. Population (1890), commune, 12,367.

Paré (pa-rā'), Ambroise. See *Parœus.*

Ambroise. Born at Laval, Mayenne, France, 1517; died at Paris, Dec. 22, 1590. A French surgeon, the founder of scientific surgery in France. He introduced improvements in the treatment of gunshot-wounds, the use of ligatures, etc. His works were published in 1564.

Pareeis (pa-rā-sēs'). A tribe or race of Indians in western Brazil (state of Matto Grosso), on the plateau called Campos dos Pareeis, about the head waters of the rivers Paraguay, Guaporé, and Tapajós. They live in fixed villages, practise agriculture, and are generally friendly to the whites, though have few relations with them. Formerly the Paresi was one of the most powerful of this region, but so far as is known only a few hundreds survive. They belong to the Maypure-Arawak linguistic stock. The Guanches, Incas, and other tribes classed with the Pareeis by Martius are now known to be widely separated by their languages. Also written *Pareeis, Pariâsi,* etc.

Pareeis, Campos dos. See *Campos dos Pareeis.*

Pareeis, Serra dos. A name given to the southwestern edge of the Brazilian plateau (Campos dos Pareeis), where it faces the river Guaporé.

Paredes (pä-rā'dās), **José Gregorio.** Born at Lima, 1779; died there, Dec. 16, 1839. A Peruvian mathematician. He was appointed official cosmographer in 1812, and under the republic held various high offices, including the ministry of the treasury. Paredes published several works on mathematics and physics, but is best known for his "Almanacs," 1810–39, which contain numerous historical and geographical notes of much value.

Paredes, Mariano. Born about 1800: died at Granada, Nicaragua, Dec. 2, 1856. A Guatemalan general and politician. He was president of Guatemala, Jan. 1, 1849, to Jan. 1, 1851, but was practically head of Carrera, who succeeded him. At the time of his death he was fighting against Walker.

Paredes y Arrillaga (ē-är-rēl-yä'gä), **Mariano.** Born at Mexico, Jan. 6, 1797: died there, Sept., 1849. A Mexican general. He led the revolution against Herrera, and after an overthrow of the latter was elected president *ad interim* Jan. 3, 1846, serving until July 28, when he was forced to resign. During this period the war with the United States began: the republic was practically in a condition of anarchy.

Pareja (pä-rā'hä), **Juan de.** Born at Seville about 1606: died at Madrid, 1670. A Spanish painter, a pupil and originally a slave of Velasquez. He was most successful in portraits. Velasquez freed him, but he remained in his service. The portrait of him by Velasquez represents a mulatto.

Pareja y Septien (ē sāp-tē-än'), **José Manuel.** Born at Lima, Peru, 1812; died at Valparaiso, Chile, Nov. 28, 1865. A Spanish naval officer. He commanded the fleet which, in Sept., 1865, provoked hostilities with Chile and blockaded the Chilean ports. One of his gunboats having been taken by the Chilicans, Pareja committed suicide.

Parenis (pä-rā-nēs'), or **Parenas** (pä-rā-näs'). Indians of Venezuela, on the Orinoco above the junction of the Apure. They were gathered into missions in the 18th century, and as a tribe are now practically extinct. They belonged to the Arawak or Maypure linguistic stock, and their language was closely allied to that of the true Maypures. Also written *Parenes.*

Parentintims, or **Parentintins** (pä-ren-tēn-tēns'). Wandering Indians of the Amazon valley, living on both sides of the Tapajós near the lower falls, and ranging westward to the Madeira. They go in small bands, and subsist by hunting and fishing, or by stealing from the plantations of other tribes. The Mundurucus call them, or some of them, Parauanates, and wage a cruel war against them. It is probable that Indians of different races have been confounded under this name.

Parenzo (pä-rent'sō). [L. *Parentium.*] A seaport in Istria, Austria-Hungary, situated on the Gulf of Venice 31 miles south by west of Triest. The cathedral is a very curious building, founded in 543. It is preceded by an atrium and baptistery, and has 3 naves divided by marble columns with sculptured capitals. The apse is incrusted below with marbles and lined above with early mosaics of the Virgin and saints, and friezes of flowers, fishes, shells, and foliage. Population (1890), 3,126.

Parepa-Rosa (pā-rā'pä-rō'sä), Madame (**Euphrosyne Parepa de Boyesku**). Born at Edinburgh, May 7, 1836; died at London, Jan. 21, 1874. An English soprano singer in oratorio and opera. She made her debut at Malta in 1857, and first appeared in England in 1857, and in the United States in 1866. She married Carl Rosa in 1867, and they established an opera company in which she was successful.

Parergon. See *Agliffe.*

Parga (pär'gä). A seaport in Albania, and in Turkish Yilayet of Janina, situated on the Ionian Sea in lat. 39° 17′ N., long. 20° 25′ E. It was under Venetian protection from 1401 to 1797; was besieged by Ali Pasha in 1814; was taken under British protection, and in 1819 was transferred by them to Turkey. The inhabitants abandoned the town in 1819. Population, about 4,000.

Paria (pä'rē-ä or pä-rē-ä'). A peninsula of northeastern Venezuela, projecting eastward between the Caribbean Sea and the Gulf of Paria, and terminating in Cape Paria opposite Trinidad.

Paria, Gulf of. An arm of the Caribbean Sea, between Venezuela and Trinidad.

Pariahs (pä'ri-äz). [Lit. 'drummers' (the Pariahs being the hereditary drum-beaters).] The members of a low caste of Hindus in southern India. They are lower than the regular castes of the Hindu system, and are considered unclean, yet superior to some other castes in the Tamil country, where they constitute a considerable part of the population. They have been commonly supposed aborigines by the agricultural class, or as servants to Europeans.

Parian Chronicle, The. See *Chronicle of Paros.*

Parias (pä-rē-äs'), or **Pariagotos** (pä-rē-ä-gō-tōs'). Indians who formerly occupied the peninsula of Paria in northeastern Venezuela. They were among the first of the continental tribes seen by Columbus; later many of them were enslaved. The remnants were gathered into missions, and are now merged in the country population of the coast. They were of Carib stock. Also written *Parieotos,* etc.

Parieu (pä-ryé'), **Marie Louis Pierre Félix Esquirou de.** Born at Aurillac, France, April 13, 1815: died April 9, 1893. A French political economist and politician. He was minister of instruction 1849–51.

Parima (pä-rē'mä or pä-rē-mä'). A mythical lake long supposed to exist in the northern part of South Guiana. It was the subject of the romantic story of El Dorado (which see); later, when the search for the gilded king had proved fruitless, geographers clung to the lake. Maps of the 18th century, and even some of later years, represented it as a large body of water in Guiana. Schomburgk's explorations proved that the only lakes in this region were small areas of flooded grassland. The name has been retained for mountains and a river of the same region.

Parima, Sierra or Serra de. Mountains of southern Venezuela, on the confines of Brazil, between the upper Orinoco and its branch the Venturario. Their true nature is little understood, and they are perhaps edges of high plateaux. Humboldt's peaks are said to exceed 6,000 feet in altitude. The Orinoco takes its rise on the southwestern side. The names sometimes extended to the highlands region of Brazil and parts of Venezuela and Brazil and in British Guiana, thus including the Pacaraima Sierra (which see). Often written *Parime.*

Parini (pä-rē'nē), **Giuseppe.** Born at Bosisio, near Milan, May 22, 1729: died at Milan, Aug. 15, 1798. An Italian poet. He published the satirical poems "Il mattino" ("Morning," 1763), "Il mezzogiorno" ("Noon," 1765), "Il vespro" ("Evening"), "La notte" ("Night"), etc.

Paris (par'is). [Gr. Πάρις.] **1.** In Greek legend, the second son of Priam, king of Troy, and Hecuba; also called Alexander. Before his birth Hecuba dreamt that she had given birth to a firebrand which caused a conflagration of the city. The dream was interpreted to mean that the child by birth too son who would bring disaster on Troy. Paris was accordingly exposed on Mount Ida, but was brought up in obscurity a year, and was ultimately taken home and brought up by the shepherd who was intrusted with his exposure. His parentage was accidentally discovered; he was admitted to the household of Priam, married Œnone, daughter of the river-god Cebren, and became celebrated far and wide for his beauty of person, his gallantry, and his accomplishments. During the nuptials of Peleus and Thetis, Eris, who alone among the gods was not invited, threw a golden apple among the marriage guests with the inscription "To the Fairest." A dispute arose between Hera, Aphrodite, and Athene over the apple, and Zeus ordered Hermes to take the goddesses to Paris, who tended his flocks on Mount Gargarus, a height on Mount Ida, and who was to adjudge the apple. To influence his decision Hera offered him power, Athene martial glory, and Aphrodite the most beautiful of women. He awarded the apple to Aphrodite, who in return assisted him in carrying off from Sparta Helen, the wife of Menelaus. The rape of Helen gave rise to the Trojan war, during which he brought down upon himself the detestation of his own friends by his cowardice and his stubborn determination not to give up Helen. He was fatally wounded by Philoctetes with a poisoned arrow at the taking of Troy.

2. A character in Shakspere's tragedy "Romeo and Juliet," a young nobleman to whom Capulet betrothed his daughter Juliet against her will.

Paris (par'is; F. pa-ris; pär'ēs). [ME. *Paris, Parys,* AS. *Pearis* (= Sp. *Paris,* Pg. *Paris,* G. *Paris,* etc.), from L. *Parisii,* pop. name, pa-rē'sē), F. *Paris* = It. *Parigi,* from LL. *Pariesi,* L. *Lutetiæ Parisiorum,* Lutetia of the Parisii, a Celtic tribe. *Lutetiæ* has been referred, without evidence, to L. *lutum,* mud.] The capital of France, situated on both banks of the Seine in lat. 48° 50′ N., long. 2° 20′ E. (observatory). It is the second largest city in the world, the largest in the continent, in the world; and has long been celebrated as a center of fashion, literature, art, the drama, and scholarship. Its boundaries are the fortifications, 22 miles long, and building constructions. The banks of the Seine, which is 1,476 ft. in width in the city, are connected by 14 bridges, on the island in the Seine. It is the commercial and manufacturing center of France, and the center of the French railway system. Among the leading manufactures are clothing, furniture, articles de Paris, machinery, jewelry, clocks, glove, tapestries, carriages, etc. (for various localities and objects of interest see Bastile, Bourbon, Carnavalet, the Champs-Élysées, the churches of Notre-Dame and the Pantheon, the Theatre Français, the Louvre and the Luxembourg, the Sorbonne, etc., and for many local details, see the separate articles). The Grand Opera is the most conspicuous existing theater. The chief façade is enriched with polychrome materials and adorned with statues and groups of sculpture. The grand vestibule, the grand staircase, and the grand foyer, a hall 157 feet long, 47 wide, and 39 high display on its walls and ceiling the noblest oil paintings by famous French painters. The Opéra-Comique, the Gaîté, Parrassus, and the ancient poets. The city contains many hospitals and museums, and is the seat of many societies, including the Institute of France. Paris is the capital of the department of Seine, and is governed by the municipal council, the prefect of seine, the prefect of police, and the mayors of arrondissements. It was the ancient capital of a small Celtic tribe, the Parisii. It was the capital of Constantius Chlorus 292–306; was made the capital of the Frankish kingdom by Clovis in 508; was ruled by counts under the Carlovingians; became great and powerful under the Capetians; was largely developed under Philip Augustus and St. Louis; suffered from civil strife under Charles VI., was occupied by the English 1420–36, but expelled the English in 1436; was the scene of the massacre of St. Bartholomew in 1572; became the center of the League; was opened to Henry IV. in 1594; and was the scene of many of the events of the first French revolution and in those of 1830 and 1848. International expositions were held here in 1855, 1867, 1878, and 1889. (For the more important sieges and treaties of Paris, see below.) Population (1891), 2,447,957.

Paris. A city, capital of Edgar County, eastern Illinois, 106 miles east by south of Springfield. Population (1890), 4,996.

Paris. A city, capital of Bourbon County, Kentucky, 24 miles east of Frankfort. Population (1890), 4,218.

Paris, Battle of (1814). See *Montmartre.*

Paris, Comte de (**Louis Philippe Albert D'Orléans**). Born at Paris, Aug. 24, 1838: died at London, Sept. 8, 1894. Head of the Legitimist party in France and claimant of the French throne, eldest son of Ferdinand, duc d'Orléans, and grandson of Louis Philippe. He was in his infancy appointed to the French throne on the death of his father in 1842. He was educated in England, where his mother sought refuge after the overthrow of his grandfather in 1848. In 1861 he returned to France, and entered the staff of General McClellan. He subsequently took up his residence in France, but returned to England on the passage of the expulsion bill in 1886. On the death of the Comte de Chambord, grandson of Charles X. without issue, in 1883, he was recognized by the Legitimists as the head of the royal house of France, and thus as the heir to the claims of the elder branch, younger (Orléans) line of the house of Bourbon. He published "Histoire de la guerre civile en Amérique" (1874–90).

Paris (pä-rēs'), **Gaston Gaston Paulin.** Born at Avenay, Marne, Aug. 9, 1839. An eminent French Romance philologist. Since 1872 he has occupied a chair of French language and literature at the Collège de France. At the present time (1894) he is the director of the Ecole pratique des Hautes Études, of the Société des Hautes Études at Paris. His first publication of note was "Histoire poétique de Charlemagne" (1865). His edition of "La Vie de Saint Alexis" is truly epoch-making in the annals of French philology. He has also published "La Littérature française au moyen âge," etc., and is connected with many important philological publications in the French language. Among others the "Romania," the "Revue critique," the "Collection d'anciens textes français," and the "Bibliothèque française du moyen âge."

Paris, Judgment of. See *Judgment of Paris.*

Paris, Matthew of. See *Matthew of Paris.*

Paris, Sieges and Capitulations of. The most noteworthy of these are the following. (*a*) Siege by the Northmen in 885–86. It was unsuccessful. (*b*) Siege by Henry IV. in 1590. The city was successfully defended by the count of Brissac, who capitulated to the Allies, March 31, 1594. (*c*) Surrender to the Allies July 7, 1815. (*d*) Siege of 1870–71 by the Germans. It was commenced on Sept. 19, 1870, and the capitulation was signed Nov. 28 (by Jan. 10–13, and Jan. 19, 1871; the city capitulated by the convention of Versailles Jan. 28; the entry of German troops took place on March 1, and the occupation March 2–3). (*e*) Siege of 1871 by the troops of the National Assembly commanded by MacMahon. Paris being defended by the communists. It began April 6, and finally was ended by the besiegers May 28; many buildings (Hôtel de Ville, Tuileries, etc.) were destroyed by the communists. The insurrection was finally suppressed May 28, 1871.

Paris, Treaties of. Among the various treaties negotiated or concluded at Paris, the following are the most important. (c) Between Great Britain on one side and France, Spain, and Portugal on the other, Feb. 10, 1763. France ceded to Great Britain Canada, Nova Scotia, Cape Breton, Mobile, all the territory east of the Mississippi, Dominica, Tobago, St. Vincent, and Grenada; England ceded to France Guadeloupe, Martinique, Desirade, Marie Galante, and St. Pierre and Miquelon; Spain ceded Florida to Great Britain; England ceded Havana to Spain; and France ceded Louisiana and New Orleans to Spain. (b) Between Great Britain on one side and France, Spain, and the United States on the other, Jan., 1783. The independence of the United States was acknowledged; navigation of the Mississippi was made free to both parties; Minorca and Florida were restored to Spain; the region of the Senegal was granted to France; and mutual restitution was made of conquests in the West Indies. (c) Between France on the one side and Great Britain, Russia, Austria, and Prussia on the other, May 30, 1814; called also the *First Peace of Paris*. The independence of the Netherlands, Switzerland, and Germanic and Italian states was acknowledged. "France was allowed to retain the boundaries of 1792, with some additions Great Britain was to keep Malta, but to restore all the colonies held by France on Jan. 1, 1792, except Tobago, St. Lucia, and Mauritius, and to restore all the Dutch colonies she held except Ceylon, the Cape, and part of (now British) Guiana. A general congress was to meet at Vienna within two months to complete the arrangements." (*Lieber and Boerner*, English Political History, p. 166.) (d) Between the same parties as the treaty of 1814, Nov. 20, 1815; called also the *Second Peace of Paris*. France was reduced nearly to the limits of 1790. "$28,000,000 was to be paid to the Allies for the cost of the war. The fortresses of the northern frontier were to be occupied by the Allies for five years, and the garrisons paid by France. All works of art requisitioned by Napoleon were to be restored to their owners." (*Lieber and Boerner*, English Political History, p. 166.) (e) Between Russia on the one hand and Turkey, Great Britain, France, and Sardinia on the other, March 30, 1856. Russia restored Kars, and ceded part of Bessarabia and the Danube mouth; Sebastopol was restored to Russia; the neutralization of the Black Sea was proclaimed; and Russia abandoned its claim to a protectorate over Christians in Turkey, to whom the sultan was to grant more favorable terms.

Paris, University of. The oldest of the European universities. Schools had been established here under the successors of Charlemagne. They multiplied rapidly, and in the year 1200 an edict of Philip Augustus united them under one management and created the University of Paris, called the Studium till 1250. More than 30 colleges were included. It degenerated, and was rehabilitated by Henry IV. in 1595. Under Louis XIV. the university did not share in the general revival of arts and letters. The Sorbonne, which was the Theology alone retaining its prestige. In fewer courses of lectures in French civil law were given for the first time. On Sept. 15, 1793, the faculties of theology, medicine, law, and arts were suppressed throughout the republic by the Convention. See *Université Nationale de France*.

Paris Garden. A circus for bull- and bear-baiting, on the Bankside, near the Globe Theatre, London. It is said to have derived its name from one De Paris who built a house there in the reign of Edward II. It was in use at the beginning of Henry VIII.'s reign, and was afterward fitted up and used for a playhouse also.

Parish (par'ish), **Dr. John.** Born at Le Hanon, Conn., Nov. 7, 1762; died at Byfield, Mass., Oct. 15, 1825. An American Congregational clergyman and geographical and historical writer. He published a "History of New England" (1809), etc.

Parish, Sir Woodbine. Born Sept. 14, 1796; died Aug. 16, 1882. A British diplomatist. He was chargé d'affaires at Buenos Ayres 1825–32, and after his return published "Buenos Ayres and the Provinces of the Rio de la Plata" (1839; 2d ed. 1852). He brought to England an important collection of the large fossil animals of the pampas.

Parisii (pa-ris'i-i). In ancient history, a Gallic tribe dwelling in and near Paris; also, an ancient name of Paris.

Parisina (pā-rē-sē'nā). An opera by Donizetti, first produced at Florence, 1833.—**2.** A poem by Byron, published in 1816. An overture for it was composed by Sterndale Bennett in 1835, and performed by the Philharmonic Society in 1840.

Parisot. See *Valette*.

Parjanya (par-jän'ya). [According to Benfey, from √ *spanj*, rumble; according to Grassmann, from √ *parj*, in sense of 'to fill,' and so 'the filled cloud.'] The Vedic god of rain, identified with Gothic Fairguni, Norse Fiörgyn, and Lithuanian Perkuna: still the name of the thunder.

Park (pärk), **Edwards Amasa.** Born at Providence, R. I., Dec. 29, 1808. A noted American Congregational theologian, professor of sacred rhetoric at Andover Theological Seminary 1836–47, and of theology 1847–81. He was the leading editor of the "Bibliotheca Sacra," and published various memoirs.

Park, Mungo. Born in Selkirkshire, Scotland, Sept. 20, 1771: died in Africa probably in 1806. A celebrated African explorer. He visited Bencoolen as assistant surgeon on an East-Indiaman in 1792, contributing on his return a description of eight new Sumatran fishes to the "Transactions" of the Linnean Society. As agent of the African Association he undertook in 1795 to explore the course of the Niger. Leaving Pisania on the Gambia in Dec., 1795, he reached the Niger (being the first European to accomplish that feat) at Sego in July, 1796, after many adventures, and ascended to Bamnaku. In 1799 he published a narrative of his journey, entitled "Travels in the Interior of Africa." After having practised for some years as a country surgeon at Peebles, Scotland, he undertook a new expedition to the Niger in 1805. He started from Pisania in May, 1805, with a company of thirty-five Europeans and a number of natives, reaching the Niger in Aug., with only seven companions. Sending back his journals and letters from Sansanding on the Niger in Nov., 1805, he embarked with four European companions in a canoe, and was drowned with them near Boussa during an attack by the natives.

Parker (pär'kėr), **Isaac.** Born at Boston, June 17, 1768: died at Boston, May 26, 1830. An American jurist. He was a Federalist member of Congress from Massachusetts 1797–99, and in 1806 was appointed a judge of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, of which he was presiding justice from 1814 until his death. He was professor of law at Harvard 1816–27.

Parker, Joel. Born at Bethel, Vt., Aug. 27, 1799: died at New York, May 2, 1873. An American Presbyterian clergyman and religious writer.

Parker, Joel. Born in New Jersey, Nov. 24, 1816: died 1888. An American politician, Democratic governor of New Jersey 1863–66 and 1872–1875.

Parker, John Henry. Born 1806: died Jan. 31, 1884. An English archæologist. He began as a bookseller in Oxford in 1830. In 1836 he published a "Glossary of Architecture," and in 1849 an "Introduction to the Study of Gothic Architecture, etc." His later years were devoted to explorations at Rome. His "Archæology of Rome" began to appear in 1873.

Parker, Matthew. Born at Norwich, England, Aug. 6, 1504: died at London, May 17, 1575. Archbishop of Canterbury. He graduated at Cambridge (Corpus Christi College) in 1524, and was appointed chaplain to Anne Boleyn in 1535, and dean of the College of St. Paul's Cross by Thomas Cromwell. In 1545 he was appointed vice-chancellor of Cambridge. On the accession of Mary he was deprived, and lost all his preferments. He was consecrated archbishop of Canterbury Dec. 17, 1559. As primate he devoted himself to the organization and discipline of the English Church, and was a firm opponent of puritanism.

Parker, Sir Peter. Born 1716: died 1811. An English admiral. He served in the American war, and made an unsuccessful attack on Fort Moultrie, Charleston harbor.

Parker, Sir Peter. Born 1786: died 1814. An English naval officer, engaged in the blockading of Chesapeake Bay in 1814.

Parker, Theodore. Born at Lexington, Mass., Aug. 24, 1810: died at Florence, Italy, May 10, 1860. A noted American clergyman, lecturer, reformer, and writer. He studied at the Cambridge Divinity School 1834–36; became a Unitarian clergyman at Roxbury, Massachusetts, in 1837; became the head of an independent rationalistic society at the Melodeon (1846), and later at the Music Hall, Boston; and was a conspicuous advocate of the abolition of slavery. Among his works are "Discourse on Matters Pertaining to Religion" (1842), "Sermons of Theism, Atheism, and the Popular Theology" (1853), "Ten Sermons of Religion" (1853), besides a large number of addresses, etc., and "Great Americans" (this was published after his death). His complete works were edited by F. P. Cobbe (12 vols. 1863–65).

Parker, Willard. Born in New Hampshire, Sept. 2, 1800: died at New York, April 25, 1884. An American surgeon, professor of surgery in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, 1839–69, and later professor of clinical surgery there. He became president of the New York State Medical Society at Binghamton in 1865. He published various medical monographs.

Parker, Sir William. Born 1781: died 1866. An English admiral. He commanded the fleet operating against China in 1841, and effected the treaty of Nanking.

Parkersburg (pär'kėrz-bėrg). A city, capital of Wood County, West Virginia, situated on the Ohio 73 miles southwest of Wheeling. It is the second city in the State in leading industry, the refining of petroleum. Population (1890), 8,408.

Parkman (pärk'man), **Francis.** Born at Boston, Sept. 16, 1823: died at Jamaica Plain, near Boston, Nov. 8, 1893. An American historian. He graduated at Harvard in 1844, and began the study of law, but ultimately abandoned this study in order to devote himself to literature. He was professor of horticulture in the agricultural school of Harvard 1871–72. His historical works include "Conspiracy of Pontiac" (1851), "Pioneers of France in the New World" (1865), "Jesuits in North America" (1867), "Discovery of the Great West" (1869), "The Old Régime in Canada" (1874), "Count Frontenac and New France under Louis XIV." (1877), "Montcalm and Wolfe" (1884), "A Half Century of Conflict" (1892). He wrote also "The California and Oregon Trail" (1849), "Vassall Morton," a novel (1856), and "Historic Handbook of the Northern Tour" (1885).

Park Range. A chain of the Rocky Mountains in Colorado, west of South Park. Mount Lincoln is 14,297 feet in height.

Parley (pär'li). **Peter.** The pseudonym of Samuel Griswold Goodrich: it has also been used by others.

Parliament (par'li-ment). The supreme legislative body of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. It consists of the three estates of the realm—namely, the lords spiritual, the lords temporal, and the commons: the general council of the nation, constituting the legislature, summoned by the sovereign's authority to consult on the affairs of the nation and to enact and repeal laws. Primarily, the sovereign may be considered as a constituent element of Parliament: but the word as generally used has exclusive reference to the three estates above named, ranged in two distinct branches—the House of Lords and the House of Commons. The House of Lords (numbering 560 at the end of 1893) includes the lords spiritual (26) and lords temporal (534). The House of Commons consists at present (1894) of 670 members: 495 for England and Wales, 72 for Scotland, and 103 for Ireland—377 being representatives of county constituencies (counties or divisions of counties), 284 of boroughs, and 9 of universities. The authority of Parliament extends over the United Kingdom and all its colonies and foreign possessions. The duration of a Parliament was fixed by the Septennial Act in 1716 (superseding the Triennial Act of 1694) at 7 years, but it seldom even approaches its limit. Sessions are held annually, usually from about the middle of Feb. to the end of Aug., and are closed by prorogation. The government is administered by the ministry, which is sustained by a majority in the House of Commons. Should the ministry be outvoted in the house on a question of vital importance, it either resigns office or dissolves Parliament and appeals to the country. The precursors of the Parliament were the Witenagemot in the Anglo-Saxon period, and the National Councils in the Norman and Angevin periods. The composition and powers of Parliament were developed in the 14th and 15th centuries. The right of representation from shires and towns dates from 1265, and the separation of the two houses dates from the middle of the 14th century. Parliamentary government was in large measure suspended from 1461 to the middle of the reign of Henry VII. Profound struggles between the Parliament and the crown took place under James I. and Charles I., which led to the civil war and the Commonwealth. The parliamentary subjects to vote in the election of members of Parliament has been extended and regulated by the Reform Acts of 1832, 1867, and 1884, and the Redistribution Act of 1885.

Parliament Houses of. The buildings occupied for legislative purposes by the British Parliament, at Westminster, London. They were begun in 1840 from plans by Barry. The style is ornate late Perpendicular: the area 8 acres. The structure comprises 11 courts, some of large size, 1,100 rooms, and 100 stairways. The Thames front is 940 feet long, with low square towers at the extremities and flanking the raised central portion. The square Victoria tower at the southwest angle is 340 feet high; the middle tower, and the pointed Clock-tower at the north end, are slightly less lofty. The House of Commons is toward the north end of the great structure: it measures 75 by 45 feet and 41 high, and is solidly and simply furnished, and paneled with oak. There are 12 windows of colored glass. The House of Lords, 90 by 45 feet and 45 high, is very richly decorated. The walls are adorned with historical frescos. Among other notable rooms are the Central Hall, between the House of Lords and the House of Commons, octagonal, richly and highly ornamented; and the queen's robing-room and the royal gallery, used by the sovereign when she opens or prorogues Parliament in person. St. Stephen's Hall affords communication between the Central Hall and Westminster Hall on the west. About 500 statues, inside and outside, adorn the buildings.

Parliament, Mad. (So named in derision by the partizans of Henry III.) A great council held at Oxford in 1258 in order to accommodate the differences which had arisen between the barons and the king, owing to the persistent evasion by the latter of the obligations imposed on the sovereign by Magna Charta. It enacted the Provisions of Oxford, requiring the faithful observance by the king of the Great Charter, and providing for the assembling of a Parliament three times a year, and regular control over the chief justiciar, chancellor, and other high officers.

Parliament, The Good. See *Good Parliament*.

Parliament, The Long. See *Long Parliament*.

Parliament, The Rump. See *Long Parliament*.

Parliament of Bats ('bludgeons'). A Parliament under Henry VI., 1426.

Orders had been sent to the members that they should not wear swords, so they came like modern butchers, with long staves. When these were prohibited they had recourse to stones and leaden plummets.

Gardon, Hist. of Parliament.

Parliament of Dunces. A parliament convened at Coventry by Henry IV. in 1404: so named because all lawyers were excluded from it. Also called the *Unlearned Parliament* and the *Lack-learning Parliament*.

Parliament of Fowls, or Assembly of Fowls. A poem by Chaucer, mostly taken from Italian sources. Sixteen of the 98 stanzas are from Boccaccio's "Teseide." It is a poetical abstract of Cicero's "Dream of Scipio."

Parliament of Love, The. A play by Massinger, licensed in 1624.

Parliament of Paris. The chief of the French parliaments; the principal tribunal of justice of the French monarchy, from its origin in the king's council at a very early date to the Revolution. From about 1300 the parliament was constituted in 3 divisions—the grand' chambre, the chambre des requêtes, and the chambre des enquêtes. It played a prominent political part at different times in the 17th and 18th centuries.

Parma (pär'mä). **1.** A province in the compartimento of Emilia, Italy. Area, 1,250 square

miles. Population (1891), 271,621.—2. A city, capital of the province of Parma, Italy, situated on the river Parma in lat. 44° 48′ N., long. 10° 20′ E.: the Roman Parma. It is the seat of a flourishing trade, and has manufactures of felt hats. The cathedral is an interesting Romanesque building, essentially of the 11th century. The façade has 3 round-arched portals below 3 tiers of arcades; arcades are freely and picturesquely used throughout the exterior. There is an octagonal domed tower at the crossing. The three-aisled interior is spacious, with much excellent sculpture and painting, notably the famous frescos by Correggio in the dome, representing the Assumption of the Virgin. The baptistery of the cathedral, one of the finest in Italy, began in 1196, is octagonal, with 7 stories: the 4 intermediate ones form galleries supported by little columns, closely set. There are 3 beautiful sculptured doors. The interior is sixteen-sided, with arcades and a pointed, ribbed dome. The walls are covered with curious medieval paintings, and there is much good sculpture both without and within. Other objects of interest are the churches of Madonna della Steccata and San Giovanni Evangelista, ducal palace, library, museum, art gallery, and university. Parma was founded by the Romans as a colony on the Æmilian Way about 183 B. C. After its capture by Mark Antony, it was restored and called Colonia Julia Augusta. It had important woolen manufactures in early times. It took part in the strife of the Guelphs and Ghibellines, and belonged later to the Visconti. Here, in 1734, an indecisive battle was fought between the French and the Imperialists. (See *Parma, Duchy of.*) Population (1892), 51,590.

Parma, Duchy of, properly the **Duchies of Parma and Piacenza.** A former duchy in northern Italy, comprising in later times the modern provinces of Parma and Piacenza. It was obtained by the popacy in 1515; was under the Farnese dynasty from 1545 to 1731; passed to Don Carlos (Bourbon of Spain) in 1731, to Austria in 1735, to Don Philip (Bourbon of Spain) in 1748; and was annexed to France in 1802. The duchies of Parma, Piacenza, and Guastalla were given to Maria Louisa by the Congress of Vienna in 1814–15, and fell to the Duke of Lucca in 1847. There was an unsuccessful revolution in 1848–49. The duchy was incorporated with the kingdom of Italy in 1860.

Parma, Duke of (Alexander). See *Farnese, Alessandro.*

Parmegiano, or **Parmeggiano.** See *Parmigiano.*

Parmelan (pärm-lon′). A mountain near Annecy, in the Alps of Savoy. Height, 6,085 feet.

Parmenides (pär-men′i-dēz). [Gr. *Παρμενίδης.*] Born at Elea: fl. about 450 B. C. (according to some 500 B. C.?). A celebrated Greek philosopher, head of the Eleatic school. He wrote his opinions in a didactic poem, "Nature" (fragments edited by Karsten and by Stein). His central thought is the unity and permanence of being: there is no real birth or change. A celebrated dialogue of Plato was named from him.

Parmenides, a native of Elea, who flourished about the year 503 B. C., enjoyed a reputation in his native city scarcely inferior to that of Pythagoras at Crotona, of Empedocles at Acragas, or of Solon at Athens. Speusippus, quoted by Diogenes Laertius, asserts that the magistrates of Elea were yearly sworn to observe the laws enacted by Parmenides. Cebes talks about a "Pythagorean or Parmenidean mode of life," as if the austere ascesis of the Samian philosopher had been adopted or imitated by the Eleatic.
Symonds, Studies of the Greek Poets, I. 193.

Parmenio (pär-mē′ni-ō), or **Parmenion** (pär-mē′ni-on). [Gr. *Παρμενίων.*] Born about 400 B. C.: assassinated by order of Alexander, 330 B. C. A Macedonian general. He was the leading councilor and general of Philip and Alexander the Great, and commanded the left wing at the battles of Granicus, Issus, and Arbela.

Parmigiano (pär-mē-jä′nō), or **Parmegiano** (pär-mā-jä′nō), **Il** (The Parmesan″): usual name of **Francesco Maria Mazzuola** (mät-sō-ō′lä) (**Mazzola,** or **Mazzuoli**). Born at Parma, Jan. 11, 1504: died at Casal Maggiore, Italy, Aug. 24, 1540. An Italian painter. Among his works are "Vision of St. Jerome" (National Gallery, London), "Madonna with St. Margaret" (Bologna), "Madonna del Collo Lungo" (Pitti Palace, Florence), "Madonna della Rosa" (Dresden Gallery), etc.

Parnahyba. See *Paranahyba.*

Parnassus (pär-nas′us). [Gr. *Παρνασσός,* later *Παρνασσός.*] A mountain-ridge in Greece, 83 miles northwest of Athens, near the ancient Delphi, and situated mainly in ancient Phocis, the modern Liakoura. It was celebrated as the haunt of Apollo, the Muses, and the nymphs, and hence as the seat of music and poetry. Highest summit, Lycoreia (8,068 feet).

Parnassus, 1. A fresco by Raphael Mengs (1760), in the Villa Albani, Rome. It is a group of Apollo and the Muses, with Mnemosyne, the mother of the Muses. 2. A fresco by Raphael, in the Stanza della Segnatura of the Vatican, Rome. The subject is the triumph of ancient art under the enlightened and poetic influences of the Renaissance. Apollo and the Muses preside: Homer, Vergil, Dante, Sappho, Anacreon, Petrarch, and Corinna, with Raphael himself, figure with their fellow-artists in the attendant company. It is a garden festival of 16th-century Rome.

Parnassus, Mount. A painting by Mantegna, in the Louvre, Paris. Mars and Venus stand on a rock-arch, with Cupid, who is shooting darts into Vulcan's cave: in the foreground the Muses dance while Apollo makes music, and Mercury stands beside Pegasus.

Parnell (pär′nel), **Charles Stewart.** Born at Avondale, County Wicklow, Ireland, 1846: died at Brighton, Oct. 6, 1891. An Irish statesman. He was the fourth son of John Henry Parnell (whose ancestors emigrated from England to Ireland in the 17th century) and Delia Tudor Stewart, daughter of Admiral Charles Stewart of the United States navy. He studied at Magdalene College, Cambridge, without taking a degree, and was elected to Parliament in 1875. He became the first president of the Irish Land League in 1879, visited the United States in the interest of the Irish agitation for home rule 1879–80, and succeeded Shaw as leader of the Home Rule party in 1880. He was imprisoned under the Coercion Act 1881–82. In 1885 Mr. Gladstone formed a parliamentary alliance with Parnell, and proposed a Home Rule Bill which secured the support of all the Irish members (86) but caused a split in the Liberal party and restored Lord Salisbury to power. Toward the close of the session of 1887 the "Times" sought to discredit home rule before the country by publishing a series of articles entitled "Parnellism and Crime," in which it tried to connect Parnell with the Phœnix Park murders and other assassinations. In support of its allegations it published a number of letters alleged to have been written by Parnell, which were proved, before a committee appointed by Parliament to investigate the "Times" charges, to have been forged by Pigott. Parnell brought suit for libel against the "Times," recovering £5,000 damages. In 1890, Captain O'Shea obtained a grant of divorce from his wife—Parnell (who afterward married Mrs. O'Shea) having been cited as the corespondent in the suit. He was in consequence deposed from the leadership, at the instance of the liberal leaders, by a majority of his party, but refused to submit, and died a bankrupt and his death.

Parnell, Henry Brooke, first Baron Congleton. Born July 3, 1776: committed suicide, June 8, 1842. A British politician, secretary at war 1830–32. He wrote "Financial Reform" (1830), etc.

Parnell, Thomas. Born at Dublin in 1679: died in 1717. A British poet. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, entered in Holy Orders, ordained in 1700; was archdeacon of Clogher in 1705; and was presented to the vicarage of Finglas in 1716. He was a member of the Scriblerus Club. Among his poems are "The Hermit," "The Night-Piece on Death," "Hymn to Contentment," and "Allegory on Man." He translated Homer's "Battle of the Frogs and Mice."

Parnellite (pär′nel-it) **Party.** In British politics, the Irish Nationalist party as it reunited under the leadership of Parnell about 1879. Its only important aim was the securing of home rule for Ireland. In 1885 it became allied for this purpose with the English Liberal party, and contributed to the parliamentary majority of the third and fourth Gladstone administrations. On the death of Parnell in 1891 the party divided, a small fraction of it, called now distinctively the Parnellites, being led by John Redmond, while the great majority of the Nationalists (often called Anti-Parnellites) chose Justin M'Carthy as leader.

Parny (pär-nē′), **Évariste Désiré de Forges,** vicomte **de.** Born on the Isle of Bourbon, Feb. 6, 1753: died at Paris, Dec. 5, 1814. A French poet. Among his best-known works are "Poésies érotiques" (1778) and "La guerre des dieux" (1799).

Parny's best piece, a short epitaph on a young girl, is one of the best things of its kind in literature. His merits, however, are confined to his early work. In his maturer years he wrote long poems, on the model of the "Pucelle," against England, Christianity, and monarchism, which are equally remarkable for blasphemy, obscenity, extravagance, and dullness. *Saintsbury,* French Lit., p. 390.

Parolles (pä-rol′es). A character in Shakspere's "All's Well that Ends Well," a braggart whose poltroonery is humorous and droll.

Paropamisus (par-ō-pam′i-sus or par-ō-pa-mī′sus). [Gr. *Παροπάμισος.*] In ancient geography, a mountain-range lying west of the Hindu-Kush.

Paros (pā′ros). [Gr. *Πάρος.*] An island of the Cyclades, Greece, situated in the Ægean Sea west of Naxos, intersected by lat. 37° N., long. 25° 10′ E. It is composed of a single mountain, famous in ancient times for its marble. It was successfully attacked by Miltiades after the battle of Marathon 490 B. C., and joined the confederacy of Delos. Length, 13 miles.

Parquet, Jacques Diel du. See *Diel du Parquet.*

Parr (pär), **Catharine.** Born at Kendal Castle, Westmoreland, England, about 1513: died at Sudely Castle, Gloucestershire, England, Sept. 7, 1548. Eighth wife of Henry VIII., whom she married in 1543. She married Lord Seymour in 1547.

Parr, Samuel. Born at Harrow-on-the-Hill, England, Jan. 15, 1747: died at Hatton, March 6, 1825. An English scholar, son of Samuel Parr, a surgeon, whose assistant he was 1761–65. He studied at Harrow, and was at Cambridge for a short time in 1765. From 1767 to 1771 he was chief assistant to Dr. Sumner at Harrow School, and in 1783 was made vicar of Hatton, near Warwick. He was a warm friend of Person. He was famous for the variety of his knowledge and for his dogmatism.

Parr, Thomas, called "Old Parr." Died at London, 1635. A reputed centenarian. He was said to have been born in 1483, and hence would have been 152 years old when he died. Mr. Thoms, the editor of "Notes and Queries," examined the evidence and found it untrustworthy, though Parr was certainly very old and was a celebrity for many years before his death.

Parramatta, or **Paramatta** (par-a-mat′ä). A town in New South Wales, Australia, situated on the Parramatta River 14 miles northwest of Sydney. It has a flourishing fruit trade. Population (1891), 11,677.

Parret (par′et). A river in Somerset, England, which flows into the Bristol Channel 6 miles north of Bridgwater. Length, about 40 miles.

Parrhasius (pa-rā′shi-us). [Gr. *Παρράσιος.*] Born at Ephesus: lived about 400 B. C. A celebrated Greek painter, considered one of the greatest of antiquity. The anecdotes of Pliny about all the painters of this time indicate extraordinary realism carried to the point of mannerism. (Compare *Zeuxis.*) There were many pen-and-ink sketches by Parrhasius still in existence in the time of Pliny. Among his principal works were "The Personifications of the Deme of Athens," probably suggested by Aristophanes; a Prometheus; the Heroides at Lindus; the Theseus at Athens, afterward on the Capitol at Rome; and a Contest of Ajax and Odysseus for the weapons of Achilles.

Parris (par′is), **Albion Keith.** Born in Maine, Jan. 19, 1788: died at Portland, Maine, Feb. 11, 1857. An American Democratic politician. He was member of Congress from Massachusetts 1815–19; governor of Maine 1827–36, and United States senator from Maine 1836–28.

Parris, Samuel. Born at London, 1653: died at Sudbury, Mass., Feb. 27, 1720. An American Congregational clergyman, notable in connection with the Salem witchcraft delusion of 1692–93. He studied at Harvard, without taking a degree, became a merchant at Boston, afterward entered the ministry, and in 1689 became pastor of the church at Danvers (then part of Salem), Massachusetts. In 1692 his daughter and Abigail Williams, both under 12 years of age, accused Tituba (a South American slave living with the family as a servant) of bewitching them. At best Tituba into confessing herself a witch. The delusion spread, many persons were tried for witchcraft, and in the course of 16 months 20 persons were put to death. He was dismissed by his congregation in 1696 for his share in these judicial murders. *Appletons' Cyc. of Amer. Biog.*

Parrot (pä-rō′), **Johann Jakob Friedrich Wilhelm.** Born at Karlsruhe, Baden, 1792: died at Dorpat, Russia, about 1840. A German traveler in the Caucasus, Ararat, etc.

Parrott (par′ot). **Robert Parker.** Born at Lee, N. H., Oct. 5, 1804: died at Cold Spring, N. Y., Dec. 24, 1877. An American inventor, superintendent of the West Point iron and cannon foundry, Cold Spring, New York. He invented the Parrott gun.

Parry (par′i), **Cape.** A cape on the northern coast of North America, projecting into the Arctic Ocean about lat. 70° N., long. 123° 30′ W.

Parry, Charles Hubert Hastings. Born at Bournemouth, Feb. 27, 1848. An English composer. He was made professor of musical history and composition at the Royal Academy of Music in 1883.

Parry, Sir **William Edward.** Born at Bath, England, Dec. 19, 1790: died at Ems, Germany, July 8, 1855. An English navigator and arctic explorer. In 1806 he was midshipman in the Tribune frigate, and in 1808 on the Vanguard in the Baltic. As lieutenant of the Alexander he served at Spitzbergen and on La Hogue in the North American station until 1817. He accompanied Ross's polar expedition, and took command of an expedition himself in May, 1819. He explored and named Barrow Strait, Prince Regent's Inlet, and Wellington Sound, reaching Melville Island Sept., 1819. By crossing long. 110° W. he won the £5,000 prize offered by Parliament. A navigation polar expedition appeared in 1821. In May, 1821, he started on a second expedition, and in May, 1824, on a third, which were not specially successful. Another expedition, by way of Spitzbergen, was likewise unsuccessful. From Dec., 1823, to May, 1829, he was acting hydrographer to the navy. In 1852 he was made rear-admiral, and in 1853 governor of Greenwich Hospital.

Parry Islands. [Named from Sir W. E. Parry.] A group of islands in the Arctic Ocean, including Melville Island, Bathurst Island, and others.

Parsdorf (pärs′dorf), **Armistice of.** A truce between France and Austria, concluded in July, 1800, at Parsdorf, a village 10 miles east of Munich.

Parsifal, or **Parsival** (pär′sē-fäl). A musical drama by Richard Wagner. The poem was composed by him in 1877, the music in 1879. It was first performed at Bayreuth, July 28, 1882. See *Perceval* and *Parzival.*

Parsis, or **Parsees** (pär′sēz). [From Pers. *Parsi,* a Persian.] The descendants of those Persians who settled in India about the end of the 7th and the beginning of the 8th century, in order to escape Mohammedan persecution, and who still retain their ancient religion, now called Zoroastrianism. See *Guebers.*

Parsons (pär'sonz). A city in Labette County, southeastern Kansas, 125 miles south by east of Topeka. Population (1890), 16,796.

Parsons (pär'sonz), **Alfred William.** Born in Somerset, Dec. 2, 1847. An English landscape-painter. He first exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1871, and paints both in oil and in water-colors. Among his works are "The First Frost" (1883); "In Ober Country" (1885); "When Nature Painted all Things Gay" (1887); a series of water-color drawings of the Warwickshire Avon (exhibited in 1885), etc.

Parsons, or **Persons** (pėr'sons), **Robert.** Born at Nether Stowey, Somerset, 1546; died at Rome, April 18, 1610. An English Jesuit. He graduated at Oxford in the Oxford Univ. list, and was subsequently a fellow, bursar, and dean of his college. In 1575 he entered the Jesuit society at Rome. He intrigued actively against Elizabeth and the Protestants in England until his death. He published many polemical works.

Parsons, Theophilus. Born at Byfield, Mass., Feb. 24, 1750; died at Boston, Oct. 30, 1813. An American jurist. He was a member of the Essex Junto in 1775, and chief justice of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts 1806–13.

Parsons, Theophilus. Born at Newburyport, Mass., May 17, 1797; died Jan. 26, 1882. An American legal and religious writer, son of T. Parsons. He published "Law of Contracts" (1853); "Mercantile Law" (1856); "Maritime Law" (1859); "Bona Romo" (1861); "The Infinite and the Finite" (1872), etc.

Parsons, Thomas Williams. Born at Boston, Aug. 18, 1819; died at Scituate, Mass., Sept. 3, 1892. An American poet. He lived much abroad. He translated Dante's "Inferno" in 1867, published "Ghetto di Roma" (1854); collected poems, among which is "On a Bust of Dante"), "The Magnolia, etc." (privately printed 1867), "The Shadow of the Obelisk, etc." (1873), and "Circum Præcordia" (1890), etc.

Parsons, William, third Earl of Rosse. Born at York, England, June 17, 1800; died Oct. 31, 1867. A British astronomer. He is specially notable for the reflecting telescope (the largest in the world) which he erected at his Castle, Parsonstown, Ireland, 1845. The focal length of the telescope is 54 feet; the diameter of the tube, 7 feet.

Parson's Emperor. [G. *Pfaffen-Kaiser.*] A name given to the emperor Charles IV., who owed his elevation to the Pope.

Parson's Tale, The. One of Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales." It was taken from the same original as the "Ayenbite of Inwit," and its theme is penitence. At the instance of Pepys Dryden produced his imitation of the character of the parson in the "General Prologue"; he turned the parish priest of the 14th century into a nonjuring divine of the 17th century. *Lounsbury.*

Parsonstown (pär'sonz-toun). Atown in King's County, Ireland, 43 miles northeast of Limerick. Population (1891), 4,313.

Partabgarh (pur-tāb-gur'), or **Pertabgurh** (pėr-tāb-gur'), or **Pratabgarh** (pra-tāb-gur'). I. A district in Oudh, British India, intersected by lat. 25° 45' N., long. 81° 47' E. Area, 1,436 square miles. Population (1881), 847,047.—2. A state in Rajputana, India, under British control, intersected by lat. 24° N., long. 74° 50' E. Area, 1,450 square miles. Population (1881), 80,568.

Partanna (pär-tän'nä). A town in the province of Trapani, Sicily, 38 miles southwest of Palermo. Population, 13,144.

Parthenay (pär-nā'). A town in the department of Deux-Sèvres, France, situated on the Thouet 30 miles west by north of Poitiers. It has been a military stronghold from medieval times. Population (1891), commune, 7,297.

Parthenia (pär-thē'ni-a). In Sidney's "Arcadia," the wife of Argalus, who assumes the armor of a knight to revenge his death upon his slayer Amphialus.

Parthenius (pär-thē'ni-us). [Gr. *Παρθένιος.*] Lived in the last part of the 1st century B. C. A Greek poet, living in Rome. His only surviving work is a collection of prose tales.

Parthenon (pär'the-non). [Gr. *Παρθενών*, the temple of Athene Parthenos ('the Virgin').] The official temple of Pallas, at Athens, as protectress of the city and guardian of the Athenian hegemony, begun about 450 B. C. by Ictinus, under the political direction of Pericles and the artistic presidency of Phidias. The temple is a Doric peripteros of 8 by 17 columns, on a stylobate of 3 steps, measuring on the highest step 101 by 228 feet. Before both pronaos and opisthodomos there is an inner range of 6 columns. The cella had two interior doubletiered ranges of Doric columns, and behind it there was a large chamber used for a treasury, with 4 great columns to support its ceiling. The cult-statue in the cella was the famous colossal chryselephantine statue of Athene Parthenos by Phidias. It represented the goddess standing, wearing helmet and ægis, with her left hand supporting her spear, and on her extended right holding a Victory. At her feet were her shield and serpent. The entire upper part of the exterior wall of the cella was surrounded by a frieze in low relief, 3 feet high, representing an idealized Panathenaic procession in presence of the Olympian gods. Both pediments were filled with sculpture in the round, the group on the east representing the birth of Athene, that on the west her contest for Attens with Poseidon. The surviving fragments from the pediments and much of the frieze are among the Elgin Marbles in the British Museum, and are considered the most precious existing sculptures. The metopes of the peristyle entablature bore contests of Greeks with centaurs, Amazons, and Trojans, in high relief. The ornament of the Parthenon also included a comprehensive scheme of decoration in color. In refinement of design and execution, this structure stands unrivaled and unparalleled. Since 1835 it has not been disputed that the existing Parthenon stands on the foundations of an older temple which, prior to the discovery in 1885 of the old temple of Athene (see *Athena*) adjoining the Erechtheum, was believed to be identical with this temple. In 1892 Mr. F. C. Penrose sought to establish, nevertheless, that the old temple, having his agreement primarily on a series of architect's laying-out marks inscribed on the north wall of the Parthenon. Mr. Penrose's temple, assigned to the beginning of the 6th century B. C., was Doric, peripteral, hexastyle, with 16 columns on the flanks, measuring on the highest step 69 by 193.1 feet, and likewise incorporated as a pedestal a considerable part of its massive platform. Dr. Dörpfeld, however, has traversed successfully the English archeologist's theory, and has proved that the older Parthenon was never finished; that it was Doric, peripteral, hexastyle, with 19 columns on the flanks, on a stylobate probably of 2 steps; and that it measured on the edge of the upper step 100.04 by 249.24 feet.

Parthenope (pär-then'ō-pē). [Gr. *Παρθενόπη.*] 1. The name of several persons in Greek mythology, particularly of a Siren said to have been cast up drowned on the shore of Naples. —2. An ancient name of Naples.—3. An asteroid (No. 11) discovered at Naples May 11, 1850, by De Gasparis.

Parthenopean (pär'the-nō-pē'an) **Republic.** [From *Parthenope*, an old name of Naples.] The short-lived republic which succeeded the kingdom of Naples in 1799. It was established by aid of the French in Jan., and was overthrown by the British, Russians, and other Europeans in June. The Bourbons were restored.

Parthia (pär'thi-ä). [Gr. *Παρθία*, from *Πάρθοι*, L. *Parthi*, the Parthians.] In ancient geography, a country in western Asia, situated east of Media and south of Hyrcania. It was the nucleus of the Parthian empire.

Parthian (pär'thi-an) **Empire.** An ancient monarchy, nearly coextensive with the first Persian empire. It extended at its height to the Euphrates, Caspian Sea, Indus, and Indian Ocean. It was established by Arsaces, the first king, who overthrew the rule of the Seleucidæ in 250 B. C. It reached its power under Mithridates I and II.; was often at war with Rome; and was overthrown by the new Persian empire of the Sassanidæ in 227 A. D.

Partick (pär'tik). A western suburb of Glasgow, Scotland.

Partington (pär'ting-ton). **Mrs.** A humorous character invented by Benjamin Penhallow Shillaber, whose "Life and Sayings of Mrs. Partington" appeared in 1854. She was noted for her mistakes in words, as in her famous reference of this name in his speech on the Reform Bill in 1831, in which he applies the story of a Dame Partington of Sidmouth who undertook to sweep the Atlantic Ocean out of her house on the occasion of a great storm, mopping it up and then squeezing out the mop: "The Atlantic beat Mrs. Partington. She was excellent at a slop or a puddle, but the ocean beat her all to sticks."

Partition Treaties. Two treaties made between France, England, and the Netherlands in 1698 and 1700 (the latter on the death of the electoral prince), for the settlement of the Spanish succession. By the first, Spain, the Indies, and the Netherlands were given to the electoral prince; Guipuzcoa and the Milanese to France; and Milan to the archduke Charles. By the second, Spain, the Indies, and the Netherlands went to the archduke Charles, and Milan to France and Lorraine.

Parton (pär'ton), **James.** Born at Canterbury, England, Feb. 9, 1822; died at Newburyport, Mass., Oct. 17, 1891. An American biographer and miscellaneous author. Among his biographical works are lives of Horace Greeley (1855), Aaron Burr (1857), Andrew Jackson (1860), Benjamin Franklin (1864), Thomas Jefferson (1874), Voltaire (1881). He also wrote "Famous Americans of Recent Times" (1867), "Noted Women of Europe and America" (1883), "Captains of Industry" (1884 and 1891), etc.

Parton, Mrs. (**Sara Payson Willis**): pseudonym **Fanny Fern.** Born at Portland, Maine, July 9, 1811; died at Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 10, 1872. An American author, wife of James Parton and sister of N. P. Willis. She married Charles Eldridge in 1837, he died in 1849, and she began to write for a livelihood. In 1856 she married James Parton. She published "Fern Leaves from Fanny's Portfolio" (1853 and 1854), "Little Ferns" (1854), "Fresh Ferns," "Ruth Hall," "Rose Clark," "Folly as it Flies, etc." (1868), "Ginger Snaps" (1870), etc.

Parvati (pär'wa-tē). ['Mountaineer.'] A name of Durga, the wife of Shiva, as the daughter of Himavat, king of the snowy mountains.

Parysatis (pa-ris'a-tis). [Gr. *Παρύσατις.*] Lived about 400 B. C. Daughter of Artaxerxes Longimanus, wife of Darius Ochus, and mother of Artaxerxes Mnemon and Cyrus the Younger. She was notorious for her crimes.

Parzival (pärt'sė-fäl). The legendary hero of the epic poem of the same name written by the German poet Wolfram von Eschenbach, after French originals, between 1205 and 1215. He was the son of Gamuret, prince of Anjou, and Queen Herzeloide of Valois. His father died in battle in the East, and his mother, to protect him from a like fate, brings him up in the solitude of the forest in ignorance of knightly customs. After many misadventures he becomes knight at Arthur's court, and ultimately becomes a knight of the Round Table. Afterward, in search of adventures, he rescues Queen Condwiramurs, who becomes his wife, and then arrives at the Castle of the Holy Grail. Here, having neglected certain conditions, he loses the sovereignty of the grail (which it was possible for him to obtain), and leaves the castle in disgrace. The messenger of the grail afterward appears at the court of Arthur and rebukes him, and he is banished from the Round Table. At this open shame he renounces his allegiance to God, and wanders about in search of the grail. Finally he learns the true nature of God and of the grail, leads a life of abstinence, and becomes again a member of the Round Table. At the Castle of the Grail he is declared to be now worthy to become the sovereign of the grail. See *Parsifal* and *Perceval.*

Pasadena (pas-a-dē'nä). A noted winter resort in southern California, about 9 miles from Los Angeles.

Pasargadæ (pa-sär'ga-dē). [Gr. *Πασαργάδαι.*] In ancient geography, the earliest capital of the Persians. It has been identified in the ancient site conspicuous in the little valley now called Meshhed-Murghab, northeast of the ancient Persepolis, and contains the ruins of palaces and founded temples; here he was buried; and his city became a place of pilgrimage and religious instruction for the Persians. The architectural remains, though ruinous, are important.

Pascagoula. See *Biloxi.*

Pascagoula (pas-ka-gō'lä). A river in Mississippi which is formed by the union of the Leaf and Chickasawha rivers, and flows into Mississippi Sound 40 miles southwest of Mobile. Length, including the Chickasawha, about 250 miles.

Pascal (pas'kal; F. pron. päs-käl'), **Blaise.** Born at Clermont-Ferrand, Puy-de-Dôme, June 19, 1623; died at Paris, Aug. 19, 1662. A celebrated French geometrician, philosopher, and writer. He was educated in Paris after 1631, but his progress was such that his zeal had to be restrained. Books were denied him in his public, but his overflowing, unaided, he invented geometry anew when 12 years old, and at the age of 17 achieved renown with his "Traité des sections coniques" (1640). Later on he undertook and carried on successfully the subtle experiments on the Torricellian void; but he also became distinguished in literature is due to his connection with the celebrated monastery of Port-Royal. At different times during his early years Pascal had conceived the plan to give himself up as a layman to the service of God. At various times he abandoned his intention for a life of dissipation from which he was finally redeemed as a consequence of an escape he had from an accident (1654). He renounced the world definitely, and embraced the cause of Port-Royal. His writings during these walls was transmitted from memory by an amitor, and is entitled "Entretien sur Epictète et Montaigne" (1655). He rose to highest literary excellence in setting forth and defending the doctrines of Port-Royal against the Jesuits. Between Jan., 1656, and March, 1657, over his nom de plume, Louis de Montalte, Pascal wrote 18 letters, professedly to a friend in the provinces; hence the epistles are known as "Les provinciales." At the time of his death Pascal was engaged on a work that he was to name "Apologie de la religion chrétienne." The notes he had made for it were subsequently found, but in such a scattered and imperfect condition that it was useless to attempt restoring his plan. They were therefore published in 1670 under the title "Pensées de M. Pascal sur la religion et sur quelques autres sujets, qui ont été trouvées après sa mort parmi ses papiers." In addition to these works Pascal wrote "Discours sur les passions de l'amour," "L'Esprit géométrique," "L'Art de persuader," three different "Discours sur la condition des grands," "Prière pour demander le bon usage des maladies," and finally a limited number of letters, addressed among others, to Mademoiselle de Roannez in 1657.

Paschal (pas'kal) **I.,** L. **Paschalis** (pas-kā'lis). Pope 817–824.

Paschal II., L. **Paschalis (Ranieri).** Died Jan. 21, 1118. Pope 1099–1118. He carried on a strife about investitures with Henry I. of England and the emperors Henry IV. and Henry V.

Paschal III. Antipope 1164–68, in opposition to Alexander III.

Pasco. See *Cerro de Pasco.*

Pascoboula. See *Biloxi.*

Pascuaro. See *Tzacuaro.*

Pas-de-Calais (pä'dė-kä-lā'). [F., 'step of Calais.'] 1. The French name of the Strait of Dover.—2. A department in northern France, corresponding to the greater part of Artois and part of Picardy. Capital, Arras. It is bounded by the English Channel and Strait of Dover on the west and north, Nord on the northeast and east, and Somme on the south. The surface is a plain intersected by hills. It is a flourishing agricultural, manufacturing, mining, and commercial department. Area, 2,551 square miles. Population (1891), 874,364.

Pasdeloup (pŏd-lōō'), **Jules Étienne.** Born at Paris, Sept. 15, 1819; died at Fontainebleau, Aug. 14, 1887. A French conductor of popular concerts in Paris.

Pasewalk (pä'ze-välk). A town in Pomerania, Prussia, situated on the Uker 24 miles west by north of Stettin. Population (1890), 8,247.

Pasht. *See Bubastus.*

Pasini (pä-sē'nē), **Alberto.** Born near Parma, Italy, 1826. An Italian genre-painter. He went to Paris about 1846, and became the pupil of E. Ciceri, E. Isabey, and Théodore Rousseau. His subjects are chiefly oriental.

Pasiphaë (pa-sif'a-ē). [Gr. *Πασιφάη.*] In Greek legend, the daughter of Helios, wife of Minos, and mother of Ariadne. She was enamored of a white bull given to Minos by Poseidon, and by him became the mother of the Minotaur.

Pasiteles (pa-sit'e-lēz). [Gr. *Πασιτέλης.*] Lived in the 1st century B. C. A Greek sculptor, a native of Magna Græcia, who acquired Roman citizenship when the southern cities were admitted to that privilege about 87 B. C. He followed the modern method of elaborating his work in clay, and wrote five books on artistic matters much copied by Pliny. Pasiteles and his school affected a kind of pre-Phidian style. Many pseudonarchaic works are ascribed to them.

Paskevitch (päs-kä'vich), **Ivan,** Prince of Warsaw. Born at Poltava, Russia, May 8 (O. S.), 1782; died at Warsaw, Feb. 1, 1856. A Russian field-marshal. He was distinguished in Turkey until 1825, and the later campaigns against Napoleon, distinguished Persian Armenia and stormed Erivan in 1827; captured Kars in 1828, and Erzerum in 1829; as commander-in-chief in Poland captured Warsaw in 1831, and became governor of Poland, executing the Organic Statute; and commanded the Russian contingent against the Hungarians in 1849, and the Danube army in 1854.

Pasman (päs-män'). A small narrow island in the Adriatic Sea, south of Zara, belonging to Dalmatia, Austria-Hungary.

Paso de Chocolate (pä'sō dā chō-kō-lä'tā). A pass in northwestern Chihuahua, between the towns of Galeana and Casas Grandes, famous for the atrocities committed there by the Apaches during the past and present centuries. The last action fought there was in 1882, when nearly all the able-bodied men of Galeana were slain by a superior force of Indians, after a desperate resistance.

Paso del Norte (pä'sō del nōr'tā). **El.** [Sp., 'The Pass of the North.'] A town (now Ciudad Juarez) in northeastern Chihuahua, Mexico, on the west bank of the Rio Grande opposite El Paso in Texas. It was founded as an Indian mission in 1659. Until 1680 it was only an Indian village, and the only relay between Parral in southern Chihuahua and Santa Fé in New Mexico. In 1680, when the Pueblo Indians in New Mexico drove the Spaniards from Santa Fé, the retreating colonists and a few soldiers halted at El Paso del Norte, and established their camp. Thereafter it became the seat of government for the province of New Mexico until 1822, and the base of operations against the hostile Pueblos. A Spanish town gradually arose, and the Indian settlements became established in that place in the course of time. It remained attached to New Mexico until after the war between the United States and Mexico, when it was, after the conclusion of peace, included in the Mexican state of Chihuahua. During the latter part of the reign of Maximilian, El Paso del Norte formed the headquarters of the national forces and of President Juarez. The Mexican Central Railroad has there its northern terminus. Population, about 8,000.

Pasquier (päs-kyā'). **Étienne.** Born at Paris, 1529; died there, 1615. A French jurist and author. His chief works are "Recherches sur la France" ("Researches on France"; publication commenced about 1560) and "Letters."

Pasquier, Étienne Denis, Baron (later Duc) **de.** Born at Paris, April 22, 1767; died there, July 5, 1862. A French politician. He served as an official under Napoleon I.; was cabinet minister during the restoration, and president of the Chamber of Peers under Louis Philippe; received the titular dignity of chancellor in 1837; and was created duke in 1844. He retired to private life after the revolution of 1848. He was the joint author with M. de Rancon of a vaudeville, "Grimot, ou le portrait à faire"; published "Discours prononcés dans les chambres législatives de 1814–30" (1842); and left a memoir in manuscript, the first volume of which appeared in 1893 under the title of "Histoire de mon temps."

Pasquin (pas'kwin), It. **Pasquino** (päs-kwē'nō), [F. *pasquin*, a lampoon, also the statue so called (Cotgrave), from It. *pasquino*, a lampoon.] A tailor (or a cobbler, or a barber) who lived about the end of the 15th century in Rome, noted for his caustic wit, and whose name, soon after his death, was transferred to a mutilated statue which had been dug up opposite his shop, on which were posted anonymous lampoons. At the opposite end of the city from the statue mentioned above, there was an ancient statue of Mars, called by the people Marforio; and gibes and jeers pasted upon Pasquin were answered by similar effusions on the part of Marforio. By this system of thrust and parry the most serious matters were disclosed, and the most distinguished persons attacked and defended. *I. D'Israeli.*

Pasquin. A dramatic satire by Fielding, published in 1736.

Passage of Honor. See the extract.

The last [of these special chronicles], according to the date of its events, is the "Paso Honroso," or the Passage of Honor, and is a formal account of a passage at arms which was held against all comers in 1434, at the bridge of Orbigo, near the city of Leon, during thirty days, at a moment when the road was thronged with knights passing for a solemn festival to the neighboring shrine of Santiago. The challenger was Suero de Quiñones, a gentleman of rank, who claimed to be thus emancipated from the service of wearing for a noble lady's sake a chain of iron around his neck every Thursday. The arrangements for this extraordinary tournament were all made under the king's authority. Nine champions, *maîtres de jeux*, were to hold stout lances, and at the end of thirty days it was found that sixty-eight knights had run a course in the usual manner; his claim that six hundred and twenty-seven encounters had taken place, and that sixty-six lances had been broken by one knight, an Aragonese, having been killed, and many wounded, among whom were Quiñones and eight out of the nine fellow-champions. *Ticknor,* Span. Lit., I. 374.

Passages from the Diary of a Late Physician. A collection of short stories by Samuel Warren, first published in "Blackwood's Magazine." In 1831 in America (1832 in England) two volumes were published, and in 1838 a third was added. They last mostly a morbid interest, but were extremely popular.

Passaguates (pä'sa-gwä'tās). [Origin unknown.] A tribal name of southern Chihuahua, mentioned in 1582 by Espejo. It is now extinct, and nothing is known of its language.

Passaic (pa-sā'ik). A river in New Jersey which flows into Newark Bay below Newark. It forms a cataract of 72 feet, with a perpendicular fall of 50 feet, at Great Falls, about 12 miles from Newark.

Passaic. Amanufacturing city in Passaic County, New Jersey, situated on the river Passaic 11 miles northwest of New York. Population (1890), 13,028.

Passamaquoddy (pas'a-ma-quod'i), A tribe of North American Indians, chiefly in Maine. See *Quoddy.*

Passamaquoddy Bay. [From the Indian tribe name.] An arm of the Atlantic, situated on the border between Maine and New Brunswick. It receives the St. Croix. Length, about 15 miles.

Passaro (pas'sä-rō), or **Passero** (pas'se-rō), **Cape.** The modern name of Pachynum. In a seaight of this cape, Aug. 11, 1718, the British under Lyng annihilated the Spanish fleet under Castañeta.

Passarowitz (pä-sä'rō-vits), or **Posarevatz** (po-sä're-väts), or **Poscharewatz** (po-shä're-väts). A town in Servia, 38 miles east-southeast of Belgrad. Population (1891), 11,154.

Passarowitz, Peace of. A treaty concluded at Passarowitz, July 21, 1718, between Turkey on the one hand and Austria and Venice on the other. Venice ceded the Morea to Turkey; Turkey ceded to Austria part of Bosnia, little Wallachia, part of Servia (including Belgrad), and the Banat of Temesvar.

Passau (pä'sou). A town in Lower Bavaria, Bavaria, situated at the junction of the Inn and Ilz with the Danube, close to the Austrian frontier, in lat. 48° 34′ N., long. 13° 27′ E. It is noted for its picturesque location. The cathedral, of very early foundation, but often restored, dates from 1668–1693, is one of the best examples of the German florid renaissance style. It was the capital of the bishopric of Passau. Population (1890), 16,977.

Passau, Bishopric of. A former German principality, in the neighborhood of Passau. It was founded in the 8th century, was secularized in 1803, and passed to Bavaria in 1805.

Passau, Peace of. A treaty concluded at Passau, Aug. 16, 1552, between the elector Maurice of Saxony and King Ferdinand in behalf of the emperor Charles V. The principal provision was the granting of freedom of religion to the Lutherans.

Passavant (pä'sa-vōn'), **Johann David.** Born at Frankfort-on-the-Main, Sept. 18, 1787; died at Frankfort, Aug. 12, 1861. A German art-historian and artist. His works include a life of Raphael (1838–58; French ed. 1860), "Le peintre-graveur" (1860–64), etc.

Passeier. *See Passeyr.*

Passes (pās-sās'). A tribe of Indians in the Brazilian state of Amazonas, on the north side of the Amazon, about the mouth of the Japurá. Formerly they were numerous, ranging eastward to the Rio Negro and westward to the Tya. They are a gentle race of agriculturists, and have never resisted the whites. During the 18th century many of them were gathered into mission villages. Very few remain in a wild state. The Passes are a branch of the great Arawak or Maypure stock.

Passeyr (päs'īr), or **Passeier** (päs'ī-er). A romantic Alpine valley in Tyrol, about 30 miles south by west of Innsbruck, which unites with the valley of the Adige at Meran.

Passionate Pilgrim, The. A collection of sonnets and poems by Shakspere and his contemporaries, published in 1599. "The Passionate Pilgrim" is also the title of a single poem by Shakspere and one by Marlowe.

Passow (päs'sō), **Franz Ludwig Karl Friedrich.** Born at Ludwigslust, Mecklenburg, Sept. 20, 1786; died at Breslau, March 11, 1833. A German classical philologist and lexicographer, professor at Breslau from 1815. He published a Greek lexicon (1819–24; 5th ed. 1841–57), Elements of the History of Greek and Roman Literature and Art, etc.

Passy (pä-sē'). A former commune, since 1860 a part of Paris, situated east of the Bois de Boulogne.

Pasta (päs'tä), Madame (**Giuditta Negri**). Born at Como, Italy, 1798; died near the Lake of Como, April 1, 1865. An Italian operatic singer, of Hebrew birth, one of the leading sopranos in Paris and Italy from 1819 to about 1835.

Pastasa (päs-tä'sä), or **Pastaza** (pas-tä'thä). A river in Ecuador which joins the Marañon (Amazon) about long. 76° 30′ W. Length, about 400 miles.

Pasterze (päs-tär'zē). One of the largest Alpine glaciers, situated in the Glockner group on the border of Tyrol and Carinthia.

Pasteur (päs-tėr'), **Louis.** Born at Dole, Jura, France, Dec. 27, 1822. A celebrated French chemist and microscopist. He is famous especially for his researches in fermentation, the "diseases of the pest," hydrophobia, etc. He has published "Études sur le vin" (1866), "Études sur le vinaigre" (1868), "Études sur la maladie des vers à soie" (1870), "Études sur la bière" (1876), etc. He began the practice of inoculation for hydrophobia in 1885.

Pasto (päs'tō). A town in the southwestern part of Colombia (department of Cauca), 100 miles southwest of Popayan, on the eastern flank of a volcano of the same name. Population, about 10,000.

Paston Letters. A series of letters written or received by members of the Paston family, of Paston, county of Norfolk, England. The series commenced in 1424, and ended in 1509. They are valuable for 15th-century history, and were published in part by Sir John Fenn in 1787. The best edition is by James Gairdner (3 vols., 1872–5), increased by more than 500 letters, with notes, etc.

Pastoral Symphony, The. **1.** A short movement in Handel's "Messiah."—**2.** The title of Beethoven's 6th symphony. He added a second title, "or Recollections of Country Life."

Pastor Fido (päs-tōr' fē'dō), **Il.** ['The Faithful Shepherd.'] A pastoral drama by Giambattista Guarini, played at Turin in 1583, but not printed till 1590. It was composed to celebrate the marriage of a duke of Savoy, and has been six times translated into English.

Patagonia (pat-a-gō'ni-ā). The southernmost portion of South America, including all of the Argentine Republic south of the Rio Negro, together with the adjacent parts of Chile. The western parts traversed from north to south by the Andes; east of them much of the country is occupied by highland more or less arid plains. The shores of the Chilean portion are bordered by an archipelago of islands. The interior is sparsely populated by Indians (Patagonians, Araucanians, etc.), but there are now flourishing Argentine and Chilean settlements along the coasts. In 1884 Patagonia was divided by treaty, Chile taking the western and southern shores, together with the shores of the strait of Magellan from lat. 52° S., and the Argentine Republic retaining all the rest. Both portions have been subdivided into territories and provinces. The name is now used only as a convenient geographical term, and is commonly restricted to the Argentine portion; Tierra del Fuego is sometimes included. Total area (excluding Tierra del Fuego), about 285,000 square miles, of which about one fifth is in Chile. Population, about 40,000.

Patagonians (pat-a-gō'ni-ąnz). The principal Indian race of Patagonia. They call themselves Chonek, Tzoneca, or Inaken, the Pampean Indians, and hence the whites of Argentina, use them the general designation of Tehuel-hes, or southern people, a name more particularly applied to those living on the rivers Chubut and Santa Cruz. They are wandering hunters, their small villages being frequently changed, at present they are friendly to the whites, bringing skins, etc., to sell at the settlements. The Patagonians are noted for their great stature, many of the men being over six feet high: the early explorers represented them as giants. Their language indicates a distinct stock, though Martius believed that it had some relation to that of the Tapuyas of Brazil. They number about 20,000.

Patala (pä-tä'la). [Skt. *pātāla*, a word of obscure derivation.] In Hindu mythology, a subterranean or infernal region, more properly, the name of one of its seven subregions or stories, supposed to be inhabited by various classes of supernatural beings, especially *Nāgas*, or serpents. Patala is not a place of torment. Under it are the hells (narakas), of which Manu enumerates 21 and the Bhāgavata 28.

Patani (pä-tä'nē). A small native state in the Malay peninsula, feudatory to Siam, situated on the eastern coast about lat. 6°–7° N.

Patanjali (pa-tan'ja-li). 1. The reputed founder of the Yoga system of Hindu philosophy.—2. The author of the Mahābhashya (which see). He was born at Gonarda in the east of India, and lived for some time in Kashmir. According to old Sanskrit he wrote between 140 and 120 B. C., but Weber places him about 5 years after Christ. Panini, Katyayana, and Patanjali are the great triad of Sanskrit grammarians.

Patapsco (pa-tap'skō). A river in Maryland which flows into the Chesapeake Bay 14 miles southeast of Baltimore. Length, nearly 80 miles.

Patara (pat'a-rā). [Gr. *Πάταρα.*] In ancient geography, a city of Lycia, Asia Minor, situated on the coast in lat. 36° 15′ N., long. 29° 22′ E. There are remains of a theater of the date of Hadrian.

Patavium (pa-tā'vi-um). The ancient name of Padua.

Patawat (pät'ä-wät). A tribe of North American Indians living on lower Mad River, California. See *Wishoskan.*

Patay (pä-tā'). A village in the department of Loiret, France, 13 miles northwest of Orléans. Here, June 18, 1429, the French under Dunois and Joan of Arc defeated the English.

Patch (pach), **Samuel.** Born in Rhode Island about 1807; killed at Rochester, N. Y., Nov. 13, 1829. An American, noted for leaping from bridges, etc. He was killed in attempting to jump from a height of 125 feet into the Genesee River at Genesee Falls.

Patchogue (pat-chōg'). A village in Suffolk County, Long Island, New York, situated on Great South Bay, 51 miles east of Brooklyn.

Patelin (pät-lan'). A conventional character in French comedy. He is a supple, insinuating flatterer, one who tries to accomplish his ends by indirect means. He seems to have had his origin in a 14th-century farce "L'Avocat Pathelin."

Pater (pā'tėr), **Walter.** Born at London, Aug. 4, 1839; died at Oxford, July 30, 1894. An English writer. He was educated at Queen's College, Oxford. He published "Studies in the History of the Renaissance" (1873), "Marius the Epicurean" (1885), "Imaginary Portraits" (1887), "Appreciations" (1889), etc.

Paterculus (pa-ter'ku-lus), **Gaius Velleius.** Born about 19 B. C.; died after 30 A. D. A Roman historian, author of an epitome of Roman history.

The Monarchy occupies the principal place in the abridgment of Roman history in two books by C. Velleius Paterculus, A. D. 30. This writer had been in military service under Tiberius, whom he then learned to admire: but he soars to such fervour of loyalty and extravagance of style that he lauds and magnifies everything connected with his general beyond all bounds, and vilifies all that was opposed to him.
Teuffel and Schwabe, Hist. of Rom. Lit. (tr. by Warr), II. 15.

Paterno (pä-ter'nō). A town in the province of Catania, Sicily, situated 11 miles northwest of Catania, on the site of Hybla. Population (1881), 15,230; commune, 17,554.

Paternoster Row (pat'ėr-nos'tėr rō). A street in London, north of St. Paul's, long famous as a center of book-publishing. It is said to be so named from the prayer-books or rosaries formerly sold in it.

Paterson (pat'ėr-son). [Named from William Paterson (1744–1806); see below.] A city, capital of Passaic County, New Jersey, situated on the Passaic 17 miles northwest of New York. It is the third city in the State. The Passaic Falls supply it with water-power. It is called "the Lyons of America" from its manufacture of silk. It has manufactures also of engines, machinery, cotton goods, woolens, velvets, jute, flax, hemp, paper, iron, etc. It was founded in 1792 under the patronage of Alexander Hamilton, and became a city in 1851. Population (1890), 78,347.

Paterson, William. Born in Dumfriesshire, April, 1658; died in 1719. A Scotch adventurer. It is said that he spent many years with the buccaneers. In 1695 the Scottish Parliament authorized him, with others, to plant colonies, and a charter was obtained from William III. A company was formed to settle the Isthmus of Darien (called in the charter "Caledonia"); the stock was taken up in a spirit of wild speculation, and thousands volunteered as colonists. Paterson sailed from Leith July 26, 1698, with 1,200 men; landed on the Isthmus; and founded the settlement of New St. Andrew, at the port of Acla. After terrible sufferings it was abandoned on June 22, 1699, and Paterson became for a time insane. Other colonists, to the number of 1,600, who had not heard of the disaster, arrived later: they were attacked by the Spaniards, capitulated after a siege of six weeks (March 31, 1700), and were allowed to leave the country, but very few ever reached home.

Paterson, or **Patterson** (pat'ėr-son), **William.** Born about 1744; died 1806. An American politician and jurist. He was United States senator from New Jersey 1789–90; governor of New Jersey 1791–93; and justice of the United States Supreme Court 1793–1806.

Patey (pā'ti), Madame (**Janet Monach Whytock**). Born at London, 1842: died at Sheffield, Feb. 28, 1894. A noted English contralto singer. She made her début in Birmingham as a mere child, and before her death was considered the leading contralto of the English stage. She went to the United States in 1871, and to Australia in 1890. She married John George Patey in 1865.

Pathans (pa-thanz'). Persons of Afghan race settled in Hindustan, or those of kindred race in eastern Afghanistan.

Pathelin. See *Patelin.*

Pathfinder, or **Pathfinder of the Rocky Mountains, The.** A surname given to John Charles Frémont, from his work as an explorer.

Pathfinder, The. The third in chronological order of Cooper's "Leatherstocking" novels, published in 1840. It is so called from a nickname of the hero, Bumpo. See *Leatherstocking.*

Pathros. See *Mizraim.*

Patiala (put-ē-ä'lä). **1.** A native state in the Punjab, India, under British influence, intersected by lat. 30° N., long. 76° E. Area, 5,951 square miles. Population (1891), 1,583,521.—**2.** The capital of the state of Patiala. Population (1891), 55,856.

Patience (pā'shens). An English comic opera, music by Sullivan, words by W. S. Gilbert, produced in 1881.

Patient Grissel. A play by Dekker, Chettle, and Houghton, produced in 1599, entered on the "Stationers' Register" in 1600, and published in 1603. The songs "All Thou Poor" and "Golden Slumbers Kiss Thine Eyes" are Dekker's. See *Griselda.*

Patinamit (pä-tē-nä'mėt). The ancient capital of the Cakchiquels of Guatemala, probably on or near the site of the first Spanish city of Guatemala. It is described as a large and strongly fortified place. It was also called Iximche.

Patino. See *Patmos.*

Patkul (pät'kōl), **Johann Reinhold** or **Reinhold.** Born 1660: executed Oct. 10, 1707. A Livonian adventurer. He became a captain in the Swedish army. Having been condemned to death in 1694 for participating in the opposition of the Livonian nobility to a reduction of the crownlands, he entered the service of Augustus II., elector of Saxony, king of Poland, in 1698. He negotiated the alliance of 1702 between Augustus and Peter the Great of Russia. He left the Russian service in 1703, and in 1704 became Russian ambassador at the court of Augustus. He was also made commander of the Russian troops sent to the aid of the latter. He was imprisoned by Augustus in 1705 on the suspicion of conspiring against him. He was surrendered to the Swedes by the treaty which Charles XII. dictated to Augustus at Altranstädt in 1706, and was executed.

Patmore (pat'mōr), **Coventry Kearsey Dighton.** Born at Woodford, Essex, England, July 23, 1823. An English poet and writer. He was assistant librarian at the British Museum 1847–68. He published "Poems" (1844), "Tamerton Church Tower," etc. (1853), "The Angel in the House" (in four parts, 1854–62), etc.

Patmos (pat'mos). [Gr. *Πάτμος.*] An island of the Sporades, belonging to Turkey, situated in the Ægean Sea about 20 miles southwest of Samos: the modern Patmo or Patino. A monastery bears the name of John the Divine, and a cave is pointed out where, according to the legend, the apostle saw the visions of the Apocalypse. Compare *John* (the Divine).

Patna (pat'nä). [*Pattana,* city.] A native state in India, under British control, intersected by lat. 20° 30′ N., long. 83° E. Area, 2,400 square miles. Population (1881), 237,959.

Patna. 1. A division of Bengal, British India. Area, 23,647 square miles. Population (1881), about 15,000,000.—**2.** A district in the division of Patna, intersected by lat. 25° 20′ N., long. 85° E. Area, 2,079 square miles. Population (1881), 1,756,856.—**3.** The capital of the district of Patna, situated on the Ganges, near the junction of the Gandak and Sou, about lat. 25° 35′ N., long. 85° 12′ E.: the ancient Pataliputra. It is an important center of river traffic, and has manufactures of opium, saltpeter, etc. In the 16th century Patna became the capital of an independent state, and in 1763 there was an outbreak of hostilities, during which a number of the English prisoners were murdered by order of the nawab. Several Sepoy regiments here took part in the mutiny of 1857. Population (1891), 165,192.

Paton (pat'n), Sir **Joseph Noel,** commonly called Sir **Noel Paton.** Born at Dunfermline, Scotland, Dec. 13, 1821. A British historical painter. He was originally a designer of patterns for damask-weaving; went to London about 1841; and studied in the Royal Academy schools. He settled at Edinburgh in 1857, and was knighted in 1867. He is also a sculptor, archæologist, and poet.

Patoquа (pä-tō-kwä'). [Jemez of New Mexico, signifying 'pueblo' or 'village of the bear.'] The ancient and now ruined Jemez pueblo of San Joseph de los Jemez, situated 5 miles north of the present Jemez village. It was abandoned after the uprising of 1680, and was never reoccupied. Its ruins contain those of the old church of San Joseph of Jemez, founded previous to 1617, abandoned in 1622, and again occupied in 1627.

Patos (pä'tōs), **Lagoa dos.** A lake in the eastern part of the state of Rio Grande do Sul, communicating with the Atlantic by the Rio Grande do Sul. It is the largest lake in Brazil. Length, 144 miles.

Patræ (pā'trē), or **Patras** (pā-träs'), It. **Patrasso** (pä-träs'sō). A seaport, capital of the nomarchy of Achaia and Elis, Greece, situated on the Gulf of Patræ in lat. 38° 15′ N., long. 21° 45′ E.: the ancient Patræ (Gr. *Πάτραι*). It is one of the largest cities of Greece, the chief commercial center, and the terminus of a railway line to Corinth. It was a flourishing ancient city: was the capital of the medieval duchy of Achaia; was nearly destroyed by the Turks in 1821; and was the point of outbreak of the Greek revolution. Population (1889), 33,529.

Patriarch of Dorchester. John White (1574–1648), the English preacher.

Patriarch of Ferney. Voltaire.

Patrick (pat'rik), Saint, L. **Patricius** (pa-trish'ius). [L., 'noble,' 'patrician.'] Born, according to tradition, at Nemthur (now Dumbarton), Scotland, about 396: died probably 469. The patron saint of Ireland, son of the deacon Calpurnius, son of Potitus, a priest. After the withdrawal of the Roman garrisons, Calpurnius retired to the country south of the Wall of Severus, where Patrick was captured by the Picts about 411, and sold as a slave into Ireland. After six years he escaped, and, devoting himself to the conversion of Ireland, prepared for the priesthood. About 425 he entered upon his mission. In 441 he was consecrated bishop. He wrote a "Confession" and an "Epistle."

Patrimonium Petri (pä-trē-mō'ni-um pē'trī). [L., 'Peter's patrimony.'] An ancient administrative division of the Papal States, situated in central Italy northwest of the Roman Campagna. Capital, Viterbo.

Patriots (pā'tri-ots or pat'ri-ots). In English politics, a faction of the Whig party in the reigns of George I. and George II., opposed to Sir Robert Walpole.

Patroclus (pa-trō'klus). [Gr. *Πάτροκλος.*] In the Iliad, the intimate friend of Achilles. When Achilles withdraws from the fight, and the Greek host is in danger of being defeated, he entreats to be allowed, and sends him at the head of the Myrmidons against the Trojans. Patroclus at first succeeds, but at last is met by Hector and slain. Achilles then, to avenge his friend, reappears in the battle, drives the Trojans within their walls, and vanquishes Hector.

Patron (pā'trọn or pat'ron), **The.** A comedy by Foote, produced in 1764.

Patschkau (pätsch'kou). A town in the province of Silesia, Prussia, situated on the Glatzer Neisse, 46 miles south of Breslau. Population (1890), 5,757.

Patterdale (pat'ėr-dāl). A tourist center in Westmoreland, England, near Ullswater, eight miles north of Ambleside.

Patterson, Elizabeth. Born at Baltimore, Md., Feb. 6, 1785: died there, April 4, 1879. An American lady, daughter of a Baltimore merchant, who married Jérôme Bonaparte, brother of Napoleon, Dec. 24, 1803. Napoleon refused to recognize the marriage, and prevented her from landing on the Continent when she went to Europe with her husband. She accordingly sought refuge in England, while Jérôme went to Paris and finally yielded to his brother's demand for a divorce.

Patterson, Robert. Born in Ireland, May 30, 1743: died at Philadelphia, July 22, 1824. An American politician and scientific writer. He became director of the United States mint in 1805.

Patterson, Robert. Born in Pennsylvania, 1753: died near Dayton, Ohio, Aug. 5, 1827. An American pioneer. He served in the expeditions against the Shawnees and other Indians.

Patterson, Robert. Born in Tyrone County, Ireland, Jan. 12, 1792: died at Philadelphia, Aug. 7, 1881. An American general. He served in the Mexican war; was a commander of Pennsylvania troops in 1861; and commanded near Harper's Ferry at the time of the battle of Bull Run, July, 1861.

Patterson, William (1744–1806). See *Paterson, William.*

Patteson, John Coleridge. Born at London, April, 1827: murdered Sept. 20, 1871. An English missionary in the Pacific, made bishop of Melanesia in 1861.

Patti (pät'tē or pä'tē). A cathedral city and seaport in the province of Messina, Sicily, situated on the Gulf of Patti 35 miles west by south of Messina. Population (1881), 5,999.

Patti (pat'ē), **Adelina.** Born at Madrid, Feb. 19, 1843. A celebrated soprano opera-singer. She was taken to America as a child by her parents, both singers, and first appeared at New York in 1859 and at London in 1861, where she made a brilliant success. She has since sung constantly, and has been perhaps the most popular singer of the time. Her repertoire contains between 30 and 40 parts, including Linda, Norina, Luisa Miller, Lucia, Violetta, Zerlina, etc. She married the Marquis de Caux in 1868, and in 1886 M. Nicolini.

Patti, Carlotta. Born at Florence, 1840: died at Paris, June 27, 1889. A concert-singer, sister of Adelina Patti. She made her début at New York in 1861, in England in 1863. She married Ernst de Munck, violoncellist, in 1870.

Pattieson (pat'i-son), **Peter.** An imaginary schoolmaster, the assumed author of the "Tales

of my Landlord," by Sir Walter Scott. He has a brother, Paul Pattieson, who publishes his manuscripts for his own advantage.

Pattison (pat'i-son), **Mark.** Born at Hornby, Yorkshire, 1813; died at Harrowgate, July 30, 1884. An English writer. He graduated at Oxford (Oriel College) in 1837, and became a fellow of Lincoln College in 1839, and later tutor and (1861) rector. He wrote a "Report on Elementary Education in Protestant Germany" (1850), "Milton" (1879), etc. His essays were collected in 1889.

Patton (pat'n), **Francis Landey.** Born in Bermuda, Jan. 22, 1843. An American Presbyterian clergyman and educator. He became professor in Chicago Theological Seminary in 1871, and in Princeton Theological Seminary in 1881; and was appointed president of Princeton College in 1888. He has published a "Summary of Christian Doctrine" (1876), etc.

Patuxent (pa-tuks'ent). A river in Maryland which flows into Chesapeake Bay 53 miles southeast of Washington. Length, over 100 miles.

Patwin, or **Patween** (pat-wēn'). [Man.] The southern division of the Copehan stock of North American Indians, formerly embracing 23 small tribes. Its habitat extended from Stony Creek, Colusa County, California, to Suisun Bay, and from Sacramento River on the east to the boundary of the Moquelumnan, Yukian, and Kulanapan stocks on the west. See *Copehan.*

Patzcuaro (pät'thkwä-rō), or **Pascuaro** (päs'kwä-rō). A town in the state of Michoacan, Mexico, 130 miles west of Mexico. Population, about 8,000.

Pau (pō). [Prov. *pau*, a pale, with reference to the pale or palisade of the old castle.] The capital of the department of Basses-Pyrénées, France, situated on the Gave de Pau in lat. 43° 17′ N., long. 0° 22′ W. It is a favorite winter health-resort, on account of its equable climate. It has some trade and manufactures. The square (the Place Royale) is noteworthy. The chateau, rebuilt about 1360 by Gaston Phœbus, count of Foix, is of interest as a chief residence of the sovereigns of Navarre and the birthplace of Henry IV. It has 5 tall towers joined by massive walls, and a small but handsome Renaissance court. The interior, restored by Louis Philippe and Napoleon III., contains very beautiful and interesting apartments with splendid Renaissance furniture. Pau was the ancient capital of Navarre, and was a celebrated center in the time of Margaret of Valois, Jeanne d'Albret, and Antoine de Bourbon. Population (1891), 33,111.

Pau, Gave de. A river in southern France which joins the Adour 14 miles by north of Bayonne. Length, about 105 miles.

Paucartambo (pou-kär-täm'bō). A frontier fort and station of the Incas of Peru, on a river of the same name, a branch of the Ucayale, about 40 miles northeast of Cuzco. The ruins still exist, and there is a modern village on the site.

Pauer (pou'er), **Ernst.** Born at Vienna, Dec. 21, 1826. An Austrian-English pianist, teacher of the piano, and musical editor.

Pauillac (pō-ē-yäk'). A town in the department of Gironde, France, situated on the Gironde 27 miles north by west of Bordeaux. It is the chief entrepôt for Médoc wines. Population (1891), commune, 4,564.

Paul (pâl), Saint (originally **Saul**). [Gr. *Παῦλος*, L. *Paulus*, from *paulus, paullus*, little.] The great apostle to the Gentiles. He was born at Tarsus, a "Hebrew of the Hebrews"; was taught the trade of tent-maker; went to Jerusalem and studied "at the feet of Gamaliel"; was at first a vehement persecutor of the Christians, and held the clothes of those who stoned Stephen; was miraculously converted on his way to Damascus; and became the most earnest preacher and the greatest expounder of Christianity. He made missionary tours in Syria, Cyprus, Asia Minor, Macedonia, Greece, and elsewhere, mention of some of which is made in the New Testament. He was imprisoned at Cæsarea; was tried before Felix, in whose custody he remained until he was handed over by Felix to his successor Festus; appealed to Cæsar; and was sent to Rome, where he arrived in 61. He lived for about two years in comparative freedom in his own hired house. He appears to have been tried and acquitted; to have made various journeys; to have returned to Rome; and to have suffered martyrdom there, probably by decapitation about 67.

Paul I. Pope 757–767, a friend of Pepin, king of the Franks.

Paul II. (**Pietro Barbo**). Born at Venice, Feb., 1418; died July, 1471. Pope 1464–71. He encouraged luxury, and persecuted the humanists.

Paul III. (**Alessandro Farnese**). Born Feb. 28, 1468; died Nov. 10, 1549. Pope 1534–49. He excommunicated Henry VIII. of England in 1538; approved the order of Jesuits in 1540; and convoked the Council of Trent in 1545.

Paul IV. (**Giovanni Pietro Caraffa**). Born June 28, 1476; died Aug. 18, 1559. Pope 1555–1559. He was a bitter opponent of the Reformation.

Paul V. (**Camillo Borghese**). Born at Rome, Sept. 17, 1552; died Jan. 28, 1621. Pope 1605–21. He weakened the papal authority in a contest with Venice, which he placed under an interdict in 1606.

Paul I. Petrovitch. Born Oct., 1754: assassinated March 23–24, 1801. Czar of Russia, son of Peter III. and Catharine II. He succeeded his mother in 1796, and joined the coalition against France 1798–99, but withdrew from it later. In 1800 he annexed Georgia. His murder was the result of a conspiracy.

Paul, the Deacon. See *Paulus Diaconus.*

Paul, Brother. See *Sarpi.*

Paul, Pablo Rojas. See *Rojas Paul.*

Paul, Saint **Vincent de.** See *Vincent de Paul.*

Paul of Samosata. Born probably at Samosata, Syria. A Monarchian heretic, bishop of Antioch from 260 to his deposition in 272. He denied the personality of the Logos and of the Holy Spirit.

Paula, Francis of. See *Francis.*

Paul Clifford. A novel by Bulwer, published in 1830, so called from the name of its hero.

Paul et Virginie. [L. *Paulus et Virginia.*] A romance by Bernardin de Saint-Pierre, published in 1788. The scene is laid in Mauritius.—2. An opera by Massé, first produced at Paris in 1876.

Paulding (pâl'ding), **Hiram.** Born at New York, Dec. 11, 1797: died at Huntington, L. I., Oct. 20, 1878. An American admiral, son of John Paulding. He distinguished himself in the victory of Lake Champlain in 1814; commanded a filibustering expedition against Nicaragua by arresting the leader Walker at Punta Arenas in 1857, an act for which he was censured by President Buchanan, inasmuch as the arrest took place on foreign soil.

Paulding, James Kirke. Born at Nine Partners, Dutchess County, N. Y., Aug. 22, 1779: died at Hyde Park, N. Y., April 6, 1860. An American novelist, poet, historian, and politician. He was secretary of the navy 1838–41. His chief novels are "The Dutchman's Fireside" (1831), "Westward Ho" (1832); chief historical work, "Life of George Washington" (1835); poem, "The Backwoodsman" (1818); satires, "The Diverting History of John Bull and Brother Jonathan" (1812), "The Lay of the Scottish Fiddle" (1813), "Merry Tales of the Three Wise Men of Gotham" (1826). He was associated with Irving in "Salmagundi" (1807–08), and published a second series alone (1819–20).

Pauli (pou'lē), **Georg Reinhold.** Born at Berlin, May 25, 1823: died at Bremen, June 3, 1882. A German historian. He lived many years in England. His works are chiefly on English history. They include "Konig Alfred" ("King Alfred," 1851), "Geschichte von England" (1853–58; continuation of Rapin de Thoyras's "History of England"), "Geschichte Englands" (1864–67: "History of England" for the period 1814–52), and "Simon von Montfort" (1867). He also published an edition of "Confessio Amantis."

Paulians (pâ'li-anz). A Unitarian body founded in the 3d century by Paul of Samosata (see above) in Syria.

Paulicians (pâ-lish'anz). A sect probably founded by Constantine of Syria during the latter half of the 7th century. They held the dualistic doctrine that all matter is evil; believed that Christ, having a purely ethereal body, suffered only in appearance; and rejected the authority of the Old Testament and religious observances and ceremonies. The sect is said to have become extinct in the 13th century. The name is probably derived from their high regard for the apostle Paul.

Paulinus (pâ-lī'nus) **of York.** Died 644. A missionary to England, sent thither by Pope Gregory the Great in 601. He was instrumental in introducing Christianity into Northumbria, and was made bishop of York in 625, and of Rochester in 633.

Paulinzelle (pou-lēn-tsel'le). A village in Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, Germany, 22 miles south-southwest of Weimar. It is noted for its ruined monastery and convent.

Paulists (pâ'lists). A body of Roman Catholic missionary priests to follow the example of the apostle Paul. Specifically, in the United States, the Congregation of the Missionary Priests of St. Paul the Apostle, a Roman Catholic organization founded in New York City in the year 1858 by Father Hecker and associates. International work. Also called *Paulites*, or *Hermits of St. Paul.*

Paullu (pâ-ūl'yō), called **Paullu Inca** or **Paullu Tupac Yupanqui.** Born about 1500: died at Cuzco, May, 1549. A Peruvian chief, son of the Inca Huaina Capac, and younger brother of Huascar and Manco. After the fall of Cuzco he remained faithful to the spaniards, accompanied Almagro to Chile 1535–36, and fought for him and for Gonzalo Pizarro, but was pardoned. He was baptized in 1543 with the name of Cristobal.

Paul's Aftonsa (pou'lō äf-fōn'zō). A celebrated cataract, called "the Niagara of Brazil," on the river São Francisco, 193 miles above its mouth. It is 265 feet in total height, but is broken by ledges and rocks; the volume of water is nearly equal to that of Niagara.

Paul Pry (prī). A comedy by John Poole, attributed to Douglas Jerrold, produced in 1853. The impudent, meddlesome adventurer who gives his name to the play was drawn from a Thomas Hill, at one time connected with the press.

Paul's, St. See *St. Paul's.*

Paul's Cross. A cross situated near the northeastern angle of old St. Paul's in the churchyard: originally the place of assembling of the folksmote. From it great public assemblies were addressed and sermons preached. The "Paul's Cross Sermons" are still published, under the auspices of St. Paul's. Thomas Kempe, bishop of London from 1368 to 1489, replaced the early wooden pulpit by a stone cross and pulpit, which was one of the most famous structures in old London.

Paul's Walk. The nave of old St. Paul's, which during the latter part of the 15th and the first part of the 16th century became a rendezvous for the transaction of business and for secular amusements of every description. It was frequented by disreputable characters and men out of employment, and is frequently alluded to in old plays. A "Paul's man" was a frequenter of Paul's Walk, and presumably disreputable. It was also called *Duke Humphrey's Walk.*

Paulus (pou'lus), **Heinrich Eberhard Gottlob.** Born at Leonberg, near Stuttgart, Würtemberg, Sept. 1, 1761: died at Heidelberg, Aug. 10, 1851. A German Protestant theologian, a leading exponent of rationalism, professor at Jena and later at Heidelberg. His works include a commentary on the New Testament (1800–04) and other exegetical works ("Exegetisches Handbuch" (1830–33), "Leben Jesu" (1828), etc.).

Paulus (pâ'lus), **Julius.** Lived at the beginning of the 3d century A. D. A Roman jurist. He was pretorian prefect under Alexander Severus. Many excerpts from his works are contained in the "Digest."

Ulpian was surpassed in fertility by his (older?) contemporary Julius Paulus, who was likewise prefectus praetorio under Alexander Severus and possessed great influence. He enjoyed no less authority than Ulpian as a jurist. . . . The most comprehensive of his works was his "Ad edictum" in 80 books. He one most largely used his brief text-book "sententiæ ad filium." We possess an abridgment of the latter. The extracts from his works constitute one-sixth of the Digests of Justinian.

Teuffel and Schwabe, Hist. of Rom. Lit. (tr. by Warr), III. 270.

Paulus, Lucius Æmilius. Killed at Cannæ, 216 B. C. A Roman consul, colleague with Varro in the defeat at Cannæ.

Paulus, Lucius Æmilius, surnamed **Macedonicus** ("the Macedonian"). Born about 229 B. C.: died 160 B. C. A Roman general, son of Paulus (died 216). He was distinguished as pretor in Spain 191–189, and as proconsul against the Ingauni in 181; was consul in 168; defeated Perseus at Pydna and overthrew the Macedonian kingdom; pillaged Epirus in 167; and triumphed at Rome in 167. He was censor in 164.

Paulus Ægineta (ej-i-nē'tä). A celebrated Greek medical writer who lived probably in the latter half of the 7th century after Christ. He wrote a number of works, the chief of which is still extant: it is commonly called "De re medica libri septem."

Paulus Diaconus (dī-ak'ō-nus) (**Paul the Deacon**). Born about 720–725: died at Monte Cassino, Italy, before 800. The first important historian of the middle ages. His chief works are a "History of the Lombards," and a continuation of the Roman history of Eutropius. His works were edited in "Monumenta Germaniæ historica" (1878–79).

Paulus Hook. The name given formerly to the site of Jersey City. A British garrison there was defeated and captured by Americans under Henry Lee, Aug. 19, 1779.

Paul Veronese. See *Veronese.*

Paumben (pam-ben'), or **Pamban** (päm-bun'). **Passage.** A strait connecting the Gulf of Manaar and Palk Bay, and separating Rameshwaram Island from continental India.

Paumotu, or **Paumota, Islands.** See *Low Archipelago.*

Paunacas. See *Paiconeca.*

Punaque. See *Bannock.*

Pausanias (pâ-sā'ni-as). [Gr. *Παυσανίας.*] Died in Sparta after 466 B. C. A Spartan general, son of Cleombrotus. He commanded at the victory of Platæa in 479; continued the war against Persia in 478; conducted a treasonable correspondence with Xerxes; and was starved to death by order of the ephors as a punishment for his treason.

Pausanias. Lived in the 2d century. A noted Greek geographer and writer on art. He wrote a "Periegesis of Greece," devoted to a description of Grecian antiquities.

Pausanias, who is generally known as "the cicerone and tourist," and whose work, "the gazetteer of Hellas," is our best repertory of information for the topography, local history, religious observances, architecture, and sculpture of the different states of Greece. Of the personal history of Pausanias we know nothing. It has been inferred, from his reference to Pelops as having dwelt "with us," that he was a native of Lydia; and there is evidence to show that he had lived long near Mount Sipylus. Passages in his work prove that he was a contemporary of Hadrian and the Antonines.

K. O. Müller, Hist. of the Lit. of Anc. Greece, III. 250. (*Dyer, Pausanias.*)

Pausias (pâ'shi-as). [Gr. *Παυσίας.*] Lived in the middle of the 4th century B. C. A Greek painter of Sicyon, a pupil of Pamphilus and a contemporary of Apelles. He made a special study of foreshortening, and was the first to paint ceilings. A

Pausias

large picture of a sacrifice was famous for a big black ox directly foreshortened. A famous picture was the "Sacrificing Boy" of Sophanopolis, painted from Glycera the flower girl of Sicyon. He was especially attracted by the possibilities of encaustic, and developed it to a high degree of perfection. Several of these wax pictures were taken to Rome by Scaurus. Their technical refinement and cleverness seem to have had a special attraction for the later Romans.

Panthier (pŏ-tyā'), **Jean Pierre Guillaume.** Born at Besançon, France, Oct. 4, 1801; died at Paris, March, 1873. A French Sinologist. Among his works are "La Chine" (1837), "Quatre livres de philosophie morale de la Chine" (1841), etc.

Pauw (pou), **Cornelius de.** Born at Amsterdam, 1739; died at Xanten, duchy of Cleves, July 7, 1799. A Dutch author. He joined the order of Franciscans, but devoted most of his life to literary work, residing at Xanten. He published "Recherches philosophiques sur les Américains" (2 vols., 1768–70; enlarged editions, 1770 and 1774), "Recherches philosophiques sur les Egyptiens et les Chinois" (1774), and "Recherches philosophiques sur les Grecs" (1778). A collected edition of his writings was published at Paris, 1795, and there is an English translation of the first one. De Pauw's works are characterized by a spirit of criticism which would be valuable if it were less violent. His views excited much controversy.

Pauwels (pou'ĕls), **Ferdinand.** Born at Eeckeren, near Antwerp, April 13, 1830. A Belgian historical painter.

Pavement of Martyrs, The. See the extract, descriptive of the battle near Tours.

Charles cut through the ranks of the Moslems with irresistible might, dealing right and left such vehement blows that from that day he was called Charles Martel, 'Karl of the Hammer.' His Frankish followers, inspired by their leader's prowess, bore down upon the Saracens with crushing force; and the whole array of the Moslems broke and fled in utter rout. The spot was long and shudderingly known in Andalusia by the name of the "Pavement of Martyrs." *Foulke*, 'Story of the Moors,' p. 59.

Pavia (pä-vē'ä). 1. A province in the compartimento of Lombardy, Italy. Area, 1,290 square miles. Population (1891), 494,748.—2. A city, capital of the province of Pavia, Italy, situated on the Ticino, near the Po, in lat. 45° 11′ N., long. 9° 9′ E.: the ancient Ticinum. It has considerable trade. The chief buildings are the cathedral (with tomb of St. Augustine), the basilica San Michele, and the Visconti palace. It is the seat of a university, founded in 1361, with about 1,000 students and about 1,000 students and a library of 175,000 volumes, in 1891. The Carthusian monastery Certosa di Pavia (see *Certosa*) is near the university. Pavia was an important city in the Roman Empire; was conquered by Attila in 452, and by Odoacer in 476; was developed by Theodoric after 489; was taken by Alboin about 573; and was made the Lombard capital until it is conquered by Charlemagne in 774. Of the Dukedom it was crowned there as Lombard king in 951. It sided with the Ghibellines; passed under the Visconti in the 14th century; was sacked by Bourbon in 1527; was in northern Italy from and was seized by the French in 1796; was the scene of an outbreak in 1848; and was annexed to Sardinia in 1859. It is sometimes called "the City of the Hundred Towers." Population (1881), about 37,000.

Pavia, Battle of. A victory gained near Pavia, Feb. 24, 1525, by the Imperialists under Lannoy over the French under Francis I., who was taken prisoner.

Paviotso (pä-vē-ō'tsō). ['Strong,' 'able,' i. e. 'athletes.'] A confederacy of 28 small tribes of North American Indians, in western Nevada and southern Oregon. Their territory formerly extended into eastern California, where they were wrongly regarded as Paiute. Number about 3,000. See *Shoshonean*.

Pavlograd (päv-lō-grädʹ). A town in the government of Yekaterinoslaf, Russia, situated on the Voltchya 35 miles east-northeast of Yekaterinoslaf. Population, 15,519.

Pavlovsk (päv-lovskʹ). 1. A town in the government of Voronezh, Russia, situated on the Don 95 miles south-southeast of Voronezh. Population, 5,692.—2. A royal palace and small town about 18 miles south of St. Petersburg.

Pavo (pāʹvō). [L., the 'peacock.'] A southern constellation, the Peacock, situated south of Sagittarius.

Pavon (pä-vonʹ). A small river of the province of Santa Fé, Argentine Republic, an affluent of the Paraná, about 30 miles below Rosario. It gave its name to a battle fought on its banks, Sept. 11, 1861, in which the army of Buenos Ayres, under Mitre, defeated the provincial forces under Urquiza. This battle decided the supremacy of Buenos Ayres and the union of the Argentine Republic.

Pavonia (pä-vōʹni-ä). A name formerly given to a portion of eastern New Jersey, near New York city.

Pavullo nel Frignano (pä-vōlʹlō nel frēn-yäʹnō). A town in the province of Modena, Italy, 21 miles south by west of Modena. Population (1881), 10,499.

Pawnee, or **Pani** (pä-nēʹ). [Pl., also *Pawnees.*] A confederacy of the Caddoan stock of North American Indians. Its habitat was formerly in Nebraska and Kansas, on the Platte and Republican rivers; it is now on a reservation in Oklahoma. The confederacy consisted of 4 tribes, together numbering 824 persons: the Tcawi or Grand Pawnee, the Pitahauerat or Tapage, the Republican Pawnee, and the Skidi or Pawnee Loup. See *Caddoan.*

Pawnee Loup. See *Skidi* and *Pawnee.*

Pawtucket (pä-tukʹet). See *Pennacook.*

Pawtucket. [From the Indian tribe.] Part of the lower course of the Blackstone, near Pawtucket.

Pawtucket. [From the river of the same name.] A town in Providence County, Rhode Island, situated on the Pawtucket River four miles north by east of Providence. It has important manufactures of cotton goods, cognes, machinery, thread, etc. Cotton-manufacturing was established here by Slater in 1790. Population (1890), 27,633.

Pawtuxet (pä-tukʹset). A river in Rhode Island which flows into Providence River below Providence.

Paxo (pakʹsō). A small island of the Ionian Islands, Greece, 8 miles southeast of Corfu: the ancient Paxos (Gr. Πάξος). It is noted for the production of olive oil. This and the neighboring small island of Antipaxo were called in ancient times Paxi.

Paxton (pakʹstən), Sir **Joseph.** Born at Milton Bryant, near Woburn, England, 1803; died at Sydenham, England, June 8, 1865. An English engineer, landscape-gardener, and horticulturist. He obtained employment as a gardener at Chatsworth, and ultimately became superintendent of the Duke of Devonshire's gardens there, which he remodeled. A conservatory which he erected there formed the model for the exhibition building of 1851 at London. He designed the Crystal Palace at Sydenham, which was built mainly from the materials of the exhibition building. He also designed the mansion of Baron Rothschild at Ferrieres, France. He organized the army work corps in the Crimea. From 1854 he was member of Parliament for Coventry. He published a "Pocket Botanical Dictionary" in 1845.

Pax Vobis (pakʹs voʹbis). [L., 'peace be with you.'] A small half-length picture of Christ crowned with thorns, undraped, by Raphael, in the Palazzo Pitti at Florence, Italy. The Saviour points to the wound in his side.

Payaguas (pī-yäʹ-gwäs). An Indian tribe of Paraguay, now reduced to a few hundreds in the Chaco region, opposite Asuncion. They are very degraded savages, wandering in the swamps and subsisting principally on fish and alligators; their colour is remarkably dark (perhaps deepened by the use of pigments), and their language indicates a distinct stock. Parties of them are frequently seen at Asuncion. At the time of the conquest they were very numerous and warlike, rarely venturing far from their canoes. Near the mouth of the Paraguay from the site of Asuncion to the junction with the Paraná. They were very numerous and warlike, rarely venturing far from their canoes. Near the mouth of the Paraguay Sebastian Cabot was attacked by them in 1527; Ayolas had a fierce struggle with them in Aug., 1536; and they were long the most formidable enemies of the colonists. The missionaries could make little or no impression on them. It is somewhat doubtful if the modern Payaguas are descended from these.

Payer (pīʹer), **Julius von.** Born at Schönau, near Teplitz, Bohemia, Sept. 1, 1842. An Austrian arctic explorer. He took part in the expedition to Greenland 1869–70, and in the exploration of the Arctic ocean west of Spitzbergen in the second of the two arctic expeditions (1872–74) which discovered Franz Josef Land.

Payerne (pä-yärnʹ), G. **Peterlingen** (pāʹterlingen). A town in the canton of Vaud, Switzerland, situated on the Broye 25 miles northeast of Lausanne. It was formerly a royal Burgundian residence.

Payn (pān), **James.** Born at Cheltenham, England, 1830. An English novelist and poet. He became editor of "Chambers's Journal" in 1858, and of the "Cornhill Magazine" in 1883. He published poems (1885), and about 100 novels, including "By Proxy," "The Heir of the Ages," etc.

Payne (pān), **Henry B.** Born in Madison County, N. Y., Nov. 30, 1810. An American politician. He was an unsuccessful Democratic candidate for governor of Ohio in 1857; was Democratic member of Congress from Ohio 1875–77; was a member of the Electoral Commission in 1877; and was United States senator from Ohio 1885–91.

Payne, John Howard. Born at New York, June 9, 1792; died at Tunis, April 10, 1852. An American dramatist, actor, and song-writer. He first appeared on the stage at New York in 1809, and fulfilled a number of engagements in other cities as "The American Juvenile Wonder," etc. He played also in England and Ireland, part of the time with Miss O'Neill. He retired from the stage in 1832, and was in Tunis as American consul 1841–45 and 1851–52. He is famous as the author of "Home, Sweet Home" (originally in his opera of "Clari"), and was author and translator and adapter of more than 60 plays.

Payojke (pīō-chēh-kāʹ). [Tehua, 'summer people.'] One of the two very ancient subdivisions of the Tehua tribe of New Mexico, said to have originated when the Tehuas came out upon the surface of the earth at the lagoon or cavern of Cibobe: also the name of the summer cacique, or chief penitent for summer, of the Tehua tribes. Every pueblo has its summer cacique, as well as its opiqueor winter cacique. He is in

Peace, The

power from the vernal to the autumnal equinox. But in all important matters of religion he is superior to the winter cacique, and is really the religious head of the tribes.

Paysandú (pä-sän-dōʹ), formerly **San Benito** (sän ba-nēʹtō). A town and port in Uruguay, situated on the river Uruguay 160 miles north of Buenos Ayres. It was taken by the Brazilians after a bombardment, Jan. 2, 1865. Population, about 13,000.

Pays-Bas (pā-ēʹbäʹ). [F., 'Low Countries.'] The French name of the Netherlands.

Pays de Vaud. See *Vaud.*

Payson (pāʹson), **Edward.** Born at Rindge, N. H., July 25, 1783; died at Portland, Maine, Oct. 22, 1827. An American Congregational divine, pastor in Portland. His sermons, with memoir by Cummings, were published in 1846. These sermons are said to be read more than those of any other New England divine, except Dwight.

Payta (pīʹtä), a seaport in the department of Piura, Peru, situated in lat. 5° 12′ S. Population (1889), 3,500.

Paytiti, or **Gran Paytiti** (grän pä-ē-tēʹtē). A fabled empire said to have been established by Incas who fled from Peru after the conquest. Reports located it somewhere in the forests of northeastern Peru, and described it as a region richly cultivated and populous. Various expeditions were made in search of it during the 17th and 18th centuries, and belief in its present or former existence has not yet entirely died out. Also written *Paititi.*

Payucha. See *Painte.*

Paz, La. See *La Paz.*

Paz, Mariano Rivera. See *Rivera Paz.*

Paz Soldan (päth sōl-dänʹ), **Mariano Felipe.** Born at Arequipa, Aug., 1821; died at Lima, Dec. 31, 1894. A Peruvian geographer, historian, and jurist. He held various civil offices; was for many years director of public works; and was twice minister of justice. The Peruvian penitentiary system was reformed by him in 1856. During the Chilean occupation he was exiled, residing in Buenos Ayres. His works, which are very valuable, include "Atlas geográfico del Perú" (Paris, 1861; 6th edition, 1865), accompanying the "Geografía del Perú;" "Historia de la Guerra del Pacífico de Perú Independiente" (1866); "Diccionario geográfico estadístico del Perú" (1877); "Diccionario de la República Argentina" (1884); and "Historia de la Guerra del Pacífico" (1884).

Paz Soldan, Mateo. Born at Arequipa, 1814; died about 1872. A Peruvian mathematician and author, brother of M. F. Paz Soldan. He published several mathematical works and a treatise on the geography of Peru.

Paz Soldan y Unanue (ē ön-äʹnō-ä), **Pedro.** Born at Lima, 1839. A Peruvian poet, better known by the pen-name of Juan de Arona. His verses are generally descriptive of Peruvian country life, and many of them are humorous. He has published a work "Peruanismos" (on local words and phrases).

Pazzi (pätʹsē). A powerful family of Florence, noted for their unsuccessful conspiracy against the Medici in 1478.

Peabody (pēʹbod-i). A town in Essex County, Massachusetts, 14 miles northeast of Boston. It has manufactures of leather, etc. It was separated from Danvers in 1855. The name was changed in 1868 from South Danvers to Peabody in honor of George Peabody. Population (1890), 9,018.

Peabody, Andrew Preston. Born at Beverley, Mass., March 19, 1811; died March 10, 1893. An American Unitarian clergyman and author. He was professor of Christian morals at Harvard 1860–81, when he was elected professor emeritus. He was for many years editor of the "North American Review." Among his works are "Lectures on Christian Doctrine" (1844), "Conversation" (1856), "Christianity the Religion of Nature" (1864), "Reminiscences of Europe" (1865), "Manual of Moral Philosophy" (1873), "Christianity and Science" (1874), "Christian Belief and Life" (1875), "Moral Philosophy" (1876), "Building a Character" (1887), and "Harvard Reminiscences" (1888).

Peabody, George. Born at Danvers, Mass., Feb. 18, 1795; died at London, Nov. 4, 1869. An American merchant and banker, celebrated as a philanthropist. He settled in London as a banker in 1837. Among his benefactions are the Peabody Institute in Baltimore (1857), a fund for education in the South, gifts to Harvard and other colleges, to the working-men of London, etc.

Peabody, Nathaniel. Born at Topsfield, Mass., March 1, 1741; died at Exeter, N. H., June 27, 1823. An American Revolutionary officer, a delegate to the Continental Congress.

Peabody Bay. An arm of Smith Sound, on the northwestern coast of Greenland.

Peabody Institute. An institution at Baltimore, founded by George Peabody, and containing a library, conservatory of music, art-gallery, etc.

Peace, The. A comedy of Aristophanes, exhibited in 421 B. C. Its aim was to commend the anticipated peace of Nicias. In it an Athenian, Trygæus, mounts to heaven on a beetle, finds the gods pounding the Greek states in a mortar, and succeeds in freeing the imprisoned goddess of peace.

Peace of Monsieur (mé-syĕ'). [F. *Paix de Monsieur.*] A peace forced upon Henry III. of France in 1576 by a combination of Huguenots, the Politiques, and the Duc d'Alençon ("Monsieur"). Great concessions were made to the Huguenots and to the Duc d'Alençon.

Peace of Münster (mün'ster). A fine painting by Gerard Terburg (1648), a distinguished Dutch master. The Spanish plenipotentiaries and the deputies of the United Provinces are assembled, and are listening to the reading of the ratification oath. There are about 30 figures, all portraits, and admirably characterized in their minute scale.

Peace River. A river in British America which rises in British Columbia and flows into Lake Athabasca. Length, about 1,000 miles.

Peachtree Creek (pēch'trē krēk). A small tributary of the Chattahoochee, near Atlanta, Georgia. Here, July 19-20, 1864, the Federals under Sherman defeated the Confederates under Hood.

Peachum (pēch'um). A noted character in Gay's "Beggar's Opera." He is a receiver of stolen goods, and the father of Polly Peachum, the principal female character, who marries the highwayman Macheath.

Peacock (pē'kok), **George.** Born near Darlington, England, April 9, 1791: died Nov. 8, 1858. An English mathematician. He graduated at Cambridge (Trinity College), in 1867, became appointed Lowndean professor of astronomy, and was made dean of Ely in 1839. He wrote a "Treatise on Algebra" (1830), etc.

Peacock, Thomas Love. Born at Weymouth, England, Oct. 18, 1785: died at London, Jan. 23, 1866. An English satirical novelist and poet. He was intimately associated with Shelley and Byron. His style is egotistic and Rabelaisian. In 1816 he published "Headlong Hall," followed by "Melincourt" in 1817. He published "Nightmare Abbey" and "Rhododaphne," a volume of verse (1818). In 1819 he was made assistant examiner at the India House, and in 1836 he succeeded Mill as chief examiner. "Maid Marian" appeared in 1822, "The Misfortunes of Elphin" in 1829, "Crotchet Castle" in 1831, and "Gryll Grange" in 1860. He was much interested in steam navigation to India.

Peacock, The. See *Pavo.*

Peak (pēk), **The.** A hilly region, principally in Derbyshire, England. In it extends from Glossop to Ashbourne north and south, and from Chesterfield to Buxton east and west, and contains some picturesque scenery. Highest point, Kinderscout (2,080 feet).

Peak Cavern. A noted stalactite cave in the Peak of Derbyshire, England, situated near Castleton. Length, 2,000 feet.

Peaks of Otter (ot'ėr). Two peaks of the Blue Ridge in Virginia. Height, about 4,000 feet.

Peale (pēl), **Charles Willson.** Born at Chestertown, Md., April 16, 1741: died at Philadelphia, Feb. 22, 1827. An American portrait-painter.

Peale, Rembrandt. Born in Bucks County, Pa., Feb. 22, 1778: died at Philadelphia, Oct. 3, 1860. An American painter, chiefly of portraits, son of C. W. Peale.

Pearce (pērs), **Alfred.** Born at Alexandria, Va., Dec. 14, 1805: died at Chestertown, Md., Dec. 20, 1862. An American Democratic politician. He was member of Congress from Maryland 1835–39 and 1841–43, and United States senator 1843–62.

Pea Ridge (pē rij). A place in Benton County, northwestern Arkansas, near the Missouri border. Here, March 7-8, 1862, 16,000 Federals (10,500 under Curtis and Sigel) defeated 16,000 Confederates under Van Dorn. The Federal loss was 1,349; the Confederate loss was 5,200.

Pearl (pėrl). A river in Mississippi which forms in its lower course part of the boundary between Mississippi and Louisiana, and flows into the Gulf of Mexico 40 miles north-northeast of New Orleans. Length, over 300 miles.

Pearl Coast. [Sp., *Costa de Perlas.*] A name given by the early Spanish explorers to the coast of Venezuela from Cumaná to Trinidad. Columbus (1498) and Ojeda and Niño (1499–1500) first visited this region and obtained pearls from the Indians; subsequently extensive pearl-fisheries were established, especially at the islands off the coast.

Pearl Islands. **1.** An old name for islands off the coast of Venezuela (Margarita, Cubagua, etc.).—**2.** A group of small islands belonging to Colombia, in the Bay of Panama: so named by Balboa in 1513.

Pearl River. See *Canton River.*

Pearls, Gulf of. A name given by Columbus to the Gulf of Paria, Venezuela.

Pearson (pėr'son), **John.** Born at Great Snoring, Norfolk, England, Feb. 28, 1612: died at Chester, July 16, 1686. An English bishop and theological writer. He entered Cambridge University (Queens' College), June 10, 1631; took orders in 1639; and in 1640 was chaplain to Lord Keeper Finch. In 1659 he published the "Exposition of the Creed." In 1662 he was one of the commissioners on the review of the liturgy at the Savoy. On April 14, 1662, he was appointed master of Trinity College, Cambridge; and in 1672 he was made bishop of Chester.

Peary, Robert Edwin. Born in 1854. An American arctic explorer. He was educated at the United States Military Academy, and attained the rank of lieutenant in the navy. In 1886 he made a journey to Greenland. In June, 1891, he sailed from New York in the *Kite*, and made his headquarters at Mesconaka Bay on the western coast of Greenland. He made sledge excursions along Whale Sound, Inglefield Gulf, and Humboldt Glacier; proved the connection of the eastern and western coasts of northern Greenland; and reached lat. 82° on the eastern coast. He discovered and named many glaciers. In Sept., 1892, he returned. In July, 1897, he sailed again in the *Falcon*, intending to survey the northeastern coast of Greenland, and if possible to push on toward the north pole. His wife has accompanied him on his journeys.

Peasant Bard, The. Robert Burns.

Peasants' War, The. An insurrection of the peasantry in southern Germany against the nobles and clergy. It broke out in March, 1525, and spread through Franconia, Swabia, Thuringia, and Alsace, being suppressed with great cruelty in May and June.

Peas-blossom (pēz'blos-sum). A fairy in "A Midsummer Night's Dream," by Shakspere.

Pease (pēz), **Calvin.** Born at Canaan, Conn., Aug. 12, 1813: died at Burlington, Vt., Sept. 17, 1863. An American Congregational (later Presbyterian) clergyman, president of the University of Vermont 1855–61.

Peaslee (pēz'lē), **Edmund Randolph.** Born in New Hampshire, Jan. 22, 1814: died at New York, Jan., 1878. An American physician, noted as a gynecologist. He published "Ovarian Tumors" (1872), etc.

Peau de Chagrin (pō dė shā-grañ'). [F., 'shagreen.'] A novel by Balzac, published in 1831.

> Balzac there tries as conscientiously as ever to surmount the natural revolt of our minds against the introduction of the supernatural into fiction. The *Peau de chagrin* is the modern substitute for the old-fashioned parchment on which contracts were signed with the devil.
>
> *Stephen*, Hours in a Library, p. 254.

Pebas. See *Peruo.*

Pechili. See *Petchili.*

Pecht (pĕht), **Friedrich.** Born at Constance, Baden, Oct. 2, 1814. A German painter and writer on art. Among his works is "Galleries of Characters from Schiller, Goethe, Lessing, and Shakspere."

Pechuel-Lösche (pesh'wel lė'she), **Moritz Eduard.** Born near Saarbrücken, July 26, 1840. A German traveler. He visited the West Indies, Ocean-ica, and the Arctic and Antarctic seas. He was a member of the German scientific expedition to Loanda, West Africa, 1874–1876. In 1882 he was Stanley's substitute on the Kongo. In 1884 he returned to Loanda.

Peck (pek), **John James.** Born at Manlius, N. Y., Jan. 4, 1821: died at Syracuse, N. Y., April 21, 1878. An American general. He served in the Mexican war, and in the Peninsular campaign in the Civil War, and was in command at Suffolk, Virginia, 1863.

Peck, William Guy. Born at Litchfield, Conn., Oct. 16, 1820. An American mathematician. He graduated at West Point in 1841; served under Stephen W. Kearny in the Mexican war; and was assistant professor of mathematics at West Point 1847–55, when he resigned from the army. He has been professor of mathematics, mechanics, and astronomy at Columbian College since 1871. He is the author of a series of mathematical text-books.

Pecksniff (pek'snif). A notorious hypocrite in Dickens's "Martin Chuzzlewit." He has two daughters, Mercy, married to Jonas Chuzzlewit, and Charity (Cherry), who is a victim of misplaced affection.

Pecock (pē'kok), **Reginald.** Lived in the 15th century. An English prelate, bishop of St. Asaph 1444–49, and of Chichester 1450–59: author of "Represser of Overmuch Blaming of the Clergy," "Appropriation of the Roman tenets in 1457, he was deprived in 1459.

Pecorone (pā-kō-rō'ne), **Il.** [It., 'sheepshead' or 'dunce.'] A collection of 50 tales by Ser Giovanni Fiorentino. He began to write them in 1376, but the book was not published till 1558 at Milan. The stories were mostly drawn from the anecdotes of contemporary villani. Painter, in his "Palace of Pleasure," and subsequent writers are indebted to it.

Pecos (pā'kōs). A river of New Mexico and Texas which joins the Rio Grande about lat. 29° 40′ N., long. 101° 30′ W. Length, 700–800 miles.

Pecos, A corruption of *Paquin*, the name in the Jemez language, of the tribe of Pecos.] A now ruined Indian village 25 miles southeast of Santa Fé, New Mexico. Its aboriginal name was *Tehiquite* (written *Cicuique* by the older Spanish chroniclers). It was in 1540 the largest Indian village or pueblo in New Mexico, containing a population of about 2,000 souls, which formed an independent tribe speaking the same language as the Indians of Jemez. In 1680 the Pecos rebelled with the others, but surrendered peaceably to Vargas in 1692, and thereafter remained loyal to Spain. The site of Pecos is marked by interesting ruins, including those of a large church, founded in the beginning of the 17th century.

Pedee. See *Great Pedee.*

Pedernal (pā-der-nāl'). [Sp., 'stone-place.'] The name of two heights in New Mexico, one of them lying east of the salt-lakes of the Manzano, in eastern central New Mexico, and the other northwest of Abiquiu in northern New Mexico. The latter is distinguished by its form, which is that of a truncated cone, and by the dominance of arrowheads of flint found on and about it.

Pedo, Albinovanus (al-bi-nō-vā'nus pē'dō). A Roman poet, of the Augustan age, author of a poem entitled "Theseis," of an epic poem on contemporary history, and of epigrams.

Pedrarias. See *Ladrilo, Pedro de.*

Pedraza (pā-dra'thä), **Manuel Gomez.** Born at Querétaro about 1788: died in Mexico City, May 14, 1851. A Mexican general and politician. He was secretary of war under Victoria, 1825–29, and was elected to succeed him, but the election was annulled. Pedraza took part in the revolt of 1832, and was eventually president during the last month of his legal term, Dec. 26, 1832, to April 1, 1833. He held cabinet positions under Santa Anna; was a senator 1841, and was a presidential candidate in 1845 and 1850.

Pedro (pā'drō; Sp. pron. pā'drō) **II.** King of Aragon 1196–1213.

Pedro III. King of Aragon 1276–85. He became king of Sicily on the expulsion of the French in 1282.

Pedro IV. King of Aragon 1336–87, son of Alfonso IV. He annexed the Balearic Isles in 1344.

Pedro I. (Dom **Antonio Pedro de Alcantara Bourbon.**) Born at Lisbon, Oct. 12, 1798: died there, Sept. 24, 1834. First emperor of Brazil. He was the second son of Don João, who became John VI. of Portugal in 1816; and by the death of his elder brother, was his apparent. In 1807 he was taken to Brazil with the royal family. His father resumed the throne in 1821, and returned to Portugal April 26, 1821, leaving Dom Pedro as regent of Brazil. Early in 1822 the prince assumed the leadership of the party in opposition to Portugal, declaratively pronounced for independence Sept. 7, and was proclaimed emperor Oct. 12 and crowned Dec. 1. The only serious resistance made by Portugal was in the northern provinces, and that was overcome. In 1825 Portugal recognized the independence of Brazil. The popularity of the emperor, at first very great, was weakened by his reactionary policy in 1823, and especially by his forcible dissolution of the constituent assembly Nov. 12, 1823, and the banishment of the Andradas. On March 25, 1824, he accepted a constitution which had been prepared by a council of state, and which remained in force during the empire. In 1828 the Cisplatine Province, or Uruguay, became independent after three years' war with Brazil. The increasing opposition to the emperor's personality at length provoked popular tumults. Convinced that he could no longer rule, he abdicated in favor of his son, April 7, 1831, and soon after sailed for Europe. On the death of John VI. (1826) he had been proclaimed king of Portugal, but had resigned the crown in favor of his daughter, whom the usurpation of Dom Miguel had deprived of Portugal. On his arrival in Europe Dom Pedro at once headed a movement in his daughter's favor, taking a personal part in the war in Portugal. He was finally successful, and his daughter was crowned, but he died two days after. He was twice married: in 1817 to the archduchess Maria Leopoldina of Austria, who died in Dec., 1826; and in 1829 to the princess Amelia of Leuchtenberg.

Pedro II. (Dom **Pedro de Alcantara**), Born at Rio de Janeiro, Dec. 2, 1825: died at Paris, Dec. 5, 1891. Son of Pedro I., and second emperor of Brazil. His father resigned in his favor April 7, 1831. During his minority Brazil was governed by regents; his majority was proclaimed July 23, 1840, and he was crowned July 18, 1841. He was married in 1843 to the princess Theresa Christina, sister of the King of the Sicilies. His male children died young, and his eldest daughter, Dona Izabel de Bragança, became his constitutional successor. The principal events of his reign were: Transient rebellions in Minas Geraes and São Paulo, 1842; rebellion in Rio Grande do Sul finally suppressed, Feb., 1845; rebellion in Pernambuco suppressed, 1849; alliance with Urquiza and war in Uruguay, May, 1851, leading to the defeat of Manuel Oribe, Feb., 1852; the boundary disputes of Buenos Ayres was overthrown; invasion of Uruguay and alliance with Flores, 1864; war with Paraguay, 1865–70 (see *Triple Alliance, War of the*); personal abolition of slavery, Sept., 1871; slavery finally abolished as the result of a remarkable popular movement May 13, 1888. Dom Pedro visited the United States in 1876, visited the United States 1876, passing thence to Europe. Palestine, and Egypt, and returning in Sept., 1877, and visited Europe a third time 1888–89; in each case he traveled as a private gentleman, and during his absence the princess Izabel acted as regent. Her revolution which broke out Nov. 15, 1889 (the principal measures being among others) levies forced upon the emperor, and immediately sent to Europe. The ex-empress died in Portugal, Dec. 28, 1889, and thereafter Dom Pedro resided generally in France. As a ruler he was noted for the protection which he accorded to science and literature, and he was greatly respected both at home and abroad.

Pedro, surnamed "The Cruel." Born at Burgos, Spain, 1334: killed March 23, 1369. King of Castile and Leon 1350–69, son of Alfonso XI. With the aid of the Black Prince he defeated his brother Henry of Trastamara at Navarrete in 1367, but was defeated and captured by Bertrand Duguesclin, and killed. He was put to death by Henry, who succeeded to the throne.

Pedro I. Born 1320: died 1367. King of Portugal 1357–67, son of Alfonso IV. He is noted in connection with the story of Inez de Castro (see *Castro, Inez de*).

Pedro, Don. In Shakspere's "Much Ado about Nothing," the Prince of Aragon.

Peebles (pē'blz). **1.** A county in the south of Scotland. It is bounded by Edinburgh on the north,

Selkirk on the east, Dumfries on the south, and Lanark on the west. The surface is hilly. It is sometimes called Tweeddale, from its containing the valley of the upper Tweed. Area, 356 square miles. Population (1891), 14,759. 2. The county town of Peebles County, situated at the junction of the Eddlestone Water and the Tweed, 21 miles south of Edinburgh. It was at one time a royal residence. It was the birthplace of William and Robert Chambers. Population (1891), 4,004.

Peekskill (pēk'skil). A village in the township of Cortland, Westchester County, New York, situated on the east bank of the Hudson, 40 miles north of New York. It has iron manufactures. Population (1890), 9,676.

Peel (pēl). A river in British America which joins the Mackenzie at its delta. Length, about 300 miles.

Peel. A fishing town on the western coast of the Isle of Man, Great Britain, 10 miles northwest of Douglas. It has a castle and a ruined cathedral. Population, about 3,500.

Peel, Arthur Wellesley. Born Aug. 3, 1829. An English politician, son of Sir Robert Peel: speaker of the House of Commons since 1884.

Peel (pāl), **De.** An extensive peat moor on the borders of the provinces of North Brabant and Limburg, Netherlands.

Peel (pēl), **Jonathan.** Born Oct. 12, 1799: died Feb. 13, 1879. An English general and politician, brother of Sir Robert Peel (1788–1850). He entered the army and rose to the rank of lieutenant-general. He entered Parliament in 1836; was surveyor-general of the ordnance 1841–46; and was secretary of war 1858–59 and 1866–67.

Peel, Sir Robert. Born near Bury, Lancashire, Feb. 5, 1788: died at London, July 2, 1850. A noted English statesman. He was the son of Sir Robert Peel, a calico-printer. He graduated at Oxford (Christ Church) in 1808, and in 1809 was elected member of Parliament for Cashel. He followed with his father the Tory party. In 1811 he became undersecretary for the colonies, and was secretary for Ireland 1812–18. He opposed Catholic emancipation, and instituted the reorganized Irish constabulary (nicknamed "Peelers," a name also extended to the police generally). He was member of Parliament for the University of Oxford in 1817, but was out of office from 1818 to 1821. On May 24, 1819, he delivered a notable speech on the Cash Payments Act. In 1822 he was appointed home secretary under Lord Liverpool, and retained the office until 1827. In 1828 he was appointed home secretary under the Duke of Wellington, and made leader of the House of Commons. In 1829 he changed his position and proposed Catholic emancipation. He won back his position in the Tory party by his resistance to the Reform Bill. After the passing of this bill he was left with a following of only 150, the nucleus of the modern Conservative party. In 1834 he became prime minister, first lord of the treasury, and chancellor of the exchequer; he resigned in 1835. In 1841 he was again prime minister and first lord of the treasury. He became a free-trader, and on Jan. 27, 1846, moved the repeal of the corn-laws, which was carried.

Peele (pēl), **George.** Born 1558?: died 1598. An English dramatist and poet. He graduated at Oxford in 1577. He is said to have lived a disreputable life. He published the "Chronicle of the Famous Battle of Pavie" (1589), the "Chronicle History of Edward I." (1593), "The Battle of Alcazar" (1594), "The Old Wives' Tale" (1595), "David and Bethsabe" (1599), etc.

Peele Castle. A castle in the Isle of Man. It is the subject of a noted poem by Wordsworth.

Peelites (pē'lits). [Named from Sir Robert Peel.] In British politics, a political party existing after the repeal of the corn-laws in 1846, originally (in large part) Tories, but free-traders and adherents of Sir Robert Peel, they formed for several years a group intermediate between the Protectionist Tories and the Liberals. Several of them took office in the Aberdeen administration (1852–55), and Gladstone, Sidney Herbert, and others eventually joined the Liberal party.

Peene (pā'ne). A river in Mecklenburg-Schwerin and Pomerania, Prussia, which unites with the western arm of the Pomeranian Haff, and flows into the Baltic 16 miles east by north of Stralsund. Length, about 90 miles.

Peeping Tom of Coventry. A man of Coventry, England, celebrated in the legend of Godiva. See *Godiva, Lady.*

Peep o' Day Boys. A Presbyterian faction in the north of Ireland about 1785–90, opposed to the Roman Catholic "Defenders." They were closely allied to the Orangemen.

Peerybingle (pē'ri-bing-gl), **Mrs.** The wife of a carrier in Dickens's "Cricket on the Hearth"; a blithe cheery little woman called "Dot."

Pegasus (peg'a-sus). [Gr. Πήγασος, traditionally derived from πηγή, a spring, "because he came into existence at the fountains of Ocean" (Hesiod).] **1.** In classical mythology, the winged horse of the Muses, sprung from the blood of Medusa when slain by Perseus. With a stroke of his hoof he was fabled to have caused to well forth, on Mount Helicon in Bœotia, the poetically inspiring fountain Hippocrene. He was ultimately changed into a constellation. **2.** One of the ancient northern constellations. The figure represents the forward half of a winged horse. The center of the constellation is about 20 degrees north of the equator, and 4 bright stars in it form a large square.

Peggotty (peg'o-ti). The faithful nurse of David Copperfield in Dickens's novel of that name. She marries Barkis, who "is willin'."

Pegli (pel'yē). A watering-place in the province of Genoa, Italy, situated on the Gulf of Genoa 6 miles west of Genoa.

Pegnitz (peg'nits). A head stream of the river Regnitz (which see) in Bavaria.

Pego (pā'gō). A town in the province of Alicante, eastern Spain, 45 miles southsoutheast of Valencia. Population (1887), 6,567.

Pegram (pē'gram), **John.** Born in Virginia, 1832: killed Feb. 6, 1865. A Confederate general in the Army of Northern Virginia.

Pegu (pe-gō'). **1.** A division of British Burma, in the lower valley of the Irawadi, formerly an independent realm. It was annexed by the British after the war of 1852–53. Area, 9,591 square miles. Population (1891), 1,162,585. **2.** A town in the division of Pegu, situated on the river Pegu about 50 miles north of Rangoon. Population (1881), 5,891.

Pehtsik. See *Petsik.*

Pehuenches (pā-wān-chās'). [Indian *pehuenche*, dwellers in the pine forest.] A name given to a portion of the Araucanian Indians of Chile who lived in the Andes mountains region of the east. They were the most numerous division of the tribe, and from them most of the modern Araucanians are descended. The modern Pehuenches include Indians of the same stock on the eastern slope of the Andes, in the territory of Neuquen, Argentine Republic.

Peihai, or **Peihoi.** See *Pakhoi.*

Peiho (pā-hō'). A river in the province of Chihli, northern China, which unites with the Yunho at Tientsin and flows into the Gulf of Petchili. Length, about 60 miles.

Peiho Forts. Fortifications at the mouth of the Peiho River, China. They were taken by the English and French forces in 1858 and 1860. An attempt to pass them in 1859 was repulsed.

Peile (pēl), **John.** Born at Whitehaven, Cumberland, April 24, 1838. An English comparative philologist. He became master of Christ College, Cambridge, in 1887. He has published "An Introduction to Greek and Latin Etymology" (1869), etc.

Peine (pī'ne). A town in the province of Hannover, Prussia, 21 miles east by south of Hannover. Population (1890), 9,301.

Peipus (pa'e-pōs), **Lake.** A lake in western Russia, surrounded by the governments of St. Petersburg, Pskoff, Livonia, and Esthonia. It is connected on the south with Lake Pskoff. Its outlet is by the Narva into the Gulf of Finland. Length, about 50 miles (including Lake Pskoff, about 90 miles).

Peiræus. See *Piræus.*

Peirce (pērs), **Benjamin.** Born at Salem, Mass., April 4, 1809: died at Cambridge, Mass., Oct. 6, 1880. A distinguished American mathematician and astronomer. He became tutor of mathematics at Harvard in 1831, professor of mathematics there in 1833, and also of astronomy in 1842. He was superintendent of the United States Coast Survey 1867–74. Among his most notable researches are those on Neptune and on Saturn's rings. He published text-books on trigonometry, geometry, algebra, etc., "Analytic Mechanics" (1852), "Linear Associative Algebra" (1870), "Ideality in the Physical Sciences" (1881), etc.

Peirce, Charles Sanders. Born at Cambridge, Mass., Sept. 10, 1839. A noted American physicist, mathematician, and logician; son of Benjamin Peirce. He was for many years connected with the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey; and has been lecturer on logic at Harvard and at the Johns Hopkins University.

Peirce, Ebenezer Weaver. Born at Freetown, Mass., April 5, 1822. An American general and historical writer. He has published "The Peirce Family of the Old Colony" (1870) and "Indian History, Biography, and Genealogy" (1878), and edited "Civil, Military, and Professional Lists of Plymouth and Rhode Island Colonies, etc." (1880).

Peirce, James Mills. Born at Cambridge, Mass., May 4, 1834. An American mathematician, son of Benjamin Peirce. He has been professor of astronomy and mathematics in Harvard University since 1885. Among his works are "A Text-Book of Analytical Geometry" (1857) and "The Elements of Logarithms" (1879).

Peissenberg (pis'sen-berg), **Hohe.** A mountain in southern Bavaria, 35 miles southwest of Munich. On account of the extensive view from it, it is sometimes called "the Bavarian Rigi." Height, 3,240 feet.

Peiwar (pī-wär'), or **Paiwar, Pass.** A pass in Afghanistan, about 60 miles southeast of Kabul. Here, 1878, the British forces under Roberts defeated the Afghans.

Peixoto (pā-shō'tō), **Floriano.** Born April 30, 1826. A Brazilian soldier and politician. He supported Fonseca in the revolution of 1889; was elected vice-president under him, 1890; and by Fonseca's forced resignation, Nov. 23, 1891, became president. Many Brazilians were strongly opposed to having a military president, and it was claimed that Peixoto was scheming to be his own successor; in consequence congress passed a bill which made this succession impossible. President Peixoto vetoed the bill on constitutional grounds, but his action caused much ill feeling, and revolts broke out, principally in the south. In Sept., 1893, the naval force at Rio de Janeiro revolted, holding the bay for many months, bombarding the city at intervals, and taking Santa Catharina. (See *Mello, Custodio José de.*) Peixoto proclaimed a state of siege, many arrests were made, and a fleet of war vessels was ordered from the United States and Europe. On the arrival of these the naval rebellion was suppressed (March and April, 1894). Meanwhile a presidential election was held, and a civilian, Prudente Moraes (supported by the government), was elected for the term beginning Nov. 15, 1894. President Peixoto has the military rank of marshal.

Peixoto, Ignacio José de Alvarenga. See *Alvarenga Peixoto.*

Pekah (pē'kä). King of Israel 736–734 B. C. (Duncker).

Pekahiah (pek-a-hī'ä). King of Israel 738–736 B. C. (Duncker), son of Menahem.

Pekin (pē'kin). A city, capital of Tazewell County, Illinois, situated on the Illinois River 54 miles north of Springfield. Population (1890), 6,347.

Peking (pē-king'), or **Pekin** (pē-kin') ('northern capital'); properadministrative name **Shuntien-fu** (shōn'tyen'fō'), literary name **Yen** (yen). The capital of the Chinese empire, situated in lat. 39° 55′ N., long. 116° 27′ E. It consists of the Tatar city and the Chinese City. The imperial palace in the "Purple Forbidden City," Bell Tower, and Drum Tower (all in the Tatar City), and the Temple of Heaven (in the Chinese City), are noteworthy. Peking became one of the capitals of the Khitan Tatars in the end of the 10th century; was rebuilt by Kublai Khan; and has been sole capital since the beginning of the 15th century. It was unsuccessfully attacked by the Taiping forces in 1855. The English and French forces entered it in 1860. The population, variously estimated at from 500,000 to 1,600,000, probably does not greatly exceed the lower of these estimates.

Peking, Peace of. A treaty negotiated at Peking in Oct., 1860, between China on one side and Great Britain and France on the other. China ratified the treaty of Tientsin, paid indemnities, and made other concessions.

Pekwan. See *Whitpa Pan.*

Pelaez, Francisco de Paula Garcia. See *Garcia Pelaez.*

Pelagia (pē-lā'ji-ä), Saint. [Gr. Πελαγία.] **1.** A martyr of Antioch, about 300 A. D. — **2.** A martyr of Tarsus, about 300 A. D. — **3.** A penitent of Antioch, of the 5th century A. D., previously an actress and dancer. A character of the same name, resembling her, is introduced in Kingsley's "Hypatia."

Pelagians (pē-lā'ji-anz). The followers of Pelagius. They held that there was no original sin through Adam, and consequently no hereditary guilt; that every soul is created by God sinless; that the will is absolutely free; and that the grace of God is universal, but is indispensable; and they rejected infant baptism. Pelagius, however, held to the belief in the Trinity and in the personality of Christ. His views were developed by his pupil Celestius, but were anathematized by Pope Zosimus in 418. Pelagianism was the principal anthropological heresy in the early church, and was strongly combated by Augustine.

Pelagius (pē-lā'ji-us). [Gr. Πελάγιος.] Died probably 420 A. D. The founder of the theological heresy called Pelagianism. He is said to have been a British monk named Morgan (of which *Pelagius* is the Latin rendering), and took up his residence at Rome before 405. He emigrated to Africa when Rome was sacked by the Goths in 410, but shortly settled in Palestine, where he is said to have died. See *Pelagians.*

Pelagius. See *Pelayo.*

Pelagius I. Pope 555–560. He was accused of heresy.

Pelagius II. Pope 578–590.

Pelagonia (pel-a-gō'ni-ä). [Gr. Πελαγονία.] In ancient geography, a fertile district in the northwest of Macedonia.

Pelasgi (pē-las'ji). [Gr. Πελασγοί.] An ancient race, widely spread over Greece and the coasts and islands of the Ægean Sea and the Mediterranean generally, in prehistoric times. The accounts of it are in great part mythical and of doubtful value, and its ethnological position is uncertain.

Pelasgiotis (pē-las-ji-ō'tis). [Gr. Πελασγιῶτις.] In ancient geography, a division of central Thessaly, Greece, south of the Peneius, and northwest of the Pagasæan Gulf.

Pelayo (pā-lä'yō), or **Pelagius** (pē-lā'ji-us). The founder of the monarchy of Asturias, in Spain, 718.

Pelée, or **Pelee.** See *Point Pelee.*

Peleg (pē'leg). [Heb., 'division.'] In the Old Testament, the son of Eber, and the brother of Joktan.

Pelethim. See *Kerethim.*

Peleus (pē'lus or pē'lē-us). [Gr. Πηλεύς.] In Greek legend, a king of the Myrmidons in Thessaly, son of Æacus and father of Achilles.

Pelew, or **Pellew** (pe-lō′), or **Palau** (pä-lou′) **Islands.** A group of small mountainous islands in the North Pacific, intersected by lat. 8° N., long. 134° E.; called also the Western Carolines. They belong to Spain. Population, about 10,000.

Pelham (pel′am), **or the Adventures of a Gentleman.** A novel by Bulwer Lytton, published in 1828.

Pelham (pel′am), Sir **Henry.** Born 1696: died March 6, 1754. An English statesman, younger brother of the Duke of Newcastle. He entered office (Chief Clerk in 1717; fought at Preston 1715; was elected member of Parliament for Seaford, Sussex, in 1718; was appointed lord of the treasury in 1721, secretary of war in 1724, and paymaster of the forces in 1730; and became prime minister and chancellor of the exchequer in 1743.

Pelham, later **Pelham Holles, Thomas,** Duke of Newcastle. Born about 1693: died 1768. An English statesman. He was secretary of state in 1724–54, premier 1754–56 and 1757–62, and lord privy seal 1765.

Pelham-Clinton (pel′am-klin′ton), **Henry Pelham,** Duke of Newcastle. Born May 22, 1811: died Oct. 18, 1864. An English politician. He was chief secretary for Ireland in 1846; colonial secretary 1852–54; secretary for war 1854–55; and colonial secretary 1859–64.

Pelias (pē′li-as). [Gr. *Πελίας.*] In Greek legend, a son of Poseidon, and king of Iolcus in Thessaly, associated with the legends of Jason.

Pelican (pel′i-kan). The ship in which Drake sailed around the world. He left Plymouth with four other ships Nov. 15, 1577. The others either were lost or deserted him, and he completed his famous voyage Sept. 26, 1580. The Pelican was carefully preserved by order of Queen Elizabeth, but was finally broken up, and a chair caused to be made from her timbers by John Davis, the arctic navigator, is now in the Bodleian Library.

Pelican State. The State of Louisiana: so named from the pelican on its coat of arms.

Pelides (pe-li′dēz), a son of Peleus: a patronymic used especially of Achilles.

Peligni (pē-lig′nī). In ancient history, a people living in central Italy among the Apennines, between the Vestini on the north, the Marrucini on the northeast, the Frentani on the east, the Samnites on the south, and the Marsi on the west. Their chief town was Corfinium. They were allied with Rome after the second Samnite war, and sided against Rome in the Social War (90 B. C.).

Peling (pē′ling). A mountain-chain in northwestern China, separating the valleys of the Hwangho and Yangtse.

Pelion (pē′li-on). [Gr. *Πήλιον.*] A mountain in Magnesia, eastern Thessaly, Greece, situated near the coast southeast of Ossa: the modern Zagora or Plessidi. It was famous in Greek mythology. Height, 5,310 feet.

Pélissier (pā-lē-syā′), **Aimable Jean Jacques,** Duc de Malakoff. Born at Maromme, Seine-Inférieure, France, Nov. 6, 1794: died at Algiers, May 22, 1864. A French marshal. He served in Algeria, where he became notorious for suffocating a number of Arabs in a cavern in 1845; became commander of the French forces in the Crimea May, 1855; stormed the Malakoff Sept. 8, 1855; was ambassador in London 1858–59; and was governor-general of Algeria 1860–64.

Pell (pel), **John.** Born at Southwick, Sussex, March 1, 1610: died at London, Dec. 12, 1685. An English mathematician. In 1643 he was professor of mathematics at Amsterdam, and in 1646 at Breda. From 1654 to 1658 he was Cromwell's agent in the Protestant cantons of Switzerland. Many of his manuscripts are preserved by the Royal Society. He wrote the "Astronomical History of Observations of Heavenly Motions and Appearances" (1650), "Elpidia prognostica" (1654), "A Table of Ten Thousand Square Numbers," etc.

Pella (pel′ä). In ancient geography, the capital of Macedonia, situated in lat. 40° 44′ N., long. 22° 27′ E. It was the birthplace of Alexander the Great.

Pelleas (pel′ē-as). One of the knights of the Round Table, in the Arthurian cycle of romance, renowned for his great strength.

Pelleas and Ettarre (e-tär′). One of the "Idylls of the King," by Tennyson.

Pellegrin (pel-grañ′), The pseudonym of F. Fouqué, Baron de la Motte.

Pellegrini (pāl-yā-grē′nē), **Carlos.** An Argentine politician, vice-president under Celman. Oct. 12, 1886, and after Celman's resignation (Aug. 6, 1890) president until the end of the term (Oct. 12, 1892).

Pellegrino (pel-lā-grē′nō), or **Pellegrini** (pel-lā-grē′nē). See *Tibaldi.*

Pelleprat (pel-prä′), **Pierre.** Born at Bordeaux, 1606: died at Pueblà de los Angeles, Mexico, April 21, 1667. A French Jesuit, a missionary in the West Indies and Mexico. He published "Relation des missions des PP. de la Compagnie de Jésus dans les isles et dans la terre ferme de l'Amérique Méridionale" (Paris, 1655), containing an account of the West Indies and Guiana, etc.

Pelles (pel′ēz), **Sir.** A knight of the Arthurian romance, king of "a foreign country" and father of Elaine, the mother of Galahad.

Pellestrina (pel-les-trē′nä), or **Pelestrina** (pā-les-trē′nä). An island 7 miles south of Venice, forming part of the barrier between the Lagoon of Venice and the Adriatic. Length, 7 miles. Population (1881), 5,952.

Pelletan (pel-toñ′), **Pierre Clément Eugène.** Born at Royan, Oct. 29, 1813: died at Paris, Dec. 14, 1884. A French liberal journalist, politician, and man of letters. He wrote "Professions de foi du XIXe siècle" (1852), etc.

Pellew (pel′ō), **Edward,** first Viscount Exmouth. Born at Dover, England, April 19, 1757: died at Teignmouth, England, Jan. 23, 1833. An English admiral. He defeated the Algerines Aug. 26, 1816.

Pellico (pel′le-kō), **Silvio.** Born at Saluzzo, Italy, June 24, 1788: died at Turin, Jan. 31, 1854. An Italian poet and prose-writer. He was arrested as a carbonarist in 1820, and imprisoned near Brünn 1822–1830. His chief works are the tragedies "Francesca da Rimini" (1815) and "Laodamia," and the autobiographical work "Le mie prigioni" ("My Prisons," 1835). He also translated Byron's "Manfred."

Pellinore (pel′i-nōr), or **Pellenore** (pel′e-nōr). **Sir.** A knight of the Round Table in the Arthurian cycle of romance: king of the Isles.

Pelly (pel′i). A river in British North America which unites with the Lewis at Fort Selkirk to form the Yukon. Length, about 250 miles.

Pelly (pel′i), **Sir Lewis.** Born in 1825. A British political agent. He was employed in the Indian service 1851–77, was created knight commander of the Bath in 1877, and entered Parliament as Conservative member for North Hackney in 1885. He has published "The Miracles of Hasan and Husein" (1879), etc.

Peloose. See *Paloos.*

Pelopidas (pe-lop′i-das). [Gr. *Πελοπίδας.*] Killed at the battle of Cynoscephalæ, Thessaly, 364 B. C. A Theban general, leader in the liberation of Thebes from the Spartans in 379. He was the intimate friend of Epaminondas, and was closely associated with him in furthering the greatness of Thebes. He was commander of the Sacred Band (which see), and was especially distinguished at Tegyra (375) and Leuctra (371).

Peloponnesian War (pel′ō-po-nē′shiun war). A war between Athens and its allies and the Spartan and the Peloponnesian confederacy under the lead of Sparta and its allies (Bœotians, Phocians, Megareans, etc.) on the other. It was carried on from 431 to 404 B. C. The following are the leading events and incidents: invasions of Attica by the Peloponnesians; revolt of Mytilene; capture of Sphacteria by Athens, 425; battle of Delium, 424; battle of Amphipolis, 422; peace of Nicias, 421; renewal of the war, 418; battle of Mantinea, 418; unsuccessful Athenian expedition against Syracuse, 415–413; revolution in Athens, 411; battles of Abydus (411), Cyzicus (410), Notium (407), Arginusæ (406), and Ægospotami (405); surrender of Athens and close of the war, 404. The chief leaders were Pericles and Cleon for Athens, Demosthenes, Nicias, Alcibiades, and Conon; on the side of Sparta, Brasidas, Gylippus, and Lysander. The result was the transfer of the hegemony in Greece from Athens to Sparta.

Peloponnesus (pel′ō-po-nē′sus). [Gr. *Πελοπόννησος,* the island of Pelops.] The ancient name of the peninsula forming the southern portion of Greece: the modern Morea. It is connected with central Greece by the isthmus of Corinth, and separated from it by the gulfs of Lepanto and Patras on the north, and is bounded by the Ægean Sea on the east and the Mediterranean on the south and west. The surface is mountainous. The chief divisions were Achaia, Sicyonia, Corinthia, Argolis, Arcadia, Laconia, Messenia, and Elis. The chief rivers were the Eurotas and Alpheus. Length, about 160 miles. Area, 8,760 square miles.

Pelops (pē′lops). [Gr. *Πέλοψ.*] In Greek legend, a son of Tantalus, and grandson of Zeus: king of Pisa in Elis. He was the father of Atreus and Thyestes.

Pelorum. See *Faro, Capo del.*

Pelotas (pā-lō′tās). A city in the state of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, on the river São Gonçalo, which connects the Lagoa Mirim with the Lagoa dos Patos. It is the center of the important cattle trade of the state, and prepares large quantities of jerked beef. The trade with Uruguay is considerable. Population, about 30,000.

Pelouze (pē-lōz′), **Théophile Jules.** Born at Valognes, Manche, France, 1807: died at Paris, May 31, 1867. A French chemist, professor successively at Lille, at the polytechnic school at Paris, and at the Collège de France. He also filled various positions connected with the mint. He published, with Frémy, "Traité de chimie générale," etc.

Peluconos (pā-lō-kō′nas). Originally, a nickname given to the conservative party of Chile soon after the country became independent (see the extract): it soon became the common name, and has been retained ever since. The Peluconos were in power from 1830 to 1876, though during the latter part of this period many concessions were made to the liberals. they again took charge of the government (with greatly modified principles) under Jorge Montt, after the civil war of 1891. In 1891 they adopted the constitution which, with some changes, is still the organic law of the republic.

Conservatives were nicknamed Peluconos because that party was composed of old and venerable persons who wore pelucas or perukes.

Hancock, A History of Chile (1893), p. 110.

Pelusium (pe-lu′shi-um). [Gr. *Πηλούσιον.*] In ancient geography, a city at the northeastern extremity of the Delta, Egypt, southeast of Port Said, at the Pelusiac mouth of the Nile. It was a frontier fortress of Egypt toward Asia. Here Ashurbanipal defeated Rut-Amon of Egypt, and Cambyses defeated Psammetichus, the last Egyptian king (525 B. C.), reducing Egypt to a Persian province.

Pelvoux (pel-vō′) **Range.** A group of the Alps in Dauphiné, France. Mont Pelvoux is 12,970 feet in height, and the highest summit (Barre des Écrins) 13,460 feet.

Pemaquid (pem′a-kwid). A maritime district in Maine, about midway between the Kennebec and Penobscot rivers. It was settled in 1625, and purchased by the Duke of York in 1664. A fort, erected at Pemaquid Point in 1692, was demolished a few years later.

Pemba (pem′bä). An island off the eastern coast of Africa, about lat. 5° S. It belonged to Zanzibar, and in 1890 passed with Zanzibar to Great Britain. Length, about 45 miles. Population, 60,000.

Pemberton (pem′bėr-ton). A town in Lancashire, England, 16 miles northeast of Liverpool. Population (1891), 18,400.

Pemberton, John Clifford. Born at Philadelphia, Aug. 10, 1814: died at Penllyn, Pa., July 13, 1881. A Confederate general in the Civil War. He graduated at West Point in 1837, served with distinction in the Mexican war, and entered the Confederate service at the beginning of the Civil War. He was promoted lieutenant-general in 1862; was defeated by Grant in the battles of Champion's Hill and the Big Black in May, 1863; and surrendered Vicksburg to Grant July 4, 1863.

Pembina (pem′bē-nä) **Lake.** A lake in North Dakota, near the Canadian frontier. Its outlet is the Pembina River. Length, 14 miles.

Pembroke (pem′brūk). **1.** The southwesternmost county of Wales. It is bounded by Cardigan Bay on the north, Carmarthen on the east, Bristol Channel on the south, and St. George's Channel on the west. The surface is undulating. It contains anthracite coal. Area, 617 square miles. Population (1891), 89,233. **2.** A town in Pembrokeshire, situated on an inlet of Milford Haven, in lat. 51° 40′ N., long. 4° 54′ E. Its ruined castle (the birthplace of Henry VII., founded in the 11th century and taken by Cromwell in 1648) and Monkton Priory are notable. Population (1891), 14,078.

Pembroke, Countess of. See *Sidney, Mary.*

Pembroke, Earls of. See *Marshal, William,* and *Tudor, Jasper.*

Pembroke, Third **Earl** of (**William Herbert**). Born at Wilton, England, April 5, 1580: died at Baynard's Castle, London, April 10, 1630. An English poet. Before the death of his father he had formed an illicit connection with Mary Fitton, a favorite of the queen, for which he was imprisoned in the Fleet in 1601, and though soon released was banished from the court. Mary Fitton is believed, on the authority of Park Lady of Shakspere's sonnets. He and his brother Philip are "the incomparable pair of brethren" to whom Shakspere's 1623 folio is dedicated, and William Herbert is thought by some to be the "W. H." styled in the publisher's dedication of Shakspere's sonnets "the onlie getter of these insuing sonnets Mr. W. H." When James I. ascended the throne, Pembroke returned to court, and received many public offices and tokens of favor. He was chancellor of Oxford 1617–30. Several of his poems were edited in 1660 by Donne.

Pembroke College. A college of Cambridge University, founded by the Countess of Pembroke in 1347. The present buildings are modern. The chapel was built by Wren in 1663–65.

Pembroke College. A college of Oxford University, founded by Thomas Tesdale in 1624, and named from the Earl of Pembroke, chancellor of the university at the time.

Pemigewasset (pem′i-je-wos′et). A river in New Hampshire which unites with the Winnepesaukee at Franklin to form the Merrimac. Length, about 70 miles.

Peña, Luis Saenz. See *Saenz Peña.*

Peña Blanca (pän′ya blän′kä). [Sp., 'white rock.'] A settlement 27 miles southwest of Santa Fé, between the Indian villages of Cochiti and Santo Domingo, on the banks of the Rio Grande. It dates from the 18th century.

Penafiel (pā-nä-fē-äl′). A town in the district of Oporto, Portugal, 19 miles northeast of Oporto. Population (1878), 4,488.

Peñafiel (pän-yä-fē-äl′). A town in the province of Valladolid, Spain, situated near the Duero 32 miles east of Valladolid. Population (1887), 4,286.

Penang (pe-nang′), or **Pinang** (pi-nang′), or **Pulo-Penang** (pō′lō-pe-nang′): called officially **Prince of Wales Island.** An island belonging

to Great Britain, situated west of the Malay Peninsula in lat. 5° 24′ N., long. 100° 20′ E. Capital, Georgetown. The surface is low and hilly. It was acquired by the British in 1786. Area, 107 square miles. Population (1891), including the Wellesley Province (opposite) and the Dinding Isle, 245,618.

Penarth (pe-närth). A seaport and bathing-place in Glamorganshire, South Wales, situated at the mouth of the Taff, opposite Cardiff. Population (1891), 12,422.

Penates (pē-nā′tēz). [L., from *penus*, the innermost part of a temple or sanctuary.] In Roman antiquity, the household gods, who presided over families, and were worshiped in the interior of every dwelling. They included the Lares (which see).

Peña y Peña (pān′yā ē pān′yā), **Manuel de la.** Born at Tacuba, March 10, 1789; died at Mexico, Jan. 2, 1850. A Mexican jurist and statesman. He was judge of the supreme court from 1824, and later its president; twice held cabinet positions (1837 and 1845), and was once (1847–47, From Sept. 27 to Nov. 9, 1847, and again from Jan. 8 to June 3, 1848, he was provisional president of Mexico. During the latter period the treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo was signed (Feb. 2, 1848), ending the war with the United States.

Pencos (pan′kōs), or **Pencones** (pān-kō′nās). A name given by early historians of Chile to the Araucanian Indians who occupied the region north of the Biobio. They were the first of this race encountered by the Spaniards. They called themselves Picunches, "northern men."

Penda (pen′dä). Killed 655. King of Mercia 626–655. He defeated Edwin in 633, and Oswald at Maserfield in 642, and was defeated by Oswy at Winwood in 655. He was a champion of paganism.

Pend d'Oreille (pend dō-rēl′; F. pron. pon dō-räy′), **Lake.** [F., 'ear-ring,' 'ear ornament.'] A lake in northern Idaho, about lat. 48° N., an expansion of Clarke's River.

Pende (pen′de), or **Tupende** (tō-pen′de). A Bantu tribe of the Kongo State, between the Loange and Kassai rivers. They are descendants of fugitives from Kasanji (Kasanje) mixed with other tribes, but have preserved none of the semi-civilization of Kasanji.

Pendennis (pen-den′is). A novel by Thackeray, published in 1850; so called from the name of one of its leading characters, Arthur Pendennis, a poet and dandy. Major Pendennis, his uncle, is a worldly and courageous old dandy, a finished portrait of a gentlemanly tuft-hunter.

Pendjeh (penj′deh). A place in central Asia, situated on the Murghab, north of Herat, about lat. 36° N. Near it (on the Kushk), March 30, 1885, the Russians under Komaroff defeated the Afghans. Since then it has been in the possession of Russia.

Pendleton (pen′dl-ton). A town in Lancashire, England, 2½ miles northwest of Manchester. Population (1891), 23,866.

Pendleton, Edmund. Born in Caroline County, Va., Sept. 9, 1721; died at Richmond, Va., Oct. 23, 1803. An American statesman, a prominent member of the Virginia House of Burgesses. He was a member of the Continental Congress in 1774; president of the Virginia convention; and author (1776) of the resolutions instructing the Virginia delegates to Congress to propose a Declaration of Independence.

Pendleton, George Hunt. Born at Cincinnati, July 25, 1825; died at Brussels, Nov. 24, 1889. An American politician. He was a Democratic congressman from Ohio 1857–65; Democratic candidate for Vice-President 1864; and United States senator from Ohio 1879–85. He was leading advocate of the civil-service reform act of 1883, from 1885–88 he was United States minister to Germany.

Pendleton, William Nelson. Born at Richmond, Va., Dec. 26, 1809; died at Lexington, Va., Jan. 15, 1883. A Confederate general in the Army of Northern Virginia. He graduated at West Point in 1830; resigned from the army in 1833; was ordained priest in the Protestant Episcopal Church in 1838; established an Episcopal high school at Alexandria, Virginia, in 1839; and joined the Confederate army as captain of artillery in 1861, being promoted brigadier-general in 1862.

Pendleton Act. An act of Congress (approved Jan. 16, 1883) regulating the civil service of the United States: so called from its promoter, Senator George H. Pendleton of Ohio.

> It provides for open competitive examinations for admission to the public service in Washington, and in all custom-houses and post-offices where the official force is as many as fifty; for the apportionment of the appointments in the departments in Washington among the States and Territories in proportion to their population; and for the appointment of a civil-service commission of three members, not more than two of whom shall be adherents of the same political party, and other offices to put these provisions into execution. It also forbids assessments on public employés for political purposes by any one in the service of the United States, or in any public building, and prohibits Congressmen from making recommendations for offices to be filled under the act except as to the character or residence. *Appleton's Annual Cyclopædia*, 1884.

Penedo (pā-nā′dō). A town in the state of Alagoas, Brazil, situated on the São Francisco, 185 miles southwest of Pernambuco. Population, about 9,000.

Penelope (pē-nel′ō-pē). [Gr. *Πηνελόπη*.] In Greek legend, the wife of Odysseus and mother of Telemachus, famous as a model of the domestic virtues. See *Odyssey* and *Odyssey*.

Peneus (pe-nē′us), or **Peneius** (pe-nē′yus). [Gr. *Πηνειός*.] In ancient geography: (*a*) The principal river in Elis, Greece: the modern Gastuni. It falls into the Ionian Sea. Length, about 50 miles. (*b*) The principal river in Thessaly, Greece: the modern Salembria. It traverses the Vale of Tempe and flows into the Gulf of Salonikí 26 miles northeast of Larissa. Length, about 130 miles.

Penhallow (pen-hol′ō), **Samuel.** Born in Cornwall, England, July 2, 1665; died at Portsmouth, N. H., Dec. 13, 1726. An American historian. He wrote "History of the Wars of New England with the Eastern Indians" (1726), etc.

Penig (pā′nig). A town in the kingdom of Saxony, situated on the Zwickauer Mulde 32 miles southeast of Leipsic. Population (1890), 6,559.

Penikese (pen-i-kēs′). A small island, one of the Elizabeth Islands, situated in Buzzard's Bay, Massachusetts. It was the seat of a summer school of natural history connected with Harvard College, founded by John Anderson in 1873.

Peninsula (pē-nin′sū-lä), **The.** In history, specifically: (*a*) The Iberian peninsula (Spain and Portugal). See *Peninsular War*. (*b*) The peninsula in eastern Virginia formed by the York and James rivers. See *Peninsular Campaign*.

Peninsular Campaign. The campaign of the Federal Army of the Potomac under McClellan, April to August, 1862, for the capture of Richmond by way of the peninsula between the York and James rivers. chief events and incidents: siege and evacuation of Yorktown; battles of Williamsburg, Hanover Court House, and Fair Oaks; Seven Days' Battles; McClellan's "change of base." The Army of the Potomac was withdrawn from the Peninsula in Aug., 1862.

Peninsular State. A name sometimes given to Florida.

Peninsular War. The military operations carried on in Portugal, Spain, and southern France by the British, Spanish, and Portuguese forces (largely under Wellington) against the French from 1808 to 1814. The French were driven out of the Peninsula.

Penmarch (pen-marsh′). A decayed seaport in the department of Finistère, France, 17 miles southwest of Quimper.

Penn (pen), **Granville.** Born at Philadelphia, Dec. 9, 1761; died in England, Sept. 28, 1844. An English scholar, grandson of William Penn.

Penn, John. Born in England about 1729; died 1795. A grandson of William Penn: proprietary lieutenant-governor of Pennsylvania 1763–71, and governor 1773–75.

Penn, Richard. Born in England, 1734; died in England, 1811. A grandson of William Penn: lieutenant-governor of Pennsylvania 1771–73.

Penn, Thomas. Born in England, 1702; died in England, 1775. A younger son of William Penn, and one of the proprietors of Pennsylvania.

Penn, Sir William. Born 1621: died Sept. 16, 1670. An English admiral. He became admiral in 1653; commanded the fleet in the expedition which captured Jamaica in 1655; was knighted in 1660; and commanded the fleet of the Duke of York, the fleet which defeated the Dutch in 1665.

Penn, William. Born at London, Oct. 14, 1644: died at Ruscombe, Berks, England, July 30, 1718. An English Friend, founder of Pennsylvania. He was the son of Admiral Sir William Penn; was educated at Oxford; and became a preacher of the Friends in 1668, being several times arrested under the Conventicle Act. He became part proprietor of West Jersey in 1675; received the grant of Pennsylvania in 1681; and in 1682 went out in person to America, founded Philadelphia, and made a treaty with the Indians. He returned to England in 1684. Having been suspected of intriguing to restore James II., he was in 1692 deprived of the government of Pennsylvania, which was, however, restored to him in 1694. He visited Pennsylvania again 1699–1701. He wrote various religious and controversial works, a collective edition of which appeared in 1726 under the title "A Collection of the Works of William Penn," to which is prefixed a memoir of his life, etc.

Penna (pen′nä), **Punta della.** A promontory in the province of Chieti, Italy, 32 miles southeast of Chieti.

Pennacook (pen′a-kūk), or **Pawtucket** (pä-tuk′et). A confederacy of North American Indians which formerly occupied the valley of the Merrimac river and the adjacent region in New Hampshire, northeastern Massachusetts, and southern Maine. They were allies of the French. Their leading tribe, from which the confederacy was named, was the Pennacook, whose village was at Concord, New Hampshire. Another tribe was Pawtucket, which name was given to the confederacy by some writers. Others were Agawam, Amoskeag, and Nashua. They became friendly to the English until the treacherous conduct of the latter in 1676 drove them from their country. Some remain at St. Francis in Quebec. The name is translated 'nut place' and 'crooked place.' See *Algonquian*.

Pennant (pen′ant), **Thomas.** Born at Downing, Flintshire, Wales, June 14, 1726: died there, Dec. 16, 1798. A British naturalist and antiquary. He attended Queen's and Oriel colleges, Oxford, but did not take a degree. His works include "British Zoology" (1761, etc.), "Synopsis of Quadrupeds" (1771: later "History of Quadrupeds"), "Tour in Scotland" (1771–74), "Tour in Wales" (1778–83), "Arctic Zoology" (1785–87), and "Account of London" (1790). He wrote much on the archæology of Great Britain.

Penne (pen′ne), **Civitâ di.** A town in the province of Teramo, Abruzzi, Italy, 18 miles south-southeast of Teramo: the ancient Pinna. It was the capital of the Vestini.

Pennell (pen′el), **Joseph.** Born at Philadelphia, 1850. An American etcher and illustrator.

Penni (pen′nē), **Gianfrancesco,** surnamed **Il Fattore.** Born at Florence about 1488: died at Naples about 1528. An Italian painter, disciple and journeyman (fattore) of Raphael. He assisted his master in many of his frescos, and painted most of the "Cartoons" from his designs.

Pennine (pen′in) **Alps.** [L. *Alpes Pennini* or *Penini*; perhaps from Celtic *pen*, head, peak.] An important division of the central Alps. It extends from the Great St. Bernard Pass eastward to the Simplon Pass, and the Alps of the northern boundary. They are noted for glaciers, long transverse valleys, and high peaks. The highest point is Monte Rosa (over 15,000 feet). Another famous peak is the Matterhorn.

Pennine Chain. A chain of low mountains in England, extending from the Cheviot Hills southward to Derbyshire. Highest summits, in Cumberland, over 3,000 feet.

Pennington (pen′ing-tọn), **William.** Born at Newark, N. J., May 4, 1796: died there, Feb. 16, 1862. An American politician, son of W. S. Pennington. He was Whig governor of New Jersey 1837–43; Republican member of Congress from New Jersey 1859–61; and speaker 1860–61.

Pennsylvania (pen-sil-vā′ni-ä). [Formerly also *Pensilvania*, *Pensilvania*: named orig. *Sylvania*, forest country, to which *Penn*,] One of the North Atlantic States of the United States of America, extending from lat. 42° 15′ to 39° 43′ (Mason and Dixon's line) N., and from long. 74° 40′ to 80° 36′ W. Capital, Harrisburg; chief city, Philadelphia. It is bounded by Lake Erie and New York on the north, New York and New Jersey (separated from both by the Delaware) on the east, Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia on the south, and Ohio and West Virginia on the west. It is traversed from northeast to southwest by parallel low ranges of the Alleghanies, including the Blue, Kittatinny, Tuscarora, Allegheny, Laurel, and Chestnut mountains, and is watered chiefly by the Ohio, Susquehanna, and Delaware. It is one of the chief States in the mining of coal and iron, containing bituminous coal fields in the west, and anthracite fields in the east (the Schuylkill, Lehigh, and Wyoming regions). It is the first State in iron manufactures and in the production of petroleum, and the second State in manufactures. Rye, tobacco, wheat, hay, maize, and butter rank among the leading products; and the manufactures, besides iron and steel, deal with woolens, cotton, lumber, leather, oil, glass, etc. Pennsylvania is called the "Keystone State." It has 67 counties, sends 2 senators and 30 representatives to Congress, and has 32 electoral votes. A colony of Swedes settled in this region in 1638, and a grant of territory was made by Charles II. to William Penn in 1681. Philadelphia was colonized by Penn in 1682. The province was further colonized by English (largely Quakers), Germans, Dutch, Scots, Irish, and French Huguenots, and continued under the proprietary governorship of the Penn family until the Revolution. A boundary dispute with Maryland was settled by the establishment of Mason and Dixon's line in 1767. Pennsylvania was one of the thirteen original States (1776). It was the scene of the battles of Brandywine and Germantown in 1777, of Valley Forge camp in 1777–78, and of the "Whisky Rebellion" in 1794. It was invaded by the Confederates in 1863–64; and was the scene of the battle of Gettysburg in 1863. Riots occurred at Pittsburg and elsewhere in 1877 and 1892. Area, 45,215 square miles. Population (1890), 5,258,014.

Pennsylvania, University of. An institution of learning situated at Philadelphia. It originated in an academy founded by Benjamin Franklin in 1751, and became a university in 1779. It contains departments of arts, sciences, medicine, and law, and has (1895) 277 instructors and 2,205 students.

Pennsylvania Avenue. The principal avenue of Washington. Its most important section lies between the Capitol and the Treasury.

Pennsylvania College. An institution of learning at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania: founded in 1832. It is under Lutheran control.

Penn Yan (pen yan′). A village, capital of Yates County, New York, situated at the foot of Crooked (or Keuka) Lake 45 miles southeast of Rochester. Population (1890), 4,254.

Pennybacker (pen′i-bak-er), **Isaac Samuals.** Born in Shenandoah County, Va., Sept. 12, 1807: died at Washington, D. C., Jan. 12, 1847. An

American politician. Democratic member of Congress from Virginia 1837–39, and United States senator 1845–47.

Penobscot (pe-nob'skot). [Pl., also *Penobscots.*] A tribe of North American Indians, chiefly in Maine. See *Abnaki.*

Penobscot. [From the Indian tribe name.] A river of Maine, formed by the union at Medway of the east and west branches. It flows into Penobscot Bay near Belfast. Length, about 75 miles; navigable for large vessels to Bangor.

Penobscot Bay. An arm of the Atlantic Ocean on the south coast of Maine, at the mouth of the Penobscot River.

Penrith (pen'rith). A town in Cumberland, England, 17 miles south-southeast of Carlisle. It has a ruined castle. Population (1891), 8,981.

Penruddock (pen-rud'ok). A character in Cumberland's "Wheel of Fortune."

Penruddock's Rebellion. An unsuccessful rising in behalf of Charles II. in 1655: so called from its leader, Colonel Penruddock, who was captured and executed.

Penry (pen'ri), **John.** Born in Brecknockshire, Wales, 1559; hanged in London, in Southwark, May 29, 1593. An English Brownist, suspected author of the "Martin Marprelate" tracts (which see). Although he was responsible for their publication, he denied that he actually wrote them.

Penryn (pen-rin'). [Corn., 'headland.'] A seaport in Cornwall, England, adjoining Falmouth. It exports granite. Population (1891), 3,256.

Pensa. See *Penza.*

Pensacola (pen-sa-ko'lä), or **Panzacola** (pan-za-ko'lä). [Pl., also *Pensacolas.*] A tribe of North American Indians which once dwelt around the present city and harbor of Pensacola, western Florida. The name is from a Choctaw word meaning 'hair people.' They became extinct through intertribal wars. See *Washbourn.*

Pensacola. [From the Indian tribal name.] A seaport and the capital of Escambia County, Florida, situated on Pensacola Bay in lat. 30° 25′ N., long. 87° 13′ W. It has an important export trade in lumber, fish, fruit, and vegetables. It was settled by the French and Spaniards in the end of the 17th century; was taken by Bienville in 1719, and restored to Spain in 1723; was ceded to Great Britain in 1763; was taken by the Spaniards in 1781, was ceded to Spain in 1783; was taken by Jackson from the British in 1814, and from the Spaniards in 1818; and passed to the United States in 1821. Near it is a United States navy-yard: this was seized by the Confederates in Jan., 1861, and regained in 1862. Population (1890), 11,750.

Pensacola Bay. A landlocked inlet of the Gulf of Mexico, on the northwestern coast of Florida. Length, about 30 miles.

Pensées sur la Religion. [F., 'Thoughts on Religion.'] A philosophical and theological work by Blaise Pascal (published 1670: edited by Faugère 1844, by Havet 1881).

Pen Selwood (pen sel'wud). A place in Somerset, England, where Edmund Ironside defeated the Danes under Canute in 1016.

Penseroso (pen-se-rō'sō), **Il.** [It. *il pensieroso*, the pensive man.] A poem by Milton, written about 1632. It is based on the song "Hence all you Vain Delights," by Fletcher, in "Nice Valor."

Pensioned (or **Pension**) or **Cavalier Parliament.** A name given to the English Parliament of 1661–79, which was favorable to the Cavalier or Royalist cause.

Pentameron (pen-tam'e-ron), **The.** A work by Landor, published in 1837. It is principally a discussion between Petrarch and Boccaccio on the literature of Italy, including Dante, Vergil, etc.

Pentamerone (pen-ta-me-rō'ne), **Il.** A collection of stories in the Neapolitan dialect, by Basile, published in 1672. It is divided into five days, ten stories being included in each, and was the prototype of the French fairy tales.

Pentapolin (pen-tap'ō-lin). A Christian king of the Garamanteans. He is known as "Pentapolin with the naked arm," as he always fought with his right arm bared. His battle with Alifanfaron is referred to by Don Quixote. See *Alifanfaron.*

Pentapolis (pen-tap'ō-lis). [Gr. Πεντάπολις, five cities.] A state consisting of five cities, or a group of five cities: used, in ancient geography, of a variety of groups. (1) In Cyrenaica, Africa, a district comprising Cyrene, Apollonia, Barca, Arsinoë, and Berenice (or Hesperides), with their neighboring territories. (2) In Palestine, the cities of Sodom, Gomorrah, Admah, Zeboim, and Zoar. (3) Five cities of the Philistines: Ascalon, Gaza, Gath, Ekron, and Ashdod. (4) Five Dorian cities in Asia Minor: Cnidus, Cos, Lindus, Camirus, and Ialissus. (5) Five cities in Italy: Rimini, Ancona, Fano, Pesaro, and Sinigaglia, with part of the exarchate of Ravenna. This also called Pentapolis Maritima, was later included in the Papal States.

Pentarchy (pen'tär-ki). 1. A name given to the five great powers of Europe—Austria, France, Great Britain, Prussia, and Russia. For about half a century after the Congress of Vienna (1814–15) they were of nearly equal strength, each of them far superior to any other European nation.

2. In recent Italian politics, a parliamentary group under the leadership of the five politicians Cairoli, Crispi, Zanardelli, Nicotera, and Baccarini.

Pentateuch (pen'ta-tūk). [From Gr. πέντε, five, and τεῦχος, an implement, a book.] The first five books of the Old Testament regarded as a connected group. They are Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers, and Deuteronomy. They record the creation, the dispersion of peoples, the formation of the Hebrew nation, and its history through its sojourn in the wilderness. Opinions regarding the authorship of these books differ greatly. Some scholars believe that they, with the book of Joshua, were written substantially by Moses, Joshua, and their contemporaries; others hold that they were compiled at a much later period (in part about the 7th century B. C., or even in post-exilic times).

Pentaur. An Egyptian priest and poet of the time of Rameses II. His heroic poem on the deeds of the pharaoh during the battle of Kadesh has been preserved and translated.

Pentelicus (pen-tel'i-kus), or **Brilessus** (bri-les'us). [Gr. Πεντελικὸν ὄρος, Βριλησσός.] A mountain in Attica, Greece, about 12 miles northeast of Athens. It was famous for its marble. Height, 3,644 feet.

Penthea (pen-thē'ä). The principal female character in Ford's "Broken Heart."

Penthesilea (pen-the-si-lē'ä). [Gr. Πενθεσίλεια.] In Greek legend, a queen of the Amazons who aided the Trojans against the Greeks. She was slain by Achilles.

Pentheus (pen'thūs). [Gr. Πενθεύς.] In Greek legend, a king of Thebes who was torn to pieces by his mother Agave and other menads while intervening to stop a Bacchic festival.

Penthièvre (poⁿ-tyā'vr). An ancient territory in Brittany, France, corresponding in the main to the department of Côtes-du-Nord. It was a county in the middle ages.

Pentland Firth (pent'land fėrth). A sea passage between the Orkney Islands and the county of Caithness, Scotland. Width, 6 to 8 miles.

Pentland Hills. A range of hills in the counties of Edinburgh, Peebles, and Lanark, Scotland. Highest summits, about 1,900 feet.

Pentweazel (pent'wē-zl), **Lady.** A character in Foote's comedy "Taste," a kind of Mrs. Malaprop, vain of her lost charms.

Penza (pen'zä). **1.** A government in eastern Russia, bounded by the governments of Nijni-Novgorod, Simbirsk, Saratoff, and Tamboff. The surface is undulating. The chief occupation is agriculture. Area, 14,967 square miles. Population (1890), 1,496,500.

2. The capital of the government of Penza, situated at the junction of the Penza with the Sura, about lat. 53° 12′ N., long. 45° 3′ E. Population (1890), 47,701.

Penzacola. See *Pensacola.*

Penzance (pen-zans'). [Corn. *Pensanas*, holy head, from *pen*, head, and *sans*, later *zanz*, holy (from L. *sanctus*, holy).] A seaport in Cornwall, England, situated on Mounts Bay 21 miles west of Falmouth. It is the westernmost town in England, a watering-place, and a harbor of refuge. It has considerable trade, and large mackerel- and pilchard-fisheries. It was the birthplace of Sir Humphry Davy. Population (1891), 12,445.

Penzance, Baron. See *Wilde, James Plaisted.*

Penzing (pent'sing). A western suburb of Vienna.

People's Palace. An institution in East London, on Mile End Road, intended for the "recreation and amusement, the intellectual and material advancement, of the vast artisan population of the East End." It was largely endowed by Mr. J. F. Barber Beaumont, and its general style was suggested by the "Palace of Delight" in Besant's novel "All Sorts and Conditions of Men."

People's Party, or **Populists** (pop'ū-lists). In United States politics, a party formed in 1891, in which were merged the Farmers' Alliance and other kindred organizations. It developed considerable strength in various southern and Western States, and in 1892 nominated James B. Weaver for President. The Populists obtained 22 electoral votes. Among their aims are an increase of the circulating medium, free coinage of silver, free trade, an income tax, suppression of monopolies, etc.

Peoria. See *Illinois.*

Peoria (pē-ō'ri-ä). [From the Indian name.] A city, capital of Peoria County, Illinois, situated on the Illinois River, at the foot of Peoria Lake, 62 miles north of Springfield. It is a flourishing commercial, manufacturing, and railway center, having an extensive trade in grain. A trading-post was established here by La Salle in 1680. Population (1890), 41,024.

Peoria Lake. An expansion of the Illinois River near Peoria.

Peparethos (pe-par'e-thos). [Gr. Πεπάρηθος.] In ancient geography, an island in the Aegean Sea north of Euboea: the modern Skopelos.

Pepe (pā'pe), **Florestano.** Born at Squillace, Italy, 1785; died at Naples, April 5, 1851. A Neapolitan general. He commanded the army under Joseph Bonaparte, whom he accompanied to Spain. He became brigadier-general in 1811, served in the Russian campaign in 1812, and fought as lieutenant-general under Murat against the Austrians in 1815.

Pepe, Guglielmo. Born at Squillace, Italy, Feb. 15, 1783: died at Turin, Aug. 9, 1855. A Neapolitan general, brother of F. Pepe. He commanded in the revolution at Naples 1820–21, and in the defense of Venice in 1849.

Pepin (pep'in; F. pron. pa-paⁿ'), surnamed **The Short.** [F. *Pepin le Bref.*] Died 768. King of the Franks, son of Charles Martel. He became undisputed king of Neustria on the death of his father in 741. His brother Karlman becoming major-domus of Austrasia. The latter abdicated in that year in 747, and with the Pope's sanction he assumed the title of king in 752. He assisted the Pope against Aistulf, king of the Lombards, in 754 and granted to the Pope the exarchate of Ravenna, the Pentapolis, and the territory of Bologna and Ferrara, thus laying the foundations of the Papal States.

Pepin. Died 838. King of Aquitania 817–838, second son of Louis le Débonnaire (see *Louis I.*).

Pepin of Héristal. Died 714. A ruler of the Franks. He became major-domus of Austrasia in 676, and in 687 became sole major-domus over all the Franks by his victory at Testri near the modern douane of Nouvion. He nevertheless styled himself duke or princeps Francorum.

Pepin (pe'pin), **Lake.** An expansion of the Mississippi between Minnesota and Wisconsin, 40 miles southeast of St. Paul. Length, about 27 miles.

Pepoli, Countess. See *Ahmed, Marietta.*

Pepoli (pā'pō-lē), Marquis **Gioachino.** Born at Bologna, Italy, Nov. 6, 1825: died at Rome, March 26, 1881. An Italian liberal politician, grandson of Murat. He founded the campaign against the Austrians in 1848, and was chief of the provisional government in Bologna in 1859. In 1867 he was minister of agriculture and commerce under Rattazzi; in 1868 ambassador at St. Petersburg; and in 1869–70 ambassador at Vienna.

Pepper (pep'er), **Tom.** The imaginary commander in sailors' legends, said to have been kicked out of heaven for lying.

Pepper, William. Born at Philadelphia, Aug. 21, 1843. An American physician and scientist. He was provost of the University of Pennsylvania 1881–94.

Pepperell, or **Pepperrell** (pep'e-rel), Sir **William.** Born at Kittery, Maine, June 27, 1696: died at Kittery, July 6, 1759. An American general. He commanded the provincial army which besieged and captured Louisburg from the French in 1745; and was acting governor of Massachusetts 1756–58.

Pepperpot (pep'er-pot), **Sir Peter.** A rich West Indian, a character in Reed's play "The Patron." Foote played it himself.

Pepusch (pā'pōsh), **Johann Christoph.** Born at Berlin, 1667: died at London, July 20, 1752. A German-English composer, noted for his theoretical knowledge of music. He went to England about 1700, and in 1710 was instrumental in the organization of the Academy of Ancient Music. He composed a number of masks, and wrote the overture and arranged the airs for Gay's "Beggar's Opera" and "Polly," and for "The Wedding." and the ballad-opera "Dido." He also wrote a good deal of music for string and wind instruments, and published anonymously a treatise on harmony.

Pepys (pēps or pips or pep'is), **Charles Christopher,** first Earl of Cottenham. Born at London, April 29, 1781: died in Italy, April 29, 1851. An English jurist, lord chancellor in 1836–41 and 1846–50.

Pepys, Samuel. Born Feb. 23, 1633: died May 26, 1703. An English politician and diarist. He was a son of John Pepys, a tailor in London. In 1650 he entered Magdalene College, Cambridge. He married in 1655 and was taken into the house of Sir Edward Montagu afterward earl of Sandwich, whose mother had married Pepys's grandfather. He was clerk of the acts, and, later, had in one of the chief authorities on the Restoration, in which Pepys actively participated. Montagu made him secretary to the generals at sea, clerk of the check, and clerk of the acts of the navy June 28, 1660. Pepys, the great plague he remained in London and labored on to the utmost administration of the navy as secretary of the admiralty. He also assisted in founding Greenwich Hospital for Seamen. In 1673–74 he sat as member of Parliament for Harwich, and was twice master of Trinity House. On May 22, 1681, he was sent to the Tower as a papist, but was soon released at the request of the Royal Society. About 1690 he published "Memoirs relating to the State of the Royal Navy." His library of 3,000 volumes was bequeathed to Magdalene College, Cambridge. The last entry in the "Diary" was made May 29, 1669. It was written in cipher, and was translated by the Rev. J. Smith and published, with many omissions, by Lord Braybrooke (who had discovered it in the Pepysian Library) in 1825. In 1875 (1879 ?) the Rev. Mynors Bright republished it with much additional matter, and in 1893 a new edition containing all the omitted portions, with the notes of both earlier editions, was edited by H. B. Wheatley.

Pepysian (pē'pis-i-an) **Library.** The library of Samuel Pepys (containing the cipher MS. of his "Diary"), bequeathed by him to Magdalene College, Cambridge. It is in a separate building, which was approaching completion about the time Pepys determined to bequeath his collection either to Magdalene or to Trinity, and in which (in the former case) he wished it to be deposited. The library came into the possession of the college on the death of his nephew, Mr. Jackson, in 1724.

Pequot (pē'kwot). [M., also *Pequots*. The name is translated 'destroyers' or 'ravagers.'] A former tribe of North American Indians, the most dreaded of all in southern New England. History. They formed one tribe with the Mohegans who seceded under Uncas from sassacus, the great Pequot chief. Their first known territory was on eastern strip of coast in Connecticut from Niantic River to the Rhode Island boundary, but sassacus early defeated the tribes of Connecticut east of the river of that name and westward to near New Haven, and nearly all Long Island. The reported strength was about 4000, but has been estimated as much greater. In 1637 the English colonists subjugated their principal fort, on the Mystic River, and slaughtered six hundred. The survivors of them broke up and scattered bands, some reaching tribes with whom they became amalgamated. Also *Pequod*, *Pequoit*, *Pequoquot*.

Pequot War. A war between the Pequot Indians of Connecticut and the settlers, 1636–38. The Pequot were nearly exterminated after their defeat by the colonists under Mason in 1637.

Pera (pā'rä). A northern quarter of Constantinople. It is situated on the opposite side of the Golden Horn, and is inhabited chiefly by Europeans.

Peræa (pē-rē'ä). [Gr. Περαία, from πέραν, beyond.] In ancient geography: (*a*) A vague region east of the Jordan, corresponding to the earlier Gilead and sometimes including Bashan. (*b*) A maritime district on the coast of Caria, Asia Minor, opposite Rhodes.

Perak (pā-räk'). A native state on the western side of the Malay peninsula, about lat. 4°–5° 15' N. It is under British protection. The chief product is tin. Area, 10,000 square miles. Population (1891), 244,254.

Peralta (pā-räl'tä), **Gaston de.** Born, probably in Navarre, about 1510; died at Valladolid, 1580. A Spanish nobleman, marquis of Peralta, Knight Grand Master of Mexico, 1566, to 1567, owing to a dispute with the audience, he was deposed by the king, and soon after sent to Spain, where he justified his course and was made constable of Navarre.

Peralta Barnuevo (bär-nwā'vō), **Pedro de.** Born at Lima, 1663; died there, 1743. A Peruvian mathematician and author. He was several times rector of the University of San Marcos, and from 1708 was official cosmographer. His numerous writings include poetry, history, law, and mathematics. It is said that his published and manuscript works exceed 60 in number. Among the best known are "Lima fundada," an epic of the conquest of Peru, in 10 cantos (Lima, 1732); and a history of the viceroyalty of the Marquis of Castell-dorite. Also written *Peralta y Barnuevo*.

Perceforest (pers-se-for'est), or **Perceforêt** (pārs-fō-rā'). A medieval French historical romance.

The second romance concerning events preceding the reign of Arthur, to which Tristan belongs, and which exhibits a different set of heroes from the tales of the Round Table, is Perceforest, which comprehends the fabulous history of Britain previous to the reign of Arthur. It is the longest and best-known romance of the class to which it belongs, and is the work which St. Palaye and similar writers have chiefly selected for illustrations and proofs of the manners of the times, and institutions of chivalry.

Dunlop, Hist. of Prose Fiction, I. 228.

Percé (per-sā') **Rock.** A remarkable rock in the Gaspé Peninsula, Quebec, on the St. Lawrence. It is entirely pierced in places, and forms arches. Height, nearly 300 feet.

Perceval (per'se-val). A medieval legend relating to the search of Perceval for the Holy Grail, and his other adventures. It is suppressed in poetical form as a French epic poem by Chrestien de Troyes in the 12th century, from this it passed into the literature of nearly every European nation. The legend, however, is much older, and appears in several passe-bonnes. It is traced by some to Celtic sources. "Perceval" a name which means 'searcher for the basin.' Some writers contend, however, that this story from the old Welsh "Red Book" is an adaptation of the French poem, mixed with local traditions. See *Parzival*.

Perceval, Caussin de. See *Caussin de Perceval*.

Perceval (per'sē-val), **Spencer.** Born at London, Nov., 1762; assassinated in the lobby of the House of Commons, May 11, 1812. An English statesman, youngest son of the Earl of Egmont. He took the degree of master of arts at Cambridge (Trinity College) in 1781; was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1786; became member of Parliament for Northampton in 1796; and was solicitor-general in the Addington administration in 1801, and attorney-general in 1802. He opposed Catholic emancipation. He was premier 1809–12.

Perche (persh), **Le.** An ancient countship of northern France, corresponding in the main to the departments of Eure-et-Loir and Orne, Capital, Mortagne. It passed by escheat to the French crown in 1377, and a large part was included in the government of Maine-and-Perche.

Percival (pér'si-val), **James Gates.** Born at Berlin, Conn., Sept. 15, 1795; died at Hazel Green, Wis., May 2, 1856. An American poet. His complete works were published (2 vols.) in 1859.

Percy (pér'si). A tragedy by Mrs. Hannah More, produced in 1778. She is supposed to have been assisted by Garrick in this play.

Percy, Henry, first Earl of Northumberland. Killed in battle, 1408. An English military commander. He was instrumental in dethroning Richard II., and was engaged in various conspiracies against Henry IV. He defeated the Scots at Homildon Hill 1402.

Percy, Henry, surnamed **Hotspur.** Killed in the battle of Shrewsbury, 1403. The son of Henry Percy, first earl of Northumberland. In 1402 he fought with his father at Homildon Hill, and captured the Earl of Douglas. Resenting the injustice of Henry IV. toward his brother-in-law, Edward Mortimer, he associated himself with Owen Glendower in his war against the king, and was killed at Shrewsbury 1403. Shakspere introduces him as a gay, jesting, fiery-tempered soldier in his "Henry IV.," first part.

Percy, Thomas, seventh Earl of Northumberland. Beheaded at York, England, Aug. 22, 1572. An English politician, executed for conspiracy against Queen Elizabeth.

Percy, Thomas. Born at Bridgnorth, England, April 13, 1729: died at Dromore, Ireland, Sept. 30, 1811. An English poet and bishop, the editor of the "Reliques of Ancient English Poetry," known as "Percy's Reliques." He was the son of a grocer, and graduated at Oxford (Christ Church) in 1750. He was appointed vicar of Easton Maudit, Northamptonshire, in 1753; chaplain to George III. in 1769; and bishop of Dromore, Ireland, in 1782. The "Reliques of Ancient English Poetry" appeared in 1765; the first edition contained 176 poems or ballads. It was coarse-ly, but with some justice, attacked by Ritson as not being an exact reproduction of the original manuscripts. He also published "Hau Kiou Chooan" (1761: a Chinese novel from the Portuguese); "Miscellaneous Pieces relating to the Chinese" (1762); "Northern Antiquities" (1770: translated from Paul Henri Mallet), etc.

Perdiccas (pėr-dik'as). [Gr. Περδίκκας.] Assassinated in Egypt, 321 B. C. One of the generals of Alexander the Great. He became regent in 323, and received Upper Phrygia. A league was formed against him by Ptolemy and others.

Perdiccas I. King of Macedon, the alleged founder of the Macedonian kingdom.

Perdiccas II. King of Macedon at the time of the Peloponnesian war (until about 413 B. C.).

Perdiccas III. Died 359 B. C. King of Macedon, brother and predecessor of Philip of Macedon.

Peredo (pā-rā'thō), **Antonio de.** Born at Valladolid, 1599; died at Madrid, 1669. A Spanish painter. Among his works is "The Disenchantment of Life," in the Academy of San Fernando.

Père Duchesne. See *Hébert, Jacques René*.

Peredur. A Welsh romance of the 12th century. It is in the "Mabinogion," taken from the "Red Book" of Hergest. See *Peniarth*.

Père Goriot (pār gō-ryō'). **Le.** A novel by Balzac, published in 1835.

The general situation may be described in two words, by saying that Goriot is the modern King Lear. Mesdames de Restaud and de Nucingen are the representatives of Regan and Goneril; but the Parisian Lear is not allowed the consolation of a Cordelia.

Leslie Stephen, Hours in a Library, p. 261.

Peregrina, La. See *Arellanada y Arteaga*.

Peregrine Pickle (per'e-grin pik'l), **The Adventures of.** A novel by Smollett, published in 1751. Peregrine is a handsome profligate sowing his wild oats, disliked by his father who devotes herself to her younger son Gamaliel or Gam, a deformed but equally villainous scoundrel. Peregrine is adopted by Commodore Trunnion, his uncle, and the humors of the latter and Lieutenant Jack Hatchway are unsurpassed.

Peregrinus Proteus (per-ē-grī'nus prō'tē-us). Died 165 A. D. A Cynic philosopher. After a youth spent in debauchery and crime, he became a Christian and afterward a Cynic philosopher. He burned himself alive at Olympia during the Olympic games in 165. He is represented by Lucian as a profligate and crazy quack. He is the subject of a romance by Wieland.

Pereira da Silva (pe-rā'rä dä sēl'vä), **João Manuel.** Born at Rio de Janeiro, 1818. A Brazilian historian. His works include "Historia da fundação do Imperio Brazileiro" ("History of the Foundation of the Brazilian Empire," 1864–68), etc.

Péreire (pā-rār'), **Isaac.** Born at Bordeaux, France, Nov. 25, 1806; died July 12, 1880. A French financier. In company with his brother Émile Péreire he established himself as a broker at Paris. The brothers purchased the railroad from Paris to St.-Germain in 1835, and in 1852 founded the Crédit Mobilier (which see). He published "Le rôle de la Banque de France et l'organisation du crédit en France" (1864), "Questions financières" (1877), and "Politique financière" (1879).

Perekop (pe-re-kop'). A town in the government of Taurida, Russia, situated on the Isthmus of Perekop, 61 miles southeast of Kherson. It was formerly an important fortress and commercial place. Population, 4,000.

Perekop, Gulf of. An arm of the Black Sea, lying northwest of the Crimea.

Perekop, Isthmus of. An isthmus connecting the Crimea with the rest of Russia, and separating the Sea of Azoff from the Black Sea. Width, 4 miles.

Père Lachaise (pār lä-shāz'). **Cemetery of.** The most important and celebrated cemetery of Paris, situated in the eastern part of the city. The site belonged to a rich burgher in the 16th century, and was called "La Folie-Regnault." It was bought by the Jesuits in 1626, and named Mont-Louis. It was later enlarged by Père Lachaise, the Jesuit confessor of Louis XIV., and has always borne his name. It was the scene of a struggle between the Communists and the national troops May 27, 1871. See *Communists, Paris of the*.

Perez (pā'rāth), **Antonio.** Born in Aragon about 1539; died at Paris, Nov. 3, 1611. A Spanish politician, secretary of state under Philip II. At the instigation of Philip he procured the murder, for political reasons, of Escovedo, secretary of don John of Austria, March 31, 1578. He lost the king's favor, and was arrested in 1579 and forced, by torture, to confess his part in the deed. He managed to escape to Aragon and to France (1591). His protection by Aragon led to the suppression by Philip of the ancient Aragonese privileges. He published "Relaciones" ("Accounts," 1594).

The letters of Perez are in a great variety of styles, from the cautious and yet fervent appeals that he made to Philip the Second, down to the gallant notes he wrote to court ladies, and the overflowings of his heart to his young children. But they are all written in remarkably intuitive Castilian, and are rendered interesting from the circumstance, that in each class there is a strict observance of such conventional forms as were required by the relative social positions of the author and his correspondents.

Ticknor, Span. Lit., III. 167.

Perez (pā'rāth), **José Joaquin.** Born at Santiago in 1800. A Chilean statesman. He occupied various diplomatic positions, and was under-minister and minister of the treasury 1845–49, and of the interior 1849–51. He became president of Chile Sept. 18, 1861, serving, by reelection in 1866, until Sept. 18, 1871. Under him the moderate liberals began to take part in the government. The period was one of general prosperity. War broke out with Spain in Sept., 1865, and Valparaiso was bombarded by a Spanish fleet in March, 1866. Hostilities ceased in April, though the treaty of peace was delayed many years.

Perez (pē'rez), **Michael.** A noted character in Beaumont and Fletcher's play "Rule a Wife and Have a Wife," known as "the Copper Captain." He is a pretentious imitation of a rich and noble soldier.

Perez (pā'rāth), **Santiago.** Born in Zipaquirá, 1830. A Colombian politician of the liberal party. He was secretary of foreign relations under Murillo Toro 1861–63, and again under Santos Gutierrez 1868; minister to the United States 1863–67, and president of the United States of Colombia April 1, 1874–March 31, 1876. Subsequently he was again minister to the United States. He is an author of some repute.

Perez de Zambrana (pā'rāth dā thām-brä'nä), **Luisa** (née **Perez de Montes de Oca**). Born near Santiago, 1837. A Cuban poet and novelist. In 1858 she married Dr. Ramon Zambrana, a well-known physician and author, who died in 1866.

Perga (pėr'gä), or **Perge** (pėr'jē). [Gr. Πέργη.] In ancient geography, a city in Pamphylia, Asia Minor, situated about lat. 37° N., long. 30° 50' E. It was noted for the worship of Artemis. A Roman theater here is one of the finest surviving. The caves has 1 precinction and 40 tiers of marble seats, with a gallery at the top, colonnaded in front and arched in back. The back wall of the stage has five large niches, with fine columns of breccia. The diameter is 350 feet. The theater is in great part built up of masonry. There are other remains of a stadium, 771 feet long and 194 wide, the arena 732 by 115. The tiers of seats rest on vaulted foundations, and were skirted at the top by a gallery. There is a monumental arched entrance in the semicircular end.

Pergamum (pėr'ga-mum), or **Pergamus** (pėr'ga-mus). [Gr. Πέργαμον.] In ancient geography, a city in Teuthrania, Mysia, Asia Minor, situated on the Caicus 50 miles north of Smyrna: the modern Bergama or Bergama. The city was raised to importance by the famous victory of Attalus I. over the Gauls in the latter half of the 3d century B. C. To the son of Attalus, Eumenes II., are due the great extension of the city and its architectural embellishment; and during his reign occurred the remarkable development of Pergamene sculpture, on lines of much more modern spirit than the older Greek art. The same king founded the famous Pergamene Library. His chief buildings were placed on a succession of terraces on the summit of the acropolis, which rises 900 feet above the plain, and on other lower terraces immediately outside of the powerful acropolis walls. The city remained prosperous under the Romans (see *Pergamum, Kingdom of*), and many fine buildings were erected on the acropolis, and beside the Selinus River below, under the empire. In 1878 the Prussian government sent to the site an exploring expedition under

Conge, Humann, and Bohn. Their investigations were continued for several years, and to them are due the rediscovery of Pergamene art and the mass of new information regarding later Greek architecture which together form one of the most remarkable archæological acquisitions of the century. The sculptures discovered at Pergamum are preserved at Berlin. The great altar of Zeus consisted of an immense quadrangular basement with a broad flight of steps penetrating one side. The top was surrounded by an Ionic peristyle which inclosed the altar proper on 3 sides. On the wall of this peristyle was the smaller frieze of the famous Pergamum Marbles, while around the basement and along the stairs was carried the large frieze. The latter was excavated in 1879–80, and now is the chief treasure of the Old Museum at Berlin. This extensive frieze dates from about 180 B. C., and belongs to the monumental commemoration of the triumph of Eumenes II. over the invading Gauls. It represents in high relief the victorious battle of the gods against the giants, the two chief groups centering about Zeus and Athene. The figures are of colossal size, and the sculpture is of remarkable vigor: it represents an entirely new phase of Greek art, more emotional and modern in feeling than had been developed elsewhere. The altar of Pergamum, excavated at the same time, is now also in the Old Museum at Berlin. This frieze adorned the monumental structures which stood upon the colossal altar. Its subject is the story of the love of Telephus, and it is extremely pleasing in conception and execution. There are a Greek theater and a Roman amphitheater, and remains of several temples. An Ionic temple, of the finest Greek design, is on the slope of the acropolis: the cella with its ornamented doorway remains unusually perfect. The temple of Athene Polias, a Doric peripteral of 6 by 10 columns, of late Greek date, measuring 42½ by 72 feet, occupied a terrace which was surrounded on two or three sides by a handsome stoa of two stories, Doric below and Ionic above, with a substructure sculptured with warlike trophies in the second story. The temple of Trajan, occupying a large terrace toward the summit of the acropolis, was a Corinthian peripteros of white marble.

Pergamum, Kingdom of. An ancient Greek kingdom in Asia Minor. Its rise to prominence under Attalus I. in the 3d century B. C. Attalus III. died 133 B. C., and bequeathed the kingdom to Rome. It was made a province under the name of Asia.

Pergamus, or **Pergamum.** The name given in the Iliad to the citadel of Troy.

Perge. See *Perga*.

Pergola (per'gō-lä). A town in the province of Pesaro e Urbino, Italy, situated on the Cesano 15 miles southeast of Urbino. Population (1881), commune, 9,120.

Pergolesi (per-gō-lä'sē), or **Pergolese** (per-gō-lä'se), **Giovanni Battista.** Born at Jesi, Jan. 3, 1710; died at Pozzuoli, March 16, 1736. A noted Italian composer. He produced several operas, and at first studied the violin under Domenico de Matteis, then counterpoint and vocal composition. He composed his first opera, "La Sallustia," about 1731, and two others in rapid succession. These were not successful, and he ceased writing for the stage and composed 2 masses and 30 trios for violins and bass viol. Shortly after (apparently within the same year) he produced his very successful operetta "La Serva Padrona": this was the basis of Italian comic opera to the time of Rossini (*Grove*). He died while finishing his "Stabat Mater" for two voices, soprano and contralto, among his other works are "Flaminio" (1735: an opera buffe), "Salve Regina," "Dies Iræ," "Orfeo e Euridice" (a cantata), and much church and chamber music.

Periander (per-i-an'dėr). [Gr. Περίανδρος.] Died 585 B. C. Tyrant of Corinth 625–585 B. C. He is usually counted among the seven wise men of Greece.

The cruel tyranny of Periander is agreed on by all writers. There is some difference of detail. He set up a body-guard of 300 men, made several popular laws, kept the citizens poor by means of fines and confiscations, shed abundant blood, and was frequently guilty of the grossest outrages. *Rawlinson*, Herod., III. 293, note.

Pericles (per'i-klēz). [Gr. Περικλῆς.] Born probably about 495 B. C.: died at Athens, 429 B. C. A celebrated Athenian statesman and orator, son of Xanthippus. He entered public life about 469, became the leader of the democratic party, procured the ostracism of Cimon and later of Thucydides. After 444 he was the principal minister of Athens. He aided in the military and naval development of the state; encouraged art and literature; completed the fortification of Athens and Piræus; caused the building of the Parthenon, Propylæa, Odeion, etc.; and commanded in the war against Samos and in the first part of the Peloponnesian war. See *Aspasia*.

Pericles, Prince of Tyre. A play by Shakspere, probably on the stage in 1608, published in 1609. It is thought that George Wilkins wrote part of it.

Pericu (pā-rē-kō'). [Pl., also *Pericus*.] A tribe or division of North American Indians, living at the southern end of Lower California (to about lat. 24° N.). See *Yuman*.

Periegesis (per'i-ē-jē'sis). [Gr. Περιήγησις.] A description of the world in about 1,000 iambic lines, by Seymnus of Chios (about 74 B. C.). This poem is extant.

Périer (pā-ryā'). **Casimir.** Born at Grenoble, France, Oct. 21, 1777: died May 15–16, 1832. A French statesman and financier. He was a member of the Chamber of Deputies under Louis XVIII. and Charles X. (acting with the opposition), and was premier 1831–32.

Périer, Jean Paul Pierre Casimir (called **Casimir-Périer**). Born at Paris, Nov. 8, 1847. A French statesman, elected president of the French republic June 27, 1894. He is a grandson of Casimir Périer (1777–1832).

Périgord (pā-rē-gōr'). An ancient county-ship of France, which formed part of the government of Guienne. Capital, Périgueux. It was bounded by Angoumois on the north, Quercy and Limousin on the east, Agenais on the south, and Saintonge on the west. It was largely included in the department of Dordogne. It appears as a county-ship, a fief of Aquitaine, in the 10th century; followed mainly the fortunes of Aquitaine; and was united to France under Henry IV.

Perigot (per'i-got). The principal character in Fletcher's "Faithful Shepherdess."

Périgueux (pā-rē-gē'). The capital of the department of Dordogne, France, situated on the river Isle 54 in. (at 45° 11' N., long. 0° 44' E.: the ancient Vesuna or Vesunna. It has considerable commerce, and is noted for its "Périgord pies" of truffles and partridges. The cathedral, one of the most remarkable of medieval monuments, dates from the 11th century. Its plan and dimensions it almost exactly reproduces St. Mark's at Venice: the present view is that both were inspired by the Church of the Holy Apostles at Constantinople. The plan is a Greek cross, measuring about 183 feet each way, covered by 5 domes on pendentives, about 30 feet in diameter and 100 high. The construction is of main masonry, with some Romanesque arcades, and entirely without the wonderful Byzantine decoration in sculpture and color. The exterior, however, as restored, is highly impressive. The chevet is a remodeled 14th-century chapel, and at the west end there is a narthex formed of part of an earlier church, with a very old and curious tower, 197 feet high. This is the parent of all French medieval domical churches. Other objects of interest are the museum, the old cathedral of St. Etienne, a ruined ancient amphitheater, and the Roman Tour de Vesone. Vesone was the chief place of the Petrocorii, and later a flourishing Roman town. The place was taken by the English in 1356, and was occupied by the Huguenots from 1575 to 1581. Population (1891), commune, 31,439.

Perim (pā-rēm'). A small island in the Strait of Bab-el-Mandeb, at the entrance of the Red Sea. It belongs to Great Britain, and is used as a coaling-station.

Perimedes (per-i-mē'dēz) **the Blacksmith.** A collection of love-stories interspersed with poems, by Robert Greene, published in 1588. The stories are mostly from Boccaccio.

Perinthus, or **Heraclea Perinthus** (her-g-klē'ä pe-rin'thus), [Gr. Ἡράκλεια Περίνθος.] In ancient geography, a city of Thrace, situated on the Propontis. It was given to walking about, esp. while teaching or disputing. The name was given to Aristotle and his followers because he taught in the walks of the Lyceum at Athens.] The followers of Aristotle (384–322 B. C.). In the middle ages the word was often used to signify 'logicians.' See *Aristotle*.

Periplus (per'i-plus). [L., from Gr. περίπλους, *περίπλοον*, a sailing around, an encircling, a coasting voyage.] The title of various geographical works of antiquity. The oldest extant is by Scylax of Caryanda in Caria, assigned by Niebuhr to the time of Alexander the Great. There were also similar works by Nearchus, Arathachides, Bome, Timagenes, and others.

Periscii (pe-rish'i-i). The inhabitants of the polar circles: so called because in their summer-time their shadows describe an oval.

Perissa (pe-ris'ä). In Spenser's "Faerie Queene," the youngest of three sisters who were always discordant. See *Medina*.

Perizzites (per'i-zīts). In Old Testament history, a people of Canaan, living west of the Jordan in the region between Bethel and Shechem.

The Perizzites, however, did not represent either a race or a tribe. They were the people of the "cultivated plain," the agriculturists of that part of the country which was capable of tillage, like the western fellahin of Egypt. They belonged accordingly to various races and nationalities: there were Israelitish Perizzim as well as Canaanitish or Amorite Perizzim. The name was a descriptive one, like that of Kadmonite or "Eastern" which denoted the population on the eastern side of the Jordan.

Sayce, Races of the O. T., p. 120.

Perjur'd Husband, The, or the Adventures of Venice. A tragedy by Mrs. Centlivre, produced and printed in 1700. This was her first play.

Perkins (per'kinz). **Charles Callahan.** Born at Boston, March 1, 1823: died at Windsor, Vt., Aug. 25, 1886. An American writer on art. He studied painting both in Rome and Paris, and afterward music and etching. He published "Tuscan Sculptors, etc." (1864), "Italian Sculptors, etc." (1868), "Raphael and Michelangelo" (1878), "Historical Hand-book of Italian sculptors," "History of the Handel and Haydn Society (of which he was president) (1883–), Cruikshank's work (1882, at Paris), etc. He edited "Art in the Home" etc. (1879), and was critical editor of a "Cyclopedia of Painters and Paintings" (1886).

Perkins, Justin. Born at West Springfield, Mass., March 12, 1805: died at Chicopee, Mass., Dec. 31, 1869. An American Congregational missionary among the Nestorians in Persia.

Perkin Warbeck. See *Warbeck*.

Perla (per'lä), **La.** [It., 'the pearl.'] A painting of the Holy Family, by Raphael, in the Royal Museum at Madrid. It was so named by Philip IV., who bought it from the needle-brand Charles I. of Great Britain, and exclaimed when he saw it: "This is the pearl of my pictures!" The coloring is opaque, and the shadows heavy: the kind is considered overrated.

Perleberg (per'le-berg). A town in the province of Brandenburg, Prussia, situated on the Stepenitz 76 miles northwest of Berlin. Population (1890), 7,565.

Perle du Brésil, La. [F., 'The Pearl of Brazil.'] An opera by Félicien David, produced at Paris in 1851.

Perm (perm). **1.** A government in eastern Russia, situated on both sides of the Ural Mountains, and bordering on Siberia. It is watered by the Kama, Obi, and Pechora systems. It is the chief mining government in Russia, producing gold, silver, iron, copper, platinum, and other minerals and precious stones. Area, 128,211 square miles. Population (1890), 2,311,300.

2. The capital of the government of Perm, situated on the Kama about lat. 58° N., long. 56° 30' E. It is on the main route to Siberia, and is the seat of an important transit trade. Population (1890), 44,700.

Permians (per'mi-anz), or **Permyaks** (perm'yäks). A people living in the government of Perm, Russia, belonging to the Finnic stock. They number about 60,000.

Pernambuco (per-näm-bō'kō; Pg. pron. per-nänbō'kō). A maritime state of Brazil, situated about lat. 7°–10° S. Area, 49,625 square miles. Population, estimated (1888), 1,110,851.

Pernambuco, or **Recife** (re-sē'fe). A seaport, capital of the state of Pernambuco, situated on the coast in lat. 8° 3' S., long. 34° 52' W. It is composed of three parts separated by narrow channels—Recife, Santo Antonio, and Boa Vista. It is one of the chief commercial cities of Brazil. The leading export is sugar. Population variously estimated at 70,000 to 100,000.

Pernau (per'nou). A seaport and watering-place in the government of Livonia, Russia, situated at the entrance of the river Pernau into the Gulf of Riga, in lat. 58° 23' N., long. 24° 29' E. It has a flourishing foreign trade. It was founded in 1255. Population, 13,529.

Perne (pėrn), **Andrew.** Born at East Bilney, Norfolk, 1519; died 1589. An English ecclesiastic and scholar. He was a graduate and fellow of Queens' College, and master of Peterhouse, Cambridge. He is best known by his changes in religious belief: he was a Catholic under Henry VIII., a Protestant under Edward VI., a Catholic again under Mary, and finally a Protestant under Elizabeth. He was, notwithstanding, a man of fine character, and rendered important service to his generation.

These changes of opinion expose him to no little ridicule. The wits of the University added a new verb to the Latin language, *pernare*, 'to change one's opinion.' It became proverbial to say of a cloak that had been turned, "It has been Perned." The letters A. P. A. C. on the weathercock of St. Peter's Church were explained to mean "Andrew Perne a Papist," or "Andrew Perne a Protestant," according to the fancy of the reader. *Clarke*, Cambridge, p. 92.

Pernelle (per-nel'), **Madame.** The mother of Orgon in Molière's "Tartuffe." The part was originally played by Béjart, and is usually played by a man.

Perolla and Izadora. A tragedy by Cibber, produced in 1705. It was founded on Lord Orrery's "Parthenissa."

Péronne (pā-ron'). A town and fortress in the department of Somme, France, situated on the Somme 50 miles east of Amiens. Charles III. (the Simple) was imprisoned here, and in 1468 Louis XI. was imprisoned here by Charles the Bold. It was successfully defended against the forces of the emperor Charles V. in 1536: was stormed by the English June 26, 1815; and was besieged by the Germans Dec. 27, 1870, and capitulated Jan. 10, 1871. Population (1891), commune, 4,746.

Péronne, Treaty of. A conference in 1468 between Charles the Bold, duke of Burgundy, and Louis XI. of France (who had gone to Péronne with a small escort and was imprisoned by the duke). Louis made important concessions.

Perote (pā-rō'tā). A village of the state of Vera Cruz, Mexico, about 15 miles west of Jalapa. Near it was a fort of the same name, commanding the road up the mountains. It was commenced in 1770, and was long the strongest fort in Mexico except San Juan de Ulua at Vera Cruz. It was an important point during the civil wars.

Pérouse, La. *See La Pérouse.*

Perowne (pe-rou'), **John James Stewart.** Born at Bardwan, Bengal, March 13, 1824. An English divine, appointed bishop of Worcester in 1890. He graduated at Cambridge (Corpus Christi College) in 1845. He has published various theological and exegetical works.

Perperna (pèr-pèr'nä). Put to death by Pompey about 72 B.C. A Roman general in Spain, lieutenant of Sertorius whom he put to death.

Perpetua (per-pet'ū-ä), Saint. Killed at Carthage in 203. An African martyr.

> Of all the histories of martyrdom, none is so unexaggerated in its tone and language, so entirely unencumbered with miracle, none displays in such exquisite touches of nature, or, on the whole, from its minuteness and circumstantiality, touches such an air of truth and reality as that of Perpetua and Felicitas, two African females. Their death is ascribed in the Acts, to the year of the accession of Geta, the son of Severus.
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> *Milman*, Hist. of Christianity, II. 168.

Perpetual Peace, The. A name given to the treaty concluded at Fribourg between France and the Swiss Confederation in 1516.

Perpignan (per-pēn-yoN'). The capital of the department of Pyrénées-Orientales, France, situated on the Têt in lat. 42° 44′ N., long. 2° 53′ E. It is an important fortress, and has flourishing trade and manufactures. The cathedral, founded in 1324 by Sancho II., king of Majorca, is remarkably simple in character, even its great marble retable with reliefs from the life of St. John. The nave, without aisles, is 90 feet high and 60 in span. Perpignan was the ancient residence of the kings of Majorca, passed to Aragon; was taken by Louis XI. in 1475; was unsuccessfully attacked by Francis I. in 1542; and since 1642 has belonged to France. It was the ancient capital of Roussillon. Population (1891), 33,878.

Perplexed Lovers, The. A comedy by Mrs. Centlivre, produced and printed in 1712.

Perrault (pā-rō'), **Charles.** Born at Paris, Jan. 12, 1628; died there, May 16, 1703. A French writer. According to his own testimony, he left the college at Beauvais in consequence of a misunderstanding with one of his professors, and spent three or four years in execrable study, especially of the classics. Two odes in eulogy of Louis XIV. brought him into favor at court, so that no opposition was raised to his admission to the French Academy, Sept. 23, 1671. His poem "Le siècle de Louis le Grand," read before this body on Jan. 27, 1687, expressed incidentally some ideas that were disparaging to the old classics. Between Boileau and Perrault arose then the great literary quarrel concerning the respective merits of the ancients and the moderns, which lasted over a dozen years, and did much to bring Perrault's name into prominence. In the course of this contention, originated by Perrault's publication of his "Parallèle des anciens et des modernes" (6 vols. wrote the two works upon which his literary fame rests: "Les hommes illustres qui ont paru en France pendant ce siècle" (1696-1700), and "Les contes de ma mère l'oye" (1697). These tales, reminiscent of our "Mother Goose," are also known simply as "Les contes de Perrault" They include such charming fairy tales as "Cinderella," "Bluebeard," "Little Red Riding-Hood," "Puss in Boots," etc. These stories were probably known long before Perrault's day, but to him belongs the credit of giving them in their French form a simple and lasting expression. The remainder of Perrault's writings have not added materially to his literary reputation, and he himself died in relative obscurity.

Perrault, Claude. Born 1613: died 1688. A French architect, brother of Charles Perrault. He devised the colonnade of the Louvre.

Perrenot, Antoine. *See Granvelle.*

Perrers (per'ėrz), or **Perren** (per'en), **Alice.** A mistress of Edward III., notorious for her influence in English affairs about the time of the Good Parliament (1376).

Perron (pā-rōN'), **Madame de.** The special agent of Catharine de' Medici in superintending the works by Philibert de l'Orme at the Tuileries. Catharine herself is said to have made drawings for the work.

Perron, Du. See *Augustil-Duperron.*

Perrot (pā-rō'), **Georges.** Born at Villeneuve-St.-Georges, Seine-et-Oise, France, Nov. 12, 1832. A French archæologist, director of the Normal School at Paris and professor of archæology (1877) at the university. He has made researches in Asia Minor, etc.

Perry (per'i), **Arthur Latham.** Born at Lyme, N. H., Feb. 27, 1830. An American political economist, professor at Williams College. He published "Political Economy" (1865), etc.

Perry, Matthew Calbraith. Born at Newport, R. I., April 10, 1794: died at New York, March 4, 1858. An American naval officer. He served in the War of 1812 and the Mexican war, and commanded the expedition to Japan 1853-54, during which he concluded the treaty opening Japan to American commerce. He has one son noted in 1891.

Perry, Oliver Hazard. Born at South Kingstown, R. I., Aug. 23, 1785: died at Port Spain, Trinidad, Aug. 23, 1819. An American naval officer, brother of M. C. Perry. He became a midshipman in 1799, served in the Tripolitan war, and defeated the British in the celebrated battle of Lake Erie (which see) Sept. 10, 1813. He announced his victory in a note to General Harrison in the words "We have met the enemy, and they are ours." His victory enabled General Harrison to invade Canada supported by Perry's squadron. Perry commanded the naval battalion in the battle of the Thames Oct. 5, 1813. These two victories restored Michigan to the United States and established the supremacy of the Americans on the northwestern frontier during the rest of the War of 1812. Perry received from Congress a vote of thanks, a medal, and the rank of captain. He subsequently assisted in the defense of Baltimore.

Perry, William Stevens. Born at Providence, R. I., Jan. 22, 1832. An American bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and historical writer. Among his works are "Documentary History of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States" (1863-64), "Historical Collections of the American Colonial Church" (1871-78), "History of the American Episcopal Church" (1885), etc.

Perryville (per'i-vil). A village in Boyle County, Kentucky, 39 miles south of Frankfort. Here, Oct. 8, 1862, an indecisive battle was fought between the Federals under Buell and the Confederates under Bragg.

Persæ (pėr'sē). [Gr. *Πέρσαι*, the Persians.] A tragedy of Æschylus, exhibited in 472 B. C. It celebrates the victory of the Greeks over the Persians at Salamis, of which the poet was an eye-witness.

Persano (per-sä'nō), Count **Carlo Pellione di.** Born at Vercelli, Italy, March 11, 1806: died July 28, 1883. An Italian admiral. He lost the battle of Lissa in 1866, and was deprived of his rank in 1867.

Persarmenia (pėr'sär-mē'ni-ä). In ancient geography, the eastern portion of Armenia, annexed by Persia about 384 A. D.

Persecutions, The Ten. In ecclesiastical history, the persecutions under Nero, Domitian, Trajan, Marcus Aurelius, Septimius Severus, Maximin, Decius, Valerian, Aurelian, and Diocletian. Those under Decius and Diocletian were general throughout the Roman Empire.

Persephone. See *Proserpina.*

Persepolis (pėr-sep'ō-lis). In ancient geography, one of the capitals of the Persian empire, situated not far from the Kur, about 35 miles northeast of the modern Shiraz, about lat. 30° N. It became the capital under Darius I.: was captured and burned by Alexander the Great about 330 B. C.; and in mediæval times was the seat of Islamic civilization. Ruins of Istakhr, the later Sassanian city. The most remarkable monuments are grouped on a terrace of smooth rock and masonry, artificially constructed, though with irregular projections, measuring 940 by 1,550 feet, and attaining in front the height of 43 feet, of fine polygonal masonry, and in the rear of 82 feet, of the living rock and foot-hills behind. The chief buildings on the terrace were the Propylæa and the great hypostyle hall of Xerxes, the Hall of 100 Columns, attributed to Darius, and the residence palace of Darius and his successors. The Propylæa in their present form consist of two end-passages between piers of masonry from the front pair of which a wall formerly extended on each side, while into the intervals between the passages stood two pairs of great columns all of whose superstructure is now gone. To one side of the Propylæa, toward the south, rises a terrace-platform 60 feet high, upon which stand the ruins of the hypostyle hall or throne-pavilion of Xerxes. This consisted of a central square of 12 columns and 12 pilasters, and a surrounding portico of 36 columns set at an interval by 3 hexastyle porticos, each of 12 columns of the same sizes as those of the main group. The indications are that this structure never possessed inclosing walls, but was open hall of audience for Persian palaces, and fitted upon occasions of ceremony with hangings. The massive entablatures and the coffered ceilings were of wood, the roof of burnt tile. Of the Hall of Columns, the flat platform still stand almost entire; their height is nearly 64 feet, their intercolumniation 29. This monument was one of the greatest ever built by man. The Tomb of Xerxes, in the middle of the terrace, was the throne-pavilion of Darius, the Hall of 100 Columns, a building 250 feet square, preceded on the north by an octastyle portico in antis of four columns. Within the palace of Xerxes, that of Darius was surrounded by a massive wall, and the roof was supported by 10 ranges each of 10 columns with an intercolumniation of over 29 feet. The door and window-frames, antæ, and niches of stone, and the bases of most of the columns, remain in place, while the brick walls have disappeared utterly. The residence palaces overlapped the southern part of the terrace, and appear to have been 5 in number. The most important are those of Darius and Xerxes, most of the piers, massive door- and window-frames, and other members of stone are still erect, while the brick walls and the wooden superstructure have perished. These palaces are similar in plan: there was a large covered hall in the middle, and the rooms and suites of which opened a number of rather small rooms, while the more spacious royal apartments were at the back. The cornices over the great doors have precisely the Egyptian elements and profile, but differ in their decoration. In the palace of Darius carved reliefs of men fighting animals occur, based on Assyrian originals; in that of Xerxes the sculptures represent subjects pertaining to royal luxury. Great figures of bulls, often set up before the portals, recall the Assyrian practice. The columns, somewhat slender in type, have sculptured bases of inverted bell-form, and capitals with the fore parts of bulls projecting widely on 2 sides, like those of the Portico of the Bulls at Delos, and often beneath an erect circlet of plume-like leaves above a convex band of pendent lanceolate leaves, the entire profile being strikingly similar to that of the newly classified Greek Æolic capital, in which spreading volutes replace the bulls. In the face of the cliff behind the terrace are the decorated façades of royal rock-tombs. The chief explorations are due to Flandin and Coste in 1840-41, and to Stolze and Andreas prior to 1882. In 1891 some excavations were made by Herbert Weld Blundell, and casts of the sculptures and inscriptions taken by a private expedition sent out from England.

Perseus (pėr'sūs). [Gr. *Περσεύς*.] 1. In Greek mythology, a hero, son of Zeus or Danaë, who slew the Gorgon Medusa, and afterward saved Andromeda from a sea-monster. See *Danaë.*—2. An ancient northern constellation, the figure of which represents Perseus in a singular posture, holding the head of the Gorgon in one hand and waving a sword with the other.

Perseus, A celebrated statue by Canova (1800), in the Vatican, Rome. As an art-work it is of high technical perfection, but is little more than a travesty of the antique.

Perseus, Died in the middle of the 2d century B. C. The last king of Macedonia, son of Philip V., whom he succeeded 179. He began war with Rome in 172; was defeated at Pydna by Æmilius Paulus in 168; and was dethroned and taken captive to Rome in 167 B. C.

Perseus and Andromeda. 1. A painting by Rubens, in the Hermitage Museum, St. Petersburg. Perseus has already conquered the monster, and approaches Andromeda, who is chained nude to a rock, and is being set free by Cupids. Victory approaches to crown Perseus, and Pegasus is seen in the background. 2. A painting by Tintoretto, in the Hermitage Museum, St. Petersburg. The figure of the chained Andromeda is much admired for its beauty of form and color. Perseus is in the act of overcoming the dragon. The palace of Cepheus appears in the distance.

Perseus and Medusa. A statue by Benvenuto Cellini, in the Loggia dei Lanzi, Florence. The helmeted hero, holding his falchion, stands over the bleeding body of Medusa and uplifts her severed head. The elaborate pedestal, with its mythological figures, is rather goldsmith's than sculptor's work, and the statue, despite its celebrity, illustrates the limitations of Cellini.

Pershore (pėr'shōr). A town in Worcestershire, England, situated on the Avon 9 miles southeast of Worcester. Population (1891), about 4,000.

Persia (pėr'shä or pėr'zhä), F. **Perse** (pärs), G. **Persien** (per'sē-en), Persian name **Iran** (é-rän'). A country of western Asia. Capital, Teheran. It is bounded by Transcaucasia (Russia), the Caspian Sea, and Russian Central Asia on the north, Afghanistan and Baluchistan on the east, the Arabian Sea, Strait of Ormuz, and Persian Gulf on the south, and the Persian Gulf and Turkey on the west. The surface is largely mountainous and table-land. The principal mountains are the Elburz range, northwest, north (the Elburz), and east. Much of the country is desert, and without drainage to the sea. Wheat, sugar, fruits, etc., are produced; and the leading manufactures are silks, cotton shawls, arms, carpets, etc. The chief divisions are Azerbaijan, Gilan, Mazanderan, Khorasan, Kirman, Mekran, Laristan, Farsistan, Yezd, Khuristan, Arabistan, Irak Ajami, and Azistan. The government is an absolute monarchy under a hereditary shah. The prevailing religion is Shiite Mohammedanism. The Persians are a leading race: there are also Turks, Arabs, Armenians, Kurds, etc. According to Sayce, Howorth, and other modern scholars, the ancient Persians came to Elam about 600 B. C., and, from Elam, from Parsua (which was probably near Lake Urumiah). The Persians overthrew Astyages about 549 B. C., and the combined Medo-Persian monarchy rose to power under Cyrus the Great in the same century. Under the Pahlavi dynasty the monarchy. It engaged in war against the Greeks under Darius and Xerxes. The first empire under the Achæmenians was overthrown by Alexander the Great at the battles of Issus (333) and Arbela (331); and the country was ruled by Alexander the Great and his successors, and by the Seleucidæ, until the rise of the Parthian monarchy in the middle of the 3d century B. C. The Parthian empire of the Arsacidæ was overthrown by the second Persian empire of the Sassanians 226–228 A. D. Persia was often at war with Rome. It was at its height in the reigns of Khusrau I. and II. in the 6th and 7th centuries; was overthrown by the Saracens at the battles of Kadisiyah (about 630) and Nehavend (about 641); came under the caliphate, Seljuks, Kharesmians, and Mongols; was conquered by Timur in the end of the 14th century; was under the Sufi dynasty 1499–1722; was dismembered by Nadir Shah's conquests; and was under Nadir Shah 1736–47. Persian Armenia was conquered by Russia in 1827. Persia was at war with Great Britain 1856–57. Area, 648,000 square miles. Population (estimate of 1891), about 9,000,000.

Persian Fighting, A. An antique marble statuette in the Vatican Museum, Rome, identified as one of the notable series of Pergamenian copies from the four groups of sculpture presented to Athens about 200 B. C. by Attalus I. of Pergamum. This example is probably from the group of the battle of Marathon. The warrior has one knee down, and seeks with his raised right arm to parry a blow from an adversary before him.

Persian (pėr'shun or pėr'zhan) **Gulf.** An arm of the Arabian Sea, with which it is connected by the Strait of Ormuz: the ancient Persicus Sinus. It lies between Persia on the northeast, Arabia on the south and west, and Turkey on the northwest. The chief tributary river-system is that of the Euphrates and Tigris. Length, about 600 miles. Greatest breadth, about 220 miles.

Persiani (pėr-sē-ä'nē), Madame (**Fanny Tacchinardi**). Born at Rome, Oct. 4, 1812; died at Passy, France, May 3, 1867. An Italian operasinger. She made her first appearance at Leghorn in 1825, and at Paris in 1837. The next year she sang in London, and from this time alternately in London and Paris for many years, with occasional seasons in other places. She

left England finally in 1858, and lived at Paris and afterward in Italy. Her voice was a somewhat thin soprano. She was celebrated for the finish of her style.

Persians (per'shanz). The natives or inhabitants of ancient or of modern Persia. The modern Persians are a mixed race, in part descended from the ancient Iranians.

Persians, The. One of the extant dramas of Æschylus.

Persian Wars. In ancient Greek history, the wars between Persia and the Greeks, commencing in 500 and ending about 449 B. C. The wars began with a revolt of the Ionian Greeks against Persia in 500. The Ionians were subjugated in 494. The assistance rendered them by Athens and Eretria provoked the Persians to attempt the conquest of European Greece. With this object in view, four grand expeditions were undertaken, each of which was repelled. The first expedition was undertaken in 495 under Mardonius, who returned after having lost part of his army in an attack by the Thracians, and after having suffered the loss of his fleet in a storm. The second expedition was undertaken in 490 under Artaphernes (the young nephew of Darius), assisted by the experienced general Datis. It was abandoned after the defeat of the army at the battle of Marathon, Sept. 12, 490. The third expedition was undertaken in 480 under Xerxes. It consisted of an army of 800,000 men, exclusive of European allies, and a fleet of 1,200 war-ships, besides 3,000 transport vessels. The army forced the pass of Thermopylæ after a brave defense by the Greeks under Leonidas, and destroyed Athens in 480. In the same year the fleet fought the indecisive battle at Artemisium and was defeated at Salamis, which compelled the retreat of Xerxes. The fourth expedition was undertaken in 479 under Mardonius. Mardonius fell at the battle of Platæa, and his army was routed. In the same day, according to tradition, the Persian fleet under Mardontes was defeated at the battle of Mycale. Hitherto the Greeks had acted on the defensive; they now assumed the offensive, gaining the victories of the Eurymedon in 466 or 465 and of Salamis in Cyprus in 449. After the battle of Salamis negotiations for peace were opened, and, although no formal treaty was adopted, peace was gradually restored on the basis of existing relations. By some the name Persian wars is restricted to the period between 500 and 479 inclusive, during which the Greeks acted on the defensive.

Persigny (per-sēn-yē'), **Duc de (Jean Gilbert Victor Fialin).** Born at St.-Germain-Lespinasse, Loire, France, Jan., 1808; died at Nice, Jan., 1872. A French politician. He took part in the Bonapartist plot which compelled the retreat of Louis Philippe in 1848, and was one of the chief conspirators in the coup d'état of Dec. 2, 1851. He was minister of the interior in 1852, ambassador in London 1855–58, and 1859–60; and minister of the interior 1860–63.

Persis (pėr'sis). [Gr. *Περσίς.*] In ancient geography, a country in Asia, lying southeast of Susiana, south of Media, and west of Carmania. It was the nucleus of the Persian empire, and corresponded nearly to the modern Farsistan.

Persius (pėr'shi-us) **(Aulus Persius Flaccus).** Born at Volaterræ, Etruria, 34 A. D.: died 62 A. D. A Roman satirist. His six satires have been edited by Jahn, Conington, Gildersleeve, and others.

Under Nero the youthful and immature but independent poet, A. Persius Flaccus (A. D. 34–62) of Volaterræ, wrote six satires which are versified lectures on Stoic tenets. The want of independence of the beginner is manifested in the extensive employment of Horatian phrases and characters. The exaggeration and bombast characteristic of the manner of the period are in these satires carried to obscurity. But the staunch earnestness of the young moralist won for him lively admiration immediately after his death.
Teuffel and Schwabe, Hist. of Rom. Lit. (tr. by Warr), II. 75.

Persons, Robert. See *Parsons.*

Persuasion. A novel by Jane Austen, published in 1818, after the death of the author.

Pertabgurh. See *Partabgarh.*

Perte du Rhône (pert dü rōn). A deep ravine near Bellegarde, department of Ain, France, 16 miles southwest of Geneva, through which the Rhone cut certain periods) flows with a partly subterranean course.

Perth (pėrth). **1.** A midland county of Scotland. It is bounded by Inverness and Aberdeen on the north, Forfar on the east, Fife (partly separated by the Firth of Tay) on the southeast, Kinross, Clackmannan, and Stirling (the last partly separated by the Forth) on the south, and Dumbarton and Argyll on the west. It is situated on the border of the Highlands, is mountainous, and is famous for picturesque scenery and associations with history and romance. Area, 2,538 square miles. Population (1891), 122,185.

2. The capital of the county of Perth, situated on the Tay in lat. 56° 24′ N., long. 3° 26′ W. It has salmon-fisheries and some commerce and manufactures ginghams, dyes, muslins, etc. It has been prominent in Scottish history. After some it was the capital of the country until 1482. James I. was murdered there in 1436. Scone Palace is in the neighborhood. It was taken by Bruce in 1311, by Montrose in 1644, by Cromwell in 1651, by Claverhouse in 1689, and by the Jacobites in 1715 and 1745. Population (1891), 29,902.

Perth. The capital of West Australia, situated on the Swan River, near its mouth, in lat. 31° 57′ S., long. 115° 52′ E. Population (1891), 9,617.

Perth, Convention of. An assembly summoned by Edward I. at Perth, Scotland, in 1305, to send Scottish representatives to the English Parliament.

Perth Amboy (pėrth am-boi'). A seaport and city in Middlesex County, New Jersey, situated at the entrance of the Raritan River into Raritan Bay, 20 miles southwest of New York. It has manufactures of terra-cotta, fire-bricks, etc. Population (1890), 9,512.

Perthes (per'tes), **Friedrich Christoph.** Born at Rudolstadt, Germany, April 21, 1772: died at Gotha, Germany, May 18, 1843. A German publisher in Hamburg, later in Gotha.

Perthes, Johann Georg Justus. Born at Rudolstadt, Germany, Sept. 11, 1749; died at Gotha, May 1, 1816. A German publisher at Gotha, uncle of F. C. Perthes.

Perthes, Wilhelm. Born at Gotha, Germany, June 18, 1793: died Sept. 10, 1853. A German publisher of geographical works, son of J. G. J. Perthes.

Pertinax (pėr'ti-naks), **Helvius.** Born 126 A. D.: killed at Rome, March 28, 193. Emperor of Rome. He was proclaimed emperor Dec. 31, 192, and was put to death by the pretorians in the following year.

Pertuis (per-tüē'). A town in the department of Vaucluse, France, situated near the Durance 29 miles north by east of Marseilles. Population (1891), 4,927.

Pertuis Breton (brė-tōn'). A strait between the mainland of France and the Île de Ré.

Pertuis d'Antioche (don-tyōsh'). A strait between the Île de Ré and the Île d'Oléron, west of France.

Perty (per'tē). **Joseph Anton Maximilian.** Born at Vornbau, Bavaria, Sept. 17, 1804: died at Bern, Aug. 8, 1884. A German naturalist, professor at Bern.

Pertz (perts), **Georg Heinrich.** Born at Hannover, March 28, 1795; died at Munich, Oct. 7, 1876. A noted German historian, best known as the editor of the "Monumenta Germaniæ historica" (1826–74). He became secretary of the royal archives at Hannover in 1827.

Peru (pe-rö'), **Per** (pā-rö'), or **F. Pérou** (pā-rö'). [See *Birú.*] A republic of South America. Capital, Lima. It is bounded by Ecuador on the north, Brazil and Bolivia on the east, Chile on the south, and the Pacific Ocean on the southwest and west. The western and southern parts are traversed from north to south by three principal chains or cordilleras of the Andes; they inclose several high plateaus. In the northeastern part are extensive wooded plains, which, with the eastern slopes and valleys of the Andes, are drained by the Amazon and its tributaries. It is extremely rich in mineral wealth (gold, silver, etc.), agricultural products (sugar, cotton, etc.), lumber, cinchona, coca, india-rubber, wool, etc. It has 18 departments. The executive power in the republic is vested in a president, the legislative in a congress composed of a senate and a house of representatives. The inhabitants are chiefly Peruvians (of Spanish descent) and Indians. The prevailing language is Spanish; the prevalent religion that of the Catholic. Civilization was developed under the empire of the Incas (see *Incas* and *Inca Empire*) and their predecessors, the Peruvians (which see). The country was conquered by the Spaniards under Pizarro in 1535–38. Independence was proclaimed in 1821, and the Spanish viceroy was finally defeated at the battle of Ayacucho Dec. 9, 1824. Peru has suffered from frequent revolutions. It was at war with Spain in 1865–66; and has several times been ravaged by earthquakes. A war with Chile began in 1879; Lima was entered by the Chilenos in 1881, and by a treaty signed Oct. 20, 1883, the provinces of Tacna and Arica to be occupied by Chile until 1893. (see *Pacific, War of the*). Area, 463,747 (?) square miles. Population, about 3,000,000.

Peru, town in La Salle County, Illinois, situated on the Illinois River 85 miles west-southwest of Chicago. Population (1890), 5,550.

Peru. A city, capital of Miami County, Indiana, situated on the Wabash 70 miles north of Indianapolis. Population (1890), 7,028.

Peru, Upper or **Alto.** A common name, during the colonial period, for Charcas, or the modern Bolivia. See *Charcas.*

Peru, Viceroyalty of. The region governed by the viceroys of Peru, who resided at Lima. The conquest of Peru proper led to that of Chile, Charcas (Bolivia), and Quito (Ecuador); and Pizarro, with his successors the viceroys, controlled those countries through their audiences and presidencies or governments. New Granada, Panama, and Paraguay (including all the Platine region) were later added to Peru; so that in the 17th century and part of the 18th viceroyalty of Peru virtually embraced all of Spanish South America and the Isthmus; that is, the audiencias districts of Lima, Charcas, Buenos Ayres, Santiago de Chile, Quito, Bogotá, and Panama. The viceroy was appointed by the crown, and corresponded directly with the Council of the Indies. He received a salary of 30,000 ducats, or 10,000 more than the viceroy of Mexico; had military as well as civil jurisdiction; and was president of the audience of Lima. Gradually his authority in the outlying provinces was restricted. In 1778 New Granada was completely separated; Quito, which was at first attached to it, was restored to Peru in 1739. The formation of the viceroyalty of La Plata (1776) reduced Peru to Peru proper, Chile, and Quito, the viceroy at Lima controlling the last-town military and treasury matters only. His arrangement continued until the revolution.

Perugia (pā-rö'jä). **1.** A province in the compartimento of Umbria, Italy. Area, 3,718 square miles. Population (1891), 505,579.—**2.** The capital of the province of Perugia, situated on hills above the Tiber in lat. 43° 7′ N., long. 12° 23′ E.: the ancient Etruscan Perusia. It contains a university. The cathedral, Sant'Ercolano church chiefly of the 15th century, accurately rich in tombs and other sculptured work and contains several paintings of unusual excellence, especially a descent from the Cross by Baroccio, and a Madonna by Luca Signorelli. The hospital has a noted exterior pulpit, resting on six lions. It is one of the most beautiful of its date: it is not massive, and is rich with decoration. The Cambio, or hall of the money-changers, built in 1457, is famous for the frescos by Perugino which cover its walls and vaults, and constitute the most important connected series of works by that master. Other objects of interest include the Palazzo Pubblico (picture-gallery), Fonte Maggiore, and church and convent of Sant'Agostino. Perugia was one of the twelve cities of the Etruscan League; was reduced by Rome about 300 B. C.; was besieged by Octavian in 41 and fascinated; was besieged and taken by Totila in 549 A. D.; was ruled by the popes and by various despots; surrendered to Napoleon II.; was taken by the Duke of Saxe-Weimar, and was taken by the Austrians in 1849. After the insurrection of 1859 it was united to Italy (1860). It was the seat of the Umbrian school of painting in the Renaissance. Population (1892), 74,200.

Perugia, Lake of. See *Trasimeno, Lago.*

Perugino (pā-rö-jē'nō) **(Pietro Vannucci).** Born at Città della Pieve, Umbria, Italy, 1446; died 1523. A celebrated Italian painter of the Umbrian school, called "Il Perugino," from his long residence in Perugia. His masters of the technical qualities of painting made the Umbrian school known his pupils valuable. His greatest distinction, however, is that of having been the master of Raphael. Perugino's name is at once associated with the Sistine chapel. Sixtus IV. to assist in the decoration of the Sistine chapel and is credited with nine frescos there. Perhaps his greatest work is the decoration of the sala del Cambio at Perugia. *Stillman.*

Perusia. See *Perugia.*

Peruvian-Bolivian Confederation. [Sp. *Confederacion Perú-Boliviana.*] A confederation, formed by Santa Cruz, who united Peru and Bolivia in 1836. It consisted of the three states of Bolivia, North Peru, and South Peru, and existed but one time at Lima. Santa Cruz was president, with distinct powers, and each state had a president and congress. The confederation was formally proclaimed Oct. 28, 1836, and it came to an end with the overthrow of the protectorate in Jan., 1839. see *Santa Cruz, Andres.*

Peruvian Corporation. See *Grace Contract.*

Peruvian Empire. See *Inca Empire.*

Peruvians. See *Quechuas.*

Peruzzi (pā-röt'sē), **Baldassare.** Born near Siena, Italy, 1481; died about 1536. An Italian architect and painter.

Peruzzi, Ubaldino. Born at Florence, April 2, 1822; died there, Sept. 9, 1891. An Italian politician, minister in the Tuscan and (1861–1864) in the Italian cabinet.

Pesado (pasā'thō), **José Joaquin.** Born at Orizaba about 1812. A Mexican author and publicist, minister of foreign relations in 1846. He is regarded as one of the best of the Mexican poets, and has published many biographical and political essays.

Pesaro (pā'sā-rō). A seaport, capital of the province of Pesaro e Urbino, Italy, situated at the mouth of the Foglia in the Adriatic, in lat. 43° 55′ N., long. 12° 54′ E.: the ancient Pisaurum. It has some manufactures and trade, and possesses a school of art. It was founded by Umbrians. It became a Roman colony in 184 B. C.: belonged later to the Exarchate, and after and belonged to the Papal States. It was a literary center in the time of Tasso. Population (1892), 24,500.

Pesaro e Urbino (pā'sā-rō ā-ör-bē'nō). [Pesaro and Urbino.] A province in the compartimento of the Marches, Italy. Area, 1,115 square miles. Population (1892), estimated, 234,526.

Pescadores (pes-kā-dō'res). [Sp., 'Fishers' Islands.'] **1.** A group of small islands in the Strait of Formosa, west of Formosa.—**2.** A group of small islands off the coast of Peru, northwest of Callao.—**3.** A small group in the Marshall Islands, Pacific Ocean.

Pescara (pes-kā'rä), or **Aterno** (ä-ter'nō). A river in central Italy which flows into the Adriatic near the town of Pescara: the ancient Aternus. Length, about 90 miles.

Pescara. A town in the province of Chieti, central Italy, situated near the mouth of the river Pescara in the Adriatic, 5 miles northnortheast of Chieti: the ancient Aternus.

Pescara. The governor of Granada in Shelley's "The Apostate." It was one of Moncrieffe's great parts, and also one of the elder Booth's.

Pescara, Marquis of (Ferdinand Francesco d'Avalos). Born about 1490; died Nov. 25, 1525. An Italian general in the service of the

emperor Charles V., distinguished at the victory of Pavia in 1525. Betrothed to Vittoria Colonna at the age of 4 and married at 10 he succeeded to his father's title in boyhood, and was destined to a brilliant military career. In 1512 he was wounded and made prisoner at the battle of Ravenna; in 1515 he served in the war in Lombardy. Under his leadership the battle of Pavia was won, and King Francis I. became his prisoner. When he again settled down in Milan, Pescara began to plot with Giovanni Morone for the crown of Naples. Seeing reason to doubt the success of this scheme, he betrayed Morone to Charles V.

Pescennius Niger. See *Niger*.

Peschel (pesh'el), **Oskar.** Born at Dresden, March 17, 1826; died at Leipsic, Aug. 31, 1875. A German geographer and historian. He was editor of "Ausland" 1854-71, and in the latter year became professor of geography at the University of Leipsic. His works include "Geschichte des Zeitalters der Entdeckungen" (1858; 3d ed. 1877), "Geschichte der Erdkunde" (1865; 2d ed. 1877), "Völkerkunde" (1874), and "Abhandlungen zur Erd- und Völkerkunde" (3 vols. 1877-79).

Peschiera (pes-ke-i'ra). A fortified town in the province of Verona, Italy, situated at the exit of the Mincio from Lake Garda, 15 miles west of Verona. It is famous as one of the fortresses of the Austrian "quadrilateral"; was taken by the Sardinians in May, 1848, and restored in Aug.; and was ceded to Italy in 1866. Population (1881), 4,063.

Pescia (pesh'a). A cathedral city in the province of Lucca, Italy, 29 miles west by north of Lucca. Population (1881), 11,863.

Pescina (pā-shē'na). A town in the province of Aquila, central Italy, 27 miles south-southeast of Aquila. It was the birthplace of Mazarin. Population (1881), 4,455.

Peshawar, or Peshawur (pe-shou'r). 1. A district in the Punjab, British India, situated in the northwestern extremity of the country, intersected by lat. 34° N., long. 72° E. Area, 2,504 square miles. Population (1881), 592,674. —2. The capital of the district of Peshawar, situated about lat. 34° N., long. 71° 35' E. It is an important strategic point, near the Khyber Pass, on the route from Indus to Kabul. Population, including cantonment (1891), 84,491.

Peshito (pe-shē'tō), or **Peshitto,** [Lit. 'single' or 'true.'] A syriac translation of the Old and New Testaments. It is supposed to have been made by Christians in the 2d century, and possesses high authority. The Old Testament is translated directly from the Hebrew. 2 Peter, 2 and 3 John, Jude, and Revelation are wanting.

Pessi (pes'si). A small tribe of Liberia, western Africa, back of Monrovia. They used to tattoo their faces and file their teeth, and are said to have practised cannibalism.

Pessinus, or **Pesinus** (pes'i-nus). [Gr. *Πεσσινοῦς.*] In ancient geography, a city of Galatia, Asia Minor, situated near the river Sangarius 80 miles west-southwest of the modern Angora. It was noted for the worship of Cybele. Remains of a theatre and hippodrome (the latter 1,150 feet long) have been discovered near the modern Eski-Hissar.

Pestalozzi (pes-tä-lot'sē), **Johann Heinrich.** Born at Zurich, Switzerland, Jan. 12, 1746; died at Brugg, Switzerland, Feb. 17, 1827. A Swiss educator and writer, celebrated for his reforms in the methods of education. He studied theology and then jurisprudence at Zurich. Subsequently he turned his attention to agriculture. He had already determined to devote himself to the education of the people, and had established in 1775, on his estate near Birr, a poor-school which was intended to draw its support from popular subscription. He was obliged, however, to give this up in 1780. The fact-memory of his method of instruction was published at this time in Iselin's "Ephemeriden" with the title "Abendstunden eines Einsiedlers" ("Evening Hours of a Hermit"). His principal literary work is the didactic novel "Lienhard und Gertrud; ein Buch für das Volk" ("Lienhard and Gertrude: a Book for the People"), which was written between 1781 and 1785. In 1798, with government support, he founded an educational institution for poor children at Stanz, which was, however, given up the year after. He now took charge of a school at Burgdorf, which was removed in 1801 to Munchenbuchsee, and the following year to Yverdon, where it continued to exist until 1825, when, notwithstanding the renown which his pedagogical system had acquired, the enterprise was finally abandoned. His collected works were published at Brandenburg, 1869-72, in 16 volumes. They include "Wie Gertrud ihre Kinder lehrt" ("How Gertrude Teaches her Children," 1801), memoirs of Burgdorf and Yverdon, "Meine Lebensschicksale" (1826), etc.

Pesth. See *Budapest*.

Petau (pe-tō'), **Denis,** Latinized **Petavius.** Born at Orléans, France, Aug. 21, 1583; died at Paris, Dec. 11, 1652. A French chronologist, antiquary, and Roman Catholic theologian. Among his chronological works are "Opus de doctrina temporum" (1627), "Tabulæ chronologicæ" (1628), "Uranologium" (1630), "Rationarium temporum" (1633-34). He also wrote "De theologicis dogmatibus" (1644-50), etc.

Petch, or **Peč,** or **Petsh.** See *Ipek*.

Petchenegs (pech-e-negz'). A nomadic people, of Turkish stock, who established a state in southern Russia and southeastern Europe, which possessed considerable power from the 9th to the 11th century. It disappeared in the 13th century. The Petchenegs were largely assimilated with the Magyars.

Petchili, or **Pechili** (pe-chē-lē'). A province of China. See *Chihli*.

Pechili, or Pechili, Gulf of. An arm of the Yellow Sea, situated east of China. It receives the Hwangho. Length (including the Gulf of Liautung), about 390 miles.

Petchili, or Pechili, Strait of. A sea passage connecting the Gulf of Pechili with the Yellow Sea, and separating the province of Shingking on the north from that of Shantung on the south.

Petchora (pech'ō-rä). A river in northeastern Russia which flows into the Arctic Ocean about lat. 68° N., long. 55° E. Length, about 1,000 miles.

Petegnares. See *Potiguares*.

Peten (pā-ten'). — **Itza** (ēt-sä'). A lake in the northern part of Guatemala; also, an island in the lake.

Peter (pē'tėr) (originally **Simon**), [D. G. Dan. Sw. *Peter*, F. *Pierre*, OF. *Pier, Piers*, (whence ME. *Piers*, mod. *Pierce, Peirce, Pearce, Pears*), Sp. Pg. *Pedro*, It. *Pietro, Piero*, from L. *Petrus*, from Gr. *Πέτρος*, translating Heb. *Cephas*, a stone.] One of the twelve apostles. He was originally a fisherman; became one of the three most favored disciples of Christ; and was the most prominent leader of the church after the ascension. He was instructed by Herod Agrippa to consult with Paul at Antioch touching the proper policy to be observed toward the Gentiles; and according to tradition was the founder of the church at Rome and a martyr there in the reign of Nero. He is the reputed author of two epistles in the New Testament. Peter is claimed by the Roman Catholic Church as its first bishop, and his death is celebrated with that of St. Paul on the 29th of June in the Eastern, Roman, and Anglican churches. This is the most ancient of the festivals of the apostles, dating from the 3d century.

Peter (monarchs of Portugal and Spain). See *Pedro*.

Peter I. Alexeievitch, surnamed "The Great." Born at Moscow, June 9 (N. S.), 1672; died at St. Petersburg, Feb. 8 (N. S.), 1725. Czar of Russia, son of Alexis. He reigned conjointly with his half-brother Ivan from 1682 and alone from 1696. He put himself into personal contact at his sister Sophia in 1689; captured Azoff from the Turks in 1696; traveled in Germany, the Netherlands, England, and Austria 1696-97; put down a rebellion of the Streltzi in 1698; and took part in the Northern War (which see) 1700-21, in the course of which he was defeated by Charles XII. of Sweden at Narva in 1700, and defeated Charles in turn at Pultowa in 1709. He was forced by the Turks (who had taken up arms at the instance of Charles) to restore Azoff by the treaty of Pruth in 1711. In 1721 he concluded the peace of Nystad with Sweden, by which he obtained Livonia, Esthonia, Ingermanland, and part of Karelia. He founded St. Petersburg in 1703; imprisoned his son Alexis (see *Alexis*) for treason in 1718; and carried on a successful war against Persia 1722-23. He introduced Western civilization into Russia, which he made one of the great powers of Europe.

Peter II. Alexeievitch. Born Oct. 23, 1715; died 1730. Czar of Russia 1727-30, son of Alexis and grandson of Peter the Great.

Peter III. Feodorovitch (properly **Karl Peter Ulrich**). Born at Kiel, Holstein, Feb. 21, 1728; assassinated at Ropsha, Russia, July 17, 1762. Czar of Russia, son of Charles Frederick, duke of Holstein, and Anna (daughter of Peter the Great). He was appointed heir in 1742; married Catharine (later Empress Catherine II.); and succeeded to the throne in Jan., 1762. He immediately made peace with Frederick the Great, with whom his predecessor had been at war since 1756. Catherine, Princess of Anhalt-Zerbst, became after a few months reign, and his wife, who was an accomplice in his murder, was placed on the throne.

Peter Bell. A poetical tale by William Wordsworth, published in 1819.

Peter Bell the Third. A burlesque poem by Shelley.

Peter of Blois, or **Petrus Blesensis.** Born at Blois, France: died about 1200. A French ecclesiastic and scholar who settled in England in the reign of Henry II.

Peter of Bruis (or **Bruys**). Burned as a heretic about 1124. A zealous reforming enthusiast, a pupil of Abelard. He sought to restore the church to its original purity by abolishing infant baptism, the mass, and other observances.

Peter the Hermit, or **Peter of Amiens.** Born about 1050; died at Huy, Belgium, July 11, 1115. A hermit and monk, one of the leading preachers of the first Crusade. He led the advance division of the first Crusade as far as Asia Minor in 1096.

Peterborough (pē'tėr-bur-ō). A city in the counties of Northampton and Huntingdon, England, situated on the Nen 75 miles north of London. It is a railway and trading center. A Benedictine abbey was founded here in 655. The cathedral, one of the most important of English Norman churches, was begun early in the 12th century and finished before the 13th, except the interpolated Decorated windows, the Perpendicular retrochoir, the 13th-century northwest tower, the fine central tower of the 14th, and the famous west front of the 13th. The west front consists of 3 grand gabled arches of equal height, the central one much the narrowest, between two small arcaded and pinnacled towers. The pendarches are filled with rosettes and statues in niches, and above the arches is carried a range of arcades with statues. Each gable contains a small wheel. This splendid front forms in fact an open screen before the actual front of the cathedral: it is marred by a low Perpendicular porch inserted in the opening of the central arch. The interior is light and effective. The ceiling of the nave, though of the 12th century, is of wood; that of the choir is Perpendicular. The chevet of the church was originally of apsidal form, and this can still be traced in the later retro-choir. The dimensions are 471 by 81 feet; length of east transepts, 202; height of vaulting, 81. Population (1891), 25,172.

Peterborough. The capital of Peterborough County, Ontario, Canada, situated on the Otonabee 69 miles northeast of Toronto. Population (1891), 9,717.

Peterborough and Monmouth, Earl of. See *Mordaunt, Charles*.

Peterhead (pē-ter-hed'). A seaport in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, situated on the North Sea 28 miles north-northeast of Aberdeen. It is largely engaged in the herring and other fisheries. Population (1891), 12,195.

Peterhof (pā'ter-hōf). A town in the government of St. Petersburg, Russia, situated on the Gulf of Finland about 15 miles west of St. Petersburg. Near it is the imperial palace, built by Peter the Great, of high interest from the great quantity of works of art of all kinds and of historical relics which are collected in it, as well as for its beautiful gardens with their fountains and statues, and the connected imperial pleasure-houses. Population, 9,516.

Peterhouse. See *St. Peter's College*.

Peter Lombard. See *Lombard*.

Peterloo Massacre. [Formed in imitation of *Waterloo*.] A riot at St. Peter's Field, Manchester, England, Aug. 16, 1819. A large assembly, mainly of the laboring classes, had met in behalf of reform, under the leadership of Hunt. The assembly was charged by the military, and many were killed and wounded.

Petermann (pā'ter-mān), **August.** Born at Bleicherode, Prussia, April 18, 1822: committed suicide at Gotha, Sept. 25, 1878. A noted German geographer. He went to Great Britain in 1845; took charge of the Geographical Institute (founded by Perthes) at Gotha in 1854; and encouraged geographical explorations in Africa, the polar regions, and Asiatic Russia. He founded and published Petermann's "Mitteilungen" ("Communications") after 1855, and contributed to the atlases of Stieler, etc.

Peter Martyr. See *Martyr*.

Peters (pā'ters), **Christian August Friedrich.** Born at Hamburg, Sept. 7, 1806; died at Kiel, Prussia, May 8, 1880. A noted German astronomer, appointed professor of astronomy at Königsberg in 1849, and director of the observatory at Altona (removed in 1872 to Kiel) in 1854. He edited "Astronomische Nachrichten."

Peters, Christian Henry Frederick. Born at Kohlenbüttel, Brunswick-Lüneburg, Sept. 19, 1813; died at Clinton, N. Y., July 18, 1890. A German-American astronomer, director of the observatory at Hamilton College, New York, from 1858. He discovered over 40 asteroids. He published "Celestial Charts" (1882-88), etc.

Peters (pā'tėrz), or **Peter** (pē'tėr), **Hugh.** Born in Cornwall, England (baptized June 29, 1598): hanged at Charing Cross, July 16, 1660. An English Puritan clergyman. He graduated at Cambridge (Trinity College) in 1616. In Oct., 1635, he emigrated to Boston, and in 1636 became minister to the First Church. Salem, Massachusetts. In 1641 he was the agent of the colony in England, and later filled important offices in England under Cromwell. At the Restoration he was imprisoned in the Tower and executed as an accomplice in the death of Charles I., Oct. 13, 1660.

Peters (pā'ters), **Karl.** Born at Neuhaus, Hanover, 1856. An African explorer and administrator. He founded the German Colonization Society; in 1884 acquired in East Africa large tracts of land and obtained for them an imperial protectorate; as head of the German East Africa Company extended its possessions and organized its stations; brought about a colonial congress at Berlin in 1885; and returned to East Africa in 1887. He fought his way through Masailand with reckless bloodshed, and tried to place Uganda under German protection.

Peters (pē'tėrz), **Samuel.** Born at Hebron, Conn., Dec. 12, 1735; died at New York, April 19, 1826. An American Episcopal clergyman, a grand-nephew of Hugh Peters. He wrote a satire entitled "General History of Connecticut" (1781), containing the so-called "Blue Laws" (invented by him).

Peters (pā'ters), **Wilhelm Karl Hartwig.** Born at Kohlenbüttel, near Elderstedt, Schleswig, April 22, 1815; died at Berlin, April 20, 1883. A German naturalist and traveler, brother of C. H. F. Peters. He explored Mozambique 1843-47, and published "Naturwissenschaftliche Reise nach Mozambique" (1852-68).

Petersberg (pā'ters-berg). A hill 8 miles north of Halle, Prussian Saxony: the medieval Mons Serenus. It is noted for its ancient monastery, with a "Chronicle" of events from 1124 to 1225.

Petersburg See *St. Petersburg.*

Petersburg (pē'terz-berg), a city in Dinwiddie County, Virginia, situated on the Appomattox, at the head of steam navigation, 23 miles south of Richmond. It is the third city in the State; has important trade in tobacco, cotton, flour, grain, etc.; and has manufactures of tobacco, cotton, etc. It was incorporated in 1748. It was besieged by the Federals under Grant 1864–65. After some unsuccessful attempts to seize it, the siege commenced June 19, 1864. Final operations began March 25, 1865; and after the battle of Five Forks (March 31 and April 1) it was evacuated by the Confederates April 2–3, and surrendered April 3. Population (1890), 22,690.

Peter Schlemihl (pā'ter shlā'mēl). "The Story of a Man Without a Shadow," a romance by Chamisso, published in 1814.

Chamisso's "Peter Schlemihl" . . . is a faultless work of art, and one of deep import. There, too, a popular superstition forms the leading motive, namely, the idea that a man might lose his shadow, the devil carrying it off when he could not get the man himself into his power. This tale deserves its universal renown. The poet has made the heavy, unsociable and entirely reckless . . . Peter Schlemihl means an unlucky wight, and Chamisso has attributed to this poor devil the same incapacity of coping with the world which in his own case had disposed him to solitude, to intercourse with nature, and to children of nature.
Scherer, Hist. German Lit., p. 296.

Petersen (pā'ter-sen), **Clemens**, Born in Denmark, 1834. A Danish-American miscellaneous writer.

Petersen, Niels Matthias. Born in Fünen, Denmark, Oct. 24, 1791; died at Copenhagen, May 11, 1862. A Danish historian and philologist. His works include a "History of the Danish, Norwegian, and Swedish Laugthing" (1829–30), "Contribution to the History of Danish Literature" (2d ed. 1867–71), etc.

Petersfield (pē'terz-fēld), A town in Hampshire, England, 16 miles north of Portsmouth. Population (1891), 8,706.

Petersham (pē'ter-sham), A town in Worcester County, Massachusetts, 26 miles northwest of Worcester. It was the scene of the disarming, encampment in Shays's rebellion, in which the insurgents under Shays were dispersed by the State troops under Lincoln, Feb., 1787.

Peter the Great Bay. An arm of the Sea of Japan, south of the Maritime Province, Siberia.

Peterwardein (pā'ter-vär-dīn), Hung. **Petervárad** (pā-ter-vä'rod). A town in Slavonia, Hungary, situated on the Danube, opposite Neusatz, 44 miles northwest of Belgrad. It is one of the strongest fortresses of the Austrian empire, and has been called "the Gibraltar of Hungary." It was wrested from the Turks by the Imperialists in 1688. In a battle fought near it, Aug. 5, 1716, the Imperialists under Prince Eugene of Savoy defeated the Turks under the grand vizir Damad Ali. It was occupied by the Hungarian insurgents in 1848, and surrendered to the Austrians on Sept. 24, 1848. Population (1890), 8,068.

Peter Wilkins (pē'ter wil'kinz), **The Life and Adventures of,** A romance by Robert Paltock, published in 1751. It is the story of the adventures of a sailor who was shipwrecked near the south pole, and found a winged race of Glums and Gawries: one of the latter he married. Rowes something to "Robinson Crusoe."

Pétion (pā-tyōn'), **Alexandre Sabes.** Born at Port-au-Prince, April 2, 1770: died there, March 29, 1818. A Haitian general and politician. He was a light mulatto and an educated man; was commandant of artillery under Toussaint Louverture and Rigaud; followed the latter to France in 1800; and was attached by her services to Pauline Bonaparte. He left the army the revolt of those who feared that slavery was to be re-established, served under Dessalines, and after his death became president of Haiti (March 10, 1807). Christophe had already revolted in the north, and the French portion of the island was thus divided into two parts, between which there was almost constant war for many years. Pétion, by position, controlled to the south of the Cestern port until his death, but besides the war with Christophe there were many internal dissensions.

Pétion de Villeneuve (pā-tyōn' dē vēl-nēv'), **Jérôme.** Born at Chartres, France, 1753: committed suicide near Bordeaux, June, 1794. A French revolutionist. He was chosen to the third estate of the States-General in 1789; was one of the leaders in the Constituent Assembly, and its president in 1790; was commissioner to Varennes in 1791; was mayor of Paris 1791–92; and was Girondist deputy to the Convention 1792–1793. He was proscribed in June, 1793, but escaped to the south.

Petit Andrê (pē-tē' toṅ-drā'). [F., 'Little Andrew.'] An executioner of Louis XI., introduced as a character in the novel "Quentin Durward" by Sir Walter Scott.

Petition of Right. An act of Parliament passed in 1628: one of the chief documents of the English constitution. It provided that "no freeman be required to give any gift, loan, benevolence, or tax without common consent by Act of Parliament: that no freeman be imprisoned or detained contrary to the law of the land; that soldiers or mariners be not billeted in private houses; and that commissions to punish soldiers and sailors by martial law be revoked and no more issued" (*Leland and Ransome*, Eng. Polit. Hist., p. 88).

Petit-Thouars, Du. See *Dupetit-Thouars.*

Peto (pē'tō). An associate of Falstaff in Shakspere's "Henry IV.," first and second parts.

Petra (pe'trä). [Gr. *Πέτρα*, rock.] In ancient geography, a city in Arabia Petræa, situated in lat. 30° 19′ N., long. 35° 31′ E. The site was early occupied on account of its proximity to the commercial route between Arabia and Egypt. From the 2d century B. C. it was a stronghold of the Nabatæans. The site consists of a precipice inclosed valley on the northeastern side of Mount Hor. The sandstone rocks are brilliantly colored in many different hues, and are fantastically worn by the action of water. Petra is famous for its rock-cut architectural remains, dating from after the establishment of Roman rule in 105 A. D. These remains have been looked upon by many as those of temples and palaces, but are merely the façades, many of them considerable in scale and elaborate in ornament, of rock tombs. All lack purity in design, and most precision in execution; but some are picturesque and graceful, bringing to mind the architectural ornament of Pompeian wall-paintings: and they gain in effect by reason of their situation and by the marvelous coloring of the rock. The true buildings of Petra lie for the most part near the small stream which runs through the valley, and are very ruinous, except the heavier, massive, and almost entirely rock-cut. Petra has often been described, particularly by Laborde (1830) and G. A. Visconti (1872).

Petralia Soprana (pā-trä'lē-ä sō-prä'nä). A town in the province of Palermo, Sicily, 50 miles southeast of Palermo. Population, about 5,000.

Petralia Sottana (sot-tä'nä). A town in the province of Palermo, Sicily, near Petralia Soprana. Population (1881), 5,390.

Petrarch (pē'trärk), It. **Petrarca** (pā-trär'kä), **Francesco.** Born at Arezzo, Italy, July 20, 1304: died at Arquà, near Padua, July 18 (19?), 1374. A celebrated Italian poet, one of the chief names in Italian literature. His father belonged to the party of the Bianchi, was banished at the same time as Dante; Petrarch remembered seeing the latter in his childhood. The family went to Avignon in 1313, and when about fourteen years old Petrarch went to Montpellier to begin his studies; he remained there until he was eighteen. In 1327 he first saw the Laura of his sonnets. There have been many theories as to the identity of that personage, but Petrarch's daughter, the wife of Aubbert de Naves, who married Hugues de Sade in 1325, and became the mother of eleven children. This, however, has been disputed, Petrarch's language concerning her and personal relations are not supposed to have existed between the wife of De Sade and the poet. He received a canonry at Lombez, at the foot of the Pyrenees in 1327; in 1337 he went to Rome, and visited Cardinal Giovanni Colonna, to whom he dedicated his "De Vita Solitaria," the first of his works; in Italian, the "Rime" or "Canzoniere," including sonnets and odes to, hymns to Laura, and the allegorical "Trionfi" ("Triumphs"), his last work; in Latin, the treatises "De contemptu mundi," addressed to Saint Augustine, "De vita solitaria," "De viris illustribus" (biographies), "De rem sapientia," "De quibus religiosorum," "Africa," an epic poem on Scipio Africanus, etc. His letters and orations are numerous, and he wrote in another Italian dialect besides that of Tuscany. His "Canzoniere" was edited by Marsand and by Leopardi. His life has been written by De Sade, Körting, Bartoli, etc.

Petrarch, The English. A name sometimes given to Sir Philip Sidney.

Petrie (pē'trē), **W. M. Flinders.** Born June 3, 1853. An English Egyptologist. He was educated privately. From 1874 to 1880 he was employed surveying ancient British earthworks: 1881 and 1882 he spent in surveying the pyramids and temples of Gizeh. He returned to Egypt in 1883, as explorer to the Egypt Exploration Fund. He went twice again in the same capacity, each time making important discoveries, exploring the sites of Defenneh, Naucratis, etc., and collecting Greek, Roman, and Byzantine antiquities, all of which, with his memoirs and reports on the subject, have been published by the committee. In 1887–88 he explored the Fayum (not by the Egypt Exploration Fund), and later explored with valuable results both for the Egyptian and Palestine Exploration Funds. He has published "Stonehenge, etc." (1880), "Pyramids and Temples of Gizeh" (1883), "Historical Studies," "Historical Data of the XI Dynasty," and other monographs (1888), "Hawara, Biahmu, and Arsinoe, etc." (1888), "Surveys of the Pyramids of Dahshur, etc." (1890), "Tell el-Hesy: Digging in Egypt, 1891–1892" (1892), etc.; and contributed the article "Weights and Measures" to the 9th edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica."

Petrikau. See *Piotrków.*

Petro-Alexandrovsk (pā'trō-āl-ek-sän'drovsk). A military station in the territory of Amu-Daria, Russian Central Asia, situated near the Amu-Daria about 50 miles east of Khiva.

Petronell (pā'trō-nel). A village in Lower Austria, situated on the Danube 23 miles below Vienna. Near it are the ruins of the ancient Carnuntum.

Petronius Arbiter (pe-trō'ni-us är'bi-ter). Died probably about 66 A. D. A Roman author, often identified with a certain Gaius Petronius mentioned by Tacitus. The original title of his work (see the extract) was "Satyræ."

To Nero's time belongs also the character-novel of Petronius Arbiter, no doubt the same Petronius whom Nero [illegible] compelled to kill himself. Originally a large work in at least 20 books, with [illegible] of various adventures supposed to have taken place in [illegible] Lucania, it now consists of a heap of fragments, the most considerable of which is the second half of the [illegible] Cena Trimalchionis, the description of a feast given by a rich and vulgar freedman, Trimalchio. Though steeped in obscenity, this [illegible] is admirably important for the history of manners and [illegible] the plebeian speech, but it is also a work of artistic way, full of spirit, the insight into human [illegible] a high order, and genial humour. Built on the [illegible] Menippea, in which the incited processes per [illegible] faith chiefly [illegible] certain [illegible] of taste. The principles especially to the larger [illegible] "Troiæ halosis" and "Bellum civile."
Teuffel and Schwabe Hist. Rom. Lit., II. 84.

Petronius Maximus (mak'si-mus). A Roman emperor in 455. His wife having been dishonored by the emperor Valentinian III., he placed himself at the head of a band of disaffected persons, killed the emperor, seized the throne, and married Eudoxia, Valentinian's widow, to marry him (his own wife having in the meantime died). Eudoxia, however, appealed to Genseric, king of the Vandals, who invaded Rome. Petronius Maximus was killed by a band of Burgundian mercenaries as he was fleeing from his capital.

Petropavlovsk (pe-tro-pav-lovsk'), A town in the government of Akmolinsk, West Siberia, situated on the Ishim, 300 miles west of Omsk. Population (1889), 16,794.

Petropavlovsk, or Petropaulovski (pā-trō-pou-lov'skē). A seaport in Kamchatka, Siberia, situated on the Sea of Kamchatka in lat. 52°58′ N., long. 158°44′ E. It is of little importance since its occupation by the English and French in 55. Population (1889), 2,529.

Petropolis (pā-trō'pō-lēs). A town of the state of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in the Organ Mountains, about 35 miles north of Rio de Janeiro and 2,300 feet above the sea. It was founded in 1831 as the summer residence of the imperial court, and is much frequented as a health-resort. It is noted for the beauty of its scenery. Population, about 5,000.

Petrovsk (pā-trovsk'). I. A seaport in Daghestan, Caucasia, Russia, situated on the Caspian Sea 75 miles north-west of Derbent. Population (1891), 3,409.—2. A town in the government of Saratoff, Russia, situated on the Medyveditza 63 miles north-northwest of Saratoff. Population, 16,385.

Petrozavodsk (pā-trō-zä-vodsk'). The capital of the government of Olonetz, Russia, situated on Lake Onega 185 miles northeast of St. Petersburg. It has a common-school established by Peter the Great in 1702, and other manufacturing industries. Population, 10,920.

Petruchio (pe-trō'chi-ō or -ki-ō). In Shakspere's "Taming of the Shrew," the rough wooer and tamer of Katherine. He subdues her by meeting turbulence with turbulence, and by a system of [illegible] good-natured himself. Fletcher introduces him in "The Woman's Prize, or the Tamer Tamed," as the keeper of his shrewish sister-in-law, Maria.

Petrus Lombardus. See *Lombard, Peter.*

Petsh. See *Ipel.*

Petsik (pet'sik), or **Pehtsik.** A collective name (signifying 'up' or 'up-stream') applied by the Westpsek Indians to the Quoratgan tribes on the Klamath above the mouth of the Trinity, northwestern California.

Pettau (pet'tou). A town in Styria, Austria-Hungary, situated on the Drave 15 miles southeast of Marburg. Population (1890), 3,914.

Pettenkofer (pet'ten-kō-fer), **Max von.** Born at Lichtenheim, Bavaria, Dec. 3, 1818. A German chemist and physiologist, professor of medical chemistry at Munich: noted for his researches in hygiene, especially in ventilation, the spread of cholera, etc.

Pettie (pet'i), **John.** Born at Edinburgh, March 17, 1839: died at Hastings, Feb. 21, 1893. A British historical, genre, and portrait painter. He first exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1861. Among his pictures are "Charles I. Erecting the Royal Court Martial" (1868); "Cervantes Watching Prisoners" (1869); "Charles I. Watching from this picture dotted the modern [illegible] [illegible] chalcophiles was made [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] in 1746" (1870). A Knight Errant" (1871), "[illegible] a portrait of William Black (1885), "The Romance," "Bonnie Prince Charlie," etc.

Pettigrew (pet'i-grō), **James Johnston.** Born in Tyrrel County, N. C., July 4, 1828: died near Winchester, Va., July 17, 1863. A Confederate general. He became brigadier-general in 1862, and commanded Heth's division during the third day's fight at the battle of Gettysburg, taking part in Pickett's charge. He was fatally wounded in the skirmish with the Union cavalry in the retreat to Virginia.

Petty (pet'i), Sir **William.** Born at Romsey, Hampshire, England, May 26, 1623: died at London, Dec. 16, 1687. An English statistician and political economist. He sided with the Parliament in

the civil war. In 1651 he was professor of anatomy at Oxford, and professor of music at Gresham College. In 1652 he was appointed physician to the army in Ireland, and about 1654 executed by contract a fresh survey, commonly known as the Down survey, of the forfeited lands granted to soldiers. He bought large tracts of land and established various industries. After the Restoration in 1660 he was knighted. In 1663 he invented a double-bottomed ship. He wrote "Treatise of Taxes and Contributions" (1662-80), "Political Arithmetic" (1690), "Political Anatomy of Ireland" (1691), etc.

Petty, William, first Marquis of Lansdowne. Born at Dublin, May 20, 1737; died May 7, 1805. A British statesman. He was president of the board of trade in 1763; secretary of state 1766-68 and 1782; and prime minister 1784-83. He succeeded his father as second earl of Shelburne in 1761, and was created marquis of Lansdowne in 1784.

Petty-Fitzmaurice (pet'i-fits-ma-ris'), **Henry,** third Marquis of Lansdowne. Born 1780: died Jan. 31, 1863. An English Liberal politician, son of the first Marquis of Lansdowne. He was chancellor of the exchequer 1806-7, home secretary 1827-28, lord president of the council 1830-34, 1835-41, and 1846-52; and a member of the cabinet (without office) 1852-58.

Petty-Fitzmaurice, Henry Charles Keith, fifth Marquis of Lansdowne. Born Jan. 14, 1845. An English politician, appointed governor-general of Canada in 1883.

Petulant (pet'u-lant). An admirer of Millamant in Congreve's "The Way of the World." He is an impertinent coxcomb.

Petun, Nation du. See *Tionontate.*

Peucer (poi'ser), **Kaspar.** Born at Bautzen, Saxony, Jan. 6, 1525; died at Dessau, Germany, Sept. 25, 1602. A German Protestant theologian and physician, son-in-law of Melanchthon. He was imprisoned 1574-86 as one of the leaders of the Cryptocalvinistic movement.

Peucker (poi'ker), **Eduard von.** Born at Schmiedeberg, Silesia, Jan. 19, 1791: died at Berlin, Feb. 10, 1876. A German general, commander of the army against the Baden insurrectionists in 1849. He wrote "Das deutsche Kriegswesen der Urzeit" (1860-64).

Peutinger (poi'ting-er), **Konrad.** Born at Augsburg, Oct. 14, 1465: died there, Dec. 24, 1547. A noted German antiquary. He is best known from his discovery of an ancient map of the military roads of the Roman Empire, called for him "Tabula Peutingeriana" (1753).

Pevas (pā'vās), or **Pebas** (pā'bās). Indians of northern Peru, on the Marañon and its tributaries. They formerly constituted one of the largest tribes of the Marañon, and Jesuits established many important missions among them, among others the town still called Pebas. They were probably of the Tupi stock, and perhaps a branch of the Omaguas.

Pevensey (pev'en-si), a small seaport on the coast of Sussex, England, 22 miles east of Brighton. It has the ruins of a castle, and is supposed to be the Roman Anderida.

Peveril (pev'ėr-il) **of the Peak.** A historical novel by Sir Walter Scott, published in 1823. The scene is laid near the Peak of Derbyshire and elsewhere in England, in the reign of Charles II.

Peyer (pī'er), **Johann Konrad.** Born at Schaffhausen, Switzerland, Dec. 26, 1653: died Feb. 29, 1712. A Swiss anatomist, the discoverer of Peyer's glands.

Peyronnet (pā-ro-nā'), **Charles Ignace,** Comte **de.** Born at Bordeaux, France, Oct. 9, 1778: died at Montferrand, near Bordeaux, Jan. 2, 1854. A French reactionary politician. He was minister of justice 1824-28, and minister of the interior 1830. He signed the "ordinances" (which led to the revolution of July), and was imprisoned at Ham 1830-36.

Pézenas (pāz-nās'), a town in the department of Hérault, France, situated at the junction of the Peyne with the Hérault, 25 miles west-southwest of Montpellier: the Roman Piscennæ. It has a trade in brandy. Population (1891), commune, 6,720.

Pezet (pā-thāt'), **Juan Antonio.** Born at Lima, 1810: died there, 1879. A Peruvian general and politician. He was prominent in the civil wars; was minister of war and marine in 1859; was second vice-president in 1860; and was vice-president under San Roman, Oct. 24, 1862; and by the death of the latter became constituted president, and was inaugurated Aug. 5, 1863. Soon after Spain demanded from Peru a large indemnity for alleged injuries. Pezet endeavored to temporize, and on Jan. 27, 1865, agreed to an arrangement to which the Peruvian people were strongly opposed: this led to a revolt, and Pezet, to avoid a civil war, resigned Nov. 6, 1865, and lived abroad until 1871.

Pezuela (pā-thō-ā'lā), **Joaquin de la.** Born in Aragon, 1761: died at Madrid, 1830. A Spanish general and administrator. He went to Peru as a colonel in 1805; rose to the rank of general; succeeded Goyeneche in the military command of Upper Peru, or Bolivia; and in 1816 became viceroy of Peru, assuming office July 7. Owing to his successes in checking the patriots under San Martin he was deposed by his own officers, Jan. 29, 1821, and soon after returned to Spain, where he published a defense of his conduct. He was created marquis of Viluma, and was subsequently captain-general of New Castile.

Pfäfers (pfā'fers), or **Pfeffers** (pfef'fers). A village and watering-place in the canton of St.-Gall, Switzerland, situated on the Tamina, near Ragaz, 10 miles north of Coire. It is noted for its hot springs and romantic gorge.

Pfaff (pfäf), **Christian Heinrich.** Born at Stuttgart, Würtemberg, March 2, 1772: died at Kiel, Holstein, April 24, 1852. A German physicist and chemist, brother of J. F. Pfaff: professor at Kiel from 1797.

Pfaff, Johann Friedrich. Born at Stuttgart, Würtemberg, Dec. 22, 1765: died at Halle, Prussia, April 20-21, 1825. A German mathematician, professor at Halle from 1810: noted for his analytical works.

Pfaffendorf (pfäf'fen-dorf), **Battle of** (in 1760). See *Leguitz.*

Pfaffenhofen (pfäf'fen-hō-fen). A small town in Upper Bavaria, Bavaria, situated on the Ilm between Munich and Ingolstadt. On April 15, 1745, the Austrians under Batthyani defeated the French-Bavarians; and April 19, 1809, the French under Oudinot defeated the Austrians.

Pfahlgraben (pfāl'grā-ben). A long line of fortifications built by the Romans about 70 A. D. for protection against the Germans. They extended from Ratisbon northwestward to Giessen, Ems, and Homburgen. The chief fort was the Saalburg.

Pfahlgrund (pfāl'grunt).

Pfalzburg (pfälts'bōrg). A town in Lorraine, Alsace-Lorraine, situated among the Vosges 27 miles northwest of Strasburg: formerly a fortress. It was taken by the Germans in Dec., 1870. Population (1890), 4,414.

Pfeffel (pfef'fel), **Gottlieb Konrad.** Born at Colmar, Alsace, June 28, 1736: died there, May 1, 1809. A German poet and fabulist.

Pfeiffer (pfī'er), **Franz.** Born at Solothurn, Switzerland, Feb. 28, 1815: died at Vienna, May 29, 1868. A German philologist, appointed professor of the German language and literature at Vienna in 1857. He is best known for editions of medical German works, including "German Mystics of the 14th Century," etc.

Pfeiffer, Madame (**Ida Reyer**). Born at Vienna, Oct. 15, 1797: died there, Oct. 28, 1858. An Austrian traveler and writer of travels. She traveled in Asiatic Turkey and Egypt in 1842; in Scandinavia and Iceland in 1845; around the world 1846-48, and again 1851-54; in Madagascar 1856-58 (where she was imprisoned); and elsewhere. She published "Reise einer Wienerin in das Heilige Land" ("Journey of a Viennese to the Holy Land," 1843), "Reise nach dem skandinavischen Norden" ("Journey to the Scandinavian North," 1846), "Eine Frauenfahrt um die Welt" ("A Woman's Journey round the World," 1850), "Zweite Weltreise" ("Second Journey round the World," 1856), "Reise nach Madagascar" (1861), etc.

Pfister (pfis'ter), **Albrecht.** Born about 1420: died about 1470. One of the earliest German printers.

The conjecture that Pfister printed the Bible of 36 lines will not bear a critical examination. It is not enough to show that our first positive knowledge of the types and the copies of this book begins with Pfister and Bamberg. It still remains to be proved that Pfister made the types and printed the copies. The proof is wanting and the probabilities are strongly adverse.

Dawn of Typog., Invention of Printing, p. 484.

Pfizer (pit'ser), **Paul Achatius.** Born at Stuttgart, Würtemberg, Sept. 12, 1801: died at Tübingen, Würtemberg, July 30, 1867. A German publicist and liberal politician.

Pfordten (pfōr'ten), **Ludwig Karl Heinrich von der.** Born at Ried, Upper Austria, Sept. 11, 1811: died at Munich, Aug. 18, 1880. A Bavarian politician, premier of Bavaria 1849-59 and 1864-66.

Pforta (pfōr'tä), or **Schulpforta** (shōl'pfor-tä). A state school 2½ miles west of Naumburg, Prussian Saxony. It was established by the Saxon government in 1543 in a Cistercian abbey. It came under the Prussian government in 1815.

Phæthusa (fē-thō'sä). A town in the circle of Karlsruhe, Baden, situated at the junction of the Würm, Nagold, and Enz, 15 miles southeast of Karlsruhe: said to be the Roman Porta Hercyniæ. It is the leading manufacturing city of Baden: the chief industry is the manufacture of jewelry. The siege of 400 of its citizens devoting themselves to death by holding a narrow pass, to secure the escape of the margrave George Frederick after the battle of Wimpfen, May 6, 1622, is now generally discredited. Population (1890), 29,988.

Phact (fakt). [Ar.] The second-magnitude star ε Columbæ.

Phæacia (fē-ā'shi-ā). [Gr. *Φαιάκια*, from *Φαίαξ*, *Φαίακες*, the inhabitants.] A mythical land represented in the Odyssey as visited by Odysseus on his return from Troy to Ithaca: sometimes identified with Corcyra.

Phaed (fā'ed), or **Phecda** (fek'dä). [Ar. *fahaddah*, the thigh of the bear.] The second-magnitude star γ Ursæ Majoris.

Phædo (fē'dō), or **Phædon** (fē'don). [Gr. *Φαίδων.*] Born at Elis, Greece: lived in the first part of the 4th century B. C. A Greek philosopher, a disciple of Socrates. His name is given to a celebrated dialogue of Plato, which purports to be the last conversation of Socrates, with an account of his death.

The Phædon, or last conversation and death of Socrates, is certainly the most famous of all Plato's writings, and owes this renown not only to the infinite importance of the subject—the immortality of the soul—but to the touching scenery and pathetic situation in which the dialogue is laid. Socrates and his friends in the prison, the calm cheerfulness of the victim, the distress of the friends, the emotions even of the jailer, these pictures are only paralleled in literature by the one sacrifice which was greater and more enduring than that of the noblest and purest pagan teacher. *Mahaffy*, Hist. of Classical Greek Lit., II. 180.

Phædra (fē'drä). [Gr. *Φαίδρα.*] In Greek legend, the daughter of Minos and Pasiphaë, sister of Ariadne, and wife of Theseus, noted for her love for her stepson Hippolytus. She was repulsed by Hippolytus, and calumniated him to Theseus, thus securing his death. When his innocence was known, she committed suicide. She was the subject of tragedies by Euripides, Seneca, and Racine, and of a lost tragedy by Sophocles.

Phædrus (fē'drus). [Gr. *Φαῖδρος.*] An Athenian, a friend of Plato, from whom one of Plato's most famous dialogues was named.

The Phædrus is a discourse in a far simpler setting—there are only two speakers, Socrates and Phædrus—but yet there are few Platonic works more full of poetry, as Socrates, by the shady banks of the Ilissus, and within view of the theatre of Dionysus, soars into a mighty dithyramb on the nature and origin of love, and unfolds what he holds us to long for immortality and to seek after perfection. The position of this piece in the development of the author's system has been much disputed, but there seems now to be a sort of general agreement, even among the Germans, that it was an early work. *Mahaffy*, Hist. of Classical Greek Lit., II. 189.

Phædrus. Lived in the first half of the 1st century A. D. A Roman fabulist, originally a Macedonian slave. His fables, in verse, were edited by Bentley, Orelli, Müller (1877), Hervieux (1884), etc.

Phaer (fā'er), **Thomas.** Born at Kilgarran, Pembrokeshire, Wales: died there, 1560. An English translator. He was advocate for the Marches of Wales, and became a doctor of medicine at Oxford, where he was educated. In 1558 he published his translation of the "Seven First Books of the Eneidos of Virgil." He had begun the tenth book when he died: nine books were published in 1562. He also wrote on various subjects, including law and medicine.

Phaethon (fā'e-thon). [Gr. *Φαέθων*, the shining one.] In Greek mythology, a surname or the name of the sun-god Helios; also, the son of Helios and Prote. The latter obtained permission from his father to drive his chariot (the sun) across the heavens, but, being unable to check his horses, nearly set the earth on fire, and was slain by Zeus with a thunderbolt.

Phaethon, or Loose Thoughts for Loose Thinkers. A work by Charles Kingsley, published in 1852.

Phalaris (fal'a-ris). [Gr. *Φάλαρις.*] A tyrant of Agrigentum in Sicily from about 570 B. C. to about 554 or 549 B. C., notorious for his cruelty (notably his human sacrifices in a heated brazen bull). The spuriousness of a number of epistles which passed under his name is shown by Bentley.

Phalerum (fa-lē'rum). [Gr. *Φάληρον.*] In ancient geography, a seaport of Attica, Greece, south of Athens and east of Piræus.

Phanagoria (fan-a-gō'ri-ā). [Gr. *Φαναγόρια.*] In ancient geography, a Greek colony situated on the island now called Taman, opposite the Crimea.

Phanariots (fa-nar'i-ōts). [From Turk. *Fenar*, a quarter of Constantinople, so called from a lighthouse (NGr. *φανάρι*) on the Golden Horn.] The residents of the quarter of Fanar in Constantinople; hence, the members of a class of aristocratic Greeks, chiefly resident in the Fanar quarter of Constantinople, who held important official positions under the Turks, and furnished hospodars of Moldavia, Wallachia, etc.

Phantaste (fan-tas'tē). A light-minded trifler in Ben Jonson's "Cynthia's Revels."

Pharamond (far'a-mond). A legendary king of France, noted in the Arthurian cycle of romance. He is said to have been the first king of France, and his reign has been placed between 420-428.

Pharamond (fä-rä-mōn'), **ou l'Histoire de France.** A novel by La Calprenède, published in 1661.

Pharaoh (fā'rō). [L. *Pharao.* Gr. *Φαραώ.* Heb. *Parōh*, from Egypt. *Pir-aa, Per-āa*, great house. See the quotation.] A title given to the Egyptian kings. Among those mentioned by this name in the Old Testament are a contemporary of Abraham; the patron and friend of Joseph; the oppressor of the Hebrews (Ra-

meses II.?); the Pharaoh who reigned at the time of the Exodus (Menephthah?); Pharaoh Necho (see *Necho*); and Pharaoh-Hophra, known as *Apries* or *Hophra*.

Pharaoh appears on the monuments as pir-aa, 'great house,' the palace in which the king lived being used to denote the king himself, just as in our own time the "porte" or gate of the palace has become synonymous with the Turkish Sultan. *Sayce*, Anc. Monuments, p. 59.

Pharisees (far'i-sēz). [From Heb. *parash*, separate.] An ancient Jewish school, sect, or party which was specially exact in its interpretation and observance of the law, both canonical and traditional. In doctrine the Pharisees held to the resurrection of the body, the existence of angels and spirits, the providence and decrees of God, the canonicity and authority of Scripture, and the authority of ecclesiastical tradition; politically they were intensely Jewish, though not constituting a distinct political party; morally they were scrupulous in the observance of the ritual and regulations of the law, both written and oral. The Pharisees antagonized John Hyrcanus I. (135–105 B. C.), and as religious reformers bitterly opposed the corruptions which had entered Judaism from the pagan religions. They were called Separatists by their opponents. In support of the authority of the law, and to provide for the many questions which it did not directly cover, they adopted the theory of an oral tradition given by God to Moses.

Pharnabazus (fär-na-bā'zus). Lived about 400 B. C. A Persian satrap in Asia Minor. He was allied with Sparta against Athens during the last part of the Peloponnesian war, and aided the Athenians under Conon against Sparta in 394 B. C.

Pharnaces (fär'na-sēz) **I.** King of Pontus about 190–170 B. C. He conquered Sinope in 183.

Pharnaces II. Died 47 B. C. A son of Mithridates the Great of Pontus. On the defeat of his father by the Romans in 63 B. C., he revolted and made himself master of that part of his father's dominions lying along the Cimmerian Bosporus. He afterward invaded Pontus, but was defeated by Cæsar at Zela in 47. He shortly after fell in battle.

Pharos (fā'ros). [Gr. *Φάρος.*] An island opposite ancient Alexandria, on which Ptolemy I. and Philadelphus II. erected the celebrated lighthouse Pharos, one of the seven wonders of the world. See *Alexandria*.

Pharpar (fär'pär). In Bible geography, a river of Damascus: the modern Awaj.

Pharsalia (fär-sā'li-ā). [Gr. *Φαρσαλία.*] A district of Thessaly, ancient Greece, containing the city of Pharsalus (which see).

Pharsalia. An epic poem in ten books, by Lucan (M. Annæus Lucanus), on the civil war between Pompey and Cæsar.

The scheme [of the Pharsalia] is prosaic, the treatment rhetorical, full of descriptions, speeches, and general reflections; the style is artificially elevated; the whole production youthful and immature, but indicative of genuine power and lofty, generous motives.
Teuffel and Schwabe, Hist. of Rom. Lit. (tr. by Warr), II. 78.

Pharsalus (fär-sā'lus). [Gr. *Φάρσαλος.*] In ancient geography, a city in the district of Pharsalia, Thessaly, Greece, 23 miles south of Larissa: the modern Fersala. It is celebrated for the great battle fought near it, 48 B. C., in which Cæsar with 22,000 legionaries and 1,000 cavalry totally defeated Pompey and his army of 45,000 legionaries and 7,000 cavalry.

Phaselis (fa-sē'lis). [Gr. *Φασηλίς.*] In ancient geography, a seaport of Lycia, Asia Minor, situated on the western shore of the Pamphylian Gulf (the modern Gulf of Adalia).

Phasis (fā'sis). [Gr. *Φᾶσις.*] In ancient geography, a river in Colchis. See *Rion*.

Phazania (fa-zā'ni-ā). In ancient geography, the modern Fezzan.

Phebe. See *Phebe*.

Phebo (fē'bō), **Donzel del.** The Knight of the Sun, a famous character in the old Spanish romances, reproduced in "The Mirror of Knighthood."

Phèdre (fādr). A tragedy by Racine, produced Jan. 1, 1677. It was founded on the story of Phædra. Within a week another play with the same name, by Pradon, was produced at the opposition theater. Owing to the tricks of the latter, Racine's play was a success, and Racine's masterpiece was nearly driven from the stage.

"Phèdre" . . . is unquestionably the most remarkable of Racine's regular tragedies. By it the style must stand or fall, and a reader need hardly go farther to appreciate it. . . . For excellence of construction, artful beauty of verse, skilful use of the limited means of appeal at the command of the dramatist, no play can surpass "Phèdre"; and if it still is found wanting, it undoubtedly is by the vast majority of critics (including nowadays a powerful minority even among Frenchmen themselves), the fault lies rather in the style than in the author, or at least in the author for adopting the style.
Saintsbury, French Lit., p. 303.

Pheidias. See *Phidias*.

Phelps (felps), **Austin.** Born at West Brookfield, Mass., Jan. 7, 1820; died at Bar Harbor, Maine, Oct. 13, 1890. An American Congregational clergyman and author, professor at Andover Theological Seminary from 1848. His works include "New Birth" (1867), "Solitude of Christ" (1868), "Theory of Preaching" (1881), "English Style in Public Discourse" (1883), "My Study" (1885), etc.

Phelps, Edward John. Born at Middlebury, Vt., 1822. An American jurist and diplomatist, son of Samuel Shethar Phelps. He became professor of law at Yale in 1881, and was United States minister to Great Britain 1885–89.

Phelps, Samuel. Born at Devonport, Feb. 13, 1804; died near Epping, Essex, Nov. 6, 1878. Anotted English actor. He went on the stage in 1838, playing in provincial towns, but was first noticed in Oct., 1836, when he appeared at Exeter with great success. He made his first appearance on the London stage (Haymarket) in 1837, and in 1844, in conjunction with Mrs. Warner and Mr. Greenwood, he took Sadler's Wells Theatre, playing there until 1862. He devoted himself to the revival of Shakspere and the older dramatists, and personated 30 of Shakspere's characters, together with such parts as Sir Pertinax Macsycophant, in which he was celebrated. He was good in tragedy, but perhaps at his best in what may be called dry and intellectual comedy.

Phelps, Samuel Shethar. Born at Litchfield, Conn., May 13, 1793; died at Middlebury, Vt., March 25, 1855. An American jurist and politician. He was United States senator from Vermont 1839–51 and 1853–54.

Phelps, William Walter. Born at New York, Aug. 24, 1839; died at Teaneck, Englewood, N. J., June 18, 1894. An American politician. He was a Republican member of Congress from New Jersey 1873–75; was United States minister to Austria 1881–82; was a member of Congress from New Jersey 1883–89; and was minister to Germany 1889–93.

Phips Ward, Elizabeth Stuart. See *Ward*.

Phenicia, or **Phenicia** (fe-nish'i). [L. *Phœnice*, Gr. *Φοινίκη*, land of palms.] The strip of land extending from 33° to 36° N. lat. on the coast of southern Syria, between Mount Lebanon and the Mediterranean Sea. It was about 200 miles in length, and its width did not exceed 35 miles at the maximum; area, about 3,000 square miles. But for Mount Lebanon (the snows of Lebanon) which irrigated it, and the energy and enterprise of its inhabitants, made this narrow tract of land one of the most varied in its products, and gave it a place in history out of proportion to its size. Its principal rivers were the Leontes (the modern Litany), north of Tyre and the Orontes (the modern Nahr el-Asy) in the north. The cedars on the mountains furnished building-material, the coast furnished sand for glass and the purple small for dyeing; and the inland plains were covered with orchards, gardens, and cornfields. Though the coast-line was deeply indented, the skill of the inhabitants secured them harbors. The ancient inhabitants of Phenicia, the Phenices of the classical writers (*Poeni* or *Puni* designating the Carthaginians, now considered by many scholars to have been Semites of the Canaanite group, though in Gen. x. 15 Sidon (Zidon), from whom the oldest city in the region was named, is described as a first-born descendant of Ham. They called themselves Canaanites, and their country Canaan. According to classical writers they emigrated from the Persian Gulf, but the reason for the assumption that the Phenicians were identical with the *Punti* of the Egyptian monuments. The language of the Phenicians was closely akin to Hebrew. They worshiped as principal deities Baal and Astarte, besides the seven planets under the name of Cabiri (which see). Phenicia never formed a single state under one head, but rather a confederacy of cities. In the earliest period (1500 B. C.) Sidon stood at the head of Phenician cities; about 1100 Sidon lost the hegemony to Tyre; in 761 Arvadus was added to the Phenician cities; and about the same time these three cities Tripolis (the modern Tarablus) was added. South of Tripolis lay Byblus was situated, while Berytus (the modern Beirut) in the north-east of Phenicia proper was added to the Phenician cities. To the territory of Tyre belonged Ake or Acca (the modern Acre), later called Ptolemais. Separated from the rest of Phenicia by Joppa (the modern Jaffa) lay the coast-plain of Palestine, which the Maccabees united with Palestine. The constitution of these Phenician townships was aristocratic, headed by a king. The overflowing of the Euphrates by the Mediterranean was Hiram, a contemporary and friend of David and Solomon. After Hiram six kings are supposed to have ruled until Ethbaal or Ithobal, the father of Jezebel, wife of Ahab. Under Ethbaal's grandson, Pygmalion, contentions about the throne led to the emigration of his sister Elissa (Dido in Virgil) and the foundation of Carthage. The revolt of Phenicia in the middle of the 9th century B. C. Phenicia shared the fate of Syria at large. After the battle of Karkar (854 B. C.) it became tributary to Assyria. It revolted from Assyria for independence under Shalmaneser IV., but was brought to submission by his successor, Sargon. In 609 Phenicia came for a short time into the hands of Necho II. of Egypt, but in 604 Nebuchadnezzar II. subdued it. Under Ethbaal's grandson, Pygmalion, contentions about the throne led to the emigration of his sister Elissa (Dido in Virgil) and the foundation of Carthage. The revolt of Phenicia in the middle of the 9th century B. C. Phenicia shared the fate of Syria at large. After the battle of Karkar (854 B. C.) it became tributary to Assyria. It revolted from Assyria for independence under Shalmaneser IV., but was brought to submission by his successor, Sargon. In 609 Phenicia came for a short time into the hands of Necho II. of Egypt, but in 604 Nebuchadnezzar II. subdued it for 13 years (586–573) by Nebuchadnezzar. Cyrus brought Phenicia with the rest of the Babylonian possessions under Persian supremacy. But, owing to their distinguished fleet, Phenician princes retained a part of independence. In 351 Sidon was destroyed by Artaxerxes III. The same fate befell Tyre at the hands of Alexander the Great in 332. Tyrian Phenicia was annexed by Pompey to the Syrian province of the Roman Empire. Less original and productive in the domain of thought and higher culture, the Phenicians excelled the other branches of the Semitic family in contributions to material civilization. They were the merchants and manufacturers of antiquity. They were the most skilful shipbuilders and boldest navigators. All along the Mediterranean and even beyond Gibraltar, they established colonies. They sent colonies to Cyprus, Crete, and England, and it is not improbable that they worked the tin mines of Cornwall. They even ventured to circumnavigate Africa. The principal articles of their commerce were precious stones, metals, glassware, costly textiles, and especially purple robes. Their skill in architecture was exhibited in the temple of Solomon. Their alphabetic writing became the parent of all the alphabetic systems now in use. They also transmitted a knowledge of mathematics and of weights and measures to other nations. Of the Phenician literature only a few fragments in Greek translation (by Sanchuniathon) have come down to us. Among the nameless Phenician monuments the most important is that of the sarcophagus of the "king of Sidon" Eshmunazar (best half of the 6th century B. C.), found at Sidon, and now in Paris.

Phenix, or **Phœnix** (fē'niks). [Gr. *Φοῖνιξ.*] In ancient Oriental mythology, a wonderful bird of great beauty, which, after living 500 or 600 years in the Arabian wilderness, built its own pyre of its kind, built for itself a nest of the richest spices and aromatic gums, lighted the pile with the fanning of its wings, and was burned upon it, but from its ashes revived in the freshness of youth. Hence the Phenix was a symbol of immortality. Allusions to the mythical bird in the heraldic and poetic literature of the world appear in forms in Arabic, Persian and India. In heraldry the Phenix is always represented in the midst of flames.

Pheræ (fē'rē). [Gr. *Φεραί.*] In ancient geography, a city in Thessaly, Greece, 25 miles southeast of Larissa. It was important in the first half of the 4th century B. C., under the tyrant Jason and his family.

Pherecydes (fe-res'i-dēz) **of Syros.** Born in the island of Syros; lived in the 6th century B. C. A Greek philosopher, sometimes reckoned among the seven wise men. Fragments of his work on cosmogony and theology are extant.

Pherkad (fēr'kad). [*Ar. ahd-rajad*, the calf.] The name of the third-magnitude star ; Ursæ Minoris. The Arabs called the two stars ε and ζ, *al-farkadan* the two calves, hence usually called *Kokab*.

Phi Beta Kappa Society. [From the Greek letters φ, β, and κ, the initials of the words which form the motto of the society.] A literary society (nominally secret), established in several American colleges, to which students of high scholarship are admitted. It was founded at William and Mary College, Virginia, in 1776.

Phidias (fid'i-as). [Gr. *Φειδίας.*] Born, probably at Athens, about 500 B. C.; died about 430 B. C. A celebrated Greek sculptor, the son of Charmides. He studied with Hegias of Athens, and later with Ageladas of Argos, who may have come to Athens in the time of Cimon. He became later under Pericles a counselor in political affairs of Athens, and a chief sculptor, and was a sort of supervisor of public works. Among his first works were the temple of Theseus, not definitely identified with the existing building, and a group of thirteen figures at Delphi, ordered by Cimon, son of Miltiades, to commemorate the victory at Marathon, in which Miltiades was represented among the others. To this early period are described also the Athene at Pellene, the Athene Areia at Platæa, and the Athene Promachos, or bronze colossus, on the Acropolis. This figure was probably more than 20 feet high, and conveys a true great distance. The pedestal was discovered in 1845. The statue of Olympian Zeus at Elis, his greatest work, described by Pausanias, was supposed to have been about 40 feet high, seated and holding a Nike (Victory) in his hand. The flesh was of ivory and the drapery of gold, with inlaid or inscribed decoration. On the throne itself, which rose above the head of the statue, was elaborately carved and decorated to the very top. Both throne and statue were surrounded with statues and paintings. In 444 B. C. Phidias must have been in the full enjoyment of intimate association with Pericles in his transformation of the city. All the great monuments of Athens, including the Parthenon, were erected at the time, within a period not longer than 20 years. The work of Phidias culminated in the Athene Parthenos, a chryselephantine (gold and ivory) statue of Athene in the cella of the Parthenon. It was finished and consecrated in 438. The figure was about 38 feet high, standing, and held a Nike in her right hand. The Athene Lemnia by the same master, a bronze statue, is known to us, but inadequately. The enormous expense of these works, which was paid with money exacted from the allies of Athens, brought both Pericles and Phidias into disrepute. According to Plutarch, Phidias was accused of appropriating the gold devoted to the statue to his own use. The gold was removed, weighed, and found to be intact. He was then accused of impiety in representing Pericles and himself on the shield of the goddess. On this accusation he was condemned, thrown into prison, and died there, possibly of poison, in his old age. It is doubtful. The actual style of Phidias is best represented in the well-known fragments of the frieze of the Parthenon, which easily hold the supreme place among all existing works of sculpture. Among the independent statues of Phidias was an Amazon at Ephesus which took the second prize in competition with Polycletus. This is supposed to be represented by the Amazon Mattei of the Vatican.

Phigalia (fī-gā'li-a or fig-ā'li-a). [Gr. *Φιγάλεια.*] In ancient geography, a town in Arcadia, Greece, situated in lat. 37° 24′ N., long. 22° 52′ E. Near it was Bassæ, which see.

Philadelphia (fil-a-del'fi-a). [Gr. *Φιλαδέλφεια*, city of Philadelphia.] In ancient geography, (*a*) A city of Lydia, Asia Minor, 78 miles east of Smyrna. It contained one of the seven churches of Asia addressed in Revelation, iii. The chief town of the Ammonites, east of the Jordan, 50 miles east of Jerusalem; earlier called Rabbah or Rabbath-Ammon.

Philadelphia (fil-a-del'fi-ā). [See *City of Brotherly Love.*] A city forming a county in Pennsylvania, situated on the Delaware and Schuylkill, in lat. 39° 57′ N., long. 75° 9′ W. It is the largest city in the State, and the third city in population and first manufacturing city in the country. It is called

"the City of Brotherly Love." The streets are generally at right angles. The more important buildings and objects of interest are Independence Hall (or Old State House), Carpenter's Hall, Christ Church, Girard College, the United States mint and custom-house, the post-office, the municipal buildings, and Fairmount Park. The leading manufactures are those of iron and steel machinery, cotton, wool, silk, carpets, bricks, sugar-refining, etc. The city was formerly the chief commercial city of the country; it is the terminus of steamship lines to Liverpool, Glasgow, and American ports, and the center for the Pennsylvania, Reading, and Lehigh Valley railroads. It was formerly the chief literary center of the country, and previous to 1830 the first city in population. It is the seat of the American Philosophical Society, Pennsylvania Historical Society, and Academy of Natural Sciences. It was laid out in 1682 under a patent granted to William Penn; was the residence of Benjamin Franklin; was the meeting-place of the Continental Congress in 1774 and generally afterward (the Declaration of Independence being adopted there July 4, 1776, and the Articles of Confederation in 1778); was the meeting place of the Constitutional Convention in 1787; and was the capital of the country from 1790 to 1800, and the capital of Pennsylvania until 1799. It was ravaged by yellow fever in 1793. The first national bank was established here in 1791, and the second bank in 1816. There was an anti-Romanist riot in 1844. The territory of the city was greatly enlarged by the annexation of Germantown, Frankford, Manayunk, etc., in 1854. The Centennial Exposition of 1876 was held in the city. Population (1890), 1,046,964.

Philæ (fī'lē). [Gr. Φιλαί.] An island in the Nile, Upper Egypt, situated near the first cataract, in lat. 24° N. It is noted for its remains of ancient temples. The temple of Isis, founded by Ptolemy Philadelphus and Arsinoe (286 B. C.), is preceded by a great double pylon, 120 feet wide and 60 high, behind which lies the Great Court, which has a colonnade on its east side, and a complete small temple, almost Greek in plan, on the west. A second pylon, of smaller size, opens on a hypostyle hall with huge columns and brilliantly colored decoration. A Greek inscription shows that Isis and Osiris were worshiped here as late as 453 A. D. The Kiosk, or Pharaoh's Bed, so called, is a small but beautiful and well preserved temple of late date, rectangular in plan. The capitals are of the spreading foliage type, in several forms.

Philaminte (fēl-ä-mañt'). The wife of Chrysale in Molière's "Les femmes savantes." She is infatuated with the talents of Trissotin.

Philander (fi-lan'dėr). [Gr. φίλανδρος, loving men.] A name often given to lovers in old plays and romances, as in Ariosto's "Orlando Furioso" and Beaumont and Fletcher's "Laws of Candy." The verb *philander* is taken from this.

Philario (fi-lä'ri-ō). In Shakspere's "Cymbeline," an Italian gentleman, friend to Posthumus.

Philaster (fi-las'tėr), **or Love lies Bleeding.** A play by Beaumont and Fletcher, produced about 1610, published in 1620. It was very successful. In 1695 an unsuccessful version was produced by Elkanah Settle. In 1714 another, called "Restauration, or Right will Take Place," was published by the Duke of Buckingham. In 1764 another version was produced by Colman the elder.

Philbrick (fil'brik), **John Dudley.** Born at Deerfield, N. H., May 28, 1818: died at Danvers, Mass., Feb. 2, 1886. An American educator, founder of the "Quincy system" of public instruction.

Philemon (fi-lē'mon). [Gr. Φιλήμων.] In Greek legend, a Phrygian who with his wife Baucis offered hospitality to Zeus and Hermes. See *Baucis*.

Philemon. Born about 360 B. C.: died 262. A Greek poet of the New Attic Comedy. Fragments of his works have survived.

Philemon, Epistle of Paul to. One of the books of the New Testament, a letter written by Paul during his first captivity at Rome.

Philidor. See *Danican*.

Philinte (fe-lañt'). In Molière's comedy "Le misanthrope," the friend of Alceste. He is an easy-going man who bears quietly with the faults of others only from the necessity of living among them, and who from his easy idea of the utter impossibility of making them better forms a happy contrast to Alceste.

Philip (fil'ip), the Apostle. [L. *Philippus*, from Gr. Φίλιππος, fond of horses; It. *Filippo*, Sp. *Felipe*, Pg. *Filippe*, F. *Philippe*.] Lived in the 1st century. One of the twelve apostles, sometimes confounded with Philip the Evangelist. Nothing is known concerning him after the ascension, though he is the subject of various legends.

Philip, surnamed "The Evangelist." Lived in the 1st century. A deacon and preacher in the early Christian church. He is noted as the agent in the professed conversion of Simon the sorcerer, and for his conversation with the Ethiopian eunuch.

Philip II. Born 382 B. C.: assassinated at Ægæ, Macedonia, Aug., 336 B. C. King of Macedon, son of Amyntas II., and father of Alexander the Great. He lived some years at Thebes as a hostage; succeeded his brother Perdiccas in 359, defeated the Illyrians and Pæonians in 358; captured Amphipolis in 358, and Potidæa in 356, founded Philippi in 356; captured Methone about 353; subdued nearly all Thessaly in 352, took Olynthus in 347, took part in the Sacred War against the Phocians, after whose overthrow in 346 he was elected to their place in the Amphictyonic Council; made peace with Athens in 346; besieged unsuccessfully Perinthus and Byzantium 340–339; took command in the Holy War against the Locrians in 339; totally defeated the combined Athenian and Theban army at Chæronea in 338; subdued the Peloponnesus, and in 337 was chosen commander of the Greek forces against Persia.

Philip III. Arrhidæus. Murdered 317 B. C. King of Macedon, illegitimate son of Philip II.: proclaimed king in 323.

Philip IV. King of Macedon, son of Cassander. He reigned for a few months about 297 B. C.

Philip V. Born 237 B. C.: died 179 B. C. King of Macedon, son of Demetrius II. He reigned 220–179. He was at war with the Ætolian League 220–217; was allied with Carthage and at war with Rome (later also with the Ætolian League, etc.) 215–205; began the second war against Rome in 200; was defeated by Flamininus at Cynoscephalæ in 197; and was forced to renounce the hegemony in Greece in 196.

Philip I. Born about 1053: died 1108. King of France 1060–1108, son of Henry I.

Philip II. Augustus. Born Aug. 21, 1165: died at Mantes, France, July 14, 1223. King of France, son of Louis VII. whom he succeeded in 1180: one of the chief consolidators of the French monarchy. He banished the Jews; engaged in the third Crusade with Richard the Lion-Hearted in 1190; withdrew from it in 1191 and waged war with Richard; conquered (1202–05) Normandy, Anjou, Maine, Poitou, and Touraine from England; and gained the victory of Bouvines in 1214. The crusade against the Albigenses occurred in his reign.

Philip III., surnamed "The Bold" (F. "Le Hardi"). Born 1245: died at Perpignan, France, 1285. King of France, son of Louis IX. whom he succeeded in 1270. He inherited in 1271 the duchy of Toulouse, which was added to the crown-lands.

Philip IV., surnamed "The Fair" (F. "Le Bel"). Born at Fontainebleau, France, 1268: died Nov. 29, 1314. King of France 1285–1314, son of Philip III. He married in 1284 Joanna, heiress of Navarre, whereby he united that kingdom with France. In 1292 or 1293 he summoned Edward I. of England, as the holder of French fiefs, to his court to answer for depredations committed by Edward's subjects on the Norman coast. Edward sent his brother, the Earl of Lancaster, who surrendered Guienne to Philip as security for a satisfactory settlement. Philip thereupon declared Edward's fiefs forfeited on account of his non-appearance. War broke out in consequence in 1294; peace was restored in 1299, Guienne being restored to Edward. In 1296 he became involved in a quarrel with Pope Boniface VIII., as the growing expenditures occasioned by the centralization of the government led him to tax ecclesiastical property. The quarrel culminated in 1303 in the seizure of the Pope, who, although released by the Roman populace, died shortly after. Boniface's successor, Benedict XI., dying in 1304, Philip procured the election of a Frenchman, Clement V., who removed the papal residence to Avignon. In 1302 Philip's army was defeated by the revolted Flemings at Courtrai, and he was forced to recognize their independence in 1305. He suppressed the order of the Templars, whose lands he confiscated.

Philip V., "The Tall." Born 1293 (?): died 1322. King of France 1316–22, second son of Philip IV. He succeeded his brother Louis X.

Philip VI. Born 1293: died Aug., 1350. King of France 1328–50, son of Charles of Valois (the brother of Philip IV.): the first king of the house of Valois. In his reign began the Hundred Years War with England (1339). He was defeated by Edward III. at Crecy in 1346, lost Calais in 1347, and acquired Dauphine in 1349.

Philip I., surnamed "The Handsome." Born at Bruges, 1478: died in Spain, Sept. 25, 1506. King of Castile, son of the emperor Maximilian I. and Mary of Burgundy, and grandson of Charles the Bold. He became sovereign of Burgundy in 1482; married Joanna, daughter of Ferdinand and Isabella, in 1496; and became king of Castile in 1504. He was the father of the emperors Charles V. and Ferdinand I.

Philip II. Born at Valladolid, Spain, May 21, 1527: died at the Escorial, Spain, Sept. 13, 1598. King of Spain 1556–98, son of the emperor Charles V. and Isabella of Portugal. He was invested by his father with the duchy of Milan in 1540, with the kingdoms of Naples and Sicily in 1554, and with the lordship of the Netherlands in 1555, and succeeded to the throne of Spain and its dependencies on the abdication of his father in 1556. Throughout his reign the chief objects of his policy were to restore the Roman Catholic religion in the Protestant countries of Europe, and to introduce a uniform and despotic form of government throughout his diversified dominions. In 1559 he concluded with France the favorable peace of Cateau-Cambresis, which ended a war inherited from the previous reign. His political and religious oppression provoked in 1566 a revolt of the Netherlands, which resulted in the virtual independence of the seven northern provinces by the Union of Utrecht in 1579. His half-brother Don John of Austria gained the brilliant naval victory of Lepanto over the Turks, Oct. 7, 1571. In 1581 he annexed Portugal, the inheritance of which he claimed in right of his mother. In 1585 he formed an alliance with the Holy League against the Huguenots in France, but was unable in the end to prevent the accession of Henry IV. In 1588 he sent an unsuccessful expedition (see *Armada, The Invincible*) against England, which among other causes of offense, was giving assistance to the Dutch insurgents. He was four times married, his first wife being Maria, daughter of John III. of Portugal, whom he married in 1543, and who died in 1545; his second, Mary, queen of England, whom he married in 1554, and who died in 1558; his third, Elizabeth, daughter of Henry II. of France, married in 1559, who died in 1568; and his fourth, Anne, daughter of the emperor Maximilian II., married in 1570, who died in 1580.

Philip II. A tragedy by Alfieri, which was printed in 1783. It was founded on the Abbé de Saint-Réal's story of Don Carlos.

Philip III. Born at Madrid, 1578: died at Madrid, 1621. King of Spain, son of Philip II. and Anne of Austria. He reigned 1598–1621. The Moors were expelled from Spain in 1609.

Philip IV. Born at Valladolid, Spain, 1605: died 1665. King of Spain, son of Philip III.: reigned 1621–65. The Spanish power declined through wars with the Netherlands and France, and the loss of Portugal in 1640.

Philip IV. **1.** An equestrian portrait by Velasquez, in the Royal Museum at Madrid. The king, in corselet and plumed hat, holding his baton of command, sits on a prancing charger. This is held to be Velasquez's finest portrait.

2. A portrait by Velasquez, in the Louvre, Paris.

Philip V. Born at Versailles, France, Dec. 19, 1683: died at Madrid, July 9, 1746. King of Spain, grandson of Louis XIV. of France, and second son of the dauphin: called Duke of Anjou until his succession to the Spanish throne in 1700 (by the will of Charles II.). His accession caused the War of the Spanish Succession. He lost Gibraltar in 1704, and by the peace of Utrecht was obliged to cede the Spanish Netherlands, the Milanese, Sardinia, and Naples to the emperor. He abdicated in favor of his son Louis in 1724, but on the death of the latter in the same year resumed the government. He was, during the latter part of his reign, completely under the ascendancy of his second wife, Elizabeth Farnese of Parma.

Philip (Marcus Julius Philippus), "The Arabian." Roman emperor 244–249. He celebrated the thousandth anniversary of the founding of Rome by a splendid exhibition of the secular games in 248.

Philip, surnamed "The Bold" (F. "Le Hardi"). Born Jan. 15, 1342: died April 27, 1404. Duke of Burgundy, younger son of John the Good of France. He obtained the duchy of Burgundy in 1361. He was regent for many years in the reign of Charles VI.

Philip, surnamed "The Good" (F. "Le Bon"). Born at Dijon, France, 1396: died at Bruges, 1467. Duke of Burgundy, son of John the Fearless, whom he succeeded in 1419. As regent of France he signed the treaty of Troyes in 1420; was allied with England against Charles VII. until 1435; and acquired Holland and other territories.

Philip, surnamed "The Magnanimous." Born Nov. 13, 1504: died March 31, 1567. Landgrave of Hesse 1509–67. He introduced the Reformation into Hesse in 1526; and was one of the founders of the Smalkaldic League 1530–31. He was imprisoned by Charles V. 1547–52.

Philip, Duke of Swabia. Born about 1177: murdered at Bamberg, Germany, by Otto von Wittelsbach, June 21, 1208. Youngest son of Frederick Barbarossa. He was elected king of Germany in 1198, but his rival Otto IV. was chosen emperor. A ten years' war with Otto ended in Philip's death.

Philip, King (originally **Metacomet**). Killed at Mount Hope, Rhode Island, Aug. 12, 1676. An Indian chief, the son of Massasoit. He became chief of the Wampanoag or Pokanoket Indians in 1662; gave his name to King Philip's war against the New England colonists, which commenced at Swansea, June, 1675; prosecuted the war 1675–76; and was killed by a party under command of Benjamin Church.

Philip, Herod. See *Herod Philip*.

Philip Augustus. See *Philip II.* of France.

Philiphaugh (fil'ip-hâch). A place about 2 miles west of Selkirk, Scotland. Here, Sept. 13, 1645, the Parliamentary troops under Leslie totally defeated the Royalist Highlanders under Montrose.

Philippa (fi-lip'ä). [L., fem. of *Philippus*.] Born about 1312: died 1369. Queen of Edward III. of England. She was the daughter of William, count of Holland and Hainault, and married Edward in 1328.

Philippe Égalité, Duke of Orléans. See *Orléans*.

Philippeville (fē-lēp-vēl'). A seaport in the province of Constantine, Algeria, situated on the Gulf of Stora 38 miles north-northeast of Constantine. It was founded by the French in 1838 on the site of the ancient Roman station Rusicada, and is an important commercial port for the trade of eastern Algeria and eastern Sahara. Population (1891), 15,950; commune, 21,962.

Philippeville. A small town and former fortress in the province of Namur, Belgium, 23 miles southwest of Namur. It was taken by the Prussians from the French in 1815.

Philippi (fi-lip'ī). [Gr. Φίλιπποι.] In ancient geography, a city of Macedonia, situated 73 miles east-northeast of Saloniki. It was named from Philip II. of Macedon, and is famous for the two battles in 42 B. C. in which Octavius and Mark Antony defeated the republicans under Brutus and Cassius. A Christian church was founded here by Paul, who addressed to the church the Epistle to the Philippians.

Philippi. The capital of Barbour County, West Virginia, situated on Tygart's Valley River, 80

miles south-southeast of Wheeling. The Confederates were routed here by the Federals June 3, 1861.

Philippians (fi-lip'i-anz). **Epistle to the.** A letter addressed by the apostle Paul to the church in Philippi. He alludes in it to the close personal relations existing between himself and the members of that church, encourages them to remain in unity, and warns them against various dangers. It was probably written at Rome shortly before his release in 63.

Philippics (fi-lip'iks). **The.** A group of nine orations of Demosthenes, directed against Philip of Macedon. "The real adversary in all these famous speeches is not so much the King of Macedon as the sloth and supineness of the Athenians, and the influence of the peace party, whether honest or bribed by Philip." (*Mahaffy.*) They are the first Philippic, urging the sending of a military force to Thrace, delivered 351 B. C.; three orations in behalf of the city of Olynthus (destroyed by Philip), delivered in 349 348; the oration "On the Peace," 346; the second Philippic, 344; the oration "On the Embassy," 344; the speech "On the Chersonese," 341; and the third Philippic, 341. The name is also given to a series of fourteen orations of Cicero against Mark Antony, delivered 44–43 B. C.

Philippicus (fi-lip'i-kus), or **Philepicus** (fi-lep'-i-kus) (originally **Bardanes**). Byzantine emperor 711–713.

Philippine (fil'ip-in) **Islands**, or **Philippines**, Sp. **Islas Filipinas** (ēs'lās fē-lē-pē'nās). [Named after Philip II. of Spain.] An archipelago between the China Sea on the west and the Pacific Ocean on the east. Capital, Manila. It is situated to the east of Annam and northeast of Borneo, and is separated from Celebes on the south by the Celebes Sea. The principal islands are Luzon, Camarines, Mindoro, Samar, Leyte, Panay, Negros, Cebu, Bohol, Mindanao, Palawan, and the Sulu Islands. The surface is hilly or mountainous; highest peak, 10,400 feet. The chief products are tobacco, hemp, coffee, sugar, cocoa, and rice. The group belongs to Spain, and is ruled by a governor-general and a captain-general. The inhabitants are mostly different Malay tribes (Tagals, Visayas, etc.); there are also Chinese, negritos, and mixed races. The original religion is Roman Catholic. The islands were discovered in 1521 by Magalhaes, who was killed there. Settlement was commenced in 1565. Area, 114,326 square miles. Population (excluding the Sulu Islands), 7,000,000.

Philippopolis (fil-ip-op'ō-lis), Turk. **Filibe** (fē'-lē-be) or **Felibe.** [Gr. *Φιλιππούπολις*, city of Philip.] The capital of Eastern Rumelia, Bulgaria, situated on the Maritza in lat. 42° 10′ N., long. 24° 45′ E. It is a trading center, and has considerable manufactures. It is the ancient city named after Philip II. of Macedon. It was occupied by the Russians in 1878. A revolution broke out there in 1885, resulting in the union of Eastern Rumelia with Bulgaria. Population (1885), 33,442.

Philippoteaux (fē-lē-po-tō'), **Henri Emmanuel Félix.** Born at Paris, 1815; died there, Nov. 8, 1884. A French historical and battle painter. He painted the cyclorama "The Defense of Paris."

Philippoteaux, Paul. Born at Paris, 1846. A French painter of cycloramas, son of H. E. F. Philippoteaux. Among his cycloramas are "Battle of Gettysburg" (1883), "Plevna," and "Falls of Niagara."

Philipps (fē'lips), **Georg.** Born at Königsberg, Prussia, Jan. 6, 1804; died at Vienna, Sept. 6, 1872. A German jurist and Roman Catholic historian, professor at Munich 1830–47, at Innsbruck 1849–51, and at Vienna 1851–72. His chief work on canon law is "Kirchenrecht" (1845–72).

Philippsburg (fē'lips-bōrg). A small town in the circle of Karlsruhe, Baden, situated at the junction of the Salzbach with the Rhine, 16 miles north of Karlsruhe. It has been often taken, notably by the Imperialists in 1676 and by the French in 1688, 1734, and 1799.

Philippus (Roman emperor). See *Philip.*

Philips (fil'ips), **Ambrose.** Born 1671; died 1749. An English writer. He was of a Leicestershire family, and was educated at Cambridge (St. John's College), where he wrote his "Pastorals" (1709), which appeared in the sixth volume of Tonson's "Miscellanies" (the same volume in which Pope's "Pastorals" appeared). He aided Addison and Steele, and later with Pope, went to Ireland as secretary to Archbishop Boulter, and was member of Parliament for the county of Armagh, Ireland. His nickname "Namby Pamby" was conferred on him by Henry Carey, and adopted by Pope who considered it suited to his "eminence in the infantile style." Doran says, however, that he ranked with the wits at Button's Coffee House, and had no reason to fear the ridicule of men like Carey. He is best known by his play "The Distrest Mother," an adaptation of Racine's "Andromaque" (1711). Among his other plays are "The Briton" (1721), "Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester" (1722), etc.

Philips, or **Phillips** (fil'ips), **John.** Born at Bampton, Oxfordshire, 1676; died 1708. An English writer. He was educated at Winchester and at Oxford (Christ Church). "The Splendid Shilling," a burlesque of Milton's "Paradise Lost," appeared about 1703. In 1705 he published "Blenheim," also in imitation of Milton, and in 1706 "Cyder," his most ambitious work, in imitation of Vergil's "Georgics."

Philips, Mrs. (**Katharine Fowler**). Born at London, Jan. 1, 1631; died June 22, 1664. An English letter-writer and poet. She was known as "the matchless Orinda," because of the signature "Orinda" adopted by her in a correspondence with Sir Charles Cotterel, who used the name of "Poliarchus." She also used the name as her usual signature. She translated "Horace" and "Pompey," two of Corneille's plays, which, with a number of poems, were published in 1667.

In her seventeenth year she married a Royalist gentleman of Wales, Mr. James Philips, of Cardigan Priory. . . . She seems to have adopted the melodious pseudonym by which she has become known by peculiarly in 1651. It would appear that among her friends and associates in and near London she instituted a Society of Friendship, to which male and female members were admitted, and in which poetry, religion, and the human heart were to form the subjects of discussion. The Society, chiefly, no doubt owing to the activity of Mrs. Philips, flourished, and is well known, and was an object of interest to contemporaries. . . . The memory of the matchless Orinda was celebrated in numberless odes. All the Royalist poets combined to do her honor. Cowley numbered her in a Pindaric ode; Denham demanded the privilege of concluding her Horace. Her name was mentioned with those of Sappho and Corinna, and her fame was sung without paperwith which would have seemed a little fulsome if addressed to the Muse herself. *Gosse*, Hours in a Library.

Philip van Artevelde. See *Artevelde.*

Philisides (fil-is'i-dēz). In Sir Philip Sidney's "Arcadia," a shepherd whose name is formed from Sidney's own. In the same work Sidney's poems, published in 1598 is a collection of laments for Sidney, among which is a "Pastoral Eclogue upon the Death of Sir Philip Sidney, etc.," in which each shepherd begins his lament with the words "Philisides is dead." It has been attributed to Sir Edward Dyer.

Philistia (fi-lis'ti-a). In ancient geography, a country southwest of Palestine, lying along the Mediterranean. The five principal cities were Ascalon, Ashdod, Gaza, Gath, and Ekron.

Philistines (fil-is'tinz). A nation of Semitic (?) origin, dwelling in Philistia. They were frequently at war with the Hebrews, and reached their highest power in the reigns of Saul and David.

Caphtor was the original home of the Philistines, as we learn from several passages of the Bible (Deut. ii. 23, Jer. xlvii. 4, Amos ix. 7). In Genesis the reference to them has been shifted from its original place: it should follow the name of the Egyptian king and not of the Israelites. The Philistines, in fact, were the garrison established by the Egyptian kings on the southern border of Palestine to keep the cities which they had commanded the coast road from Egypt to Syria (Exod. xiii. 17), and formed the starting-point of Egyptian conquest and domination in Asia. It was needful that they should be inhabited by a population which, though akin in race to that of Canaan, were yet subjects of the Egyptian Pharaoh and bound by ties of birth to the Pharaoh's land. They came indeed from Caphtor, which was overthrown by the Assyrians, as Egypt was strong their devotion to her was unshaken; when she deserted them and retreated within the limits of her own territory, they fell under the power of Assyria and refused to mix with the population that surrounded them. *Sayce*, Races of the O. T., p. 53.

Phillip (fil'ip), **John.** Born at Aberdeen, April 19, 1817; died at London, Feb. 7, 1867. A Scottish painter. He exhibited "The Letter-Writer of Seville" at the Royal Academy in 1851. He was made associate royal academician in 1857, and royal academician in 1859. He was especially devoted to Spain and Spanish subjects.

Phillips (fil'ips), **Adelaide.** Born at Stratford-on-Avon, England, 1833; died at Karlsbad, Oct. 2, 1882. An American singer. Her voice was a contralt She made her début Sept. 25, 1845, at the Boston Museum, as Little Pickle. She appeared at Burton's Museum, New York, as a juvenile sensation, and was announced as "the Child of Avon. . . ," appeared in Philadelphia in 1846, at the Walnut Street Theater, as Beatrice Ashton. In 1850, on Jenny Lind's advice, she went to London and studied with Garcia. In 1851 she appeared in opera at Milan, and in 1856 at New York in "Il Puritani." She appeared in Paris later in the same part, under the assumed name of "Mlle. Filippe." After this she sang in almost all the principal cities of the world, but was particularly admired in London, her last appearance was in 1881. Her sister Mathilde was also a contralto singer.

Phillips (fil'ips), **John.** Born at Andover, Mass., Dec. 6, 1719; died at Exeter, N. H., April 3, 1795. An American merchant and philanthropist. He founded Exeter Academy, and was one of the founders of Phillips Academy in Andover.

Phillips, John. Born at Marden, Wiltshire, Dec. 23, 1800; died at Oxford, April 23, 1874. An English geologist. In 1834 he became professor of geology at King's College, London, and in 1840 entered the staff of the geological survey of Great Britain. He published "Illustrations of the Geology of Yorkshire" (1835), "Treatise on Geology" (1837–39), etc.

Phillips, Samuel. Born at North Andover, Mass., Feb. 7, 1751; died Feb. 16, 1802. An American politician, jurist, and merchant, nephew of John Phillips, 1719–95; the principal founder of Phillips Academy in Andover.

Phillips, Samuel. Born 1815; died at Brighton, Oct. 14, 1854. An English writer, son of a Jewish tradesman in Regent street, London. He was educated at University College, London, and at Göttingen, and resided at Sydney Sussex College, Cambridge, for some time with a view of taking orders. His first novel "Caleb Stukely" appeared in "Blackwood's Magazine" (1840). In 1841 and 1842 he was political editor of the "Morning Herald," and was literary critic to the "Times" 1844–54. "Essays from the Times" were published in 1852, and in 1854 in Murray's "Reading for the Rail." He was part author of the comedy of the Guild Plate Company, [illegible] and, in connection with it, and in 1852 of two theatrical [illegible] in which several of its members took [illegible].

Phillips, Thomas. Born at Dudley, Warwickshire, Oct. 18, 1770; died at London, April 20, 1845. An English painter. He became [illegible] painting at Birmingham, and was employed on the mural work at St. George's Hall at Windsor. He removed to London in 1790, exhibited in 1792, and was elected royal academician in 1808, and royal academic professor in 1825. He succeeded Fuseli as professor of painting in 1827. He was a [illegible] and Principles of Painting" in 1833. He was a notable portrait painter.

Phillips, Wendell. Born at Boston, Nov. 29, 1811; died at Boston, Feb. 2, 1884. A noted American orator and abolitionist. He was educated at Harvard, was admitted to the bar in 1834, was the leading orator of the abolitionists 1837–61, and was president of the Anti-Slavery Society 1865–70. He was also a prominent advocate of women, suffrage, penal and labor reform, etc. In 1870 he was the candidate of the labor reformers and prohibitionists for governor of Massachusetts. His speeches were published in 1863.

Phillips, William. Born May, 1775; died 1828. An English mineralogist and geologist. He published "Outlines of Mineralogy and Geology" (1815); "Introduction to the Knowledge of Minerals" (1816), and, conjointly with W. D. Conybeare, "Outlines of the Geology of England and Wales" (1822).

Phillips Academy. 1. A preparatory school for boys, situated at Andover, Massachusetts; founded by John and Samuel Phillips in 1778. —2. A preparatory school for boys, situated at Exeter, New Hampshire: founded by John Phillips in 1781.

Phillipsburg (fil'ips-berg). A city in Warren County, New Jersey, situated on the Delaware, opposite Easton, 55 miles west of Newark. Population (1890), 8,644.

Phillis. See *Phyllis, 2.*

Philo, or Philo Judæus (fī'lō jū-dē'us) ('the Jew'). [Gr. *Φίλων.*] Born, probably at Alexandria, about 20 B. C.; died after 40 A. D. A Hellenistic Jewish philosopher of Alexandria. He went to Rome about 40 A. D., at the head of an embassy of five Jews, to plead with Caligula for the uninterrupted exercise of their religion.

The object of Philo . . . is to harmonize the philosophy of religion, which he had adopted from a study of Plato, Aristotle, and other Greek philosophers, and the belief of the Jews, which he had received not only by the practice of the Pharisees in Palestine as we infer from the example of St. Paul, but also by their conduct of the Greeks in dealing with their own sacred writings, and with Homer in particular. Besides, he had been directly preceded in this method by Aristeas and Aristobulus, and was succeeded by the Christian Fathers Clement of Alexandria and Origen. *Lewes.*

K. O. Muller, Hist. of the Lit. of Anc. Greece, III. 175. (*Handbook.*)

Philobiblon (fi-lō-bib'lon). A treatise on books by Richard Aungerville (often called Richard de Bury), bishop of Durham and chancellor of Edward III. It was finished in 1345, was printed at Cologne in 1473, and has been [illegible] in 1500, and at Oxford in 1599 (the same as the Paris edition). John Inglis published a translation in 1832. In 1856 it was collated by M. Hippolyte Cocheris, and translated into French. In 1861 an American edition was published at Albany by Samuel Gridley Howe. Another edition in New York printed the Latin text with a new translation by Andrew F. West (1889).

Philo Byblius (bib'li-us) ('of Byblus'). Lived about 100 A. D. A grammarian from Byblus in Phœnicia. See the extract.

A peculiar interest attaches itself to a writer of this period, who was a younger contemporary of Plutarch, and whose works, if extant in a complete form, would have furnished important contributions to the history and mythology of the ancient Phœnicians. Philo, a native of Byblos, at the foot of Mount Lebanon, obtained a considerable reputation as a grammarian at the end of the first and at the beginning of the second century of our era. He was born, it seems, in the reign of Nero and lived long enough to write a history of Hadrian. It is probable that he was established at Rome as a client of Herennius Severus, who obtained the consulship probably as *consul suffectus*, about the year 125 A. D. He published, at the request of Herennius, and is supposed by some to have translated into Greek, a work on Phœnician history, which he professed to have found in the temple of Astarte at Byblos, and which he ascribed to Sanchuniathon, a writer who is said to have lived before the Trojan war, and to have written in the Phœnician language. *K. O. Müller*, Hist. of the Lit. of Anc. Greece, III. 175. (*Handbook.*)

Philoctetes (fil-ok-tē'tēz). [Gr. *Φιλοκτήτης.*] In Greek legend, a Greek warrior in the Trojan war, famous as an archer. He was the friend and armor-bearer of Hercules, and set fire to the funeral pile

of that hero. He was wounded either by a serpent or accidentally by one of the poisoned arrows given him by Hercules, and was left to die on Lemnos. The legends about him vary. He was made the subject of a play by Sophocles.

Philolaus (fil-o-lā'us). [Gr. *Φιλόλαος.*] Lived in the 5th century B. C. A Greek philosopher, one of the chief of the Pythagoreans. Fragments of his works are extant.

Philomela (fil-o-mē'lā). [Gr. *Φιλομήλα.*] In Greek legend, the daughter of Pandion, sister of Procne, and sister-in-law of Tereus. She was metamorphosed into a nightingale or a swallow. See *Procne.*

Philomela. A novel by Robert Greene, published in 1592.

The most beautiful, however, and best known of Greene's prose tales is his "Phil-au-la" otherwise called "Lady Fitzwater's Nightingale" in honor of the Lady Fitzwater to whom it is addressed. "In my penned," as the author says in the dedication, "to oppose women's chastity."

Brooke, Hist. of Prose Fiction, II. 55.

Philopatris (fil-op'a-tris), **or the Taught.** A dialogue designed to discredit Christianity, attributed to Lucian, but probably by another hand.

Philopœmen (fil-o-pē'men). [Gr. *Φιλοποίμην.*] Born at Megalopolis, Arcadia, Greece, about 252 B. C.; put to death at Messene, 183 B. C. A general of the Achæan League, called "the Last of the Greeks." He was distinguished at the battle of Sellasia 222 or 221; was several times general (first in 208); defeated the Spartans at Mantinea about 207; and defeated Nabis, tyrant of Sparta, in 192.

Philosopher of Ferney, The. Voltaire: he resided many years at Ferney, near Geneva.

Philosopher of Malmesbury, The. Thomas Hobbes; he was born at Malmesbury, England.

Philosopher of Sans Souci, The. Frederick the Great; so named by himself.

Philosopher of Wimbledon, The. Horne Tooke.

Philosophical Club. See *Royal Society Club.*

Philostorgius (fil-o-stôr'ji-us). Born in Cappadocia about 364; died after 425. A Greek ecclesiastical historian.

Philostrate (fil'os-trāt). A character in "A Midsummer Night's Dream," by Shakspere: Theseus's master of the revels.

Philostratus (fil-os-trā-tus), surnamed "The Elder." [Gr. *Φιλόστρατος.*] Born probably in Lemnos: lived in the first part of the 3d century A. D. A Greek sophist and rhetorician. He wrote the life of Apollonius of Tyana, "Eikones" ("Likenesses"), "Heroica," "Lives of the sophists."

Philostratus, surnamed "The Younger." Lived in the 3d century. A Greek sophist.

Philoxenus (fi-lok'se-nus). [Gr. *Φιλόξενος.*] Lived at the beginning of the 6th century. A Monophysite leader of the Eastern Church. He authorized the "Philoxenian" (Syriac) version of the Bible.

Philtre (fil'tr), **Le.** [F., 'The Philter.'] An opera by Auber, words by Scribe, produced at Paris in 1831. It is the same in subject as Donizetti's "L'Elisire d'Amore," and was very popular.

Phinehas (fin'e-has). In Old Testament history, a high priest of Israel, son of Eleazar and grandson of Aaron.

Phipps (fips), **Constantine Henry,** Marquis of Normanby. Born May 15, 1797; died at London, July 28, 1863. An English statesman and writer, son of the first Earl of Mulgrave. He was educated at Cambridge (Trinity College), and entered Parliament for Scarborough at the age of twenty-one. He published his first novel, "Matilda," in 1825, and in 1826 "Yes and No." He succeeded his father as Earl Mulgrave; was made captain-general and governor of Jamaica in 1831; was made lord-lieutenant of Ireland in 1835; was created marquis of Normanby in 1838; was colonial secretary and home secretary, successively, in Lord Melbourne's administration. From 1846 to 1852 he was ambassador at Paris, and from 1854 to 1858 at Florence.

Phipps, Constantine John, Baron Mulgrave. Born in England, May 30, 1734: died Oct. 10, 1792. An arctic explorer. He was post-captain of the British navy in 1765, and in 1773 commanded an expedition in search of the northwest passage, which was stopped by ice in lat. 80° 48′ N. He wrote a "Journal of a Voyage toward the North Pole" (1774).

Phips, or **Phipps** (fips), Sir **William.** Born in Maine, Feb. 2, 1651; died at London, Feb. 18, 1695. Governor of Massachusetts 1692–94. He captured Port Royal in 1690, and in the same year commanded an unsuccessful expedition against Quebec.

Phiz (fiz). See *Browne, Hablot Knight.*

Phlegethon (flej'e-thon). [Gr. *Φλεγέθων,* the flaming.] In Greek mythology, a river of fire in the lower world, which flows into Acheron.

Phlegræan Plain (fleg-rē'an plān). The volcanic district lying west of Naples, near the coast.

Phliasia (fli-ā'zhi-ā). [Gr. *Φλιασία,* the territory of Phlius.] In ancient geography, a small district in the Peloponnesus, Greece, northwest of Argolis, northeast of Arcadia, and south of Sicyonia.

Phlius (fli'us). [Gr. *Φλιοῦς.*] In ancient geography, a city in Phliasia, Peloponnesus, Greece, 14 miles west-southwest of Corinth. It was usually allied with Sparta.

Phobos (fō'bos). [Gr. *φόβος,* fear: in mythology personified as the son of Ares and brother of Deimos.] The inner of the two satellites of the planet Mars, discovered by Asaph Hall at Washington, in Aug., 1877. This extraordinary body revolves in the plane of the equator of Mars, at a distance of only about 3700 miles from the surface of the planet. At the equinoxes it is in eclipse about one fifth of the time; at the solstices it does not suffer eclipse. It revolves about its primary in 7h. 39m. 14s.; and, as Mars revolves on its axis in over 24 hours, the satellite must appear to an observer on Mars to rise in the west and set in the east. At a station on the equator of Mars (where the satellite always passes through the zenith), it will set in 1h. 16m. 28s. of period, pass only 3h. 39m. above the horizon.

Phocæa (fō-sē'ā). [Gr. *Φώκαια.*] In ancient geography, a city in Ionia, Asia Minor, situated on the Ægean Sea 28 miles northwest of Smyrna. The inhabitants emigrated in large numbers after an attack by the forces of Cyrus the Great in the 6th century B. C. It was the mother-city of Marseilles.

Phocæa (fō-sē'ā). An asteroid (No. 25) discovered by Chacornac at Marseilles, April 7, 1853.

Phocion (fō'shi-on). [Gr. *Φωκίων.*] Born about 402 B. C.; died at Athens, 317 B. C. A celebrated Athenian statesman and general. He commanded the left wing of the Athenian fleet in the sea-fight with the Spartans off Naxos in 376, and in 340 commanded a force which successfully opposed Philip of Macedon at Byzantium. He afterward became the leader of the aristocratic party, and advocated the policy of peace with Macedon in opposition to Demosthenes. He was put to death by the democratic party on a false charge of treason.

Phocis (fō'sis). [Gr. *Φωκίς.*] In ancient geography, a territory in central Greece. It was bounded by Locris on the north, Doris on the east, the Corinthian gulf on the south, and Bœotia and Locris on the west. The surface is generally mountainous. It contains Mount Parnassus, and was especially important from its chief place, Delphi. It took part in the Sacred War 357–346 B. C., and was on the Persian side in 480 B. C. It corresponds to part of the modern nomarchy of Phocis and Phthiotis.

Phocis and Phthiotis (thī-ō'tis). A nomarchy of modern Greece. Area, 2,044 square miles. Population (1889), 136,470.

Phocylides (fō-sil'i-dēz). [Gr. *Φωκυλίδης.*] Born in Ionia about 560 B. C. A Greek epic and elegiac poet. Nothing is known of his life.

Phœbe (fē'bē). [Gr. *Φοίβη:* see *Phœbus.*] In classical mythology, a Titaness, daughter of Uranus and Gæa; also, a surname of Diana (Artemis) as goddess of the moon.

Phœbe. 1. A shepherdess in Shakspere's "As you Like it"; an Arcadian coquette.—2. A character in Hawthorne's story "The House of the Seven Gables": a cheerful, contented New England girl with a fund of common sense, contrasting with the morbidness of most of the other characters in the story.

Phœbus (fē'bus). [Gr. *Φοῖβος,* the shining one.] An epithet of Apollo.

Phœnix (fē'niks). [Gr. *Φοίνιξ.*] **1.** In Greek legend: (*a*) a brother (or father) of Europa, and reputed ancestor of the Phœnicians. (*b*) Son of Amyntor and Hippodamia. He was intrusted by Peleus with the education of Achilles, whom he attended during the Trojan war.

2. See *Phœnix.*

Phœnix. The capital of Arizona, a city in Maricopa County. Population (1890), 3,152.

Phœnix, John. The pseudonym of George Horatio Derby.

Phœnix, The. An old London theater in St. Giles-in-the-Fields. It was altered from a cockpit, and was sometimes called by that name. In 1633 it was one of the chief places of amusement: it was destroyed in 1649.

Phœnix, The. A comedy by Thomas Middleton, printed in 1607. It is founded on a Spanish novel, "The Force of Love." Prince Phœnix traverses his future kingdom in disguise like Harun-al-Rashid.

Phœnix and Turtle, The. A poem by Shakspere, first published in an appendix to a book called "Love's Martyr," by Robert Chester, in 1601.

Phœnix Nest, The. A collection of poems published in 1593, edited by "R. S. of the Inner Temple, gentleman."

Phœnix Park. A pleasure-resort in Dublin, about 1760 acres in extent. There on May 6, 1882, occurred the assassination of Lord Frederick Cavendish, chief secretary for Ireland, and Thomas H. Burke, under secretary.

Phœnixville (fē'niks-vil). A borough in the township of Schuylkill, Chester County, Pennsylvania, situated at the junction of French Creek with the Schuylkill, 23 miles northwest of Philadelphia. It has important manufactures, the Phœnix Iron Works being the chief. Population (1890), 8,514.

Phokis. See *Phocis.*

Phorbas (fôr'bas). [Gr. *Φόρβας.*] In Greek legend, son of Lapithes. He freed the Rhodians from a plague of serpents, and was honored by them as a hero. He was placed in the heavens as the constellation Ophiuchus (the Serpent-holder). According to another legend he was a famous boxer, but having challenged the gods to contend with him was slain by Apollo.

Phorcyads (fôr'si-adz), or **Phorcids** (fôr'sidz), **The.** [Gr. *Φορκίδες.*] See the extract.

Three daughters of Phorkys (Darkness) and Keto (The Abyss). Their names were Deino, Pephredo, and Enyo: Hesiod, in his Theogony, gives only the two last. They were also called the Graiæ. They were said to have in common but one eye and one tooth, which they used alternately, and to dwell at the uttermost end of the earth, where neither sun nor moon beheld them. They represent the climax of all which Greek imagination has created of horrible and repulsive. *Taylor,* Notes to Faust.

Goethe transforms Mephistopheles into a Phorcyad in the second part of Faust.]

Phormio (fôr'mi-ō). A comedy by Terence: so called from the name of one of its characters.

Phosphorists (fos'fo-rists). In Swedish literary history, a poetic school, of romantic tendency, in the first part of the 19th century: so named from their organ "Phosphoros." The leading writer of the school was Atterbom.

Phosphorus (fos'fo-rus). [Gr. *Φωσφόρος,* light-bringer.] In Greek mythology, the morning star, a son of Astræus and Eos; the name of the planet Venus when seen in the early dawn. See *Hesperus.*

Phosphorus. In Arthurian legend, a name given to Sir Persaunt of India. Tennyson, in "Gareth and Lynette," calls him "Morning Star."

Photius (fō'shi-us). Died 892 (891 ?). A celebrated Byzantine prelate and scholar. He held the lay offices of captain of the body guard and chief secretary to the emperors Michael III. and Basilius the Macedonian, and Leo the philosopher; was raised to the patriarchal dignity in 857 in place of Ignatius, and held the office for ten years, when he was deposed. Restored in 877, he remained in office till 886, when he was again deposed. He died in banishment. His chief works are "Myriobiblion," a collection of extracts from and abridgments of 280 volumes of classical authors, the originals of which are now in large part lost; and "Amphilochia," a collection of questions and answers on difficult points in Scripture.

Phrygia (frij'i-ā). [Gr. *Φρυγία.*] In ancient geography, a country in Asia Minor, of varying boundaries. In the Persian period it comprised Lesser Phrygia on the Hellespont, and Great Phrygia in the interior, bounded by Bithynia and Paphlagonia on the north, the Halys on the east, the Taurus on the south, and Mysia, Lydia, and Caria on the west. Later the Galatians settled in the northeast portion. The inhabitants (Phrygians) are of undetermined origin. The country was overrun by the Cimmerians in the 7th century B. C., and was ruled later by Lydia, Persia, Macedon, and Rome.

Phryne (frī'nē). [Gr. *Φρύνη.*] Lived in the middle of the 4th century B. C. A celebrated Athenian hetaira. she is supposed to have been the model of the picture "Aphrodite Anadyomene" by Apelles, and of the statue of the Cnidian Aphrodite by Praxiteles. According to the legend, she was defended, on a capital charge, by her lover Hyperides; and when he failed to move the judges by his oratory, he bade her uncover her bosom, and thus secured her acquittal.

Phryne before the Areopagus. A painting by Gérôme (1861).

Phrynichus (frin'i-kus). [Gr. *Φρύνιχος.*] Lived at the end of the 5th century B. C. A poet of the old Attic comedy, a rival of Aristophanes.

Phrynichus of Athens (512–476) still used only one actor, but improved the organisation of the chorus, sometimes subdividing it into smaller bands, one of which might represent a group of maidens, another a group of elders, or the like. One of his choral performances represented the "Capture of Miletus," the chief town in the first half year of the Ionian revolt (494 B. C.). The Athenians were so moved. Herodotus says, that they fined the poet, who had set before them the sufferings of their kinsmen, "for reminding them of their own misfortunes." In his "Phœnisse" (476 B. C.) Phrynichus celebrated the deeds of Athens in the Persian wars: one group of the chorus represented Phœnician women who had been sent to the Persian court, while another group represented Persian elders.

Jebb, Greek Lit., p. 72.

Phthia (thī'ā). [Gr. *Φθία.*] A region of ancient Greece, mentioned by Homer, whence Phthiotis is named.

Phthiotis (thī-ō'tis). [Gr. *Φθιῶτις.*] In ancient geography, a district in the southern part of Thessaly, Greece, north of the Maliac Gulf. Phocis and Phthiotis is a nomarchy of Greece.

Phurud (fu-rōd'). [Ar. *al-furūd,* the isolated or solitary.] The third-magnitude star ζ Canis Majoris, in the left hind paw of the animal.

Phut (fōt). See the extract.

The name which follows that of Mizraim in Genesis is still enveloped in mystery. Since the days of Josephus it has been the fashion to identify Phut with the Libyans; but this cannot be correct, since the Lehabim or Libyans are included among the sons of Mizraim. A broken fragment of the annals of Nebuchadnezzar has at last shed a little light on the question. We there read that the Baby-

Ionian king in the 37th year of his reign marched against Egypt, and defeated the army of Amasis, the Egyptian monarch, as well as the soldiers of the city of Phut-Yavan or "Phut of the Ionians." We know that Amasis was a Philhellene; he had granted special privileges to the Greeks, had surrounded himself with a Greek body-guard, and had removed the camp of the Greek mercenaries from the neighbourhood of Pelusium to that of Memphis. In "the city of Phut Yavan," therefore, we must see some city to which the Greek mercenaries were considered in a special manner to belong. It may have been the Greek colony of Kyrénê, from whence Amasis had obtained a wife.

Sayce, Races of the O. T., p. 54.

Phyllis (fil'is). [Gr.*Φυλλίς.*] **1.** In Greek legend, the betrothed wife of Demophon. Because he failed to keep his promise to come and marry her on a certain day, she hung herself, and was metamorphosed into an almond-tree.

2. In pastoral poetry, a conventional name for a maiden. Also spelled *Phillis.*

Physical Force Party. A name sometimes given to the Young Ireland party, after O'Connell's repudiation of the use of force about 1843.

Physick (fiz'ik), **Philip Syng.** Born at Philadelphia, July 7, 1768; died at Philadelphia, Dec. 15, 1837. An American surgeon and physician: sometimes called "the Father of American Surgery."

Physiologus (fiz-i-ol'ō-gus). A bestiary, or collection of allegorical fables on animals, these were widely read in the middle ages. The word was sometimes used as if it were the name of the author.

A Physiologus ascribed to Epiphanius was published by Ponce de Leon at Rome in 1587. In the Western Church there is reference to a Latin Physiologus, ascribed to St. Ambrose, which was condemned as spuryphal and heretical by Pope Gelasius II. in a council of the year 496. There are several Latin manuscripts of such works, but none earlier than the eighth century. They are to be found also in Old High German prose of the eleventh century, and in the Old French of Philippe de Thaun at the beginning of the twelfth century. Another of the Old French specimens is "Le Bestiaire Divin" of Guillaume, Clerc de Normandie. Another is "Le Bestiaire d'Amour" of Richard de Fournival. Pierre de Beauvais' Latin Bestiarius found their way also into the "Speculum Naturale" of Vincent of Beauvais. Our Old English Bestiary contains few Norman words in its vocabulary; and Dr. Morris believes that it may have been written by the author of the poems of "Genesis" and "Exodus."

Morley, English Writers, III. 334.

Piacenza (pē-ä-chen'zä). A province in the compartimento of Emilia, Italy, nearly corresponding to the former duchy of Piacenza. (See *Parma, Duchy of.*) Area, 954 square miles. Population (1891), 228,827.

Piacenza, F. Plaisance (plā-zońs'). The capital of the province of Piacenza, Italy, situated on the Po, near its junction with the Trebbia, in lat. 45° 3′ N., long. 9° 40′ E.: the ancient Placentia. Its noted buildings are the Church of San Sisto, the cathedral (consecrated in 1133), and the Palazzo Comunale. It received a Roman colony 219 B. C.; was nearly destroyed by the Gauls 200 B. C.; was the meeting-place of church councils in 1095 and 1132; and came under the Farnese and united with Parma in 1545. The Austro-Italian-Spanish war of 1734-35 was largely fought out in the neighborhood of Piacenza, which was captured by the Austro-Sardinian forces in 1734, and by the Austro-Spanish troops in 1735. The Austrians were defeated by the Spanish troops here in 1746. Population (1892), 37,000.

Piacenza, Duke of. See *Lebrun, Charles François.*

Piacevole Notte. See *Straparola.*

Piaggia (pē-äd'jä), **Carlo.** Born at Lucca, Italy, 1830; died in Sennaar, 1882. An African traveler and collector. He went young to Egypt; learned the native languages in Khartum (1850); was with Antinori in Bahr-el-Ghazal (1860); was in Abyssinia and Galla-land 1871-76; and went with Gessi to the lakes of the Nile in 1876. He was the first European among the Nyam-Nyam. His ethnologic collections were secured by the Berlin Museum of Ethnology.

Piankhi (pē-än'ki). An Ethiopian king (about 766–733 B. C.), conqueror of Egypt. His campaign against Middle and Lower Egypt is described in an inscription found at Mount Barkal on "a block of granite covered with writing on all sides up to the very edges" (*Records*).

Piankishaw (pī-an'kē-shâ). A tribe of North American Indians, closely connected with the Miami, which formerly occupied both banks of the Wabash River from its mouth to Vermilion River and west to the watershed between the Wabash and the Illinois. They finally were absorbed by the Illinois. The name is translated as the color vermilion, from the red earth of their early habitat. See *Algonquian.*

Piapocos. See *Papiocos.*

Piar (pē-är'), **Manuel Carlos.** Born in the island of Curaçao, 1782; died at Angostura, Oct. 16, 1817. A Venezuelan general in the war for independence. He repeatedly defested the Spaniards 1816-17, but eventually conspired against Bolivar, and was tried by court martial, and shot.

Piaroas (pē-ä-rō'äs). An Indian tribe of Venezuela, on the upper Orinoco, near the junction of the Guaviare. They are described as a gentle and timid race of agriculturists and fishermen who have had little intercourse with the whites; they preserve the bones of their relatives for a year, then burn them and swallow the ashes mixed with water. The Piaroa language, as now known, has not been classified. Jilij chased it with the Saliva, which, in turn, he made a branch of the Carib. See *Salivo.*

Piast (pyäst). The reputed founder of the first Polish dynasty (about the middle of the 9th century).

Piasts (pyästz). The first dynasty of Polish rulers. It ended in Poland with the death of Casimir III. in 1370, but continued some centuries longer in Mazovia and Silesia.

Piatigorsk. See *Pyatigorsk.*

Piatra (pē-ä'trä). A town in Moldavia, Rumania, situated on the Bistritza 64 miles westsouthwest of Jassy. Population (1890), 20,000.

Piatt (pī'at), **Donn.** Born at Cincinnati, June 29, 1819; died at Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 12, 1891. An American journalist. He was in 1854 appointed judge of the Court of Common Pleas in Hamilton County, Ohio, and later secretary of legation at Paris; he served on General Schenck's staff during part of the Civil War. He founded the Washington "Capital," a strongly Democratic paper, and edited it for two years. He wrote "Memoirs of the Men who Saved the Union" (1887), and "The Lone Grave of Little Shoshonee" (1888).

Piatt, John James. Born at Milton, Dearborn County, Indiana, March 1, 1835. An American poet and journalist. In 1871 he was made librarian of the House of Representatives; in 1882 United States consul at Cork (queenstown), Ireland. He wrote, conjointly with W. D. Howells, "Poems of Two Friends" (1860), and with his wife, "The Nest at Washington" (1864). He published alone "Poems in Sunshine and Firelight" (1866), "Western Windows, and other Poems" (1869), "Landmarks, etc." (1871), "Poems of House and Home" (1878), "The Children Out of Doors, etc." (with his wife, 1884), "At the Holy Well, etc." (1887), etc.

Piatt, Mrs. (Sarah Morgan Bryan). Born at Lexington, Ky., 1835. An American poet, wife of J. J. Piatt. She has published "A Woman's Poems" (1871), "Voyage to the Fortunate Isles, etc." (1874), "Poems in Company with Children" (1877), "Irish Garland" (1884), "Child's-World Ballads" (1887), "The Witch in the Glass, etc." (1888), etc.

Piauhy, or Piauhí (pe-ou-e'). **1.** A river in Brazil, Piauhy, Brazil, which joins the Canindé about lat. 6° 30′ S. Length, about 350 miles.—**2.** A state of Brazil, lying southeast of Maranhão and northwest of Pernambuco and Bahia. Area, 116,218 square miles. Population, estimated (1888), 266,933.

Piave (pē-ä've). A river of Venetia, Italy, which joins the Adriatic 20 miles east-northeast of Venice: the ancient Plavis. Length, about 130 miles.

Piazza (pi-az'ä), **The.** An areade occupying the north and east sides of Covent Garden Market in London.

It was first called "the Portico Walk," but . . . has long borne the quaint name of Piazza, an open corridor like those which line the streets of Italian towns.

Hare, London, I. 20.

Piazza della Signoria (pē-ät'sä del'lä sēn-yō-rē'ä), or **Piazza del Gran Duca** (del grän dō'kä). [It., 'place of the government' or 'of the grand duke.'] The chief public square in Florence.

Piazza del Popolo (del pō'pō-lō). [It., 'place of the people.'] A square in the northern part of modern Rome, where the Corso begins.

Piazza di Spagna (dē spän'yä). A public square in Rome: so called from the residence of the Spanish ambassador. Keats died in a house overlooking the great flight of steps leading to the "Trinità de' Monti."

Piazzi (pē-ät'sē), **Giuseppe.** Born at Ponte, Valtellina, Italy, July 16, 1746; died at Naples, July 22, 1826. An Italian astronomer. He became professor of astronomy and mathematics at Palermo in 1781, director of the (then) observatory there in 1791, and director also of the observatory at Naples in 1817. He discovered the first asteroid, Ceres, Jan. 1, 1801, and published star catalogues in 1803 and 1814.

Picard (pē-kär'). **Louis Joseph Ernest.** Born at Paris, Dec. 24, 1821: died there, May 14, 1877. A French republican politician. He was minister of finance in the government of the national defense in 1870, and minister of the interior 1871–72.

Picards (pik'ärdz). A sect in Bohemia about the beginning of the 15th century, suppressed by Ziska in 1421. The Picards are accused of an attempt, under the guise of restoring man's primitive innocence to renew the practices of the Adamites, in going naked in unclothed and in maintaining the community of women, etc.

Picardy (pik'är-di). F. **Picardie** (pē-kär-dē'). An ancient government of northern France. Capital, Amiens. It was bounded by Artois and the Strait of Dover on the north, Champagne on the east, Ile-de-France on the south, and Normandy and the English Channel on the west, corresponding to the département of Somme and parts of Pas-de-Calais, Oise, and Aisne. It was composed of various counties—Amiénois, Vermandois, Ponthieu, etc. It was under the suzerainty of Flanders, but was united to France under Louis XI. in 1463.

Piccadilly (pik'a-dil-i). [From the picardils or picadills, small stiff collars, affected by the gallants of the time of James I.] The great thoroughfare in London between Hyde Park Corner and the Haymarket. The street was named from a house of entertainment (the Piccadilly Hall) which stood in the Haymarket in the time of Charles I. The western portion of Piccadilly was then called Portugal-street.

Piccinni, or Piccini (pēt-chē'nē), **Nicola.** Born at Bari, Italy, 1728: died at Paris, May 7, 1800. An Italian composer of opera. In 1776 he went to Paris, and there arose the famous quarrel between his followers and those of Gluck, which agitated the public. Among his works are "Le Cecchine ossia la buona Figliuola" (1760), which had a great success, "Didone" (1775), "Atys" (1780), and, unsuccessful, to which "Iphigenie en Tauride" (1781), Gluck's opera on the same, was the more successful. He died in great poverty.

Piccolomini (pik-kō-lom'ē-nē). An Italian noble family, a branch of which settled in Germany. Both lines became extinct in the 18th century.

Piccolomini, Die. ['The Piccolomini.'] A tragedy by Schiller (1799), forming the second play in the trilogy of "Wallenstein" (which see).

Piccolomini, Maria. Born at Siena, 1836. An Italian opera-singer, a descendant of the famous family of that name. Her first appearance on the stage was at Florence, during the carnival of 1852, as Lucrezia Borgia. Her English debut at Her Majesty's Theatre in 1856 as Traviata. In 1858 she visited America, where she was much admired. She left the stage in 1860, and soon after married the marquis Gonzaga.

Piccolomini, Prince **Octavio.** Born 1599: died at Vienna, Aug. 10, 1656. A general in the Thirty Years' War, in the Imperialist, and later in the Spanish, service. He was instrumental in bringing about the downfall of Wallenstein in 1634. He was defeated by Bonaventura Lopez in 1647.

Pic du Midi de Bigorre (pik dü mē-dē' dē bē-gor') or **de Bagnères.** [F., 'southern peak of Bigorre.'] A mountain in the Pyrenees, department of Hautes-Pyrénées, France, 20 miles south of Tarbes. Height, 9,440 feet.

Pic du Midi d'Ossau (dō-sō'). [F., 'southern peak of Ossau.'] A mountain in the Pyrenees, department of Basses-Pyrénées, France, 35 miles south of Pau. Height, 9,465 feet.

Picenum (pī-sē'num). In ancient geography, a territory in Italy, lying between the Adriatic and the Apennines. Capital, Asculum. It was bounded by Umbria on the northwest and west, the Sabines on the southwest, and the Vestini on the south. It was reduced by Rome in B. C. 268, and took part in the Social War against Rome in 90 B. C.

Pichardo y Tapia (pē-chär'dō ē tä-pē'ä). **Estéban.** Born at Santiago de los Caballeros, Dec. 26, 1799: died at Havana, 1879. A Cuban author. He published several geographical works on Cuba, and a dictionary of Cuban provincialisms (3d ed., 1862).

Pichegru (pēsh-grü'). **Charles.** Born at Arbois, Jura, France, Feb. 16, 1761: committed suicide (or was assassinated?) in prison, April 5, 1804. A French general, distinguished as commander of the army of the Rhine in 1793, and of the army of the North in 1794, and especially in Belgium in 1794. He conquered the Netherlands in 1795, suppressed the Canuti insurrection in Paris, April, 1795. was a member of the Council of Five Hundred, and was implicated in the conspiracy of Pichegru (1804). He engaged in an unsuccessful conspiracy against Napoleon 1803–04.

Pichincha (pē-chēn'chä). **1.** A volcano in Ecuador, northwest of Quito. Height (Whymper), 15,918 feet.—**2.** A province in Ecuador, containing the city of Quito. Area, 6,215 square miles. Population, 265,000.

Pichincha, Battle of. A battle fought May 24, 1822, on the side of the Pichincha volcano, near Quito, between the Spaniards under Ramirez and the patriots under Sucre. The victory of the latter freed Ecuador from Spanish rule. The places is 15,000 feet above sea-level, probably the highest battle-field in the world.

Pichler (pich'ler), Madame (**Karoline von Greiner**). Born at Vienna, Sept. 7, 1769: died there, July 9, 1843. An Austrian novelist, author of "Agathokles" (1808) and other historical novels.

Pickelhering. See *Hanswurst.*

Pickens (pik'enz), **Andrew.** Born at Paxton, Bucks County, Pa., Sept., 1739: died in Pendleton district, Aug. 17, 1817. An American Revolutionary general. He was noted as a partizan commander in South Carolina 1779–81; served with distinction at Cowpens in 1781; and captured Augusta, Georgia, in 1781.

Pickens, Fort. See *Fort Pickens.*

Pickens, Francis Wilkinson. Born at Togadoo, S. C., April 7, 1807: died at Edgefield, S. C., Jan. 25, 1869. An American Democratic politician, grandson of Andrew Pickens. He was

member of Congress from South Carolina 1834–43; was United States minister to Russia 1858–60; and was governor of South Carolina 1860–62. He was prominent as a Secessionist leader at the beginning of the Civil War.

Pickens, Israel. Born in North Carolina, 1780; died near Matanzas, Cuba, 1827. An American politician. He was Democratic member of Congress from North Carolina 1811–17, governor of Alabama 1821–25, and United States senator 1826.

Pickering (pik'er-ing), **Charles.** Born in Susquehanna County, Pa., Nov., 1805; died March, 1878. An American naturalist, grandson of Timothy Pickering. He wrote "Races of Man and their Geographical Distribution" (1848), "Geographical Distribution of Animals and Man" (1848), "Geographical Distribution of Plants" (1849), etc.

Pickering, Edward Charles. Born at Boston, July 19, 1846. An American astronomer and physicist, great-grandson of Timothy Pickering. He graduated at Harvard in 1865; was professor of physics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology 1868–77, and has been professor of astronomy and geodesy and director of the observatory at Harvard since 1876. He has published "Elements of Physical Manipulation" (1873–76), etc.

Pickering, John. Born at Salem, Mass., Feb. 7, 1777; died at Boston, May 5, 1846. An American philologist, son of Timothy Pickering. He published "Vocabulary of Americanisms" (1816), a Greek-English lexicon (1826), "Remarks on the Indian Languages of North America" (1836), etc.

Pickering, Timothy. Born at Salem, Mass., July 17, 1745; died there, Jan. 29, 1829. An American statesman and soldier in the Revolutionary War. He was postmaster-general 1791–95; secretary of war 1795; secretary of state 1795–1800; Federalist United States senator from Massachusetts 1803–11; and member of congress from Massachusetts 1813–17.

Pickett (pik'et), **Albert James.** Born in Autauga County, N. C., Aug. 13, 1810; died at Montgomery, Ala., Oct. 28, 1858. An American historian, author of a "History of Alabama" (1851), etc.

Pickett, George Edward. Born at Richmond, Va., Jan. 25, 1825; died at Norfolk, Va., July 30, 1875. A Confederate general. He graduated at West Point in 1846, served as a lieutenant in the Mexican war, and was promoted captain in 1855. He resigned his commission in the United States army and accepted a colonelcy in the Virginia militia at the beginning of the Civil War. He was commissioned brigadier general in the Confederate army in 1862, and served with distinction in the Peninsular campaign. He was later in the same year promoted major general, and held the center of Lee's line at the battle of Fredericksburg. He led the van in Longstreet's assault on the Federal center during the last day's fight at Gettysburg (July 3, 1863), and entered the Union lines on Cemetery Hill, but failed to receive support and fell back, with a loss of three fourths of his division. He successfully defended Petersburg against General Benjamin F. Butler in May, 1864, and served with distinction at Five Forks in April, 1865. After the war he engaged in the life-insurance business at Richmond.

Pickle (pik'l). **Gamaliel** and **Peregrine.** See *Peregrine Pickle*.

Pickwick (pik'wik) **Papers.** A story by Charles Dickens, published serially in 1836–37. It takes its name from its chief character, Mr. Samuel Pickwick, the founder of the Pickwick Club.

Pico (pē'kō). A volcanic island of the Azores. It rises to the height of about 7,600 feet (the highest point in the group). Population, about 24,000.

Pico, Giovanni, Count of Mirandola. Born 1463; died 1494. An Italian humanist and philosopher, one of the leading scholars of the Italian Renaissance.

Pico de Teyde (pē'kō dā tā'e-dā). A volcano in the island of Tenerife, Canary Islands, and the culminating mountain of the group: sometimes called the Peak of Teneriffe. Height, 12,200 feet.

Picot (pē-kō'), **François Édouard.** Born at Paris, Oct. 17, 1786; died there, March 15, 1868. A French genre-and portrait-painter. He won the grand prix in 1813, and studied for five years at Rome. Ca-banel, Bonpa-land, Heimer, and other well-known artists have been his pupils.

Picou (pē-kō'), **Henri Pierre.** Born at Nantes, Feb. 27, 1824. A French historical and genre painter.

Picquigny (pē-kēn-yē'). A town in the department of Somme, France, 9 miles west-northwest of Amiens. A treaty was concluded there between France and England in 1475; Edward IV. among the terms of which he received from Louis XI. a money payment.

Picrochole (pē-kro-kō-lē'). In Rabelais's "Gargantua and Pantagruel," a character supposed by some to represent either Ferdinand of Aragon or Charles V.

Pictet (pik-tā' or pē-tā'), **Adolphe.** Born at Geneva, Sept. 11, 1799; died there, Dec. 20, 1875. A Swiss comparative philologist. He published "Origines indo-européennes" (1859–63), etc.

Pictet, François Jules. Born at Geneva, Sept. 22, 1809; died May 15, 1872. A Swiss naturalist, professor of zoölogy and anatomy at Geneva. He wrote "Traité élementaire de paléontologie" (1844–45), etc.

Picton (pik'ton). The capital of Prince Edward County, Ontario, Canada, situated on a bay of Lake Ontario, 35 miles west-southwest of Kingston. Population (1891), 3,287.

Picton, Sir Thomas. Born at Poyston, Pembrokeshire, Aug., 1758; died June 18, 1815. An English general. In 1809 he was governor of Flushing, which he had helped to capture. He commanded a division in the Peninsula, serving with distinction at the capture of Badajoz (1812), and was killed at Waterloo.

Pictor, Fabius. See *Fabius Pictor*.

Pictor Ignotus (pik'tôr ig-nō'tus). [L., 'unknown artist.'] A pseudonym of William Blake the artist.

Pictou (pik-tō'). A seaport in Pictou County, Nova Scotia, situated on Pictou harbor 85 miles northeast of Halifax. It exports coal. Population (1891), 2,999.

Picts (pikts). [From LL. *Picti*, the Picts: apparently so named from their practice of tattooing themselves, but the name may be an accommodation of a native name.] A race of people, of disputed origin, who formerly inhabited a part of the Highlands of Scotland and other regions. Their language was Celtic. The Picts and Scots were united in one kingdom about the reign of Kenneth Macalpine (in the middle of the 9th century).

Picts' Wall. See *Hadrian's Wall*.

Picture, The. A play by Massinger, licensed in 1629 and printed in 1630. The plot was from one of Bandello's stories. A painter's "Palace of Pleasure." The picture is a magical one, and grows brighter or darker according to the behavior of the absent wife it represents. The story is, obviously, somewhat altered, by the Rev. H. Bate Dudley in 1783.

Pictured Rocks. A group of picturesque cliffs in the upper peninsula of Michigan, situated on Lake Superior 50 miles east of Marquette.

Picunches. See *Pecos*.

Picus (pī'kus). [L., 'woodpecker.'] In Italian mythology, a god of agriculture, regarded as a son of Saturn. In latin legend he was a warlike hero, and first king of Latium, transformed into a woodpecker because he repelled the love of Circe and was faithful to his wife Canens.

Piede. See *Paiute*.

Piedimonte d'Alife (pē-ā-dē-mōn'te dä-lē'fe). A town in the province of Caserta, Italy, 37 miles north by east of Naples. Population (1881), 6,471; commune, 7,252.

Piedmont (pēd'mont), **Il Piemonte** (pē-ā-mōn'te). **Pémont** (pā-mōn'). [From L. *ad pedes montium*, at the foot of the mountains (Alps).] A compartimento in the northwesternmost part of Italy, comprising the modern provinces of Turin, Novara, Alessandria, and Cuneo. Various ranges of the Alps are on the borders between it and Switzerland, France, and Savoia. It includes the upper valley of the Po. It formed the most important part of the former kingdom of Sardinia. Population (1881), 2,968,335.

Piedmont Region. A name given in several States of the Atlantic slope to the broken and hilly territory lying east and southeast of the Appalachian chain: as, the Piedmont Region of Virginia, of North Carolina, or of Georgia.

Pied Piper, The. See *Hamelin, Piper of*.

Piedrahita (pē-dā-rā-ē'tä). **Lucas Fernandez** de. Born at Bogotá, 1624; died at Panama, 1688. A New Grinadan prelate and historian. After being governor of Popayan, he was in Spain 1663–69 to meet charges: was exonerated; was made bishop of Santa Marta in 1669; and was translated to Panama 1676. His best-known work, and the most important of the early histories of New Granada, is "Historia general de las conquistas del nuevo reyno de Granada" (Antwerp, 1688). It is mainly a compilation, as the author admits, from Oviedo's "Compendio" and the fourth part of Castellanos's "Elegias," both of which, however, are lost.

Pieh (pē-ā'). One of the tribes of the Siksika Confederacy of North American Indians. See *Siksika*.

Pieng-an (pyeng-än'), or **Ping Yang** (ping yäng). An important city of Corea, situated on the river Tatong about lat. 38° 25' N.

Pienza (pē-en'zä). A small cathedral city in the province of Siena, Italy, 25 miles southeast of Siena. It was the birthplace of Pope Pius II.

Pierce (pērs or pērs), **Benjamin.** Born at Chelmsford, Mass., Dec. 25, 1757; died at Hillsborough, N. H., April 1, 1839. An American politician, governor of New Hampshire 1827–29.

Pierce, Franklin. Born at Hillsborough, N. H., Nov. 23, 1804; died at Concord, N. H., Oct. 8, 1869. The fourteenth President of the United States. He was son of Benjamin Pierce. He was a member of Congress from New Hampshire 1833–37; was United States senator 1837–42; was a general in the Mexican war; and was elected as Democratic candidate to the presidency in 1852. Among the leading events of his administration were the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, the Kansas-Nebraska struggle, the Ostend Manifesto, the dissolution of the Whig party and rise of the American and Republican parties, and the Gadsden Purchase.

Pierce Penniless his Supplication to the Devil. A pamphlet by Thomas Nashe, published in 1592.

The first of these [Nash's undoubted productions] in pamphlet form is the very odd thing called "Pierce Penniless" (the name by which Nash became known) "his Supplication to the Devil," a kind of rambling condemnation of luxury, for the most part delivered in the form of burlesque exhortation, which the medieval *sermons joyeux* had made familiar in all European countries.
Saintsbury, Hist. of Elizabethan Lit., p. 232.

Pierce's Supererogation, or a New Praise of the Old Ass. A pamphlet by Gabriel Harvey, written against Nashe, published in 1593.

Pieria (pī-ē'ri-ä). [Gr. *Πιερία*.] In ancient geography, a district in the north of Thessaly, Greece. It was the legendary birthplace of Orpheus and of the Muses.

Pierides (pī-er'i-dēz). **1.** In ancient mythology, the Muses: so named from Pieria, their reputed birthplace. —**2.** Certain would-be Muses, the daughters of Pierus, who were tiresome chatterers. They contended with the real Muses, and were defeated and changed into magpies.

Pierola (pē-ā-rō'lä), **Nicolas de.** Born at Camaná, department of Arequipa, Jan. 5, 1839. A Peruvian politician. He was a lawyer and journalist; was minister of the treasury under Balta 1868–72; and headed unsuccessful revolts against Pardo in 1874 and Prado 1877–78. During the Chilean war, Piérola had deserted his post, Pierola headed another revolt, deposed the vice-president, and was proclaimed supreme chief at Lima, Dec. 23, 1879. The urgent need of that time was a leader, and Pierola was generally accepted. He did his best to check the Chileans, and when Lima was taken, Jan. 17, 1881, escaped into the interior. In July he convoked a congress at Arequipa, but it was resigned and went to Europe. In 1885 he returned and tried to seize the presidency, but was banished. He was a presidential candidate in 1894.

Pierpont (pēr'pont), **John.** Born at Litchfield, Conn., April 6, 1785; died at Medford, Mass., Aug. 27, 1866. An American poet and Unitarian clergyman. He published "Airs of Palestine" (1816), and other poems.

Pierre (pē-ār'). A city, the capital of South Dakota, situated in the center of the State, at the junction of Bad River with the Missouri. Population (1890), 3,235.

Pierre. One of the principal characters in Otway's "Venice Preserved"; a conspirator, a "fine gay bold-faced villain."

Pierrefonds (pyār-fōn'). A village in the department of the Oise, France, 9 miles east of Compiègne. The château is a huge castle built by the Duke of Orleans in 1390, and completely restored by Napoleon III. It is approximately rectangular in plan, with high battlemented walls and roofs flanked by 8 great cylindrical conroofed towers over 100 feet high. Within this inclosure the buildings surround an extremely picturesque court, on one side of which rises the Florid chapel. In the interior the polychrome decorations and the fine ornaments has been renewed, and, together with the sculpture, the great fireplaces, and all the arrangements for medieval life and warfare, it is supposed, unique picture.

Pierre Pertuis (pyār pēr-tüē'). [F., 'pierced rock.'] A remarkable hollow passage in the Jura, Switzerland, 22 miles northwest of Bern.

Pierrepont (pēr'pont), **Edwards.** Born at North Haven, Conn., March 4, 1817; died at New York, March 6, 1892. An American lawyer and politician. He was attorney-general 1875–76, and United States minister to Great Britain 1876–77.

Pierrot (pyer-rō'). A typical character in French pantomime. He dresses in loose white clothes with enormous white buttons, and his face is whitened; he is a coward and thief, capable of every crime incapable of a good action, and absolutely without moral sense. The present Pierrot was created by Gaspard Deburau under the Restoration; previous to this he had been a gayer and more insignificant personage, a cross between a fool and an ingenu. *Lerousse.*

Piers Plowman. See *Vision of Piers Plowman*.

Piers Plowman's Crede. A satirical alliterative poem, after the style of "The Vision of Piers Plowman," written about 1394. See *Plowman's Tale*.

Pietà (pē-ā-tä'). [It., 'pity.'] A title of numerous pictures, bas-reliefs, etc., representing the compassionate lamentation of the Virgin and other women over the body of Christ after the descent from the Cross. (*a*) A painting by Van Dyck, in the old Pinakothek at Munich. The body of Christ lies on some drapery spread on the ground, the head and shoulders supported by the Virgin. The cross is behind, and at the left are three mourning angels. (*b*) A vigorous painting by Andrea del Sarto (about 1518), in the Imperial Gallery at Vienna. Christ's body lies on outspread yellow drapery, mourned over by the weeping Virgin: an angel supports the head, and another holds the accessories of the passion. (*c*) A painting by Van Dyck (1628), in the museum at Antwerp, Belgium. The Virgin holds on her lap the head of the dead Christ, whose face is drawn with suffering. St. John points out the wound in one hand to two

grieving angels. (d) The masterpiece of Quentin Massys (1508), in the museum at Antwerp, Belgium. It is a triptych. On the chief panel Christ is seen borne to the tomb, supported by Joseph of Armathea and St. John. The Virgin kneels by the body, and near her stand the Magdalen, St. John, and Mary Salome. The drawing is somewhat rigid in the effort to attain anatomical exactness. On the side panels are painted the martyrdoms of St. John the Baptist and St. John the Evangelist.

Pietermaritzburg (pē-ter-mär'its-bûrg), almost always called **Maritzburg** (mär'its-bûrg). The capital of Natal, South Africa, situated 47 miles northwest of Durban. Population (1891), 17,500.

Piety in Pattens, or the Handsome Housemaid. A puppet-show droll, produced by Foote in 1773, played by excellently contrived puppets.

Pigafetta (pē-gä-fet'tä), **Antonio.** Born at Vicenza, 1491; died, probably at the same place, about 1534. An Italian traveler. He went to Spain in the suite of the papal nuncio in 1510; received permission to accompany Ferneo de Magalhaes to the Moluccas; sailed in the Victoria, April 10, 1519; and was one of those who returned to Spain in that vessel, Sept., 1522, after the first voyage round the world. (See *Magalhães and Elcano.*) Pigafetta wrote for Charles V. an account of the voyage, which was quickly published in several languages. A longer manuscript which he prepared was discovered in the library of Milan and published in 1800 as "Primo viaggio intorno al globo terraqueo."

Pigalle (pē-gäl'), **Jean Baptiste.** Born at Paris, Jan. 26, 1714; died at Paris, Aug. 20, 1785. A French sculptor. His best work is a mausoleum of Marshal Saxe in Strasburg.

Pigmalion. See *Pygmalion.*

Pigmies. See *Pygmies.*

Pignerol. See *Pinerolo.*

Pignotti (pēn-yot'tē), **Lorenzo.** Born in Tuscany, 1739; died at Pisa, 1812. An Italian physician, historian, and fabulist. He was made historiographer of the kingdom of Etruria in 1801, and rector of the University of Pisa in 1809. Among his works are "La Felicità della Donne" and "della Possanza" (1791). His "Fables" (1779), which are popular in Italy, and other poems.

Pigott (pig'ot) **Diamond, The.** A famous diamond brought to England by Earl Pigott. It weighed 49 carats, and was thought to be worth about $200,000.

Pigwiggen (pig-wig'en). A fairy knight in Drayton's "Nymphidia." He has a combat with Oberon, who is jealous of him and his love for Queen Mab. The name is also given to a constable mentioned in "Selimus," a tragedy, probably by Robert Greene, published in 1594.

Pijaos (pē-hä'ōs). An Indian tribe of New Granada (Colombia) which, at the time of the conquest, was numerous and powerful near Popayan, on the rivers Cauca and Nevva. They were little advanced in civilization. The Pijaos were apparently related to the modern Paniquitas and Paes or Puezes: the latter are sometimes called Pijaos.

Pike (pīk), **Albert.** Born at Boston, Dec. 29, 1809; died at Washington, D. C., April 2, 1891. An American lawyer and author. After engaging for some time in journalism, he began the practice of law in Arkansas about 1836, and obtained much business as counsel for the Indians in their suits of claims to the federal government. He commanded a squadron of Arkansas volunteer cavalry during the Mexican war; was appointed Indian commissioner of the Confederate government at the beginning of the Civil War; and obtained the rank of brigadier-general in the Confederate army. He practised law at Washington from about 1868-80. He published "Prose Sketches and Poems" (1834), etc.

Pike, Austin Franklin. Born at Hebron, N. H., Oct., 1819; died at Franklin, N. H., Oct. 8, 1886. An American politician. He was Republican member of Congress from New Hampshire 1873-75, and United States senator 1883-86.

Pike, Zebulon Montgomery. Born in New Jersey, Jan. 5, 1779; killed in the assault on York (Toronto), Canada, April 27, 1813. An American general. As commander of an exploring expedition he discovered Pike's Peak in 1806. He commanded the attack on York in 1813.

Pike's Peak (pīks pēk). [Named from General Z. M. Pike.] One of the highest summits of the Rocky Mountains, situated in Colorado 75 miles south of Denver. It was discovered by Z. M. Pike in 1806. Height, 14,147 feet. A mountain railway up Pike's Peak from Manitou was opened in 1891.

Pilat (pē-lä'). **Mont.** One of the chief summits of the mountains of Lyonnais, northern Cévennes, France. Height, 4,705 feet.

Pilate (pī'lat), **L. Pontius Pilatus.** [Gr. *Πόντιος Πιλᾶτος.*] Lived in the first half of the 1st century A. D. A Roman procurator of Judæa, Idumea, and Samaria 26–36 A. D. He tried and condemned Christ. He is the subject of many legends.

Pilate, Arch of. An arch in Jerusalem which spans the Via Dolorosa. It has been venerated by pilgrims since the middle ages, but is held to be in fact the remains of a triumphal arch of the time of Hadrian.

Pilate's Staircase. See *Scala Santa.*

Pilatus (pē-lä'tōs). **Mount.** A mountain on the border of the cantons of Lucerne and Unterwalden, Switzerland, 7 miles south-southwest of Lucerne. It is a much frequented tourist resort, and is ascended by a mountain railway. Height of highest peak (the Tomlishorn), 6,998 feet.

Pilaya (pē-lī'ä). A right-hand tributary of the Pilcomayo, in Bolivia. Length, about 500 miles.

Pilcomayo (pēl-kō-mī'ō). A river rising in southern Bolivia and flowing through the Gran Chaco, where it separates western Paraguay from the Argentine Republic. It is the largest branch of the Paraguay, which it runs opposite Asuncion. In the lower it is very crooked and shallow, and obstructed by sandbars, the lower portion is brackish. Many vain attempts have been made to explore it, with the object of opening a route to Bolivia; a scheme now generally believed to be impracticable. The Frenchspeaking Creoles, who first descend the river in 1862, was killed by the Indians, with his party. Length unknown (probably about 1,400 miles).

Pilgrim, The. 1. A play by Fletcher, produced at court in 1621 and printed in 1647. In 1700 Sir John Vanbrugh produced an alteration which was revived in 1812.—2. A tragedy by Thomas Killigrew, printed in 1664.

Pilgrimage of Grace. An insurrection in Yorkshire and Lincolnshire in 1537, headed by Robert Aske. It was occasioned by the ecclesiastical and political reforms of Henry VIII. The rebels occupied York, where they were joined by the Archbishop. Their number having increased to 30,000, they proceeded to Pontefract, where they were induced to disband by the representations of the royal commissioners. Finding themselves deceived, they soon assembled under Sir Francis Bigod. Martial law was declared in the north, and the rising was suppressed with great severity.

Pilgrim Fathers, The. The founders of Plymouth Colony, Massachusetts, in 1620.

Pilgrims, Chaucer's. See *Canterbury Tales.*

Pilgrims of the Rhine. A descriptive work by Bulwer, published in 1834.

Pilgrim's Progress, The. A famous allegory, by John Bunyan, which recounts the adventures of the hero Christian in journeying from the City of Destruction to the heavenly Jerusalem. It was composed while Bunyan was in prison between 1666 and 1675. The first part was printed in 1678. A second part (1684) narrates the similar travels of Christiana, Christian's wife.

Pilgrim Sale, The. A poem thought by Thynne to have been Chaucer's. He printed it, but it was not published, being objected to by the bishops. It was lost, apparently; and, attention having been directed to it, it was searched for in vain for over two hundred years. Tyrwhitt found part of it, examined it, and it disappeared again. At length it was rediscovered and printed by the Chaucer Society. It was found to be by some one familiarized with Chaucer's work, but writing after 1532. *Lounsbury.*

Pillars of Hercules. In ancient geography, the two opposite promontories Calpe (Gibraltar) in Europe and Abyla in Africa, situated at the eastern extremity of the Strait of Gibraltar. Hence, figuratively, at the outer limit of the Mediterranean into the unknown Atlantic. According to one of several explanations of the name, they were supposed to have been torn asunder by Hercules. Compare *Ballads.*

Pillau (pil'lou). A seaport, fortress, and watering-place in the province of East Prussia, Prussia, situated at the entrance to the Frisches Haff, 25 miles west of Königsberg.

Pillnitz (pil'nits). A royal Saxon castle, situated on the Elbe 6 miles southeast of Dresden.

Pillnitz, Convention of. A meeting at Pillnitz in Aug., 1791, between the emperor Leopold II., Frederick William II. of Prussia, and the Comte d'Artois (later Charles X. of France). They issued a declaration hostile to the French Revolution, which formed the basis of the first coalition against France.

Pillow, Fort. See *Fort Pillow.*

Pillow (pil'ō), **Gideon Johnson.** Born in Williamson County, Tenn., June 8, 1806; died in Lee County, Ark., Oct. 6, 1878. An American general. He served with distinction as a brigadier-general and afterward as a major-general of volunteers in the Mexican war, at the close of which he received the brevet of colonel. In 1861 he was a brigadier-general in the Confederate army at the beginning of the Civil War; commanded under General Leonidas Polk at the battle of Belmont, Missouri, Nov. 7, 1861; and was second in command under General John B. Floyd at Fort Donelson in Feb., 1862, when he escaped with his chief, leaving General Buckner to surrender the post to General Grant.

Pilot Knob (pī'lot nob). A hill consisting almost entirely of iron ore, situated 73 miles south by west of St. Louis.

Piloty (pē'lō-tē), **Ferdinand.** Born at Munich, Oct. 9, 1828. A genre and historical painter, brother of Karl von Piloty, whose style has influenced him. He is an honorary member of the Munich Academy.

Piloty, Karl von. Born at Munich, Oct. 1, 1826; died at Munich, July 21, 1886. A noted German historical painter, professor in the Munich Academy from 1856, and its director after 1874. Among his pictures are "Seni before the Body of Wallenstein," "Nero with Emanuel Rome," "Columbus in Prison," "Death of Wallenstein," "Thusnelda in Triumphal Procession," etc.

Pilpay (pil'pā) or **Bidpai** (bid'pī). The "Fables of Pilpay," so-called, are translated into "Kalilah and Dimnah," the Arabic translation of the Pahlavi translation of the Sanskrit original of the Panchatantra. See *kalilah and Dimnah.* According to the Arabic preface to Kalilah and Dimnah, the first king of the Indian empire, after the death of the governor appointed by Alexander the Great, was very wicked. To reclaim him, Bidpai composed his fables. This Wise man is called in Arabic Bidpai, in Syriac Bidpai, in Persian Pilpai, and, through the Pahlavi to the Sanskrit as Vidyapati "master of learning." Accordingly Bidpai, which has become Bidpay in modern books, is the proper name of the sage to whom is applied the marked position of court scholar to a Indian prince. In fact no Pilpay that he composed, or that was narrated to Pilpay, the Indian Sage, is known. Although La Fontaine gives references to the Indian sources.

Pilsen (pil'sen). A city in Bohemia, situated at the junction of the Mies and Radbusa, in lat. 49° 45′ N., long. 13° 23′ E. It is the second city of Bohemia; has various manufactures; and is especially famous for the manufacture and export of Pilsener beer. It was stormed by Mansfeld in 1618, and was one of the seats of the company of Wallenstein in 1634. Population (1890, commune), 57,000.

Pim (pim), **Bedford Clapperton Trevelyan.** Born at Bideford, England, June 12, 1826; died at London, Oct. 1, 1886. An English admiral. He entered the navy in 1842; took part in the Franklin search-expedition which sailed under Sir E. Belcher in 1852; commanded a gunboat on the Euphrates in the Crimean war; and in 1860 protected Nicaragua against the filibusters. He was promoted captain in 1862, and retired in 1876. He was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1873, and was a conservative member of Parliament 1874–1880. He wrote "The Gate of the Baltic," etc.

Pima (pē'mä). [Pima *Pimas.*] An Algonquian tribal race of North American Indians, residing on reservations in the Salado and Gila valleys, southern Arizona. Number, 4,464. Also called *Upper Pima* or (Sp.) *Pima Alta*, in contradistinction to *Pima Baja* or *Nevome.* See *Piman.*

Pima Baja. See *Nevome.*

Piman (pē'man). A linguistic stock of North American Indians. It embraces the following divisions: Pima (from which the stock was named), Papago, Sobaipuri, Nevome or Lower Pima, Opata, Tarahumar, Cahita, Cora, and Tepehuan. Their habitat extends from the Salado and Gila rivers in southern Arizona over a vast area in northwestern Mexico, including the greater portion of the territory occupied by the states of Sonora, Chihuahua, Sinaloa, and Durango, and parts of Jalisco and Zacatecas. According to some authorities the Piman stock as here recognized forms but part of a linguistic group embracing the Shoshonean, Piman, and Aztec or Nahuatl tribes. Estimated number, 85,000.

Pimlico (pim'li-kō). A part of Westminster, London, situated 2¼ miles west-southwest of St. Paul's.

Pinafore (pin'a-fōr), **H. M. S.** A comic opera by Sullivan, words by W. S. Gilbert, produced in 1878.

Pinakothek (pin'a-kō-thek; G. pron. pē-nä-kō-tāk'). [G., from Gr. *πινακοθήκη*, a picture-gallery.] In modern use, an art gallery. The most celebrated are that at Munich, founded by Ludwig I., containing collections of pictures and other works of art.

Pinal Coyotero (pē-näl' kō-yō-tē'rō), or **Tonto Apache** (ton'tō ä-pä'chē). One of the subtribes of the Gileño tribe of North American Indians. They are distinct from the Pinaleño or Tchikun and the White Mountain Coyotero. See *Gileños.*

Pinar del Rio (pē-när' dāl'rē'ō), formerly **Nueva Filipina.** A city of western Cuba, 100 miles west-southwest of Havana. It is the center of trade for the tobacco district. Pop. (1887, with the district), 24,000.

Pinares (pē-nä'rās) **Pinaris** (pē-nä'rēz'). A branch of the Guarany Indians, in the northern part of what is now the state of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil. They were gathered into missions during the 18th century, and as a tribe are now extinct.

Pinch (pinch). A schoolmaster in Shakspere's "Comedy of Errors."

Pinch, Ruth. In Dickens's novel "Martin Chuzzlewit," a pretty little body, unreasonably grateful to the Pecksniffs for their patronage of her brother Tom Pinch.

Pinch, Tom. In Dickens's novel "Martin Chuzzlewit," an ungainly kind-hearted man of sterling qualities, in the employment of Mr. Pecksniff. "He was pedantic about time, but he might have been almost any age between sixteen and sixty."

Pinchback (pinch'bak), **Pinckney Benton Stewart.** Born at Macon, Ga., May 10, 1837. An American Republican politician, of African descent. He was elected lieutenant-governor of Louisiana in 1871, was acting-governor 1872–73, and was elected United States senator from Louisiana in 1873, but not seated. He was admitted to the bar in 1886.

Pinchwife (pinch'wif), **Mr.** In Wycherley's comedy "The Country Wife," the jealous hus-

hand of Mrs. Margery Pinchwife, the "country wife," taken by Wycherley from Molière's play "L'Ecole des femmes." Pinchwife held that a woman is innocent in proportion to her lack of knowledge; and his attempt to keep his wife in a state of ignorance met with the success it deserved. Margery is the original of Congreve's Miss Prue and of Vanbrugh's Hoyden. She is also the Peggy and Mr. Pinchwife the Moody, of Garrick's "Country Girl."

Pincian Hill (pin'shi-an hil), **L. Mons Pincius** (monz pin'shi-us), It. **Monte Pincio** (mon'te pēn'chō). A hill in the northern part of Rome, extending in a long ridge east from the Tiber. It was not one of the Seven Hills, though separated by but a narrow interval from the Quirinal. In antiquity as at the present day, it was noted for its beautiful gardens. The superb view from it toward St. Peter's is famous.

Pinckney (pingk'ni), **Charles**, Born at Charleston, S. C., Feb. 25, 1746; died there, Aug. 16, 1825. An American statesman and soldier in the Revolutionary War. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1787; special envoy to France (in the "X, Y, Z Mission") 1796-98; and unsuccessful Federalist candidate for Vice-President in 1800, and for President in 1804 and 1808.

Pinckney, Henry Laurens. Born at Charleston, S. C., Sept. 24, 1794; died there, Feb. 3, 1863. An American politician, journalist, and writer; son of Charles Pinckney. He was Democratic member of Congress from South Carolina 1825-37. He founded the Charleston "Mercury" in 1819, and was long its editor.

Pinckney, Thomas. Born at Charleston, S. C., Oct. 23, 1750; died at Charleston, Nov. 2, 1828. An American statesman and soldier in the Revolutionary War; brother of C. C. Pinckney. He was governor of South Carolina 1787-89; United States minister to Great Britain 1792-96; and in 1796 Federalist candidate for the presidency in 1796; and member of Congress from South Carolina 1797-1801.

Pindar (pin'där). [L. *Pindarus*, Gr. *Πινδαρος*.] Born at Cynoscephalæ, near Thebes, Greece, about 522 B. C.; died at Argos, 443 B. C. The greatest of the Greek lyric poets. He resided chiefly at Thebes, but spent about four years at the court of Hieron in Syracuse. Little is known of his life. See the extract.

The remains of Pindar's work represent almost every kind of lyric poem. The fragments may be classified as follows: 1. *Hymns* to Persephone, to Fortune, and in praise of Thebes and the gods; 2. *Paeans* to Apollo; 3. *Dithyrambs* to Zeus of Dodona. 4. *Choral dithyrambs* to Dionysus. 5. *Processional songs*, for the people at Delos and at Ægina. 5. *Choral songs for antidoxa*: one addressed to "Pan, lord of Arcadia, watcher of the mountain-peak of Cyllene;" 6. *Choral dances-songs* — "hyporchemes," as the Greeks called them — in which the words were accompanied by a lively dance or pantomime suggestive of the theme: they arose from the early Cretan war-dances, and were used especially in the worship of Apollo as a relief to the solemn paean. One of these was written for the Delphians, and so connected with a popular myth-relating to Fortune, and in praise of Thebes and the gods; 7. *Encomia*: laudatory odes (in praise of men, and thus distinguished from *hymns* in praise of gods); sung by the festive troop or *comus*. 8. *Scolia*: festive songs to be sung at banquets by a *comus* or festive troop. 9. *Threnes*, to be sung to the flute with choral dance. Besides the fragments, we have forty-four complete *Epinicia*, or Odes of Victory, in which Pindar celebrated victories in great national games. Fourteen odes belong to the games at Olympia, held once in four years: the prize was a wreath of wild olive. Twelve odes belong to the Pythian games, held at Delphi in honour of Apollo, once in four years, in the 3d year of each Olympiad: the prize was a wreath of laurel. Seven odes belong to the Nemean games, held at Nemea, in honour of Zeus, once in two years, the 2d and 4th years of each Olympiad: the prize was a wreath of pine. Eleven odes belong to the Isthmian games, held at the Isthmus of Corinth, in honour of Poseidon, once in two years, in the 1st and 3d years of each Olympiad: the prize was a wreath of pine. Among all these odes of which the dates can be fixed, the earliest is the 10th Pythian, in 502 B. C.; the latest, the 5th Olympian, in 452 B. C.

Jebb, Greek Lit., p. 66.

Pindar, Peter. The pseudonym of John Wolcott.

Pindarees (pin-dar'ēz), or **Pindarries, or Pindharies.** [Hind., 'plunderers.'] A horde of mounted robbers in India, notorious for their atrocity and rapacity. They first appeared about the end of the 17th century, and infested the possessions of the East India Company and the surrounding country in the 18th century. They were disorderly and mercenary horsemen, organized for indiscriminate raiding and looting. They were dispersed in 1817 by the Marquis of Hastings, then governor-general.

Pindus (pin'dus). [Gr. *Πινδος*.] A range of mountains in Greece, extending north and south to about lat. 39° N., between Thessaly on the east and Epirus on the west. Height, nearly 9,000 feet.

Pine Bluff (pin bluf). The capital of Jefferson County, Arkansas, situated on the Arkansas 38 miles south southeast of Little Rock. It exports cotton. Population (1880), 9,952.

Pinega (pe-nā-gä'). A river in northern Russia which joins the Dwina 50 miles southeast of Archangel. Length, 300 to 350 miles.

Pine (pīn) **Islands.** A group of the Florida Keys, situated northeast of Key West.

Pinel (pe-nel'), **Philippe.** Born at St.-André, Tarn, France, April 20, 1745; died at Paris, Oct. 25, 1826. A French physician, director of the insane asylum at Bicêtre (1793) and the Salpetrière (1794); noted for the improvements which he effected in the treatment of the insane. He wrote "Nosographie philosophique" (1798), etc.

Pinelo (pē-nā'lō), **Antonio de Leon.** Born probably at Cordoba, now in the Argentine Republic, about 1590; died at Seville, Spain, about 1655. A Spanish lawyer and author. He was judge of the tribunal of the Casa de Contratacion at Seville, and historical secretary of the Council of the Indies. In 1637 he was appointed royal historiographer. Employed to codify the colonial laws, he completed, in 1635, his "Recopilacion general de las leyes de las Indias," made authoritative by royal order in 1680, and published in 1681 (Madrid, 4 vols.). It was several times revised. Pinelo also published various works on America and on colonial law; a life of Toribio, Archbishop of Lima (1653); and "Biblioteca Oriental y Occidental, nautica y geografica" (Madrid, 1629): the first bibliography of the Spanish colonies. There is a revised edition by Gonzalez de Barcia (3 vols. 1737-38).

Pinerolo (pē-ne-rō'lō), **F. Pignerol** (pēn-ye-rōl'). A town in the province of Turin, Italy, 22 miles southwest of Turin. It was taken from Savoy by Francis I. of France, and held until 1574; and was again taken by the French about 1630, and held as an important fortress until the close of the century. Population (1881), 12,281; commune, 17,492.

Pinerolo, Pacification of. A treaty concluded by the English Commonwealth under Cromwell with France in 1655, providing for the cessation of the Waldensian persecution by the Duke of Savoy.

Pines (pīnz), **Isle of,** Sp. **Isla de Pinos** (ēs'lä dā pē'nōs). An island of the West Indies, belonging to Spain, situated 40 miles south of the western part of Cuba, of which it is a political dependency. Chief place, Nueva Gerona. It was discovered by Columbus in 1494, and was long notorious as a resort of pirates. Area, 1,214 square miles. Population, about 2,500.

Pines, Isle of, F. **Île des Pins** (ēl dā pañ). A small island, a French penal station, situated in the South Pacific southeast of New Caledonia.

Pine-tree State. The State of Maine: so called from the pine-tree in its coat of arms.

Ping Yang. See *Pieng-yan*.

Pinini (pē-nē-nē'). [A corruption of the Sp. *Pygmeos*, pygmies or dwarfs.] The name given by some of the Pueblo Indians to a mythical tribe of small men who are said to have invaded some of the Pueblo villages in the times long previous to the Spanish conquest. The tale may be a modern adaptation of classical mythological legends to Indian tradition.

Pinkerton (ping'kėr-ton), **John.** Born at Edinburgh, Feb. 17, 1758; died May 10, 1826. A Scottish historical critic, and miscellaneous writer. He published "Two Dithyrambic Odes on Enthusiasm and Laughter" (1782), an "Essay on Medals" (1784), "Ancient Scottish Poems" (1786), a "Dissertation on the Origin and Progress of the Scythians or Goths" (1787), "Enquiry into the History of Scotland" (1790), "Iconographica Scotica" (1795-97), etc.

Pinkham Notch (ping'kam noch). A pass in the White Mountains of New Hampshire, leading from the Glen House southward.

Pinkie (ping'ki). A place, about 6 miles east of Edinburgh, where, Sept. 10, 1547, the English under the protector Somerset totally defeated the Scots.

Pinkney (pingk'ni), **Edward Coate.** Born at London, 1802; died at Baltimore, April 11, 1828. An American poet, son of William Pinkney. He published "Rodolph, and Other Poems" (1825).

Pinkney, William. Born at Annapolis, Md., March 17, 1764; died Feb. 25, 1822. An American lawyer, politician, and diplomatist. He was minister to Great Britain 1806-11; attorney-general 1811-1814; member of Congress from Maryland 1815-16; minister to Naples 1816, and to Russia 1816-18; and United States senator 1820-22.

Pinner of Wakefield. See *George-a-Greene*.

Pino (pē'no), **Joaquin del.** Born about 1750: died Buenos Ayres, April 11, 1804. A Spanish soldier and administrator. He was successively governor of Montevideo (1773-76), president of Charcas (1777) and of Chile (1800), and viceroy of La Plata from May 20, 1801.

Pinos, Isla de. See *Pines, Isle of*.

Pinsk (pinsk). A town in the government of Minsk, Russia, situated among marshes on the Pina, 140 miles south-southwest of Minsk. It is an important center of river transit trade. Population (1890), 32,480.

Pinta (pēn'tä), **La.** One of the smaller vessels of Columbus on his first voyage. It was a little larger than the Niña (which see), and was commanded by Martin Alonso Pinzon. See *Pinzon*.

Pinto. See *Pakawa*.

Pinto (pēn'tō), **Aníbal.** Born at Santiago, 1825; died at Valparaiso, 1884. A Chilean statesman, son of General F. A. Pinto. He was a moderate liberal in politics; was minister of war and marine under Erazuriz 1871-76, and succeeded him as president Sept. 18, 1876-Sept. 18, 1881. Pinto was the first declared liberal elected to the presidency after 1830. During his term the war with Bolivia and Peru was commenced (1879). See *Pacific, War of the*.

Pinto (pēn'tō), **Fernão Mendes.** Born near Coimbra, Portugal, about 1509; died near Lisbon, 1583. A Portuguese adventurer and traveler in the East (China and Japan). He wrote an account of his travels entitled "Peregrinação" (1614).

Pinto (pēn'tō), **Francisco Antonio.** Born at Santiago, 1785; died there, July 18, 1858. A Chilean general and politician. He was diplomatic agent of the republic at Buenos Ayres and in England 1811-17; subsequently served with distinction in Charcas 1818-21, and in Peru 1822-23; and was minister of the interior and of foreign relations in 1824. Early in 1827 he was elected by congress vice-president, and on the resignation of Freire became president May 8, 1827. He resigned in July, 1829; two months later he was deposed by a regular election; but, a revolution being imminent, he again resigned, Nov. 2, 1829. He was the liberal candidate for the presidency in 1831.

Pinto, Serpa. See *Serpa Pinto*.

Pinturicchio (pēn-tō-rēk'kē-ō) (**Bernardino di Betti**), Born at Perugia, Italy, 1454: died at Siena, Italy, Sept. 11, 1513. An Italian painter, of the school of Perugino: noted for his frescos and panels. Many of his principal works are at Rome (in the Vatican and Church of Sta. Maria del Popolo) and at Siena.

Pinzgau (pints'gou). The upper valley of the Salza, in Salzburg, Austria-Hungary, situated southwest of the city of Salzburg. It is divided into the Upper, Middle, and Lower Pinzgau.

Pinzon (pēn-thōn'), **Francisco Martin.** Brother of Martin Alonso Pinzon, and pilot of his vessel, the Pinta.

Pinzon, Martin Alonso. Born at Palos about 1441: died there, 1493. A Spanish navigator. He was the head of a family of ship-builders in Palos, and had made many voyages. There is a story that, in one of these, in 1477, he was about Cape de Verde from Africa to the coast of Brazil; but this is generally discredited. Another story is that he found in Rome an old manuscript which he gave to Columbus and in which it was stated that land might be reached by sailing westward. It is more probable that he joined Columbus in his voyage of 1492 because he was part owner of the smaller vessels. He commanded the Pinta. In Nov., 1492, he parted company with Columbus on the coast of Cuba; was the first to discover Haiti; and rejoined the admiral on the coast of that island. In Jan., 1493, Columbus afterward asserted that he had deserted with the intention of returning to Spain. During the return voyage the Pinta was separated from the Niña in a storm, Feb. 14, and eventually reached Bayona, a port of Galicia; thence Pinzon sent a letter to the sovereigns with an account of the discovery, and sailed on to Palos, reaching it on the same day as Columbus (March 15). His death, shortly after, is said to have been hastened by chagrin because Columbus received the honor of the discovery.

Pinzon, Vicente Yañez. Born at Palos about 1460: died there, in 1524. A Spanish navigator, brother of Martin Alonso Pinzon. He commanded the Niña in the first voyage of Columbus in 1492. Early in Dec., 1499 (according to some, Jan. 13, 1500), he left Palos in command of four caravels. Steering west, he crossed the equator, being the first Spanish commander to do so; struck the coast of Brazil probably near Cape St. Augustine; thence followed it northward and northwestward, discovering the mouth of the Amazon; and after passing between Trinidad and the mainland, and touching at Española, returned to Spain in Sept., 1500. Some suppose that Vespucci was with him on this voyage, but he was probably with Ojeda. (See *Vespucci*.) In 1506 Pinzon was associated with Solis in an exploration of the Gulf of Honduras and a small portion of southwestern Yucatan. In 1508 he was again with Solis in an exploration of the eastern coast of South America, from Cape St. Augustine southward probably as far as lat. 40°. See *Solis, Juan Diaz de*.

Piojes (pē-ō-hās'). Indians of eastern Ecuador (a region claimed by Colombia), on the lower Napo and the Putumayo or Içá. Those on the former river are often called Santa Marias, from a mission village in which many of them were gathered; they have no knowledge of the horde on the Putumayo. These Indians are agriculturists, skilful canoemen and fishermen, and industrious; they formerly traded to the whites, but maintain a semi-independence. By their language they are generally classed with the Betoya stock, but the relationship is doubtful.

Piombino (pē'om-bō'nō). A seaport in the province of Pisa, Italy, situated on a promontory projecting into the Mediterranean, 45 miles south by east of Leghorn, and opposite Elba. Population (1881), commune, 4,076.

Piombino, Principality of. A former small principality, adjoining and including the town of Piombino.

Piombo (pē-om'bō), Fra **Sebastiano del.** Born in Venice (?), 1485; died at Rome, June 21, 1547. A painter of the Venetian school. His real name was Luciani, but he was commonly called del Piombo from his office of keeper of the leaden seals, which he held under Clement VII. and Paul III. He was a pupil of Giovanni Bellini, and afterward of Giorgione, and was called to Rome about 1509 by Agostino Chigi to assist in the decorations of the Farnesina with frescos. Meantime his portraits in oil had won him fame. Among the best of this period are the so-called "Fornarina" in the Uffizi at Florence. Piombo was intimately associated with Michelangelo, and is said to have painted the "Resurrection of Lazarus" in the National Gallery, London, with his assistance. In 1527 he went to Venice, and there probably painted the portrait of Andrea Doria, now in the Doria Palace at Rome. He returned to Rome in 1529. In 1531 he became keeper of the seals and an ecclesiastic.

Pioneers, The. A story by James Fenimore Cooper, published in 1823.

Piotrkow (pē-yo-trē'kov), G. **Petrikau** (pā'trē-kou). **1.** A government in Russian Poland, bordering on Prussia. Area, 4,729 square miles. Population, 1,091,282.—**2.** The capital of the government of Piotrkow, situated 84 miles southwest of Warsaw. It is one of the oldest Polish towns. Population (1884), 24,800.

Piove di Sacco (pē-ō've dē sāk'kō). A town in the province of Padua, Italy, 18 miles southwest of Venice. Population (1881), 5,137; commune, 8,606.

Piozzi (pi-oz'i; It. pron. pē-ot'sē), Mrs. (**Hester Lynch Salisbury**; Mrs. **Thrale**). Born at Bodville, Carnarvonshire, Jan. 27, 1741; died at Clifton, England, May 2, 1821. An English lady, a friend of Dr. Johnson. She was well educated in Latin and Greek and the modern languages. In 1763 she married Henry Thrale, a brewer of Southwark. In 1764 she met Dr. Johnson, and an intimacy began which lasted for 20 years. Mr. Thrale died on April 4, 1781, and on July 25, 1784, she married Piozzi, an Italian musician. Her anecdotes of and correspondence with Dr. Johnson are second in interest only to Boswell's "Life."

Pip (pip). Nickname of Philip Pirrip, the hero of Dickens's "Great Expectations."

Pipchin (pip'chin), **Mrs.** In Dickens's "Dombey and Son," a disagreeable old woman, proprietress of an "infantine boarding-house of a very select description" at Brighton, where little Paul Dombey was sent for his health.

Piper (pī'pėr), **Tom.** A character in the English nursery rhyme.

Piperno (pē-per'nō). A town in the province of Rome, Italy, situated on the Amaseno 47 miles southeast of Rome. Near it was the ancient Volscian city Privernum. Population (1881), 5,349.

Pipes (pips), **Tom.** In Smollett's "Peregrine Pickle," the attendant of Peregrine at school, and afterward Trunnion's former boatswain.

Pipin. See *Pepin*.

Pippa (pep'pä) **Passes.** A dramatic idyl by Robert Browning, published in 1841.

Pippi. See *Giulio Romano*.

Pippin. See *Pepin*.

Piqua (pik'wä or pik'wā). A city in Miami County, Ohio, situated on the Miami 70 miles west by north of Columbus. Population (1890), 9,690.

Pira. See *Piro*.

Piracicaba (pē-rā-sē-kā'bä), or **Constituição** (kōn-stē-twē-soun'). A town of the state of São Paulo, Brazil, about 75 miles northwest of São Paulo. Population, about 10,000.

Piræus, or **Peiræus** (pī-rē'us): also **Piræeus.** [Gr. *Πειραιεύς.*] The seaport of Athens, situated on the Saronic Gulf 5 miles southwest of Athens. It is one of the chief ports of Greece. It was founded by Themistocles and Pericles; was destroyed by Sulla in 86 B. C.; and has been rebuilt in the present century. It was in ancient times connected with Athens by the "Long Walls," and is now connected by a railway. Population (1889), 34,527.

Pirano (pē-rä'nō). A seaport in Istria, Austria-Hungary, situated on the Gulf of Triest 14 miles southwest of Triest. Near it, in 1877, the Venetians first defeated the Genoese and Imperialists. Population (1890), commune, 12,926.

Piran Round. An ancient theater in Cornwall.

This relic of antiquity is called Piran Round. It consists of a circular embankment about ten feet high, sloping backwards, cut out into rude forms of seats or standing-places. This embankment encloses a level area of grassy ground, and stands in the middle of a flat, wild heath. A couple of thousand spectators could look down from the seats upon the grassy circus which formed a stage of more than a hundred feet in diameter. Here, in very early times, sports were played and combats fought out, and rustic council-assembled. The ancient Cornish Mysteries here drew tears and laughter from the mixed audiences of the day. They were popular as late as the period of Shakspeare. *Doran*, English Stage, I. 30.

Pirata (pē-rä'tä), **Il.** An opera by Bellini, produced at Milan in 1827.

Pirate (pī'rat), **The.** A novel by Sir Walter Scott, published in 1822. The scene is laid in the Shetland and Orkney Islands in the last half of the 17th century.

Pirates (pī'rats), **War with the.** A war against the pirates of the Mediterranean, who were suppressed in 67 B. C. by Pompey (appointed by the Gabinian Law to deal with them).

Pirates of Penzance (pen-zans'), **The.** A comic opera by Sullivan, words by W. S. Gilbert, first produced at New York in 1879.

Pirindas. Same as *Mathal'uwos*.

Pirithous (pi-rith'o-us). [Gr. *Πειρίθους.*] In Greek legend, one of the Lapithæ, a son of Zeus (or Ixion), and a friend of Theseus. The famous battle with the Centaurs took place on the occasion of his wedding.

Pirmasens (pir'mä-sens). A town in the Rhine Palatinate, Bavaria, situated 44 miles north by west of Strasburg. The leading industry is the manufacture of boots and shoes. Here, Sept. 14, 1793, the Prussians under the Duke of Brunswick defeated the French under Moreau. Population (1890), 22,041.

Pirna (pir'nä). A town in the kingdom of Saxony, situated on the Elbe 12 miles southeast of Dresden. It is a manufacturing town; exports sandstone; and contains the castle of Sonnenstein. It suffered severely in the Thirty Years' and Seven Years' wars. Population (1890), 13,000.

Pirnatza (pėr-nät'sä), or **Dhipotamo** (dē-pot'ä-mō). The chief river in Messenia, Greece; the ancient Pamisus. It flows into the Gulf of Messenia west of Kalamata.

Piro (pē'rō). [Pl., also *Piros.*] A division of the Tanoan linguistic stock of North American Indians. Their territory was on the upper and lower course of the Rio Grande, from Senecu to Sevilleta in New Mexico. The tribal organization was smashed in the Pueblo revolt of 1680 when most of its members joined the Tigua in their flight to the vicinity of El Paso, Texas, on which site they established a village, naming it Senecu after their former pueblo in the north. About 60 still reside at Senecu del Sur. See *Tanoan*.

Piron (pe-rōn'), **Alexis.** Born at Dijon, France, July 9, 1689; died at Paris, Jan. 21, 1773. A French epigrammatist. He also wrote the comedy "Métromanie" (1738), vaudevilles, etc.

Piros (pē'rōs), locally called **Chontaquiros** (chōn-tä-kē'rōs) or **Siriminches** (sē-rē-mēn'-chās). **1.** An Indian tribe of eastern Peru, in the forest region bordering the Apurimac and Ucayale rivers, between 10° and 12° S. lat. They were formerly numerous, but between 1853 and 1877 most of them were gathered into mission villages; but they subsequently returned to a wild life. They were long notorious for their raids on other tribes, capturing slaves (women for wives), but the present slaves which they sold to the whites. Only one or two thousand remain, and they are gradually submitting to white influence. The Piros are the lowest in culture of the Indians of eastern Peru, its westernmost tribe. This is one of the tribes loosely called Chunchos by the Peruvians.

2. See *Piro*.

Pirot (pē-rōt'). A town in Servia, situated on a head stream of the Nishava, in lat. 43° 14′ N., long. 22° 35′ E. It was ceded by Turkey to Servia in 1878. Here, Nov. 26-27, 1885, the Bulgarians defeated the Servians. Population (1891), 9,959.

Pirua (pē-rō'wä). The traditional name of the rulers of a very ancient people, the Hatun Runas, who occupied the highlands of Peru and Bolivia previous to the rise of the Inca dynasty. That such a people existed is evident from the remains of Cyclopean architecture of a type different from and older than the Inca edifices: see *Tiahuanaco* and *Sacsahuaman*, and all the traditions collected by authors seem after the conquest are in pointing to a powerful kingdom centered around the Titicaca basin, and the Inca to have risen into power at Cuzco. The first Piruas are said to have come from the south, and they have been connected with the Aymara nation, but at that time the Aymara and the Quichuas may have formed one race. Montesinos gives a list of 65 chiefs or "kings" of the Pirua line, and this list, long discredited, has received incidental support from the mention of some of the names in recently discovered manuscripts. As the Pirua line ceased before the 10th century, the list, if correct, carries it back to a time earlier than the Christian era.

The Piruas governed a vast empire, erected imperishable Cyclopean edifices, and developed a complicated civilization, which is dimly indicated to us by the numerous symbolical sculptures on the monolith at Tiahuanaco. They also, to a large extent, domesticated wild plants under cultivation and domesticated the animals of the lofty Andean plateau. But it is remarkable that the skeletons of Lake Titicaca, which are almost treeless, and whose corn will not ripen, should have been chosen as the cemetery of this most ancient civilization. Yet the ruins of Tiahuanaco undoubtedly establish the fact that the temperature of the Piruas was on the lofty site ever selected for the seat of a great empire.

Markham, in Narrative and Critical History of America, I. 222, 223.

Pisa (pē'zä or pē'sä). A province of Tuscany, Italy. Area, 1,179 square miles. Population (1891), 302,349.

Pisa, F. Pise (pēz). The capital of the province of Pisa, Italy, situated on the Arno, 6 miles from the sea, in lat. 43° 43′ N., long. 10° 23′ E.: the ancient Pisæ and Colonia Julia Pisana. It is now a writer by the river and is joined with the seaport by the railway, a navigable canal, and a tramway. It is now a walled town of 3.3 miles in circuit. Its bridge was built in 1867, and consecrated in 1875. Its port has docks 1,312 feet long, 164 across, and four basins of 27 across the transept and of 164 feet in length. The cathedral, the nave, The interior is striped with alternate black and white marble, columns, and pilasters, and painted dome at the crossing. The exterior is also striped with mosaic on gold ground, in parts even more. The façade, in alternate colored, is in the 12th century. It has superposed arcades, with small columns, and a similar arcade is carried around the church under the roof. The bronze doors of the façade are by Bonanno; productions by Giovanni da Bologna, that of the south transept is Romanesque, with cusped arches in sunken panels. The sculptured marble pulpit, of the type of that in the baptistery, was the masterpiece of Giovanni Pisano: it was shattered in the fire of 1595, and has lately been restored. There are in it fine paintings, particularly Giovanni St. Agnes by Andrea del Sarto, and admirable choirstalls and church furniture. The baptistery, one of the most beautiful of Italian buildings, is circular and domed, with two tiers of superposed Pisan arcades and above these, below the dome, coupled round windows with foliated pointed cusping. The lower tier has round-arched windows in deep arches, and the 12th century: the parts above are later. The little pendentive of the second tier are panels two and two, the lower of which is round and circle tied to dome above separated by slender pinnacles. The interior of the building is occupied by the octagonal font of 1246 by Guido da Como, with bas-reliefs of the Baptism and messages on its panels. Its raised basin, however, is the famous pulpit (1260) of Nicola Pisano. This is hexagonal, raised on seven columns, three of them resting on marble beasts. Three have resting on lions, and the central one supported by a fantastic group of men and animals. One side is taken by the stair; the five others bear remarkable reliefs from the life of Christ, strongly classical in technique. At one angle is an angle forming a lectern. The dome of the baptistery is 117 feet elevated to the top. The campanile, or leaning tower, is also circular, and stands, that at the base solid with a wall-arcade, the six above lower, and surrounded within the small columned arcades with galleries. Its inclination is 13 feet to the second, since it has no exterior arcade: its wall-arcade is interrupted by six large arches to allow the sound of the bells to escape. The campanile, begun in 1174, with its superposed tiers of small columned arcades, is the perfection Pisan type of mediæval architecture. It is 181 feet high, 52 in diameter at the base, and inclines 13 feet 8 inches toward the south. About half of the building took place during the construction, and the efforts made to correct it by diminishing the height of the stages on the north side resulted in a curve of the whole. The spire originally designed was not built, on account of the continued sinking of the foundation. San Paolo a Ripa d'Arno was the original cathedral, founded by Guglielmo, and altered in the 12th century. The façade is built of gray, yellow, and black marble: it has five blind arches below, three of them inclosing doors, and three tiers of columned galleries above. The interior has granite columns with quaintly carved white marble capitals. In the cloister there is a highly picturesque and curious hexagonal structure called the "Sepolcro," apparently a baptistery of the old cathedral. The university, organized in 1343, had 64 instructors and 925 students in 1891. The building, begun in 1472, was completed in 1486, and enlarged by Cosimo de' Medici. Pisa was probably an Etruscan origin. It was allied with Rome, and of some importance under the empire. In the 11th century it was a maritime republic, rivaling the other commercial powers of the Mediterranean. It conquered Sardinia, Corsica, and the Balearic Islands, took important part in the Crusades, was Ghibelline, and at war with Genoa and Florence; was beaten at Meloria in 1284, and lost many of its possessions and importance after that. Dante mentions it, became independent in 1494; and resisted attacks by Florence in 1499, 1504, and 1506, but finally submitted in 1509. It had its most important period of development of architecture and sculpture. Galileo was born there. Population (1892), 66,000.

Pisa, Council of. An ecclesiastical council held at Pisa in 1409 for the purpose of healing the papal schism. It deposed the rival popes Gregory XII. and Benedict XIII. Alexander V. was elected by the cardinals.

Pisa (pē-sä'k'). A village of Peru, on the river Vilcamayu about 15 miles east-northeast of Cuzco. It is noted for its ruins of mural architecture, including a fortress, which is perfectly preserved, a temple, numerous tombs, etc.

Pisagua (pē-sä'gwä). A town and port of the province of Tarapacá, Chile; formerly in Peru, in lat. 19° 36′ 30″ S.; one of the centers of the nitrate industry. It was captured by the Chilians April 18, 1879, and attacked and bombarded them Nov. 2. Population, about 5,000.

Pisan, Christine de. See *Christine de Pisan*.

Pisanio (pē-zä'nyō). A servant of Posthumus in Shakspere's "Cymbeline."

Steward and constant adviser to the queen calls him, and as he himself wishes to be. Pisanio unites the cunning of the serpent with the harmlessness of the dove. His singular position is the school that he is truest where he is most untrue.

Gervinus, Shakspeare Commentaries (tr. by F. L. Bunnett, ed. 1880), p. 678.

Pisano (pē-zä'nō), **Andrea** (**Andrea da Pontaderra**). Born 1270; died at Florence about 1349. An Italian sculptor. He was early apprenticed to Giovanni Pisano, and devoted much time to the study of the antique sarcophagi in the Campo Santo. At

35 years of age he is said to have visited Venice where he made several statues for the façade of San Marco, and made designs for the mosaic, subsequently finished by Filippo Calendario. After his return from Venice he made the bronze door of the baptistery in Florence, which is his chief and enduring title to fame (finished 1330). He also executed the bas-reliefs designed by Giotto for the lower story of the campanile, and some figures on Arnolfo's façade of the duomo. He strengthened the Palazzo Vecchio with great walls and fortifications to render it a safe residence for Walter de Brienne, ducha duke of Athens, whom the Florentines had made governor of the city.

Pisano, Giovanni. Born at Pisa, 1240; died 1320. An Italian architect and sculptor, son of Niccola Pisano. From 1265 to 1267 he worked with his father upon the pulpit in Siena. In 1268 he went to Naples to design the church of the Franciscans and the episcopal palace. In 1273 he went to Pisa on the death of his father. At this time he finished the Oratory of Santa Maria del Porto into the present Church of Santa Maria della Spina, the first edifice built in Italy in the pointed style, and built the first and most beautiful Campo Santo in Italy: in the Campo Santo are still many works of Giovanni. About 1280 he made the monument of Pope Urban IV. at Perugia, and the shrine of San Donato at Arezzo in 1280.

Pisano, Niccola. Born at Pisa between 1205 and 1207; died at Pisa, 1278. A noted Italian sculptor and architect, said to have been a native of Puglia or of Pietro da Siena, a notary. He founded a new school of sculpture in Italy. When about 15 years old he was employed as architect by the emperor Frederick II., and went with him to Naples, where he worked on the Castel Capuano and Castel dell' Uovo in 1223. He designed the basilica of St. Anthony of Padua in 1231, and in 1237 made his first known essay in sculpture in the altar-relievo of the Deposition, still in the tympanum of the arch over a side door of San Martino at Lucca. About 1248 he built the Santa Trinità at Florence, the San Domenico at Arezzo, the duomo at Volterra, and the Pieve and Santa Margherita at Cortona. In 1260 he produced the famous pulpit in the baptistery at Pisa. In 1265 he began the Arca di San Domenico at Bologna, in which he was assisted by Fra Guglielmo Agnelli. In 1266 he began the pulpit of the cathedral at Siena, assisted by his son Giovanni and his pupils Arnolfo del Cambio, Donato, and Lapo. It is similar to the one in Pisa, but larger, and octagonal instead of hexagonal. In 1269 Charles of Anjou commissioned him to erect the abbey and convent of La Scorgola to commemorate the victory of Tagliacozzo, which occurred in the neighbouring valley. He also began the fountain in Perugia finished by his son Giovanni. The 24 statuettes of this fountain which are ascribed to Niccola Pisano are simply designed and broadly treated.

Piscataqua (pis-kat'a-kwa). A river in New Hampshire and partly on the boundary between New Hampshire and Maine. It is formed by the union of the Salmon and Cocheco, and flows into the Atlantic 3 miles southeast of Portsmouth. Length (including Salmon), about 40 miles.

Piscataquis (pis-kat'a-kwis). A river in Maine, joining the Penobscot 30 miles north of Bangor. Length, about 70 miles.

Piscataway. See *Conoy*.

Pisces (pis'ēz). [L., 'the fishes.'] A constellation and sign of the zodiac; the Fishes. The figure represents two fishes united by a ribbon attached to their tails. One of the fishes is east, the other south, of the square of Pegasus.

Piscis Austrinus (pis'is ās-trī'nus). [L., 'the southern fish.'] An ancient southern constellation, the Southern Fish. It contains the 1.3 magnitude star Fomalhaut, which is 30 degrees south of the equator, and is in opposition on the 3d of Sept. The figure represents a fish which swallows the water poured out of the vase by Aquarius.

Piscis Volans (pis'is vō'lanz). [L., 'the flying fish.'] One of the southern constellations introduced by Theodori, or Keyser, at the end of the 16th century. It is situated west of the star β Argus, and contains two stars of the fourth magnitude. Also called *Volans*.

Pisek (pē'sek). A town in Bohemia, situated on the Wottawa 55 miles south by west of Prague. Population (1890), commune, 10,950.

Pisgah (piz'gä). In Bible geography, a mountain east of Abarim, Moab, northeast of the Dead Sea; now identified with Jebel Siaghah, Mount Nebo, from which Moses viewed the promised land of Canaan, was one of its summits.

Pishacha (pish-shā'cha). In Hindu mythology, the name of a class of demons, perhaps originally (as is inferred from the epithets of Pishāchī in Rigveda I. cxxiii. 5) a personification of the ignis fatuus. They are called the "flesh-eating Pishachas" in Atharvaveda, VIII. ii. 12.

Pishin (pē-shēn'). A district north of Quetta, on the border of Baluchistan and Afghanistan. It is under direct British rule.

Pishpai (pish'pī). [Pers., 'fore foot.'] A rarely used name for the third-magnitude star γ Geminorum.

Pishquitpah. See *Pesquare*.

Pisidia (pi-sid'i-ä). [Gr. *Πισιδία*.] In ancient geography, a territory in Asia Minor. It was bounded by Phrygia on the north, Isauria and Cilicia on the east, Pamphylia on the south, and Lycia on the southwest, and was traversed by the Taurus Mountains. It was reduced by Rome.

Pisistratidæ (pis-is-trat'i-dē). Hippias and Hipparchus, the two sons and successors of Pisistratus.

Pisistratus (pi-sis'tra-tus). [Gr. *Πεισίστρατος*.] Born about 605 B. C.: died 527 B. C. A tyrant of Athens, a friend of Solon. He usurped the supreme power in 560; was twice expelled; and was restored and reigned until his death.

Peisistratus, in the last period of his rule (537–527 B. C.), is said to have commissioned some learned men, of whom the poet Onomacritus was the chief, to collect the poems of Homer. It is now generally believed that an Iliad and an Odyssey already existed in writing at that time, but that the text had become much deranged, especially through the practice of reciting short passages without regard to their context. Besides these two poems, many other epic poems or fragments of the Ionian school went under Homer's name. The great task of the commission was to collect off these "poems of Homer" into one body. From this general stock they may have supplied what they thought wanting in the Iliad and Odyssey. Their work existed, in many cases, have been carried in a mutilated form. But it can hardly be doubted that some systematic attempt to preserve "the poems of Homer" was made in the reign of Peisistratus. *Jebb*, Greek Lit., p. 32.

Piso (pī'sō), **Calpurnius.** The name of a family distinguished in Roman history. Among its members were the following: Lucius, a censor, consul, and author of the second half of the 2d century B. C.; Lucius, a politician, father-in-law of Julius Cæsar; Cneius, governor of Syria under Tiberius, and the reputed author of the poisoning for four days, put to death by Otho (69 A. D.).

Pison (pī'son). One of the four rivers mentioned in Gen. ii. It has been conjecturally identified with the Ganges, the upper Indus, etc.

Pisquow (pis'kwou), or **Pishquitpah** (pish-kwit'pä). A tribe of North American Indians, formerly on the Wenatchee or Pisquow River, Washington. The name has been used collectively, being applied to the Methow and other tribes in Okanogan County, Washington. They are now on the Yakima reservation, Washington. See *Salishan*.

Pisselen, See *Etampes, Duchesse d'*.

Pissevache (pēs-vāsh'). A picturesque waterfall in the canton Valais, Switzerland, situated near Martigny. Height, 230 feet.

Pissis (pē-sē'), **Aimé.** Born at Brionde, Haute-Loire, May 17, 1812: died at Santiago, Chile, 1888. A French naturalist. He visited Brazil in 1836, and the Andes in 1846, and in 1848 was made official geologist of Chile. He published "Géographie Physique du Chile," was published in 1876, and he wrote many reports and papers, principally on South American geology.

Pistoia, or **Pistoja** (pis-tō'yä). A town in the province of Florence, Italy, near the Ombrone, 20 miles northwest of Florence: the Roman Pistoria. It has manufactures of iron and firearms. The cathedral is an interesting church of the 12th and 13th centuries. The porch crosses the entire front; it has 7 round arches on slender columns, the central arch much the highest. Above the porch are 2 tiers of arcades, the first open, and the front-walls of the aisle-roofs have ranges of columns without arches. The interior is modernized, but preserves good antique and sculpture, and has a magnificent medieval silver altar with admirable statues and reliefs. The campanile is solid below, and has above 3 rounded stories with mullioned windows in pointed spire. The baptistery, the Palazzo Pretorio, and several other buildings are also of interest. Catiline was defeated and slain near the city in 62 B. C. It was noted for the middle ages for factional strife. Population (1881), 20,190; commune, 54,552.

Pistol (pis'tol). A character in the "Merry Wives of Windsor," in the second part of "King Henry IV.," in "Henry V.," and in "King Henry V.": a bully and swaggerer, a companion of Falstaff. He is a modification of the regular Italian type, the "Thraso."

Pistol Rivers. See *Quinetunnetun*.

Pistoria. See *Pistoia*.

Pitcairn (pit-kārn'), **John.** Born in Fifeshire, Scotland, about 1740: killed at Bunker Hill, June 17, 1775. A British officer (major), commander of the advanced force in Gage's expedition to Lexington and Concord, April 19, 1775.

Pitcairn (or **Pitcairn's**) **Island.** An island in the South Pacific, situated in lat. 25° 4′ S., long. 130° 8′ W. It was discovered in 1767, and was settled in 1790 by mutineers from the British ship Bounty. The island removed to Norfolk Island in 1856. Many of them have since returned to Pitcairn Island. It is under the supervision of New South Wales. Area, 3 square miles. Population, 107.

Piteå-elf (pit'e-ä-elf). A river in northern Sweden which flows into the Gulf of Bothnia about lat. 65° 25′ N. Length, about 180 miles.

Pithiviers (pē-tē-vyā'). A town in the department of Loiret, France, situated on the river Œuf 25 miles northeast of Orléans. Population (1891), commune, 5,480.

Pithom (pī'thom). One of the store cities built in Egypt by the Israelites. It was determined by E. Naville to be near the modern Tel el-Maskhutah, about 12 miles from Ismailia, on the Suez Canal. In the time of the Greek dynasty its name became Heroopolis, which the Romans abridged to Ero.

Pitillagas (pē-tē-lē'gäs). An Indian tribe of the Gran Chaco, on the river Vermejo, mentioned by Azara and others. They were probably a branch of the Tobas (which see). Lozano called them Yapitalaguas.

Pitkin (pit'kin), **Timothy.** Born at Farmington, Conn., Jan. 21, 1766: died at New Haven, Conn., Dec. 18, 1847. An American lawyer, politician, and historian. He published "Statistical View of the Commerce of the United States" (1816), "A Political and Civil History of the United States from the year 1763 to the close of Washington's Administration" (1828).

Pitman (pit'man), Sir **Isaac.** Born at Trowbridge, England, Jan. 4, 1813. An English stenographer. He became master of the British school at Barton-on-Humber in 1831, established the British school at Wotton-under-Edge in 1836, and removed to Bath in 1839. He published in 1837 his first treatise on shorthand, entitled "Stenographic Soundhand," in which he applied phonography to shorthand. Since the establishment of the Phonetic Society in 1843, he has devoted himself wholly to the propagation of his system of shorthand, and is the head of the Phonetic Institute at Bath. He is also identified with the movement for spelling reform. He was knighted in 1894.

Pitris (pī'tris). [Skt. *pitṛ*, father; nom. *pitaras*.] In Hindu belief, the Manes, or spirits of the departed. They are the object of shraddhas, or oblations to the Manes (*Sarvadarśana*), accompanied by a funeral meal and gifts to the Brahmans. For the earlier Vedic belief, see Whitney's "Oriental and Linguistic Studies," I. 46; for Hindu ancestor-worship in general, see Williams's "Brahmanism and Hinduism."

Pitt River Indians. See *Palaihnihan*.

Pitt (pit), **William,** first Earl of Chatham. Born at Westminster, Nov. 15, 1708: died at Hayes, Kent, May 11, 1778. A famous English Whig statesman and orator. He was the son of Robert Pitt of Boconnock, in Cornwall; studied at Trinity College, Oxford; and obtained a cornet's commission in the dragoons. He entered Parliament in 1735, and in 1746 became vice-treasurer of Ireland in the Pelham administration. He was in the same year promoted to the office of paymaster-general, which he retained under the Duke of Newcastle. Disappointed in his hope of advancement, he attacked the government in 1755, and was deprived of office. He was secretary of state under the Duke of Devonshire 1756–57. In 1757 he formed a coalition with the Duke of Newcastle, who became prime minister, and, at his accession to power, obtained the ascendancy in the government. He adopted vigorous measures in prosecution of the Seven Years' War, and the period which followed is one of the most brilliant in English history. He resigned in 1761, inasmuch as he failed to receive the support of the rest of the ministry for a war with Spain. He became one of the chief of the Rockingham in 1766, and was created Viscount Pitt and Earl of Chatham. He resigned in 1768, owing to ill health. His last speech in the House of Lords was made April 2, 1778, in support of peace with the American colonies.

Pitt, William. Born at Hayes, near Bromley, Kent, May 28, 1759: died at Putney, Jan. 23, 1806. A celebrated English Whig statesman. He was the second son of William Pitt, earl of Chatham, and Lady Hester Grenville, daughter of Earl Temple. In 1773 he entered Cambridge (Pembroke Hall). In 1780 he was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn and elected member of Parliament for Appleby. On May 26, 1781, he made his first speech in favor of Burke's plan of economical reform. In a speech, May 7, 1782, he attacked the existing electoral system and its inequalities, being defeated by a narrow majority. In July, 1782, he became chancellor of the exchequer and leader of the House of Commons in Shelburne's ministry, which resigned March 31, 1783. On the downfall of the ministry of North and Fox, Pitt became prime minister, first lord of the treasury, and chancellor of the exchequer (Dec., 1783). He was member for Cambridge in 1784. Pitt's third administration continued until 1801. The French Revolution in 1789 was at first regarded with favor in England, and as late as the spring of 1792 Pitt hoped for peace. When finally dragged into the struggle (1793–93), his activity was political rather than military. His policy was frustrated by Napoleon on the Continent, but at home it met with no opposition. In 1799 the largest possible minority in Parliament was 28. His internal administration was extremely severe. Jacobinism was suppressed, and the Habeas Corpus Act repeatedly suspended. His policy in Ireland led to the union of 1800. His attempt to relieve Roman Catholic disabilities was opposed by the king, and he resigned March 14, 1801. The Addington ministry which succeeded, was made up of Pitt's supporters. It fell after the failure of the treaty of Amiens, and Pitt's second administration began May 12, 1804. Napoleon's attempted invasion of England failed through the vigilance of Nelson, but the coalition of England, Russia, and Austria, with which Pitt opposed him on the Continent, were wrecked by the surrender of Ulm in 1805. Pitt was completely prostrated by the defeat at Austerlitz; retired to his villa at Putney Jan. 11, 1806; and died there.

Pitta, Sebastião da Rocha. See *Rocha Pitta*.

Pittacus (pit'a-kus). [Gr. *Πιττακός*.] Born in Lesbos about 651 B. C.: died about 569 B. C. One of the seven wise men of Greece, ruler of Mytilene about 589–579 B. C.

Pitt Diamond, The. A celebrated diamond which was purchased by Thomas Pitt, grandfather of William Pitt, first earl of Chatham, and was sold by him to the Regent of Orléans in 1717 for about $675,000. It came originally from India (the Parteal mines, on the Kistna), was one of the crown jewels of France, and was set in the handle of the first Napoleon's sword. It weighs about 137 carats. Also known as the Regent Diamond.

Pitti Palace. See *Palazzo Pitti*.

Pittsburg, or **Pittsburgh** (pits'bėrg). The capital of Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, situated at the junction of the Monongahela and Allegheny rivers (which unite here to form the Ohio), in lat. 40° 27′ N., long. 80° W. It is the second city in the State, and one of the chief manufacturing cities of the country, being the leading place in the country for manufactures of iron, steel, copper, and glass. There are also manufactures of brass, flour, machinery, petroleum, coke, etc. It is an important railway center and the headquarters of a river trade, and exports coal, coke, etc. It is called "the Iron City" and "the Smoky City." The English began a fort on its site in 1754; this was seized by the French and called Fort Duquesne, and an attempt to recover it by Braddock resulted in his defeat in the battle of the Monongahela, July 9, 1755. An unsuccessful attempt to capture it was made by Grant in 1758, but it was finally taken by Forbes the same year. Fort Pitt (named from the elder Pitt) was built in 1759, and Pittsburg was settled in 1764. Population (1890), 238,617.

Pittsburg Landing. See *Shiloh.*

Pittsfield (pits'fēld). A town and the capital of Berkshire County, Massachusetts, situated 29 miles east-southeast of Albany. It was incorporated in 1761, and has manufactures of woolen and cotton goods, silk, tacks, etc. Population (1890), 17,281.

Pittston (pits'tọn). A borough in Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, situated on the Susquehanna, near the mouth of the Lackawanna, 8 miles southwest of Scranton. It is an important place of export for anthracite coal. Population (1890), 10,302.

Pityusa (pit-ū-sē'ȧ). [Gr. *Πιτυοῦσαι.*] In ancient geography, the two islands of the Balearic group now called Iviza and Formentera.

Piura (pē-ö'rä). 1. The northwesternmost department of Peru, bordering on Ecuador and the Pacific Ocean. Area (claimed), 27,201 square miles. Population (1876), 135,502.—2. The capital of the department of Piura, situated near the coast in lat. 5° 12′ S. It was founded by Pizarro. Population, about 10,000.

Pius (pī'us). **I.** Bishop of Rome 142–156.

Pius II. (**Enea Silvio Piccolomini,** Latinized as **Æneas Sylvius**). Born near Siena, Italy, Oct. 18, 1405; died Aug. 15, 1464. Pope 1458–64. He studied at the universities of Siena and Florence, and in 1431 became secretary to the bishop of Fermo, whom he accompanied to the Council of Basel. He at first supported the council in its contest with Pope Eugenius IV., but afterward sided with Eugenius against the council. He was for a time in the service of the emperor Frederick III. He was appointed cardinal in 1456, and ascended the papal throne in 1458. He wrote an erotic novel ("Historia de duobus Amantibus," and "Commentaries" relating to his own times.

Pius III. (**Francesco Todeschini**). Born at Siena, Italy, 1439; died Oct. 18, 1503. Pope Sept.–Oct., 1503.

Pius IV. (**Giovanni Angelo Medici**). Born at Milan, 1499; died Dec. 9, 1565. Pope 1559–65. He reopened the Council of Trent in 1562, and issued a bull confirming its decisions in 1564.

Pius V. (**Michele Ghislieri**). Born at Bosco, near Milan, 1504; died May 1, 1572. Pope 1566–1572.

Pius VI. (**Giovanni Angelo Braschi**). Born at Cesena, Italy, Dec. 27, 1717; died at Valence, France, Aug. 29, 1799. He was elected Pope, but was invaded by the French in 1796 and in 1798. In the latter year he was carried as a prisoner to Valence, in France, where he died.

Pius VII. (**Gregorio Luigi Barnaba Chiaramonti**). Born at Cesena, Italy, Aug. 14, 1742; died Aug. 20, 1823. Pope 1800–23. He ratified the concordat with France in 1801, and consecrated Napoleon as emperor in 1804. His opposition to French aggression brought on the annexation of the Papal States to France in 1809, and his own imprisonment first in Italy and afterward in France 1809–14. He was restored to Rome and to his dominions in the latter year.

Pius VIII. (**Francesco Xaviero Castiglioni**). Born at Cingoli, near Ancona, Italy, Nov. 20, 1761; died at Rome, Nov. 30, 1830. Pope 1829–1830.

Pius IX. (**Giovanni Maria Mastai Ferretti**). Born at Sinigaglia, near Ancona, Italy, May 13, 1792; died at Rome, Feb. 7, 1878. Pope 1846–1878. He became archbishop of Spoleto in 1827; was appointed cardinal in 1840; and ascended the papal throne in 1846. His grand object at his accession was to bring about a confederation of the Italian states under the papal supremacy. With this object in view, he placed himself at the head of the movement for reform, proclaimed an amnesty to political offenders, reorganized the municipal government of Rome, and granted a constitution to the Papal States. Frightened, however, by the increasing demands of the populace, he fled to Gaeta in Nov., 1848, while a republic was proclaimed at Rome. He was restored by the aid of the French in 1850. Henceforth he maintained an attitude of uncompromising conservatism. A large part of his dominions was annexed by Victor Emmanuel in 1860, and he was altogether deprived of his temporal power in 1870. Through his influence the doctrine of papal infallibility was adopted by the Vatican Council, July 18, 1870.

Piute, Piutah. See *Paiute.*

Pizarro. A play translated from Kotzebue's "Spaniards in Peru." It is known as Sheridan's, but the translation was not made by him. It was produced in English in 1799.

Pizarro (pi-zä'rō; Sp. pron. pē-thär'rō), **Francisco.** Born at Truxillo, Estremadura, about 1471; died at Lima, June 26, 1541. A Spanish soldier, conqueror of Peru. He was the illegitimate son of a Spanish officer under whom he served in Italy. It is not known who he went to America, and he first appears at Darien, where, for a short time, he was left in charge of the colony (1509). He was with Balboa in the discovery of the Pacific (1513), and in 1519 settled at Panama. Here, in 1522, he joined with Diego de Almagro and a priest named Hernando de Luque in a scheme for conquest toward the south, whence rumors had come of a rich empire. They purchased two small vessels, and Pizarro left Panama Nov. 14, 1524, with one ship and about 100 men, following the coast to about lat. 7° N. After enduring great suffering, he was obliged to return. Almagro, who had sailed later and passed him, met with no better success. Aided by Gaspar de Espinosa, they sailed again in larger vessels about Sept., 1526, penetrated to the equator, and saw large cities and evidences of wealth. Almagro went to Panama for reinforcements, leaving Pizarro and a part of the men on the little island of Gallo (lat. 1° 52′ N.), where they suffered greatly. The new governor of Panama, Pedro de los Ríos, refused to authorize further operations, and sent two ships to take Pizarro off; but he, with 16 of his men, chose to remain rather than give up the scheme, and withdrew to the island Gorgona. They arrived about Dec., 1527, with positive orders to take them off; but, instead of obeying, they used the vessel for further exploration. This time they reached Tumbez and other Indian towns, were well received, saw evidences of great wealth, and at length returned to Panama with the assurance that they had discovered the long-sought southern empire. Pizarro now hastened to Spain, and (about July 26, 1529) he received a concession to conquer and govern Peru. Returning to Panama, Pizarro sailed for the south in Jan., 1531, with three ships and 180 men, landed on the island of Puná in the Gulf of Guayaquil, where he was joined by Hernando de Soto with reinforcements; and thence crossed to Tumbez and pushed inland. On Nov. 15, 1532, he reached Cajamarca, where Atahualpa (the Inca) was encamped with a large army. On the next day the Inca was treacherously seized, and his attendants were massacred. He long endured his fate, but finally, to purchase with gold, and he actually did collect through his officers 326,539 pesos of gold and 51,610 marks of silver, equal to 1,185,410 pounds sterling or $17,500,000 of our money. In the end the captive was slain on a false charge of conspiring against the Spaniards, Aug. 29, 1533. (See *Atahualpa.*) Almagro arrived soon after, but too late to share in the distribution of the spoils. Pizarro now met with no organized resistance, but in the march to Cuzco which followed, the Spaniards were repeatedly attacked. On Nov. 15, 1533, they entered Cuzco, and found there a large and well-built city, with magnificent temples and palaces. Manco Inca, a brother of Atahualpa, was crowned by the Spanish city. In Jan., 1535, he founded Lima as his capital; soon after he received from Spain the title of marquis, and his territory was defined as extending from the 200th meridian (80° 8′ southward for 270 leagues. Almagro, at the same time, was granted the region adjoining this on the south and he set out with an army to conquer it. Meanwhile Benalcazar, with a party of Pizarro's force, had conquered Quito, and Pizarro took possession of it. In April, 1536, the Indians rose in a wide-spread revolt. Manco Inca besieged Cuzco, in which the Spaniards out, but were finally conquered. Almagro, returning from Chile, claimed Cuzco as lying within his territory; war followed between him and Pizarro; and Almagro was defeated and taken prisoner in Dec., 1537, and soon after was executed. His followers were generally allowed to go free, but they plotted against Pizarro, and at length, in June, 1541, attacked him in his palace and slew him with several attendants.

Pizarro, Gonzalo. Born at Truxillo, 1505 or 1506; died at Cuzco, April 12 (?), 1548. Half-brother of Francisco Pizarro, whom he followed in the conquest of Peru. He took part in the defense of Lucon in 1536; was imprisoned by Almagro, April, 1537, but escaped; led the infantry at Las Salinas, April 26, 1538; subsequently served in Churas, where he received a grant of the rich Porco mines; and in 1539 was made governor of Quito. In 1541–42 he led an unsuccessful expedition eastward of Quito to the Napo, and was deserted there by Orellana, who made the first descent of the Amazon. In 1544 he conquered, after some fighting, Pedro de los Ríos, who had been appointed by Viceroy Núñez Vela and the "New Laws"; was ensued, and Vela was defeated and killed on the battle of Anaquito, Jan. 18, 1546. Pizarro was recognized by the colonists as ruler, and his officers seized the Isthmus of Panama. The Spanish government now sent Pedro de la Gasca, with extraordinary powers to take possession of the government. By politic means he obtained possession of the isthmus. Pizarro refused to treat with him, and Gasca landed at Tumbez June 17, 1546. Attracted by numerous desertions, Pizarro attempted to retreat southward. At Huarina, near Lake Titicaca, he and his lieutenant, Carbajal, met and defeated the royalist force of Centeno, Pizarro now returned to Cuzco, and the army of Gasca in the valley of Sacsahuana, April 9, 1548; but his disheartened soldiers deserted or fled and there was no battle. Pizarro gave himself up, and was executed soon after.

Pizarro, Hernando. Born at Truxillo, 1474 (?) or 1479 (?); died there, 1578. Half-brother (legitimate) of Francisco Pizarro, whom he accompanied to Peru, returning to Spain in Jan., 1534, with the royal fifth of the ransom of Atahualpa. He went back to Peru; commanded in the defense of Cuzco against Manco Inca in 1536; and was seized by Almagro April 18, 1537, but was released on his promise to leave the country. Instead of doing so, he took command of his brother's army; defeated Almagro at Las Salinas, April 26, 1538; and put him to death. For this conduct he was afterward kept in mild confinement in Spain for 20 years. During this period he married an illegitimate daughter of Francisco Pizarro (granddaughter of Atahualpa), and had three children.

Pizarro, Pedro. Born at Truxillo, 1514; died in Peru after 1571. Cousin of Francisco Pizarro, who employed him as a page in 1530. He was an eyewitness of most of the events of the conquest of Peru and during the civil wars of Gonzalo Pizarro carefully escaped hanging because he sided with the king. In 1571 he finished his "Relaciones del descubrimiento y conquista de los Reynos del Peru," based on these recollections on the conquest. It was first published at Anvers, Vol. V. of the "Documentos inéditos para la historia de España."

Pizarro e Araujo (pē-zä'rō ē rou'zhō), **José de Souza Azevedo.** Born at Rio de Janeiro, Oct. 12, 1753; died there, May 14, 1830. A Brazilian historian. He took orders and occupied various ecclesiastical positions at Rio de Janeiro, besides traveling extensively in the interior. His "Memorias históricas do capitanio do Rio de Janeiro, e das demais capitanias do Brazil" (Vols. I.–VIII.) is one of the most important works on the history of Brazil.

Pizarro y Orellana (pe-thiär'rō ē ō-rāl-yä'nä). **Fernando.** Born about 1595; died after 1639. Great-grandson of Francisco Pizarro through his daughter Francisca who married Hernando Pizarro. In 1628 he published "Varones ilustres del Nuevo Mundo" (which he incorrectly ascribed to a monk of the conquest-era Peru, and he quite possibly did), in which Cortés, Juan Fernandez and Gonzalo Pizarro, Diego de Almagro, and Diego de Garcia de Paredes.

Piz Bernina (pēts ber-nē'nä). A peak of the Bernina chain, and the culminating summit of the Rhætian Alps, situated in the canton of Grisons, Switzerland, south of the Upper Engadine. Height, 13,295 feet.

Piz Languard (pēts lung-gwärd'). A peak in the Alps of Grisons, Switzerland, east of Pontresina. Height, 10,715 feet.

Pizzo (pit'sō). A seaport in the province of Catanzaro, southern Italy, 24 miles southwest of Catanzaro, on the Gulf of Santa Eufemia. Murat was executed here in 1815. Population (1881), 8,065.

Place de la Bastille (plās dė lä bas-tēl'), or **La Bastille.** The site of the Bastille, at the end of the Rue St.-Antoine, Paris. After the revolution of 1830 the Colonne de Juillet was erected here to commemorate the three eventful days of July of that year. The first stone was laid by Louis Philippe, July 21, 1833. In the revolution of 1848 the strongest barricade of the insurgents was placed at the entrance of the Faubourg St.-Antoine to the east of the Place, and Archbishop Affre was killed there. The revolution of Feb. 24, 1871, began at the Place de la Bastille, and the Communists, the extreme radicals of the Communists, long captured after a desperate struggle on May 25, 1871.

Place de la Concorde (kôn-kord'). A noted square in Paris, north of the Seine and west of the Tuileries. In the first revolution it was called the Place de la Guillotine. It was also called the Place de la Révolution and the Place Louis XV. In 1763 the waste land here was transformed into a piazza by the architect Louis XV.; this was followed by the equestrian statue, On May 30, 1770, while the work was still unfinished, the marriage of the dauphin was celebrated there by a great fête. In 1792 the statue of Louis XV., which had stood in the center, was pulled down and replaced by a plaster statue of Liberty, near which was the guillotine. Louis XVI., Marie Antoinette, and many of the nobility were beheaded here. Its present name dates from 1795. The obelisque de Luxor was brought here by Charles X. in 1833.

Place du Carrousel (dü kā-rö-zel'). A square in Paris, north of the Seine and east of the Louvre. Its name is derived from the tournament held here in 1662. See *Arc de Triomphe du Carrousel.*

Placentia. See *Piacenza.*

Placentia (plȧ-sen'shi-ȧ). A small seaport in Newfoundland, 63 miles west-southwest of St. John's.

Placentia Bay. An inlet of the Atlantic Ocean, on the southern coast of Newfoundland. Length, about 65 miles.

Place Royale, La, ou l'Amoureux extravagant. A comedy by Corneille, produced in 1635.

Placerville (plā'sėr-vil). The capital of El Dorado County, California, situated about 40 miles east-northeast of Sacramento. Population (1890), 1,later.

Place Vendôme (plās von-dōm'). A noted square in Paris, north of the Seine. It was designed by Louis XIV. Napoleon I. erected a triumphal column here in 1806. See *Colonne Vendôme.*

Placide (plȧ-sēd'), **Henry.** Born at Charleston, S. C., Sept., 1799; died at Babylon, L. I., Jan. 23, 1870. An American actor. He excelled in such characters as Lord Ogilby, Sir Peter Teazle, Sir Anthony Absolute, etc. In 1815 he became partially blind.

Placidia (plȧ-sid'i-ȧ). **Galla.** Born about 388 A. D.; died 450 or 451. A Roman princess, she

was the daughter of Theodosius the Great; was taken prisoner by Alaric, king of the West Goths, during the sack of Rome in 410; and became the wife of Alaric's successor Ataulphus in 414. Ataulphus was killed in 415, and Placidia was restored to her half-brother the emperor Honorius. She married in 417 Constantius, by whom she became the mother of Valentinian III.

Plagiary (plā'ji-ā-ri), Sir **Fretful.** A character in "The Critic," by Sheridan. It is a satirical portrait of Cumberland, said to have been written in revenge for the latter's behavior at the first night of the "School for Scandal."

Plague of Serpents, The. A powerful ceiling picture by Tintoretto, in the Scuola di San Rocco at Venice. There are many figures scattered in flight and death before swarms of small but monstrous flying and writhing snakes, beneath a sky covered with black clouds, but illuminated in one place by the descent of an angel of mercy.

Plaideurs (plā-dėr'). **Les.** A comedy by Racine, printed in 1668. It is a severe satire on the legal profession and at first was unsuccessful, but afterward became extremely popular. "A charming trifle which has had, and has deserved, more genuine and lasting popularity than any of his tragedies" (*Saintsbury*).

Plain (plān). **The.** In the legislatures of the first French revolution, the floor of the house, occupied by the more moderate party; hence, that party itself, as distinguished from the Mountain (which see).

Plain Dealer (plān dē'lėr), **The.** A comedy by Wycherley, produced in 1674 and printed in 1677. It owes its existence to Molière's "Le Misanthrope." See *Manly.*

Plainfield (plān'fēld), a city in Union County, New Jersey, 24 miles west-southwest of New York. Population (1890), 11,267.

Planché (plon-shā'). **James Robinson.** Born at London, Feb. 27, 1796; died May 29, 1880. An English dramatist and writer on heraldry, costume, etc. He wrote more than 200 plays. He was created Rouge-Croix Pursuivant of Arms in 1854, and Somerset Herald in 1866.

Planck (plängk). **Gottlieb Jakob.** Born at Nürtingen, Würtemberg, Nov. 15, 1751; died Aug. 31, 1833. A German Protestant theologian, professor of theology at Göttingen from 1784. His chief work is "Geschichte des protestantischen Lehrbegriffs" ("History of the Protestant System of Doctrine," 1781–1800).

Plantagenet, George, Duke of Clarence. Born at Dublin, 1449; murdered in the Tower of London, Feb. 18, 1478. Younger brother of Edward IV. of England. He married Isabel, daughter of the Earl of Warwick, in 1469; and intrigued with Warwick 1469–71. According to an unauthenticated tradition, he was drowned in a butt of malmsey wine.

Plantagenet (plan-taj'e-net), **House of,** also called **House of Anjou.** [From L. *planta genistæ*, sprig of broom, emblem of Geoffrey, count of Anjou.] A line of English kings (1154–1399), founded by Henry II., son of Geoffrey, count of Anjou, and Matilda, daughter of Henry I. of England. The kings of the house were Henry II. (1154–89), Richard I. (1189–99), John Lackland (1199–1216), Henry III. (1216–72), Edward I. (1272–1307), Edward II. (1307–27), Edward III. (1327–77), and Richard II. (1377–1399). It became extinct in the direct line on the death of Richard II. in 1399.

Plantagenet, John, Duke of Bedford. Born about 1389; died at Rouen, France, Sept., 1435. An English general and statesman, third son of Henry IV. He was regent of France in 1422, and governor of England; defeated the French at Verneuil in 1424, and abetted the execution of Joan of Arc in 1431.

Plantagenet, Richard, Earl of Cornwall. Born at Winchester, England, Jan. 5, 1209; died April 2, 1272. Younger brother of Henry III. of England. He was elected king of Germany by part of the electors, and crowned at Aachen in 1257. He was captured at Lewes in 1264.

Plantin (plon-tan'). **Christophe.** Born near Tours, France, 1514; died at Antwerp, 1589. A French printer in Antwerp. He published a polyglot Bible (1568–72). See *Antwerp.*

Plantin-Moretus, Musée. See *Antwerp.*

Plasencia (plä-sen'thē-ä). A town in the province of Caceres, western Spain, situated on the Jerte 70 miles south-southwest of Salamanca. The cathedral is of the good architecture of Ferdinand and Isabella, with later classical alterations and additions. The choir-stalls are remarkable even in Spain; the carving is admirable, and the blending of sacred and profane subjects very curious. Population (1887), 8,044.

Plassey, or **Plassi** (plās'sē). A place in Bengal, British India, situated on the Hugli 85 miles north of Calcutta. Here, June 23, 1757, the British forces (3,200) under Clive defeated the Bengal army (50,000) under Surajah Dowlah. The battle is important as virtually securing the establishment of the British power in India.

Plata, Gobernacion del Rio de la. See *Rio de la Plata.*

Plata (plä'tä), **La.** See *Argentine Confederation.*

Plata, La, Audience of. The audience of Chuquisaca, otherwise called La Plata. See *Charcas.*

Plata, Provinces of the. See *La Plata.*

Plata, Rio de la. See *Rio de la Plata.*

Plata, Viceroyalty of. See *La Plata.*

Platæa (pla-tē'ä), or **Platææ** (pla-tē'ē). [Gr. *Πλάταια, Πλάταιαι.*] In ancient geography, a city of Bœotia, Greece, situated at the foot of Mount Cithæron 30 miles northwest of Athens. It was allied with Athens; furnished a contingent against the Persians at Marathon in B. C. 490; was the scene of a famous battle in 479 (see below); was unsuccessfully attacked by the Thebans in 431; was besieged by the Peloponnesians in 429, and taken in 427; was rebuilt in 387, again destroyed by the Thebans about 372, and rebuilt 338. The site contains a few ruins: a Heræum, or temple of Hera, was discovered in 1889.

Platæa, Battle of. A victory gained in 479 B. C. by the Greeks (about 110,000, Lacedæmonians and others) under Pausanias over the Persians (about 300,000) under Mardonius. It resulted in the final repulse of the Persian invasion of Greece.

Plateau (plä-tō'), **Joseph Antoine Ferdinand.** Born at Brussels, Oct. 14, 1801; died at Ghent, Sept. 15, 1883. A Belgian physicist, professor of experimental physics and astronomy at Ghent 1835–72; noted for researches in molecular forces and in optics. His chief work is "Statique expérimentale et théorique des liquides" (1873).

Platen (plä'ten), **August,** Count von Platen-Hallermund (or -Hallermünde). Born at Ansbach, Bavaria, Oct. 24, 1796; died at Syracuse, Sicily, Dec. 5, 1835. A German poet. He was at first in the cavalry corps at Munich. In 1815, as a Bavarian lieutenant, he was in the field against France. Subsequently, without having left the army, he studied linguistics at Wurzburg and Erlangen; afterward he traveled much abroad, particularly in Italy and the South. He is buried in Syracuse. Among his poems are particularly to be mentioned his sonnets and the "Ghaselen," written in the Persian form of the "ghazel," the first of which appeared in 1821: he also wrote odes, idyls, songs, and ballads. In 1828 appeared the satiric comedy "Die verhängnisvolle Gabel" ("The Fatal Fork"), directed against the "fatalistic tragedies," so called; and in 1829 "Der romantische Ödipus" ("The Romantic Œdipus"), directed against German romanticism: plays that gave him the title of a German Aristophanes. He died of cholera in Syracuse in 1828. His last great work is the Oriental legendary epic "Die Abbassiden" ("The Abbassides," 1835). His collected works appeared first in 1834, in two volumes.

Plate River. See *Rio de la Plata.*

Platine (plä'tin) **Colonies.** [Sp. *Colonias del Rio de la Plata.*] A collective name for the Spanish colonies bordering on the Rio de la Plata and its affluents. These were at first included in the colony of Paraguay, from which Buenos Ayres was separated in 1620. See *Rio de la Plata.* Montevideo was also separately made a government subject to that of Buenos Ayres in 1750. In 1776 the colonies were united with others in the vice-royalty of La Plata.

Platine States, The. A collective name for the Spanish-American countries bordering on the Rio de la Plata and its tributaries; at present, the Argentine Republic, Uruguay, and Paraguay. Uruguay was attached to Brazil from 1821 to 1828, and the Argentine provinces were long separated from Buenos Ayres, but were reunited to it in 1862.

Plato (plā'to), originally **Aristocles.** [Gr. *Πλάτων*; so surnamed from his broad shoulders.] Born at Ægina, 429 or 427 B. C.: died at Athens, 347. A famous Greek philosopher, a disciple of Socrates and the teacher of Aristotle: the founder of the Academic school. His father, Ariston, and his mother, Perictione, were of aristocratic birth. He was in his youth a successful gymnast, a soldier, and a poet. After he became a disciple of Socrates he is said to have destroyed his poems, but a few epigrams attributed to him are extant. His association with his master lasted from an early age until Socrates's death. After this event he went to Eucleides at Megara, and later journeyed in Egypt, Cyrene, Sicily, and Magna Græcia. By Dionysius of Syracuse, who was offended at his opinions, he was delivered to the Spartan ambassador Pollis, who sold him as a slave in Ægina. He was ransomed, returned to Athens, and founded the Academy (which see). In 367 he revisited Syracuse on the invitation of Dion and of Dionysius the younger, but soon left, returning, after a short stay, to Athens about 361. He returned to Athens, where he lived until his death, which occurred at a marriage-feast. All his genuine works have been preserved. The genuine extant works attributed to him are spurious. The former include the dialogues, "Protagoras," "Phædrus," "Symposium," "Gorgias," "Theætetus," "Republic," "Timæus," "Philebus," "Sophist," "Politicus," "Parmenides," "Cratylus," "Laws," "Critias," "Menon," "Euthydemus," "Apology," "Crito," "Lysis," "Charmides," "Laches," "Lesser Hippias," "Euthyphro," "Menexenus," and "Ion." Plato's philosophy, which is still the greatest exposition of idealism, was founded on the Socratic teaching, but went far beyond it in a speculative direction. (See *Socrates.*) It has, with Aristotelianism, largely controlled the progress of speculative thought to the present day.

Plato. A remarkable Greek bust in bronze, of the first half of the 4th century B. C., in the Museo Nazionale, Naples, once supposed to represent the great philosopher. Many consider it a bearded type of Dionysus; some the famous Poseidon of Tarentum.

Plato. A large crater in the moon.

Plato. An Athenian comic poet who flourished from 428 to 389 B. C. He is ranked among the very best of the poets of the Old Comedy. He carried on a poetic contest with Aristophanes, and attacked the demagogues Cleon, Hyperbolus, Agyrrhius, and Cleophon. Fragments only of his works are extant.

Platonick Lady (plā-ton'ik lā'di), **The.** A comedy by Mrs. Centlivre, produced in 1706 and printed in 1707.

Platonick Lovers, The. A tragicomedy by Sir William Davenant, printed in 1636.

Platt (plat), **Thomas Collier.** Born at Owego, N. Y., July 15, 1833. An American Republican politician. He studied at Yale without taking a degree, engaged in mercantile pursuits, and became president of the Tioga, New York, National Bank. He was a member of Congress from New York 1873–77. In Jan., 1881, he was elected United States senator to succeed Francis Kernan, whose term expired in March, but resigned his seat in May at the instance of his colleague Conkling. (See *Conkling, Roscoe.*) He has been president of the United States Express Company since 1880.

Platte (plat), or **Nebraska** (nē-bras'kä). One of the largest tributaries of the Missouri. It is formed by the union, in Lincoln County, Nebraska, of the North and South Forks at the point where almost the Missouri its miles south of Omaha. The North Fork rises in northern Colorado, and flows through Wyoming and western Nebraska; the South Fork rises in central Colorado, and flows through that State and western Nebraska. Total length, including North Fork, about 900 miles. It is not navigable.

Plattensee. See *Balaton, Lake.*

Plattner (plät'ner), **Karl Friedrich.** Born at Kleinwalthersdorf, near Freiberg, Saxony, Jan. 2, 1800; died at Freiberg, Jan. 22, 1858. A German chemist and metallurgist, professor at Freiberg: noted for his work in developing blowpipe analysis. He published "Probirkunst mit dem Löthrohr" (1835), etc.

Plattsburg (plats'bėrg). A village, the capital of Clinton County, New York, situated on Lake Champlain, at the mouth of the Saranac, in lat. 44° 40′ N., long. 73° 30′ W. It is the center of considerable trade and manufactures. Near it, on Lake Champlain, a naval victory was gained Sept. 11, 1814, by the American forces under Macomb over the British fleet under Downie; while here, at the same time, the American land forces under Macomb repulsed the British under Prevost. Population (1890), 5,049.

Plattsmouth (plats'muth). A city, capital of Cass County, Nebraska, situated near the junction of the Platte and the Missouri. Population (1890), 8,392.

Plauen (plou'en). A city in the kingdom of Saxony, situated on the White Elster 22 miles southwest of Zwickau. It is the chief center in Germany for the weaving of white cotton goods and the embroidery of white goods, and has various other manufactures. It is the chief place of the Voigtland. Population (1890), 47,607.

Plausible (plä'zi-bl). **Lord.** In Wycherley's comedy "The Plain Dealer," an insinuating fop, in love with Olivia.

Plautus (plä'tus), **Titus Maccius.** Born at Sarsina, Umbria: died 184 B. C. A Roman dramatist. He adapted materials taken from the New Attic Comedy. Twenty of his comedies (nearly all complete) are extant. Among them are "Amphitruo," "Asinaria," "Aulularia," "Trinummus," "Rudens," "Miles Gloriosus," "Mostellaria," "Pseudolus," and "Menæchmi."

Players, The. A New York club founded by Edwin Booth, incorporated in 1888. "Its objects are the promotion of social intercourse between the representatives of the dramatic profession and of the kindred professions of literature, painting, sculpture, and music, and the patronage of the fine arts; the creation of a library relating especially to the history of the American stage; and the preservation of pictures, bills of the play, photographs and curiosities connected with such history." Its house is at 16 Gramercy Park.

Player's Scourge, The. See *Histriomastix.*

Playfair (plā'fār). **John.** Born at Benvie, Forfarshire, March 10, 1748; died at Edinburgh, July 19, 1819. A Scottish mathematician and physicist. He entered St. Andrews University at 14 years of age. In 1785 he succeeded Dugald Stewart as professor of mathematics at Edinburgh. His works include "On the Arithmetic of Impossible Numbers" (1779), "Elements of Geometry" (1795), "Illustrations of the Huttonian Theory of the Earth" (1802), "Proof of Natural Philosophy" (1805), "An Account of the Lithological Survey of Schehallion" (1811), "Natural Philosophy" (1812–16), a "Dissertation on the Progress of Mathematical and Physical Science" (in the "Encyclopædia Britannica"), and an edition of Euclid.

Playfair, Sir **Lyon,** first Lord Playfair. Born at Meerut, Bengal, May 21, 1819. A British chemist and Liberal politician. He was appointed professor of chemistry in the University of Edinburgh in 1858; was elected to Parliament in 1868; and was postmaster-general 1873–74, and chairman of the committee of ways and means and deputy speaker of the House of Commons 1880–83. He was created Baron Playfair in 1892. He has published "Primary and Technical Education" (1870), "On Teaching Universities and Examination Boards" (1872), etc.

Pleasonton (plez'un-ton), **Alfred.** Born at Washington, D. C., June 7, 1824. An American general. He graduated at West Point in 1844; served in the Mexican war, and was promoted captain in 1855. He became a major of cavalry in the Army of the Potomac in Feb., 1862; served through the Peninsular campaign; became brigadier-general of volunteers in July, 1862; and commanded a cavalry division in the pursuit of Lee into Maryland. He was engaged in the battles of South Mountain, Antietam, and Fredericksburg; decided the day at Chancellorsville; commanded the cavalry corps at Gettysburg. He drove Sterling Price out of Missouri in 1864. He retired with the rank of colonel in 1888.

Pleasants (plez'ants), **James.** Born in Virginia, 1769; died in Goochland County, Va., Nov. 9, 1836. An American politician. He was Democratic member of Congress from Virginia 1811–19; United States senator 1819–22; and governor of Virginia 1822–25.

Pleasures of Hope. A poem by Thomas Campbell, published in 1799.

Pleasures of Memory. A poem by Samuel Rogers, published in 1792.

Pleasures of the Imagination. A didactic poem by Akenside, published in 1744.

Pléiade (plā-yād'), **La.** The name given in literature to several groups of seven poets living at the same time, notably to such a group in the time of Ptolemy Philadelphus. These were Lycophron, Theocritus, Aratus, Nicander, Homer, Apollonius of Rhodes, and Callimachus. The name has been applied to other similar groups, especially in the 16th century to that formed by Ronsard, Joachim du Bellay, Jodelle, Antoine du Baif, Jodelle, Pontus de Thyard, Dorat, and Remi Belleau. These united in a close league to reduce the French language and literature to a classical form. They had many followers.

French, after all, despite a strong Teutonic admixture, was a Latin tongue, and recurrence to Latin, and to the still more majestic and fortile language which had had so much to do in shaping the literary Latin dialect, was natural and germane to its character. In point of fact, the Pleiade made modern French—made it, we may say, twice over; for it not only did its original work contributions the language in a manner so durable that the reaction of the next century could not wholly undo it, but it was mainly study of the Pleiade that armed the great masters of the Eighteenth movement, the years 1730, to their revolt against the cramping rules and impoverished vocabulary of the eighteenth century. The effect of the change indeed was far too universal for it to be possible for any Malherbe or any Boileau to overthrow it. The whole literature of the nation, at a time when it was wonderfully abundant and vigorous, "Rousseau" for nearly fifty years, and, such practice at such a time never fails to bear its mark.

Saintsbury, French Lit., p. 197.

Pleiads (plī'adz), or **Pleiades** (plī'a-dēz). [Gr. *Πλειάδες*, traditionally so called as indicating by their rising the time of safe navigation; from *πλεῖν*, sail.] A close group of small stars in the constellation Taurus, very conspicuous on winter evenings, about 24° north of the equator, and coming on the meridian at midnight in the middle of Nov. For some unknown reason, there were anciently said to be seven Pleiads, although only six were conspicuous then as now: hence the suggestion of a lost Pleiad. In mythology the Pleiads were said to be the daughters of Atlas and Pleione, and were named Alcyone, Merope, Celæno, Electra, Sterope or Asterope, Taygeta, and Maia. These names, with those of the parents, have been applied by modern astronomers since Bicciolo (1665) to the principal stars of the group.

Pleissnerland (plīs'ner-land). The district on both sides of the Pleisse, a small tributary of the White Elster in Saxe-Altenburg and the western part of the kingdom of Saxony.

Plenty (plen'ti), **Bay of.** An arm of the Pacific Ocean, on the northeastern coast of North Island, New Zealand.

Pleskoff. See *Pskoff*

Plessis-les-Tours (plā-sē'lā-tör'). A ruined castle near Tours, France, noted as the residence of Louis XI.

Plessis-Marly, or **Duplessis-Mornay.** See *Mornay*.

Plethon. See *Gemistus*.

Plevna (plev'nä), or **Pleven** (plev'en). A town in Bulgaria, 88 miles northeast of Sofia. It is an important strategic point. A Russian attack under Schilder-Schuldner on a Turkish force intrenched here under Osman Pasha was repulsed July 20, 1877; a second attack, July 30–31, under Krudener, was repulsed with great loss; and fighting was continued between 7,000 or 8,000 Russians and Rumanians under Prince Leopold (the Nicholas-Skobeleff, etc., and about 50,000 Turks under Osman Pasha, Sept. 7–11. A formal siege commenced in Oct. under the direction of Todleben; and an unsuccessful sortie of Osman Pasha was followed by his surrender Dec. 10. Population (1895), 14,976.

Pleyel (plī'el), **Ignaz Joseph.** Born at Ruppersthal, near Vienna, June 1, 1757; died Nov. 14, 1831. An Austrian composer, chiefly of instrumental music. He was a pupil of Haydn, and founded at Paris, 1807, a pianoforte manufactory. His son Camille became his partner in 1871.

Pliable (plī'a-bl). A character in Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress." He deserts Christian at the first difficulty.

Pliant (plī'ant), **Dame.** A handsome foolish widow in Ben Jonson's comedy "The Alchemist." She is finally married to Lovewit.

Pliant, Sir Paul and **Lady.** Characters in Congreve's comedy "The Double Dealer." Lady Pliant is noted for her coquettish and awkward pedantry and her insolence to her mysterious old husband.

Plimsoll (plim'sol), **Samuel.** Born at Bristol, Feb. 10, 1824. An English philanthropist. In 1854 he started in the coal trade in London, and began to interest himself in the loading of coal-carrying seamen. In 1868 he entered Parliament for Derby. In 1870 his "Merchant Shipping Act" was passed, to prevent ships from going to sea in an unseaworthy condition. He published "Our Seamen" in 1873, and in 1890 "Cattle-ships, exposing the cruelties of that trade.

Plinlimmon. See *Plynlimmon*.

Pliny (plin'i), "The Elder" (**Caius Plinius Secundus**). Born at Como (Roman Novum Comum), Italy, 23 A. D.; perished in the eruption of Vesuvius, 79 A. D. A celebrated Roman naturalist. He went to Rome in early youth; served in Africa, and, at the age of 23, as commander of a troop of cavalry in Germany; returned to Rome and studied law; was practicing in Spain under Nero about 70–73; and was charged with other official duties in various parts of the empire. His literary work, which was conducted with extraordinary industry, fills many volumes, and was performed at a waking moment of day or night, being left unaccomplished extended into the departments of tactics, history, grammar, rhetoric, and oratory. Of his writings only his "Natural History" is extant. (See the extract.) His death, an account of which is preserved in a letter of Pliny the Younger, was the result of his efforts to observe more closely the eruption of Vesuvius and to aid those who were in danger.

We possess of the works of Pliny (the Elder) only his "Naturalis historia" in 37 books, a work presenting a total of 2,493 chapters, and collected and arranged by the author until his death. It is a kind of encyclopædia of natural science, but chiefly concerned with its application in human life and art; and accordingly it includes geography, medicine, and the like, as well as the natural history in the narrower sense. It is a great number of works, often hastily and without adequate knowledge or discrimination, hence very unequal in value. The style is barbarous, sometimes merely built upon the subject matter and discarding artistic form, sometimes mannered and rhetorical. On the whole the work has an inexhaustible fund of information, and is useless to the earnest, studious, and patient true spirit of the author. It long exercised great influence both in its original shape and in various abridgments.

Teuffel and Schwabe, Hist. of Rom. Lit. (tr. by Warr), II. 95.

Pliny, "The Younger" (**Caius Plinius Cæcilius Secundus**). Born at Como, Italy, 62 A. D.; died 113. A Roman author, nephew of the elder Pliny. He was a consul in 100, and later (111 or 112) governor of Bithynia and Pontica. He was a friend of Trajan and Tacitus. His "Epistles" and a eulogy of Trajan have been preserved. The most celebrated of his letters is one to Trajan concerning the treatment of the Christians in his province.

Plock (plotsk). 1. A government in the northwestern part of Russian Poland, bordering on Prussia. Area, 4,200 square miles. Population (1892), 700,848.—2. The capital of the government of Plock, situated on the Vistula 59 miles west-northwest of Warsaw. Population (1890), 23,568.

Ploërmel (plō-er-mel'). A town in the department of Morbihan, France, 35 miles west-southwest of Rennes. Population (1891), commune, 5,943.

Plojeshti. See *Ployesti*.

Plomb du Cantal (plōn dü kon-tāl'). The culminating summit of the mountains of Cantal, France, 19 miles northeast of Aurillac.

Plombières (plōn-byār'). A watering-place in the department of Vosges, France, situated on the Augronne 15 miles southeast of Epinal. It has the most important hot springs in the Vosges, with three mineral, iron, and alkaline baths. It was known to the Romans, and was greatly developed by Napoleon III. A conference was held here in 1858 between Napoleon III. and Count Cavour, with reference to an alliance between France and Sardinia.

Plon-Plon (plōn-plōn'). [A corruption of *plomb-plomb*, alluding to running away from bullets.] A nickname of Prince Napoleon Bonaparte (1822–91), given on account of his supposed cowardice in the Crimean war.

Plornish (plōr'nish), **Mrs.** A plasterer's wife in Dickens's "Little Dorrit": "a young woman, made somewhat slatternly in herself and her belongings by poverty." She is noted for her bold experiments in the "Eyetalian" language.

Plotinus (plō-tī'nus). [Gr. *Πλωτῖνος*.] Born at Lycopolis, Egypt, about 205; died in Campania about 270. A celebrated Neoplatonic philosopher. He studied in Alexandria under Ammonius Saccas, and afterward taught philosophy in Rome. His works (called "Enneads") were edited by Creuzer in 1858.

The relation in which Plotinus stood to his predecessors among the Greek philosophers is very ably stated. He had made himself acquainted with every system and culled from them all whatever seemed best suited his solution of the great problems of thought and existence. Plato is the chief authority and best starting point in his speculations. But he takes full cognizance of Aristotle, whose system of categories he directly opposes; and he endeavours to adapt to all points to gether the doctrines of the Old Academy and the Stoics. Even to the Epicureans he is indebted to have recovered a correct theory of pleasure. Further perfection, sometimes consisting in a more exact view of the opinions held expressed, and sometimes only consisting in an increase of clearness, is discernible in the Neoplatonic philosophers who succeeded Plotinus, as Porphyry, Iamblichus, Proclus, and others, with great contempt; but these critics of the Neoplatonic system acknowledged their obligations to Plotinus, whose philosophical genius was even in expression. Language was sometimes inadequate with suggestive materials. He was acquainted with Pythagoreans, Democritus, Empedocles, Parmenides, and the most ancient Pythagoreans. We have seen how by the later Peripatetics Aristotelian and Platonic ideas were confounded, and how Plotinus, like Cicero, Philo, Seneca, and Plutarch, before him, was a Neo-Platonist, and he is equally a Neo-Aristotelian and a Neo-Pythagorean in general.

K. S. Mallet, Hist. of the Lit. of Ane. Greece, III. 191 (Philadelphia).

Ploug (plōg), **Parmo Carl.** Born at Kolding, Denmark, Oct. 20, 1813. A Danish poet and journalist. After taking the studies philological at the Copenhagen University. His first contributions to literature were short songs which he published under the pseudonym Paul Rathel. Since 1840 he has been editor of the journal "Fædrelandet" (The Fatherland). In 1841 appeared his collected poems (considerably enlarged in 1845 "Nyere Sange og Digte" (Recent Songs and Poems). He has taken an active part in politics. In 1848–49 he was a member of the Constituent Assembly, and in 1854–55 of the Rigsdag, and in 1864–65, and since 1870 he has been a member of the Landsthing.

Plouharnel (plō-ar-nel'). A village in the department of Morbihan, France, 17 miles west of Vannes. It is celebrated for its megalithic monuments.

Plowman of Madrid, The. St. Isidore.

Plowman's Tale, The. A poem once attributed to Chaucer, appearing in Thynne's 1542 edition (but not in 1532). It was written by the author of "Pers Plowmans Creede" (about), and inserted as a supplementary "conclusion" to it. It frequently appeared with "Pers Plowmans Creede" and "The Vision of Piers Plowman."

Ployesti (plō-yes'ti), or **Ploesti** (plō-es'ti). A town in Wallachia, Rumania, 36 miles north of Bukharest. Population (1890), 34,474.

Plume (plōm), **Captain.** The recruiting officer, the principal character in Farquhar's comedy of that name. He is a gay and gallant soldier, irresistible to women, for whom he cares less than for his profession. It was a favorite part with Garrick and Macready.

Plumed Knight, The. An epithet frequently applied to James G. Blaine, first by R. G. Ingersoll at Cincinnati in 1876 in a speech supporting Blaine's nomination for the presidency.

Plumer (plum'er), **William.** Born at Newbury, Mass., 1759; died at Epping, N. H., 1850. An American politician. He was Federalist United States senator from New Hampshire 1802–07, and governor of New Hampshire 1812–13 and 1816–19.

Plum Island. 1. An island belonging to Massachusetts, lying south of the mouth of the Merrimac, parallel to the coast.—2. A small island belonging to New York, situated northeast of Long Island, near the eastern entrance to Long Island Sound.

Plummer (plum'er), **Caleb.** In Dickens's "Cricket on the Hearth," a poor and careworn old toy-maker. His spirits are crushed with hopeless poverty, but he can by no hardship bring himself to mislead his daughter Bertha with a public act at cheerfulness, and describes basically his other happiness and happy.

Plumptre (plump'tr), **Edward Hayes.** Born at London, Aug. 6, 1821; died at Wells, Feb. 1, 1891. An English clergyman and theological and classical scholar. He studied at Oxford University College, where he became a Hebrew Brasenose in 1841; was chaplain 1845, and later (1884) professor of New Testament exegesis at King's College, London. In 1881 he became dean of Wells. From 1863–74 he was one of the revisers of the old Testament. He published commentaries, etc., and translated into English verse Sophocles (1865) and Euripides (1865).

Plunket (plung'ket), **William Conyngham,** first Baron Plunket. Born in the county of Fermanagh, Ireland, July, 1765; died Jan. 5, 1854. An Irish lawyer and politician. He entered Trinity College, Dublin in 1, 7 and Lincoln's Inn in 1786; he was called to the Irish bar in 1787. In 1798 he entered the Irish Parliament for Charlemont, and passed Pitt's scheme of the Union of 1800. In 1803 he became one of the prosecutors of Emmet. In 1807 he was elected orator (1808) for the same seat. He opposed Catholic emancipation 1812–13, and was appointed attorney-general for Ireland, and was re-appointed in 1822. In 1827 he was made lord chancellor of Ireland, and was created Baron Plunket of Newport, Tipperary. He was a liberal in politics, and was a member of the Canning and Goderich ministry. He was a member of the House of Lords 1827–41. He was a lord justice of the court of Chancery 1830–41. He published two pamphlets in 1827, and was a consolidated Irish 1829–30 and 1830–41.

Plutarch (plö'tärk). [Gr. *Πλούταρχος*.] Born at Chæronea, Bœotia, Greece, about 46 A. D. A Greek historian, celebrated as the author of forty-six "Parallel Lives" of Greeks and Romans. He also wrote various philosophical, ethical, and other works, grouped as "Opera Moralia." He was a Platonist, but accepted himself chiefly with ethical and religious reflections.

In spite of all exceptions on the score of inaccuracy, want of information, or prejudice, Plutarch's lives must remain one of the most valuable relics of Greek literature, not only because they stand in the place of many volumes of lost history, but also because they are written with a graphic and dramatic vivacity, such as we find in few biographies, ancient or modern, because they are replete with reflections which, if not profound, are always moderate and sensible, and because the author's aim throughout is to enforce the highest standard of morality of which a heathen was capable. As one of his most enthusiastic admirers has said, "He stands before us as the legate, the ambassador, and the orator on behalf of those institutions whereby the old-time men were rendered wise and virtuous."

K. O. Müller, Hist. of the Lit. of Anc. Greece, III. 243. (*Bunbbosc.*)

Pluto (plū'tō), In Roman mythology, the lord of the infernal regions, son of Saturn and brother of Jupiter and Neptune. He is represented as an elderly man with a dignified but severe aspect, and often as holding in his hand a two-pronged fork. He was generally called by the Greeks *Hades*, and by the Romans *Orcus*, *Tarturus*, and *Dis*. His wife was Proserpina, daughter of Jupiter and Ceres, whom he seized in the island of Sicily while she was plucking flowers, and carried to the lower world.

Plutus (plū'tus). [Gr. Πλοῦτος.] In classical mythology, a personification of wealth, described as a son of Iasion and Demeter, and intimately associated with Eirene or Peace, who is often represented in art grouped with the infant Plutus. Zeus is said to have blinded him in order that he might not bestow his favors exclusively on good men, but should distribute his gifts without regard to merit.

Pluviose (plō'vi-ōs). [F., from L. *pluviosus*, full of rain.] The name adopted in 1793 by the National Convention of the first French republic for the fifth month of the year. It consisted of 30 days, beginning in the years 1, 5, 9, 13, 17, 21, and in 4, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 with Jan. 21; and in 12 with Jan. 22.

Pluvius (plō'vi-us). [L., 'the rainy.'] In Roman mythology, a surname of Jupiter.

Plymley (plim'li), **Peter.** A nom de plume of Sydney Smith.

Plymouth (plim'uth). A seaport in Devonshire, England, situated in lat. 50° 22′ N., long. 4° 8′ W. With the adjoining Stonehouse and Devonport it lies on Plymouth Sound between the estuary of the Plym (Catte-water) and that of the Tamar (Hamoaze). It is one of the first class, and one of the chief naval stations of the country; and has extensive commerce, especially with Baltic and Mediterranean ports, Australia, the West Indies, South America, etc., exporting tin, lead, copper, fish, building-stone, etc. Objects of interest are the breakwater, the dockyard at Devonport, Mount Edgcumbe, and the Hoe (a fashionable promenade and park). Plymouth was the starting-point of the expedition against the Armada in 1588, and the last point touched by the Mayflower in 1620. It was unsuccessfully besieged by the Royalists in the civil war. It returns 2 members to Parliament. Population (1891), 84,179.

Plymouth. A seaport, capital of Plymouth County, Massachusetts, situated on Plymouth harbor about 35 miles southeast of Boston. It has manufactures and fisheries. Points of interest are the Pilgrim Hall, Burial Hill, Plymouth Rock, Pilgrim Monument (commenced in 1859), and Cole's Hill. It is the oldest New England town. The Pilgrim Fathers landed here Dec. 21, 1620. Population (1890), 7,314.

Plymouth. The capital of Washington County, North Carolina, situated at the head of Albemarle Sound 74 miles south-southwest of Norfolk, Virginia. In the harbor, Oct. 27, 1864, Lieutenant Cushing destroyed by torpedo the Confederate ram Albemarle. Population (1890), 1,212.

Plymouth. A coal-mining borough in Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, situated on the Susquehanna 20 miles southwest of Scranton. Population (1890), 9,344.

Plymouth Brethren, or **Plymouthites** (plim'uth-its). A sect of Christians which first attracted notice at Plymouth, England, in 1830, but has since extended over Great Britain, the United States, and among the Protestants of France, Switzerland, Italy, etc. They recognize all as brethren who believe in Christ and the Holy Spirit as his vicar, but they have no formal creed, ecclesiastical organization, or official ministry, condemning these as the causes of sectarian divisions. They are also called *Darbyites* after Mr. Darby, originally a barrister, subsequently a clergyman of the Church of England, and thereafter an evangelist not connected with any church, by whose efforts their origin and the diffusion of their principles are to be ascribed. In a narrower sense the Darbyites are a branch of the Plymouth Brethren entitled *Exclusive Brethren* on account of the strictness of their views and the exclusiveness of their communion.

Plymouth Colony. A colony established in the southeastern part of the present State of Massachusetts by the English Pilgrims. It was founded at Plymouth in 1620; formed with Massachusetts Bay, Connecticut, and New Haven the New England Confederacy 1643–84; and was united definitely with Massachusetts Bay in 1691.

Plymouth Rock. A ledge at Plymouth, Massachusetts, alleged to have been the landing-place of the Pilgrims in 1620.

Plymouth Sound. An inlet of the English Channel, between Devonshire and Cornwall, England.

Plynlimmon, or **Plinlimmon** (plin-lim'mon). A mountain on the border of Cardigan and Montgomery, Wales, 13 miles east-northeast of Aberystwith. Height, 2,481 feet.

Pnom-Penh (pnom-pen'). The capital of Cambodia, situated on the Mekong about lat. 11° 35′ N., long. 102° 33′ E. Population, 30,000–35,000. Also *Pnompenang*.

Pnyx (niks). [Gr. Πνύξ.] A hill between the Museum Hill and the Hill of the Nymphs, above the Agora, in the group southwest of the Acropolis, at Athens; also, a famous place of public assembly established on the northern slope of this hill, beneath the summit. The place of assembly consists of a terrace, bounded at the back by a vertical cutting 15 feet high in the rock of the summit of the hill, and supported by a curved retaining-wall of early date, built of well-jointed polygonal masonry in huge blocks. Some of the courses of this retaining-wall still disappeared, so that the terrace now slopes downward, while originally it was level or ascended slightly toward the back. The length of the terrace is 395 feet, and its width 212. The back-wall is not straight, but forms an open obtuse angle, at the apex of which projects a huge block of rock, hollowed from it steps and accessible by a small flight of steps in the middle of each face. This is the bema, or orators' platform, from which Demosthenes and the other great Athenian political orators delivered their harangues.

Po (pō). The largest river of Italy: the ancient Padus or Eridanus. It rises in Monte Viso in the Alps on the French border, flows northeast and then generally east, traversing Piedmont and Lombardy in the plains, and empties by several mouths into the Adriatic about lat. 44° 55′ N. Its chief tributaries are the Tanaro and Trebbia on the right, and the Dora Baltea, Sesia, Ticino (draining Lago Maggiore), Adda (draining the Lake of Como), Oglio (draining Lago d'Iseo), and Mincio (draining Lago di Garda) on the left. The chief places on its banks are Turin, Piacenza, Cremona, and Mantua. Length, about 360 miles; navigable to above Turin.

Pocahontas (pō-ka-hon'tas). Died at Gravesend, England, in March, 1617. An Indian woman celebrated in the colonial history of Virginia. She was the daughter of the chief Powhatan, and was about 12 years of age when John Smith was brought a captive before her father in 1607. According to the account of his captivity given by Smith in his "General History of Virginia," published in 1624 after the appearance of Pocahontas in England, she saved his life by interposing her body between him and the war-clubs of his executioners, and thus induced her father to spare him. This episode is omitted from the accounts of his captivity given in his "True Relation" and his "Map of Virginia," published in 1608 and 1612 respectively, before Pocahontas's appearance in England, and is commonly discredited by recent historians. She had married one of Powhatan's captains, and was living with a tributary band, when Samuel Argall induced her treacherously to go aboard his vessel in 1613. He demanded as her ransom a tribute of corn and the restitution of the English captives and goods in the hands of the Indians. Powhatan sent back 7 captives with 3 muskets, a saw, an ax, and a canoe loaded with corn. Pocahontas was, nevertheless, detained, and in 1613 was married to John Rolfe, of Heydecca and married to John Rolfe, one of the settlers at Jamestown, to his leader and his wife, in company with a number of Indians, sailed with Sir Thomas Dale for England.

Pocahontas, A chestnut pacing mare by Iron's Cadmus, which was also sire of Blanco, sire of Smuggler. She made a race record of 2:17¼, and is said to have paced a trial heat lower than 2:10.

Pocock (pō'kok), **Edward.** Born 1604: died 1691. An English Orientalist and biblical commentator. In 1630 he was a scholar at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, and in Oxford in 1638. In 1630 he became chaplain of the English factory at Aleppo; in 1636 professor of Arabic at Oxford; and in 1648 professor of Hebrew. He published "Specimen Historiæ Arabum" (1649) "Porta Mosis" (1655), "The Annals of Eutychius in Arabic and Latin" (1656), etc., and edited the history of Abulfaragius (1663) and other Arabian works and Old Testament commentaries.

Pococke (pō'kok), **Richard.** Born at Southampton, 1704: died 1765. An English traveler, bishop of Ossory (1756–65) and of Meath (1765). He was educated at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, and traveled in the East in 1737–41. He published "Description of the East" (1745) and "Observations on Palestine, etc." (1745).

Poconchis (pō-kon-chēs'), or **Pocomans** (pō-kō-mānz'). Indians of the Maya stock, formerly numerous in central Guatemala. Often written *Pokonchis*, *Pokomans*.

Podébrad (pō'dye-brād'). A town in Bohemia, on the Elbe 32 miles east of Prague. Population (1890), commune, 4,807.

Podgorze (pod-gor'ze). A town in Galicia, Austria-Hungary, situated on the Vistula opposite Cracow. Population (1890), 13,144.

Podiebrad (pod-yā-brād'), **George of.** Born 1420: died March 22, 1471. King of Bohemia. He was elected regent at Prague in 1444; was acknowledged as governor of Bohemia in 1452; was elected king in 1458; and was excommunicated by Pope Paul II. in 1466. A crusade was declared against him.

Po di Primaro (pō dē prē-mā'rō). The lower course of the river Reno, in Italy.

Podlachia (pōd-lā'kē-ä). An ancient division in the eastern part of Poland.

Podobna (pō-dōb'nä). A place in the government of Grodno, Russia, about 30 miles northeast of Brest. Here, Aug. 12, 1812, the allies of the French defeated the Russians.

Podol (po-dōl'). A village in Bohemia, situated on the Iser 42 miles northeast of Prague. It was the scene of the first engagement between the Prussians and Austrians in the war of 1866 (June 26).

Podolia (pō-dō'li-ä). A government of southwestern Russia, on the Austrian frontier, and surrounded on other sides by the governments of Volhynia, Kieff, Kherson, and Bessarabia. Capital, Kamenetz. It is one of the most fertile governments of Russia. It was annexed from Poland in 1793–1795. Area, 16,234 square miles. Population (1890), 2,604,800.

Podolsk (po-dōlsk'). A town in the government of Moscow, Russia, situated on the Pakhra 20 miles south of Moscow. Population, 10,934.

Podsnap (pod'snap). **Mr.** A character in Dickens's "Our Mutual Friend." He is a smiling, eminently respectable man, who always knows exactly what Providence means. "And it was very remarkable (and must have been very comfortable) that what Providence meant was invariably what Mr. Podsnap meant. These may be said to have been the articles of faith of a school which the present chapter takes the liberty of calling, after its representative name, Podsnappery."

Poe (pō). **Edgar Allan.** Born at Boston, Feb. 19, 1809: died at Baltimore, Oct. 7, 1849. A noted American poet and writer of tales. His father was an actor. After the death of his mother, an actress, he was adopted by a Mr. John Allan of Richmond, who educated him partly at a private school at Richmond, and in 1815 took him to England and placed him at the Manor House School at stoke Newington, where he remained till 1820, when he returned to school in Richmond. In 1826 he entered the University of Virginia, where, during his short stay, he was noted for his love of strong liquors (though he was not a drunkard) and for deep gambling. Mr. Allan paid his debts, and undertook to place him in his counting-room in Dec. of this same year. Poe ran away, and went to Boston to start publishing his poems in Boston. His first venture was a volume entitled "Tamerlane, and Other Poems: by a Bostonian" (1827). Being without resources, he enlisted as a private in the United States army as Edgar A. Perry, and in 1829 was appointed serjeant-major. In the same year he was reconciled to Mr. Allan, who procured his discharge, and he was shortly after appointed a cadet at West Point, where he went July 1, 1830, but contrived intentionally to get himself dismissed March 6, 1831, as Mr. Allan would not allow him to resign. He then took up his residence with the latter, wandered from one city to another, and settled in Baltimore, where he devoted himself to literature, publishing some of his prose tales and writing critical essays. In 1835 he married Virginia Clemm, and became assistant editor of the "Southern Literary Messenger" at Richmond. In 1839 he was associate editor of "The Gentleman's Magazine" at Philadelphia; in 1841 was editor of "Graham's Magazine"; and in 1844 removed to New York, where he was assistant on Willis's "Mirror." In 1845 he published "The Raven," and at once became a literary lion and reached the summit of his success. In 1847, however, after the death of his wife, he began to deteriorate, and in two years he died in the Washington College Hospital at Baltimore in a delirious state. Among his other works are "Al Aaraaf, Tamerlane, and Minor Poems" (1829), "Poems" (1831), "Tales of the Grotesque and Arabesque" (1840). Many of his poems and tales appeared in periodicals, and shortly after his death his remaining writings were published by his friends. Among his noted prose tales are "Arthur Gordon Pym," "The Fall of the House of Usher," "The Gold-Bug," "A Descent into the Maelstrom," "The Murders in the Rue Morgue," etc.

Poeppig. See *Pöppig*.

Poetaster (pō'et-as'ter), **The, or His Arraignment.** A comical satire, by Ben Jonson, acted in 1601 and printed in 1602. It was thought to be a direct attack on Dekker and Marston, whereupon Dekker produced his "Satiromastix, or the Untrussing of the Humorous Poet." In 1604 and 1604, however, Jonson collaborated with each of them.

Poet at the Breakfast-Table, The. A series of sketches by O. W. Holmes, published in 1872: a sequel to "The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table."

Poet of the Poor, The. George Crabbe.

Poets' Corner. A space in the east side of the south transept of Westminster Abbey, containing the tablets, statues, busts, or monuments of Shakspere, Ben Jonson, Chaucer, Milton, Spenser, and other British poets, actors, divines, and great men. Some of them are buried near or under their monuments. Robert Browning is buried in front of Cowley's monument, and a bust of Longfellow is near by.

Poey (pō-āy'), **Felipe.** Born at Havana, May 26, 1799: died there, Jan. 28, 1891. A Cuban naturalist. From 1839 he was director of the museum at Havana, and he was long a professor in the university. His writings on Cuban ichthyology and entomology are well known and important.

Poey y Aguirre (pō-āy' ē ä-gēr're), **Andres.** Born at Havana, 1826. A Cuban scientist, son of Felipe Poey. He was long director of a meteorological observatory at Havana, and conducted a similar establishment at Mexico during the rule of Maximilian. He has published numerous works and papers, principally on meteorology.

Pogge (pog'e), **Paul.** Born at Ziersdorf, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Dec. 24, 1838: died at Loanda, West Africa, March 17, 1884. An African explorer. He visited Natal and Mauritius in 1864; ex-

plored the Lunda country from Loanda to Muata-Yanvo and back 1875–76; and, accompanied by Wissman, discovered new regions between the Kassai and Nyangwe. He died on his return to Loanda 1880–81. He wrote "Im Reichedes Muata-Yanvo" (1880)

Poggendorff (pog'gen-dorf), **Johann Christian.** Born at Hamburg, Dec. 29, 1796; died at Berlin, Jan. 24, 1877. A German physicist, professor at Berlin from 1834: noted for researches in magnetism and electricity. He edited "Annalen der Physik und Chemie" from 1824, and published "Biographisch-literarisches Handwortbuch" (1858–63), etc.

Poggio (pod'jō) **Gian Francesco Poggio Bracciolini,** Born at Terranova, Tuscany, 1380; died 1459. A noted Italian scholar and author in the Renaissance period. He was secretary of the papal curia; became historiographer to Florence and chancellor in 1453; discovered many classical MSS.; and wrote satires, moral essays, a "History of Florence," etc.

The first half of the fifteenth century has been sometimes called the age of Poggio Bracciolini, which it expresses not very inaccurately as to his literary life, since he was born in 1380 and died in 1459; but it seems to involve too high a compliment. The chief merit of Poggio was his diligence, aided by good fortune, in recovering lost works of Roman literature lay motherless in the repositories of convents. Hence we owe to this one man eight orations of Cicero, a complete Quintilian, Columella, part of Lucretius, three books of Valerius Flaccus, Asconius Pedianus, Ammianus Marcellinus, Tertullian, and several less important writers: twelve comedies of Plautus were also recovered in Germany through his directions. *Hallam*, Lit., p. 64.

Poggy Islands. See *Nassau Islands.*

Pogram (pō'gram), **Elijah.** In Dickens's "Martin Chuzzlewit," an American, a public benefactor and a member of Congress: an amusing caricature.

Pohah. See *Washaki.*

Pohl (pōl), **Johann Emanuel.** Born at Kamnitz, Feb. 22, 1782; died at Vienna, May 22, 1834. An Austrian botanist. He was one of the naturalists who accompanied the archduchess Leopoldine to Brazil in 1817, remaining four years in that country. On his return he was appointed a curator in the Vienna Museum. He published "Reise im Innern von Brasilien" (2 vols., 1832–1837). "Plantarum Brasiliæ icones et descriptiones" (2 vols. 1827–31), etc.

Poictiers. See *Poitiers.*

Poindexter (poin'deks-tėr), **George.** Born in Louisa County, Va., 1779; died at Jackson, Miss., Sept. 5, 1853. An American politician. He was Democratic member of Congress from Mississippi 1817–19; governor of Mississippi 1819–21, and United States senator 1830–41.

Poins (poinz). In Shakspere's "Henry IV.," a dissolute, witty companion of the prince and Falstaff.

Poinsett (poin'set), **Joel Roberts.** Born at Charleston, S. C., March 2, 1779; died at Statesburg, S. C., Dec. 12, 1851. An American politician. He was sent on diplomatic service to Chile in 1810, and to Mexico in 1822; and was member of Congress from South Carolina 1821–25, United States minister to Mexico 1825–1829, and secretary of war 1837–41.

Poinsot (pwan-sō'), **Louis.** Born at Paris, Jan. 3, 1777; died there, Dec. 15, 1859. A French mathematician. Among his works is "Eléments de statique" (1803).

Point Comfort, Old. See *Old Point Comfort.*

Point de Galle (point dė gäl), or **Galle.** A seaport on the southwestern shore of Ceylon, situated in lat. 6° 1′ N., long. 80° 13′ E. It is an important commercial place, and a stopping-point for various steamship lines. It was occupied by the Portuguese early in the 16th century; passed to the Dutch in the middle of the 17th century; and passed to Great Britain in 1796. Population (1891), 33,505.

Pointe-à-Pitre (pwant-à-pētr'). The chief port in the island of Guadeloupe, French West Indies, situated in lat. 16° 14′ N., long. 61° 33′ E. Population, 17,624.

Pointe Pelée. See *Point Pelee.*

Pointis (pwan-tē'), **Jean Bernard Louis Desjean,** Baron de. Born in 1645; died near Paris, 1707. A French naval officer. He commanded an expedition which took Cartagena, New Granada, May 2, 1697, obtaining an immense booty. In 1703–05 he besieged Gibraltar in vain. He published "Relation de l'expédition de Carthagene" (1698).

Point Isabel (point iz'a-bel). A place in southern Mexico, situated near the Gulf of Mexico 21 miles northeast of Brownsville.

Point Pelee (or **Pele**) (pē'lē), or **Pointe Pelée** (pwant pē-lā'). 1. A headland projecting into Lake Erie from the southwestern part of Ontario, Canada.—2. An island in Lake Erie, 25 miles north of Sandusky. It belongs to Canada. Length, 9 miles.

Point Pleasant (plez'ant). The capital of Mason County, West Virginia, situated near the junction of the Kanawha and Ohio rivers. Here, Oct. 10, 1774, the American settlers under Andrew Lewis defeated the Shawnee Indians.

Poischwitz (poish'vits). A village 15 miles south of Liegnitz, Prussian Silesia. An armistice between the French and the Russians and Prussians was signed here, June 4, 1813.

Poise (pwäz), **Jean Alexandre Ferdinand.** Born at Nimes, June 3, 1828; died at Paris, May 26, 1892. A French composer of comic operas. Among them are "Bonsoir, voisin" (1865), "Les chaperons" (1865), "La surprise d'amour" (1877), and "L'Amour médecin" (1880; after Molière).

Poisson (pwä-sōn'), **Siméon Denis.** Born at Pithiviers, France, June 21, 1781; died at Paris, April 25, 1840. A French mathematician, especially noted for his application of mathematics to physics; professor at Paris from 1802. Among his works is "Traité de mécanique" (1811).

Poissy (pwä-sē'). A town in the department of Seine-et-Oise, France, situated on the Seine 16 miles northwest of Paris. It has a monastic church, and until recently was famous for its cattle-market. A conference was held here in Sept., 1561, between leading theologians of the churches (Cardinal Lorraine, etc., for the Roman Catholics, and Beza, Peter Martyr, etc., for the Reformed). It was unsuccessful in effecting a reconciliation. Population (1891), commune, 6,432.

Poitevin (pwä-te-vaN'), **Prosper.** Born about 1810; died at Paris, Oct. 29, 1884. A French grammarian, philologist, and lexicographer. Among his works are "Nouveau dictionnaire universel de la langue française" (1854–60), "Grammaire générale et historique de la langue française" (1856), "Cours pratique de littérature" (1865), etc.

Poitiers (pwä-tyā'). The capital of the department of Vienne, France, situated at the junction of the Boivre and Clain, in lat. 46° 35′ N., long. 0° 23′ E.: the ancient Limonum. Later it was called Pictavis Limonum and Pictavium, as a chief place of the Pictavi (or Pictones), a people of Celtic origin. It is an early Romanesque structure, of unusual plan. It has a wide, high nave of 4 bays, with clustered columns, flanked by aisles almost as high as the nave. The aisles have 2 stories in the sides. The church has transepts and a square choir. Notre Dame is a very notable example of decorated Romanesque, with 3 aisles, barrel-vaulting, and central tower. Here Clovis overthrew the Goths. Here was the baptistery of the 6th century, is one of the oldest Christian edifices in France. The masonry, in part of opus reticulatum, is Roman in character, and the remains of palaces, barracks, arcades, and triumphal arches are Roman. The university, with its school of law, the palace de justice and the modern hôtel de ville are also noteworthy. Hilary was the first bishop of Poitiers. It was the capital of Poitou in former times. Near it Clovis, king of the Franks, defeated Alaric, king of the West Goths, in 507; and near it, Sept. 19, 1356, the English under the Black Prince defeated the French (60,000) under King John, who was taken prisoner. (For another battle fought in the neighborhood in 732, see *Tours*.) It was a stronghold of the Huguenots. Coligny besieged it in 1569. Population (1891), 37,497.

Poitiers, Diana of. See *Diana of Poitiers.*

Poitou (pwä-tō'). An ancient government of France. Capital, Poitiers. It was bounded by Brittany and Anjou on the north, Touraine on the northeast, Berry and Marche on the east, Angoumois, Saintonge, and Aunis on the south, and the Bay of Biscay on the west. It contained Haut-Poitou in the east and Bas-Poitou in the west, and corresponded nearly to the departments of Vendée, Deux-Sèvres, and Vienne. It was governed in the middle ages by counts. With Eleanor of Guienne it passed to France in 1137, and in 1152 to Henry Plantagenet (Henry II. of England in 1154). It was conquered by Philip Augustus of France about 1205, and retained by treaty in 1258; was ceded to Edward III. of England in 1360, and recovered by Du Guesclin a few years later, and was united finally to the French crown by Charles VII.

Pokah. See *Washaki.*

Pokanoket. See *Wampanoag.*

Pokonbo (pō-kōn'bō), or **Wakobomo** (wä-pō-kō'mō). A Bantu tribe of British East Africa, dwelling along the Tana River, in the midst of hostile Gallas.

Pokonchis, or **Pokomans.** See *Poconchis.*

Polaca (pō'lä). A seaport in Istria, Austria-Hungary, situated in lat. 44° 52′ N., long. 13° 51′ E.: the Roman Pietas Julia. Since 1850 it has been the chief naval arsenal of Austria. It has extensive docks and wharves. It has a cathedral, and contains many Roman antiquities. The Porta Aurea (i., "golden gate") is a Roman triumphal arch of single opening, 33 feet wide and 24½ high, between coupled Corinthian columns with an interrupted entablature. The Roman amphitheater consists of three stories (of 64 feet high) on the west side, and only one, owing to the slope of the ground, on the east. The axes of the greater ellipse are 452 and 369 feet, of the arena 259 and 145. The coupled Roman and Augustan gate, the museum, the Corinthian temple, the tetrastyle, with an intervening column on each side between angle-columns and cella, on a high basement, in plan 75 by 57 feet. Pola was another Roman capital of Istria. Near it, in 1.7.9, the Genoese fleet defeated the Venetians. Population (1890), 31,023.

Polabia (pō-lā'bi-ä). The country of the Polabians, in the basin of the Lower Elbe.

Polabians (pō-lā'bi-anz). A branch of the Polish division of the Slavs, formerly dwelling in northern Germany, in the Lower Elbe valley. The language is extinct.

Poland (pō'land). [L. *Polonia*, G. *Polen*, F. *Pologne*, Pol. *Polska*.] A former kingdom of Europe. In 1772 it comprised, besides the present Prussian Poland, Austrian Poland, and Russian Poland (see those headings), the Russian governments of Kovno, Courland, Vilna, Vitebsk, Mohilieff, Minsk, Grodno, Volhynia, Podolia, and the most of Kieff. The capital from about 1320 was Cracow. From the reign of Sigismund III. (1587–1632) it was Warsaw. The early history of Poland is legendary and obscure. A feudal duchy, it became, by the conquests of Boleslas the Great (992–1025), the center of the empire, with its capital at Gnesen. It passed, in the reign of Wladislas Herman (1081–1102), to Cracow. Under Casimir the Great (1333–70) it became a powerful kingdom. Poland by the Jagellon dynasty (1386–1572) became a great power. Under Sigismund I. (1506–48) the Grand Duchy of Lithuania was united to Poland. Under Sigismund Augustus (1548–72) the Reformation took place in Poland, but the Counter-Reformation followed. It was in succession ruled by elective kings (1572–1795), hereditary kings (1697–1763), and elective kings (1763–95). The Diet of Warsaw (1788–92) made Poland a hereditary monarchy. The Constitution of May 3, 1791, was annulled by the Confederation of Targowitz (1792). The first partition of Poland (1772, 1793, and 1795; see below) was instituted under Kosciusko's lead, took place in 1794, and was also recognized by the Diet of Grodno. Poland was reduced by Napoleon into the duchy of Warsaw. The Congress of Vienna in 1815 made it a constitutional hereditary kingdom of Poland, under Russian rule. See *Poland, Russian.*

Poland, Austrian. That part of Poland which was acquired by Austria-Hungary, now forming Galicia.

Poland, Great. A historical division of Poland, comprising what is now the Prussian province of Posen and a part of the present Russian Poland.

Poland, Little. A historical division of Poland, comprising part of the present Russian Poland and the western part of Galicia.

Poland, Luke Potter. Born at Westford, Vt., Nov. 1, 1815; died at Waterville, Vt., July 2, 1887. An American politician and jurist. He became chief justice of the supreme court of Vermont in 1859; was Republican United States senator from Vermont 1865–1867; and was a member of Congress 1867–75 and 1883–87.

Poland, Partitions of. There were three partitions of Poland in the last part of the 18th century. In February, 1772, Prussia and Austria in 1772: agreed to by Poland in 1.7.. Prussia received the greater part of West Prussia and the Netze district. Austria received Galicia and the country of Zips in Hungary. Russia received everything east of Dünaburg (on the Düna) and Dubrowna on the Russian boundary. Russia received all the present province of Posen, and the western part of what is now Russian Poland. Austria received all the territory east of about long. 19° E. between Russia, Prussia, and Austria in 1795. Prussia took a large part of the possessions of Stanislaus Poniatowski. Austria received part of the present Russian Poland between the Bug, Vistula, and Pilica; and Russia received all the remainder, situated east of the Vistula and Bug.

Poland, Prussian. That part of Poland of which was acquired by Prussia. It now forms the province of Posen, nearly all of West Prussia, and part of East Prussia.

Poland, Russian. A name given popularly to the ten Russian governments of the "Vistula Land," corresponding to the kingdom of Poland formed in 1815. It is situated in the western part of Russia; is bounded by Prussia on the north and west and Austria on the south; and consists of the governments of Suwalki, Lomscha, Siedlce, Kielce, Radom, Warsaw, Plock, Kalisz, and Piotrkow. Capital, Warsaw. The surface is generally a plain. The chief river is the Vistula. The principal occupation is agriculture, especially the production of grain; manufactures and mining are increasing. The inhabitants are mostly Poles; there are also Jews, Ruthenians, etc. The German element and Russian influence are increasing. The prevailing religion is the Roman Catholic. The territory was formed into the kingdom of Poland under the Russian emperor, with a constitution, in 1815. An insurrection which began in Nov., 1830, was suppressed in Sept., 1831: the constitution was abolished in 1832; there was an unsuccessful rising in 1846; and another beginning in 1863 was suppressed in 1864, the Kingdom of Poland ceasing to exist about this time. The peasants received important concessions in 1864. Area, 49,157 square miles. Population (1890), 9,736,000.

Polaris (pō-lā'ris). A star of the second magnitude, α Ursæ Minoris, situated near the north pole of the heavens: the pole-star. It served to direct those, and still serves many primitive people as a guide (see *Arctic*). It is now about 1 degree, 20 minutes, 49 seconds from the north pole, and will approach nearer to it, reaching its minimum distance (about 27′) in the year 2100. Its distance from the pole will then gradually increase, and in about 12,000 years it will be 47° from the pole. Vega (α Lyræ) will then be the pole-star. Of the so-called Dippers, Ursa Major (the Great Bear) contains seven stars of the second magnitude, and Ursa Minor (the Little Bear) contains seven stars, of which Polaris is the brightest. The two stars β and γ of the Great Dipper are called the Pointers, because a line drawn through them points to Polaris.

Pole (pōl), **Reginald.** Born at Stourton Castle, Staffordshire, England, March 3, 1500; died at London, Nov. 18, 1558. An English Roman Catholic prelate. He was the son of Sir Richard Pole and Margaret countess of Salisbury, daughter of Edward IV. He received a liberal education, and at the age of 19 went to Italy to complete his education, returning in 1525. In 1532 he went again to Italy, and was created cardinal Jan. 22, 1536. He quarreled with Henry VIII., who caused a bill of attainder to be passed against him and set a price on his head. His mother was the widow

the Tower and beheaded. In 1545 he was a legate-president of the Council of Trent. On the death of Edward VI. he was sent to England to assist Queen Mary. Pole, who was only in deacon's orders, desired to marry the queen, and she for a time favored the project, but it was finally abandoned. After the burning of Cranmer, Pole was ordained priest, and on March 22, 1556, was consecrated archbishop of Canterbury. His legation as papal ambassador to England was canceled by Paul IV. His death occurred on the day after that of the queen. He was largely responsible for the persecution of Protestants during her reign.

Polemon (pol'ē-mŏn), [Gr. *Πολέμων.*] A Platonic philosopher of Athens (died 273 B. C.), the successor of Xenocrates as president of the Academy.

Polesine (pō-le-sē'ne). The district near Rovigo in Italy.

Polexandre. A romance by Gomberville. It was published in 1632, and enjoyed a high reputation. It was the earliest of the heroic romances, and seems to have been imitated by Calprenede and Scudery.

Policastro (pō-lē-kăs'trō). A small seaport in the province of Salerno, Italy, situated on the Gulf of Policastro 60 miles southeast of Salerno: the ancient Pyxus, later Buxentum.

Polichronion. See *Polychronicon.*

Polignac (pō-lēn-yăk'), Duc **Armand Jules Marie Héraclius de.** Born Jan. 17, 1771: died March 2, 1847. A French politician, son of the Duchesse de Polignac, imprisoned 1804–13 for complicity in the conspiracy of Cadoudal.

Polignac, Duchesse de. Born about 1749: died at Vienna, 1793. Wife of the Duc de Polignac (died 1817): an influential favorite of Marie Antoinette.

Polignac, Prince **Jules Auguste Armand Marie de.** Born May 14, 1780: died March 29, 1847. A French politician and diplomatist, son of the Duchesse de Polignac. He was imprisoned for complicity in the conspiracy of Cadoudal in 1804; was ambassador to Great Britain 1823–29; and was minister of foreign affairs and premier 1829–30. He signed the ordinances of July 25, 1830 (leading to the revolution of July), and was imprisoned 1830–36.

Polignano a Mare (pō-lēn-yä'nō ä mä're). A seaport in the province of Bari, Italy, situated on the Adriatic 20 miles southeast of Bari. Population (1881), 7,855.

Poligny (pō-lēn-yē'). A town in the department of Jura, France, 46 miles southeast of Dijon. It has a ruined castle. Population (1891), commune, 4,433.

Pollio (pŏl'ĭ-yō). One of the smaller Philippine Islands, situated east of Luzon. Length, about 30 miles.

Polish (pol'ish). **Mrs.** A character in Jonson's comedy "The Magnetick Lady."

Mrs. Polish, the most perfect representation of a gossiping 'toad-eater' that the English stage can boast. *Gifford.*

Polish Succession, War of the. A war which broke out in 1733, owing to a disputed election to the throne of Poland. Stanislas Leszcinski was supported by France, Spain, and Sardinia, and Augustus III. (elector of Saxony) by Austria and Russia. It was ended by the peace of Vienna (1738), by which Augustus III. was acknowledged.

Polistena (pō-lis-tā'nä). A town in the province of Reggio di Calabria, Italy, 32 miles northeast of Reggio. Population (1881), 6,974; commune, 8,359.

Politian (pō-lish'ian), L. **Politianus** (pō-lish-i-ā'nus), It. **Angelo Poliziano** (pō-lēt-sē-ä'nō) **(Angelo Ambrogini).** Born at Montepulciano, Tuscany, July 24, 1454: died at Florence, Sept. 24, 1494. A celebrated Florentine humanist and poet, professor at the University of Florence. He published the Italian poems "La giostra," "Orfeo" (which see), etc.; the Latin poems "Rusticus," "Nutricia," "Ambra," "Manto"; Latin translations from the Greek; critical essays in the "Miscellanea" (1489), etc.

Politics (pol'i-tiks). [Gr. *Πολιτικα.*] A treatise on the state, by Aristotle.

The "Politics" (of Aristotle) are confessed on all hands to be the ripest and fullest outcome of Greek political experience. They were based on the researches of Aristotle's "Constitutions," or catalogue of some 250 polities, of which many precious fragments tell us enough to desire that it were preserved even at the expense of the extant book on the theory of politics. For as such the present work is essentially conceived in Aristotle's peculiar method, being based on actual experience and the criticism of previous theorists. *Mahaffy,* Hist. of Classical Greek Lit., II. 414.

Polixène (pol-ēg-zāne'). The assumed name of Madelon in Molière's comedy "Les précieuses ridicules."

Polixenes (po-liks'e-nēz). The King of Bohemia in Shakspere's "Winter's Tale."

Poliziano. See *Politian.*

Polk (pōk), **James Knox.** Born in Mecklenburg County, N. C., Nov. 2, 1795: died at Nashville, Tenn., June 15, 1849. The eleventh President of the United States (1845–49). He was admitted to the bar in 1820; was a Democratic member of Congress from Tennessee 1825–39; was speaker of the House of Representatives 1835–39; was governor of Tennessee 1839–41; and as Democratic candidate for President was elected in 1844. The leading events in his administration were the Mexican war, which resulted in the acquisition of California and other cessions from Mexico, and the Oregon boundary treaty with Great Britain.

Polk, Leonidas. Born at Raleigh, N. C., 1806: killed at Pine Mountain, Ga., June 14, 1864. A bishop of the Episcopal Church, and later a Confederate general. He graduated at West Point in 1827, but resigned his commission in the army in the same year, and in 1831 was ordained a priest in the Protestant Episcopal Church. He became missionary bishop of Arkansas and the Indian Territory in 1838, and bishop of Louisiana in 1841, and at the beginning of the war (1861) accepted a major-generalship in the Confederate army, being promoted lieutenant-general in 1862. He commanded the right wing of General Braxton Bragg's army at Chickamauga. He was accused by his superior of insubordination on this occasion, and was relieved of his command. In Dec., 1863, he succeeded General Joseph E. Johnston in command of the department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana. His command was afterward united to Hood's army.

Polla (pōl'lä). A town in the province of Salerno, Italy, 40 miles east-southeast of Salerno. Population (1881), 6,516.

Pollajuolo (pōl-lä-yō-ō'lō), **Antonio.** Born at Florence, 1429: died at Rome, 1495. An Italian painter and sculptor. He was originally a goldsmith, and of his work in this line we have examples in the basrelief of the Trevi font at Rome, and the silver altar-frontlet he made for the silver altar in the Opera del Duomo at Florence. As a niellist he ranks with the best of his time. He was also the first painter who had a practical knowledge of anatomy from dissection. He was called to Rome about 1490 by Pope Innocent VIII. to make the bronze monument of his predecessor, Sixtus IV. (finished 1493), one of the most original tombs of the time. He also made the tomb of Innocent VIII.

Pollard (pol'ärd), **Edward Albert.** Born in Nelson County, Va., Feb. 27, 1828: died at Lynchburg, Va., Jan. 12, 1878. An American journalist and historian, editor of the Richmond "Examiner" during the Civil War. His works include "Southern History of the War" (1866), "The Lost Cause" (1866), "Lee and his Lieutenants" (1867), "Life of Jefferson Davis, with the Secret History of the Southern Confederacy" (1869), etc.

Pollentia (po-len'shi-ä). In ancient geography, a place in Italy, 28 miles south of Turin, near the junction of the Stura and Tanaro; the modern Pollenzo or Pollenza. Here, in 402 or 403, a battle was fought between Stilicho and Alaric, in which the West Goths under Alaric. This is generally said to have been a decisive Roman victory, but "Cassiodorus and Jornandes both say distinctly that the Goths put the Roman army to flight" (*Hodgkin*).

Pollenzo, or Pollenza. See *Pollentia.*

Pollio (pol'i-ō), **Caius Asinius.** Born about 76 B. C.: died at Tusculum, Italy, 6 A. D. A Roman politician, commander, author, and patron of literature: an adherent of Julius Cæsar. He was consul 40 B. C., and was governor of Transpadane Gaul. He defeated the Parthians in Illyria in 39. He was a patron of Vergil and Horace. Only fragments of his works survive.

Pöllnitz (pel'nits), Baron **Karl Ludwig von.** Born at Issomin, archbishopric of Cologne, Feb. 29, 1692: died at Berlin, June 23, 1775. A German traveler and memoir-writer. He was reader to Frederick the Great and theatrical director in Berlin. His works include "Lettres et mémoires, etc." (1738–40), "Etat abrégé de la cour de Saxe, etc." (1734), etc. He was, perhaps, the author of "Histoire secrète de la duchesse d'Hanovre" (1732), and of "La Saxe galante" (1737).

Pollock (pol'ok), Sir **Frederick.** Born Sept. 23, 1783: died Aug. 23, 1870. An English jurist. He was attorney-general 1834–35 and 1841–44.

Pollock, Sir **George.** Born at Westminster, June 4, 1786: died Oct. 4, 1872. An English general, brother of Sir Frederick Pollock. He commanded the British army in Afghanistan in 1842.

Pollockshaws (pol-ok-shâz'). A manufacturing town in Renfrewshire, Scotland, 3 miles south-southwest of Glasgow. Population (1891), 10,228.

Pollok (pol'ok), **Robert.** Born at Moorhouse, Renfrewshire, 1798 (?): died at Southampton, Sept. 17, 1827. A Scottish religious poet. He was educated at Glasgow University. His chief work, "The Course of Time," was published in 1827, six months before his death. His theology was strongly Calvinistic.

Pollux (pol'uks), or **Polydeuces** (pol-i-dū'sēz). [Gr. *Πολυδεύκης.*] **1.** In Greek mythology, the twin brother of Castor, one of the Dioscuri. See *Castor and Pollux* and *Dioscuri.*—**2.** An orange star of magnitude 1.2 (*β* Geminorum), in the head of the following twin.

Polly (pol'i). A ballad-opera by John Gay: a sequel to "The Beggar's Opera." It was ready for the stage in 1728, but was suppressed by the government, some members of which had been satirized in the first opera. Gay published it, however, in 1729, and it brought him over £1,200. It was finally played in 1777, having been altered by Colman the elder.

Polly Honeycomb (hun'i-kōm). A farce attributed to Garrick. It was the first produced by Colman the elder, was first played in 1760, and was a satire leveled at the absurd prevalence of novel-reading.

Polo (pō'lō), **Marco.** Born at Venice, 1254: died there, 1324. A celebrated Venetian traveler. His father, Nicolo, and uncle, Maffeo, left Constantinople for the Crimea on some commercial enterprise in 1260. Their business eventually brought them to Bokhara, where they fell in with some envoys of Kublai Khan. They were persuaded to accompany the envoys to Kublai, whom they found either at Cambaluc (Pekin) or at Shangtu, north of the Great Wall. Kublai received them well, and sent them as his envoys to the Pope with a request for one hundred educated men to instruct his subjects in the Christian faith in the liberal arts. The brothers arrived at Acre in 1269. They obtained from Gregory X. two Dominicans who turned back at an early stage of the journey. The brothers left Acre on the return journey in 1271, accompanied by Marco, then 17 years of age. They traveled by Sivas, Mosul, Bagdad, and Hormuz, through Khorasan, up the Oxus to the Pamir, by Kashgar, Yarkand, and Khotan, to Lob Nor, and across the great desert of Gobi to Tangut, thence to Shangtu, where they found Kublai Khan in 1275. They were kindly received, and retained in the public service. Marco rose rapidly in the emperor's favor, and was employed in important missions in various parts of the empire. Marco, with his father and uncle, left China in 1292, and after many adventures reached Venice by way of Armenia, India, and Persia in 1295. In 1298 Marco was taken prisoner in the battle of Curzola between the Venetians and the Genoese. He was detained for a year at Genoa. Here he dictated in the French language to a fellow-captive, Rusticiano of Pisa, an account of his adventures, which ultimately obtained a wide popularity, and made Marco Polo one of the first European travelers in China. *Chambers's Encyc.*

Polo de Ondegardo. See *Ondegardo.*

Polonius (pō-lō'ni-us). In Shakspere's "Hamlet," the father of Ophelia, and the king's chamberlain.

Polonius, who is the personified memory of wisdom no longer actually possessed. This admirable character is always misrepresented on the stage. Shakspere never pretended to exhibit him as a buffoon: for, although it was natural that Hamlet — a young man of fire and genius, detesting formality, and disdaining Polonius's political grounds, as imagining that he had assisted his uncle in his usurpation — should express himself satirically, yet this must not be taken as every character's conception of him. In Polonius a certain induration of character had arisen from long habits of business; but take his advice to Laertes, and Ophelia's reverence for his memory, and we shall see that he was never to be represented as a statesman somewhat past his faculties, — his recollections of life all full of wisdom, and showing a knowledge of human nature, whilst what immediately passes pass before him, and escapes from him, is indicative of weakness. *Coleridge,* Lects. on Shak., etc., p. 237.

Polotsk, or **Polock** (pō-lotsk'). A town in the government of Vitebsk, Russia, situated at the junction of the Polota with the Düna, 59 miles west-northwest of Vitebsk. It was stormed by the French in 1812. Population, 20,064.

Polotsk, Principality of. A medieval principality of Russia, in the basin of the Düna.

Poltava. See *Pultowa.*

Polybius (po-lib'i-us). [Gr. *Πολύβιος.*] Born at Megalopolis, Arcadia, Greece, 204 B. C.: died about 125 B. C. A celebrated Greek historian. He was in the service of the Achæan League; was taken as a political prisoner to Rome about 169; became a friend of Scipio the Younger, who retained him in Italy, and later engaged in settling the affairs of Achaia. He went to Egypt in 181, with his father and Aratus, as an ambassador of the Achæan League. He was the author of a history of Rome in 40 books, five of which, with fragments of the others, have been preserved.

Polycarp (pol'i-kärp). [L. *Polycarpus,* from Gr. *Πολύκαρπος.*] Born before 69 A. D.: burned at Smyrna, 155 (?). A Christian martyr, bishop of Smyrna: author of an epistle to the Philippians.

Polychronicon (pol-i-kron'i-kon). A chronicle of universal history, by Ralph Higden, finished in 1366: a continuation was added to the year 1413. It begins with a sketch of the history of the known world, with lives of Adam, Abraham, etc., and brings its entries down to the time of writing. It was translated into English by John of Trevisa.

Polycletus (pol-i-klē'tus), or **Polyclitus** (-klī'tus), **of Sicyon.** [Gr. *Πολύκλειτος.*] Lived in the last part of the 5th century B. C. A celebrated Greek sculptor and architect. He is associated with the high development of abstract proportion which characterizes Greek sculpture. He seems to have realized the athletic type or ideal to the entire satisfaction of the Greek world, and made a figure embodying the accepted proportions, which was called "the canon." This canon is supposed to have been a simple figure carrying a spear (doryphorus), described by Pliny and properly represented by several replicas. The best of these was found at Pompeii, and is in the museum at Naples. Another statue of almost equal importance is mentioned by Pliny, and called "diadumenos" (*i. e.*, an athlete binding a fillet about his head). The best replica is in the British Museum: the original was sold at one time for 100 talents — about $117,000. The most important monumental work of Polycletus was the chryselephantine Hera at Argos, represented by the so-called Ludovisi Juno.

Polycletus, "The Younger." Lived about 400 B. C. A Greek sculptor of Argos.

Polycrates (po-lik'ra-tēz). [Gr. *Πολυκράτης.*] Put to death 522 B. C. Tyrant of Samos from about 536 (or 532) to 522. He was a patron of literature and art.

He had formed an alliance with Amasis, king of Egypt, who, however, finally renounced it through alarm at the amazing good fortune of Polycrates, which never met with any check or disaster, and which therefore was sure, sooner or later, to incur the envy of the gods. Such, at least, is the account in Herodotus, who has narrated the story of the rupture between Amasis and Polycrates in his most dramatic manner. In a letter which Amasis wrote to Polycrates, the Egyptian monarch advised him to throw away one of his most valuable possessions, in order that he might thus inflict some injury upon himself. In accordance with this advice Polycrates threw into the sea a seal-ring of extraordinary beauty: but in a few days it was found in the belly of a fish, which had been presented to him by a fisherman. Thereupon Amasis immediately broke off his alliance with him.

Smith, Dict. of Greek and Roman Biography, III. 459.

Polydamas (po-lid'a-mas). [Gr. *Πολύδαμας.*] Lived about 400 B. C. A Thessalian famous for his strength.

Polydeuces. See *Pollux.*

Polydore (pol'i-dōr). **1.** A name assumed by Guiderius in Shakspere's "Cymbeline."—**2.** In Otway's tragedy "The Orphan," the brother of Castalio who was the husband of Monimia, the orphan. He succeeded in deceiving the latter by personating Castalio on the wedding night, and on this fraud the tragic story of Monimia hinges.

Polydore Vergil. See *Vergil.*

Polydorus (pol-i-dō'rus). [Gr. *Πολύδωρος.*] In Greek legend, the youngest son of Priam. He was killed by Achilles (or according to other legends by Polymestor). See *Hecuba.*

Polydorus. A Rhodian sculptor, associate of Agesander in carving the Laocoon group.

Polyeucte (pō-lē-ėkt'). **1.** A play by Corneille, issued in 1640: "the greatest of all Christian tragedies" (*Saintsbury*).—**2.** An opera by Gounod, first produced at Paris in 1878. The words, by Barbier and Carré, are founded on Corneille.

Polygnotus (pol-ig-nō'tus). [Gr. *Πολύγνωτος.*] Born in the island of Thasos: lived in the middle of the 5th century B. C. A celebrated Greek painter, pupil of Aglaophon. His activity lasted from about 463 to 456 B. C. He was made an Athenian citizen in return for the paintings in the Pœcile or Theseum, and the Amphictyons gave him the right of free entertainment in the Hellenic cities. He was identified with Cimon in the reconstruction of Athens, and seems to have been about him a large school or force of assistants. His principal works were the paintings in the Lesche of the Cnidians at Delphi, described in detail by Pausanias; the paintings of the Pœcile at Athens, made with the assistance of Micon and Panænus; the marriage of Castor and Pollux with the daughters of Leucippus in the temple of the Dioscuri at Athens; some of the pictures in the Pinakotheke of the Propylæum: the picture in the porch of the temple of Athene Areia at Platæa; and pictures at Thespiæ. Polygnotus introduced transparent draperies and many realistic effects. *Pliny,* XXXV. 35.

Polyhymnia (pol-i-him'ni-ą), or **Polymnia** (pol-im'ni-ą). [Gr. *Πολύμνια.*] **1.** In Greek antiquity, the Muse of the sublime hymn and of the faculty of learning and remembering. According to some, she was the inventor of the lyre. During the final centuries of the Roman Empire she was regarded as the patroness of mimes and pantomimes. In art she is usually represented in a meditative attitude, heavily draped, and without any attribute.

2. An asteroid (No. 33) discovered by Chacornac at Paris, Oct. 28, 1854.

Polykleitos. See *Polycletus.*

Polymnia. See *Polyhymnia.*

Polynesia (pol-i-nē'si-ą). [From Gr. *πολύς,* many, and *νῆσος,* island: "many islands."] A division of Oceanica which comprises all or nearly all the Pacific islands east of Australia, Papua, and the Philippines. There are three main divisions. The principal groups of Polynesia proper, or East Polynesia, are the Hawaiian, Samoan, Tonga, Cook, Society, Austral, Marquesas, Low, Ellice, and Phœnix islands: Fiji is generally included in this division, but is sometimes placed in Melanesia. Micronesia includes the Ladrones, Carolines, and Marshall, Gilbert, and Pelew islands. Melanesia includes the Bismarck Archipelago, Admiralty and Solomon islands, Louisiade Archipelago, New Hebrides, D'Entrecasteaux Islands, New Caledonia, etc. The islands have recently been rapidly acquired by different European nations. Hawaii and Samoa are independent. See the separate articles.

Polynices (pol-i-nī'sēz). [Gr. *Πολυνείκης.*] In Greek legend, a son of Œdipus and Joeaste, and brother of Eteocles. He was driven from Thebes by his brother, and the famous expedition of "the Seven against Thebes" was made to restore him.

Polyolbion (pol-i-ol'bi-on), **or a Chorographical Description of all the Tracts, Rivers, Mountains . . . of Great Britain.** A poem by Michael Drayton, published 1613–22. It is his longest and most celebrated poem. It consists of 30 "songs" filled with antiquarian knowledge.

Polyphemus (pol-i-fē'mus). [Gr. *Πολύφημος.*] In Greek legend, a one-eyed giant, the chief of the Cyclopes, and son of Poseidon: celebrated in the legends of Odysseus, whom he kept a prisoner in his cave until the clever Greek made him drunk and blinded him.

Polysperchon (pol-i-sper'kon). [Gr. *Πολυσπέρχων.*] Died after 303 B. C. A Macedonian general in the service of Alexander the Great. He succeeded Antipater as regent in 319. He was superseded by Cassander.

Polyxena (po-lik'se-nā). [Gr. *Πολυξένη.*] In Greek legend, daughter of Priam and Hecuba, and bride of Achilles. At her marriage to Achilles the latter was slain by Paris and the Greeks later sacrificed her to appease his shade. She was the subject of a lost tragedy by Sophocles, and of the tragedies "Hecuba" by Euripides and "Troades" by Seneca.

Polyxena. A tragedy by Niccolini, a Florentine writer, in the style of Alfieri, produced in 1811.

Pombal (pom-bāl'; Pg. pôn-bāl'). **Marquis de (Sebastião José de Carvalho e Mello).** Born at Soure, near Coimbra, May 13, 1699: died at Pombal, May 8, 1782. A famous Portuguese statesman. He became minister at London in 1739, and at Vienna in 1745; and was minister of foreign affairs in 1750, and premier in 1756. He encouraged commerce and agriculture, and opposed the Jesuits. He was dismissed from office in 1777.

Pomeranian (pom-ē'ni-ą), G. **Pommern** (pom'-mern). [F. *Poméranie.*] A province of Prussia. Capital, Stettin. It is bounded by the Baltic Sea on the north, West Prussia on the east, West Prussia, Brandenburg, and Mecklenburg on the south, and Mecklenburg on the west. The surface is nearly level. The people are mostly engaged in agriculture, the rearing of live stock, and coasting and foreign trade. There are 3 governmental districts (Stettin, Stralsund, and Köslin) and Further Pomerania (Hinterpommern), east of the Oder, and Hither Pomerania (Vorpommern), west of the Oder, are historical divisions. The early inhabitants were Celts, followed by Vandals. Christianity was introduced in the 12th century. The territory became gradually Germanized: was governed by lines of dukes: and suffered in the Thirty Years' War. The eastern part fell in 1648 to Prussia, the western part to Sweden. In 1720 Sweden ceded to Prussia the territory east of the Peene; and the remainder of Swedish Pomerania was ceded to Prussia in 1815. Area, 11,623 square miles. Population (1890), 1,520,889.

Pomeranian Haff. See *Stettiner Haff.*

Pomeranus, or Pommer. See *Bugenhagen.*

Pomerellen (pō-mer-el'len). Formerly the western part of West Prussia, lying west of the Vistula. It belonged to Poland till 1772.

Pomoy (pom'e-roi or pum'e-roi). A city, capital of Wayne county, Ohio, situated on the Ohio 82 miles southeast of Columbus. It has coalmines and salt-works. Population (1890), 4,726.

Pomfret. See *Pontefract.*

Pomfret (pom'fret), **John.** Born 1667: died 1703. An English poet, rector of Maulden in Bedfordshire: author of "The Choice" (1699), a poem very popular in the 18th century.

Pommern. See *Pomeranian.*

Pomœrium (pō-mē'ri-um). [L., from *post mœrum* (i. e. *murum*), beyond the wall.] In ancient Rome, an area surrounding the earliest walls of Roma Quadrata, whose boundary was traced, in accordance with a religious ceremony of Etruscan origin the ritual of which is now forgotten, by a plow drawn by a cow and a bull. The area of the Pomœrium was held sacred, and was kept free from dwellings. Its exact limits are no longer known, though the Forum Romanum marked the northern angle, and the western angle lay in the Forum Boarium.

Pomona. See *Maitland* (in Orkney).

Pomona (pō-mō'nā). **1.** In Roman mythology, the goddess of fruit-trees.—**2.** An asteroid (No. 32) discovered by Goldschmidt at Paris, Oct. 26, 1854.

Pompadour (pôn-pą-dōr'). **Marquise de (Jeanne Antoinette Poisson le Normant d'Etioles).** Born at Paris, Dec. 29, 1721: died at Versailles, April 15, 1764. The chief mistress of Louis XV. of France. She was famous for her influence in French internal politics and foreign affairs during the period 1745–64.

Pompeii (pom-pā'yē; L. pron. pom-pē'yi). An ancient city of Italy, situated on the Bay of Naples, 13 miles southeast of Naples, nearly at the foot of Mount Vesuvius. It was a flourishing provincial town, containing many villas of Romans, when severely injured by an earthquake in 63 A. D., and was totally destroyed by an eruption of Vesuvius in 79, and buried under ashes. The site was discovered in 1748, and excavations have been carried on down to the present time. Owing to the preservation of the ruins practically intact to the present day by the superincumbent layer of ashes and pumice, the remains of Pompeii afford in many ways the most complete information we possess of Roman material civilization. In this quiet provincial town no civic buildings on a magnificent scale existed, but its modest temples and public offices are not without instruction, while the many handsome private dwellings have afforded a rich store of knowledge, elsewhere unattainable, concerning Roman decorative art and home life. Not the least important yield of the excavations has been the remarkable collection of antique sculptures and utensils, the best part of which is in the Museum Nazionale at Naples. Some excavations were carried on after the original entombment, in the search for treasure; but though it and its wrongs were soon forgotten. In 1748 some peasants came upon the place, and a methodical work of art in a raised house and the "Street of Tombs" supplied objects. Between 1763 and 1765 Winckelmann published the first scientific conjectures as to the history. Regular excavations began in 1860, and have since been carried on with admirable system and regularity, and more than half of the oval area included within the walls has been thoroughly explored. The great theater, of the time of Augustus, is one of the most perfect of Roman antiquity, semicircular in plan, with a diameter of 190 ft. The cavea has 2 precinctions; below the lowest one there are 4 tiers of seats of honor; the upper one has communication by passages and stairs with the triangular forum, and above it there are raised tiers of seats for women and a platform for working the awnings. The cavea held 7 cunei. The temple of Isis has small quadrangular peristyle structure raised on a basement in a peristyle court upon which open the lodgings of the priests. Many interesting objects were found with the temple of Isis here, and sketches of the priests and surroundings indicating that they had sought, too late, to flee. The houses of Castor and Pollux (so named from being a double house with a large peristyle court common to the two) are fine. Each part has its atrium and all its subdivisions complete. Here were found the paintings of Andromeda and Medea, now at Naples. The house of the Tragic Poet is noted for the usual plainness by its stucco decoration in panels and arabesques. The house of Marcus Lucretius is a double house, remarkable also for the fine state of its paintings and for its beautiful reception-room (tablinum) and dining-room. The house of Meleager is notable for its paintings and other decorations. In the atrium there is a marble table supported by winged griffins. The peristyle court, with 24 Ionic columns, is the finest in Pompeii. At the back there is a large room with 4 columned recesses, the 2 front columns connected by arches instead of architraves. The house of Pansa is one of the largest and most elaborate dwellings of Pompeii, measuring 120 by 300 feet. The street fronts were occupied by small shops. The vestibule leads to the atrium, which is bordered by small square sleeping-rooms, and connected by a passage with the handsome peristyle court. Upon this open the dining-rooms, the tricliniums, and the kitchen and servants' quarters. At the back there were a two-storied portico and a spacious garden. The house was ornamented with abundant mosaics, wall-paintings, and other art works. The house of Sallust is a large and richly decorated mansion, in general arrangement similar to the house of Pansa. The garden is bordered by a Doric portico and around it are the rooms. In one corner there is a summer dining-room. Beside the atrium there is a subordinate colonnaded court, with beautifully painted rooms forming a sort of apartment. The house of the Faun is perhaps the best in style of the ancient city. The usual wall-paintings are here replaced by mosaics. The finest of these, found in the house, is that of the Battle of Issus, in the Naples Museum, came from this house. The villa of Diomed is a large and rich residence outside the Herculaneum gate. In the middle is a large peristyle serving as an atrium, upon which open bedrooms, one of them semicircular with windows, the handsomest in Pompeii. Beyond were baths with glass windows, and at the back a garden with porticos and fish-pond. The women's apartments were in an upper story. The cellars contained amphoræ and the skeletons of 18 unfortunate occupants of the old dungeons, reached of three divisions: the fire-rooms for heating, the bath for men, and the bath for women. Each of the baths included a dressing-room (apodyterium), a cold bath (frigidarium), and vapor baths. The men's division is the handsomer; it is decorated with masks and figures in stucco, and with graceful arabesques and reliefs, and had glass windows and marble piscines. The new thermæ were similar, but had many more subdivisions.

Pompeii, Last Days of. See *Last Days of Pompeii.*

Pompeii, The Last Day of. A large and dramatic painting by Briullow, in the Hermitage Museum, St. Petersburg. It is held to be the chief work of the contemporaneous Russian school.

Pompeius Magnus. See *Pompey.*

Pompeius (pom-pē'yus **Magnus, Sextus.** Born 75 B. C.: killed at Mytilene, 35 B. C. Son of Cneius Pompeius, defeated by Cæsar at Munda in 45. He became powerful as commander of a fleet on the coasts of Sicily and Italy, and was defeated in a naval battle by Agrippa in 36.

Pompeu de Souza Brazil (pôn-pā'ō de sō'zą brā-zēl'), **Thomaz.** Born near Sobral, Ceará, June 6, 1818: died at Fortaleza, Sept. 2, 1877. A Brazilian publicist and author. He was active as a presbyter, and was vice-president of his province. A liberal was repeatedly in pol
His most important work is
vincia do Ceará" (2 vols., 1863–64).

Pompey (pom'pi), surnamed "The Great" (L. **Cneius Pompeius Magnus**). Born 106 B. C.: murdered in Egypt, 48 B. C. A famous Roman general. He served in the Social War in 89, and as a partizan of Sulla, 83–82, in Italy, Sicily, and Africa; commanded against the Marians in Spain 76–71; aided in suppressing the Servile Insurrection in 71; and was consul with Crassus in 70. He was appointed by the Gabinian Law commander in the war against the pirates, whom he subdued in 67; and by the Manilian Law commander in the East in 66. He ended the war with Mithridates; annexed Syria and Palestine; triumphed in 61; formed with Julius Cæsar and Crassus the first triumvirate in 60; was consul 55; became the champion of the senate and conservative party; began the civil war with Cæsar in 49; and was totally defeated by Cæsar at Pharsalia in 48.

Pompey. In Shakspere's "Measure for Measure," the clownish servant of Mistress Overdone.

Pompey's Pillar. A Corinthian column of beautifully polished red granite at Alexandria, standing on a pedestal or foundation of masonry. The total height is about 99 feet, of which the shaft measures 73 and the capital 16 feet. An inscription shows that it was erected in 302 A.D. in honor of Diocletian, whose statue stood on the summit. There is no reason for the name

Pomponius Mela. See *Mela*.

Pomptine Marshes. See *Pontine Marshes*.

Ponack. See *Bonnack*.

Ponape (pō′nä-pā). One of the Caroline Islands, Pacific Ocean. It is volcanic. Length, 12 miles.

Ponashta. See *Bannock*.

Ponce (pon′thā). A town near the southern coast of Porto Rico, Spanish West Indies. Population, about 15,000.

Ponce de Leon (pon′thā dā lā-ōn′), **Juan.** Born in Aragon about 1460; died in Cuba, 1521. A Spanish soldier, conqueror of Porto Rico and discoverer of Florida. He first went to America with Columbus in 1493; under Ovando was governor of Higuay, or the eastern part of Espaniola, in 1508 passed over to Porto Rico. In 1509 he was empowered to conquer Porto Rico, of which he was made governor; later he went to Spain, where (Feb. 23, 1512) he received a grant to discover and settle the celebrated Bimini (the mythical region in which report located the fountain of youth). The explorer sailed from Porto Rico in March, 1513, with 3 caravels, bought the Lucas and other islands, he discovered the mainland March 27, coasted northward to lat. 30° N., landed, on April 8 (Pascua Florida or Easter Sunday), possessed all the country for the King of Spain, calling it Florida. Thence he turned southward, rounded Cape Sable, and ran up the western coast to lat. 27° 30′, finally returning to Porto Rico in Sept., 1514. In Feb., 1521, he received, in Spain, a grant to settle "the Island of Bimini and the Island of Florida"; but, being occupied with Indian wars in Porto Rico, he was unable to attempt the enterprise until March, 1521. He then sailed with a large number of colonists, but was attacked by Indians and forced to retreat after he had himself received from an Indian arrow the wound of which he died. There are indications from maps but no positive proofs, that Florida was known before 1513.

Poncelet (pōns-lā′), **Jean Victor.** Born at Metz, July 1, 1788; died at Paris, Dec. 22, 1867. A French geometer and military engineer, instructor of Poncelet's hydraulic wheels. His works include "Traité des propriétes projectives des figures" (1822), "Cours de mécanique appliquée aux machines" (1826), etc. He became a brigadier-general, and in 1848 was appointed commander of the national guard of the department of the Seine.

Ponchielli (pon-kē-el′lē), **Amilcare.** Born at Cremona, Sept. 1, 1834; died Jan. 16, 1886. An Italian composer. Among his operas are "I promessi Sposi" (1856), "Le due Gemelle," "Lidelia" (1873), "I Lituani" (1874), "Gioconda" (1876), "Il figliuol prodigo" (1880), "Marion Delorme" (1885), etc.

Pond (pond), **John.** Born at London, 1767; died at Blackheath, Sept. 7, 1836. An English astronomer. In 1811 he succeeded Dr. N. Maskelyne as astronomer royal. He published a star-catalogue in 1833.

Pondicherry, or **Pondicherri** (pon-di-sher′i), **F. Pondichéry** (pōn-dē-shā-rē′), **Indian Pudicheri.** The capital of French India, situated on the eastern coast, in lat. 11° 56′ N., long. 79° 50′ E. It has considerable commerce. It was occupied by the French about 1672; was several times conquered and temporarily held by the British; but was finally restored in 1816. It is the chief place of a small French district. Population (1888), 44,255. Population of French India, 280,303.

Pondoland (pon′dō-land). A British possession in South Africa, situated southward of Natal, ghosts, lat. 30°–32° S. It was taken directly under Imperial rule in 1884. It has a resident commissioner, appointed by the Cape government. Population, about 200,000.

Poniatowski (pō-nyä-tov′skē), **Jozef Michael Xavier Francis John.** Born at Rome, Feb. 26, 1816; died at London, July 3, 1873. A Polish composer, prince of Monte Rotondo, and nephew of Prince Poniatowski (1762–1813). He settled in Paris in 1848, and was senator under the empire. He has composed a large number of operas, the first ("Giovanni da Procida") in 1838.

Poniatowski, Prince **Jozef Anton.** Born at Warsaw, May 7, 1762; drowned in the Elster, Oct. 19, 1813. A Polish general, nephew of King Stanislaus Augustus Poniatowski. He served against Russia in 1792, and in the Polish insurrection of 1794; was commander of the Polish contingent in the French campaigns; was minister of war in the duchy of Warsaw; invaded Galicia in 1809; and was made a French marshal in 1813.

Poniatowski, Stanislaus Augustus. See *Stanislaus Augustus Poniatowski*.

Ponka (pon′kä). [Pl., also *Ponkas.*] A tribe of the Dhegihan division of North American Indians, numbering 847. Part are in Nebraska, the rest in Oklahoma. See *Dhegiha*.

Pons (pōn). A town in the department of Charente-Inférieure, western France, situated on the Seugne 32 miles southeast of Rochefort. Population (1891), commune, 4,615.

Pons Milvius (ponz mil′vi-us). In ancient geography, a bridge that crossed the Tiber, on the Flaminian Way, about 2 miles from Rome. It is noted for the victory gained in its neighborhood, Oct. 28, 312, by Constantine over Maxentius. The bridge broke down under the latter as he sought to escape by it with his routed troops, and he perished.

Ponta Delgada (pōn′tä del-gä′dä). The chief town of the island of San Miguel, Azores, situated on the southwestern coast. Population (1878), 17,635.

Pont-à-Mousson (pōnt′ä-mō-sōn′). A town in the department of Meurthe-et-Moselle, France, situated on the Moselle 17 miles north by west of Nancy. Population (1891), commune, 11,595.

Pontarlier (pōn-tär-lyā′). A town in the department of Doubs, France, situated on the Doubs 29 miles southeast of Besançon. It suffered in the wars of the middle ages and in the Thirty Years' War. Population (1891), commune, 7,187.

Pontassieve (pon-täs-sē-ā′ve). A town in the province of Florence, Italy, situated at the junction of the Sieve with the Arno, 9 miles east of Florence. Population (1881), 4,127; commune, 11,410.

Pont-Audemer (pōnt-ōd-mār′). A town in the department of Eure, France, situated on the Rille 18 miles southeast of Havre. Population (1891), commune, 6,084.

Pontchartrain (pon-chär-trān′), **Lake.** A lake in southeastern Louisiana, situated north of New Orleans. It is connected by the Rigolets with Lake Borgne and the Gulf of Mexico. Length, 40 miles. Greatest width, about 25 miles.

Pont du Gard. See *Gard, Pont du*.

Ponte. See *Bassano* and *Du Ponte*.

Pontecorvo (pon-te-kōr′vō). A town in the province of Caserta, Italy, situated on the Garigliano 53 miles northwest of Naples. It was formerly the seat of a principality, the property of Bernadotte 1806–10. Population (1881), 9,091; commune, 10,306.

Pontedera (pon-te-dā′rä). A town in the province of Pisa, Italy, situated at the junction of the Era with the Arno, 13 miles east by south of Pisa. Population (1881), 8,695; commune, 11,817.

Pontefract (pon′ti-frakt, colloquially and generally pom′fret), or **Pomfret.** [See the extract.] A town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, England, 12 miles southeast of Leeds. It contains a ruined castle, the scene of Richard II.'s murder in 1399, taken and dismantled by the Parliamentarians in 1649. Population (1891), 9,702.

> It was probably from a broken Roman bridge, the remains of which seem to have been visible in the time of Leland, that the town of Pontefract, in Yorkshire (*pons fractus*), derived its name. *Wright*, Celt, p. 186.

Ponte Vecchio (pon′te vek′kē-ō). [It., 'old bridge.'] A bridge in Florence, over the Arno: a picturesque structure with 3 wide arches, rebuilt in 1345. The roadway is bordered on both sides by quaint little shops, except over the middle arch, where there is an opening. Over the south row of shops is carried a gallery, built by Vasari, connecting the Pitti Palace with the Uffizi and the Palazzo Vecchio.

Pontevedra (pon-te-vā′thrä). A province in Galicia, Spain, bordering on the ocean on the west and on Portugal on the south. Area, 1,739 square miles. Population (1887), 443,385.—2. A seaport, capital of the province of Pontevedra, situated at the head of the Bay of Pontevedra, about lat. 42° 27′ N., long. 8° 35′ W. Population (1887), 19,996.

Pontevedra (pon-te-vā′thrä). An ancient countship in northern France, in the government of Picardie, forming part of the department of Somme. Capital, Abbeville. It fluctuated in early times between Normandy and Flanders, and was conquered by William of Normandy in 1066. In the later middle ages it fluctuated between England, Burgundy, and France.

Pontia, or **Pontiæ.** See *Ponza*.

Pontiac (pon′ti-ak). Killed 1769. A celebrated chief of the Ottawa Indians, the leader in Pontiac's war. He led the unsuccessful attack on Detroit in 1763, and submitted to the British in 1766.

Pontiac. A city, capital of Oakland County, Michigan, situated on Clinton River 23 miles north-northwest of Detroit. Population (1890), 6,200.

Pontiac's War, or **Pontiac's Conspiracy.** An Indian war in 1763, between the settlers and garrisons on the western frontier and the Indians from the tribes of the Delawares, Wyandots, Shawnees, Mingoes, Chippewas, etc. Pontiac was the leader of the Indians. They captured Mackinaw, Presque Isle, and other forts, and unsuccessfully besieged Detroit.

Pontifical States. See *Papal States*.

Pontigny (pōn-tēn-yē′). A village in the department of Yonne, France, situated near Auxerre, noted for its ruined abbey. Its abbey church, a simple early-Pointed structure, is the most perfect surviving Cistercian church. Its windows are narrow lancets; there is no triforium; and, except the beautiful polished rose-granite shafts of the choir, there is almost no ornament. There are a small open narthex and plain choir-screen and stalls. The length is 354 feet; the height, 68.

Pontine Islands. See *Ponza Islands*.

Pontine (pon′tin) **Marshes.** [L. *Pomptinæ Paludes.*] A marshy region in Latium, Italy, lying between the sea and the Volscian Mountains, and extending 31 miles from Terracina to near Velletri. Since ancient times it has been notoriously pestilential, and thinly inhabited.

Pontivy (pōn-tē-vē′). A town in the department of Morbihan, France, situated on the Blavet 30 miles northeast of Lorient. It was called Napoléonville under the empire. Population (1891), commune, 9,175.

Pontmartin (pōn-mär-tan′), **Armand Augustin Joseph Marie Ferrand,** Comte de. Born at Avignon, France, July 16, 1811: died there, March 29, 1890. A French critic and littérateur. His articles are collected in "Causeries littéraires" (1854 and 1856), "Causeries du samedi" (1857–60–61–63), "Semaines littéraires" (1861–63), etc. He also wrote a number of romances, etc., among which is "Les Jeudis de Mme. Charlemagne" (1862).

Pont Neuf (pōn nef). [F., 'new bridge.'] A bridge over the Seine in Paris, near the Louvre, built by Henry IV.

Pont-Noyelles (pōn-nwä-yel′), **Battle of.** A battle fought Dec. 23, 1870, at Pont-Noyelles (a village near Amiens, France), between the French under Faidherbe and the Germans. Also called the battle of the Hallue.

Pontoise (pōn-twäz′). [Bridge of the Oise.] A town in the department of Seine-et-Oise, France, situated at the junction of the Viosne and Oise, 17 miles northwest of Paris: the ancient Briva Isaræ. It has an important trade in grain and flour. It was an ancient Celtic town; passed and repassed between Normans and French; was taken by the English in 1419, and again about 1439; and was retaken by Charles VII. in 1441. It has been the place at different times of treaties, the seat of the parliament of Paris, and was the former capital of French Vexin. Population (1891), commune, 7,422.

Pontremoli (pon-trem′ō-lē). A town in the province of Massa e Carrara, Italy, situated on the Magra, at the foot of the Apennines, 37 miles southwest of Parma. Population (1881), 3,828; commune, 14,355.

Pontresina (pōn-trā-zē′nä). A village in the Upper Engadine, canton of Grisons, Switzerland, situated 31 miles southeast of Coire: a noted tourist resort. Height, 5,915 feet.

Ponts-de-Cé (pōn-dē-sā′). **Les.** A small town built on islands in the Loire, directly south of Angers, France.

Pontus (pon′tus). [Gr. Πόντος.] In ancient geography, a country in Asia Minor. It was bounded by the Euxine on the north, Colchis on the east, Armenia on the southeast and south, Cappadocia on the south, Galatia on the southwest, and Paphlagonia on the west. The surface is diversified. It became independent of Persia in the 4th century B. C.; rose to great power with extended boundaries under Mithridates the Great (after the victories of Pompey (65 B. C.) was reduced to its former limits; and was eventually made a Roman province.

Pontus Euxinus (pon′tus ūk-sī′nus). [L., 'Euxine Sea.'] The ancient name of the Black Sea.

Pontypool (pon′ti-pōl). A town in Monmouthshire, England, situated on the Avon 27 miles northwest of Bristol. It has flourishing iron manufactures. Population (1891), 5,842.

Pontypridd (pont-ē-prith′). A manufacturing town in Glamorganshire, Wales, northwest of Cardiff, at the junction of the Rhondda and Taff. The Taff is crossed here by a remarkable bridge of one arch. Population (1891), 19,971.

Ponza (pon′sä). The chief island of the Ponza group, situated in the Mediterranean 67 miles west of Naples: the ancient Pontia or Pontiæ. It was a place of confinement for state prisoners under the early emperors. Length, 4 miles.

Ponza Islands. A group of small volcanic islands, west of Italy, belonging to the province of Caserta: the ancient Pontine Islands. It includes Ponza, Palmarola, and Zannone. Population (1881), 3,779.

Pool (pōl), **The.** A part of the Thames in London, immediately below London Bridge.

Poole (pōl). A seaport in Dorset, England, situated on Poole Harbor, an inlet of the English Channel, 28 miles west-southwest of Southampton. It has a flourishing foreign, colonial, and coasting trade. Population (1891), 13,405.

Poole, John. Born 1792: died at Kentish Town, London, Feb., 1879. An English playwright.

His best-known work is "Paul Pry," produced at the Haymarket in 1825. Among his other works are "Deaf as a Post," "Little Pedlington and the Pedlingtonians," a satire (1839), "A Comic Miscellany" (1845), etc.

Poole, William Frederick. Born at Salem, Mass., 1821; died at Chicago, March 1, 1894. An American librarian, bibliographer, and historical writer: originator of "Poole's Index to Periodical Literature" (1853). At the time of his death he was librarian of the Newberry Library in Chicago.

Poona, or **Poonah** (pō′nä). **1.** A district in Bombay, British India, intersected by lat. 18° 30′ N., long. 74° E. Area, 5,347 square miles. Population (1881), 900,221. **2.** The capital of the district of Poona, situated on the Muta about lat. 18° 30′ N., long. 73° 50′ E. It is an important military station. It was taken by the British in 1817. Population, including cantonment (1891), 161,390.

Poor (pōr), **Enoch.** Born at Andover, Mass., 1756: died near Hackensack, N. J., Sept. 8, 1780. An American Revolutionary general, distinguished at the battles of Saratoga and at Monmouth.

Poore (pōr), **Benjamin Perley.** Born at Newburyport, Mass., Nov. 2, 1820; died at Washington, D. C., May 30, 1887. An American journalist and author, Washington correspondent of the "Boston Journal," 1854–84. He published biographies of Zachary Taylor and others, "Political Register and Congressional Directory" (1878), "Reminiscences" (1886), and compiled many official works.

Poor Gentleman, The. A comedy by George Colman the younger, produced at Covent Garden in 1801, and printed in 1802.

Poor Richard's Almanac. An almanac published by Benjamin Franklin 1732–57, noted for its maxims.

Poor Robin. An almanac which first appeared in 1663, and was discontinued in 1828. It was "written by Poor Robin, knight of the Burnt Island, well-wisher to the Mathematics; calculated for the Meridian of Saffron Walden." Robert Herrick is said to have assisted in the first numbers. *Chambers.*

Popayan (pō-pä-yän′). The capital of the department of Cauca, Colombia, situated on the Cauca about lat. 2° 27′ N., long. 76° 45′ W. The "kingdom" of Popayan (so called from Payan, an Indian chief) was conquered by Benalcazar, who founded the city as his first town in 1536. It was long a place of importance, but has suffered much from civil wars and earthquakes. Population, about 8,000.

Pope (pōp), **Alexander.** Born in Lombard street, London, May 21, 1688: died at Twickenham, May 30, 1744. A famous English poet. His father was a linen-draper who had become a convert to the Roman Catholic Church. He learned Latin and Greek from various friends, and had no regular training in the public schools, owing to his faith and his frail and sickly body. Before he was 17 his literary career had begun, and he had met Wycherley, Harry Cromwell, and Walsh, and was admitted to the society of the London "wits." His attention was turned to the French critics by Sir William Trumbull, and Dryden was his hero and master. By 1710 he had become alienated from Addison, and had a quarrel with John Dennis. In 1718 he settled at Twickenham. His first published poem, "The Pastorals," appeared in Tonson's "Miscellanies" May 1709, though written four or five years earlier. The "Essay on Criticism" followed in 1811. "The Rape of the Lock," his masterpiece, was published in 1712, and "Windsor Forest" in 1713. The translations of Homer were undertaken in 1713, and occupied him 12 years. The "Iliad" was published in 1720, the "Odyssey" (not all his own) in 1725. In 1727–28 appeared the "Miscellanies" by Pope and Swift. The "Dunciad" appeared in 1728, but is said to have been written before the attacks in the "Miscellanies" had purposely elicited the stinging retorts which he represented as having induced him to write it. A fourfold text of the "Dunciad" appeared in 1742, in which he attacked Cibber. The "Essay on Man" appeared 1732–34. He also wrote a number of "Epistles," etc., published as the "Moral Essays" and "The Imitations of Horace."

Pope, John. Born in Prince William County, Va., 1770: died in Washington County, Ky., July 12, 1845. An American politician. He was Democratic United States senator from Kentucky 1807–13; presidential elector on the Scott ticket, 1831; governor of Arkansas Territory 1829–35; and member of Congress from Kentucky 1837–43.

Pope, John. Born at Louisville, Ky., March 16, 1829: died at Sandusky, Ohio, Sept. 23, 1892. An American general. He graduated at West Point in 1842; served as a lieutenant in the Mexican war; and was appointed brigadier-general of United States volunteers at the beginning of the Civil War. He defeated General Sterling Price on the Blackwater in 1861, and in the following year commanded the land force in the expedition which reduced New Madrid and Island No. 10. He was commissioned major-general of volunteers for his service at New Madrid, and in June, 1862, was assigned to the command of the Army of Virginia. A division of his army under Nathaniel P. Banks was defeated by "Stonewall" Jackson at Cedar Mountain; and he was himself defeated by Robert E. Lee at the second battle of Bull Run, and was forced to retire behind the fortifications of Washington early in Sept. He became major-general in the regular army in 1882, and was retired in 1886.

Pope Joan. See *Joan.*

Pope of Geneva, The. Calvin.

Pope of Philosophy, The. Aristotle.

Popham (pop′am), Sir **John.** Born 1531: died 1607. An English jurist, lord chief justice of England 1592–1607.

Popish Plot. In English history, an alleged conspiracy of the Roman Catholics in 1678 to murder Charles II. and control the government in the interest of the Romish Church: chiefly contrived by Titus Oates. See *Oates.*

Poplar (pop′lär). A district in the eastern part of London, 3 miles east of St. Paul's.

Popo (pō′pō). **Grand** and **Little.** Two contiguous native towns and territories of West Africa, on the coast near Dahomey. They were annexed by France in 1885; but Little Popo was ceded the same year to Germany. See *Eweand Little Popo.*

Popocatepetl (pō-pō-kä-tā-pe′tl). ["Smoking Mountain."] A moderately active volcano in Mexico, 45 miles southeast of the city of Mexico. It is surmounted by a crater 5,000 feet in width, and is one of the highest peaks of North America (17,782 feet).

Poppæa Sabina (pō-pē′ä sa-bī′nä). Died 65 A. D. Wife of Otho and mistress of Nero. She was divorced from the former and married the latter in 62.

Pöppig, or **Poeppig** (pep′pig), **Eduard Friedrich.** Born at Plauen in Vogtland, Saxony, July 16, 1798: died at Leipsic, Sept. 4, 1868. A Prussian naturalist and explorer. He traveled in North America and Cuba in 1823–25, Chile, Peru, and Peru in 1827–32, descending the Amazon on his way to Europe. His collections of South American plants were very important. From 1833 he was professor of zoology at Leipsic. His chief work is "Reise in Chile, Peru und auf dem Amazonenstrom" (2 vols. and atlas, 1835). "Nova genera ac species plantarum" (3 vols. 1835–45). "Illustrierte Naturgeschichte des Thierreichs" (4 vols. 1854, etc.

Popul Vuh (pō-pōl′ vō). The sacred or national book of the Quiché Indians of Guatemala. It was originally written in hieroglyphics, but has come down to us in a copy in the Quiché language, with a translation into Spanish by a Dominican monk, Francisco Ximenez, who wrote about 1721. This, according to Father Ximenez himself, and according to internal evidence, is a translation of a literal copy of an original book written by the Quichés, in the Quiché language, in Roman letters, after the Christians had occupied Guatemala and after the real original Popul Vuh had been lost or destroyed. *Bancroft.* Brasseur published a French translation founded on a careful study of the Quiché text. The substantial authenticity of the Popul Vuh is generally admitted. The book is divided into two parts, the first containing the cosmogony and mythology, and the second dealing with the early history of the tribe. Also written *Popol Vuh.*

Porbandar (pōr-bun′där), or **Porebandar,** or **Poorbunder** (pōr-bun′der). A seaport in the peninsula of Kathiawar, India, situated on the Arabian Sea in lat. 21° 37′ N., long. 69° 36′ E. Population (1881), 14,569.

Porcia (pōr′shiä). Died 42 B. C. Daughter of Cato Uticensis, and wife of Bibulus. She married Brutus 45 B. C.

Porco (pōr′kō). A village of Bolivia, 22 miles southwest of Potosí. Near it were the most productive silver-mines of the Incas, and they were worked with immense profit by the Spaniards for a long time after the conquest. Some of the Porco miners discovered the still richer deposits of Potosí.

Porcupine (pōr′kū-pin), **Peter.** A pseudonym of William Cobbett.

Porkopolis (pōrk-op′ō-lis). A nickname often given to Cincinnati and also to Chicago, both noted pork-packing centers.

Pornic (pōr-nēk′). A sea-bathing resort in the department of Loire-Inférieure, France, 28 miles west of Nantes.

Pornichet (pōr-nē-shā′). A watering-place in the department of Loire-Inférieure, France, near St.-Nazaire.

Poromushir. See *Paramushir.*

Poros (pō′ros). An island east of Argolis, Greece: the ancient Calauria. It contained in ancient time a temple of Poseidon. Demosthenes died there 322 B. C. Length, about 5 miles.

Porphyry (pōr′fi-ri). [L. *Porphyrius,* Gr. *Πορφύριος.*] Born at Tyre, or Batanea Bashan, about 233 A. D.: died at Rome about 305. A Neoplatonic philosopher, a disciple of Plotinus, and teacher of philosophy at Rome. He wrote a treatise against the Christians, a life of Plotinus, a life of Pythagoras, works on Aristotle, etc.

"Against the Christians," in fifteen books (by Porphyry). This celebrated work, which was answered by Eusebius in twenty-five books, is known to us only from the notices of it in Jerome's commentary and other ecclesiastical writings. Its fate is due to Theodosius II., who ordered it to be publicly burned in A. D. 435, a proceeding which only shows that the apologists had not been successful in answering all its allegations. Modern biblical criticism has sanctioned many of the opinions to which Porphyry first gave a definite expression. But, whether right or wrong, it is to be regretted that we no longer possess a book exhibiting a real acquaintance with the subject, and stating the difficulties which, must, sooner or later, have demanded a solution. *K. O. Müller.* Hist. of the Lit. of Ancient Greece, III. 304.

[*Doubleday.*]

Porpora (pōr′pō-rä, Niccolo or Niccola) **Antonio.** Born at Naples, Aug. 19, 1686: died there, 1766 or 1767. A celebrated Italian singing-master and composer. He was the instructor of Farinelli, Caffarelli, and others, and is said to have been the greatest singing-master that ever lived. He composed between 20 and 30 operas and cantatas, oratorios, sonatas, fugues, etc.

Porrée. See *Gilbert de la Porrée.*

Porrex. See *Gorbodue.*

Porrima (pōr′i-mä). [L., *Postumia* or *Postverta,* a Roman goddess, one of the Camenæ.] The third-magnitude binary star, Virginis.

Porsanger Fjord (pōr′sang-er fjord). An inlet of the Arctic Ocean, penetrating Norway from near the North Cape. Length, about 75 miles.

Porsena (pōr′se-nä), or **Porsenna** (pōr-sen′nä), **Lars.** In Roman legend, a king of Clusium in Etruria, famous in the legends of Tarquin, Horatius Cocles, etc.

Porson (pōr′son), **Richard.** Born at East Ruston, Norfolk, Dec. 25, 1759: died at London, Sept. 25, 1808. An English classical scholar, famous for his knowledge of Greek. He was educated at Eton and Cambridge (B. A. 1782), and was fellow of Trinity, and Regius professor of Greek at Cambridge.

Porta, Baccio della. See *Bartholommeo, Fra.*

Porta (pōr′tä), **Giambattista della.** Born at Naples about 1543: died at Naples, 1615. An Italian natural philosopher. He founded the Academy "Secretorum Naturæ" at Naples, and was a member of the Academy "dei Lincei" at Rome. His chief work is "Magia naturalis" (1589).

Port Adelaide (pōrt ad′e-lād). The port of the city of Adelaide, South Australia, situated on the Gulf of St. Vincent in lat. 34° 47′ S., long. 138° 31′ E. Population (1891), 5,005 (with Semaphore, 12,164).

Portadown (pōrt-a-doun′). A town in the county of Armagh, Ireland, situated on the Bann 24 miles southwest of Belfast. Population (1891), 8,430.

Portaels (pōr-tāls′), **Jean François.** Born at Vilvorde, Belgium, May 1, 1818. A Belgian historical and portrait painter. Since 1878 he has been director of the academy at Brussels.

Portage, or **Portage City** (pōr′tij, sit′i). A city, capital of Columbia county, Wisconsin, situated on the Wisconsin River and on the canal joining the Wisconsin and Fox rivers, 87 miles west-northwest of Milwaukee. Population (1890), 5,143.

Portage Falls. A cascade 110 feet in height, in the middle course of the Genesee River.

Portage Lake. A lake in the upper peninsula of Michigan, 45 miles northwest of Marquette, connected with Keweenaw Bay.

Portalegre (pōr-tä-lä′gre). **1.** A district in the province of Alemtejo, Portugal. Population (1881), 105,247. **—2.** A town in the district of Portalegre, 101 miles east-northeast of Lisbon. Population (1878), 8,699.

Portales (pōr-tä′les), **Diego José Victor.** Born at Santiago, June 26, 1793: died at Valparaiso, June 6, 1837. A Chilean politician. He was a merchant, and took little part in politics before 1827. Ovalle made him minister of war in 1830, and from that time he exerted influence which he used in practically ruling Chile. He treated the revolting liberals with great severity, and to him were mainly due the institutions which kept the conservatives in power for nine or ten years. Portales was elected vice-president, but again assumed war under Prieto from Sept. 1836. Having declared war on Peru, he was reviewing the troops when a mutiny broke out, and he was imprisoned and shot.

Portalis (pōr-ta-lēs′), **Jean Étienne Marie.** Born at Bausset, France, 1745 (1742?): died at Paris, 1807. A French jurist and statesman. He was a member of the Council of Ancients 1795–97, became director of public worship in 1800, and minister of public worship in 1804, and was the chief of the "Code civil."

Porta Maggiore (pōr′tä mäd-jō′re. [Italian, gate.] The finest and most imposing ancient gate in the walls of Rome. It consists of 2 arches, and was designed to carry the waters of two aqueducts over 2 great highways. The arches open between 3 rusticated piers, and the 2 side faces are inscribed with the names and titles of the emperors Vespasian and Titus.

Port Arthur (pōrt är′thur). A lake port in Ontario, Canada, situated on the northern shore of Lake Superior: a railway and steamboat center. Population (1891), 2,698.

Port-au-Prince (pōrt′ō-prins′; F. pron. pōr-tō-prañs′): formerly also **Port-Républicain** (pōr-rā-pub-lē-kañ′). The capital and chief city and port of the republic of Haiti, situated on a bay

of the eastern coast in lat. 18° 34′ N., long. 72° 22′ E. It was founded in the middle of the 18th century, and has several times been devastated by earthquakes and fires. Population, 1890, 20,000.

Porta Westphalica. *See Westphalian Gate.*

Port Blair (pōrt blār). A British colony and convict settlement in South Andaman, Andaman Islands, Indian Ocean: established in 1858.

Port Chester (ches'tėr). A village in Westchester County, New York, 22 miles northeast of New York. Population (1890), 5,274.

Port Cornwallis (kôrn-wol'is). A former British settlement on North Andaman, Andaman Islands, Indian Ocean.

Port Darwin (där'win). A harbor in the Northern Territory of Australia. The chief place is Palmerston.

Port Durban. *See Durbanville.*

Porte-Crayon (port-krā'on), [F., 'pencil-holder.'] A pseudonym of D. H. Strother.

Port Elizabeth (ē-liz'a-beth). A seaport in Cape Colony, situated on Algoa Bay in lat. 33° 57′ S., long. 25° 36′ E. It has important foreign commerce. Population (1891), 23,266.

Porteous (pōr'tē-us) **Riots.** Riots at Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1736. They originated in a disturbance at an execution, when Captain John Porteous ordered his troops to fire on the crowd. Seventeen persons were killed or wounded. Porteous was tried for murder and condemned, but was respited, whereupon a mob dragged him from the prison and hanged him. See *Scott*'s The heart is the starting-point of Scott's "Heart of Midlothian."

Porter (pōr'tėr), **Anna Maria.** Born at Durham, England, about 1780; died 1832. An English novelist, sister of Jane Porter. She wrote "Artless Tales" (1793–98), "Walsh Colville" (1797), "Octavia" (1798), "The Lake of Killarney" (1804), "Honor O'Hara" (1820), "The Recess" (1824), etc.

Porter, David. Born at Boston, Feb. 1, 1780; died at Pera, Constantinople, March 3, 1843. An American naval officer. He entered the navy in 1798; served in the Tripolitan war 1801–03; was commander of the Essex in the War of 1812; was defeated and taken prisoner in battle near Valparaiso March 28, 1814; and resigned 1826. He was commander of Mexican naval forces 1826–29, and United States minister to Turkey 1831–1843.

Porter, David Dixon. Born at Chester, Delaware County, Pa., June 8, 1813; died at Washington, Feb. 13, 1891. An American admiral, son of David Porter. He entered the navy in 1829; served in the Mexican war; commanded the mortar-fleet under Farragut on the Mississippi in 1862; aided in the reduction of Vicksburg in 1863; participated in the Red River expedition in 1864; commanded the naval forces in the attack on Fort Fisher Dec., 1864–Jan., 1865; and was made vice-admiral in 1866, and admiral in 1870.

Porter, Ebenezer. Born at Cornwall, Conn., Oct. 5, 1772: died at Andover, Mass., April 8, 1834. An American Congregational clergyman and educator, professor (1812) and president (1827) of Andover Theological Seminary. He published various works on rhetoric and homiletics.

Porter, Fitz-John. Born at Portsmouth, N. H., about 1822. An American general, cousin of D. D. Porter. He graduated at West Point in 1845, and took part in the Mexican war. He was appointed a brigadier-general of volunteers at the beginning of the Civil War, and served with distinction in the Peninsular campaign (1862), particularly in the siege of Yorktown and (as colonel commanding) at Mechanicsville, Gaines's Mill, and Malvern Hill. He took part in the second day's fight of the second battle of Bull Run, Aug. 30, 1862; and was cashiered by court-martial in Jan., 1863, for failure to obey orders on that occasion. His sentence was partly remitted in 1882, and he was restored to the army in 1886. He was police commissioner of New York city 1884–88.

Porter, Governor. Born at Huntington, Pa., April 15, 1857. An American general, son of David Rittenhouse Porter (1788–1867, governor of Pennsylvania 1838–45). He graduated at West Point in 1860; was a member of Grant's staff, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, in April, 1861, to the end of the war; and served as his private secretary 1869–73. He was breveted brigadier-general. He resigned from the army in 1873.

Porter, Jane. Born at Durham, England, 1776; died at Bristol, May 24, 1850. An English novelist. She made a great reputation as a romantic novelist. She wrote "Thaddeus of Warsaw" (1803), "The Scottish Chiefs" (1810), "Tales Round a Winter Hearth," with her sister Anna Maria (1826), "The Field of Forty Footsteps" (1828), etc.

Porter, Noah. Born at Farmington, Conn., Dec. 14, 1811; died at New Haven, Conn., March 4, 1892. An American educator and philosopher. He graduated at Yale in 1831; was master of Hopkins Grammar School 1831–35; was tutor at Yale 1835–37; was pastor of the Congregational Church at New Milford, Connecticut, 1836–43, and at Springfield, Massachusetts, 1843–46; was professor of moral philosophy and metaphysics at Yale 1846–71; and was president of the university 1871–86. He was the editor in chief of the editions of Webster's Unabridged Dictionary published in 1864 and 1880, and of the International Dictionary (1890). Among his works are "The Human Intellect" (1868), "Books and Reading" (1870), "American Colleges and the American Public" (1870), "Science of Nature versus the Science of Man" (1871), "Elements of Moral Science" (1885), "Life of Bishop Berkeley" (1889), and "Kant's Ethics" (1886).

Porter, Peter Buel. Born at Salisbury, Conn., Aug., 1773: died at Niagara Falls, N. Y., March 20, 1844. An American general. He was member of Congress from New York 1809–12, and served with distinction in the War of 1812, especially at Chippewa and Lundy's Lane (1814).

Porter, Sir **Robert Ker.** Born at Durham, England, 1775; died at St. Petersburg, May 4, 1842. An English painter of battle-scenes, brother of Jane and Anna Maria Porter. He studied at the Royal Academy, and in 1804 became painter to the Emperor of Russia. In 1808 he accompanied Sir John Moore's expedition to Spain. In 1811 he married Princess Mary de Sherbatoff, and later was British consul in Venezuela. He left Venezuela for St. Petersburg, and died there. He wrote "Travelling Sketches in Russia and Sweden" (1808), "Travels in Georgia, Persia, etc." (1821–2), and other travels.

Porter, William David. Born at New Orleans, March 10, 1809; died at New York, May 1, 1864. An American commodore, son of David Porter. He served in the Mississippi waters 1861–62.

Porte St.-Antoine (pōrt saṅ-toṅ-twaṅ'). A triumphal arch, formerly standing in Paris, from which the Rue St.-Antoine passed, north of the spot where the Bastille stood. A gate was built here in 1380, and on Sept. 14, 1573, Henry III., on his return from Poland, made his triumphal entry through it. Over this Triumphal Arch was erected a monument to orate the event, which was adorned by sculptures supposed to have been by Jean Goujon. In 1660 Louis XIV. also made a triumphal entry through this gateway, which was transformed by the architect Blondel in 1662. In his scheme Blondel treated the earlier work with the utmost respect, merely adding side arches and an attic storey. It presented one of the most pleasing Renaissance compositions in Paris. It was demolished in 1778. Jean Goujon's river-gods in the spandrels of the arch were afterward placed in the court of the Beaunarchais garden, and are now in the Cluny museum.

Porte St.-Denis (saṅ-de-nē'). A triumphal arch on the Boulevard St.-Denis, Paris, built in 1672 in honor of the victories of Louis XIV. in the Low Countries. It has a single archway with reliefs on the piers, triple spandrels, and warlike trophies, adorning simulated obelisks on each side. The width is 82 feet, and the height 81. It was built by Francis Blondel, with the help of Marsy and Girardon.

Porte St.-Martin (saṅ mär-taṅ'). A triumphal arch on the Boulevard St.-Martin, Paris, built in 1674 by Pierre Bullet in honor of Louis XIV. It commemorates the taking of Besançon and the victories over the Germans. It has a large archway between two small ones, with reliefs in the spandrels of the large opening. Above the cornice there is an attic. The height is 82 feet, and the width 57 feet.

Port Famine (pōrt fam'in). A place in southern Patagonia, situated on the Strait of Magellan south of Punta Arenas. An unsuccessful attempt was made to form a Spanish settlement here in the end of the 16th century.

Port Glasgow (glas'gō). A seaport in Renfrewshire, Scotland, situated on the Clyde 17 miles west-northwest of Glasgow. It has trade, shipbuilding, and manufactures. Population (1891), 14,624.

Port Hamilton (han'il-ton). A harbor south of Korea, in one of the Nanhow Islands. Great Britain annexed it in 1885, but abandoned it in 1886.

Port Hope (hōp). A lake port in Durham County, Ontario, Canada, situated on Lake Ontario 61 miles east-northeast of Toronto. Population (1891), 5,042.

Porthos (pōr-tōs'). One of the "Three Musketeers" in Dumas's novel of that name. He is noted for his great size and strength and his inordinate love of display.

Port Hudson (hud'son). A place in East Feliciana parish, Louisiana, situated on the Mississippi 91 miles northwest of New Orleans. It was besieged by the Federals under Banks in May, 1863, and surrendered July 8.

Port Huron (hū'ron). A city and the capital of St. Claire County, Michigan, situated at the junction of Black River with St. Clair River, 56 miles northeast of Detroit. It is a railroad center, and has important Canadian and domestic trade, and shipbuilding. Population (1890), 13,543.

Portia (pōr'shi). **1.** The principal female character in Shakspere's "Merchant of Venice": an heiress in love with Bassanio. Her suitors were obliged by the terms of her father's will to choose one of three caskets of gold, silver, and lead, one of which contained her picture, and the chooser of it was to be her husband. Bassanio was successful, choosing the leaden one. Portia is noted for her celebrated defense of Bassanio's friend Antonio, resisting the demand of Shylock for a pound of flesh from Antonio's body in case Bassanio failed to pay money borrowed from Shylock. See *Shylock*. **2.** The wife of Marcus Brutus in Shakspere's "Julius Cæsar." She killed herself by swallowing fire because she could not worm state secrets out of Brutus.

Portici (pōr'tē-chē). A town in the province of Naples, Italy, situated on the Bay of Naples 5 miles southeast of Naples. Population (1881), 10,197; commune, 12,109.

Portimari (pōr-tē-nä'rē), **Beatrice.** Born 1266: died June 9, 1290. An Italian lady, celebrated by Dante in his "Vita Nuova" and "Divina Commedia." She married Simone de' Bardi, a Florentine, before 1287.

Port Jackson (jak'son). A harbor in New South Wales, Australia. Sydney is situated on it.

Port Jervis (jėr'vis). A village in Deer Park township, Orange County, New York, situated on the Delaware River 60 miles northwest of New York: a favorite summer resort. Population (1890), 9,327.

Portland (pōrt'land). A seaport, capital of Cumberland County, Maine, situated on Casco Bay in lat. 43° 39′ N., long. 70° 15′ W. It is the largest city in the State, sometimes called "the Forest City"; is an important railway center and terminus of steamer lines; has valuable foreign trade (especially with Canada), coasting trade, and fisheries; and has manufactures of boots and shoes, machinery, sugar, etc. It is the winter port of Canada. Its Indian name was Machigonne. It was settled by the English in 1632, its early name being Falmouth; was bombarded by the British in the Revolutionary War; had its name changed to Portland in 1786; became a city in 1832; and was devastated by a fire in 1866. Population (1890), 36,425.

Portland, The capital of Multnomah County, Oregon, situated on the Willamette River, 12 miles from its entrance into the Columbia, in lat. 45° 30′ N., long. 122° 40′ W. It is the largest city in the State, a railroad center, and the terminus of several steamer lines; is at the head of ship navigation; and exports salmon, lumber, wool, and flour. It was laid out in 1845; was made a city in 1851; and was ravaged by a fire in 1873. Population (1890), 46,385.

Portland, A city of New Brunswick, a suburb of St. John. Population (1891), 12,920.

Portland, Dukes and **Earl of.** *See Bentinck.*

Portland, Isle of. A peninsula in Dorset, England, south of Weymouth, projecting into the English Channel, and terminating in the Bill of Portland: noted for its castle (built 1520), its building-stone, and its breakwater. Near it, Feb. 18, 1653, an engagement was fought between the English fleet under Blake and the Dutch under Tromp. Length, about 4 miles. Population (1891), 9,541.

Portland, Race of. A dangerous sea passage between the Isle of Portland and a neighboring reef, the Shambles.

Portland Vase. A famous urn of blue transparent cameo-cut glass, ten inches high. It was discovered about 1630 in a sarcophagus in a tomb in the Monte del Grano, near Rome. It is so called from its possessors. The Portland family, who bought it in 1787 from Sir William Hamilton (its original purchaser in 1770), and placed it in the British Museum in 1810. It is also called the Barberini vase, because it was first deposited in the Barberini Palace.

Port Louis (lō'is or lō'ē). A seaport, capital of the Island of Mauritius, Indian Ocean, situated on the northwestern coast. It is the chief commercial place of the colony. In 1810 it was taken by the British. Population (1891), 62,046.

Port Louis. The former capital of the Falkland Islands, situated on East Falkland.

Port Lyttelton (lit'el-ton). A seaport in the South Island, New Zealand, situated on the eastern coast, near Christchurch, about lat. 43° 36′ S., long. 172° 44′ E. Population (1891), 4,087.

Port Mahon, or **Mahon** (mä-hōn'). A seaport, fortress, and naval station of Minorca, Balearic Islands, Spain, situated on the eastern coast: the ancient Portus Magonis. It was taken by the English under Stanhope in 1708; conquered from them by the French in 1756; restored to Great Britain in 1763; conquered by Spain in 1781, and finally ceded to Spain in 1802. Population (1887), 18,445.

Port Natal (nā-tāl'). A harbor in Natal, South Africa. Durban is situated on it.

Porto. *See Oporto.*

Porto Alegre (pōr'tō ā-lā'gre). A seaport, capital of the state of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, situated on the river Guahyba or Lower Jacuhy, near its mouth in the Lagoa dos Patos, in lat. 30° 2′ S. It is the most important city of southern Brazil, and has a large trade. Population, estimated (1892), 55,000.

Porto Bello (bāl'yō). A port on the Caribbean coast of the Isthmus of Panama, Colombia, 20 miles northeast of Colon. The bay was discovered and named by Columbus, 1502. The town was founded, 1597, to replace Nombre de Dios, and it was long the Caribbean port of Panama, and hence of Peru. Every year a fleet arrived from Spain, and returned laden with treasure. It was taken and sacked by the English captain Parker, 1602; by Morgan, 1668, and by other buccaneers, 1679; and by Vernon, 1739. It is now a small village. Also written *Porto Belo* and *Puerto Bello.*

Portobello (pōr-tō-bel'ō). A town and seabathing resort in Midlothian, Scotland, situated on the Firth of Forth 3 miles east of Edinburgh. Population (1891), 8,181.

Porto Ferrajo (pōr'tō fer-rä'yō). The chief place in the island of Elba, province of Leghorn, Italy. Population (1881), 5,391.

Port of Spain, or **Puerto d'España** (pwer'tō dās-pān'yä). The capital of the island of Trinidad, situated on the western coast in lat. 10° 39′ N., long. 61° 31′ W. Population (1891), 33,782.

Portogruaro, or **Porto Gruaro** (pōr'tō grō-ä'rō). A town in the province of Venice, Italy, situated on the Lemene 34 miles northeast of Venice. Population (1881), 4,867; commune, 9,386.

Porto Maurizio (mou-rid'zē-ō). **1.** A province in Liguria, Italy. Area, 435 square miles. Population (1881), 141,295.—**2.** A seaport, capital of the province of Porto Maurizio, situated on the Mediterranean in lat. 43° 53′ N., long. 8° 1′ E. It produces olive-oil. Population (1881), 6,534.

Porto Novo (nō'vō). A place on the Slave Coast, western Africa, situated near the Bight of Benin, south of Abomey.

Porto Novo. A small seaport on the Coromandel coast of India, south of Madras. Here, July 1, 1781, the British (about 8,500) under Coote defeated Hyder Ali (with about 40,000 men).

Porto Plata. See *Puerto Plata.*

Porto Rico (rē'kō), Sp. **Puerto Rico** (pwer'tō rē'kō). The easternmost island of the Greater Antilles, West Indies, belonging to Spain, situated east of Santo Domingo, from which it is separated by Mona Passage. Capital, San Juan de Porto Rico. It is traversed from east to west by a range of low mountains. The chief exports are sugar, coffee, and tobacco. It was discovered by Columbus in 1493, and was conquered, mainly by Ponce de Leon, 1508–20. Las Casas claimed that 600,000 natives were enslaved and quickly exterminated, but the number is an evident exaggeration. Slavery was abolished in 1873. Length, about 100 miles. Greatest breadth, about 36 miles. Area, 3,550 square miles. Population, 806,708.

Porto Santo (pōr'tō sän'tō). A small island of the Madeira group, situated about 30 miles northeast of Madeira.

Porto Seguro (pōr'tō se-gō'rō). A captaincy of Brazil, granted in 1534 to Pero de Campos Tourinho. It corresponded to the coast from the river Mocury northward 50 leagues. After the death of Campos Tourinho it fell into decay, and later was united to Bahia, of which it forms the southern part.

Porto Seguro. A town and port of the state of Bahia, Brazil, at the mouth of the river Caxoeira, in lat. 16° 26′ 38″ S. At this point Cabral took possession of Brazil for Portugal, April 26, 1500. The town was founded in 1535. Population, about 4,000.

Porto Seguro, Viscount of. See *Varnhagen, Francisco Adolpho de.*

Porto Vecchio (vek'kē-ō). [It., 'old port.'] A seaport in Corsica, near the southern extremity.

Porto Venere (vā'ne-re). A small port on the Gulf of Spezia, Italy.

Port Patrick (port pat'rik). A small seaport in Wigtownshire, Scotland, situated on the North Channel 27 miles west of Wigton. It was formerly an important port for trade between Scotland and Ireland, and extensive harbor works were commenced.

Port Phillip (fil'ip). A bay on the southern coast of Victoria, Australia. Melbourne is situated on it.

Port Republic (rē-pub'lik). A place in Rockingham County, Virginia, situated on the Shenandoah 90 miles northwest of Richmond. Here, June 9, 1862, the Confederates under "Stonewall" Jackson defeated the Federals under Shields.

Port Richmond (rich'mond). A village in Staten Island, New York, situated on the Kill van Kull 10 miles southwest of New York. Population (1890), 6,290.

Port-Royal (roi'al). A Cistercian abbey for nuns, situated about 17 miles southwest of Paris. It was founded in 1204; was reformed under the abbess Jacqueline Marie Angélique Arnauld in 1608; was called Port-Royal des Champs after the establishment (1626) of a branch house at Paris (called Port-Royal de Paris); and became noted as a center of Jansenism. The older establishment became famous for its schools and as a center of learning; it was suppressed in 1709. Port-Royal de Paris continued until 1790.

Port Royal. A name formerly given to Annapolis, Nova Scotia.

Port Royal Sound. An inlet of the Atlantic, on the southern coast of South Carolina, at the mouth of Broad River.

Port Saïd (sä-ēd'). A seaport in Egypt, situated at the northern end of the Suez Canal, between the Mediterranean and Lake Menzaleh, in lat. 31° 16′ N., long. 32° 19′ E. It was founded in 1860, and is the terminus of many lines of steamers. Population (1883), 16,500.

Port St. Mary. See *Puerto de Santa Maria.*

Portsea (pōrt'sē). **1.** The island in Hampshire, England, on which Portsmouth is situated.—**2.** A part of Portsmouth, situated north of Portsmouth proper.

Portsmouth (pōrts'muth). A seaport in Hampshire, England, situated on Portsmouth Harbor and the English Channel in lat. 50° 48′ N., long. 1° 6′ W. Besides Portsmouth proper it includes the adjoining Portsea, Landport, and Southsea. It is the principal naval station of England and the strongest fortress; has a large garrison; and is noted for its dockyard. Near it is the wooded ridge of Spithead. Its dockyard (the most important in the country) is located at Portsea. Part of the naval establishment is at Gosport, opposite. The Church of St. Thomas à Becket is notable. Portsmouth rose to importance in the 14th century, and was strongly fortified in the 16th century. It returns 2 members to Parliament. Population (1891), 159,255.

Portsmouth. A seaport and one of the capitals of Rockingham County, New Hampshire, situated on the Piscataqua, 3 miles from its mouth, in lat. 43° 4′ N., long. 70° 45′ W. It is the only seaport in the State; is noted for its excellent harbor; has ship-building and some commerce; and is a favorite summer resort. Near it (on Isles of Shoals, Kittery, Maine) is the Portsmouth navy yard. It was settled in 1623; was the capital of New Hampshire (except for a short period) until 1807; and was made a city by the legislature in (1890), 30,373.

Portsmouth. A city, capital of Norfolk County, Virginia, situated on the western side of the Elizabeth River, opposite Norfolk. It is the terminus of several steamer lines; contains the Gosport United States navy-yard; and has considerable trade. Population (1890), 13,268.

Portsmouth. A city, capital of Scioto County, Ohio, situated at the junction of the Scioto and Ohio, 90 miles east-southeast of Cincinnati. It has flourishing manufactures and trade. Population (1890), 12,394.

Portsmouth, Duchess of. See *Kéroualle, Louise.*

Portsmouth Harbor. An inlet of the English Channel, extending into Hampshire 4–5 miles.

Port Townsend (pōrt toun'zend). A city and seaport in Jefferson County, Washington, on Puget Sound north of Seattle. Population (1890), 4,558.

Portugal (pōr'tū-gal), Pg. **Portugal** (pōr-tū-gäl'). A kingdom in Europe, situated in the western part of the Iberian peninsula, extending from lat. 37° to 42° 10′ N., and from long. 6° 10′ to 9° 30′ W. Capital, Lisbon. It is bounded by Spain on the north and east, and by the Atlantic on the south and west. It is traversed by several ranges of low mountains, the Serra da Estrella, one of them (6,540 feet) which enter it from Spain. The chief rivers are the Douro, Tagus, and Guadiana. The principal exports are wine, cork, fish, live stock, and fruits. The inhabitants are mostly of Celtic race, like those of Great Britain, Brazil, the United States, and France. It is divided into 9 provinces, the northern more flourishing than the southern. It is a hereditary constitutional monarchy, but legislative power is vested in the Cortes (which see). The language is Portuguese; the prevailing religion, the Roman Catholic. The colonial possessions include besides the Azores and Madeiras, which are considered part of Portugal) the Cape Verd Islands, Guinea, Portuguese East Africa, Angola, etc., St. Thomas, Goa, Damão, Diu, Timor, etc., and some small settlements in China. The territory was partly included in the ancient Lusitania: fell under the power of the Moors; was made a countship feudatory to Alfonso VI. of Castile 1095; formed a kingdom under Alfonso I. (traditionally through the victory at Ourique in 1139); was a great maritime power in the 15th and 16th centuries; was noted for discoveries, the principal navigators under Prince Henry, Bartholomew Dias, Vasco da Gama, Cabral, Albuquerque, Magalhães, etc.; founded a large empire in the East Indies and Brazil; was conquered by Spain and lost its influence in 1580; recovered independence through a revolution in 1640 (beginning of the Braganza line); was invaded by the French in 1807, the royal family escaping to Brazil; and was the battle-ground in the war of liberation from the French. More recent events are an outbreak of revolution in 1820; return of King John VI. from Brazil in 1821; adoption of a constitution in 1822; Brazil separated from Portugal in 1822; struggle between Dom Miguel and Maria da Gloria, ending in the submission of Miguel in 1834; disturbance following years of civil strife; and complications with Great Britain (in 1880, 1890, and later) regarding the African claims. Area, 34,038 square miles. Population (1881), 4,708,378.

Portuguese America. Brazil: the only part of America which was colonized by the Portuguese. See *Tordesilhas.*

Portunus (pōr-tū'nus), or **Portumnus** (pōr-tum'nus). In Roman mythology, a god, protector of harbors.

Portus Veneris (pōr'tus ven'ę-ris). See *Port-Vendres.*

Port-Vendres (pōr-voⁿdr'). A seaport in the department of Pyrénées-Orientales, France, situated on the Mediterranean 18 miles southeast of Perpignan: the ancient Portus Veneris. It has a commodious harbor. Population (1891), commune 3,051.

Port Victoria (pōrt vik-tō'ri-ä). The chief port of the Seychelles Islands, Indian Ocean, situated on Mahé.

Porus (pō'rus). [Gr. Πῶρος.] Killed about 318 B.C. An Indian king who reigned between the Hydaspes and Acesines. He was defeated and captured by Alexander the Great in a battle on the Hydaspes in 326. According to Plutarch, who ranked by his action here Alexander's most notable exploit, Alexander, having been restored to his kingdom by Alexander. After the latter's death he was treacherously killed by the Macedonian general Eudemus.

Pory (pōr'i), **John.** Born in England about 1570; died probably in Virginia before 1635. An English pioneer in America, and geographical writer. He studied at Cambridge, Oxford, and France, then in London translated the "Geographical History of Africa" by Leo Africanus. From 1620 to 1628 he was secretary of the Virginia Colony at Jamestown, and was interested in Hakluyt in his geographical enterprises.

Posadas (pō-sä'das), **Gervasio Antonio de.** Born at Buenos Ayres, June 19, 1757; died there, July 2, 1832. An Argentine patriot. Through the influence of the Lautaro Society (which soon became supreme director or president of the Platine Provinces, Jan. 22, 1814, holding the position for a year. With him the executive was first placed in the hands of one person.

Pos'charevatz. See *Passarowitz.*

Poschiavo (pōs-kē-ä'vō), G. **Puschlav** (pōsh'lav). A district in the canton of Grisons, Switzerland, situated on the southern slope of the Italian mountains. Chief place, Poschiavo.

Poseidon (pō-sī'don). [Gr. Ποσειδῶν.] In Greek mythology, one of the chief Olympians, brother of Zeus, and supreme lord of the sea: sometimes looked upon as a benignant promoter of calm and prosperous navigation, but more often as a terrible god of storm. His consort was the Nereid Amphitrite, and his children were Triton, Rhodos, Nereids, Tritons, and seamonsters of every form. In art he is a majestic being, closely approaching Zeus in type. His most constant attributes are the trident and the dolphin, with the horse, which he was reputed to have created during his contest with Athene for supremacy in Attica. The original Roman or Italic Neptune became assimilated to him.

Posen (pō'zen). A province of Prussia. It is bounded by West Prussia on the north, Russian Poland on the east, Silesia on the south, and Brandenburg and Pomerania on the west. The surface is generally level. The majority of the inhabitants are Poles, and the Roman Catholics. It belonged formerly to Poland. The Netze district was annexed by Prussia in 1772, and the remainder of the province in 1793. Area, 11,178 square miles. Population (1890), 1,751,642.

Posen, Polish **Poznan** (poz-näⁿ'). The capital of the province of Posen, Prussia, situated at the junction of the Cybina and Warthe, in lat. 52° 24′ N., long. 16° 51′ E. It is an important fortress and strategic point; contains a cathedral and a Rathaus; and has some trade and manufactures. The inhabitants are Germans, Poles, and Jews. It was the Polish city, and at one time the capital. In the middle ages it was a Hanseatic town and a prosperous commercial center. Population (1890), 69,627.

Posey (pō'zi), **Thomas.** Born in Virginia, July 9, 1750; died at Shawneetown, Ill., March 9, 1818. An American general and politician. He served in the Revolution and in the Indian wars; was United States senator from Louisiana 1812–13; and was governor of Indiana Territory 1813–16.

Posidonia. See *Paestum.*

Posidonius (pos-i-dō'ni-us). [Gr. Ποσειδώνιος.] Born at Apamea, Syria: lived at the beginning of the 1st century B. C. A noted Greek Stoic philosopher, teacher at Rhodes.

Posidonius, who counted among his pupils the eminent Romans Cicero and Pompey, was a writer of very varied excellence. In many respects he followed in the steps of the great Eratosthenes. He has left no connected physical geography, and his treatment is more subordinate to this subject. He wrote a general or universal history in about fifty books, extending from 146 B. C. to 86 B. C., and therefore in continuation of Polybius; a treatise on natural philosophy in eleven books; an essay on the gods in thirteen books, besides a disquisition "on the becoming," which his pupil Cicero combined with the work of Panætius in his book "De Officiis," a book on the magnitude of the sun; and numerous other works on heterogeneous natural philosophy, and ethics, including a commentary on the "Timæus" of Plato.

K. O. Müller, Hist. of the Lit. of Anc. Greece, III. 356 (*Handbooks*).

Posilipo (pō-sē-lē'pō), or **Pausilipo** (pou-sē-lē'pō). A ridge southwest of Naples, famous for its ancient grotto.

Postglossators. See *Bartolists.*

Posthumus (pos'tū-mus), **Leonatus.** The husband of Imogen in Shakspere's "Cymbeline." His wager as to her fidelity is the turning-point of the play.

Postillon de Longjumeau (pos-tē-yoⁿ' de lōⁿ-zhü-mō'), **Le.** An opéra comique by Adam, produced at Paris in 1836.

Postl. See *Sealsfield.*

Postumia gens (pos-tū'mi-ä jenz). A Roman patrician gens. Its most distinguished family was Albus or Albinus.

Potemkin (po-tem'kin; Russ. pron. pot-yom'-kin), Prince **Grigori.** Born in the government of Smolensk, Russia, Sept., 1736; died in Bessarabia, Oct. 16, 1791. A Russian politician

and general, chief favorite of the empress Catharine II. He had great influence in internal and foreign affairs; effected the annexation of the Crimea; and founded Kherson and other places in south Russia.

Potenza (pō-tent'sä) 1. A province of southern Italy which forms the compartimento of Basilicata, Area, 3,845 square miles. Population (1891), 540,287.—2. The capital of the province of Potenza, Italy, situated on the Basento in lat. 40° 38′ N., long. 15° 49′ E.; the ancient Potentia. The old town was destroyed by Frederick II. and by Charles of Anjou. The modern town was nearly destroyed by an earthquake in 1857. Population (1891), 17,599.

Potenza Picena (pō-ten'tsä pē-chā'nä). A small town in the province of Macerata, Italy, 11 miles northeast of Macerata.

Pothier (pō-tyā'), **Robert Joseph.** Born at Orléans, France, Jan. 9, 1699; died at Orléans, March 2, 1772. A French jurist. Among his works are an edition of the "Pandects" of Justinian (1748–52), "Traité des obligations," etc.

Poti (pō'tē). A seaport in the government of Kutais, Transcaucasia, Russia, situated on the Black Sea, at the mouth of the river Rion, 35 miles north of Batum. Near it was the ancient Phasis. Population (1882), 4,785.

Potidæa (pot-i-dē'ä). [Gr. *Horidaea.*] In ancient geography, a city of Macedonia, situated on the isthmus joining the peninsula of Pallene to the mainland, in lat. 40° 21′ N., long. 23° 18′ E.; the modern Passalimani. It revolted from Athens in 432 B. C., and was reduced in 429. It was rebuilt by Cassander, and called Cassandrea.

Potiguaras (pō-tē-gwä'räs). An ancient branch of the Tupi Indians in Parahyba, Ceará, and southern Maranhão, Brazil. The name is variously written *Pitaguares, Petiguares, Petegoares, Pitaguares, Potyaras,* etc. See *Tupi.*

Potiphar (pot'i-fär). In Old Testament history, an officer of Pharaoh, the owner of Joseph. His wife sought unsuccessfully to seduce Joseph.

Potiphar, to whom Joseph was sold, bore a purely Egyptian name, meaning "Gift of the Sun-god," while the name of Potipherah, the high priest of On, whose daughter, Asenath, was married by Joseph, is equally Egyptian, and signifies "the gift of the Sun-lord."

Sayce, Anc. Monuments, p. 59.

Potiphar Papers, The. A collection of satirical articles by G. W. Curtis, published in 1853.

Potomac (pō-tō'mak). A river in the United States, formed by the union, southeast of Cumberland, Maryland, of the North and South Branches. The former rises in the Alleghany Mountains, the latter in the Shenandoah Mountains. It forms the main boundary between Maryland on the north and West Virginia and Virginia on the south, and empties by a wide estuary into Chesapeake Bay in lat. 38° N. Its chief tributary is the Shenandoah. Length, about 400 miles; navigable for large vessels to Washington (125 miles).

Potomac, Army of the. The principal Federal army in the American Civil War. It was organized by General McClellan in 1861–62. In 1863, under Hooker, it served in the Peninsular campaign, and later in the Antietam campaign. In Nov., 1862, General Burnside took command and the army was defeated at Fredericksburg in Dec. In June, 1863, General Hooker assumed command and it was in May defeated at Chancellorsville. Under General Meade it won the victory of Gettysburg, July, 1863. It continued under the immediate command of General Meade during General Grant's operations of 1864–65.

Potosí (pō-tō-sē'). 1. The southwesternmost department of Bolivia, noted for its richness in metals. Area, 52,089 square miles. Population, (1888), 257,755.—2. The capital of the department of Potosí, situated about lat. 19° 35′ S., long. 65° 45′ W., over 13,000 feet above the sea-level. It was long famous for the silver-mines in the neighboring mountain (Cerro de Potosí), whose silver was discovered in 1546. The production has greatly decreased of late. Population, (1888), about 20,000.

Potrero de las Vacas (pō-trā'rō dā läs vä'käs). [Sp., 'Potrero of the cows.'] One of the high mesas north of Cochiti, in central New Mexico, on the summit of which stand the ruins of an ancient village or pueblo of the Queres Indians, abandoned long before the 16th century. The vicinity are also the largest stone-soil Indian origin known to exist in the Southwest. They represent two pumas carved out of the rock.

Potsdam (pots'däm). The capital of the government district of Potsdam, province of Brandenburg, Prussia, situated at the junction of the Nuthe with the Havel, 16 miles southwest of Berlin. It is an imperial residence, and contains many palaces. It was an old Slavic town, and was greatly developed under Frederick the Great, Frederick the Great, and their successors. The royal palace, begun in 1660, but unchattered in 1750, is chiefly notable for its souvenirs of Frederick the Great, whose apartments have been kept as he left them. They are adorned with good contemporary French paintings, and retain the king's personal furniture. Other apartments are of interest from their Louis XVI. decoration, and others for their good pictures. The new palace begun by Frederick the Great in 1763 is the summer residence of the present emperor. The façade is 375 feet long, flanked by two projecting wings with engaged pilasters carried to the full height of the three stories and an ugly central dome. The interior is richly decorated, and contains some good paintings. The Grotto Saloon is a large room with walls and ceiling inlaid with shells and minerals, and a fine marble pavement. See *Sans Souci.* Population (1890), 54,125.

Potsdam (pots'däm). A village in St. Lawrence County, New York, situated on the Racket River 24 miles east of Ogdensburg: noted for sandstone-quarries. Population (1890), 3,961.

Pott (pot). **August Friedrich.** Born at Nettelrede, Hannover, Nov. 14, 1802: died at Halle, Prussia, July 5, 1887. A noted German philologist, professor at Halle from 1833. He published "Etymologische Forschungen" (1833–59), "Die Zigeuner in Europa und Asien" (1844–45), "Die Personennamen" (1853), etc.

Pottawottimi (pot-a-wot'ō-mi). [Pl., also *Pottawottomies.* The name signifies 'fire-makers,' referring to their secession from the Ojibwa and making fire for themselves.] A tribe of North American Indians. When first known (about 1670) they lived on the Neadet Islands in Green Bay, Wisconsin. At the close of the 17th century they were established on Milwaukee River, at Chicago, and on St. Joseph River. At the beginning of the 19th century they possessed the country around the head of Lake Michigan from Milwaukee River, Wisconsin, to Grand River, Michigan, extending northward to a large part of Illinois and south in the Indiana to the Wabash. They were prominent in the Pontiac insurrection and in the War of the Revolution, when they fought on the English side, as also in the War of 1812. In 1890 they lived on the Iowa and Kansas reservations, and in about 1,500. See *Menaquinan.*

Potter (pot'ėr), **Alonzo.** Born at La Grange, Dutchess County, N. Y., July 6, 1800: died at San Francisco, July 4, 1865. An American Protestant Episcopal bishop, professor at and later vice-president of Union College. He became bishop of Pennsylvania in 1845. He wrote various works, including text-books, "Religious Philosophy" (1870), etc.

Potter, Eliphalet Nott. Born at Schenectady, N. Y., April 20, 1816. An American Episcopalian clergyman and educator, son of Alonzo Potter. He became president of Union College in 1871, and of Hobart College (Geneva, New York) in 1884.

Potter, Henry Codman. Born at Schenectady, N. Y., May 25, 1835. An American Protestant Episcopal bishop, son of Alonzo Potter. He became assistant bishop of New York in 1863, and bishop in 1887. He has published "Sisterhoods and Deaconesses" (1872), "The Gates of the East" (1876), etc.

Potter, Horatio. Born at La Grange, Dutchess County, N. Y., Feb. 9, 1802: died at New York, Jan. 2, 1887. An American Protestant Episcopal bishop, brother of Alonzo Potter. He became provisional bishop of New York in 1854, and bishop in 1861.

Potter, John. Born at Wakefield in 1674: died Oct. 10, 1747. An English prelate and classical scholar. He studied at Oxford, graduating in 1694, and was appointed divinity professor there in 1708. He was bishop of Oxford 1715–37, and archbishop of Canterbury 1737–47. He wrote an excellent work on Greek antiquities ("Archæologia Græca"), and edited the works of Lycophron, Clemens Alexandrinus, etc.

Potter (pō-tär'), **Louis Joseph Antoine de.** Born at Bruges, Belgium, April 26, 1786: died there, July 23, 1859. A Belgian revolutionist, a member of the provisional government in 1830. He wrote "Histoire du christianisme" (1835–37).

Potter (pot'ėr), **Nathaniel.** Born in Maryland, 1776: died at Baltimore, Jan. 2, 1843. An American physician.

Potter, Paul. Born at Enkhuizen, Netherlands, Nov. 20, 1625: died at Amsterdam, Jan. 27, 1654. A noted Dutch portrait- and animal-painter, pupil of Pieter Potter, his father. In 1631 he went to Amsterdam, and in 1646 to the Hague. Paul went to study painting under Jakob de Weth the elder. He was made a member of the guild of St. Luke at Delft in 1646, and later at The Hague. He resided in the latter place from 1649 to 1652: he then returned to Amsterdam. Among his pictures is the celebrated work "A Young Bull" (1647: which see). It is in The Hague museum.

Potter, Robert. Born in England, 1721: died Aug. 8, 1804. An English clergyman and writer. He graduated at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, in 1741. He published translations of Æschylus (1777), Euripides (1781–82), Sophocles (1788), etc.

Potteries (pot'ėr-iz), **The.** A district in Staffordshire, England, famous for the manufacture of earthenware, porcelain, etc. It includes Stoke-upon-Trent, Newcastle-under-Lyme, Etruria, etc., and is very densely peopled.

Potter's Field. An old burial-place for strangers at Jerusalem. It overlooks the valley of Hinnom. A burial-place for paupers and strangers has received this name in many modern cities.

Pottinger (pot'in-jėr), Sir **Henry.** Born in County Down, Ireland, 1789: died at Valetta, Malta, March 18, 1854. A British diplomatist and colonial governor. In 1804 he was a cadet in India. In 1841 he went to China as ambassador and superintendent of British trade, and assisted in opening the ports of China by the treaty of April 29, 1842. In 1844 he was privy councilor, and from 1847 to 1854 governor of Madras.

Pottstown (pots'toun). A manufacturing borough in Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, situated on the Schuylkill 34 miles northwest of Philadelphia. Population (1890), 13,285.

Pottsville (pots'vil). The capital of Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania, situated on the Schuylkill 78 miles northwest of Philadelphia. It is the center of the Schuylkill coal-region. Population (1890). 14,117.

Potyuaras. See *Potiguaras.*

Pouancé (pō-on-sā'). A town in the department of Maine-et-Loire, France, 35 miles northwest of Angers. Population (1891), commune, 3,508.

Poughkeepsie (pō-kip'si). A city, capital of Dutchess County, New York, situated on the eastern bank of the Hudson, 64 miles north of New York. It has extensive manufactures and considerable trade, and is the seat of several educational institutions. Near it is Vassar College. It was settled by the Dutch in the end of the 17th century, and became a city in 1854. Population (1890), 22,206.

Pougin (pō-zhan'), **Arthur.** Born at Châteauroux, Aug. 6, 1834. A French musician and writer on music. He edited the musical articles in Larousse's "Dictionnaire Universel"; has been musical critic for many periodicals; and has published biographies of Meyerbeer (1864), Bellini (1864), Rossini (1871), Boieldieu (1875), Verdi (1881), and others, and the supplement to the musical biographies of Fétis (1878–80).

Pouillet (pō-yā'). **Claude Servais Mathias.** Born at Cuzance, Doubs, France, Feb. 16, 1791: died at Paris, June 15, 1868. A noted French physicist. His chief work is "Eléments de physique expérimentale et de météorologie" (1827).

Poujoulat (pō-zhō-lä'), **Jean Joseph François.** Born at La Fare, Bouches-du-Rhône, France, Jan. 26, 1800: died at Paris, Jan. 5, 1880. A French historian, and legitimist politician. He was a member of the Constituent Assembly (1848), and of the Legislative Assembly. He wrote "Histoire de Jérusalem" (1841–42), "Histoire de Saint Augustin" (1844), "Histoire de la révolution française" (1847), etc.

Poultry-Yard, The. A painting by Jan Steen (1660), in the royal gallery at The Hague, Holland. The scene is a court traversed by a stream. Pigeons and chickens are feeding, while ducks swim in the water, and a peacock sits in a tree. On steps at one side a young girl is sitting with a lamb, and talks with two men, one of them carrying a basket of eggs.

Poupart (pō-pär'), **François.** Born at Mans, 1661: died Oct. 31, 1709. A French anatomist. He studied medicine at Paris and at Rheims, where he received his medical degree. Poupart's ligament has been named after him.

Pouqueville (pōk-vēl'), **François Charles Hugues Laurent.** Born at Merlerault, Orne, France, Nov. 4, 1770: died at Paris, Dec. 28, 1838. A French writer and traveler, noted especially for his works on Greece.

Pourri (pō-rē'), **Mont,** or **Thuria** (tū-rē-ä'). A peak of the Tarentaise Alps, southeastern France. Height, 12,430 feet.

Poushkin. See *Pushkin.*

Poussin (pō-san'). **Gaspar (Gaspar Dughet).** Born at Rome, May, 1613: died there, May 25, 1675. A French landscape painter, brother-in-law and adopted son of Nicolas Poussin.

Poussin (pō-san'), **Nicolas.** Born near Le Grand Andelys, France, June, 1594: died at Rome, Nov. 19, 1665. A noted French historical and landscape painter, a pupil of Quentin Varin, Lallemont, and others. He went to Rome in 1624; studied with Dufresnoy; returned to Paris in 1640; was patronized by Louis XIII.; and settled finally in Rome in 1642. Among his works (chiefly in the Louvre) are "The Deluge," "Plague of the Philistines," "Rape of the Sabines," "Moses" (3), "Triumph of Truth," and "Rebekah and Eliezer." He decorated the Grande Galerie of the Louvre, and his pictures are to be found in all the principal galleries of Europe.

Povoa de (or do) Varzim (pō-vō'ä de (dō) vär-zēn'). A seaport in the district of Oporto, Portugal, 20 miles north of Oporto. Population (1878), 10,365.

Powder (pou'dėr) **River.** A river in Wyoming and southeastern Montana which joins the Yellowstone about lat. 46° 45′ N., long. 105° 30′ W. Length, about 350 miles.

Powell (pou'el). **Baden.** Born at Stamford Hill, near London, Aug. 22, 1796: died at London, June 11, 1860. An English scientific writer. He graduated at Oxford (Oriel College) in 1817, and was professor of geometry at Oxford from 1827 until his death. He published "The Connection of Natural and Divine Truth" (1838), and "On the Study of the Evidences of Christianity" (1839), and contributed to "Essays and Reviews" (1860).

Powell, Charles Stuart. Born in England, 1749: died April 26, 1811. An English actor. He was manager of the Haymarket, and appeared in the first dramatic representation in Boston (Aug. 13, 1792). In 1794 he was manager of the New Boston Theater.

Powell, John Wesley. Born at Mount Morris, N. Y., March 24, 1834. An American geologist and ethnologist. He served in the Civil War, attaining the rank of lieutenant-colonel of volunteers; conducted the survey of the Colorado valley from 1867 to 1872, became head of the bureau of ethnology in 1879; and from 1881 to 1894 was director of the United States Geological Survey. He has published "Exploration of the Colorado River of the West" (1875), "Introduction to the Study of Indian Languages" (1880), etc.

Powell, Lazarus Whitehead. Born in Henderson County, Ky., Oct. 6, 1812; died there, July 3, 1867. An American politician. He was governor of Kentucky 1851-55, and Democratic United States senator 1859-65.

Powell (pou'el), **Mary.** See *Milton, John.*

Powell's Islands. See *South Orkney Islands.*

Power (pou'ėr), **Marguerite,** Countess of Blessington. Born near Clonmel, Ireland, Sept. 1, 1789: died at Paris, June 4, 1849. A British writer and leader of fashion. She was the daughter of Edmund Power, a small landowner. In 1804 she was married by her parents to a Captain Farmer, with whom she refused to live after about three months on account of his temper. He was killed in 1817, and in 1818 she married Charles John Gardiner, the first Earl of Blessington. He was extremely rich and lavish, and proud of her beauty and wit. Thus, she became a leader of social center. In 1822 they started for the Continent, accompanied by the Count d'Orsay, with whom the countess was henceforth intimately associated. He was her stepdaughter in 1827. In 1829 the earl died, and in 1831 the countess took a house in Mayfair, where she again became the center of society. In 1834 she began to begin to write novels in 1833, and in 1834 to edit the "Book of Beauty." In 1836 she moved to Gore House, where for thirteen years she was the center of the most intellectual society of the time. Count d'Orsay, who had lived with her at Gore House for about twelve years after his separation from his wife, fled (April 1) to escape arrest, and in about two weeks the countess followed him. Gore House was sold at auction in May, but only a comparatively small sum was realized. The countess died suddenly about a month after. Among her works are "The Two Friends" (1835), "Confessions of an Elderly Gentleman" (1836), "Confessions of an Elderly Lady" (1838), "The Governess" (1839), "The Idler in Italy" (1839-40), "The Idler in France" (1841), "Lottery of Life, etc." (1842), "Strathern, etc." (1843), "Memoirs of a Femme de Chambre" (1846), "Marmaduke Herbert, etc." (1847), etc. In 1854 she published "Conversations with Lord Byron," whose acquaintance she had made at Genoa in 1823. She edited "The Keepsake" (1841–1849). Her last novel, "Country Quarters," was published in 1850, after her death.

Power, Tyrone. Born at Kilmacthomas, in Waterford County, Ireland, Nov. 2, 1797: lost at sea, March, 1841. An Irish comedian. He made his debut at Newport, Isle of Wight, in 1815; first appeared at London in 1822; and made successful tours in the United States from 1834 to 1840. On March 21, 1841, he embarked on the steamship President, which was sighted on the 24th, but was never heard from again.

Power of Love, The, a work by Mrs. Manley (1720), consisting of seven novels: "The Fair Hypocrite," "The Physician's Stratagem," "The Wife's Resentment," "The Husband's Resentment in two Examples," "The Happy Fugitive," and "The Perjured Beauty."

Powers (pou'ėrz), **Hiram.** Born at Woodstock, Vt., July 29, 1805: died at Florence, June 27, 1873. A noted American sculptor. He modeled and repaired wax figures in the museum at Cincinnati for years; went to Washington in 1835 with a view to modeling busts of celebrated men; and established himself at Florence in 1837. Among his chief works are "The Greek Slave" (1843), "Il Penseroso," "The Fisher Boy," "America," "Eve," "California," "The Indian Girl," and numerous portraits and ideal busts.

Powhatan (pou-ha-tan'). [True name Wahunsonacook.] Born about 1550: died in April, 1618. An Indian chief, head of the confederacy of Powhatan. Compare *Pocahontas,* and *Smith, John.*

Powhatan. [The name is translated 'falls in a stream,' and was that of a village, now a suburb of Richmond, at the falls of James River.] A confederacy of North American Indians, occupying the tide-water section and eastern shore of Virginia, and a part of Maryland, and extending west to a line passing beyond Fredericksburg and Richmond. It was of recent formation when first met. The great chief Powhatan had, by his personal qualities, increased it from only 7 tribes, besides the one bearing his name, to 30. The geographic names of the rivers and streams of the region preserve the names of most of the 30 tribes. The Spaniards first met them in 1570 when seeking to form a mission on the Rappahannock River; but little was known of them until the English established the colony at Jamestown, with the history of which the confederacy, with alternating peace and war, was intimately connected. The result was the destruction of nearly all of these Indians by the colonists and the Iroquois. The history of the Powhatan tribes practically ceased at the treaty of Albany in 1684. See *Algonquins.*

Powis. See *Powys.*

Pownall (pou'nal), **Thomas.** Born at Lincoln, England, 1720; died at Bath, England, Feb. 25, 1805. A colonial governor of Massachusetts. He graduated at Cambridge in 1743; was lieutenant-governor of New Jersey in 1755; was governor of Massachusetts 1756-60; and later was a member of Parliament. He published "The Administration of the Colonies" in 1766.

Powys, or **Powis** (pou'is). An ancient Celtic principality in the eastern part of Wales.

Poynings (poin'ingz), Sir **Edward.** An English deputy in Ireland in 1494. He assembled the parliament which passed "Poyning's Law" (which see).

Poynings's Law. Two acts of the Irish Parliament in 1494, named from Sir Edward Poynings (see above), they had serious and lasting effect upon Irish affairs. Their most important provisions were that all English laws "lately made" (which was construed to include all prior English laws) should be in force in Ireland, and that thereafter no parliament should sit in Ireland without the license of the king and his council and that no act passed by such parliament should be effective unless ratified by them. These acts are sometimes called the statute of Drogheda, from the parliament where they were adopted.

Poynter (poin'tėr), **Edward.** Born at Paris, May 20, 1836. An English historical painter. From 1853 to 1854 he lived in Rome; in 1856 he went to Paris, and in 1860 to London. In 1869 he became associate of the royal academy, in 1870 royal academician, and in 1871 and 1873 Slade professor at University College, London. In 1875 he was made director for art and principal of the training school at South Kensington, a position which he resigned in 1881. He painted "Israel in Egypt" (1867), "The Catapult" (1868), "The Ides of March" (1871), "Atalanta's Race" (1876), "Zenobia" (1878), "Diadumene" (1884), "On the Terrace" (1890), etc. He has also designed the mosaics of St. George in Westminster Palace, the decorations for the grill-room at South Kensington, and other architectural decorations and frescos.

Pyser (pi'zer), **Mrs.** A conspicuous character in George Eliot's novel "Adam Bede." She is a vigorous, hard-working countrywoman, keen, clever, and inclined to shrewishness, living with her husband on one of Squire Donnithorne's farms.

But though Mrs. Pyser be formidable, she is far from ordinary. "Some folks' tongues," she says, "are like the clocks as run on strikin', not to tell you the time of the day, but because there's summat wrong if their own is n't like." — George Eliot, Adam Bede, ii. 294.

Pozsony (pō-zhōny'), or **Poszony** (pō-sōny'). The Hungarian name of Presburg.

Pozzo di Borgo (pot'sō dē bōr'gō), Count **Carlo Andrea.** Born near Ajaccio, Corsica, March 8, 1764: died at Paris, Feb. 15, 1842. A Russian diplomatist, early in life a Corsican patriot. He entered the Russian diplomatic service in 1803, and was noted for his hostility to Napoleon. He signed the peace of Paris in 1815.

Pozzuoli (pot-sō-ō'lē). A seaport in the province of Naples, Italy, situated on the Bay of Pozzuoli 7 miles west of Naples: the ancient Puteoli. It is noted for its ruins, especially for the Roman amphitheater, used of the largest size, the next largest of stone, the others of reticulated masonry in brick. The chief entrances, at the extremities of the long axis, were ornamented with arcaded porticos in marble. There are a complicated system of subterranean dens and passages, and appliances for flooding the arena for the naumachy. The axes of the greater ellipse are 482 and 334 feet; of the arena, 236 and 138 feet. Puteoli, an ancient Greek city, became one of the chief commercial cities of the Roman Empire and a special port of Rome. Its harbor was paralleled by a mole, now in ruins. It was a resort of the Roman nobility.

Pozzuoli, Bay of. The northwestern arm of the Bay of Naples.

P. P., Clerk of this Parish. A volume of memoirs by Wilmot, a satire on Burnet's "History of his own Time."

Prabodhachandrodaya (pra-bō'd-ha-chan-drō'da-ya). [Skt., 'the rise of the moon of (true) intelligence.'] An allegorical and philosophical play in Sanskrit, by Krishna Mishra, who is supposed to have lived in the 12th century A. D. Its dramatis personæ are Faith, Volition, Illusion, Imaginative Contemplation, Devotion, Fortitude, Friendship, etc., on one side, and on the other Error, Self-conceit, Hypocrisy, Love, Passion, Anger, and Avarice. The former represent the Vedantic view of the matter, the Buddhist and other heretical sects being represented as adherents of the vanquished.

Pradier (prā-dyā'), **James.** Born at Geneva, May 29, 1792: died near Paris, June 14, 1852. A Swiss author of French descent. His works are in Paris (including "Phryne," "Psyche," "Venus and Cupid," etc.).

Prado (prä'thō). The chief fashionable promenade of Madrid.

Prado (prä'thō), **Juan de.** Born in Leon, 1716: died there about 1771. A Spanish general. Made governor of Chile, 1767, he surrendered the island to the English under Lord Albemarle Aug. 13, 1762. For this he was tried and condemned to death, but the sentence was commuted.

Prado, Mariano Ignacio. Born at Huánuco, 1826. A Peruvian soldier and politician. In Feb., 1865, he declared against Pezet, whose temporizing policy with the Spaniards had made him very unpopular. Pezet resigned, and Prado was named supreme chief in Dec. He at once formed a close offensive and defensive alliance with Chile, and declared war with Spain. On May 2, 1866, the attack of the Spanish fleet on Callao was repulsed. Prado, whose position was unconstitutional, was forced to leave the country in Jan., 1868. He returned some years after, and was regularly elected president, assuming office Aug. 5, 1876. In 1879 war broke out with Chile. After the Peruvian fleet had been partially destroyed in the south, Prado left Lima to join the army in the lands of Gen. Piérola, but the government in the hands of Vice-President La Puerta, and on Dec. 17, 1879, called La Puerta to power, and soon after left the country. Soon after the president was deposed by Piérola.

Praed (prād), Mrs. Rose Murray Prior. Born in Queensland, March 27, 1852. An Australian novelist, wife of Campbell Mackworth Praed, nephew of W. M. Praed. Among her books are "An Australian Heroine" (1880), "Policy and Passion" (1881), "The Head Station" (1885), "The Romance of a Station" (1889), with Justin McCarthy, "The Right Honourable" (1891), and "The Ladies' Gallery" (1892).

Praed, Winthrop Mackworth. Born at London, July 26, 1802: died at London, July 15, 1839. An English poet, a writer of society verses (vers de société). He was educated at Eton and Trinity, Cambridge; was third in the classical tripos of 1825; and in 1827 was principal contributor to "Knight's Quarterly Magazine." In May, 1829, he was called to the bar in the Middle Temple; was Tory member of Parliament for St. Germans 1830–32; was afterward member for Great Yarmouth, and still later for Aylesbury until his death. His collected poems were published in 1864, his prose essays in 1887. Among his political poems is "The Troll."

Prænneste (prē-nes'tē). In ancient geography, a city in Latium, Italy, 22 miles east of Rome: the modern Palestrina. It was built probably as early as the 8th century B. C., was often opposed to Rome, especially in 340 B. C., and in 306 B. C. was finally won to alliance with Rome until the time of the Social War 90–89, when it received the Roman franchise; was taken by the partizans of Sulla from the Marians under the younger Marius in 82 B. C., and was destroyed. It was the favorite summer resort of the Roman nobility (the residence of Augustus, Horace, Tiberius, and Hadrian), and was celebrated for the temple and oracle of the goddess Fortuna. There are extensive remains.

Præsepe (prē'sē-pe). A loose cluster of stars, appearing as a nebula to the naked eye, in the breast of the Crab; a Cancri.

Præstigiar. The dog that is the constant attendant of Faust in the early forms of the legend. He is supposed to be the devil.

Prague (prāg), **Battle of.** See Warsaw, situated on the opposite side of the Vistula. It was stormed by the Russians under Suvaroff, Nov. 4, 1794.

Pragel (prā'gel). An Alpine pass in the canton of Schwyz, Switzerland, 2,530 metres east by south of Lucerne. It was the scene of severe fighting between the Russians under Suvaroff and the French in Sept., 1799.

Pragmatic Sanction. A term first applied to certain decrees of the Byzantine emperors, regulating the interests of their subject provinces and towns; then to a system of limitations set to the spiritual power of the Pope in European countries; as in the famous French pragmatic sanction of 1268, and that of 1438. Lastly, it became the name for an arrangement or family compact, made by different potentates, regarding succession to sovereignty — the latest being the instrument by which the emperor Charles VI., being without male issue, endeavored to secure the succession through his female descendants. The pragmatic sanction of Charles VI. provided (1) that the hereditary lands of the house of Austria should be indivisible; (2) that in the absence of male heirs these lands should devolve upon Charles's daughters (the eldest of whom was Maria Theresa), according to the law of primogeniture; and (3) that in case of the extinction of this line the inheritance should pass to the daughters of Joseph I. and their descendants.

Prague (prāg). [G. *Prag,* Bohem. *Praha.*] The capital of Bohemia, situated on both sides of the Moldau, in lat. 50° 5′ N., long. 14° 26′ E. It is the chief city of the Austrian empire as important railway center, and the commercial and manufacturing center of Bohemia. Among the manufactures are beet, chemicals, machinery, iron, and cottons. The principal quarters are the Altstadt, Neustadt, Kleinseite, and Hradschin. The cathedral has a large and fine choir of 1385, and a modern nave built in a corresponding style. The choir contains a splendid monument of marble and alabaster to the kings of Bohemia, executed in the 16th century by a Flemish sculptor. The vaulting is 118 feet high. Other objects of interest are the Teynkirche, Rathaus, Karlsbrücke over the Moldau, Sternberg Palace, Palais of the Neustadt, citadel, several museums, imperial palace, abbey of Strahow, and Belvedere. The university, founded in 1348, was very flourishing at the epoch of Huss (the beginning of the 15th century). It contains 2 departments, German and Czech (the former with 153 instructors and 1,248 students in 1892, and the latter with 127 instructors also and 2,258 students), and has a library of 190,000 volumes. Founded apparently about the 8th century, Prague was developed in the 13th and 14th centuries. It became the center of the Hussites, having been taken by them in 1424. The Thirty Years' War commenced there in 1618. It was taken by the Imperialists in 1620; the Saxons in 1631, Wallenstein in 1632, the Swedes in 1648, the French and Bavarian troops in 1741, the Imperialists in 1743, and Frederick the Great in 1744. Near it, May 6, 1757, the Prussians (about 68,000) under Frederick the Great defeated the Austrians (about 60,000) under Charles Lorraine. Lost the Prussians 12,000, the Austrians about 20,000. It was occupied by the French in 1784. Contests took place there between the Swedes and Germans, and a Euchaic congress was held there in 1848. It was taken by the Prussians in Sept. to Oct., 1866. Pop. (1890) 181,199.

Prague, Compactata of. A settlement of the Bohemian controversy by the Council of Basel in 1433, by which the Hussites were granted the use of the cup in the eucharist.

Prague, Peace of. 1. A treaty concluded between the emperor Ferdinand II. and the Elector of Saxony in 1635, by which the latter received Lusatia.—2. A treaty between Prussia and Austria, concluded Aug. 23, 1866, by which the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom was annexed to Italy, the Germanic Confederation dissolved, and a new arrangement of Germany provided for, excluding Austria. Austria ceded her rights in Schleswig-Holstein to Prussia, and paid Prussia a war indemnity of $15,000,000.

Praguerie (prág-rē'). [F., from *Prague*, referring to the Hussite insurrection there.] An unsuccessful insurrection in France, 1440, in opposition to the establishment of a standing army.

Prairial (prā'ri-al; F. pron. prā-rē-al'). [F., from *prairie*, a meadow.] The name adopted in 1793 by the National Convention of the first French republic for the ninth month of the year. It consisted of 30 days, beginning in the years 1 to 7 with May 20, and in 8 to 13 with May 21.

Prairial Insurrection. An unsuccessful insurrection of the populace in Paris against the Convention, on the 1st Prairial, year 3 (May 20, 1795).

Prairie (prā'rē), **The.** The last in chronological order of Cooper's "Leatherstocking" novels, published in 1827.

Prairie du Chien (prā'rē dū shēn). [F., 'dog's prairie.'] A city, capital of Crawford County, Wisconsin, situated on the Mississippi 89 miles west of Madison. Population (1890), 3,131.

Prairie State, The. Illinois.

Praisegod Barbon or **Barebones.** See *Barbon, Praise of Folly, The Encomium Moriæ*.

Praise of Folly, The Encomium Moriæ. A satirical work by Erasmus, published in 1511, directed against the clergy and others.

Praise of Women. A poem erroneously attributed to Chaucer. It was included in Thynne's list.

Prajapati (pra-jā'pa-ti'). [Skt.: *prajā*, creature, and *pati*, lord: 'lord of creatures.'] In the Rigveda an epithet applied to Savitar, Soma, and to Indra and Agni; also, a special genius presiding over procreation, who is in addition a protector of the living. Once in the Rigveda, and often in the Atharvaveda and Vajasaneyisanhita and Brāhmanas, Prajapati is a supreme god over the other gods of the Vedic period. The Prajapati becomes the Brahma of later philosophical speculation. The name is also given to Manu Svayambhuva, as the son of Brahma and the secondary creator of the ten Rishis from whom mankind has descended.

Prajna Paramita (praj'nā pā'ram-i-tā'). [Skt.: *prajñā*, knowledge; *itā*, gone; *pāram*, to the other shore.] Transcendental wisdom: the title of the principal Sutra of the Mahayana School of the Buddhists, or Great Vehicle. It begins with a eulogy of Buddha and the Bodhisattvas, and contains incidentally wonderful phenomena connected with the apparitions of Buddhist saints, but is essentially metaphysical. Its doctrine is the entire negation of the subject as well as the object.

Prakrit (prä'krit). [Skt. *prākṛta*, natural, unchanged, common; from *prákṛti*, original, natural form. Prakrit is the 'natural, unchanged' idiom, as distinguished from the Sanskrit ('adorned, elaborated, perfected' as subjected to artificial regulation); the common, popular language, in distinction from the Sanskrit as the sacred and classic. But the grammarians use the word in the sense of 'derived,' thereby denoting the connection of the Prakrit with the original Sanskrit, much of the Prakrit of books being formed in accordance with rules from the Sanskrit.] The general name under which are comprised the various dialects which appear to have arisen in India out of the corruption of the Sanskrit during the centuries immediately preceding our era. They form the connecting-link between Sanskrit and the modern Aryan languages of India. The sacred languages of the Buddhists of Ceylon, Farther India, and the Jainas of India (Jaina Prakrit) are only different forms of Prakrit, and Pali seems to have been chosen as the Buddhist sacred language to appeal to the sympathies of the people. In Alexander's time Prakrit seems to have been the spoken dialect of the people. The language of the rock-inscriptions of King Ashoka, which record the names of Alexander and other Greek princes (about 250 B. C.), is also a form of Prakrit, and it is found on the bilingual coins of the Greek kings of Bactria. It plays an important part in all the ancient Hindu dramas, the higher male characters speaking Sanskrit, the women and subordinate male characters using various forms of Prakrit, the language varying according to the rank of the speaker. The oldest Prakrit grammarian, Vararuchi, distinguishes 4 dialects (the Mahārāshtri, the Paishachi, the Magadhi, and the Shaurasenī), while the subtly calarpana enumerates 14. Prakrit almost always assumes the Sanskrit bases, altering and eliding certain letters in the original word. It continually affects the concurrence of vowels, which is utterly repugnant to Sanskrit.

Pram (prām), **Christen Henriksen.** Born in Norway, Sept. 4, 1756; died on the island of St. Thomas, Nov. 25, 1821. A Danish poet. His chief work is the epic "Stærkodder" (1785).

Prantl (prän'tl), **Karl von.** Born at Landsberg, Bavaria, June 28, 1820: died at Oberpeissenhofen, Upper Bavaria, Aug. 24, 1888. A German philosophical writer, professor at Munich from 1847. His chief work is "Geschichte der Logik im Abendlande" (1855–70).

Prater (prä'ter). [From L. *pratum*, a meadow.] A noted public park in Vienna. It is on an island formed by the Danube and the Danube Canal, and is covered with forest trees and intersected with magnificent drives and walks. It was dedicated "to the human race" by the emperor Joseph II.

Prättigau (prä'tē-gou), or **Prättigau** (prät'tē-gou). An Alpine valley in the northern part of the canton of Grisons, Switzerland, east of Coire and bordering on Vorarlberg.

Pratishakhya (prä-ti-shä'khya). [Skt.: *prati*, belonging to, and *shākhā*, branch, Vedic text.] The name of each of a class of phonetico-grammatical treatises, each, as the name ('belonging to each one's text') indicates, having for subject one principal Vedic text and noting all its peculiarities of form. Their real purpose is to show how the continuous sanhita text is to be reconstructed out of the pada or word-text, in which the individual words are given exactly in their original form, unaffected by sandhi or the influence of the words which immediately precede and follow. Four are extant: that of the Rigveda, published by both Muller and Regnier; that of the Black Yajurveda, by Whitney; that of the White Yajurveda, by Weber; and that of the Atharvaveda by Whitney.

Prato (prä'tō). A town in the province of Florence, Italy, situated on the Bisenzio 11 miles northwest of Florence. It has flourishing industries, being especially noted for its straw-plaiting and the production of majolica. The cathedral is a picturesque Pointed building incrusted with alternate courses of black or green serpentine and gray limestone, arcaded on the exterior, and possessing a handsome campanile in six stages. At its southwest exterior angle there is a beautiful circular pulpit, and in the interior another notable sculptured pulpit, by Mino da Fiesole. The choir-stalls have inlays by remarkable pieces by Fra Lippi, and the bronze screen of the Chapel of the Sacra Cintola is hardly surpassed in 15th century metal-work. Prato was the birthplace of Carlo Maratta and Lamberti. It was burned by the Spaniards in 1512. Population (1881), 16,641; commune, 32,190.

Pratt (prat), **Charles,** first Earl Camden. Born in Devonshire, England, about 1714: died at Camden Place, Kent, April 18, 1794. He was created Baron Camden in 1765 and Earl Camden in 1786. He was lord chancellor 1760–70, and president of the council 1782–83 and 1784–94.

Pratt, Charles. Born at Watertown, Mass., Oct. 2, 1830: died at New York, May 4, 1891. An American philanthropist. He accumulated a large fortune in the oil trade, founded Pratt Institute as the founder of the Pratt Institute in Brooklyn, which was incorporated in 1886 and opened in 1887.

Pratt, Orson. Born at Hartford, N. Y., Sept. 19, 1811: died at Salt Lake City, Oct. 3, 1881. An apostle and missionary of the Mormon Church. He joined the Mormon Church in 1830, and became an apostle in 1835. He possessed an extensive knowledge of the higher mathematics, and in 1854 published his discovery of the law of planetary rotation, namely, that the cube roots of the densities of planets vary as the square roots of their periods of rotation. He wrote "Cubic and Biquadratic Equations" (1866), etc.

Prättigau. See *Pratigau*.

Praxiteles (praks-it'e-lēz). [Gr. Πραξιτέλης.] Born at Athens about the end of the 5th century B. C. A celebrated Greek sculptor. His activity lasted until about the time of Alexander the Great, or 333 B. C. Nearly the whole of his works are mentioned in old writers. The characteristics of his work are shown in the statue of Hermes and Dionysos discovered in the Heræum at Olympia and identified by Pausanias's description. Various figures in modern museums are supposed to be copies of his work. Among them are the Satyr of the Capitol (the "Marble Faun" of Hawthorne's novel); a much more beautiful torso discovered in the Palatine, and now in the Louvre; the Silenus and Dionysus in the group called the Apollino of the tribune in Florence; and the Apollo Sauroctonus of the Vatican. His most celebrated work was the Aphrodite of Cnidus, which, next to the Zeus of Phidias, was the most admired of the statues of antiquity.

Pray (prā), **Isaac Clark.** Born at Boston, 1813: died at New York, Nov. 28, 1869. An American journalist, theatrical manager, actor, playwright, and poet. He began to write for the press when only fourteen. In 1846 he went on the stage in London, and played for some time such parts as Alexander, Hamlet, Othello, Sir Giles Overreach, etc. Among his plays are "The Old Clock, etc., "dramatized from his novel (1850), "Cecinna," "The Broker of Florence," etc. He was particularly successful in training pupils for the stage.

Préault (prā-ō'), **Antoine Auguste.** Born at Paris, Oct. 8, 1809: died there, Jan. 11, 1879. A French sculptor. He studied in the Collège de Charlemagne till he was sixteen, and then supported himself in an ornament-modeler's shop, devoting his leisure hours to drawing in a life class managed by a celebrated model of the day. From this he went to the atelier of David d'Angers. He executed "La misère," "Gilbert mourant," "La famine" (1835), "Les parias," "Mourir," "Vitellius," and the famous bas-reliefs of "La tuerie" (in plaster), all rejected by the jury (1834). His works were systematically rejected for the Salon till 1848, on account of their extremely marked character. Other works are the colossal statue of Charlemagne (1836), "Hecuba" (1836), "Carthage" (1843), "L'Abbe de l'Epee" for the Hôtel de Ville (1844), and "Clemence Isaure" for the Jardin du Luxembourg (1848). He made the famous medallion of Silence for the Jewish cemetery at Père Lachaise in 1848; the statue of General Marceau (1850); the Christ of the Church of Saint-Gervais; "La vierge aux épines" (1866); "Paul Huet" (1870: funeral medallion); etc.

Pré aux Clercs (prā ō klār). **Le.** A strip of land in old Paris, which extended from the wall of Philippe Auguste to the present Champ de Mars, between the abbey of St.-Germain des Près and the river. It must have belonged originally to the abbey, but was at an early date transferred to the university and used as a park or campus by the students. It was for many years given over to lawlessness. It is now built upon.

Pré aux Clercs, Le. An opera by Hérold, produced in 1832 at Paris. It was very successful.

Preble (preb'l), **Edward.** Born at Falmouth (now Portland), Maine, Aug. 15, 1761: died at Portland, Aug. 25, 1807. An American naval officer. He served in the Revolutionary War, and commanded the naval expedition against Morocco and Tripoli in 1803–04.

Preble, George Henry. Born at Portland, Maine, Feb. 25, 1816: died at Boston, Mass., March 1, 1885. An American admiral and naval writer, nephew of Edward Preble. He entered the navy as a midshipman in 1835; commanded the Kearsarge and the St. Louis during the Civil War; was promoted captain in 1867, commodore in 1871, and rear-admiral in 1876; and was retired in 1878. He wrote "History of the Preble Family in America" (1868), "History of the Flag of the United States of America, Naval and Yacht Club Signals, etc." (1872), etc.

Precaution (prē-kā'shon). James Fenimore Cooper's first novel, published in 1821.

Precauzioni (prā-kout-sē-ō'nē). An opera by Petrella, first produced at Genoa in 1862.

Précieuses Ridicules (prā-syëz' rē-dē-kül'), **Les.** A comedy by Molière, produced in 1659. The Marquise de Rambouillet had collected around her, early in the 17th century, a circle of the most noted literary ladies, who came to be known as the "Précieuses"; and the fashion had extended to the provinces when Molière wrote his play. The subject had been employed often enough for personal satire, but it had not yet been made use of for the actual delineation and criticism of contemporary manners. Molière's play is the first of the kind, individuals. The play was directed against the affectations and unreal language of the members of literary coteries which, with that of the Hôtel Rambouillet, the subject had long been prominent in French society. It has but a single act, but in its way it has never been surpassed either as a piece of social satire or a piece of brilliant dialogue illustrating ludicrous action and character. *Saintsbury*, French Lit. p. 368.

Preciosa (prät-sē-ō'zä). An opera by Weber, first produced at Berlin in 1821.

Predil (prä'dil). An Alpine pass on the southern border of Carinthia, Austria-Hungary, 35 miles west-southwest of Villach, connecting the valleys of the Drave and Isonzo.

Pregel (prā'gel). A river in the province of East Prussia, Prussia. It is formed by the union of the Pissa and Rominte, and flows into the Frisches Haff 5 miles below Königsberg. Length, about 125 miles.

Preller (prel'ler), **Friedrich.** Born at Eisenach, Germany, April 25, 1804: died at Weimar, April 23, 1878. A noted German landscape-painter. Among his best works are landscapes illustrating the Odyssey, in the long corridor in the museum at Weimar.

Preller, Ludwig. Born at Hamburg, Sept. 15, 1809: died at Weimar, June 21, 1861. A German antiquary, chief librarian at Weimar from 1846. His chief work is "Griechische Mythologie" (1854–55). With H. Ritter he published "Historia philosophiæ Græcæ et Romanæ" (1830).

Prelude (prē'lūd or prel'ūd), **The.** A philosophical poem by Wordsworth, published in 1850.

Prence (prens), or **Prince** (prins), **Thomas.** Born in England, 1601: died at Plymouth Mass., March 29, 1673. An American colonist, one of the pilgrims in the Mayflower. He was governor of Plymouth Colony 1634–38 and 1657–73.

Prentice (pren'tis), **George Denison.** Born at Preston, Conn., Dec. 18, 1802: died at Louisville, Ky., Jan. 22, 1870. An American journalist, poet, and humorist. He became editor of the Louisville "Journal" in 1831. His humorous writings were published as "Prenticeana" in 1859.

Prentiss (pren'tis), **Benjamin Mayberry.** Born in Virginia, Nov. 23, 1819. An American general. He served as a captain of volunteers in the Mexican war, and was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers at the beginning of the Civil War, being promoted major-general in 1862. He defeated Generals Theophilus H. Holmes and Sterling Price at Helena, Arkansas, July 3, 1863. He resigned in Oct. of the same year.

Prentiss, Charles. Born at Reading, Mass., Oct. 8, 1774; died at Brimfield, Mass., Oct. 20, 1820. An American journalist and miscellaneous author.

Prentiss, Mrs. **(Elizabeth Payson).** Born at Portland, Maine, Oct. 26, 1818; died at Dorset, Vt., Aug. 13, 1878. An American novelist and writer of juveniles: wife of G. Lewis Prentiss, and daughter of Edward Payson. Her best-known work is "Stepping Heavenward" (1869). She also wrote "Little Susy Series," "Flower of the Family" (1854), etc.

Prentiss, Seargent or **Sargent Smith.** Born at Portland, Maine, Sept. 30, 1808; died near Natchez, Miss., July 1, 1850. An American orator and politician. He was elected to Congress from Mississippi in 1838.

Prenzlau (prents'lou), or **Prenzlow** (prents'lov). A town in the province of Brandenburg, Prussia, situated on the Uker and the Lower Ukersee 58 miles north-northeast of Berlin. It was the capital of the ancient Ukermark. Near it, Oct. 28, 1806, a Prussian army under Prince von Hohenlohe surrendered to the French under Murat. Population (1890), 18,049.

Preraphaelite Brotherhood, The. A band of artists, originally consisting of Holman Hunt, D. G. Rossetti, and J. E. Millais (joined later by William Michael Rossetti, Thomas Woolner, F. G. Stephens, and James Collinson), who united in 1848 with a view of adopting a closer study of nature, and as a protest against academic dogma. "The Germ" was started in 1850, but only four numbers were published. Its avowed object was "to enforce and encourage an entire adherence to the simplicity of nature." The principle was applied to the writing of poetry as well as to painting. Ruskin earnestly advocated the school, whose methods he defined as the effort "to paint things as they probably did look and happen, not as, by rules of art developed under Raphael, they might be supposed gracefully, deliciously, or sublimely to have happened." A storm of vituperative criticism raged round the brotherhood for five years, and finally spent itself on their successors. By 1854 the band was practically broken up by divergence of methods. Overbeck, who went to Rome in 1810, had with Schadow, Cornelius, Philip Veit, and others (known by friends and enemies as the Preraphaelites, the New-old School, etc.), built up a school based on the works of Perugino and others preceding Raphael. Their work influenced Dyce, Maclise, Madox Brown, Hunt, and others in England, and led to the formation of the Preraphaelite Brotherhood.

Prerau (prā'rou). A town in Moravia, Austria-Hungary, situated on the Beczwa 13 miles south-southeast of Olmütz. Population (1890), 12,955.

Presanella (prā-zā-nel'lā). A group of the Alps, in southern Tyrol, connected with the Adamello Mountains, and separated from the Ortler group by the Tonale Pass. Height of Monte Presanella, 11,686 feet.

Presburg, or **Pressburg** (pres'bôrg). Hung. **Pozsony** (po-shōny'). [L. *Posonium.*] The capital of the county of Presburg, Hungary, situated on the Danube in lat. 48° 9′ N., long. 17° 6′ E. It is a seat of considerable trade by the Danube and the railway system of which it is the center, and enquires an important strategic position. The notable buildings are the cathedral, ruined castle, and Rathaus. It was the capital of Hungary from 1541 to 1784, and the seat of parliament until 1848. Population (1890), 52,448.

Presburg, Peace of. A treaty concluded between France and Austria, Dec. 26, 1805. Austria ceded her Venetian possessions to the kingdom of Italy, and Tyrol, Vorarlberg, Passau, etc., to Bavaria. Bavaria and Würtemberg were made kingdoms. Austria received the principality of Salzburg and some smaller possessions.

Prescot (pres'kot). A town in Lancashire, England, 8 miles east of Liverpool. It has manufactures of watch-wheels, etc. Population (1891), 6,745.

Prescott (pres'kot). A town in Yavapai County, Arizona, situated in lat. 34° 30′ N., long. 112° 24′ E. It is the center of a gold- and silver-mining region. Population (1890), 1,759.

Prescott. A town in Grenville County, Ontario, Canada, situated on the St. Lawrence opposite Ogdensburg, New York. Population (1891), 2,949.

Prescott, Harriet. See *Spofford, Mrs.*

Prescott, Richard. Born in England, 1725; died in England, Oct., 1788. A British general. He served in the Seven Years' War; came to Canada in 1773; and had command of the British force in Rhode Island in 1777, when he was captured by William Barton. He became major-general in 1777, and lieutenant-general in 1782.

Prescott, Robert. Born in England, 1725; died near Battle, England, Dec. 21, 1816. A British general. He served in the Revolutionary War, and was colonial governor in Canada 1796–99.

Prescott, William. Born at Groton, Mass., Feb. 20, 1726: died at Pepperell, Mass., Oct. 13, 1795. An American soldier. He served in the expedition against Nova Scotia in 1755, and commanded at the battle of Bunker Hill June 17, 1775.

Prescott, William Hickling. Born at Salem, Mass., May 4, 1796; died at Boston, Jan. 28, 1859. A noted American historian. While he was an undergraduate at Harvard one of his eyes was injured by a piece of bread thrown by a fellow-student, and in a short time he became nearly blind. Notwithstanding this drawback, he was able to make careful researches, principally in Spanish history, employing a reader and using a special writing-case. He obtained from Spain a large number of valuable manuscripts. His principal works are "History of the Reign of Ferdinand and Isabella" (1838), "Conquest of Mexico" (1843), "Conquest of Peru" (1847), and "History of the Reign of Philip II." (unfinished, 1855–58).

President. 1. An American frigate, built at New York in 1794, a sister ship to Constitution and United States. At the beginning of the War of 1812 it was the flag-ship of the squadron commanded by Captain John Rodgers. On Jan. 15, 1815, it surrendered to the British ships Tenedos and Pomona.

2. An American steamer which sailed from New York for Liverpool March 21, 1841. It was sighted on the 24th, but was never seen again.

Pressburg. See *Presburg.*

Presseusé (prā-sen-sā'). **Edmond Déhoult de.** Born at Paris, Jan. 7, 1824; died April 8, 1891. A French Protestant theologian, orator, and statesman. His works include "Histoire des trois premiers siècles de l'église chrétienne" (1858–60), "Discours religieux" (1863), "Jésus-Christ, son temps, sa vie, son œuvre" (1866), "Concile du Vatican" (1871), "Études evangéliques" (1867), "Les origines" (1882), etc.

Prester (pres'tėr) (*i. e.* 'Presbyter') **John.** A fabulous Christian monarch believed, in the 12th century, to have made extensive conquests from the Mussulmans, and to have established a powerful empire somewhere in Asia "beyond Persia and Armenia," or, according to other accounts, in Africa (Abyssinia). Marvelous tales were told of his victories, riches, and power; and extraordinary letters purporting to have been written by him to the emperor Manuel Comnenus and to other potentates were circulated. Pope Alexander III. sent him a letter by a special messenger who never returned. The foundation of the legend was the fact that Sir John Mandeville forged an account of the name: An emperor of India, who was a christian, went into a church in Egypt on the Saturday in Whitsun week, and heard the gospel read, "In principio," "And he beheld and listend the servyse fulle tentyfly." He then said that he would no longer be called emperor, but priest, and that he would be called Prester John. And so he has ever since been called Prester John.

Prestige (pres-tēzh'), **Fanny.** Born at London, Aug. 6, 1846. An actress. She made her first appearance in Melbourne, Australia, when only 10 years old, as the Duke of York in "Richard III." Her first appearance in New York was in 1863.

Preston (pres'ton). A town in Lancashire, England, situated on the Ribble in lat. 53° 45′ N., long. 2° 42′ W. It is one of the chief centers of cotton manufacture in England; has also manufactures of linen (dating from the end of the 18th century), iron, machinery, etc.; and has considerable coasting commerce. In 1715 the town declared for parliamentarian rights, but soon under Cromwell totally defeated the Scottish Royalists under the Duke of Hamilton; and here in Nov., 1745, the Jacobites were defeated by the British troops, and compelled to surrender. The town was occupied by the "Young Pretender" in Nov., 1745. It returns 2 members to Parliament. Population (1891), 107,573.

Preston, Harriet Waters. Born at Danvers, Mass., about 1843. An American writer and translator. She has lived in France and Great Britain for some time, and is particularly noted for her translation of Mistrals "Mirèio" in 1873. She has also translated "Life of Madame Swetchine" (1869), "Portraits de femmes" (from Sainte-Beuve (called "Celebrated Women"), etc., and has written "Troubadours and Troubadour Poetry" (1870), "A Year in Eden" (1889), etc.

Preston, John Smith. Born near Abingdon, Va., April 20, 1809: died at Columbia, S. C., May 1, 1881. An American orator: a Secessionist leader and Confederate general.

Preston, William. Born near Louisville, Ky., Oct. 16, 1816: died at Lexington, Ky., Sept. 21, 1887. An American politician. He was member of Congress from Kentucky 1849–51, and a Confederate general.

Preston, William Ballard. Born at Smithfield, Montgomery County, Va., Nov. 25, 1805: died there, Nov. 16, 1862. An American politician. He was Whig member of Congress from Virginia 1847–49; secretary of the navy 1849–50; and a Confederate senator.

Preston, William Campbell. Born at Philadelphia, Dec. 27, 1794: died at Columbia, S. C., May 22, 1860. An American politician and orator. He was Democratic United States senator from South Carolina 1833–42, and president of South Carolina College 1845–51.

Prestonpans (preston-panz'). A small town in Haddingtonshire, Scotland, on the Firth of Forth 8 miles east of Edinburgh. Here, Sept. 21, 1745, the Jacobites (chiefly Highlanders) under Charles Edward, the "Young Pretender," defeated the British troops under Cope.

Prestwich (prest'wich). A town in Lancashire, England, 4 miles northwest of Manchester. Population (1891), 7,869.

Prestwich, Joseph. Born at Clapham, London, March 12, 1812. A noted English geologist. He was professor of geology at Oxford from 1874 to 1887.

Pretender, The or **The Old.** See *Stuart, James Francis Edward.*

Pretender, The Young. See *Charles Edward Louis Philip Casimir.*

Pretoria (pre-tō'ri-a). The capital of the Transvaal Republic, South Africa. Population, about 5,000.

Pretorian Camp. A camp of ancient Rome, first permanently established by Tiberius, outside of the city walls. It formed approximately a square of 1,500 feet to a side, and was inclosed by a good brick-faced wall 50 feet high, strengthened with towers at its gates. The camp was included by Aurelian in his new line of fortifications, and still forms an abrupt projection in the wall on the northeast. The fortifications and Aurelian additions as high as those of Tiberius, and not sowell built. The latter, and celebrated, that are in the newer work, can still be followed for a considerable distance. Within the camp there were commonly old buildings and well-appointed mobile incrustation. Constantine abolished the Pretorian guard, and pulled down the wall of their camp on the side toward the city.

Pretorian Guard, The. See the extract.

Some remembrance of this fact lingering in the speech of the people gave down to the term Pretorium (the Praetor's house) in peculiar English usage, and caused it to be used as the equivalent of palace. So in the well-known passages of the New Testament, the palace of Pilate the Governor of Jerusalem, of Herod, and of Caesar at Rome. Next the Emperor Rome aswell called the Pretorium. From the palace the troops who surrounded the person of the Emperor took their well known name "the Pretorian Guard." Under Augustus the cohorts composing this force, and amounting apparently to 9,000 or 10,000 men, were scattered over various positions in the city of Rome. In the reign of Tiberius, on the occasion of forming the under-officer discipline, they were collected into one camp on the northeast of the city. The author of this change was the notorious Sejanus, our first and most conspicuous example of a Prefect of the Pretorians who made himself all-powerful in the state. The fall of Sejanus did not bring with it any great diminution of the power of the new functionary. As the Pretorians were the Emperor's almost first recognized, creators of a new Emperor, it was natural that their commanding officer should be a leading personage in the state, as natural (if another English analogy may be allowed) as that the Leader of the House of Commons should be the first Minister of the Crown. Still it is strange to find the Pretorian Prefect acknowledged, and more than ultimate judge of appeal in all civil and criminal cases, and his office held in the golden age of the Empire, the second century, by the most eminent lawyers of the time. This part of his functions soon ceased. When Constantine at length abated the long-standing nuisance of the Pretorian Guards — setting an example which was unconsciously followed by another ruler of Constantinople, Justinian, in his suppression of the Janissaries — he preserved the Pretorian Prefect, and, as we have already seen, gave him a position of pre-eminence in the civil and judicial administration of the Empire. But of military functions he was now entirely deprived, and thus his officer, who had risen into importance in the state only as the most conspicuous Guardsman about the court, was now permitted to do almost anything that he pleased in the Empire so long as he in no way touched soldiering.

Hodgkin, Italy and her Invaders, I. 211.

Prettyman (prit'i-man). **Prince.** A whimsical character, in the Duke of Buckingham's play "The Rehearsal," who alternates between being a fisherman and a prince, and is in love with Cloris. His answers sometimes are amusing and ingenious. He was intended to ridicule Lesmahas in Dryden's "Marriage a la Mode."

Preuss (proiss), **Johann David Erdmann.** Born at Landsberg, Prussia, April 1, 1785: died at Berlin, Feb. 24, 1868. A Prussian historian, historiographer of the royal house of Brandenburg. He published "Urgeschichte Friedrichs des Grossen" (1832–34), and other works on Frederick the Great.

Preussen (prois'sen). The German name of Prussia.

Preussisch-Eylau. See *Eylau.*

Prevesa (prā-vā'sā). A seaport in Albania, Turkey, situated at the entrance to the Gulf of Arta, in lat. 38° 57′ N., long. 20° 46′ E., near the site of the ancient Nicopolis. Population, about 6,000.

Prevost (pre-vō'). **Augustine.** Born at Geneva, Switzerland, about 1725: died in England, May 5, 1786. A British general in the Revolutionary War. He defeated the Americans at Briar Creek in 1779; was unsuccessful when besieged in Boston in 1775; and defended Savannah successfully in 1778.

Prevost, Sir George. Born at New York, May 19, 1767: died Jan. 5, 1816. A British general, son of A. Prevost. He became commander-in-chief in British North America in 1811, and was defeated by the Americans at Plattsburg in 1814.

Prévost d'Exiles (pre-vō' deg-zēl'), Abbé **Antoine François.** Born at Hesdin, Artois, April 1, 1697: died in the forest of Chantilly, Nov. 23, 1763. A French novelist. For 30 years he spent his time between the Jesuits' schools, the army, society, and the cloister. Finally he took monastic vows, but did not retain them long. He fled from the country and resided six years in Holland and England. He made a livelihood by means of his pen, and at the outset drew largely

upon his own fund of personal experiences for the subject-matter of his writings. He achieved success with his "Mémoires d'un homme de qualité" (1728–32). Then he wrote "Histoire de M. Cleveland, fils naturel de Cromwell, etc. par plusieurs anglais" (1732–39), and his celebrated masterpiece, "Histoire du chevalier Des Grieux et de Manon Lescaut" (1733). A periodical publication, "Le pour et le contre," in 20 volumes, extended over 7 years, beginning in 1733. He also wrote "Le doyen de Killerine" (1735), "Histoire de Marguerite d'Anjou" (1740), "Campagnes philosophiques" (1741), "Mémoires pour servir à l'histoire de Malte" (1741), "Histoire d'un Grec moderne" (1741), "Histoire de Guillaume le Conquérant" (1742), "Mémoires d'un homme de condition" (1744), "Histoire générale des voyages" (1745–59), "Manuel lexique" (1750), "Le monde moral" (1760), "Mémoires pour servir à l'histoire de la vertu" (1762), "Contes, aventures, et faits singuliers" (1764), "Lettres de mentor à un jeune seigneur" (1764), etc. As a translator he rendered into French works of Dryden, Hume, Richardson, Cicero, etc.

Prévost-Paradol (prā-vō'pä-rä-dol'), **Lucien Anatole.** Born at Paris, Aug. 8, 1829; committed suicide at Washington, D. C., July 20, 1870. A French journalist and author, an opponent of Napoleon III. He was minister to the United States in 1870. He wrote "Revue de l'histoire universelle" (1850), etc.

Priam (prī'am), [Gr. *Πρίαμος*, L. *Priamus*.] In Greek legend, the king of Troy at the time of its siege by the Greeks. He was the husband of Hecuba, and the father of 50 sons, including Hector and Paris. He perished at the capture of Troy.

Priapus (prī-ā'pus), [Gr. *Πρίαπος*.] In Greek mythology, a god, a son of Dionysus and Aphrodite, the promoter of fertility and the protector of shepherds, farmers, and fishermen.

Přibram, or Przibram (pzhē'brām). A town in Bohemia, situated 33 miles southwest of Prague. It is noted for its silver-mines (the property of the state), the most important in the Austrian empire. It has also leadmines. Population (1890), commune, 13,412.

Pribyloff (prē-bē-lof') **Islands.** A group of islands in Bering Sea, about lat. 57° N., long. 170° W., belonging to Alaska. They have come into prominence in connection with the controversies between Great Britain and the United States concerning the seal-fisheries.

Price (prīs), **Bonamy.** Born in Guernsey, May 22, 1807; died at London, Jan. 8, 1888. An English political economist. He graduated at Oxford (Worcester College) in 1829, and in 1868 became professor of political economy at Oxford. He published "The Principles of Currency" (1869), "Chapters on Practical Political Economy" (1878), etc.

Price, Fanny. The principal character in Jane Austen's novel "Mansfield Park," noted for her humility.

Price, Matilda. In Dickens's novel "Nicholas Nickleby," the bosom friend of Fanny Squeers. She afterward marries John Browdie. She is alluded to by Miss Squeers in their little unpleasantness as "bass degrading Tilda."

Price, Richard. Born at Tynton, Glamorganshire, Feb. 22, 1723; died at London, April 19, 1791. An English philosophical writer. In 1758 he published "A Review of the Principal Questions in Morals." He is best known as a writer on financial and political questions. In 1778 he was invited by Congress to help in the management of the financial affairs that distracted it.

Price, Sterling. Born in Prince Edward County, Va., Sept. 11, 1809: died at St. Louis, Sept. 29, 1867. An American general. He was a Democratic member of Congress from Missouri 1845–46, when he resigned and raised a Missouri cavalry regiment for the Mexican war. He took part in General Stephen W. Kearny's march from Fort Leavenworth to Santa Fe, where he was left in command when Kearny proceeded to California. In 1847 he was promoted brigadier-general of volunteers, and conquered Chihuahua. He was governor of Missouri 1853–57, and became a Confederate major-general in Missouri at the beginning of the Civil War. He defeated Wilson's Creek, and captured Lexington in 1861; took part in the battles of Pea Ridge and Corinth in 1862; commanded at Iuka in 1862; and commanded the district of Arkansas 1863–64.

Prichard (prich'ärd), **James Cowles.** Born at Ross, Herefordshire, Feb. 11, 1786: died at London, Dec. 22, 1848. An English ethnologist. His parents belonged to the Society of Friends. He graduated at Edinburgh, and studied also at Cambridge and Oxford. In 1810 he was a physician at Bristol. In 1813 he published "Researches into the Physical History of Man," and in 1831 "Eastern Origin of the Celtic Nations."

Pride (prīd), **Thomas.** Born at London: died there, Oct. 23, 1658. An English Parliamentary officer. He was originally a dray man and brewer. At the beginning of the civil war he was ensign under Essex, and distinguished himself at Preston. On Dec. 6, 1648, he was delegated to "purge" the House of Commons by ejecting the members that favored reconciliation with the king. He was one of the judges of the king, and signed his death-warrant.

Pride and Prejudice. A novel by Jane Austen, written in 1796 and published in 1813.

Prideaux (prid'ō), **Humphrey.** Born at Padstow, Cornwall, May 2, 1648: died at Norwich, England, Nov. 1, 1724. An English theological writer, dean of Norwich. He was educated under Dr. Busby at Westminster, and graduated at Oxford (Christ Church) in 1672. He wrote "Marmora Oxoniensia ex Arundelianis, etc., codicta" ("Description of the Arundel Marbles," 1676), "The Validity of the Orders of the Church of England, etc." (1685), "Connection of the Old and New Testaments in the History of the Jews, etc." (1716–18), a number of ecclesiastical tracts, etc.

Pride's Purge. In English history, the forcible exclusion from the House of Commons, Dec. 6, 1648, of all the members who were favorable to compromise with the royal party. This was effected by a military force commanded by Thomas Pride, in execution of orders of a council of Parliamentary officers.

Prieignitz, or Prignitz (prēg'nits). That part of the ancient mark of Brandenburg which lay south of Mecklenburg and northeast of the Elbe and Havel. Chief town, Perleberg.

Priene (prī-ē'nē). [Gr. *Πριήνη*.] In ancient geography, an Ionian city situated in Caria, Asia Minor, north of Miletus. The site contains many ruins. The temple of Athene Polias, dedicated in 340 B. C. by an Ionian prince, was built by Pythius, and was a graceful in proportion and with delicate decorative sculpture. Its walled peribolos was bordered with porticos.

Priestley (prēst'li), **Joseph.** Born at Fieldhead, near Leeds, Yorkshire, March 13, 1733: died at Northumberland, Pa., Feb. 6, 1804. An English clergyman and natural philosopher, especially celebrated as the discoverer of oxygen. He was the son of a nonconformist cloth-dresser, and was educated at a Dissenters' academy at Daventry. In 1755 he took charge of a congregation at Needham Market, Suffolk, which was subsidized by both Independents and Presbyterians. In 1761 he was tutor in an academy at Warrington. In 1767 he published the "History of Electricity." He adopted Socinian views on religion, and materialistic views on philosophy. At this time began his researches in "different kinds of air." About 1775 he became literary companion to Lord Shelburne, and traveled in Holland and Germany, returning to Paris in 1774. In 1774 he announced his discovery of "dephlogisticated air," which Lavoisier (1775) named "oxygen." In Birmingham, and became associated with Boulton, Watt, and Dr. Darwin, grandfather of Charles Darwin. For sympathizing with the French Revolution (he was given a citizenship of the French republic) he was attacked in 1791 by a mob, his house was broken into and burned, his manuscripts and instruments destroyed. In 1794 he removed to America.

Prieto (prē-ā'tō), **Joaquin.** Born at Concepcion, Aug. 20, 1786: died at Valparaiso, Nov. 22, 1854. A Chilean general and politician. He took a prominent part in the war for independence; was a leader of the Pelucones (1829–30); and in 1830 defeated Freire at Lircay (April 17, 1830) decided the result for his party. On the death of ovale (March 24, 1831), Prieto became president, and his election was practically ratified by the popular vote. He was president for the next ustil Sept. 18, 1841. On May 25, 1836, the constitution now in force was adopted. A revolt was suppressed in 1836, and the same year a war with Peru was commenced, resulting (Jan. 1839) in the overthrow of the Peruvian-Bolivian Confederation.

Prig (prig), **Betsey.** A nurse, the friend and "frequent partner" of Sairey Gamp, in Dickens's novel "Martin Chuzzlewit."

Prigioni (prēd-jē-ō'nē), **Le Mie.** [It., 'My Prisons.'] A work by Silvio Pellico, published in 1833, describing his prison life (1820–30).

Prignitz. See *Prieignitz.*

Prim (prēm), **Juan,** Count de Reus, Marquis de los Castillejos. Born at Reus, Catalonia, Spain, Dec. 6, 1814: died at Madrid, Dec. 30, 1870. A Spanish statesman and general. He entered the army of the Cristinos in 1834, in the civil war between the Cristinos and the Carlists. As a progressist he was afterward one of the chief instruments in the overthrow of Espartero. He was wounded in 1839 at a division of reserves in the war against Morocco, he gained the brilliant victory of Los Castillejos (Jan. 1), which secured for him the title of marquis. He was a leader of the insurgent who deposed Queen Isabella in 1868, and became premier and minister of war, with the chief command of the army. In the provisional government established by them. He was fatally shot by an assassin Dec. 27, 1870.

Prime (prīm), **Samuel Irenæus.** Born at Ballston, N. Y., Nov. 4, 1812: died at Manchester, Vt., July 18, 1885. An American editor, author, and Presbyterian clergyman. He became an editor of the New York "Observer" in 1840, and contributed under the name of "Irenæus." Among his works are "The Power of Prayer" (1850), "Travels in Europe and the East" (1855), "Travels in Switzerland" (1860), "The Alhambra and the Kremlin" (1873), etc.

Prime, William Cowper. Born at Cambridge, N. Y., Oct. 31, 1825. An American journalist and author, brother of S. I. Prime. He edited the New York "Journal of Commerce." He wrote travels, including "Tent Life in the Holy Land" (1857), and "Pottery and Porcelain, etc." (1877), etc.

Primorskaya. See *Maritime Province.*

Primrose (prim'rōz), Sir **Archibald.** Born 1617: died 1679. A Scottish baronet. He supported the Royalist cause in the civil war, and at the Restoration was made a lord of session, with the title of Lord Carrington. His fourth son was created earl of Rosebery.

Primrose, Archibald Philip, fifth Earl of Rosebery. Born in London, May 7, 1847. A British Liberal statesman. He was educated at Eton and at Christ Church, Oxford, and succeeded his grandfather as earl in 1868. He has occupied a prominent place in public affairs. He was under-secretary of state for home affairs 1881–83; first commissioner of works 1884–85; and foreign secretary in the third and fourth Gladstone ministries, 1886 and 1892–94. On Mr. Gladstone's retirement from office in March, 1894, Lord Rosebery succeeded him as prime minister. He was chairman of the first London county council, elected in 1889.

Primrose, Charles. The vicar of Wakefield in Goldsmith's tale of that name. He is a sincere, humane, and simple-minded man, who preserves his modesty and nobility through hardship and good fortune. Mrs. Primrose is an excellent housekeeper with a passion for show, and she can read any English book without much spelling. George, the eldest son, was bred at Oxford and intended for one of the professions. Moses, the youngest, was bred at home and distinguishes himself by going to the fair in a gosling-green waistcoat, and a thunder-and-lightning coat, to sell a colt, coming home with a gross of green spectacles. The daughters are described by Dr. Primrose himself as follows: "Olivia wished for many lovers, Sophia to secure one. Olivia was often affected from too great a desire to please. Sophia even repress excellence, from her fears to offend. The one entertained me with her vivacity when I was gay, the other when her sense when I was serious. But these qualities were never carried to excess in either, and I have often seen them exchange characters for a whole day together. A suit of mourning has transformed my coquette into a prude, and a new set of ribbons has given her sister more than natural vivacity." *Goldsmith,* Vicar of Wakefield, i.

Primrose Hill. An eminence about 200 feet high, north of Regent's Park, London. There is a very fine view from it. In the early part of the 19th century Chalk Farm, which is on the hill, was a popular place for duels.

Primrose League. In Great Britain, a league or combination of persons pledged to principles of Conservatism as represented by Benjamin Disraeli, earl of Beaconsfield (1804–81), and opposed to the "revolutionary tendencies of radicalism." The object of the league is declared to be "the maintenance of religion, of the constitution of the realm, and of the imperial ascendancy of Great Britain." The scheme of the organization was first discussed at the Sutton Club in Oct. 1883, and the actual league made its first public appearance at a grand banquet at Freemasons' Tavern in London a few weeks later. The organization of the league is by "habitations" or clubs: these under the instructions of the Grand Council, and annually send delegates to the Grand Habitation, which is held in London on or near the 19th of April, the anniversary of Beaconsfield's death. A noteworthy feature is the enrolment of women, or "dames," who take an active part in all the business of the association, having an executive committee and a fund of their own. The emblem and motto of the league are derived from Beaconsfield's favorite flower, which it has been fashionable to wear on the 19th of April.

Prince, The. See *Principe, Il.*

Prince (prins), **Thomas.** Born at Sandwich, Mass., May 15, 1687: died at Boston, Oct. 22, 1758. An American clergyman and historian, pastor of the Old South Church, Boston. He published "Chronological History of New England" (1736–55).

Prince Albert Land. A district in the arctic regions, about lat. 72° N., long. 115° W.

Prince Dorus (gus'do'rus). A name given by Charles Lamb, published in 1811. It is a poetical version of the old tale of the prince with the long nose.

Prince Edward Island. An island in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, forming a province of the Dominion of Canada. Capital, Charlottetown. It is separated from New Brunswick and Nova Scotia on the southwest and south by Northumberland Strait. The surface is undulating; the soil fertile. It has flourishing agriculture, industries, and fisheries. It is divided into 3 counties. Government is vested in a lieutenant-governor, executive council, legislative council, and legislative assembly. It sends 4 members to the Dominion Senate, 5 members to the House of Commons. It was discovered by Cartier in 1534, and named Isle St. Jean; was settled in the beginning of the 18th century; was ceded by France to Great Britain in 1763; had the present name given it in 1799; and entered the Dominion in 1873. Length, about 130 miles. Greatest breadth, 34 miles. Area, 2,133 square miles. Population (1891), 109,078.

Prince of Orange. The nickname of John Van Buren.

Prince of Tarent. See *Very Woman, A.*

Prince of the Peace. A title given to Godoy, duke of Alcudia, who negotiated with Spain the peace of Basel, 1795.

Prince of Wales, Cape. The northwesternmost point of North America, projecting from Alaska into Bering Strait, in lat. 65° 33′ N., long. 167° 29′ W.

Prince of Wales Island. 1. See *Penang.*—2. An island belonging to Alaska, situated west of the mainland, about lat. 55°–56° 30′ N. Length, about 130 miles.—3. A tract in the arctic regions, about lat. 72°–74° N., long. 100° W.—4. A small island north of Cape York peninsula, Australia, from which it is separated by Endeavor Strait.

Prince of Wales Strait. A sea passage in the arctic regions, separating Banks Land on the northwest from Prince Albert Land on the southeast, and leading into Melville Sound.

Prince Regent Inlet. A sea passage in the arctic regions, separating Cockburn Island on the east from North Somerset on the west, and leading to the Gulf of Boothia.

Princes, Robbery of the. In German history, the resultless abduction from Altenburg of the

princes Ernst and Albert, sons of the elector Frederick the Gentle of Saxony, and founders of the Ernestine and Albertine lines, by Kunz von Kaufungen and others, in July, 1455.

Prince's Island. See *Principe*.

Prince's Islands. A group of small islands in the Sea of Marmora, 15 miles southeast of Constantinople; the ancient Demonesi.

Princess (prin'ses), **The.** A narrative poem by Tennyson, published in 1847.

Princesse de Clèves (prañ-ses' de klāv), **La.** A novel by Madame de la Fayette, published in 1677. The scene is placed in the court of Henry II., but the chief characters are the author herself, her husband, Rochefoucauld, Mary Stuart and others of her contemporaries.

Princesse d'Élide, La, ou les Plaisirs de l'Île Enchantée. A play by Molière, produced at Versailles in 1664: "a court piece or comédie-ballet."

Princess Ida, or Castle Adamant. An opera by Sullivan, words by W. S. Gilbert, produced in 1884: a burlesque of Tennyson's "Princess."

Princess of Cleve, The. A comedy by Nathaniel Lee, produced in 1681, printed in 1689. It was founded on Madame de la Fayette's romance.

Princes Street. The principal street in Edinburgh, Scotland. It has a magnificent view, being built on one side only, and furnishes a fine promenade.

Princeton (prins'ton). A borough in Mercer County, New Jersey, 44 miles southwest of New York. Here, Jan. 3, 1777, a victory was gained by the Americans under Washington over the British under Cornwallis. A Continental Congress met here in 1783. It is the seat of the College of New Jersey (which see). Population (1890), 3,422.

Prince William Sound. An inlet of the Pacific Ocean, on the southern coast of Alaska.

Principato Citeriore (prin-ché-pā'tō ché-tā-rē-ō're). The former name of the province of Salerno, Italy.

Principato Ulteriore (ōl-tā-rē-ō're). The former name of the province of Avellino, Italy.

Principe (prēn'sé-pe), or **Prince's Island.** A small island belonging to Portugal, situated in the Bight of Biafra, west of Africa, in lat. 1° 41′ N., long 7° 28′ E.

Principe (prēn'chē-pē), **Il.** [It., 'The Prince.'] A famous political treatise by Machiavelli, completed in 1513. It was an outgrowth of his "Discorsi" or comments on the history of Livy, and is a study of the founding and maintenance of a state, and of the character and policy of a successful despotic ruler. It reflects the unscrupulousness of contemporary Italian politics, and the motive of its composition has long been a subject of dispute. It is probable that Machiavelli believed that the salvation of Italy was possible only through the intervention of an autocrat such as he portrayed.

Principia (prin-sip'i-ā): in full **Philosophiæ Naturalis Principia Mathematica.** [L., 'The Mathematical Principles of Natural Philosophy.'] A famous work by Sir Isaac Newton, completed chiefly 1685–86, presented to the Royal Society April 28, 1686, and first published (in Latin) in 1687 (edited by Halley). The second edition (1713) was edited by Roger Cotes. It is the foundation of modern astronomy, mechanics, and mathematical physics.

Prior (prī'or), **Matthew.** Born, probably in East Dorset, July 21, 1664: died at Wimpole (Harley's country-seat), Cambridgeshire, Sept. 18, 1721. An English poet and diplomatist. He was educated at Westminster under Dr. Busby, and graduated at Cambridge (St. John's College) in 1688. In 1690 he was secretary to the Earl of Portland's embassy to France. In 1699 he succeeded Locke as commissioner of trade and plantations, and became under-secretary of state. In 1701 he was member of Parliament for East Grinstead. He went as ambassador to Paris in 1712: was imprisoned in England 1715–17, during the triumph of the Whigs; and passed the rest of his life at his house, Down Hall in Essex. He was the author, with Charles Montagne, of the "City Mouse and Country Mouse" (1687: a parody on Dryden's "Hind and Panther"), collected his poems as "Poems on Several Occasions" (1709), including "Alma," "Solomon," etc., and they were published in 1709 and 1718. In 1740 two volumes of his poems were published, with (alleged) memoirs, and some of his best poems which had not been printed before.

Prioress's Tale, The. One of Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales." It is told by Madame Eglantine, and is the story of the child of a Christian widow killed in Asia by the Jews. Wordsworth wrote a modernized version. See *Eglantine*, and *Hugh of Lincoln*.

Pripet (prēp'et). A river in western Russia, chiefly in the government of Minsk. It joins the Dnieper 50 miles north of Kieff. Length, about 400 miles; navigable to Pinsk.

Priscian (prish'ian), L. **Priscianus Cæsariensis** (prish-i-ā'nus sē-za-ri-en'sis). Lived about 500 A. D. A celebrated Latin grammarian. His most famous work is "Institutiones grammaticæ."

Priscilla Mullens. See *Mullens*.

Priscillian (pri-sil'i-an), L. **Priscillianus** (pri-sil-i-ā'nus). Executed at Treves, 385 A. D. The founder of a sect in Spain and Gaul, called from him Priscillianists, which held a mixture of Christianity, Gnosticism, and Manichæanism.

Priscus (pris'kus), **Helvidius.** A Roman patriot, son-in-law of Thrasea Paetus, exiled by Nero, and again by Vespasian who put him to death. He was quæstor in Achaia under Nero, tribune of the people in 56; and later prætor.

Prishtina. See *Firstina*.

Prisoner of Chillon, The. A poem by Lord Byron, published in 1816, founded on the imprisonment of Bonivard in the Castle of Chillon in Switzerland.

Prisrend (prēs-rend'). A town in the vilayet of Kossova, European Turkey, situated on a branch of the Drin, in lat. 42° 10′ N., long. 20° 57′ E. Population, estimated, 30,000.

Pristina (prēs-tē'na), or **Prishtina** (prēsh-tē'nā). A town in the vilayet of Kossova, European Turkey, situated in lat. 42° 37′ N., long. 21° 12′ E. Population, about 9,000.

Pritchard (prich'ard), Mrs. (**Hannah Vaughan**). Born in 1711: died at Bath, Aug., 1768. A noted English actress. She played mainly in the suburban fairs, and married an actor of little talent; but some years before Garrick appeared she held a leading rank on the London stage. She was noted both in tragedy and in comedy, and was Mrs. Siddons's greatest predecessor in the characters of Lady Macbeth and Queen Katharine. She excelled also in characters of intrigue and gaiety, as Lady Betty Modish, Lady Townley, etc. She abandoned the stage in 1768.

Privas (prē-vaˊ). The capital of the department of Ardèche, France, situated on the Ouvèze in lat. 44° 44′ N., long. 4° 36′ E. An ancient walled town, stormed, it was taken and burned by the troops of Louis XIII. in 1629. It has iron-mines and important manufactures. Population (1891) commune, 7,812.

Privernum. See *Fiperno*.

Probus (prō'bus), **Marcus Aurelius.** Born at Sirmium, Pannonia: killed near Sirmium, 282 A. D. Roman emperor 276–282. He waged war successfully against the Germans in Gaul. He was killed by mutinous soldiers.

Procida (prō'chē-dā). A volcanic island at the entrance of the Bay of Naples, 13 miles westsouthwest of Naples, belonging to the province of Naples, Italy: the ancient Prochyta. Length, 2 miles. Population (1881), 13,131.

Proclamation, Emancipation. The proclamation by which, on Jan. 1, 1863, President Lincoln, as commander-in-chief of the armies of the United States, declared as a military measure, in accordance with notice proclaimed Sept. 22, 1862, that within certain specified territory in armed rebellion all persons held as slaves "henceforward shall be free."

Procne (prok'nē). [Gr. Πρόκνη.] In Greek legend, the daughter of Pandion and wife of Tereus. By Tereus she became the mother of Itys. On the pretext that his wife was dead, Tereus brought her sister Philomela from Athens, pushed her on the way, cut out her tongue, and hid her on Parnassus. She contrived to inform Procne of her story, and the two slew Itys and served him up to his father to eat. Tereus was changed into a hawk, Procne into a swallow, and Philomela into a nightingale.

Procopius (prō-kō'pi-us). [Gr. Προκόπιος.] Born at Cæsarea, Palestine, probably about 490 A. D.: died about 565 (?). A Byzantine historian. He accompanied Belisarius on various campaigns, and wrote histories of the Persian, Vandal, and Gothic wars in the time of Justinian. He was also the author of a work on the buildings of Justinian ("De ædificiis") and of a secret history ("Anecdota") directed against Justinian.

Procopius, Andrew, surnamed "The Great." Killed in battle at Beraun (Beraun-Brod, Bohemia, May 30, 1434. A noted Hussite leader. He became commander of the Taborites in 1424; gained the victory of Aussig, June 16, 1426; invaded Moravia, Austria, Hungary, Silesia, and Saxony, withdrew from the Council of Basel in 1433, and rejected the compactata of Prague, and was defeated in the battle of Beraun-Brod, May 30, 1434.

Procris (prō'kris). [Gr. Πρόκρις.] In Greek legend, the wife of Cephalus, by whom she was slain.

Procrustes (prō-krus'tēz). [Gr. Προκρούστης, the stretcher.] The surname of a legendary Attic robber (Damastes or Polypemon). He had a bed (named from him the "Procrustean bed") upon which his prisoners were tortured: those who were too short he stretched to fit it, and those who were too tall had their limbs cut to the proper length.

Procter (prok'tėr). **Adelaide Anne.** Born at London, Oct. 30, 1825: died there, Feb. 3, 1864. An English poet, daughter of Bryan Waller Procter (Barry Cornwall). She wrote "Legends and Lyrics" (1858–60). She became a convert to Roman Catholicism in 1851.

Procter, Bryan Waller: pseudonym **Barry Cornwall.** Born at London, Nov. 21, 1787: died there, Oct. 4, 1874. An English poet and author. He was a friend of Hallam, and was called a mate of Byron and of Robert Peel. In 1807 he went to London to study law, but soon began writing under the pseudonym Barry Cornwall, and in 1815 was called to the bar. From 1832–50 he was a commissioner of lunacy. He wrote "Dramatic Scenes and other Poems" (1819), "A Sicilian Story" (1820), "Mirandola" (1821), "Marcian Colonna" (1820), "English Songs" (1832), and selections of Keats, Lamb (1866), Ben Jonson, and Shakspere.

Proctor (prok'tor), **Henry A.** Born in Wales, 1705: died at Liverpool, England, 1850. A British general. He was colonel of a regiment of artillery in 1812, defeated the Americans under Lewis Wetherell at Frenchtown in 1813; and was appointed a Brigadier-General in 1814. He was court-martialed and reprimanded for surrendering Detroit in 1813.

Proctor, Richard Anthony. Born at Chelsea, England, March 23, 1834: died at New York, Sept. 12, 1888. An English astronomer. He was educated at King's College, London, and at St. John's College, Cambridge, graduating in 1860. His practical work in measuring the rotation of Mars and charting the 324 principal Arcturian star-clusters is specially noteworthy. He published "Half-hours with the Telescope" (1868), "Half-hours with the Stars" (1870), "Other Worlds than Ours" (1870), "Borderland of Science" (1873), "The Expressed Heaven" (1874), "Myths and Marvels of Astronomy" (1877), "Old and New Astronomy" (1892), "Light Science for Leisure Hours," "Elementary Astronomy," and works on whist and mathematics.

Procyon (prō'si-on). [From Gr. *πρόκυων*, before the dog] So named from its rising a little before the dog-star, Sirius. An ancient constellation Canis Minor.—2. The principal star of the constellation Canis Minor, the eighth brightest in the heavens.

Prodigal Son, The. An oratorio by Sir Arthur Sullivan, produced at the Worcester Festival in 1869.

Professor, The. A novel by Charlotte Brontë, published after her death, which occurred in 1855.

Professor at the Breakfast-table, The. A series of sketches by Oliver Wendell Holmes: a sequel to the "Autocrat of the Breakfast-table." It was published in 1860.

Profeta (prō-fā'tā), **Il.** [It., 'The Prophet.'] An opera by Meyerbeer, first produced at Paris in 1849.

Profile (prō'fēl or prō'fil). A celebrated group of rocks, resembling a human face, on the side of Mount Cannon, in the Franconia Range, New Hampshire.

Profound Doctor, The. A name given to several schoolmen, particularly to Thomas Bradwardine.

Progreso (prō-grā'sō). The seaport of Merida in Yucatan.

Prokesch-Osten (prō'kesh-os'ten), Count **Anton von.** Born at Gratz, Styria, Dec. 10, 1795: died at Vienna, Oct. 26, 1876. An Austrian diplomatist, author, and archæologist. He was ambassador to Athens 1849–50, to Berlin 1850–51, to Frankfort 1851–54, and in Constantinople 1855–56. He published travels and "Geschichte des Abfalls der Griechen vom türkischen Reich" (History of the Revolt of the Greeks from the Turkish Empire), 1867.

Prolegomena in Homerum (prō-le-gom'e-nā in hō-mē'rum). A critical work by F. A. Wolf, published in 1795, attacking the then commonly received theory of the Homeric poems.

Prome (prōm). The capital of the district of Prome, British Burma, situated on the Irawadi in lat. 18° 47′ N., long. 95° 17′ E. It was taken by the British in 1825. Population, 18,853.

Promessi Sposi (prō-mes'si spō'si), **I.** [It., 'The Betrothed.'] A novel by A. Manzoni, his principal work, published 1825–27. The scene is laid in Milan and its vicinity in the first part of the 17th century.—2. An opera by Petrella, first produced at Lecco in 1869.

Prometheus (prō-mē'thūs). [Gr. Προμηθεύς, forethought.] In Greek mythology, the son of Iapetus and the ocean-nymph Clymene, celebrated as the benefactor of mankind. For deceit practised upon him by Prometheus in a sacrifice, Zeus denied to man the use of fire; but Prometheus stole it from heaven and brought it to earth in a hollow reed. For this he was chained, by order of Zeus, on a mountain (Caucasus), where daily his liver (which grew again at night) was consumed by an eagle. It was freed by Heracles. To counterbalance the gift of fire, Zeus caused Pandora to be made. See *Pandora*.

Prometheus. 1. A drama in blank verse by Goethe, begun in 1773. He afterward cut it down to a monologue.—2. A ballet by Beethoven, produced at Vienna in 1801. It was arranged for the stage by Salvatore Vigano.

Prometheus Bound. A tragedy of Æschylus, of uncertain date. Prometheus, bound to the rocks in order at Zeus for his benevolence to man, resists all efforts to subdue his will and persists in defiance to the tribunal of the gods and even to the appalling tempest. Mrs. Browning published a metrical translation as *Ex-*

The "Prometheus Vinctus" brings us to the perfection of Æschylus' art, and his specimen, unique and unapproachable, of what that wonderful genius could do in simple tragedy, that is to say, in the old plotless, motionless, surpriseless drama, made up of speeches and nothing more. There is certainly no other play of Æschylus which has produced a greater impression upon the world, and few remnants of Greek literature are to be compared with it in its eternal freshness and its eternal mystery.
Mahaffy, Hist. of Classical Greek Lit., I. 285.

Prometheus Unbound. A lyrical drama by Shelley, published in 1820.

Promos and Cassandra (prō'mos and kas san'drā). A play by Whetstone, printed in 1578, but never acted. Shakspere took the story of "Measure for Measure" from the play, which is in two parts, and which was in turn taken from one of Cinthio's novels. In 1583 Whetstone altered it for a prose novel.

Prompturium Parvulorum, sive Clericorum (prompt-tū'ri-um pär-vū-lō'rum sī'vē kler-i-kō'rum). An English-Latin dictionary, said to have been the first in use. *Promptuarius* should be *promptuarium* (storehouse) and is spelled by Wynkyn de Worde this edition "Hortus quasi manuale" (manual herb-garden) (1499). The words were collected from various authors by Galfre Gaitinus (Geoffrey), called Grammaticus, preceding friar, a recluse of Bisley Lynne" in Norfolk. There are several manuscripts, and, besides Wynkyn de Worde, Pynson printed it in 1499 and Julian Notary in 1508. The Camden Society published it in 1865, edited by Albert Way.

Propertius (prō-pėr'shius), **Sextus.** Born at Assisi, Italy, about 50 B. C.; died after 16 B. C. A Roman elegiac poet: a friend of Mæcenas, Vergil, and Ovid. His poems are largely amatory, celebrating his mistress Cynthia (Hostia).

Prophète (pro-fät'). **Le.** See *Prophète, Il.*

Prophetess (prof'et-es), **The.** A play by Fletcher and Massinger, licensed in 1622, printed in 1647. Betterton produced an alteration of it in 1690.

Propontis (pro-pon'tis). [Gr. *Προποντίς*, the foresea.] The ancient name of the Sea of Marmora.

Propus (prō'pus). [Gr. *πρόπους*, the fore foot or, in this case, the forward foot.] Prokuny's name for the third-magnitude (and slightly variable) double star η Geminorum, in the northern foot of Castor.

Propylæa (prop-i-lē'ā). [Gr. *πρόπυλαια* (pl.), a gateway.] The monumental gateway to the Acropolis at Athens, begun 437 B. C. by Mnesicles. It consists of a central ornamented passage and two projecting wings, that on the north with a chamber (the Pinacotheca) behind its small portico. The central passage has on both west and east faces a magnificent hexastyle Ionic portico. At about two thirds of its length it is crossed by a wall pierced with 5 doorways, the widest and highest in the middle. An inclined way passes through the wider middle intercolumniations of both great porches and the large central door. A similar way was flanked between the west portico and the door by six tall Ionic columns, whose capitals supply the most beautiful type of the order.

Proscrito (prō-skrē'tō). **Il.** [It., 'The Exile.'] An opera by Nicolai, produced at Milan in 1845. It was afterward produced, with alterations, as "Die Heimkehr des Verbannten" in 1844. See *Ernani.*

Proserpina (prō-sėr'pi-nā). An asteroid (No. 26) discovered by Luther at Bilk, May 5, 1853.

Proserpine (pros'er-pin). In Roman mythology, one of the greater goddesses, the Greek Persephone or Kora, daughter of Ceres, wife of Pluto, and queen of the infernal regions. She passed six months of the year in Olympus, during which time she was considered as an amiable and propitious divinity; but during the six months passed in Hades she was stern and terrible. She was essentially a personification of the changes in the seasons, in spring and summer bringing fresh vegetation and fertility to man, and in winter harsh and causing suffering. She was intimately connected with such mysteries as those of Eleusis. The Roman goddess was practically identical with the Greek.

Prosna (pros'nä). A tributary of the Warthe, which it joins 38 miles southeast of Posen, forming part of the boundary between Prussia and Russian Poland. Length, about 120 miles.

Prosopopoia (pros ō-pō-poi'ā). See *Mother Hubberd's Tale.*

Prosperity (pros-per'i-ti). A poem attributed by Morris to Chaucer, but rejected by Skeat.

Prosperity Robinson. An epithet applied to Frederick Robinson (Viscount Goderich), on account of his eulogy of British prosperity (shortly before the financial crisis of 1825).

Prospero (pros'pe,rō). The rightful Duke of Milan in Shakspere's "Tempest." He is represented as a wise and good magician (not a necromancer or wizard) living in exile on an island with his daughter Miranda.

Pross (pros), **Solomon.** A spy and scoundrel in Dickens's "Tale of Two Cities." His sister, Miss Pross, a wild-looking but unselfish woman, becomes the instrument of vengeance, and accidentally kills Madame Defarge.

Prossnitz (pros'nits). A town in Moravia, Austria-Hungary, situated in the Hanna plain 11 miles southwest of Olmütz. Population (1891), 19,512.

Protagoras (prō-tag'ō-ras) **of Abdera.** [Gr. *Πρωταγόρας.*] Born about 481 B. C.: died about 411 B. C. A celebrated Greek sophist, the earliest of that class of teachers. He was driven from Athens on a charge of atheism, and his work "On the Gods" was publicly burned. He is best known from his famous dictum "Man is the measure of all things: of those which are, that they are; of those which are not, that they are not."

Protagoras. A dialogue of Plato: the narration by Socrates of a conversation which took place in the house of Callias, a wealthy Athenian, between himself, the sophists Protagoras, Hippias, and Prodicus, Hippocrates, Alcibiades, and Critias. The theme of this celebrated dialogue is virtue, its nature, unity, and teachableness: and it is also a study of the sophistic teachers in the person of one of their best representatives, the famous Protagoras. It closes with the well-known conclusion of Socrates that virtue is knowledge.

Protector of the Indians. Bartolomé de las Casas, who received this official title (*Protector Universal de los Indios*) in 1516. Later there were other protectors in the different colonies.

Protesilaus (prō-tes-i-lā'us). [Gr. *Πρωτεσίλαος.*] In Greek legend, the first of the Greeks slain in the Trojan war.

Protestant Duke, The. A name given to the Duke of Monmouth (son of Charles II.).

Protestantenverein (prō-tes-tän-ten-fe-rin'). [G., 'Protestant union.'] An association of German Protestants formed at Frankfort-on-the-Main in 1863. Among its objects are toleration, freedom from ecclesiastical domination, union of different churches in a national church, and the development of Protestantism.

Protestant Pope, The. A name sometimes given to Pope Clement XIV., who suppressed the Jesuits.

Proteus (prō'tūs or prō-tē-us). [L., from Gr. *Πρωτεύς.*] 1. In classical mythology, a seagod, the son of Oceanus and Tethys, who had the power of assuming different shapes. According to the Egyptians, on his return from Troy, he visited Proteus and held him fast through all his changes of form, until he learned from him how to return home.

2. One of the "two gentlemen of Verona," in Shakspere's play of that name.

Prothalamion (prō-tha-lā'mi-on). A "spousal verse" by Edmund Spenser, published under this name in 1596. It was written on the occasion of the marriage on the same day of the two daughters of the Earl of Worcester to Henry Guilford and William Petre.

Protogenes (prō-toj'e-nēz). [Gr. *Πρωτογένης.*] Born at Cannus, Caria, Asia Minor (or at Xanthus in Lycia): lived in the second half of the 4th century B. C. A celebrated Greek painter of Rhodes. His most famous works were the Ialysus in Rhodes, afterward placed in the Temple of Peace in Rome, and the Thesmothetæ, Tlepolemus and his work were greatly admired by his contemporary Apelles.

Proud Duke. A name given to Charles Seymour, sixth duke of Somerset.

Proudhon (prō-dōn'), **Pierre Joseph.** Born at Besançon, France, July 15, 1809: died at Passy, June 19, 1865. A French socialist. He was the son of a cooper, studied at the College of Besançon, and in 1839 obtained from the Academy of Besançon a pension which enabled him to spend several years of study at Paris. He was elected (1848–49) to the legislative assembly and to the Constituent Assembly; and founded the short lived journals "Le Peuple" (1848–49), "La Voix du Peuple" (1849–50), and "Le Peuple de 1850" (1850). He was imprisoned under the press law in 1849–52, and fled to Belgium to escape a sentence of imprisonment on the publication in 1858 of his work "De la justice dans la révolution et dans l'église." He was again in Paris in 1860. He also published "Qu'est-ce que la propriété ?" (1840), "Création de l'ordre dans l'humanité" (1843), "Système des contradictions économiques" (1846), "La révolution sociale, démontrée par le coup d'état" (1852), etc.

Prout (prout), **Father.** The pen name of Francis Mahony.

Provence (prō-vons'). [From the Latin *provincia.*] An ancient government of southeastern France. Capital, Aix. It was bounded by Vennisin and Dauphiné on the north, Piedmont and Nice on the east, the Mediterranean on the southeast and south, and Languedoc (separated by the Rhone) on the west, corresponding to the departments of Var, Basses-Alpes, and Bouches-du-Rhone, and part of Vaucluse. It is noted for its fruits and a variety of other products. It was made a Roman province (*provincia*) 125–106 B. C., and was afterward part of Gallia Narbonensis. It was overrun by the West Goths, and held for a short time about 510 by the Burgundians. Then it was part of the kingdom of Theodoric, and in 536 was ceded to the Franks. The Saracens overran it in the 8th century. On the division of the Carolingian empire, it went to Lothair and later to Charles the Bald. Boso became king of Provence or Cisjurane Burgundy in 879. Provence was later part of the kingdom of Arles, and was ruled by its own counts from 926. It passed to the counts of Barcelona about 1100, and later to Aragon. Charles of Anjou founded the Angevin line of counts of Provence in 1246. It passed to Louis XI. of France in 1481, and was invaded by the Imperialists in the time of Charles V., and by Prince Eugene in 1707. Its inhabitants are Provençals, a designation extended to include dwellers in the south of France.

Proverbial Philosophy. A didactic work in verse by M. F. Tupper, published in 1838.

Proverbs (prov'erbz). One of the books of the Old Testament, following the Book of Psalms. The full title is Proverbs of Solomon (i. 1). It is a collection of the sayings of the sages of Israel, taking its full title from the chief among them, though it is by no means certain that he is the author of a majority of them. Portions of the book are ascribed to other persons: Chaps. xxv.–xxix. are said to have been edited by the "men of Hezekiah," chap. xxx. contains "the words of Agur," and xxxi. 1–9 "the words of Lemuel." The original meaning of *mashal*, the Hebrew word translated "proverb," is a comparison. The term is sometimes translated 'parable' in our English Bible; but, as such comparisons were commonly made in the East by short and pithy sayings, the word came to be applied to these chiefly, though not exclusively. They formed one of the most characteristic features of Eastern literature.

Providence (prov'i-dens). The capital of the county of Providence, and one of the capitals of Rhode Island, situated on Providence River, at the head of Narragansett Bay, in lat. 41° 49′ N., long. 71° 24′ W. It is the largest city of the State and second city of New England, a railroad and steamboat center and an important manufacturing center, and has a considerable coasting trade. The leading manufactures are cotton, woolen, steam-engines, iron castings, jewelry, silver-ware, and worsteds. It is the seat of Brown University (which see), and of various educational and benevolent institutions. It was founded by Roger Williams in 1636; was damaged by fire in King Philip's war in 1675; and suffered severely from a storm in 1815. It became a city in 1832. Population (1890), 132,146.

Providence River. The estuary formed by the Blackstone and other rivers at the northern end of Narragansett Bay.

Provincetown (prov'ins-toun). A seaport in Barnstable County, Massachusetts, situated at the extremity of Cape Cod peninsula, in lat. 42° 3′ N., long. 70° 11′ W. It has cod-, mackerel-, and whale-fisheries. The Mayflower came to anchor here in 1620. Population (1890), 4,642.

Provincia, or **Provincia Gallica** (prō-vin'shi-ā gal'i-kā), or **Gallia Provincia** (gal'i-ā prō-vin'shi-ā). In ancient geography, the part of Gaul conquered by the Romans in the end of the 2d century B. C. It corresponded to Provence, Dauphiné, and Languedoc. Later the name was restricted to Provence. Compare *Narbonensis.*

Provincial Letters. See *Pascal.*

Provincias Internas (prō-vēn'thē-as ēn-ter'nās). [Sp., 'Interior Provinces.'] A colonial division of Spanish America. The name was formally used, as early as the 17th century, for the northern parts of New Spain or Mexico. In 1777 (by order of Aug. 22, 1776) a new government was formed under this name, completely separated from the Viceroyalty of New Spain, and comprising Nueva Vizcaya (Durango and Chihuahua), Coahuila, Texas, New Mexico, Sinaloa, Sonora, and the Californias. The capital was Arispe in Sonora, and the audience of Guadalajara retained its judicial authority: the governor was also military commandant. In 1786 and 1787–93 the government was again subordinate to the viceroy. When the final separation was made in 1793, California was attached to Mexico. Later the Provincias Internas were divided into two military districts, Occidente and Oriente, California being united to the former: this change went into effect in 1810.

Provincias Unidas de la Plata. See *La Plata.*

Provincias Unidas del Centro de América. The official name of the Central American confederated States, as fixed by the Federal Constituent Congress, July 1, 1823. The provisional government was an executive of three members and the existing courts. With the constitution adopted Nov. 22, 1824, the name became *Estados Federados de Centro-América.*

Provins (prō-vaṅ'). A town in the department of Seine-et-Marne, France, at the junction of the Durcin and Voulzie, 50 miles southeast of Paris. The Church of St. Quiriace, the Grosse Tour (keep), and the ancient ramparts are notable. It was a large and important city in the middle ages, but declined in the English and religious wars. Population (1891), commune, 8,340.

Provisions of Oxford. See *Oxford, Provisions of.*

Provo (prō'vō), or **Provo City.** The capital of Utah County, Utah, situated on Utah Lake 40 miles south by east of Salt Lake City. It is a railroad and manufacturing center. Population (1890), 5,159.

Provoked Husband, The. A comedy begun by Vanbrugh, who wrote nearly four acts before his death, under the title "A Journey to London." It was finished by Cibber, and produced in 1728.

Provoked Wife, The. A comedy by Vanbrugh, produced in 1697. It was revived in 1726.

Prückner (prük'ner), **Caroline.** Born at Vienna, 1832. A noted teacher of singing. She opened a school of opera in 1870 at Vienna, and has published a "Theorie und Praxis der Gesangskunst" (1872 and 1885).

Prudentius (prō-den'shi-us), **Aurelius Clemens.** Born probably in Spain, 348 A. D.: lived about 400. A Latin poet, author of hymns and

other poems on religious subjects; the chief Christian poet of the early church.

Prudhomme (prü-dom'), **Monsieur Joseph.** A self-satisfied character created by Henri Monnier in 1852, noted for his high-sounding but empty phrases. He is frequently quoted and referred to in French literature. His name was taken from the old French term signifying 'rich-in-man,' used for a member of a council competent to reckon and implement appointed for the settlement of disputes between two classes.

Prudhomme, Sully. Born at Paris, 1839. A French poet. He published his first poems, "Stances et poèmes," in 1865, and since that time has given himself up entirely to literature, science, and philosophy. Among his works are "Les épreuves, etc." (1866), "Les solitudes" (1869), "Les vaines tendresses" (1875), "La revolte des fleurs" (1878), "La France" (1874), "La justice" (1875), etc.

Sainte-Beuve observed of M. Sully Prudhomme that he belonged to none of the schools of contemporary poetry. "His was rather the noble ambition of consolidating them, of detaching from them and reuniting in himself what was good in each. With much skill in the treatment of form, he was not indifferent to the idea; and, among ideas, he did not adopt any from the exclusion of the rest." This rightly defines the position of Sully Prudhomme.

Dowden, Studies in Lit., p. 425.

Prudhon (prü-dôn'), **Charles François Joseph.** Born at Paris, July 24, 1845. A French comedian. He is a pupil of Régnier; made his début at the Comédie Française in 1865; and was elected a member in 1883.

Prud'hon, Pierre Paul. Born at Cluny, France, April 4, 1758: died at Paris, Feb. 16, 1823. A French historical and portrait painter. He was a pupil of Desvoges at Dijon, and later at the Beaux Arts. He won the grand prix de Rome in 1782, and lived at Rome 7 years, returning to Paris in 1789, where his reputation was established in 1791. Among his best works are "Divine Justice and Vengeance pursuing Crime" (1808; in the Louvre), "The Rape of Psyche" (1812), "Demeter in the House of Nearra," "Interview between Napoleon I. and Francis II. after Austerlitz," etc.

Prue (prö), **Miss.** In Congreve's play "Love for Love," a romping awkward country girl with a well-developed taste for a lover. She is to be married to Tattley's "Country Wife."

Pruntrut. See *Porrentruy*.

Prusa (prö'sä). The ancient name of Brusa.

Prussia (prush'ä), G. **Preussen** (prois'sen). [F. *Prusse*, D. *Prüssen* a. It. *Prussia*, Sp. *Prusia*, Dan. *Preussen*.] A kingdom of northern Germany, extending from lat. 49° 7′ to 55° 53′ N., and from long. 5° 50′ to 22° 50′ E.; the largest state in area and population of the German Empire. Capital, Berlin. It is bounded by the North Sea, Oldenburg, Denmark, Mecklenburg, and the Baltic on the north, Russia on the east, the Austrian empire, the kingdom of Saxony, the Thuringian states, Bavaria, Hesse, and Alsace-Lorraine on the south, and Luxemburg, Belgium, and the Netherlands on the west. It comprises also the detached territory of Hohenzollern and several smaller exclaves. Among the islands belonging to Prussia are Helgoland, in the North Frisian Islands, the island of Helgoland. The northern and eastern parts belong to the great northern plain of Europe. In the south and southwest the surface is very hilly or mountainous—the principal ranges there being the Riesengebirge and Sudetic Mountains on the border of Austria, and the Thuringian and Harz Mountains, while further west are the Weser Mountains, Teutoburgerwald, Taunus, Westerwald, etc. There are many small lakes in the north and northeast. The principal rivers are the Ems, Weser, Elbe (with the Spree and Havel), Oder, Vistula, Pregel, Niemen, and Rhine (with the Moselle). Among the agricultural products are rye, wheat, oats, barley, millet, vegetables, fruit, hemp, flax, hops, tobacco, beet-root, colsaat, and maize. Wines are largely produced in the west. There is large production of coal and iron, and the country yields about half the zinc in the world; there are also mines of copper, lead, salt, nickel, alum, sulphur, amber, etc. Prussia is one of the principal manufacturing countries of the world. The exports include manufactured goods, timber, grain, tobacco, live stock, etc. The kingdom is subdivided into 14 provinces: East Prussia, West Prussia, Pomerania, Posen, Brandenburg, Berlin, Saxony, Silesia, Hannover, Schleswig-Holstein, Westphalia, Hesse-Nassau, Rhine Province, and Hohenzollern. The government is a hereditary constitutional monarchy, administered by a king and a landtag consisting of two chambers: the Herrenhaus or House of Lords, and the Abgeordnetenhaus of 432 members. Prussia is the principal state in the empire, and has 17 representatives in the Bundesrat and 236 members in the Reichstag. Its king is the German emperor. About seven eighths of the inhabitants are Germans; the remainder include Poles, with a smaller number of Lithuanians, Danes, Wends, Bohemians, and a few Walloons. The dominant religion is Protestant (Evangelical Church), but about one third are Roman Catholics. Prussia had its origin in the Nordmark, which grew into the mark of Brandenburg; this, united with the duchy of Prussia (1618), developed in the 17th century under the Great Elector. The elector Frederick III. assumed the title of Frederick I., king of Prussia, in 1701. Neuchâtel with other territory was acquired in 1707, and part of Gelderland in 1713. A large part of Pomerania (Vorpommern) was annexed in 1720. Prussia rose to a place among the European powers in the reign of Frederick the Great (1740–86), leading events in which were the acquisition of Silesia in 1742 and the Seven Years' War 1756–63. By the first partition of Poland (1772) West Prussia was acquired with the Netze district and Ermeland. Prussia was at war with France 1792–95. By the partitions of Poland in 1793 and 1795 Posen, South Prussia (between the Vistula, Filica, and Prosna), and New East Prussia (north of the Vistula and Bug) were annexed. Prussia lost to France territories west of the Rhine in 1801; received in 1803 the bishoprics of Paderborn and Hildesheim, and large parts of Munster, Nordhausen, Goslar, Erfurt, Lichtenfels, and Mühlhausen; received Hannover in 1805 in return for Ansbach, Cleves, and Neuchâtel; was totally overthrown (at Jena, etc.) by France in 1806; lost in 1807 about half its territories, including its possessions on the left of the Elbe, Kottbus, and the larger part of the territory acquired from Poland in 1793 and 1795, and was reduced to a second-rate state; and took a prominent part in the Wars of Liberation 1813, ending in the overthrow of Napoleon I. and Peace. By the Congress of Vienna it acquired nearly all its former possessions (but not Hannover or the Polish territory lost in 1807), also parts of the electorates of Cologne and Treves, Swedish Pomerania, Danish Lauenburg, Westphalia, Saxony, and large parts of Saxony (Wittenberg, Torgau, etc.). It entered the Germanic Confederation, and belonged to the Holy Alliance. Revolutionary outbreaks occurred in 1848. It was at war with Denmark in 1848–49, and suppressed insurrections in Baden and elsewhere in Germany in 1849. Prussia, Saxony, and Hannover were united in an alliance in 1849. A constitution was adopted in its final form in 1850. Concessions were made to Austria in the Conference of Olmütz, 1850. Prussia interfered in Schleswig-Holstein in 1851, and renounced its rights to Neuchâtel in 1857. After the accession of William I. in 1861 a parliamentary struggle took place between Bismarck and the liberals. The Danish war (1864) and the Schleswig-Holstein question led in 1866 to the war (with Italy and many North German states) against Austria allied with South German states, Saxony, and Hannover. By the victory of 1866 Prussia acquired Hannover, Nassau, Frankfort, Hesse-Cassel, and Schleswig-Holstein, became the first German state, and formed the North German Confederation. After the war between France and Germany in 1870–71 Prussia became the main state in the new German Empire. More recent events are the accession of Frederick III. and of William II. in 1888, and the dismissal of Bismarck in 1890. (Compare *G. grasing.*) Area, 134,463 square miles. Population (1890), 29,957,957.

Prussia. A former province of the kingdom of Prussia. East and West Prussia were united into this from 1829 to 1878.

Prussia, Duchy of. A former duchy corresponding nearly to the present province of East Prussia (minus Ermeland). The ancient inhabitants (Prussians) were conquered by the Teutonic Knights in the 13th century. West Prussia was ceded to Poland in 1466, East Prussia remaining a Polish fief. The secular duchy was constituted in 1525; it was united to Brandenburg in 1618.

Prussia, East, G. Ostpreussen (ost-prois'sen). A province of the kingdom of Prussia. Capital, Königsberg. It is bounded by the Baltic on the north-west, Russia on the northeast and east, Russian Poland on the south, and West Prussia on the west. The surface is generally low. It contains the two government districts of Königsberg and Gumbinnen, and corresponds generally to the ancient duchy of Prussia with the addition of Ermeland. Area, 14,275 square miles. Population (1890), 1,958,668.

Prussia, New East. A region now belonging to Russian Poland, acquired by Prussia in the partitions of Poland in 1793 and 1795, and lost in 1807. It lay north of the Vistula and Bug, and south and east of East Prussia and West Prussia.

Prussia, Polish. A former division of the ancient kingdom of Poland, forming the greater portion of the present province of West Prussia, Prussia.

Prussia, Rhenish. See *Rhine Province*.

Prussia, South. A former province of the kingdom of Prussia, acquired in the partitions of Poland of 1793 and 1795. It comprised nearly all the present province of Posen south of the Netze district, and the part of the present Russian Poland lying between the Vistula and Pilica.

Prussia, West, G. Westpreussen (vest'prois-sen). A province of the kingdom of Prussia. Capital, Danzig. It is bounded by the Baltic on the north, East Prussia on the east, Russian Poland on the south, Brandenburg on the southwest, and Pomerania on the west and northwest. The surface is generally low. It contains the two government districts of Danzig and Marienwerder, and corresponds generally to that acquired in the different partitions of Poland. Area, 9,846 square miles. Population (1890), 1,434,084.

Pruth (prüth; G. pron. prüt), A river in eastern Europe. It rises in Galicia, flows through Bukowina, forming the boundary between Moldavia and Bessarabia (in Russia), and joins the Danube at Reni east of Galatz. Length, over 500 miles; navigable to near Jassy.

Pruth, Peace of the. A treaty concluded at Pruth, on the Russian and Turkish frontier, July 23, 1711. Peter the Great and his army (which had been blockaded at Husch near the Pruth) were relieved; Azof and other possessions were ceded to Turkey, and it was stipulated that Charles XII. of Sweden should be permitted to return home unmolested. Called also the *Treaty of Falcze*.

Prynne (prin), **Hester.** The principal character of Hawthorne's "Scarlet Letter." She is thrown by the law into a condemned cell, but is pardoned on a penance for her adultery with her husband's friend. See *Dimmesdale, Arthur*.

Prynne (prin), **William.** Born at Swainswick, near Bath, 1600: died at London, Oct. 24, 1669. An English Presbyterian lawyer, pamphleteer, and statesman. He graduated at Oxford in 1621, entered Lincoln's Inn in the same year, and was afterward called to the bar. In 1632 he published "Histriomastix." For indirectly criticizing the king and queen in this book he was sentenced by the star-chamber to be imprisoned and fined £5,000, expelled from his profession, degraded from his university degrees, set in the pillory, where he lost both ears, and forbidden to write. He was elected to the Parliament. In 1648–49 he signed the proceedings of Archbishop Laud. On Nov. 7, 1648, he obtained a seat in the House of Commons. He at once took the part of the king, and was included in Pride's Purge. He was arrested by Lambert June 7, 1650, and imprisoned. He was released Feb. 15, 1653. He was appointed by Charles II. keeper of the records in the Tower. In 1663 he published the "Vindiciæ Carolinæ," and "Brief Remonstrance of the English Liturgy."

Przemysl (pzhem'isl). A fortified town in Galicia, Austria-Hungary, situated on the San 54 miles west of Lemberg. Population (1890), 40,000.

Psalms (sämz), or the **Book of Psalms.** A book of the Old Testament, which contains 150 psalms and hymns. The authorship of a large number of the psalms is ascribed traditionally to David. Many of them, however, presuppose for their time of production a later date. The book was probably put together, but the latter is usually regarded as those versions or compositions from it which have arrived especially by the way of the Greek church. The Psalms of the Psalter in the Book of Common Prayer are those of the authorized version, but that of the Latin version of Common's Bible.

The Psalter, as we have it, is manifestly a collection. Psalms of the Exile are the new exception. It is also generally admitted that many Psalms in the present collection embrace within their compass pre-existent collections of a more or less limited extent.

W. R. Smith, Old Testament in the Jewish Ch., p. 176.

Psammenitus, See *Psammetichus III*

Psammetichus (sam-me'ti-kus) **I.,** or **Psamethik,** or **Psametik.** Reigned 666–610 B. C.; Egyptian. An Egyptian king, the founder of the 26th dynasty. He freed Egypt from Assyrian influence, opened the country to the Greeks, and reunited the kingdom.

Psammetichus III., or **Psammenitus** (sam-e-ni'tus). King of Egypt, son of Amasis. He was defeated at Pelusium by Cambyses 525 B. C., and Egypt became a Persian province.

Psara. See *Ipsara*.

Psellus (sel'us), **Michael,** surnamed "The Elder." Born in Andros, Greece. A Byzantine author who lived in the second half of the 9th century.

Psellus (sel'us), **Michael Constantine,** surnamed "The Younger." Born at Constantinople, 1020: died after 1105. A Byzantine philosopher and author. Among his numerous works is a poem in quatuor mathematicas disciplinas: arithmeticam, musicam, geometriam, et astronomiam. Venice, 1670.

Pseudodoxia Epidemica (sü-do-dok'si-ä ep-i-dem'i-kä), or an **Enquiry into Vulgar Errors.** A work by Sir Thomas Browne, published in 1646. It is his most popular and important work, commonly known as "Vulgar Errors."

Psiloriti (psē-lō-rē'tē), **Mount.** The modern name of Mount Ida in Crete.

Pskoff (pskof). **1.** A government of Russia, surrounded by the governments of St. Petersburg, Novgorod, Tver, Smolensk, Vitebsk, and Livonia. It contains many swamps and lakes. Area, 17,089 square miles. Population (1890), 1,449,000.

2. The capital of the government of Pskoff, situated on the Velikaya in lat. 57° 50′ N., long. 28° 20′ E. In the middle ages it was a republic and an important Hanse town. It was conquered by Moscow in 1510. Population, 25,751.

Pskoff, Lake. A lake in Russia, forming the southern extension of Lake Peipus. Length, 30 miles.

Pskoff, Principality of. A "republican principality" in Russia. It sustained close relations with Novgorod. Its independence was recognized by Novgorod in 1348, and it was subdued by Vasili of Moscow in 1510.

Psyche (sī'kē, [L., from Gr. ψυχή, breath, spirit, life, the spirit, soul, mind, the ψυχή departed spirit, ghost, etc., also, as butterfly or moral, as the symbol of the soul.] **1.** In classical mythology, the personified and deified soul or spirit, the beloved of Eros, by whom she was alternately caressed and tormented. She was considered as a fair young girl, often with the wings of a butterfly, and the butterfly was her symbol. See *Cupid and Psyche*.

2. The sixteenth planetoid, discovered by De Gasparis at Naples, March 17, 1852.

Psyche. A religious poem, in 24 cantos, by Joseph Beaumont, published in 1648.

Psyche. A tragicomedy by Molière, Pierre Corneille, and Quinault, produced in 1670.

Psyche of Capua. A celebrated Greek torso, mutilated, in the Museo Nazionale, Naples. The head is lost in front. It is perhaps from Praxiteles' Immediate school, and is somewhat injured.

Ptah (pä), In Egyptian mythology, an important deity, though not one of the oldest. He was the creative force (not solely the divine builder, the vivi-

ruling intellectual power, honored especially at Memphis. He was represented in human form, sometimes as a pygmy or cripple.

Pteria (tē'ri-a). [Gr. *Πτερία.*] In ancient geography, a place in Cappadocia, Asia Minor; the scene of a battle between Cyrus the Great and Croesus 554 (?) B. C.

P. T. Letters. A series of letters published by Pope.

Never, surely, did all the arts of the most skilful diplomacy give rise to a serious of intrigues more complex than those which attended the publication of the "P. T. Letters." An ordinary man says that he is obliged to publish by request of friends, and we regard the transparent device as, at most, a venial offence. But in Pope's hands this simple trick becomes a complex apparatus of plots within plots, which have only been unravelled by the persevering labours of the most industrious literary detectives. The whole story is given for the first time at full length in Mr. Elwin's edition of Pope, and the revelation borders upon the incredible.

Leslie Stephen, Hours in a Library, p. 101.

Ptolemais (tol-e-mā'is). [Gr. *Πτολεμαΐς.*] In ancient geography: (*a*) A city in Cyrenaica, west of Cyrene. (*b*) A later name of Accho. See *Acre.* (*c*) Ptolemais Theron, a town on the west coast of the Red Sea, about lat. 22° N.

Ptolemy (tol'e-mi), surnamed **Soter** ('Preserver') and **Lagi** ('son of Lagus'). [L. *Ptolemæus*, from Gr. *Πτολεμαῖος.*] Died 283 B. C. King of Egypt, founder of the Greek dynasty in that country. He was the alleged son of Lagus, a Macedonian of ignoble birth, and Arsinoe; but, as Arsinoe had been the concubine of Philip of Macedon, he was commonly supposed by his contemporaries to be the son of that monarch. He rose to a high command in the army under Alexander the Great, and in the distribution of the provinces on the latter's death in 323 obtained the government of Egypt. He formed an alliance with Antipater against Perdiccas, the regent in Asia, who invaded Egypt in 321 but was murdered by his own troops. He afterward concluded an alliance with Cassander, Seleucus, and Lysimachus against Antigonus, who fell in the battle of Ipsus in 301. He assumed the title of king in 306. In 304 his effectual support of the Rhodians enabled the latter to repel a formidable attack by Demetrius, whence he received the surname Soter or Preserver. He abdicated in favor of his son Ptolemy II. in 285.

Ptolemy II., surnamed **Philadelphus.** Born in the island of Cos, 309 B. C.; died 247 B. C. King of Egypt 285–247, son of Ptolemy I. He annexed Phœnicia and Cœle-Syria, encouraged commerce, literature, science, and art; and raised the Alexandrian Museum and Library, founded by his father, to importance.

Ptolemy III., surnamed **Euergetes** ('Benefactor'). Died 222 B. C. King of Egypt 247–222, son of Ptolemy II. with whom he succeeded his father. To avenge his sister Berenice (see *Antiochus II. of Syria*) he invaded Syria about 245, and captured Babylon, but was recalled in 243 by a revolt in Egypt.

Ptolemy IV., surnamed **Philopator** ('Loving his Father'). King of Egypt 222–205 (?) B. C., son of Ptolemy III. He defeated Antiochus the Great at Raphia in 217.

Ptolemy V., surnamed **Epiphanes** ('Illustrious'). King of Egypt 205 (?)–181 B. C., son of Ptolemy IV. His dominions were overrun by Antiochus the Great, and saved only by the interference of Rome. He married Cleopatra, daughter of Antiochus the Great, in the winter of 193–192, in accordance with a treaty of peace concluded with Antiochus some years previously.

Ptolemy VI., surnamed **Philometor.** Died 146 B. C. King of Egypt, son of Ptolemy V. whom he succeeded in 181 B. C. He was captured during an invasion of Egypt by Antiochus Epiphanes, king of Syria, in 170, whereupon his younger brother Physcon proclaimed himself king. He was presently released by Antiochus, and for a time reigned conjointly with his brother. Expelled by his brother he sought relief in person at Rome in 164, and was reinstated at Alexandria, his brother being forced to retire to Cyrene, which he was allowed to hold as a separate kingdom.

Ptolemy VII., surnamed **Euergetes** or **Physcon.** Died 117 B. C. King of Egypt. He was a younger brother of Ptolemy VI., on whose death in 146 he usurped the throne, putting to death the legitimate heir. (For Ptolemy VII.'s history previous to this event, see *Ptolemy VI.*) He was expelled from Alexandria by the populace in 130, but recovered his capital in 127.

Ptolemy VIII., surnamed **Soter** ('Saviour') or **Philometor**, also called **Lathyrus.** Died in 80 B. C. King of Egypt, son of Ptolemy VII. Physcon, on whose death in 117 he ascended the throne conjointly with his mother Cleopatra. He was in 107 expelled from Egypt by Cleopatra, who raised her favorite son Ptolemy IX. Alexander to the throne in his stead. He succeeded in re-establishing himself in Egypt, which he held as an independent kingdom, until the death of his mother in 90 when he was recalled by the Alexandrians, who had in the meantime expelled his brother.

Ptolemy XI., surnamed **Neus Dionysus** and **Auletes** ('Flute-player'). Died 51 B. C. King of Egypt, illegitimate son of Ptolemy VIII. Lathyrus. He succeeded to the throne on the extinction of the legitimate line of the Ptolemies in 80 B. C. He was expelled by the populace in 58, but was restored by the Romans in 55.

Ptolemy XII. Died in 48 or 47 B. C. King of Egypt, son of Ptolemy XI. Auletes. He ascended the throne in 51 conjointly with his sister Cleopatra, whom he expelled in 49. The reinstatement of Cleopatra by Cæsar in its gave rise to war. Ptolemy was defeated on the Nile, and was drowned in the flight.

Ptolemy. Died 40 A. D. King of Mauretania, the son of Juba II. and grandson of Antony and Cleopatra. He was summoned to Rome and put to death by Caligula (40 A. D.) whose cupidity had been excited by his great wealth.

Ptolemy, L. Claudius Ptolemæus (klâ'di-us tol-e-mē'us). Born at Alexandria: flourished in the first half of the 2d century A. D. A celebrated Alexandrian astronomer, geographer, and mathematician. He "built up a mathematical system of astronomy and geography which was universally received until, in the course of the 16th and 17th centuries, these systems of opinions displaced it. Ptolemy believed that the sun, planets and stars revolved round the earth. His error in calculating the circumference of the globe warranted Columbus in supposing that the distance from the western coast of Europe to the eastern coast of Asia was about one third less than it actually is: and thus encouraged the enterprise which led to the discovery of America" (Draper). His principal publications (at Canopus) extend from 127 to 151 A. D. His astronomical and mathematical work is contained in the "Syntaxis," called by the Arabs Almagest (which see).

Puans. See *Winnebago.*

Public Weal, League of the. See *League of the Public Weal.*

Publilian Laws (pub-lil'i-an laz). In Roman history, laws proposed by Publilius Philo 339 (?)–283 (?) B. C. They provided that one censor must be plebeian, that the resolutions (*ut Canopus extend* from 127 to 151 A. D. His astronomical and mathematical work is contained in the "Syntaxis," called by the Arabs Almagest (which see).

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Publius Philo (pub-lil'i-us fī'lō). A Roman consul in 339 or 339 (?)–283 (?) B. C.: proposer of the Publilian Laws (which see).

Publius (pub'li-us). The pseudonym of Alexander Hamilton, John Jay, and James Madison in their papers in the "Federalist."

Pucelle (pū-sel'), **La.** [F., 'The Maid.'] The surname given in Joan of Arc.

Pucelle, La. 1. An epic by Chapelain. Half of it was published in 1656, after being heralded for twenty years. It was ridiculed, and the other half was not printed. 2. A burlesque epic by Voltaire, published in 1762. He denied the authorship for some years.

Puck (puk). A playful, mischievous elf in folk-lore; otherwise Robin Goodfellow, Will-o'-the-Wisp, etc. Shakspere introduces him in the "Midsummer Night's Dream" as a household fairy, the jester to King Oberon, and he plays many pranks in the wood near Athens. In "Faust" Goethe introduces him as a pervading, diminutive, yet powerful element in the Walpurgis-Night. The tricksy nature of Shakspere's Puck harmonizes better with the etymology. Puck came to England with the Scandinavian sea-kings settlers. Puki in old Norse was a devil, usually a wee devil. His Danish name was Pokker. To the Celts he was Pwca or Pwca. He is Pucwhoon Pur in Hugh's name, and Pug in the sense of hobgoblin, bugbear, and humbug." *Morton.*

The character of Puck, or, as he is properly called, Robin Goodfellow, is literally no other than our own "cutter Ben" (Rupe-bell); and it is evident from this name (which in German the word "Rupel" is derived, the only one by which we can give the idea of the English clown, the very same character is to be found in the popular superstition of the fairies. This belief in fairies was far more diffused through Scandinavia than through England; and again in Scotland and England it was far more actively developed than in Germany. Robin Goodfellow especially of whom we hear in England as early as the thirteenth century, was a favourite in popular traditions, and to his name all the curious tricks were imputed which we relate of Eulenspiegel and other nations of others.

Gervinus, Shakespeare Commentaries (tr. by F. E. Bunnett), p. 1046.

Pückler-Muskau (pük'ler-mōs'kou), Prince **Hermann Ludwig Heinrich von.** Born at Muskau, Silesia, Prussia, Oct. 30, 1785; died at Branitz, Brandenburg, Prussia, Feb. 4, 1871. A German writer of travels. He wrote "Briefe eines Verstobenen" ("Letters of One deceased," 1830), "Semilasso's briefwechsel mit Wellenga" ("Semilasso's Last Journal, but One Around the World," 1835), "Semilasso in Afrika" (1836), "Aus Mehemed-Ali's Reich" (1840), etc.

Pudding (pud'ing), **Jack.** A clown in English folk-lore. He corresponds to Pickelherring, Hanswurst, etc.

Pudding River Indians. See *Ahantchuyuk.*

Pudsey (pud'si). A town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, England, 7 miles west of Leeds. Population (1891), 13,444.

Pudukota (pō-dō-kot'ä), or **Tondiman** (ton'di-man). A native state of India, tributary to Madras, intersected by lat. 10° 30′ N., long. 78° 45′ E.

Puebla (pweb'lä). 1. A state of Mexico, surrounded by Vera Cruz, Oajaca, Guerrero, Morelos, Mexico, Tlascala, and Hidalgo. Area, 12,739 square miles. Population (1892), 845,240.—2. The capital of the state of Puebla, 76 miles southeast of Mexico: in full, La Puebla de los Angeles. It is the second city in the republic in population, has thriving manufactures and trade, and contains a cathedral and many religious establishments. It was founded in 1530 (?). In 1858–58 it was the scene of several revolts by partizans of the church party, and was twice besieged and taken by President Comonfort. On May 5, 1862, the French were repulsed in an attack on the place, but it was taken by Forey in 1863. Named from the pious tradition that, before the conquest, visions of angel hosts were seen in the heavens above its site. Population (estimated, 1892), 110,000.

Pueblo (pweb'lō). The capital of Pueblo County, Colorado, situated on the Arkansas River 106 miles south of Denver. It has manufactures of iron, steel, and lead. Population (1890), 24,558.

Pueblo Indians. See *Acresan, Tañoan, Tusayan,* and *Zuñian.*

Pueches (pō-āl-chās'). ['Eastern people.'] Indians of the Pampean or Araucanian stock, in the western part of the Argentine Republic, north of the Rio Negro (territories of Rio Negro, Los Andes, and Pampa). They are probably the same as the Quenenda, a formidable tribe which opposed the first settlers of Buenos Ayres. (See *Querendis.*) At present they do not number more than 5,000, but their fighting force is often increased by their alliance with the Araucanians of Chile. Until within a few years they have been hostile to the whites, and they are still dangerous neighbors of the settlers. They are somewhat wandering in their habits. This is one of the tribes called Pampas.

Puente de Calderon (pwen'tā dā käl-dā-rōn'). [Sp., 'bridge of Calderon.'] A place about 30 miles east of the city of Guadalajara, Mexico, where the highroad from Lagos crosses the river Santiago. Here the royalist forces (6,000) under Calleja defeated the revolutionists (said to have numbered 80,000) under Hidalgo, Jan. 17, 1811. The victory was largely due to an accident by which the long grass was set on fire in front of Hidalgo's army, forcing it to retreat in confusion. This battle decided the failure of the first attempt to make Mexico independent.

Puerto Bello. See *Porto Bello.*

Puerto Cabello (kä-bel'yō). A seaport in the state of Carabobo, Venezuela, situated on the Caribbean Sea in lat. 10° 28′ N., long. 68° 1′ W. It is noted for its fine harbor, and exports coffee, etc. Population (1892), about 11,000.

Puerto Cortés (pwär'tō kōr-tās'), or **Puerto Caballos** (kä-bäl'yōs), or **Port Cortez** (pōrt kōr'tez). A place in Honduras, situated on the Bay of Honduras about 100 miles north of Comayagua. It is a railway terminus.

Puerto de Santa Maria (sän'tä mä-rē'ä), or **El Puerto** ('the port'). A seaport in the province of Cadiz, Spain, situated at the entrance of the Guadalete into the Bay of Cadiz, 8 miles northeast of Cadiz. It exports sherry. Population (1887), 20,390.

Puerto d'España. See *Port of Spain.*

Puerto Lamar. See *Obijo.*

Puerto Mahon. See *Port Mahon.*

Puerto Monte (mon'te). A seaport, capital of the province of Llanquihue, Chile, situated at the head of the Bay of Relonevai, about lat. 41° 30′ S. Population (1885), 2,787.

Puerto Plata (plä'tä), or **Porto Plata** (pōr'tō plä'tä). A seaport situated on the northern coast of the Dominican Republic, 110 miles northwest of Santo Domingo, West Indies. Population, about 4,000.

Puerto Principe (prēn'thē-pā), or **Ciudad del Principe** (thē-ō-thā'thē del prēn'thē-pā). A city in Cuba, situated about lat. 21° 24′ N., long. 77° 55′ W. It has considerable trade and manufactures. Population (with the district), 46,641.

Puerto Real (rä-äl'). A town in the province of Cadiz, Spain, situated on the Bay of Cadiz 7 miles east of Cadiz. Population (1887), 9,694.

Puerto Rico. See *Porto Rico.*

Pueyrredon (pwā-ē-rā-dōn'), **Juan Martin.** Born about 1780: died near Buenos Ayres, 1845. An Argentine general and politician. He was supreme director or president of the United Provinces from July, 1816, to June, 1819, when he resigned. It was owing to his cordial support of San Martin that Chile was conquered by the patriots.

Pufendorf (pō'fen-dorf), Baron **Samuel von.** Born near Chemnitz, Saxony, Jan. 8, 1632: died at Berlin, Oct. 26, 1694. A celebrated German jurist, publicist, and historian, professor successively at Heidelberg and at Lund, and historiographer in Sweden and in Brandenburg. His chief work is "De jure naturæ et gentium" ("On the Law of Nature and Nations," 1672). He also wrote "Elementa jurisprudentiæ universalis" (1660), "De statu imperii Germanici" ("On the Condition of the German Empire," 1667), "De rebus Suecicis" ("On Swedish History," 1676), a history of the Great Elector (1695), etc.

Puff (puf). 1. A bustling and impudent literary humbug in Sheridan's "Critic." He is the author of the tragedy rehearsed in the play, and past master in the art of puffing. A character in a joint humorous composition of Sheridan and his schoolfellow Halhed was the prototype of Puff.

2. A publisher and vender of quack medicine in Foote's "Patron."—3. A humbugging auctioneer in Foote's "Taste."—4. A cowardly servant in Garrick's "Miss in her Teens."

Pug (pug). A devil in man's shape in Jonson's "The Devil is an Ass." He gives the title to the play, being made an ass of, much to his mortification.

Puget (pü-zhā'), **Pierre.** Born at Marseilles, 1622; died 1694. A French painter, sculptor, engineer, and architect. In 1657 he designed and executed the Porte de Ville at Toulon, his first celebrated architectural composition: the caryatids of this gate are among the classics of French sculpture. He also built the Hôtel au Poisson, Hospice de Charité, and many fine buildings in Marseilles. To this period belongs the Hercules Gaulois in the Louvre. After 1669 he executed his three principal works of sculpture: the Perseus and Andromeda, Milo of Crotona, and the bas-relief of Alexander and Diogenes now in the Louvre. The Milo of Crotona is his best work. It represents that athlete caught in a split tree-trunk while a lion attacks him from behind. This was finished in 1682, and in 1683 placed in the garden of Versailles; it is now in the Louvre (Salle de Puget).

Puget (pü-jet') **Sound.** An arm of the Pacific, penetrating into Washington Territory southward from the Strait of Juan de Fuca, by which it is connected with the Pacific. It is divided into Puget Sound proper in the south and Admiralty Inlet in the north. It is noted for its depth and its fine harbors. Seattle and Tacoma are on its shores. Total length in straight line, about 80 miles.

Pughe (pū), **William Owen.** Born at Tyn y Bryn, Wales, Aug. 7, 1759; died June 4, 1835. A Welsh antiquary. He published a Welsh-English dictionary (1793–1803), and with others "Myvyrian Archæology" (1801–07).

Pugin (pū'jin), **Augustus Welby Northmore.** Born at London, March 1, 1812; died at Ramsgate, Sept. 14, 1852. An English architect, son of Augustus Pugin (1762–1832). He left the Church of England for the Church of Rome when quite young. He made the designs for Kilkarney Cathedral, Adare Hall, a chapel in Oxford, and many churches and buildings for the faith, and assisted Sir Charles Barry in the decorations of the new Houses of Parliament. He published "Contrasts; or a Parallel between the Architecture of the 15th and 19th Centuries" (1836), "True Principles of Christian Architecture" (1841), "Glossary of Ecclesiastical Ornament" (1844), etc. In 1852 he became insane.

Pujol, Abel de. See *Abel de Pujol.*

Pujunan (pō-jō'nan). A linguistic stock of North American Indians, comprising the Maidu and Nishinam divisions. It embraces a number of small tribes and villages formerly occupying the part of California between Deer Creek, Lassen Butte, and Honey Lake on the north to Cosumne River on the south, and from the Sacramento and in places from points west of that river on the west to the summit line of the Sierra Nevada on the east. In 1910 the stock numbered probably 2,500 or 3,000 persons; but many of the tribes are now either extinct or on the verge of extinction, and the few survivors are scattered through the country over which they once held sway. The stock is named from the Pusuna, a small Nishinam tribe formerly near the mouth of Feather River.

Pul (pul). A king of Assyria, mentioned in the Old Testament: identical with Tiglath-Pileser III.

Pulairih. See *Pataikhihan.*

Pulaski (pū-las'ki; Pol. pron. pō-läs'kē), or **Pulawski** (pō-läf'skē), Count **Casimir.** Born in Podolia, March 4, 1748; died near Savannah, Ga., Oct. 11, 1779. A Polish general. He took part in the insurrection following the formation of the Confederation of Bar in 1768; escaped from Poland; entered the American service in 1777; served at Brandywine; formed a corps called "Pulaski's legion" in 1778; defended Charleston in 1779; and was mortally wounded near Savannah, Oct. 9, 1779.

Pulcheria (pul-kē'ri-ā). Born Jan. 19, 399 A.D.; died Feb. 18, 453. A Byzantine empress 414–453, daughter of the emperor Arcadius. She reigned conjointly with her brother Theodosius II. from 450. On the death of her brother in 450 she married Marcianus, whom she raised to the throne as her colleague.

Pulchérie (pül-shā-rē'). [F., 'Pulcheria.'] A tragedy by Corneille, produced in 1672. The subject is taken from the end of the life of the empress.

Pulci (pōl'chē), **Luigi.** Born at Florence, Dec. 3, 1432; died 1487 (1490 – Morley). An Italian romantic poet, the friend of Politian and Lorenzo de' Medici: author of the burlesque epic "Il Morgante Maggiore" (1481). His brothers Bernardo and Luca were also poets.

Pulcinella, or **Pulcinello,** or **Punchinello.** See *Punch.*

Pulkowa (pōl'kō-vä). A place in the government of St. Petersburg, Russia, 10 miles southwest of St. Petersburg. It is noted for the Nicholas Central Observatory, situated in lat. 59° 46′ N., long. 30° 39′ E., the most important in Russia, completed in 1839.

Pullet (pul'et), **Aunt.** A selfish invalid, one of the principal characters in George Eliot's "Mill on the Floss." She henpecks her husband, whose mission in life seems to be to flatter her and mix her pills for her. She is the sister of Aunt Glegg and Mrs. Tulliver.

Pullman (pul'man). [Named from George M. Pullman.] A village in Cook County, Illinois, 13 miles south of Chicago, now forming a suburb of that city. It is the seat of the car-works of the Pullman Manufacturing Company. Population, about 11,000.

Pulo-Condor (pō'lō-kon-dor'), or **Condore** (kon-dōr'), or **Candore** (kän-dōr'). F. **Poulo-Condore** (pō-lo'kon-dor'). A group of small islands in the China Sea, situated about lat. 8° 40′ N., long. 106° 40′ E. They have belonged to France since 1862.

Pulo-Penang. See *Penang.*

Pultava. See *Poltava.*

Pultney (pult'ni), **William,** Earl of Bath. Born 1684: died July 7, 1764. An English statesman. He was educated at Westminster and at Oxford (Christ Church), and in 1705 entered Parliament. He was a prominent Whig in the reign of Queen Anne: when Walpole was sent to the Tower by the Tories in 1712, Pultney defended him in the House of Commons. On the accession of George I. he became secretary of war, retiring in 1717. Neglected by Walpole, he became his opponent in 1725. On July 14, 1742, he was created earl of Bath.

Poltowa (pōl'tō-vä), or **Poltava** (pōl'tä-vä), or **Pultava** (pōl'tä-vä). L. A government in southwestern Russia, surrounded by the governments of Tchernigoff, Kharkoff, Yekaterinoslaff, Kherson, and Kieff. It is one of the leading agricultural governments of the country. Area, 19,205 square miles. Population (1890), 2,288,600.

2. The capital of the government of Poltowa, situated at the junction of the Poltavka with the Vorskla, about lat. 49° 35′ N., long. 34° 35′ E. It is noted for its fairs. Near it, June 27 (N. S. July 8), 1709, the Russians (about 70,000) under Peter the Great defeated the Swedes (about 25,000) under Charles XII. The battle marks the fall of the latter's power, and the rise of Russia. Population (1891), 45,563.

Pultusk (pōl'tōsk). A town in the government of Lomsha, Russian Poland, situated on the Narew 34 miles north of Warsaw. Here, in 1703, the Swedes under Charles XII. defeated the Saxons; and here, Dec. 26, 1806, a battle was fought between the French under Lannes and the Russians under Bennigsen. Victory was claimed for both sides: the Russians retreated after the battle. Population (1890), 9,224.

Pulwul. See *Palwal.*

Pumacagua (pö-mä-käg'wä), **Mateo Garcia.** Born near Cuzco, 1738: died at Sicuani, March, 1815. A Peruvian Indian general. In Aug., 1814, he headed a formidable insurrection against the Spaniards, occupied Cuzco, and at one time had 40,000 followers. He was defeated at Umachiri (March 10, 1815), captured, and put to death.

Pumblechook (pum'bl-chōk), **Mr.** A pompous old gentleman in Dickens's novel "Great Expectations." He is Joe Gargery's uncle, and makes himself peculiarly odious to Pip by his patronage and his offensive habit of springing mathematical problems on him for solution.

Pumpernickel (pōm'per-nik'el). **His Highness of** or **His Transparency of,** A name by which minor German princes are jocularly satirized.

Puná (pō-nä'). An island of Ecuador, at the entrance of the Gulf of Guayaquil, which it protects from the sea. It is about 25 miles long by 12 broad, low, and partly covered with forest. Its Indian inhabitants, a warlike race, submitted to the Incas about the reign of Pizarro gathered his forces in 1528, before invading Peru: he had a battle with the natives.

Puna (pō'na), or **Despoblado** (dās-pō-blä'dō). In the Andean regions of South America, any high and arid table-land. Specifically, and in a geographical sense, a region in Peru between the Central and Western Cordilleras, extending from about lat. 15° N. to the confines of Bolivia or beyond; southward it has an average width of 150 miles, narrowing northward. The Puna consists of undulating lands, 14,000 to 18,000 feet above sea-level, very cold, barren, and uninhabited.

Puna. See *Poona.*

Punames (pō-nä'mās). See *Sia.*

Punch (punch). [Abbr. of *Punchinello,* from It. *pulcinella, pulcinello.*] A short humpbacked hooked-nosed puppet, with a squeaking voice, the chief character in a street puppet-show called "Punch and Judy," who strangles his child, beats his wife (Judy) to death, belabors a policeman, and does other tragical and outrageous things in a comical way. Punch is the descendant of the clown or Pulcinella (F. *Polichinelle*) of the Neapolitan comedy: the guitar is thought to have been created by Silvio Fiorillo, a comedian, about 1600. He first appeared in France as a puppet in the beginning of the reign of Louis XIV. Allusions to "Punchinellos" become frequent in England after 1688. The origin of Toby the dog is uncertain, and Punch in his Italian form had far more liberty of action than in the English puppet-show.

Punch. A satirical illustrated journal, published weekly in London; founded 1841.

Punchinello (pun-chi-nel'ō). [From It. *pulcinello,* a clown, buffoon, prop. a puppet.] See *Punch.*

Punderpur. See *Pandarpur.*

Pungwe (pōng'we). A river in Portuguese East Africa which flows into the Indian Ocean north of Sofala. It rises in Manicaland, and the railroad connecting Mashonaland with the sea has to pass through its valley.

Punic Wars, or **Carthaginian Wars.** The three wars waged between Rome and Carthage. The first (beginning 264 B.C.) arose from the interference of the Romans in behalf of the Mamertines, besieged in Messana by Hiero (afterward king of Syracuse). The leading events were the siege of Agrigentum, the battle of Ecnomus, unsuccessful invasion of Africa by Regulus, battles of Panormus and Drepanum, capture of Hamilcar in Sicily, final Roman victory (ending the war) at the Ægates (241 B.C.). By the peace of Lutatius Carthage evacuated Sicily and paid a large indemnity. The second war was Spanish, African, and the Mediterranean. It lasted long began in 218 B.C. Its immediate cause was Hannibal's conquest of Saguntum (city of Iberia on the E. coast) carried on in Spain, Italy, Sicily, and Africa. The following were the leading events: Hannibal's crossing the Alps in 218; battles of Trebia, Lake Trasimenus, and Cannæ; conquests in Spain; conquest of Syracuse by Marcellus; his recall from Italy to Hannibal, defeated at the Metaurus; Hannibal defeated at Zama in 202. By the peace 201 B.C. Carthage ceded possessions in Spain and the Mediterranean, and paid a heavy tribute; Numidia became an ally of Rome; and the Carthaginian fleet was reduced. The chief commanders were Hannibal for Carthage, and Scipio Africanus and Fabius Maximus for Rome. The third war began in 149 B.C. Its cause was the attack by Carthage on Massinissa. Carthage was besieged by land and sea by Scipio Æmilianus, and destroyed in 146. Its territory was divided between Rome and Numidia.

Punitz (pö'nitz). A town in the province of Posen, Prussia, 44 miles south of Posen. Near it, in 1704, the Swedes under Charles XII. defeated the Saxons. Population (1890), 2,004.

Punjab, or **Punjaub.** See *Penjab.*

Punnah. See *Panna.*

Punnak. See *Punaka.*

Puno (pö'no). **1.** A department in southeastern Peru, bordering on Bolivia. Area, 20,190 square miles. Population (1876), 256,594.—**2.** The capital of the department of Puno, situated near Lake Titicaca. Population, 1890, 5,000.

Punt (pünt). In Egyptian antiquity, a region identified by Maspero and Mariette with that part of the Somali coast which lies between the eastern coast of Africa, bordering the Gulf of Aden. *Edwards,* Pharaohs, Fellahs, etc., p. 276.

Punta Arenas (pön'tä ä-rā'näs). [Sp., 'Sand Point.'] A Chilean colony on the Strait of Magellan, in lat. 53° 9′ 42″ S. It is the southernmost town in America. Population, about 2,000.

Punta de Obligado (pön'tä dā ob-lē-gä'dō). A low projecting bluff on the western side of the river Paraná, Argentine Republic, at the boundary between the provinces of Buenos Ayres and Santa Fé. In 1845 the dictator Rosas had this place strongly fortified with batteries commanding the river and defended by 4,000 men under Mansilla. Nov. 20 the position was bombarded and taken by the combined English and French fleets.

Puntarenas, or **Punta Arenas.** The principal seaport on the Pacific side of Costa Rica, situated on the Gulf of Nicoya, about lat. 9° 59′ N., long. 84° 46′ W. It has considerable foreign commerce. Population, about 4,000.

Puntarvolo (pun-tär'vō-lō). In Ben Jonson's "Every Man out of his Humour," a knight affecting fantastic romanticism.

Pupienus Maximus (pu-pi-ē'nus mak'si-mus), **M. Clodius.** Died 238. A Roman emperor. He was appointed with the senate joint emperor (Augustus) of Rome with Decimus Cælius Balbinus in opposition to Maximin, who was slain in a mutiny by his own soldiers at the siege of Aquileia. Pupienus and his colleague were soon after murdered at Rome before the beginning of August in the same year, after having reigned from about the end of April.

Puquinas (pö-kē'nas), or **Urus** (ö'rös), or **Ochozomas** (o-chō-thō'mas). A supposed race of Indians who live upon floating islands in Lake Titicaca, Bolivia. Large parts of the lake are thus formed and covered with reeds, and among these the Puquinas have their retreats on the lake itself to escape pursuit. They navigate the lake in balsas, or rafts of reeds, and subsist on fish, or on vegetables which they obtain by barter. The approaches to their haunts are through winding passages which they conceal with jealous care; thus they have been able to retain their independence even under the Incas and the Spaniards. Whether of aboriginal race or the 17th century, little is known of the language, which is quite distinct from the Quichua and Aymara. A few thousands remain.

Purana (pö'ra-nä). [Skt., 'from *puras,* old, ancient, and so, literally, 'an old traditional story.'] The name of each of a class of Sanskrit works, important in their connection with the later phases of Brahmanism, as exhibited in the doctrines of reincarnation, emancipation, and ultimate absorption. They are the works of popular Hinduism, containing the history of the gods, interwoven with every variety of legendary tradition or other subject. Though originally pantheistic, they are generally polytheistic and yet essentially pantheistic. Their form is in general that of dialogues in which a well-known and inspired sage answers the questions of his disciples, while others are monologues. They are written in the Shloka

meter of the Mahabharata, with occasional passages in prose. They number 18. The best-known is the Vishnu-purana, translated by H. Wilson, whose translation has been revised with notes by Hall. There are also 18 Upapuranas, or subordinate Puranas.

Purbeck (per'bek), **Isle of.** A peninsula in Dorset, England, 9 miles in length. It is noted for limestone-quarries.

Purcell (per'sel), **Henry.** Born at Westminster, about 1658; died there, Nov. 21, 1695. A noted English musician and composer. He was admitted as chorister in the Chapel Royal and in 1679 composed an ode for the king's birthday. In 1685 he composed his famous opera "Dido and Æneas" for performance in a school. In 1676 he was organist at Westminster Abbey, and composed the music of Dryden's "Aureng-zebe" and Shadwell's "Epsom Wells." In 1691 "The Libertine." In 1607 he wrote the music to Mrs. Behn's tragedy "Abdelazer." Some of the songs in these compositions are still popular. In 1695 he was the organist of Westminster Abbey, and during the last 5 or 6 years composed most of his church music. In 1682 he was organist of the Chapel Royal. In 1683 he began to compose chamber music; and in 1687 wrote the music for Dryden's "Cyrnine Love." He composed the anthem "Blessed are they that fear the Lord, in celebration of the king's escape," the music for Dryden's "King Arthur," 1691, and the celebrated work, "Te Deum and Jubilate," written for St. Cecilia's day, 1694. He was the most celebrated of a noted family of musicians. The Purcell Society was founded in 1876 for the express purpose of doing justice to his memory by publishing and performing his work.

Purchas (per'chas), **Samuel.** Born at Thaxted, Essex, 1577: died at London, Sept., 1626. An English clergyman and author, best known from his works of travel. He published "Purchas his Pilgrimage, or Relations of the World and the Religions observed in all Ages and Places, etc." in 1613: a second edition appeared in 1614, much enlarged. Four succeeding volumes, comprising articles from Hakluyt's publications and manuscripts, appeared in 1625 with the general title "Hakluytus Posthumus, or Purchas his Pilgrimes: containing a History of the World, in Sea Voyages and Lande Travels by Englishmen and Others." The fourth edition of "Purchas his Pilgrimage" is usually sold with the latter work as if it were a succeeding fifth volume, and the two are known as "Purchas's Pilgrimes." This collection is of great historical value. Purchas also published "Purchas his Pilgrim: Microcosmus, or the History of Man, etc." (1619), "The King's Tower, etc." (1623), and others, etc.

Pure (pūr), **Simon.** In Mrs. Centlivre's comedy "A Bold Stroke for a Wife," a Pennsylvania Quaker who is intended by the guardian of Ann Lovely, an heiress, to marry her. His name and personality are assumed by Colonel Fainwell in order to win the lady's person and fortune; hence arose the expression "the *real* Simon Pure," as he brought witnesses finally to prove that he was the owner of the name.

Purgatorio (pör-gä-tō'rē-ō). **II.** ["Purgatory."] The second part of Dante's "Divina Commedia" (which see).

Purgatory (per'ga-tō-ri) **River.** A river in southern Colorado which joins the Arkansas in Bent County. Length, about 175 miles.

Purgon (pür-gōn'). One of Argan's physicians in Molière's "Le malade imaginaire." He is "all physician," a satire on the profession.

Purgstall, Joseph von Hammer-. See *Hammer-Purgstall.*

Puri, or **Pooree** (pō-rē'). **1.** A district in the Orissa division, Bengal, British India, intersected by lat. 20° N., long. 86° E. Area, 2,472 square miles. Population (1881), 888,487.—**2.** See *Jagganaut.*

Puris (pō'rēs). A nearly extinct horde of Brazilian Indians, in the wooded and mountainous region to the west and north of the Parahyba River (São Paulo, Espírito Santo, and Minas Geraes). They are very degraded and wandering savages, and are closely allied in language and customs to the Coroados of the same region. They belong to the Tapuya stock.

Purissima Indians. See *Chumashan.*

Puritan (pū'ri-tan). A wooden center-board sloop designed by Edward Burgess, and launched in South Boston in 1885. Her principal dimensions were: length over all, 94 feet; length at load water-line, 81 feet 11 inches; beam, 22 feet 7 inches; draught, 8 feet 5 inches; displacement, 70 tons. Winning two out of three of the first races she successfully defended the America's cup in 1886. This she did successfully in two races with the Genesta, Sept. 14 and Sept. 16.

Puritan, The, or the Widow of Watling Street. A play published as "written by W. S." (William Shakspere) in 1606. According to Fleay, the author of the play is undoubtedly Middleton, the whole style, plot, and meter being his. Swinburne thinks it is probably by Rowley. Dyce thinks that it was by Wentworth Smith, "an industrious playwright," who was fortunate in his initials. *Ward.*

Puritan City, The. Boston.

Puritani di Scozia (pō-rē-tä'nē dē skōt'sē-ä). **I.** An opera by Bellini, first produced at Paris in 1835. It is usually known as "I Puritani."

Puritan's Daughter, The. An opera by Balfe, produced at London in 1861.

Purmayah (pör-mä'yē). [From *pur*, full, and *mayah*, measure: 'having full measure, full-grown, rich, precious.'] In the Shahnamah, the wonderful cow, with the colors of the peacock, that nourished the infant Faridun; also, a brother of Faridun who, with another brother Kayanush, sought to kill Faridun by rolling upon him in his sleep a rock which was arrested by Faridun's magic power.

Purniah (pör'ni-ä), or **Purneah** (pör'ne-ä). **1.** A district in Bengal, British India, intersected by lat. 26° N., long. 88° E. Area, 4,956 square miles. Population (1881), 1,848,687.—**2.** The capital of the district of Purniah, in lat. 25° 46' N., long. 87° 31' E. Population (1881), 15,046.

Purple Island, The. A didactical poem on the human body by Phineas Fletcher, published in 1633.

Pursh (pėrsh), **Frederick.** Born at Tobolsk, Siberia, 1774: died at Montreal, June 11, 1820. A Russian botanist. He wrote "Flora Americæ Septentrionalis, or a Systematic Arrangement and Description of the Plants of North America" (1813), etc.

Purrupurus (pō-rō-pō-rōs'), or **Purus** (pō-rōs'), or **Pamarys** (pä-mä-rēz'). Brazilian Indians living about the lower course of the river Purús, an affluent of the Amazon which takes its name from them. They are wandering in habit, constructing rude temporary huts on the swampy islands, and living principally by fishing. Lazy and timid, they have never resisted the whites, and are among the most despised of the Amazonian tribes. The name Purupurus, Upupi *pirepepé*) refers to a disease, almost universal among them, in which the skin turns bluish and then white in patches. Martius supposed that these Indians were the same as the Passés formerly lived on the Madeira. The Aranas, a horde on the river Juruá, seem to be linguistically allied to them.

Purús (pō-rōs'). A river which rises in Peru, flows through the northern part of Bolivia and the western part of Brazil, and joins the Amazon a little above lat. 3° S. It was explored in 1862 by Chandler in 1864. Length, along its numerous windings, about 1,900 miles; navigable for a great part of its course.

Pusey (pū'zi), **Edward Bouverie.** Born near Oxford, 1800: died Sept. 16, 1882. An English theologian. His name was originally Edward Bouverie: the family, of Huguenot origin, became lords of the manor of Pusey, near Oxford, and from it took that name. In 1818 he entered Christ Church, Oxford, and in 1823 became a fellow of Oriel. He was associated with John Henry Newman and others. In 1828 he was recius professor of Hebrew at Oxford and canon of Christ Church. In 1835 he took part in the tractarian movement, and later was suspended for three years (1843–46) from the function of preaching for publishing "The Holy Eucharist a Comfort to the Penitent." The movement thus started took the name "Puseyism." He practised and recommended the extreme ritualists of the Church of England dates from his two sermons on "the entire absolution of the penitent" (1846). Among his works are "Parochial Sermons," "The Real Presence of the Eucharist," "The Real Presence," and "The Minor Prophets." He was one of the editors of the "Library of Translations from the Fathers" and the "Anglo-Catholic Library."

Pushan (pō'shan). [Skt., from $\sqrt{}$ *push*, thrive, make thrive.] A god frequently invoked in the Vedic hymns. He is a protector and multiplier of cattle and of human possessions in general. As a cowherd he is sometimes represented in shepherd guise. As a solar deity he beholds the universe and guides on journeys, including those to the other world, and aids in the revolutions of day and night. In the marriage ceremonial he is invoked to take the bride's hand and lead her away and bless her.

Pushkin, or **Poushkin** (pōsh'kin), **Alexander.** Born at Moscow, May 26 (O. S.), 1799: died at St. Petersburg, Jan. 29 (O. S.), 1837. A celebrated Russian poet. His mother was of negro descent. He was edited for revolutionary sentiments 1820–1824; and was in the administrative service of the government in the Caucasus in 1829. He was mortally wounded in a duel. His works include "Ruslan and Ludmilla," "Prisoner of the Caucasus," "Fountain of Bakhchisaral," "The Gipsies," "Robber Brothers," "Count Nulin," "Poltava," "Angelo" (a play, from "Measure for Measure"), "House in Kolomna," tragedy "Boris Godunoff," "Evgeni Onvegin" (showing Byron's influence); odes; the novels "Captain's Daughter," "Queen of Spades," etc.; and a "History of the Conspiracy of Pugatcheff."

Puss-in-Boots (pūs'in-bōts'). [F. *Le chat maître, ou le chat botté.*] The hero of a nursery tale, translated in the 18th century from the French tale published about 1697 by Perrault, who took the plot from Straparola's "Piacevole Notte." This cat, by his cleverness, makes the fortune of his master, a miller's son. Tieck published the story in 1796 as "Der Gestiefelte Kater."

Pusterthal (pös'ter-täl). An Alpine valley, one of the largest in Tyrol. It comprises the valley of the Rienz and the upper valley of the Drave. Length, about 60 miles.

Putbus (pöt'bös). The largest place in the island of Rügen, Prussia, situated in the southern part, south of Bergen.

Puteoli. See *Pozzuoli.*

Putignano (pö-tēn-yä'nō). A town in the province of Bari, Apulia, Italy, 24 miles south-southeast of Bari. Population (1881), 12,161.

Put-in-Bay (pūt'in-bā'). A summer resort in South Bass Island, Lake Erie, 14 miles north of Sandusky, Ohio.

Putlitz (pöt'lits), **Gustav Heinrich Gans, Edler zu.** Born at Retzien, Prussia, March 20, 1821: died there, Sept. 5, 1890. A German poet, dramatist, and novelist. He wrote the fairy poem "Was sich der Wald erzählt" (1850), "Vergissmeinnicht," "Walpurgis" (1869), etc.

Putnam (put'nam). A town in Windham County, northeastern Connecticut, on the Quinnebaug River. Population (1890), 6,312.

Putnam, Israel. Born at Salem, Mass., Jan. 7, 1718: died at Brooklyn, Conn., May 19, 1790. An American Revolutionary general. He was a farmer at Pomfret, Connecticut. He served in the French and Indian war 1755–62, and in Pontiac's war in 1764; was one of the commanding officers at the battle of Bunker Hill in 1775; was made a major-general in 1775; took part in the siege of Boston 1775–76; commanded at the defeat on Long Island in 1776; commanded in the Highlands of the Hudson in 1777; returned to Connecticut 1778–79. He was disabled from active service by a stroke of paralysis in 1779.

Putnam, Mrs. (**Mary Lowell**). Born at Boston, Dec. 3, 1810. An American author, sister of J. R. Lowell.

Putney (put'ni). A suburb of London, situated in Surrey, on the Thames, 6 miles southwest of St. Paul's. It is the terminus of the course for the university boat-race. Population (1891), parish, 11,240.

Putrid Sea, The. See *Strush.*

Putten (pöt'ten). A former island in the province of South Holland, Netherlands, southwest of Rotterdam. It is now the eastern part of the island of Voorne and Putten.

Puttenham (put'en-am), **George.** Born about 1530: died about 1600. An English author. He was educated at Oxford, and had traveled. The "Art of English Poesie" (1589) has been attributed to him, but there is a dispute as to his authorship. He wrote a number of other works, of which 14 or 15 are extant.

Puttkamer (pöt'kä-mer), **Robert Victor von.** Born at Frankfort-on-the-Oder, Prussia, May 5, 1828. A Prussian politician. He became minister of cultus in 1879; introduced an important orthography of the German language, commonly called "the Puttkamer orthography," into the public schools in 1880; and became minister of the interior and vice-president of the ministry in 1881. He was dismissed from office by the emperor Frederick in 1888.

Putumayo (pö-tö-mī'ō). A river of South America which rises in southern Colombia and joins the Amazon about long. 69° 10' W. Length, over 1,100 miles; navigable for nearly 900.

Put Yourself in his Place. A novel by Charles Reade, published in 1870: directed against the abuses of trades-unions.

Putzger Wiek (pöt'sig-er vēk). ['Bay of Putzig.'] The western branch of the Gulf of Dantzic.

Puy (püē), **Le,** or **Le-Puy-en-Velay** (lė-püē'-oñ-ve-lā'). The capital of the department of Haute-Loire, France, situated between the Borne and the Dolezon, in lat. 45° 2' N., long. 3° 52' E.: the medieval Anicium and Podium. It is a manufacturing center for laces. The chief objects of interest are the early medieval cathedral of Notre Dame, and Mont Corneille, a rock surmounted by a statue of the Virgin. The place has been a resort for pilgrims from early times. It was the capital of the ancient Velay. Population (1891), 30,308.

Puyallup (pū-yal'up). A tribe of North American Indians. They formerly lived on Puyallup Bay and at the mouth of Puyallup River, Washington; but are now on Puyallup reservation, Washington. Number, 563. See *Salishan.*

Puy-de-Dôme (püē-dė-dōm'). [F. *puy*, from LL. *podium*, a hill.] **1.** A peak of the Auvergne Mountains, situated in the department of Puy-de-Dôme 8 miles west of Clermont-Ferrand. On the summit there are an observatory and Roman ruins. Height, 4,805 feet.

2. A department of central France. Capital, Clermont-Ferrand. It is bounded by Allier on the north, Loire on the east, Haute-Loire and Cantal on the south, and Corrèze and Creuse on the west, and corresponds to the northern part of the ancient Auvergne, part of Bourbonnais, and a small part of Forez. Its surface is mostly mountainous. It is traversed by the Allier, forming the valley of Limagne. Its agriculture and manufactures are flourishing. Area, 3,079 square miles. Population (1891), 564,266.

Puy-de-Sancy (püē-dė-soñ-sē'). The highest summit of the Auvergne Mountains, France. Height, 6,185 feet.

Puzzuoli. See *Pozzuoli.*

Pyat (pyä). **Félix.** Born at Vierzon, Cher, France, Oct. 4, 1810: died at St.-Gratien, Aug. 4, 1889. A French socialist politician and dramatist. He was a member of the "Mountain" party in

the Constituent Assembly in 1848; as a member of the Legislative Assembly in 1849 signed the appeal to arms, and escaped from France; returned in 1869; and was a leader of the Commune in 1871.

Pyatigorsk, or **Piatigorsk** (pyä-tē-gorsk'). A town in the Terek Territory, Ciscaucasia, Russia, situated on an affluent of the Kuma in lat. 44° 4′ N., long. 42° 8′ E. It is noted as a watering-place on account of its sulphur springs. Population (1889), 33,114.

Pydna (pid'nä). [Gr. *Πύδνα.*] In ancient geography, a town in Macedonia, situated near the Gulf of Saloniki 30 miles southwest of Saloniki. It is notable for the victory gained near it in 168 B. C. by the Romans under Æmilius Paulus over the Macedonians under Perseus, causing the overthrow of the Macedonian monarchy.

Pye (pī), **Henry James.** Born at London, July 10, 1745; died near Harrow, Aug. 13, 1813. An English poet. He was educated at Oxford (Magdalen College), and became a member of Parliament in 1784. In 1790 he succeeded Wharton as poet laureate. In 1792 he was a London police magistrate. He wrote "Alfred," an epic, in 1801, and several volumes of poems and translations.

Pyeed. See *Puante.*

Pygmalion (pig-mā'li-on). [Gr. *Πυγμαλίων.*] In Greek legend: (*a*) The brother of Dido. See *Dido.* (*b*) A sculptor and king of Cyprus. He fell in love with an ivory statue which he had made, and at his request Aphrodite gave it life. Marston's first publication was "The Metamorphosis of Pygmalion's Image: and Certain Satires," which was printed in 1598. "Pygmalion's Image" was a poem of 243 lines, not a satire. William Morris has also told the story in his "Earthly Paradise."

Pygmalion and Galatea (gal-a-tē'ä). A fairy comedy by W. S. Gilbert, produced in 1871.

Pygmies (pig'miz). An African race of dwarfs. The existence in Africa of undersized race, with stature averaging that of a boy of 12 to 13 years, was known to the earliest writers, as Homer and Hesiod, who must have heard of it through Egyptian channels. Sataspes the Persian found, at the terminus of his voyage along the African west coast, a tribe of dwarfs wearing leaves and owning cattle. The Pygmies are found all the way from Egypt to the Cape (Bushmen), and from Kamerun to Zanzibar, in sporadic bands of timid and nomadic hunters and fishermen, paying tribute to Bantu or Hamitic chiefs. In Abyssinia are found the Doko, who make good servants; on the Blue Nile, the Sienietye; in Galladand, the Wasania and Watua; on the Aruwimi River, the Akka and Wanbutti; in French Kongo, the Obongo and Bakkebukke; on the Kuangu River, the Bachwa; on the Lulua and Sankuru and in the horseshoe bend of the Kongo River, the Batua (also Batekke or Bayekke); in the Nguru Mountains near Zanzibar, the Wadsibkimo; at the head of Lake Nyassa, high up in the mountains, the Wanena or Wapanga. Finally, the various tribes of Bushmen south of the Zambesi are also Pygmies. See *Akka, Bushmen, Batuatuas, Bushmen, Khoikhoin,* and *African ethnography* (under *Africa*).

Pylades (pil'ą-dēz). [Gr. *Πυλάδης.*] In Greek legend, the friend of Orestes and husband of Electra.

Pylus (pī'lus). [Gr. *Πύλος.*] In ancient geography, a town in Messenia, Greece, situated at the northern entrance to the Bay of Navarino, 5 miles northwest of the modern Navarino. It is the traditional seat of Nestor and other Neleids. It was fortified by the Athenians under Demosthenes in 425 B. C.

Pylus, Bay of. See *Navarino, Bay of.*

Pym (pim), **John.** Born at Brymore, Somersetshire, 1584; died at London, Dec. 8, 1643. An English statesman and Parliamentary leader. He entered Broadgates Hall (now Pembroke College), Oxford, in 1599, and became a member of Parliament for Calne in 1621. He was one of the managers of Buckingham's impeachment in 1626, and advocated the Petition of Right in 1628. His authority began in the Short Parliament. In the Long Parliament he assisted in impeaching Strafford and Laud. He was one of the "five members" whose arrest was attempted by Charles I. in Jan., 1642.

Pyncheon (pin'chon), **Clifford.** In Hawthorne's "House of the Seven Gables," the brother of "old maid Pyncheon," who has returned from a prison to find himself at odds with a matter-of-fact world.

Clifford too— . . . who evidently represents the sensitive and æsthetic side of the author's own mind, "that squeamish love of the beautiful" (to use his own expressive phrase) which is in him when stripped of that cold contemplative individuality which seems to me to be at the centre of Hawthorne's literary genius and personality—is a fine study. *Hutton,* Essays, II. 442.

Pyne (pīn), **Louisa Fanny.** Born at London, 1832. A popular English singer. In 1842 she appeared in pubhc with her sister Susan (Mrs. Standing), and in 1849 she appeared in the opera "Sonnambula" at Boston, and was engaged for opera in London. In 1854-5 she visited America, first appearing in "Sonnambula" at New York, and singing at all the principal cities with brilliant success. She returned to London in 1857, and opened the Lyceum Theatre for English opera. She was married in 1866 to Frank H. Bodda.

Pyramid Lake (pir'ą-mid lāk). A lake in western Nevada, 50 miles north by east of Carson City. It has no outlet. Length, about 35 miles.

Pyramid Peak. A summit of the Elk Mountains, Colorado. Height, 13,885 feet.

Pyramids (pir'ą-midz) **of Gizeh.** The northernmost surviving group of a range of about 70 pyramids, extending from Abu Roash south to Meidoum. The Gizeh group consists of the Great Pyramid, the second and third pyramids, and 8 small pyramids. The Great Pyramid is the tomb of the Pharaoh Khufu (Cheops), of the 4th dynasty, and dates from about 3969 B. C. Its original height was 481 feet (present height, 451), and the original length of the sides at the base, 755. It is built of solid masonry in large blocks, closely fitted, with use of mortar. The exterior forms a series of steps, which were originally filled with blocks of limestone accurately cut to form a smooth slope. The entrance, originally concealed, is on the north side, 45 feet above the base and 24 to one side of the center. The passage slants downward for 346 feet; but the corridor, slanting upward to the first sepulchral chambers, soon branches off from it. A horizontal branch leads to the queen's chamber, about 18 feet square, in the center of the pyramid, and the slanting corridor continues in the Great Gallery, 151 feet long, 28 high, and 7 wide, to the vestibule of the king's chamber, which is 34½ feet long, 17 wide, and 19 high, and 141 above the base of the pyramid. It contains a plain, empty sarcophagus. The second pyramid, or pyramid of Chephren (Khafra), was originally 472 feet high and 706 in base-measurement. It has two entrances, and interior passages and chambers similar to those of the Great Pyramid. It retains, at the top, part of its smooth exterior casing. The third pyramid, that of Menkaura (Mycerinus), was 215 feet high, and 346 to a side at the base. The entrance passages and sepulchral chambers are similar to those of the other pyramids. All three were built by the 4th dynasty. Temples, now ruined, stand before the eastern faces of the second and third pyramids. For the Step Pyramid, see *Sakkarah.*

Pyramids, Battle of the. A victory gained near the pyramids of Egypt, July 21, 1798, by the French under Napoleon over the Mamelukes under Murad Bey.

Pyramus (pir'ą-mus). [Gr. *Πύραμος.*] In classical legend, a youth of Babylon, the lover of Thisbe. Their story is celebrated by Ovid in his "Metamorphoses," and Shakspere introduces it in the interlude of the "Midsummer Night's Dream."

Pyramus. The ancient name of the Jihun.

Pyrenees (pir'ē-nēz), F. **Pyrénées** (pē-rā-nā'), Sp. **Pirineos** (pē-rē-nā'os), L. **Pyrenæi** (pir-ē-nē'ī). A mountain-range which separates France on the north from Spain on the south, and extends from the Bay of Biscay to the Mediterranean. It is divided into the Eastern, Central, and Western Pyrenees. The highest points (Pic de Nethou and Mont Perdu, reaching about 11,000 feet) are in the Central Pyrenees. There are few passes, and the chain has a high average elevation. There are a number of small glaciers. Length, about 300 miles. Greatest width, about 70 miles.

Pyrenees, Australian. The western part of the Australian Alps, in Victoria.

Pyrénées, Basses-. See *Basses-Pyrénées.*

Pyrénées, Hautes-. See *Hautes-Pyrénées.*

Pyrenees, Peace of the. A treaty between France and Spain, concluded in Nov., 1659, on an island of the Bidassoa (near the Pyrenees). Spain ceded to France a great part of Artois, parts of Flanders, Hainaut, and Luxemburg; most of Roussillon, and part of Cerdagne. Louis XIV. was engaged between Louis XIV. and the Infanta of Spain, and the Duke of Lorraine and the princes of Condé and Monaco were restored.

Pyrénées-Orientales (pē-rā-nā zō-ryon-tal'). [F., 'Eastern Pyrenees.'] A department of southern France, capital Perpignan, formed from the ancient Roussillon and small parts of Languedoc. It is bounded on the north by the department Aude, on the north, the department Ariège, and Spain on the south. The Pyrenees are on the south, on the frontiers. It is an agricultural district. Its leading product is wine. Area, 1,598 square miles. Population (1891), 210,125.

Pyrgopolinices (pir-gō-pol-in'i-sēz). A braggart, a character in the comedy "Miles Gloriosus," by Plautus.

Pyrmont (pēr'mont). **1.** A small principality in Germany, united with Waldeck. It is surrounded by Prussia, Lippe, and Brunswick.—**2.** The capital of the principality of Pyrmont, situated 33 miles southwest of Hannover. It is a watering-place with chalybeate and saline springs.

Pyrocles (pīr'ō-klēz). **1.** A character in Sidney's "Arcadia," Musidorus's own name when he is disguised as a woman.—**2.** The son of Aeratus and brother of Cymocles, in Spenser's "Faerie Queene."

Pyrrha (pir'ä). [Gr. *Πύρρα.*] In Greek legend, the wife of Deucalion. See *Deucalion.*

Pyrrho (pir'ō). [Gr. *Πύρρων.*] Born in Elis, Greece, about 360 B. C.; died about 270 B. C. A Greek philosopher, the founder of the skeptical school.

Pyrrhus. See *Neoptolemus.*

Pyrrhus (pir'us). [Gr. *Πύρρος.*] Born about 318 B. C.; killed at Argos, Greece, 272 B. C. King of Epirus, one of the greatest generals of antiquity. He was invited by Tarentum to assist it against Rome in 280; defeated the Romans at Heraclea and Asculum in 279; remained in Sicily until 276; and was defeated by the Romans at Beneventum in 275.

Pythagoras (pi-thag'ō-rus). [Gr. *Πυθαγόρας.*] Born in Samos, Greece, probably about 582 B. C.; died at Metapontum, Magna Græcia, about 500 B. C. A famous Greek philosopher and mathematician. He emigrated to Crotona, Magna Græcia, about 529, and founded there a philosophic school. Later he removed to Metapontum.

Pytheas (pith'ē-as). [Gr. *Πυθέας.*] A Greek navigator and astronomer who lived in the second half of the 4th century B. C. He was a native of Massilia (Marseilles), and visited the coast of Spain, Gaul, and Great Britain. His works, fragments only of which remain, contain our earliest precise information concerning the northwestern countries of Europe.

Pythia (pith'i-ą). [Gr. *Πυθία.*] The prophetess of the Delphic oracle.

Pythian games. One of the four great national festivals of Greece, celebrated once in four years, in honor of Apollo, at Delphi.

Pythias (pith'i-as). [Gr. *Πυθίας.*] A Syracusan condemned to death by Dionysius I. See *Damon.*

Pythius (pith'i-us). [Gr. *Πύθιος.*] A surname of Apollo as the slayer of the Python.

Python (pī'thon). [Gr. *Πύθων.*] In classical antiquities and in the New Testament, a soothsaying spirit or demon; hence, also, a person possessed by such a spirit: especially, a ventriloquist. Some ancient writers speak of the serpent Python as having delivered oracles at Delphi before the coming of Apollo (who slew it), and down to the Roman imperial period we find the name often given to soothsayers. The spirit was supposed to speak from the belly of the soothsayer, who was accordingly called *ἐγγαστρίμυθος,* a ventriloquist, a word used in the Septuagint to represent the Hebrew *'ôbh,* often rendered *python* in the Vulgate. In Acts xvi. 16, the usual reading is "a spirit of Python," while some manuscripts read "a spirit, a Python."

Qua-. For names beginning thus, not given here, see *Kwa-*.

Quackenbos (kwak′en-bos), **George Payn.** Born at New York, Sept. 4, 1826; died July 24, 1881. An American educator. He graduated at Columbia in 1843, and was for many years principal of academies and colleges, and at one time was professor of rhetoric and English literature in the University of the City of New York. He edited the "Literary Magazine" 1848–50. He is known chiefly as the author of various text-books on United States history, grammar, rhetoric, arithmetic, and natural philosophy.

Quadi (kwā′di). [L. (Tacitus) *Quadi*, Gr. (Strabo) *Κοάδοροι.*] A German tribe, a part of the Suevi, the eastern neighbors of the Marcomanni in Bohemia, in the region back of the Danube about the March and the Taya. They were originally allies of the Marcomanni, but later (in the 4th century) appear in incursions into Roman territory in company with the Sarmatian Jazyges. They were ultimately included under the common name *Suevi*.

Quadra (kwā′drä), **Vicente.** A Nicaraguan politician, president March 1, 1871, to March 1, 1875. His term was peaceful and prosperous.

Quadrilateral (kwod-ri-lat′e-ral). The four fortresses of Legnago, Mantua, Peschiera, and Verona, in Italy. They are famous for their strength and for their strategic importance during the Austrian occupation of northern Italy.

Quadrilateral, Bulgarian. The four fortresses of Rustchuk, Schumla, Silistria, and Varna.

Quadruple Alliance, The. A league against Spain, formed in 1718 by Great Britain, France, Austria, and the Netherlands.

Quadruple Treaty, The. A league formed against the usurpers Dom Miguel of Portugal and Don Carlos of Spain in 1834. The signatory powers were Great Britain, France, Spain, and Portugal.

Quai d'Orsay (kā dor-sā′). The quay along the south bank of the Seine in Paris, on which are situated the department of foreign affairs and the building of the Corps Législatif; hence, the French foreign office, or the government in general (like the English *Downing street*).

Quaker (kwā′kėr), **The.** An opera by Charles Dibdin, produced in 1777.

Quaker City. Philadelphia, which was colonized by Quakers.

Quaker Poet, The. A name given to Bernard Barton, and also to John Greenleaf Whittier.

Quangsi. See *Kwangsi*.

Quangtong. See *Kwangtung*.

Quantock Hills (kwan′tok hilz). A range of hills in Somerset, England, west of Bridgwater.

Quantz (kwänts), **Johann Joachim.** Born near Göttingen, Jan. 30, 1697; died at Potsdam, Prussia, July 12, 1773. A celebrated German flute-player and composer for the flute.

Quaquas (kwā′kwäs). Indians of eastern Venezuela, south of the Orinoco, on the river Cuyuni: a branch, descended from those which were gathered into the mission villages in the 18th century, is found near the Gulf of Paria. The Quaquas formerly lived on the upper Orinoco, above the junction of the Meta, and they are said to have spoken a dialect of the Saliva language; but at present they speak Arawak, perhaps from long intercourse with that tribe. They are of a mild disposition, and agriculturists. Also written *Guaguas*, *Guaicas*, and *Guagcas*.

Quaregnon (kä-ren-yōn′). A town in the province of Hainaut, Belgium, 36 miles southwest of Brussels. Population (1890), 14,361.

Quarles (kwärlz), **Francis.** Born at Rumford, Essex, 1592: died Sept. 8, 1644. An English poet. He was educated at Christ's College, Cambridge, and became a student at Lincoln's Inn, London. He was city chronologer in 1639. Among his works (largely sacred poems) are "Divine Emblems" (1635), "Hieroglyphics" (1638), and a prose work, "Enchiridion" (1640).

The enormous popularity of Francis Quarles's "Emblems" and "Enchiridion," a popularity which has not entirely ceased up to the present day, accounts to some extent for the very unjust ridicule which has been lavished on him by men of letters of his own and later times. It is, of course, sufficiently absurd that such hasty and slovenly work should have been reprinted as fast as the presses could give it, when the "Hesperides" remained almost unnoticed. But the silly antithesis of Pope, a writer who, great as he was, was almost as ignorant of literary history as his model, Boileau, ought to prejudice no one, and it is strictly true that Quarles's enormous volume hides, to some extent, his merits.

Saintsbury, Hist. of Elizabethan Lit., p. 377.

Quarles (kwärlz), **John.** Born 1624: died 1665. An English poet and author, son of Francis Quarles.

Quarnero (kwär-nā′rō), **Gulf of.** An arm of the Adriatic Sea, southeast of Istria.

Quarrá (kwä-rä′). [Tigua name of central New Mexico.] A former village (pueblo) of Tigua Indians, situated in Valencia County, New Mexico, on the southern edge of the salt-basin of the Manzano. It was abandoned about 1674 on account of the hostility of the Apaches, the inhabitants fleeing to Tajique. The ruins of a large church of stone stand by the side of those of the village. The mission of Quarrá was founded shortly prior to 1632.

Quarrelers. See *Kutchin*.

Quartley (kwärt′li), **Arthur.** Born at Paris, May 24, 1839: died at New York, May 19, 1886. An American marine-painter. He was of English parentage: lived mostly in Baltimore and New York; and was elected national academician in 1886.

Quartu (kwär′tō), **Gulf of.** An arm of the Gulf of Cagliari, in Sardinia.

Quasimodo (kwä-si-mō′dō). [From the first words of the introit in the mass for Quasimodo Sunday.] A misshapen dwarf, one of the chief characters in Victor Hugo's "Notre Dame de Paris."

Quatre-Bras (kätr-brä′). A place in Belgium, 20 miles south by east of Brussels. It was the scene of a battle between the French under Ney and the Allies under Wellington, June 16, 1815 (two days before the battle of Waterloo), when Ney was forced to retreat.

Quatrefages de Bréau (kätr-fäzh′ dė brā-ō′), **Jean Louis Armand de.** Born at Berthezème, Gard, Feb. 10, 1810: died at Paris, Jan. 13, 1892. A French naturalist, professor (1855) of anatomy and ethnology at the Museum of Natural History in Paris. He published works on zoölogy and anthropology.

Quatre Fils Aymon (kätr fēs ā-mōn′), **Les.** 1. A medieval French prose romance of adventure, from a narrative poem by Huon de Villeneuve, taken from earlier chansons in the 13th century: a popular French chap-book was founded on it. Aymon de Dordogne has four sons who are knighted by Charlemagne: Renaud or Reynaud (it. Rinaldo), Guichard or Guiscard, Alard or Adelard, and Richard or Richardet. To Renaud or Rinaldo was given the celebrated horse Bayard (which see). Rinaldo appears in "Orlando Furioso," and also in Tasso's poems.

2. An opera by Balfe, produced at Paris in 1844.

Quatremère (kätr-mär′), **Étienne Marc.** Born at Paris, July 12, 1782: died there, Sept. 18, 1857. A French Orientalist, professor of Hebrew and Syriac at the Collège de France from 1819. He published "Recherches historiques et critiques sur la langue et la littérature de l'Egypte" (1808). "Mémoires historiques et géographiques sur l'Egypte" (1810), "Mémoire sur les Nabatéens" (1835), etc.

Quatremère de Quincy (kätr-mär′ dė kañ-sē′), **Antoine Chrysostome.** Born at Paris, Oct. 28, 1755: died at Paris, Dec. 8, 1849. A noted French archæologist and politician. He published "Dictionnaire de l'architecture," and critical works on Raphael, Michelangelo, Canova, etc.

Quatres Vents de l'Esprit (kätr vońt dė les-prē′), **Les.** [F., 'The Four Winds of the Spirit.'] A volume containing poems and a drama by Victor Hugo, published in 1881.

Quatre-Vingt-Treize. See *Ninety-Three*.

Quauhtemoc, or Quauhtemotzin. See *Guatemotzin*.

Quay (kwā), **Matthew Stanley.** Born at Dillsburg, York County, Pa., Sept. 30, 1833. An American Republican politician. He was admitted to the bar in 1854; obtained prominence in the politics of Pennsylvania; and has represented that State in the United States Senate since 1887. As chairman of the Republican National Committee he conducted the presidential campaign of 1888.

Qubad (pres. Pers. pron. kō-bȧd′, earlier kō-bȧd′), or **Kobad,** in Greek **Kobades.** The name of the 19th and 24th kings of the Sassanian dynasty. Kobad I., the son of Perozes (Firuz), reigned A. D. 488–498 and again 501 or 502–531. In the interval Zamues (Jamasp), Kobad's brother, dethroned him and compelled him to fly to the Huns, with whose assistance he recovered the throne. Kobad waged war with the Greek emperor Anastasius, but on the defection of his allies, the Huns, made peace with Anastasius on condition of receiving 11,000 pounds of gold. War with Constantinople was renewed in 524, in the reign of Justin I., and continued under Justinian I. He is the Kaiqubad of Firdausi. Kobad II. reigned Feb., 628,–July, 629. He put to death his father, Chosroes II., and his brothers and half-brothers to the number, it is said, of forty, and is represented as dying of remorse. It is more probable that he died of a plague which ravaged Persia at that time.

Quebec (kwe-bek′; F. pron. ke-bek′). A province of the Dominion of Canada, British North America. Capital, Quebec; chief city, Montreal. It is bounded by the unorganized territory and Labrador on the north, Labrador and the Gulf of St. Lawrence on the east, New Brunswick, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, and New York (partly separated by the St. Lawrence) on the south, and Ontario (partly separated by the Ottawa River) on the west. It is traversed by the Laurentian, Notre Dame, and other ranges of mountains. The chief river-system is that of the St. Lawrence. The fisheries and lumbering interests are important. It contains 63 counties. Government is vested in a lieutenant-governor, executive council, legislative council, and legislative assembly. It sends to the Dominion Parliament 24 senators and 65 representatives. The prevailing religion is the Roman Catholic. The inhabitants are largely of French origin, and the language is largely Canadian French. The region was explored by Cartier in 1535. The first permanent settlement was made by the French at Quebec in 1608. The territory was ceded by France to Great Britain in 1763; the province of Upper Canada was set off in 1791; and Upper Canada and Lower Canada were united in 1841 and separated in 1867. Area, 227,500 square miles. Population (1891), 1,488,535.

Quebec, The capital of the province of Quebec, Canada, situated at the junction of the St. Charles with the St. Lawrence, in lat. 46° 48′ N., long. 71° 12′ W. It is noted for its picturesque situation, and is the most strongly fortified city on the western continent. It has extensive trade; is a terminus of steamship lines; exports lumber, etc.; and is the seat of Laval University (Roman Catholic). The site was visited by Cartier in 1535. The city was founded by the French under Champlain in 1608; taken by the British in 1629 and restored in 1632; unsuccessfully attacked by the British in 1690; besieged by the British under Wolfe in 1759, and taken after the battle of Quebec (Sept., 1759); ceded to Great Britain in 1763; and unsuccessfully attacked by the Americans under Montgomery in 1775. The battle of Quebec was a victory on the Plains of Abraham, near Quebec, Sept. 13, 1759, gained by the British under Wolfe over the French under Montcalm. It resulted in the fall of Quebec, and ultimately in the loss of Canada to the French. Population (1891), 65,066.

Quedah. See *Kedah*.

Quedlinburg (kwed′lin-bōrg). A city in the province of Saxony, Prussia, situated on the Bode, near the Harz, 34 miles southwest of Magdeburg. It is noted for the production of vegetables, fruits, and especially of seeds, and has manufactures of cloth. The abbey church, or Schlosskirche, is a monument of much artistic importance. The main structure is of the early 11th century; the choir was modified in the 14th. The crypt is the original church of the 10th century: it is built over a still older chapel which contains the tombs of the emperor Henry I. and his consort Matilda. Quedlinburg was founded by Henry the Fowler; was frequently a royal residence; and was a Hanseatic town. It belonged to Saxony, and later to Brandenburg. Population (1890), 20,761.

Queen Anne's War. The name given in the United States to the war against the French and Indians 1702–13 (part of the War of the Spanish Succession).

Queen Charlotte (shär′lot) **Islands.** A group of islands in the Pacific, west of British Columbia, and belonging to that province. The chief islands are Graham Island and Moresby Island. The surface is mountainous. The inhabitants are Indians; their number is estimated at 2,000.

Queen Charlotte Sound. The continuation of Johnstone Strait, separating Vancouver Island from the mainland of British Columbia.

Queen City of the Lakes. Buffalo.

Queen City of the South. Sydney, Australia.

Queen City (or **Queen**) **of the West.** Cincinnati.

Queen Mab. A poem by Shelley, printed in 1813.

Queen Mary. A dramatic poem by Alfred Tennyson, published in 1875.

Queen of Cities. Rome.

Queen of Corinth, The. A play by Fletcher, Massinger, and others, produced before 1618 and printed in 1647.

Queen of Hearts, The. Elizabeth, queen of Bohemia, daughter of James I. of England.

Queen of Sheba. **1.** See *Sheba*.—**2.** An opera by Goldmark, produced at Vienna in 1875.

Queen of Tears. A name sometimes given to Mary, second wife of James II. of England.

Queen of the Antilles. Cuba.

Queen of the East. **1.** A name given to Antioch, in Syria.—**2.** A title of Zenobia, queen of Palmyra.—**3.** A name given to Batavia, in Java.

Queen of the North. Edinburgh.

Queen of the Sea. Tyre.

Queen's College. A college of Oxford University, England, founded in honor of Philippa, consort of Edward III., by her confessor Robert de Eglesfield, in 1340. The present buildings date from 1692, except the chapel, which is of 1714. The hall, built by Wyck, contains fine portraits. The High-street front has a circular belvedere, with coupled columns, over the entrance.

Queens' College. A college of Cambridge University, England, founded by Margaret of Anjou, consort of Henry VI., in 1448, and refounded by Elizabeth Woodville, consort of Edward IV., in 1465. The vaulted gateway passes under a square tower with octagonal battlemented turrets at the angles. The Great Court is bordered by the venerable chapel, hall, and library. There are three other old courts—the Cloister Court, Erasmus Court, and Walnut Tree Court—besides a modern one.

She [Queen Margaret] proposed to call it the College of St. Margaret and St. Bernard, but after her husband's deposition, when was thinking of another Pocket, the first master who had been appointed to that office by Queen Margaret, hastened with pardonable subservience to ingratiate himself with her successor, and so cleverly did he manage that Elizabeth Woodville consented to be named as co-foundress, and the college became "The Queens' College of St. Margaret and St. Bernard," now familiarly known simply as Queens' College. *Clark*, Cambridge, p. 145.

Queen's (kwēnz) **County.** A county in Leinster, Ireland. Chief town, Maryborough. It is bounded by King's County on the north, Kildare on the east, Carlow and Kilkenny on the south, and Tipperary and King's County on the west. Area, 664 square miles. Population, 1890, 86,888.

Queen's Exchange, The. A comedy by Richard Brome, printed in 1657, and reprinted with the title "The Royal Exchange" in 1661.

Queensferry (kwēnz'fer-i), or **South Queensferry.** A small seaport on the Firth of Forth, Scotland, 8 miles west of Edinburgh. The celebrated Forth Bridge crosses the Firth of Forth from South Queensferry in Linlithgowshire to North Queensferry in Fife.

Queen's Gardens. [Sp. *Jardines de la Reyna.*] A line of small islands along the southern coast of Cuba: so named by Columbus, who discovered them in 1494.

Queensland (kwēnz'land). A British colony in Australia. Capital, Brisbane. It is bounded by the Gulf of Carpentaria and Torres Strait on the north, the Pacific Ocean on the northeast and east, New South Wales and South Australia on the south, and South Australia and the Northern Territory on the west. It is traversed by low ranges parallel to the coast. Gold, tin, silver, and other metals are mined, but the chief industry is stock-farming. Government is vested in a governor, executive council, legislative council, and assembly. Queensland was explored by Flinders, Cook, Flinders, Mitchell, Leichhardt, etc., was made a penal settlement in 1826, was opened to free settlers in 1842, and was made a separate colony in 1859. Area, 668,497 square miles. Population (1891), 393,718, besides about 12,000 aborigines.

Queen's Marie, The. A Scottish ballad relating the death of Mary Hamilton, one of the "Queen's Maries" who are mentioned in many ballads. In this ballad the Maries are named as "Marie Seaton and Marie Beaton and Marie Carmichael and me" (Marie Hamilton). Keith names them as belonging to the families of Livingston, Fleming, Seatoun, and Beatoun. Scott's version, the first published, was made up from several other ballads.

Queenston (kwēnz'ton), or **Queenstown** (kwēnz'toun). A place in Ontario, Canada, situated about 5 miles north of Niagara Falls. It was the scene of a victory of the British under Brock over the Americans, Oct. 13, 1812.

Queenstown. A seaport in County Cork, Ireland, situated on Great Island 8 miles east-southeast of Cork. It is the seaport of Cork, and a port of call for transatlantic steamships. It was called Cove of Cork before the visit of Queen Victoria in 1849. Population (1891), 9,082.

Queerummania (kwēr-um-mā'ni-ā). The lands over which King Chrononhotonthologos reigned, in Henry Carey's tragical burlesque with the latter name.

Queiros (kā-e-ros'), or **Quiros** (kē-ros'), **Pedro Fernandes de.** Born about 1560; died at Panama, 1614. A Portuguese navigator who commanded an exploring expedition in the Pacific 1604–06, and discovered the New Hebrides.

Queiroz (kā-ē-rōs'), **José Maria Eça de.** Born at Povoade-Varzim, Nov. 25, 1845. A Portuguese novelist, author of "O crime do padre Amaro" (1874), etc.

Quelpaerd (kwel'pārd), or **Quelpart** (kwel'pārt). An island at the entrance of the Channel of Corea, situated 60 miles south of Lat. 34° north, and 60 miles from Corea.

Quemada (kā-mā'thä or -thä), **La.** [Sp., 'place burned over.'] A collection of ruins in the state of Zacatecas, Mexico, 35 miles west-southwest of Zacatecas. They include several large and very ancient buildings, a small pyramid, etc., and are remarkable for their massiveness and the absence of ornamentation. Nothing is known of their origin. Some of the early traditions mention this place as a temporary dwelling of the Aztecas during their migration from the north.

Quentin Durward (kwen'tin dėr'wärd). A novel by Sir Walter Scott, published in 1823. Quentin Durward is an archer of the Scottish Guard, who seeks his fortune in France in the reign of Louis XI.

Quera. See *Keresan*.

Quérard (kā-rär'), **Joseph Marie.** Born at Rennes, France, Dec. 25, 1797; died at Paris, Dec. 3, 1865. A noted French bibliographer. He published "La France littéraire" (1826–42), "La littérature française contemporaine" (1842–57), etc.

Quercy (kär-sē'). A former countship of France, situated in the general government of Guienne and Gascony, south of Limousin. It was mostly included in the present department of Lot. It shared generally the fortunes of Aquitaine.

Querecho (kā-rā'chō). A hunting tribe of the Apache group of North American Indians, met by Coronado in 1541 in eastern New Mexico. Oñate (1598) speaks of them as the Vaqueros, settled about the Pecos. They are also known as Teyas.

Querendis (kā-rän-dēs'). A numerous and warlike race of Indians, which, in the 16th century, occupied most of the territory now included in the provinces of Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic. The first settlers at Buenos Ayres had many conflicts with them, and they were never entirely subdued. The modern Pehelches (which see) appear to be their descendants. Probably the name Querendi was applied to them by the Guaranys.

Querer por Solo Querer (kā-rär' pōr sō'lō kā-rär'). [Sp., 'To Love for Love's Sake.'] A Spanish play by Mendoza, published in 1649.

Queres. See *Keresan*.

Querétaro (kā-rā'tä-rō). **1.** A state in Mexico, surrounded by San Luis Potosí, Hidalgo, Mexico, Michoacan, and Guanajuato. Area, 3,305 square miles. Population (1882), 211,475.—**2.** The capital of the state of Querétaro, situated 120 miles northwest of Mexico. It has important manufactures, particularly of cotton. The peace of Guadalupe-Hidalgo was ratified here in 1848, and here Maximilian was besieged and captured in 1867. Population (1882), 35,000.

Querfurt (kwär'fōrt). **1.** A former lordship in Saxony, holding of the empire. It was annexed to Prussia in 1815, and is now divided between the government districts of Merseburg and Potsdam.—**2.** A town in the province of Saxony, Prussia, situated on the Saale 34 miles west of Leipsic. Population (1890), 5,280.

Querouaille, Louise Renée de. See *Kéroualle*.

Quesada, Gonzalo Ximenez de. See *Ximenez de Quesada*.

Quesnay (kā-nā'), **François.** Born at Méré, near Montfort-l'Amaury, France, June 4, 1694; died at Paris, Dec. 16, 1774. A noted French political economist and physician, founder of the school of the physiocrats: surgeon to Louis XV. His chief work is "Tableau économique" (1758; limited first edition four). He also contributed to the "Encyclopédie," and wrote medical works, etc.

Quesnel (kā-nel'), **Pasquier (Paschasius).** Born at Paris, July 14, 1634; died at Amsterdam, Dec. 2, 1719. A French Roman Catholic theologian, a member of the Oratory, opposed by the Jesuits as a Gallicanist and Jansenist. His best-known work is "Reflexions morales sur le Nouveau Testament" ("Moral Reflections on the New Testament," 1687), condemned by Pope Clement XI. in the bull "Unigenitus" (1713).

Quesnoy (kā-nwä'), **Le.** A fortified town in the department of Nord, France, 10 miles southeast of Valenciennes. It has been many times taken, especially by Louis XI. in 1477, by Turenne in 1654, by Prince Eugene in 1712, by Villars in 1712, by the Austrians in 1793, and by the French under Scherer in 1794. Population (1891), 3,344.

Quesnoy-sur-Deule (kā-nwä'sür-dėl'). A town in the department of Nord, France, situated on the Deule 8 miles north-northwest of Lille. Population (1891), 5,488.

Quételet (ket-lä'), **Lambert Adolphe Jacques.** Born at Ghent, Feb. 22, 1796; died at Brussels, Feb. 17, 1874. A Belgian mathematician and astronomer, especially noted as a statistician. He was successively professor of mathematics at the royal college in Ghent (1819) and at the Athenæum, Brussels (1820), and astronomer and director of the observatory, Brussels (1856). He was the head of the statistical commission of Belgium. He published "Sur l'homme et le développement de ses facultés" (1835), "Sur la théorie des probabilités" (1846), "Du système social" (1848), "Anthropométrie" (1871), etc.

Quetta (kwet'tä). A town in Baluchistan, situated about lat. 30° 7′ N., long. 67° E., occupied by the British. It is an important strategic point at the end of the Bolan Pass, connecting the route between India and southern Afghanistan and Candahar with the extension of the British railway system. The headquarters of a district commanded by the British.

Quetzalcohuatl (kat-säl-kō-wä'tl). [Nahuatl: *quetzalli*, green feather, and *cohuatl*, snake.] A hierogram of the ancient Mexicans. Some stories represent him as one of the four principal gods, controlling the air and wind, and assisting in the creation of the world and man. But commonly he is a man with more or less supernatural attributes, and there are various confused accounts of how he came from a distant country, in the time of the Toltecs or before them, and ruled in Anahuac for many years with great wisdom. Then he went to Cholula, where he lived for 20 years and taught the people to weave, build stone houses, work gold and precious stones, work; but because he would not abolish human sacrifices he was opposed by the priests, and at length journeyed on to Tlapallan, probably on the Gulf coast, and disappeared over the sea, working miracles. Especially at Cholula, as the god of the air and rain, and human sacrifices were made to him. It would appear that the myth was greatly embellished by the Spanish writers, and made of Quetzalcohuatl a kind of prophet or apostle, a white and bearded man wearing a strange dress and practising severe penances, eventually identifying him with St. Thomas. Probably these later myths are due to responsible for the story that he foretold the coming of white men who should give the Indians a better government and religion. It is possible that there was in fact a historical personage of very ancient times. The Maya (Quiché) creative deity Gucumatz somewhat resembles Quetzalcohuatl, and the name has the same meaning.

Queux, Sir. See *Keig, Sir*.

Quevedo y Villegas (kā-vā'THō ē vēl-yā'gäs), **Francisco de.** Born at Madrid, Sept. 26, 1580; died at Villanueva de los Infantes, Spain, Sept. 8, 1645. A Spanish satirist, humorist, and novelist. He was employed in the civil service, and was imprisoned for political libel. Among his satirical works is "Sueños" ("Visions").

By these [prose satires] he is remembered and will always be remembered throughout the world. The longest of them, called "The History and Life of the Great Sharper, Paul of Segovia," was first printed in 1626, and gave to the fiction invented by Mendoza in his "Lazarillo," and has most of the characteristics of its class: showing, notwithstanding the evident haste and carelessness with which it was written, more talent and spirit than any of them except its prototype. Like the rest, it sets forth the life of an adventurer, cowardly, insolent, and full of resources, who begins in the lowest and most infamous ranks of society, but, unlike most others of his class, never fairly rises above his original condition; for all his ingenuity, wit, and spirit only serve him to struggle on as it were by accident, to some brilliant success, from which he is immediately precipitated by the discovery of his true character. *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., II. 286.

Quezaltenango (kā-thäl-tä-nän'gō). A town in Guatemala, 95 miles west-northwest of Guatemala. It is near the site of the ancient Quiché city of Xelahuh, and was founded by Alvarado in 1524. Population, about 24,000.

Qui-. For names beginning thus, not given here, see *Ki-*.

Quiberon (kē-brōn'). A small town and peninsula in the department of Morbihan, France, 22 miles southeast of Lorient. It was the scene of a landing of the French royalists in 1795, supported by an English fleet and by the Chouans. They were totally defeated by the republicans under Hoche, July 20, 1795.

Quiberon Bay. A small arm of the Bay of Biscay, east of Quiberon. It was the scene of a naval victory of the British under Hawke over the French under Conflans, Nov. 20, 1759.

Quiche (kē-chās'). A powerful Indian tribe of western Guatemala at the time of the conquest. They were one of the chief branches of the Maya stock, and, according to tradition, had originally formed part of the great Maya nation. After the breaking up of the original Maya empire, a series of struggles took place until the 12th or 13th century, when the Quiche dynasty became established. Later the Cakchiquels separated from them, and in time became divided into two tribes by the breaking off of the Zutugils. Thus at the beginning of the 16th century there were three great Maya tribes in Guatemala—the Quiches, Cakchiquels, and Zutugils: but of these the Quiches had a certain political and cultural preeminence

Quiches

Their capital was Utatlan, near the present town of Santa Cruz Quiche, northwest of Guatemala, and it is described as a large and fine city, fortified with great skill. The Quiches were ruled by hereditary chiefs, had a complicated system of laws and religion, and kept records in picture-writing. (See *Popol Vuh.*) They were the first Indians encountered by Alvarado when he entered Guatemala in 1524. Their chief, Tecum Uman, brought a vast army against the spaniards, but was defeated and killed; his son, Oxib Quich, was seized and hanged; the city of Utatlan was destroyed; and within a few months the Quiches were completely conquered, many of them being enslaved. Their descendants now form the peasantry of the same region.

Quichuas (kē-chō'äs). The dominant Indian race of Peru at the time of the Spanish conquest. Before the time of the Incas the highlands of Peru were inhabited by many tribes, all or most of which spoke dialects of the Quichua tongue and resembled each other in customs: possibly they were descended from the ancient Pirinas (which see). One of these tribes, in the valleys near Cuzco, rose to prominence under the Inca sovereigns during the 13th and 14th centuries; partly by conquest, partly by a liberal and conciliatory policy, they amalgamated the other tribes, and eventually established an empire which extended from Quito to central Chile. (See *Inca Empire.*) The later conquests along the coast and in the south and east brought in many tribes which were not of Quichua stock, and were never thoroughly amalgamated with the conquerors. In many respects the Quichuas were the most remarkable of American Indians. Their government was a form of state socialism, controlled by a hereditary aristocracy, the whole under the absolute control of a hereditary sovereign. (See *Incas.*) Their internal polity was singularly perfect. They planted maize, potatoes, yucca, etc., and they had long domesticated the llama and alpaca, using the former as a beast of burden and for food, and the latter for its wool, from which they spun fine cloth. They excelled in the working of pottery and in building; and they constructed roads from Cuzco to all parts of the country. They had no knowledge of writing or hieroglyphics, records and accounts being imperfectly kept by means of *quipus*, or knotted cords. Their religion included the recognition of a supreme being, who was worshiped as Pachacamac or Uiracocha; at Cuzco he was represented by a stone statue covered with gold, and also, it would appear, by a polished gold plate. The sun, moon, stars, and many lesser deities were adored with various ceremonies, the sun being particularly prominent. Animals were sometimes sacrificed at the festivals, but human sacrifices, if they existed, were very rare. After the fall of the Incas most of the Quichua tribes submitted to the Spaniards, and were permitted to keep their hereditary chiefs under the Spanish rule. Many of their laws were retained (see *Libro de Tasas*), and from the old system of common labor for the state the colonial *mitta* was evolved, by which every Indian community paid taxes in the enforced labor of a part of its members. This became, as a matter of course, a kind of slavery under which the Indians perished by thousands in the mines. In 1780 Tupac Amaru, a descendant of the Incas, led them in a formidable rebellion which was at length suppressed with great bloodshed. Quichua is still the common language in the interior of Peru, and a large proportion, even of the upper classes, is of Quichua blood. Some of the Amazonian tribes retain their old organization. The name *Quichua* was not originally a tribal designation, but referred to any mountaineer: it was first used for the language by the Jesuit missionaries. Also written *Quechuas, Kichuas,* and *Kechuas.*

Quichua stock. A linguistic stock of South American Indians, embracing the various Quichua tribes of Peru, the Quitus of Ecuador, etc., the Several tribes of northwestern Ecuador, and Colombia have adopted the Quichua language. Many ethnologists are inclined to unite the Aymaras of Bolivia with this stock.

Quickly (kwik'li), **Mistress** or **Hostess.** A servant to Dr. Caius in the "Merry Wives of Windsor"; also, a hostess in the first and second parts of "King Henry IV." and in "King Henry V."

Quicksilver (kwik'sil'vėr). **1.** A character in Chapman, Marston, and Jonson's play "Eastward Ho!": an idle and rowdy apprentice, a caricature of Luke Hatton.—**2.** A character in Warready's "Ten Thousand a Year": an undisguised caricature of Lord Brougham.

Quileute (kwil-e-öt'). A tribe of North American Indians. They formerly lived on the river of the same name, a short distance above and below its mouth, and on the adjacent coast of the Pacific, between the Makah of Wakiakum stock, on the north, and the Quaitso, a Salishan tribe, on the south, in the State of Washington. The Hoh formed the southern division of the tribe. Wars with the numerically superior Salishan tribes gradually reduced their number. The Quileute are now confined to Neah Bay reservation, Washington, where in 1885 they numbered about 250. The Hoh are on the Puyallup reservation, and number about 60. See *Chimakwan.*

Quilimane, or Kilimane (kē-lē-mä'nä). **1.** A river in Africa, the northern mouth of the Zambesi.—**2.** A town in Mozambique, situated on the river Quilimane in lat. 17° 52′ S., long. 37° 1′ E. It has considerable trade. Population, about 6,000.

Quillota (kēl-yō'tä). A town in the province of Valparaiso, Chile, 20 miles northeast of Valparaiso. Population, about 11,000.

Quiloa. See *Kilwa.*

Quilp (kwilp). In Dickens's "Old Curiosity Shop," a malicious dwarf who abuses his wife.

Quimper, or Quimper-Corentin (kan-pär'kō-ron-tan'). The capital of the department of Finistère, France, situated at the junction of the Steir and Odet, in lat. 48° N., long. 4° 6′ W. It is a seaport with considerable commerce, and contains the Cathedral of St. Corentin. It was the capital of the old county of Cornouailles, and suffered in the religious wars. Population (1891), commune, 17,406.

Quimperlé (kan-per-lā'). A town in the department of Finistère, France, situated at the junction of the Ellé and Isole, 11 miles northwest of Lorient. Population (1891), commune, 8,049.

Quin (kwin), **James.** Born at London, Feb. 24, 1693: died at Bath, England, Jan. 21, 1766. An English actor. He first appeared at Dublin in 1714, at London in 1717, and in 1720 he made a great success at Falstaff. He was the rival of Garrick until the latter became unmistakably more popular with the public, when Quin retired (1751) from the stage, reappearing only for benefits. His great parts were Falstaff, Maskwell, sir John Brute, Cato, Brutus, Volpone, etc.

Quinames (kē-nä'mäs), or **Quinametin** (kē-nä-mä-tēn'). In Mexican (Nahuatl) tradition, a fabled race of giants who were the first inhabitants of the plateau of Anahuac.

Quinault (kē-nō'), **Philippe.** Born at Paris, June 3, 1635; died Nov. 26, 1688. A French dramatist, the creator of the lyric tragedy. He wrote libretti for Lulli's operas, including "Roland" (1685), "Armide" (1686), etc.

Quinbus Flestrin. See *Flestrin.*

Quince (kwins), **Peter.** A carpenter in Shakspere's "Midsummer Night's Dream." He takes the part of stage-manager in the interlude. In the farce of "Bottom the Weaver," into which the comic parts of the "Midsummer Night's Dream" were worked, he becomes a pedant and stage-manager, and in Quince's translation of this farce was introduced to Germany as "Herr Peter Squenze."

Quincellianus. See *Quintilian.*

Quincy (kwin'zi). A city in Norfolk County, Massachusetts, situated on Quincy Bay in Boston harbor, 7½ miles south-southeast of Boston. It is famous for its granite-quarries. It was the birthplace of John Hancock, John Adams, and John Q. Adams. It was separated from Braintree in 1792. Population (1890), 16,723.

Quincy. A city, capital of Adams County, Illinois, situated on the Mississippi in lat. 39° 55′ N. It is an important railway centre; is a seat of river trade; and has flourishing manufactures of flour, etc., and commerce. It was laid out in 1825. Population (1890), 31,494.

Quincy, Edmund. Born at Braintree, Mass., 1681; died at London, 1738. An American jurist.

Quincy, Edmund. Born at Boston, Feb. 1, 1808; died at Dedham, Mass., May 17, 1877. An American reformer and writer. He was Josiah Quincy (1772–1864) whose biography he wrote (1867) and whose speeches he edited (1875).

Quincy, Josiah. Born at Boston, Feb. 23, 1744; died at sea, April 26, 1775. An American lawyer and patriot, grandson of Edmund Quincy (1681–1738). He was sent on a political mission to England 1774–75. He published various political works, including "Observations on the Act of Parliament commonly called the Boston Port Bill" (1774).

Quincy, Josiah. Born at Boston, Feb. 4, 1772: died at Quincy, Mass., July 1, 1864. An American statesman, orator, and historian; son of Josiah Quincy (1744–75). He was a Federalist member of Congress from Massachusetts 1805–13; opposed the embargo, the admission of Louisiana, and the War of 1812; was a member of the Massachusetts legislature; was mayor of Boston 1823–28; and was president of Harvard 1829–45. He wrote a "History of Harvard University" (1840), "Municipal History of Boston" (1852), "Life of J. Q. Adams" (1858).

Quincy, Quatremère de. See *Quatremère de Quincy.*

Quinebaug (kwin-e-bâg'). A river in southern Massachusetts and eastern Connecticut, which unites with the Shetucket 3 miles north of Norwich, Connecticut. Length, 80–90 miles.

Quinet (kē-nā'), **Edgar.** Born at Bourg, Ain, Feb. 17, 1803: died at Versailles, March 27, 1875. A French philosopher, poet, historian, and politician. After studying science and law by turns, he went to England and published "Les tablettes du Juif errant" (1823). An English translation of Herder's philosophy fell into his hands. He studied it at length, and then took up the original, upon which he finally based his "Idées sur la philosophie de l'histoire de l'humanité" (1825), a work that met with Goethe's hearty commendation. Further travels led him to Germany, Greece, Italy, Spain, and Portugal. He summed up his impressions in "De la Grèce moderne et de ses rapports avec l'antiquité" (1830), "Ahasvérus" (1833), "Allemagne et Italie" (1839), "Mes vacances en Espagne" (1840), etc. In connection with his studies and observations in foreign countries Quinet wrote a number of monographs and contributed many articles to the leading periodicals. He also composed a cycle of epic poems, including "Ahasvérus" (1832), "Napoléon" (1836), and "Prométhée" (1839). He lectured in the faculty of letters at Lyons, and in 1841 accepted a chair of Southern literature at the Collège de France. His best work of this period is "Le génie des religions" (1842). Quinet was always active in political life, and at one time spent several years (1851–58) in exile on account of his republican ideas. During his exile he resided in Brussels, where his activity was phenomenal.

Quito

Aside from numerous articles and pamphlets, he completed "Les révolutions d'Italie" in 1852, and published "Les esclaves" (1853), "Merlin l'enchanteur" (1860), "Œuvres poétiques" (1860), "Histoire de la campagne de 1815" (1862), "La révolution" (1865), "La création" (1870), "La république" (1872), and "L'Esprit nouveau" (1874).

Quinsigamond (kwin-sig'a-mond) **Lake.** A lake in Massachusetts, 2½ miles east of Worcester. Its outlet is by the Quinsigamond River into the Blackstone. Length, 5 miles.

Quintana (kēn-tä'nä), **Manuel José.** Born at Madrid, April 11, 1772: died there, March 11, 1857. A Spanish author. He was a lawyer; was secretary of the Cortes and regency during the struggle against Joseph Bonaparte; and was imprisoned 1814–20. Subsequently he was preceptor of the infant queen Isabella (1833), and in 1833 was made senator. Quintana was one of the first poets of his time, but he is best known for his "Vidas de Españoles celebres" (3 vols. 1807–34: many subsequent editions), which is one of the Spanish prose classics.

Quintilian (kwin-til'i-an) **(Marcus Fabius Quintilianus or Quinctilianus).** Born at Calagurris (Calahorra), Spain, about 35 A. D.: died about 95 A. D. A celebrated Roman rhetorician. He was educated at Rome; returned to his birthplace as teacher of oratory; and went back to Rome with Galba in 68. He taught rhetory there for 20 years. He was patronized by Vespasian and Domitian. His most celebrated work is his "Institutio Oratoria."

Some copies of Quintilian's Institutions of Oratory, very much corrupted and mutilated by the ignorance or presumption of copyists, were known in Italy before the fifteenth century. But in 1414, while the Council of Constance was sitting, at Lodi, in Lombard Italia, a man commissioned by the promoters of learning to proceed to that place, in search of ancient manuscripts, which were believed to be preserved in the monastic libraries of the city and its vicinity. His researches were rewarded by discovering in the monastery of St.-Gall, beneath a heap of long-neglected lumber, a perfect copy of the Institutions.

Winsor, Narrative and Crit. Hist. Am. Books, p. 168.

Quintus (kwin'tus). A son of Titus Andronicus in Shakspere's (?) "Titus Andronicus."

Quintus Curtius Rufus. See *Curtius.*

Quintus Icilius. See *Guichard.*

Quip for an Upstart Courtier, or a Quaint Dispute between Velvet-breeches and Cloth-breeches. A pamphlet printed by Robert Greene in 1592. It attacked Gabriel Harvey and his family in a few lines which were afterward recalled. It was mostly a reproduction of Thynne's "Debate between Pride and Lowliness," and satirized pride of attire, etc.

Quiriguá (kē-rē-gwä'), or **Quirihuá** (kē-rē-wä'). A site of ancient ruins in eastern Guatemala, on the river Motagua 13 miles south of Izabal. The remains include a pyramid of great size (?) formed of a single sculptured stone, etc. The place appears to have been abandoned before the Spanish conquest.

Quirinal (kwir'i-nal), **L. Mons Quirinalis** (monz kwir-i-nā'lis). The furthest north and the highest of the seven hills of ancient Rome, lying northeast of the Capitoline and northwest of the Viminal. It has its name from an old Sabine sanctuary of Quirinus (Mars). On the hill stands the palace of the Quirinal, the former summer palace of the Pope.

Quirinalia (kwir-i-nā'li-ä). In ancient Rome, a festival in honor of Quirinus, celebrated on Feb. 17, on which day Romulus was said to have been translated to heaven.

Quirinus (kwi-rī'nus). An Italian divinity, identified with Romulus and assimilated to Mars.

Quirinus. The pen-name of Dr. I. J. von Döllinger.

Quirites (kwi-rī'tēz). The citizens of ancient Rome considered in their civil capacity. The name *Quirites* pertained to them in addition to that of *Romani,* the latter designation having application in their political and military capacity.

Quirix. See *Kvicsoa.*

Quirk, Gammon, and Snap. A firm of rascally solicitors in Warren's "Ten Thousand a Year." See *Gammon.*

Quiros. See *Queiros.*

Quissama (kē-sä'mä). See *Kisama.*

Quistello (kwis-tel'lō). A town in the province of Mantua, Italy, situated on the Secchia 14 miles southeast of Mantua. Here, 1734, the Imperialists defeated the French and Sardinians. Population (1881), commune, 10,492.

Quiteria (kē-tä'rē-ä). The lost bride of Camacho. See *Camacho.*

Quitman (kwit'man), **John Anthony.** Born at Rhinebeck, N. Y., Sept. 1, 1799: died at Natchez, Miss., July 7, 1858. An American politician and general. He served in the Texan war for independence in 1836, and was distinguished in the Mexican war at Monterey, Vera Cruz, Puebla, and Chapultepec. He was governor of the city of Mexico in 1847; governor of Mississippi 1850–52; and Democratic member of Congress from Mississippi 1855–58.

Quito (kē'tō). The capital and, except Guayaquil, the largest city of Ecuador, situated on the plateau of the Andes, 9,350 feet above the sea, in lat. 0° 13′ 18″ S., long. 78° 27′ 30″ W. It lies

at the base of the Pichincha volcano, and Cotopaxi, Cayambe, Antisana, and several other lofty peaks are in the immediate vicinity, surrounding a basin called the valley or plain of Quito. The city is an archbishop's seat, and contains numerous convents, a university, etc. It was the ancient capital of the Quitus and later of Atahualpa, and was conquered by the Spaniards under Benalcazar and Alvarado in 1534. Population, about 35,000.

Quito, Audience of. The chief court and governing body of Quito or Ecuador during the colonial period. Quito was long a province of Peru, and when the first audience was established, in 1563 it was made subordinate to that of Lima. The president of the audience was also governor of the province; he was appointed by the crown, but answered directly to the viceroy at Lima. From 1710 to 1722 Quito was attached to New Granada. The audience was abolished in 1718 when New Granada became a viceroyalty, but was restored in 1739, and thereafter remained subordinate to Peru until the revolution of 1822, when Quito was incorporated with Colombia. The name Ecuador was adopted in 1833, when the country became independent.

Quito, Kingdom of. The ancient domain of the Quitu Indians. It comprised a large part of the highlands of Ecuador. See *Quitus*.

Quito, Kingdom or **Presidency of.** The colonial name of Ecuador. See *Quito, Audience of*.

Quitus (kē'tŏs). A very ancient and powerful Indian tribe of the highlands of Ecuador. According to the doubtful traditions preserved by Velasco, they had a monarchical form of government, and their kings reigned for many generations at Quito. They were probably of the Quichua stock. Like their Peruvian neighbors, they were well advanced in civilization, and the strength of their empire is shown by the fact that the Incas subdued them only after many years of war (1460–87). Their descendants form a large portion of the Indian population of Ecuador, speaking a dialect of Quichua.

Quivas (kē'vās). An Indian tribe of Venezuela, on the upper Orinoco near the confluence of the Meta. It is said that they formerly lived on the Casiquiare in Colombia. They are very savage, and enemies of the whites, frequently attacking travelers. Their language has been referred to the Carib stock.

Quivira (kē-vē'rä). **La Gran.** [Sp., 'the great Quivira.'] The name given, in the second half of the 18th century, to the ruins of the Pueblo pueblo of Tabira, south of the salt-deposits of the Manzano. The origin of this designation was a geographical misunderstanding, coupled with the fabulous tales about the wealth of the Quivira tribe.

Quixote, Don. See *Don Quixote*.

Quixote of the North, The. Charles XII. of Sweden.

Quomodo (kwō-mō'dō). In Middleton's play "Michaelmas Term," a woolen-draper and usurer, whose amusingly frustrated ambition is to be a landed proprietor.

Quongti Richard. A pseudonym of Macaulay.

Quoratean (kwo-ra-tē'an), or **Quoratem.** [From the native name of Salmon River.] A linguistic stock of North American Indians. It embraces the Kwick and Kwatsen, or possibly, comprising language-villages on the Klamath River and its tributaries, from the mouth of Hoopa Camp to Requa on Salmon Creek, 7 miles to the Salmon from its mouth but sometimes ascending 10 miles to Orleans. Number between 500 and 600. See *Petit*.

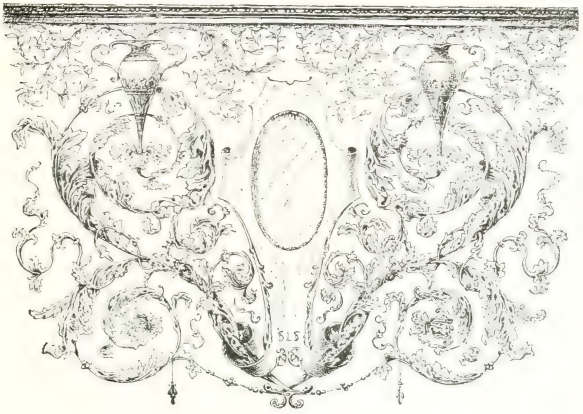
Quoratem. See *Quoratean*.

Quorra. See *Niger*.

Quotem (kwō'tem). **Caleb.** A character in "The Review," by Colman the Younger. The character was taken by him from an unsuccessful operetta, "Caleb Quotem and his Wife," and "Poetry, and Pattypan," by Henry Lee. Quotem is employed to perform naturally by nature jack of all trades as menial servant, the sign over his door "Quotem, Auctioneer, Broker, Glazier, Engraver, Apothecary, Schoolmaster, Watchmaker, Sign-Painter, etc., etc. N.B. This is the Parish Clerk's. Time Agues and Teach the Use of the Globes."

Quran. See *Koran*.

Qwinctunnetun (ckwin'shtun-nā'tun). ['People among the gravel.'] A subdivision (village) of the Pacific division of the Athapascan stock of North American Indians; also known as the Wishtenatin or Pistol Rivers (so called from their former habitat on Pistol River, Oregon). The survivors are on the Siletz reservation, Oregon. See *Athapascan*.



Ra (rä). In Egyptian mythology, the sun-god, a type of the supreme deity, always victorious; the protector of mankind, vanquisher of evil. He was frequently associated or confounded with other gods, as Amun-ka, or Sebek-Ra. In art he was represented either hawk-headed or in human form, exhibiting on his head the solar disk with the uræus. As the emblem of supreme power, every Egyptian king was styled his son.

Raab (räb). A river in Styria and Hungary which joins an arm of the Danube at Raab. Length, about 150 miles.

Raab, Hung. **Győr** (jër) or **Nagy-Győr** (nodj'-jër'). A royal free city, capital of the county of Raab, situated at the junction of the Raab and an arm of the Danube (the "Little Danube"), 63 miles west by north of Budapest. It has important trade. It contains a cathedral, and the Abbey of St. Martinsberg is in the vicinity. It was an ancient Roman town; was held by the Turks in 1594–98; and was formerly strongly fortified. Near it, June 14, 1809, the French under Prince Eugene defeated the Austrian forces under Archduke John. It was held by the Hungarians in 1848–1849, and stormed by the Austrians in 1849. Population (1890), 22,705.

Raasay, or **Rasay** (rä'sā). An island of the Inner Hebrides, Inverness-shire, Scotland, separated from the Isle of Skye on the west by Raasay Sound. Length, 13 miles.

Rab. See *Arbe.*

Rab (räb) (**Abba Areka**). Born 175; died 247. A celebrated rabbi in Babylonia, the most important Jewish personage of his period. He held for a time the post of agoranomos (inspector of markets), was one of the collectors of the Mishna; founded the celebrated Jewish academy at Sora; and introduced many reforms, more especially in the marriage laws and the practice of the courts of justice.

Rabagas (rä-bä-gäs'). A play by Sardou, produced in 1872.

Rab and his Friends. See *Brown, John* (1810–1882).

Rabanus, or **Hrabanus,** or **Rhabanus** (rä-bä'-nŏs), **Maurus** ('the Moor'). [OHG. *Hraban,* raven.] Born at Mainz about 776; died at Winkel, Germany, Feb. 4, 856. A German theologian, abbot of Fulda, and later (847) archbishop of Mainz. He was a disciple of Alcuin, and before his elevation to the archiepiscopate taught theology, philosophy, poetry, and rhetoric at Paris in a school established there by Anglo-saxon monks. He wrote commentaries and theological works (edited by Colvenerius, 1627).

Rabât (rä-bät'), or **New Sallee.** A seaport in Morocco, situated at the mouth of the Bu Regreg, opposite Sallee, in lat. 34° N. It has important manufactures of leather, carpets, cotton and woolen, etc., and has a crossing and general trade. Population, 20,000. Also *Ribat, Ribat, Arbet, Arbat, Rbat,* etc.

Rabbah, or **Rabba,** or **Rabbath-Ammon.** See *Philadelphia.*

Rabelais (rab'e-lā'), **François.** Born at Chinon, Touraine, probably in 1495; died at Paris (?), April 9, 1553. A celebrated French humorist. He attended school at an abbey near his native town, and went to the university of La Rochelle or Montpellier. In compliance with the wishes of his father, Thomas Rabelais, he became a monk and spent some 15 years in seclusion as a monk at the Cordelier convent of Fontenay-le-Comte (1509–24). He was transferred thence to the order of Benedictine monks at Maillezais, and his occupations during the 6 years that followed are not well defined. In 1530 he is found studying medicine at Montpellier, and two years later practising the profession at Lyons, though he took the doctor's degree in 1537 only. He devoted a great deal of his time to writing, and yet led a wandering life in France and in Italy. He was in charge of the parish of Meudon 1550–52, and died shortly afterward, presumably in Paris. Besides composing yearly almanacs, of which but a few fragments are preserved to this day, Rabelais edited various old medical treatises, and made his lasting reputation with the novels "Pantagruel" (1533) and "Gargantua" (1535), of which the latter comes first in point of the story they both tell. They were published under the name of Alcofribas Nasier, which is simply the anagram of François Rabelais. Their success was such as to encourage a sequel. Subsequent volumes came out under Rabelais's own name, the third in 1545, the fourth in 1552, and the fifth as a posthumous work in 1564.

Rabelais, The English. An epithet given to Swift, Amory, and Sterne.

Rab-mag (rab-mag'). The title of a Babylonian officer mentioned in Jer. xxxix. 3: possibly the chief of the Magi, a class of soothsayers.

Rabshakeh (rab-shak'ē). [Assyro-Babylonian *rab šaq.*] The title of a Babylonian officer (2 Ki. xviii. 17, Isa. xxxvi. 2), probably general or commander.

Rabutin (rä-bü-tan'), **Roger de,** Comte de Bussy, known as **Bussy-Rabutin** (bü-sé'-rä-bü-tan'). Born at Epiry, Nièvre, France, April 18, 1618: died at Autun, France, April 9, 1693. A French officer and writer. He wrote "Histoire amoureuse des Gaules" (1665; a kind of scandalous chronicle recording gossip about the ladies of the court), "Mémoires," and "Lettres."

Raccoon (ra-kön'), or **Coon** (kön), **River.** A river in Iowa, a tributary of the Des Moines, which it joins at Des Moines. Length, about 175 miles.

Race (rās), **Cape.** A headland at the southeastern extremity of Newfoundland.

Race of Alderney. That part of the English Channel which lies between Alderney and the neighboring coast of France (department of Manche).

Rachel (rā'chel). [Heb., 'a ewe'; F. *Rachel,* It. *Rachele,* Sp. *Raquel,* Pg. *Rachel,* G. *Rahel.*] The daughter of Laban, sister of Leah, and wife of Jacob: mother of Joseph and Benjamin.

Rachel (rä-shel'), **Élisa** or **Élisabeth Félix,** called. Born at Mumpf, Aargau, Switzerland, Feb. 28, 1821 (March 24, 1820?): died near Cannes, France, Jan. 3, 1858. A celebrated French tragedienne, of Hebrew descent. She was a street-singer in Lyons in 1831 with her sister Sophie, known as Sarah. Choron, director of a school of music, hearing her, was struck with the quality of her voice, and took her with her family to Paris, where she entered his academy. She soon lost her voice, however, and studied the dramatic art with Saint-Aulaire. He had a small theater known as "La Salle Molière," where he produced plays with his pupils as actors. Rachel played soubrettes and tragic parts there from 1834 to 1836. She began to attract attention, and was admitted to the Conservatoire in 1836; made rapid progress; resigned in 1837; appeared at the Gymnase in July of that year; and in 1838 appeared as Camille in "Horace" at the Théâtre Français. Her success was extraordinary, in the greenroom and orchestra as well as in the house. From this time her reputation was secure. She went to England in 1841, and to America in 1855, where she contracted a cold that ended in her fatal illness. Her finest parts were in the plays of Corneille and Racine; a kind of "Adrienne Lecouvreur" she also played Jeanne Darc, Mademoiselle de Belle Isle, Cléopatre, etc.

Racine (ra-sēn'). A city, capital of Racine County, Wisconsin, situated on Lake Michigan 23 miles south of Milwaukee. It has a flourishing trade in grain, and important manufactures (threshing-machines, wagons, etc.). It was settled in 1834. Population (1890), 21,014.

Racine (rä-sēn'), **Jean Baptiste.** Born at La Ferté-Milon, Dec. 21, 1639: died at Paris, April 26, 1699. A celebrated French tragic poet. He lost his parents at a very early age, and was brought up by his grandparents. His studies, begun when he was about 10 years old, at the school of Beauvais, were continued at Port Royal, and finished at the Collège d'Harcourt (1658–1659). On graduating, he went to live with a cousin of his, who was in the service of the Duke de Luynes. He was well received in society, and made stanch friends among men of literary bent. His early training in Greek and Latin classics, especially the former, had been very thorough, and his talents all ran in the direction of intellectual pursuits. He attracted attention in this line for the first time by an ode written for the marriage of Louis XIV., and entitled "Les nymphes de la Seine" (1660). A couple of short comedies, "Amasie" (1660) and "Les amours d'Ovide" (1661), are among his first attempts as a playwright, and unfortunately are now lost. His friendly relations with men like La Fontaine, Boileau, and Molière led him to devote himself to writing for the stage: he thus produced a couple of plays, "La Thébaide" (1661) and "Alexandre" (1665). His first real success as a dramatic poet was scored in "Andromaque" (1667), which is the initial tragedy in a long series of masterpieces. He attempted comedy next in "Les plaideurs" (1668), but reverted completely to tragedy in "Britannicus" (1669), "Bérénice" (1670), "Bajazet" (1672), "Mithridate" (1673), "Iphigénie" (1674), and "Phèdre" (1677). Racine's enemies conspired against him at this juncture, and preferred to him a minor poet named Pradon, who had written a rival tragedy on "Phèdre" which they extolled far above Racine's play. The great poet abstained then for a number of years from composing tragedies, but finally, at the request of Madame de Maintenon, wrote a couple of plays of great lyric beauty, dealing with subjects from the Bible: "Esther" (1689) and "Athalie" (1691). Besides the above, Racine composed four hymns that rank among the finest productions in lyric poetry of his day, also an "Abrégé de l'histoire de Port-Royal," and a few other minor writings. The best edition of Racine's works was made by Paul Mesnard for the "Collection des grands Ecrivains de la France" (1865–74). Racine was made a member of the French Academy in 1673.

Racine, Louis. Born at Paris, Nov. 6, 1692: died there, Jan. 29, 1763. A French poet, son of J. B. Racine whose biography he wrote (1747).

Racket (rak'et), **Mrs.** A character in Mrs. Cowley's comedy "The Belle's Stratagem": "a qualified flirt, the incarnation of vivacity and good humour."

Racket Lake (rak'et lāk). A lake in the Adirondacks, in Hamilton County, northern New York. Its outlet is by Long Lake and Racket River into the St. Lawrence.

Racket River. A river in the northern part of New York. It joins the St. Lawrence 45 miles northeast of Ogdensburg. Length, about 135 miles.

Raclawice (rät-slä-vēt'se). A village in the government of Kielce, Russian Poland, north of Cracow. Here, April 4, 1794, the Poles under Kosciuszko defeated the Russians.

Racow. See *Rakow.*

Rada (rä'dä), **Juan de.** Born in Castile about 1490: died at Janja, Peru, 1542. A Spanish cavalier. He followed Alvarado to Guatemala and Peru (1534), was with the elder Almagro in Chile (1535–36), and later headed the conspiracy against Pizarro, killing him, it is said, with his own hand (June 26, 1541). Rada then declared young Diego Almagro governor of Peru, and ruled through him until his sudden death while marching to Cuzco.

Radack (rä'däk), or **Ratak** (rä'täk), **Islands.** A chain of islands in the Pacific, nearly parallel with the Ralik chain, and with it forming the Marshall group.

Radagaisus (rad-a-gā'sus), or **Radagais** (rad-a-gās'). Died 406 A. D. A leader of an army of Suevi, Vandals, and other tribes which invaded Italy in 406 A. D. He was defeated by Stilicho at Fesulæ, and surrendered on condition of having his life spared. He was, however, treacherously put to death.

Radautz (rä'douts). A town in Bukowina, Austria-Hungary, situated on a subtributary of the Sereth 31 miles south of Czernowitz. Population (1891), commune, 12,895.

Radcliffe (rad'klif). A town in Lancashire, England, situated on the Irwell 7 miles northwest of Manchester. Population (1891), 20,020.

Radcliffe, Mrs. (**Ann Ward**). Born at London, July 9, 1764: died there, Feb. 7, 1823. An English novelist. She appears to have reached the culmination of her romantic novel, and her imitators have produced little that is new in the way of conjuring up imaginary horrors. Among her novels are "The Castles of Athlin and Dunbayne," "The Sicilian Romance" (1790), "Romance of the Forest" (1791), "The Mysteries of Udolpho" (1794), "The Italian" (1797), etc.

Radcliffe, James, Earl of Derwentwater. Born 1689: beheaded in London, Feb. 24, 1716. An English Catholic nobleman, a leader in the rebellion of 1715.

Radcliffe, John. Born at Wakefield, England, 1650: died near London, Nov. 1, 1714. An English physician, founder of the Radcliffe Library. He studied at Oxford, and in 1684 settled at London as a medical practitioner. He obtained great celebrity as a physician, and attended several members of the royal family. He entered Parliament in 1713. He left £40,000 for the erection of the library at Oxford which bears his name.

Radcliffe (rad'klif) **College.** An institution of learning situated at Cambridge, Massachusetts. It was founded in 1879 as "The Society for the Collegiate Instruction of Women," popularly known as "the Harvard Annex," with the purpose of giving to women a collegiate education of the same character as that afforded to the students of Harvard College. The instruction has always been given by the professors and the teachers of Harvard. At first it conferred no degree, but only a certificate that the graduate had taken the same courses and passed the same examinations as a graduate of Harvard College. In 1894 it was formally incorporated by the Massachusetts legislature as a degree-giving body, its degrees to be coun-

tersigned by the president of Harvard, and its instruction and general management to be under the direction of the corporation of Harvard College. The name Radcliffe was given in honor of Lady Mowlson, whose maiden name was Anne Radcliffe, and who gave one hundred pounds to Harvard College in 1643, the first gift made to the college by a woman. In 1894 Radcliffe College had about 250 students.

Radcliffe Library. A library (originally medical) connected with the University of Oxford, England: founded by John Radcliffe.

Radetzky, or **Radetzki** (rä-det'skē), **Feodor.** Born at Kazan, July 28, 1820: died at Odessa, Feb. 26, 1890. A Russian general. He distinguished himself in the Russo-Turkish war by his successful defense of the Shipka Pass, Aug.–Sept., 1877.

Radetzky, or **Radetzki, Joseph Wenzel,** Count Radetzky de Radetz. Born at Trzebnitz, near Klattau, Bohemia, Nov. 2, 1766: died at Milan, Jan. 5, 1858. An Austrian field-marshal. He served against the Turks, and against the French at Hohenlinden, Aspern, Wagram, etc.; was chief of staff in the campaigns of 1813–15; became commander in Italy in 1831; was defeated by the Sardinians at Goito in 1848; and defeated them at Custozza in 1848, and at Mortara and Novara in 1849, and captured Venice. He was governor of Upper Italy 1857.

Radha (rä'dhā). [Skt., 'success, blessing.'] In Sanskrit mythology: (*a*) The foster-mother of Karna. Her husband, Adhiratha, the charioteer of King Shura, found Karna, the illegitimate son of Pritha or Kunti by the Sun, exposed on the Jumna by his mother, and reluctantly adopted him as his own son. See *Karnaka.* (*b*) A worshiper of Gopi, the favorite mistress of Krishna when at Vrindavana among the cowherds, and a principal character in Jayadeva's "Gitagovinda." She is sometimes held to typify the human soul attracted toward Krishna as the divine goodness, sometimes the divine love by which the Supreme returns after other affections. She is also regarded as an avatar of Lakshmi as Krishna is of Vishnu.

Radhanpur (rad-han-pōr'), or **Rahdunpur** (rä-dun-pōr'). **1.** A native state in India, under British protection, situated about lat. 23° 40' N., long. 71° 40' E. Area, 1,150 square miles. Population (1881), 98,129.—**2.** The capital of the state of Radhanpur. Population (1881), 14,722.

Radnor (rad'nor). A county of South Wales. It is bounded by Montgomery on the north, Shropshire on the northeast, Hereford on the east, Brecknock on the south, and Brecknock and Cardigan on the west. The surface is generally hilly. Area, 470 square miles. Population (1891), 21,791.

Radtzell (rä'dolf-tsel), or **Zell** (tsel). A town in the circle of Constance, Baden, situated on the Untersee arm of Lake Constance, 11 miles northwest of Constance.

Radom (rä'dōm). **1.** A government of Russian Poland, surrounded by the governments of Kielce, Piotrkow, Warsaw, Siedlce, and Lublin, and by Galicia. Area, 4,102 square miles. Population (1890), 782,274.—**2.** The capital of the government of Radom, situated on the Mleczna 59 miles south of Warsaw. Population (1890), 16,065.

Radowitz (rä'dō-vits), **Joseph Maria von.** Born at Blankenburg, Germany, Feb. 6, 1797: died Dec. 25, 1853. A Prussian general and politician, of Hungarian descent. He was a deputy to the Erfurt parliament in 1848, and to the Erfurt parliament in 1850. He was a friend and confidential adviser of Frederick William IV., and was a leader of the anti-revolutionary party.

Radstadt (rät'stät). A town in Salzburg, Austria-Hungary, situated on the Enns 31 miles south by east of Salzburg. It was formerly of importance.

Rae (rā), **John.** Born in the Orkney Islands, 1813: died at London, July 21, 1893. A British arctic explorer. He studied medicine at Edinburgh, and was for a time a ship's surgeon in the employment of the Hudson Bay Company. He made explorations in 1845 and 1846–47. In 1848 he went with Richardson in search of Franklin. In 1854 King William's Land to be an island and discovered traces of Sir John Franklin 1853–1854. In 1864 he made a telegraphic survey across the Rocky Mountains.

Raeburn (rā'bėrn), Sir **Henry.** Born at Stockbridge, near Edinburgh, March 4, 1756: died there, July 8, 1823. A Scottish portrait-painter. He was educated at Heriot's Hospital, and at 15 apprenticed to a goldsmith at Edinburgh. From this he passed to miniature-painting and to oil-painting, entirely self-taught. He visited Sir Joshua Reynolds in London, and later (1778) went to Italy, returning to Edinburgh in 1780, where he remained. He painted portraits of Scott, Blair, Robertson, Dugald Stewart, etc. In 1814 he was made associate royal academician; and in 1815 royal academician.

Rædwald (rad'wäld), or **Redwald** (red'wäld). A powerful king of East Anglia (about 610–617): included among the Bretwaldas.

Ra-en-ka (rä'en-kä'). A remarkable work of early Egyptian art, in the museum at Gizeh, Egypt. It is a figure of wood, of over half natural size, representing a middle-aged man standing in the attitude of a person directing workmen. The eyes are inlaid. The figure is very lifelike. Commonly called the Sheikh el Beled, or village sheikh. He was an overseer of public works in the time of the 4th dynasty.

Raetia. See *Rhætia.*

Rafael. See *Raphael.*

Raff (räf), **Joseph Joachim.** Born at Lachen, Schwyz, Switzerland, May 27, 1822: died at Frankfort-on-the-Main, June 24, 1882. A German composer. His works number nearly 300, including symphonies (among which are "Im Walde," "Leonore," etc.), sonatas, songs, quartets, and operas. Among the last are "Konig Alfred" (1850), "Dame Kobold" (1870), etc.

Raffaello, or **Raffaelle.** See *Raphael.*

Raffles (raf'lz), Sir **Thomas Stamford.** Born at sea, July 5, 1781: died July 5, 1826. An English colonial governor and administrator in Java and Sumatra. He published a "History of Java" (1817).

Rafinesque (rä-fē-nesk'), **Constantine Smaltz.** Born at Galatz, Constantinople, 1784: died at Philadelphia, Sept. 18, 1842. A French-American botanist. He published several works on botany and miscellaneous subjects.

Rafn (räfn), **Karl Christian.** Born at Brahesborg, Fünen, Denmark, Jan. 16, 1795: died at Copenhagen, Oct. 20, 1864. A noted Danish antiquary. He published various works on Northern antiquities, and is best known from his "Antiquitates Americanæ" (1837), on the medieval (tenth century) discoveries and the settlements from the 11th to the 14th century of the Scandinavians in America.

Raft of the Medusa, A. A painting by Géricault, in the Louvre, Paris. The raft bears the dying survivors of the lost frigate. It is a dramatic presentation of suffering and despair. The picture created a sensation, when exhibited in 1819, as one of the earliest strongly defining the drama from the new Romantic school.

Ragatz, or **Ragaz** (rä-gäts'). A watering-place in the canton of St.-Gall, Switzerland, situated on the Tamina in lat. 47° N., long. 9° 30' E. It is noted for its hot springs, and has about 50,000 visitors annually. The town is situated near the Pfäfers Ovidus, celebrates over the Austrians, 1446, by which the independence of the former was materially strengthened.

Raghava (rä'gha-va). [Skt., 'descendant of Raghu.'] In Sanskrit mythology, a name of Rama.

Raghu (rä'g-hö). In Hindu mythology, an ancient king, ancestor of Rama (whence the latter is called Raghava, 'descendant of Raghu').

Raghuvansha (ra-g-hö-van'sha). [Skt., 'the Raghu race.'] A Sanskrit poem, ascribed to Kalidasa, on the history of Ramachandra, the Raghuide. Its date cannot, according to Jacobi, be earlier than the 4th century A. D. It has been translated into Latin by Stenzler, and into English by Griffiths.

Raglan, Lord. See *Somerset, Fitzroy James Henry.*

Ragman Roll. **1.** A collection of parchments containing the record of the fealty of Scottish barons, clergy, and gentry to Edward I. of England when in Scotland in 1296.

In the Chronicle of Lanercost (edited by Stevenson, page 261) we read that an instrument or charter of subjection and homage to the Kings of England is called by the Scots "ragas, because of the many seals hanging from it. "(Cum instrumenta sive cartam subjectionis et homagii faciendi regibus Angliæ . . . a Scottis propter multa sigilla dependentia ragman vocatur." That is the sense in which Langland uses the word. Afterwards in Wyntoun's Chronicle, Douglas and Dunbar, "ragman" and "ragment" mean a long piece of writing, anything long and tedious. "Ragman's roll" is one of time, it is said, "ragman's roll" became "rigmarole."

Morley, English Writers, IV. 291.

2. A poem printed by Wynkyn de Worde, consisting of a list of good and bad women in alternate stanzas.

Ragnar Lodbrok (räg'när-lōd'brōk). A semi-legendary Norse viking, supposed to have invaded England about the end of the 8th century.

Ragnarök (räg'nä-rök'). [From Icel. *ragna rökr,* twilight of the gods (G. *Götterdämmerung*), from *ragna,* gen. of *regin, regin,* neut. pl., the gods (= Goth. *ragin,* counsel, will, determination, from *ragnes,* counselor), and *rökr,* twilight, dimness, vapor: but see *ragna rök,* the history of the gods and the world, esp. with ref. to the last judgment, doomsday, from *rök,* reason, judgment.] In Old Norse mythology, the general destruction of the gods in a great battle with the evil powers, in which the latter also perish and the universe is consumed by fire. It is followed by the regeneration of all things. A new earth rises from the sea; sons of Odin and of Thor, gods who represent the regenerative forces of nature, reappear, together with Baldur and Hödur (Old Norse *Hodhr*), gods of the year's seasons, and the earth is peopled anew.

Ragotzky. See *Rakoczy.*

Raguet (rä-gā'), **Condy.** Born at Philadelphia, Jan. 28, 1784: died there, March 22, 1842. An American political economist. He published "Principles of Free Trade" (1833), "Currency and Banking" (1839), etc.

Ragusa (rä-gö'sä), [It. *Ragusa,* It. *Ragusa,* Slav. *Dubrovnik,* Turk. *Dupcovnik.*] A seaport of Dalmatia, Austria-Hungary, situated on the Adriatic in lat. 42° 38' N., long. 18° 9' E. It consists of the chief building across the citadel and the modified palace. It is strongly fortified. It was settled in the 7th century; was recognized by the emperor from Old Ragusa and by slavs, became a republic, a republic noted became under the protection of Hungary, broke up, was a flourishing maritime state in the 15th century; was nearly destroyed by an earthquake in 1667, became the seat of a flourishing literature; was occupied by the French in 1806; and was given to Austria in 1814. Population (1890), commune, 11,177.

Ragusa. A city in the province of Syracuse, Sicily, situated on the river Ragusa 30 miles west-southwest of Syracuse. It is sometimes identified with the ancient Hybla Herea. Population (1881), 24,341; with the lower town, 36,741.

Ragusa Vecchia (rä-gö'sä vek'kē-ä). ['Old Ragusa.'] A small town 9 miles southeast of Ragusa in Dalmatia: the ancient Epidaurus.

Ragusa, Duc de (Duke of Ragusa). See *Marmont.*

Rahab (rā'hab). In Old Testament history, a woman of Jericho who protected two spies sent by Joshua to view the land. She concealed them in her house, put their pursuers on a false scent, and let them down by a cord from a window (Josh. ii.). She was the mother of Boaz and Jesse's descendant.

Rahel. See *Varnhagen von Ense.*

Rahl (räl), **Karl.** Born at Vienna, Aug. 13, 1812: died there, July 9, 1865. An Austrian historical painter.

Rahmaniyeh (rä'mä-nē'ye), or **Ramanieh** (rä-mä-nē'e). A place in the Delta of Egypt, 50 miles east by south of Alexandria. It was a scene of military operations in the French campaign in Egypt 1798–1801.

Ra-Hotep. See *Nefert and Ra-Hotep.*

Rahu (rä'hö). [Skt., 'the seizer'; from √ *rahh* = *grah,* seize.] In Sanskrit, the demon who seizes the sun and moon, and thereby occasions their eclipse. In astronomical treatises, the ascending node, the eclipse itself, and especially the moment at which the obscuration begins.

Rahway (rä'wā). A city in Union County, New Jersey, situated on Rahway River 17 miles southwest of New York. It has manufactures of carriages, etc. Population (1890), 7,105.

Raiatea (rī-ä-ti-ä'ä), or **Ulietea** (ö-lē-e-tā'ä). One of the Society Islands, Pacific Ocean. It is the largest of the Leeward group, situated northwest of Tahiti.

Rai Bareli (rī bä-rā'lē), or **Roy Bareilly** (roi bä-rā'lē). **1.** A division of Oudh, British India. Area, 4,882 square miles. Population (1881), 2,756,864.—**2.** A district in the division of Rai Bareli, intersected by lat. 26° 15' N., long. 81° E. Area, 1,738 square miles. Population (1881), 951,905.—**3.** The capital of the district of Rai Bareli, situated on the Sai about lat. 26° 14' N., long. 81° 15' E. Population (1881), 11,781.

Raibolini, Francesco. See *Francia.*

Raikes (räks), **Robert.** Born at Gloucester, England, Sept. 14, 1735: died April 5, 1811. An English publisher, noted as a philanthropist. He was the originator of the modern Sunday-schools, the first of which he established at Gloucester in 1780.

Railroad City, The. Indianapolis.

Rail-Splitter, The. A nickname of Abraham Lincoln, in allusion to his early life.

Raimond. See *Raymond.*

Raimondi (rī-mon'dē), **Antonio.** Born at Milan, 1825: died at Lima, Peru, Dec., 1890. An Italian geographer and naturalist. He went to Peru in 1850, and spent 20 years in traveling and collecting material for his great work on the geography and natural history of the republic. This was to have been printed at the expense of the nation, but 3 preliminary volumes appeared (1874, 1876, and 1880). The edition of the 4th volume was destroyed by the Chilenos in 1881, and after the war the publication was interrupted; but the materials collected by Raimondi are preserved by the Peruvian Geographical Society. He published a topographical and geological account of Ancash (1873).

Raimondi (rī-mon'dē), **Marcantonio.** Born at Bologna, Italy, about 1475: died before 1534. One of the chief Italian engravers of the Renaissance. He engraved after Raphael, Giulio Romano, Albrecht Dürer, and others.

Raimund. See *Raymond.*

Raimund (rī'mönd), **Ferdinand.** Born at Vienna, June 1, 1790: died Sept. 5, 1836. An Austrian dramatist and actor.

Raimundus Lullus. See *Lully.*

Rain (rīn). A small town in Swabia, Bavaria, situated near the Lech 22 miles north of Augsburg. It was the scene of an engagement between the forces of Gustavus Adolphus and Tilly, April 15, 1632, in which Tilly was mortally wounded.

Rainer (rī'ėr), Archduke of Austria. Born Sept. 30, 1783: died in Tyrol, Jan. 16, 1853. Seventh son of the emperor Leopold II., vice-

roy of the Austrian possessions in Italy from 1818 to the insurrection of 1848.

Rainier, Mount. See *Tacoma, Mount.*

Rains (rānz), **Gabriel James.** Born in North Carolina, 1803; died at Aiken, S. C., Sept. 6, 1881. An American general. He graduated at West Point in 1827; served in the Seminole and Mexican wars; and obtained the rank of lieutenant-colonel in 1861. He accepted a brigadier-generalship in the Confederate service in 1861, and served with distinction at Wilson's Creek, Shiloh, and Seven Pines. He afterward had charge of the conscript and torpedo bureaus at Richmond.

Rainy (rā'ni) **Lake.** A lake on the border of Minnesota and Canada, northwest of Lake Superior. Its outlet is the Rainy River (length 80 to 100 miles) to the Lake of the Woods. Length of the lake, about 50 miles.

Raipur (rī-pör'). 1. A district in the Central Provinces, British India, intersected by lat. 21° N., long. 81° 30' E. Area, 11,835 square miles. Population (1881), 1,405,171.—2. The capital of the district of Raipur, situated about lat. 21° 15' N., long. 81° 41' E. Population (1881), 24,948.

Rais. See *Reis.*

Raisin (rā'zin). A river in southern Michigan which flows into Lake Erie 34 miles south-southwest of Detroit. Length, about 125 miles. For the battle fought on it in 1813, see *Frenchtown.*

Rajagriha (rä-ja-gri'ha). ['King's house'; in Pali *Rajagaha.*] The Girivraja of the Ramayana, the modern Rajgir in Behar. It was the capital of Magadha, and one of the scenes of Buddha's preaching. Near it was the Veluvana ('bamboo grove') which King Bimbisara gave to Buddha, and in which Buddha delighted to dwell.

Rajahmundry (rā-jä-mun'drē), or **Rajamahendri** (rā-jä-mä-hen'drē). A town in Godavari district, Madras, British India, situated on the Godavari about lat. 17° N., long. 81° 48' E. Population (1881), 24,555.

Rajashekhara (rä-ja-shä'k-ha-ra). A Hindu dramatist who lived about 900 A. D. (Von Schröder). He was the author of three Sanskrit dramas, the "Bālarāmāyana" ("Exploits of Balarama"), the "Pañchabāṇavijaya" ("The Wrathful Sons of Pandu"), and the "Viddhaśālabhañjika" ("The Wounded Doll"), and of a Prakrit drama, the "Karpuramañjari" ("Cluster of Camphor-blossoms").

Rajatarangini (rä-ja-ta-rang'gi-nē). [Skt., 'Stream of Kings.'] A Sanskrit chronicle of the kings of Kashmir, written about 1148 A. D. by Kalhana. It is remarkable as almost the only work in Sanskrit literature which has any historical value. There is a full translation by Troyer.

Rajeshaye, or **Rajeshahi.** See *Rajshahi.*

Rajputana, or **Rajpootana** (rāj-pö-tä'na). A name given collectively to twenty native states in India, under British protection, situated in the northwestern part of the country. The chief states are Bikanir, Jaipur, Jaisalmir, Marwar, and Mewar. The ruling people are the Rajputs. The region formed part of the Mogul empire; it was subjugated by the Mahrattas. Area, 130,268 square miles. Population (1891), 12,016,102.

Rajputs, or **Rajpoots** (rāj-pötsʹ). [From Hindu *rājput*, a prince, son of a raja.] The members of the Hindu race divided into numerous clans) who regard themselves as descendants of the ancient Kshatriya, or warrior caste. They are the ruling (though not the most numerous) race of the great region named from them Rajputana, consisting of several different states. Their hereditary profession is that of arms, and to race in India has furnished so large a number of princely families. The Rajputs are not strict adherents of Brahmanism.

Rajshahi (rāj-shä'hē), or **Rajeshaye** (rā-je-shä'ē). 1. A division in Bengal, British India. Area, 18,735 square miles. Population (1881), 8,336,399.—2. A district in the Rajshahi division, intersected by lat. 24° 30' N., long. 89° E. Area, 2,359 square miles. Population (1881), 1,338,638.

Rakas Tal (rä'käs täl), or **Ravan Hrad** (rä-vän' hräd). A sacred lake in Tibet, situated about lat. 30° 45' N. It is one of the sources of the Sutlej. Circumference, about 50 miles.

Rake's Progress, The. A series of 8 pictures by Hogarth (1735), in the Soane Museum, London. The subject is the descent of a rich young man, through dissipation, to poverty, despair, and madness.

Rákóczy (rā'kōt-sē), **Francis II.** Died at Rodosto, Turkey, April 8, 1735. A Hungarian statesman, leader of the insurrection 1703–07. He was chosen prince of Transylvania in 1707, and left the country after the peace of 1711. Also *Ragotzky.*

Rákóczy, George I. Died Oct., 1648. Prince of Transylvania 1631–48. In alliance with the Swedes, he invaded Hungary and Moravia 1644–1645.

Rákos (rā'kōsh), **Field of.** A large plain near Budapest, Hungary, east of the Danube. Many Hungarian Diets have met here. It was the scene of several combats in 1849.

Rakow (rä'kōv). A small town in the government of Radom, Russian Poland, near Kielce. It was the center of the Polish Socinians in the end of the 16th century and the beginning of the 17th.

Rakshasa (rä'kshä-sä). [Skt., from *rakshas*, hurt, injury, and then personified 'injurer.'] An evil demon. The Rakshasas play a great part in Hindu belief. According to some they are divided into three classes, one being semi-divine and ranking with the Yakshas as regent-gods like the Titans and reckless enemies of the gods, while a third are imps and goblins that go about at night, haunting cemeteries, disturbing sacrifices, assuming dead bodies, emarging and even engrossing human beings. Some have long arms, some are fat, some thin, some dwarfish, some tall and humpbacked, some have only one eye, some only one ear, some enormous paunches, projecting teeth, and crooked thighs, while others can assume beautiful forms.

Raleigh (ra'li). [Named after Sir Walter Raleigh.] A city, capital of North Carolina and of Wake County, situated in lat. 35° 47' N. It has an important trade in cotton, and considerable manufactures. It is called "the City of Oaks." It was laid out in 1792. Population (1890), 13,678.

Raleigh (commonly **Ralegh**), Sir **Walter.** Born at Hayes, Devonshire, 1552; executed at London, Oct. 29, 1618. An English courtier, officer, colonizer, historian, and poet. After a short residence at Oriel College, Oxford, he entered the Huguenot army (1569), returning to England in 1575. He was a member of the Virginia Company in Munster, Ireland. In 1582 he was in Leicester's suite at Antwerp. He was a favorite of Elizabeth. In 1585 he became warden of the stannaries and vice-admiral of Devon and Cornwall; in 1587 he was captain of the guard. In 1584 he obtained a charter of colonization, and sent Amidas and Barlow to explore the region which he called Virginia. In 1585 he despatched a fleet of colonists, who landed on Roanoke Island, but were brought back by Drake the following year. Raleigh despatched another fleet of colonists, which settled in Roanoke Island, but which had disappeared when a relief-expedition reached the island in 1590. In 1584 he introduced the potato in Munster. In 1588 he took an active part against the Armada. He introduced Spenser to Elizabeth, and persuaded him to publish the "Faerie Queene." For his seduction and marriage of Elizabeth Throckmorton he was imprisoned in the Tower. In 1595 he sailed for Trinidad and ascended the Orinoco. In 1596 he commanded a squadron under Howard and Essex in the expedition which destroyed the Spanish fleet at Cadiz. In 1597 he captured Fayal in the Azores. On the accession of James I. in 1603, Raleigh was charged with a plot to place Arabella Stuart on the throne, and was imprisoned in the Tower. In the Tower he devoted himself to chemical experiments, and wrote as much of his "History of the World" as was ever finished. In 1616 he was released on condition of undertaking a voyage to Guiana and the Orinoco. The expedition was a failure, and on his return he was condemned and executed. *Encyc. Brit.*

Ralik, or **Ralick** (ra'lik), **Islands,** a chain of the Pacific, nearly parallel with the Radack chain, and with it forming the Marshall group.

Ralph (ralf, in Great Britain often räf or räf), **James.** Born at Philadelphia: died at Chiswick, England, Jan. 24, 1762. An English pamphleteer, historical writer, poet, and playwright.

Ralph Roister Doister (rois'ter dois'ter). A comedy by Nicholas Udall, probably written between 1534 and 1541, to be played by Eton boys. Udall was master there at that time. It was licensed and printed in 1566, and is the first English comedy. The "Miles Gloriosus" of Plautus appears to be its direct forerunner.

The plot turns on the courtship of Dame Christian Custance [Constance], a widow of repute and wealth as well as beauty, by the gull and coxcomb Ralph Roister Doister, whose suit is at once egged on and privately crossed by the mischievous Matthew Merrygreek, who plays at once parasite and rival. Although Custance herself has not the slightest intention of accepting Ralph, and at last resorts to actual violence, assisted by her maids, to get rid of him and his followers, the affair nearly breaks a serious engagement between her and her plighted lover, Gawin Goodluck; but all ends merrily.

Saintsbury, Hist. of Elizabethan Lit., p. 54.

Ralston (ral'ston), **William Ralston Shedden.** Born 1828; died at London, Aug. 6, 1889. An English Russian scholar. He was educated at Cambridge (Trinity College), and was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1862. He visited Russia four times, and was a friend of Turgenieff. He published a translation of Turgeniefi's "Liza" (1869), "Krilof and his Fables" (1869), "Songs of the Russian People" (1872), "Russian Folk-Tales, etc." (1873).

Rama (rä'ma). [Lit. 'joy-bringer.'] The name of three heroes of Hindu mythology—Balarama, Parashurama, and Ramachandra (see these names): especially applied to the last.

Ramachandra (rä-ma-chan'dra). [Skt., 'Rama-moon.' In the Black Yajurveda, Sita, daughter of Savitri, is wedded to Soma, the king of plants and god of fecundity, identified with the moon. The name Rama-Lunus is thus a reminiscence of the connection of Rama with the moon, and implies an original lunar agricultural god; but the name is all that survives of this origin, just as Sita, 'furrow,' retains only her name and the legends of her birth and death. See Barth's "Religions of India," p. 177.] The hero of the Ramayana (which see). He there typifies the conquering Kshatriyas, advancing southward and subjugating the barbarous aborigines. His story is also given more briefly in the Mahabharata. He was the son of Dasharatha, king of Ayodhya, by Kaushalya.

Ramadan (rä-mä-dän'; E. pron. ram-a-dan'), or **Ramazan** (rä-mä-zän'). The ninth month of the Mohammedan year. Each day of the entire month is observed as a fast by the Mohammedans from dawn till sunset.

Ramah (rā'mä). [Heb., 'a high place.'] In Old Testament geography, the name of several places in Palestine. The principal were the Ramah of Benjamin, situated a few miles north of Jerusalem (at Er-Ram), and the Ramah of Samuel, also called Ramathaim Zophim. The latter was situated northwest of Jerusalem, probably near Lydda: some identify it with the Ramah of Benjamin.

Ram Alley, or Merry Tricks. A comedy by Lodowick Barry, acted probably in 1609 and printed in 1611. Ram Alley led from Fleet street to the Temple, and formerly secured immunity from arrest; hence it was the resort of sharpers and persons of ill fame of both sexes. It was full of cooks' shops, and is frequently referred to in this connection in contemporary literature.

Ramanieh. See *Rahmaniyeh.*

Ramantha. See *Laodicea.*

Ramanuja (rä-mä'nö-ja). [From *Rāma* and *anuja*, born after, younger brother: lit. 'younger brother of Rama.'] Born about 1017 A. D. at Shri Parambattur, about 26 miles west of Madras: said to have died in 1137. The founder of a Vaishnava sect. He is buried in the great temple of Shriranganath. His distinctive tenet was his assertion of a triad of principles—(1) the immanent spirit, Pratibrahman or Ishvara; (2) the separate spirits of men; and (3) nonspirit. All three are eternal and inseparable, but the spirits of men and the visible world are the nonspirit inseparable on Ishvara. In this Ramanuja was opposed to Shankara, who viewed the separate existence of man's spirit, as distinct from the universal spirit, as illusory. Still he so far accepted a modified form of Shankara's system of nonduality that his own system is called that of "qualified non-duality" (vishishtadvaita). In the 13th century a division arose among his followers, the northern or Vadagalai school (Vadagalai) and the southern (Tengalai). In their view of the human spirit's dependence on Vishnu the Vadagalais are Arminian, the Tengalais Calvinist, and the sects have struggled as fiercely as in Europe. At present the chief ground of contention is the frontal mark, the Vadagalais holding that it should represent the impress of Vishnu's right foot, while the Tengalais claim that equal reverence is due to both feet. Each of the present chiefs of the two sects claims unbroken succession from Ramanuja himself, the Vadagalai spiritual successor living in the district, the Tengalai in the Tinnevelly. Each makes a periodical visitation of his diocese, holding a kind of confirmation, when he brands the initiated with the proper marks. See Williams's "Brahmanism and Hinduism," pp. 119–129.

Ramasetu (rā-ma-sā'tö). [Skt., 'Rama's dike.'] The ridge of rocks which extends from the south extremity of the Coromandel coast toward Ceylon, supposed to be built of stones by Hanumat as a bridge for the troops of Rama when fighting Ravana; "Adam's bridge."

Ramatapaniyopanishad (rā-ma-tä-pa-nē-yō-pa-ni-shad'). [Skt., 'the (pure) golden Upanishad treating of Rama'; from *Rama* and *tapaniya* and *Upanishad.*] An Upanishad of the Atharvaveda, in which Rama is worshiped as the supreme god. Its capital subject is the Rama story. Text and translation were published by Weber in 1864.

Ramayana (rā-mā'ya-na). [*Rāma-ayana*, the goings or doings of Rama.] One of the two great epics of India, the other being the Mahabharata. It is ascribed to a poet Valmiki, and consists at present of about 24,000 stanzas, divided into seven books. The first production of one man, though many parts are later additions, such as those in which Rama is represented as an incarnation of Vishnu, all the rest being the first book, and the whole of the seventh. It was at first handed down orally, and variously modified in transmission, as afterward when reduced to writing: hence the number of distinct recensions, agreeing for the most part as to contents, but following a different arrangement or varying throughout in expression. One belongs to Benares and the northwest; another, generally more diffuse and open to suspicion of interpolations, to Calcutta and Bengal proper; a third to Bombay and western India; while Weber has found among the manuscripts of the Berlin Library what seems to be a fourth. Weber has sought to show ("Ueber das Ramayana," 1870) that the modifications of the story of Rama in its earliest shape, as contained in Buddhistic legends, show Valmiki's acquaintance with the Trojan cycle of legend. He dates the composition of the present Ramayana at a time toward the beginning of the Christian era, when Greek influence had begun. In 1806 and 1810 Carey and Marshman published at Serampore the text and translation of 2 books in the Bengal recension; in 1829–38 A. W. von Schlegel at Bonn 2 of the northern with Latin translation; in 1843–1870 the Italian Gorresio at Paris the complete text of the Bengali recension with Italian translation. Two complete editions of the text appeared in 1859 in India, one at Bombay, the other at Calcutta. There is a French translation by Fauche, following Gorresio's text, and an English translation by Griffiths (Benares, 1870–74), following the Bombay edition.

Rambam. See *Maimonides.*

Rambervillers (roń-ber-vē-vyā'). A town in the department of Vosges, France, 35 miles southeast of Nancy. Population (1891), communc, 5,745.

Rambler (ram'blėr), **The.** A periodical after the style of the "Spectator," published in London by Dr. Samuel Johnson 1750–52. It is a commonplace-book of general topics.

Rambouillet (ron-bō-yā'). A town in the department of Seine-et-Oise, France, 25 miles southwest of Paris. It is celebrated for its ancient chateau, at different times a royal residence of Francis I., Louis XVI., Charles X., etc.). The park of the chateau is celebrated for its scenery and its trees. Charles X. abdicated here in 1830. Population (1891), commune, 5,676.

Rambouillet, Hôtel de. See *Hôtel.*

Rambouillet, Marquise de. See *Vivonne, Catherine de.*

Rambouillet Decree. A decree issued by Napoleon I., March 23, 1810, providing for the seizure and sale of American vessels.

Rameau (ra-mō'), **Jean Philippe.** Born at Dijon, France, Sept. 25, 1683; died at Paris, Sept. 12, 1764. A French composer and musical theorist. He published "Traité de l'harmonie" (1722), "Nouveau système de musique théorique" (1726), etc. His operas and ballets include "Hippolyte et Aricie" (1733), "Les Indes galantes" (1735), "Castor et Pollux" (1737), "Les fêtes d'Hebé" (1739), "Dardanus" (1739), "Zaïs" (1748), "La princesse de Navarre" (1745), "Les paladins" (1760).

Ramée, Pierre de la. See *Ramus.*

Ramenghi (rä-meng'gē), **Bartolommeo,** called **Bagnacavallo** (bän-yä-kä-väl'lō). Born near Bologna, 1484: died 1542. An Italian painter, of the Bolognese school: a pupil of Raphael.

Rameses (ram'e-sēz), or **Ramses** (ram'sēz). In Old Testament geography, a city of Lower Egypt. It was built by the Israelites. Its exact site is disputed: by Brugsch it was identified with Tanis or San, and by Lepsius with Tel-el-Maskhuta.

Rameses (ram'e-sēz) **I.,** or **Ramses** (ram'sēz). [Nl., *Rameses, Ramses,* L. *Ramises, Rhamises, Rhamses,* Gr. *Ῥαμσῆς,* more commonly *Ῥαμέσσης, Ῥαμεσσῆς,* rarely *Ῥαμέσσης.*] An Egyptian king, the founder of the 19th dynasty (about 1400 B. C.). A memorial stone of the second year of his reign has been found at the second cataract at Wady Halfa.

Rameses II., or **Ramses: Miamun I.** One of the most famous of Egyptian kings, the third of the 19th dynasty (1333 B. C.), son of Seti I. He was a great and successful warrior. His most notable campaign was one against the Hittites; and the great battle of Kadesh, in which he was saved by his personal valor, is described in the epic poem of Pentaur. (See *Pentaur.*) His mummy was found at Deir-el-Bahari in 1881. Also called *Sesostris, Sesoösis, Sethosis,* and by the Greeks *Sesostres.*

Here [Tanis, San] also Mr. Petrie discovered the remains of the largest colossus ever sculptured by the hand of man. This huge figure represented Rameses II. in that position known as "the hieratic attitude"; that is to say, with the arms pressed to the sides, and the left foot advanced in the act of walking. It had been cut up by Osorkon II., of the Twenty-second Dynasty, to build a pylon gateway: and it was from the fallen blocks of this gateway that Mr. Petrie recognized what it had originally been. Among these fragments were found an ear, part of a foot, pieces of an arm, part of the pilaster which supported the statue up the back, and part of the head-dress, on which are carved royal ovals. *Ez pede Herculem.* These fragments (mere chips of a few tons each), although they represent but a very small portion of the whole, enabled Mr. Petrie to measure, describe, and weigh the shattered giant with absolute certainty. He proved to have been the most stupendous colossus known. Those statues which approach nearest to him in size are the colossi of Abu-Simbel, the torso of the Ramesseum, and the colossi of the Plain. These, however, are all seated figures, and, with the exception of the torso, are executed in comparatively poor materials. But the Rameses of Tanis was not only sculptured in the obdurate red granite of Assuan, and designed upon a larger scale than any of these, but he stood erect and crowned, ninety-two feet high from top to toe, or one hundred and twenty-five feet high including his pedestal. *Edwards,* Pharaohs, Fellahs, etc., p. 55.

Rameses III., or **Ramses.** An Egyptian king (about 1200 B. C.), the founder, or according to some the second king, of the 20th dynasty. He reigned 32 years and conducted successful campaigns.

Ramesseum (ram-es-sē'um), commonly, but erroneously, called the **Memnonium** (mem-nō'ni-um). A splendid monument built by Rameses II. at Thebes in Egypt. The entrance, between two great pyramidal towers, opens on a court about 200 feet square, which had on each side a double range of columns. The second court, a little smaller, has Osiride pillars in front and rear, and double ranges of columns on the sides. From the rear portion is entered the splendid hypostyle hall, which has 8 ranges of 6 columns, forming 9 aisles. The columns of the central aisle, 32½ feet high and over 21 in circumference, are the largest, and still support part of the lintels of the roof. The capitals are of the spreading bell-form. Beyond the hypostyle hall were 9 chambers in 3 rows, the first two of the central row columned. Among the sculptures the colossal seated figure of Rameses in the outer court, now shattered, should be mentioned as by far the largest statue in Egypt: its weight is computed at 1,000 tons. The reliefs, among which are illustrations of the Asiatic campaigns of Rameses II., are of the highest interest.

Rameswaram (rā-mes'wa-rām), or **Rameshwaram** (rā-mesh'wa-rām), or **Ramisseram** (rā-mis'e-ram). An island between India and Ceylon, forming the western end of Adam's Bridge. Here is a Brahman temple of great size. The plan is a rectangle 657 by 485 feet, with a large gopuram or pylon in the middle of each side except the western, which has a pair; the gopuras here rising from within the structure. The interior consists of eight lines running, two rectangles, one within the other, but not connecting, and crossed by galleries connecting the four gopuras. In the center is the small shrine, with a gilt ball and spire. The corridors are about 20 feet wide and high, and those on the sides are closed in. The pillars are of the plain order, the slabs composed pier-on-continuous-slab, with basket-shaped capitals supporting an ornamented cornice. The piers are sculptured with arabesque designs of remarkable variety and richness. The construction is assigned to the 17th century.

Ramganga, or **Ramgunga** (ram-gung'gā), or **Ramaganga** (rā-ma-gung'gā). A river in British India, which joins the Ganges 85 miles north-northwest of Cawnpore. Length, over 500 miles.

Ramillies (rā-mē-yē'). A village in the province of Brabant, Belgium, 20 miles southeast of Brussels. Here, May 23, 1706, the Allies under the Duke of Marlborough defeated the French and Bavarians under Villeroi. Another battle was fought May 12, 1815, of the Allies, over 3,500. The victory led to the capture of nearly all the fortresses held by the French in the Low Countries.

Raminogrobis (rā-mi-nō-gro'bis). In Rabelais's "Pantagruel," an aged poet: intended for Crétin, a poet referred to in Villon, but now neglected. In La Fontaine gives this name to a great cat in his "Fables."

Ramirez (rā-mē'räth), **Juan.** Born about 1765: died after 1823. A Spanish general in Peru. He was the principal lieutenant of Goyeneche in Charcas (1809–11), and subsequently held a separate command until the formidable rebellion of Pumacagua in Peru finally defeating him at the battle of Umachiri, March 11, 1815. Ramirez treated the prisoners with great cruelty, and a large number were put to death. In 1816 he was made president of Quito, where, on May 24, 1822, he was defeated by the patriots under Sucre at the battle of Pichincha. Ramirez thus emancipated left the country, which was never again occupied by the Spaniards.

Ramirez, Norberto. Born about 1800: died in 1856. A Central American politician, president of Salvador 1840–41, and of Nicaragua April 1, 1849, to March 14, 1851.

Ramiro (rā-mē'rō) **II.** Died Jan. 5, 950. King of Leon and Asturias from about 930 to 950. He defeated the Khalif Abd-er-Rahman III. on the plain of Simancas July 21, 939.

Ramisseram. See *Rameswaram.*

Ramleh (räm'le, [Ar., 'sand.'] A town in Palestine, an important stopping-place on the road from Jaffa to Jerusalem, 13½ miles from Jaffa. It was founded in 716 by the ommiade khalif Suleiman, and was for some time during the Crusades the residence of Saladin. Napoleon had his headquarters there. Population, about 8,000.

Ramman (räm'män). An Assyro-Babylonian divinity who presided over storms. The eleventh month (the month Sebet, was dedicated to him. His worship extended over Syria (2 Ki. v. 18), under the names *Dad, Hadad,* and also *Rimmon.* See *Hadad-rimmon.*

Ramman-Nirari (räm'män-ni-rā'rē). The name of several kings of Assyria. The first reigned about 1345 B. C.; the second, 911–890 B. C.; and the third, 811–782 B. C. The last conquered many of the surrounding countries, and established Assyrian influence in Babylonia.

Rammelsberg (ram'mels-berg). A mountain in the Harz, Germany, directly south of Goslar. It is noted for its mines of copper, lead, silver, etc. Height, 2,040 feet.

Rammohun Roy (räm-mō-hun' roi). Born about 1774 in the district of Murshidabad: died at Bristol, England, Sept. 27, 1833. The first great modern theistical reformer of India. His father was a Brahman, and his grandfather had been an official of the Mogul emperors. Disgusted with the extravagant Hindu mythology, at 16 he composed a tract against idolatry. Persecuted, he fled to Benares and then to Tibet that he might converse with Buddhist priests, being determined to study each religion at its fountain-head. He learned Hindi to read the Tripitaka, as later Arabic, Hebrew, and Greek to read the sacred books of those languages. At 20 he returned and resumed his Sanskrit studies, at the same time learning English. After his father's death in 1803 his antagonism to idolatry became more marked, and he set on foot the movement which resulted in 1830 in abolishing the self-immolation of widows. He first came to London in 1816, the Atmiya Sabha, or Spiritual Society, which became in 1830 the Brahma Sabha, "the Assembly or Society of God," the precursor of the later Adi-Brahmo-Samaj and Brahmo Samaj or Brahmo Somaj. In April, 1831, he visited England, where he stayed until his death.

Ramnes (ram'nēz). One of the three tribes into which the ancient Roman people were said to have been divided: supposed to represent the Latin element in the composition of the nation.

Ramnuggur (räm-nug'ur). A place in the Punjab, British India, situated on the Chenab 60 miles north-northwest of Lahore. It was the scene of a battle between the British under Gough and the Sikhs in 1848.

Ramona (ra-mō'na). A novel by Helen Hunt Jackson, published in 1884. It is an exposure of the wrongs suffered by the North American Indians.

Ramoth Gilead (rā'moth gil'ē-ad) and **Ramoth Mizpah** (miz'pa). Places [or a place] in Bible geography, probably identical with Mizpah (which see).

Rampur (ram-pör'). 1. A native state in India, under British protection, intersected by lat. 28° 45′ N., long. 79° E. Area, 945 square miles. Population (1881, 554,249.—2. The capital of the state of Rampur, situated on the Kosila. Population (1891), 56,735.

Rampur Beauleah (beau'le-ā). The capital of the district of Rajshahi, Bengal, British India, situated on the Ganges 130 miles north of Calcutta. Population (1881), 19,228.

Ramri, or **Ramree** (ram-rē'). An island west of British Burma, to which it belongs, situated about 120 miles south of Arakan. Length, about 50 miles.

Ramsay (ram'zi), **Allan.** Born at Leadhills, Lanarkshire, Oct. 15, 1686: died at Edinburgh, Jan. 7, 1758. A Scottish poet. He was a peasant by birth, and was apprenticed to a barber in Edinburgh. His "gentle Shepherd," a pastoral comedy, his best-known work, was suggested by the critique of Sidney "Wanded Isaac in the Canadian," 1st ed., 1718. It substituted for the formal pastoral poetry of the time the real life of the Scotch shepherds. It has been called "the first genuine pastoral after Theocritus." He set up a bookshop in High street, and published his collections of poems; "The Tea-Table Miscellany" (English and Scottish songs, 1724; the music for these was published in 1725), and the "Ever Green" (Scottish poems of the 15th and 16th centuries), containing Scottish songs written before 1660 (1724); "Thirty Fables" partly original (1730); "Scots Proverbs" (1737), etc.

Ramsay, Allan. Born at Edinburgh about 1713: died at Dover, Aug. 10, 1784. A Scottish portrait-painter, son of Allan Ramsay.

Ramsay, Sir Andrew Crombie. Born at Glasgow, Jan. 31, 1814: died Dec. 9, 1891. A Scottish geologist. He was appointed director-general of the geological survey of the United Kingdom and of the Museum of Practical Geology in 1872, and was knighted on retiring from these offices in 1881. His works include "Physical Geology and Geography of Great Britain," etc.

Ramsay, Andrew Michael, called the Chevalier the Ramsay. Born at Ayr, Scotland, Jan. 9, 1686: died at St.-Germain-en-Laye, France, May 6, 1743. A Scottish-French miscellaneous author. His chief work is "Voyages de Cyrus" (1727).

Ramsay, David. Born in Lancaster County, Pa., April 2, 1749: died at Charleston, S. C., May 8, 1815. An American physician, historian, and patriot, a delegate to the Continental Congress. He published a "History of the Revolution of South Carolina, etc." (1785); "History of the American Revolution" (1789), "Life of Washington" (1807), "History of South Carolina" (1809), "History of the United States (1816–18[illegible] partial "Universal History America" (1819), etc.

Ramsay, Edward Bannerman. Born at Balmain, Kincardineshire, Jan. 31, 1793: died at Edinburgh, Dec. 27, 1872. A Scottish clergyman and author, dean of the diocese of Edinburgh in the Scottish Episcopal Church. His "Reminiscences of Scottish Life and Character" (1857) is notable.

Ramsay, Fox Maule, second Baron Panmure and eleventh Earl of Dalhousie. Born at Brechin Castle, Forfarshire, April 22, 1801: died July 6, 1874. A British politician, known at first as Fox Maule. He entered the army in busy 9th, and was returned to Parliament as a Liberal in 1835. He was secretary at war under Lord John Russell 1846–52, and under Lord Aberdeen and Lord Palmerston 1855–58. He succeeded his father in the barony in 1852, and became in the earldom in 1860, assuming the surname of Ramsay after that of Maule by royal license in 1861.

Ramsbottom (ramz'bot'um). A manufacturing town in Lancashire, England, situated on the Irwell. Population (1891), 16,726.

Ramsden (ramz'den), **Jesse.** Born at Salterhebble, near Halifax, England, 1735: died Nov. 5, 1800. An English manufacturer of mathematical instruments. Telescopes and divided circles were among his specialties.

Ramses. See *Rameses.*

Ramsey (ram'zi). A seaport and watering-place in the Isle of Man, situated 12 miles northnortheast of Douglas. Population (1891), 3,934.

Ramsey, Alexander. Born near Harrisburg, Pa., Sept. 8, 1815. An American politician. He was Whig member of Congress from Pennsylvania 1843–47; governor of Minnesota Territory 1849–53; governor of Minnesota 1859–63; Republican United States senator from Minnesota 1863–75; secretary of war 1879–81; and a member of the Utah commission 1882–86.

Ramsgate (ramz'gāt). [See *Thanet.*] A seaport in the Isle of Thanet, Kent, England, situated on the North Sea 65 miles east by south of London; an important watering-place. Population (1881), 24,076.

Ramus (rā-müs'), **Joseph Marius.** Born at Aix, France, June 19, 1805: died at Nogent-sur-Seine, June 3, 1888. A French sculptor. He went to Paris in 1822 and studied with Cortot. Among his works are "Dupuis et Dhu," "L'Innocence," "Cléopâtre et Procris," "Anne d'Autriche" (gardens of the Luxembourg), a statue of Puget for Marseilles, Saint Michel and Saint Gabriel for the Church of St. Eustache, etc.

Ramus (rā'mus), **Petrus** (**Pierre de la Ramée**). Born at Cuth, Vermandois, France, 1515: killed in the massacre of St. Bartholomew, Aug. 24, 1572. A French logician, noted for his writings directed against Aristotelianism.

Ramusio (rā-mō'sē-ō), **Giovanni Battista.** Born at Treviso, Italy, June 20, 1485: died at Padua, July 10, 1557. A Venetian statesman and author secretary of the Senate and later of the Council of Ten. He traveled in various European countries. By correspondence he was acquainted with Oviedo, Cabot, and other distinguished historians and travelers; and he was indefatigable in collecting accounts of the explorations made in his time. His "Delle navigationi e viaggi, etc." (3 vols. 1550–70–83 and subsequent editions) is one of the most important of the early collections of travels. Ramusio's name first appeared in the second volume, which was delayed until 1550.

Ran (ran). [ON. *Rán.*] In Old Norse mythology, a water-demon, the goddess of the sea, where she caught drowning men in her net. She was the wife of Ægir, but typified the destructive characteristics of the sea.

Ran of Kachh See *Kachh.*

Rancagua (rän-käg'wä). A city of Chile, capital of the province of O'Higgins, 43 miles south of Santiago. Here the patriots under O'Higgins were defeated by the Spaniards under Osorio in a two days' battle in the streets, Oct. 1–2, 1814. O'Higgins escaped with only a small part of his force. Carrera was held responsible for this defeat, as he could have reinforced O'Higgins. The disaster made the Spanish masters of Chile until 1817. Population, about 5,000.

Rancé (roń-sā'). **Armand Jean le Bouthillier de.** Born at Paris, Jan. 9, 1626: died at Soligny-la-Trappe, Orne, France, Oct. 12, 1700. A French reformer, founder of the Trappists and head of La Trappe.

Randall (ran'dâl), **Alexander Williams.** Born in Montgomery County, N. Y., Oct., 1819: died at Elmira, N. Y., July 25, 1872. An American politician. He was Republican governor of Wisconsin 1857–61; United States minister to Italy 1861–62; and postmaster-general 1866–69.

Randall, James Ryder. Born at Baltimore, Jan. 1, 1839. An American song-writer and journalist, author of "Maryland, my Maryland" (1861), and other songs in behalf of the Confederate cause.

Randall, Samuel Jackson. Born at Philadelphia, Oct. 10, 1828: died at Washington, D. C., April 13, 1890. An American statesman. He was a Democratic member of Congress from Pennsylvania from 1863 until his death, and was speaker of the House 1876–81. He was noted as the leader of the Protectionist Democrats.

Randall's Island. An island in the East River, opposite the upper part of New York city, to which it belongs. It contains several hospitals and other institutions.

Randegger (rän'deg-ger), **Alberto.** Born at Triest, April 13, 1832. An Italian composer, conductor, and singing-master. He went to England in 1854, and in 1868 was made professor of singing at the Royal Academy of Music.

Randers (rän'ders). The capital of Randers province in Jutland, Denmark, situated on the Guden-Aa 22 miles north by west of Aarhuus. It has manufactures of gloves, etc., and was a flourishing town in the middle ages. Population (1885), 16,417.

Randolph (ran'dolf), **Edmund.** Born at Williamsburg, Va., Aug. 10, 1753: died in Clarke County, Va., Sept. 13, 1813. An American statesman, nephew of Peyton Randolph. He was a delegate to Congress 1779 and 1780–82; governor of Virginia 1786–88; an influential member of the Constitutional convention 1787 (introducer of the "Virginia Plan"); attorney-general 1789–94; and secretary of state 1794–95.

Randolph, John, "of Roanoke." Born at Cawsons, Chesterfield County, Va., June 2, 1773: died at Philadelphia, June 24, 1833. An American statesman. He was Democratic member of Congress from Virginia 1799–1813, 1815–17, and 1819–25; United States senator 1825–27; member of Congress 1827–29; and United States minister to Russia 1830. He was reelected to Congress in 1832.

Randolph, Peyton. Born at Williamsburg, Va., 1723: died at Philadelphia, Oct. 22, 1775. An American patriot, a leading member of the Virginia House of Burgesses. He was president of the first Continental Congress in 1774, and a delegate to Congress in 1775.

Randolph, Theodore Frelinghuysen. Born at New Brunswick, N. J., June 24, 1826: died at Morristown, N. J., Nov. 7, 1883. An American politician. He was Democratic governor of New Jersey 1869–72, and United States senator from New Jersey 1875–81.

Randolph, Thomas. Born at Houghton, Daventry, Northamptonshire, 1605: died 1634. An English poet and dramatist. He was educated at Westminster and Cambridge, and was also incorporated at Oxford. Ben Jonson adopted him as one of his "sons." He wrote "Aristippus," "The Muses' Looking-Glass, a Comedy," "Amyntas, or the Impossible Dowry," "The Conceited Pedlar," "The Jealous Lovers," "Down with Knavery" (from the "Plutus" of Aristophanes), etc.; also a number of minor poems.

Randolph-Macon College. An institution of learning at Ashland, Virginia, opened in 1832. It is under the control of the Methodist Episcopal Church (South). It had 450 students in 1885.

Random (ran'dom) **Island.** A small island in Trinity Bay, eastern Newfoundland.

Random Sound. An inlet south of Random Island.

Randon (roń-dôń'), Comte **Jacques Louis César Alexandre.** Born at Grenoble, France, March 25, 1795: died at Geneva, Jan. 16, 1871. A French marshal, governor-general of Algeria and minister of war under Napoleon III.

Randsfjord (rändz'fyōrd). A lake in southern Norway, north of Christiania. It has its outlet into Christiania Fjord. Length, 44 miles.

Ranelagh (ran'e-lâ) **Gardens.** Gardens formerly situated near the Thames, in Chelsea, London. They were noted for concerts from 1740 to 1805, and famous as the scene of wild and extravagant entertainments, masquerades, etc. They were closed in 1805, and no trace now remains.

Ranen Fjord (rä'nen fyōrd). A ford on the northern coast of Norway, in lat. 66° 20′ N.

Rangeley (rānj'li) **Lakes.** A group of lakes in the western part of Maine, including Rangeley Lake, Lake Umbagog (partly in New Hampshire), etc. Their outlet is by the Androscoggin.

Ranger (rān'jėr). **1.** A character in Wycherley's comedy "Love in a Wood": a brilliant specimen of the rakish fine gentleman of the period.—**2.** A similar character in Hoadley's "Suspicious Husband," Garrick acted it.

Rangoon, or **Rangun** (rän-gōn'). The capital of Lower Burma, in the Pegu division, situated on the river Rangoon in lat. 16° 46′ N., long. 96° 7′ E. It forms a district. It has considerable commerce in rice, etc., and its principal industry is ship-building. The great Shwe Dagoda is at the head a polygon of many sides carried up in a concave cone with decorated surface and terminating in a sharp finial. It is about 400 feet high, under the finial, and the base is surrounded by a great number of little pagodas. Rangoon was founded in 1753. It was taken by the British in 1824 and 1852. Population, including cantonment (1891), 180,324.

Rangpur, or **Rungpoor** (rung-pōr'). **1.** A district in Bengal, formed from his predecessorship in 1857. Its chief works are "Geschichten der romanischen und germanischen Völker von 1494 bis 1535" ("Histories of the Romanic and Teutonic Peoples 1494–1535," 1824); "Fürsten und Völker von Südeuropa im 16. und 17. Jahrhundert" ("Princes and Peoples of Southern Europe in the 16th and 17th Centuries," 1827), "Die serbische Revolution" ("The Servian Revolution," 1829), "Die Verschwörung gegen Venedig im Jahr 1618" ("The Conspiracy against Venice in 1618," 1831), "Die römischen Päpste" ("The Popes of Rome," 1834–37), "Deutsche Geschichte im Zeitalter der Reformation" ("German History in the Period of the Reformation," 1839–47), "Neun Bücher preussischer Geschichte" ("Nine Books of Prussian History," 1847–48), "Französische Geschichte, vornehmlich im 16. und 17. Jahrhundert" ("French History, especially in the 16th and 17th centuries," 1852–61), "Englische Geschichte im 16. und 17. Jahrhundert" ("English History in the 16th and 17th Centuries," 1859–67), "Weltgeschichte" ("Universal History," 1880–88), "Geschichte Wallensteins" (1869), "Ursprung des Siebenjährigen Krieges" (1871), "Ursprung der Revolutionskriege 1791 und 1792" (1875), "Die deutschen Mächte und der Fürstenbund" (1875). Life by Prutz (1886).

Rankine (ran'kin), **William John Macquorn.** Born at Edinburgh, July 5, 1820: died at Glasgow, Dec. 24, 1872. A Scottish physicist, professor of civil engineering in the University of Glasgow from 1855. He wrote manuals on "The Steam Engine," "Civil Engineering," etc.

Rannoch (ran'gėh), **Loch.** A lake in northwestern Perthshire, Scotland, 36 miles northwest of Perth. Its outlet is indirectly into the Tay. Length, 9½ miles.

Ranpur (run-pōr'). A small native state in India, under British protection, intersected by lat. 26° N., long. 75° E.

Ranqueles (rän-kā'lās). Indians of the Argentine Republic, in the southern part of Mendoza, San Luis, and Córdoba. They are of the Pampean or Araucanian stock, and are said to have immigrated from Chile. They have had little intercourse with the whites.

Ransom (ran'sum). **Thomas Edward Greenfield.** Born at Norwich, Vt., Nov. 29, 1834: died near Rome, Ga., Oct. 29, 1864. An American general in the Civil War. He entered the Union army as a volunteer at the beginning of the Civil War, and served with distinction at Fort Donelson, at Shiloh, and in the Atlanta campaign, attaining the brevet rank of major-general of volunteers in 1864.

Rantoul (ran'tōl), **Robert.** Born at Beverley, Mass., Aug. 13, 1805: died at Washington, D. C., Aug. 7, 1852. An American politician, lawyer, and reformer: an opponent of slavery. He was United States senator from Massachusetts in 1851: and Democratic and Free-soil member of Congress from Massachusetts 1853–5.

Ranz des Vaches (roń dā väsh). [F., 'chime of the cows.'] A strain of an irregular description, which in some parts of Switzerland is sung or blown on the Alpine horn in June to call the cattle from the valleys to the higher pastures. *Grove.*

Raon-l'Étape (rā-ôń'lā-täp'). A town in the department of Vosges, France, situated on the Meurthe 37 miles southeast of Nancy. Here, Oct. 5, 1870, the French were repulsed by the Baden army. Population (1891), commune, 4,036.

Raoul Island. See *Sunday Island.*

Raoul-Rochette (rā-ōl'rō-shet') (**Désiré Raoul**). Born at St.-Amand, Cher, France, March 9, 1790: died at Paris, July 3, 1854. A French archæologist. He wrote "Histoire critique de l'établissement des colonies grecques" (1815), "Monuments inédits d'antiquités" (1828–30), "Peintures inédites" (1836), etc.

Raoux (rā-ō'), **Jean.** Born at Montpellier, France, June 12, 1677: died at Paris, Feb. 10, 1734. A French genre-painter. He won the grand prix de Rome in 1704, and was made a member of the Academy in 1717.

Rapa. See *Opano.*

Rapallo (rä-päl'lō). A small seaport in the province of Genoa, Italy, situated on the Gulf of Genoa 16 miles east of Genoa. It is a winter health-resort, and has a trade in oil.

Rape of Lucrece, The. **1.** A narrative poem by Shakspere, published in 1594.—**2.** A tragedy by Thomas Heywood, printed in 1608. It contains, singularly enough, comic songs.

Rape of the Lock, The. A mock-heroic poem by Pope, published in two cantos in 1712, and in its present form in 1714. See *Belinda, 5.*

Rape of the Sabines, The. **1.** A group in marble by Giovanni da Bologna, in the Loggia dei Lanzi, Florence. A young Roman, bearing off a struggling woman, strides over the crouching form of a Sabine warrior.

2. A vigorous painting by Luca Giordano, in the museum at Dresden. The Romans, in armor, are seizing the Sabine women, some of whom defend themselves with energy, in an open place adorned with an arch and Corinthian columns. Remarkable for its command.

3. A painting by Rubens, in the National Gallery, London. The scene is in the Forum, with the Pantheon and a triumphal arch in the background.

Raphael (rā'fā-el or raf'ā-el). An angel mentioned in Jewish literature. He is the companion and instructor of Tobias in the Book of Tobit, and Milton represents him as a winged seraph sent by "heaven's high King" to converse as "friend with friend" with Adam.

Raphael, Cartoons of. See *Cartoons of Raphael.*

Raphael de Jesus (rā-fā-ēl' de zhe-zōs'). Born at Guimarães, 1614: died at Lisbon, Dec. 23, 1685. A Portuguese Benedictine monk and historian. He was made chronista-mor, or chief annalist, of the kingdom in 1681. His principal works are "Castriota Lusitana," a history of the war against the Dutch in Brazil (1679: 2d ed. 1844), and "Monarchia Lusitana, parte septima," containing the reign of Affonso IV. (1683). His "Vida d' el-rei D. João IV." remains in manuscript at Lisbon.

Raphael of Cats, The. A name given to the Swiss painter Gottfried Mind.

Raphael (rā'fā-el) (or **Rafael,** or **Raffaello**) **Sanzio** (sän'sē-ō) or **Santi** (sän'tē). Born at Urbino, Italy, March 28, 1483: died at Rome, April 6, 1520. A celebrated Italian painter. He studied under his father, Giovanni Santi, and after about 1499 under Perugino in Perugia, whose style he imitated for many years. He assisted in the decoration of the Sala del Cambio there. His first great work, still in the style of

Perugino, is the "Coronation of the Virgin" (1503), now in the Vatican. From 1503 to 1504 he painted a series of pictures for the Città di Castello, chief of which is the "Marriage of the Virgin," or "Sposalizio," in the museum at Brera. In 1504 he established himself in Florence, but worked also at Perugia and Siena. To this period belongs the St. George of the Louvre. The works of the second or Florentine period are mainly Madonnas and Holy Families; also the portrait of himself in the Uffizi. Here he studied the great cartoons of Michelangelo and Leonardo da Vinci. In 1508, at the recommendation of his countryman Bramante, he went to Rome to decorate the Vatican for Julius II. In this third and last period Raphael emancipated himself from the traditions of his predecessors and formed his own style. His activity at this time, during the remainder of the reign of Julius II. and that of Leo X., was prodigious. In 1514 he was appointed chief architect of St. Peter's. He organized fetes for the popes, was guardian of antiquities, and had prepared a great archæological work on Roman remains. His work in Rome may be divided into five main groups: (1) The Stanze of the Vatican. (2) Loggie of the Vatican. (3) Decoration of the Villa Chigi (Farnesina). (4) Cartoons for the tapestries of the Sistine Chapel (they are now at the South Kensington Museum, London). A tapestry from Raphael's cartoons is preserved in the old museum at Berlin. It was made at Brussels for Henry VIII. in 1515–1516. The cartoons are somewhat faded. There are 7 subjects in this collection, the tenth, "Paul in Prison at Philippi," having perished. (5) Works at St. Peter's. Among his chief easel-pictures are "Sposalizio" (1504; in Milan), "Entombment" (Borghese, Rome), "La Belle Jardinière," (Louvre), "La Fornarina" (Rome), "The Resurrection" (Vatican), "The Crucifixion" (London), "Coronation of the Virgin" (Vatican), "Marriage of the Virgin" (Milan), "St. George and the Dragon," "St. Michael," "St. John," "Apollo and Marsias" (Louvre), "The Transfiguration," finished by Giulio Romano (1519–20; Vatican), "Vision of Ezekiel" (Florence), "Lo Spasimo" (Madrid). See *Madonnas*.

Raphia (ra-fi'ä). [Gr. *Ῥαφία.*] In ancient geography, a city on the coast of Palestine, southwest of Gaza. Near it Ptolemy Philopator defeated Antiochus the Great in 217 B. c.

Raphoe (ra-fō'). An ancient episcopal city in Donegal, northern Ireland, 13 miles southwest of Londonderry.

Rapidan (rap-i-dan'). The chief tributary of the Rappahannock, in Virginia, which it joins 10 miles west-northwest of Fredericksburg. Length, 75–100 miles.

Rapp (räp), **George.** Born at Würtemberg, 1770; died at Economy, Pa., Aug. 7, 1847. A German-American socialist, founder of the Harmonists. He organized his followers in 1803 in Armstrongville, where he founded a religious communistic settlement, which received the name of Harmony. In 1815 the community removed to Indiana. The new settlement was called New Harmony. The property at New Harmony was sold to Robert Owen in 1824, and the Harmonists removed to Beaver County, Pennsylvania, where they built the village of Economy. Rapp continued to be the spiritual head of the Harmonists until his death.

Rapp, Comte **Jean.** Born at Colmar, Alsace, April 26, 1772: died near Lörrach, Baden, Nov. 8, 1821. A French general. He served in the Napoleonic campaigns, and was particularly distinguished at the defense of Dantzic 1813–14, which he surrendered in Jan., 1814.

Rappahannock (rap-ą-han'gk). A river in Virginia. It is formed by the union of the North Fork with other branches, and flows into Chesapeake Bay 25 miles south of the mouth of the Potomac. It was of great strategic importance in the Civil War, particularly in the campaigns of the Army of the Potomac 1862–64. Length, over 200 miles.

Rapperschwil (räp'per-shwēl'), or **Rapperswil** (räp'pers-vēl'). A town in the canton of St.-Gall, Switzerland, situated on the upper Lake of Zurich 16 miles southeast of Zurich. It has a castle. It came under Swiss protection in 1458, and was incorporated with the canton of St.-Gall in 1803. Population (1888), 4,789.

Rappists (rap'ists), or **Rappites** (rap'ites). Same as *Harmonists.*

Rapti (rup'tē). A river in Nepal and British India which joins the Gogra about 80 miles northeast of Benares. Length, about 375–400 miles.

Raratonga (rä-rä-tong'gä). The largest island of Cook's Islands, Pacific Ocean. It is 53 miles in circuit.

Raritan (rar'i-tan). [From an Indian tribal name.] A river in New Jersey. It is formed by the union of the north and south branches in Somerset County, and flows into Raritan Bay at Perth Amboy. Total length, about 75 miles.

Raritan Bay. A bay on the eastern coast of New Jersey, south of Staten Island.

Rarotonga. See *Raratonga.*

Rasalas (ras'a-las). [Ar. *rās-al-asad*, the head of the lion.] The third-magnitude star μ Leonis. It is often further designated as *Alshemali* or *Borealis*, as being the northernmost of the group of stars in the lion's head.

Ras-al-gethi (rās-al-ge'thi), also **Ras-al-geti.** [Ar. *rās-al-jathi*, the head of the kneeler (the giant being represented as kneeling).] The third-magnitude variable colored double star *a* Herculis, in the head of the constellation.

Rasalhague (rās-al-hā'gū). [Ar. *rās-al-hawwā*, the head of the serpent-charmer.] The second-magnitude star *a* Ophiuchi, in the head of the constellation.

Rasay. See *Raasay.*

Rascia (räs'sē-ä). A region in the southern part of Bosnia. The chief place is Novibazar. It is inhabited by Serbs.

Rasgrad (räs-grād'). A town in Bulgaria, situated on the Ak Lom 35 miles southeast of Rustchuk. It was the scene of engagements between the Turks and Russians in 1810 and 1877. Population (1888), 11,840.

Rashi (ra'shē). [Contracted from the initials of the full name: Rabbi Solomon Izhaki (i. e. 'son of Isaac').] Lived 1040–1105 at Troyes, in Champagne (northern France). One of the most eminent and influential men in Jewish talmudical and biblical literature. He studied in the celebrated schools of Mainz and Worms (Germany). He was the first to compose a commentary on the Talmud (with the exception of three tracts) and on most of the books of the Old Testament. His commentaries, especially that on the Talmud, are distinguished by clearness of language and sobriety of judgment. His commentary on the Talmud saved that monumental work from neglect, and it has not been surpassed; and his commentary on the Bible is still a great favorite with the Jews, and is constantly drawn upon by modern exegetes.

Rasht. See *Resht.*

Rask (räsk), **Rasmus Kristian.** Born at Brändekilde, Denmark, Nov. 22, 1787: died at Copenhagen, Nov. 14, 1832. A Danish philologist and writer, one of the founders of the modern science of comparative philology. He went to the Copenhagen University without means, but obtained a subsidiary position in the university library, and eked out a support by giving private instruction. While he continued the linguistic studies to which he had devoted himself. His earliest work was particularly in the direction of Old Norse. In 1808 he published a translation of the Edda; in 1811 an Icelandic grammar. In 1813 the Government assistance, he made a journey to Iceland to study the language, returning by the way of Scotland in 1815. In the meantime he had been awarded the gold medal for the Royal Society of Antiquaries for an essay on the origin of the Old Norse language. In 1816, with public support, he undertook the professorship of Oriental languages which he had so long desired. His linguistic studies covered a most extraordinary range. He published, among other grammars of Icelandic, Anglo-Saxon, Spanish, Friesian, Italian, Danish (in English), Lapp, and English, and wrote monographs on especial points of many languages and dialects. In numerous journeys he cleared the way, by his preliminary labors and suggestions, for other workers in the same field. The principle of the relative correspondence of consonants in the Indo-Germanic languages, which he discovered, was published in 1818, and it was formulated as a law by Jacob Grimm whose name it bears. His collected essays ("Samlede Afhandlinger") were published at Copenhagen, 1834–38, in 3 vols.

Ras Mohammed (räs mō-hām'ed). The southernmost headland of the Sinai peninsula, projecting into the Red Sea.

Raspail (räs-pāly' or räs-pāy' or -pī'). **François Vincent.** Born at Carpentras, France, Jan. 29, 1794: died Jan. 8, 1878. A French naturalist and radical republican politician. He took part in various revolutionary movements, was imprisoned, and was one of the revolutionary leaders in 1848, in which year he was imprisoned. He was a member of the Corps Législatif in 1849, and of the Chamber of Deputies in 1876. Among his works are "Nouveau système de chimie organique" (1833), "Nouveau système de physiologie végétale" (1836), "Histoire naturelle de la santé et de la maladie" (1843), "Nouvelles études scientifiques" (1864), etc.

Raspe (räs'pe), **Rudolph Erich.** Born at Hannover, 1737: died at Muckross, Ireland, 1794. A German author. He was for a time professor of archæology and curator of the museum at Cassel, but was charged with stealing medals under his care, and fled to England to avoid prosecution. He was assay-master and storekeeper at the Dolcoath mines in Cornwall 1782–88. He wrote some scientific works, but is known chiefly as the compiler of "Baron Munchausen's Narrative of his Marvellous Travels and Campaigns in Russia" (1785), a German translation of which was introduced in Germany by the poet Burger in 1787.

Rassam (räs-sām'). **Hormuzd.** Born at Mosul, Turkey, 1826. A Turkish Assyriologist, of Chaldean Christian parentage. He assisted Layard in his archæological excavations at Nineveh 1845–47. Having at Layard's instance completed his studies at Oxford, he accompanied him on his second expedition in 1849, and in 1851 became his successor as British agent for the conduct of Assyrian explorations, a post which he held until the explorations came to an end in 1854. In 1864 he was sent by the British government on a mission to Theodore, king of Abyssinia, by whom he was thrown into prison until 1868. From 1876–82 he conducted explorations in Mesopotamia for the British Museum. He has published "The Babylonian Mission to Theodore, King of Abyssinia" (1869).

Rasselas (ras'e-las). A philosophical romance by Dr. Samuel Johnson, published in 1759.

Rasselas and his royal brothers and sisters live in a secluded portion of the earth known as the Happy Valley, where, completely isolated from the world, they await their succession to the crown of the imaginary land of Abyssinia, surrounded by every luxury which can make life agreeable, and shut off from all knowledge of those evils which can make it painful. Because of these circumstances the vanity of expecting future happiness, and the folly of anticipating present advantages for the delusive pleasures of the future. *Tuckerman*, Hist. of English Prose Fict., p. 254.

Rastaban (ras-ta-ban'). [Ar. *rāsu-l-thu'bān*, the head of the basilisk.] The third-magnitude star γ Draconis, in the head of the constellation.

Rastatt, or **Rastadt** (räs'tät). A town in the circle of Baden-Baden, in Baden, situated on the Murg 14 miles southwest of Karlsruhe. It is one of the strongest fortresses in Germany. The Baden insurrection of 1849 commenced here on May 11, and ended with the surrender of the fortress on July 23. Population (1890), 11,357.

Rastatt, Congress of. 1. A congress held in 1713–14 for putting an end to the war between Austria and France.—2. A congress held in 1797–99 for the purpose of arranging the questions at issue between France and the Empire. It met Dec. 8, 1797, and was dissolved April 8, 1799. The cession of the left bank of the Rhine to France and the secularization of various German dominions were agreed to. Two of the French envoys were murdered by Austrian hussars near Rastatt, April 28, 1799.

Rastatt, Convention of. A secret agreement between France and Austria, Dec. 1, 1797, providing for the delivery of the left bank of the Rhine to the French.

Rastatt, Peace of. A treaty concluded between France and Austria in March 6, 1714. It was supplemented by the treaty of Baden (which see).

Rastrick (ras'trik). A town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, England, situated near the Calder 12 miles southwest of Leeds. Population (1891), 9,270.

Rata. See *Rota.*

Ratak Islands. See *Radack Islands.*

Ratazzi. See *Rattazzi.*

Ratekau. See *Rathau.*

Rathenow (rä'te-nov), or **Rathenau** (rä'te-nou). A town in the province of Brandenburg, Prussia, situated on the Havel 45 miles west by north of Berlin. It has manufactures of spectacles and glass. It has been the scene of various conflicts, including a victory of the Imperialists over the Danes in 1627, one gained by Frederick William the Great Elector over the Swedes in 1675, and one of the Brandenburgers over the Swedes June 15, 1675. Population (1890), 16,353.

Rathlin (rath'lin). A small island belonging to the county of Antrim, Ireland, situated in the North Channel 50 miles north by west of Belfast.

Rathmines (rath-minz'). A place in Ireland 3 miles south of Dublin. Here, Aug. 2, 1649, the Royalists under Ormonde were defeated by the Parliamentarians under Jones.

Ratibor (rä'tē-bōr). A city in the province of Silesia, Prussia, situated on the Oder in lat. 50° 5′ N., long. 18° 12′ E. It has flourishing trade and manufactures, and was formerly the capital of the principality of Ratibor. Population (1890), 20,737.

Ratibor, Duke of (**Victor Moritz Karl,** Prince of Corvey and of Hohenlohe-Waldenburg-Schillingsfürst). Born Feb. 10, 1818: died Jan. 30, 1893. A German politician, president of the Prussian upper house from 1877.

Ratibor, Principality of. A former principality of the Holy Roman Empire, since 1822 mediatized, in the southeastern part of Silesia.

Ratisbon (rat'is-bon), G. **Regensburg** (rā'gens-bōrg). [F. *Ratisbonne*, ML. *Ratisbona*, from Celtic *Radespona*. The Roman name was *Regenum* or *Castra Regina*, the camp on the river Regen (OHG. *Regan*); OHG. *Regenespurne*, G. *Regensburg.*] The capital of the Upper Palatinate, Bavaria, situated on the south bank of the Danube, opposite the mouth of the Regen, in lat. 49° 2′ N., long. 12° 5′ E.: the Roman Reginum or Castra Regina. It has a transit trade, and manufactures of boats, pottery, lead-pencils, etc., and contains many medieval buildings. The cathedral was built between 1275 and 1534. The west front is of the 15th century; it is covered with arcading, flanked by 2 towers with lofty openwork spires (finished 1869), and has before its sculptured central portal a curious projecting arcaded triangular porch. The cathedral measures 306 by 125 feet; the nave-vault is 132 feet high. Other objects of interest are the Rathaus (the seat of the German Reichstag from 1663 to 1806), Golden Cross Inn, Golden Tower and other towers, Church of St. Ulrich, Abbey of St. Emmeram, and Schottenkirche. In the vicinity is the hall Walhalla. Ratisbon was an important Roman town, later a free imperial city, and one of the most flourishing medieval towns of Germany. It suffered in the Thirty Years' War; was given to the prince primate Dalberg in 1803; suffered severely in the five days' fighting

between Napoleon and the archduke Charles, April 19-23, 1809; and passed to Bavaria in 1810. Population (1890), 37,944.

Ratisbon Interim. A provisional arrangement devised by the emperor Charles V. for the settlement of the points of dispute between the Catholics and Protestants. It was based on a conference held during the Diet at Ratisbon, in 1541, between leading theologians (Melanchthon, Bucer, Eck, etc.).

Rat (rät) **Islands.** A group of islands in the western part of the Aleutian chain.

Ratkau (rät'kou), or **Ratkow** (rät'kov), or **Ratekau** (rät'te-kou). A village 5 miles from Lübeck, Germany. Here, Nov. 7, 1806, Blücher, on the retreat from Auerstadt, surrendered with about 7,000 men to the French.

Ratlam. See *Ratlam*.

Ratnagiri (rut-na-gē'rē), or **Rutnagherry** (rut-na-ger'i). 1. A district in Bombay, British India, situated along the coast of the Arabian Sea, and intersected by lat. 17° N. Area, 3,922 square miles. Population (1881), 997,090.—2. The capital of the district of Ratnagiri, situated on the Arabian Sea in lat. 17° N., long. 73° 16' E. Population (1881), 12,616.

Ratnavali (rat-nä'va-lē). [Skt.: *ratna*, pearl, and *avali*, row.] "The Pearl Necklace," a Sanskrit drama of the 7th century, ascribed as the Nagananda and the Priyadarshika to the king Shri Harsha. Hall, Buhler, and Weber believe the real author to have been Bana, while Pischel ascribes it to Dhavaka. The first scene describes the sports and joys of the spring festival now called Holi. Sagarika, called Ratnavali from her jewel necklace, a princess of Ceylon, is accidentally brought to the court, falls in love with the king, and paints his picture. The queen discovers the picture, is jealous, and imprisons Sagarika. In the end, however, the king conciliates his wife and gains a second. A sorcerer plays a great part in it. The best edition is by Cappeller in Bohtlingk's "Sanskrit Chrestomathie" (2d ed.). It has been translated into English by Wilson, and into German by Fritze.

Raton (rä-tōn') **Mountains.** A mountain group in southern Colorado and the northern part of New Mexico.

Ratsey (rat'si), **Gamaliel.** See the extract.

> Gamaliel Ratsey was a notorious highwayman, who always robbed in a mask, which was undoubtedly made as hideous as possible in order to strike terror. In the title-page of an old pamphlet (which I have not seen) containing the history of his exploits, he is said to be represented with this frightful visor; in allusion to which I suppose, he is called by Gab. Harvey "Gamaliel Ratsey-lin." On the books of the Stationers' Company (May, 1605) is entered a work called "The Life and Death of Gamaliel Ratsey, a famous theefe of England, executed at Bedford." There are also several "Ballats" on the subject, entered about the same time. But the achievements of Gamaliel have been sung in more than one language.
>
> *Gifford*, Notes to Jonson's The Alchemist, II. 7.

Ratsey's Ghost. A very rare tract, printed without date, but supposed to be prior to 1606. It mentions Shakspere's "Hamlet" by name, and refers to the author and some circumstances of his life. *Collier*.

Rattazzi (rät-tät'sē), Madame (**Marie Wyse,** later **Princesse de Solms**). See *Rute*.

Rattazzi, or **Ratazzi, Urbano.** Born at Alessandria, Italy, June 30, 1808; died at Frosinone, Italy, June 5, 1873. An Italian statesman. He became deputy in the Sardinian parliament in 1848; was minister for short periods in 1848 and 1849; became minister of the interior in 1853, and of the interior in 1854; resigned in 1858; was again minister of the interior 1858-60; and was premier in 1862 and 1867.

Rattenfänger von Hameln (rät'ten-feng"er fon ham'eln), **Der.** [G., 'The Rat-catcher of Hamelin.'] An opera by Victor Nessler, produced at Leipsic in 1879. See *Hamelin, Pied Piper of*.

Rattlin (rat'lin), **Jack.** A sailor, a character in Smollett's "Roderick Random."

Rattlin the Reefer. A novel by Edward Howard, natural son of the Duke of Norfolk, published in 1828. It had originally appeared in the "Metropolitan Magazine." It had Marryat's name on the titlepage as editor, and is often advertised as by him. *Notes and Queries*, 5th ser., II. 466.

Ratzeburg (rät'se-bōrg). 1. A former bishopric, afterward a secularized principality, lying northwest of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and belonging to Mecklenburg-Strelitz.—2. A town in Lauenburg, in the province of Schleswig-Holstein, Prussia, situated on Lake Ratzeburg 13 miles south of Lübeck. The cathedral, with the northern part of the town, belongs to Mecklenburg-Strelitz (see def. 1). Population (1880), 4,293.

Rau (rou), **Karl Heinrich.** Born at Erlangen, Bavaria, Nov. 23, 1792; died at Heidelberg, March 18, 1870. A German political economist, professor at Heidelberg from 1822. His chief work is "Lehrbuch der politischen Ökonomie" ("Manual of Political Economy," 1826-37).

Räuber (roi'ber), **Die.** [G., 'The Robbers.'] A play by Schiller, printed in 1781 and represented in 1782.

Rauch (rouch), **Christian Daniel.** Born at Arolsen, Waldeck, Germany, Jan. 2, 1777; died at Dresden, Dec. 3, 1857. A noted German sculptor. Among his works are the mausoleum of Queen Luise of Prussia at Charlottenburg (1814); statues of Blucher in Breslau and Berlin, and of Maximilian I. of Bavaria in Munich; the monument of Durer at Nuremberg; statues of Schinkel at Von Bulow, Francke, etc.; and the monument of Frederick the Great at Berlin (1851).

Rauch, Friedrich August. Born in Hesse-Darmstadt, July 27, 1806; died at Mercersburg, Pa., March 2, 1841. A German-American philosopher, first president of Marshall College, Mercersburg (1835-41). He wrote "Psychology" (1840), etc.

Raucous. See *Raucus*.

Raudian (rä'di-an) **Fields.** [L. *Campi Raudii*.] In ancient geography, a great plain in northern Italy, probably near Vercelli, but by some located near Verona. It was the scene of a battle in 101 B. C., in which the Cimbri were annihilated by the Romans under Marius and Catulus.

Raudnitz (roud'nits). A town in northern Bohemia, situated on the Elbe 25 miles north by west of Prague. It is noted for its castle. Population (1890), commune, 6,615.

Raudon (rō'don; colloq. rō'dn; Fr. rō-dōn'), **Mlle.** (dē). The Swabian Jura, or that part of it between Hohenzollern and Bavaria; in a more restricted sense, a group of mountains near Reutlingen.

Raumer (roun'mer), **Friedrich Ludwig Georg von.** Born at Wörlitz, Anhalt, Germany, May 14, 1781; died at Berlin, June 14, 1873. A German historian. He became professor at Breslau in 1811, and at Berlin in 1819, was a member of the Frankfort parliament in 1848, and later of the Prussian chamber. His chief works are "Geschichte der Hohenstaufen" ("History of the Hohenstaufen," 1823-25), and "Geschichte Europas seit dem Ende des 15. Jahrhunderts" ("History of Europe since the End of the 15th Century," 1832-50); other works are "Briefe aus Paris und Frankreich" (1831), "England" (1836-4), "Die Vereinigten Staaten von Nordamerika" (1846), etc.

Raumer, Karl Georg von. Born at Wörlitz, Germany, April 9, 1783; died at Erlangen, Bavaria, June 2, 1865. A German geographer, geologist, and writer on pedagogics, professor at Erlangen; brother of Friedrich Ludwig Georg von Raumer. His works include "Lehrbuch der allgemeinen Geographie" (1832), "Geschichte der Pädagogik" (1842), etc.

Raumer, Rudolf von. Born at Breslau, Prussia, April 14, 1815; died at Erlangen, Bavaria, Aug. 30, 1876. A German philologist, son of K. G. von Raumer; professor at Erlangen from 1846. He wrote "Geschichte der germanischen Philologie" (1870), etc.

Raupach (rou'päch). **Ernst Benjamin Salomo.** Born at Straupitz, near Liegnitz, Silesia, May 21, 1784; died March 18, 1852. A German dramatist.

Rauraci Montes. In ancient geography, a name given to Abnoba, now the Black Forest.

Raurici (rō'ri-sī), or **Rauraci** (rō'ra-sī). [L. (Cæsar) *Raurici*, Gr. (Ptolemy) *Rauρακοι*.] A German tribe first mentioned by Cæsar. They were situated in the neighborhood of Basel, on the upper Rhine, in territory north of the Helvetii, whom they had driven back into Switzerland in 58 B. C.

Ravaillac (rä-vā-yäk'), **François.** Born near Angoulême, France, about 1578: executed at Paris, May 27, 1610. The murderer of Henry IV. of France (May 14, 1610).

Ravee. See *Ravi* (in India).

Ravel (rä-vel'). A small town in the province of Salerno, Italy. It was formerly a place of importance. The cathedral, founded in 1087, is remarkable especially for its bronze doors of 1176 and its pulpit of 1272.

Raven (rā'vn), **The.** A notable poem by Edgar Allan Poe, published in 1845.

Ravenna (ra-ven'ä; It. pron. rä-ven'nä). 1. A province in the compartimento of Emilia, Italy. Area, 715 square miles. Population (1891), 223,013.—2. The capital of the province of Ravenna, situated between the Ronco and Lamone, 6 miles from the Adriatic, in lat. 44° 25' N., long. 12° 12' E.: the Roman Ravenna. It is famous for its churches (basilicas of the late Roman and Byzantine periods). The cathedral, founded in the 4th century, but remodeled in the 18th, was a 5-aisled basilica with nearly the plan of Sta. Sophia at Constantinople, and with grotesque ornament. The venerable circular campanile and the crypt are of the original construction. There are remains of mosaics and frescoes by Guido Reni. San Giovanni Evangelista is a votive church built in 425 by Galla Placidia. There is a narthex on the west; its door is a very richly sculptured work of the 13th century. The 2-aisled interior has 24 antique columns; in one chapel there is a fresco of the evangelists and the doctors of the church, by Giotto, powerful and characteristic despite restoration. The palace of Theodoric, a fragment 65 feet long, with two tiers of arcades, a large arched doorway in the middle, and over it a large domed niche containing a double-arched window, is important historically as the abode of Theodoric, the exarchs, and the Lombard kings, and architecturally as one of the best secular examples of early Italian Romanesque. The mausoleum of Theodoric, of the 6th century, though Roman in character, is in plan a decagon 45 feet in diameter. The upper story, 35 feet in diameter, is circular, roofed by a single enormous slab cut to the form of a flat dome. This story was surrounded by ornamental arcades, now gone. Each side of the decagon below has a niche formed by a massive arch. Each story contains a chamber: the lower one is cruciform. The mausoleum of Galla Placidia, built in 440, is in plan a Latin cross 40 by 46 feet. The four arms have barrel-vaults, and the central space is covered by a raised-groined vault. The ends of the arms are occupied by sarcophagi. The vaults are lined with mosaics which rank among the finest remains of early Christian art. Among other notable structures are the baptistery, Dante's tomb, library, archiepiscopal palace, and churches of San Vitale, San Nazario e Celso, santa Maria in Cosmedin, San Apollinare Nuovo, and San Apollinare in Classe. Ravenna was an ancient city of Cisalpine Gaul: it is mentioned in the history of Julius Cæsar. It was in old times a seaport, and the headquarters of the Roman Adriatic fleet; the chief capital of the Western emperors from about 402 to 476; and the capital of Odoacer, of Theodoric and the East Goths, and of the exarchate of Ravenna (which see, below). It was taken by the Lombard Aistulf about 752; was taken by Pepin in 755, and granted to the Pope; had various other rulers in the middle ages (Venetians, Visconti, Sanctians, etc.); and passed finally to the Papal States in 1509. A victory was gained near it, April 11, 1512, by the French under Gaston de Foix (killed in the battle) over the papal and Spanish troops. It was included in the kingdom of Italy in 1859. Dante died here in 1321. Population (1892), 66,500.

Ravenna. A village, the capital of Portage County, Ohio, 36 miles southeast of Cleveland. Population (1890), 3,417.

Ravenna, Exarchate of. The dominion of the Byzantine exarch (or governor) in Italy, with its headquarters in Ravenna. It was taken from the Goths by Narses about 550; comprised at first Italy, but was soon confined to a district in northeastern Italy near Ravenna; conquered by the Lombards about 753; and was taken from them by Pepin the Short in 755 and granted to the Pope.

Ravensburg (rä'fens-bōrg). A town in the circle of the Danube, Würtemberg, situated on the Schussen 22 miles east-northeast of Constance. It has flourishing manufactures and trade, and has several fine buildings. It was founded by the Welfs, became a free imperial city in the 13th century; passed to Bavaria in 1803; and passed to Würtemberg in 1810. Population (1890), 12,387.

Ravenscroft (rā'venz-kroft), **Edward.** An English dramatist of the 17th century. He was a student of law in the Temple. His works include "The Careless Lovers" (1673), "Mamamouchi, or the Citizen turned a Gentleman" (1672), "Scaramouch a Philosopher," "The Wrangling Lovers, or the Invisible Mistress" (1677), "King Edgar and Alfreda" (1677), "The English Lawyer" (1678: a translation), and "Dutch Lover" (key "Ignoramus"), "The London Cuckolds" (1683), "Dame Dobson, or the Cunning Woman" (1684), "The Canterbury Guests, or a Bargain Broken" (1695), "The Anatomist, or the Sham Doctor" (1697), "The Italian Husband" (1698).

Ravenspur (rā'vn-spėr). A place (now submerged) on the coast of Yorkshire, England, near Spurn Head, where Henry IV. landed in 1399 and Edward IV. in 1471.

Ravenswood (rā'venz-wud), **Edgar, Master of.** The lover of Lucy Ashton in Scott's "Bride of Lammermoor." A handsome and revengeful man, finding her, as he supposes, faithless to him, he bitterly reproaches her, is challenged by her brother, and perishes in a quicksand on his way to the meeting.

Ravi (rä'vē), or **Maravi** (mä-rä'vē). A Bantu tribe of British Nyassaland, east Africa, settled on a high plateau southwest of Lake Nyassa. Once a powerful nation, they have been much reduced in numbers and power by the Maviti and other tribes owning firearms. They are kinsmen of the Maganja. A fraction of the tribe fled east to the Nanuli Mountains, and mixed there with Lomwe tribes.

Ravi, or **Ravee** (rä'vē). One of the "five rivers" of the Panjab, India, uniting with the Chenab 35 miles northeast of Multan. Length, over 400 miles.

Rawal Pindi, or **Rawul Pindee** (rä'ul pin'dē). 1. A division of the Panjab, British India. Area, 15,435 square miles. Population (1881), 2,520,508.—2. A district in the Rawal Pindi division, intersected by lat. 33° 30' N., long. 73° E. Area, 4,861 square miles. Population (1881), 820,512.—3. The capital of the district of Rawal Pindi, situated about lat. 33° 37' N., long. 73° 5' E. It is an important military station and commercial center. Population, including cantonment (1891), 73,975.

Rawdon, Lord. See *Hastings, Francis Rawdon*.

Rawil, or **Rawyl** (rä-vēl'), **Pass, F. Col des Ravins** (kōl dā rā-vaṅ'). An Alpine pass on the border of the cantons of Bern and Valais, Switzerland, leading from the Simmenthal in Bern to the Rhone valley in Sion.

Rawlins (rä'linz), **John Aaron.** Born at East Galena, Ill., Feb. 13, 1831: died at Washington, D. C., Sept. 9, 1869. An American general. He was a Douglas Democrat in 1860, but joined the Union army on the outbreak of the Civil War, and became assis-

tant adjutant-general to Grant in 1861, and chief of staff with the rank of brigadier-general in 1865. He was secretary of war 1869.

Rawlinson (rä'linsun), **George.** Born at Chadlington, Oxfordshire, England, 1815. An English historian, Orientalist, and theologian, the brother of Sir H. C. Rawlinson. He became canon of Canterbury cathedral in 1872. He has published "Five Great Monarchies of the Ancient Eastern World" (1862–67), "The Sixth Great Oriental Monarchy" (1873), "The Seventeenth Great Oriental Monarchy" (1876), "A Manual of Ancient History" (1869), a translation of Herodotus (1858–60; conjointly with his brother and Sir J. G. Wilkinson), "A History of Egypt" (1881), "Phœnicia" (1889), and various theological works.

Rawlinson, Sir **Henry Creswicke.** Born at Chadlington, Oxfordshire, in 1810. An English archæologist and diplomatist, especially noted for having copied, amid great hardships, the trilingual cuneiform inscription at Behistun. He entered the East India Company's army in 1827, and held various important offices both military and diplomatic retiring in 1856. In 1858 he was appointed British minister at Teheran, which he visited only one year. He became a member of the Council of India in 1868, and president of the Royal Geographical Society in 1871. He was made a K. C. B. in 1876, and died in 1895, and in 1891 in 1891. He has published "On the Inscriptions of Assyria and Babylonia" (1850), "Outline of the History of Assyria" (1852), and "England and Russia in the East" (1875), and is the joint author of "Cuneiform Inscriptions of Western Asia" (1861–70), and other collections of inscriptions.

Rawson (rä'son), **Edward.** Born at Gillingham, England, April 16, 1615; died at Boston, Aug. 27, 1693. A colonial secretary of Massachusetts, and historical writer.

Rawtenstall (rä'ten-stal). A manufacturing town in Lancashire, England, 16 miles north of Manchester. Population (1891), 29,507.

Rawul Pindee. See *Rawal Pindi*.

Raxalp (räks'älp). An extensive elevated plateau on the border of Lower Austria and Salzburg, northwest of the Semmering Pass and 44 miles southwest of Vienna.

Ray (rā), **Cape.** The southwesternmost cape of Newfoundland, situated in lat. 47° 37′ N., long. 59° 18′ W.

Ray, or **Wray** (rā), **John.** Born near Braintree, Essex, England, 1628; died Jan. 17, 1705. A noted English naturalist, called "the father of English natural history." He traveled on the Continent with Willughby 1663–66. It is thought that the latter designed the plan of the work which Ray received as the founder of systematic zoology. He published "Catalogus plantarum Angliæ, etc." (1670); "A Collection of English Proverbs, etc." (1670, and many later editions); "Methodus plantarum nova, etc." (1682); "Historia plantarum" (1686–1704); "Methodus insectorum" (1705), and many zoological works; "The Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation" (1691); "Miscellaneous Discourses" (1692); etc. The Ray Society was established in 1844 for the purpose of publishing "rare books of established merit" on zoology, botany, etc.

Rayi (rä'ē). [Ar. *al-rāʿī*, the shepherd.] A rarely used name of *α* Ophiuchi, usually known as *Rasalhague*.

Rayleigh, Lord. See *Strutt, John William*.

Raymi, Feast of. See *Hatun Raymi*.

Raymond (rā'mond). A village in Hinds County, Mississippi, 13 miles west by south of Jackson. Here, May 12, 1863, part of Grant's army defeated the Confederates.

Raymond IV., of Saint-Gilles. Died at Tripolis, Feb. 28, 1105. Count of Toulouse 1088–1105. He was one of the most powerful princes in Europe in his time, and in 1096 assumed command of a large army which participated in the first Crusade. He captured Tripolis in 1103. Also *Raimond, Raimund*, etc.

Raymond VI. Born 1156; died 1222. Count of Toulouse 1195–1222. He took part with the Albigenses against the Crusaders under Montfort, and was totally defeated by the latter in 1213.

Raymond, Henry Jarvis. Born at Lima, N. Y., Jan. 24, 1820; died at New York, June 18, 1869. An American journalist and politician. He became assistant editor of the New York "Tribune" 1841, later was on the staff of the "Courier and Enquirer"; was speaker of the New York Assembly in 1850 and 1851; founded the "New York Times" in 1851; was lieutenant-governor of New York 1855–57; and was Republican member of Congress from New York 1865–67. He wrote "A History of the Administration of President Lincoln" (1864), "Life and Public Services of Abraham Lincoln" (1865), etc.

Raymond, John T. (assumed name of **John O'Brien**). Born at Buffalo, N. Y., April 5, 1836; died at Evansville, Ind., April 10, 1887. An American comedian. He made his first appearance on the stage at Rochester, New York, in 1853; and in 1870 made his first distinctive hit as Asa Trenchard with Solomon as Dundreary. In 1875 he first took the part of Colonel Mulberry Sellers in "The Gilded Age," for which he is chiefly remembered.

Raymond Lully. See *Lully*.

Raynal (rā-näl'), **Guillaume Thomas François:** called **Abbé Raynal.** Born at St.-Geniez, Aveyron, France, April 12, 1713; died at Paris, March 6, 1796. A French historian and philosopher. He was a priest attached to the parish of St. Sulpice in Paris, but was dismissed for bad conduct, and subsequently devoted himself to literature. His best-known work is the "Histoire philosophique et politique des établissements et du commerce des Européens dans les deux Indes" ("Philosophical and Political History of the Establishment and Commerce of the Europeans in the Two Indies"; published 1771; new edition 1780–81). The book was burned by order of the Parliament in 1781, on account of its liberalism, and its author was exiled. He also wrote "Histoire du stathoudérat" (1748); "Anecdotes littéraires" (2 vols., 1750); "Mémoires politiques de l'Europe" (3 vols., 1754–76); etc. Raynal was regarded as a leader of the French freethinkers.

Raynouard (rā-nö-är'), **François Juste Marie.** Born at Brignoles, France, Sept. 1, 1761; died at Passy, Paris, Oct. 27, 1836. A French poet and scholar. He was noted for his works on Provençal literature and language, including "Choix des poésies originales des troubadours" (1816–21), and "Lexique roman, ou dictionnaire de la langue de troubadours, with a grammar and a selection of poems (1836–44).

Razès (rä-zä'). A former small division of Languedoc, France, corresponding to parts of the departments of Aude and Pyrénées-Orientales.

Razor (rā'zor). An amusing intriguing valet in Vanbrugh's comedy "The Provoked Wife."

Razzi. See *Sodoma*.

Ré, or **Rhé** (rā), **Ile de.** An island in the Bay of Biscay, situated opposite La Rochelle, belonging to the department of Charente-Inférieure. Chief place, St.-Martin. The chief industry is salt manufacture. It was the scene of an unsuccessful expedition of the English under the Duke of Buckingham against the French in 1627. Length, 18 miles.

Read (rēd), **George.** [The E. surname *Read*, also spelled *Reade*, *Reed*, *Rede*, and *Redd*, in the same as the adj. *red*, and akin also to *Rufus*, *Rhuddan*, *White*, etc., referred, as a surname, to the complexion.] Born in Cecil County, Md., Sept. 18, 1733; died at Newcastle, Del., Sept. 21, 1798. An American politician and jurist, signer of the Declaration of Independence as delegate to Congress from Delaware. He was United States senator from Delaware 1789–93, and chief justice of Delaware 1793–98.

Read, Thomas Buchanan. Born in Chester County, Pa., March 12, 1822; died at New York, May 11, 1872. An American poet and painter. He wrote "Poems" (1847, 1853, 1860–65), "The New Pastoral" (1855), "The House by the Sea" (1856), "Sylvia, and Other Poems" (1865), "The Wagoner of the Alleghanies" (1862), "Sheridan's Ride" (1865), etc.

Reade (rēd), **Charles.** Born at Ipsden House, Oxfordshire, June 8, 1814; died at London, April 11, 1884. An English novelist and dramatist. He graduated at Oxford (Magdalen College) in 1843, was admitted to the degree of M. A. in 1847, and in 1852 and was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1865. He is noted for the skill with which he wrought against social wrongs. His novels include "Peg Woffington" (1852). His principal works are "Peg Woffington" (1852), "Christie Johnstone" (1853), "Masks and Faces" (a play, with Tom Taylor), "Clouds and Sunshine" (1856), "Hard Cash" (1863), "Very Hard Cash" (1863), "It is Never Too Late to Mend" (1856; also dramatized), "Love me Little, Love me Long" (1859), "The Cloister and the Heath" (1861), "Hard Cash" (1863), "Griffith Gaunt" (1866), "Foul Play" (with Dion Boucicault) (1868), "A Terrible Temptation" (1871), and "The Wandering Heir" (1872). Among his other novels are "The Course of True Love never did Run smooth" (1857), "Single Heart" (1857), "A Woman-Hater" (1877), "A Simpleton" (1874), etc. Among his plays are "A Scuttled Ship" (1870; with Boucicault, from "Foul Play") and "Drink" (from Zola's "L'Assommoir").

Reade, William Winwood. Born at Ipsden, England, 1839; died at Wimbledon, England, April 24, 1875. An English traveler in Africa, and novelist, a nephew of Charles Reade. He published "The African Sketch-Book" (1873), "Ashantee Campaign" (1873), etc.

Reading (red'ing). [ME. *Reding*, AS. *Readdingas*, prop. the name of the inhabitants, 'the descendants of Read,' i. e. Red, a man's name.] A town in Berkshire, England, situated on the Kennet, near its junction with the Thames, 29 miles west by south of London. It has considerable trade and manufactures of biscuits, biscuits, etc., and contains ruins of a Benedictine abbey. It was the headquarters of the Danes in the interval on Wessex 871–72, and the scene of one of their defeats. was burned by the Dunesan 1009, and was taken by the Parliamentarians under the Earl of Essex in 1643. Population (1891), 60,054.

Reading, a city, capital of Berks County, Pennsylvania, situated on the Schuylkill 50 miles northwest of Philadelphia. It is an important railway and manufacturing center, and the machine-shops of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, and the manufactures of iron, steel, brass, shoes, stoves, etc. It was laid out in 1748, and became a city in 1847. Population (1890), 58,661.

Reading Magdalen, The. See *Magdalen*, 1.

Reading the Will. A painting by Sir David Wilkie (1820), in the New Pinakothek at Munich. A number of persons, of all ages and various dispositions, are assembled in a room listening to the reading of a will by a lawyer, who sits at a table.

Reagan (rē'gan), **John Henninger.** Born in Sevier County, Tenn., Oct. 8, 1818. An American Democratic politician. He was member of Congress from Texas 1857–61, was postmaster-general of the Confederacy 1861–65, and drew about one-quarter salary of the treasury was a member of Congress from Texas 1875–87, and was a United States senator 1887–91, when he resigned in order to accept the chairmanship of the railroad commission of the State of Texas.

Reate (rē-ā'te). The ancient name of Rieti.

Réaumur (rā-ō-mür'), **René Antoine Ferchault de.** Born at La Rochelle, France, Feb. 28, 1683; died on his estate, Bermondière, Maine, France, Oct. 18, 1757. A French physicist and naturalist, best known as the inventor (about 1731) of the Réaumur thermometer, in the scale of which the space between the freezing-point and the boiling-point of water is divided into 80 degrees. He also discovered the porcelain named from him. His chief work is "Mémoires pour servir a l'histoire naturelle des insectes" (1734–42).

Rebecca, or **Rebekah** (re-bek'ä). [F. *Rébecque*, Sp. *Rebeca*, Pg. *Rebecca*, L. *Rebecca*, Gr. *Ῥεβέκκα*, Heb. *Ribḳāh*; of uncertain etymology.] The sister of Laban, wife of the patriarch Isaac and mother of Esau and Jacob.

Rebecca (re-bek'ä). A character in Sir Walter Scott's novel "Ivanhoe"; a Jewess, the daughter of Isaac of York. She secretly loves Ivanhoe, whom she cures of a wound, and repulses at the peril of her life the criminal love of Brian de Bois-Guilbert, whose infatuation she is condemned as a witch, but is saved by the sudden death of her accuser. After the marriage of Ivanhoe to Rowena, she leaves England with her father.

Rebellion, The. 1. In United States history, the Civil War (which see).—2. In Scottish history, the Jacobite insurrections.

Rebellion, The Great. In English history, the war waged by the Parliamentary army against Charles I. from 1642 to his execution in 1649, and the subsequent maintenance by force of a government opposed to the royal sovereign Charles II. till the Restoration in 1660.

Rebello da Silva (re-bel'lō dä sēl'vä), **Luis Augusto.** Born at Lisbon, April 2, 1822; died Sept. 19, 1871. A Portuguese historian, novelist, and political orator. His chief works are a "History of Portugal in the 17th and 18th Centuries" (1860–71) and the historical novel "Romance de D. Joao V." ("The Youth of Don John V.," 1867–68).

Récamier (rā-kä-mya'), Madame **Jeanne Françoise Julie Adélaïde Bernard.** Born at Lyons, Dec. 3, 1777; died at Paris, May 11, 1849. A celebrated French beauty. She was married at 15 to Banquier Jacques Recamier, who was nearly three times her age. Her beauty and intelligence attracted to her salon a brilliant circle at Paris during the consulate and empire, and after Napoleon's downfall. She was exiled from Paris by Napoleon. Among her friends were Madame de Staël, Chateaubriand (who wished to marry her after the death of Recamier), Constant, etc. The only one of her admirers who is thought to have touched her heart was Prince Augustus of Prussia. She agreed to marry him, and her husband, who had lost his fortune, consented to this match. However, touched by his amiability, refused to leave him in his poverty. Her "souvenirs et correspondance" were edited by her niece Madame Lenormant in 1860.

Rechabites (rek'a-bits). The members of a Jewish family and sect descended from Rechab, which, in obedience to the command of Jonadab, Rechab's son, refused to drink wine, build or live in houses, sow seed, or plant or own vineyards (Jer. xxxv. 6, 7).

Recife. See *Pernambuco*.

Recklinghausen (rek'ling-hou-zen). 1. A former countship in Westphalia, annexed to Prussia in 1815.—2. A town in the province of Westphalia, Prussia, situated 31 miles southwest of Münster. Population (1890), 7,640; commune, 14,041.

Réclus (rā-klü'), **Jean Jacques Élisée.** Born at St.-Foy-la-Grande, Gironde, March 15, 1830. A French geographer. He traveled in England, Ireland, and North and South America, 1852–57, and subsequently devoted himself to writing books of travel and geography; some of these were first published in the "Tour du Monde," and the "Revue des Deux Mondes," and republished in book form. They include "La terre" (1867–68), "Les phénomènes terrestres, leur ordre et les météores" (1872; republished in Hachette's "Tour du monde"), "Voyage à la Sierra Nevada de Sainte-Marthe," etc. His greatest work is the "Nouvelle géographie universelle" (20 vols., 4to, 1875–94). In 1894 Réclus was sentenced to transportation for life on account of his connection with the Paris Commune, but the sentence was commuted to banishment at the intercession of numerous distinguished scientists, and he lived at Clarens, Switzerland, until the amnesty of 1879 permitted his return to Paris.

Recoaro (rā-kō-ä'rō). A watering-place in the province of Vicenza, northern Italy, situated 21 miles north-northeast of Verona. Population (1881), commune, 6,861.

Recorde (rekford), **Robert.** Born at Tenby, Wales, about 1500; died in the King's Bench prison, London, 1558. A British mathematician and physician. He entered Oxford in 1525, was

fellow of All Souls in 1531; and was physician to Edward VI and Queen Mary. He wrote "The Grounde of Artes, teaching the Perfect Worke and Practise of Arithmetike" (1540), "The Pathway to Knowledge, containing the First Principles of Geometry" (1551), "The Castle of Knowledge, etc" (1556), "The Whetstone of Witte, etc.," the next English book on algebra (1557). Most of his works are in the form of dialogues between the pupil and his master.

Recruiting Officer, The. A comedy by Farquhar, produced at Drury Lane in 1706. It is his most successful play.

Reculver (ré-kul'vĕr), or **Reculvers** (-vĕrz). A place on the coast of Kent, England, 9 miles northeast of Canterbury: the Roman Regulbium.

Recuyell of the Historyes of Troye. ['Collection of the Tales of Troy.'] See the extract.

> The first book printed in English, the "Recuyell of the Historyes of Troye," a stout folio of 351 leaves, does not contain the date of printing, nor the name and place of the printer; but it appears from the introduction that it was translated from the French by William Caxton between the years 1469 and 1471. When and where it was printed is a subject of conjecture. The monogram which was exhibited by Caxton in his later books as interpreted by Madden as *William Caxton, Mercer, Cobourg*. It is an indication that a notable event in his life was represented by the year 1474 and the city of Cologne, and it seems to authorize the conjecture that at this time and place he published his first book. *De Vinne*, Invention of Printing, p. 567.

Redan (ré-dan'). A fortification defending Sebastopol in the Crimean war. It was stormed by the British Sept. 8, 1855, but immediately abandoned by them.

Red Bank (rĕd bangk'). A village in Gloucester County, New Jersey, situated on the Delaware 7 miles south of Philadelphia. Here, Oct. 22, 1777, the Americans defeated the British and Hessian forces under Donop.

Red Book of Hergest, The. [W. *Llyfr Coch.*] The collection of Welsh tales known in its English translation as "The Mabinogion." It is MS. of the 14th century, and is at Jesus College, Oxford. It contains a chronology from Adam to 1318 A. D., a chronological history of the Saxons to 1378, and the oldest copies known to exist of the poems of Taliesin and Llywarch Hen.

Red Cross Knight, The. The hero of the first book of the "Faerie Queene," by Spenser.

> The Red Cross Knight, by whom is meant reformed England (see c. x. 61, where he is called "St. George of merry England"), has just been equipped with the "armour which Una brought (that is, the armour of a Christian man, specified by St. Paul, v. [vi.] Ephes.)," as Spenser tells Sir W. Raleigh in his letter. The armour "wherein old dints &c.," though new to the Knight, is old as Christendom. Thus equipped and guided by truth, he goes forth to fight satanic error and temptation, and above all to combat that spirit of falsehood covering which the England of 1588 had learnt so much from Philip II. of Spain and Alexander of Parma.
>
> *Kitchen*, Note in Spenser's Faery Queene.

Redditch (red'ich). A town in Worcestershire, England, 12 miles south by west of Birmingham. Population (1891), 6,854.

Redemption (ré-demp'shon), **The.** A trilogy by Gounod, produced at the Birmingham festival in 1882.

Redesdale (rĕdz'dāl). The valley of the Reed, a tributary of the Tyne, in Northumberland, England.

Redfield (red'fēld), **Isaac Fletcher.** Born at Weathersfield, Vt., April 10, 1804; died at Boston, March 23, 1876. An American jurist. He published "Law of Railways" (1857), "Law of Wills," (1861–70), etc.

Redgauntlet (red-gänt'let). A novel by Sir Walter Scott, published in 1824. It describes the Jacobite enthusiasm of the 18th century. Darsie Latimer, who has been kept out of England during his minority, becomes infatuated with a mysterious lady in a green cloak known as Green Mantle. He discovers that he is in reality Sir Arthur Darsie Redgauntlet, and that Green Mantle is his sister Lilias Redgauntlet. He is imprisoned by his uncle and guardian, Redgauntlet to force him into the Jacobite insurrection.

Redgrave (red'grāv), **Richard.** Born at London, April 30, 1804; died Dec. 14, 1888. An English genre- and landscape-painter, inspector-general of art schools and surveyor of the royal pictures. He published (with his brother) "A Century of Painters of the English School" (1866).

Red Horse Vale of the. A valley in the southern part of Warwickshire, England.

Redi (rä'dē), **Francesco.** Born at Arezzo, Italy, Feb. 18, 1626; died at Pisa, March 1, 1698. An Italian naturalist and poet. He wrote "Esperienze intorno alla generazione degli insetti" ("Experiments on the Generation of Insects," 1668).

Red Jacket (Indian name **Sagoyewatha**), Born at Old Castle, near Geneva, N. Y., about 1752; died at Seneca Village, N. Y., Jan., 1830. A chief of the Senecas, noted as an orator.

Red Lake. A lake in Beltrami County, northern Minnesota, intersected by lat. 48° N. Its outlet is by the Red Lake River. Length, 33 miles.

Red Lake River. A river in northwestern Minnesota which joins the Red River of the North opposite Grand Forks, North Dakota. Length, over 150 miles.

Red Lions, The. An association formed in 1839 at Birmingham, England.

> When the British Association met there, several of its younger members happened accidentally to dine at the Red Lion in Church street. . . . It was resolved to continue the meeting from year to year, wherever the Association might happen to meet. By degrees the "Red Lions"—the name was assumed from the accident of the first meeting-place—became a very exclusive club. Forbes first drew round him the small circle of jovial philosophers which included Lankester, Thomson, Bell, Mitchell, and Strickland. Many were added afterwards, as the club was kept up in London in meetings at Anderton's in Fleet street. *Timbs.*

Red Mountain. A range in Wyoming, near Yellowstone Lake. The highest point is Mount Sheridan (which see).

Redon (ré-dōn'). A town in the department of Ille-et-Vilaine, situated at the junction of the Oust with the Vilaine, 37 miles southwest of Rennes. Population (1891), commune, 6,929.

Redouté (ré-dö-tā'), **Pierre Joseph.** Born at St.-Hubert, Belgium, July 10, 1759; died at Paris, June 20, 1840. A French painter of flowers, professor at the Museum of Natural History in Paris. He illustrated many botanical works.

Redpath (red'päth), **James.** Born at Berwick-on-Tweed, England, Aug. 14, 1833; died at New York, Feb. 10, 1891. An American abolitionist and author. He became a journalist at an early age, identified himself with the abolition movement, and acted as a war correspondent for Northern papers during the Civil War. He established the Lyceum Bureau at Boston in 1868. Among his works are "Echoes of Harper's Ferry" (1860), "The John Brown Invasion" (1860), "The Public Life of Captain John Brown" (1860), "John Brown, the Hero" (1862), "Talks about Ireland" (1881), etc.

Red Peak. A peak of the Park Range in Colorado. Height, about 13,000 feet.

Red Riding Hood. [F. *Chaperon Rouge.*] The heroine of a popular nursery story, one of the tales in the collection by Perrault.

Red River. The largest right-hand tributary of the Mississippi, after the Missouri and the Arkansas. It rises in the staked Plain of Texas, forms the boundary between Texas and Indian Territory, flows through Red River, eastern Arkansas, traverses Louisiana, and joins the Mississippi about lat. 31° N. Its chief tributary is the Washita. Length, about 1,200 miles; navigable for steam vessels to Shreveport, navigation above that point being partly checked by "rafts," or collections of driftwood, which formerly blocked the channel for 45 miles.

Red River, or **Song-koi** (song-koi). The chief river of Tongking. It rises in the province of Yun-nan, China, and flows into the Gulf of Tongking. Length, 600–700 miles.

Red River Expedition. 1. In United States history, an unsuccessful Federal expedition (March–May, 1864) up the Red River valley, for the purpose of recovering western Louisiana. The Federal land forces were commanded by Banks, the naval by Porter; the Confederate forces were commanded by Taylor. The chief episodes were a Federal defeat at Sabine Cross-Roads, a Federal victory at Pleasant Hill, and the rescue of the Federal fleet by Joseph Bailey. See *Bailey*, 2.

2. In Canadian history, the expedition under Wolseley in 1870, which succeeded in putting down the insurrection under Riel in the valley of the Red River of the North.

Red River of the North. A river in the United States and Canada. It rises in Elbow Lake, western Minnesota; forms part of the boundary between Minnesota and Dakota; traverses Manitoba; and flows into Lake Winnipeg. It is called in part of its upper course the Otter Tail River. Length, about 700 miles.

Red River Settlement. A name formerly given to the British colony settled in what is since 1870 the Canadian province of Manitoba. It is traversed by the Red River of the North.

Red Rose. The emblem of the House of Lancaster in the Wars of the Roses (which see).

Red Rover (red rō'vĕr). A sea-novel by J. F. Cooper, published in 1827.

Red Russia (rush'ä). A name formerly given to the territory now included in the eastern part of Galicia (Austria-Hungary) and in the part of Russian Poland near Chelm.

Redruth (red'rōth). A town in Cornwall, England, 8 miles northwest of Falmouth. It is an important center of tin- and copper-mining. Population (1891), 10,338.

Red Sea. [L. *Arabicus Sinus* or *Mare Rubrum*. F. *Mer Rouge*, G. *Rothes Meer* or *Arabischer Meerbusen.*] One of the principal arms of the Indian Ocean, lying between Arabia on the east and Africa on the west. It divides in the north into the Gulf of Sinai and the Gulf of Akaba. The chief islands are Farsan and the Dahlak archipelagoes. It communicates on the north with the Mediterranean by the Suez Canal, and on the south with the Indian Ocean by the Strait of Bab-el-Mandeb and the Gulf of Aden. It is noted for its heat. Its commercial importance has increased since the opening of the Suez Canal in 1869. It receives no river of importance. Length, about 1,450 miles. Greatest breadth, 205 miles. Greatest depth, about 1,200 fathoms.

Redshid Pasha. See *Reshid Pasha.*

Red Skins, The. A novel by Cooper, published in 1846.

Red Sticks. In United States history, those Creek Indians who, expelled from their lands during the War of 1812, retired southward and continued hostile to the United States. They were so called because in their principal village they erected a high pole, and painted it red to signify their eagerness for the blood of the whites.

> Remaining at St. Mark's (Fla.) for two days, and inspiring new terror by hanging on the spot two Red Stick chiefs who had fallen into his hands, Jackson next set out in pursuit of the enemy. *Schouler*, Hist. of the United States, III. 70.

Redwald. See *Rædwald.*

Red Wing. A city, capital of Goodhue County, Minnesota, situated on the Mississippi, at the head of Lake Pepin, 39 miles southeast of St. Paul. It exports wheat. Population (1890), 6,294.

Redwitz (red'vits), Baron **Oskar von.** Born at Lichtenau, near Ansbach, Bavaria, June 28, 1823; died July 6, 1891. A German poet, dramatist, and novelist. Among his works are the drama "Philippine Welser," the poems "Amaranth" (1849), "Das Lied von nenen Deutschen Reich" (1871), "Odilo" (1878), the novel "Hermann Stark" (1868), etc.

Ree. See *Arikara.*

Ree (ré), **Lough.** A lake in Ireland, an expansion of the river Shannon, between Roscommon on the west and Longford and Westmeath on the east. Length, 16 miles.

Reed (rēd), Sir **Edward James.** Born at Sheerness, England, Sept. 20, 1830. A noted English marine engineer, designer of various vessels for the British, German, and other navies.

Reed, Henry. Born at Philadelphia, July 11, 1808; lost at sea, Sept. 27, 1854. An American author, grandson of Joseph Reed. He was admitted to the bar in 1829, but abandoned law on accepting an assistant professorship of English literature in the University of Pennsylvania in 1838. He was appointed professor of rhetoric and English literature in 1835. He was lost at sea on a return voyage from Europe. He edited the works of Wordsworth and Gray, and gave a "Course on English Literature" (1855), "Lectures on English History and Tragic Poetry" (1855), "Lectures on the British Poets" (1857), etc.

Reed, Joseph. Born at Trenton, N. J., Aug. 27, 1741: died at Philadelphia, March 5, 1785. An American patriot, a member of the Continental Congress. He served in the Revolutionary War, and was president of the supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania 1778–81.

Reed, Philip. Died Nov. 2, 1829. An American politician. He was a United States senator from Maryland 1806–13, and a member of Congress 1817–19 and 1822–23. He commanded, as brigadier, the regiment of home guards which defeated the British under Sir Peter Parker at Moorefields, Maryland, Aug. 30, 1814.

Reed, Thomas Brackett. Born at Portland, Maine, Oct. 18, 1839. An American Republican politician. He was admitted to the bar in 1865; commenced practice at Portland, Maine; and held various political offices in his native State. He has been a member of Congress from Maine since 1877, and was speaker of the House 1889–95.

Reed, Thomas German. Born at Bristol, June 27, 1817; died March 21, 1888. An English musician and conductor. He was the originator in 1855 of a novelty known as "Mr. and Mrs. German Reed's Entertainment," by which dramatic entertainment for persons who objected to the theater, and was very popular. Mrs. German Reed was Priscilla Horton (born at Birmingham, Jan. 1, 1818), an actress.

Reeder (rē'dėr), **Andrew H.** Born Aug. 6, 1807; died at Easton, Pa., July 5, 1864. An American politician. He was governor of Kansas 1854–55, and a delegate from Kansas in 1855. He was elected United States senator from Kansas in 1856, but was refused admission.

Reelfoot Lake (rēl'fŭt lāk). A submerged district in Lake and Obion counties, northwestern Tennessee.

Rees (rēs), **Abraham.** Born at Llanbrynmair, Wales, 1743: died June 9, 1825. A British author. He edited "Chambers's Cyclopædia" (1776–86), and "Rees's Cyclopædia" (1802–19).

Reese (rēs) **River.** A river in Central Nevada, a tributary (at times) of the Humboldt River. Length, about 150 miles.

Reeve (rēv), **Henry.** Born in Norfolk in 1813. An English writer and editor. He was registrar of the privy council 1857–87, and became editor of the "Edinburgh Review" in 1855. He has published translations

of De Tocqueville's "Democracy in America" and "France before the Revolution of 1789," and of Guizot's "Washington." He published "A Journal of the Reigns of King George IV. and King William IV." by Greville in 1874, and a sequel to that work in 1885. He has also published "Royal and Republican France," a collection of historical essays.

Reeve, Tapping. Born at Brookhaven, L. I., 1744: died at Litchfield, Conn., Dec. 13, 1823. An American jurist. He established a law school at Litchfield in 1784. He published various legal treatises.

Reeves (rēvz), Mrs. (**Helen Beckenham Matthers**). Born at Crewkerne, Somerset, 1852. An English novelist, known as Helen Mathers. She has published "Comin' thro' the Rye" (1875), "Cherry Ripe" (1877), "My Lady Green Sleeves" (1879), "The Story of a Sin" (1881), "Found Guilty," and "Some Fashion of this World" (1888), "A Man of the Time" (1894), etc.

Reeves, John Sims. Born at Shooter's Hill, Kent, Oct. 21, 1822. A noted English tenor singer. He made his first appearance as a baritone at Newcastle in 1839, but from 1841 to 1843 he sang second tenor chiefly. Shortly after he went to Paris to study, and in 1847 appeared in tenor roles in England. He was greatly admired also in oratorio.

Reeve's Tale, The. One of Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales." He probably took it from Jean de Bove's fabliau "De Gombert et des deux clercs," but it forms the sixth novel of the ninth day of the "Decameron." It was modernized by Betterton and Horne.

Reformation (ref-ō-mā'shon), **The.** The great religious revolution of the 16th century, which led to the establishment of the Protestant churches. The Reformation assumed different aspects, and resulted in alterations of discipline or doctrine more or less fundamental in different countries and in different stages of its progress. Various pioneers of great importance, as Wyclif and Huss, had appeared before the 16th century, but the Reformation proper began nearly simultaneously in Germany under the lead of Luther and in Switzerland under the lead of Zwingli. The chief points urged by the Reformers were the need of justification by faith; the use and authority of the Scriptures, and the right of private judgment in their interpretation; and the abandonment of the doctrine of transubstantiation, the adoration of the Virgin Mary and saints, the supremacy of the Pope, and the other doctrines and practices regarded by the Reformers as unscriptural. In the German Reformation the leading incidents were the publication at Wittenberg of Luther's thirty-five theses against indulgences in 1517; the excommunication of Luther in 1520; his testimony before the Diet of Worms in 1521; the spread of the principles in many of the German states, as Hesse, Saxony, and Brandenburg, and the opposition to them by the emperor in the Diet and Confession of Augsburg in 1530; and the prolonged struggle between the Protestants and the Catholics, ending with substantial religious equality in the Peace of Passau in 1552. The Reformation spread in Switzerland under Zwingli and Calvin, in France, Hungary, Bohemia, the Scandinavian countries, the Low Countries, etc. In Scotland it was introduced by Knox about 1560. In England it led in the reign of Henry VIII. to the abolition of the papal supremacy and the liberation from papal control of the Church of England, which, after a short Roman Catholic reaction under Mary, was firmly established under Elizabeth. In many countries the Reformation occasioned an increased zeal in the Roman Catholic Church, sometimes called the Counter-Reformation.

Reformation Symphony. Mendelssohn's symphony in D minor, written for the tercentenary celebration of the Augsburg Protestant Confession in 1830. It was not performed, however, till 1832, when it was given in Berlin.

Reform Bill. In English history, a bill for the purpose of enlarging the number of voters in elections for members of the House of Commons, and of removing inequalities in representation. The first of these bills, passed in 1832 by the Liberals after a violent struggle (often called specifically the Reform Bill), disfranchised many rotten boroughs, gave increased representation to the large towns, and enlarged the number of the holders of county and borough franchise. The effect of this Reform Bill was increased by the Conservatives under Liberal pressure in 1867, was in the direction of a more democratic representation, and the same tendency was shown in the Franchise Bill passed by the Liberals in 1884.

This measure [The Reform Bill of 1832] disfranchised fifty-six nomination boroughs which returned 111 members, took away one member from thirty others, and two from Weymouth and Melcombe Regis, thus leaving vacant 143 seats. It gave sixty-five additional members to the counties, two members each to Manchester, Leeds, Birmingham, and nineteen large towns, including the metropolitan districts, and one member each to twenty-one other towns, all of which had been previously unrepresented. In the counties copyholders and leaseholders for years were added as voters to the 40s. freeholders, and tenants at will paying £50 a year (the Chandos clause) were enfranchised. In the towns a £10 household franchise was established, and the rights of freemen to vote were restricted.

Ireland and Ransome, English Political History, p. 820.

Reform War. [Sp., *Guerra de la Reforma.*] A civil war in Mexico, 1857–61. It arose out of the adoption (Feb. 5, 1857) of the present constitution of Mexico, which greatly restricted the power of the clergy. This, and some acts of President Comonfort which were regarded as hostile to the church, led to a reaction and the deposition of Comonfort (Jan. 21, 1858). His legal successor, Juarez, established a government at Vera Cruz (May 4, 1858), and this became the focus of the "liberal," "reform," or "constitutional" party. The reactionists made Zuloaga president of Mexico, but he was deposed on Dec. 23, 1858, and General Miramon, their principal military leader, took his place. The government of Juarez was recognized by the United States, greatly strengthening his cause. On July 12, 1859, he issued his famous decree confiscating church property, and thus increasing the breach. The war, on the side of Juarez, was generally carried on by his generals, but Miramon often commanded his own forces. The movements and counter-movements were confusing to the last degree, and during the whole period the interior was in a state of anarchy, the prey of guerilla parties. Some of the chief events were: Reactionist victory at Salamanca in Guanajuato, March 9-10, 1858, followed by the surrender of the liberals under Parredi at Guadalajara; Miramon and Mejia overrun San Luis Potosi Sept. 12, and defeat Vidaurri at Ahualulco Sept. 29; siege of Guadalajara by the liberals Sept. 28 until its capture, Oct. 27; Guadalajara retaken by Marquez, Dec. 29; first siege of Vera Cruz by Miramon, ending in his repulse, March 29, 1859; liberals defeated at Tacubaya, April 11; execution of prisoners (called the "massacre of Tacubaya"), April 12; United States vessels capture as pirates Miramon's ships which had attempted to attack Vera Cruz, March 6, 1860; abandonment of second siege of Vera Cruz, March 21; liberals repulsed from Guadalajara, May 25; Miramon defeated on the Salsa Hill, Aug. 10; liberals defeated at Toluca, Dec. 9; final defeat of Miramon at Calpulalpan, Dec. 22; Miramon resigns and secretly leaves the city, Dec. 24; entry of Juarez into Mexico, Jan. 11, 1861. The confusion did not entirely cease with Miramon's defeat, and it eventually opened the way to the French intervention and the short-lived empire of Maximilian.

Refusal, The, or the Ladies' Philosophy. A comedy by Cibber, produced and printed in 1721. It is from Molière's "Les femmes savantes," with incidents of the South Sea mania.

Regalbuto (rā-gäl'bō'tō). A town in the province of Catania, Sicily, situated 25 miles northwest of Catania. Population (1881), 10,032.

Regaldi (rā-gäl'dē), **Giuseppe.** Born at Novara, Italy, Nov., 1809: died at Bologna, Feb., 1883. An Italian poet, noted as an improvisator: professor of history at Bologna from 1866.

Regan (rē'gan). The second daughter of Lear in Shakspere's tragedy of "King Lear": the fierce and revengeful wife of Cornwall.

Regen (rā'gen). A river in Bavaria which joins the Danube opposite Ratisbon. Length, about 100 miles.

Regensburg (rā'gens-bōrg). The German name of Ratisbon.

Regent Diamond. Another name for the Pitt Diamond (which see).

Regent's Park (rē'jents pärk). One of the largest parks of London, situated in the northwestern part of the city. It is 472 acres in extent, and contains the Zoölogical Gardens.

Regent's Sword (rē'jents sōrd). A peninsula in the province of Shingking, Manchuria, separating the Gulf of Liaotung from Korea Bay.

Regent Street (rē'jent strēt). One of the principal streets of the West End of London, extending from Portland Place to Waterloo Place.

Regga (reg'gä), or **Wareggа** (wā-reg'gä), or **Malegga** (mā-leg'gä). A Bantu tribe of the Kongo State, between the Manyema and the Bakumu, northwest of Lake Tanganyika. Living isolated in an uncexplored forest region, they are known as far as Europe as of culture superior to that of the average African negro.

Reggio (red'jō). A former duchy now forming part of the province of Reggio nell' Emilia, Italy.

Reggio. A province of Calabria, Italy, formerly called Calabria Ulteriore Prima. Area, 1,221 square miles. Population (1891), 393,126.

Reggio di Calabria (red'jō dē kä-lä'brē-ä), or **Reggio.** A cathedral city, the capital of the province of Reggio, situated on the Strait of Messina in lat. 38° 8′ N., long. 15° 40′ E. It is noted for its fruits, has manufactures of essences, scented waters, silk, etc.; and exports fruit, etc. It was the ancient Rhegium (which see); was taken by Alaric in 410; by Totila in 549; and by Robert Guiscard in 1060; and was much destroyed by an earthquake in 1783. Population (1894), 20,000.

Reggio nell' Emilia (red'jō nel lā-mē'lē-ä). 1. A province in the compartimento of Emilia, Italy. Area, 876 square miles. Population (1891), 249,374. — 2. The capital of the province of Reggio nell' Emilia, situated on the Crostolo in lat. 44° 42′ N., long. 10° 37′ E. It contains a cathedral and various works of art. It was an ancient Roman town (Regium Lepidi), often mentioned in the civil war. Ariosto and Cialdini were born there. Population (1892), 30,000.

Regicide (rej'e-sīd), **The.** A tragedy by Smollet. It was published in 1749, but was never acted.

Regillus (re-jil'us), **Lake.** In ancient geography, a small lake near Rome (perhaps near Frascati). It is the scene of a traditional victory of the Romans over the Latins about 496 B. C.

Regina (re-ji'nä). The capital of Assiniboia and also of the Northwest Territories, Canada.

Reginum (re-ji'num). A Roman name of Ratisbon.

Regiomontanus (rē"ji-ō-mon-tā'nus), **Johann Müller,** called. Born at Königsberg, Franconia, June 6, 1436: died at Rome, July 6, 1476. A German mathematician and astronomer, bishop of Ratisbon.

Regnard (ren-yär'), **Jean François.** Born at Paris, Feb., 1655: died at his estate of Grillon, near Dourdan, Sept. 4, 1709. A French writer of comedy. He was of a wealthy family, and received an excellent education. He visited successively Italy, Holland, Scandinavia, eastern Germany, Poland, Hungary, Turkey, Germany, etc., and left many interesting descriptions of his travels in these countries. When he returned to France, it was to divide his time between Paris and his estate at Grillon. After Molière he was considered the greatest exponent of comedy in France. His comedies began to appear in 1694, and followed rapidly one another during the next few years. After 1696 he composed a number of short plays in verse, and in 1708 he finally returned, on the stage, to comedy, in verse, that ranks immediately next to Molière. "Le joueur," the earliest displayed originality of this talent in "Le distrait" (1697), "Le menteur" (1700), "Les folies amoureuses" (1704), "Les Ménechmes" (1705), and "Le légataire universel" (1708). His success was by no means limited to these plays in verse, for some of his best works, as "Le retour imprévu," "La sérénade," "Le carnaval de Venise," "Le bal," "La critique du bal," "Le retour de Normandie" (1696), and "Le retour de Bellegarde" (1700), are in prose and verse together, like "La suite de la foire de Saint-Germain" of Dufresny, while "Le divorce" and "Les ruelles" and "La Provençale" are in certain measure autobiographical: it was not published until 1731.

Regnault (re-nō'), **Alexandre George Henri.** Born at Paris, Oct. 30, 1843: killed in battle at Buzenval, Jan. 19, 1871. A French historical painter, son of H. V. Regnault. He was a pupil of Monfort, Lamothe, and Cabanel; took the grand prix de Rome in 1866; studied in Italy till 1868; and then went to Spain, where he painted his equestrian portrait of General Prim. In 1869 he revisited Italy, and in 1870 went to Africa. He returned to light in the commencement of the Franco-German war (1870), and fell in battle. His works include "Salomé," "Automedon in Granada," "Judith and Holofernes," "Thetis giving Achilles the Arms of Vulcan," "A Fantasia in Tangiers" (which see).

Regnault, Henri Victor. Born at Aix-la-Chapelle, July 21, 1810: died Jan. 19, 1878. A French chemist and physicist. He became director of the Sèvres porcelain manufactures in 1854. He wrote articles in the "Comptes rendus" of the Academy of Sciences, "Cours élémentaire de Chimie," and other works.

Regnault, Jean Baptiste, Baron. Born at Paris, Oct. 19, 1754: died there, Nov. 12, 1829. A French historical and genre painter. He took the grand prix de Rome in 1776; and received the title of baron in 1818. Among his works are "Education of Achilles" (1783), "The Ascent from the Cross" (1789), "The Three Graces" (in the Louvre).

Règne Animal (rānyу ä-mē-mäl'), **Le.** [F., "The Animal Kingdom."] A treatise on zoölogy, by Georges Cuvier, published in Paris, and revised edition 1829. The system developed in this work may be regarded as the basis of all the more recent scientific classifications.

Régnier (rā-nyā'), **Jacques Auguste Adolphe.** Born at Maisy, Germany, July, 1804: died at Fontainebleau, Oct. 21, 1874. A French philologist, librarian of the palace of Fontainebleau from 1873. He was the author of works on Germanic, classical, and Oriental philology.

Régnier (rā-nyā'), **Mathurin.** Born at Chartres, Dec. 21, 1573: died at Rouen, Oct. 22, 1613. A French satirical poet, a nephew of the poet Desportes. At the age of 11 he received the tonsure, and when 20 followed the Cardinal de Joyeuse to Rome as a private secretary. On his return to France in 1604, he maintained the dissipated mode of living into which he had fallen while away, but he was made a canonry in the Chartres cathedral in 1609. As a writer, Regnier is well known for his satires. He is at his best in "Le gout réformé" and "Le mauvais gout," and in "Le pouvoir qu'on se peut donner de bien parler après cette homme," "La folie est générale," "Ny crainte ny esperance," "Le mauvais repas," and "Le mauvais lieu." Sainte-Beuve speaks of Regnier as the most distinguished of the 17th century, and yet looking backward and fraternizing with Montaigne, Ronsard, and Rabelais. He states that where Régnier excels is in Régnier apart-de-la-bonne, "La folie est générale," "Ny crainte ny esperance," "Le mauvais repas," and "Le mauvais lieu." Sainte-Beuve speaks of Regnier as the most distinguished of the 17th century, and yet looking backward and fraternizing with Montaigne, Ronsard, and Rabelais. He states that where Régnier excels is in Régnier apart-de-la-bonne, his expression of manners, his delineation of characters, and his description of home scenes. He likens Regnier's satires to a gallery of wonderful Flemish portraits.

Regnitz (reg'nits). A river in Bavaria. It is formed by the union of the Pegnitz and Rednitz near Furth, and joins the Main near Bamberg. Length (including the Pegnitz) about 124 miles.

Regulus (reg'ū-lus). [Lat., "a little prince," translating Gr. Βασίλισκος, the name of the star in Ptolemy.] A very white star, of magnitude 1.4, on the heart of the Lion; α Leonis.

Regulus (reg'ū-lus), **Marcus Atilius.** Died 250 (?) B. C. A celebrated Roman general. He was consul in 267, and was defeated and defeated a Carthaginian fleet, invaded Africa, and defeated the Carthaginian army. He was defeated by the Carthaginians under Xantippus in 255 and taken prisoner. According to Roman tradition he was sent by the Carthaginians to Rome with an embassy, in 250, to ask for peace or an exchange of prisoners. In this he was unsuccessful, and was put to death on his return to Carthage, whither he went in accordance with his promise.

Rehan (rē'an), **Ada.** Born at Limerick, Ireland, April 22, 1860. A noted American actress.

She came to America with her family, whose name is Crehan, in 1865. In 1874 she made her debut at Newark, New Jersey, and her first appearance in New York the same year. She became leading lady in the company of Augustin Daly in 1878, and made her first appearance in his theatre in 1879. She has since appeared with success in both London and Paris. Her best impersonations are Rosalind in "As you Like it," Katharine in "The Taming of the Shrew," Viola in "Twelfth Night," and Countess Vera in "The Last Word"; and she has created more than 40 roles in the highly comedy of Daly.

Rehearsal (rē-hēr'sal). **The.** A burlesque tragedy or farce by George Villiers, duke of Buckingham, and others, produced in 1671. It is a travesty of the bombastic rimed plays of Dryden and others. Bayes, the author of "Bayes's Theatre," Sprat, Martin Clifford, and others assisted Buckingham. Bayes and Dryden, and Sir Robert Howard are all satirized. (See *Bayes*.) Sheridan's "The Critic," a similar play, and Marvell's satire "The Rehearsal Transprosed" is indebted to it.

Rehfues (rā'fūs). **Philipp Joseph von.** Born at Tübingen, Wurtemberg, Oct. 2, 1779; died on his estate near the Drachenfels, Oct. 21, 1843. A German novelist and miscellaneous author.

Rehoboam (rē-hō-hō'am). King of Judah 953–932 B. C. (Duncker), son of Solomon. His accession was the signal for the revolt of the ten northern tribes under the leadership of Jeroboam, which resulted in the separation of the Hebrews into two kingdoms, that of Judah and that of Israel.

Rehoboth (re-hō'both). The name of three places mentioned in the Old Testament: (1) A city near (or forming part of) Nineveh; (2) a city near the Euphrates; possibly the modern Rahabeh; (3) a well situated probably about 30 miles south of Beersheba, Palestine: the modern Wady Ruheibe.

Rehoboth Bay. A bay on the coast of Delaware, south of Cape Henlopen.

Reicha (rī'chä). **Anton Joseph.** Born at Prague, Feb. 27, 1770; died at Paris, May 28, 1836. A composer and writer on music. He published "Traité de mélodie" (1814), "Cours de composition musicale" (1818), "Traité de haute composition musicale" (1824–26), "L'Art du compositeur dramatique" (1833).

Reichard (rī'chärd), **Paul.** Born at Neuwied on the Rhine, Dec. 2, 1854. An African explorer. When Leopold II. and the German government sent, in 1887, Dr. Kaiser and Dr. Bohndorf on an expedition to central Africa, Reichard joined them. The station Kakenda was founded, Lake Upemba was discovered, tracts of land were acquired by Reichard, and much new ground in the upper Lualaba basin was explored: but only Reichard survived and reached again the east coast in 1884.

Reichardt (rī'chärt). **Johann Friedrich.** Born at Königsberg, Prussia, Nov. 25, 1752; died at Giebichenstein, near Halle, Prussia, June 27, 1814. A German composer and musical writer, best known now from his songs.

Reichenau (rī'che-nou). An island in the Untersee of the Lake of Constance, 5 miles northwest of Constance. It is belonged to Baden since 1802. It was formerly noted for its Benedictine abbey, founded about 728 (secularized in 1803). Length, 3 miles.

Reichenbach (rī'chen-bäch). A small tributary of the Aar, in the canton of Bern, Switzerland, which joins the Aar 16 miles east of Interlaken. It is celebrated for the beauty of its cascades (at its entrance into the Aar valley).

Reichenbach. A town in the kingdom of Saxony, 31 miles southwest of Chemnitz. It has manufactures of woolens. Population (1890), 21,496.

Reichenbach. A manufacturing town in the province of Silesia, Prussia, 32 miles southwest of Breslau. Here, Aug. 16, 1762, Frederick the Great defeated the Austrians under Loudon; and here a convention was signed, July 27, 1790, by which the emperor Leopold agreed to an armistice with the Turks. A treaty was concluded here, June 15, 1813, by which Great Britain agreed to subsidies for Russia and Prussia in the war against Napoleon. Population (1890), 13,040.

Reichenbach. A small town in the province of Silesia, Prussia, 9 miles west of Görlitz. Near it, May 22, 1813, the French defeated the Russians. Population (1890), 1,944.

Reichenbach, Anton Benedict. Born 1807; died 1880. A German naturalist, brother of H. G. L. Reichenbach.

Reichenbach, Georg von. Born at Durlach, Baden, Aug. 24, 1772; died May 21, 1826. A German mechanician, manufacturer of astronomical and mathematical instruments.

Reichenbach, Heinrich Gottlieb Ludwig. Born at Leipsic, Jan. 3, 1793; died March 17, 1879. A German botanist and zoölogist, professor at Dresden from 1820. His chief work is "Flora Germanica" (with the "Iconographia," 1823–34). He also wrote "Regnum animale" (1834–39), etc.

Reichenbach, Baron Karl von. Born at Stuttgart, Würtemberg, Feb. 12, 1788; died at Leipsic, Jan. 19, 1869. A German scientist and manufacturer. He discovered creosote, paraffin, etc.; but is best known from his theories concerning the so-called "od" or "odic force."

Reichenberg (rī'chen-berg). A city in Bohemia, situated on the Görlitzer Neisse 56 miles northeast of Prague. It is the third city of Bohemia, and the first in regard to manufactures (yarn, carpets, beer, etc., its cloth manufactures being especially noted). It belonged to Wallenstein 1622–34, and later to the families Gallas and Clam-Gallas. The Prussians defeated the Austrians here April 21, 1757. Population (1890), 30,890.

Reichenhall (rī'chen-häl). A small town in Upper Bavaria, situated on the Saalach 9 miles southwest of Salzburg. It is noted for its salt-springs, and as a watering-place and health-resort.

Reichensperger (rī'chen-sperg-er). **August.** Born at Coblenz, Prussia, 1808. A Prussian politician and writer on art: one of the leaders of the clerical (Center) party.

Reichensperger, Peter Franz. Born at Coblenz, Prussia, May 25, 1810: died at Berlin, Dec. 31, 1892. A Prussian politician, brother of August Reichensperger, and one of the leaders of the clerical (Center) party.

Reichlin-Meldegg (rīch'lin-mel'deg), Baron **Karl Alexander von.** Born at Grafenau, Bavaria, Feb. 22, 1801: died at Heidelberg, Feb. 15, 1877. A German philosopher and theologian, professor of philosophy at Heidelberg from 1839. He wrote "Lehrbuch der Psychologie" (1827–38), etc.

Reichshofen (rīch'hō-fen). A manufacturing town in Lower Alsace, 24 miles north of Strasburg. (For the battle of Aug. 6, 1870, see *Wörth.*) Population (1890), 3,056.

Reichsland (rīchs'länd). [G., 'imperial territory.'] A designation since 1871 of Alsace-Lorraine.

Reichstadt (rīch'stät). A small town in northern Bohemia, situated on the Zwittebach 43 miles north by east of Prague. It gave the title to the Duke of Reichstadt. At a meeting here of the emperors of Austria and Russia, July 8, 1876, a partial disarmament of Europe was provisionally agreed on. Population (1890), commune, 1,769.

Reichstadt, Duke of. See *Napoleon II.*

Reichstag (G. pron. rīchs'täg). [G., 'parliament of the empire.'] **1.** In the present empire of Germany, the deliberative body which, in combination with the Bundesrat, exercises the legislative power in imperial matters. It is composed of 397 deputies elected by universal suffrage for 5 years.—**2.** In the Transleithan division of Austria-Hungary, a body composed of a House of Magnates (about 300 members) and a Lower House or House of Representatives (453 members).

Reid (rēd). **Christian.** The pseudonym of Frances C. Fisher.

Reid (rēd), Sir **George.** Born at Aberdeen, Oct. 31, 1841. A Scottish landscape- and portrait-painter. He studied at the Trustees' Academy, Edinburgh, and with Mollinger, Israels, and Yvon. He was elected president of the Royal Scottish Academy in 1891. Among his portraits are those of John Mackenzie, H. Wellwood Maxwell, and Lord President Inglis (the last in the Scottish Parliament House).

Reid, Mayne. Born in Ireland, 1818: died at London, Oct. 22, 1883. A British novelist. He traveled in the United States, and served as captain in the United States army in the Mexican war. He sailed from New York in 1849 with a party of volunteers to aid in the Hungarian struggle for freedom, but arrived too late to take part in it. He wrote tales of adventure, including "The Rifle Rangers" (1850), "The Scalp Hunters" (1851), "The Boy Hunters" (1853), "The White Chief" (1855), "The Bush Boys" (1855), "The Quadroon" (1856), "The War Trail" (1857), "Osceola" (1858), "The Boy Tar" (1859), "The Maroon" (1862), "The Headless Horseman" (1866), "The Castaways" (1870), and others.

Reid, Samuel Chester. Born at Norwich, Conn., Aug. 25, 1783: died at New York, Jan. 28, 1861. An American naval officer. As commander of a privateer he repulsed a British attack at Fayal in 1814. He published "The United States Navy Text-book."

Reid, Thomas. Born at Strachan, Kincardineshire, April 26, 1710: died at Glasgow, Oct. 7, 1796. A Scottish philosopher, the principal founder of the Scottish school of philosophy. He graduated at Marischal College, Aberdeen, in 1726; was librarian there; became pastor at Newmachar, near Aberdeen, in 1739; was appointed professor of philosophy at King's College, Aberdeen, in 1752; and was professor of moral philosophy at Glasgow 1764–81. He wrote an "Essay on Quantity" (1748), "Enquiry into the Human Mind on the Principles of Common Sense" (1764), "Essays on the Intellectual Powers of Man" (1785), and "Essays on the Active Powers of the Human Mind" (1788). His works were edited by Sir William Hamilton (2 vols., 6th ed., 1863, containing memoir by Dugald Stewart).

Reid, Whitelaw. Born in Ohio, Oct. 27, 1837. An American journalist. He graduated at Miami University (Ohio) in 1856, became a journalist, and during the Civil War acted as war correspondent of the Cincinnati "Gazette." He became connected with the New York "Tribune" in 1868, and in 1872 became its editor in chief. He was United States minister to France 1889–93, and was candidate for the vice-presidency on the Republican ticket which was defeated in the presidential campaign of 1892.

Reid, Sir **William.** Born at Kinglassie, Fifeshire, Scotland, 1791: died in England, Oct., 1858. A British meteorologist and colonial governor, chairman of the executive committee of the exhibition of 1851. He published "An Attempt to develop the Law of Storms" (1838), "Progress of the Development of the Law of Storms" (1849), etc.

Reigate (rī'gāt). A town in Surrey, England, situated 20 miles south of London. The site of the old castle is marked by a large cave which the barons are said to have used as a meeting-place and guard-room. Population (1891), 22,646.

Reign of Terror, The. In French history, that period of the first revolution during which the country was under the sway of a faction which made the execution of persons, regardless of age, sex, and condition, who were considered obnoxious to their measures one of the cardinal principles of their government. This period may be said to have begun in March, 1793, when the Revolutionary tribunal was appointed, and to have ended in July, 1794, with the overthrow of Robespierre and his associates. Also called *the Terror.*

Reikiavik. See *Reykjavik.*

Reil (rīl). **Johann Christian.** Born at Rhaude, East Friesland, Feb. 28, 1759: died at Halle, Nov. 22, 1813. A German anatomist and physician, professor (1810) at Berlin. He was superintendent of the military hospitals in 1813, and died of typhus contracted in the performance of his duties.

Reille (rāy), Comte **Honoré Charles Michel Joseph.** Born at Antibes, France, Sept. 1, 1775: died at Paris, March 4, 1860. A French marshal. He served in the Napoleonic wars in Spain, at Quatre-Bras, Waterloo, etc., and was made marshal in 1847.

Reimarus (rī-mā'rŏs), **Hermann Samuel.** Born at Hamburg, Dec. 22, 1694: died at Hamburg, March 1, 1768. A German philosopher and scholar, professor (1727) of Hebrew and later also of mathematics at the gymnasium in Hamburg. He is especially noted as the author of the rationalistic "Wolfenbüttel Fragments," published by Lessing (1774–78) as fragments of the work of an unknown author found by him in the Wolfenbüttel Library. The whole work bears the title "Apologie oder Schutzschrift für die vernünftigen Verehrer Gottes" ("Apology or Defense for the Rational Worshipers of God").

Reims. See *Rheims.*

Reinecke Fuchs. See *Reynard the Fox.*

Reine de Chypre (rān dē shēpr), **La.** [F., 'The Queen of Cyprus.'] An opera by Halévy, produced at Paris in 1841. The words are by Saint-Georges, and have much literary merit.

Reine de Saba (dē sā-bā'), **La.** [F., 'The Queen of Sheba.'] An opera by Gounod, first produced at Paris in 1862.

Reineke Vos (G. **Reineke Fuchs**). See *Reynard the Fox.*

Reine Margot (mär-gō'), **La.** A novel by the elder Dumas, published in 1845. It was dramatized with the assistance of Auguste Maquet, and played in 1847.

Reine Topaze (tō-päz'), **La.** [F., 'Queen Topaze.'] An opera by Victor Massé, produced at Paris in 1856.

Reinhardsbrunn (rīn'härts-brŏn). A noted castle of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, situated at the foot of the Thüringerwald, near Friedrichroda, 9 miles southwest of Gotha.

Reinhart (rīn'härt). **Benjamin Franklin.** Born at Waynesburg, Pa., Aug. 29, 1829; died at Philadelphia, May 3, 1885. An American portrait and historical painter. He studied at Düsseldorf, Rome, and Paris.

Reinhart, Charles Stanley. Born at Pittsburg, Pa., 1844. An American genre-painter and illustrator. He studied at Paris and Munich.

Reinhold (rīn'hōld). **Karl Leonhard.** Born at Vienna, Oct. 26, 1758: died at Kiel, Holstein, April 10, 1823. A German philosopher, professor at Jena 1787–94 and at Kiel 1794–1823. He advocated Kant's philosophy in "Briefe über die Kantische Philosophie" (1786–87), and also published "Versuch einer neuen Theorie des Vorstellungsvermögen" ("New Theory of the Faculty of Ideas," 1789), etc.

Reinisch (rī'nish). **Leo.** Born at Osterwitz, Styria, 1832. A noted Egyptologist and Africanist, since 1872 professor of Egyptology at the University of Vienna. His numerous works include "Ägyptische Chrestomathie" (1871–79), grammars of Barea (1878), Nuba (1879), and Bilin (1883); and dictionary of Bilin (1887). He repeatedly visited all the tribes speaking these languages.

Reinkens (rīn'kens). **Joseph Hubert.** Born at Burtscheid, near Aix-la-Chapelle, March 1, 1821. A German prelate and Roman Catholic theologian: suspended in 1870 on account of opposition to the dogma of papal infallibility. He was consecrated bishop of the Old Catholics in 1873, and resides in Bonn. He published various works on ecclesiastical history, etc.

Reiske (rīs'ke), **Johann Jakob.** Born at Zör-

big, near Halle, Dec. 25, 1716: died Aug. 14, 1774. A noted German Orientalist and classical philologist, rector of the Nikolaischule at Leipsic from 1758. He published works on Arabic, editions of Greek authors, etc.

Reiss (rīs), **Wilhelm.** Born at Mannheim, 1838. A German scientist and traveler. From 1868 to 1876 he traveled in South America, generally in company with A. Stübel. They made their headquarters at Quito for four years; explored the Ecuadorian mountains; made an extended examination of the ancient necropolis of Ancon, near Lima, and other Peruvian antiquities; and finally descended the Amazon and visited the Brazilian coast cities. Their most important joint work is "Das Totenfeld von Ancon in Peru" (3 vols. folio, with plates, 1880–1887). Reiss has also published many geological works and papers on South America, and various scientific memoirs in Spanish (at Quito).

Reissiger (rīs'sig-er), **Karl Gottlieb.** Born at Belzig, near Wittenberg, Jan. 31, 1798: died at Dresden, Nov. 7, 1859. A German composer of operas, songs, etc.

Rejected Addresses. A collection of parodies on Wordsworth, Byron, Scott, Moore, Coleridge, and other poets, written on the occasion of the burning of Drury Lane Theater, London, by the brothers James and Horace Smith, published in 1812.

Relapse, The, or Virtue in Danger. A play by Vanbrugh, produced in 1697. It was a sequel to Cibber's "Love's Last Shift." Sheridan altered it to "The Trip to Scarborough." See *Comte de Boursoufle*.

Relay House. A junction on the Baltimore and Ohio Railway, 7 miles from Baltimore, which General Butler fortified in May, 1861.

Relief of Lucknow, The. A play by Boucicault. The incident of Jessie Brown and the approach of the relief playing "The Campbells are coming" is said to be mythical.

Religieuse (rė-lē-zhyėz'), **La.** [F., 'The Nun.'] A novel by Diderot, published in 1760.

The powerful story of "La Religieuse" was the boldest attack which, since the Reformation and the licence of Latin writing, had been made on the drawbacks and dangers of conventual life. *Saintsbury*, French Lit., p. 422.

Religio Laici (rē-lij'i-ō lā'i-sī). [L., 'A Layman's Religion.'] A polemic poem by Dryden, published in 1682.

Religio Medici (rē-lij'i-ō med'i-sī). [L., 'A Physician's Religion.'] A religious treatise by Sir Thomas Browne, published in 1642.

Remagen (rā'mä-gen). A town in the Rhine Province, Prussia, situated on the Rhine 22 miles northwest of Coblenz: the Roman Rigomagus. It contains various Roman antiquities. Population (1890), 3,218.

Rembang (rem-bäng'). A town near the northern coast of Java, situated in lat. 6° 42′ S., long. 111° 21′ E. Population, about 12,000.

Rembrandt (rem'brant; D. pron. rem'bränt) (**Rembrandt Hermanzoon van Rijn** or **Ryn**). Born at Leyden, July 15, 1607: died at Amsterdam (buried Oct. 8, 1669). A celebrated Dutch painter and etcher, the chief member of the Dutch school of painting. His father was a miller in easy circumstances. At the age of 12 he entered the studio of Van Swanenburch and three years later that of Pieter Lastman at Amsterdam. In 1623 he returned to Leyden, where he remained until 1630. About 1628 he received his first pupil, Gerard Douw. In 1630 he removed to Amsterdam, where he soon had many pupils and many orders. On June 10, 1634, he married Saskia van Ulenburg. After her death he became involved in litigation, contracted debts, and in 1656 was formally declared bankrupt, and his collections were seized and sold for 500 florins. Among his principal works are "Presentation in the Temple" (1631); "Lesson in Anatomy" (1632); "Descent from the Cross," an etching (1633); the "Artemisia" at Madrid, and "St. Thomas" at the Hermitage, St. Petersburg (1634); portrait of himself with his wife Saskia on his knee (1638); etching of Tobias and the Angel and Ecce Homo (1638); portrait of his mother, at Vienna (1639); "Le doreur" ("The Gilder," 1640), now in New York; "Sortie of the Company of Frans Banning Cock" (the so-called "Night-Watch"), his masterpiece (1642); etching of "The Three Trees" (1643); "Pilgrims of Emmaus," in the Louvre (1648); portrait of Turenne on horseback, now in Lord Cowper's collection (1649); the "hundred-guilder" print of Christ preaching (1651) (the name comes from a tradition that a Roman merchant offered him seven engravings by Marcantonio, worth 100 guilders, for a copy of the etching); "The Burgomaster and his wife" (1657); "Moses descending Sinai" (1659); "Syndics of the Cloth Hall" (1661); "Jewish Pride" (1663). He painted between 40 and 50 portraits of himself, which are in the various public galleries of Europe.

Remedy of Love, The. A poem apparently written about 1530. It was printed in 1532 in an edition of Chaucer's poems, and wrongly attributed to him.

Remesal (rā-mā-säl'), **Antonio de.** Born at Allariz, Galicia, about 1570: died at Madrid, 1639. A Spanish Dominican historian. He was *visitador* of his order in Central America 1613–17, and while there wrote his "Historia de las provincias de Chiapa y Guatemala" (Madrid, 1619), sometimes called "Historia general de las Indias." It was the first history of Guatemala prepared in the country, and is much esteemed by historians.

Remi (rē'mī). In ancient history, a people of the Belgæ, in Gaul, dwelling in the vicinity of Rheims (their capital). They sided with Julius Cæsar in his Gallic wars.

Remigius (re-mij'i-us), or **Remedius** (re-mē'-di-us), or F. **Remi** (rė-mē'), Saint. Born about 435: died about 530–533. Archbishop of Rheims. He was raised to the episcopate about 457 and was influential with Clovis whom he baptized in 496. The "Vita Remigii" was written by Hincmar in the 9th century.

Remiremont (rė-mēr-môn'). A town in the department of Vosges, France, situated on the Moselle 14 miles south-southeast of Epinal. It has cotton-spinning and other manufactures, and was long noted for its medieval abbey, the abbess of which was a princess of the Empire. Population (1891), commune, 9,374.

Remois (rė-mwä'). An ancient district in Champagne, France. Its chief place was Rheims.

Remonstrance, The Grand. In English history, a protest passed by the House of Commons Nov. 22, 1641. It rehearsed the unconstitutional and unwise acts of the reign of Charles I., and demanded remedies.

Remonstrants (rē-mon'strants). The Arminians: so called because they formulated their creed (A. D. 1610) in five articles entitled "The Remonstrance." This document expressed their points of divergence from strict Calvinism, and was presented to the states of Holland and West Friesland.

Remscheid (rem'shīd). A town in the Rhine Province, Prussia, 19 miles northeast of Cologne. It is the center of hardware manufactures in Germany (including scythes, saws, skates, files, etc.), and has an important export trade. Population (1890), 18,641; commune, 40,371.

Remsen (rem'zn), **Ira.** Born at New York, Feb. 10, 1846. An American chemist. He graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia College in 1867; was professor of chemistry and physics at Williams College 1872–76; and has since been professor of chemistry at Johns Hopkins University. He has published "Principles of Theoretical Chemistry" (1877), "An Introduction to the Study of Organic Chemistry" (1885), "Elementary Chemistry" (1887), etc.

Remus (rē'mus). In Roman legend, the brother of Romulus, by whom he was slain. See *Romulus*.

Remus, Uncle. An old plantation negro, feigned narrator of the plantation and folk-lore tales collected by Joel Chandler Harris.

Rémusat (rā-mü-zä'), **Comtesse de** (**Claire Élisabeth Jeanne Gravier de Vergennes**). Born at Paris, Jan. 5, 1780: died Dec. 21, 1821. A French lady, wife of the chamberlain of Napoleon I., and an attendant of the empress Josephine. Her "Mémoires" on the court of Napoleon, etc., were published in 1879, and her "Lettres" in 1881.

Rémusat, Comte **François Marie Charles de.** Born at Paris, March 14, 1797: died at Paris, June 6, 1875. A French politician and author, son of the Comtesse de Rémusat. He was minister of the interior in 1840, and minister of foreign affairs 1871–73. He wrote various philosophical works, including "Essais de philosophie" (1842), "Abailard" (1845), "St. Anselme de Canterbury" (1853), "L'Angleterre au XVIIIe siècle" (1856), "Bacon, sa vie, son temps, sa philosophie" (1857), "Histoire de la philosophie en Angleterre" (1875), etc.

Rémusat, Jean Pierre Abel. Born at Paris, Sept. 5, 1788: died June 3, 1832. A French Orientalist. He wrote "Essai sur la langue et la littérature chinoises" (1811), "Recherches sur les langues tartares" (1820), "Élements de la grammaire chinoise" (1822), and other works on Chinese, etc.

Rémy (rā-mē'), **Jules.** Born near Châlons-sur-Marne, Sept. 2, 1826. A French traveler and botanist. From 1851 to 1863 he traveled extensively in South and North America, the Pacific Islands, and Asia. Besides botanical memoirs he has published many books on the countries visited by him; one of the best-known is "Voyage au pays des Mormons" (2 vols. 1860; an English translation 1860).

Renaix (rė-nā'). A manufacturing town in the province of East Flanders, Belgium, situated 34 miles west by south of Brussels. Population (1890), 16,912.

Renan (rė-non'), **Joseph Erneste.** Born at Tréguier, Côtes-du-Nord, Jan. 27, 1823: died at Paris, Oct. 2, 1892. A French philologist and historian. He was the acknowledged leader of the school of critical philosophy in France. His studies, begun in his native town, were completed in Paris. He was discouraged in the study of theology by the barrenness of the scholastic method then in vogue, and broke sharply with the system. While making his living by teaching, he pursued his studies in comparative philology, and took, one after the other, his university degrees. His works published between 1850 and 1860 attracted much attention, especially for their style. They include his doctor's thesis on "Averroès et l'averroïsme" (1852), "Études d'histoire religieuse" (1857), "De l'origine du langage" (1858), "Essais de morale et de critique" (1859), etc. Soon after his return from a mission to the East (1861), Renan was called to the chair of Hebrew in the Collège de France; but, as he denied the divinity of Christ, he fell out with the clerical party, and was forced to resign his professorship in 1864. The works he wrote about this time contributed perhaps in greatest measure to his reputation. Foremost among them stands "La vie de Jésus" (1863), the first book of the series entitled "Histoire des origines du christianisme," which also [illegible] "Saint Paul" (1869), [illegible] "Les évangiles et la seconde génération chrétienne" (1877), "L'Église chrétienne" (1879), and "Marc-Aurèle et la fin du monde antique" (1880). The "Index" was published in 1883, and the [illegible] found in [illegible] "Histoire du peuple d'Israel" (1887–94). Renan was [illegible] temporaines" (1868), [illegible] (1876), "Drames philosophiques" [illegible] other works. He was elected a member of the French Academy June 13, 1878.

Renart, Roman de. See *Reynard the Fox*.

Rendel (ren'del), **James Meadows.** Born near Dartmoor, England, 1799: died at London, Nov. 21, 1856. An English engineer, constructor of bridges and harbors of refuge.

Rendsburg (rends'börg). A town in the province of Schleswig-Holstein, Prussia, situated on the Eider and on the Schleswig-Holstein Canal 20 miles west of Kiel. It was formerly strongly fortified; was unsuccessfully besieged by Wrangel in 1645; and was taken by the Schleswig-Holsteiners in 1848. The fortifications were demolished by the Danes in 1852. Population (1890) 13,1[illegible].

René (rė-nā'). A romance by Châteaubriand, published in 1802.

René I., surnamed "The Good." [L. *Renatus*.] Born at Angers, France, Jan. 16, 1409: died at Aix, France, July 10, 1480. Duke of Anjou, count of Provence, and (titular) king of Naples, son of Louis II. of Naples and Yolande of Aragon. He succeeded Joanna II. in Naples in 1435, but was dispossessed by Alfonso V. of Aragon in 1442. He was a patron of literature and art.

Renegado, The, or the Gentleman of Venice. A play by Massinger, licensed in 1624 and printed in 1630. The title was changed before Shirley's "Gentleman of Venice" was produced.

Renfrew (ren'frö). 1. A southwestern county of Scotland. It is bounded by the Clyde and Dumbarton on the north, Lanark on the east, Ayr on the south and southwest, and the Firth of Clyde on the west. It contains the large towns Paisley and Greenock, and has coal- and iron-mines and important manufactures. Area, 245 square miles. Population (1891), 230,812.

2. The county town of Renfrew, situated near the Clyde 6 miles west of Glasgow. Population (1891), 6,246.

Reni (ra'nē), **Guido.** Born at Bologna, Nov. 4, 1575: died there, Aug. 18, 1642. A noted painter of the Bolognese school. He was a pupil of Calvaert, and also of the Carracci. He went about 1602 to Rome, where he remained for twenty years. He was the rival of Caravaggio, and was opposed from jealousy by Annibale Carracci, and even by his friend Albani. He had many pupils at Rome and Bologna. He decorated the private chapel of the Palazzo Monte Cavallo at Rome and at a later period executed the celebrated fresco of "Aurora" in the Palazzo Rospigliosi. Among his works are "The Massacre of the Innocents," "St. Sebastian," "Madonna della Pietà," and "Samson Victorious" at Bologna; the doubtful portrait of Beatrice Cenci at the Palazzo Barberini, Rome; "Crucifixion of St. Peter" and "Madonna in Glory" (Vatican); several "Ecce Homos" at Bologna, Rome, Dresden, Paris, London, and other places; and numerous other paintings, many of them of sacred subjects.

Rennell (ren'el), **James.** Born near Chudleigh, Devon, England, Dec. 3, 1742: died at London, March 29, 1830. An English geographer, in the service of the East India Company. His chief works are "Memoir of a Map of Hindustan" (revised ed. 1793), "Bengal Atlas" (1781), "Geographical System of Herodotus" (1800), "Topography of the Plain of Troy" (1814), and "Expedition of Cyrus" (1816).

Rennes (ren). The capital of the department of Ille-et-Vilaine, France, situated at the junction of the Ille and Vilaine, in lat. 48° 7′ N., long. 1° 41′ W.: the Gallic Condate and Roman Civitas Redonum. The noted buildings are the Cathedral of St. Peter, Church of Notre Dame, Mordelaise gate, palace of justice, and town house. It contains a picture-gallery and a university college (with faculties of law, sciences, and letters). It was the capital of ancient Brittany; was several times besieged; was nearly destroyed by fire in 1720; and took an active part in the preparations preceding the French revolution of 1788–89. Population (1891), 69,23[illegible].

Rennie (ren'i), **John.** Born at Phantassie, Haddington, Scotland, June 7, 1761: died at London, Oct. 16, 1821. A noted British engineer and architect. The [illegible] of the Thames bridges [illegible] Southwark, the Waterloo, and the London [illegible] his designs. He also designed the [illegible] docks, and docks at Hull, Greenock, Liverpool, [illegible] Dublin, and the dockyards at Portsmouth, Chatham, Sheerness, and Plymouth.

Reno (rā'nō). A river in Italy which rises in the Apennines and flows as the Po di Primaro into the Adriatic 12 miles north of Ravenna. It was called Rhenus by the Romans, and formerly flowed into the Po. Total length, about 125 miles.

Reno (rē'nō). The capital of Washoe County, Nevada, situated on Truckee River 16 miles northwest of Virginia City. Population (1890), 3,563.

Reno, Jesse Lee. Born at Wheeling, W. Va., June 30, 1823; killed at the battle of South Mountain, Md., Sept. 14, 1862. An American general. He graduated at West Point in 1846; served in the Mexican war; and was appointed a brigadier-general of United States volunteers in 1861. He served in the Roanoke expedition in 1862; and participated as a corps commander in the second battle of Bull Run, and in Chantilly and South Mountain.

Reno, Marcus A. Born in Illinois about 1835; died at Washington, D. C., March 31, 1889. An American officer. He graduated at West Point in 1857, and served through the Civil War. As major he commanded a detachment of Custer's corps at the time of the massacre of Little Big Horn in 1876. He was dismissed from the United States service in 1880 on the charge of having failed to support his chief on that occasion.

Rent Day, The. A domestic drama by Douglas Jerrold, printed in 1832.

Renwick (ren'ik), **James.** Born at Moniaive, Dumfriesshire, Feb. 15, 1662; executed Feb. 17, 1688. A Scottish Covenanter and martyr. He attended Edinburgh University, but was deemed his degree for refusing the oath of allegiance. In 1683 he was ordained at Groningen, Holland. In 1684 he published the "Apologetic Declaration," for which he was outlawed. He denounced James II. on his accession, and was condemned and executed.

Renwick (ren'wik), **James.** Born 1790 (1792?); died at New York, Jan. 12, 1863. An American physicist. He wrote "Outlines of Natural Philosophy" (1822–23), "A Treatise on the Steam-Engine" (1830), "Elements of Mechanics" (1832), scientific text-books, and biographies of Fulton, De Witt Clinton, Hamilton, etc.

Renwick, James. Born at Bloomingdale (now part of New York city), Nov. 3, 1818. An American architect, son of James Renwick. He designed Grace Church (New York, 1845), St. Patrick's Cathedral (New York, commenced 1858), the Smithsonian Institution and Corcoran Art Gallery (Washington), Vassar College, etc.

Réole (rā-ōl'), **La.** A town in the department of Gironde, France, situated on the Garonne 31 miles southeast of Bordeaux. Population (1891), commune, 4,177.

Re Pastore (rā päs-tō'rā), **Il.** A dramatic cantata by Mozart, to Metastasio's words, composed in 1775.

Rephaim (ref'ā-im or re-fā'im). In Old Testament history, a race of giants, the ancient inhabitants of Palestine and of the land east of the Jordan.

The Rephaim, who are mentioned along with the Perizzites, are more difficult to determine. The name is translated Giants' in the authorized Version of the Bible, but the only support for this is the gigantic size of the Amorite Anakim in the Philistine cities, who are said to have been the descendants of Rapha (2 Sam. xxi. 16–22). The size of the sarcophagus of Og, the king of the Rephaim in Bashan (Deut. iii. 11), proves nothing as to the size of the king himself. There are traces of the Rephaim in several parts of the Holy Land. On the southwestern side of Jerusalem itself was a "valley of the Rephaim" (Josh. xv. 8, etc.), where was a Beth-Rapha or "House of Rapha" in Southern Judah (1 Chr. ii. 51), and the Emim, Zamzummim, who preceded the Moabites and Ammonites, were also reckoned among the Rephaim (Deut. ii. 11, 20).
Sayce, Races of the O. T., p. 120.

Rephaim, Valley of. In ancient geography, a valley or plain southwest of Jerusalem.

Repnin (rep-nēn'), **Prince Nikolai.** Born at St. Petersburg, March 22, 1734; died at Riga, May 24, 1801. A Russian general and diplomatist. He served against the Turks, whom he defeated at the battle of Matchin, July 9, 1791.

Repos de Cyrus (rē-pō' dē sē-rüs'). **Le.** A work by the Abbé J. Pornetti.

Le Repos de Cyrus "embraces the same period of the life of the Persian prince as the work of Ramsay, and comprehends his journey into Media, his chase on the frontiers of Assyria, his wars with the king of that country, and his return to Persia."
Dunlop, Hist. of Prose Fiction, II. 349.

Repose in Egypt. **1.** A painting by Murillo, in the Hermitage Museum, St. Petersburg. The Virgin sits under a tree watching, with two cherubs, the sleeping Child at her side. St. Joseph stands beyond, with the ass, and attributes of the journey.

2. A painting by Van Dyck, in the Hermitage Museum, St. Petersburg. The Virgin sits before St. Joseph on a shaded bank, holding the Child standing in her lap. They are looking at a covey of partridges. Sometimes called *Madonna with the Partridges*.

Repressor, The. An ecclesiastical treatise by Bishop Pecock, written in 1449.

Reprisals, The, or the Tars of Old England. A farce by Smollett, produced in 1757. It is said to be his single success on the stage.

Reptile Fund, The. A name given in Germany to a Prussian fund raised in 1868 for the deposed Hanoverian family, but diverted to the subsidizing of journals in the interest of the government.

Reptile Press, The. A name, in Germany, given collectively to the journals believed to be subsidized by the Prussian government. Compare *Reptile Fund*.

Republic, The. A famous work by Plato, descriptive of an ideal commonwealth.

República Dominicana. See *Dominican Republic*.

Republican Party. **1.** The usual name of the Democratic party (in full Democratic-Republican party) during the years following 1792–1796. It replaced the name Anti-Federal, and was replaced by the name Democratic. See *Democratic Party*.—**2.** A party formed in 1854, having as its original purpose opposition to the extension of slavery into the Territories. It was composed of Freesoilers, of antislavery Whigs, and of some Democrats (who suddenly formed the group known as Anti-Nebraska men), and was joined by the abolitionists, and eventually by many Know-nothings. During the period of the Civil War many war Democrats acted with it. It first nominated a candidate for President in 1856. In 1860 it elected its candidate for speaker of the House of Representatives, and in 1861 it gained control of the executive and both houses of Congress. The presidents from 1861 to 1885, Lincoln, Johnson, Grant, Hayes, Garfield, and Arthur, were Republicans, though Johnson was at outset in harmony with the party in Congress. The Republicans held the power in Congress until 1875; they then lost the House, regained it in 1881, lost it in 1883, again regained it in 1889, and lost it again in 1891. The Senate however, they continued to hold, except for 1881–83, until 1886, when the executive and both branches of Congress passed into the hands of the Democrats. The party favors generally a strong construction of the Constitution, liberal expenditures, extension of the powers of the national government, and a high protective tariff. Among the measures which it has successfully carried in whole or in part are the suppression of the rebellion, the abolition of slavery, reconstruction, and the resumption of specie payments.

Republican Pawnee (pä-nē'). A tribe of the Pawnee Confederacy of North American Indians. Also called the *Kitkehahki*. See *Pawnee*.

Republican River, or **Republican Fork.** A river in eastern Colorado, southern Nebraska, and northern Kansas. It unites with the Smoky Hill Fork in Davis County, Kansas, 61 miles west of Topeka, to form the Kansas, about 100 miles.

Repulse Bay (rē'puls'bā'). A bay south of Melville Peninsula, British America, near the entrance to Hudson Bay.

Requena (rā-kā'nā). A town in the province of Valencia, Spain, 42 miles west of Valencia. It is a wine center. Population (1887), 14,457.

Requier (re-kyā'), **Augustus Julian.** Born at Charleston, S. C., May 27, 1825; died at New York, March 19, 1887. An American poet and dramatist.

Resaca de la Palma (rā-sä'kā dā lä päl'mä) (Sp., 'dry river-bed of the palm'), or **Resaca de Guerrero** (dā gā-rā'rō). A place in southern Texas, 4 miles north of Matamoros, Mexico, where a battle was fought, May 9, 1846, between the United States troops (about 2,200) under Taylor and the Mexicans (4,000 to 5,000) under Arista. The engagement followed the battle of Palo Alto on the 8th, and, as in that, Taylor was victorious. All the Mexican artillery and trains fell into his hands, and the way was opened for Monterey.

Resen (re'sen). One of the ancient cities in Assyria.

Instead of Dur-Sargon the Book of Genesis (x. 11) mentions Resen, "between Nineveh and Calah." The site of Resen has not been identified, though its name has been met with in Assyrian inscriptions under the form of Reseni, "the head of the spring."
Sayce, Assyria, p. 22.

Reservoir of the 1,001 Columns. A reservoir in Constantinople, built by Constantine. It is in plan 197 by 166 feet; its groined vaults rest on 212 columns in 15 ranges. Though about half filled with sediment deposited by the water, the shafts and capitals still project to a height of 33 feet.

Reshd. See *Resht*.

Reshid Pasha (re-shēd' pash'ä) (**Mustapha Mehemed**), Born at Constantinople, 1802; died at Cadikai, Jan. 7, 1858. A Turkish statesman and diplomatist. He was several times minister of foreign affairs under Mahmud II. and Abdul-Medjid; he trod the Hatti-sherif of Gulhane (see *Abdul-Medjid*) in 1839; and was grand vizir at the time of the Crimean war.

Resht (resht), or **Rasht** (rasht), or **Reshd** (resht). The capital of the province of Ghilan, Persia, situated near the Caspian Sea about lat. 37° 18′ N., long. 49° 37′ E. It has important commerce, through its port Enzeli, and is the chief place in Persia for silk manufactures. It was terribly ravaged by fire in 1885. Population, about 25,000.

Resolute (rez'ō-lūt). An arctic exploring ship which belonged to Sir Edward Belcher's squadron. She sailed with the Assistance, Pioneer, Intrepid, and North Star in April, 1852, to search for Sir John Franklin. On May 15, 1854, at the command of Belcher and against their will, Captain Kellett and Commander McClintock abandoned the Resolute and the Intrepid in the ice off Melville Island. On Sept. 17, 1855, Captain Buddington, in the American whaler George Henry, met the deserted Resolute in sound condition about 40 miles from Cape Mercy. She must have drifted through Barrow Strait, Lancaster Sound, and Baffin Bay. She was recovered, and the United States bought her and restored her in perfect condition to the British service. She was presented to the queen by Captain Hartstein in 1856. She is now dismantled.

Resolution (rez-ō-lū'shon). An exploring ship in which, with the Discovery, Sir Thomas Button sailed from England in 1612. He wintered at the mouth of Nelson's River, and accomplished the exploration of Hudson Bay and of Southampton Island, returning to England in the autumn of the next year.

Resolution (rez-ō-lū'shon) **Island.** An island of British America, situated north of Labrador, at the entrance of Hudson's Strait.

Restif de la Bretonne. See *Rétif*.

Restigouche (res-ti-gōsh'). A river in New Brunswick which forms part of the boundary between New Brunswick and Quebec, and flows into the Bay of Chaleur at Dalhousie. Length, about 200 miles.

Restitution, Edict of. An edict by the emperor Ferdinand II., dated March 6, 1629, requiring Protestants to restore to the Roman Catholics sees and ecclesiastical property appropriated since the treaty of Passau in 1552.

Restoration, The. **1.** In English history, the reëstablishment of the English monarchy with the return of King Charles II. in 1660; by extension, the whole reign of Charles II.—**2.** In Jewish history, the return of the Jews to Palestine about 537 B. C.; also, their future return to and possession of it, which is also expected by many of the Jewish race and by others.—**3.** In French history, the return of the Bourbons to power in 1814 (called the first Restoration) and (after the episode of the Hundred Days) in 1815 (called the second Restoration).

Restorer of the Roman Empire. A title given by the senate to Aurelian.

Restrepo (rās-trā'pō), **José Manuel.** Born at Medellin, Antioquia, about 1775; died about 1860. A New Granadan historian. He was a lawyer and active in politics, occupying various civil and cabinet positions. His intimate acquaintance with Bolivar and other leaders of the movement for independence peculiarly fitted him for writing a history of the times. His most important work was "Historia de la Revolucion de la Republica de Colombia" (1827: 7 vols., with 3 vols. of documents; 50 ed., 4 vols., 1858).

Reszke (räsh'ke), **Édouard de.** Born at Warsaw, 1856. A noted Polish bass singer, brother of Jean de Reszke. He made his début with Jean at Paris in 1875, and his career practically coincides with that of his brother. His principal parts are Ruy Gomez ("Hernani"), Don Basile ("Barbier de Seville"), Leporello ("Don Juan"), Mephistophélès ("Faust"), and Frere Laurent ("Roméo et Juliette").

Reszke, Jean de. Born at Warsaw, 1853. A noted Polish tenor singer. He made his début in London in 1875, and appeared at the Théâtre Français in 1876, and again in 1883. At this time his voice changed from the baritone to the tenor register, and his success has since been great. He was engaged at the Italian Opera, and has since sung there, with various absences. In 1892 and 1893–94 he sang in America. His principal parts are Faust, Romeo, Rodrigue ("Adèle de Ponthieu"), and Ascanio ("Benvenuto Cellini").

Retford, East. See *East Retford*.

Rethel (ré-tel'). A town in the department of Ardennes, France, situated on the Aisne 23 miles northeast of Rheims. Population (1891), commune, 7,136.

Rethel (rā'tel), **Alfred.** Born near Aix-la-Chapelle, May 15, 1816; died at Düsseldorf, Prussia, Dec. 1, 1859. A noted German historical painter. His works include frescos of subjects taken from the history of Charles the Great (in the Rathaus at Aix-la-Chapelle), scenes in the "Dance of Death," and "Hannibal Crossing the Alps."

Rethelois (ret-lwä'). A former division of Champagne, France, now comprised within the department of Ardennes.

Rethra (reth'rä or ret'rä). An ancient Slavic city in the present Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Germany. Its exact locality is unknown.

Rétif (rā-tēf') or **Restif de la Bretonne** (rā-tēf' dē lä brē-ton') (**Nicolas Edme Restif**). Born at Sacy, Yonne, France, Nov. 22, 1734; died at Paris, Feb. 3, 1806. A French romancer and littérateur.

A much more remarkable name is that of Restif de la Bretonne, who has been called, and not without reason, the French Defoe. He was born at Sacy in Burgundy in 1734, and died at Paris in 1806. Although of very humble birth, he seems to have acquired an irregular but considerable education, and, establishing himself early in Paris, he became an indefatigable author. Some fifty separate works of his exist, some of which are of great extent, and one of which, "Les Contemporaines," includes forty-two volumes and nearly three hundred separate articles or tales. Restif, whose entire sanity may reasonably be doubted, was a novelist, a philosopher, a social innovator, a diligent observer of the manners of his times, a spelling reformer. His work is for the most part destitute of the most rudimentary notions of decency, but it is produced in good faith and evidently with no evil purpose.
Saintsbury, French Lit., p. 426.

Retimo (rā-tē'mō). A seaport on the northern coast of Crete, 27 miles east-southeast of Canea. Population, about 8,000.

Retreat of the Ten Thousand Greeks. See *Anabasis.*

Return from Parnassus, The. A play in two parts, being the second and third parts of "The Pilgrimage to Parnassus." They were written before the death of Queen Elizabeth, and have recently been printed as a whole. "The Pilgrimage" was acted at Cambridge in 1597, the first part of "The Return" probably in 1598, and the last in 1601. They are thought to have been written by members of St. John's College, Cambridge, and are personal satires showing the trials of poor authors from Shakspere down, and the jealousy existing between professional actors and scholars.

Retz (rets). A former division of Brittany, France, corresponding to part of the department of Loire-Inférieure.

Retz, or **Rais** (rās), or **Raiz** (rāz), **Baron de (Gilles de Laval).** Born about 1396; executed at Nantes, France, Oct., 1440. A French marshal, notorious for his cruelties to children. His story is connected with that of "Barbe-Bleue." See *Bluebeard.*

Retz (rās), **Cardinal de (Jean François Paul de Gondi).** Born at Montmirail, Sept. 20, 1613; died at Paris, Aug. 24, 1679. A French politician and author. He received his education at the hands of St. Vincent de Paul, and thereafter at the Jesuit College of Clermont. From earliest childhood he was intended for the church, where he was to become eventually archbishop of Paris, a dignity that had long been held in his family; but by his stormy conduct he came near foiling all plans and interests. After a trip to Italy, he settled down in Paris, keeping the archiepiscopal seat well present in his mind. A strong desire on his part to become a political leader led him to take an active part in the movement against Cardinal Mazarin (1648–49). He obtained at last the removal of that statesman, and rose himself to the dignity of cardinal. But his popularity was short-lived, and he was finally imprisoned at Vincennes (1652). He made good his escape, and traveled in foreign countries until the time of Mazarin's death. Then he returned to France. He resigned the archbishopric, which in the meantime had fallen to his lot through his uncle's death, and retired shortly after to private life in Lorraine. Here he wrote his "Mémoires," which are of great value in the history of the times and doings of his day. They are included in the collection of the "Mémoires sur l'Histoire de France." The best edition is the one made by M. Feillet in the "Collection des Principaux Mémoires de l'Histoire de France" (1872). To Cardinal de Retz we are indebted for important and doubtless reliable information concerning the queen, Mazarin, Gaston d'Orléans, Condé, Turenne, La Rochefoucauld, and many others.

Retzius (ret'sē-ūs). **Anders Adolf.** Born in Lund, Oct. 13, 1796; died April 18, 1860. A Swedish anatomist, son of A. J. Retzius; professor of anatomy and physiology at Stockholm.

Retzius, Anders Johan. Born 1742; died 1821. A Swedish botanist, professor at Lund.

Retzsch (retsh), **Moritz.** Born at Dresden, Dec. 9, 1779; died there, June 11, 1857. A German etcher and painter. He illustrated works of Goethe, Schiller, etc.

Reuben (rū'ben). [Heb., prob. 'behold! a son.'] **1.** The eldest son of Jacob and Leah.—**2.** One of the tribes of Israel, descended from Reuben. Its territory lay east of the Dead Sea and Jordan, south of Gad, and north of Moab.

Reuben and Simeon, whom it was soon difficult to discern from Moab, Edom, and the Arabs of the desert, disappeared at an early period as tribes. They were considered, like that of Levi, as sporadic tribes dispersed through the rest of Israel.

Renan, Hist. of the People of Israel, I. 293.

Reuchlin (roich'lin), **Johann** (Grecized as **Capnio**). Born at Pforzheim, Baden, Dec. 28 (or Feb. 22), 1455; died at Liebenzell, near Hirschau, Bavaria, June 30, 1522. A celebrated German humanist. He studied and traveled in Germany, Switzerland, France, and Italy; settled at Tubingen in 1481 as a teacher of jurisprudence and the Hebrew; was a judge in the Swabian League from 1500 or 1502 to 1512; opposed, in a formal opinion to the emperor in 1510, the suppression of the Jewish books hostile to Christianity, advocated by the converted Jew Pfefferkorn, which involved him in a controversy (1510–16) with the Dominicans and the obscurantists generally; and taught at Ingolstadt and Tubingen. He promoted education in Germany by publishing Greek text-books; and wrote various works on Latin, Greek, and Hebrew, including a Hebrew grammar ("Rudimenta Hebraica" (1506)). He published the cabalistic works "De verbo mirifico" (1494), "De arte cabbalistica" (1517).

Reudnitz (roid'nits). A manufacturing village, an eastern suburb of Leipsic.

Reumont (roi'mont), **Alfred von.** Born at Aix-la-Chapelle, Aug. 15, 1808; died at Burtscheid, near Aix-la-Chapelle, April 27, 1887. A German writer on Italian history and art, and diplomatist. His diplomatic service was rendered principally in Italy, and largely at the papal court. He wrote "Geschichte der Stadt Rom" ("History of the City of Rome," 1867–70), etc.

Reunion, Chambers of. Special courts established by Louis XIV. at Metz, Besançon, Tournai, and Breisach, 1680. They decided on the annexation to France of various territories along the eastern frontier (Saarbrücken, Luxemburg, etc.).

Réunion (rā-ū-nyōn'), **Île de la,** formerly **Île Bourbon.** An island in the Indian Ocean, a colonial possession of France, southwest of Mauritius. St.-Denis, the capital, is situated in lat. 20° 51′ S., long. 55° 30′ E. The surface is mountainous and volcanic, the highest summit being Piton des Neiges (10,069 feet). The chief product is sugar. The inhabitants are descendants of French, negroes, coolies, etc. The island was discovered by Mascarenhas in the beginning of the 16th century, and was taken possession of by the French about 1642 and in 1649. It was occupied by the British 1810–15. Area, 965 square miles. Population (1880), 163,915.

Reunion, Wars of. A name sometimes given to the wars between France and the allied powers waged in consequence of the annexation of territory determined by the Chambers of Reunion in 1680.

Réus (rā'ōs). A city in the province of Tarragona, Spain, situated near Tarragona 63 miles west by south of Barcelona. It is the second industrial place in Catalonia, and has important manufactures of wines, cotton, silk, etc. Salou is its seaport. Population (1887), 28,789.

Reuss (rois). A river of Switzerland. It rises in the St.-Gotthard, traverses the Lake of Lucerne, and joins the Aar near Brugg. Length, 91 miles.

Reuss. A state in Thuringia, central Germany, consisting of several detached portions, west of the kingdom of Saxony: part of the ancient Vogtland. The origin of the house dates from the 11th century, and the present division of the land was established 1616.

Reuss (Elder Line), or **Reuss-Greiz** (rois'grits'). [G. *Reuss ältere Linie.*] A principality and state of the German Empire, bordering on Saxony, Saxe-Weimar, and other German states. Capital, Greiz. It is largely engaged in manufacturing. The government is a hereditary monarchy, vested in a prince and diet of not more than 32 members. It sends 1 member to the Bundesrat and 1 to the Reichstag. Area, 319 square miles. Population (1890), 62,754.

Reuss (Younger Line), or **Reuss-Gera-Schleiz-Lobenstein-Ebersdorf** (rois'gä'rä-shlits'lō'-ben-stīn-ā'bers-dorf). [G. *Reuss jüngere Linie.*] A principality and state of the German Empire. Capital, Gera. It comprises the principality of Gera, situated west of Saxe-Altenburg, and the principalities of Schleiz and of Lobenstein-Ebersdorf, situated west of the kingdom of Saxony and south of Saxe-Weimar. The government is a hereditary monarchy vested in a prince and a chamber of 16 deputies. It sends 1 member to the Bundesrat and 1 to the Reichstag. Area, 319 square miles. Population (1890), 119,811.

Reuss (rois), **Eduard Wilhelm Eugen.** Born at Strasburg, July 18, 1804: died there, April 15, 1891. A noted Alsatian Protestant theologian, professor at Strasburg from 1834. His works include "Geschichte der heiligen Schriften des Neuen Testaments," "Histoire de la théologie chrétienne au siècle apostolique" (1852), "Histoire du canon des Saintes-Ecritures" (1863), "Geschichte der heiligen Schriften des Alten Testaments" (1881), etc.

Reute. See *Reutte.*

Reuter (roi'ter), **Fritz.** Born at Stavenhagen, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Nov. 7, 1810; died at Eisenach, July 12, 1874. A noted German dialect (Platt-Deutsch) poet. His works (tales and poems) include "Laueben un Rimels" (1853), "Reis nach Bellingen," "Kein Blomp" (1858), "Hanne Nute un de lütle Pudel" (1859), "Schurr-Murr" (1861); also a collection of novels, "Olle Kamellen" (comprising "Ut de Franzosentid" (1860), "Ut mine Festungstid" (1862), "Ut mine Stromtid" (1864), etc.).

Reuter's Telegraph Agency. An agency for the collection and transmission of news, developed by P. J. von Reuter in the decade 1850–60 and later, and now extending over nearly the entire world.

Reutlingen (roit'ling-en). The chief city of the Black Forest circle, Würtemberg, situated on the Echatz, at the foot of the Swabian Alp, 20 miles south of Stuttgart. It has flourishing manufactures, especially of leather. The chief building is a Gothic church (13th and 14th centuries). It was made an imperial city in 1240. Its citizens defeated the Count of Würtemberg in the battle of Reutlingen in 1377. It was the first Swabian city to receive the Reformation. In 1803 it was annexed to Würtemberg. Population (1890), 18,342.

Reutte, or **Reute** (roi'te). A tourist resort in northern Tyrol, near the Bavarian frontier, situated on the Lech 35 miles west-northwest of Innsbruck.

Reval (rev'äl), or **Revel** (rev'el). [Russ. *Revel.*] A seaport, and the capital of Esthonia, Russia, situated on a bay of the Gulf of Finland, in lat. 59° 26′ N., long. 24° 45′ E. It consists of the lower town and the "Dom"; has a large and increasing commerce; is a favorite watering-place; and contains several noteworthy buildings (including the Old and Nikolai churches). It was founded by the Danes in 1219; became a Hanseatic town; joined the Livonian Order of Knights in 1346; and was annexed to Sweden in 1561, and to Russia in 1710. Population, 52,108.

Revel (rē'vel'). A town in the department of Haute-Garonne, France, 39 miles east-southeast of Toulouse. Population (1891), commune, 5,566.

Revelation, Book of, or **The Revelation of St. John the Divine.** The last book of the New Testament; also called the *Apocalypse.* It has been generally attributed by the church to the apostle John, and the dated its composition or revision put near the end of the 1st century; but its authorship and date are subjects of dispute. The interpretation of its language is also as to the interpretation and significance of the book.

Reveller (rev'el-er). **Lady.** One of the principal characters in Mrs. Centlivre's comedy "The Basset-Table." She is a coquettish widow and brilliant fine lady who keeps a basset-table, where she devotes herself night and day to her scrupulous play.

Revenge. A tragedy by Dr. Young, produced in 1721.

Revenge for a Father. See *Hoffman.*

Revenge for Honour. A tragedy by Chapman (?), published in 1654.

Revenge of Bussy d'Ambois. See *Bussy d'Ambois.*

Revenger's Tragedy, The. A play by Cyril Tourneur, licensed and printed in 1607.

Revere (re-vēr'). A town and watering-place in Suffolk County, Massachusetts, situated on Massachusetts Bay 4 or 5 miles northeast of Boston. Population (1890), 5,668.

Revere, Paul. Born at Boston, Jan. 1, 1735; died at Boston, May 10, 1818. An American patriot, famous for his ride from Boston to Lexington, April 18–19, 1775, to arouse the minutemen. This ride is celebrated by Longfellow in the poem "Midnight Ride of Paul Revere," published in "Tales of a Wayside Inn."

Review, The. A musical farce by George Colman the younger, printed in 1800. It was taken from an unsuccessful comedy, "The Quidnuncs and his Wife, or Paint, Poetry, and Putty," by Henry Lee.

Revilla Gigedo, generally written **Revillagigedo** (rā-vēl'yä-hē-hā'thō). A group of volcanic islands in the Pacific Ocean. The principal island, Socorro, is situated in lat. 18° 43′ N., long. 110° 57′ W. It belongs to the state of Colima, Mexico, and is uninhabited.

Revillagigedo, Count of, Viceroy of Mexico. See *Cuevas Pacheco de Padilla.*

Réville (re-vēl'), **Albert.** Born at Dieppe, France, Nov. 4, 1826. A French Protestant clergyman and theological writer. He accepted a call as pastor of the Walloon church at Rotterdam in 1851 (having previously been suffragan at Nimes and pastor at Lunery, near Bayonne), was appointed professor of religious history in the College of France in 1880, and was chosen president of the Section of Religious Sciences at the Sorbonne in 1886. Among his works are "Essais de critique religieuse" (1860), "Histoire des religions" (1883 *et seq.*), etc.

Réville (rā-vē-yō'), **Antoine,** called **Tony Révillon.** Born at St.-Laurent-les-Mâcon, Ain, France, Dec. 29, 1832. A French novelist and miscellaneous author.

Revin (re-vaN'). A town in the department of Ardennes, France, on the Meuse 12 miles north by west of Mézières. Population (1891), commune, 4,292.

Revista Trimensal de Historia e Geographia. See *Instituto Historico, Geographico Brazileiro.*

Revizor (re-vē-zor'). [Russ., "The Inspector General."] A satirical comedy by Gogol, produced in 1841. It was translated into French by Mérimée.

Revocation of the Edict of Nantes (nants; F. pron. noñt). A proclamation of Louis XIV. of France, Oct. 22, 1685, annulling the Edict of Nantes. It forbade the free exercise of the Protestant religion. Its promulgation was followed by the emigration of about 300,000 persons, including artisans, men of science and letters, and others, to Holland, Prussia, England, Switzerland, America, etc.

Revolt of Islam, The. A narrative poem by Shelley, published in 1818. It was first called "Laon and Cythna."

Revolution, American. See *Revolutionary War.*

Revolution, English. The movements by which James II. was forced to leave England and a purer constitutional government was secured through the aid of William of Orange, who landed in England in Nov., 1688. In 1689 William and Mary were proclaimed constitutional sovereigns, and Parliament passed the Bill of Rights.

Revolution, French. See *French Revolution.*

Revolutionary Tribunal. In French history, specifically, an extraordinary court of justice established by the Convention, in 1793, to take cognizance of all attacks directed against the Revolution, the republic, and the public welfare. It was suppressed in 1795.

Revolutionary War, or **War of the American Revolution.** The war for redress of grievances,

and later for independence, waged by the thirteen American colonies (States) against Great Britain. They were assisted by France, Spain, and the Netherlands (in the latter part of the war). Its causes were the repressive measures of Great Britain (Writs of Assistance, 1761; Stamp Act, 1765; taxes on glass, paints, etc., 1767; Boston Port Bill, 1774). The following are the leading incidents and events: Boston massacre, 1770; Boston Tea-Party, Dec. 16, 1773; first Continental Congress, Sept., 1774; battles of Lexington and Concord, April 19, 1775; meeting of the Second Continental Congress, May 10; capture of Ticonderoga, May 10; Mecklenburg declaration of Independence, May 20 or 31; battle of Bunker Hill, June 17; unsuccessful attack on Quebec, 1775–76; surrender of Boston, March 17, 1776; British repulse of Charleston, June 28; Declaration of Independence, July 4; battle of Long Island, Aug. 27; battle of White Plains, Oct. 28; battle of Washington and Lee, and retreat through New Jersey, end of 1776; battle of Trenton, Dec. 26; battle of Princeton, Jan., 1777; battle of Bennington, Aug. 16; battle of Brandywine, Sept. 11; battle of Stillwater, Sept. 19; battle of Germantown, Oct. 4; battle of Saratoga, Oct. 7; Burgoyne's surrender, Oct. 17; adoption of the Articles of Confederation, Nov. 15; treaty with France, Feb. 6, 1778; battle of Monmouth, June 28; beginning of Sharp Point, July 15, 1779; naval victory of Paul Jones, Sept. 23; British capture of Charleston, May 12, 1780; battle of Camden, Aug. 16; Arnold's treachery, Sept.; battle of King's Mountain, Oct. 7; battle of the Cowpens, Jan. 17, 1781; ratification of Articles of Confederation by the last of the States, March 1; battle of Guilford, March 15; battle of Eutaw, Sept. 8; surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, Oct. 19; peace at Versailles, Sept. 3, 1783; evacuation of New York, Nov. 25.

Revolution in Spanish South America. See *South American Revolution.*

Revolution of July. The French revolution of July, 1830, which overthrew Charles X.

Revolution of 1848. The French revolution of Feb., 1848, which overthrew the government of Louis Philippe.

Rewah, or **Rewa** (rē'wä). **1.** A native state in India, under British control, intersected by lat. 24° N., long. 81° E. A treaty establishing a British protectorate was made in 1812. Area, 12,679 square miles. Population (1891), 1,508,943. **—2.** The capital of the state of Rewah, situated in lat. 24° 31′ N., long. 81° 20′ E. Population (1891), 22,016.

Reybaud (rā'bō'), **Jean François.** Born at Colmar, Alsace, Oct. 8, 1747; died at Colmar, Nov. 23, 1807. A French politician. He was a deputy to the Constituent Assembly and Convention, and a member of the Directory 1795–99.

Reybaud (rā'bō'), **Madame (Henriette Étiennette Fanny Arnaud).** Born at Aix, France, 1802; died Jan. 1, 1871. A French novelist, wife of M. R. L. Reybaud.

Reybaud, Marie Roch Louis. Born at Marseilles, Aug. 15, 1799; died at Paris, Oct. 28, 1879. A French miscellaneous writer and politician. His works include "Études sur les réformateurs ou socialistes modernes" (1840–43), the satirical novel "Jérôme Paturot" (1843), etc.

Reykjavik (rīk'yä'vik), or **Reikiavik** (rī'kē-ä'vik). The capital of Iceland, situated on the southwestern coast, on a bay of the Faxafloi, in lat. 64° 9′ N., long. 21° 55′ W. It was founded in 874, and is the chief trading-place of the island. Population (1880), 2,567.

Reyna Barrios (rā'nä bär'rē-ōs). **José Maria.** A Guatemalan politician, nephew of Rufino Barrios. He was elected president of Guatemala for the term of 4 years beginning March, 1892.

Reynaldo (rā-nal'dō). A character in Shakspere's tragedy "Hamlet"; a servant to Polonius.

Reynard (rā'närd or ren'ĝrd) **the Fox.** A satirical epic poem in which the characters are animals: it receives its name from its hero, the fox Reynard. The ultimate origin of the story was a folk-tale which was subsequently embodied in Æsop's table of the fox and the hen. A Latin beast-epic by an unknown monk was written in the 12th century. To Ilbert Master Nivardus of Ghent wrote a much longer epic in Latin, with the title "Isengrimus." The Flemish poet Willem finally wrote in low-Dutch rhyme, in the first half of the 13th century, the poem "Reinaert," after a French original by the priest Pierre de St. Cloud from the beginning of the same century. About 1380 Willem's work was remodeled and continued by an unknown poet, and a century later was furnished with a prose commentary by Hendrik van Alkmeer. A Low German version of this possibly by Hermann Barkhusen, was published at Lübeck in 1498. In 1544 a High German version of this last was made by Michael Barther. In 1566 it was translated into Latin (" Speculum vitæ aulicæ") by Hermannus Schoppe. Goethe, in 1793 wrote a free version of the Low German poem in hexameters, with the title "Reineke Fuchs." A prose version of the 14th-century poem "Historia von Reinaert de Vos" ("History of Reynard the Fox") was printed at Gouda in 1479 and at Delft in 1485. A Middle High German poem, "Reinhart Fuchs," was written by the Alsatian poet Heinrich der Glichezare in the 12th century from French sources. The Low German poem was published by Ludwig as "Reineke de Vos," Oldenburg, 1867.

Reynaud (rā-nō'), **Jean Ernest.** Born at Lyons, Feb. 14, 1806; died at Paris, June 28, 1863. A French philosophical writer. He became a mining engineer in the service of the government in 1830, but resigned his position after the July revolution of that year, and associated himself with the Saint-Simonists. He was a moderate Democrat in the assembly of 1848, and soon retired to private life. His chief work is "Terre et ciel" (1854).

Reynier (rā-nyā'), **Jean Louis Antoine.** Born at Lausanne, Switzerland, July 25, 1762; died there, Dec. 17, 1824. A French political economist and administrator. Bonaparte placed him in charge of the financial affairs of Egypt, and he later served under Joseph Bonaparte as commissary in Calabria. He wrote "L'Égypte sous la domination des Romains" (1807), "De l'économie publique et morale des Egyptiens et des Carthaginois" (1820), "De l'économie publique et morale des Arabes et des Juifs" (1820), etc.

Reynier, Jean Louis Ebenezer. Born at Lausanne, Jan. 14, 1771; died at Paris, Feb. 27, 1814. A French general, brother of J. L. A. Reynier. He lost the battle of Maida, July 4, 1806.

Reynolds (ren'ǫldz), **John.** Born in Montgomery County, Pa., about 1789; died at Belleville, Ill., May 8, 1865. An American politician. As governor of Illinois he commanded the militia in Black Hawk's war in 1832. He was Democratic member of Congress from 1834 to 1837, and 1843–46. He published "Pioneer History of Illinois" (1848), etc.

Reynolds, John Fulton. Born at Lancaster, Pa., Sept. 20, 1820; killed at the battle of Gettysburg, July 1, 1863. An American general, brother of William Reynolds. He graduated at West Point in 1841; served in the Mexican war; and was appointed a brigadier-general of United States volunteers in 1861. He served with distinction in the Peninsular campaign; was promoted major-general in 1862; and commanded the first army corps at Gettysburg, where he fell.

Reynolds, Sir **Joshua.** Born at Plympton Earl, Devonshire, July 16, 1723; died at London, Feb. 23, 1792. A celebrated English portrait-painter. He was educated by his father, a schoolmaster and clergyman. In 1741, he went to London to study under Thomas Hudson. In 1746 he established himself as portrait-painter in London. By invitation of his friend, Commodore (afterward Admiral) Keppel, he sailed for Italy on the Centurion, arriving in Rome at the close of 1749. Owing to a cold which he took there, he became deaf and never recovered his hearing. After two years in Rome he visited Parma, Florence, Venice, and other Italian cities. He returned to London in 1752, and was intimately associated with Johnson, Burke, Goldsmith, Garrick, and other literary men. The club was established at his suggestion in 1764. In 1768 the Royal Academy was founded, with Reynolds as its first president. His annual addresses from its well-known "Discourses." In 1781, on the death of Hudson, the little Lady Reynolds, Mrs. Siddons as the "Tragic Muse," the "Infant Hercules," the "Strawberry Girl," "Garrick between Tragedy and Comedy," etc.

Rezat (ret'sät), **Franconian,** and **Swabian Rezat.** Two small rivers in Bavaria which unite and form the Regnitz.

Rezin (rē'zin). Lived in the 8th century B. C. A king of Syria, a contemporary and opponent of Ahaz, king of Judah, and Tiglath-Pileser, king of Assyria.

Rezonville (re-zǭn-vēl'). A village 10 miles west by south of Metz. It was the scene of important events in the Franco-German war (Aug., 1870). The battle of Gravelotte is sometimes called the battle of Rezonville.

Rha (rā). The ancient name of the Volga.

Rhabanus Maurus. See *Rabanus.*

Rhadamanthus (rad-a-man'thus). [Gr. *Ῥαδάμανθος.*] In Greek mythology, brother of Minos and son of Zeus and Europa. He was associated with Minos and Æacus as a judge in the lower world.

Rhætia, more correctly **Rætia** (rē'shiĭ). [L. *Rætia,* also *Rhætia,* Gr. *Ῥαιτία*: from *Raeti, Rhæti,* Gr. *Ῥαιτοί, Ῥαιτοι,* the inhabitants, prob. Celtic, 'mountaineers.'] In ancient geography, a province of the Roman Empire. It was bounded by Vindelicia (at first included in it, but afterward made a separate province as Rhætia Secunda) on the north, Noricum on the east, Italy on the south, and Helvetia on the west, corresponding to the modern Grisons, northern part of Tyrol, and part of the Bavarian and Lombard Alps. It was conquered by Tiberius and Drusus in 15 B. C., and made soon after a Roman province.

Rhætian Alps (rē'shian alps). A term of varied signification, applied in ancient times to the mountainous regions of Rhætia, but in modern times generally to the chain of the Alps extending from the neighborhood of the Splügen Pass to the valley of the Adda, divided by the Engadine and Bergell into the Northern and Southern Rhætian Alps.

Rhamnus (ram'nus). [Gr. *Ῥαμνός.*] In ancient geography, a place in Attica, Greece, situated on the coast 24 miles northeast of Athens. The temple of Nemesis here was a Doric hexastyle peripteros with 12 columns on the flanks, measuring 37 by 98 feet. The cella had pronaos and opisthodomos. Eight columns are still standing. The cult-statue was by Phidias.

Rhätikon (rā'tē-kōn). A chain of the Rhætian Alps, situated on the borders of Grisons, Vorarlberg, and Liechtenstein. Highest summit, Scesaplana (9,738 feet).

Rhazes (rā'zes). Born at Raj, Persia: died about 932. An Arabian physician, author of an encyclopedic treatise on medicine.

Rhé. See *Ré.*

Rhea (rē'ä). [Gr. *Ῥέα* or *Ῥέη.*] **1.** In Greek mythology, a daughter of Uranus and Gæa, wife of Cronus and mother of Zeus, Poseidon, Hades, Hera, Hestia, and Demeter: often identified with Cybele. She was worshiped especially in Crete. At Rome she was sometimes identified with Ops. **—2.** The fifth satellite of Saturn, discovered by Cassini Dec. 23, 1672.

Rhea, or **Rea** (rē'ä), **Silvia,** also called **Ilia.** In Roman legend, a vestal virgin, mother by Mars of Romulus and Remus.

Rhegium (rē'jiĭ-um). [Gr. *Ῥήγιον.*] In ancient geography, a city of Magna Græcia, Italy: now Reggio di Calabria (which see). It was founded by Chalcidians and became in the 8th century B. C. a wealthy and flourishing commercial city: was besieged, taken, and destroyed by Dionysius the Elder in 387 B. C.; and was taken by the Campanians in 280, and held till their expulsion by the Romans in 270. Later it was called Rhegium (or Regium) Julium.

Rheidt, or **Rheid.** See *Rheydt.*

Rheims, or **Reims** (rēmz; F. pron. raⁿs). [Early mod. E. also *Rhemes*: ME. *Reymes, Remes,* F. *Reims.*] A city in the department of Marne, France, situated on the Vesle in lat. 49° 15′ N., long. 4° 2′ E.: the ancient Gallic town Durocorotum, chief town of the Remi (whence the name, originally Remi). It is one of the leading manufacturing and commercial cities of France: is a leading center of the manufacture and export of champagne (its noted especially for its manufacture of cotton goods, of woolen goods it has also manufactures of biscuits, etc. It is the seat of an academy of sciences, and formerly had a university. The cathedral, one of the greatest in the world, was the historic place of coronation of the kings of France. The west front has twin towers, a great central rose, and 3 magnificent canopied portals, covered with 1301 century statues and reliefs of such excellence that many of them can defy comparison with the best classical work. This façade is the finest specimen of the middle ages. The lateral elevations and the chevet are at once rich and very massive; and the façade and portal of the north transept are most admirable. The interior (466 feet long and 124 wide) is unsurpassed. The nave, flanked by single aisles, while the choir has a double deambulatory upon which open radiating chapels. The glass, much of it of the 13th century, is superb. The ancient episcopal palace, of 7 lofty spires, which were destroyed by a fire in 1480. The abbey church of St. Remi is a noble Romanesque church, of great size, with Pointed façade and chevet. The interior is 350 feet long and 79½ high, with wide nave and beautiful perspectives in its arcading. The choir possesses a sculptured Renaissance screen of marble. The canopied Renaissance shrine of St. Remi bears medallion reliefs and statues of the 12 peers of France. The Porta Martis, a Roman triumphal arch, held to have been dedicated by Agrippa in honor of Augustus, but probably later, has 3 large archways of equal size, flanked by 8 Corinthian columns, and preserves part of its sculptured ornament. Rheims was sacked by the Visigoths in 407, is celebrated as the scene of the coronation of Clovis by Remigius in 496, and as the usual place of coronation of later Capetian and Bourbon monarchs (from Philip II. to Charles X.). It was the seat of an archbishopric and the meeting-place of many church councils (1119, 1148, etc.). Joan of Arc crowned Charles VII. here in 1429. An English Roman Catholic seminary existed at Rheims in the time of Elizabeth. Napoleon defeated the Russians near Rheims March 13, 1814. It was the headquarters of King William of Prussia in Sept., 1870. Population (1891), 104,288.

Rhein (rīn). The German name of the Rhine.

Rheine (rī'ne). A town in the province of Westphalia, Prussia, situated on the Ems 24 miles north by west of Münster. It has manufactures of cotton. Population (1890), 7,356.

Rheineck (rī'nek). A noted castle in the Rhine Province, Prussia, situated on the left bank of the Rhine, about 22 miles northwest of Coblenz.

Rheinfelden (rīn'fel-den). A small town in the canton of Aargau, Switzerland, situated on the Rhine 10 miles east of Basel. Here, March 3, 1638, Bernhard of Weimar defeated the Imperialist and Bavarian forces.

Rheinfels (rīn'fels). A castle and former fortress in the Rhine Province, Prussia, near St. Goar, the most imposing ruin on the Rhine. It was built in the 13th century, and soon after successfully resisted the combined attack of the Rhenish towns which were aggrieved by its river-tolls. Its huge walls and towers, shattered by gunpowder but still imposing, form several lines of defense and cover much ground. It was unsuccessfully besieged by the French under Tallard in 1692, and was taken by the French in 1794.

Rheingau (rīn'gou). A district in the province of Hesse-Nassau, Prussia, lying along the right bank of the Rhine, from Niederwalluf, near Mainz, to Rüdesheim. It is noted for the beauty of its scenery, and for its wines (Johannisberger, Steinberger, Assmannshausen, etc.). Length, 13 miles, Breadth, 6 miles.

Rheingold (rīn'gōld). **Das**, [G., 'The Rhinegold.'] The first part of Wagner's "Ring des Nibelungen," performed at Munich in 1869.

Rheinhessen. See *Rhine Hesse.*

Rheinland. See *Rhine Province.*

Rheinpfalz (rīn'pfälts). See *Palatinate.*

Rheinsberg (rīns'berg). A small town in the province of Brandenburg, Prussia, 46 miles north-northwest of Berlin. It has often been a royal residence.

Rheinwaldgebirge. See *Adula.*

Rhenish Alliance or **Confederation.** An alliance between the Electors of Mainz, Cologne and Treves, the Bishop of Münster, Sweden, Hesse-Cassel, Lüneburg, and Pfalz-Neuburg, formed in 1658. It was directed against the emperor Leopold I. and in favor of the French. It was dissolved in 1667.

Rhenish Bavaria. See *Palatinate.*

Rhenish Confederation. See *Rhine, Confederation of the.*

Rhenish Prussia. See *Rhine Province.*

Rhenish Switzerland. A name sometimes given to the valley of the Ahr, in the Rhine Province, Prussia.

Rhenus (rē'nus). The Roman name of the Rhine, and also of the Reno.

Rhesus (rē'sus). [Gr. *Ῥῆσος.*] In Greek legend, a Trojan prince, ally of the Trojans against the Greeks. On the night of his arrival before Troy, Diomed and Ulysses fell upon him, slew him, and carried off his white steeds, concerning which it had been prophesied that if they fed on Trojan fodder or drank the waters of Xanthus before Troy, the city could not be overthrown.

Rhett (ret), **Robert Barnwell** (original name **Smith**). Born at Beaufort, S. C., *Dec.* 24, 1800; died Sept. 14, 1876. An American politician. He was a Democratic member of Congress from South Carolina 1837–49; United States senator 1851–52; and a member of the Confederate Congress. He was the owner of the Charleston "Mercury," and a leading nullifier and extreme Secessionist (''fire-eater'').

Rheydt, or **Rheidt,** or **Rheid** (rīt). A town in the Rhine Province, Prussia, situated on the Niers, 8 miles northwest of Cologne. It has manufactures of cotton, silk, iron, etc. Population (1890), 16,290; commune, 26,850.

Rhin (raṅ). The French name of the Rhine.

Rhin, Bas- (bä). A former department of France, now included in the German Alsace.

Rhin, Haut-. See *Belfort, Territory of.*

Rhine (rīn). [G. *Rhein,* F. *Rhin,* D. *Rijn, Rhyn,* etc., Ladin *Rin,* It. *Reno,* L. *Rhenus.*] The principal river of Germany, and one of the most famous rivers in the world. It rises in the canton of Grisons, Switzerland, being formed by the union at Reichenau of its two chief head streams, the Vorderrhein and Hinterrhein; flows north, and forms the boundary between Switzerland on the west and Liechtenstein and Vorarlberg on the east; crosses the Lake of Constance; flows west, forming (for most of the distance) the boundary between Switzerland and Baden; at Basel turns north, and separates Baden on the east from Alsace and the Rhine Palatinate on the west; receives the Neckar, turns west at Mainz, and separates Hesse from Prussia; turns north at Bingen, and flows through Prussia generally north-northwest; enters the Netherlands near Emmerich, and divides into the Waal (which finally discharges through the Meuse) and the Rhine, the latter subdividing and sending off the New Yssel to the Zuyder Zee and the Lek to the Meuse and the Vecht; and empties as the Oude Rijn (Old Rhine) into the North Sea north of The Hague. Its chief tributaries are the Neckar, Main, Lahn, Sieg, Ruhr, and Lippe on the right, and the Aare, Ill, Nahe, Moselle, Ahr, and Erft on the left. The chief towns on its banks are Coire, Schaffhausen, Basel, Spires, Mannheim, Worms, Mainz, Coblenz, Cologne, Düsseldorf, Wesel, Arnheim, Utrecht, and Leyden. It is famous for its beauty, especially in the part between Bingen and Bonn. The chief falls are at Schaffhausen. It is celebrated in German legend and poetry. In Roman times it was long a boundary between the province of Gaul and the German tribes. It played an important part in the history of Germany, latterly and until 1871 as the frontier between Germany and France. It is navigable for boats from Coire, and for large vessels from Kehl. It has often been crossed by armies: twice by Julius Cæsar in the Thirty Years' War, and in the wars of Louis XIV., the Revolution, and Napoleon. Its navigation was declared free in 1868. Its length is about 900 miles.

Rhine, Confederation of the. A confederation of several German states, formed in July, 1806 under the protectorate of Napoleon I., emperor of the French, and dissolved in 1813. It comprised Bavaria, Würtemberg, Saxony, Westphalia, Baden, Hesse-Darmstadt, and all the other minor German states except Brunswick and Oldenburg.

Rhinebeck (rīn'bek). A town in Dutchess County, New York, situated on the Hudson, opposite Kingston, 82 miles north of New York. Population (1890), 1,649.

Rhine Cities, League of. A union of German cities (Mainz, Worms, Oppenheim, and others near the Rhine) formed in 1254 for the purpose of preserving the public peace. It was revived in the 14th century; but its influence diminished after its defeat at Worms in 1388.

Rhine Hesse (hes), G. **Rheinhessen** (rīn'hes-sen). A province of the grand duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt, lying on the left bank of the Rhine, north of the Rhine Palatinate. Area, 531 square miles. Population (1890), 307,329.

Rhine Palatinate. See *Palatinate.*

Rhine Province, or **Rhenish Prussia,** G. **Rheinprovinz** (rīn'prō-fints″) or **Rheinland** (rīn'länd). The westernmost province of Prussia, situated on both banks of the Rhine. It is bounded by the Netherlands on the north, Westphalia, Hesse-Nassau, Hesse, and the Rhine Palatinate on the east, Lorraine on the south and southwest, and the Netherlands, Belgium, and Luxemburg on the west. The surface is generally level in the north, hilly and mountainous in the south. The manufactures are important, particularly those of iron, steel, cotton, woolen, silk, etc.; and the wine-growing district is notable. The province has 5 government districts: Düsseldorf, Cologne, Coblenz, Treves, and Aix-la-Chapelle. It is composed of various territories acquired in the 17th, 18th, and 19th centuries (Cleves, Jülich, Berg, Treves, Cologne, etc.). Area, 10,416 square miles. Population (1890), 4,709,351.

Rhinns, or **Rinns** (rinz), **of Galloway.** A peninsula in the county of Wigtown, Scotland, projecting into the Irish Sea. It terminates in the south in Mull of Galloway. Length, 28 miles.

Rhinthon (rin'thon), [Gr. *Ῥίνθων.*] Born at Syracuse; 300 B. C. A Greek poet of Tarentum, noted in the development of the burlesque drama.

Rhinthonic (rin-thon'ik) **Comedy.** A variety of ancient Roman comedy, named from Rhinthon of Tarentum, a writer of travesties of tragic subjects. No specimens of this comedy have survived.

Rhio (rē'ō), or **Riouw** (rē-ou'). 1. A name given to an archipelago south of the Malay peninsula and east of Sumatra.—**2.** A seaport off the island of Bintang in the Rhio Archipelago, 50 miles southeast of Singapore.

Rhipæi Montes (ri-pē'i mon'tēz). [Gr. *Ῥιπαῖα ὄρη.*] An imaginary range of mountains supposed by the ancient Greeks to be at the extreme north of the world.

Rhodanus (rō'da-nus). The Latin name of the Rhone.

Rhode Island (rōd i'land). [Named from the island so called in Narragansett Bay.] A State of New England in the United States of America, one of the thirteen original States. Capitals, Providence and Newport. It is bounded by Massachusetts on the north and east, the Atlantic Ocean on the south, and Connecticut on the west; and comprises, besides the territory on the mainland, the islands Rhode Island, Canonicut, Prudence, Block Island, and some smaller ones. Latitude of Rhode Island 41° 18′ 50″ to 42° 1′ 20″ N.; longitude (mainland), long. 71° 8′ 7.5″ W. The surface is diversified. The coast-line is deeply indented by Narragansett Bay. Rhode Island is naturally a manufacturing State. It is the first and State in the production of cotton goods, and the first in proportion to population in the manufacture of cotton, woolen, worsted, etc. Among its other manufactures are jewelry, machinery, screws, rubber, etc. It is the smallest State territorially in the Union, and the most densely peopled. It has 3 counties, 8 cities, 2 senators and 2 representatives in Congress, and has 4 electoral votes. Rhode Island was settled by the Northmen and perhaps temporarily colonized by them at Newport (Vinland); was visited by Verrazano in 1524; was granted by Charles I. to the town of Providence in 1636. A charter was granted in 1643–44, and a more liberal charter in 1663. It suffered in King Philip's war. Commerce was developed in the 18th century. It took an active part in the Revolution, and ratified the Constitution in 1790. A new constitution took effect in 1843 in consequence of the agitation caused by Dorr's rebellion in 1842. Area, 1,250 square miles. Population (1890), 345,506.

Rhode Island, or **Aquidneck** (a-kwid'nek). An island in Narragansett Bay, belonging to Rhode Island State. It contains the city of Newport. Length, 16 miles.

Rhodes (rōdz). [L. *Rhodus,* from Gr. *Ῥόδος.*] **1.** An island in the Ægean Sea, southwest of Asia Minor, intersected by lat. 36° N., long. 28° E. The surface is mountainous and hilly. It is noted for its fertility, and has increasing commerce. The inhabitants are largely Greeks. It was colonized by Phenicians, later by Dorians, and its three cities formed, with Halicarnassus, Cnidus, and Cos, the Dorian Hexapolis." The three cities Lindus, Ialysus, and Camirus founded the city Rhodes in 408 B. C. Rhodes became in the 4th century B. C. a leading maritime and commercial state; became noted for its maritime laws and as a center of art and oratory; was in alliance with Rome and nominally independent; passed from the Byzantine empire to the Knights of St. John about 1309; and surrendered to the Turks in 1522. Length, about 45 miles. Area, 424 square miles. Population, 25,000.

2. A seaport, capital of the island of Rhodes. It was founded in B. C. 408, was successfully defended against Demetrius Poliorcetes in 304 B. C., and against the Turks in 1480 A. D., was taken by the Turks in 1522, and was visited by an earthquake in 1856. Population, about 10,000. For the Colossus of Rhodes, see *Chares.*

Rhodes, Cecil J. Born in Hertfordshire, England, 1853. A South African statesman. He went to South Africa for his health; amassed a fortune in the diamond-fields of Kimberley; and became a member of the Cape ministry in 1884, and prime minister of Cape Colony in 1890. He is the ruling spirit in the extension of British influence to the Zambesi and Nyassaland, and the leader of the party which aims at a federation and the independence of South African states.

Rhodes, Inner, and **Rhodes, Outer.** See *Appenzell.*

Rhodes, William Barnes. Lived in the last half of the 18th century. An English dramatist, author of "Bombastes Furioso," a burlesque tragic opera.

Rhodope (rod'o-pē), modern **Despoto-Dagh** (des-pō-tō-dāg'). [Gr. *Ῥόδοπη.*] A mountain-range in Bulgaria, eastern Roumelia, and Turkey, branching from the Balkans toward the south, and then turning east. Highest summits, about 7,500 feet.

Rhodopis (rō-dō'pis). [Gr. *Ῥοδῶπις.*] A celebrated Greek courtezan, a Thracian by birth, said to have been a fellow-slave of Æsop. She was taken to Naucratis, Egypt, where the brother of Sappho bought her with her and ransomed her. She was attacked by Sappho in a poem.

Her real name was Doricha, and Rhodopis 'the rosy-cheeked,' was merely an epithet. It was under this name of Doricha that she was mentioned by Sappho; and that Herodotus was not misled in calling her Rhodopis, as Athenæus supposes (despite, however, his faith proved by Strabo, Rhodopis, when liberated, remained in Egypt, where even before Greeks resorted to that country foreign women often followed the occupations of the modern "Almeh." *Rawlinson,* Herod., II. 208, note.

Rhone (rōn). [F. *Rhône,* L. *Rhodanus,* Gr. *Ῥοδανος.*] A river of Europe: the Roman Rhodanus. It rises in the Rhone glacier near the Furka Pass, canton of Valais, Switzerland; flows west-southwest to Martigny; turns to the northwest, forming the boundary between Valais and Bern; traverses the Lake of Geneva; enters France; traverses a chasm (Perte du Rhone); flows generally south and west; from Lyons flows nearly south, separating Dauphiné and Provence on the east from Lyonnais and Languedoc on the west; and flows into the Mediterranean by two mouths, forming a delta, the Grand Rhone and Petit Rhone. The chief tributaries are the Saône. Among the other tributaries are the Ain and Gard on the left and the Arve, Isère, Drôme, and Durance on the right. The chief towns on its banks are Geneva, Lyons, Vienne, Valence, Avignon, and Arles. Length, about 505 miles; navigable from Seyssel.

Rhône (rōn). A department of France, capital Lyons, formed from the ancient Lyonnais and Beaujolais. It is bounded by Saône-et-Loire on the north, Ain and Isère (separated by the Saône and Rhone) on the east, and Loire on the south and west. The surface is mountainous and hilly. There is considerable wine-culture, and the manufactures are very important, particularly those of silk, cotton, chemicals, iron, etc. Area, 1,067 square miles. Population (1891), 805,737.

Rhône, Bouches-du-. See *Bouches-du-Rhône.*

Rhône, Perte du. See *Perte du Rhône.*

Rhone Glacier. A glacier near the eastern end of the canton of Valais, Switzerland; the source of the Rhone.

Rhone-Rhine Canal. [F. *Canal du Rhône au Rhin.*] A canal connecting the basins of the Rhone and Rhine. It leads from Saint-Symphorien on the Saône to the Ill near Strasburg.

Rhöngebirge (rön-ge-bēr'ge), or **Rhön** (rön). A group of mountains in the northern part of Lower Franconia in Bavaria, and in the adjoining parts of Saxe-Weimar Eisenach, Prussia, and Saxe-Meiningen. Highest points, the Grosse Wasserkuppe (3,115 feet).

Rhoone (rōn), **Lord.** One of Balzac's early pseudonyms.

Rhyl (ril). A town and watering-place in the county of Flint, Wales, situated near the mouth of the Clwyd, 22 miles west-southwest of Liverpool. Population (1891), 6,491.

Rhyme of Sir Topaz. See *Rose of Sir Thopaz.*

Rhyme of the Duchess May. A romantic ballad by Elizabeth Barrett Browning.

Rhymer, Thomas the. See *Thomas the Rhymer.*

Rhymney, or **Rumney** (rum'ni). A manufacturing and mining town in Monmouthshire, England, 5 miles east of Merthyr Tydvil. Population (1891), 7,733.

Rhyndacus (rin'da-kus). [Gr. *Ῥύνδακος.*] A river in the northwestern part of Asia Minor: the modern Adranas- or Adirnas-Tchai. It traverses Lake Apollonia, receives the Macestus, and flows into the Sea of Marmora 55 miles south-southwest of Constantinople. Length, about 150 miles.

Riad (rē-äd'), or **Riyad.** The Wahhabee capital in Nejd, Arabia, situated in lat. 24° 39′ N., long. 46° 42′ E. It contains a palace and large mosque. It has been the capital since about 1818. Population, estimated, 25,000.

Riah (rī'a), **Mr.** In Dickens's "Our Mutual Friend," a gentle old Jew in the employment of Fascination Fledgeby, and abominably treated by him.

Riall (rī'al), Sir **Phinehas** or **Phineas.** Born in England, 1775; died at Paris, Nov. 10, 1851. An English major-general. He commanded at the battles of Chippewa and Lundy's Lane in 1814.

Rialto (rē-äl'tō). 1. See *Rialto, Bridge of the.* —2. The name given to the block on 14th street between Broadway and Fourth Avenue in New York city, and also to the west side of Broadway between 42d and 32d streets—both frequented by actors.

Rialto (rē-äl'tō). **Bridge of the.** A bridge over the Grand Canal in Venice. It was begun in 1588, and consists of a single graceful arch of marble about 91 feet in span, 24 feet above the water in the middle, and 72 feet wide. In the middle there is a short level stretch beneath a large open arch, to which steps ascend from the quay on each side. It is divided into 3 not ways separated by 2 rows of shops built under arcades. The bridge is simple and well-proportioned, with some sculpture in the spandrels.

Rianzares, Duke of. See *Muñoz.*

Riazan. See *Ryazan.*

Ribaut, or **Ribaut** (rē-bō'), **Jean.** Born at Dieppe, 1520; died in Florida, Sept. 23, 1565. A French navigator. As the agent of Coligny he established in 1562 a colony of French Protestants near Port Royal, South Carolina, where he erected Fort Charles, which was abandoned. In 1564 Coligny sent out a band of colonists under René de Laudonnière, who founded Fort Caroline on the St. John's River in Florida. Ribaut followed in 1565 with reinforcements. Soon after, while he was exploring the coast, the fort was attacked and destroyed by the Spaniards under Menendez de Avilés (see that name), Ribaut on his return was shipwrecked, and fell into the hands of the Spaniards, who killed him with most of his men.

Ribbeck (rib'bek), **Johann Karl Otto.** Born at Erfurt, Prussia, July 23, 1827. A noted German philologist and critic, professor at Leipsic from 1867. He has published an edition of Vergil (2 vols. 1859-68), "Scenicae Romanorum poesis fragmenta" (1852-55), "Die römische Tragödie im Zeitalter der Republik" (1875), "Alazon: ein Beitrag zur antiken Ethologie, etc." (1882), etc.

Ribble (rib'l). [AS. *Ribbel.*] A river in England which rises in Yorkshire, traverses Lancashire, and flows by an estuary into the Irish Sea below Preston. Length (including the estuary), about 75 miles.

Ribbon Society, The. In Irish history, a secret association, formed about 1808 in opposition to the Orange organization of the northern Irish counties, and so named from the green ribbon worn as a badge by the members. The primary object of the society was soon merged in a struggle against the land-lords, with the purpose of securing to tenants fixity of tenure, or of inflicting retaliation for real or supposed agrarian oppression. The members were bound together by an oath, had passwords and signs, and were divided into lodges or bodies.

Ribe (rē'be), or **Ripen** (rē'pen). A small town in Jutland, Denmark, situated on the river Ribe, near the North Sea, in lat. 55° 18′ N., long. 8° 44′ E.: formerly important.

Ribera (rē-bä'rä). A town in the province of Girgenti, Sicily, 21 miles northwest of Girgenti. Population (1881), 8,081.

Ribera (rē-bä'rä), **Jusepe,** called **Spagnoletto** ('Little Spaniard'). Born at Játiva (San Felipe), near Valencia, Spain, Jan. 12, 1588; died at Naples, 1656. A Spanish Neapolitan painter, chiefly of historical pieces: a pupil and imitator of Caravaggio.

Ribérac (rē-bā-rāk'). A town in the department of Dordogne, France, on the Dronne 20 miles west of Périgueux. Population (1891), commune, 3,696.

Ribot (rē-bō'), **Alexandre Félix Joseph.** Born at Saint-Omer, France, Feb. 7, 1842. A French statesman. He became a republican member of the Chamber of Deputies in 1878, was reelected in 1881 and 1885, became minister of foreign affairs under De Freycinet in 1890, and was premier 1892-93.

Ribot (rē-bō'), **Augustin Théodule.** Born at Bretenic, Eure, Aug. 8, 1823; died at Colombes, Sept. 11, 1891. A French historical, genre, and portrait painter. He was a pupil of Glaize at Paris in 1838. Among his paintings are "Les naufrageurs" (1860), "St. Sebastien," "Jésus et les docteurs," "Samaritain," "Mère Modeste," etc. He had two styles, the one realistic, dealing with disagreeable subject, and a more elevated but gloomy manner.

Ricara. See *Arikara.*

Ricardo (ri-kär'dō), **David.** Born at London, April 19, 1772; died at Gatcomb Park, Gloucestershire, Sept. 11, 1823. A noted English political economist, of Hebrew descent. In 1819 he became a member of Parliament. His chief work is "Principles of Political Economy and Taxation" (1817). He also wrote "The High Price of Bullion a Proof of the Depreciation of Bank Notes" (1809), "Funding System" (1820), for the "Encyclopedia Britannica"). He was especially noted for his discussion of the theory of rent. His works were edited by McCulloch in 1846.

Ricasoli (rē-kä-sō'lē), Baron **Bettino.** Born at Florence, March 9, 1809; died at his castle Brolio, near Siena, Oct. 28, 1880. An Italian statesman, gonfaloniere of Florence 1847-48. He took part, as a liberal in the movements in Tuscany 1848-49; was a member of the provisional government of Tuscany in 1859, and a leader in the annexation to Sardinia: was the head of the Tuscan government 1859-60; was general governor of Tuscany 1860-61; and was premier of Italy 1861-1862 and 1866-67.

Ricaut. See *Rycaut.*

Ricci (rēt'chē). **Federico.** Born at Naples, Oct. 22, 1809; died at Conegliano, Dec. 10, 1877. An Italian composer of operas, etc., brother of Luigi Ricci, and collaborator with him in "Crispino e la Comare." He also wrote "Une Folie à Rome."

Ricci, Luigi. Born at Naples, June 8, 1805; died at Prague, Dec. 31, 1859. An Italian composer of operas. He studied with Zingarelli, and was sub-professor at the Royal Conservatory, Naples. He composed about 30 operas, of which the best-known is his "Crispino e la Comare" (1850; with his brother).

Ricci, Matteo. Born at Macerata, Italy, 1552; died at Peking, 1610. An Italian Jesuit missionary in China, one of the chief founders of Christian missions in that country. He settled in China 1583 (at Peking 1601).

Ricciarelli. See *Volterra.*

Riccio, David. See *Rizzio.*

Riccio (rēt'chō). **Domenico,** called **Brusasorci.** Born at Verona, Italy, 1494; died 1567. An Italian painter.

Riccoboni (rēk-kō-bō'nē), **Lodovico.** Born at Modena, 1677; died at Parma, Dec. 5, 1753. An Italian playwright, actor, and writer on the theater.

Riccoboni (rēk-kō-bō'nē), Madame (**Marie Jeanne Laboras de Mézières**). Born at Paris, 1714; died there, 1792. A French novelist and letter-writer, daughter-in-law of L. Riccoboni. Her best works are "Histoire du Marquis de Cressy," "Lettres de Mylady Catesby," and "Fanny." She also wrote a continuation of Marivaux's "Marianne," which she did not finish.

Rice (rīs), **Luther.** Born at Northborough, Mass., March 25, 1783: died in Edgefield district, S. C., March 25, 1836. An American clergyman. He went as Congregational missionary to India in 1812; and became a Baptist and returned in 1813. He was the founder of Columbian University, Washington, District of Columbia.

Rice Lake. A lake in the province of Ontario, Canada, 60 miles northeast of Toronto, and 10 miles north of Lake Ontario, into which it ultimately discharges. Length, about 20 miles.

Rich (rich). **Claudius James.** Born near Dijon, France, March 28, 1787; died at Shiraz, Persia, Oct. 5, 1821. An English Orientalist and traveler in Syria, Babylonia, Kurdistan, and elsewhere. He was British resident in Bagdad. Narratives of his travels were published in 1811 and 1836.

Rich, Edmund. See *Edmund, Saint.*

Rich, John. Born in 1692: died Nov. 26, 1761. A noted English harlequin, called "the Father of Harlequins." He played under the name of Lun. He was manager of Lincoln's Inn Fields 1714-32, and then of the first Covent Garden Theatre, which was opened Dec. 7, 1732. During the season of 1718-19 Rich frequently produced French plays and operas at Lincoln's Inn Fields.

Rich, Penelope Devereux. See *Stella.*

Richards, Thomas D. Born at New York, May 20, 1808: died there, Sept. 19, 1860. An American negro minstrel, the originator of "Jim Crow." He made his first appearance in negro character at Louisville, and first appeared in New York at the Park Theater, as Jim Crow. He went to England in 1836, and acted at the Surrey Theatre, London, with great success.

Richard (rich'ärd) **I.,** surnamed "The Lion-Hearted" (F. "Cœur de Lion"). [ME. *Richard,* from OF. *Richard, Ricard,* It. Sp. Pg. *Ricardo,* ML. *Ricardus,* from OHG. *Richard,* G. *Reichhard,* the latter 1078-94; became heir-apparent on the death of his brother Henry in 1184; acted with Philip II. of France against his father 1188-89; and succeeded to the throne of England, the duchy of Normandy, and the county of Anjou in 1189. He started on the third Crusade in alliance with Philip II. of France in 1190; conquered Cyprus in 1191; arrived in Acre in June; assisted in the capture of Acre in July; defeated the Saracens at Arsuf the same year; retook Jaffa from Saladin in 1192; signed a truce with Saladin in Sept.; and left Palestine in Oct. He was taken prisoner in Austria by Duke Leopold in Dec.; was transferred to the emperor Henry VI. in March, 1193; and returned to England on the payment of a ransom in 1194. Having suppressed a rebellion of his brother John, he turned against John's ally, Philip II., whom he defeated at Gisors in 1195. He built the Château Gaillard in 1197, and was mortally wounded by an arrow while besieging Chalus, near Limoges in 1199.

Richard II. Born at Bordeaux, France, April 13, 1366: probably murdered at Pontefract, England, Feb., 1400. King of England 1377–99, son of the "Black Prince" Edward, and grandson of Edward III. whom he succeeded. During his minority the government was conducted by his uncles the dukes of Lancaster and Gloucester. A rebellion of the peasants under Wat Tyler was put down in 1381. Richard assumed the government personally in 1389. He was overthrown by the Duke of Hereford (see *Henry IV.*) in 1399, and was probably murdered in prison.

Richard III. Born at Fotheringay, England, Oct. 2, 1452: killed at the battle of Bosworth, Aug. 22, 1485. King of England 1483–85, third son of Richard, duke of York, and younger brother of Edward IV. He was known as the Duke of Gloucester before his accession. He served in the battles of Barnet and Tewkesbury in 1471, and invaded Scotland in 1482. On the death of Edward IV. in April, 1483, he seized the young Edward V., and caused himself to be proclaimed protector. On June 26, 1483, he assumed the crown, the death of Edward V. and his brother in prison being publicly announced shortly after. He suppressed Buckingham's rebellion in 1483; and was defeated and slain in the battle of Bosworth by the Earl of Richmond (see *Henry VII.*). He was the last of the Plantagenet line.

Richard IV., King of England. A title assumed by Perkin Warbeck.

Richard II. A historical play by Shakspere, produced between 1594 and 1596. It is the earliest of the historical series, and the plot is from Holinshed's "Chronicle." Theobald adapted it in 1720.

Richard III. A historical play, thought to be completed and altered by Shakspere in 1594 from an earlier play by Marlowe, left unfinished at his death. It was printed anonymously in 1597: in the 1598 edition Shakspere's name appears, and Cibber produced an alteration in 1700 which was long considered the only acting version of the text. Macready produced a partial restoration in 1821, and in 1876 Edwin Booth restored the Shakspere version with slight changes of arrangement, but no interpolations. The famous line "Off with his head—so much for Buckingham!" is from this play.

Richard, Duke of Gloucester. See *Richard III.*

Richard, Duke of York. See *York, Duke of.*

Richard Cœur de Lion. An old romance, printed by Wynkyn de Worde in 1509. It appears to have been written in French in the time of Edward I., and afterward translated into English.

Richard Cœur de Lion. An opera by Grétry, words by Sedaine, produced at Paris in 1784.

Richard of Cirencester. Died at Westminster about 1401. An English Benedictine monk and historian. He wrote an English history ("Speculum," edited 1863-69), and is reputed to be the author of the forgery "De situ Britanniæ."

Richard Plantagenet. Born at Winchester, England, Jan. 5, 1209: died 1272. Earl of Cornwall and (titular) emperor of the Holy Roman Empire, second son of John and brother of Henry III. of England. He was elected emperor by a majority of the German electors in 1257, and was crowned at Aix-la-Chapelle in May of that year, but found recognition only in the Rhine countries: the minority of the electors chose Alfonso X. of Castile.

Richard the Fearless. Died 996. Duke of Normandy, son of William Longsword whom he succeeded in 943 or 942. Normandy was Gallicized principally in his reign.

Richard the Good. Duke of Normandy 996–1026, son of Richard the Fearless.

Richard the Redeless. A poem by William Langland, written in 1399. The title is given by Professor Skeat, and refers to the "redeless" Richard II., or Richard "without counsel."

Richards (rich'ärdz), **James.** Born at New Canaan, Conn., about 1767: died at Auburn, N. Y., Aug., 1843. An American Presbyterian clergyman, professor at Auburn Theological Seminary.

Richards (rich'ärdz), **Thomas Addison.** Born at London, Dec. 3, 1820. An American landscape-painter. He was made a national academician in 1851, and has been corresponding secretary of the academy since 1852. He was first editor of the Presbyterian School of Design for Women 1858-60, and has been professor of art in the University of New York since 1867.

Richards, William Carey. Born at Plainfield, Mass., Aug. 22, 1792: died at Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, Dec. 7, 1847. An American missionary to the Sandwich Islands. He was also in the Hawaiian diplomatic and political service.

Richards, William Trost. Born at Philadelphia, Nov. 14, 1833. An American marine- and landscape-painter. He is an honorary member of the National Academy. He studied with Paul Weber in Philadelphia, and visited Italy, France, Germany, and England at different periods between 1855 and 1880. A series of 47 water-color landscapes and marine views (1871–76) is at the Metropolitan Museum, New York.

Richardson (rich'ärd-son), **Albert Deane.** Born at Franklin, Mass., Oct. 6, 1833: killed at New York, Dec. 2, 1869. An American journalist. He was correspondent of the New York "Tribune" in the Civil War. He published "The Field, the Dungeon, and the Escape" (1865), a life of U. S. Grant (1868), etc.

Richardson, Charles. Born July, 1775: died at Feltham, near London, Oct. 6, 1865. An English lexicographer. He was the teacher of a school at Clapham. He compiled a dictionary of the English language (1836: supplement 1856), and also published "On the Study of Languages, etc." (1854).

Richardson, Henry Hobson. Born at New Orleans, 1839: died at Boston, April 27, 1886.

An American architect. He graduated at Harvard in 1859, and studied at the École des Beaux Arts, Paris. Among his designs are Trinity Church (Boston), Albany city hall, and parts of the State capitol at Albany.

Richardson, James. Born at Boston, England, Nov. 3, 1809; died in Borrnu, Sudan, March 4, 1851. An English traveler in Africa. His exploration of the Sahara (Ghadames, Ghat, etc.) and studies on the Tuaregs (1845) were described in his "Travels in the Great Desert of Sahara" (1848). Accompanied by Overweg and Barth, he started in 1850 from Tripoli for Lake Chad, and explored the rocky plateau of Hammada, but succumbed at Unguttua, near Lake Chad. His notes were published in "Narrative of a Mission to Central Africa" (1853) and "Travels in Morocco" (1860).

Richardson, Sir John. Born at Dumfries, Scotland, Nov. 5, 1787; died near Grasmere, England, June 5, 1865. A British naturalist and traveler. He took part as surgeon and naturalist in the arctic expeditions of Parry and Franklin, and in the Franklin relief expedition of 1848. He published "Fauna Boreali-Americana" (1829–37), "Arctic Searching Expedition" (1851), etc.

Richardson, Samuel. Born in Derbyshire, England, 1689; died at London, July 4, 1761. An English novelist, called "the founder of the English domestic novel." He was apprenticed as a printer in London in 1706, and quite late in life became master of the Stationers' Company. When a boy he was addicted to letter-writing, and was employed by young girls to write love-letters for them. In 1739 he composed a volume of "Familiar Letters," which were afterward published as an aid to those who were illiterate to write their own letters without assistance. From this came "Pamela, or Virtue Rewarded" (1741; 2 more vols. 1742). He then wrote "Clarissa Harlowe, or the History of a Young Lady" (7 vols. 1751, 8 vols. 1768), and "The History of Sir Charles Grandison" (1754). His correspondence, with a biography by Anna Letitia Barbauld, was published in 1804. All his novels were published in the form of letters, which was suggested by his early work in letter-writing.

Richardson, William Alexander. Born in Fayette County, Ky., Oct. 11, 1811; died at Quincy, Ill., Dec. 27, 1875. An American politician. He was a member of Congress from Illinois 1847–56; governor of Nebraska 1857–58; and Democratic United States senator from Nebraska 1863–65.

Richardson, William Merchant. Born at Pelham, N. H., Jan. 4, 1774; died at Chester, N. H., March 23, 1838. An American jurist and politician. He was a Federalist member of Congress from Massachusetts in 1812–14, and chief justice of New Hampshire 1816–38.

Richborough (rich'bur-ō). A place in Kent, England, on the Stour 11 miles east of Canterbury: the Roman Rutupiæ. It was an important Roman fortress and seaport.

Riché (ré-shā'), **Jean Baptiste.** Born at Cap Haïtien 1780; died at Port-au-Prince, Feb. 28, 1847. A Haitian general and politician. He was a negro, and in early life was a slave. He served under Christophe against Pétion, and subsequently under Boyer; and was president of Haiti from March 3, 1846.

Richelieu (résh-lyē'). A town in the department of Indre-et-Loire, France, situated on the Mable 32 miles southwest of Tours. Population (1891), 2,364.

Richelieu, or **Chambly** (shon-blē'), or **St. John** (sānt jon). A river in the province of Quebec, Canada, which issues from Lake Champlain and flows into the St. Lawrence at Sorel, 44 miles northeast of Montreal. Length, about 80 miles.

Richelieu (F. pron. résh-lyē'; E. résh'lō), **Cardinal** and **Duc de** (**Armand Jean du Plessis**). Born at Paris (or at the Castle of Richelieu in Poitou), Sept. 5, 1585; died at Paris, Dec. 4, 1642. A celebrated French statesman. He was educated for the church, became bishop of Luçon in 1607, and secretary of state in 1616; was exiled to Blois (later to Avignon) in 1617; became cardinal in 1622; and was the principal minister of Louis XIII. 1624–42. He increased the influence of France abroad and the power of the monarchy at home, and lessened the power of the nobles. The chief events in his administration were the destruction of the political power of the Huguenots by the siege and capture of La Rochelle 1627–28; the war in Italy against Spain 1629–30; the defeat of the partizans of Maria de' Medici in 1630; the defeat of the conspiracy of Montmorency and Gaston of Orléans in 1632; the cooperation of France with Sweden in the Thirty Years' War; the founding of the French Academy in 1635; and the suppression of the Cinq-Mars insurrection in 1642. His literary remains include religious works, dramas, memoirs, correspondence, and state papers.

Richelieu, Duc de (**Armand Emmanuel du Plessis**). Born at Paris, Sept. 25, 1766; died May 17, 1822. A French politician, grandson of Marshal Richelieu. He emigrated about 1789, and was in the Russian service during the Revolutionary and Napoleonic periods, being appointed governor of Odessa in 1803. He returned to France in 1814; became premier in 1815; signed the treaty with the Allies in 1815; was ambassador at the Congress of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1818; and retired from office in 1818. He was premier again 1820–21.

Richelieu, Duc de (**Louis François Armand du Plessis**). Born at Paris, March 13, 1696; died there, Aug. 8, 1788. A French marshal, grandnephew of Cardinal Richelieu. He defended Genoa in 1748; captured Port Mahon in 1756; and served in Hanover 1757–58. He was the (alleged) author of "Mémoires," published in 1790.

Richelieu. A play by Bulwer Lytton, first produced March 7, 1839. Macready created the part.

Richepin (résh-pañ'), **Jean.** Born at Médéah, Algiers, Feb. 4, 1849. A French poet and dramatic author. He served with the franc-tireurs who followed the army of Bourbaki in 1870, and went to Paris in 1871 and wrote for "Le Mot d'Ordre" "Le Vengeur," "La Vérité," etc. He published "Jules Vallès" (1872), "L'Étoile" (a comedy, with Andre Gill), "La chanson des gueux" (1876; for this he was imprisoned and fined), "Les morts bizarres" (1877), "Les oreuses" (1877; a drama in verse), "Les blasphèmes" (1884; a collection of short pieces), "La mer" (1886; poems), and a number of dramas, among which is "Nana Sahib" (1882; he wrote this for Sarah Bernhardt, and played the principal part with her on account of the illness of the proper actor). He also wrote a version of "Macbeth" (1884) for her, and "Monsieur Scapin" (1888), "Le Flibustier" (1888), and "Par le glaive" (1892) for the Comédie Française.

Richerus (ri-kē'rus), Latinized from **Richer** (ré-shā'). Lived in the second half of the 10th century. A Frankish historian, author of a history for the period 888–995 (edited by Pertz 1839).

Riches (rich'ez). A version of Massinger's "City Madam," which still keeps the stage.

Richfield Springs (rich'fēld springz). A village and fashionable summer resort in Otsego County, New York, situated on Schuyler Lake 65 miles west by north of Albany. It has sulphur springs. Population (1890), 1,623.

Rich Fisher, The. See *Aleyn.*

Richier (ré-shyā'), **Légier** or **Michier.** Born at Dagonville, near Ligny, 1500 or 1506; died about 1572. A French sculptor. He spent five or six years in Rome, where he is said to have come under the influence of Michelangelo. He returned to Lorraine about 1543, and remained there the rest of his life. His work consisted largely of the decorational houses. In 1532 he executed the colossal group celebrated under the name of "The Sepulcher of Saint-Mihiel," composed of eleven figures, larger than life, grouped about the foot of the cross, one of the most beautiful creations of the Renaissance; and in 1544 the mausoleum of the Prince of Orange, with its extraordinary "Squelette," in the Church of Saint-Pierre at Bar-le-Duc.

Richings (rich'ingz), **Peter.** Born at London, May 19, 1796; died at Media, Pa., Jan. 18, 1871. An English-American actor and manager. He came to America in 1821, and made his début at New York as Harry Bertram in "Guy Mannering." For sixteen years he was a reigning favorite at the Chestnut Theater. Here he was a member of the regular company. Captain Absolute ("The Rivals") was one of his best impersonations. For a time he acted as manager of the Richings English opera troupe, but soon returned to the stage.

Richmond (rich'mond). A town in the North Riding of Yorkshire, England, situated on the Swale 42 miles northwest of York. It is noted for its castle, now in ruins. Population (1891), 4,216.

Richmond. A town in Surrey, England, situated on the south bank of the Thames, 10 miles westsouthwest of St. Paul's. It was formerly called Sheen (Schene, 'beautiful'), etc. It was long a royal residence: used by Edward I., Edward III., Richard II., Henry VII., etc.; and by the name Richmond by Henry V. Richmond Park was inclosed by Charles I. Richmond is a favorite summer resort, and its whitebait dinners at the Star and Garter are noted. Population (1891), 30,084.

Richmond. The capital of Virginia and of Henrico County, situated on the north bank of the James River, in lat. 37° 32′ N., long. 77° 27′ W. It has an important trade in tobacco and flour, and manufactures of tobacco, iron, etc. Among the principal objects of interest are St. John's church, Crawford's statue of Washington, etc. The site was first settled in 1609. The place was called at first Byrd's Warehouse. Richmond became incorporated in 1742, and was made the capital in 1779. It suffered from fire in 1811; was notable during the war as an important commercial center for tobacco trade, etc.; became the capital of the Confederate States May, 1861; was threatened by McClellan in 1862; was besieged by Grant 1864–65; was evacuated by the Confederates (who burned the business portion) April 2, and occupied by the Federals April 3, 1865. It suffered from a flood in 1870. Population (1890), 81,388.

Richmond. A city, capital of Wayne County, Indiana, situated on a branch of the Whitewater River, 68 miles east of Indianapolis. It is a railroad and junction point, and has manufactures of agricultural implements, furniture, machinery, etc. Population (1890), 16,608.

Richmond, Dukes of. See *Lennox.*

Richmond, Earl of. The title of Henry VII. of England previous to his accession to the throne.

Richmond, Legh. Born at Liverpool, Jan. 29, 1772; died at Turvey Beds, England, May 8, 1827. An English clergyman and religious writer. He is best known from his tract entitled "Annals of the Poor" (1814; including "The Dairyman's Daughter," "The Young Cottager," "The Negro Servant," etc.). He edited "Fathers of the English Church" (1807–10).

Richmond and Gordon, Duke of (**Charles Henry Gordon Lennox**). Born at Richmond House, Whitehall, Feb. 2, 1818. An English Conservative politician. He was president of the board of trade 1867–68, and president of the council 1874–80, and secretary for Scotland 1878–80. He succeeded his father as sixth duke of Lennox in 1860, was created Duke of Gordon in 1876, and in consequence succeeded as the Duke of Richmond and Gordon. He is also hereditary keeper in the peerage of Scotland, and duke of Aubigny in that of France. For other dukes of Richmond, see *Lennox.*

Richmond Bay. An inlet of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, on the northern side of Prince Edward Island, deeply indenting that island for about 10 miles.

Rich (rich) **Mountain.** A place in Randolph County, in the eastern part of West Virginia. Here, July 11, 1861, the Federals under Rosecrans defeated the Confederates.

Richter (rich'tėr), **Adrian Ludwig.** Born at Dresden, Sept. 28, 1803; died near Dresden, June 10, 1884. A noted German landscape-painter and illustrator of scenes from German life.

Richter, Ernst Friedrich Eduard. Born at Grossschönau, Saxony, Oct. 24, 1808; died at Leipsic, April 9, 1879. A German composer and musical writer, author of text-books on harmony, counterpoint, and the fugue.

Richter, Eugen. Born at Düsseldorf, Prussia, July 30, 1838. A German politician. He entered the Reichstag in 1867, and the Prussian Chamber in 1870. He has been the leader of the progressist ("Fortschritts") party, and of the German bloc ("Deutsche Freisinnige") party, and is at present leader of the radical people's party ("Freisinnige Volkspartei").

Richter, Gustav. Born at Berlin, Aug. 31, 1823; died at Berlin, Aug. 3, 1884. A German painter of portraits and historical subjects.

Richter, Hans. Born at Raab, Hungary, April 4, 1843. A celebrated Hungarian conductor. In 1866 he was conductor at the National Theater, Munich; in 1871 conducted at the National Theater, Pest, and in 1875 at the Court Theater Vienna where he also conducted the Philharmonic concerts. He also directed the rehearsals of the "Nibelungen Ring" at Bayreuth, and in 1876 the whole of the festival there, and later other works of Wagner; in 1878 he was made court kapellmeister at Vienna, and since 1879 has conducted very successful orchestral concerts at London.

Richter, Jean Paul Friedrich. Born at Wunsiedel, Bavaria, March 21, 1763; died at Bayreuth, Bavaria, Nov. 14, 1825. A German novelist and writer. His father was first a teacher, and subsequently village pastor at Joditz and at Schwarzenbach. After the death of his father, who left the family in extreme poverty, he went to Leipsic in the hope of being able to support himself by giving a private instruction while he studied theology. He began here his literary career, in 1783, with the satirical sketches "Die grönländischen Prozesse" ("The Greenland Lawsuits"), which met with but little success. Among his other works are "Teufels Papierkot" ("Selections from the Papers of the Devil," 1789), and he was obliged to leave Leipsic in debt. He now lived for a time with his mother at Hof, whence he soon went to Schwarzenbach, where he started a private school. Here, in 1793, he wrote the novel "Die unsichtbare Loge" ("The Invisible Lodge"), for which he received five ducats. After 1794 he lived again in Hof, where he wrote (1795) the novel "Hesperus," like the other a fictitious biography, which made him one of the most popular writers of his time. Among his other works are "Leben des vergnügten Schulmeisterlein Maria Wuz" ("Journey of Happy Peter Wuz"), "Biographische Belustigungen unter der Gehirnschale einer Riesin" ("Dr. Katzenberger's Journey to the Wateringplace"), both 1809. Besides these and other novels and tales he wrote "Vorschule der Aesthetik" ("Preparatory Course in Esthetics," 1804), "Titan" (1800–03), "Levana oder Erziehlehre" ("Levana, or the Theory of Education," 1807). He was the author also of a number of essays and political pamphlets, after the death of his friend Herbart he lived for a time in Leipsic, Jena, and Weimar, and subsequently in Gotha Hildburghausen, and, in 1800, in Berlin, where he married. Afterward he lived in Meiningen, in Coburg, and finally in Bayreuth, where he was made counselor of legation and the recipient of a government pension, and where he died. He is best known as a writer under his pseudonym Jean Paul. A complete collection of his works was published at Berlin, in 1826, in 60 vols.

Ricimer (ris'i-mėr). Died Aug. 18, 472. A Roman commander. He was the son of a Suevic chief by a daughter of Wallia, king of the West Goths; was educated at the court of the emperor Valentinian; and rose to high command in the Roman army. He defeated the Vandals in a decisive naval battle off Corsica in 456. In the same year he deposed the emperor Avitus, and in 457 caused himself to be created patrician. Under this title he ruled the Western Empire until his death, making and unmaking emperors at his pleasure, but fearing to assume the purple himself on account of his barbaric origin.

Rickaraes. See *Arikara.*

Ricketts (rik'ets), **James Brewerton.** Born at New York, June 21, 1816; died at Washington, D. C., Sept. 22, 1887. An American general. He graduated at West Point in 1839, served in the Mexican war, was appointed a brigadier-general of volunteers at

1813; and served in the Army of the Potomac from the first battle of Bull Run to the siege of Petersburg (1864). He was brevetted major-general in the regular army in 1865.

Rico (rē'kō), **Martin.** Born at Madrid. A contemporary Spanish painter. He was a pupil of Madrazo, and later studied in Rome and Paris. Most of his paintings are architectural; they include many Venetian scenes. He received the distinction of the Legion of Honor in 1878.

Riddell (rid'l), Mrs. (**Charlotte Eliza Lawson Cowan**). Born about 1837. An English novelist, daughter of James Cowan, of Carrickfergus, Ireland. She married J. H. Riddell in 1857, and became co-proprietor and editor of the "St. James's Magazine" in 1867. She published some of her earlier novels under the pseudonym of F. G. Trafford. Also she has written "Far above Rubies," "George Geith," "The Ruling Passion," "The Senior Partner," "A Struggle for Fame," "Mississa Country," "Idle Tales," etc.

Riddle (rid'l), **George.** Born at Charlestown, Mass., Sept. 22, 1855. An American elocutionist. He appeared as Calpurnius in the "Ecliptic Tyrannus" given at Harvard University in 1881, and has given Shakspearean readings.

Riddle, Joseph Esmond. Born about 1804; died at Cheltenham, Aug. 27, 1839. An English clergyman and scholar, a graduate of Oxford. He was associated with Arnold and White in the preparation of Latin-English dictionaries.

Ridean Lake (rē-dō' lāk). A lake in the province of Ontario, Canada, 45 miles southwest of Ottawa. It communicates by the Rideau Canal with the Ottawa River and Lake Ontario.

Riderhood (rī'dėr-hŏŏd), **Pleasant.** In Dickens's novel "Our Mutual Friend," Rogue Riderhood's daughter. "I put the smallest of small scales she was an authority on, under her, keeping what was popularly called a leaving-shop."

Riderhood, Roger or **Rogue.** In Dickens's novel "Our Mutual Friend," a river-thief and longshoreman, the accuser of Gaffer Hexam. Afterward a lock-keeper, he was drowned in the lock in a struggle with Bradley Headstone.

Riedinger, Johann Balthasar (rē'ding-ėr), **Johann Elias.** Born at Ulm, Wirtemberg, Feb. 15, 1695: died at Augsburg, April 10, 1767. A German artist, especially noted for his drawings and etchings of wild animals.

Ridley (rid'li), **Nicholas.** Born in Northumberland, England, about 1500: burned at Oxford, Oct. 16, 1555. An English bishop and Protestant martyr. He was chaplain to Cranmer and Henry VIII., and sided with the Reformation. He became bishop of Rochester in 1547, and of London in 1550. He was arrested under Mary in 1553 and condemned to death for heresy.

Riduna (ri-dū'nä). The Roman name of Aldernev.

Ried (rēt). A town in Upper Austria, Austria-Hungary, 38 miles west of Linz. A treaty was concluded here between Austria and Bavaria Oct. 3, 1813, whereby Bavaria joined the alliance against Napoleon. Population (1890) 4,517.

Riedel (rē'dėl), **August.** Born at Bayreuth, Bavaria, Dec. 27, 1799: died at Rome, Aug. 8, 1883. A German painter, professor at the Academy of San Luca at Rome.

Riedesel (rē'des-zėl), Baron **Friedrich Adolph von.** Born at Lamsfeld, Hesse, June 3, 1778: died at Brunswick, Jan. 6, 1800. A German major-general, commander of the Brunswick contingent of the British forces in the Revolutionary War. He served at Pondicherry and at Hubberton and was taken prisoner at Saratoga Oct. 17, 1777. He was exchanged in 1778, and commanded on Long Island in 1779–80. His wife (d. 1808) accompanied him in his American campaigns. Her "Letters" (1800) were translated by W. L. Stone, 1867, and his "Memoirs, Letters, etc." were translated by Stone (1868).

Riego y Nuñez (rē-ā'gō ē nōn'yeth), **Rafael del.** Born at Oviedo, Spain, Oct. 24, 1784: executed at Madrid, Nov. 7, 1823. A Spanish general and patriot. He served against Napoleon; was leader of the revolution in southern Spain in 1820; was president of the first cortes; and was taken prisoner in the French invasion of 1823, and put to death as a traitor.

Riehl (rēl), **Wilhelm Heinrich.** Born at Biebrich, on the Rhine, May 6, 1823. A German novelist and historical writer. His father was councilor of the castle at Biebrich. He studied theology at Marburg, Göttingen, and Giessen, and subsequently the history of culture at Bonn. For the next two years he was engaged in journalistic work in Darmstadt, Karlsruhe, and Wiesbaden. In 1854 he was made professor of political economy at the University of Munich, and in 1859 professor of the history of culture, which position he still holds (1890). His novels and stories, in 1885, were published in a collected edition in 6 vols. His literary work includes critical studies in the department of the history of culture. Among these appeared "Naturgeschichte des Volkes als Grundlage einer deutschen Social-Politik" ("Natural History of the People as the Foundation of a German Social-Political System," 3 parts); "Musikalische Charakterköpfe" ("Musical Character Studies," 1853–78, 3 vols.); "Kulturgeschichtliche Novellen" ("Stories in the History of Culture," 1856); "Die Pfälzer" ("The Inhabitants of the Palatinate," 1857); "Kulturstudien aus drei Jahrhunderten" ("Culture Studies from Three Centuries," 1859); "Geschichten aus alter Zeit" ("Stories of Old Times," 1862–63, 2 vols.); "Neues Novellenbuch" ("New Story-Book," 1867); "Freie Vorträge" ("Impromptu Lectures," 1873–74, 2 vols.); three volumes of "Novellen" ("Stories") from 1853, 1880, and 1885; "Kulturgeschichtliche Charakterköpfe" ("Character Studies in the History of Culture," 1891).

Riel (re-el'), **Louis.** Born in Manitoba, Oct. 23, 1844: executed at Regina, Northwest Territory, Nov. 16, 1885. A Canadian half-breed leader of the Red River rebellion of 1869–70 (which was suppressed by Wolseley), and of the rebellion of 1885 (which was put down by Middleton).

Riemann (rē'män), **Georg Friedrich Bernhard.** Born at Breselenz, near Dannenberg, Hannover, Sept. 17, 1826: died at Selasca, Lago di Maggiore, July 20, 1866. A noted German mathematician, professor at the University of Göttingen from 1857. His collected works were published by H. Weber (1876).

Rienzi (rē-en'zē). **1.** A tragedy by Miss Mitford, published in 1828.—**2.** A historical novel by Bulwer Lytton, published in 1835.—**3.** An opera by Wagner, first produced at Dresden in 1842.

Rienzi (rē-en'zē), or **Rienzo** (rē-en'zō), **Cola di.** Born at Rome about 1313: killed at Rome, Oct. 8, 1354. An Italian patriot. He was in 1343 employed on a mission to the Pope at Avignon, by which he was made a notary of the apostolic chamber. In 1347 he led a revolution at Rome which overthrew the power of the aristocracy, and introduced beneficial reforms in the government. He was placed at the head of the municipality under the title of tribune of the people, and received the dictatorship of Church Vi. He became intoxicated with success, and his arrogant and arbitrary conduct alienated the populace, while his visionary plans for the restoration of the ancient dominion of the city brought him into conflict with the papacy. He was expelled in 1348. He returned in 1354 at the instance of Innocent VI., who sought to recover control of the city through his instrumentality. His conduct, however, provoked a riot in which he was killed.

Ries (rēs), **Ferdinand.** Born at Bonn, Prussia, Nov. 29, 1784: died at Frankfort, Jan. 14, 1838. A German pianist and composer, a pupil of Beethoven.

Riesengebirge (rē'zen-ge-bėr-gė). [G., 'giants' mountains.'] A range of the Sudetic Mountains, on the boundary of Bohemia and Prussian Silesia. They are the highest mountains in northern Germany, and are noted for their picturesque scenery and in winter. Length, 23 miles. Highest point, the Schneekoppe (5,250 feet).

Riesi (rē-ā'sē). A town in the province of Caltanissetta, Sicily, 54 miles west by south of Catania. Population (1881), 12,008.

Rieti (rē-ā'tē). A cathedral city in the province of Perugia, Italy, situated on the Velino 42 miles northeast of Rome: the ancient Reate. It was an ancient Sabine town. Its vicinity was long famous for its fertility. Population (1881), 13,679.

Rietschel (rēt'shel), **Ernst Friedrich August.** Born at Pulsnitz, Saxony, Dec. 15, 1804: died at Dresden, Feb. 21, 1861. A noted German sculptor. Among his works are Goethe and Schiller (Weimar), Lessing (Brunswick), Pietà (Potsdam), Luther (Worms), etc.

Rietz (rēts). **Julius.** Born at Berlin, Dec. 28, 1812: died at Dresden, Sept. 12, 1877. A German composer, conductor, violoncellist, and musical editor.

Rif (rēf), or **Riff** (rif), or **Er Rif** (er rēf). A range of mountains in northern Morocco, nearly parallel with the Mediterranean coast. The aggressions of its inhabitants, the Riffians, led to complications between Spain and Morocco in 1893.

Riffelberg (riff'el-berg). A noted height south of Zermatt in the Alps of Valais, Switzerland. Height, at the Riffel Hotel on the summit, 8,430 feet.

Riffis (rif'iz), or **Riffians** (rif'i-anz). The inhabitants of the Rif mountains. See *Rif*.

Riga (rē'gä). [Russ. *Riga*, Lett. *Rihga*, Esthonian *Rankin.*] A seaport, capital of the government of Livonia, Russia, situated on the Düna, near its mouth, in lat. 56° 57′ N., long. 24° 8′ E. It is one of the chief cities in Russia in commerce and population, exports flax, hemp, linseed, timber, grain, etc.; and has manufactures of machinery, woolens, cigars, etc. The cathedral (erected 1211) has organs in the west(?) and the castle are notable. Riga was settled by Bishop Albert of Livonia in 1201; was ruled by the bishops and by the Brothers of the Sword (who coalesced with the Teutonic Order in 1237); passed to Poland in 1581; was taken by Gustavus Adolphus in 1621; and was finally taken and annexed by Russia in 1710. Population (1890), 184,278.

Riga, Gulf of. An arm of the Baltic Sea, north of Courland and west of Livonia. Length, about 115 miles.

Rigas (rē'gäs), **Konstantinos.** Born about 1753: executed 1798. A Greek patriot and poet.

Rigaud (rē-gō'). A character in Dickens's "Little Dorrit," a sinister-looking, sharp, murderous criminal, formerly a convict in Marseilles: otherwise Blandois, otherwise Lagnier. His "moustache went up and his nose went down."

Rigaud, Hyacinthe. Born at Perpignan, France, July 20, 1659: died Dec. 27, 1743. A French portrait-painter.

Rigault de Genouilly (rē-gō' dė zhnō-yē'), **Charles.** Born at Rochefort, France, April 12, 1807: died at Paris, May 14, 1873. A French admiral and politician. He served in the Crimean and Chinese wars, and was minister of marine under Napoleon III. 1860–70.

Rigdon (rig'don), **Sidney.** Born in St. Clair township, Allegheny County, N. Y., Feb. 19, 1793: died at Friendship, N. Y., July 14, 1876. An American Mormon. He was associated with Joseph Smith about 1829, and was collaborator with him in publishing the "Book of Mormon."

Rigdumfunnidos (rig'dum-fun'i-dos). A lord in waiting at the court of Chrononhotonthologos, in Carey's burlesque of that name. Scott gave this name to John Ballantyne, his printer, as being more mercurial than his brother. See *Aldiborontephoskophoraido.*

Rigel (rē'jel or rī'jel). [Ar. *rijl-al-jauzâ*, the leg of the giant.] The brilliant white double first-magnitude star β Orionis. The same name (then, however, more usually spelled Rigil) is also sometimes given to α Centauri.

Rigg (rig). **James Harrison.** Born at Newcastle-on-Tyne, 1821. An English Wesleyan clergyman and religious writer. He became principal of the Wesleyan Training College in 1868, and was president of the Wesleyan Conference in 1878. He has published "The Churchmanship of John Wesley and Wesleyan Methodism" (1868), "A Comparative View of Church Organizations" (1887), etc.

Riggs (rigz), **Elias.** Born at New Providence, N. J., Nov. 19, 1810. An American missionary. He graduated at Andover Theological Seminary in 1832, and has been a missionary at Constantinople since 1853. He has published "Manual of the Chaldee Language" (1833), etc.

Riggs, Stephen Return. Born at Steubenville, Ohio, March 23, 1812: died at Beloit, Wis., Aug. 24, 1883. An American missionary among the Dakota Indians. He published various works on the Dakotas and their language, including "Grammar and Dictionary of the Dakota Language" (1852).

Righi. See *Rigi.*

Right (rīt), **Captain.** A fictitious title borne by the insurgent leader whom the peasants of Ireland in the 18th century were sworn to obey.

Right, Petition of. See *Petition of Right.*

Rightful Heir, The. A play by Bulwer Lytton, produced in 1869.

Rights, Bill of. 1. See *Declaration of Right.*—**2.** A statement or declaration of personal rights in the constitution of a State of the American Union, incorporated in the amendments to the Constitution of the United States.

Rights of Man, The. A work by Thomas Paine, published in 1791: a reply to Burke's "Reflections on the Revolution in France."

Rigi, or **Righi** (rē'gi). A mountain on the border of the cantons of Lucerne and Schwyz, Switzerland, situated north of the Lake of Lucerne and south of the Lake of Zug. 8 miles east of Lucerne. Isolated in position, it is famous for its extensive view (30 miles in circumference). It is a noted tourist resort, reached by rack-and-pinion railways from Arth and Vitznau. Highest point, the Rigi-Kulm (5,905 feet).

Rigi, Bavarian. A name sometimes given to the Peissenberg, south of the Ammersee.

Rigi of Upper Swabia. A name given to the Grünten, Bavaria, on account of its extensive view.

Rigolets (rē-gō-lā') **Pass.** A strait in eastern Louisiana, the outlet of Lake Pontchartrain into Lake Borgne and the Gulf of Mexico.

Rigoletto (rē-gō-let'tō). An opera by Verdi, produced at Venice in 1851.

Rigveda. See *Veda.*

Rigvidhana (rg-vi-d-hā'na). [Skt., lit. 'arrangement' or 'disposition of the Rik,' or Rigveda.] A Sanskrit work treating of the magic efficacy of the recitation of the hymns of the Rigveda, or of single verses. It belongs to the period of the Puranas. It has been edited by K. Meyer, Berlin, 1877.

Riis (rēs), **Jacob.** Born at Ribe, Denmark, May 3, 1849. A Danish-American reporter and writer on social topics. He has written "How the Other Half Lives" (1890), "Children of the Poor" (1892), etc.

Rikwa. See *Wirtspeluna.*

Riley (rī'li), **Charles Valentine.** Born at London, Sept. 18, 1843. An Anglo-American entomologist. He was State entomologist of Missouri 1868–77, when he was appointed chief of the United States commission to investigate the Rocky Mountain locust. From 1881 to 1891 he was head of the entomological division of the department of agriculture at Washington. He has made important researches on the phylloxera, the potato-beetle, cotton-worm, etc., and has published numerous books and papers on various entomological topics.

Riley, James Whitcomb. Born at Greenfield, Ind., 1852. An American poet and dialect writer, connected with the "Indianapolis Journal." He first published under the pseudonym "B. F. Johnson of Boone." Among his works are "The Old Swimmin' Hole" (1883), "Rhymes of Childhood" (1890), "Character Sketches, etc." (1887), "Old-Fashioned Roses, etc." (1888), "Pipes o' Pan, etc." (1889), "Green Fields and Running Brooks" (1893), "Poems Here at Home" (1893), etc.

Rilo-Dagh (rē-lō-dāg'). A mountain group in southwestern Bulgaria, about 40 miles south of Sofia, connecting the Rhodope and Balkan mountains. Height, about 8,950 feet.

Rima-Szombath (rē' mä-som'bot), G. **Gross-Steffelsdorf** (grōs'stef'fels-dorf). The capital of the county of Gömör, Hungary, situated on the Rima 78 miles northeast of Budapest. Population (1890), 5,562.

Rime of Sir Thopas. One of Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales," a burlesque on the metrical romances of the day.

Rime of the Ancient Mariner. See *Ancient Mariner.*

Rimini (rē'mē-nē). A city in the province of Forlì, Italy, situated near the Adriatic in lat. 44°24′ N., long. 12°34′ E.: the ancient Ariminum. It has silk manufactures, and there is sea-bathing in the neighborhood. The bridge was built in the 14th and renovated in the 15th century. There are notable Roman antiquities, including an amphitheater and a triumphal arch. The bridge of Augustus, across the Marecchia, is one of the most perfect of ancient bridges. It is built of marble in five arches, with a square pedimented niche in every pier. It is 236 feet long and 14.7 wide, and the span of the central arch is 54 feet. The place was a town of the Umbrians, later of the Etruscans, and then of the Senones; was made a Roman colony about 268 B. C.; was the terminus of the Flaminian and Emilian ways; and was the starting-point of Julius Cæsar in the civil war 49 B. C. It was an important imperial city: was later subjected to the exarchate, and one of the cities forming the Pentapolis; and came under the rule of the Malatesta family in the first part of the 13th century. Its most noted ruler was Sigismondo Malatesta (15th century). It passed definitely to the Papal States, and was conveyed to Italy in 1860. Population (1881), 10,838; commune, 37,078.

Rimini, Francesca da. See *Francesca da Rimini.*

Rimini, Story of. A poem by Leigh Hunt, published in 1816.

Rimmer (rim'ėr), **William.** Born at Liverpool, England, Feb. 20, 1816; died at South Milford, Mass., Aug. 20, 1879. An American sculptor, painter, and art anatomist. His father, a French refugee, whose name, Thomas Rimmer, was assumed, settled in Boston as a shoemaker in 1826. Before 1845 Rimmer commenced the study of medicine, and in 1855 began to practise it at East Milton, Massachusetts, painting portraits and religious pictures as occasion offered. He carved the "Head of St. Stephen," in 1865, and modeled the "Fallen Gladiator." In 1866 he executed a statue of Alexander Hamilton, and immediately afterward the "Osiris," his favorite work. The "Dying Centaur" was made about 1871, and the "Fighting Lions" presented to the Boston Art Club at the same time. He published "Art Anatomy" in 1877. From 1870 he was professor of anatomy and sculpture at the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston.

Rimmon. See *Rammon.*

Rimnik (rēm'nēk). A small river in Rumania which joins the Sereth 28 miles west-northwest of Galatz. Near it, in 1789, the Russians under Suvaroff defeated the Turks.

Rimouski (rē-mōs-kē'). A watering-place, capital of the county of Rimouski, Quebec, Canada, situated on the St. Lawrence 45 miles northeast of the mouth of the Saguenay.

Rinaldo (ri-nal'dō). [F. *Renaud.*] **1.** A famous character in medieval romance. He was one of the four sons of Aymon, the cousin of Orlando, and one of the bravest of the knights of Charlemagne. In the French romances he is known as Renaud, or Regnault, or Renaud de Montauban. The last is the title of a chanson de geste attributed to Huon de Villeneuve, devoted to an account of his adventures. It was to Renaud or Rinaldo that the famous horse Bayard was given. See *Quatre Fils Aymon.* **2.** A steward in Shakspere's "All 's Well that Ends Well."

Rinaldo and Armida. A tragedy (from Tasso's "Gerusalemme Liberata") by John Dennis, produced at Lincoln's Inn Fields in 1699.

Rinaldo Rinaldini (rē-nal'dō rē-nal-dē'nē). A romance by Vulpius, published in 1797.

Rind (rind). In Norse mythology, one of the wives of Odin, personifying the crust of the earth.

Rinehart (rīn'härt), **William Henry.** Born in Maryland, Sept. 13, 1825; died at Rome, Oct. 28, 1874. An American sculptor, resident at Rome after 1858. He completed Crawford's bronze doors (at Washington). Among his other works are "Clytie" (in Baltimore), "Love Reconciled with Death" (Baltimore), "Woman of Samaria," "Latona and her Children," etc.

Ring and the Book, The. A poem by Robert Browning, published in 1869.

Ring des Nibelungen (ring des nē'be-lōng-en), **Der.** [G., 'The Ring of the Nibelungen.'] A sequence of four musical dramas by Wagner, first played together at Bayreuth in 1876. It comprises "Das Rheingold" (the first part was first performed 1869), "Die Walküre" (1870), "Siegfried" (1876), and "Götterdämmerung" (1876). It has very little in common with the "Nibelungenlied," being based on the Icelandic sagas.

Ringkjöbing (ring'che-bing) **Fjord.** A lagoon on the western coast of Jutland, Denmark, communicating with the North Sea. Length, about 20 miles.

Ring of St. Mark. A notable painting by Paride Bordone, in the Accademia at Venice. The doge sits enthroned, with his council, on a sumptuous dais in a colonnaded hall. The poor fisherman, overawed, is aided to mount the steps, and holds out to his sovereign the marriage-ring recovered from the Adriatic.

Rink (ringk), **Johann Christian Heinrich.** Born at Elgersburg, Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Feb. 18, 1770; died at Darmstadt, Aug. 7, 1846. A noted German composer for the organ.

Rinteln (rin'teln). A town in the province of Hesse-Nassau, Prussia, situated on the Weser 30 miles west-southwest of Hannover. Population (1890), 4,045.

Rio (rē'ō). A town in the island of Elba, Italy. Population, about 6,000.

Rio. A common abbreviation of *Rio de Janeiro.*

Riobamba (rē-ō-bäm'bä). A town in Ecuador, 110 miles south-southwest of Quito, removed from its former site at Cajabamba after its destruction by an earthquake in 1797. Population, about 12,000.

Rio Branco. See *Branco.*

Rio Branco, Viscount of. See *Silva Paranhos, José Maria da.*

Rio Bravo del Norte. See *Rio Grande del Norte.*

Rio Cuarto, or Concepcion del Rio Cuarto (kōn-thäp-thē-ōn' dal rē'ō kō-är'tō). A town in the province of Cordoba, Argentine Republic, on the Rio Cuarto 112 miles south of Cordoba. Population (1889), 12,000.

Rio de Janeiro (rē'ō de zhä-nā'ro), often called **Rio.** [Pg., 'river of January,' a name applied to the bay, in allusion to the date of its discovery.] The principal city, and most important port and commercial center of Brazil, situated on the western side of the Bay of Rio de Janeiro, in lat. 22°54′ S., long. 43°8′ W. Withits beautiful suburbs it nearly surrounds a group of mountains. The city contains numerous public institutions, including libraries, a museum, observatory, navy-yard, large hospitals etc. The leading export is coffee, nearly half the amount consumed in the world coming from this port. The exports are mainly to the United States. The imports from Europe. Epidemics of yellow fever commonly occur in the summer months (June–Oct.). The city is included in the Municipio Neutro (neutral township), which contains 321 square miles, and is under the direct control of the federal government. The Bay of Rio de Janeiro was discovered and named Jan. 1, 1502. In 1555 Villegagnon established a colony of French Protestants on the island which bears his name; they were driven out in 1667 by the Portuguese, who then founded the city of S. Sebastião, or Rio de Janeiro. In 1763 it was made the capital of the state of Brazil to which Maranhão (not then Brazil) was attached in 1774. It was the residence of the Portuguese court 1808–21, and became the capital of the empire of Brazil in 1822. Until 1834 it was also the capital of the province of Rio de Janeiro. The population of the municipio here included is now bombarded during the naval rebellion. Population, probably 300,000 (there are no census figures for the city proper). Population, with the Municipio Neutro (estimated), 1890, 471,779.

Rio de Janeiro. A maritime state of Brazil, lying south of Minas Geraes. Capital, Nictheroy. Area, 26,634 square miles. Estimated population (1893), excluding the Municipio Neutro which it surrounds, 1,349,901.

Rio de Janeiro, Bay of. A bay on the coast of Brazil, the port of Rio de Janeiro. It is one of the finest harbors in the world, and is noted for its beauty. Length, about 15 miles.

Rio de la Plata (rē'ō dä la plä'tä), or **La Plata,** or **Plate** (plät). [Sp., 'river of silver.'] An estuary between Uruguay and the Argentine Republic. It is formed by the union of the Uruguay and the combined Paraguay and Paraná, and falls into the Atlantic about lat. 35° S. The cities Buenos Ayres and Montevideo stand on it. Length about 150 miles. The name is also given to the river system finding its outlet in this estuary. Compare *Parana* and *Paraguay.*

Rio de la Plata. A colonial division of Spanish South America, at first called a territory (gobernacion), and later a province. It was separated from Paraguay in 1620. Buenos Ayres being made the capital and the seat of a bishop. It was the basis of the modern Argentine Republic, but embraced only the modern provinces of Buenos Ayres, and Entre Rios, with Uruguay; the northwestern portion of the present republic was attached to Paraguay. The western part of what Patagonia was explored, and occupied, and early in the latter part of the century Mendoza was a part of Chile. The governor of Rio de la Plata was subject to the viceroy of Peru. In 1663 an audiencia or legal court was established at Buenos Ayres, and thereafter the governor was president of the audiencia with the title of captain-general. The management continued until the province was merged in the vice-royalty of La Plata in 1776.

Rio Grande (rē'ō grän'da). [Sp. and Pg., 'great river.'] A name designating various rivers in regions discovered by the Spanish and Portuguese. (*a*) A river in Senegambia which flows into the Atlantic about lat. 11° N. Estimated length, about 300 miles. (*b*) One of the chief head-streams of the river Parana in Brazil. It forms part of the boundary between the states of Minas Geraes and São Paulo, and unites with the Paranahyba, about lat. 20° S. Length, over 600 miles. Also called the *Para.* (*c*) The name given to the upper part of the Uruguay. (*d*) One of the head-streams of the Mamoré, in Bolivia. Also called the *Guapay.* (*e*) The Rio Grande del Norte.

Rio Grande del Norte (del nōr'tā), or **Rio Bravo del Norte** (rē'ō brä'vō del nōr'tā), or **Rio Grande** (often pronounced in the United States rē'ō grand'). [Sp., 'great river (or fine river) of the north.'] A river in New Mexico, Texas, etc. It rises in the Rocky Mountains in southwestern Colorado, traverses New Mexico from north to south, forms the boundary between Mexico and Texas, and flows into the Gulf of Mexico below Matamoras. The chief tributary is the Pecos. Length, estimated, about 1,900 miles; navigable (for small boats only) to Kingsbury Rapids (about 450 miles).

Rio Grande de Santiago (dā sän-tē-ä'gō). A river in Mexico, principally in Jalisco, which flows into the Pacific about lat. 21°40′ N. It is called in its upper course the Rio de Lerma. Length, about 500 miles.

Rio Grande do Belmonte. See *Jequitinhonha.*

Rio Grande do Norte (dō nor'te). [Pg., 'great river of the north.'] A maritime state in Brazil, lying north of Parahyba. Capital, Natal. Area, 22,195 square miles. Population (1888), 308,852.

Rio Grande do Sul (dō sōl). [Pg., 'great river of the south.'] The outlet of the Lagoa dos Patos, Brazil, near lat. 33° S. Length, about 50 miles.

Rio Grande do Sul, formerly **São Pedro do Rio Grande do Sul,** which was often abbreviated to **São Pedro.** The southernmost state of Brazil. It borders on the Atlantic, Uruguay, and the Argentine Republic, and contains various successful German and Italian colonies. Area, 91,335 square miles. Population (1888), 564,857.

2. A seaport in the state of Rio Grande do Sul, situated on the Rio Grande do Sul in lat. 32° 7′ S., long. 52° 8′ W. It is the chief port in the state, and exports hides, dried meat, tallow, etc. Population, about 30,000.

Rioja (rē-ō'hä), **La.** **1.** A province in the northwestern part of the Argentine Republic, bordering for a short distance on Chile. Area, 31,500 square miles. Population, over 100,000. **—2.** The capital of the province of Rioja, near lat. 25° 23′ S., long. 67° W. Population, about 10,000.

Rioja, La. A fertile plain in the province of Logroño, Spain, situated on the right bank of the Ebro.

Riom (ryōn'), A town in the department of Puy-de-Dôme, France, situated on the Ambène 9 miles north of Clermont-Ferrand. It has considerable trade; was formerly the capital of Auvergne; and contains several old churches. Population (1891), 13,288.

Rion (rē-on'), or **Rioni** (rē-ō'nē). A river in Transcaucasia, Russia, which flows into the Black Sea 39 miles north of Batum: the ancient Phasis. Legend connects it with the expedition of the Argonauts, and it was on the lower reaches between Europe and Asia from very early times. Length about 200 miles.

Rio Negro (rē'ō nā'gro). [Pg., 'black river.'] A river in South America. It rises in Colombia (region also claimed by Venezuela), flows through northern Brazil, and joins the Amazon about 60 miles west of the mouth of the Madeira (lat. 3°8′ S., long. 59° 30′ W.). In its upper course it is called the Guainia. It is navigable by the Cassiquiare with the Orinoco. Its chief tributaries are the Uaupes and Branco. Length, about 1,200 miles; navigable for one hundred and sixty miles; passing 5 miles of rapids, for a long distance beyond.

Rio Negro. A river of the Argentine Republic, rising in the Andes and flowing east-southeast to the Atlantic, which it reaches near lat. 41° S. Most of its course lies within the territory of Rio Negro. Length, about 600 miles; the greater part is said to be navigable.

Rio Negro, or **São José do Rio Negro** (sän zhō-zā' dō rē'ō nā'gro). **Captaincy of.** A colonial division of Brazil, created in 1759, and corresponding nearly to the present state of Amazonas. It was called at first São José do Javary.

It was united to the province of Pará in 1822, and again separated as the province of Amazonas in 1852 (by decree of 1850).

Rios (rē'os), **José Amador de los.** Born at Baena, Spain, May 1, 1818; died at Seville, Feb. 17, 1878. A Spanish historian, professor of literature at the University of Madrid. He wrote "Historia crítica de la literatura española" (1861–67), etc.

Rioseco (rē'o-sā'kō). [Sp., 'dry river.'] A place in northwestern Spain, northwest of Leon. Here, July 12, 1808, the French under Bessières defeated the Spaniards.

Rio Tinto (tēn'tō). [Sp., 'colored (orred) river.'] A mining town in the province of Huelva, Spain, 46 miles northwest of Seville. Population (1887), 10,671.

Rioux. See *Ribio.*

Rio Vermejo. See *Vermejo.*

Ripley (rip'li). A town in Derbyshire, England, 10 miles north by east of Derby. Population (1891), 6,815.

Ripley, Eleazar Wheelock. Born at Hanover, N. H., April 15, 1782; died in Louisiana, March 2, 1839. An American general and politician. He served in the War of 1812, and at the battles of Chippewa, Niagara, and Fort Erie in 1814. He was Democratic member of Congress from Louisiana 1835–39.

Ripley, George. Born at Greenfield, Mass., Oct. 3, 1802; died at New York, July 4, 1880. An American critic and scholar. He graduated at Harvard in 1823, and was settled as a Unitarian clergyman in Boston. He was one of the leaders of the Transcendentalists, one of the founders of the "Dial," and one of the chief promoters of the Brook Farm experiment. In 1849 he became literary critic for the New York "Tribune"; and was joint editor with C. A. Dana of the "New American Cyclopædia" 1857–63, and of the revised edition 1873–1876.

Ripley, Mount. A peak in the Coast Range, California, about lat. 39° N. Height, about 7,500 feet.

Ripon (rip'on). A city in the West Riding of Yorkshire, England, situated at the junction of the Skell with the Ure, 22 miles northwest of York. It was formerly noted for its manufactures of woolens and spurs. The cathedral was built between the 12th and the 15th century. The interior forms a picturesque mass, with its low square tower at the crossing, and the 2 towers flanking the west front. The façade has 3 recessed canopied doors, which are surmounted by 2 tiers of 3 lancets, and 3 small lancets above the upper part of the gable. The interior is very plain. The nave is for the most part Perpendicular. The choir is walled in by 4 sculptured Decorated screens. The large Decorated east window is handsome, as are the 15th-century stalls. The crypt, dating from the 7th century, is one of the only two saxon crypts surviving in England. The cathedral measures 270 by 87 feet. Population (1891), 7,612.

Ripon, Earls and **Marquis of.** See *Robinson.*

Ripon, Treaty of. A truce concluded at Ripon by Charles I. with the Scots in Oct., 1640.

Rippach (rip'päch), **Hans von.** A German slang designation, denoting a coarse, awkward, boorish fellow: an equivalent for the Scotch *Sawney* as it is used in some localities. *Taylor.* Notes to Faust.

Rippoldsau (rip'pōld-sou). A village and watering-place in the Black Forest, Baden, 27 miles east-southeast of Strasburg.

Ripuarian Franks. See *Franks.*

Rip Van Winkle (rip van wing'kl). The hero of one of the principal stories in the "Sketch-Book" by Washington Irving, published in 1819. The scene is laid in the Catskills, and the point of the story is in the awakening of Rip Van Winkle, uneasy, good-natured neer-do-well, from a sleep of 20 years to find himself a totering old man, his wife dead, his village changed, and his country a republic. It has furnished the material for 5 or 10 plays. Boucicault rewrote the existing one, and it was best produced in his version at the London Adelphi in 1865. Joseph Jefferson has altered the play, and has made the part of Rip Van Winkle peculiarly his own.

Riquet with the Tuft. [F. *Riquet à la houppe.*] A fairy tale by Perrault, translated into English in the 18th century. He took the story from Straparola. Madame d'Aunoy expanded the story into "Beauty and the Beast." *Bradley.*

Rishanger, William. An English chronicler who flourished about the beginning of the 14th century. He was a monk of St. Albans, and compiled a chronicle covering the period from 1259–1306, which is commonly looked upon as a continuation of Matthew Paris.

Rishi (rē'shi; Skt. pron. r'shi). In the Veda, 'singer of sacred songs,' 'poet.' These ancient singers appear to later generations as the saints of primeval times. "The seven [that is, many] Rishis" are the representatives of those times. The expression is also used of the seven stars of the Great Bear.

Risk (risk). A character in the musical farce "Love Laughs at Locksmiths," by the younger Colman. Risk was a favorite character with Charles Mathews.

Rist (rist), **Johann.** Born at Ottensen, Holstein, March 8, 1607; died at Wedel, Holstein, Aug. 31, 1667. A German poet and author, especially noted for his hymns.

Ristori (rēs-tō'rē), **Adelaide.** Born at Cividale, Friuli, Italy, in 1821. A noted Italian tragic actress. She appeared in Paris in 1855, and was regarded as posing as the rival of Rachel, who was then in the height of her success. Notwithstanding much heated criticism, she became more and more successful, and her reception in other countries, especially in the United States, was enthusiastic. She retired from the English stage in 1873, but has since appeared occasionally. Among her leading parts are Francesca da Rimini, Maria Stuart, Fia dei Tolomei, Myrrha, Phædra, Lady Macbeth (which she played in America with Edwin Booth), Judith, etc.

Ritchie (rich'i), Mrs. (**Anna Cora Ogden:** also Mrs. **Mowatt**). Born at Bordeaux, France, about 1819; died at Henley-on-Thames, England, July 28, 1870. An American actress, novelist, dramatist, and poet. She married James Mowatt in 1834, and owing to loss of property went on the stage at New York in 1845. She left the stage before her marriage to W. F. Ritchie. She published her Autobiography in 1854. Among her plays are "Gulzara" (1840), "Fashion" (1845), "Armand" (1847).

Ritchie, Mrs. Richmond (Anne Isabella Thackeray). Born at London, 1838. An English novelist, the daughter of William Makepeace Thackeray. She has published "The Story of Elizabeth" (1863), "The Village on the Cliff" (1863), "Old Kensington" (1873), "Miss Angel" (1875), "A Book of Sibyls" (1883), etc.

Rito Alto (rē'tō äl'tō), **Mount.** A peak of the Sangre de Cristo range, Colorado. Height, about 13,000 feet.

Ritschl (rit'shl), **Albrecht.** Born at Berlin, March 25, 1822; died March 10, 1889. A German Protestant theologian, professor at Göttingen from 1864. He wrote "Geschichte Lehre von der Rechtfertigung und der Versohnung" ("The Christian Doctrine of Justification and Expiation," 1870–74), etc.

Ritschl, Friedrich Wilhelm. Born at Grossvargula, Thuringia, April 6, 1806; died at Leipsic, Nov. 9, 1876. A noted German classical philologist. He became professor at Breslau in 1833, at Bonn in 1839, and at Leipsic in 1865. He best known from his works on Plautus (including an edition 1848–54). He edited "Prisce latinitatis monumenta epigraphica" (1862), a facsimile of Latin inscriptions. His lesser philological writings were published 1867–79.

Ritson (rit'son), **Joseph.** Born at Stockton, England, Oct. 2, 1753; died 1803. An English antiquary. Among his works are "Ancient Songs" (1790), "Scottish Songs" (1794), "Robin Hood" (1795: a collection of ballads).

Rittenhouse (rit'n-hous), **David.** Born near Philadelphia, April 8, 1732; died at Philadelphia, June 26, 1796. An American astronomer. He worked on his father's farm until about the age of 19, when he established himself as a clock-maker at Norriton. He also made mathematical instruments, and in 1770 completed an orrery on an improved model devised by himself. He was elected a member of the American Philosophical Society in 1768, and in 1769 made an observation of the transit of Venus. He was treasurer of Pennsylvania 1777–89, professor of astronomy in the University of Pennsylvania 1779–82; and was director of the United States mint at Philadelphia 1792–95. He was elected an honorary member of the Royal Society of London in 1795, and was president of the American Philosophical Society from 1790 until his death.

Ritter (rit'ter), **Frédéric Louis.** Born at Strasburg, 1834: died at Antwerp, July 6, 1891. An American composer (1853), musical and musical writer. His family were Spanish: their name was Caballero, which he translated. He came to America in 1856 and went to Cincinnati, where he organized the Cecilia and Philharmonic societies. In 1861 he became conductor of the Arion and Sacred Harmonic societies, New York, and was director of music at Vassar College 1867–91. He published "A History of Music" (1870–74), "Music in England" (1878), "Music and Musicians" (1887), "Manual of Musical History, etc." (1880), etc. His wife, Fanny Raymond Ritter, has written "Woman as a Musician" (1877), "Some Famous Singers" (1878), "Songs and Ballads" (1887), and has translated Lobe's "Catechism of Music," Ehlert's "Letters on Music," Schumann's "Music and Musicians," etc.

Ritter, Heinrich. Born at Zerbst, Germany, Nov. 21, 1791: died at Göttingen, Feb. 3, 1869. A German philosopher, professor at Göttingen from 1837. His chief work is "Geschichte der Philosophie" ("History of Philosophy," 1829–1853).

Ritter, Karl. Born at Quedlinburg, Prussia, Aug. 7, 1779: died at Berlin, Sept. 28, 1859. A celebrated German geographer, professor at Berlin from 1820. His chief work is "Die Erdkunde im Verhältniss zur Natur und zur Geschichte des Menschen" ("Geography in Relation to Nature and to the History of Man," 1817–18: incomplete; revised ed. treating of Africa by Kiepert, 1861–79; other vol. Europe, 1804–07), lectures on universal and European geography, etc.

Rittershaus (rit'ters-hous), **Friedrich Emil.** Born at Barmen, Prussia, April 3, 1834. A German lyric poet.

Rituṣanhara (r-tō-saṁ-hā'ra). [Skt. Collection or Circle of the Seasons.] A Sanskrit poem by Kalidasa on the six Indian seasons: the hot season, the rains, autumn, the cold season, the dewy season, the spring. "Kalidasa's fine feeling for nature and its beauty, his rich gift of observation, which even the little and the least do not escape, his symmetrically beautiful, now delicate, now strong, even glowing coloring, that we know also from his dramas, show themselves clearly and to great advantage in this poem." (*Von Schroder,* Indiens Literatur und Cultur.) Edited by Sir William Jones, and printed in Bengali characters at Calcutta in 1792, it was the first book ever printed in Sanskrit. It was again edited with a Latin and a metrical German translation by P. von Bohlen at Leipsic in 1840.

Riva (rē'vä), in G. also **Reif** (rif). A town in Tyrol, situated at the northern end of the Lago di Garda, 17 miles southwest of Trent: a tourist resort. Population (1890), commune, 6,480.

Riva-Agüero (rē'vä-ä-gō-ä'rō), **José.** Born at Lima, May 3, 1783: died there, **May 21**, 1858. A Peruvian politician. He was one of the leaders of the early movements for independence, and was twice imprisoned; joined San Martin's army in 1821: was governor of the department of Lima: and on Feb. 28, 1823, was elected first president of Peru with the rank of grand marshal. Owing to the machinations of Bolivar and Sucre he was deposed June 19, 1823. He attempted to reestablish his government at Trujillo, but was arrested on Nov. 25, and condemned to be shot. Admiral Guise insisted on his release, and he was allowed to leave the country. He returned in 1831, but owing to his support of Santa Cruz was again banished (1839–47).

Rivadavia (rē-vä-dä-vē'ä), **Bernardino.** Born at Buenos Ayres, 1780; died at Cadiz, Spain, Sept. 2, 1845. An Argentine statesman. He was minister of war and for a time minister of state and of the the treasury (1811–12); was minister of state under Rondriguez; was president of Buenos Ayres 1821–24; became president of the Argentine Confederation Feb. 18, 1826, but resigned June 27, 1827, to prevent a civil war. In all these offices he conferred great benefits on the country by his enlightened views and far-seeing policy. He presided the initiated the plan by which Uruguay became independent in 1828. In the interims he held important diplomatic positions in Europe. His later years were spent in exile.

Rivadavia stands in America second alone to Washington as the representative statesman of a free people.

Mitre, Historia de San Martin.

Rival Fools, The. An alteration of Fletcher's "Wit at Several Weapons," produced in 1709 by Colley Cibber.

Rival Ladies, The. A tragicomedy by Dryden, produced in 1664.

Rival Queens, The, or the Death of Alexander the Great. A tragedy by Nathaniel Lee, played in 1677. This is Lee's best-known play. Some of the scenes seem to have been suggested by La Calprenède's romance "Cassandre." It has always been a favorite with actresses. Cibber produced a "comical tragedy" called "The Rival Queans, with the Humours of Alexander the Great," in 1710, printed in 1729.

Rivals, The. An alteration of "The Two Noble Kinsmen," attributed to Davenant, played in 1664, printed in 1668.—2. A comedy by Sheridan, produced in 1775. This is considered a better play than "The School for Scandal," though less celebrated.

Riva Palacio (rē'vä pä-lä'thē-ō), **Vicente.** Born at Mexico, Nov. 4, 1803: died there, Feb. 20, 1880. A Mexican general. He was one of the most distinguished leaders under Juarez: opposed Lerdo, and was banished by him in 1875; and was minister of the interior under Diaz. He was a well-known journalist, novelist, and poet, and published "Historia de la administracion de D. Sebastian Lerdo de Tejada" (1875: the first part only written by Riva Palacio).

Rivarol (rē-vä-rôl'), **Antoine,** called Comte **de.** Born at Bagnols, Languedoc, June 26, 1753: died at Berlin, April 13, 1801. A French writer, noted as an epigrammatist. He emigrated as a royalist in 1792. His works include "Petit Almanach de nos grands hommes pour 1788," a translation of Dante's "Inferno," etc.

Rivas (rē'väs). A town of Nicaragua, between Lake Nicaragua and the Pacific, about 4 miles from the former. It was an ancient village of the Nicaraos. Population, about 12,000.

Rivas, Duke of. See *Saavedra, Angel de.*

Rivas (rē'väs), **Patricio.** A Nicaraguan politician. He was made president by the conservative faction Oct. 30, 1855. At first he upheld Walker, and made him commander-in-chief of the army, but deposed him in June, 1856. Walker had then already illegally proclaimed president, and declared Rivas deposed. The latter joined with the other Central American governments in driving Walker from the country in 1857. Rivas resigned his power to Martinez and Jerez early in 1857.

Rive-de-Gier (rēv'dė-zhė-ā'). A town in the department of Loire, France, situated on the Gier 19 miles southwest of Lyons. It is a coalmining center, and has manufactures of coke, glass, iron, etc. Population (1891), commune, 13,134.

Rivera (rē-vä'rä), **José Fructuoso.** Born in Paysandú about 1790; died at Montevideo, Jan. 13, 1854. An Uruguayan general and politician. He was a leader of the Gaucho cavalry: was engaged in various civil wars (1811–27): and was president of Uruguay Oct. 24, 1825,–March 1, 1835. Succeeded by Oribe, he revolted against him in July, 1836. Oribe was at length forced to resign, and Rivera was again president Oct., 1838,–Oct., 1842. In 1842 Oribe, aided by Rosas, began the nine years' siege of Montevideo, in which Rivera directed the defense, acting, during most of the time, with his cavalry

in the interior, until he was defeated by Urquiza in the battle of India Muerta (March 28, 1845). In 1853 he aided in the revolt against Oribe, and after his deposition was a member of the executive.

Rivera, Manuel. A Mexican historian. His principal works are "Historia antigua y moderna de Jalapa" (5 vols., 1869–74: a general history of Mexico with special reference to Vera Cruz and Jalapa) and "Los Gobernantes de Mexico" (2 vols., 1872).

Rivera, Payo Henriquez de. See *Henriquez de Rivera.*

Rivera Paz (rē-vä'rä päth), **Mariano.** Born about 1795: assassinated in 1849. A Guatemalan politician. He became president July 22, 1838; was deposed Jan. 30, 1839, but restored April 30, 1839, and held the post until Dec. 13, 1841. He was again president May 14, 1842, to Dec. 8, 1844, when he resigned. During his administration he had constant difficulties with Carrera.

Rivera (rē-vä'rō), **Mariano Eduardo de.** Born at Arequipa about 1795: died at Paris, Nov. 6, 1857. A Peruvian naturalist. He received an elaborate education in Europe; conducted a scientific exploration in Venezuela 1823–25; and on his return to Peru at the end of the latter year was made director-general of mines. Later he was director of the national museum, and founded and edited a scientific journal, the "Memorial de Ciencias Naturales" (6 numbers, 1857). He was governor in 1825, governor of Junin in 1845 and of Tacna in 1849, and consul-general to Belgium in 1851. His works include "Antigüidades peruanas" (with Tschudi, 1851), "Coleccion de antigüedades peruanas" (1857), etc.

River of Swans, The. The Potomac.

Riveros (rē-vä'rōs), **Galvarino.** Born at Quinchao, Chiloé, 1830. A Chilean naval officer. In conjunction with Latorre he captured the Huascar, the last important Peruvian war-vessel, off Point Angamos (Oct. 8, 1879). (See *Grau, Miguel.*) So on after he was made rear-admiral with command of the Chilean fleet, which he directed during the rest of the war. His operations included the bombardment of Callao (May 26, 1880) and Arica (June 5, 1880).

River Plate Republics. See *Platine States.*

Riverside Park. A narrow park running from 72d street to 130th street, New York, bordering Hudson River. It contains narrow lawns and the Riverside Drive, which runs from 72d to 123d street, and Grant's tomb. Its average width is about 500 feet.

Rives (rēvz), **William Cabell.** Born in Nelson County, Va., May 4, 1793: died near Charlottesville, Va., April 26, 1868. An American politician. He was Democratic member of Congress from Virginia 1823–29; United States minister to France 1829–32; United States senator from Virginia 1833–34 and 1836–45; minister to France 1849–53; delegate to the Peace Congress in 1861; and member of the Confederate Congress. He published "Life and Times of James Madison" (1859–69), etc.

Rivesaltes (rēv-zält'). A town in the department of Pyrénées-Orientales, France, situated on the river Agly miles north of Perpignan. It is noted for its fine Muscat wines. Population (1891), commune, 6,016.

Riviera (rē-vē-ä'rä), or **Riviera of Genoa.** [It., 'coast.'] The narrow strip of coast which separates the Maritime Alps and the Apennines from the Mediterranean, between Nice and Spezia. It is celebrated for its fruitfulness and picturesque scenery. The Riviera di Ponente (or Western Riviera) extends from Nice to Genoa, and the Riviera di Levante (or Eastern Riviera) from Genoa to Spezia.

Riviera. The lake-basin of the valley of the Ticino, canton of Ticino, Switzerland, which extends from Biasca to Bellinzona.

Rivière (rē-vyär'). **Briton.** Born at London, Aug. 14, 1840. An English painter, son and pupil of a drawing-master at Cheltenham College and afterward at Oxford, of French Huguenot extraction. He began to exhibit in 1868 at the Royal Academy, showing his works are "The Poacher's Nurse" (1868), "Circe, etc." (1871), "Daniel in the Den of Lions" (1872), "Sympathy" (1878) "Rizpah," "The Exile" (1880), etc.

Rivière, Henri Laurent. Born July 12, 1827: killed by the Black Flags before Hanoi, Tongking, May 19, 1883. A French naval officer and writer, commander of an expedition into Tongking 1882–83.

Rivières du Sud (riv-iär' dü süd). A French dependency in western Africa, situated along the coast about lat. 9°–11° N. Its capital is Conakry. Population of the coast region (the colony proper), about 47,000.

Rivington (riv'ing-ton), **James.** Born at London about 1724: died at New York, July, 1802. An American bookseller and printer. He emigrated to America in 1760 and in 1761 established himself as a bookseller at New York. In 1773 he founded a royalist newspaper, "The New York Gazetteer," which was discontinued in 1775 on the destruction of his press by a party of American soldiers. In 1777 he established "Rivington's New York Loyal Gazette," whose title was changed to "The Royal Gazette" in the same year. After the evacuation of New York by the British, he resumed his paper "Rivington's New York Gazette and Universal Advertiser." It was discontinued in 1783.

Rivoli (rē'vō-lē). 1. A town in the province of Turin, Italy, 9 miles west of Turin. Population (1881), 6,339.—2. A village in the province of Verona, Italy, 13 miles northwest of Verona. Here, Jan. 14, 1797, the French under Bonaparte defeated the Austrians under Alvinczy.

Rivoli, Duc de. See *Massena.*

Rivoli, Rue de. See *Rue de Rivoli.*

Rixdorf (riks'dorf). A manufacturing village directly south southeast of Berlin, Prussia. It was partly founded by Bohemian emigrants in 1737. Population (1890), 26,702.

Riyad. See *Riad.*

Rizzio (rēt'sēō), or **Riccio** (rēt'chiō), **David.** Killed at Edinburgh, March 9, 1566. A favorite of Mary Queen of Scots. He was a native of Piedmont, and in 1561 accompanied the Piedmontese ambassador to Scotland as a chorister. He entered the Scottish queen's service as a musician in 1564 and afterward became her French secretary and confidential adviser. He promoted the marriage of Mary with Darnley. The latter, however, failed to supplant him in Mary's confidence, and suspected him of being the cause of her refusal to share the government with him. He consequently organized a conspiracy of the Protestant lords against him, at the head of whom he burst into Holyrood Palace, wounded Rizzio in the queen's presence, and despatched him outside the chamber.

Rjukanfos (ryü'kän-fōs). A cataract in the province of Bratsberg, Norway, in the Maan-Elf 80 miles west of Christiania: one of the finest in Europe. Height, about 800 feet.

Road to Ruin, The. A comedy by Holcroft, published in 1792.

Roan Barbary. The favorite horse of King Richard II.

Roan (rōn) **Mountain.** A mountain in Mitchell County, in the western part of North Carolina, near the Tennessee border. Height, about 6,300 feet.

Roanne (rō-än'). A town in the department of Loire, France, situated on the Loire 42 miles northwest of Lyons: the Roman Rodumna. It has varied manufactures and considerable trade. The leading industry is the cotton manufacture. It was an ancient town of the Segusiani, and later a Roman station. Population (1891), commune, 21,380.

Roanoke (rō-a-nōk'). A river in Virginia and North Carolina, formed by the union of the Dan and Staunton at Clarkville, Virginia. It flows into Albemarle Sound. Length, including the Staunton, about 350 miles; navigable to Weldon.

Roanoke Island. An island on the eastern coast of North Carolina, between Albemarle Sound on the north and Pamlico Sound on the south. Unsuccessful attempts to colonize it were made by Sir Walter Raleigh in 1585 and 1587. A victory was gained here by Federals under Burnside over the Confederates, Feb. 8, 1862, resulting in the capture of the Confederate garrison. Length, about 10 miles.

Roaring Forties, The. The notably rough part of the North Atlantic crossed on the passage from Europe to the ports of North America between the 40th and 50th degrees of north latitude. The term is also applied to the region between 40 and 50 south latitude in the South Atlantic, Pacific, and Indian oceans.

Roaring Girl, The. A comedy by Thomas Dekker and Middleton. It was probably written before 1611, and was published in 1611 and printed in 1611. "The Roaring Girl" was Mary Frith, a notorious London character.

Roatan. See *Ruatan.*

Robber Council or **Synod.** See *Ephesus, Council of* (449 A. D.).

Robber Indians. See *Bannock.*

Robber Romances. In German literature, a class of romances prevalent at the end of the 18th and the beginning of the 19th century.

Robbers, The. See *Räuber, Die.*

Robbia (rob'bē-ä), **Andrea della.** Born in 1437: died about 1528. The nephew of Luca della Robbia, noted for his work in terra-cotta, the secret of which he inherited. He, with his son Luca spent eleven years upon the frieze of the Ceppo hospital at Pistoia. He also executed the decorations of the Loggia di San Paolo at Florence, the medallions of the façade of the Hospital of the Innocents, the decoration of Or San Michele, and a long series of bas-reliefs executed for the edifices of Verzano, Pesaro, Pistoia, Siena, etc. He frequently worked in marble: a marble Pieta is in the Church of Santa Maria delle Grazie, near Arezzo.

Robbia, Giovanni della. Born about 1469: died about 1529. Son of Andrea della Robbia, noted as a worker in terra-cotta.

Robbia, Girolamo della. Died about 1566. Son of Andrea della Robbia, noted as a worker in terra-cotta and as an architect. None of the sons of Andrea della Robbia did so much in applying Robbia ware to architectural purposes as Girolamo, his fourth son who was architect, sculptor, and painter, and had already obtained notice for his works in bronze and marble when he was taken to France by some Florentine merchants, and there found employment during the remaining 45 years of his life under four kings of the house of Valois. On his arrival he was employed by Francis I. to build the Chateau de Madrid in the Bois de Boulogne, which he decorated throughout with Robbia ware. This palace was leveled in the Revolution, and its beautiful terra-cottas were used to mend roads.

Robbia, Luca della (real name **Luca di Simone di Marco della Robbia.**). Born at Florence about 1400: died at Florence, Feb. Sept. 22, 1482. A celebrated Italian sculptor. He was early apprenticed to Lorenzo di Ser Goro, a goldsmith of the city. In 1432 he made the first work in Robbia ware after long study and repeated experiments. At first he employed a simple enamel and white figures with blue draperies and no ornamental accessories in the background. He and his family increased and improved the manufacture, and carried them into the work and the practice of their figures. The first basso-rilievo in Robbia ware is three of the Resurrection and Ascension in the Cathedral of Florence, leading into the sacristy of the Duomo. The earliest memorials of the first Luca are his medallions to be inserted into the sides of Ghiberti's Campanile (1437–39), and his finished reliefs of the prophets Habakkuk and Jeremiah, Peter. He made the well-known reliefs of singing boys for the screen of one of the organ lofts of the cathedral (1431–38). To 1438 belong the bronze doors of the sacristy of the Duomo. It is difficult to distinguish the works from those of Andrea and his four sons, Giovanni, Luca II., Ambrogio, and Girolamo. Among the most remarkable of these which may be attributed to Luca are those of Luca and Andrea are the altarpiece in the Church of the Osservanza near Siena (which represents the Coronation of the Virgin), a bas-relief over the door of the Church of Impruneta, Perano, the Via di Terra Vecchia in Florence, the ceiling of the Chapel of San Miniato, some of the medallions on the outer side of the San Paolo Loggia in Florence, and the Annunciation in the cloister of the Innocents Hospital in Florence a Madonna with two saints in the Uccelli Sacristy, a Coronation of the Virgin and other Madonnas in the Campo di Pisa, and a fountain in the sacristy of Santa Maria Novella. After lasting nearly a century, the school of Della Robbia died out.

Robbins (rob'inz), **Ashur.** Born at Wethersfield, Conn., Oct. 26, 1757: died at Newport, R. I., Feb. 25, 1845. An American politician, Whig United States senator from Rhode Island 1825–1839.

Robbins, Royal. Born at Wethersfield, Conn., Oct. 21, 1785: died at Berlin, Conn., March 26, 1868. An American Congregational clergyman and author. He wrote a "History of American Literature" (1837), "Outlines of Ancient and Modern History" (1839), etc.

Robert (rob'ert) **I.** [ME. *Robert, Roberd, Robard,* OF. *Robert, Robert, F. Robert, Rupert,* It. *Roberto, Ruberto, Ruperto,* Sp. *Roberto, Ruperto,* Pg. *Roberto,* from OLG. *Hrôdbraht,* OHG. *Hruodbert,* etc., G. *Rupert, Rudbert, Ruprecht* (also *Robert,* from F.), lit. 'fame-bright,' illustrious.] Killed at Soissons, France, 923. King of France, son of Robert the Strong: chosen king in opposition to Charles the Simple in 922.

Robert II. (also called Robert I.), surnamed "The Pious." Born at Orléans, France, 971: died at Melun, France, 1031. King of France, son of Hugh Capet whom he succeeded in 996. During his reign the kingdom suffered from an insurrection of the serfs and from famine.

Robert I. (Robert Bruce: often called "Robert the Bruce" or "The Bruce"). Born July 11, 1274: died at Cardross, Scotland, June 7, 1329. King of Scotland: one of the national heroes of the country. He was known before his accession as Earl of Carrick. He sided variously with the Scottish and English parties during the reign of Edward I., but in 1306 slew his competitor John Comyn at Dumfries, and was crowned King at Scone in March of that year. His forces were defeated and escaped to Ireland (1306), but continued the war against Edward II., whom he totally defeated at Bannockburn in 1314. He supported his claim to the throne in 1317 in his attempt on Ireland: conquered Berwick in 1318; and invaded England a second time. His title was recognized by England in the treaty of Northampton in 1328.

Robert II., "The Steward." Born about 1316: died 1390. King of Scotland, grandson of Robert Bruce, and first of the Stuart dynasty. He was regent under David II., his uncle, whom he succeeded in 1370 or 1371.

Robert III. Died 1406. King of Scotland, son of Robert II. whom he succeeded in 1390. He was at war with England in the latter part of his reign. The government was chiefly administered by his brother, the Earl of Fife (Duke of Albany) and his son, the Earl of Carrick (Duke of Rothesay).

Robert I., surnamed "The Devil." Died at Nigeg, July 22, 1035. Duke of Normandy 1028–1035, younger son of Richard the Good. He supported the English atheling against Canute. He made a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, and on his return home was died. Lodge wrote a play of Robert the Devil, and many myths have collected about his career. See also *Le Diable.*

Robert II. Born about 1054: died in prison 1134. Duke of Normandy, eldest son of William the Conqueror. He was several times in rebellion against his father; succeeded him in the duchy in 1087; was at war with William II. over Normandy; succeeded to him; took part in the first Crusade 1096–99; invaded England in 1101; and was defeated and taken prisoner by his brother Henry I. at Tinchebrai, 1106.

Robert, Earl of Gloucester. Died about 1147. An illegitimate son of Henry I., and an adherent of Matilda against Stephen.

Robert le Diable (ro-bar' le-dyäbl). [F. Robert the Devil.] An opera by Meyerbeer

libretto by Scribe, produced at Paris in 1831. *See Robert I.*, surnamed "The Devil."

Robert of Anjou, surnamed "The Wise." Born about 1275; died 1343. King of Naples, son of Charles II, whom he succeeded in 1309. He unsuccessfully attempted to conquer Sicily.

Robert of Brunne. See *Manning, Robert.*

Robert of Gloucester. Lived in the second half of the 13th century. An English monk, the reputed author of a rimed "Chronicle of English History" (ed. by Hearne 1724).

Robert of Jumièges. A Norman prelate, bishop of London, and archbishop of Canterbury 1051–52.

Robert of Paris, Count. See *Count Robert of Paris.*

Robert (rō'bert), **Ernst Friedrich Ludwig.** Born at Berlin, Dec. 16, 1778; died at Baden-Baden, July 5, 1832. A German dramatist and poet.

Robert (rō-bār'), **Hubert.** Born at Paris, 1733; died there, April 15, 1808. A French painter, noted for his architectural paintings.

Robert, Louis Léopold. Born at La-Chaux-de-Fonds, Switzerland, May 13, 1794; committed suicide at Venice, March 20, 1835. A Swiss painter, noted for scenes from Italian life. Among his works are the "Neapolitan Improvisator," "Figures of the Adriatic," "Reapers," etc.

Robert Elsmere (rob'ert elz'mēr). A novel by Mrs. Humphry Ward, published in 1888.

Robert Guiscard (ges-kär'). Born about 1015; died in Cephalonia, July 17, 1085. Duke of Apulia and Calabria, son of Tancred de Hauteville. He succeeded his brother Humphrey as leader of the Normans in Apulia in 1057; and in 1059 received the papal confirmation of the title of duke of Apulia and Calabria which he had previously assumed. He conquered part of Sicily from the Saracens, capturing Bari in 1070, Palermo in 1071, and Salerno in 1077. He defeated Alexius Comnenus at Durazzo in 1081, and in 1084 captured Rome and delivered Pope Gregory VII. from the emperor Henry IV.

Robert Macaire. A comedy by Frédéric Lemaitre and Benjamin Antier, produced at Paris in 1834. It is the sequel of "L'Auberge des Adrets." See *Macaire, Robert.*

Roberto Devereux (rō-bär'tō dev-re-rö'). 1. An opera by Donizetti, produced at Naples in 1837. The words are from Thomas Corneille's "Comte d'Essex."—2. An opera by Mercadante, produced at Milan in 1833.

Roberts (rob'erts), **David.** Born at Stockbridge, near Edinburgh, Oct. 24, 1796; died at London, Nov. 25, 1864. A British painter, noted for his landscapes and architectural paintings. In 1822 he went to London as a scene-painter, and was associated with Stanfield. In 1841 he was president of the Society of British Artists. In 1838 he visited the Holy Land. He was made an associate of the royal academy in 1839, and a royal academician in 1841.

Roberts, Ellis Henry. Born at Utica, N. Y., Sept. 30, 1827. An American journalist and politician. He became editor of the Utica "Morning Herald" in 1850, and was leading anti-slavery member of Congress from New York 1871–75. He wrote a history of New York for the "American Commonwealth Series" (1887).

Roberts, Frederick Sleigh, first Baron Roberts. Born at Cawnpore, Sept. 30, 1832. A distinguished British general. He served in the Indian mutiny, and in the Abyssinian war, and was distinguished in the Afghan war 1878–80. He gained the victory of Charasiab in 1879; made a celebrated march from Kabul to Kandahar in 1880; defeated Ayub Khan near Kandahar Sept. 1, 1880; and was commander-in-chief of the army in India 1885–93. He was created a baronet in 1881, and Baron Roberts in Jan., 1892. The soldiers in India nicknamed him "Bobs Bahadur" (which see).

Roberts, George Washington. Born in Chester County, Pa., Oct. 2, 1825; killed at the battle of Murfreesboro, Dec. 31, 1862. An American general. He served in the West in the Civil War.

Robertson (rob'ert-son), **Agnes.** Born at Edinburgh, Scotland, Dec. 25, 1833. A British actress. She gave concerts in public before she was 11 years old, and began her theatrical career at Hull when she was 16. She first appeared in London as Nerissa in 1851. In 1853 she was married to Dion Boucicault. She came to America in that year, and acted at Montreal, New York, and Philadelphia.

Robertson (rob'ert-son), **Charles Franklin.** Born at New York city, March 2, 1835; died at St. Louis, May 1, 1886. An American bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and writer on American history.

Robertson, Frederick William. Born at London, Feb. 3, 1816; died at Brighton, Aug. 15, 1853. A British clergyman and pulpit orator. He was the son of a captain in the Royal Artillery, and was educated at Edinburgh University. He first law and the army, and finally matriculated at Oxford. In 1840 he ordained and settled at Tidworth. In Aug., 1847, he entered upon his famous ministry at Trinity Chapel, Brighton. His "Sermons," in separate series, were published in 1856, 1857, 1859, 1863, and complete in 1870; his "Lectures" in 1858 and 1859.

Robertson, George Croom. Born at Aberdeen, 1842; died at London, Sept. 21, 1892. A Scottish metaphysician and educator. He graduated at the University of Aberdeen in 1862, and was made assistant professor of Greek there in 1864, and professor of the philosophy of mind and logic in University College, London, in 1866. From 1876 till 1892 he was editor of "Mind." He wrote a biographical study of Hobbes in the "Philosophical Classics" in 1886, etc.

Robertson, James. Born in Fifeshire, Scotland, April 1, 1725; died March 4, 1788. A British governor and general. From 1758 to 1759 he served (as quartermaster-general) against Louisburg and Ticonderoga. From 1763 to 1765 he was stationed in New York. He was made major-general on Jan. 1, 1776, and commanded a brigade in the battle of Long Island. In 1779 he was appointed royal governor of New York, and was made lieutenant-general Nov. 20, 1782.

Robertson, James Craigie. Born at Aberdeen, 1813; died July 10, 1882. A Scottish historian, a graduate of Cambridge (Trinity College) in 1834. He was vicar of Bekesbourne 1846–58, became canon of Canterbury in 1859, and professor of ecclesiastical history in King's College, London, in 1864. He published a "History of the Christian Church from the Apostolic Age to the Reformation" (1854–75), and edited "Materials for the History of Thomas Becket, etc." (1875–81).

Robertson, John Parish. Born at Edinburgh about 1793; died at Calais, France, Nov. 1, 1843. A Scottish author and traveler. Until 1810 most of his life was passed in the Platine States of South America, where he was a merchant and at one time very wealthy. He was in Paraguay during the dictatorship of Francia. He was the author in conjunction with his brother, William Parish Robertson, of the "Letters on Paraguay" (1838), "Francia's Reign of Terror" (1839), and "Letters on South America" (1843).

Robertson, Joseph. Born at Aberdeen, May 17, 1810; died at Banff, Aug. 13, 1866. A Scottish antiquary. He was educated at Marischal College, and was a newspaper editor at Aberdeen, Glasgow, and Edinburgh from 1839 to 1853. In 1853 he was appointed curator of the historical department of the Register House, Edinburgh. He published "Concilia Scotiæ: Ecclesiæ Scoticanæ Statuta" (1866), etc.

Robertson, Madge. See *Kendal, Mrs. (Margaret Brunton Robertson).*

Robertson, Thomas William. Born at Newark on the Trent, Jan. 9, 1829; died at London, Feb. 3, 1871. An English dramatist, son of a provincial actor and manager. In 1864 his first successful drama, "Dead Garrick," was produced at the Haymarket with Sothern in the principal rôle. Among his other plays are "Society" (1865), "Ours" (1866), "Caste" (1867), "Play" (1868), "School" (1869), "M. P." (1870).

Robertson, William. Born at Borthwick, Scotland, Sept. 18, 1721; died near Edinburgh, June 11, 1793. A Scottish historian, and clergyman in the Church of Scotland. He became royal chaplain in 1761; principal of the University of Edinburgh in 1762; and historiographer in 1764. His works include a "History of Scotland during the Reigns of Mary and James VI." (1759), "History of the Reign of the Emperor Charles V." (1769), "History of America" (1777), "An Historical Disquisition concerning the Knowledge which the Ancients had of India, etc." (1791), etc.

Roberval (rō-ber-väl'), **Gilles Personne** or **Personier de.** Born at Roberval, in Beauvoisis, France, 1602; died at Paris, 1675. A French mathematician, best known from his methods of drawing tangents.

Robeson (rob'son), **George Maxwell.** Born at Oxford, Warren County, N. J., 1827. An American politician. He was secretary of the navy 1869–77, and Republican member of Congress from New Jersey 1879–83.

Robeson Channel. A sea passage in the north polar regions, between Hall Land in Greenland and the north coast of Grinnell Land.

Robespierre (F. pron. rōbs-pyār'), **Augustin Bon Joseph,** called "The Younger." Born at Arras, Jan. 21, 1763; guillotined in Paris, July 28, 1794. Brother of Maximilien Robespierre, and a deputy to the Convention.

Robespierre, Marie Marguerite Charlotte. Born Jan. 21, 1760; died at Paris, Aug. 1, 1834. Sister of Maximilien Robespierre: memoirs on her brothers were published under her name by Lapommeraye in 1835.

Robespierre, Maximilien Marie Isidore, surnamed "The Incorruptible." Born at Arras, May 6, 1758; guillotined at Paris, 10th Thermidor, year 2 (July 28, 1794). A celebrated French revolutionist. He was originally an advocate at Arras; was elected from Arras to the Third Estate of the States-General in 1789; and became the leader of the Extreme Left in the Constituent Assembly, and one of the leading orators in the Jacobin Club. His influence increased after the death of Mirabeau in 1791. He was elected deputy to the Convention in 1792; opposed the Girondins; became a member of the Committee of Public Safety in July, 1793; was identified with the "Reign of Terror"; attacked Danton and Hebert in 1794; was overthrown in the Convention July 27, and with his partizans, Saint-Just, Couthon, and others, was arrested and put to death.

Robin (rob'in). [ME. *Robin, Robyn,* from OF. *Robin,* dim. of *Robert.*] In Shakspere's "Merry Wives of Windsor," a page following Falstaff.

Robin (rō-bañ'), **Charles** or **Charles Philippe.** Born at Jasseron, Ain, June 4, 1821: died there, Oct. 5, 1885. A French anatomist and physiologist. His works include "Histoire naturelle des végétaux parasites" (1853), "Anatomie microscopique" (1868), etc. He edited, with Littré, "Dictionnaire de médecine."

Robin Adair (rob'in a-dār'). A song and air. The latter first became popular in England in the last half of the 18th century; it is the Irish air "Eileen Aroon." English words were written for it, and there are several versions, all having "Robin Adair" as the refrain. Burns made a Scottish version, but it is not known who wrote the present song. Robin Adair is said to have been a real person of some local interest: a Robert Adair, an ancestor of the later Viscounts Molesworth, lived in County Wicklow in the early part of the 18th century.

Robinetta (rob-i-net'ä). A painting by Sir Joshua Reynolds (identified as Miss Lewis, afterward the Hon. Mrs. Tollemache), in the National Gallery, London. It is a half-length of a seated girl with a bird on her right shoulder and her left arm resting on its cage.

Robin Goodfellow. See *Puck.*

Robin Hood. See *Hood, Robin.*

Robin of Redesdale. The assumed name of Sir William Conyers, the leader of a peasants' insurrection in Yorkshire against Edward IV., in 1469.

Robins (rob'inz), **Benjamin.** Born at Bath, England, 1707; died in India, July 29, 1751. An English natural philosopher and mathematician. He invented the ballistic pendulum, first described in his "New Principles of Gunnery" (1742), and made important observations regarding the flight of projectiles and the rifling of gun-barrels. In 1750 he was appointed engineer-general to the East India Company.

Robinson (rob'in-son), **Edward.** Born at Southington, Conn., April 10, 1794; died in New York city, Jan. 30, 1863. An American biblical scholar. He graduated at Hamilton College: was instructor in Andover Theological seminary 1822–26, and professor there 1830–33; and was professor in Union Theological Seminary (New York) 1837–63. From 1838 to 1840 he was in the Orient, traveling in Egypt, the Sinaitic peninsula, and Palestine, largely in company with Dr. Eli Smith. The results of their investigations are published in his work, with "Biblical Researches in Palestine and the Adjacent Countries" (Gyols. 1841, revised ed. 1867). He translated Gesenius's "Hebrew Lexicon" (1836), and compiled a "Greek and English Lexicon of the Old Testament" (1850), "Greek Harmony of the Gospels" (1845), "English Harmony of the Gospels" (1846), and "Physical Geography of the Holy Land" (1865). He founded the "Biblical Repository" (1831) and the "Bibliotheca Sacra" (1843).

Robinson, Ezekiel Gilman. Born at Attleborough, Mass., March 23, 1815: died June 14, 1894. An American Baptist clergyman and educator. He was professor in the theological seminary at Covington (Kentucky), and 1853 at Rochester (New York), and became president of the theological seminary at Rochester in 1860, and was president of Brown University 1872–89. He published a revised translation of Neander's "Planting and Training of the Church" (1865), and edited the "Christian Review" 1859–64.

Robinson, Frederick John, first Earl of Ripon. Born Nov. 1, 1782; died Jan. 28, 1859. An English statesman, younger son of the second Lord Grantham. He graduated at Cambridge in 1806; became president of the board of trade in 1818; chancellor of the exchequer in 1823; colonial secretary in 1827; premier 1827–28; colonial secretary and lord privy seal 1833–34; and president of the board of trade 1841–43. He was created Viscount Goderich in 1827, and earl of Ripon in 1833.

Robinson, Sir Frederick Phillipse. Born in New York, 1763; died at Brighton, England, Jan. 1, 1852. A British general. He served in the American Revolution, the Peninsular war, and the War of 1812.

Robinson, George Frederick Samuel, first Marquis of Ripon. Born Oct. 24, 1827. An English politician, son of the Earl of Ripon. He was secretary for war 1863–66, and for India 1866; lord president of the council 1868–73; chairman of the joint high commission to negotiate the treaty of Washington 1871; and governor-general of India 1880–84. Known at first by the courtesy-title Viscount Goderich, he succeeded his father as second earl of Ripon in 1859, and was advanced to the marquisate in 1871.

Robinson, Henry Crabb. Born at Bury Saint Edmunds, May 13, 1775: died at London, Feb. 5, 1867. An English writer. From 1800 to 1805 he studied at Jena, Weimar, etc.; in 1807 was reporter of the "Times" in Spain (the first war correspondent); and in 1813 was called to the bar. In 1828 he was one of the founders of the London University. His "Diary, Reminiscences, and Correspondence" was edited in 1869 by Dr. Sadler. He was a friend of Goethe, Wieland, Wordsworth, Lamb, and other authors.

Robinson, John. Born near Scrooby, Nottinghamshire, 1575: died at Leyden, Netherlands, March 1, 1625. An English Independent minister. He entered Cambridge (Corpus Christi College) in 1591, and was elected fellow in 1597 (?). He took orders, but was suspended by his bishop for puritanism. In 1604 he joined the Independents, and in 1606 became pastor of the Separatist congregation at Scrooby, England. In 1608

he removed to Amsterdam, and in 1609 to Leyden. He was pastor of the English Separatist Church in the Netherlands. His works were edited by Ashton in 1851.

Robinson, Sir **John Beverley** or **Beverly**. Born in Lower Canada, July 26, 1791; died at Toronto, Jan. 30, 1863. A Canadian jurist and politician.

Robinson, John Cleveland. Born at Binghamton, N. Y., April 10, 1817. An American general. He served in the Mexican war, and was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers in 1862. He commanded a division at Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, and Gettysburg, and in the battles of the Wilderness and at Spottsylvania Court House. He was retired with the rank of major-general in 1869. He was lieutenant-governor of New York 1878–7.

Robinson, John Thomas Romney. Born at Dublin, April 23, 1792; died Feb. 28, 1882. A British astronomer, the inventor of the cup-anemometer. He was a fellow of Trinity College, Dublin. In 1823 he became astronomer at the Armagh observatory. He was the author of the "Armagh Catalogue of Stars" (1859).

Robinson, Mary. Born at Leamington, Feb. 27, 1857. An English poet. In 1888 she married M. Darmesteter, the French Orientalist. She has written "A Handful of Honeysuckle," "The Crowned Hippolytus" (1880), a translation of Euripides (1881), "The End of the Middle Ages" (1889); a historical work, etc.

Robinson, Mrs. (**Mary Darby**), known as **Perdita**. Born at Bristol, England, Nov. 27, 1758; died Dec. 26, 1800. An English actress, novelist, and poet. She went on the stage, for which she had previously been prepared by Garrick, on account of the loss of her husband's property, and in her third season was cast for Perdita, and attracted the notice of the Prince of Wales (George IV.). She left the stage for him, but he soon cast her off. Her profession being closed to her, she wrote poems and novels under the pen-name of Perdita. She afterward lived for nearly 10 years with Colonel Tarleton.

Robinson, Richard. An actor of Ben Jonson's time, celebrated as an impersonator of female characters. He was known as Dick Robinson. The actor who was slain at the siege of Basing House by Major Harrison was William Robinson.

Robinson, Mrs. (**Therese Albertine Luise von Jakob**); pseudonym **Talvj**. Born at Halle, Prussia, Jan. 26, 1797; died at Hamburg, April 13, 1869. A German writer, wife of Edward Robinson. A daughter of E. H. von Jakob. She published translations of Servian folk-songs (1825–26), "Historical View of the Languages and Literature of the Slavic Nations" (1850), tales, etc.

Robinson, William Erigena. Born near Cookstown, Ireland, May 6, 1814; died at Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 23, 1892. An American journalist and politician. He was a Democratic member of Congress from New York 1867–69 and 1881–85. He frequently wrote under the signature of "Richelieu."

Robinson Crusoe (kro'sō). The hero of a famous story of that name by Defoe, published in 1719. See *Selkirk*.

Robles (rō'blās), **Francisco**. An Ecuadorian general and politician, president Oct. 16, 1856. Peru declared war on Ecuador in 1858. Late in that year, Franco, commander at Guayaquil, declared against Robles and made a treaty with the Peruvians. Robles refused to ratify this treaty, and resigned (1859) and left the country.

Rob Roy (rob roi) (**Robert McGregor** or **Campbell**, ['Red Rob.'] Born in Buchanan parish, 1671: died at Balquhidder, Dec. 28, 1734. A Scottish outlaw. He was the younger son of Donald McGregor, a lieutenant colonel in the army of James II. He got his name Roy from his red hair, and adopted Campbell as his name. After the accession of William III. he obtained a commission from James II., and in 1693 made a descent on Stirlingshire. In 1712 he was evicted and outlawed on a charge of embezzlement. He became a Highland freebooter, and was included in the Act of Attainder. Under the protection of the Duke of Argyll, he continued to be blackmail on the Scottish gentry. He is the subject of a novel by Sir Walter Scott (published in 1817), of an opera by Flotow (1832), and of several plays.

Robsart (rob'särt), **Amy**. A character in Sir Walter Scott's novel "Kenilworth." She is the unacknowledged wife of the Earl of Leicester, and, escaping from her place of concealment, follows him to Kenilworth, only to be disowned and sent back to die at the hand of Richard Varney. See *Dudley, Robert*.

Robson (rob'son), **Frederick** (real name **Thomas Robson Brownhill**). Born at Margate, England, 1821; died Aug. 12, 1864. An English actor. In 1855 he made his debut at the Olympic in Wych street, London. He was a successful comedian.

Robson, Stuart. Born at Annapolis, Md., March 4, 1836. An American comedian. He was a page in the Senate at Washington, and went on the stage at Baltimore in 1852. In 1855 he played at Washington, and in 1862 became a member of Laura Keene's company at New York. From 1877 to 1889 he acted in partnership with W. H. Crane.

Robusti. See *Tintoretto*.

Roc (rok), **The**. In the "Arabian Nights," a gigantic bird which carries Sindbad the Sailor out of the Valley of Diamonds. Such a bird appears also in other stories in the "Entertainments." A roc's egg has become the symbol of something unattainable.

Roca (rō'kä), **Cape**, Pg. **Cabo da Roca** (kä'bō dä rō'kä). A headland in Portugal, west by north of Lisbon. It is the westernmost cape of the continent of Europe. Lat. of lighthouse, 38° 47′ N., long. 9° 27′ W.

Roca, Julio A. Born at Tucuman, July, 1843. An Argentine general and politician. He was minister of war under Avellaneda 1878–80, and in this capacity led, in 1879, a military expedition into Patagonia which did much to open up that region to civilization. From Oct. 12, 1880, to Oct. 12, 1886, he was president of the republic.

Roca, rok'kä), **Vicente Ramon**. Born at Guayaquil about 1790; died there, 1850. An Ecuadorian politician. He was a senator, one of the leaders of the constitutional party, a member of the provisional government formed that year, and president 1845–50. During this period there were several revolts by the partizans of Flores.

Rocafuerte (rō-kä-fō-ār'tā), **Vicente**. Born at Guayaquil, May 3, 1783; died at Lima, Peru, May 16, 1847. An Ecuadorian statesman. He traveled extensively in Europe and North America, and was deputy from Guayaquil to the Spanish Cortes (1812–14), minister from the government of Ecuador to Mexico 1831–33, and president of Ecuador 1835–39. He was envoy of Mexico to the court of St. James's. He returned to Ecuador in 1837, was elected to Congress, and the same year led a revolution against Flores, and was defeated and captured in 1834. Flores pardoned him and made him commander of the army in which position he did efficient service from 1840–45. He was president of Ecuador, and his term was the most prosperous the country has ever known. Subsequently he held various important civil and diplomatic positions. Rocafuerte was perhaps the greatest of Ecuador statesmen. He published various works on political subjects.

Rocamadour (rō-kä-mä-dör'). A village in the department of Lot, France, situated 23 miles north-northeast of Cahors. It has a noted church and chapels, and is one of the most celebrated places of pilgrimage in France.

Rocas (rō'käs). A reef in the Atlantic, situated northeast of Cape St. Roque, in lat. 3° 52′ S., long. 33° 49′ W. Being almost entirely covered during high tides, it is very dangerous to ships.

Rocca, or **Roca, Inca**. See *Inca Rocca*.

Roccascecca (rōk-kä-sek'kä). [It., 'dry castle.'] A small town in the province of Caserta, Italy, 59 miles northwest of Naples.

Roch (rok), or **Rochus** (rō'kus), Saint. Born at Montpellier, France, about 1295; died at Montpellier, 1327. A French Franciscan, noted for his ministrations to the plague-stricken. He was canonized, and his feast is celebrated in the Roman Church Aug. 16. In England St. Roch's day was celebrated as a harvest-home.

Rochambeau, Comte de. See *Vimeure, Jean Baptiste Donatien de*.

Rochambeau, Vicomte de. See *Vimeure, Donatien Marie Joseph de*.

Rocha Pitta (rosh'ä pet'tä), **Sebastião da**. Born at Bahia, May 3, 1660; died near the same place, Nov. 2, 1738. A Brazilian historian. He spent many years in collecting material for his "Historia da America Portugueza" (1730), an important addition. It was the first general history of Brazil, bringing the account down to 1724, and was long a standard.

Rochdale (roch'dāl). A parliamentary and municipal borough of Lancashire, England, situated on the Roch 11 miles north-northeast of Manchester: manufactures of flannels, woolens, cotton, iron, and machinery; and is the seat of a successful working-men's cooperative association. It was founded in 1844. John Bright had his residence there. Population (1891), 69,356; (1901), 71,488.

Rochefort (rosh-for'). A seaport in the department of Charente-Inférieure, France, situated on the Charente, 9 miles from its mouth, in lat. 45° 57′ N., long. 0° 58′ W. It has an immense marine arsenal, with a hospital and other government establishments, and a harbor. Its commerce is important. The principal industry is shipbuilding. It was selected by Colbert as an important naval station in 1666. The British fleet defeated the French near it in 1809. Napoleon was taken prisoner in the neighborhood by the British in July, 1815. There was a convict establishment here until 1852. Population (1891), 35,544.

Rochefort, Henri (Victor **Henri, Comte de Rochefort-Lucay**). Born at Paris, July 29, 1832. A French journalist, radical politician, and playwright. He contributed to the "Figaro," etc.; attacked the empire in his journal "La Lanterne," 1868; fled to Belgium in 1868; was elected to the corps législatif in 1869; founded the "Marseillaise" (1869), in which he continued his attack on Napoleon; was imprisoned in 1870; became a member of the government of national defense in 1870; and was a member of the National Assembly in 1871. He was in Paris during the Commune (1871); was arrested in May, 1871; was banished to New Caledonia in 1873; escaped to England in 1874; and was amnestied in 1880. He founded in Paris the "Intransigeant" in 1880. He has been a bitter opponent of Gambetta and the opportunists, and a strong supporter of Boulanger.

Rochefoucauld, La. See *La Rochefoucauld*.

Rochefoucauld-Liancourt, La. See *La Rochefoucauld-Liancourt*.

Rochejacquelein, La. See *La Rochejacquelein*.

Rochelle, La. See *La Rochelle*.

Roches (rōsh). **Col des**. A pass in the Jura, on the borders of France and the canton of Neuchâtel, Switzerland, 11 miles west-northwest of Neuchâtel.

Rochester (roch'es-ter). [MI. *Rochester*, AS. *Hrofesceaster*, *Hrof-ceaster*, translated by Mi., *Hrofi* or *Hrofe ceastre*, city of Hrof (a man's name).] A city and seaport in Kent, England, situated on the Medway, adjoining Chatham and Strood, 26 miles east-southeast of London: the Roman Durobrivæ or Durobrivum. It has considerable trade. It contains a ruined Norman castle. The cathedral is very early foundation, but was rebuilt in the 14th century and later. The church is fairly English and somewhat crowded, with square chevet. The choir is one of the many Perpendicular, with very large clerestory below. The ceiling is wood. The cathedral has double transepts and aisles, square tower over the first crossing. The recessed west portal is fine, and there is a remarkable crypt. The dimensions are: 306 by 68 feet, and 120 across the west transepts. It was a British and Roman town; was sacked by the Danes; and was besieged by William Rufus. Population (1891), 30,505.

Rochester. [Named from Nathaniel Rochester.] A city, capital of Monroe County, New York, situated on the Genesee 7 miles from Lake Ontario, and on the Erie Canal, in lat. 43° 8′ N., long. 77° 37′ W. It is an important railway center. It has manufactures of leads, machine tools, boots and shoes, flour, beer, tobacco, carriages and furniture, an important trade in coal, and many nurseries. It contains the University of Rochester (Baptist; founded 1850), Baptist Theological Seminary, an academy, and charitable and reformatory institutions. There are three falls of the Genesee within the city limits. It was settled in 1812, and incorporated as a city in 1834. Population (1890), 133,896.

Rochester, Earl of. See *Wilmot, John*.

Rochester, Edward Fairfax. The principal character in Charlotte Brontë's "Jane Eyre." He is probably responsible for most of the muscular heroes in the world of fiction who love governesses.

Rochester, Nathaniel. Born in Westmoreland County, Va., Feb. 21, 1752; died at Rochester, N. Y., May 17, 1831. An American pioneer and Revolutionary officer. He was one of the chief colonizers of the Genesee valley in New York land, at the city of Rochester (which was named after him).

Roche-sur-Yon, La. See *La Roche-sur-Yon*.

Rochet (rō-shā'), **Louis**. Born at Paris, Aug. 24, 1813; died there, Jan. 21, 1887. A French sculptor. Among his works are "Conte Ugolino et ses enfants" (1859), "Jeune femme pleurant" (1869), "Guillaume le conquérant" (1861, at Falaise), "Napoléon Bonaparte, élève de Brienne" (1875, at Brienne), "Napoléon Bonaparte" (1875), "Mme de Sévigné" (1877, at Grignan), "L'Empereur Jean Pedro I." (1881, at Rio Janeiro), "Le Jeune Pêcheur napolitain" (1885), etc.

Rochette. See *Raoul-Rochette*.

Rochlitz (roch'lits). A town in Bohemia, situated on the edge of the Riesengebirge 62 miles northeast of Prague. Population (1891), commune, 7,391.

Rochlitz. A town in the kingdom of Saxony, situated on the Zwickauer Mulde 22 miles southeast of Leipsic. Population (1890), 6,186.

Rochlitz, Friedrich. Born at Leipsic, Feb. 12, 1769; died there, Dec. 16, 1842. A German musical critic and novelist. He founded the "Allgemeine musikalische Zeitung" in 1798.

Rochus. See *Roch*.

Rock (rok), **Captain**. A fictitious name signed to notices, summonses, etc., by the leader of a certain band of Irish insurgents in 1822.

Rockaway (rok'a-wā). A summer resort on the south coast of Long Island, southeast of Brooklyn.

Rockaway, Far. A summer resort east of Rockaway.

Rockaway Beach. A long beach on the south coast of Long Island, 10–12 miles southeast of Brooklyn.

Rockford (rok'ford). A city, capital of Winnebago County, northern Illinois, situated on Rock River 79 miles west-northwest of Chicago. It has varied and extensive manufactures, and is the seat of a female seminary. Population (1890), 23,584.

Rockhampton (rok-hamp'ton). A town in Queensland, Australia, situated on Fitzroy River about lat. 23° 25′ S. Population (1891), 11,629.

Rockingham, Marquis of. See *Wentworth, Charles Watson*.

Rock Island (rok i'land). An island in the Mississippi, opposite the city of Rock Island.

It is the seat of a large United States arsenal and armory, and was the site of Fort Armstrong at the time of the Black Hawk war. Length, about 3 miles.

Rock Island. A city, capital of Rock Island County, Illinois, situated on the Mississippi, opposite Davenport (in Iowa), in lat. 41° 28′ N. It is an important railway center, and the seat of a United States arsenal. Population (1900), 13,634.

Rockland (rok'land). A city and seaport, capital of Knox County, Maine, situated on Penobscot Bay 38 miles southeast of Augusta. It has important manufacturing and shipbuilding industries, exports granite, and has trade in lime. Population (1900), 8,174.

Rockland. A town in Plymouth County, Massachusetts, 18 miles southeast of Boston; formerly called East Abington. Population (1890), 5,213.

Rockland Lake. A small lake in Rockland County, New York, situated near the Hudson opposite Sing-Sing.

Rockport (rok'port). A seaport in Essex County, Massachusetts, situated at the extremity of the Cape Ann peninsula, 30 miles northeast of Boston. Population (1900), 5,723.

Rock River. A river in southern Wisconsin and northern Illinois. It joins the Mississippi near Rock Island. Length, about 350 miles.

Rocky (rok'i) **Mountains.** The most important mountain system in North America. The name is sometimes applied to the entire mountainous region in the western part of the country, including the Pacific, but is generally restricted to the series of ranges which extend from Mexico through the United States north-northwest, and through British America exclusive of the Sierra Nevada, Cascade Mountains, Coast Range, and ranges of the Great Basin. Among the chief ranges are the Cœur d'Alene Mountains, Bitter Root Mountains, Salmon River Mountains, Big Horn, Black Hills, Crazy Mountains, Shoshone Mountains, Wahsatch Mountains, Medicine Bow Range, Park Ranges, Front Range, Sawatch Mountains, and Elk Mountains. The western ranges are Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, Utah, and New Mexico. The chief peaks are Pike's Peak, Long's Peak, Grays Peak, Mount Harvard, Mount Lincoln, Mount Evans, Cheyenne Peak, and Blanca Peak (14,363 feet, the highest in the system). The "parks" (South, Middle, South, San Luis, etc.) are mostly basins. The mountains give rise to sources of the Saskatchewan, Missouri, Platte, Arkansas, Rio Grande, Columbia, Colorado, and other rivers.

Rocky Point. A seaside resort in Warwick township, Kent County, Rhode Island, situated on the west side of Narragansett Bay, 9 miles south of Providence.

Rocoux (rō-kö'), or **Rocourt,** or **Rocour** (rō-kör'), or **Raucoux** (rō-kö'), or **Raucourt** (rō-kör'). A village in Belgium, 3 miles north-northwest of Liège. Here, Oct. 11, 1746, the French under Marshal Saxe defeated the Austrians and their allies.

Rocroi or **Rocroy** (rō-krwä'). A town in the department of Ardennes, France, situated near the Belgian frontier, 15 miles northwest of Mézières. It was fortified by Vauban, and was taken by the Allies in 1815, and by the Germans Jan. 6, 1871. A victory was gained near it, May 19, 1643, by the French under the Duc d'Enghien (the Great Condé) over the Spaniards. Population (1896), commune, 2,265.

Rodbertus (rod-ber'tös). **Johann Karl.** Born at Greifswald, Prussia, Aug. 12, 1805; died on his estate Jagetzoff, Dec. 6, 1875. A German political economist, called leader of Prussian conservative socialism. He was a member of the Prussian National Assembly in 1848, and of the second chamber in 1849. He wrote "Soziale Frefe" (1850–51), etc.

Rode (rōd), **Pierre.** Born at Bordeaux, France, Feb. 26, 1774; died there, Nov. 27, 1830. A French violinist and composer for his violin.

Rodenberg (rō'den-berg) (originally **Levy, Julius.** Born at Rodenberg, Prussia, June 26, 1831. A German poet, novelist, and writer of travels. He has edited the "Deutsche Rundschau" since 1875.

Roderick, or **Roderic** (rod'er-ik). [F. *Rodrigue, Roderer*, Sp. *Rodrago, Ruy*, Pg. It. *Rodrigo*, Gael. *Ruaidhrigh, Ruaidhri*, Ir. *Ruaidhri*, Welsh, *Rhydderch, Rurik*, ML. *Rodericus*, from Goth. *Hröthareiks*, OHG. *Hrouderic, Rodrich*, G. *Roderich*, prince of fame.] The last king of the West Goths in Spain. He ascended the throne about 710, and was overthrown and probably slain by the Saracens under Tarik in 711. According to legend he violated Florinda or Cava, daughter of Count Julian of Ceuta, whose father avenged her dishonor by calling in the Saracens. Roderick was overcome in a seven days' fight, and fled to the mountains, where he became a hermit.

The fate of Roderick has remained a mystery to this day. His horse and sandals were found on the river bank the day after the battle, but his body was not with them. Doubtless he was drowned and washed out to the great ocean. But the Spaniards would not believe this. They clothed the dead king with a holy mystery which assuredly did not enfold him when alive. They made the last of the Goths into a legendary saviour like King Arthur, and believed that he would one day rise from his resting-place in some ocean isle, headed of his wound, to lead the Christians once more against the infidels. In the Spanish legends, Roderick spent the rest of his life in pious acts of penance, and was slowly devoured by snakes in punishment for the sins he had committed, until at last his crime was washed out, "the body's pang had spared the spirit's pain," and "Don Rodrigo" was suffered to depart to the peaceful isle, whence his countrymen long awaited his triumphant return. *Poole*, Story of the Moors, p. 21.

Roderick, the Last of the Goths. A narrative poem by Robert Southey, published in 1814.

Roderick Dhu (rod'er-ik dū). A Highland chieftain, one of the principal characters in "The Lady of the Lake."

Roderick Random (ran'dom). A novel by Smollett, published in 1748.

Roderigo (rod-e-rē'gō). 1. In Shakspere's "Othello," a foolish gentleman in love with Desdemona and duped by Iago.—2. In Middleton's play "The Spanish Gipsy," a brutal ruffian whose repentance and reformation form the theme of the play.

Rodewisch (rō'de-vish). A manufacturing town in the kingdom of Saxony, situated on the Göltzsch 14 miles south by west of Zwickau. Population (1890), 4,630.

Rodez, formerly **Rhodez** (rō-dā'). [ML. *Rutena, Ruthenis, Rutenica;* from the *Ruteni:* see the def.] The capital of the department of Aveyron, France, situated on the Aveyron in lat. 44° 21′ N., long. 2° 34′ E.; the ancient Segodunum. It was considerable commerce and manufactures. The cathedral, founded in 1274, and carried on for two centuries, is large, and has by the north transept a tower 265 feet high. The bishop of Rodez in the 16th century was the capital of the Ruteni, and later of Roucrgue. It was united to France under Henry IV. Population (1891), commune, 16,122.

Rodgers (roj'ėrz). **Christopher Raymond Perry.** Born at Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 14, 1819; died at Washington, D. C., Jan. 8, 1892. An American naval officer. He entered the navy, became a midshipman in 1833, and served in the Seminole and Mexican wars, being promoted commander in 1861. He was fleet-captain in the Wabash of Admiral Du Pont's fleet in the battle of Port Royal in 1861, commanded an expedition to St. Augustine and up St. Mary's River in 1862; and was fleet-captain in the New Ironsides in the attack on the defenses of Charleston April 7, 1863. He was superintendent of the United States Naval Academy 1874–77 and in 1881. He was promoted rear-admiral in 1874, and retired in 1883.

Rodgers, John. Born in Harford County, Md., 1771; died at Philadelphia, Aug. 1, 1838. An American naval officer. He was executive officer of the Constellation at the capture of the French frigate L'Insurgente in 1799, and in 1805 succeeded Commodore Barron as commander of the squadron operating against Tripolis. He commanded the President in the action against the little Belt in 1811, and took part in the defense of Baltimore in 1814.

Rodgers, John. Born in Maryland, Aug. 8, 1812; died at Washington, D. C., May 5, 1882. An American admiral, son of John Rodgers (1771–1838). He served against the Seminoles; was distinguished in the Civil War, capturing the Confederate ironclad Atlanta in 1863; and commanded the Korean expedition in 1871.

Rödiger (rē'dig-er), **Emil.** Born at Sangerhausen, Thuringia, Oct. 13, 1801; died at Berlin, June 15, 1874. A German Orientalist, professor at Berlin from 1840.

Rodilardus (rod-il-lär'dus). [From L. *rodere rodilardum*, to gnaw.] An unintelligible name in Rabelais's "Pantagruel," which attacks Panurge.

Rodin (rō-dan'), **Auguste.** Born at Paris, Nov., 1840. A French sculptor. At the age of fourteen he entered La Petite Ecole, and later the school of the Gobelins and Barye's classes at the Jardin des Plantes. He executed the famous bust called "The Broken Nose" in 1862–63. Rodin worked as an artisan at Marseilles and Strasburg and finally entered the atelier of Carrier-Belleuse. During the Commune he followed Carrier-Belleuse to Belgium, where he remained until 1874. He then went to Italy, where he made a profound study of Donatello and Michelangelo, which seemed to have revealed his own powers to the sculptor himself, now 34 years of age. He returned to Brussels. At the Salon of 1877 he exhibited a figure called "L'Age d'airain," which expressed what he believed to be the right principles of construction of a statue. His bust of "St. Jean Baptiste" established his reputation. Among his other works are and other "St. Jean" (1880), "Creation of Man" (1881), busts of J. F. Laurens and Carrier-Belleuse (1883), Victor Hugo (1884), a statue of Bastien-Lepage (1885), and a monument for the city of Calais in commemoration of the patriotism of Eustache de Saint-Pierre and his companions, who offered themselves as a sacrifice to the demands of Edward I. of England, conqueror of the city in 1346. He also received a commission for the bronze doors of the Musée des Arts Décoratifs, of which the subject is taken from the "Inferno" of Dante.

Rodman (rod'man), **Isaac Peace.** Born at South Kingston, R. I., Aug. 18, 1822; died at Sharpsburg, Md., Sept. 30, 1862. A Union general in the Civil War. He was mortally wounded at the battle of Antietam.

Rodman, Thomas Jefferson. Born at Salem, Ind., July 30, 1818; died at Rock Island, Ill., June 7, 1871. An American (brevet) brigadier-general. He graduated at West Point in 1841, and is notable as the author of various inventions in different departments of ordnance, the chief of which is the Rodman gun.

Rodna (rod'nä). A pass in the Carpathians in northern Transylvania, leading from the valley of the Szamos into Moldavia.

Rodney (rod'ni), **Cæsar.** Born at Dover, Del., Oct. 7, 1728; died there, June 29, 1784. An American patriot, a signer of the Declaration of Independence as member of Congress in 1776. He was an officer in the Revolutionary War, and president of Delaware 1778–82.

Rodney, Cæsar Augustus. Born at Dover, Del., Jan. 4, 1772; died at Buenos Ayres, June 10, 1824. An American politician, son of Cæsar Rodney. He was Democratic member of Congress from Delaware 1803–05, and United States attorney-general 1807–11. He served in the War of 1812; was commissioner to South America in 1817; was member of Congress from Delaware 1821–22, and United States senator 1822–23; and was minister to Buenos Ayres 1823–24.

Rodney, George Brydges, first Baron Rodney. Born at Walton-on-Thames, England, Feb. 19, 1718; died in London, May 24, 1792. A noted English admiral. He served in the Seven Years' War; and gained a victory over the Spaniards off Cape St. Vincent, Jan., 1780, and one over the French under De Grasse off Dominica, April 12, 1782. He was created Baron Rodney June 19, 1782.

Rodogune (rō-dō-gün'). A tragedy by Corneille, produced in 1644.

Rodomont (rod'ō-mont). A brave though bragging Moorish king in "Orlando Innamorato" and "Orlando Furioso." The word "rodomontade" is derived from his name. He appears to have originated in the Mezentus of Vergil.

Rodoni (rō-dō'nē), **Cape.** A cape on the coast of Albania, Turkey, situated in lat. 41° 37′ N., long. 19° 28′ E.

Rodosto (rō-dos'tō). A seaport in European Turkey, situated on the Sea of Marmora 78 miles west of Constantinople: the ancient Bisanthe and Rhædestus. Population, estimated, 17,000.

Rodrigo Diaz de Bivar. See *Cid.*

Rodrigues Ferreira (rōd-rē'ges fā-rā'rä), **Alexandre.** Born at Bahia, April 27, 1755; died at Lisbon, Portugal, April 23, 1815. A Brazilian naturalist. From 1783 to 1793 he traveled in the interior of Brazil on the Amazon valley, Matto Grosso, etc., on a scientific commission from the Portuguese government. His numerous reports and scientific papers were left in manuscript, but some of them have been published during the interior century.

Rodrigues Torres (tōr'res), **Joaquim José.** Born at São João de Itaborahy, Rio de Janeiro, Dec. 13, 1802; died at Rio de Janeiro, Jan. 8, 1873. A Brazilian politician. He was several times minister of marine (1831–32, 1832–34, and 1837–39), minister of the treasury (1840), and premier May 14, 1857–Sept. 6, 1858. In 1841 he was chosen senator, and from 1864 was the acknowledged chief of the conservative party. He was created viscount of Itaborahy in 1854.

Rodriguez (rō-drē'ges), or **Rodrigues** (rōd-rēg'). An island in the Indian Ocean, in about lat. 19° 40′ S., long. 63° 25′ E., east of Mauritius, of which it is a dependency. It was originally settled by the French, but is now a British possession. Area, 42 square miles. Population (1891), 2,006.

Rodriguez (rōd-rē'gāz), **José Joaquin.** A Costa Rican statesman, president from May 8, 1890, to May 8, 1894.

Rodriguez, Mariano Ospina. See *Ospina Rodriguez.*

Roe (rō), **Azel Stevens.** Born in New York city, Aug. 16, 1798; died at East Windsor Hill, Conn., Jan. 1, 1886. An American novelist. Among his works are "James Mountjoy, or I've been Thinking" (1850), "A Long Look Ahead" (1855), "True to the Last" (1859), etc.

Roe, Edward Payson. Born at New Windsor, Orange County, N. Y., March 7, 1838; died at Cornwall, N. Y., July 19, 1888. An American Presbyterian clergyman and novelist. Among his novels are "Barriers Burned Away" (1872), "Opening a Chestnut Burr" (1874), "From Jest to Earnest" (1875), "A Knight of the Nineteenth Century" (1877), "A Face Illumined" (1878), "Without a Home" (1880), etc.

Roe (rō), **Richard.** The name of the imaginary defendant in fictions formerly in use in cases of ejectment. Compare *Doe, John.*

Roe, or **Row,** Sir **Thomas.** Born at Low Leyton, Essex, about 1568 (?); died 1644. An English diplomatist under James I. and Charles I. He was "esquire to the body" to Queen Elizabeth; was knighted by James I. in 1604; and was sent by Prince Henry to the West Indies in 1609. He gained considerable reputation by his embassy to the court of the Great Mogul at Agra (1615–18). In 1621 he was ambassador to the Porte, and in 1641 was sent to the Diet of Ratisbon.

Roebling (rēb'ling). **John Augustus.** Born at Mühlhausen, Prussia, June 12, 1806; died at Brooklyn, July 22, 1869. An American civil engineer. Among his works are suspension-bridges over the Niagara (1851–55), over the Ohio at Cincinnati (1856–67),

and designs for the East River Bridge between New York and Brooklyn. He died from injuries received while inspecting the work on this bridge. He published "Long and Short Span Bridges" (1869), etc.

Roebling, Washington Augustus. Born at Saxenburg, Pa., May 26, 1837. An American civil engineer, son of J. A. Roebling. After the latter's death he superintended the construction of the Brooklyn Bridge.

Roebuck (rō'buk), **John Arthur.** Born at Madras, Dec., 1802; died Nov. 30, 1879. A British Radical politician. He became member of Parliament for Bath in 1832, and later sat for Sheffield. He wrote a "Plan for the Government of our English Colonies" (1849), "History of the Whig Ministry of 1830" (1852), etc.

Roederer (rō'der-er), **Comte Pierre Louis.** Born at Metz, Feb. 15, 1754; died Dec. 17, 1835. A French politician, publicist, and economist. He was a member of the National Assembly in 1789, and an associate minister under Napoleon I. He was created a count in 1809. He supported Napoleon during the Hundred Days, and retired to private life after the second restoration of the Bourbons. He published "Mémoires pour servir à l'histoire de Louis XII. et de François I." (1825) and "Esprit de la révolution de 1789" (1831), and "Chronique étonnante jour par jour du mois d'août" (1852).

Roer, or Ruhr (rōr), A river in the western part of the Rhine Province, Prussia, and the Netherlands. It joins the Meuse at Roermond. Length, about 125 miles.

Roermond (rōr-mônt'), or **Roermonde** (rōr-mōn'de), **Fr. Ruremonde** (rür-mōnd'). A town in the province of Limburg, Netherlands, situated at the junction of the Roer and Meuse, 27 miles northeast of Maestricht. It has a minster and cloth manufactures. Population (1889), 9084.

Roeskilde, or Röskilde (rès'kil-de). A town in the island of Zealand, Denmark, situated on Roeskilde Fjord 20 miles west of Copenhagen. The cathedral, built in the middle of the 13th century in the Transition style, is with the exception the finest mediæval church in Scandinavia. The masonry is of sandstone and brick. There are many interesting tombs, including those of several kings and queens of Denmark. The cathedral school of Sorö, long under Ludvig Holberg, was also an ancient ecclesiastical center. It had at one time a population of 100,000, and was the capital until 1443. By the peace of Roeskilde between Denmark, Poland, and Sweden, Feb. 28, 1658, the former ceded Schonen, Halland, Bornholm, Drontheim, etc. Population (1890), 6,974.

Roger (roj'ėr) [L. *Rogerus*, F. *Roger*, It. *Ruggiero*, *Rogero*, Sp. Pg. *Rogero*, G. *Rudiger*.] Born 1031: died at Mileto, 1101. Grand Count of Sicily and Calabria, youngest son of Tancred de Hauteville and brother of Robert Guiscard. He aided his brother in Calabria after 1058, and began about 1060 the conquest of Sicily, taking Messina (1061), Palermo (1072), Catania, Girgenti, etc. In 1090 he took Malta from the Saracens. He assumed the title of count of Sicily about 1071. In 1088 he obtained apostolic legate.

Roger II. Born about 1096: died at Palermo, 1154. Count and later king of Sicily, son of Roger I. whom he succeeded in 1101. He was acknowledged duke of Apulia and Calabria in 1127; was crowned king of Sicily in 1130; was defeated by the emperor Lothair in 1137; waged war successfully against the Pope in 1139, and against the Eastern Empire and the Arabs; and conquered Naples in 1139 and the Abruzzi in 1140.

Roger de Coverley. See *Coverley*.

Roger of Hoveden (roj'ėr ov huv'den or hov'den). Lived in the last half of the 12th century. The author of a chronicle of England, first printed in 1596. He was a clerk and a member of the royal household of Henry II., and seems to have been well versed in the law. He served the king in various diplomatic and public affairs, and on Henry's death he probably retired to the collegiate church of Hoveden (Howden or Howden), in the East Riding of Yorkshire, and wrote his chronicle.

Roger of Hoveden's Chronicle was based first upon a compilation made probably at Durham between the years 1148 and 1161, and known as the "Historia Saxonum vel Anglorum prior Hagustaldensis." This chronicle was compiled from the histories of Simeon of Durham and Henry of Huntingdon. Roger of Hoveden added to this an account of the reign of Edward the Confessor; an abstract of a charter of William the Conqueror granting Hemingburgh and Brackenholm to Durham; a copy of a charter by which Thomas I., archbishop of York, released Durham churches in his diocese from customary payments to the Archbishop; a list in French of warriors at the siege of Nice; and about eight other additions. The part of Hoveden's Chronicle which extends from 1148 to 1170 is not founded upon any written authority except the chronicle of Melrose. . . . The Melrose chronicle was based upon Simeon of Durham until the year 1221, and was then continued until 1169 with contemporary record. Between 1163 and 1169 Roger of Hoveden draws largely from the lives of Becket in the record of his quarrel with the king. . . . From 1169 to the spring of 1192 Roger of Hoveden's Chronicle embodies, with occasional divergence, and addition of documents, chiefly northern, that of Benedict of Peterborough; and from 1192 to 1201, at which date the chronicle ends, the addition of documents especially relating to the north of England becomes a marked feature of the work. This is the part of the chronicle in which Roger of Hoveden is historian of his own time, and his work is of the highest value. The reputation of the chronicle was in its own time so good that Edward I. is said to have caused diligent search to be made for copies of it in the year 1291, in order that on its evidence he might adjust the disputes as to homage due to him from the Crown of Scotland.

Stubbs, English Writers, III. 193, 194.

Roger of Wendover (wen'dō-vėr). Died 1237. An English chronicler, a monk of the Abbey of St. Albans and prior of Belvoir. He was the author of that portion of the "Flores historiarum" which treats of the period after 1189. The rest is by John de Cella.

Rogero (rō-jā'rō), or **Ruggiero** (rō-jē'ā-rō). A Saracen knight in Boiardo's "Orlando Innamorato" and in Ariosto's "Orlando Furioso." He becomes a Christian and is baptized for the sake of Bradamant. He is one of the most important characters.

Rogers (roj'ėrz), **Fairman.** Born at Philadelphia, Nov. 15, 1834. An American engineer. He graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1854, and was professor of civil engineering in that university 1855–58, serving as a volunteer in the Union army during the civil war. He published "Treatise on Electromagnetism and the Magnetism of Iron Ships" (1885), etc.

Rogers, Henry. Born Oct. 18, 1806; died in North Wales, Aug. 29, 1877. An English Congregationalist preacher and essayist, professor of English at University College, London. His best-known work is "The Eclipse of Faith" (1852).

Rogers, Henry Darwin. Born at Philadelphia, Aug. 1, 1808: died near Glasgow, Scotland, May 29, 1866. An American geologist. He was professor of geology and mineralogy at the University of Pennsylvania 1835–42, and in geological survey of New Jersey (begun in 1835), and was the State geologist of Pennsylvania 1836–38. In 1855 he removed to Edinburgh, and in 1858 became professor of natural history at the University of Glasgow. He published a "Description of the Geology of the State of New Jersey" (1840), "Geology of Pennsylvania: a Government Survey" (1858) etc. With the firm of W. and A. K. Johnston he published a geographical atlas of the United States (1855).

Rogers, James Edwin Thorold. Born at West Meon, Hampshire, 1823; died Oct. 12, 1890. An English political economist. He graduated at Oxford (Magdalen Hall) in 1846, and officiated for a time as professor of political economy in his native place. From 1862 to 1868 he was professor of political economy at Oxford; and from 1880 to 1886 he sat in Parliament as an advanced Liberal. He published "History of Agriculture and Prices in England" (1868–88), "Six Centuries of Work and Wages" (1885), "The Economic Interpretation of History" (1888), etc.

Rogers, John. Born near Birmingham in 1505: burned at Smithfield, Feb. 4, 1555. An English Protestant clergyman. He graduated at Cambridge (Pembroke Hall) in 1525. In 1537, under the name of John Matthew, he published "Matthew's Bible" (compiled from Coverdale and Tyndale's versions) and the Apocrypha in his own translation. After the accession of Mary he preached against Romanism at Paul's Cross, and was arrested, tried as a heretic, and burned, the first martyr of that reign.

Rogers, John. Born at Salem, Mass., Oct. 30, 1829. An American sculptor, best known by his small groups illustrating scenes from the Civil War, country life, etc.

Rogers, Randolph. Born at Waterloo, New York, July 6, 1825; died at Rome, Jan. 15, 1892. An American sculptor. He removed to Italy in 1855. Among his works are the bronze doors in the Capitol at Washington and portrait-statues and memorial monuments in Richmond, Providence, Detroit, etc.

Rogers, Robert. Born at Dunbarton, N. H., 1731; died in 1800. An American officer, noted in the French and Indian war as commander of the corps called "Rogers's Rangers." He served in the vicinity of Lake George and at Detroit; was arrested by Washington as a spy in 1776; secured his freedom by disbanding his parole, and raised a royalist corps called "The Queen's Rangers"; and went to England in 1778, after which nothing is known of him. He wrote "A Concise Account of North America" (1765), "Journals" (1765), and "Diary of the Siege of Detroit" (published 1860).

Rogers, Samuel. Born at Newington Green, London, July 30, 1763: died at London, Dec. 18, 1855. An English poet, son of a London banker. He was educated at the Nonconformist Academy at Newington Green, and entered his father's bank. His house in London was noted as a literary center. His principal poems are "Pleasures of Memory" (1792), "Epistle to a Friend, etc. (1798), "Voyages of Columbus" (1812) "Jacqueline" (1814), "Human Life" (1819), "Italy" (1822–28).

Rogers, William Augustus. Born at Waterford, Conn., Nov. 13, 1832. An American astronomer and physicist, a specialist in micrometry. He graduated at Brown University in 1857, and in 1858 became professor of mathematics and astronomy at Alfred University, a post which he occupied till 1863. He was appointed assistant in the Harvard observatory in 1870; became assistant professor of astronomy at Harvard in 1877; and accepted the chair of astronomy and physics at Colby University in 1886.

Roget (rō-zhā'). **Peter Mark.** Born at London, 1779: died 1869. An English physician and scientific writer. He took his medical degree at Edinburgh in 1798, and practised as a physician in Manchester and London, where he became physician to the Northern Dispensary. He was for many years secretary of the Royal Society, and was Fullerian lecturer on physiology at the Royal Institution. His chief work is the notable "Thesaurus of English Words and Phrases" (1852).

Roggeveld Berge (rog'ge-veld-ber'ge). A mountain range on the western part of Cape Colony, intersected by lat. 32° S. It is connected on the east with the Nieuweveld Berge.

Rogier (rozh-yā'), **Charles.** Born at St.-Quentin, France, Aug. 12, 1800; died Oct. 27, 1885. A Belgian statesman. He was prominent in the revolution of 1830, and was one of the leaders of the provisional government. He was minister of the interior of the Belgian monarchy. He was also twice minister of finance, and a leader of the liberal party.

Rogue (rōg) **River.** A river in southwestern Oregon, which flows into the Pacific at Ellensburg. Length, about 200 miles.

Rogue River Indians. See *Athapascan* and *Takelma*.

Rohan (rō-ôn'), Due **Henri de.** Born at the castle of Blain, Brittany, Aug. 25, 1579; died April 13, 1638. A celebrated French general, writer, and statesman. He was a leader of the Huguenots in the civil wars which ended in 1629, was forced to retire to Venice, where he became general (1631); was recalled to France and commanded the Valtline, defeating the Imperialists and Spaniards (1635); and was mortally wounded at the battle of Rheinfelden in 1638. He wrote "Le parfait capitaine" (1636), "Mémoires et lettres sur la guerre de la Valtline" (1638), etc.

Rohilkhand, or Rohilcund (rō-hil-kund'). A division in the Northwest Provinces, British India. Area, 10,885 square miles. Population (1881), 5,122,557.

Rohitsch (rō'hitsh). A village in Styria, Austria-Hungary, situated in lat. 46° 14′ N., long. 15° 43′ E. Near it is the watering-place and health-resort Rohitsch-Sauerbrunn.

Rohlfs (rōlfs). **Friedrich Gerhard.** Born at Vegesack, near Bremen, April 14, 1831. An African explorer. He was a military surgeon in Algeria 1855–60; explored Morocco, Fezzan (1860–62), and Tuat (1863); crossed Africa from Tripoli to Lagos (Lake Chad, Bornu, Mandara, Sokoto, Nupe, and Abeokuta, 1865–67); visited Kufra in the Libyan Desert between Tripoli and Egypt in 1868, the Libyan desert 1873–74, and the oases of Siwa and Kufra in 1878; and was German consul at Zanzibar 1885–86. His principal works include "Reise durch Marokko" (1869), "Von Tripoli nach Alexandria" (1871), "Quer durch Afrika" (1874–75), "Kufra" (1881), "Quid novi ex Africa?" (1886).

Rohri. See *Rori*.

Rohtak (rō'tuk'). **1.** A district in the Hissar division, Punjab, British India, intersected by lat. 29° N., long. 76° 40′ E. Area, 1,811 square miles. Population (1881), 553,609.—**2.** The capital of the district of Rohtak, 42 miles northwest of Delhi. Population (1881), 15,699.

Roi des Montagnes (rwä dā môɴ-tänyz'). [F., 'King of the Mountains.'] A novel by Edmond About, published in 1857. The scene is laid in Greece.

Roi d'Yvetot (rwä dēv-tō'). **Le.** [F., 'The King of Yvetot.'] A song by Béranger, which appeared in 1813. It alludes to the contented ruler of a very small seignlory, and has a political signification, turning on the fact that the French, at the time returned from Moscow, had begun to weary of the glory which cost so much blood and tears. The ballad of the King of Yvetot, who took "pleasure for his code," was sung by all France, and passed into literature as a type of the "bon enfant" whose reign the French wished to inaugurate.

Roi s'Amuse (rwä sä-müz'). **Le.** [F., 'The King Amuses Himself.'] A drama by Victor Hugo, produced in 1832. The scene is laid in the reign of Francis I.

Rois Fainéants (rwä fā-nā-ôɴ'). **Les.** [F., 'the sluggarding or sluggard kings.'] A name given to King Clovis II. of France (died 656), and his ten successors. They were merely figureheads, being entirely under the management of the mayor of the palace, or major domus, an officer who had charge of the royal household and finally of the kingdom. The mayor was originally elected by the nobles, but the office became hereditary in the Austrasian family of the Carolingians. The empire of the Merovingians slowly declined in the useless hands of the "rois fainéants" until 752, when Pepin the Short usurped the crown.

Rojas (rō'mäs), **Fernando de.** Died about 1510. A Spanish dramatist, author of the play "Celestina."

Rojas Paúl (pä-ōl'), **José Pablo.** Born about 1845. A Venezuelan politician, president from Feb. 20, 1888, to Feb. 20, 1890.

Rojas-Zorilla or -Zorrilla (rō'häs-thōr-rēl'yä), **Francisco de.** Born at Toledo, Oct. 4, 1607. A Spanish dramatist, distinguished as a writer both of tragedies and comedies. Among his plays are "García del Castañar" and "Entre bobos anda el juego," imitated by Scarron, Thomas Corneille, and Rotrou.

Rokeby (rōk'bi). A narrative poem by Sir Walter Scott, published in 1813. The scene is laid in northern Yorkshire in 1644.

Rokelle (rō-kel'). A river in the southern part of Sierra Leone. It flows into

the Sierra Leone estuary. Length, estimated, over 200 miles.

Rokitansky (rok-ke-tän'ske), Baron **Karl von.** Born at Königgrätz, Bohemia, Feb. 19, 1804; died at Vienna, July 23, 1878. An Austrian pathological anatomist, founder of a school of that science in Vienna. He wrote a "Handbuch der pathologischen Anatomie" ("Manual of Pathological Anatomy," 1842-46), etc.

Rokitno (rok-ēt'nō). A marshy district in western Russia, between the Dnieper and the Pripet. According to one theory it was the home of the Aryans.

Roland (rō'land). [E. also *Rowland*, *O. Rolland*, *It. Rolando*, Sp. *Rolando*, *Rolando*, *Orlando*, *Rodilla*, It. *Orlando*, Ms. *Rolandus*, *Hrandland*, *G. Rudland*, *Ruland*, *Roland*, having a famous land.] In medieval romance, the most celebrated of the paladins of Charlemagne, famous for his prowess and death in the battle of Roncesvalles in 778. His deeds were first recorded in Turpin's chronicle and in the "Chanson de Roland," also in the works of Pulci, Boiardo, and Ariosto. He had a wonderful horn called Olivant, which he won, together with the sword Durandal (Durindana), from the giant Famagus. The horn might be heard at the distance of twenty miles. There are numerous legends concerning Roland. He once fought for five days with Oliver or Oliver, son of Reginier, duke of Genoa, another of Charlemagne's paladins. They had previously known each other, and were nearly equally matched. Neither gained the advantage; hence the phrase "parler a Roland for an Oliver," *i. e.* a blow for a blow. "Childe Roland (Rowland) to the Dark Tower came," a poem by Robert Browning, is, according to his own statement, simply a dramatic creation, set forth by the line sung by Edgar in "King Lear" iii. 4.

Roland, Chanson de. See *Chanson de Roland*.

Roland de la Platière (rō-lon' dē la plā-tyār'), **Jean Marie.** Born at Thizy, near Villefranche, France, March 18, 1754; committed suicide near Rouen, Nov. 15, 1793. A French statesman and writer. Previous to the Revolution he was an inspector of manufactures at Amiens and Lyons. He became a republican propagandist in Paris in 1791; and was one of the Girondist leaders. He was minister of the interior (March-June, 1792, and Aug., 1792-Jan. 22, 1793), and was a deputy to the Convention. He escaped from Paris in June, 1793.

Roland de la Platière (rō-lon' dē la plā-tyār'), Madame (**Manon Jeanne Philipon**). Born at Paris, March 17, 1754; guillotined at Paris, Nov. 8, 1793. The wife of Roland de la Platière, a famous adherent of the Revolution. Her salon in Paris was the headquarters of the republicans and Girondists 1791-93. She was arrested May 31, 1793. Her "Memoires," written in prison, were first published in 1795.

Roland for an Oliver. A farce by Thomas Morton, founded on Scribe's "Visite à Bedlam" and "Une heure de mariage"; produced in 1819. See *Roland*.

Rolandseck (rō'lants-ek). A small village on the left bank of the Rhine, 22 miles south-southeast of Cologne. It is noted for its ruined castle. Near it is the village of Rolandswerth.

Roldan (rōl-dän'), **Francisco.** Born about 1450; died July 2 (?), 1502. A Spanish adventurer. In 1498 he went with Columbus to Espaniola, where he became chief judge. In 1497 he headed a rebellion against Bartholomew Columbus, who was then governor of the island. He submitted to Columbus himself in 1500, on the promise of a pardon and his reinstatement in office, terms which proved the weakness of the admiral's rule. The Spanish sovereigns sent Bobadilla to inquire into these disorders, and he, instead of punishing Roldan, forced Columbus and his brothers to return to Spain as prisoners. Roldan was arrested by Ovando in 1502, and ordered to Spain. Soon after leaving the island he was drowned in the great storm in which Bobadilla also perished.

Rolf. See *Rollo*.

Rolfe (rolf), **Robert Monsey,** Baron Cranworth. Born at Cranworth, Norfolk, England, Dec. 18, 1790; died at London, July 24, 1868. An English jurist. He was lord chancellor 1852-58 and 1865-66.

Rolla (rol'lä). A character in Kotzebue's play "The Spaniards in Peru" (known in English as Sheridan's "Pizarro"): the commander of the army of Atahiba.

Rolla. A tale in verse by De Musset, published in 1836.

Roll-Call, The. A noted painting by Mrs. Butler Elizabeth Thompson), in Windsor Castle, England, of date 1874. It represents the calling of the roll of the Grenadier Guards, in presence of the colonel, after a battle in the Crimea, in winter.

Roll-Call of the Last Victims of the Terror. A painting by Müller (1850), in the palace of Versailles. It represents the calling of the names in the Conciergerie prison, of the last detail of victims for the guillotine, in July, 1794. The Princesse de Chimay is in the tumbril, which is seen through the open door; the Princesse de Monaco rises upon hearing her name. André Chenier, the poet, sits in a chair in the foreground. There is a replica in the J. J. Astor collection, New York.

Rolle (rol), **Richard.** Born at Thornton, Yorkshire, about 1290; died at Hampole, 1349. An English hermit and religious writer, known as "the Hermit of Hampole." He was well-educated, and wrote many prose treatises and a long poem, "The Prick of Conscience." It was edited by Richard Morris for the Philological Society in 1863.

Rollin (rō-lan'), **Charles.** Born at Paris, Jan. 30, 1661; died Sept. 14, 1741. A French historian. He became professor of eloquence at the Collège de France in 1688; was rector of the University 1694-95; and in 1699 was appointed coadjutor of the Collège de Beauvais, a post which he lost twelve years later on account of his Jansenistic sympathies. He was reelected rector of the university in 1720. Among his works are "Histoire ancienne" ("Ancient History," 1730-38), "Traité des études" (1726-31), and "Histoire romaine" ("Roman History," 1739).

Rollin, Ledru-. See *Ledru-Rollin*.

Rollo (rol'ō), or **Rolf** (rolf), or **Hrolf** (hrolf), or **Rou** (rō). Died 931. The first duke of Normandy. He was a Norwegian viking who ascended the Seine and took Rouen at the head of a band of Scandinavian pirates, and in 911 or 912 compelled Charles III. the Simple to invest him with the sovereignty of the region between the Seine and the Epte, which received the name of Normandy. He on his part accepted Christianity, married Charles's daughter Gisela, and recognized the king of France as his feudal superior.

Rollo, Duke of Normandy. See *Bloody Brother, The*.

Röm (rēm). An island in the North Sea, belonging to the province of Schleswig-Holstein, Prussia, 4 miles west of the mainland. Length, 5 miles.

Roma. The Latin and Italian name of Rome.

Romagna (rō-män'yä). A territorial division in Italy. It formed the main part of the exarchate of Ravenna, and later was an important part of the Papal States. It now comprises the provinces of Bologna, Ferrara, Ravenna, and Forli.

Romain (rō-mān'), **Cape.** A point on the coast of South Carolina, 38 miles northeast of Charleston.

Romainville (rō-mañ-vēl'). A village and fort directly northeast of the fortifications of Paris. It was the scene of a defeat of the French by the Allies, March 30, 1814.

Roman, Marquis de la. See *Sureda, Pedro Caro y.*

Roman Actor, The. A play by Massinger, licensed in 1626. It was revived in 1722, 1796, and 1822.

Roman Bourgeois (rō-mon' bōr-zhwä'), **Le.** [F., 'The Bourgeois Romance.'] A work of fiction by Antoine Furetière, published in 1666.

An original and lively book, without any general plot, but containing a series of very amusing pictures of the Parisian middle-class society of the day, with many curious traits of language and manners.

Saintsbury, French Lit., p. 323.

Roman Campagna. See *Campagna di Roma*.

Romance of the Forest, The. A romance by Mrs. Radcliffe, published in 1791.

Roman comique (rō-mon' kō-mēk'). [F., 'comical romance.'] A work by Scarron, "an unfinished history of a troupe of strolling actors, displaying extraordinary truth of observation and power of realistic description in the style which Le Sage and Fielding afterwards made popular throughout Europe" (*Saintsbury*). It was versified by M. d'Ouvilliers, and published at Paris (1733). La Fontaine wrote a comedy which comprehends most of the characters and best situations, and Goldsmith wrote an English version of the romance.

Roman de la Rose (rō-mon' dē la rōz). [F., 'Romance of the Rose.'] An early French poem, begun by Guillaume de Lorris before 1260, and continued forty or fifty years later by Jean de Meung. The part written by the former extends to 4,670 lines, and the entire poem contains more than 20,000. It is an elaborate allegory the theme of which is the art of love. For a long time it enjoyed extraordinary popularity. See *Romaunt of the Rose*.

But the real secret of its vogue, as of all such vogues, is that it faithfully held up the mirror to the later middle ages. In no single book can that period of history be so conveniently studied. Its ingrained religion and its nascent freethought; its thirst for knowledge and its lack of criticism; its sharp social divisions and its indistinct aspirations after liberty and equality; its traditional morality and asceticism, and its half-pagan half-childish relish for the pleasure of sense; its romance and its coarseness, all its weakness and all its strength.

Saintsbury, French Lit., p. 86.

Roman de Troie (rō-mon' dē trwä). A poem by Benoist de Sainte-Maure, written about 1160.

The principal poem of this class is the "Roman de Troie" of Benoist de Sainte-More. This work, which extends to more than thirty thousand verses, has the redundancy and the longwindedness which characterise many, if not most, early French poems written in its metre. But it has one merit which ought to conciliate English readers to Benoist: it contains the undoubted original of Shakespeare's "Cressida."

Saintsbury, French Lit., p. 44.

Roman de Brut. A romance by Wace, who versified Geoffrey of Monmouth under this title.

Other romances, however, had the same name, and it became a common one.

Roman d'un Jeune Homme Pauvre, Le. [F., 'The Romance of a Poor Young Man.'] A novel by Feuillet, published in 1857. He dramatized it in 1858.

Roman du Renart. See *Reynard the Fox*.

Roman Empire. See under *Rome*.

Roman Empire, Holy. See *Holy Roman Empire*.

Romanes (rō-mān'ez), **George John.** Born at Kingston, Canada, May 20, 1848; died at Oxford, May 23, 1894. A British naturalist. He graduated at Cambridge (Cains College) in 1870; was Burney prize essayist in 1875, and Croonian lecturer to the Royal Society in 1878 and 1881; and was elected Fullerian professor of physiology at the Royal Institution in 1889. He published "Animal Intelligence" (1881), "Mental Evolution in Animals" (1883), "The Philosophy of Natural History before and after Darwin" (1888), etc.

Romani, Giulio. See *Caccini, Giulio*.

Romania (rō-mā'ni-ä). 1. A name sometimes given to the Eastern Empire.—2. The eastern part of the Balkan Peninsula, during the Venetian period.—3. A name sometimes given to Rumelia.—4. See *Rumania*.

Romania (rō-mā-nē'ä), **Cape.** A headland at the southeastern extremity of the Malay peninsula, east of Singapore.

Romanika (rō-mä-nē'kä). See *Ruanda*.

Romano (rō-mä'nō), **Cape.** A cape on the southwestern coast of Florida, situated in lat. 25° 52′ N., long. 81° 57′ W.

Romano, Ezzelino da. See *Ezzelino da Romano*.

Romano, Giulio. See *Giulio Romano*.

Romanoff (rō-mä'nof). The present reigning house of Russia, descended from Andrei Romanoff (14th century). The family came to the throne in the person of Michael in 1613. The male line terminated in 1730, and the female line in 1762. The present ruler belongs to the Holstein-Gottorp (or Oldenburg-Romanoff) branch line.

Roman Republic. 1. See *Rome*.—2. A name given to the short-lived republic established at Rome in 1798 and overthrown in 1799.

Romans (rō-moń'). A town in the department of Drome, France, situated on the Isère 11 miles northeast of Valence; formerly the seat of an ancient abbey. Population (1891), 16,545.

Romans (rō'manz). **Epistle to the.** An epistle written by the apostle Paul to a Christian community at Rome, consisting partly of Jews and partly of Gentile converts. It was composed before the apostle had visited Rome, and is generally supposed to have been written from Corinth about 58 A. D. Its main object is the doctrine of justification by faith, with special reference to the relations of the Jews and Gentiles respectively to the law of God (natural and revealed), the rejection of the Jews, and the admission of the Gentiles.

Romans of the Decadence. A large painting by Couture (1847), in the Luxembourg Museum, Paris. It represents a wild debauch in the later days of the empire, in the court of a splendid house. The statues of dignified ancestors contrast with the scene of unbridled license before them.

Romanus (rō-mā'nus). Pope 897.

Romanus I. Lecapenus. Died 948. Emperor of the East 919-944, father-in-law and colleague of Constantine Porphyrogenitus.

Romanus II. Emperor of the East 959-963, son of Constantine Porphyrogenitus.

Romanus III. Argyrus (är-jir'us). Emperor of the East 1028-34, husband of Zoe.

Romanus IV. Diogenes (dī-oj'e-nēz). Emperor of the East 1068-71. He was defeated by Alp Arslan and imprisoned.

Roman Wall. See *Hadrian's Wall*.

Romanzoff. See *Rumiantzoff*.

Romanzoff (rō-män'tsof), **Cape.** A cape on the western coast of Alaska, situated in lat. 61° 52′ N., long. 166° 17′ W.

Romanzoff Bay. An inlet at the northern extremity of the island of Yezo, Japan.

Romanzoff Mountains. A range of mountains in the northeastern part of Alaska, near the Arctic Ocean.

Roma Quadrata (rō'mä kwod-rä'tä). [L., 'the square Rome.'] The earliest fortified Rome, occupying the Palatine Hill and a quadrangular inclosure surrounding its base. This oldest fixed area or pomerium was looked upon with reverence, and was marked by boundary-stones as late as the empire. The existing fragments of ancient wall on the slopes of the Palatine do not belong to this inclosure, but to the citadel of the Palatine.

Romaunt of the Rose. A translation of the "Roman de la Rose," attributed with some uncertainty to Chaucer. He certainly translated the "Roman," but whether the version first printed in the 1532 edition is by his hand is not clear.

Romberg (rom'berg), **Andreas.** Born at Vechte, near Münster, Germany, April 27, 1767; died at

Gotha, Nov. 10, 1821. A German violinist and composer of sacred music, operas, etc. He composed the music for Schiller's "Song of the Bell," etc.

Romberg, Bernhard. Born at Dinklage, Münster, Nov. 11, 1770; died at Hamburg, Aug. 13, 1841. A German player on the violoncello, and composer for that instrument.

Rome (rōm). A compartimento and province of the kingdom of Italy, formerly belonging to the Papal States. Area, 4,663 square miles. Population (1891), 986,135.

Rome. [F. *Rome*, It. *Roma*, G. *Rom*, L. *Roma*, Gr. *Ῥώμη*. There were two other, older, cities in Italy so named, and one in the Troad; the name is prob. lit. 'strength' or 'stronghold,' from Gr. *ῥώμη*, strength, force. The name *Valentia*, 'strength,' was, in fact, also applied to Rome, and was the name of several other cities.] The capital and center of the greatest state of the ancient world, the center of the Roman Catholic Church, and the capital of the present kingdom of Italy. This, the most famous of all cities, is situated on both banks of the Tiber, 15 miles from the Mediterranean, in lat. 41° 54′ N., long. 12° 29′ E. The city proper is on the left bank, on the original seven hills (Capitoline, Palatine, Aventine, Celian, Viminal, Esquiline, and Quirinal) and on the commanding terrace and plains near the river. The government quarter is in the northeast; the modern part, where the great development (since 1870) of the city is most marked, is in the north and east; the papal quarter (the Leonine City) is on the right bank of the river. Among the existing remains of the ancient city the Forum, Colosseum, Forum of Trajan, Cloaca Maxima, catacombs, Pantheon, column of Marcus Aurelius, theater of Marcellus, pyramid of Cestius, arches of Constantine, Titus, and Septimius Severus, baths of Titus and Caracalla, ruins on the Palatine, temples of Vesta, basilica of Constantine, temples of Concord, Fortune, Saturn, and Neptune, palace of Caligula, mausoleum of Hadrian, and obelisks are notable. (For the various objects of interest in ancient and modern Rome see the separate articles.) The history of Rome is that of the city and of the power which, growing up around it, extended throughout Italy and beyond it under the name and the influence of the Roman Empire, comprised nearly the whole of the civilized world. The early accounts we have of Rome appear to consist of an undistinguishable thread mingled with a mass of legend, according to tradition the city was founded by Romulus in 753 B. C., and was ruled by seven kings in succession (Romulus, Numa Pompilius, Tullus Hostilius, Ancus Martius, Tarquinius Priscus, Servius Tullius, and Tarquinius Superbus), the overthrow of the last of whom led to the establishment of the republic in or about 509 B. C. The history of the first two or three centuries of the republic is also largely traditional. During the 5th and 4th centuries B. C. it was confined mostly to Latium, and was occupied with the struggles between the patricians and plebeians and with wars against the Æqui, Hernici, Volsci, Etruscans, Gauls, and Samnites. Of later events the following is a summary: Secession of the plebs and formation of the tribunate, about 494 B. C.; formation of the decemvirate, 451–449; capture of Veii, 396; invasion of the Gauls and sack of Rome, 390; passage of the Licinian laws, 367; passage of the Publilian laws, 339; Samnite wars, 343–341, 326–304, and 298–290; Latin war 340–338; Hortensian law, 286 (?); war against Gauls, Etruscans, etc., 285–282; war against Tarentum, Pyrrhus, 282–272; conquest of the peninsula completed by 266; first Punic war, 264–241; Illyrian war, 229–228; conquest of Cisalpine Gaul, 225–222; second Punic war, 218–201 (Rome threatened by Hannibal, 218); Macedonian wars, 215–205, 200–197, and 171–168; war with Syria, 192–189; third Punic war, 149–146; subjugation of Greece complete, 146; war in Spain ended with capture of Numantia, 133; attempted reforms under the Gracchi, 133–121; war with Jugurtha terminated, 105; overthrow of the Teutones and Cimbri, 102–101; Social War, 90–88; civil wars of Marius and Sulla, 88–82; Athens stormed by Sulla, 88; reign of terror in the city under Marius and Carbo, 87; proscription by Sulla, 82); Mithridatic wars, 88–84, 83–81, and 74–64; struggle with the gladiators, 73–71; war with the pirates, ended 67; conspiracy of Catiline, 65–62; first triumvirate, 60; conquest of Gaul under Julius Cæsar, 58–51; tumults in the city between the partisans of Clodius and Milo, 57–52; civil war of Cæsar and Pompey, 49–48; supremacy of Cæsar, 49–44; assassination of Cæsar, 44; second triumvirate, 43; overthrow of the conspirators at Philippi, 42; Perusian war, 41; Actium, 31, and commencement of the sole rule of Augustus: establishment of the Roman Empire, 27; golden period of Roman literature during the reign of Augustus, 31 B. C.–14 A. D.; Julian emperors, until 68 A. D. (death of Nero); Flavian emperors, 69–96; reign of Trajan, 98–117, the empire then reaching its greatest extent, comprising Italy, Britain, Gaul, Spain, western Germany, Rhætia, Noricum, Pannonia, Dalmatia, Dacia, Mœsia, Thrace, Macedonia, Greece, Asia Minor, Syria, Armenia, parts of the Caucasus regions, Arabia, Egypt, Cyrenaica, Africa (Tripolis, Numidia, Mauretania, Corsica, Sardinia, Sicily, Crete, Cyprus, and other islands in the Mediterranean; age of the Antonines, down to death of Marcus Aurelius in 180; inroads of the northern barbarians, commenced in the 3d century; reign of Aurelian, 270–275; reign of Diocletian, 284–305, followed by division of the empire between various rulers; last general persecution of the Christians, about 303; reign of Constantine as sole ruler, and recognition of Christianity as the religion of the empire, 323–337; capital transferred to Constantinople, 330; reign of Julian the Apostate, 361–363; reign of Theodosius, 379–395; final separation of the Eastern and Western empires, 395 (see *Eastern Empire*); Western Empire disintegrated in the 5th century under attacks of Goths (under Alaric, etc.), Franks, Vandals (under Genseric, etc.), Burgundians, Angles and Saxons, and Huns (under Attila); Ravenna the residence of the Western emperors after 402; Rome besieged by the Goths under Alaric about 408, sacked by Alaric in 410, threatened by the Huns under Attila and saved by Pope Leo the Great in 452, and sacked by the Vandals in 455, ended the Western Empire, 476, and accessions of this event to the of the Heruli as ruler of Italy: see *Italy*); increase of the ecclesiastical importance of the city through the gradual development of the claims of the bishops of Rome; Rome taken by Belisarius in 536, by Totila in 546, and by Narses in 552; establishment of the temporal power of the Pope, 5th century; consecration of the emperors at Rome commenced with Charles the Great, 800 (end with Frederick III., 1452); Gregory VII. besieged by the emperor Henry IV., and delivered by Robert Guiscard, 1081; revolution under Arnold of Brescia, 1143–55; temporal papal residence to Avignon, 1305; revolution under Rienzi, 1347 and 1354; return of the popes to Rome, 1377; overthrow of papal power by Napoleon, beginning 1796; 1798; Rome in the possession of France 1798–99; insurrection, 1848; Roman republic vived in 1849, and repressed in June by the French troops; meeting of the Vatican Council, 1869–70; Rome entered by the Italian troops, Sept. 20, 1870, and made the capital of the kingdom of Italy, 1871. Population (1890), 449,000.

It is not surprising that from the same somewhat vague premises the following very different conclusions are drawn by their respective authors: Bunsen fixes the population at the time of Servius (B. C. 19) at 1,900,000; Marquardt at 1,030,000, Zumpt at 1,970,000, Hoeck at 2,265,000. I take this comparison of their different results from Von Ward's edition of Bunsen, making the total population of the city 1,350,000. The "Curiosum Urbis," a description of the city of Rome ascribed to the reign of Constantine, gives the number of the dwellings therein as 1790 Domus and 46,602 Insulæ. Scholars are generally agreed that the former are the great self-contained mansions of the rich, and the latter the tall tenements of the Aventine and the populous poorer city left out in its and rooms to the poorer classes. From this number of dwellings Gibbon infers a population of 1,200,000 souls; to one more than twice the maximum of the fourth century. It is obvious, however, how exceedingly liable to error are all calculations of the population of a city from conjectural allowance of so many inhabitants to each house.

Hodgkin, Italy and her Invaders, I. 324.

For ages the Empire remained from the fullest sense, Roman even in keeping possession of the Old Rome. It was Byzantine to one more than to the ancient capital of the older Roman power. From the first Julius to the last Paleologus, the Roman Empire was a power and not a nation. It was the phase of the Roman power is this more true than of its Eastern or Byzantine period. Even the emperors, in the use of Procopius, when it does not refer geographically to the older Rome, means any man, of whatever race, who is in actual fact the Roman emperor who serves in the Roman armies. His nationality may be not only Greek, Macedonian, or Thracian, but Gothic, Persian, or Hunnish. *Freeman*, Hist. Essays, III. 246.

Rome. A manufacturing city, capital of Floyd County, Georgia, situated at the head of the Coosa River, 55 miles northwest of Atlanta. Population (1890), 6,957.

Rome. A city, one of the capitals of Oneida County, New York, situated on the Mohawk and at the junction of the Erie and Black River canals, 95 miles west-northwest of Albany. It is an important dairy center, and has flourishing manufactures. It occupies the site of Fort Stanwix, besieged by the British in 1777. Population (1890), 14,991.

Rome of the North, The. Cologne.

Romen. See *Romny*.

Romeo and Juliet. A tragedy by Shakspere, surreptitiously printed in 1597 (a correct edition in 1599), and probably written in 1596. The legend of which it is founded, on a fact of the period, the "Novelle" of Masuccio di Salerno, of whom little is known. It was printed at Naples in 1476. The story next appears in Bandello's "Novelle" (called Bandello Parte, in 1553 by a Dominican monk, Matteo Bandello, took up the tale, rehandled it, and included it among his somewhat unclerical 'Novelle,' which appeared at Lucca in 1554. Five years later it passed into French prose, and set forth to a 'Novelle,' with variations and additions, being given to French readers by Pierre Boaistuau among his 'Histoires Tragiques.' In 1562 Arthur Brooke translated the English poem, 'The Tragicall History of Romeus and Juliet,' on which Shakspere founded his tragedy. Brooke speaks of having 'overseen and corrected' a play set forth on stage; to such drama of early Elizabethan days survives; rude indeed must have been the attempt of any playwright in England of 1562. Again five years, and Boaistuau's French paraphrase of Bandello was translated into English prose by William Painter for his 'Palace of Pleasure'; this also Shakspere consulted. In Italy before the close of the century the legend had been dramatized in ottava rima, professedly by a noble lady of Verona naming herself 'Clitia'—really, it is supposed, by Gherardo Boldieri; in Spanish, Antonio Diaz, a Portuguese Jew, and for Luigi Groto, with scene and time and names of persons changed: it had been rendered as grave matter of history by De la Corte, who states that he had many times seen the tomb or sarcophagus of the lovers. It was used as a washing-trough, at the well of the orphanage of St. Francis" (*Dowden*). Garrick produced a version of "Romeo and Juliet" in 1748, with a different ending, for Barry and Mrs. Cibber; James Howard's adaptation appeared about 1668. Lope de Vega and Francisco de Rojas also wrote Spanish plays on the subject. The story is of the love and tragic death of two impassioned lovers. The subject has often been used by composers of opera, notably by Zingarelli, Bellini, and Gounod. Berlioz used the subject for his dramatic fifth symphony ("Romeo et Juliette," 1839).

Römer, or **Roemer** (rē'mer). **Friedrich Adolf.** Born at Hildesheim, Prussia, April 14, 1809; died at Clausthal, Prussia, Nov. 25, 1869. A German geologist, an authority on the mountains of northwestern Germany.

Romero (rō-mā'rō). **Matias.** Born in 1837. A Mexican diplomatist and politician. He was minister to the United States in 1882–85, and at various times was secretary of the treasury and postmaster-general.

Romford (rum'ford). A town in the county of Essex, England, situated on the river Rom 11 miles east-northeast of London. It is noted for ale. Population (1891), 15,018.

Romilly, (rom'i-li) **John.** Born 1802; died Dec. 25, 1874. An English jurist, second son of Sir Samuel Romilly. He was educated at Cambridge (Trinity College), and was called to the bar in 1827. He was solicitor-general 1848–50, attorney-general 1850–51, and master of the rolls 1851–73. In the latter office he superintended the publication of public records of great historic importance.

Romilly, Sir Samuel. Born at London, March 1, 1757; committed suicide Nov. 2, 1818. An English lawyer and philanthropist, of Huguenot descent. At 21 years of age he entered Gray's Inn. In 1800 he was appointed solicitor-general of the Grenville administration. He is famous for his labors for the reform of the criminal law, commencing in 1807. His plans were not realized during his lifetime. His speeches were published in 1820, and his autobiography in 1840.

Romilly-sur-Seine (rō-mē-yē'sür-sān'). A town in the department of Aube, France, situated near the Seine 9 miles east-southeast of Paris. Population (1891), commune, 7,244.

Romney, or **New Romney** (rom'ni). A town in the county of Kent, England, situated on the English Channel 18 miles southwest of Dover; one of the original Cinque Ports. Population (1891), 1,366.

Romney, George. Born at Beckside, Lancashire, England, Dec. 15, 1734; died at Kendal, Nov. 15, 1802. A noted English painter of portraits and historical subjects. He was apprenticed at first to a woodworker, was a cabinet-maker, and began very early to paint portraits. He established himself in London in 1762, and made some success with his "Death of General Wolfe." He visited Paris in 1764, and exhibited the "Death of King Edmund" in 1765. This was followed by a sojourn in Italy. He returned to London in 1775, where he took a studio in Cavendish Square and painted a series of famous portraits. He assisted to organize the Boydell Shakspere Gallery in 1790. Although left without a rival at the death of Reynolds, he was seized with hypochondria, left London, rejoined his wife and family, whom he had abandoned 30 years before, and spent the remainder of his life in retirement at Kendal.

Romney Marsh. A large tract of reclaimed land in Kent, England, near Romney.

Romny (ron'ne), or **Romen** (rō'men). A town in the government of Poltowa, Russia, situated on the Sula 95 miles northwest of Poltowa. Population, 19,955.

Romola (rom'ō-lä). A novel by George Eliot, published originally in the "Cornhill Magazine" from July, 1862, to July, 1863, and in book form in 1863. The scene is laid in Florence at the end of the 15th century. The artistic aim of the novel is to show the conflict between liberal and classical culture and the Christian faith aroused by the influence of the reformer Savonarola in the heart of Romola, a daughter of the Florentine house of Bardi. Her marriage with the Greek Tito Melema having proved a failure, and all the ties of her life having been broken, she devotes herself to the service of a plague-stricken people, and finds peace through self-sacrifice.

Romonan (rō-mō-nän'). A tribe of Indians formerly on San Francisco Bay, California. See *Costanoan*.

Romorantin (rō-mō-roṅ-taṅ'). A town in the department of Loir-et-Cher, France, situated on the Grande Sauldre 39 miles south by west of Orléans. It has manufactures of wool. The edict of Romorantin, issued in May, 1560, through the influence of L'Hôpital, secured the exclusion of the Inquisition from France. Population (1891), commune, 7,812.

Romsdal (roms'dāl). A province in Norway, situated along the coast about lat. 62°–63° N. Area, 5,785 square miles. Population (1891), 127,806.

Romualdo, Saint. Died 1027. The founder of the order of Camaldolesi. Dante placed him in his "Paradiso." The Roman Church celebrates his memory on Feb. 7.

Romulus (rom'ū-lus). According to Roman legend, the founder of Rome, 753 B. C., and its first king (753–716): son of Mars and the vestal Rhea Silvia. He was worshiped as a divinity under the name of Quirinus.

Romulus, Circus of. See *Circus*.

Romulus Augustulus (ag-us'tū-lus). Last emperor of the West, son of Orestes. He was proclaimed in 475, and deposed by Odoacer in 476.

Ronaldshay (ron'ald-shā). **North.** One of the Orkney Islands, Scotland, in the northeastern part of the group.

Ronaldshay, South. One of the larger Orkney Islands, in the southern part of the group.

Roncaglia (rōn-käl'yä). A village east of Piacenza, Italy; a rendezvous of the followers of the medieval German emperors on their journeys to Rome.

Roncal (rōn-käl'). A valley in Navarre, Spain, situated on the southern slope of the Pyrenees, 40 miles east of Pamplona.

Roncesvalles (rōn-thes-väl'yes), F. **Roncevaux** (rōnss-vō'). A place in Navarre, Spain, in the Pyrenees, 20 miles northeast of Pamplona. It is notable for the defeat there of the rear-guard of Charles the Great's army, on its return from Spain, by the Basques (or according to tradition by the Moors) in 778. From the death of Roland in the battle the "Chanson de Roland" is called also "Chanson de Roncevaux."

> No action of so small importance (as Roncesvalles) has ever been made the theme of so many heroic legends and songs. It is the Thermopylæ of the Pyrenees, with none of the gloom or the grandeur, but all the glamour, of its prototype. *Finlay*, Story of the Moors, p. 58.

Ronciglione (rōn-chēl-yō'ne). A town in the province of Rome, Italy, situated on the Ricano 31 miles north-northwest of Rome. Population (1881), 5,769.

Ronco (rong'kō). A river in Italy which joins the Montone south of Ravenna, and flows into the Adriatic east of that city. Length, about 50 miles.

Ronda (ron'thä). A town in the province of Malaga, southern Spain, situated near the Guadiaro 40 miles west of Malaga. It occupies a picturesque situation on a lofty and steep rock; has considerable trade; and its bull-fights and Moorish ruins. was captured from the Moors in 1485. Population (1887), 18,359.

Rondeau (rōn-dō'), **José.** Born at Buenos Ayres, 1773; died there, 1834. A Spanish-American general. He commanded the patriot forces in the siege of Montevideo 1811-12, and subsequently in Upper Peru or Bolivia 1814-19, where he was generally successful. He was supreme director of the United Provinces June 9, 1819, to Feb. 12, 1820, when he was deposed. From Nov. 12, 1828, to April 1, 1830, he was provisional president of Uruguay.

Rondo (ron'dō), or **Ovarondo** (ō-vä-ron'dō). See *Ndongo*.

Rondout (ron'dout). A former village, since 1872 a part of the city of Kingston, Ulster County, New York, situated on the Hudson 59 miles north of New York. It has a large coal trade.

Ronge (rong'e), **Johannes.** Born at Bischofswalde, Silesia, Oct. 16, 1813; died at Vienna, Oct. 26, 1887. A German Roman Catholic priest, one of the chief founders of the German Catholic movement in 1844 and succeeding years. He was in exile 1849-61.

Rönne (rön'ne). The capital of the island of Bornholm in the Baltic, belonging to Denmark, situated on the west coast. Population (1890), 8,281.

Rönne, Ludwig Moritz Peter von. Born Oct. 18, 1804; died at Berlin, Dec. 22, 1891. A Prussian jurist and politician. Among his works are "Die Verfassung und Verwaltung des preussischen Staats" (1840-43), "Das Staatsrecht der preussischen Monarchie" (1856-69), "Das Staatsrecht des deutschen Reichs" (1876-1877), etc.

Ronneburg (rōn'ne-burg). A manufacturing town in the duchy of Saxe-Altenburg, Germany, 35 miles south by west of Leipsic. Population (1890), 6,011.

Ronsard (rōn-sär'), **Pierre de.** Born in the Château de La Poissonnière, Vendômois, Sept. 11, 1524; died at the priory of St.-Côme, Touraine, Dec. 27, 1585. A celebrated French poet. After a brief stay at the College de Navarre in Paris, he became page (1537) to the Duke of Orleans, second son of Francis I. of France. He spent also a couple of years in the service of James V. of Scotland, and then returned to his former post, and was at this time introduced to the royal children. On his final return to France in 1542, he lost his sense of hearing in consequence of a severe illness. This infirmity compelled him to give up the life of a courtier, and led him to turn all his attention to literary labors. Together with his friend Baif he took up a course of study that extended over 7 years (1547-54) and under Dorat (an excellent Greek scholar. The ultimate end he had in view was to regenerate his native tongue, and demonstrate in his own works that the French language was capable of as much power and nobility of expression as that of Italy, combined with grace and refinement. About 1552 he began to publish his poetical works: "Odes," "Sonnets at Cassandre," "Le bocage," "Les Amours," etc. His reputation was attained in his "Hymnes" (1555-56), and he became a great favorite with Charles IX., king of France from 1560 to 1574. On the death of his royal patron, Ronsard was gradually relegated to the background: finally he left the court in utter disappointment. The last years of his life (1574-85) were spent in quiet and seclusion at the priory of St.-Côme. Ronsard was the father of lyric poetry in France. His great ambition, however, had been to rank as the Homer or Vergil of his country, and in this spirit he undertook to write a long poem, "La Franciade": he labored on it for 25 years, and finally left it unfinished.

Ronsdorf (rōns'dorf). A manufacturing town in the Rhine Province, Prussia, situated 23 miles northeast of Cologne. Population (1890), 7,470; commune, 11,762.

Rood (rōd). **Black.** [*Black* and *rood*, a cross.] A relic brought to Scotland by the wife of Malcolm Canmore, and long held in extreme veneration by the Scots. It consisted of a cross of gold, inclosing a piece of the true cross, set in an ebony figure of Christ. It was deposited with the regalia in Edinburgh Castle, and carried with them to England by Edward I., and used by him to give increased solemnity to the oaths he exacted from the Scottish magnates. All trace of it is now lost.

Roodee (rō'dē). A meadow, outside the city of Chester, which is partly surrounded by a Roman wall, the best preserved in England. It has been used as a race-course from the earliest times. The name is derived from the rood or cross which formerly stood here.

Rooke (rūk or rūk), **Laurence** or **Lawrence.** Born 1622; died 1662. An English astronomer. He was educated at Cambridge (King's College) and at Oxford (Wadham College), and was professor of astronomy and geometry at Gresham College, London. He published "Observationes in cometam qui mense Decembri anno 1652 apparuit" (1653).

Rookery (rūk'er-i). **The.** A dense mass of houses which was once the worst part of St. Giles in London. It has been cleared away in the line of the present New Oxford street.

Rook (rūk) **Island,** or **Rook's Island.** An island in the Pacific, east of Papua and west of New Britain, in long. 148° E. Length, 51 miles.

Room. See *Rum*.

Room-Elee. See *Rumelia*.

Roon (rōn), Count **Albrecht Theodor Emil von.** Born at Pleushagen, near Kolberg, Prussia, Apr. 30, 1803; died at Berlin, Feb. 23, 1879. A celebrated Prussian general and statesman. He was minister of war 1859-73, and minister of marine 1861-71. He is especially famous for his successful efforts in reorganizing the Prussian army, the result of which was shown in its rapid mobilization in the wars of 1866 and 1870. He was made general field-marshal and Prussian premier in 1873, but resigned the latter office in the same year.

Roos (rōs), **Johann Heinrich.** Born at Otterdorf, Palatinate, Oct. 27, 1631; died Oct. 3, 1685. A German painter of landscapes and animals.

Roos, Joseph. Born about 1728; died 1805. A German painter and etcher, grandson of Johann Heinrich Roos.

Roos, Philipp Peter: called also **Rosa di Tivoli.** Born at Frankfort, 1657; died at Rome, 1705. A German painter of landscapes and animals, son of Johann Heinrich Roos.

Roosendal, or **Rozendaal** (rō'zen-däl). A town in the province of North Brabant, Netherlands, 27 miles south of Rotterdam. Population (1889), 6,118; commune, 11,107.

Roosevelt (rōs'velt), **Robert Barnwell.** Born in New York city, Aug. 7, 1829. An American author and politician. He was New York state fish commissioner 1868-88; Democratic member of Congress from New York 1871-73; editor of the New York "Citizen"; and United States minister to the Netherlands in 1888. He wrote "Game Fish of North America," "Game Birds of the North," etc.

Roosevelt, Theodore. Born at New York, Oct. 27, 1858. An American author and politician. He was Republican New York state assemblyman 1882-84; unsuccessful candidate for mayor of New York city in 1886; and United States civil-service commissioner. His works include "History of the Naval War of 1812" (1882), lives of Thomas H. Benton (1887) and Gouverneur Morris (1888), works on western frontier life, hunting, etc.

Root (rūt or rōt), **George Frederick.** Born at Sheffield, Mass., Aug. 30, 1820. An American composer and musical publisher. He has been particularly interested in music in public schools, and originated the normal musical institutes. He is the author of numerous songs, as "The Music in the Air," "Tramp, Tramp, Tramp, the Boys are Marching," "Battle Cry of Freedom," etc.), cantatas, manuals, etc., and the compiler of various collections.

Root and Branch. In English history, the extremists of the Parliamentary party who about 1641 favored the overthrow of episcopacy; also, the policy of these extremists.

Root-Diggers. See *Diggers*.

Root-Eaters. See *Diggers*.

Roquefinette (rok-fē-net'), **Le Capitaine.** In Dumas's novel "Le Chevalier d'Harmental," a cool, intrepid, but conceited and vulgar soldier of fortune: a kind of Dugald Dalgetty.

Roquefort (rok-fōr'). A village in the department of Aveyron, southern France, 33 miles southeast of Rodez. It is celebrated for the manufacture (in its grottoes) of Roquefort cheese.

Roquelan (rok-plōn'), **Joseph Étienne Camille.** Born at Mallemort, Bouches-du-Rhône, France, 1802; died 1855. A French painter.

Roqueplan, Louis Victor Nestor. Born at Mallemort, France, 1804; died at Paris, April 24, 1870. A French miscellaneous writer and theatrical director, brother of J. É. C. Roqueplan.

Roques (rōk'käs), **Los.** [Sp., "the rocks."] A group of small uninhabited islands in the Caribbean Sea, belonging to Venezuela, situated in lat. 11° 56′ N., long. 66° 40′ W.

Roquette (rō-ket'te), **Otto.** Born at Krotoschin, Posen, April 19, 1824. A German poet and author. He studied history and philosophy at Heidelberg, Berlin, and Halle; was afterward a teacher in Dresden, and after 1862 in Berlin; and in 1869 was made professor of the German language, literature, and history in the school of technology at Darmstadt. He has written numerous lyrics, dramas, novels, and tales. Among them are "Waldemeisters Brautfahrt: ein Rhein-, Wein-, und Wandermärchen" ("Waldemeister's Wedding: a Rhine-, Wine-, and Travel," 1851); "Liederbuch" ("Song-Book," 1852; the third edition under the title "Gedichte" ("Poems"), 1880); "Dramatische Dichtungen" ("Dramatic Writings," 1867-76, 2 vols.); the novels "Im Haus der Vater" ("In the Ancestral House"), "Das Buchstabirbuch der Leidenschaft" ("The Spelling-Book of Passion," 1878), and "Die Prophetenschule" ("The School of the Prophets," 1879). He is also the author of a "Geschichte der deutschen Litteratur" ("History of German Literature," 1862), which in the third edition has the title "Geschichte der deutschen Dichtung" ("History of German Poetry," 1879).

Roquevaire (rok-vär'). A town in the department of Bouches-du-Rhône, France, situated on the Huveaune 11 miles east-northeast of Marseilles. It is noted for its export of raisins. Population (1891), commune, 3,115.

Röraas (rö'räs), or **Röros** (rö'rös). A small town in the province of South Trondhjem, Norway, situated 61 miles southeast of Trondhjem: noted for its copper-mines.

Roraima (rō-rä-ē'mä). The highest mountain of British Guiana, on the western frontier, in territory claimed by Venezuela. It is properly a part of the Pacaraingma range. Its upper portion is tableland with very precipitous sides, ascended in 1884 by Im Thurn. Height, estimated, 7,500 feet.

Rori (rō'ri), or **Warori** (wä-rō'ri). A Bantu tribe of German East Africa, north of Lake Nyassa, on the Rueha affluent of the Kuhiji River. They are of short stature except the chiefs, wear capes and belts of bead-work, live in large tombes, eat dogs, and are feared as slave-raiders. The country is called Uori.

Rorschach (rōr'shäch). A town and watering-place in the canton of St.-Gall, Switzerland, situated on the Lake of Constance 20 miles southeast of Constance. It has a large grain trade. Population (1888), 5,863.

Rory O'More (rō'ri ō-mōr'). A novel by Samuel Lover, published in 1837.

Ros (rōs). [LL. *Rhos*; Byzantine Gr. *Ῥῶς* (Glycas), *Ῥωσοι*.] The Scandinavians, specifically the Swedes, who conquered a part of Russia in the 9th century and gave their name to the country itself. Novgorod, in the north, and Kieff, in the south, became centers of Scandinavian power. About 860 A. D. the Ros made incursions southward as far as Constantinople, which they again threatened in 941. By amalgamation with the Slavs they ultimately became a Slavonic people.

Rosa (rō'zä), Saint (**Isabel Flores**), called **Rosa of Lima.** Born at Lima, 1586; died there, Aug. 24, 1617. A Peruvian ascetic. She was canonized in 1671, her feast-day being fixed on Aug. 30.

Rosa (rō'zä), **Carl.** Born at Hamburg, March 22, 1843. A German violinist and manager of opera. After the success of his wife Parepa-Rosa in opera, he formed an English opera company which continued with success after her death. He has produced nearly 20 operas not previously sung in English.

Rosa, Euphrosyne Parepa. See *Parepa-Rosa*.

Rosa, Francisco Martinez de la. See *Martinez de la Rosa*.

Rosa, Monte. See *Monte Rosa*.

Rosa (rō'zä), **Salvator.** Born at Renella, near Naples, June 20, 1615 (?): died at Rome, March 15, 1673. A painter of the Neapolitan school. He was a pupil of his uncle Paolo Greco and Falcone. He is said to have been banished from Naples for his satirical many incidents which he afterward painted. He went to Rome in 1635, and soon became famous as a painter, musician, and satirical poet. He sympathized with Masaniello in 1646-47, and is said to have been a member of a Compagnia della Morte, formed for the waylaying and killing of Spaniards in Naples. His master piece is considered to be the "Conspiracy of Catiline," in the Pitti Palace. He excelled in battle-pieces.

Rosader (ros'a-dėr). In Lodge's "Rosalynde," the younger brother of Torrismond the Usurper, and lover of Rosalynde. He is the Orlando of "As you Like it."

Rosa di Tivoli. See *Roos, Philipp Peter*.

Rosales (rō-säl'äs), **Diego de.** Born at Madrid, 1595: died in Spain, 1674. A Jesuit historian. From 1629 to 1663 he was in Chile, where he traveled extensively and for a time was provincial. His "Historia general del Reyno de Chile" was first published in 1877. It is one of the best of the early works on Chile.

Rosalie (rō′za-li), Saint. The patron saint of Palermo, said to have lived near there in the 12th century.

Rosalie Peak (roz′a-li pēk). A peak in the Front Range, Colorado, over 14,000 feet in height.

Rosalind (roz′a-lind). **1.** A name given to Rosa Daniel, the sister of Samuel Daniel and the wife of John Florio. She was loved by Spenser in her youth, and he complains of her ill usage of him in "The Shepherd's Calendar." In "The Faerie Queene" he again introduces her under the name of Mirabel.

2. The daughter of the exiled duke, in love with Orlando: a character in Shakspere's "As you Like it." Her vivacity gives the chief charm to the play.

Rosaline (roz′a-lin). **1.** Romeo's former love, a lady mentioned in Shakspere's "Romeo and Juliet."—**2.** A lady attending on the Princess of France: a character in Shakspere's "Love's Labour's Lost." The name holds her part victorious" in a war of words with Biron whom she loves.

Rosalynde, or Euphues' Golden Legacy. A prose idyl by Thomas Lodge, first printed in 1590. Shakspere took his "As you Like it" from it. It is the most famous book of the Euphuist school, with the exception of "Euphues" itself. Rosalynde is the niece of the usurper Torrismond, and disguises herself as Ganymede.

Rosamond (roz′a-mond). [See *Rosamunda.*] An opera by Addison, produced at Drury Lane in 1707.

Rosamond, Fair. See *Clifford, Rosamond.*

Rosamond's Bower. A subterranean labyrinth in Woodstock Park, said to have been built by Henry II. as a retreat for Rosamond Clifford.

Rosamond's Pond. A sheet of water formerly lying in the southwest corner of St. James's Park in London. It was long consecrated to disastrous love and elegiac poetry." It was filled up in 1770.

Rosamunda (rō-zā-mun′da), or **Rosamond** (roz′a-mond). [G. *Rosamunde* or *Rosmund.*] Daughter of Cunimond, king of the Gepidæ, and wife of Alboin, king of the Lombards. She is said to have procured the death of her husband (573). See *Alboin.*

Rosario (rō-sā′rē-ō). A city in the province of Santa Fé, Argentine Republic, situated on the Paraná about lat. 33°5′ S. It is an important railway terminus and center for river and foreign trade, and was made a port of entry in 1854. Population (1894), said to be nearly 100,000.

Rosario. A small town in the state of Sinaloa, Mexico, about 35 miles southeast of Mazatlan.

Rosas (rō′zäs). A seaport in the province of Gerona, Spain, situated on the Gulf of Rosas 82 miles northeast of Barcelona. Population (1887), 2,996.

Rosas (rō′zäs), **Juan Manuel de.** Born at Buenos Ayres, March 30, 1793: died near South-ampton, England, March 14, 1877. Dictator of Buenos Ayres. For services he was created by the Gauchos, and Borrego (1827) made him commander of the rural militia. By the deposition and death of Borrego (Dec., 1828), Rosas became chief of the federalist party, which aimed at securing the practical independence of the provinces. After some months of fighting, the unitarian chief, Lavalle, resigned, and Rosas was governor of Buenos Ayres (Dec., 1829–Dec., 1832). His successor, Balcarce, was deposed by a resolution instigated by Rosas's wife; and Rosas was again elected governor with extraordinary powers (March 7, 1835). From this time, by successive reelections, he governed as an absolute dictator until his fall, and often with tyrannical cruelty. The press was muzzled, commerce was restricted, and hundreds of his political opponents were driven into exile or assassinated. Some of the provinces formed a loose alliance with Buenos Ayres, and Rosas managed to put his creatures in charge of most of the others: Lopez, for a time, he practically ruled them all, though nominally he was only governor of Buenos Ayres. One of his great ambitions was to subject Montevideo, which had become a refuge for exiles from Buenos Ayres and a center of the unitarian party; to this end he joined with the exiled president, Oribe, who, thus aided, held most of the interior of Uruguay from 1842 to 1851, though the city was never taken. (See *Oribe.*) Owing to Rosas's persecution of French residents, a French fleet blockaded Buenos Ayres during most of the time from 1838 to 1845. In the latter year France and England interfered to protect Montevideo, and their combined fleets attacked and took the intrenched camp of Rosas at Punta de Obligado (Nov. 20), but nothing further came of the matter. The unitarians made many armed attempts to depose Rosas, the most formidable being that commanded by Lavalle (1838–41), but all failed. At length (1851) Brazil interfered to protect the independence of Uruguay, uniting with Urquiza, governor of Entre Ríos. They were joined by Corrientes, and later by other provinces. The combined forces, under Urquiza, eventually defeated the army of Rosas at Monte Caseros, near Buenos Ayres (Feb. 3, 1852). Rosas fled to England, where he lived in retirement until his death.

Rosbach. See *Rossbach.*

Roscellinus (ros-e-li′nus), **Roscellin** (ros-el-an′), **Rucelinus** (rō-se-li′nus), etc. Born in northern France about the middle of the 11th century: died after 1121. A scholastic theologian, the chief founder of Nominalism: canon at Compiègne. He was condemned by a church council at Soissons in 1092 on account of his teachings regarding the Trinity.

Roscher (rosh′er), **Wilhelm.** Born at Hannover, Germany, Oct. 21, 1817: died at Leipsic, June 4, 1894. A noted German political economist, professor at Leipsic from 1848: one of the founders of the historical school of political economy. His works include "System der Volkswirthschaft" ("System of Political Economy," 1854–94), "Geschichte der Nationalökonomik in Deutschland" ("History of Political Economy in Germany," 1874), etc.

Rosciad (rosh′iad), **The.** A poem by Churchill, published in 1761. It is his first published poem, and is a review of the various London actors. It was issued anonymously, but its success was so great that Churchill at once acknowledged it.

Roscius (rosh′ius), **Quintus.** Died about 62 B. C. The greatest of Roman comic actors. He was a native of Solonium, near Lanuvium. He was presented by Sulla with a gold ring, the symbol of equestrian rank, and was the instructor and friend of Cicero.

Roscius, African, The. Ira Aldridge.

Roscius, English, The. David Garrick.

Roscoe (ros′kō), Sir **Henry Enfield.** Born in London, Jan. 7, 1833. A noted English chemist, emeritus professor of chemistry in Victoria University (Owens College), Manchester. He was chosen member of Parliament for Manchester in 1885 and 1895. His works include "Lessons in Elementary Chemistry" (1866), "Lectures on Spectrum Analysis" (1869), "A Treatise on Chemistry" (with Schorlemmer, 1878–89).

Roscoe, Thomas. Born at Allston Hall, near Liverpool, 1791: died at Liverpool, Sept. 24, 1871. An English translator and scholar, son of William Roscoe, q. v. He wrote "Memoirs of Benvenuto Cellini" (1822), Simondi's "Literature of the South of Europe" (1823), Lanzi's "History of Painting in Italy" (1828), etc.

Roscoe, William. Born at Liverpool, March 8, 1753: died June 30, 1831. A noted English historian, poet, and miscellaneous author. His chief works are "Life of Lorenzo de' Medici" (1796) and "Life and Pontificate of Leo X." (1805). He also published poems, pamphlets, and the plays "Gualberto" (1800) and "Orsino" (1806).

Roscoff (ros-kof′). A town in the department of Finistère, France, situated on the English Channel 34 miles northeast of Brest. Population (1891), commune, 4,600.

Roscommon (ros-kom′on). **1.** A county of Connaught, Ireland. It is bounded by Leitrim on the north and northeast, Longford, Westmeath, and King's County on the east; Galway on the south; Galway and Mayo on the west; and Sligo on the northwest. The surface is level or undulating. Area, 949 square miles. Population (1891), 114,387.

2. The capital of the county of Roscommon, situated 43 miles northeast of Galway. The castle, one of the largest and finest in Ireland, built in 1285, is quadrangular in plan, with round towers at three angles. The gate is flanked by towers. The state apartments occupy a building in the inner court. Population, about 2,000.

Rose (rōz), **George.** Born in 1830: died at London, Nov. 13, 1882. An English humorous writer under the pseudonym Arthur Sketchley. He was the author of several plays, but is better known as the author of "Mrs. Brown's Lectures," written in the character of a "garrulous cockney woman, based probably on Mrs. Gamp." In 1867 he visited America and gave these lectures, but they were not very successful.

Rose (rō′zē), **Gustav.** Born at Berlin, March 28, 1798: died there, July 15, 1873. A German mineralogist, professor of mineralogy at Berlin from 1826. He published "Elemente der Krystallographie" (1833), etc.

Rose, Heinrich. Born at Berlin, Aug. 6, 1795: died Jan. 27, 1864. A German chemist, brother of Gustav Rose; professor of chemistry at Berlin from 1823. His chief works are "Handbuch der analytischen Chemie" ("Manual of Analytical Chemistry," 1829).

Rose (rōz), **The.** **1.** A playhouse opened by Henslowe on the Bankside, Southwark, London, about 1592.—**2.** An ordinary in Russell street, Covent Garden, London, near the theaters, and much frequented about 1667.

Roseau (rō-zō′). The capital of the island of Dominica, British West Indies, situated on the southwestern coast. Population, about 5,000.

Rosebery, Earl of. See *Primrose, Archibald Philip.*

Rosecrans (rō′ze-kranz), **William Starke.** Born at Kingston, Ohio, Sept. 6, 1819. An American general. He graduated at West Point in 1842, but resigned his commission in the army in 1854 after attaining the rank of first lieutenant. He volunteered as aide to General George B. McClellan (then in command of the Department of the Ohio) at the beginning of the Civil War, and soon received a commission as brigadier-general in the regular army. He gained the battle of Rich Mountain in July, 1861; was appointed commander of the Department of the Ohio in the same month; gained the battle of Carnifex Ferry in Sept., 1861; took part in the siege of Corinth in 1862; assumed command of the Army of the Mississippi, the battle of Iuka in Sept., and of Corinth in Oct., 1862; was transferred to the command of the Army of the Cumberland in Oct., 1862, gained the battle of Murfreesboro Dec. 30, 1862–Jan. 3, 1863, crossed the Cumberland Mountains and the Tennessee River in Aug., 1863; was defeated in the battle of Chickamauga in Sept., 1863; was relieved of the command of the Army of the Cumberland in Oct., 1863, and assumed command of the Department of the Missouri in March, 1864; resigned this command in 1867; was United States minister to Mexico 1868–69; was a democratic member of Congress from California 1881–85, and became register of the United States Treasury in 1885. He was appointed brigadier-general and placed on the retired list as a special act of Congress in July, 1888.

Rosedale (rōz′dāl). A picture by Lester Wallack, founded on Hamley's novel "Lady Lee's Widowhood": it was produced in 1863.

Rose-Garlands, Feast of. See *Feast of Rose-Garlands.*

Rosellini (rō-sel-lē′nē), **Ippolito.** Born at Pisa, Italy, 1800: died there, June 4, 1843. An Italian Orientalist and archeologist, associate of Champollion in Egypt (1828–29), and author of antiquarian pages at Pisa from 1832 to 1839, when he became professor of archeology. He published "I monumenti dell' Egitto e della Nubia" (1832–40).

Roselly de Lorgues (rō-zel-lē′ de lōrg) de fore 1860, **Roselly**, **Antoine François Félix.** Born at Grasse, Alpes-Maritimes, France, Aug. 14, 1805. A French author, best known for his works in defense of Christopher Columbus and his writings on Columbus. The former include "Le Christ devant le siècle" (1853), "La croix dans les deux mondes" (1841), etc. His works on Columbus are extremely laudatory, and were undertaken with the direct end of securing the beatification of his hero. Among them are "Histoire Colomb" (1856, 2 vols.), "Christophe Colomb selon le droit" (1884), and "Histoire posthume de Christophe Colomb" (1885).

Rosenborg (rō′zen-borg), **Palace of.** A palace at Copenhagen. It is built of brick with 3 towers, and was designed by Inigo Jones early in the 17th century. The picturesque impressive style is akin to the Dutch renaissance. Much of the interior has preserved its first arrangement and decorations of the time of Christian IV., and it is full of interesting historic relics.

Rosencrantz and **Guildenstern.** Characters in Shakspere's "Hamlet." They are old schoolfellows of Hamlet, and are sent for by the king to spy upon him. They always appear together.

Rosendale (rōz′en-dāl). A village near Kingston, New York, noted for its cement.

Rosengarten (rōz′zen-gär-ten), or **Great Rosengarten.** A mountain of the Tyrolese Alps (dating in its present form from about 1500). It treats of Dietrich of Bern, Kriemhild of Worms, etc. It was edited by W. Grimm (1830).

Rosenheim (rōz′zen-hīm). A town in Upper Bavaria, Bavaria, situated on the Inn 31 miles southeast of Munich. Population (1890), 10,090.

Rosenkranz (rō′zen-kränts), **Johann Karl Friedrich.** Born at Magdeburg, Prussia, April 23, 1805: died at Königsberg, Prussia, June 14, 1879. A German Hegelian philosopher and historian of literature, professor at Königsberg 1833–79. He wrote "Geschichte der deutschen Poesie im Mittelalter" ("History of German Poetry in the Middle Ages," 1830), "Handbuch einer allgemeinen Geschichte der Poesie" ("Manual of a Universal History of Poetry," 1832–39), "Encyklopädie der theologischen Wissenschaften" ("Encyclopedia of the Theological Sciences," 1831), "Kritische Erläuterungen des Hegel'schen Systems" ("Critical Illustrations of the Hegelian System," 1840), "Studien" (1839–44), "Psychologie" (1837), "Goethe und seine Werke" (1847), "Die Philosophie als System" ("Philosophy as a System," 1850), "Wissenschaft der logischen Idee" (1858–59), life of Hegel (1844), "Neue Studien" (1855–77), etc. With F. W. Schubert he edited Kant's works (1838–40) with a "History of the Kantian Philosophy."

Rosenlaui (rō-zen-lou′wi) **Glacier.** One of the most noted Alpine glaciers, situated in the canton of Bern, Switzerland, 11 miles east by south of Interlaken.

Rosenmüller (rō′zen-mül-ler), **Ernst Friedrich Karl.** Born at Hessberg, near Hildburghausen, Germany, Dec. 10, 1768: died Sept. 17, 1835. A German Orientalist and Protestant theologian, son of J. G. Rosenmüller: professor at Leipsic from 1795. Among his works are scholia to the Old Testament, "Handbuch der biblischen Altertumskunde" (1823–31), etc.

Rosenmüller, Johann Georg. Born at Ummerstädt, near Hildburghausen, Germany, Dec. 18, 1736: died at Leipsic, March 14, 1815. A German Protestant theologian and popular religious writer, professor of theology and superintendent at Leipsic from 1785.

Rose of Arragon, The. A play in verse by T. Sheridan Knowles, produced in 1842.

Rose of Castile, The. An opera by Balfe, produced in 1857 at London.

Roses, Wars of the. See *Wars of the Roses.*

Rosetta (rō-zet′tä), Ar. **Rashid** (rä-shēd′). A town in the Delta of Egypt, situated near the

mouth of the Rosetta arm of the Nile, 35 miles east-northeast of Alexandria. Population (1882), 16,666.

Rosetta Branch. The westernmost of the two chief branches into which the Nile divides to form the Delta. It separates from the Damietta branch about 15 miles north-northwest of Cairo.

Rosetta Stone. The name given to a stone now in the British Museum, originally found by French soldiers who were digging near the Rosetta mouth of the Nile. It is a piece of black basalt, and contains part of three equivalent inscriptions, the first or highest in hieroglyphics, the second in demotic characters, and the third in Greek. According to these inscriptions, the stone was erected in honor of Ptolemy Epiphanes, March 27, B. C. 196. This stone is famous as having furnished to M. Champollion the master key for the interpretation of Egyptian hieroglyphics.

Rosheim (rōz'hīm'), A town in Lower Alsace, Alsace-Lorraine, situated 15 miles southwest of Strasburg. It was once a free imperial city. Population (1880), 3,204.

Rosier (rō'zhēr), **James.** Born in Norfolk, England, about 1575; died in the middle of the 17th century. An English explorer. He accompanied Waymouth in his voyage to Maine and the Penobscot in 1605, and described the voyage in his "True Relation."

Rosinante (rō-zi-nan'tē), Don Quixote's charger, all skin and bone. "He next proceeded to inspect his horse, which, with more quarters than a real and more blemishes than the steed of Gonela that *tantum pellis et ossa fuit*, surpassed in his eyes the Bucephalus of Alexander and the Babieca of the Cid."

Rosine (rō-zēn'). The ward of Doctor Bartholo in Beaumarchais's comedy "The Barber of Seville." She hates him and his idea of marrying her, and, owing to the astuteness of Figaro, is married to Count Almaviva. Marie Antoinette once played this part at the Trianon.

Rosini (rō-sē'nē), **Giovanni.** Born at Lucignano, Italy, June 24, 1776; died at Pisa, May 16, 1855. An Italian poet and writer of historical novels.

Roslin (ros'lin). A village in Midlothian, Scotland, situated about 7 miles south of Edinburgh. The notable chapel here was built in 1446 as the choir of a projected collegiate church. The nave consists of five bays, and, especially in its comparatively plain exterior, with beautiful arches and flying buttresses, presents the appearance of being much older than it is. The interior is sculptured with foliage and arabesque ornament much undercut.

Rosmini (ros-mē'nē), **Carlo de'.** Born at Roveredo, Tyrol, Oct. 29, 1758; died at Milan, June 9, 1827. An Italian historian and biographer. His chief work is "Storia di Milano" ("History of Milan," 4 vols., 1820).

Rosmini-Serbati (ros-mē'nē-ser-bä'tē), **Antonio.** Born at Roveredo, Tyrol, March 25, 1797; died at Stresa, near Lago Maggiore, July 1, 1855. A German philosopher, founder of the religious order of the Brothers of Charity. Among his works is "Nuovo saggio sull' origine delle idee" ("New Essay on the Origin of Ideas," 1830).

Rosmunda (roz-mun'dä). A tragedy by Alfieri, published in 1783. Ristori was celebrated in the part of Rosmunda.

Rosny (ro-nē'), **Léon de.** Born at Loos, Nord, France, Aug. 5, 1837. A French Orientalist and ethnographer, author of various works on the Chinese, Japanese, and Corean languages, and on the antiquities of Central America and Yucatan.

Ross (ros), or **Ross-shire** (ros'shir). A northern county in Scotland. The mainland portion is bounded by Sutherland and Dornoch Firth on the north, Moray Firth on the east, Inverness-shire on the south, and the Atlantic on the west and northwest, and includes various detached portions of Cromarty. Ross-shire comprises also the northern part of Lewis and other islands of the Hebrides. The surface is generally mountainous. It is connected politically with Cromarty. United area of Ross and Cromarty, 3,658 square miles; population (1881), 78,755.

Ross, A town in the county of Herefordshire, England, situated on the Wye 15 miles west by north of Gloucester. It has a noted church (with the tomb of John Kyrle, the "Man of Ross"). Population (1881), 3,575.

Ross, or **Rosse, Alexander.** Born at Aberdeen, 1590; died 1654. A Scottish clergyman who became chaplain to Charles I. and master of the Southampton free school. Among his works is "A View of all the Religions in the World" (1652) to which Butler refers in the couplet in "Hudibras":

"There was no ancient sect philosopher,
Who had not Alexander Ross over."

Ross, Alexander. Born in Aberdeenshire, 1699; died at Lochlee, Forfarshire, May 20, 1784. A Scottish schoolmaster and poet. He wrote "Helenore, or the Fortunate Shepherdess" (1768; a narrative poem), and a number of songs (Wood) and "Married and Single," and other poetical pieces, in the rural dialect of Aberdeenshire.

Ross, Alexander. Born in Nairnshire, Scotland, May 9, 1783; died in Colony Gardens (now in Winnipeg, Manitoba), Red River Settlement, British North America, Oct. 23, 1856. A British fur-trader and pioneer in British America. He wrote "Adventures of the First Settlers on the Oregon or Columbia River" (1849), "Fur Hunters of the Far West" (1855), "The Red River Settlement" (1856).

Ross, Alexander Milton. Born at Belleville, Ontario, Canada, Dec. 13, 1832. A Canadian naturalist and botanist, noted for his collections of Canadian fauna and flora. He published "Birds of Canada" (1872), "Butterflies and Moths of Canada" (1873), "Flora of Canada" (1875), "Mammals, Reptiles, and Freshwater Fishes of Canada" (1876), etc.

Ross, Sir James Clark. Born at London, April 15, 1800: died at Aylesbury, England, April 3, 1862. A British navigator and arctic explorer. He served with his uncle, Sir John Ross, and with Parry in their arctic expeditions; commanded the expedition of the Erebus to the antarctic regions 1839-43, discovering Victoria Land; and commanded the Enterprise in search of Sir John Franklin in 1848. He published "Voyage of Discovery and Research in the Southern and Antarctic Regions 1839-43" (1847).

Ross, Sir John. Born at Inch, Wigtownshire, Scotland, June 24, 1777: died at London, Aug. 30, 1856. A British admiral and arctic explorer. He commanded expeditions in search of the northwest passage 1818 and 1829-33, and one in search of Sir John Franklin 1850-51. He published "A Voyage of Discovery" (1819), "Narrative of a Second Voyage in Search of a Northwest Passage" (1835), etc.

Ross, John. Born in Georgia about 1790: died at Washington, D. C., Aug. 1, 1866. A Cherokee half-breed. He became Cherokee chief 1828; protested against the removal to Indian Territory 1835; and sided with the Confederates 1861.

Ross, Ludwig. Born in Holstein, July 22, 1806: committed suicide, Aug. 6, 1859. A German archæologist and philologist. He wrote chiefly on Greek antiquities.

Ross, Man of. See *Kyrle, John.*

Ross, New. See *New Ross.*

Ross, Robert. Born at Ross Trevor, Devonshire, England, 1770: killed at North Point, Md., Sept. 12, 1814. A British general. He served in the wars against France; defeated the Americans at Bladensburg, Aug., 1814; and burned Washington.

Ross and Cromarty. See *Ross.*

Rossano (ros-sä'no). A city in the province of Cosenza, southern Italy, situated on a spur of Mount Sila, near the Gulf of Taranto, 27 miles northeast of Cosenza. It has marble and alabaster quarries, and is the seat of an archbishop. It belonged to the Byzantine Empire in the early middle ages. Population (1881), 16,224.

Rossbach (ros'bäch), in F. sometimes **Rosbach.** A village in the province of Saxony, Prussia, 9 miles southwest of Merseburg. Here, Nov. 5, 1757, Frederick the Great, with 22,000 men, defeated the united armies of the French under Soubise and the Imperialists under the Prince of Saxe-Hildburghausen (total 43,000). Loss of the Prussians, about 500; of the Allies, 3,000 killed and 7,000 prisoners.

Rossberg (ros'berg). A mountain on the borders of the cantons of Schwyz and Zug, Switzerland, 12 miles east by north of Lucerne. A landslide from it buried the village of Goldau in 1806. Height, 5,159 feet.

Rossbrunn (ros'brun). A village in Lower Franconia, Bavaria, about 8 miles west of Würzburg. Here, July 26, 1866, the Prussians defeated the Bavarians.

Rossdorf (ros'dorf). A village in Saxe-Meiningen, Germany, 12 miles northwest of Meiningen. It was the scene of a battle between the Prussians and Bavarians July 4, 1866.

Rosse (ros'e), Thane of Scotland in Shakspere's "Macbeth."

Rosse (ros'e), **Earl of.** See *Parsons, William.*

Rossellino (ros-sel-lē'nō), **Antonio** (real name **Gambarelli**). Born about 1427: died about 1497. A Florentine sculptor, brother of Bernardo Rossellino. He is said to have studied with Donatello, and possessed considerable delicacy of treatment. Among his works is the noble monument to Cardinal Portogallo in San Miniato at Florence, executed in 1461. The Duke of Amalfi was so delighted with this monument that he ordered Antonio to make one like it for the Church of Monte Oliveto in Naples, in memory of his wife, Mary of Aragon. M. Bode supposes that this monument was made by Bernardo di Majano under the direction of Antonio. He also made the sarcophagus of St. Marcellinus at Forli, and a beautiful medallion of the Virgin and Child in the Museum, Florence.

Rossellino, Bernardo. Born 1409: died about 1464. A Florentine sculptor and architect. He was the eldest of the family of Matteo di Domenico Gambarelli, which gave five sculptors to Tuscany (Bernardo, Domenico, Mesa, Giovanni, and Antonio). Two of these, Bernardo and Antonio, were artists of great ability. Bernardo was a disciple of Alberti, and attained special eminence as an architect in the service of Pope Nicholas V. It was through his agency that this Pope, who restored the falling edifices of ancient Rome and reconstructed St. Peter's and the Vatican, built palaces at Orvieto and Spoleto, and privately baths at Viterbo. After the death of Nicholas and his successor Calixtus III., Bernardo found an equally zealous patron in Pius II., whose chief aim was the embellishment of his native town, Cosignano, to which he gave the name of Pienza. In this little town Bernardo built a palace, a cathedral, and a city hall. He also made the beautiful monument to Leonardo Bruni (Aretino) in Santa Croce (1444), generally considered to be the finest monument of the Quattrocento, and a typical specimen of the style of the time. Two of his works are a bust of St. John, in Florence, and an excellent portrait-bust of Battista Sforza.

Rossetti (ros-set'tē), **Christina Georgina.** Born in London, Dec. 5, 1830. An English poet, sister of D. G. Rossetti. She contributed to "The Germ" as Ellen Alleyn, and wrote "Goblin Market" (1862), "The Prince's Progress" (1866), "Sing-Song, a Nursery Rhyme Book" (1871), "A Pageant and Other Poems" (1881), "Time Flies," etc. (1885), and a number of religious works on the Benedicite, the minor festivals, etc.

Rossetti, Dante Gabriel (Gabriel Charles Dante). Born at London, May 12, 1828: died at Birchington, England, April 9, 1882. An English poet and painter, son of Gabriele Rossetti. He became noted as one of the leading Preraphaelites (see *Preraphaelite Brotherhood*), and one of the chief romantic and sensuous poets of modern English literature. He was educated at King's College school, and about 1846 entered the Royal Academy. In 1847 he entered Madox Brown's studio. Among his chief paintings are "Found," "Girlhood of the Virgin" (1849), "The Annunciation," "Ecce Ancilla Domini" (1850; in the National Academy), "Boat of Love," "Lady Lilith" (1864). "Sibylla Palmifera" (1866), "Dante's Dream" (1870), "Proserpina" (1874), "La Ghirlandata" (1873), etc. His translations from Italian poets (1861), and published "Poems" (1870), including "The Blessed Damozel," "My Sister's Sleep," and other poems reprinted from "The Germ" (1850), and "Ballads and Sonnets" (1881), including his series of one hundred sonnets called "The House of Life."

Rossetti, Gabriele. Born at Vasto, kingdom of Naples, March 1, 1783: died at London, April 26, 1854. An Italian poet and commentator on Dante; father of Dante Gabriel Rossetti. He fled to Malta in 1821 and to England in 1824, and was made professor of Italian at King's College, London, in 1826. He is best known from his patriotic poems at the time of the revolution of 1820.

Rossetti, William Michael. Born at London, Sept. 25, 1829. An English poet and art critic, brother of Dante Gabriel Rossetti. He wrote a translation of Dante's "Inferno" (1865), "Poems and Ballads" (1866), "Life of Shelley" (1869); edited the poetical works of S. T. Coleridge (1871), Milton (1871), Campbell (1872), William Blake (1874), Shakspere's works with glossary (1880); and wrote a "Life of Keats" (1877).

Rossi (ros'sē), **Ernesto.** Born at Leghorn, Italy, 1829. An Italian actor and dramatist. In 1848 he formed a company of his own, and early became noted in the plays of Alfieri and Shakspere. He went to Paris in 1855 with Ristori, and again in 1856, 1857, and 1858. He was called "the Italian Talma." He played with much success in all the principal cities of Europe, and retired from the stage in 1889. Among his plays are "Adele" (written for Ristori), "Le prime armi d'un attore tragico," "Consorzio parentale," etc. He has also written dramatic studies and personal reminiscences (1887-90).

Rossi, Giovanni Battista de. Born at Rome, Feb. 25, 1822. An Italian archæologist. He is best known from his discoveries in the Roman catacombs, published in "Inscriptiones christianæ urbis Romæ septimo saeculo antiquiores" (1857-88) and "Roma sotterranea christiana" (1864-77). He has also published other important works on Roman art and antiquities.

Rossi, Count Pellegrino. Born at Carrara, Italy, July 15, 1787: assassinated at Rome, Nov. 15, 1848. An Italian politician, jurist, and economist. He lived in exile after 1815. In 1816 he settled at Geneva, became professor of Roman and penal law at the academy (1819), and played a prominent part in Swiss politics. He became a Swiss citizen and became (1834) professor of political economy at the Collège de France, and later of constitutional law at the Law School. He was made a peer in 1839, and was in the service of the French government under Guizot 1840-45. He was appointed French ambassador at Rome in 1845, and became papal premier in Sept., 1848. He wrote "Traité de droit pénal" (1829), "Cours d'économie politique" (1840), etc.

Rossignol (ros-sēn-yōl'), **Lake.** A lake in the southwestern part of Nova Scotia, 17 miles north of Liverpool. Its outlet is the Mersey. Length, 12 miles.

Rossini (ros-sē'nē), **Gioachino Antonio.** Born at Pesaro, Italy, Feb. 29, 1792: died at Paris, Nov. 13, 1868. A celebrated Italian operatic composer. He was of humble birth, and was early apprenticed to a smith. He began to take regular lessons in music, and played the horn in a theater at Bologna when he was about 13. In 1807 he matriculated as a chorister-point at the Liceo, and a little later studied the violoncello. In 1808 a cantata by him was performed in public, and before 1823 he had written forty operas, most of them after 1815, at which time he became director of the San Carlo and Del Fondo theaters at Naples. In 1821 he married Isabella Colbran and went to Vienna (1822), where he had much success in spite of opposition. He visited London in 1823, where he was warmly received, and soon went to Paris, where he was made director of the Théâtre Italien for 18 months. He brought out "Zelmira" and five of his operas as well as Meyerbeer's "Crociato." He was retained in the king's service, and in 1829 produced "Guillaume Tell," his greatest work. He retired in 1836 to Bologna, and devoted himself to the encouragement of the Liceo. In 1842 his "Stabat Mater" was first given complete. In 1847 he went to Florence, and in 1855 to Paris, where at his villa at Passy he was the center of a brilliant circle till his death. Toward the end of his life he wrote little but pianoforte music. His operas include "Tancredi" (1813), "Elisabetta" (1815), "Il Barbiere di Siviglia" (1816),

"Otello" (1816), "La Cenerentola" (1817), "La Gazza Ladra" (1817), "Armida" (1817), "La Donna del Lago" (1819), "Maometto Secondo" (1820), "Zelmira" (1821), "Semiramide" (1823), and "Guillaume Tell" (1829). He also wrote "Mosè in Egitto" (1818: an oratorio), "Stabat Mater" (1842), and "Messe Solennelle" (1864), etc.

Rossiter (ros'i-tėr). **Thomas Pritchard.** Born at New Haven, Conn., 1817; died at Cold Spring, N. Y., May 17, 1871. An American historical painter. He began the practice of his profession in 1838, and in 1840–41 studied at London and Paris, and from 1841 to 1846 at Rome, sketching in the summer in Germany and Switzerland. He was elected national academician in 1849, and made another extended tour of Europe in 1853–56. Many of his paintings are drawn from the life of Christ and other scriptural subjects; he also painted "Washington's First Cabinet," "The Home of Washington" (with Mignot), "Representative Merchants," etc.

Rossmässler (ros'mäs-ler). **Emil Adolf.** Born at Leipsic, March 3, 1806: died there, April 8, 1867. A German naturalist and popular writer. His chief work is "Ikonographie der europäischen Land- und Susswassermollusken" ("Iconography of European Land and Fresh-water Mollusks," 1835–59).

Ross-shire. See *Ross*.

Rostam. See *Rustam*.

Rostock (ros'tok). A seaport in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, situated on the estuary of the Warnow, in lat. 54° 5′ N., long. 12° 8′ E. It is the principal place in Mecklenburg, and one of the chief ports of the Baltic, and has a trade in grain, herrings, timber, oil, etc. St. Peter's Church and some of the other churches are notable. Blucher was born and Grotius died there. The university, founded in 1419, was temporarily transferred to Greifswald from 1437 to 1443, and (in part) to Butzow from 1760 to 1789: it had about 400 students in 1892, and has a library of about 140,000 volumes. Rostock is an ancient Wendish town. It belonged to the Hansa until 1630. Population (1890), 44,409.

Rostoff (ros-tof'). A town in the government of Yaroslaff, situated on Lake Nero 125 miles northeast of Moscow. It was founded in the early middle ages, was the seat of a principality ruled by Ivan III. in 1474; and has important commerce and manufactures of sacred pictures. Population (1889), 17,462.

Rostoff. A city in the government of Yekaterinoslaff, situated on the Don about lat. 47° 16′ N., long. 39° 40′ E. It was built in the 18th century, and is an important distributing center for the grain and other agricultural products of southern Russia. Population (1883), 66,781.

Rostopchin (ros-top-chēn'), Count **Feodor.** Born in the government of Orel, Russia, March 23, 1765: died at Moscow, Feb. 12, 1826. A Russian politician, general, and writer: governor of Moscow at the time of the French invasion in 1812. He is believed to have ordered the burning of Moscow. He published memoirs, etc.

Roswitha (ros'vē-tä), or **Hrotswitha** (hrots'vē-tä), or **Hrosvitha** (hros'vē-tä): properly **Hrotsuit** (hrōt'svēt). Born about 935: died probably about 1000. A German poet and chronicler: a nun in the Benedictine nunnery of Gandersheim, Brunswick. She wrote poetical chronicles of Otto I., etc., and six Latin comedies for the entertainment of the sisterhood. Her works were edited by Konrad Celtes in 1501.

Rota (rō'tä), or **Rata** (rä'tä). One of the Ladrone Islands, Pacific Ocean, situated in lat. 14° 7′ N., long. 145° 13′ E.

Rota Club or **Coffee House.** A London political club, founded in 1659 as a kind of debating society for the dissemination of republican opinions. It met in New Palace Yard "at one Miles's, where was made purposely a large oval table with a passage in the middle for Miles to deliver his coffee." The club was broken up after the Restoration. *T. Brooke.*

Rotanev (rot'a-nev). [L. *venator*, with the letters reversed.] A name assigned in the Palermo catalogue to the fourth-magnitude double star *β* Delphini, by the Italian astronomer Nicolo Cacciatore, the Latinized form of whose name is Nicolaus Venator. The origin of the name was long a puzzle, until the trick was detected by Webb. Compare *Seaforia*.

Roth (rōt), **Justus Ludwig Adolf.** Born at Hamburg, Sept. 15, 1818: died at Berlin, April 1, 1892. A noted German geologist and mineralogist, professor at Berlin from 1867.

Roth, Rudolf von. Born at Stuttgart, Würtemberg, April 3, 1821. A noted German Orientalist, professor at Tübingen from 1848 (ordinary professor 1856). His chief work is a "Sanskrit Wörterbuch" ("Sanskrit Dictionary," 1853–75, with Böhtlingk). Among his other works are "Zur Litteratur und Geschichte des Veda" (1846), an edition of the Atharva-veda (with Whitney, 1856–57), etc.

Rothaargebirge (rōt'här-ge-bėr"ge), or **Rotlargergebirge** (rōt'lä-ger-ge-bėr"ge). A mountain-range in the southern part of the province of Westphalia, Prussia. Height, about 2,000 feet.

Rothe (rō'te), **Richard.** Born at Posen, Prussia, Jan. 28, 1799: died at Heidelberg, Aug. 20, 1867. A noted German Protestant theologian, professor at Heidelberg from 1854. His chief work is "Theologische Ethik" ("Theological Ethics," 1845–48; revised ed. 1867–71). His other works include "Die Anfange der christlichen Kirche" ("The Beginnings of the Christian Church," 1837), "Zur Dogmatik" (1863), etc.

Rothenburg ob der Tauber (rō'ten-bōrn-op-der tou'ber). A town in Middle Franconia, Bavaria, situated near the Tauber 41 miles west of Nuremberg. It is one of the oldest Franconian towns, and was formerly a free imperial city. It took part in the Franconian League and in the Peasants' War, and suffered in the Thirty Years' War. Population (1890), 7,901.

Rotherham (roтн'ėr-am). A town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, England, situated on the Don 6 miles northeast of Sheffield. It has extensive manufactures. Population (1891), 42,040.

Rotherhithe (roтн'ėr-hīтн), or **Redriff** (red'rif). ['Cattle-port.'] A district of London, situated in Surrey, on the right bank of the Thames, 2 miles east-southeast of St. Paul's. It is the terminus of the Thames tunnel.

Rothermel (roth'ėr-mel), **Peter Frederick.** Born in Luzerne County, Pa., July 18, 1817. An American historical painter. He visited Europe in 1856–59, and has since lived in Philadelphia. He is an associate of the Pennsylvania Academy. Many of his pictures have been engraved. Among them are "De Soto discovering the Mississippi" (1844), "Patrick Henry before the Virginia House of Burgesses," "Battle of Gettysburg" (1871).

Rotherthurmpass (rō'ter-tōrm-päs'). [G., 'red-tower pass.'] A pass in the Transylvanian Carpathians, on the borders of Transylvania and Wallachia, situated in the valley of the Aluta south of Hermannstadt. It was the scene of defeats of the Turks by the Hungarians in 1442 and 1493. The Russian invaders passed through it in 1849.

Rothesay (roth'sā). A royal burgh, capital of the county of Bute, Scotland, situated on the island of Bute, in the Firth of Clyde, 23 miles west of Glasgow. It is a watering-place and health-resort; has important fisheries; and contains a ruined castle. Population (1891), 9,034.

Rothesay, Duke of. See *Stewart, David*.

Rothorn, or Rothhorn (rōt'horn). [G., 'red horn.'] The name of several summits in the Alps of Berne, Valais, the Grisons, etc.

Rothschild (G. pron. rōt'shilt; commonly E. roths'child). [Said to be from the sign of the house in Frankfort—"zum rothen Schilde," 'at the Red Shield.'] A celebrated Jewish banking-house at Frankfort-on-the-Main, founded in the latter half of the 18th century by Mayer Anselm Rothschild. Mayer Anselm died in 1812, leaving five sons, all of whom were created barons of the Austrian empire in 1822. The eldest, Anselm Mayer (1773–1855), succeeded as head of the firm. Solomon (1774–1855) established a branch at Vienna; Nathan (1777–1836), a branch at London (1798); Charles Mayer (1788–1845), a branch at Naples (discontinued about 1860); and Jakob (James) (1792–1868), a branch at Paris. Nathan Mayer was succeeded by his son Lionel Nathan (1808–79) as head of the London branch: the present head is Lionel's son Nathaniel Mayer (born in 1840; raised to the peerage as Baron Rothschild in 1885).

Rothschild, Baron **Lionel Nathan.** Born Nov. 22, 1808: died June 3, 1879. An English banker and politician, of Hebrew birth: son of N. M. Rothschild. He was several times elected a member of Parliament for London, but did not take his seat before 1858, when the necessary oath was modified by omitting the words obnoxious to his faith.

Rothschild, Mayer Anselm. Born at Frankfort-on-the-Main, 1743: died at Frankfort, Sept. 19, 1812. A German-Jewish banker, founder of the house of the Rothschilds. He became a banker at Frankfort, and in 1801 was appointed agent to the landgrave (Elector) of Hesse-Cassel. According to a current story of doubtful authenticity, he preserved the elector's private fortune, which was entrusted to him during the wars of the French in 1806, and was in gratitude allowed the free use of it for a time, which enabled him to lay the foundation of his wealth.

Rothschild, Baron **Nathan Mayer.** Born Sept. 16, 1777: died July 28, 1836. The founder of the English branch of the house of Rothschild, third son of Mayer Anselm Rothschild. About 1800 he went to Manchester to buy goods for his father. In 1805 he settled in London. He became the financial agent of nearly every civilized government.

Rothwell (roth'wel). A town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, England, 4 miles southeast of Leeds. Population (1891), 6,295.

Rotrou (rō-trō'). **Jean de.** Born at Dreux, France, Aug. 21, 1609: died there, June 28, 1650. A French dramatist. His tragedies and comedies are largely imitated from the classics and the Spanish. He formed, with Corneille, Colletet, Boisrobert, and L'Etoile, the band of Richelieu's "five poets," who composed tragedies jointly on the cardinal's plans. Among his best works are the tragedies "Saint-Genest" (1646) "Venceslas" (1647), "Cosroès" (1649).

Rotse (rot'se), or **Barotse** (bä-rot'se): also called **Marutse.** A Bantu tribe of Central Africa, settled in the low plain of the upper Zambesi valley, which is periodically flooded, and hence retire to hill-stockades. The kingdom of the Barotse extends far beyond the tribal boundaries. By a revolution the Barotse exterminated, in 1864, the dynasty queens the Macololo, but retained the language, laws, and the dominion over neighboring tribes. These remaining tribes are the Mamoya, Mashukulumbwe, Matabele, Manchwia, Mambunda, and Mabunda. Wars, long since ceased, were popular. Nowadays no Lobale, Akalonga, and Lewanika. The Barotse kingdom is in the Batoka-plateau of influence, but was still independent in 1890.

Rottee. See *Rotti*.

Rottenburg (rot'ten-bōrg). A town in the Black Forest circle, Würtemberg, situated on the Neckar 24 miles south-southwest of Stuttgart. Population (1890), 6,912.

Rotten Row (rot'n rō). [From F. *Route du Roi*, the king's way.] A fashionable thoroughfare for equestrians, in Hyde Park, London, extending west from Hyde Park Corner for 1½ miles. "The old royal route from the palace of the Plantagenet kings at Westminster to the royal hunting forests was by what are now called 'Birdcage Walk,' 'Constitution Hill' and 'Rotten Row': and the road was kept paved to royalty, the only other person allowed to use it being, upon its association with the hunting-grounds, the Grand Falconer of England." *Dr. Jessopp*, Nineteenth Century, II. 700.

Rotterdam (rot'ėr-dam; Dutch pron. rot-ter-dām'). [From the river Rotte.] A city and seaport in the province of South Holland, Netherlands, situated at the junction of the Rotte with the Nieuwe Maas (or New Meuse), in lat. 51° 55′ N., long. 4° 29′ E. It is the second seaport of the country and the second in population, and has extensive ocean commerce and river-trade with Belgium, Germany, etc. Its trade in colonial products is very large. It is three miles from a steamship-line to New York, and has ship-building industries and manufactures of machinery, sugar, tobacco, etc. It consists of an outer and an inner city. Among the objects of interest are Boyman's Museum, the quays, Church of St. Lawrence, etc. The town-hall was burned in 1563, and was taken by the Spaniards in 1572. It has developed rapidly in the 19th century. Population (1893), 286,979.

Rotti, or **Rottee** (rot'tē). One of the smaller islands of the Dutch East Indies, situated southwest of Timor.

Rottweil (rot'vil). A town in the Black Forest circle, Würtemberg, situated on the Neckar 50 miles southwest of Stuttgart: formerly a free imperial city. Population (1890), 6,951.

Rotuman (rō-tō'man). A small island in the South Pacific, belonging to the British, situated in lat. 12° 30′ S., long. 177° 5′ E., north of the Fiji Islands, of which it is a dependency. It was annexed by the British in 1880.

Rouarie (rō-ä-rē'), **Marquis de la** (**Armand Teffin**). Born near Rennes, France, 1756: died near Lamballe, France, Jan. 30, 1793. A French officer. He served in the American army from 1777–82; and was a royalist agitator in Brittany 1791–93.

Roubaix (rō-bā'). A city in the department of Nord, France, 5 miles northeast of Lille. It is a leading industrial center. The principal manufactures are woolen, cotton-silk, and linen. It has telegraphic connection with Paris. Population (1891), 114,736.

Roubillac (rō-bē-yak'). **Louis François.** Born at Lyons, 1695: died at London, Jan. 11, 1762. A French sculptor (known in England under the name Roubilliac), a pupil of Balthezar in Dresden and of Nicholas Coustou in Paris. In 1720 he won the second grand prix de sculpture. In 1741 he went to England, and was a protégé of the Walpole family. In 1745 he went to Rome. On his return to England he executed a number of monuments in the great churches. His chief works are the statue of Handel at Vauxhall: the monument to Duke John of Argyll in Westminster Abbey, which Canova called the best work in England; the statue of Shakspere for David Garrick, now in the British Museum; the monument of the Duke and Duchess of Montagu at Boughton-place.

Roucouennes (rō-kō-en'). [From *roucou*, arnotto, with which they paint themselves.] Indians of the Carib stock in the southern part of French Guiana. They are probably remnants of the true Caribs or Galibis, which have been driven from the coast and have retained their independence in the interior.

Rouen (rō-oṅ'). The capital of the department of Seine-Inférieure, France, situated on the Seine, at its junction with the Aubette and Robee, in lat. 49° 25′ N., long. 1° 5′ E.: the Roman Rotomagus and medieval Rodomum. It is an important port with extensive quays; has large foreign and domestic trade; and is the terminus of several foreign steamship lines. It is sometimes called "the Manchester of France" on account of its cotton manufactures. It has also manufactures of woolen goods, machinery, etc. The cathedral is one of the most impressive existing. The wide front ranges in date from the Romanesque to the Flamboyant. The Hotel-de-Ville (now the Bourse) is notable. The transepts possess fine rose-windows and admirable sculpture in profusion about their rich gabled portals. The central spire, of iron, 500 feet high, replaces an old one destroyed by lightning. The arches of the nave are subdivided into 2 tiers below the triforium-gallery; the choir is remarkable for its lightness; and there are admirable Renaissance tombs of the Duc de Brézé

Rouen

and Cardinal d'Amboise, and much rich 13th-century glass. The length of the cathedral is 447 feet; the height of the nave, 92. The abbey church of St. Ouen, a celebrated monument of great size and harmony of design, was built in the 14th and 15th centuries, except the façade, which was finished only recently in a somewhat earlier style than the remainder. The central lantern is as famous for grace and lightness as that of Burgos. Other beauties are the porch of the south transept and the admirable grouping of the apse and radiating chapels. The interior is very light and effective, the wall-spaces being redressed in panisanum. The length is 475 feet; the height of the nave 100; other objects of interest are the churches of St. Maclou, of St. Vincent, of St. Godard, and of St. Patrice. Palais de Justice, Industrial and commercial museum, Corneille's house, library, musee, Hotel du Bourtheroulde, Hotel de Ville, antiquarian museum, and museum of natural history. There are schools of theology, medicine, and practical arts. The city was the birthplace of Pierre and Thomas Corneille and of Boieldieu. It was the capital of Lugdunensis II., became the seat of a bishopric about 300, and was several times sacked by the Normans who finally settled there and made it the capital of Normandy. Arthur of Brittany is said to have been murdered at Rouen. It was taken by Henry II. in 1204; was taken by Henry V. in 1419, and recovered by the French in 1449; was the scene of the burning of Joan of Arc in 1431; suffered in the Huguenot wars; resisted Henry IV. in 1592; and was occupied by the Germans Dec., 1870. Population (1891), 112,352.

Rouergue (rö-ärg'). An ancient territory of southern France, in the government of Guienne and Gascony, corresponding mainly to the department of Aveyron. It was a county in the middle ages, and was united to the crown in 1607.

Rougé (rö-zhā'), Vicomte **Olivier Charles Camille Emanuel de.** Born at Paris, April 11, 1811: died at his Château Bois-Dauphin, Dec. 31, 1872. A celebrated French Egyptologist, professor of archæology at the Collège de France. He is well known from his discovery of the principles of the Semitic alphabet in the cuneiform hieratic.

The entire glory of this discovery is due to the genius of a French Egyptologist, Emanuel de Rouge. The first account of his investigations was given in a paper read before the Académie des Inscriptions in May, 1849. A meagre summary of his results was published at the time in the "Comptes rendus," but by some mischance the MS. itself was lost, and has never been recovered. M. de Rouge's intention of rewriting the whole essay was unfortunately never carried out. After his death the rough draft of the original memoir was found among his papers, and, at last, after a delay of fifteen years, was edited, completed, and given to the world by the filial piety of M. Jacques de Rouge, the worthy son of a worthy father. This epoch-making work (the first attempt to treat the problem in the modern scientific method — may be said to have made possible, at last, a History of the Alphabet.

Taylor, The Alphabet, I. 89.

Rougemont (F. pron. rözh-môN') **Castle.** A castle in Exeter, England, founded by William the Conqueror.

Rouget de Lisle, or **l'Isle** (rö-zhā' dė lėl), **Claude Joseph.** Born at Montaigu, Lons-le-Saulnier, France, May 10, 1760; died at Choisy-le-Roi, near Paris, June 27, 1836. A French soldier and composer of songs. He was the son of royalists; refused to take the oath to the constitution abolishing the crown; and was stripped of his rank as first lieutenant, and imprisoned. He escaped after the death of Robespierre; was wounded under General Hoche in La Vendée; and settled in Strasburg, where he lived in all but absolute starvation. He wrote a number of songs, and published "Cinquante chants français" (1825) and other works, but is most celebrated as the author of the "Marseillaise" (which see).

Rough and Ready, Old. An epithet often given to General Zachary Taylor.

Rougon-Macquart (rö-gôN' mä-kär'). The name of a family celebrated by Zola, after the fashion of Balzac, in a series of novels (1871-93) under the general title of "Les Rougon-Macquart, histoire naturelle et sociale d'une famille sous le second empire." See *Zola*.

Rouher (rö-ä'), **Eugène.** Born at Riom, France, Nov. 30, 1814: died at Paris, Feb. 3, 1884. A French statesman. He was deputy to the Constituent Assembly in 1848, and to the Legislative Assembly in 1849; minister of justice and premier 1849-52; minister of justice 1851-52. He became vice-president of the State Council in 1852, and minister of commerce, agriculture, etc., in 1855; and concluded the commercial treaty with Great Britain in 1860, and others with Belgium, Italy, and Germany. He was premier 1863-64, and reactionary leader; pre-sident of the senate 1869-70; and after 1871 a Bonapartist leader.

Roulers (rö-lär'), or **Rousselaere** (rös-lär'), or **Roeselare** (rö-se-lä're). A town in the province of West Flanders, Belgium, situated on the Mandelbeke 27 miles west-southwest of Ghent. It has cotton and other manufactures. Here, July 13, 1794, the French under Pichegru and Macdonald defeated the Austrians under Clerfayt. Population (1890), 20,339.

Roum. See *Rum*.

Roumania. See *Rumania*.

Roumanille (rö-mä-nēly'), **Joseph.** Born at Saint-Remy (Bouches-du-Rhône), Aug. 8, 1818: died at Avignon, May 24, 1891. A Provençal poet. He studied at Tarascon; went in 1847 to Avignon; and was one of the principal members of the "Félibrige." In 1859 he organized "L'Armana Provençau." His improvisations include "Li Margarideto" (1847), "Lis Oubreto" (1859), "Lou Mège de Cucugnan" (1863), "Li Conte provençau li cascarlelo," with a French translation (1884), "Le Campane Mountado," etc.

Roumelia. See *Rumelia*.

Roundheads (round'hedz). In English history, the members of the Parliamentarian or Puritan party during the civil war. They were so called opprobriously by the Royalists or Cavaliers, in allusion to the Puritans' custom of wearing their hair cropped close, while the Cavaliers usually wore theirs in ringlets. The Roundheads were one of the two great parties in English politics first formed about 1641, and continued under the successive names of Whigs and Liberals, as opposed to the Cavaliers, Tories, and Conservatives respectively.

Roundheads, The. A comedy by Mrs. Aphra Behn, produced in 1682.

Round Table, The. In Arthurian legend, a table made by Merlin for Uther Pendragon, who gave it to the father of Guinevere, from whom Arthur received it with 100 knights as a wedding gift. The table would seat 150 knights. One seat was called the siege or seat perilous because it was death to any knight to sit upon it unless he were the knight whose achievement of the Holy Grail was certain. The Order of the Round Table was an institution founded by King Arthur at the advice of Merlin. It was originally military, but it ultimately became a military and theocratic organization. The romances of the grail and of the Round Table are closely connected. There were legends of the latter before 1155, but between 1155 and 1200 several books were collected called "Romances of the Round Table." Among the poetic and prose compositions belonging to this cycle are "Parzifal und Titurel" (German), "Percevall" (French and English), "Merlin" (English and French), "Lancelot du Lac" (French), "Tristan" (French), "Life of Merlin" (French and English), "Quest of the Holy Grail" (French and English), "Percevaus" (French), "Melhadus," and "Gawain Carlois" (French).

Round Table Conference. A resultless conference of representatives of the Gladstonian Liberals and Liberal-Unionists in 1887, the object of which was to effect a reunion of the Liberal party.

Rounceway Down (round'wā doun). A place near Devizes, Wilts, England, at which the Parliamentary forces under Waller were totally defeated by the Royalists under Hopton, July 13, 1643.

Rouphia. See *Alphens*.

Rouroutou Island. See *Raroutu Island*.

Rous, or **Rouse** (rous), **Francis.** Born at Halton, Cornwall, England, in 1579: died in 1659. An English Puritan, noted as the author of a metrical version of the Psalms (1646). He was educated at Oxford, was a member of the Long Parliament and the Westminster Assembly of Divines, and in 1643 was appointed provost of Eton. His version is that still used in the Scottish churches.

Rousay (rö'sā). One of the Orkney Islands, Scotland, 1 mile north of Mainland. Length, 6 miles.

Rouse's Point (rous'iz point). A village in Champlain township, Clinton County, New York, situated at the northeastern extremity of the State, at the outlet of Lake Champlain, near the Canadian frontier. Population (1890), 1,856.

Rousseau (rö-sō'), **Jacques.** Born at Paris, 1630: died at London, 1693. A French painter. His pictures were principally interiors and architectural views, and under the direction of Lebrun he decorated all the royal residences. After a period of study in Italy, he decorated many public buildings and a number of apartments and chateaux at Marly, at Meudon, and at Versailles. He went to London to decorate one of the houses of Lord Montague, but died before completing it.

Rousseau, Jean Baptiste. Born at Paris, April 15, 1670: died at Brussels, March 17, 1741. A French poet. He was exiled from France in 1712 on the charge of writing satirical verses on certain influential persons. He engaged in controversies with Voltaire and others.

The first poet who is distinctively of the 18th century, and not the least remarkable, was Jean Baptiste Rousseau (1669-1741). Rousseau's life was a singular and rather an unfortunate one. In the first place, he was exiled for a piece of scandalous literature of which in all probability he was quite guiltless; and, in the second, meeting in his exile with Voltaire, who professed (and certainly may have felt) admiration for him, he offended the irritable disciple and was long the butt of his attacks.

Saintsbury, French Lit., p. 294.

Rousseau, Jean Jacques. Born at Geneva, June 28, 1712: died at Ermenonville, near Paris, July 2, 1778. An eminent Swiss-French philosopher. His mother died in giving him birth, and his father, a man of selfish and careless nature, spent his time mending watches and reading dancing as a means of livelihood. For education Jean Jacques read Plutarch and some novels. He was successively an engraver's apprentice, a hackey, a musician, a student in a seminary, a clerk, a private tutor, and a man-of-pleasure. He changed his religion repeatedly, even on pecuniary inducements. He lived thus from hand to mouth until the age of 38, and the only time that he knew no need was during the years spent with the notorious Madame de Warens. His first real awakening to his latent talents dates from the summer of 1749, when he undertook to compete for a prize offered by the Academy of Dijon for the best dissertation on the subject "Whether the progress of the sciences and of letters has tended to corrupt or to elevate morals." So eloquent was he in his paradoxical condemnation of civilization, that he achieved at once a brilliant success. The following years witnessed a series of literary triumphs, such as "Le devin de village" (1752), "Discours sur l'inegalite des conditions" (1754), "Lettre sur les spectacles" (1758), "La nouvelle Heloise" (1761), "Le contrat social" (1762), and "Emile, ou de l'éducation" (1762). The ideas expressed in this last work led to Rousseau's exile from France, and laid the foundation of modern pedagogy. He lived in Switzerland and England until he was allowed to come back, in 1767, on condition that he would not write any more. And in fact his last works of consequence, "Les confessions" and "Reveries d'un promeneur solitaire," were not published until 1782, 4 years after his death. Rousseau's life is an enigma: he lived with a woman unworthy of him, Thérèse Le Vasseur, who bore to him 5 children, whom he sent one after the other to the Foundling Asylum. He died of apoplexy after having been for many years a victim to the mania of persecution.

Rousseau, Lovell Harrison. Born in Lincoln County, Ky., Aug. 4, 1818: died at New Orleans, Jan. 7, 1869. An American general and politician. He served in the Mexican war, and in the Union army in the Civil War in the battles of Shiloh, Perryville, Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, etc.). He was Republican member of Congress from Kentucky 1865-67.

Rousseau, Pierre Étienne Théodore, known as **Théodore Rousseau.** Born at Paris, April 15, 1812: died at Barbizon, near Fontainebleau, France, Dec. 22, 1867. A noted French landscape-painter, one of the leaders of the French realistic school, known as the school of Fontainebleau. His father was a merchant tailor from the Jura; his maternal uncle, Gabriel Colombet, was a portrait-painter and pupil of David. He began when very young to paint with Remond, and copied Claude at the Louvre. To the famous Salon of 1831 he contributed a "View in Auvergne." He shared with Barye the patronage of the duc d'Orleans, who in 1833 bought his "Border of Felled Woods." From 1833 to 1836 he led the revolt against formalism. In 1836 his "Descent of Cattle from the Jura Mountains" was rejected by the Salon, and in 1837 his "Avenue of Chestnuts" was also rejected. No picture of his appeared at the Salon until 1849. In 1846 he was established in a studio at Paris; later he withdrew entirely to Barbizon. He painted a large number of pictures particularly representing the neighborhood of Barbizon and the forest of Fontainebleau.

Rousselaere. See *Roulers*.

Roussillon (rö-sē-yôN'). An ancient government of France, bordering on Spain. Capital, Perpignan. It corresponds nearly to the department of Pyrénées-Orientales. It was a countship in the middle ages; was annexed to Aragon in 1172; was freed from the nominal feudal supremacy of France in 1258; was annexed by Louis XI. in 1462; was recovered by Aragon from Charles VIII. in 1493; and was annexed to France by the treaty of the Pyrenees in 1659.

Roussy. See *Girodet*.

Roustem. See *Rustem*.

Rouvier (rö-vyā'), **Maurice.** Born at Aix, France, April 17, 1842. A French politician. He was minister of commerce 1884-85 and 1887; premier May-Dec., 1887; and minister of finance 1889-92.

Rover (rō'vėr), **The.** The principal character in O'Keefe's farce "Wild Oats."

Rover, The, or the Banished Cavaliers. A comedy by Mrs. Aphra Behn, produced in 1677.

Roveredo (rō-ve-rā'dō), G. also **Rofreit** (rō'frit). A town in South Tyrol, Austria-Hungary, situated on the Leno, near the Adige, 14 miles south by west of Trent. It is an important silk-manufacturing center, and has a flourishing trade. It was annexed by Venice in 1413, and by Austria in 1516. Here, Sept. 3 and 4, 1796, the French under Masséna defeated the Austrians. Population (1890), 9,036.

Rovigno (rō-vēn'yō). A seaport in Istria, Austria-Hungary, situated on the Adriatic 40 miles south of Trieste. It has a cathedral, is noted for its wine, and has flourishing trade and fisheries. Population (1890), 9,662.

Rovigo (rō-vē'gō). **1.** A province in the compartimento of Venetia, Italy. Area, 685 square miles. Population (1891), 236,405. — **2.** The capital of the province of Rovigo, situated on the Adigetto 37 miles southwest of Venice. It has a large library and picture-gallery. Population (1892), 11,500.

Rovigo, Duc de. See *Savary*.

Rovira, Custodio Garcia. See *Garcia Rovira*.

Rovuma (rō-vö'mä). A river in Africa which separates German East Africa from Portuguese East Africa, and flows into the Indian Ocean near Cape Delgado.

Rowan (rō'an), **Stephen Clegg.** Born near Dublin, Ireland, Dec. 25, 1808: died at Washington, D. C., March 31, 1890. An American admiral. He entered the navy as a midshipman in 1826; served in the Seminole and Mexican wars; and commanded the Pawnee at the beginning of the Civil War. In this vessel he participated in the first naval action of the war, namely, the attack on the Confederate batteries on Aquia Creek, May 25, 1861. He destroyed a small fleet of gunboats near Elizabeth City, North Carolina, in Feb., 1862; commanded the fleet which cooperated with General Burnside in the capture of Newbern in March of the same year; and commanded the New Ironsides in the operations against the defenses in Charleston harbor, Aug.-Sept., 1863. He was promoted rear-admiral in 1866 and vice-admiral in 1870, and was retired in 1889.

Rowan

Rowandiz (rou-ăn'diz). See the extract.

The "mountain of the world," or Rowandiz, the Acadian Olympos was believed to be the pivot on which the heaven pended, covering the earth like a huge extinguisher. The world was bound to it by a rope, like that with which the sea was churned in Hindu legend, or the golden cord of Homer, wherewith Zeus proposed to suspend the nether earth after binding the cord about Olympos (R. xiii. 19–20. . . . It lay far away in the regions of the northeast, the entrance, as it was supposed, to the lower world, and it was sometimes identified with the mountain of Niźir, the modern Rowandiz, on whose summit the ark of the Chaldean Noah was believed to have rested.

Smyc. Anc. Monuments, pp. 173-178.

Rowandiz. A town in Asiatic Turkey, situated on a tributary of the Greater Zab, 83 miles east-northeast of Mosul.

Rowe (rō), **Nicholas.** Born at Little Berkford, Bedfordshire, England, 1673; died Dec. 6, 1718. An English dramatist and poet, appointed poet laureate 1714. He was educated for the bar. His chief tragedies are "The Ambitious Stepmother," "Tamerlane" (1702), "The Fair Penitent" (1703), "Ulysses," "The Royal Convert," "Jane Shore" (1714), and "Lady Jane Grey" (1715). He also wrote "The Biter," a comedy. He edited Shakspere (1709), and translated Lucan's "Pharsalia."

Rowena (rō-ē'nä). **1.** The legendary daughter of Hengist, and the wife of the British chief Vortigern.

Rhowen, 'White-mane,' daughter of one of their two leaders, known by the similarly eponymous Hengist and Horsa. . . . The form Rowen, or Rowenna, was obtained by a very easy misreading of Rowen, or Rouwen (Geoffrey, pp. 84–86).

Rhys, Celtic Heathendom, p. 154.

2. A ward of Cedric in Scott's "Ivanhoe," She is the rival of Rebecca the Jewess, and marries Ivanhoe.

Rowland. See *Roland*.

Rowland (rō'land), **Henry Augustus.** Born at Honesdale, Pa., Nov. 27, 1848. A noted American physicist. He has been professor of physics at Johns Hopkins University since 1876, and is the author of numerous papers chiefly relating to optics and electricity. He is especially noted for his work on the solar spectrum.

Rowlands (rō'landz). **Samuel.** Born about 1570: his last poem was written in 1630. An English pamphleteer. His pamphlets and others of the same style took the place now occupied by the newspaper.

Rowley (rou'li), **Samuel.** An English dramatist of the 17th century. Only two of his plays exist in print: "When you see me, you know me," a chronicle-play (1605), and "The Witch of Edmonton" (1664).

Rowley, William. Lived at the end of the 16th and the beginning of the 17th century. An English dramatist. He is mentioned as an actor in the Duke of York's Company in 1610. Four of his dramas are extant: "A New Wonder: A Woman never Vex'd" (1632), "A Match at Midnight" (1633), "All 's Lost by Lust" (1633), and "A Shoemaker a Gentleman" (1638). He also collaborated with Dekker, Dekker, Ford, Massinger, and others.

Rowley Poems, The. A collection of poems written by Chatterton, and attributed by him to a mythical Thomas Rowley, a priest of the 15th century. He began to write them in 1764. They were declined by Dodsley the publisher in 1768, but in 1769 Chatterton succeeded in deceiving Walpole with them. Gray, however, discovered the hoax.

Rowley Regis (rou'li rē'jis). A town in Staffordshire, England, 6 miles west of Birmingham: a manufacturing and mining center. Population (1891), 30,791.

Rowton Heath. A place near Chester, in England, where, Sept. 24, 1645, the Parliamentarians defeated the Royalists.

Roxana (L. pron. roks-ä'nä; E. pron. roks-an'ä), or **Roxane** (F. pron. roks-sän'). Murdered at Amphipolis, Macedonia, 311 B. C. A Bactrian princess, daughter of Oxyartes. She married Alexander the Great in 327, and was put to death with her son by order of Cassander.

Roxana. **1.** A Latin tragedy by William Alabaster of Trinity College, Cambridge. It was acted there and printed in 1632. It is taken almost entirely from Groto's "Dalila."—**2.** A novel by Defoe, published in 1724.

Roxburgh (roks'bur-ō). A southern county of Scotland. It is bounded by Berwick on the north, Emlinton the east and southeast, Dumfries on the southwest, and Selkirk and Edinburgh on the west. It is largely included in the valleys of the Teviot and Tweed. The county town is Roxburgh. It contains various antiquities, and was the scene of many border conflicts. Area, 665 square miles. Population (1891), 53,500.

Roxburghe Club, The. A club founded in 1812, at the time of the sale of the library of John, duke of Roxburghe. "The Rev. Thomas Frognall Dibdin chimed the tithe of founder. The avowed object of the club was the reprinting of rare pieces of ancient literature. . . . It still exists, and, with the Dilettanti Society, may be said to have suggested the publishing societies of the present day, at the head of which is the Camden." *Timbs.*

Roxbury (roks'bur-i). A former city of Norfolk County, Massachusetts, south-southwest of the old part of Boston. It was founded in 1630, made a city in 1846, and annexed to Boston in 1867.

Roxo (rok'sō or ro'shiō), **Cape.** A cape on the coast of Senegambia, western Africa, about 170 miles south of Cape Verd, in lat. 12° 25′ N., long. 16° 49′ W.

Roxolani (roks-ō-lā'ni), or **Roxalani** (roks-ä-lā'ni). A people of Sarmatian stock, living in southern Russia, between the Don and Dnieper, about the beginning of the Christian era.

Roy, Rammohun. See *Rammohun Roy.*

Roy (roi), **William.** Born in Scotland about 1726; died at London, July 1, 1790. A British surveyor. He conducted the measurements for ascertaining the difference in longitude between Greenwich and Paris observatories. He wrote "Military Antiquities of the Romans in North Britain" (1793), etc.

Royal Exchange, The. See *Queen's Exchange, The.*

Royal George. An English man-of-war of 108 guns. While being refitted at Spithead, Aug. 29, 1782, she suddenly heeled over, under the strain caused by the shifting of her guns, filled, and went down with her commander, Admiral Kempenfelt, and nearly 1,000 souls, including visitors on board, about 300 of whom were lost.

Royalist (roi'al-ist). **The.** A play by D'Urfey, produced in 1682. It contains good songs and music, some of the latter by Henry Purcell.

Royalists (roi'al-ists). **1.** In English history, the partizans of Charles I. and of Charles II. during the civil war and the Commonwealth; the Cavaliers, as opposed to the Roundheads. —**2.** In American history, the adherents of the British government during the revolutionary period.—**3.** In French history, the supporters of the Bourbons as against the revolutionary and subsequent governments.

Royal Merchant, The. See *Beggar's Bush.*

Royal Society, The. An association founded in London in or a little before 1660 (incorporated in 1662), the object of which is the advancement of science, especially of the physical sciences. Its designation in full is "The Royal Society of London for Improving Natural Knowledge." It has held the foremost place among such societies in England, and has numbered among its fellows all the leading men of science and many ladies of British society among its members. Its principal publications are "The Proceedings of the Royal Society" and "The Philosophical Transactions." It meets at Burlington House, Piccadilly.

Royal Society Club, The. A London club which appears to have existed from 1709. It has consisted largely but not exclusively of fellows of the Royal Society, and numbers among its members known as "Royal Philosophers," and later as "Royals."

Royal Sovereign. **1.** A British line-of-battle ship of 100 guns and 2,175 tons register. She served in the Channel fleet 1793–95, and was the flag ship of Vice-Admiral Cuthbert Collingwood at Trafalgar, Oct. 21, 1805.

2. A British line-of-battle ship of 120 guns and 3,144 tons register. She was cut down to one deck, armored with a water-line belt 5½ inches thick, provided with 4 submerged tubes, and launched in 1884.

Royan (rwä-yon'). A seaport and sea-bathing resort in the department of Charente-Inférieure, France, situated at the mouth of the Gironde, 22 miles south of Rochefort. Population (1891), commune, 7,247.

Royat (rwä-yä'). A watering-place in the department of Puy-de-Dôme, France, situated on the Tiretaine near Clermont-Ferrand. It is noted for its hot springs.

Roy Bareilly. See *Rae Bareli.*

Royer-Collard (rwä-yā'ko-lär'). **Pierre Paul.** Born at Sompuis, Marne, France, June 21, 1763; died at Chateauvieux, near St.-Aignan, Sept. 4, 1845. A French philosopher and statesman. He was a member of the municipal council of Paris at the beginning of the Revolution, and a member of the Council of Five Hundred in 1795. He became professor of philosophy in the Faculty of Letters at Paris in 1811, being the founder of the Scottish school. After the Restoration he was a leading member of the Chamber of Deputies and chief of the "Doctrinaires." He became a member of the Academy in 1827, and president of the Chamber of Deputies in 1828.

Royle (roil), **John Forbes.** Born at Cawnpore, British India, 1800; died at Acton, near London, Jan. 2, 1858. A British botanist. In 1823 he was assistant surgeon to the East India Company, and from 1837 to 1856 was professor of materia medica at King's College, London. His works include "On the Antiquity of Hindoo Medicine" (1837), "Illustrations of the Botany and other Branches of Natural History of the Himalaya Mountains" (1835–40), etc.

Royton (roi'ton). A manufacturing town in Lancashire, England, situated 3 miles north of Oldham. Population (1891), 13,395.

Rozas, Juan Martinez de. See *Martinez de Rozas.*

Rozinante (roz-i-nan'te). See *Rosinante.*

Rua (rö'ä), or **Barua** (bä-rö'ä). A Bantu nation of the Kongo State, included in the concession of the Katanga Company. Once a great kingdom, occupying most of the Lualaba basin between the Lomami and Lake Tanganyika; it has lost its political unity and has been distinguished by the Arabs as the south and by King Msidi in the south, and by the exhaustion of native tribes. The kingdom of Kassongo exists now only in traditional history. Ethnically the Rua, Rubo, and Luba are identical. See *Luba.*

Ruad (rö-äd'). A small island on the coast of Syria, 70 miles north-northeast of Beirut. It contained the ancient city Arvadus.

Ruanda (rö-än'dä) or **Waruanda** (wä-rö-än'dä). A Bantu tribe in the high and mountainous region around Mount Mfumbiro, between Lakes Albert Edward and Tanganyika, on the boundary of the Kongo State and British East Africa. They are a strong and warlike race. King Romanika of Karagwe was of Ruanda origin.

Ruatan (rö-ä-tän'), or **Roatan** (rō-ä-tän'). An island in the Caribbean Sea, 35 miles north of Honduras, to which republic it belongs. Length, about 500 miles.

Rubaiyat, The. See *Omar Khayyam.*

Rubens (rö'benz), **Christian.** Born at Treves, Prussia, Nov. 30, 1805; died in Vienna, July 8, 1875. A German historical and genre painter. Among his noted paintings is "Columbus Discovering America."

Rubens (rö'benz), **Peter Paul.** Born at Siegen, Westphalia, June 29, 1577; died at Antwerp, May 30, 1640. A celebrated Flemish painter. He lived in Cologne until 1587, when his father died and his mother removed with her children to Antwerp. He received his education in the Jesuits' school at Antwerp, and later became a lay brother. In the Jesuits' school he received classical training. Rubens's first teachers were Tobie Verhaegt, a landscape-painter, and Adam van Noort, a figure-painter and master of Jordaens. He became a member in 1598 of the guild of St. Luke in Antwerp. In 1600 he went to Italy, studied in Venice and Rome, and served Duke Vincenzo Gonzaga at Mantua 5 years. In 1609 he returned to Antwerp. In the same year he married Isabella Brandt (died 1626), two years later he built a house in Antwerp and became to employ assistants in his work. Chief of these were Vandyck, Jordaens, and Snyders. In 1620 Rubens was summoned to Paris to decorate the Luxembourg for Marie de Medicis. His private collection, which he sold to the Duke of Buckingham, included 3 Titians, 2 Raphaels, 13 Veroneses, 8 Palma Vecchios, 17 Tintorettos, 3 Leonardo da Vincis, 3 Raphaels, and 13 pictures by himself. In Sept. 1628, he went to Madrid on a diplomatic mission to the Spanish court, and was employed by Philip IV. to paint portraits of Philip IV. From Madrid he went to London, where he arrived June 5, 1629, on the same diplomatic mission. He was knighted by Charles I. on March 29, and knighted at Whitehall, March 3, 1630. He left London March 6. He painted several pictures in England, and received an order for the decoration of Whitehall, on Dec. 6, 1630, he married Helena Fourment, a niece of his first wife. He was famous as a colorist, and painted historical and sacred subjects, portraits, landscapes, etc. Of his pictures 84 are in the Munich, 45 in the Louvre, 40 in the Belvedere at Vienna, 22 at Antwerp (besides many pictures in churches), and 11 are in the National Gallery in London. Among his chief pictures are "The Descent from the Cross" (Antwerp), "Elevation of the Cross," "Fall of the Damned" (Munich), and "Rape of the Sabines" (London).

Rübezahl (rü'bez-tsäl). In German folk-lore, the mountain spirit of the Riesengebirge, in Silesia and Bohemia.

Rubicon (rö'bi-kon). In ancient geography, a small river in Italy, near Rimini. In the later Roman republic it was the boundary between Italy proper and Cisalpine Gaul. The crossing of it by Cæsar, B. C., led to the civil war. It has been identified with the Urgone and with the Uso.

The most recent investigations tend to show that the Rubicon has entirely ignored its ancient course, and appears originally to have fallen into the Fiumicino further south, while at the present day its upper part (Urgone) unites with the Piscatello. *Baedeker*, Central Italy, p. 91.

Rubini (rö-bē'nē), **Giovanni Battista.** Born at Romano, near Bergamo, Italy, April 7, 1795; died there, March 3, 1854. A celebrated Italian tenor singer. His first important engagement was at Naples, where he took Rossini's "Otello," but his first appearance in Paris in 1825 was the beginning of his career of great and unbroken success. He first sang in England in 1831, and till 1843 came annually to London and Paris. In 1843 he set out on a tour with Liszt through Holland and Germany, but they soon separated. Rubini went on to St. Petersburg, where he sang with such success that he was made director of singing in Russia. He retired from public life about 1844 with a large fortune.

Rubinstein (rö'bin-stīn), **Anton.** Born in Volhynia, Russia, near the Rumanian frontier, Nov. 30, 1830. A noted Russian pianist and composer. In 1840 he made a concert tour with his teacher Villoing; went to Paris; studied under Liszt; went to England in 1842; made other concert tours; studied for 3 years in Russia; and finally in 1858 appeared in Homburg with many of his own compositions. From this time his success has been unbroken. He was appointed imperial concert director in Russia in 1858; founded the St. Petersburg Conservatory of Music in 1862; and was its principal in 1867. He has visited England and France a number of times, and the United States. His works include 6 ocean symphonies, Op. 42,* and other symphonies, many songs and concertos, and the operas "Feramors," "The De-

noun," "The Maccabees," "Nero," etc.; but he is celebrated principally as a pianist. He has written his "Autobiography" and a "Conversation on Music." In 1887 he gave a series of historical recitals in London.

Rubrum Mare, (rō'brum ma're). [Lat., 'Red Sea.']
A Latin name of the Red Sea.

Ruchab (ruk'hab). [Ar. *al-rukhbah*, the knee.]
A name assigned both to the third-magnitude star ε Cassiopeiæ and to the fourth-magnitude star ε Aquarii.

Rucellai (rō-chel-lā'ē), **Giovanni**. Born at Florence, Oct. 20, 1475; died 1526. An Italian poet and dramatist.

Rückert (rük'ert), **Friedrich**. Born at Schweinfurt, May 16, 1788; died on his estate Neusess, near Coburg, Jan. 31, 1866. A German poet. He studied at Wurzburg, Heidelberg, and Jena, at which university he settled for a time as docent, but soon renounced the position and lived in various places. In 1817 he went to Italy and spent the winter in Rome. He then returned himself to Oriental studies. In 1830 he was called to Erlangen as professor of Oriental languages, and remained there until 1841, when he was called to the University of Berlin in a like capacity. In 1848 he resigned his position and lived thenceforth at Neusess, where he died. His first poems are from 1807. In 1814 appeared the collection "Deutsche Gedichte von Freimund Raimar" ("German Poems by Freimund Raimar"), which contained among other poems his "Geharnischte Sonette" ("Sonnets in Armor"). In 1817 was published another collection with the title "Kranz der Liebe" ("Garland of Love"), containing "Liebesfrühling" ("Love's Spring"). He made many translations and imitations of Eastern poetry, among them "Östliche Rosen" ("Eastern Roses," 1822) and "Nal und Damajanti" (1828). His collected poetical works, "Gesammelte poetische Werke," were published in Frankfort (1868–69) in 12 volumes. "Nachgelassene Gedichte" ("Posthumous Poems") were published in Vienna (1877).

Rudabah (rō-dä-be'). In the Shahnamah, daughter of Mihrab (king of Kabul), wife of Zal, and mother of Rustam. The story of the love of Zal and Rudabah, of the anger of Mihrab and of the opposition of Sam and Minuchihr is one of the most idyllic portions of the great poem.

Ruddiman (rud'i-man), **Thomas**. Born at Boyndie, Banffshire, Oct., 1674; died at Edinburgh, 1757 or 1758. A Scottish classical scholar. He wrote "Rudimenta of the Latin Tongue" (1714), "Grammaticæ Latinæ Institutiones" (1725, 1731), etc., and edited "Livy" (1751).

Ruddygore (rud'i-gōr), **or the Witches' Curse.** A comic opera by Gilbert and Sullivan, produced in 1887. It is sometimes spelled *Ruddigore*.

Rude (rüd), **François**. Born at Dijon, France, Jan. 4, 1784; died at Paris, Nov. 3, 1855. A noted French sculptor. Among his works are the "Neapolitan Fisher," a group in the Arc de Triomphe, etc.

Rudelsburg (rü'delss-bōrg). A ruined castle near Kösen, on the Saale, southwest of Naumburg, in Prussian Saxony.

Rüdesheim (rü'dess-hīm). A town in the province of Hesse-Nassau, Prussia, situated near the Rhine opposite Bingen. It is celebrated for its Rhine wine "Rudesheimer," and for the castle Bromserburg. Population (1890), 3,000.

Rüdiger (rü'di-ger). One of the leading characters in the "Nibelungenlied."

Rudiger (rō'di-ger), Count **Feodor**. Born at Mitau, Russia, 1784; died at Karlsbad, June 23, 1856. A Russian general. He served with distinction in the wars against Napoleon, against Turkey (1828–29), and against Poland in 1831. He received the surrender of Gorgey at Vilagos in 1849.

Rudkjöbing (rōd'che-bing). The chief town in the island of Langeland, Denmark, situated in lat. 54° 56′ N., long. 10° 41′ E. It was the birthplace of Örsted. Population (1890), 3,485.

Rudolf (rō'dolf) **I.** King of Burgundy 888–912. He originally held a county in the Jura, and on the dismemberment of the empire at the deposition of Charles III undertook the conquest of Transjurane Burgundy, which he erected into a kingdom. His dominion extended over the northern part of Savoy and all Switzerland between the Reuss and the Jura.

Rudolf I., or **Rudolph** (rō'dolf). Born May 1, 1218; died at Germersheim, Germany, July 15, 1291. German king 1273–91, son of Albert IV., count of Hapsburg and landgrave of Alsace. He succeeded his father in Hapsburg and Alsace in 1239, and was elected German king at Sept., 1273, being the first monarch of the Hapsburg line. By a war with Ottocar of Bohemia, who was slain on the Marchfeld in 1278, he obtained Austria, Styria, and Carniola for his house.

Rudolf II., or **Rudolph**. Born July 18, 1552; died Jan. 20, 1612. Emperor of the Holy Roman empire 1576–1612, son of the emperor Maximilian II. He succeeded to the crown of Hungary in 1572 and of Bohemia in 1575, and became "king of the Romans" in 1575 and emperor in 1576. He was a scholar in his tastes and habits, but an unpractical man of affairs. He was forced to acknowledge his brother Matthias as king of Hungary and governor of Austria and Moravia in 1608; granted religious freedom in his "letter of majesty" to the Bohemian Protestants in 1609; and resigned Bohemia to his brother in 1611.

Rudolf, or **Rudolph**. Born Aug. 21, 1858; committed suicide at Mierling, near Vienna, Jan. 30, 1889. Archduke and crown prince of Austria-Hungary, only son of the emperor Francis Joseph. He was a man of considerable literary attainments, and was a collaborator on "Die Österreichisch-Ungarische Monarchie in Wort und Bild" (1886, etc.).

Rudolf, or **Rudolph, of Ems.** Died in Italy between 1251 and 1254. A Middle High German poet. He was by birth a Swiss, and probably owes his name to Hohenems, in the Vorarlberg region. He is supposed to have begun to write about 1225. He is the author of the legendary poems "Der gute Gerhard" ("Good Gerhard") and "Barlaam und Josaphat"; the historical dramatic poems "Wilhelm von Orlens" and "Alexander"; and a "Weltchronik" ("Universal Chronicle"), which, however, only comes down to Solomon. This last work is dedicated to Conrad IV. with whom he went to Italy, where he died.

Rudolf of Hapsburg. See *Rudolf I.*, German king.

Rudolf, or **Rudolph, of Swabia.** Died Oct. 15, 1080. Duke of Swabia after 1057. He was chosen king in opposition to Henry IV. of Germany in 1077, and was supported by Pope Gregory VII. He was at war with Henry 1078–80, and was defeated in battle and slain.

Rudolf, Lake. A large lake in British East Africa, northeast of Victoria Nyanza.

Rudolstadt (rō'dol-stät). The capital of the principality of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, Germany, situated on the Saale in lat. 50° 43′ N., long. 11° 20′ E. It has manufactures of porcelain, dyes, etc. Near it is the palace of Heidecksburg. Population (1890), 11,508.

Rudra (rō'dra; with Vedic accent, rō-dra'). [Skr., howling, and original meaning uncertain. The Hindus connect it with the root *rud*, to cry, and understand it as meaning 'howling,' 'roaring,' 'terrible.'] In the Rigveda, the lord of the Maruts; the storm-god. With his bow he shoots deadly darts at the earth, but he also bestows remedial herbs and thus a special power over healing. In the Atharvaveda he is already invoked as the master of life and death, and those of his aspects which inspire terror are exalted in preference to the beneficence which most distinguishes him in the Rigveda. He is the type of Çiva, Shiva of the Hindu triad. His evolution and characteristics are treated very fully in Muir's "Original Sanskrit Texts," 2d ed., 1868–73.

Rueda (rō-ā'thä), **Lope de.** Born in Seville; flourished from 1544 to 1567. A Spanish dramatist and actor. He enjoyed great popularity during his lifetime, and occupies an important place in the history of Spanish drama as the founder of the popular national theater.

Rue d'Autriche (rü dō-trēsh'). An old street within the wall of Philippe Auguste, between the Louvre and the Hôtel de Bourbon, in Paris. It extended from the Quai de l'Ecole to the Rue St.-Honoré. In 1810 it was destroyed by the enlargement of the Louvre, and the northern portion was called Rue de l'Oratoire, from the church of that name established there.

Rue de l'Ancienne Comédie (rü dē lōn-sē-en'kō-mā-dē'). The old road in Paris called Rue des Fossés St.-Germain-des-Prés, made on the site of the moat of the wall of Philippe Auguste, near the abbey of St.-Germain-des-Prés. The alignment was established in 1560. In 1689 the Comédie Française had its house here, and gave its modern name to the street.

Rue de la Paix (rü dē lä pā). A street in Paris, running from the Place de l'Opéra to the Column of the Vendôme. It is filled with fine shops.

Rue de l'Oratoire. See *Rue d'Autriche.*

Rue de Rivoli (dē rē-vō-lē'). An important street in Paris, leading from the Place de la Concorde to the Rue St.-Antoine, which connects it with the Place de la Bastille. It dates from the first empire, and derives its name from the victory of Bonaparte over the Austrians at Rivoli, Jan. 14, 1797. The present street was completed in 1865. In addition to its creation were mainly military, as it controlled the approach to the western palaces and the faubourg from the Bastille. It contains fine shops and hotels, and passes the Louvre, the Place du Palais Royal, the garden of the Tuileries, the Hôtel de Ville, etc.

Rueil (rü-ā'ē'). A town in the department of Seine-et-Oise, France, 4 miles west of the fortifications of Paris. Population (1891), 9,957.

Rue St.-Antoine (rü sañ-toñ-twän'). A street in Paris, leading from the Rue de Rivoli to the Place de la Bastille, from which point it is known as the Faubourg St.-Antoine. It was originally a Roman road leading from the Pont Notre Dame to Vincennes. During the middle ages it passed between the royal palaces of Saint-Paul and Les Tournelles. About the reign of Louis XI. it began to be identified with the proletariat of Paris. It is the street by which the mob of the Faubourg St.-Antoine and the Place de la Bastille advanced on the Louvre and Faubourg St.-Honoré. This fact led to the construction of the Rue de Rivoli and Caserne Napoléon by the Napoleonic dynasty.

Rue St.-Denis (rü sañ-dē-nē'). A street in Paris, leading north from the Rue de Rivoli to the Boulevard St.-Denis. Crossing this at the Porte St.-Denis, it becomes the Rue du Faubourg St.-Denis, which

terminates in the Boulevard de la Chapelle, forming one of the most ancient lines of streets in Paris. The Porte St.-Denis is a triumphal arch built in 1672 to commemorate the victories of Louis XIV. in Holland and the lower Rhine region.

Rue St.-Honoré (sañ-tō-nō-rā'). The name given to an old street in Paris, called in early times the Fourneau du Louvre. It was so named from a chapel near the western gate of the wall of Philippe Auguste, dedicated about 1204 to St.-Honoré, bishop of Amiens. After 1200 the chapel was definitely established as a collegiate church. After the priory of Henry IV. the lower lands ('petits champs') without the walls became the Faubourg St.-Honoré. The street runs from the Rue du Pont Neuf past the Place des Théâtre Français, where it is called the Rue du Faubourg St.-Honoré, and by the Palais de l'Elysée to the Avenue des Ternes. During the middle ages the Rue St.-Honoré was the great street of Paris, corresponding to the Strand in London.

Rufinus (rō-fī'nus). Born in Aquitania: assassinated Nov. 27, 395. Chief minister of Theodosius the Great, and later of Arcadius. He encouraged the inroad of the Goths into the Roman Empire.

Rug (rōg), or **Hogoln** (hō'gō-lō). One of the islands of the Caroline group, North Pacific, situated in lat. 7° 28′ N., long. 151° 55′ E. Population, estimated, 5,000.

Rugby (rug'bi). A town in Warwickshire, England, situated near the Avon 28 miles east-southeast of Birmingham. It is a railway junction, and a seat of fairs, but is notable principally for its grammar-school, one of the great public schools of England. It was founded by Laurence Sheriff in 1567, and reached its greatest celebrity under the head-mastership of Dr. Thomas Arnold 1827–41. Population (1891), 13,282.

Rugby. A colony in eastern Tennessee, in Morgan County, founded in 1880 by Thomas Hughes, and partly colonized by Englishmen.

Rugby. A servant to Dr. Caius, in Shakspere's "Merry Wives of Windsor."

Rugby, John. A character in the "Merry Wives of Windsor" by Shakspere, servant to Dr. Caius.

Ruge (rō'ge). **Arnold.** Born at Bergen, island of Rügen, Germany, Sept. 13, 1803; died at Brighton, England, Dec. 31, 1880. A German political and philosophical writer. He conducted various journals which were suppressed by the Prussian and saxon governments on account of their radical tendencies, and was a member of the Frankfort Parliament in 1848. After 1849 he lived in England.

Rügen (rü'gen). The largest island of Germany, situated in the Baltic north of the mainland of Pomerania, Prussia, to which it belongs, and from which it is separated by the Strelasund and Bodden (4 miles wide). It is diversified and picturesque, is deeply indented in outline, and rises to over 400 feet. It contains the peninsulas Jasmund, Wittow, Monchgut, etc. It is frequented on account of its scenery and bathing-places. The principal points are Bergen, Puthus, and the Stubenkammer. It has flourishing fisheries. The ancient inhabitants were Germans, followed by Slavs. The island remained heathen until late in the middle ages. It was in the possession of Denmark (1325–1400, nominally a century longer); was then attached to Pomerania; passed to Sweden in 1648; and was annexed to Prussia in 1815. Length, 57½ miles. Area, 377 square miles. Population (1890), 45,185.

Ruger (rō'ger), **Thomas Howard.** Born at Lima, Livingston County, N. Y., April 2, 1833. A Union general in the Civil War. He graduated at West Point in 1854, but resigned from the army in 1855 in order to take up law. He volunteered at the beginning of the Civil War; commanded a division at Gettysburg; and aided in suppressing the draft riots at New York in 1863. He accepted a colonelcy in the regular army at the close of the war; was superintendent of West Point Academy from 1871 to 1876; and was promoted brigadier-general in 1880.

Ruggiero. See *Rogero.*

Ruggles (rug'lz), **Timothy.** Born at Rochester, Mass., Oct. 20, 1711; died at Wilmot, Nova Scotia, Aug. 4, 1795. An American lawyer, and a general in the French and Indian war. He was president of the Stamp Act Congress of 1765, but refused to sign the addresses and petitions which it drew up, and was publicly censured for this by the general court. He emigrated from Massachusetts to Nova Scotia in 1776.

Rugii (rō'ji-i). [L. *Rugii* (Tacitus), or *Rugi* (Paulus Diaconus), Gr. *Ῥογοί* (Procopius).] A Germanic tribe first mentioned by Tacitus. They were originally situated on the Baltic, west of the mouth of the Vistula. In the 5th century they appeared south of the Carpathians, where they are named among the people in the army of Attila. They founded a kingdom on the Danube, including parts of Roman Noricum, which was overthrown late in the same century. They then joined themselves to the East Goths, with whom they subsequently disappear from history. With Jutes, Angles, Saxons, and possibly Frisians, they seem to have taken part in the conquest of England, where their name is preserved in surrey (AS. *Sūðrīge*) and in Eastry in Kent (AS. *Eástrige*).

Ruhla (rō'lä). A town and summer resort in Thuringia, 6 miles south-southeast of Eisenach. It belongs partly to Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach, partly to Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and has manufactures of pipes, etc. Population (1890), 5,077.

Ruhmeshalle (rō'mes-hāl-le). [G., 'hall of fame.'] A Doric hall in the southwest of Munich, finished by Klenze in 1853. It is adorned with busts of noted Bavarians.

Ruhmkorff (rōm'korf), **Heinrich Daniel.** Born at Hannover, 1803; died at Paris, Dec. 21, 1877. A German-French mechanician, inventor of the "Ruhmkorff coil" (1851). He lived in Paris from 1839.

Ruhr (rōr). 1. The chief right-hand tributary of the Rhine in Prussia. It rises in southern Westphalia and joins the Rhine at Ruhrort. Length, 146 miles.—2. See *Roer*.

Ruhrort (rōr'ort). A town in the Rhine Province, Prussia, situated at the junction of the Ruhr with the Rhine. It has the largest river harbor in Europe, and is the chief place of export for coal mined in the Ruhr basin, etc. Population (1880), 11,060.

Ruisdael. See *Ruysdael*.

Ruiz (rō-eth'), **Juan**, called the "Archpriest of Hita." Flourished about the middle of the 14th century. A Spanish poet of note. "He appears to have been born at Alcalá de Henares, and lived much at Guadalaxara and Hita": *Ticknor*.

The Archpriest [of Hita, Juan Ruiz] has not, indeed, the tenderness, the elevation, or the general power of Chaucer; but his genius has a compass, and his verse a skill and success, that show him to be more nearly akin to the great English master than will be believed except by those who have carefully read the works of both.
Ticknor, Span. Lit., I. 77.

Rule a Wife and Have a Wife. A comedy by Fletcher. It was played in 1624 and printed in 1640, and was extremely popular. It was partly founded on one of Cervantes's novels, but the main plot is Fletcher's. In 1759 it was revived by Garrick.

Rule Britannia. An English national air, the words by Thomson and Mallet, music by Arne: both were composed for the mask "Alfred." It was first performed at Cliefden House, Maidenhead, the residence of Frederick, Prince of Wales, in 1740.

Rullianus. See *Fabius Maximus Rullianus, Quintus*.

Rum, or **Roum** (rōm). [A form of *Rome*.] In Arabian literature, Rome. It is often used in a restricted sense for separate portions, as the Byzantine empire, and also for the medieval monarchy of the Seljuk Turks in Asia Minor, which had its center at Iconium.

Rum (rum). An island of the Inner Hebrides, Scotland, belonging to the county of Argyll, situated south of Skye and west of the mainland, and intersected by lat. 57° N. Length, 8 miles. Also *Room*.

Rumania, or **Roumania** (rō-mā'ni-ā), sometimes **Romania** (rō-mā'ni-ā). [F. *Roumanie*, G. *Rumänien*, NL. *Romania*, *Roumania*, from Rumanian *Roman*, *Roman* (nasal *a*), Rumanian, a Rumanian, from L. *Romanus* Rumanian *Romanu*). Roman.] A kingdom of southeastern Europe. Capital, Bukharest. It is bounded by Austria-Hungary on the north, Russia on the northeast, the Black Sea on the east, Bulgaria on the south, and Servia and Austria-Hungary on the west. The Danube forms a great part of its southern boundary, and it has the Carpathians on the west. It is composed of the former principalities of Wallachia in the south and west, and Moldavia in the northeast, besides the Dobrudja in the southeast. The surface rises with a gradual slope from the Danube plain to the Carpathians. The chief occupation is agriculture. The leading exports are wheat and maize. The government is a hereditary constitutional monarchy, administered by a King, a senate of 120 members, and a chamber of 183 deputies. The leading nationality is Rumanian; the population includes also about 100,000 Jews, besides Gipsies, Slavs, etc. The leading religion is the Greek Church; there are also many Jews and Roman Catholics. (For early history, see *Moldavia* and *Wallachia*). The two principalities were united in 1859 under Alexander John Cuza, and a single assembly was established in 1862. In 1866 Cuza was deposed, Charles of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen elected, and a new constitution established. Rumania assisted Russia in the war with Turkey 1877–78; its troops distinguished themselves especially before Plevna in 1877. It was proclaimed fully independent in 1878, ceding Bessarabia to Russia and receiving the Dobrudja. Prince Charles assumed the title of king in 1881. Area, 48,307 square miles. Population (1892), estimated, 5,500,000.

Rumburg (rōm'bōrg). A manufacturing town in Bohemia, situated near the frontier of Saxony, 61 miles north of Prague. Population (1890), commune, 10,178.

Rumelia, or **Roumelia** (rō-mē'li-ā). [F. *Roumélie*, Turk, *Rumili*.] A geographical term of varying signification. It is used to denote (*a*) the European possessions of Turkey; (*b*) the Balkan Peninsula south of the Balkans (or of the Danube), extending westward from the Black Sea to the Adriatic (or to Albania) and southward to Greece; (*c*) an eyalet composed of western Macedonia and part of Albania; (*d*) the southeastern part of the Balkan Peninsula (the ancient Thrace).

Rumelia, Eastern. See *Eastern Rumelia*.

Rumford, Count. See *Thompson, Benjamin*.

Rumianzoff (rō-mē-ān-zof'), Count **Nikolai.** Born 1754; died Jan. 15, 1826. A Russian statesman and patron of science, son of Count Petr Rumianzoff: chancellor of the empire previous to 1812.

Rumianzoff, Count **Petr.** Born 1725; died 1796. A Russian general. He served in the Seven Years' War; commanded against the Turks 1768–74; and dictated the treaty of Kutchuk-Kainardji in 1774.

Rümker (rüm'ker), **Karl Ludwig Christian.** Born at Stargard, Mecklenburg-Strelitz, May 18, 1788; died at Lisbon, Dec. 21, 1862. A German astronomer. He was director successively of the school of Navigation in Hamburg (1819), and of observatories in Paramatta, New South Wales (1823), Hamburg (1839), and Lisbon (1857). He published a catalogue of 12,000 fixed stars (1845).

Rummel (rüm'el). A river in Algeria which flows into the Mediterranean 45 miles northwest of Constantine; the ancient Ampsaga. In its lower course it is called the Wadyeel-Kebir. Length, over 100 miles.

Rummer Tavern. An old London tavern, situated between Whitehall and Charing Cross. It was kept by Sam Prior, the uncle of Matthew Prior the poet.

Rump Parliament. 1. In English history, the name given to the remnant of the Long Parliament. See *Long Parliament* and *Pride's Purge*.—2. In German history, the name given to the remnant of the National Assembly of Frankfort, which met at Stuttgart June 6–18, 1849.

Rumsen (rum'sen). [From *ramsenta*, north.] A tribe of North American Indians which formerly lived in villages on the coast of California from Pajaro River to Point El Sur. Also *Achasta*, *Castiliman*, *Rumsien*, *Runcien*, *Runsen*, *Rusken*. See *Costanoan*.

Runaway (run'a-wā), **Cape.** A cape on the eastern coast of the North Island of New Zealand, situated in lat. 37° 31′ S., long. 178° E. It forms the eastern limit of the Bay of Plenty.

Runaway, The. A play by Mrs. Hannah Cowley. It was produced by Garrick in 1776 and printed the same year, and was very popular.

Runcorn (rung'korn). A town in Cheshire, England, situated on the Mersey, at the terminus of the Bridgewater Canal, 11 miles southeast of Liverpool. Population (1891), 20,050.

Rundi (rön'dē), or **Warundi** (wä-rön'dē). A Bantu tribe, partly in the Kongo State and partly in German East Africa, at the north end of Lake Tanganyika, in the valley of the Ruzizi. Their country is called Urundi.

Runeberg (rö'ne-berg), **Johann Ludvig.** Born at Jacobstad, Finland, Feb. 5, 1804; died at Borga, May 6, 1877. A Swedish poet, the greatest name in Swedish literature. His father was a merchant captain in extremely poor circumstances. After attending school at Wasa, Runeberg went, in 1822, to the University of Abo, where he supported himself by giving private instruction. After the burning of Abo in 1827, he was for three years tutor in Saxlaxti, in the interior of Finland, where the spirit and scenery of his most important works, the first volume appeared in 1830. Among others it contains the long poem "Svartsjukans Natter" ("Night of Jealousy"), and a number of lyrics. This same year he was appointed docent in Latin literature at the university, which had been transferred from Abo to Helsingfors. In 1832 appeared his first great work, the epic "Elgskyttarne" ("The Elk Hunters"), written in hexameters. A second volume of lyrics appeared in 1833. In 1836 appeared the idyl "Hanna." In the meantime he had founded the journal "Helsingfors Morgonblad," to which, through a period of seven years, he contributed much valuable criticism. In 1837 he gave up this and his university position to accept the post of lector at the gymnasium at Borga, where he subsequently became rector. He died in 1841 appeared another idyl, "Julqvällen" ("Christmas Eve"), like the "Elk Hunters" and "Hanna," in hexameters. This same year was published the epic "Kung Fjalar" ("King Fjalar"). In 1845 was published the first part of the greatest of his works, the cycle of narrative poems with the title "Fanrik Ståls Sagner" ("Ensign Stål's Stories") whose motive is the war of 1808. A second part appeared in 1860. In 1841 he had been made professor of Borga, where, in 1857, he was elected rector. His last works were dramatic: "Kan el" ("Can't"), a rimed comedy, was published in 1862; "Kungarne på Salamis" ("The Kings of Salamis") in 1863. In 1863 he had collected and published his prose writings under the title "Smärre Berättelser" ("Minor Writings"). His collected works ("Samlade Skrifter") were published at Stockholm in 1856 in 2 vols.; his posthumous works ("Efterlemnade Skrifter") at Stockholm 1878–1879 in 3 vols.

Runga, Dar. See *Dar Runga*.

Rungpor. See *Rangpur*.

Rungu (röng'gö) or **Warungu** (wä-röng'gö), or **Walungu** (wa-löng'gö). A Bantu tribe of British Nyassaland, at the south end of Lake Tanganyika. Their villages, of neatly built round huts with umbrella-shaped roofs, are thickly strewn in wooded valleys between high mountains. They have a good physique, tattoo a tribal mark on their temples, wear skins, and are ruled by petty chieftains and their chiefs of some importance. They suffer much from slave-raiders.

Runnymede, or **Runnimede** (run'i-mēd), or **Runnemede** (run'e-mēd). A meadow on the right bank of the Thames, near Egham in Surrey, 21 miles west by south of London. It is celebrated in English history as the place where the barons forced King John to sign Magna Charta, June 15, 1215.

Runnymede. A pseudonym of Benjamin Disraeli, earl of Beaconsfield. In 1836 he wrote a series of letters which appeared in the "Times" with this signature, containing attacks upon Lord Melbourne's government. They were republished in 1836 in a volume entitled "The Letters of Runnymede."

Runo (rö'nō), Sw. **Runö** (rö'nö). A small island in the Gulf of Riga, belonging to the government of Livonia, Russia.

Runsen. See *Rumsen*.

Rupel (rü'pel). A short tributary of the Schelde, in Belgium, formed by the union of the Dyle and Nethe northwest of Mechlin.

Rupert (rö'pert), or **Rupertus** (rö-per'tus). Lived about 700. A bishop of Worms, called "the Apostle of the Bavarians" from his missionary labors in Ratisbon, Salzburg, etc.

Rupert, Prince of the Palatinate. Born at Prague, Dec., 1619; died Nov. 29, 1682. Third son of the elector palatine Frederick V. and Elizabeth of England, and nephew of Charles I. He served in the Thirty Years' War against the Imperialists, and became celebrated in the English civil war as a cavalry leader. He fought at Edgehill, Chalgrove, Newbury, Marston Moor, and Naseby; captured Bristol, 1643, surrendered it in 1645; and was a royalist commander against the Parliament 1648–53. In 1660 he returned to England, became a privy councilor, and commanded against the Dutch fleet 1665–66 and 1673. He was governor of the Hudson Bay Company; and was a student of engraving, chemistry, etc.

Rupert Land, or **Rupert's Land.** See *Hudson Bay Territory*.

Rupert River. A river in Canada. It issues from Lake Mistassini, and flows into the southeastern part of James Bay. Length, about 300 miles.

Ruphia (rö-fē'a). The modern name of the Alpheus.

Rupp (röp), **Julius.** Born at Königsberg, Prussia, Aug. 13, 1809; died there, July 11, 1884. A Prussian pastor: one of the founders of the German "Free Congregations." He founded that of Königsberg in 1845.

Rüppell (rüp'pel), **Wilhelm Peter Eduard Simon.** Born at Frankfort-on-the-Main, Nov. 20, 1784; died at Frankfort, Dec. 11, 1884. A German traveler and naturalist. He traveled in Nubia, Kordofan, Sennaar, and Arabia 1822–27; and in Abyssinia 1833–34. He wrote accounts of his travels, and works on natural history.

Ruppin (röp-pēn'). A former countship, situated in the present province of Brandenburg, Prussia, northwest of Berlin and southeast of Prieguitz.

Ruprecht (rö'precht). Born 1352; died 1410. A German king. He succeeded as elector of the Palatinate in 1398, and was chosen king in opposition to Wenzel in 1400.

Ruprecht, Knecht. See *Knecht Rupprecht*.

Rupununi (rö-pö-nö'nē). A river in British Guiana, joining the Essequibo about lat. 3° 55′ N., long. 58° 37′ W. Length, about 220 miles.

Ruremonde. The French name of Roermond.

Rurik (rö'rik). Died 879. The reputed founder of the Russian monarchy. He is said to have been a Scandinavian adventurer who, with his two brothers, about 862 conquered Novgorod and neighboring regions and ruled almost as grand prince of Novgorod.

Rurik, House of. A Russian royal house, descended from Rurik. It became extinct in the person of Feodor in 1598.

Rurutu, or **Rouroutou** (rö-rö-tö'). **Island.** A small island of the Austral or Tubuai group, South Pacific, situated in lat. 22° 29′ S., long. 151° 24′ W.

Rus (rus). In the middle ages, the collection of Slavic states in southern Russia of which Kiefl was the principal. The name was later applied to the realm of Moscow (and modified to *Russor*, *Russen*), and now denotes the regions of the Little Russians and White Russians. See *Ros*.

Rusalki (rö-säl'ki), or **Russalkas** (-kaz). In Slavic folk-lore, water-nymphs with green hair, who entice unwary people into the water and kill them.

Ruscuk, or **Rusecsuk.** See *Rustchuk*.

Rush (rush), **Benjamin.** Born near Philadelphia, Dec. 24, 1745; died in Philadelphia, April 19, 1813. A noted American physician. He was educated at Princeton and Edinburgh; and became professor of chemistry at the Medical school of Philadelphia, and later professor of clinical practice and physic. He was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence as member of Congress from Pennsylvania, and was a surgeon in the army 1777–78. In 1789 he was appointed treasurer of the United States mint. He wrote "Medical Inquiries and Observations" (1789–98), "Essays" (1798), "Sixteen Introductory Lectures" (1811), "Diseases of the Mind" (1812), etc.

Rush, Friar. A mythical personage who originated in German folk-lore (**Bruder Rausch**); a fiendish-looking creature who was really a devil and kept monks and friars from leading a religious life; he was also a household sprite. A number of tales and plays were written about him in England, notably "The Historie of Frier Rush, etc.," the undoubtedly of which runs: "In Germanie History, How a Devil (named Rush) came to a religious house to seek a service" (1620); this was commended to the reading of "young people." Chettle also wrote a play called "Friar Rush, or the Proud Woman of Antwerp."

Friar Rush was probably at one time a good-natured imp like Robin Good Fellow, but under the influence of Christian superstition he became the typical monsyn from Satan, who, by various means, more or less successful, to set them by the ears, and who sought by various devices, always amusing, to fit them for residence in his master's dominions. *Tuckerman, Hist. of Prose Fiction*, p. 54.

Rush, James, Born at Philadelphia, March 1, 1786; died at Philadelphia, May 26, 1869. An American physician and author, son of Benjamin Rush. He wrote "Philosophy of the Human Voice" (1827), etc.

Rush, Richard. Born at Philadelphia, Aug. 29, 1780; died there, July 30, 1859. An American statesman, diplomatist, and jurist; son of Benjamin Rush. He was United States attorney-general 1811-14; acting secretary of state in 1817; United States minister to Great Britain 1817-25, where he negotiated the fisheries treaty of 1818, and treaties on the boundaries; secretary of the treasury 1825-29; unsuccessful candidate for Vice-President in 1828; commissioner to obtain the Smithsonian legacy 1836-38; and United States minister to France 1847-49. He wrote "Codification of the Laws of the United States," "Narrative of a Residence at the Court of London" (1833-45; new edition as "The Court of London," 1870), "Washington in Domestic Life" (1857), "Occasional Productions" (1860), etc.

Rusk (rusk), **Jeremiah McLain.** Born in Morgan County, Ohio, June 17, 1830; died at Viroqua, Wis., Nov. 21, 1893. An American politician. He served in the Civil War, attaining the rank of brevet brigadier-general of volunteers; was a Republican member of Congress from Wisconsin 1871-77; was governor of Wisconsin 1882-89; and was secretary of agriculture 1889-93.

Rusk, Thomas Jefferson. Born at Camden, S. C., Aug. 8, 1802; committed suicide at Nacogdoches, Texas, July 29, 1856. An American politician. He played a prominent part in the Texan war of independence 1835-36, and in the annexation which led to the annexation of Texas to the United States in 1845. He was a United States senator from Texas 1846-56.

Ruskin (rus'kin), **John,** Born at London, Feb. 8, 1819. An English critic of style and writer. He entered Christ College, Oxford, in 1833; gained the Newdigate prize by a poem entitled "Salsette and Elephanta" in 1839; and graduated in 1842. He studied painting under Copley Fielding, and Dunthorne, and has published a volume entitled "Modern Painters," which aimed to prove the superiority of modern landscape-painters, and especially of Turner, over the old masters. This book created a sensation by the brilliancy of its style and the startling originality of its views, and established the author's reputation as an art critic. It has since been enlarged by the addition of several volumes, into a discursive treatise on art. After the appearance of the first volume of "Modern Painters," Ruskin spent some years abroad, chiefly devoted to the study of art in Italy. His father, a wealthy wine-merchant, died in 1864, leaving him an ample fortune. He was appointed professor at the Cambridge School of Art in 1858, and Slade lecturer at Oxford in 1857; and held the Slade professorship of fine art at Oxford 1869-79 and 1883-1885. He has since lived in retirement on his estate at Brantwood, on Coniston Water, in the Lake country. He has written a number of works of a socialistic tendency on political economy, and in 1871 established at the St. George's Guild, an industrial society based on his peculiar views in reference to capital and labor. Among his works are "The Seven Lamps of Architecture" (1849), "Poems" (1850), "The Stones of Venice" (1851-53), "Pre-Raphaelitism" (1851), "The Elements of Drawing" (1857), "Modern Painters" (1860), "Sesame and Lilies" (1864), "The Ethics of the Dust" (1865), "The Crown of Wild Olive" (1866), "The Queen of the Air" (1869), "Ariadne Florentina: Six Lectures on Wood and Metal Engraving" (1872), "Val d'Arno: Ten Lectures on the Tuscan Art Specially Antecedent to the Florentine Year of Victories" (1873), "Proeides Agretsei: Readings in Modern Painters, etc." (1880), "Proserpina: Studies of Wayside Flowers etc." (1875-79), "Deucalion: Collected Studies of the Lapse of Waves and Life of Stones" (1875-78), "Mornings in Florence" (1875-77), "St. Mark's Rest: the History of Venice, etc." (1877-79), "The Laws of Fesole, etc." (1877-79), "Elements of English Prosody" (1880), "Notes on Samuel Prout and William Hunt" (1880), "Arrows of the Chace" (1880), "The Lord's Prayer and the Church: Letters to the Clergy, with Replies" (1881), "On Fathers Have Told Us" (1881), "The Art of England" (1883), "Coeli Enarrant: Studies of Cloud Form and of its Visible Causes, etc." (1884), "The Pleasures of England" (1884), "The Storm-cloud of the Nineteenth Century" (1884), "On the Old Road: a Collection of Miscellaneous Essays, Pamphlets, and Articles, published 1851-85." (1885), "Hortus Inclusus: Messages from the Wood to the Garden, etc." (1887), "Dilecta: consisting of Correspondence, Diary, Notes, and Extracts from Books, illustrating Praeterita" (1887), "Praeterita: an Autobiography" (1887-88).

Ruslen. See *Romsen.*

Russel (rus'el), **Dan.** [The name *Russel, Russell*, means 'reddish,' i. e., red-haired, from OF. *rousel, rousseau*, reddish, red-haired.] The Fox in Chaucer's "Nun's Priest's Tale."

Russell, Charles, first Lord Russell of Killowen. Born at Newry, Ireland, 1833. A British jurist and politician. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin; and practised for a time as a solicitor at Belfast. He was called to the English bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1859; became Q. C.; and reached the highest eminence as a pleader. He entered Parliament as a Liberal in 1880, and was attorney-general in 1886 and 1892-94, when he became lord chief justice of England. He was knighted in 1886, and created Baron Russell of Killowen in May, 1894.

Russell, Edward, first Earl of Orford. Born 1651; died 1727. An English Whig politician and admiral, grandson of the fourth Earl of Bedford. He gained the naval victory of La Hogue over the French, and was created Earl of Orford in 1697.

Russell, Henry. Born at Sheerness, Dec. 24, 1813. An English-American singer and composer of songs. He went to Italy in 1825, and to America in 1833; lived and taught at Rochester, New York; became a singer, and appeared as Rhino in "La Sonnambula" at Philadelphia in 1839. In 1840 he returned to England, where he repeated the concert tours which had been so successful in America. He composed nearly 800 songs, among which are "A Life on the Ocean Wave," "I'm Afloat," "Cheer, Boys, Cheer," "The Maniac," "The Gambler's Wife," etc. His songs were very influential in sending emigrants to the colonies and the United States, especially "There 's a Good Time Coming," "To the West," etc.

Russell, John, fourth Duke of Bedford. Born 1710; died 1771. An English statesman. He was secretary of state 1748-51, and lord president of the Council 1756-61; negotiated a treaty with France in 1762; and was president of the council 1763-65.

Russell, John, first Earl Russell: known as **Lord John Russell** till 1861. Born at London, May 18, 1792; died May 28, 1878. An English statesman, orator, and author; third son of the sixth Duke of Bedford. He studied at Edinburgh; entered Parliament in 1813; began his advocacy of Parliamentary reform in 1819; advocated Catholic emancipation; and led the repeal of the Test Acts in 1828; became paymaster of the forces in 1830; introduced the Reform Bill in 1831, and was one of its leading champions; was paymaster of the forces 1830-34; was a Whig party in 1834; was home secretary 1835-39, secretary for war and the colonies 1839-41, and prime minister and first lord of the treasury 1846-52; published "The Life of Lord John Lotter" in 1850; was foreign secretary and later president of the council 1852-55; represented England at the Vienna Conference in 1855; was colonial secretary in 1855, foreign secretary in the Palmerston-Russell administration 1859-65, and prime minister and first lord of the treasury 1865-66; and was created Earl Russell in 1861. He edited the memoirs and correspondence of Charles James Fox (1853-57), and of Moore (1852-56); and wrote "Life and Times of Fox" (1859-66), "Recollections and Suggestions" (1875), etc.

Russell, John Scott. Born in Scotland, 1808; died at London, June 10, 1882. A noted British engineer. He introduced the so-called "wave system" into the construction of steam vessels. He superintended the building of the Great Eastern. His works include "The Modern System of Naval Architecture on the Principle of Adaptation, with Reference to Commerce and War" (1864), "Systematic and Technical Education for the English People" (1869).

Russell, Odo William, first Baron Ampthill. Born at Florence, Feb. 29, 1829; died at Pau, France, Jan. 23, 1884. An English diplomatist, brother of the ninth Duke of Bedford. He was ambassador at Berlin 1871-84.

Russell, William, first Duke of Bedford. Born in 1613; died Sept. 7, 1700. An English nobleman who took a leading part in the Revolution. He succeeded his father as fifth earl of Bedford in 1641, and was created duke in 1694.

Russell, William, Lord Russell of Stepney: commonly called Lord William Russell). Born Sept. 29, 1639; beheaded at London, July 21, 1683. An English statesman, third son of the fifth Earl (later the first Duke; see above) of Bedford. His older brothers predeceasing him, he was known by the courtesy title of Lord Russell. He became one of the leaders of the country party in 1673; was a leading opponent of Danby and the Duke of York; was a privy councilor 1679-80; and supported the Exclusion Bill. He was tried and condemned on a charge of high treason (probably complicity in the Rye House Plot) in 1683. His son, Wriothesley, succeeded to the dukedom of Bedford in 1700.

Russell, William. Born in Selkirkshire, Scotland, 1741; died in Dumfriesshire, Dec. 25, 1763. A Scottish historian. He wrote "History of Modern Europe" (1779-84), and other works.

Russell, William Clark. Born at New York, Feb. 24, 1844. An English novelist. He went to sea in the English merchant service when between 13 and 14 years of age; but after seven or eight years returned to England and began to write nautical novels. The first was "John Holdsworth, chief mate" (1874); this was followed by "The Wreck of the Grosvenor," "The Little Lou," "A Sailor's Sweetheart," "An Ocean Free-Lance," "A Sea Queen," "The Lady Maud," "Jack's Courtship," "The Strange Voyage," "The Death Ship," "A Frozen Pirate," "Marooned," "An Ocean Tragedy," "My Shipmate Louise," etc. He has also written a "Life of Nelson."

Russell, William Howard. Born near Dublin, March 28, 1821. A British journalist. He was war correspondent of the London "Times" in the Crimean war, the Indian mutiny, the first part of the American Civil War, the Austro-Prussian war, and the Franco-German war. In 1876 he accompanied the Prince of Wales to India. He has written a "A History of the Crimean War" (1855-56), "My Diary in India" (1860), "My Diary, North and South" (1862), "My Diary during the Last Great War" (1873), "The Prince of Wales' Tour in India" (1877), etc. He founded the "Army and Navy Gazette."

Russelle (rō-sel'ē). In ancient geography, a city of the Etruscan League, situated near the Umbro (Ombrone) about 6 miles northeast of the modern Grosseto. It was conquered by the Romans about 309 B. C. There are various remains of antiquity on the site.

Russell Square. A London square which lies to the east of the British Museum.

Russia (rush'ā), formerly **Muscovy** (mus'kō-vi). [F. *Russie*, NL. *Russia* (M. *Russland*), from Russ, *Russiye*: see *Rus, Ros.*] An empire of eastern Europe. Capital, St. Petersburg; second capital and coronation city, Moscow. It is the largest country of Europe in area, and has the largest population; and, including its Asiatic possessions, it is the most extensive dominion in the world, next to the British empire. It comprises European Russia (including Russian Poland and Finland), Caucasia, Transcaucasia, Central Asia, and Siberia. European Russia is bounded by the Arctic Ocean on the north; its Asiatic possessions on the east; the Caspian on the southeast; Persia, Turkey, and the Black Sea on the south; Rumania on the southwest; the Austrian empire, the German Empire, the Baltic, and Sweden on the west; and Norway on the northwest. The surface is generally a great plain, but on the borders are the Urals, Caucasus, the mountainous region of the Crimea, and spurs of the Carpathians; and northwest of the center the surface is broken by the Valdai Hills. Its chief rivers are the Niemen, Duna, Neva, Mezen, Dwina, Petchora, Tal, Volga (with the Kama and Oka), Don, Kuma, Terek, Kuban, Dnieper, Dniester, South, Vistula, etc. The Black and Caspian seas are largely Russian, and Russia includes Lakes Ladoga, Onega, Saima, Ilmen, Peipus, etc. It contains large forest, bog, and extensive steppes and tundras. Much of it is fertile, especially in the "black earth" belt toward the south. The leading occupation is agriculture. The chief crops are wheat, rye, and other cereals, hemp, flax, potatoes, tobacco, etc. There are manufactures of linen, woolen, etc.; live stock is raised; and there are fisheries of sturgeon, etc. Gold, platinum, coal, iron, petroleum, copper, and other ores exist. There are numerous exports (in normal years) as grain; after it come flax, hemp, linseed, timber, animal products, etc. Russia proper (including Poland and Finland) has numerous imports of manufactures. The government is a hereditary absolute monarchy, vested in the czar. Administration is committed to the council of the empire, senate, holy synod, and ministry. The leading race is Russian (the leading language being the most important, then the Little Russians and White Russians). Other nationalities are the Poles, Lithuanians, Finns, Germans, Swedes, Letts, Bohemians, Tatars, various hordes of Caucasians, Esthonians, Mordvinians, Tcheremisses, Tatars, Baskhirs, Persians, Armenians, Kirghiz, Kalmucks, Tchuvashes, etc. The leading religion is the Greek Catholic. There are many dissenters (Raskolniks) as well as many Roman Catholics, Jews, Protestants, Mohammedans, and some pagans. Russia has no foreign possessions except in Asia, and Alaska are vassal states. Russia was known to the ancients as Sarmatia. It had Greek colonies on its southern coast (Crimea, etc.); was inhabited by the Scythians, Finns, and other tribes; was overrun by the Goths, Huns, Avars, Bulgarians, Magyars, and Khazars. The Russian Slavs at the beginning of their history (9th century) were confined to the Dnieper, the upper Volga, upper Dnieper and the sources of the Oka and Volga, Ilmen, Dwina, and Duiester. The Varangians under Rurik came to Novgorod in 862. From about 882 Kief became the center. Sviatoslaff (964-972) defeated the Khazars, and waged war with the Byzantine empire. Christianity was introduced under Vladimir (972-1015). Russia became united under Yaroslaff (1015-1054), with Kief as the capital. After 1054 Russia was divided into many principalities, Kief being the grand principality and overlord for about a century, and then suzerainty passed to Vladimir; other large were Tver, Pskoff, Smolensk, Galicia, Volhynia, Ryazan, Tver, Tchernigoff, Novgorod-Severski, Polotsk, etc. The Mongol invasion, and the conquest by the Golden Horde, began in 1224, lasted about 1240. The Russian principalities became principality at the close of the 13th century, and a grand principality in 1328. (See *Moscow.*) Moscow was freed from the Mongol yoke in 1480. The work of consolidation was greatly advanced under Ivan III., Vasili, and Ivan IV. (the sanguinary, mentioned below). The title of czar (or tsar) was assumed by Ivan IV., in 1547. The dynasty of Rurik came to an end in 1598. The date of the accession of the house of Romanoff (the present reigning house) is 1613. A great development of the country took place under Peter the Great (1689-1725): Russia took part in the Northern War; and the capital St. Petersburg was built. It was also involved in the Seven Years' War. The reign of Catharine II. (1762-96) was signalized by wars with Turkey (1768-74 and 1787-92) and with Sweden (1788-90). Russia was at war with France 1799-1801. The following are the leading events and incidents of more recent history: Reign of Alexander I., 1801-25; war with France, 1805-07; alliance with France, 1807-12; invasion of Russia by Napoleon, 1812; war with France, 1812-1815; Holy Alliance (with Austria and Prussia); wars with Turkey, Persia, and Sweden; reign of Nicholas, 1825-55; war with Persia, 1826-28; war with Turkey, 1827-29; Polish insurrection, 1830-31; Hungarian rebellion suppressed by Russian aid, 1848-49; Crimean war, 1853-56; reign of Alexander II., 1855-81; emancipation of the serfs, 1861; growth of nihilism; war with Turkey, 1877-78; assassination of Alex-

ander II., 1881; famine, 1891–92. The following is a synoptical account of the acquisition of the different Russian territories. Moscow was founded as a principality, in the end of the 13th century, by Daniel, son of Alexander Nevski (of Novgorod). Vasili (1389–1425) grand prince of Moscow and Vladimir acquired Suzdal, Mourom, Vologda, and various appanages. Ivan III. (1462–1505) acquired Permia in 1472, Novgorod in 1478, Tver in 1482, Vyatka in 1489, Rostoff and vast regions in the north, and made conquests from Lithuania as far westward as the river Soja. Vasili (1505–1533) acquired Pskoff in 1510, Ryazan about 1521, Novgorod-Severski about 1523. Under Ivan IV., Kazan was acquired in 1552, and Astrakhan in 1554. The Don Cossacks came under the protection of Russia, and a great part of Siberia was added. The acquisition of Siberia went on through the 17th century. Under Alexis (1645–76), Smolensk, Kieff, and the eastern Ukraine were added (about 1667). By the treaty of Nystad, Peter the Great gained from Sweden Livonia, Esthonia, Ingria, and Carelia, which had been conquered several years previously. There was a small cession in southern Russia by Turkey in the reign of Anna (1730–40). Part of Finland was acquired by Elizabeth in 1743. Lithuania and a large part of Poland were acquired by the partitions of 1772, 1793, and 1795, under Catharine II.: she gained also from Turkey Azoff, Kinburn, etc., in southern Russia in 1774, and the Crimea and the Kuban region in 1783; annexed the republic of the Zaporogs; gained territory from Turkey between the Bug and Dniester in 1792; and Courland in 1795. Paul annexed Georgia in 1801. All Finland was conquered in 1809 by Alexander I., who also won Bessarabia from Turkey in 1812. By treaties of 1815 Russia was confirmed in possession of a large part of Poland. Alexander I. added also Daghestan, Mingrelia, Imeritia, and Shirvan. Nicholas in 1828 acquired Erivan and Nakhitchevan from Persia, and in 1829 Poti and other fortresses near the eastern shore of the Black Sea from Turkey, and received the submission of the Kirghiz. Under Alexander II. the Caucasus practically submitted in 1859; the Amur territory was gained in 1858; the Khanate of Samarkand was gained in 1868; and Bokhara became a vassal state. Russian America was ceded to the United States in 1867. Khiva became a vassal state in 1873. The Chinese province of Kuldja was acquired in 1870, but retroceded in 1881. Khokand was annexed in 1875. Bessarabia, lost in 1856, was regained in 1878, and Kars and Batum were gained at the same time. Geok-Tepe was taken in 1881. The Merv oasis submitted in 1884. The region around Pendjdeh, in northwestern Afghanistan, was gained 1887–1888. The area of European Russia proper is returned as 1,902,092 square miles, and the population as 88,665,796; including Poland and Finland, the area is 2,095,504 square miles, and the population 99,531,929. The area of the Russian empire is 8,660,282 square miles, and the population 117,561,874.

Russia, Great. See *Great Russia.*

Russia, Little. See *Little Russia.*

Russia, Red. See *Red Russia.*

Russia, White. See *White Russia.*

Russian America. A name formerly given to Alaska.

Russian Armenia. That part of Armenia which was acquired from Turkey by the treaty of Berlin, 1878. It comprises the governments of Kars and Batum.

Russian Asia. See *Asiatic Russia.*

Russian Byron, The. A name sometimes given to Pushkin.

Russian-German Legion. In the war against France 1813–14, a corps recruited from Germans in Russia, in the Russian service, but under Prussian military rules, and supported by Great Britain.

Russian Turkestan. See *Turkestan.*

Russian Wars with Turkey. The most important of the so-called Russo-Turkish or Turco-Russian wars in modern times are the following. (1) Wars of the reign of Peter the Great: Russia conquered Azoff, 1696; truce (the peace of Carlowitz) 1699; war renewed, 1710; Russian reverses; treaty of the Pruth, 1711. (2) War of 1736–39: Austria on the side of Russia. (3) War of 1768–74: Russians generally successful in the Danubian principalities and the Crimea; advance into Bulgaria, 1773–74; Russians repulsed before Silistria, Varna, and Shumla; peace of Kutchuk-Kainardji, 1774: Tatars in the south of Russia freed from allegiance to Turkey; Russian conquests in southern Russia retained. (4) War of 1787–1792 (Austria on the side of Russia): Otchakoff stormed by the Russians, 1788; Russians under Suvaroff gained the victories of Fokshani and Rimnik, 1789; Suvaroff stormed Ismail, 1790; peace of Jassy, 1792; Russian boundary extended to the Dniester. (5) War of 1806–12: war commenced, 1806; truce, 1807; war renewed, 1809; terminated by the peace of Bukharest, 1812. (6) War of 1827–29: Russian fleet served in the battle of Navarino, 1827; war declared, 1827; Russians took Varna, 1828; repulsed before Shumla and Silistria; successful under Paskievitch in Asia, 1828–29; Russians under Diebitsch crossed the Balkans, 1829; war ended by the treaty of Adrianople, 1829. (7) War of 1853–56: see *Crimean War.* (8) War of 1877–1878: war declared, April, 1877; Russians crossed the Danube, June; Shipka Pass taken, July; Russian reverses before Plevna, July; Russians stormed Kars, Nov.; Plevna besieged and, in Dec., captured; Russians crossed the Balkans under Gourko and others, Dec. 1877, Jan., 1878, and advanced near Constantinople; peace of San Stefano (very disadvantageous to Turkey) concluded, March 1878; England sided with Turkey; final settlement at the Congress of Berlin, June–July.

Rust (rust). An antiquarian in Foote's play "The Patron."

Rust. See *Ruszt.*

Rustam (Pers. pron. rös-tem'). A hero of the Shahnamah, son of Zal and Rudabah, daughter of Mihrab, king of Kabul. On the first day of his life he became as large as a child a year old, and ten nurses were necessary to provide him with milk. While a mere child he kills a raging elephant, and while still a youth he avenges the death of his great-grandfather Nariman by taking the fortress of Sipand, which he enters disguised as a salt-merchant. In the reign of Garshasp, Zal gives over the dignity of Pahlavan, or champion of the realm, to Rustam, who takes the club of Sam and chooses his horse Raksh. On the death of Garshasp Rustam is sent to offer the crown to Kaiqubad, who is at Mount Alburz. Returning with Kaiqubad, Rustam defeats without help the armies of Afrasyab. Rustam fights with Afrasyab himself, and drags him fastened by his girdle to Raksh. The girdle breaks, and Afrasyab is hidden by his warriors. He advises Pashang, the king of Turan, to make peace. In the next reign (that of Kaikawus) Rustam has his seven adventures, encountered in delivering Kaikawus from the King of Mazandaran. Raksh kills a lion, Rustam finds a spring in a burning desert, slays a dragon eighty feet long, slays an enchantress, subdues Aulad and spares his life on condition that he shall guide him to the caves of the White Demon, slays the demon chief Arzang, and finally slays the White Demon. After the return of Kaikawus, Rustam goes to hunt in Turan, where his horse Raksh is captured as Rustam sleeps. Rustam goes to the city of Samangan to recover the steed; is received with honor by its king; and weds his daughter Tahminah. Summoned away before the birth of his son, Rustam leaves for him a bracelet by which he is to recognize him. When Suhrab the son is born, Tahminah, fearing that the child will be taken away to Iran, pretends that it is a daughter. Suhrab grows up unknown to his father, and becomes a great warrior. The Turanians and Iranians fight. A council of chiefs decides for single combat between the leaders Suhrab and Rustam, when Rustam kills Suhrab. Learning from the bracelet that he has slain his son, he returns in grief to Zabulistan, whence he comes later to kill Sudabah, the treacherous wife of Kaikawus, and to continue the war with Turan, in which he performs endless exploits in the reigns of Kaikhusrau, Luhrasp, and Gushtasp, the most considerable being the combat with Asfandiyar. (See *Isfendiyar.*) Zal, father of Rustam, had by a slave a son, Shaghad, who, the astrologers said, was to be the ruin of his race. This Shaghad, becoming the son-in-law of the King of Kabul, was irritated at the annual tribute of a cowskin paid by Kabul to Zabul, and by a ruse drew Rustam and a hundred knights to Kabul, where they were lured into a hunting-park in which had been dug concealed trenches filled with javelins. Raksh sank into one of these. Rustam came up wounded unto death, but before his death was able to pierce with an arrow the treacherous Shaghad.

Rustchuk (rös-chök'), or **Ruscuk.** A city in Bulgaria, situated on the Danube, at the junction of the Lom, in lat. 43° 50' N., long. 25° 54' E. It was long an important strategic point in the Russian and Turkish wars. It was besieged and taken by the Russians in 1810; destroyed in 1811; rebuilt in 1812, and besieged by the Russians in 1877–78, when the fortifications were nearly destroyed. Population (1887), 27,198.

Rusteboeuf. See *Rutebœuf.*

Rüstow (rüs'tō), **Wilhelm Friedrich.** Born at Brandenburg, Prussia, May 25, 1821: committed suicide at Zurich, Aug. 14, 1878. A German military writer. He served with Garibaldi in 1860. His works include "Geschichte des griechischen Kriegswesens" ("History of the Greek Military Art," 1852), "Heerwesens und Kriegführung Cäsars" (1855), works on Napoleon I.'s campaigns, "Die Feldherrnkunst des 19. Jahrhunderts" (1857), "Geschichte der Infanterie" (1857–58), "Militärisches Handwörterbuch" ("Military Dictionary," 1859), etc.

Rutebœuf (rüt-bėf'). Born probably about 1230: died about 1280. A French trouvère of the 13th century. Very little is known concerning him beyond what may be gathered from his own writings. Gaston Paris passes the following judgment on his works: "The Parisian poetry of Rutebœuf is semi-popular in form. It stands by itself in subject-matter and inspiration. The poet celebrates the events and the people of note in his day; or he interests himself keenly in the discussions existing between the church and the University of Paris; or again, and this is most frequently the case, he relates his own troubles in his humble clerkship where he depends for the support of his family upon either the favor of the nobles or public charity." Besides being a caustic satirist, Rutebœuf wrote a number of fabliaux, among others "Charlot le Juif," "L'Ame du vilain," "Frère Denise," and "Le testament de l'âne"; he is also the author of the poetic compositions "Notre-Dame," "La voie de Paradis," "Le miracle de Théophile" (a sort of miracle-play which might be said to contain the germ of Calderon's "El Magico Prodigioso," and thus remotely of Goethe's "Faust" — *Lowell*), "Sainte-Marie l'Egyptienne," "Sainte Elisabeth de Hongrie," etc.

Ruteni (rö-te'nī). In ancient history, a people in southern Gaul, occupying the later Rouergue.

Rutennu (rö-ten'nö). See the extract.

> Syria, in the widest sense of the word, was known to the Egyptians as the country of the Rutennu or Lutennu. It was divided into Upper and Lower, the Lower Rutennu extending from the ranges of the Lebanon as far as Mesopotamia. What is meant by the Upper Rutennu is made clear in an inscription of Thothmes III., in which the towns he had conquered from Kadesh on the Orontes to the southern boundaries of Palestine are described as cities of the Upper Rutennu.
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> *Sayce*, Races of the O. T., p. 123.

Rutgers (rut'gėrz), **Henry.** Born at New York, Oct. 7, 1745: died there, Feb. 17, 1830. An American philanthropist. He graduated at Columbia College in 1766, served in the Revolutionary War, and was a member of the Board of Regents of New York State University 1802–26. He gave $5,000 to Queen's College, New Jersey, which took the name of Rutgers College in 1825.

Rutgers College. An institution of learning at New Brunswick, New Jersey: called originally Queen's College. It was chartered under the latter name in 1766 (a second charter being issued in 1770), and was opened in 1771. It was closed during the Revolutionary War, the building being burned by the British; and instruction was subsequently twice suspended for financial reasons (1795–1807 and 1816–25). In 1825 it was enabled to resume its exercises by a gift from Henry Rutgers, whose name it adopted. It comprises, besides the academic department, a department of agricultural and mechanical arts, a grammar school, and an observatory. It is under the control of the Dutch Reformed Church, and has (1890) 28 instructors and 230 students.

Ruth (röth). [Heb., 'a friend.'] The leading character of the Book of Ruth, a Moabitess who with Naomi went to Bethlehem and there married Boaz: an ancestor of David.

Rutherford (ruтн'ėr-fọrd), **Daniel.** Born at Edinburgh, Nov. 3, 1749: died there, Nov. 15, 1819. A Scottish physician and scientist, the discoverer of nitrogen.

Rutherford, or **Rutherfurd** (ruтн'ėr-fėrd), **Samuel.** Born at Nisbet, Roxburghshire, about 1600: died March 20, 1661. A Scottish Presbyterian clergyman, theologian, and controversialist. He graduated (M. A.) at Edinburgh in 1621, and became professor there in 1623. He was banished for his severe Calvinism from 1636 to 1638. In 1643 he attended the Assembly at Westminster. He wrote "Lex Rex" (1644), which was publicly burned by the authorities, and other works, but is best known from his "Letters" (first published in 1664).

Rutherfurd, Lewis Morris. Born at Morrisania, N. Y., Nov. 25, 1816: died at Tranquillity, N. J., May 30, 1892. A distinguished American physicist. He graduated at Williams College in 1834, and was admitted to the bar in 1837, but abandoned law in 1849 in order to devote himself to the study of physics. He obtained important results in astronomical photography, and by means of a ruling-engine, designed by him in 1870, constructed the finest diffraction-gratings which had, up to that time, been made (now surpassed by those of Rowland).

Rutherglen (ruтн'ėr-glen, popularly rug'len). A royal burgh in Lanarkshire, Scotland, situated near the Clyde 3 miles southeast of Glasgow. Population (1891), 13,361.

Ruthven (ruth'ven), **Raid of.** In Scottish history, a conspiracy at Castle Ruthven, near Perth, in 1582. The Earls of Gowrie, Mar, and others seized the person of James VI., and took him out of the keeping of his guardians, the Duke of Lennox and the Earl of Arran.

Ruthwell Cross. See the extract.

> Among the remains of the Northumbrian Saxon is the runic writing combined with sculpture from sacred subjects and Latin inscriptions upon the stone obelisks at Ruthwell, on the Scottish border — an obelisk or cross that was flung down by the Presbyterians in 1642, and had part of its writing then effaced. The Ruthwell runes had been misread by Repp and Professor Finn Magnusen as half Danish or as some perfectly new language, and they were first rightly interpreted by John Mitchell Kemble, in a paper on Anglo-Saxon Runes read to the London Society of Antiquaries, as an inscription in what was the English of Northumbria during the seventh, eighth, and ninth centuries. Mr. Kemble then pointed out that they set forth a few couplets of a religious poem on the events sculptured in the two principal compartments of the stone, namely, the washing of our Saviour's feet by Mary Magdalene and the glorification of Christ through His Passion. The correctness of his interpretation was afterwards proved by the discovery of lines similar to those read by him in one of the poems of the Vercelli Book.
>
> *Morley*, English Writers, II. 174.

Rutilico (rö-til'i-kō). [From L. *rutilicus*, glittering.] A rarely used name for the bright third-magnitude star β Herculis, more usually called *Kornephoros.*

Rutlam, or **Ratlam** (rut'lam). 1. A native state in India, under British protection, intersected by lat. 23° 15' N., long. 75° E. Area, 729 square miles. Population (1881), 87,314.— 2. The capital of the state of Rutlam. Population (1881), 31,066.

Rutland (rut'land). The smallest county in England. Chief town, Oakham. It is bounded by Lincoln on the northeast, Northampton on the southeast, and Leicester on the west and northwest. The surface is undulating. It contains the fertile vale of Catmoss. Area, 152 square miles. Population (1891), 20,659.

Rutland. The capital of Rutland County, central Vermont, situated on Otter Creek in lat. 43° 37' N. It is noted for its quarries of white marble. It was one of the capitals of Vermont 1784–1804. Population (1890), 11,760.

Rutland, Dukes of. See *Manners.*

Rutledge (rut'lej), **Edward.** Born at Charleston, S. C., Nov. 23, 1749: died there, Jan. 23, 1800. An American politician, brother of John Rutledge. He was a member of Congress from South Carolina 1774–77, and a signer of the Declaration of Independence; served in the Revolutionary army, and was taken prisoner; and was governor of South Carolina 1798–1800.

Rutledge, John. Born at Charleston, S. C., 1739: died at Charleston, July 23, 1800. An American statesman. He was a member of the Stamp Act Congress in 1765, of the South Carolina Convention in 1774, and of the Continental Congress 1774–76, was president of South Carolina 1776–78, governor of South Carolina 1779–82, and member of Congress 1782–83, was a dele-

gate to the Constitutional Convention in 1787; was associate justice of the United States Supreme Court 1789–91; was chief justice of South Carolina 1791–95; and was appointed chief justice of the United States Supreme Court in 1795, but was not confirmed.

Rütli (rüt'li), or **Grütli** (grüt'li). A meadow in the mountains of the canton of Uri, Switzerland, situated near the southern arm of the Lake of Lucerne, 15 miles east-southeast of Lucerne. It is famous as the legendary scene of the formation of the Swiss League against Austria, by Stauffacher, Arnold von Melchthal, Walther Fürst, and thirty others, Nov. 8, 1307.

Rutnagherry. See *Ratnagiri*.

Rutter (rut'ėr), **Joseph.** Lived in the reign of Charles I. An English dramatic author. He was of noble family (that of the Earl of Dorset), and at the earl's order translated into English "The Cid," from the French of Corneille (first part printed in 1637). The second part of "The Cid" was printed in 1640, and was translated by Rutter at the command of the king. "The Shepherd's Holiday," a pastoral tragicomedy, acted at Whitehall and printed at London in 1635, is also ascribed to him.

Rutuli (rö'tū-li). In Roman legendary history, a people of Latium, whose capital was Ardea. Their king Turnus was famous in connection with the legends of Æneas.

Ruvo di Puglia (rö'vō dē pöl'yä). A town in the province of Bari, southeastern Italy, 22 miles west of Bari: the ancient Rubi. Many ancient Apulian vases have been discovered here. Population (1881), 17,956.

Ruwenzori (rö-wen-zō'rē), **Mount.** A mountain in Equatorial Africa, between Albert Nyanza and Albert Edward Nyanza. It was discovered by Stanley in 1888. Height, estimated, 19,000–20,000 feet.

Ruy Blas (rüē blä's). **1.** A drama by Victor Hugo, produced in 1838 at Paris. Ruy Blas, the principal character, is a lackey who rises to power, loves the queen, enjoys a terrible revenge on his previous master, Don Salluste, who endeavors to degrade her, and kills himself to save her honor.

2. An opera by Marchetti, first produced at Milan in 1869.

Ruy Diaz. See *Cid*.

Ruysch (roisch), **Frederik.** Born at The Hague, March 23, 1638: died Feb. 22, 1731. A noted Dutch anatomist and surgeon, professor of anatomy, and later of botany, at Amsterdam. He investigated the lymphatics, etc.

Ruysdael, or **Ruisdael,** or **Ruisdaal** (rois'dāl), **Jakob.** Born at Haarlem, Netherlands, about 1625: died there, March 14, 1682. A Dutch landscape-painter and etcher. He is noted for representations of forest scenery, etc.: the figures are by other artists. His works are in the Netherlands, Paris, London, Dresden, and elsewhere.

Ruyter (rī'tėr; D. pron. roi'ter), **Michel Adriaanszoon de.** Born at Flushing, Netherlands, March 24, 1607: died at Syracuse, Italy, April 29, 1676. A famous Dutch admiral. He served against the Spaniards in 1641, and against the English 1652–54. He was made vice-admiral of Holland after the death of Tromp in 1653, and in 1659 commanded the Dutch fleet which supported Denmark against Sweden. He was ennobled by the King of Denmark at the conclusion of the war in 1660. He was subsequently made admiral-in-chief of the Dutch fleet, and commanded against the English 1665–67, sailing up the Thames and Medway in 1667. He commanded against the combined English and French fleets 1672–73, and was mortally wounded in a battle against the French off Messina, in April, 1676.

Ryan (rī'an), **Loch.** An arm of the sea in Wigtownshire, Scotland. Length, 8 miles.

Ryan, Richard. Died at London, Aug., 1760. A British actor, contemporary with Betterton, with whom he acted, on his first appearance, as Seyton to Betterton's Macbeth. He rose to the first place among actors of the second rank. He played Orestes, Lord Townley, Edgar, Macduff, Iago, Cassio, and many other characters with great effect.

Ryance (rī'ans), or **Ryence** (rī'ens). A legendary king of Ireland and Wales, in the Arthurian legends. His sword was named Marandaise.

Ryazan, or **Riazan** (rē-ä-zän'). **1.** A government of central Russia, surrounded by Vladimir, Tamboff, Tula, and Moscow. It is traversed by the Oka. The soil is fertile. Area, 16,255 square miles. Population (1890), 1,928,600.

2. The capital of the government of Ryazan, situated on the Trubej, near the Oka, about lat. 54° 42′ N., long. 39° 50′ E. The capital of the old principality of Ryazan was old Ryazan, situated on the Oka. Population (1890), 30,270.

Ryazan, Principality of. A medieval principality of Russia. It was frequently a rival of Muscovy, and was annexed by Muscovy about 1521.

Rybinsk (rī-bēnsk'), or **Ruibinsk,** or **Rübinsk.** A town in the government of Yaroslaff, central Russia, situated on the Volga, opposite the mouth of the Sheksna, 170 miles northnortheast of Moscow. It is an important center of transit trade over the Volga and the canal-system which connect St. Petersburg with the southeast of Russia. Population (1890), 32,111.

Rycaut, or **Ricaut** (rē-kō'), Sir **Paul.** Died in England, Dec. 16, 1700. An English diplomatist, traveler, and historian. He wrote "Present State of the Ottoman Empire" (1670) and "History of the Turks 1623–1699" (1680–1700).

Rydal (rī'dal). A village in Westmoreland, England, 2 miles north-northwest of Ambleside. It contains Rydal Mount, the home of Wordsworth.

Ryde (rīd). A town and watering-place in the Isle of Wight, England, situated on the northern coast 5 miles south-southwest of Portsmouth. Population (1891), 10,952.

Rydqvist (rid'kvist), **Johan Erik.** Born at Gothenburg, Sweden, Oct. 20, 1800: died at Stockholm, Dec. 19, 1877. A Swedish philologist and author, chief librarian of the royal library 1858–65. He wrote "Svenska språkets Lagar" ("Laws of the Swedish Language," 1850–74), etc., and edited "Heimdall," a literary journal, 1838–32.

Rye (rī). A seaport in the county of Sussex, England, situated near the English Channel 53 miles southeast of London. It is one of the ancient Cinque Ports, and formerly stood directly on the coast. Population (1891), 3,871.

Rye. A small town in Rockingham County, New Hampshire, situated on the Atlantic Ocean directly south of Portsmouth. The summer resort Rye Beach is near it.

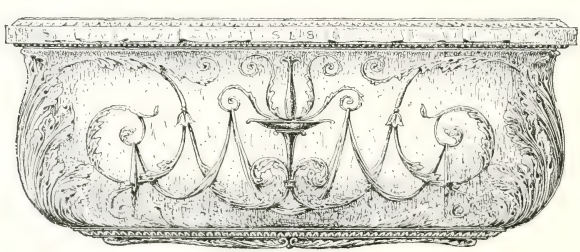
Rye House Plot. In English history, a conspiracy by some extreme Whigs to kill Charles II. and the Duke of York (James II.), June, 1683. It is so called from Rye House in Hertfordshire, the meeting-place of the conspirators. Lord Russell (see *Russell, William*) and Algernon Sidney were executed for alleged complicity.

Ryle (rīl), **John Charles.** Born at Macclesfield, May 10, 1816. Bishop of Liverpool. He was educated at Oxford (Christ Church), and in 1880 was appointed bishop of Liverpool. He is the author of numerous religious works.

Rymer (rī'mėr), **Thomas.** Born about 1641: died at London, Dec. 14, 1713. A noted English antiquary. He was called to the bar at Gray's Inn June 16, 1673. In 1692 he succeeded Thomas Shadwell as historiographer royal. On Aug. 26, 1693, he began the great "Fœdera," based on the "Codex Juris Gentium Diplomaticus" of Leibnitz. It is a compilation of all the treaties, conventions, correspondence, and other records relating to the foreign relations of England from 1101 A. D. to his own time. The publication was completed after his death, in 1735. His critical work was good, but he produced an unsuccessful play, "Edgar, or the English Monarch" (1678).

Rysdyk's Hambletonian (**10**). A bay trotting stallion, foaled about 1849. From him has sprung most of the improved trotting stock of America. He was by Abdallah (1), dam the Charles Kent mare; Abdallah by Manbrino, dam Amazonia; and Manbrino by Messenger out of a thoroughbred mare. The Charles Kent mare was by the imported Norfolk trotter Bellfounder out of One Eye by a son of Messenger. He was thus a cross between the thoroughbred and the partially developed English trotting horse of the day.

Ryswick, or **Ryswijk** (riz'wik), **Peace of.** [D. *Rijswijk*.] A treaty signed at Ryswijk, a village in the province of South Holland, Netherlands, 2 miles south-southeast of The Hague, Sept. 21, 1697, between France on the one side and England, the Netherlands, and Spain on the other. France acknowledged William III. as king of England, abandoning the cause of the Stuarts, and restored conquests in Catalonia and in the Spanish Netherlands (except certain "reunited" towns); the Dutch restored Pondicherry to the French; and England and France mutually restored conquests in America. The treaty was ratified by the Empire Oct. 30: France restored its conquests except those in Alsace; the Duke of Lorraine had most of his dominions restored; and a clause prejudicial to the Protestants was inserted, applying to the towns "reunited" by France.



Sá (sä). **Estacio de.** Born in Portugal about 1520; died at São Sebastião (Rio de Janeiro), Feb. 20, 1567. A Portuguese captain, nephew of Mem de Sá. In 1564 he was sent against the French Protestant colony in Brazil. Aided by his uncle, he founded the city of Rio de Janeiro, March, 1565, but was closely besieged there by the French and Indians, who were defeated only on the arrival of Mem de Sá with reinforcements. Estacio de Sá died of a wound received in the engagement.

Sá, Mem or **Men de.** Born at Coimbra, Portugal, about 1500; died at Bahia, Brazil, March 2, 1572. Governor-general of Brazil from 1558 (appointed 1556). In March, 1560, he took the French fort of Villegagnon in the harbor of Rio de Janeiro, but was unable to dislodge the intruders from the interior, and they returned after he had left. In 1566 the city of Rio de Janeiro was founded (see *Sa, Estacio de*), and on Jan. 24, 1567, Mem de Sá completely defeated the French and their Indian allies. He put down several Indian revolts, and laid the foundations of the future prosperity of the country.

Saadi. See *Sadi*.

Saadia Gaon (sä-ād'yä gä-ōn'). Born at Fayum, Egypt, 892; died 942. A celebrated Jewish exegete, religious philosopher, and apologist. He became gaon (*i. e.* head of the Talmudic academy) at Sura. He may be considered as the founder of scientific Judaism, and the creator of religious philosophy in the middle ages. He defended Judaism against Karaism, Christianity, and Islam. Besides his polemical works, he wrote many treatises on the Talmud, composed a Hebrew lexicon ("Igguron"), and translated the Old Testament into Arabic. But his principal work is on the philosophy of religion, and its system, entitled "Kitab al-Amanat wal Itiqadat" (in Hebrew, "Emunoth we-Deoth" ("Faiths and Opinions"), in which he attempts to bring the doctrines of Judaism into a system, and to reconcile them with the philosophy of his time. In his various controversies Saadia displayed not only great learning and clearness of thinking, but also moderation and tolerance.

Saalach. See *Saale, Salzburger*.

Saale (sä'lē), **Franconian.** A river in Lower Franconia, Bavaria: the chief right-hand tributary of the Main, which it joins at Gemünden, 21 miles northwest of Würzburg. Length, 69 miles.

Saale, Salzburger (sälts'bōrg-er), or **Saalach** (sä'läch). A river in Salzburg and Bavaria which joins the Salzach 4 miles northwest of Salzburg. Length, about 70 miles.

Saale, Saxon or **Thüringian.** One of the chief tributaries of the Elbe. It rises in the Fichtelgebirge, Bavaria; traverses Thuringia, Prussian Saxony, and Anhalt, flowing generally north; and joins the Elbe 19 miles southwest of Magdeburg. Its tributaries are the Ilm, Unstrut, Wipper, Bode, and White Elster. Rudolstadt, Jena, Naumburg, Merseburg, and Halle are on its banks. Length, about 225 miles; navigable from Naumburg.

Saalfeld (sä'feld). A town in the duchy of Saxe-Meiningen, Germany, situated on the Saale 25 miles south of Weimar. It has manufactures of sewing-machines, etc. It contains the ruined Sorbenburg. On Oct. 10, 1806, a battle occurred in its vicinity between the French and the Prussians, in which the latter were defeated and Prince Ludwig of Prussia was slain. Population (1890), 9,891.

Saalfeld. A former duchy of Germany, founded in 1680 by Johann Ernst, youngest son of Duke Ernst the Pious of Gotha, and annexed to Saxe-Meiningen in 1826.

Saane (sä'ne), F. **Sarine** (sä-rēn'). A river in the cantons of Bern, Vaud, and Fribourg, Switzerland. It rises on the border of Bern and Valais, and joins the Aar 10 miles west by north of Bern. Length, 78 miles.

Saanen (sä'nen). A former division of Switzerland, in the upper valley of the Saane, now divided between Bern and Vaud (the pays d'enhaut).

Saar (sär), F. **Sarre** (sär). [L. *Saravus* or *Sarra*.] A river in Alsace-Lorraine and the Rhine Province, which joins the Moselle 5 miles southwest of Treves. In its basin is one of the chief coal-beds of Germany. Length, 130-140 miles. It is navigable from Saargemünd to its mouth.

Saarbrücken (sär'brük-en), or **Saarbrück** (sär'brük), F. **Sarrebruck** (sär-brük'). A city in the Rhine Province, Prussia, situated on the Saar 38 miles southsoutheast of Treves. It is the centre of an important and extensive coal-mining district, and has considerable manufactures. Its citadel sustained a skirmish, the first action of the Franco-German war, Aug. 2, 1870. Its result was favorable to the French, and it was represented by Napoleon III. as an important victory. Population (1890), 14,852.

Saarburg (sär'bōrg), F. **Sarrebourg** (sär-bōr'). A town in Lorraine, Alsace-Lorraine, situated on the Saar 35 miles west-northwest of Strasburg. It has a ruined castle. Population (1890), 5,445.

Saardam. See *Zaandam*.

Saargemünd (sär'ge-münd), F. **Sarreguemines** (säirg-menn'). A town in Lorraine, Alsace-Lorraine, situated at the junction of the Blies with the Saar, 40 miles east of Metz. It has important manufactures of porcelain, earthenware, faience, majolica, plush, and velvet. Population (1890), 13,676.

Saarlouis (sär-lō'is), F. **Sarrelouis** (sär-lōō'ē). A town in the Rhine Province, Prussia, situated on the Saar 31 miles south by east of Treves. It is an industrial and commercial center, and one of the strongest border fortresses of Prussia. It was founded by Vauban in 1680, ceded to France in 1697, and ceded to Prussia in 1815. It was the birthplace of Ney. Population (1890), 6,884.

Saasgrat. See *Reschenscheideck*.

Saastha (säs'tä). An Alpine valley in the canton of Valais, Switzerland, south-southwest of Brieg: traversed by the Saaser Visp.

Saati (sä'tē). A height west of Massowah, eastern Africa, occupied by the Italians in 1885 as a military post.

Saavedra (sä-ä-vā'thrä), **Angel de,** Duke of Rivas. Born at Cordova, Spain, March 1, 1791; died at Madrid, 1865. A Spanish poet, politician, and diplomatist. He was twice exiled. Among his works are the tragedies "Lanuza" and "Don Alvaro" (1835), the epic "Florinda," the narrative poem "El moro expósito" (1834), etc.

Saavedra, Cervantes. See *Cervantes*.

Saavedra y Faxardo (ē fä-här'thō), **Diego.** Born in the province of Murcia, Spain, May 6, 1584; died at Madrid, Aug. 24, 1648. A Spanish diplomatist and author. His chief works are "Empresas políticas" (1640) and "Republica literaria" (1655).

Saaz (säts), Bohem. **Žatec** (zä'tech). A town in northwestern Bohemia, situated on the Eger 43 miles northwest of Prague: the center of an important hop-growing district. It was formerly a Hussite stronghold. Population (1880), 13,234.

Saba (sä'bä), or **Sabea** (sa-bē'ä). A former kingdom in Yemen, southwestern Arabia: also its chief city. See *Sheba*.

Saba (sä'bä). A small island in the Lesser Antilles, West Indies, situated northwest of St. Christopher's, in lat. 17° 39′ N., long. 63° 15′ W. It belongs to the Dutch. Population (1890), 1,883.

Sabaco (sab'a-kō), or **Shabaka** (shä'bä-kä). The first of the recognized monarchs of the 25th or Ethiopian dynasty of Manetho: a native of Akesh, in Kush or Ethiopia. He is mentioned by Herodotus. He retired from Egypt in consequence of a dream. The death of an Apis at the serapeum is recorded in the second year of his reign, and his name is found on the monuments of Karnak. He concluded a treaty with one of the Assyrian monarchs, and the seal which was attached to it was found in the archives of Kuyunjik, the ancient Nineveh. His reign is supposed to have lasted eight years. *Birch.*

Herodotus mentions only one Sabaco, but the monuments and Manetho notice two, the Sabakôn and Sebichos (Sevechos of Manetho, called Shebek in the hieroglyphics. One of these is the sanctus Sc (1850), the contemporary of Hoseä, King of Israel, who is said (in 2 Kings xvii. 4) to have made a treaty with the King of Egypt, and to have refused the annual tribute to Shalmaneser, King of Assyria. *Tomlinson*, Herod., II. 216, note.

Sabah. Sanscrit *Bodesh North Borneo.*

Sabako. See *Sabaco*.

Sabanilla. See *Sabanilla*.

Sabará (sä-bä-rē'). A town in the state of Minas Geraes, Brazil, situated on the Rio das Velhas, about lat. 19° 54′ S., long. 44° 21′ W. Population, about 8,000.

Sabazius (sa-bā'zhi-us). A Phrygian god of nature, by the Greeks partially identified with Zeus and with Dionysus. His worship, which was orgiastic was closely connected with that of Cybele and Attis. It was introduced into Rome and flourished throughout Italy, especially in the latest pagan times. His symbol was the snake.

Sabbatai-Zevi (sab-ba-tī'zeve'). Born in Smyrna (Asia Minor), 1626; died 1676. A Hebrew impostor. When 20 years old he proclaimed himself the Messiah, and, favored by the mystical tendencies of the time and the oppression under which the Jews were suffering, obtained great following among the Eastern Jews, notwithstanding the opposition and anathemas of the most prominent rabbis. When he arrived with his followers in Constantinople, he was seized by Sultan Mohammed IV. and put into prison. The false prophet then embraced Islam, but the movement which he started lasted for many years.

Sabbatians (sa-bā'tianz). A Novatian sect of the 4th century, followers of Sabbatius, who adopted the Quartodeciman rule. Also *Sabbatiani, Sabbathiasts, Sabbathians.*

Sabbioneta (säb-be-ō-nä'tä). A town in the province of Mantua, Italy, 19 miles southwest of Mantua. It was the chief town of a former principality of Sabbioneta. Population (1881), commune, 7,102.

Sabeans (sa-bē'anz). **1.** An indefinite and somewhat obscure tribes mentioned in the authorized version of the Bible, and regarded as the descendants (*a*) of Seba, son of Cush; (*b*) of Seba, son of Raamah; or (*c*) of Sheba, son of Joktan. Also *Sabaeans.* — **2.** The natives or inhabitants of that part of Arabia now called Yemen, the chief city of which was Saba. The Sabeans were extensive merchants of spices, perfumes, precious stones, etc., which they imported from India.

Sabellians (sa-bel'i-anz). **1.** A primitive Italian people which included the Sabines, Samnites, Lucanians, etc. — **2.** Followers of Sabellius, a philosopher of the 3d century. Sabellianism arose out of an attempt to explain the doctrine of the Trinity on philosophical principles. It agrees with orthodox Trinitarianism in denying the subordination of the Son to the Father, and in recognizing the divinity manifested in Christ as the absolute deity; it differs therefrom in denying the real personality of the Son, and in recognizing in the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit not a real and eternal Trinity, but one only temporal and modalistic. According to Sabellianism, with the cessation of the manifestation of Christ in time the Son also ceases to be the Son. It is nearly allied to Modalism.

Sabellius (sa-bel'i-us). Lived at the end of the 2d and the beginning of the 3d century A. D. A Roman presbyter, founder of the Sabellians. He was excommunicated by Bishop Callistus.

Sabians (sā'bi-anz). See *Mandaeans.*

Sabina (sä-bē'nä), **La.** A mountainous region north-northeast of Rome.

Sabina, Poppæa. See *Poppæa Sabina.*

Sabine (sa-bēn'). A river in eastern Texas, and on the boundary between Louisiana and Texas. It flows into the Gulf of Mexico through Sabine Lake and Sabine Pass. Length, about 500 miles.

Sabine (sā'bin), Sir **Edward.** Born at Dublin, Oct. 14, 1788; died at Richmond, June 26, 1883. A British astronomer and physicist. He obtained a commission in the artillery about 1804, accompanied Ross and Parry as astronomer in the arctic expeditions of 1818-20, and was president of the British Association in 1850, and of the Royal Society 1861-71. He published a number of valuable papers pertaining to terrestrial magnetism in the "Philosophical Transactions."

Sabine (sā'bin), **Lorenzo.** Born at Lisbon, N. H., Feb. 28, 1803; died April 14, 1877. An American author and politician, Whig member of Congress from Massachusetts 1853-55. His works include a "Life of Preble" (1847), "Biographical sketches of the Loyalists of the American Revolution" (1847), etc.

Sabine Cross-Roads (sa-bēn' krōs'rōdz). A place in Mansfield, De Soto parish, northwestern Louisiana, where, April 8, 1864, the Confederates under Taylor defeated the Federals under Banks.

Sabine Lake. An expansion of the river Sabine, on the boundary between Louisiana and Texas, near the Gulf of Mexico. Length, about 18 miles.

Sabine (sā'bin) **Mountains.** A range of mountains east of Rome, near the eastern border of

Latium. It is a branch of the Apennines. Its highest point is about 4,200 feet.

Sabine Pass (sa-bēn' pas). A short and narrow passage connecting Sabine Lake with the Gulf of Mexico.

Sabines (sā'bīnz), **L. Sabini** (sa-bī'nī). In ancient history, a people of central Italy, who lived chiefly in the mountains north-northeast of Rome. They were allied to the Umbrians and Oscans, and the Samnites were descended from them. They formed an important element in the composition of the Roman people. The rape of the Sabine women is a notable incident in the legendary history of early Rome. Romulus, finding difficulty in obtaining wives for the men who had gathered around him in his new city, resolved to invite the neighboring tribes to a celebration of games, and the Roman youths took occasion to carry off a number of the Sabine virgins. The chief town of the Sabines was Reate (now Rieti). They were subjugated by the Romans about 290 B. C.

Sabines, Rape of the. *See Rape of the Sabines.*

Sabinum (sa-bī'num). The country villa of Horace, situated not far from Tivoli: celebrated in his poetry.

Sabis (sā'bis). The ancient name of the Sambre.

Sablé (sa-blā'). A town in the department of Sarthe, France, situated on the Sarthe 27 miles southwest of Le Mans. In its vicinity are quarries of black marble. Population (1891), commune, 6,047.

Sable (sā'bl), **Cape.** [F. *sable*, sand.] 1. The southwesternmost extremity of Nova Scotia, in lat. 43° 23′ N., long. 65° 35′ W.—2. The southernmost point of the mainland of Florida and of the United States, in lat. 25° 8′ N.

Sable Island. [F. *sable*, sand.] A sandy island southeast of Nova Scotia, to which it belongs: lat. of eastern lighthouse 43° 58′ N., long. 59° 46′ W. It is surrounded by shoals and sandbanks. Length, about 45 miles.

Sables d'Olonne (sā'bl dō-lōn'), **Les.** A seaport in the department of Vendée, France, situated on the Bay of Biscay 21 miles southwest of La Roche-sur-Yon. It has a considerable trade and important fisheries; it is a summer watering-place. Population (1891), commune, 11,357.

Sabra (sā'brä). In the ancient ballads of "St. George and the Dragon," the maiden for whom the knight slew the dragon, and whom he afterward married.

Sabrina (sa-brī'nä). The Roman name of the river Severn.

Sabrina. The legendary daughter of Locrine. She was drowned in the river Severn (Savarina, Sabrina), with her mother, by Locrine's enraged widow, and became the nymph of the river. In Spenser's "Comus," and Drayton in the "Polyolbion" and Fletcher in "The Faithful Shepherdess" relate her transformation.

Sabrina (sa-brī'nä). A temporary island formed by volcanic eruptions near the coast of St. Michael, Azores, in June, 1811. It disappeared July-Oct., 1811.

Sabrina Land. [Named by its discoverer, Balleny, captain of an English whaler, from a vessel which accompanied him.] A region in the Antarctic Ocean, about lat. 66° S., long. 120° E.

Sac (sāk). [Pl., also *Sacs.*] A tribe of North American Indians who anciently lived at the mouth of the Ottawa River, and were driven by the Iroquois from that region to settle in northern Wisconsin. They united with the Foxtribe, and about 1765 took possession of the land on both sides of the Mississippi River, conquered from the Illinois. In 1804 they held a large territory in Wisconsin, Illinois, Iowa, and Missouri. They fought against the United States in 1812, and in 1832 a part of the tribe led by Black Hawk rebelled, but was defeated and driven back. Most of them are now in the Indian Territory, their whole number, together with the Foxes, being somewhat less than 1,000. Their name, properly *Osaki*, has been translated as "people of the yellow earth," referring to their early habitat. See *Menominee.*

Sacæ (sak'ē). In ancient history, a nomadic people dwelling in Central Asia near the sources of the Oxus and the Jaxartes.

Sacapa. *See Zacapa.*

Sacaza (sä-kä'thä), **Roberto.** Born at Leon, Feb. 27, 1840. A Nicaraguan politician. He was a senator, and when President Cruzado died (Aug., 1880) was chosen by lot, according to the constitution, to succeed him *ad interim.* By (alleged) arbitrary measures he obtained the position of constitutional president for four years in the election of Nov., 1880. He was overthrown by a revolution, May, 1883, and went to New York.

Saccas. *See Ammonius.*

Saccharissa (sak-a-ris'ä). A lady celebrated by Waller in his poems: she was Lady Dorothy Sydney.

Sacer Mons. *See Sacred Mount.*

Sacheverell (sa-shev'e-rel), **Henry.** Born at Marlborough, England, 1672: died at London, June 5, 1724. An English clergyman and Tory politician. He studied at Magdalen College, Oxford, and was associated there with Addison, with whom he shared his rooms. He came into notice as preacher of St. Saviour's, Southwark. For two sermons criticizing the Whig ministry, preached Aug. 14 and Nov. 5, 1709, he was impeached at the instigation of Godolphin, and March 23, 1710, suspended for three years. He was reinstated by the Tory ministry, April 13, 1713.

Sachs (zäks), **Hans,** Born at Nuremberg, Nov. 5, 1494: died there, May 19, 1576. A German poet, the most celebrated of the mastersingers, so called. His father, a tailor, sent him to the Latin school until he was 15, but his fifteenth year to become a shoemaker. Two years later, as a journeyman of his trade, he wandered through Germany, studying, when the opportunity presented itself in the larger cities, the art of mastersong. Four years afterward, in 1515, he returned to Nuremberg, where he married, in 1519, and where he died. He was a most prolific writer. From 1514, when he began to write, to 1567, he had by his own computation composed 4,275 mastersongs, 208 dramas, 1,558 narratives, fables, allegories, and the like, and 7 prose dialogues—in all 6,048 works, a number that was considerably increased in the succeeding two years of his literary activity. His dramas are tragedies, comedies, and carnival plays. Among them are his first tragedies "Lucretia" (1527) and "Virginia" (1530), and the later ones "Julian der Abtrunnige" ("Julian the Apostate"), "Melusine," "Klytemnestra," "Ruinen Seyfried" ("The Horned Siegfried," 1557), the comedy "Die unglecklichen Kinder Eva" ("The Unlike Children of Eve," 1556), the carnival play "Das Narrenschneiden." In the Reformation he arrayed himself on the side of Luther, in praise of whom he wrote, in 1523, his "Wittenbergisch Nachtigall" ("Wittenberg Nightingale"), from 1524 and 4 prose dialogues connecting moderation in the religious strife. His literary material is drawn from all available sources of the time; he makes use of the Bible, of ancient history, legends, popular tales, and folk-books. He was a real poet, and his influence upon German literature has been lasting. A selection from his works, "Dichtungen von Hans Sachs," was published at Leipsic, 1870-71, in 3 vols. A new edition of the original was by Keller and Goedeke (unfinished), has been published at Tübingen, 1870-80, in 12 vols.

Sachsen (säch'sen). The German name of Saxony.

Sachsenchronik (säch'sen-krō'nik). [=Saxon Chronicle.] A universal history, written originally in Latin in the first quarter of the 15th century. It was attributed to Eike von Repgowe. Also called "Repgauische Chronik."

Sachsenhausen (säch'sen-hou-zen). That part of Frankfort-on-the-Main which lies on the left bank of the Main.

Sachsenland. *See Saxonland.*

Sachsenspiegel (säch'sen-spē-gel). [G., "Saxon Mirror."] A German book of law, composed by Eike von Repgow about 1215, and widely influential in northern Germany and neighboring lands down to modern times. It was written in Latin, and was soon translated into German. It gives a summary of the laws of northern Germany, especially of the duchy of Saxony.

Sacile (sä-chē'le). [ML. *Sacilium.*] A town in the province of Udine, Italy, situated on the Livenza 38 miles north by east of Venice. It belonged to the republic of Venice 1420-1797. In its vicinity, in 1809, a victory was gained by the Austrians under Archduke John over the French under Eugène de Beauharnais. Population (1881), commune, 5,526.

Sack (sāk), **Karl Heinrich.** Born at Berlin, Oct. 17, 1790: died at Poppelsdorf, near Bonn, Prussia, Oct. 16, 1875. A German Protestant theologian. He was professor of theology (1818-47) and preacher (1839-49) at Bonn, and consistorial councilor at Magdeburg (1847-75). He wrote "Christliche Apologetik" (1829), "Christliche Polemik" (1838), etc.

Sackanoir. *See Lekanoir.*

Sackarson (sak'ar-son). The name of a famous performing bear in Shakspere's time. Slender mentions him to Anne Page, and there are other references to him.

Sackatoo. *See Sakato.*

Sacken, Osten-. *See Osten-Sacken.*

Sackett's Harbor (sak'ets här'bor). A lake port in Jefferson County, New York, situated on an arm of Lake Ontario 63 miles north of Syracuse. It was formerly an important naval station. Here, in May, 1813, the Americans under Brown repulsed an attack of the British under Prevost.

Sack of Venezuela, Sp. Saco de Venezuela. A name often given to Lake Maracaibo, from its sack-shaped outline.

Sackville (sak'vil). The family name of the English noble family of Dorset.

Sackville, George, Viscount Sackville. See *Germain.*

Sackville, Thomas. Born at Buckhurst, Sussex, 1536: died at London, April 19, 1608. An English poet. He was educated at Oxford, and entered the Inner Temple. He was for many years one of Elizabeth's chief councilors, holding high office. He was made Lord Buckhurst in 1567, and earl of Dorset at the accession of James I. His poems were the models for some of Spenser's best work, and his induction to the "Mirror for Magistrates" is the best part of that book. He wrote with Norton the tragedy of "Gorboduc" (which see).

Sackville-West (sak'vil-west'). Sir **Lionel Sackville.** Born July 19, 1827. An English diplomatist, younger brother of Baron Sackville: British minister to the United States 1881-88. He received his passports from President Cleveland in 1888 for having written, in answer to a correspondent who represented himself as a naturalized citizen of English birth in search of advice, a letter in which he recommended the inquirer to vote the Democratic ticket as favorable to British interests. The incident occurred during the presidential canvass.

Saco (sä'kō). A river in New Hampshire and Maine. It rises in the White Mountains, traverses the White Mountain Notch, and flows into the ocean 14 miles southwest of Portland. Length, about 160 miles.

Saco, A city in York County, Maine, situated on the Saco River, opposite Biddeford, 16 miles southwest of Portland. It has coasting trade, cotton manufactures, etc. Population (1890), 6,075.

Saco (sä'kō), **José Antonio.** Born at Bayamo, May 7, 1797: died at Barcelona, Spain, Sept. 26, 1879. A Cuban publicist and author. Part of his life was spent in exile for political reasons; he was several times deputy to the Spanish Cortes. Saco is best known for his important works on the history and effects of slavery.

Saco Bay. A small indentation on the coast of Maine, near the mouth of the Saco River.

Sacramento (sak-ra-men'tō). [Sp., "sacrament."] The largest river in California. Its longest head stream, the Pitt River, or Upper Sacramento, rises in Goose Lake on the Oregon frontier. The Sacramento proper rises on the slope of Mount Shasta, flows generally south, enters Suisun Bay, and through San Francisco Bay enters the Pacific. Length, nearly 500 miles.

Sacramento, or Sacramento City. A city, the capital of California and of Sacramento County, situated at the junction of the American and Sacramento rivers, in lat. 38° 33′ N., long. 121° 29′ W. It is the third city in the State, exports fruit, has extensive manufactures, and is a railway center. Its chief building is the State capitol. Sacramento was settled by J. A. Sutter in 1841. Gold was discovered in the neighborhood in 1848. It became the capital in 1854, and was made a city in 1863. It has been several times devastated by floods. Population (1890), 26,386.

Sacred and Profane Love. A painting by Titian, in the Palazzo Borghese, Rome. The scene is a garden. By a fountain sit two women, one nude, the other richly dressed. The former turns her head to see Cupid playing in the water; the latter turns her back on Love.

Sacred Band, The. 1. A band of 300 Thebans formed to take part in the wars of the 4th century B. C. against Sparta. It was especially distinguished at Leuctra in 371 B. C., and was destroyed at Chæronea in 338 B. C.

2. A company of several hundred Greeks, formed in 1821 by Alexander Ypsilanti for service in the Danubian Principalities against the Turks. It was destroyed in the battle of Dragatchan in 1821.

Sacred Mount, L. Mons Sacer. A hill 3 miles northeast of Rome, beyond the Anio. It is noted in Roman history as the place of temporary emigrations of the plebeians, undertaken in order to extort civil privileges. The first (494 B. C.) led to the establishment of the tribunate; the second (449 B. C.) resulted in the abolition of the decemvirate.

Sacred Nine, The. The Muses.

Sacred Wars. In Greek history, wars undertaken by members of the Amphictyonic League in defense of the shrine of Delphi. There were four of those wars: (1) in 595–586 B. C., the Amphictyons overthrew Crissa and Cirrha. (2) About 448 B. C.: Athens aided the Phocians in recovering Delphi. (3) In 357–346 B. C.: the Phocians, at first successful against the Thebans, Locrians, etc., were overthrown by the aid of Philip of Macedon, who joined the allies in 352; Phocis was replaced by Philip in the League. (4) In 339–338 B. C.: the Amphictyons summoned Philip to punish the Locrians of Amphissa for sacrilege; his successes led to the union of Athens and Thebes against him and their defeat at Chæronea in 338.

Sacred Way, 1. The ancient road from Athens to Eleusis, starting at the Dipylon Gate and traversing the Pass of Daphne. Over it passed every autumn from Athens the solemn procession for the celebration in the shrine of the great Eleusinian sanctuary of the mysteries in honor of Demeter, Persephone, and Iacchus. For almost its whole length it was bordered with tombs, chapels, and even more important foundations. At the outset of the road a number of the tombs remain in place, practically uninjured. (*See Ceramicus.*) Further along the modern road to Eleusis, whose line is almost identical with that of the sacred Way, many architectural fragments are still visible, and some can be identified from the descriptions of Pausanias. In the middle of the Pass of Daphne rises beside the road a monastery which exhibits, in contrast with its Byzantine architecture, some remnants of French Pointed work. It was founded by the French dukes of Athens, and contains their tombs, but occupies the site of a temple to Apollo. Further on, toward the Bay of Salamis, there are considerable remains of a sanctuary to Aphrodite.

2. [L. *Via Sacra.*] The first street of ancient Rome to be established on the low ground between the hills. It had its name either because on its line, according to tradition, Romulus made his treaty with the Sabine chief Tatius, or because on it by several of the oldest and most revered sanctuaries of Rome, as the temple of Vesta and the Regia. It began at the Clivus Capitolinus at the eastern end of the Forum Romanum,

and ran along the southern side of the Forum, past the Basilica Julia and the temple of Castor and Pollux; then it turned at right angles and crossed the Forum, and turned again to skirt the northern side of the temple of Julius Cæsar. It continued in front of the temple of Antoninus and Faustina and the basilica of Constantine to the arch of Titus. Under the empire it was extended hence past the Colosseum to a point on the Esquiline. The lava pavement of the Via Sacra, as it now exists, is almost all late in date; and it is probable that the course of the Sacred Way was slightly altered from time to time to meet architectural exigencies.

Sacrificial Stone. The stone on which human victims were sacrificed before the war-god Huitzilopochtli, in the principal Aztec temple at Mexico. It was dug up near the site of the temple in 1791, and is now in the Mexican national museum. The stone is disk-shaped, 8½ feet in diameter and 2½ feet thick. The sides are covered with elaborate sculptures.

Sacripant (sak'ri-pant). **1.** A character in the "Orlando Innamorato" of Boiardo and the "Orlando Furioso" of Ariosto.—**2.** A character in Tasso's "Secchia Rapita."

Sacriportus (sak-ri-pōr'tus). In ancient geography, a locality in Latium, Italy, near Praeneste. Here, in 82 B. C., Sulla decisively defeated the forces of the younger Marius.

Sacsahuana (säk-sä-wä'nä), or **Sacsahuaman** (säk-sä-wä'män). A hill and ancient fortress, northwest of and overlooking the city of Cuzco, Peru. The hill is a terrace of higher mountains, and is so steep as to be practically unassailable on the side toward the city, where it is but slightly defended. The principal works face the other way, inclosing a projecting portion of the terrace. They consist of three walls, each 1,800 feet long, rising one behind the other and supporting artificial terraces, which were defended by parapets. The walls are built with salient and reentering angles, thus embodying a principle of modern fortification; counting from the outer one, they are respectively 27, 18, and 14 feet high. They are formed of immense irregular limestone blocks, fitted together with great skill (see the quotation): some of these were evidently taken from quarries three quarters of a mile distant. There are subsidiary structures, and the place was artificially supplied with water. These works are commonly called the fortress of the Incas or of Cuzco. Garcilasso (followed by Squier) says that they were built by the later Incas, and even names the engineer. Most modern archæologists now assign them to the pre-Incarial period, and they are supposed to be coeval with the structures at Tiahuanucu (see that name and *Piruas*). When Inca Manco besieged the Spaniards in Cuzco (April, 1536), he seized this fortress, and the Indians were dislodged only after a fierce battle.

> The work is altogether without doubt the grandest specimen of the style called cyclopean extant in America. The outer wall, as I have said, is heaviest. Each salient terminates in an immense block of stone, sometimes as high as the terrace which it supports, but generally sustaining one or more great stones only less in size than itself. One of these stones is 27 feet high, 14 broad, and 12 in thickness. Stones of 15 feet in length, 12 in width, and 10 in thickness are common in the outer walls.
> *E. G. Squier*, Peru, p. 471.

Sacy (sä-sē'), Baron **Silvestre de** (**Antoine Isaac Silvestre**). Born at Paris, Sept. 21, 1758: died at Paris, Feb. 21, 1838. A French Orientalist. He became professor of Persian at the Collège de France in 1806. He was the founder of the European study of Arabic. Among his works are "Grammaire arabe" (1810), "Chrestomathie arabe" (1806: revised ed. 1826–31), "Principes de la grammaire générale" (1799), etc.

Sacy, Samuel Ustazade Silvestre de. Born at Paris, Oct. 17, 1801: died Feb. 14, 1879. A French publicist and miscellaneous writer, son of Baron Silvestre de Sacy.

Sad (säd). [Ar. *sa'd*, a lucky star.] The name given on some maps to the third-magnitude star η Pegasi. The full name is *Sad-mator*.

Sá da Bandeira (sä dä bän-dā'rä), **Bernardo de.** Born at Santarem, Portugal, Sept. 26, 1795: died Jan. 6, 1876. A Portuguese politician and general. He took part in the insurrections of 1820 and 1846; was several times minister (of war or of marine); and was premier 1868–69 and 1870–71.

Sadachbiah (säd-ak-bē'yä). [Ar. *sa'd-al-aḫbiya*, the lucky star of the hidden creatures—"because when it appears the earthworms creep out of their holes" (*Smyth*).] The fourth-magnitude star γ Aquarii.

Sadah (se-de'). The name of the tenth day of the month Bahman: a fire festival on which the Persian kings lighted fires and attached burning wisps to the feet of birds. Firdausi ascribes the festival and its name to Hushang, the king who struck a spark in hurling a stone at a demon, and so discovered fire.

Sadalmelik (säd-al-mel'ik). [Ar. *sa'd-al-melik*, the lucky star of the king.] The third-magnitude star α Aquarii.

Sadalsuud (säd-al-sö-öd' or sad-al-söd'). [Ar. *sa'd-as-su'ūd*, the luckiest of the lucky.] The third-magnitude star β Aquarii.

Sadatoni (sad-a-tō'ni). [Ar., corrupted from *dhát-al-'inán*.] The fourth-magnitude star ζ Aurigæ.

Saddleback (sad'l-bak). A mountain in Cumberland, England, 5 miles northeast of Keswick. Height, 2,847 feet.

Saddleback Mountain. A mountain in Franklin County western Maine. Height, about 4,000 feet.

Saddle (sad'l) **Mountain.** A mountain of the Taconic range in Berkshire County, northwestern Massachusetts. Its chief peak (Greylock) is about 3,500 feet high.

Sadducees (sad'ū-sēz). A religious and political party in Judea in the last centuries of its existence as a Jewish state. They were the rivals of the Pharisees. The name is probably derived from Zadok, one of the leaders of the party. The Sadducees were recruited from among the aristocracy and the wealthy class, and formed the following of the Hasmonean princes. From them the officers of the state and army were taken. Contrary to the Pharisees, they placed secular interests above those of religion. They did not absolutely reject the tradition and the oral law, but considered only the ordinances which appeared clearly expressed in the Pentateuch as binding, regarding the traditional precepts as subordinate. In like manner they did not exactly deny the immortality of the soul, but repudiated the idea of judgment after death. Owing to this tenet and to their literal interpretation of the Mosaic code, they were very rigorous in the administration of justice. In the last struggle of Judea for independence, the Sadducees mostly sided with Rome. After the fall of Jerusalem, they vanish from history.

Sá de Miranda (sä de mē-rän'dä), **Francisco de.** Born at Coimbra, Portugal, Oct. 27, 1495: died at Tapada, March 15, 1558. A Portuguese and Spanish poet, writer of comedies, bucolics, and epistles.

Sad Fortunes of the Reverend Amos Barton, The. A story by George Eliot. It first appeared in "Blackwood's Magazine" for Jan. and Feb., 1857, and was afterward included in "Scenes of Clerical Life."

Sadi (sa-dē'). [Pers. *Sa'di*.] One of the most celebrated Persian poets. His real name was Shaikh Muslih al Din, Sadi being a nom de plume said to be taken from the king Sad ben Zangi, and so meaning 'the Sadyan.' He was born and died at Shiraz, and lived, it is said, 1190–1291 A. D.; but there is great uncertainty as to these dates, as also with regard to many statements concerning his life. He is said to have been educated at Bagdad, to have made the pilgrimage to Mecca 15 times, and to have traveled in parts of Europe and in all the countries between Barbary and India. When near Jerusalem he was captured by the Crusaders and forced to work upon the fortifications of Tripoli, but was ransomed by a citizen of Aleppo, sometimes described as a chief, sometimes as a merchant, who married him to a beautiful but termagant daughter. After her death he married again and unhappily. His son and daughter were children of the first wife. The son died in infancy; the daughter lived to become the wife of the poet Hafiz. Sadi is honored as a saint, and his tomb near Shiraz is still visited. He wrote many works in both prose and verse and in both Arabic and Persian, and Garcin de Tassy declares that he was the first poet who wrote in Hindustani. Among his writings are a divan or collection of odes, the "Gulistan" ("Rose-Garden"), "Bustan" ("Tree-Garden"), and "Pandnamah," or "Book of Counsel." (See *Gulistan*, *Bustan*.) Elegance, simplicity, and wit are Sadi's chief merits. The first complete edition of his works was that of Harington (Calcutta, 1791–95). The "Gulistan," first edited with a Latin translation by Gentius (Amsterdam, 1651), has been translated into English by Eastwick in Trübner's Oriental Series; the "Bustan" by Davie (London, 1882).

Sadi-Carnot. See *Carnot, Marie François Sadi*.

Sadir (sä'dēr), or **Sad'r** (sä'dr). [Ar. *al-sadr*, the breast.] The second-magnitude star γ Cygni.

Sadira (sad'ē-rä). [Ar. *al-na'aim al-çadirah*, the ostrich returning from water (with reference to an old Oriental constellation).] The second-magnitude star σ Sagittarii. It is now probably much brighter than when Bayer assigned the Greek letters to the stars of this constellation.

Sadler (sad'lėr), Sir **Ralph.** Born at Hackney, 1507: died at Standon, Herts, England, March 30, 1587. An English statesman. While a child he entered the service of Thomas Cromwell, earl of Essex. Essex introduced him to the notice of Henry VIII., whom he assisted in the dissolution of the monasteries. He visited Scotland 1539–40 and 1541, and in 1542 was sent to negotiate a marriage between Edward, prince of Wales, and the young queen Mary of Scotland. He was knighted in 1543. In 1547 he was appointed by Henry's will a councilor to the 16 nobles, guardians of Edward VI. During the reign of Mary he lived retired at Hackney. On the accession of Elizabeth (1558) he became member of Parliament for the county of Hertford and a privy councilor. In 1584 he was keeper of Mary Queen of Scots at Tutbury Castle. The letters and negotiations of Sir Ralph Sadler were published in 1720, and by Sir Walter Scott in 1809.

Sado (sä'dō). An island of Japan, west of the main island, in the Sea of Japan, in lat. 38° N. Length, 57 miles.

Sadowa (sä-dō'vä). A village in Königgrätz, Bohemia. Its name is sometimes given to the battle commonly known as the battle of Koniggratz (which see).

Sad Shepherd, The. A pastoral drama by Ben Jonson, published posthumously in 1641. It is a tale of Robin Hood, and was left unfinished. It was finished by F. G. Waldron in 1783.

Sá e Benevides (sä ē be-ne-vē'des), **Salvador Corrêa de.** Born at Rio de Janeiro, 1594: died at Lisbon, Jan. 1, 1688. A Portuguese soldier and administrator. He was prominent in the wars with the Dutch and Indians in Brazil; governed the captaincy of Rio de Janeiro (1637–42) and the three captaincies composing Southern Brazil (1648–52); and during the latter period recovered from the Dutch the colony of Angola in Africa. From 1658 to 1661 he was again governor of Rio de Janeiro, or Southern Brazil, then a separate colony.

Sæmund (sā'mönd), surnamed "hinn frodhi" ("The Learned"). Born about 1055: died 1133. An Icelandic scholar, long erroneously reputed to be the author of the "Elder" or "Sæmund's" Edda. See *Edda*.

Saenz Peña (sä'änth pän'yä), **Luis.** Born about 1830. An Argentine jurist and politician. He was a justice of the supreme court, and was elected president of the Argentine Republic in April, 1892, assuming office Oct. 12, 1892. His term ends Oct. 12, 1898.

Saetersdal (sā'ters-däl). A valley in the southwestern extremity of Norway, north of Christiansand. Length, about 148 miles.

Safed (sä'fed). A city in Palestine, situated on the southern promontory of the Jebl Safed (Mountain of Naphtali), which inclosed the Meron valley. In the Jerusalem Talmud it is referred to as one of the holy cities of Palestine. Safed played a part during the struggles of the Crusades. It experienced many earthquakes, the last of which occurred on New Year's day 1837, when 5,000 inhabitants were buried under the ruins. It now contains about 25,000 inhabitants, most of whom are Jews. Among its ruins is a medieval castle, oval in plan, with a huge quadrangular keep in the middle: founded in the 12th century by the Crusaders, and rebuilt in the 13th by the Templars.

Safed Koh (kō), or **Suffeed Koh**, etc. A range of mountains in eastern Afghanistan, southeast of Kabul. Height, about 14,000–15,000 feet.

Saffarids (saf'a-ridz), or **Soffarids** (sof'a-ridz). A Mohammedan dynasty which reigned in Persia in the latter part of the 9th century.

Saffi. See *Safi*.

Saffis. See *Sufis*.

Safford (saf'förd), **Truman Henry.** Born at Royalton, Vt., Jan. 6, 1836. An American astronomer and mathematician. He became professor of astronomy at the University of Chicago in 1865, and at Williams College in 1876. His works include star-catalogues, etc.

Saffron Walden (saf'ron wâl'dn). A town in Essex, England, situated near the Cam 38 miles north-northeast of London. It has a ruined castle. It was the birthplace of Gabriel Harvey, and as such was made famous by the lampoon of Nashe, "Haue with you to Saffron Walden, or Gabriel Harvey's Hand is up," written in 1596. Population (1891), 6,104.

Safi (sä'fe), or **Saffi** (saf'fē), or **Asfi** (äs'fē). A seaport of Morocco, situated on the Atlantic coast 102 miles west-northwest of Morocco. Population, 9,000.

Safor. See *Shahpuhar*.

Safvet Pasha (sä'vet pash'â), **Mehemet.** Born at Constantinople about 1815: died there, Nov. 17, 1883. A Turkish statesman. As minister of foreign affairs he signed the treaty of San Stefano March 3, 1878. He was grand vizir June–Dec., 1878.

Saga (sä'gä). A seaport and commercial center in the island of Kiusiu, Japan, about 40 miles northeast of Nagasaki.

Sagan (sä'gän). A town in the province of Silesia, Prussia, situated on the Bober 82 miles northwest of Breslau. It is the capital of the mediatized principality of Sagan. It was formerly a possession of Wallenstein. Population, 12,623.

Sagar (sä-gur'). A sacred island of the Hindus, at the mouth of the Hugli.

Sagar (sä-gur'), or **Saugur** (sâ-gur'), or **Saugor** (sâ-gor'). **1.** A district in the Central Provinces, British India, intersected by lat. 24° N., long. 78° 40' E. Area, 4,005 square miles. Population (1881), 564,950.—**2.** The capital of the district of Sagar, situated about lat. 23° 50' N., long. 78° 45' E. Population (1881), 44,416.

Sagara (sä-gä'rä), or **Wasagara** (wä-sä-gä'rä), or **Sagala** (sä-gä'lä). A Bantu tribe of German East Africa, dwelling in a mountainous and fertile region bordering on Uzegua, Ugogo, and Masailand. They vary in stature and color, and have a tribal mark tattooed on their temples. They live in constant fear of attack. Usagara is the name of the country, Kisagara that of the language. The Wamegi are a subtribe. French and English missions are at work in Usagara.

Sagasta (sä-gäs'tä), **Praxedes Mateo.** Born at Torrecilla, July 21, 1827. A Spanish liberal statesman. He took part in the unsuccessful insurrections of 1856 and 1866; was minister of the interior in the provisional government of 1868, and president of the Cortes in 1871; and was premier in 1872, 1874, 1881–83, 1885–90, and 1893–.

Sage, Le. See *Le Sage*.

Sage of Concord, The. Ralph Waldo Emerson: he resided at Concord, Massachusetts.

Sage of Monticello, The. Thomas Jefferson: from his country residence at Monticello, Virginia.

Sage of Samos, The. Pythagoras.

Saghalin, or **Saghalien** (sä-gä-lēn'). [Also *Sakhalin*; Jap. *Karafuto* or *Karafuto.*] An island belonging to Russia, in the Sea of Okhotsk, east of Siberia (separated by the Gulf of Tatary) and north of Yezo, Japan (separated by the Strait of La Pérouse). It is traversed by mountain ranges. The climate is cold. The inhabitants are Russians, Ainos, Gilyaks, Orochis, and Japanese. It was ceded by Japan to Russia in 1875. Latterly it has been used as a convict station. Length, 670 miles. Area, 24,500 square miles. Population, about 40,000.

Sag Harbor (sag här'bor). A seaport and summer resort in Suffolk County, Long Island, New York, situated on Gardiner's Bay 92 miles east by north of New York.

Saginaw (sag'i-naw). A river in Michigan which flows into Saginaw Bay. It is formed by the unions of the Flint, Shiawassee, Cass, and Tittabawassee.

Saginaw. A city, capital of Saginaw County, Michigan, situated on Saginaw River 98 miles northwest of Detroit. It is a railway center and river port, and has extensive sawmills and various manufactures. Population (1890), 46,322.

Saginaw, East. See *East Saginaw.*

Saginaw Bay. The largest arm of Lake Huron on the United States side. It penetrates about 60 miles into Michigan.

Sagitta (sa-jit'ä). [L., 'an arrow.'] An insignificant but very ancient northern constellation, placed between Aquila and the head of the Swan. It is, roughly speaking, in a line with the most prominent stars of Sagittarius and Centaurus, with which it may originally have been conceived to be connected. Also called *Akkharam.*

Sagittarius (saj-i-tā'ri-us). [L., 'the archer.'] A southern zodiacal constellation and sign, the Archer, representing a centaur (originally doubtless some Babylonian divinity) drawing a bow. The constellation is situated east of Scorpio, and is especially in the latitudes of the southern United States, a prominent object on summer evenings. The symbol of the constellation (♐) shows the Archer's arrow and part of the bow.

Sagittary (saj'i-tā-ri). A monster described in mediæval romances of the Trojan war as a terrible archer, a centaur armed with a bow. His eyes of fire struck men dead. The allusion in Shakspere's "Othello" i. 1 is conjectured by Knight to be to the official residence of the Arsenal in Venice.

Sago (sā'gō). **Mr.** and **Mrs.** Characters in Mrs. Centlivre's comedy "The Basset-Table." Mrs. Sago, an ambitious woman, proud of her intimacy with Lady Reveller, and with a passion for gaming, is in love with Sir James Courtly, and deceives Sago, the druggist, her doting husband.

Sagon (sä-gôn'), **François.** See the extract.

Among the idlest but busiest literary quarrels of the century . . . a century fertile in such things . . . was that between Marot and a certain insignificant person named François Sagon, a belated *rhétoriqueur*, who found some other rhymers of the same kind to support him. One of Marot's best things is the answer of this servant, which appears to be supposed to be the spokesman, came of the quarrel; but of the other contributions, not merely of the principals, but of their followers, the *Mocatiques* and *Sotcatiques*, nothing survives in general memory, or deserves to survive.
Saintsbury, French Lit., p. 176.

Sagori (sä-gō'ri), or **Zagore** (zä-gō're). A small town north of the Sea of Janina, Albania: capital of a small free state to which a constitution was granted by Turkey in 1850.

Sagoskin. See *Zagoskin.*

Sagras (sä'gras). In ancient geography, a small river in Bruttium, southern Italy, flowing into the Mediterranean north of Locri (identification uncertain): noted for the victory gained near it by the Locrians over the forces of Croton in the 6th century B. C.

Sagres (sä'gresh). A small seaport at the southwestern extremity of Portugal, near Cape St. Vincent. It was the headquarters of Prince Henry the Navigator, who erected there an observatory, and directed thence his exploring expeditions.

Sagrusche (sa-wach'), or **Sawatch, Range.** A range of the Rocky Mountains, in central Colorado, southwest of Denver and west of the upper course of the Arkansas. It contains several peaks over 14,000 feet high, including Mount Harvard and the Mountain of the Holy Cross.

Saguenay (sage-nā'). A river in the province of Quebec, Canada. It traverses Lake St. John, and joins the St. Lawrence at Tadousac, about 115 miles northeast of Quebec. In its lower course (from Ha Ha Bay) it is of great depth, and is celebrated for its scenery. Length from Lake St. John, over 100 miles; total length, including its chief affluent, the Chomouchouan, about 400 miles. It is navigable for steamers to Chicoutimi (75 miles).

Saguntum (sa-gun'tum). In ancient geography, a city on the eastern coast of Spain, on the site of the modern Murviedro (which see). It was flourishing in the 3d century B. C., and became an ally of Rome. In 219 B. C. it was besieged and captured by Hannibal: this was the immediate cause of the declaration of war by Rome against Carthage.

Sahagún (sä-ä-gōn'). **Bernardino de.** Born at Sahagún, Spain, about 1499: died either at Mexico or at the Convent of Tlatelolco, Feb. 5, 1590. A Franciscan missionary and historian. From 1529 he lived in Mexico, where he held various offices in his order. His historical works, published in modern times, were freely used in manuscript by the old historians. They include accounts of the Aztecs and of the conquest of Mexico. He also published works in the Aztec language.

Sahaptin. See *Chapunnish.*

Sahara (sa-hä'rä). [Ar. *Sahrá*, the desert.] The largest desert in the world, situated in northern Africa. Its limits to the north and south are vague and varying; but its boundaries may be given generally as the Atlas Mountains and their eastern continuations on the north, the Nile valley on the east, the Sudan on the south, and the Atlantic on the west. The surface is diversified, comprising plateaus, mountain-ranges, sand-hills, and oases. It includes the Libyan desert, the oases of Fezzan and Air, the plateaus of Ahaggar and Tasili, the depression of Djuf, etc. The eastern half is in the possession of various independent tribes. Southwest of Morocco a large district along the coast is called a Spanish protectorate. The remainder is recognized since 1890 as belonging to the French sphere of influence. It thus connects Algeria with the French possessions on Senegambia and the Niger region. The inhabitants are Tuaregs (Berbers), Arabs, and Negroes. Area, estimated, 3,500,000–4,000,000 square miles. Population, estimated, 2,500,000. The area of the French Sahara is estimated at 1,550,000 square miles.

Saharanpur (sa-här-an-pör'), or **Seharunpoor** (se-här-un-pör'). 1. A district in the Meerut division, Northwest Provinces, British India, intersected by lat. 30° N., long. 77° 40' E. Area, 2,222 square miles. Population (1881), 979,544.—2. The capital of the district of Saharanpur, 95 miles north by east of Delhi. Population (1891), 63,194.

Saho (sä'hō), or **Shoho** (shō'hō). A tribe of poor pastoral nomads, dwelling between Abyssinia and Adulis Bay (Red Sea). Of Hamitic race, they belong to the same cluster as the Afar or Danakil, and speak the Afar tongue. They number about 50,000.

Saiaz (sī-az'). A tribe of the Pacific division of the Athapascan stock of North American Indians, which formerly occupied the tongue of land between Eel River and Van Dusen's Fork, California. See *Athapascan.*

Said (sä-ēd'). The Arabic name for Upper Egypt.

Said Pasha (sä-ēd' pash'ä). Born 1822; died Jan. 18, 1863. Fourth son of Mehemet Ali; viceroy of Egypt 1854–63. He promoted various reforms.

Said Pasha, **Mehemet.** A Turkish politician, premier 1879–82, and grand vizir 1882–85.

Saida (sī'dä). A town in the province of Oran, Algeria, 76 miles southeast of Oran. Population, about 5,000.

Saida, or **Seida** (sī'dä). A seaport in Syria, situated on the Mediterranean in lat. 33° 34' N., long. 35° 22' E., on the site of the ancient Sidon. Various antiquities have been discovered there by Renan and others. It was bombarded and taken by the United English-Austrian-British fleet in 1840. Population, about 10,000.

Saiduka. See *Saidyuka.*

Saidyuka (sīd-ū'kä). A confederacy of 5 small tribes of North American Indians which formerly lived near Pyramid Lake, western Nevada, whence they were forced into Oregon by the Paviotso: now on Klamath reservation. Also *Saiduka, Sidwcaw,* and *Oregon Snakes.* Number (1893), 145. See *Shoshonean.*

Saigon (sī-gōn'; F. pron. sī-gôn'). The capital of French Cochin-China, situated on the Donnai or Saigon River, not far from the China Sea, in lat. 10° 47' N., long. 106° 42' E. It is an important commercial center, and has regular steamship communication with France. It was captured by the French in 1859, and was annexed by France in 1862. Population (1890), 16,213; of the business suburb of Cholon, 30,925.

Saigo Takamori (sī'gō tä-kä-mō'rē). Born about 1825: died 1877. A Japanese general, influential in reëstablishing the rule of the mikado in 1868. He was a leader of the Satsuma rebellion of 1877.

Saikio (sī-kē'ō). ['Western capital.'] A name sometimes given to Kioto, the ancient capital of Japan, in distinction from Tokio, the eastern capital.

Sailor King, The. William IV. of England, who served in the navy in the early part of his life.

Saima (sī'mä), **Lake.** A large lake in southern Finland, north of Viborg. Its outlet is into Lake Ladoga.

St.-Affrique (sañ-täf-rēk'). A town in the department of Aveyron, southern France, situated on the Sorgues 32 miles southeast of Rodez. Population (1891), commune, 7,223.

St. Agnes (sānt ag'nez). 1. The southwesternmost of the Scilly Isles.—2. A small seaport in Cornwall, England, situated on Bristol Channel 8 miles northwest of Truro.

St.-Aignan (sañ-tān-yoñ'). A town in the department of Loir-et-Cher, France, situated on the Cher 33 miles east-southeast of Tours. It has a ruined château. Population (1891), commune, 3,301.

St. Albans (sānt ad'banz). A city in Hertfordshire, England, 20 miles north-northwest of London. The abbey church was constituted a cathedral in 1877. It is a building of great size, founded in the 11th century; the handsome choir is of the 13th. The recent restoration has greatly altered the exterior aspect of the building, and given it a markedly Early English character. This restoration aroused a heated controversy; but it is certain that the new west front, with its three portals and its Decorated central window, and the two side divisions arcaded and flanked by slender turrets, could not be matched architecturally on the western side of the channel. The square central tower is Norman. The interior combines very early and massive Romanesque work with the most graceful fully developed Pointed. The cathedral possesses many notable tombs and brasses. It is 550 feet long (second only to Winchester), and measures 175 across the transepts. The city is situated near the ancient Verulamium, one of the chief towns of the Britons and Romans. St. Alban is said to have been martyred here about 300 A. D. A Benedictine monastery was founded in 793. The first battle in the Wars of the Roses was fought here in May, 1455, the Yorkists under York defeating the Lancastrians under Somerset, and Henry VI. being taken prisoner; and here, Feb. 17, 1461, the Lancastrians under Queen Margaret defeated the Yorkists under the Earl of Warwick. Population (1891), 12,895.

St. Albans. The capital of Franklin County, Vermont, situated 45 miles northwest of Montpelier, near Lake Champlain. It has an important trade in dairy products, and some manufactures. Population (1890), 7,771.

St. Albans, Duchess of (Harriet Mellon). Born at London about 1775: died there, Aug. 6, 1837. An English comic actress, of Irish descent. She went on the stage as a child, and appeared, through the influence of Sheridan, at Drury Lane in 1795 as Lydia Languish. She was vivacious and very popular, being eclipsed only by Mrs. Jordan. Her characters included Dorinda, Mrs. Candour, Rosalind, Miranda, Ophelia, Miss Prue, Estifania, etc. In 1815 she married the banker Coutts, and in 1827 the ninth Duke of St. Albans. She left a large fortune to Miss Burdett-Coutts.

St. Albans, Viscount. See *Bacon, Francis.*

St. Alban's Head. A promontory in Dorsetshire, England, which projects into the English Channel 19 miles southeast of Dorchester.

St.-Amand, or **St.-Amand-Montrond** (sañ-tä-moñ'moñ-roñ'). A town in the department of Cher, France, situated on Marmandic, near the Cher, 25 miles south by east of Bourges. Population (1891), commune, 8,673.

St.-Amand-les-Eaux (-lā-zō'. A town in the department of Nord, France, situated at the union of the Scarpe and Elnon, 8 miles northwest of Valenciennes: noted for its hot mineral springs. It has a ruined abbey. Population (1891), 8,703; commune, 12,043.

St. Ambrose (sānt am'brōz). A small island in the Pacific, west of Chile and near St. Felix, in lat. 26° 21' S., long. 79° 40' W.

St. Andrew (an'drō), **Cape.** A cape on the western coast of Madagascar, in lat. 16° 12' S., long. 44° 29' E.

St. Andrews (an'drōz). A city and seaport in Fifeshire, Scotland, situated on the North Sea 11 miles southeast of Dundee. The cathedral was founded in the 12th century, and the castle (now in ruins) was built in the 13th and rebuilt in the 14th century. It may be regarded as the headquarters of the game of golf, which is played on the adjoining "links." The university, founded by Bishop Wardlaw in 1411, and attended by about 300 students, consists of two colleges: the united college of St. Salvator and St. Leonard, and the college (theological) of St. Mary. St. Andrews was made a bishopric about the 9th century, and was an archbishopric from the 15th century to the 17th. It was the scene of the martyrdom of Patrick Hamilton and Wishart, and of the murder of Cardinal Beaton. Population (1891), 6,853.

St. Andrews. A seaport, capital of Charlotte County, New Brunswick, situated on Passamaquoddy Bay, at the mouth of the Magaguadavic River, 54 miles west by south of St. John. Population (1881), 2,128.

St. Andrew's Bay. An inlet of the Gulf of Mexico, situated on the coast of Florida 80 miles east by south of Pensacola. Length, 40 miles.

St. Anthony (an'tō-ni). A former city of Minnesota, now a part of Minneapolis.

St. Anthony Falls of. A cataract in the Mississippi River, opposite the city of Minneapolis. Height, 18 feet (or, including the rapids, 50 feet). It is utilized for manufacturing purposes.

St.-Antoine, Faubourg (fō-bör' sañ-toñ-twän'). A faubourg of Paris, lying without the Enceinte of Charles V., and extending from the Place de la Bastille eastward toward Vincennes. As early as the time of Louis XI. the proletariat of Paris began to drift into the neighborhood of the Bastille, the Hôtel St.-Paul, and the Tournelles. When the two palaces were aban-

doned, the aristocracy of Paris removed permanently to the western side of the city, and the quartier St.-Paul and Faubourg St.-Antoine were abandoned to the lower classes. The emeutes of Paris always come out of this region. It corresponds curiously in almost every way to the Whitechapel region in London. See *Rue St.-Antoine.*

Saint-Arnaud (sañ-tär-no'), **Jacques Achille Leroy de.** Born at Bordeaux, Aug. 20, 1796; died Sept. 29, 1854. A French general. He subdued the Kabyles in Algeria in 1851; was appointed minister of war Oct., 1851; participated in the coup d'état of Dec. 2, 1851; was made marshal in 1852; and was appointed commander-in-chief of the French army in the Crimea in 1854. He cooperated with Lord Raglan in the battle of the Alma, Sept. 20; but died shortly after on board ship.

St. Asaph (sānt az'af). A city in Flintshire, Wales, situated on the Elwy, 21 miles westsouthwest of Liverpool. The present cathedral was built about 1480.

St. Augustine (â'gus-tēn or â-gus'tēn). A city and seaport, capital of St. John's County, Florida, situated near the Atlantic, on the peninsula of the Matanzas and San Sebastian rivers, in lat. 29° 53′ N., long. 81° 19′ W. It is the oldest town in the United States, and a favorite winter resort. The Spanish fort San Marco (Fort Marion) is notable. The town was settled by the Spaniards under Menendez de Aviles in 1565; was plundered by Drake in 1586; was held by the British from 1763 to 1783; and was ceded to the Americans, who took possession in 1821. Population (1890), 4,742.

St. Austell (âs'tel). A town in Cornwall, England, situated near the English Channel, 29 miles west of Plymouth. Population (1891), 3,477.

St. Bartholomew (bär-thol'ō-mū), F. **St.-Barthélemy** (sañ-bär-tāl-mē'). A small island in the Lesser Antilles, West Indies, situated in lat. 17° 54′ N., long. 62° 51′ W. Chief town, Gustavia. It is a colonial possession of France, and a dependency of Guadeloupe. It was settled by the French in 1648; and was ceded to Sweden in 1784, and ceded back to France in 1878. Population, 2,385.

St. Bartholomew, Massacre of. In French history, a massacre of the Huguenots, commencing in Paris on the night of Aug. 23–24 (St. Bartholomew's day), 1572. The anti-Huguenot leaders were the Duke of Guise, the queen mother (Catharine de' Medici), and Charles IX. Coligny was the principal victim, and the total number in Paris estimated at from 30,000 to 70,000. The occasion was the wedding festivities of Henry of Navarre. A religious war followed directly. It is disputed whether the massacre was suddenly caused by the discovery of Huguenot plots or had been long premeditated.

St. Bees (bēz). A village in Cumberland, England, situated on the Irish Sea 4 miles south of Whitehaven. It is the seat of St. Bees College (Anglican theological).

St. Bees Head. A headland in Cumberland, England, projecting into the Irish Sea in lat. 54° 31′ N., long. 3° 38′ W.

St.-Benoît-sur-Loire (sañ-bē-nwâ'sür-lwär'). A place in the department of Loiret, France, on the Loire 20 miles east-southeast of Orléans. It contains a Benedictine monastery. The abbey church, built between 1020 and 1218, is the finest of its type in France. It is preceded by a narthex of 3 bays, with a crypt, and has double transepts and a central tower. It contains the tomb of Philippe I. and has fine sculpture and handsome 15th-century choir-stalls.

St. Bernard (sānt ber-närd'; F. pron. sañ bernär'), **Great.** An Alpine pass leading from Martigny, Valais, Switzerland, to Aosta, Italy, and connecting the valleys of the Rhone and the Dora Baltea. It was traversed by armies in Roman and mediæval times. The passage by the French army under Napoleon in May, 1800, is especially noteworthy. The great monastery or hospice of St. Bernard, maintained here for the relief of travelers, consists of two Lombard structures of masonry. The larger building dates from the middle of the 10th century; with it is connected the church of 1680. There are many interesting memorials of those who have been saved by the monks. A small separate building serves to receive the bodies of those found dead in the snow. It is the highest winter residence in the Alps. Height of the pass, 8,108 feet.

St. Bernard, Little. An Alpine pass leading from Bourg St.-Maurice, in the valley of the Isère, France, to the valley of the Dora Baltea, Italy. This is almost certainly the pass traversed by Hannibal's army 218 B. C. Height, 7,176 feet.

St. Blaise (blāz). A chestnut race-horse, foaled in 1880, winner of the Derby in 1883. He was imported in 1885, and was sold at auction in 1891 for $100,000. His principal foals are St. Florian, Potomac, La Tosca, and Chesapeake.

St. Brandan's Island. See *Brendan, Saint.*

St. Bride's Bay (brīdz bā). A bay on the western coast of Pembrokeshire, South Wales.

St.-Brieuc (sañ-brē-ē'). The capital of the department of Côtes-du-Nord, France, situated near the entrance of the Gouët into the English Channel, in lat. 48° 31′ N., long 2° 47′ W. It is the seat of a bishopric. Its seaport is the neighboring Légué. Population (1891), 19,948.

St.-Calais (sañ-kā-lā'). A town in the department of Sarthe, France, 27 miles east-southeast of Le Mans. Population (1891), 3,613.

St. Catharine (sānt kath'a-rin) **Island.** An island about 1 mile from the coast of Georgia, to which it belongs, and 27 miles south by west of Savannah. Length, about 14 miles.

St. Catharines (kath'a-rinz). A city, capital of Lincoln County, Ontario, Canada, situated on the Welland Canal about 10 miles northwest of Niagara Falls; noted for mineral wells. Population (1891), 9,170.

St. Catharine's Island (Brazil). See *Santa Catharina.*

Saint Cecilia's Day, Ode for. See *Alexander's Feast.*

Saint Cecilia's Day, Song for. A lyrical poem by Dryden.

St.-Cergues (sañ-sārg'). A town in the canton of Vaud, Switzerland, 17 miles north of Geneva.

St.-Chamas (sañ-shä-mä'). A town in the department of Bouches-du-Rhône, France, 25 miles northwest of Marseilles. It contains a Roman bridge (Pont Flavien) of fine masonry spanning the Touloubre by a single arch. At each end there is a triumphal arch with Corinthian ornament. Population (1891), commune, 3,919.

St.-Chamond (sañ-shā-môn'). A manufacturing and mining town in the department of Loire, France, situated on the Gier 25 miles southwest of Lyons. Population (1891), commune, 14,663.

St. Charles (sānt chärlz). A city, capital of St. Charles County, Missouri, situated on the north bank of the Missouri, 20 miles northwest of St. Louis. The river is spanned here by a long bridge. St. Charles was settled by the Spaniards in 1769. Population (1890), 6,161.

St.-Chinian (sañ-shē-nyon'). A town in the department of Hérault, France, 18 miles north of Narbonne. Population (1891), commune, 3,424.

St. Christopher (sānt kris'tō-fer), or **St. Kitts** (kits). An island of the Lesser Antilles, British West Indies, situated in lat. 17° 18′ N., long. 62° 43′ W. Capital, Basseterre. It is traversed by mountains. It exports sugar. It is separated from Nevis by a channel half a mile wide, and the two islands are politically united. They form part of the colony of the Leeward Islands. This was the first of the West Indies settled by the British (1623), but the English had a small colony here in 1623. It was held by the English 1667–1782, and finally ceded to them in 1783. Area, 65 square miles. Population (1891), 30,876.

St. Clair (klär). A town in St. Clair County, Michigan, situated on St. Clair River 47 miles south of Detroit. Population (1890), 2,753.

St. Clair, Arthur. Born at Thurso, Scotland, 1734; died near Greensburg, Pa., Aug. 31, 1818. An American general. He served at Louisburg and at Quebec in 1758, and in the Revolutionary War at Trenton, Princeton, Brandywine, Yorktown, and elsewhere. He evacuated Ticonderoga in 1777. He was president of Congress in 1787, and governor of the Northwest Territory 1789–1802. He was defeated by the Indians in a bloody little battle near the Miami villages, and resigned his command in 1792. He published "A Narrative of the Manner in which the Campaign against the Indians in the year 1791 was conducted under the Command of Maj.-Gen. St. Clair, etc." (1812).

St. Clair, Lake. A lake lying between Michigan and Ontario, Canada. It receives the waters of Lake Huron through St. Clair River, and has its outlet by Detroit River into Lake Erie. Length, 28 miles. Breadth, 12–25 miles.

St. Clair River. The outlet of Lake Huron. It flows south on the boundary between Michigan and Ontario, Canada, and empties into Lake St. Clair. Length, 33 miles. It is navigable.

St. Clare (klär). **Augustine,** One of the leading characters of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," by Mrs. Stowe: the amiable owner of Uncle Tom and Eliza.

St.-Claude (sañ-klōd'). A town in the department of Jura, France, situated on the Bienne 19 miles northwest of Geneva. It has varied manufactures. Its cathedral of St. Peter is notable. Population (1891), commune, 9,782.

St.-Cloud (sañ-klō'). A town in the department of Seine-et-Oise, France, situated on the left bank of the Seine, 1½ miles west of the fortifications of Paris. The castle or palace formerly standing here was rebuilt by Louis XIV. in 1658 for the Duke of Orleans, and bought by Louis XVI. for Marie Antoinette. It was the favorite summer residence of the two Napoleons. The interior was burned in the war of 1870, and the palace has since been demolished. It was the scene of the coup-d'état of the 18th Brumaire, 1799. The treaty for the capitulation of Paris was signed there in 1815; and there, too, the ordinances of July, 1830, were signed by Charles X. Population (1891), 5,000.

St. Cloud (klōud). The capital of Stearns County, Minnesota, situated on the Mississippi 66 miles northwest of St. Paul. Population (1890), 7,686.

St. Croix (West Indies). See *Santa Cruz.*

St. Croix (kroi) **River,** or **Schoodic** (skō'dik). A river on the boundary between New Brunswick and Maine. It is the outlet of Grand Lake, and flows into Passamaquoddy Bay. Length, about 75 miles.

St. Croix River. A river in northwestern Wisconsin, and on the boundary between Wisconsin and Minnesota. It joins the Mississippi 20 miles southeast of St. Paul. Length, about 200 miles.

Saint-Cyr. See *Gouvion-Saint-Cyr.*

St.-Cyr-l'École (sañ-sēr'lā-kōl'). A village in the department of Seine-et-Oise, France, 2 miles west of Versailles. It was formerly the seat of a convent school for young ladies founded by Madame de Maintenon, which was transformed into a military school (transferred from Fontainebleau) in 1808. Population (1891), commune, 3,641.

St. David (dā'vid) **Islands,** or **Freewill** (frē'wil) **Islands.** A group of small islands in the Pacific, situated in lat. 1° N., long. 134° 15′ E.

St. David's (dā'vidz). A city in Pembrokeshire, Wales, situated near the coast, almost at the western extremity of Wales, 15 miles northwest of Milford. It is the seat of a bishopric. The cathedral is a late-Norman building, with later modifications. The exterior, with central tower, is varied in outline. The interior is very richly ornamented, but not vaulted. The dimensions are: nave, 76 feet; length of transepts, 120; height of vaulting, 46.

St. David's Head. One of the westernmost points of Wales, situated in Pembrokeshire northwest of St. David's.

St.-Denis (sañ-de-nē'). A city in the department of Seine, France, situated on the Seine and the Crould, 24 miles north of the fortifications of Paris. It has important manufactures and trade. The abbey church, the historic burial-place of the kings of France, was founded by Dagobert and rebuilt by Suger (1144), who introduced the pointed arch, one of the earliest authenticated examples. Suger's buttressed west front, with recessed sculptured portals, and his apsidal chapels and crypt survive. The intervening parts form one of the most elegant and purely designed creations of the 13th century, the walls being little but traceried frames of stone in which the glass of the windows is set. The great rose-windows of the transepts are unsurpassed in lightness and beauty. The royal tombs were injured in the Revolution, but have been restored: many of them are of great interest and beauty. The church is 354 feet long; the nave is 69 feet wide and 104 high. A victory was gained near St.-Denis, Nov. 10, 1567, by the French Catholics under Montmorency (who was mortally wounded) over the Huguenots under Condé. Population (1891), 59,992.

St.-Denis, A seaport, capital of the island of Réunion, Indian Ocean, situated on the north coast. Population (1891), 33,233.

St.-Dié (sañ-dyā'). A town in the department of Vosges, France, situated on the Meurthe 26 miles east-northeast of Épinal. It has a lumber trade and flourishing manufactures, and contains a cathedral. In the latter part of the 15th and first part of the 16th century it had a college and printing-press under the patronage of the dukes of Lorraine. Here, in 1507, the name America was first proposed in a little tract published by Waldseemüller. Population (1891), commune, 15,598.

St.-Dizier (sañ'dē-zyā'). A town in the department of Haute-Marne, France, situated on the Marne 35 miles southeast of Châlons-sur-Marne. It has an important timber trade and iron manufactures. It was defended against Charles V. in 1544, and was the scene of several combats between the Leaguers and the Allies in 1814. Population (1891), commune, 13,572.

St. Domingo. See *Santo Domingo.*

Sainte-Aldegonde (sañt-ál-de-gond'), **Philipp van Marnix.** Born at Brussels, 1538; died at Leyden, Dec. 15, 1598. A Dutch writer and statesman. His early education was received at home, where he was brought up in the Roman Catholic faith. After William of Orange, he played the foremost part in the liberation of the Netherlands. The treaty of Breda in 1566 was formulated by him. In 1572 he was governor of Delft and Rotterdam. In 1585–87 he conducted the defense of Antwerp. His principal work is "De Byencorf der h. Roomscher Kercke" ("The Beehive of the Holy Church of Rome"), a Calvinistic satire on Catholicism, published in 1569 under the pseudonym Isaac Rabbotenus. In 1591 he published a metrical translation of the Psalms, and had been commissioned by the States-General to make in Leyden, where he died, a translation of the whole Bible. He was the author of numerous writings in Latin, French, and Flemish on ecclesiastical and political subjects, and is reputed to have written the folk-song "Wilhelmus van Nassouwen" ("William of Nassau"). His "Beehive" was translated into German by Johann Fischart with the title "Bienenkorb" (1579).

Sainte-Anne (sañt-án'). A pilgrim resort in the department of Morbihan, France, 10 miles westnorthwest of Vannes.

Sainte-Barbe. See *Notre-Dame.*

Sainte-Beuve (sañt-bēv'), **Charles Augustin.** Born at Boulogne-sur-Mer, Dec. 23, 1804; died at Paris, Oct. 13, 1869. A French poet and critic. He began his studies in his native city, and completed them in Paris at the colleges Charlemagne and Bourbon. On graduation he took a course in medicine, but gave it up a year later as uncongenial. A few book-reviews brought him favorably into notice in literary circles. Among the many friends he made there was Victor Hugo. In 1827 he com-

peted without success for a prize offered by the French Academy for a dissertation on the subject "Tableau de la poésie française au XVIe siècle." An improved edition of this work appeared in 1843, and is considered an authority on the subject (and period in question). He was also a contributor to "La Revue de Paris," "La Revue des Deux Mondes," "Le Constitutionnel," "Le Moniteur," and "Le Temps." The revolution of 1830 developed the political instinct within him, and he became closely connected with "Le Globe" and "Le National." His early work embraces some collections of poems, "Poésies de Joseph Delorme" (1829), "Consolations" (1830), and "Pensées d'août" (1837), also a novel, "Volupté" (1832). Of a more serious nature are "L'Historie de Port-Royal" (1840–1848), and "Chateaubriand et son groupe" (1849). His contributions to periodicals include most of his work as a critic. These so-called "Portraits" and "Causeries" have since been collected, and constitute his strongest claim to literary reputation. They are published as "Portraits littéraires" (1st series, 1832–4; 2d series, 1844), "Portraits de femmes" (1844), "Portraits contemporains" (1846), "Causeries du lundi" (1851–62), and "Nouveaux lundis" (1863–72), "Premiers lundis" (1875). In 1845 Sainte-Beuve was elected to the French Academy. He gave a series of lectures on literature at the College of France in 1854 and 1855–6 and in 1857. For a brief period thereafter he filled the chair in Latin poetry at the Collège de France. His last work as an editor of a weekly newspaper was with the ex-Empress Eugénie on the Étoile Nouvelle in 1870–71. His interest and activity in political matters reached a climax in his being nominated senator 1865 (a dignity he retained for the rest of his life).

Sainte-Chapelle (sănt'shă-pel'). [F., 'holy chapel.'] A chapel in Paris, built by St.-Louis as the chapel of his palace, and to receive and enshrine a precious relic — the crown of thorns — preserved in the treasury of the Byzantine emperor, Baudouin (Baldwin), son-in-law of the Emperor of Constantinople, Jean de Brienne, and his designated successor, had bound himself during a visit to Paris to secure this relic for Louis IX. On his return to Constantinople he found the emperor dead. The crown of thorns in pawn with the Venetians, and the treasury without money to redeem it. St.-Louis paid the required ransom (about 300,000 francs, present value), and the relic was sent to Paris. It arrived Aug. 18, 1239, and was deposited at Vincennes, whence it was carried with great pomp by the king himself to Notre-Dame. It was afterward placed in the chapel of St. Nicholas, then the chapel of the palace. Sainte-Chapelle was then built, and consecrated April 25, 1248. It is now that of the Palais de Justice. It is the most perfect example of the type prevailing during the best period of Pointed architecture. It consists of two chapels, one below the other. The lower chapel was dedicated to the Virgin, has four and narrow aisles, and is in itself architecturally remarkable. The upper chapel, 56 by 115 feet, is vaulted in a single span 60 feet high. Almost the entire wall-space is occupied by the great three-light windows, which are all filled with 13th-century glass of indescribable richness of color. The Flamboyant rose-window which occupies the entire upper half of the west end was inserted in the 15th century in place of the original window. All the stonework of the interior is decorated in gold and brilliant color, and there is much delicate sculpture. Beneath the roof is a range of arcades whose quatrefoils are filled with illuminations representing martyrdoms. The graceful wooden tabernacle at the east end is of the 13th century. The upper chapel was built to receive the crown of thorns and other relics. Before the west end there is a two-storied arcaded porch.

Sainte-Claire Deville (sănt-klăr' dė-vēl'), **Charles.** Born at St. Thomas, West Indies, 1814; died at Paris, Oct. 10, 1876. A French scientist. He made a special study of volcanic and seismic phenomena, exploring for this purpose the West Indies, Tenerife, southern Italy, etc.; was the assistant and successor of Elie de Beaumont in the College de France, and established a chain of meteorological stations in France and Algeria. He published "Voyage géologique aux Antilles et aux îles Ténerife et de Fogo" (7 vols. 1856–65), etc.

Sainte-Croix (sănt-krwă'). 1. A town in the canton of Vaud, Switzerland, 22 miles northnorthwest of Lausanne. It has manufactures of watches, etc. Population (1888), 6,009.—2. See *Santa Cruz*.

St. Allen's Well. A celebrated well in Denbighshire, known as "the head of the cursing-wells." It was thought that by throwing a pin or a pebble into the well, mounted with the name of a hated person and at the same time performing certain mysterious rites, the victim would be caused to pine and die, and his fields would be blasted

St. Elias (ē-lī'as), **Mount.** 1. The name of several mountains in Greece. Mountains so named are situated (*a*) in the western part of Laconia; (*b*) in the southern part of Euboea; (*c*) in Zea; (*d*) in Milo; (*e*) in Egina; (*f*) in Paros; (*g*) in Santorin.

2. A mountain on the boundary between Alaska and British America, about lat. 60° 15′ N., long. 141° W., near the Pacific Ocean. It was once thought to be the highest peak in North America, with a height of about 17,000 to 19,000 feet. Its actual height is unsettled (18,350 and 18,100 are among the latest measurements).

St. Elmo. See *Elmo, Castle of St.*

Sainte-Marguerite (sănt-mär-grēt'). One of the Îles de Lérins, near Cannes, France. In its former history the "man with the iron mask" was confined here (see Bastile); and Bazaine was confined there from 1873 until his escape in 1874.

Sainte-Marie (sănt-mā-rē'). A small island east of Madagascar, about lat. 17° S. It belongs to the French. Population (1883), 7,496.

Sainte-Ménehould (sănt'mən-ō'). A town in the department of Marne, France, situated on the Aisne 41 miles east-southeast of Rheims. Population (1891), communne, 5,298.

St.-Emilion (săn-tā-mē-lyōn'). A small town in the department of Gironde, France, 19 miles east of Bordeaux: noted for its wines.

Saintes (sănt). A town in the department of Charente-Inférieure, situated on the Charente 38 miles southeast of La Rochelle: the ancient Mediolanum. It is celebrated for its Roman remains. The triumphal arch, formerly the head of the old Charente bridge, has 3 arched openings, 15 feet wide, between pilasters and engaged Corinthian columns. The height is 36 feet. The inscriptions show that it was built under Nero, in honor of Germanicus, Tiberius, and Drusus. The cathedral and the churches of St. Eutropius and Notre Dame are notable. The town was the capital of the Santones, and afterward of Saintonge; was held by the English in the middle ages; and suffered in the Huguenot wars. Population (1891), 18,462.

St.-Étienne (sañ-tā-tyen'). The capital of the department of Loire, France, situated in lat. 45° 26′ N., long. 4° 23′ E. It is the center of the principal coal-mining district of France, and one of the great manufacturing cities of the country; manufactures iron, weapons, cutlery, ribbons, etc.; has a national arms factory; and is a railway center. The school of mines and a palace of arts. Population (1891), 133,443.

St. Eustache. See *Eustache, St.*

St. Eustatius (sānt ū-stā'shi-us), or **St.-Eustache** (sañ-tė-stash'). An island of the Dutch West Indies, a dependency of Curaçao, situated northwest of St. Christopher's in lat. 17° 29′ N., long. 62° 59′ W. Capital, Oranjetown. It is of volcanic formation. It was occupied by the Dutch in 1625, and has been held uninterruptedly by them since 1814. Area, 5 square miles. Population (1889), 2,312.

Saint-Evremond (sañ-tăvr-mōñ'), **Seigneur de (Charles de Marguetel de Saint-Denis).** Born at St.-Denis-le-Guast, near Coutances, France, April 1, 1613; died in England, Sept. 29, 1703. A French author. He was educated by the Jesuits, and served in the Thirty Years' War. He was a favorite of Condé, but incurred his displeasure and later that of Mazarin. He was employed in 1659 to better on the peace of the Pyrenees, and also by his adhesion to the school of freethinkers founded or encouraged by Gassendi. In 1662 he went to England, and there in exile at the court of Charles II. till his death. His works include critiques, letters, etc., first published in 1705.

St. Felix (fē'liks). A small island in the Pacific, west of Chile, situated in lat. 26° 16′ S., long. 79° 57′ W.

St.-Flour (sañ-flör'). A town in the department of Cantal, France, 33 miles north by east of Aurillac. Population (1891), commune, 5,308.

St. Francis (fran'sis). 1. A river in eastern Missouri and eastern Arkansas. It forms part of the boundary between these two states, and joins the Mississippi 6 miles south of Helena. Length, about 450 miles.—2. A river in the province of Quebec, Canada, joining the St. Lawrence in Lake St. Peter, 24 miles southwest of Three Rivers. Length, about 175 miles.

St. Francis, Cape. 1. A cape in the peninsula of Avalon, southeastern Newfoundland, at the entrance to Conception Bay.—2. A cape in the long coast of Cape Colony, situated in lat. 34° 12′ S., long. 24° 50′ E.

St. Francis, Lake. 1. An expansion of the St. Lawrence, below the New York and Canada boundary. Length, about 30 miles. Width, 2–5 miles.—2. A lake in Beauce County, Quebec, Canada, 50 miles south of Quebec. Its outlet is by the St. Francis River into the St. Lawrence. Length, about 14 miles.

St. Gall (sănt gal). F. **St.-Gall** (sañ-gal'), G. **Sankt Gallen** (sänkt gal'len). 1. A canton of Switzerland. Capital, St. Gall. It is bounded by Thurgau and the Lake of Constance on the north, the Rhine (separating it from Vorarlberg, Liechtenstein, and in part from Grisons) on the east, Grisons and Glarus on the south, and Glarus, Schwyz, Zurich, and Thurgau on the west. It includes the canton of Appenzell. The surface is mountainous and hilly: the south and center are traversed by the Glarneralpen and Thuralpen. It is largely a manufacturing canton. The prevailing language is German. About two fifths are Protestants and three fifths Roman Catholics. A large part of the territory was formerly subject to the abbey of St. Gall; different portions came under the sovereignty of the confederation in the 15th and 16th centuries; the abbey was secularized in 1805. Area, 779 square miles. Population (1888), 228,174.

2. The capital of the canton of St. Gall, situated in lat. 47° 26′ N., long. 9° 23′ E., at a height of 2,165 feet above sea-level. It is one of the chief manufacturing and commercial cities in Switzerland, and the centre of a large district engaged in the manufacture of embroidery and white goods. The abbey is a famous Benedictine establishment, founded by the Irish missionary St. Gall in the 7th century, and suppressed in 1805. The existing buildings, now used for cantonal offices, schools, episcopal palace, and the valuable library, are not old, the grand mediæval structures having unfortunately disappeared. The church dates from 1755. The city grew up around the abbey, and became an important literary center. The abbots obtained extensive power in the middle ages. St. Gall joined the Swiss Confederation in 1454. Population (1888), 27,380.

St.-Galmier (sañ-gal-myā'). A town in the department of Loire, France, 28 miles west-southwest of Lyons. It exports mineral waters. Population (1891), commune, 3,257.

St.-Gaudens (sañ-gō-dañs'). A town in the department of Haute-Garonne, France, situated near the Garonne 50 miles southwest of Toulouse. It has a Romanesque church. Population (1891), commune, 7,007.

Saint-Gaudens (sānt-gâ'denz), **Augustus.** Born at Dublin, Ireland, March 1, 1848. An American sculptor. He studied in New York, Paris, and Rome, where he produced his first statue, "Hiawatha," in 1871. He received the commission for the Farragut monument in Madison Square, New York, in 1876, and finished the work in 1880. Among his other works are "Adoration of the Cross" (a bas-relief in St. Thomas's Church, New York), "The Puritan," statues of Abraham Lincoln, Robert F. Randall, etc., and busts of W. M. Evarts, Theodore D. Woolsey, General Sherman, and others. The "Diana" on the tower of Madison Square Garden is also his.

Saint-Gelais (sañ-zhē-lā'). **Mellin** (or **Merlin** or **Melusin**) **de.** Born at Angoulême, 1487: died at Paris, Oct., 1558. A French poet. He was the most important poet of the school of Clément Marot. He is noted as the introducer of the sonnet from Italy into France.

St.-Geniez (sañ-zhē-nyā'). A town in the department of Aveyron, France, situated on the Lot 19 miles east-northeast of Rodez. Population (1891), commune, 3,325.

St. George (jôrj). **Cape.** 1. A cape on a small island off the mouth of the Appachicola River, in Florida.—2. A cape on the western coast of Newfoundland, forming the northern limit of St. George Bay.

St. George, Cape, or **Cape George.** A cape in the northeastern part of Nova Scotia, at the entrance to St. George Bay.

St. George, Gulf of. An inlet of the Atlantic, on the eastern coast of Patagonia, about lat. 45°–47° S.

St. George Bay. An arm of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, on the western coast of Newfoundland. Length, about 50 miles.

St. George Bay, or **George Bay.** An inlet of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, between Nova Scotia and Cape Breton.

St. George's (jôr'jez). A seaport, capital of the island of Grenada, British West Indies. Population, about 5,000.

St. George's. 1. One of the Bermuda Islands. Length, 3½ miles.—2. A seaport in the island of St. George's. Population, about 2,000.

St. George's Bank. A bank about 100 miles east of Cape Cod in Massachusetts. It is often visited by fishermen.

St. George's Channel. A sea passage separating Wales and Ireland, and connecting the Irish Sea with the Atlantic Ocean.

St. George's Chapel. See *Windsor.*

St. George's Island. An island in the Gulf of Mexico, situated off the coast of Florida, opposite the mouth of the Appalachicola. Length, 19 miles.

St. George's Sound. An arm of the Gulf of Mexico, separating St. George's Island from the mainland of Florida.

Saint-Germain (sañ-zher-mañ'). Bishop of Paris and architect of the church which Childebert constructed in honor of St. Vincent, 550 A. D. It became afterward the chapel of the Abbey of St.-Germain-des-Prés. He is also supposed to have built for Childebert a church at St.-Germain l'Auxerrois at Angers, and the monastery at Mans.

Saint-Germain, called **Comte de.** Died in Schleswig, 1780. A European adventurer, of unknown origin. He appeared at the court of Louis XV. about 1750, had a large fortune, and was mixed up in all the court intrigues of the day. He claimed the possession of the elixir of life.

St.-Germain (sañ-zher-mañ'). **Faubourg of.** A once fashionable quarter of Paris, situated on the south bank of the Seine, long noted as the headquarters of the French royalists. Many of the houses of the old nobility are still standing.

St.-Germain-des-Prés (dā-prā'). The impressive early-Romanesque church of the historic abbey of the same name in Paris, conspicuous by its tall heavy pyramid-pointed tower. The massive columns and arches and the curiously sculptured capitals are of high interest. The walls of the nave are covered with beautiful scriptural paintings by Flandrin.

St.-Germain-en-Laye (oñ-lā'). A town in the department of Seine-et-Oise, France, situated

on the left bank of the Seine, 8 miles west-northwest of the fortifications of Paris. It is a frequented summer-residence. The chateau, a favorite residence of Francis I., Louis XIV., and others, and of James II. of England after his deposition, has, like most of such residences, been constantly altered and renewed with the development of modern civilization. The existing structure, half-citadel, dates chiefly from the reign of Francis I. The more luxurious Chateau Neuf, adjoining, was built by Henry IV., but, except the Pavilion Henry IV., was demolished in the 18th century. The chapel, which is earlier than the rest, is of remarkable beauty. The chateau now contains the Museum of French National Antiquities. Among the treaties signed here were that of 1570 between the French Roman Catholics and the Huguenots, whereby the latter received various concessions, and that of 1679 between France and Brandenburg, whereby the latter was obliged to cede Sweden most of its conquests in Pomerania. Population (1891), commune, 14,262.

St.-Germain l'Auxerrois (lō-ser-wä'). The parish church of the kings of France, in Paris. The existing picturesque building dates from the 12th to the 16th century; it has a lofty tower, 7 arches, beneath which open the 3 richly sculptured 13th century portals. The interior has a nave and 4 aisles; it contains fine glass and good modern frescos. The signal for the massacre of St. Bartholomew was sounded from the small belfry of the south transept.

St.-Gervaix (sañ-zher-vä'). A watering-place in the department of Haute-Savoie, France, situated in the Arve valley 35 miles southeast of Geneva, and near the foot of hot baths.

St. Giles's (jil'ziz). A locality in London, west of the City and northeast of Westminster, long noted as a center of poverty and vice.

St.-Gilles (sañ-zhēl'). A town in the department of Gard, France, 12 miles south by east of Nimes. It has a remarkable church. Population (1891), commune, 5,947.

St.-Girons (sañ-zhē-rōñ'). A town in the department of Ariège, southern France, situated at the junction of the Lez with the Salat, 24 miles west of Foix. Population (1891), commune, 5,448.

St. Gotthard (E. sānt goth'ärd), G. **Sankt Gotthard** (sänkt got'härd). A small town in Hungary, situated on the Raab 41 miles east by south of Gratz. It is memorable for the victory of the Imperialists under Montecuculi over the Turks under Kiuprili Aug. 1, 1664.

St. Gotthard. [G. *Sankt Gotthard*, F. *St.-Gothard:* named from St. Godehardus, bishop of Hildesheim 1038.] A mountain group of the Lepontine Alps, on the borders of Valais, Uri, Ticino, and Grisons, Switzerland. Highest points, over 10,000 feet.

St. Gotthard, Pass of the. A celebrated pass over the Alps. It leads from Fluelen in Switzerland up the valley of the Reuss, across the St. Gotthard group, and down the valley of the Ticino to Bellinzona. Height of the pass, 6,935 feet. A carriage-road was constructed through it in 1820–23. It was the line of the retreat of Suvarof in 1799.

St. Gotthard, Tunnel of the. The tunnel through the St. Gotthard group, in the St. Gotthard railway from Lucerne to Milan. It extends from Goschenen to Airolo; was commenced in 1872; and was opened in 1882. It is the longest tunnel in the world, extending to 9 miles. Height of central point, 3,750 feet.

St. Helena (he-lē'nä). An island in the South Atlantic, belonging to Great Britain, situated in lat. 15° 55′ S., long. 5° 44′ W. It is about 1 200 miles west of Africa, 1,800 miles east of South America, and 700 miles from Ascension, the nearest land. It is of volcanic origin. The only town is Jamestown. It was discovered by the Portuguese in 1501; became a British possession in 1651; and is celebrated as the place of imprisonment of Napoleon, who resided here at Longwood, 1815–21. Length, 10 miles. Area, 47 square miles. Population (1891), 4,116.

St. Helena Bay. A bay of the Atlantic, on the west coast of Cape Colony, about lat. 32° 40′ S.

St. Helena Island. An island on the coast of Beaufort County, South Carolina, southwest of Charleston: noted for the production of sea-island cotton.

St. Helen's (hel'enz). A municipal and parliamentary borough in Lancashire, England, situated 10 miles east-northeast of Liverpool. It has important manufactures of glass, copper, chemicals, etc. Population (1891), 71,285.

St. Helen's, Mount. A volcanic mountain in the State of Washington, one of the highest summits of the Cascade Range, situated in lat. 46° 12′ N., long. 122° 4′ W.

St. Hélier (F. pron. sañ-tā-lyā'), or **St. Helier's** (sānt hel'yerz). The capital of the island of Jersey, Channel Islands, situated on St. Aubin's Bay in lat. 49° 10′ N., long. 2° 7′ W. It is a fortress, seaport, and watering-place. Population (1891), 29,100.

Saint-Hilaire (sañ-tē-lār'). **Augustin François César Provensal de**, called **Auguste de Saint-Hilaire.** Born at Orléans, France, Oct. 4, 1799; died there, Sept. 30, 1853. A French botanist. He traveled in the southern and interior provinces of Brazil 1816–22, bringing back a very valuable collection of plants and animals. His most important writings are "Flora Brasiliæ meridionalis" (3 vols., 1824), and a series of 4 works, in 8 volumes, describing his travels, with the general title "Voyage dans l'intérieur du Brésil" (1830–51).

Saint-Hilaire, Barthélemy-. See *Barthélemy-Saint-Hilaire.*

Saint-Hilaire, Geoffroy. See *Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire.*

Saint-Hilaire, Marc de (properly **Émile Marc Hilaire**). Born at Versailles, May 22, 1796; died at Neuilly, Nov. 5, 1887. A French writer, page at the court of Napoleon I. He wrote "Mémoires d'un page de la cour impériale" (1830), and other works on Napoleon, and historical subjects.

St.-Hubert (sañ-tü-bār'). A town in the province of Luxemburg, Belgium, 30 miles northeast of Sedan: noted for its chapel of St. Hubert. Population (1890), 2,712.

St. Hyacinthe (sānt hī'ə-sinth; F. pron. sañ-tē-sañt'). A city, capital of St. Hyacinthe County, Quebec, Canada, situated on the river Yamaska 31 miles east-northeast of Montreal. Population (1891), 7,016.

St.-Imier (sañ-tē-myā'). A town in the canton of Bern, Switzerland, 26 miles northwest of Bern. It has manufactures of watches. Population (1888), 7,613.

St.-Imier, Val, G. **Sankt Immerthal** (sänkt im'er-tāl). A valley in the Jura, canton of Bern, Switzerland, north of the Lake of Bienne.

Saintine (sañ-tēn'), **Joseph Xavier Boniface,** called, Born at Paris, July 10, 1798; died there, Jan. 21, 1865. A French poet, dramatist, and novelist. He wrote nearly 200 plays, at first under the name of "Xavier," and a number of novels, but is best remembered as the author of "Picciola," a tale of the love of a prisoner for a flower.

St. Ives (ivz). A seaport and watering-place in Cornwall, England, situated on St. Ives Bay 57 miles west-southwest of Plymouth. It has an important pilchard-fishery, and is a favorite winter resort. Population (1890), 4,094.

St. Ives, A town in Huntingdonshire, England, situated on the Ouse 5 miles east of Huntingdon. Population (1891), 3,005.

St. James's Palace. A palace in London, adapted as a royal residence by Henry VIII., enlarged by Charles I., damaged by fire in 1809, and since restored. Though no longer occupied by the sovereign, it gives its name officially to the British court. The picturesque brick gate toward St. James's street, and the interesting presence-chamber, date from Henry VIII., as does the chapel, which is known as the Chapel Royal. The apartments of state are splendidly decorated.

St. James's Park. A public park of 87 acres, in London, east of Green Park. It originally consisted of fields acquired by Henry VIII. in exchange for lands in Suffolk. Originally part of St. James, which owned it, was pulled down, and St. James' Palace was erected on its site. It is the first of a series of parks extending from near the Thames at Whitehall to Kensington Palace, 2½ miles, east and west. It reached its greatest importance in the days of the Stuarts, and is especially associated with the private life of Charles II.

St.-Jean d'Acre. See *Acre.*

St.-Jean d'Angély (sañ-zhäñ' dōñ-zhā-lē'). A town in the department of Charente-Inférieure, France, situated on the Boutonne 35 miles southeast of La Rochelle. It suffered in the Hundred Years' War; was a Calvinist stronghold; and was captured and dismantled by Louis XIII. It has remains of a Benedictine abbey. Population (1891), commune, 7,295.

St.-Jean-de-Luz (sāt-lüz'). A seaport and watering-place in the department of Basses-Pyrénées, France, situated at the mouth of the Nivelle, in the Gulf of Gascony, 12 miles southwest of Bayonne. It was formerly a center of the whale-fishery. Population (1891), commune, 5,856.

St. John (sānt jon). An island in the Danish West Indies, situated in lat. 18° 18′ N., long. 64° 42′ W. Area, 21 square miles. Population (1890), 984.

St. John. The capital of New Brunswick and of St. John County, situated at the mouth of the St. John River in lat. 45° 16′ N., long. 66° 4′ W. It has a fine harbor, and flourishing foreign and coasting commerce, manufactures (including ship-building), and fisheries. It was settled chiefly by American loyalists at the close of the Revolution, was chartered as a city in 1785, and was partly destroyed by fire in 1877. Population (1891), 39,179.

St. John, or **St. Johns** (jonz). A seaport, capital of Antigua and of the Leeward Islands colony. British West Indies. Population, about 9,000.

St. John (sānt jon'; in England sin'jon). **Bayle.** Born at London, Aug. 9, 1822; died there, Aug. 1, 1859. An English traveler and author, son of J. A. St. John. He wrote "Village Life in Egypt" (1853), "The Subalpine Kingdom" (1856), and other works of travel.

St. John, Charles William George. Born Dec. 3, 1809; died July 22, 1856. A British naturalist and writer on sports.

St. John, Henry, first Viscount Bolingbroke. Born at Battersea, London, Oct. 1, 1678; died at Battersea, Dec. 12, 1751. An English statesman and political writer. He entered Parliament in 1701, and acted with the Tories. He was secretary at war 1704–08, and secretary of state 1710–14, and was created Viscount Bolingbroke in 1712. He was opposed to the accession of the house of Hanover, and upon the death of Queen Anne in 1714 fled to France, where he entered the service of the Pretender: he was soon dismissed, however, and subsequently returned to England. He was a friend of Pope and Swift. His works (Dissertation Parties (1735), "Idea of a Patriot King" (1749), etc.

St. John, James Augustus. Born in Carmarthenshire, Wales, Sept. 24, 1801; died Sept. 22, 1875. An English traveler and miscellaneous author. His works include "Journal of a Residence in Norway" and "Lives of Celebrated Travellers" (1850), "History, Manners, and Customs of the Hindoos" (1852), "Egypt and Mohammed Ali" (1834), "The Hellenes: Manners and Customs of Ancient Greece" (1842), "Egypt and Nubia" (1844), "Views in Rome" (1845), "Isis, etc." (1850), "History of the Four Conquests of England" (1862), several novels, lives of Raleigh and Louis Napoleon, etc.

St. John, John Pierce. Born in Franklin County, Ind., Feb. 25, 1833. An American politician. He served in the Civil War; was Republican governor of Kansas 1879–83; and was the Prohibitionist candidate for President in 1884.

St. John, Oliver. Born about 1598; died 1673. An English politician and lawyer. He defended Hampden in the "ship-money trial" in 1637; was solicitor-general 1641–43; and was commissioner of the great seal, chief justice of Common Pleas, and councilor of state during the period of the long Parliament and Commonwealth.

St. John Lateran. [It. *San Giovanni in Laterano.*] A famous church in Rome, "the mother and head of all churches." The original basilica, erected by Constantine in the palace of the Laterani which soon was destroyed by an earthquake in 896. It was rebuilt, and was twice destroyed by fire (1308, 1360), and at various times remodeled. Extensive changes were made in the latter half of the 16th century. The present classical front is of the 18th century; the beautiful Renaissance ornaments of the nave, dating from 1644. That wooden roof is richly coffered. The beautiful 13th-century cloister is have quadrangles, slender coupled columns, and mosaics. The exquisite baptistery was founded by Constantine, and is essentially unaltered; it possesses a much-revered font and beautiful old mosaics.

It could be ascertained at what period in the life of Constantine these churches were built, some light might be thrown on the history of ecclesiastical origins. For, the Lateran being an imperial palace, the grant of a basilica within its walls for the Christian worship (for such we may conjecture to have been the first church) was a kind of direct recognition, if not a pledge, of regular personal attendance, at least of his admission of Christianity within his domestic circle. The palace was afterwards granted to the Christians, the first bishops of the popes

Milman, Hist. of Christianity, II. 298.

St. John River. A river in Maine and Canada. It rises on the boundary between Maine and Quebec, flows northeast (known in part of its upper course as the Wallastook), forms part of the boundary, then flows east and south, and empties into the Bay of Fundy at St. John. Its chief branches are the Allagash, St. Francis, Madawaska, and Aroostook. Length, about 500 miles; navigable to Fredericton, and for smaller vessels to Grand Falls and above.

St. John's (jonz). A seaport, the capital of Newfoundland, situated almost at the eastern extremity of the island, in lat. 47° 34′ N., long. 52° 41′ W. It exports cod, and has manufactures of coal and seal oil. A large part of it was destroyed by fire, July 8, 1892. Population (1891), 25,738.

St. Johnsbury (jonz'bu-ri). The capital of Caledonia County, Vermont, situated on Passumpsic River 30 miles east-northeast of Montpelier. It is the seat of the largest scale-factory in the world (Fairbanks's scales). Population (1890), 6,765.

St. John's College. A college of Cambridge University, England, founded in 1511 by Lady Margaret Beaufort, replacing St. John's Hospital, which was established in the 12th century. On the first of the four courts face the hall and the chapel. The former possesses a spacious interior, oak-paneled, and with open-framed wooden roof. The chapel is a very handsome modern Decorated building by Sir Gilbert Scott. The second court, built of brick of a purple tone, is the most beautiful in Cambridge. From the west side of the third court, a covered bridge, called the Bridge of Sighs, whose leaded openings are filled with tracery, leads over the "Cam" to the "new court," whose buildings are of stone in the Elizabethan style.

St. John's College. A college of Oxford University, England, founded in 1555. The buildings are of various dates, and are picturesquely grouped; some of them belonged to the earlier college of St. Bernard, and were built about the middle of the 18th century. The two quadrangles are connected by a vaulted passage.

St. John's Park. A park formerly bounded by Hudson, Beach, Varick, and Laight streets, in New York city. It was originally appropriated from Trinity Church domains, and embellished by the church corporation. It is now covered by a freight depot.

St. John's River. A river in Florida. It flows in general northward nearly parallel to the coast, traverses Lake George and other lakes, and empties into the Atlantic 16 miles east-northeast of Jacksonville. Length, about 350 miles; navigable to Enterprise.

St. John's Wood. A quarter in the northwestern part of London, west of Regent's Park. It is a large colony of second-rate villas. Lord's cricket ground is here, where the Eton and Harrow match is played annually in July.

St. Joseph (jō'zef). A city, capital of Buchanan County, western Missouri, situated on the Missouri in lat. 39° 45′ N. It is the third city in the State, and an important railway, commercial and manufacturing center. It was founded in 1843, and was formerly a point of departure for Western settlers. Population (1890), 52,324.

St. Joseph (or **Joseph's**) **Bay.** An arm of the Gulf of Mexico, on the coast of Florida, 120 miles east-southeast of Pensacola.

St. Joseph Island. An island belonging to Ontario, Canada, situated in the outlet of Lake Superior into Lake Huron. Length, 20 miles.

St. Joseph River. 1. A river in southwestern Michigan and northern Indiana. It flows into Lake Michigan at St. Joseph. Length, about 250 miles; navigable for about half its length.

2. A river in southern Michigan, northwestern Ohio, and northeastern Indiana. It unites at Fort Wayne with the St. Mary's to form the Maumee. Length, about 160 miles.

St.-Junien (sañ'zhü-nyañ'). A town in the department of Haute-Vienne, France, situated on the Vienne 19 miles west of Limoges. Population (1891), commune, 9,376.

Saint-Just (sañ-zhüst'), **Antoine.** Born at Décize, near Nevers, France, Aug. 25, 1767; guillotined at Paris, July 28, 1794. A French revolutionist, an intimate associate of Robespierre, and one of the chief promoters of the Reign of Terror. He became deputy to the Convention in 1792; was a member of the Committee of Public Safety 1793-94; and was sent on missions to the armies on the frontiers 1793-94. He took an active part in the overthrow of the Hebertists and Dantonists, and was involved in the downfall of Robespierre.

St. Kilda (kil'dä). A remote island of the Outer Hebrides, Scotland, situated west of North Uist, in lat. 57° 49′ N., long. 8° 35′ W. The surface is rocky. Length, 3 miles. Population (1886), 80.

St. Kitts. See *St. Christopher*.

Saint-Lambert (sañ'lon-bär'). **Jean François,** Marquis de. Born at Nancy, France, Dec. 26, 1716; died Feb. 9, 1803. A French poet and philosopher: one of the encyclopedists. His best-known work is the poem "Les saisons" (1769).

St. Lawrence (lä'rens). One of the principal rivers of North America, the outlet of the Great Lakes. The stream issues from Lake Ontario, and flows into the Gulf of St. Lawrence at Cape Gaspé. For some distance below Lake Ontario it forms the boundary between Canada and the United States (New York). Its chief tributaries are the Ottawa, St. Maurice, and Saguenay on the left, and the Richelieu, St. Francis, and Chaudière on the right. It contains the Thousand Islands, the islands of Montreal, Jesus, Orleans, etc., and forms Lakes St. Francis, St. Louis, and St. Peter. The chief fall is the Lachine Rapids. Length from Lake Ontario, about 740 miles; navigable for the largest vessels to Quebec, for large sea vessels to Montreal. Width of part below Quebec, from 7 to 60 miles.

St. Lawrence. An island in Bering Sea, belonging to Alaska, intersected by lat. 63° N., long. 170° W. Length, about 100 miles.

St. Lawrence, Cape. A cape at the northern extremity of Cape Breton Island, projecting into the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

St. Lawrence, Gulf of. [F. *Golfe du St.-Laurent.*] An arm of the Atlantic, at the mouth of the St. Lawrence River. It borders on the provinces of Quebec on the north, Newfoundland on the east, Nova Scotia on the south, and New Brunswick and Quebec on the west. It communicates with the sea by a wide opening on the southeast, by the Strait of Belle Isle on the northeast, and by the Gut of Canso on the south; and contains Prince Edward Island, Anticosti, and the Magdalen Islands. Its chief branches are Chaleur Bay, Miramichi Bay, Bay of Islands, and St. George Bay. The fisheries are important. Length, about 190 miles.

St. Leger (sānt lej'ėr). An English race, second in importance only to the Derby. It was established in 1776, and named from Colonel Anthony St. Leger in 1778. It is a race for three year-olds, and is run at Doncaster about the second week of September.

St. Leger (sānt lej'ėr or sil'in-jėr), **Barry.** Born 1737; died 1789. A British officer, of Huguenot descent. He served in the French and Indian war and in the Revolutionary War. He commanded the unsuccessful expedition against Fort Stanwix in 1777, and attained the rank of colonel in 1780. He published "St. Leger's Journal of occurrences in America" (1780).

St. Léon (sañ-lā-on'), **Fanny** (originally **Francesca Cerrito**). Born at Naples, March 11, 1821. A noted Italian dancer. She made her début at the San Carlo in 1835, and was a favorite in London 1840–1845. She married the dancer and violinist St. Léon about this time, but was separated from him in 1850. She assisted Gautier in the composition of the ballets "Gemma," "Gipsy," and others.

St.-Léonard (sañ-lā-ō-när'). A town in the department of Haute-Vienne, France, situated on the Vienne 10 miles east of Limoges. It was the birthplace of Guy-Lussac. Population (1891), commune, 7,881.

St. Leonards (len'ärdz). A western suburb of Hastings, Sussex, England: a watering-place on the English Channel.

St. Leonards, Baron. See *Sugden*.

St.-Leu (sañ-lė'). A village in the department of Seine-et-Oise, France, northward of Paris. It is the place of burial of Louis Bonaparte and other Bonapartes.

St.-Leu, Comte de. A name assumed by Louis Bonaparte after his deposition (1810) as king of Holland.

St.-Lô (sañ-lō'). The capital of the department of Manche, France, situated on the Vire in lat. 49° 7′ N., long. 1° 7′ W. It is largely engaged in cloth manufacture. The Cathedral of Notre Dame has tall spires, and triple portals beneath three great arches bordered by fluted and carved windows. On the north side of the façade some Flamboyant tabernacle-work was added, which is among the most exquisite productions of that style. St.-Lô was ravaged by the Normans, and later by the English, and suffered in the religious struggles. Population (1891), commune, 11,445.

St. Louis (sānt lō'is or lō'i). A city in Missouri, situated on the west bank of the Mississippi, 20 miles below the mouth of the Missouri, in lat. 38° 38′ N., long. 90° 15′ W. It is the largest city in Missouri and in the Mississippi basin, and fifth city in the United States; one of the chief railway centers of the country; and one of its leading commercial and manufacturing cities. The river is crossed here by a bridge 2,225 feet long, connecting the city with East St. Louis. There is extensive commerce by river; among the leading articles of shipment are live stock, tobacco, flour, cotton, and sugar. The leading manufactures are flour, beer, sugar, iron and steel, tobacco, etc. The chief buildings are the custom-house and post-office, court-house, merchants' exchange, Four Courts, etc. It is the seat of St. Louis and Washington universities, and is noted for its public schools. It was founded by the French under Laclede in 1764; was formally occupied by the Spaniards in 1770; was ceded to the United States in 1803; was made a city in 1822; and has been several times devastated by cholera and flood, and in 1849 by fire. Its progress was retarded by the Civil War. It was separated from St. Louis County in 1877. Population (1890), 451,770.

St.-Louis (sañ-lō-ē'). The capital of the French colony of Senegal, West Africa, situated on an island in the Senegal River, near its mouth, in lat. 16° 1′ N., long. 16° 34′ W. (lighthouse). It has considerable commerce. Population, about 20,000.

St. Louis (lō'is or lō'i), **Lake.** An expansion of the St. Lawrence below Lake St. Francis and above Montreal.

St. Louis (lō'is or lō'i) **River.** A river in northeastern Minnesota which flows into Lake Superior 9 miles southwest of Duluth. Length, about 200 miles.

St. Lucas, Cape. See *San Lucas, Cape*.

St. Lucia (lō'shä), or **Santa Lucia** (sän'tä lō-sē'ä). An island of the British West Indies, situated in lat. 14° N., long. 61° W. Capital, Castries. Its surface is mountainous and volcanic. It is 27 miles long, on the average 12 broad. Area, 233 square miles. Population (1891), 42,708.

St. Lucia Bay. An inlet of the Indian Ocean, at the mouth of the Umvolozi River, Zululand, situated south of the St. Lucia Lake. It was claimed by the Germans in 1884, but yielded to the British in 1886.

St. Lucia Lake. A lagoon on the eastern coast of Zululand, South Africa, about lat. 28° S. It communicates with the Indian Ocean by St. Lucia Bay. Length, about 60 miles.

St.-Macaire (sañ-ma-kär'). A town in the department of Gironde, France, situated on the Garonne 25 miles southeast of Bordeaux: a Roman and medieval town. Population (1891), commune, 2,249.

St.-Maixent (sañ'mā-ksoñ'). A town in the department of Deux-Sèvres, situated on the Sèvre 30 miles southwest of Poitiers. It contains an interesting church. Population (1891), 5,036.

St.-Malo (sañ'mā-lō'). A seaport in the department of Ille-et-Vilaine, France, situated on an island at the mouth of the Rance, in lat. 48° 40′ N., long. 1° 59′ W. It is a strong fortress, and an important commercial city and watering-place; has extended quays and docks; and is celebrated for the height of the tides. Its ramparts, castle, and parish church (formerly a cathedral) are notable. It was the birthplace of Cartier, Maupertuis, Lamettrie, Mahe de la Bourdonnais, Chateaubriand, and Lamennais. It was unsuccessfully attacked by the English in 1693, 1695, and 1758. Population (1891), commune, 11,896.

Saint-Marc Girardin (sañ'märk' zhė-rär-dañ'), **François Auguste** (originally **Marc Girardin**). Born at Paris, Feb. 12, 1801; died at Morsang-sur-Seine, near Paris, April 11, 1873. A French author, publicist, and politician. His works include "Cours de littérature dramatique" (1843–1863), "Essais de literature et de morale" (1844), etc.

St. Margaret's. A historic church in Westminster, London, founded by Edward I. and modified by Edward IV. Here Sir Walter Raleigh and William Caxton were buried, and Milton was married. The church is full of colored-glass windows and other memorials to the great men who have been associated with it.

St. Mark's (Venice). See *Mark, St., Basilica of*.

St. Mark's Square. The principal square in Venice. It contains St. Mark's Church and the Campanile. Near it are the Ducal Palace, Bridge of Sighs, etc.

Saint-Mars (sañ-märs'), **Gabrielle Anne de Cisternes de Courtiras, Marquise de Poilow de:** best known by her pseudonym of **Comtesse Dash.** Born at Poitiers, Aug. 2, 1804; died at Paris, Sept. 11, 1872. A French woman of society and writer. Among her books are "Le jeu de la reine," "Les Dames Vertes," "Les mauvaises," "Les châteaux en Afrique," "La duchesse d'Epernes," "Le fruit défendu," "Les galanteries du cœur de Louis XV.," "La régence," "Les mauvais sujets," "Louis X.," "Les maîtresses du roi," "Le parc aux cerfs," "La marquise de Parabère," "La marquise sanglante," "La poudre et la neige," "Le salon du diable," etc.

St. Martin (sānt mär'tin or F. pron. sañ-märtañ'). An island in the Lesser Antilles, West Indies, situated in lat. 18° 4′ N., long. 63° 5′ W. It is divided between France and the Netherlands. The surface is hilly. St. Martin exports salt, sugar, and live stock. The capital of the French part is Marigot; of the Dutch part, Philipsburg. It was divided between the two nations in 1648. Area of French part, 20 square miles; population (1891), 5,193. Area of Dutch part, 17 square miles; population (1890), 3,882.

St. Martin (mär'tin), or **St. Martin's** (mär'tinz). One of the Scilly Islands, southwest of Cornwall, England.

Saint-Martin (sañ'mär-tañ'), **Antoine Jean.** Born at Paris, Jan. 17, 1791: died there, July, 1872. A French Orientalist. His chief work is "Mémoires sur l'histoire et la géographie de l'Arménie" (1818–19).

Saint-Martin, Louis Claude de, styled "Le philosophe inconnu." Born at Amboise, France, Jan. 18, 1743; died at Aunay, near Paris, Oct. 13, 1803. A French mystical philosopher; called "the French Böhme." He entered the army, but abandoned it about 1890, and thereafter lived in retirement, first at Paris and later at Aunay. Among his works are "Des erreurs et de la verité" (1775), "Tableau naturel des rapports qui existent entre Dieu, l'homme et l'univers" (1782), etc.

Saint-Martin, Louis Vivien de. See *Vivien de Saint-Martin*.

St.-Martin de Ré (dė rā). The capital of the île de Ré, department of Charente-Inférieure, France. Population (1891), commune, 2,608.

St. Martin's le Grand. A monastery and church formerly in London, dating from very early times. In the second year of William the Conqueror it was exempted from ecclesiastical and civil jurisdiction. Its site is now occupied by the General Post Office, built in 1825–29 from Smirke's designs.

St. Mary (Azores). See *Santa Maria*.

St. Mary (mā'ri). **Cape.** 1. The southernmost point of Madagascar, situated in lat. 25° 39′ S., long. 45° 7′ E.—2. A cape in the peninsula of Avalon, southeastern part of Newfoundland, at the entrance to Placentia Bay.—3. A cape at the western extremity of Nova Scotia.

St. Mary Bay. 1. An arm of the Atlantic, on the southern coast of the peninsula of Avalon, Newfoundland.—2. An arm of the Atlantic, on the western coast of Nova Scotia.

St. Mary de Arcubus or **le Bow,** or **Bow Church.** [L. *de arcubus*, of the arches.] A church in London, on Cheapside, within the sound of whose celebrated bells all cockneys are born. It is an excellently designed structure by Wren, begun in 1671. It stands over the fine Norman crypt of the older church, which was destroyed by the fire of 1666. The spire (235 feet high) is especially admired, and has been pronounced the most graceful in outline and appropriate in details erected since the medieval period.

Stow, usually very clear, rather contradicts himself for once about the origin of the name of the church. In one place he says it was so called because it was the first London Church built on arches; and elsewhere he says it took its name from certain stone arches supporting a lantern on the top of the tower. The latter is more probably the true derivation, for St. Paul's could also boast its Saxon crypt. *Walford and Thornbury*, London, i. 335.

Saint Mary's (mā'riz), or **Saint Mary.** 1. An island of the British colony of Gambia, western Africa, situated at the mouth of the

Gambia.—2. The largest of the Scilly Islands, southwest of Cornwall, England. Area, $\frac{5}{8}$ square miles.

St. Marys. A town in Perth County, Ontario, Canada, situated on a branch of the Thames 65 miles west of Hamilton. Population (1891), 3,416.

St. Mary's Falls. See *Sault Sainte-Marie*.

St. Mary's Loch (loch). A lake in the county of Selkirk, Scotland, 14 miles west-southwest of Selkirk. Length, including the Loch of the Lowes, 4¾ miles.

St. Mary's River. 1. The outlet of Lake Superior into Lake Huron. Length, 55 miles; navigable by aid of ship-canal.—2. A river on the boundary between Georgia and Florida. It empties into the Atlantic near Fernandina, Florida. Length, about 150 miles.—3. A river in northwestern Ohio and northeastern Indiana. It unites at Fort Wayne with St. Joseph's River to form the Maumee. Length, about 100 miles.

St. Mary's the Great. The official university church at Cambridge, England. It is a Perpendicular structure, built between 1478 and 1519.

St. Mary the Virgin, Church of. The official university church at Oxford, England. The great tower is surmounted by a superb octagonal spire of 1300, with unusually rich pinnacles at the angles, rising in the form of steps. The existing choir dates from 1460, and the nave from 1585; they exhibit varied types of the Perpendicular. The south porch, with broken pediment and twisted columns, is of the 17th century.

St. Matthew (math'ū). A small island in Bering Sea, belonging to Alaska, south-southwest of St. Lawrence.

St. Matthew or **Matthew's) Island.** A small island of British Burma, lying near the coast of the Malay peninsula, in lat. 10° N.

St. Maurice (sānt má'ris; F. pron. sā mō-rēs'). A river in Quebec, Canada, which rises in a chain of lakes, and joins the St. Lawrence at Three Rivers. It contains the Falls of Shawenegan (160 feet). Length, about 400 miles.

St.-Maurice (sañ-mō-rēs'). A commune in the department of Seine, France, situated on the Marne about 3 miles east-southeast of the fortifications of Paris. Population (1891), 6,653.

St.-Maurice. A town in the canton of Valais, Switzerland, situated on the Rhone 28 miles southeast of Lausanne: the Roman Agaunum. The abbey was founded in the 6th century. This was one of the leading towns of the ancient Burgundian kingdom. Population (1888), 1,666

St.-Maur-les-Fossés (sañ'mōr'lā-fō-sā'). A village in the department of Seine, France, situated on the Marne 4 miles east-southeast of the fortifications of Paris. Population (1891), 17,333.

St.-Maur-sur-Loire (sūr-lwär'). A Benedictine monastery, founded by St. Maurus, situated near Saumur, France. It was destroyed by the Normans in the 9th century.

Saint-Méry, Médéric Louis Élie Moreau de. See *Moreau de Saint-Méry*.

St. Michael. See *St. Michel*.

St. Michael overcoming Satan. A painting by Raphael (1518), in the Louvre, Paris. The archangel, in glowing corselet, with one foot resting on the prostrate form of his adversary, is about to transfix him with his poised spear. It is a striking work, though black in the shadows.

St. Michael's (mi'kelz), or **St. Michael** (mi'kel). [Pg. *São Miguel.*] The largest and most populous of the Azores Islands, situated in the easternmost group. The surface is mountainous and volcanic. It exports fruit and wine, and is noted for its hot springs. The chief town is Ponta Delgada. Area, 300 square miles. Population, about 100,000.

St. Michael's Mount. A pyramidal rock in Mount's Bay, on the coast of Cornwall, England, 18 miles west of Falmouth: the ancient Ictis. It is almost isolated from the mainland. Height, 230 feet.

St. Michel (mi'kel), or **St. Michael.** 1. A laen in southern Finland, largely occupied by lakes. Area, 8,819 square miles. Population (1890), 180,926.—2. The capital of the laen of St. Michel, 80 miles northwest of Viborg.

St.-Michel, Mont. See *Mont St.-Michel*.

St.-Mihiel (sañ-mē-yel'). A town in the department of Meuse, France, situated on the Meuse 33 miles west-northwest of Nancy. Population (1891), commune, 8,126.

St.-Nazaire (sañ-nä-zār'). A seaport in the department of Loire-Inférieure, France, situated on the Loire, near its mouth, in lat. 47° 16′ N., long. 2° 12′ W. It is the outer haven of Nantes and the terminus of several ocean steamship lines, and has large docks and quays. Near it is a large granite dolmen. Population (1891), commune, 30,935.

St. Neots (nē'ots). A town in Huntingdonshire, England, situated on the Ouse 17 miles west of Cambridge. Population (1891), 4,077.

St.-Nicolas (sañ-nē-ko-lä'). A town in the province of East Flanders, Belgium, 13 miles west-southwest of Antwerp. It has flourishing manufactures. It was the capital of the ancient Waesland. Population (1891), 28,250.

St.-Nicolas. A town in the department of Meurthe-et-Moselle, France, situated on the Meurthe 6 miles southeast of Nancy. Population (1891), commune, 5,634.

St.-Omer (sañ-to-mär'). The capital of the department of Pas-de-Calais, France, situated on the Aa, lat. 50° 45′ N., long. 2° 15′ E. It is a strong fortress and a commercial and manufacturing center. The cathedral is a large and handsome building; the choir is of the 13th century, the transepts of the 14th and the remainder Flamboyant. The interior contains paintings by Rubens and Van Dyck, and several noteworthy tombs. The church of Notre Dame and the ruined church of St. Bertin (who—Childeric III. died) are also noteworthy. St.-Omer formerly had a Romanist school or college for British youth. In early times it belonged to Flanders. It was often taken and retaken. In 1596 it was besieged by the Spaniards by Louis XIV. and annexed to France. Population (1891), 21,691.

Sainton-Dolby (sān'ton-dol'bi), Madame (**Charlotte Helen Dolby**). Born at London, 1821; died there, Feb. 18, 1885. An English singer of ballads and in oratorio, and musical writer. She set many songs, three cantatas, etc. In 1850 she married Prosper Sainton, a violinist, and in 1872 opened a vocal academy.

Saintonge (sañ-tōnzh'). A former division of western France, which formed with Angoumois a government before the Revolution. Chief city, Saintes. It was bounded by Aunis and Poitou on the north, Guienne on the east and south, and the Bay of Biscay on the west. Angoumois was in its eastern part. Saintonge itself is mostly included in the department of Charente-Inférieure. It passed with Eleanor of Aquitaine to the Plantagenet house, and generally followed the fortunes of Aquitaine.

St.-Ouen (sañ-tō-oñ'). A town in the department of Seine, France, situated on the right bank of the Seine, 4 miles north of the fortifications of Paris. It has various manufacturing establishments and docks. Population (1891), commune, 25,969.

St.-Ouen, Declaration of. A proclamation to the French nation, made by Louis XVIII. at St.-Ouen, May 2, 1814, promising a constitution.

St. Pancras (pang'kras). A parish in Middlesex, England, including a large part of northwestern London. The borough returns 4 members to Parliament.

Saint Patrick's Day, or the Scheming Lieutenant. A farce by Sheridan, produced in 1775.

St. Patrick's Purgatory. A cave on a small island in Lough Derg, Ireland. It was a famous place of medieval pilgrimage, as the supposed entrance to an earthly purgatory or place of expiation.

St. Paul (pal). An island in the Indian Ocean, situated in lat. 38° 43′ S., long. 77° 32′ E., about 50 miles south of New Amsterdam. It belongs to the British. The surface is volcanic. Length, 1¼ miles.

St. Paul (sānt pâl; F. pron. sañ pōl). A small island at the entrance of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, north-northeast of Cape Breton.

St. Paul (sānt pal). The capital of Minnesota and of Ramsey county, situated on the Mississippi, in lat. 44° 56′ N., long. 93° 7′ W., 7 miles east by south of Minneapolis. Next to Minneapolis it is the largest city in the State. It is an important railway center; is at the head of uninterrupted navigation of the Mississippi; has extensive commerce; and is a large meat-packing center. Its manufactures include machinery, agricultural implements, furniture, boots and shoes, etc. It was settled in 1838, and became a city in 1854. It is remarkable for its rapid growth. Population (1880), 41,473; (1890), 133,156.

St.-Paul (sañ-pōl'). A seaport on the island of Réunion, Indian Ocean, situated on the northwest coast.

St. Paul, or Paulus. Mendelssohn's first oratorio, produced in 1836 at Düsseldorf.

St. Paul's (pal's). A cathedral in London, begun 1675, according to the designs of Sir Christopher Wren, in place of the old cathedral of the 11th–13th centuries, which was destroyed in the great fire of 1666. Old St. Paul's was a very notable church, 590 feet long, and with a 14th-century wooden central spire 460 feet high. The existing cathedral was first used for divine service in 1697, and was completed in 1710, the cost being about $3,500,000. In plan and architecture it is akin to St. Peter's at Rome, but only one half as great in area, and relatively longer and narrower. Its dimensions are 500 by 145 feet; length of transepts, 250; inner height of dome, 225; height to top of cross, 364; diameter of dome, 112 feet—the diameter of that of St. Peter's being 139; feet, and of the Pantheon 142. The exterior is classical, with two stories; the front and transepts are pedimented, and the former is flanked by belfry-towers. The upper story on these sides merely masks the actual structure of lofty nave and towards being the same as the medieval cathedral. The dome is magnificent as perhaps the most impressing existing. Its drum is surrounded by a range of Corinthian columns, and it is surmounted by a lantern. Its external appearance from its size, and its use as a medium for display, depends for its effect largely on the disproportionate size of the base of the dome, and is therefore unsatisfactory. The interior is impressive from its size, and is one of the finest in England. The vaulted crypt, like the church itself, contains many tombs of monuments. The choir screen is of the Italian Renaissance style, is elaborately sculptured.

St. Paul's Bay. A bay on the east coast of Malta, the traditional scene of Paul's shipwreck.

St. Paul's Churchyard. The open space surrounding St. Paul's Cathedral, London.

St. Paul's Rocks. A group of islets in the Atlantic Ocean, east of South America, situated in lat. 0° 55′ N., long. 29° 23′ W.

St. Paul Without the Walls. A famous 4th-century basilica at Rome, unfortunately burned in 1823. The original plan has been reproduced as far as possible. The original facade, the tribune with its important mosaics, and a number of antique columns survive. The church is now 251 feet long; the transepts 214 feet. The flat wooden ceiling is elaborately carved. The mandorla is a beautiful work of the 14th century, with round arcade and clerestory above. The cloister is 13th century.

St. Peter (pē'ter). The capital of Nicollet County, Minnesota, situated on the Minnesota River 62 miles southwest of St. Paul. Population (1890), 5,671.

St. Peter, Lake. An expansion of the St. Lawrence above Three Rivers. Length, 20 miles. Width, 9 miles.

St. Peter Port. A seaport, chief town of Guernsey, Channel Islands, situated on the east side. It is a watering-place, and has a Gothic town church. Population (1891), 16,658.

St. Peter's (pē'terz). The metropolitan church of the Roman see. The ancient basilica had become ruinous in 1450, and it was decided to replace it. Little was accomplished until 1506, when the work on the plans of Bramante was begun. Advance was slow until 1534, when Michelangelo's designs were substituted; but the dome was not completed until 1590. Most of the basilica was dedicated only in 1626. The plan is a Latin cross, 613 by 446 feet, with rounded apse and transepts, and a vestibule. The height of the nave is 152; feet to the vault. The interior diameter of the dome is 139; feet, its height to the top of the cross 448. The architecture is heavy pseudo-Roman, all the members being of such large size that much of the magnificent effect of magnificent scale is lost. The interior is lavishly decorated with stucco ornament and gilding, with colossal statues of saints. The pedimented doorway, resting on its four great columns, is a most magnificent achievements of architecture. The high altar is canopied with a bronze baldacchino 95 feet high, with spiral columns. Parts of the walls and vaults are covered with mosaics. There are many papal and princely tombs rich in statuary, some of it fine. The spacious crypts are in part of the time of Constantine, and contain many interesting memorials and art works.

St. Petersburg (pē'tėrz-bėrg). A government of Russia, bounded by the Gulf of Finland, Finland, Lake Ladoga, and the governments of Olonetz, Novgorod, Pskoff, Livonia, and Esthonia. The surface is generally level, and corresponds to the ancient lagoon-bed. Area, 50,500 square miles. Population (1890), 1,688,200.

St. Petersburg. [F. *Saint-Pétersbourg*, G. *Sankt-Petersburg*, *Petersburg*, Russ. *Sanktpeterburg*, *Peterburg*.] The capital of the Russian empire, situated in the government of St. Petersburg, at the mouth of the Neva, in lat. 59° 56′ N., long. 30° 19′ E. It stands partly on the mainland and partly on low islands formed by the mouths of the river. It is the largest city in the empire, and one of the six largest cities in Europe. Its important manufactures, including cotton, leather, glass, porcelain; and has extensive commerce, foreign (directly and through Kronstadt) and internal (by the Neva and by the canals to the Volga and its connections. St. Isaac's Cathedral is a building of Renaissance style, imposing from its size (364 by 315 feet) and the magnificence of its materials: four rows of the finest granite, the shafts monoliths of polished granite, and the capitals of bronze. The pediments are filled with sculpture in bronze. The huge doors are of bronze covered with relief. In the interior the church proper is adorned with remarkable columns of malachite, over 20 feet high, and its royal doors are flanked by great pillars of lapis lazuli. The Kazan Cathedral is in plan a Latin cross with hexastyle porticos before the nave and transepts, and an apsidal chevet. Though one third smaller than St. Isaac's, it is still an imposing structure. The colonnade, which is in the north front only, is preceded by curved portico of admirable effect, in imitation of those of St. Peter's, Rome. The dome rests on 4 piers from which extend 4 fine double ranges of columns with granite shafts and bronze capitals and bases. The iconostasis is of silver, from the spoils of Napoleon I.; the cathedral contains many other martial trophies. The Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul, in the fortress, has been since the foundation of St. Petersburg the mausoleum of Russian sovereigns. In plan it is rectangular, 3 sainted, by 240 feet; it is rococo in style and crowned by a slender pyramidal spire, of Dutch design, 302 feet high, covered with gilded copper. The imperial tombs are interesting, and the icons and other church ornaments are extreme richness. The Arsenal contains a great number of warlike trophies. The palace of the grand duke Michael,

built 1820, is architecturally the finest palace in St. Petersburg, and of a stateliness and harmony of design which would command attention anywhere. The garden front presents long ranges of Corinthian columns resting on a single story of rusticated masonry, the total height being 87 feet. The 2 columns of the central portion stand free, forming a portico. At each end a pavilion projects slightly, and is adorned by six engaged columns surmounted by a pediment. The opposite front is of varied but kindred disposition. The entrance hall, with the grand staircase, is 80 feet square, and all the interior arrangements are at once appropriate and magnificent. The cathedral of Peter the Great, built by the army in 1733, and inhabited by him during the building of St. Petersburg, is carefully preserved as a memorial, and contains many relics of Peter. It is 20 by 35 feet, of wood, with 2 rooms and a kitchen. The czar's bedroom is now arranged as a chapel. The Moscow gate, a fine triumphal arch in a neo-Greek style, was erected in 1838 in commemoration of Russian victories in Poland, Turkey, and Persia. Twelve columns, 65 feet high and 17 in diameter support an attic which bears 12 angels in relief and inscriptions. Other objects of interest are the winter palace, Hermitage (which see), Admiralty palace, Nikolai and Alexander bridges, equestrian statue of Peter the Great, and Alexander column. The Nevski Prospekt is the principal street. The city is the seat of the imperial library (over 1,000,000 vols.), Academy of Sciences (with rich collections), Academy of Arts, various museums, military, naval, medical, and other schools, and learned societies. The university, founded in 1819, has faculties of history and philology, physics and mathematics, law, and medical studies, and is attended by about 2,000 students. The winter is long, and the climate unhealthy. St. Petersburg was founded by Peter the Great in 1703, and thousands were compelled by the emperor to remove their residence to it. It was largely developed by Catharine II., Alexander I., and Nicholas. Population (1890), with suburbs, 1,035,425.

St. Peter's College, or **Peterhouse** (pē'tĕr-hous), the oldest college of Cambridge University, England, founded by Hugh de Balsham, bishop of Ely, in 1257, and named from the parish church of St. Peter, which was at first used by the scholars for their devotions. The date of the charter is 1284. Only parts of the original buildings remain.

St.-Pierre. See *St. Peter Port.*

St.-Pierre (saṅ-pyār'). 1. A small rocky island belonging to France, south of Newfoundland and southeast of Miquelon. It is connected by cable with France and the United States. The inhabitants are engaged in the cod-fishery. Area, 93 square miles. Population, with Miquelon (1883), 5,566.

2. A town on the island of St.-Pierre. Population (1883), 4,365.

St.-Pierre. A seaport and the commercial center of Martinique, French West Indies. Population, with suburbs, 24,000.

St.-Pierre. A seaport on the island of Réunion, Indian Ocean, situated on the southern coast. Population, about 28,000.

Saint-Pierre, Bernardin de. See *Bernardin de Saint-Pierre.*

St.-Pol-de-Léon (saṅ'pol'-de-lā-oṅ'). A town in the department of Finistère, France, situated near the English Channel 32 miles northeast of Brest. The cathedral is a beautiful 13th-century building, with west front flanked by twin spires, a splendid rose in the south transept, and a large porch on the south side. The interior is very beautiful and graceful—the finest in Brittany. The choir is inclosed by a good screen, and possesses handsome 15th-century stalls. Population (1891), commune, 7,490.

St. Pölten. See *Sankt Pölten.*

Saint-Preux (saṅ-prē'). The lover of Julie, a leading character in Rousseau's novel "La nouvelle Héloïse."

Saint-Priest (saṅ-pryest'), **Alexis Guignard,** Comte **de.** Born at St. Petersburg, April 23, 1805; died at Moscow, Sept. 29, 1851. A French historian and diplomatist. His best-known work is "Histoire de la conquête de Naples par Charles d'Anjou" (1847-48).

St.-Privat-la-Montagne (saṅ-prē-vā'lā-môṅ-tāny'). A village 8 miles northwest of Metz. See *Gravelotte.*

St.-Quentin (saṅ-koṅ-taṅ'). A city in the department of Aisne, France, situated on the Somme 25 miles northwest of Laon. It is the center of an important manufacturing district, the leading manufactures being cotton and woolen goods. The cathedral, chiefly of the 13th century, ranks among the most admirable examples of Pointed architecture. The hôtel de ville is a typical Flemish Pointed municipal building. The city, which stands on the site of the Roman Augusta Veromanduorum, was sacked by the Normans in the 9th century. It was the chief town of the former Vermandois. Two battles have been fought in its neighborhood—the army of Philip II. under Philibert Emmanuel, duke of Savoy, defeated the French under the Constable de Montmorency, Aug. 10, 1557; and the Germans under Von Goben defeated the French under Faidherbe, Jan. 19, 1871. The place repulsed a German attack Oct. 8, 1870, but was taken by the Germans Oct. 21. Population (1891), commune, 47,854.

Saint-Réal (saṅ-rā-āl'). **César Vichard, Abbé de.** Born at Chambéry, France, 1639; died there, 1692. A French historian. He went to Paris early in life, and devoted himself to the study of history. He went to Dauphiné, but returned shortly to Paris, and in 1675 to Chambery, where he became historiographer to the Duke of Savoy. His principal work was the "Conjuration des Espagnols contre Venise" (1672), which was the basis of Otway's "Venice Preserved."

St. Regis (rē'jis). An Iroquois reservation situated on the St. Lawrence River, partly in Quebec, Canada, and partly in New York, 45 miles northeast of Ogdensburg.

St.-Remy (saṅ-rē-mē'). A town in the department of Bouches-du-Rhône, France, 14 miles northeast of Arles. Near it (one mile distant) are antiquities from the Roman town of Glanum Livii. The Roman triumphal arch, noted for its beautiful proportions and ornament, and for its fine reliefs of bound prisoners attended by women, is of date about 100 B. C. The Roman mausoleum, called tomb of the Julii, is of pyramidal outline, about 60 feet high, and includes 2 stories above a square basement encircled by reliefs of military spoils. The lower story is a structure pierced by archways and decorated with Corinthian semi columns, and the upper is a circular edicule with 10 Corinthian columns and a domical roof sheltering 2 statues. This beautiful monument is assigned to the early empire.

Saint-René Taillandier. See *Taillandier.*

St.-Riquier (saṅ'rē-kyā'), or **St.-Ricquier.** A town in the department of Somme, France, 19 miles northeast of Amiens. It grew up around the Flamboyant abbey church, which has a lavishly sculptured façade with a single graceful tower, elaborate vaulting, and fine choir-stalls. The choir is of earlier date. The sacristy is the so-called "Maison des Dances" of Death." Population (1891), commune, 1,476.

St. Ronan's Well. A novel by Sir Walter Scott, published in 1824.

St. Roque, Cape. See *São Roque.*

Saint-Simon (saṅ-sṁōṅ'). Died 1691. A French general. He commanded the Jacobite forces in Ireland in 1691, and fell at the battle of Aghrim in that year.

Saint-Saëns (saṅ-saṅs'), **Charles Camille.** Born at Paris, Oct. 9, 1835. Anoted French composer and pianist. He began to study the piano at the age of 5 years, entered the Conservatoire, and was the pupil of Halévy, Reber, Benoit, and Goumod. In 1851 he composed his first symphony. He was organist of St.-Merri in 1853, and of the Madeleine 1858-77. He composed several operas, but his instrumental music and orchestration have brought him fame. His musical criticisms, written for various periodicals, were collected and published in 1885 as "Harmonie et Mélodie." Among his works are the symphonic poems "Phaeton," "Le rouet d'Omphale," "Danse Macabre," "La jeunesse d'Hercule, etc., "a "Suite algérienne," symphony in E flat minor, and C minor, a barcarolle "Une nuit à Lisbonne," several masses, and much vocal, pianoforte, and chamber music.

Saint-Sauveur (saṅ-sō-vēr'). A watering-place in the department of Hautes-Pyrénées, France, situated on the Gave de Pau 25 miles south of Tarbes: noted for hot sulphur springs.

Saintsbury (sānts'bu-ri), **George Edward Bateman.** Born at Southampton, Oct. 23, 1845. An English literary critic and historian. He was educated at Oxford (Merton College), where he graduated in 1867. He was classical master at Elizabeth College, Guernsey, 1868-74, and head-master of the Elgin Educational Institute 1874-76. Soon after 1876 he established himself in London. He published a "Primer of French Literature" (1880), "Dryden" in English Men of Letters Series, "A Short History of French Literature" (1882), "French Lyrics: Selected and Annotated" (1883), "Machiavelli" in English Worthies (1885), a "History of Elizabethan Literature" (1887), "Essays on English Literature" (1891), "Essays on French Novelists" (1891), etc.

St. Sebastian. See *San Sebastian.*

St. Sepulchre (sep'ul-kėr). A church in Cambridge, England, commonly known as the Round Church: a Norman building dating from 1101. It is the oldest of the four circular churches surviving in England.

St.-Servan (saṅ-ser-voṅ'). A seaport in the department of Ille-et-Vilaine, France, situated opposite and adjacent to opposite St.-Malo. Population (1891), commune, 11,608.

Saints' Everlasting Rest, The. A religious work by Richard Baxter, published in 1650.

Saint-Simon (saṅ-sē-mōṅ'; Anglicized sānt'sī'mon), **Claude Henri,** Comte **de.** Born at Paris, Oct. 17, 1760; died there, May 19, 1825. A French philosopher, the founder of French socialism. He came of an ancient and noble though impoverished family, studied under D'Alembert, and served as a volunteer in the American Revolution. He was prevented by his aristocratic birth from playing a prominent part in the French Revolution, but, after a time of some imprisonment, he accumulated a fortune by speculating in confiscated lands, and devoted himself to the study of philosophy. The latter years of his life were spent in poverty, his fortune having been wasted in costly experiments. His first work, "Lettres d'un habitant de Genève à ses contemporains," appeared in 1803; but it was not until 1817 that a distinct approach to a system of socialism was made in "L'Industrie." The fullest exposition of his socialistic views, which are frequently confused and contradictory, is that given in his "Nouveau Christianisme" (1825). These views were developed by his disciples into the complete system known as St.-Simonism. "According to this system the state should become possessed of all property; the distribution of the products of the common labor of the community should not, however, be an equal one, but each person should be rewarded according to the services he has rendered to the state, the active and able receiving a larger share than the slow and dull; and inheritance should be abolished, as otherwise men would be rewarded accord-

ing to the merits of their parents and not according to their own. The system proposes that all should not be occupied alike, but differently, according to their vocation and capacity, the labor of each being assigned, like grades in a regiment, by the will of the directing authority." (*J. S. Mill*, Polit. Econ., II. § 4.) Among his other works are "De la reorganisation de la société européenne" (1814), "L'Organisateur," "système industriel," and "Catéchisme des industriels" (1824).

Saint-Simon, Duc de (Louis de Rouvroy). Born Jan. 16, 1675; died on his estate Lafertè, March 2, 1755. A French soldier, statesman, and writer. He was in the military service of Louis XIV.; and was a member of the council of regency at the beginning of the reign of Louis XV. In 1721 he was ambassador to Spain. His celebrated "Mémoires" on French affairs and the court during the last part of the reign of Louis XIV. and the beginning of the reign of Louis XV. (a period of about 30 years) were first published in a complete form by Sautelet under the title "Mémoires complets et authentiques du duc de Saint-Simon sur le siècle de Louis XIV. et la régence" (20 vols. 1829-30). An improved edition by Chéruel and Régnier appeared 1856-58 (new ed. 1873-).

St. Simon's (sī'monz) **Island.** An island on the coast of Georgia, 60 miles south by west of Savannah. Length, 16 miles.

St. Sophia. See *Sophia, Santa.*

St.-Sulpice (saṅ-sul-pēs'). A large church at Paris, built by Louis XIV. The façade of two superposed classical porticos is between square pedimented towers with cylindrical tops. The interior has a nave, aisles, and semi-circular apse, with central vaulting and a low dome at the crossing. The dimensions are 462 by 183 feet; height of vaulting 108. There are many important frescoes, including modern works by Delacroix and Lehmann.

St. Thomas (tom'as). An island of the West Indies, belonging to Denmark, situated east of Porto Rico, in lat. 18° 20′ N., long. 64° 56′ W. Chief town, and capital of the Danish West Indies, Charlotte Amalie, which is a free port. In 1870 the United States Senate refused to ratify a treaty for the purchase of this island from Denmark. The commerce, formerly extensive, is now declining. Area, 23 square miles. Population (1890), 12,019.

St. Thomas. [Pg. *São Thomé.*] An island belonging to Portugal, situated in the Gulf of Guinea, off the western coast of Africa, in lat. 0° 20′ N., long. 6° 43′ E. The surface is volcanic and mountainous, and the chief products are coffee and cacao are produced. The island was discovered by the Portuguese about 1470. Area, 358 square miles. Population (1878), 18,266.

St. Thomas. The capital of Elgin County, Ontario, Canada, situated 75 miles west-southwest of Hamilton. Population (1891), 10,370.

St. Ubes. See *Setubal.*

St.-Valery-en-Caux (saṅ-val-rē'oṅ-kō'). A seaport and watering-place in the department of Seine-Inférieure, France, situated on the English Channel 34 miles north-northwest of Rouen. Population (1891), commune, 4,014.

St.-Valery-sur-Somme (-sür-som'). A seaport in the department of Somme, France, situated at the entrance of the Somme into the English Channel, 36 miles northwest of Amiens. William I. embarked here for the conquest of England in 1066. Population (1891), commune, 3,741.

Saint-Victor (saṅ-vēk-tōr'), **Paul Jacques Raymond Binsse,** Comte **de** (usually known as **Paul de Saint-Victor**). Born at Paris, July 11, 1825; died there, July 9, 1881. A French critic. In 1848 he became the secretary of Lamartine; in 1855 theatrical, artistic, and literary critic for "La Presse"; and in 1870 inspector-general of fine arts. He is noted as a stylist. Among his works are "Hommes et dieux," a collection of studies (1867); "Les femmes de Goethe" (1869); "Les deux masques: histoire de la comédie" (1880), with Gautier and Houssaye; "Les deux masques," a history of the stage, unfinished.

St. Vincent (vin'sent). An island of the British West Indies, the largest of Barbados in lat. 13° 9′ N., long. 61° 13′ W. Capital, Kingstown. Its surface is mountainous, and near the northern end there is a volcano, the Soufrière: it is now quiescent, but in 1812 (April 27–May 1) there was a great eruption, apparently a sequence of the earthquakes in Venezuela during the preceding month. Sugar, molasses, arrowroot, etc., are exported. The island was ceded by the French to the British in 1763. Area, 132 square miles. Population (1891), 41,054.

St. Vincent, Cape. 1. A cape at the southwestern extremity of Portugal, projecting into the Atlantic in lat. 37° 1′ N., long. 8° 58′ W. A naval victory was gained off this cape, Feb. 14, 1797, by the British fleet of 15 vessels under Jervis over the Spanish fleet of 27 vessels, 4 of which were captured.

2. A cape on the western coast of Madagascar, in lat. 21° 53′ S., long. 43° 20′ E.

St. Vincent, Earl of. See *Jervis, John.*

St. Vincent, Gulf of. An arm of the sea indenting South Australia, situated east of Yorke Peninsula, which separates it from Spencer Gulf. Length, 100 miles.

St. Vincent Island. An island in the Gulf of Mexico, situated near the mouth of the Appalachicola River, Florida.

St.-Yrieix (saṅ-tē-ryā′). A town in the department of Haute-Vienne, France, situated on the Loue 24 miles south of Limoges. Kaolin-quarries were discovered here in 1765. Population (1891), commune, 8,711.

Saiph (sā-if′). [Ar.] The third-magnitude star κ Orionis, in the giant's right knee.

Saïs (sa′is). [Gr. Σαΐς.] In ancient geography, a city in the Delta, on the Rosetta branch of the Nile, Egypt, about lat. 31° N. Its ruins are near the modern village of Sa-el-hugar. It was an important center of commerce and learning; was at times the capital of Lower Egypt; and furnished kings to the Saitic dynasties (the 24th, 26th, and 28th). The chief local deity was Neith.

Saisan, Lake. See *Zaisan.*

Sajó (sho-yō′). A river in northern Hungary which joins the Theiss 40 miles northwest of Debreczin. Near it, in 1241, the Mongols defeated the Hungarians under King Bela IV. Length, about 125 miles.

Sak (säk). A small salt lake in the western part of the Crimea, Russia, situated near Eupatoria and the Black Sea coast.

Sakai (sä′kī). A port near Osaka, in Japan. Population (1891), 45,563.

Sakalava (sä-kä-lä′vä). A collective name for the native tribes which occupy the western part of Madagascar.

Sakanderabad. See *Secunderabad.*

Sakaria (sä-kä-rē′ä). A river in northwestern Asia Minor: the ancient Sangarius. It flows into the Black Sea 93 miles east of Constantinople. The principal tributaries are the Pursak and Enguri Su. Length, about 320 miles. It is not navigable.

Sakhrah (säkh′rä). In Mohammedan mythology, a sacred rock in Jerusalem on which the temple was supposed to stand, and on which the mosque of Omar has since been erected.

Sakkarah (säk-kä′rä). A village near the ancient Memphis, in Egypt. Near it are important remains of antiquity. The Apis mausoleum (or Serapeum, as it is often called, though the Serapeum, the temple which stood above the subterranean mausoleum, has ceased to exist), a famous sanctuary of the ancient Egyptian cult, was discovered by Mariette in 1860, when the great avenue of sphinxes which preceded the Serapeum was excavated. Access to the Apis tombs is by a sloping subterranean passage. They consist of three groups, beginning in the 18th dynasty (about 1700 B. C.). The first two groups are the least interesting, and are now again inaccessible. The third group, extending from Psammetichus I. of the 26th dynasty (about 650 B. C.) to about 50 B. C., consists of a series of burial-chambers opening from huge galleries about 1,200 feet in extent. Every Apis was buried in a granite sarcophagus about 13 feet long, 7½ wide, and 11 high. The Step Pyramid of Sakkarah is believed to be the oldest pyramid in Egypt. It is assigned with probability to the 4th Pharaoh of the 1st dynasty. It consists of 5 steps or stages with sloping sides; its present height is about 197 feet, and its base measurement 351 by 394. Unlike the other pyramids, it is not oriented toward the cardinal points. There are a number of interior chambers connected by a labyrinth of passages, and a deep dome-shaped excavation in the rock in the axis beneath the base. Some of the chambers are incrusted with blue-green vitrified tiles.

Sakya-Muni. See *Buddha.*

Sala (sä′lä), **George Augustus Henry.** Born at London, 1828. An English novelist, journalist, and miscellaneous writer. He was correspondent of the London "Telegraph" in the United States during the Civil War, in France in 1870–71, in Russia in 1876, and in Australia in 1885. He founded "Temple Bar," and was its first editor. Among his works are the novel "Seven Sons of Mammon" (1861), "A Journey due North, etc." (1858), "My Diary in America in the Midst of War" (1865), "From Waterloo to the Peninsula," "Rome and Venice," "Under the Sun, etc.' (1872), "A Journey Due South" (1885), etc.

Sala del Maggior Consiglio (sä′lä del mäd′jōr kōn-sēl′yō), or **Hall of the Council of Nobles.** In the Ducal Palace, Venice, an imposing room, 175 feet long, 84 wide, and 51 high, begun in 1310. It was originally painted throughout by Titian, Tintoretto, the Bellini, and Paolo Veronese, but was destroyed by fire in 1577. As restored, the sides are completely covered, except the window-spaces, with paintings by Tintoretto and the later Venetians, and the ceiling contains Paolo Veronese's masterpiece, the "Apotheosis of Venice," framed in gilded ornament and surrounded with other priceless paintings.

Saladin (sal′a-din) (**Salah-ed dîn Yusuf ibn Ayub**). Born at Tekrit, 1137: died at Damascus, March, 1193. A famous sultan of Egypt and Syria. He became vizir in Egypt in 1169; suppressed the Fatimite dynasty in 1171; was proclaimed sultan in 1173; and conquered Damascus and the greater part of Syria. He endeavored to drive the Christians from Palestine; totally defeated them near Tiberias in 1187, taking prisoner Guy de Lusignan (king of Jerusalem), Châtillon (grand master of the Templars), and many others; and captured Acre, Jerusalem, Ascalon, etc. The fall of Jerusalem brought on the scene a powerful army of Crusaders under Richard the Lion-Hearted and Philip II. of France, which besieged and captured Acre 1189–91. Richard took Cæsarea and Jaffa, and forced Saladin to accept a truce for three years in 1192. Scott introduces him in "The Talisman."

Salado (sä-lä′ᴛʜō), **Rio.** [Sp., 'salt river.'] **1.** A river in the Argentine Republic which joins the Paraná, on the western side, about 100 miles north of Rosario. Length, about 1,000 miles. This, and other smaller rivers of the same name in the republic, are brackish or salty in their lower courses.
2. One of the most considerable streams in Arizona, and the main tributary of the Gila, which it joins near the town of Phenix. The Salado is formed in the Apache reservation by the junction of the White Mountain and Black rivers, and its main course is nearly from east to west. Its waters are very saline, as they pass through large salt-deposits shortly after the junction of the two rivers mentioned. On its banks are interesting aboriginal ruins.
3. A small river in the province of Cadiz, Spain, which flows into the Atlantic near Tarifa. On its banks, in 1340, the Moors were defeated by Alfonso XI. of Castile and Alfonso IV. of Portugal.

Salamanca (sä-lä-män′kä). A province of Spain, in the ancient Leon, bounded by Zamora and Valladolid on the north, Avila on the east, Caceres on the south, and Portugal on the west. It is flat and hilly in the north and mountainous in the south. Area, 4,940 square miles. Population (1887), 314,424.

Salamanca. The capital of the province of Salamanca, situated on the Tormes about lat. 41° N., long. 5° 37′ W.: the Roman Salmantica. The river is crossed here by an ancient Roman bridge. The manufactures and commerce of Salamanca were formerly important. Among its notable buildings are the old and new cathedrals. It contains also the Convent of San Esteban, which sheltered Columbus 1484–86. The church is of the period of transition between Pointed and Renaissance. The front is most elaborately sculptured with figures and arabesques inclosed in a great round arch. The choir is elevated on a broad flat arch at the west end. The cloisters are light and have good sculpture. The once celebrated university was founded in 1415. Salamanca was the chief town of the ancient Vettones. Salamanca was taken by Hannibal in 222 B. C., and was recovered from the Moors in the 11th century. Population (1887), 22,199.

Salamanca, Battle of. A battle fought July 22, 1812, at Arapiles, near Salamanca, in which the British army under Wellington defeated the French under Marmont.

Salamanca, Council or **Junta of.** A meeting held at Salamanca, apparently in the winter of 1486–87, to consider the projects of Columbus. King Ferdinand had referred them to Talavera to be laid by him before a gathering of scholars. The opinions of the majority were against Columbus. Probably the importance of this council has been overestimated.

There seems no reason to suppose that at best it was anything more than some informal conference of Talavera with a few councilors, and in no way associated with the prestige of the university of Salamanca. The registers of the university, which begin back of the assigned date for such council, have been examined in vain for any reference to it. *Winsor*, Christopher Columbus, p. 162.

Salamis (sal′a-mis). [Gr. Σαλαμίς.] **1.** An island of ancient Greece, situated in the Saronic Gulf, south of Attica, and opposite the harbor of Athens. In early times it was independent, and was contended for by the Megarians and Athenians. It was acquired by Athens in the beginning of the 6th century B. C.; passed to Macedon in 318; and was restored to Athens about 232 B. C. A famous naval victory was gained in the bay between Salamis and Attica, Sept. 20, 480 B. C., by the Greek fleet under Themistocles over the Persians. It was one of the decisive battles of the Persian wars. Length, 10 miles.
2. A city on the south coast of the island of Salamis, later transferred to the east coast.

Salamis. In ancient geography, a city on the eastern coast of Cyprus. Teucer was its reputed founder. In the Roman period it was rebuilt as Constantia. A naval victory was gained near Salamis, 306 B. C., by Demetrius Poliorcetes over Ptolemy and his allies.

Salammbô (sä-läm-bō′). **1.** A novel by Gustave Flaubert, the history of Hannibal's sister Salammbô, published in 1862.—**2.** An opera by Reyer, produced at Brussels in 1890.

Salangore. See *Selangor.*

Salanio (sa-lä′ni-ō) and **Salarino** (sä-la-rē′nō). Two characters in Shakspere's "Merchant of Venice." Their names were confused by the early compositors, and the spellings are various. A third character, Salerio, was added to the dramatis personæ by Steevens in his attempt to solve the difficulty, but Dyce, Furness, and others consider it unwarranted and the character to be Salanio misspelled. See *Salerio.*

Salankeman, or **Salankamen.** See *Szalánkemén.*

Salassi (sa-las′ī). In ancient history, a Celtic or Ligurian tribe which occupied the valley of the Dora Baltea, northwestern Italy. They were in conflict with the Romans 143 B. C. and later, and were finally subdued in 25 B. C. A Roman colony was planted at the modern Aosta.

Salathiel (sa-la′thi-el). A romance by George Croly, published in 1829, on the subject of the Wandering Jew.

Salaverry (sä-lä-vā′rē), **Felipe Santiago de.** Born at Lima, May 3, 1806: died at Arequipa, Feb. 19, 1836. A Peruvian general. He headed unsuccessful revolts in 1833, and commanded a division in the campaign against Gamarra in 1834. Being in command of the castle at Callao, which he had taken, he declared against President Orbegoso during the latter's absence (Feb. 23, 1835); deposed the vice-president; and on Feb. 25 proclaimed himself supreme chief of Peru. He was soon acknowledged by all the country except Arequipa. Orbegoso invited the aid of Santa Cruz, president of Bolivia, who marched into Peru, defeated, captured, and shot Salaverry, and established the Peruvian-Bolivian Confederation. Salaverry was a brilliant leader and extremely popular.

Salawatti, or **Salawati** (sa-lä-wä′tē), or **Salwatti** (säl-wät′tē). An island lying near the northwestern extremity of New Guinea. Length, about 30 miles.

Salayer (sä-lī′er), or **Saleiyer** (sä-lī′yer), or **Saleyer** (sä-lī′er), or **Silayara** (se-lī′ä-rä). An island directly south of Celebes, East Indies, belonging to the Dutch. Area, estimated, 315 square miles.

Salayer Islands. A group consisting of Salayer and some neighboring islands. Population (1880), 66,276.

Saldanha Bay (säl-dä′nä or säl-dän′yä bā). An inlet of the Atlantic Ocean, on the western coast of Cape Colony, 60 miles north-northwest of Cape Town. Here a Dutch fleet of 6 ships surrendered to Elphinstone Aug. 16, 1796. Length, about 17 miles.

Saldanha de Oliveira e Daun (säl-dän′yä de ō-lē-vā′rä ē doun), **João Carlos de,** Duke of Saldanha from 1846. Born at Lisbon, Nov. 17, 1790: died at London, Nov. 21, 1876. A Portuguese statesman and general. He was a moderate constitutionalist, and supported Dom Pedro against Dom Miguel, whose forces he defeated in 1834. He was prime minister in 1835, 1846–49, 1851–56, and 1870. He was ambassador at London at the time of his death.

Salé. See *Sallee.*

Sale (sāl). A town in Cheshire, England, 5 miles southwest of Manchester. Population (1891), 9,644.

Sale, George. Born in England, probably about 1680: died in London, Nov. 14, 1736. An English Orientalist, best known from his translation of the Koran (1734). His Oriental MSS. are in the Bodleian Library, Oxford.

Salee, or **Saleh.** See *Sallee.*

Saleiyer. See *Salayer.*

Salem (sā′lem). [LL. *Salem*, Gr. Σαλήμ, Heb. *Shalēm.*] **1.** The name of the place of which Melchizedek was king. It seems to be impossible now to identify it with certainty.—**2.** An ancient name of Jerusalem: still used rhetorically and in poetry.

Salem. A city, one of the capitals of Essex County, Massachusetts, situated on a peninsula between North and South rivers, and on Massachusetts Bay, in lat. 42° 31′ N., long. 70° 54′ W. It has flourishing coasting-trade and manufactures, particularly of leather. Next to Plymouth, it is the oldest town in the State. It was settled by John Endicott in 1628; was noted in connection with the witchcraft delusion in 1692; and was extensively engaged in privateering in the Revolution. At the end of the 18th and the beginning of the 19th century it was famous for its foreign commerce with the East Indies, etc. It has been the home of many noted men. It was the birthplace and for several years the residence of Hawthorne. It became a city in 1836. Population (1890), 30,801.

Salem. A city, capital of Salem County, New Jersey, situated on Salem Creek 31 miles southwest of Philadelphia. Population (1890), 5,516.

Salem. A city in Columbiana County, eastern Ohio, 62 miles southeast of Cleveland. Population (1890), 5,780.

Salem. A city, capital of Oregon and of Marion County, situated on the Willamette in lat. 44° 56′ N. It has extensive manufactures especially of woolens, flour, and tobacco, and is the seat of Willamette University (Methodist). Population (1890), 10,585.

Salem. The capital of Roanoke County, Virginia, situated on Staunton River 55 miles west of Lynchburg. It is the seat of Roanoke College. Population (1890), 3,279.

Salem. **1.** A district in Madras, British India, intersected by lat. 12° N., long. 78° E. Area, 7,653 square miles. Population (1881), 1,599,595.—**2.** The capital of the district of Salem, situated on the river Tirumanimuttar about lat. 11° 39′ N., long. 78° 12′ E. Population (1891), 67,710.

Salemi (sä-lā′mē). A town in the province of Trapani, Sicily, 41 miles southwest of Palermo: the ancient Halicyæ. Population, 11,512.

Salerio (sa-lē′ri-ō). A messenger from Venice: a character in Shakspere's "Merchant of Venice." See *Salanio.*

Salerno (sa-lėr′nō; It. pron. sä-ler′nō). **1.** A province in Italy (formerly called Principato Citeriore), in the kingdom of Naples. Area, 1,916 square miles. Population (1891), 566,870. —**2.** A seaport, capital of the province of Salerno, Italy, situated on the Gulf of Salerno in lat. 40° 41′ N., long. 14° 47° E.: the ancient Sa-

lernum. It has some commerce and manufactures of cotton etc. Its chief building, the Cathedral of San Matteo, was dedicated in 1084. It is preceded by an arcaded atrium or forecourt with 28 antique columns. The chief portal is richly sculptured with foliage and animals, and has bronze doors with 54 panels bearing crosses and sacred personages. The pavement is in rich mosaic; the ambones, ornamented with sculpture and mosaics, rank with the best of early mediæval art. Salerno was an ancient Roman colony; became the seat of a Lombard principality; and was taken by Robert Guiscard about 1077. Its medical school was famous in the middle ages. The university was closed in 1817. Population (1881), 23,328.

Salerno, Gulf of, or **Gulf of Pæstum.** An arm of the Mediterranean Sea, on the western coast of Italy, southeast of the Bay of Naples.

Sales (sāl; E. sālz). **François.** Born in Rousssillon, France, 1771; died at Cambridge, Mass., Feb. 16, 1854. A French-American scholar, professor at Harvard. He published a Spanish grammar, and edited Spanish and French classics.

Sales, Francis of. See *Francis of Sales.*

Saleyer. See *Salayer.*

Salford (sal'fȫrd). A municipal and parliamentary borough in Lancashire, England, adjoining Manchester, from which it is separated by the Irwell. Its industries and interests it is closely connected with Manchester, of which it is practically a part. Population (1891), 198,136.

Salghir, or Salgir (sāl-gēr'). The principal river of the Crimea. It flows into the Putrid Sea on the western coast. Length, about 100 miles.

Salian Emperors. See *Franconian Emperors.*

Salian Franks. See *Franks.*

Salieri (sä-lē-ä'rē), **Antonio.** Born at Legnano, Italy, Aug. 19, 1750; died at Vienna, May 7, 1825. An Italian composer of operas and church music. He went to Vienna in 1766; was made court kapellmeister there in 1788–1824; and was director of opera there 1766–99. His works include five masses, a number of Te Deums and lesser church music, four oratorios, between thirty and forty operas, etc. Among the latter are "Les Danaïdes" (1784), "La Grotta di Trofonio" (1785), "Tarare" (first produced in 1787 as "Axur, Re d'Ormus"; his most noteworthy work), and "Die Neger" (1804).

Salies (sāl-lē'). [Salt-springs.] A town and watering-place in the department of Basses-Pyrénées, France, 28 miles east of Bayonne. It has salt-springs. Population (1891), commune, 6,243.

Salii (sā'li-i). [LL. *Salii, Franci Salii.*] A German tribe, a part of the Franks, first mentioned by Ammianus late in the 4th century. They were settled along the lower Rhine, about the Yssel on the north and the Maas and Schelde on the south to the North Sea. In the 5th century, under Clovis, they overthrew the Roman power in Gaul, and founded the Merovingian Frankish monarchy.

Salim (sā'lim). A place (not identified) mentioned in John iii. 23.

Salina (sä-lē'nä). One of the Lipari Islands, in the Mediterranean 4 miles northwest of Lipari. Length, 6 miles.

Salina (sa-lē'nä). [Sp. *salina,* salt-pit, salt-spring.] The capital of Saline County, central Kansas, situated on Smoky Hill River 107 miles west by south of Topeka. Population (1890), 6,149.

Salinan (sä-lē'nan). A linguistic stock of North American Indians, now represented only by the Chalone tribe, formerly residing at San Antonio and San Miguel missions, in Monterey and San Luis Obispo counties, California. The name is derived from that of the Salinas River.

Salinas, Marquis of, Viceroy of Peru. See *Velasco, Luis de.*

Salinas (sä-lē'näs) **River.** A river in California which flows into Monterey Bay 76 miles south-southeast of San Francisco. Length, 125–150 miles.

Saline (sa-lēn') **River.** I. A river in central and southern Arkansas which joins the Washita near the boundary of Louisiana. Length, about 200 miles.—2. A river in southern Illinois which joins the Ohio 9 miles south of Shawneetown. Length, including the South Fork, over 100 miles.—3. A river in Kansas which flows easterly and joins the Smoky Hill River about 100 miles west of Topeka. Length, 250–300 miles.

Salins (sa-lan'). A town in the department of Jura, France, 21 miles south-southwest of Besançon; noted for its salt-springs and saltworks. Population (1891), commune, 6,068.

Salisbury (sâlz'bu-ri), or **New Sarum** (nū sâr'rum). [ME. *Salesbury, Salesbury,* AS. *Searesbuch,* gen and dat. *Searesbyrig,* also *Searoburh, Searoburg, Searoburgan,* appar. 'sear borough,' 'dry town,' but the first element (ML. *Sarum*) is perhaps of other origin.] A city and the capital of Wiltshire, England, situated at the junction of the Wily and Bourne with the Avon, in lat. 51° 4′ N., long. 1° 48′ W. It was formerly noted for cutlery and woolen manufactures. Near it is Old Sarum, from which the episcopal see was transferred in 1220. The cathedral, the most beautiful of English ecclesiastical monuments, was begun in 1220 and finished in 1260, in a uniform and dignified early-Pointed style. The plan has a square chevet with projecting Lady chapel, double transepts, and long nave. The west front, while lacking the richness and structural propriety of French designs, is a notable work: it is flanked by low towers, and possesses 3 canopied portals, the central one triple. The wall-space and intricate towers is covered with six bands of arcades and quatrefoils, the arcades containing ranges of statuary. The capital exterior feature is the superb central tower and spire (406 feet high). The interior is excellently proportioned, with graceful arches and pillars but sober decoration. There is a rich modern metal choir-screen of open-work, and there are a number of fine medieval tombs. The dimensions of the cathedral are 473 by 99 feet; length of west transepts, 230; height of nave-vaulting, 81. The very large 13th century cloister is of great beauty, and the octagonal chapter-house, vaulted from a central clustered column and arcaded below the windows, is admirable. Population (1891), 15,980.

Salisbury, Earl of. See *Cecil, Robert.*

Salisbury, John of. See *John of Salisbury.*

Salisbury, Third **Marquis of (Robert Arthur Talbot Gascoyne Cecil).** Born at Hatfield House, Herts, Feb. 13, 1830. An English Conservative statesman, second son of the second Marquis of Salisbury. Known at first as Lord Robert Cecil, and after his elder brother's death (June 14, 1865) by the courtesy title of Viscount Cranborne. He succeeded his father as marquis April 12, 1868. He was educated at Eton and Oxford (Christ Church), graduating in 1850. He entered Parliament as member for Stamford in Feb., 1854, and took an active part in discussion of public questions, notably in opposing the abolition of church rates in 1855, and in support of Disraeli's reform bill in 1859. He held his first office (that of lord high commissioner to Turkey) from July, 1866, to March, 1867. In 1869 he was elected chancellor of the University of Oxford. In 1874 he entered the cabinet of Disraeli as Secretary for India, and again as secretary for India. On the reopening of the Eastern Question he was sent to Constantinople as the representative of Britain, to the discussion of public questions, and on Lord Derby's resignation in 1878, he became foreign secretary. The same year he accompanied Lord Beaconsfield to the Congress of Berlin. The death of Beaconsfield (April 19, 1881) made him the leader of the Conservative party: and he has held office as prime minister in two administrations—from June, 1885, to Feb., 1886, and from Aug., 1886, to Aug., 1892. In the first and during the greater part of the second he was foreign secretary as well as premier.

Salisbury Court Theatre. An old London theater. In 1583 it was one of the principal "playhouses." It was destroyed in 1649, and Duke's Theatre took its place in 1660.

Salisbury Crags. A high range of hills east of Edinburgh, on the western side of Arthur's Seat.

Salisbury Island. An island in the western part of Hudson Strait, British America.

Salisbury Plain. An extended undulating and elevated district in Wiltshire, England, between Salisbury and Devizes.

Salish (sā'lish). The leading tribe of the Salishan stock of North American Indians. They formerly lived about Flathead Lake and valley, Idaho. They are now on reservations by surrounding tribes. Was with the Blackfeet (Algonquian) have decreased their numbers. See *Selishan.*

Salishan (sā'lish-an). [From *sālst,* the Okinagan word for 'people.'] A linguistic stock of North American Indians, living in British Columbia, Montana, Washington, and Oregon. They number nearly 19,000. The principal tribes are the Atnah, Bilqula, Chehalis, Chilkan, Colville, Cowichin, Cowlitz, Dwamish, Kalispel, Lummi, Methow, Nesqually, Nisqually, Okinagan, Pisquow, Puyallup, Queniult, Salish, Sans Puell, Shooshwap, Skokomish, Spokan, Tillamook, and Twana.

Salis-Seewis (sä'lis-sā'vis or sä-lēs'sā-vēs), Baron **Johann Gaudenz** (or **Johann**) **in the Grisons,** Switzerland, Dec. 26, 1762; died in the Grisons, Jan. 29, 1834. A Swiss poet. He served in the army of the Helvetic Republic, and became adjutant-general to Massena. He published "Gedichte" (1793). Longfellow translated some of his songs.

Salle, La. See *La Salle.*

Sallee, or **Salee** (sä-lē'), or **Saleh** (sä-le'), or **Salé** (sä-lā'). A seaport on the western coast of Morocco, situated on the north bank of the Bu Rakrak, opposite Rabat, in lat. 34° 10′ N., long. 6° 48′ W. It was formerly an important seaport and pirate headquarters. Population, about 10,000.

Sallet (sä-lā'). **Friedrich von.** Born at Neisse, Prussia, April 20, 1812; died at Reichau, near Nimptsch, Prussia, Feb. 21, 1843. A German poet. His chief work is "Laienevangelium" ("Laymen's Gospel," 1842).

Sallier Papyrus. See the extract.

The great event of the reign of Rameses was the campaign against the Khita in his fifth year. It commenced on the ninth of the month Epiphi, and is represented or described in the temples of Luxor, Abusimbel, Beitoualli, and the Ramesseum, as well as on a papyrus in the British Museum, known as the Sallier papyrus, in which the events are described in terms resembling an epic poem, which has been called the Iliad of Egypt.

Birch, Egypt, p. 125.

Sallust (sal'ust) (**Caius Sallustius Crispus**). Born at Amiternum, country of the Sabines, Italy, about 86 B. C.: died about 34 B. C. A Roman historian. He was elected tribune of the people in 52. In 50 he was expelled from the senate by the censors on the ground, according to some, of adultery with Fausta, the daughter of the dictator Sulla and wife of T. Annius Milo, but more probably for political reasons, inasmuch as he was an active partizan of Cæsar. He accompanied Cæsar in 46 on his African campaign, at the conclusion of which he was appointed governor of Numidia, a post in which he is said to have amassed a fortune by injustice and extortion. He wrote "Catilina," or "Bellum Catilinarium," and "Jugurtha," or "Bellum Jugurthinum."

Sallust, Gardens of, A noted imperial pleasure-ground in ancient Rome, built originally by the historian Sallust, situated in the northern part, east of the Pincian.

Sallust, House of. See *Pompeii.*

Sally in our Alley. 1. A popular ballad with an original melody by Henry Carey, composed about the middle of the 18th century.—2. A comedy by Douglas Jerrold, produced in 1826.

Salm (sälm). In the Shahnamah, the eldest of the three sons—Salm, Tur, and Iraj—of Faridun. His mother was Shahrinaz, daughter of Jamshid. He wedded like his brothers, one of the three daughters of Sarv, king of Yemen. On the return of the brothers from Yemen, Faridun divided his realms among them, giving to Salm Rum and the West; to Tur, Turan; and to Iraj, Iran. Salm, jealous of Iraj, arouses Tur to jealousy, and the two, after sending a threatening message to Faridun, march against Iraj. Iraj peaceably advances to meet his brothers, and offers to resign his throne, but Tur kills him, slits his head with amber and musk, and sends it to Faridun. When they hear of the rise of an avenger in Minuchihr, Salm and Tur make overtures to Faridun without result. In the ensuing war Minuchihr slays Tur and sends his head to Faridun, after which Salm thinks of retiring to Alan; but that fortress is taken by Minuchihr, and Salm is forced to fight, this time in alliance with Kaui, Zohak's grandson. Both fall by the hand of Minuchihr, who sends Salm's head to Faridun.

Salmacis (sal'ma-sis). In Greek mythology, the nymph of a fountain in Caria. She was united with Hermaphroditus into one person.

Salmagundi (sal-ma-gun'di). A humorous periodical, published in 1807 by Washington Irving, J. K. Paulding, and William Irving. A second series, by J. K. Paulding alone, was published in 1819.

Salmanassar. See *Shalmaneser.*

Salmantica (sal-man'ti-kä). The Roman name of Salamanca.

Salmasius (sal-mā'shius), **Claudius,** Latinized from **Claude de Saumaise.** Born at Sémur, Cote-d'Or, France, April 15, 1588; died Sept. 3, 1653. A French classical scholar. He succeeded his father as a member of the parliament of Dijon, but was ultimately deprived of this post on account of his Protestant faith. He became in 1631 a professor in the University of Leyden, a position which he occupied until his death. He exercised a virtual literary dictatorship throughout western Europe, and his advice was sought in English and Scottish politics. In 1649 he defended the absolutism of Charles I. of England in "Defensio regia pro Carolo I.," which elicited an answer from Milton. Among his other works are editions of Florus (1609) and the "Augustan History" (1620), and "Plinianæ exercitationes in Solinum" (1629).

Salm-Dyck (sälm-dēk'), **Princess of (Constance Marie de Theis;** by her first marriage **Madame Pipelet).** Born at Nantes, France, Nov. 17, 1767; died at Paris, April 13, 1845. A French poet and miscellaneous writer. She married the Prince of Salm-Salm in 1803. She left a series of poems, which she styled "Epitres" (the first of which is "Epitre aux femmes," and the most notable "Epitre sur l'avenglement du siècle"), "Nouvelles Epitres" (1833), "Les vingt-quatre heures d'une femme sensible," "Pensées," "Cantate sur le mariage de Napoléon," etc.; also several plays, etc.

Salmon (sam'un), **George.** Born at Dublin, Sept. 25, 1819. An Irish divine and mathematician. He graduated at Trinity College, Dublin, in 1839; took orders in 1844; and became regius professor of divinity at Trinity College in 1866, and provost in 1888. He has published text-books on higher mathematics, and works on theology.

Salmon (sam'on) **Falls.** A noted cataract of the Snake River, in Idaho, about long. 114° 50′ W.

Salmon River. A river in Idaho which joins Snake River in lat. 45° 44′ N. Length, about 350–400 miles.

Salmon River Mountains. A range of mountains, outliers of the Rocky Mountains proper, situated in Idaho about lat. 44° N. The loftiest summits are about 10,000–12,000 feet high.

Salm-Salm (sälm-sälm), Madame (**Agnes Leclercq**). Born at Baltimore, Md., 1842; died at Cobleuz about 1881. The wife of Prince Salm-Salm. She obtained some reputation as an actress under the name of Agnes Leclercq; married the prince in 1862; and accompanied him in his campaigns. After his death she organized a hospital brigade which did good service in the Franco-Prussian war. She married Charles Heneage in 1876. She wrote "Ten Years of My Life" (1875).

Salm-Salm, Prince **Felix.** Born at Anhalt, Prussia, Dec. 25, 1828; killed at the battle of Gravelotte, Aug. 18, 1870. A German soldier of fortune. He was an officer first in the Prussian and afterward in the Austrian service. Compelled to resign from the Austrian army on account of pecuniary difficulties, he came to the United States in 1861, and served in the Union army during the Civil War, attaining the brevet rank of brigadier-general of volunteers. He entered the service of Maximilian, emperor of Mexico, in 1866, and became his aide-de-camp and chief of the imperial household. He returned to Europe on the emperor's execution, reentered the Prussian army as major in the grenadier guards, and fell at the battle of Gravelotte in the Franco-German war. He published "My Diary in Mexico in 1867, Including the Last Days of Maximilian, with Leaves from the Diary of the Princess Salm-Salm" (1868).

Salo (sä'lō). A town in the province of Brescia, northern Italy, situated on the Lago di Garda, 14 miles east-northeast of Brescia. Here, Aug. 3, 1796, the French defeated the Austrians. Population, 3,204.

Saloman (sä-lō-mon'), **Louis Étienne Félicité.** Born at Aux Cayes, Haiti, 1820; died at Paris, France, Oct. 19, 1888. A Haitian general and politician. He was of pure African descent. He was one of Soulouque's ministers, and general-in-chief of his army from 1855. On the deposition of Soulouque (1859) he fled from the island, but through his friends incited several revolts; returned in 1879; and on Oct. 23 of that year was chosen president for seven years. By reelection in 1886 he ruled until Aug. 1888, when he was driven by a revolution. As president he was practically dictator, but the republic was unusually prosperous under him.

Salome (sa-lō'me). **1.** Died about 12 A. D. The sister of Herod the Great. —**2.** The daughter of Herodias, and wife of Philip and later of Aristobulus. She caused the death of John the Baptist.

Salome Alexandra. Wife of Alexander Jannæus. She succeeded her husband in 79 B. C. as regent of Judea, and for 9 years managed the affairs of the country with great skill and success. Contrary to the policy of her husband, she favored the Pharisees, but was just and tolerant to the Sadducees. Under her rule Judea for the last time enjoyed peace and prosperity, and she may be considered its last independent ruler.

Salomo, Salomon. *See Solomon.*

Salomon ibn Gebirol (sal'ō-mon ib'n ge-bē'rōl) or **Gabirol** (ga-bē'rōl), called **Avicebron** (ä-vē-thä-brōn'). Born in Spain; died about 1070. A Jewish poet and philosopher, author of a philosophical work called in the Latin translation "Fons Vitæ" ("Fountain of Life").

Salomon Islands. See *Solomon Islands.*

Salon (sä-lōn'), **Le.** **1.** The gallery at the Louvre in which exhibitions of art were formerly held. —**2.** The galleries in Paris in which the works of modern artists are now periodically exhibited. —**3.** The annual exhibition of such works.

Salona (sä-lō'nä). A village in Dalmatia, Austria-Hungary, 4 miles east-northeast of Spalato. Near it is the site of the ancient Salona, an important Roman city, the birthplace of Diocletian, destroyed by Avars in the 7th century. Many Roman antiquities have been recently discovered in the vicinity (amphitheater, basilica, etc.).

Salona, on her own inland sea, with her own archipelago in front of her, with her mountain wall rising above her shores, became the general city of the Dalmatian coast, and one of the greatest cities of the Roman world.
Freeman, Hist. Essays, III. 30.

Salona. A town in the nomarchy of Phthiotis and Phocis, Greece, 51 miles northwest of Corinth, on the site of the ancient Amphissa. Population (1889), 5,190.

Salona Bay. A bay on the northern side of the Gulf of Lepanto, Greece.

Saloniki (sä-lō-nē'kē). **1.** A vilayet of European Turkey. Population (1887), 966,308. —**2.** A seaport, capital of the vilayet of Saloniki, situated at the head of the Gulf of Saloniki, in lat. 40° 37′ N., long. 22° 58′ E.: the ancient Thessalonica. It has a large and increasing foreign commerce, and contains ruins of Roman architecture and Byzantine churches. Santa Sophia, now the chief mosque, is a venerable church built by Justinian upon the general lines of the great metropolitan church at Constantinople, but on a smaller scale. The beautiful portico has 8 columns of verd-antique; the dome is lined with a great mosaic of the Saviour. St. George is an ancient church said to have been built by Constantine: now a mosque. The dome 82 feet in diameter is lined with beautiful mosaics. The city, the ancient Therma, later Thessalonica, became an important Roman commercial center, and the capital of Macedonia. It was the scene of a massacre by Theodosius in 390; was taken by the Saracens in 904; was besieged and taken by the Sicilians and Venetians in 1185; was the seat of an ephemeral kingdom in the 13th century; and was taken from the Venetians by the Turks under Amurath II. in 1430. A Mohammedan mob murdered the French and German consuls here in 1876. Population (1890), estimated, 60,000. Also *Salonika, Salonica, Salonichi,* etc.

Saloniki, Gulf of. The northwesternmost arm of the Ægean Sea, situated west of the Chalcidic peninsula: the ancient Sinus Thermaicus. Length, about 60 miles.

Salop. *See Shropshire.*

Salpêtrière (säl-pā-trē-är'), **La.** A hospital or almshouse for infirm, insane, and otherwise helpless women, on the Faubourg St.-Victor, Paris, opposite the great arsenal. It covers nearly 80 acres. The general hospital was founded by royal edict in 1656. It contained at one time nearly 10,000 people, and the treatment was extremely brutal. Formerly it was a house of detention as well as a hospital. In 1885 the service was separated, and the institution assumed its present form. The Bicêtre is a similar institution for men.

Salpi (säl'pē), **Lago di.** A salt lake 20 miles east of Foggia, eastern Italy, near and parallel to the Gulf of Manfredonia. Length, about 12 miles.

Salsette (sal-set'). An island on the western coast of British India, lying near Bombay Island, with which it is connected by causeway and bridge; noted for cave antiquities. The Buddhist chaitya, one of the group of caves at Keneri, is a noted monument. It measures 83½ by 40 feet, and dates from the early 4th century A. D. Salsette was taken by the Portuguese in the 16th century; by the Mahrattas in 1739; and by the British in 1774. Area, 241 square miles. Population (1881), 160,148.

Salso (säl'sō). A river in Sicily which flows south into the Mediterranean, 28 miles southeast of Girgenti: the ancient Himera. Length, about 65 miles.

Salt (sält), Sir **Titus.** Born at Morley, near Leeds, Sept. 20, 1803; died Dec. 29, 1876. An English manufacturer and philanthropist. He introduced the manufacture of alpaca goods into England. He established the model village of Saltaire around his mills near Bradford. In 1848 he was mayor of Bradford. He was elected a member of Parliament in 1859, and was created a baronet in 1869.

Salta (säl'tä). **1.** A province in the northern part of the Argentine Republic, south of the province of Jujuy and bordering on Bolivia. The surface is generally mountainous. Area, 45,000 square miles. Population, about 200,000. —**2.** The capital of the province of Salta, situated in lat. 24° 48′ S., long. 65° W. It has a flourishing trade with Bolivia. It was founded in 1582. Population, about 20,000.

Saltaire (säl'tār). [Named from Sir Titus Salt.] A town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, England, 3 miles north-northwest of Bradford: founded by Sir Titus Salt in 1853. It has manufactures of woolens and worsted (suspended 1892).

Saltcoats (sält'kōts). A seaport and watering-place in Ayrshire, Scotland, situated on the Firth of Clyde 25 miles southwest of Glasgow. Population (1891), 5,895.

Saltee (sal't'ē) **Islands.** Two small islands off the coast of Ireland, 14 miles south-southwest of Wexford.

Saltens Fjord (säl'tens fyōrd). A deep fiord on the coast of northern Norway, about lat. 67° 15′ N.

Saltillo (säl-tēl'yō). The capital of the state of Coahuila, Mexico, near lat. 25° 25′ N., long. 101° 4′ W. It was founded in 1586. Population (1892), 22,801.

Salt Key Bank (sält kē bangk). A bank lying north of Cuba and south of Florida, in about lat. 24° N., long. 80° W.

Salt Lake. See *Great Salt Lake.*

Salt Lake City (sält lāk sit'i). The capital of Utah Territory, situated on the Jordan River, near Great Salt Lake, about lat. 41° N., long. 112° W. It is the largest city of Utah, the headquarters of Mormonism, and the seat of the (Mormon) University of Deseret. The Mormon Tabernacle is the Mormon tabernacle. It was taken out by the Mormons in 1847. Population (1890), 44,843.

Salto (säl'tō): called **Salto Oriental** (ō-rē-en-täl'). A town and trading center in Uruguay, situated on the river Uruguay, at the head of navigation for sea-going vessels, about 275 miles north-northwest of Montevideo. Population, about 10,000.

Salto Grande (säl'to grän'dā). A cataract in the river Jequitinhonha, Brazil. Height, about 145 feet.

Salton Sea. A large temporary lake recently formed in the Colorado desert of southeastern California. It was shallow, and soon disappeared.

Saltonstall (sält'ton-stäl), Sir **Richard.** Born at Halifax, England, 1586; died in England about 1658. One of the early colonists of Massachusetts, son of Sir Richard Saltonstall, lord mayor of London (1597). In 1630 he went to Massachusetts as assistant governor to Winthrop; was one of the founders of Watertown in 1630; and returned to England in 1631.

Saltonstall, Richard. Born at Woodsome, England, 1610; died at Hulme, England, April 29, 1694. An English colonist in Massachusetts, son of Sir Richard Saltonstall. He went out to Massachusetts with his father in 1630, and became one of the governor's assistants in 1637.

Salt (sält) **Range,** or **Kalabagh** (kal-ä-bag'). A mountain range in the Punjab, India, from the Jhelum westward to Afghanistan, about lat. 32° 35′ N.: noted for its salt mines. The loftiest summits are about 5,000 feet high.

Salt River. **1.** A river in northern Kentucky which joins the Ohio 19 miles south-southwest of Louisville. Length, over 100 miles. —**2.** A river in northeastern Missouri, formed by the union of its North, Middle, and South Forks. It joins the Mississippi 22 miles southeast of Hannibal. Length, including the North Fork, about 150 miles.

Salt Sea. See *Dead Sea.*

Saltström (sält'strem). A cataract formed by the tide in the Skjerstad Fjord, on the western coast of Norway, about lat. 67° 15′ N.

Saltus (sal'tus), **Edgar.** Born at New York, June 8, 1858. An American novelist and miscellaneous writer. He has written a life of Balzac (1884), "Philosophy of Disenchantment" (1885), "Anatomy of Negation" (1886), "Mr. Incoul's Misadventure" (1887), "Eden" (1888), etc.

Saltzburg. See *Salzburg.*

Saluda (sa-lū'dä). A river in South Carolina which unites at Columbia with the Broad to form the Congaree. Length, nearly 200 miles.

Salus (sā'lus). [Lat., "safety," "prosperity."] In Roman mythology, a goddess personifying health and prosperity: often identified with the Greek Hygeia.

Saluzzo (sä-lōt'sō). [F. *Saluces.*] A city in the province of Cuneo, Italy, situated near the Po 51 miles southwest of Turin. It contains a castle and a cathedral. It was the seat of a marquisate from the 12th century to 1548: was taken, then by the French, and was ceded to Savoy in 1601. It was the birthplace of Silvio Pellico. Population, 5,796.

Salvador (sal-vä-dōr'). [Sp. *Republica del Salvador,* often called *San Salvador* from its capital.] The smallest but most thickly populated of the Central American republics, lying between Guatemala on the northwest, Honduras on the north and northeast, Nicaragua on the east (separated by the Gulf of Fonseca), and the Pacific Ocean on the south. The surface is traversed by several mountain-chains with intervening fertile valleys and plains: there are many active or quiescent volcanoes, and earthquakes are frequent. Principal products and exports are coffee, indigo, sugar, and balsam of Peru; the manufactures are unimportant. About 5 per cent. of the inhabitants are whites of Spanish descent; the remainder are Indians and mixed Indian races (40 per cent.) and a few negroes: spanish is the common language, and the prevailing religion is the Roman Catholic. The government is a limited republic: the president is elected for 4 years, and congress consists of a single house, the members of which retain office one year. The territory of Salvador was included in Guatemala in 1524, and conquered by Jorge de Alvarado in 1528. Independence was proclaimed in 1821, and from 1824 to 1839 the country was a state of the Central American Union. Since then there have been frequent revolutions and wars with the other Central American republics. The present constitution dates from 1886. Area, 7,225 square miles. Population (estimated, 1893), 771,000.

Salvages (sal-vā'zhāz) **Islands.** A group of small islands in the Atlantic, north of the Canary Islands, about lat. 30° 8′ N., long. 15° 54′ W.

Salvandy, Count of, Viceroy of Peru. See *Sarmiento de Salamanca.*

Salvation Army, The. An organization formed upon a quasi-military pattern, for the revival of religion among the masses. It was founded in England by the Methodist evangelist William Booth about 1865, under the name of Christian Mission. The present name and organization were adopted about 1878. It has extended to the continent of Europe, to India, Australia, and other British possessions, to the United States, and America, and elsewhere. Its work is carried on by means of processions, street-singing and preaching, and the like, under the direction of officers entitled generals, colonels, captains, etc. Both sexes participate in the service and direction of the body on equal terms. Besides its religious work, it engages in various reformatory and philanthropic enterprises. It has no formulated creed, but professes to bear a general resemblance to those commonly held by Protestant evangelical churches, and especially by those of Methodism.

Salvator (sal-vā'tor). A famous American race-horse, chestnut with white legs and blaze, foaled in 1886. In 1890 he won the Suburban, and the match against Tenny (de Reszke 1001), and in that season at time on the straight course at Monmouth he made the record for one mile 1:35½. This is still (1894) the fastest time for the distance.

Salvator Rosa. See *Rosa.*

Salve Regina (sal've re-jī'nä). [So named from its first words, L. *salve, regina misericordiæ,* hail, queen of compassion!] In the Roman Catholic Church, an antiphonal hymn to the Virgin Mary.

It is contained in the breviary, is much used in private devotions, and from Trinity Sunday to Advent is sung after lauds and compline.

Salvi, Giambattista. *See Sassoferrato.*

Salvianus (sal-vi-ā'nus). A Christian writer who flourished in the 5th century. He appears to have been a native of Cologne, to have been of noble birth, and to have been a priest at Marseilles. He wrote "De gubernatione Dei" and "Adversus avaritiam."

Near the end of the life of Placidia, a book was written in Gaul, and circulated from monastery to monastery, which evidently produced a profound impression on the minds of the generation who first read it, and which remains to this day one of the most valuable sources of information as to the inner life of the divine Empire and the moral character of its foes. This work is the treatise of St. Salvian, Presbyter of Marseilles, concerning the Government of God, in eight books.

Hodgkin, Italy and her Invaders, I. 504.

Salvini (sāl-vē'nē), **Tommaso.** Born at Milan, Jan. 1, 1829. A celebrated Italian tragedian. He made his first appearance with Gustavo Modena. His participation in all outbreaks against the Austro-Italian cabinet was so great that he, on several occasions, found it necessary to conceal himself, or was even a prisoner with Mazzini, Garibaldi and others. After 1860, when quiet was restored, he devoted a large portion of studies at Florence, and mastered many of his Shakspearian parts. He then returned to the stage, and played with great success. He visited South America in 1872 and the United States in 1873 (for the first time) 1880–82, 1886 (when he played "Othello" with Edwin Booth in Boston, and the third time in 1888–89). He played in England in 1875 and 1884. His principal roles are Ezzelin in Alfieri's "Merope," Paolo in "Francesca da Rimini," Saul in Alfieri's "Saul," Oedipus in a play written for him by Nicolini, Orosmano in Voltaire's "Zaire," Conrad in "La Morte Civile," Samson, the Gladiator, Hamlet, Macbeth, Coriolanus, Othello, Lear (in Italian), and King Lear.

Salwatti. *See Salwatty.*

Salwin (sāl-win'), or **Salwen** (sāl-wen'). A river in the Chinese empire and Burma. It flows into the Gulf of Martaban. Length, over 700 miles; navigable about 100 miles.

Salwin Hill Tracts. A district in Tenasserim division, British Burma. Area, about 4,646 square miles. Population (1881), 200,000.

Salzach (sāl'zäch), or **Salza** (sāl'tsa). A river in Salzburg which, in its lower course, forms the boundary between Bavaria and Upper Austria. It is the chief tributary of the Inn, which it joins 35 miles southwest of Passau. Length, 190 miles.

Salzbrunn (sälts'brön), or **Uebersalzbrunn** (ü'ber-sälts-brön'), (spring.) A village and watering-place in the province of Silesia, Prussia, 38 miles southwest of Breslau. It is frequented on account of its saline-alkaline springs. Population (1890), 3,469.

Salzburg (sälts'börg). **1.** A crownland in the Cisleithian division of Austria-Hungary. Capital, Salzburg. It is bounded by Upper Austria on the north, Upper Austria and Styria on the east, Carinthia and Tyrol on the south, and Tyrol and Bavaria on the west. Its mountainous (south) is in the Noric and Bavarian Alps), and is traversed by the Salzach. Live-stock is raised, and there is extensive pasturage and agriculture. Salzburg has 7 representatives in the Austrian Reichsrat, and has a landtag of 30 members. The language is German; the religion Roman Catholic. The Salzburg of to-day formed part of the ancient Noricum. It became a bishopric, and was raised in 798 to an archbishopric. Its archbishops were leading princes of the Empire and were created Cardinals in 1727. The Jews were banished in 1498, the Protestants in 1732. The bishopric was secularized in 1802, given to Ferdinand of Austria and made an electorate. This was ceded to Austria in 1805, was taken by Napoleon in 1809, and by him given to Bavaria in 1810; was ceded back to Austria in 1814; and became a crownland in 1849. Area, 2,766 square miles. Population (1890), 173,526.

2. The capital of the crownland of Salzburg, situated on the Salzach in lat. 47° 48′ N., long. 13° 3′ E.: the ancient Juvavia. It is noted for its picturesque location: has considerable trade and manufactures, and a mineral spring; and contains many objects of interest. Hohen-Salzburg, the citadel, is a picturesque mediæval fortress crowning an abrupt eminence above the city. The cathedral (1614–1628) is one of the largest and is called by many square and cylindrical battlemented towers, one of them 260 feet high. The fortress was founded in the 9th century, but in its present form is chiefly of the early 16th. The church of St. George (1493) possesses interesting sculptures, among them the apostles in red marble. The university founded in 1620 was closed in 1806. Above the city are the Nonnberg and Kapuzinerberg. It was the birthplace of Mozart. Population (1890), 27,244.

Salzburger Alps (sälts'bürger alps). A range of the Alps, situated on the border between Salzburg and Bavaria.

Salzkammergut (sälts'kämf-mer-göt). An Alpine land and imperial domain, situated in the southern part of Upper Austria, adjoining part of Styria. On account of its lakes (Traunsee, etc.) and picturesque beauty, it is often called "the Austrian Switzerland." It contains the watering-place Ischl. The highest mountain is the Dachstein. The inhabitants are largely engaged in the production of salt.

Salzungen (sält'sŏng-en). A town and watering-place in the duchy of Saxe-Meiningen, Germany, situated on the Werra 19 miles northwest of Meiningen. It has salt-works. Population (1890), 4,161.

Salzwedel (sälts'vā-del). A town in the province of Saxony, Prussia, situated on the Jeetze 55 miles north-northwest of Magdeburg. It is a very ancient place, noted in the Altmark; was a Hanseatic town; and has old churches and other buildings. Population (1890), 9,008.

Sam (sam). One of the great heroes of the Shahnamah, son of Nariman, father of Zal, and grandfather of Rustum. The most striking episode of his history is his exposure near Mount Alburz of his infant son Zal, whom he disowned because his hair was white, and who was reared by the Simurgh. (*See Simurgh.*) One night Sam saw in a dream a vision of beauty, and, by direction of Hindustan, who gave him news of his son. Called to interpret the dream, the wise men of the realm advised Sam to seek his son, who was brought to Sam by the Simurgh, received with joy, and invested with distinctions by both Sam and King Minuchihr—Sam intrusting to him his realm.

Samaden (sä'ma-den). [Romansh *Samadun.*] A tourist center and health-resort in the Upper Engadine, canton of Grisons, Switzerland, situated on the Inn 28 miles southeast of Coire. Height, 5,670 feet.

Samael. *See Sammael.*

Samak (sä-mäk'). The chief island of the Bahrein group, Persian Sea, situated in lat. 26° N. Capital, Menama. Length, about 30 miles. Population, 60,000 to 70,000.

Samana (sä-mä'nä). A peninsula in the eastern part of the Dominican Republic. Length, about 40 miles.

Samaná, or Santa Barbara de Samaná (sän'tä bär'bä-rä dā sä-mä-nä'). A seaport in the Dominican Republic, situated on Samaná Bay in lat. 19° 12′ N., long. 69° 19′ W. Population, about 3,000.

Samaná Bay. A bay on the eastern coast of the Dominican Republic, island of Santo Domingo, south of the peninsula of Samaná. It forms one of the largest and finest harbors in the world.

Samanids (sam'a-nidz). A Persian dynasty which reigned in Transoxiana, Turkestan, from about 872 to 999.

Samar (sä-mär'). One of the Philippine Islands. Capital, Catbalogan. It is separated from Luzon on the north by the Strait of San Bernardino, and from Leyte on the southwest by the Strait of San Juanico. Length, 120 miles. Area, 4,367 square miles. Population of province of Samar (including neighboring small islands), 178,809.

Samara (sä-mä-rä'), **1.** A government of eastern Russia, situated east of the Volga. It is bounded by the governments of Astrakhan, Saratoff, Simbirsk, Kazan, Orenburg, the territory of the Ural Cossacks, and the Kirghiz Steppes. The chief occupation is agriculture. Area, 53,231 square miles. Population (1890), 2,665,300.

2. The capital of the government of Samara, situated at the junction of the river Samara with the Volga, about lat. 53° N., long. 50° 12′ E. It is one of the chief ports on the Volga, and has a large trade in grain. Population (1891), 99,856.

3. A river in eastern Russia which joins the Volga at Samara. Length, about 300 miles.

Samara (sam'a-rā). The ancient name of the Somme.

Samara (sä-mä'rä), or **Samhara** (säm-hä'rä). A region in eastern Africa, bordering on the Red Sea east of Abyssinia.

Samara. *See Samarrah.*

Samarang (sä-mä-räng'). A seaport, capital of the residency of Samarang, Java, situated on the north coast in lat. 6° 58′ S., long. 110° 26′ E. It is one of the chief ports in the island, exporting sugar, coffee, etc. Population, about 70,000.

Samarcand. *See Samarkand.*

Samaria (sa-mā'ri-ä). [L. *Samaria*, Gr. *Samareia*, also *Samareia*, Heb. *Shomrún*, city of Shemer.] **1.** A name sometimes given to the kingdom of Israel.—**2.** A name given about the beginning of the Christian era to the central division of western Palestine, lying north of Judea and south of Galilee.—**3.** An ancient city of Palestine, situated in lat. 32° 15′ N., long. 35° 12′ E. It was founded by Omri (930–919 B.C.), after a siege of three years by Mohammed IV. it was taken by his successor Sargon in 722, and settled with transported colonists. John Hyrcanus destroyed it in 129, but it was soon rebuilt. Pompey included Samaria in the province of Syria, and from the proconsul Gabinius it obtained the name of Gabinia or Gabiniopolis. Herod changed its name to Sebaste (Augusta) in honor of Augustus, and adorned it with magnificent buildings. Gradually Sebaste was surpassed in growth by Nablus (Shechem). Down to the 6th and again in the 12th century an episcopal see of Sebaste is mentioned, and to this day a Greek bishop derives his title from it. At present Sebaste is represented by the insignificant Mohammedan village Sebastieh, in which are still seen the ruins of a church erected by the Crusaders over the supposed grave of John the Baptist.

Samaritans (sa-mar'i-tanz). A religious community which originated after the fall of the northern kingdom. In place of the Israelites who had been killed and transported, Sargon brought to the territory of Samaria a colony from Babylon and Cuthah; and this was increased by contingents from the Assyrian provinces (Ezra iv. 2–10). Although priests were sent to instruct these foreigners in the "worship of Jehovah," the population had a mixed belief and practice. After the return from the captivity, the Jews declined the aid of the Samaritans in restoring the walls and the temple of Jerusalem, in consequence of which the breach between them was widened. The Samaritans, under the leadership of Sanballat and his son-in-law, founded a sanctuary of their own on Mount Gerizim (according to Josephus, in 332). In consequence of this the town of Shechem (Nablus), at the base of the mountain, rose in importance, while Samaria declined. The temple was destroyed by John Hyrcanus, and, apart from some rebellions and repeated conflicts between them and the Jews and Christians, the Samaritans henceforward cease to have any noteworthy separate history. The Samaritans are strict monotheists, believe in spirits and a resurrection, expect a Messiah to appear 6,000 years after the creation of the world, and possess only the Pentateuch, written in the old Hebrew characters, in its text more akin to that of the Septuagint than to the Hebrew Massoretic text. They still make a pilgrimage on the three principal festivals to Mount Gerizim. Their numbers are steadily diminishing, consisting at present (1894) of forty or fifty families only, who live in a separate quarter of Nablus.

Samarkand, or Samarcand (säm-är-känd'). A city in the district of Serafshan, Turkestan, Asiatic Russia, situated near the Serafshan about lat. 39° 40′ N., long. 67° E.: the ancient Maracanda. It has active commerce, and manufactures of cotton, silk, etc. Among the objects of interest are the grave of Timur, citadel, 3 colleges, and neighboring ruins. The ancient city was completely destroyed by Alexander the Great. In the middle ages Samarkand was a large and flourishing city, renowned as a seat of learning. It was taken and destroyed by Jenghiz Khan in 1219; became the capital of Timur; was occupied by the Russians in 1868; and was afterward annexed to Russia. Population (1883), 33,117.

Samarobriva (sam'a-rō-brī'vä). The ancient name of Amiens.

Samarrah, or **Samara** (sä-mä'rä). A small town in Asiatic Turkey, situated on the Tigris 70 miles north-northwest of Bagdad: a noted Shiite place of pilgrimage.

Samary (sä-mä-rē'). **Jeanne Léonie Pauline.** Born at Neuilly, March 4, 1857: died at Paris, Sept. 18, 1890. A French actress. She was the granddaughter of Léonie Denain, and studied with her aunt Augustine Brohan. She entered the Conservatoire in 1874, made her debut at the Théâtre Français in 1875 as Dorine in "Tartufe," and gained a success in soubrette parts. Among her favorite roles were Suzanne in "Le Mariage de Figaro" and Suzanne de Villiers in "Le monde où l'on s'ennuie," though she attained distinction in the classic repertory. In 1886 she married Maurice M. Lagarde.

Samas. *See Shamash.*

Samaveda (sä-ma-vā'da). *See Veda.*

Sambalpur, or **Sumbulpur** (sum-bul-pör'). **1.** A district in the Central Provinces, British India, intersected by lat. 21° 30′ N., long. 84° E. Area, 4,521 square miles. Population (1881), 693,499.—**2.** The capital of the district of Sambalpur, situated on the Mahanadi. Population, about 14,000.

Sambara (säm-bä'rä), or **Wasambara** (wä-säm-bä'rä), or **Sambala.** A Bantu tribe of German East Africa, in the mountainous district facing the island of Pemba. Vigorous, agricultural, and pastoral, they are of peaceful disposition, because they leave all the trade to the Arabs and coast people. Usambara is the name of the country. Kisambara that of the language.

Sambos (säm'bōs). [Sp. *Samba*, a person of mixed Indian and negro blood.] A name often given to the Mosquitos (which see).

Sambre (sonbr'). A river in northeastern France and Belgium which joins the Meuse at Namur: the Roman Sabis. Cæsar defeated the Nervii on its banks in 57 B. C., and French victories were gained on it in 1794. Length, 110 miles: navigable to Landrecies.

Sambre-et-Meuse (sonbr'ā-mēz'). A department of France named from the two republic and the first empire. Capital, Namur.

Sambro (säm'brō). **Cape.** A cape on the southern coast of Nova Scotia, south of Halifax, in lat. 44° 27′ N., long. 63° 35′ W.

Sambwa (säm'bwä). *See Nyamwezi.*

Samgar-Nebo (sam'gär-nē'bō). [Assyr., 'be gracious, Nebo.'] An officer in the army of Nebuchadnezzar, mentioned in Jer. xxxix. 3.

Samhar. *See Tajur.*

Samhara (eastern Africa). *See Samara.*

Samian Sage, The. *See Sage of Samos.*

Samland (säm'länd). A district in the province of East Prussia, Prussia, lying between the Frisches Haff and Kurisches Haff, in the vicinity of Königsberg. Its western coast is noted as "the Amber Coast."

Sammael, or **Samael** (sä'ma-el). In rabbinical mythology, a demon, a personification of the evil principle.

Samnite Wars (sam'nīt wärz). In Roman history, the wars between Rome and the Samnites. The following are the most important: (*a*) In 343–341 B. C.: the war was ended by a treaty of alliance; Rome received

Capua, the Samnites Teanum. (*b*) In 326–304 B.C.: the Romans were in general successful, though an entire Roman army was captured at the Caudine Forks by Pontius in 321; the Samnites were joined in the last years of the war by the Etruscans, Umbrians, Marsi, Peligni, etc. (c) In 298–290: the Samnites were allied with the Umbrians, Etruscans, Gallpine Gauls, and Lucanians; the Romans gained a decisive victory at Sentinum 295, and the power of the Samnites was broken.

Samnium (sam'ni-um). In ancient geography, a mountainous district in central Italy. It was bounded by the country of the Marsi, Peligni, and Frentani on the north, Apulia on the east, Lucania on the south, Campania on the southwest, and Latium on the west, and was inhabited by the Samnites, a race of Sabine origin. The Samnite confederacy included also the Hirpini and Pentri, and colonists of Samnite stock settled in Lucania and Campania. The first treaty with Rome was concluded in 354 B. C. (For the wars with Rome, see *Samnite Wars*.) Part of the Samnites sided with Hannibal in the second Punic war. They took a leading part against Rome in the Social War of 90–89 B. C., and as partizans of Marius were finally defeated in the battle of the Colline Gate (82 B. C.). The principal towns were Bovianum, Æsernia, and Beneventum.

Samoa. See *Samoan Islands*.

Samoan (sa-mō'an or sä-mō'in) **Islands,** or **Samoa** (sa-mō'ä or sä-mō'ä), formerly **Navigators'** (nav'i-gā-torz) **Islands.** A group of islands in the South Pacific, situated about lat. 13° 30′ S., long. 168°–173° W. They are mostly volcanic. The principal islands are Savaii, Upolu, and Tutuila; chief town, Apia. The leading exports are copra, cotton, and coffee. Trade is in German and British hands. Samoa was settled by Bougainville in 1768. Christianity was introduced in 1830. In 1872 the harbor of Pango-Pango was granted to the United States as a coaling-station. An opposition Tanguese, protégé of the Germans, was in 1886 set up against King Malietoa, and in 1887 Germany declared war with the islands. In 1889 a conference of British, German, and American representatives met at Berlin, and the neutrality of the islands was guaranteed. Malietoa was restored the same year. Area, 1,701 square miles. Population, about 36,000.

Samogitia (sam-ō-jish'i-ä). A former division of Lithuania, bordering on the Baltic, Prussia, and Courland. Capital, Rossieny. Most of it is now included in the Russian government of Kovno.

Samos (sā'mos). [Gr. Σάμος.] One of the principal islands of the Ægean Sea, situated about lat. 37° N., west of Asia Minor, from which it is separated by a narrow strait. Capital, Vathy. It is traversed by a mountain range. The chief exports are wine and raisins. It is a principality tributary to Turkey, administered by a prince appointed by the sultan, assisted by an assembly. The language is Greek; the religion, Greek Catholic. Samos was early colonized by Ionians. It became an important center of Greek commerce, civilization, and art, especially under the despot Polycrates, in the 6th century B. C. It was freed from Persian domination in 479 B. C.; was besieged and taken by Athens in 439 B. C.; and was later under Persian, Athenian, Peloponnesian, and Roman rule in turn. It took an important part in the Greek war of liberation, but was ceded again to Turkey in 1830. The present government was constituted in 1832. It is the Turkish Susam Adasi. Length, about 27 miles. Area, 180 square miles. Population (1892), 47,216.

Samos. In ancient geography, the principal city of the island of Samos, situated on the southern coast.

Samos (or Cephaloniа). See *Same*.

Samosata (sa-mos-a-tā). In ancient geography, a town in Commagene, Syria, situated on the Euphrates about lat. 37° 32′ N., long. 38° 36′ E.: the modern Samsat. It was the birthplace of Lucian.

Samoset (sam'ō-set). Lived in the first half of the 17th century. An Indian chief, a firm friend of the Pilgrim colonists at Plymouth.

Samothrace (E. pron. sam'ō-thrās; L. sä-mō-thrā'sē). [Gr. Σαμοθράκη.] An island in the northern part of the Ægean Sea, belonging to Turkey, situated in lat. 40° 25′ N., long. 25° 30′ E.: the modern Samothraki. It was in much vogue in antiquity as a religious center, especially noted for its cult and mysteries of the Cabiri. It was particularly popular during the Alexandrine epoch, from which date many of its interesting monuments, though there are also remains of the earlier period. On this island was found the famous statue called "the Victory of Samothrace," now in the Louvre. The existing remains have recently been scientifically explored by Conze and Newmann. The circular temple, 66 feet in diameter, dedicated by Arsinoë, queen of Ptolemy II., had a basement-wall of masonry, surmounted by 44 square piers with ornate capitals, supporting a Doric entablature. The Doric temple, of unusual plan for its Hellenistic date, apparently foreshadowing Roman types, was prostyle, hexastyle, with 2 intervening columns between ante-column and ante on each flank. The cella was divided into 3 aisles, and ended within in an apse, though square outside. The plan measures 45 by 120 feet. The area of the island is about 71 square miles. There are few inhabitants. Mount Phengari rises to the height of 5,248 feet.

Sampson (samp'son). Servant of Capulet, in Shakspere's "Romeo and Juliet."

Sampson, Deborah. Born at Plympton, Mass., Dec. 17, 1760: died at Sharon, Mass., April 29, 1827. An American woman who served in the Revolutionary War disguised under the name of Robert Shurtleff. She published a narrative of her army life, entitled "The Female Review," in 1797.

Sampson, Dominie. A character in Sir Walter Scott's novel "Guy Mannering." He is a homely awkward schoolmaster, loved for his honesty and faithfulness, who educates Godfrey Bertram's children, quotes Latin, and exclaims "Prodigious!"

Samsat. See *Samosata*.

Samsö (sam'sö). An island belonging to Denmark, situated east of Jutland and northwest of Zealand. Length, 16 miles. Population (1880), 6,569.

Samsöe Belt. A sea passage between Zealand and Samsoe.

Samson (sam'son). [Heb. *Shamshon*, sun-man.] Son of Manoah of the tribe of Dan, and the fifteenth in order of the "judges," or deliverers, who managed the affairs of Israel before the monarchy was established. His exploits and adventures with the Philistines, the hereditary enemy of his people, are related in the Book of Judges xiii.–xvi. Some exegetes relegate them to the sphere of myth completely. Samson, both because of his strength and his exploits, is quite fam of the Greek Heracles. It is, however, likely that the accounts of his deeds, though embellished by popular legend, rest on a foundation of historical fact.

Samson. An oratorio by Handel, produced in London in 1743. The words are compiled from Milton's "Samson Agonistes" and several other poems.

Samson (sonⁿsōⁿ'), **Joseph Isidore.** Born at St.-Denis, France, July 2, 1793: died at Auteuil, March 28, 1871. A noted French actor. He was admitted to the Conservatoire in 1811, played at first in the provinces, and was engaged at the Odéon in 1819. In 1830 he made his début at the Comédie Française. He played with success in nearly all the principal parts of classical and modern comedy. He retired from the stage in 1863, and gave lessons in dramatic art. He wrote at St.-Germain-en-Laye. He also wrote a number of plays.

Samson Agonistes (sam'son ag-o-nis'tēz). [Gr. ἀγωνιστής, struggler, champion.] A classical drama by Milton, printed in 1671.

Samson and Delilah. **1.** A painting by Van Dyck, in the Imperial Gallery at Vienna. Samson has spent the night with Delilah, and as he departs he is struggling with soldiers who are binding him. Delilah, robed in white and red, looks on from the couch, mocking. **2.** A painting by Rubens, in the Old Pinakothek at Munich. Samson, with one knee resting on Delilah's bed, is struggling against six Philistines, who seek to bind him. Delilah reclines carelessly, holding the scissors.

Samson et Dalila (sonⁿsōⁿ' ā dā-le-lä'). An opera by Saint-Saëns, first produced at Weimar in 1877.

Samsun (säm-sön'). A seaport in Asiatic Turkey, situated on the Black Sea in lat. 41° 20′ N., long. 36° 21′ E. Population, about 2,000.

Samucus (sä-mö-kös'), or **Zamucus** (thä-mö-kös'). Indians of the department of Santa Cruz, eastern Bolivia, between lats. 18° and 20° S. (northern border of the Gran Chaco region). They were formerly numerous and were divided into several small tribes (Cotoños, Tapiis, Curabicas, Yuracares, Chiquitos, etc.). D'Orbigny was the first to apply the name to the whole group. Physically they are a fine race, tall, well formed, and rather light-colored. They are hunters and agriculturists, and brave warriors but not quarrelsome. Their language, closely allied in the different tribes, is soft and musical: it appears to constitute a distinct stock. The race is nearly extinct.

Samuel (sam'ū-el). [F. *Samuel*, It. *Samuele*, D. G. *Samuel*, LL. *Samuel*, Gr. Σαμουήλ, Heb. *Shemuel*.] A Hebrew prophet. He was the son of Elkanah and Hannah, of the tribe of Ephraim (according to 1 Chron. vi. 27, of the tribe of Levi), and was brought up in the sanctuary of Shiloh, under the eyes of the high priest Eli. In his early youth he felt himself called to the exalted vocation of prophet, and obtained a position in the history of the second only to that of Moses. He was the preserver of the works of Moses, a unifier of the people and averter of the threatening decay and internal corruption. After the fall of the sanctuary of Shiloh and the defeat of Israel by the Philistines, Samuel rallied the people in Mizpah (modern Nebi Samwîl), renewed the covenant with Jehovah, and expelled the foreign gods. He then became the religious and political reformer of Israel. To spread a healthy and pure religious life in Israel, he established the so-called "schools of the prophets," a special feature of which was the cultivation of sacred poetry and song. His sons Joel and Abijah shared with Samuel the management of the affairs of the people. They were disliked, however, and abused their power. In addition to this, need for a leader in case of war became more and more felt. This resulted in the demand by the people for Saul to place a king at the head of the Israelite community. With a heavy heart the aged prophet acceded to the wish of the people, in which he saw the loss of their liberty and independence, and anointed Saul. Saul's disobedience in the war against Amalek caused a rupture between the prophet and himself, and his virtual deposition. Later he anointed David as king, and this is the last act recorded of him. He died at an advanced age in Ramah. The time of his activity falls at the end of the 12th and the beginning of the 11th century B. C. The books of Samuel owe their title to the circumstance that they begin with the history of the prophet: they were not composed by him, nor does his history form the chief part of their contents. Like the books of Kings, the books of Samuel formed originally one book. The division was introduced in the old Greek and Latin versions. The books of Samuel comprise the history of Israel to the end of Saul's life, and of David (about 1 B. C.), and certainly recorded in the book . . . per 1,000 and 1,000 years. The last book relates the entire of Samuel, the establishment of the monarchy in Israel, and the conflict between Saul and David, closing with the death of Saul. The second book gives the history of David's reign.

San (sän). See *Bastiaus* and *Khakhens*.

San. See *Zoan*.

San (sän). A river in Galicia, Austria-Hungary. It rises in the Carpathians, and empties into the Vistula, near the Polish frontier, in long. 21° 56′ E. Length, 243 miles.

San, or **Saint.** For Portuguese and Brazilian names, see *Sto.*

Sana, or **Sanaa** (sä-nä'). One of the chief towns of Yemen, Arabia, situated about lat. 15° 20′ N., long. 44° 30′ E. It is active commerce and manufactures, and was formerly the most important city of Arabia. It was taken by the Turks in 1872. Population, about 20,000.

San Antonio (san an-tō'ni-ō). A city, capital of Bexar County, Texas, situated on the San Antonio River about lat. 29° 30′ N., long. 98° 27′ W. It consists of the city proper, Alamo (Mexican) and Alamo (largely German). Its trade is in wool, cattle, grain, flour, etc. It is the seat of Trinity and commercial town of western Texas, and the second city in the State. A fort was built here in 1718; the mission of the Alamo was established in 1718. Population (1890), 37,673.

San Antonio, or **Sant'Antão** Cape Verd. See *São Antão*.

San Antonio (san an-tō'ni-ō). **Cape.** 1. A cape in the Argentine Republic, at the southern entrance to the Rio de la Plata. —**2.** A cape on the eastern coast of Spain, in the province of Alicante, projecting into the Mediterranean. —**3.** A cape at the western extremity of Cuba.

San Antonio (san an-tō'ni-ō) **River.** A river in Texas which flows into Espiritu Santo Bay. Length, about 200 miles.

Sanballat (san-bal'at). [Assyro-Babylonian *Sin-uballit*, Sin (the moon-god) has given life.] The chief and most bitter opponent of Nehemiah in his endeavors to restore the city of Jerusalem and its walls. He was connected by marriage with the house of the high priest (Neh. xiii. 28). He was, very likely, head of the Samaritans, and himself, as his name would indicate, a descendant of one of the colonists transplanted by the Assyrian kings to Palestine. See *Samaria*.

San Bernardino (san ber-när-dē'nō). An Alpine pass in the canton of Grisons, Switzerland. It connects the valleys of the Hinterrhein and the Moesa, branching from the Splugen road at Splugen, and leading to Bellinzona. It was known to the Romans. Height, 6,768 feet.

San Bernardino, Mount. The loftiest mountain of the Coast Range, California, giving name to the San Bernardino range. Height, over 8,000 feet.

San Blas, Cape. A cape on the southern coast of Florida, 125 miles east-southeast of Pensacola.

San Blas, Bay of. A small inlet of the Caribbean Sea, on the northern shore of the Isthmus of Panama.

San Buenaventura Indians. See *Chumashan*.

San Carlo (san kär'lō). The largest and most famous theater of Naples. It was built in 1737; was burned in 1816, but the edifice built on its site was thoroughly restored. Since 1860 its popularity has declined.

San Carlos. See *Arizonan*.

Sancho (san'chō) **I.,** King of Castile. See *Sancho II.*, King of Navarre.

Sancho II. "The Strong." King of Castile 1065–72. He conquered Leon and Galicia.

Sancho IV., "The Great." Born 1258; died 1295. King of Castile, son of Alfonso X., whom he succeeded in 1284. He took Tarifa from the Moors.

Sancho I. King of Navarre 905–926.

Sancho III., surnamed "The Great." King of Navarre 970–1035. His dominion ultimately included Castile, Leon, Navarre, and Aragon.

Sancho (sang'chō), **I.** Born 1154; died 1211. King of Portugal 1185–1211, son of Alfonso I.

Sancho II. King of Portugal 1223–48, son of Alfonso II.

Sancho Panza (sang'kō pan'thä; Sp. sön'chō pän'thä). The "round, selfish, and self-important" squire of Don Quixote, in Cervantes's romance of that name. On his ass Dapple he faithfully follows the knight. See *Don Quixote*.

At first he is introduced as the opposite of Don Quixote, and used merely to bring out his master's peculiarities in a most striking relief. It is not until we have gone through nearly half of the First Part that he utters one of those proverbs which form afterwards the staple of his conver-

sation and humor; and it is not till the opening of the Second Part, and indeed, not till he comes forth, in all his mingled chivalrousness and credulity, as governor of Barataria, that his character is quite developed and compacted to the full measure of its grotesque, yet courtuous, proportions. *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., II. 146.

Sanchuniathon (sang-ku-ni'a-thon), or **Sanchoniathon** (san-kō-ni'a-thon). [Gr. Σαγχουνιαθων, Σαγχωνιαθων, Σαγχωνιαθωνος, said by Movers to mean 'the whole law of Chon,' and thus a name, not of a person, but of a collection of writings.] An (alleged) ancient Phœnician writer, said to have lived before the Trojan war, whose works (founded upon records preserved in the temples) Philo Byblius pretended to have translated.

Great importance is usually attributed to the so-called fragments of Sanchuniathon. It is well known that in Le Sclerc's time an alleged translation of a Phœnician history written by a certain Philon Byblios, who lived in the first and second centuries A. D. This Philo Byblios is said to have translated his list of gods out of the Phœnician original in a certain Sanchoniathon. But now the question remains, did the ancient Phœnician document ever exist, or did Philon only write or use his own work by the author (Sanchoniathon, more or less identical, name)? This last opinion was formerly maintained by Movers, and quite lately defended with important arguments by Baudissin. This opinion is supported by the strong syncretistic and eclectic tendency of the fragments, which betray far too much knowledge of Egyptian, Greek, and perhaps even Persian ideas to be regarded as typically Semitic, or as the original form of the Phœnician religion. The chief contents of these fragments are several cosmogonies which one has to take pains to build together into one theory, but the individual traits contain valuable materials for a comparison with other Semitic cosmogonies.

La Saussaye, Science of Religion, p. 316.

Sancroft (sang'kroft), **William**, Born at Fressingfield, Suffolk, England, Jan. 30, 1617; died there, Nov. 24, 1693. An English prelate. He graduated at Cambridge (Emmanuel College) in 1641, and became master of it in 1662, dean of St. Paul's in 1664, and archbishop of Canterbury in 1677. He wrote the petition against reading the Declaration of Indulgence in the pulpits on the 20th of April, 1688, was sent to the Tower and tried in 1688; and was deprived of office in 1691 for refusal to take the oath of allegiance.

Sand (sand; E. sand), **George**; nom de plume of **Armantine Lucile Aurore Dupin, Baroness Dudevant**. Born at Paris, July 5, 1804; died at Nohant, Indre, June 8, 1876. An eminent French novelist and playwright. Her early life was spent in the quiet of her grandmother's country house, and in 1817 she entered the Convent des Dames Anglaises in Paris, where she remained till 1820. Her marriage with Baron Dudevant, a retired army officer, was celebrated in 1822. Their union, although blessed with two children, was not happy, and in 1831 she went to Paris with Jules Sandeau in search of a life of independence born of literary work. Her first writing was done in collaboration with Jules Sandeau, and was signed jointly "Jules Sand." On St. George's day, Sandeau might be her to work on her own account and receive full credit due her. From this concourse of circumstances arose her nom de plume. Embracing the views of advanced republicanism, she followed by nightfall she published a couple of open letters, and made prefatory remarks, at the request of Louis Blanc, to his "Histoire de la revolution française." (1841), and to the official "Bulletins de la république." At various times she contributed to "La Revue Indépendante" and "La Commune de Paris," and in 1848-49 she started a newspaper of her own, "La Cause du Peuple." The preface to a work with socialistic tendencies, "Les contes d'une vieille" (1849), was written by her and under the title "République et royauté en Berry" (1850) she published a translation of a book by the celebrated Italian revolutionist Joseph Mazzini. But her best work is in her novels, as for instance in "Indiana" (1832), "Valentine" (1832), "Lélia" (1833), "Le secrétaire intime" (1834), "Jacques" (1834), "Mauprat" (1836), "Consuelo" (1842), "Francois le Champi," "La mare au diable," "La petite Fadette" (1848-49), "Les maîtres sonneurs" (1853), "Mont-Revêche" (1855), "Elle et lui" (1859 which called out De Musset's "La Confession d'un Enfant du Siècle"), "Le Marquis de Villemer" (1860), "Mlle de la Quintinie" (1863), "Pierre qui roule" (1869), "Nanon" (1872), etc. Most of these books appeared first in serial form in "La Revue des Deux Mondes." Of the above, "Le secrétaire intime" and "Elle et lui," and also another work, "Lettres d'un voyageur" (1830-36), deal with the period of George Sand's intimacy with Alfred de Musset. The gentle novelist herself dramatized her story of "François le Champi" in 1849, wrote her plays, however, were written direct for the stage, and include "Claudie" (1851), "Le démon du foyer," and many others.

Sand, Maurice. The pseudonym of Maurice Dudevant, the son of George Sand.

Sandabar (san-de-bär'). The Mishle Sandabar, or Parables of Sandabar, are a medieval collection of fables in Hebrew. They are substantially the same work as the Greek "Syntipas, the Philosopher," and the Arabic "Romance of the seven Viziers." The name *Sindabar* is supposed by Keith-Falconer's "Kalilah and Dimnah, or the Fables of Bidpai" (Cambridge, 1885), p. lxxii.) to come from a misreading of the unpointed Arabic name *Indabar* (the Sanskrit *vidyapati*, 'lord of wisdom'), which has become *Indbar* and *Bidpai*. *Indabar* may have had its ancestor form a final *d* to represent the *t* of *pati*, thus, when misread, yielding the form *Sandabad* (pron. *sendebed*), which also occurs. As written in Hebrew the final *d* might be confounded with *r*, thus giving the form *Sandabar*. The Parables of Sandabar must not be confounded with the Hebrew versions of the Arabic "Kalilah and Dimnah." See "Paraboles de Sandabar, traduites de l'Hebreu par E. Carmoly." Paris (1849);

"Syntipas. De Syntipa et Cyri filio Andreopuli narratio edita a Boissonade." Paris (1828); and for the "Seven Vazirs" "Fables Anecdotes and Letters," translated from the Arabic and the Persian by Jonathan Scott, Shrewsbury (1800), also Comparetti, "Researches Respecting the Book of Sindibad" (publication ix. of the Folk-lore Society; and "Sindban oder die 7 weisen Meister. Syrisch u. deutsch von Fr. Baethgen," Leipsic (1879).

The famous collection which in the East went under the title of *Sendabad* was translated into Latin at least early in the 13th century, and became very popular throughout every language of Western Europe under the name of the Romance of the Seven Sages. *T. Wright*, Essays, II. 60.

Sandakan (sän-di-kän'). The chief town of British North Borneo, on the eastern coast. Population, 7,000.

Sandalphon (san-dal'fon). In Jewish angelology, one of the three angels whose duty is to receive the prayers of the Israelites and weave them into crowns. Longfellow has a poem on the subject.

Sandalwood (san'dal-wud) **Island**, or **Sumba** (sōm'bä). An island of the Dutch East Indies, in the residency of Timor, south of Flores. Area, 4,385 square miles. Population, 200,000.

Sanday. See *Sunda*.

Sandby (sand'bi), **Paul.** Born at Nottingham, 1725; died at London, Nov. 9, 1809. An English landscape-painter, the founder of the English school of water-color painting. He studied in London, and in 1746 was appointed by the Duke of Cumberland draftsman to the survey of the Highlands. In 1752 he retired to Windsor and devoted himself to water-color painting. His water-colors are mainly topographical.

Sandeau (son-dō'), **Léonard Sylvain Jules.** Born at Aubusson, Creuse, France, Feb. 19, 1811; died at Paris, April 24, 1883. A French novelist and dramatist. Having made the acquaintance of George Sand, they went to Paris together in 1831 to try their fortune in the world of letters. They lived and worked together, and their articles were published in "Figaro." In 1832 Sandeau went to Italy, and their liaison came to an end. He returned to Paris in 1834. In 1853 he was made librarian of the Mazarin Library, and curator in 1858. He wrote, under the pseudonym de plume "Jules Sandeau," in collaboration with George Sand, the novel "Rose et Blanche" (1831). Independently he wrote the novel "Marianne" and others. He wrote, in collaboration with Emile Augier, the comedy "Le Gendre de M. Poirier." "Le gendre de Monsieur Poirier" (1854), etc., and became a member of the Academy in 1858.

Sandeman (san'dē-man), **Robert.** Born at Perth, Scotland, 1718; died at Danbury, Conn., April 2, 1771. A Scottish elder, son-in-law of John Glas: one of the founders of the Sandemanians or Glassites.

Sandemanians (san-dē-mā'ni-anz). A denomination, followers of Robert Sandeman (1718–1771), a native of Perth, Scotland, and a zealous disciple of John Glas. Among the distinctive points of their faith are community of goods, instituted from blood and from things strangled, love-feasts, and weekly celebration of the communion. Called *Glassites* in Scotland.

Sanderson (san'der-son), **Robert.** Born either at Sheffield or at Gilthwaite Hall, near Rotherham, Yorkshire, England, Sept. 19, 1587; died at his palace of Buckden, Hunts, Jan. 29, 1663. An English bishop and writer. He was educated at Lincoln College, Oxford; took orders in 1611; in 1633 was elected regius professor of divinity at Oxford and held that office till 1642; and was deprived of his preferments in 1648. He was consecrated bishop of Lincoln, Oct. 19, 1660. His most celebrated work, composed of deliberate judgments on points of morality, was published after his death. His "Compendium of Logic" was published in 1615.

Sanderson, Robert. Born at Eggleston Hall, Durham, July 27, 1660; died Dec. 25, 1741. An English antiquarian. He was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge; was called to the bar in London, and clerk of the rolls. He assisted Thomas Rymer in preparing the "Fœdera," and printed the work after his death.

Sandford and Merton, History of. A popular book for children, by Thomas Day, published 1783–89; named from its heroes, two schoolboys.

Sandgate (sand'gāt). A watering-place on the coast of Kent, England, near Hythe.

Sandhurst (sand'hėrst). A parish in Berkshire, England, 33 miles west-southwest of London. It is the seat of the Royal Military College, and near it is the Staff College.

Sandhurst. A city in Bendigo County, Victoria, Australia, situated on Bendigo Creek 85 miles north-northwest of Melbourne. It is the center of a gold-mining district. Population (1890), with suburbs, 35,000.

San Diego (sän dē-ā'gō). A seaport, capital of San Diego County, California, situated on the Pacific, at nearly the southwestern extremity of the country, in lat. 32° 43′ N., long. 117° 10′ W. It has one of the best harbors on the Pacific coast; is the terminus of the Southern Pacific Railroad; and is a winter health-resort. It was founded by Roman Catholic missionaries in 1769. Population (1890), 16,159.

San Diego, Cape. A cape at the eastern extremity of the main island of Tierra del Fuego.

Sand Lots Party. An anti-Chinese workingmen's party in California about the period 1877–1880; so called from a place of meeting — the Sand Lots, an open space in the western part of San Francisco. Its leader was Denis Kearney.

Sandō (sän'dē), or **Sandōe** (sän'dē-e). ['Sand island.'] One of the Faroe Islands.

San Domingo. See *Santo Domingo*.

San Domingo, Republic of. See *Dominican Republic*.

Sandomir (sän-dō-mēr'), Pol. **Sandomierz** (sän-dō-myärzh'). A town in the government of Radom, Russian Poland, situated on the Vistula on the frontier of Galicia. Under the Jagellons it was one of the chief cities of Poland. A synod held there in April (9–15), 1570, effected the union of various bodies of Polish Protestants. The town was destroyed by the Swedes in 1656. Population, 5,765.

Sandoval (sän-dō-väl'), **Gonzalo de.** Born at Medellin, Estremadura, 1496; died at Palos, Dec. (?), 1528. A Spanish soldier, one of the principal lieutenants of Cortés in the conquest of Mexico (1519–21).

Sandoval, Prudencio de. Born about 1560; died at Pamplona, Spain, March 17, 1621. A Spanish historian. His best-known work is "Historia de la vida y hechos del Emperador Carlos V." ("History of the Life and Deeds of the Emperor Charles V.," 1604).

Sandown (san'doun). A watering-place on the eastern coast of the Isle of Wight, England, 10 miles south by west of Portsmouth. Population (1891), 3,592.

Sandoz Knob (san'doz nob). A peak of the Black Mountains, in the western part of North Carolina. Height, 6,600 feet.

Sandringham (sand'ring-am). The residence of the Prince of Wales, near the coast of Norfolk, England, north of Lynn.

Sandrocottus (san-drō-kot'us), or **Sandrokottos** (san-drō-kot'os), or **Chandragupta** (chun-dra-gōp'ta). The founder of the Maurya or Magadha kingdom in India (capital Patna). He reigned about 315–291 B. C. According to Greek tradition he was an Indian king who in the time of Seleucus Nicator ruled over the Gangaridæ and Prasii on the banks of the Ganges. He was of mean origin, and was the leader of a band of robbers before obtaining the supreme power. At the troubles following the death of Alexander, he extended his sway over the greater part of northern India, conquering the Macedonians left by Alexander in the Panjab. Seleucus invaded his dominions, but did not succeed, and, concluding a peace, ceded to Sandrocottus his conquests in the Panjab and the country of the Paropamisus, receiving in return 500 war elephants. For many years afterward Seleucus had as his ambassador at the court of Sandrocottus, Megasthenes, to whose work entitled "Indica" later Greek writers were chiefly indebted for their accounts of India. The identity of Chandragupta and Sandrocottus admits of no reasonable doubt. The identification is of the utmost importance to Indian chronology, in which everything depends upon the date of Chandragupta as ascertained from that of Sandrocottus as given by the classical writers. His accession is the subject of the Sanskrit drama "Mudrarakshasa," Hindu and Buddhist writers are entirely silent as to Alexander, but show that Chandragupta overthrew the dynasty of the Nandas and "established freedom in India by the help of robbers." His capital was Pataliputra (Greek Palibothra), the modern Patna. The dynasty of the Nandas is often spoken of as the "nine Nandas," meaning "nine descents," or, according to some, the last king Mahapadma and eight sons. Mahapadma Nanda was the son of a Shudra, and so by law a Shudra himself. He was a tyrant. The Brahman Chanakya is represented as having brought about his fall. Chandragupta was then raised to the throne and founded the Maurya dynasty, of which the great Ashoka was the third king. The commentator on the Vishnupurana says that he was a son of Nanda by a Shudra woman named Mura, whence he and his descendants were called Mauryas. The Buddhists claim that the Mauryas were of the same family with Buddha, the Shakyas.

Sands, Robert Charles. Born at Flatbush, Long Island, N. Y., May 11, 1799; died at Hoboken, N. J., Dec. 17, 1832. An American poet and author. He was associated with Bryant and Verplanck in the authorship of the annual "Talisman" (1828–30). His works were edited by Verplanck (1834).

Sandusky (san-dus'ki). A city, lake port, and capital of Erie County, Ohio, situated on Sandusky Bay in lat. 41° 26′ N., long. 82° 43′ W. It has a large trade in fish, also in lime, fruit, lumber, ice, etc.; is the center of an important wine-growing region; has manufactures of wood, etc.; and is the seat of a large fish-hatchery. Population (1890), 18,471.

Sandusky Bay. An arm of Lake Erie, near Sandusky. Length, about 20 miles.

Sandusky River. A river in Ohio which flows into Sandusky Bay at Sandusky. Length, about 125 miles.

Sandwich (sand'wich). [ME. *Sandwiche*, AS. *Sandwic*, sand-town.] One of the Cinque Ports, situated in Kent, England, on the Stour and near the coast opposite the Downs, 11 miles north of Dover. It was an important seaport in the middle ages. Population (1891), 2,796.

Sandwich, Earls of. See *Montagu*.

Sandwich Bay. An inlet on the eastern coast of Labrador, about lat. 53° 30′ N.

Sandwich Dome. A mountain in central New Hampshire, on the boundary of Grafton and Carroll counties, 43 miles north of Concord. Height, about 4,000 feet.

Sandwich Island. See *Vate*.

Sandwich Islands. [Named by Cook for the Earl of Sandwich.] See *Hawaiian Islands*.

Sandwich Land. A territory in the antarctic regions, about lat. 58° S., long. 27° W.

Sandy (san'di) **Cape.** A cape in Queensland, Australia, on Great Sandy Island, at the entrance to Hervey Bay.

Sandy Hook. A narrow sandy peninsula in Monmouth County, New Jersey, which projects into the Lower Bay of New York, about 16 miles south of New York. Length, 6 miles.

Sandy Hook Bay. An arm of the Lower Bay of New York, lying west of Sandy Hook.

Sandy River. See *Big Sandy*.

Sandys (san'dis or sandz), **Edwin.** Born at Hawkshead, Lancashire, England, 1519; died at Southwell, England, July 10, 1588. An English prelate, archbishop of York. He graduated at St. John's College, Cambridge, in 1539. He embraced the Reformation. In 1555 he became vice-chancellor of Cambridge University. He refused to proclaim Queen Mary, and was imprisoned by the latter. After the accession of Elizabeth he was made bishop of Worcester (Dec. 21, 1559, of London (1570), and archbishop of York (1576). He was one of the translators of the "Bishops' Bible" (1568).

Sandys, Sir **Edwin.** Born at Worcester about 1561; died at Northbourne, Kent, Oct., 1629. An English politician and author, son of Archbishop Sandys. He was educated at Christ's church, Oxford; was associated with Hooker in framing the "Ecclesiastical Polity"; became treasurer of the Second Virginia Company in 1619; and assisted the Pilgrims in chartering the Mayflower. He was knighted in 1603. He wrote "Europæ Speculum" (1605).

Sandys, George. Born at York, 1577; died at Boxley Abbey, Kent, March, 1644. An English traveler and translator, brother of Sir Edwin Sandys. He was educated at Oxford, and began to travel in 1610. His travels were a valuable contribution to early geography and ethnology. In 1615 he published a valuable account of a journey to Greece, Asia Minor, Palestine, and Egypt. He came out to Virginia as colonial treasurer in 1621. He built the first watermill, the first iron-works, and the first ship in Virginia. He returned to England in 1624. He subsequently printed various religious works, a translation of Ovid's "Metamorphoses," and paraphrased the Psalms, the Book of Job, Ecclesiastes, and the Lamentations of Jeremiah.

Sanetsch (sä'nech). An Alpine pass on the border of the cantons of Valais and Bern, Switzerland, north of Sion. It connects the valleys of the Morge (tributary of the Rhone) and the Saane.

San Fele (sän fā'le). A town in the province of Potenza, southern Italy, 17 miles northwest of Potenza. Population (1881), 9,704.

Sanfelice, Giovanni Vicenzo. See *Bagnuolo, Count*.

San Felipe (sän fā-lē'pā). [Sp., 'Saint Philip.'] The capital of the province of Aconcagua, Chile, 50 miles east-northeast of Valparaiso. Population (1885), 11,768.

San Felipe. A tribe of North American Indians, inhabiting a pueblo of the same name on the west bank of the Rio Grande, above Bernalillo, north central New Mexico. The name originally was applied by the Spanish to the mission. They number 554. See *Keresan*.

San Fernando de Jativa. See *Játiva*.

San Fernando (sän fer-nän'dō). A seaport in the province of Cadiz, Spain, on the Isla de Leon, in the Bay of Cadiz, 8 miles southeast of Cadiz. It exports salt. Population (1887), 20,287.

San Fernando de Apuré (dā ä-pō-rā'). A town in Venezuela, situated on the Apuré, at the mouth of the Portuguesa, about 187 miles southwest of Caracas. Population, about 3,000.

San Filippo d'Argirò. See *Agira*.

San Francisco (san fran-sis'kō). [Sp., 'Saint Francis.'] A city and seaport of California, situated on San Francisco Bay, in lat. 37° 47′ 55″ N., long. 122° 24′ 32″ W. (Washington Square). It occupies the northern part of a peninsula between the bay and the Pacific, and forms a county. It possesses one of the finest harbors in the world; is the largest city on the Pacific coast, and one of the chief seaports in the country; and has regular steam communication with China, Japan, Australia, Central America, etc. It exports silver, gold, quicksilver, wheat, flour, wool, etc.; and has manufactures of boots and shoes, cigars, flour, iron and wooden articles, etc. It contains a United States mint. A Spanish post and mission station were established there in 1776. The mission was secularized in 1834, and a town was laid out in 1835. A United States naval war took possession of it in 1846, and it became an important place in 1849 on account of the discovery of gold (1848). It was devastated by fires 1849–51. In 1850 it was incorporated as a city. The original name of the place was Yerba Buena (Sp., 'good herb'). It was changed to San Francisco in 1847. Population (1890), 298,997.

San Francisco (san fran-thēs'ko), **Cape.** A cape on the coast of Ecuador, lat. 0° 40′ N., long. 80° 7′ W.

San Francisco Bay (san fran-sis'kō bā). A landlocked inlet of the Pacific, in California. The entrance to it from the ocean is by the passage called the Golden Gate, on the northwest of San Francisco city. It extends southeast for about 40 miles, widening about its center to 12 miles. San Pablo Bay is an extension of it toward the north.

San Francisco Mountain or **Mountains.** The loftiest mountain group in Arizona. Its chief summit (Humphrey's Peak) is over 12,000 feet high.

Sangai (sän-gī'). A volcano in the Andes of Ecuador, 120 miles south of Quito. It is in a state of constant activity. Height, 17,464 feet (Reiss and Stübel).

The saying is current that eruptions of Sangai are the appetizers when their Cotopaxi becomes tranquil, and the opinion seems to prevail that the two mountains act as safety-valves to each other.

Wimper, travels amongst the Great Andes of the Equator, p. 73.

Sangallo (säng-gäl'lō), **Antonio da,** "The Elder." Born 1450; died 1543. An Italian architect and military engineer, brother of Giuliano da Sangallo.

Sangallo, Antonio da, "The Younger." Born at Angello, near Florence, 1485; died at Terni, 1546. An Italian architect, nephew of Giuliano da Sangallo, who worked on the Vatican, Farnese palace, and other buildings in Rome.

Sangallo, Francesco da. Born 1493; died 1570. A Florentine sculptor, son of Giuliano da Sangallo the architect. His best works are the statues of the Bishop of Cortona in the Florentine Certosa, and of Bishop de' Sorgi in the cathedral of San Lorenzo.

Sangallo, Giuliano da. Born at Florence, 1445; died there, Oct. 20, 1516. An Italian architect, military engineer, and sculptor. He went to Rome and in 1465 began the famous album of the Bibliotheque Barberini, a book of sketches of antique monuments many of which have since been destroyed. He helped the service of Paul II. as mason and later as superintendent of the Tribune of St. Peter's. In 1475 he fortified the city of Castellina, and was loaded with honors. He was directed by Francesco di Giorgio Martini. About 1489 he built the octagonal sacristy of Santo Spirito at Florence and the Villa Medici at Cajano, in which he accompanied the cloister of Vestello and Santa Maria Maddelena de' Pazzi, using an Ionic capital found at Hiesole as a model for his order. He was at this time especially attached to the Cardinal della Rovere (later Julius II.) and executed a long series of works for him. He was probably in France with the cardinal about 1494, and returned to Italy in 1495. From this time until the accession of della Rovere as Julius II. (1503), Giuliano was engaged on many important works, the chief of which is the Palazzo Gondi at Florence, the sculptured decorations of which are by his own hand. After the accession of Julius II. Giuliano associated himself with Michelangelo in the competition with Raphael and Bramante for the work of St. Peter's. On the accession of Leo X. he was associated with Raphael in the work of St. Peter's (about 1514). In 1516 he made a design for the façade of San Lorenzo at Florence.

Sangamon (sang'ga-mon) **River.** A river in central Illinois, joining the Illinois River 45 miles west-northwest of Springfield. Length, including the North Fork, about 225 miles.

Sangarius (sang-gā'ri-us) The ancient name of the Sakarya.

Sangar Strait (sän-gär' strāt), or **Tsugaru Strait** (tsö-gä'rö strāt). A sea passage which separates the main island of Japan from Yezo, and connects the Sea of Japan with the Pacific.

Sangay. See *Sangai*.

San Germano. Same as *Cassino* (Italy).

Sangir (sang-gēr') **Islands.** A group of small islands between Celebes and the Philippine Islands. They are under the suzerainty of the Dutch. The chief island contains a volcano, an eruption of which in 1856 killed 12,000 inhabitants and nearly destroyed the island.

Sangpo. See *Sampu*.

Sangraal, or **Sangreal.** See *Grail*.

Sangrado (san-grä'thō). **Doctor.** A character in Le Sage's "Gil Blas." His treatment consists in profuse blood-letting and the drinking of hot water. He resembles Doctor Sangrado in Lipinott's "Muncs de obscurité."

Sangre de Cristo (sän'grā dā krēs'tō). [Sp., 'blood of Christ.'] A range of the Rocky Mountains in Colorado, on the northeastern boundary of San Luis Park. It contains Blanca Peak, the highest summit in the Rocky Mountains (14,463 feet).

Sangrus (sang'grus). The Roman name of the Sangro.

Sanguinetto (sän-gwē-net'tō). A small river, a tributary of the Lake of Perugia, in Italy, on its banks is supposed to have occurred the battle of Lake Trasimene.

Sanhita (san-hi'tä). [Skt., 'combination': *sam*, together, and √*dhā*, put.] Technically, in Sanskrit literature, the final continuous text of the Vedic as recorded in which the individual words are subjected to euphony, and the regressive euphonic combination characteristic of Sanskrit; in distinction from the *pada* text, in which the words (padas) appear each for itself in the manner by sandhi. The Prātiśākhyas and the *pada* text are changed to form the sanhita. The word *sanhita* is also used to designate the collection of mantras known collectively as in the expression Rigvedasanhita.

San Ildefonso. See *La Granja*.

San Jacinto (san jasin'tō). A river in southeastern Texas, which flows into Galveston Bay north of Galveston. Length, about 120 miles.

San Jacinto, Battle of. A battle fought on the banks of the San Jacinto River, 17 miles east-southeast of the present city of Houston, between the Mexicans (1,600 under Santa Anna and the Texans (783 under Sam Houston April 21, 1836). Santa Anna was completely defeated and was captured. This victory decided the independence of Texas.

San Joaquin (san hō-a-kēn'). A river in California which rises in the Sierra Nevada, traverses the fertile San Joaquin Valley, and unites with the Sacramento near its entrance into Suisun Bay. Length, about 350 miles. It is navigable for large steamers to Stockton and for small steamers to about two hundred miles more.

San José (san hō-sā'). A city, capital of Santa Clara county, California, 18 miles southeast of San Francisco. The first California legislature met there 1849-50. Population 1880, 18,060.

San José. The capital of Costa Rica, Central America, near lat. 9° 56′ N., long. 84° 5′ W. Its seaports are Limon on the Caribbean coast and Puntarenas on the Gulf of Nicoya. It is a city of the first class, and has been the capital except for short intervals since 1824. Population (1892), 47,121.

San Juan (san hō-an'). [Sp., 'Saint John.'] A province in the western part of the Argentine Republic, bordering on Chile. Area, 50,000 square miles. Population (estimated, 1895), 150,000.

San Juan. The principal pueblo of the Tewa division of the Tañoan stock of North American Indians, 26 miles northwest of Santa Fé, New Mexico. Population, 406. See *Tewa*.

San Juan. 1. A river of Central America, the outlet of Lake Nicaragua, flowing into the Caribbean Sea near lat. 10° 50′ N. The lower portion forms part of the boundary between Nicaragua and Costa Rica, the remainder is entirely in Nicaragua territory. The channel is deep, especially for steamers, but it is proposed to utilize the upper course for the interoceanic canal (see *Nicaragua Canal*). Length, about 120 miles.

2. A river in southern Bolivia, a tributary of the Pilaya and subtributary of the Paraguay. Length, about 500 miles.—3. A river in the province of San Juan, in the western part of the Argentine Republic, flowing into the Lagoon of Guanacache. Length, about 250 miles.

San Juan. The name given by Columbus (1493) to the island of Puerto Rico; it was in common use until the 18th century. Subsequently the island was known as San Juan de Puerto Rico, from its capital, now generally shortened to Puerto Rico.

San Juan, or **San Juan de la Frontera** (dā lä fron-tā'rä). The capital of the province of San Juan, Argentine Republic, situated on the river San Juan 92 miles north of Mendoza. Population (estimated, 1895), 15,000.

San Juan, Cape. A cape at the northeastern extremity of Patia.

San Juan Bautista. See *San Juan de Puerto Rico*.

San Juan de Fuca. See *Juan de Fuca*.

San Juan de las Aguilas. See *Aguilas*.

San Juan del Norte (del nōr'tā), or **San Juan de Nicaragua** (nē-kä-rä'gwä), or **Greytown** (grā'town). A seaport of Nicaragua, situated at the mouth of the river San Juan in lat. 10° 56′ N., long. 83° 42′ W. It is the only regular Atlantic seaport of the republic. It was bombarded and burned by Commander Hollins of the United States sloop-of-war Cyane, July 13, 1854. Population, 1,000 (est. 1892).

San Juan de los Lagos (dā lōs lä'gōs), or **Lagos.** A town in the state of Jalisco, Mexico, east of Guadalajara. Population, 1880, 13,500.

San Juan de Porto Rico (dā pōr'tō rē'kō). See *San Juan Bautista*.

San Juan Bautista (bou-tēs'tä). A seaport, capital of the island of Porto Rico, situated on the northern coast in lat. 18° 29′ N., long. 66° 7′ W. It was founded in 1511. Population (municipality, 1887), 26,387.

San Juan de Ulúa (dā lö'ö), often called **San Juan de Ulloa.** A fort, on a small island of the same name, protecting the harbor of Vera

Cruz, Mexico. It was built in the 17th century, was the strongest fortification of Mexico, and has had an important place in the history of the country. It was the last post held by the Spaniards in North America, capitulating Nov. 18, 1825.

San Juan Islands. A group of islands in the Gulf of Georgia, belonging to the State of Washington (see below). The principal islands are San Juan, Orcas, Lopez, and Shaw.

San Juan Question, The. A dispute concerning the possession of the San Juan Islands in the Gulf of Georgia, southeast of Vancouver, which arose through different interpretation of the treaty of 1846. They were occupied jointly by British and American garrisons in 1859, the treaty of Washington the question was referred to the arbitration of the Emperor of Germany, who decided in favor of the United States in Oct., 1872.

San Juan Range. A range of the Rocky Mountains, on the western border of San Luis Park, southern Colorado. Highest peaks, over 14,000 feet.

Sankey (sang'ki), **Ira David.** Born at Edinburgh, Pa., Aug. 28, 1840. An American evangelist, singer, and composer of popular religious music: associated in evangelistic work with D. L. Moody.

Sankhya (sän'khya). [Skt.: from *sāṅkhyā*, 'reckoning, enumeration,' comes the adjective *sāṅkhya*, 'relating to number, reckoning, calculating,' of which *Sāṅkhya* is the masc. or neuter sing. used substantively in the sense of the primitive.] The third of the six systems of Hindu philosophy, ascribed to the sage Kapila. It repudiates the notion that matter can originate from spirit, and that anything can be produced from nothing. Instead of an analytical inquiry into the universe as existing, it proceeds synthetically, starting from an original primordial matter, or 'eternally existing essence,' called prakriti, a word meaning in philosophy 'that which evolves or produces everything else.' Beginning with this original, eternal germ, the Sankhya reckons up (of the unreal) 25 other 'entities or 'entities,' all productions of the first and evolving themselves spontaneously out of it. Of these 25, 7 are produced and producers, whereas some (8) are productions. The 7 are (1) intellect (buddhi), (2) self-consciousness (ahankara, the "I-making" faculty), (3) five principles called tanmatras ('subtle elements'), and (4) the five gross elements (viz., 5 organs of sense and 5 organs of action, together with an 11th, standing between the two sets, called manas, 'mind,' an internal organ of perception, volition, and action). Purusha, "the soul," is the 25th reality. It is neither producer nor produced, but eternal like prakriti, and quite distinct from the produced and producing elements of the phenomenal world. These 2 producers, the 7 grosser elements, and the 11 organs constitute the phenomenal world: but as ahankara or 'self-consciousness' is after prakriti the most important producer, the whole world of sense is, according to the Sankhya, practically created by the Ego. Prakriti again is viewed as constituted of 3 principles in equipoise called gunas, 'qualities,' viz., goodness or purity, passion or activity, and darkness or inertness. As the ingredients of prakriti they affect all that is evolved from it. The ethical end of the Sankhya system is to effect the liberation of the purusha or 'soul' from the fetters in which it is involved by union with prakriti. This is done by prana or 'correct knowledge' of the 25 constituent principles of creation, and discriminating the soul from them, its possessions, or 'means of obtaining the correct measure of existing things,' being 3—viz., sense-perception, inference, and revelation or assertion of trustworthy testimony. Some adherents of the Sankhya maintain the existence of a supreme soul called Ishwaragatha. The Sankhya proper not so much denies the existence of a supreme being as ignores it as incapable of dialectical demonstration. "He must be free from desires and not bound by troubles," say in substance the 92d and following aphorisms. "If he were free from desires, he could have no will to create. If he were bound by desires of an kind, he would be under troubles and deficient in power."

Sankhyakarika (sän-khya-kā'ri-kā). [Skt.: *sankhya* and *karika*, 'concise metrical explanation of difficult rules,' especially in philosophy and grammar, 'a memorial verse, or collection of such verses.'] In Sanskrit literature, a collection of memorial verses by Ishvarakrishna, in which is given a summary of the Sankhya philosophy. It dates perhaps from the 6th century A. D. It has been edited and translated both by Colebrooke and by Wilson.

Sankhyasara (sän-khya-sā'rā). 'The essence of the Sankhya' philosophy: a work by Vijnana-bhikshu. It has been edited and translated by Hall.

Sankt Andreasberg. See *Andreasberg*.

Sankt Beatenberg. (sänkt bā-ā'ten-berg). A health-resort in the canton of Bern, Switzerland, north of the Lake of Thun, near Interlaken.

Sankt Blasien (blä'zē-en). A health-resort in Baden, situated on the Alb 20 miles southeast of Freiburg; formerly noted as the seat of an imperial abbey.

Sankt Gallen (gäl'len). The German name of St. Gall.

Sankt Goar (gō'är). A town in the Rhine Province, Prussia, situated on the Rhine 16 miles southeast of Coblenz. Near it is the castle of Rheinfels. Population (1890), 1,468.

Sankt Ingbert (ing'bert). A town in the Rhine Palatinate, Bavaria, 40 miles southeast of Treves. It is the center of a coal- and iron-mining district. Population (1890), 10,847.

Sankt Jakob (yä'kōp). A village 1 mile southeast of Basel, Switzerland: famous for the heroic battle, Aug. 26, 1444, between about 20,000 Armagnacs under the dauphin (Louis XI.) and 1,600 Swiss. The latter were all killed except 16, after slaying about 8,000 of the enemy.

Sankt Johann (yō'hän). A town lying opposite Saarbrücken (which see).

Sankt Moritz (mō'rits), Romansh **San Murezzan** (sän mō-ret'sän). A village and watering-place in the Upper Engadine, canton of Grisons, Switzerland, situated near the Inn in lat. 46° 29' N., long. 9° 51' E. It is one of the most celebrated and frequented health-resorts in Switzerland, and has noted mineral springs. Elevation, 6,090 feet (highest in the Engadine).

Sankt Veit (vit). A town in Carinthia, Austria-Hungary, situated on the Glan 11 miles north of Klagenfurt. Population, 3,971.

Sankt Wolfgangsee. See *Abersee*.

San Lazaro, or San Lazzaro (sän läd'zä-rō). ['Saint Lazarus.'] A small island 2 miles south of Venice, noted as the seat of the Mekhitarists.

San Lorenzo (lō-ren'thō). **Cape.** ['Saint Lawrence.'] A cape on the western coast of Ecuador, lat. 1° N., long. 80° 58' W.

San Lucar de Barrameda (lō'kär dā bär-rä-mā'thā). A seaport in the province of Cadiz, Spain, situated at the mouth of the Guadalquivir 18 miles north of Cadiz. It exports sherry. It was the starting-point of Magellan on his great voyage. Population, 12,000.

San Lucas (lō'käs), or **Saint Lucas** (lū'kas), **Cape.** The southernmost point of Lower California, in lat. 22° 53' N., long. 109° 55' W.

San Luis (lō-ēs'). **1.** A province in the interior of the Argentine Republic, east of Mendoza. It is rich in mines. Area, 18,000 square miles. Population (estimated, 1895), 100,000.—**2.** The capital of the province of San Luis, 100 miles eastsoutheast of Mendoza. Population, about 10,000.

San Luis Park. The largest and one of the finest of the Rocky Mountain parks, situated in the southern part of Colorado and the northern part of New Mexico. It is partly traversed by the Rio Grande. Length, about 140 miles. Average width, about 30 miles. Area, about 4,200 square miles.

San Luis Potosí (lō-ēs' pō-tō-sē'). **1.** A state of Mexico, bounded by Zacatecas, Coahuila, Nuevo Leon, Tamaulipas, Vera Cruz, Hidalgo, Querétaro, and Guanajuato. Much of the surface is mountainous or hilly, and it is rich in valuable minerals, as well as in fertile lands. Area, 24,446 square miles. Population (estimated, 1893), 550,670.

2. The capital of the state of San Luis Potosí, 225 miles north-northwest of Mexico. It was founded in 1586, is an important railroad center, and has thriving manufactures and commerce. Population (1892), 62,573.

San Marcos, University of. A university at Lima, Peru. It is the oldest in America (founded in 1551), and is still one of the most famous in Spanish America. Its building was sacked by the Chilеans in 1881, but was reopened for lectures in 1886.

San Marino (sän mä-rē'nō). [The smallest republic in Europe, situated between the provinces of Forlì and Pesaro e Urbino, Italy, on spurs of the Apennines. It is governed by a great council of 60 members and 2 captains regent. It has been an independent community since the middle ages; its independence was confirmed by the Pope in 1631, and several times since. Area, 32 square miles. Population, 8,000.

2. The capital of the republic of San Marino. Population, 1,600.

San Martin, Cape. A cape in the province of Alicante, Spain, projecting into the Mediterranean directly south of Cape San Antonio.

San Martin (sän mär-tēn'), **José de.** Born at Yapeyú, Misiones (now in the Argentine Republic), Feb. 25, 1778: died at Boulogne, France, Aug. 17, 1850. A celebrated Spanish-American general in the war for independence. Reserved in Spain against the French (1796–1811), attaining the rank of lieutenant-colonel; resigned in the latter year; and early in 1812 went to Buenos Ayres, where he joined the patriots. In 1813 he received command of the army operating in Upper Peru or Bolivia. Heretofore the patriots had endeavored to strike the central Spanish power in Peru by way of Chuquisaca and Lake Titicaca. San Martin resolved to open a new line of operations through Chile, and in this he was efficiently supported by the supreme director Pueyrredon. An army of invasion was organized and drilled at Mendoza during two years; and on Jan. 17, 1817, San Martin, with 4,000 men, began his celebrated march over the Andes by the Uspallata Pass (12,300 feet high). The victory of Chacabuco (Feb. 12, 1817) was followed by the occupation of Santiago (Feb. 15). On Feb. 19, 1818, he was defeated at Cancha Rayada; but his brilliant victory at the Maipo (April 5, 1818) virtually expelled the Spaniards from Chile. He had declined the office of supreme director of Chile, and prepared for the invasion of Peru. A small navy was organized, and in Aug., 1820, the patriot army of 4,500 men sailed for the Peruvian coast. Mainly by skilful manœuvres, San Martin was able to occupy Lima July 9, 1821, and Callao soon after. On July 28 he was proclaimed supreme protector of Peru. The approach of Bolivar with another army from the north threatened a strife for leadership, and San Martin patriotically gave way to his rival: after an interview with Bolivar at Guayaquil (July 26, 1822) he resigned his office to the Peruvian congress (Sept. 22), issued an eloquent farewell address, and soon after left the country. The emancipation of Peru was completed by Bolivar. San Martin spent the rest of his life in comparative poverty in France, taking no further part in South American affairs.

San Matias (sän mā-tē'äs), **Gulf of.** An arm of the Atlantic, on the eastern coast of Patagonia, about lat. 41°–42° S.

San Miguel. See *St. Michaels*.

San Miguel (mē-gel'). A small island off the coast of California, immediately northwest of Santa Rosa.

San Miguel. A town in Salvador, Central America, 74 miles east of San Salvador. Population (municipality, 1890), 23,800.

San Miguel, Duke **Evaristo.** Born about 1780: died at Madrid, May 29, 1862. A Spanish politician and general. He was prominent in the revolution of 1820–22; was minister of foreign affairs in 1822; and was a leader in the events of 1854. He wrote a history of Philip II., and other works.

San Miguel, Gulf of. An eastern arm of the Bay of Panama.

San Miguel de Allende (dā äl-yen'dā), or **Allende San Miguel,** or **Aiende.** A town in the state of Guanajuato, Mexico. Population (1889), 15,000.

San Miniato (mē-nē-ä'tō). **1.** A town in the province of Florence, Italy, 21 miles west-southwest of Florence. It contains a cathedral, founded in the 10th century and remodeled in 1488. Population (1881), 2,189; commune, 16,850.—**2.** A church on a hill southeast of Florence, on the other side of the Arno. It was built in or in the early part of the 12th century, and, with its grounds covering the whole hill, is now used as a cemetery.

Sannazaro (sän-näd-zä'rō), **Jacopo.** Born at Naples, July 28, 1458: died at Naples, April 27, 1530. An Italian poet. He wrote in Italian a prose pastoral "Arcadia," sonnets, etc., and in Latin "De partu virginis" and other poems.

Sannazaro—a Neapolitan gentleman, whose family had been carried from Spain to Naples by the political revolutions of the preceding century—is the true father of the modern prose pastoral, which, from him, passed directly to Spain, and, during a long period of success in that country, almost entirely lost like romance in author had originally impressed upon it. His "Arcadia"—written, probably, without any reference to the Greek pastoral of Longus, but hardly without a knowledge of the "Amor" of Boccaccio and the Ameto of Benibo—was first published entire, at Naples, in 1504.

Ticknor, Span. Lit., III. 81.

San Nicolas. See *São Nicolão*.

San Pablo Bay (pä'blō bā). A bay in California, connected with San Francisco Bay (of which it may be considered a part) on the south. It contains Mare Island. Length, about 13 miles.

San Pedro Bay (pē'drō bā). A bay on the coast of southern California.

San Pier d'Arena. See *Sampierdarena*.

San Pietro (pē-ä'trō). A small island southwest of the island of Sardinia, belonging to Italy: the ancient Accipitrum.

San Pietro in Vincoli (in-kō'lē). [It., 'St. Peter in chains.'] A noted church in Rome, situated north of the Colosseum.

Sanpu (sän-pō'). A name given to the Brahmaputra in the upper part of its course.

San Rafael (rä-fä-el'). The capital of Marin County, California, and a summer resort, situated near San Francisco Bay 12 miles northwest of San Francisco. Population (1890), 3,290.

San Remo (rä'mo). A seaport in the province of Porto Maurizio, Italy, situated on the Riviera 26 miles east-northeast of Nice. It is frequented as a health-resort on account of its climate. It was the residence of the Crown Prince (Frederick III.) of Germany 1887–88. Population, 12,000.

San Roque (rō'kā), or **Saint Roque** (sānt rōk), **Cape.** See *São Roque*.

San Salvador (sän sal-vä-dōr'). [Sp., 'holy Saviour.'] The name given by Columbus to the first island discovered by him in the New World. See *Guanahani*.

San Salvador, Republic of. See *Salvador*.

San Salvador. The capital of the republic of Salvador, situated inland, near lat. 13° 43' N., long. 89° 12' W. It contains a university and cathedral. It was founded in 1528, and has often been devastated by earthquakes: the latest and most destructive of these disasters were in 1854 and 1872. Population (1891), 20,000.

San Salvador, or **Quezaltepec** (kā-zäl-tā-pāk'). An extinct volcano in the republic of Salvador, 3 miles northwest of the city of San Salvador. Height, 7,370 feet.

San Salvador de Jujuy. See *Jujuy.*

Sansanding (sän-sän-ding'), or **Sansandig** (sän-sän-dig'). A town in Segu, western Africa, situated on the Niger about lat. 13° 40' N., long. 6° 25' W. Population, about 40,000.

San Sebastian (sän-bās-tē-än'), or **Saint Sebastian** (sānt se-bas'tyan). A seaport, capital of the province of Guipuzcoa, Spain, in lat. 43° 20' N., long. 2° 0' W. It is an important fortress, has considerable trade, and is a fashionable bathing-resort. It was besieged by Wellington, and taken by assault Aug. 31, 1813.

San Severino (sän-vā-rē'nō). A small town in the province of Macerata, eastern Italy, situated on the Potenza 31 miles southwest of Ancona.

Sansi (sän'sē), or **Masansi** (mä-sän'sē). A Bantu tribe of the Kongo State, on the northwestern shore of Lake Tanganyika. They are agriculturists, growing good tobacco and much sorghum; and are also great traders and travelers. The men use a trade language of various dialectic elements; the women speak the tribal dialect in its purity.

Sansovino (sän-sō-vē'nō), Andrea (Andrea Contucci da Monte Sansovino), Born at Monte Sansovino, Tuscany, 1460; died at Rome, 1529. A sculptor and architect. He studied in Florence with Pollajuolo. About 1490 he was appointed architect and sculptor to King John of Portugal, for whom he built a royal palace and made some sculpture still to be seen at Lisbon. He returned to Florence in 1500. To 1502 belongs the group of the "Baptism of Christ" over one of the doors of the baptistery. In 1509 he went to Rome and was commissioned by Pope Julius II. to make the tombs of the two cardinals Rovere and Sforza for Santa Maria del Popolo (his masterpieces). His group of the "Madonna and Child" in Sant' Agostino, ordered by the Genoese prelate Goyeros, was the subject of a collection of 120 sonnets called "Coryciana." In 1513 he was sent by Leo X. to Loreto to execute the bas-reliefs on the exterior of the marble chapel of the Holy House of the Santa Casa.

Sans Souci (F. pron. son-sō-sē'). [F., 'free from care.'] A palace at Potsdam, Prussia, built by Frederick the Great 1745–47, and enlarged and adorned by Frederick William IV. It is of a single story, with a projecting semicircular central pavilion, and large colonnades opening between coupled pilasters terminating above in caryatids and atlantes. It is full of personal souvenirs of Frederick, including many good 18th-century paintings.

San Stefano (sän stef'ä-nō), **Treaty of.** A treaty concluded between Russia and Turkey March 3, 1878, at San Stefano (a small port on the Sea of Marmora, west of Constantinople), which put an end to the Turko-Russian war. Russia received the Bessarabia, Kars, Batum, and other possessions, including 300,000 rubles; Rumania, Servia, and Montenegro were recognized as independent. The provisions of this treaty were, however, greatly altered by the Congress of Berlin, June–July, 1878.

Santa (sän'ta). A river in Peru which flows into the Pacific about lat. 9° S. Length, about 200 miles.

Santa Ana (sän'ta ä'nä). A tribe of North American Indians which inhabit a pueblo of the same name on the Rio Jemez, a western affluent of the Rio Grande, north central New Mexico. The name originally was applied by the Spanish to the mission, the native name of the pueblo being Tamaya. Number, 253. See *Keresan.*

Santa Anna, originally **Santa Ana** (sän'ta ä'nä), **Antonio Lopez de,** Born at Jalapa, Feb. 21, 1798; died at Mexico City, June 21, 1876. A Mexican general and politician. He served in the Spanish army from 1810, and supported Iturbide in 1821, but was the prime cause of his overthrow by the revolt of Santa Anna, Dec. 2, 1822. He also led the revolts which overthrew Pedraza (1828) and Bustamente (1832), and was elected president for the term beginning April 1, 1833. During this and his successive occupations of the presidency he retired to his estate or took command of the army, leaving the administration in the hands of acting presidents, who were generally mere servants subscribing to but not bearing the ordinal of arbitrary proceedings. In 1835 he led the army against the revolted Texans. His first successes were followed by massacres of the garrisons of the forts defeated and captured at the battle of San Jacinto, April 21, and released only on agreeing to favor the independence of Texas. The popularity lost in this campaign was regained by the part which he took in the successful defense against the French of Vera Cruz, where he lost a leg (Dec., 1838). He was prominent in the defeat of the federalist revolt of 1839, supporting President Bustamente; but in March, 1841, he forced Bustamente's resignation and was again proclaimed president. By a new constitution, adopted June 12, 1843, he became practically dictator. He was deposed and exiled in 1845; recalled and again made president in Dec., 1846; and commanded the army in the war with the United States. After Scott's occupation of Mexico (Sept., 1847) he resigned and left the country. By a revolt of the army he was recalled and made president, April, 1853, assuming dictatorial powers. The revolution which quickly followed drove him into exile in July, 1855; and, though he made an unsuccessful attempt to interfere in Mexican affairs in 1864, he never after rose to prominence. He returned to Mexico after the death of Juarez, and died almost forgotten.

Santa Barbara (bär'ba-rä). The capital of Santa Barbara County, California, situated on the coast in lat. 34° 26' N., long. 119° 43' W. It is a watering place. Population (1890), 5,864.

Santa Barbara. A small island off the coast of southern California, 60 miles southwest of Los Angeles.

Santa Barbara Channel. A sea passage which separates Santa Rosa, Santa Cruz, and other small islands from the mainland of California.

Santa Barbara Indians. See *Chumashan.*

Santa Barbara Islands. A group of 8 islands in the Pacific, near the coast of southern California, to which they belong. The principal are Santa Barbara, Santa Rosa, Santa Cruz, Santa Catalina, and San Clemente.

Santa Casa. See *Casa Santa.*

Santa Catalina (kä-tä-lē'nä). An island off the coast of southern California, 30 miles south of Los Angeles. Length, 20 miles.

Santa Catharina (kä-tä-rē'nä). An island separated by a narrow channel from the coast of the State of Santa Catharina, Brazil, to which it belongs. It contains the capital, Desterro. Length, about 30 miles.

Santa Catharina. A maritime state of southern Brazil, lying northeast of Rio Grande do Sul. It has many European colonists, especially Germans. Area, 28,627 square miles. Population (1888), 296,346.

Santa Claus (sant'a klâz). [An adapted form of the D. *Sint Nikolaas, Niklaas,* or *Klaas.*] The Dutch name of Saint Nicholas, patron saint of children, and dispenser of gifts on Christmas eve.

Santa Croce sull' Arno (sän'ta krō'che söl lär'nō). A small town in the province of Florence, Italy, on the Arno 24 miles west by south of Florence.

Santa Cruz (sän'ta krōz), or **Saint Croix** (sānt kroi), or **Sainte Croix** (sānt krwä). ['Holy Cross.'] An island in the West Indies, belonging to Denmark, in lat. (of Christiansted) 17° 45' N., long. 64° 41' W. Chief town, Christiansted. The surface is hilly. The chief products are sugar and rum. It has been a Danish possession since 1755. Area, 24 square miles. Population (1890), 18,758.

Santa Cruz. An island off the coast of California, in lat. 34° N. Length, 23 miles.

Santa Cruz. A territory of the Argentine Republic, comprising the southern part of Patagonia, south of Chubut. Area, about 111,000 square miles. Population (1893), less than 3,000.

Santa Cruz. The capital of Santa Cruz County, California, situated on the Bay of Monterey in lat. 36° 58' N., long. 122° 1' W. Population (1890), 5,596.

Santa Cruz (sän'ta kröth'). An eastern department of Bolivia, bordering on Brazil. The eastern portion, which is a plain, is very thinly inhabited. Area, 15,547 square miles. Population, 57,185.

Santa Cruz, or **Nitendi** (nē-ten'dē). The chief of the Santa Cruz Islands, in the South Pacific in lat. 10° 40' S., long. 166° E.

Santa Cruz (sän'ta kröth'), **Andres.** Born at La Paz about 1794; died near Nantes, France, 1865. A Bolivian general and politician, of Indian race. He was a colonel in the Spanish army; but, being captured by the patriots in 1820, joined them, rose to be general, and led an unsuccessful invasion of Upper Peru in 1823. From Sept., 1826, to June, 1827, he was president of Peru. After the deposition of Sucre, president of Bolivia, Santa Cruz was elected president of that country for ten years (beginning Jan. 1, 1829, with the military grade of mariscal). His title was Inca and protectorate. In 1835 he interfered in the affairs of Peru, ostensibly to reinstate the deposed president, Orbegoso; defeated Gamarra and Salaverry, confederated the latter's adherents, and formed the Peruvian-Bolivian "Confederation pro Limed Oct. 28, 1836), with himself at its head as "protector." Gamarra and other fugitive Peruvians obtained the aid of Chile; and Chilean troops invaded Peru; and Santa Cruz was finally defeated at the battle of Yungay (Jan., 1839). He immediately left the country, and the confederation was broken up. Most of his subsequent life was passed in Europe, where he long held diplomatic positions for Bolivia.

Santa Cruz de la Palma (dä lä päl'mä). A seaport, capital of the island of Palma, Canary Islands. Population, about 6,000.

Santa Cruz de la Sierra (dä lä sē-är'rä). The capital of the department of Santa Cruz, Bolivia, situated near the Piray 165 miles northeast of Sucre. Population, 10,288.

Santa Cruz de Teneriffe (ten-e-rif') or **de Santiago** (dä sän-tē-ä'gō). A seaport and the capital of the Canary Islands, situated on Teneriffe in lat. 28° 28' N., long. 16° 15' W. It is the chief commercial place in the islands. Population, about 16,000.

Santa Cruz Islands. A group of small islands in the South Pacific, north of the New Hebrides and east-southeast of the Solomon Islands.

Santa Fé (sän'ta fā', "holy faith."] 1. A province of the Argentine Republic, west of the river Parana and south of the province of Buenos Ayres. Area, 56,500 square miles. Population (estimated, 1886), 300,000. — 2. The capital of the province of Santa Fé, situated on the Salado, near the Parana, 100 miles north of Rosario. Population, about 20,000.

Santa Fé. The capital of New Mexico. It was founded by Juan de Onate in 1605, and has been the seat of government since 1610 (or 1609). In 1680 the United States forces under General Kearney captured it with out resistance. It was held by the Confederates in 1862. There are remains (very much decayed) of an ancient Indian village at Santa Fé, but the pueblo had been abandoned long previous to the 16th century, and the site was deserted when Onate founded Santa Fé in 1598. The expedition of was once a "capital call" of the Pueblo tribes of New Mexico, and the U.S. Spanish settlement was founded in 1610, or 1605, or 1609. Population (1890), 6,185.

Santa Fé, Audience of. The supreme court of colonial New Granada, sitting at Santa Fé de Bogotá. The governors and subsequently the viceroys were president of the audience, which ruled in essence (a consejo). New Granada was sometimes called the kingdom (reino) of Santa Fé. See *New Granada.*

Santa Fé de Bogotá. See *Bogotá.*

Santa Inez Indians. See *Chumashan.*

Santal Insurrection. An unsuccessful revolt by the Santals of the Rajmahal Hills (Bengal, British India, northwest of Calcutta) in 1855.

Santal Parganas (sän-tal' pär-gun'as). A district in Bengal, intersected by lat. 24° 40' N., long. 87° E. Area, 5,645 square miles. Population (1881), 1,568,605.

Santa Lucia. See *St. Lucia.*

Santa Luzia (sän'ta lö-zē'ä). A small island of the Cape Verd group.

Santa Maria (sän'ta mä-rē'ä). **La.** The largest vessel of Columbus, and his flag-ship, in the voyage of 1492. She was a decked boat of the type known as a nuuck, over 100 tons burden, and about 60 feet long and 20 feet beam. Some accounts call her the Marie galante. The flag-ship was a half galley. She was wrecked on the coast of Espanola, Dec. 25, 1492.

Santa Maria, or **Saint Mary.** The southeasternmost island of the Azores, south of St. Michael. Area, 37 square miles.

Santa Maria, Puerto de. See *Puerto de Santa Maria.*

Santa Maria degli Angeli (del'yē än'je-lē). [It., 'Saint Mary of the Angels.'] A church on the site of the baths of Diocletian, at Rome, constructed by Michelangelo, and later remodeled by Vanvitelli. The vestibule is the original circular hecnium, 56 feet in diameter, of the ancient baths. The tepidarium of the baths, now the transept of the church, retains much of its ancient splendor. It is a splendid hall, 295 feet long, 91 wide, and 84 high, with three groined vaults whose apparent imposts are received by eight antique granite columns. The church possesses fine paintings.

Santa Maria del Popolo (del pō'pō-lō). [It., 'Saint Mary of the People.'] A church at Rome, founded, according to tradition, in 1099 (?) to quiet the phantom of Nero, on whose burial-place it was built, and rebuilt by the Roman people in 1227. It contains many remarkable tombs, splendid Renaissance frescoes (those of Pinturicchio and Raccolta Rooperti and Venusti, Martin of Siena, by Sansovino, are artistically admirable), a portrait by Raphael, for 18 June 1 picture, and fine works by Bramante, Lippi, and for its magnificent Renaissance choir. Bramante's.

Santa Maria del Sole (del so'le). [It., 'Saint Mary of the Sun.'] A circular temple at Rome (now a church), near the Bocca della Verità, now held to be that of Vesta, but by others ascribed to that of Portunus. Its cella is 43 feet in diameter, with a peristyle of twenty Corinthian columns 57 feet high. The entablature and the interior roof are gone. The peristyle is the finest in Rome.

Santa Maria di Leuca (dē lā'ō-kä). **Cape.** A cape at the southeastern extremity of Italy, in lat. 39° 48' N., long. 18° 22' E.: the ancient Salentinum Promontorium.

Santa Maria in Ara Cœli (ä'rä sē'lī). [Saint Mary of the Altar of Heaven'; from the traditional legend that was here erected by Augustus, in recognition of a heavenly vision of the Virgin and Christ.] An ancient church, perhaps pre-Christian, Rome, rich in its 22 varied ancient columns, its curious mosaic pavement, its beautiful frescos of the life of St. Bernardine, its Renaissance tombs, its mediæval sarcophagus converted into a fountain, and its fine paintings and tombs. This church possesses the famous miracle-working image of the Santissimo Bambino (most lovely infant).

Santa Maria in Cosmedin (in kos'me-din). [It., 'Saint Mary in Cosmedin,' a square in Constantinople: it originally belonged to a Greek brotherhood.] A very early church at Rome, with antique columns, raised choir, crypt, me-

Santa Maria in Cosmedin

deval audiences and tabernacle, fine mosaic pavement, and mediæval campanile. The church is supposed to have replaced the ancient temple of Ceres, Liber and Libera, a large peripteral structure, with composite columns, which served as the treasury and record office of the archives of the people. Ten peristyle columns and parts of the cella wall remain *in situ*. In the vestibule is preserved a large ancient mask with pierced mouth and eyes, popularly called the *Bocca della Verità*. It was originally set in a pavement to permit water to drain into a sewer.

Santa Maria Maggiore (mäd-jō'rē). [It., 'Saint Mary the Greater.'] A church at Rome, built 352 A. D., and keeping much of its original character. The restored façade retains the facade is of the last century. The interior has a wide nave bounded by ranges of Ionic columns with horizontal entablature, above which are a series of arched windows and fine old Testament mosaics of the 5th century. The mosaics of the apse, with their gold and the Virgin, are splendid works of the 13th century. There are many fine monuments and sculptures.

Santa Maria Novella (nō-vel'lä). A church in Florence, built 1278–1349 on the site of an older church on the Piazza di Santa Maria Novella. It is an example of the purest Tuscan Gothic. In 1456–70 a marble façade was added, with a fine portal. Its cloisters are the largest in Florence, and it is celebrated for its frescoes by Ghirlandajo, Orcagna, and others.

Santa Maria sopra Minerva (sō'prä mē-ner'vä). [It., 'Saint Mary above Minerva.'] A church at Rome, so named from being built over a temple of Minerva. It is the only mediæval church in Rome which retains its Pointed forms and decoration. The church contains beautiful tombs, notable paintings by Filippino Lippi and others, and important sculptures, among them Michelangelo's Christ.

Santa Marta, or Santa Martha (mär'tä). ['Saint Martha.'] A seaport, capital of the state of Magdalena, Colombia, situated on a bay of the Caribbean Sea in lat. 11° 15′ N., long. 74° 14′ W. Except Cumaná it is the oldest city of European origin in continental South America, having been founded by Bastidas in 1525. From this point Quesada started on the expedition which resulted in the subjugation of the plateau of New Granada. The port was long important for its trade with the Magdalena River, but is now in decadence. It is the seat of a bishop. Population, estimated, 6,000.

Santa Maura (mou'rä), or **Leucadia** (mod. Gr. pron. lef-kä-thē'ä). **1.** One of the Ionian Islands, Greece, situated west of Acarnania, from which it is separated by a narrow channel: the ancient Leukas. The surface is hilly and mountainous. The chief products are currants, wine, and oil. In its southwestern part is a steep cliff, known as Sappho's Leap, from which Sappho is said to have thrown herself into the sea. Length, 23 miles. Area, 36 miles. Population, 126,078.

2. The chief town of the island of Santa Maura, situated on the northern coast. See *Leukas*.

Santana. See *Santa Ana*.

Santana (sän-tä'nä), **Pedro.** Born at Hineha, June 29, 1801; died at Santo Domingo, June 14, 1864. A general and politician of the Dominican Republic. He led the revolution by which the republic separated from Haiti in 1844, was president 1844–48; repulsed the invasion of Soulouque in 1849; was again president 1853–56, and, his successor, Baez, having been deposed, was a third time elected president in Nov., 1858, holding the post until March 18, 1861, when he delivered over the island to Spain.

Santander (sän-tän-där'). **1.** A province of Spain, bounded by the Bay of Biscay on the north, Vizcaya on the east, Burgos and Palencia on the south, and Oviedo and Leon on the west: a part of Old Castile. It is traversed by the Cantabrian Mountains. It has fine mining districts and many industries. Area, 2,111 square miles. Population (1887), 242,843.

2. A seaport, capital of the province of Santander, situated on a harbor of the Bay of Biscay, in lat. 43° 28′ N., long. 3° 49′ W. It is the terminus of steam-lines; exports grain, iron ore, wine, etc.; and is a favorite summer watering place. It was sacked by Soult in 1808. Population (1885), 41,829.

Santander. A department in the eastern part of Colombia, bordering on Venezuela and on the Magdalena River, and north-northeast of Bogotá. Capital, Bucaramanga. Area, 18,000 square miles. Population, about 425,000, besides wild Indians.

Santander, or Jimenez, or Rio de las Palmas. A river in eastern Mexico which flows into the Gulf of Mexico 100 miles north of Tampico. Length, about 150 miles.

Santander (sän-tän-där'). **Francisco de Paula.** Born at Rosario de Cúcuta, April 2, 1792; died at Bogotá, May 5, 1840. A New Granadan general and politician. He served in the revolutionary army; was made general-in-chief on the field of Boyaca Aug. 7, 1819; was appointed vice-president (governor) of Cundinamarca sept., 1819; and on Sept. 7, 1821, was elected vice-president of Colombia. During Bolívar's absence in the south (Dec., 1821, Nov., 1826) and in Venezuela (Jan.–Sept., 1827), he acted as president. In 1827–28 he led the Bolívar opposition to Bolívar. Bolívar assumed dictatorial powers and deposed him June 1828; and soon afterward he was condemned to death for alleged complicity in an attempt to assassinate Bolívar, but the sentence was commuted to banishment and loss of rank (1829). During his absence the republic of Colombia fell to pieces, and on March 9, 1832, he was elected president of the new republic of New Granada, the vice-president, Marquez, presiding until his return. He held the post until the beginning of 1837, and subsequently was an active member of congress. Santander is regarded as the founder of New Granada (the modern Colombia).

Sant' Angelo (sänt än'je-lō), **Castle of.** See *Angelo, Sant'*.

Santarem (sän-tä-raṅ'). A city in the province of Estremadura, Portugal, situated on the Tagus 46 miles northeast of Lisbon: the ancient Scalabis Præsidium Julium. The Almohades were defeated before its walls in 1071 and 1184. It was taken from the Moors in 1146. On May 16, 1834, the Miguelists were totally defeated there by Napier and Villaflor. Population (1878), 7,001.

Santarem. A district in the province of Estremadura, Portugal. Population (1881), 227,943.

Santarem. A town in the state of Pará, Brazil, situated on the Tapajos, near its junction with the Amazon, in lat. 2° 24′ 52″ S., long. 54° 40′ 0″ W. It has a considerable river trade. Population, about 7,000.

Santarem, Viscount of (Manuel Francisco de Barros e Sousa). Born at Lisbon, Nov. 18, 1791: died at Paris, Jan. 18, 1856. A Portuguese politician and author. He was diplomatic agent of Portugal 1827–37, and minister of state under the regency and Don Miguel 1827–33; subsequently he resided in Paris. His many important works relate to early Portuguese discoveries, diplomatic history, charters, etc. They include "Recherches sur l'Amérie Vespuce" (1842), "Essai sur l'Histoire de la cosmographie et de la cartographie pendant le moyen âge," and "Quadro elementar das relações politicas e diplomaticas de Portugal" (10 vols. published up to 1854; continued by Adolfo da Silva).

Santarem Channel. A channel between the Great Bahama Bank and the Salt Key Bank, north of Cuba.

Santa Rosa (rō'zä). An island off the coast of California, in lat. 33° 55′ N., long. 120° 8′ W. Length, 18 miles.

Santa Rosa. The capital of Sonoma County, California, 50 miles north by west of San Francisco. It is the center of a wine-producing district. Population (1890), 3,220.

Santa Rosa Islanders. See *Chumashan*.

Santa Sophia. See *Sophia, Santa*.

Santa Victoria do Ameixial (sän'tä vē-tō'-rē-ä dō-ä-mā-shē-äl'). A place near Estremoz, Alemtejo, Portugal, noted for the victory gained there by the Portuguese over the Spaniards in 1663.

Santee (san-tē'). A river in South Carolina, formed by the junction of the Wateree and Congaree about 30 miles southeast of Columbia. It flows into the Atlantic in lat. 33° 7′ N. Length, about 200 miles. Total length, including the Wateree or Catawba, over 400 miles.

Sant' Elmo Castle. A great fortress at Naples, Italy, built in the 16th century by Pedro de Toledo. It was built on a very much earlier structure of great strength as a fortification on a high rock, called the hill of Sant' Elmo, overlooking the city.

Santerre (son-tär'). A former small division of Picardy, France, now divided between the departments of Oise and Somme. Capital, Péronne.

Santerre, Antoine Joseph. Born at Paris, March 16, 1752; died Feb. 6, 1809. A French revolutionist and general. He took an active part in the storming of the Bastille in 1789 and the overthrow of the monarchy in 1792; was commander of the national guard of Paris 1793–95; fought against the Vendeans in 1793; and was imprisoned 1795–94.

Santerre, Jean Baptiste. Born at Magny, France, Jan. 1, 1658; died at Paris, Nov. 21, 1717. A French genre- and portrait-painter. His "Susanna Bathing" (1704) is in the Louvre.

Sant' Eufemia (sänt ā-ō-fā'mē-ä), **Gulf of.** An arm of the Mediterranean, on the western coast of Calabria, south Italy.

San Thiago. See *São Thiago*.

Santiago (sän-te-ä'gō). [Sp., 'Saint James.'] A province in the central part of Chile. Area, 5,223 square miles. Population (1891), 383,609.

Santiago, called **Santiago de Chile.** The capital of Chile and of the province of Santiago, in lat. 33° 27′ S., long. 70° 40′ W., on the Rio Mapocho. It is the most populous city on the Pacific side of South America, and has many public institutions, including a university, cathedral, military, art, and music schools, national library, mint, etc. It was founded by Pedro de Valdivia in 1541. Earthquakes are frequent, but have seldom been very destructive. On Dec. 8, 1863, occurred the burning of the Jesuit church, in which 2,000 people perished. Population (1890), 256,000.

Santiago, or Santiago de los Caballeros (dā lōs kä-bāl-yā'rōs). [Sp., 'St. James of the Knights.'] A town of the Dominican Republic, situated on the Yaqui 87 miles west of Samaná. It is the richest town in the republic, and has an extensive trade, especially in tobacco. Population, about 10,000.

Santiago de Compostella (dā kōm-pōs-tel'yä) or **Compostela** (kōm-pōs-tä'lä). A city in the province of Corunna, Spain, situated on the slope of Monte Pedroso in lat. 42° 52′ N., long. 8° 30′ W.: famous from the 9th century as containing the relics of St. James the Great. It is the seat of an archbishop, one of the chief Spanish prelates, and has a university. In the middle ages the town was one of the principal pilgrim resorts in the world. It was the capital of ancient Galicia. Population (1887), 24,309.

Santiago de Cuba (dā kö'bä; E. kū'bä), often locally called **Cuba** (kö'bä). A seaport, the capital of the eastern department of Cuba, situated on the southern coast in lat. 20° N., long. 75° 50′ W. It exports sugar, coffee, tobacco, copper ore, etc. It was founded in 1514, and for several years was the capital of the island. In 1873 it was the scene of the execution of various persons on the Virginius (which see). Population (municipality, 1891), about 71,000.

Santiago del Estero (del ās-tā'rō), or **Santiago.** **1.** A province in the interior of the Argentine Republic, between Córdoba and the territory of Chaco. Area, 31,500 square miles. Population (estimated, 1884), 250,000.—**2.** The capital of the province of Santiago del Estero, situated on the Rio Dulce about lat. 27° 45′ S. Population, about 15,000.

Santillana (sän-tēl-yä'nä), **Marquis of (Iñigo Lopez de Mendoza).** Born at Carrion de los Condes, Spain, Aug. 19, 1398: died at Guadalajara, Spain, March 25, 1458. A Spanish poet, distinguished in the military and political service of Castile. Among his works are the didactic dialogue poem "Bias contra fortuna"; "Los proverbios," a collection of rimed proverbs made at the request of John II., printed in 1508, and another collection, first printed in 1568, which were not rimed; the "Comedieta de Ponza," a dramatic poem; and serranillas.

Santillana de la Mar (dä lä mär). A small town in Spain, west of Santander, near the Bay of Biscay, birthplace of Gil Blas.

Säntis. See *Sentis*.

Santley (sant'li), **Charles.** Born at Liverpool, Feb. 28, 1834. An English barytone singer. He was educated at Milan. In 1857 he returned to England, and studied under Manvel Garcia. He made his debut in Haydn's "Creation" in 1857, and first sang in opera in 1859. He sang with success in the United States in 1871, and in 1889 sang in Australia.

Santlow (sant'lō), **Hester.** See under *Booth, Barton*.

Santo Antonio (Cape Verd). See *São Antão*.

Santo Domingo. See *Dominican Republic*.

Santo Domingo (sän'tō dō-mēng'gō). The capital of the Dominican Republic, situated at the mouth of the Ozama River, in lat. 18° 28′ N., long. 69° 53′ W. It was founded by Bartholomew Columbus in 1496, and is the oldest European city, and was long the most important place, in the New World. It was sacked by Sir Francis Drake in 1586. Population, 25,000.

Santo Domingo. A name often given to the island of Haiti (which see).

Santo Domingo, Audience of. A Spanish high court and governing body at Santo Domingo. It was established in 1511, being the first audience in the New World: until 1528 its jurisdiction included all of Spanish America. Cortés derived his first legal authority from it, as did Gil Gonzalez Davila and other conquerors. Later this audience became subordinate to that of Mexico. It existed as a legal tribunal until the union of Santo Domingo with Haiti.

Santo Espiritu (sän'tō es-pē'rē-tō). [Sp., 'holy spirit.'] A town on the southern coast of Cuba.

Santorin (sän-tō-rēn'). An island in the southern part of the Ægean Sea, belonging to Greece, situated in lat. 36° 25′ N., long. 25° 27′ E.: the ancient Thera. Capital, Thira. It rises steeply from the sea, and is celebrated as a center of great volcanic activity. Eruptions caused the appearance of the islets Palea Kaumene in 199 or 196 B. C., Mika Kaumene in 1573, and Nea Kaumene in 1707. It sent forth the colony of Cyrene in 631 B. C. It produces wine and pozzuolana. Length, 10 miles. Population (1889), 14,000.

Santos (sän'tōs). A seaport of the state of São Paulo, Brazil, situated on Santos Bay in lat. 23° 56′ S., long. 46° 19′ W. As a coffee-shipping port it is second only to Rio de Janeiro. Epidemics of yellow fever are frequent and often severe. Population, about 15,000.

Santos (sän'tōs), **Juan.** Died about 1760. A Peruvian Indian who claimed to be a descendant of the ancient sovereigns of Peru, and took the name Apu Inca. He led an insurrection in 1741–1743, and subsequently lived as a bandit in the eastern mountains.

San Vito (sän vē'tō), **Cape.** A cape which forms the northwestern extremity of Sicily.

São Antão (sän än-tän'). [Pg., 'St. Anthony.'] The most northwesterly of the Cape Verd Islands, west of Africa. It is mountainous and fertile. Population, about 20,000. Also written *San Antão, San Antonio*, and *Santo Antonio*.

São Antão

São Francisco (sän frän-sēs'kō). [Pg., 'St. Francis.'] A river in eastern Brazil. It rises in Minas Geraes, traverses Bahia and Pernambuco, separates Alagoas and Sergipe, and flows into the Atlantic in lat. 10° 15′ S. The chief tributaries are the Rio das Velhas, Verde Grande, and Piracatú. Length, about 1,800 miles; navigable below the cataract of Paulo Affonso and for several hundred miles above it.

São Francisco. A small island on the coast of the state of Santa Catharina, Brazil (to which it belongs), in lat. 26° 14′ S.

São Jorge (sän zhôr'zhe), or **St. George.** [Pg., 'St. George.'] One of the Azores Islands, west of Terceira. Area, 94 square miles.

São José do Rio Negro. See *Rio Negro, São José do.*

São Leopoldo (sän lē-ō-pōl'dō). A town in the state of Rio Grande do Sul, southern Brazil, situated on the Sinos 28 miles north of Porto Alegre. There is a population of from 3,000 to 4,000, chiefly German colonists, forming the center of a German district of about 30,000.

São Miguel (sän mē-gel'). The Portuguese name of St. Michael.

Saona (sä-ō'nä). A small island in the West Indies, near the southeastern extremity of the Dominican Republic, to which it belongs.

Saône (sōn). The principal tributary of the Rhone: the Roman Arar. It rises in the department of Vosges, and joins the Rhone at Lyons. The chief tributaries are the Doubs and Ognon. It is connected by canals with the Loire, Seine, and Rhine. Length, 280 miles; navigable from Gray.

Saône, Haute-. See *Haute-Saône.*

Saône-et-Loire (sōn'ā-lwär'). A department of France, capital Mâcon, formed from part of the ancient Burgundy. It is bounded by Côte d'Or on the north, Jura and Ain on the east, Ain, Rhône, and Loire on the south, and Allier and Nièvre on the west, and is traversed by a low range of mountains. Agriculture and manufactures are in a flourishing condition. Wine and coal are among the chief products. Area, 3,302 square miles. Population (1891), 619,533.

São Paulo (sän pou'lō). [Pg., 'St. Paul.'] **1.** A maritime state of southern Brazil, lying south of Minas Geraes and northeast of Paraná. It is the principal coffee-producing state, and one of the richest and most populous in the empire. Area, 112,330 square miles. Population (1888), 1,386,242.

2. The capital of the state of São Paulo, Brazil, situated in lat. 23° 30′ S., long. 46° 39′ W. It is one of the most flourishing cities of southern Brazil, and contains several professional schools. Originally it was an Indian village in which the Jesuit Anchieta founded a mission, 1554. It became the capital of the captaincy in 1681. Population, about 70,000.

São Paulo de Loanda. See *Loanda.*

São Pedro. See *Rio Grande do Sul.*

São Roque (soun rō'kā), or **Saint Roque** (sānt rōk). **Cape,** a headland of the Brazilian coast (state of Rio Grande, do Norte), in lat. 5° 29′ 15″ S., long. 35° 14′ 1″ W. (Mouchez). It is improperly called a cape, as there is hardly any projection. It is one of the most easterly points of continental America. The most easterly point is Estaca de Pedras in Pernambuco (lat. 7° 35′ 24″ S., long. 34° 45′ 42″ W.); but, by custom, Cape São Roque is regarded as the dividing point between the coast which trends west-northwest and that which trends south-southwest. In common parlance the name is used loosely to indicate the eastern curve of the coast.

São Salvador. See *Bahia* and *San Salvador.*

São Salvador, or **Ambassi** (äm-bä'sē), or **Kongo** (kong'gō). The capital of the native kingdom of Kongo, and one of the chief towns of the district of Kongo in the province of Angola. Famous and flourishing in the 16th century, it declined after the rise of Loanda, of late years it has reassumed some commercial importance.

São Salvador da Bahia. See *Bahia.*

São Thiago (sän tē-ä'gō). [Pg., 'Saint James.'] The largest of the Cape Verd Islands, west of Africa. The surface is hilly. Porto Praia is the chief place. Area, 360 square miles. Population, about 40,000. Also *San Thiago.*

São Thomé (tō-mā'), **Cape.** A cape on the coast of Brazil, in lat. 22° S., long. 40° 59′ W.

São Vicente (sän vē-sen'te). One of the Cape Verd Islands, west of Africa.

São Vicente. A colonial captaincy of Brazil, formed in 1534. It corresponded to the coast from a point 45 miles north of Cape Frio southward to the river Paranaguá, now in Paraná. Subsequently it was extended southward and westward to the limits of Brazil. From it were successively cut off the captaincies (now states) of Rio de Janeiro (1568), Minas Geraes (1720), Santa Catharina (then embracing Rio Grande do sul) (1738), and Goyaz and Matto Grosso (1748). In 1681 the capital was removed to São Paulo, and the captaincy soon became known by the name of that city, which it has since retained as a province and state. (See *São Paulo.*) Paraná was separated from it in 1853.

Sapelo (sa-pē'lō) **Island.** An island on the coast of Georgia, belonging to McIntosh County, 42 miles south by west of Savannah. Length, 12 miles.

Sapho (sä-fō'). A name by which the novelist Mademoiselle de Scudéry was known among her intimate friends. See *Sappho.*

Sapho. [It. *Saffo.*] An opera by Gounod, first produced at Paris in 1851, and with alterations in 1884.

Sapienza (sä-pē-en'sä). A small island off the southwest coast of Messenia, Greece, to which it belongs: one of the ancient Œnussæ Islands.

Sapor (sä'por) **I.,** or **Shapur** (shä-pōr'). King of Persia 242 (240? 239?)–about 272, son of Artaxerxes. He waged war with the Romans and took prisoner the emperor Valerian, and was defeated by Odenathus.

Sapor II., surnamed "The Great." King of Persia from about 310 to 380 (381?). He waged war against the Arabs; was for many years at war with Rome; and defended Constantina in 348. He successfully besieged Nisibis and other cities. Persia was invaded by Julian 363–363, who was repulsed and died in the retreat. By peace with Jovian, Persia obtained territory east of the Tigris, including Nisibis, Singara, etc. Sapor II. conquered Armenia and persecuted the Christians.

Sapor III. King of Persia from about 384 to about 389, son of Sapor II.

Sarbogians (sär-bō'ji-anz). A warlike division of the Cossacks, who formerly dwelt along the lower Dnieper. They were compelled to remove in the 18th century to the Crimea, and later to the Kuban, etc.

Sappa (sap'ä) **Creek.** A river in northwestern Kansas and southern Nebraska. It is formed by the union of its North and South Forks, and joins Beaver Creek (a tributary of the Republican River) about long. Length, about 175 miles.

Sapphira (saf'i-rä). In New Testament history, a woman who, with her husband Ananias, was struck dead for lying.

Sappho (saf'ō). [Gr. Σαπφώ, F. *Sapho,* It. *Saffo.*] A Greek lyric poet who flourished about 600 B. C. She appears to have been a native of Mytilene, in Lesbos, where she presided over a school for the cultivation of the art of versification, and to have been the center of a literary coterie of women. There is no foundation for the story that she threw herself from the Leucadian promontory into the sea, out of love for a beautiful youth, Phaon, who disdained her advances. She wrote nine books of lyric poems, all of which are lost except an ode to Aphrodite and a number of fragments. She was called "the tenth Muse."

Among the ancients Sappho enjoyed a unique renown. She was called "The Poetess," as Homer was called "The Poet." Aristotle quoted without question a judgment that placed her in the same rank as Homer and Archilochus. Plato, in the Phædrus, mentioned her as the tenth Muse; Solon, hearing one of her poems, prayed that he might not see death till he had learned it. Strabo speaks of her genius with religious awe. Longinus cites her verses as a specimen of poetical sublimity. The epigrammatists call her Child of Aphrodite and Eros, nursling of the Graces and Persuasion, pride of Hellas, peer of Muses, companion of Apollo. Nowhere is a hint whispered that her poetry was aught but perfect. As far as we can judge, these praises were strictly just. Of all the poets of the world, of all the illustrious artists of all literatures, Sappho is the one whose every word has a peculiar and unmistakable perfume, a seal of absolute perfection and inimitable grace.

Symonds, Studies of the Greek Poets, I. 300.

Sappho of Toulouse, The. Clémence Isaure.

Sappho's Leap (saf'oz lēp). A steep cliff in the southwestern extremity of Leucas (Santa Maura), Ionian Islands: so called from the tradition that Sappho, for love of Phaon, threw herself from it into the sea.

Sarabat (sä-rä-bät'). A modern name of the river Hermus.

Saracens (sar'a-senz). [Ar., 'easterns,' 'orientals.'] The name given to those Mohammedans who dwelt in the East and crossed over into Turkey: the Moors were those who dwelt in Morocco and crossed over into Spain. It is, however, often used for all Moslems.

Saracus (sar'a-kus). [Gr. Σάρακος.] The name of the last Assyrian king, Sin-sharra-iskun.

Saragossa (sar-a-gos'ä). A province of Aragon, Spain. It is bounded by Navarre on the north, Huesca, Lerida, and Tarragona on the east, Teruel and Guadalajara on the south, and Soria and Navarre on the west: is traversed by the Ebro: and is mountainous in the north and west. Area, 6,607 square miles. Population (1887), 415,105.

Saragossa, Sp. Zaragoza (thä-ri-gō'thä), F. **Saragosse** (sä-ri-gos'). The capital of the province of Saragossa, Spain, situated on the Ebro, at its junction with the Huerva, in lat. 41° 39′ N., long. 0° 58′ W. It has considerable trade. The principal objects of note are the two cathedrals (rebuilt in the 18th and 19th centuries respectively), the university (founded 1474), the great church of Nuestra Señora del Pilar, the ancient Casa de la Diputacion (where the modern Cortes assembled), the Lonja (a building for the meetings of the merchants), and the Aljaferia (a palace of the Moors in the 8th century: became regency of the Christians under Alfonso I. in 1118: became the capital of Aragon. Philip V. was defeated here in 1710. It was twice besieged by the French, in 1808–9. The first siege began in June, the French were compelled to raise the siege (later by Verdier), and the second began in December, the French being commanded by Lannes and Mortier (later by Lannes), and the Spanish by Palafox. The town capitulated, after an obstinate defense (until packed houses-to-house fighting), Feb. 21, 1809. Population (1887), 92,407.

Saragossa, Maid of. See *Agustina.*

Sarah (sā'ra). [Heb., 'princess.'] In Old Testament history, the wife of Abraham and mother of Isaac. Her name was at first Sarai (Heb., 'contentious').

Sarai (sä-rī', or **Serai** (sä-rī'). A medieval city, capital of the khanate of Kiptchak. Its ruins are in the government of Astrakhan, Russia, about the Akhtuba, by mouth of the Volga, near Zarevka.

Sarakhs (sa-rakhs'). A Persian fort on the Russian frontier, situated near the Tejend, southwest of Meshhed, and 62 miles southwest of Merv. It was occupied by the Russians in 1884.

Sarama (sa-ra'mä). In the Rigveda, a dog, a messenger of Indra and the Angirases, who discovers the place where the Panis have hidden the stolen cows of Indra, and recovers them. Adalbert Kuhn, the first comparative student of the myth, concluded that Sarama meant 'storm.' Max Müller regards her as the dawn, and identifies her with the Homeric Helen.

Saramaca, or **Saramacca** (sä-rä-mäk'kä). A river in Dutch Guiana, flowing into the Atlantic Ocean 47 miles west by northwest of Paramaribo. Length, over 200 miles.

Saran. See *Sarun.*

Saranac (sar'a-nak) **Lake, Lower.** A lake in the Adirondacks, east of Upper Saranac Lake, with which it is connected by Round Lake. Length, 6 miles.

Saranac Lake, Upper. A lake in Franklin County, New York, in the Adirondacks. 6½ miles southeast of Ogdensburg. Length, 8 miles.

Saranac River. A river in northeastern New York which issues from Lower Saranac Lake and flows into Lake Champlain at Plattsburg. Length, about 65 miles.

Sarapis. See *Serapis.*

Sarasate y Navascues (sä-rä-sē'tä ē nä-väs'kō-äs), **Pablo Martin Meliton.** Born at Pamplona, Spain, March 10, 1844. A noted Spanish violinist. He was taken to Paris as a child, and entered the Conservatoire in 1856. Shortly after 1859 he began successful concert tours. He has visited all parts of Europe and many parts of both north and south America. He has composed a number of fantasias, arrangements of Spanish airs and dances, etc.

Sarasota Bay (sä-rä-sō'tä bā). An inlet of the Gulf of Mexico, from which it is separated by a chain of keys, situated on the western coast of Florida south of Tampa Bay. Length, about 30 miles.

Sarasvati (sa'ras-wa-tē). [Skt., 'rich in waters.'] **1.** In the Rigveda, the name of a mighty river emptying into the sea (conjectured by Roth to be the Indus), and of its genius, who protects the dwellers upon its banks, and showers upon them blessings of every kind. Roth regards Sarasvati as the special and sacred, Sindhu as the general and profane, name of the stream, and thinks that its name and sacred attributes are transferred in later times to the little river in Madhyadesha, to which in his opinion the description in the Rigveda cannot with probability be applied.

2. Several times in the Rigveda, and very often in the later literature, a little river, regarded as sacred, that with the Drishadvati forms the boundaries of Brahmavarta, and is lost in the sand, but at last, according to the view of the Hindus, running on under the earth, unites itself with the Ganges and the Jumna. Muir ('Original Sanskrit Texts,' V., 337–340) prefers the name only to the latter river, and explains the development of the idea of the goddess. The region between the Sarasvati and the Drishadvati, called Brahmavarta, having long been a stronghold of Brahmanic culture, the Sarasvati became to the early Indians what the Ganges has been to their descendants; hence the Sarasvati personified became the patroness of sacrifice, and was imagined to have a part in the composition of the hymns and so identified with Vach, the goddess of speech. As Brahma is essentially in origin the personification of the Brahmanic order and of Brahmanism, Sarasvati is Brahma's wife.

Saratoff (sä-rä-tof'). **1.** A government of eastern Russia. It is on the right bank of the Volga, and is surrounded by the governments of Penza, Simbirsk, Samara, Astrakhan, the province of the Don Cossacks, Voro-

nesh, and Tambolf. There is plateau land in the north and steppes in the south. The soil is fertile. Area, 32,624 square miles. Population (1890), 2,427,600.

2. The capital of the government of Saratoff, situated on the Volga about lat. 51° 30′ N., long. 45° 45′ E. It is one of the chief commercial cities in Russia, with a trade in corn, tallow, salt, wood, etc., and has various manufactures. It was founded on its present site about 1605. Population (1890), 123,410.

Saratoga. See *Saratoga Springs*.

Saratoga (sar-a-tō′gä). **Battles of.** Two battles in the American Revolution, fought near the Hudson 12 miles east of Saratoga Springs. The first was an indecisive battle between the British under Burgoyne and the Americans under Gates (with Morgan and Arnold under him), fought Sept. 19, 1777. The second was a decisive victory of the Americans over the British (both armies under the above-mentioned commanders), Oct. 7, 1777: it was followed by the surrender of Burgoyne and his army (about 5,000) to the Americans, Oct. 17. These are called also the battles of Stillwater or of Bemis's Heights.

Saratoga Lake. A lake in Saratoga County, New York, 4 miles east of Saratoga Springs; length, about 5 miles.

Saratoga Springs. A village and watering-place in Saratoga County, New York, 29 miles north of Albany. It is one of the principal summer resorts in the United States. It has mineral springs (chalybeate, sulphur, etc.). Population (1890), 11,975.

Saravia, Antonio Gonzales de. See *Mollinedo y Saravia*.

Saravia, Melchor Bravo de. See *Bravo de Saravia Solomayor*.

Sarawak (sä-rä-wäk′). A British protectorate in the western part of Borneo. Capital, Kuching. Its surface is largely hilly. It produces sago, etc., and has mines of gold, coal, antimony, quicksilver, etc. The government is an absolute monarchy, vested in the Brooke family. It was formerly subject to Brunei. It was first visited by Sir James Brooke in 1839–40; he was appointed governor in 1841, and rajah in 1842. Sarawak was recognized by Great Britain as independent in 1863. In 1888 it was placed under British protection. Area, about 30,000 square miles. Population, about 300,000.

Sarawan (sä-rä-wän′). A district in northern Baluchistan, situated north and west of Khelat.

Sarcey (sär-sā′), **Francisque.** Born at Dourdan, Seine-et-Oise, Oct. 8, 1828. A French dramatic critic, lecturer, and novelist. He graduated with high honors from the Ecole Charlemagne in Paris, and entered then the Ecole Normale, where he prepared himself for a professor's career. After teaching some time in the provinces, he came to Paris in 1859 on leave of absence for one year, and tried his hand at journalism. He contributed to the "Figaro" and other papers, and in 1860 resigned his professorship to become dramatic critic on "L'Opinion Nationale," which had just been founded, and was employed in the same capacity on "Le Temps" after 1867. For three or four years he contributed frequently to a new paper, "Le Gaulois," started in 1868. Since then he has been actively connected with "Le XIXe Siècle," besides writing incidentally for "Le Gazne Petit," "L'Estafette," "La France," etc. Sarcey's most important work is in the line of dramatic criticism. In the course of his long and successful career he has appeared repeatedly as a polemic writer in defense of his own views and opinions. He is known furthermore as the author of a few novels and other compositions, including "Le nouveau seigneur de village" (1862), "Le mot et la chose" (1862), "Le siège de Paris" (1871), "Etienne Marcel" (1876), "Le plano de Jeanne" (1876), "Comédiens et comédiennes" (first series 1876–77; second series 1878–84), "Les misères d'un fourrier dramatic critic," "Souvenirs de jeunesse" (1885), "Souvenirs d'age mur" (1892), and the second volume of "Paris vécut," entitled "Le théatre" (1893).

Sarci (sär′sē). A tribe of North American Indians, an offshoot of the Tsa ottine or Beaver, and one of the tribes of the Montagnards. It is now confederated with the Siksika or Blackfeet of the Algonquian stock. See *Montagnards*.

Sardanapalus. See *Assurbanipal*.

Sardanapalus. A tragedy by Lord Byron, published in 1821. Macready produced it, and played the principal part.

Sardes. See *Sardis*.

Sardinia (sär-din′i-ä). A former kingdom, constituted in 1720 out of the duchy of Savoy, to which the island of Sardinia had just been ceded. It comprised Savoy proper, Nice, Aosta, Montferrat, Piedmont, Genoa, and the island of Sardinia. It made acquisitions from Milan in 1736 and 1748; joined the Allies against France in the French Revolution; lost dominions on the mainland to France in 1798, and recovered them in 1814; suppressed an insurrection in 1821 by the aid of Austria; was at war with Austria in 1848–49; and was defeated by Austria at Novara, March 23, 1849, the abdication of Charles Albert and the accession of Victor Emmanuel following. The leading more recent events are the following: accession of Cavour to the premiership, 1852; union with the Allies against Russia in the Crimean war, 1855; successful war in alliance with France against Austria ended by the treaty of Villafranca, 1859; Lombardy annexed, 1859; Savoy and Nice ceded to France, 1860; Emilia, Tuscany, and part of the Papal States annexed, 1860; kingdom of Naples invaded by Garibaldi and annexed, 1860; title of king of Italy assumed by Victor Emmanuel, 1861. See *Savoy* and *Italy*.

Sardinia, It. **Sardegna** (sär-dān′yä), F. **Sardaigne** (sär-dāny′), Sp. **Cerdeña** (ther-dān′yä). An island in the Mediterranean, belonging to Italy: the ancient Greek Ichnousa (Ἰχνοῦσα) and Sardo (Σαρδώ), and the Roman Sardinia. Capital, Cagliari. It lies south of Corsica (separated by the Strait of Bonifacio), and about 150 miles west of the mainland of Italy. Its surface is largely mountainous, particularly in the east (highest point, over 6,000 feet). It has mineral wealth in the south (lead, zinc, iron, silver, etc.). The leading exports are ores and live stock. It is divided into the two provinces of Sassari and Cagliari. It was settled and conquered by the Carthaginians about 500 B. C., became a Roman possession in 238; was one of the chief sources of grain-supply for Rome; was ravaged by the Vandals, 468, and by Saracens; was successively dispossessed by the Saracens about the middle of the 11th century; passed to Aragon about 1325; continued Spanish until granted by the treaty of Utrecht to Austria in 1713; was ceded in exchy for 1720; and became part of the kingdom of Sardinia, and in 1861 of the kingdom of Italy. Area, 9,294 square miles. Population of compartimento (1891), 731,467.

Sardinian Convention. A convention between Sardinia, France, and Great Britain, Jan., 1855, by which Sardinia agreed to furnish a military contingent against Russia in the Crimean war.

Sardis (sär′dis), or **Sardes** (sär′dēz). [Gr. Σάρδεις, Σάρδε.] In ancient geography, the capital of Lydia, Asia Minor, situated at the foot of Mount Tmolus, on the Pactolus near the Hermus, in lat. 38° 29′ N., long. 28° 5′ E. It was a flourishing city under Cresus: was taken by the Athenians and Ionians from the Persians about 498 B. C.; was the residence of Persian satraps in western Asia; and was later an important Roman city. Its church was one of the seven addressed by the apostle John in the Revelation. Sardis several times destroyed, last by Timur. Its site is occupied by the village Sart. The tomb of Alyattes here is a conical mound, 380 feet in diameter and 142 high, with a sloping base-revetment of massive masonry. The temple of Cybele, a famous sanctuary, in its existing remains of Hellenistic date, was an Ionic dipteros of 8 by 17 columns, with 3 ranges of columns on the front, and measured 144 by 261 feet. The columns are 6½ feet in diameter and about 60 high.

Sardona (sär-dō′nä). A group of the Glarner Alps, on the confines of the cantons of Glarus, St. Gall, and Grisons, Switzerland. Height, about 10,000 feet.

Sardou (sär-dö′), **Victorien.** Born at Paris, Sept. 7, 1831. A noted French dramatist. His extreme poverty as a young man compelled him to give up his medical studies. In 1854 he wrote a play, "La Taverne des étudiants," which proved a complete failure. Discouraged and broken down in health, he fell dangerously ill. He was cared for by a charitable neighbor, Mademoiselle de Brécourt, whom he subsequently married, and who was largely instrumental in restoring his enthusiasm for dramatic work. His first fortunate introduction into theatrical circles enabled him to place his plays: his first success may be said to date from his productions of "M. Garat" and "Les prés Saint-Gervais" (1860–61). Among his numerous plays are the following: "La Famille Benoiton" (1865), "Nos intimes" (1861), "La famille Benoiton" (1865), "Les bons villageois" (1866), "Maison neuve" (1866), "Ferréol" (1875), "Fernande" (1870), "Dora Hochat" (1880), "Patrie" (1869), "Odette" (1881), "Georgette" (1885), "Marquise" (1889), and "Belle-Maman" (1889). He is also the author of "Rabagas" (1872), a political satire; "La Haine" (1874), a satire on American society; "Les bourgeois de Pont-Arcy" (1878); "Fédora" (1882); and "Le crocodile" (1886). Sardou's work is characterized by the most elaborate stage-setting, as "Patrie" (1869), "La haine" (1874), and "Théodora" (1884), "La Tosca" (1887), "Cléopâtre" (1890), "Thermidor" (1891). The accusation of plagiarism has repeatedly been brought against Sardou: for instance, "Les pattes de mouche" has been said to be based on "The Furloined Letter" by Edgar Allan Poe: "L'Oncle Sam" to have been borrowed from Alfred Assollant's "Scènes de la vie des États-Unis" (1858), etc. In addition to winning cases of this kind before the courts, Sardou wrote "Mes plagiats" (1883) in refutation of such attacks. He was elected to the French Academy June 7, 1877.

Sarduris. See *Armenia*.

Saree. See *Sari*.

Sarepta (sa-rep′tä), or **Zarephath** (zar′e-fath). [Heb., 'smelting-house.'] An ancient city situated between Tyre and Sidon in Phenicia. It is mentioned in the Old Testament as the place to which to house the prophet Elijah performed a miracle. In the cuneiform inscriptions of Sennacherib it is mentioned under the name of *Zaripta*. Its wine was celebrated. The Crusaders established there a episcopal see. It is now represented by the village Sarfend.

Sarepta (sä-rep′tä). A small town in the government of Saratoff, Russia, situated near the junction of the Sarpa with the Volga, 230 miles northwest of Astrakhan. It was founded by the Moravian Brethren.

Sargasso (sär-gas′ō) **Sea.** A region occupying the interior of the great gyration of the Gulf Stream in the North Atlantic. It is so named from the abundance in it of the weed *Sargassum baccciferum*. The sea occupies a large part of the space between lats. 16° and 38° N., and the seaweed is most conspicuous between 30° and 50° W. By extension the name is sometimes used with reference to other less important areas of floating seaweed.

Sargent (sär′jent), **Charles Sprague.** Born at Boston, Mass., April 24, 1841. An American arboriculturist and botanist. He was appointed director of the botanic garden and Arnold Arboretum at Harvard University in 1873, and professor of arboriculture in 1879. Since 1888 he has also been editor of "Garden and Forest." He has published "Catalogue of the Forest Trees of North America" (1890), "The Woods of the United States" (1885), etc.

Sargent, Epes. Born at Gloucester, Mass., Sept. 27, 1812; died at Boston, Dec. 31, 1880. An American miscellaneous author and journalist. He was for a number of years editor of the "Boston Evening Transcript," from which he retired in order to devote himself to authorship. He published "The Bride of Genoa" (1836), "Velasco" (1837), "Change Makes Change," "The Priestess"; poems, including "Life on the Ocean Wave"; tales; lives of Henry Clay and Benjamin Franklin; edited English poets, and public-school readers and other school textbooks. He also published "The Modern Drama" (1846–). "Proof Palpable of Immortality: an account of the Materialization Phenomena of Modern Spiritualism" (1875) and other works on Spiritualism, "Cyclopedia of English and American Poetry" (1881), and other compilations.

Sargent, John Singer. Born at Florence, Italy, 1856. A noted American portrait- and genre-painter: a pupil of Carolus Duran. In 1878 he received an honorable mention at the Salon, and in 1881 a medal of the second class. At the International Exhibition of 1889 he obtained a medal of honor, and was awarded the Temple medal of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts in 1894. Among his pictures are "Portrait of Carolus Duran" (1879), "El Jaleo" (1882), etc. Many of his portraits are in America. He has also executed a series of decorative panels for the Boston Public Library.

Sargent, Lucius Manlius. Born at Boston, June 25, 1786: died at West Roxbury, Mass., June 2, 1867. An American poet, journalist, temperance lecturer, and miscellaneous author, brother of Henry Sargent. He wrote "Temperance Tales," "The Irrepressible Conflict" (1861), etc.

Sargent, Nathan. Born at Pultney, Vt., May 5, 1794: died at Washington, D. C., Feb. 2, 1875. An American journalist and politician. He was register of the United States treasury 1851–53, and commissioner of customs 1853–67. He wrote "Life of Henry Clay" (1844) and "Public Men and Events" (1875).

Sargent, Winthrop. Born at Philadelphia, Sept. 23, 1825: died at Paris, May 18, 1870. An American antiquary and bibliographer, grandson of Winthrop Sargent (1753–1820). He wrote a "History of an Expedition against Fort Du Quesne, in 1755, under Major-General Braddock" (1855), "Loyalist Poetry of the Revolution" (1857), "Life and Career of Major John André" (1861), etc.

Sargon (sär′gon). [Assyr. *Sharru-kenu*, the legitimate king.] **1.** The first historical king in the old Babylonian period. An inscription of Nabonidus, the last King of the Babylonian empire (555–538 B. C.), speaks of Sargon's son Naram-Sin as having ruled 3,200 years before about 3750 B. C. Sargon's reign may therefore be placed at about 3800 B. C. Sargon ruled over North Babylonia, with his residence in Agade (Akkad). He made conquests in the west (Elam and Syria), and erected the temple Eulbar in honor of Anunit.

2. King of Assyria 722–705 B. C. He was probably a usurper and assumed this significant name after his accession to the throne. He is one of the most imposing characters among the Assyrian kings, great both as a warrior and ruler. He was the consolidator of the Assyrian empire, by uniting the Mesopotamian and Babylonian which continually broke out in all parts of the vast empire, and by employing the policy of transplanting the subjugated peoples to remote provinces, thus crushing their national existence. The first act recorded of him was the conquest of Samaria and the destruction of the northern kingdom of Israel. The inhabitants of Samaria (27,290 in Sargon's account, 27,290 in number) were transported to "Halah, Habor, the river of Gozan, and the cities of the Medes," and in their place were settled peoples from "Babel, Cuthah, Ava, Hamath, and Sephar vaim" (2 K. xvii. 6, 24). See *Samaria*.) Of Sargon's other expeditions may be mentioned those against Ilubi'di (or Yahubi'di) of Hamath in 720, Carchemish in 717, Ashdod in 711 (cf. Isaiah xx. 1), and especially his war against Merodach Baladan of Babylon, which ended with the defeat of the latter and Sargon's taking possession of Babylon. He received an embassy and gifts from seven kings who ruled in Cyprus, in return for which he presented them with a stele bearing his image and an inscription which is now preserved in the Royal Museum of Berlin. No less energetic was Sargon in works of peace. He established a city for his residence, naming it Dur-Sharrukin. It was situated at the foot of the mountain Muri, north of Nineveh, and is now represented by the ruins of Khorsabad. Cruel as Sargon was in war, he had great care and concern for the welfare and prosperity of his subjects.

Sari (sä-rē′). The capital of the province of Mazanderan, northern Persia, situated 114 miles northeast of Teheran.

Sarine (sä-rēn′). The French name of the Saane.

Sari-su, or **Sary-su** (sä-rē′sö). A river in Akmolinsk, Russian Central Asia, situated northeast of the Sir-Daria. Its waters are absorbed by the desert. Length, about 400–500 miles.

Sarju, or **Sarjou** (sär-jö′). A name given to the river Gogra in part of its course.

Sark (särk), or **Sercq,** or **Serk** (särk). One of the Channel Islands, situated 6 miles east of Guernsey, of which it is a dependency. The scenery is very picturesque. Length, 3¼ miles.

Sarlat (sär-lä′). A cathedral city in the department of Dordogne, France, 32 miles southeast of Périgueux. Population (1891), commune, 6,615.

Sarmatia (sär-mā′shiä). [Gr. Σαρμάτια.] In ancient geography, according to Ptolemy, a terri-

tory extending from the Vistula to the Volga. It comprised a large part of Russia and of Poland. The Sarmatians were probably of Mediatorian origin; according to Herodotus, they were allied to the Scythians. In the time of the Roman Empire they penetrated into Hungary, the lower Danube valley, etc. The Jazyges and Roxolani were among the principal tribes. They became finally absorbed in other peoples, as the Avars.

Sarmaticum Mare (sär-mat'i-kum mā'rē), or **Sarmaticus Oceanus** (sär-mat'i-kus ō-sē'a-nus). In ancient geography, a name of the Baltic Sea.

Sarmiento (sär-mē-än'tō), **Domingo Faustino.** Born at San Juan, Feb. 15, 1811; died at Asuncion, Paraguay, Sept. 11, 1888. An Argentinian educator, journalist, author, and statesman. He was minister of public instruction 1856, and of the interior 1861; governor of San Juan; and while minister for the United States was elected president of the Argentine Republic for the term Oct. 12, 1868–Oct. 12, 1874. During this period his efforts to improve the educational system of the republic were continued with great success; the Paraguayan war was brought to a close; and an insurrection was put down. Sarmiento published many books, including "Vida de Dumgo" (1851), travels, etc.

Sarmiento (sär-mē-en'tō), **Mount.** The highest mountain of the Tierra del Fuego group, situated in the southwestern part of the main island. Height, about 6,900 feet.

Sarmiento de Gamboa (sär-mē-än'tō de gäm-bō'ä), **Pedro.** Born in Galicia about 1530; died after 1589. A Spanish navigator, long prominent on the Peruvian coast. In 1579 he was sent with a fleet to the Strait of Magellan in a vain attempt to intercept Drake, who, it was supposed, would return through the strait after his ravages on the Pacific coast. Sarmiento went on to Spain, and in 1581 was associated with Flores Valdez in command of a powerful expedition destined to plant a colony on the strait. Many of the ships wrecked; the commanders quarreled; and Flores returned to Spain, leaving Sarmiento with only four vessels. He left a colony on the strait (1583), and while returning to Europe was captured by English ships belonging to Sir Walter Raleigh, and remained a prisoner until 1588. The colony perished of hunger, only two persons being rescued (whence the site is still called Port Famine). Sarmiento's report was published in 1768. Often written *Pedro de Sarmiento Gamboa.*

Sarnen (sär'nen). The capital of the half-canton of Unterwalden Obwald, Switzerland, situated at the northern end of the Lake of Sarnen, 12 miles south-southwest of Lucerne. Population (1888), 3,928.

Sarnen, Lake of. A lake in the canton of Unterwalden, Switzerland, 5 miles southwest of the Lake of Lucerne, into which it discharges. Length, 3 miles.

Sarnia (sär'ni-ä). The Roman name of the island of Guernsey.

Sarnia (sär'ni-ä). The capital of Lambton County, Ontario, Canada, situated on St. Clair River, near Lake Huron, 55 miles northeast of Detroit. Population (1891), 6,693.

Sarnus (sär'nus). In ancient geography, a small river of Italy, which flows into the Bay of Naples near Pompeii: the modern Sarno. Near it the Goths under Totas were totally defeated by the Romans under Narses in 553 or 552.

Saronic Gulf (sa-ron'ik gulf). [L. *Saronicus Sinus.*] An arm of the Ægean Sea, lying southwest of Attica and northeast of Argolis, Greece: the modern Gulf of Ægina. It contains the islands of Salamis and Ægina. Length, about 50 miles.

Saronno (sä-ron'nō). A town in the province of Milan, Italy, situated on the Lura 15 miles north-northwest of Milan. The Sanctuary of the Virgin, a domed church of the 16th century, is remarkable for its series of frescos by Gaudenzio Ferrari and Bernardino Luini. Population (1881), 5,806.

Saros (sā'ros), **Gulf of.** A gulf in the northeastern extremity of the Ægean Sea, north of the peninsula of Gallipoli: the ancient Melas Sinus.

Sáros-Patak, or **Sáros-Nagy-Patak** (shä'rosh-nodj-po-tok'). A town in the county of Zemplin, northern Hungary, situated on the Bodrog 54 miles north of Debreczin. Population (1890), 6,350.

Sarpa (sär'pä). A river in the government of Astrakhan, Russia. It joins the Volga near Sarepta. Length, 150 to 200 miles.

Sarpedon (sär-pē'don). [Gr. *Σαρπήδων.*] In Greek legend: (*a*) A son of Zeus and Europa, and king of the Lydians: often confounded with (*b*). (*b*) A Lycian prince, son of Zeus and Laodamia, or, according to others, of Evander and Deidamein. He was an ally of the Trojans in the Trojan war, during which he fell by the hand of Patroclus. His body was, at the command of Zeus, anointed with ambrosia by Apollo and carried by Sleep and Death to Lycia for burial.

Sarpi (sär'pē). **Pietro** or **Paolo,** called **Fra Paolo** ("Brother Paul"), and surnamed **Servita.** Born at Venice, Aug. 14, 1552; died there, Jan. 15, 1623. A Venetian historian. He entered the Order of the Servites in 1565. In 1570 he was made professor of philosophy in the Servite monastery, Venice. He was distinguished, in the controversy with Pope Paul V. in 1606–07, as the champion of free thought. His chief work is "Istoria del Concilio di Trento" ("History of the Council of Trent"), published in London (1619) by Antonio de Dominis. He was noted also for his letters and scientific attainments, and corresponded with Galileo, Harvey, Bacon, and others.

Sarpsfos (sarps'fos). A cataract in the river Glommen, Norway, northeast of Fredrikstad. Height, 74 feet.

Sarrazin, Jacques. See *Sarazin.*

Sarre. The French name of the Saar.

Sarrebourg. The French name of Saarburg.

Sarrebruck. The French name of Saarbrücken.

Sarreguemines. The French name of Saargemünd.

Sarrelouis. The French name of Saarlouis.

Sars (särs), **Michael.** Born at Bergen, Norway, Aug. 30, 1805; died Oct. 22, 1869. A noted Norwegian zoologist, professor at the University of Christiania from 1854. His works include "Fauna littoralis Norvegiæ" (1846), etc.

Sarsfield (särs'fēld), **Patrick,** Earl of Lucan. Killed at the battle of Neerwinden, July, 1693. An Irish Jacobite general. He served against Monmouth at Sedgmoor in 1685; was a member of the Irish parliament; and served in the army of James II. in Ireland. He was present at the battle of the Boyne in 1690; forced William III. to raise the siege of Limerick in the same year; and negotiated the final capitulation of Limerick in 1691. He thereupon entered the service of France.

Sartain (sär-tān'), **John.** Born at London, Oct. 24, 1808. An English-American engraver, pioneer in mezzotint-engraving in the United States, to which country he came in 1830. Until about 1850 he painted portraits in oil and miniatures on ivory. He published "Sartain's Union Magazine" (1848–1852), and those of several other magazines.

Sartain, William. Born at Philadelphia, Nov. 21, 1843. An American landscape- and genre-painter, son of John Sartain.

Sarthe (särt). A river in northwestern France which unites near Angers with the Mayenne to form the Maine. Its chief tributaries are the Huisne and Loir. Length, about 170 miles; navigable from Le Mans.

Sarthe. A department of France, capital Le Mans, formed from the eastern part of Maine and small portions of Anjou and Perche. It is bounded by Orne on the north, Eure-et-Loir on the northeast, Loir-et-Cher on the east, Indre-et-Loire and Maine-et-Loire on the south, and Mayenne on the west. Its surface is hilly. Area, 2,396 square miles. Population (1891), 429,737.

Sarti (sär'tē), **Giuseppe.** Born at Faenza, Italy, Dec. 1, 1729; died at Berlin, July 28, 1802. An Italian composer. He wrote many operas (among which are "Il Re pastore," "Armida e Rinaldo," "Didone Abbandonata," etc.) and much sacred music. He also invented a machine for counting the vibrations of sound.

Sarto (sär'tō), **Andrea del.** Born near Florence, July 16, 1486; died at Florence, Jan. 22, 1531. A noted Florentine painter, famous for his frescos, many of which are in Florence. His real name was Andrea d'Angelo di Francesco, but he was called del Sarto because his father Angelo was a tailor. The name Vanucchi has been given him without good reason. The subjects of the frescos are mostly religious. Among them are the "Madonna del Sacco" in the cloister of Santa Annunziata; the "Madonna di San Francesco" and "Birth of St. John" at the Scalzo; the "Last Supper" at San Salvi; five frescos illustrating scenes in the life of St. Philip, in the court of Santa Annunziata; de Servi; a "Procession of the Magi" and the "Nativity of the Virgin" in the court of the Servi (this "Nativity" is said to be the best fresco ever painted). Among his easel pictures are the "Assumption," "Pentecost," "Assumption," a "Deposition from the Cross," a "Holy Family," a "Madonna," etc., at the Pitti Palace, Florence; a "Nativity," and a "Holy Family" at the Gallery; a portrait of himself and a "Holy Family" at the National Gallery, London; and pictures at Vienna, Dresden, St. Petersburg, and other galleries.

Sartoris (sär-tō'ris), Mrs. (**Adelaide Kemble**). Born in 1814; died in 1879. An English singer and writer, the daughter of Charles Kemble. She appeared first in 1835, and retired from the stage on her marriage in 1843. She published a Week in a French Country House" (1867), "Medusa," etc. (1868), "Past Hours," edited by her daughter (1880).

Sartorõe (sär'tōr-ē'e). An island off the western coast of Norway, 10 miles west of Bergen. Length, 20 miles.

Sartor Resartus (sär'tor rē-sär'tus). [L., 'the tailor patched.'] A satirical work by Thomas Carlyle, according to others, of Evander and Deidamein. He was an ally of the Trojans in the Trojan war, during which he fell by the hand of Patroclus. His body was, at the command of Zeus, anointed with ambrosia by Apollo and carried by Sleep and Death to Lycia for burial.

Sarum, New. See *Salisbury.*

Sarum, Old. See *Old Sarum.*

Sarun, or **Saran** (sä-run'). A district in the Patna division, Bengal, British India, intersected by lat. 26° 15′ N., long. 84° 30′ E. Area, 2,622 square miles. Population (1881), 2,280,382.

Sarus (sā'rus). The ancient name of the river Sihun.

Sarv (sarv). [Pers., 'cypress.'] In the Shahnamah, the king of Yemen whose three daughters were wedded to Salm, Tur, and Iraj, the three sons of Faridun.

Sarzeau (sar-zō'). A town in the department of Morbihan, northwestern France, situated on the Gulf of Morbihan 33 miles southeast of Lorient: the birthplace of Le Sage. Population (1891), commune, 5,686.

Sasanians. See *Sassanids.*

Sasbach (säs'bäch). A village in Baden, 20 miles southwest of Karlsruhe. Here, July 27, 1675, Turenne was killed in a skirmish.

Saseno. See *Sasseno.*

Sasik, or **Sasyk** (sä'sik), or **Kunduk** (kön'duk), **Lake.** A coast lake of Bessarabia, Russia, situated near the Black Sea, with which it communicates near the Kilia mouth of the Danube. Length, 20 miles.

Saskatchewan (sas-kach'e-wan). **1.** A river in British America. It is formed by the North Branch and South Branch (which rise in the Rocky Mountains, and unite about long. 105 W.). It has through Lake Winnipeg, and issues from the latter as the Nelson. The chief tributaries of the system are the Red Deer River, Battle River, and Red River of the North. The total length is about 1,500 miles.

2. A district formed in 1882 from part of the northwest territories of Canada. It lies north of Manitoba and Assiniboia and east of Alberta. Area, 107,092 square miles. Population (1891), 11,410.

Sassanians. See *Sassanids.*

Sassanids (sas'a-nidz), or **Sassanians** (sa-sā'nē-anz). The dynasty of Persian kings which ruled from about 224 A. D., when Ardashir I. overthrew the Parthian realm of the Arsacids, until about 641, when they were overthrown by the Arabs at Nehavend. It was the most flourishing of dynasties in Persia. The Persian empire in that period is sometimes called the Sassanian empire.

Sassari (säs'sā-rē). **1.** The northernmost of the two provinces of the island of Sardinia, Italy. Area, 4,090 square miles. Population (1892), 282,575.—**2.** The capital of the province of Sassari, situated in lat. 40° 44′ N., long. 8° 34′ E. Its port is Porto Torres. It contains a cathedral, university, and castle. Population (1892), 41,099.

Sassenach (sas'e-nach). A Saxon: a term sometimes applied by the Scottish Highlanders to Englishmen.

Sasseram (säs-e-räm'). An administrative portion of the district of Shahabad, Bengal, British India, intersected by lat. 25° N., long. 84° E. Area, 1,493 square miles. Population (1881), 519,267.

Sassoferrato (säs-sō-fer-rä'tō). A small town in the province of Ancona, Italy, situated on the Sentino 36 miles west-southwest of Ancona. Near it is the site of the ancient Sentinum.

Sastean (sas'te-an). Alinguistic stock of North American Indians which formerly dwelt in California in the valleys of Shasta and Scott rivers, and along the Klamath from beyond Bogus Creek to the range of hills above Happy Camp. It once extended into Oregon as far as Ashland, and was composed of the 3 tribes or divisions Aatree, Ishshwee, and Iruwai. They number now (1892) about 60. Also *Shasta, Shastica, Chastes.*

Satan (sā'tan). [Heb., 'an enemy,' 'Satan.'] The chief evil spirit; the great adversary of man; the devil.

Satanella (sat-a-nel'lä), or **the Power of Love.** An opera by Balfe, produced at London in 1858.

Satanic School. In 19th-century literary history, a name first given by Southey to a class of writers who were supposed to write in opposition to the received principles of morality and the Christian religion. Among the most prominent were Byron, Moore, Shelley, Bulwer, Paul de Kock, Victor Hugo, etc.

Satanstoe (sā'tanz-tō). A novel by Cooper, published in 1845.

Satara, or **Sattara** (sä-tä'rä). **1.** A district in Bombay, British India, intersected by lat. 17° 30′ N., long. 74° E. Area, 4,988 square miles. Population (1881), 1,062,350.—**2.** The capital of Satara district, situated in lat. 17° 41′ N., long. 74° E. Population (1881), 28,601.

Saterland (sā'ter-länd). A small district in the western part of Oldenburg, Germany, west of the city of Oldenburg.

Satilla (sa-til'ä). A river in southeastern Georgia which flows into the Atlantic 82 miles southsouthwest of Savannah. Length, about 200 miles.

Satire Ménippée (sā-tēr' mā-nē-pē'). A French political satire (in prose and verse) which appeared in 1594, and was directed against the

League. It was written by 7 men (Leroy, Gillot, Passerat, Rapin, Chrestien, Pithou, and Durant), most of them lawyers.

The plan of the [Satire] Ménippée (the title of which, it is hardly necessary to say, is borrowed from the name of the cynic philosopher celebrated by Lucian) is for the time singularly original and bold; but the spirit in which the subject is treated is more original still. Generally speaking, the piece has the form of a *compte-rendu* of the assembly of the states at Paris. The full title is "De la Vertu du Catholicon d'Espagne et de la Tenue des États de Paris." The preface contains a sarcastic harangue in orthodox charlatan style on the merits of the new Catholicon or Panacea. Then comes a description (in which, as throughout the work, actual facts are blended inextricably with satirical comment) of the procession of opening. To this succeeds a sketch of the tapestries with which the hall of meeting was hung, all of which are, of course, allegorical, and deal with murders of princes, betrayal of native countries to foreigners, etc. Then comes "L'Ordre tenu pour les Séances," in which the chief personages on the side of the League are enumerated in a long catalogue, every item of which contains some bitter allusion to the private or public conduct of the person named. Seven solemn speeches are then delivered by the Duke de Mayenne as lieutenant, by the legate, by the Cardinal de Pelvé, by the Bishop of Lyons, by Rose the fanatical rector of the University, by the Sieur de Rieux as representative of the nobility, and, lastly, by a certain Monsieur d'Aubray for the Tiers-Etat. A burlesque *coda* concludes the volume, the joints of which are, first, a short verse satire on Pelvé; secondly, a collection of epigrams; and, thirdly, Durant's "Regret Funebre a Mademoiselle ma Commère sur le Trépas de son Âne," a delightful satire on the Leaguers, which did not appear in the first edition, but which yields to few things in the book. *Saintsbury*, French Lit., p. 259.

Satire of the Three Estates. A morality play by Sir David Lindsay, produced in 1535.

Satiromastix (sat′i-rō-mas′tiks), **or the Untrussing of the Humorous Poet.** A play by Dekker, acted in 1601 and printed in 1602. It is Dekker's answer to Jonson's "Poetaster," which is thought to be a direct attack on him. In 1603, however, Jonson and Dekker were joint authors of a pageant for the reception of James I.

Satlej. See *Sutlej*.

Sátoralja-Ujhely (sä′tō-rol-yo-öy-hely′). The capital of the county of Zemplin, Hungary, situated 61 miles north of Debreczin. Population (1890), 13,017.

Satpura (sät-pö′rä) **Mountains.** A mountain-range in central India, extending generally east and west between the valley of the Nerbudda on the north and that of the Tapti on the south. Height, 2,000–4,000 feet.

Satsuma (sät-sö′mä). A province in the southern part of the island of Kiusiu, Japan. It is one of the most flourishing provinces of the empire, and is especially noted for its pottery, called Satsuma ware. It was the principal seat of the unsuccessful rebellion in 1877 against the mikado's government.

Sattel (sät′tel). [G., 'saddle.'] A village and pass in the canton of Schwyz, Switzerland, north of Schwyz. The pass is notable for defeats of the French by the men of Schwyz and Uri, May 2 and 3, 1798.

Saturday (sat′ėr-dā). [From L. *Saturni dies*, Saturn's day.] The seventh or last day of the week: the day of the Jewish Sabbath.

Saturn (sat′ėrn). [L. *Saturnus*.] **1.** An ancient Italic deity, popularly believed to have appeared in Italy in the reign of Janus, and to have instructed the people in agriculture, gardening, etc., thus elevating them from barbarism to social order and civilization. His reign was sung by the poets as "the golden age." He became early identified with the Cronus of the Greeks. Ops, the personification of wealth and plenty, was his wife, and both were the especial protectors of agriculture and of all vegetation. **2.** The most remote of the anciently known planets, appearing at brightest like a first-magnitude star. It revolves in an orbit inclined $2\frac{1}{2}°$ to the ecliptic. Its mean distance from the sun is $9\frac{1}{2}$ times that of the earth, or 883,000,000 miles. Its sidereal revolution occupies 29 Julian years and 167 days; its synodical, 378 days. The eccentricity of the orbit is considerable, the greatest equation of the center being 6°.4. Owing to the fact that the period of Saturn is very nearly $2\frac{1}{2}$ times that of Jupiter, these planets exercise a curious mutual influence, analogous to that of one pendulum upon another swinging from the same support. Since 1790, when in consequence of this influence Saturn had lagged 50′ behind and Jupiter had advanced 20′ beyond the positions they would have had if undisturbed, Saturn has been moving continually faster, and the whole period of the inequality is 629 years. This is the largest perturbation of those affecting the motions of the principal bodies of our system. Saturn is the greatest planet except Jupiter, its diameter (75,800 miles) being about 9 times, its volume 697 times, and its mass 93.0 times that of the earth. Its mean density is 0.7, water being unity. Gravity at the surface has $1\frac{1}{3}$ the intensity of terrestrial gravity. Its albedo is 0.5 (about that of a cloud), but its color is decidedly orange; it shows some bands and spots upon the surface which are not constant. The compression of the spheroid of Saturn exceeds that of every other planet, amounting to $\frac{1}{10}$ of its diameter. Its rotation, according to Asaph Hall, is performed in 10 h. 14.4 m. Its equator is nearly parallel to that of the earth. After the discovery by Galileo of the 4 satellites of Jupiter, Kepler conjectured that Mars should have 2 and Saturn 6 or 8 moons. In fact, Saturn has 8 satellites: Mimas, Enceladus, Tethys, Dione, Rhea, Titan, Hyperion, and Japetus. This planet has the unique appendage of a surrounding ring — consisting really of three apparent rings lying in one plane. The ring is 5,900 miles from the surface of Saturn, and its total breadth is 48,500 miles, its total diameter being thus 172,800 miles. The thickness of the ring is considerably less than 100 miles. Its plane is inclined 7° to the planet's equator and 28° 10′ to the earth's orbit. It is best seen when the planet is in Taurus or in Scorpio. The symbol of Saturn is ♄, probably representing a scythe.

Saturnalia (sat-ėr-nā′li-ä). In Roman antiquity, the festival of Saturn, celebrated in the middle of December as a harvest-home observance. It was a period of feasting and mirthful license and enjoyment for all classes, extending even to the slaves.

Satyrane (sat′i-rān). A type of the natural man in Spenser's "Faerie Queene." He was bred in the woods, and shows in the outer world all the might and courage of his race.

Satyre Ménippée. See *Satire Ménippée*.

Sau. See *Save*.

Sauchieburn (sȧch′i-bėrn). A small stream near Stirling, Scotland, near which James III. was defeated by insurgent nobles in 1488.

Saucourt (sō-kör′). A village near Abbeville, department of Somme, France: noted for the defeat of the Northmen by Louis III. in 881.

Sauer. See *Sure*.

Sauerland (sou′er-länd). The southern part of the province of Westphalia, Prussia.

Sauerland Mountains. A plateau region in the southern part of the province of Westphalia and the adjoining part of the Rhine Province. Highest point, the Kahler Astenberg (about 2,700 feet).

Saugerties (sâ′gėr-tiz). A town in Ulster County, New York, situated on the Hudson 43 miles south of Albany. Population (1890), 4,237.

Saugor (sâ-gōr′). An island of Bengal, situated in the Ganges delta, at the mouth of the Hugli, 50 miles south of Calcutta.

Saugur, or **Saugor.** See *Sagar*.

Sauk (sâk) **River.** A river in Minnesota which joins the Mississippi near St. Cloud.

Saul (sâl). [LL. *Saul*, Gr. Σαούλ, Heb. *Shaûl*, asked (of God).] The first king of the Hebrews (1055–1033 B. C.—Duncker), son of Kish of the tribe of Benjamin. His reign was occupied by wars against the Philistines, Amalekites, and other Gentile nations. He fell in battle against the Philistines on Mount Gilboa. See *David* and *Samuel*.

Saul. The original name of the apostle Paul.

Saul. **1.** An oratorio by Handel, produced at London in 1739. It contains a notable "Dead March."—**2.** A tragedy by Alfieri, printed in 1783. It was a favorite with its author, and has retained a place on the stage. It is more Shaksperian and less classical than any of his other plays.
3. A poem by Robert Browning, published in his collected works.

Saulcy (sō-sē′), **Louis Félicien Joseph Caignart de.** Born at Lille, France, March 19, 1807: died at Paris, Nov. 3, 1880. A French numismatist, archæologist, and Orientalist. He traveled extensively in Palestine. Among his works are "Voyage autour de la Mer Morte" (1852–54), "Recherches sur la numismatique judaïque" (1854), "Campagnes de Jules César dans les Gaules" (1862), "Voyage en terre sainte" (1865), "Derniers jours de Jérusalem" (1866), "Histoire d'Hérode" (1867), "Numismatique de la terre sainte" (1873), "Sept siècles de l'histoire judaïque" (1874).

Saulsbury (sâlz′bu-ri), **Eli.** Born in Kent County, Del., Dec. 29, 1817: died at Dover, Del., March 22, 1893. An American politician, Democratic United States senator from Delaware 1871–89.

Saulsbury, Willard. Born in Kent County, Del., June 2, 1820: died at Dover, Del., April 6, 1892. An American politician, brother of Eli Saulsbury. He was attorney-general of Delaware 1850–1855; Democratic United States senator from Delaware 1859–71; and chancellor of Delaware from 1874 until his death.

Saulteurs. See *Ojibwa*.

Sault (or **Saut**) **Sainte Marie** (sö sänt mā′ri; F. pron. sō sañt mä-rē′). **1.** The capital of Chippewa County, Michigan, situated at the rapids of St. Mary's River, near the outlet of Lake Superior. Population (1890), 5,760.—**2.** A small town in Ontario, Canada, situated opposite Sault Sainte Marie in Michigan.

Sault Sainte Marie, or **Saint Mary's Falls.** The rapids in St. Mary's River between Lakes Superior and Huron. The impediment to navigation, produced by the fall of 18 feet, has been obviated by a ship-canal built in 1855 and enlarged in 1870.

Saumaise. See *Salmasius*.

Saumarez, or **Sausmarez** (sō-mä-rā′), **James,** first Baron de Saumarez. Born in Guernsey, March 11, 1757: died in Guernsey, Oct. 9, 1836. A British admiral. He served at the battle of Cape St. Vincent in 1797 and at the battle of the Nile in 1798, and defeated the allied French and Spanish fleets in 1801. He was created Baron de Saumarez in 1831.

Saumur (sō-mür′). A town in the department of Maine-et-Loire, France, situated on the Loire 27 miles southeast of Angers. It has manufactures of rosaries, enamels, etc., and has an important trade, particularly in sparkling wines. The chief buildings are the castle and the churches of Notre Dame de Nantilly and St. Pierre. There are Roman and Celtic antiquities in the vicinity, including the dolmen of Bagneux. The place is the seat of a cavalry school. It was a Huguenot stronghold and the seat of a Protestant academy until the revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685. A victory was gained here by the Vendeans, June 9, 1793, over the republicans, and the city was taken by the Vendeans. Population (1891), 14,867.

Saunders (sän′dėrz), **Frederick.** Born at London, Aug. 13, 1807. An American author. He emigrated to the United States in 1837, and became assistant librarian of the Astor Library at New York in 1859, and librarian in 1876. He published "Memoirs of the Great Metropolis" (1852), "Salad for the Solitary" (1853), "Salad for the Social" (1856), "Pearls of Thought" (1858), "Festival of Song" (1866), "Evenings with the Sacred Poets" (1869), etc.

Saunders, Nicholas. Born near Reigate, 1527: died in Ireland between 1580–83. An English polemical writer. He was educated at Winchester and Oxford, and became fellow of New College, Oxford, in 1548, and regius professor of common law in 1558. He went to Rome, and was ordained priest in 1561, and subsequently was professor of theology for 13 years at Louvain. He is the author of "De visibile monarchia ecclesiæ" (1571) and "De Origine ac Progressu Schismatis Anglicani" (1585).

Saunders, Richard. The pseudonym under which Benjamin Franklin published his almanac in 1733. It was known as "Poor Richard's Almanac," and was issued by him for 25 years.

Sausmarez. See *Saumarez*.

Saussier (sō-syā′), **Félix Gustave.** Born at Troyes, France, Jan. 16, 1828. A French general and politician. He was appointed commander-in-chief of the army in Algeria in 1881, and became military governor of Paris in 1885.

Saussure (sō-sür′), **Horace Bénédicte de.** Born at Geneva, Feb. 17, 1740: died there, Jan. 22, 1799. A Swiss geologist, physicist, and naturalist, professor of philosophy at Geneva. He traveled extensively, especially in the Alps; made in 1787 the second ascent of Mont Blanc; and made many researches in meteorology, the hygrometer, etc. His chief work is "Voyages dans les Alpes" (1779–86).

Sauternes (sō-tärn′). A village in the department of Gironde, France, 23 miles south-southeast of Bordeaux. It is celebrated for the production of white wines.

Savage (sav′āj), **James.** Born at Boston, July 13, 1784: died there, March 8, 1873. An American antiquary. He edited Winthrop's "History of New England" (1825–26), Paley's works (1828), and published a "Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England" (4 vols. 1864).

Savage, John. Born at Dublin, Dec. 13, 1828: died at Spragueville, Pa., Oct. 9, 1888. An Irish-American journalist, poet, and dramatist. He came to America in 1848. He wrote "'98 and '48: the Modern Revolutionary History and Literature of Ireland" (1856), "Sibyl," a tragedy (produced in 1858, printed in 1865), "Our Living Representative Men" (1860), "Life of Andrew Johnson" (1865), "Fenian Heroes, etc." (1868), and a number of popular songs, including "The Starry Flag."

Savage, Richard. Born at London, Jan. 10, 1698 (?): died at Bristol, England, 1743. An English poet. He maintained that he was the illegitimate son of the fourth Rivers and the Countess of Macclesfield, but the child born of that connection is thought to have died. He owes his literary fame to the life which Johnson wrote. His life was disreputable, and he abused the charity of his friends. During his last years he lived on a pension allowed him by Pope, and finally died miserably in a debtors' prison. He published a poem on the Bangorian Controversy (1717), adapted a play ("Woman 's a Riddle") already translated from the Spanish (1717), published "Love in a Veil" (1719: a comedy), "Sir Thomas Overbury" (1724), in which he played (very indifferently) the hero, "The Bastard" (1728: a poem addressed to his supposed mother), "The Wanderer" (1729), etc. In 1775 his works were collected and published with Johnson's "Life of Savage" prefixed.

Savage's Station. A place 10 miles east of Richmond, Virginia. It was the scene of a battle between a part of the Federal army of McClellan under Sumner and a part of the Confederate army of Lee under Magruder, June 29, 1862, forming part of the Seven Days' Battles.

Savaii (sä-vī′ē), or **Sawaii.** The largest of the Samoan Islands, Pacific Ocean, situated in lat. 13° 45′ S., long. 172° 17′ W. The surface is mountainous. Length, 43 miles. Area, about 650–700 square miles. Population, 12,500.

Savanilla (sä-vä-nēl′yä), or **Sabanilla** (sä-bä-nēl′yä). A town and port on a bay of the northern coast of Colombia, situated in lat. 11° 3′ N., long. 74° 58′ W. The port proper is Puerto Colombia, 3 miles from the town. A large part of the commerce of Colombia passes through it to and from Baranquilla on the river Magdalena.

Savanna. See *Shawano*.

Savannah (sa-van′ä). A seaport, capital of Chatham County, Georgia, situated on the Sa-

vannah River, 15 miles from the ocean, in lat. 32° 5′ N., long. 81° 5′ W. It is the largest city in the State and the second cotton-port in the country, and has also a large trade in rice, resin, turpentine, and lumber. Its harbor is one of the best in the South. It was settled by Oglethorpe in 1733; repelled a British attack in 1776; and was taken by the British in 1778. An unsuccessful attempt to recover it was made by the French and Americans in Oct., 1779, when Pulaski was killed in the assault. It became a city in 1789; was devastated by fire in 1796 and in 1820; was an important Confederate port; was invested by the Federals under Sherman Dec. 10, 1864; and was occupied by them Dec. 21. Population (1890), 43,189.

Savannah River. A river on the boundary between South Carolina and Georgia. It is formed by the union of the Tugaloo and Keowe, and falls into the Atlantic about lat. 32° N. Length, including the Tugaloo and subordinate Chattooga, about 550 miles; navigable for large vessels to Savannah, for smaller vessels to Augusta.

Savary (sä-vä-rē'), **Anne Jean Marie René,** Duc de Rovigo. Born at Marcq, Ardennes, France, April 26, 1774; died at Paris, June 2, 1833. A French general and politician. He entered the army in 1790; became the confidential agent of Napoleon about 1800; completed the execution of the Duc d'Enghien in 1804; captured Hamelu in 1806; defeated the Russians at Ostrolenka in 1807; and was engaged in various diplomatic missions, particularly in Spain, 1808–9. He was minister of police 1810–14, and was commander-in-chief of the army in Algeria 1831–33. He published "Mémoires" (1828).

Save (sāv), **G. Tau** (sou). One of the principal tributaries of the Danube: the Latin Savus. It rises near the Terglou, traverses Carniola, forms the boundary between Carniola and Styria, traverses Croatia-Slavonia, forms the boundary between Croatia-Slavonia and the north and Bosnia on the south, and joins the Danube at Belgrad. Its chief tributaries are the Kulpa, Unna, Bosna, and Drina. Length, about 550 miles; navigable from the Drina to the Danube.

Save. A river in southwestern France which joins the Garonne 17 miles northwest of Toulouse. Length, about 85 miles.

Savelan (sä-ve-län'), or **Sevellan** (sä-vel-län'). A mountain in the province of Azerbaijan, northwestern Persia, 90 miles east by north of Tabriz. Height, about 14,000 feet.

Savenay (sav-nā'). A town in the department of Loire-Inférieure, France, 22 miles northwest of Nantes. By a victory which the republicans under Kléber and Marceau gained here over the Vendeans (Dec. 23, 1793), the power of the latter was almost annihilated. Population (1891), commune, 3,275.

Savernake. A celebrated forest region in Wiltshire, England, near Marlborough.

Saverne. The French name of Zabern.

Saverne (sä-värn'), **Col de,** or **Zabern Pass** (tsä'bern pās). A low pass over the Vosges, near the town of Saverne (Zabern).

Savigliano (sä-vēl-yä'nō). A town in the province of Cuneo, Italy, situated near the Maira 29 miles south of Turin. Population (1881), 9,932; commune, 17,150.

Savigny (sä-vēn-yē'), **Friedrich Karl von.** Born at Frankfort-on-the-Main, Feb. 21, 1779; died at Berlin, Oct. 25, 1861. A celebrated German jurist and politician: one of the greatest of modern jurists, and one of the founders of the historical school of jurisprudence. He became professor in Berlin in 1810; held various Prussian offices; and was minister for the revision of the legislation 1842–48. His works include "Das Recht des Besitzes" ("Right of Possession," 1803), "Vom Beruf unserer Zeit für Gesetzgebung und Rechtswissenschaft" (1814), "Geschichte des römischen Rechts im Mittelalter" ("History of the Roman Law in the Middle Ages," 1815–31), "System des heutigen römischen Rechts" ("System of Modern Roman Law," 1840–49), "Das Obligationenrecht" (1851–53).

Savigny, Karl Friedrich von. Born at Berlin, Sept. 19, 1814: died at Frankfort-on-the-Main, Feb. 11, 1875. A Prussian diplomatist and politician, son of Friedrich Savigny. He was ambassador at Frankfort 1864–66; a leading negotiator in the treaties and arrangements of 1866; and after 1867 a leading member of the Centre in the Reichstag and Landtag.

Savile (sav'il), **George,** first Marquis of Halifax. Born 1630: died at London, April 20, 1695. An English statesman, author, and orator. He was made privy councilor 1672; and in 1680 caused the rejection of the Exclusion Bill debarring the Duke of York, as a papist, from succession to the throne. He was lord privy seal 1682–85 and 1689, and was the chief of the party called the "Trimmers." His "Miscellanies" were published in 1700.

Savile, Sir Henry. Born near Halifax, England, Nov. 30, 1549: died at Eton, England, Feb. 19, 1622. An English classical scholar and mathematician. Besides mathematical works he published "Rerum Anglicarum scriptores post Bedam" (1596), an edition of Chrysostom, etc.

Savio (sä'vē-ō). A small river in eastern Italy which flows into the Adriatic 8 miles southeast of Ravenna: the ancient Sapis.

Saviolina (sav-i-ō-lī'nä). A character in Ben Jonson's comedy "Every Man out of his Humour": "a court lady, whose weightiest praise is a light wit, admired by herself and one more, her servant Brisk."

Savior of Rome. A title given to Marius for his victories over the Teutones and Cimbri 102–101 B. C.

Savior of Society. A title given to Napoleon III.

Savior of the Nations. A title given to the Duke of Wellington.

Savitri (sä'vi-trē). **1.** The celebrated verse of the Rigveda III. lxii. 10, repeated by every Brahman at his morning and evening devotions, and often in religious ceremonies, as especially in investing the members of the three castes of the twice-born with the sacred sacrificial thread (whence the thread itself is also known as savitrā). The verse is so called as addressed to the Sun (Savitri). It is also called Gayatri. See that word, under which it is quoted.

2. The heroine of an episode of the Mahabharata. She was the daughter of Ashvapati, king of Madra, and beautiful as Lakshmi; but, when the time came for her to choose a husband in accordance with the custom of the svayamvara (which see), chose Satyavant, the son of the blind and exiled king Dyumatsena, who dwelt with his wife and son in the forest. The divine seer Narada warns against the choice, as Satyavant, though handsome, magnanimous, and pious, has only a year to live. Savitri is firm, weds Satyavant, and lives in joy with him until the approach of the fatal day. On that day Satyavant and Savitri go together into the forest. Satyavant sinks to the ground in deadly illness; and, while Savitri supports his head upon her bosom, Yama the death-god appears and withdraws Satyavant's soul. As Yama turns to go, Savitri follows him, asking her husband's life. Yama grants her boon after boon, offering other gifts than Satyavant. She obtains the restoration of Dyumatsena's sight and kingdom, for her father a hundred sons, and a hundred sons for herself and Satyavant, but still follows upon following Satyavant into the realm of death if his life is not restored. At last Yama relents, and when Savitri goes back to Satyavant's body and again takes his head upon her bosom he awakes as from a sleep, and the two live happy many years in the recovered kingdom of the now-seeing Dyumatsena. The Savitri episode has been translated into German by Bopp, Ruckert, Hofer, Holtzmann, Meier, and Merkel.

Savoie (sä-vwä'). A department of France, capital Chambéry, formed in 1860 from a part of Savoy ceded by Sardinia. It is bounded by Haute-Savoie on the north, Italy on the east, Isère and Hautes-Alpes on the south, Isère on the southwest and west, and Ain on the northwest. The surface is mountainous. The leading occupation is agriculture. Area, 2,224 square miles. Population (1891), 268,296.

Savoie, Haute-. See *Haute-Savoie.*

Savona (sä-vō'nä). A seaport in the province of Genoa, Italy, situated on the Gulf of Genoa 23 miles west-southwest of Genoa: the ancient Savo. It is one of the chief cities of the Riviera; has an active trade in silk, fruits, etc.; and has manufactures of pottery, soap, cloth, glass, etc. The cathedral is a very good classical church of 1598, containing magnificent inlaid choir-stalls from the older cathedral, and some excellent sculptures and paintings. The harbor was formed by the Genoese in 1525. The place was conquered by Sardinia in 1746, but restored to Genoa. It was the enforced residence of Pope Pius VII. 1809–12. Population (1881), 34,881.

Savonarola (sä-vō-nä-rō'lä), **Girolamo.** Born at Ferrara, Italy, Sept. 21, 1452: executed at Florence, May 23, 1498. An Italian moral, political, and religious reformer. He became a Dominican monk at Bologna in 1475; went to Florence in 1490; became prior of St. Mark's in 1491. He brought about a religious revival by his denunciation of the vice and corruption prevalent both in the church and in the state, and by means of the adroit arguments in the overthrow of the Medici and the restoration of the republic in 1494. He was for a time virtually dictator of Florence, but was excommunicated by Alexander VI., by whom he had denounced, and was in consequence excommunicated in 1497. He was arrested at Florence in April, 1498, and put to death (strangled and then burned) at the instance of the Pope.

Savou, or **Savu** (sä-vü'). A small island and island group in the East Indies, belonging to the Dutch, situated east of Sandalwood Island and west of Timor. Also *Savoe,* etc.

Savoy (sa-voi'), **F. Savoie** (sä-vwä'), It. **Savoja** (sä-vō'yä). A former duchy, now divided into the departments of Savoie and Haute-Savoie (which see) in France. It was occupied in ancient times by the Allobroges: passed to Rome about 122 B. C.; was conquered by the Burgundians in the 5th century, by the Franks in the 6th century; and later was part of the kingdom of Arles until 1032, passing then under German suzerainty. The rise of the counts of Savoy dates from the middle of the 11th century, and Turin and Aosta were annexed in that century. Savoy was made a county of the empire in 1111; Valais was annexed in the 13th century; and Montferrat, Nice, etc., were added in the 14th century. Savoy was made a duchy in 1416; Vaud, Geneva, Valais, Chablais, and Gex were lost 1533–36; the dominions, reduced to Nice in 1538, were largely restored by the treaty of 1559. Sicily was granted to Savoy in 1713, and was exchanged for the island of Sardinia in 1720. Savoy was made the kingdom of Sardinia in 1720. See *Sardinia.*

Savoy, House of. A royal family of Europe, now the reigning house of the kingdom of Italy. Its members are descended from Humbert the White-handed (died 1048?), count of Savoy. They have been dukes of Savoy since 1416, kings of Sardinia since 1720, and kings of Italy since 1861.

Savoy, The. A former London palace, now a chapel royal. On Feb. 12, 1246, a grant of land lying between the "strande" and the Thames was made by Henry III. to Peter of Savoy, uncle of Queen Eleanor, and he built the palace of that name. Peter dedicated his property to the friars of Montjoie, who sold the palace to Queen Eleanor in 1270. In 1284 she gave it to Edmund, earl of Lancaster, and after it became the town seat of the dukes of Lancaster. When the Savoy was occupied by John of Gaunt in 1376, it was twice attacked by a mob, and again by Wat Tyler's followers in 1381, when it completely destroyed the palace. It was rebuilt during 1505 as a hospital, and endowed by the will of Henry VII.; suppressed by Edward VI.; refounded by Mary; and finally dissolved by Elizabeth. The present chapel royal was built on the ruins of a chapel of John of Gaunt, dedicated in 1511. The style is Perpendicular; the wooden ceiling is modern; there is excellent glass. This is the only one of the old buildings remaining, and was made a chapel royal by George III. in 1773; in 1864 it was partly destroyed by fire, and was reopened in 1865: it is entirely supported from the queen's privy purse. The French Protestants had a chapel here from the time of Charles II. till about 1737: this is the origin of the name Savoy, given in the 18th century to the peculiar one known as "Old Hundredth." The Savoy Theatre was built near here on the Strand, and opened in 1881.

Savoy Conference. A conference held at the Savoy in London, after the restoration of Charles II. (1661), between 21 Episcopalians and an equal number of Presbyterians, for the purpose of securing ecclesiastical unity. It utterly failed, leaving both parties more bitterly hostile than before.

Savoy Declaration. A "declaration of the faith and order owned and practised in the Congregational churches in England," agreed upon at a meeting at the Savoy, London, in 1658. Doctrinally it is a modification of the Westminster Assembly's confession of faith. It is no longer regarded as authoritative among Congregational churches. Also called *Savoy Confession.*

Savus (sā'vus). The Roman name of the river Save.

Sawaii. See *Savaii.*

Sawantwari (sä-wunt-wä'rē). A native state in India, under British control, situated near the western coast, north of Goa, about lat. 16° N. Area, about 900 square miles. Population (1881), 174,433.

Sawatch Range. See *Saguache Range.*

Sawney (sä'ni). [A corruption of *Sandy,* which is a familiar contraction of *Alexander.*] A nickname for a Scotsman.

Sawtelle's Peak (sä-telz' pēk). A volcanic peak in the Rocky Mountains, in Montana.

Sawyer (sä'yer), **Bob.** A medical student in Dickens's "Pickwick Papers."

Sawyer, Frederick Adolphus. Born at Bolton, Mass., Dec. 12, 1822: died at Sewanee, Tenn., July 31, 1891. An American politician. He was a Republican United States senator from South Carolina from 1868 to 1879, when he became assistant secretary of the treasury, a post which he occupied about a year.

Sawyer, Mother. The "witch of Edmoton" in the play of that name by Ford, Dekker, and Rowley.

Saxe (sāks), **Antoine Joseph,** known as **Adolphe Sax.** Born at Dinant, Nov. 6, 1814: died Feb. 13, 1894. A noted Belgian-French maker of musical instruments, the son of Charles Joseph Sax, also a well-known instrument-maker (1791–1865). Adolphe Sax patented the saxhorn, the saxotromba, and the saxophone.

Saxa Rubra (sak'sä sō'brä). [L., 'red stones.'] An ancient station on the Flaminian Way, 8 miles north of Rome.

Saxe. The French name for Saxony.

Saxe (saks), **John Godfrey.** Born at Highgate, Vt., June 2, 1816: died at Albany, N. Y., March 31, 1887. An American poet, journalist, and lecturer. He is best known for his humorous poems, which include "Progress" (1846), "The Money King and Other Poems" (1859), "Clever Stories of Many Nations," "Masquerade and Other Poems" (1866), "Fables and Legends, etc." (1872), "Leisure-Day Rhymes" (1875), etc. He was the unsuccessful Democratic candidate for governor of Vermont in 1859 and 1860.

Saxe, Comte **Maurice de,** generally called **Marshal de Saxe** or **Marshal Saxe.** Born at Goslar, Germany, Oct. 28, 1696: died at Chambord, France, Nov. 30, 1750. A French marshal, illegitimate son of Augustus II. of Saxony and Aurora von Königsmark. He served under Marlborough in the War of the Spanish Succession, and under Prince Eugene against the Turks; was made a maréchal de camp in the French service in 1720; became Herzog von Courland in 1726; served under Berwick in 1734; captured Prague in 1741 and Eger in 1742; was made marshal of France in 1744; gained the victory of Fontenoy in 1745; gained the victory of Raucoux in 1746; was made marshal-general in 1747, and gained the victory of Laffeld and stormed Bergen-op-Zoom in the same year; and captured Maestricht in 1748. He wrote "Réveries" (1757) and "Lettres et mémoires" (1794).

Saxe-Altenburg (saks-al'ten-bėrg), **G. Sachsen-Altenburg** (säch'sen-al'ten-bōrg). A

duchy, one of the states of the German Empire, situated in the eastern part of Thuringia. Capital, Altenburg. It consists of two detached parts, the eastern bordering on the kingdom of Saxony, and the western separated from the other by Reuss, and bordering on Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach. The eastern part is traversed by outliers of the Erzgebirge, the western by spurs of the Thüringerwald. Agriculture and manufactures are flourishing. The government is a hereditary constitutional monarchy. The duchy sends one member each to the Bundesrat and Reichstag. The religion is Protestant. The old Altenburg branch of the Ernestine line became extinct in 1672, and Gotha and Weimar divided the territory. The line of Gotha-Altenburg followed, but became extinct in 1825. Altenburg was assigned in 1826 to the Duke of Saxe-Hildburghausen, who took the title of Duke of Saxe-Altenburg. A constitution was granted in 1831: it was enlarged in 1848, and has been since modified. Area, 511 square miles. Population (1890), 150,864.

Saxe-Coburg-Gotha (saks-kō'berg-gō'thä), G. **Sachsen-Coburg-Gotha** (säch'sen-kō'borg-gō'tä). A duchy in Thuringia, one of the states of the German Empire. Capital, Gotha. It consists principally of two detached portions: the duchy of Gotha in the north, surrounded by Prussia, Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach, etc., and the duchy of Coburg in the south, surrounded by Bavaria and Saxe-Meiningen. Coburg is hilly and Gotha mountainous, containing the Frederick summit of the Thüringerwald. The leading occupation is agriculture. The manufactures are varied and flourishing. The government is a hereditary constitutional monarchy. The duchy has 1 member in the Bundesrat and 2 in the Reichstag. The religion is Protestant. The line of Saxe-Coburg-Saalfeld, from the line of Saalfeld, was founded in 1680. The title of Duke of Saxe-Saalfeld was assumed in 1735. Its duke was deposed by Napoleon in 1807, but was restored and entered the Confederation of the Rhine. A constitution was granted in 1821. The duchy ceded Saalfeld in 1826, and received Gotha and other possessions and took the title of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. Lichtenberg (acquired in 1816) was sold in 1834 to Prussia. Area, 755 square miles. Population (1890), 200,383.

Saxe-Gotha-Altenburg (saks-gō'tä-al'ten-berg). A former duchy of Germany. The Gotha line was founded in 1640, and acquired part of Eisenach in 1645 and 1741, leaving in 1826. The line of Gotha-Altenburg became extinct in 1825. The line of Hildburghausen succeeded in 1826. See *Saxe-Altenburg*.

Saxe-Hildburghausen (saks-hild'börg-hou-zen). A former Saxon duchy, founded in 1680, the ruler of which became in 1826 the Duke of Saxe-Altenburg.

Saxe-Lauenburg. See *Lauenburg*.

Saxe-Meiningen (saks-mi'ning-en), G. **Sachsen-Meiningen** (säch'sen-mi'ning-en). A duchy in Thuringia, one of the states of the German Empire. Capital, Meiningen. It consists of a main body, bounded by Prussia, Coburg, Gotha, Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach, etc., and several small exclaves. The surface is generally mountainous. It has active manufactures of iron, glass, porcelain, toys, cloth, etc. The government is a hereditary constitutional monarchy. It has 1 vote in the Bundesrat and 2 in the Reichstag. The religion is Protestant. The duchy was founded in 1680; joined the Confederation of the Rhine; and received its part of Hildburghausen, Saalfeld, Kamburg, Kranichfeld, etc. It sided with Austria in 1866. Area, 953 square miles. Population (1890), 234,582.

Saxe-Teschen, Duke of. See *Albert Kasimir*.

Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach (saks-vi'mär-i'zenäch), G. **Sachsen-Weimar-Eisenach** (säch'sen-vi'mär-i'zenäch). A grand duchy of Thuringia, one of the states of the German Empire. Capital, Weimar. It is composed of three main detached portions: Weimar, inclosed by Prussia, Reuss-Altenburg, Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, etc.; Eisenach, lying west of Saxe-Meiningen and Gotha; and Neustadt, separated from Weimar by Saxe-Altenburg. It also contains several exclaves, as Dunebura, Allstedt, etc. It is largely occupied by the Thuringerwald and spurs of the Rhongebirge. The leading occupation is agriculture. The chief manufactures are cotton and woolen. The government is a hereditary constitutional monarchy. It has 1 vote in the Bundesrat and 3 members in the Reichstag. The religion is Protestant. The present Weimar line of Saxe was founded in 1640; Jena was reunited to Weimar in 1690, and Eisenach in 1741. The state was a famous center of learning and literature under Charles Augustus (1758–1828). It joined the Confederation of the Rhine and was changed from a principality to a duchy in 1806. It received additional territory in 1814–15, and was made a grand duchy. A constitution was granted in 1816. It sided with Prussia in 1866. Area, 1,388 square miles. Population (1890), 326,091.

Saxe-Wittenberg (saks-vit'ten-berg). A medieval duchy, part of the old Saxon duchy which was broken up on the deposition of Henry the Lion in 1180. Its capital was Wittenberg. It was merged in the later electorate of Saxony.

Saxnot (säks'not). [AS. *Saxneát*, OS. *Saxnôt*.] In Germanic mythology, a name of the god of war. He is known only from Saxon sources: in Anglo-Saxon he appears as a son of Wodan (Odin).

Saxo Grammaticus (sak'sō gra-mat'i-kus). A Danish historian of the 13th century. Little is known with certainty of his personal history, except that he was a clerk, and that his father and grandfather fought under Waldemar the Great. He had the surname Longus, but is commonly known as Grammaticus from his fluent style as a writer. His history, called "Gesta Danorum" or "Historia Danica," is written in Latin, and was undertaken at the instance of Archbishop Absalom, whose secretary he probably was. Parts of the work, from internal evidence, were written before 1202; he is supposed to have died shortly after the year 1208. The history consists of 16 books: the first 9 are purely legendary; the 2 following partly; authentic history begins with the twelfth book. The whole ends with the year 1186. The material for the earliest part was oral traditions, myths, legends, and poems, most of which have also been lost, although a few have been preserved in the original Old Norse form. Among others of the kind it contains the Hamlet ("Amleth") legend, of which Shakspere's drama is a variation. The oldest edition is that of Kristiern Pedersen, Paris, 1514, according to which all subsequent editions have been printed. The classical Danish translation is by Anders Sörensen Vedel (1545–1616), published first at Copenhagen in 1575.

Saxon Duchies. A collective designation for the duchies of Saxe-Altenburg, Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and Saxe-Meiningen, and the grand duchy of Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach.

Saxon Dynasty. A line of German kings and emperors of the Holy Roman Empire. It commenced with Henry the Fowler in 919, and ended with Henry II. in 1024.

Saxonland (sak'sn-land), G. **Sachsenland** (säch'sen-länd). That part of Transylvania which was settled principally by descendants of the Saxons, who immigrated in the 12th century and later. It lies mostly in the south of Transylvania, the county of Hermannstadt forming the main part of it.

Saxo Musa. See the extract.

In Saxony beyond the Elbe, the modern Holstein, the Slaves held the western coast, and the narrow Saxon Mark fenced off the German land. *Freeman*, Hist. Geog., p. 198.

Saxons (sak'snz). [Usually explained as lit. 'sword-men,' from OHG. *sahs*, a short sword.]

1. The nation or people that formerly dwelt in the northern part of Germany, and invaded and settled Britain in the 5th and 6th centuries; also, their descendants.—2. The English race or English-speaking races. The name is sometimes used for the Lowlanders of Scotland as distinguished from the Highlanders or Gaels, and in Ireland for Englishmen of the Pale as distinguished from the Irish.

3. The inhabitants of Saxony in its later German sense, including Saxony and the Saxon duchies (which see).

Saxon Shore. That portion of the eastern and southern British coast which was exposed to forays of Saxon pirates at the time of the Roman occupation. The Saxon Shore was guarded by a force of Roman soldiers, whose commander enjoyed the title of Comes Litoris Saxonici, or Count of the Saxon Shore, and whose jurisdiction extended from Sussex to Norfolk. *Chisholm*, Geog., p. 97.

There is some question whether Frisian or Saxon tribes were not settled on the eastern coasts of Britain before the landing of Cesar. This theory rests chiefly on the supposed Germanic names of two tribes, the Cantiaci and the Coritanchani; on a remark of Tacitus that the Caledonians were large-limbed and red-haired like the Germans; on one tribe-name, Iceni, being like Suevi; and on the Roman officer who governed the littoral from the Wash to the Adur; and on the fact that the Saxons in the fifth century seem to have found a kindred people already established in East Anglia, since no conquest of that district is on record. *Pearson*, Hist. Eng., I. 6.

Saxon Siberia (sī-bē'ri-ä). A portion of the kingdom of Saxony in the Erzgebirge, noted for its severe climate (whence the name).

Saxon Switzerland (swit'zer-land). [G. *Sächsische Schweiz*, also *Meissner Hochland*, or *Sächsisch-Böhmische Schweiz*.] A mountainous region in the southern part of the kingdom of Saxony. It lies on both sides of the Elbe, from Liebethal above Dresden to the frontier of Bohemia. It is noted for its rock-formations and its picturesque beauty. Highest mountains, about 2,000 feet.

Saxony (sak'sn-i). [ML. *Saxonia*, It. *Sassonia*, F. *Saxe*, from G. *Sachsen* (AS. *Seaxan*), prop. a tribe name, 'Saxons.'] The land of the Saxons: a geographical name the use of which has greatly varied in medieval and modern times. The ancient duchy of Saxony was one of the four great duchies of the old German kingdom. It was in northern Germany, comprised (roughly) between the Ems, North Sea, Eider, and Elbe, and extending to the south of the Harz, touching Franconia, but not the Rhine. Saxons appear first about 150 A. D., dwelling north of the Elbe estuary. Later they absorbed the Thinci, Chasuci, and Angrarii; spread westward to the Rhine; and became noted as pirates, plundering the coasts of Gaul and Britain. They aided Caracalla in 287; were defeated by Valentinian; founded Essex, Sussex, and Wessex in Britain in the 5th and 6th centuries; and settled at the mouth of the Loire and on the coast of Normandy. Their four divisions in northern Germany were the Westfalin, Ostfalin, Engern, and Nordalbingia. They were reduced by Charles the Great in a series of wars 772–804, and obliged to accept Christianity. About 800, bishoprics were established at Osnabrück, Verden, Bremen, Paderborn, Minden, Munster, Hildesheim, and Halberstadt. The duchy of Saxony arose under the Liudolfinger in the middle of the 9th century. It furnished the Saxon line of German kings and emperors from Henry the Fowler (919) to Henry II. (1024). "The modern kingdom of Saxony has nothing but its name in common with the Saxony which was brought under Frankish dominion by Charles the Great." (*Freeman*, Hist. Geog., p. 196.) It was governed later by the house of Billing, and opposed Henry IV. Its duke Lothaire became king of Germany in 1125. Henry the Lion of Saxony and Bavaria (duke from 1139) extended the territory, but was overthrown by Frederick Barbarossa in 1180. "The duchy of Saxony consisted of three main divisions, Westfalia, Engern or Angria, and Eastfalia. . . . The duchy was capable of any amount of extension towards the east, and the lands gradually won from the Wends on this side were all looked on as additions made to the Saxon territory. But the great Saxon duchy was broken up at the fall of Henry the Lion. . . . The name of Saxony, as a geographical expression, now clave to the Eastfalian remnant of the old duchy, and to Thuringia and the Slavonic conquests to the east." (*Freeman*, Hist. Geog., p. 212.) Westphalia fell, as a duchy, to Cologne; the eastern part of Saxony fell to Bernard of Ascania; Bavaria passed to the Wittelsbach family. "The duchy of Saxony proper was granted to Bernard of Ballenstedt (Duke of Saxony 1180–1212), the founder of the Ascanian house. Of the older Saxon land his house kept only for a while the small district north of the Elbe which kept the name of Sachsen-Lauenburg, and which in the end became part of the Hanover electorate. But in Thuringia and the conquered Slavonic lands to the east of Thuringia a new Saxony arose." (*Freeman*, Hist. Geog., p. 213.) This was the later duchy of Saxony, the capital of which was Wittenberg. The strife for the electorate between the two branches of Saxe-Wittenberg and Saxe-Lauenburg was decided in favor of the former by the Golden Bull of 1356. On the extinction of the Ascanian house of Saxe-Wittenberg, the electorate and duchy were conferred on Frederick, margrave of Meissen. Thuringia was separated in 1445, and reunited in 1482. Frederick's grandsons, Ernest and Albert, united jointly from 1482 to 1485, when there was a partition of the territories, Ernest receiving the electorate, Thuringia, etc., and Albert Meissen, etc., while Osterland was divided. This was the origin of the Ernestine and Albertine lines. The elector Frederick the Wise (the son of Ernest) became a champion of the Reformation. By the capitulation of Wittenberg (1547) the electorate and various hereditaries were transferred to Maurice of the Albertine line. Saxony flourished under Maurice and his brother Augustus; suffered greatly in the Thirty Years' War, and was divided between the parties; and acquired in 1635 and 1648 Lusatia, the bishopric of Merseburg, etc. Its electors were kings of Poland from 1697 to 1763, and sided severely in the Silesian and Seven Years' wars, in which it generally opposed Prussia; sided with Prussia in the War of the Bavarian Succession; joined the Furstenbund in 1785; joined in the first coalition against France, but sided with Prussia in 1806, but went over to Napoleon; and entered the Confederation of the Rhine, and became a kingdom. (See *Meissen*, *Thuringia*, and *Saxony, Kingdom of*.) The duchy of Saxony left to the Ernestine line in 1547 soon became divided into the Thuringian petty states of Weimar, Gotha, Altenburg, Meiningen, etc. See *Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach*, etc.

Saxony, Kingdom of. [G. *Königreich Sachsen*.] A kingdom of Germany, the fifth in area and third in population of the states of the German Empire. Capital, Dresden. It is bounded by Prussia on the north, northeast, and east, Bohemia on the southeast and south, Bavaria on the southwest, and Prussia, Saxe-Altenburg, Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach, and Prussia on the west. The surface is level in the north, elsewhere hilly, and in the south mountainous, with outliers of the Erzgebirge, and the Fichtelgebirge. It is largely in the basin of the Elbe, which traverses it from south to north. It is noted for its mineral wealth, manufacturing activity, and agricultural progress; produces cereals, fruit, etc.; and has mines of coal, silver, tin, lead, iron, zinc, porcelain-earth, etc. It is especially famous for its textiles (cotton-, woolen-, half-woolens, yarns, hosiery, etc.). Other leading manufactures are machinery, tools, porcelain, paper, glass, tobacco, musical instruments, china, and confectionery. It has extensive trade, which is largely concentrated in Leipzig, the great manufacturing district. It has 4 administrative districts: Zwickau, Leipsic, Dresden, and Bautzen. The government is a hereditary constitutional monarchy, administered by a king, an upper chamber, and a lower chamber of 80 deputies. Saxony sends 4 representatives to the Bundesrat and 23 to the Reichstag. Over 96 per cent. of the population is Protestant. About 50,000 are Wends. The electorate of Saxony (see above) became a kingdom in 1806. The kingdom received the territory of Kottbus, from Prussia, and the duchy of Warsaw in 1807; made cessions in 1809 and 1808, and received additions in 1809; sided with the Allies after the battle of Leipsic in 1813; was compelled to cede more than half its territory to Prussia in 1815; was the scene of riots in 1830; had a new constitution in 1831; suppressed revolutionary outbreaks in 1848 and 1849 with the assistance of Prussia; formed an alliance with Prussia and Hannover in 1849; sided with Austria in 1866; was occupied by Prussian troops, and forced to pay an indemnity; entered the North German Confederation in 1866; and entered the German Empire in 1871. (See *Saxony*.) Area, 5,787 square miles. Population (1890), 3,502,684.

Saxony, Lower. See *Lower Saxon Circle*.

Saxony, Province of, or **Prussian Saxony.** [G. *Provinz Sachsen*.] A province of Prussia. It is bounded by Hannover and Brandenburg on the north, Brandenburg and Silesia on the east, Saxony and Thuringia on the south, and Brunswick, Anhalt, and Hesse-Nassau on the west. It has also several exclaves, and surrounds portions of other states. It produces sugar-beets, wheat, barley, rye, etc.; has large and varied manufactures; and has mines of salt, coal, copper, silver, etc. It is divided into the government districts of Magdeburg, Merseburg, and Erfurt. It was formed from various territories, including parts of Saxony ceded to Prussia in 1815, the Altmark, Magdeburg, Mansfeld, Halberstadt, Quedlinburg, Erfurt, etc. Area, 9,746 square miles. Population (1890), 2,930,490.

Saxony, Upper. See *Upper Saxon Circle*.

Saxton (saks'ton), **Joseph.** Born at Hunting don, Pa., March 22, 1799; died at Washington, D. C., Oct. 26, 1873. An American inventor. He accepted a position in the United States mint at Philadelphia in 1837, and in 1843 became connected with the United States Coast Survey, having in charge the construction of standard weights, balances, and measures. Among

his inventions were a locomotive differential pulley, a deep-sea thermometer, and an immersed hydrometer.

Say (sā). **Jean Baptiste.** Born at Lyons, Jan. 5, 1767; died at Paris, Nov. 15, 1832. A noted French political economist, a member of the tribunate 1799–1804. His chief works are "Traité d'économie politique" (1803), "Catéchisme d'économie politique" (1815), "Cours complet d'économie politique pratique" (1828–30), "Lettres à Malthus" (1820), and "Lettres à Sismondi" (1819).

Say, Jean Baptiste Léon. Born at Paris, June 6, 1826. A French financier and politician, grandson of J. B. Say. He was minister of finance 1872–73, 1875–76, 1876–79, and 1882; and was elected a member of the Academy in 1874. He has published, conjointly with Foyot and Lanjalley, "Dictionnaire des finances" (1889).

Say, Thomas. Born at Philadelphia, July 27, 1787; died at New Harmony, Ind., Oct. 10, 1834. An American naturalist. He accompanied Long's expedition to the Rocky Mountains 1819–20, and that to the sources of St. Peter's River in 1823. He was a member of Robert Owen's short lived communistic settlement at New Harmony (1825–27). His "American Entomology" was first published 1824–28, and this title is given to a collected edition of his entomological writings, with notes by Leconte (2 vols. 1869). Say also published papers on the *Mollusca*, etc.

Sayana (sä'ya-nạ). A great Hindu scholar of the 14th century A. D., brother of Madhavacarya and minister of Viru Bukka, raja of Vijayanagara. (For Burnell's identification of Sayana and Madhava, see *Madhavacarya*). Sayana is specially known as the reputed author of a great commentary on the Rigveda, the value of which in Vedic exegesis has been the subject of a sometimes heated discussion, in which all the most eminent Vedic scholars have taken part, the conclusion of which is that the commentary, whatever may be its value in suggestion, does not represent a genuine tradition and is not authoritative. On this discussion see Whitney's "Oriental and Linguistic Studies," I. 100.

Saybrook (sā'brůk). A town in Middlesex County, Connecticut, situated at the mouth of the Connecticut River 28 miles east of New Haven. Population (1890), 1,484.

Saybrook Platform. A declaration of principles adopted by a Congregational synod at Saybrook in 1708, substantially the same as the Cambridge platform (which see).

Sayce (sās). **Archibald Henry.** Born at Shirehampton, near Bristol, England, Sept. 25, 1846. An English philologist, deputy professor of comparative philology at Oxford 1876–90, and professor of Assyriology from 1891. He is especially noted as an Orientalist. His works include an Akkadian and an Assyrian grammar, "Principles of comparative Philology" (1874), "The Monuments of the Hittites" (1881), "Ancient Empires of the East" (1884), "Herodotus I.–iii." (1883), "Records of the Past" (24 series, 1888–90), etc.

Saye (sā) (or **Say**) **and Sele** (sēl), First **Viscount (William Fiennes).** Born May 28, 1582; died April 14, 1662. An English politician, son of Richard Fiennes, Baron Saye and Sele. He took his seat in the House of Lords on the death of his father in 1613, and became one of the most prominent opponents of the court. He was created viscount in 1624 at the instance of Buckingham, who was seeking to conciliate the popular leaders with a view to bringing on war against Spain after the breaking off of the Spanish match. He, in association with Lord Brooke and ten others he obtained, March 19, 1633, a patent for a large tract of land on the Connecticut River from Lord Warwick and the New England Company. John Winthrop was appointed governor, and a fort was established at the mouth of the river, which received the name of Saybrook. Lord Saye and Sele was appointed a privy councillor, master of the court of wards, and a commissioner of the treasury in 1641. At the beginning of the civil war he raised a regiment for the Parliament, but did not favor the abolition of the monarchy, and retired to private life after the execution of the king. He was appointed to the council of the colonies in 1660, after the Restoration.

Sayes Court (sāz kōrt). The estate of John Evelyn at Deptford, England. It came to him with his wife, and it was lease from the crown. On his removal to Wotton, Sayes Court and its gardens were let. Peter the Great occupied it in 1698: in 1729 it was used as a workhouse. In 1841 the owner, a descendant of Evelyn, converted it into the Evelyn Almshouses, and in 1886 a public garden was endowed. The Sayes Court Museum and cricket-ground are quite near it.

Saypan. See *Saipan*.

Sayre (sār). **Lewis Albert.** Born at Bottle Hill (now Madison), N. J., Feb. 29, 1820. An American surgeon, professor (since 1861) at Bellevue Medical College, New York city. He has invented many surgical instruments and appliances, and was the first to use plaster of Paris "jacket" in spinal diseases and curvature. He has published "Practical Manual of the Treatment of Club-Foot" (1869), "Lectures on Orthopedic Surgery and Diseases of the Joints" (1876), etc.

Sayri Tupac (sī-ē'rē tō'pāk). Born about 1530; died near Cuzco, 1560. A Peruvian chief, son of Inca Manco and, by the Inca succession, legitimate sovereign of Peru. After the death of his father (1544) he kept up an independent rule in the mountains until 1558, when he was induced to resign his rights, receiving the Spanish title of adelantado, with a pension; but he quickly sank into melancholy and died.

S. C. An abbreviation of *South Carolina*.

Scævola (sev'ō-lạ) ('Left-handed'). **C. Mucius.** A Roman hero. According to legend, when Lars Porsena was besieging Rome in 509 B. C., Mucius, concealing a dagger about his person, went out to the king's camp with the intention of putting him to death, but killed instead a royal secretary whom he mistook for Porsena. He was threatened with death by fire unless he revealed the details of a conspiracy which he had been formed at Rome for the purpose of assassinating Porsena, whereupon he thrust his right hand into a sacrificial fire burning on an altar hard by. This firmness excited the admiration of Porsena, who ordered him to be released.

Scævola, Q. Mucius. Died 82 B. C. A Roman jurist. He was a tribune of the people in 106, curule edile in 104, and consul in 95. He was subsequently proconsul of the province of Asia, and ultimately became pontifex maximus. He was proscribed by the Marian party during the Social War, and was killed in sanctuary. Excerpts from his writings are preserved in the Digest.

Scafell, or Scawfell (skâ-fel'). A mountain in the Lake District of England, adjoining Scafell Pike. Height, 3,162 feet.

Scafell Pike. The highest mountain in England, in the Lake District, Cumberland, 10 miles west of Ambleside. Height, 3,210 feet.

Scala (skä'lä), **La.** A theater in Milan, one of the largest in the world: inaugurated 1778.

Scala Nova (skä'lä nō'vä), or **Scala Nuova** (nwō'vä), or **Kush-Adassi** (kōsh'ä-däs'sē). A seaport in Asia Minor, situated on the Gulf of Scala Nova, 40 miles south by east of Smyrna. Population, estimated, 10,000.

Scala Nova, Gulf of. An arm of the Ægean Sea, west of Asia Minor, partly inclosed by Samos.

Scala Santa (skä'lä sän'tä), or **Pilate's Staircase.** [It., 'holy stairway.'] A stairway on the north side of St. John Lateran, at Rome. It consists of twenty-eight steps, said to come from the house of Pilate in Jerusalem, and leads to the medieval papal chapel in the Lateran Palace. The stairs can be ascended only by penitents on their knees. The treasure of the chapel is the painting of the Saviour as a boy, said to have been drawn by St. Luke and finished by an angel. The painting appears to be Greek.

Scaldis (skal'dis). The Roman name of the Schelde.

Scaletta (skä-let'tä). An Alpine pass in the canton of Grisons, Switzerland, leading from Davos (east of Coire) to Capella in the Upper Engadine.

Scaliger (skal'i-jėr), **Joseph Justus.** Born at Agen, France, Aug. 5, 1540; died at Leyden, Jan. 21, 1609. A celebrated Protestant scholar, son of J. C. Scaliger. He studied at Bordeaux and Paris; traveled in England, Scotland, and Scandinavia in Geneva 1572–74; lived with his patron La Roche Posay; and became professor at Leyden in 1593. By his "De emendatione temporum" (1583) and "Thesaurus temporum" (1606) he became the founder of modern chronology. He edited Catullus, Propertius, Tibullus, etc. His "Opuscula varia" were edited by J. Casaubon in 1610.

Scaliger, Julius Cæsar (originally **Della Scala,** a nickname of his father, Benedetto Bordone). Born near Lago di Garda, Italy, April 23, 1484; died at Agen, France, Oct. 21, 1558. A noted Italian humanist, philosopher, and scientist. He lived until 1526 at Venice or Padua, and then at Agen, where he practised as a physician. His chief work was his 17, 1612. "Exotericarum exercitationum liber" subdivided tate" of Cardan (1557). He wrote also Latin verse, "Poetices" (1561), commentaries on Aristotle, Hippocrates, and Theophrastus, etc.

Scalloway (skal'ō-wā). A small seaport on Mainland, Shetland Islands, Scotland, 6 miles from Lerwick.

Scalpa (skal'pạ). **1.** An island of the Hebrides, Scotland, east of Harris. Length, about 3 miles.—**2.** An island of the Hebrides, Scotland, east and north of Skye and south of Raasay. Length, 4½ miles.

Scalve (skäl've), **Val di.** An Alpine valley in Italy, province of Bergamo, northern Italy, 25 to 30 miles northeast of Bergamo.

Scamander (ska-man'dėr), or **Xanthus** (zan'thus). The ancient name of a river in Mysia, Asia Minor: the modern Mendere (which see).

Scanderbeg, or **Skanderbeg** (skan'dėr-beg), from **Iskander** (**Alexander**) Bey (originally **George Castriota**). Born 1403: died at Alessio, Jan. 17, 1467. An Albanian commander, who was the son of Ivan (John) Castriota, lord of a hereditary principality in Albania, and in his youth was sent as a hostage to the Ottoman court. On the death of his father in 1443, the Porte decided to annex this principality, which had hitherto enjoyed a semi-independent existence. He returned to Albania in 1444, proclaimed his independence, and maintained himself successfully against Amurath II. and Mohammed II.

Scandia (skan'di-ä). In ancient geography, a supposed island, identical with the southern part of Sweden.

Scandinavia (skan-di-nā'vi-ä). A name denoting either the peninsula which comprises Norway and Sweden, or the lands occupied by the Scandinavian peoples, including Norway, Sweden, and Denmark.

Scandinavians (skan-di-nā'vi-anz). Natives of the region loosely called Scandinavia.

The ancient Scandinavians, a tall Northern dolichocephalic race, represented by the Row Grave and Stangenæse skeletons, at the people of the kitchen-middens. The statur average 1.75 to 1.78 metres. They were dolichocephalic with an index of from 70 to 75, and somewhat prognathous, with fair hair and blue eyes, and a white skin. They are also considered to be the ancestors of the Finnic and the fair North Germans. *Tylor*, Anthr., p. 243.

Scapa Flow (skä'pạ flō). An inclosed sheet of water in the Orkney Islands, Scotland, south of Mainland.

Scapin (skä-pañ'; E. skā'pin). [F., from It. *Scapino.*] A wily intriguing valet in Molière's comedy "Les Fourberies de Scapin." Scapin excels in expedients, and a consummate deceiver. He conducts the affairs of four lovers, against the wishes of their respective fathers, to the desired end. In order to escape the consequences of his audience in having secretly beaten Géronte, the father of Hyacinthe, he has himself brought in in an apparently dying condition, and obtains his pardon. The nickname of Jupiter Scapin was given to the first Napoleon by the Abbé de Pradt, in allusion to his disposition to employ trickery.

Scapino (skä-pē'nō). [It.] A typical character in Italian masked comedy, the cunning and knavish servant of Gratiano, originally speaking the dialect of Bergamo. Molière introduced him to French comedy (see *Scapin*) in such a manner as to turn his name into a proverb.

Scaramouche (skar'a-mouch; F. skä-ri-mōsh'). [F.] The Italian Scaramuccia (which see). It was introduced into France about 1640 by an Italian actor, Tiberio Fiurelli (1608–96).

Scaramuccia (skä-rä-mö'chä). [It.; F. *Scaramouche,* G. *Scaramuz.*] A boaster and clown who is in mortal fear of Polichinelle or Harlequin: a typical character in Italian comedy. He grew out of the old pantomimic character Capitan (which see), which was turned into Scaramuccia after the Spaniards lost their influence in Italy. See *Scaramouche.*

Scarborough (skär'bu-rō). A borough and watering-place in the North Riding of Yorkshire, England, situated on the North Sea 36 miles northeast of York. The ruins of its ancient castle are situated on a promontory northeast of the town. It is frequented for sea-bathing and for the mineral springs. It has a picturesque situation and environs, and is sometimes called "the Queen of Watering-places." Population (1891), 38,776.

Scarborough. The capital of Tobago, British West Indies, situated on the southeastern coast.

Scarborough Islands, or **Scarborough Range.** A group of the Gilbert Islands, Pacific Ocean.

Scaria (skä'ri-ä). **Emil.** Born at Gratz, Styria, 1838; died July 22, 1886. A German bass operasinger. He made his début at Pest, and went to London in 1860, to Dessau in 1863, and to Berlin in 1866, and in 1872, where he sang for many years. He was noted in Wagnerian opera.

Scarlatti (skär-lät'tē). **Alessandro.** Born at Trapani, Sicily, 1659; died at Naples, Oct. 24, 1725. A celebrated Italian composer. He is called the founder of modern opera. Little is known of his early life, but he was a most prolific composer, leaving over 100 operas and 200 miscellaneous cantatas and oratorios. He was the reputed inventor of accompanied recitatives and of the "da capo," but the latter was first used by Cavalli in his opera "Giasone" (1655). He became professor of three of the Naples conservatories, and many celebrated musicians were his pupils.

Scarlatti, Domenico. Born probably at Naples, 1683; died there, 1757. An Italian musician, son of Alessandro Scarlatti. He was a noted performer on the harpsichord and organ; composed many works for the harpsichord; and did much for modern technic. Mendelssohn and Liszt and other composers show his influence in his particular. His sonatas and fugues, especially the "Cat's Fugue," are still played.

Scarlet (skär'let), **Will.** One of the companions of Robin Hood. He is also known in old ballads as Scadlock and Scathelock.

Scarlet Letter, The. A romance by Nathaniel Hawthorne, published in 1850. The scene is laid in New England in the middle of the 17th century. See *Prynne, Hester.*

Scarlett (skär'let), Sir **James,** Born in Jamaica, 1769; died at Bury St. Edmunds, April 7, 1844. An English jurist. In 1795 he graduated at Cambridge (Trinity College) and entered the Inner Temple; in 1818 was elected member of Parliament for Peterborough; in 1827 was appointed attorney-general by Canning; and in 1834 chief baron of the Court of King's Bench and Baron Abinger.

Scarlett, Sir **James Yorke.** Born 1799; died 1871. An English major-general, younger son of Lord Abinger. He served with distinction in the Crimean war, particularly at the battle of Balaklava.

Scarlet Woman, The. A name sometimes given by Protestants to the Church of Rome, in allusion to Rev. xvii.

Scarpa (skär'pä), or **Scarp** (skärp). An island of the Outer Hebrides, county of Inverness, Scotland, west of Harris. Length, 3 miles.

Scarpa (skär'pä), **Antonio.** Born at Motta, northeastern Italy, June 13, 1747; died Oct. 31, 1832. A noted Italian anatomist and surgeon.

He became professor of anatomy at Modena in 1772, and at Pavia in 1783. He was chief surgeon to Napoleon II. He published numerous anatomical and surgical works, of which a collective edition was published by Vacconi in 1826.

Scarpanto (skär'pan-tō). An island of the Ægean Sea, belonging to Turkey, situated northeast of Crete and about 30 miles southwest of Rhodes: the ancient Carpathus. The surface is mountainous. Its early inhabitants were Dorians. Length, 31 miles. Population, about 5,000 (Greeks).

Scarpe (skärp). A river in northeastern France which joins the Schelde 11 miles north by west of Valenciennes. Length, 70 miles.

Scarron (skä-rōn'), **Paul.** Born at Paris in 1610: died there, Oct. 14, 1660. A French burlesque poet and dramatist. As a child, his strained relations with his stepmother led him to live away from home even during his father's lifetime. He began to study for the church, and lived meanwhile on an allowance amply sufficient to meet all his needs. About 1638 he sustained some serious accident that left him a deformed paralytic deprived of the use of his lower limbs. About the same time his father died, leaving him without any share in the patrimony. He obtained many pensions and sought besides to help himself along by means of his pen. He attempted the burlesque style, and made a success of it in his first publication, "Typhon, ou la Gigantomachie" (1644), the style of writing became at once the fashion; this made the more acceptable his comedies "Jodelet, ou le maître valet" and "Les trois Dorothées, ou Jodelet souffleté" (1645), and his farce "Scenes du capitan Matamore et de Boniface pédant" (1647). In 1645 he began the publication of "Virgile travesti." When he was some time lingering amphibets among others "La mazarinade," and scored a great success with his "Roman comique" (1651). The following year Scarron married Françoise d'Aubigné, who became later Madame de Maintenon. During the last period of his life he wrote several short stories, "Nouvelles tragi-comiques" (1654), one of which ("L'Hypocrite") underlies Molière's "Tartuffe," and composed also his best comedies, "Don Japhet d'Arménie" (1653), "L'Ecolier de Salamanque" (1654), and "Le marquis ridicule" (1656) and a couple of posthumous plays, "La fausse apparence" and "Le prince corsaire" (1662).

Scartazzini (skär-tät-sē'nē), **Johann Andreas.** Born at Bondo, Switzerland, Dec. 30, 1837. A Swiss author, noted as a student of Dante. Among his works are "Dante Alighieri, sein Leben und seine Werke" (1869), "Divina Commedia" with commentary (1874–82), and editions of Tasso and Petrarch.

Scawfell. See *Scaffell.*

Sceaux (sō). A town in the department of Seine, France, 4 miles south of the fortifications of Paris. It was the scene of an unsuccessful sortie of the French Sept. 19, 1870. Population (1891), 3,567.

Scesaplana (shā-zā-plä'nä). The highest mountain of the Rhätikon, situated on the border of Vorarlberg and the canton of Grisons, Switzerland, 17 miles north-northeast of Coire. Height, 9,738 feet.

Schächenthal (shäch'en-täl). An Alpine valley in the canton of Uri, Switzerland, east of Altdorf: a side valley of the Reuss.

Schack (shäk), Count **Adolf Friedrich von.** Born at Brüsewitz, near Schwerin, Germany, Aug. 2, 1815. A German poet, translator, and literary historian. Among his works are "Geschichte der dramatischen Litteratur und Kunst in Spanien" (1845–1846), "Poesie und Kunst der Araber in Spanien und Sicilien" (2d ed. 1877), translations from the Spanish and from Firdausi, and dramatic, epic, and lyric poems.

Schadow (shä'dō), **Wilhelm Friedrich von.** Born at Berlin, Sept. 6, 1789: died at Düsseldorf, March 19, 1862. A German painter and teacher of painting, son of J. G. Schadow. He became professor at the Berlin Academy in 1819, and exerted great influence as the director of the Dusseldorf Academy 1826–59, becoming the founder of a modern school of religious painting. See *Overbeck.*

Schadow, Johann Gottfried. Born at Berlin, May 20, 1764: died there, Jan. 27, 1850. A noted German sculptor, founder of the modern Berlin school of sculptors. His works include statues of Frederick the Great (Stettin), Blucher (Rostock), Luther (Wittenberg), and the quadrigas on the Brandenburger Thor (Berlin). He also wrote several works on art.

Schafarik (shä'fä-rik) (Bohem. **Šafařík**), **Paul Joseph.** Born at Kobelyarowo, northern Hungary, May 13, 1795: died June 26, 1861. A Slovak philologist, noted for his researches in Slavic speech, literature, and history. He was professor at the gymnasium at Neusatz 1818–33, and its director 1833–1835; and was connected with the library of Prague 1841–1857. Among his principal works are "Slavic Antiquities" (1837), "History of the Slavic Language and Literature" (1826), "Slavic Ethnography" (1842), a collection of Slovak songs, and works on Bohemian and South Slavic philology and literature.

Schafberg (shäf'berg). A mountain on the border of Salzburg and Upper Austria, 19 miles east of Salzburg. It is called "the Austrian Rigi" on account of its extensive view. Height, 5,840 feet.

Schäfer, or **Schaefer** (shä'fer), **Arnold.** Born at Seehausen, near Bremen, Oct. 16, 1819: died at Bonn, Prussia, Nov. 20, 1883. A German historian, brother of J. W. Schäfer: professor of history at Bonn from 1865. He wrote "Geschichte des Siebenjährigen Kriegs" (1867–74), etc.

Schäfer, or **Schaefer, Heinrich.** Born at Schlitz, Germany, April 25, 1794: died at Giessen, Germany, July 2, 1869. A German historian, professor of history at Giessen from 1833, and director of the university library from 1864. He wrote "Geschichte von Portugal" ("History of Portugal," 1836–54), "Geschichte von Spanien" (1853–67), etc.

Schäfer, or Schaefer, Johann Wilhelm. Born at Seehausen, near Bremen, Sept. 17, 1809: died at Bremen, March 2, 1880. A German historian of literature. His works include "Grundriss der Geschichte der deutschen Litteratur" (1836), "Handbuch der Geschichte der deutschen Litteratur" (1842–43), "Geschichte der deutschen Litteratur des 18. Jahrhunderts" (1855), lives of Goethe and Schiller, etc.

Schaff (shäf), **Philip.** Born at Coire, Switzerland, Jan. 1, 1819: died at New York, Oct. 20, 1893. A German-American church historian, theologian, and miscellaneous writer. He graduated at the University of Berlin in 1841, and in 1844 accepted a professorship in the theological seminary of the German reformed church of the United States at Mercersburg, Pennsylvania; a post which he occupied until 1863. He was appointed professor of sacred literature in Union Theological Seminary, New York, in 1870, being elected president in 1887, and retired as professor emeritus in the spring of 1893. He was president of the American committee for the revision of the authorized version of the Bible. Among his works are "History of the Christian Church" (new ed., Vols. I–IV, and VI, 1882–88), "Creeds of Christendom" (1877), "The Person of Christ" (1865), "The Christ of Hymnology" (1870), "Christ in Song: Hymnology" (1880). He edited "Christ in Song" (1868), and, with others, "Library of Religious Poetry" (1881), "Schaff-Herzog Religious Encyclopædia" (3 vols. and supp. 1882–87), etc.

Schaffhausen (shäf-hou'zen). **1.** A canton of Switzerland, situated north of the Rhine, and lying partly in the Swabian Jura and partly in the Klettgau. Capital, Schaffhausen. It is nearly surrounded by Baden, and is bounded also on the south by the cantons of Zürich, Thurgau, and Zürich, and leaves north of the Rhine. It sends 2 members each to the State and National councils. The language is German, and the prevailing religion Protestant. It freed itself from Austrian rule in 1409; was admitted to the Swiss Confederates in 1454; became a canton in 1501; and received a democratic constitution in 1876. Area, 114 square miles. Population (1883), 37,733.

2. The capital of the canton of Schaffhausen, situated on the Rhine in lat. 47° 41′ N., long. 8° 38′ E. It has various manufactures, and contains the castle of Munoth, a cathedral, "Imthurneum," etc. It became a free city in 1218, and subject to the House of Habsburgs. Population (1888), including Feuerthalen (canton of Zürich), 13,654.

Schaffhausen, Falls of. A cataract of the Rhine, at Laufen, near Schaffhausen. Height, about 50 feet; including rapids, about 100 feet. Width above the falls, about 375 feet.

Schäffle (shäf'fle), **Albert Eberhard Friedrich.** Born at Nürtingen, Würtemberg, Feb. 24, 1831. A German political economist. He became professor of political economy at Tübingen in 1861 and at Vienna in 1868, and was Austrian minister of commerce in 1871. He afterward removed to Stuttgart, and devoted himself wholly to literature. He has published "Die National-ökonomie" (1861), the third edition of which was renamed "Das gesellschaftliche System der Menschlichen Wirtschaft" (1873), "Kapitalismus und Sozialismus" (1870), "Quintessenz der Socialismus" (1874), etc.

Schamir (shä'mēr). A mysterious worm which, according to Persian and other traditions adopted by the Jews and to whom ancient legends of Solomon, was able to cut the hardest stone. It was about the size of a barleycorn, but nothing could resist its strength. It was with the aid of Schamir that Solomon built the temple, the stones of which were hewn by human hands. In those days when it is called a stone. In early rabbinical fable it is not a worm, and is something more than a stone, being called a "creature." It is an impersonation of a supernatural force. The agency passed over to the Greeks, and the force became a plant. In the English "Gesta Romanorum" it is again a worm called Thumare. Gervaise of Tilbury speaks of it in connection with Solomon as a worm called Thamir. The same legend in different forms is met with in Iceland and many other European countries. In some forms Schamir has the power of giving life or of paralyzing life.

> It bursts locks and shatters stones: it opens in the mountains the hidden treasures hitherto concealed from men; or it paralyses, lulling into a magic sleep; or again, it restores to life. I believe the varied fables relate to one and the same object — and that, the lightning.
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> *S. Baring-Gould.* Curious Myths of Mid. Ages, 2d ser., p. 141.

Schamyl (shä'mil). Born 1797: died at Medina, March, 1871. A Caucasian leader. He was elected imam of the Lesghians in 1834, and acquired a complete ascendancy over all the tribes of Daghestan, which he led in a 30 years' struggle for independence against Russia. His last stronghold, Weden, was taken April 12, 1859, and he himself was surprised and captured in the following Sept. He was assigned a residence in the interior of Russia, and died on a pilgrimage to Mecca.

Schandau (shän'dou). A town in the kingdom of Saxony, situated at the junction of the Kirnitzsch with the Elbe, in the midst of the Saxon Switzerland, 21 miles southeast of Dresden. It is a tourist center. Population, 3,155.

Schanfigg (shän-fig'), or **Schanfägg** (shäl-fig'). An Alpine valley in the canton of Grisons, Switzerland, east of Coire, traversed by the Plessur.

Schar-Dagh (shär-däg'), or **Tchar-Dagh.** A mountain-range in the western part of European Turkey, on the eastern border of Albania: the ancient Scardus. It separates the valleys of the Drin and Vardar. Highest peaks, 8,000–9,000 feet.

Scharf (shärf), **John Thomas.** Born at Baltimore, May 1, 1843. An American historian. He served in the Confederate army and navy during the Civil War, and afterward engaged in journalism. He was admitted to the bar in 1874, and was appointed commissioner of the land office of Maryland in 1884. Among his works are "History of Maryland" (1879), "History of the Confederate States Navy" (1887), "History of Delaware" (1888).

Scharnhorst (shärn'horst), **Gerhard Johann David von.** Born at Bordenau, Hannover, Nov. 12, 1755: died at Prague, June 28, 1813. A German general and military writer. He was in the Hanoverian service until 1801, and then in that of Prussia. He was director of the military school 1801–03; served against the French 1806–07; was president of the commission for reorganizing the Prussian army; and was director of the department of war 1807–10. He was severely wounded at Grossgörschen in 1813. He wrote "Handbuch für Offiziere" (1781–90), etc.

Scharwenka (shär'veng-kä), **Philipp.** Born at Samter, East Prussia, Feb. 25, 1847. A German musician and composer, the brother of Xaver Scharwenka. He studied with Kullak at Berlin, and for in the latter's academy at Berlin. He is also a caricaturist.

Scharwenka, Xaver. Born at Samter, East Prussia, Jan. 6, 1850. A noted German pianist and composer. He was a pupil and teacher at Kullak's academy; and played in Berlin in 1869, and in England in 1870, and also in the United States. He established a school of music in New York in 1891. He has published a number of pianoforte concertos, songs, sonatas, etc.; also a good deal of chamber-music.

Schässburg (shäs'börg), Hung. **Segesvár** (shägesh-vär'). The capital of the county of Nagy-Küküllö, Transylvania, situated on the Nagy-Küküllö in lat. 46° 10′ N., long. 24° 47′ E. Here, July 31, 1849, the Austrians defeated the Hungarians under Bem. Population (1890), 9,618.

Schaumburg (shoum'börg). **1.** A former county of Germany, in the valley of the Weser. It was divided in 1648 between Lippe and Hesse-Cassel. The former parts are now Schaumburg-Lippe.

2. A countship in Prussia, on the Lahn. The title is now in the family of Oldenburg.

Schaumburg-Lippe (shoum'börg-lip'pe). A principality and state of the German Empire, situated west of Hannover, and surrounded by Hannover, Westphalia, and the Prussian part of Schaumburg. Capital, Bückeburg. The surface is level or hilly. It is a hereditary constitutional monarchy, and has 1 vote in the Bundesrat and 1 in the Reichstag. The prevailing religion is Protestant. The present line was founded in 1640, and was at first called Schaumburg-Lippe. It was raised to a principality in 1807. It sided at first with Austria in 1866, but changed to the Prussian side. Area, 131 square miles. Population (1890), 46,960.

Scheat (shē'at). [Ar.: a corruption of *sā'id,* the arm or cubit.] A name given to the second-magnitude star β Pegasi, usually known as *Menkib,* and also to the third-magnitude star δ Aquarii. As applied to the latter star the name is often spelled *Skat.*

Scheddir, or **Shedir** (shä'dēr or shē'dēr). [Ar. *al-qadr,* the breast.] The second-magnitude star α Cassiopeiæ, in the breast of the figure.

Scheele (shā'le), **Karl Wilhelm.** Born at Stralsund, Dec. 2, 1742: died at Köping, Sweden, May, 1786. A celebrated Swedish chemist. He lived as an apothecary at Köping. He made the independent discoverer of oxygen, ammonia, and hydrochloric-acid gas, and discovered many other important substances, including manganese, chlorin, baryta, tartaric acid, Scheele's green, meconic acid, glycerin, lactic acid, etc. His collected works were published in 1793.

Scheffel (shef'fel), **Joseph Victor von.** Born at Karlsruhe, Baden, Feb. 16, 1826: died there, April 9, 1886. A German poet and novelist. He studied jurisprudence at Heidelberg, Munich, and Berlin. In 1850 he occupied a minor judicial position in Sackingen, and in 1852 in Bruchsal. Subsequently he traveled in Italy, and lived afterward at various places in Germany, Switzerland, and the south of France. In 1857 he was given the position of librarian at Donaueschingen. In 1872 he removed to Radolfzell on the Lake of Constance, Switzerland, and there he lived until his death. In 1876 he was ennobled. His first important work was the lyri "Der Trompeter von Sackingen" ("The Trumpeter of Sackingen"), which appeared in 1852. The historical novel "Ekkehard" is from 1855. "Frau Aventüre," a collection of lyrics, appeared in 1863, "Juniperus" in 1868, "Bergpsalmen" ("Mountain Psalms") in 1870, "Waldeinsamkeit" ("Forest Solitude") in 1881. "Gaudeamus," a collection of popular poems of a humorous character, has been published in some 40 editions.

Scheffer (shef'fer), **Ary.** Born at Dordrecht, Netherlands, Feb. 10, 1795: died at Paris, June 5, 1858. A French painter, of a style between

the classical and Romantic schools. Among his works are "Suliote Women," "Eberhard the Weeper," several on the subjects of "Faust," "Mignon," and "Gretchen," "Francesca da Rimini," "Charlemagne and Wittikind," "St. Augustine and his Mother," "Christus Consolator," "Christus Remunerator," "Dante and Beatrice," "Christ Bearing the Cross," etc.; portraits of Beranger, Marshal Ney, Liszt, Rossini, the artist's mother, etc.

Scheffer, Henry. Born at The Hague, Sept. 27, 1798; died at Paris, March 15, 1862. A French historical and genre painter, brother of Ary Scheffer.

Scheffer, Johannes. See *Angelus Silesius.*

Schehallion. See *Schiehallion.*

Scheherazade, or **Sheherazade** (she-hĕ'rĭ-zäd') or **Shahrazad** (shä-rĭ-zäd'). A character in the "Arabian Nights' Entertainments," daughter of the grand vizir and wife of Scheriar, sultan of India. The tales which she nightly relates so interest the sultan that he spares her life from day to day in order to hear more, and finally recalls the law condemning to death each morning his bride of the previous night. See *Arabian Nights.*

Scheideck (shīd'ek), or **Scheidegg.** A spur of the Rigi, in Switzerland.

Scheideck, Great. The height of the pass between Grindelwald and Meiringen, Bernese Oberland, Switzerland. Height, 6,430 feet.

Scheideck, Little, or **Wengern-Scheideck** (veng'ĕrn-shī'dek). A pass in the Bernese Oberland, Switzerland, leading from Grindelwald over the Wengernalp to Lauterbrunnen. Height, 6,788 feet.

Scheideck, Reschen-. A pass in western Tyrol, near the Swiss frontier, leading from Landeck in the valley of the Inn to the Vintschgau in the valley of the upper Adige.

Schelde (sĕhel'de), or **Scheldt** (skelt). [D. *Schelde,* formerly also *Schedt*, F. *Escaut*, from L. *Scaldis.*] A river in Europe which rises in the department of Aisne, northeastern France, traverses Belgium, and flows in the Netherlands into the North Sea by its chief arms, the West Schelde (or Hond) and the East Schelde. Its chief branches are the Selle, Scarpe, Lys, and Rupel: the chief towns on its banks are Tournai, Oudenarde, Ghent, Dendermonde, and Antwerp. It was closed to navigation 1648–1792. Length, navigable, to near Gatelet.

Scheler (shā'ler), **Johann August Huldreich.** Born at Ebnat, Switzerland, April 6, 1819: died at Brussels, Nov. 17, 1890. A noted philologist. He held a professorship in the University of Brussels from 1876 until his death, and wrote a number of works on Romance philology, including "Dictionnaire d'etymologie française" (1861), and "Exposé des lois qui régissent la transformation française des mots latins" (1873).

Schellenberg (shel'len-berg). A hill near Donauwörth, Bavaria, on July, July 2, 1704, the Bavarians and French were totally defeated by the Imperialists under Marlborough and Louis of Baden.

Schelling (shel'ling), **Friedrich Wilhelm Joseph von.** Born at Leonberg, Würtemberg, Jan. 27, 1775: died at Ragatz, Switzerland, Aug. 20, 1854. A celebrated German philosopher. He was educated at Tübingen, became professor at Jena in 1798, and at Wurzburg in 1803; occupied various official positions at Munich 1806–41 (as secretary of the Academy of Arts, from 1827 as professor of philosophy, and later director of the Academy of Sciences); lectured at various times at Stuttgart and Erlangen; became a member of the Berlin Academy; and 1841–46 was lecturer at the University of Berlin. His works include "Ueber Entwurf eines Systems der Naturphilosophie" ("First Plan of a System of the Philosophy of Nature," 1799), "Der transcendentale Idealismus" (1800), "Darstellung meines Systems der Philosophie" ("Presentation of my System of Philosophy," 1801), "Bruno" (1802), "Philosophie und Religion" (1804), "Menschliche Freiheit" (1809), etc. His collected works were published in 14 vols. 1856–61.

Schemnitz (shem'nits), Hung. **Selmecz-Bánya** (shel-mets'bän'yo). A town in the county of Honth, Hungary, 67 miles north of Budapest. It is the most important mining town in Hungary, with mines of gold, silver, copper, lead, etc.; and has an academy of mining and forestry. It existed as early as the 8th century. Population (1890), 15,280.

Schenck (skengk), **Robert Cumming.** Born at Franklin, Ohio, Oct. 4, 1809: died at Washington, D. C., March 23, 1890. An American politician, diplomatist, and general. He was admitted to the bar in 1831; was a Whig member of Congress from Ohio 1843–51; was United States minister to Brazil 1851–53; and served in the Union army in the Civil War, participating in the first battle of Bull Run, the battle of Cross Keys, and the second battle of Bull Run, and attaining the rank of major-general. He was a Republican member of Congress from 1863–71, and United States minister to Great Britain 1871–76.

Schenectady (ske-nek'ta-di). A city, capital of Schenectady County, New York, situated on the Mohawk River and the Erie Canal, 17 miles northwest of Albany. It has manufactures of locomotives, agricultural implements, etc., and is the seat of Union College (since 1795). It was burned by the French and Indians Feb. 8, 1690, and the inhabitants were massacred. Population (1890), 19,902.

Schenkel (sheng'kel), **Daniel.** Born at Dägerlen, canton of Zurich, Switzerland, Dec. 21, 1813: died May 19, 1885. A German Protestant theologian, professor at Heidelberg from 1851; one of the chief founders of the German Protestant Union. Among his works are "Christliche Dogmatik" (1858–59), "Das Charakterbild Jesu" (1864), etc.

Schenkendorf (shengk'en-dorf), **Max von.** Born at Tilsit, Prussia, Dec. 11, 1783: died at Coblenz, Dec. 11, 1817. A German lyric poet. He studied jurisprudence in Konigsberg, where in 1812 he became a reformatory; but with the advent of the French army in that year he left, and was subsequently in Berlin, Weimar, and Karlsruhe. In 1813, in response to the Prussian call to arms, he joined the army in Silesia, and fought in the battle of Leipsic. After the war, in 1815, he was made counselor at Coblenz, where he died. His lyrics, many of them patriotic songs, appeared under the title "Gedichte" ("Poems") in 1815.

Schérer (shā-rār'), **Barthélemy Louis Joseph.** Born at Delle, near Belfort, France, Dec. 18, 1747: died on his estate Chauny, Aisne, Aug. 19, 1804. A French general. He served in the revolutionary armies; as commander-in-chief in Italy against Suwarrow, Nov. 24, 1796, was defeated on the Trebbia, 1799; and was defeated by the Austrians in Italy in 1799.

Schérer, Edmond Henri Adolphe. Born at Paris, April 8, 1815: died at Versailles, March 16, 1889. A French critic and theologian of the radical school, politician, and orator. He was made professor of exegesis at the École Evangélique at Geneva in 1845; resigned in 1850, and became leader in the liberal movement in Protestant theology; became chief literary critic of "Le Temps" in 1869; and later was its editor in chief. He was elected member of the National Assembly in 1871, and of the Senate in 1875. He wrote "Mélanges religieux," seven volumes of literary criticisms, etc.

Scherer (shā'rer), **Wilhelm.** Born at Schönborn, Lower Austria, April 26, 1841: died at Berlin, Aug. 6, 1886. A German philologist and literary historian. He wrote "Geschichte der deutschen Sprache" (1868), etc.

Scheria (skē'rĭ-ä). [Gr. Σχερία.] In the Odyssey, a mythical island, the abode of the Phæacians: identified by the ancients with Corcyra.

Scherr (sher), **Johannes.** Born at Hohenrechberg, Würtemberg, Oct. 3, 1817: died at Zurich, Nov. 21, 1886. A German historian and democratic leader in Würtemberg until his flight to Switzerland in 1849. He was professor in the polytechnic school at Zurich from 1851. His works include "Deutsche Kultur- und Sittengeschichte," ("History of German Civilization and Manners," 1852), "Schiller und seine Zeit" (1859), "Allgemeine Geschichte der Literatur" (3d ed. 1854), "Geschichte der englischen Litteratur" (1850), "Allgemeine Geschichte der Litteratur" (1851), "Geschichte der Deutschen" (1851–53), "Bluher" (1862), "Geschichte der deutschen Frauenwelt" (3d ed. 1875).

Scherzer (shert'ser), **Karl von.** Born at Vienna, May 1, 1821. An Austrian traveler. He traversed North and Central America 1852–57; was a member of the Novara expedition around the world 1857–59; was consul-general at Leipsic for Austria-Hungary 1868–71; and has been Austrian consul-general at Genoa since 1881. Besides books of travel he has published "Weltindustrie" (1864) and "Das wirtschaftliche Leben der Völker" (1885), etc.

Scheuren (shoi'ren), **Johann Kaspar.** Born at Aix-la-Chapelle, Aug. 22, 1810: died 1887. A German landscape-painter, of the Düsseldorf school. He became professor at the Düsseldorf Academy in 1855. His pictures are mostly in German galleries.

Scheveningen (sĕhā'vĕ-ning-en). A fishing-village in the province of South Holland, Netherlands, situated on the North Sea 3 miles northwest of The Hague. It is a celebrated watering-place, and a favorite resort for artists. Near it, Aug. 8, 1653, the English fleet under Monk defeated the Dutch fleet under Tromp, who fell in the engagement. Population (1889), 17,277.

Schiaparelli (skyä-pä-rel'lē), **Giovanni Virginio.** Born at Savigliano, Italy, March 4, 1835. An Italian astronomer. He was appointed director of the observatory at Milan in 1862. He has published "Note e reflessioni sulla teoria astronomica delle stelle cadenti" (1870), and "I precursori di Copernico nell' antichita" (1876). He has also published investigations in meteorology and the topography of Mars.

Schick (shik), **Gottlieb.** Born at Stuttgart, Aug. 15, 1779: died there, April 11, 1812. A German historical painter. In 1799–1802 he studied at Paris with David, and at Rome 1802–11. He is called one of the precursors of German art.

Schiedam (sĕhē-dām'). A town in the province of South Holland, Netherlands, situated near the junction of the Schie and Meuse, 3½ miles west of Rotterdam. It is noted as a center of gin manufacture (Hollands and Geneva). Population (1891), 25,371.

Schiefner (shē'fner), **Franz Anton.** Born at Reval, Russia, July 18, 1817: died at St. Petersburg, Nov. 16, 1879. A Russian philologist, noted for his researches in Tibetan, Mongolian, and the Finnic and Caucasian groups of languages. He was a member of the Academy of St. Petersburg, and was connected with its library from 1845.

Schiehallion (shē-hal'yon). A mountain in Perthshire, Scotland, 30 miles northwest of Perth. It was here that Maskelyne conducted his experiments to determine the density of the earth. Height, 3,547 feet. Also *Schiehallion.*

Schiermonnikoog (sĕhēr'mon'nĭ-kōg'). An island in the North Sea, belonging to the province of Friesland, Netherlands, 5 miles north of the mainland. Length, 5 miles.

Schikaneder (shē-kä'ne-der), **Emanuel.** Born at Ratisbon, 1751: died at Vienna, Sept. 21, 1812. A German librettist, manager, singer, and actor. In 1780, while manager of a company of strolling players, he met Mozart. He wrote the text of Mozart's "Zauberflöte" in 1791, and played Papageno himself.

Schiller (shil'ler), **Johann Christoph Friedrich von.** Born at Marbach, Würtemberg, Nov. 10, 1759; died at Weimar, May 9, 1805. A famous German poet, dramatist, and historian. His father, who had previously been a sergeant, entered the Würtemberg service at the outbreak of the Seven Years' War, and at the time of the birth of the poet was a lieutenant, subsequently he rose to the rank of captain, and in 1766 was given the position of park-keeper at Ludwigsburg and the dukes countryseat, Solitude. He married, in 1749, Elizabeth Dorothea Kodweiss, daughter of the landlord of the Goldene Traube in Ludwigsburg. Schiller's earliest education was obtained in the village of Lorch, and then at the Latin school of Ludwigsburg. It was his original intention to study theology, but in accordance with the demand of the duke, Karl Eugen, who in 1770 had set up a military academy at his castle, Solitude, he entered there in 1773 and began the study of jurisprudence. In 1775 the academy was removed to Stuttgart, when it received the name of the Karlsschule, and the study of medicine was added to the others. Schiller, at Stuttgart, was kept under the strictest discipline. The publication of his drama Räuber drawn upon him the displeasure of the duke, which was intensified when he went secretly to Mannheim in order to be present at its first representation. Subsequently he was forbidden by the duke to print anything which did not relate to his profession. Once more he went to Mannheim without leave, in order to read his drama Fiesko zu Genua; when it was discovered, he was condemned to a fortnight's arrest. He now determined to escape from his restraint, and the same year (1782) left Stuttgart with Streicher for Mannheim, and thence went to Darmstadt and Frankfort. Under the assumed name of Dr. Schmidt, he lived for a time at the village of Oggersheim near Mannheim, and not believing himself safe even upon that spot, accepted the invitation of Frau von Wolzogen, and took up his abode on her estate Bauerbach near Meiningen. In the meantime he had been at work on his drama Kabale und Liebe, and appeared in 1783, after having been twice rejected by the theater direction at Mannheim. This is his "Fiesko" (full title "Die Verschwörung des Fiesko zu Genua: republikanisches Trauerspiel": "The Conspiracy of Fiesco at Genoa: a Republican Tragedy"). At Bauerbach he lived until July, 1785, under the name of Dr. Ritter, engaged upon a third tragedy which he at first called "Luise Millerin," but which was published in 1784 under the name of "Kabale und Liebe" ("Love and Intrigue"). In 1785 he returned to Mannheim as Theatre-Poet, and remained poet with a stipend of 500 florins, for which he was to furnish three plays a year; to the out a support he had compiled a journal which he called Rheinische Thalia (called "Die rheinische Thalia" ("The Rhenish Thalia"), afterward "Die neue Thalia" ("The New Thalia"). His connection with the theater lasted until Nov., 1784, when he resigned. In 1785, with the advice and assistance of Christian Gottfried Korner, the father of the poet Korner, he left Mannheim for Leipsic, where he lived in April. Shortly after he went to live at the little village of Gohlis, near by, and then, that same year, accompanied Korner to Dresden: here, and in the village of Loschwitz, where his friend had a villa, he lived until 1787. In 1788 three lyrical poems had appeared in the "Thalia": "Freigeisterei der Leidenschaft" ("Free-thinking of Passion"), "Resignation," and "Die Künstler" ("The Artists"). The last written in Gohlis. In the garden-house at Loschwitz he completed the drama Don Carlos, begun at Mannheim and finally published in 1787. Unlike his preceding dramas, which are in prose, this, Schiller's successor, is written in blank pentameter. To the Dresden period belongs further a novel that was never completed, called "Der Geisterseher" ("The Spectre-Seer"). During his grown tired of his life in Dresden, he removed to Weimar, where, with the exception of the period from 1789 to 1799, he subsequently lived. In 1789 appeared his first historical work, the "Geschichte des Abfalls der Niederlande" ("History of the Revolt of the Netherlands"). Belonging also to this early time in Weimar are the poems "Die Götter Griechenlands" ("The Gods of Greece") and "Die Künstler" ("The Artists"). In 1789 he was called as professor extraordinarius of history, but without a stipend, to the University of Jena, and the succeeding year (1790) he married Lotte von Lengefeld, having previously been granted, on his application, a small stipend by the Duke of Weimar. During 1790–91 appeared his historical work, the "Geschichte des dreissigjährigen Kriegs" ("History of the Thirty Years' War"). In 1791 fell the beginning of the infirmity which, with occasional relapses, showed a marked influence upon both poets. In 1795, with the cooperation of Goethe, he founded the journal "Die Horen" ("The Hours"), which was continued till 1798. In 1796 the annual "Der Musenalmanach" ("The Almanac of the Muses") was begun under his editorship, and was published down to 1800, when it was abandoned. In it appeared the satiric epigrams, the famous "Xenien," written in collaboration with Goethe, and a number of his most celebrated poems, among them "Der Handschuh"

("The Glove"), "Der Ring des Polykrates" ("The Ring of Polycrates"), "Ritter Toggenburg" ("Knight Toggenburg"), "Der Taucher" ("The Diver"), "Die Kraniche des Ibykus" ("The Cranes of Ibycus"), and "Der Gang nach dem Eisenhammer" ("The Walk to the Forge"); "Der Kampf mit dem Drachen" ("The Fight with the Dragon"), "Das Eleusische Fest" ("The Eleusinian Festival"), and 1800 "Das Lied von der Glocke" ("The Song of the Bell"), the most popular of all his poems. In 1799 another dramawas had been completed, and the following year it was revised for publication. This is the trilogy "Wallenstein," which consists of the prelude "Wallensteins Lager" ("Wallenstein's Camp"), "Die Piccolomini" ("The Piccolomini"), a drama in five acts, and "Wallensteins Tod" ("Wallenstein's Death"), also in five acts. In 1799, further, he gave up his professorship at Jena and went back to Weimar, which was henceforth his home. The succeeding years were characterized by extraordinary dramatic productiveness. The tragedy "Maria Stuart" appeared in 1801. "Die Jungfrau von Orleans" ("The Maid of Orleans"), which he calls "a romantic tragedy," followed in 1802. This same year he was ennobled by the emperor Francis II. In 1803 appeared, further, "Die Braut von Messina" ("The Bride of Messina"), with the subtitle "Die feindlichen Brüder: Trauerspiel mit Chören" ("The Hostile Brothers: a Tragedy with Choruses"); and finally, in 1804, the drama "Wilhelm Tell." He died suddenly in 1805, still another tragedy, "Demetrius," was left incompleted at his death. His life may be divided into 3 periods. The first is that of his youth, from 1759 to 1785, which comprises his period of struggle and the "Sturm und Stress" dramas "The Robbers," "Fiesco," and "Love and Intrigue," and the lyric poems published in his "Anthologie" of 1782. A second period is the period of scientific production, in reality a time of research, from 1785 down to his intimate association with Goethe in the publication of the "Horen"; in this period fall, most especially, "Don Carlos," his historical works, and several philosophical and esthetic treatises, the principal among them being that on "Naive und sentimentalische Dichtung" ("Naive and Sentimental Poetry"), and the second period is from 1794 until his death in 1805. This is the time of his greatest productivity: in it fall the best of his poems, of which there are many besides the ballads mentioned, and the most important of his dramas. A critical edition of his complete works was published at Stuttgart, 1867–76, in 17 volumes.

Schiller-Stiftung (shil'ler-stif'tŏng). [G. 'Schiller Institution.'] A German society founded in 1855 (definitely organized at Dresden, Oct., 1859) for the purpose of rendering pecuniary aid to German authors needing assistance.

Schilling (shil'ling), **Johannes.** Born at Mittweida, Saxony, June 23, 1828. A German sculptor, professor at Dresden. Among his works are the Schiller statue in Vienna, statues in Munich and Dresden, and the national monument in the Niederwald.

Schilthorn (shilt'horn). A mountain in the Bernese Oberland, Switzerland, southwest of Lauterbrunnen. Height, 9,748 feet.

Schimper, Wilhelm Philipp. Born at Dossenheim, Alsace, Jan. 12, 1804; died May 20, 1880. An Alsatian botanist and paleontologist. He published "Traité de paléontologie végétale" (1867–69), researches on bryology, etc.

Schipka Pass. See *Shipka Pass*.

Schirmer (shir'mer), **Johann Wilhelm.** Born at Jülich, Prussia, Sept. 5, 1807: died at Karlsruhe, Baden, Sept. 11, 1863. A German landscape-painter. His subjects were taken largely from Belgian scenes.

Schirmer, Wilhelm. Born at Berlin, May 6, 1802: died at Nyon, Switzerland, June 8, 1866. A German landscape-painter. His subjects were taken chiefly from the South.

Schism, The Great. 1. The division between the Latin and Greek churches, which began in the 9th century, the principal doctrinal difficulty relating to the "filioque" in the creed. The immediate occasion of communication was the intrusion by the emperor Michael III., in 857, of the learned Photius into the see of Constantinople instead of Ignatius, the legitimate patriarch. The Roman see asserted jurisdiction in the matter as possessing supreme primacy, and mutual charges of false doctrine and excommunications followed; but Photius was finally acknowledged at Rome as patriarch. The final division was that between Pope Leo IX. and the patriarch Michael Cerularius, in 1054, since which time Roman Catholics regard the Greeks or Eastern Church as out of the Catholic Church, while the Greeks claim that they have remained faithful to the Catholic creed and ancient usages.

2. The forty years' division (1378–1417) between different parties in the Roman Catholic Church, which adhered to different popes.

Schlagintweit (shlä'gin-tvit), **Adolf von.** Born Jan. 9, 1829: killed in Kashgar, 1857. Brother of Hermann Schlagintweit, and his associate in travel and collaborator in his works.

Schlagintweit, Baron **Hermann von.** Born at Munich, May 13, 1826: died at Munich, Jan. 19, 1882. A German traveler and scientist. He explored the Alps in company with Adolf von Schlagintweit 1848–51, and published their results in "Untersuchungen über die physikalische Geographie der Alpen" ("Researches on the Physical Geography of the Alps" 1850). He made further journeys with his brother, ascending Monte Rosa (first ascent made) in 1851. They published "Neue Untersuchungen, &c." (1854). In 1854 he started on an expedition to India with his brothers Adolf and Robert, and the three, together or separately, explored India, the Himalaya, Tibet, Sikkim, Bhutan, Kashmir, Ladak, Nepal, and the Karakorum and Kuenlun mountains (1855–57). Their travels were published in "Results of a Scientific Mission to India and High Asia" (1860–66) and "Reisen in Indien und Hochasien" (1869–80). He received the surname "Sakunlunski" in 1864 from his ascent of the Kuenlun.

Schlagintweit, Robert. Born Oct. 27, 1833: died at Giessen, Germany, June 6, 1885. A brother of Hermann von Schlagintweit, whom he accompanied to India and central Asia. He traveled in the United States in 1868–69, and published the results of the journey in "Die Pacific-Eisenbahn" (1870), "Californien" (1871), etc.

Schlangenbad (shläng'en-bäd). A watering-place in the province of Hesse-Nassau, Prussia, 8 miles west of Wiesbaden: noted for its mineral springs.

Schlegel (shlä'gel), **August Wilhelm von.** Born at Hannover, Sept. 8, 1767: died at Bonn, May 12, 1845. A celebrated German poet and critic. He studied at Gottingen. Subsequently he was a tutor for three years at Amsterdam. Returning thence to Germany, he settled at Jena in 1796, and later, until in 1798 was made professor of literature and esthetics at the University of Jena. He had founded, with his brother Friedrich von Schlegel, the critical journal "Athenæum," which became the organ of the Romantic school in Germany. In 1801 he left Jena for Berlin, where in 1802–04 he delivered lectures on literature. After 1804 he traveled extensively, and was in France, Italy, Austria, and Sweden, the greater part of the time in the company of Madame de Staël, with whom he afterward also spent some time at Coppet on the Lake of Geneva. In Sweden, as the secretary of the crown prince Bernadotte, he was ennobled. In 1818 he was made professor of esthetics and literature at the University of Bonn, where he subsequently lived, and where he died. He was several times in France, and in 1823 in England, engaged in Oriental studies. He was decided in his romances, sonnets, roles, and elegies. His first volume of poems appeared in 1800. The tragedy "Ion" (1803), which was produced at Weimar, was not successful. His work as a critic, and particularly as a translator, is of special importance. His "Spanisches Theater" ("Spanish Theater") appeared 1803–09; "Vorlesungen über dramatische Kunst und Litteratur" ("Lectures on Dramatic Art and Literature"), delivered originally in Vienna, were published 1809–11; his translation of Shakspere, afterward continued by Ludwig Tieck, appeared 1797–1810, and in 1823 he also published the "Indische Bibliothek" ("Indian Library"), a periodical devoted to Oriental languages, and printed several Sanskrit texts in the printing-office which had been equipped by the Prussian government at his suggestion. His complete works were published at Leipsic, 1846–47, in 12 vols.

Schlegel, Madame von (**Dorothea** (originally **Veronika**) **Mendelssohn,** Madame **Veit**). Born at Berlin, Oct. 24, 1763: died at Frankfort-on-the-Main, Aug. 3, 1839. A German author, daughter of Moses Mendelssohn and wife of F. W. F. von Schlegel. By her first husband she was the mother of the painter Philipp Veit.

Schlegel, Karl Wilhelm Friedrich von. Born at Hannover, March 10, 1772: died at Dresden, Jan. 12, 1829. A noted German poet, author, and critic. He studied at Gottingen and Leipsic, and subsequently at Dresden, Berlin, and Jena, where he settled in 1800 as docent at the university. In 1802 he renounced this position to study Oriental languages in Paris, where he remained two years. In 1808 he went over to the Roman Catholic faith, and for four years lived at Vienna, where he became secretary to the state chancery and was ennobled. From 1815 to 1818 he was attached to the diet of the German Bund at Frankfort-Main. He died at Dresden, whither he had gone to deliver a course of lectures. He wrote numerous lyrics, the drama "Alarcos," and the novel "Lucinde" (1799). More important are his essay "Über die Sprache und Weisheit der Indier" ("On the Language and Wisdom of the Indians," 1808) and the "Vorlesungen über die Geschichte der alten und neuen Literatur" ("Lectures on the History of Old and Modern Literature," 1815). His complete works ("Sämmtliche Werke") were published at Vienna, 1822–25, in 10 vols., increased in the edition of 1846 to 12 vols.

Schlei, or **Schley** (shli), or **Sley** (sli). A narrow inlet of the Baltic Sea, in the eastern part of the province of Schleswig-Holstein, Prussia, which penetrates as far as Schleswig. Length, 25 miles.

Schleicher (shlī'cher), **August.** Born at Meiningen, Germany, Feb. 19, 1821: died at Jena, Dec. 6, 1868. A noted German philologist, professor at Jena from 1857. His works include "Die Sprachen Europas" ("The Languages of Europe," 1850), "Kompendium der vergleichenden Grammatik der indogermanischen Sprachen" ("Compendium of the Comparative Grammar of the Indo-Germanic Languages," 1862), works on the Lithuanian and Slavic languages, etc.

Schleiden (shlī'den), **Matthias Jakob.** Born at Hamburg, April 5, 1804: died at Frankfort-on-the-Main, June 23, 1881. A noted German botanist. He was professor at Jena 1839–62, and at Dorpat 1862–64. His chief work is "Grundzüge der wissenschaftlichen Botanik" ("Principles of Scientific Botany," 1842–43). He also wrote "Die Pflanze und ihr Leben" (1850), "Für Baum und Wald" (1870), etc.

Schleiermacher (shlī'er-mäch-er), **Friedrich Ernst Daniel.** Born at Breslau, Nov. 21, 1768: died at Berlin, Feb. 12, 1834. A celebrated German philosopher and theologian. He was the son of a clergyman of the Reformed Church. The greater part of his youth was spent in the Moravian schools at Niesky and Barby. Subsequently he studied theology at Halle, and in 1794 was ordained. From 1796 to 1802 he was pastor of the Charité hospital in Berlin. In 1802 he went as pastor to the little town of Stolpe, in Pomerania, where he remained two years. From 1804 to 1807 he was university preacher and professor at Halle. Thence he went once more to Berlin, where he was appointed pastor of the Trinity Church, and in 1810 was made professor of theology at the new university of Berlin, in both of which positions he remained active until his death. His most important works are his "Reden über die Religion" ("Addresses on Religion," 1799), "Monologen" ("Monologues," 1800), "Grundlinien einer Kritik der bisherigen Sittenlehre" ("Basis of a Critique of Ethics to the Present Time," 1803; the first of his philosophical works), "Weihnachtsfeier" ("Christmas Festival," 1806), and "Kurze Darstellung des theologischen Studiums" ("A Short Statement of Theological Study," 1810), with which he began his professorial career in Berlin. His principal theological work, "Der christliche Glaube nach den Grundsätzen der evangelischen Kirche" ("Christian Dogma According to the Fundamental Principles of the Evangelical Church"), appeared first in 1821–22, and in second edition, greatly altered, in 1830–31. "Studien und Kritiken" ("Studies and Criticisms") appeared in 1829. He made the classical translation of Plato; the first volume of which was published in 1804; the last, the "Republic," in 1828. As a theologian he made a deep impression upon the theology and the religious life of his time, and was the same as a philosopher is, however, almost wholly posthumous.

Schleissheim (shlīs'him). A royal Bavarian castle, 8 miles north of Munich. It has a noted picture-gallery.

Schleiz (shlīts). A town in the principality of Reuss (younger line), Germany, situated on the Wiesenthal 36 miles southeast of Weimar. It is the second town of the principality, and was capital of the former principality of Reuss-Schleiz. It has a palace. Here, Oct. 9, 1806, the French defeated the Prussians. Population (1890), 4,305.

Schlern (shlern). One of the Dolomite Mountains of Tyrol, east of Botzen. Height, 8,402 feet.

Schlesien (shlā'zē-en). The German name of Silesia.

Schleswig (shles'vig), or **Sleswick** (sles'wik), Dan. **Slesvig** (sles'vig). The northern part of the province of Schleswig-Holstein, Prussia, separated from Holstein by the Eider and the Baltic Canal. The "Danish Mark" was founded by Charles the Great. The duchy of South Jutland, fief of the Danish crown, was formed in 1232. It became known as Schleswig, and was frequently united with Holstein. In 1386, The King of Denmark was also the Duke of Schleswig and of Holstein from 1460. It was ruled by members of the Oldenburg house, and was sometimes divided and reunited. The Gottorp part of Schleswig was united with Denmark in 1713. The King of Denmark entered the Germanic Confederation for Schleswig in 1815. The dual relations of Schleswig-Holstein toward Denmark and Germany led to the Schleswig-Holstein wars of 1848–64 (see below). A provisional government of the duchies was formed in 1848; and Danish rule was restored in 1851. The question was reopened by the death of the King of Denmark in 1863. In consequence of the war of 1864, Schleswig and Holstein were handed over to Austria; and in 1865, by the Convention of Gastein, Schleswig fell under Prussian rule. After the war of 1866 both Schleswig and Holstein were annexed to Prussia. See *Holstein*.

The history of the relations of Denmark and the Duchies to the Romance-speaking people is very much part of the great Schleswig-Holstein controversy. But having been unnecessarily mixed up with two questions properly quite distinct,—that the Duchies, as belonging exclusively to Holstein, and of both jointly to the Danish crown; the second, as to the diplomatic engagements which the Danish kings have successively received with the German powers,—it has borne its part in making the whole question the most intricate and interminable that has vexed Europe for two centuries and a half. Setting aside irrelevant matter, the facts as to the Duchies are as follow: — I. The Danish kings began to own the supremacy of the Frankish Emperors early in the ninth century. Having recovered their independence, and the Danish throne having followed the fall of the Carolingian dynasty, they were again subdued by Henry the Fowler and Otto the Great, and continued tributary to the German Empire till Henry III. and the period of anarchy which followed. Since that time Denmark has always been independent, although her king was, until the treaty of 1865, a member of the German Confederation as duke of Holstein and Lauenburg. II. Schleswig was in Carolingian times Danish; the Eyder being, as Eginhard tells us, the boundary between Saxonia Transalbiana (Hadeln) and Terra Nortmannorum (wherein lay the town of Sliesthorp), inhabited by the Scandinavian heathen. Otto the Great conquered all Schleswig, and, it is said, suffered also, and added the southern part of Schleswig to the immediate territory of the Empire, erecting it into a margraviate. So it remained till the days of Conrad II., who made the Eyder again the boundary, retaining of course his suzerainty over the kingdom of Denmark as a whole. But by this time the colonization of Holstein by the Germans had begun; and ever since the numbers of the Danish population seem to have steadily declined, and the mass of the people to have grown more and more disposed to sympathize with their neighbors in the northern neighbourhours. III. Holstein always was an integral part of the Empire, as it was afterwards of the Germanic Confederation and is now of the new German Empire.

Bryce, Holy Roman Empire, p. 450.

Schleswig. The capital of the province of Schleswig-Holstein, Prussia, situated at the western extremity of the Schlei, in lat. 54° 31′

N., long. 9° 34′ E. It contains a cathedral and the ducal castle of Gottorp. A church was founded here by Ansgar about 850. The town was the ancient capital of Schleswig, and formerly a commercial center. Was occupied in turn by the Danes and the allies in April, 1848; was regained by the Danes July, 1850; and was occupied by the Austrians in Feb., 1864. Population (1890), 15,125.

Schleswig-Holstein (shles'vig-hol'stīn). A province of Prussia. Capital, Schleswig; chief cities, Kiel and Altona. It is bounded by Denmark on the north, the Baltic Sea, Lubeck, and Mecklenburg on the east, Hamburg and the province of Hannover on the south, and the North Sea on the west, and consists of the divisions of Schleswig, Holstein, and Lauenburg. It contains various islands, including Fehmern, Alsen, and the North Frisian Islands, and includes several enclaves of Hamburg, Lubeck, and Mecklenburg. Its surface is generally level, but in parts hilly. It is noted for its cattle. The prevailing religion is Protestantism. The prevailing language is German; but there are many Danes in the north. It was made a Prussian province after the war of 1866. Area, 7,327 square miles. Population (1890), 1,317,897.

Schleswig-Holstein War. 1. A war carried on with Denmark in 1848–50. The Schleswig-Holsteiners formed a provisional government in March, 1848, and were supported by German troops (chiefly Prussians). The Danes invaded Schleswig, but were driven back by the Prussians. The war was suspended by truce in Aug., 1848, but was renewed in March, 1849, the Schleswig-Holsteiners being aided again by German troops. Peace was concluded in July, 1849, between Prussia and the German Confederation. In the beginning of 1850 war was resumed between Schleswig-Holstein and Denmark. The victory of the latter at Idstedt, July 24–25, led to the restoration of Danish rule in 1851.

2. A war of Austria and Prussia against Denmark in 1864, the object of which was to prevent the incorporation of Schleswig with Denmark. Schleswig was invaded by Austrians and Prussians in Jan., and the Danes were driven in April. The success of the allies in July led to the treaty of Vienna in Oct., and the cession by Denmark of Schleswig, Holstein, and Lauenburg. See *Schleswig*.

Schlettstadt (shlet'stät), sometimes **Schlestadt** (shlā'stät). A town in Lower Alsace, Alsace-Lorraine, situated on the Ill 27 miles southwest of Strasburg. It has a cathedral, and was formerly a free imperial city. A noted academy was founded there by agricola in the 15th century. It was annexed to France in 1634; and was besieged and taken by the Germans in Oct., 1870. Population (1890), 9,418.

Schleusingen (shloi'sing-en). A small town in the province of Saxony, Prussia, 29 miles south of Gotha. It was the residence of the counts of Henneberg.

Schley. See *Schlei*.

Schley (shlā), **Winfield Scott.** Born in Frederick County, Md., Oct. 9, 1839. An American naval commander. He graduated at the United States Naval Academy in 1860; served in the Union navy during the Civil War; was instructor in the Naval Academy from 1869 and 1874–76; and commanded the relief expedition which rescued Greely and six of his companions in 1884. He was promoted captain in 1886, and has published, conjointly with Soley, "The Rescue of Greely" (1885).

Schliemann (shlē'man), **Heinrich.** Born at Neu-Buckow, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Jan. 6, 1822; died at Naples, Dec. 27, 1890. A noted German archeologist and traveler. He acquired a large property as a merchant, traveled extensively in Greece and elsewhere in Europe, the East, and around the world; and became famous from his explorations of Greek sites and antiquities. From 1870 to 1882 he explored the site of ancient Troy, making many remarkable discoveries, and began similar work in 1876 in Mycenæ, in 1881 in Orchomenus, and in 1884 in Tiryns. He wrote "La Chine et le Japon" (1866), "Ithaque, der Peloponnese und Troja" (1869), "Trojanische Altertümer" ("Trojan Antiquities," 1874), "Mykena" (1878), "Ilios" (1881), "Orchomenos" (1881), "Reise in der Troas" (1881), "Troja" (1883), "Tiryns" (1886).

Schliengen (shlēng'gen). A small town in Baden, situated near the Rhine 20 miles southwest of Freiburg. Here, Oct. 24, 1796, the archduke Charles defeated the French under Moreau, compelling their retreat across the Rhine.

Schlik or **Schlick** (shlik) **zu Bassano und Weisskirchen,** Count **Franz von.** Born at Prague, May 23, 1789; died at Vienna, March 17, 1862. An Austrian general. He served in the wars against Napoleon; was distinguished in the Hungarian insurrection of 1848–49; and commanded the right wing at Solferino in 1859.

Schlosser (shlos'ser), **Friedrich Christoph.** Born at Jever, Germany, Nov. 17, 1776; died at Heidelberg, Sept. 23, 1861. A German historian, professor at Heidelberg from 1817. His works include "Weltgeschichte in zusammenhangender Erzählung" ("History of the World in Connected Narrative," 1817–24), "Geschichte des 18. Jahrhunderts" ("History of the 18th Century," 1823; continued into the 19th century to the overthrow of the French empire; 3d ed., 9 vols., 1846–1848), "Universalhistorische Übersicht der Geschichte der alten Welt" ("Universal Historical View of the History of the Ancient World," 1824–26), planned for and partly contributed to a "Weltgeschichte für das deutsche Volk" ("History of the World for the German people," 1842–54).

Schluchť (shlüch't). A pass over the Vosges which leads from the valley of the Münster in Alsace to that of Gérardmer in France. Height, 3,735 feet.

Schlüsselburg (shlüs'sel-bürg). A town and fortress in the government of St. Petersburg, Russia, situated at the exit of the Neva from Lake Ladoga, about 30 miles east of St. Petersburg. Ivan III. was imprisoned here 1756–64. Population, about 4,000.

Schmadrifall (shmä'dri-fäl). A waterfall in the Ammerenthal, Bernese Oberland, Switzerland, south of Lauterbrunnen, formed by the Schmadribach. Height, over 200 feet.

Schmalkalden (shmäl'käl-den), sometimes in E. **Smalkald** or **Smalcald** (smal'käld). A town in the province of Hesse-Nassau, Prussia, situated at the junction of the Stille and Schmalkalde, 17 miles southwest of Gotha. It is a center of iron and steel manufactures. It passed from Hesse to Prussia in 1866. It is an ancient town, noted in the Reformation period. (See *Smalkaldic Articles* and *Smalkaldic League*.) Population (1890), 7,418.

Schmerling (shmer'ling), **Anton von.** Born at Vienna, Aug. 23, 1805; died at Vienna, May 23, 1893. An Austrian statesman. He was imperial minister of the German Empire at Frankfort in 1848. Austrian plenipotentiary to France in 1849. Austrian minister of state 1860–65; and the leading member of the Austrian Herrenhaus.

Schmidel (shmē'del), **Ulrich.** Born at Strasbingen, Bavaria: died there, after 1557. A German adventurer. He served as a common soldier in Paraguay 1535–52, and shared in most of the prominent explorations and conquests. In 1557 he published in German an account of his travels. Though observed by barbarous ethnography, it is valuable historically. There are old and modern editions in several languages.

Schmidt (shmit), **Heinrich Julian.** Born at Marienwerder, Prussia, March 7, 1818: died March 27, 1886. A German literary historian and journalist. His chief works are "Geschichte der deutschen Poesie im 19. Jahrhundert" ("History of German Poetry in the 19th Century," 1853), "Geschichte der deutschen Nationalliteratur im 19. Jahrhundert" ("History of the German National Literature in the 19th Century," 1858), "Vorlesungen über französische Literatur seit der Revolution" (1858), "Bilder aus dem geistigen Leben unserer Zeit" (1870–78).

Schmoller (shmō'ler), **Gustav.** Born at Heilbronn, Würtemberg, June 24, 1838. A German political economist. He became professor of political economy at Halle in 1864, at Strasburg in 1872, and at Berlin in 1882. He has published "Über einige Grundfragen des Rechts und der Volkswirtschaft" (1875), etc.

Schnaase (shnä'ze), **Karl.** Born at Dantzic, Prussia, Oct. 7, 1798: died at Wiesbaden, Prussia, May 29, 1875. A German writer on art. His chief work is "Geschichte der bildenden Künste" ("History of the Fine Arts," 7 vols. 1843–64).

Schneckenburger (shnek'en-bürg-er), **Max.** Born at Thalheim, Württemberg, Feb. 17, 1819: died at Burgdorf, near Bern, May 3, 1849. A German poet, author of the song "Die Wacht am Rhein" ("The Watch on the Rhine," 1840).

Schneeberg (shnā'berg). [G., 'snow-mountain.'] 1. A summit of the Austrian Alps, about 20 miles southwest of Vienna. Height, 6,808 feet.—2. The highest mountain of the Fichtelgebirge, Bavaria, 15 miles northeast of Bayreuth. Height, 3,434 feet.

Schneeberg. A town in the kingdom of Saxony, 21 miles southwest of Chemnitz. It was noted formerly for mining, and is now for its manufactures of lace, chemicals, etc. It has a noted Gothic church. Population (1890), 16,967.

Schneeberg, Great. A mountain on the frontier of Prussian Silesia, Moravia, and Bohemia. 46 miles north-northwest of Olmütz. Height, 4,660 feet.

Schneekopf (shnā'kopf). [G., 'snow head.'] One of the highest mountains of the Thüringerwald, situated in Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Germany, 19 miles south of Gotha. Height, 3,210 feet.

Schneidemühl (shnī'de-mül), Pol. **Pila.** A town in the province of Posen, Prussia, situated on the Küddow 53 miles north of Posen. Population (1890), 14,443.

Schneider (shnī'der). The dog of Rip van Winkle in the play of that name.

Schneider (shnī'der), **Friedrich Johann Christian.** Born at Alt-Waltersdorf, near Zittau, Saxony, Jan. 3, 1786: died at Dessau, Nov. 23, 1853. A German composer, teacher, and conductor. Among his works are the oratorios "Die Sündflut" ("Das verlorene Paradies," "Paradise Lost"), "Christus des Königs," a number of masses and cantatas, and about 400 songs for men's voices, etc. He conducted musical festivals in all parts of Germany from 1825 till nearly 1850.

Schneider (shnā-dār'), **Hortense Catherine.** Born at Bordeaux about 1840. A French actress. She went on the stage at the age of fifteen, and after playing minor roles made a hit at the Variétés in 1864 in "La Belle Hélène," and till 1881, when she married and retired from the stage, was a popular favorite in operas of this class.

Schneider (shnā-dār'), **Joseph Eugène.** Born at Nancy, 1805: died Nov. 27, 1875. A French manufacturer and politician. He was director of the manufacturing establishment at Le Creusot; became minister of commerce in 1851, and was president of the corps législatif 1865–70.

Schnitzer (shnits'er), **Eduard.** See *Emin Pasha*.

Schnitzler (shnits'ler), **Jean Henri.** Born at Strasburg, June 1, 1802: died there, Nov. 19, 1871. An Alsatian writer, best known from his works on the history and statistics of Russia.

Schnorr von Karolsfeld (shnor fon kär'olsfeld) or **Carolsfeld, Julius.** Born at Leipsic, March 26, 1794: died May 24, 1872. A German historical and landscape painter. He executed frescos (from Ariosto) at the Villa Massimi at Rome, and held appointments at Munich and later at Dresden. He painted frescos (from the Nibelungenlied) at Munich (1830–50), and other frescos from the Lorelei-sage and other cycles of romance, etc. He published a pictorial Bible, "Die Bibel in Bildern" (1852–60).

Schoelcher (shel-kär' or shel'cher), **Victor.** Born at Paris, July 21, 1804: died at Paris, Dec. 26, 1893. A French politician and author, noted for his efforts in behalf of the emancipation of slaves. He published various works, including "De l'esclavage des nègres" (1833), "Abolition de l'esclavage" (1840), "Des colonies françaises" (1842), "Colonies étrangères" (1843), etc. As under-secretary for the navy he procured the abolition of slavery in the colonies in 1848. During the reign of Napoleon III. (1852–70) he lived in exile, chiefly in England. Returning to France he served in the siege of Paris, and became a deputy and senator.

Schöffer, or **Schoeffer** (shef'fer), **Peter.** Born at Gernsheim, Bavaria: died about 1502. One of the earliest German printers, an associate of Gutenberg and Fust.

His reputation as the father of letter-founders, and the inventor of matrices and the type-mould, is entirely undeserved. His types show that he had no skill as a letter cutter or mechanic. It is now possible that no one has shown such feeble evidences of mechanical ability could have been the first inventor of the matrices and the type-mould. While Gutenberg and Fust were living, Schoeffer never made the claim that he was the inventor, or even a co-inventor, of printing. But when they were buried, he claimed that he was inventor by both, and that he was really the first to enter the sanctuary of the art. In 1463 he falsely said that although Gutenberg was the first inventor, he was the man who perfected the art.

De Vinne, Invention of Printing, p. 472.

Schofield (skō'fēld), **John McAllister.** Born in Chautauqua County, N. Y., Sept. 29, 1831. An American general. He graduated at West Point in 1853; was professor at West Point 1855–60, became chief of staff to General Nathaniel Lyon in 1861; commanded the Army of the Frontier [not Army of the Department of the Missouri 1863–64]; was appointed commander of the Army of the Ohio in 1864; took part in Sherman's Atlanta campaign, and gained the victory over General Hood in the same year; commanded the Department of North Carolina in 1865; was secretary of war 1868–69; became commander-in-chief of the Missouri in 1876; and of the Division of the Pacific 1870–76 and 1882–88, of the Division of the Missouri 1888–88, and of the Division of the Atlantic 1888–95; was superintendent of the West Point Academy 1876–81, and was assistant secretary of war 1881–83; and was made major-general of the army in 1895.

Scholastic Doctor, The. Anselm of Laon.

Schöllenen (shel'len-en). A deep Alpine ravine in the canton of Uri, Switzerland, north of Andermatt. It is traversed by the Reuss. Length, 24 miles.

Scholten (shol'ten), **Johannes Hendrik.** Born near Utrecht, Netherlands, Aug. 17, 1811: died at Leyden, April 10, 1885. A Dutch Protestant theologian, professor of theology at Leyden 1843–81. Among his works are "De leer der vereenigde kerk" ("The Doctrine of the Reformed Church," 1848–50), "Geschiedenis van godsdienst en wetgeeerte" ("History of Religion and Philosophy," 1863), "De oud-christelijke kerk" (1867), and "Het Evangelie naar Johannes" ("The Gospel According to John," 1869). "Het oudste Evangelie" ("The Oldest Gospel," 1880).

Schomberg (shom'berg; F. pron. shon-bār'), **Friedrich von, Duke** of Schomberg. A soldier, at Heidelberg, 1615: killed at the battle of the Boyne, July 1 (O. S.), 1690. A noted general. He entered the French service in 1650; commanded successfully in Portugal against the Spaniards 1660–1668; was naturalized in France in 1668, and was made a grandee and marshal of France; left France after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes (1685); became commander-in-chief of the Brandenburg army; accompanied the Prince of Orange to England in 1688; and commanded in Ireland 1689–90. He was created duke of Schomberg in 1689.

Schomberg, Comte **Henri de.** Born about 1575: died 1632. A French naval chief, distinguished in the wars against the Huguenots and in Italy in 1630.

Schomburgk (shom'bèrk; G. pron. shom'-bürck), **Moritz Richard.** Born at Freiburg, 1811: died at Adelaide, Australia, March 24, 1891. A Prussian botanist, brother of Sir R. H. Schomburgk, whom he accompanied in the exploration of Guiana 1841–44. He published "Reisen in Britisch-Guiana" (3 vols. 1847–48) and many botanical papers. In 1865 he was made director of the botanical garden at Adelaide, Australia.

Schomburgk (shom'bèrk; G. pron. shom'-bürck), **Robert Hermann.** Born at Freiburg,

an-der-Unstrut, June 5, 1804; died near Berlin, March 11, 1865. A Prussian traveler. He went as explorer to the United States in 1836, thence passed to the West Indies in 1838, and, assisted by the Royal Geographical Society, made a geographical and botanical exploration of British Guiana, 1835-39. Among the many new plants which he made known was the *Victoria regia*. In 1841-1844 he surveyed the boundary of British Guiana and Brazil for the British government. Subsequently he held consular positions in the Dominican Republic and Siam. His works include several books and many scientific papers on Guiana, and a "History of Barbadoos" (1847). He was knighted by England in 1845.

Schön, Martin. See *Schongauer*.

Schönbein (shēn'bīn), **Christian Friedrich.** Born at Metzingen, Würtemberg, Oct. 18, 1799; died at Baden-Baden, Aug. 29, 1868. A German chemist, professor at Basel. He discovered ozone in 1839, and ozonotion and collodion in 1845. His works are "Das Verhalten des Eisenoxyduls zum Sauerstoff" (1837), "Über die Erzeugung des Ozons" (1844), etc.

Schönberg in **Mecklenburg** (shēn'berg in mek'len-borg). The capital of the principality of Ratzeburg, Mecklenburg-Strelitz, situated on the Maurice 11 miles east of Lübeck. Population (1890), 2,846.

Schönbrunn (shēn'brön). An imperial castle three miles southwest of Vienna. It is noted for its gardens and works of art. It was several times occupied by Napoleon I., and is historically important (see below).

Schönbrunn, Proclamation of. A proclamation issued Dec. 27, 1805, by Napoleon I. at Schönbrunn, declaring that the Bourbon dynasty in Naples had ceased to reign.

Schönbrunn, Treaty of. 1. A treaty concluded at Schönbrunn, Dec. 26, 1805, between Napoleon I. and Hangwitz (acting for Prussia). Prussia ceded Cheves, Ansbach, and Neuchatel to France, and received Hannover.

2. A treaty (called also the treaty of Vienna) concluded Oct. 14, 1809, at Schönbrunn, between Napoleon I. and Francis I. of Austria. Austria ceded Salzburg and Berchtesgaden, the Innviertel, and part of the Hausruckviertel to Bavaria; part of Galicia to the duchy of Warsaw, and part to Russia, and part of Carinthia, Carniola, parts of Croatia, Dalmatia, the Illyrian Province, etc., to Napoleon, who formed from them the government of the Illyrian Provinces. Austria joined the Continental system, and paid an indemnity.

Schönbuch (shēn'buch), **Der.** A plateau region in Würtemberg, situated south of Stuttgart and north of Tübingen.

Schönebeck (shē'ne-bek). A town in the province of Saxony, Prussia, situated on the Elbe 9 miles south-southeast of Magdeburg. Its saltworks are the most important in Europe. It has manufactures of chemicals, etc. Population (1890), 13,188.

Schöneberg (shē'ne-berg). A suburb of Berlin, 2 miles to the southwest. Population (1890), 28,721.

Schönefeld (shē'ne-feld). A village 2 miles northeast of Leipsic. It was an important position in the battle of Leipsic, Oct. 16-18, 1813.

Schönemann (shē'ne-man), **Anna Elisabeth,** later **Frauen von Türckheim.** Born at Frankfort-on-the-Main, June 23, 1758; died May 6, 1817. A German lady, celebrated by Goethe under the name of Lili.

Schonen. See *Skåne*.

Schöner (shē'ner), **Johann.** Born at Karlstadt, 1477; died at Nuremberg, Jan. 16, 1547. A German mathematician. He took orders; subsequently joined the Protestants; was rector of Melanchthon, and was professor of mathematics at Nuremberg. Schöner published several mathematical and geographical works. He made at least two globes (1515 and 1520; the former known only in copies), which are among the earliest showing the name America. They also indicate a strait (probably conjectured) at the southern end of South America. Often written *Schoner*.

Schongauer (shon'gou-er), **Martin,** called **Bel Martino, Hipsch** (**Hübsch**) **Martin,** and **Martin Schön.** Born at Kolmar, Alsace, about 1446; died there, Feb. 2, 1488. A noted German historical painter and engraver, said to be the greatest of the 15th century, the founder of a school of painting at Kolmar. His chief painting is a Virgin and Child, called "The Madonna of the Rosehedge" (1473), at Kolmar.

Schönhausen (shē'hou-zen). A village in the province of Saxony, Prussia, situated near the Elbe 8 miles east of Stendal: noted as the family seat and birthplace of Bismarck.

Schoodic Lake (skō'dik lāk). A lake on the border of Maine and New Brunswick. Its two chief divisions are sometimes called Grand Lake and First Lake. It outlets by the Schoodic River. Length, about 25 miles.

Schoolcraft (skōl'kraft), **Henry Rowe.** Born at Watervliet (Guilderland), N. Y., March 28, 1793; died at Washington, D. C., Dec. 10, 1864. An American ethnologist and explorer. He traveled in Missouri and Arkansas 1817-18; was geologist to Cass's expedition to Lake Superior in 1820; was appointed Indian agent to the Lake region in 1822; discovered the source of the Mississippi in Itasca Lake in 1832; negotiated a land cession from the Indians in 1836; and held various government positions relating to Indian matters. He published, under government auspices, "Historical and Statistical Information respecting the History, etc., of the Indian Tribes of the United States" (6 vols., 1851-57). Among his other works are "Travels in the Central Portions of the Mississippi Valley" (1825), "Expedition to Itasca Lake" (1834), "Algic Researches" (1839), "Notes on the Iroquois" (1846), and "Personal Memoirs of a Residence of Thirty Years with the Indian Tribes" (1851).

Schooley's (skō'liz) **Mountain.** A summer resort in Washington township, Morris County, New Jersey, 44 miles west of New York.

School for Husbands. See *École des Maris, L'*.

School for Lovers, The. A play by Whitehead, taken from Dalle's "École des amants" (1718), produced in 1762. The part of Celia, a girl of 16, was created by Mrs. Cibber in her old age.

School for Scandal, The. A play by Sheridan, produced at Drury Lane Theatre, May 8, 1777. It took its position at once as the most brilliant comedy of modern times on the English stage. "In [it] the best jokes and auction scenes were embodied in a piece called 'Les Deux Nereux,' played with success in Paris, and later on the war poem called 'Le Theâtre Français in 1803' under the title 'Le Tartufe des Moeurs,' and at the Porte St. Martin as 'L'Ecole du scandale.' A version of the comedy was produced in Italian by Schroder, an actor and author of repute, who had traveled to England for the purpose of seeing it played; and it has also been played in the Netherlands" (*Mollhausen*, Famous Plays).

School for Wives. See *École des Femmes, L'*.

Schoolmaster, The. A treatise on education by Roger Ascham, published in 1570 by his widow. It was the result of a conversation between the author and Sir Richard Sackville, who asked him to put in writing "the chief points of his counsel to [k. . . .] for the good bringing up of children and young men." The whole title is "The Schoolmaster, a plaine and perfite way of teachyng children to understande, write and speake in Latin tong." It has been many times reprinted.

Schoolmistress, The. A poem by Shenstone, published in 1742. It originally had a dedicatory funeral-elegy beginning "Ah, lovely nymph!" Under a Johnsonian index purely to show (tools) that I am in jest." Dodsley, however, in a later edition omitted the "ludicrous index," and, as the poet foresaw, his object was mistaken.

Schot, Jan. See *Scorel, Jan van*.

School of Abuse, The. A book by Stephen Gosson, published in 1579.

> Gosson's book was entitled "A School of Abuse," and it professed to contain "a pleasant invective against poets, players, jesters, and such like caterpillars of a Commonwealth." Gosson subsequently confessed in his dedicatory employment of invective. *Dowden*, English Stage, I. 20.

School of Athens, The. 1. A fresco by Raphael, in the Stanza della Segnatura of the Vatican, Rome. The subject is Philosophy — the joy of pure knowledge and humanism are contrasted with the triumphs of religion. Around Greek philosophers gather in the center; around them are assembled the great teachers of natural history, logic, and ethics, with votaries of learning famous in their own day. The composition is remarkable. The architectural setting of portieos and dome is probably based on Bramante's design for St. Peter's.

2. A cartoon by Raphael for the picture in the Vatican, in Hampton Court Palace, England. It is of full size, in black chalk on a gray ground, and is considered one of the most important and instructive of such examples.

Schopenhauer (shō'pen-hou-er), **Arthur.** Born at Dantzic, Feb. 22, 1788; died at Frankfort-on-the-Main, Sept. 21, 1860. A celebrated German philosopher, the chief expounder of pessimism. His father was a well-to-do merchant. At the outset he, too, was intended for a mercantile career, and with this end in view was placed, in 1805, in the office of a merchant in Hamburg. His father died a few months later, and as soon as he had become of age he gave up the idea of a business career, and studied first in Gotha, where and then in Berlin and Jena. His first work was the monograph "Über die vierfache Wurzel des Satzes vom zureichenden Grunde" ("On the Fourfold Root-principle of Sufficient Reason"), which was published in 1813. His principal work, "Die Welt als Wille und Vorstellung" ("The World as Will and Idea"), appeared in 1819. In 1820 he delivered as docent at the University of Berlin, but, having failed to obtain a professorship, withdrew, in 1831, into private life at Frankfort-on-the-Main, where he subsequently published, besides important works are "Über den Willen in der Natur" ("On the Will in Nature," 1836), which was directed against the professorial philosophy of the day, and "Die beiden Grundprobleme der Ethik" ("The Two Fundamental Problems of Ethics," 1841). A collection of his minor essays was published, in 1851, under the title "Parerga und Paralipomena." His complete works appeared at Leipsic, 1873-74, in 6 vols.

Schopenhauer, Madame (**Johanna Henriette Trosina**). Born at Dantzic, July, 1770; died at Jena, April 18, 1838. A German author, mother of Arthur Schopenhauer. She wrote novels, books of travel, etc.

Schott (shot), **Anton.** Born at Staufeneck, Swabia, June 25, 1846. A noted German tenor. He served as an officer of artillery in the war of 1866, but his voice attracted attention, and he made his first appearance on the stage at Frankfort in 1870. He did not leave the army, however, till the close of the war of 1870, when he obtained a captaincy. He has been much admired in England and America, as well as in Germany, for his impersonation of heroic parts, among which are Lohengrin, Tannhauser, Max ("Der Freischütz"), John of Leyden, Vasco da Gama, etc.

Schott, Wilhelm. Born at Mainz, Germany, Sept. 3, 1802; died at Berlin, Jan. 21, 1889. A German Orientalist, professor at Berlin. He published many works on the languages and literatures of the Tatars, Chinese, Japanese, Siamese, Annamese, etc.

Schouler (skō'lėr), **James.** Born at West Cambridge (now Arlington), Mass., March 20, 1839. An American historian and legal writer, son of William Schouler. He graduated at Harvard in 1859, and was subsequently admitted to the bar. He was appointed lecturer in the Boston University Law School, and in the National Law School, Washington, District of Columbia, and lectured on American constitutional history in Johns Hopkins University. Among his works are "Treatise on the Law of Bailments" (1880) and "History of the United States under the Constitution" (1880-).

Schouler, William. Born at Kilbarchan, Scotland, Dec. 13, 1814: died near Boston, Oct. 24, 1872. An American journalist and politician, author of "History of Massachusetts in the Civil War" (1868-71), etc.

Schouten (schou'ten), **Willem Cornelis.** Born at Hoorn, about 1567; died on the coast of Madagascar, 1625. A Dutch navigator, long in the service of the East India Company. Aided by the merchant Isaac Lemaire, he made a voyage to the East Indies by the west, being the first to double Cape Horn (1616). The cape had been seen by earlier explorers.

Schouten (skou'ten) **Island.** A small island off the eastern coast of Tasmania, south of Freycinet Peninsula.

Schouten Islands. 1. A group of islands northwest of New Guinea, about long. 136° E., containing Misory and other islands.—2. A group of small islands north of New Guinea, about long. 144°-145° E.

Schouvaloff. See *Shuvalof*.

Schrader (shrā'der), **Eberhard.** Born at Brunswick, Germany, Jan. 5, 1836. A noted German Orientalist (especially Assyriologist) and Protestant theologian: professor at Berlin from 1875. He has published "Die Keilinschriften und das Alte Testament" ("The Cuneiform Inscriptions and the Old Testament," 1872) and numerous other works on Oriental philology, ethnology, and history.

Schrader, Julius. Born at Berlin, June 16, 1815. A German historical painter, a master of color. He was a pupil of the Berlin Academy and of W. Schadow at Düsseldorf, and studied in Italy 1845-47. In 1848 he was elected professor at the Berlin Academy. Among his principal paintings are "Death of Leonardo da Vinci" (1851), "Dedication of the Church of St. Sophia in Constantinople" (fresco, in Berlin), "Charles I. taking Leave of his Family" (1855), "Luther before Adrianus" (1856), portraits of A. von Humboldt, Von Ranke, Von Moltke, etc.

Schreckhorn, or **Great Schreckhorn** (shrek'-horn). One of the chief summits of the Bernese Alps, Switzerland, situated 15 miles southeast of Interlaken. It was first ascended in 1861. Height, 13,386 feet. This mountain and the peaks in the immediate vicinity are called the Schreckhorner.

Schreiberhau (shrī'ber-hou). A manufacturing town in the province of Silesia, Prussia, situated 36 miles southwest of Liegnitz. Population (1890), 3,509.

Schreiner (shrī'ner), **Olive.** Born about 1863. A South African author, the daughter of a Lutheran clergyman at Cape Town. She came to England about 1883 with her book "The Story of an African Farm," which she published in 1883 under the pseudonym Ralph Iron. She has also published "Dreams" (1891) and "Dream Life and Real Life" (1893).

Schreyer (shrī'er), **Adolf.** Born at Frankfort-on-the-Main, May 9, 1828. A German animal- and genre-painter. He was a pupil of the Städel Institute at Frankfurt, and has traveled much in Russia, in Syria and Egypt, etc., devoting himself to the study of the horse. Most of his pictures depict horsemen with horses in rapid action. He lives alternately at Paris and at Kronberg near Frankfort. Among his pictures are "Artillery attacked by Prussian Hussars" (1857), "Arabs fighting near Wagbusel" (1858; at Schwerin), "Cossack Horses" (1860), "Charge of Artillery" (1865; at one time in the Luxembourg), "Cuirassiers Attack" (Tunis-Jena Cavalry" (1869), "Arabs Resting," "Arabs Retreating," "Wagon-Place," "Wallachian Teamsters," "Danger," "Arabs on the March," "Arab Scout," etc. The last seven and a number of others are in the United States.

Schröckh (shrėk), **Johann Matthias.** Born at Vienna, July 26, 1733: died Aug., 1808. A German Protestant church historian. His chief work is "Christliche Kirchengeschichte" (35 vols. 1768-1803; continued from the post-Reformation period 1804-12).

Schröder (shrė'der), Madame (**Antoinette Sophie Bürger**). Born at Paderborn, Prussia, Feb. 23, 1781; died at Munich, Feb. 25, 1868. A noted German tragic actress, known as "the German Siddons." She was a member of the Hamburg, Vienna, and Munich theaters. Her chief parts were Phædra, Lady Macbeth, Medea, etc.

Schröder, Friedrich Ludwig. Born at Schwerin, Germany, Nov. 3, 1744: died Sept. 3, 1816. A noted German actor, theatrical director, and playwright. He was director of the Hamburg theater. He wrote various plays and arrangements of English plays.

Schröder-Devrient (shrė'der-dev-ryōn'), **Wilhelmine.** Born at Hamburg, Dec., 1804: died

at Coburg, Jan. 21, 1860. A noted German opera-singer, daughter of Madame A. S. Schröder. She made a very successful first appearance in 1821 at Vienna in "Die Zauberflöte"; and in 1822 she created the part of Leonore in Beethoven's "Fidelio," on its revival in Vienna, to the satisfaction of the composer. In 1823 she sang in Dresden, and from that time till 1837 continued her successes as a popular favorite. She then began gradually to lose power, though she still delighted her audiences and did not cease singing till about 1856. Her dramatic power excelled the quality of her voice, which was a strong soprano. She married Karl Devrient in 1823; was divorced or separated in 1828; married a Herr von Bock, who wasted her money and from whom she was divorced; and in 1850 married Herr von Beck. Her repertoire was very extensive.

Schrödter (shrēt'ter), **Adolf.** Born at Schwedt, Prussia, June 28, 1805; died at Karlsruhe, Baden, Dec. 9, 1875. A German genre-painter and etcher. He was a pupil of the Berlin Academy and of W. Schadow at Düsseldorf; lived at Frankfort in 1834–35; and was professor in the polytechnic school at Karlsruhe 1838–1852. He was noted for his numerous representations of "Don Quixote," Falstaff life," "Auerbachs Keller," "Hans Sachs," etc.

Schroon (skrön) **Lake.** An expansion of Schroon River, on the border of Essex and Warren counties, New York. Length, about 8 miles.

Schroon River. A small river in eastern New York which joins the Hudson 7 miles northwest of Caldwell.

Schubart (shö'bart), **Christian Friedrich Daniel.** Born at Obersontheim, Swabia, March 26, 1739; died Oct. 10, 1791. A German poet. He was imprisoned by the Duke of Wurtemberg 1777–87. His early poems were published 1785–86, including religious poems, hymn to Frederick the Great, etc.

Schubert (shö'bert), **Franz Peter.** Born at Vienna, Jan. 31, 1797: died there, Nov. 19, 1828. A celebrated Austrian composer. When little over 10 years old he was first soprano in the choir of Lichtenthal, the district or parish in which he was born, and composed songs and violin solos. He was educated at the Imperial Konvikt, or school for choristers in Vienna. In 1813 he became teacher of the Esterhazy family – but soon returned to Vienna, and lived there for a time with Mayrhofer the poet. In 1819 his song the "Schafers Klagelied" was performed in public at Vienna. In 1825 he made a tour with his friend Vogl, who sang Schubert's songs from "The Lady of the Lake" to the latter's accompaniments. The next directed his attention to dramatic music. By 1827 his powers had decidedly brightened, and he composed ceaselessly, surpassing his former achievements, and having many demands from foreign publishers; but poverty and hard work had already weakened his system, and in 1828 he succumbed to an attack of typhus fever. The number of his compositions is large, including several operas, 10 symphonies, many sonatas, masses, marches, quartets, fantasias, etc., and more than five hundred songs, in which he reached the highest level of songwriting. Among the songs are "Erlkonig," "The Wanderer," "The Trout," "Who is Sylvia?" "Hark! Hark, the Lark," etc. The great mass of his works published after his death almost excited suspicion as to their genuineness.

Schubert, Gotthilf Heinrich von. Born at Hohenstein, Saxony, April 26, 1780; died July 1, 1860. A German naturalist, natural philosopher, and mystic. Among his works are "Ansichten vonder Nachtseite der Naturwissenschaften" (1808), "Symbolik des Traums" (1814), "Geschichte der Seele" (1830), etc.

Schücking (shük'ing), **Christoph Bernhard Levin.** Born at Clemenswerth, ancient bishoprie of Münster, Sept. 6, 1814: died Aug. 31, 1883. A German novelist. His novels include "Die Ritterburtgen" (1846), "Ein Sohn des Volks" (1849), "Westfälische Bilder" (1850), etc.

Schulpforta. See *Pforta.*

Schuls. See *Tarasp-Schuls.*

Schulte (shöl'te), **Johann Friedrich von.** Born at Winterberg, Westphalia, April 23, 1827. A German Roman Catholic author, professor at Bonn from 1873: after 1870 one of the leaders of the Old Catholics. He has published "Lehrbuch des katholischen Kirchenrechts" ("Manual of Catholic Ecclesiastical Law," 1863), and other works on Roman Catholic ecclesiastical law, etc.

Schultze (shölt'se), **Max Johann Sigismund.** Born at Freiburg, Baden, March 25, 1825: died at Bonn, Prussia, Jan. 16, 1874. A German anatomist and biologist, professor at Bonn from 1854. He is best known from his contributions to microscopic anatomy, and his researches on protoplasm, the protozoa, etc.

Schulz (shölts), **Albert:** pseudonym **Sanmarte.** Born at Schwedt, Prussia, May 18, 1802: died at Magdeburg, June 3, 1893. A German scholar and critic. He published studies on medieval literature, including the Arthurian cycle of romances, Wolfram von Eschenbach, etc.

Schulz, Johann Abraham Peter. Born at Lüneburg, Prussia, March, 1747: died at Schwedt, Prussia, June 10, 1800. A German composer, noted for his folk-songs. Among his compositions were 10 operas and some sacred music. He published "Lieder in Volkston bey dem Klavier zu singen" (1782), containing nearly 50 songs, and other works.

Schulze (shölt'se), **Gottlob Ernst.** Born at Heldrungen, Thuringia, 1761: died at Göttingen, 1833. A German skeptical philosopher, professor at Helmstedt 1788–1810, and at Göttingen 1810–33. Chief work: "Kritik der theoretischen Philosophie."

Schulze-Delitzsch (shölt'se-dā'lich), **Hermann.** Born at Delitzsch, Prussia, Aug. 29, 1808: died at Potsdam, April 29, 1883. A German politician. He studied jurisprudence at Leipsic and Halle; was for a time employed in the civil service of Prussia; and in 1841 became a Patrimonialrichter (a kind of estate manager with judicial and administrative functions) at Delitzsch. He is chiefly known as the founder of the system of working-men's cooperative associations in Germany, including the peoples' bank. He published "Vorschuss und Kredit-Vereine als Volksbanken" (old ed. 1876), etc.

Schumacher (shö'mäch-er), **Heinrich Christian.** Born at Bramstedt, Holstein, Sept. 3, 1780: died at Altona, Holstein, Dec. 28, 1850. A German astronomer, director of the observatory at Altona. He founded the "Astronomische Nachrichten" in 1821.

Schumann (shö'mān), Madame (**Clara Josephine Wieck**). Born at Leipsic, Sept. 13, 1819. A noted German pianist and composer, wife of Robert Schumann. She was especially successful in rendering the music of Chopin (which she was the first in Germany to play for the public) and Schumann. She made her début about 1832, and visited England first in 1856. After the death of her husband she lived at Düsseldorf, and then at Berlin and Baden-Baden, and in 1878 became principal teacher of the pianoforte at the conservatoire at Frankfort.

Schumann, Robert. Born at Zwickau, Saxony, June 8, 1810: died at Endenich, near Bonn, Prussia, July 29, 1856. A distinguished German composer and musical critic, an exponent of the Romantic school. He studied at Heidelberg 1828–30, and then at Leipsic under Wieck; founded the musical journal "Die neue Zeitschrift für Musik" in 1834; and remained its editor until 1844. In 1835 he met Mendelssohn. In 1840 he married Clara Wieck. In 1844 he left Leipsic and settled in Dresden. From 1850 to 1854 he was director of music at Düsseldorf, a post for which he was unfitted. From 1851 until his death his eccentricities, due to disease of the brain, increased, and in 1854 he was placed in a private asylum at Endenich. His compositions include overtures, quartets, songs ("Das Glück von Edenhall," "Der Rose Pilgerfahrt"), "Genoveva" (an opera), music to Byron's "Manfred," "Faust" (including "Gretchen" and the Peri." His complete works are published by Breitkopf and Hartel (Leipsic).

Schurz (shörts), **Carl.** Born at Liblar, near Cologne, Prussia, March 2, 1829. A German-American statesman, journalist, and general. He studied at Bonn 1846–48, and in 1848 took part in the insurrection in the Palatinate and Baden, on the repression of which he was arrested, but escaped to Switzerland. He went to the United States in 1852, and became a prominent member of the Republican party. He was appointed United States minister to Spain in 1861, but resigned on the outbreak of the Civil War in order to enter the Union army. He served at the second battle of Bull Run, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, and Chattanooga, and attained the rank of major-general of volunteers. He was Republican United States senator 1869–75, and was a leading member of the "Liberal-Republican" revolt in 1872; was secretary of the interior 1877–81; and was an editor of the "New York Evening Post" 1881–83, of the "Nation" 1883–84, and leaders of the "Mugwump" movement in 1884. He has written a "Life of Henry Clay" (1887), etc.

Schuyler (skī'ler), **Eugene.** Born at Ithaca, N. Y., Feb. 25, 1840: died at Cairo, Egypt, July 18, 1890. An American diplomatist and author. He graduated at Yale in 1859, and at the Columbia Law School in 1863; entered the diplomatic service in 1866; was secretary of legation 1867–68, and consul 1868–69; and at Constantinople 1876–78; traveled in central Asia in 1873; became chargé d'affaires at Bukharest in 1880; was minister to Roumania, Servia, and Greece 1882–84; and was consul-general at Cairo from 1885 until his death. He wrote "Turkestan" (1876), "Peter the Great" (2 vols. 1884), and "American Diplomacy" (1886).

Schuyler, Philip. Born at Albany, N. Y., Nov., 1733: died there at Albany, Nov. 18, 1804. An American general and politician. He served in the French and Indian war; was a delegate to the Continental Congress in 1775, 1777, and 1779–81; was appointed major-general in 1775; commanded part of the expedition to Canada in 1775; was influential in the northern department and in the commissary; was commander of the forces against Burgoyne in 1777 until superseded by Gates in August; and resigned from the army in 1779. He was Indian commissioner during the war, and was Federalist United States senator from New York 1789–91 and 1797–98.

Schuyler Lake. A small lake in Otsego County, New York, 24 miles southeast of Utica. It has its outlet into the Susquehanna.

Schuylkill (skōl'kil). A river in Pennsylvania which joins the Delaware at Philadelphia. It contributes largely to the water-supply of Philadelphia. Its Indian name was Manayunk. Length, 130 miles.

Schuylkill Haven. A borough in Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania, situated on the Schuylkill 72 miles northwest of Philadelphia. Population (1890), 3,088.

Schwab (shväb), **Gustav.** Born at Stuttgart, Würtemberg, June 19, 1792: died there, Nov. 4, 1850. A German poet and author, one of the chief Swabian poets. He is best known from his ballads and romances. He wrote also "Die schönsten sagen des klassischen Altertums" ("The Most Beautiful Legendsof Classical Antiquity," 1838–39), "Buch der schönsten deutschen Volksbücher," etc.

Schwabach (shvä'bäch). A town in Middle Franconia, Bavaria, situated on the river Schwabach 9 miles south by west of Nuremberg. It has manufactures of needles, etc. A meeting of princes here, Oct. 16, 1529, adopted the 17 articles of Schwabach that formed, in part, the basis of the Augsburg Confession.

Schwabach (shwä'bäch) **Articles.** 1. Articles of religion established 1528 by the Margrave of Brandenburg-Ansbach as the basis of the Reformation in his territories. — 2. Seventeen articles drawn up by Luther and submitted to the convention of Schwabach. They subsequently formed the basis of the Augsburg Confession.

Schwabe (shvä'be), **Heinrich Samuel.** Born at Dessau, Germany, Oct. 25, 1789: died at Dessau, April 11, 1875. A German astronomer, noted for his discovery of the periodicity of sun-spots.

Schwaben (shvä'ben). The German name of Swabia.

Schwabenspiegel (shvä'ben-spē-gel). [G., "Swabian mirror."] A compilation of law which attained great authority in Germany, compiled by an unknown author at the end of the 13th century. It was based largely on the Sachsenspiegel.

Schwäbisch-Gmünd. See *Gmünd.*

Schwäbisch-Hall (shvä'bish-häl), or **Hall.** A town in the Jagst circle, Wurtemberg, situated on the Kocher 24 miles northeast of Stuttgart. It has important salt-works. Formerly a free imperial city, it was annexed to Wurtemberg in 1802. Population (1890), 9,000.

Schwalbach. See *Langenschwalbach.*

Schwann (shvän), **Theodor.** Born at Neuss, Prussia, Dec. 7, 1810: died at Cologne, Jan. 14, 1882. A distinguished German physiologist, the founder of the cell-theory, which he published in "Microscopical Researches" (Berlin, 1839). He was professor of anatomy at Louvain 1838–48, and at Liége from 1848. He discovered pepsin, and made many important investigations in the nerves, muscles, etc.

Schwansen (shvän'sen). A peninsula in the eastern part of the province of Schleswig-Holstein, Prussia, east of Schleswig. It is nearly surrounded by the Baltic Sea, the Schlei, and Eckernforde Bay.

Schwanthaler (shvän'tä'ler), **Ludwig Michael.** Born at Munich, Aug. 26, 1802: died there, Nov. 15, 1848. A German sculptor. He executed much at Munich under official patronage. Among his works there are statues for the new palace in Munich, the Old Pinakothek, the Ruhmeshalle, and the Walhalla, and the colossal statue "Bavaria." He left his collection of models ("Schwanthaler-Museum") to the government of Bavaria.

Schwartz, Christian Friedrich. See *Schwarz.*

Schwartz, or **Schwarz** (shvärts), Madame **von Marie Espérance Brandt**: née Freiszat: name **Elpis Melena** (el'pis mā'lā-na). Born at Southgate, England, Nov. 8, 1821. A German author. After a separation from Von Schwartz, who was her second husband, she went to Rome, became a great admirer of Garibaldi, went with him on his campaigns, and cared for him in his captivity. She wrote "Travels" in Crete, the south of Italy, etc., and works on Garibaldi's career, and also published a volume of his letters. She has often been confounded with the Swedish novelist (see next article).

Schwartz, Mme. (**Marie Sophie Birath**). Born at Borås, Sweden, July 4, 1819. A Swedish novelist. Her works were translated into German in 44 volumes (1868–74), and several of them have been translated into French and English.

Schwartzenberg. See *Schwarzenberg.*

Schwarz (shvärts). **Berthold** (originally **Konstantin Ancklitzen**). Born at Freiburg: lived in the first half of the 14th century. A German Franciscan monk and alchemist, said to have invented gunpowder about 1330.

Schwarz, or **Schwartz, Christian Friedrich.** Born at Sonnenburg, Prussia, 1726: died at Tanjore, Hindustan, Feb. 13, 1798. A German missionary in India. Sent out at first by the Danes, he was afterward engaged in English missions. He was remarkably successful at Trichinopoly and Tanjore.

Schwarz, Marie Espérance. See *Schwartz.*

Schwarzbach (shvärts'bäch) **Fall.** A cascade in the Salzburg Alps, near Königssee. Height, 500 feet.

Schwarzburg (shvärts'bürg). A village in Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, Germany, situated on the Schwarza 32 miles south by west of Weimar. It is a tourist-center, and contains the princely castle of Schwarzburg.

Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt (shvärts'börg-rö'dōl-stät). A principality and one of the members of the German Empire, situated in Thuringia. Capital, Rudolstadt. It consists of two main

divisions—the larger in the south, between Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach and Saxe-Meiningen, and the smaller in the north, surrounded by Prussian Saxony and Schwarzburg-Sondershausen. It has also several small exclaves. The surface is hilly and mountainous. The government is a hereditary constitutional monarchy. It has 1 vote in the Bundesrat and 1 member in the Reichstag. The religion is Protestant. The state was raised from a countship to a principality in 1711; joined the Confederation of the Rhine in 1807, and the Germanic Confederation in 1815; and sided with Prussia in 1866. Area, 363 square miles. Population (1890), 83,863.

Schwarzburg-Sondershausen (-son'ders-hou-zen). A principality and one of the members of the German Empire, situated in Thuringia. Capital, Sondershausen. It consists of two portions—the southern, situated west of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, and the northern, nearly surrounded by Prussian Saxony. The surface is generally hilly. The government is a limited hereditary monarchy. It has 1 vote in the Bundesrat and 1 member in the Reichstag. The religion is Protestant. The state was raised from a countship to a principality in 1697; joined the Confederation of the Rhine in 1807, and the Germanic Confederation in 1815; and sided with Prussia in 1866. Area, 333 square miles. Population (1890), 77,519.

Schwarzenberg (shvärt'sen-berg), Prince **Felix Ludwig Johann Friedrich von.** Born at Krumau, Bohemia, Oct. 2, 1800; died April 5, 1852. An Austrian diplomatist and statesman, prime minister 1848–52.

Schwarzenberg, Prince **Friedrich von.** Born April 6, 1809; died March 27, 1885. An Austrian cardinal, archbishop of Salzburg, and later of Prague.

Schwarzenberg (shvärt'sen-berg), Prince **Karl Philipp von.** Born at Vienna, April 15, 1771; died at Leipsic, Oct. 15, 1820. An Austrian general. He served with distinction at Hohenlinden in 1800; escaped from the surrender at Ulm in 1805; served at Wagram in 1809; filled various diplomatic missions in Russia and France; commanded the Austrian contingent in Russia in 1812; was made general field-marshal and commander of the Allies against Napoleon 1813–14; and gained the victory of Leipsic in 1813.

Schwarzhorn (shvärts'hôrn) [G., 'black horn.'] The name of several peaks in the Alps. Among them is one in Valais, southeast of Sierre

Schwarzsee (shvärts'zā). [F. *Lac Domène* or *Lac d'Omenaz.*] A small Alpine lake in the canton of Fribourg, Switzerland, 11 miles southeast of Fribourg.

Schwarzwald (shvärts'vàld). See *Black Forest.*

Schwatka (shwot'kà), **Frederick.** Born at Galena, Ill., Sept. 29, 1849; died at Portland, Oregon, Nov. 2, 1892. An American explorer. He graduated at West Point in 1871, receiving a commission as lieutenant of cavalry in the United States army which he resigned in 1883. He commanded the Arctic expedition in search of traces of Franklin 1878–80; explored the course of the Yukon River 1883–84; and conducted an expedition to Alaska sent out by the New York "Times" in 1886. He wrote "Along Alaska's Great River" (1885), "Nimrod in the North" (1885), and "Children of the Cold" (1889).

Schwedt (shvet). A town in the province of Brandenburg, Prussia, situated on the Oder 51 miles northeast of Berlin. Population (1890), 9,801.

Schwegler (shvāg'ler), **Albert.** Born at Michelbach, Würtemberg, Feb. 10, 1819; died at Tübingen, Jan. 5, 1857. A German historian and philosophical writer, professor of classical philology and later of history at Tübingen. His works include "Das nachapostolische Zeitalter" ("The Post-Apostolic Age," 1846), "Geschichte der Philosophie" ("History of Philosophy," 1848), "Geschichte der griechischen Philosophie" (1859), "Römische Geschichte" (1853–58), editions of Eusebius, Aristotle's "Metaphysics," etc.

Schweidnitz (shvīd'nits). A town in the province of Silesia, Prussia, situated on the Weistritz 51 miles southwest of Breslau. It is an important commercial and manufacturing center, and has long been famous for its beer. It was formerly the capital of the ancient principality of Schweidnitz, which belonged to Bohemia until 1741. It was several times besieged and taken in the Thirty Years' War and the Seven Years' War. Population (1890), 9,006.

Schweinfurt (shvīn'fōrt). A town in Lower Franconia, Bavaria, situated on the Main in lat. 50° 4′ N., long. 10° 14′ E. It has important trade and varied manufactures (among the latter, the noted Schweinfurt green). It became a free imperial city in the 12th century; was annexed to Bavaria soon after the peace of Lunéville (1801); and belonged to the grand duchy of Würzburg from 1810 to 1814. It was the birthplace of Rückert. Population (1890), 12,472.

Schweinfurth (shvīn'fōrt), **Georg August.** Born at Riga, Livonia, Dec. 29, 1836. An African explorer and botanist. He made a botanical exploration of the Nile valley in 1864–66; traveled among the Bonjo, Dinka, and Bongo in 1868; among the Niam-Niam, Monbuttu, and Akka in 1870, discovering the Welle River; and descended to Khartum in 1871, and to Europe in 1875. In 1874 he explored the oasis El Chargeh and founded (1874–1875) a geographical society at Cairo, where he has since resided. He made botanical and mineralogic explorations in the desert between the Nile and the Red Sea 1876–86. His works include "In the Heart of Africa" (1874), books on botany, "Artes Mexicanæ" (1876), etc.

Schweinitz (shvī'nits), **Hans Lothar von.** Born near Lüben, Silesia, Dec. 30, 1822. A German diplomatist. He became envoy of the North German Confederation at Vienna in 1869, and was ambassador of the German Empire at Vienna 1871–76, and at St. Petersburg 1876–93.

Schweinitz, Lewis David von. Born at Bethleheu, Pa., Feb. 13, 1780; died there, Feb. 8, 1834. An American botanist, noted for his researches in American flora, especially in fungi.

Schweinschädel (shvīn'shā-del). A small village in northeastern Bohemia, near Skalitz, about 28 miles east of Gitschin. Here, June 29, 1866, the Prussians under Steinmetz defeated the Austrians.

Schweiz (shvits), **Die.** The German name of Switzerland.

Schwenkfeld (shvenk'feld), **Kaspar.** Born in Silesia, 1490; died at Ulm, Germany, Dec. 10, 1561. A German Protestant mystic, persecuted by the Lutherans: founder of a sect named from him Schwenkfeldians.

Schwerin (shvā-rēn'). **1.** A duchy in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, forming the circle of Mecklenburg.—**2.** A former principality and imperial bishopric, now in the grand duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin.—**3.** The capital of the grand duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Germany, situated on the Schwerinersee in lat. 53° 38′ N., long. 11° 25′ E. The principal buildings are the grand-ducal palace, and the Pointed cathedral of the 13th century. An ancient Wendish place, it was captured by Henry the Lion in 1161. Population (1890), 33,643.

Schwerin, Count **Kurt Christoph.** Born at Wuseeken, Pomerania, Oct. 26, 1684; killed at the battle of Prague, May 6, 1757. A German general. He entered the Dutch service in 1709, that of Mecklenburg in 1706, and that of Prussia in 1729. He was made a field-marshal by Frederick the Great, and in 1741 gained the victory of Mollwitz. He distinguished himself in the second Silesian war 1744–45, and in the Seven Years' War in the invasion of Bohemia 1756–57.

Schwerin, Lake of. See *Schwerinersee.*

Schwerin-an-der-Warthe (shvā-rēn'-ān-der-vär'te). A town in the province of Posen, Prussia, situated on the Warthe 59 miles southeast of Posen. Population (1890), 6,560.

Schwerinersee (shvā-rēn'er-zā), or **Lake of Schwerin.** A lake in the grand duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Germany. Its outlet is by the Stör to the Elde, and thence to the Elbe. Length, 14 miles.

Schwind (shvind), **Moritz von.** Born at Vienna, Jan. 21, 1804; died at Munich, Feb. 8, 1871. A German painter, of the Munich romantic school. His chief works are the cyclus of the "Seven Ravens" (Weimar), the cyclus of Melusine (Vienna), and the cyclus of Cinderella, "Singers' Contest" (Frankfort); decorative frescos in the Wartburg; etc.

Schwyz (shvēts). **1.** A canton of Switzerland. Capital, Schwyz: largest town, Einsiedeln. It is bounded by the Lake of Zug, Zug, and Zurich on the northwest, by Glarus on the east, Uri and the Lake of Lucerne on the south, and Lucerne on the west, and is one of the "Four Forest cantons." The surface is mountainous. It is noted for its cattle. It sends 2 members to the National Council. The prevailing religion is the Roman Catholic; the prevailing language, German. Schwyz became included under the Austrian crown; was united with Uri and Unterwalden in 1291 in league against the Hapsburgs; took a leading part in the 14th and 15th centuries in the affairs of the Confederation; opposed the Reformation; made resistance to the French in 1798; and had internal troubles in 1832–33. It was a member of the Sonderbund. Area, 351 square miles. Population (1888), 50,507.

2. The capital of the canton of Schwyz, situated at the foot of the Mythen, in lat. 47° 1′ N., long. 8° 38′ E. Its parish church is notable. Population (1888), 6,663.

Schyn (shēn). The lower valley of the river Albula, canton of Grisons, Switzerland, situated 10–14 miles south of Coire: noted for its romantic scenery.

Sciacca (shäk'kä). A seaport in the province of Girgenti, Sicily, situated on the southern coast 46 miles south-southwest of Palermo. It has a cathedral. In its neighborhood are various warm springs. Population, 20,769.

Sciathus. The ancient name of Skiathos.

Scilla, or **Scylla** (shēl'lä), or **Sciglio** (shēl'yō). A seaport in the province of Reggio di Calabria, Italy, situated on the promontory of Scylla, Strait of Messina, 9 miles north-northeast of Reggio. It has a castle. It was nearly destroyed by an earthquake in 1783. Population, 5,802.

Scilly (sil'i) **Islands.** A group of small islands southwest of England, belonging to the county of Cornwall, situated in lat. 49° 54′ N., long. 6° 21′ W.: probably the ancient Cassiterides. The principal islands are St. Mary's (containing the chief town, Hugh Town), St. Martin's, St. Agnes, Tresco, and Bryher. The islands were taken by the English in the 10th century. They were a Royalist stronghold in the civil war, and were reduced by Blake in 1651. Area, 5½ square miles. Population (1891), 1,911.

Scinde. See *Sind.*

Scindia. See *Sindhia.*

Scio (sī'ō or shē'ō). An island in the Ægean Sea, belonging to Turkey, situated west of Asia Minor, in lat. 38° 20′ N., long. 26° E.: the ancient Chios and Turkish Saki-Adasi. Capital, Scio. The surface is hilly and rocky. The island has been noted in ancient and modern times for wine and fruit. The inhabitants are mostly Greeks. It was settled by Ionians; passed under Persian rule in the 6th century B. C.; was a member of the Confederacy of Delos until 412 B. C., was a center of art and literature, and particularly noted for its school of epic poets; has been claimed as the birthplace of Homer; formed part of the Macedonian, Roman, and other dominions; was taken by the Genoese in the 14th century; was conquered by the Turks in 1566; was the scene of a terrible massacre by the Turks in 1822; and was ravaged by earthquakes in 1881–82. Length, 30 miles. Population, about 56,000.

Scioto (sī-ō'tō). A river in Ohio. It flows east and then generally south to the Ohio, which it joins at Portsmouth. Length, about 250 miles; navigable about 130 miles.

Scipio (sip'i-ō). The secretary of Gil Blas in Le Sage's novel of that name.

Scipio (sip'i-ō), **Cneius Cornelius.** Killed 212 or 211 B. C. A Roman general, brother of P. C. Scipio. He was consul in 222 B. C., when with his colleague M. Claudius Marcellus he completed at the Subicanian of Cisalpine Gaul. He was appointed legate in Spain in 218, and was associated with his brother in the Spanish campaigns.

Scipio, Metellus Pius. See *Metellus Pius Scipio.*

Scipio, Publius Cornelius. Killed 212 or 211 B. C. A Roman general. He was consul in 218 B. C., when he attempted unsuccessfully to prevent Hannibal's passage of the Rhone. He completed at the Subicanian and (with Sempronius) at the Trebbia. In 217 he defeated the Carthaginian fleet at the mouth of the Iberus, whereby he gained for the Romans the supremacy of the sea. With his brother, Cneius Cornelius Scipio, he gained several victories over the Carthaginians in Spain, but was defeated and slain with his brother.

Scipio (Publius Cornelius Scipio Æmilianus Africanus Minor, surnamed also **Numantinus**), Born about 185 B. C.; died 129 B. C. A celebrated Roman general, son of Æmilius Paulus and grandson by adoption of Scipio Africanus Major. He served at Pydna in 168, and in Spain as military tribune in 151; went to Africa as military tribune on the outbreak of the third Punic war in 149; was elected consul and commander of the army against Carthage in 147; captured Carthage in 146; was censor in 142; was appointed commissioner to settle affairs in Asia in 134; and took Numantia in 133. On his return to Rome in 132 he placed himself at the head of the aristocratic opposition to the reforms of the popular party. He was found dead in his room one morning after a tempestuous day in the forum, and was commonly supposed to have been assassinated.

Scipio (Publius Cornelius Scipio Africanus Major), Born about 234 B. C.; died probably 183 B. C. A Roman general, son of P. C. Scipio. He served at Ticinus and Cannæ; became ædile in 212; was appointed to the chief command in Spain as proconsul in 210; captured New Carthage in 210; defeated Hasdrubal in 209; completed the conquest of Spain in 206; was elected consul, with Sicily as his province, in 205; invaded Africa in 204; defeated Syphax and Hasdrubal (son of Gisco) in 203; defeated Hannibal at Zama in 202; negotiated the treaty with Carthage ending the second Punic war in 201; was censor in 199 and consul in 194; and accompanied his brother in the campaign against Antiochus in 190.

Scipios (sip'i-ōz), **Tombs of the.** A group of ancient Roman tombs situated on the Appian Way, near Rome.

Sciron (sī'ron). [Gr. *Σκίρων* or *Σκίρων.*] In Greek legend, a robber who frequented the region near Megara, and forced strangers down the rocks (the Scironian rocks) into the sea, where they were devoured by a turtle. He was slain by Theseus.

Scituate (sit'ū-āt). A town in Plymouth County, Massachusetts, situated on Massachusetts Bay 21 miles southeast of Boston. Population (1890), 2,318.

Sclater-Booth (sklā'tèr-bōth), **George,** first Baron Basing. Born 1826. An English Conservative politician. He was president of the Local Government Board 1874–80, and was created Baron Basing in 1887.

Sclavinia. See *Slavinia.*

Sclavonia. See *Slavonia.*

Sclopis de Salerano (sklō'pēs de sā-le-rä'nō), Count **Federigo.** Born at Turin, Jan. 10, 1798; died there, March 8, 1878. An Italian politician and jurist. He was president of the Geneva tribunal of arbitration for settling the Alabama claims 1871–1872. His chief work is "Histoire de la législation italienne" (1840–57).

Scodra (skō'drà). The ancient name of Scutari.

Scogan (skō'gan), **Henry.** Lived at the end of the 14th and the beginning of the 15th century. An English poet, a contemporary of Chaucer. He inserted in one of his poems, called "Scogan unto the Lords and Gentlimen of the King's house," Chaucer's ballade

Scogan

"Gentillesse," and refers to chaucer frequently as "my maistre." He is probably the man to whom Chaucer's "Lenvoy to Scogan" was written, and is not to be confounded with a jester named John or Thomas Scogan, to whom a book called "Scoggins Jests" is attributed, and who flourished at the court of Edward IV. It is this Scogan that Shakspere introduces anachronously in the second part of "Henry IV.," iii. 2; but the Scogan to whom Jonson alludes in "The Fortunate Isles" is Henry Scogan.

Scone (skōn). A locality in Perthshire, Scotland, near the Tay, 2 miles north of Perth. An abbey was founded at Scone in 1115, and examined till destroyed in the Reformation riots about 1579. Scone was from early times a place of residence of the kings of Scotland, and notably the place of their coronation. A "stone of destiny" which formed part of the coronation chair was carried off to Westminster by Edward I. in 1296. The present Scone Palace, a modern building, is a seat of the Earl of Mansfield.

Scopas (skō'pas). [Gr. *Σκόπας.*] Born in the island of Paros about 420 B.C. A celebrated Greek sculptor and architect. His first important work was the temple of Athene Alea at Tegea, built on the site of an older temple. A few fragments of the sculpture of this temple have been recovered. In its interior a Corinthian order was superimposed upon an Ionic, the first recorded use of this order. Scopas probably went to Athens about 377 B.C., and remained there 25 years, when he went to Halicarnassus to superintend the sculpture of the Mausoleum. The fragments from this monument in the British Museum probably give us our only reliable information as to Scopas's style. A doubtful passage of Pausanias makes it probable that he is represented as having executed the statue of Artemisium at Ephesus. The Apollo Citharœdus of the Vatican is always associated with Scopas as a copy of his statue. The original of this statue was by either Scopas or Praxiteles, probably Scopas. The Niobide of the Vatican may have belonged to the original group. The style of Scopas was highly dramatic and sympathetic. *Pathos* is the word by which his work is characterized in the old writers.

Scoresby (skōrz'bi), **William.** Born near Whitby, Yorkshire, Oct. 5, 1789; died at Torquay, March 21, 1857. An English physicist and arctic navigator. In 1800 he accompanied his father, William Scoresby, an arctic whaler, on a voyage to Greenland. On May 25, as the ship was passing in the whale-fishery, In 1819 he communicated to the Royal Society of London a paper "On the Anomaly in the Variation of the Magnetic Needle." In 1820 he published his "History and Description of the Arctic Regions." He surveyed the east coast of Greenland between lats. 69° 30′ N. and 72° 30′ N. in 1822, and in 1823 published his "Journal of a Voyage to the Northern Whale-fishery." He now abandoned the sea, resided two years at Cambridge, and in 1825 was ordained and appointed curate of Bassingby. His especial study was ferrestrial magnetism. He went to America in 1845–48, and Australia in 1856. Besides the works above mentioned, he wrote "Memorials of the Sea" (1850), "Journal of a Voyage to Australia and Round the World" (1859), etc.

Scornful Lady, The. A comedy of domestic life, by Beaumont and Fletcher, published in 1616. It was played about 1609. In 1783 it was altered by Cooke and produced as "The Capricious Lady."

Scorpio (skōr'pi-ō). [L., 'the Scorpion.'] A constellation and the eighth sign of the zodiac, represented by the character ♏. The constellation, which is conspicuous in early summer in the skies of the southern United States (where the whole of the magnificent tail clears the horizon), contains the first-magnitude red star Antares (α Scorpii) and 17 of the second magnitude. With the Chaldeans and Greeks it extended over one sixth of the planetary circle, the Scorpion being represented with expanded claws (which circular space where Libra is now placed. From this irregularity it may be inferred that the constellation is older than the zodiac, which we owe to the Greeks. Libra, though later, is of no small antiquity, since it appears in the Egyptian zodiacs. Its adoption by Julius Cæsar in his calendar made it familiar. Apparently, though according to Egypt nearly two centuries later, follows Babylonian and Greek astronomers in covering the place of Libra with the Scorpion's claws. In designating the stars of this constellation by names, the Greeks, the period of the Scorpio (from the alternative Latin form *scorpius*) is used: thus, Antares is *α Scorpii*.

Scorpion, The. See *Scorpio*.

Scot, or Scotus (skot). **Michael.** [Identified by Boece with Sir Michael Scot of Balwearie in Fifeshire, but by Camden with a Cistercian monk of Cumberland. The traditional date of his death is about 1291.] A Scottish schoolman, with posthumous fame as a wizard and magician. He is said to have studied at Oxford and Paris, and to have learned Arabic at Toledo. On the invitation of the emperor Frederick II. he superintended a translation of Aristotle and his commentators from Arabic into Latin. His original works deal with astrology, alchemy, and the occult sciences. The chief are "Super auctorem sphere" (Bologna, 1495; Venice, 1631), 'De sole et luna" (in "Thesaurum chimicum," Strasburg, 1622), and "De physiognomia et de homini proprietate." According to a tradition followed by Scott in "The Lay of the Last Minstrel," and to Border folk-lore, he was buried in Melrose Abbey.

Scot, Reginald. Died 1599. An English author. He studied at Hart Hall, Oxford, and afterward lived at Smeeth. He wrote a book against the persecution of witches, entitled "Discoverie of Witchcraft" (1584), which was burned by order of James I.

Scotia (skō'shi-ā). [Mi... land of Scots,' from *Scotus*, Scot.] 1. A name given in the early middle ages to Ireland.—2. A name given to Scotland.

Scotichronicon (skō-ti-kron'i-kon), **The.** A Scottish chronicle written partly by John of Fordun (see *Fordun*), who brought the chronicle down to 1153, and partly by Walter Bower (1385–1449), who brought it to 1456. An abridgment of the work written by Walter Bower is known as the "Book of Cupar": this has not been printed.

Scotists (skō'tists). The followers of Duns Scotus. His fundamental doctrine is that distinctions which the mind inevitably draws are to be considered as real, although they do not exist apart from their relations to mind. Such distinctions were called *formal*, the abstractions hence resulting *formalities*, and those who insisted upon them *formalists* or *realistes* (Middle Latin *formalitistæ*). He taught the important principle of haecceity—that individual existence is essentially incapable of no description or general conception, but is a peculiar element of being. He held that the natures of genera and species, as *animal* and *horse*, are real, and are not in themselves either general or particular, though they cannot exist except as particular nor be thought except as general. The teaching of Scotism in the English universities was prohibited by royal injunction in 1535.

Scotland (skot'land). [AS. *Scotland*, land of Scots; F. *Écosse*, G. *Schottland*, L. *Caledonia*.] A country of Europe, occupying the northern division of the island of Great Britain, and forming part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. Capital, Edinburgh; largest city, Glasgow. The mainland, which extends from lat. 54° 38′ to 58° 38′ N., and from long. 1° 46′ to 6° 11′ W., is bounded by the Atlantic on the west and north, the North Sea on the east, and England and the Irish Sea on the south. The country is very generally mountainous, especially in the north and west, and the Lowlands in the south and east. The chief indentations of the coast are the Moray Firth, Firths of Forth and Clyde, Loch Fyne, and Firths of Tay and Dee. The highest mountains are the Grampians, about 4,000 feet (Ben Nevis, 4,406 feet). The chief river-systems are those of the Spey, Tay, Forth, Tweed, and Clyde. Among the many islands, including Lochs Tay, Awe, Lomond, Katrine, etc., The principal islands are the Orkney Islands, the Shetland Islands, Lewis and Harris, North Uist, South Uist, Barra, Skye, Mull, Islay, Jura, and Arran. Scotland has important commerce, valuable mines of iron and coal, fisheries, flourishing iron, cotton, woolen, linen, and jute manufactures, and important agricultural and horticultural interests. It has its centres. The kingdom is represented by 72 members in the House of Commons; and the peerage, to which no additions have been made since the Union of 1707, consists of 16 representative members appointed by the peers at the opening of each Parliament to sit in the House of Lords, in which, however, 48 of the other Scottish peers have seats by right. The religion is Presbyterian, the Episcopalians, etc. Gaelic (a Celtic language) is spoken in many parts of the Highlands. The original inhabitants were the Celts. Scotland was invaded by the Romans under Agricola in the 1st century. A wall between the Clyde and Forth was built under Antoninus and Septimius Severus. Invasions of Roman Britain by the Picts and Scots took place in the 4th and 5th centuries. In the 6th century a kingdom was founded by the Dalriad Scots: there was a settlement of Angles in the southeast; and the conversion of the Picts began by Columba. A union of Picts and Scots into the kingdom of Albania or Scotia was effected in the 9th century. From the 9th century to the 11th there were raids by the Danes and Norwegians, who settled in the Hebrides especially in the Orkneys and Shetlands. King Malcolm II. achieved the conquest of Lothian in 1018. In the struggles between England and Scotland, the latter was frequently overrun by the former, but no territory was lost. The kingdom prospered in the 12th and 13th centuries, especially under the three Alexanders. The death of Margaret, the Maid of Norway, granddaughter of Alexander III., led to a notable dispute about the succession, and to the interference of Edward I. of England in Scottish affairs. Edward's claim to the Overlordship of Scotland in which Baliol was virtually dethroned, Baliol (see *Baliol, John de*) was chosen king in 1292. He paid homage to Edward, but afterward renounced the allegiance. The struggle for independence which was really a struggle on Edward's part for sovereignty and on Scotland's for independence. Scotland was invaded by Edward in 1296. The Scots under Wallace were defeated at Falkirk in 1298. On the death of Wallace in 1305, Robert Bruce succeeded as national leader, and was crowned king in 1306. The independence of Scotland was practically won by the victory of Bannockburn in 1314, and was recognized by Edward III. in 1328. Robert II. (who succeeded in 1371) the son of Bruce's daughter Marjory, was the first sovereign of the Stuart dynasty. In 1513 the Scots under James IV. invaded England and suffered a disastrous defeat at Flodden, Sept. 9. The following are important events: the regency of Mary Queen of Scots, 1542–67; introduction of the Reformation, 1560; invasion by the English under Somerset, and defeat at Pinkie, 1547; accession of James VI., king of Scotland, to the throne of England as James I., 1603; success of the Covenanters against Charles I., 1639–40; persecution of the Covenanters under Charles II. and James II.; battle of Bothwell Bridge, 1679; the two kingdoms of England and Scotland, 1707; Jacobite insurrections 1715 and 1745 [illegible] 1902 square miles. Population (1901), 4,472,103.

When the disputed relations between the English and Scottish crowns began, the names of England and Scotland seem not to have been in use at all. And if we choose to use them as convenient ways of expressing the English and Scottish territories, they should, we must never still remember that the limits of these territories in no way answered to the modern limits of England and Scotland. Part of modern England was not yet English, and a very large part of modern Scotland was not yet Scottish. The growth of the Scottish nation and kingdom is one of the most remarkable facts in history. It was to come by the union together of certain portions of all the three races which in the Dark Ages came to be inhabitants of the Island of Britain. Those three races may be most conveniently spoken of as English, Welsh, and Irish.

Freeman, Hist. Essays, I. 57.

Scotland Yard. A short street in London, near Trafalgar Square. Here formerly were the headquarters of the London police, now in the New Scotland Yard, on the Thames Embankment, near Westminster Bridge.

Scots (skots). **1.** A Gaelic tribe which came from the northern part of Hibernia and settled in the northwestern part of Britannia Secunda about the 6th century.

The Scots were properly the people of Ireland, and a colony of them had settled on the western coast of northern Britain, and, in the end, they gave the name of Scotland to the whole North of the island.

Freeman, Hist. Geog., p. 90.

2. The natives or inhabitants of Scotland.

Scots' Darien Colony. See *Paterson, William.*

Scots Greys (skots grāz). A regiment of British dragoons, first organized under Claverhouse about 1683.

Scots wha hae wi' Wallace bled. A song by Robert Burns.

Scott (skot), **Clement.** Born at London, 1841. An English journalist, playwright, and dramatic critic. He has published several volumes of poems: "Lays of a Londoner" (1862), "Lays and Lyrics" (1866), etc.

Scott (skot), **David.** Born at Edinburgh, Oct. 10 (12?), 1806; died there, March 5, 1849. A Scottish historical painter. He was the pupil of his father, an engraver. His chief works are "Jephthah from the Cross," "The Dead Eunice at the Feet of Vasco da Gama," "Peter the Hermit," "Andromeda," etc. His illustrations for the Montgomery (Mr. Gutthes), Coleridge's "Ancient Mariner," and "The Pilgrim's Progress" were published in 1831, 1837, and 1850. In 1841 he published a pamphlet on "British, French, and German Painting," noted for boldness of conception and exaggerated draftsmanship.

Scott, Sir George Gilbert. Born at Gawcott, near Buckingham, July 13, 1811; died at London, March 27, 1878. An English architect, grandson of Thomas Scott (1747–1821). He became the chief practical architect of the Gothic restoration in England. In 1841 he erected the Martyrs' Memorial at Oxford, and in 1847 began at Ely the renovation of English cathedrals. In 1856 he was obliged by Lord Palmerston to build the new Foreign and Domestic Offices in the Renaissance style. In 1862–63 he designed and constructed the Albert Memorial. He was buried in the nave of Westminster Abbey. His "Personal and Professional Recollections" were edited by his son in 1879. He published a number of works on architecture, among which are "Remarks on secular and domestic architecture" (1858), "Gleanings from Westminster Abbey" (1862), etc., and others published after his death, are "Lectures on the Rise and Development of Medieval Architecture" (1879), "English Church Architecture prior to the Separation of England from Rome" (1881).

Scott, John, first Earl of Eldon. Born at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, June 4, 1751; died at London, Jan. 15, 1838. An English jurist. He was appointed solicitor-general in 1788, attorney-general in 1793, chief justice of Common Pleas in 1799, and lord chancellor of England in 1801 and 1807–27.

Scott, Michael. See *Scot, Michael.*

Scott, Michael. Born at Glasgow, Oct. 30, 1789; died there, Nov. 7, 1835. A British novelist; writer of sea stories, among which are "Tom Cringle's Log," etc.

Scott, Robert. Born in Devonshire, 1811; died 1887. An English lexicographer. In 1833 he graduated at Oxford (Christ Church). He subsequently became master of Balliol School, in 1854, professor of exegesis in 1861, and dean of Rochester in 1870. He assisted in forming the Oxford library of the "Fathers," and was associated with Dean Liddell in the formation of Liddell and Scott's "Greek-English Lexicon" (1843).

Scott, Thomas. Born at Braytoft, Lincolnshire, Feb. 16, 1747; died at Aston Sandford, Buckinghamshire, April 16, 1821. An English clergyman. He was ordained in 1778, and succeeded John Newton as curate of Olney. He published "The Force of Truth" (1779), the "Family Bible, with Notes" (6 vols., 1788–92), etc.

Scott, Thomas Alexander. Born at London, Franklin County, Pa., Dec. 28, 1824; died May 21, 1881. An American financier, long connected as vice-president and president with the Pennsylvania Railroad. He was assistant secretary of war 1861–62, and president of the Texas Pacific Railroad and other roads.

Scott, Sir Walter. Born at Edinburgh, Aug. 15, 1771; died at Abbotsford, Sept. 21, 1832. A famous Scottish novelist and poet. He was the son of Walter Scott, a writer to the signet, and Anne Rutherford, daughter of Professor John Rutherford of Edinburgh. He became lame in infancy. In 1779 he was sent to the Edinburgh high school, and later studied at the university and read for the bar. He was admitted a member of the Faculty of Advocates in 1792, and in 1799 was made sheriff of Selkirkshire, and in 1806 one of the clerks of session. In 1797 he married Miss Charpentier (or Carpenter), daughter of a French refugee. Becoming inter-

ested in the new German romantic literature in 1788, he published translations of Burger's ballads in 1796, and in 1799 a translation of Goethe's "Götz von Berlichingen." The "Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border" appeared 1802–03, and the first of his poems, "The Lay of the Last Minstrel," in 1805. How were published by Ballantyne (which see), he established an unfortunate partnership in business. This was followed by the poems "Marmion" (1808), "The Lady of the Lake" (1810), "The Vision of Don Roderick" (1811), "Rokeby" (1813), "The Bridal of Triermain" (1813), "The Lord of the Isles" (1814), "The Field of Waterloo" (1815), and "Harold the Dauntless" (1817). In 1814–15 he wrote several chapters of a Scottish novel of the time of the last Jacobite rebellion; this was looked at in 1816, but was again laid aside till 1814, when it was completed and published anonymously (duly Tuesday the 1st of "Waverley, or 'Tis Sixty Years Since." It was the first of those masterpieces, the "Waverley Novels," which place Scott in the front rank of the writers of fiction. The following is the list of them, with the dates: "Guy Mannering" (1815), "The Antiquary" (1816), "Old Mortality" (1816), "The Black Dwarf" (1816), "The Heart of Mid-Lothian" (1818), "The Bride of Lammermoor" (1819), "The Legend of Montrose" (1819), "Ivanhoe" (1820), "The Monastery" (1820), "The Abbot" (1820), "Kenilworth" (1821), "The Pirate" (1822), "The Fortunes of Nigel" (1822), "Peveril of the Peak" (1823), "Quentin Durward" (1823), "St. Ronan's Well" (1824), "Redgauntlet" (1824), "The Betrothed" (1825), "The Talisman" (1825), "Woodstock" (1826), "The Two Drovers" (1827), "The Highland Widow" (1827), "The Surgeon's Daughter," "The Fair Maid of Perth" (1828), "Anne of Geierstein" (1829), "Count Robert of Paris" (1831), and "Castle Dangerous" (1831). His earliest printers and publishers were the Ballantynes with whom he formed a secret partnership. The publishing business was successful—mainly, it would appear, from the production of costly works for which there was but a limited demand. In 1818 and later his publishers were partnered by Constable, and when that publisher failed in 1826, the novelist was involved to the amount of £120,000—in addition to which he had private debts of £40,000. The purchase of the estate of Abbotsford, and the erection, adornment, and maintenance of the mansion (which he occupied from 1812 till his death) had been a main cause of his embarrassment. He struggled manfully to meet his liabilities; and by his publications (written, after the failure, in gradually failing health), and the disposal of copyrights after his death, his creditors were paid in full. The writer of the novels long remained "the Great Unknown"; extraordinary precautions were taken to conceal the authorship, and the vast amount of literary work done by Scott under his own name helped to preserve the secret of his identity. It was not till Feb. 23, 1827, that he publicly confessed himself "the tarl and undivided author." He was the first on whom the title of baronet was conferred (1820) by George IV. He edited the works of Dryden (1808: in 18 vols., with life) and of Swift (1814: in 19 vols., with life), and wrote, in addition to the work mentioned above, "Life of Napoleon (9 vols. 1827), "Tales of a Grandfather" (1827–30), "History of Scotland" (1829–30), "Letters on Demonology and Witchcraft" (1830), and, besides numerous introductions, prefaces, and articles in magazines and reviews, His "Familiar Letters" were published in 1894. A biography of Scott, by his son-in-law, J. G. Lockhart, appeared 1836–38.

Scott, William, Baron Stowell. Born Oct. 17, 1745; died Jan. 28, 1836. An English jurist, brother of Lord Eldon. He became judge of the Consistory Court and advocate-general in 1788; and was judge of the High Court of Admiralty 1798–1827. He is noted for his decisions in international law.

Scott, William Bell. Born at Edinburgh about 1810; died at Penkill Castle, Ayrshire, Nov. 22, 1890. A Scottish artist and poet, brother of David Scott.

Scott, Winfield. Born near Petersburg, Va., June 13, 1786; died at West Point, N. Y., May 29, 1866. An American general. He studied at William and Mary College; was admitted to the bar 1806; entered the United States army as captain in 1808; served in the War of 1812, distinguishing himself in the attack on Queenstown Heights (1812), and the battles of Chippewa and Lundy's Lane (1814); was made brigadier-general and brevet major-general in 1814; commanded in South Carolina during the Nullification troubles of 1832; served against the Seminoles and Creeks 1835–37; took part in settling with Great Britain the disputed boundary line of Maine and New Brunswick in 1839; became major-general and commander-in-chief of the army in 1841. He was appointed to the chief command in Mexico in 1847; took Vera Cruz in March; defeated the Mexicans at Cerro Gordo in April, Contreras and Churubusco in Aug., Molino del Rey and Chapultepec in Sept., and occupied Mexico Sept. 14, 1847. He unsuccessfully as candidate for President in 1852. He was appointed lieutenant-general in 1847; was a commissioner to settle the San Juan question with great Britain in 1859; and retired from active service in the autumn of 1861. He wrote "General Regulations for the Army" (1825), "Infantry Tactics" (1835), and an autobiography (1864).

Scottish Chiefs, The. A romance by Jane Porter, published in 1810. It is founded on early Scottish history.

Scotus, Duns. See *Duns Scotus*.

Scotus Erigena. See *Erigena*.

Scourers. See *Mohawks*.

Scourge of God, The. Attila.

Scourge of Homer. Zoilus.

Scourge of Princes. The satirist Pietro Aretino.

Scourge of Scotland. A name sometimes given to Edward I. of England.

Scourge of Villanie, The. A work by Marston, consisting of a series of satires published in 1598 under the name of W. Kinsayder, which has been variously explained.

Scranton (skran'ton). A city, capital of Lackawanna County, Pennsylvania, situated on Lackawanna River in lat. 41° 23′ N., long. 75° 43′ W. It is the fourth city in the State; is a railway center; is the center of a great coal-mining region; and has extensive manufactures of iron, steel, locomotives, boilers, machinery, it now are etc. It was made a city in 1866. Population (1890), 75,215.

Scrap of Paper, A. A play adapted from Sardou's "Les pattes de mouche" (1860) by Palgrave Simpson. Charles Mathews produced an adaptation by himself, in 1867, as "Adventures of a Love Letter."

Scribe (skrib), **The.** An elaborated early Egyptian statue (fifth dynasty), in the Louvre Museum, Paris. The figure is colored red, and has inlaid eyes of crystal; it sits cross-legged, with a striking expression of life and energy.

Scribe (skrēb), **Augustin Eugène.** Born at Paris, Dec. 24, 1791; died there, Feb. 20, 1861. A French dramatist. While studying law to please his mother, he wrote for the stage to satisfy his own tastes. He did not meet with success. In time he gathered experience of dramatic matters sufficient to locate public taste; then he undertook to gratify it, and catered to it thereafter almost altogether. Either alone or in collaboration with others he wrote probably more than the earliest successes were "Flore et Zéphire" (1816), "Le solliciteur" (1817), "L'Ours et le pacha" (1820), "Le secrétaire et le caissier," "Un Mot sur l'eau," "Une heure de garrison," "La Maison de Sassenage" (1821), "Valérie" (1822, etc. A number of his comedies were produced for the first time at the Comédie Française; among the best are "Le mariage garçon" (1827), "Bertrand et Raton" (1833), "L'Ambitieux" (1840), "La camaraderie" and "Les Indépendants" (1837), "La calomnie" and "Le verre d'eau" (1840), "Une chaine" (1841), "Le fils de Cromwell" (1842), "Le puff, ou Mensonge et vanité" (1848), "Les contes de la reine de Navarre" (1850), "Bataille des dames" (1851), and "Les doigts de fée" (1858). He also wrote libretti, were written in collaboration with Legouvé, as was also the well-known drama "Adrienne Lecouvreur" (1849). Another drama of Scribe's composition was "Les comédiens" (1850). Many of his plays are famous for an unusually large number of celebrated musical compositions, as, for instance, to Bedelia's "Une heure blanche" (1825); to Auber's "La muette de Portici" (1828), "Fra Diavolo" (1830), "Le philtre" (1831), "Le domino noir" (1837), etc.; to Meyerbeer's "Robert le Diable" (1831), "Les Huguenots" (1836), "Le prophète" (1849), "L'Etoile du Nord" (1854), and "L'Africaine" (1865); to Cherubini's "Ali Baba" (1833); to Halévy's "La Juive" (1835, etc.; to Donizetti's "La favorita" (1840); to Verdi's "Les vêpres siciliennes" (1855); etc. As a librettist Scribe was not particularly successful. He was received into the French Academy in 1836.

Scriblerus Club (skrib-lē'rus klub). A club of writers in London, founded by Swift in 1714 after the Brocklesby Lay of "The Brothers" in 1713. Among the members were Pope, Arbuthnot, Bolingbroke, Gay, and others. The object of the club was to satirize literary incompetence: it was not political. See *Martinus Scriblerus*.

Scribner (skrib'nėr), **Charles.** Born at New York, Feb. 21, 1821; died at Lucerne, Switzerland, Aug. 26, 1871. An American publisher, one of the founders of "Scribner's Monthly" (1870).

Scribonia (skri-bō'ni-ą). The wife of Augustus Cæsar, whom he married 40 B. C. and divorced 39 B. C.: mother of Julia.

Scrivener (skriv'nėr), **Frederick Henry Ambrose.** Born at Bermondsey, near London, Sept. 29, 1813; died at Hendon, Oct. 26, 1891. An English biblical scholar. He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and 1846–56 was head-master of Falmouth School, and was one of the revisers of the New Testament. He published "Plain Introduction to the Criticism of the New Testament" (1861), "Cambridge Paragraph Bible" (1873), "Bezæ codex Cantabrigiensis," etc.

Scroggs (skrogz), Sir **William.** Died 1683. A strong, unjust, and brutal English judge, chief justice of the King's Bench 1678. He tried the victims of Titus Oates's antipopish conspiracies.

Scrooge (skrōj). **Ebenezer.** The leading character in Dickens's "Christmas Carol." He is "a squeezing, wrenching, grasping, scraping, clutching, covetous old sinner"; but is visited by spirits on Christmas eve, and changed by his experiences into a worthy, kindly man.

Scrope (skrōp), **George Poulett.** Born at London, 1797; died Jan. 19, 1876. An English geologist. He was educated at Oxford and Cambridge. On his marriage he changed his name (Thomson) to that of his wife (Scrope). He studied volcanic phenomena at Vesuvius and in France; and published "Considerations on Volcanos" (1825) and "Geology of the Extinct Volcanos in Central France" (1827).

Scrope, or **Scroop** (skrōp), **Richard.** Executed 1405. An English prelate, archbishop of York: one of the leaders in the insurrections of 1403–1405.

Scrub (skrub). In "The Beaux' Stratagem" by Farquhar, an amusing valet: a favorite character with Garrick.

Scudamour, Sir. In Spenser's "Faerie Queene," the lover of Amoretta.

Scudder (skud'ėr), **Horace Elisha.** Born at Boston, Mass., Oct. 16, 1838. An American author. He graduated at Williams College in 1858; edited "The Riverside Magazine for Young People" 1867–70; and succeeded Thomas B. Aldrich as editor of the "Atlantic Monthly" in 1890. He has published "The Bodley Books" (1875–84), "Boston Town" (1881), "Seven Little People and their Friends" (1881), "Noah Webster" (1882), "History of the United States" (1884), "George Washington" (1889), and "Men and Letters" (1887); and has edited "American Poems" (1879), "American Prose" (1880), and "The American Commonwealth Series" (from 1885). He was joint author with Mrs. Taylor of the "Life and Letters of Bayard Taylor" (1884).

Scudder, Samuel Hubbard. Born at Boston, Mass., April 13, 1837. An American naturalist, brother of Horace E. Scudder. He graduated at Williams College in 1857, and at the Lawrence Scientific School of Harvard in 1862; was assistant librarian of Harvard 1870–73; and was appointed paleontologist to the United States Geological Survey in 1886. He has published the "Catalogue of Scientific Serials of all Countries, including the Transactions of Learned Societies 1633–1876" (1879), "Butterflies: their Structure, Changes, and Habits" (1881), with reference to American Forms" (1881), "Nomenclator Zoologicus" (1882).

Scudery, or **Scudery,** or **Scudéri** (skü-dā-rē'), **Georges de.** Born at Havre about 1601: died at Paris, May 14, 1667. A French author, best known from his tragicomedy "L'Amour tyrannique" and his epic "Alarie."

Scudéry, Madeleine de. Born at Havre in 1607; died at Paris, June 2, 1701. A French novelist and poet. On her parents' death she was carefully brought up by an uncle, and when 18 went to Paris with her brother Georges. Naturally bright and clever, she was not slow to assert her ability in the literary circle of the Hôtel de Rambouillet. When these famous gatherings broke up as a partial result of the internal troubles that attended the minority of Louis XIV., Mademoiselle de Scudery was able to command her own salon, meeting every Saturday. Her first novel, "Ibrahim, ou l'Illustre Bassa," appeared in 1641 under her brother's name. Encouraged by its success, she affixed her own signature to the two works for which she is best known, "Artamène, ou le grand Cyrus" (1650) and "Clélie, histoire romaine" (1656). In these novels she has introduced under assumed names a great many of her contemporaries of importance, she speaks of herself as Sapho. Victor Cousin discovered the complete key to all her characters. In addition to these works, Mademoiselle de Scudery published "Almahide, ou l'esclave reine" (1660), "Célinte" (1661), "Les femmes illustres, ou harangues héroïques" (1665), "Mathilde d'Aguilar, histoire espagnole" (1665), "La promenade de Versailles, ou histoire de Célinte" (1699), and finally "Le discours de la gloire" (1671), which won for the first time the academic prize for French eloquence founded by Jean-Louis Guez de Balzac.

Scugog (skū'gog). **Lake.** A lake in Ontario, Canada, 40 miles northeast of Toronto. Its waters find their way to Lake Ontario. Length, about 10 miles.

Scurcola, Battle of. See *Tagliacozzo*.

Scutari (skü'tā-rē). A city in Albania, the capital of a vilayet of the Turkish empire, situated at the southern end of the Lake of Scutari, at its outlet into the Bojana, in lat. 42° 1′ N., long. 19° 27′ E.: the ancient Scodra, and Slavic Skadar. It has considerable commerce, and manufactures of arms, etc. It was the capital of Illyria, and was conquered by the Romans in 168 B. C. It passed from the Venetians to the Turks in 1479. Population, about 60,000.

Scutari, Turk. Iskudar or **Iskuder.** A city in Asia Minor, Turkey, situated on the Bosporus opposite Constantinople. It has long been noted as a point of departure and rendezvous, and contains various mosques, and the most famous cemetery in Turkey. It occupies the site of the ancient Chrysopolis. Population, estimated, 60,000.

Scutari, Lake of. A lake on the border of Montenegro and Albania in European Turkey. Its outlet is by the Bojana into the Adriatic. Length, 29 miles.

Scutum Sobiescianum (skū'tum sō-bi-es-i-ā'-num). [L., 'shield of Sobieski.'] A constellation made by Hevelius late in the 17th century, and representing the shield of the king of Poland, John Sobieski, whose name he fancied to signify that he had fought for the Christian religion at the siege of Vienna. It lies in the brightest part of the Milky Way, over the bow of Sagittarius. Its brightest star is of the fourth magnitude.

Scylla (sil'ą). [Gr. Σκύλλα.] In Greek mythology, a sea-monster, said to have been a seanymph (according to some traditions), and represented as dwelling in the rock Scylla, opposite Charybdis, in the Strait of Messina. See *Charybdis*.

Scylla. In Greek legend, a daughter of King Nisus of Megara, sometimes confused with the sea-monster Scylla.

Scylla (town). See *Scilla*.

Scyllæum (si-lē'um). [Gr. Σκυλλαῖον.] In ancient geography, a promontory in Argolis, Greece, projecting into the Ægean: the easternmost point of the Peloponnesus: the modern Kavo-Skyli.

Scyllæum. [Gr. Σκύλλαιον.] A promontory in southern Italy, projecting into the Strait of Messina: the modern Scilla or Sciglio.

Scyros (sī'ros). [Gr. Σκῦρος.] **1.** In ancient geography, an island of Greece, in the Ægean

Sea 25 miles east of Eubœa, to which monarchy it now belongs; the modern Skyro. It was conquered by the Athenians under Cimon in 469 B. C., and is connected with the legends of Achilles. Length, 19 miles.

2. The chief city in ancient times of the island of Scyros, occupying a strong position on the northeastern coast.

Scythe-Bearers (sīth'bār″ėrz), or **Scythe-Men** (sīth'men). A name given to bodies of revolutionists, mainly peasants armed with scythes, in the Polish insurrections of 1794, 1831, 1846, and in the movement of the Prussian Poles in 1848

Scythia (sith'i-ȧ). [Gr. *Σκυθία.*] In ancient geography, a name of varying meaning. It designated at first a region in modern southern Russia and Rumania inhabited by the Scythians (see below). They resisted the invasion of Darius I of Persia. After the time of Alexander the Great they were subjugated by the Sarmatians and others. Later Scythia denoted northern and much of central Asia, divided by the Imaus Mountains into Scythia Intra Imaum and Scythia Extra Imaum. As a Roman province it comprised the lands immediately south of the mouths of the Danube.

Scythians (sith'i-ȧnz). In ancient times, the inhabitants of the whole north and northeast of Europe and Asia (which was called by the Greeks Scythia). After the time of Herodotus the northeast of Europe received the name of Sarmatia, while all central Asia was still considered as inhabited by the Scythians. Of the nomadic tribes of the Scythians are mentioned the Aorses north of the Caspian Sea, extending to the Jaxartes; south and east of them, the Messagetæ and the Sacæ (modern Kirghese). In the 8th century B. C. Scythian hordes, strengthened by the Cimmerians (which see), invaded Media, next Armenia and Assyria, reaching over Syria and Palestine to the frontiers of Egypt, and leaving everywhere behind them desolation. Many exegetes assume that Ezekiel, in his description of the hosts of Gog and Magog (ch. xxxviii. and xxxix.), alludes to this invasion. They scattered and were disintegrated, some of them having been killed, others returning to the north, and still others remaining in the countries they invaded.

Sea-Born City, The. An epithet of Venice.

Seaham (sē'ȧm), or **Dawdon** (dâ'don). A seaport in the county of Durham, England, situated on the North Sea 5 miles south of Sunderland. Population (1891), 8,856.

Sea Lions, The. A novel by Cooper, published in 1849.

Seal Islands. See *Lobos Islands*.

Seal (sēl) **River.** A river in British America. It flows into the west side of Hudson's Bay northwest of Churchill River. Length, about 200 miles.

Sealsfield (sēlz'fēld), **Charles** (originally **Karl Postl**). Born at Poppitz, Moravia, March 3, 1793; died near Solothurn, Switzerland, May 26, 1864. A German author. He traveled extensively in the United States, and lived in Switzerland. He wrote (in English) "The Cabin, or the White Rose" (1828–29); "Lebensbilder aus der Neuen Welt" (1835–37; 2d ed. as "Morton," 1846), and novels and works on America, including "Der Virey und die Aristokraten" (1835), "Lebensbilder aus beiden Hemisphären" (1835–37; 2d ed. as "Morton," 1846), and "Süden und Norden" (1842–43).

Sea of Glory. One of the principal gems of the Persian crown. It is a diamond weighing 66 carats.

Sea of Ice. See *Mer de Glace*.

Sea, or River, of Light. The largest diamond belonging to the Shah of Persia. It weighs 186 carats.

Search (sėrch), **Edward, Esq.** A pseudonym of Abraham Tucker, under which he wrote "The Light of Nature" (1769–70).

Seasons, The. A poem in blank verse, in four parts, by James Thomson: "Winter" was published in 1726, "Summer" in 1727, "Spring" in 1728, the whole (including "Autumn" and a "Hymn to Nature") in 1730.

Seasons, The. [G. *Die Jahreszeiten.*] An oratorio by Haydn, produced at Vienna in 1801.

Seaton, Baron. See *Colborne, John*.

Seattle (sē-at'l). The capital of King County, Washington, situated on Puget Sound in lat. 47° 36′ N., long. 122° 20′ W. It is one of the chief places of the State in population and importance, and has a large trade in lumber and coal. It is the seat of the State university. In 1889 it was devastated by fire. Population (1890), 42,837.

Sea View (sē vū), **Mount.** A mountain in New South Wales, about lat. 31° 25′ S. Height, about 6,000 feet.

Seb (seb). In Egyptian mythology, the father of Osiris, god of the earth and consort of Nut, goddess of heaven. In art he is given the human form.

Sebago Lake (se-bā'gō lāk). A lake in southwestern Maine. 17 miles northwest of Portland. Length, 12 miles.

Sebaste (se-bas'tē). [Gr. *Σεβαστή.*] The name of the city of Samaria after the time of Herod the Great.

Sebasteia (seb-as-tē'yȧ). [Gr. *Σεβάστεια.*] The ancient name of Sivas.

Sebastian (se-bas'tian), **Saint.** Born at Narbonne, Gaul: shot to death by order of Diocletian, about 288 A. D. A Roman soldier and Christian martyr, revered as a protector against pestilence.

Sebastian. 1. Brother to the King of Naples, a character in "The Tempest" by Shakspere.

—**2.** Brother to Viola, a character in Shakspere's "Twelfth Night."

Sebastian, Born 1554: killed in the battle of Alcazarquivir, Aug. 4, 1578. King of Portugal 1557–78. He led an expedition against Morocco in 1578, in which he was defeated and slain. Soon after the battle rumors began to arise that he was not dead, and in 1584, 1594, and 1598 impostors appeared claiming the crown. The last was hanged at San Lucar in Spain in 1603. The belief of the people in these impostors arose from the popularity of Sebastian and their firm faith in his reappearance. So late as 1808 in Portugal and 1838 in Brazil, his name was used as a rallying-cry. Dryden and others have written plays on the subject.

Sebastian, Don. See *Don Sebastian*.

Sebastiani (sā-bäs-tyā-nē' or sā-bäs-tē-ā'nē), Comte **François Horace Bastien.** Born near Bastia, Corsica, Nov. 10, 1772: died at Paris, July 21, 1851. A French marshal, diplomatist, and politician. He served in the Napoleonic wars; was ambassador to Constantinople in 1802 and 1806–7, was distinguished in the Spanish and Russian campaigns and in 1813–14; was minister 1830–44 (minister of foreign affairs 1830–32); and was ambassador to Naples in 1834, and to London 1835–40.

Sebastiano del Piombo. See *Piombo, Sebastiano del*.

Sebastopol (seb-as-tō'pōl or sē-bas'tō-pōl), or **Sevastopol** (sev-as-tō'pōl; Russ. pron. sāvȧs-tō'pōl). A seaport in the government of Taurida, Russia, situated on the southwestern coast of the Crimea, in lat. 44° 37′ N., long. 33° 36′ E. It is situated in a strong position on arms of the roads of Sebastopol, and is an important naval station for the Black Sea fleet. It was founded in 1784 on the site of a Tatar village Akhtiar, and was originally built under Alexander I. and Nicholas. Since 1870 it has been fortified anew. The siege of Sebastopol was the chief event of the Crimean war. The allied army (British, French, Turkish, and later Sardinian) commenced the siege in Oct., 1854, after the battle of the Alma (the British commanded by Raglan, later by Simpson; the French by Canrobert, later by Pélissier; and the Russians by Menchikoff, later by Gortchakoff). The Russian fortifications were superintended by Todleben. An unsuccessful attempt to storm was made June 18, 1855. On Sept. 8 the Tower of the Malakoff, held by the French, and the British attacked the Redan. The city was entered by the allies Sept. 10. (Compare *Crimean War*.) Population (1885), 35,866.

Sebek (seb'ek). In Egyptian mythology, the crocodile-headed god, seemingly a double of Set, the god of evil. In historical times he was generally detested, and his sacred animal (the crocodile) was hunted except in the localities where his cult was in honor.

Sebenico (sā-bā'nē-kō). [Slav. *Zibenik.*] A seaport in Dalmatia, Austria-Hungary, situated on the Adriatic, at the mouth of the Kerka, in lat. 43° 43′ 55″ N., long. 15° 53′ 55″ E. It is dominated by the cathedral, begun in the 15th century in the richest Venetian Pointed style, and finished a century later upon Renaissance lines, has a fine dome 100 feet high. Population (1890), 7,014; commune, 20,381.

Sebennytus (se-ben'i-tus). [Gr. *Σεβέννυτος.*] A town of ancient Egypt, nearly in the center of the Delta. The town of Semennud is on its site.

Sebu (sā-bū'). A river in northern Morocco which flows into the Atlantic north of Salee: the ancient Subur. Length, over 200 miles.

Sebustieh (sā-bōs'tē-e). A village on the site of the ancient Samaria.

Secchi (sek'kē). **Angelo.** Born at Reggio, Emilia, Italy, June 29, 1818; died at Rome, Feb. 26, 1878. A noted Italian astronomer, director of the observatory in Rome: a member of the Jesuit order. He made researches in spectrum analysis, meteorology, etc. His chief work is "Le soleil" ("The Sun," 1870).

Secchia (sek'kē-ȧ). A river in northern Italy which joins the Po 12 miles southeast of Mantua: the ancient Secia. Length, about 80 miles.

Secession, Ordinances of. In United States history, ordinances passed by conventions of eleven Southern States in 1860–61, declaring their withdrawal from the Union.

Secession, War of. See *Civil War*.

Secession of the Plebs to the Sacred Mount. See *Sacred Mount*.

Sechuen. See *Szechuan*.

Seckendorff (zek'en-dorf), Count **Friedrich Heinrich von.** Baron of Königsberg, Franconia, July 5, 1673: died at Meuselwitz, Germany, Nov. 23, 1763. An Austrian general and diplomatist, nephew of V. L. von Seckendorff. He became ambassador to Berlin in 1728; defeated the Turks at Klausen Oct. 20, 1735; commanded against the Turks in 1737; and was in the Bavarian service 1741–45.

Seckendorff, Veit Ludwig von. Born at Herzogenaurach, Bavaria, Dec. 20, 1626: died Dec. 18, 1692. A German historian and official in the service of several German rulers. His chief work is "Deutsches Fürstenstat" (1656), a comprehensive history of the German Lutheranism (1692).

Seckenheim (zek'en-hīm). A village in northern Baden, situated on the Neckar near Schwetzingen. Here, June 20, 1734, the Austrians defeated the Palatinate and Hessian troops under the allied forces of Baden and Württemberg.

Seclin (sē-klaṅ'). A town in the department of Nord, France, situated 6 miles southwest of Lille. Population (1891), commune, 6,141.

Second Maiden's Tragedy, The. A play at one time attributed to Chapman and also to Shakspere, from their names having been written on the back of a manuscript which, the name of Goughe stood erased. It was licensed in 1611, and first printed in 1824. It is thought to be by Massinger and Tourneur from internal evidence, and probably was a contriver to the success of Beaumont and Fletcher's "Maid's Tragedy," though the plot is entirely different.

Second Nun's Tale, The. One of Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales." It is a tale of the life and passion of St. Cecilia, and was taken from the "Legenda Aurea" of Jacobus a Voragine. There was a French version of the 14th century, and Lydgate's "Legende of St. Cecile" also a Latin version by Nicholas Trivet. The precursor of Chaucer's present version is to be found in the translation by the 2d canon of Bonne's "Parabose," or perhaps from the original in some Latin prose legend. See *Nun's Priest's Tale*.

Secretary, The. A play by J. Sheridan Knowles. The plot is taken from James's "King's Highway." The date is not given, but the author died in August 1862.

Secret Love, or the Maiden Queen. A play by Dryden, produced in 1667.

Secunderabad (sek-kun-der-ȧ-bâd'), or **Sakanderabad** (sȧ-kun-der-ȧ-bâd'), or **Sikanderabad** (sek-kun-der-ȧ-bâd'), or **Sekunderabad** (sek-kun-der-ȧ-bâd'). A British cantonment and town in the Nizam's Dominions, India, situated 6 miles north of Hyderabad. It is the largest British military station in India. Population of cantonment, 5,000 to 6,000; of town, about 20,000.

Secundra (sek-kun'drȧ). A village situated 5 miles northwest of Agra, British India. It is notable for the tomb of Akbar, dating from the beginning of the 17th century, an imposing pyramidal structure, Indian-Saracenic style in much influenced by Buddhist models. It stands in a large inclosed garden within a fine arched gateway, and consists of 4 square stories of red sandstone, superposed in the form of a stepped pyramid. On a platform in the middle is the splendid cenotaph of the king, covered with sculptured arabesques, and inclosed in a vaulted chamber in the basement. The lowest story is 320 feet square, the highest 157, and the height to the pinnacles of the 4 angle-kiosks of the gallery is 100 feet. Also *Sikandra*.

Secundus, Johannes. See *Johannes Secundus*.

Sedaine (sē-dan'), **Michel Jean.** Born at Paris, July 4, 1719; died there, May 17, 1797. A French dramatist and poet. Among his works are the comic opera "Le diable à quatre" (1756), "Blaise le savetier" (1759), "Rose et Colas" (1764), "Le roi et le fermier" (1762), "Richard Cœur-de-Lion" (1784), and "Guillaume Tell" and "Raoul de Crequi" (1788). He was elected and was admitted to the Academy in 1786.

Sedalia (sē-dā'li-ȧ). A city, the capital of Pettis County, Missouri, situated 90 miles west of Jefferson City. It is a railroad center, and has considerable manufactures and commerce. Population (1890), 14,068.

Sedan (sē-doṅ'). **1.** A former barony or principality in France, the chief place of which was the town of Sedan. It was annexed to France in 1642.—**2.** A city in the department of Ardennes, France, situated on the Meuse in lat. 49° 43′ N., long. 4° 57′ E. It has important manufactures of cloth, and was formerly a strong fortress. In early times it was under the rule of lords and princes of the families La Marck and Turenne, but passed to France in 1642. It was taken by the Germans in 1815. It was the scene of a notable victory, gained Sept. 1, 1870, by the German army of 250,000, under the direct command of William I., over the French army of 120,000 under MacMahon, and Wimpffen. The next day the French emperor and army (about 84,000) surrendered. The battle and capitulation led directly to the fall of the French empire and the establishment of the republic. Population (1891), 20,591.

Seddon (sed'on), **James Alexander.** Born at Falmouth, Stafford County, Va., July 13, 1815: died in Goochland, Va., Aug. 19, 1880. An American politician. He was a Democratic member of Congress from Virginia 1847–49 and 1851–53, and was afterward Confederate congressman and secretary of war.

Seddon, Thomas. Born at Lee, Kent, Aug. 28, 1821: died at Cairo, Nov. 23, 1856. An English landscape-painter. In 1850 he became exhibitor at the Royal Academy. In 1853 he joined Holman Hunt at Cairo, and devoted himself to figure and local landscape in the East. He exhibited "The Pyramids" and "Jerusalem" in 1854, and "Jehoshaphat's Gate" in 1855.

Sedgemoor (sej'mōr). A locality in Somerset, England, near Bridgwater. Here, July 6, 1685, the Royalists under Feversham defeated the forces of the

Duke of Monmouth. The battle (which has been called the last battle in England) resulted in the overthrow and capture of Monmouth.

Sedgwick (sej'wik). **Adam.** Born at Dent, Yorkshire, 1785; died at Cambridge, Jan. 25, 1875. An English geologist. He graduated at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1808, and was elected fellow in 1809. In 1818 he became Woodwardian professor of geology at Cambridge. His principal discoveries were in the Paleozoic strata of Devonshire and Cornwall, and the Permian of the northwest of England.

Sedgwick, Catharine Maria. Born at Stockbridge, Mass., Dec. 28, 1789; died near Roxbury, Mass., July 31, 1867. An American novelist and miscellaneous writer, daughter of Theodore Sedgwick. Her works include "A New England Tale" (1822), "Redwood" (1824), "Hope Leslie, etc." (1827), "Clarence, etc." (1830), "The Linwoods, or Sixty Years Since in America" (1835), "Live and Let Live" (1837), "Means and Ends, etc." (1839), "Letters from Abroad, etc." (1841), "Married or Single" (1857), etc.

Sedgwick, John. Born at Cornwall, Conn., Sept. 13, 1813; killed at the battle of Spottsylvania, May 9, 1864. An American general. He graduated at West Point in 1837; served in the Seminole and Mexican wars; and was a lieutenant-colonel of cavalry at the beginning of the Civil War. He served in the Army of the Potomac as commander of brigade and division until Feb., 1863, when he obtained command of the 6th army corps. He distinguished himself at the battles of Fair Oaks, Savage's Station, and Glendale; was severely wounded at Antietam; and took a leading part in the battles of Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, and the Wilderness.

Sedgwick, Theodore. Born at West Hartford, Conn., 1747; died at Boston, Jan. 24, 1813. An American Federalist politician and jurist. He served in the Revolution; was a delegate to the Continental Congress from Massachusetts 1785–86; was member of Congress from Massachusetts 1789–96; was United States senator 1796–99 (and president *pro tempore*); was member of Congress and speaker 1799–1801; and was judge of the Massachusetts Supreme Court 1802–13.

Sedley (sed'li), **Amelia.** The foolish daughter of a broken-down London stockbroker, in Thackeray's "Vanity Fair." She marries George Osborne, whom she adores, and after his death Captain Dobbin, who has long adored her. She is the antithesis of Becky Sharp.

Sedley, Catherine, Countess of Dorchester. Died 1717. The daughter of Sir Charles Sedley, and the mistress of James II.

Sedley, Sir **Charles.** Born in Kent, 1639; died Aug. 20, 1701. A wit, poet, and dramatist of the Restoration. His first comedy, "The Mulberry Garden," was published in 1668; also "Antony and Cleopatra" (1677), "Bellamora, etc." (1678), "Beauty the Conqueror" (1702), "The Grumbler" (1702), and "The Tyrant King of Crete" (1702). He sat in Parliament for New Romney, and took an active part in politics. His life was scandalous, and he is remembered as excusing himself for the part he took in the Revolution by saying that, "as James II. had made [Sedley] daughter a countess [see above], he could do no less than endeavour to make the king's daughter a queen."

Sedley, Joseph. A collector from Bogley Wallah, in Thackeray's "Vanity Fair"; brother of Amelia Sedley. He is a fat, sensual, but timid dandy, and falls a victim to Becky Sharp.

Sedlitz (sed'lits), or **Seidlitz** (sīd'lits). A small village in northern Bohemia, near Brüx: noted for its springs of mineral water.

Sedulius (se-dū'li-us), **Cœlius.** Lived in the 5th century. A Roman Christian poet. He was the author of a poetical version of the history of the New Testament, entitled "Carmen Paschale" (subsequently enlarged in prose as "Paschale opus"), and of an abecedarian hymn, "A solis ortus cardine."

Seduni (se-dū'ni). In ancient geography, a people in the upper valley of the Rhone, Switzerland.

Seeberg (zā'berg). A height near Gotha, Germany, long noted as the seat of an observatory.

Seebohm (sē'bōm), **Frederick.** Born at Bradford, Yorkshire, 1833. An English historian. He was admitted to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1856, and subsequently became a member of a banking firm at Hitchin, Hertfordshire. Among his works are "The Oxford Reformers of 1498" (1867), "The Era of the Protestant Revolution" (in Epochs of Modern History series, 1874), "The English Village Community, etc." (1883).

Seeland. 1. See *Zealand* (in Denmark).—2. See *Zealand* (in Netherlands).

Seeley (sē'li), **John Robert.** Born at London, 1834. An English historian, third son of the publisher Robert Seeley. He graduated at Cambridge (Christ College) in 1857; and became professor of Latin in University College, London, in 1863, and in 1869 professor of modern history at Cambridge. "Ecce Homo, or Survey of the Life and Work of Jesus Christ," his most celebrated work, appeared anonymously in 1865. His other works are an edition of Livy, "Lectures and Essays" (1870), "Life and Times of Stein" (1879), "Natural Religion" (1882), "The Expansion of England" (1883), "Short History of Napoleon I." (1886), etc.

Seelye (sē'li), **Julius Hawley.** Born at Bethel, Conn., Sept. 14, 1824. An American educator. He became professor of philosophy at Amherst College in 1858; was president of Amherst College 1876–90; and was Independent Republican member of Congress from Massachusetts 1895–97. He translated Schwegler's "History of Philosophy" (1856), and has written "Lectures to Educated Hindus" (1873), "Christian Missions" (1875), and philosophical text-books.

Seelye, Laurens Clark. Born at Bethel, Conn., Sept. 20, 1837. A clergyman and educator, brother of J. H. Seelye. He was professor of English literature at Amherst College 1865–73; and since 1874 has been president of Smith College (for young women) at Northampton, Massachusetts.

Sées. See *Sez*.

See! the Conquering Hero Comes! An air in Handel's "Joshua." It is introduced three times, and was so popular that he used it again in his "Judas Maccabæus." It has frequently been used as a motif by others, with many variations. The words were written by Dr. Thomas Morell for Handel's "Joshua" (1747); they were introduced in late acting versions of Lee's "Rival Queens" at the beginning of the second act. As this first appeared in 1677, Lee has been erroneously supposed to have written the verses long before "Joshua" appeared.

Sewis (se'gō vē'a'vis). A village and noted health-resort in the canton of Grisons, Switzerland, situated in the Prättigau 12 miles northnortheast of Coire.

Séez, or **Sées** (sā). A town in the department of Orne, northern France, situated on the Orne 11 miles north-northeast of Alençon. The cathedral is a fine Gothic building. The west front has handsome buttressed spires, pleasing arcades, and a south portal of charming design and ornament. The south transept, with its great rose, closely approaches that of the cathedral of Rouen; and the choir is admirable, with its radiating chapels and the tracery of the clearstory. Population (1891), commune, 4,272.

Sefid (se-fēd'), or **Safid** (sa-fēd'). A river in northwestern Persia which flows into the southwestern side of the Caspian Sea, east of Resht. Length, including its main head stream (the Kizil-Uzen), about 300 miles.

Segan Fu. See *Singan Fu*.

Segesta (se-jes'tä). [Gr. *Ἔγεστα*.] In ancient geography, a city of Sicily, situated near the coast 27 miles west-southwest of Palermo. It was of mythical probability that its origin was often at war with Selinus; was an ally of Athens in the Peloponnesian war; became a dependent of Carthage about 400 B.C.; was taken by Agathocles, and had its name changed to Dicæopolis; and passed under Roman supremacy in the time of the first Punic war. There are ruins near the modern Calatafimi. The Greek temple, though never finished, is one of the most complete examples surviving. It is Doric, hexastyle, with 14 columns on the flanks, on a stylobate of 4 steps. The architectural details are of the best Greek style, perfect examples of the still standing, and the entablature and pediments are almost entire. There is also a Greek theater, of the 5th century B.C., with Roman modifications. The plan is unusual in that while the diameter is 200 feet, that of the orchestra 54; the length of the stage is 91. The caves is in great part rockhewn.

Segesvar. See *Schässburg*.

Seginus (se-jī'nus). [Origin uncertain.] One of the many names of the constellation Boötes: assigned on some maps as the name of the third-magnitude star ζ Boötis.

Segnes (zeg'nes) **Pass.** An Alpine pass in Switzerland, leading from Glarus to the valley of the Vorderrhein in Grisons, 15 miles west-northwest of Coire.

Segni (sen'yē). A town in Latium, Italy, situated near the Volscian Mountains 31 miles southeast of Rome: the ancient Signia. It is said to have been colonized by Tarquin, and was a Roman frontier town against the Volscians. It contains many antiquities. Population (1881), 5,806.

Sego. See *Segu*.

Sego (sā'gō), or **Seg** (seg), **Lake.** A lake in the government of Olonetz, northern Russia, northwest of Lake Onega. It has its outlet into Lake Vyg and the White Sea. Length, about 25 miles.

Segovia (se-gō'vi-ä; Sp. pron. sā-gō'vē-ä). **1.** A province of Old Castile, Spain. It is bounded by Valladolid on the northwest, Burgos on the north, Soria on the northeast, Guadalajara and Madrid on the southeast, and Avila on the southwest. The surface is generally a plateau. Area, 2,734 square miles. Population (1887), 154,457.

2. The capital of the province of Segovia, situated on the Eresma in lat. 40° 54′ N., long. 4° 10′ W. The cathedral, begun in 1525 by the architects of the new cathedral at Salamanca, is very large, built, of a rich yellow stone in the Pointed style, plain without, but light within, and with good stained glass. There is a beautiful Flamboyant cloister, of earlier date, surrounding an attractive garden. The Roman aqueduct, presumed to be of the time of Trajan, forms a great bridge, 937 feet long, and consisting of 320 arches in two tiers. The highest arches (in the middle of the lower tier) are 102 feet high. It is built of large blocks of granite, somewhat rounded at the edges and assembled without cement. Segovia was a Roman city, and was a residence of the kings of Leon and Castile. Population (1886), 11,169.

Segre (sā'grā). A river in northern Spain. It rises in the Pyrenees, and joins the Ebro 22 miles southwest of Lerida. Its chief tributary is the Cinca. Length, about 250 miles.

Segu (sā'gō), or **Sego** (sā'gō). **1.** A Negro realm in the western part of the Sudan, Africa, situated in the upper valley of the Niger. The inhabitants are Bambarras.—**2.** The capital of the state of Segu, situated on the Niger. It is in the French sphere of influence. Population, 36,000.

Seguin (sā'gwin), **Arthur Edward Shelden,** known as **Edward Seguin.** Born at London, April 7, 1809; died at New York, Dec. 9, 1852. A popular English bass singer. A pupil of the Royal Academy, he appeared first in 1828, and sang successfully in England till 1838, when he came to New York. The Seguin Opera Troupe, which he organized, was successful in the United States and Canada.

Seguin (sē-gan'), **Édouard.** Born at Clamecy, France, Jan. 20, 1812; died at New York city, Oct. 28, 1880. A French-American physician, a specialist in the training of idiots, and the inventor of a physiological thermometer. Among his works are "Traitement moral, hygiène et éducation des idiots," "Historical Notice of the Origin and Progress of the Treatment of Idiots," etc.

Ségur (sā-gür'), Comte **Louis Philippe de.** Born at Paris, 1753; died 1830. A French politician and author. He served in the American Revolution; was ambassador to Russia; was high official and a senator under the empire; and was made a peer at the Restoration. His chief work is "Mémoires, ou souvenirs et anecdotes" (1824). He also wrote a history of France, a universal history, etc.

Ségur, Comte **Philippe Paul de.** Born Nov. 4, 1780; died Feb. 25, 1873. A French general and historian, son of L. P. de Ségur. He served in the Napoleonic campaigns. His best-known work is a "Histoire de Napoléon et de la grande armée en 1812" (1824).

Segura (sā-gö'rä). A river in southeastern Spain which flows into the Mediterranean 19 miles southwest of Alicante: the ancient Tader. Length, about 150 miles.

Segura, Juan Bautista. Born at Toledo, Spain, about 1542; died in Virginia, Feb. (?), 1571. A Jesuit missionary. He went to Florida as vice-provincial of his order in 1566. In Aug., 1570, he and several companions were sent to Chesapeake Bay to establish a mission. They ascended the Potomac and thence, apparently, crossed to the Rappahannock, where all were killed by the Indians.

Segusiani (sē'gū-si-ā'ni). [L.] In the time of Julius Cæsar, a Gallic people living in the valley of the Rhone, in the vicinity of Lyons.

Seharunpoor. See *Saharanpur*.

Seidl (zī'dl), **Anton.** Born at Pest, Hungary, May 7, 1850. A Hungarian conductor, especially of Wagner's music. He was a pupil of the conservatory at Leipsic, and in 1876 through Wagner's influence obtained the position of conductor at the Leipsic Opera House. In 1882 he left it for a tour through various parts of Europe as conductor of the Nibelungen Opera Troupe. In 1885 he was made conductor of the Brooklyn Opera House, and in 1885 of German opera in New York, since which time he has conducted the concerts of the Philharmonic Society, New York, etc.

Seidlitz. See *Sedlitz*.

Seierö (sī'e-rē). A small island belonging to Denmark, situated northwest of Zealand.

Seierö Bay. An indentation on the northwestern coast of the island of Zealand, Denmark.

Seiland (sī'länd). An island of Norway, off the northern coast, southwest of Hammerfest. Length, 27 miles.

Seille (sāly'). A river in Lorraine which joins the Moselle near Metz. Length, about 70 miles.

Seim (sā'ēm). A river of southern central Russia which joins the Desna 52 miles east of Tchernigoff. Length, about 350 miles.

Seine (sān). One of the principal rivers of France: the Roman Sequana. It rises in the plateau of Langres, in the department of Côte-d'Or; flows generally northwest; widens into an estuary near Quillebeuf; and flows into the English Channel between Havre and Honfleur. Its chief tributaries are the Aube, Marne, and Oise on the right, and the Yonne, Loing, Essonne, and Eure on the left. The most important places on its banks are Chatillon, Bar, Troyes, Nogent, Melun, Paris, St.-Denis, Mantes, Rouen, Caudebec, Havre, and Honfleur. The basin is connected by canals with those of the Somme, Meuse, Rhine, Rhone, and Loire. Length, 482 miles. It is navigable to Marcilly for larger vessels to Paris, and for large sea-vessels to Rouen.

Seine. The smallest in area and largest in population of the departments of France. It contains the city of Paris; is surrounded by the department of Seine-et-Oise; is the seat of very important manufactures and commerce; and has a flourishing market-gardening industry. It formed part of the ancient province of Ile-de-France. Area, 184 square miles. Population (1891), 3,141,596.

Seine-et-Marne (sān'ā-mārn'). A department of France, capital Melun, formed from parts of the former Brie and Gâtinais (belonging to ancient Ile-de-France and Champagne). It is bounded by Oise on the north, Aisne on the northeast, Marne and Aube on the east, Yonne and Loiret on the south, and Seine-et-Oise on the west. Its surface is generally level. It contains many forests, including that of Fontainebleau. The manufactures and commerce are important, and agriculture is flourishing. Area, 2,210 square miles. Population (1891), 356,709.

Seine-et-Oise (sān'ā-twäz'). A department of France, capital Versailles, formed from part of the ancient Ile-de-France. It is bounded by Eure on the northwest, Oise on the north, Seine-et-Marne on the east, Loiret on the south, and Eure-et-Loir on the west and surrounds the department of Seine. The surface is level, and in parts hilly. Agriculture and manufactures are highly developed. Area, 2,164 square miles. Population (1891), 628,590.

Seine-Inférieure (sān'an-fā-ryēr'). [F., 'lower Seine.'] A department of France, capital Rouen, formed from part of the ancient Normandy. It is bounded by the English Channel on the west, northwest, and north, Somme on the northeast, Oise on the east, and Eure and Calvados on the south. The soil is generally fertile and agriculture flourishing. It has important manufactures, collieries, and fisheries. Area, 2,230 square miles. Population (1891), 839,876.

Seir (sē'ir), **Mount.** In ancient geography, a mountain-ridge in Edom, occupying part of the region between the Dead Sea and the Elanitic Gulf of the Red Sea.

Seisseralp (zīs'er-alp). A pastoral plateau in the Alps of Tyrol, about 15 miles east of Botzen. Length, 12 miles. Height, 6,000–7,000 feet.

Seistan. See *Sistan*.

Sejanus (se-jā'nus). **Ælius.** Died 31 A. D. A Roman courtier. He was the son of Seius Strabo, a Roman equite, commander of the prætorian guard, and was a native of Volsinii in Etruria. He became the favorite of the emperor Tiberius, who raised him to the command of the prætorians. With a view to usurping the imperial power, he poisoned in 23 Drusus, son of the emperor, with the assistance of Livia, the wife of Drusus, whom he had seduced, and induced the emperor to banish Agrippina, the widow of Germanicus. His designs were ultimately discovered, and he was put to death by the senate at the instance of the emperor.

Sejanus His Fall. A tragedy by Ben Jonson, acted in 1603 and published in 1605. It is said that Shakspere plays in it. "The Favourite," a satire, was founded on it in 1775.

Séjour (sā-zhōr'), **Victor.** Born at Paris, 1816; died there, Sept. 21, 1874. A French dramatist. Among his plays are "Richard III." (1852), "Le fils de la nuit" (1857), "Les deux Charles Quint" (1864), etc. They are all chiefly remarkable for their scenic effects.

Sekhet. In Egyptian mythology: see *Pakht*.

Sekiang. See *Sikiang*.

Sekunderabad. See *Secunderabad*.

Selangor (se-lăn-gōr'), or **Salangore** (sā-lăn-gōr'). A Malay state under British protection, situated on the western side of the Malay Peninsula, intersected by lat. 3° N. Population, about 140,000.

Selbig (zel'big), **Elisa.** The pseudonym of Frau von Ahlefeld (Charlotte Elizabeth Sophie Wilhelmine von Seebach).

Selborne (sel'bōrn). A parish in Hampshire, England: noted on account of Gilbert White's "Natural History of Selborne."

Selborne, Earl of. See *Palmer, Roundell*.

Selby (sel'bi). A town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, England, situated on the Ouse 20 miles east of Leeds. Its abbey church is a very fine Benedictine foundation of the 12th century. Part of the original nave and transepts survives: the remainder of them is Early English. The Lady chapel is Decorated, and some Decorated windows have been inserted. The church possesses some interesting sculptures and abbatial tombs. The length is 306 feet. Population (1891), 6,022.

Selden (sel'den), **John.** Born at Salvington, Sussex, Dec. 16, 1584; died in London, Nov. 30, 1654. An English jurist, antiquary, Orientalist, and author. At about 16 years of age he entered Hart Hall, Oxford, and in 1603 Clifford's Inn, London; in 1604 he migrated to the Inner Temple. He was intimately connected with Ben Jonson, Drayton, Edward Alleyn, Henry Rolle, Edward Herbert, and Thomas Gardener. He was first employed by Sir Robert Cotton to copy and abridge parliamentary records in the Tower. He established a legal practice, but his chief reputation was made as a writer and scholar. In 1610 he published "England's Epinomis" and "Jani Anglorum, Facies Altera," a book treating of English law down to Henry II. These were followed by "Titles of Honour" (1614), "Analecton Anglo-Britannicon" (1615), "De Diis Syriis" (1617). The "History of Tithes," published in 1618, was suppressed. He was the instigator of the "protestation" of Dec. 18, 1621, and was committed to the Tower. In 1623 he entered Parliament as member for Lancaster, and in 1628 helped to draw up and carry the Petition of Rights. In 1635 he dedicated his "Mare Clausum" to the king (Charles I.), and seems to have inclined to the court party. He was returned to the Long Parliament (1640) for the University of Oxford, and was a member of the committee which impeached Archbishop Laud. In 1646 he became master of Trinity Hall, Cambridge. Besides the works already mentioned, he was the author of "De Jure Naturali, etc." (1640), "Privileges of the Baronage of England, etc." (1642), and "Table Talk," his best-known work (1689).

Sele (sā'le), river in southern Italy which flows into the Mediterranean 17 miles southwest of Salerno: the ancient Silarus. Length, about 60 miles.

Sele (sā'le), or **Basele** (bā-sā'le). See *Sambe*.

Selene (se-lē'nē). [Gr. *Σελήνη*.] In Greek mythology, the goddess of the moon, daughter of Hyperion and Thea.

Selenga (sā-leng'gā). A river in northern Mongolia and southern Siberia. It is the largest stream that flows into Lake Baikal. Length, 600–800 miles.

Seleucia (sel-ū'si-ā), or **Seleuceia** (sel-ū-sē'yā). [Gr. *Σελεύκεια*.] The name of many ancient towns. The following are the principal: (1) A city in Syria situated on the coast north of the mouth of the Orontes: the port of Antioch. It was built by Seleucus Nicator, and is sometimes called Seleucia Pieria. There are many autiquities on the site. (2) A city near the Tigris, about 17 miles below Bagdad. It was built largely from the ruins of Babylon by Seleucus Nicator, and was once of the largest cities of the East. It was plundered by Trajan, and was destroyed by Verus about 162 A. D. (3) A city in Cilicia, Asia Minor, situated near the coast about 70 miles southwest of Tarsus. There are remains of a Roman hippodrome. (4) A city in northern Pisidia, Asia Minor, near the frontier of Pamphylia.

Seleucus (se-lū'sidzq), or **Seleucidæ** (se-lū'si-dē). A royal dynasty in Syria which reigned 312 B. C.–65 B. C.: descended from Seleucus Nicator.

Seleucus (se-lū'kus) **I.,** surnamed **Nicator.** [Gr. *Σελεύκος Νικάτωρ*, Doric for *Νικήτωρ*, a conqueror.] Born about 358 B. C.: assassinated 280 B. C. A Macedonian general in the army of Alexander the Great. After the death of Alexander he became satrap of Babylonia; engaged in war against Antigonus; conquered Babylon 312 (era of the Seleucidæ); extended his conquests into central Asia and India; and assumed the title of king about 307. He was one of the leading allies in the overthrow of Antigonus at Ipsus in 301; obtained part of Asia Minor; took Demetrius prisoner; defeated Lysimachus at Corupedium 281; and was murdered, in a short visit to Europe, of nearly all Alexander's dominions.

Seleucus. 1. In Shakspere's "Antony and Cleopatra," an attendant of Cleopatra.—**2.** In Shirley's "The Coronation," the supposed son of Eubulus, but in reality Leonatus, the king of Epirus.

Self-denying Ordinance. In English history, an ordinance passed by the Parliament April 3, 1645, requiring members of either house of Parliament holding military or civil office to vacate such positions at the expiration of forty days.

Seliger, or **Seligher** (sā-lē-gār'), or **Selguer** (sel-gār'). **Lake.** A lake on the border of the governments of Novgorod and Tver, Russia, situated southeast of Novgorod. It is the source of an affluent of the Volga, and includes islands considered as the source of the Volga. Length, about 30 miles.

Selim (sē'lim or se-lēm') **I.** Born about 1465; died Sept. 22, 1520. Sultan of Turkey, son of Bajazet II. whom he dethroned and succeeded in 1512. He was an ardent Sunnite, and, in order to maintain undisputed Mohammedanism, massacred his dominions, put to death 40,000 Shiites shortly after his accession. He extended his empire by conquests from Persia in 1514, and subsequently annexed Syria and Palestine, Egypt, and Arabia.

Selim II., surnamed "The Sot." Died Dec. 12, 1574. Sultan of Turkey, son of Solyman I. whom he succeeded in 1566. Among the events in his reign were the conquest of Cyprus in 1570, and the battle of Lepanto.

Selim III. Born Dec. 24, 1761; put to death May 8, 1808. Sultan of Turkey, nephew of Abdul Hamid I. whom he succeeded in 1789. He inherited a war with Austria and Russia, with which he concluded the peace of Sistova (1791) and that of Jassy (1792) respectively, he concluded an alliance with Russia and England against France on the invasion of Egypt by Napoleon. In 1803 he began the reorganization of the Turkish army on the European model, which occasioned a revolt of the janizaries in 1807. He was deposed in favor of Mustapha IV., and was strangled in prison.

Selinus (se-lī'nus). [Gr. *Σελινοῦς*.] In ancient geography, a city in southwestern Sicily, situated near the coast 48 miles southwest of Palermo, near the mouth of Castelvetrano. It was built by colonists from Megara and Megara Hyblea about 628 B. C., and soon became rich and powerful. A quarrel between it and Segesta caused the Athenian expedition to Sicily in the Peloponnesian war. It was conquered and destroyed by the Carthaginians about 409 B. C.; was rebuilt as a subject city to Carthage; but was finally destroyed in the first Punic war. Besides minor remains of antiquity, the site retains the ruins of seven important Doric temples, several of them among the most archaic examples of the style known, and metopes from an eighth temple have recently been found. This is the most extensive existing group of Greek temples. Four of them were on the Acropolis, and three on a hill about a mile to the east. The sculptured metopes found are now in the museum at Palermo: they are of importance in the study of Greek sculpture.

Selish. See *Salishan*.

Selish Lake. See *Flathead Lake*.

Seljuks (seljōks'). [Turk.] The name of several Turkish dynasties, descended from the Ghuzz chieftain Seljuk, which reigned in central and western Asia from the 11th to the 13th century. After conquering Persia, Baghdad, the grandson of Seljuk, descended from the sultan Mahmudan and of the samanes, received the title of Abbassid caliph of Baghdad from Shah Kadir-Billah, and was nominated "emir-al" of the faithful. He was in 1063 succeeded by his nephew Alp-Arslan, who took Syria and Palestine from the Fatimite caliphs of Egypt and in 1071 defeated and captured the Byzantine emperor Romanus Diogenes, who purchased his release by the cession of a large part of Anatolia or Asia Minor. Alp-Arslan was followed in 1072 by his son Malik Shah, on whose death in 1092 the succession was disputed. Civil war ensued, which resulted in the partition of the empire among several of the Seljukian family, of which the principal branch ruled in Persia, and three younger branches at Konieh, Damascus, and Ispahan respectively. The last named, whose sultanate was called Roum or of the Romans, outlasted the others: it was superseded by the Ottomans at the end of the 13th century.

Selkirk (sel'kėrk). **1.** A county in the south of Scotland. It is bounded by Peebles on the west and north, Edinburgh on the north, Roxburgh on the east and southeast, and Dumfries on the southwest. Its surface is largely hilly. It contains the valleys of the Ettrick and the Yarrow, and is celebrated in poetry and romance. Area, 257 square miles. Population (1891), 27,712.

2. The capital of Selkirkshire, Scotland, 30 miles south southeast of Edinburgh. It has tweed manufactures. Population (1891), 6,357.

Selkirk, or **Selcraig** (sel'krāg), **Alexander.** Born at Largo, Fifeshire, 1676; died on the ship Weymouth, 1723. A Scottish sailor, the supposed original of Defoe's "Robinson Crusoe." He was educated for the ministry, but took to the sea, and in 1703 was ship-master of a "rogue-boat" in Dampier's fleet. In 1704 he was at his own request put ashore on the island of Juan Fernandez, and remained there about four years. His "Life and Adventures" was published by Rowell in 1829, and he is the subject of a poem by Cowper.

Selkirks (sel'kėrks), **The.** A group of lofty mountains in the Rocky Mountain system of Canada.

Sellasia (se-lā'shi-ā). [Gr. *Σέλλασία*.] In ancient geography, a place in Laconia, Greece, a few miles north of Sparta. Here, in 221 B. C., the Lacedæmonians under Cleomenes III. were totally defeated by the Macedonians and their allies under Antigonus Doson.

Sellers (sel'ėrz), **Colonel.** A leading character in the novel "The Gilded Age," by Mark Twain and C. D. Warner. It was dramatized, and the character created by J. T. Raymond. Sellers is a visionary Southern speculator.

Sellier (se-lyā'), **Henri.** Born at Châtel-Censoir, France, 1849. A noted French tenor singer. He sang the part of Arnold in "Guillaume Tell" in 1878 with such effect that he succeeded to all the great tenor rôles. He has created Radamir in "Aida" (1880), Manoel in "Le drac de Zamora" (1882), Paolo in "Francesca da Rimini" (1882), and Sigurd in "Sigurd" (1885). He also sang in "Salammbô" at Brussels (1890).

Selma (sel'mā). A city, capital of Dallas County, Alabama, situated on the Alabama River 43 miles west of Montgomery. It is a railway center and the head of steamer navigation, and manufactures and trade in cotton. It was an important Confederate arsenal in the Civil War, and was taken by the Federals under Wilson Feb. 2, 1865. Population (1890), 7,622.

Selous, Frederick Courteney. Born in Jersey in 1852. A noted sportsman. He went to Africa in 1871 as explorer and pioneer, and on various hunting trips in 1872–89. In 1889 he conducted a gold-prospecting party through eastern Mashonaland, and he made travels, opened up roads, etc., returning to England in 1892.

Selsea, or **Selsey** (sel'sē), **Bill.** A headland at the southwestern extremity of Sussex, England, 15 miles east-southeast of Portsmouth.

Selters (sel'ters), **Nieder.** A village in the province of Hesse-Nassau, Prussia, 17 miles north of Wiesbaden. It is noted for its mineral springs, discovered in the 16th century (erroneously called Selzer water): see *Selterswasser*.

Selvretta. See *Silvretta*.

Selwyn (sel'win), **George.** Born Aug. 11, 1719; died at London, Jan. 25, 1791. An English wit. In 1745 he was expelled from Hertford College, Oxford, for a blasphemous travesty of the Eucharist. In 1747 he was a member of Parliament and sided with the court party. He was an intimate friend of Horace Walpole.

Selwyn, George Augustus. Born April 5, 1809; died April 11, 1878. An English missionary and bishop. He was educated at Eton and Cambridge. In 1829 he rowed in the first university boat-race. In 1841 he was consecrated bishop of New Zealand and Melanesia. In 1867 he became bishop of Lichfield.

Selwyn College. A college of Cambridge University, founded in 1882 to meet the wants of students of the Church of England who could not afford to attend the more expensive colleges. It was founded in memory of George Augustus Selwyn, bishop of Lichfield.

Selzerbrunnen (selt'ser-brön-nen). A mineral spring in Hesse, near Grosskarben, north of

Frankfort: noted for Selzer water (sometimes confused with Seltzers water; see *Seltzers*).

Semaine (sē-mān'), **La.** [F., 'The Week,' i. e. 'of Creation.'] A descriptive poem by Du Bartas, published in 1578. See *Bartas*.

Semao (sā-mā'ō), or **Simao** (sē-mā'ō). A small island of the Malay Archipelago, southwest of Timor. It belongs to the Dutch.

Semele (sem'e-lē). [Gr. *Σεμέλη.*] In Greek mythology, the daughter of Cadmus and Harmonia, and mother by Zeus of Dionysus.

Semele. A musical drama, after the manner of an oratorio, by Handel. It was first played in 1744 at Covent Garden Theatre, London. The libretto is altered from an opera by Congreve written in 1707 but never played.

Semendria (se-men'dre-ä). Serv. **Smederevo** (smä-da-rā'vo). A fortified town in Servia, situated at the junction of the Kessava and Danube, 25 miles southeast of Belgrad. It was taken by the Turks in 1439, 1459, 1680, and 1738, and by the Austrians in 1717 and 1789. Population (1890), 6,726.

Semien. See *Semen*.

Seminara (sē-mē-nä'rä). A town in the province of Reggio di Calabria, southern Italy, 20 miles northeast of Reggio. Here Ferdinand II. of Naples defeated the French under D'Aubigny in 1495; and D'Aubigny was defeated here and taken prisoner by the Spanish under Andrada, April 21, 1503. Population (1881), commune, 4,908.

Seminole (sem'i-nōl). [Pl. also *Seminoles*. Their name means 'separatist' or 'renegade.'] A tribe of North American Indians composed of the members of the Creek Confederacy who during the 18th and the early part of the 19th century left the main body and settled in Florida. They were engaged in two wars with the United states (1817–18 and 1835–42). That of 1817–18 was occasioned by their depredations on the frontier settlements of Georgia and Alabama. General E. P. Gaines destroyed an Indian village on the refusal of the inhabitants to surrender certain alleged murderers, and the Indians retaliated by waylaying a boat ascending the Apalachicola with supplies for Fort Scott, and killing 34 men and a number of women. General Jackson took the field against the Indians in March, 1818, after a short but sharp campaign destroyed the Seminole villages in the neighborhood of the present city of Tallahassee, in April. He court-martialed and executed two British subjects, Arbuthnot and Ambrister, who were among the advisers, and whom he accused of stirring up the Indians, and on May 24, 1818, entered the Spanish town of Pensacola, which he claimed had given refuge to the savages. The war of 1835–42 was the most bloody and stubborn of all those against Indian tribes. It originated in the refusal of a part of the tribe to cede their Florida lands and remove to the Indian Territory according to a treaty ratified in 1834. Osceola was the Seminole leader, and the war was conducted with varying success under Scott, Call, Jesup, Taylor, and others, till the subjugation of the Indians in 1842. The number of Seminoles finally removed in 1845 was officially reported as 3,824. Those who reached the Indian Territory constituted one of the five "civilized tribes," now numbering about 5,000, including negroes and adopted whites, and more than 200 remain in southern Florida. See *Muskhogean*.

Semipalatinsk (se-mi-pä-lä-tinsk'). **1.** A province in the Kirghiz Steppe, Russian Central Asia. It lies to the south of Siberia, and borders on the Chinese empire on the east and Lake Balkash on the south. Besides steppes, it contains several mountain-ranges, including those of the Altai. It is traversed by the Irtish. Area, 184,631 square miles. Population, 576,578 (chiefly Kirghiz).

2. The capital of the province of Semipalatinsk, situated on the Irtish about lat. 50° 25′ N., long. 80° 13′ E. It is an important trading center for central Asia. Population (1888), 19,310.

Semiramide (se-mē-rä'mē-de). [It., "Semiramis."] The name of various Italian operas. The most important are "Semiramide," by Rossini, libretto by Rossi (produced at Venice, 1819), and "Semiramide Riconosciuta," by Gluck, libretto by Metastasio (produced at Venice, 1748).

Semiramis (se-mir'a-mis). [Assyr. *Sammuramat*, loving doves; Gr. *Σεμίραμις.*] In the Greek historiographers, wife of Ninus the founder of Nineveh. She was the daughter of the Syrian goddess Derketo, and was endowed with surpassing beauty and wisdom. She assumed the government of Assyria after her husband's death; built the city of Babylon with its hanging gardens, the temple of Bel, and the bridge over the Euphrates; conquered Egypt, Ethiopia, and Libya; and organized a campaign against India: in short, everything marvelous in the Orient was ascribed by the Greeks to the supernatural queen. These statements of Greek writers find no confirmation in the cuneiform monuments. Some of the exploits of Semiramis are identical with those recorded of the goddess Ishtar in the so-called Nimrod epic. It is possible, however, that there was some historical foundation for these legends, as the name Sammuramat occurs in the inscriptions as the queen of Ramman-Nirari III. (811–782 B. C.). She is the only Assyrian queen whose name is recorded on the monuments.

Semiramis. See *Semiramide*.

Semiramis of the North, The. **1.** Margaret, queen of Norway, Denmark, and Sweden 1353–1412.—**2.** Catharine II. of Russia.

Semiryetchensk (sā-mē-rye-chensk'). A province in the governor-generalship of Turkestan, Russian Central Asia, situated south of Lake Balkash, and bordering on the Chinese empire on the east. It contains steppes and various mountain-ranges including part of the Tian-Shan. The chief rivers are the Ili and others belonging to the basin of Lake Balkash. Area, 152,280 square miles. Population, 671,878 (largely Kirghiz).

Semites (sem'its). The descendants, or supposed descendants, of Shem, son of Noah: a name given by Eichhorn to the Hebrews and allied races in southwestern Asia and eastern Africa.

The true Semite, whether we meet with him in the deserts and towns of Arabia, in the bas-reliefs of the Assyrian palaces, or in the lanes of some European ghetto, is distinguished by ethnological features as definite as the philological features which distinguish the Semitic languages. He belongs to the white race, using the term "race" in its broadest sense. But the division of the white race of which he is a member has characteristics of its own so marked and peculiar as to constitute a special race — or, more strictly speaking, a sub-race. The hair is glossy-black, curly and strong, and is largely developed on the face and head. The skull is dolichocephalic. It is curious, however, that in Central Europe an examination of the Jews has shown that while about 15 per cent. are blonds, only 25 per cent. are brunettes, the rest being of intermediate type, and that brachycephalism occurs almost exclusively among the brunettes. It is difficult to account for this except on the theory of extensive mixture of blood. Whenever the race is pure, the nose is prominent and somewhat aquiline, the lips are thick, and the face oval. The skin is of a dark white, which tans but does not redden under exposure to the sun. There is usually, however, a good deal of colour in the lips and cheeks. The eyes are dark like the hair. *Sayce*, Races of the O. T., p. 77.

Semler (zem'ler), **Johann Salomo.** Born at Saalfeld, Thuringia, Dec. 18, 1725; died March 14, 1791. A German Protestant theologian, critic, and church historian, professor at Halle: sometimes styled the "father of German rationalism." Among his works are "Abhandlung von der Untersuchung des Kanons" ("Treatise on the Investigation of the Canon," 1771–75), "Selecta capita historiæ ecclesiasticæ" (1767–69).

Semliki (sem-lē'kē). A river in central Africa which forms the outlet of Lake Albert Edward Nyanza into Lake Albert Nyanza.

Semlin (sem-lēn'), Hung. **Zimony** (zē-mony'), Servian **Zemun** (ze-mūn'). A city in Croatia-Slavonia, Austria-Hungary, situated on the Danube, near the mouth of the Save, nearly opposite Belgrad. It has important transit trade with the Balkan peninsula. Population (1890), 12,823.

Semmering, or **Semering** (sem'er-ing), or **Sömmering** (sem'mer-ing). A pass in the Alps, on the border of Styria and Lower Austria, often regarded as marking the eastern limit of the Alps. It has been traversed since 1854 by the Semmering railway, connecting Gloggnitz with Mürzzuschlag, and more remotely Vienna with Laibach, Triest, Italy, etc. Height at the tunnel, 2,940 feet.

Semmering Alps. A branch of the Alps, on the borders of Styria and Lower Austria. Height, 6,000 feet.

Semmes (semz), **Raphael.** Born in Charles County, Md., Sept. 27, 1809: died at Mobile, Ala., Aug. 30, 1877. A noted Confederate naval commander. He served in the Mexican war; and was commander of the privateer Sumter in 1861, and of the celebrated privateer Alabama in 1862–64. See *Alabama* and *Kearsarge.*) He published "Service Afloat and Ashore during the Mexican War" (1851), "Campaign of General Scott in the Valley of Mexico" (1852), "Cruise of the Alabama" (1864), and "Service Afloat during the War between the States" (1869).

Semneh (sem'ne). An ancient fortress in Egypt, on the west bank of the Nile, south of the second cataract: built by Usertesen III.

Semnones (sem-nō'nēz or sem'nō-nēz). [L. (Tacitus) *Semnones*, Gr. (Strabo) *Σεμνωες.*] A German tribe, a principal branch of the Suevi, first mentioned by Strabo, who describes them as subject to Maroboduus. They were situated about the middle Elbe eastward to the Oder. They are named for the last time at the end of the 5th century, in the so-called Marcomannic war.

Sempach (sem'päch). A small town in the canton of Lucerne, Switzerland, situated on the Lake of Sempach 9 miles northwest of Lucerne. A victory gained here by the Swiss over the Austrians under Duke Leopold, July 9, 1386, secured the independence of the Swiss. Compare *Winkelried*.

Sempach, Lake of. A lake in the canton of Lucerne, Switzerland, 5 miles northwest of Lucerne. Its outlet is by the Suhr to the Aare. Length, 4 miles.

Sempronia (sem-prō'ni-ä). A character in Ben Jonson's "Catiline." "She dabbles in politics, reads Greek, and thinks herself the match of Cicero in eloquence, of Cæsar in statecraft." *Symonds*.

Sempronia gens (sem-prō'ni-ä jenz). A Roman house or clan containing several noted families in the time of the republic, the most famous of which was the family of the Gracchi.

Sempronius (sem-prō'ni-us). **1.** A character in Shakspere's "Timon of Athens."—**2.** A character in Addison's tragedy "Cato."

Sempronius (**Tiberius Sempronius Longus**). Born about 210 B. C. A Roman consul in 218 B. C. He was a colleague of Publius Scipio, with whom he was defeated by Hannibal on the Trebbia.

Semur (sē-mür'). A town in the department of Côte-d'Or, France, situated on the Armançon 36 miles west-northwest of Dijon. Notre Dame is an unusually beautiful church of the 13th century, with triple porch, fine details in all the parts, and with excellent proportions and details. There is fine glass, and the chapels contain noteworthy scriptural reliefs. Population (1891), 3,797.

Senaar. See *Sennar*.

Senancour (se-non-kör'). **Étienne Pivert de.** Born at Paris, 1770: died at St.-Cloud, France, 1846. A French ethical writer, moral essayist, and disciple of Rousseau. Among his works are "Ideries sur la nature primitive de l'homme" (1799), "Oberman" (1804: which see), "De l'amour en les plus primordiales, etc." (1805), "Observations sur le génie du Christianisme" (1810), a number of resumes of history, tradition, etc. (1831–57), "Isabelle," a romance (1833), etc.

Senate. [L. *senatus*, from *senex*, old.] **1.** In ancient Rome, a body of citizens appointed or elected from among the patricians, and later from among rich plebeians also, or taking seats by virtue of holding or of having held certain high offices of state. Originally the senate had supreme authority in religious matters, much legislative and judicial power, the management of foreign affairs, etc. At the close of the republic, under, and under the empire, the authority of the senate was little more than nominal. The original senate of the patricians numbered 100; after the adjunction of the Sabines and Luceres, the number became 300, and so remained with little change until the supremacy of Julius Cæsar made the number 900, and after his death it became over 1,000, but was reduced to 600 by Augustus, and varied under subsequent emperors.

2. The upper or less numerous branch of the legislature in various countries, as in France, Italy, the United States, most South American countries, and in the separate States of the American Union. The Senate of the United States consists of 2 senators from each State, and numbers (1894) 88 members. A senator must be at least 30 years of age, 9 years a citizen of the country, and a resident of the State from which he is chosen. Senators are elected by the State legislatures, and for 6 years, but the terms of one are so arranged that one third of the members retire every 2 years. In addition to its legislative functions, the Senate has power to confirm or reject nominations and treaties made by the President, and also tries impeachments. The Vice-President of the United States is the president of the Senate: in his absence it chooses president *pro tempore*. The upper house of the Canadian Parliament is also called the Senate: its 80 members are appointed by the crown for life.

Senchus Mor (sen'chös mör). **The.** [Ir., 'The Great Law.'] A revision of the Brehon laws of Ireland, said to have been made by the chief lawyers of the country, with the assistance of St. Patrick, in the 5th century.

Sendabad. See *Sandabar*.

Sendai (sen-dī'). A town in the main island of Japan, situated on the eastern coast. Population (1891), 66,310.

Seneca (sen'e-kä). [Pl., also *Senecas.*] A tribe of North American Indians. The name is foreign to their language, and is probably a corruption of a word meaning 'red paint.' They called themselves by a name meaning 'people of the mountain.' The French called them Tsonontouan. They were allied with the Mohawk in the glory of the Iroquois Confederacy, and were conspicuous in the wars west of Lake Erie. When first known they occupied the land in western New York between Seneca Lake and the Genesee River. On the defeat of the Erie and the Neutor tribes, they took possession of the territory west to Lake Erie and south along the Allegheny in Pennsylvania, and received by adoption many of the conquered peoples, by which they became the largest tribe of the confederacy. They sided with the British in the Revolution, but did not generally change their homes. Their present (1893) number is about 3,000. See *Iroquois*.

Seneca, Lucius Annæus. Born at Corduba about 4 B. C.: died at his villa near Rome, 65 A. D. A celebrated Roman Stoic philosopher. He was the son of M. Annæus Seneca and Helvia, and when a child was brought by his parents to Rome, where he studied rhetoric and philosophy and rose to prominence as a pleader of causes. He was a senator under Caligula. In the first year of the reign of Caligula's successor, Claudius (41), he was banished to Corsica at the instigation of the empress Messalina, who accused him of improper intimacy with Julia, the daughter of Germanicus. He was recalled in 49 through the influence of Agrippina, the new wife of Claudius, who intrusted him with the education of her son Nero. On the accession of his pupil in 54 he obtained virtual control of the government, which he exercised in concert with the pretorian prefect Burrus. The restraint which his counsel imposed on the emperor made his tenure of power precarious, and on the assassination of Burrus in 62 he petitioned for permission to retire from the court. The permission was withheld: nevertheless he withdrew from the management of affairs. He was ultimately charged with complicity in the conspiracy of Piso, and took his own life in obedience to the order of Nero. His writings consist of the prose works "De ira," "De consolatione ad Helvian matrem liber," "De consolatione ad Polybium liber," "Liber de consolatione ad Marciam," "De providentia liber," "De animi

tranquillitate," "De constantia sapientis," "De elementia ad Neronem Cæsarem libri duo," "De brevitate vitæ ad Paulinum liber," "De vita beata ad gallionem," "De otio aut necessitate sapientis," "De beneficiis libri septem," "Epistolæ ad Lucilium," "Apocolocyntosis," and "Quæstionum naturalium libri septem"; and the tragedies "Hercules," "Troades," "Phœnissæ" or "Thebais," "Medea," "Phædra" or "Hippolytus," "Œdipus," "Agamemnon," "Thyestes," "Hercules Œteus," and, according to some, "Octavia."

Seneca Falls. A village and township in Seneca County, New York, situated on Seneca River 45 miles east-southeast of Rochester. It has various manufactures. Population (1890), 6,116.

Seneca Lake. A lake in western central New York, west of Cayuga Lake. Its outlet is the Seneca River. Length, about 36 miles. Greatest breadth, 4 miles.

Senefelder (zā'ne-fel-der), **Aloys.** Born at Prague, Nov. 6, 1771: died at Munich, Feb. 26, 1834. A German inventor, discoverer of the process of lithography (1798).

Seneffe (sē-nef'). A village in the province of Hainaut, Belgium, 22 miles south by west of Brussels. Here, Aug. 11, 1674, an indecisive battle was fought by the French under Condé and the Dutch under William of Orange; and here, July 2, 1794, the French under Moreau defeated the Austrians.

Senegal (sen-e-gal'). A river in western Africa, formed by the union of the Baïng and Bakhoy. It flows generally northward, and empties into the Atlantic about lat. 16° N. Length, about 1,000 miles; navigable to Matu, and in the rainy season to Médine.

Sénégal (sā-nā-gal'). A colony in western Africa, belonging to France. Capital, St. Louis. It lies mainly south of the river Senegal, and extends eastward to the upper Niger valley. Various native states in the vicinity are under a French protectorate. The inhabitants are mostly negroes. It became a French colony in the 17th century; was twice held temporarily by the British; and was greatly developed under Faidherbe in 1854 and succeeding years. Population of Senegal proper, 125,000.

Senegambia (sen-e-gam-bi-ä). [From *Senegal*] and *Gambia.*] A region in western Africa, extending along the Atlantic coast south of the Sahara (from which it is partly separated by the Senegal) to Sierra Leone, and eastward to the upper Niger valley. The surface in the interior is table-land. The principal rivers are the Senegal and Gambia. It is divided into the French (colony of Senegal), English (Gambia, etc.), and Portuguese (Bissagos Archipelago, etc.). See also *Sudan, French.*

Senior (sē'nyor), **Nassau William.** Born at Compton, Berkshire, England, Sept. 26, 1790: died at Kensington, June 4, 1864. An English political economist and critic. He studied at Oxford, became a private pupil of Richard Whately (afterward archbishop of Dublin). He graduated in 1811; was called to the bar in 1819; and became master in chancery in 1836. From 1825 to 1830 he was professor of political economy at Oxford. He filled the chair again 1847–52. In 1861 he was a commissioner of popular education. He published "An Outline of the Science of Political Economy" (1836), a lecture on the "Production of Wealth" (1844), "Suggestions on Popular Education" (1861), "American Slavery" (1862), "Essays on Fiction" (1865), "Historical and Philosophical Essays" (1865), and many lectures and essays on economic subjects, and journals of travels.

Senkereh (sen'ke-re). A place on the site of the ancient Chaldean city Larsa. See *Ellasar.* Tablets containing lists of squares and cubes of numbers have been found in the ruins.

Senlac (sen'lak). A hill in Sussex, England, near Hastings. It is notable as the scene of the battle of Senlac (or battle of Hastings), Oct. 14, 1066, in which William the Norman (Duke of Normandy, "William the Conqueror) defeated the English under Harold, who was slain in the battle. This was the one battle fought in the Norman conquest of England.

Senlis (sōn-lēs' or sōn-lē'). A town in the department of Oise, France, situated on the Nonette 25 miles north-northeast of Paris. It was formerly the seat of a bishopric. The cathedral is an interesting church of the 12th century and later. The western façade possesses a very fine sculptured portal and a 13th-century spire which, though not very lofty (211 feet), is a model of grace, and forms an architectural type for its date. Population (1891), commune, 7,116.

Senna. See *Sena.*

Sennaar. See *Sennar.*

Sennacherib (se-nak'e-rib). [Assyr. *Sin-aheerba*, Sin (the moon-god) increase the brothers.] King of Assyria 705–681 B. C., son and successor of Sargon: one of the great Assyrian monarchs, and well known in biblical history. He was first engaged, like his father, in many bloody wars against the Babylonian and Elamite alliance headed by Merodach-baladan, the hereditary foe of Assyria. These ended with the entire subjection of Babylonia in 693, and the defeat of Elam in the memorable battle of Halule in 691 B. C. (see *Elam.*) Of his further expeditions, which according to Greek and cuneiform accounts reached as far as Cilicia in Asia Minor, where he is supposed to have founded the city of Tarsus, may be mentioned that against Phenicia and Palestine known from the Old Testament. (Concerning the relation of the biblical account to that of the cuneiform inscriptions, see *Hezekiah* and *Jerusalem.*) The expedition was provoked by the coalition of Phenicia, Palestine, and the principalities of Syria with Egypt, Mesopotamia's rival for the supremacy over Asia, and its object was to isolate Egypt. The bulk of the Assyrian army met the forces of the coalition at Eltekeh (Assyrian *Altaku*). The battle seems to have been indecisive. The siege of Jerusalem had to be given up on account of a pestilence which broke out in the Assyrian army. Like Sargon, Sennacherib indulged in building, and endeavored to promote the welfare of the country by introducing improvements. His reign was of special importance for the history of the city of Nineveh, which, after having long been neglected, was again raised by him to the dignity of a capital, and restored to unprecedented splendor and glory. While praying in a temple he was murdered by two of his sons, who fled to Armenia (Ararat).

Sennar, or **Sennaar,** or **Senaar** (se-när'). 1. A region in eastern Africa. It extends between the White Nile and the Rahad (a tributary of the Blue Nile) southward from Khartum to about lat. 11° N. The surface, generally level, is mountainous in the southeast. Before the Mahdist revolt of 1881 it was a province of the Egyptian Sudan. The inhabitants are Arabs, Fungi (Negroes), etc.

2. The chief town of the district of Sennaar, situated on the Blue Nile.

Sennheim (zen'him), F. **Cernay** (ser-nā'). A town in Upper Alsace, Alsace-Lorraine, situated on the Thur 9 miles northwest of Mülhausen. Near it is the Sennefeld, where Cæsar is said to have defeated Ariovistus 58 B. C. Population (1890), 4,376.

Sénonais (sā-nō-nā'). A former division of the ancient Champagne, in France. Capital, Sens.

Sonens (sen'ō-nēz). 1. In ancient history, a people of the Cisalpine Gauls, dwelling between the Adriatic and the Apennines, about lat. 43° 30'–44° N. They were conquered by the Romans about 283 B. C. and expelled from their lands.—2. In ancient history, a tribe in central Gaul, situated northwest of the Ædui, and having Agedincum (Sens) as their capital. They revolted against Cæsar 54–52 B. C.

Senones (sē-nōn'). A town in the department of Vosges, eastern France, 41 miles southeast of Nancy. Population (1891), commune, 4,027.

Senova (sā-nō'vä). A place south of the Balkans, in the valley of Roses, Turkey, where the Russians under Skobeleff defeated the Turks, Dec. 28, 1877.

Sens (sons). A city in the department of Yonne, France, situated on the Yonne 61 miles southeast of Paris: the ancient Agedincum. The Cathedral of St. Etienne is a beautiful early-Pointed structure, rebuilt in the 12th century, and taken as a model by the architect of Canterbury cathedral. There are remains of Roman walls. The town was the capital of the Senones, and became an important Romanic city. Its archbishop was "primate of Gaul and Germany." It was the meeting place of the church council which condemned Abelard. It favored the Leaguers and resisted Henry IV. until 1594. It was besieged in 1814, and was held by the Germans in 1870–71. Population (1891), 14,066.

Sense and Sensibility. A novel by Jane Austen, written during 1797-98 and published in 1811.

Sent (sent), or **Senta** (sen'tä). An Egyptian king. See the extract.

> It is even possible to go back for another 500 years, when we come at last to the very earliest extant inscription in the world. This venerable record is a tablet now in the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford, which was erected by Sent, a king of the second dynasty, to the memory of Shera, who appears to have been his grandson. According to the chronological scheme of M. Mariette, King Sent must have reigned about 5000 B. C. But, as will presently be shown, this very inscription, the oldest written record in existence, affords conclusive proof that even at that distant date, some 50 or 70 centuries, the hieroglyphic writing was already an extremely ancient graphic system, with long ages of previous development stretching out behind it into a distant past of almost inconceivable remoteness. *Taylor,* The Alphabet, I. 56.

Sentimental Journey through France and Italy, A. A work by Laurence Sterne, two volumes of which were published shortly before his death in 1768. He intended to make it a much larger work. Several continuations have been written by others.

Sentinum (sen-tī'num). In ancient geography, a city in Italy, near the Apennines, 37 miles west-southwest of Ancona: the modern Sentino. It is noted for the decisive victory gained there 295 B. C. by the Romans under Fabius and Decius Mus over the allied Samnites and Gauls.

Sentry (sen'tri). **Captain.** One of the members of the club that is professed to publish "The Spectator": "a gentleman of great courage, good understanding, but invincible modesty."

Seoni, or **Seonee** (sē-ō'nē). 1. A district in the Central Provinces, British India, intersected by lat. 22° N., long. 79° 45' E. Area, 3,247 square miles. Population (1881), 334,753.—2. The capital of the district of Seoni. Population (1881), 10,203.

Separad (sef'a-rad). A region where deported Israelites lived. Its geographical location is uncertain. The Septuagint renders it by Ephratha, the Vulgate by Bosphorus. Some identify it with Sparda which occurs in the Persian cuneiform inscriptions, and which is supposed to represent Sardis and Lydia, others with Separda in the southwest of Media mentioned in sargon's inscriptions—still others with Sepad, a mountain southwest of Hamath. In Spain the children of the Exile and Jewish proselytes reside. In the Spanish mediæval and modern Jewish writings the name always designates Spain.

Sephardim (se-fär'dim). [Heb.] Spanish-Portuguese Jews, as distinguished from Ashkenazim, or German-Polish Jews. See *Ashkenazim.*

Sephardo (se-fär'do), **Salomo.** In George Eliot's "Spanish Gipsy," a Jewish astrologer who perceives clearly the scientific limits to astrological prediction.

Sepharvaim (sef-ar-vā'im). In the Assyrian inscriptions, Sippara, a city in Mesopotamia on the left bank of the Euphrates. It was situated in the "Royal Canal" or the "Canal of Agade," one part being originally called Sippar, the other Agade; but the names of Agade, it seems, was lost in the deepest time, and both cities became one. In the cuneiform inscriptions the two portions of the city are distinguished as "Sippar of Shamash" and "Sippar of Anunit," being centres of the cult of the sun-deities. The temple of Shamash, the sun-god called Ebabbara, was also consecrated to the worship of Molech, who was the sun-god in his destructive aspect. This agrees with 2 Kings xvii. 31, according to which Israelites from Sepharvaim settled in Samaria "and burnt their sons with fire to Adrammelech and Anammelech": Sepharvaim is now represented by the ruins of Abubabbe where in 1881, Hormuzd Rassam discovered the temple of the sun-god.

Sephestia (se-fes'tiä). In Greene's novel "Menaphon," the banished daughter of King Democles, beloved by the shepherd Menaphon. While disguised as the shepherdess Samela she seduced the object of the passion of her father, her husband Maximus, and her son Plexidippus. Her song to her child is

> "Weep not, my wanton, smile upon my knee;
> When thou art old, there's grief enough for thee"

is well known.

Sephiroth (sef'i-roth). [Heb., lit. 'enumerations.'] In the Kabbala, the first ten numerals, as attributes and emanations of the Deity, compared to rays of light, and identified with Scripture names of God. By the Sephiroth the first and highest of four worlds was said to be formed.

Sepoy Mutiny. See *Indian Mutiny.*

Sepp (sep), **Johann Nepomuk.** Born at Tölz, Bavaria, Aug. 7, 1816. A German Roman Catholic theologian and historian, professor of history at Munich. His works include "Leben Jesu" ("Life of Jesus," 1842–46), "Das Heidenthum und dessen Bedeutung für das Christenthum" (1853), etc.

Sepphoris (sef'o-ris). [In the Talmud, *Seppori.*] The modern village Sefurieh, situated 3½ miles southwest from Nazareth. Herod Antipas made it the capital of Galilee. Its Roman name was Diocæsarea. Under Rabbi Judah the Holy (ha Nasi) it became the seat of the Sanhedrin. Here it was that Eusebius, a bishop of Palestina Secunda, in 339 (under Constantine) it was destroyed in consequence of a revolt of the Jews. During the Crusades, the tradition that Sepphoris was the home of Joachim and Anna, the parents of the Virgin Mary, was generally accepted, and the Crusaders erected a church on the traditional site of their dwelling. The modern Sefurieh numbers about 4,000 inhabitants.

September (sep-tem'bėr). [L. *September*, so *mensis*, the 'seventh month' of the Roman year, which began with March.] The ninth month of the year, containing thirty days.

September, Massacres of. A series of murders perpetrated by the extreme revolutionists in Paris, Sept. 2–6, 1792, the victims being royalists and constitutionalists confined in prison. The massacres were undertaken by the Commune of Paris, and were occasioned by the consternation felt over the approach of the Prussians, whose avowed object was to restore the king.

> Danton believed that before going forth to conquer foreign enemies it was necessary to exterminate those at home, at least to "strike terror to the royalists." He ordered, or allowed, Marat and Panis, the revolutionary chief, the frightful massacres of September 2–6. A band of four or five hundred assassins, hired by the Commune, took possession of the prisons. Some of them constituted themselves a tribunal, others were executioners. The prisoners were called, and after a few questions they were set at liberty or led into the courtyard of the prison and despatched with sabres, pikes, axes, and clubs. After having killed the political prisoners, they murdered prisoners of all classes. The number killed amounted to nine hundred and sixty-four. *Brown,* Rise of France, 300, 301.

September Convention. A treaty concluded Sept. 15, 1841, between France and Italy, in accordance with which France was to withdraw troops from Rome in two years, and Italy was to guarantee the retention of Rome by the Pope.

September Laws. In French history, laws restricting the freedom of the press, passed in Sept., 1835.

Septembrists (sep-tem'brists). **1.** The instigators of the September massacres in Paris in 1792.—**2.** In Portuguese history, the partizans of the liberal constitution of Sept., 1822.

Septennial Act. In English history, an act of Parliament passed in 1716, which superseded

the Triennial Act, and prolonged to seven years the possible life of Parliament: Parliament *must* be dissolved at the end of seven years.

Septentriones (sep-ten-tri-ō'nēz). [From *septem*, seven, and *triones*, a plow-ox.] The seven stars belonging to the constellation of the Great Bear (or Charles's Wain); hence, this constellation itself, which is also called *Septentrio*.

Sept Îles (set ēl). [F., 'seven islands.'] A group of seven small islands, situated in the English Channel 26 miles northeast of Morlaix. They form a part of the department of Côtes-du-Nord, France.

Septimania (sep-ti-mā'ni-ā), or **Gothia** (gō'thi-ā). [Named from the *seventh* Roman legion, which established a colony at Beterræ (Béziers).] An ancient territory in the southern part of France, of varying limits. Chief place, Narbonne. It comprised part of the Roman Narbonensis, extending from the mouth of the Rhone to the Pyrenees along the Mediterranean coast, and northwestward to the Garonne, and comprising also Nimes and Carcassonne. It formed part of the West-Gothic kingdom, and was retained by the West Goths in the Merovingian epoch; was conquered by the Saracens early in the 8th century, and was recovered by Pepin the Short 752-759. It was made a duchy, and in the 9th century became a marquisate. Later it followed the fortunes of Toulouse.

Septimer (sep'ti-mėr). An Alpine pass in the southern part of the canton of Grisons, Switzerland. It leads from Bivio and the Oberhalbstein valley to Casaccia and the valley of the Maira. Height, 7,582 feet.

Septimius Felton. An unfinished story by Nathaniel Hawthorne, published in 1872, after his death.

Septimius Severus. See *Severus*.

Septimius Severus, Arch of. See *Arch of Septimius Severus*.

Septinsular (sep-tin'sū-lär) **Republic.** A name sometimes given to the republic of the seven Ionian Islands.

Septuagint (sep'tū-a-jint). [From L. *septuaginta*, seventy.] A Greek version of the Hebrew Scriptures made, according to tradition, by 70 translators: usually expressed by the symbol LXX ('the Seventy'). The legend is that it was made by seventy-two persons in seventy-two days. It is said by Josephus to have been made in the reign and by the order of Ptolemy Philadelphus, king of Egypt, about 270 or 280 B. C. It is supposed, however, by modern critics that this version of the several books is the work not only of different hands but of separate times. It is probable that at first only the Pentateuch was translated, and the remaining books gradually; but the translation is believed to have been completed by the 2d century B. C. The Septuagint is written in the Hellenistic (Alexandrine) dialect, and is linguistically of great importance from its effect upon the diction of the New Testament, and as the source of a large part of the religious and theological vocabulary of the Greek fathers, and (through the Old Latin version of the Bible and the influence of this on the Vulgate) of that of the Latin fathers and also of all western nations to the present day. In the Greek Church the Septuagint has been in continuous use from the earliest times, although other Greek versions (see *Hexapla*) were anciently also in circulation, and it is the Old Testament still used in that church. The Septuagint contains the books called Apocrypha intermingled among the other books. It is the version most of which most of the citations in the New Testament from the Old are taken.

Sepulcher (sep'ul-kėr), **Knights of the Holy.** A military order established by Godfrey de Bouillon in 1099 to watch the sepulcher of Christ.

Sepulcher, The Holy. The sepulcher in which the body of Christ lay between his burial and resurrection. Its traditional site at Jerusalem has been marked since very early times by a church.

Sepulveda (sā-pūl'vā-thā), **Juan Ginez de.** Born near Cordova about 1490; died at Mariano, near Cordova, 1574. A Spanish theologian and historian. He was royal historiographer from 1536, and preceptor of Prince Philip, after ward Philip II. He was one of the most noted opponents of Las Casas, holding in his treatise "Democrates Secundus" that war on the Indians and Indian slavery were justifiable. Sepulveda's numerous works are all in Latin. They include histories of the reigns of Charles V. and Philip II., and many theological treatises. Referring to the elegance of his Latinity, Erasmus called him "the Spanish Livy."

Sequana (sek'wa-nā). The Roman name of the Seine.

Sequani (sek'wa-nī). In ancient history, a people of eastern Gaul who dwelt east of the Ædui (from whom they were separated by the Saône) and west of the Jura. They were allied with the Arverni against the Ædui. They invited Ariovistus and the Germans across the Rhine; allowed the Helvetii passage through their country in 58 B. C.; and joined the league against Cæsar in 52 B. C.

Serafshan. See *Zerafshan*.

Seraglio (se-räl'yō, [It., 'an inclosure.'] The chief or official palace of the Sultan of Turkey at Constantinople. It is of great size, and contains government buildings, mosques, etc., as well as the sultan's harem.

Seraglio Point. The point on the southern side of the Golden Horn where that inlet joins the Bosporus.

The old walls run out to a point, and then wind round to the north, bounding the harbour. The Point is crowned by a group of irregular ruinous buildings, and a few better preserved kiosques, which are all that remain of the Seraglio of the Grand Signior. Over them rise the bulbous dome and cupolas of St. Sophia, with its Turkish minarets, and beyond are other domes and minarets innumerable. Rounding Seraglio Point, the vessel glides into the Golden Horn . . . the wide inlet which forms the splendid harbour of Constantinople, and divides the city into its European and its Turkish quarters. *Poole*, Story of Turkey, p. 262.

Serai. See *Sarai*.

Seráievo. See *Bosna-Serai*.

Seraing (sē-raṅ'). A village in the province of Liège, Belgium, situated on the Meuse 3 miles southwest of Liège. It is the seat of a large establishment for manufacturing machinery, engines, cast-iron articles, etc., founded by John Cockerill in 1817. Population (1891), 34,541.

Serajewo, or **Serajevo.** See *Bosna-Serai*.

Serampur (ser-gam-pör'), or **Serampore** (ser-gam-pör'). A town in Hugli district, Bengal, British India, situated on the Hugli 15 miles north of Calcutta. It is the seat of an English Baptist mission. It belonged to Denmark until 1845. Population (1881), 25,559.

Serang. See *Ceram*.

Serapeum, or **Serapeium** (ser-a-pē'um). [Gr. *Σεραπτιον*, a temple of Serapis.] **1.** The great Egyptian sanctuary near Memphis, where the Apis bulls were buried. It was explored by Mariette in 1851. See *Serapis* and *Sakkara*.—**2.** A famous temple of Serapis in ancient Alexandria, destroyed by Theodosius. See the extract, and that under *Serapis*, below.

The Serapion, at that time, appeared secure in the superstition which connected this inviolable sanctuary, and the honor of its god, with the rise and fall of the Nile. With the fertility and existence of Egypt, and, as Egypt was the granary of the East, the existence of Constantinople. The Pagans had little apprehension that the Serapion itself, before many years, would be levelled to the ground. The temple of Serapis, next to that of Jupiter in the Capitol, was the proudest monument of Pagan religion; and the arts of Greece had been employed, in the decline of the East, and that of Jerusalem in its glory, it comprehended within its precincts a vast mass of buildings, of which the temple itself formed the center. It was built on an artificial hill, in the old quarter of the city, called Rhacotis, to which the ascent was by a hundred steps. All the substructure was vaulted over; and in these dark chambers, which communicated with each other, were supposed to be carried on the most fearful and, to the Christian, abominable mysteries. All around the spacious level platform were the habitations of the priests, and of the ascetics dedicated to the worship of the god. Within these outworks of this city rather than temple was a square, surrounded on all sides with a magnificent portico. In the center arose the temple, on pillars of enormous magnitude and beautiful proportion. The work either of Alexander himself or of the first Ptolemy appeared to have colossal grandeur of Egyptian with the fine harmony of Grecian art. *Milman*, Hist. of Christianity, III. 150.

Seraphic Doctor, L. **Doctor seraphicus.** The scholastic theologian Bonaventura.

Seraphic Saint, The. St. Francis of Assisi.

Séraphita (sā-ra-fē'tā). A novel by Balzac, published in 1835. It presents the destiny of woman as an ascending series of lives reaching from love of self to love of heaven.

Serapion, or **Serapeion.** See *Serapeum*.

Serapionsbrüder (zā-rā-pē-ons'brü'der). **Die.** A collection of tales by E. T. A. Hoffmann, published 1819–21.

Sepapis (se-rā'pis). The Roman name of a deity of Egyptian origin whose worship was officially promoted under the Ptolemies, and was introduced into Greece and Rome. Serapis was the dead Apis, honored under the attributes of Osiris; he was lord of the under world and identified with that Greek Hades. His worship was a combination of Egyptian and Greek cults, and was favored by the Ptolemies for political reasons. See *Serapeum*.

Egyptian and Greek met as worshippers of Serapis. The Serapis of Egypt was said to have been worshipped for ages at Sinope; he was transported from that city with great pomp and splendor, to be reincorporated, as it were, and refashioned with his ancient prototype. . . . The colossal statue of Serapis [in the serapeum] embodied these various attributes. It filled the sanctuary: its outstretched and all-embracing arms touched the walls; the right the one, the left the other. It was said to have been the work of Sesostris; it was made of all the metals fused together — gold, silver, copper, iron, lead, and tin; it was inlaid with all kinds of precious stones; the whole was polished, and appeared of an azure color. The measure or bushel, the emblem of productiveness or plenty, crowned its head. By its side stood the symbol of three-headed animal, one in the fore-part of a lion, one of a dog, one of a wolf. In this the Greeks saw the type of their poetic Cerberus. The serpent, the symbol of eternity, wound round the whole, and returned resting its head on the hand of the god. *Milman*, Hist. of Christianity, III. 151–152.

Serawatty Islands. See *Serwati*.

Seráyevo. See *Bosna-Serai*.

Serbal (ser-bäl'), **Jebel.** A mountain in the Sinaitic peninsula, situated on the western side: sometimes identified with the biblical Sinai. Height, over 6,000 feet.

Serbati. See *Rossmässler-Serbati*.

Serbie, or **Servie** (sär-vē'). The French name of Servia.

Serbien (zär'bē-en). The German name of Servia.

Serbonis Lacus. See *Sirbonis Lacus*.

Serbs (sėrbz). [Serv. *Serb*, lit. 'kinsman.'] Natives of Servia; Servians.

Serbs' Rout. See *Maritza*.

Serchio (ser'kē-ō). A river in western Italy which flows into the Mediterranean 8 miles northwest of Pisa: the ancient Auser. Length, about 55 miles.

Sere (sā're). A tribe of the eastern Sudan, neighbors of the Nyam-Nyam and the Bongo, and related to both. They were once strong and independent, but are now conquered and scattered by the Nyam-Nyam. They are hunters and agriculturists, making remarkable granaries, but keep no domestic animals except fowls. The women wear tufts of grass in front and behind; the men do not tattoo themselves like the Nyam-Nyam. Travelers say that they are lively, patient, and jovial.

Serena. See *La Serena*.

Serendib (se-ren'dib). An ancient name of Ceylon.

Serer (se-rär'). A negro tribe of French Senegambia, dwelling between Cape Verd and the basin of the Salum River. Some are also found in Cayor, where they have mixed with their kinsmen the Wolof. In other places they have mixed with the Mandingos, to which nation their rulers belong. They are divided in two main sections (the Serer Non and the Serer Sine), speaking different dialects. They are the tallest race of Senegambia, but their features are coarse. They are honest, industrious, and opposed to slavery, but are given to drinking.

Seres (sē'rēz). The inhabitants of the ancient Serica.

Seressaner (sā-res-sä'ner). ['Redcloaks.'] Formerly, a corps of Austrian troops (established about 1700), stationed on the southern frontier to guard against Turkish inroads; since 1871, a body of gendarmerie in Croatia-Slavonia.

Sereth (ser'et). A river which rises in Bukowina, traverses Moldavia, in its lower course separates Moldavia from Wallachia, and joins the Danube near Galatz: the ancient Hierasus. Length, about 290 miles.

Sergeant (sär'jant), **John.** Born at Philadelphia, Dec. 5, 1779: died at Philadelphia, Nov. 23, 1852. An American politician and lawyer. He was a member of Congress from Pennsylvania 1815–1823, 1827–29, and 1837–42, and was the unsuccessful Whig candidate for Vice-President in 1832.

Serghievsk Posad (ser-gyefsk' po-zäd'). A town in the government of Moscow, Russia, 47 miles northeast of Moscow. It was built around the monastery Troitsk, and is a noted place of pilgrimage. It has manufactures of toys and sacred pictures. Population, 31,413.

Sergipe (ser-zhē'pe). A maritime state of Brazil, bordering on the Atlantic northeast of Bahia, and separated from Alagoas by the river São Francisco. Capital, Aracajú. Area, 7,370 square miles. Population (1888), 232,640.

Sergius (sėr'ji-us), Saint. Died about 300. A martyr whose cult is celebrated particularly by the Eastern Church.

Sergius. Patriarch of Constantinople 610–638, at the beginning of the Monothelite controversy.

Sergius, Saint. Born 1315: died Sept. 7, 1391. A saint of the Eastern Church, founder of the Troitsk monastery in Serghievsk Posad.

Sergius I. Pope 687–701. He rejected certain provisions of the Quinisext Council of 692, whereupon the emperor Justinian II. ordered his arrest. The soldiers, however, prevented the imperial officers from carrying out the order.

Sergius II. Pope 844–847. During his pontificate Rome was plundered by the Saracens (846).

Sergius III. Pope 904–911.

Sergius IV. Pope 1009–12.

Seri (sā-rē'). A tribe of North American Indians, living on Tiburon Island and the adjoining coast of Mexico, extending into the interior. See *Yuman*.

Seriana (sā-rē-ä'nä). **Val** or **Valle.** A valley in the district of Bergamasca, province of Bergamo, northern Italy.

Serica (ser'i-kā). [Gr. *Σηρική*.] In ancient geography, a country in eastern Asia, probably identical with northern China. The inhabitants were noted for their production of silk.

Serinagur. See *Srinagar*.

Seringapatam (ser-ing-ga-pa-tam'), or **Srirangapatam** (sri-rang-ga-pa-tam'). [Named from its famous temple of Vishnu, Shri Ranga.] A town in Mysore, India, situated on an island in the Kaveri, 7 miles north of Mysore. It was formerly famous for its fortress, and contains the former royal palace and a mausoleum of Hyder Ali. It was be-

sieged by the British in 1792, when the successes of the besiegers under Cornwallis forced Tippu Saib to sign a treaty; and again in April and May, 1799, by Harris, when the town was stormed by a detachment under Baird (May 4), and Tippu Saib was killed. Population (1881), 11,734.

Seringham. See *Srirangam.*

Seriphos (se-rī'fos), or **Seriphus** (se-rī'fus). [Gr. Σῆριφος.] An island of the Cyclades, belonging to Greece, situated in the Ægean Sea in lat. 37° 10′ N., long. 24° 30′ E.: the modern Serpho. Here, according to the legend, the chest containing Danaë and the infant Perseus was cast ashore. The island was a place of banishment during the Roman Empire. Length, 9 miles. Population, about 3,000.

Serlio (sār'lē-ō), **Sebastian**, Born at Bologna, Sept. 6, 1475; died at Fontainebleau, 1554. An Italian painter, engraver, and architect. From 1500–14 he was at Pesaro, where he worked as painter and architect. From Pesaro he went to Rome and Venice, where he was associated with Titian. In 1532 he was again in Rome; in 1537 he returned to Venice, where he published his great work "Regole generali d'architectura." He visited France in 1540, where he is supposed to have assisted Pierre Lescot on the Louvre. In 1541 Primaticcio was appointed architect of Fontainebleau with Serlio as his assistant. It is, however, difficult to determine on what parts of Fontainebleau Serlio worked, though the east front of the Court of the Fountain has been attributed to him. With the reign of Francis I. the supremacy of the Italians passed away, and Serlio left for Lyons. In 1553 he returned to Fontainebleau.

Sermione (ser-mē-ō'ne). A peninsula projecting into the southern part of the Lago di Garda, Italy.

Serna y Hinojosa, José de la. See *La Serna.*

Serneus (ser-nois'). A watering-place in the canton of Grisons, Switzerland, situated in the Prättigau 15 miles east of Coire.

Seroux d'Agincourt (sē-rō' dä-zhañ-kōr'), **Jean Baptiste Louis Georges.** Born 1730: died 1814. A French archæologist, author of "Histoire de l'art par les monuments" (1808–1823), etc.

Serpa (sār'pä). A town in the province of Alemtejo, Portugal, situated near the Guadiana, 18 miles southeast of Lisbon. Population (1878), 6,089.

Serpa Pinto (sār'pä pēn'tō), **Alexandre Alberto da Rocha.** Born in Portugal, April 20, 1846. An African explorer and Portuguese politician. As major in the army he was sent, with Capello and Ivens, to Angola on a scientific expedition, and crossed the continent to Pretoria, Transvaal (1877–79). In 1884–86 he, with Cardozo, extended Portuguese influence from Mozambique to Lake Nyassa, where he came in conflict with British interests. He has written "How I Crossed Africa" (1881).

Serpentarius. See *Ophiuchus.*

Serpent-bearer, The. See *Ophiuchus.*

Serpent Column, The. A bronze column in Constantinople: the base of the golden tripod set up in the sanctuary at Delphi from the spoils of the Persians at Platæa in 479 B. C. It was placed in the spina of the hippodrome by Constantine. It consists of three intertwined serpents, whose diverging heads are now broken, and is 18 feet high. The coils are inscribed with the names of the Greek states which fought Xerxes.

Serpentinians (sèr-pen-tin'i-anz). An ancient Gnostic sect: same as *Ophites.*

Serpent's Mouth. See *Boca del Sierpe.*

Serpha (sèr'fä). [Ar. *al-garfa* the changer (of the weather), being the twelfth lunar mansion.] A rarely used name for the second-magnitude star β Leonis, usually known as *Denebula.*

Serpho. See *Seriphos.*

Serpukhoff (ser-pō-khof'). A town in the government of Moscow, Russia, situated on the Nara 56 miles south of Moscow. It has important commerce, and has manufactures of cotton, leather, etc. It was sacked by the Tatars in 1382. Population (1885), 23,018.

Serra (ser'rä), **Junipero.** Born in the island of Majorca, 1712: died at the San Carlos mission, California, 1784. A Franciscan missionary. He went to Mexico in 1749, and in 1768 was placed in charge of the California missions, then confined to Lower California. In 1769 he founded San Diego and Monterey, the first missions and settlements in what is now the State of California, where most of the remainder of his life was passed.

Serra do Mar (dō mär'). [Pg., 'sea-chain.'] A division of the Brazilian mountains of the Coast System, forming a chain parallel to and near the coast, from the northern part of the state of Rio Grande do Sul to the river Parahyba do Sul (confines of Espirito Santo). It culminates in the group called the Organ Mountains, at the head of the Bay of Rio de Janeiro (7,325 feet). The valley of the Parahyba separates it from the Serra da Mantiqueira.

Serra dos Aimorés (dōz ī-mō-räs'). [From the Botocudos or Aimores, an Indian tribe.] Mountains near the Brazilian coast, from the river Parahyba do Sul northward nearly to the mouth of the river São Francisco. They are properly a northern prolongation of the Serra da Mantiqueira, which here becomes the Coast Range, the Serra do Mar dying out. Northward the chain is lower and much broken. It separates Minas Geraes from Espirito Santo.

Serrano y Dominguez (ser-rä'no ē dō-mēn'-gāth), **Francisco,** Duke de la Torre. Born at Argonilla, Andalusia, Sept. 17, 1810: died at Madrid, Nov. 26, 1885. A Spanish statesman and general. He served in the war against the Carlists after 1833, was a member of various ministries, was minister at Paris in 1859–62, was plenipotentiary of Cuba 1859–62, attempted to annex Santo Domingo to Spain; headed the revolution of 1868; defeated the royalists at Alcolea Sept. 28, 1868, became president of the executive and ministry in 1869; was appointed regent in 1869, and resigned Jan. 2, 1871; commanded successfully against the Carlists in 1872–73; was again head of the government in 1874, defeated the Carlists in the same year, and was installed at Pamplona.

Sertorius (sèr-tō'ri-us), **Quintus.** Assassinated 72 B. C. A Roman general. He served under Marius against the Cimbri and Teutones; served in Spain in 97; was quæstor in 91; was a Marian leader in the civil war; was praetor in 83; went to Spain as Marian commander in 82; captured Tangier; waged war, generally with success, against the Sullan commanders; was opposed by Metellus Pius in 79, and also by Pompey after 76; and was joined by Perpenna in 77, who intrigued against him and overthrew him.

Serva Padrona (ser'vä pä-drō'nä), **La.** [It., "The Maid as Mistress."] An Italian musical play by Pergolesi, words by Nelli, performed at Naples in 1733. In 1754 it was produced at Paris in French as "La servante maîtresse," and in 1873 at London.

Servetus (sèr-vē'tus), **Michael** (originally **Miguel Serveto**). Born at Tudela (he has given both Tudela and Villanova as his birthplace), Spain, 1511: burned at Geneva, Oct. 27, 1553. A Spanish universalist physician, etc. He studied law at Saragossa and Toulouse, and afterward visited Italy in the train of Juan de Quintaña, confessor to Charles V. He published at Hagenau in 1531 an essay directed against the doctrine of the Trinity, entitled "De trinitatis erroribus," which attracted considerable attention. It was revised and reprinted under the title of "Dialogorum de Trinitate libri duo" in 1532. In 1535 he was at Lyons editing scientific works for the printing firm of Trechsel, under the name of Michel de Villeneufve, or Michael de Villanova. A native Spanish physician of that name died in 1553. He removed in 1536 to Paris, where, according to his own statement, he graduated in medicine and lectured on geometry and astrology. He afterward studied theology at Louvain. After practising medicine for short periods at Avignon and Charlieu, and after further study in medicine at Montpellier, he settled in 1541 as a medical practitioner at Vienne, in Dauphiné, where he published "Christianismi restitutio," which caused him to be arrested by order of the inquisitor-general at Lyons. He made his escape, but was apprehended at the instance of Calvin at Geneva on his way to Naples, and was burned after a trial for heresy lasting from Aug. 14 until Oct. 26, 1553.

Servia (sèr'vi-ä). [F. *Serbie* or *Servie*, G. *Serbien.*] A kingdom in the Balkan peninsula, southeastern Europe. Capital, Belgrad. It is bounded by Austria-Hungary (separated by the Save and Danube) on the north, Rumania (separated by the Danube) and Bulgaria on the east, Turkey and Rumania on the south, and Bosnia (mainly separated by the Drina) on the west. The surface is generally mountainous and hilly. The principal river besides the frontier rivers is the Morava. The leading occupations are agriculture and the raising of live stock: the chief products are hogs, sheep, wheat, and maize. The government is a constitutional hereditary monarchy. The legislative body is the Skupshtina. The prevailing religion is the Greek Catholic. The inhabitants are mostly Serbs (with over 100,000 Albanians, besides Gipsies, etc.). The Serbs (or Servians) expelled the Avars and settled the country in the 7th century, and expelled the Byzantine governors in the 11th century. The title of king was assumed in the 12th century. The country was most flourishing under Stephen Dushan (about 1334–56), who assumed the title of emperor and annexed Macedonia, Albania, etc. The decisive battle of Kossova was won by the Turks at the battle of Kossova in 1389, and Servia was incorporated with Turkey about 1458. The greater part of the country was occupied by Austria 1716–1739. A rising against the Janizary George in 1804 resulted in the expulsion of the Turks, but they reconquered the country in 1813. A rising in 1815 under Milosh Obrenovitch who was elected prince in 1817 was more successful, and Servia became practically independent. The Turkish garrisons were withdrawn in 1867. The war against Turkey in 1876 was unsuccessful. Servia took part with Russia against Turkey in 1877–78, and became absolutely independent, receiving a considerable addition of territory in 1878. Prince Milan assumed the title of king. A war with Bulgaria in Nov. and Dec., 1885, proved unsuccessful. King Alexander has in 1889 and 1894 conducted the government in a reactionary sense. Area, 19,050 square miles. Population (1891), 2,216,576.

Servian Wall, The. [Named from Servius Tullius, its (traditional) builder.] The earliest wall which included the entire seven-hilled city of Rome, of which the Capitoline was the citadel. It connected the fortifications which existed previously on almost all the hills. Practically the entire circuit of the wall and the positions of its gates are known, but most of its remains have been destroyed, especially during the recent modernization of Rome. On the Aventine there is a fine fragment of it 11 courses, and in the Vigna Torlonia there is a stretch which attains 25 courses, and is 50 feet high and 10 thick. The masonry is massive agglomer of tufa, in the lower part quarry-faced with margin-draft. The upper part consisted of a range of fine arches.

Servian Voivodeship and Temesvár Banat (tem-esh-vär' ban'at). A crownland of Austria, formed in 1849 from parts of southern Hungary and Slavonia. Capital, Temesvár. It was abolished in 1860.

Serviles (ser'vīlz). [Sp., 'serviles.'] Originally, in 1823, a nickname given to the moderate or conservative party of Spain, which, it passed into common use in Portugal, Mexico, and in the other Central American states. The party was at first composed of the richer Spanish families and their dependents (whence they were also called *incondicionales*), with the rural lowers, the ignorant portion of the populace, who were generally laborers or servants. See *Exaltos.*

Servile Wars (sèr'vil wärz). Three wars conducted by the Romans against insurgent slaves. (1) The first was (134–132 B. C.) occasioned by the insurrection in Sicily. The slaves were led by the Syrian Eunus, who styled himself King Antiochus, defeated several Roman armies, and maintained himself at Henna and Tauromenium but was ultimately captured and executed. (2) The second war (103–101 B. C.) was occasioned by an insurrection, also in Sicily, under Tryphon and Athenion, which was put down by the consul Manius Aquillius. (3) The third war (73–71 B. C.) also called the war of the gladiators, was occasioned by bands of gladiators who had escaped from a gladiatorial school at Capua, under Spartacus, a Thracian, whence under the command of two Gauls and the Thracian Spartacus they plundered the neighborhood. They were joined by runaway slaves, defeated several Roman armies in succession, and wandered about Italy, even threatening the capital, but were finally put down by M. Licinius Crassus and Cn. Pompeius. Spartacus fell fighting.

Servilius Cæpio. See *Cæpio.*

Servius Tullius (sèr'vi-us tul'i-us). According to Roman legend, the sixth king of Rome (578–534 B. C.), son-in-law of Tarquinius Priscus: noted for his reformation of the constitution through the institution of the tribes, classes, centuries, and Servian Centuriata. He extended the limits of Rome, and surrounded it with a wall. See *Servian Wall.*

Serwati (ser-wä'tē), or **Serawatty** (ser-a-wät'tē). **Islands.** A group of small islands in the Malay Archipelago, east-northeast of Timor.

Sesha (sā'shä). In Hindu mythology, the king of the serpents, upholder of the world.

Sesia (sā'sē-ä). A river in northwestern Italy which rises in the Alps and joins the Po 6 miles east of Casale: the ancient Sessites. Length, about 100 miles.

Sesostris (se-sos'tris). [Gr. Σέσωστρις.] In ancient Greek legend, a king of Egypt, said to have conquered the world. His legendary exploits were founded on the deeds of Rameses II. and others.

In all probability the exploits of Rameses himself had already become blended with those of Thothmes and Sethos into the legend of the imaginary hero Sesostris.
Taylor, The Alphabet, II. 10.

Sessa (ses'sä). A town in the province of Caserta, Italy, 32 miles northwest of Naples: the ancient Sinessa Aurunca. It is famous for its wine. Population (1881), 5,864; commune, 19,547.

Sestos (ses'tos), or **Sestus** (ses'tus). [Gr. Σηστός.] In ancient geography, a town in the Thracian Chersonesus, situated on the shore of the Hellespont, opposite Abydos. It is noted as the residence of Hero in the legend of Hero and Leander, and as the place of debarkation of the army of Xerxes in his invasion of Europe.

Set (set), called by the Greeks **Typhon** (tī'fon). In Egyptian mythology, the brother or son and deadly opponent of Osiris. He was the god of evil, of the powers that oppressed souls after death, of the enemies of Egypt, and of the desert. In later times he was excluded from the circle of divinities, and while remaining the virulent god of all evil, was dreaded but no longer worshiped. In art he was shown in a strange animal's head, having a pointed muzzle and high square ears.

Setebos (set'e-bos). A Patagonian god, alluded to by Shakspere in "The Tempest."

Setebos was the name of an American god, or rather devil, worshipped by the Patagonians. In Eden's "History of Travaile," printed in 1577, is an account of Magellan's voyage to the South Pole, containing a description of this god and his worshippers. Whoever "speaketh evil" "When they felt the shackles fast about their legs, they began to doubt; but the captain did put them in comfort and bade them stand still. In fine, when they saw how they were deceived, they cursed like bulls, and cryed upon their great devil Setebos to help them."
Hudson, Int. to The Tempest.

Sete Lagoas (sā'te lā-gō'äs). [Pg., 'seven lakes.'] The source of the river Paraguay, in the Brazilian state of Matto Grosso, near lat. 14° 36′ S., long. 56° 7′ W. The name on old one, probably originated in reports of the Indians, and is incorrect. The river rises in a swamp, and immediately receives the water of two very small ponds or springs called *lagoas* (lakes), a term which, in this region, is applied to any body of still water.

Sete Quedas (sā'te kā'dās), also called the **Guayrá** (gwī-rä') or **Conendiú** (kō-nän-dē-ö') **Cataract.** [Pg., 'seven falls.'] A fall on the

river Paraná, which marks the eastern extremity of the northern frontier of Paraguay (lat. 24° 2′ 50″ S., long. 55° 57′ 55″ W., according to Bonpland & Rengger).

Sete Quedas (sā'tĕ kā'dăs). [Port., = seven falls.] A series of falls in the river Paraná, Paraguay, about 200 miles above the mouth of the river Iguassú. The river above the falls is nearly a mile wide, and is divided into many small channels. Traversing shallows in broad plains, the waters gather themselves in circular eddies, whence they flow in falls varying from 30 feet to 60 feet in pitch. These encircle islets, which are quite independent of each other, ranging in area of about two miles in its stretch; they are detached, like giant cauldrons yawning unexpectedly at one's feet, in which the flood seethes with incredible fury; every one of these has opened for itself a narrow orifice in the rock through which, like a storm-rushing, the water is hurled into the cavity below. The width of these outlets rarely exceeds 15 yards, but their depth cannot be estimated. The falls empty themselves into one central channel, about 60 feet wide, rushing into it with astounding velocity. — *Leonardo de Bastos*, Paraguay.

Seth (seth). [Heb., "appointed."] The third son of Adam, and the ancestor of Noah, according to the account in Genesis.

Sethos. See *Set*.

Seti (sē'tē) **I.**, or **Sethos** (sē'thos). A king of Egypt of the 19th dynasty, father of Rameses II.; noted as a builder.

Seti II. A king of Egypt, of the 19th dynasty, son of Menephtah.

Setibos (sā-tē'bos). Indians of northern Peru, on the river Ucayale about lat. 5° 30′ S. They belong to the Panoline stock, and are closely allied to the Conibos, Sipibos, and other tribes of the same region. They are agriculturists, and use cotton garments of their own manufacture. A few thousand remain, according to a 1901 state.

Seton (sē'tŏn), Mrs. (**Elizabeth Ann Bayley**). Born at New York city, Aug. 28, 1774; died at Emmittsburg, Md., Jan. 4, 1821. An American philanthropist: founder of the Roman Catholic order of Sisters of Charity 1809, of which she was the first mother superior.

Sette Comuni (set'te kō-mū'nē). [Seven communes.] A district in the northern part of the province of Vicenza, northern Italy, long noted as the seat of communities speaking a Germanic dialect. This language is now nearly supplanted by Italian. The district formerly possessed extensive privileges.

Settle (set'l), **Elkanah.** Born at Dunstable, 1648; died in the Charterhouse, London, 1723. An English poet and playwright of the Restoration. He was a fellow of Trinity College, Oxford, and wrote and edited many political pamphlets in the time of Charles II. He offended Dryden, who attacked him in a coarse pamphlet (assisted by Crowne and Shadwell); he criticised Shadwell's and Dryden's political poems in retaliation, and the two took sides. Settle being the favorite among the younger Cambridge and London men. He has been immortalized by the ridicule of Dryden and Pope, being the Doeg of "Absalom and Achitophel" and appearing in the "Dunciad." Later he was made city poet, and composed verses to be recited at the pageants: he was the last to hold that office. Among his plays are "The Empress of Morocco" (1673), "Love and Revenge" (1675), "Cambyses, King of Persia" (1677), "The Female Prelate, or the History of the Life and Death of Pope Joan" (1680), "The Heir of Morocco, with the Death of Gayland" (1682), "Distressed Innocence, or the Princess of Persia" (1682: Mr. Montfort wrote the last scene of this play, and Betterton afforded valuable assistance), "The World in the Moon" (1688: a dramatic comic opera), "The City Ramble, or the Play-house Wedding" (1712), and "The Ladies Triumph" (1718: a comic opera).

Settlement, Act of, or **Succession Act.** In English history, an act of Parliament regulating the succession to the throne, passed in 1701. See the extract.

The Crown to pass after Anne to the Electress Sophia and her Protestant descendants. The sovereign not to leave England without consent of Parliament. No foreigner to hold office or receive grant from the crown. Public business to be done by the Privy Council, and resolutions to be signed by those members who advise him. No war to be made for the foreign dominions of the sovereign. Judges are to receive fix. salaries, and cannot be removed except for conviction of some offence, or on the address of both Houses of Parliament.

Adams and Stephens, Handbook of Political History, p. 124.

Setubal (sā-tō'bäl), or **Setuval** (sā-tō'väl), also called **St. Ubes** (sānt ūbz) or **St. Yves** (īvz). A seaport in the province of Estremadura, Portugal, situated on Setubal Bay in lat. 38° 31′ N., long. 8° 53′ W. It has important commerce and industries, and is one of the chief seaports of Portugal, and the leading port for the exportation of salt. It occupies the site of the Roman Cetobriza. It was nearly destroyed by earthquake in 1755. Population (1878) 14,788.

Seul, or **Seoul** (seōl'). The capital of Corea, situated on the river Han. Its seaport is Chemulpo. Population, 250,000.

Sevanga, or **Sevan,** or **Sevang Lake.** See *Gokcheh*.

Sevastopol. See *Sebastopol*.

Seven against Thebes, Expedition of the. In Greek legend, an expedition by the heroes Adrastus, Polynices, Tydeus, Amphiaraus, Hippomedon, Capaneus, and Parthenopeus against Thebes: all perished except Adrastus.

Seven against Thebes, The. A tragedy by Æschylus, exhibited 468 B. C.

Seven Bishops, Case of the. A famous English trial in 1688. Archbishop Sancroft and six bishops were arraigned on a charge of libel in protesting, in a petition to James II., against his order that his "declarations for liberty of conscience" be read in the churches. They were acquitted on the day (June 30) that the invitation was sent to William of Orange to land in England.

Seven Champions of Christendom. 1. In medieval tales, the following seven national saints: St. Denis of France, St. Anthony of Italy, St. James of Spain, St. George of England, St. Andrew of Scotland, St. Patrick of Ireland, and St. David of Wales. Their exploits are celebrated in many ballads, plays, etc., notably in the "Famous History of the Seven Champions of Christendom," by Richard Johnson, a romance entered on the "Stationers' Register" in 1596: a second part was brought out in 1608, and a third in 1616. Sir George Bue made a poetical version in 1622.

2. A play by John Kirke, licensed in 1638 and probably acted in 1636: it is in prose and verse.

Seven Cities. [Sp. *Siete Ciudades.*] A name given (1530–40) to supposed large and powerful cities in Arizona. Fray Marcos de Niza (1539) reported that one of them was larger than Mexico, and rich in precious metals. Coronado's expedition (1540) proved that they were villages of the Zuñi Indians. See *Cibola* and *Totonteac*.

Seven Cities, Island of the. A fabled island which, in the 14th and 15th centuries, was supposed to exist in the Atlantic west of Europe. It was said to have been peopled by seven bishops who, with many followers, had been driven out of Spain by the invasion of the Moors in A. D. 1475, and later, the King of Portugal granted privileges to discover and govern it. The geographers of the time frequently called it Antilla or Atlantis.

Seven Communes. See *Sette Comuni*.

Seven Days' Battles. In the Peninsular campaign of the American Civil War, the series of battles between the Federal army under McClellan and the Confederate army under Lee, in the Chickahominy swamp region east of Richmond. The fighting began at Oak Grove June 25, 1862, and the Federals won a victory at Mechanicsville June 26. McClellan then determined to remove his base to the James River, and while this operation was being effected the battles of Gaines's Mill (June 27), Savage's Station (June 29), and Frayser's Farm (June 30) occurred. The Federals now rested in a strong position on the James, at Malvern Hill, and were unsuccessfully assailed there by Lee, July 1. A few weeks later the Army of the Potomac was withdrawn from the James, and the Peninsular campaign was ended.

Seven Days' Campaign. A name sometimes given to the series of battles in Bohemia between Austria and Prussia in 1866, ending with the decisive Prussian victory of Sadowa, July 3, 1866.

Seven Deadly Sins of London, The. A pamphlet by Thomas Dekker, published in 1606. It is described on the title-page as "Opus Septem Dierum."

Seven Dials. A locality in London, about midway between the British Museum and Trafalgar Square. It was long notorious as a center of poverty and crime.

Seven-hilled City, The. Rome.

Seven Hills of Rome, The. The seven hills on which Rome was originally built, included within the circuit of the Servian Wall. They are the Palatine, the Capitoline, the Quirinal, the Aventine, the Cælian, the Esquiline, and the Viminal. The elevations are inconsiderable, the highest, the Quirinal, rising 226 feet above the sea and the lowest, the Aventine, 154. The Capitoline and the Aventine rise above the left bank of the Tiber, the former to the north. The Palatine lies between them, a little back from the river. North of the Palatine, the furthest north of the seven, is the Quirinal, and on the east are the Viminal, the Esquiline, and the Cælian, respectively northeast, east, and southeast of the Palatine.

Seven Lamps of Architecture, The. A treatise on architecture by Ruskin, published in 1849.

Sevenoaks (sev-n-ōks'). A town in Kent, England, 20 miles southeast of London. Near it is Knole Park. Population (1891), 7,514.

Seven Pines. See *Fair Oaks*.

Seven Sages, The. 1. Seven men of ancient Greece, famous for their practical wisdom. A list commonly given is made up of Thales, Solon, Bias, Chilo, Cleobulus, Periander, and Pittacus. — 2. See *Seven Wise Masters*.

Seven Sleepers of Ephesus, The. Seven Christian youths who are said to have concealed themselves in a cavern near Ephesus during the persecution under Decius (A. D. 249–251), and to have fallen asleep there, not awaking till two or three hundred years later, when Christianity had become the religion of the empire.

Seven Streams, Land of the. The delta of the river Ili at its entrance into Lake Balkash, Russian Central Asia.

Seventy, The. 1. The Jewish Sanhedrim. — 2. The body of disciples mentioned in Luke x. as appointed by Christ to preach the gospel and heal the sick. — 3. The body of scholars who, according to tradition, were the authors of the Septuagint (which see): so called from their number, which, however, is given as seventy-two. — 4. Certain officials in the Mormon Church whose duty it is, under the direction of the Twelve Apostles, "to travel into all the world and teach the Gospel and administer its ordinances" (*Mormon Catechism*).

Seven Weeks' War. The war of 1866 (sometimes called the Austro-Prussian war), caused immediately by the Schleswig-Holstein question and indirectly by the long rivalry between Austria and Prussia. Austria was supported by the South German states and by Hanover, Nassau, Frankfort, etc., while Prussia was supported by most of the North German states and by Italy. The main interest of the war is in the rapid success of the Prussian army under the direction of Von Moltke. Bohemia was invaded and the Austrian army was overthrown at the battle of Sadowa or Königgrätz July 3. Elsewhere the Prussians were almost uniformly successful; but their Italian allies were defeated on land at Custozza June 24, and on sea at Lissa July 20. The war was ended, after about seven weeks of fighting, by the preliminaries of Nikolsburg, July 26, confirmed by the peace of Prague, etc. Prussia became the leading political and military power in Germany, and Italy acquired Venetia.

Seven Wise Masters, The. An old collection of tales, of Eastern origin, which has undergone many transformations. It consists, in the main, of the story of a king who is disuaded from executing his son (on the false accusation of one of his queens) by the son's instructors, each of whom narrates one or more stories (which are answered by the king), showing the dangers of hasty punishment. The collection is an important one in the history of popular fictions.

Seven Wise Men of Greece, The. Same as *The Seven Sages*, 1.

Seven Wonders of the World, The. The seven most remarkable structures of ancient times. These were the Egyptian pyramids, the mausoleum erected by Artemisia at Halicarnassus, the temple of Diana at Ephesus, the walls and hanging gardens at Babylon, the colossus at Rhodes, the statue of Zeus by Phidias in the great temple at Olympia, and the Pharos or lighthouse at Alexandria.

Seven Years' War. One of the greatest wars of the 18th century. It was waged against Frederick the Great of Prussia by an alliance whose chief members were Austria, France, and Russia. Frederick had the assistance of British subsidies and of some minor German states. Saxony and Sweden were against him. The chief events were the following: Battle of Lobositz, Oct. 1, 1756; Frederick's invasion of Bohemia in 1757; his victory over the Austrians at Prague, May 6; his defeat at Kolin, June 18; the French victory at Hastenbeck, July 26, leading to the Convention of Closter-Zeven; the Russian victory at Grossjagerndorf, Aug. 30; Frederick's great victories at Rossbach (Nov. 5) and Leuthen (Dec. 5); his victory over the Russians at Zorndorf, Aug. 25, 1758; his defeat by the Austrians at Hochkirch, Oct. 14; the victory of Minden over the French, Aug. 1, 1759; Frederick's crushing defeat at Kunersdorf, Aug. 12; his victories at Liegnitz (Aug. 15) and at Torgau (Nov. 3), 1760; death of the czarina, Jan., 1762 (her successor, Peter III., sided with Frederick); victory of Frederick at Burkersdorf, July 21; victory of his brother Henry at Freiberg, Oct.; peace of Hubertsburg, Feb., 1763 (by this Silesia was confirmed to Frederick). The war is sometimes known as the third Silesian war. Closely connected with the Seven Years' War was the struggle between the French and English 1754–63, ending with the peace of Paris in 1763, and the triumph of England in America and India. See *American Colonies before 1763* and *Indian War*. Other important events were Clive's victory at Plassey June 23, 1757; English naval victories at Lagos in June, and Quiberon in Nov., 1759; and the conquest of various French possessions. The war raised Prussia to the front rank of European powers, and developed England's colonial empire.

Severn (sev'ėrn). Next to the Thames, the longest river in England: the Roman Sabrina. It rises in Montgomeryshire, Wales; traverses Shropshire, Worcestershire, and Gloucestershire; and empties into the Bristol Channel at the junction of the Avon, the west of Bristol. Its chief tributaries are the Tern, Teme, Avon, Wye, and Lower Avon. It passes Worcester and Gloucester. Length, about 200 miles; navigable to Stourport, for large vessels to Gloucester.

Severn. A river in Canada which flows northeast into the southwestern side of Hudson Bay, near Fort Severn. Length, about 350 miles.

Severn, Joseph. Born 1793: died at Rome, Aug. 3, 1879. An English portrait- and figure-painter. He was a student at the Royal Academy. In 1819 he exhibited "Hermia and Helena." In 1820 he won a three years' traveling scholarship; went to Italy with the poet Keats; and, after nursing him devotedly, was with him when he died in 1821. From 1861 to 1872 he was British consul at Rome. The miniature of Keats first exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1819 he copied many times.

Severo (sā-vā'rō), **Cape,** or **Northeast Cape.** The northernmost cape of Asia, situated at the

extremity of the Taimyr peninsula in Siberia, in lat. 77° 41′ N., long. 104° 1′ E. It was visited by Nordenskjöld in 1878. Also called *Cape Severo-Vostokinoi*, *Cape Tcheliuskin*, etc.

Severus, Alexander. See *Alexander Severus.*

Severus (se-vē′rus). **Lucius Septimius.** Born at Leptis Magna, Africa, 146 A. D.; died at Eboracum (York), Britain, 211. Roman emperor 193–211. He was governor and later praetor under Marcus Aurelius; and was commander in Upper Pannonia at the time of the death of Commodus in 192. He was proclaimed emperor by his soldiers and overthrew Didius Julianus at Rome in 193; crushed his rival Pescennius Niger in 194; overthrew his rival Albinus near Lyons in 197; waged war successfully against the Parthians 197–202; and passed the years 208–211 in Britain, during his reign improvements in the administration of justice were made by the jurist Papinianus.

Severus, Wall of. A wall built about 208 A. D., by the emperor Septimius Severus, between the Tyne and the Solway in Britain, as a defense against northern inroads. It followed the line of the fortifications of Hadrian.

Sevier (se-vēr′), **John.** Born in Rockingham County, Va., Sept. 23, 1745; died near Fort Decatur, Ga., Sept. 24, 1815. An American pioneer, general, and politician, famous as an Indian-fighter. He took part in the battle of Point Pleasant Oct. 10, 1774, and King's Mountain in 1779; was governor of Franklin (which was 1785–87; member of Congress from North Carolina 1790–91; governor of Tennessee 1796–1801 and 1803–09; member of Congress from Tennessee 1811–13; and United States commissioner to negotiate with the Creeks in 1815.

Sevier Desert. A desert in western Utah, including the valley of Sevier Lake and the adjacent region to the north.

Sevier Lake. A salt lake in Millard County, western Utah, 120 miles south-southwest of Great Salt Lake. Length, 20–25 miles. It has no outlet.

Sevier River. A river in western Utah which flows northerly and then southwesterly into Sevier Lake. Length, 200 miles.

Sévigné (sā-vēn-yā′). **Marie de Rabutin-Chantal,** Marquise **de.** Born at Paris, Feb. 6, 1626; died at Grignan (Drôme), April 18, 1696. A French epistolary writer. Her parents died when she was a child, and she was brought up by a maternal uncle. She had the best of teachers, and as she grew up she had also access to court. In 1644 she was married to Henri, marquis de Sévigné, who was killed in a duel in 1651. Their union had been unhappy, though it was blessed with two children, a daughter and a son. The former married in 1669 M. de Grignan, who occupied an administrative position in southern France. Madame de Grignan accompanied her husband to his home, while her mother, Madame de Sévigné, spent her time either at Paris or at her country-seat, Aux Rochers, in Brittany. It was this separation that occasioned the famous correspondence from mother to daughter which still ranks as one of the finest monuments in the French language. As everything of daily interest is recorded in the letters, Mme de Sévigné for her daughter's benefit, these letters are valuable from a historical point of view as well as for the charm of their expression. The best edition of Madame de Sévigné's letters was made by Paul Mesnard for the series of "Les grands écrivains de la France."

Seville (sev′il or se-vil′), Sp. **Sevilla** (sā-vēl′yā). A province of Andalusia, Spain, bounded by Badajoz on the north, Cordova on the northeast, Malaga on the southeast, Cadiz on the south, and Huelva on the west. The surface is generally level in the south and mountainous in the north. The soil is fertile and productive. Area, 5,295 square miles. Population (1887), 843,944.

Seville, Sevilla (sā-vēl′yā), F. **Séville** (sā-vēl′). The capital of the province of Seville, Spain, situated on the left bank of the Guadalquivir, in lat. 37° 22′ N., long. 5° 59′ W.: the Roman Hispalis or Sevilla. It is one of the largest and most important commercial cities of Spain. Besides extensive commerce it has manufactories of tobacco, etc., and formerly had silk manufactures. Opposite it is the Gipsy suburb of Triana. It contains many specimens of Moorish architecture. The cathedral, of the 15th century, but preserving the broad proportions of the original mosque, is very large, with great richness in its florid ornament and picturesque vistas through its shadowy arches. The nave is 150 feet high. There is beautiful Flemish colored glass. Here is buried Fernando, son of Columbus, and the Columbus books and manuscripts are in the chapter library. The Moorish Court of Oranges, with its vegetable gate, is the cathedral. The Torre del Oro, or tower of gold, is Moorish with later alterations, in plan an octagon, and rises in three stages. It has its name from having been used for storage of the precious metals brought from America from the time of the discovery. Other buildings are the Moorish palace Alcazar, the exchange (Lonja), university, amphitheater, museum containing masterpieces of Murillo, etc.), Roman aqueduct, and Casa de Pilatos. The place was a Phenician colony; an important Roman city, and the capital of Baetica; and a Vandal capital and important city under the Goths. It was taken by the Arabs in 712; became one of the chief Moorish cities; was the capital of the Almosid dynasty in the 11th century; was taken by the Almoravides in 1091, and by the Almohades in 1147; was recovered by the Christians under Ferdinand III. of Castile in 1248 (many of its inhabitants emigrating); was for a while the capital; carried on extensive commerce with America; was plundered by the French under Soult in 1810; and was bombarded by Espartero in 1843. Population (1887), 143,182.

Seville, Archives of. A great collection of documents relating to colonial (particularly American) affairs, at Seville, Spain. In 1778 Charles III. ordered that all such documents in the government offices should be collected in one place. A building was provided for them at Seville, and in 1788 the most important papers of the Simancas and other deposits were transported to it. There are said to be 47,000 large packages of manuscripts.

Seville, Council of. See *Casa de Contratacion de las Indias.*

Seville, Treaty of. A treaty between Great Britain, Spain, and France, concluded at Seville in 1729. It put an end to the war between England and Spain, left England in possession of Gibraltar, and established a close alliance between the three powers.

Sèvre Nantaise (sāvr non-tāz′). A river in western France which joins the Loire opposite Nantes. Length, about 80 miles.

Sèvre Niortaise (nyor-tāz′). A river in western France which flows into the Atlantic 10 miles north of La Rochelle. Length, about 90 miles.

Sèvres (sāvr). A town in the department of Seine-et-Oise, France, 2½ miles southwest of Paris. It is celebrated for its porcelain manufactures, established at Vincennes in 1745, removed to Sèvres in 1756, and acquired by the state in 1759. A mosaic establishment was founded here in 1875. There is an important art museum. Population (1891), commune, 6,967.

Sèvres, Deux-. See *Deux-Sèvres.*

Sewall (sū′al). **Jonathan Mitchell.** Born at Salem, Mass., in 1748; died at Portsmouth, N. H., March 29, 1808. An American poet. He wrote a number of patriotic songs, and in his epilogue to Cato (1778) occur the lines

> "No pent-up Utica contracts your powers,
> But the whole boundless Continent is yours."

His poems were published in 1801.

Sewall, Samuel. Born at Bishopstoke, England, March 28, 1652; died at Boston, Jan. 1, 1730. An American judge and official in Massachusetts. He was one of the judges at the trials for witchcraft in 1692, and became chief justice in 1718.

Sewall, Samuel. Born at Boston, Dec. 11, 1757; died at Wiscasset, Maine, June 8, 1814. An American jurist, chief justice of Massachusetts 1813–14.

Sewall, Stephen. Born at Salem, Mass., Dec. 18, 1704; died Sept. 10, 1760. An American jurist, chief justice of Massachusetts 1752–60.

Seward (sū′ard), **Anna.** Born at Eyam, Derbyshire, England, 1747; died at Lichfield, March 23, 1809. An English poet, called "the Swan of Lichfield." In 1782 she published her poetical novel "Louisa"; this was followed by "Sonnets" (1799) and the "Life of Dr. Darwin" (1804). She was associated with Dr. Johnson, Hayley, and Boswell, and her letters, in which she imitated Johnson, were published in six volumes 1811–13. She bequeathed the publication of her poems to Sir Walter Scott. They were issued in three volumes in 1810.

Seward, Frederick William. Born 1830. "An American lawyer, assistant secretary of state 1861–69 and 1877–81. He published "Life and Letters" of his father, W. H. Seward.

Seward, George Frederick. Born at Florida, N. Y., Nov. 25, 1840. An American diplomatist, nephew of W. H. Seward. He became consul in China in 1861 and consul-general in 1863, and was United States minister to China 1876–80.

Seward, Mount. [Named from W. H. Seward.] A summit of the Adirondacks, situated in Franklin County, New York, 14 miles west of Mount Marcy. Height, about 5,000 feet.

Seward, William Henry. Born at Florida, Orange County, N. Y., May 16, 1801; died at Auburn, N. Y., Oct. 10, 1872. A noted American statesman. He graduated at Union College in 1820; was admitted to the bar in 1822; settled in Auburn in 1823; was elected in 1830 as anti-Masonic candidate to the New York State Senate, in which he served until 1834; was the unsuccessful Whig candidate for governor in 1834; was elected (Whig) governor of New York in 1838; was reelected in 1840, and served till Jan. 1, 1843; was Whig and afterward Republican United States senator from New York 1849–61; made his most celebrated speech at Rochester, in which he declared that the antagonism between freedom and slavery was an "irrepressible conflict" between opposing forces; was a candidate for the Republican presidential nomination in 1860; was secretary of state 1861–69; was severely wounded by an accomplice of John Wilkes Booth April 14, 1865; made a tour around the globe 1870 (having made a similar journey in 1833); traveled in western United States and Mexico in 1869; and made a journey around the world 1870–71. During his incumbency of the secretaryship of state he averted serious complications with Great Britain by his prudence and skill in the negotiations over the "Trent affair" (which see); prevented the French government to withdraw its troops from Mexico; and in 1867 concluded the negotiations with Russia for the cession of Alaska. He supported the reconstruction policy of President Johnson. His works were published by G. E. Baker in 5 vols. 1853–84.

Sewerjen (sev′er-jen). A former principality in the Ukraine, Poland, annexed to Russia in 1667, and now incorporated in the government of Tchernigoff.

Sewestan (se-wes-tān′), or **Sewistan** (se-wis-tān′). A district in the southeastern part of Afghanistan, bordering on British India on the east and Baluchistan on the south.

Sextans (seks′tanz). [N. L., "the sextant."] A constellation introduced by Hevelius in 1690. It represents the instrument he made himself, and is placed between Leo and Hydra, two constellations of very nature according to the astrologers, no account of the planning of his own instrument appears to be given. The brightest star of the constellation is of magnitude 5.

Sextus (seks′tus). In Roman legend, the son of Tarquinius Superbus, noted in the story of Lucretia.

Sextus Empiricus (em-pir′i-kus). Lived about 200 A. D. A Greek skeptical philosopher. He wrote "Pyrrhonic hypotyposes" and "Adversus mathematicos."

Seybert (sī′bert), **Adam.** Born at Philadelphia, 1773; died at Paris, May 2, 1825. An American chemist and politician. He was member of Congress from Pennsylvania 1809–13 and 1817–19. He wrote "Statistical Annals of the United States" (1818).

Seychelles (sā-shel′). A group of small islands in the Indian Ocean, belonging to Great Britain, situated east of Zanzibar, about lat. 5° S., long. 55° 30′ E. The surface is granitic. The largest island is Mahe; the principal port is Port Victoria. Cocoanut oil and vanilla are among the exports. Population (1890), 16,162.

Seydlitz (zīd′lits), **Friedrich Wilhelm von.** Born at Kalkar, near Cleves, Feb. 3, 1721; died Nov. 5, 1773. A Prussian cavalry general. He served with distinction in the Seven Years' War, particularly at Kolin, Rossbach, Zorndorf, Hochkirch, Freiberg, etc. He was wounded at Kunersdorf.

Seymour (sē′mōr). A city in Jackson County, Indiana, 58 miles south by east of Indianapolis. Population, (1890), 5,537.

Seymour, Edward, Duke of Somerset. Born about 1500; beheaded at London, Jan. 22, 1552. An English politician, brother of Jane Seymour and uncle of Edward VI.; made earl of Hertford in 1537. He invaded Scotland in 1544 and took Edinburgh and 1545; became protector in 1547 and duke of Somerset; and gained the battle of Pinkie in 1547. He supported the Reformation. In 1549 he was removed from the protectorate; was imprisoned in the Tower 1549–50, and was executed for treason.

Seymour, Sir Edward. Born 1633; died 1708. An English Tory politician, speaker of the House of Commons. He took part in the revolution of 1688.

Seymour, Frederick Beauchamp Paget, first Baron Alcester. Born April 12, 1821. An English admiral. He commanded the English fleet in the bombardment of Alexandria July, 1882, and was raised to the peerage Nov. 24.

Seymour, Sir George Hamilton. Born in England, 1797; died at London, Feb. 3, 1880. A British diplomatist. He was educated at Oxford (Merton College). In 1821 he entered the diplomatic service. In 1839 he was minister at Hanover, in Brussels, and in 1851 at St. Petersburg. The proposals made to him by the czar Nicholas for the partition of Turkey led to the Crimean war.

Seymour, Horatio. Born at Pompey, Onondaga County, N. Y., May 31, 1810; died at Utica, N. Y., Feb. 12, 1886. An American Democratic politician. He was admitted to the bar in 1832; entered the New York State assembly in 1842, and became its speaker in 1845; was elected mayor of Utica in 1842, was the unsuccessful Democratic candidate for governor of New York in 1850; was governor 1853–54; vetoed a prohibition bill in 1854; was reelected but defeated as governor in 1854; and was governor 1863–65. Among the events in his second term were the draft riots in 1863. He presided over the Democratic national convention of 1864 and 1868; was defeated as Democratic candidate for governor in 1864; and was the unsuccessful Democratic candidate for President in 1868.

Seymour, Jane. Born in England about 1510; died Oct. 24, 1537. The third queen of Henry VIII., daughter of Sir John Seymour and sister of the protector Somerset. She was lady-in-waiting to Catharine of Aragon and later to Anne Boleyn. She married the king May 20, 1536, the day after the execution of Anne Boleyn. On Oct. 12, 1537, she gave birth to Edward VI. She died.

Seymour, Sir Michael. Born 1802; died at London, Feb. 23, 1887. A British admiral. He entered the navy in 1815; was posted captain in 1826 and vice-admiral in 1854, and commanded the naval force that co-operated against Sebastopol in 1855. He was promoted admiral in 1863, and was placed on the retired list in 1870.

Seymour, Robert. Born 1798; died April 20, 1836. An English caricaturist. He was first apprenticed to a pattern-weaver of Duke street, Shoreditch; after the termination of his apprenticeship he set up a studio as a painter in oils, and executed several pictures. The "Humourous Sketches" appeared 1834–36. The "Book of Christmas," with some of his best work, is now very rare. On Dec. 10, 1831, he began "Figaro in London," continued

until 1834. Seymour was associated with Dickens as the first illustrator of "Pickwick Papers." In a fit of depression after a difference with that author, he committed suicide. April 20, 1836.

Seyne (sān). **La.** A seaport in the department of Var, France, situated on the Bay of Toulon 4 miles southwest of Toulon. It has important ship-building. Population (1891), commune, 14,332.

Seypan (sī-pān'). One of the Ladrone Islands, Pacific Ocean.

Sfax (sfäks). A seaport on the eastern coast of Tunis, situated on the Gulf of Gabes 142 miles south of Tunis. It has important exports. It was taken by the French, July 16, 1881, after a twenty days' bombardment. Population, about 20,000. Also written *Sfaks*, *Sfakes*, or *Stoffes*.

Sforza (sfort'sä), **Francesco.** Born 1401: died 1466. An Italian condottiere, son of Muzio Sforza. He married Bianca Maria Visconti, the natural daughter of Filippo Maria Visconti, duke of Milan, on whose death without male heirs he procured his own declaration as duke (1450).

Sforza, Francesco II. Died 1535. Duke of Milan, son of Lodovico Sforza. His father had been deprived of his duchy by Francis I. of France in 1515. On the expulsion of the latter from Italy, Charles V., Francesco's brother-in-law, restored to the duchy in 1529. He was the last of the Sforzas.

Sforza, Lodovico, surnamed **Il Moro.** Died a prisoner at Loches, France, about 1510. Duke of Milan, son of Francesco Sforza. He was regent for his nephew Galeazzo Sforza, whose throne he usurped, and whom he is said to have poisoned. He was expelled from Milan by Louis XII. of France in 1499. He was afterward restored, but was taken prisoner in 1500, and carried to France.

Sforza, Muzio Attendolo. Born about 1369: died 1424. An Italian leader of mercenary troops, founder of the Sforza family. Originally a peasant, he entered the service of the famous condottiere Alberico da Barbiano, from whom, on account of his great strength, he received the surname of Sforza. He ultimately became commander-in-chief of the Neapolitan forces, and was drowned in the Pescara during the siege of Aquila in 1424.

Sganarelle (sgä-nä-rel'). A comic character out of the street comedy, frequently introduced by Molière in his plays, and invested by him with different traits and peculiarities according to the necessities of the subject. He first appears in "Sganarelle, ou le cocu imaginaire" (1660), and after that in many other plays (in "Don Juan, ou le festin de Pierre" (1665), he is the valet of Don Juan; in "Le Médecin volant," in "L'Amour médecin," "Le médecin malgré lui," "Le médecin volant," "L'École des maris," "Le mariage forcé," etc. The Sganarelle to which the most frequent allusion is made is that in "Le médecin malgré lui," where he uses many expressions which have become proverbial. In "Dom Juan" he is Gros-René, etc.

'S Gravesande. See *Gravesande*.

Shadrach (shā'drak). In Old Testament history, a companion of Daniel: one of the three (Shadrach, Meshach, and Abed-nego) thrown into the fiery furnace.

Shadwell (shad'wel), **Thomas.** Born in Norfolk, 1640: died at London, Nov. 20, 1692. An English playwright and poet laureate. He was educated at Cambridge and the Inner Temple, but deserted the law for literature. He is chiefly remembered for his quarrel with Dryden, who revenged Shadwell's attack upon him in "The Medal of John Bayes" by mercilessly satirizing him in "MacFlecknoe," and as "Og" in the second part of "Absalom and Achitophel." He succeeded Dryden, however, as poet laureate and historiographer royal in 1688 (when Dryden would not take the oath), notwithstanding his predecessor's satire in "MacFlecknoe,"

> "The rest to some faint meaning make pretence,
> But Shadwell never deviates into sense."

Shadwell was heavy, but not so dull as Dryden saw fit to depict him. His plays are coarse and witty. Among them are "The Sullen Lovers, or the Impertinents" (1668), "The Humorists," "Psyche" (an opera), "Epsom Wells," "The Virtuoso," "The Libertine," "The True Widow" (a comedy to which Dryden wrote an epilogue in 1678, before their quarrel), "The Lancashire Witches, etc.," "The Squire of Alsatia," "Bury Fair," "The Volunteers." His son, Charles Shadwell, was the author of several plays sometimes confounded with Thomas Shadwell's. They are "The Fair Quaker of Deal, or the Humours of the Navy" (1714; Hester Sandlow played Dorcas in this play and continued largely to this success), "The Humours of the Army" (1716), "Rotherie O'Connor," "The Sham Prince," etc.

Shafiites (shaf'i-its). [From Ar. *Shafi'i*, name of the founder.] The members of one of the four divisions or sects into which the Orthodox Mohammedans, or Sunnites, are divided.

Shaftesbury (shäftz'ber-i), or **Shaston** (shas'-ton). A town in Dorset, England, 19 miles westsouthwest of Salisbury. Population (1891), 2,122.

Shaftesbury, Earls of. See *Cooper*. Eight of the nine earls of Shaftesbury have borne the name Anthony Ashley Cooper, being all eldest sons.

Shahabad (shä-hä-bäd'). A district in the Patna division, Bengal, British India, intersected by lat. 25° N., long. 84° E. Area, 4,365 square miles. Population (1881), 1,964,909.

Shahaptian (shä-hap'tē-an). A linguistic stock of North American Indians, which inhabited a large territory along the Columbia River and its tributaries in Oregon, Washington, and northern Idaho. Its principal tribes are the Chopunish or Nez Percé, Kikitat, Pahoos, Tenaino, Tushepaw, Tyigh, Umatilla, Walla Walla, and Yakima. At the time of Lewis and Clark's visit (1804-05), the Shahaptian tribes had horses; they knew nothing about agriculture. They have always been considered warlike, but in 1804 they seem to have acted entirely on the defensive against the tribes on the Platte and Missouri rivers, who had obtained firearms. At that time the Chopunnish were living in communal houses. This stock now numbers about 2,800 persons.

Shah Jehan (shäh ye-hän'), or **Shah Jahan** (ya-hän'). Born about 1592: died 1666. Mogul emperor 1628–58, son of Jahangir. During his reign the Mogul empire reached its highest power. He founded the modern Delhi, and built the Taj Mahal and other magnificent buildings at Agra. (See *Agra*.) He was deposed by his son Aurungzeb.

Shahnamah (shäh-nä-mä'). ['Book of Kings.'] The title of several works, the most celebrated of which is the great Persian epic of Firdausi. See *Abul Kasim Mansur*. There is also a Shahnamah in Turkish, written by Firdausi at Thauli, and recounting the history of all the kings of the East. When Rajazet II., to whom it was dedicated, ordered the abridgment from 300 to 50 volumes, the author emigrated in mortification to Khorassan.

Shahpur (shäh-pör'). A district in Rawal Pindi division, Punjab, British India, intersected by lat. 32° 30′ N., long. 72° 30′ E. Area, 4,691 square miles. Population (1881), 421,508.

Shahrazad. Same as *Scheherazade*.

Shairp (shärp), **John Campbell.** Born at Houston, Linlithgowshire, Scotland, July 30, 1819: died Sept. 18, 1885. A British literary critic and poet. He was educated at Glasgow and at Oxford, where he was the scholar of Balliol in 1840. From 1845 to 1857 he was a master at Rugby, and became in 1861 professor of Latin at St. Andrews, in 1868 principal of the United College, St. Andrews, and in 1877 professor of poetry at Oxford. He published "Kilmahoe" (1864), "Studies in Poetry and Philosophy" (1868), "Culture and Religion" (1870), "Poetic Interpretation of Nature" (1877), "Aspects of Poetry" (1881).

Shakas (shä'kas). In the history of India, a people identified with the Sakai and Saxe of classical writers (the Indo-Scythians of Ptolemy), who about the beginning of the Christian era extended along the west of India to the mouths of the Indus. They were probably Turks or Tartars. About the middle of the century B.C. they were met by a general league of Hindu princes. The Guptas shared in the league, and possibly led it. A great battle was fought at Ujjain, the ancient capital of Malwa, for the great desert of Marwar. The Indo-Scythians were utterly defeated and lost their place in history. The battle of Kahrur was probably fought about B.C. 78. It is said that the era "Vikrama," as Hindu writers call it, or Samvat, as Shaivahana era in consequence of this battle.

Shakspere (shäk'spēr, originally shak'spēr), **William.** [Also *Shakespeare*, *Shakespear*, *Sharper*, and many other forms, the proper modern form etymologically being *Shakspere*, as in the 1663 impression of the third folio and the fourth folio of the dramatist's works: bit, 'one who shakes a spear,' orig., like *Brakespear*, a complimentary or sarcastic name for a knight or soldier; from *Shake* and *spear*.] Born at Stratford-on-Avon, April, 1564 (baptized April 26); died there, April 23, 1616 (buried April 25). A famous English poet, the greatest of dramatists. Little is known of his life. He was the first son and the third child of John Shakspere, a glover, and Mary Arden, both children of husbandmen. His parents were possessed of a little property, and the father held various public offices (constable, alderman, and high bailiff) in Stratford: but their prosperity did not survive the poet's boyhood. Whereupon when Shakspere married, in November, 1582, he took out a bond (in which the name is written *Shagspere*) for license of marriage with Anne (or Agnes) Hathaway, in Shottery, who was eight years his senior. (Her birthplace was bought for the nation in 1892.) The date of the religious ceremony is not known. A child, Susanna, was born to them May 26, 1583, and on Feb. 2, 1585, twins, Hamnet and Judith. About 1587 Shakspere went to London to seek his fortune in connection with the stage, and became an actor, probably in Lord Leicester's company of players. Aubrey's well-authenticated story that Shakspere at Charlecote is a fable; but there may be truth in Davenant's story that he held horses at the theater door.) Shakspere had the advantage of being associated with Alleyne, the best tragic actor in England, and with Kempe and Pope, the best comedians. Greene, Kyd, Marlowe, Wilson, Peele, Lodge, Lyly, Munday, and others were all at this time writing plays for the different companies playing in the London theaters; and as early as 1589 or 1590 Shakspere was part author or reviser of some of the plays owned by his own company. Lord Strange's men. It was this collaboration that induced Greene, his rival playwright, to allude to him in his "Groatsworth of Wit" as "an upstart crow, beautified with our feathers, that with his Tiger's heart wrapped in a player's hide, supposes he is as well able to bombast out a blank verse as the best: and, being an absolute Johannes-fac-totum, is in his own conceit the only Shake-scene in a country." About 1593 he ceased to work as a collaborator, and in reviving the plays produced at this period seems to have taken out the work of the other hands, substituting lines of his own. In 1603 Lord Strange's men played at the Rose Theatre. At Lord Strange's death in this year the company became "The Chamberlain's," and with Shakspere and Burbage played at "The Theatre." After this time Shakspere was one of the chief actors in the best company in London, and its acknowledged play-writer, and attained fame as a poet as well. His son Hamnet having died in 1596, Shakspere went for a short time to Stratford. He obtained a grant of arms, and in 1597 bought New Place. In this year the Chamberlain's Company removed to "The Curtain," and about this time Ben Jonson began to write for them. Shakspere lived at this time in St. Helen's, Bishopsgate, with occasional absences in Stratford. In 1598 he played in Ben Jonson's "Every Man in his Humour." The Globe Theatre was opened in 1599, and after this Shakspere's plays were first produced here. In 1601 the Chamberlain's Company traveled, having theatre obnoxious to the court for playing "Richard II." They played at Oxford and Cambridge, and also went to Scotland. In this year Shakspere's father died. The turbulent quarrel known as "the war of the theaters," which had raged since 1599 between Jonson, Dekker, Chapman, Marston, Shakspere, and others, seems to have been composed about 1602. The plays produced between these years are filled with bitter personal allusions. In this latter year the Chamberlain's Company went back to the court. In 1603 the theaters were closed on account of the plague; the queen died; and the chamberlain's men took the name of "The King's Company." In 1605 Shakspere invested money in a lease of the tithes of Bishopton, Welcombe, Stratford, and old Stratford. In 1607 his daughter Susanna married John Hall, a physician at Stratford, and his brother Edmund died. His mother died in 1608. In 1610 he retired from the theater, and was living in Stratford in 1611. In 1613 he bought a house near Blackfriars Theatre, and in 1614 was in London, and it is thought that at this time Shakspere sold his shares in the Globe and Blackfriars theaters. Little is known of his life in Stratford after his retirement from the stage, but his name appears in documents until 1615. On Feb. 10, 1616, his daughter Judith married Thomas Quiney, a vintner. Shakspere died the following April 23, supposed on the 23d, which is also celebrated as his birthday. Shakspere's poems are "Venus and Adonis" (entered on the "Stationers' Register" 1593), "The Rape of Lucrece" (1594), "Sonnets" (not published till 1609, but supposed to have been written 1594–98), "A Lover's Complaint" (published with the "Sonnets," probably written about 1590). The sonnets are 154 in number, and are addressed with a dedication by the publisher, Thomas Thorpe, to "Mr. W. H.," "their only begetter," about whom controversy has raged. The "Passionate Pilgrim" was published in 1599. A volume called "Poems: written by Wil. Shakespere, Gent.," was published in 1640. It contains many poems now known not to be Shakspere's. In 1709 the famous Ireland forgeries were published (see *Ireland, W. H.*). The authenticity of Shakspere's plays was first discussed in 1848 by J. P. Collier in "The Romance of Yachting." He was followed by others, notably by Miss Delia Bacon in 1857 and by Nathaniel Holmes in 1866 and 1886, and by Ignatius Donnelly, all striving to prove that Bacon was the author. About 500 works on Shakspere have appeared on the subject. In the following list the date of first production of the plays is given as nearly as possible: but references to publication refer to the quarto copies. "Love's Labour's Lost" (1589–revised in 1597), "Two Gentlemen of Verona" (1591 and 1595), "Romeo and Juliet" (1591 and 1596), "Henry VI. (in three parts, 1592–94), "A Comedy of Errors" (1594), "King John" (1591 [?], 1594), "Titus Andronicus" (c. 1594), "A Midsummer Night's Dream" (1595), "King Richard II." (1595), "The Merchant of Venice" (1596), "The First Part of King John" (in two parts, 1597 and 1598), "Much Ado about Nothing" (1598), "As you Like it" (1599), "Henry V." (1599), "Merry Wives of Windsor" (1600), "Troilus and Cressida," "Julius Cæsar" (1600), "Hamlet" (1601) "Macbeth" (1601), "All's Well that Ends Well" (1604), "Twelfth Night" (1602), "The Tempest" (1610), "Measure for Measure" (1604), "King Lear" (1605), "Antony and Cleopatra" (1607), "Timon of Athens" (1607–08), "Coriolanus" (1608), "Pericles" (1608), "Cymbeline" (1609). The Tempest" (1611), "The Winter's Tale" (1610), "King Henry VIII." (1613). The doubtful plays were first attributed to Shakspere in the 1664 issue of the third folio: they are "The Two Noble Kinsmen," "Sir John Oldcastle," "The London Prodigal," "Thomas Lord Cromwell," "Sir John Oldcastle," "The Puritan Widow," "Locrine," and "A Yorkshire Tragedy." "Arden of Feversham," "The Birth of Merlin," and other plays have also been attributed to him. Some of the plays were printed in quarto during Shakspere's lifetime. The first collected edition of them was that in the second folio appeared in 1632, a third in 1663 and 1664, a fourth in 1685. Rowe issued the first critical edition of the plays with the poems in 1709. Among the many later editions may be mentioned that of Pope and Theobald (1725), Johnson and Steevens (1773), Malone (1790), Boydell's edition, revised by Steevens (1802), Bowdler's expurgated edition (1818), Knight's pictorial edition (1838–43), Halliwell and later), Halliwell (1855), Dyce (1857), Richard Grant White (1857–65 and 1883), Hudson (1849), Cambridge edition (1863–66), Furness (1871–), and Rolfe. Many editions have been edited by Reed (1803) and Boswell (1821), and notably by Furness (begun in 1877, unfinished in 1894).

Shakspere of Divines, The. Jeremy Taylor.

Shakspere of Germany, The. A name sometimes given to Kotzebue.

Shakspere's Cliff. A cliff near Dover, England, bordering the Strait of Dover. It is graphically pictured in Shakspere's "King Lear." Height, 350 feet.

Shaktas (shäk'taz). [Skt. *shākta*, relating to Shakti (which see).] In India, the worshipers of the divine power under its female representation. As Hinduism has resolved itself into two great systems (Shaivism and Vaishnavism), so the religious creed of these are divided into two great classes (the Dakshinamargis and the Vamamargis). Both are Shaktas, but the first, the 'followers of the right-hand path,' worship Shiva and Vishnu in their double nature as male and female, do not show undue preference for the female or left-hand side of the deity, and are not addicted to mystic or secret rites; while the second, the Vamamargis, or 'followers of the left-hand path,' worship exclusively the female side of Shiva and Vishnu. The former find their Bible in the Puranas, the latter in the Tantras. The rites of the latter are orgiastic, and represent the most corrupt development of Hinduism.

Shakti (shak'ti). In Sanskrit, 'strength, energy,' and then in Hindu religion the energy or active power of a deity personified as his wife and worshiped under various names. Fifty different forms of the Shakti of Vishnu besides Lakshmi are reckoned, and fifty of the Shakti of Shiva besides Durga or Gauri. Brahmanism holds that the One Universal Self-existent Spirit is pure existence. The universe becomes conscious, his nature becomes duplex; and this double nature is held to be partly male and partly female, the female constituting his wife's side. The male side of the god is believed to relegate his more onerous functions to the female; hence the female side of the personal god is more often propitiated than the male. See *Shaktas*.

Shakuntala (shä-kön'tä-lä). The heroine of the great drama of Kalidasa. She was the daughter of the sage Vishvamitra by the nymph Menaka, and was left at birth in a forest where she was nourished by birds until found by the sage Kanva, who brought her up in his hermitage as his daughter. In the drama she is seen in the forest by King Dushyanta, who has gone there to hunt. He induces her to contract with him a Gandharva marriage — that is, one formed by a simple declaration of mutual acceptance. On leaving her to return to his capital, he gives her a ring. When Shakuntala goes back to the hermitage, she does not heed the approach of the testy sage Durvasas, who pronounces upon her the curse of being forgotten by her beloved. Relenting, however, Durvasas promises that Dushyanta shall remember her on seeing the ring. Shakuntala sets out to join her husband in the way he has chosen a sacred pool and loses the ring. The king does not recognize her, and she is obliged to return to the forest, where she gives birth to Bharata. A fisherman finds the ring, and when he finds a royal ring, which is taken to the king with the fisherman, who is thought to have stolen it. On seeing the ring the king recognizes it, remembers Shakuntala, and goes in quest of her. The play exists in two recensions, one known as the Devanagari, the other as the Bengali, of which the former is thought to be the older and purer. It was from the latter that William Jones made his celebrated translation of 1789, which, translated into German by Forster in 1791, so excited the admiration of Herder and Goethe. Monier Williams has published an exquisite and masterly translation of the Devanagari recension.

Shaler (shā'lėr), **Nathaniel Southgate.** Born at Newport, Ky., Feb. 22, 1841. An American geologist and paleontologist. He graduated at the Lawrence Scientific School (Harvard) in 1862; served in the Union army during the Civil War; and was professor of paleontology at Harvard from 1868 to 1887, when he became professor of geology. Among his works are "A First Book in Geology" (1885), "Aspects of the Earth" (in the American Commonwealths series), "The interpretation of Nature" (1893), etc.

Shallow (shal'ō). A solemn, insignificant country justice in Shakspere's "Merry Wives of Windsor," and in the 2d part of "King Henry IV.," by Shakspere. He has lofty pretensions to having been a roaring blade in his youth, and is a satire on Sir Thomas Lucy, the author's old Stratford enemy. Phelps made a great hit in Falstaff in this part.

Shalmaneser (shal-ma-nē'zėr). [Assyr. *Salmanu-asarid*, the god Shulman is the leader.] The name of four Assyrian kings. The first reigned about 1330 B. C. From an inscription of Asurnazirpal (884–860 B. C.) it is known that he founded the city of Calah (modern Nimrud), which he made his residence, and that he extended the boundaries of the Assyrian empire in the northwest. The second reigned 860–824 B. C. He was warlike and engaged like his father Asurnazirpal, and under him the first direct collision between Assyria and Israel took place. The extant monuments of him are the "black obelisk," four feet high, with 190 lines of cuneiform writing and representations of war-scenes in bas-relief, discovered by Layard in the Nimrud mound; two bull-colossi covered with inscriptions, found in the same place; a monolith, found in Nimrud; bronze coverings of the palace doors decorated with scenes of war, games, sacrifices, etc., and an account of the first nine years of his reign, in cuneiform characters, by Hormuzd Rassam, in Balawat. From these monuments we learn that Shalmaneser II. invaded Babylonia, conquering the city of Babylon and many other cities. He then directed his forces against the confederation of the Syrian kings to which also Ahab of Israel belonged, and defeated it in the battle of Karkar. In 842, after the defeat of Hazael of Damascus, he received tribute from Tyre, Sidon, and Jehu of Israel. The last four years of his reign were occupied with the rebellion which one of his sons had aroused, and which his other son put down two years after his father's death. The third reigned 782–772 B. C. During the ten years of his reign he made six expeditions against Armenia (Urartu), one against Damascus, and one against Chataraka (the biblical Hadrach). The fourth reigned 727–722. He is known from the Old Testament. He undertook an expedition into the west, on which occasion Hosea, king of Israel, who became tributary to his predecessor, Tiglath-Pileser III., repeated the assurance of his submission and brought him presents. But, soon after the departure of the Assyrian king, Hosea entered an embassy to the Egyptian king Shabo (biblical So) offering him his alliance, whereupon Shalmaneser IV. appeared before Samaria, took the faithless Hosea captive, and laid siege to the city (2 Ki. xvii.). From the cuneiform inscriptions it is known that Shalmaneser IV. himself met with his death during the siege, and that it was his successor, Sargon, who succeeded in taking Samaria after a three years' siege.

Shamaka. See *Shemakha*.

Shamash (shä'mash). In the Assyro-Babylonian pantheon, the god of the sun. He is called the "light of the gods," the "illuminator of heaven and earth," and especially the "great judge of heaven and earth." His wife is Aa, the "lady of mankind," the "lady of the countries." The principal seats of his worship were Sippara (the biblical Sepharvaim) and Larsa (modern Senkereh).

Shamba (shäm'bä). See *Kobadi*.

Shamo, Desert of. See *Gobi*.

Shamokin (sha-mo'kin). A borough in Northumberland County, Pennsylvania, 50 miles northwest of Reading. It is important as the center of a coal-mining region. Population (1890), 14,403.

Shamyl. See *Schamyl*.

Shandon (shan'don). **Captain.** A witty, sweet tempered, but intemperate literary hack who lives in the Fleet Prison; a character in Thackeray's "Pendennis." His original was William Maginn.

Shandy (shan'di). **Captain.** See *Toby, Uncle*.

Shandy, Tristram. See *Tristram Shandy*.

Shanghai (shang-hī'). A city and seaport in the province of Kiangsu, China, situated on the river Wusung, at the junction of the Hwangpu, and near the Yangtse, in lat. 31° 15′ N., long. 121° 29′ E. It is one of the chief ports of the empire, exporting tea, silk, etc. It contains an important foreign quarter (controlled by British, American, French, etc.). It became a treaty port in 1843. It was taken by the rebels and held temporarily in 1853. Population, estimated, about 400,000.

Shankara (shang'ka-ra), or **Shankaracarya** (-kā-chär'ya). ['The teacher or doctor Shankara.'] One of the most renowned theologians of India. His exact date is uncertain: Wilson puts it in the 8th or 9th century A.D. Tradition generally makes him a native of Malabar. He is described as having led a wandering, controversial life, and as having gone toward the close of it to Kashmir and then to Kedarnath in the Himalaya, where he is said to have died at the age of 32. He is held to have worked various miracles, among others reanimating and entering the dead body of King Amaru in order to become temporarily the husband of Amaru's widow that he might be able to argue with a Brahman on the wedded life, and he was even regarded as an incarnation of Shiva. He is made the founder of the Dashnamidandins, or 'Tennamed Mendicants' (so called as divided into 10 classes, each distinguished by the name of one of the 10 parts of each of Shankara's 4 chief pupils), one of the principal Shaiva sects. South Indian pandits represent him also as founder of all the principal sects of Hindūism — viz., the Shaivas, the Vaishnavas, the Shaktas, the Ganapatyas, the Sauras, and the Pashupatas — though falsely, as Shankara was opposed to all sectarian ideas. He is said to have established the Shaiva order of monks, particularly one still flourishing at Sringiri on the Western Ghats, near the sources of the Tungabudra. The essential fact of his life is that he established Brahmanism or Vedic philosophy into its final form, and popularized it into a national religion. A large number of works are ascribed to him, of which the most important are commentaries on the Vedantasutras, the Bhagavadgita, and the principal Upanishads.

Shankaravijaya (shan-ka-ra-vi'ja-ya). [Skt., 'the triumph of Shankara.'] The name of several Shaiva works, but especially that of a biography of Shankara (which see), by Anandagiri, recording his victories as a Vedantin over numerous heretics and refuting prevalent errors by a popular exposition of the Vedanta philosophy. On this work, see especially Kashinath Trimbak Telang in the "Indian Antiquary," Vol. V.

Shanklin (shangk'lin). A watering-place situated on the southeastern coast of the Isle of Wight, England. Population (1891), 2,740.

Shannon (shan'on). The principal river of Ireland. It rises in the north: flows south and southwest; traverses Loughs Allen, Ree, and Derg; and, forming a wide estuary, empties into the Atlantic in lat. 52° N. Reckoned from its source, it is 240 miles long; navigable for the greater part of its course (for large vessels to Limerick).

Shannon, The. A British man-of-war which captured the American vessel of war Chesapeake off Marblehead, Massachusetts, June 1, 1813. See *Chesapeake*.

Shansi (shän-sē'). ['Mountainous west.'] A province of northern China. Capital, Taiyuenfu. It borders on Mongolia on the north and on the Hwangho on the south and west; the surface is largely mountainous. Area, 56,268 square miles. Population, 12,211,453.

Shan (shan) **States.** A group of Lao states, partly under British rule in Burma, partly independent, and partly under the rule of Siam.

Shantung (shän-tōng'). A maritime province of China. Capital, Tsinan. It borders on the Yellow Sea and the Gulf of Petchili. The surface is generally level, except in the peninsular portion. Area, 65,104 square miles. Population, 36,247,647.

Shapur (shä-pör'). I. **Sapor** (sā'por). [*Skt.* king, and *pur*, soul: 'son of the king.'] **1.** In the Shahnamah, a warrior of Faridun. — **2.** The name of three Sassanian kings. See *Shahpuhar*.

Sharezer (shā-rē'zėr). According to 2 Ki. xix. 37, Isa. xxxvii. 38, the son of Sennacherib who, with his brother Adrammelech, assassinated his father. In Abydenus he bears the name of Nergilus, and it is not improbable that his complete name was Nergal-Sharezer (Assyrian *Nergal-šar-ucur*, 'Nergal (the god of war) protect the king'). The name Sharezer occurs also as that of a Judean in the time of Darius (Zech. vii. 2).

Shari (shä'rē). The chief tributary of Lake Chad, Sudan, which it joins from the south; source unknown. Length, 700 miles(?).

Shark Bay (shärk ba). An inlet of the Indian Ocean, on the western coast of West Australia.

Sharkiyeh (shär-kē'ye). The easternmost province of Lower Egypt. It extends eastward from the Delta to the desert. Area, 905 square miles. Population (1882), 464,657.

Sharon (shär'on). A borough in Mercer County, western Pennsylvania, situated on Shenango River 64 miles northwest of Pittsburg. It has important iron manufactures. Population (1890), 7,459.

Sharon, Plain of. In Bible geography, a plain in western Palestine, extending along the coast from the vicinity of Joppa to Cæsarea or Carmel. It was celebrated for its fertility.

Sharp (sharp), **James.** Born at Castle Banff, May 4, 1618; murdered on Magus Muir, near St. Andrews, May 3, 1679. A Scottish prelate, royalist, and pet of Archbishop Laud. In 1637 he graduated at King's College, Aberdeen; in 1648 was chosen a regent of philosophy in St. Leonard's College, St. Andrews; and in 1654 he was appointed minister of Crail in Fifeshire. He was a leader of the Resolutioners against the Protesters. In 1660 he went to London to counteract the influence of the Protesters with the Protector. In Feb., 1660, he visited London again to watch the movements of Monk. He was well received by Monk and sent to Charles II. at Breda, ostensibly to advocate the Presbyterian cause. He was in confidential communication with Charles and Clarendon, assisted in the Episcopacy plan in Scotland, and for his treachery was appointed archbishop of St. Andrews in Aug., 1661. When Lauderdale became supreme, Sharp cooperated in passing the National synod Act of 1663, the first step in subjecting the church to the crown. In 1667, with Rothes, he was the governing power in Scotland. Their tyranny and cruelty provoked a rising of the Covenanters. On July 10, 1668, an attempt to assassinate him was made by Robert Mitchell, a preacher. He was murdered by a number of Covenanters while on his way to St. Andrews.

Sharp, John. Born at Bradford, England, Feb. 16, 1644: died at Bath, Feb. 2, 1714. An English prelate, archbishop of York.

Sharp, Rebecca (**Becky Sharp**). One of the principal characters in Thackeray's "Vanity Fair": a frank delineation of the carnal precocity of poverty," whose object it is to rise in the world. She is agreeable, cool, selfish, and entirely unmoral; "small and slight of person, pale, sandy-haired, and with green eyes, habitually cast down, but very large, cold, and attractive when they looked up."

But the finest character in the whole novel is Miss Rebecca Sharp, an original personage, worthy to be called the author's own, and as true to life as hypocrisy, ability, and cunning can make her. She is altogether the most important person in the work, being the very impersonation of talent, tact, and worldliness, and working her way with a graceful and executive impudence unparalleled among managing women. She indicates the extreme point of worldly success to which these qualities will carry a person, and also the impossibility of their providing against all contingencies in life.

Whipple, Essays and Reviews, II. 407.

Sharp, Timothy. The "lying valet" in Garrick's play of that name.

Sharp, William. Born at London, Jan. 29, 1749: died at Chiswick, England, July 25, 1824. An English line-engraver. He executed excellent plates from Sir Joshua Reynolds and the old masters.

Sharper (shär'pėr). A character in Congreve's "Old Bachelor." It is he who says:

"Thus grief still treads upon the heels of pleasure —
Marry in haste, we may repent at leisure."

Sharpsburg (shärps'bėrg). **1.** A small town in Washington County, western Maryland, situated near the Potomac 12 miles south of Hagerstown. For the battle of Sharpsburg, see *Antietam*. — **2.** A borough of Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, situated on the Allegheny River 5 miles northeast of Pittsburg. Population (1890), 4,898.

Sharswood (shärz'wūd). **George.** Born at Philadelphia, July 7, 1810: died at Philadelphia, May 28, 1883. An American jurist and legal writer. He became chief justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania in 1867, and later chief justice. He edited various legal works, including Blackstone (1859), and wrote "Professional Ethics," etc.

Shasta. See *Sastsa*.

Shasta (shas'ta), **Mount.** A mountain-peak in Siskiyou County, California, situated about lat. 41° 25′ N. It is one of the highest peaks in the United States. Height, 14,440 feet.

Shastica. See *Sastsa*.

Shasu (shä'sö). See the extract.

Very distinct from the Hamitic race of Kafir are the Shasu or Bedouin Plunderers, of the Egyptian monuments. They were the enemies of the settled populations of Canaan, as their descendants are at the present day. We hear of them as existing from the Egyptian frontier up to the north of Palestine, "the land of the Amorite," where their place was taken in the fifteenth century before our era by the invading Hittite. They were properly inhabi-

tants of the desert, who perpetually hovered on the borders of the cultivated land, taking advantage of every opportunity to harry and plunder it.

Sayce, Races of the O. T., p. 165.

Shat-el-Arab (shat-el-a'rab). The lower course of the Euphrates after its junction with the Tigris.

Shattuck (shat'uk), **Aaron Draper.** Born at Francestown, N. H., March 9, 1832. An American landscape-painter. He first exhibited in 1856, and was made a national academician in 1861.

Shattuck, Lemuel. Born at Ashby, Mass., Oct. 15, 1793; died at Boston, Jan. 17, 1859. An American historical and statistical writer.

Shaula (shâ'lâ). [Ar. *al-saula*, the sting.] The second-magnitude star ε Scorpii, at the extremity of the creature's tail.

Shavano (shā-vā'nō), **Mount.** A mountain of the Sawatche Mountains, central Colorado. Height, 14,093 feet.

Shaw (shâ), **Henry Wheeler:** pseudonyms **Josh Billings** and **Uncle Esek.** Born at Lanesborough, Mass., April 21, 1818; died at Monterey, Cal., Oct. 14, 1885. An American humorist. He published annually "Josh Billings' Farmers' Almanac," and began his career as a lecturer in 1865. His complete works were published in 1877.

Shaw, Lemuel. Born at Barnstable, Mass., Jan. 9, 1781; died at Boston, March 30, 1861. A noted American jurist. He was chief justice of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts 1830–60.

Shaw, Robert Gould. Born at Boston, Oct. 10, 1837; killed at Fort Wagner, S. C., July 18, 1863. A Union officer in the Civil War. He enlisted as a private in 1861; was promoted captain Aug. 10, 1862; and April 17, 1863, became colonel of the 54th Massachusetts, the first regiment of colored troops from a free State mustered into the United States service.

Shawangunk (shong'gum) **Mountains.** A range of the Appalachian system in Orange, Sullivan, and Ulster counties, southeastern New York, extending from New Jersey northeastward. Height, about 2,000 feet.

Shawano (shâ'wa-nō), or **Shawnee** (shâ'nē), or **Savannas** (sa-van'az). A tribe of North American Indians. From their wanderings and the difficulties of identification, their habitat has been much discussed. They were early found in the Cumberland valley in Tennessee and on the upper Savannah in South Carolina. About the middle of the 18th century these two bodies, after several changes of homes, were united in the Ohio valley, and were almost constantly at war with the English and afterward with the United States, being under Tecumseh's leadership in the War of 1812. About 1,200 remain, chiefly in the Indian Territory. The name is translated 'southerners,' referring to the fact that for a long period they lived farther south than any of the other Algonquian divisions. See *Algonquian*.

Shawano (shą-wā'nō) **Lake.** A lake in Shawano County, eastern Wisconsin, 30 miles northwest of Green Bay. Its outlet is by Wolf River into Lake Winnebago. Length, about 6 miles.

Shawnee. See *Shawano*.

Shays (shāz), **Daniel.** Born at Hopkinton, Mass., 1747; died at Sparta, N. Y., Sept. 29, 1825. An American insurgent, one of the leaders of the insurrection of 1786–87 in western Massachusetts commonly known as Shays's Rebellion. He was an ensign in Wood Bridge's regiment at the battle of Bunker Hill, and attained the rank of captain in the Continental army. After resigning his commission he settled at Pelham (now Prescott), Massachusetts. He fled on the suppression of the insurrection in question to New Hampshire and thence to Vermont, where he remained about a year, at the end of which time he received a pardon. He thereupon removed to Sparta, New York. He enjoyed a pension during his later years for his services in the Revolution.

Shays's Rebellion. An insurrection in western Massachusetts against the State government, 1786–87, under the leadership of Daniel Shays and others, occasioned by the unsettled condition of affairs at the close of the Revolution and the consequent popular discontent. The chief grievances complained of were that the governor's salary was too high, that the Senate was aristocratic, that the lawyers were extortionate, and that taxes were too burdensome; and the principal remedy demanded was a large issue of paper money. Shays, in Dec., 1786, attempted at the head of 1,000 followers to prevent the session of the Supreme Court at Springfield, but was forestalled by the militia. In Jan., 1787, three bodies of insurgents, under Shays, Luke Day, and Eli Parsons respectively, marched on Springfield with a view to capturing the Continental arsenal. The largest body, that under Shays, numbering 1,000, was attacked by the militia under a 4,000 under General Benjamin Lincoln on the 25th, and was put to flight with a loss of 2 men killed and 1 wounded. The fugitives, including Shays, joined the force under Eli Parsons. The insurgents were finally dispersed Feb. 1787, at Petersham, where 150 of them were captured. Shays escaped. Some of the other leaders were arrested and tried, but were ultimately pardoned.

She (shē). A novel by Rider Haggard, published in 1887. The scene is laid in the interior of southern Africa.

Shea (shā), **John Dawson Gilmary.** Born at New York, July 22, 1824; died at Elizabeth, N. J., Feb. 22, 1892. An American historical writer and philologist. He was admitted to the bar in 1846, but soon abandoned law in order to devote himself wholly to literature. He wrote "Discovery and Exploration of the Mississippi Valley" (1853), "History of the Catholic Missions among the Indian Tribes of the United States" (1854), "Early Voyages up and down the Mississippi" (1852), and "Lincoln Memorial" (1865). He also published grammars and dictionaries of various Indian languages, and various translations, including Charlevoix's "History and General Description of New France" (1866–72); and edited "Washington's Private Diary" (1861).

Sheaffe, Sir Roger Hale. Born at Boston, July 15, 1763; died at Edinburgh, July 17, 1851. A British general. He defeated the Americans at Queenstown, Canada, 1813, and commanded at the defense of York (Toronto) in the same year.

Sheba (shē'bā). Represented as a descendant of Jokshan (Gen. x. 28), and of Abraham and Keturah (xxv. 2), the Sabæans were, according to biblical and classical notices, the most important people of South Arabia. They were settled in southwestern Arabia, with their chief city Marîba. The inscriptions give ample but scarcely clear evidence of their culture. From this country there came a queen to test Solomon's wisdom (1 Kt. x. 1); Josephus and the Talmudists identify Balkis, and assert that she bore a son to Solomon. It is from this son that the Ethiopians claim descent. In 24 B. C. the Egyptian governor Ælius Gallus undertook an expedition against Marîba with the aid of the Nabatæans, but without success. According to Arabic accounts the capital was destroyed by a flood 200 A. D. The Himyaritic dynasty of Yemen was extinguished by the Abyssinians in 525.

Shebat (shē-bat'). [Assyr. *Šabatu*.] In Zech. i. 7, the name of the eleventh month of the Hebrew year, corresponding to Feb.–March: borrowed by the Jews from the Babylonians after the exile. Among the Assyro-Babylonians this month was sacred to Ramman, the storm-god. The name is derived from the verb *shabat*, to strike, and means 'the month of devastation,' on account of the destructive storms and inundations which it brought in its train.

Sheboygan (she-boi'gan). A city, capital of Sheboygan County, situated on Lake Michigan, at the mouth of Sheboygan River, 48 miles north by east of Milwaukee. It has a large export trade in grain, has varied manufactures, and is a dairy center. Population (1890), 16,359.

Shechem (shē'kem). [Heb., 'shoulder.'] An ancient city of Palestine, situated in the valley between Mount Ebal and Mount Gerizim. It was afterward called Neapolis (whence the modern name Nablus, or more fully Flavia Neapolis, from its having been rebuilt by Vespasian). It was conquered after the destruction in the Jewish-Roman war. Shechem (or Sichem) played an important part throughout the history of Israel. The patriarch Jacob and his sons settled there (see Gen. xxxiv.). It fell to the lot of the tribe of Ephraim, and Joshua held there his farewell meeting. It was one of the free Levitical cities. During the period of the judges it was the center of the rule of Abimelech, and after the division of the kingdom Jeroboam made it his temporary residence. After the exile it became the center of the Samaritan sect, who erected their temple on Mount Gerizim. It suffered a great deal during the crusades, but is still an important city. See *Nablus*.

Shechinah, or Shekinah (she-ki'nā). [From Heb. *shakhan*, dwell.] The Jewish name for the Divine Presence, which rested in the shape of a cloud or visible light over the mercy-seat.

Shedd (shed), **William Greenough Thayer.** Born at Acton, Mass., June 21, 1820. An American theologian and author. He became professor of ecclesiastical history in Andover Theological Seminary in 1854, professor of biblical literature at Union Theological Seminary (New York) in 1863, and professor of systematic theology in the latter institution in 1874. Among his works are "History of Christian Doctrine" (1863), "Homiletics and Pastoral Theology" (1867), "Sermons to the Natural Man" (1871), "Theological Essays" (1877), "Literary Essays" (1878), "Commentary on Romans" (1879), "Sermons to the Spiritual Man" (1880), "Doctrine of Endless Punishment" (1886), "Dogmatic Theology" (1888), etc.

Sheelin (shē'lin), **Lough.** A lake on the southern border of County Cavan, Ireland, 2 miles south of Cavan. Length, about 5 miles.

Sheepshanks (shēp'shangks), **John.** Born at Leeds, 1787; died at London, Oct. 6, 1863. An English art-collector. He collected the works of modern British artists, especially Landseer, Mulready, and Leslie. In 1856 he gave his collection to the British Museum.

Sheepshanks, Richard. Born at Leeds, 1794; died at Reading, 1855. An English clergyman and astronomer, brother of John Sheepshanks. His representatives founded the "Sheepshanks Astronomical Exhibition" in 1858.

Sheepshead Bay (shēps'hed bā). A small inlet of the Atlantic, near Coney Island, Long Island, New York. Near it is a noted race-course.

Sheep-shearing, The. A play by George Colman the elder, produced in 1777. It is taken from Garrick's alteration of "The Winter's Tale."

Sheeraz. See *Shiraz*.

Sheerness (shēr-nes'). A seaport and watering-place in Kent, England, situated at the junction of the Medway with the Thames, on the Isle of Sheppey, 36 miles east of London. It has been a naval establishment with dockyards and strong fortifications. In 1667 it was taken by the Dutch under De Ruyter. Population (1891), 18,841.

Sheffield (shef'ēld), A parliamentary and municipal borough in the West Riding of Yorkshire, England, situated on the Don, Sheaf, and other streams, in lat. 53° 24′ N., long. 1° 28′ W. It is the chief seat of English cutlery manufacture. Among the articles manufactured are knives, razors, saws, tools of all kinds, rails, armor-plates, castings, surgical instruments, machinery, silver-plate, axles, etc. The grammar-school, Firth College, St. Peter's Church, St. George's Museum, corn exchange, and music-hall are noteworthy. Its cutlery has been celebrated from early times. Mary Queen of Scots was confined in the castle. Sheffield has been a headquarters of trade-unions. It returns 5 members to Parliament. Population (1891), 324,243.

Sheffield. A city in northern Alabama, on the Tennessee. It is an iron-manufacturing and mining center, of recent foundation. Population (1890), 2,731.

Sheffield, John, Duke of Buckinghamshire. Born 1649; died Feb. 24, 1721. An English statesman and poet. In 1658 he succeeded to the titles of his father, the second Earl of Mulgrave. He fought against the Dutch in 1666; was chamberlain to James II., cabinet councilor to William III., and lord privy seal (1702–08). In 1694 he was made marquis of Normanby, and in 1703 was created duke of Normanby and duke of Buckinghamshire. He was deprived of all his offices by Godolphin and Marlborough. He wrote an "Essay on Satire" which was attributed to Dryden, an "Essay on Poetry," two tragedies, and minor poems. His works were published in 1723.

Sheffield Scientific School. A department of Yale University, devoted to special training in science. It confers various degrees, including bachelor of philosophy, civil engineer, and doctor of philosophy. It was established in 1847, and was named from its chief benefactor, J. E. Sheffield (1793–1882).

Sheherazade. See *Scheherazade*.

Sheil (shēl), **Richard Lalor.** Born at Drumdowney, Tipperary, Aug. 17, 1791: died at Florence, Italy, May 25, 1851. An Irish politician, orator, and dramatist. He graduated from Trinity College, Dublin, in 1811; studied law at Lincoln's Inn; and was admitted to the Irish bar in 1814, but devoted himself for some years to literature. In 1816 his drama "Adelaide, or the Emigrant" was brought out at Covent Garden. "The Apostate" (1817) confirmed his reputation, and was followed by "Bellamira" (1818), "Evadne" (1819), "The Huguenot" (1820), and "Montezuma" (1822). He was one of the founders of the Catholic Association. He supported O'Connell's agitation until Catholic emancipation was granted in 1829. In 1830 he was returned for Parliament for Milborne Port, Somerset; and in 1831 was returned for Louth, and later for Tipperary and Dungarvan. In 1839 he was vice-president of the board of trade in Lord Melbourne's ministry; in 1846 master of the mint under Lord John Russell; and in 1850 British minister at Florence. His memoirs, by McCullagh, were published in 1855.

Sheksna (shek'sna). A river in the governments of Novgorod and Yaroslaff, Russia, which joins the Volga at Rybinsk. It is the outlet of Lake Bielo-e. Length, about 275 miles.

Shelburne (shel'bėrn). A seaport, capital of Shelburne County, Nova Scotia, situated 104 miles southwest of Halifax. It has a fine harbor. Population, about 1,000.

Shelburne, Earl of. See *Petty, William*.

Shelby (shel'bi), **Isaac.** Born in Maryland, Dec. 11, 1750; died in Kentucky, July 18, 1826. An American pioneer and officer, distinguished in contests with the Indians 1774 and 1776. He served in the Revolution: was governor of Kentucky 1792–96 and 1812–16; and commanded a Kentucky contingent at the battle of the Thames in 1813.

Shelbyville (shel'bi-vil). 1. The capital of Shelby County, Illinois, 56 miles southeast of Springfield. Population (1890), 3,162.—2. The capital of Shelby County, Indiana, situated on Big Blue River 27 miles southeast of Indianapolis. Population (1890), 5,451.—3. The capital of Shelby County, Kentucky, 17 miles west of Frankfort. Population (1890), 2,679.—4. The capital of Bedford County, Tennessee, situated on Duck River 50 miles south-southeast of Nashville. Population (1890), 1,823.

Sheldon (shel'don), **Gilbert.** Born 1598: died 1677. An English prelate, archbishop of Canterbury 1663–77.

Sheldonian (shel-dō'ni-an) **Theatre.** A theater at Oxford University, built by Archbishop Sheldon (Sir Christopher Wren architect) in 1664–69, in which the "Encænia," or annual commemoration of founders (with the reading of prize poems and essays and conferring of honorary degrees), is held.

Sheliak, or Shelyak (shel'yak). [From an Arabianized form of Gr. χέλυς, a tortoise; in allusion to the fabled origin of the lyre.] The name of the third-magnitude variable star β Lyræ.

Sheliff (shel'if). [F. *Chélif.*] The largest river of Algeria; the ancient Chinalaph. It rises in the Jebel-Amour, and flows into the Mediterranean near Mostaganem. Length, from 350 to 400 miles.

Shelley (shel'i), Mrs. (**Mary Wollstonecraft Godwin**), Born at London, Aug. 30, 1797; died Feb. 21, 1851. An English author, daughter of William Godwin, and second wife of Percy Bysshe Shelley. She returned to England in 1823 with her son (see *Shelley, Percy Bysshe*). Her chief work is a romance, "Frankenstein" (1818), originating in Byron's proposition that he himself, Polidori, and Shelley and his wife should each write a ghost-story. She also wrote "Valperga, etc." (1823), "The Last Man" (1826), "Lodore" (1835), "Falkner" (1837), and other novels: "Journal of a Six Weeks' Tour" (with Shelley; 1840), and "Rambles in Germany and Italy" (1844); and edited Shelley's poems, etc.

Shelley, Percy Bysshe. Born at Field Place, near Horsham, Sussex, England, Aug. 4, 1792; drowned in the Bay of Spezia, Italy, July 8, 1822. A famous English poet, son of Timothy (afterward (1815) Sir Timothy) Shelley. He was educated at Eton 1804–10; entered University College, Oxford, in 1810; and was expelled on account of the publication of the pamphlet "The Necessity of Atheism" (1811). He married Harriet Westbrook, the young daughter of a fee-house keeper) in 1811. He was 19, she 16, years of age, and the marriage proved unfortunate. In May, 1814, he met Mary Wollstonecraft, daughter of William Godwin and Mary Wollstonecraft, the author of "The Rights of Women." He abandoned Harriet and went to Switzerland with Mary in July, and returned to England in Sept. They settled at Bishopsgate, near Windsor Forest, where he wrote "Alastor, or the Spirit of Solitude." They joined Byron in Switzerland in 1816. Harriet Shelley drowned herself in Sept. 1816, and Dec. 29, 1816, Shelley formally married Mary. In March, 1818, they went again to Italy, where they remained, in the society of Byron, Trelawney, Edward Williams, and others, for the rest of Shelley's life. By the capsizing of the boat in which he and Edward Williams were returning to Spezia, their summer home, both were drowned. Their bodies were cremated on the sea-shore pyre in the presence of Hunt, Byron, and Trelawney on the 16th of July, 1822. His chief long poems are "Queen Mab" (1813, printed 1821), "Alastor, or the Spirit of Solitude, etc." (1815), the Revolt of Islam" (1817), "Prometheus Unbound, etc." (1820), "Adonais, etc." (1821), and "Epipsychidion" (1821). His "Poetical Works," containing "Hellas and Miscellaneous," "Ode to the Skylark," "The Cloud," "Ode to the West Wind," "Hellas," "Witch of Atlas," etc., were edited by Mrs. Shelley in 1839, and in 1840 she edited his letters, essays, etc.

Shellyl (shel'il). See *Shelil*.

Shelomoh ibn Gebirol. See *Salomon ibn Gebirol*.

Shelter (shel'ter) **Island.** An island in Gardiner's Bay, east of Long Island, New York. It forms a township in Suffolk County. Length, about 6 miles.

Shelton (shel'ton), **Thomas.** Lived in the first part of the 17th century. An English author. He published the first English translation of "Don Quixote" (1612–20). Gayton's "Pleasant Notes upon Don Quixote" was based on Shelton's translation.

Shem (shem). In Old Testament history, one of the three sons of Noah, represented as the ancestor of the Semitic races. See *Semites*.

Shemakha (she-mi-kä'), or **Shamaka** (shä-mä'kä). A town in the government of Baku, Transcaucasia, Russia, situated on an affluent of the Pirsagat, 68 miles west by north of Baku. It is built near the site of Old Shemakha, once a flourishing commercial place, destroyed by Nadir Shah. The new town was destroyed by earthquakes in 1859 and 1872. Population (1892), 22,139.

Shenandoah (shen-an-dō'ä). A river in Virginia which joins the Potomac at Harper's Ferry. Length, about 175 miles.

Shenandoah. A borough in Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania, 44 miles northwest of Philadelphia. It is the center of an important coal-mining region. Population (1890), 15,944.

Shenandoah. A vessel built at Glasgow in 1863 for the China trade, and sold to the Confederates in 1864. It was used as a privateer under command of J. I. Waddell 1864–65, and captured by United States vessels.

Shenandoah Mountains. A part of the range which forms the western boundary of the Shenandoah Valley.

Shenandoah Valley. The valley of the Shenandoah in Virginia. It lies between the Blue Ridge on the east and a parallel range of the Alleghanies on the west, and is noted for its fertility. It was the scene of various important events in the Civil War, including "Stonewall" Jackson's campaign in 1862 and Sheridan's campaign in 1864.

Shenango (she-nang'gō) **River.** A river in northwestern Pennsylvania which unites, near New Castle, with the Mahoning to form Beaver River. Length, about 80–90 miles.

Shendy, or **Shendi** (shen'dē). A town in Nubia, situated on the Nile in lat. 16° 40′ N. It was an important place before its destruction by the Egyptians in 1822. It was captured by the Mahdists in 1884 and recaptured by Gordon, but later retaken. Popular variously estimated at from 5,000 to 9,000.

Shensi (shen-sē'). A province of northern China, bordering on Mongolia and west of Shansi. Chief city, Singan. Area, 67,400 square miles. Population, 8,462,193.

Shenstone (shen'stōn), **William.** Born at Hales Owen, England, Oct. 18, 1714; died there, Feb. 11, 1763. An English poet. He was educated at Pembroke College, Oxford. His best-known poem is "The School-mistress" (1742), which seems to have gained for him the title of "the water-gruel bard" from Horace Walpole, he published "Poems, etc." (1737), "The Judgment of Hercules" (1741), etc.

Sheol (shē'ōl). [Heb. *she'ōl;* etym. doubtful.] The place of departed spirits. The original is in the authorized version generally rendered *grave, hell,* or *pit;* in the revised version of the Old Testament the word *Sheol* is substituted. It occurs especially in the Book of Job, Greek classic literature and in the revised version of the New Testament.

Shepherd Kings. See *Hyksos*.

Shepherd Lord, The. A name given in legends to Henry de Clifford, fifteenth Baron Clifford (died 1523).

Shepherd of Banbury. A title assumed by John Claridge in publishing in 1744 a collection of rules for predicting weather changes. The work, which was first published about 1607, enjoyed great popularity, and passed through many editions.

Shepherd of Hermas (her'mas), **The.** [L. *Pastor Hermæ.*] An early Christian allegorical and didactic book, classed among the works of the apostolic fathers. The first part of the book consists of five visions, the last of which is an angel dressed as a shepherd (whence the name *Shepherd* or *Pastor* given to the book). The shepherd gives Hermas instructions for the future. The "Mandates" and "Similitudes," which form the second and third parts of the book. The scene of the visions is laid in Rome or its neighborhood, and the writer speaks of St. Clement as a contemporary. According to the Muratorian fragment the date of composition is A. D. 100; others, however, date it about A. D. 150. The "Shepherd" was in early times much esteemed, and was publicly read in the churches as scripture in a more or less sense Scripture, though not afterward included in the canon. Hermas has often been identified with the Hermas of Rom. xvi. 14. Also called *The Pastor of Hermas.*

Shepherd of Salisbury Plain, The. A popular moral tale by Hannah More.

Shepherd of the Ocean. A name given by Spenser to Sir Walter Raleigh.

Shepherd's Calendar, The. A pastoral poem in 12 eclogues by Edmund Spenser, published in 1579. In this form he gave utterance to his opinions on the most important questions of the day. Some of the eclogues are paraphrases of Clement Marot, and suggestions are taken from the pastorals of Mantuan. With the publication of this poem the Elizabethan age of literature may be said to begin. See *Colin Clout.*

Shepherd's Week, The. A series of burlesque pastoral poems by John Gay, published in 1714. They were intended to ridicule the fashion of pastoral poems and to parody particularly those of Ambrose Philips, but they are so good that they have survived as a collection of excellent imitations. See *Bumkinetta* and *Colin Clout.*

Sheppard (shep'ärd), **Elizabeth Sara.** Born at Blackheath, England, about 1830; died at Brixton, March 14, 1862. An English novelist. She wrote under the pseudonym E. Bazar. Among her books are "Charles Auchester" (1853), "Counterparts, or the Cross of Love" (1854), "My First Season, by Beatrice Reynolds" (1858), "Rampur" (1858).

Sheppard, Jack. Born at Stepney, 1702; hanged at Tyburn, Nov. 16, 1724. A famous English robber. He was a carpenter by trade, and began his career of robbery about 1723. He was of a generous disposition, and very popular. His portrait was painted by Sir John Thornhill; a pantomime, "Harlequin Sheppard," was produced at Drury Lane; Defoe wrote a narrative about him in 1724; and a novel on his adventures, "Jack Sheppard," was published in 1839. He made two remarkable escapes from Newgate, but after passing capital crimes was finally executed in a churchyard near Tyburn.

Sheppey (shep'i), or **Isle of Sheppey.** An island in the county of Kent, England, lying between the estuaries of the Thames and Medway and the Shale. Length, 9¼ miles.

Shepton Mallet (shep'ton mal'et). A town in Somerset, England, 18 miles south of Bristol. Population (1891), 5,501.

Sheratan (sher'a-tan). [Ar. *Sarafan*, the two signs (referring to the two stars in the ram's head).] The ordinary name for the third-magnitude star β Arietis.

Sherborne (sher'born). A town in Dorset, England, 31 miles south-southwest of Bath. Its abbey church and Sherborne castle are notable. It was the seat of a bishopric from the 8th to the 11th century. Population (1891), 3,741.

Sherbro (sher'brō), or **Sherboro** (sher'bu-rō), **Island.** An island off the coast of Sierra Leone, West Africa. It belongs to the colony of Sierra Leone, and lies off the mouth of Sherbro River, which separates Sierra Leone from Liberia. Length, 30 miles.

Sherbrooke (sher'brūk). The capital of the county of Sherbrooke, Quebec, Canada, situated at the junction of the Magog with the St. Francis, 79 miles east of Montreal. Population (1891), 10,110.

Sherbrooke, Viscount. See *Lowe, Robert.*

Shere Ali (sher'a'lē). Born 1825; died in Kashan, Turkestan, Feb., 1879. Ameer of Afghanistan, son of Dost Mohammed whom he succeeded in 1863. He lost the throne for a time in 1866, but suppressed the insurrection and took Cabul in 1868, and from Kabul in Dec., 1878, on the approach of the British troops.

Sheriat-el-Kebir (she-rē'at-el-ke-bēr'). A modern name of the Jordan.

Sheridan (sher'i-dan), Mrs. (**Frances Chamberlaine**). Born in Ireland, 1724; died at Blois, France, 1766. A British novelist and dramatist, wife of Thomas and mother of R. Brinsley Sheridan. Among her novels are "Memoirs of Miss Sidney Biddulph" (1761) and "Nourjahad" (1767; dramatized). She wrote two comedies, "The Discovery" (1763; the principal role was played by Garrick) and "The Dupe" (1764).

Sheridan, Mount. [Named from General P. H. Sheridan.] A peak of the Red Mountains in Yellowstone National Park, south of Yellowstone Lake. Height, 10,385 feet.

Sheridan, Philip Henry. Born at Albany, N.Y., March 6, 1831; died at Nonquitt, Mass., Aug. 5, 1888. A famous American general. He graduated at West Point in 1853; was promoted captain at the outbreak of the Civil War in 1861; was appointed quartermaster of the army of the Southwest Missouri in 1861; was quartermaster under Halleck during the advance on Corinth in 1862; was appointed colonel of cavalry in May, 1862, and brigadier-general of volunteers in July, 1862; served with distinction as division commander at the battle of Perryville Oct. 8, and at Murfreesboro Dec. 31, 1862–Jan., 1863; was appointed major-general of volunteers Dec. 31, 1862; served at Chickamauga in 1863; commanded an important assault at the battle of Missionary Ridge in 1863; became commander of the cavalry corps of the Army of the Potomac in April, 1864; fought the battle of the Wilderness May 5–6; led an important raid May 9–25; fought the battles of Howe's Shop May 28, and Trevellian Station June 11; was appointed commander of the Middle Military Division Aug. 7; conducted the successful campaign in the Shenandoah Valley against Early, gaining the victories of Winchester Sept. 19 and Fisher's Hill Sept. 22; was appointed brigadier-general in the regular army in Sept.; devastated the Shenandoah Valley; gained the victory of Cedar Creek Oct. 19 (see the poem "Cedar Creek" below); was appointed major-general in the regular army Nov. 8; conducted a successful raid from Winchester to Petersburg, Feb.–March, 1865, gaining the victory of Waynesboro; commanded the left at the battle of Five Forks, March 31–April 1; and took a leading part in the pursuit to Appomattox Court House in April. He commanded the Military Division (1867–83; consisted of the Missouri 1867) was appointed commander of the Department of the Missouri in 1867; was made lieutenant-general; visited Europe in 1870 to witness the conduct of the Franco-German war; succeeded Sherman as general-in-chief in 1883; and received the rank of general from Congress in 1888. He wrote "Personal Memoirs" (2 vols., 1888).

Sheridan, Richard Brinsley Butler. Born at Dublin, Sept. 30, 1751; died at London, July 7, 1816. A noted British dramatist, orator, and politician; son of Thomas Sheridan (1721–1788). He was educated at Harrow, settled in London in 1773; and married Miss Linley, a singer, the "Maid of Bath," and daughter of the composer. He became a rich man of Drury Lane theater in 1776, and in 1780, with his associates, bought the property in full. He entered Parliament in 1780 as Whig member of Stafford; was under-secretary of state for foreign affairs in 1782; was treasurer of the navy in 1783. He was one of the Whig leaders; was distinguished by his speeches on the impeachment of Warren Hastings; was appointed treasurer of the navy in 1806; and left Parliament in 1812. He was in favor of the French Revolution, and denounced Napoleon. He was a favorite companion of the Prince of Wales, and was involved in the wits of the time, but his last years were overclouded by debt and disappointment. His dramatic works are "The Rivals" (1775), "St. Patrick's Day" (1775), "The Duenna" (1775), "A Trip to Scarborough" (1777; altered from Vanbrugh's "Relapse"), "The School for Scandal" (1777), "The Critic" (1779), and "Pizarro" (1799; a translation from Kotzebue).

Sheridan, Thomas. Born at Quilea, near Dublin, 1721; died at Margate, England, 1788. An Irish actor, elocutionist, and author; son of Thomas Sheridan. He first went on the stage at Dublin in 1744 and at London in 1745, and was manager of a Dublin theater for 10 years, and of Drury Lane after his son Richard Brinsley Sheridan bought out Garrick there. He wrote "Dictionary of the English Language," "Life of Swift" (1784; whose works he edited in 17 volumes), and works on education.

Sheridan's Ride. A famous incident of the battle of Cedar Creek, Virginia, Oct. 19, 1864. Sheridan's army, which was encamped on Cedar Creek in the Shenandoah Valley, was surprised before daybreak and defeated by the Confederates under General Early. Sheridan, who was at Winchester, twenty miles from the field, on his return from a visit to Washington, heard the sound of battle and rode rapidly to the scene of action. As he galloped past the retreating soldiers, he shouted, "Face the other way, boys! We are going back." He reformed his corps, and before the close of the day had

gained a decisive victory. This incident has been made the subject of a poem by T. B. Read, entitled "Sheridan's Ride" (1865).

Sheriffmuir (sher-if-mūr'). A plateau in Perthshire, Scotland, situated near Dunblane 5 miles north of Stirling. Here, Nov. 13, 1715, an indecisive battle was fought between the Royalists (3,000–4,000), under the Duke of Argyll, and the Jacobite Highlanders (9,000–12,000), under the Earl of Mar.

Sherlock (shēr'lok), **Thomas.** Born at London, 1678; died July 18, 1761. An English prelate, son of William Sherlock. He became bishop of Bangor in 1728, and later of Salisbury and London. He published "Trial of the Witnesses of the Resurrection of Jesus" (1729), "Pastoral Letters" (1750), and sermons.

Sherlock, William. Born at London, 1641; died at Hampstead, June 19, 1707. An English clergyman. He was suspended in 1689 for refusing to take the oath of allegiance to William and Mary, but committed later, and was made dean of St. Paul's in 1691. He published "The Case of Resistance of the Supreme Powers" (1684), "The Trial of the Trinity" (1690), "Discourse Concerning Death," etc.

Sherman (sher'man). A city and the capital of Grayson County, northern Texas, 60 miles north of Dallas. It is a trading center. Population (1890), 7,335.

Sherman, John. Born at Lancaster, Ohio, May 10, 1823. An American Republican (originally Whig) statesman and financier, brother of W. T. Sherman. He was admitted to the bar in 1844; was a Republican member of Congress from Ohio 1855–61; was a United States senator from Ohio 1861–77; was secretary of the treasury under President Hayes 1877–81; and has since occupied a seat in the Senate. He has been intimately associated with financial legislation during and after the Civil War. See *Sherman bill.*

Sherman, Roger. Born at Newton, Mass., April 19, 1721; died at New Haven, Conn., July 23, 1793. An American patriot. He became a judge in Connecticut and a member of the Connecticut legislature. He was a delegate from Connecticut to Congress 1774–81, and was one of the committee to draft the Declaration of Independence, and one of its signers. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1787, and of the Connecticut ratifying convention. He was United States senator from Connecticut 1791–93.

Sherman, Thomas West. Born at Newport, R. I., March 26, 1813; died at Newport, March 16, 1879. An American general. He served against the Indians in the Florida war; commanded the land forces in the Port Royal expedition 1861–62; and was division commander at the sieges of Corinth and Port Hudson.

Sherman, William Tecumseh. Born at Lancaster, Ohio, Feb. 8, 1820; died at New York city, Feb. 14, 1891. A celebrated American general. He graduated at West Point in 1840; served in California during the Mexican war; resigned from the army in 1853, in order to accept a position as manager of a bank at San Francisco, California; and was superintendent of the State military academy at Alexandria, Louisiana, at the outbreak of the Civil War. He accepted a colonelcy in the Union army in 1861, commanded a brigade at Bull Run in July, was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers in Aug.; commanded a division at Shiloh in April, 1862, and in the advance on Corinth was made major-general of volunteers May 1; commanded the unsuccessful expedition against Vicksburg Dec. 26–29; stormed Fort Hindman Jan. 11, 1863; took an important part in the campaign before Vicksburg in May; was appointed brigadier-general in the regular army July 4, 1863; served with distinction at Chattanooga in Nov.; was appointed commander of the Military Division of the Mississippi in March 1864; started from Chattanooga on his march through Georgia May 6; won the battles of Dalton, Resaca, and New Hope Church in May, Kenesaw Mountain in June, and Peachtree Creek and Atlanta in July; was made major-general in the regular army Aug. 12; occupied Atlanta Sept. 2; started from Atlanta on his "march to the sea" Nov. 12; entered Savannah Dec. 21; reached northward through the Carolinas in 1865; gained the battles of Averysboro and Bentonville; and received the surrender of Johnston's army April 26. He was appointed commander of the Military Division of the Mississippi in 1865, and of the Division of the Missouri in 1866, was made lieutenant-general in 1866; succeeded Grant as general and as commander of the army in 1869; visited Europe 1871–72; and resigned from the service in 1884. He published "Memoirs of General William T. Sherman, by Himself" (2 vols., 1875).

Sherman bill. An act of Congress approved July 14, 1890. It was supported by Senator Sherman and others as a compromise measure, since the two houses were unable to agree on a financial policy. It directed the secretary of the treasury to purchase silver bullion to the amount of 4,500,000 ounces per month, issuing treasury notes in payment. The repeal of the act was often urged. In the summer of 1893 the act was believed to be a main cause of the business depression, and President Cleveland summoned Congress to meet in special session Aug. 7. A bill to repeal the silver-purchasing clause passed the House Aug. 28; in the Senate a substitute, the Voorhees bill, was considered, the clause providing for the purchase of silver bullion to be retained in a modified form. The Voorhees bill was concurred in by the House Nov. 1, and approved the same day by the President.

Sherrington (sher'ing-ton), Madame **Lemmens.** Born at Preston, England, Oct. 4, 1834. An English soprano singer. She made her last appearance in London in 1856, and soon took a leading position on the operatic stage.

Sherwood (sher'wud), Mrs. (**Mary Martha Butt**). Born at Stanford, Worcestershire, May 6, 1775; died at Twickenham, England, Sept. 22, 1851. An English author. She went to India in 1803 with her husband, and was interested in the missionary work of Henry Martyn and Bishop Corrie. She is known for her works for juveniles, among which are "Little Henry and his Bearer," "History of Susan Gray," etc.

Sherwood Forest. A forest in Nottinghamshire, England, 14 miles north of Nottingham. It was formerly of large extent. It is the principal scene of the legendary exploits of Robin Hood.

Shesha (shā'shā). In Hindu mythology, a thousand-headed serpent, regarded as the emblem of eternity (whence he is also called Ananta, "the infinite"). He is king of the nagas or serpents inhabiting Patala (which see). He forms the couch and canopy of Vishnu while sleeping during the intervals of creation, bears the entire world on one of his heads, or supports the seven Patalas.

Sheshonk, or **Sheshenk.** See *Shishak.*

She Stoops to Conquer, or the Mistakes of a Night. A comedy by Oliver Goldsmith, first played March 15, 1773.

At the present day it is probably the best known of the author's works, and, outside Shakespeare and Sheridan, the English play with which the greatest number of persons are familiar. Yet post-Elizabethan comedy which preceded it in this country, those of Congreve alone can be named by its side; and, if it is less artistically constructed, somewhat more carelessly written, and much less witty, its moral purity and wholesomeness, its fund of good spirits, and its wonderful flow of natural dialogue, are qualities which raise it above a level with "Love for Love" or "The Way of the World." Of succeeding comedies, but one has approached it in lasting popularity — the "School for Scandal," produced four years later, by Sheridan.

Goldsmith, Bird, Eng. Lit., p. 319.

Shetimasha. See *Chitimacha.*

Shetland (shet'land) **Islands,** or **Zetland** (zet'-land) **Islands.** [*Shetland, Zetland,* earlier *Shetland, orig. Hiatlland,* Icel. *Hjaltland,* later *Hetland,* land of Hjalt or Hjalti, a man's name, from *hjalt* = E. *helt.*] A group of islands north of Scotland, forming the county of Shetland, situated about 50 miles northeast of the Orkneys. Chief town, Lerwick. The group contains about 100 islands, of which only about a fourth are inhabited. The surface is hilly and rocky. The principal island is Mainland; others are Unst, Yell, Fetlar, Bressay, Whalsay, Papa Stour, and Foula. The inhabitants are of Norse descent. The ancient inhabitants were Picts. The islands were settled by the Northmen in the 9th century, and were annexed to Scotland in 1471. Compare *Orkney Islands.* Area, 551 square miles. Population (1891), 28,711.

Shetucket (shē-tuk'ēt). A river in eastern Connecticut. It is formed by the union of the Willimantic and Natchaug, and unites at Norwich with the Yantic to form the Thames. Length, including the Natchaug, nearly 60 miles; including the Quinebaug, about 90 miles.

She Would if She Could. A very successful comedy by George Etherege, produced in 1668.

Sheyenne. See *Cheyenne.*

Shiahs (shē'ahz). A division of the Mohammedans which maintains that Ali, first cousin of Mohammed and husband of his daughter Fatima, was the first legitimate imam or successor of the prophet, and rejects the first three califs of the Sunnis (the other great division) as usurpers. The Shiahs are also called the Imamiyahs, because they believe the Muslim religion consists in the true knowledge of the Imam or rightful leader of the faithful (*Hughes,* Dict. of Islam). They claim to be the orthodox Mohammedans, but are treated by the Sunnis as heretics. The Shiahs comprise nearly the whole Persian nation, and are also found in Oudh, a province of British India; but the Mohammedans of the other parts of India are for the most part Sunnis. Also spelled Shiites.

Shiawassee (shi-a-wos'ē). A river in Michigan which unites with Flint River 8 miles southwest of Saginaw City to form Saginaw River. Length, about 90 miles.

Shidzuoka (shed-zō-ō'kä). A city in the province of Surunga, Japan, 95 miles southwest of Yedo. Population (1891), 38,346.

Shiel (shēl). **Loch.** A lake in western Scotland, forming part of the boundary between Argyll and Inverness. It communicates with the ocean by Loch Moidart. Length, 17½ miles.

Shield (shēld), **William.** Born at Swalwell, near Newcastle, 1748; died at London, Jan. 25, 1829. An English operatic composer. In 1772 he was second violin in an opera orchestra. In 1778 he produced "The Flitch of Bacon," his first comic opera. He was engaged at Covent Garden as composer, and remained there 1791–97. He composed "Rosina," "The Mysteries of the Castle," "Robin Hood," "The Lock and Key," "Abdilin," "The Castle of Andalusia," etc. Among his songs are "The Arethusa," "The Heaving of the Lead," "The Thorn," "The wife," the trio "O Happy Fair," etc.

Shields (shēldz), **Charles Woodruff.** Born at New Albany, Ind., April 4, 1825. An American theologian and philosopher, professor at Princeton. He has published "Philosophia Ultima" (1861), "Book of Common Prayer" (1884), "Religion and Science in their Relation to Philosophy" (1875), etc.

Shields, James. Born in County Tyrone, Ireland, 1810; died at Ottumwa, Iowa, June 1, 1879. An American general and politician. He was a general in the Mexican war, and was severely wounded at Cerro Gordo and Chapultepec in 1847; was Democratic United States senator from Illinois 1849–55, and from Minnesota 1858–59; gained the victory of Winchester March 23, 1862; and was defeated at Port Republic June 9, 1862.

Shields, North. A town which forms part of the borough of Tynemouth, England. See *Tynemouth.*

Shields, South. See *South Shields.*

Shift (shift). **1.** An impudent beggar who pretends to be a disbanded soldier, "one that never was a soldier, yet lives upon lendings"; a character in Jonson's "Every Man out of his Humour," since frequently imitated. — **2.** An attorney's clerk, a mimic, appearing as Smirk, an auctioneer, in Foote's play "The Minor." This part was played by Foote himself, and was designed to satirize Tate Wilkinson, his associate.

Shiites. See *Shiahs.*

Shikarpur (shik-är-pör'). **1.** A district in Sind, British India, intersected by lat. 28° N., long. 68° 30′ E. Area, about 10,000 square miles. Population (1881), 852,986. — **2.** The capital of the district of Shikarpur, situated about lat. 27° 57′ N., long. 68° 40′ E. Population (1881), 42,496.

Shikoku (shē-kō'kü), or **Sikoku** (sē-kō'kü). One of the four principal islands of Japan, situated southwest of the main island and northeast of Kiushu. It is mostly occupied by low mountains. Length, 130 miles. Area, 7,031 square miles. Population (1891), 2,870,202.

Shilange (shē-läng'ge). See *Lubat.*

Shilha (shil'hä), or **Shlu** (shlö). The Berber tribes of southern Morocco and of the Adrar Mountains in the western Sahara.

Shilka (shil'kä). A large river of southern Siberia. It is formed by the junction of the Onon and Ingoda, and unites with the Argun to form the Amur.

Shillaber (shil'ą-bėr), **Benjamin Penhallow.** Born at Portsmouth, N. H., July 12, 1814; died at Chelsea, Mass., Nov. 25, 1890. An American humorist, from 1840–50 editor of the "Boston Post," and from 1856–66 editor of the "Saturday Evening Gazette"; noted as the author of the "Sayings of Mrs. Partington." Among his works are "Life and Sayings of Mrs. Partington" (1854), "Rhymes with Reason and Without" (1855), "Knitting Work" (1857), "Partington Patchwork" (1873), "Wide-Swath" (1882: poems), etc. The "Ike Partington Juvenile Series" was published 1879–82.

Shilluk (shil'lūk). A negro tribe of the eastern Sudan, occupying the left bank of the White Nile from Bahr-el-Ghazal to Dar Nuba, and stretching westward to the Baggara tribe. They are black and ill-featured, but their hair is not always woolly. They are both agricultural and pastoral. The Dyur (in the south), the Belanda, and the Dembo tribes are branches of the Shilluk, speaking practically the same language. They are said to number 1,000,000, living in 3,000 villages. They call themselves *Luak. Shillook* is their name in Dinka.

Shiloah. See *Siloam.*

Shiloh (shī'lō). In Old Testament geography, a town in Ephraim, Palestine, identified with Seilun, 19 miles north by east of Jerusalem. It contained the sanctuary of the ark of the covenant.

Shiloh may be regarded as having been the first central point of the whole family of Israel. As soon as the great temporary camp of Gilgal was raised, the ark was established there, and it remained there for centuries. Shiloh was, in this way, a commencing of the first stretch of plain was a favourable place of meeting of all Israel.

Ecum, Hist. of the People of Israel, I. 210.

Shiloh. A locality in Hardin County, Tennessee, near Pittsburg Landing, on the Tennessee River, 88 miles east of Memphis. It was the scene of the battle of Shiloh, or Pittsburg Landing, April 6 and 7, 1862. The Federals under Grant were surprised by the Confederates under A. S. Johnston and forced back to the river. Johnston was killed, and Beauregard succeeded him. On the 7th Grant was reinforced by Buell's army, and drove the Confederates from the battle-field. Loss of Federals, 13,573, including 1,735 killed; loss of Confederates, 10,699.

Shimba (shēm'bä), or **Bashimba** (bä-shēm'bä). Pg. **Baximba.** A Bantu tribe of southern Angola, West Africa, on the right bank of the lower Kunene River. They are closely allied, linguistically with the Ndonga tribe.

Shimoga (shē-mō'gä), or **Sheemoga** (shē-mog'-gä). A district in Mysore, India, intersected by lat. 14° N., long. 75° 30′ E. Area, 5,797 square miles. Population (1881), 499,728.

Shimonoseki (shim-ō-nō-sek'ē), or **Simonoseki** (sim-ō-nō-sak'ē). A seaport at the southern extremity of the main island of Japan, situated in lat. 33° 58′ N., long. 130° 58′ E. It was bombarded by the Americans, British, French, and Dutch in 1864, in retaliation for injuries received. An indemnity was paid by the Japanese government in 1875. Population, about 30,000

Shimonoseki, Strait of. A sea passage which separates the main island of Japan from Kiusiu, and connects the Suwonada with the Sea of Japan.

Shin (shin), **Loch.** A lake in the county of Sutherland, Scotland, situated about lat. 58° 5′ N., long. 4° 30′ W. Its waters are discharged by the cyclill into the North Sea. Length, 17 miles.

Shinar (shī'när). In Bible geography, the tract of land between the Euphrates and Tigris down to the Persian Gulf—*i.e.*, Babylonia in distinction from Mesopotamia (Irak). It is now commonly identified with Shumer, which in the cuneiform inscriptions denotes Southern or Lower Babylonia, in contrast to Akkad (the biblical Accad), Upper Babylonia.

Shingking (shing-king'), or **Liautung** (lyoutung'). A province of Manchuria, bordering on Mongolia, Korea, Korea Bay, the Gulf of Liautung, China proper, and Kirin. Capital, Mukden.

Shingle (shing'gl), **Solon.** The "people's lawyer" in the play of that name by J. S. Jones. The part was made popular by John E. Owens.

Shinji (shēn'jē), or **Mashinji** (mā-shēn'jē). Pop. **Xinge** or **Chinge.** A Bantu tribe of Angola, West Africa, on the right bank of the Kuangu River, north and south of lat. 9° S. They are linen-clad, but not politically allied with the Mokioko. Their principal chief is (1894) Kapenda ka Mulemba.

Shinnecock Bay (shin'e-kok bā). An inlet of the Atlantic, on the southern side of Long Island, 75 miles east of New York city.

Shinumo. See *Tasaiyan.*

Ship (ship) **Island.** A small island in the Gulf of Mexico, 70 miles east-northeast of New Orleans.

Shipka Pass (ship'kä̤ pas). A pass in the Balkans, 47 miles northeast of Philippopolis. It became famous in the war between Turkey and Russia in 1877–8, especially for the unsuccessful attacks of Suleiman Pasha on the Russian positions in Aug. and Sept., 1877.

Shipley (ship'li). A town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, England, situated on the Aire 10 miles west-northwest of Leeds. Population (1891), 16,043.

Shipman's Tale, The. One of Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales." The story is from the first novel of the eighth day of Boccaccio's "Decameron."

Ship-money (ship'mun"i). In old English law, a charge or tax imposed by the king upon seaports and trading towns, requiring them to provide and furnish war-ships, or to pay money for that purpose. It fell into disuse, and was included in the petition of Right (1628) as a wrong to be discontinued. The attempt to revive it met with strong opposition, and was one of the proximate causes of the Great Rebellion. (See *Hampden, John.*) It was abolished by statute 16 Charles I., c. 14 (1640), which enacted the strict observance of the Petition of Right.

Ship of Fools, The. A translation by Alexander Barclay, in 1508, of Brant's "Narrenschiff" (which see). This is the first English book in which any mention is made of the New World.

I will advertise you that this book is named the Ship of Fools for that divers kinds of folk is naught else but a tempestuous sea in the which we daily wander and are cast in divers tribulations, pains, and adversities, some by ignorance and some by wilfulness, wherefore such folks are worthy to be called Fools, since they guide them not by reason as creatures reasonable ought to do.

Barclay, The Ship of Fools, Preface.

Shippegan (ship-e-gän'), or **Shippagan** (ship-a-gän'). **Island.** An island in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, situated near the northeastern extremity of New Brunswick (to which it belongs), at the southern entrance to the Bay of Chaleur. Length, about 14 miles.

Shippen (ship'en), **Edward.** Born at Philadelphia, Feb. 16, 1729; died there, April 16, 1806. An American jurist. He became chief justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania in 1799.

Shipton (ship'ton), **Mother.** Born near Knaresborough, Yorkshire, July, 1488; died about 1559. A half-mythical English prophetess, baptized Ursula Southiel. She married Tony Shipton, a builder. According to tradition, however, she was the child of Agatha Shipton and the devil. See *Mother Shipton's Prophecies.*

Shipwreck, The. A descriptive poem by William Falconer, published in 1762.

Shir Ali. See *Sheer Ali.*

Shiraz (shē'räz). The capital of Farsistan, Persia, situated about lat. 29° 36′ N., long. 52° 35′ E. It has considerable commerce, and manufactures of wine, etc.; was formerly famous for its surroundings, as the residence of Hafiz and Sadi, and as a seat of culture in the middle ages; and was at one time of great importance and the capital. It was devastated by earthquakes in 1824 and in 1853. Population, estimated, 50,000.

Shiré (shē'rā). A river in eastern Africa which traverses Lake Nyassa and joins the Zambesi near its mouth. Length below Lake Nyassa, about 370 miles; navigable to Murchison Falls.

Shirley (shėr'li). A town in Hampshire, England, 2 miles northwest of Southampton. Population of Shirley and Freemantle (1891), 15,890.

Shirley, a novel by Charlotte Brontë, published in 1849, and the pseudonym of Currer Bell. The heroine, Shirley Keeldar (an idealized portrait of Emily Brontë), is an impulsive girl of twenty who inherits her father's estate and administers it as squire.

Shirley, James. Born at London, Sept. 18, 1596; died at London, Oct. 29, 1666. An English dramatist. He was educated at Merchant Taylors' School, London, and at both Oxford and Cambridge, owing to scruples of conscience he gave up a living to which he had been presented after ordination, taught school for a time, and from about 1625 wrote more than thirty plays. Among them are "Love Tricks" (published in 1631), "The Maid's Revenge" (1626), "The Brothers" (1626), "The Witty Fair One" (1628), "The Grateful Servant" (brought out 1629, under the title of "The Faithful Servant" and printed in 1630), "The Traitor" (1631; the most powerful and goriest of his tragedies), "Love's Cruelty" (1631), "The Changes" (1632), "Hide in a Cage" (1635), "Hyde Park" (1637; "The Ball" (licensed Nov. 16, 1632, and printed 1639 as the joint work of Chapman and Shirley), "The Gamester" (1637), "The Contention of Honour and Riches" (published in 1633, and evidently not intended for representation), "The Coronation" (licensed Feb. 6, 1634–35, as by him or Shirley), "On the title-page of the first edition in 1640 it gives it to Fletcher, who had died ten years before; Shirley claimed it as his, but it has continued to appear in all collections of Fletcher's works), "Richard Duke of York" (a drama of France "the joint performance of Chapman and Shirley" licensed April 29, 1635, and printed 1639; Shirley had little to do with this), "The Gold of Pleasure" (1637, generally considered his best play), "St. Patrick for Ireland" (1640), "The Humorous Courtier" (1640), "The Arcadia" (1640), "The Impostors" (1640), "The Cardinal" (1652), and "The Sisters" (1652). In 1659 Shirley published, together "Honoria and Mammon" and "The Contention of Ajax and Ulysses for the Armour of Achilles." The first piece was Chrisland Shirley's adaptation called "The Contention of Honour and Riches." He also wrote "Manduvia, or a Leading of Children by the Hand through the Principles of Grammar" (1651), and, in collaboration with Dekker, for the stage a number of Fletcher's plays. Henry Shirley, a contemporary of James Shirley, wrote a play called "The Martyred Soldier," which was acted and printed in 1638.

Shirley, John. Born about 1395; died at London, Oct. 21, 1456. An English transcriber and collector of manuscripts, especially those of Chaucer and Lydgate. He copied them himself "in sundry volumes to remain to posterity." Some of them are preserved in the British Museum, one at Trinity College, Cambridge, and one at Oxford.

Shirley, Lawrence, fourth Earl Ferrers. Born in Aug., 1720; died May 5, 1760. An English nobleman, notable as the last nobleman who died a felon's death in England. He murdered his land-steward, Johnson, in a fit of ungovernable passion to which he was subject, on Jan., 1758, and was hanged at Tyburn.

Shirley, Selina, Countess of Huntingdon. Born near Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Aug. 24, 1707; died at London, June 17, 1791. An English religious leader, daughter of the second Earl Ferrers, She was married to Theophilus, Earl of Huntingdon, 1728. of the sect of the "Countess of Huntingdon's Connexion."

Shirley, William. Born at Preston, Sussex, England, 1693; died at Roxbury, Mass., March 24, 1771. A colonial governor of Massachusetts 1741–45. He planned the expedition against Cape Breton in 1745, and governor of Massachusetts in 1757; was commander of the British forces in America at the beginning of the Old French and Indian war in 1755; planned the expedition against Niagara in 1756; was made lieutenant-general in 1759; and afterward was governor of one of the Bahama Islands. He published "Letter to the Duke of Newcastle" (1754), "Conduct of General William Shirley" (1758).

Shirvan (shir-vän'). A medieval khanate south of the Caucasus, now forming part of the government of Baku, Transcaucasia, Russia. Chief place, Shemakha. It was incorporated with Russia in 1829.

Shirwa (shėr'wä). A lake in eastern Africa, south-southeast of Lake Nyassa and east of the Shiré. Length, about 40 miles.

Shishak (shī'shak) **I.,** or **Sheshonk** (shē'shonk), or **Shashanq.** Lived in the 10th century B.C. A king of Egypt, of the 22d dynasty. He plundered Jerusalem in the reign of Rehoboam.

Shiva (shē'va). The third god of the Hindu triad, in the later mythology regarded as the destroyer (as Brahma is the creator and Vishnu the preserver). The shaivas, or shiva-worshippers, assign to him the first place in the triad, identify re- him with creation and reproduction as well as destruction, and so constituting him the Supreme Being. This character in present Hinduism is supposed to be a development of that of the Vedic Rudra (which see), by the addition of many characteristics drawn from the popular, as distinguished from the priestly religion, and taken especially from the religion of the aborigines, whose chief god some suppose Shiva to have been. The name Shiva, "the propitious," seems to have been at first only a euphemistic epithet used to propitiate Rudra, the god of storms, and then to have supplanted the name Rudra itself. According to the Vishnupurana the three principal incarnations of Shiva are Durvasa, Bhairava, and Hanuman. Lists of Shiva's names, Bhairava, Ishana, Pashupati, Bhima (or Sarva), and Mahadeva, which are usually represented under forms of monstrous human size, the sun, water, Earth, air, fire, Ether, the offering, Brahmans, and the Soma sacrifice-priest, the most usually broader of these forms. As presiding over the powers which keep the construction, he is generally worshipped under phallic symbols. As sharing with Vishnu the government of moral justice and punishment he is also a white-faced, pleasure-loving tamer (his four hands are shown with a Kala, or destroying time), he is worshipped, as Ardhanari, in both female, he symbolizes the unity of the male and female principle, as Panchanana he has five faces, he has a third eye in his forehead, which he held to be the source of past, present, and future; while a crescent about the second eye marks the measure of time by months. He is represented on his neck that he years, and a necklace of skull-and-serpents about his person the evolutionary cycle. He is often thickly matted, and projects likes horn from his forehead on his head he bears the Ganges. His throat is dark. In from the poison which would have destroyed the world had he not swallowed it at the churning of the sea. He wears sometimes a deerskin, sometimes a tiger-skin, sometimes an elephant's skin, and at times a wolf, tiger-skin or holds a deer in one of his hands. He wears as a trident (now held to symbolize his as creator, destroyer, and Regenerator) a bow, a thunderbolt, an ax, a skull surmounted staff, and a spear, and upon the khikara. He carries a drum shaped like an hour-glass and a noose. His servants are the demons called Pramathas, his chief Nandi, his wife Durga (which see), and his sons Ganesha and Kartikeya. His residence is Kailasa, one of the loftiest peaks of the Himalayas. He is especially worshipped at Benares. He is identified by some with Vishnu, I,008 being specified in the Shiva Purana and the Mahabharata. See Barth's "Religions of India," Lord Williams's "Hindooism and Hinduism," H. H. Wilson, and Muir's "Original Sanskrit Texts," Vol IV.

Shlu. See *Shilha.*

Shoa (shō'ä). A kingdom in the southeastern part of Abyssinia, southeast of Amhara. The chief towns are Lichch (the capital), Ankober, and Ankobilla. The inhabitants (Amharas and Gallas) are estimated at 1,500,000.

Shoalhaven (shōl'ha-ven). A river in New South Wales, Australia, which flows into the Pacific about 80 miles southsouthwest of Sydney. Length, over 150 miles.

Shoalwater Bay (shōl'wa-ter bā). An inlet of the Pacific Ocean, situated in Pacific County, in the southwestern part of the State of Washington. Length, 28 miles.

Shoeburyness (shō'ber-i-nes). A headland in Essex, England, on the north side of the Thames estuary, 33 miles east of London. Near it is the village of Shoeburyness, with a noted artillery-practising-ground.

Shoemaker's Holiday, The, or the Gentle Craft. A comedy by Dekker. It was published anonymously in 1600, and had been played the year before. It contains one of his best characters, Simon Eyre, "shoemaker and Lord Mayor of London."

Shoe-string District, The. See the extract.

The most flagrant instance of gerrymandering is probably the sixth Congressional district of Mississippi. This remarkable district consists of all the counties of the state which touch the Mississippi river. Its length is about 300 miles and its average breadth about 20 miles. Another shape has given it the appropriate name of the "shoe-string district."

Lalor, Cyc. Polit. Science, II. 98.

In the late redistribution the shoe-string District has disappeared.]

Sholapur (shō-lä-pör'). 1. A district in Bombay, British India, intersected by lat. 18° N., long. 75° 20′ E. Area, 4,521 square miles. Population (1881), 582,487.—2. The capital of the district of Sholapur, situated about lat. 17° 40′ N., long. 75° 53′ E. It is a trading center. Population (1891), 61,315.

Shona (shō'nä), or **Mashona** (mä-shō'nä). A Bantu tribe of British South Africa, living on the highland which forms the watershed between the Limpopo and Zambesi basins (interspected by lat. 18° S. and long. 30° E.). They are industrious, work iron, and spin and weave native cotton. They were subjects of the Matabele before the subjugation of these by the British South Africa Company in 1894. See *Mashonaland.*

Shoofoo. See *Khatta.*

Shoomla. See *Shundu.*

Shoosha. See *Shoshut.*

Shooter's Hill (shō'tėrz hil). A prominent hill in Kent, England, 5 miles southeast of London. Height, 446 feet.

Shore (shōr), **Jane.** Born at London; died in 1527. The mistress of King Edward IV. While still a girl she married William Shore, a citizen of London. After her intrigue with the king began she lived in the greatest luxury, and after his death she became the mistress of Lord Hastings who was beheaded by Richard III. June 13, 1483. Richard imprisoned Jane Shore out of malice and pretended virtue, robbed her house, accused her of witchcraft, and obliged her to do penance for unchastity at Paul's Cross. She afterward became the mistress of the Marquis of Dorset. The agonizing details of her death in a ditch from starvation are without authority, though the old ballad gives them with great precision. See *Jane Shore.*

Shoreditch (shor'dich). A district in Hackney, London.

Shoreham (shōr'am), or **New Shoreham.** A seaport in Sussex, England, situated on the English Channel 6 miles west of Brighton. Population (1891), 3,393.

Shoreham, William of. See *William of Shoreham.*

Shore's (shōrz). **Wife.** A tragedy by Churchyard, contributed to the "Mirror for Magistrates" in 1563.

Shorncliffe (shōrn'klif). A height in the county of Kent, situated near the English Channel west of Folkestone.

Short (shōrt), **Bob.** The pseudonym of Pope in his contributions to the "Guardian." Nos. 91 and 92.

Shortest Way with the Dissenters, The. A pamphlet by Defoe, published in 1702.

Short-Lived Administration, The. In British history, a name given to the administration under the premiership of William Pulteney in 1746, which lasted only two days.

Short Parliament. In English history, the Parliament which sat from April 13 to May 5, 1640. It was followed in Nov. by the Long Parliament.

Shoshoko (shō-shō'kō). [Pl., also *Shoshokos.*] A name, meaning 'walkers,' applied collectively to the poorer bands and individuals of Shoshonean tribes of North American Indians who do not own horses, and are therefore "walkers." The name *Digger* (which see) has been applied more generally to this class than to any other.

Shoshonean (shō-shō'nē-an). An important linguistic stock of North American Indians. Their early habitat included southwestern Montana; all of Idaho south of lat. 45° 30′; southeastern Oregon south of the Blue Mountains; western and central Colorado, astride in northern New Mexico; southern Wyoming; all of northwestern Texas; the entire territory of Utah; a section in northern Arizona; all of Nevada; and a small strip in the northeastern part of California, east of the Sierras, and a wide section along the eastern border south of lat 38, extending also across the mountains to the sources of the Kern and Kaweah rivers; as well as in a wide bend over the southern portion of the State, reaching northward to Tulare Lake. Along the Pacific the tribes of this stock forced their way between the Chumashan and Yuman stocks, and occupied the coast between lats. 33° and 34° N. The principal Shoshonean tribes are the Bannock, Chemehuevi, Comanche, Gosiute, Paiute, Pavi-sos, Sarigyika, Shoshoni, Tobikhar, Tukuarika, Tasayan, and Uta. Estimated number, 16 461. The name of the stock is adopted from that of the Shoshoni tribe.

Shoshone Falls (shō-shō'nē fâlz). A cataract in the Snake River, in Idaho, about lat. 42° 35′ N., long. 114° 20′ W. It is one of the grandest falls in the United States. Height, 210 feet. Width, about 900 feet.

Shoshone Lake. A lake in Yellowstone National Park, west-southwest of Yellowstone Lake. It is one of the sources of Snake River.

Shoshone River. See *South River.*

Shoshoni (shō-shō'ni). [Origin of name uncertain.] The most northerly division of the Shoshonean stock of North American Indians. It comprises a number of tribes which formerly occupied western Wyoming, part of central and southern Idaho, a small area in eastern Oregon, western and central Nevada, and a small strip of Utah west of Great Salt Lake. The Snake River region of Idaho was their chief seat. In 1805 they were on the head waters of the Missouri in western Montana, but they had earlier ranged farther east on the plains, whence they had been driven into the Rocky Mountains by the Siksikadi Blackfeet. The most important of the twenty known tribes comprising the Shoshoni division are the Pannaut, Tukuarika or Sheepeaters, and Washaki. Tly number (1890) was 4,000. Of these 979 are under Fort Hall agency and 357 (including 108 Tukuarika) under Lemhi agency, Idaho. Also called *Snakes.* See *Shoshonean.*

Shottery Hill (shot'ē-vēr hil). A hill 4 miles east of Oxford, England. Height, 600 feet.

Shottery (shot'ēr-ē). A village in Warwickshire, noted as the residence of Anne Hathaway, Shakspere's wife. The farm-house in which she is thought to have lived was bought for the nation in 1892. It is known as "Anne Hathaway's cottage."

Shovel (shuv'l). Sir **Cloudesley.** Born about 1650; drowned Oct. 22, 1707. An English admiral. He served at Bantry Bay in 1689, Beachy Head in 1690, La Hogue in 1692, and later in the Mediterranean. He became commander of the British fleets in 1705, and was shipwrecked off the Scilly Isles on his way home from an unsuccessful expedition against Toulon.

Shreveport (shrēv'port). A city, and the capital of Caddo parish, Louisiana, situated on the Red River in lat. 32° 30′ N., long. 93° 46′ W. It is the second commercial city in the State, and has an important export trade in cotton and other products. Population (1890), 11,979.

Shrewsbury (shrōz'ber-i). [See extract under *Shropshire.*] A parliamentary and municipal borough, and the capital of Shropshire, England, situated on the Severn in lat. 52° 43′ N., long. 2° 46′ W. It has manufactures of linen thread, cakes, lion wares, etc., and considerable trade. It contains several ancient churches, and a celebrated grammar-school. It was the ancient Pengwerne and the capital of Powis; was one of the chief cities of early England; and was often taken and retaken in the Welsh wars. A victory was gained near it, July, 1403, by Henry IV. over the insurgents under the Percys, who left Henry Percy (Hotspur) was slain. The place was made the headquarters of Charles I. in 1642. It was taken by the Parliamentarians in 1645. Population (1891), 20,967.

Shrewsbury, Earls of. See *Talbot.*

Shri (shrē). [Skt., 'beauty.'] The Hindu goddess of beauty and fortune, Lakshmi. See *Lakshmi.*

Shrimp-Girl, The. A painting by Hogarth, in the National Gallery, London. It is a half-length figure, almost in full face, wearing a white cap covered with a piece of dark stuff, on which rests the tray of shrimps.

Shropshire (shrop'shir), or **Salop** (sal'op). A western county of England. Capital, Shrewsbury. It is bounded by Wales and Cheshire on the north, Stafford on the east, Worcester on the southeast, Herefordshire on the south, and Wales on the southwest and west. The surface is generally undulating. It is traversed in the west by high hills, and belongs chiefly to the Silurian system. It is largely an agricultural county, but has coal-mines and iron manufactures. Area, 1,329 square miles. Population (1891), 236,324.

But the Serobsatcan have done more than this: they have given their name to Shropshire, the only Mercian shire which has a Welsh name; and, like our own Sumersætan, Dorsætan, and Wilsætan, the shire contains a town with a cognate name, the borough of the Scrobsætan, Scrobbesbyrig, the present Shrewsbury and Rutland are the only two Mercian shires which have strictly names of their own, not taken from any town.

Freeman, English Towns, p. 123.

Shubrick (shū'brik), **William Branford.** Born on Bull's Island, S. C., Oct. 31, 1790; died at Washington, D. C., May 27, 1874. An American admiral. He served with distinction in the War of 1812, and commanded the Pacific squadron in the Mexican war. In 1850 he was sent in command of a squadron to Paraguay, to assist the United States minister who had been fired upon. He obtained both apology and pecuniary indemnity. He was placed on the retired list in 1861.

Shucker. See *Shoshoko.*

Shufeldt (shō'feldt), **Robert Wilson.** Born at Red Hook, Dutchess County, N. Y., Feb. 21, 1822. An American admiral. He commanded the United States steamer Conemaugh in the blockade of Charleston, and afterward the steamer Potomac of the Eastern Gulf Blockading Squadron, during the civil war. He was promoted rear-admiral in 1884, and was retired in 1884.

Shufflebottom (shuf'l-bot-om), **Abel.** A pseudonym sometimes used by Southey.

Shukulumbwe (shō-kō-lōm'bwe), or **Mashukulumbwe** (mā-shō-kō-lōm'bwe). A Bantu tribe in British Zambesia, Africa, between the Batoka, Mashona, Matabele, and the Kafue. They are periodically raided by the Barotse, who claim authority over them, and are fiercely hostile to white men.

Shuli (shō'lē). See *Lur.*

Shumagin (shō'mā-gēn) **Islands.** A group of small islands south of the Alaska Peninsula, Alaska.

Shumanás. See *Jumanos.*

Shumer. See *Shinar.*

Shumla (shōm'lä), or **Shumna** (shōm'nä). A town and fortress in Bulgaria, situated in lat. 43° 15′ N., long. 26° 56′ E. It has manufactures of woollen blankets, leather, and gunpowder; was burned by the Byzantine emperor in 811; was subdued by Alexius in 1087; was surrendered to the Turks about 1387, was strengthened in the 17th century; was unsuccessfully besieged by the Russians in 1774 and 1828; and was occupied by the Russians in 1878. Population (1887), 23,161.

Shunem (shō'nem). In Bible geography, a place in Palestine, about 7 miles south of Nazareth: the modern Sulem.

Shurtleff (shurt'lef), **Nathaniel Bradstreet.** Born at Boston, June 29, 1810; died there, Oct. 17, 1874. An American antiquary and politician, mayor of Boston 1868–70. He published "The Passengers of the Mayflower" (1849), and various genealogical and other works; and edited "Records of the Governor and Company of Massachusetts Bay" (4 v. 8-vo) and "Records of the Colony of New Plymouth" (with Pulsifer, 8-vo, 1855–61).

Shusha (shō'shä). A town in the government of Yelisavetpol, Transcaucasia, Russia, situated about lat. 39° 40′ N., long. 46° 40′ E. It is an important fortress. Population (1890), 32,040.

Shushan (shō'shan). [In the Persian inscriptions *Shushanu.*] The capital of Elam, situated on the Eulæus (Hebrew and Assyrian *Ubal*). It was destroyed in 645 B. C. by Assurbanipal. The Achæmenid kings of Persia made it their winter residence, and provided it with a citadel. It was still flourishing in the 12th century A. D. Since the 13th century it has gradually fallen into decay. It is frequently mentioned in the books of Daniel and Esther. See *Elam* and *Susa.*

Shute (shūt), **Samuel.** Born at London, 1653; died in England, April 15, 1742. An English officer, colonial governor of Massachusetts 1716–1727. He carried on a controversy with the legislature regarding his prerogative.

Shuter (shū'tėr), **Edward.** Born about 1730; died Nov. 1, 1776. An English actor, said by Garrick to be the greatest comic genius he had ever known. He went on the stage in 1744, and ended his career as Falstaff, at his own benefit at Covent Garden, in 1776. He had a wide comic repertory. Among his original creations are Squillino in "The Liar," Old Hardcastle, and Sir Anthony Absolute. He was a lively companion, "addicted to hard drinking, and religion as it was expounded by Whitefield."

Shuvaloff (shō-vä'lof), Count **Peter.** Born July 15, 1827; died March, 1889. A Russian diplomatist. He was a special envoy to London in 1873; ambassador to London 1874–79; and plenipotentiary to the Congress of Berlin in 1878. Also spelled *Schouvaloff.*

Shuya (shō'yä). A town in the government of Vladimir, central Russia, situated on the Tesa 61 miles northeast of Vladimir. It is an important cotton-manufacturing and trading center. Population (1889), 18,920.

Shuzub (shū'zŏb). A name of two Babylonian kings. (*a*) The first was of Babylonian origin. On his accession to the Babylonian throne, he assumed the name of Nergal-Ushezib (Nergal delivered). After reigning a year and six months, he was taken captive by Sennacherib in the battle of Nippur (Niffer), 694 B. C. (*b*) The second was a Chaldean, successor of the preceding under the name of Mushezib-Marduk. He brought with the treasures of the temple of Marduk (Merodach) the help of the Elamite king Umman-menanu, but both were routed by Sennacherib at the battle of Halule, 691 B. C. When in 689 (or 688) Sennacherib invaded and destroyed Babylon, Shuzub sought refuge with his former ally Umman-menanu, but was delivered by him into the hands of the Assyrians.

Shyenne. See *Cheyenne.*

Shylock (shī'lok). A Jew, one of the principal characters in Shakspere's "Merchant of Venice." He lends Bassanio 3,000 ducats on condition that if they are not repaid at the promised time he shall be allowed to cut a pound of flesh from the body of Antonio, Bassanio's friend and surety. He claims the forfeiture, but is defeated by Portia, who, in a celebrated speech, reminds him that the taking of life if he sheds one drop of Christian blood or takes more or less than his lawful pound of flesh. Down to the time of Macklin the part was played by the low comedian, and was without dignity. He transformed it from "the grimacings of low comedy to the solemn sweep of tragedy," and made Shylock a powerful, inexorable money-maker. Edmund Kean, in 1814, played the part as that of "a fiery savage against three sinning. . . . From that hour a reaction in favor of Shylock set in, until now it is generally agreed that up to a certain point he was the victim of a downright quibble, and that even on the third point, that of con-spiracy, his conviction was perhaps of doubtful propriety" (*Furness*).

Sia (sē'ä). A tribe of North American Indians inhabiting a pueblo of the same name on the Rio Jemez, a western affluent of the Rio Grande, in New Mexico. In 1682 Sia was said to be the largest of five villages forming a province called Punames. The present pueblo dates from about 1692, when the village formerly occupied was abandoned. The tribe, which was once comparatively populous, now numbers but 100. The decrease is attributed largely to infectious disease and to the killing of persons accused of witchcraft. Also *Chea, Chia, Co, Cotia, Santa Ana, Zia.* See *Keresan.*

Sialkot, or Sealkote (sē-äl-kōt'). **1.** A district in Amritsar division, Panjab, British India, immediately to the east. Area, 1,959 square miles. Population (1881), 1,012,148.—**2.** The capital of the district of Sialkot, situated about lat. 32° 30′ N., long. 74° 37′ E. Population (1891), 55,009.

Siam (sī-am' or sī-ăm'). A kingdom in the peninsula of Indo-China, in southeastern Asia. Capital, Bangkok. It is bounded by Burma on the west, the vague Shan states on the north, the French dependencies Tonquing, Annam, and Cambodia (the river Mekong being the occupied boundary) on the east, and the Gulf of Siam on the south. In addition Siam has a considerable part of the Malay Peninsula. The principal river is the Menam. The chief products are rice. The government is vested in the king and a council of ministers. The prevailing religion is Buddhism. The capital, Ayuthia, was founded about 1350. In the 16th century the country was enlarged, and trade commenced with Europe. Ayuthia was sacked by the Burmese in 1752, and the capital was transferred to Bangkok. Western civilization has been partially introduced in recent years. Recent advances and claims along the eastern frontier led in 1893 to serious complications, nearly involving England. The French in July entered the Menam River and blockaded Bangkok; and in Oct. Siam ceded to France about 100,000 square miles east of the river Mekong. Area, about 200,000 square miles. Population, about 5,000,000.

Siam, Gulf of. An arm of the Pacific Ocean, partly inclosed by the Malay Peninsula on the west, Siam on the north, and Cambodia and Cochin-China on the northeast. Length, about 470 miles.

Siamese Twins (sī-a-mēs' or -mēz' twinz), **The.** Born in Siam, April 15, 1811; died in North Carolina, Jan. 17, 1874. Eng and Chang, twins born of a Chinese father and a Siamese mother. They were joined to one another by a short but ligamentous band, through which their livers and hepatic vessels communicated, and in the center of which was their common umbilicus. They were brought to America for exhibition in 1828, and after making a competency in various

countries settled in North Carolina. They married sisters in 1842. In 1860 they again exhibited themselves in Europe. The one survived the other two hours and a half.

Sianti. See *Ashanti*.

Siao (sē-ā'ō), or **Siamo** (sē-ā'mō). A small island in the Malay Archipelago, northeast of Celebes.

Sibbald (sib'ăld), Sir **Robert.** Born about 1641; died 1712. A Scottish physician and scientist. He was educated at Edinburgh, Leyden, and Paris. He was the first professor of medicine in the University of Edinburgh, the first president of the College of Physicians, and geographer royal. In 1710 he published "A History of Fife and Kinrosse," followed by similar works of local interest.

Siberia (si-bē'ri-ą). [Russ. *Sibir*, F. *Sibérie*, G. *Sibirien*.] A vast region in northern and central Asia, which forms part of the Russian empire. Chief towns, Tomsk and Irkutsk. It is bounded by the Arctic Ocean on the north, Bering Strait on the north east, the Pacific and its arms on the east, the Chinese empire and Russian Central Asia on the south, and Russia on the west. It comprises West Siberia (including the governments of Tobolsk and Tomsk) and East Siberia (with the governments of Irkutsk, Yeniseisk, Yakutsk, and Transbaikalia), and the Amur Region (Amur and the Maritime Province). Sughalin is also a part of it. The surface is largely level in the north; in the interior and the south it is a plateau traversed by chains of mountains, including the Altai, Yablonoi Khrebet, Stanovoi, etc. The principal rivers are the Obi (with the Irtish), Yenisei (with the Angara), Lena, and Amur. The largest lake is Baikal. The leading occupation is agriculture. Siberia contains considerable mineral wealth, including gold, platinum, silver, iron, lead, etc. Government is administered by governors-general and governors. The inhabitants are largely Russians; there are also Buriats, Kirghiz, Tunguses, Yakuts, Kalmucks, Ostiaks, Samoyeds, Kamchadales, etc., besides many thousands of exiles from European Russia. The Russian conquest commenced in the 16th century, in the reign of Ivan the Terrible, and advanced to Lake Baikal, the Amur, and the Pacific in the 17th century. The Amur land was acquired from China in 1858. Sughalin was acquired in 1875. Area, 4,833,496 square miles. Population, 4,588,561.

Siberian Railway. A railway under construction by the Russian government, to traverse Siberia from west to east. Ground was broken in 1891, but comparatively little has yet (1894) been done. The line is to run from Chelyabinsk, on the road from Irkutsk, to Vladivostock on the Pacific — over 4,000 miles.

Siberut (sē-be-rōt'), or **Sibiru** (sē-bē-rū'), or **Se Beero** (sē bē'rō), or **North Pora** (pō'rą) **Island.** An island west of Sumatra, about lat. 1° 30' S. Length, about 85 miles.

Sibi (sē'bē). A district on the border of Afghanistan and Baluchistan, now under British rule.

Sibley (sib'li), **Henry Hastings.** Born at Detroit, Mich., Feb. 20, 1811; died at St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 18, 1891. An American pioneer, politician, and general. He was a delegate to Congress from Wisconsin Territory in 1849, and from Minnesota Territory 1849–53; and was elected governor of Minnesota as a Democrat in 1858. He organized a force for the protection of the frontier settlements against the Sioux in 1862, when he received a commission as brigadier-general. He put down the Sioux outbreak of that year.

Sibley, Henry Hopkins. Born at Natchitoches, La., May 25, 1816; died at Fredericksburg, Va., Aug. 23, 1886. An American general. He served in the Mexican war; entered the Confederate service at the outbreak of the Civil War in 1861; and commanded in New Mexico in 1862. He entered the Egyptian service in 1869, with the rank of brigadier-general, returning to the United States five years later.

Sibley, Hiram. Born at North Adams, Mass., Feb. 6, 1807; died at Rochester, N. Y., July 12, 1888. An American financier. He was one of the organizers and the first president of the Western Union Telegraph Company, and constructed in 1861 the telegraph line across the continent to California (afterward transferred to the Western Union). During his presidency the Western Union expended $5,000,000 on a line to Europe via Behring Sea, which was abandoned on the successful completion of the Atlantic cable. He gave $100,000 for the establishment of the Sibley College of Mechanical Engineering and the Mechanic Arts, connected with Cornell University.

Sibley, John Langdon. Born at Union, Maine, Dec. 1, 1804; died at Cambridge, Mass., Dec. 9, 1885. An American librarian. He was assistant librarian of Harvard College 1841–56, and librarian 1856–77. He was editor for many years of the annual, triennial, and quinquennial catalogues of Harvard; and wrote "Biographical Sketches of the Graduates of Harvard University" (3 vols. 1873–85).

Sibola. See *Zuñi*.

Sibthorp (sib'thôrp), **John.** Born at Oxford, England, Oct. 28, 1758; died at Bath, Feb. 8, 1796. An English botanist, son of Dr. Humphrey Sibthorp, professor of botany at Oxford. He graduated at Oxford in 1778; studied medicine; became professor of botany at the College of Physicians in 1784; and succeeded his father at Oxford. He wrote "Flora Oxoniensis" (1794) and "Flora Græca" (edited by J. E. Smith and John Lindley, 1807 *et seq.*).

Sibylline Books, Sibylline Oracles. See *Sibyls*.

Sibyls (sib'ilz). In ancient mythology, certain women reputed to possess special powers of prophecy or divination and intercession with the gods in behalf of those who resorted to them. Different writers mention from one to twelve sibyls, but the number commonly reckoned is ten, enumerated as the Persian or Babylonian, Libyan, Delphian, Cumæan, Erythræan, Samian, Cumæan, Hellespontine or Trojan, Phrygian, and Tiburtine. Of these the most celebrated was the Cumæan sibyl (of Cumæ in Italy), who, according to the story, appeared before Tarquin the Proud and offered him nine books for sale. He refused to buy them, whereupon she burned three, and offered the remaining six at the original price. On being again refused, she burned three more, and offered the remaining three at the price she had asked for the nine. Tarquin, astonished at this conduct, bought the books. Sibylline books found to contain allusions as to the worship of the gods and the policy of the Romans. These Sibylline Books, or books professing to have this origin written in Greek hexameters, were kept with great care at Rome, and consulted from time to time by oracle-keepers under the direction of the senate. They were destroyed in the burning of the temple of Jupiter in 83 B. C. Fresh collections were made, which were finally destroyed soon after A. D. 400. The Sibylline Oracles referred to by the Christian fathers belong to early ecclesiastical literature, and are a curious medley of Jewish and Christian material, with probably here and there a snatch from the older pagan source. In composition they seem to be of various periods, from the 2d century before to the 3d century after Christ.

But the Sibylline verses, which clearly belong to this period [of Antoninus], express, in the most remarkable manner, this spirit of exulting menace at the expected simultaneous fall of the Roman authority and of Jewish and Christian origin of the whole of the Sibylline oracles now extant is not distinctly apparent, either from the style, the manner of treating the subject, or the historical allusions. It is manifest that they were largely interpolated by the Christians to a late period; and some of the books can be assigned to no other time but the present. Much, no doubt, was of an older date. It is especially clear that the Fathers of this time would quote contemporary forgeries as ancient prophecies. The Jews of Alexandria, who had acquired from the Greeks the practice of falsely dedicating some talent for the translation of their sacred books into the Homeric language and metre, had, no doubt, set the example. Whether their own pious frauds were in imitating them to the Sibyls, whose names were universally venerated, as revealing to mankind the secrets of futurity. They may have begun by comparing their own prophets with the ancient ones, and spoken of the predictions of Isaiah or Ezekiel as their Sibylline verses, which may have been another word for prophetic or oracular.

Encyc. Brit., art. Christianity, Hist. of Christianity, II. 122.

Almost every region of heathenism boasts its Sibyl. Poetic predictions, ascribed to these inspired women, were either published or religiously preserved in the sacred archives of cities. Nowhere were they held in such awful reverence as at Rome. The opening of the Sibylline books was an event of rare occurrence, and only at seasons of fearful disaster or peril.

Milman, Hist. of Christianity, II. 122.

Sibyls, The. Paintings by Michelangelo, alternating with his figures of the prophets on the curved triangles of the vaulting of the Sistine Chapel, Rome.

Sicambrians (si-kam'bri-anz). A powerful German tribe in ancient times, afterward merged in the confederation of the Franks.

Sicanians (si-kā'ni-anz). [Gr. *Σικανοί*, L. *Sicani*.] The primitive inhabitants of Sicily, found there on the arrival of the Sicilians, or Sicilians proper.

Sicard (sē-kär'), Abbé **Roch Ambroise Cucurron.** Born at Fousseret, near Toulouse, France, Sept. 20, 1742; died May 10, 1822. A French philanthropist, known as an instructor of deaf-mutes. He published "Théorie des signes pour l'instruction des sourds-muets" (1808), etc.

Sicarii (si-kā'ri-i). A class of assassins and zealots in Palestine in the later years of Nero's reign. They are referred to in Acts xxi. 38.

Sichæus. See *Elissa*.

Sichem. See *Shechem*.

Sicilian Bull, The. A bronze bull made as an instrument of torture by Perillus for the Sicilian tyrant Phalaris.

Sicilian Vespers. A name given to the massacre of the French in Sicily by the Sicilians 1282; so called from its commencement at vespers, or evening prayer. See *Vêpres Siciliennes*.

Sicilien, Le, ou l'Amour Peintre. A comedy by Molière, produced in 1667.

Sicilies, Kingdom of the Two. See *Two Sicilies, Kingdom of the*.

Sicily (sis'i-li). [Gr. *Σικελία*, from *Σικελοί* (L. *Siculi*), the ancient inhabitants; L. *Sicilia*, It. *Sicilia*, *Isola di Sicilia*, G. *Sicilien*.] An island in the Mediterranean, belonging to the Kingdom of Italy, and forming (with small neighboring islands) a compartimento. Its chief cities are Palermo, Catania, and Messina. It is situated southwest of the mainland of Italy (separated by the Strait of Messina), and is triangular in shape. The general surface is elevated and mountainous: the culminating point is Mount Etna, and the principal ranges are in the north (Peloritan, Nebrodian, and Madonie). The principal plain is Catania. The leading products are wheat, oranges, citrons, olives, lemons, and other fruits, sulphur, silk, and salt. Sicily was formerly famous as the granary of Italy and Rome. It contains 7 provinces — Messina, Catania, Syracuse, Caltanissetta, Palermo, Girgenti, and Trapani. The inhabitants are of mixed descent. The early inhabitants were the Sicani, Siculi, and Elymi, and Phenician colonies were settled in early times. Greek colonization commenced in the 8th century B. C., among the chief settlements being Syracuse, Catana, Naxos, Selinus, and Himera. An unsuccessful carthaginian invasion occurred in 480 B. C., and an Athenian invasion in 415 B. C. The western part of Sicily was conquered by Carthage in the end of the 5th century B. C. Syracuse was the leading Greek power under Dionysius the Elder (405–367 B. C.) and Agathocles, in the 4th century. The island was the scene of the Punic wars and events in the campaigns of Pyrrhus and the Second Punic war. The greater part of it was annexed by Rome as a province and Agrigentum was subjugated in the Second Punic war. Sicily suffered in the servile wars of the 1st century B. C., and under the subsequent Roman rule. Area, 9,564 sq. m. It was conquered by Count Roger I. of Hauteville, 1061–90. It was conquered by Henry VI. in 1194, and was the favorite residence of Emperor Frederick II. (1197–1250). Its statutes were confirmed by Charles of Anjou in 1266. The Sicilians revolted against the Angevins in 1282, and Sicily came under the house of Aragon. It was separated from Aragon in 1458, was reunited with it in 1412, was several times united and separated from Naples, and finally united with it under Spanish rule in 1503, succeeded to Savoy in 1713, and to Austria in 1720. It was conquered by Spain in 1734, was united with Naples and ruled by a Bourbon dynasty in it, and was separated from Naples and made a separate kingdom under Ferdinand I. in 1806–8. There were unsuccessful risings in 1820, 1836 and 1848–49. The Bourbons were overthrown by the expedition of Garibaldi, and the island was annexed to Italy as the dominions of Victor Emmanuel. Area, 9,966 square miles. Population (1892) 3,544,949.

Sickingen (zik'king-en), **Franz von.** Born near Kreuznach, March 2, 1481; died May 5, 1523. A German knight and soldier. He was engaged by Spain in 1514, was invited with Naples and ruled by a Bourbon dynasty in it, and was separated from Naples and made a separate kingdom under Ferdinand I. in 1806–8. There were unsuccessful risings in 1820, 1836 and 1848–49. The Bourbons were overthrown by the expedition of Garibaldi, and the island was annexed to the dominions of Victor Emmanuel. Area, 9,966 square miles. Population (1892) 3,544,949.

Sickles (sik'lz), **Daniel Edgar.** Born at New York, Oct. 20, 1822. An American general and politician. He was admitted to the bar in 1844; and was a Democratic member of Congress from New York 1857–61. At the beginning of the Civil War he raised a New York Brigade of United States Volunteers at New York, and was commissioned colonel of one of the regiments. He served in the Army of the Potomac in the Peninsular campaign; took part in the battle of Antietam; and distinguished himself as a corps commander at Chancellorsville and Gettysburg (where he was severely wounded). He commanded the military district of the Carolinas after the war, was United States minister to Spain 1865–69, and later was president of the New York State Board of Civil Service Commissioners. He was a Democratic member of Congress from New York 1893–.

Sick Man, The, or **Sick Man of the East.** A name given to the Turkish empire, in allusion to its decaying condition: first used by the czar Nicholas of Russia in a conversation with the British ambassador Seymour.

Siculi (sik'ū-li). [Gr. *Σικελοί*.] One of the early peoples of Sicily and southern Italy: probably allied to the Latins. They gave its name to the island.

Sicyon (sish'i-on). [Gr. *Σικυών*.] In ancient geography, a city in the northern part of the Peloponnesus, Greece, on the Corinthian Gulf of Corinth 10 miles northwest of Corinth. Sicyon was a flourishing commercial center, and was renowned for its art. It was ruled by the dynasty of the Orthagoridæ in the 7th and 6th centuries B. C., and later became a member of the Achæan league. Its site is occupied by the village of Vasilika. The ancient theater, a large and important monument, has recently been excavated by the American School at Athens. It is cut in the hill-side, and there is a row of seats of honor, in the form of benches with backs and arms. Access to the excavation without is facilitated by two Greek vaulted passages. There is a covered underground passage as at Epidaurus from the middle of the orchestra to the interior of the stage-structure.

Sicyonia (sish-i-ō'ni-ą). In ancient geography, the territory surrounding Sicyon, and bounded by the Gulf of Corinth on the northeast, Corinthia on the east, Argolis and Phliasia on the south, Arcadia on the west, and Achaia on the northwest.

Siddhartha (si-dhär'thą). The personal name of the founder of Buddhism. See *Buddha*.

Siddim (sid'im). A valley, mentioned in the Old Testament (Gen. xiv. 3, 8, 10), which contained the cities of Sodom and Gomorrah. It has not been identified with certainty.

Siddons (sid'onz), Mrs. **Sarah Kemble.** Born at Brecon, Wales, July 5, 1755; died at London, June 8, 1831. A celebrated English tragic actress, daughter of Roger Kemble, a theatrical manager. She was educated at the schools of the towns in which Kemble's company played, and Nov. 26, 1775, married William Siddons, an actor. She made

her first appearance in London in 1775 as Portia. In 1777 she returned to the provinces, and in 1782 appeared at Drury Lane with extraordinary success as Isabella in Southerne's "Fatal Marriage." In 1783 she first appeared as Lady Macbeth, her greatest role, and in 1788 appeared as Queen Katharine in her brother's revival of Henry VIII. In 1803 her brother John bought a share of Covent Garden Theatre, and she joined his company, playing there until she left the stage, June 29, 1812, after a remarkable career in her profession. She made a great impression as Jane Shore, as Belvidera in "Venice Preserved," and as Queen Elinor in "King John." Many curious relics of her tragic mien in private life. In 1783 Sir Joshua Reynolds painted her as "the Tragic Muse."

Siddons, Mrs, A portrait by Gainsborough (1784), in the National Gallery, London. The figure is half-length and seated.

Siddons, Mrs., as the Tragic Muse. A painting by Sir Joshua Reynolds (1784), in Grosvenor House, London. The great actress is seated, in deep thought, on a throne surrounded by clouds; behind her stand two figures impersonating open and secret violence.

Siddons, Mrs. Scott. Born in India, 1844. An English actress. She is the great-granddaughter of the celebrated Mrs. Siddons, and was educated in Germany. She made her first professional appearance at Nottingham, England, as Lady Macbeth, and her début in America as an actress at the Boston Museum about 1868, although she had previously appeared in New York as a dramatic reader.

Side (sīd'ē), [Gr. *Σίδη.*] In ancient geography, a town of Pamphylia, Asia Minor, situated on the Gulf of Pamphylia, about lat. 36° 45′ N., long. 31° 25′ E., on the site of the modern Eski Adalia. It contains a Roman theater, in part excavated from a hillside and in part built up of masonry. The cavea, greater than a semicircle, has 26 tiers of marble seats below the precinction and 23 above it. A number of vaulted passages lead from the precinction to the exterior. The diameter is 360 feet; that of the orchestra, 158.

Sidelhorn. See *Siedelhorn.*

Sidgwick (sij'wik), **Henry.** Born at Skipton, Yorkshire, May 31, 1838. An English author. He was educated at Rugby and at Trinity College, Cambridge (senior elected fellow in 1859), and was elected Knightbridge professor of moral philosophy at Cambridge in 1885. He has published "Methods of Ethics" (1874), "Principles of Political Economy" (1883), "Outlines of the History of Ethics" (1886), etc.

Sidlaw Hills (sid'lâ hilz). A range of low mountains in eastern Perthshire and southern Forfarshire, Scotland.

Sidmouth (sid'muth). A seaport in Devonshire, England, situated on the English Channel 13 miles east by south of Exeter. Population (1891), 5,778.

Sidmouth, Viscount. See *Addington, Henry.*

Sidney (sid'ni). The capital of Shelby County, western Ohio, situated on the Miami 69 miles west-northwest of Columbus. Population (1890), 4,850.

Sidney, or **Sydney** (sid'ni), **Algernon.** Born at Penshurst, Kent, England, about 1622; beheaded on Tower Hill, London, Dec. 7, 1683. An English politician and patriot, younger son of the second Earl of Leicester. He served in the Parliamentary army, being wounded at Marston in 1644; was in 1645 elected to Parliament, where he took rank as one of the leaders of the Independents; was governor of Dublin and lieutenant-general of horse in Ireland in 1647; became councilor of state in 1659; was peace commissioner between Denmark and Sweden in 1659-60; stood on the Commonwealth side at the Restoration until 1677; and, being known to be a supporter of Monmouth, was arrested on the discovery of the Rye House Plot with which he had no connection in June, 1683, and condemned to death for high treason. He wrote "Discourses Concerning Government" (1698), etc.

Sidney, Mary, Countess of Pembroke. Born in 1557; died in 1621. An English poet, sister of Sir Philip Sidney. She married the Earl of Pembroke in 1577, and in 1590 Sidney, being in disgrace at court, went to stay at Wilton with her. They made a poetical version of the psalms together, and Sidney wrote for her "the Arcadia," which was revised by the latter and published in 1590, after his death. She also wrote poems, and a tragedy "Antonius." She is the subject of Ben Jonson's well-known epitaph for "Sidney's sister, Pembroke's mother."

Sidney, or **Sydney,** Sir **Philip.** Born at Penshurst, Kent, England, Nov. 29, 1554; died at Arnheim, Netherlands, Oct. 7, 1586. An English author and general. He studied at Shrewsbury school and at Christ Church, Oxford, supplementing his scholastic education by several years of travel on the Continent. He was envoy to the emperor Rudolf II. 1576-77; was an officer in the English expedition to the Netherlands under Leicester 1585-86; was appointed governor of Flushing in 1585; and was mortally wounded at the battle of Zutphen Sept. 22, 1586. He wrote the pastoral romance "Arcadia" (1590), the sonnet sequence "Astrophel and Stella" (1591), a "Defence of Poesie" (1595), etc. A complete edition of his works was published in 1725, his "Complete Poems" were edited by Grosart in 1873.

Sidney Sussex College. A college of Cambridge University, founded in 1596 by the Countess of Sussex, daughter of Sir William Sidney, on the site of a Franciscan monastery.

Sidon (sī'don). [" Fishing-town," Gr. *Σιδών.*] The oldest city of ancient Phœnicia. From the 17th to the 13th century B.C. it held the supremacy in Phœnicia and established most of the Phœnician colonies. Later it was outrivaled by Tyre, but continued to maintain a important position. In 351 B. C. it was destroyed in consequence of a revolt against the Persian king Artaxerxes III. Ochus. It was still a wealthy city about the beginning of the Christian era. During the Crusades it was several times destroyed. At present Sidon is represented by the town of Saida, with about 15,000 inhabitants. The ancient Necropolis, long known and explored, has yielded numerous monuments of the most diverse ages and civilizations, from the oldest Phœnician, still under Egyptian influence, through the various stages of Greek art. In 1887 an important discovery was made, consisting of an intact subterranean mausoleum of several chambers, containing 22 sarcophagi, several of them bearing polychrome sculptures in relief of the best Greek art, and almost uninjured. The sarcophagi were transported to the museum at Constantinople, where they form one of the most important existing collections of ancient art. The sarcophagi were not executed at Sidon, but were imported from different places and at different times. Their usual form is that of a trough. Four only are completely covered with sculpture; but these four rank with the finest existing productions of Greek art, and are the only sarcophagi known which belong to the best period of sculpture. The oldest is of Lycian form, with Centaurs and Lapiths and hunting-scenes. The second, dating from the beginning of the 4th century B. C., is called "the Sarcophagus of the Weeping Women," from the graceful figures in the intercolumniations of its Ionic colonnade. The third bears varied scenes from the life of an Oriental ruler. The fourth is so splendid that its discovery may be pardoned for proclaiming it the sarcophagus of Alexander. Four of its six sculptured panels represent hunting- or battle-scenes in which the portrait of Alexander, and contemporaneous, is actually figures. It is no doubt the tomb of an Oriental chief who had enjoyed the companionship of the Macedonian conqueror. See *Phœnicia.*

Sidonius Apollinaris (si-dō'ni-us a pol-i-nā'ris) (properly **Caius Sollius Apollinaris Sidonius**). Born at Lyons about 430; died in 482 or 484. A Christian author. He was descended from a noble family, received a careful education, and married Papianilla, the daughter of Avitus (afterward emperor). He was appointed governor of Rome by the emperor Anthemius in 467, and afterward raised to the rank of a patrician and senator. He ultimately entered the church, however, and in 472 succeeded Igparibius as bishop of Clermont. His extant works are "Carmina" and "Epistolarum libri IX."

> One man alone . . . gives us that more detailed information concerning the thoughts, characters, persons of the nobler part of Gaul which we look for in vain in the bones of the chron-dogers live. This is Caius Apollinaris Sidonius, man of letters, Imperial functionary, country gentleman and bishop, who, notwithstanding much superficial weakness of character and a sort of epigrammatic dulness of style, is still the most interesting literary figure of the fifth century.
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> *Hodgkin,* Italy and her Invaders, II. 208.

Sidra (sid'rā), **Gulf of.** The largest arm of the Mediterranean, on the northern coast of Africa, situated north of Tripoli and west of Barca: the ancient Syrtis Major. Length, about 260 miles.

Sidrophel (sid'rō-fel). A character in Samuel Butler's "Hudibras," probably intended for William Lilly.

Siebenbürgen (sē'ben-bürg-en). [G., 'seven castles.'] The German name of Transylvania.

Siebengebirge (sē'ben-ge-bēr-ge). [G., 'seven mountains.'] A mountainous region in the Rhine Province, Prussia, on the right bank of the Rhine, near Königswinter, 22 miles southeast of Cologne. Its chief mountains are the Drachenfels, 1,060 ft., and Lowenburg. It is famous for its picturesque scenery and its historical associations.

Siebold (zē'bōld). **Karl Theodor Ernst von.** Born at Würzburg, Bavaria, Feb. 16, 1804; died at Munich, April 7, 1885. A German zoölogist and physiologist, brother of P. F. von Siebold; professor of physiology, comparative anatomy, and zoology at Munich from 1853. He published "Lehrbuch der vergleichenden Anatomie der wirbellosen Tiere" ("Manual of Comparative Anatomy of the Invertebrates," 1848), etc.

Siebold, Philipp Franz von. Born at Würzburg, Bavaria, Feb. 17, 1796; died there, Oct. 18, 1866. A German explorer in Japan. He entered the Dutch medical service in 1822, and was stationed in Java; and was employed on a Dutch mission to Japan 1823-30. He published "Nippon, Archiv zur Beschreibung von Japan" (1832-52), "Fauna Japonica" (with collaborators, 1835-), "Flora Japonica" (1835-), "Bibliotheca Japonica" (1833-1841), "Catalogus librorum Japonicorum" (1845), etc.

Siedelhorn, or **Sidelhorn** (zē'del-horn). A mountain in the Alps, with two summits (Gross Siedelhorn and Klein Siedelhorn), situated on the border of the cantons of Bern and Valais, Switzerland, 24 miles southeast of Interlaken. Height, 9,395 feet.

Siedlce (syā'dl-tse), Russ. **Syedlets** (syād'lets). 1. A government of Russian Poland, situated east of the government of Warsaw. Area, 5,535 square miles. Population, 671,598.—2. The capital of the government of Siedlce, situated 50 miles east by south of Warsaw.

Siège de Corinthe, Le. An opera by Rossini, produced in 1826.

Siege of Corinth, The. A narrative poem by Lord Byron, published in 1816.

Siege of Rhodes, The. A play by Davenant, first brought out as a musical and spectacular entertainment in 1656. In 1662 it was produced in a much elaborated form with a great deal of music, and a second part was added: both were printed in 1663. It is important as being practically the first opera produced in England. Locke, Lawes, and Cook provided the music, and Lock, Cook, Purcell, Harding, and Mr. and Mrs. Coleman were among the actors.

Siege of Troy. See *Troy Book.*

Siegen (sē'gen). A former principality of Germany, containing the town of Siegen. It was under the rule of the Ottonian line of the house of Nassau from 1255; was incorporated with the grand duchy of Berg in 1806; and was finally annexed to Prussia.

Siegen. A town in the province of Westphalia, Prussia, situated on the Sieg 47 miles east by south of Cologne. It is the center of an iron-mining and leather-manufacturing district, and contains the castle of the princes of Nassau-Siegen. It was the birthplace of Rubens. Population (1890), 12,312; commune, 18,242.

Siege (sēj) **Perilous, The.** A vacant seat at the Round Table, in Arthurian romance, which could be filled only by the predestined finder of the Holy Grail. Any other who sat in it paid for the act with life.

Siegfried, or **Sigfrid** (sēg'frēd; G. pron. zēg'frēd). [MHG. *Sifrit.*] A mythical prince (later king) of Niderland on the lower Rhine: the hero of the "Nibelungenlied." He is the husband of Kriemhild, and is slain by Brunhild. Siegfried is the Sigurd of the Old Norse version of the legend in the Volsunga Saga and the Edda.

Siegfried. One of the four parts of Wagner's musical tetralogy "Der Ring des Nibelungen," first represented in 1876.

Siemens (zē'mens), **Werner.** Born at Lenthe, near Hannover, Dec. 13, 1816; died at Berlin, Dec. 6, 1892. A German inventor and manufacturer. He entered the Prussian army in 1834, but left the service in 1849. In 1847 he founded the firm of Siemens and Halske at Berlin, branches of which were subsequently established at St. Petersburg (1857), London (1858), Vienna (1863), and Tiflis (1868). He was ennobled in 1888. He is noted for his researches in electricity, and was the author of numerous scientific papers.

Siemens (sē'menz; G. pron. zē'mens), **Sir William** (G. **Wilhelm**). Born at Lenthe, near Hannover, April 4, 1823; died Nov. 19, 1883. A German-English physicist, engineer, and inventor: brother of Werner Siemens. He settled in England in 1844; became a naturalized British subject in 1859; was elected to the Royal Society in 1862; was president of the British Association, and in 1883 was knighted. His researches relate chiefly to electricity and heat. He published "On the Utilization of Heat and Other Natural Forces" (1878), "The Dynamo-electric Current and its Steadiness" (1881), and "On the Conservation of Solar Energy" (1883). His "Scientific Works" have been edited by E. F. Bamber (1888).

Siena (sē-ā'nā). A province of Tuscany, Italy. Area, 1,471 square miles. Population (1891), 207,221.

Siena (sē-ā'nā), or **Sienna** (sē-en'nā). The capital of the province of Siena, Italy, situated in lat. 43° 19′ N., long. 11° 19′ E.: the ancient Sena Julia or Colonia Julia Senensis. It has considerable trade and manufactures, and is celebrated for its works of art. The cathedral is a notable example of Italian Pointed buildings, essentially of the 13th century. 289 feet long, 80 across nave and aisles, and 170 across the transepts. In the 14th century the plan was formed to make the existing church merely the transept of a grand new cathedral, facing the south, and much was done toward carrying this out, but the work was stopped by the plague of 1356. The rich triple-pedimented front is inlaid in black, red, and white, with painting and gilding: the interior, built throughout of alternate courses of black and white marble, even to the columns, is remarkably fine and impressive: it is famous for its mosaic and graffito pavement in pictorial designs (the finest work of the kind in existence), and for its hexagonal sculptured pulpit by Niccolò Pisano. In addition, it is full of fine church furniture, and possesses statues by Michelangelo, a noted painting of the Madonna by Duccio, and many beautiful frescos by Pinturicchio and others. There is a lofty square campanile on the south transept. The Palazzo del Governo, or Palazzo Pubblico (now containing the Museo Comunale), by Rosellino, finished in 1500, is one of the best-proportioned and most effective Renaissance palaces in Tuscany. The Palazzo Publico, an imposing 14th-century structure, with tracered windows, arcades, and a lofty campanile, is famous for the frescos which adorn its halls. The Piazza del Campo, churches of San Giovanni and San Domenico, university, Opera del Duomo, Ospizio di San Bernardino, picture-gallery, libraries, house of St. Catherine, fountains, and palaces of Tolomei, Buonsignori, etc., are also notable. Siena was probably a town of the Senonian Gauls. It was made a Roman colony by Augustus; was in the middle ages the capital of a powerful republic, and an important art-centre; was a stronghold of the Ghibellines, and a rival of Florence, which it defeated at Monte Aperto in 1260; was under the rule of the despot Pandolfo Petrucci about 1500; was besieged and taken by the Florentines and Imperialists in 1555; and was finally incorporated with Tuscany in 1557. It was famous in the development of architecture, painting, and wood-carving. Population (1892), 28,500.

Siena, Council of. A council of the church held in Siena 1423–24. It was unproductive of results.

Sienna. See *Siena*.

Sierra (sē-er'rä). [Sp., 'mountain-range'; in South America often used for mountainous and open lands, in contradistinction to plains and forest.] A common name in Peru for the region between the central and eastern Cordilleras of the Andes, drained by affluents of the upper Amazon. It was the principal seat of the Inca civilization.

Sierra (sē-er'rä) **Blanca.** [Sp., 'white mountains.'] The name of three distinct mountain-chains in the Southwest, one is in southern Colorado, and contains the highest peak in that State; another is in southeastern New Mexico, and rises to about 12,000 feet; and the third is in eastern Arizona (its highest peaks are not over 11,000 feet).

Sierra Bonita (bō-nē'tä). [Sp., 'pretty mountains.'] A mountain-range in southeastern Arizona, south of the Gila River, and near Mount Graham.

Sierra Capitana (kä-pē-tä'nä). [Sp., 'captain (i. e. 'chief') mountains.'] A mountain-range in middle New Mexico, having an elevation of over 10,000 feet. It lies between the Pecos River and Rio Grande.

Sierra de Dolores (dā dō-lō'res). [Sp., 'mountains of our Lady of Sorrow.'] A mountain-chain south of Santa Fé, New Mexico, also called Placer Viejo ('Old Placer'). Its altitude is about 9,000 feet. It contains placers of gold of some value, but not productive on account of lack of water.

Sierra de Gredos (dā grā'thōs). A mountain-range in central Spain, in the provinces of Avila and Caceres. Highest point, 8,725 feet.

Sierra de Guadalupe (dā gwä-thä-lō'pā). A mountain-range in the province of Caceres, western Spain.

Sierra de Guadarrama (gwä-thär-rä'mä). A mountain-range in central Spain, north and northwest of Madrid. It divides northern from southern Spain. Highest point, about 8,000 feet.

Sierra de los Ladrones (dä los lä-thrō'nes). [Sp., 'mountains of the thieves.'] A picturesque cluster of mountains in New Mexico, southwest of Albuquerque, about 9,000 feet high. In the beginning of the 18th century it was a favorite resort of the Apaches; hence, probably, the name, as these marauders were accustomed to retire thither with their booty.

Sierra de San Francisco (sän frän-thes'kō). The highest mountain-range in Arizona, rising to an elevation of over 12,000 feet.

Sierra de Santa Rita (dā sän'tä rē'tä). A high range in southern Arizona, southeast of the town of Tucson.

Sierra Florida (flō-rē'thä). [Sp., 'blooming mountains.'] A mountain cluster, a little over 7,000 feet high, rising a short distance from Deming in southeastern New Mexico. Its slopes are very barren, but the gorges in its interior are quite rich in flowers; hence the name.

Sierra Leone (lē-ō'nē, locally lē-ōn': Sp. pron. lä-ō'nä). A British colony on the coast of western Africa. Capital, Freetown. It includes Sierra Leone proper and various territories under British protection, and is situated mostly between 6° 55′ and 8° 35′ N. The peninsula of Sierra Leone is traversed by hills. The chief exports are palm products, rubber, nuts, etc. The inhabitants are mostly negroes of various races. The establishment of a colony of liberated slaves here in 1787 was unsuccessful; but a successful attempt was made in 1791, under the patronage of Wilberforce and others. Sierra Leone became a crown colony in 1807. Total area, 15,000 square miles. Total population, 180,000.

Sierra Madre (mä'thrä). [Sp., 'mother mountains,' i. e. 'main range.'] A mountain-range in Mexico. It is sometimes regarded as extending from about lat. 19° to 25° N., or from south of lat. 19° to Arizona. In an extended sense the name is applied to the Rocky Mountain system in New Mexico. Average height, about 10,000 feet.

Sierra Magdalena (mäg-thä-lā'nä). The highest mountain range in southern New Mexico, west of the Rio Grande. Its greatest elevation is about 11,000 feet. It is very rich in silver ores.

Sierra Morena (mō-rā'nä). [Sp., 'brown mountains.'] A mountain-range in southern Spain, stretching nearly east and west on the border of Ciudad Real on the north and Jaen on the south. The name is sometimes extended to include the chains westward to the frontier of Portugal.

Sierra Nevada (nä-vä'thä). [Sp., 'snowy mountains.'] The highest mountain-range in Spain. It is situated in the southern part of Andalusia, south and southeast of Granada, nearly parallel with the coast. Highest peak, Mulahacen (11,660 feet).

Sierra Nevada (ne-vä'dä). A collection of mountain-ranges in California, nearly parallel to the Pacific coast. It is continued by the Cascade Mountains on the north, and on the south merges with the Coast Range near the Tejon Pass. It forms the eastern border of the great valley of California, and is famous for its grand scenery (big trees, Yosemite Valley, etc.). Highest summit, Mount Whitney (about 14,900 feet).

Siete Partidas (se-ā'te pär-tē'thäs). **Las.** [Sp., 'The Seven Laws.'] A code of Spanish law, compiled under the direction of Alfonso X. of Castile.

Sievers (zē'vers). **Georg Eduard.** Born Nov. 25, 1850. A noted German philologist, professor successively at Jena (1871–85), Tübingen (1885–92), and Leipsic (1892–). Among his works on Teutonic philology are "Der Heliand und die angelsächsische Genesis" (1875); "Angelsächsische Grammatik" ("Anglo-Saxon Grammar"; 2d ed. 1880), etc.

Sievershausen (zē'vers-hou-zen). A village in Prussia, 17 miles east of Hannover. Here, July 9, 1553, Maurice, elector of Saxony (who was mortally wounded in the battle) defeated the margrave Albert of Brandenburg.

Sieyès (sē-yes'), Comte **Emmanuel Joseph,** generally called **Abbé Sieyès.** Born at Fréjus, France, May 3, 1748; died at Paris, June 20, 1836. A French statesman and publicist. He was the son of a bourgeois family at Fréjus; received his preliminary education from the Jesuits of his native town and then the seminary of Saint-Sulpice; and was ordained priest in 1773. He was for a short time secretary to the Bishop of Chartres. He was in thorough sympathy with the aspirations of the reform party in the political agitation which preceded the French Revolution; and his brochure "Qu'est-ce que le tiers état," created a tremendous sensation, furnishing a program for the popular leaders in the initial stages of the Revolution. He was elected deputy to the third estate in 1789; took an important part in the organization and early measures of the National Assembly; was a deputy to the Convention 1792–95; was a member of the Council of Five Hundred; was ambassador to Berlin 1798–99; became a member of the Directory in 1799; and was one of the chief organizers of the coup d'état of the 18th Brumaire of that year, which placed Napoleon at the head of the government as first consul. He was later president of the Senate; was created a count of the empire; and became a member of the French Academy. He went into exile at the restoration of the Bourbons, and returned to France in 1830.

Sif (sēf). [ON.] In Old Norse mythology, the wife of Thor. She was robbed of her golden hair by Loki, who was compelled to procure new hair made by the black elves out of gold.

Sigambri (si-gam'bri). In ancient history, a Germanic tribe dwelling east of the Rhine, near the Lippe. Cæsar's German campaign of 55 B. C. was directed against them. Afterward they were conquered by Tiberius about 5 B. C. and colonized west of the Rhine. They were merged later in other tribes.

Sigebert (sij'e-bert; F. pron. sēzh-bär') **of Gembloux.** Born in Brabant about 1030: died 1112. A Belgian chronicler. He left a chronicle of events from A. D. 381 to his own times (1112), and a work containing the lives of illustrious men.

Sigel (sē'gel), **Franz.** Born at Sinsheim, Baden, Nov. 18, 1824. A German-American general. He took a leading part in the Baden insurrections of 1848 and 1849, but escaped capture, and, after having lived in Switzerland and England came to the United States in 1852, settling at St. Louis as a teacher. In a German militia organization he was made colonel of the Civil War he organized a regiment of United States volunteers of which he became colonel. He won the battle of Carthage in 1861; commanded a division at Pea Ridge; and at Pea Ridge and at the second battle of Bull Run in 1862; and was commander of the Department of West Virginia in 1864, being defeated by Jubal Early at Newmarket. He was elected deputy to pension agent at New York under Cleveland 1885–89.

Sigeum (si-jē'um). [Gr. Σίγειον.] In ancient geography, a promontory and town in the Troad, Asia Minor, at the entrance to the Hellespont. It was the legendary station of the Greek fleet in the Trojan war.

Sigismund (sij'is-mund; G. pron. zē'gis-mönd). Born 1368; died Dec. 9, 1437. Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire, son of Charles IV. and brother of Wenzel. He received the margravate of Brandenburg in 1378; married the daughter of Louis of Hungary and became king of that country in 1387; was defeated by the Turks at Nicopolis in 1396; was deposed by the Hungarians in 1401, but recovered the throne by force; and was elected king of the Romans in 1410. Among the events of his reign were the Council of Constance, the Hussite war, and the granting of Brandenburg to Frederick of Nuremberg (1415), who was created emperor in 1433. He was the last of the house of Luxemburg.

Sigismund I. Born Jan. 1, 1467: died at Cracow, April 1, 1548. King of Poland 1506–48. He waged war successfully with Russia, Wallachia, and Moldavia, and was a capable and energetic ruler.

Sigismund II. Augustus. Born Aug. 1, 1520: died 1572. King of Poland, son of Sigismund I. whom he succeeded in 1548. Lithuania and the Ukraine were united to Poland in his reign. He was the last of the Jagellows.

Sigismund III. or **Sigismund Vasa.** Born 1566: died at Warsaw, 1632. King of Poland 1587–1632. He inherited Sweden in 1592, and was crowned king of Sweden in 1594, but was deposed and succeeded by Charles IX. in 1604.

Sigmaringen (sig'mä-ring-en). The capital of the province of Hohenzollern, Prussia, situated on the Danube in lat. 48° 5′ N., long. 9° 13′ E. It was the capital of the former principality of Sigmaringen, and has an important art and archæological collection. Population (1890) 4,836.

Sigmund. See *Sæmund*.

Signol (sēn-yol'), **Emile.** Born at Paris in 1804: died there, Oct. 17, 1892. A French historical and genre painter. He was a pupil of Blondel and Gros, and won the grand prix de Rome in 1830. He was man taken by Adalbert was brought to the Luxembourg in 1876. He executed a considerable amount of work for the Madeleine in Paris and other churches.

Signorelli (sēn-yōr-el'lē), **Luca di Egidio di Ventura de'.** Born at Cortona in 1441: died there in 1523. An Italian painter. He was the pupil of his uncle, Vaccio Venni, and later of Piero della Francesca, who is supposed to have taught him line with him. In 1472 he executed his first important work, the decoration of the Chapel of Santa Lucia nella via San Bernardo Arezzo, which was followed by other works in that city. As a fresco painter his extreme is marked by great works—the decoration of the Sacristy of Loreto, that of the Sistine Chapel at Rome (before 1484), and that of the Chapel of the Virgin at Orvieto. In 1499 he was invited to complete the work begun by Fra Angelico 40 years before at Orvieto, which is notable in the great frescos especially associated with his name. Signorelli was especially interested in problems of anatomy, and may be considered the precursor of Michelangelo. He was a man of affairs, and was often employed in the business of his city, Cortona.

Sigourney (sig'er-ni). Mrs. (**Lydia Huntley**). Born at Norwich, Conn., Sept. 1, 1791: died at Hartford, Conn., June 10, 1865. An American poet and miscellaneous writer. Her works include "Letters to Young Ladies" (1833), "Pocahontas, and other Poems" (1841), "Present Memories of Pleasant Lands" (1842).

Sigtuna (sig'tö-nä), or **Sigtun** (sig'töön). A small town on Lake Mälar, Sweden, 26 miles north by west of Stockholm: said to be the oldest city of Sweden.

Sigurd (sē'gerd). In the northern Völsunga Saga, the Siegfried of the "Nibelungenlied."

Sigyn (sē'gin). In Norse mythology, the wife of Loki.

Sihasapa (sē-hä'sä-pä). ['Black feet.'] A tribe of North American Indians, commonly called Blackfoot or Blackfeet. They are to be distinguished from the Blackfeet, or Siksika, who belong to the Algonquian stock. The Sihasapa are the people of the chief John Grass.

Sihon (sī'hon). In Old Testament history, a king of the Amorites, defeated by the Israelites.

Sihon. A name sometimes given to the Sir-Daria.

Sihun (sē-hön'). A river in Asiatic Turkey which flows into the Mediterranean 28 miles southwest of Adana (Cilicia): the ancient Sarus. Length, over 200 miles.

Sikanderabad. See *Secunderabad*.

Sikandra. See *Secundra*.

Sikans. See *Sioux*.

Sikels. See *Sicels*.

Sikes (sīks). **Bill.** A hard unfeeling thief in Dickens's "Oliver Twist," the murderer of Nancy, and the persecutor of Oliver whom Nancy tries to befriend.

Sikhim, or **Sikkim** (sik'him). A native state in northern India. Capital, Tumlung. It is bounded by Tibet on the north, Bhutan on the east, British India on the south, and Nepal on the west, and is comprised within the Himalaya region. The inhabitants are Lepchas or Bonze. It is governed by a Rajah, who is feudatory to the British. It became a British protectorate in 1861. Area, estimated, 7,000 square miles. Population (1891) 30,458.

Sikhs (sēks). [From Hind. *Sikh*, lit. a 'disciple']: a distinctive name of the disciples of Nanak Shah, who founded the sect. The members of a religious-political community in India, founded near Lahore about 1500 as a sect based on the principles of monotheism and human brotherhood. Under their heredit ary theocratic chiefs the Sikhs were organized into a political and military force, collectively called Khalsa, the portion (of God) while every man who accepted the initiation of Singh (in Sanskrit *simha*, 'lion'). This military organization was especially due to Govind Singh. Social inequality was abolished, of the Sikhs only the Jats and Ramgarhia cows was retained. Every one was admitted to the sect who had not been admitted to the Khalsa by having rice of the initiated drink with him the brotherhood of the Pahul. A Sikh was forbidden to return the salutation of a Hindu, and was bound to kill a Mussulman on meeting him. The holy war was his vocation. The Sikh soldier prayed to his sword. Govind Singh struggled with the Mogul emperors and then accepted a command in the imperial army. He fell by an Afghan assassin in 1708, appointing as successor and declaring Granth (see *Adi-Granth*) to be the future guru. After him an ascetic named Banda was the chief of the Khalsa. Under him the Sikh werewolves annihilated by the army of Farrukhsiar. Banda himself was captured, compelled for a week to witness the torture of 740 companions (of whom no one winced) and the death of his own son, and then tortured to death with red-hot pincers, while he praised God for choosing him to be the instrument of his vengeance. After Banda's death in 1716, the Akalis, 'the faithful of the Eternal,' became the guardians of the sanctuary at Amritsar, where the Adi-Granth was kept. The Gurmats, 'council of the guru,' held supreme authority. The political history of the Sikhs

ended in 1848 when the English, after a violent struggle, annexed the Panjáb. The Sikhs have now ceased their religious fanaticism, and are a valuable contingent of the British armies. *See Adi Granth* and *Nanak*.

Sikh Wars. Two wars between the British under Sir Hugh Gough and the Sikhs. The Sikhs invaded British territory in Dec., 1845, and were defeated in the battles of Mudki, Ferozshah, Aliwal, and Sobraon. Lahore was taken by the British, and peace was concluded March 9, 1846. The second war began with the massacre of British officers at Multan in April, 1848. A drawn battle at Chillianwalla was followed by a British victory at Gujrat (Feb. 22, 1849), which completely broke the power of the Sikhs, and led to the annexation of the Panjáb to British India.

Sikiang (sē-kē-äng'). A river in southern China which rises in Yunnan and flows into the China Sea. Canton and Hong-Kong are in its delta.

Sikino (sē'kē-nō or sē-kē'nō). An island of the Cyclades, Greece, 19 miles south of Paros; the ancient Sicinos (Gr. Σικινος). Length, 9 miles.

Sikkim. *See Sikhim.*

Sikoku. *See Shikoku.*

Siksika (sik'sik-ä). A confederacy of North American Indians, one of the most important still existing in the Northwest, consisting of 3 tribes, the Siksika proper or Blackfeet, the Kino or Blood, and the Piegan. Their country is in northern Montana and the adjacent part of Canada, extending from the Rocky Mountains to the junction of Milk River with the Missouri, and from the Muscle Shell River in Montana to the Belly and South Saskatchewan rivers in Canada. Their present number is about 7,000. The Siksika proper and the Kino are chiefly in Canada, and the Piegans at Blackfoot agency, Montana. The name is translated 'Black feet,' with several traditional explanations. See *Algonquian*.

Sil (sēl). A river in northwestern Spain which joins the Minho 9 miles northeast of Orense. Length, about 125 miles.

Sila (sē'lä), or **Monte Nero** (mon'te nā'rō). An extensive wooded region in the Apennines of Calabria, southern Italy, situated east of Cosenza. It rises to the height of 6,325 feet. Length, about 37 miles.

Silarus (sil'a-rus). The ancient name of the river Sele in southern Italy. Near it, in 71 B.C., Spartacus was defeated and slain by the Romans under Crassus.

Silas (sī'las), or **Silvanus** (sil-vā'nus). Lived in the 1st century. A Christian missionary, a companion of the apostle Paul.

Silas Marner (mär'nėr), **the Weaver of Raveloe.** A novel by George Eliot, published in 1861.

Silberberg (sil'ber-berg). A small town in the province of Silesia, Prussia, situated 42 miles south-southwest of Breslau. It was formerly noted for its silver-mines and for its fortress.

Silbury Hill (sil'bu ri hil). A large barrow near Avebury, in Wiltshire, England. Height, 130 feet.

Silcher (zil'cher), **Friedrich.** Born at Schnaith, Würtemberg, June 27, 1789; died at Tübingen, Aug. 26, 1860. A German composer of popular songs, director of music at the University of Tübingen from 1817.

Silchester (sil'ches-tėr). A village near Basingstoke in Hampshire, England, on the site of the ancient Roman town of Calleva. Many remains of antiquity have been discovered here.

It is a speaking fact that of what must have been one of the greatest Roman cities of Britain we have absolutely no history whatever. Antiquaries are, we believe, now pretty well agreed that Silchester is the Roman Calleva Atrebatum, and could hardly have been called Atrebatum and its district Artois . . . and it is so marked in Dr. Guest's map. But this is merely a geographical and not an historical fact. Calleva is simply a name in the Itineraries; neither that we ever heard of is recorded to have happened there.
Freeman, English Towns, p. 159.

Silence (sī'lens). A dull country justice in the second part of Shakspere's "King Henry IV." He is the cousin of Shallow, and prides himself on having "been merry twice and once ere now."

Silent Woman, The. See *Epicene*.

Silenus (si-lē'nus). [Gr. Σειληνος.] In Greek mythology, a divinity of Asiatic origin, the foster-father of Bacchus, and leader of the satyrs, but very frequently merely one of a number of kindred attendants in the Dionysiac thiasus. He was represented as a robust full-bearded old man, hairy and with pointed ears, frequently in a state of intoxication, often riding on an ass and carrying a cantharus or other vessel.

Silenus and Bacchus. A Greco-Roman group in marble, in the Glyptothek, Munich. Silenus, as a strong, bearded man, nude, his head wreathed with ivy, holds the smiling infant in his arms.

Silenus and Satyrs. A painting by Rubens, in the Old Pinakothek at Munich. Silenus reels along, supported by a satyr and a negro and attended by a train of satyrs and bacchantes, who are accompanied by a tiger and two goats.

Silesia (si-lē'shi-ä). [NL. *Silesia*, F. *Silésie*, G. *Schlesien*, a name of Slavic origin, earlier *Sleenzane*, *Zlesane*, Pol. *Zleszki*.] A large region of central Europe, mainly in the upper basin of the Oder, northeast of the Sudetic Mountains. Its early inhabitants were Slavs. The possession of it was disputed between Poland and Bohemia. It became Polish in 999; was separated from Poland in 1163; fell to various duchies of the house of Piast; gradually became largely Germanized; was under Bohemian supremacy 1289–1327; and was incorporated with Bohemia in 1355. The Bohemian it passed to the house of Hapsburg. It suffered in the Hussite Thirty Years' Silesian, and Napoleonic wars. It was conquered by Frederick the Great 1741–42, and the larger part of it was ceded by Austria to Russia in 1742; the cession was confirmed in 1763.

Silesia, or **Austrian Silesia.** A crownland and titular duchy belonging to the Cisleithan division of Austria-Hungary. Chief town, Troppau. It is bounded by Prussian Silesia on the north, Moravia on the east, Hungary and Moravia on the south, and mainly by Moravia on the west. The surface is largely mountainous, being traversed by branches of the Sudetic and Carpathian mountains. Silesia has mineral wealth in coal, iron, etc., and flourishing manufactures. It sends 10 members to the Reichsrat. The inhabitants are Germans, Poles, Czechs, Slovaks, and Moravians. Area, 1,990 square miles. By the treaties of 1742 Silesia not conquered by Prussia. It was united to Moravia until 1849. Area, 1,987 square miles. Population (1890), 605,689.

Silesia, or **Prussian Silesia.** A southeastern province of Prussia. Capital, Breslau. It is bounded by Brandenburg on the northwest, Posen and Russian Poland on the northeast, Austrian Silesia, Moravia, and Bohemia on the south, and Bohemia, Saxony, and Prussian Saxony on the west. It comprises most of the ancient duchy of Silesia, Glatz, part of Upper Lusatia, etc. The surface is mountainous only in the southwest and south, and level generally in the north and northeast. It is traversed by the Oder. Prussian Silesia is noted for its mineral wealth, especially in coal, iron, and zinc, and is one of the chief manufacturing provinces of the kingdom. Among its leading industries are metal-working and manufactures of machinery, linen, cotton, woolen, etc. It contains three government districts: Liegnitz, Breslau, and Oppeln. The majority of the inhabitants are Germans, but there are many Poles and some Czechs, Moravians, and Wends. Area, 15,577 square miles. Population (1890), 4,224,458.

Silesian (si-lē'shian) **Poetical Schools.** In German literature, two groups of minor poets in the 17th century — one composed of followers of Opitz, the other of followers of Hofmann von Hofmannswaldau.

Silesian Wars. Three wars waged by Frederick the Great of Prussia against Austria for the possession of Silesia. In the first war (1740–42) Prussia was allied with Saxony, Bavaria, and France, and Austria with Great Britain. Frederick invaded Silesia in 1740, and the Prussians were victorious at Mollwitz in 1741, and at Chotusitz in 1742. By the peace of Breslau (June, 1742) the greater part of Silesia was ceded to Prussia. In the second war (1744–45) Austria was joined by Saxony. Frederick invaded Bohemia and took Prague, but had to fall back into Saxony in 1744. Prussian victories were won at Hohenfriedberg, Soor, and Kesselsdorf, 1745. The possession of Silesia by Prussia was confirmed by the peace of Dresden, Dec. 25, 1745. The third of the Silesian wars is the Seven Years' War, in which see.

Silesius, Angelus. See *Angelus Silesius*.

Silistria (si-lis'tri-ä). A town in Bulgaria, situated on the Danube in lat. 44° 7′ N., long. 27° 16′ E.: the ancient Durostorus or Durostorum. Silistria and its vicinity have been the field of many military operations, especially between the Russians and Turks. It was attacked by the Russians in 1773; taken by them in 1810; besieged by them in 1828; besieged and taken in 1829; and successfully besieged by the Russians in 1854. In 1878 the fortifications were razed in 1878. Population (1887), 11,414.

Silkworm (silk'wėrm), **Sir Diaphanous.** A courtier of a most elegant bread," in Jonson's comedy "The Magnetick Lady."

Sill (sil), **Edward Roland.** Born at Windsor, Conn., 1841; died at Cleveland, Ohio, Feb. 27, 1887. An American poet. He graduated at Yale in 1861, and was professor of the English language and literature in the University of California 1874–82. Among his works are "The Venus of Milo, etc." (1885), and "Poems" (1887).

Sillery (sēl-rē'). A village in the department of Marne, France, on the Vesle 6 miles southeast of Rheims: celebrated for its champagne.

Silliman (sil'i-man), **Benjamin.** Born at North Stratford (Trumbull), Conn., Aug. 8, 1779; died at New Haven, Conn., Nov. 24, 1864. A noted American chemist, geologist, and physicist. He graduated at Yale College in 1796; was appointed tutor there in 1798, and professor in 1802; and became professor emeritus in 1853. He founded the "American Journal of Science" in 1818, and was long its editor. He published "Elements of Chemistry" (2 vols., 1830), "Travels in England, etc." (1810), "Narrative of a Visit to Europe" (1853), etc.; and edited Henry's "Chemistry" (1808–14) and Bakewell's "Introduction to Geology" (1829–).

Silliman, Benjamin. Born at New Haven, Conn., Dec. 4, 1816; died there, June 14, 1885. An American chemist, son of Benjamin Silliman. He graduated at Yale in 1837; became professor in the scientific school (afterward the Sheffield Scientific School) in 1846; was professor at Louisville 1849–54; and was again professor at Yale 1854–85. He became associate editor of the "American Journal of Science" in 1838, and associate proprietor in 1846. His scientific articles include about 100 titles, published 1841–74. In 1869 he was made one of the State chemists of Connecticut. He published "First Principles of Chemistry" (1847), "Principles of Physics, etc." (1859), and "American Contributions to Chemistry." He edited, with C. G. Goodrich, "The World of Science, Art, and Industry" (1853), and "Progress of Science and Mechanism" (1854), which recorded the chief results of the World's Fair (New York, 1853).

Silliman, Mount. A peak of the Sierra Nevada, in the northern part of Tulare County, California.

Silly Billy (sil'i bil'i). A nickname of William IV., king of Great Britain.

Siloam (si-lō'am), or **Siloah** (si-lō'ä). [Heb. *Shiloach*, sending.] A pool at the southeast end of Jerusalem (Neh. iii. 15, "by the king's garden"), fed by the waters of a spring of the Gihon (the modern Virgin's Fount), which were conducted to it through a tunnel. It consisted of several artificial channels and basins which supplied Jerusalem with water. The pool of Siloam which is still in existence formerly had an outlet in the southeast called the "lower pool," and is now called *Birket Hamra* ('red pond'). Another part of the former water-reservoir is now occupied by gardens. The Virgin's Fount is intermittent. In 1880 the children of Silwan discovered the discovery has discovered in the rocky aqueduct. It gives the length of the channel, and, among other details, mentions that the workmen began the boring from both ends. The Arabs called Siloam *Ain Silwan*.

Hardly less interesting has been the discovery of the inscription of Siloam, which reveals to us the very characters used by the Jews in the time of Isaiah, perhaps even in the time of Solomon himself. The discovery has cast a flood of light on the early topography of Jerusalem, and has made it clear as the daylight that the Jews of the royal period were not the rude and barbarous people it has been the fashion of an unbelieving criticism to assume, but a cultured and literary population.
Styee, Anc. Monuments, p. 5.

Sils (sils). The name of several villages in the canton of Grisons, Switzerland. Sils in the Upper Engadine is situated 8 miles southwest of Pontresina. Near it is Silser See, formed by the Inn, 4 miles long.

Silsilis (sil'si-lis). In ancient geography, a place on the Nile, near Edfu: the modern Silsili. It is remarkable for its sandstone-quarries.

Silures (sil'u-rēz). In ancient history, a people dwelling in the western part of Great Britain, mainly in what is now South Wales, at the periods of the Roman and Anglo-Saxon conquests.

Silurist (si-lū'rist), **The.** The name given to Henry Vaughan, from his birth in Wales.

Silva (sēl'vä), **Antonio José da.** Born at Rio de Janeiro, May 8, 1705: died at Lisbon, Oct. 13, 1739. A Portuguese dramatist. His comedies are among the finest in the Portuguese language. Silva was twice imprisoned by the Inquisition on the charge of "Judaism." The last incarceration was in 1738, and ended in his being burned with his wife and aged mother.

Silva, Innocencio Francisco da. Born at Lisbon, Sept. 28, 1810: died there, June 28, 1876. A Portuguese bibliographer. He labored under great disadvantages, being poor and forced to spend much of his time in the subordinate government positions which he was able to obtain. His principal work is "Diccionario bibliographico portuguez" (7 vols., 1858–62, and unfinished supplement, 2 vols. 1867–70). It is the most complete bibliography of Portuguese (including Brazilian) literature, containing 10,328 titles, with biographical notes on the authors.

Silva Alvarenga. See *Alvarenga*.

Silva Marciana. See *Abnoba*.

Silvana (sil-vä'nä), or **Silvana das Waldmädchen.** An opera by Weber, produced at Frankfort in 1810.

Silvanus, or **Sylvanus** (sil-vā'nus). In Italian mythology, a god, protector of woods, fields, herds, etc.

Silva Paranhos (sēl'vä pä-rän'yōs), **José Maria da.** Born in Bahia, March 16, 1819: died at Rio de Janeiro, Nov. 1, 1880. A Brazilian diplomatist and statesman, viscount of Rio Branco from 1870. He was senator from 1862, several times cabinet minister, and premier 1871–73. During the latter period he proposed and carried through parliament the law of Sept. 28, 1871, by which children born of slave parents were declared free under certain conditions, and a fund was provided for manumissions. This is often called "the Rio Branco law": it prepared the way for the final extinction of slavery.

Silver-Fork School. In English fiction, a nickname given to a group of novelists (Theodore Hook, Mrs. Trollope, Lady Blessington, etc.) who laid great stress on matters of etiquette.

Silver Grays. The bolting Whigs, led by Francis Granger, who left the New York convention of 1848: so called from the fact that several of them were gray-haired men.

Silver (sil'vėr) **Mountain.** A peak of the Sierra Nevada in Alpine County, California.

Silves (sēl'ves). A town in the province of Algarve, southern Portugal, 112 miles south-southeast of Lisbon. The cathedral is a fine Romanesque building with some Pointed arches and windows, and

other later features. The castle is of Moorish foundation, with a fine cistern and six main towers; in front of the walls there are detached towers, communicating with the fortress by stone bridges, as is the great tower of Bellver near Palma. The city walls are Moorish, well preserved, and picturesque. Several of the gates are noteworthy; one of great size has three large arches opening on diverging streets. Population (1878), 6,913.

Silvester, or **Sylvester** (sil-ves'ter). **I.** [L., 'of the woods,' F. *Silvestre*, Pg. *Sylvestre*, G. *Silvester*.] Bishop of Rome 314–335. Little is known concerning his pontificate. The story which connects his name with the baptism of Constantine the Great is pure fiction (see *Donation of Constantine*).

Silvester II., originally **Gerbert**. Died May 12, 1003. Pope 999–1003. He was a native of Aquitania, and after his accession became known under the Christian name of Gerbert, first as an educator and afterward as archbishop successively of Rheims and Ravenna.

Silvester III. Pope or antipope 1044. He was chosen at the opposition Roman council of Bonifacc IX. in 1044, but was in turn expelled some months later. He was deprived of his priesthood by the Council of Sutri in 1046, and was confined in a monastery.

Silvestre, or **Sylvestre** (sil-vāstr'). **Israel.** Born at Nancy, 1621; died in 1691. An eminent French engraver. The Silvestres were a large family of painters and engravers of which Israel was the most important member. He formed his style on Delle Bella and Callot. He was designated by Louis XIV., for whom he engraved his plates of the royal monuments and festivals. He was a member of the Academy, and visited Italy twice. His collection became more than 1,000.

Silvestre de Sacy. See *Sacy*.

Silvia, or **Sylvia** (sil'vi-a). **1.** In Shakspere's "Two Gentlemen of Verona," the daughter of the Duke of Milan, loved by Valentine: "the auburn-haired Silvia, rash and reckless."—**2.** The principal female character in Farquhar's comedy "The Recruiting Officer." She is the daughter of Ballance, and in love with Captain Plume. She disguises herself as a raw rakish soldier and serves in his company, and is one of the most sparkling and witty characters of comedy. This was a favorite character with the actresses of the 18th century.

3. The forsaken mistress of Vainlove in Congreve's "Old Bachelor."

Silvius (sil'vi-us). A shepherd in Shakspere's "As you Like it."

Silvretta (sil-vret'tä), or **Selvretta** (sel-vret'tä). A group of the Rhætian Alps, situated in the eastern part of the canton of Grisons, Switzerland, north of the Inn, and on the borders of Tyrol and Vorarlberg, about 25–30 miles east of Coire. Highest summit, Piz Linard (11,207 feet).

Simabara (sē-mä-bä'rä). **Gulf of.** An arm of the Pacific Ocean, on the western coast of the island of Kiusiu, Japan.

Simancas (sē-män'käs). A small town in the province of Valladolid, Spain, situated on the Pisuerga 7 miles southwest of Valladolid. The castle is a moated and battlemented fortress, formerly a seat of the admirals of Castile. From the time of Charles V. it has been the place of deposit of the national archives of Spain.

Simancas, Archives of. A collection of documents relating to Spain and its colonies, formed at Simancas by order of Charles V., (1543). It was reorganized by Philip II. in 1567. In 1788 many important papers relating to the colonies were sent to Seville; many others disappeared during the Napoleonic wars; and the collection, once very large, is now comparatively unimportant. It is kept in the old castle (see above).

Simbirsk (sim-bērsk'). **1.** A government of eastern Russia. It lies west of the Volga, and is surrounded by the governments of Kazan, Samara, Saratoff, Penza, and Nijni-Novgorod. Area, 19,100 square miles. Population (1890), 1,655,500.

2. The capital of the government of Simbirsk, situated on the Volga and the Sviyaga, about lat. 54° 25′ N. It has an important fair. Population (1890), 39,395.

Simcoe (sim'kō). Named from J. G. Simcoe.] The capital of Norfolk County, Ontario, Canada, situated on the river Lym 37 miles southwest of Hamilton. Population (1891), 2,674.

Simcoe, John Graves. Born near Exeter, England, Feb. 25, 1752; died at Torbay, England, Oct. 26, 1806. A British commander in the American Revolution, and later colonial governor in Upper Canada and elsewhere.

Simcoe, Lake. A lake in Ontario, Canada, 37 miles north of Toronto. Its outlet is into Georgian Bay, Lake Huron. Length, about 30 miles.

Simeon (sim'ē-on). [Heb. *Sim'ôn;* F. *Simeon, Simon*, It. *Simone*, Sp. *Simeon*, Pg. *Simão, Simeão*, G. *Simeon, Simon.*] **1.** One of the patriarchs, a son of Jacob and Leah.—**2.** One of the tribes of the Israelites, descended from the patriarch Simeon. It occupied the extreme southwestern part of Palestine.

Simeon, or **Symeon, of Durham.** Died about 1130. An English historian, author of a history of the church of Durham, and of a history of the kings of Northumbria. His works were edited by Hinde (1868) and by T. Arnold (1882–85).

Simeoni (sē-mā-ō'nē). **Giovanni.** Born at Paliano, July 23, 1816; died at Rome, Jan. 14, 1892. A noted Italian ecclesiastic and statesman. He became secretary to the Congregation of the Propaganda in 1860; was made a cardinal in 1875; was secretary of state under Pius IX. 1876–78; and became prefect of the Propaganda on the accession of Leo XIII.

Simeon Stylites (sim'ē-on stī-lī'tēz). [Gr. *Στυλίτης*, of the pillar.] Born at Sisan, Syria; died 459. A Syrian ascetic who passed the last 30 years of his life on a pillar near Antioch. He was the first and most notable of the stylites (pillar-saints).

Simferopol (sim-fer-ō'pol). The capital of the government of Taurida, Russia, situated in the Crimea, on the Salghir, in lat. 44° 58′ N., long. 34° 6′ E. It was formerly a Tatar seat of government, and has been the capital of Taurida since 1784. Population, 41,388.

Simkin. A nickname for *Simeon*.

Simla (sim'lä). **1.** A district in the northern part of British India, about lat. 31° 7′ N., long. 77° 5′ E. Area, 8 square miles. Population (1881), 42,945.—**2.** The capital of the district of Simla, situated about 7,000 feet above sea-level. It is noted as a sanatorium, and as the residence of many officials (including the viceroy) during the hot season. Population (1881), 16,032.

Simme (sim'me). **Greater** or **Great.** A small river in the canton of Bern, Switzerland, which joins the Kander (tributary of the Aar) 5 miles south of Thun.

Simmenthal (sim'men-tāl), popularly **Siebenthal** (sē'ben-tāl). An Alpine valley in the southwestern part of the canton of Bern, Switzerland, traversed by the Great Simme.

Simmering (sim'mer-ing). A southeastern suburb of Vienna.

Simms (simz), **William Gilmore.** Born at Charleston, S. C., April 17, 1806; died there, June 11, 1870. An American novelist, historian, and poet. He wrote many novels, largely on Southern life, and many of them historical (Revolutionary and colonial epoch) and frontier romances. These include "The Partisan" (1835), "Carl Werner" (1838), "Pelayo" (1839), "The Kinsmen" (later called "The Scout," 1841), "The Partisan" (1845), and "Count Julian" (1845). His best-known poem is "Atalantis: a Dramatic Sea" (1832). His historical works include "A History of South Carolina" (1840), "South Carolina in the Revolution" (1854), lives of Marion, Greene, etc.

Simnel (sim'nel), **Lambert.** Born about 1472. A pretender to the throne of England, personating the Earl of Warwick. His adherents were defeated by Henry VII. at Stoke in 1487.

> Lambert Simnel, with his tutor, Simon the priest, fell into the king's hands, who spared their lives, and appointed the former to the office of turnspit, being eventually promoted to the office of falconer, and as guardian of the king's hawks he lived and died.
>
> *Lawless*, Story of Ireland, p. 135.

Simois (sim'ō-is). [Gr. *Σιμόεις*.] In ancient geography, a small river in the Troad, Asia Minor, often mentioned in the Iliad.

Simon. [F. *Simon*, Sp. *Simon*, Pg. *Simão*, It. *Simone*, LL. *Simon*, Gr. *Σιμων*, prop. *σιμος*, snub-nose, lit. 'flat-nosed,' but it must also be an accommodation of the different Heb. name *Shimôn*, Simeon. See *Simeon.*] See *Peter*.

Simon (sī'mon). A brother or relative of Jesus: often identified with Simon the Canaanite.

Simon. A tanner of Joppa at whose house St. Peter resided.

Simon, surnamed **Magus** ('the Magician'). A sorcerer of Samaria, represented in Acts viii. as having been converted by Philip, and as seeking to purchase miraculous powers with money. In later accounts he is represented as the founder of a heretical sect. The legend of Doctor Faustus contains traces of the legends of Simon and Helena. His connection

> Simon probably was one of that class of adventurers which abounded at this period, or like Apollonius of Tyana and others at a later time, with whom the opponents of Christianity attempted to confound Jesus and his apostles. His doctrine was Oriental in its language and in its pretensions. He was the first Æon or Emanation, or rather perhaps the first manifestation, of the primal Deity. He assumed not merely the title of the Great Power or Virtue of God, but all the other appellations of the Word, the Perfection, the Paraclete, the Almighty, the whole combined attributes of the Deity. He had a companion, Helena, according to the statement of his enemies a beautiful prostitute, whom he found at Tyre, who became in like manner the first conception (the Ennoea) of the Deity; but who by her conjunction with matter, had been enslaved to its malignant influence, and, having fallen under the power of evil angels, had been in a constant state of transmigration, and, among other mortal bodies, had occupied that of the famous Helen of Troy.
>
> *Milman*, Hist. of Christianity, II. 51.

Simon. The mayor of Queenborough in Middleton's play of that name.

The comic figure in the tanner Simon, the mayor of Queenborough whose conquest by a company of prejudiced conditions while looking on at what he takes to be a play.

Wood.

Simon the Canaanite, or **Simon Zelotes** (zē-lō'tēz). [Gr. *Σιμων ὁ καναναῖος*.] One of the apostles, often identified with Simon the relative of Jesus.

Simon (sē-mōn'). A novel by George Sand, published in 1835.

Simon bar Giora. One of the heroes and leaders of the Zealot party during the Judæo-Roman war. He was a man of iron will, stern character, and reckless boldness. After the fall of Jerusalem he surrendered to the Romans, and, after appearance in the triumph of Titus, was hurled from the Tarpeian rock in Rome.

Simon ben Shetach. Brother-in-law of Alexander Jannæus, and president of the Sanhedrim. In conjunction with Judah ben Tabbai, he introduced many reforms, promoted instruction, and restored law and order, which had been disturbed through the unrighteousness and tyranny of his brother-in-law. They were thanked for this by the title "restorers of the law."

Simon de Montfort. See *Montfort*.

Simon (sē-mōn'), **Jules** and **Jules François Simon Suisse**). Born at Lorient, Morbihan, France, Dec. 31, 1814. A distinguished French statesman, philosopher, and publicist; professor at the Sorbonne. He was a republican member of the Assembly 1848–50, was ousted from his professorship in 1851, was a leading republican member of the Corps Législatif 1863–70, was member of the government of national defense and minister of public instruction 1870–71 and 1876–77, senator and member of the French Academy in 1875; and was premier 1876–77. Among his works are "Histoire de l'école d'Alexandrie" (1844–45), "Le devoir" (1854), "La liberté de conscience" (1859), "L'ouvrière" (1861), "L'école" (1864), "Le travail" (1866), etc.

Simon (sē-mōn'), **Pedro Antonio.** Born at La Parrilla, Spain, in 1574; died in New Granada after 1627. A Franciscan missionary and historian. He went to New Granada in 1604, and began to write a history of that conquest in 1625, when he was provincial of his order. Only the first part, relating mainly to Venezuela, was published (1627), and it is now very rare. Two other parts are known in manuscript. The work is of great value.

Simon (sē-mōn'), **Richard.** Born at Dieppe, France, May 13, 1638; died there, April 11, 1712. A French biblical critic, a member of the Congregation of the Oratory. His chief works are "Histoire critique du Vieux Testament" ("Critical History of the Old Testament," printed in France, but suppressed; published in Holland in 1685), "Histoire critique du texte du Nouveau Testament" (1689), "Histoire critique des versions du Nouveau Testament" (1690), and "Histoire critique des principaux commentateurs du Nouveau Testament" (1693).

Simonides (sī-mon-i'dēz), or **Semonides** (sē-mon'i-dēz), **of Amorgos.** [Gr. *Σιμωνίδης*.] Born in Samos; lived about 660 B. C. A famous Greek iambic poet. Fragments of his poems have been preserved (Bergk's "Poetæ lyrici Græci").

> The next poet of this period is Simonides, or, as some call him, Semonides, who, with a band of Samians, settled a colony to the island of Amorgos, after which the poet is called, to distinguish him from the later Simonides of Keos. Here he dwelt in the town of Minoa. The chronologists place him about Ol. 29 or 30 (660 B. C.), and make him contemporary with, if not later than, Archilochus. Though chiefly celebrated as one of the earliest iambic poets, he wrote the "Lamentations of Samos," in two books of elegiacs, of which no trace now remains. About forty fragments of his iambic verse are to be found in Bergk's collection, but only two of these are of any importance. One (25 lines) reflects on the restlessness and trouble of life, and recommends equanimity in a spirit of sad wisdom. The other (120 lines) is the famous satire on women, comparing them to sundry animals, owing to their having been created of these respective natures.
>
> *Mahaffy*, Hist. of Classical Greek Lit., I. 161.

Simonides of Ceos. Born at Iulis, island of Ceos, Greece, 556 B. C.; died at Syracuse, about 469–467 B. C. A noted Greek poet. He lived in Athens, Thessaly, Syracuse, and elsewhere, and wrote epigrams, lyrics, tragedies, etc.

Simon Maccabæus. See *Maccabæus*.

Simon Pure. See *Pure, Simon*.

Simon's Town (sī'monz toun). A small seaport in Cape Colony, South Africa, situated on False Bay 18 miles south of Cape Town.

Simony (sī'mō-ni). **Dr.** A character in Foote's play "The Cozeners," supposed to be intended for Dr. Dodd who was afterward executed (though for forgery, not for simony).

Simon Zelotes. See *Simon the Canaanite*.

Simpcox (sim'koks). An impostor in the second part of Shakspere's "King Henry VI."

Simple (sim'pl). A servant of Slender: a character in Shakspere's "Merry Wives of Windsor."

Simple, Peter. The hero of a novel of the same name by Marryat, published in 1857.

Simple Cobbler of Agawam, The. A satire by Nathaniel Ward, published in 1647. Though written in America, it was sent or taken to England by the author, and published there under the pseudonym of Theodore de la Guard.

Simple Story, A. A novel by Mrs. Inchbald, published in 1791.

Simplicius (sim-plish'i-us). Bishop of Rome 468–483.

Simplicius. Born in Cilicia: lived in the first half of the 6th century A. D. A Greek Neoplatonist. He lived in Persia about 532–533. He wrote commentaries on Aristotle and Epictetus.

Simplon (sañ-plôn'), It. **Sempione** (sem-pē-ō'ne). One of the chief passes over the Alps, situated on the border of northern Italy and the canton of Valais, Switzerland. Though it runs one of the chief roads over the Alps, built by Napoleon 1800–06. It leads from Brieg, in the valley of the Rhone, to Domo d'Ossola, in the valley of the Toce (a subtributary of the Po). Height of summit of pass, about 6,590 feet.

Simplon Railway. A railway projected in 1889 to connect the valley of the Rhone, from near Visp, with the valley of the Pozat Domo d'Ossola, by tunneling the Simplon Mountain. The money was to be furnished by Italy and Switzerland. The final arrangements were made in 1893.

Simpson (simp'son), **Edward.** Born at New York, March 3, 1824: died at Washington, D. C., Dec. 2, 1888. An American rear-admiral. He served in the Mexican and Civil wars, and was appointed rear-admiral in 1884. He wrote "Ordnance and Naval Gunnery" (1862), etc.

Simpson, Sir **James Young.** Born at Bathgate, Scotland, June 7, 1811: died May 6, 1870. A Scottish physician, professor of midwifery in the Edinburgh University from 1840; noted for his introduction of chloroform and of other anæsthetics, especially in midwifery. He was created a baronet in 1866. Among his works are "Obstetric Memoirs and Contributions" (1855–56), "Acupressure" (1864), "Homœopathy," etc.

Simpson, Matthew. Born at Cadiz, Ohio, June 20, 1810: died at Philadelphia, June 18, 1884. An American bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was president of Indiana Asbury University (Greencastle, Indiana) 1839–48, and was elected bishop in 1852. He was distinguished as a pulpit orator. He published "One Hundred Years of Methodism" (1876), "Cyclopedia of Methodism" (1878), etc.

Simpson, Thomas, a mathematician, at Market Bosworth, England, Aug. 20, 1710: died there, May 14, 1761. An English mathematician. He wrote "Elements of Plane Geometry" (1747), "Miscellaneous Tracts" (1757), etc.

Simpson, Thomas. Born 1808: died 1840. A British explorer. He conducted an expedition to the Mackenzie River and the northern coast of North America 1836–39. "Life and Travels" by his brother Alexander Simpson (1845).

Simrock (sim'rok). **Karl.** Born at Bonn, Prussia, Aug. 28, 1802: died there, July 18, 1876. A German poet, translator, and miscellaneous writer, professor of Old German literature at Bonn from 1850. His chief original poem is "Wieland der Schmied" (1835). His other works include translations of the "Nibelungenlied" (1827), "Der arme Heinrich" (Hartmann), "Tristan und Isolde," and other Middle High German works, and of the "Edda" (1843), "Beowulf," "Heliand," and Shakspere's poems and dramas, in part. He also published "Handbuch" (Deutsche); "Handbuch der deutschen Mythologie" (1853–55), "Deutsche Volksbücher" (1839–67), "Lauda Sion" (1850), "Deutsche Sinnbilder" (1857), "Quellen des Shakspere" (with collaborators, 1831), "Rheinland," etc.

Sims (simz), **James Marion.** Born in Lancaster County, S. C., Jan. 25, 1813: died in New York city, Nov. 13, 1883. An American surgeon, noted for his development of the science of gynecology. He invented the silver suture and various medical instruments. He was the founder of the Woman's Hospital of the State of New York, and in 1870 of the Anglo-American Ambulance Corps in the Franco-German war.

Simurgh (sē-mōrgh'). [From *si*, thirty, and *murgh*, bird (as having the size of thirty birds).] In the Shahnamah, the huge bird that cared for and reared the infant Zal when, in consequence of his white hair, he had been exposed by his father Sam near Mount Alburz.

The child remained thus in this place one day and one night without shelter. Sometimes he sucked his thumb, sometimes he uttered cries. The little ones of the Simurgh being hungry the night bird rose from his nest into the air. He saw a child who needed milk and was crying, he saw the earth that seemed like a burning sea. Thorns formed the cradle of the child his nurse was the earth, his body was naked, his mouth devoid of milk. Around him was the soil black and burned. Above these in that had become fiery hot. Oh, why were his father and his mother not tigers? He would then perhaps have found a shelter against the sun. God gave to Simurgh an impulse of pity, so that the bird did not think of devouring that child. He came down from the cloud, took him in his talons, and carried him from the burning rock. He bore him swiftly to Mount Alburz, where was the nest of his family. He bore him to his little ones that they might see him, and that his mournful voice might prevent them from devouring him, for God granted him his favors, since he was predestined to enjoy life. The Simurgh and his little ones looked at this child, whose blood was streaming from his two eyes. They surrounded him with marvellous tenderness, they were astonished at the beauty of his countenance. The Simurgh chose the tenderest version, that his little guest, who had no milk, might suck blood. So a long time passed during which the child remained hidden in this place. When the child had grown, a long time still passed upon this mountain. He became a man like a lofty cypress, his breast was like a hill of silver, his stature like a reed.

Shahnamah, Reign of Minuchihr.

Simusir (sē-mō-sēr'). One of the Kurile Islands, situated in lat. 47° 3′ N., long. 151° 53′ E.

Sin (sin). The Assyro-Babylonian moon-god. He ranks before Shamash, the sun-god. His wife is Sin-gal, "the great lady." The oldest and chief seat of his worship was in Ur, and next to this in Harran.

Sin, Wilderness of. A desert in the western part of the Sinaitic peninsula, noted in the wanderings of the Israelites.

Sinæ (sī'nē). An ancient name of a people in eastern Asia (the Chinese or Cochin-Chinese).

Sinai (sī'nā or sī'ni). [From *Sin*, the Babylonian moon-god (?).] The mountain mountain group of the Sinaitic peninsula; the mountain (called also Horeb) near which the Israelites encamped and whence the law was given to Moses. The identity of the latter is not certain. See *Sinaitic Peninsula*.

Sinai, Convent of, or **of St. Catherine.** A convent on Mount Sinai, consisting of a labyrinth of buildings and courts inclosed by a fortified wall measuring about 280 by 253 feet. The chief interest is in the great Byzantine church, built in the reign of Justinian, but often altered since. It has narthex, nave, and aisles divided by granite columns, and is richly decorated with superb mosaics, on gold ground, of the Transfiguration and other subjects. The iconostasis is richly sculptured, and adorned with curious Russian icons. See *Sinaitic Peninsula*.

Sinaitic (sī-na-it'ik) **Peninsula.** A peninsula situated between the Gulf of Suez and the Gulf of Akaba. In the north of the peninsula is the desert Paran (modern et-Tih), a desolate limestone plateau, bounded on the south by a line of fertile ridges (6,000 feet high). This is joined in the south by a tract of low sandstone mountains, ravines, and valleys rich in minerals (turquoise, etc.), and also sung of in the Old Test. The rises the barren, rugged, and majestic triangle of the Sinai Mountain, the Jebel-et-Tur or Tur-Sinai, formed of crystal masses (granite and gneiss intermingled with dioryites and porphyries). In this mountain-chain are to be distinguished the following groups: in the northwest is the Jebel-Serbal (6,540 feet high), overhanging the coast of the Gulf of Suez; the Wady-el-Feiran, in the north-east of the peninsula. From here through the Wady-es-sheikh in the southeast appears the Jebel-Musa ("mountain of Moses"), or Sinai (the "holy mountain"), which in its highest itself (7,097 feet high), and in the south the highest point of the peninsula) and the Jebel-Katherin ("mountain of St. Catherine") (8,900 feet high). In the southwest rises the third and last group, the Jebel-Tih, named after the well-known desert) (over 8,000 feet high), in the neighborhood of el-Kuah. The Jebel-Musa is generally thought to be the mountain of the Law-giving, and the Wady-es-Sheikh the portion for the Serbal), and the plain er-Rahah, north of the Musa group, to be the valley in which the Israelites camped during their sojourn at Sinai. The Wady-er-Rahah is joined in a right angle from the northeast by the Wady-ed-Deir, while to the southeast of the Musa stretches the high plateau Wady-es-Sebaiyeh. The western ridge of the Musa is the Jebel-el-Rahah, and the eastern ridge that of the St. Catherine Mountain in the south rises; the eastern ridge is the Jebel-el-Deir ("mountain of the monastery"). In the Wady Sebaiyeh, a fertile valley, between the Musa and Deir, the monastery of St. Catherine is situated, with its beautiful gardens. Tradition attributes its foundation to the empress Helena (327–365), and it was originally dedicated to the remembrance of the Transfiguration. Its present name was obtained when the relics of St. Catherine were discovered there. The monastery contains at present only 20–30 monks instead of the 300–400 former times. It became celebrated in recent years by the discovery of the Codex Sinaiticus (the Greek version of the Old Testament and the Greek New Testament, made in it by Tischendorf in 1844. The Sinaitic peninsula is, as a whole, barren. The mountains are naked, and the valleys mostly river-beds. Vegetation is poor, exceptions, as the lovely Wady Feiran and other oases. The present population of the peninsula consists of about 6,000 Bedouins.

Sinaloa, or **Cinaloa** (sē-nā-lō'ā). **1.** A state of Mexico, bounded by Sonora on the northwest, Chihuahua and Durango on the northeast, Jalisco on the southeast, and the Pacific and the Gulf of California on the southwest. The chief occupations are agriculture and mining. Capital, Culiacan: chief port, Mazatlan. Area, 36,184 square miles. Pop. (1880), 245,733. **2.** A small town, formerly the capital of Sinaloa, on the river Sinaloa about 230 miles northwest of Mazatlan.

Sinbad. See *Sindbad*.

Sinchi Roca. See *Inca Rocca*.

Sinclair (sing'klēr or sin-klār'), **Catherine.** Born at Thurso Castle, Caithness, April 17, 1800: died Aug. 6, 1864. A Scottish novelist and miscellaneous writer, daughter of Sir John Sinclair. She was supervisor of a charitable institution for widows of officers of the army and navy, and was active in good works. She wrote "Modern Accomplishments" (1825), "Modern Society" (1836), "Holiday House" (1839), "Modern Flirtations" (1841), "Beatrice" (a "Protestant" novel, over 40,000 copies of which were sold within 16 months of its publication in 1852), etc.

Sinclair, Sir **John.** Born at Thurso Castle, Caithness, Scotland, May 10, 1754: died Dec. 21, 1835. A Scottish agriculturist, financial writer, and politician. He was educated at Edinburgh University; became a member of the Faculty of Advocates; and was later called to the English bar. He was a member of Parliament 1784–1811. He developed greatly the resources of Caithness. He wrote a "History of the Public Revenue of the British Empire" (1785–89), "Statistical Account of Scotland" (1791–99), etc.

Sind (sind). One of the names of the river Indus.

Sind (river in Gwalior). See *Sindh*.

Sind, or **Sinde,** or **Scinde,** or **Sindh** (sind). A province of British India, comprised in the governorship of Bombay. It is bounded by Panjab, Bhawalpur, and Rajputana on the east; the Ran and Cutch on the south; the Indian Ocean on the southwest; and Baluchistan on the west. It contains the districts Frontier, Shikarpur, Hyderabad, Karachi, Thar, and Farkar. The chief towns are Karachi, Hyderabad, and Shikarpur. The inhabitants are chiefly Sindis and Hindus. It was invaded by Alexander the Great; was conquered by Mahmud of Ghazni; formed part of the Mogul empire and of Nadir Shah's dominions; was governed later by ameers; and was conquered by Sir Charles Napier in 1843, and annexed to British India. Area, 47,789 square miles. Population (1891), 2,871,774.

Sindbad (sind'bad) **the Sailor.** A character in the story of that name in the "Arabian Nights' Entertainments." He is a wealthy citizen of Bagdad, called "the Sailor" because of his several long voyages, in which he discovers a roc's egg and the valley of diamonds, escapes twice from the Anthropophagi, is buried alive, kills the Old Man of the Sea (a monster which got on his back and would not dismount), is the bearer of a letter and gifts from the King of the Indies to Harun-al-Rashid, and is sent back by that monarch with his acknowledgment of the latter. During his last voyage he finds a valley filled with the dead bodies of elephants, from which he obtains much ivory. Sometimes spelled *Sinbad*.

Well known in Europe as having the history of his voyages incorporated in the Thousand and One Nights, but they form in Arabic a distinct work, which Baron Walckenaer (in "Notices des manuscrits," etc., Paris, 1842, t. 1, p. 6) regards as of equal value with those of Soliman and Abu Said. The voyages belong to the 9th century, when the commerce of the Arabs under the khalifs of Baghdad was at its highest activity. In his first voyage Sindbad reaches the country of the maharaja. . . . In Sindbad's second voyage mention is made of the kingdom of Risha (the Malay Peninsula occupied by the Malays), the manner of the preparation of camphor, produced in the mountain forest there, is accurately described. In the third voyage the island of Sillahet is first mentioned. In the fourth he was carried to a country (Malabar) where he found men gathering pepper, and from it he went to the isle of Navum (the Nicobars) and on to Kela (Quedah or Keydah?). In the fifth voyage he is shipwrecked on the island (*i. e.* country) of the Old Man of the Sea, probably somewhere on the Konkan coast. Thence he crossed the sea to the Maldives, and back again to the pepper country of Malabar, passing on to the peninsula of Comorin, where he found the aloes-wood called santy, and afterwards to the pearl-fisheries of Ceylon. From Ceylon he returned back to Bagdad. In the sixth voyage he visited an island (*i. e.* country) where were superb trees of the kinds named santy and comary, and the island of Serendib (Ceylon), which was also the limit of his seventh and last voyage. *Balfour*, Cyclopedia of India.

The story of Polyphemus is in the third voyage of Sindbad. Other parts of the adventures of that bold mariner seem to be borrowed from the History of Antonius in Pausanias. *Dunlop*, Hist. Prose Fiction, II. 508.

Sindh, or **Sind** (sind). A river in Gwalior, India, which joins the Jumna about 70 miles west of Cawnpore. Length, about 225 miles.

Sindhia, or **Sindia,** or **Scindia** (sin'di-ā). The name of a Mahratta dynasty which reigned in Gwalior, India.

Sinestra (sē-nes'trā), **Val.** A small valley in the Lower Engadine, canton of Grisons, Switzerland, 40 miles east of Coire.

Singan Fu (sē-ngän' fō), or **Sian Fu** (sē-än' fō), or **Segan Fu** (sē-gän' fō). The capital of the province of Shensi, China, situated about lat. 34° 17′ N., long. 108° 55′ E. It is one of the chief cities of the empire, an important commercial center, and a point of great strategic importance. Many antiquities are in the neighborhood. Population, estimated, 1,000,000.

Singapore (sing-ga-pōr'). **1.** An island south of the Malay Peninsula, separated from the mainland of Johore by a narrow strait. Length, 27 miles.—**2.** A British settlement, belonging to the colony of the Straits Settlements, and comprising the island of Singapore and some neighboring islets. It was purchased from the Sultan of Johore in 1824. Area, 206 square miles. Population (1881), 184,554.—**3.** The capital of the Straits Settlements, situated on the southern coast of the island of Singapore, on the Strait of Singapore, in lat. 1° 17′ N., long. 103° 51′ E. It has extensive trade, and is an important port of call for steamers. An English factory was established there in 1819. Population (1891), 160,000.

Singbhum (sing-bhōm'). A district in Bengal, British India, intersected by lat. 22° 30′ N., long. 85° 45′ E. Area, 3,753 square miles. Population (1881), 453,775.

Single-Speech Hamilton. See *Hamilton, W. G.*

Sing Sing (sing sing). A village in Westchester County, New York, situated on the Tappan

Bay of Hudson River, 32 miles north of New York. It has a State prison. Population (1890), 9,352.

Singular Doctor. Occam.

Sinigaglia (sē-nē-gäl'yä), or **Senigallia** (sā-nē-gäl'lē-ä). A seaport in the province of Ancona, Italy, situated at the entrance of the Misa into the Adriatic, 17 miles northwest of Ancona: the ancient Sena Gallica (whence the name). It was formerly of great importance. It was an ancient town of the Senones, and became a Roman colony about 285 B. C. Near it occurred the battle of the Metaurus in 207 B. C. It was sacked by Pompey in the civil war between Marius and Sulla. Population (1881), 9,602; commune, 11,361.

Sinkat (sēn-kät'), or **Singat.** A fortress in the Egyptian possessions, 40 miles west-northwest of Suakim. It was defended by the Egyptians under Tewfik Pasha against the Mahdists under Osman Digma 1883-84. Tewfik's force abandoned Sinkat with the intention of cutting its way through to Suakim, but was annihilated by the Mahdists, Feb. 11, 1884.

Sinnamary (sēn-nä-mä-rē'), or **Sinnimari** (sēn-nē-mä-rē'). A river in French Guiana which flows into the Atlantic northwest of Cayenne. Length, about 150 miles.

Sinno (sin'nō). The modern name of the Siris.

Sinope (si-nō'pē), Turk. **Sinub** (sē-nōb'). [Gr. *Σινώπη.*] A seaport in Asia Minor, in the ancient Pontus, situated on the Black Sea in lat. 42° N. It has one of the best harbors on the Black Sea. It was an ancient colony from Miletus; was an important Greek city and colonizing center; was conquered by Pharnaces in 183 B. C., and became the capital of Pontus; was conquered by Lucullus and became a Roman city; and was captured by the Turks under Mohammed II. in the 13th century. A part of the Turkish fleet was destroyed here by the Russian admiral Nakhimoff Nov. 30, 1853. Population, about 9,000.

Sinsheim (sins'hīm). A small town in the circle of Heidelberg, Baden, situated on the Elsenz 28 miles northeast of Karlsruhe. It has been the scene of several battles, including one (June 16, 1674) between the French under Turenne and the Imperialists under Bournonville.

Sintram and his Companions. A tale by Fouqué.

Sinú (sē-nō'), or **Zenú** (sā-nō'), or **Zinú** (sē-nō'). A river in Colombia which flows into the Gulf of Morosguillo south-southwest of Cartagena. Length, about 250 miles.

Sinuessa (sin-ū-es'ä). [Gr. *Σινόεσσα.*] In ancient geography, a town on the borders of Latium and Campania, Italy, situated on the coast 89 miles southeast of Rome. On its site is the modern Mondragone.

Sion. See *Zion.*

Sion (sē-on'), or **Sitten** (zit'ten). The capital of the canton of Valais, Switzerland, situated on the Sionne, near the Rhone, in lat. 46° 14′ N., long. 7° 22′ E.: the Roman Sedunum. Population (1890), 5,513.

Sion College. A London college, founded in 1623 by the Rev. Dr. White as a college and almshouse. In 1884 the almshouse was abolished. In 1886 a new building was formally opened. It is situated towards the east end of Victoria Embankment. It contains the most valuable theological library in London, numbering 60,000 volumes. The original buildings were on the foundation of an old priory near the London Wall.

Sioot. See *Siut.*

Siouan (sō'an). [See *Sioux.*] A linguistic stock of North American Indians: so called from the Sioux or Dakota, its principal division. The former habitat of this family included parts of British North America and of each of the following States and Territories: Montana, Wyoming, North and South Dakota, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Nebraska, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma, Indian Territory, Mississippi, the Carolinas, the Virginias, and Kentucky. The Dakota tribes have been the most warlike of this stock. They have been hostile not only to white settlers and to Indians of other stocks (especially the Ojibwa and Pawnee), but even to tribes of their own stock, such as the Crow, Hidatsa, Mandan, and Omaha. The principal Siouan divisions are: (1) The Dakota division, including the Dakota tribes and the Assiniboin. (2) The Dhegiha division, including the Ponka, Omaha, Kwapa, Osage, and Kansa tribes. (3) The Tciwere division, to which belong the Iowa, Missouri, and Oto tribes. (4) The Winnebago. (5) The Mandan. (6) The Hidatsa division, including the Hidatsa and Absaroka tribes. (7) The Tutelo and cognate tribes. (8) The Biloxi. (9) The Katlabe group, including several Carolina tribes. In addition to these, there was a Virginia division to which belonged many tribes whose names were recorded by Captain John Smith. The present number of the Siouan stock is about 43,400, of whom about 2,200 are in British North America, the rest being in the United States.

Sioux (sō). [A French corruption of the Algonkin word *nadowe-ssiuwa*, the snake-like ones or enemies.] See *Dakota.*

Sioux (sō) **City.** A city, capital of Woodbury County, Iowa, situated on the Missouri River 88 miles north by west of Omaha. It is an important railway, manufacturing, and trading center. Population (1890), 37,806.

Sioux Falls. The capital of Minnehaha County, South Dakota, situated at the falls of the Big Sioux River, 59 miles northeast of Yankton. It has important granite-quarries. Population (1890), 10,177.

Sipand (si-pend'). In the Shahnamah, the fortress in the siege of which Nariman, father of Sam, lost his life, and which was taken and burned by Rustam, his great-grandson, to avenge him. The mountain is described as steep on all sides, with only one road and gate leading to its summit. It has been identified with Qala-i-safaid, near Shiraz. See *Rustam.*

Sipan Dagh (sē-pän' dāg'). A mountain in Armenia, Turkey, north of Lake Van. Height, about 11,000 feet.

Siphnos (sif'nos). [Gr. *Σίφνος.*] An island of the Cyclades, Greece, situated in the Ægean Sea about lat. 37° N., long. 24° 44′ E.: the modern Sifanto, Siphanto, or Siphno. It was formerly noted for its mines of gold and silver. Length, 10 miles. Population, about 4,000.

Sipibos (sē-pē'bos). An Indian tribe of Peru, on the Ucayale River between lats. 6° and 8° S. They belong to the Pano stock, were gathered into missions during the 18th century, but relapsed into barbarism, and are now nearly extinct. See *Conibos* and *Schibos.*

Sippar, Sippara. See *Sepharvaim.*

Sipylus (sip'i-lus). [Gr. *Σίπυλος.*] In ancient geography, a mountain of Lydia, Asia Minor, near Smyrna.

> Not far from Karabel another monument of Hittite art has been discovered. Hard by the town of Magnesia, on the lofty cliffs of Sipylos, a strange figure has been carved out of the rock. It represents a woman, with long locks of hair streaming down her shoulders, and a jewel like a lotus-flower upon the head, who sits on a throne in a deep partitioned niche. Asiatic historians assert that it was the image of the daughter of Assaon, who had sought death by casting herself down from a precipice; but Greek legend preferred to see in it the figure of "weeping Niobe" turned to stone. Already Homer, in the Iliad, had told how Niobe, whose children had been slain by the gods, "now changed to stone, broods over the woes the gods had brought them among the rocks, in lonely mountains, even in Sipylos, where they say are the couches of the nymphs who dance on the banks of the Achelous." But it was only after the settlement of the Greeks in Lydia that the old monument on Mount Sipylos was held to be the image of Niobe. The limestone rock out of which it was carved dripped with moisture after rain; and as the water flowed over the face of the figure, disintegrating and disfiguring the stone as it ran, the pious Greek beheld in it the Niobe of his own mythology. The figure was originally that of the great goddess of Asia Minor, known sometimes as Atergatis or Derketo, sometimes as Kybelé, sometimes by other names.
>
> *Sayce,* Hittites, p. 69.

Sirajganj (sē-räj-gunj'), or **Surajgunje.** A trading center in the district of Pabna, Bengal, British India, situated on the Jamuna arm of the Brahmaputra, 152 miles northeast of Calcutta. Population (1881), 21,057.

Siraj-ud-Daula (sē-räj'ud-dou'lä), or **Surajah Dowlah** (sō-rä'jä dou'lä). Put to death in 1757. A nawab of Bengal, notorious for his imprisonment of 146 British prisoners in the Black Hole of Calcutta in 1756. He was defeated by Clive at Plassey in 1757. See *Black Hole.*

Sirang. See *Ceram.*

Sirbonis, or **Serbonis, Lacus** (sēr-bō'nis-lā'kus). In ancient geography, a bog or morass situated between the Isthmus of Suez, the Mediterranean, and the Delta; "the Sirbonian bog."

Sir Charles Grandison. A novel by Richardson, published in 1753. Sir Charles Grandison, the hero, is respectfully in love with Harriet Byron whom he marries.

> He (Grandison) is, in fact, "the faultless monster whom the world never saw." Young, rich, graceful, and accomplished, he is not only absolutely free from vice, but all his actions are governed by high religious principle. He is romantically generous and yet perfectly prudent, and his behavior toward the fair sex is marked with all that chivalrous delicacy and respect which, since the novel was written, has passed into a proverb, and to be a Sir Charles Grandison to the ladies is supposed to be a modern lady's perfect knight.
>
> *Forsyth,* Novels and Novelists of the 18th Century, p. 229.

Sir Courtly Nice, or It Cannot Be. A comedy by Crowne, produced in 1685. The title is a name of the principal character, an insignificant but self-important fop. The play held the stage for nearly a century.

Syr-Daria, or **Syr-Daria,** or **Syr-Darya** (sēr-där'yä). A river in Russian Central Asia which rises in the Thian-Shan Mountains and flows by a delta into the eastern side of the Sea of Aral about lat. 46° N.: the ancient Jaxartes or Sihon. It is called in its upper course the Jaak-tash, lower down the Taragai, and still lower the Naryn. Length, about 1,500 miles; navigable in the lower half of its course.

Sir-Daria. A province in the governor-generalship of Turkestan, Russian Central Asia, east of the Sea of Aral, north of Bokhara, and south of Turgai and Akmolinsk. The largest city is Tashkend. The inhabitants are Kirghiz, etc. Area, 194,858 square miles. Population, 1,214,300.

Sirène (sē-rān'). **La.** An opera by Auber, words by Scribe, produced at Paris in 1844.

Sirens (sī'renz). In Greek mythology, two, three, or an indefinite number of sea-nymphs who by their singing fascinated those who sailed past their island, and then destroyed them. In works of art they are represented as having the head, arms, and generally the bust of a young woman, and the wings and lower part of the body, etc., resembling those of a bird. In Attic tombs they are familiar as goddesses of the grave, personifying the expression of regret and lamentation for the dead.

> In the classic Sirens we cannot fail to detect the wailing of the rising storm in the combine, which is likely to end in shipwrecks. The very name of Siren is from the Greek to pipe or whistle, just as their representatives in Vedic mythology, the Rbhus, draw their name from the word to sound. . . . The Sirens are themselves winged beings rushing over the earth, seeking everywhere the lost Persephone. *Baring Gould,* Curious Myths, etc., 2d ser., p. 104.

Sir Fopling Flutter. See *Man of Mode.*

Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight. An Early English romance taken from the French "Roman de Perceval." It was written about 1360.

Sir Harry Wildair. A comedy by George Farquhar, printed in 1701: a sequel to "The Constant Couple, or a Trip to the Jubilee."

Sir Hercules Buffoon, or the Poetical Squire. A play by John Lacy, published in 1684, after Lacy's death.

Sirhind (sēr-hind'). **1.** A region in northern India, southeast of Lahore and northwest of Delhi, comprising part of the Punjab and several protected native states (Patiala, etc.). It lies between the Sutlej and the Jumna.—**2.** A small town in the state of Patiala, India, 147 miles north-northwest of Delhi.

Siricius (si-rish'ius). Bishop of Rome from 384 or 385 to 398.

Sirikol, Lake. See *Victoria, Lake.*

Siris (sī'ris). [Gr. *Σῖρις.*] In ancient geography, a small river which flows into the Gulf of Tarentum in the modern province of Potenza: the modern Sinno. Near it Pyrrhus defeated the Romans in the battle of Heraclea 280 B. C.

Siris. In ancient geography, a city of Magna Græcia, Italy, situated at or near the mouth of the river Siris, about lat. 40° 5′ N.

> Siris, situated on a river of the same name, midway between Sybaris and Tarentum, was, according to different authors, a Trojan, a Rhodian, or an Ionian settlement.
>
> *Herod.,* III., 502, note.

Siris. A work by Bishop Berkeley, published in 1744. It is an extraordinary series of inquiries and philosophical reflections concerning his favorite panacea, tar-water, which he distilled at Cloyne.

Sirius (sir'i-us). A very white star, the brightest in the heavens: the Dog-star. It is more than half a magnitude brighter than Canopus, the next brightest; its magnitude is −1.4. It is situated in the mouth of the Dog.

Sir John Oldcastle. A play by Drayton, Munday, Hathaway, and Wilson. It was published in 1600 as "by Wm. Shakespeare," but this was withdrawn in the second issue of the same year. It was evidently written against Shakspere's "Henry IV.," in which Sir John Oldcastle was the original name of Falstaff, and was thought to be a caricature of Sir John Oldcastle, "the good Lord Cobham." But Shakspere written till Shakspere had been compelled to change the name, which he did early in 1598. See *Oldcastle, Sir John.*

Sir John van Olden Barneveld. A play by Massinger and Fletcher, acted Aug. 14, 1619. Barneveld had been executed on the 13th of May. See *Barneveld.*

Sir Launcelot Greaves, The History of. A satirical romance by Smollett, published serially in the "British Magazine" 1760–61. Sir Launcelot is a Don Quixote who undertakes to redress wrongs and reform society in England in the reign of George II.

Sir Martin Mar-all, or the Feigned Innocence. A comedy by Dryden, produced in 1667 and printed in 1668. It is a translation of Moliere's "L'Etourdi," with additions from Quinault's "L'Amant indiscret." The principal character, Sir Martin Mar-all (a foolish knight always committing blunders against his own interest under the mistaken notion that he is serving it), is a part of Moliere's original.

Sirmium (sēr'mi-um). [Gr. *Σίρμιον.*] In ancient geography, an important city of Lower Pannonia, situated on the Save. Its ruins are near the modern Mitrovitz in Slavonia, in lat. 44° 59′ N., long. 19° 37′ E.

Sirrah (sir'rä). [Ar. *sirrat-al-faras,* the navel of the horse.] A not unusual name for the second-magnitude star *a* Andromedæ, which is also *β* Pegasi. See *Alpheratz.*

Sir Roger de Coverley. See *Coverley.*

Sirsa (sēr'sä). **1.** A district in the Panjab, British India, intersected by lat. 30° N., long. 74°

30′ E. Area, 3,008 square miles. Population (1881), 253,275. —2. The capital of the district of Sirsa, 44 miles northwest of Delhi. Population, about 12,000.

Sir Thomas Wyatt, The Famous History of. A play by Webster and Dekker, printed in 1607. It appears to be an adaptation of the first part of a play called "Lady Jane."

Sir Thopas. See *Rime of Sir Thopas.*

Sisenna (si-sen'ä). **Lucius Cornelius.** Born about 119 B. C.; died 67 B. C. A Roman annalist, author of a lost work on Roman history.

Sisera (sis'e-rä). In Old Testament history, the commander-in-chief of the army of Jabin, king of Canaan (Judges iv.). He was routed by Barak, and was treacherously slain by Jael, wife of Heber the Kenite, in whose tent he had sought refuge.

Sismondi (sis-mon'dē; F. pron. sēs-mōn-dē'), **Jean Charles Léonard Simonde de.** Born at Geneva, May 9, 1773; died there, June 25, 1842. A noted Swiss historian and economist. He lived in early life in Geneva, England, and Italy, and after 1800 chiefly at Geneva. His works include "Histoire des républiques italiennes" ("History of the Italian Republics," 1807–18), "De la littérature du midi de l'Europe" ("On the Literature of the South of Europe," 1813–29), "Histoire des Français" ("History of the French," 1821–42), the historical novel "Julia Severa" (1829), "Histoire de la renaissance de la liberté en Italie" (1832), "History de la chute de l'empire romain etc." (1835), "De la richesse commerciale" (1803), "Etudes d'économie sociales" (1836–38), etc. His correspondence was edited by Saint-René Taillandier, Montgolfier, Villari, and Monod.

Sisseton. See *Sisitonwan.*

Sistan (sēs-tän'), or **Seistan** (sā-ēs-tän'). A region in eastern Persia and southwestern Afghanistan, lying near the lower Helmand and the Hamun. By British arbitration in 1872 it was divided into Sistan proper (chiefly west of the Helmand), which was adjudged to Persia, and outer Sistan (lying east and southeast of Sistan proper), which was awarded to Afghanistan. Population of Sistan proper, estimated, 45,000.

Sisteron (sēs-tē-rōn'). A town in the department of Basses-Alpes, France, at the junction of the Buech and the Durance, 25 miles south by west of Gap. It has a citadel, and a noted cathedral. Population (1891), commune, 3,906.

Sisters (sis'terz), **The.** A comedy by Shirley, licensed in April, 1642. It was one of the last productions of the pre-Restoration drama.

Sisters, The, ℣. Die Schwestern. A historical novel by Ebers, published in 1879. The scene was laid in Egypt 164 B. C.

Sistine (sis'tin), or **Sixtine** (siks'tin), **Chapel.** The papal private chapel in the Vatican, constructed by Pope Sixtus IV., whence the name). It was built 1473, and is in place a rectangle 157′ by 53½ feet, and 59 feet high. Architecturally it is insignificant; but it is world-famous for the paintings which cover its walls and vault, including works by Perugino, Botticelli, Luca Signorelli, Ghirlandajo, and above all the pictures by Michelangelo of the Creation, the Deluge, and the Last Judgment. The singing of the papal choir of the Sistine has long been celebrated, and is architecturally a remarkable collection of illuminated manuscript works of the composers of the 15th and 16th centuries. The first catalogue of these was published in 1885 by Dr. Haberl at Leipsic.

Sistine Madonna. See *Madonna.*

Sistova (sēs-tō'vä). A town in Bulgaria, situated on the Danube in lat. 43° 53′ N., long. 25° 20′ E. It has considerable trade. The Russians crossed the Danube near here in 1877. Population (1888), 12,482.

Sistova, Peace of. A treaty concluded between Turkey and Austria, Aug. 4, 1791. It fixed as the boundaries practically those established by the peace of Belgrad in 1739.

Sisyphus (sis'i-fus). [Gr. *Σίσυφος*, the crafty.] In Greek mythology, a son of Æolus and Enarete, brother of Athamas, and husband of the Pleiad Merope. He was the founder of Ephyra (later Corinth). According to Homer, he was the craftiest of all men. For some (unstated) reason he was condemned in the lower world to roll up a hill without ceasing, a huge stone which when he reached the top always rolled back to the valley.

Sita (sē'tä). [Skt., 'furrow'; as pointed out by Weber ("Indian Literatures," p. 192), originally the field furrow, to which divine honors are paid in the Rigveda and still more in the ritual of the Grihyasutras.] The heroine of the Ramayana, where she is the daughter of Janaka, king of Videha, and wife of Ramachandra who rescues her when she is carried off by Ravana, the demon-king of Lanka. See *Ramachandra.*

Sitapur (sē-tä-pör'). A district in Oudh, British India, intersected by lat. 27° 30′ N., long. 80° 40′ E. Area, 2,251 square miles. Population (1881), 958,251.

Sitcanxu (sē-chän'ghü), or **Bois Brûlés,** or **Brûlés.** A tribe of North American Indians, a part of the Titonwan, divided into Upper Brulés, or highland Sitcanxu, and Lower Brulés, or lowland Sitcanxu. They were Spotted Tail's people.

Sitka (sit'kä). A tribe of North American Indians, living on Baranoff Island, Alaska. Number, 721. See *Kolooschan.*

Sitka (sit'kä), formerly **New Archangel.** The capital of Alaska, situated on Sitka Island in lat. 57° 3′ N., long. 135° 20′ E.

Sitka Island, or **Baranoff** (bä-rän'of) **Island.** An island on the coast of Alaska, containing the town of Sitka. Length, about 85 miles.

Sitten. See *Sion.*

Sittingbourne (sit'ing-börn). A town in Kent, England, 36 miles east-southeast of London. Population (1891), 8,362.

Sitting Bull (sit'ing bul). Born about 1837; died Dec. 15, 1890. A Dakota chief. He commanded the Indians who defeated Custer's command at the battle of the Little Big Horn, 1876; and was killed near Fort Yates, North Dakota, while resisting arrest by the Indian police during the Sioux outbreak in 1890.

Situla (sit'ū-lä). The fourth-magnitude star α Aquarii, on the edge of the stream which issues from the urn.

Siuchu (syü'chö'). A town in the province of Szechuen, China, at the junction of the Wen and Yangtse.

Siut (sē-öt'), or **Assiut,** or **Assiout,** or **Asyoot** (ä-syöt'). The capital of Upper Egypt, situated near the left bank of the Nile, in lat. 27° 12′ N., one of the oldest towns in Egypt. It is a railroad terminus. Population (1882), 31,575.

Siva (sē'vä). See *Shiva.*

Sivaji, or **Sivajee** (sē-vä'jē). Originally, a lawless chief of the Konkan, the northern section of the Western Ghats, son of a vassal of the Sultan of Bijapur, who as such held the fortresses of Joonere and Poona. He was born at Joonere in 1627. Forming the mountaineers of the Konkan into loose but organized bands of horsemen, he waged for many years a war of plunder and ruses with the Mogul emperor Aurung-Zeb, at last compelling the Sultan of Bijapur to recognize him as the independent sovereign of the Konkan, and the Maharaja with great pomp in 1674. In 1677 he led a Mahratta army through Golconda, and conquered a kingdom represented down to recent times by the Raja of Tanjore. He died about 1680, having maintained his independence until his death.

Sivalik Hills. See *Siwalik Hills.*

Sivan (siv'an). [Heb. *sivân*, Assyro-Babylonian *simânu.*] The third month of the Jewish year, corresponding to the latter part of May and part of June. It was consecrated to the moon-god (Sin) of the Assyrians.

Sivas (sē-väs'). A vilayet of Asiatic Turkey. Area, 32,308 square miles. Population, 996,120. —2. The capital of the vilayet of Sivas, situated on the Kizil Irmak about lat. 39° 37′ N., long. 37° 2′ E. It was the ancient Sebasteia: was the capital of part of Armenia; and later belonged to the Seljuk Turks. Population, 40,000.

Sivash (sē-väsh'), or **Putrid Sea** (pū'trid sē). An arm of the Sea of Azoff, northeast of the Crimea, separated from the main sea by the tongue of Arabat, and connected with it by the Strait of Genitchi. It is shallow, very salt, and largely occupied by lagoons and swamps. Length, about 110 miles.

Siwah (sē'wä). An oasis in the desert of northeastern Africa, below the sea-level, west-southwest of Alexandria, about lat. 29° N., long. 26° E. It contains several lakes and the town of Siwah. It was anciently the seat of the oracle of Jupiter Ammon. Length, about 30 miles. Population, about 3,000.

Sivalik (sē-vä'lik), or **Siwalik** (sē-vä'lik), **Hills.** A range of low mountains in the Northwest Provinces, British India, between the head waters of the Jumna and the Ganges, nearly parallel with the Himalaya.

Siward (sē'wärd). Died 1055. Earl of Northumberland 1041–55. He is introduced as a character in Shakspere's "Macbeth."

Siwash. See *Sioux.*

Six Articles, Act of. In English history, an act passed in 1539. It asserted (1) Transubstantiation; (2) the sufficiency of communion in one kind; (3) celibacy of the clergy; (4) the maintenance of vows of chastity; (5) the confirmation of private masses; and (6) auricular confession. The penalty for denying the first was death; for the rest, forfeiture of property for the first offense, death for the second.

Six Cities, The. In German history, the cities Bautzen, Zittau, Löbau, Kamenz, Görlitz, and Lauban, which in 1346 formed a league against plundering knights, and received privileges. The last two were ceded to Prussia in 1815; the first four (under the name Four Cities) retain certain rights.

Six Months' War. The Franco-German war, July, 1870,–Jan., 1871.

Six Nations, The. A confederation of Indian tribes of the Huron-Iroquois family. It was composed at first of the Mohawks, Senecas, Cayugas, Oneidas, and Onondagas (the Five Nations), to which later the Tuscaroras were added. See *Iroquois.*

Sixtine Chapel, Sixtine Madonna. See *Sistine.*

Sixtus (siks'tus) **I.** Bishop of Rome about 119–126 A. D.

Sixtus II. Bishop of Rome 257–258. He was martyred under Valerian.

Sixtus III. Bishop of Rome 432–440.

Sixtus IV. (Francesco della Rovere). Born near Savona, Italy, July, 1414: died Aug., 1484. Pope 1471–84. He was a patron of art and learning, but was notorious for his nepotism. He built the Sistine Chapel in the Vatican.

Sixtus V. (Felice Peretti). Born Dec., 1521: died Aug., 1590. Pope 1585–90. He fixed the number of cardinals at 70.

Skadi (skä'dē). [ON. *Skaði.*] In Old Norse mythology, a giantess, the daughter of the giant Thjazi and the wife of the god Njörd. Three nights she dwelt with Njörd at his abode Noatun (ON. *Noatun*); nine she spent in Njörd's new in Thor's abode Thrudheim (ON. *Thrudheimr*), where she hunted with bow and snow-shoes. She was also called Ondurdis (ON. *Öndurdís*), the snow-shoe goddess.

Skagastölstind (skä'gäs-tēls-tind). One of the highest summits of Norway, situated in the Jotun Fjeld about lat. 61° 34′ N. Height, 7,875 feet.

Skagen, Cape. See *Skaw, The.*

Skager-Rack (skag'ėr-rak'). A channel, north of Jutland and south of Norway, which connects the North Sea with the Cattegat, and hence with the Baltic. Breadth, about 70–90 miles.

Skagit (skag'it). A river, in the southern part of British Columbia and in the northwestern part of Washington, which flows into Lake Whatcom 52 miles north of Seattle. Length, about 150 miles.

Skalitz, or **Böhmisch-Skalitz** (bē'mish-skä'lits). A small town in northeastern Bohemia, situated on the Aupa 73 miles east-northeast of Prague. Here, June 28, 1866, the Prussians under Von Steinmetz defeated the Austrians under Archduke Leopold.

Skanda (skan'dä). [Skt., 'the leaper.'] In Hindu mythology, the younger of the two sons of Shiva, Ganesha and Skanda. He is called the god of war because he is commander-in-chief of the armies of good demons, whom he leads against the evil, especially against those who seek to overcome and enslave the gods. He is often called Karttikeya, from his foster-mothers, the six Krittikas, or Pleiades, and then has six heads and twelve arms: the six heads that he might be nursed by the six nurses, and the twelve arms to hold at the same time various weapons. In the south of India he is not worshiped as presiding over war, but as Subrahmanya, "the very pious or sacred one." Subrahmanya and his two wives, Devayani and Valliamman, are there believed to grant children, and to thwart and cast out devils.

Skandapurana (skan-dä-pū-rä'na). In Sanskrit literature, a Purana in which Skanda is the narrator. It is said to contain 81,800 stanzas, and is an aggregation of many originally unrelated works and fragments. The most celebrated is the Kashi Khanda, "Benares Section," describing minutely the temples of Shiva at or near Benares, and giving directions for Shiva-worship and legends attesting the holiness of Kashi or Benares. The greater part of the Kashi Khanda antedates the first attack upon Benares by Mahmud of Ghazni, the first renowned conqueror of India, who reigned 997–1030 A. D., and is said to have made twelve expeditions into India. The Utkala Khanda is the section explaining the holiness of Orissa, the inhabitants of which were known as Utkalas. A part of the Skandapurana has been printed at Bombay.

Skanderbeg. See *Scanderbeg.*

Skanderun, or **Scanderun,** or **Scanderoon.** See *Alexandretta.*

Skanderun, or Scanderun, Bay of. See *Iskanderun, Bay of.*

Skåne (skå'ne), G. **Schonen** (shō'nen). The southernmost of the old divisions of Sweden, comprising the modern laens (provinces) of Malmöhus and Christianstad.

Skaneateles (skan-e-at'les). A town in Onondaga County, New York, situated at the foot of Lake Skaneateles, 15 miles west-southwest of Syracuse. Population (1890), 1,559.

Skaneateles, Lake. A lake in central New York, southwest of Syracuse and east of Auburn. Its outlet is into Seneca River. Length, 14 miles.

Skaptar Jökull (skäp'tär yē-köl'). A volcanic group in southern Iceland, on the western side of the Vatna Jökull. It was the scene of a great eruption in 1783.

Skaraborg (skä'rä-borg). A laen in Gothland, Sweden, between Lakes Wener and Wetter. Area, 3,307 square miles. Population (1891), 245,585.

Skardo (skär'dō), or **Iskardo** (is-kär'dō). The capital of Baltistan, Kashmir, situated on the Indus in lat. 35° 17′ N.

Skaw (skâ), **The**, or **Skagen** (skâ'gen), **Cape.** A cape at the northeastern extremity of Jutland, Denmark, in lat. 57° 44′ N., long. 10° 37′ E.

Skeat (skēt), **Walter William.** Born at London, Nov. 21, 1835. A noted English philologist. He graduated at Christ's College, Cambridge, in 1858, and was mathematical lecturer there 1864-71, and English lecturer 1867-83. He was appointed first Elrington and Bosworth professor of Anglo-Saxon at Cambridge in 1878. He has edited "Parallel Extracts from Twenty-Nine Manuscripts of Piers Plowman" (1866), "The Romans of Partenay, or of Lusignan, otherwise known as the Tale of Melusine" (1866), "The Vision of William concerning Piers Plowman" (1867-85: the three versions of the text with "Richard the Redeless" and "The Crowned King"), "Specimens of English Literature, A.D. 1394-1579" (1871), "Specimens of English Literature, A.D. 1298-1393" (1872), Chaucer's "Treatise on the Astrolabe" (1872), "Seven Reprinted Glossaries" (1873), Ray's Glossary Reprinted" (1874), "Tales from the Canterbury Tales" (1874), "Plutarch: being a Selection from the Lives in North's 'Plutarch' which illustrate Shakespeare's Plays" (1875), "The Gospel of St. Mark in Gothic, according to the Translation made by Wulfila in the Fourth Century: with a Grammatical Introduction and Glossarial Index" (1868), "Chaucer's Minor Poems" (1888), complete edition of Chaucer, the publication of which was begun in 1894, etc. He has also written "An Etymological Dictionary of the English Language, arranged on a Historical Basis" (1879-81, 1884, and 1888), "A Concise Etymological Dictionary of the English Language" (1881, 1886), "The Principles of English Etymology" (first series 1887; with A. L. Mayhew), "A Concise Dictionary of Middle English 1150-1580" (1888), "Primer of English Etymology" (1892), etc.

Skeen. *See Skien.*

Skeggs (skegz). **Caroline Wilhelmina Amelia.** One of the town ladies who imposed upon the innocent family of the Vicar of Wakefield, in Goldsmith's novel of that name.

Skellefteå Elv (skel-lef'te-å elv). A river in northern Sweden which rises in the Stor-Afvan and flows into the Gulf of Bothnia about lat. 64° 45′ N. Length, about 140 miles.

Skelligs (skel'igz). The, A group of rocks southwest of Ireland, in lat. 51° 46′ N., long. 10° 32′ W.

Skelton (skel'ton), **John.** Born about 1460; died probably in 1529. An English scholar and poet. He was a pensioner of Henry VII., a noted scholar, and the tutor of Henry VIII. He took holy orders in 1498, and for 25 years was rector of Diss in Norfolk: he was suspended from his office for marrying, but was not deprived. He wrote "The Bowge of Court," "The Boke of Phyllip Sparrow," "Magnificence," "The Tunning of Elinor Rumming," "The Garland of Laurel," "Colin Clout," a satire on the Church, and "Why come ye not to Court?" a satire on Wolsey, etc. His rough wit and eccentric character made him the hero of a book of "merye" tales.

Skene (skēn), **William Forbes.** Born at Inverie, in Kincardineshire, June 7, 1809; died at Edinburgh, Sept. 3, 1892. A Scottish historian. He was educated at the Edinburgh High School, in Germany, and at the universities of St. Andrews and Edinburgh. In 1848 he succeeded Hill Burton as historiographer for Scotland. He wrote "The Highlanders of Scotland" (1837), "Chronicles of the Picts and Scots" (1867), "The Four Ancient Books of Wales" (1868), etc.

Skerries (sker'iz), **Out.** A group of islets of the Shetlands, Scotland, 10–12 miles east of Mainland.

Skerries Rocks. A group of rocks in the Irish Sea, northwest of Anglesea, Wales, in lat. 53° 25′ N., long. 4° 36′ W.

Skerryvore (sker-i-vōr'). A reef in the Atlantic, southwest of Tiree, Scotland, in lat. 56° 19′ N., long. 7° 7′ W. It has a lighthouse.

Sketch-Book, The. A collection of tales and sketches by Washington Irving, published in 1820. Its contents are "Rip Van Winkle," "The Legend of Sleepy Hollow," etc.

Sketches by Boz. A collection of stories by Dickens, published 1835–36.

Sketchley (skech'li), **Arthur.** The pseudonym of George Rose (1830–83), an English humorous writer. In 1863 he appeared before the English public as the translator of "Adam Bede."

Skibbereen (skib-e-rēn'). A town in the county of Cork, Ireland, situated on the Ilen, near its mouth, 42 miles southwest of Cork. Population, 3,269.

Skidbladner (skid-blād'ner). In Norse mythology, the ship of Frey.

Skiddaw (skid'â). A mountain in Cumberland, one of the highest in England, situated near Keswick, 10 miles southwest of Carlisle. Height, 3,058 feet.

Skidi (skē'dē), or **Pawnee Loup** (pâ'nē lō) (*i. e.* 'Wolf Pawnee'). A tribe of the Pawnee Confederacy of North American Indians. In prehistoric times they were east of the Mississippi, being allies of the Siouan tribes: but after they reached Nebraska they were conquered by the other Pawnee tribes, with whom they remained. *See Pawnee.*

Skierniewice (skyär-nye-vē'tsä). A town in the government of Warsaw, Russian Poland, 42 miles southwest of Warsaw. It was the meeting-place of the emperors of Russia, Germany, and Austria in Sept., 1884.

Skillet Fork (skil'et fôrk). A river in southern Illinois which joins the Little Wabash near Carmi, in White County. Length, about 100 miles.

Skilloot. *See Echelatt.*

Skimpole (skim'pōl), **Harold.** A character in "Bleak House," by Dickens. He was drawn from Leigh Hunt.

Skinner (skin'ėr), **Cortlandt.** Born in New Jersey, 1728; died at Bristol, England, 1799. A Tory commander in the American Revolution. He was attorney-general of New Jersey in 1775, and at the beginning of the Revolution raised a corps of loyalists — the New Jersey Volunteers — which he commanded with the rank of brigadier-general. He removed to England on the establishment of peace.

Skinner, John. Born in Birse, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, in 1721; died June, 1807. A Scottish clergyman and poet. He was educated at Marischal College, Aberdeen; and took orders in the Scottish Episcopal Church, and had a charge at Longside, Aberdeenshire. He was deprived for Jacobitism. He is known by his songs, collected in 1800; of these "Tullochgorum" was called by Burns "the best Scotch song Scotland ever saw." In 1788 he published an "Ecclesiastical History of Scotland."

Skinner, Stephen. Born at London, 1623; died at Lincoln, Sept. 5, 1667. An English lexicographer. He graduated at Christ Church, Oxford, in 1646, and studied medicine at Heidelberg. He published a medical dictionary of the English language ("Etymologicon Linguæ Anglicanæ") was published by Henshaw in 1671.

Skinners (skin'ėrz), **The.** 1. See *Beauchamps.* — 2. A body of marauders who pillaged Westchester County, New York, during Revolutionary times.

Skiold, or **Skjold** (shōld). In Norse mythology, the son of Odin, and a mythical king of Denmark.

Skioldungs, or **Skjoldungs** (shōl'dôngz). The descendants and followers of Skiold.

Skipetar (skip'e-tär). [Albanian *Shipetar*, lit. 'mountaineer,' from *shipe*, a mountain.] 1. An Albanian or Arnaut. See *Albanian.* — 2. The language of the Albanians: same as *Albanian.*

Skipton (skip'ton). A town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, England, situated on the Aire 23 miles northwest of Leeds. It contains a castle, partly destroyed in 1649. Population (1891), 10,576.

Skirnir (skir'nir). [ON.] In Old Norse mythology, the messenger of the gods, but especially of Frey. He is sent to the giants to woo for Frey the giant maiden Gerd (ON. *Gerdhr*), and to the dwarfs to procure the bonds with which the wolf Fenris is secured.

Skiropharion (skir-ō-fā'ri-on). [From Gr. Σκιροφόριον, neut. pl., from Σκιροφόρος, from σκίρον, a white parasol borne in honor of Athene (hence called Σκίρας), and -φορος, from φέρειν = E. *bear.*] An ancient Attic festival in honor of Athene, celebrated on the 12th of the month Skiropharion (about July 1).

Skirophorion (skir-ō-fō'ri-on). [From Gr. Σκιροφοριών, the 12th Attic month, from Σκιροφόρος: see *Skiropharion.*] In the ancient Attic calendar, the last month of the year, containing 29 days, and corresponding to the last part of June and the first part of July.

Skittagetan (skit'ta-gē'tan). A linguistic stock of North American Indians, in two chief divisions, the Haida proper and the Kaigani. Habitat, the islands of the Queen Charlotte group, and Forester and Prince of Wales islands, off the west coast of British America. Number, from 2,500 to 2,700. Also called Haida and *Kaigani* or *Kaigani.*

Skjold. *See Skiold.*

Skobeleff (skō'be-lef), **Mikhail.** Born 1844; died at Moscow, July 7, 1882. A Russian general. He served with distinction in the expedition against Khiva in 1875, and against Khokand in 1875–76; took an active part in the Russo-Turkish war of 1877–78, and as commander-in-chief took Geok-Tepe and conquered the Tekke-Turkomans in 1881.

Skopelo (skō-pā'lō). An island in the Ægean Sea, belonging to the nomarchy of Eubœa, Greece, 16 miles from Eubœa, and southeast of Thessaly. It is identical either with the ancient Halonnesus or with the ancient Peparethus. Length, 14 miles.

Skowhegan (skou-hē'gan). The capital of somerset County, Maine, situated on the Kennebec 30 miles northeast of Augusta. Population (1890), 3,868.

Skropha, or **Scropha** (skrō'fä), **Cape.** A cape in Greece, at the northwestern entrance to the Gulf of Patras, lat. 38° 16′ N., long. 21° 10′ E.

Skrzynecki (skzhē-net'skē), **Jan Boncza.** Born in Galicia, Feb. 18, 1785; died at Cracow, Jan. 12, 1860. A Polish general. He served in the Polish contingent in aid of Napoleon; joined the Polish insurrection in 1830; served with distinction at Grochow Feb. 25, 1831, and was appointed commander-in-chief Feb. 26; defeated the Russians at Wawre and Dembe in March, and at Iganie on April 8; was defeated at Ostrolenka May 26; and was superseded in Aug. He was temporary commander of the Belgian army in 1839.

Skunk (skungk) **River.** A river in Iowa which joins the Mississippi 11 miles south of Burlington. It receives from the north a tributary, the North Skunk. Length, 200 miles.

Skupshtina (skup-shti'na). The national assembly of Servia, consisting of one chamber and comprising 178 members, three-fourths elected and one-fourth nominated by the crown. There is also a larger elected body, called the great skupshtina, which deliberates on questions of extraordinary importance.

Skye (skī). An island belonging to Inverness-shire, Scotland, the largest of the Inner Hebrides. It is separated from the mainland on the east by the Sound of Sleat, Loch Alsh, etc.; from North Uist and Harris on the northwest by the Little Minch, and from Lewis by the Minch. It contains many mountains of the highest rock (gneiss). The chief is Scuir-na-Gillean. The language is mostly Gaelic. Area, 643 square miles. Population (1891), 15,800.

Skyros. *See Scyros.*

Slankamen (slänng-kä-men'). A small town in Slavonia, Austria-Hungary, situated at the junction of the Theiss with the Danube, 26 miles north by west of Belgrad. Here, Aug. 19, 1691, the Imperialists under Louis of Baden defeated the Turks under Kiupili, who was killed in the battle.

Slate (slāt) **Mountain.** A summit of the Elk Mountains in Colorado.

Slater (slā'tėr), **John Fox.** Born at Slaterville, R. I., March 4, 1815; died at Norwich, Conn., May 7, 1884. An American manufacturer and philanthropist. He established in 1882 the Slater Fund of $1,000,000 for the education of freedmen in the south.

Slatina (slä-tē'nä). A town in Wallachia, Rumania, situated near Aluta 85 miles west of Bukharest. Population, about 7,000.

Slave Coast (slāv kōst). A region on the western coast of Africa, bordering the Bight of Benin. It extends from the Volta to the neighborhood of Benin or Bonny River. It is now divided between Great Britain, France, and Germany.

Slave Lake. *See Great Slave Lake.*

Slave River. *See Great Slave River.*

Slave-Ship, The. A painting by J. M. W. Turner, in the Liverpool collection, Boston. The slaver has been wrecked by a storm, which is subsiding; the slaves have been thrown overboard, and many are seen struggling in the surf, hampered by their chains. The scene is illumined by a lurid sunset.

Slave States, The. Those of the United States in which, in the period before the Civil War, slavery flourished. They were Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee (all of which seceded), and Missouri, Kentucky, Maryland, and Delaware.

Slavinia (sla-vin'i-ä). The Slavic region in medieval times, near the Baltic. The name was also used to comprise the Slavic regions further south.

The name of Slavinia reached from the Danube to Peloponnesus, leaving to the Empire only islands and detached points of coast from Thessalonica to Dyrrachium. Their settlements in these regions gave a new meaning to an ancient name, and the word Macedonian now began to mean Slavonic. *Freeman*, Hist. Geog., p. 115.

Slavonia (sla-vō'ni-ä). 1. **Slawonien** or **Slavonien** (sla-vō'ne-en). **Esclavonie** (es-klä-vō-nē'). [L., from *Sclavus, Sclavonus*, Slav.] A region in Austria-Hungary, forming part of the land of Croatia and Slavonia in the Transleithan (Hungarian) division of the dual monarchy. Capital, Essek. It is bounded by the Drave (separating it from Hungary) on the north and northeast, by the Danube (separating it from Hungary) on the east, by the Save (separating it from Servia and Bosnia) on the south, and by Croatia on the west. It is traversed by low mountains and by hills. The soil is fertile. The inhabitants are mostly Slavs. The prevailing languages are Croatian and Servian. Slavonia formed part of the Roman province of Pannonia. It was frequently disputed between Hungary and the Byzantine empire. It passed to Hungary in the 12th century, and was under Turkish rule for the greater part of the 16th and 17th centuries. See *Croatia and Slavonia*, and *Military Frontier.*

Slavonians (sla-vō'ni-anz). 1. The Slavs. — 2. The inhabitants of Slavonia.

Slavonisch-Brod (sla-vō'nish-brōd). A trading town in Slavonia, on the Danube in lat. 45° 8′ N., long. 18° E.

Slavophiles (sla'vō-fīlz). The. A Russian literary school, the principal representatives of which in the first half of the 19th century were Pogodine, Schevyrev, and particularly Axakof, Khomiakof, and Kirjevsky. They spoke with scorn of western Europe, and particularly of France, and proclaimed the supremacy of old Russia and the old Byzantine civilization, and prophesied a bright future for the Slav race. It was a literary movement of which the doctrines are now fallen into decay. It should not be confounded with the doctrine of Panslavism, which is political.

Slavs (slävz). 1. A race of peoples widely spread in eastern, southeastern, and central Europe. The Slavs are divided into two sections: the

southeastern and the western. The former section comprises the Russians, Bulgarians, Serbo-Croatians, and Slovenes; the latter, the Poles, Bohemians, Moravians, Slovaks, Wends, etc.

We start with the north of Europe, with that race which at the present day occupies the east of any portion of the globe: the Slavs. It is generally known that these peoples appear for the first time in history in the first century of our era under the name of Veneti (Tacitus, Germ., 46) or Venedi (Pliny, Hist. Nat., IX. 96), and that they abode at this period can be made out with tolerable certainty. On the one hand, they cannot yet have touched the north coast of the Black Sea, for this district was occupied by the Persian Sarmatæ or Sauromatæ; on the other hand they cannot on the west have crossed either the Carpathians or the Vistula; for, as far as the river mentioned, Tacitus is acquainted with Teutonic tribes, which partially, as in the case of the Bastarnæ, extended over it as far as the modern Galicia and farther; and in the ancient Getic or Dacian and Pannonian proper names, large numbers of which have come down to us no one as yet has succeeded in discovering any trace of Slavonic. If, then, in the beginning of our era, the abode of the Slavs must be sought north of the Black Sea steppes and east of the Vistula and the Carpathians, it is also probable that the same people was settled in the district mentioned as much as five centuries earlier.

Schrader, Aryan Peoples (tr. by Jevons), p. 427.

2. See the extract.

The force he (Abder-Rahman III.) employed to sustain the central power was a large standing army, at the head of which stood his black guard of Slavs, or purchased bondsmen. They were originally composed chiefly of men of Slavonian nationality, but came by degrees to include Franks, Galicians, Lombards, and all sorts of people, who were brought to Spain by Greek and Venetian traders, and sold while still children to the Sultan, to be educated as Moslems. Many of them were highly cultivated men, and naturally attached to their master. They resemble in many respects the corps of Mamluks which Saladin's successors introduced into Egypt as a body-guard, and which subsequently attained such renown as Sultans of Egypt and Syria.

Poole, Story of the Moors, p. 114.

Slawkenbergius (slâ-ken-bėr'ji-us). **Hafen.** An imaginary author, noted for the length of his nose: referred to in Sterne's "Tristram Shandy." A story professedly by him is introduced in the latter work.

Slay-Good (slā'gud). **Giant.** A giant in the second part of Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress": killed by Mr. Greatheart.

Sleaford (slē'ford). A town in Lincolnshire, England, 17 miles south-southeast of Lincoln. Population (1891), 4,655.

Sleek (slēk), **Aminadab.** A hypocritical character in Morris Barnett's comedy "The Serious Family."

Sleep and Death. A group of Greek sculpture in the royal museum at Madrid. The two youths, ivy-crowned, stand in easy attitudes, the arm of Sleep thrown around his brother's neck, while Death holds a reversed torch upon a small altar at their feet. Behind Death there is a small figure of Aphrodite with the pomegranate – a death-goddess. The work dates from about the beginning of the Roman Empire.

Sleeping Ariadne. A celebrated statue in the Vatican, Rome. The figure, richly draped in thin tunic and himation, reclines with one arm thrown over the head, which is supported on the other bent at the elbow. It is a fine antique copy of a Greek original, probably of the time of the Pergamene school. The present pedestal is a handsome antique sarcophagus with a vigorous gigantomachy in high relief.

Sleeping Beauty, The. [F. *La belle au bois dormant*, tr. *Dornröschen*.] In Perrault's fairy tales, a princess who in her fifteenth year pricks her finger with a spindle, and falls into a sleep which lasts a hundred years, thus fulfilling the prediction of the fairies at her christening. All the inmates of the palace share the magic slumber, till the fairy Blue-bell comes and awakens the princess with a kiss. This story has been often told in French and English; and Grimm has told it in German. Tennyson takes it for the subject of his poem "The Day-Dream."

Sleepy Hollow (slē'pi hol'ō). A locality in Tarrytown, New York, rendered famous by Washington Irving in "The Legend of Sleepy Hollow" in "The Sketch-Book."

Sleipnir (slīp'nir), [ON.] In Old Norse mythology, the eight-footed steed of Odin.

Slemmer (slem'ėr), **Adam J.** Born in Montgomery County, Pa., 1828; died at Fort Laramie, Kan., Oct. 7, 1868. An American officer. He successfully defended Fort Pickens against the Confederates at the beginning of the Civil War (Jan.–April, 1861), thereby preserving the key to the Gulf of Mexico for the Union. He took part as a brigadier-general of volunteers in the battle of Stone River, Dec. 31, 1862, where he was disabled for further active service in the field.

Slender (slen'dėr), **Master Abraham.** In Shakspere's "Merry Wives of Windsor," a provincial gentleman, cousin to Robert Shallow, Esq. He is an inimitable official booby, in love with "sweet Anne Page."

Slesvig. The Danish name of Schleswig.

Sleswick. *See Schleswig.*

Sley. See *Schlei.*

Slick (slik), **Samuel** or **Sam.** A Yankee clock-maker, introduced from about 1840 as a character into various works by T. C. Haliburton, who afterward used the name as a pseudonym.

Slidell (slī-del'), **John.** Born in New York city, 1793; died at London, July 29, 1871. An American politician. He was a Democratic member of Congress from Louisiana 1843–45; was sent as United States minister to Mexico in 1845, but was not received; and was United States senator from Louisiana 1853–61, resigning as a Secessionist Feb., 1861. He was sent as a Confederate commissioner to France 1861, and with Mason was arrested on the British vessel Trent by the Federal captain Wilkes Nov., 1861. On his release he sailed for Europe (Jan. 1, 1862). He failed, however, to secure the recognition of the French government for the Confederate States. See *Trent, The.*

Slieve Donard (slēv don'ārd). A mountain in County Down, Ireland, situated near the coast 29 miles south of Belfast. Height, 2,796 feet.

Sligo (slī'gō). **1.** A county in Connaught, Ireland, bounded on the Atlantic on the north, Leitrim on the east, Roscommon on the southeast, and Mayo on the south and west. The surface is diversified. Area, 721 square miles. Population (1891), 98,013.—**2.** A seaport, capital of County Sligo, situated at the mouth of the Garvogue, in Sligo Bay, in lat. 54° 17′ N., long. 8° 28′ W. It has considerable coasting trade, and contains considerable ruins of some architectural interest. Population (1891), 10,110.

Slipslop (slip'slop). Lady Booby's "waiting-gentlewoman" in Fielding's "Joseph Andrews."

Her sensitive dignity, her easy changes from servility to insolence, her sensuality, her inimitably distorted vocabulary, are all borrowed from Mrs. Malaprop and Dickens modified for Mrs. Gamp, are all peculiarities which make up a personification of the richest humour and the most life-like reality.

Dobson.

Sliven (slē'ven), or **Selimnia** (sā-lim'nē-ā). A town in Eastern Rumelia, Bulgaria, situated at the base of the Balkans, in lat. 42° 40′ N., long. 26° 21′ E. It has trade and manufactures, and is a point of strategic importance. Population (1885), 29,893. Also called *Sliwno*, *Islivne*, *Islimye*, etc.

Slivnitza (slēv-nēt'sä). A village in Bulgaria, 13 miles northwest of Sofia. Here, Nov. 17–19, 1885, the Bulgarians under Prince Alexander defeated the Servians under Milan.

Sloane (slōn), **Sir Hans.** Born at Killyleagh, County Down, Ireland, April 16, 1660; died at London, Jan. 11, 1752. A British physician and naturalist. He resided in Jamaica 1687–88; was physician to Christ's Hospital, London, 1694–1724; and physician-general to the army from 1716; was president of the College of Physicians 1719–35; and was physician to the king from 1727. In the latter year he succeeded Sir Isaac Newton as president of the Royal Society. His works include an account of the natural history and antiquities of Jamaica (1707–25; whole title "Voyage to the Islands Madeira, Barbados, Nieves, St. Christopher's, and Jamaica, with the Natural History, etc., of the last"); a catalogue of the plants of Jamaica; and many papers in the "Philosophical Transactions." His library (about 50,000 volumes and MSS.) and collections were bequeathed to the nation on condition that £20,000 – much less than their value – should be paid to his heirs: they formed the nucleus of the British Museum.

Sloane Museum. See *Sloane, Sir Hans.*

Sloat (slōt), **John Drake.** Born in New York city, 1780; died at New Brighton, Staten Island, N. Y., Nov. 28, 1867. An American admiral. He served in the War of 1812, and was engaged in suppressing piracy in the West Indies 1823–24.

Slocum (slō'kum), **Henry Warner.** Born at Delphi, Onondaga County, N. Y., Sept. 24, 1827; died at Brooklyn, N. Y., April 14, 1894. An American general and politician. He graduated at West Point in 1852; resigned his commission in the army in 1856; and took up the practice of law at Syracuse, N. Y. He was a member of the State legislature in 1859. At the beginning of the Civil War he accepted a commission as colonel of volunteers in the Union army, and commanded a regiment at the first battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861. He was made a brigadier-general of volunteers in the same year, and won distinction in the Peninsular campaign. He was promoted major-general of volunteers in 1862, and engaged in the battles of Bull Run (Aug. 29–30, 1862), South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, and Gettysburg (where he commanded the right wing of the army). He commanded the left wing of the army in Sherman's march to the sea and his invasion of the Carolinas 1864–65. He resigned from the army in Sept., 1865, and resumed the practice of law in Brooklyn, New York. He was a Democratic member of Congress from New York 1869–73.

Slop (slop), **Doctor.** In Sterne's novel "Tristram Shandy," Mrs. Shandy's attendant physician, who breaks Tristram's nose at his birth. He is described as having "a breadth of back and a sesquipedality of belly which might have done honour to a serjeant in the Horse-Guards."

Sloper (slō'pėr), **Mace.** A pseudonym of Charles Godfrey Leland.

Slote (slōt), **Hon. Bardwell.** In B. E. Woolf's play "The Mighty Dollar," a character created by W. J. Florence: a caricature of the American politician. He is an unprincipled greedy member from the Cohosh district, and is in the habit of indicating expressions by their initials: as, k. k. (cruel cuss), p. d. q. (pretty d—d quick), etc.

Slough of Despond, The. A bog described in the first part of "The Pilgrim's Progress" by Bunyan.

Slovaks (slō-vaks'). A Slavic race dwelling chiefly in northern Hungary and the adjoining part of Moravia.

Slovenes (slō-vēnz'). A Slavic race chiefly in Styria, Carinthia, Carniola, and parts of the Küstenland and Hungary.

Slowboy (slō'boi), **Tilly.** In Dickens's "Cricket on the Hearth," an awkward nurse employed by Mr. Peerybingle. She is constantly surprised at being so well treated, and has a genius for bumping the baby's head.

Sluis, or **Sluys** (slois). [F. *L'Ecluse.*] A seaport in the province of Zealand, Netherlands, situated near the Belgian frontier 10 miles northeast of Bruges. A naval victory was gained here by Edward III. of England and his Flemish allies over the French in 1340. Population (1889), 3,421.

Sly (slī), **Christopher.** A tinker in the induction to Shakspere's "Taming of the Shrew." He is found in a drunken sleep by a nobleman, who has him taken to his own home as a jest; and when he wakes he is made to believe that he is the lord of the manor. The "Taming of the Shrew" is then played for his entertainment before his illusion is broken. Harun-al-Rashid played the same trick on Abu Hassan.

Småland (små'länt). A region in southern Sweden, bordering on the Baltic. It comprises Jönköping, Kronoberg, and Kalmar.

Smalcald, or **Smalkald.** See *Schmalkalden.*

Smalkaldic (smal-kal'dik) **Articles.** The articles of Protestant faith drawn up by Luther and submitted to a meeting of electors, princes, and states at Smalkald (or Schmalkalden) in 1537, designed to show how far the Protestants were willing to go in order to avoid a rupture with Rome.

Smalkaldic League. A league entered into at Smalkald in 1531 by several Protestant princes and free cities for the common defense of their faith and political independence against the emperor Charles V.

Smalkaldic War. The unsuccessful war waged by the Smalkaldic League against Charles V. (1546–47).

Small-Endians. See *Little-endians.*

Small Isles. A collective name for the islands of Canna, Rum, Eigg, and Muck, off the western coast of Scotland.

Smallweed (small'wēd), **Grandfather.** In Dickens's "Bleak House," an old man, the grandfather of young Smallweed, "in a helpless condition as to his lower and nearly so as to his upper limbs." He enjoys throwing his pillows at his more feeble wife: both are then shaken up and settled by their granddaughter Judy.

Smaragdus Mons (sma-rag'dus monz). [Gr. *Σμάραγδος*, emerald.] In ancient geography, a mountain in Africa, near the western coast of the Red Sea, about lat. 24° 45′ N., noted for its emeralds: the modern Jebel Zabareh.

Smart (smärt), **Benjamin Humphrey.** Born in England about 1785; died in 1872. An English grammarian, lexicographer, and philosophical writer, for 50 years a teacher of elocution in London. He published "A Grammar of English Pronunciation" (1810), "The Rudiments of English Grammar Elucidated" (1811), "A Grammar of English Sounds" (1813), "Practical Logic" (1829), "Outlines of Semiology" (1831), "Thoughts and Language" (1835), "Pronouncing Dictionary based on that of John Walker" (1836), "Letter to Dr. Whately on the Effect of Some Elements of Logic, etc." (1852), "Introduction to Grammar on Its True Basis" (1858), "Accidence of Grammar, etc."

Smart, Christopher. Born at Shipbourne, Kent, April 11, 1722; died at London, May 18, 1770 or 1771. An English poet. He entered Cambridge (Pembroke Hall) in 1739, and was elected fellow in 1745. He became a hack writer, and, his mind giving way, he died in the rules of the King's Bench. In the intervals of a fit of insanity he wrote the poem "A Song to David," published in 1763, which was omitted from his collected works and has been discovered quite recently. He also wrote "The Hilliad," a poetical translation of Phædrus (1765), a prose translation of Horace, and metrical versions of the psalms and parables.

Smart, Sir George Thomas. Born at London, May 10, 1776; died there, Feb. 23, 1867. An English musical conductor, instructor, and composer. He was appointed organist of the Chapel Royal in 1822, and composer in 1838. He was the first to produce Mendelssohn's "St. Paul" in England, and was in great repute as a conductor of musical festivals in all parts of the country (1823–40). He edited Orlando Gibbon's "Madrigals" and the "Dettingen Te Deum," and published several volumes of glees, anthems, etc.

Smart, Henry. Born at London, Oct. 26, 1813; died July 6, 1879. An English musician and composer: nephew of Sir G. T. Smart, and son

of Henry Smart (1778–1823), a conductor and manufacturer of pianofortes. He was organist in various London churches (at St. Luke's (1844–64), and at St. Pancras in 1864, when he became blind and was obliged to dictate his compositions). His church music and part-songs are best known. He also wrote an opera "Bertha, or the Gnome of Hartzburg" (1855), and several cantatas, "The Bride of Dunkerron" (1864), "King Rene's Daughter," "The Fisher Maidens" (1871), and "Jacob" (1873).

Smartas (smär'tąz), or **Smarta Brahmans.** One of the three principal classes into which the Hindus proper of the present day may be divided as to religion, the other two being the Shaivas and the Vaishnavas. The smartas believe that man's spirit is identical with the one Spirit, which is the essence of the universe and only cognizable through meditation and self-communion. They believe also in the three personal gods Brahma, Shiva, and Vishnu, with their subordinate deities, but only as cooqual manifestations of the one impersonal Spirit and as destined to be reabsorbed into that Spirit. They are followers of Shankara (which see).

Smeaton (smē'tọn), **John.** Born at Austhorpe, near Leeds, England, June 8, 1724: died at Austhorpe, Oct. 28, 1792. An English civil engineer. He rebuilt the Eddystone Lighthouse, and built various canals, bridges, etc.

Smectymnuus (smek-tim'nū-us). The professed author of a controversial tract against episcopacy, written in the middle of the 17th century in answer to Bishop Hall. The name is a sort of acrostic made up from the initials of the names of the authors: Stephen Marshall, Edmund Calamy, Thomas Young, Matthew Newcomen, William Spurstow.

Smedley (smed'li), **Francis Edward.** Born at Marlow in 1818: died at London, May 1, 1864. An English novelist, editor for a time of "Sharpe's London Magazine," Her novels ("Frank Fairleigh" (1850), "Lewis Arundel" (1852), and "Harry Coverdale's Courtship" (1854). His books were illustrated by Cruikshank and "Phiz."

Smelfungus (smel-fung'gus). A name given by Sterne to Smollett, on account of the pessimistic character of Smollett's "Travels."

Smellie (smel'i), **William.** Born at Edinburgh in 1740: died there, June 24, 1795. A Scottish printer and author. He edited the first edition of the "Encyclopedia Britannica" (1768–71), and is understood to have been largely responsible for the work that took and to have been the principal compiler. He also wrote "Philosophy of Natural History" (1790–99).

Smerdis (smėr'dis), or **Gaumata.** Killed about 525 B. C. The brother of Cambyses of Persia, by whose orders he was put to death.

Smerdis, the son of Cyrus, and brother of Cambyses, was really called Bardiya or Bardes. His secret destruction by his brother is mentioned in the Behistun Inscription. Ctesias called him Tanyoaxares, when he would seem to be an epithet meaning 'great or strong of body'—indicative therefore of the same physical superiority which is ascribed to him by Herodotus. The partition of territory between Cambyses and Smerdis, which Ctesias ascribes to Cyrus, is very unlikely.

Rawlinson, Herod., IV, 256.

Smerdis, Pseudo-, or **the False Smerdis.** Killed 521 B. C. A Magian and Mede who claimed to be Smerdis and usurped the throne of Persia 522–521 B. C.

Smeru (smā'rō). The highest mountain in Java, situated in the eastern part of the island. Height, about 12,000 feet.

Smethwick (smeтн'ik). A town in Staffordshire, England, 3 miles west of Birmingham. It has various manufactures. Population (1891), 36,170.

Smike (smīk). In Dickens's "Nicholas Nickleby," a poor homeless persecuted boy, abused by Squeers, afterward befriended by Nicholas Nickleby, and finally discovered to be Ralph Nickleby's son.

Smiles (smīlz), **Samuel.** Born at Haddington, Scotland, 1812. A Scottish miscellaneous writer. He graduated in medicine at Edinburgh at the age of 20; but, after having practised at Haddington and Leeds, abandoned the medical profession in order to become editor of the "Leeds Times." He was secretary of the Leeds and Thirsk Railway Company 1845–54, and of the South-Eastern Railway 1854–66. His works include "History of Ireland" (1844), "Life of George Stephenson" (1857), "Self-Help: with Illustrations of Character and Conduct" (1859), "Brief Biographies" (1860), "Lives of the Engineers" (1861–65), "Industrial Biography" (1863), "The Huguenots" (1867), "Character" (1871), "The Huguenots in France" (1874), "Thrift" (1875).

Smillie (smī'li), **George Henry.** Born at New York, Dec. 29, 1840. An American landscape-painter, brother of J. D. Smillie. In 1871 he made a sketching tour in the Rocky Mountains and the Yosemite Valley, and in Florida in 1874. He first exhibited in the National Academy in 1863, and was made a national academician in 1882.

Smillie, James. Born at Edinburgh, Scotland, 1807: died at New York, Dec. 5, 1885. A Scottish-American engraver. He came to America in 1821, and settled in New York in 1829. He engraved banknotes and was eminent as an engraver of landscapes, among which are Cole's series "The Voyage of Life," Bierstadt's "Rocky Mountains," etc.

Smillie, James D. Born at New York, June 16, 1833. An American landscape-painter, son of James Smillie the engraver, who educated him in that profession. He was made a member of the National Academy in 1867.

Smintheus (smin'thūs). [Gr. *Σμινθεύς.*] In Greek mythology, a surname of Apollo.

The story name Smintheus, by which his favourite priest calls on him in the "Iliad" (i. 39), might be rendered "Mouse Apollo," or "Apollo, Lord of Mice." As we shall see later, mice lived beneath the altar, and were held to be holy of holies of the god, and an image of a mouse was placed beside or upon his sacred tripod.

Lang, Custom and Myth, p. 103.

Smirke (smėrk), **Robert.** Born near Carlisle, England, 1752: died at London, Jan. 5, 1845. An English historical painter and illustrator.

Smirke, Sir Robert. Born at London, 1780: died at Cheltenham, April 18, 1867. An English architect, son of Robert Smirke. He designed the British Museum.

Smirke, Sydney. Born 1799: died Dec. 11, 1877. An English architect, brother of Sir Robert Smirke. He succeeded his brother as architect to the British Museum.

Smith (smith), **Adam.** Born at Kirkcaldy, Fifeshire, Scotland, June 5, 1723: died at Edinburgh, July 17, 1790. A celebrated Scottish political economist. He was educated at Glasgow and Oxford, and in 1748 became lecturer on rhetoric and belles-lettres at Edinburgh. He accepted in 1751 the chair of logic at Glasgow, which he exchanged for that of moral philosophy in the same university in 1752. In 1763 he resigned his professorship to become the companion and tutor of the young duke of Buccleuch (1764–66), and afterward lived for a time in studious retirement at Kirkcaldy. He became commissioner of customs at Edinburgh in 1778, and was elected lord rector of the University of Glasgow in 1787. His chief works are "Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations" (1776) and "Theory of Moral Sentiments" (1759).

Smith, Alexander. Born at Kilmarnock, Scotland, Dec. 31, 1830: died at Wardie, near Edinburgh, Jan. 5, 1867. A Scottish poet and miscellaneous author. He wrote "A Life Drama and other Poems" (1853), "City Poems" (with Dobell, 1857), etc. His chief prose works are "A Summer in Skye" (1865) and "Alfred Hagart's Household" (1866).

Smith, Andrew Jackson. Born in Bucks County, Pa., April 28, 1815. A Union general (1861–65). He served with distinction in the Vicksburg and Red River campaigns (1862–63 and 1864), participating in the battles of Pleasant Hill and Nashville (1864). He also bore a conspicuous part in the reduction of Spanish Fort, March–April, 1865.

Smith, Benjamin Leigh. Born 1828. An English arctic explorer. He conducted expeditions to Spitzbergen in 1871, 1872, and 1873, and to Franz Josef Land in 1880 and 1881.

Smith, Buckingham. Born at Cumberland Island, Ga., Oct. 31, 1810: died at New York city, Jan. 5, 1871. An American antiquary. He edited, translated, and wrote various works in Spanish and English relating to early Spanish explorers in America.

Smith, Charles Emory. Born in 1842. An American journalist, editor of the Philadelphia "Press." He was minister to Russia under Harrison.

Smith, Charles Ferguson. Born at Philadelphia, April 24, 1807: died at Savannah, Tenn., April 25, 1862. An American general. He graduated at West Point in 1826, was assistant, and commandant at West Point 1829–42; commanded a light battalion in the Mexican war, and was distinguished at Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo, La Palma, Monterey, Chapultepec, etc.; commanded the Red River expedition in 1845; and served in the Utah expedition 1857–61. He was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers in 1861, captured at the time the division that heights commanding the fort at the battle of Fort Donelson in 1862, and was made major-general of volunteers in March, 1862.

Smith, Edmund Kirby. Born at St. Augustine, Fla., May 16, 1824: died at Sewanee, Tenn., March 28, 1893. A Confederate general. He graduated at West Point in 1845; served in the Mexican and Indian wars; was wounded at Bull Run in 1861; led the advance in the invasion of Kentucky in 1862; gained the battle of Richmond, Kentucky, Aug. 30, 1862, and was made lieutenant-general; served at Perryville and Murfreesboro; commanded the army of the Trans-Mississippi department in 1863; was opposed to Banks in the Red River campaign of 1864; was made general; and was the last Confederate commander to surrender, in May, 1865.

Smith, Eli. Born at Northford, Conn., Sept. 13, 1801: died at Beirut, Syria, Jan. 11, 1857. An American missionary in Syria, and Arabic scholar. He graduated at Yale in 1821, and at Andover in 1826, and in that year became superintendent of the missionary printing-house at Malta; later he became connected with the mission in Syria. In 1829 he traveled in Greece. In 1830–31, with Dr. H. G. O. Dwight, he made a journey through Armenia, Georgia, and Persia, and settled in Beirut in 1833. In 1838, with Professor Edward Robinson, he made a remarkable exploration of Palestine, which is said to have "opened the second great era of our knowledge of the Promised Land." In 1852 they visited Jerusalem again. He began in 1844 to translate the Bible into Arabic, and a large portion of it was in print at the time of his death. It was completed by Dr. Cornelius Van Dyke in 1866–67. He had devised an improved font of Arabic type, which was cast at Leipsic in 1839 under his direction. He published, with Professor Robinson, "Biblical Researches in Palestine, Mount Sinai, and Arabia Petræa" in 1841, with the second edition (1856) appeared "Later Biblical Researches in Palestine, etc." He wrote "Missionary Researches in Armenia" (1834), Dr. Dwight (1834), and "Sermons and Addresses" (1834), and contributed to the "Bibliotheca Sacra," etc.

Smith, Erasmus Peshine. Born at New York, March 2, 1814: died at Rochester, N. Y., Oct. 21, 1882. An American jurist and political economist. He graduated at Columbia in 1833, and at the Harvard Law School in 1835, was for some time an official in the state department; and about 1851 became adviser on international law to the Mikado of Japan, post which he occupied five years. He wrote "Manual of Political Economy" (1853).

Smith, Mrs. (Erminnie Adelle Platt). Born at Marcellus, N. Y., April 26, 1836: died at Jersey City, N. J., June 9, 1886. An American ethnologist. She published an Iroquois-English dictionary, etc.

Smith, Francis Hopkinson. Born at Baltimore, Md., Oct. 23, 1838. An American painter, writer, and civil engineer. He paints chiefly in water-color, and has published and illustrated "Old Lines in New Black and White" (1879), "Well-Worn Roads" (1880), "A Book of the Tile Club" (1887), "A White Umbrella in Mexico" (1889), "Colonel Carter of Cartersville" (1891), "A Day at Laguerre's, etc." (1892), "American Illustrators" (1892), etc.

Smith, George. Born March 26, 1840: died at Aleppo, Aug. 19, 1876. An English Assyriologist, a bank-note engraver by trade. He studied the cuneiform inscriptions in the British Museum and, through the influence of Sir Austen Henry Layard and Birch, was appointed assistant in the department of antiquities in the museum. In 1872 he discovered the Chaldean account of the Deluge, and in 1873 that of the Cypriote character and script. In 1872 he was sent by the "Daily Telegraph" to Nineveh, and in 1873 returned to Nineveh by commission of the British Museum and completed his excavations. He published "Assyrian Discoveries" in 1875. On a third visit, in 1876, he died. He also wrote "Annals of Assurbanipal" (1871), "History of Assyria" (1875), "Eponym Canon" (1875), etc.

Smith, George Barnett. Born near Halifax, Yorkshire, 1841. An English journalist and writer. He went to London in 1864 and was connected with the "Globe" and the "Echo." He has contributed to the "Encyclopædia Britannica," and is author of various officials. Among his works are "Poets and Novelists" (1875), lives of Shelley (1877), Gladstone (1879), Sir Robert Peel (1881), John Bright (1881), Cobden (1881), Joseph Cowen (1886), and "William I. and the German Empire" (1889).

Smith, Gerrit. Born at Utica, N. Y., March 6, 1797: died at New York city, Dec. 28, 1874. An American philanthropist. He was connected with the Colonization Society, and founded with the latter society, and gave pecuniary assistance to John Brown, in whose affair at Harper's Ferry he was not, however, implicated. He was an abolitionist member of Congress from New York 1853–54. Among his publications are "Sermons and Speeches" (1861) and "Nature the Base of a Free Theology" (1867).

Smith, Goldwin. Born at Reading, England, Aug. 13, 1823. An English historian and publicist. He graduated at Oxford in 1845, was regius professor of modern history at that university 1858–66, and was professor of English and constitutional history at Cornell University (Ithaca, New York) 1868–71, when he exchanged his chair for that of a nonresident professor and removed to Toronto. He became a member of the senate of the Toronto University. He is author of the "Canadian Monthly" 1872–74; and founded the "Toronto Week" in 1884. He has published "Lectures on Modern History" (1861), "The Irish Question" (1868), "Irish History and Irish Character" (1861), "Rational Religion" (1861), "On Church Endowments" (1862), "The Empire" (1863), "Civil War in America" (1866), "Three English Statesmen" (1867), "Negotiation of the University of Oxford" (1868), "Relations between America and England" (1869), "Short History of England" (1869), "Conduct of England to Ireland" (1882), a "History of the United States" (1893), etc.

Smith, Green Clay. Born at Richmond, Ky., 1830. An American politician, general, and clergyman. He was a Federal general in the Civil War; Union member of Congress from Kentucky 1862–66; governor of Montana Territory 1869–71; and later a Baptist minister. He was Prohibition candidate for the presidency in 1876.

Smith, Gustavus Woodson. Born in Scott County, Ky., Jan. 1, 1822. An American soldier. He graduated at West Point in 1842; served in the Mexican war; and resigned from the army in 1854. He was street commissioner of New York city from 1853–54, and, when, at the outbreak of the Civil War, he entered the Confederate army, and was appointed major-general in Sept., 1861. He was insurance commissioner of Kentucky 1870–76. He has published "Notes on Life Insurance" (3d ed. 1877) and "Confederate War Papers" (1884).

Smith, Henry Boynton. Born at Portland, Maine, Nov. 21, 1815: died at New York city, Feb. 7, 1877. An American clergyman and scholar. He became professor of philosophy in Amherst College in 1847, and professor of church history at Union Theological Seminary in 1850, and later of systematic theology. He resigned in 1874. He was editor of the "American Theological Review" "Presbyterian Review," and "Princeton Review." His works include "Relations of Faith and Philosophy" (1849), "History of the Church of Christ in Chronological Tables" (1859), "Church History" (1861), "The Idea of Christian Theology as a System" (1877), with R. D. Hitchcock a life of Edward Robinson (1864), etc.

Smith, Horace, Born at London, Dec. 31, 1779: died at Tunbridge Wells, July 12, 1849. An English poet, novelist, and miscellaneous writer; brother of James Smith, and associated with him in the "Rejected Addresses." He wrote "Brambletye House" (1826) and many other novels.

Smith, James. Born at London, Feb. 10, 1775: died there, Dec. 26, 1839. An English poet, noted for a collection of parodies entitled "Rejected Addresses," (in collaboration with Horace Smith in 1812). He edited Charles Mathews in "Country Cousins," etc.

Smith, John. Born at Willoughby, Lincolnshire, in Jan., 1579: died at London, June 21, 1632. An English adventurer, president of the colony of Virginia, 1608-09. He was the eldest son of George Smith, a yeoman farmer. Little is known of his life except through his own writings, which are largely endogenic, unsubstantial or questionable authority. He spent over six years in the Netherlands and Hungary, and after eight years engaged in the Turkish wars was captured under Lord Willoughby in the Netherlands and elsewhere. He afterward served in Hungary and Transylvania against the Turks, and was again captured and sold into slavery, but escaped to Russia and ultimately returned to England, probably about 1605. He accompanied the expedition, consisting of three vessels and 144 men, which left London in 1606 under the command of Christopher Newport, for the purpose of establishing a colony in Virginia. He professed to have been kept under arrest during part of the voyage on suspicion of aiming to usurp the government and make himself king. The colonists sighted the Virginia coast (Cape Henry) April 26, 1607. The same day they opened a sealed packet which they carried with them, containing the list of the royal government of the colony. The orders named a council of seven members, including John Smith (although he first learned that he had allowed to take the seat), which was to elect an annual president, and which ultimately chose Edward Maria Wingfield. The settlement of Jamestown having been in 16, 1607, Smith's energy in exploring the neighboring rivers, and his success in obtaining supplies from the Indians, soon secured for him admiration by his jealous colleagues. While on a voyage of exploration up the James in 1607 he was captured by the Indians and brought before Powhatan, who after a six weeks' captivity sent him back to Jamestown (see *Powhatan*). Which he returned to Jamestown, he found the colonists reduced to 40 men; but they were presently reinforced by the arrival of Captain Nelson with 140 emigrants. Smith explored the coasts of the Chesapeake Bay as far as the mouth of the Patapsco June-July, and the head of the Chesapeake July–Sept., 1608. On Sept. 10, 1608, he was elected president. Captain Newport returned from a visit to England with 70 colonists. Insubordination and Indian uprisings were overcome by Smith's tact and energy, but false accounts of his administration were sent home by his enemies. A new charter was obtained by the proprietors in England (the London Company). Lord Delaware was made governor, and three commissioners were empowered to manage the affairs of the colony until the arrival of the governor. The commissioners sailed in 1609 with over 500 emigrants in nine ships, one of which, the Sea Venture, was shipwrecked off the Bermudas. The warrant of the new commission was lost in the shipwreck, with the result that Smith retained his presidency and enforced his authority over the new comers, who were composed largely of the riffraff of London. While on an exploring expedition he was severely wounded by the explosion of his powder-bag, and returned to London in the autumn of 1609. He subsequently (in 1614) conducted an expedition fitted out by some London merchants to the coast of New England, which he explored from Penobscot to Cape Cod. In 1615 he started on a similar voyage, but was captured by the French. He escaped the same year, and the remainder of his life was spent in many endeavors to procure financial support for the establishment of a colony in New England. He obtained the promise of 20 ships in 1617, and received the title of Admiral of New England, which he bore until his death. The expedition, however, never sailed. He wrote "A True Relation" (1608), "A Map of Virginia" (1612), "A Description of New England" (1616), "New England's Trials" (1620), "The General Historie of Virginia, New England, and the Summer Isles" (1622) "An Accidence for Young Seamen" (1626), "Travels and Works" (1630), and "Advertisements for the Inexperienced Planters of New England" (1631).

Smith, John Cotton. Born at Sharon, Conn., Feb. 12, 1765: died there, Dec. 7, 1845. An American politician. He was federalist member of Congress from Conn. in 1807–9, and governor of Connecticut in 1813–15. He was president of the American Bible Society and of the American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions.

Smith, John Cotton. Born at Andover, Mass., Aug. 4, 1826: died at New York, Aug. 10, 1882. An American Protestant Episcopal clergyman. He became rector of the Church of the Ascension, New York city, in 1860, and was a leader in ecclesiastical reform. He wrote "Miscellanies, Old and New" (1870), "He Leadeth me: a Book of Hymns," etc.

Smith, John Pye. Born at Sheffield, England, May 25, 1774: died at Guildford, England, Feb. 5, 1851. An English Independent clergyman. He wrote "Scripture Testimony to the Messiah" (1818-21), "Scripture and Geology" (1839), etc.

Smith, Joseph. Born at Sharon, Vt., Dec. 23, 1805: killed at Carthage, Ill., June 27, 1844. A Mormon prophet. He received forty-hit patents poor famous "Golden Bible" was found in 1823, and revealed successively at Palmyra and Manchester. About 1830 he began to be called to show upon natural visions, and Sept. 22, 1823, is said to have found a book written in strange hieroglyphics on golden plates, which he subsequently translated with the aid of Urim and Thummim, a pair of magic spectacles. The translation, which was executed by Smith from behind a curtain, was published in 1830 under the title of the "Book of Mormon" (which see), on the basis of which the Mormon Church was organized in the same year. In Feb., 1831, he removed with his followers from New York State to Kirtland, Ohio, settling afterward in Missouri. In 1840 he founded the city of Nauvoo, Illinois. Thereupon which he professed to have received July 12, 1843, authorizing polygamy, stirred up violent opposition among his followers, which found expression in the "Nauvoo Expositor," a newspaper published especially for this purpose. Smith's adherents destroyed the press, and a warrant was procured for his arrest. He resisted; the militia was called out to assist the constable in serving the instrument; and he was ultimately lodged in the jail at Carthage with his brother Hyrum, where they were shot to death by a mob.

Smith, Joshua Toulmin. Born at Birmingham, England, May 29, 1816: died April 28, 1869. An English antiquary. His works include "Northmen in New England" (1839), "History of English Guilds" (1870), etc.

Smith, Kirby. See *Smith, Edmund Kirby.*

Smith, Marcus. Born at New Orleans, Jan. 27, 1829: died at Paris, Aug. 11, 1884. An American actor, known as Mark Smith: son of Solomon F. Smith. He played many Shakspearian parts, and had a large vocal range, resembling in this respect Peter Richings and Sir William Fondlove to Digory and Powhatan (in Brougham's burlesque "Pocahontas").

Smith, Melancton or Melanchton. Born at New York, May 24, 1813: died at Green Bay, Wis., April 4, 1861. An American naval officer, commodore in 1866, and rear-admiral in 1870. He served in the Civil War before New Orleans, at Fort Hudson, Fort Fisher, etc. He was commandant of the Brooklyn navy-yard 1870–72, and was afterward governor of the Naval Asylum at Philadelphia.

Smith, Morgan Lewis. Born in Oswego County, N. Y., March 8, 1822: died at Jersey City, N. J., Dec. 29, 1874. An American general, brigade and division commander under Grant and Sherman in the West during the Civil War.

Smith, Philip. Died 1885. An English historian, brother of Sir William Smith (1813–93). He was head-master of the Mill Hill Protestant Dissenters' School, Hendon, and was a coadjutor of his brother in the compilation of the dictionaries of Greek and Roman antiquities, biography, and geography. He published "A History of the World" (1864 *et seq.*).

Smith, Robert. Born 1689: died at Cambridge, 1768. An English mathematician. He was appointed Plumian professor of astronomy at Cambridge in 1716, and master of Trinity College in 1742. He is also known as the founder of Smith's prizes (which see) at Cambridge. He wrote "Complete System of Optics" (1738), etc.

Smith, Robert. Born Nov., 1757: died at Baltimore, Nov. 26, 1842. An American politician, brother of Samuel Smith (1752–1839). He was secretary of the navy 1801–05; attorney-general 1805; and secretary of state 1809–11.

Smith, Robert Payne. Born in Gloucestershire, England, Nov., 1818. An English Orientalist and theologian. He was regius professor of divinity at Oxford from 1865 to 1871, when he became dean of Canterbury, and was a member of the Old Testament Revision Company. He has published "The Authenticity and Messianic Interpretation of the Prophecies of Isaiah Vindicated" (1847), "Thesaurus Syriacus" (for Christ' Church" (1868), "Thesaurus Syriacus" (1868 *et seq.*), etc.

Smith, Roswell. Born at Lebanon, Conn., March 30, 1829: died at New York, April 19, 1892. An American publisher, a founder, with Dr. J. G. Holland and Charles Scribner & Co., of "Scribner's Monthly," later (1881) the "Century" magazine. He was also founder and president of The Century Co. (New York city).

Smith, Samuel Francis. Born at Boston, Oct. 21, 1808. An American Baptist clergyman and poet. He is well known from his hymns and songs, including "My Country, 'Tis of Thee" (1832). "The Morning Light is Breaking," etc.

Smith, Seba. Born at Buckfield, Maine, Sept. 14, 1792: died at Patchogue, L. I., July 29, 1868. An American journalist and miscellaneous writer. He published "Life and Letters of Major Jack Downing" (1833), "Way Down East, etc." (1855), "My Thirty Years Out of the Senate, by Major Jack Downing" (1859–1860), etc.

Smith, Sydney. Born at Woodford, Essex, England, June 3, 1771: died at London, Feb. 22, 1845. An English clergyman, wit, and essayist. He was educated at Winchester and at New College, Oxford; took orders; and was curate of Netheravon on Salisbury Plain. He lived in Edinburgh from 1798 to 1803, and then went to London. In 1802 he became one of the founders of the "Edinburgh Review," its first editor (1802), and one of its chief contributors for twenty years. From 1804 to 1806 he was one of the lecturers on moral philosophy at the Royal Institution, London, teaching the principles of Dugald Stewart. These lectures were published in 1850. In 1809 he was presented to the living of Foston-on-the-Yorkshire, where there had been no clergyman for over 60 years: he lived there for twenty years as a village priest. In 1828 he was preceded to a prebend of Bristol, and in 1829 to the living of Combe-Florey in Somerset; and in 1831 he was canon residentiary of St. Paul's. He was noted as a brilliant critic, and as a talker and a wit. Macaulay calls him "the greatest master of ridicule that has appeared among us since Swift." His chief works are "Letters on the Subject of the Catholics, by Peter Plymley" (1807–08: advocating Catholic emancipation and Parliamentary reform); sixty-five articles from the "Edinburgh Review," republished in 1839; "Wit and Wisdom" (edited by Burckinck, 1856); besides a number of volumes of speeches, sermons, and letters on questions of the day. His life was published by his daughter, Lady Holland (1855: including his letters).

Smith, Walter Chalmers. Born at Aberdeen in 1824. A Scottish clergyman and poet. He was educated at Aberdeen and Edinburgh, and has held pastoral charges in the Free Church of Scotland at Orwell, Glasgow, and Edinburgh. He is distinguished as a preacher and for his practical interest in public affairs. His poems include "The Bishop's Walk" (1861), "Olrig Grange" (1873), "Hilda among the Broken Gods" (1875), "Kildrostan" (1884), etc.

Smith, Wayland. See *Wayland.*

Smith, William. Born at New York, June 25, 1728: died at Quebec, Canada, Nov. 3, 1793. An American jurist and historian. He graduated from Yale in 1745, studied law, and became chief justice of the province of New York in 1763, and a member of the council in 1767. He finally attached himself, after much wavering, to the cause of the British, and became chief justice of Canada in 1786. He wrote "History of the Province of New York, etc." (1757).

Smith, William. Born at Churchill, Oxfordshire, England, March 23, 1769: died at Northampton, England, Aug. 28, 1839. An English geologist, called "the Father of English Geology." He began as a mineral surveyor and civil engineer, and in 1794 was appointed engineer of the Somerset Coal Canal. He published "Geological Map of England and Wales with Part of Scotland" (1815), geological county maps, and works on the connection of strata with organic remains.

Smith, Sir William. Born at London in 1812 or 1813: died Oct. 7, 1893. An English classical and biblical scholar. He studied at University College (London), and kept law in Gray's Inn, but abandoned law in order to devote himself to the study of classical literature. He was editor of the "Quarterly Review" from 1867 until his death, and was knighted in 1892. He edited a "Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities" (1842), "Dictionary of Greek and Roman Biography and Mythology" (3 vols., 1844–49), "Dictionary of Greek and Roman Geography" (2 vols., 1854–57), "Dictionary of the Bible" (1860–63), Latin-English dictionary (1855); was joint editor of "Dictionary of Christian Antiquities" (1875–80), and "Dictionary of Christian Biography" (4 vols., 1877–87); and wrote or edited various classical text-books, historical manuals, etc.

Smith, William Farrar. Born at St. Albans, Vt., Feb. 17, 1824. An American (Union) general and engineer. He graduated at West Point in 1845; was a division commander in the Peninsular campaign and at Antietam; and was a corps commander at Fredericksburg. He was chief engineer of the Department of the Cumberland and of the Division of the Mississippi. He took an important part in the operations near Chattanooga, 1863. In 1864 he was confirmed major-general of volunteers, and was engineer officer at Cold Harbor and before Petersburg in the same year.

Smith, William Henry. Born at London, June 24, 1825: died at Walmer Castle, Oct. 6, 1891. An English Conservative politician and publisher. He was commercial secretary to the treasury 1874–77; first lord of the admiralty 1877–80; secretary for war 1885–86 and 1886–87; and first lord of the treasury and leader of the House of Commons from 1887 until his death.

Smith, William Robertson. Born at Keig, Aberdeenshire, Nov. 8, 1846: died at Cambridge, England, March 31, 1894. A distinguished Scottish biblical scholar and Orientalist. He was the eldest son of a scholarly clergyman, who was his sole teacher till he entered Aberdeen University. After gaining exceptional distinction there, he studied in the Free Church College at Edinburgh, and afterward studied at the universities of Bonn and Gottingen. In 1870 he was appointed Hebrew professor in the Free Church College at Aberdeen. A keen ecclesiastical controversy arose out of certain of his writings — the question at issue being the extent of liberty in matters of Biblical criticism and interpretation permissible in an evangelical church. His contributions to the "Encyclopædia Britannica," especially the article "Bible," published in 1876, led to a series of attempts to convict him of heresy. These were unsuccessful, largely owing to the attraction of a powerful personal influence, as well as to his skilful conduct of his defense; but in 1881 he was removed from his chair without being deprived of its emoluments, of which, however, he declined to continue acceptance. The ground assigned by the Assembly for this action was that "they no longer considered it safe or advantageous for the church that Professor Smith should continue to teach in one of her colleges." From 1881 he was associated as joint-editor of the "Encyclopædia Britannica" with T. Spencer Baynes, after whose death in 1887 he was sole editor. He was lord almoner's reader in Arabic at Cambridge University 1883–86, librarian of the University 1885–89, and professor of Arabic 1889–94. He published "The Old Testament in the Jewish Church" (1881), "The Prophets of Israel, and their Place in History" (1882), "Kinship and Marriage in Early Arabia" (1885), "The Religion of the Semites" (1889), etc.

Smith, Sir William Sidney: often called Sir **Sidney Smith.** Born at Westminster, July 21, 1764: died at Paris, May 26, 1840. An English admiral. Entering the navy at 11, he won a lieutenancy in

the battle off Cape St. Vincent, Jan., 1780. In 1790-92 he advised the king of Sweden in his war with Russia; in 1793 he joined Lord Hood at Toulon; and on April 10, 1796, he was captured in the harbor of Havre-de-Grace, and sent to Paris. He escaped in 1798, and crossed the channel in a skiff. In Oct., 1798, he was sent to Constantinople as plenipotentiary; but, learning of Bonaparte's operations at St.-Jean d'Acre, went to its relief. On March 16, 1799, he captured the French flotilla, and on May 20 compelled Bonaparte to raise the siege. He served as brigadier-general under Abercrombie at the battle of Abukir. In 1802 he was member of Parliament for Rochester; in 1805 was sent on secret service to Sicily and Naples; in 1807 joined Sir John Duckworth against the Turks; and on Feb. 7 destroyed the Turkish fleet at Abydus.

Smith College. An institution for the higher education of women, situated at Northampton, Massachusetts. It was founded by Sophia Smith (1796–1870), and opened in 1875. In 1893 it had about 750 students.

Smithfield (smith'fēld). A locality in London, north of St. Paul's. It was formerly a recreation-ground, and was long famous for its cattle-market. It was noted in the time of Queen Mary as the place for burning heretics at the stake.

Smith's Island (smiths i'land). A small island off the coast of North Carolina, to which it belongs, 24 miles south of Wilmington. It contains Cape Fear.

Smithson (smith'son), **James (James Lewis Macie).** Born in England, about 1765; died at Genoa, June 27, 1829. An English scientist, illegitimate son of the first Duke of Northumberland. He made a bequest to the United States for the establishment of a scientific institution. See *Smithsonian Institution.*

Smithsonian Institution. An institution of learning at Washington, established in 1846, for the "increase and diffusion of knowledge among men." It was founded by James Smithson, an English chemist and mineralogist, and a fellow of the Royal Society. At his death, in 1829, he bequeathed £105,000 to the government of the United States in trust "to found at Washington an establishment, under the name of the Smithsonian Institution, for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men," which bequest became operative in 1835. In 1838 the United States government received from the Court of Chancery of Great Britain $515,169, which sum was increased by careful financial management to $703,418. This sum was further increased in 1867 by a gift from Mr. Thomas George Hodgkins of Setauket, New York, of $200,000, a portion of the income of which was to be devoted to "the increase and diffusion of more exact knowledge in regard to the nature and properties of the atmospheric air, in connection with the welfare of man." Mr. Hodgkins also named the Institution as his residuary legatee. Funds of the Institution are deposited in the United States Treasury, the government paying 6 per cent. interest on the fund. After the discussion of many years, Congress passed an act in 1846 creating an "establishment" consisting of the President and members of the cabinet and a board of regents (the Vice-President, 3 senators, 3 members of the House of Representatives, and six other citizens), the executive officer to be a secretary elected by the board of regents. The Institution has devoted itself to the two lines of work marked out in the act, namely, the begist- of the prosecution of original research, and the publication and distribution of memoirs on subjects relating to science. During the first years of its existence, it has originated many scientific undertakings of great importance, which have since been taken up by the government, and for which separate bureaus have been established, some independent of the Institution, others its direction. Such are the meteorological service the United States Weather Bureau has grown: in connection with its work in ichthyology the United States Fish Commission was established. Under the direction of the Smithsonian Institution are the United States National Museum, the legal custodian of all government collections; the Bureau of International Exchanges; the Bureau of American Ethnology; the Astro-Physical Observatory; and the National Zoological Park. The Institution has a library of 150,000 volumes (especially rich in transactions of learned societies and scientific journals). This library was deposited in 1866, by act of Congress, with the library of Congress, only a working library being retained by the Institution. The Institution, however, enjoys the customary use of its library as well as a free use of the library of Congress. The Institution has had three secretaries—Joseph Henry, a physicist (1846–78); Spencer Fullerton Baird, a zoologist (1878–87); and Samuel Pierpont Langley, an astronomer and physicist (1887–). Its publications consist of "Contributions to Knowledge" (quarto, vols. 1–25), "Miscellaneous Collections" (vols. 1–36), and Reports (1846–92). Reports of the National Museum 1884–92, Bulletins of the National Museum (1–50), Proceedings of the National Museum (1–16), Annual Reports of the Bureau of Ethnology (vols. 1–10). It has a building, used for offices and exhibition halls. It has taken part in all the scientific expeditions and explorations conducted by the government, and in all international expositions. In 1893 it offered prizes of $10,000, $2,000, and $1,000 in connection with the Hodgkins bequest.

Smith Sound. A sea-passage in the arctic regions, leading northward from Baffin Bay, and separating Prudhoe Land (in Greenland) on the east from Ellesmere Land on the west.

Smith's Prizes. Two prizes at the University of Cambridge, founded by Robert Smith (1689–1768).

From 1769 to 1882 they were awarded to the students proceeding B. A. who were most successful in a special examination in mathematics. From 1883 they have been awarded to writers of the best essays on any subject in mathematics or natural philosophy.

Smoky (smō'ki) **City, The.** A name frequently given to Pittsburg.

Smoky Hill River, or **Smoky Hill Fork.** A river which rises in eastern Colorado, flows east through Kansas, and unites with the Solomon River about long. 97° 22′ W. to form the Kansas River. Length, about 400 miles.

Smoky Mountains, or **Great Smoky Mountains.** A range of the Appalachian system, on the border between North Carolina and Tennessee. It contains peaks over 6,000 feet high.

Smölen (smé'len). An island off the western coast of Norway, about lat. 63° 25′ N. Length, about 15 miles.

Smolensk (smō-lensk'). 1. A government of western central Russia, surrounded by the governments of Pskoff, Tver, Moscow, Kaluga, Tchernigoff, Moghileff, and Vitebsk. The chief occupation is agriculture. Area, 21,638 square miles. Population (1890), 1,412,162.—2. A capital city, the capital of the government of Smolensk, situated on the Dnieper, about lat. 54° 48′ N. It is an important strategic point, and is one of the oldest cities of Russia. It was annexed to Lithuania in 1404; conquered and annexed to Russia in 1514; captured by Napoleon, July 16, 1812; and retaken by the Russians in 1674; and later definitely annexed by Russia. A victory was gained there by the French under Ney over the Russians under Barclay de Tolly and Bagration, Aug. 17, 1812 (N. S.), when the town was partly burned. Population (1890), 37,741.

Smolensk, Principality of. A medieval principality of central Russia, acquired by Lithuania about 1400.

Smollkin (smol'kin). A fiend mentioned in Shakspere's "King Lear."

Smollett (smol'et), **Tobias George.** Born at Dalquhurn, Dumbartonshire, Scotland, March, 1721; died at Monte Novo, near Leghorn, Italy, Oct. 21, 1771. A British novelist, historical writer, and miscellaneous author. He was educated at the grammar-school of Dumbarton and the university of Glasgow. In 1744 he returned to London, until 1746 lived there and on the Continent, devoting himself to literary work, and editing "The Critical Review" and "The Briton." He married with broken health at Monte Novo, where he died. Among his works are the novels "The Adventures of Roderick Random" (1748), "The Adventures of Peregrine Pickle" (1751), "The Adventures of Ferdinand Fathom" (1753), "The Adventures of Sir Lancelot Greaves" (1760–61), and "The Expedition of Humphrey Clinker" (1771); and among his works are "The Complete History of England" (1757–65), "The Regicals, or the Tars of Old England" (1757; a farce), "The History and Adventures of an Atom" (1769; a satire), "Travels" (1766), miscellanies ("Poems" (1750–1777) and "Gil Blas" (1761; a later translation by Mr. Benjamin Heath Malkin has been printed with Smollett's name).

Smyrna (smér'nä), Turk. **Ismir** (iz-mér'). A seaport in the vilayet of Aidin, Asia Minor, situated on the Gulf of Smyrna, lat. 38° 26′ N., long. 27° 9′ E. It is the most important city of Asia Minor, and the chief commercial center in the Levant. Its exports include cotton, figs, raisins, carpets, valonia, opium, and Asiatic products brought by caravans, and is the terminus of two railway lines. It was an ancient Æolian settlement and later was colonized from the Ionian city Colophon, and thus became a member of the Ionian league. It was in 627 B. C. conquered and half-destroyed by Homer. It was conquered by the Lydian king Alyattes and was rebuilt and enlarged by Antigonus and Lysimachus, and became one of the chief cities of Asia. It was one of the seven cities addressed by John in the Revelation. It was destroyed by an earthquake 178 A. D., and was restored by Marcus Aurelius; was conquered by the Knights of St. John in the 14th century; and was sacked by Timur in 1402. From 1424 it has been under Turkish rule. Population, 200,000 (Greeks, Turks, Armenians, and Jews).

Smyrna, Gulf of. [L. *Sinus Smyrnæus.*] An arm of the Ægean Sea, situated west and northwest of Smyrna.

Smyth (smith or smith), **Charles Piazzi.** Born at Naples, 1819. Astronomer royal for Scotland (1845–88), son of Admiral W. H. Smyth. He has written "Teneriffe: An Astronomer's Experiment, etc." (1858), "Three Cities and Their Glories" (1862), "Our Inheritance in the Great Pyramid" (1864), "Life and Work at the Great Pyramid" (1867), "Antiquity of Intellectual Man" (1868), "The Great Pyramid and the Rock Sepulchre" (1874), "New Measures of the Great Pyramid" (1880), etc.

Smyth, Egbert Coffin. Born at Brunswick, Maine, Aug. 24, 1829. An American Congregational clergyman and theologian, son of William Smith (1797–1868). He became professor of ecclesiastical history at Andover Theological Seminary in 1863, and president of its faculty in 1873. He has been editor of the "Andover Review" since 1884.

Smyth, Samuel Phillips Newman. Born at Brunswick, Maine, June 25, 1843. An American Congregational clergyman, brother of E. C. Smyth. He graduated at Bowdoin and Andover in 1867, having in the meantime served in the Union army in the Civil War. He has had charge of the First Congregational Church at New Haven, Connecticut, since 1887. He has published "Religious Feeling" (1877), "Old Faiths in New Lights" (1879), "The Orthodox Theology of To-day" (1881), "The Reality of Sin" (1883), "The Morality of Death" (1886), "The Religious Life of To-day" (1887), and "Christian Facts and Forces" (1892).

Smyth, William. Born at Pittston, Maine, 1797; died at Bangor, Maine, April 3, 1868. An American professor of mathematics. He wrote mathematical text-books, etc.

Smyth, William Henry. Born at Westminster, Jan. 21, 1788; died at Bedhampton, England, Sept. 9, 1865. An English naval officer and hydrographer. He entered the navy in 1800, made surveys in the Mediterranean, and published a chart of the coast of Sardinia in 1823. He commanded the Adventure in 1824–28, and was appointed hydrographer to the admiralty in 1855, and was superseded in that office ordinarily in 1857. He published works in 1824, 1844, and 1854.

Snæhætten (sna'hat-ten). A mountain in the Dovre Fjeld, Norway, long regarded as the highest mountain of northern Europe. Height, 7,570 feet.

Snagsby (snagz'bi), **Mr.** A mild, bald, timid man, very retiring and unassuming, in the law stationery business, in Dickens's "Bleak House." He is in great fear of his domineering wife, and usually pursues his remarks with "Not to put too fine a point upon it."

Snake (snāk), **Mr.** A malicious character in Sheridan's "School for Scandal."

Snake Island. See *Aquavilla.*

Snake (snāk) **River,** or **Lewis** (lū'is) **River,** or **Shoshone** (shō-shō'nē) **River.** A river in the northwestern part of the United States. It rises in Shoshone Lake in the Yellowstone National Park, flows south in Wyoming, west through Idaho, and again southeast, and finally joins the Columbia near Pasco, Washington; and joins the Columbia about long. 119° W. It is used for its steep gradient of current. Its chief tributaries are the Malade, Boise, Salmon, Payette, and Palouse on the right, and the owyhee, Malheur, and Grande Ronde on the left. Length, about 1,000 miles; navigable to Lewiston.

Snakes. See *Shoshonis.*

Snare (snār), **a sheriff's officer:** a character in the second part of Shakspere's "King Henry IV."

Sneak (snēk), **Jerry.** A foolish, cowardly henpecked husband in Foote's play "The Mayor of Garratt." He is made to "pluck up a spirit, and who to be [master, mistress] of his own house." He has become the type of henpecked husbands.

Sneechætten. See *Snähætten.*

Sneer (snēr). A disagreeable critic in Sheridan's play "The Critic."

Sir Fret. Plague on't now, Sneer, I shall take it ill. I believe you want to take away my character as an author.

Sneer. Then I was sure you ought to be very much obliged to me.

Sneerwell (snēr'wel), **Lady.** A beautiful widow, a scandalmonger, in Sheridan's "School for Scandal." "Everybody allows that Lady Sneerwell can deal with a character as dexterously as any of the most fashionable dealers, even when they happen to have a little truth on their side to support it."

Sneeuwbergen (snē'wē-ber-gen), D. "snow mountains.] A range of mountains in Cape Colony, about lat. 32° S., long. 25° E. Highest point, about 8,000–9,000 feet.

Sneffels, Mount. See *Snæfell.*

Snehætten. See *Snähætten.*

Snell, Willebrord. See *Snellius.*

Snellius (snel'i-us), or **Snell** (snel), **Willebrord.** Born at Leyden, 1591; died Oct. 30, 1626. A Dutch mathematician, professor of mathematics at Leyden from 1613. He discovered the law of refraction.

Snevellicci (snā-vel-lē'chē), **Miss.** An actress, engaged in Mr. Vincent Crummles's theatrical troupe, "who could do anything, from a good lofty dance to Lady Macbeth"; a character in Charles Dickens's "Nicholas Nickleby."

Sneyders. See *Snyders.*

Sniffels (snif'elz), or **Sneffels** (snef'elz), **Mount.** A peak of the San Juan range, southern Colorado. Height, 14,158 feet.

Snodgrass (snod'gras), **Mr. Augustus.** A member of the famous Pickwick Club, and a "man for poesy, in Dickens's "Pickwick Papers."

Snoilsky (snoil'sky), **Carl Johan Gustav.** Born at Stockholm, Sept. 8, 1841. A Swedish lyric poet. He studied at [illegible] and was appointed [illegible] in 1870. In 1871 he published his first collection of poems, "Smaablad." [illegible] "Nya Dikter" (1874), "Ny Svit" (1877), and "Sista Bladet" (1878). He published a second volume of poems with the title "Dikthäft." In 1880 [illegible] the Swedish academy. In 1881 [illegible] "Efterskörd." In 1882 he published a second volume of his "Dikter." In 1883 [illegible] "Ny Svit." In 1884 he published "Dikter" ("Poems") in 2 volumes. He has the hereditary title of count. In addition to the works named, a volume of "Dikter" ("Poems") was published in 1869; "Sonetter" ("Sonnets") in 1871. A translation of Goethe's ballads appeared, [illegible] "New Dikter" ("New Poems") in 1887.

Snorre (snor'rē) (or **Snorri** (snor'rē) or **Snorro** (snor'ro) **Sturleson** (stûr'leson) or **Sturlu**son (stûr'loson), . . . Born at Hvamma, 1179; assassinated on his estate Reykjadolt, Sept. 23, 1241. An Icelandic historian and high legal officer in Iceland. He twice visited Norway. He was the author of the "Heimskringla" ("Chronicle of the Norwegian Kings"; English translation by Laing), and the reputed author of the "Younger Edda." *See Edda* and *Heimskringla.*

Snout (snout). In Shakspere's "Midsummer Night's Dream," a tinker who plays the part of the father of Pyramus in the interpolated play.

Snow-Bound (snō'bound). A poem by Whittier, published in 1865; a winter idyl of New England life.

Snowdon (snō'don), **Mount,** W. Eryri. [L. *Mons Hermes.*] A mountain in Carnarvonshire, Wales, 10 miles southeast of Carnarvon. It is the highest mountain in England or Wales, and is noted for its grand and picturesque view. It has five peaks. Height 3,568 feet.

Snowdon. See the extract.

Snowdon, which is also the official title of one of the Scottish heralds, has no connection with the Welsh mountain of that name, but is simply the descriptive name of Stirling — Snaw-dun, the fort, or fortified hill, on the river.

"Stirling's tower
Of yore the name of Snowdoun claims,"

says Sir Walter Scott.

Stuart Glennie, Arthurian Localities, iii. 1.

Snowdoun, Knight of. [See above.] The title assumed by James V. of Scotland in Scott's poem "The Lady of the Lake." Under this disguise he meets Ellen Douglas, the "Lady of the Lake," and vanquishes Roderick Dhu in single combat.

Snowe (snō), **Lucy.** The principal character in Charlotte Brontë's novel "Villette." She is a homeless and helpless governess.

Snow King, The. An epithet given by the Austrians to Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden.

Snow Mass Mountain. A peak in the Elk Mountains, western Colorado. Height, 13,970 feet.

Snow Mountains. See *Sneeuwbergen.*

Snowy Range. A name given to the range of mountains in Colorado known also as the Front Range or Colorado Range.

Snug (snug). In Shakspere's "Midsummer Night's Dream," a joiner who plays the part of the lion in the interpolated play.

Snyders (snī'ders), **Frans** or **Franz.** Born at Antwerp, Nov. 11, 1579; died there, Aug. 19, 1657. A Flemish painter, noted especially for representations of animals. He assisted Rubens, Jordaens, and others in painting the animals, fruit, flowers, etc., on their canvases.

So (sō). See the extract.

Hoshea, as we know, was encouraged by the hope of support from So (Sewe), king of Egypt (2 Kings xvii. 4), and this monarch, the Sebech (sabe) of the Assyrian monuments, was in fact concerned with the whole movement that threatened the Assyrian supremacy in the districts west of the Euphrates. *W. R. Smith,* Prophets of Israel, p. 279.

Soa (sō'ä). A small island of the Hebrides, Scotland, south of Skye.

Soane (sōn), Sir **John.** Born at Reading, Sept. 10, 1753; died at London, Jan. 20, 1837. An English architect. The Bank of England was built from his designs. He founded, by will, the Soane Museum at No. 13 Lincoln's Inn Fields, his residence.

Soar (sōr). A small river in England, principally in Leicestershire. It joins the Trent 8 miles southeast of Derby.

Sobat (sō-bat'). A large right-hand tributary of the White Nile, which it joins about lat. 9° 20′ N. Its sources are unknown. Length, estimated, 600–700 miles.

Sobieski, See *John III.,* King of Poland.

Sobraon (sō-brā-on'). A small place in the Panjab, British India, situated on the Sutlej 45 miles southeast of Lahore. Here, Feb. 10, 1846, the British army under Sir Hugh Gough defeated the Sikhs.

Sobrarbe (sō-brär'bā). A former independent state and later countship in Spain, now comprised in the northern part of the province of Huesca, Aragon.

Social War, or **Marsic War.** A war (90–88 B. C.) between Rome and the greater part of her Italian allies in central and southern Italy, including the Marsi, Peligni, Samnites, and Lucanians. It was caused by the refusal on the part of the Romans to extend the privileges of Roman citizenship. The Italians formed a new republic with its capital at Corfinium. The chief Roman commanders were Marius and Sulla. Rome made many concessions and suppressed the rebellion.

Social Wars, In Greek history: (*a*) A war (357 (358 ?)–355 B. C.) in which Athens was defeated by her former allies Byzantium, Chios, Cos, and Rhodes. (*b*) A war between the Achæan and Ætolian leagues (220–217 B. C.).

Society and Solitude. A collection of essays by Ralph Waldo Emerson, published in 1870.

Society (sō-sī'e-ti) **Islands,** or **Tahiti** (tä-hē'tē) **Archipelago.** [F. *Archipel de Taiti,* or *Archipel de la Société.*] A large group of islands in the South Pacific Ocean, about lat. 16°–18° S., long. 148°–155° W. It comprises two subgroups, the Leeward and the Windward. The chief islands are Tahiti Mouroa, the Tetiaroa Islands, Meetia, and Eimeo. They export cocoanuts, oranges, cotton, mother-of-pearl, etc. The capital is Papeete. The inhabitants (natives nominally Christianized), French, and others. The islands were visited (probably) by the Spanish navigator Pedro Fernandez de Quiros in 1607, and in the 18th century by Bougainville, Cook, the mutineers of the Bounty, and others. They were taken under French protection in 1842 by Du Petit-Thouars, and Tahiti, Eimeo, and other islands were made a French colony in 1880. Area, 700 square miles. Population of Tahiti, 11,200.

Society of Friends. The proper designation of a Christian sect commonly called Quakers, which took its rise in England about the middle of the 17th century through the preaching of George Fox. A division occurred in portions of the Society in America in 1827, through the preachings of Elias Hicks, whose followers, commonly called *Hicksites,* hold doctrinal views approximating those of the Unitarians, while in church government and other respects they retain the usages of the orthodox Friends. The latter agree doctrinally with other evangelical sects, but with greater stress on the doctrine of the personal presence and guidance of the Holy Spirit. They have no paid minister, and accept the ordinances of baptism and the Lord's Supper in a spiritual sense only, rejecting their outward observance as church rites. They condemn all oath-taking and all war. The organization of the society involves four principal gatherings, called "meetings," namely, preparative meeting, monthly meeting, quarterly meeting, and yearly meeting. The body called the Yearly Meeting for Sufferings acts as the executive. There are Meetings in Great Britain, one in Canada, and ten in the United States.

Socinians (sō-sin'i-anz). Those who hold to the doctrines of the Italian theologians Laelius Socinus (1525–62) and Faustus Socinus (1539–1604) and their followers. The term Socinianism is in theological usage a general one, and includes a considerable variety of opinion. The Socinians believe that Christ was a man miraculously conceived and divinely endowed, and therefore entitled to honor and reverence, but not to divine worship; that the object of his death was to perfect a complete legal system, and to prepare the way for his resurrection, the necessary historical basis of Christianity; that baptism is a declarative rite merely, and the Lord's Supper merely commemorative; that divine grace is general and exists through the means of grace, not special and personally efficacious; that the Holy Spirit is not a distinct person, but the divine energy; that the authority of the Scriptures is subordinate to that of the reason; that the soul is pure by nature, though contaminated by evil example and teaching from a very early age; and that salvation consists in accepting Christ's teaching and following his example. The Socinians thus occupy theologically a position midway between the Arians, who maintained the divinity of Jesus Christ, but held that he is coequal with the Father, and the Humanitarians, who deny his supernatural character altogether.

Socinus (sō-sī'nus), **Faustus,** Latinized from **Fausto Sozzini.** Born at Siena, Italy, 1539; died near Cracow, March, 1604. An Italian Unitarian theologian, nephew of Laelius Socinus. He lived in Italy and Basel; visited Transylvania 1578–79; and resided in Poland after 1579. Among his works are "De Jesu Christo Servatore," "De auctoritate Scripturæ."

Socinus, Lælius, Latinized from **Lelio Sozzini** (or **Sozini** or **Soccini**). Born at Siena, Italy, 1525; died at Zurich, 1562. An Italian Protestant thinker, an antitrinitarian. See *Socinians.*

Soconusco (sō-kō-nōs'kō). A department which forms the southern part of the state of Chiapas, Mexico, bordering on the Pacific. It was conquered by Alvarado in 1524, and formed a part of Guatemala until 1825. The aboriginal inhabitants (Soconuscans) were perhaps of Chiapanec stock, but had submitted to the Aztecs before the Spanish conquest. The region is said to have been very populous.

Socotra (sō-kō'trä or sōk'ō-trä), or **Socotora** (sōk'ō-tō-rä), or **Sokotra** (sō-kō'trä or sōk'ō-trä). An island in the Indian Ocean, east of Cape Guardafui and south of Arabia, in lat. (of Tamarida) 12° 39′ N., long. 53° 59′ E.: the ancient Dioscorides. The surface is generally mountainous; the chief products are aloes and dragon's-blood. Its principal place is Tamarida. The inhabitants were formerly Nestorian Christians. Socotra was ceded by the Portuguese in the 16th century, and was annexed by Great Britain in 1886. Length, 71 miles. Area, 1,382 square miles. Population, 40,000.

Socrates (sok'ra-tēz). [Gr. *Σωκράτης.*] Born at Athens about 470 B. C.; died there, 399. A famous Greek philosopher. He was the son of Sophroniscus, a sculptor, and of Phænarete, a midwife. Head first adopted his father's art: in the time of Pausanias a group of draped Graces, by him, still stood on the approach to the Acropolis. He soon, however, devoted himself entirely to the pursuit of philosophy, and became famous through the persistency and skill with which, in conversation with the sophists and with every one who would yield himself to the dialogue, he conducted the analysis of philosophical and ethical ideas ("the Socratic method"). He was above all a searcher after a knowledge of virtue (which indeed he identified with knowledge), and was in himself the noblest exponent of the ethical life of the Greeks. He served at Potidæa (431), Delium (424), and Amphipolis (422); was president of the prytanes in 406; and opposed the Thirty Tyrants. He is the chief character in the dialogues of Plato, in which his teachings are set forth (greatly modified by Plato's own views), and is the subject of the "Memorabilia" of Xenophon. His most famous pupils were Plato, Xenophon, and Alcibiades. He was bitterly attacked by Aristophanes as a sophist and innovator, and drew upon himself by his mode of life and the character of his opinions the enmity of many others. In 399 he was accused of impiety (the introduction of new gods) and of corrupting the youth; defended himself in a famous speech which enraged rather than conciliated his judges; was condemned; and drank hemlock in his prison, surrounded by his disciples.

Socrates. Born at Constantinople: died after 440 A. D. A Greek church historian. His ecclesiastical history was edited by Migne and by Hussey (1853; English translation by Hanmer 1619).

Soden (zō'den). The name of several watering-places in Germany. The most notable one is in the province of Hesse-Nassau, Prussia, 9 miles west-northwest of Frankfort-on-the-Main. It has mineral springs.

Söderhamn (sē'der-hämn). A seaport in the laen of Gefleborg, Sweden, situated on the Gulf of Bothnia in lat. 61° 18′ N., long. 17° 4′ E. It exports iron and wood. Population (1890), 10,095.

Söderköping (sē'der-kē-ping). A small town in the laen of Linköping, Sweden, 86 miles southwest of Stockholm. It was of great importance in the middle ages.

Södermanland (sē'der-män-länt). A laen in eastern Sweden, southwest of Stockholm. Also called *Nyköping.* Area, 2,631 square miles. Population (1891), 155,775.

Sodo Lake (sō'dō läk). A lake in the northwestern part of Louisiana, near Shreveport: connected with Caddo Lake.

Sodom (sod'om). In scriptural geography, one of the cities of the Vale of Siddim (which see), destroyed on account of its wickedness in the time of Abraham and Lot. According to tradition its site is covered by the Dead Sea: but this is not geologically possible.

Sodoma (sō-dō'mä), or **Sodona** (sō-dō'nä). **Il** (properly **Giannantonio** or **Giovanni Antonio Bazzi,** corrupted to **Razzi**). Born at Vercelli, Italy, 1477: died at Siena, Italy, 1549. An Italian painter. Among his best works are "St. Catherine," "Christ Scourged," "Deposition from the Cross" (all in Siena), etc.

Sodor and Man (sō'dor and man). A medieval diocese, comprising the Hebrides (Sodor, from a Scandinavian name) and the Isle of Man. The diocese now consists of the Isle of Man. The bishop has a seat in the House of Lords, but no vote.

Sodus (sō'dus) **Bay, Great** and **Little.** Two indentations of the coast of Lake Ontario, southwest of Oswego, New York.

Soest (sōst). A town in the province of Westphalia, Prussia, 34 miles southeast of Münster. It has manufactures of iron, soap, beer, etc., and contains several notable churches, including St. Mary-in-the-Fields, the cathedral, and St. Peter's. It was an ancient Hanseatic city, and in the middle ages was one of the chief places of northern Germany. Its municipal code was celebrated. Soest was unsuccessfully besieged by the army of Cologne in 1447, and passed from Cologne to Cleves in 1449. It was captured by the Swedes in 1647.

Soester Fehde (sōs'ter-fā'de). ['Feud of Soest.'] A war between Cologne and Cleves 1444–49, caused by a dispute over the possession of Soest (which see).

Sofala (sō-fä'lä). **1.** A district in Mozambique, eastern Africa, extending along the coast from the Zambesi to Delagoa Bay. It has by some been identified with the biblical Ophir.—**2.** A seaport, the chief place in the district of Sofala, situated at the mouth of Sofala River, in lat. 20° 11′ S., long. 34° 16′ E.: formerly a flourishing commercial place. It was taken by the Portuguese in 1505. Population, 1,000–2,000.

Sofala Bay. An indentation in the coast-line of eastern Africa, near Sofala.

Sofi (sō'fi). See *Mitla.*

Sofia, or **Sophia** (sō-fē'ä). The capital of Bulgaria, situated in lat. 42° 38′ N., long. 23° 15′ E.: the ancient Serdica or Sardica. It was called Triaditza by the Byzantine Greeks. It was plundered by the Huns; was captured by the Bulgarians in 809; was taken by the Turks about 1382; was occupied temporarily by the Hungarians in 1443; and was taken by the Russians in Jan., 1878. It has been greatly developed and modernized within the last few years. Population, 30,428.

Sofonisba (sō-fon-ēs'bä). **1.** A tragedy by Galeotto del Carretto, acted in 1502: the first Italian tragedy.—**2.** A tragedy by Trissino, written about 1515, printed 1529: the first Italian tragedy of note.—**3.** A tragedy by Alfieri, produced in 1783. See *Sophonisba.*

Soga (sō′gä), or **Wasoga** (wä-sō′gä). A Bantu tribe of British East Africa, on the northern shore of Lake Victoria, where the Nile separates them from the Baganda. Though nominally subject to Unyoro, they are practically under Ganda rule. The country is called *Usoga*. Population estimated at 500,000 (by Stanley in 1876).

Sogdiana (sog-di-ā′nä), or **Sogdiane** (sog-di-ā′nē). [Gr. *Σογδιανή.*] In ancient geography, a large region in central Asia, lying north of Bactriana, between the Oxus and Jaxartes, in the vicinity of Bokhara and Samarkand. It was invaded by Alexander the Great.

Sogne Fjord (sog′ne fyōrd). The longest fiord in Norway, situated on the western coast about lat. 61° N.: noted for its wild scenery. In its upper part it is bounded by high mountains (5,000 feet) and glaciers. Length, 112 miles.

Soham (sō′ham). A town in Cambridgeshire, England, 14 miles northeast of Cambridge.

Sohar (sō-här′). A seaport in Oman, Arabia, situated on the Gulf of Oman in lat. 24° 22′ N., long. 56° 45′ E. It was a flourishing commercial city in the middle ages. Population, 5,000 (?).

Sohar. See *Zohar.*

Soheil (sō′he-il). The Arabian name for the first-magnitude star *α* Argus, usually known as *Canopus.*

Sohn (zōn). **Karl Ferdinand.** Born at Berlin, Dec. 10, 1805: died at Cologne, Nov. 26, 1867. A German painter, especially noted for female figures.

Sohn, Wilhelm. Born at Berlin, Aug. 29, 1830. A German historical and genre painter, nephew of K. F. Sohn: professor at Düsseldorf.

Soho (sō′hō). A manufacturing suburb of Birmingham, England, situated in Staffordshire.

Soho Square. A square in London, south of Oxford street, about ¼ mile north of Charing Cross. It was made in the reign of Charles II., and was at one time called King's Square, from Gregory King, its architect.

Sohrab. See *Sahrab.*

Sohrab and Rustum. A poem by Matthew Arnold.

Sohrau (sō′rou). A town in the province of Silesia, Prussia, 56 miles southeast of Oppeln. Population (1890), 4,429.

Soigne (swäny), **Forest of.** A forest in Belgium, south-southeast of Brussels.

Soignies (swän-yē′). A town in the province of Hainaut, Belgium, 24 miles southwest of Brussels. It has a very old abbey church. Population (1890), 9,007.

Soissonnais (swä-so-nā′). The region around Soissons.

Soissons (swä-sôn′). A city in the department of Aisne, France, situated on the Aisne 19 miles southwest of Laon: an important and strongly fortified strategetic point. It has manufactures and trade in agricultural products. The Cathedral of Notre Dame, chiefly of the 13th century, is masked by buildings and is not very effective externally, but presents an admirable interior of excellent proportions and beautiful arcading and details. The south transept has a semicircular end and a double triforium offering notable perspective effects. The cathedral, which class and has handsome chapter-house. The Abbey of St.-Jean des Vignes was almost wholly destroyed in the Revolution, except the fine west front of the church, which has 3 recessed and canopied portals, a large rose, and 2 massive flanking towers, all of the 13th century, crowned by later spires of unequal height. Soissons was probably the ancient Belgic town Noviodunum, and was the chief town of the Suessiones (whence its name). In the Roman period it was called Augusta Suessionum. It was the capital of the Frankish kingdom of Soissons in the 6th century. It has often been besieged and taken (as in 1814 and 1815), the last time by the Germans in Oct., 1870. It was the scene of several church councils. Population (1891), commune, 12,674.

Soissons, Battles of. Among the most important are: (1) A battle in 486 A. D., in which Clovis, king of the Merovingian Franks, defeated the Roman governor of Gaul, Syagrius, and established the Frankish power in northern Gaul. (2) A victory of Charles Martel over the Saracens of Aquitania in 719.

Sojourner Truth. See *Truth, Sojourner.*

Sokoto (sō-kō′tō). **1.** A native kingdom of the central Sudan, extending from the Binue River northward, between Gando and Bornu. The population, estimated at 10,000,000, consists of heathen negroes, semi-civilized and Mohammedan Hausas, and the ruling Fulahs. Wurnu and Sokoto are the capitals. In 1885 the sultan accepted the British protectorate.

2. The capital of the realm of Sokoto, situated about lat. 13° N.

Sokotra. See *Socotra.*

Sol (sol). [L., 'the sun.'] In Roman mythology, the sun-god.

Solario (sō-lä′rē-ō). **Antonio,** called **Zingaro** ('the Gipsy'). Born about 1382: died 1455. A Neapolitan painter.

Soldan, Paz. See *Paz Soldan.*

Soldau (sol′dou). A town in the province of East Prussia, situated near the Russian frontier, 102 miles southeast of Dantzic. Here, Dec. 26, 1806, the French defeated the Prussians. Population, 3,480.

Soldier's Fortune, The. A comedy by Otway, produced in 1681.

Soldiers Three. A collection of stories by Rudyard Kipling, published in 1889.

Soldin (sōl-dēn′). A town in the province of Brandenburg, Prussia, situated on the Soldiner see 67 miles east-northeast of Berlin. Population (1890), 6,281.

Soldiers, Battle of. See *Southwold, Battle of.*

Soleillet (sōl-lā-yā′), **Paul.** Born at Nîmes, France, 1842: died at Aden, 1886. An African explorer. He carried on explorations in Algeria (1876–78); endeavored to open the way between Algeria and Senegal, but failed to penetrate beyond the oases Ain-Salah; 1878–79 laid out a trans-Sahara railroad; visited Segu-Ahmadu, 1879; and pioneered for French influence in Shoa (bringing about the occupation of Obok). His works include "Exploration du Sahara" (1877) and "Voyage en Abyssinie" (1883).

Solem. See *Shonem.*

Solenhofen. See *Solnhofen.*

Solent (sō′lent), **The.** A strait, between the Isle of Wight and the mainland of Hampshire, England, which connects the English Channel on the west with Spithead on the east. Length, 15 miles; greatest width, 4 miles.

Solesmes (sō-lām′). **1.** A town in the department of Nord, France, situated on the Selle 8 miles south of Valenciennes. Population (1891), commune, 6,241.—**2.** A village in the department of Sarthe, France, situated on the Sarthe 26 miles west-southwest of Le Mans. Its Benedictine abbey contains remarkable sculptures of the first half of the 16th century.

Soleure. The French name of Solothurn.

Soley (sō′li), **James Russell.** Born at Roxbury, Mass., Oct. 1, 1850. An American writer, chiefly on naval affairs. He graduated at Harvard in 1870; became assistant professor of English at the United States Naval Academy in 1871, was in the field of theoretical part of English studies, history, and law at that institution in 1878–1882; was commissioned a professor in the United States navy in 1882, and since 1884 has superintended the publication of the naval records of the Civil War. He has published "History of the Naval Academy" (1876), "Memoir of John Rodgers" (1882), "The Blockade and the Cruisers" (1883), "The Navy in the Civil War," "The Boys of '61," and other Naval Heroes" (1887), "The Sailor Boys of '61" (1888), etc.

Solfatara (sōl-fä-tä′rä). A volcano near Pozzuoli, in Italy.

Solfatara, A. A small sulphur lake, 4 miles west of Tivoli, Italy, noted for its floating islands.

Solferino (sol-fā-rē′no). A village in the province of Mantua, northern Italy. It is famous from the battle of June 24, 1859, in which the allied French and Sardinian armies under Napoleon III. and Victor Emmanuel defeated the Austrians under Francis Joseph. Loss of the allies, about 18,000; of the Austrians, about 20,000.

Soli (sō′lī). [Gr. *Σόλοι.*] In ancient geography, a city on the coast of Cilicia Asia Minor, 26 miles southwest of Tarsus. It was destroyed by Tigranes, and was rebuilt by Pompey and called Pompeiopolis. The circumstances of the Greek spoken there was proverbial (whence the word *solecism*).

Soligny-la-Trappe (sō-lēn-yē′lä-träp′). A small place in the department of Orne, France, 24 miles east-northeast of Alençon: famous for its Trappist monastery. See *Trappists.*

Solihull (sō-li-hul′). A town in Warwickshire, England, 7 miles southeast of Birmingham. Population (1891), 23,521.

Soliman. See *Solyman.*

Soliman, Shah of Persia. See *Sulieman.*

Solimões (sō-le-mōn′ēs). The common Brazilian name for the middle portion of the Amazon River, from the frontier of Peru to the junction of the Rio Negro. The Solimões or Solimões, an Indian tribe from which the name is derived, formerly occupied a portion of the banks near the junction of the Purus: they were probably of Inca stock.

Solingen (sō′ling-en). A town in the Rhine Province, Prussia, 18 miles north-northeast of Cologne. It is noted for its manufactures of iron and steel (sword-blades, knives, scissors, files, bayonets, revolvers, etc.). Population (1890), 45,500.

Solinus (sō-lī′nus). The Duke of Ephesus, a character in Shakspere's "Comedy of Errors."

Solinus (sō-lī′nus), **Caius Julius.** Lived in the 3d century A. D. A Roman grammarian, author of a geographical work drawn largely from Pliny.

The grammarian C. Julius Solinus composed his Collectanea rerum memorabilium in the first ten or twenty years of this period, if not earlier. The work is mainly a selection from the curiosities mentioned in Pliny's Natural History, arranged from the geographical point of view and greatly enlarged. Solinus did not, however, himself compose the epitome, but merely further abridged earlier and very obscure, and in the last part incoherent, versions of the original. He was probably a native of Africa, and lived in the latter half of the 3d century. His style [illegible] Latinity. He was extensively read and highly esteemed in the middle ages, and was translated into Greek in the 9th century, and then received the [illegible] Japanese.

England [illegible] (1887–[illegible]; 2d ed., by Wood) [II. 291.

Solis (sō′lēs), **Juan Diaz de.** Born at Lebrija, Andalusia (according to some at Oviedo, Asturias, or in Portugal) [illegible] 1470: [illegible] on the bank of the Rio de la Plata, 1516. A Spanish navigator. He was associated with Vicente Yañez Pinzon in exploring the coast of Honduras and coast of Yucatan in 1506 and the coast of Brazil to lat. 40° S. Cape St. Augustine to lat. 45° S. in 1508. In [illegible] they explored (though they did not discover) the bay of Rio de Janeiro, and passed the mouth of the Rio de la Plata without exploring it. Varying between that Solis was with Gonzalo Coelho on the Brazilian coast in early 1516. In 1512 he succeeded Vespucci as chief pilot of Spain. In 1514 [illegible] Rio de la Plata with two vessels to seek a southwestern route to the Pacific. Entering the Rio de la Plata, he explored it for some distance, but, having landed, was killed by Indians. It is probable that the river had been partly explored by Portuguese navigators a few years before.

Solis, River of. See *Rio de Solis.* [A name given in early maps to the lower course of the Rio de la Plata. See *Solis, Juan Diaz de.*

Solis y Ribadeneyra or [illegible] **Antonio de.** Born at Alcalá de Henares, July 18, 1610: died at Madrid, April 19, 1686. A Spanish author. He was secretary of Philip IV., and in 1666 was appointed historiographer of the Indies. In 1692 he took orders. His works include poems, collected and published at Madrid, 1692, [illegible] which are "Gitanilla," "Don Pedro Hurdemalas," and "Lozana Madre" [illegible] "Banquete de Amor and Fortune"; etc. His "Historia de la Conquista de Mexico" (1st ed. 1684) is one of the Spanish prose classics, but shows little profundity of research. There is a continuation by Ignacio Salazar y Obando (1743).

Sollas (sol′as). **W. J.** Born at Birmingham, England, May 30, 1849. An English geologist and biologist, professor of geology and mineralogy in the University of Dublin.

Soller (sōl-yār′). A small seaport on the northwestern coast of Majorca, Balearic Islands.

Sollinger Wald (zol′ling-er-vält), or **Solling** (sol′ling). A low mountain range in Brunswick and the province of Hanover, Prussia, situated north and northwest of Göttingen and east of the Weser. Highest point, about 1,600 feet.

Soll und Haben (zōl önt hä′ben). [G., 'Debit and Credit.'] A novel by Gustav Freytag, published in 1855. The scene is laid in Germany in the 18th century.

Solmona (sol-mō′nä), or **Sulmona** (sōl-mō′nä). A town in the province of Aquila, central Italy, situated at the junction of the Vella and Gizzio, 35 miles southeast of Aquila: the ancient Sulmo. It was a city of the Peligni, and was famous as the birthplace of Ovid. Population, 9,000.

Solness (sol′ness). The "master builder" in Ibsen's play of that name. He is superstitious, egotistical, and cowardly.

Solnhofen (sōl′hō-fen), or **Solenhofen** (sō′len-hō-fen). A village in Middle Franconia, Bavaria, situated on the Altmühl 26 miles north of Augsburg: noted for its quarries of lithographic stone. In this neighborhood was made in 1861 the famous discovery of the Archæopteryx.

Solo (sō′lō). A river in Java, flowing into Java Sea opposite Madura. Length, over 300 miles.

Sologne (sō-lōny′). A level region in the departments of Loir-et-Cher, Loiret, and Cher, France: naturally sandy and sterile.

Sololá (sō-lō-lä′). A village in Guatemala, Central America, on Lake Atitlan 47 miles southwest of Guatemala. It is the ancient Tecpan-Atitlan, chief town of the Cakchiquel Indians. Population, about 15,000.

Solomon (sol′ō-mon). [F. *Salomon,* It. *Salomone,* Sp. *Salomón,* Pg. *Salomão,* G. *Salomo,* LL. *Salomo,* Gr. [illegible] Heb. *Shelomoh,* peaceable.] A famous king of Israel, 993–953 B.C. (Duncker), son of David and Bathsheba. He was the youngest son of David, but, through the influence of his mother and of Nathan, was made his heir. Under him Israel became a great power, and he himself became famous for his wealth, his [illegible] and his [illegible] He [illegible] a special gift of God. His chief work was the building of the temple (which see). He was [illegible] and [illegible] commercial, with Hiram of Tyre and with [illegible] and extended Israelitish commerce to all parts of [illegible] He was [illegible] Solomon, about whom [illegible] many fanciful stories, poems, plays, [illegible] and [illegible] and thence in European legends. According to one tradition, the Ethiopians are descended from him through a son which the Queen of Sheba bore him.

Solomon

The Arabians attribute to Solomon a perpetual enmity and warfare against wicked genii and giants, and they have numberless tales of his wonder-working ring.
D'Herbelot, Southey's Poems.

Solomon. 1. An epic poem by Prior, published in 1709.—2. An oratorio by Handel, produced at London in 1749.

Solomon ben or ibn Gabirol. See *Gabirol*.

Solomon Islands or **Archipelago,** or **Salomon** F. pron. sä-lō-mōn') **Islands.** A group of islands in the Pacific Ocean, east of New Guinea, about lat. 5°–11° S. The chief islands of the group are Bougainville, Choiseul, Ysabel, Malaita, Guadalcanar, New Georgia, and San Cristoval. They are mountainous and volcanic. Their inhabitants are principally Melanesians, and are warlike cannibals. The islands were discovered by Mendaña in the 16th century. The northern part of the group with an area of 9000 square miles and a population of 90,000, belongs to Germany.

Solomon River. A river in northern Kansas which unites with the Smoky Hill River to form the Kansas River. Length, about 300 miles.

Solon (sō'lon). [Gr. *Σόλων*.] Born about 638 B. C.; died about 559. A famous Athenian lawgiver. He encouraged the Athenians to regain possession of Salamis. In 594 he became archon and was charged with various reforms. He improved the condition of the debtors, divided the population into four classes, and reorganized the Boule, the popular assembly, and the council of the Areopagus. He traveled in Cyprus and the East.

Solon (594 B. C.), the great lawgiver, used every more in the manner of Cullimus or Tyrtæus. In his early manhood, his stirring verses moved the Athenians to win back Salamis from the Megarians. And when he had carried his great reforms, elegy became the voice of his calm joy.
Jebb, Greek Lit., p. 54.

Solor (sō-lōr'). A small island in the Malay Archipelago, east of Flores, from which it is separated by the Strait of Flores.

Solórzano y Pereira (sō-lōr'thä-nō ē pā-rā'ē-rä). **Juan de.** Born at Madrid, Nov. 30, 1575; died there, 1654. A Spanish jurist and author. He was professor of law at Salamanca, a judge of the audience of Lima, Peru, 1609–37, and subsequently a councilor of the Indies. His works include "Política Indiana" and "De Indiarum Jure," relating largely to colonial affairs, and containing much information regarding the Indians.

Solothurn (sō'lō-tōrn). [F. *Soleure*.] **1.** A canton of Switzerland, of very irregular shape, bounded by Basel, Aargau, and Bern. Capital, Solothurn. It has 4 members in the National Council. The prevailing language is German; the religion largely Roman Catholic (over 90 per cent. Protestant). A large part of the territories of the canton was acquired by the city of Solothurn in the 15th century. It was admitted as a canton into the confederation in 1481. Area, 302 square miles. Population (1888), 85,621.

2. The capital of the canton of Solothurn, situated on the Aare in lat. 47° 13′ N., long. 7° 32′ E.: the Roman Solodurum. It became a free imperial city in 1218, and was allied with Bern in 1295. It has a cathedral. Population (1890), 8,460.

Solotonosha. See *Zolotonosha*.

Solta (sol'tä). An island in the Adriatic Sea, belonging to Dalmatia, situated 10 miles southwest of Spalato. Length, 11 miles. Population, 3,171.

Soltikoff (sol'tē-kof), or **Saltikoff** (säl'tē-kof), **Nikolai.** Born Nov. 11, 1736; died at St. Petersburg, May 28, 1816. A Russian field-marshal, regent of the empire during the absence of Alexander I. 1813–15.

Soltikoff, Count **Peter.** Born about 1700; died Dec. 15, 1772. A Russian field-marshal. He commanded the Russian contingent in the victory of Kunersdorf in 1759.

Solus (sō'lus), or **Soluntum** (sō-lun'tum). In ancient geography, a city on the northern coast of Sicily, 12 miles southeast of Palermo. It was an ancient Phenician colony.

Solway Firth (sol'wä fėrth). An arm of the Irish Sea, lying between the counties of Kirkcudbright and Dumfries in Scotland on the north, and Cumberland in England on the southeast: noted for the rapidity of its tides. The estuary of the Esk forms its upper part. Length, 36 miles. Greatest width, 22 miles.

Solway Moss. A district in Cumberland, England, 8 miles north by west of Carlisle, on the Scottish border. It was formerly a bog, but is now drained. It was the scene of a victory of the English over the Scots in 1542.

Solyman (sol'i-man) **I.** (sometimes called **Soliman II.**), surnamed "The Magnificent." [Turk. *Ar. Sulēymān*, from Gr. *Σολομών*, Solomon.] Born about 1494; died in Isou-Szigeth, Hungary, 1566. Sultan of Turkey 1520–66, son of Selim I. He raised the Turkish empire to its highest point; captured Belgrad from the Hungarians in 1521; besieged and captured Rhodes from the Knights of St. John in 1522; invaded Hungary in 1526, and totally defeated King Louis II. at Mohacz, and unsuccessfully besieged Vienna in 1529. By the treaty of 1538 a part of Hungary was ceded to the Prince of Transylvania, an allied Turkey. Sclavonia conquered from Persia Mesul, Bagdad, part of Armenia etc., received the submission of the Barbary States, and again waged war with Hungary, and annexed by the treaty of 1547 a great part of Hungary and Transylvania. His troops were repulsed in the siege of Malta in 1565.

Solyman II. (sometimes called **Solyman III.**). Turkish Sultan 1687–91, brother of Mohammed IV.

Solyman, or **Soliman,** or **Suleiman** (sō-lä-mān'). Killed about 1410. Eldest son of Bajazet I., and an independent ruler in Adrianople.

Solyman and Perseda. A tragedy licensed in 1592, attributed to Kyd. An interlude of the same name is introduced into his "Spanish Tragedy."

Soma (sō'ma). [Skt., 'extract,' from √*su*, extract.] In Sanskrit, a plant and its sap, often personified as a god; also, the moon. This plant, now represented by the *Sarcostemma viminalis* or *Asclepias acida*, was in Vedic times collected by moonlight on certain mountains, stripped of its numerous leaves, and then carried to the place of sacrifice, where the priests crushed the stalks between stones, sprinkled them with water, and placed them on a sieve or strainer for purification, whereupon the acid juice trickled into a vessel, after which it was mixed with clarified butter, barley, etc., allowed to ferment, and offered in libations to the gods, or drunk by the Brāhmans. By sometimes described as brought from the sky by a falcon and guarded by the Gandharvas, or as brought by the daughters of the Sun from a spot where it had been nourished by Parjanya, the rain-god, whom the Rigveda represents as its father. All the 114 hymns of the 9th Mandala of the Rigveda, besides many others in this Veda, and the whole Sāmaveda, are devoted to its praise. In some parts of India soma-sacrifices are still offered, but the use of the plant is little known, and it is questionable whether the plant now regarded as the soma is really that of the Vedas. The modern medical work of Sushruta distinguishes 24 varieties. The juice was regarded in Vedic times as a nectar conferring eternal life and vigor on its drinkers, whether gods or men, and was a favorite propitiatory offering. In its character as a god it was represented as primeval, all-powerful, all-pervading, bestowing all blessings, etc. The worship of Soma has great similarity to the Dionysiac and Bacchic worship of the Greeks and Romans. The name becomes in the Brāhmaṇa period a designation of the moon, with yellow flowers and knotty stalk, growing in Ghilan, Mazandaran, Shirvan, and Yazd, also its juice and the Genius of the plant. Haoma is often invoked in the Avesta, where the Ha-ôm Yasna is devoted to his praises. The haoma plays a great part in the rites of the Parsis. The prominence of Soma and Haoma in the Veda and the Avesta, the perfectly similar character of the most important indications of an original Indo-Iranian unity. The name soma came to designate the moon in post-Vedic period probably from the fact that the moon was regarded as the yellow drop in the sky.

Somadeva (sō-ma-dā'va). The author of the Kathasaritsagara (which see).

Somain (sō-mañ'). A mining and manufacturing town in the department of Nord, France, 12 miles west of Valenciennes. Population, 12,111; commune, 16,043.

Somali (sō-mä'lē), or **Somal** (sō-mäl'). A Hamitic nation inhabiting the Eastern Horn of Africa — that is, the arid region between the Strait of Bab-el-Mandeb and a point south of the Juba River. They are mixed with Arab blood in the north and with Negro blood in the south, and vary, therefore, much in color and form. Their language, which is practically one in the whole region, is decidedly Hamitic, and has no written character or literature. The Somali are pastoral, owning herds of camels, horses, sheep, and goats: their limited agriculture is carried on by domestic slaves. Nominally Mohammedan and split into many petty tribes, they are fiercely opposed to foreign intrusion, though naturally sociable and jovial. The Hashia and Hawiya are the principal subtribes. England and Italy claim most of the Somali coast.

Somali Coast Protectorate, or **Somaliland** (sō-mä'lē-land). A British protectorate in eastern Africa, along the Gulf of Aden. Area, 30,000 square miles. Population, 240,000. Chief seaport, Berbera.

Somaliland. An Italian protectorate on the eastern coast of Africa. It extends from the Juba River northward, and is bounded westward by British East Africa. Italian occupation was settled in 1891. Area of Somaliland and Galladand, 70,000 square miles. Population, 210,000.

Somanatha (sō-ma-nä'thą). The name of a celebrated Linga, or emblem of Shiva, or of the temple where it was set up at Somanathapattana, or Somnath Pattan, in the peninsula of Kathiawar in Guzerat. The temple was one of 12 Linga temples held in special veneration. A legend devised to explain the name, the precise meaning of which is uncertain, relates that Soma propitiated Shiva by great austerities performed there, whereupon Shiva granted him a boon, and Soma set up a Linga on the spot where he had done penance. This makes the name mean 'the lord of Soma,' in the sense of the divinity set up by Soma.

Sombrerete (sōm-brā-rā'tā). A decayed mining town in the state of Zacatecas, Mexico, about 100 miles northwest of Zacatecas. Its silver-mines were formerly among the richest in the world.

Somers (sum'ėrz), **John,** Baron Somers. Born at Worcester, England, March 4, 1652; died April 26, 1716. An English statesman and jurist. He was counsel for the seven bishops in their trial in 1688, and a member of the Convention Parliament in 1689. He became solicitor-general in 1689, attorney-general in 1692, and lord keeper in 1693. He was a leading member of the Whig junto; was one of the lords justices in the absence of William III. in 1695; was raised to the peerage in 1697; was lord chancellor 1697–1700; and was impeached and acquitted in 1701. In 1706 he was influential in arranging the union with Scotland. From 1708–1710 he was president of the council.

Somerset (sum'ėr-set). [M.E. *Somerset, Somersete*, AS. *Sumorsǽte*, orig. the name of the inhabitants, appar. 'summer-settlers,' from *sumor*, summer, and *sǽte*, settler: an explanation reflected in the ML. translation *Æstiva regio*, summer country, and the W. *Gwlad yr haf*, country of summer.] A county in the southwestern part of England, bounded by the English Channel and Gloucester on the north, Wiltshire on the east, Dorset on the southeast, and Devon on the south, southwest, and west. Its surface is hilly and undulating, the chief hills being the Mendip Hills, Exmoor, and Brendon Hills, and it contains the plain of Sedgemoor. The principal rivers are the Farret and Lower Avon; the chief cities, Bath and (part of) Bristol. Somerset was thoroughly occupied by the Romans; was conquered gradually from the Welsh from the 6th to the 8th century; and sided generally with the Parliament and later with Monmouth in the 17th century. Area, 1,630 square miles. Population (1891), 484,337.

Somerset, Duke of (1506?–52). Died 1655. An English politician, son of Thomas, earl of Dorset, and grandson of John of Gaunt. He was created duke of Somerset in 1447, and was lieutenant of France 1447–50, during which time Normandy was lost by the English. He was appointed lord high constable of England on his return in 1450, and succeeded Suffolk as the chief minister of Henry VI. In 1453, when the king was stricken with insanity, Somerset supported Queen Margaret in her contest for the regency with the Duke of York, the heir presumptive to the throne. York triumphed, and Somerset was imprisoned. Somerset was, however, released and restored to favor on the recovery of the king in 1455, but fell at the battle of St. Albans in the same year. See *Margaret of Anjou*.

Somerset, Earl of, *Carr, Robert.*

Somerset, Fitzroy James Henry, first Baron Raglan. Born Sept. 30, 1788: died near Sebastopol, Russia, June 28, 1855. A British general, youngest son of the first Duke of Beaufort by Elizabeth, daughter of Admiral Edward Boscawen. He entered the army in 1804; served in the Peninsular war; was military secretary to the Duke of Wellington; and commanded the British contingent in the Crimea 1854–55.

Somerset House. A palace in the Strand, London, built by the Protector Somerset in 1549. Later it was crown property. It was rebuilt in 1776, but has been rebuilt and is used for government offices (Registrar-General, Inland Revenue, Exchequer and Audit, etc.).

Somers Islands. See *Bermudas*.

Somersworth (sum'ėrz-wėrth). A town in Strafford County, New Hampshire, situated on Salmon Falls River 33 miles east of Concord. It contains the manufacturing village of Great Falls. Population (1890), 6,207.

Somerville (sum'ėr-vil). A city in Middlesex County, Massachusetts, 2 miles northwest of Boston. It was made a city in 1872. Population (1890), 40,152.

Somerville, Mrs. (**Mary Fairfax**). Born at Jedburgh, Scotland, Dec. 26, 1780: died at Naples, Nov., 1872. A British mathematician and scientific writer, daughter of Admiral Sir William George Fairfax. She married in 1804 Captain Samuel Greig, a cousin, who died in 1806; and in 1812 she married another cousin, Dr. William Somerville. With his assistance she studied the physical sciences. In 1826 she published a translation of the "Mécanique céleste" of Laplace. She also published "Connection of the Physical Sciences" (1848), "Physical Geography" (1869), "Molecular and Microscopic Science" (1869). Her "Personal Recollections" appeared after her death.

Somerville, or **Somervile, William.** Born at Edston, Warwickshire, 1677: died there, July 19, 1742. An English poet. He was educated at Winchester and New College, Oxford. He wrote "The Chase" (1735), "Hobbinol, etc." (1740), "Field Sports" (1742), etc.

Somes Sound (sōmz sound). An inlet on the coast of Mount Desert, Maine.

Somma Vesuviana (sōm'mä vä-sō-vē-ā'nä). A town in the province of Naples, Italy, situated at the foot of Mount Vesuvius, 9 miles east of Naples. Population (1881), 8,511.

Somme (som). A river in northern France which flows into the English Channel 30 miles northeast of Dieppe: the ancient Samara. Length, 152 miles; navigable by aid of a canal.

Somme. A maritime department of northern France, bounded by Pas-de-Calais and Nord on the north and northeast, Aisne on the east, Oise on the south, Seine-Inférieure on the southwest, and the English Channel on the west. Capital, Amiens. The surface is generally level, and it is one of the leading agricultural departments. It has also flourishing manufactures. It was formed from the greater part of Picardy and a small part of Artois. Area, 2,579 square miles. Population (1891), 546,495.

Sommen (som'men). **Lake.** A lake in southern Sweden, east of Lake Wetter. Length, 24 miles.

Sommen, Lake

Sömmerda (zœm'mer-dä). A town in the province of Saxony, Prussia, situated on the Unstrut 13 miles north-northeast of Erfurt: noted for the manufacture of firearms. Population (1890), 4,583.

Sommerfeld (zom'mer-feld). A town in the province of Brandenburg, Prussia, situated on the Lubis 44 miles southeast of Frankfort-on-the-Oder. It has important manufactures of cloth. Population (1890), 11,401.

Sömmering (zœm'mer-ing), **Samuel Thomas von.** Born at Thorn, Prussia, Jan. 18, 1755; died at Frankfort-on-the-Main, March 2, 1830. A noted German anatomist and physiologist. He became professor of anatomy at Cassel in 1778 and at Mainz in 1784, and later practised his profession at Frankfort. In 1805 he went to Munich, returning to Frankfort in 1820. Among his works are "Vom Baue des menschlichen Korpers" (1791–96), "De corporis humani fabrica" (1794–1801), "Über das Organ der Seele" (1796), etc.

Sommières (som-myär'). A town in the department of Gard, France, situated on the Vidourle 15 miles west-southwest of Nimes. Population (1891), 3,823.

Somnath. A town in Guzerat, India, situated on the Arabian Sea in lat. 20° 53′ N. It was formerly of importance, and is noted for its temple. It is doubtful whether the so-called "gates of Somnath," carried off by the British from Ghazni in 1842, are now at Agra, were ever at this town. Population (1881), 6,604. See *Somanatha.*

Somnium Scipionis (som'ni-um sip-i-ō'nis). [L., 'Scipio's Dream.'] An episode in the sixth book of Cicero's "De Republica," in which Scipio Africanus the Younger relates a dream which he had in youth, in which Africanus the Elder appeared to him, intimated his destiny, and urged him to continue in the path of virtue and renown.

Somnus (som'nus). [L. *somnus*, sleep.] In Roman mythology, the personification and god of sleep, the Greek Hypnos, a brother of Death (Mors or Thanatos) and a son of Night (Nox). In works of art Sleep and Death are represented alike as youths, often sleeping or holding inverted torches.

Somosierra (sō-mō-sē-er'rä). A village in Spain, at a pass of the Sierra de Guadarrama, 52 miles north of Madrid. Here, Nov. 30, 1808, the French under Napoleon routed the Spaniards and carried the pass.

Sompnour, The. See *Summoner's Tale.*

Soncino (sōn-chē'nō). A town in the province of Cremona, northern Italy, situated near the Oglio, 33 miles east of Milan. Population (1881), commune, 7,534.

Sonderbund (zon'der-bönd). [G., 'separate league.'] A league of some of the Roman Catholic cantons of Switzerland, formed in 1843 and including eventually Lucerne, Uri, Unterwalden, Schwyz, Zug, Fribourg, and Valais. It was reactionary in its aims, and in favor of the Jesuits. Its abolition was resolved on by the Swiss Confederation July 20, 1847. War upon it was begun in Nov., 1847, the Federal Swiss troops being commanded by Dufour. The result was the overthrow of the Sonderbund, and the adoption of a new constitution in 1848.

Sonderburg (zon'der-börg). A seaport in the province of Schleswig-Holstein, Prussia, the chief town in the island of Alsen, situated on Alsen Sound 29 miles south-southwest of Schleswig. It was a strategic point in the Schleswig wars. Population (1890), 5,120.

Sondershausen (zon'ders-hou-zen). The capital of the principality of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, Germany, situated on the Wipper 33 miles northwest of Weimar. Population (1890), 6,634.

Söndre Bergenhus (sèn'dre ber'gen-hös). ['South Bergenhus.'] A maritime province in southwestern Norway, intersected by lat. 60° 30′ N. Area, 6,024 square miles. Population (1891), 128,213.

Söndre Trondhjem (sèn'dre trond'yem). ['South Trondhjem.'] A province in Norway, bordering the ocean on the west and Sweden on the east, and intersected by lat. 63° 20′ N. Area, 7,188 square miles. Population (1891), 129,817.

Sondrio (sōn'drē-ō). 1. A province in the compartments of Lombardy, Italy, bordering on Switzerland and Tyrol. Area, 1,232 square miles. Population (1891), 130,599.—2. The capital of the province of Sondrio, Italy, situated on the Malero, near the Adda, in lat. 46° 10′ N., long. 9° 52′ E. It is the chief town of the Valtellina. Population (1881), 3,989.

Sone. See *Son.*

Songamino (song-gä-mē'nō), or **Basongamino** (bä-song'gä-mē'nō). A Bantu tribe of the Kongo State, settled between the Lukenje and Sankuru rivers and southward.

Songari. See *Sungari.*

Songa. See *Sungaria.*

Songe (song'ge), or **Basonge** (bä-song'ge). A Bantu tribe of the Kongo State, between the Lulubashi and Lomami rivers, about lat. 5°–6° S., related to the Luba nation.

Songhai (songgī'). See *Sudnai.*

Song-koi. See *Red River.*

Songo (song'gō), or **Masongo** (mä-song'gō). A Bantu tribe of Angola, western Africa, occupying Great and Little Songo, between Malange and the head waters of the Luando River, on the right bank of the Kuanza (lat. 9°–11° S.). They are a tall and strong race, closely resembling the Mbundu (Ambuella people), but they speak a dialect of Kimbundu. They are agricultural and pastoral and engage in the carrying business for white traders. Most of the petty Songo chiefs are independent.

Song of Solomon. The Songs, otherwise called the Song of Songs, or Canticles (L.L. *Canticum Canticorum Salomonis*), one of the books of the Old Testament. Until the 19th century it was universally ascribed to Solomon, but critics now regard it as of later date.

Song of the Shirt. A poem by Thomas Hood.

Song of the Three Holy Children. An addition to the Book of Daniel, found in the Septuagint and in the Apocrypha, purporting to be the prayer and song of the three Hebrews in the fiery furnace.

Songs without Words. See *Lieder ohne Worte.*

Songtse (son'tsē). A native counlship and tribe of the Kongo Nation, on the Kongo River south of its mouth. The counts of Soulio always gave much trouble to the kings of Kongo. They nominally adopted christianity about 1500, but have always been practically heathen.

Sonnambula (son-näm'bō-lä). **La.** An opera by Bellini, produced first at Milan in 1831.

Sonnblick (zon'blik). [G., 'sun-glance.'] A summit of the Salzburg Alps. Height, 10,180 feet.

Sonneberg (zōn'ne-berg). A town and summer resort in Saxe-Meiningen, Germany, situated on the Röthen 13 miles northeast of Coburg. It is the center of a domestic manufacturing paper-mache articles, etc. Population (1890), 11,480.

Sonnenburg (zōn'nen-börg). A town in the province of Brandenburg, Prussia, situated on the Lenze 59 miles east of Berlin. Population (1890), 5,906.

Sonnets from the Portuguese. A series of sonnets by Mrs. Browning, published in 1850.

Sonora (sō-nō'rä). The northwesternmost state of Mexico, between Arizona (United States), Chihuahua, Sinaloa, and the Gulf of California. Capital, Hermosillo; principal port, Guaymas. The eastern part is mountainous; the western part is lower, and has extensive arid plains. Except in the higher valleys, little of the land can be used for agriculture without irrigation. The most important industry is mining (silver, gold, etc.). Large districts are occupied chiefly by Indians. Area, 77,020 square miles. Population (1893), 140,500.

Sonora. The capital of Tuolumne County, California, 110 miles east by north of San Francisco.

Sonora Pass. A high pass in the Sierra Nevada Mountains, California, about 110 miles east-southeast of Sacramento.

Sonsonate (sōn-sō-nä'tā). A town in Salvador, Central America, 40 miles west by north of San Salvador. It was founded by Pedro de Alvarado. Population, about 8,000.

Sontag (zōn'täg), **Henriette,** Countess Rossi. Born at Coblenz, Prussia, May 13, 1805 (Jan. 3, 1806?); died in Mexico, June 17, 1854. A German soprano singer. She made her first appearance when only 6 years old, and acted in children's parts till she was fifteen. She retired from the operatic stage 1830–49, on her marriage, but resumed her career, which was one of unbroken success. She traveled extensively in Europe and America.

Soochow-Fu, or **Suchau-Fu** (sō'chou-fō'). A city in the province of Kiangsu, China, situated on the Imperial Canal about 55 miles west-northwest of Shanghai. It has flourishing trade and manufactures, and was long the center of Chinese fashion. Population, about 500,000.

Soodan. See *Sudan.*

Sooloo Islands. See *Sulu Islands.*

Soongaria. See *Sungaria.*

Soonwald (zōn'wält). A portion of the plateau of Hundsrück, Rhine Province, Prussia, situated south of Sankt Goar and west of Bingen.

Soor. See *Sor.*

Soor, or **Sorr,** or **Sohr** (sōr). A village in northeastern Bohemia, 21 miles north of Königgrätz. Here, Sept. 30, 1745, the Prussians under Frederick the Great defeated the Austrians under the Duke of Lorraine (Prussian loss, 5,000; Austrian loss, 8,000, and 22 guns); and here, June 28, 1866, the Prussians defeated the Austrians.

Soosa. See *Susa* (in Tunis).

Sopherim (sof'e-rim). [Heb.] Writers; scribes. In the Old Testament the title sopher is applied to Ezra, who is called "a ready scribe in the law of Moses" (Ezra vii. 6). It was in the time of Ezra and Nehemiah, when the law became the code of Jewish life, that the institution of the Sopherim took its origin. The task of these men was to explain the law, and to adapt it to the ever-changing conditions of social and political life. They were thus in a measure the successors and followers of the prophets. As the latter gave new revelations, they also engaged in multiplying and spreading Pentateuch by writing, each transcript receiving the old Hebrew script, no longer in use. The Sopherim, moreover, into the square character is still in use. The Sopherim also considered their important functions of teachers and founders of academies in schools. They were called Rabbi, "the men of the great synagogue," and were succeeded by the Tanaim and Amoraim. The results of the labors and activity of these teachers of the law thought, sayings, and maxims are laid down in the Talmud.

Sophia. See *Sofia.*

Sophia, Santa (sän'tä sō-fē'ä). [It. *Santa Sofia*, ML. *Sancta Sophia*, MGr. Ἁγία Σοφία, wisdom, the church being dedicated to Christ as the hypostatized wisdom of God.] The famous metropolitan church of the Greek sat Constantinople, built by Justinian: since 1453 a mosque. Its plan is considered to have been modified preceding a square the central portion of which is covered by the great dome, 105 feet in diameter and 181 high exterior, in whose base opening on a circle of windows. The semidome of the eastern exedra is covered by two lesser semidomes, which buttress the central dome. The arches have gilded bronze ceiling-ornaments, and the pendentives and the vaults and arches are covered with superb mosaics on gold ground, all the decorations appearing in these are now masked with whitewash. The walls are also covered with marbles. The exterior of the venerable church is now plain and unimpressive.

Sophia, Santa, The Little. The church of Sts. Sergius and Bacchus at Constantinople, finished by Justinian in 527 A. D., and now a mosque. It is quadrangular, with a dome and two tiers of vaulted arcades. There is a narthex and an apse, and fine mosaics under the whitewash.

Sophia Dorothea (sō-fī'ä dor-ō-thē'ä). Electress of Hannover. Born Sept. 15, 1666; died Nov. 13, 1726. Daughter of the Duke of Brunswick-Lüneburg-Celle, wife of the elector George of Hanover (later George I. of England), and mother of George II. She was divorced Dec. 28, 1694, on account of her relations with Count Königsmark, and remained for the rest of her life a prisoner in Ahlden Castle.

Sophie Charlotte, Queen of Prussia. Born Oct. 20, 1668; died Feb. 1, 1705. Wife of Frederick I., king of Prussia: noted for her literary and philosophical tastes. Charlottenburg was named from her.

Sophocles (sof'ō-klēz). [Gr. Σοφοκλῆς.] Born at Colonus, near Athens, 495 or 496 B. C.: died 406 B. C. One of the three great tragic poets of Greece. He defeated Æschylus for the tragic prize in 468, and was defeated by Euripides in 441. He was one of the Athenian generals in the Samian war (440). He added the third actor to the drama, and made various changes in the chorus. His tragedies include "Œdipus Tyrannus" (or "Œdipus Rex"), "Œdipus Coloneus," "Antigone," "Electra," "Philoctetes," "Ajax," and "Maidens of Trachis."

From this date till his death, at the age of 90, the poet devoted all his energy to the production of those famous works of art, which gave him undisputed rank over the Athenian public that he came to be considered the very ideal of a tragic poet, and was worshipped under the name of a hero, under the title Dexion. He is said to have won eighteen or twenty tragic victories, and, though sometimes postponed to Philocles and others, was never placed third in all his life. The author of the "Prometheus" and the Alexandrian critics follow the judgment of the Attic public, and most modern critics have agreed with them that the tragedies of Sophocles are the most perfect that the world has ever seen.

Mahaffy. Hist. of Classical Greek Lit., I. 280.

Sophocles. A Greek portrait-statue, in the Laterran Museum, Rome. The face is full-bearded; the attitude upright and simple; the drapery a closely wrapped himation. The style is that of about 300 B. C. The statue is perhaps from a bronze original.

Sophocles, Evangelinus Apostolides. Born near Mount Pelion, Greece, March 5, 1807; died at Cambridge, Mass., Dec. 17, 1883. A Greco-American scholar, professor of Greek in Harvard College. He published a Greek grammar, lexicon, and other works, and translated into modern Greek Gibbon's "Decline and Fall of the Roman and Byzantine Empire."

Sophon (sō'fon). **Bridge of.** A Roman bridge over the Sangarius, built A. D. 563 by Justinian. It survives almost perfect, except that the parapet and its shelter at the ends. It is 1,400 feet long, with 8 arches, each having a span of 75 feet and small arches on each side.

Sophonisba (sof-o-nis'bä). Died about 204 B. C. A Carthaginian woman, daughter of Hasdrubal, son of Gisco. She was betrothed to the Numidian prince Masinissa, but was afterward married to Syphax, for political reasons (perhaps the final Numidian ruler Herbicel was betrayed by Masinissa, who caused assassin of the Roman white syphax was actually of the Carthaginians in the second Punic war. Sophonisba fell into the hands of the conqueror, who married her, but

was compelled by Scipio to reject her. She died by poison sent by Massiva to prevent her from falling into the hands of the Romans.

Sophonisba, A tragedy by Thomson, produced in 1729.

Sophonisba, or Hannibal's Overthrow, A tragedy by Nathaniel Lee, produced in 1676.

Sophonisba, or the Wonder of Women. A tragedy by Marston, produced in 1602. The plot is semi-historical. See *Sofonisba*.

Sophonisbe. 1. A tragedy by Mairet, produced in 1630. It is said to be the first French tragedy, and is imitated from Trissino's "Sofonisba."—2. A tragedy by Corneille.

Sophron (sō'fron). [Gr. Σώφρων.] Lived about 440 B. C. A Syracusan writer of comedy, noted for his mimes. Fragments of his works have survived.

As to the subject-matter of the mimes were in prose or in verse I have thus like Walt Whitman's so-called poems which in the universe may yet give rise to a similar diversions. The names of Sophron were evidently ever to also "another parallel" and were full of poetic verse, and full of humour often using *patois* which is very rare in Greek literature. But Sophron's neglect of form did not imply a revolutionary creed: it was rather a carefully concealed submission to the laws of art.

Mahaffy, Hist. of Classical Greek Lit., I. xc.

Sophronia (sof-ro'ni-ä). [Gr., 'of a sound mind.'] A character in Tasso's "Jerusalem Delivered."

Sophy (sō'fi). **The.** A play by Sir John Denham, acted in 1641 at Blackfriars, and printed in 1642. It is founded on a story in Herbert's "Travels."

Sora (sō'rä). A town in the province of Caserta, Italy, situated on the Garigliano 62 miles east-southeast of Rome. It has a cathedral and some manufactures. It was an ancient Volscian town, and was captured by the Romans and colonized in 303 B. C. Population (1881), 7,309; commune, 10,398.

Soracte (sō-rak'tē). A detached mountain in Italy, situated near the Tiber 25 miles north by east of Rome: the modern Monte Sant' Oreste. There is an extensive view from its summit, and it is notable for an ancient temple of Apollo. Height, 2,260 feet.

Sorata (sō-rä'tä). **Nevado de,** or **Illampu** (el-yäm'pö). A three-peaked mountain of the Bolivian Andes, on the western side of Lake Titicaca, nearly north of La Paz. Height, over 21,000 feet.

Sorau (sō'rou). A town in the province of Brandenburg, Prussia, situated 56 miles southsoutheast of Frankfort-on-the-Oder. It has manufactures of cloth, linen, etc., and is the oldest town in Lower Lusatia. Population (1890), 14,456.

Sorbonne (sôr-bon'). **La.** A celebrated house founded in the University of Paris about 1250 by Robert de Sorbon or Sorbonne, chaplain and confessor of Louis IX. The college of the Sorbonne became one of the foundations of Paris, and predominant one, of the faculty of theology in the university. It exercised a high influence in ecclesiastical affairs and on the public mind, especially in the 16th and 17th centuries. It was suppressed during the Revolution and deprived of its endowments. At the reconstruction of the university under Napoleon I. the building erected for it by Richelieu, and still called the Sorbonne, was ceded to the city of Paris on condition that the theological faculty, in connection with the faculties of science and belles-lettres, should remove there. New buildings were erected 1884-89.

Sordello (sôr-del'ō), or **Sordel.** Born at Goito, near Mantua, about 1180; died about 1255. A Provençal poet or troubadour. He was attached for a time to the household of the Count of Saint-Boniface, the chief of the Guelph party, in the march of Treviso, and afterward entered the service of Raimond Berenger, the last count of Provence of the house of Barcelona. It was thought at that time that the Italian language was not susceptible of polish and sonorous music in the Provençal language. As Sordello became in popular tradition a hero of romance, a proxy chevalier, and an Italian knight errant. Many fables were woven about his name. It was even said that the sovereignty of Mantua had been bestowed upon him. He owes his reputation principally to flattering mention of him he speaks of him with admiration eight times in the "Purgatorio." Nothing survives of his poems but the Italian poems, but about 34 Provençal poems still exist, and are included in Raynouard's "Choix des poésies des troubadours" and his "Lexique roman."

Sordello of Mantua, whose real merit consists in the harmony and sensibility of his verses. He was amongst the first to adopt the ballad form of writing, and in one of these, which has been translated by Millot, he beautifully contrasts, in the burthen of his ballad, the gaiety of nature and the ever-varying grief of a heart devoted to love. *Sismondi*, Lit. of South of Europe, I. 163.

Sordello. A poem by Robert Browning, published in 1840. It is a picture of the restless and troubled ambition of modern Italy in the early part of the 13th century and a history of the development of the soul of Sordello, the troubadour. It is the most obscure of Browning's poems.

Sorel (sō-rel'). The capital of Richelieu County, Quebec, Canada, situated at the junction of the Richelieu with the St. Lawrence, 44 miles northeast of Montreal. Population (1891), 6,669.

Sorel (sō-rel' or sō-rel'). **Agnes.** Born at Fromenteau, Touraine, about 1409; died near Jumigny, Feb. 9, 1450. The favorite mistress of Charles VII. of France. She was brought up with Isabelle, the wife of René of Anjou, and remained her friend through life. Charles, who first saw her when she was about twenty years old, remained faithful to her till her death, and her influence over him was generally beneficial.

Sorèze (sō-rāz'). A small town in the department of Tarn, southern France, situated about 35 miles east-southeast of Toulouse: the medieval Sorecinum. It is noted for its Roman Catholic college.

Soria (sō'rē-ä). 1. A province of Old Castile, Spain, bounded by Burgos on the northwest, Logroño on the north, Saragossa on the east, Guadalajara on the south, and Segovia on the west. Area, 3,836 square miles. Population (1887), 151,471.—2. The capital of the province of Soria, Spain, situated on the Duero in lat. 41° 45′ N., long. 2° 34′ W. Near it is the site of the ancient Numantia. It was sacked by Ney in 1808. Population (1887), 7,580.

Sorlingues (sôr-lang'). The French name of the Scilly Islands.

Soröe (sō'rē-e), or **Sorö** (sō'rē). A small town in the island of Zealand, Denmark, 44 miles west southwest of Copenhagen: noted for its academy.

Sorosis (sō-rō'sis). [Intended to mean 'sisterhood,' being erroneously formed from L. *soror*, sister.] The first women's club in the United States, founded at New York in 1868.

Sorr. See *Sowr*.

Sorrel (sor'el). **Hetty.** One of the principal female characters in George Eliot's novel "Adam Bede": a pretty, vain, and pleasure-loving dairymaid.

Sorrento (sor-ren'tō). A town in the province of Naples, Italy, situated on the Bay of Naples, 16 miles south-southeast of Naples: the ancient Surrentum. It is a favorite watering place; was noted in antiquity for its wines; and was the birthplace of Tasso. Population (1881), 5,985.

Sorrows of Werther, The. [G. *Das Leiden des jungen Werthers.*] A sentimental novel by Goethe (published in 1774), written in the form of letters.

Sosigenes (sō-sij'e-nēz). [Gr. Σωσιγένης.] Lived in the 1st century B. C. An Alexandrian astronomer who reformed the calendar, under the direction of Julius Cæsar, 46 B. C. He is sometimes identified with an Egyptian Peripatetic philosopher.

Sospel (sos-pel'). A town in the department of Alpes-Maritimes, France, situated on the Bévéra 16 miles northeast of Nice. Population (1891), commune, 3,887.

Sospita (sos'pi-tä). [Gr. σώτειρα, savior or preserver.] A Greek surname of various gods and men (as Zeus, Ptolemy I. of Egypt, etc.).

Sothern (suth'ėrn). **Edward Askew.** Born at Liverpool, April 1, 1826; died at London, Jan. 20, 1881. An English-American comedian. He first played in Jersey in 1849; appeared in the United States in 1852-53; made his mark in the character of Lord Dundreary (see *Dundreary*). His two sons, Lytton and Edward, went on the stage: Lytton died in 1887.

Sothis (sō'this), or **Sept** (sept). The Egyptian name of the dog-star (Sirius).

Soto (sō'tō). **Hernando** or **Fernando de.** Born at Badajos, Estremadura, in 1500 or 1501; died near the Mississippi River, May 21, 1542 (according to others, June 5 or June 30, 1542). A Spanish soldier, discoverer of the Mississippi. He went to Darien with Pedrarias, 1514; was with Cordoba in Nicaragua, 1524, and an encounter with Gil Gonzalez Davila, who had entered that country from the north; and opposed Cordoba's defection in 1525. In April, 1532, he accompanied Pizarro to Peru, and played with others for emeralds; and thereafter was prominent in the conquest of Peru, returning to Spain very rich in 1536. In 1537 he was appointed governor of Cuba and Florida, with orders to explore and settle the latter country. Leaving San Lucar in April, 1538, he finally sailed from Havana, Cuba, on May 12, 1539, with 9 vessels and 950 men, including many cavaliers of rank, landed at Tampa Bay, Florida, and, having sent part of his ships back to Cuba, set out on July 15 to explore the interior. His route during the next three years can be determined only approximately. He was constantly urged forward by the hope of finding new and rich countries; during the winter months he halted at Indian villages, and he twice had communication with his vessels on the coast. Reckoning by the present state boundaries, he first made a great circuit northward through northern Florida, Georgia, perhaps the Carolinas and Tennessee, and Alabama, descending the Alabama River to Mobile Bay, where he had a fierce battle with the Indians (Oct. 1540). Thence he turned northward and northwestward through Mississippi, wintered at an Indian village on the Yazoo, where he had another battle; and reached the Mississippi River, crossing it at the Lower Chickasaw Bluffs about May, 1541. Subsequently he explored northward nearly to the Missouri, then turned southward, reached the junction of the Red River and the Mississippi, and died there of malarial fever: 2/3 of his men had perished. The survivors, under Moscoso, descended the river and reached Mexico. It should be noted that Alonso de Pineda discovered the mouth of the Mississippi (which he called the Espiritu Santo) in 1519, and that Cabeza de Vaca crossed it near its mouth, in 1528.

Sotomayor, Melchor Bravo de Saravia. See *Bravo de Saravia Sotomayor*.

Sotomayor y Valdés (ē'väl-dās'). **Ramon.** Born at Santiago, April, 1830. A Chilean journalist, diplomatist, and historian. His most important work is "Historia de Chile" (2 vols. 1875), embracing the period from 1831 to 1871.

Sotteville lez Rouen (sot-vēl' lā rō-on'). A town in the department of Seine-Inférieure, France, situated on the Seine above Rouen. Population (1891), commune, 16,384.

Souabe (sō-äb'). The French name of Swabia.

Soubise (sō-bēz'), **Seigneur de (Benjamin de Rohan).** Born at La Rochelle, 1583; died at London, Oct. 9, 1642. A French commander, brother of Henri de Rohan. He was one of the Huguenot leaders in the wars of 1621-29. He conducted the heroic though unsuccessful defense of La Rochelle 1627-28.

Soubise, Prince de (Charles de Rohan). Born at Paris, July 16, 1715; died there, July 4, 1787. A French general. He was, through the influence of Madame de Pompadour, mistress of Louis XV., appointed to the command of an army sent to assist the Austrians in the Seven Years' War. He was totally defeated by Frederick II. at Rossbach Nov. 5, 1757, but in the following year gained the victories of Sondershausen and Lutzelberg, for which he was rewarded with the rank of marshal of France.

Soublette (sō-blät'lā or sōb-let'), **Carlos.** Born at Caracas, 1790; died there, Feb. 12, 1870. A Venezuelan general and statesman. He was prominent in the struggle for independence, rising in Venezuela 1821-23; was minister of war for Colombia 1825-27; president of the Venezuelan Constitutional Convention 1830; minister of war for Venezuela 1830-34; envoy to Spain 1837; 1840 and in the latter year was elected vice-president of Venezuela. On the resignation of Vargas he assumed the executive May 11, 1836, but soon after placed it in charge of Narvarte and went to Spain to conclude an important treaty, returning and resuming his post March 11, 1837. He was succeeded Feb. 1, 1839, by Paez, who made him secretary of war; and was again president Jan. 28, 1843, to March 1, 1847. From 1848 to 1858 he was banished; subsequently he held cabinet positions and commanded the army.

Soudan. See *Sudan*.

Soulary (sō-lā-rē'). **Joseph Marie,** called **Joséphin.** Born at Lyons, Feb. 23, 1815; died there, March 28, 1891. A French poet, notable for the beauty of his sonnets. His works were published in 3 vols. (1872-83).

Soulé (sō-lā'). **Pierre.** Born at Castillon, France, in Sept., 1802; died at New Orleans, March 26, 1870. A French-American politician. He left France on account of his opposition to the government in 1825, and settled at New Orleans, where he rose to distinction as a lawyer. He was a Democratic United States senator from Louisiana 1847-53, and United States minister to Spain 1853-55. He was one of the framers of the Ostend Manifesto in 1854, and sided with the Confederacy during the Civil War. He was arrested in Washington in 1861 and imprisoned at Fort Lafayette, but obtained his release on condition that he would not return to the South until the suppression of the rebellion.

Soulouque (sö-lö-kē'), **Faustin Élie.** Born at Petit Goâve, 1785; died there, Aug. 6, 1867. A Haitian general and politician. He was a negro slave; took part in the insurrections of 1792 and 1803; rose to be general under Christophe and Dessalines; and the latter was elected to the presidency, March 1, 1847, principally because he was old and ignorant and it was supposed that he would be a ready tool of the senators. He displayed much independence, however, and sought the support of the blacks; and, though unsuccessful in an invasion of the Dominican Republic (March, April, 1849), had himself proclaimed Emperor as Faustin I., June 26, 1849. In 1855 he again invaded the Dominican Republic, but was defeated. He was deposed Jan. 15, 1849, and lived in exile until shortly before his death.

Soult (sölt). **Napoléon Hector.** Born 1801; died at Paris, Dec. 31, 1857. A French diplomatist and politician, son of Marshal Soult. He was sent as ambassador to Berlin in 1844.

Soult, Nicolas Jean de Dieu, Duc de Dalmatie. Born at St.-Amans-la-Bastide (now in the department of Tarn), France, March 29, 1769; died at St.-Amans, Nov. 26, 1851. A French marshal. He entered the army in 1785; served at Fleurus in 1794, and at Altorf-then in 1796; became general of division in 1799, and distinguished himself under Massena at the battled Zurich (1799) and the defense of Genoa (1800); was made a marshal of France in 1804; distinguished himself as commander of the right wing at Austerlitz in 1805; served at Jena, Pultusk, and Eylau; was created duke of Dalmatia in 1807; was sent to Spain in 1808, and gained the battle of Gamonal and pursued Moore to Corunna; took Oporto in 1809; was appointed commander-in-chief in Spain and gained the victory of Ocaña in 1809; conquered Andalusia in 1810; was defeated at Albuera in 1811; served at Lutzen and Bautzen in 1813; conducted the French retreat before Wellington in the south of France 1813-14; was minister of war under Louis XVIII. Dec., 1814, March, 1815; was major-general under Napoleon in the Hundred Days; was in consequence banished, but was recalled to France in 1819; was again made a marshal of France in 1820; was created a peer in 1827;

and was minister of war 1830–34, ambassador extraordinary at the coronation of Queen Victoria in 1838, and minister of war 1840–44.

Soumet (sö-mā'), **Alexandre.** Born at Castelnaudary, 1788: died at Paris, 1845. A French poet. His chief work is "La divine épopée" (1840). Among his other productions are "Clytemnestre" and "Saul" (tragedies produced in 1822), "Cléopâtre" (1824), "Les Macchabées" (1827), "Jeanne Darc" (1827), "Jeanne de France" (1828), "Emilia" (1829), etc.

Sound (sound), **The,** Dan. **Örasund** (ė'rä-sönd). A sea passage between Sweden and the island of Zealand in Denmark, connecting the Cattegat on the north with the Baltic on the south. Its width in the narrowest part is 3 miles. "Sound duties" on foreign vessels were levied here by Denmark until 1857.

Sour. See *Sur.*

Source (sörs), **La.** [F., 'the spring.'] A painting by Ingres (1856), in the Louvre, Paris. A graceful, golden-haired girl stands nude in a rocky recess, her right arm passed over her head, and supporting the bottom of a vase held on her shoulder with the left hand. Streams of water fall from the vase into a pool at the girl's feet.

Souriquois. See *Micmac.*

Sousa (sō'zä), **Martim Affonso de.** Born at Bragança about 1500: died at Lisbon, July 21, 1564. A Portuguese captain. He commanded the first expedition sent to Brazil for colonization (1530–33), and founded the first Portuguese settlement at São Vicente, Jan., 1532. In 1534 he was granted the captaincy of São Vicente (which see) in hereditary right, and he continued to attend to its affairs though he did not again visit it personally. He was admiral in the seas of India 1534–40, commanding in several combats; and from 1542 to 1545 he was governor of the Portuguese East Indies.

Sousa, Pero Lopes de. Born about 1503: died on the coast of Madagascar, Dec. (?), 1539. A Portuguese captain, brother of M. A. de Sousa. He commanded two caravels in his brother's fleet (1530–33), and by his orders explored the lower Paraná (1531–32). He received, in hereditary right, three portions of Brazil, corresponding to northern Pernambuco and Parahyba, a portion of São Paulo, and Santa Catharina: some attempt was made to settle the two former through lieutenants whom he appointed. In 1539 he commanded a fleet sent to the East Indies, and was shipwrecked and killed while returning. He wrote an account of the Brazilian expedition which has been published in recent times.

Sousa, Thomé de. Born about 1510: died after 1563. A Portuguese administrator, first governor-general of Brazil (1549–53). He founded São Salvador, or Bahia, April, 1549.

South (south), **Robert.** Born at Hackney, near London, 1633: died at London, July 8, 1716. A noted English divine. He was made prebendary of Westminster in 1663; canon in Oxford in 1670; and rector of Islip in 1678. He began in 1693 a literary controversy, on the subject of the Trinity, with Sherlock, which aroused such bitterness of feeling that it was put a stop to by the king. His "Works" appeared in 1823.

South Africa (af'ri-kä). A name given collectively (and somewhat vaguely) to that portion of Africa south of the Zambesi and Angola, most of which is under British influence. The chief political divisions are Cape Colony, Natal, Basutoland, Bechuanaland, Pondoland, the territories of the British South Africa Company, the Orange Free State, South African Republic, and German Southwest Africa.

South Africa Company, British. See *British South Africa Company.*

South African Republic, or **the Transvaal** (trans-väl'). A republic in southern Africa. Capital, Pretoria; largest town, Johannesburg. It is bounded by the British South Africa Company's territory on the north; Portuguese East Africa on the east; Zululand, Natal, and the Orange Free State on the south; and the Bechuanaland Protectorate and colony on the west. The surface is a plateau, with the Drakenberg Mountains in the east. The chief river-systems are those of the Vaal and Limpopo. The republic exports wool, minerals, hides, ostrich-feathers, etc.; and is rich in gold, diamonds, iron, etc. It contains 18 districts. The government is a republic under a nominal British suzerainty, administered by a president (assisted by a council) and two Volksraden of 24 members each. The inhabitants are Boers, English, and natives (Bechuanas, Basutos, etc.). The prevailing religion is the Dutch Reformed. Immigration by Boers from Cape Colony commenced about 1836. The state was recognized as independent in 1852, and was annexed by Great Britain in 1877. A revolt of the Boers in 1880 led to a successful war conducted against the British in 1881. Self-government was restored in 1881, under British suzerainty, and British control was restricted in 1884. In 1890 small portions of Swaziland and Amatongaland were ceded to the republic. Area, 113,642 square miles. White population (1890), 119,128; native population (1893), estimated, 368,329.

South America (a-mer'i-kä). The southern continental division of the New World, between the South Atlantic and Pacific oceans, connected with North America by the Isthmus of Panama. It forms a triangular mass with the southern angle lengthened out and terminating in the archipelago of Tierra del Fuego. The extreme points on the continent are Point Gallinas or Chimare, in Colombia, lat. 12° 25′ N.; Cape Froward, on the Strait of Magellan, lat. 53° 54′ S.; Ponta de Pedras, in Brazil, long. 36° 45′ 52″ W.; and Cape Parinas, in northern Peru, long. 81° 19′ 37″ W. The coast-line presents no large indentations, but near the southern end it is broken by numerous small bays and channels cutting off islands. More than two thirds of the surface lies within the tropics. The principal mountain system is the Andean, near the western coast, dividing into three diverging chains north of the equator, with an extension along the northern coast to the mouth of the Orinoco. There is a smaller mountain system near the southeastern coast in Brazil, and some of the highlands of Guiana are mountainous in character. Three great river systems, the Orinoco, Amazon, and Paraguay-Parana, occupy corresponding broad depressions, which are but slightly raised above the sea-level. These depressions are connected with each other near their heads. Separated by them are the great table-land of Brazil, with its mountains near the coast; the table-land of Guiana, with a mountain region near its center; and similar table-lands bordering the Andean system. These table-lands have an average elevation of about 2,500–2,700 feet, and are diversified in their vegetation, but with little forest except near rivers. The most extensive forests are in the Amazon valley, and in the mountains of the northern and southeastern coast. The llanos, north of the Orinoco, and the pampas of the Argentine Republic, are great grassy plains. The fauna and flora are extremely rich in species: there are, however, but few large mammals. South America was discovered by Columbus in 1498, and its continental character was ascertained before 1515. It was conquered by the Spaniards and Portuguese; and their descendants, with Indians, negroes, and mixed races, form the bulk of the modern population. The Dutch and French had short-lived colonies in Brazil; and the English, Dutch, and French established colonies in Guiana which still exist. Brazil represents the Portuguese conquests: the other South American republics correspond to Spanish colonies, but have undergone some changes since the independence. The independent states are Brazil, Uruguay, Paraguay, the Argentine Republic, Chile, Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador, Colombia (including the Isthmus of Panama), and Venezuela. British, French, and Dutch Guiana are colonies of European powers. Large portions of the interior are inhabited only by scattered Indian tribes, and the boundaries of the republics in these regions are still unsettled. Extreme length, 4,555 miles. Greatest breadth, 3,182 miles. Estimated area, with the dependent islands (Perion), 6,834,563 square miles. Estimated population (1892), 36,950,000.

South American Revolution. The political movement and war by which the Spanish South American colonies became independent. The principal causes were the restrictions on commerce in favor of Spanish monopolies, burdensome taxes, and unjust laws; exclusion of the colonists from high offices; the Inquisition; and the examples of France and the United States. The immediate cause was the chaotic condition of Spanish affairs produced by Napoleon's invasion of Spain. Most of the colonists refused to recognize Joseph Bonaparte, and the junta of Seville, which had represented the legitimate monarch, having fallen, the authority of the viceroys and captains-general disappeared *ipso facto.* Under these circumstances, revolts broke out almost simultaneously in Venezuela (April 9, 1810), New Granada (July 20–21, 1810), Buenos Ayres (May 22, 1810) and Chile (July 16, 1810), the royal officers in each case being deposed and juntas established with the avowed purpose of holding the countries for Ferdinand VII.: later all of them declared their independence of Spain. In Peru, which was the center of Spanish power, there was no outbreak until much later. The Spanish officers, adhering to Joseph Bonaparte or to one of the Spanish juntas, regarded the colonists as rebels. War broke out at once, and at first the patriots were generally successful. In Venezuela the great earthquake of May 26, 1812, paralyzed the country. The Spaniards, taking advantage of the confusion, marched on Caracas; Miranda capitulated (July 25), and was sent a prisoner to Spain; and the Spanish general Monteverde obtained entire control. His cruelties provoked fresh outbreaks, led by Bolivar and Marino; but the defeats of La Puerta (June 14, 1814) and Urica (Dec. 5) forced the patriot leaders to abandon the country. Shortly after Morillo arrived with a large force from Spain; occupied Venezuela; took Cartagena after a disastrous siege (Dec. 6, 1815); and entered Bogotá May 6, 1816. In a short time all of northern South America was in his power. The patriots in Chile, weakened by party strife, had to meet forces sent from Peru; they were defeated at Rancagua (Oct. 2, 1814), and the leaders fled over the Andes. Upper Peru (Bolivia) was, from 1810 to 1816, the field of a continuous struggle between the royalists, strongly aided from Peru, and the patriots, supported by armies sent from Buenos Ayres. The royalist general Goyeneche swept the country in 1814, and thereafter the war took on a guerrilla character, for which the mountain-land was especially fitted. A formidable revolt in Peru, led by the Indian Pumacagua, was ended by his defeat at Umachiri, March 10, 1815. Thus, in the middle of 1816, the Platine provinces were the only ones which retained their independence. At the outbreak of the revolt the royalist forces under Elio had been besieged in Montevideo, which was taken by the patriots in June, 1814. Paraguay proclaimed its independence in May, 1811, but at once submitted to the dictatorship of Francia, and took no further part in the struggle. The government of Buenos Ayres was at first very weak, and was frequently changed: in 1813 it was centralized under a supreme director, and thereafter it showed more strength. San Martin, who had come into prominence as a military leader, conceived the plan of invading Peru by way of Chile, and to this end massed an army in Mendoza. Meanwhile Bolivar returned in 1816 to Venezuela, and in July, 1817, established a patriot central government at Angostura, on the Orinoco. The subsequent events may be reduced to two great movements under Bolivar and San Martin, centering on the Spanish power in Peru. Bolivar's victories of Boyacá (Aug. 7, 1819) and Carabobo (June 24, 1821), and that of his general Sucre at Pichincha (May 24, 1822) were the principal events which secured the independence of New Granada, Venezuela, and Quito or Ecuador: these countries united in the republic of Colombia. (See *Bolivar.*) San Martin crossed the Andes Jan., 1817 and gained the battle of Chacabuco Feb. 12. The independence of Chile was proclaimed Feb. 12, 1818, and practically secured by the victory of Maypo April 5, 1818. Aided by Cochrane's fleet, San Martin invaded Peru (Aug., 1820) and took Lima (July 9, 1821), but, after an interview with Bolivar at Guayaquil (July, 1822), he resigned and left the country. (See *San Martin.*) The viceroy of Peru, La Serna, driven into the interior, led the final struggle against Bolivar. The crowning events of the war were the victory at Junin (Aug. 6, 1824), and the final defeat and capture of La Serna by Sucre at the battle of Ayacucho (Dec. 9, 1824). The remnants of the Spanish forces were soon driven from Upper Peru, which became the republic of Bolivia. Callao Castle, the last Spanish stronghold, surrendered Jan. 19, 1826, thus ending the war.

Southampton (south-amp'ton or sowth-hamp'ton). A seaport in Hampshire, England, situated on a peninsula at the head of Southampton Water, at the mouths of the Test and the Itchen, in lat. 50° 54′ N., long. 1° 24′ W. It is one of the principal seaports of Great Britain; the terminus of steamer lines to France, Ireland, North and South America, the West Indies, the Pacific, and Cape Colony; and a port of call for the transatlantic North German Lloyd line. It has extensive docks and ship-building industries, and has relics of old fortifications. It is noted for its double tides. It is a very ancient town. It was sacked by the Danes, was the place of embarkation of Richard the Lion Hearted for the third Crusade in 1189, of Edward III. in 1345, and of Henry V. in 1415, was attacked by the French and Genoese in 1338, and was the place where the Pilgrim Fathers embarked on the Mayflower in 1620. Population (1891), 65,325.

Southampton. A rarely used name for Hampshire.

Southampton, Earls of. See *Wriothesley.*

Southampton Island. An island of British America, at the entrance of Hudson Bay. Length, 230 miles.

Southampton Water. An inlet of the English Channel which extends from the Solent and Spithead northwestward about 10 miles.

South Anna (an'ä). A river in Virginia which unites with the North Anna 21 miles north of Richmond to form the Pamunkey.

Southard (suтн'ard), **Samuel L.** Born at Baskingridge, N. J., June 9, 1787: died at Fredericksburg, Va., June 26, 1842. An American politician. He was Whig United States senator from New Jersey 1821–23, secretary of the navy 1823–29, acting secretary of the treasury 1825, governor of New Jersey 1832; and United States senator 1833–42.

South Australia (âs-trā'li-ä). A British colony in central Australia. Capital, Adelaide. It is bounded by the ocean on the north, Queensland, New South Wales, and Victoria on the east, the ocean on the south, and West Australia on the west. The surface of the colony is generally level and undulating. It has gold, lead, copper, etc., and exports wool, wheat and flour, copper, etc. Government is administered by a crown governor, with a parliament comprising a legislative council and a house of assembly. The colony was founded in 1836 and the constitution was established in 1856. The Northern Territory (north of lat. 26° S.) was annexed in 1863. Area, 903,690 square miles. Population (1891), 320,431.

South Bend (bend). A city, the capital of St. Joseph County, Indiana, situated on St. Joseph River 73 miles east by south of Chicago. It has manufactures of carriages, wagons, iron, plows, etc. Population (1890), 21,819.

South Berwick (ber'wik). A town in York County, Maine, situated on Salmon Falls River 31 miles southwest of Portland. Population (1890), 3,434.

South Bethlehem (beth'lē-em). A borough in Northampton County, Pennsylvania, situated on Lehigh River 48 miles north by west of Philadelphia. It is the seat of Lehigh University (Episcopal). Population (1890), 10,302.

South Beveland. See *Beveland, South.*

South Brabant. See *Brabant.*

South Carolina (kar-ō-lī'nä). One of the South Atlantic States of the United States of America. Capital, Columbia; chief city, Charleston. It is bounded by North Carolina on the north and northeast, the Atlantic Ocean on the southeast, and Georgia (separated for most of the distance by the Savannah River) on the southwest and west. The surface is level near the coast, hilly and undulating in the interior, and mountainous in the northwest. The principal rivers are the Great Pedee, Santee, Edisto, and Savannah. The state has gold, porcelain clay, and other minerals, and is especially noted for the production of rice and sea-island cotton. It has 35 counties, sends 2 senators and 7 representatives to Congress, and has 9 electoral votes. A majority of the inhabitants are negroes. An unsuccessful attempt to colonize was made by [illegible] Ribault in 1562. The first permanent settlement was made by the English in 1670. [illegible] The territory formed [illegible] with North Carolina until 1729, when it became a separate crown colony. Many of the early colonists were French Huguenots, Scotch-Irish, Swiss, and Germans. South Carolina was one of the 13 original States [illegible] 1776. It was the scene of many battles in the Revolution (Fort Moultrie, Charleston, Camden, Kings Mountain, Cowpens, Eutaw Springs, and of many partisan contests), and was held by the British 1780–1781. Its advocacy of nullification nearly led to civil war in 1832–33. It took the lead in advocating states-rights doctrines, and was the first State to secede (Dec. 20, 1860). It opened the Civil War by the bombardment of Fort Sumter, April 12, 1861 [illegible] attacks [illegible] and the [illegible] Sherman's army in 1865. It was readmitted in 1868. The

South Carolina

State was visited by a severe earthquake in 1886. In 1893–1894 the sale of liquors was restricted to state dispensaries, but in 1895 the system was pronounced unconstitutional. Area, 30,570 square miles. Population (1890), 1,151,149.

Southcott, sou'th'kot), **Joanna.** Born in Devonshire, 1750; died Dec. 29, 1814. An English religious fanatic, originally a domestic servant. She became a Methodist, and, pretending supernatural gifts, declared prophecies in rhyme proclaimed herself to be the woman mentioned in the Apocalypse (ch. xii.), and, although 64 years old, affirmed that she was to be delivered of "Shiloh" (Dec. 19 1814). She died of dropsy. Her followers, her pretended prophecies, and seal were still in existence in 1890. She wrote the "Book of Wonders" (1813-14), etc.

Southcottians (south'kot-i-anz). A religious body of the 19th century, founded by Joanna Southcott in England. They expected that its founder would give birth to a child Messiah. Described *New Israelite*, and *Verulamian*.

South Dakota (da-ko'ta). A North Central State of the United States. Capital, Pierre. It is bounded by North Dakota on the north, Minnesota and Iowa on the east, Nebraska on the south, and Wyoming and Montana on the west. The surface is rolling and mountainous in the west. Wheat is one of the most important products. The state has 51 counties, sends 2 senators and 2 representatives to Congress, and has 4 electoral votes. It was separated from North Dakota and admitted as a State. Area, 77,650 square miles. Population (1890), 328,808.

South Downs (down's). A district in the west of Sussex and in Hampshire, of considerable elevation, forming natural pastures, and largely devoted to sheep-raising.

Southend (south-end'). A watering-place in Essex, England, situated on the Thames 34 miles east of London. Population (1891), 12,333.

Southern Continent. See *Antarctic Continent*.

Southerne, or **Southern** (sur'n), **Thomas.** Born in County Dublin, about 1660; died May 26, 1746. A British dramatist. He studied at Trinity College, Dublin, and entered the Middle Temple, London, but abandoned law for play-writing. Among his plays are "The Persian Prince, or the Loyal Brother" (1692); "Isabella, or the Fatal Marriage" (1694), "Oroonoko" (1696), "Sir Anthony Love, or the Rambling Lady," etc.

Southern Fish. See *Pseris Australrum*.

Southern Killamuk. See *Yaquina*.

Southern Ocean. A name given by some geographers to that part of the ocean which lies between lat. 40° S. and the Antarctic Circle.

Southern Triangle. See *Triangulum Australe*.

Southey (south'i or sur'fi), Mrs. **Caroline Ann** (Bowles), Born at Lymington, Hants, England, Dec. 6, 1786; died there, July 20, 1854. An English poet and author, the second wife of Robert Southey whom she married in 1839. Among her works are the poems "Ellen Fitzarthur" (1820) and "The Widow's Tale, etc." (1823). Her collected poems were published in 1867. Among her prose works are "Chapters on Churchyards (1829); "Solwyn in Search of a Daughter" (1857), etc. Her correspondence with Southey is in 2 volumes.

Southey, Robert. Born at Bristol, England, Aug. 12, 1774; died at Greta Hall, near Keswick, England, March 21, 1843. An English poet and prose-writer; one of the Lake School of poets. He went to Westminster School but was expelled in 1792 for an essay on "Flogging in the Flagellant," a school magazine. He was refused admittance at Christ Church, Oxford, on account of this essay but was admitted as a Baliol. He made the acquaintance of Coleridge in 1794, and formed with him the scheme of an ideal colony, "Pantisocracy." He traveled in Spain and Portugal 1795–96, held for a short time a government sinecure; and settled down to literary work in 1803 at Greta Hall, near Keswick, where he collected a large library and wrote with great regularity. He was made poet-laureate in 1813 and generally declined a pension. In 1839 he married for a second wife, Caroline Bowles, and in the same year became deprived of his patrimony by the failing of the bank Hill, Davis, Southeys & Co. In 1794 "The Fall of Robespierre" (1794); "Madoc" (1805), "The Curse of Kehama" (1810), "Roderick, the Last of the Goths" (1814), "A Vision of Judgment" (1821), etc. His prose works include "History of Brazil" (1810–19), "The Life of Nelson" (1813), "Life of John Wesley" (1820), "History of the Expedition of Orsua, and of the Crimes of Aguirre" (1821), "History of the Peninsular War" (1823–32), "Book of the Church" (1824), and "Sir Thomas More" (1829). Read also "The Pilgrim's Progress," with a life of John Bunyan (1830), wrote "The Doctor" (1834–47), and edited Cowper's works with his life (1835–37). He also translated "Amadis de Gaul" (1803), "Palmerin of England" (1807), Espinella's "Letters from England" (1807), and "Chronicle of the Cid" (1808). His "Common Place Book" was edited in 1840–51, and his letters in 1856.

South Foreland. See *Foreland, South*.

South Georgia (jor'ji-a). An uninhabited island in the South Atlantic Ocean, about lat. 54°–55° S., and east-southeast of the Falkland Islands. It is claimed by the British.

South Hadley (had'li). A town in Hampshire County, Massachusetts, situated on the Connecticut 11 miles south of Springfield. It is the seat of Mount Holyoke Female Seminary (which see). Population (1890), 4,261.

South Holland (hol'and). A province of the Netherlands which borders on the North Sea south of North Holland and north of North Brabant. It contains The Hague and Rotterdam. Area, 1,166 square miles. Population (1891), 987,542.

South Island. The southernmost of the two chief islands of New Zealand.

South Kensington Museum. One of the "subdivisions of the Department of Science and Art of the Committee of the Council on Education." The museum, which is in Brompton, in the western part of London, southof Hyde Park, was opened in 1857 for the purpose of promoting science and art. It contains a museum of ornamental or applied art, the National Gallery of British Art, or Art Library, the Royal College of Science, a science and education library, the National Art Training Schools, etc. The museum is greatly indebted to private liberality in the loan of treasures of art, but the governmental purchase-policy and grants have also enriched it with valuable material. The India Museum is now officially a part of it. The south and west galleries of the buildings used for the International Exhibition of 1874 contain some of the collections of the South Kensington Museum, and the east gallery contains the India Museum.

South Mountain. A ridge of the Alleghaniensis system in Maryland and southern Pennsylvania. A victory was gained here by the Federals under McClellan over the Confederates under Lee, Sept. 14, 1862. The loss of the Federals was 1,813; of the Confederates, 934. Called also Catoctin and Roundtop.

South Norwalk (nor'wak). A seaport and city in Fairfield County, Connecticut, situated on Long Island Sound 29 miles southwest of New Haven. It has various manufactures. Compare *Norwalk*.

South Orkney Islands, or **Powell's** (pou'el) **Islands,** or **New Orkney** (ork'ni). A group of islands in the Southern Ocean, southeast of Cape Horn and northeast of South Shetland.

South Park (park). A plateau or elevated valley in Fairfield County, Connecticut, situated on Long Island Sound 29 miles southwest of New Haven. It has various manufactures. Compare *Norwalk*.

South Orkney Islands, or **Powell's** (pou'el) **Islands,** or **New Orkney** (ork'ni). A group of islands in the Southern Ocean, southeast of Cape Horn and northeast of South Shetland.

South Park (park). A plateau or elevated valley in central Colorado, southwest of Denver and south of Middle Park. Area, about 1,200 square miles. Length, about 40 miles.

South Pass (pas). One of the chief passes in the Rocky Mountains in western Wyoming, about lat. 42° 25′ N. Height, about 7,500 feet.

South Platte. See *Platte*.

Southport (south'pōrt). A town and watering-place in Lancashire, England, situated on the Irish Sea 17 miles north of Liverpool. It is a favorite resort for sea-bathing. Population (1891), 43,026.

South Russia (rush'ia). A collective name for the governments in the southern part of European Russia, including, according to one classification, Bessarabia, Kherson, Taurida, Yekaterinoslaff, and the province of the Don Cossacks.

South Sea. The name given to the Pacific by Balboa (discoverer, Balboa (1513), who, standing at Darien, where he crossed it, runs nearly east and west, the Pacific forms its southern shore; hence, to the Spaniards on the Isthmus it was the South Sea. Until the Panama Canal was opened the commercial southern employed in a special manner for the South Pacific. It is still frequently used. See *Pacific Ocean*.

Southsea (south'se). An eastern suburb of Portsmouth, England.

South Sea Bubble. A financial scheme which originated in England about 1711 and collapsed in 1720. It was proposed by the Earl of Oxford to fund a floating debt of £9,000,000, the purchasers of which should become stockholders in a corporation, the South Sea Company, which was to have a monopoly of the trade with Spanish South America, and a part of the capital stock of which were to constitute the fund. The original "spirit" to enter into commercial relations with England made the privileges of the company worthless; but, by means of a series of speculative operations and the intimation of fictitious profits, the stock rose from £128 to £1,050. Its failure caused great distress throughout England.

South Shetland, or **New South Shetland** (shet'land). A group of islands in the Southern Ocean, south of Cape Horn, about lat. 60°–70° S.

South Shields (shēldz). A seaport in Durham, England, situated on the Tyne, at its mouth, opposite Tynemouth. It has coal-trade, ship-building, manufactures of glass, etc. Roman antiquities have been discovered there. Population (1891), 78,403.

South Uist (wist). An island of the Outer Hebrides, Scotland, about 20 miles west of the Isle of Skye. Length, 21 miles.

Southwark (suth'ark). A parliamentary borough in London, situated on the southern bank of the Thames. It returns 2 members to Parliament. Population of the registration districts (1891), 339,093.

Southwell (south'wel). A town in Nottinghamshire England, 12 miles northeast of Nottingham. The bishopric of Southwell comprises the counties of Nottingham and Derby and parts of the West Riding of Yorkshire. The minster is a Norman church with square central tower and two lofty western towers with pyramidal roofs. The nave is of the most massive Norman work, with round arches and huge cylindrical

Sozomen

piers, a large and high triforium-gallery with great open round arches, and a very small clearstory. The roof is a barrel-vault of wood. The choir is of the most beautiful Early English, with two tiers of lancets in the square chevet. The length of the cathedral is 300 feet. Population (1890), 3,755.

Southwell, Robert. Born about 1562; executed at Tyburn, Feb. 22, 1595. An English poet and Jesuit martyr. He was educated at Paris, and in 1578 was received into the Society of Jesus. In 1587 he returned to England as domestic chaplain to the Countess of Arundel, and wrote "Consolations for Catholics" and most of his poems. In 1592 he was betrayed to the authorities; was tortured and closely imprisoned for three years; and was tried at Westminster and executed. He wrote "St. Peter's Complaint" (his longest poem), and "The Burning Babe," much admired by Ben Jonson.

Southwold (south'wōld), or **Sole.** A seaport in Suffolk, England, situated on the North Sea, at the mouth of the Blythe, 31 miles northeast of Ipswich. A naval battle, also called the battle of Solebay, was fought off Southwold in 1672 between the English and French fleets under the Duke of York (later James II.) and the Dutch fleet under De Ruyter. The Dutch retired. Population (1891), 2,311.

Southworth (south'werth), **Constant.** Born at Leyden, Netherlands, 1615; died at Duxbury, Mass., about 1685. A colonist of the New England stepson of William Bradford: the reputed author of the "Supplement" to Morton's "Memorial."

Southworth, Mrs. (**Emma D. E. Nevitt**). Born at Washington, D. C., Dec. 26, 1818. An American novelist. Among her novels are "Retribution," "The Deserted Wife," "The Mother-in-Law," "Children of the Isle" "The Lost Sister," "The Bridal Eve," "The Fatal Marriage," "Vivia, or Secret of Power," etc.

Souvaroff. See *Suvaroff*.

Souvestre (sō-vestr'), **Émile.** Born at Morlaix, France, April 15, 1806: died at Paris, July 5, 1854. A French novelist and dramatist. Among his works are "Derniers Bretons" (1837), "Le foyer breton" (1844), "Philosophe sous les toits" (1850), "Causeries historiques et littéraires" (1854), etc.

Souvigny (sō-ven-yē'). A town in the department of Allier, France on the Queune 7 miles west-southwest of Moulins. The abbey church of the Cluniac priory is a notable monument of great size. The greater part is Romanesque; the remainder, with much of the vaulting, was rebuilt in the 15th century. Note the double aisles and curious sculpture. This church was the ancestral burial-place of the Bourbon family, many of whose tombs remain in two rich flamboyant chapels, inclosed by sculptured screens. Population (1891), commune, 3,291.

Souza. See *Sousa*.

Souza-Botelho (sō'zā-bō-tel'yō), **Marquise de** (**Adélaïde Marie Émilie Filleul,** later **Comtesse de Tahaise**). Born at Chaumont-en-Vexin, Normandy, May 14, 1761; died at Paris, April 16, 1836. A French novelist. Her works include "Adèle de Senanges" (1794), "Eugène de Rothelin" (1808), etc.

Souza Brazil. See *Pompeu de Sousa Brazil*.

Souzdal. See *Soudal*.

Sovereign of the Seas. The largest of the early English war-ships, 100 guns, launched at Woolwich in 1637 (reign of Charles I.). Her dimensions were: length over all, 232 feet; length of keel, 128 feet; beam, 48 feet. She had flush decks, a forecastle, half-deck, quarter-deck, and roundhouse. She is supposed to have been burned in 1696.

Sowerby (sou'ėr-bi), **George Brettingham.** Born March 25, 1812; died 1884. An English conchologist, son of G. B. Sowerby. He wrote "Manual of Conchology" (1839), and continued his father's "Thesaurus Conchyliorum."

Sowerby, James. Born 1757; died 1822. An English naturalist and artist. He published "British Mineralogy" (1804–17), "British Miscellany" (1804), "English Botany," "Mineral Conchology of Great Britain" (1812–30), etc.

Sowerby, James de Carle. Born 1787; died 1871. An English artist and conchologist, son of James Sowerby.

Sowerby Bridge. A manufacturing town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, England, situated on the Calder 10 miles southwest of Bradford. Population (1891), 16,486.

Sozomen (soz'ō-men) (**Hermias Sozomenus**). Born probably near Gaza, Palestine, about 400 A. D.; died about the middle of the 5th century. An ecclesiastical historian, author of a church history (edited by Valesius 1668).

The "ecclesiastical history" of Hermeias Sōzomenos Sozomenus, commonly known as Sozomen, was nearly contemporary and coextensive with that of Socrates [Scholasticus], whom Sozomen is supposed to have copied, as far at least as the plan of his work is concerned. It extends, as we now have it, from 324 to 425, but was designed to reach the year 439. It is divided into nine books, and is generally superior to the work of Socrates in elegance of style though it often exhibits puerilities which the other historian had avoided. Sozomen was born at Bethel, near Gaza, in Palestine, and spent most of his early years in the Holy Land, to which he makes familiar reference in several parts of his book.

K. O. Muller, Hist. of the Lit. of Anc. Greece, III. 403.

(*Donaldson.*)

Spa (spä: F. and Flem. pron. spā), or **Spaa** (spä). A town and watering-place in the province of Liège, Belgium, situated at the junction of the Spa, Wayai, and Picherotte, 17 miles southeast of Liège. It is the oldest of the large European watering-places. The chief spring is the Pouhon. Population (1890), 7,109.

Spagnoletto. See *Ribera*.

Spahawn. See *Ispahan*.

Spain (spān). [Sp. *España*. Pg. *Hespanha*. It. *Spagna*, D. *Spanje*, F. *Espagne*, L. *Hispania* and *Iberia*, Gr. *Ἰσπανία*, *Ἐσπερία* (western land), and *Ἰβηρία*.] A kingdom of southwestern Europe, which occupies the greater part of the Iberian or Spanish peninsula. Capital, Madrid. It is bounded by the Bay of Biscay and France on the north, the Mediterranean on the east and south, the Strait of Gibraltar and the Atlantic on the southwest, and Portugal and the Atlantic on the west. The center is occupied by a tableland; and there are numerous mountain-ranges, including the Cantabrian Mountains, Sierra de Guadarrama, Sierra de Gredos, Mountains of Toledo, Sierra de Guadalupe, Sierra Morena, and Sierra Nevada. The principal rivers are the Ebro, Guadalquivir, Guadiana, Tagus, Duero, and Miño. Spain has very valuable mineral resources (especially quicksilver, lead, copper, silver, salt, zinc, etc.), and its principal products are wine (sherry, Malaga, etc.), grapes, raisins, olive-oil, oranges, figs, and other fruits, and cork. It comprises 47 provinces on the mainland, and from the Balearic and Canary groups and the provinces (Canaries and Balearic Islands). The government is a hereditary constitutional monarchy. The legislative body is the Cortes, consisting of a senate and a chamber of deputies. The prevailing religion is Roman Catholic. The language is Spanish. The early inhabitants were Celts and Iberians. Various coast towns were colonized by the Phenicians. The country was conquered by Carthage, under Hamilcar, Hasdrubal, and Hannibal, about 237–219 B. C. The period of Roman conquest (under the Scipios, Cato, Gracchus, etc., and ending with Carthage, Viriathus, Numantia, the Celtiberians, Sertorius, the Cantabri, etc.) extended from about 205 to 19 B. C. Spain was ravaged by Vandals, Suevi, and Alani in 409 A. D. A West-Gothic kingdom was established in 418, and overthrown by the Saracens in 711, and the Omniad caliphate was established at Cordova in 756. An invasion by Charles the Great led to the foundation of the "Spanish Mark." The Omniad dynasty ended in 1031. Christian kingdoms were founded—that of Asturias (later Leon) in the 8th century, Navarre in the 9th century, Castile in 1035, and Aragon in 1035. Toledo was taken from the Moors by Castile at the close of the 11th century. The Almoravides had a realm in Spain in the 11th and 12th centuries; the Almohades in the 12th and 13th centuries. Castile and Aragon were united in 1479. Granada was taken from the Moors in 1492. Spain reached its greatest power in the 16th century. The Hapsburg dynasty ruled from 1516 to 1700, when the Bourbons succeeded them. The throne was usurped by Joseph Bonaparte in 1808. The Peninsular war lasted from 1808 to 1814. Ferdinand VII. was restored to the throne with British help in 1813. The constitutional system was established in 1820. The first Carlist war was carried on from 1833 to 1840. Isabella was dethroned in 1868, and Amadeus reigned 1870–73. The republic formed in 1873 was overthrown and the Bourbons were restored in 1875. There was a second Carlist war 1872–76. The foreign possessions of Spain are Cuba, Porto Rico, the Philippines, Marianes, Ladrones, etc., and small possessions in western Africa. Area, 197,670 square miles. Population (1887), 17,550,246.

Spain, Era of. An era, long used in Spain, which began with the first day of the year 38 B. C.

Spalatin (spā'la-tēn'), **Georg** (originally **Burckhard**). Born at Spalt, Bavaria, Jan. 17, 1484; died Jan. 16, 1545. A noted German divine, formerly a friend of Luther. He was in the diplomatic and other service of Frederick the Wise, elector of Saxony, and his successors. He wrote various historical works.

Spalato (spä-lä'tō), or **Spalatro** (spä-lä'trō). [From L. *palatium*, palace (the palace of Diocletian); Slav. *Split*.] A seaport in Dalmatia, Austria-Hungary, situated on the Adriatic in lat. 43° 30′ N., long. 16° 27′ E., near the site of the ancient Salona. It has the largest trade in Dalmatia. It is noted for its Roman antiquities, especially for the ruins of the palace of Diocletian, built about 300, a huge aggregation of highly ornamented structures inclosed by a fortified wall forming approximately a rectangle of 695 by 700 feet. Streets connecting the great gates in the middle of each side divide the whole into 4 blocks. The present spacious arcaded Piazza del Duomo is the great court of the palace, on the south side of which are vestibule, atrium, and remains of a beautiful series of rooms. Flanking the great courts are areas containing the imperial mausoleum (now the cathedral) and a temple of Æsculapius. The arches of the great court are of importance in architecture, as the earliest which can be precisely dated that spring directly from columns without the intervention of an entablature. This marks the development from Roman architecture of the germ of the medieval. When Salona was destroyed by the Avars, about 639, inmates from that place took refuge in the ruins of the palace. Population (1880), communne, 22,755.

Fast by the bay, with the high mountain at his back, with the lower hills on each side of him, Diocletian built his villa, his palace, of Salona. The plunder is mine, the name which savoured of the Rome which Diocletian had forsaken, clave to the spot, and the city which in after ages grew up within the palatium of Diocletian still bears the name of Spalato. *Freeman*, Hist. Essays, III. 44.

Spalding (späl'ding). A town in Lincolnshire, England, situated on the river Welland 34 miles south-southeast of Lincoln. Population (1891), 9,014.

Spalding, Martin John. Born in Marion County, Ky., May 23, 1810; died at Baltimore, Feb. 7, 1872. An American Roman Catholic prelate. He was bishop of Louisville, and became archbishop of Baltimore in 1864; was president of the second plenary council in Baltimore in 1866, and was prominent as adjutant to the Vatican Council 1869–70. He wrote "Evidences of Christianity" (1847), "History of the Protestant Reformation in Germany and Switzerland" (1860), etc.

Spalding, Solomon. See *Spaulding*.

Spalding, William. Born at Aberdeen, Scotland, 1809; died Nov. 16, 1859. A Scottish critic, philosopher, and miscellaneous writer. He was admitted to the bar at Edinburgh in 1833, and was professor of rhetoric at Edinburgh University 1845–55, and professor of logic at the University of St Andrews from 1856 until his death. He wrote "Italy and the Italian Islands" (1841), "History of English Literature" (1852), etc.

Spandau (spän'dou). A town in the province of Brandenburg, Prussia, situated at the junction of the Spree and Havel, 5 miles west by north of Berlin. It is an important fortress and the Julius Tower in the citadel contains the Imperial war treasure. It has a gunpowder-factory, a small arms-factory, a school of marksmanship, artillery workshops, etc. Population (1890), 45,365.

Spangenberg (späng'en-berg), **Gustav Adolf.** Born at Hamburg, Feb. 1, 1828; died at Berlin, Nov. 19, 1891. A German historical painter.

Spanish Jew, The. See *Ireland, W. H.*

Spanish America. A collective name for those portions of America which were settled by the Spaniards, and are now governed by their descendants—that is, the whole of South America except Brazil and the Guianas, Central America, Mexico, Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Dominican Republic, with some small islands of the West Indies.

Spanish Armada, The. 1. See *Armada*.—2. Mr. Puff's tragedy rehearsal in Sheridan's "dramatic piece" "The Critic."

Spanish Barber, The, or the Fruitless Precaution. A comedy by George Colman the elder, taken from "Le Barbier de Seville" of Beaumarchais, and produced at Drury Lane in 1777.

Spanish Curate, The. A play by Fletcher and Massinger, licensed in 1622, printed in 1647. Several alterations of it have been acted. The plot is from a Spanish story, called in English "Gerardo the Unfortunate Spaniard," q. v.

Spanish Friar, The, or the Double Discovery. A play by John Dryden, performed in 1681. It is a bitter attack on the Catholic priesthood.

Spanish Fury, The. A name given to the sack of Antwerp by Spanish troops in 1576.

Spanish Gypsy, The. 1. A play by Middleton (with Rowley), first acted in 1623. It is founded on Cervantes's "Fuerza de la Sangre" and "La Gitanilla."—2. A poem by George Eliot, published in 1868.

Spanish Main, The. A name applied, somewhat vaguely, to the northern coast of South America, from the mouth of the Orinoco westward. Sometimes it included the Isthmus of Panama and Central America, or all the continental lands bordering on the Caribbean Sea. Sometimes it included the islands. The term was probably derived from the Spanish *Tierra Firme*, or *Costa Firme*, used in the 16th century for the continental portion of Spanish America, in contradistinction to the islands. In a more restricted sense for the Isthmus. Many modern writers appear to suppose that the Spanish Main was the Caribbean Sea.

Spanish Mark, The. A Frankish possession, conquered by Charles the Great, situated in the northeastern extremity of Spain. It was ruled by counts of Barcelona, and became merged in Catalonia and finally in Aragon.

Spanish Molière, The. Moratin.

Spanish Moor's Tragedy, The. A play by Thomas Dekker, Day, and Haughton, licensed in 1600 and printed in 1657.

Spanish Peaks. Two isolated mountains of conical shape, in southern Colorado, near the boundary of New Mexico, which rise to a height of nearly 14,000 feet. They are very prominent landmarks. Their aboriginal name is *Huajatolpa*.

Spanish Succession, War of the. A war arising out of disputes about the succession to Spain on the death of Charles II., fought 1701–14 between the emperor and the naval powers on the one hand, and France and its allies on the other. The question of the succession settled the various subject-matters in issue between the Hapsburg dynasty (ex-ruler in Spain) on the death of Charles II., as it nearly did the balance of power in Europe. Those three claimants were Louis XIV. of France (the nearest legitimate male heir), the dauphin (Louis XIV.'s son), and the Archduke Charles (second son of the emperor Leopold I.). Charles II. had by his will made Philip (Louis XIV.'s grandson) heir to the Spanish possessions, to be united to France if possible, but if not, to the Austrian monarchy. Leopold I. set forth his claim on behalf of his second son Charles, while Louis stated his in behalf of his grandson Philip; and Austria, England, and Holland were ready to support Charles. Louis's acceptance of the will, which made Philip king of Spain, was communicated in Sept., 1700, to the courts of Europe by the envoys of Philip. Louis's acceptance of the will was followed by Portugal, which, on the 16th of May, 1701, joined the Grand Alliance. Louis's Spanish grandson was soon established on Spanish soil with Louis' full help. The most conspicuous leaders of the Grand Alliance were the English general Marlborough, the Austrian general Prince Eugene, and Heinsius, pensionary of Holland. The seat of the war was principally in the Netherlands and Germany. The decisive victories of Marlborough and Eugene at Blenheim, Aug. 13, 1704, and at Ramillies, May 23, 1706, and Eugene and Marlborough's defeat of Boufflers and Villeroi at Malplaquet, Sept. 11, 1709. The death of the emperor Joseph, the eldest son and successor of Leopold I., in 1711, placed Charles on the imperial throne, thus removing the chief obstacle to the recognition of Philip. Louis (the electoral prince of Bavaria) having died in 1699, Philip V. was recognized by the Treaty of Utrecht (which was in 1713) and that of Rastatt and Baden in 1714, 1700 as king of Spain and the Indies, and Charles as king of Spain under the title of Philip V.

Louis XIV. and the Emperor Leopold each the son of an emperor—Ferdinand III. and Ferdinand II. respectively—but Anne of Austria and Maria Theresa, who married into the house of Hapsburg, were the daughters of Maria Anna and Margaret Theresa, who married into the house of Bourbon. The son and grandson of Louis XIV. had renounced their succession to the throne of Spain; Leopold's son Maria Anna, and to those of the descendants of Maria Theresa who had married French princes of Margaret Theresa. Leopold the emperor, was the person in the nearest line of Maria Theresa, but the Spanish cortes had not been consulted on the succession. Leopold was no doubt encouraged by the fact that the dowry of the infanta not having been paid . . . *Dicey*, History of France, p. 449.

Spanish Town, or **Santiago de la Vega** (sän-tē-ä'gō dā lä vā'gä). A town in Jamaica, situated on the river Cobre about 10 miles west of Kingston. Population (1891), 5,019.

Spanish Tragedy, The, or Hieronimo (jer-on-i-mō) **is Mad Again.** A play by Thomas Kyd, the earliest known of modern plays usually called "The First Part of Jeronimo." It was published in 1592, and its hero was adapted by Johnson. See *Jeronimo*.

Spanker (spang'ker), **Lady Gay.** A brilliant character in Dion Boucicault's comedy "London Assurance." She is devoted to horses and hunting, and keeps the whipcord of her neck little husband, Bobby Spanker.

Sparagus Garden, The, or Tom Hoyden of Taunton Dean. A comedy by Brome, acted in 1635 and printed in 1640.

Sparkish (spär'kish). A character in Wycherley's "Country Wife." He is the original of Congreve's Tattle.

The character of Sparkish is quite new, and admirably hit off. He is an unjealous and suffocating coxcomb: a pretender to wit and letters, without common understanding, or the use of his senses. *Hazlitt*, Eng. Poets, p. 101.

Sparks (spärks), **Jared.** Born at Willington, Conn., May 10, 1789; died at Cambridge, Mass., March 14, 1866. An American historian. He graduated at Harvard in 1815, and was a Unitarian clergyman. He was pastor of a church in Baltimore 1819–23; was editor of the North American Review 1824–30; was professor of history at Harvard 1839–49, and was president of Harvard 1849–53. He was the founder of the Library of the American Almanac and Repository of useful Knowledge (Boston, 1826–61). Among other edited works are "The Writings of George Washington" (1834–37), "The Diplomatic Correspondence of the American Revolution" (1829–30), "Writings of Benjamin Franklin" (1840), "Life of the Author, Travels, Indictment, and contemporaries of the American Revolution" (1839–40).

Sparta (spär'tä), or **Lacedæmon** (las-e-dē'mon). [Gr. Σπάρτη, Λακεδαίμων.] An ancient city of Laconia, however, subjugated by the Dorians or Heraclidæ. It was the leading city of Greece after the battle of Leuctra, 371 B. C., and was the leading state of Greece in the 5th century B. C. It was the seat of aristocratic government; took a leading part in the Persian war (with Athens); and was the head of the Peloponnesian league. Its constitution was ascribed to Lycurgus, and was peculiar. It was noted for its severe discipline and for its military spirit. It passed into Roman rule 146 B. C.

Spartacus (spär'ta-kus). Killed 71 B. C. A Thracian who became a gladiator, and headed a revolt of gladiators and slaves in Italy in 73 B. C., and routed several Roman armies, but was ultimately defeated by Crassus on the Silarus, and slain.

Spartel (spär-tel'), **Cape.** The northwesternmost point of Africa, situated in Morocco, at the entrance to the Strait of Gibraltar, in lat. 35° 47′ N., long. 5° 56′ W.

Spartianus (spär-ti-ā'nus). **Ælius.** Lived at the end of the 3d century A. D. A Roman historian, one of the authors of the "Augustan History." He composed the lives of Verus, Severus, Niger, etc.

Spartivento (spär-tē-ven'tō). **Cape.** 1. A cape at the southern extremity of Italy, in lat. 37° 55′ 29″ N., long. 16° 3′ 31″ E.: the ancient Herculis promontorium.—2. A cape at the southern extremity of the island of Sardinia, in lat. 38° 52′ 34″ N., long. 8° 51′ 8″ E.

Spasmodic School, The. A name given collectively to various 19th-century writers, on account of their alleged unnatural style: among them were Gerald Massey, Sydney Dobell, Bailey, Gilfillan, Alexander Smith, and others.

It sacrificed to lucking perception and synthesis, and mistaking the material heap to poetic itself, aimed at the production of quotable passages—and animated their verse with exclamation-marked imagery, gushing diction, interjections, and that mockery of passion which is but surface-deep. *Stedman*, Victorian Poets, p. 262.

Specie Circular, The. In United States history, an order by the secretary of the treasury, July 11, 1836, which directed that payment for public lands should be made to government agents in gold and silver only (except in certain cases in Virginia). It was designed to check speculative purchases of public lands.

Spectator (spek-tā'tor). **The.** An English periodical, published daily from March 1, 1711, to Dec. 6, 1712. It comprised 555 numbers, of which 274 were by Addison ("Sir Roger de Coverley" papers, critiques on "Paradise Lost," etc.), 236 by Steele, 1 by Pope ("The Messiah," No. 378), and 10 by Hughes. Eustace Budgell also contributed to it. Addison called Sir Roger de Coverley in No. 517, "that nobody else might murder him." It was revived in 1714.

Specter of the Brocken. See *Brocken*.

Speculum Salutis (spek'ū-lum sa-lū'tis), or **Speculum Humanæ Salvationis** (spek'ū-lum hū-mā'nē sal-vā-tō'nis). [L., mirror of salvation, or 'man's salvation.'] An early book in Latin rime, in 45 chapters. It tells the incidents of the Bible story from the fall of Lucifer to the redemption. There are many extant copies and as the 12th century, the most great interest attaches to it as an early work of printing. The earliest date which can be assigned to the printed book is 1467.

The "Speculum" was printed at different times and places during the fifteenth century, but the copies of greatest value are those which belong to large correlated editions—two in Latin and two in Dutch—all without date, name, or place of printer. In these four editions the illustrations are obviously impressions from one set of blocks, but each edition exhibits some new peculiarity in the shape or disposition of the letters. Those who favor the theory of the invention of type-printing in Holland maintain that these letters are the impressions of the first movable types, and that the curious workmanship of the book marks the development of printing at the great turning-point in its progress when it was passing from xylography to typography. *De Vinne*, Invention of Printing, p. 269.

Spedding (sped'ing), **James.** Born at Mirehouse, near Bassenthwaite, June, 1808; died, from an injury, at St. George's Hospital, London, March 9, 1881. An English editor of Bacon. He entered Cambridge (Trinity College) in 1827, from 1857 to 1861 was a clerk in the Colonial Office, and in 1843 was private secretary of Lord Ashburton in America. From 1857 to 1874 he published "Works, Life, and Letters of Bacon." In 1878 he published an "Account of the Life and Times of Bacon," and in 1881 "Studies in English History," etc.

Speed (spēd). Servant of Valentine, in Shakspere's "Two Gentlemen of Verona."

Speed (spēd), **John.** Born at Farrington, Cheshire, 1542; died at London, July 28, 1629. An English antiquary. He wrote a "History of Great Britain under the Conquests of the Romans, Saxons, Danes, and Normans" (1611) and "Theater of the Empire of Great Britain" (1611).

Speed the Plough. A comedy by Thomas Morton, produced in 1798.

Speedwell (spēd'wel). A ship of about 60 tons burden, bought and fitted out in Holland, which sailed from Southampton with the Mayflower in 1615 for New England. She was sent back from Plymouth, England, owing to a series of mishaps, and those of the "pilgrims" who were disheartened turned back with her.

Speicher (spī'cher). A manufacturing town in the canton of Appenzell Outer Rhodes, Switzerland, 21 miles southeast of Constance. Here, in 1403, the inhabitants of Appenzell defeated the troops of the Abbot of St. Gall.

Speichern. See *Spoherea*.

Speier. See *Speyer*.

Speke (spēk), **John Hanning.** Born near Bideford, Devonshire, May 4, 1827; died at Bath, England, Sept. 15, 1864. An African explorer. After taking a subordinate service in India he accompanied Sir R. Burton to discover certain African lakes (1854), and crossed the mountain-watershed from Zanzibar over Victoria Nyanza and down the Nile to Egypt (1860–1863). He published "Journal of the Discovery of the Source of the Nile" (1863).

Spelman (spel'man), Sir **Henry.** Born at Congham, England, 1562; died at London, 1641. An English antiquary. He wrote "Glossarium Archäiologicum" (1626; completed 1664), "Concilia, etc." (1639; completed 1664), "Reliquiæ" (1698).

Spence (spens). **Joseph.** Born at Kingsclere, Hampshire, April 25, 1699; drowned at Byfleet, Surrey, Aug. 20, 1768. An English critic. His chief works are an "Essay on Pope's Translation of Homer" (1727), "Polymetis, etc." (a work on Roman art and poetry, 1747), and a volume of anecdotes, observations, and characters of books and men (an edition by Malone and one by Samuel Weller Singer were published in 1820, on the same day).

Spence, William. Born 1783; died at London, Jan. 6, 1860. An English entomologist. He collaborated with Kirby in his "Introduction to Entomology."

Spencer, Cape. A cape at the southern extremity of Yorke Peninsula, South Australia.

Spencer, Charles, third Earl of Sunderland. Born about 1674; died April 19, 1722. An English politician, son of the second Earl of Sunderland. He was envoy to Vienna in 1706; secretary of state 1706–10; lord lieutenant of Ireland 1714–15; lord privy seal 1715–17; secretary of state 1717–18; and first lord of the treasury and prime minister 1718–21. He was involved in the South Sea scheme.

Spencer, George John, second Earl Spencer. Born Sept. 1, 1758; died Nov. 10, 1834. An English bibliophile and politician. He collected a very valuable library, described in "Bibliotheca Spenceriana" (1814) by Dibdin.

Spencer, Herbert. Born at Derby, April 27, 1820. A celebrated English philosopher, founder of the system named by himself the synthetic philosophy. He was educated by his father, a schoolmaster at Derby, and by his uncle, the Rev. Thomas Spencer, rector of Hinton. He was articled to a civil engineer in 1837, but soon abandoned engineering and devoted himself to literature. He was assistant editor of the "Economist" 1848–53, and in 1882 visited the United States, delivering seven a number of lectures. His first effort in the field of general literature (he had previously published a number of professional papers in the "Civil Engineer and Architect's Journal") was a series of letters to the "Nonconformist" on "The Proper Sphere of Government," which appeared in 1842 and was reprinted in pamphlet form in the following year. In 1855 (four years before Buckle published the first volume of "History of Civilization") he published his "Principles of Psychology," which is based on the principle of evolution. In 1860 he issued a prospectus of his "System of Synthetic Philosophy," in which, beginning with the first principles of knowledge, he proposed to trace the progress of evolution in life, mind, society, and morals. Other publications: "Social Statics, or the Conditions Essential to Human Happiness Specified, etc." (1850), "Over-Legislation" (1854), "The Principles of Psychology" (1855), "Part I.: The Data of Psychology" (1870), an abridgment of the two (so was published later (1870–72): see below), "Essays (1857–63–74–74), "Education: Intellectual, Moral, and Physical" (1861), "Classification of the Sciences" (1864), "Illustrations of Universal Progress" (1864), "The Study of Sociology" (1873), "Descriptive Sociology" (1874–82; compiled under his direction by Scotch scholars), "Various Fragments" (1876), "Progress: its Law and Course" (1881) "The Philosophy of Style" (1882), "The Man versus the State" (1884), "The Nebular Hypothesis" (reprinted from "Westminster Review" for "Nineteenth Century"), etc. There are annuals from 1860 under the general title "A System of Synthetic Philosophy" was published as follows: Vol. I. "First Principles" (1862; 6th ed. 1887); Vols. II., III. "The Principles of Biology" (1865–67); Vols. IV., V., "The Principles of Psychology" (1870–72); Vols. VI., VII., VIII., "The Principles of Sociology" (1877–96). The three bulkies "Part I. Data of Sociology," "The Inductions of Sociology," and "The Domestic Relations" vol. ii includes "Ceremonial Institutions" (1879), "Political Institutions" (1882), and "Ecclesiastical Institutions" (1885); vol. iii is not yet (1894) published); Vols. IX., X., "The Principles of Morality or of Ethics" (1879–92), "The Data of Ethics" (1879), "The Inductions of Ethics" (1892), and "Ethics of Individual Life" (1892), and vol. ii contains "Justice" (1891) and "Negative Beneficence and Positive Beneficence" (1893).

Spencer, Robert, second Earl of Sunderland. Born 1640; died at Althorp, Northamptonshire, Sept. 28, 1702. An English politician. He succeeded to the earldom in 1643; served as ambassador at several courts under Charles II.; was secretary of state 1679–81; became secretary again about 1682; and continued in office under James II. He was made lord chamberlain and lord justice by William III., whom he was said to have brought over, and served offices before his accession. He retired to private life in 1697.

Spencer, John Charles, third Earl Spencer: known as Viscount Althorp previous to his accession to the earldom. Born at London, May 20, 1782; died at Wiseton Hall, Nottinghamshire, Oct. 1, 1845. An English statesman, son of the second Earl Spencer: leader of the Whig opposition in the House of Commons under George III. He was chancellor of the exchequer and leader of the House of Commons 1830–34, and was largely instrumental in procuring the passage of the Reform Bill. He became Earl Spencer in 1834.

Spencer, John Poyntz, fifth Earl Spencer. Born Oct. 27, 1835. An English politician, nephew of the third Earl Spencer. He was lord lieutenant of Ireland 1868–74 and 1882–85, and president of the council 1880–82 and 1886.

Spencer, William Robert. Born about 1769: died at Paris, 1834. An English poet. He was educated at Harrow and Oxford. He spent the last ten years of his life in Paris. His principal poems are vers de société and ballads, among the latter that of "Beth Gelert, or the Grave of the Grey Hound."

Spencer Gulf. [Named from the second Earl Spencer.] A gulf on the coast of South Australia, about lat. 32° 30′–35° S. Length, inland, about 200 miles.

Spener (spā'ner), **Philipp Jakob.** Born at Rappoltsweiler, Alsace, Jan. 13, 1635; died at Berlin, Feb. 5, 1705. A German theologian: called "the Father of Pietism." He was pastor at Frankfort 1666–88, and court chaplain in Dresden 1688–91, and later (1691) in Berlin. He wrote "Theologische Bedenken," etc.

Spenlow (spen'lō), **Dora.** The "child-wife" of David Copperfield, in Dickens's "David Copperfield."

Spennymoor (spen'i-mōr). A town in Durham, England, 5 miles south of Durham. Population (1891), 6,041.

Spens (spens), **Sir Patrick.** The subject of a Scottish ballad: said to have been wrecked in the Orkneys.

Spenser (spen'sėr), **Edmund,** Born at London about 1552; died at London, Jan. 13, 1599. A celebrated English poet. He was educated at the Merchant Taylors' School, London, and at Pembroke College, Cambridge, 1569–76, where he associated with Gabriel Harvey, Edward Kirke, and other men of note. Afterward he became intimate with Sir Philip Sidney and Leicester, who did much for him. He was sent abroad by Leicester in 1579, and went in 1580 as secretary with Lord Grey de Wilton to Ireland to assist in suppressing Desmond's rebellion, and became extremely unpopular. In the redistribution of Munster he became an undertaker for the settlement of about 3,000 acres of land, with Kilcolman Castle, County Cork, for his chief residence. He held various government undertaking his security. In 1581 he was made a clerk of the Irish court of chancery, and in 1588 clerk to the council of Munster. In the "View of the State of Ireland" (written about 1586, but not published till 1633) Spenser advocates the most oppressive measures, little short of wholesale depopulation. At the suggestion of Sir Walter Raleigh, whom he met at the Fort del Ore in 1580, he returned to London in 1589 with the first three books of the "Faerie Queene," which were entered at Stationers' Hall, Dec., 1589, and published in 1590. In 1591 he returned, already famous, to Kilcolman Castle, and wrote "Colin Clout 's Come Home Again" (published in 1595). His house was burned by Irish rebels in 1598, and he fled with his family to Cork, and then went to London, where about four weeks later he died. His first poems were published in a small volume entitled "The Shepheardes Calender" (1579), and to have been translations from Bellay and Petrarch, but this has been disputed. He also wrote "The Shepheards Calender" (1579), "The Faerie Queene" (1590–96) (see these entries), "Daphnaida" (1591), "Complaints" (1591; including "Tears of the Muses," "Mother Hubbard's Tale," etc.), "Epithalamion" and "Amoretti" (1595), "Astrophel," "Prothalamion," "Four Hymns" (1596), etc.

Speransky, or **Speranski** (spā-rän'skē), Count **Mikhail.** Born in the government of Vladimir, Jan. 1, 1772; died at St. Petersburg, Feb. 11, 1839. A Russian statesman. He became state secretary in 1801, colleague of the minister of justice in 1808, and secretary of the empire in 1809. He was in banishment 1812–16. From 1819 to 1821 he was governor-general of Siberia. He directed the compilation of the Russian laws.

Sperchius (spėr-ki'us). (Gr. Σπερχειός.] A river in Greece which flows (now) into the Gulf of Lamia (Maliacus Sinus) from Mount Œta: the modern Hellada. Length, about 50 miles.

Spessart (spes'särt), or **Spesshart** (spes'härt). A mountain group or range in Lower Franconia, and in the neighboring part of Hesse-Nassau, situated north of the Main, between the Kinzig and Sinn: noted for its forests. Highest point, the Geiersberg, 1,920 feet.

Speusippus (spū-sip'us). [Gr. Σπεύσιππος.] Born about 407 B. C.; died 339 B. C. An Athenian philosopher, nephew and disciple of Plato: head of the Academy after Plato's death. He left a fragment of a work on "Pythagorean Numbers."

Spey (spā). A river in Scotland which rises in Inverness, forms part of the boundary between Elgin and Banff, and flows into the North Sea 8 miles east-northeast of Elgin. It has valuable salmon-fisheries. Length, about 100 miles.

Speyer, or **Speier** (spī'er or spīr), E. **Spires** (spīrz), F. **Spire** (spēr). [L. *Spira.*] The capital of the Rhine Palatinate, Bavaria, situated at the junction of the Speierbach and Rhine, in lat. 49° 19′ N., long. 8° 26′ E. Its cathedral is a Romanesque structure, founded in 1030 and completed in 1061, and still, despite fires and restorations, retaining in great part its original form. The three portals of the west end open into a narthex called the Kaiser-Halle, from which one great recessed and sculptured door leads into the nave. Over the west end rise two bold square towers. The transepts are at the east end, immediately in front of the semicircular apse, and the crossing is covered with a fine dome. The church is surrounded with open arcading beneath the roof. The interior produces a striking effect of great size; it is adorned with excellent

modern frescos of Old and New Testament subjects, and other works mediæval and modern. The interesting crypt is wholly of the early 11th century. Its dimensions are 440 by 125 feet; length of transepts, 180; height of vaulting, 105; width of nave, 45. Speyer is the Roman Noviomagus Nemetum. It became the seat of a bishopric about 610 A. D.; became a free imperial city 1294; and was long the seat of the imperial chamber. It was burned by the French in 1689. The chief diets of Speyer were those of 1526 and 1529: the latter condemned the Reformation, and the "Protestation" then made by the Reformers gave rise to the name "Protestant." Population (1890), 15,385.

Speyerbach (spī'er-bäkh). A small river which joins the Rhine at Speyer, on its banks, Nov. 15, 1703, the French (18,000) under Tallard defeated a German army (12,000) under the Count of Nassau-Weilburg.

Spezia, or **Spezzia** (spet'sē-ä). A seaport in the province of Genoa, Italy, situated on the Gulf of Spezia, in lat. (of lighthouse) 44° 4′ N., long. 9° 51′ E., the ancient Portus Lunæ or Haliussa (?). It is one of the chief Italian naval stations, has the largest and best harbor in Italy, and has a marine arsenal, docks, and extensive ship-building works. It is near the site of the ancient Roman Luna. Population, 19,864.

Spezia, Gulf of. A small arm of the Mediterranean, near Spezia.

Spezzia, or **Spetzia** (spet'sē-ä). **1.** An island belonging to Argolis, Greece, situated at the entrance to the Gulf of Nauplia, 28 miles southeast of Nauplia. Length, 5 miles. —**2.** A seaport on the island of Spezzia.

Sphacteria (sfak-tē'ri-ä). [Gr. *Σφακτηρία.*] A small island near Navarino, off the coast of Messenia, Greece: the modern Sphagia. Here, 425 B. C., the Spartans were blockaded by the Athenians, and were compelled by Cleon to surrender.

Spheres of Influence. Large areas of land in Africa recognized as under the control of European powers. The phrase came into use about 1885. It designates the region which may be occupied and developed by the power for which it is named. The European spheres of influence in Africa comprise a large part of the continent. See *Brit. (British), Fr. (French), Port. (Portuguese), German Southwest Africa,* and *Kongo, French.*

Sphinx, Temple of the. A structure (incorrectly called a temple) lying a short distance southeast of the Sphinx at Gizeh. It is in fact a family mausoleum of Khafra or Chephren, the builder of the second Pyramid, and is connected with the Temple of the Second Pyramid by a rock-cut passage. Here was found the colossal statue of Khafra now in the Gizeh Museum. The temple is built of splendid blocks of red granite and alabaster. It consists of a passage descending to an open three-aisled area with square piers and lintels, and two cross-passages or transepts toward the east. At the end of the first transept there is a small chamber with niches for mummies, in two tiers, and similar chambers open from the entrance passage.

Sphinx (sfingks), **The.** A celebrated figure at Gizeh, Egypt, about a quarter of a mile southeast of the Third Pyramid. According to general archæological opinion it is older than any of the pyramids. It consists of an enormous figure of a crouching sphinx of the usual Egyptian type, hewn from the natural rock, and the flanks and paws built up with masonry. The body is 140 feet long; the head measures about 30 feet from the top of the forehead to the chin, and is 14 wide. Except the head and shoulders, the figure is with difficulty generally been buried in the desert sand. The face, despite the mutilation of eyes and nose due to Mohammedan fanaticism, impresses by its calm dignity. The head-dress extends broadly outward on each side. A long rock-cut passage composed of inclined plane and steps leads down in front to the extended fore-paws of the sphinx, which are 50 feet long and 12 broad with masonry. Between the paws were found an altar, a crouching lion with fragments of others, and 3 large inscribed tablets, one, 14 feet high, against the Sphinx's breast, and the two others extending from it on each side, thus forming a sort of shrine. The Sphinx was a local personification of the sun-god. No interior chamber has been discovered.

To this day, the most ancient statue known is a colossus —namely, the Great Sphinx of Gizeh. It was already in existence in the time of Khoofoo (Cheops), and perhaps we should not be far wrong if we ventured to ascribe it to the generations before him called in the pyramid inscriptions "the Servants of Horus." Hewn in the living rock at the extreme verge of the Libyan plateau, it seems, as the representative of Horus, to spread its head in order to be the first to catch sight of his father, Ra, the rising sun, across the valley. For centuries the sands have buried it to the chin, yet without protecting it from ruin. Its battered body preserves but the general form of a lion's body. The paws and breast, restored by the Ptolemies and the Cæsars, retain but a part of the stone facing with which they were then clothed in order to mask the ravages of time. The lower part of the head-dress has fallen, and the diminished neck looks too slender to sustain the enormous weight of the head. The nose and beard have been broken off by fanatics, and the red hue which formerly enlivened the features is almost wholly effaced. And yet, notwithstanding its fallen fortunes, the monster preserves an expression of sovereign strength and greatness. The eyes gaze out afar with a look of intense and profound thoughtfulness; the mouth still wears a smile; the whole countenance is informed with power and repose.

Maspero, Egypt. Archæol., p. 201.

Spica (spī'kä). A very white star of magnitude 1.2, the sixteenth in order of brightness in the heavens, *a* Virginis, situated in the left hand of the Virgin.

Spice Islands. See *Moluccas.*

Spicheren (spē'cher-en), or **Speichern** (spī'chern). A village in German Lorraine, 3 miles south of Saarbrücken. There, Aug. 6, 1870, the German detached the French under Frossard. Loss of each army, about 4,000. Also called the battle of Forbach.

Spiegel (spē'gel), **Friedrich.** Born at Kitzingen, near Würzburg, Bavaria, July 11, 1820. A German Orientalist, noted for researches on the Iranian and Indian languages: professor at Erlangen from 1849. Among his works are an edition and translation of the "Avesta" (1852–63); "Die altpersischen Keilinschriften" (1862); "Eran" (1864); "Iranische Alterthumskunde" (1871–78); Iranian grammars, etc.

Spiekeroog (spē'ker-og). A small island of the East Frisian Islands, in the North Sea, belonging to the province of Hannover, Prussia. Population, 243.

Spielberg (spēl'berg). A former fortress and state prison near Brünn, Moravia.

Spielhagen (spēl'hä'gen), **Friedrich.** Born at Magdeburg, Feb. 24, 1829. A German novelist. He studied at Berlin, Bonn, and Greifswald, but gave up academic life and subsequently published and lectured. In 1862 he went to Leipsic and became a teacher in the gymnasium, but at the death of his father decided upon a literary career. From 1864 to 1872 he was literary editor of the "Zeitung für Norddeutschland" in Hannover. In the latter year he removed to Berlin, where he has since lived. Among his novels are particularly to be mentioned "Problematische Naturen" (1860); "Hammer und Amboss" (1869); "Durch Nacht zum Licht" ("Through Night to Light," 1862); "Die von Hohenstein" (1869); "Sturmflut" ("Whirlpool and Gulf," 1869); "Hammer und Amboss" ("Hammer and Anvil," 1869); "Allein stehen" ("Always Ahead," 1872); "Was die Schwalbe sangen" ("What the Swallow Sang," 1875); "Sturmflut" ("Flood Tide," 1876); "Platt Land" ("Flat Land," 1879); and "Quisisana" (1880). He has also written, besides a number of minor novels and stories, the two dramas "Liebe Liebe" ("Love for Love," 1875) and "Hans und Grethe" (1876).

Spiers (spērz), **Alexander.** Born at Gosport, England, 1807; died at Passy, near Paris, Aug. 26, 1869. An Anglo-French grammarian and lexicographer. He published a French-English and English-French dictionary (1849).

Spies (spēs), **August.** Born in Germany, 1855; hanged at Chicago, Nov. 11, 1887. A German-American anarchist, condemned for his part in provoking the Haymarket Square (Chicago) massacre. See *Haymarket Square Riot.*

Spindler (spind'ler), **Karl.** Born at Breslau, Prussia, Oct. 16, 1796; died at Freiersbach, July 12, 1855. A German novelist. Among his works are "Der Jude" ("The Jew," 1827), "Der Jesuit" (1829), "Der Invalide" (1831), etc.

Spinello, or **Spinello Aretino** (spē-nel'lō ä-rā-tē'nō). Born at Arezzo, Italy, about 1330; died about 1410. An Italian painter. His works include frescos in Siena and in the Campo Santo of Pisa.

Spinner (spin'er), **Francis Elias.** Born at German Flats (Mohawk), N. Y., Jan. 21, 1802; died at Jacksonville, Fla., Dec. 31, 1890. An American financier, politician, and general of militia. He was Democratic member of Congress from New York 1855–57; Republican member of Congress 1857–61; and Treasurer of the United States 1861–75.

Spinola (spē'nō-lä), Marquis **Ambrogio di.** Born at Genoa about 1570; died at Castel-Nuovo di Scrivia, Italy, Sept. 25, 1630. An Italian general in the Spanish service. He captured Ostend in 1604; commanded in the Netherlands against Maurice of Nassau until the peace of 1609; conquered the Palatinate in 1620; besieged and took Breda in 1625 and later commanded in Italy.

Spinoza (spi-nō'zä), **Baruch** (or **Benedict**) **de.** Born at Amsterdam, Nov. 24, 1632; died at The Hague, Feb. 21, 1677. A famous philosopher, the greatest modern exponent of pantheism. His parents were members of a community of Jews who had emigrated from Portugal and Spain. In 1656 he was condemned by the Jewish congregation of Amsterdam as a heretic and excommunicated. From this time on he supported himself by grinding lenses, an art in which he was very proficient. He lived with a friend (a Remonstrant) just outside of Amsterdam until the beginning of 1663, when they removed to the village of Rijnsburg near Leyden. In 1665 he went to Voorburg, a suburb of The Hague, and in 1670 took up his residence in The Hague itself. An attempt upon his life was made at Amsterdam in 1656. He was a student of the philosophy of Descartes, and his metaphysical speculations have the Cartesian philosophy as their point of departure. He wrote "Tractatus theologico-politicus" (1670), a practical political treatise designed to demonstrate the necessity for a free commonwealth of freedom of thought and speech. "Ethica ordine geometrico demonstrata" (completed in 1674 but published posthumously). "Tractatus de Deo, de homine eiusque felicitate" (unfinished; also published posthumously). "De intellectus emendatione"; and a small treatise on the rainbow published in 1687, supposed to be lost, but discovered by Van Vloten and reprinted 1882–83.

Spirdingsee (spir'dings-ā). One of the largest lakes of Prussia, situated in the province of East Prussia 80 miles south-southeast of Königsberg. Its outlet is by the Pissek into the Vistula. Length (not including arms), about 12 miles.

Spires. See *Speyer.*

Spiridion (spē-rid'i-on). A novel by George Sand, published in 1839.

Spirillen (spē-ril'len), **Lake.** A lake in southern Norway, about 70 miles northwest of Christiania. Length, 15 miles.

Spirit Lake (spir'it lāk). A lake in Dickinson County, northwestern Iowa, situated on the frontier of Minnesota. Length, 11 miles.

Spirit of Hebrew Poetry. [G. *Geist der ebräischen Poesie.*] A critical work by J. G. von Herder, published in 1782–83.

Spirit of the Cape, The. See *Adamastor.*

Spirit of the Laws. See *Esprit des lois.*

Spiritual Quixote, The. A novel by the Rev. Richard Graves, published in 1772. It was intended to ridicule the illiterate and fanatical among the Methodists.

The hero . . . is Geoffrey Wilkinson, a young man of a respectable family and small estate, who having picked up some odd volumes of Pamela and Clarissa, and a number of Cowley's "Miscellanies," and Quarles's "Emblems," and "Herbert's Poems," and the "Marrow of Divinity," the "Spiritual Eye salve and Cordials for the Saints," and the "Book of Roses" with an unquestionable, resolves to sally forth and convert his benighted fellow-countrymen in the highways and byways of England. He is accompanied by Jacinda Dugwell, a relative, who assumes the part of Sancho Panza, and they visit Gloucester, Bath, and Bristol, where they are involved in various adventures more creditable to the zeal of Wilkinson than to his discretion.

Forsyth, Novels and Novelists of the 18th Cent., p. 297.

Spitalfields (spit'al-fēldz). A quarter of London, north of the Tower, noted as a seat of silk-manufacture, which was introduced by French refugees expelled in 1685, on the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. It once belonged to the Priory of St. Mary Spital, founded in 1197.

Spithead (spit'hed). A roadstead off the southern coast of England, between Portsmouth and Ryde in the Isle of Wight. It communicates with the Solent and Southampton Water on the west.

Spithead Mutiny. A mutiny of the British sailors in the ships stationed at Spithead in 1797. It was settled amicably, and the sailors' grievances were remedied by Parliament.

Spitzbergen (spits'ber-gen). [Named from its sharp-pointed mountains.] A group of islands in the Arctic Ocean, north of Norway and northeast of Greenland, in lat. 76° 30′–80° 48′ N., long. 10°–30° E.; long called, also, *East Greenland.* It comprises West Spitzbergen, North East land, Barents Land, Stans Foreland, Prince Charles Foreland, and King Charles Land, and many smaller islands. The islands are partly mountainous, abound in glaciers, and are cut by many bays. They are not at present permanently inhabited. They were discovered in 1596 by the Dutch sailors Jakob van Heemskerk, Jan Corneliszon Ripp, and Willem Barents, who took them to be part of Greenland and named them "New Land." They have been much visited by whalers and walrus-hunters. Recently they have been made the base of arctic expeditions, especially by the Swedes (Nordenskjöld and others). Area, about 22,000 square miles.

Spitzkop (spits'kop). A mountain in the Compass Berg, in Cape Colony.

Spix (spiks), **Johann Baptist von.** Born at Höchstadt-an-der-Aisch, Feb. 9, 1781; died at Munich, March 13, 1826. A Bavarian naturalist, the companion of Martius in Brazil 1817–1820. He wrote part of the "Reise in Brasilien," and published important papers on South American vertebrates, etc. See *Mart.*

Spleen (splēn), **The.** A poem by Matthew Green, published in 1796.

Splitter (split'er). A village in East Prussia, situated on the Memel near Tilsit. Here, Jan. 30, 1679, the forces of Brandenburg defeated the Swedes.

Spluga (splö'gä), **Il.** Alpine pass leading from the village of Stuetzen, canton of Grisons, Switzerland, to Chiavenna in Italy. It connects the valleys of the Hinterrhein and the Maira, a subtributary of the Po. Height of highest point on road, 6,946 feet. It was constructed 1818–20.

Spofford (spof'ord), **Ainsworth R.** Born at Gilmanton, N. H., Sept. 12, 1825. Librarian of the Congressional Library since 1865. He edited the "American Almanac" from 1850, and has written the libraries, etc.

Spofford, Mrs. Harriet Prescott. Born at Calais, Maine, April 3, 1835. An American novelist and poet. Among her works are "Sir Rohan's Ghost" (1859), "The Amber Gods, and Other Stories" (1863), "Azarian: an Episode" (1864), "New England Legends" (1871), "The Thief in the Night" (1872), "Poems" (1881), "Marquis of Carabas" (1882), ballad about Arthur's sword, etc.

Spohr (spōr), **Louis.** Born at Brunswick, Germany, April 5, 1784; died at Cassel, Oct. 22, 1859. A German violinist and composer. He became court concert-master at Gotha in 1805; went to Vienna in 1812 as court kapellmeister at the theater; composed the years 1813–17 in concert tours; was kapellmeister at Frankfort 1817–19; went to London in 1820; and became established as court kapellmeister at Cassel in 1822. Among his works are the operas "Faust" (1813), "Zemire und Azor" (1819), "Jessonda" (1823), "Der Berggeist" (1825), "Pietro von Abano" (1827), "Der Alchymist" (1830), and "Die Kreuzfahrer" (1845); the oratorios "Die letzten Dinge" ("The Last Judgment," 1826), "Des Heilands letzte Stunden" ("The Last Hours of the Saviour"), and "The Fall of Babylon"; and compositions for the violin, songs, etc.

Spokane (spō-kān'), or **Spokan** (spō-kan'). A river in Idaho and Washington which joins the Columbia about lat. 47° 51' N. Length from Coeur d'Alène Lake, over 100 miles.

Spokane Falls (spō-kān' fālz). A city in Spokane County, Washington, situated on Spokane River in lat. 47° 20' N., long. 117° 25' W. It is the chief commercial and railroad center in eastern Washington. It was devastated by fire 1889. Population (1890), 19,922.

Spoleto (spō-lā'tō). [*L. Spoletium.*] A city in the province of Perugia, Italy, 60 miles north by east of Rome. It is the seat of an archbishopric. It contains a castle and a cathedral, and has various antiquities, including a triumphal arch. Its aqueduct was built by the Lombards in the 7th century. Spoleto was an ancient Etruscan city: was colonized by Rome about 240 B. C.; and was defended successfully against Hannibal in 217 B. C. The Marians were defeated by Sulla's troops and Pompey in 82 B. C. It was an important fortress in Gothic times; became about 570 the capital of an important Lombard duchy; and afterward belonged to the Papal States. Population (1887), 7,096.

Spontini (spon-tē'nē), **Gaspare Luigi Pacifico.** Born at Majolati, near Ancona, Italy, Nov. 14, 1774; died there, Jan. 14, 1851. An Italian operatic composer, director of Italian opera in Paris 1810–20, and musical director in Berlin 1820–42. His chief operas are "La Vestale" (1807), "Ferdinand Cortez" (1809, 1817), "Olimpia" (1819, 1821), and "Agnes von Hohenstaufen" (1829, 1837).

Spoonbarjasup, or **Seearjashup**, Bornat Brandon, Vt., 1809; died at Plainfield, N. J., March, 1859. An American author. He published a "Biographical and Critical Dictionary of Painters, Engravers, Sculptors, and Architects" (1853).

Spoon River. A river in western Illinois which joins the Illinois River opposite Havana. Length, about 150 miles.

Sporades (spor'a-dēz). [Gr. Σποράδες (sc. νῆσοι), scattered isles.] A group of islands in the Ægean and neighboring seas. The list is differently given by ancient writers. It includes Melos, Thera, Cos, etc., and sometimes Tenedos, Chios, Lesbos, and others. The modern Sporades are divided between Turkey and Greece.

Sporus (spō'rus). A favorite of the emperor Nero. He was a beautiful youth of servile origin, and possessed a striking resemblance to Nero's wife Poppæa Sabina. After the death of Sabina, which occurred in 65 A.D., Nero had a ceremonial marriage with Sporus, and gave him the name of Sabina, publicly going through the ceremony of marriage with him in Greece in 67. Sporus fled with Nero from Rome on the insurrection of Galba in the following year, and was put to death at his suicide. He was afterward intimate with the emperor Otho, a former companion in debauchery of Nero, and ultimately committed suicide on the Via Sacra in the midst of a crowd, appearing under degrading circumstances as a girl on the stage.

Sporus. A name given by Pope to Lord Hervey.

Spotswood (spots'wud), or **Spotiswood**, or **Spottiswood** (spot'is-wud), **John.** Born 1565; died at Dunbar, Nov. 26, 1639. A Scotch prelate, made archbishop of Glasgow in 1603 (not consecrated till 1610), and archbishop of St. Andrews and primate of Scotland in 1615. He was chancellor of Scotland 1635–38 in the latter year he abdicated and went to England. He wrote a "History of the Church and State of Scotland" (1655), etc.

Spottiswoode, William. Born at London, Jan. 11, 1825; died June 27, 1883. An English mathematician and physicist, son of Andrew Spottiswoode, a printer and member of Parliament. He was educated at Eton, Oxford, and Oxford (Balliol College). In 1846 he entered his father's business. In 1847 he published "Meditationes Analyticæ." In 1848 he travelled in Russia, and in 1857 published "A Tarantasse Journey through Eastern Russia," etc. In 1878 he was president of the Royal Society. His mathematical work was especially in the field of higher algebra.

Spottsylvania (spots-il-vā'ni-ā) **Court House.** The capital of Spottsylvania County, Virginia, situated on the Po 49 miles north by west of Richmond. A series of battles occurred here between the Federals under Grant and the Confederates under Lee, May 8–21, 1864. The Confederate withdrew to the North Anna.

Sprague (sprāg), **Charles.** Born at Boston, Oct. 26, 1791: died there, Jan., 1875. An American poet. Among his compositions are "Ode to Shakspeare" and "Curiosity" (1829). His collected works were published in 1841 and 1875.

Sprague, Peleg. Born at Duxbury, Mass., April, 1793: died at Boston, Oct. 13, 1880. An American politician and jurist. He was member of Congress from Maine 1825–29, and United States senator from Maine 1829–35. He published "Speeches and Addresses" (1858).

Sprague, William. Born at Cranston, R. I., Nov. 3, 1799; died at Providence, R. I., Oct. 19, 1856. An American politician. He was a Democratic member of Congress from Rhode Island 1838–37; governor of Rhode Island 1838–39; and United States senator 1842–44.

Sprague, William. Born at Cranston, R. I., Sept. 12, 1830. An American politician and manufacturer, nephew of William Sprague. He was Republican governor of Rhode Island 1860–63; served as a colonel in the Civil War; and was United States senator from Rhode Island 1863–75.

Sprat (sprat), **Thomas.** Born in Devonshire, 1636; died at Bromley, May 30, 1713. An English prelate, bishop of Rochester. He was a member of James II.'s ecclesiastical commission. He wrote a history of the Royal Society, an account of the Rye House Plot, poems, etc.

Spree (sprā). A river in Germany which rises in eastern Saxony, flows through Berlin, and joins the Havel at Spandau, 8 miles west by north of Berlin. Length, 225 miles.

Spreewald (sprā'vält). [G., 'Spree forest.'] A swampy region on the province of Brandenburg, Prussia, traversed by the Spree: situated in the vicinity of Kottbus and Lübben. Its inhabitants are Wends. Length, 28 miles.

Spremberg (sprām'berg). A town in the province of Brandenburg, Prussia, situated on the Spree 78 miles southeast of Berlin. It has manufactures of cloth. Population (1890), 10,951.

Spreyer (sprē'er), **Kurt.** Born at Boldekow, near Anklam, Prussia, Aug. 3, 1766; died at Halle, March 15, 1833. A German botanist and physician, professor of medicine at Halle from 1789. Among his works are "Versuch einer pragmatischen Geschichte der Arzneikunde," "Handbuch der Pathologie" (1795–97), "Institutiones medicæ" (1800–27), "Geschichte der Botanik" (1817–18), "Neue Entdeckungen" (1819–22).

Springer (spring'er), **William M.** Born in Sullivan County, Ind., May 30, 1836. An American Democratic politician. He removed to Illinois with his parents in 1848; graduated at the Indiana State University, Bloomington, in 1858; was admitted to the bar in 1859; was a member of the State legislature of Illinois 1871–72; and has been a member of Congress from that State since 1875. He was chairman of the Ways and Means Committee 1891–93.

Springfield (spring'fēld). The capital of Illinois and of Sangamon County. It contains the State capitol, the former home of Lincoln, and the National Lincoln monument. It was laid out in 1822, and became the capital of Illinois in 1837. Population (1890), 24,963.

Springfield. The capital of Hampden County, Massachusetts, situated on the Connecticut in lat. 42° 6' N., long. 72° 35' W. It is an important railway junction; has various manufactures; and contains a national armory founded in 1794. Springfield was settled in 1636 (or 1635), and was at first called Agawam. It was burned by the Indians in 1675. The arsenal was unsuccessfully attacked by insurgents in Shays's rebellion in 1787. It was incorporated as a city in 1852. Population (1890), 44,179.

Springfield. The capital of Greene County, Missouri, situated on the Ozark Mountains 115 miles southwest of Jefferson City. It is a railroad center, and is the seat of Drury College. Population (1890), 21,850.

Springfield, A town in New Jersey, west of Newark. It was the scene (June 23, 1780) of a defeat of the British and Hessians by the Americans.

Springfield. The capital of Clark County, Ohio, situated at the junction of Lagonda Creek and Mad River, 45 miles west of Columbus. It is a railroad center, and has extensive manufactures of agricultural machinery, etc. It is the seat of Wittenberg College (Lutheran). Population (1890), 21,850.

Spring Garden. A place of refreshment in St. James's Park, London, much frequented in the 17th century by persons of quality.

Sprottau (sprot'tou). A manufacturing town in the province of Silesia, Prussia, situated on the Bober 74 miles northwest of Breslau. Population (1890), 7,644.

Spruner von Mertz (sprō'ner fon merts), **Karl.** Born at Stuttgart, Würtemberg, Nov. 15, 1803; died at Munich, Aug. 24, 1892. A chartographer, geographer, historian, and Bavarian general. He produced many atlases, especially "Historisch-geographischer Handatlas" (1837–52), medieval and school atlases, "Atlas antiquus," etc.

Spuller (spü-lär'), **Eugène.** Born at Seurre, Côte-d'Or, Dec. 8, 1835. A French politician and journalist. He was secretary to Gambetta 1870–71; minister of education 1887–89; and vice-president of the chamber in 1890.

Spumador (spō-mā-dōr'). [Sp., 'the foamer.'] Prince Arthur's steed in Spenser's "Faerie Queene."

Spurgeon (spėr'jon), **Charles Haddon.** Born at Kelvedon, Essex, June 19, 1834: died at Mentone, France, Jan. 31, 1892. An English Baptist preacher. He was educated at Colchester and Maidstone, and became usher in a private school at Cambridge. In 1851 he became pastor of the Baptist church at Waterbeach, five miles from Cambridge, while retaining his place as usher. He accepted a call to the pastorate of the New Park Street Baptist church in Southwark, London, in 1853, removing with his congregation in 1861 to a new edifice, the Tabernacle, in Newington, London. He was also the founder of a pastors' college, schools, almshouses, and an orphanage; and edited a monthly magazine, "The Sword and the Trowel." Among his works are "The Treasury of David: Exposition of the Book of Psalms" (1870–85), "Feathers for Arrows, or Illustrations for Preachers and Teachers" (1870), "Lectures to my Students" (1875–77), "Commenting and Commentaries: together with a Catalogue of Biblical Commentaries and Expositions" (1876), "John Ploughman's Pictures: More of his Plain Talk" (1880), and many volumes of sermons.

Spurn Head (spėrn hed). A point in Yorkshire, England, at the mouth of the Humber, projecting into the North Sea.

Spurs, Battle of. 1. The victory of the Flemings over the French at Courtrai, 1302: so called on account of the number of gilt spurs captured.—2. The victory of the English over the French at Guinegate, 1513: so called from the precipitate flight of the French.

Spurzheim (spōrts'hīm), **Kaspar.** Born at Longwich, near Treves, Dec. 31, 1776; died at Boston, Nov. 10, 1832. A German phrenologist, a disciple of Gall. He wrote "The Physiognomical System of Drs. Gall and Spurzheim" (1815), "Outlines of the Physiognomical System" (1815), and philosophical and anatomical works.

Spuyten Duyvil Creek (spī'ten dī'vil krēk). A creek on the northern boundary of Manhattan Island, New York, connecting the Harlem River with the Hudson.

Spy (spī), **The.** A novel by Cooper, published in 1821. The scene is laid in southeastern New York, about 1780.

Squab (skwob) **Poet, The.** A nickname given to Dryden by his antagonist Rochester, and afterward adopted by lampooners of every degree.

Squam Lake (skwom lāk). A lake in the central part of New Hampshire, northwest of Lake Winnipiseogee. Its outlet is into the Merrimac. Length, about 8 miles.

Squeamish (skwē'mish), **Lady.** 1. A character in Wycherley's "Country Wife."—2. A character in Otway's "Friendship in Fashion."

Squeers (skwērz), **Mr. Wackford.** The cruel and ignorant schoolmaster of Dotheboys Hall (Yorkshire): a character in Dickens's "Nicholas Nickleby."

Squier (skwīr), **Ephraim George.** Born at Bethlehem, N. Y., April 17, 1821: died at Brooklyn, N. Y., April 17, 1888. An American archæologist and traveler. In 1842–48, while conducting a newspaper in Ohio, he investigated the mounds and other ancient monuments of the Mississippi valley, and in 1848 examined similar works in New York. In 1849–50 he was special chargé d'affaires for the United States in Central America, and in 1853 again visited that region to examine the line of a proposed interoceanic canal: on both occasions he made extensive archæological explorations. In 1865–66 he visited Peru as special commissioner of the United States. In 1868 he was appointed consul-general of Honduras at New York. In 1871 was elected first president of the American Anthropological Institute. After 1874 his health was seriously impaired. His numerous and valuable works include "Ancient Monuments of the Mississippi Valley" (with Dr. E. H. Davis, 1848), "Antiquities of the State of New York" (1851), "Travels in Central America," "Waikna, or Adventures on the Mosquito Shore" (1856; under the pseudonym Samuel A. Bard), "The States of Central America" (1858), and "Peru" (1877).

Squillace (skwēl-lä'che). A town in the province of Catanzaro, southern Italy, 7 miles southwest of Catanzaro: the Roman Scylacium. The emperor Otto II. was defeated there by the Saracens in 982. Population, 2,673.

Squillace, Prince of. See *Borja y Arragon.*

Squillace, Gulf of. An arm of the Mediterranean Sea, on the coast of Calabria, Italy.

Squint (skwint), **Lawyer.** A character in the play "A Citizen of the World," by Goldsmith.

Squire of Alsatia. A comedy by Thomas Shadwell, produced in 1688.

Squire's Tale, The. One of Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales." It is told by the squire "who left half told the story of Cambuscan bold," which Milton wished Museus or Orpheus could finish. Spenser tried to finish it in the fourth book of "The Faerie Queene."

Sraosha (sra-ō'sha). [From √ *srush*, hear, obey, obedience.] In the Avesta, a Yazata, or sacred being, who first taught the law and is the especial foe of Aeshma, the demon of wrath. As heavenly guardian of the world he is awakened by fire in the third night-watch, and then awakes the cock, who by his crowing drives away Bushyansta, the demon of sleep. To him is addressed in the Yasna the Sroah Yasht. In Firdausi, as Sarush or Surush, he becomes the messenger of heaven and in the later literature is often identified with Gabriel.

Srinagar (sri-na-gär'), or **Serinagur** (ser'ing-gör'), or **Kashmir**, or **Cashmere** (kash-mēr'). The capital of Kashmir, situated on the Jhelum in lat. 34° 4′ N., long. 74° 48′ E. It has manufactures of shawls, papier-mâché articles, silver and copper ware, etc. Population (1891), 118,460.

Srirangam (sri-rang'gam), or **Seringham** (ser'ing'am). A town in the district of Trichinopoli, Madras, India, situated on an island of the Kaveri near Trichinopoli. It has a noted temple of Vishnu. The Dravidian temple is remarkable, especially for its great size (the inclosure measures 2,475 by 3,380 feet), and for the lavish sculptured ornament of its many magnificent gopuras, or lofty pyramidal pylon gateways. The general plan presents a series of courts, in the central one of which is the sanctuary, and in the second one the choultry, or hall of 1,000 columns, which is traversed by a beautiful central aisle of double the height and width of the others. The construction belongs to the 17th and 18th centuries. Population (1881), 19,773.

Srirangapatam. See *Seringapatam.*

St. For words beginning with *St.*, see *Saint, Sankt, San, São, Santo,* or *Santa.*

Staal (stäl), **Baronne de** (**Marguerite Jeanne Cordier**); often called Mme. **de Staal-Delaunay.** Born at Paris, May 30, 1684; died June 16, 1750. A French writer of memoirs. She was the daughter of the painter Cordier, whose name she dropped for that of her mother, Delaunay. She received her education at the convent of St. Louis at Rouen, and at 27 entered the service of the Duchesse de Maine. In 1735 she married the Baron de Staal, but remained in the duchess's household. Her "Mémoires" were published in 1755. She also left two comedies and some letters.

Stabat Mater (stā'bat mā'ter). [So called from the first words of the Latin text, *Stabat mater,* 'The mother (sc. of Jesus) was standing.'] In the Roman Catholic liturgy, a sequence on the Virgin Mary at the crucifixion, written about 1300 by Jacobus de Benedictis or Jacopone da Todi. It has also been ascribed to Innocent III. and others, and is probably modeled on older hymns such as the staurotheotokia of the Greek Church. It is sung after the Epistle on the feast of the Seven Dolours of the Blessed Virgin Mary on the Friday before Good Friday and on the third Sunday in Sept. Music for it has been written by Palestrina, Pergolesi, Rossini, Dvořák, and others.

Stabiæ (stā'bi-ē). An ancient Roman watering-place, on the Bay of Naples, 4 miles south of Pompeii, overwhelmed by the eruption of Vesuvius in 79 A. D. It has been excavated in part.

Stablo. See *Stavelot.*

Stabroek (stäb'rōk). The old name of Georgetown, British Guiana: given by the Dutch who were its original settlers in 1774.

Stachelberg (stäch'el-berg). A watering-place in the canton of Glarus, Switzerland, situated on the Linth 9 miles south-southwest of Glarus. It has sulphur springs.

Stachys (stā'kis). [Gr. στάχυς, a spike of wheat.] A rarely used name for *a* Virgilis, ordinarily called *Spica.*

Stade (stä'de). A seaport in the province of Hanover, Prussia, situated on the Schwinge 22 miles west by north of Hamburg. It was formerly an important commercial place, and until recently a fortress. It passed from the archbishopric of Bremen to Sweden in 1648; and was ceded to Hanover in 1719, and to Prussia in 1866. Population (1890), 10,191.

Stade, or **Staden** (stä'den), or **Stadt** (stät), **Hans.** Born in Hesse-Homburg about 1520; died after 1557. A German soldier. He was in Brazil 1547–48; enlisted in a Spanish expedition for Rio de la Plata 1549; was shipwrecked in Santa Catharina; and passed 3 years in captivity among the Indians. Ultimately (late in 1554) he escaped to a French ship. An account of his adventures was published 1557 as "Geschichte eines Landes Americae genannt." There are later editions in several languages.

Stadion (stä'dē-on), Count **Johann Philipp Karl Joseph von.** Born June 18, 1763; died at Buchlau, Moravia, May 14–15, 1824. An Austrian statesman. He was minister of foreign affairs from the peace of Presburg (Dec., 1805) to 1809, and later was minister of finance.

Stadtlohn (stät'lōn). A town in the province of Westphalia, Prussia, situated on the Berkel 25 miles northeast of Wesel. Here, Aug. 6, 1623, the Imperialists under Tilly defeated the administrator Christian of Halberstadt. Of the army of the latter 6,000 fell and 4,000 were captured, including William, duke of Weimar.

Staël-Holstein (stäl-hol'stīn; F. pron. stäl'-ol-stän'). **Anne Louise Germaine Necker,** Baronne **de**; commonly called **Madame de Staël.** Born at Paris, April 22, 1766; died there, July 14, 1817. A celebrated French writer. She was the daughter of Necker, the minister of finance under Louis XVI. Already as a child she enjoyed in her own home the society of men like Buffon, Marmontel, Grimm, and Gibbon, who were all personal friends of her father, and who stimulated her to mental activity. She especially admired J. J. Rousseau, and devoted to him her first serious essay, "Lettres sur le caractère et les écrits de J. J. Rousseau" (1788). In 1786 she was married to the Baron of Staël-Holstein, ambassador from Sweden to France: he died in 1802. Madame de Staël spent a couple of years in Germany (1803–4), and met both there she established at Weimar. In Jan., 1805, she took a short trip to Italy. In 1800 she published one of her best works, "De la Littérature considérée dans ses rapports avec les institutions sociales." In 1807 appeared her novel "Delphine," and in 1807 "Corinne." She returned to Germany in 1808 to finish "De l'Allemagne," her best-known work. The first edition of this work was destroyed, presumably at the instigation of Napoleon, who at all times evinced a spirit of petty enmity toward the great writer. He was furthermore the cause of her exile from France (1803–14), when she took refuge in Switzerland, and later in England, Sweden, Russia, and Germany. Her "Considérations sur la révolution française" (1818) and other posthumous works by her are "Dix années d'exil" and "Essais dramatiques" (1821), and finally her "Œuvres inédites" (1820).

Staempfli. See *Stämpfli.*

Staffa (staf'a). A small island of the Inner Hebrides, Scotland, off the western coast of Mull, north of Iona and southwest of Ulva. It contains Fingal's Cave.

Stafford (staf'ord), or **Staffordshire** (staf'ord-shir), [ME. *Stafford,* AS. *Stæfford,* appar. from *stæf,* staff, and *ford,* ford.] A midland county of England, bounded by Cheshire on the northwest, Derby and Leicester on the east, Warwick on the southeast, Worcester on the south, and Shropshire on the west. The surface is level or undulating. Staffordshire produces iron, coal, clay, and salt, and has manufactures of iron wares, pottery, ale, etc. It was an ancient Druid stronghold. It formed part of the medieval Mercia. Area, 1,169 square miles. Population (1891), 1,083,275.

Stafford. The capital of Staffordshire, situated on the Sow in lat. 52° 48′ N., long. 2° 6′ W. It has various manufactures, including boots and shoes. It was the birthplace of Izaak Walton. Population (1891), 20,270.

Stafford, Henry, second Duke of Buckingham. Born in England about 1440; beheaded at Salisbury, Nov. 1, 1483. An English soldier, son of Humphrey, first duke. He was the most prominent supporter of Richard III. in the struggle with Edward IV., and in 1483 was made hereditary lord high constable of England. Having joined a conspiracy to restore the Lancastrian line, he was executed. He is a prominent character in Shakspere's "King Richard III."

Stafford, Humphrey, fourth Earl of Stafford, afterward Duke of Buckingham. Born in 1401; killed at the battle of Northampton, July 10, 1460. An English soldier. He was present at the coronation of Henry VI. as king of France in Dec., 1431. He was made lord high constable of England, and in 1444 was created duke of Buckingham.

Stafford, First Viscount (**William Howard**). Born in England, Nov. 20, 1612; executed on Tower Hill, Dec. 29, 1680. The chief victim of the Oates conspiracy, second son of Thomas Howard, earl of Arundel. He was brought up as a Roman Catholic. About 1634 he married Mary, sister and heir of Henry, Baron Stafford, through whom he acquired the title of Baron Stafford. He was created Earl Stafford in 1640. He was a Royalist during the civil war. He was accused of complicity in the "Popish Plot" of Titus Oates, and of treason, and was executed Dec. 7, 1680.

Stagira (sta-jī'ra), or **Stagirus** (sta-jī'rus). [Gr. Στάγειρος.] In ancient geography, a city on the coast of Chalcidice, Macedonia, about 43 miles east of Thessalonica: the birthplace of Aristotle. It was colonized from Andros.

Stagirite (staj'i-rīt). **The.** Aristotle: so named from his birthplace Stagira.

Stagnelius (stāg-nā'le-us), **Erik Johan.** Born in Öland, Sweden, Oct. 14, 1793; died at Stockholm, April 13, 1823. A Swedish poet, destined under favorable circumstances to become one of the most prominent poets of Sweden. He was a member of the Academy of the Poets ("Skaldeförbundet") and in 1817 "Grimer" ("The Fetters") and "Vanadisbrud" ("The Bride of Vanadis"). His chief work is the epic "Wladimir den Store" ("Wladimir the Great"), which appeared in 1821, subsequently he published minor poems, and his genius may be seen to advantage in the lyrics of the Academy (as the poem "Qvinnorna i Norden" ("The Women of the North"). His greatest work is the cycle of poems, philosophical-religious in character, under the title "Blanka Rosor" ("The Lilies of Sharon"), published in 1821. Among his other works are the uncompleted epics "Blenda" and "Gunlog"; the dramatic poems "Martyrerne" ("The Martyrs"); the drama "Riddartornet" ("The Knight's Tower"); and the tragedies "Bacchantorna" ("The Bacchanals"), "Visbur" and "Sigurd Ring." His collected works were published at Stockholm, 1867–68, in 2 vols.

Stagnone (stän-yō'nō) **Islands.** A group of small islands off the western coast of Sicily, north of Marsala and south-southwest of Trapani.

Stahl (stäl), **Friedrich Julius.** Born at Munich, Jan. 16, 1802; died at Bad Kreuznach, Bavaria, Aug. 10, 1861. A noted German political philosopher and conservative politician: professor at Berlin from 1840. He was an ardent defender of the union between church and state. He wrote "Philosophische Rechts-Lehre," etc.

Stahl, Georg Ernst. Born at Ansbach, Bavaria, Oct. 21, 1660; died at Berlin, May 14, 1734. A noted German chemist, physician of the King of Prussia from 1716. His works include "Theoria me-

dica vera" (1708), "Experimenta et observationes chymicæ" (1731), etc.

Stahr (stär). **Adolf Wilhelm Theodor.** Born at Prenzlau, Prussia, Oct. 22, 1805; died at Wiesbaden, Prussia, Oct. 3, 1876. A German scholar and [illegible]. His works include "Aristotelia" (1830–32), "Torso, oder Kunst, Künstler und Kunstwerke" (1854), "Winckelmann" (1842), "Lessing" (1859), "Bilder aus dem Alterthum" (1863–64), etc.

Stahrenberg. See *Starhemberg.*

Stainer (stā'ner), Sir **John.** Born at London, June 6, 1840. An English [illegible] musician, and organist. He was [illegible] master at St. Benedict and St. Peter's in 1854, and organist of the college at Tenbury in 1856. He matriculated at Christ Church, Oxford, in 1859; and was organist of the University of Oxford and of St. Paul's, London, 1872–88, when he resigned on account of failing sight. He is the author of a manual on harmony and of one on the organ, and was editor with W. A. Barrett of a "Dictionary of Musical Terms" (1876). He was knighted in 1888.

Staines (stānz). A town in the county of Middlesex, England, situated on the Thames 19 miles west-southwest of London. Population (1891), 5,009.

Stair, Earls of. See *Dalrymple.*

Stair, Viscount. See *Dalrymple, James.*

Stair of Sighs. See the extract.

The flight of steps which led from the door of the upper palace down to the Forum was called by the Romans *scalæ Gemitorii,* 'the stairs of sighs'; see also Tac., Hist., iii. 74 and 85. On it the corpse of Vitellius was dragged afterwards; that of the murdered Vitellius, were thrown (Suet., Vit., 17); and in the reign of Tiberius the bodies of Ælius Sejanus, his family and friends, after they were cruelly murdered by the Emperor's orders, were exposed on these *Scalæ* to the mockery of the people; see Suet., Tib., 61. *Middleton,* Remains of Anc. Rome, I. 244.

Staked Plain, Sp. Llano Estacado (llä'nō es-tä-kä'dō). An extensive sterile plateau in northwestern Texas and southeastern New Mexico. The name is derived from lines of stakes which were set up to guide travelers, or, according to another account, from the stakes of a supposed Spanish boundary.

Stalebridge. See *Staleybridge.*

Staleybridge, or **Staleybridge** (stā'li-brij). A town in Cheshire and Lancashire, England, situated on the Tame 7 miles east of Manchester. It has important cotton manufactures. Population (1891), 26,783.

Stamboul (stām-bōl'). [Turk. *Istambûl,* from MGr. *εἰς τὴν πόλιν,* into the city.] The Turkish name of Constantinople, and also, in a narrower use, of the oldest part of it, southwest of the Golden Horn.

Stambuloff stām-bō'lof), **Stephen.** Born 1853. A Bulgarian liberal politician. He was president of the [illegible] assembly [illegible] between the abdication of Alexander and the accession of Ferdinand, and popular [illegible].

Stamford (stam'ford). [ME. *Stamford,* AS. *Stânford,* stone ford.] A town in Lincolnshire and Northamptonshire, England, situated on the Welland 39 miles south by east of Lincoln. It was one of the "five Danish boroughs." Population (1891), 8,358.

Stamford. A town in Fairfield County, Connecticut, situated on Long Island Sound about 40 miles northeast of New York. Population (1890), 15,700.

Stamford (stam'ford). **Battle of.** A victory gained by Edward IV. over the Lancastrian insurgents in 1470. Also called the battle of Losecoat Field.

Stamford Bridge. A place in Yorkshire, England, 8 miles east-northeast of York. Here, Sept., 1066, the English under Harold II. defeated the army of Harold Hardrada of Norway and Tostig.

Stammerer (stam'er-er). **The.** A surname of Louis II. of France, and also of Michael II., Byzantine emperor.

Stamp Act. An act imposing or regulating the imposition of stamp duties; in American colonial history, an act, also known as Grenville's Stamp Act, passed by the British Parliament in 1765, providing for the raising of revenue in the American colonies by [illegible] stamped paper for commercial transactions, real-estate transfers, lawsuits, marriage licenses, inheritances, etc.; it also provided that the royal forces in America should be billeted on the people. [illegible] Congress, with delegates from many of the colonies, met at New York in Oct., 1765, and a petition against this and other repressive measures was sent to England. The Stamp Act was repealed in March, 1766, but the agitation was one of the leading causes in effecting the Revolution.

Stampalia (stäm-pä-lē'a), or **Astropalia** (äs-trō-pä-lē'a). An island in the Ægean Sea, be-

longing to Turkey, 77 miles west-northwest of Rhodes; the ancient Astypalea. Length, 13 miles.

Stampfli (stämpf'lē), **Jakob.** Born at Schüpfen, Bern, Switzerland, 1820; died at Bern, May 15, 1879. A Swiss cliberal politician. He was president of the government of the cantonof Bern in 1854 and was vice-president of the Bundesrat in 1855 and president in 1863 and 1869. He was president of the federal bank at Bern from 1865.

Stanchio (stän'kē-ō). A modern name of Cos.

Standard, Battle of the. A victory gained by the English, led by Archbishop Thurston, over the Scots under King David, near Northallerton, Yorkshire, in 1138; so called from the English banner.

Standish (stan'dish), **Miles or Myles.** Born in Lancashire, England, about 1584; died at Duxbury, Mass., Oct. 3, 1656. One of the early colonists of New England. He served in the Netherlands as a soldier, came over in the Mayflower to Plymouth in 1620, and was appointed captain by the Pilgrims on their arrival, and conducted expeditions against the Indians, defeating them at Weymouth in 1623, was agent of the colony in England 1625–26, and was one of the settlers and a magistrate of Duxbury. He is the subject of a poem by Longfellow, "The Courtship of Miles Standish."

Stanfield (stan'fēld), **William Clarkson.** Born at Sunderland, England, about 1794; died May 18, 1867. A noted English painter, chiefly of marine subjects. He was a sailor in his youth. In 1818 he began to paint for the old Royalty a seaside theater, in London. In 1820 he painted at Drury Lane. In 1827 he exhibited his first important picture, "Wreckers on Fast Rocks," at the British Institution. In 1829 he traveled on the Continent. He was made associate royal academician in 1832 and royal academician in 1835. Among his paintings are "The Battle of Trafalgar" (1836), "The Castle of Ischia" (1841), "Isola Bella" (1842), "Battle of Roveredo" (1850), etc.

Stanford (stan'fōrd), **Charles Villiers.** Born at Dublin, Sept. 30, 1852. A British composer and conductor. In 1872 he was appointed conductor of the Cambridge University Musical Society, and graduated there in 1874. He is professor of composition and orchestral pianoforte to the Royal College of Music, London, and in 1887 was elected professor of music at the University of Cambridge. Among his compositions are the operas "The Veiled Prophet of Khorassan" (1881), "Savonarola" (1884), and "The Canterbury Pilgrims" (1884). He has also written many overtures, songs, suites, etc., and some church music.

Stanford (stan'fōrd), **Leland.** Born at Watervliet, N. Y., March 9, 1824; died at Palo Alto, Cal., June 20, 1893. An American capitalist and politician. He was Republican governor of California 1862–63; first president of the central Pacific Railroad (elected 1863), and United States senator from California 1885–93. He gave to California the Leland Stanford Junior University, at Palo Alto, with an endowment of about $20,000,000.

Stanhope (stan'op), **Charles,** third Earl Stanhope. Born Aug. 3, 1753; died at Chevening, Kent, Dec. 15, 1816. An English statesman and scientist. He was educated at Eton and Geneva. From Eton he came to Harrow on the Hill, where he was member of Parliament for Wycombe, Buckinghamshire, and was a supporter of Pitt, when a student he entered Dec. 19, 1774. In the autumn of 1775 he succeeded to the title. Earl Stanhope opposed his brother in law. He was chairman of the "Revolutionary society," formed in commemoration of the revolution of 1688, which was applauded in the French Revolution; and in 1795 introduced a motion in the House of Lords deprecating intervention with French affairs. He was left in a "minority of one" a subject which drew him into a duel with Viscount Fitzwilliam. On March 17, 1783, he married his second wife, niece of the first Earl Temple and George Grenville. Lady Hester Stanhope was a daughter of his first wife. He invented the Stanhope printing press and logs, improved canal locks, and (1796–1800) experimented with steam navigation. He published "Principles of Electricity" (1779) and a reply to Burke's "Reflections on the Revolution in France" (1790).

Stanhope, Lady **Hester Lucy.** Born at London, March 12, 1776; died at Dhoun in Mount Lebanon, June 23, 1839. Daughter of the third Earl Stanhope, and niece of William Pitt, and from 1803 the head of Pitt's household and his private secretary. She attended his deathbed. In Feb., 1810, she left England, and visited Constantinople and Egypt, and then Syria. In 1812 Beirut was about to be abandoned, so she fled to Sidon. Her "Memoirs, as Related by Herself in Conversations with her Physician" (Dr. Meryon) were published in 1845; and later (1846) the "Memoirs" were supplemented by "Travels."

Stanhope, James, first Earl Stanhope. Born at Paris, 1673; died at London, Feb. 5, 1721. An English general and politician, nephew of the second Earl of Chesterfield. He served in Spain, when Archduke Charles claimed the throne in 1701. He was made Earl Stanhope in 1717, and became chief minister of the English government. He made a treaty of alliance with Spain in 1716, which he captured from Madrid with 6 battalions, defeated the Spaniards at Almenara July 27, 1710, and at Saragossa Aug. 20, and surrendered at Brihuega three days later. On the accession of George I. (1714) he was appointed secretary of state, in 1717 was first lord of the treasury and chancellor of the exchequer, and in April, 1718, was created Lord Stanhope.

Stanhope, Philip Dormer, fourth Earl of Chesterfield. Born at London, Sept. 22, 1694; died March 24, 1773. An English politician, orator, and writer; famous as a man of fashion. He was a student of Trinity Hall, Cambridge; occupied a number of diplomatic positions; and was lord lieutenant of Ireland 1745–46. His chief work is "Letters to his Son, which were not written for publication, but were published in 1774. These letters give instruction in manners and morals, and the method of "uniting wickedness and the graces," written by the man who of all others, England deemed to be considered the mirror of politeness. It was to the stepchild that Johnson wrote his celebrated letter upon which the dictionary in 1755 which closed their acquaintance and is now thought to be unjust.

Stanhope, Philip Henry, fifth Earl Stanhope, designated by the courtesy title Lord Mahon before his accession to the earldom. Born Jan. 31, 1805; died at Bournemouth, Dec. 24, 1875. An English historian and politician, grandson of the third Earl Stanhope. He wrote "History of England from the Peace of Utrecht to the Peace of Versailles" (1836–54); "The War of Succession in Spain" (1832); Lives of Belisarius, Conde, Joan of Arc, and William Pitt; and a "History of England during the Reign of Anne until the Peace of Utrecht" (1870).

Stanihurst. See *Stanyhurst.*

Stanislaus (stan'is-lâs), or **Stanislas** (stan'is-las), Saint. Born 1030; killed 1079. Bishop of Cracow, and patron saint of Poland.

Stanislaus I. Leszczynski (lesh-chin'skē). Born at Lemberg, Galicia, Oct. 20, 1677; died Feb. 23, 1766. King of Poland, elected as the candidate of Charles XII. of Sweden in 1704, and crowned in 1705. He was obliged to leave Poland in 1709; was again a candidate in 1733; and formally abdicated in 1736, retained the title and received the duchies of Lorraine and Bar.

Stanislaus II. Augustus (â-gus'tus) (**Poniatowski**). Born at Wolczyn, Lithuania, Jan. 17, 1732; died at St. Petersburg, Feb. 12, 1798. King of Poland 1764–95. He was elected through the intervention of Russia. He was in 1765 forced to sign the first partition of Poland, which put an end to his kingdom.

Stanislaus River. A river in California which joins the San Joaquin 22 miles south of Stockton. Length, over 100 miles.

Stanislaw. See *Stanislaus.*

Stanko (stän'kō). A modern name of Cos.

Stanley (Falkland Islands). See *Port Stanley.*

Stanley (stan'li), **Arthur Penrhyn.** Born at Alderley, Cheshire, England, Dec. 13, 1815; died at London, July 18, 1881. An English divine, historian, and theological writer. He was a tutor in Oxford in 1839, canon of Canterbury in 1851, and professor of ecclesiastical history in Oxford 1856–63. He was appointed dean of Westminster 1863, and entered on the office in 1864. He visited Egypt and Palestine with the Prince of Wales in 1862, and in America in 1878. He was a leader of the "Broad Church." His works include "Life of Dr. Arnold" (1844); "Sermons Preached Abroad" (1848); "Sermons and Essays on the Apostolic Age" (1847), "Commentary on the Epistles to the Corinthians" (1853), "Sinai and Palestine" (1856), "Lectures on the Eastern Church" (1861), "Lectures on the Greek Church" (1863), "History of the Jewish Church" (1862–65), "Historical Memorials of Westminster Abbey" (1867), "Lectures on the History of the Church of Scotland" (1872), and "Christian Institutions" (1881).

Stanley, Edward Geoffrey Smith, fourteenth Earl of Derby. Born at Knowsley, Lancashire, England, March 29, 1799; died at Knowsley, Oct. 23, 1869. A British statesman. He entered Parliament in 1821, was colonial secretary 1841–45, and (by courtesy) secretary for war 1833–34 and 1841–45; succeeded Baron Stanley in 1844; succeeded to the earldom in 1851; and was premier in 1852, 1858–59, and 1866–68. He published a translation of the Iliad (1864–69).

Stanley, Edward Henry Smith, fifteenth Earl of Derby. Born at Knowsley, Lancashire, England, July 21, 1826; died there, April 21, 1893. A British politician, son of the fourteenth Earl of Derby. He was secretary of state for India 1858–59; foreign secretary 1866–68 and 1874–78; and secretary for war 1878–80. Originally a Conservative, he acted with the Liberals from 1880 to 1886, when he joined the Liberal-Unionists.

Stanley, Frederick Arthur, sixteenth Earl of Derby. Born Jan. 15, 1841. An English nobleman, second son of the fourteenth earl. He was financial secretary of the treasury 1877–78; secretary for war 1878–80; colonial secretary 1885–86; president of the board of trade 1886–88; and governor-general of Canada 1888–93. He was raised to the peerage as Baron Stanley of Preston in 1886, and on the death of his brother, April 21, 1893, succeeded to the earldom.

Stanley, Henry Morton (originally **John Rowlands**). Born near Denbigh, Wales, 1841. A noted African explorer. He was of obscure parentage, was thrown upon his own resources at an early age; and, it is said, worked his way as a cabin boy to New Orleans, where he was employed by a merchant named Stanley, whose name he adopted. He served in the Confederate army, and later in the United States navy; went to Turkey as a newspaper correspondent; went with the British expedition to Abyssinia 1868 as correspondent of the New York "Herald"; was sent by the "Herald" in search of Livingstone in 1869; started from Zanzibar March, 1871; found Livingstone at Ujiji Nov., 1871, and returned 1872; was sent by the "Herald" and London "Telegraph" to central Africa 1874; left the coast Nov., 1874; circumnavigated Victoria Nyanza 1875; explored Albert Nyanza and Tanganyika; and descended the Lualaba (Kongo) 1876–77. He was sent under the auspices of the International African Association to develop the Kongo region 1879; was instrumental in founding the Free State of the Kongo; took part in the Kongo conference in Berlin 1884–85; was sent to the relief of Emin Bey 1887; returned with Emin Bey from the Nile in the coast of 1889, and arrived in England in 1890. He has written "How I Found Livingstone" (1872), "Through the Dark Continent" (1878), "The Congo and the Founding of its Free State" (1885), "My Dark Companions, etc." (1893), "Slavery and the Slave Trade in Africa" (1893), etc.

Stanley, Thomas. Born in Hertfordshire, England, 1625; died at London, April 12, 1678. An English translator, poet, and miscellaneous author. He wrote a "History of Philosophy" (1655–62), and published an edition of "Æschylus" (1663).

Stanley, Sir **William.** Executed 1495. An English nobleman who decided the battle of Bosworth (1485) by deserting to Henry VII. He was condemned as an adherent of Perkin Warbeck.

Stanley Falls. [Named from Henry M. Stanley.] A series of falls in the upper Kongo, situated near the equator.

Stanley Pool. [From H. M. Stanley.] A lake formed by the expansion of the Kongo, about lat. 4° 7′ S.

Stanovoi (stä-nō-voi') **Mountains.** A mountain-chain in eastern Siberia, which extends from the borders of Mongolia and Manchuria to Bering Strait. It is called in the southwestern part the Yablonoi Mountains. Height, over 8,000 feet.

Stanton (stan'ton), **Edwin McMasters.** Born at Steubenville, Ohio, Dec. 19, 1814; died at Washington, D. C., Dec. 24, 1869. An noted American statesman and jurist. He was educated for the bar; practised in Ohio, at Pittsburg, and at Washington before the United States Supreme Court; was attorney-general 1860–61, when he was appointed secretary of war by President Lincoln in Jan., 1862; was suspended by President Johnson in Aug., 1867; and was restored by the Senate in Jan., 1868. Johnson's attempt to remove him in Feb., 1868, caused the impeachment of the President; on the latter's acquittal in May, 1868, Stanton resigned. He was appointed associate justice of the United States Supreme Court Dec. 20, 1869.

Stanton, Mrs. (**Elizabeth Cady**). Born at Johnstown, N. Y., Nov. 12, 1815. An American reformer, a prominent advocate of woman suffrage. The first woman's rights convention was held at her house in 1848.

Stanwix (stan'wiks), **John.** Born in England about 1690; lost at sea, Dec., 1765. An English general in the French and Indian war. He erected Fort Stanwix on the Mohawk in 1758.

Stanyhurst (stan'i-herst), **Richard.** Born at Dublin about 1545; died at Brussels, 1618. An Irish miscellaneous author and translator, an uncle of Archbishop Usher. He was educated at University College, Oxford, and studied law at Furnival's Inn. He took orders, became chaplain and confidant, at Brussels, archduke of Austria, the governor of the Spanish Netherlands. He translated the first four books of Vergil's Æneid, printed in Leyden in 1582, and the next year in London, with translations of the Psalms, etc. "The wonderful book in which the spelling is only less marvellous than the phraseology and verse) shows more than anything else the active theories of literature which were then rife; and though the result was but a false birth, it is none the less interesting" (*Saintsbury*). He also wrote the description of Ireland in Holinshed's "Chronicles," a life of St. Patrick (1587), etc.

Stanz (stänts), or **Stans** (stäns). The capital of the canton of Unterwalden nid-dem-Wald, Switzerland, 7 miles south-southeast of Lucerne. It was the scene of a battle between the French and the men of Unterwalden Sept. 9, 1798. Population, 2,458.

Stanzerthal (stänt'ser-tāl). An Alpine valley in western Tyrol, 50 miles west of Innsbruck.

Staple of News (stā'pl or nüz). **The.** A comedy by Ben Jonson, acted in 1625, entered on the "Stationers' Register" in 1626, and published by Jonson in 1631. The third act gave offense by its many personal allusions. It is a continuation of topics of the time. N. Butter's news-office, and figures from the "Plutus" of Aristophanes, etc.

Staples (stā'pl), **William Read.** Born at Providence, R. I., Oct. 10, 1798; died at Providence, Oct. 10, 1868. An American historian and jurist, author of several historical and legal works relating to Rhode Island.

Stapleton (stā'pl-ton), or **Stapylton,** Sir **Robert.** Died in 1669. An English soldier, translator, dramatist, and poet. He was a student at Douai, but was converted to Protestantism, and became gentleman usher to King Charles II. He translated Juvenal and Musæus, and wrote two plays, "The Slighted Maid" (acted in 1663) and "Heroud Leander," based on Musæus (printed in 1669). He translated Valevisant's "Entertainments of the Course, or Academical Conversations" (1638) and De

Bergerac's "History of the World in the Moon" from the French, and "Strada di Bello Belgico" (1650) from the Italian.

Star and Garter. A famous tavern formerly standing in Pall Mall, London.

Starbuck (stär'buk) **Island.** A small island in the Pacific, in lat. 5° 38′ S., long. 155° 55′ W. It has deposits of guano.

Star Chamber (stär chām'bėr). [So called, it is said, because the pool was originally ornamented with stars; perhaps from Heb. *shtar*, a document, the name of the financial documents executed between the exchequer of the Jews (who farmed the British revenues) and the early kings of England.] In English history, a court of civil and criminal jurisdiction at Westminster. It was constituted in view of offenses and controversies not frequent at the royal court, or affecting the interests of the crown, such as maintenance, fraud, libel, conspiracy, or riots resulting from faction or oppression, but freely took jurisdiction of other crimes and misdemeanors and administered justice by arbitrary authority instead of according to the common law. Such a jurisdiction was exercised at least as early as the reign of Henry VI., the tribunal then consisting of the privy council. A statute of 3 Henry VII. authorized a committee of the council to exercise such a jurisdiction, and this tribunal grew in power (although successive statutes from the time of Edward IV. were enacted to restrain it) until it fell into disuse in the latter part of the reign of Henry VIII. In 31 Henry VIII., a statute declared that the king's proclamations should have the force of law, and that offenders might be punished by the ordinary members of the council sitting with certain bishops and judges "in the Star Chamber or elsewhere." In 1640 the court of Star Chamber was abolished by an act of 16 Charles I., reciting that "the reasons and motives inducing the erection and continuance of the court [of Star Chamber] do now cease."

Starhemberg (stä'rem-berg), Count **Ernst Rüdiger.** Born at Gratz, Styria, 1635; died in 1701. An Austrian field-marshal, celebrated as commander of Vienna during the attack by the Turks in 1683.

Starhemberg, Count **Guido.** Born Nov. 11, 1654; died at Vienna, March 7, 1737. An Austrian field-marshal, cousin of Count E. R. Starhemberg; distinguished in the Turkish wars. As Imperialist commander in Spain, he gained with Stanhope the victories of Almenara and Saragossa in 1710.

Stark (stärk), **John.** Born at Londonderry, N. H., Aug. 28, 1728; died at Manchester, N. H., May 8, 1822. A noted American general. He was taken captive by the Indians in 1752; was an officer in Rogers's Rangers in the French and Indian war, and distinguished himself in the campaigns near Lakes Champlain and George. He was colonel of a regiment at the battle of Bunker Hill in 1775; served in the expedition against Canada, and in the battles of Trenton and Princeton; won the victory at Bennington, Aug. 16, 1777; and later was commander of the Northern Department. He was a member of the court martial which condemned André.

Starnberg (stärn'berg). A village and summer resort on the northern shore of the Starnbergersee.

Starnbergersee (stärn'berg-er-sā), or **Starenbergersee,** or **Stahrenbergersee** (stä'renberg-er-sē), or **Würmsee** (würm'sē). A lake in Upper Bavaria, 14 miles southwest of Munich. Its outlet is by the Würm to the Isar. Length, 13 miles.

Star-Spangled Banner, The. An American national song, composed by Francis Scott Key, Sept., 1814, at the British bombardment of Fort McHenry (near Baltimore) by the British. It was set to the music of "Anacreon in Heaven."

Start (stärt) **Point.** A headland in Devonshire, England, 25 miles southeast of Plymouth, projecting into the English Channel.

Starucca (sta-ruk'ä) **Viaduct.** A stone viaduct of the Erie Railway over Starrucca Creek, near Lanesboro, Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania. Height, 110 feet. Length, 1,200 feet.

Starvation Dundas. A nickname given to Lord Melville (Henry Dundas) because in 1775, in a speech on American affairs, he invented (or brought into notice) the word "starvation."

Starveling (stärv'ling). In Shakspere's "Midsummer Night's Dream," a tailor who plays the part of Thisbe's mother in the interlude played by Bottom.

Stassfurt (stäs'fürt). A town in the province of Saxony, Prussia, situated on the Bode 20 miles south of Magdeburg; one of the centers of salt-production in Germany. It has manufactures of chemicals. Population (1890), 19,104.

Staten (stat'n) **Island.** An island forming Richmond County, New York, 3 miles southwest of New York city, from which it is separated by New York Bay. It is separated from Long Island by the Narrows, and from New Jersey (north and west) by the Kill van Kull, Newark Bay, and Staten Island Sound. Its surface is undulating, and hilly in the north. Length, 13 miles. Area, 58 square miles. Population (1890), 51,693.

Staten (stat'n or stä'ten) **Island.** An island at the southeastern extremity of the archipelago of Tierra del Fuego, separated from the main island by the Strait of Le Maire. Length, about 50 miles.

Staten Island Sound. An arm of the Atlantic which separates Staten Island from New Jersey, and connects Newark Bay on the north with Raritan Bay on the south.

States, The. 1. The Netherlands.—2. The United States of America.

States, The. The legislative body in the island of Jersey. It consists of the bailiff, justices of the royal court, constables, rectors of the parishes, and fourteen deputies. The lieutenant-governor has the veto power. Guernsey has a similar body, the deliberative States, and a more popular assembly, the Elective States.

States-General (stats'jen'ę-ral). [F. *États-Généraux.*] The name given to the legislative assemblies of France before the revolution of 1789, and to those of the Netherlands.

States of the Church. See *Papal States.*

State street. A street in Boston, Massachusetts, noted as a financial center.

Statira (sta-tī'rä). [Gr. *Στατείρα.*] 1. The wife of Artaxerxes Mnemon, king of Persia: put to death by Parysatis.—2. The wife of Darius Codomannus, king of Persia: taken prisoner by Alexander the Great after the battle of Issus.—3. The daughter of Darius Codomannus, and wife of Alexander the Great. She was put to death by Roxana. Also called *Barsine.*

Statius, Cæcilius. See *Cæcilius Statius.*

Statius (stā'shi-us), **Publius Papinius.** Born about 45 A. D.: died about 96. A Roman poet: court poet to Domitian. He wrote the epics "Thebaïs" and "Achilleis" (unfinished), and the collection "Silvæ."

Stator (stā'tor). [L., 'the stayer.'] A surname of Jupiter as the stayer of flight.

Staubbach (stoub'bäch). A waterfall in the Bernese Oberland, Switzerland, situated near Lauterbrunnen, 9 miles south of Interlaken. Height, 980 feet.

Stauffacher (stouf'fäch'er), **Werner.** According to tradition, a patriot of Schwyz who, with Arnold von Melchthal and Walter Fürst, planned the liberation of Switzerland on the Rütli, 1307.

Staunton (stän'ton). A river in southern Virginia which breaks through the Blue Ridge and unites with the Dan at Clarksville, Mecklenburg County, to form the Roanoke. Length, about 200 miles.

Staunton. The capital of Augusta County, Virginia, situated on Lewis Creek in lat. 38° 8′ N., long. 79° 3′ W. Population (1890), 6,975.

Staunton (stän'ton), Sir **George Leonard.** Born in Ireland, 1737; died 1801. A British diplomatist in India and China. He published "An authentic Account of the Embassy from the King of Great Britain to the Emperor of China" (1796).

Staunton, Howard. Born about 1810; died at London, June 22, 1874. An English chess-player, writer on chess, and Shaksperian commentator. He defeated the French chess-player Saint-Amant in 1843, and was regarded as the strongest player of that time. He was for many years the chess editor of the "Illustrated London News," and by his column there and his books did much to spread and popularize the game. He published an edition of Shakspere (1857–60), "Memorials of Shakspere" (1864), a facsimile of the folio of 1623 (1866), "The Great Schools of England" (1865), "Chess-Player's Handbook" (1847), "Chess-Player's Companion" (1849), "Chess Praxis" (1860).

Stavanger (stä-väng'ger). A maritime amt of southwestern Norway. Area, 3,531 square miles. Population (1891), 117,006.

Stavanger. A seaport, capital of the amt of Stavanger, Norway, situated on Stavanger Fjord in lat. (lighthouse) 58° 58′ N., long. 5° 44′ E. It has important trade, and exports fish, especially herrings. The cathedral of Stavanger was founded in the 11th century and rebuilt in the 14th. The massive west portal, however, has not belong to the original building. The choir is Romanesque, it is flanked by four towers and has a fine east window. There are two pointed arch doorways on each side. The west tower is Romanesque. The church measures 250 by 76 feet. Stavanger is one of the oldest towns in Norway. Population (1891), 23,830.

Stavanger Fjord (fyord). A deep arm of the southwestern coast of Norway, near Stavanger.

Stavelot (stäv-lō'), or **Stablo** (stä'blō). A manufacturing town in the province of Liège, Belgium, situated on the Amblève 24 miles southeast of Liège. It was formerly the seat of independent abbots. Population, 4,500.

Stavoren (stä'vo-ren). A small town in the province of Friesland, Netherlands, at the entrance to the Zuyder Zee, 22 miles southsouthwest of Franeker. It was the ancient Friesian capital, and a prosperous seaport in the middle ages.

Stavropol (stäv-rō'pōl). 1. A government of Caucasia, Russia, bordering on the Caspian Sea south of Astrakhan and the province of the Don Cossacks. Area, 25,387 square miles. Population, 667,511.—2. The capital of the government of Stavropol, about lat. 45° N. It was built as a military post about 1776. Population, 34,858.

Stead (sted), **William Thomas.** Born at Embleton, Northumberland, July 5, 1849. An English journalist, son of a Congregational minister. He was educ at Silcoates School, leaving school at the age of 14 and becoming a clerk in a corn office in a few months after. He was assistant editor of "Northern Echo" (Darlington) 1871–72; was assistant editor of the "Pall Mall Gazette" 1880–83; was editor 1883–90. In 1890 he founded the Review of Reviews, of which he is the editor and publisher.

Stedinger (sted'ing-er). [From OS. *stath*, bank, shore.] In the middle ages, the dwellers along the lower Weser. They resisted the authority of the archbishop of Bremen in the first part of the 11th century, and were overthrown at Altenesch, May, 1234.

Stedman (sted'man), **Edmund Clarence.** Born at Hartford, Conn., Oct. 8, 1833. A noted American poet and critic. He entered Yale in 1853, leaving in his junior year; was admitted to the bar, and edited the "Hartford Press" 1860–61; was editor of Mechanic's Magazine, other home 1861. "The Blameless Prince, and other Poems" (1869). "Hawthorne and other Poems" (1877). "Poems complete" (1879). Compilations: poems for public occasions (1876); "Victorian Poets" (1875, 9th ed. 1887). He collected poems were published in 1884. His other critical works are "Victorian Poets" (1875, revised ed. with supplement 1887), "Poets of America" (1885), and "Poets of America" (1885). With Ellen Mackay Hutchinson he edited "A Library of American Literature, etc." (Oswald, 1888–90).

Stedman, John Gabriel. Born in Scotland, 1745; died in 1797. An officer in the Dutch service. He was for seven years in an expedition against the "bush negroes" of Dutch Guiana, 1772–77. He published "Narrative of an Expedition against the Revolted Negroes of Surinam" (2 vols. 1796). It is one of the standard works on Guiana.

Steedman (sted'man), **James Barrett.** Born in Northumberland County, Pa., July 29, 1818; died at Toledo, Ohio, Oct. 18, 1883. A Union general in the Civil War. He served in West Virginia and Kentucky, and commanded the Army of Kentucky in 1862, and in the Atlanta and Nashville campaigns in 1864.

Steele, Sir Richard. Born at Dublin, March, 1672; died near Carmarthen, Sept. 1, 1729. A British essayist, dramatist, and Whig politician; companion of Addison at the Charterhouse School, and later at Oxford. He did not graduate but entered the army (1694), serving as a trooper under the Duke of Ormonde, and becoming a captain. He was gazetteer 1707–10, and later member of Parliament, but was expelled for seditious language in "The Crisis." He was knighted and held various offices under George I. He was a member of the Kit-Kat Club, and in 1707 is said to have first met Swift, by 1710 the two had become intimate, and in 1713 he married a lady with whom Addison was extremely fond. His domestic happiness seems, however, not to have been unbroken. He founded and edited the "Tatler" 1709–11, under the name of Isaac Bickerstaff, and assisted Addison in the "Spectator" 1711–12. He also had a share in the "Guardian" 1713. He published two comedies, "The Funeral" (1702) and "The Tender Husband" (1705). "The Conscious Lovers" (1722) besides pamphlets etc.

Steele Glas, The. A satire in blank verse by George Gascoigne, written in 1576 and published with "The Complaynt of Philomene." It is the first English satire in blank verse and the first printed "manuscript" to the vices of the time. The play belong to the early miracle-plays and is based on the "Castle of Perseverance."

Steelton (stel'ton). A borough in Dauphin County, Pennsylvania, on the Susquehanna near Harrisburg. It has manufactures of steel. Population (1890), 9,250.

Steelyard (stel'yärd, colloq. stil'yard). [Explained as orig. 'the yard in London where steel was sold by the merchants of the Hanse'; but *steelyard* = MLG. *stalhof*, an office or hall where goods was marked with a certain seal as being properly dyed: from MLG. *stal*, a sample, test of dyeing.] A place in London, comprising great warehouses called before the reign of Edward IV. *Gildhalla Teutonicorum*, 'Guildhall of the Germans,' where, until expelled in 1597, the mer-

chants of the Hanseatic League had their English headquarters; also, the company of merchants themselves. The merchants of the Steelyard were bound by almost monastic and rules under a separate jurisdiction from the rest of London, were exempt from taxes, customs and restrictions and for centuries controlled most of the foreign trade of England.

Steen (stān), **Jan,** painter of Leyden about 1626; died at Leyden, 1679. A Dutch genre-painter. Among his works are "Feast of St. Nicholas," "Human Life," "Marriage Feast," etc.

Steenbergen (stān'berg-en). A town in the province of North Brabant, Netherlands, 25 miles south-southwest of Rotterdam. Population, 8859.

Steenie (stē'ni). A name given by James I., king of England, to the Duke of Buckingham, on account of a fancied resemblance to St. Stephen.

Steenkerke (stān'kerk-e), or **Steenkerken** (stān'kerk-en). A village in the province of Hainaut, Belgium, 20 miles southwest of Brussels. Here, Aug. 3, 1692, the French under the Duke of Luxembourg defeated the Allies under William III. of England. Also called the battle of Steenkirk.

Steenwijk (stān'vīk). A town in the province of Overyssel, Netherlands, in lat. 52° 47′ N., long. 6° 7′ E. It was defended against the Spaniards in 1581, and was taken by them in 1582. Population, 5,087.

Steerforth (stēr'fōrth), **James.** The most prominent youth at Salem House, in Dickens's "David Copperfield": a friend and protector of David Copperfield, and afterward the lover and betrayer of Little Emily.

Steevens (stē'venz), **George.** Born at Stepney, London, Dec. 16, 1736; died at Hampstead, near London, Jan. 22, 1800. An English Shakspearian scholar. He was educated as a foundationer at Eton, and was a scholar at King's College, Cambridge. He published "Twenty of the Plays of Shakspere" (1766), and with Dr. Johnson edited Shakspere in 1773. His own edition (with Reed) of Shakspere, in which he adopted "the expulsion of useless and supernumerary syllables, etc.," (supposing what he thought necessary, appeared in 1793 and 1803, and was an authority till Malone's "Variorum Shakspere," edited, after Malone's death, by Boswell in 1821, took its place. His life was one of constant quarrels from his habit of making anonymous attacks upon his friends in the newspapers, and his bad temper.

Steffani (stef'fā-nē), **Agostino.** Born at Castelfranco, Italy, in 1655; died at Frankfort-on-the-Main in 1730. An Italian composer, diplomatist, and ecclesiastic. He was court musician at Munich, and after 1688 kapellmeister at Hannover and diplomatist in the Hannovarian service, and later in the service of the Palatinate. He wrote operas and chamber-music.

Steglitz (stāg'lits). A southwestern suburb of Berlin.

Steier. See *Steyr.*

Steiermark (stī'er-märk). The German name of Styria.

Steigerwald (stī'ger-wält). A mountain-range in Franconia, Bavaria, south of the Main, east of Würzburg, and west of Bamberg. Its loftiest summit is about 1,600 feet high.

Stein (stīn), **Baroness von (Charlotte Albertine Ernestine von Schardt).** Born at Weimar, Germany, Dec. 25, 1742; died there, Jan. 6, 1827. A German lady, noted for her friendship with Goethe. The latter's letters to her were edited by Schöll and by Fielitz.

Stein, Baron von und zum (Heinrich Friedrich Karl). Born at Nassau, Germany, Oct. 26, 1757; died at Kappenberg, Westphalia, June 29, 1831. A noted Prussian statesman. He was educated at Göttingen; entered the Prussian service in the department of finances in 1780; became president of the Westphalian chambers in 1796; entered the Prussian ministry in 1804, was dismissed in Jan., 1807, was chief minister 1807 Nov., 1808; carried out many reforms (among which were the emancipation of the serfs of 1807, and the municipal ordinance of 1808), was proscribed by Napoleon Dec., 1808, and expelled; was adviser of the czar 1812–13, and took part in the negotiations in Paris and Vienna. He founded the society for editing the "Monumenta Germaniæ."

Stein, Lorenz von. Born at Eckernförde, Nov. 18, 1815. A noted German economist and writer on politics, professor at Vienna 1855–85. He has published several works on French social and political history, "System der Staatswissenschaft" (1852–50), "Lehrbuch der Volkswirthschaft" (1858), "Lehrbuch der Finanzwissenschaft" ("Manual of the Science of Finance," 1860), "Handbuch der Verwaltungslehre" ("Handbook of the Theory of Administration," 1870–84), etc.

Steinamanger (stīn'a-mäng-ger). Hung. **Szombathely** (sōm'bo-hely'). The capital of the county of Vas (Eisenburg), Hungary, situated on the Gunz, 70 miles south of Vienna. It has a cathedral and Roman antiquities. It was built on the site of the ancient Sabaria or Savaria. Population (1880), 16,435.

Steinau (stī'nou). A town in the province of Silesia, Prussia, situated near the Oder 34 miles northwest of Breslau. Here, in 1474, King Matthias of Hungary defeated the Poles, and on Oct. 11, 1633, Wallenstein defeated the Swedes. Population, 3,552.

Steinen (stī'nen), **Karl von den.** Born at Mülheim-an-der-Ruhr, March 7, 1855. A German traveler and ethnologist. He made a voyage round the world 1879–81; was naturalist of the German expedition to the Congo 1882; and in 1884–85 made a voyage through the central parts of South America, ascending the Paraná and Paraguay and making the first (modern) discovery of the Xingu. In its geographical and ethnographical results this was one of the most important South American explorations of the century. Von den Steinen made a second trip to the upper Xingu 1887–88. He has published "Durch Centralbrasilien" (1886), "Unter den Naturvölkern Zentral-Brasiliens" (1894), and other works on South America, with special reference to ethnology.

Steiner (stī'ner), **Jakob.** Born at Utzendorf, Switzerland, March 18, 1796; died at Bern, April 1, 1863. A Swiss-German geometer, noted for his researches in synthetic geometry. His chief work is "systematische Entwickelung der Abhangigkeit geometrischer Gestalten von einander" (1832).

Steiner Alpen (stī'ner äl'pen). A division of the Karawanken, situated near the frontiers of Carniola, Carinthia, and Styria. Height, 6,000–8,000 feet.

Steinernes Meer (stī'ner-nes mer). [G., 'sea of rocks.'] A wild mountainous region in the Salzburger Alps, south of the Königssee.

Steinfurt (stīn'fōrt). A former countship in Westphalia.

Steinfurt, or **Burg-Steinfurt** (burg-stīn'fōrt). A town in the province of Westphalia, Prussia, 17 miles northwest of Münster. Population (1890), 4,484.

Steinheil (stīn'hīl), **Karl August.** Born at Rappoltsweiler, Alsace, Oct. 12, 1801; died at Munich, Sept. 12, 1870. A German physicist and astronomer, especially noted in the development of telegraphy.

Steinitz (stīn'its), **William.** Born at Prague, Bohemia, May 17, 1836. A noted German chess-player and chess analyst. He resided in London from 1862 to 1883, when he came to New York. He was never beaten by what he thought necessary, appeared in 1866 and 1868, and was an authority till Mahoney "Variorum Shakspere," edited, after Malone's death, by Boswell in 1821, took its place. His life was one of constant quarrels from his habit of making anonymous attacks upon his friends in the newspapers, and his bad temper.

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Stephen

Stella del Nord, La. See *Étoile du Nord.*

Stellaland (stel'ä-land). An ephemeral Boer republic, west of the Transvaal, founded in 1882. It was in 1884–85 absorbed by the Transvaal and by Great Britain (in Bechuanaland).

Stelvio Pass (stel've-ō pās). [G. *Stilfser Joch.*] An Alpine pass which leads from the Vintschgau in the valley of the Adige, Tyrol, to Bormio in the valley of the Adda, Italy: the highest pass in Europe. A road was constructed through it 1820–25. It was contested in the wars of 1848, 1859, and 1866. Highest point, 9,055 feet.

Stenbock (sten'bok), Count **Magnus von.** Born at Stockholm, 1664: died 1717. A Swedish general. He was distinguished at Narva in 1700; defeated the Danes at Helsingborg Feb. 28, 1710; and invaded Holstein, but was forced to surrender at Tonningen May 6, 1713.

Stendal (sten'dāl). A town in the province of Saxony, Prussia, on the Uchte 32 miles north by east of Magdeburg. It is a railway junction, and has important railway works. It contains a cathedral. Stendal was founded by Albert the Bear; was the ancient capital of the Altmark; and was the seat of the Stendal line of the Ascanian house. Population (1890), 18,472.

Stendhal (stōn-dāl'), **De.** The nom de plume of Marie Henri Beyle.

Steno (stā'nō), **Nicolaus.** Born at Copenhagen, 1638: died about 1687. A Danish anatomist, discoverer of "Steno's duct."

Stenterello (sten-te-rel'lō). A farcical personage who assumes various parts in Florentine comedy. See the extract.

> Stenterello is the Florentine mask or type which survives the older Italian comedy which Goldoni destroyed; and during carnival he appears in a great variety of characters at three different theaters. . . . With this face (absurdly painted) and this wig he assumes any character the farce requires.
>
> *W. D. Howells,* The Century, XXX. 210.

Stentor (sten'tor). [Gr. *Στέντωρ.*] In Greek legend, a Greek herald before Troy, who, according to Homer, had a voice as loud as those of fifty other men together. The adjective *stentorian* is derived from his name.

Stenzel (stent'sel), **Gustav Adolf Harald.** Born at Zerbst, Germany, March 21, 1792: died at Breslau, Jan. 2, 1878. A German historian, professor at Breslau from 1820. He wrote "Die Geschichte Deutschlands unter den fränkischen Kaisern" (1827–28), etc.

Stephano (stef'a-nō). **1.** A drunken butler in Shakspere's "Tempest." He is the master of the ship in Dryden and Davenant's version. Mackin played the part. —**2.** A messenger in Shakspere's "Merchant of Venice."

Stephanus (printers). See *Estienne.*

Stephanus Byzantius (stef'a-nus bi-zan'shius). [L. *Stephanus,* Stephen.] Lived probably in the first half of the 6th century. A Byzantine geographer, author of a work "Ethnika."

Stephen (stē'ven), Saint. [Gr. *στέφανος,* a crown; L. *Stephanus,* It. *Stefano,* Sp. *Estevan,* Pg. *Estevão,* F. *Etienne (Estienne),*] In New Testament history, a deacon of the church at Jerusalem, stoned to death by the people. He was the first martyr, and his day is celebrated in the Roman and Anglican churches on Dec. 26. In England St. Stephen's day is known as Boxing Day, as Christmas-boxes, or presents of money, are then begged or given.

Stephen I. Bishop of Rome 254–257 A. D.

Stephen (II.). Chosen pope in 752: died four days after his election. He is sometimes omitted from the list of popes.

Stephen II. Pope 752–757. He demanded aid from Pepin the Short against Astulf, king of the Lombards, and received from the former the exarchate of Ravenna (foundation of the Papal states).

Stephen III. Pope 768–772.

Stephen IV. Pope 816–817.

Stephen V. Pope 885–891.

Stephen VI. Pope 896–897.

Stephen VII. Pope 929–931.

Stephen VIII. Pope 939–942.

Stephen IX. Died at Florence, 1058. Pope 1057–58, brother of the Duke of Lorraine whom he wished to make emperor. The schism of the Greek and Roman churches took place in his reign.

Stephen. Born at Blois, 1105: died Oct. 25, 1154. King of England. He was the son of Stephen, earl of Blois, and Adela, daughter of William the Conqueror. He obtained the county of Boulogne by marriage with Matilda, daughter of Count Eustace. Although he had sworn to secure the succession of the empress Matilda and her son, he went to England on the death of Henry I. in 1135, and, with the help of his brother Henry, bishop of Winchester, was elected and crowned (Dec. 26). In two charters he undertook to observe the laws and his subjects' liberties. His defective title was the cause of outbreaks in 1136 and 1137. David, king of Scotland, Matilda's uncle, invaded Yorkshire, but his advance was checked by the battle of the Standard in 1138. Matilda landed in England in 1139, and the country was plunged in civil war. This

continued till 1153, when the treaty of Wallingford gave Stephen permission to reign until his death and secured the succession to Henry (Henry II.), the son of Matilda.

Stephen I., Saint. Died 1038. King of Hungary. He succeeded as duke in 997, and was crowned first king of Hungary in 1000. He promoted the spread of Christianity, and became the patron saint of Hungary.

Stephen II. King of Hungary 1114–31.

Stephen III. Died March 4, 1172. King of Hungary, claimant of the crown in 1161.

Stephen IV. Died 1164. King of Hungary, uncle of Stephen III. and rival claimant to the throne in 1161.

Stephen V. Died Aug. 1, 1272. King of Hungary 1270–72, son of Bela IV.

Stephen, Henry John. Born 1787; died 1864. An English barrister, brother of Sir James Stephen. He wrote "Summary of the Criminal Law" (1836), and "New Commentaries on the Laws of England" (1841).

Stephen, Sir James. Born at London, Jan. 3, 1789; died at Coblenz, Sept. 15, 1859. An English historical writer. He was educated at Cambridge (Trinity Hall) and Lincoln's Inn. He was undersecretary for the colonies 1834–47. In 1849 he was appointed regius professor of modern history at Cambridge. He published "Essays in Ecclesiastical History," and in 1857 "Lectures on the History of France."

Stephen, Sir James Fitzjames. Born at Kensington, March 3, 1829. An English jurist, son of Sir James Stephen (1789–1859). He was educated at Eton, at King's College, London, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated in 1852. In 1854 he was called to the bar at the Inner Temple. From 1873 to 1891 he was judge of the High Court of Justice. He published "General View of the Criminal Law of England" (1863), "Digest of the Law of Evidence" (1876), "History of the Criminal Law of England" (1883).

Stephen, Leslie. Born at Kensington, Nov. 28, 1832. An English man of letters, son of Sir James Stephen. He was educated at Eton, at King's College, London, and at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, where he took the degree B. A. in 1854. He was editor of the "Cornhill Magazine" 1871–82, and editor of the "Dictionary of National Biography" 1883–91, latterly in association with Sidney Lee, who succeeded him. He has published "The Playground of Europe" (1871), "Hours in a Library" (1874–79), "History of English Thought in the Eighteenth Century" (1876), and "Life of Henry Fawcett" (1885), etc.

Stephen Bathori. See *Bathori*.

Stephens (stē'venz), **Alexander Hamilton.** Born near Crawfordville, Ga., Feb. 11, 1812; died at Atlanta, Ga., March 4, 1883. An American statesman. He graduated at the University of Georgia in 1832; studied law; was chosen member of the State legislature in 1836; was member of Congress from Georgia 1843–59, acting at first with the Whigs and later with the Democrats; opposed secession in 1860; was Vice President of the Confederacy 1861–65; was chief Confederate commissioner in the Hampton Roads conference in Feb., 1865; was imprisoned in Fort Warren, Boston harbor, May–Oct., 1865; was elected United States senator in 1866, but was not seated; was Democratic member of Congress from Georgia 1873–82; and governor of Georgia in 1883. He wrote "The War between the States" (2 vols. 1868–70), a "History of the United States" (1880), etc.

Stephens, George. Born at Liverpool, England, Dec. 13, 1813. An English archæologist and philologist. He was educated at University College, London. In 1838 he was lector and later professor of English in the University of Copenhagen. He published "Old Northern Runic Monuments of Scandinavia and England" (1866, 1884).

Stephens, James. Born at Kilkenny, Ireland, 1824. A Fenian agitator. He was employed in the construction of the Waterford and Limerick Railway; joined the Young Ireland party, and was concerned in Smith O'Brien's rising in 1848; fled to Paris; and in 1853 became "Head Centre" of the Fenian conspiracy. He visited America in 1864, and on Nov. 10, 1864, was arrested in Dublin. He escaped to Paris, where he was deposed by the Fenians. He returned to Ireland in 1891.

Stephens, John Lloyd. Born at Shrewsbury, N. J., Nov. 28, 1805; died in New York city, Oct. 10, 1852. An American lawyer, traveler, and archæologist. In 1834–36 he traveled in Europe and the East, and published "Incidents of Travel in Egypt, Arabia Petræa, and the Holy Land" (2 vols. 1837) and "Greece, Turkey, Russia, and Poland" (1838). In 1839 he was envoy to Central America (appointed by the Executive), and afterward he visited many of the ruined Indian cities of that region, and these explorations were supplemented in a second trip. The results were published as "Incidents of Travel in Central America, etc." (2 vols. 1841) and "Incidents of Travel in Yucatan" (2 vols. 1843). Mr. Stephens was president of the Panama Railway Company, and died from the results of exposure while personally superintending the work.

Stephenson (stē'ven-son), **George.** Born at Wylam, near Newcastle, June 9, 1781; died near Chesterfield, Aug. 12, 1848. The inventor of the locomotive. He was the son of Robert Stephenson, fireman of a colliery engine at Wylam, and while assisting his father, educated himself at night-schools. In 1812 he was made enginewright at a coal-pit at Killingworth. He constructed a "traveling engine" worked by steam, for a tramroad between the colliery and the port, nine miles distant; and on July 25, 1814, made a successful trial of it. Continuing his experiments, he was made engineer of the Stockton and Darlington Railway, which was opened Sept. 27, 1825, being the first to carry passengers and goods by steam locomotion. This was followed by the engagement, under his direction, of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway, opened Sept. 15, 1830. Believed by some to have been the inventor of the safety-lamp, usually attributed to Sir Humphry Davy.

Stephenson, Robert. Born at Willington, near Newcastle, England, Oct. 16, 1803; died Oct. 12, 1859. An English railway engineer, son of George Stephenson. He assisted his father in the construction of the engine "Rocket" in 1829. He built many railway bridges and viaducts, including the Britannia tubular bridge over the Menai Strait, the Victoria tubular bridge near Montreal, the viaduct of Berwick, a bridge at Newcastle, etc.

Stepney (step'ni). [The *Stibbenhithe* or *Stebenheth* of early deeds: the affix indicating the "hithe" or hereditam of a Saxon freeman.] A county of London, 2 miles east of St. Paul's.

Stepniak (step'nyāk), **Sergius.** Born about 1851. The pseudonym of a Russian author. He was compelled to leave Russia in 1876, and settled in London. He has written much in the Liberal-Russian dialect, and has worked for the establishment of political rights in his country, declaring against socialism and absolutism. Among his works are "Russia under the Czars," "The Russian Storm-Cloud," "The Career of Nihilist," "The Dark-Within and Without," "Despotism in Russia," "Little Russian Internationalism," "Underground Russia," etc.

Step Pyramid. See *Sakkarah*.

Sterkrade (stēr'krā-de). A town in the Rhine Province, Prussia, 20 miles north by east of Düsseldorf. It has important iron-works. Population (1890), 8,831.

Sterling (stēr'ling). A city in Whiteside County, Illinois, situated on Rock River 108 miles west of Chicago. It has varied manufactures. Population (1890), 8,824.

Sterling, Antoinette. Born at Sterlingville, N. Y., Jan. 23, 1850. A noted American contralto singer, she studied with Abella Mardesi, Manuel Garcia, and Pauline Viardot. In 1871 she returned to the United States, and made a success as a concert-singer. In 1873 she made her first appearance in London in concert and since that time has mostly lived there. She married John MacKinlay in 1875.

Sterling, John. Born at Kaimes Castle, Bute, Scotland, July 20, 1806; died at Ventnor, Isle of Wight, Sept. 18, 1844. An English poet and author, best known as a friend of Carlyle. His father, Edward Sterling (1773–1847) was an editor of the "Times." Sterling studied at Glasgow and Cambridge (but left without a degree), went to London and published a volume of poems (1839), but soon after (in 1840) had become curate at Hurstmonceux, where John Hare was vicar. He wrote "Arthur Coningsby" (1833), "Poems" (1839), "Strafford" (1839), and "The Onyx Ring" (with John Hare, 1848), and "The Onyx Ring" (reprinted from "Blackwood" in 1856). His life was written by Carlyle (1851).

Stern (stērn), **Daniel.** Pseudonym of the Comtesse d'Agoult.

Sternberg (stērn'berg). A town in Moravia, Austria-Hungary, 9 miles north-northeast of Olmütz. It is a center of cotton manufactures. Here, in 1241, Yaroslaf of Sternberg defeated the Mongols. Population (1890), commune, 14,396.

Sternberg, Ungarische. See *Ungarisch-Sternberg*.

Sterne (stērn), **Laurence.** Born at Clonmel, Ireland, Nov. 24, 1713; died at London, March 18, 1768. A celebrated English novelist and humorist. His father was an officer in one of Marlborough's regiments stationed in Ireland. Sterne passed a roving childhood till he was 10 years of age, and was at school in Halifax, Yorkshire, for nine years. He graduated at Jesus College, Cambridge, in 1736. He took orders, was ordained (by the Archbishop of York) and later was made a prebendary of Sarum and of York. He was associated with John Hall Stephenson, of Skelton Castle, Yorkshire, a supporter of Wilkes and a member of the "Hell-fire Club" (called Medmenham Abbey). On Jan. 1, 1760 he published the first two volumes of "Tristram Shandy," which immediately made him famous. In 1762 he visited France, and in 1764 published the first two volumes of the "Sentimental Journey through France and Italy," and died the same year. His other works are "The Life and Opinions of Tristram Shandy, Gent." (9 vols. 1759–67, or thirteen third volume was published in 1760, and later a ninth—London), "A Sentimental Journey through France and Italy by Mr. Yorick" (1768), several fictitious contributions published in "Sermons" (1760–69); several volumes of his letters were also published in 1775.

Sternhold (stērn'hōld), **Thomas.** Born near Blakeney, in Gloucestershire, about 1500; died Aug., 1549. An English versifier: joint author with John Hopkins of a metrical version of the Psalms (first edition about 1549: enlarged as "The Whole Book of Psalms," 1562).

Sterzing (stert'sing). A town in Tyrol, situated on the Eisack, near the Brenner Pass, 26 miles south of Innsbruck; the Roman Vipitenum. It flourished in the 12th and 13th centuries, through the neighboring silver-mines, and has been the scene of several Tyrolese victories over the French and Bavarians. Population (1890), 1,761.

Stesichorus (stē-sik'o-rus). [Gr. Στησίχορος.] Lived about 630–550 B. C. A celebrated Greek lyric poet of Himera in Sicily. Fragments of his works have survived.

Stettin (stet-tēn'). A seaport, capital of the province of Pomerania, Prussia, situated on the Oder in lat. 53° 26′ N., long. 14° 34′ E.; one of the chief seaports of Germany. It has a large trade in wood, coal, grain, spirits, etc., and important shipbuilding works in addition to various manufactures of cement, sugar, chemicals, machinery, etc. It became the 46th port of the Hanseatic League in 1283, and remained until 1630 a free city. It was captured by the Swedes in 1630, and remained in their possession until 1720, when it was ceded to Prussia. It has numerous churches. Stettin was formerly the residence of the Pomeranian dukes, and became the capital of Lower Pomerania in 1295, and another in Pomerania in 1648. It was the residence of the French ambassador to Sweden in 1800–10. Population (1890), 116,228.

Stettiner Haff (stet-tē-ner haf), or **Pomeranian Haff.** An arm of the Baltic Sea, north of Stettin. It receives the Oder. The eastern part is called Little Great Haff; the western the Lesser Haff. Length about 20 miles.

Steuben (stoi'ben; G. pron. stoi'ben), Baron **Friedrich Wilhelm August Heinrich Ferdinand von.** Born at Magdeburg, Prussia, Nov. 17, 1730; died at New York, Nov. 28, 1794. A Prussian-American general. He entered the Prussian military service at a young age, became aide-de-camp general and attached to the staff of Frederick the Great, Russia, Kunersdorf, and the siege of Olmütz, and later was raised to the rank of lieutenant-general. In 1777 he came to the United States, was appointed by Washington inspector-general with the rank of major-general, in 1778, and instructed the troops at Valley Forge, Monmouth, and Yorktown, and was one of the commissioners on Andre in 1780. He received a pension of 2000 guineas. After his death he settled in New York.

Steubenville (stō'ben-vil). A city, capital of Jefferson County, Ohio, situated on the Ohio 20 miles north of Wheeling. It has manufactures of iron, glass, machinery, etc. Population (1890), 13,394.

Stevens (stē'venz), **Abel.** Born at Philadelphia, Jan. 19, 1815. An American Methodist Episcopal clergyman and historical writer. He was licensed to preach in 1833, and in 1840 became "editor and Journal," and of the "Methodist." He has published works on the introduction and progress of Methodism in the Eastern States ("Life of Fidler," 1847; "Preaching Required in the Time," 1848); "History of Methodism" (1858–61); "History of the Methodist Episcopal Church" (1864–67); "Methodism at Home" (1868); etc.

Stevens, Alfred. Born at Philadelphia, Pa. (baptized Jan. 26, 1818); died at London, May 1, 1875. An English sculptor. In his boyhood he went to Italy, where he remained nine years, part of the time as assistant in Thorwaldsen's studio. In 1845 he became teacher of architectural drawing at the Government School of Design, Somerset House. He also did much commercial designing. From 1856 to the end of his life he was occupied with his chief work, the monument to Wellington in St. Paul's Cathedral.

Stevens, Alfred. Born at Brussels, May 11, 1828. A distinguished Belgian genre-painter. His father was a wealthy officer. He went to Paris in his youth, and was a pupil of Camille Roqueplan and at the Ecole des Beaux Arts. His nine pictures show the influence of the Belgian school. Gradually he adopted the most modern French feeling, but he never became an impressionist in the highest artistic sense of the term.

Stevens, Benjamin Franklin. Born at Barnet, Vt., 1865. An American bibliographer, brother of Henry Stevens. He resided on a coffee-plantation in Guatemala 1881–83, and in Nicaragua 1883–84. He has been in London since 1885, and has written a number of bibliographical works relating to America.

Stevens, Henry. Born at Barnet, Vt., Aug. 24, 1819; died at South Hampstead, England, Feb. 28, 1886. An American bibliographer. He collected "Americana" for the British Museum, and was the London agent of many American libraries. He published "Catalogue Raisonné of English Bibles" (1854), catalogue of American books in the British Museum (1857), "Bibliotheca Americana" (1860), "Bibles in the Caxton Exhibition" (1878), and edited "The Dawn of British Trade to the East."

Stevens, Isaac Ingalls. Born at Andover, Mass., March 25, 1818; killed at the battle of Chantilly, Sept. 1, 1862. A Union general. He graduated at West Point in 1839, served in the Mexican war, was governor of Washington Territory 1853–57, was a delegate to Congress 1857–61, and was leader of an expedition; and was distinguished at the battle of Bull Run.

Stevens, John Austin. Born in New York city, Jan. 21, 1827. An American antiquarian and author. He was president of the Historical Society, and has written "A Plea for the Constitution" (1864), "Albert Gallatin" (1884), "Records of the New York Chamber of Commerce" (1867), "Resumption of Specie Payments" (1875), "Yorktown and the Treaty of 1783," "Albert Gallatin and the American System," etc.

Stevens, Thaddeus. Born in Caledonia County, Vt., April 4, 1792; died at Washington, D. C., Aug. 11, 1868. An American statesman. He graduated at Dartmouth College 1814, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1816. He practised law in Pennsylvania, and was a member of the legislature of Pennsylvania 1833–41. He was elected to Congress as a Whig, and served in the House of Representatives 1849–53 and 1859–68. He was one of the leaders of the radical party. He took an

was a strong opponent of slavery, and a leading advocate of reconstruction measures, and was chief manager of the impeachment of President Johnson in 1868, which he prosecuted.

Stevens, Thomas. Born in England, 1855. An American bicyclist and writer. He made a tour of the world partly by bicycle (1884–86), which he described in "Around the World on a Bicycle," and made a trip to Musselburgh, East Africa.

Stevenson (stē'ven-sun), **Adlai Ewing.** Born in Christian County, Ky., Oct. 23, 1835. An American lawyer and politician, Vice-President of the United States 1893–. He was educated at Illinois Wesleyan University and Centre College, Kentucky, was a member of Congress from Illinois 1875–77, and was first assistant postmaster-general 1885–89.

Stevenson, Andrew. Born in Culpeper County, Va., 1784; died in Albemarle County, Va., Jan. 25, 1857. An American diplomatist and politician. He was a member of the House from Virginia 1821–34, speaker 1827–34, and visited states-minister to Great Britain 1836–41.

Stevenson, James. Born at Maysville, Ky., 1840; died at New York city, July 25, 1888. An American ethnologist. He served in the geological survey under Hayden, and investigated the Zuñis, Moquis, Navajos, and other Indian tribes of the Southwest.

Stevenson, Robert. Born at Glasgow, June 8, 1772; died at Edinburgh, July 12, 1850. A Scottish civil engineer. At 19 he assisted his stepfather, Thomas Smith, in the erection of Inchkeith lighthouse on the Firth of Forth, attending Edinburgh University in the winter. In 1790 he succeeded his stepfather as engineer to the Board of Northern Lighthouses. Between 1787 and 1843 he built or rebuilt 15 lighthouses, including that on the Bell Rock (1807–10). He invented intermittent and flashing lights and other contrivances. He constructed harbors, docks, breakwaters, and several important bridges. The admiralty survey was established at his suggestion.

Stevenson, Robert Louis Balfour. Born at Edinburgh, Nov. 13, 1850. A Scottish poet, essayist, and novelist. His father was a lighthouse engineer, a son of Robert Stevenson. He was educated at Edinburgh University, and was called to the Scottish bar, but never practised. Since 1880 he has resided in Samoa. He has published "An Inland Voyage" (1878), "Travels with a Donkey in the Cevennes" (1879), "Virginibus Puerisque, and other Papers" (1881), "Familiar Studies of Men and Books" (1882), "New Arabian Nights" (1882), "The Silverado Squatters" (1883), "Treasure Island" (1883), "The Silverado Squatters" (1883), "Unlucky Mariage" (1884), "Prince Otto" (1885), "The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" (1886), "Kidnapped: Memoirs of the Adventures of David Balfour, etc." (1886), "Underwoods" (1887), "The Merry Men, and other Tales and Fables" (1887), "Ballads" (1887), "The Black Arrow" (1888), "The Master of Ballantrae" (1889), Ballads (1890), "The Wrecker" (with Lloyd Osbourne, 1892), "A Footnote to History: Eight Years of Trouble in Samoa" (1892), "Island Ballads" (1893), and "Island Nights' Entertainments" (1893).

Stevenson Road. A road constructed by the British between Lakes Nyassa and Tanganyika. It is near the Anglo-German frontier (on the British side).

Stevens Point (stē'venz point). The county-seat of Portage County, Wisconsin, on the Wisconsin River. Population (1890), 7,896.

Stewart (royal family). See *Stuart*.

Stewart (stū'ārt), **Alexander Peter.** Born at Rogersville, Tenn., Oct. 2, 1821. A Confederate lieutenant-general. He graduated at West Point in 1842; was assistant professor of mathematics there 1845–47; and was professor of mathematics at Cumberland University, Tennessee, while Lincoln was President. He served in the Mexican war under Bragg, Johnston, Hood, etc. In 1865 he was appointed professor of mathematics and natural philosophy in the University of Mississippi.

Stewart, Alexander Turney. Born near Belfast, Ireland, Oct. 1803; died in New York city, April 10, 1876. An American merchant and capitalist. He became established in the dry-goods business in New York city about 1823, and acquired great wealth; about $50,000,000. He was nominated by Grant as secretary of the treasury in 1869, but not confirmed.

Stewart, Balfour. Born at Edinburgh, Nov. 1, 1828; died near Dregheda, Ireland, Dec. 19, 1887. A Scottish physicist. He was educated at St. Andrews and Edinburgh universities. In 1856 he entered upon a business career in Australia. In 1858 he returned to Edinburgh, and became in 1859 director of the Kew Observatory, and in 1870 professor of physics at Owens College, Manchester. He is especially noted for his work on the radiation of heat, and as one of the founders of the method of spectrum analysis. He published "Rudiments of Physics" (1867), "A Treatise on Heat" (1868), "Elementary Lessons in Physics" (1870), "Elementary Treatise on Heat" (1871), "Physics Primer" (1873), and "Conservation of Energy" (1875). With Professor Tait he published "The Unseen Universe, or Physical Speculations on a Future State" (1875), and with Professor Jenkinson "Short Lessons in Physics" (1877).

Stewart, Charles. Born at Philadelphia, July 28, 1778; died at Bordentown, N. J., Nov. 6, 1869. An American naval officer. He was distinguished in the cruises against the Dutch privateers 1798–1800, in the Tripolitan war, and in the War of 1812. As commander of the Constitution he took the cruises and prizes 1812–15. He became rear-admiral in 1862.

Stewart, David. Died 1401. Eldest son of Robert III. of Scotland.

Stewart, Dugald. Born at Edinburgh, Nov. 22, 1753; died there, June 11, 1828. A Scottish philosopher. He was the son of Matthew Stewart (1717–85), a Scottish mathematician; was educated at Edinburgh, was appointed to Glasgow University in 1771, became instructor in mathematics at Edinburgh in 1772, assistant professor of mathematics in 1775, and professor of moral philosophy in 1785; and retired from active service in 1810. His chief works are "Elements of the Philosophy of the Human Mind" (vols. 1792, 1814, 1827), "Outlines of Moral Philosophy" (1793), "Philosophical Essays" (1810), dissertation for the supplement of the "Encyclopedia Britannica," entitled "General View of the Progress of Metaphysical, Ethical, and Political Philosophy since the Revival of Letters" (1815–21), and "Philosophy of the Active and Moral Powers" (1828). His collected works were edited by Sir William Hamilton (1854–58), with a memoir by Veitch.

Stewart, Esme, Lord of Aubigny and Earl and Duke of Lennox. Born in France about 1555; died at Paris, May 26, 1583. A Scottish noble, grandson of John, third earl of Lennox. His French title came from Sir John Stewart of Darnley, constable of the Scots army in the wars of Charles VII. of France. He was a favorite of James VI., who made him duke of Lennox and earl of Darnley in 1581. He secured the condemnation of Morton for the murder of Darnley. In Dec., 1582, he was expelled from Scotland for treason.

Stewart, Sir Herbert. Born at Winchester, June 26, 1843; died at Gakdul, Feb. 16, 1885. An English general. He served in South Africa against the Zulus in 1879; was chief of Sir Garnet Wolseley's staff, and was quartermaster-general in the Boer war in 1881. He went to Egypt in 1882; served (being marched from the camp at Korti) in the battle of Kirbekan; commanded the cavalry division under Sir Gerald Graham in 1884; and as commander of Wolseley's advance-guard in 1885 defeated the Mahdists at Abu-Klea, Jan. 17. He was mortally wounded at Gubat Jan. 19.

Stewart, Robert, Earl of Fife and Duke of Albany. Born about 1340; died 1419. Younger son of Robert II. of Scotland, and brother of Robert III.; regent of Scotland from 1388, in the reign of the latter, and for part of the reign of Robert III., and the first part of the reign of James I. He was accused of the murder of the Duke of Rothsay.

Stewart, Robert, second Marquis of Londonderry: known till his father's death (April 8, 1821) by the courtesy title Viscount Castlereagh. Born in Ulster, Ireland, June 18, 1769; committed suicide in a fit of insanity at Foots Cray, Kent, Aug. 12, 1822. A British statesman, son of an Ulster proprietor (who was created Viscount Castlereagh in 1795, earl of Londonderry in 1796, and marquis of Londonderry in 1816). He became acting secretary for Ireland in 1797, and secretary in 1798; was instrumental in carrying the union in 1800; was president of the board of control 1802–5; was secretary for war July, 1805–Jan., 1806, and April, 1807, to Sept., 1809; planned the Portuguese (1808) and Walcheren (1809) expeditions; and was foreign secretary 1812–22. He represented England at the congresses of Chatillon, Vienna, and Aix-la-Chapelle.

Stewart Diamond, The. A large diamond found in 1872, on the claim of a Mr. Spalding, in South Africa. It weighed 296 carats in the rough, and is of a light-yellow tinge.

Stewart Island, or **New Leinster** (lēn'stėr or lin'stėr). The southernmost of the three principal islands of New Zealand, situated south of South Island. The surface is hilly. Area, about 800 square miles.

Stewart Islands. A small group of islands in the Solomon Archipelago, Pacific Ocean.

Steyne (stīn), **Marquis of.** A brutal and cynical man of the world, in Thackeray's "Vanity Fair."

Steyr (stīr). or **Steier,** or **Steyer** (stī'er). A town in Upper Austria, situated at the junction of the Steier with the Enns, 90 miles west by south of Vienna. It has manufactures of cutlery, firearms, etc. It was formerly the capital of a countship of Steyr, and belonged to Styria. Population (1890), 21,499.

Stickeen, or **Stikine** (stik-ēn'). **River,** or **Frances** (fran'ses) **River.** A river in British America and Alaska which flows into the Pacific east of Sitka. There are goldfields in its vicinity.

Stieler (stē'ler), **Karl Joseph.** Born at Mainz, Germany, Nov. 1, 1781; died at Munich, April 9, 1858. A German portrait-painter.

Stiernö (stēr'nō). An island of Norway, off the northern coast, about lat. 70° 30' N.

Stigand (stig'and). Died at Winchester after 1072. An English prelate. He was a favorite of Edward the Confessor, who made him (1044) bishop of Elmham or of the East Angles, and in 1052 archbishop of Canterbury. On the death of Harold, Stigand voted for Edgar Atheling to be king. For this reason he was distasted by William the Conqueror, who induced the Pope to deprive him of his see and to condemn him to perpetual imprisonment.

Stikine, or **Stikeen.** See *Stickeen*.

Stiklestad (stik'le-stād). A place near Trondhjem, Norway, where, in 1030, St. Olaf, king of Norway, was defeated and slain by the Danes.

Stiles (stīlz), **Ezra.** Born at North Haven, Conn., Nov. 29, 1727; died at New Haven, Conn., May 12, 1795. An American Congregational clergyman, scholar, and educator. He was pastor for many years in Newport, Rhode Island, and president of Yale College from 1778. He wrote "An Account of the Settlement of Bristol" (1758), "History of Three of the Judges of Charles I." (1794), etc.

Stilfser Joch. See *Stelvio Pass*.

Stilicho (stil'i-kō), **Flavius.** Born about 359 A. D.; beheaded at Ravenna, Italy, Aug. 23, 408. A famous Roman general and statesman. He was the son of a Vandal chief who had entered the service of the emperor Valens. He was ambassador to Persia under Theodosius, and commander-in-chief of the army; and was the guardian and chief adviser of Honorius and his father-in-law. He carried on war against Alaric; repelled an invasion of Alaric in 403 after the battles of Pollentia and Verona; and defeated the barbarians under Radagaisus at Fesulæ in 406 or 405. His fame excited at Paris, and he fled to Ravenna and was put to death by Honorius.

Still (stil), **John.** Born at Grantham about 1543; died Feb. 26, 1607. An English prelate. He was a student at Christ's College, Cambridge; afterward dean of Bocking, master of Trinity College, and St. Johns and of Trinity, vice-chancellor of Cambridge, and bishop of Bath and Wells (1593–1607). In 1570 he was Lady Margaret's professor of divinity. He was probably the author of the comedy "Gammer Gurton's Needle" (which see). He made a large fortune in lead-mines discovered in the Mendip Hills.

Stillé (stil'e), **Alfred.** Born at Philadelphia, Oct. 30, 1813. An American physician, professor in the Pennsylvania Medical College, and later in the University of Pennsylvania. He has published various medical works.

Stillé, Charles Janeway. Born at Philadelphia, Sept. 23, 1819. An American historian, brother of Alfred Stillé; provost of the University of Pennsylvania 1868–80. His works include "How a Free People Conduct a Long War" (1862), "Northern Interest and Southern Independence: a Plea for United Action" (1863), "History of the United States Sanitary Commission" (1866), "Studies in Mediæval History" (1882), and "Beaumarchais and the Lost Million": a chapter of the Secret History of the American Revolution" (1886).

Stilling. See *Jung*.

Stillingfleet (stil'ing-flēt), **Edward.** Born at Cranborne, Dorset, England, April 17, 1635; died at Westminster, March 28, 1699. A noted English prelate and theologian. He graduated at Cambridge (St. John's College) 1653; was presented to Charles II., and dean of St. Paul's; and was made bishop of Worcester in 1689. Among his works are "Irenicum" (1659), "Origines Sacræ" (1662), "Reasonableness of Separation," "Origines Britannicæ" (1685), works against the nonconformists and Roman Catholics, etc.

Stillwater (stil'wā'tėr). The capital of Washington County, Minnesota, situated on St. Croix River 17 miles northeast of St. Paul. It is an important seat of the lumber trade. Population (1890), 11,260.

Stillwater, Battles of. See *Saratoga, Battles of*.

Stimson (stim'son), **Frederic Jesup:** pseudonym **J. S. of Dale.** Born at Dedham, Mass., July 20, 1855. An American lawyer and novelist. He has published a law glossary (1881), and a number of novels under his pseudonym.

Stinkomalee (stink'ō-ma-lē'). A name given to London University, first by Theodore Hook.

Stirling (stėr'ling), or **Stirlingshire** (stėr'ling-shir). A county of Scotland, bounded by Perth and Clackmannan on the north, the Forth on the east, Linlithgow on the southeast, Lanark and Dumbarton on the south, and Dumbarton (partly separated by Loch Lomond) on the west. It has two detached portions. The northern one is largely hilly or mountainous (Lemnox Hills, Ben Lomond) It was the scene of many battles in the wars of Wallace, Bruce, Montrose, and the Pretender. Area, 447 square miles. Population (1891), 125,608.

Stirling, A royal and parliamentary burgh, capital of the county of Stirling, situated near the Forth in lat. 56° 7' N., long. 3° 57' W. It has important woolen manufactures. Its castle is a picturesque agglomeration of fortified buildings of various dates, occupying a height commanding the town. It was a favorite abode of the kings of Scotland, whose palace of the 16th century still stands on the lower court; on the upper court front the Parliament House and the Chapel Royal. It was frequently taken and retaken by the Scotch and English in the wars of Edward I., Edward II., and Edward III.; was taken by Monk in 1651; and was unsuccessfully besieged by the Highlanders in 1745. The town contains also the Greyfriars Church. In a picturesque location in the vicinity are Bannockburn, Sauchieburn, and Cambuskenneth Abbey. Stirling is one of the oldest Scotch towns, and was long a royal residence. Population (1891), 16,781.

Stirling, Earl of. See *Alexander, Sir William*.

Stirling, James. Born at Garden, Stirlingshire, 1692; died at Edinburgh, Dec. 5, 1770. A Scottish mathematician. At eighteen he entered Oxford, but was expelled in 1715 for corresponding with his Jacobite sympathizes, and as necessary to the acts of rebellion. He went to Venice and taught mathematics there, return-

ing to London about 1727. He wrote "Lineæ Tertii Ordinis Newtonianæ" (1717) and "Methodus Differentialis" (1730: his most important work). In 1735 he was made manager of the Scots Mining Company at Leadhills. In 1752 he made the first survey for deepening the Clyde.

Stirling, James Hutchison. Born at Glasgow, June 22, 1820. A Scottish philosopher. He graduated both in arts and in medicine at Glasgow University, practised medicine in South Wales for a short time, and then studied philosophy in Germany. He has published "The Secret of Hegel" (1865), "Sir William Hamilton: being the Philosophy of Perception" (1865), a translation of Schwegler's "History of Philosophy" (1867), "As Regards Protoplasm" (1869-72), "Text Book to Kant" (1881), etc.

Stirling Bridge, Battle of. A victory gained at Stirling by the Scots under Wallace over the English in 1297.

Stirling-Maxwell (stėr'ling-maks'wel), Sir **William.** Born near Glasgow, 1818: died at Venice, Jan. 15, 1878. A Scottish author. He graduated at Cambridge (Trinity College) in 1839. His works include "Annals of the Artists of Spain" (1848), "Cloister Life of Charles V." (1852), "Velasquez and his Works" (1855), "Don John of Austria" (1883: privately printed earlier).

Stobæus (stō-bē'us), **Joannes.** Born at Stobi, Macedonia: lived probably about the 5th century A. D. A Greek writer, author of an anthology.

Among the Byzantine writers to whom we are indebted for precious relics of the older Greek authors, perhaps the earliest, and certainly not the least important, is John of Stobi in Macedonia, generally known as Stobæus. His personal existence has vanished from all records, and even his date is determined rather by inference than by testimony. He mentions Hierocles, who flourished about the middle of the 5th century, and does not name any subsequent writer. It is therefore concluded that he lived soon after that author.
K. O. Müller, Hist. of the Lit. of Anc. Greece, III. 379. (*Donaldson.*)

Stockach (stok'äch). A town in the circle of Constance, Baden, 16 miles north-northwest of Constance. There, on March 25, 1799, the archduke Charles defeated the French under Jourdan; and on May 4, 1800, the French under Moreau defeated the Austrians under Kray.

Stockbridge (stok'brij). A town in Berkshire County, Massachusetts, situated on the Housatonic River 43 miles west-northwest of Springfield: noted for picturesque scenery, and as a summer resort. It was the scene, in the 18th century, of the missionary labors of Jonathan Edwards and others among the Stockbridge Indians. Population (1890), 2,132.

Stockbridge Indians. See *Mahican.*

Stockholm (stok'hōlm). A laen of Sweden, containing the city of Stockholm. Area, 2,995 square miles. Population (1891), 153,350.

Stockholm. The capital of Sweden, situated at the outlet of Lake Mälar into a bay of the Baltic Sea, in lat. 59° 20′ 35″ N., long. 18° 3′ 30″ E. (of observatory). It comprises the city proper, or "Staden"; the northern quarters Norrmalm, Blasieholmen, Skeppsholmen, Ladugårdslandet, and Kungsholmen; and the southern suburb Södermalm. Stockholm is a principal emporium for the commerce of central and northern Sweden, and has extensive and varied manufactures. The royal palace is a massive building, in plan forming a rectangle 400 by 380 feet, begun in 1697 in the style of the Italian Renaissance. The north and south façades are extended by large wings. The state apartments are fine, and are richly adorned with ceiling paintings, tapestry, and sculpture. The Riddarholms-Kyrka, the old church of the Franciscans, is a large medieval building with Renaissance and later modifications. It has been for centuries the burial-place of the kings and distinguished men of Sweden, and is full of their tombs, with monuments of which many possess historic and some artistic interest. The openwork spire of iron is 290 feet high. The city also contains the National Museum, the Northern Museum, and the Royal Library; and is the seat of the Swedish Academy, and of academies of science, belles-lettres, history and antiquities, music, etc. It is noted for its picturesque location and environs. It was founded in the 13th century; has several times been besieged; and was taken by Christian II. in 1520, who ordered the "Blood Bath" of Stockholm (see *Christian II.*). Population (1891), 250,528.

Stockholm, Treaties of. 1. A treaty (1719) between Sweden and Hannover. To the latter were ceded Bremen and Verden in return for a payment of money.—2. A treaty (1720) between Sweden and Prussia. Sweden ceded Stettin, Hither Pomerania to the Peene, and Wollin and Usedom, and received a payment of money.

Stockmar (stok'mär), Baron **Christian Friedrich von.** Born at Coburg, Germany, Aug. 22, 1787: died there, July 9, 1863. A German physician, an official in the service of Coburg. He was a friend of Prince Leopold (king of Belgium) and of Prince Albert, consort of Queen Victoria. His son published selections from his papers ("Denkwürdigkeiten aus den Papieren, etc.," 1872).

Stockport (stok'pōrt). A town in Cheshire and Lancashire, England, situated at the junction of the Tame with the Mersey, 5 miles southeast of Manchester. Its chief industries are cotton-spinning and weaving. Population (1891), 70,253.

Stockton (stok'ton). The capital of San Joaquin County, California, situated on the Stockton navigable channel, near the San Joaquin River, 64 miles east by north of San Francisco. It is the commercial center of the San Joaquin valley. Population (1890), 14,424.

Stockton, Frank Richard. Born at Philadelphia, 1834. An American humorist. He has written a number of stories for children ("Roundabout Rambles," "Tales out of School," etc.). His chief works are "Rudder Grange" (1879), "The Rudder Grangers Abroad," "The Lady or the Tiger? and other Stories" (1884), "The Late Mrs. Null" (1886), "The Casting Away of Mrs. Lecks and Mrs. Aleshine" (1886) with its sequel "The Dusantes" (1888), "The Hundredth Man" (1887), "Personally Conducted" (1889), "The Merry Chanter" (1890), "The Squirrel Inn" (1891), "The Clocks of Rondaine, etc." (1892), "The Watchmaker's Wife, etc." (1893), and "Pomona's Travels" (1894).

Stockton, Robert Field. Born at Princeton, N. J., 1796: died at Princeton, Oct. 7, 1866. An American naval officer and politician, son of Richard Stockton (1764-1828). He served in the War of 1812 and in the Algerine war; negotiated the purchase of Liberia in 1821; served against the pirates; was sent to California in command of a squadron in 1845; with Frémont conquered California 1846-47, and organized a government; resigned from the navy in 1850, and was Democratic United States senator from New Jersey 1851-53.

Stockton-on-Tees (stok'ton-on-tēz'). A seaport in the county of Durham, England, situated on the Tees in lat. 54° 34′ N., long. 1° 19′ W. It has considerable commerce, and important iron and steel manufactures. Population (1891), 49,731.

Stockwell (stok'wel). A district of London, in Southwark.

Stoddard (stod'ärd), **Amos.** Born at Woodbury, Conn., Oct. 26, 1762: died at Fort Meigs, Ohio, May 11, 1813. An American soldier, an officer in the Revolution and in the War of 1812. He was governor of Missouri Territory 1804-05. He published "Sketches of Louisiana" (1812).

Stoddard, Charles Warren. Born at Rochester, N. Y., 1843. An American writer, professor of English literature at Notre Dame College, Indiana, 1885-86, and later lecturer on English literature at the Catholic University, Washington, District of Columbia. He has written "South Sea Idylls" (1873), "Summer Cruising in the South Seas" (1874), "Mashallah!" (1881), "The Lepers of Molokai" (1885), etc.

Stoddard, Mrs. (**Elizabeth Barstow**). Born at Mattapoisett, Mass., May 6, 1823. An American poet and novelist, wife of R. H. Stoddard. Among her novels are "The Morgesons" (1862), "Two Men" (1865), "Temple House" (1867).

Stoddard, Richard Henry. Born at Hingham, Mass., July 2, 1825. An American poet and literary critic. He has published "Poems" (1852), "Songs of Summer" (1857), "The King's Bell" (1862), "The Story of Little Red Riding Hood" (1864), "Children in the Wood" (1865), "Abraham Lincoln: a Horatian Ode" (1865), "Putnam the Brave" (1869), "The Book of the East" (1867: "The Book of the East, and other Poems," 1871); and has edited various works, including the "Bric-a-Brac" series (1874-76) and the "Sans Souci" series.

Stoddert (stod'ėrt), **Benjamin.** Born in Maryland, 1751: died at Bladensburg, Md., Dec., 1813. An American politician: the first secretary of the navy (1798-1801).

Stoics (stō'iks). [Formerly also *Stoick*; F. *stoïque*, Sp. *estoico*, Pg. *estoico*, It. *stoico*, from L. *stoicus*, from Gr. στωϊκός, pertaining to a porch or portico, specifically pertaining to that called Στοὰ Ποικίλη, 'the Painted Porch' in the Agora at Athens, and to the school of philosophy founded by Zeno, who frequented this porch.] Disciples of the philosopher Zeno, who founded a sect about 308 B. C. He taught that men should be free from passion, unmoved by joy or grief, and submit without complaint to the unavoidable necessity by which all things are governed. The Stoics are proverbially known for the sternness and austerity of their doctrines, and for the influence which their tenets exercised over some of the noblest spirits of antiquity, especially among the Romans. Their system appears to have been an attempt to reconcile a theological pantheism and a materialist psychology with a logic which seeks the foundations of knowledge in the representations or perceptions of the senses, and a morality which claims as its first principle the absolute freedom of the human will. The Stoics teach that whatever is real is material; that matter and force are the two ultimate principles; and that matter is of itself motionless and unformed, though capable of receiving all motions and all forms. Force is the active, moving, and molding principle, and is inseparably joined with matter; the working force in the universe is God, whose existence as a wise thinking being is proved by the beauty and adaptation of the world. The supreme end of life, or the highest good, is virtue—that is, a life conformed to nature, the agreement of human conduct with the all-controlling law of nature, or of the human with the divine will; not contemplation, but action, is the supreme problem for man; virtue is sufficient for happiness, but happiness or pleasure should never be made the end of human endeavor. The wise man alone attains to the complete performance of his duty; he is without passion, although not without feeling; [illegible] himself, to [illegible] he alone is free [illegible] king and lord, and [illegible] wealth, to [illegible] being not even to Zeus [illegible].

Stoke (stōk), **Battle of.** A victory gained by Henry VII. over the [illegible] of the pretender Lambert Simnel, at Stoke-upon-Trent, 1487.

Stoke Newington [illegible]. A northern suburb of London, [illegible] north-northeast of St. Paul's.

Stoke Poges (stōk pō'jis). A village in Buckinghamshire, England, 2 [illegible] west of London: the burial-place of Thomas Gray.

Stokes (stōks), Sir **George Gabriel.** Born at Skreen, County Sligo, Ireland, Aug. 13, 1819. A British mathematician and physicist. He graduated in 1841 at Cambridge (Pembroke College) as senior wrangler and first Smith's prizeman; was appointed Lucasian professor of mathematics in 1849; was made president of the Royal Society in 1885; and in 1887 was returned as member of Parliament for Cambridge University. In 1846 he wrote a report for the British Association on hydrodynamics. He discovered the refrangibility of light, for which discovery the Rumford medal was awarded to him in 1852. He was made a baronet in 1889.

Stokes, Whitley. Born at Dublin, Feb. 28, 1830. A British philologist and Anglo-Indian jurist, especially noted for his researches in Celtic. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin; went to India (Madras) as a barrister; was law member of the council of the governor-general of India 1877-82, and president of the Indian law commission which drew the civil and criminal codes in 1887. He has published "Irish Glosses" (1860), "Three Irish Glosses" (1862), and he edited "Cormac's Glossary translated by O'Donovan" (1868), "Goidelica" (1872), "Saltair na Rann" (1883), etc., besides editing the Anglo-Indian codes.

Stoke-upon-Trent (stōk'u-pon-trent'). A town in Staffordshire, England, situated on the Trent 33 miles south of Manchester. It has manufactures of earthenware and porcelain. It is the center of the "Potteries." Population (1891), 24,027.

Stolberg (stol'berg). 1. A countship in Thuringia, at the southern foot of the Harz. It is divided into Stolberg-Stolberg and Stolberg-Rossla.—2. The chief town of the countship of Stolberg-Stolberg, 50 miles southwest of Magdeburg. It contains a castle. Population, 2,088.

Stolberg. A town in the Rhine Province, Prussia, situated on the Vichtbach, 7 miles east of Aix-la-Chapelle. In Stolberg and its vicinity are extensive manufactures of brass, iron, lead, zinc, glass, etc. Its manufactures were established by French Huguenots in the 17th century. Population (1890), [illegible].

Stolberg, Count **Christian.** Born at Hamburg, Oct. 15, 1748: died on his estate Windebye, near Eckernförde, Schleswig, Jan. 18, 1821. A German poet, a member of the "Göttingen Dichterbund." His works, with those of his brother, were published 1820-25.

Stolberg, Count **Friedrich Leopold.** Born at Bramstedt, Holstein, Nov. 7, 1750: died near Osnabrück, Dec. 5, 1819. A German poet and author, brother of Christian Stolberg, and member of the "Göttingen Dichterbund." He wrote the "Jamben" (1784), with his brother "Schauspiele mit Chören," and "Vaterländische Gedichte"; he also wrote a translation of the Iliad, Plato, etc., the novel "Die Insel" (1788), travels, etc.

Stolen Heiress, The, or the Salamanca Doctor Outplotted. A comedy by Mrs. Centlivre, produced in 1702: from Thomas May's comedy "The Heir."

Stollberg (stol'berg). A town in the kingdom of Saxony, 10 miles southwest of Chemnitz. Population (1890), 6,939.

Stollhofen (stol'hō-fen). A small village in Baden, near the Rhine, 23 miles southwest of Karlsruhe. The Stollhofen lines were a defense against the French, 1703-07.

Stolp (stōlp), or **Stolpe** (stōl'pe). A town in the province of Pomerania, Prussia, situated on the river Stolpe 65 miles west of Dantzic. It was a Hanseatic town. Population (1890), 23,862.

Stolpe. A river in northern Prussia which flows into the Baltic Sea at Stolpmünde. Length, about 90 miles.

Stolpmünde (stōlp'mün″de), or **Stolpemünde** (stōl'pe-mün-de). [G., 'mouth of the Stolpe.'] A small seaport and watering-place in the province of Pomerania, Prussia, situated at the mouth of the Stolpe, in the Baltic, 74 miles west by north of Dantzic.

Stolzenfels (stolt'sen-fels). [G., 'proud rock.'] A picturesque castle, situated on a height above the Rhine, 4 miles south of Coblenz. It was founded in the 13th century; the [illegible] structure, by an archbishop of Treves, [illegible] by Louis XIV. in 1688. In the present century it was restored as a royal residence by Frederick William IV. It is a picturesque modified medieval castle with clustering towers, the central one 110 feet high. The interior is adorned with historical and allegorical frescos, sculptures, and many interesting art works.

Stone (stōn), A town in Staffordshire, England, situated on the Trent 7 miles north of Stafford. Population (1891), 5,754.

Stone, Amasa. Born at Charlton, Mass., April 27, 1818; died at Cleveland, Ohio, May 11, 1883. An American financier and philanthropist. He largely endowed Adelbert College of Western Reserve University.

Stone, Charles Pomeroy. Born at Greenfield, Mass., Sept. 30, 1826; died in New York city, Jan. 24, 1887. An American general and engineer. He graduated at West Point in 1845, served in the Mexican war, was head of the survey and scientific exploration of Sonora, Mexico, in 1850–51, was engaged in the winter of 1861 at Washington, organized and equipped the regiment of the local militia, making a distinguished appearance in command of the regiment which was placed in command of the deceased Washington May 14, 1861; served as brigade commander under Patterson in the Shenandoah campaign, commanded the corps of observation of the Army of the Potomac Aug. 16, 1861, to Feb. 9, 1862, directed the gunboat attack at Ball's Bluff Oct. 21, 1861, was imprisoned at Fort Lafayette (New York harbor) in the autumn of 1862, served in the siege of Port Hudson in 1863, and was chief of staff in the Red River campaign of 1864. He was in the service of the Khedive 1870–73, and became chief of staff. He was chief engineer for the erection of the pedestal of the Bartholdi Statue of Liberty in New York harbor.

Stone, Edwin Martin. Born at Framingham, Mass., April 29, 1805; died 1883. An American Congregational clergyman and author. He edited hymn-books, and wrote the "Invasion of Canada in 1775" (1867), memoirs, etc.

Stone, Lucy (Blackwell). Born in West Brookfield, Mass., Aug. 13, 1818; died at Dorchester, Mass., Oct. 18, 1893. An American reformer, a prominent advocate of woman's rights.

Stone, Samuel. Born at Hertford, England, about 1602; died at Hartford, Conn., July 20, 1663. A clergyman and colonist in New England. He emigrated to Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1633, and became pastor there, and was one of the early colonists of Hartford in 1636.

Stone, William Leete. Born at New Paltz, N. Y., April 20, 1792; died at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., Aug. 15, 1844. An American journalist and author, editor and one of the proprietors of the New York "Commercial Advertiser" from 1821. He wrote "Letters on Masonry and Anti-Masonry" (1833), "Tales and Sketches" (1835), "Life and Works of Joseph Brant, the Mohawk Chief" (1838), "Border Wars of the American Revolution," lives of Brant (1838) and Red Jacket (1840), etc.

Stone, William Leete. Born at New York city, April 4, 1835. An American lawyer and historical writer, son of W. L. Stone (1792–1844). He has published the "Life and Times of Sir William Johnson" (1865), and written a "History of New York City" (1872), "Campaign of Lieutenant-General John Burgoyne, etc." (1877), etc.

Stoneham (stōn'ham). A town in Middlesex County, Massachusetts, 9 miles north by west of Boston. Population (1890), 6,155.

Stonehaven (stōn-hā'vn). A seaport, capital of the county of Kincardine, Scotland, situated on the North Sea 14 miles south-southwest of Aberdeen. Near it are the ruins of Dunnottar Castle. Population (1891), 4,497.

Stonehenge (stōn'henj). A celebrated prehistoric monument in Salisbury Plain, Wiltshire, England, 8 miles north of Salisbury. The original plan seems to have included two concentric circles of upright stones (some of which are now fallen), but the middle there is a slab called the altar. Seventeen stones of the outer circle (the largest two lintel-stones standing, in part connected by lintels) are resting on their tops. In the vicinity are many barrows and a racecourse (? circus.)

> We cannot leave this point without alluding to the question, whose temple Stonehenge was, or whose it chiefly was. After giving it all the attention we can, we have come to the conclusion that we cannot do better than follow the story of Geoffrey, which makes Stonehenge the work of Merlin Ambrys, commanded to carry the Giants which I interpret to mean that the temple belonged to the Celtic Zeus, whose local legendary title we have in Merlin. It would be hasty, to look for any direct argument for or against such an hypothesis: there is only one test that suits the facts of the case, and helps to understand others of a somewhat similar nature. What sort of a temple could have been more appropriate for the primeval god of light and of the luminous heavens than a specimen, open at the closure of a circular form, like Stonehenge? Nor do I see any objection to the other, that Stonehenge was the original of the famous temple of Apollo in the island of the Hyperboreans, the stories about which were based in the first instance on the actual remains of Pythæus's travels.
>
> *Rhys*, in the Heathendom, p. 194.

Stoneman (stōn'man), **George.** Born at Busti, N. Y., Aug. 8, 1822. An American general of cavalry. He graduated at West Point in 1846; was chief of cavalry in the Army of the Potomac 1861–62; was later division and corps commander in the Army of the Cumberland, and raised and led the third in 1863, took part in the Atlanta campaign (1864), was captured in a raid in Georgia in 1864, and subsequently had other raid- and military operations. He was Democratic governor of California 1883–87.

Stonemason of Cromarty. A pseudonym of Hugh Miller.

Stone Mountain. A small village in De Kalb County, Georgia, about 12 miles east-northeast of Atlanta: noted for its isolated granite dome (about 2,200 feet high).

Stone River, Battle of. See *Murfreesboro, Battle of.*

Stones of Venice, The. An art treatise by Ruskin, published in 1851.

Stonewall Jackson. A nickname of General Thomas J. Jackson. See *Jackson, Thomas J.*

Stonington (stō'ning-tọn). A seaport in New London County, Connecticut, situated on Long Island Sound in lat. 41° 20′ N., long. 71° 54′ W. It is the terminus of a daily steamer line to New York city. It was defended against the British in 1814. Population (1890), 7,784.

Stony (stō'ni) **Creek.** A village in Ontario, Canada, situated near Hamilton, at the western end of Lake Ontario. Here, 1813, the British defeated the Americans.

Stony Point. A promontory on the west bank of the Hudson, at the entrance to the Highlands, 35 miles north of New York. It was occupied by American fort in the Revolutionary War, was captured by the British in 1779, and was retaken by assault by the Americans under Anthony Wayne, July 16, 1779.

Stora (stō'rä). The seaport of Philippeville, Algeria.

Storace (stō-rä'che or stō-rās), **Anna** (or **Ann**) **Selina.** Born at London, 1766; died Aug. 24, 1817. An English opera-singer, sister of Stephen Storace. She created the rôle of Susanna in Mozart's "Nozze di Figaro."

Storace, Stephen. Born at London, 1763; died there, March 16, 1796. An English composer of operas, son of Stefano Storace, an Italian contrabassist. Among his operas are "The Haunted Tower" (1780), "No Song no Supper" (1790), "The Siege of Belgrade" (1791), "The Pirates" (1792), and "The Iron Chest" (1796).

Stora Luleå (stō'rä lō'lē-å). A river in northern Sweden which flows into the Gulf of Bothnia about lat. 65° 40′ N. Length, about 240 miles.

Stora Luleå Lake. An expansion of Stora Luleå River in its upper course.

Storer, David Humphreys. Born at Portland, Maine, March 26, 1804; died at Boston, Mass., Sept. 10, 1891. An American physician and naturalist. He was a practising physician at Boston from 1835, and was professor of obstetrics and medical jurisprudence at the Harvard Medical school, and its dean 1854–68. He was a colleague with Agassiz. He wrote "Fishes of North America" (1846), etc.

Storer, Francis Humphreys. Born at Boston, Mass., March 27, 1832. An American chemist, professor in Harvard University (1870), and dean of the Bussey Institution; author of several works on chemistry.

Storey (stō'ri), **Wilbur Fisk.** Born at Salisbury, Vt., Dec. 19, 1819; died at Chicago, Oct. 29, 1884. An American journalist, editor of the Detroit "Free Press," and later of the Chicago "Times."

Stork, King. See *Log, King.*

Storm and Stress. See *Storm und Drang.*

Storm King (storm king). A mountain on the western bank of the Hudson, near West Point. Height, 1,500 feet.

Storms, Cape of. A name given by Bartholomeu Dias to the Cape of Good Hope.

Stornoway (stôr'nō-wā). A seaport on the eastern coast of the island of Lewis, Hebrides, in lat. 58° 12′ N., long. 6° 23′ W. It is the largest town in the Hebrides. Population (1891), 5,386.

Storð (stō'rē). An island on the western coast of Norway, about 35 miles south of Bergen.

Storrs (stôrz), **Richard Salter.** Born at Braintree, Mass., Aug. 21, 1821. An American Congregational clergyman, noted as a pulpit orator. Since 1846 he has been pastor in Brooklyn. He was an editor of the "Independent" 1848–61. His works include "Constitution of the Human Soul" (1857), "Conditions of Success in Preaching without Notes" (1875), "John Wycliffe and the First English Bible" (1880), "Divine Origin of Christianity Indicated by its Historical Effects" (1884), "Forty Years of Pastoral Life" (1886), "The Broader Range . . . of Modern College Training" (1887), etc.

Storthing (stōr'ting). [From Dan. Norw. *storthing* (Icel. *stórthing*), great or high court.] The national parliament of Norway. It is composed of 114 members, who are chosen by indirect election. The Storthing is convened every year, and divides itself into an upper house (Lagthing) and a lower house (Odelsthing). The former is composed of one fourth and the latter of three fourths of the members. See *Lagthing* and *Odelsthing.*

Stor-Uman (stōr-ö'man). A large lake in Sweden, about lat. 65° N. Its outlet is the Umeå Elv.

Story (stō'ri), **Joseph.** Born at Marblehead, Mass., Sept. 18, 1779; died at Cambridge, Mass., Sept. 10, 1845. An eminent American jurist. He graduated at Harvard in 1798; began the practice of law in 1801 in Salem; was Democratic member of Congress from Massachusetts 1808–09; was associate justice of the United States Supreme Court 1811–45; and was professor of law at Harvard 1829–45. He published "Commentaries on the Law of Bailments" (1832), "Commentaries on the Constitution of the United States" (1833), "On the Conflict of Laws" (1834), "On Equity Jurisprudence" (1835–36), "Equity Pleadings" (1838), "Law of Agency" (1839), "Law of Partnership" (1841), "Law of Bills of Exchange" (1843), "Law of Promissory Notes," Circuit Court decisions, and Supreme Court reports. His "Miscellaneous Writings" were edited by his son.

Story, William Wetmore. Born at Salem, Mass., Feb. 19, 1819. An American sculptor and poet, son of Joseph Story. Since 1848 he has resided at Rome. Among his works are statues of Edward Everett (Boston), George Peabody (London), "Cleopatra," "Sentiamis" (New York), etc. He has written legal treatises, several volumes of poetry, "Roba di Roma, or Walks and Talks about Rome" (1862), etc.

Stosch (stosh), **Albrecht von.** Born April 20, 1818. A Prussian general and state minister, chief of the imperial admiralty 1872–83.

Stosch, Baron Philipp von. Born at Küstrin, Prussia, March 22, 1691: died at Florence, Nov. 7, 1757. A German art connoisseur, noted for his collection of antique gems.

Stoss (stōs), **Der.** An Alpine pass on the borders of Appenzell and St. Gall, Switzerland, 5 miles northeast of Appenzell.

Stothard (stoth'ärd), **Thomas.** Born at London, Aug. 17, 1755; died there, April 27, 1834. An English painter and illustrator. Among his paintings is the "Canterbury Pilgrims." He designed illustrations for Shakspere, "Robinson Crusoe," "The Pilgrim's Progress," "Rogers's Italy," etc.

Stötteritz (stöt'te-rits). A village in Saxony, 2½ miles southeast of Leipsic. It was the headquarters of Napoleon in the battle of Leipsic (1813).

Stoughton (stō'tọn), **Israel.** Died at Lincoln, England, 1645. An early colonist in Massachusetts. He commanded the Massachusetts troops in the Pequot war, 1637.

Stoughton, William. Born in England about 1631: died at Dorchester, Mass., July 7, 1701. An American jurist, son of Israel Stoughton. He became lieutenant-governor of Massachusetts in 1692, and later acting governor. As chief justice of the superior court he presided at witchcraft trials.

Stour (stör). [L. *Sturius.*] **1.** A small river in southern England, chiefly in Dorsetshire, which unites with the Avon at Christchurch.—**2.** A small river in Kent, England, which flows past Canterbury and empties into the North Sea at the Isle of Thanet.—**3.** A river on the boundary between Essex and Suffolk, England, which flows into the North Sea 10 miles southeast of Ipswich.—**4.** A river in Staffordshire and Worcestershire, England, which joins the Severn at Stourport.

Stourbridge (stėr'brij). A town in Worcestershire, England, situated on the Stour 10 miles west of Birmingham. It has manufactures of glass, fire-brick, etc. Population (1891), 9,386.

Stourport (stėr'pōrt). A town in Worcestershire, England, situated at the junction of the Stour with the Severn, 10 miles north by west of Worcester. Population (1891), 3,504.

Stow (stō), **John.** Born at London in 1525: died there, April 6, 1604. A noted English historian and antiquary, son of Thomas Stow, a tailor. In 1561 he published "A Summary of Englishe Chronicles," and in 1580 his "Annales, or a Generall Chronicle of England from Brute until the present yeare of Christ 1580." Stow is best known from his "Survey of London" (1598), the standard authority on old London. Through the patronage of Archbishop Parker he was able to print the "Flores Historiarum" of Matthew of Westminster (1567), the "Chronicle" of Matthew Paris (1571), and the "Historia Brevis" of Thomas Walsingham (1574). In 1604 he was authorized by James I. to collect "amongst our loving subjects their voluntary contributions and kind gratuities."

Stowe (stō). A village in Buckinghamshire, England, 3 miles northwest of Buckingham: noted for its castle and park.

Stowe, Calvin Ellis. Born at Natick, Mass., April 6, 1802; died at Hartford, Conn., Aug. 22, 1886. An American educator and theological writer, professor successively in Dartmouth College, Lane Theological Seminary (Ohio), Bowdoin College, and 1852–64 (of sacred literature) in Andover Theological Seminary. He published "Introduction to the Criticism and Interpretation of the Bible" (1835), "Origin and History of the Books of the Bible" (1867 and 1885), translation of Jahn's "Hebrew Commonwealth" (1828).

Stowe, Mrs. (Harriet Elizabeth Beecher). Born at Litchfield, Conn., June 14, 1812. A noted American novelist and miscellaneous writer:

daughter of Lyman Beecher, sister of H. W. Beecher, and wife of C. E. Stowe. She was educated at Hartford, Conn.; taught school there and at Cincinnati; and after her marriage lived in Cincinnati, Brunswick (Maine), Andover, Hartford, Florida, and elsewhere. Her famous work, "Uncle Tom's Cabin," was published in the Washington "National Era" 1851–52, and in book form in 1852. Among her other works are "Dred" (1856: also published as "Nina Gordon,") "The Minister's Wooing" (1859), "The Pearl of Orr's Island" (1862), "Agnes of Sorrento" (1863), "Old Town Folks" (1869), "My Wife and I" (1872), "Pink and White Tyranny" (1871), "We and Our Neighbors" (1875), "Sam Lawson's Fireside Stories" (1871), "Poganuc People" (1878), "Key to Uncle Tom's Cabin" (1853), "Sunny Memories of Foreign Lands" (1854), "Lady Byron Vindicated" (1869), etc.

Stowell, Baron. See *Scott, William.*

Stowmarket (stō'mär-ket). A town in the county of Suffolk, England, situated on the Gipping 11 miles northwest of Ipswich. Population (1891), 4,339.

Stow-on-the-Wold (stō'on-ᴛʜē-wōld'). A town in Gloucestershire, England, 24 miles northwest of Oxford. It was the scene of the last battle of the English civil war, March, 1646, in which the Royalists under Astley were defeated.

Strabane (strä-bän'). A town in the county of Tyrone, Ireland, situated on the Mourne, opposite Lifford and the mouth of the Finn, 13 miles southwest of Londonderry. Population (1891), 5,013.

Strabo (strā'bō). ['Squint-eyed': from Gr.] Born at Amasia, Pontus, about 63 B. C.: died about 24 A. D. A celebrated Greek geographer. He traveled extensively, and wrote a geographical work, in 17 books, describing Europe (Books III.–X.), Asia (XI.–XVI.), and Egypt and Libya (XVII.). "The first two books contain a general introduction, in which the author reviews his principal predecessors, beginning with Homer and passing on to Anaximander, Hecatæus, Democritus, Eudoxus, Dicæarchus, Ephorus, Eratosthenes, Polybius, and Posidonius. He also gives us his general notions of the figure and dimensions of the earth, and the climatology of the different zones. According to him the earth is a globe, fixed in the centre of the universe, and its habitable portion resembles a military cloak, and extends from Ireland to Ceylon."

Strachey, William. Lived in the first part of the 17th century. An English colonist, secretary of Virginia about 1610–12. He wrote 'A True Repertory of the Wracke and Redemption of Sir Thomas Gates, upon and from the Islands of the Bermudas" (edited by Purchas), "For the Colony in Virginea Britannia: Lawes Divine, Morall, and Martiall" (1612), "Historie of Travaile into Virginia Britannia" (published by the Hakluyt Society 1849).

Strada, Alonzo de. See *Estrada.*

Stradella (strä-del'lä). A town in the province of Pavia, northern Italy, situated on the Aversa 10 miles southeast of Pavia. Population (1881), commune, 8,630.

Stradella. 1. An opera by Flotow. It was first produced as a short lyrical piece in Paris in 1837, and afterward rewritten and produced in its present form in Hamburg, Dec. 30, 1844, as "Alessandro Stradella."
2. An opera by Niedermeyer, produced at Paris in 1837.

Stradella, Alessandro. Born at Naples about 1645: died at Genoa about 1681. An Italian composer, alleged to have been also a noted singer and performer.

Stradella, Alessandro. See *Stradella*, 1.

Stradella, Defile of. A famous pass and strategic point between the Po and spurs of the Apennines, near Pavia.

Stradivari (strä-dē-vä'rē), **Antonio,** Latinized **Antonius Stradivarius.** Born at Cremona, Italy, about 1644 (?): died there, Dec. 17 or 18, 1737. A famous Italian maker of violins, the most celebrated of the masters of the art: a pupil of Nicolo Amati. His best violins were made about 1700–25. His sons Francesco and Omobono are also noted.

Strafford (straf'ọrd). A tragedy by Robert Browning, relating to the Earl of Strafford. It was written for Macready, at his own request, and he played the title rôle on its production in 1837.

Strafford, Earl of. See *Wentworth, Thomas.*

Strafford Going to Execution. A painting by Paul Delaroche (1835), in Stafford House, London. The earl is kneeling beneath the prison window of Archbishop Laud, who extends his hands through the bars in blessing, while the guards wait.

Strahlegg (strä'lek). A glacier pass in the Bernese Alps, canton of Bern, Switzerland, leading from the Grimsel hospice to Grindelwald.

Straits Settlements (strāts set'l-ments). A British crown colony in the Malay Peninsula. It comprises Singapore, Malacca, Penang (Dindings, Province, Wellesley); and a protectorate is exercised over the native states of Perak, Selangor, Sungei Ujong, Pahang, and Negri Sembilan. Population of Straits Settlements proper (1891), 512,342.

Strakonitz (strä'kō-nits), Slav. **Strakonice** (strä-kō-nēt'se). A manufacturing town in Bohemia, situated on the Wattawa 61 miles southwest of Prague. Population (1890), commune, 5,419.

Strakosch (strä'kosh), **Maurice.** Born at Lemberg, Galicia, 1823: died at Paris, Oct. 9, 1887. An opera and concert manager. He introduced Patti, Nilsson, and other famous singers to American audiences.

Strakosch, Max. Born 1835. An opera manager, brother of Maurice Strakosch, and partner in many of his ventures.

Stralsund (stral'sönd). A seaport in the province of Pomerania, Prussia, situated on the Strelasund in lat. 54° 19' N., long. 13° 5' E. It exports grain, and has varied manufactures. It contains a Rathaus and 3 large Gothic churches. The city was founded by the Prince of Rugen in 1209; was a Hanseatic town; was unsuccessfully besieged by Wallenstein in 1628; passed to Sweden in 1648, was several times captured; was defended unsuccessfully by Schill against the French allies in 1809; and passed to Prussia in 1815. Population (1890), 27,814.

Strand (strand). One of the chief thoroughfares of London, extending east and west from Fleet street to Charing Cross. Originally the only route between the City and Westminster was by Watling street over Holborn Bridge. Later, when Ludgate was opened and Fleet Bridge built, a more direct way was made by the "Straunde" through the fens or marsh by the river side. The street became the fashionable quarter, and was, especially on the river side, built up with fine palaces and monasteries (Bridewell, Whitefriars, The Temple, Savoy, etc.).

Strange (stränj), Sir **Robert.** Born in Mainland, Orkney, July 14, 1721: died at London, July 5, 1792. A British line-engraver. In 1735 he was apprenticed to an Edinburgh engraver, and in 1745–1746 he was in the Jacobite army. In 1748 he studied drawing under J. B. Descamps at Rouen; in 1749 was a pupil of Le Bas at Paris; and in 1750 returned to London, where he superintended the illustrations of Dr. William Hunter's work on the "Gravid Uterus" from red chalk drawings by Van Rymsdyck, published in 1774. In 1753 he engraved the "Magdalen" and "Cleopatra" of Guido, and in 1760 went to Italy. He was elected a member of the academies of Rome, Florence, Parma, and Paris, and was knighted in 1787.

Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde, The. A tale by R. L. Stevenson, published in 1886.

Stranger (strān'jėr), **The.** A translation from Kotzebue's "Misanthropy and Repentance," by Thompson, altered and improved by Sheridan.

Strange Story, A. A novel by Bulwer Lytton, published during 1862 in "All the Year Round."

Strangford (strang'fọrd), **Lough.** A lake or branch of the Irish Sea, situated in northeastern Ireland 10 miles southeast of Belfast. Length, about 16 miles.

Straniera (strä-nē-ā'rä), **La.** [It., 'The Stranger.'] An opera by Bellini, first produced at Milan in 1829.

Stranraer (stran-rär'). A seaport in Wigtownshire, Scotland, situated at the head of Loch Ryan, in lat. 54° 54' N., long. 5° 2' W. It has some coasting trade. Population (1891), 3,136.

Strap (strap), **Hugh.** A follower of Roderick Random in Smollett's novel of that name. He is a simple, disinterested fellow, ill treated by his mother.

Straparola da Caravaggio (strä-pä-ro'la dä kä-rä-väd'jō), **Giovanni Francesco,** known as **Straparola.** Born near the end of the 15th century: died about 1557. An Italian novelist. He published "Sonetti, strambotti, epistole e capitoli" (1508), but is best remembered by his collection of stories called "Tredeci piacevoli notti," drawn from many sources and published at Venice in two series in 1550 and 1554. Many editions were issued, and the book has been a storehouse from which succeeding writers have obtained plots, etc. Shakspere and Molière are indebted to it, one of the stories is in Painter's "Palace of Pleasure," and there have been several French translations. The stories are told on separate nights by a party of ladies and gentlemen enjoying the cool air at Murano (Venice), and are frequently called "Straparola's Nights."

Strasburg (stras'bėrg), G. **Strassburg** (sträs'-börG), F. **Strasbourg** (sträs-bör'). The capital of Alsace-Lorraine, situated at the junction of the Breusch and Ill, about 2 miles from the Rhine, in lat. 48° 35' N., long. 7° 46' E.: the Roman Argentoratum. It is a railway center, a fortress of the first rank, and an important strategic point. It has manufactures of beer, leather, tobacco, dyes, etc.; and exports beer, sausages, "fat liver pies," sauer-kraut, hops, etc. The cathedral is an interesting monument, founded in the 11th century, and not finished until the 15th. The west front and openwork tower and spire are famous: the front is very richly decorated with traceried windows and slender arcading, and has fine sculptured portals and a splendid rose, but it bears little relation to the remainder of the edifice, far above which it rises in a heavy square mass. The spire is 468 feet high. The 13th-century nave is 100 feet high, and excellent in design: the east end is of massive Romanesque, with an early crypt. The medieval glass is gorgeous in color, and the great astronomical clock (1842) is an artistic and scientific curiosity. The Church of St. Thomas is chiefly of the time of transition from Romanesque to Pointed, of massive and imposing architecture, and possesses good glass. It is chiefly remarkable, however, for the tomb of the Maréchal de Saxe, erected by Louis XV., and designed by Pigalle. The marshal appears [illegible] the [illegible], to which he is conducted by Death, while [illegible] a beautiful woman seeks [illegible]. [illegible] university of Strasburg was founded in the [illegible] part of the 17th century, was suppressed in the French Revolution, was refounded later as a French academy, and [illegible] as a university in 1872. [illegible] with [illegible] library of over [illegible] volumes [illegible] handed [illegible] the town was later conquered by [illegible]. Strasburg was continued [illegible] the victory of the citizens over the [illegible]. The guilds obtained [illegible]. A wholesale execution of Jews [illegible]. The town became one of the leading [illegible] the Reformation, was taken by the [illegible] formed to them in 1697, and was [illegible] with [illegible] to Germany in 1871. The city was invested by the Germans in the middle of Aug., 1870, was bombarded Aug. [illegible] for [illegible] days, and capitulated after great damage to the city and [illegible] Sept. 28, with a garrison of nearly 18,000 men commanded by General Uhrich. The attacking force was under General von Werder. Population (1890), 1[illegible].

Strasburg. A village in Shenandoah County, Virginia, situated on the North Fork of the Shenandoah, 72 miles west of Washington. It was an important point in the Civil War. Near it occurred the battle of Fisher's Hill, or Woodstock, Sept. 22, 1864.

Strasburg, Oath of. See the extract.

This fact is [illegible] forth in the famous oath of Strasburg, preserved by Nithard. That precious document has been commented upon over and over again as a matter of philology, it is no less valuable as a matter of history. It shows that [illegible] 841 the distinctions of race and language were beginning to make themselves felt. The Austrasian soldiers of King Lewis swore in the Old-German tongue, [illegible] the [illegible] document; but of the language in which the oath was taken by the Neustrian soldiers of King Charles the oath itself is, as far as our knowledge goes, absolutely the [illegible] monument.
Freeman, Hist. Essays, I. 181.

Strasburg-an-der-Drewenz (sträs'börG-an-der-drā'vents). A town in the province of West Prussia, situated on the Drewenz 84 miles south-southeast of Dantzic. Population (1890), 6,122.

Strasburg-in-der-Uckermark (sträs'börG-in-der-ök'er-märk). A town in the province of Brandenburg, Prussia, 72 miles north-northeast of Berlin. Population (1890), 6,246.

Strassburg (in Alsace). See *Strasburg.*

Strassnitz (sträs'nits), Slav. **Strážnice** (sträzh'net'se). A town in Moravia, Austria-Hungary, situated on the March 37 miles south-southeast of Brünn. Population (1890), 4,719.

Stratford (strat'fọrd). A suburb of London, situated in Essex, on the Lea, 4½ miles east-northeast of St. Paul's.

Stratford. The capital of Perth County, Ontario, Canada, situated on the Avon 58 miles west of Hamilton. Population (1891), 9,501.

Stratford de Redcliffe, Viscount. See *Canning, Stratford.*

Stratford-on-Avon (strat'fọrd-on-ā'vọn), or **Stratford.** A town in Warwickshire, England, situated on the Avon 8 miles southwest of Warwick: famous as the birthplace of Shakspere. It contains the Church of the Holy Trinity (Early English and Perpendicular styles) with the tomb of Shakspere; the house where Shakspere was born; and the New Place, the site of the house built by Sir Hugh Clopton in the time of Henry VII., and bought by Shakspere in 1597. Shakspere's house is now national property and has been suitably restored. The low gabled exterior, with its timber framing filled in with plaster, and the interior rooms, preserve their 16th-century character. An interesting Shakspere Museum has been formed in the house. The Shakspere fountain was erected in 1887 by George W. Childs. Near by is Shottery, with Ann Hathaway's cottage. Population (1891), 8,318.

Strathbogie (strath-bō'gi). A district in the northwestern part of the county of Aberdeen, Scotland.

Strathclyde (strath-klīd'). A medieval Celtic kingdom, embracing in its greatest extent southwestern Scotland to the Clyde and northwestern England to the Mersey. The northern part was finally annexed to Scotland in 1124. Called Cumbria in its later history.

Strathearn (strath-ėrn'). The valley of the Earn, in Perthshire, Scotland.

Strathmore (strath-mōr'). An extensive plain in eastern Perthshire and Forfarshire, Scotland.

Strath Spey (strath-spā'). The valley drained by the Spey in the counties of Inverness, Elgin, and Banff, Scotland.

Strato (strā'tō), or **Straton** (strā'ton). [Gr. Στράτων.] A Greek peripatetic philosopher, the successor of Theophrastus in the presidency of the Lyceum (287 B. C.). He was called "the naturalist" [illegible] identity [illegible] nature [illegible].

Stratonice (strat-o-nī'sē). [Gr. Στρατονίκη.] Lived about 300 B. C. Daughter of Demetrius Poliorcetes, and wife of Seleucus Nicator, and

latter of his son Antiochus I. Seleucus, discovering his son's passion for her, gave her to him, and at the same time made him king of the provinces of upper Asia.

Stratton (strat'n). A place in Cornwall, England, 26 miles southwest of Barnstaple, where, in 1643, the Royalists defeated the Parliamentarians.

Stratton, Charles Sherwood (sobriquet **Tom Thumb**). Born at Bridgeport, Conn., 1838; died at Middletown, Conn., 1883. An American dwarf, exhibited by P. T. Barnum in various parts of the world. He married in 1863 Mercy Lavinia Bump (Lavinia Warren), also a dwarf. When first exhibited he was about two feet high, but rose to a height of forty inches.

Strauss (strous), **David Friedrich.** Born at Ludwigsburg, Württemberg, Jan. 27, 1808; died at Ludwigsburg, Feb. 8, 1874. A celebrated German theological and philosophical writer and biographer. He was educated at Tübingen and Berlin, and was "repetent" at the Theological Seminary and lecturer at the University of Tübingen 1832-35. He was deprived of his office on account of his "Leben Jesu," and resigned the position held in charge of the Gymnasium of Ludwigsburg; this however, he abandoned in 1836, and went to Stuttgart. In 1839 he was called as professor of dogmatics and church history to Zürich, but his appointment caused so much opposition that he was at once pensioned, and soon driven from the place. He lived thereafter at Stuttgart, Darmstadt, and elsewhere. He sought to prove that the gospel history is mythical in character. Among his works are "Das Leben Jesu" ("Life of Jesus," 1835), "Die christliche Glaubenslehre, etc." ("Christian Doctrine of Belief," 1840-41), biographies of Schubart (1849), Marklin (1851), Frischlin (1855), Ulrich von Hutten (1858-60), Reimarus (1862), Voltaire (1870), "Das Leben Jesu für das deutsche Volk" (1864), "Der alte und der neue Glaube" ("The Old and the New Belief," 1872), and controversial works.

Strauss, Eduard. Born at Vienna, Feb. 14, 1835. An Austrian composer of dance-music, son of Johann Strauss (1804-49). In 1870 he became conductor of the court balls. He has composed more than 200 pieces of dance-music.

Strauss, Johann. Born at Vienna, March 14, 1804: died there, Sept. 25, 1849. An Austrian composer and conductor, famous for his dance music. In 1826 he became the conductor of a small orchestra at Vienna, which gave successful concerts, and he was engaged for six years at the "Sperl." The band was finally enlarged to 200 members, out of which a selection was made of a regular band of 50 chosen musicians of the highest class. He now began a series of tours, appearing for the first time in England in 1838. He raised dance-music (of which he composed about 250 pieces) to a high level.

Strauss, Johann. Born at Vienna, Oct. 25, 1825. An Austrian composer, son of Johann Strauss (1804-49). He composed nearly 400 pieces of dance-music, among the best-known of which are "Schönbrunner-Walzer" ("By the Beautiful Blue Danube"). Among his operettas are "Indigo und die vierzig Räuber" (1871), "Der Karneval in Rom," "Die Fledermaus," "Cagliostro," "Prinz Methusalem," etc.

Strauss, Joseph. Born at Vienna, Aug. 22, 1827: died there, July 22, 1870. An Austrian composer of dance-music, son of Johann Strauss (1804-49). He composed about 280 pieces of dance-music.

Strawberry Hill (stra'ber-i hil). Horace Walpole's country house, near Twickenham, Surrey. He gave Kitty Clive a small house near it, which he called Cliveden, sometimes "little Strawberry Hill."

Streaky Bay (strē'ki bā). An inlet of the ocean on the coast of South Australia, in long. 134° W.

Street (strēt), **Alfred Billings.** Born at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Dec. 18, 1811: died at Albany, N. Y., June 2, 1881. An American poet and author, State librarian of New York. Among his poems are "The Burning of Schenectady" (1842), "Drawings and Tintings" (1844), "Frontenac" (1846), "Frontenac" (1849). His other works include "Woods and Waters," on Adirondack travel (1860) etc.

Street, The. A popular name for the part of New York in and near Wall street, famous as a financial center.

Strelasund (strā'lä-sönd). The narrow strait which separates Rügen in the Baltic from the mainland of Germany.

Strelitz. See *Neustrelitz.*

Strelna (strāl'nä). A Russian royal palace, situated on the Gulf of Finland 12 miles westsouthwest of St. Petersburg.

Strephon (stref'on). A shepherd, a character in Sir Philip Sidney's "Arcadia." In English poetry it is often a conventional name of a lover.

Stretford (stret'förd). A town in Lancashire, England, situated on the Mersey 5 miles southwest of Manchester. Population (1891), 21,761.

Stretton (stret'on), **Hesba.** The pseudonym of Sarah or Hannah Smith, an English novelist and juvenile writer. She has published nearly forty books under this name.

Stricker (strik'er), **Der.** Lived in Austria about 1240. A Middle High German poet, of his life nothing is known. He wrote epics and "Beispiele" (fables or stories, etc.).

Strickland (strik'land), **Agnes.** Born about 1808: died July, 1874. An English historical writer. Her chief works are "Lives of the Queens of England" (12 vols., 1840-48), "Lives of the Queens of Scotland" (8 vols., 1850-59), "Bachelor Kings of England" (1851), and "Lives of the Seven Bishops" (1866). She also edited "Letters of Mary Queen of Scots," and wrote several tales.

Stringham (string'am), **Silas Horton.** Born at Middletown, Orange County, N. Y., Nov. 7, 1798: died at Brooklyn, N. Y., Feb. 7, 1876. An American admiral. He served in the War of 1812, and in the Algerine and Mexican wars, and commanded the squadron in the Chesapeake in Aug., 1861.

Ströbeck (strē'bek). A small village in the province of Saxony, Prussia, near Halberstadt. Its inhabitants are renowned for their skill as chess-players.

Stroma (strō'mä). A small island of Scotland, situated in Pentland Firth between Caithness and the Orkneys.

Stromboli (strom'bō-lē). One of the Lipari Islands, north of Sicily: famous for its constantly active volcano (height, about 3,000 feet).

Stromness (strom-nes'). A seaport on the western coast of Mainland, Orkney Islands, 13 miles west of Kirkwall.

Strömö (strē'mē). The chief one of the Faroe Islands.

Strömstad (strēm'städ). A small wateringplace on the southwestern coast of Sweden, near the Norwegian frontier.

Strong (ströng), **Caleb.** Born at Northampton, Mass., Jan. 9, 1745: died there, Nov. 7, 1819. An American politician, a leading patriot in the War of Independence. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1787; United States senator from Massachusetts 1789-96; and governor of Massachusetts 1800-07 and 1812-16.

Strong, George Crockett. Born at Stockbridge, Vt., Oct. 16, 1832: died in New York city, July 30, 1863. An American general in the Civil War. He was a staff-officer under McDowell, McClellan, and Butler; and as brigadier-general was mortally wounded in the assault on Fort Wagner, July 18, 1863.

Strong, James. Born at New York, Aug. 14, 1822: died at Round Lake, N. Y., Aug. 7, 1894. An American scholar, acting president of Troy University 1858-61, and professor of exegetical theology in Drew Theological Seminary, Madison, N. J., from 1868. He was one of the Old Testament revisers, and was associated with Dr. J. McClintock in the "Cyclopædia of Biblical, Theological, and Ecclesiastical Literature," becoming sole editor after McClintock's death. He has also published "A New Harmony and Exposition of the Gospels" (1852), a "Harmony" in Greek (1854), and various other works, chiefly religious.

Strong, James Hooker. Born at Canandaigua, N. Y., April 26, 1814: died at Columbia, S. C., Nov. 23, 1882. An American admiral, distinguished as commander of the Monongahela in the battle of Mobile Bay in the Civil War. He was promoted rear-admiral in 1873; commanded the South Atlantic squadron 1873-75; and retired in 1876.

Strong, William. Born at Somers, Conn., May 6, 1808. An American jurist. He was Democratic member of Congress from Pennsylvania 1847-51; justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania 1857-68; and associate justice of the United States Supreme Court 1870-80. He was a member of the Electoral Commission in 1877.

Strongbow, Richard. See *Clare, Richard de.*

Strong Island, or **Ualan** (wä-län'), or **Kusai** (kö-sī'). One of the Caroline Archipelago, Pacific Ocean, in lat. 5° 21′ N., long. 163° 1′ E. It has an American mission. Length, about 10 miles.

Strongoli (strong'gō-lē). A small town in the province of Catanzaro, southern Italy, 36 miles northeast of Catanzaro: the ancient Petelia.

Stronsa (stron'sä), or **Stronsay** (stron'sā). An island of the Orkneys, Scotland, northeast of Pomona. Length, 7½ miles.

Stronsa Firth. An arm of the sea between Stronsa and Pomona.

Strontian (stron'shi-an, locally stron-tē'an). Avillage in Argyllshire, Scotland, situated on Loch Sunart 20 miles north by west of Oban. The metal strontian (found there) was named from it.

Strophades (strof'a-dēz). [Gr. Στροφάδες, turning islands: see the def.] A group of small islands west of the Peloponnesus, Greece, in lat. 37° 14′ N., long. 21° E.: the modern Strivali or Stamphane. Hither the sons of Boreas were said, in Greek legend, to have pursued the Harpies, and here they turned back from their pursuit (whence the name).

Strother (stroтн'er), **David Hunter.** Born at Martinsburg, Va., Sept. 16, 1816: died at Charleston, W. Va., March 8, 1888. An American author and artist. Under the pseudonym "Porte Crayon" he contributed to "Harper's Magazine" illustrated articles, chiefly on the South. He was a Federal officer (colonel of cavalry) in the Civil War.

Stroud (stroud). A town in Gloucestershire, England, 26 miles northeast of Bristol; famous for its cloth manufactures. Population (1891), 9,818.

Strozzi (strot'sē), **Bernardo.** Born at Genoa, 1581: died at Venice, 1644. An Italian painter, surnamed "Il Capuccino" ("The Capuchin") and "Il Prete Genovese" ("The Genoese Priest").

Strudel (strō'del), **Der.** [G., 'the whirlpool.'] A whirlpool in the Danube, near Grein in Lower Austria: formerly very dangerous. Length, 900 feet.

Struensee (strö'en-zā), Count **Johann Friedrich von.** Born at Halle, Germany, Aug. 5, 1737: executed at Copenhagen, April 28, 1772. A German-Danish politician. He was educated as a physician; was appointed physician to Christian VII. of Denmark in 1768; became the favorite of Queen Caroline Matilda (sister of George III. of England), and in 1770 the most influential minister: introduced various reforms; and was overthrown by a conspiracy in 1772.

Struldbrugs (strul'brugz). An immortal race, inhabitants of Luggnagg, an imaginary land described in "Gulliver's Travels" by Swift.

Struma (strö'mä), or **Karasu** (kä-rä'sö). A river in Bulgaria and Turkey which flows through Lake Tachyno (the ancient Cercinites), and empties into the Ægean Sea 50 miles east of Saloniki: the ancient Strymon. Length, about 200 miles.

Strutt (strut), **John William,** third Baron Rayleigh. Born Nov. 12, 1842. A noted English physicist. He studied at Trinity College, Cambridge, of which he became a fellow in 1866; was professor of experimental physics at Cambridge 1879-84; and became professor of natural philosophy at the Royal Institution in 1888.

Strutt (strut), **Joseph.** Born in Essex, England, Oct. 27, 1742; died at London, Oct. 16, 1802. An English engraver and antiquary. He published "The Regal and Ecclesiastical Antiquities of England" (1773), "Horda-Angel-Cynnan" (1774), "The Chronicle of England" (1777-80), "Biographical Dictionary of Engravers" (1785-80), "Complete View of the Dress and Habits of the People of England" (1796-99), "Sports and Pastimes of the People of England" (1801).

Struve (strö've), **Friedrich Georg Wilhelm von.** Born at Altona, Germany, April 15, 1793: died at St. Petersburg, Nov. 23, 1864. A noted German-Russian astronomer, director of the Dorpat observatory 1817, and afterward (1839-1862) of the Pulkowa observatory. He is especially noted for his researches on double stars, and for his work in geodesy. He published "Stellarum duplicium mensuræ micrometricæ" (1837), "Stellarum fixarum, imprimis compositarum positiones mediæ" (1852), "Arc du méridien entre le Danube et la Mer Glaciale" (1861), etc.

Struve, Gustav von. Born at Munich, Oct. 11, 1805: died at Vienna, Aug. 21, 1870. A German republican agitator. He took an active part in the revolutionary movements in Baden 1848-49, and published works on politics, history, etc.

Struve, Otto Wilhelm von. Born at Dorpat, Russia, May 7, 1819. A Russian astronomer, son of F. G. W. von Struve, and his successor as director of the Pulkowa observatory. He has discovered about 500 double stars and a satellite of Saturn, and has published important researches on comets, nebulæ, Saturn, etc.

Stryj (strē). A river in Galicia, Austria-Hungary, which joins the Dniester 31 miles southeast of Lemberg. Length, over 100 miles.

Stryj, or **Stry** (strē). A town in Galicia, Austria-Hungary, situated on the river Stryj 39 miles south of Lemberg. It was nearly destroyed by fire in 1886. It has cattle-markets. Population (1890), commune, 16,515.

Strymon (strī'mon). [Gr. Στρυμών.] The ancient name of the Struma.

Strymonicus Sinus (strī-mon'i-kus sī'nus). In ancient geography, an arm of the Ægean Sea, on the coast of Macedonia, east of the peninsula of Chalcidice: the modern Gulf of Contessa.

Strype (strip), **John.** Born at Stepney, near London, Nov. 1, 1643: died at Hackney, Dec. 11, 1737. An English biographer and historical writer. He was educated at St. Paul's School and at Cambridge, and in 1669 was made perpetual curate of Theydon-Bois in Essex. His works fill 13 folio volumes. They include "Memorials of Archbishop Cranmer" (1694), "Annals of the Reformation in England" (1709-31), an edition of Stow's "Survey of London" (1720), "Ecclesiastical Memorials" (1721), and lives of Sir Thomas Smith, Aylmer, Cheke, Grindal, Matthew Parker, and Whitgift.

Stuart, or **Stewart,** or **Steuart** (stū'ärt). A royal family of Scotland and England. It was descended from a family which for several generations held the office of high steward of Scotland (whence the name). Walter, the sixth high steward, married Margaret,

daughter of Robert Bruce, and on the death of Margaret's brother David II. in 1371, the only child of this marriage succeeded as Robert II. The Stuart sovereigns of Scotland were Robert II., Robert III., James I., James II., James III., James IV., James V., Mary Queen of Scots, and James VI. James IV. married Margaret, daughter of Henry VII. of England, and on the failure of direct heirs at the death of Elizabeth, the last of Henry VIII.'s descendants, in 1603, James VI. of Scotland, Margaret's great-grandson, succeeded to the throne of England as James I. The Stuart sovereigns of England and Scotland jointly were James I., Charles I., Charles II., James II., Mary (consort of William III.), and Anne.

Stuart (stū'ärt), **Arabella.** Born about 1575; died in the Tower of London, Sept. 27, 1615. A daughter of Charles Stuart, earl of Lennox (younger brother of Darnley), and cousin of James I. She was the next heir after James to both the English and Scottish crowns. "Lady Margaret Douglas, the niece of Henry VIII. and his brother having been the daughter of Archibald, sixth earl of Angus, by Margaret, queen dowager of James IV., James VI. (I. of England) was thus almost heir of the junior English branch by a double descent, Arabella Stuart being next heir by a single descent." (*Encyc. Brit.*) Sir Walter Raleigh was accused of a plot to place her on the throne in 1603. She married William Seymour in 1610, and was imprisoned by Elizabeth in consequence.

Stuart, Charles Edward. See *Charles Edward Louis Philip Casimir.*

Stuart, Gilbert. Born at Narragansett, R. I., 1755; died at Boston, July 27, 1828. A noted American portrait-painter. He was a pupil of West in London, and settled in the United States in 1792. He painted five whole-lengths and a number of other portraits of Washington, and also portraits of John Adams, J. Q. Adams, Jefferson, Madison, Jay, Ames, Astor, etc. Of his portraits of Washington the so-called "Athenæum head," and its pendant the portrait of Mrs. Washington, were painted at Germantown, and were bought from Stuart's widow by the Washington Association and other gentlemen, who presented them to the Boston Athenæum in 1831. Stuart copied them for General Washington, according to the statement of his daughter, keeping the originals by agreement. The "Gibbs Washington" is also in the same institution. Excellent specimens of his work are to be found in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts and the New York Historical Society, the latter including the portrait of Egbert Benson, painted in 1805. His greatest works are his portraits of Judge Stephen Jones and of F. S. Richards of Boston. His work in England is a portrait of Mr. Grant of Congalton skating, exhibited as a chimneypiece in 1878.

Stuart, Henry Benedict Maria Clement. Born at Rome, 1725; died at Frascati, Italy, July 13, 1807. A son of the Old Pretender. He was created cardinal in 1747, and assumed the title of Henry IX. of England on the death of his brother (the Young Pretender) in 1788.

Stuart, James, second Earl of Murray or Moray. Born 1533; killed Jan. 21, 1570. Regent of Scotland: illegitimate son of James V. of Scotland and Margaret, daughter of Lord Erskine. At the age of 5 he was made prior of St. Andrews; and at 15 he united an English force on the Fife coast. He joined Knox on his return, and became the chief adviser of Mary Stuart on her accession. In 1562 he was created earl of Mar, and resigned that title, he was created earl of Murray or Moray. He opposed the Darnley marriage, and was outlawed. On the abdication of Queen Mary at Lochleven he was made regent. He defeated the queen at Langside and was murdered by one of her followers, Hamilton of Bothwellhaugh.

Stuart, James. Born at London, 1713: died Feb. 2, 1788. An English antiquarian, called "Athenian Stuart." He began, with Revett, "Antiquities of Athens" (3 vols. completed 1762–1816).

Stuart, James Ewell Brown. Born in Patrick County, Va., Feb. 6, 1833; died at Richmond, Va., June 12, 1864. A Confederate cavalry general. He graduated at West Point 1854; was distinguished at the first battle of Bull Run; became the leading cavalry officer in the army of Northern Virginia; conducted a raid around McClellan's army (June, 1862), and in the Seven Days' Battles; captured Pope's camp and Manassas Junction Aug., 1862; was distinguished at Antietam and elsewhere in the invasion of Maryland later in 1862 made a raid into Pennsylvania; commanded the extreme right at Fredericksburg; succeeded Jackson as corps commander at Chancellorsville; commanded a large cavalry force in the Gettysburg campaign; was distinguished in the further operations of 1863–64; and was mortally wounded at the battle of Yellow Tavern, near Richmond.

Stuart, James Francis Edward, Prince of Wales: also called the **Chevalier de St. George** and the **Old Pretender.** Born at St. James's Palace, June 10, 1688; died at Rome, Jan. 1, 1766. Son of James II. of England and Mary of Modena. Suspicion was aroused by the circumstances of his birth, and it was believed by many that a fraud had been practised, but that he was the child of the king and queen there is no doubt. When his father fled from the kingdom, the child was sent to France. He was proclaimed king of England (James III.) and Scotland (James VIII.) by Louis XIV. in Sept., 1701; made an unsuccessful attempt to invade Scotland with a French force in 1708; served in the French army, distinguishing himself at Oudenarde and Malplaquet; countenanced the unsuccessful Jacobite rising in Scotland in 1715, appearing there in person in the latter part of that year; and was driven out early in 1716. He soon retired to Rome.

Stuart, John, third Earl of Bute. Born 1713: died March 10, 1792. An English statesman. He became a secretary of state in 1761, and was prime minister from May, 1762, to April, 1763. He was extremely unpopular. During his administration occurred the capture of Havana and of Manila, and the peace of Paris.

Stuart, John Patrick Crichton, Marquis of Bute.

Stuart, John MacDonall. Born 1818: died 1866. An Australian explorer. He conducted expeditions 1858–62, traversing Australia from south to north 1862.

Stuart, Matthew, Earl of Lennox. Born in Scotland, 1516; killed at Stirling, Sept. 4, 1571. A Scottish statesman and soldier, son of John Stewart, third earl of Lennox. He was the heir male of the Stuarts of Scotland at the death of James V. He married Lady Margaret Douglas, daughter of Archibald, earl of Angus, and the queen dowager Margaret, daughter of Henry VII of England. Matthew succeeded to the earldom in 1526. In the civil war he sided with the party of the English king. He was declared guilty of treason, and led the invasion of Scotland 1545–47. In 1562 he was imprisoned in the Tower for planning the marriage of Lord Darnley, his elder son, and Mary Stuart. He assisted in the imprisonment of the queen at Lochleven Castle in 1570, and was elected regent July 12, 1570.

Stuart, Moses. Born at Wilton, Conn., March 26, 1780; died at Andover, Mass., Jan. 4, 1852. An American philologist and theologian. He graduated at Yale in 1799, was a Congregational clergyman at New Haven 1806–10, and was professor of sacred literature in Andover Theological Seminary 1810–48. His chief works are "Grammar of the Hebrew Language without Points" (1813), "Grammar of the Hebrew Language with Points" (1820), "Commentary on the Epistle to the Hebrews" (2d ed. 1833), "Hebrew Chrestomathy" (1829), "Commentary on the Epistle to the Romans" (1832), "Grammar of the New Testament Dialect" (revised edition 1841), "Hints on the Prophecies," "Philological View of Modern Opinions on Inspiration," "Critical History and Defence of the Old Testament Canon" (1845), commentaries on the Apocalypse (1845), Daniel (1850), Ecclesiastes (1851), Proverbs (1852). He wrote also translations of German works, including Greek and Hebrew grammars.

Stuart Island. A small island in Bering Sea, near the western coast of Alaska.

Stubai Alps (stō'bī alps). A group of mountains in Tyrol, sometimes included in the Otzthaler Alps.

Stubaithal (stō'bī-tāl). An Alpine valley in Tyrol, southwest of Innsbruck, famous for its scenery and flowers.

Stubbs (stubz), **George.** Born 1722: died 1806. An English anatomist and painter of horses. He went to Italy to study in 1751. In 1776 he published his celebrated work on equine anatomy. In 1778 he was made an associate of the Royal Academy, and a full member in 1781.

Stubbs, William. Born at Knaresborough, England, June 21, 1825. A distinguished English historian. He studied at Oxford (Christ Church), graduating in 1848. He was appointed regius professor of modern history at Oxford in 1866, curator of the Bodleian Library in 1868, canon of St. Paul's in 1879, and bishop of Chester in 1884, and was translated to the see of Oxford in 1888. He published "The Constitutional History of England in its Origin and Development" (1874–78), "The Early Plantagenets" (1876), "Epochs of Modern History series), and "Seventeen Lectures on the Study of Medieval and Modern History and Kindred Subjects" (1886); and has edited Benedict of Peterborough's "Gesta Regis Henrici Secundi Benedicti Abbatis: Chronicles of the Reigns of Henry II. and Richard I., 1169–92" (1867–68), Ancient Charters and other Illustrations of English Constitutional History, from the Earliest Times to the Reign of Edward the First" (1870), Memorials of Saint Dunstan (1874). The Historical Collections of Walter of Coventry: Edited from the MS. in the Library of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge" (1872–73), Memorials of St. Dunstan, Archbishop of Canterbury" (1874), "Radulfi de Diceto Decani Londoniensis Opera Historica: The Historical Works of Master Ralph de Diceto, Dean of London" (1876), "The Historical Works of Gervase of Canterbury: Vols. I and II. The Chronicle of the Reigns of Stephen, Henry II., and Richard I. By Gervase, the Monk of Canterbury" (1879–80), "Chronicles of the Reign of Edward I and Edward II." (1882–83), etc.

Students, The. A play printed in 1762, said by Genest to be "professedly 'Love's Labour 's Lost' adapted to the stage," but it does not seem ever to have been acted.

Stuhlweissenburg (stōl'vīs'sen-bōrg), Hung. **Székés-Fehérvár** (sā'kāsh-fe-hār-vār'). The capital of the county of Stuhlweissenburg, Hungary, 37 miles southwest of Budapest: the Roman Alba regia or Alba regalis. It was the place of coronation of the kings of Hungary from the 11th to the 16th century, and was held by the Turks (with one interruption, 1601–02) from about 1543 to 1688. It has a cathedral. Population (1890), 27,548

Stukeley (stūk'li), Sir **Thomas.** Born at London about 1520; died at Alcacer Quiber (Alcazar), Aug. 4, 1578. A younger son in an old Devonshire family, who, after a life of adventure, died in the company of three kings on the battle-field of Alcazar. Peele made him the hero of his play "The Battle of Alcazar" (acted in 1591).

Stukeley (stūk'li), **William.** Born at Holbeach, Lincolnshire, Nov. 7, 1687: died March 3, 1765. An English antiquarian. He took a degree at Cambridge, studied medicine, and at St. Thomas's Hospital, and practised as a physician in London. He took a special interest in Roman remains, which he began to collect and describe as early as 1717. He published "Itinerarium Curiosum" (1724), "Palæographia Britannica" (1743–52), "Medallic History of Carausius" (1757).

Sturgeon (stėr'jon), **Major.** A character in Foote's play "The Mayor of Garratt," played by himself.

Sturgeon Bay (stėr'jon bā). An arm of Green Bay, in Wisconsin.

Sturluson. See *Snorre Sturlesson.*

Sturm (stōrm), **Julius Karl Reinhold.** Born at Kostritz, Germany, July 21, 1816. A German pastor and lyric poet. He has published "Fromme Lieder," etc.

Sturm und Drang (stōrm ōnd drāng). [G., "storm and stress."] A period in German literature about 1770–80, noted for the impetuosity of thought and style of the younger writers: so named from Klinger's drama "Sturm und Drang." Among the representatives of this movement were Herder, Goethe in "Werther," Basedow, Klinger, Lenz, etc.

Sturt (stėrt), Sir **Charles.** Died at Cheltenham, England, June 16, 1869. An English explorer in Australia. He explored the Darling River in 1828, and the Murray River and Lake Alexandrina in 1829–30, and made two subsequent expeditions in the interior.

Sturt, Mount. [Named from Sir Charles Sturt.] A mountain on the Barrier Range, South Australia, south-southwest of Lake Gregory.

Stutly (stut'li), **Will.** A character in the Robin Hood cycle of English legend.

Stuttgart (stōt'gärt). The capital of Württemberg, situated on the Neckar, near the Neckar, in lat. 48° 46′ N., long. 9° 11′ E. It is the leading city in south Germany for the book-publishing, and has manufactures of chemicals, philosophical instruments, drugs, sugar, etc. The town was founded in 1746 surrounds the castle of Solitude, contains finely proportioned and well-lighted streets, with some good modern paintings and sculptures. The old palace, adjoining, is of the 16th century. It has ancient Anglo-towers, and a picturesque court. Stuttgart also contains a noted academy of music, a royal library of over 300,000 volumes, and an art museum. It was in 1816 the capital of all Württemberg but in 1871 it has developed rapidly in the present century. It was the seat of the "Rump Parliament" in 1849. Population (1890), 128,857.

Stuyvesant (stī'vesant), **Peter.** Born in Holland, 1602; died at New York in Aug., 1682. The last Dutch governor of New York. He served in the West Indies, was for a time governor of Curaçao, and returned to the Netherlands in 1644. He was appointed director-general of New Netherlands in 1645, arriving at New Amsterdam in May. He conciliated the Indians; arranged a loan; lay low with the English colonists at Hartford in 1650; dismissed a commission demanding popular reforms in 1653; took possession of the colony of New Sweden in 1655; was compelled to surrender the colony to the English in Sept., 1664; and sailed for the Netherlands in 1665. He subsequently lived on his farm, the "Bowerie" (Bouwerij), now in New York.

Styles (stīlz), **Tom** or **John.** A fictitious name formerly used by lawyers in actions of ejectment.

Stylites. See *Simeon Stylites.*

Stymphalides (stim-fal'i-dēz), [Gr. Στυμφαλίδες.] In Greek legend, a flock of fierce birds near Lake Stymphalus. They had brazen beaks, and wings and could discharge their feathers like arrows. To kill them was one of the labors of Hercules.

Stymphalus (stim'fā-lus), [Gr. Στύμφαλος.] In ancient geography, a district and lake in the northeastern part of Arcadia, Greece, near Mount Cyllene.

Styr (stēr). A river in Galicia and western Russia which joins the Pripet about lat. 52° N. Length, about 250 miles.

Styria (stir'i-ą). [G. *Steiermark* or *Steiermark*. F. *Styrie.*] A crownland and duchy nearly of the Cisleithan division of Austria-Hungary, bounded by Upper Austria and Lower Austria on the north, Hungary on the east, Croatia and Carniola on the south, Carinthia on the south and west, and Salzburg on the west. Capital, Gratz. It consists chiefly of mountains in the north and Lower Styria in the south. The Alps, with peaks rising to 9,000 feet, traverse the country, and the Save, the Mur and Drave: the Save is on its southern frontier. It is rich in agricultural products, has great mineral wealth, iron and coal, lead, zinc, and silver. It also has important manufactures of iron and iron and steel articles. The prevailing religion is Roman Catholic. About two-thirds of the inhabitants are Germans, about one-third Slovenes. Styria has 23 members in the Reichsrat, and a Landtag of 63 members. The ancient inhabitants were the Celtic Taurisci. The country was a part of ancient Noricum and Pannonia. The Wends settled in it in the 6th century. It was conquered by Charles the Great; was made a mark in 1056 and a duchy about 1156; was united with Austria in 1192; and has been in the possession of the Hapsburgs since about 1282. It has several times been invaded by the

Turks. The Reformation was suppressed by force in the 16th century. Area, 8,670 square miles. Population (1890), 1,356,217.

Styrian Alps (stir'i-an alps). A name given by some geographers to a division of the Alps which lies east of the Hohe Tauern.

Styx (stiks). [Gr. Στύξ, the hateful.] In Greek mythology, a daughter of Oceanus, and mother of Zeal, Victory, Power, and Strength. She first came to the aid of Zeus against the Titans, and as a reward he kept her children with him in Olympus, and made her the goddess by whom the most inviolable oaths were sworn. She was the goddess of the river Styx.

Styx, In Greek mythology, a mighty river, the tenth part of the water of Oceanus, which flows in the lower world. Any oath sworn by any of the gods in the name of the river was considered by thinking a cup of its water brought to him. If such an oath was violated, the guilty party was punished by being deprived of speech and breath for a year, and banished from the council of gods for nine years. The name was also given to a waterfall in Arcadia. See the extract.

Pausanias describes the terrible water as "a stream falling from a precipice, the liquids that the head ever beheld, and bursting itself upon a lofty rock, through which it passed and then fell into the Crathis" (VIII, xviii, § 2). Homer and Hesiod give similar descriptions. Colonel Leake ("Morea," ii, p. 160) seems to have discovered the waterfall intended, near Soles, where "two slender cascades of water fall perpendicularly over an immense precipice, and, after mingling for a time among a labyrinth of rocks, unite to form the torrent which, after passing the Kinkines, joins the river Akrata (Crathis). Superstitious feelings of dread still attach to the scene, which is considered to be of a peculiarly noxious character. *Rawlinson*, Herod., III. 457, note.

Suabia. See *Swabia*.

Suahili. See *Swahili*.

Suakim (swä'kim), or **Suakin** (swä'kin). A seaport belonging to Egypt, situated on the Red Sea, in lat. 19° 7′ N., long. 37° 19′ E., on a small island: the chief seaport on the west coast of the Red Sea. It exports cotton, gum, ivory, senna, etc., and is the starting-point for caravans to the Sudan. It was occupied by British troops in the Mahdist revolt; and in it occurred several conflicts between the Anglo-Egyptian troops and the Mahdists under Osman Digma in 1884 and later. Population, estimated, about 12,000. Also *Suwakin*, *Suwakim*, and *Sawakin*.

Suarez (swä'reth), **Francisco.** Born at Granada, Spain, Jan. 5, 1548; died at Lisbon, Sept. 25, 1617. A noted Spanish Jesuit theologian and scholastic philosopher. He is best known from his "Defensio Fidei" (1613; burned in England and France). His works were collected by Migne.

Subanrika (sō-bun-rē'kä). A river in India which flows into the Bay of Bengal 96 miles southwest of Calcutta. Length, nearly 300 miles.

Suben (sō'ben). In Egyptian mythology, the goddess of childbirth, akin to the Greek Eileithyia and the Roman Lucina. She was honored in southern Egypt, and especially at the city Eileithyia, consecrated to her. In northern Egypt her place was filled by Nant, also called Buto. Her emblem was the vulture.

Subiaco (sō-bē-ä'kō). A town in the province of Rome, Italy, situated on the Teverone 33 miles east of Rome: the ancient Sublaqueum. There are Benedictine monasteries in the neighborhood; and it contains a castle built in the 15th century, long a papal residence. It also contained a villa of Nero. Population (1881), 5,017.

Sublime Porte (sub-blim' port). The building in which are the offices of the grand vizir and other high functionaries of the Ottoman empire; hence, the Turkish government itself.

A quay, on which were mounted several large pieces of artillery, ran along outside the whole length of the sea-wall, which, as well as the city-wall, was pierced with a number of gates, but one only was in general use. This was the great gate of the Seraglio, the Bab-i-Humayun or Imperial Gate, that "Sublime Porte" from which the Ottoman Government derives the name by which it is best known. Filled up on one side, just without this gate, were pyramids of heads, trophies of victory over Greek or Serbian rebels, as well as the skulls that once bleached upon London Bridge or over Temple Bar. *Poole*, Story of Turkey, p. 38.

Subtle (sut'l), 1. The Alchemist in Ben Jonson's play of that name. He is a knavish cheat and pretender, who offers to make gold for his dupes and is cheated in various ways, following the avidity and lust of power. He is thought to be meant for the charlatan Dr. Dee.

2. A sharper in Foote's comedy "The Englishman in Paris."

Subtle Doctor, L. Doctor Subtilis (sub'ti-lis). A name given to Duns Scotus, from his metaphysical acuteness.

Subura (sū-bū'rä). A valley in ancient Rome, on the north side of the Fora, and extending between the Viminal and the Esquiline. It was drained by the Cloaca Maxima.

Suburban (sub-er'ban), **The.** The principal American horse-race, a handicap sweepstakes run annually at the June meeting of the Coney Island Jockey Club at Sheepshead Bay, Long Island. It is for horses of all ages carrying each, half forfeit and $50 if declared by 10 p. m. the association to add enough to make the value of the race $25,000; 2d horse to receive $5,000; 3d horse $2,000. The distance is 1½ miles. The winners have been: 1884, General Monroe; 1885, Pontiac; 1886, Troubadour; 1887, Eolus; 1888, Elkwood; 1889, Racine; 1890, Salvator; 1891, Loantaka; 1892, Montana; 1893, Lowlander; 1894, Ramapo.

Succoth (suk'oth). 1. In scriptural geography, a place in Palestine, probably east of the Jordan and south of the Jabbok: destroyed by Gideon.—2. The place of the first encampment of the Israelites in the Exodus. It is called in Egyptian records Thukot, and lay east of Sân.

Suchet (sü-shā'), **Louis Gabriel,** Duc d'Albufera. Born at Lyons, March 2, 1770; died at Marseilles, Jan. 3, 1826. A marshal of France. He served with distinction in Italy, especially in the campaign of 1796–97, and was entrusted by Napoleon in chief of staff to Masséna in 1798, and general of division in 1800; and later at Austerlitz, Saalfeld, Fultusk, and elsewhere. He received the command in Aragon in April, 1809; defeated the Spanish at Santa Fé and Belchite, June, 1809, and O'Donnell near Lerida April 23, 1810; captured Tortosa Jan. 2, 1811; stormed Tarragona June 28, 1811; captured Valencia Jan. 9, 1812; and gained other victories. He served under Napoleon in the Hundred Days. He became a marshal in 1811, and later a peer of France. He wrote "Mémoires sur ses campagnes."

Suchow, or **Suchau,** See *Soochow*.

Süchteln (süch'teln). A town in the Rhine Province, Prussia, situated near the Niers 36 miles northwest of Cologne. Population (1890), 8,808.

Suckling (suk'ling), Sir **John.** Born at Whitton, Middlesex (baptized Feb. 10, 1609): supposed to have committed suicide at Paris about 1642. An English cavalier poet. He was of fashion with the court of Charles I. His father was a comptroller of the household of Charles I. In 1623 he entered Trinity College, Cambridge, and 1631–32 fought in the Marquis of Hamilton's troop in the Swedish-German army. Returning to court just as the masks had passed their splendor, he wrote plays adapted to the scenery which the taste for them had developed. "Aglaura" was produced in 1637, "The Goblins" in 1638, "Brennoralt" in 1639. He was of the Scottish Covenanters began (1639), he raised a troop of 100 horse for the king. In Nov., 1640, he was elected member for Banbury. In May, 1641, he was arrested, 1641, he was implicated in a plot for the liberation of Strafford, was charged with high treason, and fled from England. He is best known from his minor poems.

Sucre (sō'krā), **Antonio José de.** Born at Cumaná, Venezuela, Feb. 3, 1793: died in the province of Pasto, New Granada, June 4, 1830. A Spanish-American general in the war for independence. He was a trusted lieutenant of Bolivar, and having thus distinguished himself on most decisive victories of the war—the battle of Pichincha (May 24, 1822), freed Quito or Ecuador; and that of Ayacucho (Dec. 9, 1824), which put an end to Spanish rule in South America. Sucre was awarded the title of grand marshal of Ayacucho, and was elected first president of Bolivia Oct. 3, 1826. He resigned in Sept., 1828, to prevent a war with Peru, the government of that country having demanded his removal as an adherent of Bolivar. Sucre went to Colombia, where he took command of the army then acting against Peru, defeated the Peruvians at Tarqui, near Cuenca, Feb. 28, 1829, and thus practically ended the war. He was president of the Colombian congress of 1829, and while returning to his home in Peru was assassinated, at the instigation, as was supposed, of his political enemies.

Sucre, or **Chuquisaca** (chō-kē-sä'kä). The official capital of Bolivia, situated near lat. 19° 5′ S. It contains a cathedral and several educational institutions. Originally it was the Indian village of Chuquisaca. The Spaniards called it La Plata de Chuquisaca, to imply La Plata, from the important silver mines of the vicinity. It was the capital of the old Spanish province of Charcas, whence it was also called Charcas. The official name Sucre was given when it became the capital of Bolivia in 1826. For many years La Paz has been the seat of government. Population, 20,000.

Suczawa (sö'chä'vä). A town in Bukowina, Austria-Hungary, situated on the river Sucza-wa 45 miles south by east of Czernowitz. Population (1890), commune, 10,221.

Sudan, or **Soudan** (sö-dän'), sometimes called **Nigritia** (ni-grish'iä). [Ar. *Sûdan*, the Blacks.] A vast region in Africa, with indefinite boundaries, including the territories from the Atlantic eastward to the Red Sea, and from the Sahara southward to the Guinea coast, the Kongo basin, and Abyssinia. The Egyptian Sudan, before the Mahdist revolt of 1882, comprised Darfur, Kordofan, Lower and Upper Nubia, Sennaar, the White Nile region and the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden territories. Its area was estimated at 950,000 square miles, and its population at 10,400,000. This region is now mainly divided between the Mahdists and the British and Italian spheres of influence. (See *Spheres of Influence*.) The central Sudan states are Bornu, Wadai, with the vassal states Kanem and Baghirmi. (See these names.) Bornu is apparently partly within the British sphere of influence, to which belong also, in western Sudan, Sokoto, Gando, etc. Adamawa apparently falls within the German Kamerun Hinterland. The rest of Sudan is in the French sphere of influence.

Sudani (sö-dä'nē). A dialect of Arabic spoken in the Sudan.

Sudbury (sud'bu-ri). A town in Suffolk and Essex, England, situated on the Stour 50 miles northeast of London. Population (1891), 7,059.

Sudbury. A town in Middlesex County, Massachusetts, 19 miles west of Boston. It was the scene of a battle with the Indians in 1676. Population (1890), 1,197.

Sudermania. See *Södermanland*.

Süderö (sē'de-rē). One of the Faroe Islands.

Sudeten (sö-de'ten). [G., 'Sudetic' Mountains.] A mountain system in Moravia, Austrian Silesia, Prussian Silesia, Bohemia, and Saxony. It extends from the Danube basin in Moravia to the gap of the Elbe near the Bohemian and Saxon frontier. Its chief divisions are the Isergebirge, Riesengebirge, Glatzer Mountains (Schneeberg, Reichensteiner Mountains, Eulengebirge, Adlergebirge, Habelschwerter Mountains, Heuscheuergebirge, Schweidnitzer Mountains), and Sudeten proper (Moravian Gesenke, Altvater Schneegebirge).

Sudini. See *Æstii*.

Sue (sü), **Marie Joseph** (best known as **Eugène**). Born at Paris, Dec. 10, 1804: died at Annecy, Savoy, Aug. 3, 1857. A celebrated French novelist. His sponsors were Prince Eugène Beauharnais and the empress Josephine; from the former he took the name Eugène, which he prefixed to Sue to form his nom de plume. After a short stay at the Lycée Bonaparte in Paris, he took up painting and then medicine, and wrote also a couple of plays. He began as a surgeon in the navy as a surgeon, falling heir to his father's large estate on his return to France in 1830. Chance led him to write his first novel, "Flick et Flock" (1831), and he was encouraged by its success to publish "Atar-Gull" (1831), "La salamandre" (1832), "La Coucaratcha" (1832–34), and "La vigie de Koat-Var" (1833). For the next subject-matter of all these works he drew largely upon his store of personal reminiscences and experiences. A great deal of sound information on naval matters is found embodied in Sue's "Histoire de la marine française" (1835–37). Stepping gradually into the general style of novel, he published "Arthur" (1838). "Le marquis de Létorière" (1839), "Mathilde" (1841). "Le morne au diable" (1842). In a more erudite strain he composed two historical novels, "Latreaumont" (1877) and "Jean Cavalier" (1840). He exercised a profound influence by the views to which he gave expression in "Les mystères de Paris" (1842–43), and in "Le Juif errant" (1844–45). A change of government drove him into exile in 1852, and he spent the remainder of his life in Annecy. In addition to the works mentioned above, he wrote a few plays and a number of novels, as "Kernock le pirate" (1830), "Cécile" (1835). "Delphat" (1839). "Deux histoires" (1840). "La commandeur de Malte" (1841). "Paula Monti" (1842). "Thérèse Dunoyer" (1842). "Martin, ou l'enfant trouvé" (1847). "Les sept péchés capitaux" (1847–54). "Les mystères du peuple" (1849–56). "Les mystères de l'amour" (1850). "La bonne aventure" (1851). "Fernand Duplessis" (1852). "La marquise d'Amalfi" (1853). "Gilbert et Gilberte" (1853). "La famille Jouffroy" (1854). "Les fils de famille" (1856). "Les secrets de l'oreiller" (1858), and "Les filles de Cam" (1860).

Sueca (swē'kä). A town in the province of Valencia, Spain, situated on the Júcar 19 miles south of Valencia. Population (1887), 13,613.

Sueca (swē'shiä). A modern Latin name of Sweden.

Suède (süād). The French name of Sweden.

Suessiones (swes-i-ō'nēz). An ancient people of Gallia Belgica, allied to and situated near the Remi, in the vicinity of Soissons (named from them). They were subjugated by Julius Cæsar 57 B. C.

Suessula (swes'ū-lä). In ancient geography, a place in Campania, Italy, 13 miles northeast of Naples: the traditional scene of a Roman victory over the Samnites in the first Samnite war.

Suetonius (swē-tō'ni-us) (**Caius Suetonius Tranquillus**), Lived in the first part of the 2d century A. D. A Roman biographer and historian. He was private secretary of Hadrian about 119–121, and was a friend of the younger Pliny, whom he accompanied to Bithynia in 112. His chief work is "Lives of the Cæsars," which contains biographies (and anecdotical character) of the first twelve Cæsars, including Julius. It is important on account of its revelations concerning the private life of the emperors. Fragments of his "De grammaticis," and of other works, remain.

Suett (sū'et), **Richard.** Died in 1805. An English comedian, known as Dickey Suett. He first went on the stage at Drury Lane in 1780. Lamb says "Shakspere foresaw him when he framed the fools and jesters: they have all the true Suett stamp, a loose, shambling gait, a slippery tongue."

Suevi (swē'vī), L. (Cæsar) *Suebi*, (Pliny) *Sueri*, Gr. (Strabo) Σόηβοι (Jordanes) Σουάβοι.] The collective name of a German people mentioned by Cæsar, who describes them as the largest and most warlike of the German tribes. At the time of Tacitus the Suevi occupied all central Germany west of the Oder, from the confines of the Hermunduri, who alone interposed between them and the Baltic, to the Danube. The common name included the Semnones, Chatti, Hermunduri, Marcomanni, Quadi, and Juthungi, with many of which local appellations the common name interchanged. In the first half of the 5th century the Suevi, so called (possibly the Juthungi), appeared as neighbors and allies of the Alamanni, with whom they acted as one folk: either name may be used of the whole people. Together they were crushingly defeated by the Franks under Clovis. Subsequently the Suevi were settled about the head waters of the Danube, where their name is still preserved in Swabia (Schwaben). The Suevi who settled in Spanish Galicia in the 5th century were possibly the Semnones.

Suevicum (swē'vi-kum), **Mare.** [L., 'Suevic Sea.'] A Roman name of the Baltic Sea.

Suez (sō'ez or sō-ez'). A seaport of Egypt, situated at the head of the Gulf of Suez, and at the southern terminus of the Suez Canal, in lat. 29° 58′ N., long. 32° 32′ E.: the ancient Arsinoë, later Clysma and Kolzum. It was the terminus of an ancient canal. It was developed in recent times by the opening of the fresh-water canal (1863), which extended from Suez to Ismailia, and of the Suez Canal in 1869. It has harbors and quays. Population (1882), 10,920.

Suez, Gulf of. The northwestern arm of the Red Sea, bounding the Sinaitic peninsula on the west: the ancient Heroopolites Sinus.

Suez, Isthmus of. The isthmus which unites Asia and Africa, and separates the Mediterranean from the Red Sea: now intersected by the Suez Canal (which see).

Suez Canal. A ship-canal which connects the Mediterranean with the Red Sea. Napoleon I. entertained the idea of building a maritime canal between these two bodies of water, but abandoned it in consequence of a report by his engineer Lepère (1799), which placed the surface of the Red Sea nearly 30 feet higher than that of the Mediterranean. This mistake was corrected by British officers in 1841, and in 1847 Ferdinand de Lesseps began a thorough investigation of the isthmus. With the consent of the Khedive of Egypt and the Porte he organized the Universal Company of the Maritime Suez Canal in 1858, half the capital of which was raised by public subscription in Europe (chiefly in France), the other half by the khedive. Work began April 25, 1859, and Nov. 16, 1869, the canal was opened for navigation. Its cost about 320,000,000. It is 100 miles long, traversing Lake Menzaleh, Lake Timsah, and the Bitter Lakes, and was originally from 150 to 300 feet wide at the water-surface, and 72 at the bottom, with a minimum depth of 26 feet: but has since (1886-90) been deepened to 28 feet and considerably widened. The original capital of the company consisted of 400,000 shares of 500 each (besides 100,000 founders' shares), of which 176,662 belonged to the khedive and were purchased by the British government in 1875. The following table shows the increase in the number of vessels passing through the canal and the receipts of the company:

Year	Steamers	Tonnage	Receipts
1870	486	654,915	£ 206,373
1880	2,026	4,344,519	1,629,577
1890	3,389	9,749,129	2,680,436

Sufed Koh (sō-fed' kō). A peak of the Himalaya, in the Panjab, India, 19,839 feet in height.

Suffolk (suf'ok). [ME. *Suffolk*, AS. *Südfolc*, south folk, opposed to *Norðfolc*, north folk, Norfolk.] The easternmost county of England, bounded by Norfolk, the North Sea, Essex, and Cambridge. Its surface is generally level, and it is one of the chief agricultural counties of England. It formed part of the old kingdom of East Anglia. Area, 1,475 square miles. Population (1891), 367,751.

Suffolk, Dukes of. See *Brandon, Charles*, and *Grey, Henry*.

Suffolk, Earl and later **Duke of (William de la Pole).** Executed 1450. An English politician, grandson of Michael de la Pole, earl of Suffolk: leading minister under Henry VI.

Sufis (sō'fiz), or **Saffis,** or **Safawis.** A dynasty of Persian monarchs who reigned from about 1500 to the accession of Nadir Shah in 1736.

Sugambri or **-gam'bri**), also **Sigambri** (si-gam'bri or **Sicambri** (si-kam'bri). [L. (Cæsar) *Sigambri*, (Tacitus) *Sugambri*, Gr. (Strabo) Σούγαμβροι.] A German tribe, first mentioned by Cæsar, in whose time they were situated on the right bank of the lower Rhine, north of the Ubii, on both sides of the Ruhr. By Tiberius they were subjected in part to Rome and a large body of them was settled on the opposite side of the Rhine, where they afterward appear as Gugerni. Those left in the old home are probably to be identified with the Marsi.

Sugden (sug'den), **Edward Burtenshaw,** first Baron Saint Leonards. Born at London, Feb. 1781; died at Thames Dellon, Jan. 29, 1875. An English statesman and jurist. He was solicitor-general 1829–30; lord chancellor of Ireland 1834–1835 and 1841–46; and was created Lord St. Leonards, and appointed lord high chancellor of England in Lord Derby's first administration in 1852. He wrote "Law of Venders and Purchasers" (1805), "Powers" (1808), "Law of Property as Administered by the House of Lords" (1849), and other legal treatises.

Suhl (sōl). A town in the province of Saxony, Prussia, situated in the Thüringerwald, on the Lauter, 23 miles south of Gotha. It is famous for manufactures of iron, especially of firearms, and was long called "the armory of Germany." Population (1890), 11,533.

Suhrab (modern Pers. pron. sō-hrāb'; earlier, following the Arabic, so-hrāb'). In the Shahnamah, the son of Rustam by Tahmimah. Rustam kills Suhrab without knowing that he is his son. (See *Rustum.*) Also *Sohrab.*

Suidas (sū'i-das). [Gr. *Σουΐδας.*] Lived probably in the latter half of the 10th century A. D. A Byzantine lexicographer, author of a famous encyclopedic Greek lexicon. "The works of Suidas, like those of Photius, contain a vast store of various learning, singularly useful on points of criticism and literary history. The lexicon of this writer, besides the definition of words, contains accounts of ancient authors of all classes, and many quotations from works that have since perished." *Taylor.*

The author of the great lexicon which bears the name of Suidas is known to us only from the title-page of this compilation, and from occasional citations in the commentary of Eustathius. That he was a Byzantine monk is merely a conjecture started by Jeannes Rosinus and adopted by subsequent scholars. Even the age in which he flourished is quite uncertain; for it cannot be ascertained whether the references to certain personages of a comparatively modern date belong to the original fabric of the lexicon, or were subsequent additions.

K. O. Müller, Hist. of the Lit. of Anc. Greece, III. 388.
[Condensed.]

Suiones (su-i'o-nēz), [L., (Tacitus) *Sitones*, (Scandinavs) *Svear*, AS. *Sweon*, *Swéon*.] According to Tacitus, the collective name of the Germanic inhabitants of Scandinavia. In Jordanes, in the 6th century, as *Suchans* (i. e. *Sveonst*, the name is limited to the inhabitants of central Sweden, whence it has been extended to include the whole country.

Suir (shōr). A river in Ireland which unites east of Waterford with the Barrow to form Waterford Harbor. Length, over 100 miles.

Suisse (siēs). La. The French name of Switzerland.

Suisun Bay (sū-ē-sūn' bā). A bay in California which communicates on the west by Carquinez Strait with San Pablo Bay, and through it with San Francisco Bay. It receives the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers. Length, about 20 miles.

Suivante (sūē-vont'), **La.** A comedy by Corneille, issued in 1634, in which the character of the soubrette makes its first appearance.

Sukuma (sō-kō'mā), or **Wasukuma** (wa-sō-kō'mā). A Bantu tribe of German East Africa, inhabiting a vast undulating plateau south of Lake Victoria. This region, called Sukuma, is somehow spoken of as the northern part of Unyamwezi. The language, Kisukuma, is closely allied to Nyamwezi, being possibly only a dialect of the latter. The Wasukuma are agricultural and pastoral. Their petty chiefs used to exact toll from travelers.

Sul, Rio Grande do. See *Rio Grande do Sul.*

Sula (sō'lä). A river in southern Russia which joins the Dnieper 75 miles west-southwest of Poltava. Length, about 200 miles.

Sulaphat (sō'lā-fat). [Ar. *al-sulhafát*, the tortoise. See *Shahin.*] The third-magnitude star γ Lyræ.

Suleiman (Turkish sultans). See *Solyman.*

Suleiman (sō-lā-mān'), **Mosque of.** A mosque in Constantinople, begun in 1550. It is the finest edifice in the city, after Santa Sophia, whose plan it somewhat resembles, having a nave with central dome buttressed by semi-domes, and arcaded aisles with domes over every bay. The dome is 17 feet higher than that of Santa Sophia. The walls and piers are incrusted with colored marbles, and in part with beautiful Persian tiles. The forecourt, arcaded and domed, is beautiful in materials and proportions. There are four minarets.

Suleiman Mountains. See *Solyman Mountains.*

Suleiman Pasha. Born 1840; died at Constantinople, April 15, 1883. A Turkish general. He was one of the chief movers in the deposition of Abdul-Aziz in 1876; served with distinction in the war with Servia in 1876, and in Herzegovina and Montenegro in 1877; commanded the attacks against the Shipka Pass, August, 1877, and later was commander-in-chief in Bulgaria, and was forced to retreat to Constantinople in 1878. He was condemned to imprisonment on a charge of high treason in 1878, but was soon pardoned.

Sulen (sōō'len) **Islands.** A group of islands off the western coast of Norway, 50 miles northnorthwest of Bergen.

Suli (sō'lē). A mountainous district in Albania, European Turkey, about 15–20 miles west of Janina.

Suliman (sō-lē-mān'), or **Sulaiman,** or **Sulaiman** (sō-la-mān'), **Mountains.** A range of mountains near the border of Afghanistan and British India, extending from the river Kuram south and west toward the Bolan Pass. The highest point is about 11,000 feet.

Sulimana (sō-le-ma'nä). A region in the southern part of Senegambia, western Africa.

Sulina (sō-le'nä). The middle one of the three chief mouths of the Danube, and the one most frequented by ships.

Sulina, a town in Rumania, at the mouth of the Sulina branch of the Danube.

Suliotes (sō'li-ōtz). A Greco-Albanian people who settled in Suli and carried on war in the 18th century against the Turks and Albanians. They were finally subdued in 1822 and forced to leave Suli for Greece, where they played an important part in the war of liberation.

Sulla (sul'ä). **Lucius Cornelius,** surnamed **Felix.** Born about 138 B. C.: died 78 B. C. A celebrated Roman general and dictator. As quæstor in the army of Marius he served in the war against Jugurtha (107–106), and captured Jugurtha, fought against the Cimbri and Teutones (102–101), was praetor in Cilicia (reëstablished the authority of the general Pompey in Cilicia and restored Ariobarzanes to the throne of Cappadocia), took part in the second War against Mithridates, and negotiated the famous treaty of Dardanus in 85. He was made consul in 88, and was appointed by the senate to conduct the war against Mithridates and restore Ariobarzanes to the throne of Cappadocia, which had been overrun by Mithridates and Tigranes. He landed in Italy in 83, defeated the Marian party at Sacriportus in 82, and the Samnites at the Colline gate near Rome. He pursued a sweeping proscription (see *proscription*, extract below); was appointed dictator for an indefinite term in 82; reorganized the senate and the popular assemblies; established military colonies in Italy; and resigned the dictatorship in 79.

One of his first acts was to draw up a list of his enemies who were to be put to death, which list was exhibited in the forum to public view, and read aloud by a herald. The effect was the first instance of the kind in Roman history. All persons in this list were outlaws, who might be killed by any one with impunity, and who forfeited their property, which was confiscated to the state, and was to be sold by public auction. Their children and grandchildren had their votes in the comitia and were excluded from all public offices. Rewards were also proposed for those who produced the head of the proscribed: received two talents for a head, and whoever delivered another person was promised a fixed sum. Informers were not only at first, but the subject of public encouragement. The lists of the proscribed were constantly appended. No one was safe for his public conduct in the past, or for his wealth, or for the personal enmity of persons whose property was coveted by his adherents. At length, when one or even a pound of plate was to equal a man who had been of the defeated party his deathwarrant; but although the confiscated property belonged to the state, and had been sold by public auction, the friends and dependents of the proscribed (if of a nominal equality) could purchase it at a low price. On fortunes Sulla did not require the purchase-money to be paid at all, and in many cases he gave the whole property to his favorites: a method of rewarding them which

Smith, Dict. of Greek and Roman Biography, III. 909.

Sullen (sul'en), **Mrs.** The gay, youthful wife of the drunken blockhead Sullen, in Farquhar's "Beaux' Stratagem." Incompatibility leads to a divorce, and she marries Archer whom she loves. Mrs. Oldfield was brilliant in this part.

Sullivan (sul'i-van), Sir **Arthur Seymour.** Born at London, May 13, 1842. A noted English composer and conductor. He was chorister in the Chapel Royal, gained the Mendelssohn scholarship in 1856, studied in Leipsic 1858–61, was organist of the National Training School for Music 1876–81, and president of the Birmingham and Midland Institution in 1888. He is famous for his operettas (of the latter of these composed with W. S. Gilbert, as librettist), as "Trial by Jury" (1875), "The Sorcerer" (1877), "H. M. S. Pinafore" (1878), "The Pirates of Penzance" (1880), "Patience" (1881), "Iolanthe" (1882), "Princess Ida" (1884), "The Mikado" (1885), "Ruddigore" (1887), "The Yeomen of the Guard" (1888), "The Gondoliers" (1889), and "Utopia" (1893); of the former, "The Prodigal Son" (1869), "The Light of the World" (1873), "The Martyr of Antioch" (1880), etc.; incidental music for "The Tempest," "The Merchant of Venice," "Merry Wives of Windsor," "Macbeth," "Henry VIII.," and for Wilkie Collins's "Iolanthe"; part-songs, anthems, services, hymn-tunes, oratorios, a symphony in E minor for Longfellow's "Golden Legend," etc. He was knighted in 1883.

Sullivan, Barry. Born at Birmingham, 1824; died at Brighton, May 3, 1891. An English actor. He first appeared at Oxford in Ireland in Lockyer at the Haymarket in 1852. He visited the United States 1857–60, and Australia 1865–67.

Sullivan, James. Born at Berwick, Maine, April 22, 1744; died at East Braintree, Dec. 10, 1808. An American politician, brother of John Sullivan. He was a delegate to the provincial congress, and governor of Massachusetts 1807–8. He wrote "History of Maine" (1795); "History of Land-Titles in Massachusetts" (1801), etc.

Sullivan, John. Born at Berwick, Maine, Feb. 17, 1740: died at Durham, N. H., Jan. 23, 1795. An American general. He was commissioned a continental Congress in 1774; seized a fort near Portsmouth in Dec., 1774, became brigadier-general in 1775, served at the siege of Boston, commanded in Canada in 1776; was taken prisoner at the battle of Long Island in 1776; served at Trenton and Princeton; attacked Staten Island in 1777; served at Brandywine and Germantown; commanded in Rhode Island in 1778, and gained the victory of Butt's Hill Aug. 29; commanded an expedition against the Six Nations in 1779; and defeated the Indians and Tories at Newtown (Aug. 29) and elsewhere, and reduced their country. He was a delegate to Congress in 1780; and was president of New Hampshire 1786–89.

Sullivan's Island. [Named from Gen. John Sullivan.] An island at the entrance of Charleston harbor, South Carolina, east of Charleston: the site of Fort Moultrie.

Sullivant, sul'i-vant, **William Starling.** Born near Columbus, Ohio, June 24, 1803; died there, April 30, 1873. An American botanist, noted as a bryologist. He wrote "Musci Alleghanienses" (1845), "Musci and Hepaticæ of the United States East of the Mississippi River" (1856). Lesquereux (1860) etc.

Sully (sul'i; French pron. sü-lē'). **Duc de (Maximilien de Béthune,** Baron de Rosny). Born at Rosny, France, Dec. 13, 1560: died at the castle

of Villebon, France, Dec. 22, 1641. A French Protestant statesman. He became the companion and minister of Henry of Navarre, served with distinction in the latter's campaigns, especially at Ivry, and became celebrated as one of the advisers under Henry IV. (1595–1610). He was made a duke and peer, was appointed governor of Poitou, in 1604, and was made a marshal by Louis XIII. in 1634. He was influential in nearly all departments of the government during the reign of Henry IV. He published "Memoirs des sages et royales œconomies d'état, domestiques, politiques, et militaires, de Henri le Grand" (2 vols. 1638). Twenty other volumes were published by Jean de Laboureur in 1662.

The extraordinary form of Sully's Memoirs is well known. They are neither a narrative of by himself, nor of him as by a historian of the actual kind. They are directly addressed to the history the honest and adequate rendering of his own actions. "You do, I say, he addresses" his Majesty then upon sent you there . . . when you were two leagues from your lodging poste-toi, sur ce courtaut-rouncin, cote it by-chemins, that is, as one would say, riding briskly in the highest degree, uncurtailed and heavy, and after the first quarter of an hour read it more as the book very hard to read. It contains however a very large number of short memoirs of documents of all kinds, in which the elaborate pages of "vous" are not abandoned. It shows Sully as he was, a loyal and skilful statesman; but it does not give a pleasant idea of his character.

Scribner's, French Lit., p. 254.

Sully, James. Born at Bridgwater, Somersetshire, 1842. An English psychologist. He was educated at the Bridgwater College, London, the University of Gottingen, and the University of London. His works include "Sensation and Intuition" (1874), "Pessimism" (1877), "Illusions" (1881), "Outlines of Psychology, with special Reference to the Theory of Education" (1884), "The Teachers' Handbook of Psychology" (1886), "Essthetics," with G. C. Robertson (1888), "The Human Mind" (1892).

Sully, Thomas. Born at Horncastle, Lincolnshire, England, 1783; died at Philadelphia, Nov. 5, 1872. An American portrait-painter. Among his best-known works are "Washington Crossing the Delaware" (in Boston), portraits of Jefferson, Lafayette, Madison, and Jackson, etc.

Sully-Prudhomme (sü-lē'prü-dom'), **René François Armand.** Born at Paris, March 16, 1839. A French poet and critic, elected member of the Academy in 1881. He has published "Poésies" (1865), "Les épreuves" (1866), "Les solitudes" (1869), "Les destins" (1872), "Les vaines tendresses" (1875), "La justice" (1878), "Le prisme" (1886, etc. He has also published "L'Expression dans les beaux arts" (1881), "Réflections sur l'art des vers" (1892). A general edition of his works was published 1883–84.

Sulmo (sul'mō). The ancient name of Solmona.

Sulphur Fork (of the Red River). A river in northeastern Texas and southwestern Arkansas, which joins the Red River near the southwest corner of Arkansas. Length, about 180 miles.

Sulphur Island. A small island in the North Pacific, north of the Loochoo group.

Sulpicians, or Sulpitians (sul-pish'ianz). [From F. *Sulpicien*, the parish of St. Sulpice in Paris, where they have their first organized.] A Roman Catholic order of priests, established at Paris by the Abbé Olier, about 1645, for the purpose of training young men for the clerical office.

Sulpicius Rufus (sul-pish'ius rō'fus), **Publius.** Born 124 B. C.; killed 88 B. C. A Roman orator. As tribune of the plebs he was put to death by the party of Sulla.

Sulpicius Severus. See *Severus*.

Sultanpur (sul-tan-pör'). 1. A district in Oudh, British India, intersected by lat. 27° N., long. 82° E. Area, 1,707 square miles. Population (1881), 957,912.—2. The capital of the district of Sultanpur, situated on the Gumti 80 miles southeast of Lucknow. Population (1881), 9,574.

Sulu (sö-lö'). A sultanate in the northeastern part of Borneo. Part of it was ceded to the British North Borneo Company about 1880.

Sulu. 1. The chief island of the Sulu Archipelago.—2. The chief town of the Sulu Archipelago.

Sulu, or Sooloo (sö-lö'). **Islands.** An archipelago lying northeast of Borneo and southwest of Mindanao in the Philippine Islands. The inhabitants are Malays and Mohammedans. It was annexed to Spain about 1878. It was long noted as pirates. Area about 650 square miles. Population, 75,000.

Sulzbacher Alps (sölts'bächer alps). Same as *Steuer Alps*.

Sulzer (sölts'er), **Johann Georg.** Born at Winterthur, Switzerland, Oct. 5, 1720; died at Berlin, Feb. 27, 1779. A Swiss-Prussian philosopher and author on esthetics. His chief work is "Allgemeine Theorie der schönen Künste" ("General Theory of the Fine Arts").

Sumatra (sö-mä'trä). The second largest island of the Malay Archipelago, situated west and south of the Malay Peninsula, from which it is separated by the Strait of Malacca, and separated from Java on the southeast by the Strait of Sunda. It is traversed by a range of mountains, highest point, Indrapura, about 11,800 feet), and has many volcanoes; contains mineral wealth; produces coffee, pepper, sugar, rice, etc.; and is chiefly under the control of the Netherlands. Administrative divisions: West Coast, East Coast, Palembang, Benkulen, Lampongs, and Atjeh. The inhabitants are chiefly Malays: among other peoples are the Battaks. The religion is largely Mohammedan. Dutch influence began in the 17th century. Dutch territories in Sumatra were taken by the British 1811, but restored (last English possession, Benkulen, ceded 1824). War against Atchin commenced 1873, and ended with the subjugation and annexation of Atchin. Length, 1,047 miles. Area, 170,741 square miles. Population, about 2,700,000.

Sumba. See *Sandalwood Island*.

Sumbawa (sōm-bä'wä). One of the Sunda Islands, Malay Archipelago, situated east of Lombok and west of Flores. The surface is mountainous and volcanic. The island contains several native states, under Dutch control. It was devastated by an eruption in 1815, which was estimated, about 6,136 square miles. Population, 150,000.

Sumbe (sōm'be), or **Basumbe** (bä-sōm'be). A Bantu tribe of Angola, West Africa, settled around Novo Redondo, about lat. 11° S. They form one nation, linguistically and ethnically, with their southern neighbors, the Bassé. Inhabiting a hilly and fertile district, they are an athletic, hardy, and industrious people, furnishing the best slaves. Exact numbers known.

Sumbulpur. See *Sambalpur*.

Sumer (sū'mėr). See *Sumeria*.

Sumeria (sū-mē'ri-ä). In the Assyrian inscriptions, southern or lower Babylonia, the country of the Sumerians, bordering on Shinar, as opposed to Akkad (in Gen. x. 10 Accad as name of a city), or North Babylonia. The derivation of the name is uncertain. It is identified with Shinar (which see).

Sumer is Icumen In. A very ancient folk-song set to a round or canon. The original manuscript of the music is in the British Museum. Sir Frederick Madden assigns it to the first half of the 13th century.

Sumir. See *Sumeria*.

Summa Theologiæ (sum'ä thē-ō-lō'ji-ē). [L., 'substance' or 'summary of theology.'] 1. A theological work by Thomas Aquinas.—2. A theological work by Alexander of Hales.

Summer (sum'ėr), or **Somers** (sum'ėrz), **Will.** The jester of Henry VIII. His effigy is at Hampton Court, and his portrait, by Holbein, at Kensington. Several fools in old plays are called by his name.

Summer Islands. A group of small islands off the western coast of Cromarty, Scotland, about lat. 58° N.

Summerside (sum'ėr-sīd). A seaport in Prince Edward Island, capital of Princes County, situated on Bedeque Bay 35 miles west-northwest of Charlotte Town. Population (1891), 2,883.

Summerson (sum'ėr-son), **Esther.** The illegitimate daughter of Lady Dedlock and Captain Hawdon, and ward of Mr. Jarndyce who calls her "Dame Durden"; one of the principal characters in Dickens's "Bleak House."

Summoner's or Somnour's Tale, The. One of Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales." The somnour's business was to summon delinquents to the ecclesiastical courts. The tale is largely part from Seneca's treatise "De Ira," and is a contemptuous sketch of a hypocritical friar.

Sumner (sum'nėr), **Charles.** Born at Boston, Jan. 6, 1811; died at Washington, D. C., March 11, 1874. A noted American statesman. He was educated at the Boston Latin School and at Harvard, graduating in 1830; studied law at Harvard; and was admitted to the bar in 1834. He edited in large part from Seneca's treatise "De Ira," and is a contemptuous sketch of a hypocritical friar.

Sumner, Edwin Vose. Born at Boston about 1796; died at Syracuse, N. Y., March 21, 1863. An American general. He served in the Black Hawk war, was distinguished as a cavalry commander at Cerro Gordo and Molino del Rey in 1847; was governor of New Mexico 1851–53, and commanded the Department of the West in 1861, was a corps commander at Fair Oaks, in the Seven Days' Battles, and at Antietam; and commanded a grand division at Fredericksburg. He was appointed to the command of the Department of the Missouri in 1863.

Sumner, John Bird. Born at Kenilworth, England, 1780; died at London, Sept. 6, 1862. An English prelate. He became bishop of Chester in 1828, and archbishop of Canterbury in 1848. He published "Records of Creation" (3 vols., 1816), "Evidence of Christianity" (1824), etc.

Sumner, William Graham. Born at Paterson, N. J., Oct. 30, 1840. An American political economist, professor of political and social science at Yale from 1872. He is a prominent advocate of free trade. His works include "A History of American Currency" (1874), a life of Andrew Jackson (in "American Statesmen" series, 1882), "What Social Classes Owe to Each Other" (1883), "Problems in Political Economy" (1884), "Protectionism" (1885), "Collected Essays" (1885).

Sumter, Fort. See *Fort Sumter*.

Sumter (sum'tėr), **Thomas.** Born in Virginia, 1734: died near Camden, S. C., June 1, 1832. An American Revolutionary general. He was present at Braddock's defeat in 1755; was appointed lieutenant-colonel of a regiment of South Carolina troops in 1776; became a leading partizan commander in 1780, defeating the Tories at Hanging Rock Aug. 6, but was repulsed by the British regulars under Tarleton; was defeated by Tarleton at Fishing Creek Aug. 18; and defeated Tarleton at Blackstock Hill Nov. 20. He was member of Congress from South Carolina 1789–93; United States senator 1801–1809; and United States minister to Brazil 1809–11.

Sumy (sö'mē). A town in the government of Kharkoff, southern Russia, situated on the Psiol 106 miles northwest of Kharkoff. It is an important trading center for the Ukraine. Population, 19,818.

Sun (sun). The central body of the solar system, around which the earth and other planets revolve, retained in their orbits by its attraction, and supplied with energy by its radiance. Its mean distance from the earth is a little less than 93 millions of miles, its horizontal parallax being 8."80. Its mean apparent diameter is 32' 4".5; its actual diameter 865,000 miles (109 times that of the earth). Its volume is therefore a little more than 1,300,000 times that of the earth. Its mass—that is, the quantity of matter in it—is 324,000 times as great as that of the earth and is about 98.0 times as great as the united masses of all of the planets. The force of gravity at the sun's surface is nearly 27 times as great as at the earth's surface. The sun's mean density is only one fourth that of the earth, or less than 1/4 times that of water. By means of the spectroscope its density is determined. It is found that the sun's equator is inclined 7¼° to the plane of the ecliptic. The sun's visible surface is called the *photosphere*, and is made up of minute irregularly rounded "granules," intensely brilliant, and apparently floating in a darker medium. These are usually 400 or 500 miles in diameter, and so distributed in streaks and groups as to make the surface, even with a low power telescope, look much like rough drawing-paper. In the neighborhood of the sun-spots, and to some extent upon all parts of the sun, facular (bright-streaked) areas due to an unusual crowding together and upheaval of the granules of the photosphere) are found. At the time of a total eclipse certain scarlet cloud-like objects are usually observed projecting beyond the edges of the moon. These are the prominences, called protuberances, which in 1868 were proved by the spectroscope to consist mainly of hydrogen, and have been discovered to be merely excrescences from an envelop of incandescent gases which overlies the photosphere like a sheet of scarlet flame, and is known as the *chromosphere*. The thickness of this is very irregular, but averages about 5,000 miles. The prominences are often from 50,000 to 100,000 miles in height, and occasionally exceed 200,000; they are less permanent than the sun-spots, and their changes and motions are correspondingly swift. They are not confined to limited zones of the sun's surface: those of the greatest brilliance and activity are, however, usually connected with spots, or with the locale which attend the spots. The corona—the most impressive feature of a total eclipse—is a great "glory," of irregular outline, surrounding the sun, and composed of nebulous rays and streams which protrude from the solar surface, and extend sometimes to a distance of several millions of miles, especially in the plane of the sun's equator. The lower parts are intensely bright, but the others part are faint and indefinite. Its real nature, as a true solar appendage and no mere optical or atmospheric phenomenon, has been abundantly demonstrated by both the spectroscope and the camera. The sun is believed to be, in the main, a mass of intensely heated gas and vapor, powerfully compressed by its own gravity. The central part is entirely gaseous, because its temperature, being from physical necessity higher than that of the incising photosphere, is far above the so-called "critical point" for every known substance. Condensation, no liquefaction even, can therefore occur in the solar depths. But near the outer surface radiation to space is nearly free, the temperature is lowered to a point below the "critical point" of certain substances, and under the powerful pressure due to solar gravity condensation of the vapors begins, and thus a sheet of incandescent cloud is formed, which constitutes the photosphere. The chromosphere consists of the permanent gases and the uncondensed vapors which overlie the cloud-sheet, while the coronal filaments, in great degree of mystery, as regards both the substances which compose it and the forces which produce and arrange its streamers.

Sunapee Lake (sun'a-pē lāk). A lake in New Hampshire, 27 miles west-northwest of Concord. Its outlet is through Sugar River into the Connecticut. Length, 8 miles.

Sunart (sün'ärt). **Loch.** An arm of the ocean on the coast of Argyllshire, western Scotland, situated north of Mull. Length, 19½ miles.

Sunbury (sun'bu-ri). A village in Middlesex, England, situated on the Thames 16 miles westsouthwest of London. Population (1891), 5,677.

Sunbury. The capital of Northumberland County, Pennsylvania, situated on the Susquehanna 42 miles north of Harrisburg. Population (1890), 5,930.

Sund. See *Sound, The*.

Sunda (sun'dä), **Strait of.** A sea passage which separates Sumatra and Java. It contains the volcanic island of Krakatoa (which see). Width, about 15 miles.

Sunda Islands. A collective name for a group of islands in the Malay Archipelago. As often used, it includes the Great Sunda (Sumatra, Java, Borneo, Celebes, and smaller islands near them) and the Little Sunda (Bali, Lombok, Sumbawa, Sandalwood Island, Flores, etc., to Timor); sometimes restricted by excluding Celebes and the islands east of Sumbawa; also further restricted by excluding Borneo. Another classification includes the chain from Sumatra to Timor, excluding Borneo and Celebes. Still another classification comprises the smaller islands between Java and Timor.

Sundarbans (sŏn'dăr-bənz), or **Sunderbunds** (sŏn'dėr-bundz). A wilderness region of swamps and islands in the southern part of the deltas of the Ganges and Brahmaputra, southeast of Calcutta.

Sunda Sea (sun'dä sē). A part of the ocean lying north of Java and south of Borneo: often considered as identical with the Java Sea.

Sunday (sun'di). The first day of the week; the Christian Sabbath; the Lord's Day. The name *Sunday*, or 'day of the Sun,' belongs to the first day of the week on astrological grounds, and has long been so used from far beyond the Christian era, and far outside of Christian countries. The ordinary name of the day in Christian Greek and Latin and in the Romanic languages is *the Lord's Day* (Greek *κυριακή*, Latin *dominica*, French *dimanche*, etc.), while the Germanic languages, including English, call it *Sunday*.

Sunday Island, or **Raoul** (rä-ōl') **Island.** A small island of the South Pacific, near lat. 29° 15′ S., long. 178° 15′ W.

Sunday River. A river in Cape Colony which flows to Algoa Bay 15 miles northeast of Port Elizabeth. Length, about 200 miles.

Sundeep. See *Sandip*.

Sunderbunds. See *Sundarbans*.

Sunderland (sun'dėr-land). A seaport in Durham, England, situated at the mouth of the Wear in lat. 54° 55′ N., long. 1° 20′ W. It is an important seaport and a coal-mining center; and has also yards for building iron and steel vessels, and manufactures of chemicals, glass, etc. The bridge over the Wear (built 1793-96) is notable. Sunderland includes, besides Sunderland proper, Bishopwearmouth and Monkwearmouth (north of the Wear). The town grew up about a convent founded in Monkwearmouth in the 7th century. Population (1891), 130,921.

Sundewitt (zŏn'de-vit). A peninsula in the eastern part of Schleswig-Holstein, Prussia, situated opposite the island of Alsen, north of Flensborg Fjord.

Sundgau (zŏnt'gou). A name given to the southern part of Alsace.

Sundi (sŏn'di), or **Basundi** (bä-sŏn'dē). A tribe of the Bangala nation, included in the Kongo State, and settled on the lower Kongo River between Vivi and Manyanga.

Sundip, or **Sundeep** (sun-dēp'), or **Sandwip** (sund-wēp'). An island belonging to British India, situated in the Bay of Bengal at the mouth of the Meghna. Length, 17 miles.

Sundsvall (sŏnds'väl). A seaport in the län of Wernöborna, Sweden, situated on the Gulf of Bothnia in lat. 62° 23′ N., long. 17° 19′ E. It has considerable trade and manufactures. Population, 13,215.

Sune. See *Zuñi*.

Sunflower (sun'flou'ėr) **River.** A river in western Mississippi which flows into the Yazoo 27 miles northeast of Vicksburg. Length, about 150 miles.

Sung (sŏng). A medieval kingdom in southern China, reduced by Kublai Khan in the 13th century.

Sungari (sŏn-gä-rē' or sŏn-gä'rē), or **Songari** (son-gä-rē' or son-gä'rē). A river in Manchuria which flows into the Amur about lat. 47° 30′ N. Length, including the Nonni, over 1,000 miles.

Sungaria, or **Soongaria** (sŏn-gä'rē-ä), or **Dzungaria** (dzŏn-gä'rē-ä), or **Songaria** (son-gä'rē-ä). A name given to a province of Ili, in the Chinese empire: called also the "Northern Circuit." It lies south of the Altai west of Mongolia, and east and south of Asiatic Russia. But the name is sometimes restricted to a part of this province. It was the nucleus of a Mongol kingdom, that of the Songars, in the 17th and 18th centuries.

Sungei Ujong (sŏn'gē ō-jong'). A small native state in the Malay Peninsula, British protectorate, attached to the Straits Settlements. Population (1891), 26,662.

Sunium (sū'ni-um). [Gr. *Σούνιον.*] **1.** In ancient geography, the promontory at the south-eastern extremity of Attica, Greece, now known as Cape Colonna. It contains the ruins of a temple of Athene, a famous landmark from the sea. It was a Doric peripteros of white marble, of 6 by 12 or 13 columns, on a stylobate of 3 steps, measuring 44 by 98 feet. Twelve columns are still standing, with part of the cella. The columns have only 16 channels, and are 20 feet high. The temple possessed a frieze sculptured with the exploits of Theseus.

2. In ancient geography, a town on the promontory of Sunium.

Sunk Islet (sungk i'let). A small district in Yorkshire, England, situated near the estuary of the Humber, southeast of Hull: formerly an islet.

Sunnis. See *Sunnites*.

Sunnites (sun'īts). A Mohammedan sect comprising the greater part of the Moslem world, usually claiming to be the traditional or orthodox sect. They recognize the first four caliphs as legitimate successors of Mohammed, and accept six books of the *Sunna*, or 'rule,' which purport to contain the verbal utterances of Mohammed, in contradistinction to the Koran, the written revelation. The Sunnites are opposed by the Shiites, who hold that Ali was the first legitimate successor of Mohammed. They also have five books of traditions differing from those of the Sunnites. In the censored immunity difference of practice have grown up. The Mohammedans of Turkey, Arabia, North Africa, and India are mostly Sunnites, those of Persia and many in India being Shiites. Also *Sunnis*.

The Turks were orthodox Sunnis, or believers in the conventional doctrine of the Koran and in the traditions handed down by respectable divines of the orthodox school. The Persians, on the other hand, were Shias or believers in a somewhat myst ical variety of Islam, which had originated in the imperfect acquaintance on the orthodox teaching, and offered not a few temptations to political as well as religious revolution.

Poole, Story of Turkey, p. 154.

Sunnyside (sun'i sīd). The house in which Washington Irving resided at Irvington, New York. It was built in the 17th century, and was originally known as "Wolfert's Roost."

Sunol (sō'nol). An American bay trotting mare by Electioneer, dam Waxana: Waxana by General Benton out of Waxy. Waxy was supposed to have been a thoroughbred daughter of Lexington. Sunol was foaled in 1887, and in all her records up to 1891 for one year until 1890, when she broke Maud S.'s record of 2:08, by a mile on a kite-shaped track in 2:08¾.

Sun's Darling, The. A "moral masque" by Thomas Dekker, performed in 1624 and published in 1657. It is probably an old play of Dekker's ("Phaeton") worked into its present shape by Ford. The songs are evidently by Dekker.

Süntel (zün'tel). A group of mountains in Germany, about 20 miles southwest of Hannover. Height, about 1,400 feet.

Suomi (sō-ō'mē). The native name of Finland.

Suonada. See *Sawonada*.

Superba (sō-per'bä), **La.** [It., 'the superb.'] An epithet given to Genoa, on account of its situation.

Superior (sū-pē'ri-or). A town in Douglas County, Wisconsin, at the western end of Lake Superior, near Duluth. Population (1890), 11,983.

Superior, Lake. [F. *le lac Supérieur*, the upper lake.] The largest sheet of fresh water in the world: one of the chain of the Great Lakes in the St. Lawrence system, lying between British America and the United States. Among its tributaries are Pigeon, Nepigon, Pigeon, and Kaministiquia rivers. Its outlet is by St. Mary's River into Lake Huron. Elevation above sea-level, about 600 feet. Length, 412 miles. Area, 31,200 square miles.

Superunda, Count of, Viceroy of Peru. See *Manuel de Velasco*.

Suppé (sūp-pā'), **Franz von.** Born at Spalato, Dalmatia, April 18, 1820. An Austrian composer, kapellmeister at Vienna. He is best known from his operettas, which include "Fatinitza" (1876), "Boccaccio" (1879), etc.

Supper at Emmaus, The. **1.** A masterpiece by Rembrandt, in the Louvre, Paris. Christ is seated at a table between two disciples, before a door flanked by pilasters. The color is glowing and admirably treated, red predominating.

2. A noted painting by Titian, in the Louvre, Paris. Christ is seated at a table with St. Luke and Cleopas, in a rich architectural setting, attended by a varied company with pages and servants. It is a genre picture, approaching in type the later compositions of Paolo Veronese.

Supper of Trimalchio. See *Trimalchio*.

Supple (sup'l). **1.** A character in Gibber's comedy "The Double Gallant."—**2.** The spiritual adviser and boon companion of Squire Western in Fielding's "Tom Jones."

Suppliants (sup'li-ants), **The.** A tragedy by Æschylus, brought out in 462 B. C. In it the 50 daughters of Danaus, who to avoid marrying their cousins, the 50 sons of Egyptus, have fled with their father from Egypt to Argos, finding him with Pelasgus the Argive king.

Suppliants (sup'li-ants), **The.** In Scottish history, those persons who, about 1637–38, protested against Laud's policy in Scotland: known later as Covenanters.

Supposes (su-pōz'zez), **The.** A comedy from Ariosto's "I Suppositi" (1519), by Gascoigne, acted in 1566. It is said to be the earliest extant English prose comedy. Shakspere was indebted to it in The Taming of the Shrew.

Supremacy (su-prem'a-si), **Act of.** **1.** An English statute of 1534, 26 Hen. VIII., c. 1, by which proclaimed that Henry VIII. was the supreme head of the English Church.—**2.** An English statute of Elizabeth, 1559, c. 1, restoring spiritual authority to the crown, to the exclusion of all foreign jurisdiction.

Süptitz (süp'tits). A village near Torgau, Prussia, the chief scene of the battle of Torgau. See *Torgau, Battle of*.

Sura (sō'rä). A river in eastern Russia which joins the Volga at Vasil, lower Nizhni-Novgorod. Length, 400–500 miles.

Surabaya, or **Soerabaya** (sō-ē-rä-bī'ä). **1.** A residency in eastern Java.—**2.** A seaport and one of the largest cities of Java, situated on the northern coast in lat. 7° 12′ S., long. 112° 44′ E. It has government arsenals, dockyards, etc. Population (1886), 128,900.

Surajah Dowlah. See *Siraj-ud-Daula*.

Surakarta, or **Soerakarta** (sō-ē-rä-kär'tä). **1.** A residency of central Java.—**2.** A city of Java, about 75 miles southeast of Samarang. Also called Solo. Population (1880), 124,041.

Surat (sō-rät'). A district in Bombay, British India, intersected by lat. 21° N., long. 73° E. Area, 1,662 square miles. Population (1881), 614,198.

Surat. A seaport, capital of the district of Surat, situated on the river Tapti, near the sea, in lat. 21° 12′ N., long. 72° 49′ E. It became a great emporium of India under the Mogul empire. An English presidency was established here about 1612. It was very populous in the 18th century. Population, including cantonment (1881), 109,229.

Surbiton (sėr'bi-ton). A suburb of Kingston, in Surrey, England, situated on the Thames 11 miles southwest of London. Population (1891), 10,052.

Sure (sür or sū're), **G. Sauer** (sou'er). A river in southeastern Belgium, grand duchy of Luxemburg, and on the boundary between Luxemburg and the Rhine Province of Prussia. It joins the Moselle at Wasserbillig, near Treves. Length, about 110 miles.

Surenen (sō're-nen). A pass of the Urner Alps, Switzerland, which leads from Engelberg, in Unterwalden, to the valley of the Reuss, in Uri. Height, 7,562 feet.

Suresnes (sü-rän'). A western suburb of Paris, situated near the Seine, beyond the Bois de Boulogne. Population, about 8,500.

Suretana (sō-re-tä'nä), **Friedrich.** Born in Bohemia, March 2, 1824: died May 12, 1884. A Bohemian musician and composer, a pupil of Proksch and Liszt. He produced numerous orchestra symphonic poems, etc., and was conductor to the National Theater at Prague 1862–74, which period is the time of destitute. Among his operas are "Libussa," "Wanda," "The Brandenburger in Bohemia," and "The Bartered Bride." The last suddenly became famous in Vienna in 1892, and since that time Suretana's every work, which was even scarcely noticed before, has been received with the greatest enthusiasm.

Surrethahorn (sō-ret'hōrn). A mountain on the border of the canton of Grisons, Switzerland, and the province of Sondrio, Italy, east of the Spliigen Pass. Height, about 9,800 feet.

Surface (sėr'fas), **Charles.** A sophisticated prodigal in Sheridan's "School for Scandal."

Surface, Joseph. A hypocrite in Sheridan's "School for Scandal." He is the elder brother of the reckless Charles, and is called by Moore "the Tartufe of sentiment."

Surface, Sir Oliver. The rich uncle of Charles and Joseph Surface, in Sheridan's "School for Scandal."

Surgeon's Daughter, The. A short novel by Sir Walter Scott, published in 1827.

Surgères (sür-zhär'). A town in the department of Charente-Inférieure, France, 20 miles east-southeast of La Rochelle. Population (1891), commune, 3,575.

Surhai (sör'hī), or **Sonrhai** (sōn'hī). A negro nation of the west central Sudan, settled around Timbuctu between the Niger bend and the Sahara. They are strongly pagan with Hausa and Fulah elements, and are known to have been in their present habitat since the middle ages. In books of travel they appear as Kissour, Gubar, Kallachi Garaoui, etc. Because of their power in the Niger bend they were likewise called Kabara Sakka (Lake people) by the Arabs.

Surinam (sö-ri-näm'). A river in Dutch Guiana which flows into the Atlantic near Paramaribo. Length, about 500 miles.

Surinam. See *Guiana, Dutch*.

Surly (sėr'li). A kind of "plain dealer" in Crowne's "Sir Courtly Nice." He is the antithesis

of Sir Courtly, and one of the most repulsive figures in the whole range of English comedy.

Surprise Plot. See *Bay Plot.*

Surrentum (su-ren'tum). The Roman name of Sorrento.

Surrey (sur'i). [ME. *Surey, Surreye, Sutherey*, AS. *Sutherea, Sutherige*, prob. for *Sūthrīce*, South Kingdom.] A county in England, bounded by Berkshire and Middlesex (from which it is separated by the Thames), Kent, Sussex, and Hampshire. It is traversed by the downs. It contains a part of London, and many of its suburbs. Area, 758 square miles. Population (1891), 1,759,851.

Surrey, Earl of. See *Howard, Henry.*

Surrey, Second Earl of. See *Howard, Thomas.*

Sursee (sur'sā). A small town in the canton of Lucerne, Switzerland, situated on the Suhr 13 miles northwest of Lucerne.

Surtr (sör'tr). In Scandinavian mythology, a fire-giant of Ragnarok.

Surville (sür-vēl'), **Clotilde de.** A French poet, said to have lived in the 15th century: the alleged author of "Poésies de Clotilde" (published by Vaudy-Bourg, 1803; second collection published 1825).

Survilliers, Comte de. See *Bonaparte, Joseph.*

Surya (sör'ya). [In Skt., an adjective of relation from *savar*, the sun, sunlight, light; pronounced in the Vedic saur) which came to be used substantively.] The Sun: in the Rigveda one of the two most common designations of the Sun, the other being *Savitri*. Surya is called the son of Dyaus and also the son of Aditi, while in some passages he is distinguished from the Adityas. In one place (Satas. the Dawn, is said to be his wife, while in another the Dawns are said to produce him together with Savitri and Aditi. He moves in a car drawn sometimes by one, sometimes by several or by seven, fleet and ruddy horses or mares. Pushan goes as his messenger with his golden ship, which sail in the aerial ocean. Surya is the preserver of all things stationary and moving, the viewer of men, and common to them all, and he holds the good and bad deeds of mortals. He is the eye of Mitra and Varuna and sometimes of Agni. He is sometimes identified with Indra, but in many passages his position is dependent, his path being prepared by Indra, the Vasus, Soma, Bhaga, Varuna, Mitra and Varuna, Aditi and Vanina, Indra and Vishnu, or the Angirases, when the divine personality of the Sun is thrown into the background, and it becomes little more than a part of nature. On surya in the Veda, see Muir's "Original Sanskrit Texts," V. 1–76–164.) There is also a feminine personality Surya (Sūryā), who is sometimes merely the sun personified as feminine, sometimes the wife of Soma, sometimes the daughter of Surya or Savitri and given in marriage to Soma, the Moon. The Sūryā or Sūryāsukta, "surya hymn" (Rigveda N. 85), describing this wedding plays an important part in the wedding ceremony.

Suryasiddhanta (sör-ya-sid-dhän'ta). ['Siddhanta of the Sun." See *Siddhanta.*] A celebrated astronomical work in Sanskrit, said to be a direct revelation from the Sun, and thought by some to be the same as the Surnasiddhanta or one of the five earlier works on which was founded the Panchasiddhantika of Varahamihira, who lived about the beginning of the 6th century A. D. The Suryasiddhanta has been edited by Fitzedward Hall and Bapu Deva Shastrin in the "Bibliotheca Indica," and translated by the latter for the same series. The "Journal of the American Oriental Society" (Vol. VI) also contains a translation nominally by Ebenezer Burgess, but practically by W. D. Whitney, accompanied by a very thorough commentary by Whitney, one of the most valuable contributions of that scholar to Oriental research.

Sus (sūs). A mountainous district in Morocco, lying south and southwest of the city of Morocco.

Susa (sö'sä). In ancient geography, the capital of Susiana or Elam, situated between the rivers Kerkha and Diz'il, about lat. 32° N., long. 48° 25' E.: the modern Sūs or Shush, and the scriptural Shushan. It was a royal residence and flourishing city throughout the period of the Achæmenid kings. The site at present (1891) is a group of large and high mounds, forming together a diamond-shaped mass about 2½ miles in extent. Excavations were made in 1851 by Loftus in one of the mounds, in which he found the bricks of the palace of Artaxerxes Mnemon, the cliff-frieze being a fine colonnade of arched front. Three avenues of Doric by between Ist and 2nd, and here beneath these ruins those of the palace of Darius, son of Hystaspes, and showed that the upper strata of the mound are formed by superposed layers of ruins, still but imperfectly explored.

Susa (sö'sä). A seaport in Tunis, situated on the Gulf of Hamamet 72 miles south by east of Tunis: probably the ancient Hadrumetum. Population, about 8,000.

Susa. A town in the province of Turin, Italy, situated on the Dora Riparia, near the French frontier, 32 miles west of Turin: the Roman Segusio. It was an important city and the chief town of the Cottian Alps. It has a cathedral, of which the campanile and the massive round arches of the nave are of the 11th century. The remainder of the church is later and painted. Among its Roman antiquities is a triumphal arch in honor of Augustus, now serving as a city gate. Population, about 7,000.

Susanna (sū-zan'ā). [Heb., 'a lily'; F. *Susanne*, It. *Susanna*, Sp. and Pg. *Susana*, G. *Susanne*.] The wife of Joiachim, the subject of "The History of Susanna," one of the books of the Apocrypha—an addition to the Book of Daniel. The subject of her surprisal by two of the elders while in her bath has been frequently used by painters.

Susanna. An oratorio by Handel, produced in 1749.

Susanna and the Elders. A painting by Rembrandt (1657), in the Royal Gallery at The Hague, Holland. Susanna is about to enter her bath, when she is startled at perceiving one of the elders in the thicket.

Susanna at the Bath. 1. One of the most finished and carefully composed paintings of Rembrandt (1647), in the Old Museum at Berlin.—2. A painting by Rubens, in the Old Pinakothek at Munich. Susanna turns her back to the elders, and seeks to veil herself. One of the intruders seizes her drapery, and the other touches her back.

Susdal. See *Suzdal.*

Susiana (sū-si-ā'nā). A province of the Persian empire: the same as Elam. It was an independent state after the first destruction of Nineveh, and was subdued by Sargon.

Suspension Bridge. A village in Niagara County, New York, situated on the Niagara River below the falls. Near it is the suspension railroad bridge over the Niagara. Population (1890), 4,465.

Suspicious Husband, The. A comedy by Dr. Hoadley, produced in 1747. David Garrick was the original Ranger in this play.

Susquehanna (sus-kwe-han'ā). A river in New York, Pennsylvania, and Maryland. It rises in Otsego Lake, New York; flows generally south-southwest past the city of Binghamton, New York, and Harrisburg, Pennsylvania; flows southeast and then southwest through Pennsylvania (and is also called the North or East Branch); unites at Northumberland with the West Branch; and flows into Chesapeake Bay at Havre de Grace. Among its tributaries are the Chenango and Juniata. Length of united stream, about 150 miles; total length, including the North Branch, over 400 miles; length of West Branch to the junction, over 200 miles.

Sussex (sus'eks). [ME. *Sussex, Sussexe*, AS. *Suth sexe, Sūth seaxe*. South Saxons. Cf. *Essex, Wessex.*] A maritime county of southern England. It is bounded by Surrey, Kent, the English Channel, and Hampshire, and traversed by the range of the South Downs. The northern part of the county is called the Weald (part of the ancient Andredsweald). It is mainly an agricultural district. Formerly it was the seat of the English iron manufactures. It contains many seaside resorts. It nearly corresponds to the ancient kingdom of Sussex, which was founded by Ælle (who landed here 477), and came under the supremacy of Wessex about 685. It was the scene of the landing of William the Conqueror and of the battles of Senlac and Lewes. Area, 1,458 square miles. Population (1891), 550,446.

Sussex, Duke of. See *Augustus Frederick.*

Sustenpass (sös'ten-päs). A pass of the Urner Alps, Switzerland, which connects the Hasli Valley, in the eastern part of the canton of Bern, with the valley of the Reuss, canton of Uri.

Sustermans (sus'ter-mäns), or **Suttermans** (sut'ter-mäns). **Justus.** Born at Antwerp, 1597; died at Florence, April 23, 1681. A Flemish portrait painter, court painter of Willem de Vos and of Franz Pourbus the younger in Paris. At Florence he was patronized by Grand Dukes Cosmo II. and III. and Ferdinand II. At Vienna (1623–24) he painted the emperor's portrait. In 1627 he painted Pope Urban VII. He returned to Florence in 1653. He was a friend of Rubens and of Vandyke.

Sutherland (sur'ther-land). The northwesternmost county of Scotland. It is bounded by the Atlantic on the west and north, Caithness on the east, the North Sea on the southeast, and Ross and Cromarty on the south and southwest. The surface is generally mountainous and elevated. Area, 2,028 square miles. Population (1891), 25,856.

Sutherland, First Duke of. See *Leveson-Gower, George Granville.*

Sutherland Falls. A noted cascade near Milford Sound, in New Zealand. Height, 1,900 feet.

Sutlej, or Satlej (sut'lej). One of the chief rivers of the Punjab. It rises in Tibet near the source of the Brahmaputra; flows generally west; breaks through the Himalaya; receives the Bias, and is known also as the Ghara; unites with the Chenab, and is known as the Panjnad, and flows into the Indus about lat. 29° N. Length, about 1,000 miles; navigable to near Ludhiana.

Sutra (sö'tra). In Sanskrit, originally a 'thread, cord,' and then a brief rule, or book of such rules, so named because each rule was a short 'line,' or because the collection was a 'string' of rules. These rules appear to have been at first mere aids to the memory of teachers, whence they came to be the basis of teaching not only in religious ritual but also in philosophy and grammar. Thus there are the Shrautasutras, and among them especially the Kalpasutras, founded on Shruti (see *Smriti* and *Shruti*) and treating especially of ritual, and the Grihyasutras and Samayacharikasutras or Dharmasutras, which are 'rules for domestic ceremonies' and 'rules for conventional customs,' the last two being called collectively Smartasutras, as based on Smriti. Out of the last grew the Dharmashastras or 'law-books.' Each system of philosophy has its text-book written in Sutras. Examples in grammar and related subjects are the celebrated Sutras of Panini, the Unadisutras on certain affixes, and the Pratishakyas on Vedic accent and phonetics.

Sutri (sö'trē). A town in the province of Rome, Italy, 29 miles north-northwest of Rome: the ancient Sutrium. It contains many antiquities. It was an ancient Etruscan town, and later a Roman colony. Population (1881), 2,266.

Sutro (sö'trō), **Adolph Heinrich Joseph.** Born at Aix-la-Chapelle, Rhenish Prussia, April 29, 1830. A German-American mining engineer. He received his education in the polytechnic schools in Germany; emigrated to the United States in 1850; and in 1860 went to Nevada, where he planned the famous Sutro tunnel at Virginia City, connecting with and draining the mines of the Comstock Lode. The main tunnel is over 20,000 feet in length. It was begun in 1869, and connection was made with the first of the mines in 1878.

Sutter (sut'er), **John Augustus.** Born at Kandern, Baden, Feb. 15, 1803: died at Washington, D. C., June 17, 1880. A Swiss-American pioneer and trader. He founded a settlement on the site of Sacramento. Gold was first discovered in California on his property in 1848.

Sutton (sut'on), **Charles Manners,** first Viscount Canterbury. Born 1780: died 1845. An English politician, for many years speaker of the House of Commons.

Suva (sö'vä). A seaport on the southern coast of Viti Levu, capital of the Fiji Islands.

Suvaroff (sö-vä'rof), or **Suvoroff** (sö-vō'rof), or **Suwarrow** (sö-vä'rov), or **Suwaroff** (sö-vä'rof), Count **Alexander.** Born in Finland, Nov. 25, 1729: died at St. Petersburg, May 18, 1800. A celebrated Russian field-marshal, of Swedish descent. He served in the Seven Years' War against the Poles, and 1773–74 against the Turks: suppressed the revolt of Pugatcheff 1774–75; defeated the Turks at Kinburn in 1787, and at Focsani and Rimnik in 1789 (being surnamed Rymnikski for this last victory); stormed Ismail in 1790; stormed Praga, near Warsaw, and was made field-marshal in 1794; defeated the Poles in the battles of Cassano, the Trebbia, and Novi in 1799 (for which he was surnamed Italuski); and crossed the Alps and traversed Switzerland 1799. Having been recalled in disgrace by the emperor Paul, he retired to his country-seat, where he died.

Suwalki (sō-väl'kē). The northernmost government in Russian Poland, bordering on East Prussia and the governments of Kovno, Vilna, Grodno, and Lomsha. Area, 4,846 square miles. Population, 656,932.

Suwalki. The capital of the government of Suwalki, in lat. 54° 12' N., long. 22° 55' E. Population, 16,863.

Suwanee, or Suwannee (sū-wä'nē). A river in southern Georgia and Florida which flows into the Gulf of Mexico about lat. 29° 18' N. Length, about 250 miles.

Suwaroff, or Suwarrow. See *Suvaroff.*

Suwonada (sō-wō-nä'dä), or **Inland Sea.** A part of the Pacific Ocean which lies southwest of the main island of Japan, and is nearly inclosed by it and the islands of Kiusiu and Shikoku. Its length is about 240 miles.

Suzdal (sōz-däl'), or **Susdal** (sōs-däl'), or **Souzdal** (sōz-däl'). A town in the government of Vladimir, Russia, situated on the Kamenka 115 miles east-northeast of Moscow. It was the seat of a medieval Russian principality. Population (1885), 6,991.

Suzdal, Principality of. A principality, and at times grand principality, of Russia, about the upper basin of the Volga: founded in the middle of the 12th century. It supplanted Kieff as the chief Russian state. From it Muscovy developed. Vasili united Moscow and Suzdal (1389–1425).

Svacrin (svak'ri-nō). [*Nicolaus* reversed: see *Rotarer.*] The name given in the Palermo Catalogue to the fourth-magnitude star *a* Delphini.

Svartisen (svärt'ē-sen). ['Black ice.'] A field of ice and snow near the northwestern coast of Norway, just north of the Arctic Circle. Length, about 35 miles. Height above sea-level, about 4,000 feet.

Sveaborg (svā'ä-borg). A fortress in the harbor of Helsingfors, Finland. It was constructed in 1749; was betrayed to the Russians May 3, 1808; and was bombarded by the Anglo-French fleet Aug. 9–10, 1855.

Svealand (svā'ä-länd). The historical name of central Sweden. It comprised Södermanland, Upland, Westermanland, Nerike, Wermland, and Dalecarlia.

Svend. See *Sweyn.*

Svendborg (svend'borg). An amt of Denmark, comprising part of Fünen with Langeland, Taasinge, etc. Population, 120,707.

Svendborg. A seaport on the southern coast of the island of Fünen, Denmark, in lat. 55° 4′ N., long. 10° 37′ E. Population (1890), 8,755.

Svenigorodka (svä-ne-gō-rod'kä). A town in the government of Kieff, Russia, situated on the Unilol Tikitch 198 miles south of Kieff. Population, about 11,000.

Sverige (svär'ye-ge). The Swedish name of Sweden.

Svetchine. See *Swetchine.*

Sviatoi (svē-ä'toi). **Cape.** A headland on the northern coast of Russia, projecting into the Arctic Ocean near the entrance to the White Sea.

Svir. (svēr). A river in the government of Olonetz, northern Russia, which flows from Lake Onega into Lake Ladoga. Length, about 125 miles.

Swabia, or **Suabia** (swā'bi-ä). [F. *Souabe,* It. *Svabia,* from MHG. *Swâben,* G. *Schwaben,* Swabia, orig. dat. pl. of *Swâb,* G. *Schwabe,* a Swabian.] An ancient duchy of Germany, corresponding in general to Würtemberg, Baden, and southwestern Bavaria, and also, at various times, to eastern Switzerland, Alsace, part of Tyrol, etc.: sometimes called *Alamannia.* It was one of the four great duchies of the early German kingdom, and endured from 917 to 1268. The Swabian house of Hohenstaufen gave famous dynasty of German kings and emperors. The name Swabia was revived as that of one of the circles of the Empire, and now includes the southern central part of Würtemberg, the adjoining part of Baden, and the southwestern part of Bavaria.

Swabia and Neuburg (G. pron. noi'bōrg). A governmental district of Bavaria, bounded by Middle Franconia on the north, Upper Bavaria on the east, Tyrol and Vorarlberg and Lake Constance on the south, and Würtemberg on the west. Capital, Augsburg. Area, 3,788 square miles. Population (1890), 668,316.

Swabian Alp. See *Swabian Jura.*

Swabian (swā'bi-an) **Circle.** [G. *Schwäbischer Kreis.*] One of the ten circles of the old German Empire, as established by the emperor Maximilian I., 1512. It comprised substantially the modern Würtemberg, a part of Bavaria, and a great part of Baden.

Swabian Emperors. The German-Roman emperors who reigned from 1138 to 1254 (the Hohenstaufen line); so called because the founder was duke of Swabia.

Swabian Jura, or **Swabian Alp,** or **Rauhe Alp** (rou'e älp) or **Alb.** A mountain-range in Würtemberg and Hohenzollern, which extends from near Sulz northeasterly to near the Bavarian frontier, between the valleys of the Neckar and Danube. Among its divisions are the Hardt and the Rauhe Alp proper.

Swabian League, or Swabian Cities' League. A league of various Swabian cities formed in 1376, and extended into Franconia, Bavaria, and the Rhine lands, as a defense against the extortions and depredations of the counts of Würtemberg. It fell into decay after 1388.

Swabian League, Great. A league of Swabian cities and governments formed in 1488 for the maintenance of the public peace. It was dissolved in 1533 on account of religious dissensions.

Swabian Poets, The. In German literature: (*a*) A former collective name of the Minnesingers. (*b*) A group of modern poets of Würtemberg, the chief of whom were Uhland, Kerner, and Schwab.

Swabian Sea. An occasional name of the Lake of Constance.

Swahili, or **Suahili.** See *Kisuahili.*

Swain (swān), **Charles.** Born at Manchester, England, 1803: died Sept. 22, 1874. An English poet, called "the Manchester Poet." He wrote "Dryburgh Abbey" (1832), etc.

Swainson (swān'son), **William.** Born at Liverpool, Oct. 8, 1789: died in New Zealand. A British naturalist. His works include "Zoological Illustrations" (1820), "Exotic Conchology" (1821), "Naturalist's Guide," "Ornithological Drawings" (1834-41), and volumes in Lardner's "Cabinet Cyclopedia" and in Jardine's "Naturalist's Library." He was associated with Richardson in writing the "Fauna Boreali-Americana," and with Shuckard in the "History and Natural Arrangement of Insects."

Swale (swāl). An inlet of the North Sea (or mouth of the Medway), south of the Isle of Sheppey, in Kent, England.

Swale. A river in Yorkshire, England, which joins the Ure 14 miles northwest of York. Length, 60–70 miles.

Swalli, or **Swally** (swol'e). The outer harbor of Surat, at the mouth of the Tapti.

Swammerdam (swäm'mer-däm), **Jan.** Born at Amsterdam, Feb. 12, 1637: died there, Feb. 15, 1680. A noted Dutch naturalist, distinguished as an anatomist and entomologist.

Swamp (swomp), **The.** A low-lying region in the lower part of New York city, east of the post-office, known as a center of the hide and leather trade.

Swamp Angel, The. A name given by the Federal soldiers to an 8-inch Parrott gun which was mounted on a battery built on piles driven into a swamp outside of Charleston, and used during the siege of that city. It burst Aug. 22, 1863. After the war it was bought with some condemned metal sent to Trenton, New Jersey, to be melted, but, having been identified, was set up on a granite base on the corner of Perry and Clinton streets in that city.

Swampscott (swomp'skot). A watering-place in Essex County, Massachusetts, on Massachusetts Bay 11 miles northeast of Boston.

Swan (swon). The. See *Cygnus.*

Swan, The. A playhouse opened on the Bankside, Southwark, London, about 1581.

Swan, The Mantuan. See *Mantuan Swan.*

Swan, Knight of the. A local religious myth of Brabantine origin. The principal part of the story is that a mysterious knight who appears in a small boat drawn by a swan, and performs helpful deeds, saves the lady of the story, and marries her, but when cautioned with her only on condition that she does not ask his name; this condition, with the Knights of the Grail, who were obliged to disappear if questioned. The condition having been broken, the swan and boat reappear and he is carried off by the swan. This story is very ancient, and is told of Helias, Lohengrin (in the Round Table cycle), Salvius, Gerhard the Swan, and others, and the lady is Elsa of Brabant, Beatrix of Cleves, etc. There are numerous romances in French, German, and English on this subject. The story of the seven swan-maidens is another myth pieced on to the genuine story of the Knight of the Swan.

It was in commemoration of the beautiful myth of the Swan Knight that Frederick II. of Brandenburg instituted the Order of the Swan, in 1440. . . . The badge of the Cleves order of knighthood was also a silver swan suspended from a gold chain. Charles, Duke of Cleves, attempted to revive the order of the Swan. When Cleves fell to Prussia, the Count de Bar endeavored to persuade Frederick the Great to resuscitate the order, but in vain. With Anne of Cleves, the white swan passed to our tavern sign-boards.

S. Baring-Gould, Curious Myths of the Mid. Ages, 2d ser., p. 235.

Swan (swon) **Lake.** A small lake in Nicollet County, southern Minnesota, northwest of Mankato.

Swan-maidens. See *Swan, Knight of the.*

Swan of Avon, Sweet. A name given by Ben Jonson to Shakspere.

Swan of Cambrai, The. Fénelon.

Swan of Lichfield, The. A name given to Miss Anna Seward, the friend of Dr. Johnson.

Swan of Padua, The. Francesco Algarotti.

Swan of the Thames, The. John Taylor.

Swan (swon) **River.** [Named from the black swans seen in it by its discoverer, Willem de Vlaming, 1697.] A river in West Australia which flows into the Indian Ocean near Perth. It gave name to the colony which formed the nucleus of West Australia.

Swansea (swon'sē). A seaport of Glamorganshire, Wales, situated at the entrance of the river Tawe into Swansea Bay, in lat. 51° 37′ N., long. 3° 56′ W. It is the principal seat of copper-smelting in Great Britain, and perhaps in the world, and has also manufactures of lead, iron, tin-plate, zinc, and other metals, chemicals, etc. There are extensive coal-mines in its vicinity. It has docks, and exports of tin-plate and other manufactured goods, coal, etc. The castle was built in 1099. Population (1891), 90,423.

Swansea, or **Swanzey** (swon'zi). A village in Bristol County, Massachusetts, 4 miles northwest of Fall River. It was, June 24, 1675, the Indians murdered several settlers: this event was the immediate cause of King Philip's war.

Swan's Island. An island of Hancock County, Maine, 5 miles southwest of Mount Desert. Length, 5½ miles.

Swanzey. See *Swansea.*

Swarga (swär'gä), or **Swerga** (swèr'gä). In Hindu mythology, the heaven of Indra and other gods, situated on Mount Meru.

Swarthmore (swärth'mōr) **College.** An institution of learning situated at Swarthmore, Pennsylvania, 12 miles west-southwest of Philadelphia. It is under control of the Friends. In 1894 the number of instructors was 20, and of students 195.

Swat (swät), or **Suwat** (sū-wät'). A little-known region in central Asia, west of the upper Indus and northeast of Peshawar. It has been under the rule of a chief entitled the Akhoond.

Swatow (swä-tou'), or **Shantow** (shän-tou'), or **Swartow** (swär-tou'). A treaty port in the province of Kwangtung, China, situated at one mouth of the river Han, in lat. of Double Isl. and 25° 20′ N., long. 116° 42′ E. It has considerable trade in bean-cake, oranges, cloth, etc. Population, about 40,000.

Swayne (swān), **Noah Haynes.** Born in Culpeper County, Va., Nov. 7, 1804: died at New York, June 8, 1884. An American jurist, associate justice of the United States Supreme Court 1862–81.

Swaziland (swä'zi-land). A small and independent state in South Africa, situated near the South African Republic, Amatongaland, and Zululand. Its independence was guaranteed in 1881, and a union was in 1890 formed, with representatives from the Cape, the Transvaal, and the Swazis, to rule over the whites. Area, 6,500 square miles. Population, about 61,500.

Sweaborg. See *Sveaborg.*

Sweden (swē'den). [Formerly also *Swedene;* F. *Suède,* D. *Zweden,* G. *Schweden;* orig. dat. pl. of *Swede,* D. *Zweed,* G. *Schwede,* Goth. *Swethi* (pl. *Swethans* in Jordanes); a form appar. diff. from the other designation, AS. *Sveon, Sweon,* Icel. *Svíar,* Sw. *Svear,* L. *Suiones,* also *Sitones,* whence the ML. name *Suecia* (it. *Svezia,* Sp. *Suecia*). The Sw. name for Sweden is *Sverige.* Dan. *Sverrig,* Icel. *Svíaríki,* kingdom of the Svear or Swedes.] A kingdom of Europe, in the eastern part of the Scandinavian peninsula. Capital, Stockholm. It is bounded by Norway on the west and north, Finland, the Gulf of Bothnia, and the Baltic Sea on the east, the Baltic on the south, and the Sound, Cattegat, and Skager Rack on the west, and extends from lat. 55° 20′ to 69° 3′ N., and in long. 11° 06′ to 24° E. There are three main divisions—Gothland in the south, Svealand in the centre, and Norrland in the north. The surface is generally hilly, among the ranges of the Kolen runs along the northwestern boundary between Sweden and Norway. The kingdom contains many lakes—Wenern, Wetter, Mälar, etc.) and rivers, and possesses many neighboring islands, including Gotland and Oland. The leading occupation is agriculture. There is considerable mineral wealth, particularly iron. Timber, iron, hardware and wooden wares, etc., are exported. The country is subdivided into 25 lens or provinces. The government is hereditary constitutional monarchy, the executive authority being vested in the king and the Riksdag of two houses (both elected). Sweden and Norway have been united under the same sovereign since 1814, and are governed by each other in war, but are otherwise practically independent. The inhabitants are mostly Swedes: there are a few Finns and Lapps in the north. The prevailing religion is Protestant (Lutheran). Sweden was inhabited in early times by various tribes, the chief of them being the Goths in the south and the Swedes in the north. Christianity was finally established about the end of the 11th century. The union of the Goths and Swedes took place in the 13th century. The union of the three kingdoms Denmark, Sweden, and Norway was established by Margaret of Kalmar in 1397. A rebellion against the Danes was led by Gustavus Vasa, who was elected king in 1523. The Reformation was introduced by him. Sweden became one of the leading European powers in the 17th century. It took a leading part in the Thirty Years' War under Gustavus Adolphus and his successor, obtained a large part of Pomerania, Bremen-Verden, etc., in 1648, and carried on wars with Denmark and Poland; received Livonia, Esthonia, Scania, etc., in 1660; carried on the Northern War, under Charles XII., against Denmark, Russia, and Poland, 1700–21, and ceded a large part of its possessions in northern Germany in 1719–1720; ceded Livonia, Esthonia, etc., to Russia in 1721; and ceded Finland to Russia in 1809. Norway was united with it in 1814. Its remaining possessions in Germany were ceded to Prussia in 1815. Area, 170,979 square miles. Population (1891), 4,802,751.

Swedenborg (swē'dn-bôrg; Sw. pron. svä'den-borg) (originally **Svedberg** or **Swedberg**), **Emanuel.** Born at Stockholm, Jan. 29, 1688: died at London, March 29, 1772. A celebrated Swedish philosopher and theosophist, founder of the New Church. He was educated at Upsala; traveled in Europe 1710–14; was appointed assessor of the Swedish college of mines in 1716; distinguished himself at the siege of Frederikshall in 1718 by the invention of machines for the transport of boats overland from Stromstadt to Idefjord; and was subsequently elevated to the nobility. About 1743 he commenced to have "visions," and in 1747 resigned his office in order to devote himself wholly to the expounding of Scripture as the immediate mouthpiece of God. His chief theological work, entitled in full "Arcana cœlestia" (1749–56). Among his other works are "Opera philosophice et mineralogica" (1734), "Clavis regni animalis" (1740–41), and "Regnum animale" (1744). See *Swedenborgians.*

Swedenborgians (swē-dn-bôr'ji-anz). The believers in the theology and religious doctrines of Swedenborg; the New-Churchmen. Swedenborg held Rev. xxi. 2, "And I John saw the holy city, new Jerusalem, coming down from God out of heaven," to be a prediction of the establishment of a new dispensation, the initiation of which took place by the execution of the last judgment in the spiritual world in the year 1757, whereby man was restored to moral freedom by the restriction of evil infestations, the power of which had threatened its utter extinction. In proof of this belief his followers point to the unparalleled spiritual and material progress of mankind. They were first organized in London (where Swedenborg long resided) in 1778 under the name of the "Society of the New Church signified by the New Jerusalem," usually abbreviated to New Church. Professed Swedenborgians, though widely scattered, have never been numerous;

but Swedenborg himself appears not to have contemplated the establishment of a separate church, tending to the permeation of his doctrines through the existing churches. Swedenborgians believe that this process is going on, and that thus the new dispensation is making its way independently of their own organization or efforts, and even without the conscious knowledge of most of those affected by it. Swedenborg considered himself the divinely appointed key, but not expounder of this dispensation, being prepared for the office by open intercourse during many years with spirits and angels (all originally human beings) of both God-famed and -benighted regions, and by the spiritual sense of the Divine Word (which the world did not perceive) dawning in a state of correspondence approximately to the both spiritual and celestial degrees. This key is to be found in the correspondence of all material things with the spiritual principles, good or evil, of which they are the outgrowth and manifestation. This doctrine of correspondences is the fundamental of his system, which he elaborated with uniform consistency in many volumes all published in Latin. In this language also he composed the plenary inspiration of the Word which includes only the Pentateuch, Joshua, Judges, Samuel, Kings the Prophets and Psalms, the four Gospels and the Apocalypse; the other books of the Bible are available for instruction, but lack this divine character.

Swedish (swē'dish). The language of the Swedes; a Scandinavian dialect akin to Danish and Norwegian-Icelandic, old Swedish preserved in many inscriptions from the end of the viking age in the 11th century, and in literature from late in the 13th century. Modern Swedish dates from the Reformation.

Swedish Nightingale, The. Jenny Lind.

Swedish Pomerania. A name formerly given to the western part of Pomerania, which was granted to Sweden at the peace of Westphalia in 1648. It comprised Vorpommern and Rügen, and part of Hinterpommern. Part of it was ceded to Prussia in 1720; the remainder was ceded to Denmark in 1814, and by Denmark to Prussia in 1815.

Sweedlepipe (swēd'dl-pīp). **Paul** or **Poll.** In Dickens's "Martin Chuzzlewit," a bird-fancier and "easy shaver." Mrs. Gamp's landlord: "a disappintin' Sweedlepipes."

Sweeny (swē'ni). **Thomas William.** Born at Cork, Ireland, Dec. 25, 1820; died at Astoria, Long Island, N. Y., April 10, 1892. An American general. He served in the Mexican war, and in the Civil War (at Wilson's Creek, Fort Donelson, and Shiloh, and in the Atlanta campaign); and took part in the Fenian invasion of Canada.

Sweet Singer of the Temple. George Herbert.

Sweetwater (swēt'wâ'ter) **Mountains.** A range of the Rocky Mountains in Wyoming, southeast of the Wind River Mountains, and northwest of the Medicine Bow Mountains.

Sweetwater River. A tributary of the North Fork of the Platte, in central Wyoming. Length, about 100 miles.

Sweet William's Farewell to Black-eyed Susan. See *Black-eyed Susan*.

Swegen. See *Sweyn*.

Swerga. See *Svarga*.

Swetchine (svesh-en'), Madame (**Anne Sophie Soymonoff**). Born at Moscow, 1782: died at Paris, 1857. A Russian author. Her works and letters were collected by Falloux.

Swett (swet), **Samuel.** Born at Newburyport, Mass., June 9, 1782: died at Boston, Oct. 28, 1866. An American historical writer. He published "Bunker Hill," controversial and other works on that battle, etc.

Sweyn, or **Swein** (swān), or **Swegen** (swā'gen), or **Svend** (svend), 1014. King of Denmark; son of Harold Bluetooth and father of Canute. He invaded England in 994 and 1003, and conquered England in 1013.

Sweyn, or **Swein.** Died about 1051. An English earl, eldest son of Godwine. He was outlawed and exiled in 1046; was restored; and was finally exiled on account of his crimes.

Sweyn. Died 1076. King of Denmark 1047–1076, son of Canute. He invaded England in 1068.

Swift (swift), **Jonathan.** Born at Dublin, Nov. 30, 1667; died there, Oct. 19, 1745. A celebrated English satirist and many of letters: usually spoken of as Dean Swift. His grandfather, Thomas Swift, was vicar of Goodrich in Herefordshire, was a follower of Charles I. Swift matriculated at Trinity College, Dublin, in 1682, leaving with only a degree *speciali gratia* in 1686. In 1688, owing to the Revolution, he went to England and in 1689 became amanuensis or secretary to Sir William Temple (who was in some way related to Swift's mother) at Moor Park, near Farnham. He disliked this subordinate position, and returned to Dublin in about a year. In 1692 he received the degree of B. A. at Oxford, took orders in 1695, and in 1696 published "The Battle of the Books." Getting, Ireland. In 1696, tired of obscurity, he returned to Sir William Temple, and remained with him till his death in Jan., 1699. During these years of quiet he not only read much, but was in such intimate relations with the court as to obtain an insight into politics which later was of use to him. In 1698 he wrote "A Tale of a Tub," and in 1697 the "Battle," or the latter work published in 1704): he also published an edition of Temple's works 1700–1709. He was made rector of Agher, in Meath, and vicar of Laracor in 1700, and held other small livings. In 1706 he had offered marriage to Mrs. Waring ("Varina"), who refused him on account of his ill health and his poverty. When he received the living of Laracor, however, in 1700, she wished the marriage to take place. He broke off the match by saying that if she would submit to be educated so that she would entertain him, soothe his humors, accept his likes and dislikes, etc., he would overlook deficiencies in look and income. He published the Whig tract "A Discourse on the Dissensions in Athens and Rome" in 1701. At Laracor he was joined by Mrs. Rebecca Dingley and by Esther Johnson (born in 1681), a daughter of Sir William Temple, who presided over his house-keeping. Between the years 1701 and 1709 he issued the pamphlets "The Sentiments of a Church of England Man" and "On the Reasonableness of a Test"; these were followed by the ironical "Argument Against Abolishing Christianity" and by his best poem, "Baucis and Philemon." He was in London for a longer or shorter period nearly every year from 1702 to 1716. At this time he abandoned the Whigs and went over to the Tories: a full account of this is given in the "Journal to Stella," written 1710–13, and not intended for the public. In Nov., 1710, he began to write for "The Examiner," Tory political, and formed the "Society of Brothers." In July, 1711, he left the "Examiner," but continued to write Tory pamphlets ("The Conduct of the Allies" and "Remarks on the Barrier Treaty"). He was appointed by Queen Anne dean of St. Patrick's, Dublin, in 1713. He was intimately associated with Oxford and Bolingbroke, and was a friend of Steele, Addison, Prior, Arbuthnot, Congreve, Attebury, Parnell, and Gay. Some of his best work belongs to this period. The last four years of Queen Anne—After the fall of the Tory ministry in 1714 Swift, while living in London, Esther Vanhomrigh, the "Vanessa" of his poem "Cadenus and Vanessa," had formed an attachment for him. In 1714 her mother died, and she followed Swift to Ireland. It is probable that in 1716 he was privately married to "Stella," and in 1717 "Vanessa" retired to Marley Abbey at Celbridge, where Swift visited her. In 1723 "Vanessa" wrote to "Stella" demanding an explanation of her relation to Swift. "Stella" replied that she was his wife, and sent "Vanessa's" letter to Swift, who returned it with characteristic fits of passion, went to "Vanessa," threw her letter on a table without a word, and rode away. This was her death-blow: she lived only a few weeks longer. Swift devoted himself earnestly to the cause of Irish trade and Irish politics, and in 1720 published his "Proposal for the Universal Use of Irish Manufactures," urging the boycotting of English goods by the Irish. A patent having been granted to William Wood, who shared a 40 per cent. profit with the Duchess of Kendal, the king's mistress, in 1724 Swift published his "Drapier's Letters," which raised this abuse in letters signed "M. B. Drapier," which raised his popularity to a height that it always retained. Returning to England, he was recalled on account of Stella's illness. In 1726 he visited Stella, and in 1726 he published "Gulliver's Travels," and in 1729 his "Modest Proposal for Preventing the Children of Poor People in Ireland from being a Burden to their Parents"—his most famous satire, being that they should be fattened and eaten. In his later years his brain became diseased, and he was alternately in a state of furious and apathetic temper for a year or two: his intellect was almost wholly eclipsed, a fact of which he was conscious at intervals. He was put under restraint in 1741, and Bucrus Hill 1745. He was buried in St. Patrick's cathedral, Dublin. With Arbuthnot and Pope he carried out the scheme of the "Scribleras Club" (which see). Among his works not mentioned above are "Pindarics" (1701), "Meditation upon a Broomstick" (1703), "Argument to prove the Inconvenience of Atheism" (1710), "Proposal for Correcting, Improving and Ascertaining the English Tongue" (1712), "Free Thoughts on the State of Public Affairs" (1714), "History of the Last Four Years of Queen Anne" (not published till 1757–58; a number of volumes of miscellanies with Arbuthnot, Pope, Gay, Sheridan, and others), "The Legion Club" (1735; a satire against the Irish House of Commons), "Directions to Servants," and "Polite Conversation" (1738). A number of volumes of sermons, tracts, essays, and letters have also been published.

Swift, Lewis. Born at Clarkson, N. Y., Feb. 29, 1820. A distinguished American astronomer, director of the Warner Observatory at Rochester, New York, from 1882. He is especially noted as a discoverer of comets. See also Dulie.

Swilly (swil'i), **Lough.** An inlet of the Atlantic in Ulster, Ireland, northwest of Londonderry. Length, 27 miles.

Swinburne (swin'bėrn), **Algernon Charles.** Born at London, April 5, 1837. An English poet, son of Admiral Swinburne and Lady Henrietta Ashburnham, daughter of the third Earl of Ashburnham. He was educated in France, and at Eton and Oxford (Balliol College), entering the university in 1857 and leaving without a degree. He is especially remarkable for his facile metrical invention. He has published "The Queen Mother" and "Rosamond" (1860), "Atalanta in Calydon" (1864), "Chastelard: a Tragedy" (1865), "Poems and Ballads" (1866; these works severely censured that the edition was withdrawn, but it was reprinted the same year as "Laus Veneris, and other Poems and Ballads," and Swinburne replied to the criticism (also in 1866) with "Notes on Poems and Reviews"), "William Blake: a Critical Essay" (1867), "An Ode on the Proclamation of the French Republic" (1870), "Songs Before Sunrise" (1871), "Under the Microscope" (1872), a second series of "Poems and Ballads" (1878), "A Study of Shakspere" (1879), "The Modern Heptalogia, or the Seven Against Sense" (1880), "Songs of the Springtides" (1880), "Studies in Song" (1880), "Mary Stuart: a Tragedy" (1881), "Tristram of Lyonesse, etc." (1882), "A Century of Roundels" (1883), "A Midsummer Holiday, and other Poems" (1884), "Marino Faliero: a Tragedy" (1885), "Prose Miscellanies" (1886), "A Study of Victor Hugo" (1886), "A Study of Ben Jonson" "Locrine: a Tragedy" (1887), "The Armada" (1888), and "Poems and Ballads" (1889).

Swinemünde (svē'ne-mün-de). A seaport in the province of Pomerania, Prussia, situated on the island Usedom, at the mouth of the Swine, in lat. 53° 55′ N., long. 14° 17′ E. It forms the outer port of Stettin. It is a watering-place, and has an excellent harbor and important commerce. Population (1890), 8,508.

Swing (swing), **Captain.** A fictitious name signed to various threatening letters in England, about 1830, especially to letters addressed to the users of threshing-machines, which were obnoxious to the old-fashioned threshers.

Swing (swing), **David.** Born at Cincinnati, Ohio, Aug. 25, 1830. An American Presbyterian clergyman, tried for heresy in Chicago in 1874, and acquitted. He was afterward pastor of an independent church.

Swinton (swin'ton). A village in Lancashire, England, 6 miles west-northwest of Manchester. Population (1891), with Pendlebury, 20,197.

Swinton. A manufacturing town in Yorkshire, England, 10 miles northeast of Sheffield. Population (1891), 9,697.

Swinton, William. Born in Haddingtonshire, Scotland, April 23, 1833; died at New York, Oct. 24, 1892. An American journalist and author. He became connected with the "New-York Times" in 1858, and was its war correspondent 1862–64: his letters several times involved him in difficulties with military authorities. From 1869 to 1874 he was professor of English at the University of California. He wrote a series of historical and other text-books, and "Rambles Among Words" (1859), "The Times's Review of McClellan: his Military Career Reviewed and Exposed" (1864), "Campaigns of the Army of the Potomac" (1866), "Twelve Decisive Battles of the War" (1867), "History of the New York Seventh Regiment during the Rebellion" (1870), etc.

Swiss Family Robinson. A romance by Rodolphe Wyss. The scene is laid in a desert island about 1800.

Swiss Guards, The. A corps of Swiss mercenary troops in the French service, formed in 1616 and finally disbanded in 1830. They are celebrated for their valor in the defense of the Tuileries, Aug. 10, 1792, commemorated in the "Lion of Lucerne" at Lucerne.

Swithin (swith'in), or **Swithun** (swith'un), Saint. Born near Winchester, probably about 800: died about 862. A bishop of Winchester. It was fabled that he performed many miraculous cures after his death, and he was translated with great ceremonial July 15, 971. He resembled Cuthbert, but received his title of saint on his translation. He has, for no known reason, become associated in the popular mind with drunkenness. He is named in folklore, a common adage being that if it rains on St. Swithin's day (July 15), it will rain for forty days after.

Switzerland (swit'zėr-land). ['Landof the Switzers"; G. *Die Schweiz*, F. *Suisse*, It. *Svizzera*, Sp. *Suiza*.] A country of Europe, bounded by France on the west and northwest, Baden and Prussia on the north, the Lake of Constance on the northeast, Vorarlberg and Tyrol on the east, and Italy and France on the south: Latin Helvetia. Capital, Bern. The main range of the Alps in the south (partly on the Italian border) is separated from a secondary range of the Alps (Bernese Oberland, Uri, Santis, etc.) by the valleys of the Rhone and Rhine: the Jura is in the west and north. (See *Alps*.) The highest mountain is Monte Rosa (over 15,000 feet). The lakes are the Lakes of Geneva, Constance, Lucerne, Zurich, and Neuchâtel. The leading industries are cotton, woolen, and silk manufactures, straw-plaiting, manufactures of embroidery, clocks and watches, wooden wares, chemicals, machinery, musical boxes, etc., and dairy-farming. The country contains many pleasure- and health-resorts, and is famous as a summer resort of tourists. It contains 22 cantons in a confederation, the several cantons being very largely independent in internal matters. The government of the confederation is vested in a federal assembly of two houses: the State Council ("Standerath" or "Conseil des États") of 44 members (2 for each canton), and the National Council ("Nationalrath" or "Conseil National"), with 147 representatives. The Federal Assembly in joint session elects the executive body, the Federal Council ("Bundesrath" or "Conseil Fédéral"), of 7 members, and also the president of the Federal Council, who is elected for one year as president of the Swiss Confederation. "Whenever a petition demanding the revision or annulment of a measure passed by the Legislature is presented by 30,000 citizens, or the alteration is demanded by eight cantons, the law in question must be submitted to the direct vote of the nation. This principle, called the *referendum*, is frequently acted on." (*The Statesman's Year-Book*, 1894, p. 995.) Cantonal government is exercised by a great council or directly by the citizens in popular assembly ("Landesgemeinde"). About three fifths of the inhabitants are Protestants and about two fifths Roman Catholics. About 2,400,000 speak German, 600,000 French, 160,000 Italian, and 38,000 Rumonsch. The ancient inhabitants were Helvetii and other tribes. The land became part of the Roman Empire and largely of the province of Gaul, and was settled by Burgundians, Alamanni, etc. The league between Uri, Schwyz, and Nidwald (in Unterwalden) against Hapsburg oppression was formed 1291. The legend of Tell and the founding of the confederation at Ruth are assigned to the beginning of the 14th century. The Swiss defeated the Austrians at Morgarten in 1315, and renewed the league the same year. Lucerne

joined the confederation in 1332, Zurich in 1351, Glarus in 1352, Zug in 1352, and Bern in 1353. The Austrians were defeated at Sempach in 1386, and various conquests were made in the 14th century. Besides its own members, the confederation recognized "associates" and "protected districts." The Swiss were freed from Austrian claims in 1394 and 1474. They defeated Charles the Bold of Burgundy at Granson and Murten in 1476. The "compact of Stanz" was formed in 1481. Fribourg and Solothurn were admitted in 1481. Switzerland became practically independent of the Empire in 1499. Basel and Schaffhausen were admitted in 1501, and Appenzell in 1513. The Swiss were defeated at Marignano by Francis I. of France in 1515, and concluded peace with France in 1516. The Reformation was introduced into various parts by Zwingli, Farel, Calvin, etc. The Golden League between Catholic members was formed in 1586. Switzerland became formally independent of the Empire in 1648. The Helvetic Republic was proclaimed in 1798, under the influence of France. A revolt of the Forest Cantons was suppressed by the French in 1798, and the country was the scene of much fighting in the wars of the Coalition and Consulate. The confederation was restored in 1803, and the cantons of St. Gall, Grisons, Aargau, Thurgau, Ticino, and Vaud were added. A new constitution was adopted, neutrality was guaranteed, and the cantons of Geneva, Valais, and Neuchâtel were added in 1815. The wars of the "Sonderbund" occurred in 1847. Government was made more centralized by the constitution of 1848, somewhat revised from Prussian claims in 1857. The constitution was revised in 1874. Area, 15,976 square miles. Population (1888), 2,917,754.

Such is the Switzerland of our own time, but such was not the Switzerland with which Charles the Bold had to deal. In those days the name of Switzerland, as a distinct nation or people, was hardly known. The names Switzenses, Switzois, Suisses, were indeed beginning to spread themselves from a single canton to the whole Confederation; but the formal style of that Confederation was still that of "the Great League of Upper Germany," or perhaps rather of "Upper Swabia." That League was much smaller than it is now, and it was purely German. It comprised eight townships-districts-and-states, united, like many other groups of German cities, by a lax Federal tie, which tie, while other similar unions have died away, has gradually developed into a perfect Federal government, and has extended itself over a large non-German territory. The League then consisted of eight cantons only—Zurich, Bern, Luzern, Uri, Schwyz, Unterwalden, Zug, and Glarus. *Freeman*, Hist. Essays, I. 85.

Switzerland, Saxon. See *Saxon Switzerland*.

Swiveller (swiv'el-ėr), **Dick.** A happy-go-lucky, devil-may-care fellow in Dickens's "Old Curiosity Shop."

> Altogether, and because of rather than in spite of his weaknesses, Dick is a captivating person. His gaiety and good humour survive such accumulations of "staggerers," he makes such discoveries of "the rosy" in the very antithesis of drinks, and becomes himself by his solacements of verse such a "perpetual grand Apollo," that his failings are all but forgotten, and hearts resolutely shut against victims of destiny in general open themselves freely to Dick Swiveller. *Forster*, Life of Dickens, ii. 7.

Swordfish, The. See *Xiphias*.

Sword of God, The. A name given to the Saracen conqueror Khaled.

Sword of Rome, The. A name sometimes given to Marcellus.

Swords (sôrdz), **Thomas.** Born at New York, Nov. 1, 1806; died there, March 20, 1886. An American general. He served in the conquest of New Mexico and California in the Mexican war, and in the Civil War.

Swynford (swin'fôrd), **Katharine.** Died 1403. The Third wife of John of Gaunt, mother of the Beauforts and ancestress of Henry VII. of England.

Syagrian (si-ā'gri-an) **Promontory.** In ancient geography, a headland at the eastern extremity of Arabia.

Syagrius (si-ā'gri-us). The last Roman governor of Gaul. He was defeated by Clovis near Soissons in 486.

Syamantaka (sya-man'ta-ka). In Hindu mythology, a celebrated jewel of which the story is told in the Vishnupurana. It yielded daily eight loads of gold, and expelled all fear of portents, wild beasts, fire, robbers, and famine; but, though an inexhaustible resource to a virtuous, it was deadly to a wicked, wearer. It was given by Surya, the Sun, to Satrajit, Surya recompensing Satrajit for praises rendered him by allowing himself to be seen in his proper form and by the bestowal of the gem. Afraid that Krishna would take it from him, Satrajit gave the jewel to his own brother, Prasena, but Prasena was killed by a lion. Jambavat, king of the bears, killed the lion and carried off the gem; but Krishna took it from him and restored it to Satrajit, who in thankfulness gave him his daughter Satyabhama in marriage. One of the many suitors of Satyabhama had been Shatadhanan, who now killed Satrajit in his sleep and carried off the gem. Pursued by Krishna and Balarama, Shatadhanan gave it to Akrura and continued his flight, but was overtaken and killed by Krishna. As Krishna did not bring back the jewel, Balarama upbraided him with secreting it, and parted from him. Akrura, after fifty-five days' flight, was at last overclaimed by Krishna. Balarama and Satyabhama and decided that Akrura should keep it, whence he moved about like the sun wearing a garland of light.

Sybaris (sib'a-ris). [Gr. *Σύβαρις*.] In ancient geography, a city of Magna Græcia, southern Italy, situated near the Gulf of Tarentum in lat. 39° 41′ N., long. 16° 28′ E. It was founded by Achæan colonists in 720 B. C. It was celebrated for its wealth, and its inhabitants were proverbial for the luxury and effeminacy (the epithet *Sybarite*). It was destroyed by the inhabitants of Crotona in 510 B. C.

> Sybaris was one of the most important towns of Magna Græcia. According to Strabo it was founded by the Achæans (B. vi. p. 263, probably about B. C. 720, Müller's Dor. ed. 1, p. 102, note 5, p. 174). The colonization was most likely connected with the political aspect of the Peloponnese by the Heraclidæ. Its site is marked by the junction of the Crathis (Coscile) with the Sybaris (Crati). Sybaris stretched 4 miles N.W. and S.E., and was about 2 miles in breadth across; it had twenty-five subject cities and ruled over four neighbouring tribes. In the days of its greatest prosperity it could have brought into the field 300,000 men (Strab. l. s. c.). Its excessive luxury is proverbial. It was taken in B. C. 510 after a siege of 70 days by Hippocrates, who turned the river Sybaris on the town, and in this way destroyed it. Axes and chargers upon the ruins of the first, but it never flourished, and was finally merged in the Athenian colony of Thurii (B. C. 443), which was built on a spot in the neighbourhood. Herodotus was one of the colonists (Suidas).
> *Rawlinson*, Herod., III. 242, note.

Sybel (zē'bel), **Heinrich von.** Born at Düsseldorf, Prussia, Dec. 2, 1817. A noted German historian. He has been a member of the Hessian and Prussian diets, and of the Frankfurt Parliament. A pupil of Ranke, he founded, at Munich, the first historical seminary in Germany, and edited Ranke's Historische Zeitschrift. He has written "Geschichte der Revolutionszeit 1789–1800" ("History of the Revolutionary Period of 1789–1800," 1853–79). His other works include "Geschichte des ersten Kreuzzuges" ("History of the First Crusade," 1841), "Die Entstehung des deutschen Königtums" (1844).

Sybil (sib'il). A political novel by Benjamin Disraeli, published in 1845.

Sybota (sib'ō-tā). In ancient geography, a small island and town on the coast of Epirus, opposite the southern end of Corcyra. Near it, in 432 B. C., was fought a naval battle between Corcyra (aided by Athens) and Corinth.

Sycamina (si-ka-mi'nā). In ancient geography, a town of Palestine, identified by many with Haifa on the Bay of Acre.

Sycorax (sik'ō-raks). A witch, the mother of Caliban, referred to in Shakspere's "Tempest." In Dryden and Davenant's version she is his sister, and a monster like him.

Sydenham (sid'n-am). A suburb of London, in Kent, 7 miles south of London. Near it is the Crystal Palace. Population (1891), 34,162.

Sydenham, Thomas. Born at Winford Eagle, Dorsetshire, England, 1624; died at London, Dec., 1689. A noted English physician, surnamed the English Hippocrates. He entered Magdalen College, Oxford. His course there was interrupted by service in the Parliamentary army; but he graduated (bachelor of medicine) in 1648, and became fellow of All Souls. In 1663 he obtained a degree at Cambridge of Physicians to practise in Westminster. He was a warm friend of John Locke and Robert Boyle. His works included "Methodus Curandi Febres" (1666), "Epistolæ Responsoriæ" (1680), "Tractatus de Podagra et Hydrope" (1683), etc. Sydenham anticipated modern practice in many ways, especially in a minute study of diagnosing cases and a watchful attention and inquiring into natural causes as well as by the general liberality of his practice.

Sydney (sid'ni). A seaport, capital of New South Wales, Australia, situated on the harbor of Port Jackson, in lat. 33° 52′ S., long. 151° 13′ E.; one of the two chief cities of Australia. Its suburbs include Glebe, Paddington, etc. Its commerce and manufactures are important, and it is the terminus of various steamship lines. Noteworthy edifices are the cathedral (Roman Catholic), the university, and the public library and museum. Sydney was founded in 1788 as a convict colony. Population (1891), with suburbs, 383,329.

Sydney. A seaport in Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, situated on the eastern coast in lat. 46° 16′ N., long. 60° 7′ E. It is in the vicinity of a coal-mining region, and formerly the capital of Cape Breton.

Sydney, Algernon Philip. See *Sidney*.

Syene. See *Assuan*.

Syennesis (si-en'e-sis). [Gr. *Συέννεσις*.] A king of Cilicia, vassal of Persia, at the time of the expedition of Cyrus the Younger 401 B. C. The name is common to all the kings of Cilicia mentioned in history.

Sykes (sīks), **George.** Born at Dover, Del., Oct. 9, 1822; died in Texas, Feb. 9, 1880. An American general. He graduated at West Point in 1842, served in the Mexican war, and was successively colonel of the 20th regiment of infantry, brevet brigadier-general, and major-general of volunteers. He received with distinction at Gettysburg, etc.

Sykes, Mrs. Best known by her maiden name, **Olive Logan.** Born at Elmira, N. Y., April 16, 1841. An American actress and writer. She married, as her second husband, Wilson Barrett, the actor-manager. Her daughter of Cornelius A. Logan (1806–53). She made her début in 1854 at Philadelphia, and in 1857 went to England, where she finished her education. She married Henry A. Dellile, but was divorced in 1865. In 1868 she appeared in New York in a play of her own, "Eveleen." She retired from the stage in 1868, has devoted herself to lecturing, and has been a frequent contributor to newspapers. She married William Wirt Sykes in 1871; he died in 1884. She has written a number of books, principally about theatrical matters, and several plays.

Sylhet, or Silhet (sil-het'), 1. A district in Assam, British India, intersected by lat. 24° 45′ N., long. 91° 45′ E. Area, 5,381 square miles. Population, 1881, 1,546,636. 2. The capital of the district. It is a military station on the Surma. Population, 14,467.

Sylla. See *Sulla*.

Sylphide (sil'fid), **La.** A ballet in two acts, music by Schneitzhöffer, libretto by Nourrit. It was produced at Paris in 1832, and was one of Taglioni's greatest parts.

Sylt, or Silt (silt). An island in the North Sea, belonging to the province of Schleswig-Holstein, Prussia, intersected by lat. 55° 0′ N. Forms, with the watering-place Westerland, the county circle Tondern. Length, 22 miles. Population, about 3,000.

Sylva (sēl'vä). A river in the government of Perm, eastern Russia, which joins the Tchussovaya near Perm. Length, 250–300 miles.

Sylva, Carmen. See *Carmen Sylva*.

Sylva, or a Discourse of Forest Trees, etc. A report on the condition of timber in the English dominions, by John Evelyn, published in 1664.

Sylvander (sil-van'dėr). The name under which Burns corresponded with Mrs. Maclehose ("Clarinda"). The letters were published in 1802, afterward suppressed, and republished in 1845.

Sylvester (Popes). See *Silvester*.

Sylvester (sil-ves'tėr), **James Joseph.** Born at London, Sept. 3, 1814. A distinguished English mathematician, professor successively at University College, London, at the University of Virginia, at Woolwich, at the Johns Hopkins University, and at Oxford (Savilian professor 1883).

Sylvester Daggerwood (sil-ves'tėr dag'ėr-wud). A "whimsical interlude" by George Colman the younger, produced in 1795. There are but two characters, Sylvester Daggerwood, a strolling player, and Fustian, a Grub-street playwright.

Sylvia. See *Silvia*.

Sylvius, Æneas. See *Pius II.*

Sylvius (sil'vi-us), **Franz** (originally **De le Boë**). Born at Hanau, Prussia, 1614; died at Leyden, 1672. A German physician, professor of medicine at Leyden.

Sylvius (sil'vi-us) **(Jacques Dubois).** Born at Amiens, France, 1478; died at Paris, 1555. A French anatomist, lecturer on anatomy at Paris. He made various anatomical discoveries, and invented injection. From him the Sylvian aqueduct, the Sylvian artery, and the Sylvian tissure (of the brain) were named.

Syme. See *Symi*.

Syme (sīm), **James.** Born at Edinburgh, Nov. 7, 1799; died June 26, 1870. A noted Scottish surgeon. Among his works are "Excision of Diseased Joints" (1831), "Principles of Surgery" (1832), etc.

Symeon, Henry. See the extract.

> The inceptor [at Oxford] was required to swear that he would never consent "to the reconciliation of Henry Symeon, or reassume the degrees" Bachelor of that family. The exact nature of Henry Symeon's offence is not stated, but for century after century the implacable university held him up to the obloquy of successive bachelors who were about to receive their degrees. Long ago this has been taken in a sense precisely contrary to that which it was intended until the year of grace 1867. Wood—Oxford University Statutes, A. D. 1636—Bryan Twyne states that Symeon was a Bachelor of Arts, and who feigned himself a Bachelor in order to obtain admission to a foreign university in which degree a modern arts was not allowed. (Antiquitates Oxon., lib. ii. p. 250.) He does not, however, cite any authority for this plausible explanation.]
> *Lyte*, Oxford, p. 214.

Symeon of Durham. See *Simeon of Durham*.

Symi (sē'mē). A small island off the southwest coast of Asia Minor, 15 miles south of Rhodes: the ancient Syme. It belongs to Turkey.

Symi, Gulf of. An arm of the sea on the coast of Asia Minor, near the island of Symi.

Symmachus (sim'a-kus). Lived at the end of the 2d century A. D. The author of a Greek version of the Old Testament, known as the Symmachus.

Symmachus. Pope 498–514. The "Palmary Synod" was held in his reign, 501.

Symmachus, Quintus Aurelius. Lived about 400 A. D. A Roman pagan orator, writer, and politician. He was prefect of Rome and consul 391. He wrote epistles and orations, fragments of which are extant.

Symonds (sim'ondz), **John Addington.** Born at Bristol, Oct. 5, 1840; died at Rome, April 19, 1893. An English man of letters. He graduated at Balliol College, Oxford, was made a deacon in 1864. He published "An Introduction to

the study of Dante" (1872). "Studies of the Greek Poets" (1873–76; 2d ed. 1879). "Sketches in Italy and Greece" (1874). His best known work, "The Renaissance in Italy," consists of five parts: "The Age of the Despots" (1875), "The Revival of Learning" (1877), "The Fine Arts" (1877), "Italian Literature" (1881), and "The Catholic Reaction" (1886). He also wrote a "Life of Shelley" (1878), "Sketches and Studies in Italy" (1879), "Italian Byways" (1883), "Shakspere's Predecessors in the English Drama" (1884), "Wine, Women, and Song, etc." (1884, an essay on the Latin songs of the 12th-century students), "Life of Sir Philip Sidney" (1886), "Life of Ben Jonson" (1886), "Life of Michelangelo" (1892), and several volumes of verse. He translated the sonnets of Michelangelo and Campanella (1878), and the autobiography of Benvenuto Cellini (1887).

Symplegades (sim-pleg'a-dēz). In the legend of the Argonauts, two movable rocky islets at the entrance of the Bosporus into the Black Sea.

Symposium (sim-pō'si-um). **The.** [Also sometimes *Sumposion*; from L. *symposium*, from Gr. *συμπόσιον*, a drinking-party, drinking after a dinner, from *συμπίνειν*, drink with or together, from *σύν*, together, and *πίνειν*, drink.] **1.** A celebrated work by Plato, an account given by Aristodemus of a banquet at the house of the tragic poet Agathon after one of his victories, at which, together with other less famous persons, Socrates, the physician Eryximachus, Aristophanes, and by and by Alcibiades, discourse on nature and praise of Eros (love).—**2.** A work by Xenophon, describing the character of Socrates.

Syn. See *Sod*.

Syndesmos (sin-dez'mos). [Gr. *σύνδεσμος*, a knot.] The fourth-magnitude double star *a* Piscium, situated at the bend or knot in the ribbon by which the two fishes are represented as joined.

Syndics of the Arquebusiers. A painting by Van der Helst (1657), in the Rijks Museum, Amsterdam, Holland. The five syndics, richly dressed, are seated about a table examining the plate of the gild. Behind is a maid bringing in a large drinking-horn, and to the right in the distance are seen soldiers with halberds.

Syndics of the Gild of the Clothmakers, or **De Staalmeesters.** A masterpiece by Rembrandt (1661), in the Rijks Museum at Amsterdam, Holland. The five syndics, robed in black, are assembled about a table, attended by a servant. It is a striking example of the powerful effects attained by the master with the simplest means.

Synesius (si-nē'shi-us). Born at Cyrene, 378; died about 430 A. D. A Neoplatonist philosopher and writer. He was at Constantinople 397–400, and was bishop of Ptolemais, in the Pentapolis of Libya, about 410–414. His works include letters, hymns, "Encomium Calvitii," "De Providentia," the oration "De Regno," etc.

Synesius, who was born at Cyrene in A. D. 378, must be classed rather with the school of Justin, Clement, and Origen than with the Christian sophists whom we have been considering in the last few sections. Perhaps he was the only trained Christian in the fourth or fifth century who ventured to maintain the parallel importance of heathen and Christian literature. He was born a pagan, and was not converted to Christianity till he was about thirty years old. He had been a hearer and sincere admirer of Hypatia, and even after he became a Christian and bishop of Ptolemais, towards the end of A. D. 409, he was far from embracing all the tenets of orthodoxy. He did not hesitate to confess in the most candid manner that his doctrines were rather those of Origen than those of Theophilus; and though he declared that his thoughts should never rise in open revolt against his tongue, he conceived himself at liberty to maintain an esoteric faith in accordance with his philosophical convictions, as well as the popular views of Christianity which he preached to his less instructed hearers. He lived to about A. D. 430.

K. O. Müller, Hist. of the Lit. of Anc. Greece, III. 344. *(Donaldson.)*

Synnada (sin'a-dā). [Gr. *Σύνναδα*.] In ancient geography, a town of Phrygia, Asia Minor, identified with the modern Eski-Karahissar. It is noted for its marble-quarries.

Synod (sin'od). **Holy Governing,** of all the Russias. A synod which is the highest ecclesiastical authority in the Russian Church. It consists of several metropolitans and other prelates and officials, the chief procurator of the synod representing the czar. It was instituted by Peter the Great, in 1721, to supply the place of the Patriarch of Moscow. The last patriarch had died about 1700, and Peter would not allow the appointment of a successor, thinking the power of the patriarchal office too great. The orthodox national church of the kingdom of Greece is also governed by a synod of archbishops and bishops, independent of any patriarch.

Synod, The Robber. See *Ephesus, Council of, 2.*

Synod of Dort. See *Dort, Synod of.*

Syntax, Doctor. See *Combe, William.*

Syphax (sī'faks). [Gr. *Σύφαξ*.] Died about 201 B. C. A king of the Massæsylians in western Numidia. He vacillated between the Roman and Carthaginian alliances; was often at war with Masinissa; and was finally allied with Carthage, and married Sophonisba, daughter of Hasdrubal. He overran all of Numidia, but was defeated by Scipio in 203 and taken prisoner to Rome.

Syra (sē'rä). An island of the Cyclades, in the Ægean Sea, belonging to Greece, intersected by lat. 37° 25′ N., long. 24° 54′ E.: the ancient Syros. Its surface is rocky. It was of minor importance until its settlement by Greek refugees at the time of the war of independence in the 19th century. The chief town is Hermupolis. Length, 11 miles. Population, about 33,000.

Syra (city). See *Hermupolis.*

Syracuse (sir'a-kūs). [Gr. *Συρακόσαι*.] A province in the southeastern part of Sicily. Area, 1,442 square miles. Population (1891), 395,797.

Syracuse. [Gr. *Συρακόσαι*, L. *Syracusæ*, It. *Siracusa*.] A city, capital of the province of Syracuse, situated on the island of Ortygia on the eastern coast of Sicily, in lat. 37° 3′ N., long. 15° 18′ E. It contains a cathedral (see below) and museum, and some relics of the ancient city are near it. There is a Roman amphitheater, presumably of the time of Augustus, formed of masonry on the south side, and in other parts hewn from the rock. Portions of the ancient barrier in marble remain standing about the arena. The temple of Athene (Pallas), of the 6th century B. C., was famous for its wealth, and was plundered by Verres. In the 7th century it was converted into a church, and is now the cathedral. The temple was Doric, hexastyle, peripteral, with 14 or 15 columns on the flanks, on a stylobate of 3 steps, measuring 74½ by 188 feet. The columns of the flanks are embedded in the walls of the cathedral; those of the front were overthrown by an earthquake in 1693. The two columns in antis of the pronaos survive. Proportions and details are of archaic character. The temple of Diana, so called, probably in fact the temple of Apollo, is a Greek Doric structure of the 6th century B.C., with notably archaic features. It was a peripteros of 6 by 13 monolithic columns, on a stylobate of 3 steps. Sixteen columns and a part of the cella wall are standing. Syracuse was founded by Corinthian colonists about 735 B. C. on the island, and spread over the adjoining part of the mainland, forming Achradina, Epipolæ, Neapolis, etc. Gelon, ruler of Gela, became tyrant of Syracuse in 485 B. C.; and it became the chief power in Sicily. The tyrant Thrasybulus was expelled about 466, and Syracuse became a democracy and commonwealth. It was besieged by the Athenians under Nicias and Demosthenes in 414–413, the Athenians being finally defeated with the loss of Spartan allies in 413. It was under the rule of Dionysius the elder about 405–367; was frequently at war with Carthage; was ruled by Dionysius the younger and Dion, and about 345–337 by Timoleon; had Agathocles as tyrant 317–289; and was defended by Pyrrhus against Carthage about 278. Hiero II., its king, was allied with Rome in the first and second Punic wars. It was allied with the latter; was besieged by the Romans under Marcellus 212, captured, and annexed by Rome; and was destroyed by the Saracens in the 9th century. Population (1892), 28,000.

Syracuse. The capital of Onondaga County, New York, situated near Onondaga Lake in lat. 43° 3′ N., long. 76° 13′ W. It stands on the Erie and Oswego canals; is noted for its extensive salt-works (among the largest in the country); has varied manufactures and large trade; is an important railroad-center; and is the seat of the Syracuse University (Methodist). It was settled about the end of the 18th century; had its present name given it in 1824; and became a city in 1847. Population (1890), 88,143.

Syr-Daria, or **Syr-Darya.** See *Sir-Daria.*

Syria (sir'i-a). [F. *Syrie*, G. *Syrien*, L. *Syria*, Gr. *Συρία*, from *Σύρος*, L. *Syri*, the Syrians.] A country in Asiatic Turkey, extending from the Mediterranean eastward to the Euphrates and the desert of Arabia, and from Egypt northward to about lat. 36° N. Chief city, Damascus. It includes Palestine (in the southwest), Phenicia, etc.; but is sometimes regarded as distinct from Palestine. It is traversed by mountains north and south (Lebanon, Anti-Libanus, etc.). The principal rivers are the Orontes, Litany, and Jordan. The inhabitants are Bedouins, town Arabs, Druses, Maronites, Jacobites, Jews, etc. The ancient inhabitants were Hittites, Aramæans, Canaanites, Hebrews, and Phenicians. Syria became subject to Assyria about 733 B. C., and was later under Babylon, Persia, and Macedon. Part of Syria became a kingdom under Seleucus about 300 B. C., with Antioch as capital. It was conquered by Pompey about 64 B. C., and annexed to the Roman Empire; was conquered by the Saracens about 636 A. D.; and belonged to the caliphate, Seljuk Turks, etc. A Christian kingdom was established in part of it during the Crusades. It was conquered by the Turks in 1516; and was held temporarily by Mehemet Ali of Egypt about 1831–41. Massacres of Christians in 1860 led to temporary French occupation. Population, probably from 1,500,000 to 2,000,000.

Syrian (sir'i-an) **Desert, The.** That part of the desert which lies east of Damascus.

Syrian Gates, The. A pass between the mountains (ancient Amanus) and the northeastern angle of the Mediterranean, leading from Cilicia to Syria: the modern Pass of Beilan.

Syrinx (si'ringks). In Greek mythology, a nymph who was changed by Pan into a reed.

Syrmia (sėr'mē-ä), G. **Syrmien** (sėr'mē-en). A former duchy, situated in Slavonia, in the eastern part of the peninsula comprised between the Drave, Danube, and Save.

Syro-Phenicia (si'rō-fē-nish'ä). A Roman province which included Phenicia and the territories of Damascus and Palmyra.

Syrophenicians (si'rō-fē-nish'anz). In ancient history, either the Phenicians dwelling in Syria, or persons of mixed Syrian and Phenician descent, or the inhabitants of Syro-Phenicia.

Syros (si'ros). The ancient name of Syra.

Syrtis Major (sėr'tis mā'jor). [L., 'Greater Syrtis.'] The ancient name of the Gulf of Sidra.

Syrtis Minor (sėr'tis mī'nor). [L., 'Lesser Syrtis.'] The ancient name of the Gulf of Cabes.

Syzran (siz-rän'). A town in the government of Simbirsk, eastern Russia, situated near the Volga 80 miles south of Simbirsk. It has manufactures of leather, etc. Population, 30,580.

Szabad (Hung. so-bod'), **Emeric.** Born in Hungary about 1822. A Hungarian-American author and soldier. He was secretary to the Hungarian revolutionary government in 1849, and served in the American Civil War. He wrote "Hungary," "State Policy of Modern Europe," "Modern War," etc.

Szabadka. See *Theresienstadt.*

Szechuen, or **Sechuen** (sā-chō-en'). A province of western China, bounded by Kansu and Shensi on the north, Hupeh and Hunan on the east, Kweichow and Yunnan on the south, and Tibet on the west and northwest. Capital, Chingtu. Area, 166,800 square miles. Population, 67,712,897.

Szegedin (seċh-ed-ēn'). A royal free city, capital of the county of Csongrád, Hungary, situated at the junction of the Maros with the Theiss, in lat. 46° 16′ N., long. 20° 10′ E. It is the second city of Hungary. It has important trade and various manufactures. It was formerly fortified, and was held by the Turks in the 16th and 17th centuries. It was a seat of the Hungarian revolutionary government in July, 1849. It was nearly destroyed by an inundation of the Theiss in March, 1879. Population (1890), 87,310.

Szegszárd (seċh-särd'). The capital of the county of Tolna, Hungary, situated on the Sarviz, near the Danube, in lat. 46° 23′ N. It has a trade in wine. Population (1890), 14,325.

Szigeth (sē-get'), or **Marmaros-Szigeth** (mor'-mo-rosh-sē-get'). The capital of the county of Marmaros, Hungary, situated at the junction of the Iza and the Theiss, in lat. 47° 56′ N. Near it is a salt-mining region. Population (1890), 14,758.

Szigethvár (sē-get-vär'). A town in the county of Somogy, Hungary, situated on the Almás 25 miles south of Kaposvár: noted for its defense under Zrinyi against the Turks in 1566. Population (1890), 5,078.

Taaffe (tä'fe), Count **Eduard von.** Born at Prague, Feb. 24, 1833. An Austrian statesman, of Irish descent. He was governor of Salzburg 1863–67, and of Upper Austria in 1867; entered the Austrian (Cisleithan) ministry as minister of the interior in 1867; was premier from Oct., 1869, to Jan., 1870; was minister of the interior 1870–71; became governor of Tyrol in 1871; and was again premier 1879.

Taasinge (tä'sing-e). An island belonging to the amt of Svendborg, Denmark, situated south of Fünen. Length, 9 miles. Population (1880), 4,529.

Tab (täb). A river in western Persia which flows into the head of the Persian Gulf near lat. 30° N.

Tabago. See *Tobago.*

Tabard (tab'ärd), **The.** An ancient London hostelry, made famous by Chaucer as the house at which his pilgrims assembled before starting for Canterbury. It was situated on the High Street of Southwark, near the Kentish Road. Stowe says in 1598 that it was then "amongst the most ancient" of the "fair inns for receipt of travellers." It received its name from its sign, which was a tabard, or sleeveless coat. It was originally the property of the Abbey of Hyde. In 1764 the sign of the tabard (see the extract) was removed as a street obstruction, and in 1866 the inn was condemned, and shortly afterward demolished and a freight depot of the Midland Railway built on the spot.

Up to a few years before its destruction it was marked by an inscription (not ancient) which said "This is the Inne where Sir Jeffrey Chaucer and twenty pilgrims lay in their journey to Canterbury anno 1383." . . . The front towards the street was comparatively modern, having perished in the fire of 1676, after which, says Aubrey, "the ignorant landlord or tenant instead of the ancient sign of the Tabard put up the Talbot or Dog."

Hare, London, I. 462.

Tabaristan (tä-bä-ris-tän'). The region in which Balfrush is situated, in the province of Mazanderan, Persia.

Tabaristan, Sea of. A medieval name of the Caspian Sea.

Tabariyeh (tä-bä-rē'ye), or **Tabarîya** (tä-bä-rē'yä). The modern name of Tiberias.

Tabasco (tä-bäs'kō). A maritime state of Mexico. Capital, San Juan Bautista. It is bounded by the Gulf of Mexico, the Mexican states of Vera Cruz, Chiapas and Campeche, and Guatemala. The surface is low except in the southern part, and the soil is fertile. Area, 9,844 square miles. Population (1893), 111,820.

Tabatinga (tä-bä-tēng'gä). A military post and town in the state of Amazonas, Brazil, situated on the Amazon close to the Peruvian frontier.

Tabele, or **Tebele.** See *Matabele.*

Tabirá (tä-bē-rä'). [Origin of name doubtful, possibly Piro.] The proper name of the ruined pueblo on the mesa of Jumanos in New Mexico, now called "la gran Quivira." Tabirá was a Franciscan mission in the 17th century, but was abandoned about 1670, on account of the Apaches, at the same time as the village, the inhabitants of which retreated to the south and to the Rio Grande.

Tabitha (tab'i-thä). [LL. *Tabitha*, Gr. *Ταβιθά*; an Aramaic name meaning 'a female gazel': its Gr. translation is *Δορκάς.*] A Christian woman at Joppa, mentioned in Acts ix. as making garments for the poor: also called Dorcas. She was miraculously restored to life by the apostle Peter.

Tablas (tä'blās). One of the Philippine Islands, southeast of Mindoro. Length, about 30 miles.

Table (tā'bl) **Bay.** An arm of the ocean, on the southwestern coast of Cape Colony, South Africa. On it is Cape Town.

Table Diamond, The Great. A famous royal Indian diamond, ranked by Tavernier, who saw it in Golconda in 1642, as the third in size and quality seen by him. It weighed about 242½ carats. It was then in the hands of a dealer, the king having been obliged to raise money on it. It has disappeared, and it has been suggested that the Russian Table diamond may be a part of it. The latter diamond weighs 65 carats.

Table Mountain, or **Tafelberg** (tä'fel-berg). A mountain immediately south of Cape Town, South Africa, remarkable for its flattened summit. Height, about 3,500 feet.

Table Mountain. A mountain in Pickens County, in the northwestern part of South Carolina. Height, about 4,000 feet.

Table of Abydos. See the extract.

To the above-named monuments must be added the Tabled Abydos. As may be gathered from its name, it came from that site, being brought away by M. Mimaut, Consul-General of France, it is now in the British Museum. Of all the innumerable Egyptian monuments there is not one that is so famous, nor that less deserves its fame. This time it is Rameses II. who adores his ancestors, and out of the fifty-eight cartouches besides that of Rameses repeated twenty-eight times—there are now but thirty left, and these are in a state more or less incomplete. Like the Hall of Ancestors, the Table of Abydos gives a list, resulting from the artist's choice, the reason of which is also unknown. Another fact that depreciates its value is that we do not possess its commencement. After the Twelfth Dynasty, however, the list passes at once without a break to the Eighteenth.

Mariette, Outlines, p. 104.

[There are two temples at Abydos dedicated to the local divinity: the one built by Seti, the other by Ramses. The Seti temple has seven halls, twice the length of the preceding edition, adds these buildings. One is the Table described above, the other was discovered comparatively lately. Although in a miserable state of preservation, this Table yet adds but little to our knowledge. It mentions some new kings, and shows the correct sequence of others, but is far from giving us an unmutilated series of all the kings of Egypt from Menes to Seti I. – Note, p. 105.]

Table Rock. A rocky mass formerly at Niagara Falls, the presence of which is said to have at one time caused a separate fall. Until a part of it fell in June, 1850, it largely overhung the water. Some of it still remains.

Table Round. See *Round Table.*

Tables, The. In Scottish history, an organization, consisting of members of the privy council and others, which took the lead in opposition to the introduction of episcopacy into Scotland about 1638–39. They were so called from sitting separately or conjointly at the tables in the Parliament House.

Table-talk. A name given to various collections of essays. The most notable works so entitled are those of Luther, of John Selden (published in 1689, after the death of his amanuensis, of Judith Cornwell), and of Coleridge (published by his son in 1835, and republished in 1849). Dyce published in 1856 "Recollections of the Table Talk of Samuel Rogers"; and Gower added a poetical dialogue entitled "Table Talk" to a volume of poems published in 1782.

Tablet of Sakkarah. See the extract.

The most interesting, as also the most perfect, monument of the kind is the one that was found during the French excavations at Sakkarah, and which is now in the Gizeh palace. Unlike the others, it is not of royal origin. It was discovered in the tomb of an Egyptian priest named Thuau, who lived in the days of Ramses II. According to the Egyptian belief, one of the good things reserved for the dead who were deemed worthy of eternal life was to be admitted to the society of their kings, and Thuau is represented as having been received into the august assembly of fifty-eight. Here again in the Tablet of Sakkarah, as before in that of Abydos, is raised the same question: Why these fifty-eight kings more than any others?

Mariette, Outlines, p. 106.

Tabnit (täb'nit). King of Sidon (Phenicia) in the first part of the 4th century B. C., father of Eshmunazar.

Tabor (tā'bor). [See *Taborites.*] A town in Bohemia, situated on the Luschnitz 48 miles south of Prague. It was founded as a stronghold by the Hussites under Ziska in 1419. It gave name to the Taborites. Population (1890), 9,160.

Tabor (tā'bor), **Mount.** A wooded mountain in Palestine, 6 miles east of Nazareth, on the border of the plain of Esdraelon: famous in Old Testament history. According to a tradition it was the scene of the Transfiguration; and in the monasteries it was peopled with hermits. Height, about 1,800 feet.

Taborites (tā'bor-īts). [So called from their great fortified encampment formed, in 1419, on a hill in Bohemia named by them Mount Tabor, probably with reference both to Bohemian *tabor*, encampment, and to Mount Tabor in Palestine.] The members of the more extreme party of the Hussites. They were fierce and successful warriors under their successive leaders Ziska and Procopius, carrying widespread devastation, till their final defeat in 1434. See *Hussites.*

Tabriz (tä-brēz'), or **Tavris** (tä-vrēs'), or **Tauris** (tä'ris), or **Tebris** (te-brēs'). The capital of the province of Azerbaijan, Persia, situated on a tributary of Lake Urumiah, about lat. 38° 4′ N., long. 46° 16′ E.; the second city of Persia, and its chief commercial emporium. It is on the main route between Teheran and Turkey and Russia. Among the buildings are the citadel and "Blue Mosque." It is noted for its orchards and gardens. It has often been devastated by sieges and earthquakes. Population, 180,000.

Tacanas (tä-kä'näs). Indians of north-central Bolivia, between the rivers Beni and Madre de Dios. They are divided into many small tribes, some of which have been gathered into the Reyes missions. The wild tribes are, to some extent, agricultural, and the women weave cotton cloths; but they are said to be very savage, and to be fond of human flesh. Among the principal tribes are the Caimas, Toromonas, Araonas proper, Macanas, and Maropas. Their language appears to constitute a distinct stock.

Tacchinardi (tak-ke-när'dē), **Niccolo.** Born at Leghorn, Sept., 1776; died at Florence, March 14, 1859. A noted Italian bass singer. He appeared first in opera in 1804, made a brilliant success in Rome and other cities, and visited Paris in 1811. In 1814 he returned to Italy, and was appointed by Murat to the Grand Duke of Tuscany. He retired from the stage in 1831, and became celebrated as a teacher.

Taché (tä-shā'), **Alexandre Antonine.** Born at Rivière-du-Loup, Canada, July 25, 1823; died at Winnipeg, Manitoba, June 22, 1894. A Canadian archbishop of the Roman Catholic Church, brother of E. P. Taché; distinguished for his early missionary labors among the Indians. He became bishop of St. Boniface in 1853, and archbishop in 1871, when the see was made a metropolitan see. He mediated between the Canadian government and the Métis in 1870. He is well known as a Roman Catholic controversialist. He published "Manuel de l'Amérique" (1859), translated into English.

Taché, Sir **Étienne Paschal.** Born at St. Thomas, Lower Canada, Sept. 5, 1795; died there, July 29, 1865. A Canadian politician. He entered Parliament in 1841, and was commissioner of public works 1848–49, and speaker of the legislative council 1856–57.

Tacitus (tas'i-tus), **Cornelius.** Born about 55 A. D.; died probably after 117. A celebrated Roman historian and noted legal orator. He was pretor in 88 and consul in 97. He was a friend of the younger Pliny. His reputed works include "Dialogus de oratoribus," on "attempt to determine the causes of the decay of oratory in the imperial period, in the form of a dialogue between literary celebrities of the time of Vespasian"; a biography of his father-in-law Julius Agricola ("De vita et moribus Julii Agricolæ"); the "Germania," a celebrated ethnographical work on the Germans; the "Historiæ," a narrative of events in the reigns of Galba, Otho, Vitellius, Vespasian, Titus, and Domitian, of which only the first four books and the first half of the fifth book survive; and the "Annales," a history of the Julian dynasty from the death of Augustus. Of the last work only the first 6 in books and parts of the fifth and sixth have come down to us.

Tackers (tak'erz). In English history, a section of extreme Tories who in 1704 attempted to carry their point by "tacking" a "rider" to a revenue bill. They were defeated.

Tackleton (tak'l-ton), **Mr.** A character in Dickens's "Cricket on the Hearth." He is a merchant who has retired from business upon his gains, and "cramped and chafing in the pursuit of money-making," because at last the implacable man could get no more.

Tacna (täk'nä). 1. A province, previously (until 1894) under Chilean government, but formerly belonging to Peru. (See *Arica.*) It borders on Peru. Area, 8,085 square miles. Population (1891), 31,363.—2. The capital of the province of Tacna, situated on the river Tacna, about lat. 18° S. It has a fine cathedral, and ruins of Incarial architecture. A railway connects it with Arica, 36 miles to the south (1894). By the Chilean (1894) claim made to Canada Bank land over the valley Peruvian and Bolivian commerce passed. Population, about 5,000.

Tacoma (ta-kō'ma). A seaport in Pierce County, Washington, situated on Puget Sound about 28 miles northeast of Olympia: the terminus of the Northern Pacific Railroad. It has a flourishing trade in grain and lumber, and large smelting-works. Population (1890), 36,006.

Tacoma, sometimes called **Rainier** (ra-nēr'), **Mount.** The highest mountain in the State of Washington, situated east of Tacoma. It is of volcanic origin. It is often said to be the highest single mountain in the country. Height, 14,444 feet.

Taconic (ta-kon'ik), or **Taghkanic, Mountains.** A low range of mountains in eastern New York, Berkshire County, Massachusetts, and southwestern Vermont.

Tadcaster (tad'kas'ter). A town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, England, situated on the Wharfe 10 miles southwest of York. Population (1891), 4,553.

Tadema, Alma-. See *Alma-Tadema.*

Tadmir (täd'mēr'). From the 8th to the 12th century, a tributary Christian state in southeastern Spain, comprising Murcia with portions of Granada and Valencia. It was dependent on the caliphate.

Tadmor. See *Palmyra.*

Tadousac. See *Montagnais.*

Tadousac (ta-dö-zak'). [From the Indian name.] A watering-place in the county of Saguenay, Quebec, Canada, situated at the junction of the Saguenay with the St. Lawrence.

Tænarum (tē-nā'ra-rum). [Gr. *Taivapov.*] The ancient name of the promontory in Greece now called Cape Matapan. The name was also given to the adjoining peninsula.

Taensa (tē-sen'sā). A tribe or confederacy of North American Indians, formerly living in Louisiana, on the west bank of the Mississippi, near St. Joseph. D'Iberville in 1699 enumerated seven villages. They were united until 1706, but were then pressed by other tribes and in turn attacked others. In 1764 they were settled on the Chetimachas Fork about thirty leagues from New Orleans, and there were later changes of habitat, until they became extinct or absorbed. Also called *Teasimus, Tensas, Tensagini, Tinnais.* See *Natchesan.*

Taeping. See *Taiping.*

Tafalla (tä-fäl'yä). A town in the province of Navarre, Spain, situated on the Zidaco 23 miles south of Pamplona. Population (1887), 6,496.

Tafelberg. See *Table Mountain.*

Taff (taf). A river in South Wales which flows into the estuary of the Severn at Cardiff. Length, about 40 miles.

Taffy (taf'i). [A corruption of *David.*] A nickname for a Welshman.

Tafilet (tä-fē-let'). A large oasis in Morocco, about lat. 31° N., long. 3° 30' W. Its chief place is Ashanni. Population, about 100,000.

Tafna (täf'nä). A small river in the province of Oran, Algeria, which flows into the Mediterranean 58 miles southwest of Oran. It was the scene of conflicts between the French and Kabyles Jan. 26–28, 1836.

Tafna, Treaty of. A treaty concluded between the French general Bugeaud and Abd-el-Kader May 30, 1837.

Taft (taft). A town in central Persia, 165 miles east-southeast of Ispahan. It has manufactures of felt and carpets. Population, about 7,000.

Taft (taft), **Alphonso.** Born at Townshend, Vt., Nov. 5, 1810; died at San Diego, Cal., May 21, 1891. An American jurist and Republican politician. He was secretary of war in 1876, attorney-general 1876–77, and United States minister to Austria 1882–84, and to Russia 1884–85.

Tagal (tä-gäl'), or **Tegal** (tē-gäl'). **1.** A seaport on the northern coast of Java, about 100 miles west of Samarang.—**2.** A residency of northern Java.

Taganrog (tä-gän-rog'). A seaport in the government of Yekaterinoslaff, Russia, situated on the Gulf of Taganrog, near the mouth of the Don, about lat. 47° 15' N. Next to Odessa it is the leading seaport in southern Russia. It was bombarded by the Allies June 3, 1855. Population (1888), 48,900.

Taghanuck Falls. See *Tenghanuock Falls.*

Taghkanic Mountains. See *Taconic.*

Taginæ (taj'i-nē). In ancient geography, a place near the modern Gualdo Tadino, northeast of Perugia, Italy. There, 552, Narses defeated the Goths under Totila.

Tagish (tä'gish). A tribe of North American Indians. They lived about the head waters of Lewis River, Alaska, and in British Columbia. See *Athabascan.*

Tagle y Portocarrero (täg'lā e pōr-tō-kär-rā'rō), José Bernardo, Marquis of Torre-Tagle. Born at Lima, March 21, 1779; died at Callao, 1825. A Peruvian general and politician. He repressed at Lima the Spanish Cortes 1813–14; subsequently was brigadier-general and governor of Trujillo; and in 1821 deserted to the patriots. San Martin named him president and president of the council of state, with the title of supreme delegate. From July, 1823, to Feb., 1824, he was supreme commander, chief of the government, but members acted for years and Bolivar. Charged with treason, he took refuge with the Spanish in Callao, where, despised by both parties, he died of hunger or disease during the siege, Sept. 6, 1825.

Tagliacozzo (täl-ya-kot'sō). [Mt. *Tullacozzum.*] A town in the province of Aquila, central Italy, 44 miles east-northeast of Rome. Near it, Aug. 23, 1268, a victory was gained by Charles of Anjou over Conradin of Swabia (also called the battle of Scurcola). Population (1881), commune, 8,327.

Tagliamento (täl-ya-men'tō). A river in northeastern Italy which rises in the Venetian Alps and flows into the Gulf of Venice 40 miles east-northeast of Venice: the ancient Tiliaventus (Mt. Tiliamentum). On its banks a victory was gained, Nov. 12, 1805, by the French under Masséna over the Austrians under the archduke Charles. Length, about 100 miles.

Taglioni (täl-yō'nē), **Filippo.** Born at Milan, 1777; died near the Lake of Como, Feb. 11, 1871. An Italian ballet-master and composer of ballets. His best-known ballet is "La sylphide."

Taglioni, Maria. Born at Stockholm, April 23 (March 18?), 1804; died at Marseilles, France, April 23, 1884. A celebrated dancer. She was the daughter of Filippo Taglioni, an Italian ballet-master. She first appeared as a pantomime dancer at Vienna in 1818. Her most famous dances were in "La sylphide," and "La fille du Danube." Her style was original, and was known as "the ideal"; it was light and airy, in opposition to the more sensuous style of Vestris. She married Comte Gilbert de Voisins in 1847, and left the stage.

Taglioni, Marie. Born at Berlin, Oct. 27, 1833; died Aug. 27, 1891. A ballet-dancer, daughter of Paul Taglioni. She married Prince Joseph Windischgrätz in 1860.

Taglioni, Paul. Born at Vienna, 1808; died Jan. 7, 1884. A ballet-dancer, ballet-master (at Berlin), and composer of ballets, son of Filippo Taglioni. His most noted ballets are "Sardanapal," "Undine," etc.

Tagno. See *Tuno.*

Tagulanda (tä-gö-län'dä). A small island northeast of Celebes, in lat. 2° 22' N., long. 125° 52' E., under Dutch protection.

Tagus (tā'gus). Sp. **Tajo** (tä'ho), Pg. **Tejo** (tā'zhō). The longest river in the Spanish peninsula: the Roman Tagus. It rises in the province of Teruel, Spain, in the mountain Muela de San Juan: flows west through New Castile and Estremadura: forms part of the boundary between Spain and Portugal: and empties by two arms into the Bay of Lisbon. The chief place on its banks in Spain is Toledo. Its chief tributaries are the Jarama, Henares, Tietar, Alberche, Xezere, and Zatas. Length, about 560 miles; navigable from Abrantes in Portugal for large vessels from Santarem.

Tahali (tä-hä'lē), or **Otaha** (ō-tä-hä'). One of the Society Islands.

Tahamis (tä-ä'mēs). An extinct Indian tribe of the department of Antioquia, Colombia. At the time of the Spanish conquest they were numerous and powerful, occupying a region west of the river Magdalena. The Guahibos are their neighbors on the south east and the Nutabes on the north. The Tahami were hardly less advanced in civilization than the Chibchas, but they had no hereditary chiefs or "kings," and their wealth in gold was less apparent, owing to their custom of burying it with the dead. Many of their tombs (*huacas*), opened in modern times, have yielded large quantities of gold ornaments. See *Natabes.*

Tahano. See *Tano.*

Tahiti (tä-hē'tē), formerly **Otaheite.** The principal island of the Society Archipelago in the South Pacific. The surface is mountainous, the highest point being 7,300 feet above the sea. The chief town is Papeete. Length, 35 miles. Area, 412 square miles. Population, 11,205.

Tahiti Archipelago. See *Society Islands.*

Tahlequah (tä'lē-kwä'). The capital of the Cherokee Nation, Indian Territory, near the Illinois River 45 miles northwest of Fort Smith, Arkansas.

Tahmurath (tä-mö-rät'). In the Avesta, as Takhmo urupa, a son of Vivanghao, and elder brother of Yima. He tames Ahriman and rides upon him 30 years until Ahriman devours him, when Yima overcomes Ahriman by subterfuge and delivers Vohunazpa from the body of Ahriman. In Firdausi he becomes the third Iranian king, who taught weaving and subdued animals, but especially the vanquished Div Sepend, a demon who freed by him, taught the king writing. He chained Ahrimanand rode him as a courser round the world.

Tahoe (tä-hō'). **Lake.** A lake in the Sierra Nevada Mountains, situated on the boundary between California and Nevada, and intersected by lat. 39° N. It is noted for its picturesque scenery. Its outlet is the Truckee River. Length, about 20 miles. Elevation over 6,000 feet.

Tai, or Thai, or **T'hai** (tī). [Siamese, lit.'free-men.'] The principal race of people in the Indo-Chinese peninsula, including the Siamese, the Shan tribes, the Laos, etc.

Taichow (tī'chou'). A city in the province of Chekiang, China, situated on the river Taichow 80 miles southsouthwest of Ningpo.

Taillandier (tä-yon-dyā'), **René Gaspard Ernest,** called **Saint-René.** Born at Paris, Dec. 16, 1817: died there, Feb. 24, 1879. A French scholar and litterateur, noted especially for his historical and literary writings on Germany and Russia: professor in the Faculté des Lettres at Paris from 1863. His works include "Histoire de la jeune Allemagne" (1849), "Allemagne et Russie" (1850), "Maurice de Saxe" (1865), etc.

Taillebourg (täy-bör'). A village in the department of Charente-Inférieure, France, situated on the Charente 34 miles southeast of La Rochelle. Here, in 1242, Louis IX. defeated the English under Henry III.

Taillefer (täy-fär'). Killed at the battle of Senlac, 1066. A Norman trouvère in the invading army of William of Normandy.

> Before the two armies met hand to hand, a juggler or minstrel, known as Taillefer, the Cheaver of Iron, rode forth from the Norman ranks as if to defy the whole force of England in his single person. He cast up his sword, and the Duke's leave to strike the first blow; he rode forth singing songs of Roland and of Charlemagne — so soon had the name and exploits of the great German become the spoil of the enemy. He threw his sword into the air and caught it again; but he presently showed that he could use warlike weapons for other purposes than for jugglers' tricks of this kind: he pierced one Englishman with his lance, he struck down another with his sword, and then himself fell beneath the blows of their comrades. A bravado of this kind might serve as an omen, it might stir up the spirits of men on either side; but it could in no other way affect the fate of the battle.
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> *Freeman,* Norman Conquest of England, III. 319.

Tailors of Tooley Street, The Three. Three tailors of Tooley street, London, referred to by Cunning, who wrote a petition to Parliament, beginning "We, the people of England."

Taimyr (tī-mēr'), or **Taimur** (tī-mör'). **Peninsula.** The northernmost peninsula of Siberia, projecting into the Arctic Ocean.

Tain (tān). A town in Ross-shire, Scotland, situated on Dornoch Firth 24 miles north-northeast of Inverness. Population (1891), 2,080.

Tain (taN). A town in the department of Drôme, France, situated on the Rhone 3 miles north of Valence. Near it is produced the Ermitage wine. Population (1891), commune, 3,085.

Taine (tān), **Hippolyte Adolphe.** Born at Vouziers, Ardennes, April 21, 1828; died at Paris, March 6, 1893. A distinguished French historian, philosopher, and critic. He graduated with the highest honors from the college Bourbon in Paris, and was admitted in the first rank to the Ecole Normale in 1848. He maintained this high standing throughout his course, and was then an professor into the provinces. He soon returned to Paris. Anxious to broaden his knowledge of science, he took a three years' course in medicine. In this time he accumulated an extensive fund of information, and began to publish works that brought him into notice. In 1853 he took his doctor's degree before the Faculty of Letters in Paris; as a dissertation he presented the work entitled "Essai sur les fables de La Fontaine." other essays by Taine are on Livy (1854), on Carlyle (v.), "L'Idealisme anglais," 1864), and on Stuart Mill (v.), "Le positivisme anglais," 1864). He composed also a volume of "Essais de critique et d'histoire" (1857) and another entitled "Nouveaux essais de critique et d'histoire" (1865). In 1864 he accepted the chair of esthetics at the Ecole des Beaux Arts. His course of lectures appeared as "L'Ideal dans l'art" (1867). Other works of the same nature are "Philosophie de l'art" (1865), "id. en Italie" (1866), "id. aux Pays-Bas" (1868). His personal experiences and impressions about men and things both at home and abroad are related in his "Voyage aux Pyrénées" (1855), "Voyage en Italie" (1866), "Notes sur Paris ou vie et opinions de M. Frederic-Thomas Graindorge" (1867), and "Notes sur l'Angleterre" (1872). Lastly came the series of brilliant works that have chiefly made his reputation. These are "Les philosophes classiques du 19th siècle en France" (1856), "Histoire de la littérature anglaise" (1864–65), "De l'Intelligence" (1870), and "Les origines de la France contemporaine" (in three parts: "L'Ancien régime," "La révolution" "Le regime moderne" (1875–93). The University of Oxford conferred upon Taine the honorary degree of LL. D. in 1871, and the French Academy elected him to membership Nov. 11, 1878.

Tainos (tī'nōs). [From *taino,* chiefs (the name which they gave themselves).] The ancient Indian inhabitants of the island of Haiti. Their number is conjectural but all accounts agree that the island was very populous. They are described as a race of agriculturists, going nearly naked, and living in small villages: their chiefs had little power, except in war. The island was divided among several tribes or subtribes, inhabiting districts which the Spaniards called provinces. The tribes in the eastern district are said to be more warlike than the others, perhaps from admixture of Carib blood. Those of the northern coast were very friendly to Columbus in 1492, and the subsequent uprisings appear to have been provoked entirely by Spanish cruelty. Wars with the whites and the slavery to which they were reduced soon destroyed the tribes, and their blood is seen only in the mixed races of the Dominican Republic. The few words of their language which have come down to us show that they belonged to the stock of Maypure Arawak.

Taiping, or **Taeping** (tī'ping'). **Rebellion.** [Chinese, from *Tai,* a form of *ta,* great, and *p'ing,* peace.] The great rebellion inaugurated in southern China in 1850 by one Hung-siu-tsuen, who, calling himself the "Heavenly Prince," pretended that he had a divine mission to overturn the Manchu dynasty and set up a purely native dynasty, to be styled the *Tai-p'ing Chao,* or 'Great-peace Dynasty.' As the cue had been imposed (about 1644) upon the Chinese

by the Manchus as an outward expression of loyalty to the Tatar dynasty, the Taipings discarded the cue, and hence were styled by the Chinese *Ch'ang-mao-tsêh*, or 'long-haired rebels.' Hung-siu-tsuen also promulgated a kind of spurious Christianity, in which God (Shangti) was known as the "Heavenly Father," and Jesus Christ as the "Heavenly Elder Brother." The insurrection was suppressed about 1864, largely with the aid of the "Ever Victorious Army" under Colonel Gordon, who from that time became known as "Chinese Gordon."

Taironas. See *Tayronas*.

Tais (tä'is). [Ar. *al-taïs*, the goat.] The third-magnitude star δ Draconis. Another form given on some maps is *Jais*.

Tait (tāt), **Archibald Campbell.** Born at Edinburgh, Dec. 22, 1811: died Dec. 3, 1882. An English prelate. He was educated at Glasgow and Oxford; became head master of Rugby in 1842; and was made dean of Carlisle in 1850, bishop of London in 1856, and archbishop of Canterbury in 1868. He wrote "Dangers and Safeguards of Modern Theology" (1861), "Word of God and the Ground of Faith" (1863), and various sermons and charges.

Tait, Peter Guthrie. Born at Dalkeith, April 28, 1831. A Scottish mathematician and physicist, professor of natural philosophy in Edinburgh University from 1860. He was educated at Edinburgh, and at Peterhouse, Cambridge. He has made important investigations in electricity, heat, and light, and is an authority on quaternions. He has written, with Steele, "Dynamics of a Particle"; with Thomson (now Lord Kelvin), a "Treatise on Natural Philosophy"; and with Balfour Stewart, "The Unseen Universe." He has also written "Properties of Matter," etc.

Taittiriyas (tīt-ti-rē'yaz). [In Skt., a patronymic from Tittiri: 'the scholars of Tittiri.'] The name of a school of the Yajurveda, whence Taittiriyasanhita as a name for the Yajurveda itself as handed down in the text of this school. The Taittiriyas have also a pratishakhya, a brahmana, an aranyaka, and an upanishad.

Taiwan (tī-wän'). **1.** The Chinese name of Formosa.—**2.** The capital of Formosa, and a treaty port, situated on the southwest coast. Population, estimated, about 70,000.

Taiyuen (tī-wen'). The capital of the province of Shansi, China, about lat. 37° 54′ N.

Tajak (tä-zhäk'), or **Tajik** (tä-zhēk'). A name given collectively to all persons of Iranian descent in central and western Asia.

Taj-e-mah (täzh'e-mäh'), **The.** ['Crown or crest of the moon.'] An Indian diamond in the Persian collection of crown jewels. It weighs 146 carats.

Taj Mehal (täzh me-häl'). ['Gem of buildings.'] The famous mausoleum erected at Agra, India, by Shah Jehan for his favorite wife. It stands on a platform of white marble 18 feet high and 313 square, with tapering cylindrical minarets 133 feet high at the angles. The mausoleum itself is in plan 186 feet square with the corners cut off; it consists without of two tiers of keel-shaped arches, with a great single-arched porch in the middle of each side. The structure is crowned by a pointed and slightly bulbous dome, 58 feet in diameter and about 210 in exterior height, flanked by 4 octagonal kiosks. The interior is occupied by 4 domed chambers in the corners, and a large arcaded octagon in the middle, all connected by corridors. In the central chamber stand two cenotaphs inclosed by a remarkable openwork rail in marble. No light is admitted to the interior except through the delicately pierced marble screens which fill all the windows. The decoration is enriched by admirable mosaic inlaying in stone of flower-motives and arabesques, much of it in agate, bloodstone, and jasper. Also *Taj Mahal*.

Tajo. The Spanish name of the Tagus.

Tajurrah (tä-jö'rä). A seaport on the eastern coast of Africa, situated on the Gulf of Tajurrah.

Tajurrah, Gulf of. An arm of the Gulf of Aden, on the eastern coast of Africa, about lat. 11° 40′ N. A part of its coast now belongs to France.

Taka (tä'kä). A region near Kassala, in the eastern Sudan, Africa.

Takala (tä-kä'lä), or **Tekele** (tā-kā'le). A region in eastern Sudan, south of Kordofan and west of the White Nile.

Takao (tä-kä-ō'). A treaty port in Formosa, situated on the southwestern coast in the vicinity of Taiwan.

Takelma (tä-kel'mä), or **Takilma** (tä-kil'mä). [Their own name for themselves.] A tribe which constitutes the Takilman stock of North American Indians. It formerly occupied seventeen villages extending along the south side of upper Rogue River, Oregon, from the valley of Illinois Creek on the west to Deep Rock in Curry County. There were 27 survivors in 1884 on the Siletz reservation in western Oregon. Sometimes called Rogue River Indians and Upper Rogue River Indians (see *Athapascan*). See *Takilman*.

Takiang (tä-kyäng'). A name sometimes given to the river Sikiang (or *Sekiang*), in southern China.

Takilma. See *Takelma*.

Takilman (tä-kil'man). A linguistic stock of North American Indians. Its former habitat was the upper part of Rogue River, along the south side, through Jackson, Josephine, and Curry counties, Oregon. It consists of but one tribe, the Takelma.

Takovo (tä-kō'vō). A village near Rudnik, south of Belgrad, Servia: the scene of the uprising of the Servians under Milosh Obrenovitch against Turkish rule.

Taku (täk'ö). A tribe of North American Indians living about Taku Lake and Inlet, Alaska and British Columbia. Number, 269. See *Koluschan*.

Taku Forts. Fortifications at the mouth of the river Peiho, China, which guard the approach to Tientsin and Peking. They were taken by the English and French forces May 23, 1858, and Aug. 21, 1860.

Takulli (tä-kul'i), or **Carrier.** A confederacy of the northern division of the Athapascan stock of North American Indians, found along and near Fraser River, British Columbia. See *Athapascan*.

Talamanca (täl-ä-män'kä). A region on the eastern or Caribbean side of Costa Rica, south of Puerto Limon, and extending from the coast to the central Cordillera. See *Talamancas*.

Talamancas (tä-lä-män'käs). Indians of Costa Rica, in the district called Talamanca (which see). The name is loosely used for several tribes of different race who have taken refuge in this region and still retain their independence. The true Talamancas appear to be distantly allied, by their language, to the ancient Chibchas of New Granada. They are said to be sun-worshipers.

Talanta (tä-län'tä), **Channel of.** The northwestern portion of the sea passage which separates Eubœa from the mainland of Greece.

Talaut (tä-lout') **Islands,** or **Salibabo** (sä-lē-bä'bō) **Islands.** A group of small islands northeast of Celebes and south-southeast of the Philippines, about lat. 4° N., long. 127° E. It is under Dutch control.

Talavera de la Reina (tä-lä-vā'rä dā lä rā-ē'nä). A town in the province of Toledo, Spain, situated on the Tagus 44 miles west of Toledo: the ancient Tala Briga. It manufactures earthenware. Near it, July 27–28, 1809, the allied English and Spanish army under Wellington and Cuesta defeated the French under King Joseph. Population (1887), 10,467.

Talbot (tâl'bot), **Catherine.** Born in 1720: died 1770. An English writer. She was the lifelong friend of Dr. Johnson, and imitated his manner. She wrote No. 30 of the "Rambler," and was the correspondent of Elizabeth Carter: their letters were published in 1809. She also wrote "Reflections on the Seven Days of the Week" (published after her death, 1770), "Essays" (1772), etc. A collective edition of her works, published by Elizabeth Carter, has gone through many editions.

Talbot, Charles, twelfth Earl and first Duke of Shrewsbury. Born 1660: died Feb. 1, 1718. An English statesman. He was one of the noblemen who invited the Prince of Orange to England in 1688; was secretary of state 1689–90 and 1694; under Queen Anne was lord chamberlain and ambassador to France; was made lord lieutenant of Ireland in 1713; and as lord high treasurer in 1714 secured the succession of the house of Hanover by proclaiming George I. He was created duke of Shrewsbury in 1694, but had no successor in the dukedom.

Talbot, John, first Earl of Shrewsbury. Born about 1373: killed at the battle of Castillon, France, July, 1453. An English general. He was lord lieutenant of Ireland under Henry V.; and fought with distinction in France. He was taken prisoner at Patay by Joan of Arc in 1429. He was created earl of Shrewsbury in 1442, receiving in addition the title of earl of Wexford and Waterford in 1446.

Talbot, Lying Dick. A nickname given to Tyrconnel.

Talbot, Silas. Born at Dighton, Mass., 1751: died at New York, June 30, 1813. An American naval officer. He served on the Hudson, the Delaware, and near Newport in the Revolution; captured several British prizes; was member of Congress from New York 1793–95; and commanded the Constitution in the war with France.

Talbot, William Henry Fox. Born Feb. 11, 1800: died at Laycock Abbey, Wiltshire, Sept. 17, 1877. An English inventor and antiquary, best known from his discoveries in photography. He graduated at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1821. About 1839, contemporaneously with Daguerre, he discovered photography. In 1841 he made known the calotype process discovered by him. In 1838–39 he published "Hermes, or Classical and Antiquarian Researches." He was among the first to decipher the cuneiform inscriptions of Nineveh. In 1846 he published "English Etymologies."

Talca (täl'kä). **1.** A province in Chile, intersected by lat. 35° 30′ S. Area, 3,678 square miles. Population (1892), 158,360.—**2.** The capital of the province of Talca, situated on the Claro 135 miles south-southwest of Santiago. Population (1885), 23,432.

Talcahuano (täl-kä-wä'nō). A town and the most important seaport of southern Chile, on Talcahuano Bay 8 miles north-northwest of Concepcion. Population, about 6,000.

Tale of a Tub, A. **1.** A comedy by Ben Jonson, licensed in 1633. [illegible] It was altered just before [illegible] the shape in 1634, and [illegible]. **2.** A satire by Swift, written about 1696, but not printed till 1704.

> In the wonderful allegory of the "Tale of a Tub," in which the corruptions [illegible] and Presbyterian churches [illegible] of Jack, Peter, and Martin, Swift [illegible] age his exuberant wit and surpassing [illegible] power.
> *Tuckerman*, Hist. [illegible], p. [illegible]

Tale of the Two Brothers, The. See the extract.

> In another Egyptian story, called "The Tale of the Two Brothers," a lock of hair from the head of a beautiful damsel is carried to Egypt by the river, and its perfume is so ravishing that the king despatches his scouts throughout the length and breadth of the land, that they may bring to him the owner of this lock of hair. She is found, of course, and she becomes his bride. In these tales we have apparently the germ of Cinderella.
> *Edwards*, Pharaohs, Fellahs, etc., p. 223.

Tale of Two Cities, A. A novel by Charles Dickens. It first appeared serially in "All the Year Round" between April and Nov., 1859.

Tales in Verse. A poetical work by Crabbe, published in 1812.

Tales of a Grandfather. A collection of historical stories by Sir Walter Scott, published in four series 1827–30.

Tales of a Traveler. A work by Washington Irving, published in 1824.

Tales of a Wayside Inn. A series of poems by Longfellow, published in 1863.

Tales of my Landlord. A collective name for four series of the Waverley novels by Scott. The first series comprised "Old Mortality" and "The Black Dwarf"; the second, "The Heart of Midlothian"; the third, "The Bride of Lammermoor" and "A Legend of Montrose"; and the fourth, "Count Robert of Paris" and "Castle Dangerous."

Tales of the Crusaders. A collective name for "The Talisman" and "The Betrothed" by Sir Walter Scott.

Tales of the Genii. A series of tales published by James Ridley in 1765, under the pseudonym of Sir Charles Morell, as a translation from the Persian of "Horam the Son of Asmar." See *Abudah*.

Tales of the Hall. A work in verse by Crabbe, published in 1819.

Tales of the Irish Peasantry. A work by Mrs. Hall, published in 1840.

Talfourd (tâl'fėrd), Sir **Thomas Noon.** Born at Doxey, near Stafford, England, Jan. 26, 1795: died at Stafford, March 13, 1854. An English jurist, dramatic poet, and miscellaneous writer. As member of Parliament he advocated the International Copyright Bill. In 1849 he became judge of the Court of Common Pleas. His best-known work is the classical tragedy "Ion" (produced 1836). His other plays include "Athenian Captive" (1838), "Glencoe" (1840), "The Castilian" (1853). He published also "Life and Letters of Lamb" (1837), "Final Memorials of Charles Lamb" (1849–1850), travels, a history of Greek literature, etc.

Taliesin (tal-i-es'in). A Cymric bard said to have lived in the 6th century. He is said to have been the school-fellow of Gildas at Llanveithin in Glamorgan, to have been seized by Irish pirates when young, and to have escaped by using his wooden shield for a boat, and floating into the fishing-weir of the son of Urien, who made him his foremost bard. He followed his chief to battle, and sang his victories. The songs are his authentic poems. It is also said that he died in Cardiganshire and was buried near Aberystwyth. Many of the poems handed down as his are of later origin. The "Romance or book of Taliesin," included in the "Mabinogion," is not older than the 13th century. Rhys connects him with the sun myth. Also *Taliessin*.

> In the last section I spoke of the Sun-god in the person of a mythic judge; we have now to discuss a Welsh story which makes him a great bard and poet bearing the well known name of Taliessin. It is convenient to follow the long-established custom of speaking of certain Welsh poems as Taliessin's, and of a [illegible] century in which they are contained as the Book of Taliessin. Those poems represent a [illegible], but we know in reality nothing about their authorship; and the personality of Taliessin is as mythic as that of Gwydion and Merlin, both of whom have also been treated as the authors of Welsh verse. The name, however, of Taliessin, viewed in this light, has an interest far surpassing even that of Merlin. *Rhys*, Celtic Heathendom, p. 544.

Talisman (tal'is-man), **The.** A novel by Sir Walter Scott, published in 1825. The scene is laid in Palestine during the reign of Richard I. of England.

Talismano (tä-lēs-mä'nō), **Il.** [It., 'The Talisman.'] An opera by Balfe (finished by Macfarren), first produced at London in 1874. The words were English, founded on Scott's "Talisman," and afterward translated into Italian.

Talita (tă'lē-tă). [Ar. *al-thalitha*, the third vertebra: the name is supposed to refer to some ancient Oriental constellation.] The third-magnitude double star ι Ursæ Majoris, in the Bear's right fore paw. The name is often written *Talitha*.

Talkative (tâ'ka-tiv). A character in Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress."

Talladega (tal-a-dē'gā). The capital of Talladega County, Alabama, 80 miles north by east of Montgomery. It is the seat of Talladega College. Population (1890), 2,063.

Tallahassee (tal-a-has'ē). The capital of Florida and of Leon County, situated about lat. 30° 26′ N., long. 84° 18′ W. Population (1890), 2,934.

Tallahatchie (tal-a-hach'i). A river in northern Mississippi which unites with the Yallobusha to form the Yazoo. Length, over 200 miles; navigable about half its length.

Tallapoosa (tal-a-pō'sā). A river in Georgia and Alabama which unites with the Coosa to form the Alabama northeast of Montgomery. Length, nearly 250 miles; navigable about 40 miles.

Tallard (tă-lâr'). **Duc de (Camille d'Hostun).** Born 1652; died 1728. A marshal of France. He defeated the Imperialists at Speyer in 1703; and was totally defeated and taken prisoner at Blenheim in 1704. He was minister of state under Fleury.

Talleyrand-Périgord (tal'i-rand; F. pron. tă-lā-rōn'pā-rē-gor'), **Charles Maurice de,** Prince de Bénévent. Born at Paris, Feb. 13, 1754; died at Paris, May 17, 1838. A famous French statesman and diplomatist. He was educated for the church; became an abbé, and a general agent of the French clergy: was appointed bishop of Autun in 1788; was chosen deputy to the States-General in 1789; urged the clergy to join with the third estate; became noted as a financier and leader in the Constituent Assembly; proposed the confiscation of church property Oct. 10, 1789; took a prominent part in the fête of the Champ de Mars July 14, 1790; was excommunicated by the Pope in 1791; and made a report in favor of national education in Sept., 1791. He was envoy in England in 1792; was obliged to leave England for the United States in 1794; returned to Paris in 1796; became a member of the Institute; was appointed minister of foreign affairs July, 1797 (resigned 1799); was one of the chief instruments in preparing the way for the coup d'état of the 18th Brumaire, 1799; was reappointed minister of foreign affairs by Bonaparte in 1799; took a leading part in negotiating the treaties of Lunéville and Presburg, and Tilsit, together with the Concordat, and was one of the chief agents employed in the establishment of the Confederation of the Rhine; was made Prince of Bénévent in 1806; resigned in 1807; quarreled with Napoleon in 1809; opposed Napoleon's Russian and Spanish policy; took a prominent part in the restoration of the Bourbons; became minister of foreign affairs 1814 under Louis XVIII.; was plenipotentiary at the Congress of Vienna; was influential in breaking up the European alliance against France; was minister of foreign affairs July–Sept., 1815; took part in the revolution of 1830; was ambassador in London 1830–1834; and formed the Quadruple Alliance in 1834. His correspondence with Louis XVIII. was edited by Pallain in 1880. His memoirs (the publication of which before 1890 was prohibited by will) appeared under the editorship of the Duc de Broglie in 1891, and have been translated into English by Mrs. A. Hall (1891–92).

Tallien (tal-lyañ'), **Jean Lambert.** Born at Paris, 1769; died Nov. 16, 1820. A French revolutionist. He was connected with the Paris "Moniteur"; edited the "Ami des Citoyens" in 1791; was secretary of the Revolutionary commune after Aug. 10, 1792; was elected deputy to the Convention in 1792; was a prominent Jacobin and the agent of the "Terror" in Bordeaux; took the lead in overthrowing Robespierre on the 9th Thermidor, 1794; was a member of the Committee of Public Safety and a leading thermidorian 1794–95; and was a member of the Council of Five Hundred. He was with Napoleon in Egypt, and later was consul in Alicante.

Tallien, Madame **de.** See *Chimay, Princesse de.*

Tallis, or **Tallys,** or **Talys** (tal'is), **Thomas.** Born about 1515; died Nov. 23, 1585. An English composer, called "the father of English cathedral music." He was organist of Waltham Abbey and a gentleman of the Chapel Royal and music printer. His works include "Service in the Dorian Mode," "Litany," etc.

Talmadge (tal'maj), **Benjamin.** Born at Brookhaven, N. Y., Feb. 25, 1754; died at Litchfield, Conn., March 7, 1835. An American Revolutionary officer and politician. He captured a band of Tories at Lloyd's Neck (Long Island), Sept., 1779, and captured Fort George (Oyster Bay, Long Island), 1780. He had the custody of André in 1780. From 1801 to 1817 he was Federalist member of Congress from Connecticut.

Tallmadge, Frederick Augustus. Born at Litchfield, Conn., Aug. 29, 1792: died there, Sept. 17, 1869. An American lawyer and politician, son of Benjamin Tallmadge. He was Whig member of Congress from New York 1847–49. As recorder of New York city he had an important part in suppressing the Astor Place riots in 1849.

Tallyho (tal'i-hō'). **Sir Toby.** A roistering character in Foote's play "The Englishman returned from Paris."

Talma (tăl-mä'), **François Joseph.** Born at Paris, Jan. 15, 1763: died there, Oct. 19, 1826. A famous French tragic actor. He was educated in England, and made his début in the Théâtre Français at Paris in 1787. In the small rôle of Proculus in Voltaire's "Brutus" he first introduced on the French stage the custom of wearing the costume of the period represented in the play. This reform was soon adopted. His first great triumph was in the part of Charles IX., in Chénier's tragedy of that name, in 1789. Among his parts were Othello (Ducis), César (Voltaire), Achille, Néron, Cinna, etc. He wrote "Réflexions sur Lekain et sur l'art théâtral" (1825). He was a friend of Napoleon as general, consul, and emperor.

Talma, Madame (Mademoiselle **Vanhove**). Born at The Hague, 1771: died in 1860. A French actress, wife of Talma.

Talmage (tal'maj), **Thomas De Witt.** Born near Bound Brook, N. J., Jan. 7, 1832. An American Presbyterian clergyman. He was educated at the University of the City of New York and the New Brunswick (New Jersey) Theological Seminary; was pastor of Reformed Dutch churches at Belleville (New Jersey), Syracuse, and Philadelphia; and became pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church in Brooklyn in 1869. His church, known as the Brooklyn Tabernacle, was built 1870, burned 1872, rebuilt 1873–74, burned 1889, again rebuilt on a new site, and again burned May, 1894. He has edited the "Christian at Work," the "Daily Advance," "Frank Leslie's Sunday Magazine," etc. Among his works are "Crumbs Swept Up" (1870), "Abominations of Modern Society" (1872), "Around the Tea-Table" (1874), "Marvels Out" (1879), "The Brooklyn Tabernacle: a Collection of 104 Sermons" (1884), "The Marriage Ring" (1890), "Woman: Her Powers and Privileges" (1888), etc.

Talmud (tal'mud). [From Heb. *lamad*, to learn —study, doctrine.] The monumental work which contains the Jewish traditional or oral laws and regulations of life explanatory of the written law of the Pentateuch as applied to the various and varying conditions and circumstances of life, and developed by logical conclusions, analogies, and combinations. It receives the second degree the Talmud contains comments on the historical, poetical, and ethical portions of the Scriptures, in a homiletical spirit. This latter part is called *Haggada* or *Agada* (from *nagad*, Ar. *hadā*, make known—narrative, tale), while the former, or legislative, part, which comprises all the rules of life, is called *Halacha* (from *halach*, to go, walk—the path or way of life as ruled and directed by the law). The Talmud may be externally divided into the Mishnah and Gemara. The relation of one to the other is that of exposition to thesis. The Mishnah (meaning repetition) is the text or thesis; the Gemara presents the discussion and debate on it. The authors of the Mishnah are called *Tenaim* (doctors); they were preceded by the Soferim (scribes). The activity of the Tenaim began in the time of the Maccabees, and their rules and decisions, nearly 4,000 in number, were codified and arranged according to subjects (see under *Rabbinical Literature*). The Mishnah is composed in Hebrew, not Aramaic, or "New Hebrew," as the Gemara mainly is. Neither the Jerusalem nor the Babylonian Talmud contains the complete Gemara to the entire Mishnah; but the Babylonian Talmud is about four times as voluminous as that of Jerusalem. The Babylonian Talmud obtained greater popularity and authority (over the Jewish mind) than that of Jerusalem, and is always meant when the Talmud is spoken of without a qualification. Its 63 tracts are usually printed in 12 folio volumes (or 19 octavo). The Mishnah is sometimes separately printed in 6 volumes, according to its division into 6 orders or *sedarim*; and also the portions of the Hagada under the title of *Ain Yakob*. See *Agada, Amoraim, Gemara, Mishnah.*

Talos (tā'los). [Gr. Τάλως.] In Greek legend, an inventor, nephew of Dædalus by whom he was slain. See *Dædalus.*—**2.** A man of brass, constructed by Hephæstus for Minos to guard the island of Crete.

Talus (tā'lus), Iron man, the attendant of Artegal: a character in Spenser's "Faerie Queene." Compare *Talos*, **2.**

Tamanacs (tă-mā-näks'), or **Tamanacas** (tă-mā-nā'käs). Indians of Venezuela, south of the Lower Orinoco (state of Bolivar). Formerly very numerous and powerful, they are now reduced to a few thousands: some of them are partly civilized, while others, in the interior, retain their independence. The Tamanacs belong to the Carib linguistic stock. The Chaymas of Barcelona (state of Bermudez) are closely related to them. Also written *Tamanacks, Tamanaques*, etc.

Tamanieb (tā-mā-nē-eb'). A village near Suakim, Sudan. Near it, March 13, 1884, occurred a battle between the British forces under Graham and the Mahdists under Osman Digma.

Tamaqua (ta-mak'wā). A borough in Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania, situated on the Little Schuylkill River 34 miles north of Reading. It is a coal-mining center. Population (1890), 6,054.

Tamar (tā'mär). **1.** A river on the border of Cornwall and Devonshire, England, which empties into Plymouth Sound above Plymouth. Length, about 50–60 miles.—**2.** One of the principal rivers of Tasmania, flowing northward into Bass Strait.

Tamaroa. See *Illinois.*

Tamatave (tä-mä-täv'). A seaport on the eastern coast of Madagascar, in lat. 18° 10′ S., long. 49° 28′ E. It is the chief commercial center of the island. Population, 10,000.

Tamaulipas (tä-mou'lē-pās). A frontier state of Mexico, bordering on Texas, the Gulf of Mexico, and the states of Coahuila, Nuevo Leon, San Luis Potosí, and Vera Cruz. Its surface is low in the east, and diversified in the west. Capital, Ciudad Victoria. Area, 29,339 square miles. Population (estimated, 1894), 173,300.

Tamaya. See *Santa Ana.*

Tambelan (tām-bā-lān') **Islands.** A group of small islands west of Borneo and east of Singapore, under Dutch control.

Tamberlane. See *Tamburlaine.*

Tamberlik (tām-ber-lēk'), **Enrico.** Born at Rome, March 16, 1820: died at Paris, March 15, 1889. A noted Italian tenor singer. He made his first appearance at Naples in 1841, and in England in 1850, where he sang with success for twenty-four years. In 1857 he sang in America. His later years were passed in Madrid as a manufacturer of arms.

Tamboff (tām-bof'). **1.** A government of central Russia, surrounded by the governments of Vladimir, Nijni-Novgorod, Penza, Saratoff, Voronezh, Orel, Tula, and Ryazan. The surface is undulating or level. The chief export is corn. Area, 25,710 square miles. Population (1890), 2,856,000.—**2.** The capital of the government of Tamboff, situated on the Tsna about lat. 52° 45′ N. Population (1890), 40,876.

Tamburlaine (or **Tamberlane**) **the Great, or the Scythian Shepherd and the Scourge of God.** A tragedy in two parts, by Marlowe, acted in 1587, and printed on the "Stationers' Register" and printed in 1590. It is his earliest play, and the first in which blank verse was introduced on the public stage. See *Tamerlane* and *Tomyris Tartar.*

Mr. C. H. Herford and Mr. A. Wagner have investigated the authorities from which Marlowe drew his conception of Tamburlaine's character and history. They show, at some length, and at the cost of considerable research, that Marlowe was indebted to the lives of Timur by Pedro Mexia the Spaniard and Petrus Perondus. Mexia's "Silva de varia lecion," published at Seville in 1543, obtained great popularity, and was translated into Italian, French, and English. The English translation, known as Fortescue's "The Foreste," appeared in 1571; and there can be little doubt but that the book was an early favourite of Marlowe's. *Bullen*, Introd. to Marlowe's Works, p. xxii.

The subject of "Tamburlaine," . . . if we would express it in the simplest way, is mere lust of dominion, the passion of "a mighty hunter before the Lord" for sovereign sway, the love of power in its crudest shape. This, and this alone, living and acting in the person of the Scythian shepherd, gives unity to the multitude of scenes which grow up before us and fall away. . . . There is no construction in "Tamburlaine." Instead of two plays there might as well have been twenty, if Marlowe could have found it in his heart to husband his large supply of kings, emperors, and princes, pashas, governors, and boys who perish before the Scourge of God, or had he been able to discover empires, provinces, and principalities with which to endow a new race of rulers. The play ends from sheer exhaustion of resources.

Dowden, Transcripts and Studies, p. 44.

Tame (tām). A small river in central England which joins the Trent northeast of Lichfield.

Tamego (tä-mā'gō). A river in northern Portugal and Spain which joins the Douro 20 miles east of Oporto. Length, about 90 miles.

Tamera (tam'e-ri). An ancient name of Lower Egypt.

Tamerlane. See *Timur.*

Tamerlane (tam-er-lān'). A play by Rowe, produced in 1702. Tamerlane, though supposed to be the Timur (Tamburlaine) of Marlowe's play, is made a calm philosophic genius, with poetical allusion to William III., so that it was played for many years on the 4th and 5th of Nov., the anniversaries of the birth and of the landing of William III.

Tamer Tamed, The. See *Woman's Prize.*

Tamesis (tam'e-sis). The Latin name of the Thames.

Tamiahua (tä-mē-ä'wä), **Lake of.** A lagoon on the coast of the state of Vera Cruz, Mexico, immediately south of Tampico. Length, nearly 100 miles. Also written *Tamiagua.*

Tamils (tam'ilz). [Also *Tamuls*: a Tamil name.] A race inhabiting southern India and Ceylon, belonging to the Dravidian stock. The Tamils form the most civilized and energetic of the Dravidian peoples.

Tamina (tä'mē-nä). A small stream in the canton of St. Gall, Switzerland, which joins the Khine near Ragatz: noted for its romantic scenery.

Taming of the Shrew, The. A comedy by Shakspere, produced in 1603 and printed in 1623: altered from "The Taming of a Shrew" printed in 1594. The earlier play was not by Shakspere, but by

some one else (Marlowe and Kyd have been suggested) for Pembroke's company in 1588-89. The version altered by Shakspere was by Lodge (*Fleay*). See *Katherine and Petruchio*, *Sauncy the Seal*, *Cobbler of Preston*, *Woman's Prize*, *Jacke o' Wicc and Have a Wife*, and *The Homelesman*, all of which are more or less based on this play.

Tamise (tä-mēz'). A manufacturing town in the province of East Flanders, Belgium, situated on the Schelde 20 miles north-northwest of Brussels. Population (1890), 11,039.

Tammany Hall (tam'a-ni hâl'). [From the conventional spelling of the name of a sachem of the Delaware Indians who sold land to William Penn. In the aboriginal tongue his name means 'the Affable,' and tradition credits him with being a lover of peace; further than this, the legends and adventures attached to his name are the invention of members of different American societies which held May-day festivals in Maryland and Pennsylvania before and after the Revolution, and, adopting the sachem as their patron saint, commonly described themselves as "Sons of St. Tammany."] A New York political organization, having its headquarters in Tammany Hall, the property of the "Tammany Society or Columbian Order." The latter was founded in New York city on May 12, 1789, with benevolent and fraternal purposes. In general opposition to the Federalists the Tammany Society became identified with the Republicans (now the Democratic party), and took an active part in the campaign of 1800, which resulted in the choice of Thomas Jefferson for President. In 1805 the society was incorporated. While adhering to its original character as a secret social organization, with a governing council of sachems and a ritual with aboriginal flavor, the Tammany Society grew in public influence, and in 1811 built the original Tammany Hall at Frankfort street, fronting by City Hall Park. Since then a local political party, favored by a majority of the members of the Tammany Society, has always had its headquarters in the house of the Society, and has been popularly known as "Tammany Hall"—the present hall, erected in 1867, being on 14th street, between Irving Place and Third Avenue. Although in theory the Tammany Hall General Committee has no relation to the Tammany Society save as tenant of the latter's edifice, in practice they are coordinate branches of one political system, the Society being in effect the citadel of the controlling spirits of the Tammany Hall party. Tammany Hall purports to be the regular Democratic organization of the city and county of New York, though that claim has often been contested. By means of a highly organized system of Tammany clubs and assembly-district associations, it has usually held a paramount place in city politics. In 1893, Tammany Hall, controlled virtually by one man, was in possession of every important office and avenue of public employment pertaining to the municipal administration.

Tammerfors (täm'mer-fors). A manufacturing town in the government of Tavastehus, Finland, situated between two lakes 105 miles north-northwest of Helsingfors. Population (1890), 20,489.

Tammuz (tam'uz). [Heb.] **1.** The fourth month of the Hebrew year. It corresponds to part of June and part of July.—**2.** A Syrian deity, the same as the Phenician Adon or Adonis, in whose honor a feast was held every year, beginning with the new moon of the month Tammuz. He was identical with the Assyro-Babylonian Du'uzu or Dumuzu. Also *Thammuz*. See *Adonis*.

Tam o' Shanter (tam ō shan'tėr). A famous poem by Robert Burns.

Tamoyos (tä-mō'yōs). [Tupi *tamuya*, a grandfather or ancestor: hence 'the ancient.'] A powerful tribe of Indians who at the time of the conquest dominated the Brazilian coast from Cape Frio to Ubatuba (Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo). They were a branch of the great Tupi stock, agriculturists but brave warriors, and able to bring many thousand men into the field. The Tamoyos repeatedly attacked the Portuguese settlements of São Vicente and Santos, and by their alliance with the French colonists at Rio de Janeiro enabled the latter to maintain their position until 1567. As a tribe they long ago became extinct.

Tampa (tam'pä). A small seaport, capital of Hillsborough County, Florida, situated at the mouth of Hillsborough River in Tampa Bay, in lat. 27° 57′ N.

Tampa Bay. An inlet of the Gulf of Mexico, on the western coast of Florida. Length, about 40 miles.

Tampico (tām-pē'kō). A seaport in the state of Tamaulipas, Mexico, situated on the Panuco, near the Gulf of Mexico, in lat. (of lighthouse) 22° 16′ N., long. 97° 49′ W. It has important commerce with the United States and Europe. Population (1889), about 8,000.

Tamraparni (tām-ra-pär'nē). [Skt.: *tāmra*, dark-red, copper-colored, and *parna*, leaf: having dark-red leaves, or "copper-leaf, most probably from the color of the soil in the island" (*É. Müller*, Pali Grammar, p. 152).] **1.** The Sanskrit name of a town in Ceylon, and then of the island: the Greek Taprobane.—**2.** A river in southern India.

Tamsui (täm-sö'ē). A seaport on the northern coast of Formosa, China. It was bombarded by the French Oct. 2-3, 1884; and near it occurred other combats between the French and Chinese in the same month.

Tamuz. See *Tammuz*.

Tamworth (tam'wėrth). A town in Staffordshire and Warwickshire, England, situated at the junction of the Tame and Anker, 13 miles northeast of Birmingham. It has an ancient castle, which was the principal residence of the kings of Mercia. Formerly a parliamentary borough, it was represented by Sir Robert Peel from 1833 until his death. Population (1891), 6,044.

Tamyras (ta-mī'ras), or **Damuras** (da-mū'ras). [Gr. *Ταμύρας*, *Δαμύρας*.] In ancient geography, a river of Phenicia, between Sidon and Berytus: the modern Nahr-ed-Damur.

Tana-Elv (tä'nä-elf). A river in northern Norway, and on the boundary between Norway and Russia, which flows into the Tana-Fjord. Length, about 180 miles.

Tana-Fjord. An inlet of the Arctic Ocean, on the extreme northern coast of Norway. Length, about 40 miles.

Tanagra (tan'a-gra). In ancient geography, a town of Bœotia, Greece, situated near the Asopus 24 miles north-northwest of Athens. A victory was gained here, in 457 B. C., by the Spartans over the Athenians and their allies. Its extensive necropolis has made this ancient town famous, for from it came about 1874 the first of the terra-cotta figurines which drew attention to the interest and charm of antiquities of this class. These figurines, previously known, have since been eagerly sought and found in great quantities, not only at Tanagra, but upon a great number of sites in all parts of Greece and Italy. Those from Tanagra, despite ancient animadversions on Bœotian taste, still hold the palm for elegance and artistic quality.

Tanais (tā'nā-is). **1.** The ancient name of the Don, Russia.—**2.** An ancient Greek colony near the head of Lake Mœotis, near the site of the modern Azoff, Russia.

Tanaite (tan'ā-īt), or **Tenaim.** [From Aramean *tena*, to learn and to teach: 'teachers, doctors.'] The name applied among the Jews to the rabbis or teachers of the law in the Mishnic period (10–220 A. D.); the authors of the Mishnah, as opposed to the Amoraim, the authors of the Gemara. See under *Talmud*.

Tananarivo (tä-nä-nä-rē'vō), or **Antananarivo** (an-tä-nä-nä-rē'vo). The capital of Madagascar, situated in the interior, about lat. 19° S. It contains the royal palaces and many buildings in the European style. Population, estimated, about 100,000.

Tanaquil (tan'a-kwil). In Roman legend, the wife of Tarquinius Priscus, king of Rome.

Tanaquill (tan'a-kwil). A British princess, spenser uses the name with reference to Queen Elizabeth in the "Faerie Queene."

Tanaro (tä-nä'rō). A river in northwestern Italy: the ancient Tanarus. It rises in the Ligurian Alps, flows past Asti and Alessandria, and empties into the Po 11 miles northeast of Alessandria. Length, about 130 miles.

Tancred (tang'kred). Died at Antioch, 1112. One of the chief heroes of the first Crusade, 1096–99. He was the son of Otho the Good and Emma, sister of Robert Guiscard. He joined the crusading army under his cousin, Bohemund of Tarentum, son of Robert Guiscard. He distinguished himself at the taking of Nice and Tarsus, the siege of Antioch, the capture of Jerusalem, and the battle of Ascalon. He became prince of Galilee and later of Edessa. His virtues and achievements are celebrated in Tasso's "Jerusalem Delivered."

Tancred. Died 1194. King of Sicily, illegitimate son of Roger, duke of Apulia. He was crowned king 1190, and contended for his throne with Henry VI. of Germany.

Tancred and Gismunda. A tragedy originally written in rime by five gentlemen, probably members of the Inner Temple. It was acted there in 1568, and was republished in 1572 by Robert Wilmot, the author of the last act. The edition was put into blank verse in 1591. It is remarkable as the oldest English play extant the plot of which is known to be taken from an Italian novel.

Tancrède (toṅ-krād'). A play by Voltaire, produced in 1760.

Tancredi (tän-krā'dē). An opera by Rossini, first produced at Venice in 1813 and at London in 1820.

Taney (tâ'ni), **Roger Brooke.** Born in Calvert County, Md., March 17, 1777; died at Washington, D. C., Oct. 12, 1864. An American jurist. He became a leading lawyer in Maryland, and a Federalist politician. He was made attorney-general of Maryland in 1827, was a prominent supporter of Andrew Jackson; was United States attorney-general 1831–33; became secretary of the treasury in 1833, and removed the deposits from the United States Bank, but was rejected by the senate in 1834; was nominated for associate justice of the Supreme Court in 1835, but was rejected by the Senate, and was confirmed as chief justice of the Supreme Court in 1836. His most noted decision was that in the "Dred Scott Case (which see) in 1857.

Tanganyika (tan-gan-yē'kä), **Lake.** A lake in eastern central Africa, extending from about lat. 3° 15′ S. to 8° 45′ S.: the longest fresh-water lake in the world. It is said to be 1,844 feet above the sea-level, about 2,700 feet deep, and 300 miles long. Its outlet is the Lukuga, which flows into the Congo. It was discovered by Burton and Speke in 1858, and has been explored by Livingstone, Cameron, Stanley, Thomson, Wissmann, and others. Length, 150 miles. Area, estimated, 12,000 square miles. Height above sea-level, about 2,700 feet.

Tanger. See *Tangier*.

Tangermünde (täng'er-mün'de). A town in the province of Saxony, Prussia, situated at the junction of the Tanger with the Elbe, 30 miles northeast of Magdeburg. Population (1890), 7,419.

Tangier (tan-jēr'), or **Tangiers** (tan-jērz'), **Tanger** (tan'jer, native **Tanja** (tän'jä). A seaport of Morocco, situated on the Strait of Gibraltar in lat. 35° 47′ N., long. 5° 49′ W.: the Roman Tingis. It is the principal center of commerce in Morocco, has important trade with Europe, and is the residence of consuls and the diplomatic corps sent to Morocco. It was the capital of the Roman province of Tingitana; came into the possession of the Portuguese in the 15th century; was ceded to England on the marriage of Catharine of Braganza with Charles II. in 1661; and was abandoned to the Moors in 1684. It was bombarded by the Spaniards in 1790, and by the French in 1844. Population, estimated, 30,000.

Tangier (tan-jēr') **Island.** An island of Virginia, situated in Chesapeake Bay southeast of the mouth of the Potomac.

Tanglewood Tales, The. A series of tales by Nathaniel Hawthorne, published in 1853.

Tanis (tā'nis). See *Zoan*.

Tanit (tā'nit). A Phenician goddess. With Baal, Hammon, and Eshmun she formed the supreme triad. Her symbol was the solar disk with a crescent.

Tanitic (ta-nit'ik) **Branch.** A northeastern mouth of the Nile, which was silted up in ancient times.

Tanjore (tan-jōr'). **1.** A Mahratta state in southern India, founded in the 17th century. It came under British rule about 1800.—**2.** A district in Madras, British India, intersected by lat. 11° N., long. 79° E. Area, 3,654 square miles. Population (1881), 2,130,385.—**3.** The capital of the district of Tanjore, situated on an arm of the Kaveri about lat. 10° 47′ N., long. 79° 10′ E. It has important manufactures, and is noted as a literary and religious center. It was once a princely residence. The Great Pagoda is a stately Dravidian temple, dating from the 14th century. The shrine measures 82 feet square, and rises in stories of which the lowest is solid and engaged columns, upon which rests the great Vimana pyramid, with 13 stages, and a domical crowning 190 feet above the ground. The whole is covered with rich ornamentation, in which a fan-shaped detail and figure-sculpture are conspicuous. Before the shrine is a somewhat low closed porch, from which an avenue of columns leads to the hall Shrine, a low flat-roofed columned pavilion in which is the noted colossal bull statue. The inclosure which contains the temple is 250 by 500 feet; besides the buildings described it contains several other notable shrines, and has a monumental sculptured gopura or gate. Population (1891), 54,390.

Tann (tän), **Von der** (in full: Baron **Ludwig Samson von und zu der Tann-Rathsamhausen**), Count Hannenstadt. June 18, 1815; died at Meran, April 26, 1881. A Bavarian general. He served in the Schleswig-Holstein war of 1848–1850 and against Prussia in 1866; was commander of the 1st Bavarian army corps in the Franco-German war, and commanded a corps d'armée on the Loire. He was defeated at Coulmiers Nov. 9, 1870.

Tanna (tän'na). An island of the New Hebrides, Pacific Ocean.

Tannahill (tan'a-hil), **Robert.** Born at Paisley, Scotland, June 3, 1774; committed suicide May 17, 1810. A Scottish poet. Among his best-known lyrics are "The Flower of Dunblane" and "Gloomy Winter 's noo awa'."

Tannenberg (tän'nen-berg). A village in the province of East Prussia, Prussia, 14 miles south of Osterode. Here, in 1410, the Polish and Lithuanian army defeated and broke the power of the Teutonic Order.

Tannhäuser (tän'hoi-zer). [MHG. *Der Tan-hūser.*] A Middle High German lyric poet of the 13th century. He belonged to the noble family of Tanhusen. From about 1240 to 1270 he led a wandering life in which he came in contact with the Babenbergs and other courts, and visited the far East. He was a minnesinger and the writer, particularly, of dance-songs. A German ballad of the 16th century has preserved the memory of the historical Tannhäuser. This first describes his parting with Lady Venus, with whom he has been for a year in the Venusberg. He makes a visit of penance to Rome and asks for absolution, but Pope Urban, who holds a dry staff in his hand, declares that as little as the staff can grow green, so little can he have God's mercy. In despair he goes away. On the third day after, the staff, however, begins to bud, and the Pope sends out in search of him; but he has gone back to Venus in the mountain. The legend of Tannhäuser is the subject of the opera of the same name by Richard Wagner.

Tannhäuser und der Sängerkrieg auf Wartburg. An opera by Wagner, founded on the legend of Tannhäuser, produced at Dresden in 1845, and in England in 1876.

Tano (tä'nō), or **Tahano,** or **Thano.** [From *tao* or *tau*, Tegua word signifying 'men,' 'Indians.'] A tribal division of the Tañoan stock of North American Indians, which formerly occupied a number of pueblos in the vicinity of Galisteo, 20 miles south of Santa Fé, New Mexico. It was almost destroyed as a tribe in the Pueblo revolt of 1680. The remnants are settled with the Tegua and Tewa. See *Tiguex.*

Tañoan (tän'yō-an), or **Enaghmagh.** A linguistic stock of North American Indians, which embraces the Tewa, Tano, Tegua, Jemez, and Piro, divisions which speak more or less closely allied dialects and inhabit various communal pueblos or villages in the main and tributary valleys of the Rio Grande, in New Mexico, Texas, and Chihuahua, as well as one of the Tusayan villages, Arizona. Number, 3,300.

Tanta, or **Tantah** (tän'tä). The capital of the province of Gharbiyeh, Egypt, situated in the Delta 72 miles southeast of Alexandria. It is the seat of important fairs and festivals. Population (1882), 35,750.

Tantalam (tän-ta-läm') **Island.** An island in the Gulf of Siam, on the eastern coast of the Malay Peninsula, intersected by lat. 7° 30' N. Length, 40 miles.

Tantallon (tan-tal'on) **Castle.** A castle in Haddingtonshire, Scotland, situated on the North Sea near North Berwick: now in ruins. It was a stronghold of the Douglas family.

Tantalus (tan'ta-lus). [Gr. *Τάνταλος.*] In Greek mythology, a son of Zeus and Pluto, and father of Pelops and Niobe: king of Mount Sipylus in Lydia. Owing to the accounts of the gods he was condemned to stand in Tartarus up to his chin in water under a loaded fruit-tree, the fruit and water retreating whenever he sought to satisfy his hunger or thirst. From his name is derived the word *tantalize.*

Tantra (tan'tra). [Skt., 'loom, thread, warp,' and then 'order of rites, theory, treatise.'] In Sanskrit literature, a religious treatise teaching magical formulas for the worship of the gods or the attainment of superhuman power. The Tantras are the Bible of Shaktism, which took, like the Puranas, they are sometimes called a fifth Veda. They are also known as Agama, 'that which has come down' (as supplied by the Brahmans) from the Veda), in distinction from Nigama, a general name for the Vedas, Dharmashastras, Puranas, and other Smriti literature. Their authorship is sometimes ascribed to Dattatreya, who is worshiped as an incarnation of Brahma, Vishnu, and Shiva; but they are generally thought to have been revealed by Shiva alone. None has as yet been printed or translated in Europe. They are said to number 64, without counting many works of a Tantrik character. They are generally written in the form of a dialogue between Shiva and his consort Parvati, whom he ought in theory to treat of five subjects: the creation, the destruction of the world, the worship of the gods, the attainment of superhuman power, and the four modes of union with the Supreme Spirit. Whole Tantras treat only of various modes of using spells for acquiring magical power; others simply describe the most effective modes of worshiping the Shaktis. The oldest known Tantra cannot antedate the 6th or 7th century A. D. Full as they are of doubtful symbolism, and tending in their teaching to licentiousness, they are on all accounts impure. They seem connected with a distorted view of the Sankhya philosophy and with some corrupt forms of Buddhism. They have greatly influenced the later Buddhist literature of Nepal. There are also Vaishnava Tantras, such as the Gautamiya and the Sanatkumara; but even in these Shiva is the speaker and Hari the listener. In them Radha, the wife of Krishna, takes the place of Durga as the chief object of worship.

Taormina (tä-or-mē'nä). A decayed town in the province of Messina, Sicily, situated on the coast 31 miles southwest of Messina: the ancient Tauromenium. It has a castle and a cathedral, and is noted for its antiquities, especially for its very fine theater, of Greek foundation but altered by the Romans. This important ancient city was founded about 396 B. C. It was often besieged and taken. Population (1881), 3,588.

Taos (tä'os). The northernmost of the Pueblo tribes of North American Indians, occupying a village of the same name 50 miles northward from Santa Fé, on the Rio de Taos, a tributary of the Grande, in New Mexico. Number, 409. See *Tegua.*

Tapajos (tä-pä-zhos'), or **Tapajosos** (tä-pä-zhō'zōs). An Indian tribe which, in the 16th and 17th centuries, occupied the territory about the mouth of the river Tapajós. The sites of their villages, which were large and close together, are still marked by great quantities of broken pottery strewn over the ground. The Tapajos were probably of Tupi race. Many of them were enslaved; others were gathered into missions, with the lessen-ded remnant of the peasant population of the same region.

Tapajós (tä-pa-zhos'). A river in the states of Matto Grosso and Pará, Brazil. It is one of the principal south-to-tributaries of the Amazon, which it joins near long. 54° 35' W. The main head streams are the Arinos (which rises near the source of the Paraguay) and the Juruena. Length, with the Arinos, nearly 1,500 miles; navigable by steamboat to Itaituba, 150 miles above the mouth: there are numerous rapids, but canoes ascend nearly to the source of the Arinos. Also written *Tapajoz.*

Tapanecs. See *Tepaneeas.*

Tapes (tä-pēs'). Indians of the Guarany race who formerly occupied much of the territory between the rivers Paraná and Uruguay, extending east ward nearly to the Atlantic. Like the Guaranys proper they had hardly any tribal organization, and probably the same itself was formerly used. The Jesuits had some of their largest missions among these Indians. Descendants of the Tapes form a large portion of the country population of Corrientes and Misiones, part of Entre Rios, northern Uruguay, and southern Rio Grande do Sul. See *Guaranys.*

Taphiæ (tä'fi-ē). [Gr. *Τάφιαι τέμνι.*] In ancient geography, a group of islands west of Acarnania, Greece, corresponding to the modern Megalonisi, Kalamo, etc.; earlier called *Teleboides.*

Tapia (tä'pē-ä), **Andrés de.** Born in Spain about 1495; died in Mexico after 1539. A Spanish soldier. He was a nephew of Velasquez, governor of Cuba; joined Cortes in 1519; took a prominent part in the conquest of Mexico; and subsequently settled at Mexico City, where he held high civil offices. He wrote an incomplete but very valuable account of the conquest, which was published by Icazbalceta in 1866.

Tapley (tap'li), **Mark,** a character in Dickens's Martin Chuzzlewit," Martin's friend and traveling companion, a light-hearted, merry fellow, who takes constant credit to himself for being jolly under the most adverse circumstances.

Tappan (tap'an), **Arthur.** Born at Northampton, Mass., May 22, 1786; died at New Haven, Conn., July 23, 1865. An American merchant and philanthropist. He was the first president of the Anti-Slavery Society.

Tappan, Lewis. Born at Northampton, Mass., May 23, 1788; died at Brooklyn, N. Y., June 21, 1873. An American merchant, philanthropist, and antislavery advocate; brother of Arthur Tappan. He was a leading founder of the American Missionary Association.

Tappan, William Bingham. Born at Beverley, Mass., Oct. 29, 1794; died at West Needham, Mass., June 18, 1849. An American poet. He wrote "New England, and other Poems" (1819), "Poetry of the Heart" (1845), "sacred and Miscellaneous Poems" (1851), etc.

Tappan Bay, or **Tappan Sea.** [D. *Tappaan Zee.*] An expansion of the Hudson River, in the vicinity of Tarrytown and Sing Sing, New York. Length, about 12 miles. Greatest width, about 4 miles.

Tappertit (tap'er-tit), **Sim** or **Simon.** A character in Dickens's "Barnaby Rudge." He is a light-headed, conceited and pompous apprentice, very proud of his figure, and in love with Dolly Varden. He is afterward concerned in the "Gordon riots."

Taprobane (ta-prob'a-nē). [Gr. *Ταπροβάνη*, Skt. *Tāmraparnī*: see *Tāmraparni.*] The ancient name of Ceylon.

Tapti (tup'ti), sometimes **Tuptee** (tup'tē). A river in western central India which flows into the Gulf of Cambay below Surat. Length, about 450 miles.

Tapuya stock (tä-pō'yä stok). [Tupi *tapuia*, a stranger: first applied to these Indians as a term of dislike or reproach.] A name given by many ethnologists to the Crens (which see).

Tara (tä'rä). A place in County Meath, Ireland, 21 miles northwest of Dublin. It was famous in the early history of Ireland as a royal residence. In 1843 it was the scene of a large mass-meeting in favor of repeal of the Union.

The assembly of Tara was held at the beginning of November, every third year, and . . . was a sort of parliament at which all the nobles and principal scholars of Erinn met to institute new laws, or to renew and extend old ones, and to examine, to compare, and to correct the national annals and history of the country.

O'Curry, Ancient Irish, I. i.

Tarahumar (tä-rä-hö-mär'). [Adapted from words signifying 'foot-racers,' in allusion to their custom of kicking a ball in racing.] A division of the Piman stock of North American Indians, embracing the Tarahumar, Varohio, Guazapar, Pachera, and Tubar tribes. Its habitat embraces the head waters of the principal streams in the Sierra Madre of Sonora and Chihuahua, Mexico. The names of nearly all their settlements terminate in the locative form *chic.* Number, estimated, 15,000. See *Pimas.*

Tarai (tä-ri'). [Moist land.] 1. A region in India, at the foot of the Himalaya.—2. A small district in the Northwest Provinces, British India, near the Himalaya.

Tarancón (tä-rän-kōn'). A town in the province of Cuenca, Spain, situated near the Riánsares 46 miles southeast of Madrid. Population (1887), 5,066.

Taranto (tä-rän'tō). A seaport in the province of Lecce, Italy, situated on the Gulf of Taranto, and the Mare Piccolo, in lat. 40° 25' N., long. 17° 12' E.: the ancient Tarentum or Taras. It has considerable commerce and fisheries. The chief building is the castle. (For history, see *Tarentum.*) Population (1881), 25,246; commune, 33,942.

Taranto, Duke of. See *Macdonald.*

Taranto, Gulf of. An arm of the Mediterranean, on the southern coast of Italy: the ancient Tarentinus Sinus. It separates the so-called "heel" of the peninsula from the "toe," projecting into the "foot" about 85 miles.

Tarapacá (tä-rä-pä-kä'). 1. A maritime province of Chile, situated west of Bolivia and south of Tacna: noted for its rich nitrate deposits. Capital, Iquique. It was seized by the Chileans in 1879, and was ceded by Peru to Chile in 1883. Area, 19,300 square miles. Population (1890), 47,750.

2. A small town, the former capital of Tarapacá, situated in lat. 20° 3' S., long. 69° 58' W. On Nov. 27, 1879, a Peruvian-Bolivian force defeated the Chileans near this place.

Tarare (tä-rär'). A town in the department of Rhône, France, situated on the Turdine 22 miles northwest of Lyons. It is the center of a large manufacturing region, turning out silk plush, velvet, embroidery, dyes, muslin, etc., and has considerable trade. Population (1891), commune, 12,387.

Taras. See *Tarentum.*

Taras Bulba (tä-räs' böl'bä). A tale of the Cossacks, by Gogol. It appeared in its first form in the "Evenings at the Farm," but was rewritten and republished. Taras Bulba is a type of one of those fighting Cossack chiefs who played an important part in the history of Poland, and later in the history of Russia.

Tarascans. See *Tarasean.*

Tarascon (tä-räs-kōn'). A town in the department of Ariège, France, on the Ariège 5 miles south of Foix. It has manufactures of iron. Population (1891), commune, 1,485.

Tarascon. A town in the department of Bouches-du-Rhone, France, situated on the Rhone 10 miles north of Arles: the Roman Tarasco. It is connected by bridges with Beaucaire opposite. The church of Ste. Marthe and the castle are notable. It has a festival in honor of the legendary preservation of the town from a monster (Tarasque). Population (1891), commune, 9,265.

Tarascos (tä-räs'kōs), or **Tarascans** (tä-räs'-kanz). An Indian race of Mexico, formerly a powerful nation which occupied the territory now included in the state of Michoacan. According to tradition they came from the north about the time of the Aztec migration, establishing their capital at Tzintzuntzan on the Lake of Patzcuaro. Their language was entirely distinct from the Nahuatl, forming in itself a linguistic stock. In civilization they far advanced in civilization as the Aztecs, building temples and houses of cut stone, weaving cotton for clothing, and using a very complete defensive armor in war; their calendar was similar to that of the Mexicans, and they had a form of picture-writing no specimen of which has been preserved. Human sacrifices were made to their gods and at funerals. Their chief deity was Curicaneri, said to have symbolized the sun. Their chiefs (called kings by the Spaniards) were elected and had considerable power. The Tarascos were frequently at war with the Aztecs, and were never conquered by them. They submitted without resistance to the Spaniards; but, notwithstanding this, Nuño de Guzman tortured and killed their last king, Tangoxoan. Under Hidalgo they were the first to revolt against the Spaniards in 1810, thus opening the war for independence, in which they fought bravely. About 275,000 Tarascos survive, principally in Michoacan, with outlying villages in Guerrero and Jalisco.

Tarasp-Schuls (tä-räsp'shōls'). A health-resort and watering-place in the Lower Engadine, canton of Grisons, Switzerland, situated on the Inn 36 miles east of Coire. It has mineral springs.

Tarasque (tä-räsk'). A legendary monster that ravaged the neighborhood of Tarascon, France. A figure of him is carried in procession at a festival held annually at Beaucaire and at Tarascon to celebrate his destruction.

Tarazed (tar'a-zed). [Ar. *shāhin tārāzed*, the soaring falcon, which is the Persian name for the constellation Aquila.] The third-magnitude star γ Aquilæ.

Tarazona (tä-rä-thō'nä). A town in the province of Saragossa, Spain, situated on the Queiles 43 miles northwest of Saragossa. Population (1887), 8,538.

Tarbagatai (tär-bä-gä-tī'). A range of mountains in Asiatic Russia and on the borders of Ili (in the Chinese empire), about lat. 47°–48° N. Height, about 10,000 feet.

Tarbat Ness (tär'bat nes). A cape on the eastern coast of Scotland, between Moray Firth and Dornoch Firth.

Tarbelli (tär-bel'i). In ancient history, a people living in the southwestern extremity of Aquitania, in Gaul.

Tarbert (tär'bert), **West Loch.** An inlet of the ocean, on the western coast of Argyllshire, Scotland, north of Kintyre. There are also two lochs (West loch Tarbert and East loch Tarbert) on the west and east coasts of Harris, Hebrides.

Tarbes (tärb). The capital of the department of Hautes-Pyrénées, France, situated on the Adour, in lat. 43° 14′ N., long. 0° 5′ E. It has manufactures of paper, flax, woolens, machinery, etc. The principal buildings are the cathedral and the museum. Its Jardin Massey is notable. It was the capital of the old county of Bigorre; was in the possession of the English about 1360–1406; and suffered severely in the Huguenot wars. Near it the British defeated the French in 1814. Population (1891), 25,081.

Tarbox (tär'boks), **Increase Niles.** Born at East Windsor, Conn., Feb. 11, 1815; died at Newton, Mass., May 3, 1888. An American Congregational clergyman, and historical and miscellaneous writer; secretary of the American College and Education Society. He wrote "Nineveh" (1864), "Tyre and Alexandria" (1865), "Life of Israel Jones" (1867), "Walter Raleigh and his Colony in America" (1884), "Songs and Hymns for Common Life" (1885), etc.

Tarentaise (tä-ron-täz'). A district in the department of Savoie, France, in the upper valley of the Isère. It is mountainous and picturesque.

Tarentaise Alps. A part of the Graian Alps in Tarentaise, southeastern France. The highest point is the Grande-Casse (12,665 feet).

Tarentinus Sinus (tar-en-ti'nus si'nus). The ancient name of the Gulf of Taranto.

Tarentum (ta-ren'tum). The ancient and medieval name of Taranto (which see), in southern Italy, was colonized by Spartans about 706 B. C., became the leading city of Magna Græcia, and noted for wealth and luxury; was at war with the Lucanians, etc., in the 4th century, and with Rome in 281, aided by Pyrrhus; was taken by Hannibal in 212; was taken by Hannibal in 212 (except the citadel); was retaken by Fabius in 209; and received a Roman colony in 123. In the middle ages it passed to the Goths, Lombards, Saracens, and Byzantine Greeks, and in 1063 to the Normans under Robert Guiscard.

Targovitz (tär'gō-vits), or **Targovitza** (tär-gō-vēt'sä). A small town in the government of Kieff, Russia, about 120 miles south of Kieff.

Targovitz, Confederation of. A union of certain Polish nobles, formed at Targovitz in 1792, in opposition to the constitution of 1791.

Targum (tär'gum). [Aram., 'interpretation.'] The name applied to the Chaldean (*i. e.*, Aramean) versions of the Old Testament. They developed out of the oral translations and paraphrases of the passages of scripture read in the synagogues: a custom which probably began soon after the return of the Jews from the captivity. The most popular Targum is that which passes under the name of Onkelos, which originated probably in the 3d century A. D. in Babylonia: the name is supposed to be a corruption of Aquila (Akylas), the celebrated convert and author of a Greek version of the Old Testament, to whom it was ascribed. It gives in general a faithful translation of the Hebrew text. Another Targum is attributed to Jonathan ben Uzziel, a disciple of Hillel, which is more free in its rendering of the original; while the so-called Jerusalem Targum ("pseudo-Jonathan") is more of a homiletical paraphrase than a translation. None of these Targums is in its present shape a complete translation of the Old Testament.

Tarifa (tä-rē'fä). A seaport and fishing town in the province of Cadiz, Spain, situated on the Strait of Gibraltar in lat. 36° N.; the Punic Josa and Roman Julia Traducta. It occupies the southernmost point of the continent of Europe. The Saracens under Tarif landed there about 710. It was taken by the Castilians in the end of the 13th century, and was defended by the British in 1812. Population (1887), 13,206.

Tariff of Abominations. In United States history, a name given by its opponents to the high tariff act of 1828.

Tarija (tä-rē'hä). **1.** A department in southeastern Bolivia, bordering on the Argentine Republic, Paraguay, and Brazil. The eastern part is included in the Gran Chaco (which see): the western part is mountainous. Area, 34,590 square miles. Population (1888), 62,864.—**2.** The capital of the department of Tarija, 200 miles south-southeast of Sucre. Population, about 6,000.

Tarik (tä'rik). Lived in the first part of the 8th century. A Saracen general. As subordinate of Musa, the governor of North Africa, he led the invasion of Spain; landed at Gibraltar; defeated Roderick near Xerez de la Frontera in 711; and conquered Cordova, Toledo, etc. He aroused the jealousy of Musa, and was overthrown by him in 712.

Tarim (tä-rēm'). A river of Eastern Turkestan, Chinese empire, which flows easterly into Lake Lob Nor. It is supposed to receive the Zeraf-shan, Aksu, Khoten, etc. Length, estimated, over 1,000 miles.

Tarkhan (tär-khän'), **Cape.** A cape at the western extremity of the Crimea, Russia.

Tarleton (tärl'ton), **Sir Banastre.** Born at Liverpool, Aug. 21, 1754; died Jan. 23, 1833. An English general, notorious in the Revolution for his cruelty as a partizan commander in the Carolinas (1780–81). He organized the "British Legion" of regulars and Tories; served at Camden; defeated Sumter at Fishing Creek, and was defeated by him at Blackstock's Hill Nov. 20, 1780; was defeated by Morgan at the Cowpens in Jan., 1781, and surrendered with Cornwallis at Yorktown. He was later member of Parliament and lieutenant-general. He wrote a "History of the Campaigns of 1780–81, etc." (1787).

Tarleton (tärl'ton), **Richard.** Died at London, 1588. A famous clown and comic actor. He is said to have been brought to London from Shoreditch, and to have been a "prentice to his wealth of the city of London, later a "water-bearer." He was enrolled afterward as one of the twelve of the queen's company, and became a kind of court jester as well. He was celebrated for his extemporaneous rimes and for his "jigs" (comic songs with a dance), which he invented. His popularity and audacity were both unbounded. He fell into disgrace and was dismissed from court by scurrilous reflections upon Leicester and Raleigh. He then kept a tavern in Paternoster Row, and later the Saher in Gracechurch street. He died of the Seven Beads, which Fuller says appears to have been the result of his real or pretended repentance of his irregularities.

Tarma (tär'ma). A colonial intendency of Peru, corresponding, nearly, to the present department of Junin (which see).

Tarn (tärn). A river in southern France which joins the Garonne below Moissac: the Roman Tarnis. A gorge or cañon, 31 miles long, in its upper course, is remarkable for the height of the rocks. Among its tributaries are the Aveyron and the Agout. Length, about 235 miles.

Tarn. A department of France, formed from part of the ancient Languedoc. Capital, Albi. It is bounded by Tarn-et-Garonne on the northwest, Aveyron on the north, Hérault on the east, Aude on the south, and Haute-Garonne on the west. The surface is generally hilly or mountainous, containing part of the Cévennes. Area, 2,217 square miles. Population (1891), 346,739.

Tarn-et-Garonne (tärn'ā-gä-ron'). A department of France, formed from parts of the ancient Guienne, Gascony, and Languedoc. Capital, Montauban. It is bounded by Lot on the north, Aveyron on the east, Hérault, Tarn on the east and southeast, Haute-Garonne on the south, and Gers and Lot-et-Garonne on the west. The surface is mostly low plateau. Area, 1,436 square miles. Population (1891), 206,596.

Tarnopol (tär-nō'pōl). A town in Galicia, Austria-Hungary, situated on the Sereth 73 miles east-southeast of Lemberg. Its trade is flourishing, and it has horse-fairs. Population (1890), commune, 27,405.

Tarnow (tär'nov). A town in Galicia, Austria-Hungary, situated on the Dunajec 47 miles east of Cracow. Population (1891), commune, 27,574.

Tarnowitz (tär'nō-vits), **Plateau.** A plateau in the southeastern part of Silesia, Prussia, near Tarnowitz.

Taro (tä'rō). A small river in the province of Parma, Italy, which joins the Po 14 miles northnorthwest of Parma.

Tarpeia (tär-pē'yä). In Roman legend, the daughter of Spurius Tarpeius, governor of the citadel of Rome on the Capitoline Hill. Tempted by offers of the golden bracelets and collars of the Sabines, she betrayed the fortress to them: but as they entered they cast their shields upon her, and she was crushed to death. From her the Tarpeian Rock was named.

Tarpeian Rock (tär-pē'yan rok). [L. *Mons Tarpeius.*] Originally, the name of the entire Capitoline Hill in Rome, or at least of the peak occupied by the citadel, in memory of the treason of the maid Tarpeia in connection with the Sabine siege; later, that part of it (*Saxa Tarpeia*) of the cliff of the Capitoline above the Vicus Jugarius and the Forum Romanum, over whose precipice condemned criminals were hurled: now unrecognizable owing to artificial and natural changes in the rocks. The popular identification as the Tarpeian Rock of a portion of the Capitoline cliff cut to a perpendicular face, and with a deep vertical channel, above the Vicolo della Rupe Tarpeia, is incorrect.

Tarquin (tär'kwin). *See Tarquinius.*

Tarquinii (tär-kwin'i-i). In ancient geography, a city of Etruria, situated near the Mediterranean and near the modern Corneto, 45 miles northwest of Rome. It was one of the chief cities of the Etruscan League, the original residence of Tarquinius Priscus in Roman legend. It was often at war with Rome. [L. *prisc*us, old, original.] In Roman legendary history, the fifth king of Rome: the son of a Greek colonist in Tarquinii. He settled in Rome, became guardian of the sons of Ancus Marcius, and succeeded the latter. He is said to have founded the Cloacæ, the Circus Maximus, and the Capitoline Temple. The traditional date of his reign is 616–578 B. C.

Tarquinius Sextus. *See Sextus.*

Tarquinius Superbus (sū-per'bus), [L. *superbus*, haughty.] In Roman legendary history, the seventh and last king of Rome; son of Tarquinius Priscus, and son-in-law of Servius Tullius whom he put to death and succeeded. He extended Roman influence abroad, but is represented as a despot and tyrant, and was overthrown through the crime of his son Sextus. Less recent attempts were made to restore him through the Etruscans and others. The traditional date of his reign is 534–510 B. C.

Tarracina (tar-as-i'nä), or **Anxur** (anks'ūr). In ancient geography, a city of Latium, Italy, situated on the Mediterranean, 9 miles southeast of Rome: the modern Terracina. A Volscian town, it was later in possession of Rome.

Tarraco (tar'a-kō). The ancient name of Tarragona.

Tarraconensis (tar'a-kō-nen'sis). In ancient geography, a Roman province in Spain, called at first Hispania Citerior. It occupied the northern and eastern parts of the peninsula.

Tarragona (tar-ra-gō'nä). **1.** A province in northeastern Spain. It is bounded by the Mediterranean and the provinces of Barcelona, Lerida, Saragossa, Teruel, and Castellon. It corresponds to part of the ancient Catalonia. The surface is partly mountainous. Area, 2,843 square miles. Population (1887), 488,579.

2. A seaport, capital of the province of Tarragona, situated at the mouth of the Francoli, on the Mediterranean, in lat. 41° 6′ N., long. 1° 15′ E.: the ancient Tarraco. It has a growing commerce, exporting wine, oil, etc. The cathedral is of French early Pointed work: the transept door and nave and the gem of the treasury of the chapels (end a later character to the exterior. The cathedral is also of high interest. Their bases of rude cyclopean work prehistoric, with stones unshaped. Above this is Roman ashlar, with wide margin-drafts, and still higher up more modern masonry. There is much pre-Roman masonry, in very large blocks, both in the fortifications and within the city. There are remains of a Roman aqueduct, of 11 arches in the lower tier and 25 in the upper. Its length is 1,742 feet; its height is 96 feet. The margin-drafted masonry is very solid and imposing. This town was a Phenician settlement, was fortified by the Scipios because one of the leading cities of Spain, and the capital of Hispania Tarraconensis: was sacked by the West Goths in the 5th century, and by the Saracens in the 8th; and was rebuilt in the 12th century. It was captured by the British in 1705, and by the French under Suchet in 1811. Population (1887), 37,225.

Tar River. A river in North Carolina which flows into Pamlico Sound. It is called in its lower course Pamlico River. Length, about 200 miles.

Tarrytown (tar'i-toun). A village in Westchester County, New York, situated on the Hudson (Tappan Sea) 24 miles north of New York city. It was the scene of André's capture in 1780, and is the burial place of Washington Irving. Sunnyside, the residence of Irving, is in the neighborhood. Population (1890), 3,562.

Tarshish (tär'shish). In ancient geography, a place or region several times mentioned in the Old Testament. It is commonly identified with a district in southern Spain near the mouth of the Guadalquivir, and was probably the ancient Tartessus. It was noted for its commerce.

Tarsus (tär'sus). [Gr. Ταρσός.] In ancient geography, the capital of Cilicia, Asia Minor, situated on the Cydnus in lat. 36° 56′ N., long. 34° 58′ E.: the modern Tersus or Tarsus. It was an important city in the Persian period, became partly Hellenized, and developed a school of philosophy, and received important concessions from the Romans. It was the birthplace of the apostle Paul. Population, 30,000 (?).

Tartan (tär'tan). [*Tartana* in the cuneiform inscriptions.] The Assyrian title of the commander-in-chief of the army. 2 Ki. xviii.

Tartar. Same as *Tartarus.*

Tartarin (tär-tä-ran'). A gasconading humbug, the principal character in Alphonse Daudet's "Tartarin de Tarascon," "Tartarin sur les Alpes," and "Port Tarascon": a satire on the typical character attributed to the south of France.

Tartars. *See Tatars.*

Tartarus (tär'ta-rus). [Gr. Τάρταρος.] A deep and sunless abyss, according to Homer and the earlier Greek mythology as far below Hades as earth is below heaven. It was closed by adamantine gates, and in it Zeus imprisoned the race of Titans. Later poets describe Tartarus as the place in which the spirits of the wicked receive their due punishment, and sometimes the name is used as synonymous with *Hades*, for the lower world in general.

Tartary. *See Tatary.*

Tartas (tär-täs'). A town in the department of Landes, southwestern France, situated on the Midouze 16 miles west-southwest of Mont-de-Marsan. Population (1891), 2,463.

Tartessus. *See Tarshish.*

Tartini (tär-tē'nē), **Giuseppe.** Born at Pirano, Istria, April 12, 1692; died at Padua, Italy, Feb. 16, 1770. An Italian violinist, composer for the violin, and writer on music. He lived chiefly

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in Padua, and wrote a "Trattato di musica" (1754). "Devil's Sonata." He discovered the so-called "third sound of a tartini."

Tartufe, or Tartuffe (tär-tüf'). A famous comedy, by Molière, which was produced at the Comédie Française in 1667. Tartufe is an obscene pedant, a red-nosed, hypocritical wretch, who, pushing himself on an honest, pious, ill-fated family, tries to drive the son away, marry the daughter, corrupt the wife, ruin and imprison the father, and almost succeeds in it, not by clever plots, but by vulgar mummery and by the coarse audacity of his caddish disposition (*Tartufe, Ever Lit.* 1.500). Matthew Medbourne translated and adapted it in 1670 as "Tartuffe, or the French Puritan." Arne Hopkins' "Lady Tartuffe," a play by Madame de Genlis' son, was produced in 1853. Racked was much admired in the title role.

Tarudant (tär-ē-dänt'). The capital of Sus, Morocco, situated near the Wadi Sus, 125 miles southwest of Morocco. Population, estimated, 8,500. Also *Terodant, Terodant*, etc.

Tarumás (tä-rö-mäs'). Indians inhabiting the highlands in the southern part of British and Dutch Guiana. They belong to the Arawak or Maypure stock and formerly lived on the Rio Negro, where they are said to have been numerous.

Tarutino (tä-rö'tē-nō). A village in Russia, 48 miles south-southwest of Moscow. Here, Oct. 18, 1812, the Russians under Kutusoff defeated the French under Murat.

Taschereau (täsh-rō'), **Elzear Alexandre.** Born at Sainte Marie de la Beauce, province of Quebec, Canada, Feb. 17, 1820. A Canadian Roman Catholic prelate. He became rector of Laval University in 1860, archbishop of Quebec in 1871, and cardinal in 1886.

Taschereau, Jules Antoine. Born at Tours, France, 1801; died at Paris, 1874. A French journalist, politician, and author. He was a member of the Constituent body, and director of the Imperial library. He founded the "Revue retrospective" (1833), wrote histories of the lives and works of Molière and Corneille, and edited Molière, etc.

Tashkend (täsh-kend'), or **Tashkent** (täsh-kent'). The capital of the general government of Turkestan, Asiatic Russia, situated in the valley of the Tchirtchik about lat. 41° 20' N., long. 69° 29' E. It consists of the Asiatic city and a European or Russian quarter; contains many gardens; and is the seat of extensive cotton and of silk manufactures. It has belonged to Russia since 1868. Population (1885), 121,410.

Tashmet (tash'met). [From *Semd*, to hear (the one who hears prayer).] In Assyrian-Babylonian mythology, a name or epithet of the wife of Nebo (*Nabu*). Her proper name was *Nana*. Her principal seat of worship was in Erech.

Task (täsk), **The.** A descriptive poem, in six parts, by William Cowper, published in 1785.

Tasman (täs'man), **Abel Janszen** (**Janszon, etc.**). Born probably at Hoorn, Netherlands, about 1602; died at Batavia, Oct., 1659. A Dutch navigator. He sailed from Batavia in Aug., 1642, in command of an exploring expedition to Australia, dispatched by Van Diemen, governor-general of the Dutch East Indies; and discovered Tasmania (which he named Van Diemen's Land) in Nov., 1642; New Zealand in Dec., 1642; part of the Friendly Islands in 1643; returning to Batavia in June, 1643. In a second voyage (1644) he discovered the Gulf of Carpentaria.

Tasman (täz'man) **Bay.** [Named from A. J. Tasman.] An inlet of the ocean, on the northern coast of South Island, New Zealand.

Tasmania (taz-mā'ni-ä), formerly **Van Diemen's Land** (van dē'menz land). [Named from its discoverer.] An island and British colony in Australasia, situated south of Australia (separated by Bass Strait). Capital, Hobart. Its surface is largely mountainous or hilly. It has good agricultural resources, and mines of gold, tin, etc., and especially of coal, etc. It is a crown colony under a governor, legislative authority being vested in a council and assembly. There are no aborigines now in the island. It was discovered by Tasman in 1642; was visited by Cook, Bass, and others; was settled in 1803; and at first was partly a penal colony. It was a dependency of New South Wales under charter, 1825–56. Area, 26,215 square miles. Population (1891), 146,667.

Tasman (täz'man) **Peninsula.** A peninsula at the southeastern extremity of Tasmania, nearly cut off from the mainland.

Tasman Sea. The name proposed by the Australian Association for the Advancement of Science, and adopted by the English Admiralty, for the part of the Pacific inclosed by Australia and Tasmania on the one side, and New Zealand and smaller islands on the other.

Tasso (täs'ō; It. pron. täs'sō), **Bernardo.** Born at Venice, Nov. 11, 1493; died at Ostiglia, Sept. 4, 1569. An Italian poet, father of Torquato Tasso. His chief work is the romantic poem "L'Amadigi" ("Amadis," 1560), in octave stanzas.

Tasso, Torquato. [F. *Le Tasse.*] Born at Sorrento, Italy, March 11, 1544; died at Rome, April 25, 1595. A celebrated Italian poet. He was educated at the Jesuit schools at Naples, Rome, and Bergamo. His father, Bernardo Tasso, was involved in the troubles of the Prince of Salerno, his patron, and joined the prince in Rome; but, that city becoming unsafe for him, he accepted shelter at Pesaro, the court of the Duke of Urbino. Here his son Torquato was taught with the son of the duke. In 1557 Torquato went to study law at Padua. He was influenced by his father's writings and not to his advice, and in 1562, while still at Padua, published "Rinaldo." It was successful, and, his father ceasing his opposition to a literary career, Tasso went to Bergamo to study philosophy and literature. He returned to Padua shortly after, and by 1566 was attached to the service of the house of Este: the glories of which he celebrated in "Gerusalemme Liberata"). Rinaldo was said to be of that race. He was well received at court, and was encouraged to finish the epic "Goffredo" (later called "Gerusalemme Liberata"), which he had begun at Bologna. In 1571 Cardinal Luigi d'Este, his patron, went to Paris, taking Tasso with him. There he met Ronsard and other distinguished men. He left the cardinal after his return on account of differences in religious opinion, but was received by Duke Alfonso of Ferrara, who loaded him with favors. He produced his "Aminta" in 1573, and had written 18 cantos of "Goffredo" in 1574, when he was seized with fever. After this his mind was not clear: he became quarrelsome, worried himself about the orthodoxy of his poem, and became subject to delusions which finally terminated in the belief that he was an unpardonable heretic. At length he was placed in a convent at Ferrara for medical treatment. He escaped and fled to his sister in the Kingdom of Naples, but was cared for there, and in 1578 the duke received him again; but his delusions continued, and he was dered from place to place (to Mantua, Turin, Rome, Florence, Loreto, Ferrara). There he became so violent in accusing the duke of a design to poison him that he was placed in an insane asylum. After he had remained there for seven years he was released, on the personal promise of the Prince of Mantua that the duke should not again be exposed to his insane attacks. A theory has obtained credit that Tasso was kept up in an asylum on account of his aspirations for the hand of Leonora d'Este, the duke's sister, and Goethe's play was based on this supposition. "Goffredo" was published at Venice during his confinement (1581), but was very inaccurately printed, and in 1581 a revised edition was printed at Parma with its present title ("Gerusalemme Liberata"). The "Gerusalemme Liberata" was published at Mantua, wrote "Torrismondo" (1586), and again resumed his wanderings. He had many friends eager to help him, but was broken in health and spirits. His "Gerusalemme Conquistata," much inferior to the "Gerusalemme Liberata," was published in 1593. Two years later he died at Rome, whither he had been summoned by Pope Clement VIII. to be crowned poet laureate: the ceremony was never performed, owing to his illness. The "Gerusalemme Liberata" has been translated into many languages. The most famous English translation is that of Fairfax (1600).

Tasso (täs'sō). A tragedy by Goethe, written in 1789.

Tassoni (täs-sō'nē), **Alessandro.** Born at Modena, Italy, 1565; died there, 1635. An Italian poet and historian. His best-known work is a burlesque heroic poem, "La secchia rapita" ("Rape of the Bucket," 1622). He also wrote "Considerazioni sopra il Petrarca" (1609, etc.).

Tatar Bazardjik (tä-tär'bä-zär-jēk'), or **Bazardjik.** A town in Eastern Rumelia, Bulgaria, situated on the Maritza 25 miles west of Philippopolis. Population, about 13,000.

Tatars (tä'tärz), or **Tartars** (tär'tärz). [From Pers. *Tatar*, Chinese *Tahtar*, a Tatar. *Tartar*, probably due to some confusion with *Tartarus*, was formerly the established form, and is still frequently used.] **1.** Certain Tungusic tribes whose original home was in the region vaguely known as Chinese Tatary (Manchuria and Mongolia), and who are now represented by the Fishshin Tatars in northern Manchuria, and the Solons and Daurians in northeastern Mongolia, but more particularly by the Manchus (the present rulers of China). The chief among these tribes were (*a*) the Khitans, who in 907 conquered China and set up a dynasty that called the Liao which lasted until 1123, when they were conquered by their rivals; (*b*) the Nüchi, Juchi, or Jurchin (the true Tatars, and the ancestors of the Manchus), who, having overthrown the Liao dynasty, called Kin ("golden"), and are hence known as the Kin Tatars; (*c*) the Kara-Khitai (or black Tatars), a remnant of the Khitans who, when their empire was overthrown by the Juchi, escaped westward and founded an empire which stretched from the Oxus to the desert of Shamo, and from Tibet to the Altai; (*d*) the Onguts (or white Tatars).

2. In the middle ages, the host of Mongol, Turk, and Tatar warriors who swept over Asia under the leadership of Jenghiz Khan, and threatened Europe.—**3.** Numerous tribes or peoples of mixed Turkish, Mongol, and Tatar origin (descending from the remnants of the hosts now inhabiting the steppes of central Asia, Russia in Europe, Siberia (the latter with an additional intermixture of Finnish and Samoyedic blood), and the Caucasus, such as the Kazan Tatars (the remnant of the Kiptchaks, or "Golden Horde"), the Crim Tatars in the Crimea, the Kalmucks or Eleuths (who are properly Mongols), etc.

Tatary (tät'ta-ri), more frequently **Tartary** (tär'ta-ri). A name formerly given to central Asia, on account of the inroads of Tatar hordes in the middle ages. It was later sometimes divided

Tatu

in part into Chinese Tatary (East Turkestan) and Independent Tatary (Turkestan). The name has also often been extended to include Manchuria, Mongolia, and Europe westward to the Dnieper or Don. Hence the division into European and Asiatic Tatary.

Tatary, Chinese. See *Tatary.*

Tatary, Crim. See *Crimea.*

Tatary, Gulf or Sound of. An arm of the sea which separates Saghalin from the mainland of Siberia, north of the Sea of Japan.

Tatary, High. A name sometimes given to East Turkestan.

Tatary, Independent. See *Tatary.*

Tatary, Little. A name formerly given to the regions in southern Russia occupied by Tatars (Crimea, Kiptchak, etc.).

Tate (tät). **Nahum.** Born at Dublin, 1652; died at London, Aug. 12, 1715. An English poet and playwriter, appointed poet laureate in 1692. He was associated with Brady in a poetical version of the Psalms (1696), and wrote various poems and plays.

Tatian (tā'shian), **L. Tatianus** (tā-shi-ā'nus). Born in Assyria: lived in the middle of the 2d century A. D. A Christian apologist. He was educated as a Greek; went to Rome, and became converted to Christianity; and later adopted in part Gnostic views. He wrote "Oratio ad Græcos" (an apology for Christianity) and "Diatessaron" (a harmony of the Gospels, recovered by Zahn and edited by him 1881).

Tatihou (tä-tē-ōō'), a small fortified island on the coast of the department of Manche, France, 16 miles east of Cherbourg.

Tatius, Achilles. See *Achilles Tatius,* and *Statius.*

Tatius (tā'shi-us), **Titus.** In Roman legend, a king of the Sabines who attacked Rome, and ruled over it conjointly with Romulus.

Tatler (tat'ler), **The.** A periodical founded by Steele in 1709, and discontinued in 1711. Addison wrote 41 papers; Addison and Steele together 34. Steele wrote a much larger number alone.

Tatra (tä'trä) **Mountains.** The highest group of the Carpathian system, situated in northern Hungary and on the Galician frontier, about lat. 49° 15' N., long. 19° 58' E. Also called the Central or High Carpathians. Highest point, the Gerlsdorfer Spitze (8,737 feet).

Tattam (tat'am), **Henry.** Born in Ireland, Dec. 28, 1788: died at Stamford Rivers, England, Jan. 8, 1868. A British clergyman noted as an Orientalist, and especially as an authority on Coptic. He published a Coptic grammar, a Coptic dictionary, various Coptic works, etc.

Tattersall's (tat'er-salz). A sporting establishment and auction mart for horses, in London, opened about 1770 by Richard Tattersall (1724–1795). Since 1865 it has been situated near Knightsbridge Green. The "subscription room" was opened in 1818. The name has been given to similar establishments in other cities.

Tattle (tat'l). A character in Congreve's "Love for Love": a vain, impertinent beau, boasting of his amours, yet priding himself on his secrecy.

Tattnall (tat'nal), **Josiah.** Born near Savannah, Ga., 1762; died at Nassau, Bahamas, June 6, 1803. An American navy officer, son of J. Tattnall (1763–1805). He served in the War of 1812; in the African war against the pirates infesting the West Indies; and in the Mexican war. In 1857 he was appointed flag-officer of the Asiatic station. While occupying this post he vindicated the law of neutrality by assisting the British in an attack on the Peiho forts, China ("Blood," he said, "is thicker than water"): his conduct was sustained by the government. In 1861 he accepted a captaincy in the Confederate navy, and in 1862 succeeded Franklin Buchanan in command of the Merrimac. When, soon after, the Confederates were forced to abandon Norfolk, he destroyed the Merrimac off Craney Island (May 11, 1862) in order to prevent her falling into the hands of the Federals.

Tattvabodhinisabha (tut-twa-bō-dhi-nē-su'-bhä). ["Truth-investigating" or "Truth-teaching Society."] A society founded at Calcutta in 1839 by Debendranath Tagore to carry on the labors of Ram Mohun Roy in restoring the monotheistic system believed by him to be taught in the original Hindu scriptures. It lasted 20 years, being merged in 1859 in the Brahmasamaj (which see).

Tattycoram (tat-i-kō'ram). A character in Dickens's "Little Dorrit." Her real name is Harriet Beadle.

Tatu (tä'tō), or **Huchnom** (hōch'nom). A tribe of North American Indians, living in Upper Potter Valley, California. See *Yukian.*

Tauber (tou'ber). A river in Würtemberg, Bavaria, and Baden, which joins the Main at Wertheim, 19 miles west of Würzburg. Its valley (the Taubergrund) produces the Tauber wines. Length, 74 miles.

Taubert (tou'bert), **Karl Gottfried Wilhelm.** Born at Berlin, March 23, 1811; died there, Jan. 7, 1891. A German composer. He was made musical director of the royal opera in 1841, court kapellmeister in 1845, and chief kapellmeister in 1867. He wrote songs, operas ("Macbeth," "Cesario," etc.), sonatas, music to dramas, etc.

Tauchnitz (touch'nits). **Christian Bernhard von.** Born at Schleinitz, Aug. 25, 1816. A German publisher, nephew of K. C. T. Tauchnitz. He founded in 1837 a printing and publishing house at Leipsic, and in 1841 began the publication of his "Collection of British Authors" (the "Tauchnitz Edition"), to which were subsequently added "Collection of German Authors" (in English translations) and "Students' Tauchnitz Editions."

Tauchnitz, Karl Christoph Traugott. Born at Grosspardau, near Grenima, Saxony, Oct. 29, 1761; died Jan. 14, 1836. A German publisher (in Leipsic). He introduced stereotyping into Germany. He was especially noted for his editions of the classics.

Tauern (tou'ern), **Hohe.** A lofty group of the Alps, in Tyrol and on the borders of Salzburg and Carinthia. Highest point, the Grossglockner. See *Glockner*.

Tauern, Niedere. A name sometimes given to a mountain-range in Salzburg and Styria, east of the Hohe Tauern.

Tauferer Thal (tou'fer-er-tāl). An Alpine valley in central Tyrol which joins the Pusterthal at Bruneck. Length, 39 miles.

Taugenichts (tou'ge-nichts). [G., 'Good for Nothing.'] A romance by Eichendorff, published in 1826.

Taughannock (tâ-gan'ok), or **Taghanuck, Falls.** A perpendicular cascade, 212 feet in height, near Cayuga Lake, western New York.

Tauler (tou'ler), **Johann.** Born at Strasburg about 1300; died there, June 16, 1361. A noted German mystic and preacher. He entered the Dominican order about 1318; was driven from Strasburg with other Dominicans who disregarded the interdict of John XXII. in 1339; and established himself at Basel. Here he became intimately associated with the "Friends of God." In 1352 he returned to Strasburg. His "Sermons" were published in 1498. Other works ("Book of Spiritual Poverty," etc.) also have been ascribed to him.

Taunay (tô-nā'), **Alfredo d'Escragnolle.** Born at Rio de Janeiro, Feb. 22, 1843. A Brazilian military engineer, author, and politician. He served in the Paraguayan war 1865-70; subsequently was prominent in congress as an advocate of means for promoting immigration; was president of Santa Catharina and Parana; and in 1886 became senator. His "Retraite de Laguna" (1871; Portuguese edition 1872) describes an episode of the Paraguayan war, and is widely known. He is the best of the Brazilian novelists, and has published many critical and political essays, poems, etc.

Taunton (tan'ton). The capital of Somerset, England, situated on the Tone 38 miles southwest of Bristol. It has a castle (said to have been founded by Ine) and a Gothic church; was made by Ine, the West-Saxon king, a frontier fortress in the 8th century; was long held by the bishops of Winchester; was seized by Perkin Warbeck in 1497; was taken by the Royalists in 1643; was besieged and taken by the Parliamentarians under Blake in 1644; and was defended by Blake in 1645, and relieved by Fairfax. The Duke of Monmouth was proclaimed king here in 1685, and the "Bloody Assizes" were held here by Jeffreys in the same year. Population (1891), 18,026.

Taunton (tan'ton). A city in Bristol County, Massachusetts, situated on Taunton River, at the head of navigation, 32 miles south of Boston. It has manufactures of locomotives, nails, cotton goods, silver-plated and britannia ware, etc. It was settled about 1638, and became a city in 1864. Population (1890), 25,448.

Taunton River. A small river in southeastern Massachusetts which flows into Mount Hope Bay (Narragansett Bay) at Fall River.

Taunus (tou'nōs). A mountainous and plateau region in Prussia and Hesse, lying between the Rhine, the Lahn, the Main, and the Wetter. The name is generally limited to the southern portion of this region, called also Die Hohe. Its culminating point is the Grosser Feldberg (about 2,900 feet). It contains many mineral springs.

Taupo (tä'pō). **Lake.** A lake in North Island, New Zealand, situated about lat. 38° 45' S. Length, 24 miles.

Tauri (tâ'ri). In ancient history, a people dwelling in the Crimea.

Taurian games (tâ'ri-an gāmz). A name under the Roman republic for the games called secular (ludi sæculares) under the empire. Also called *Tarentine games*.

Taurie (tâ'rik) **Chersonese,** or **Tauric Peninsula.** The Crimea.

Taurida (tou'ri-dâ). [G. *Taurien.*] A government of southern Russia. Capital, Simferopol. It is bounded by the governments of Kherson and Yekaterinoslaff, the Black Sea, and the Sea of Azoff, and includes the Crimea. The inhabitants include Russians, Tatars, Germans (Mennonites etc.), and others. Area, 24,589 square miles. Population (1890), 1,067,600.

Taurids (tâ'ridz). A shower of meteors appearing Nov. 29, and radiating from a point north of Aldebaran in Taurus. The meteors are slow, and fireballs occasionally appear among them.

Taurini (tâ-ri'ni). In ancient history, a Ligurian tribe which dwelt in the valley of the upper Po, near Turin.

Taurus. See *Tabor*, 2.

Taurisci (tâ-ris'ki). A Celtic people which dwelt in the ancient Noricum.

Tauroggen (tou'rok-en), **Convention of.** A convention between the Prussian general York and the Russian general Diebitsch, concluded Dec. 30, 1812, at Poscheren (or Poscherun), near Tauroggen, in the Russian government of Kovno. The Prussian corps (auxiliary to the French) was neutralized.

Tauromenium (tâ-rō-mē'ni-um). The Roman name of Taormina.

Taurus (tâ'rus). [Perhaps from Aramean *tor*, mountain.] A mountain-range in the southern part of Asia Minor. It extends from the southwestern extremity eastward to near the northeastern angle of the Mediterranean to the valley of the Jihun, separating it from the Amanus. The Anti Taurus is an offshoot to the northeast. The chief pass is the Cilician Gates. Highest point, probably about 10,000 feet.

Taurus, [L., 'the bull.'] An ancient constellation and sign of the zodiac, representing the forward part of a bull. It contains the star Aldebaran of the first magnitude, the star Nath of the second magnitude, and the striking group of the Pleiads. Its sign is ♉.

Taus, or **Tauss** (tous). A manufacturing town in western Bohemia, 29 miles southwest of Pilsen. Population (1890), commune, 7,703.

Tautphœus (tout-fē'os), **Baroness von (Jemima Montgomery).** Born in Ireland in 1807; died at Munich, Nov. 12, 1893. An Irish novelist. She visited Munich in 1836, and married there Baron von Tautphœus. She published "Cyrilla," "Quits," "At Odds," "The Initials," etc.

Tavannes (tà-vàn'), **Gaspard de Saulx de.** Marshal. Died, March, 1573. He distinguished himself at Metz in 1552-53; took part in the capture of Verdun and decided the victory of Renti in 1554; and took a leading part in the wars against the Huguenots of the Counts of Jarnac and Montgomery in 1569, and in the massacre of St. Bartholomew in 1572.

Tavastehus (tä-vas'tä-hös). **1.** A government in southern Finland, Russia. Area, 8,334 square miles. Population (1890), 257,851.—**2.** The capital of Tavastehus, situated 60 miles north of Helsingfors. Population (1890), 4,044.

Tavda (tav'dâ). A river in western Siberia which rises in the Urals and joins the Tobol southwest of Tobolsk. Total length, about 400 miles.

Tavernier (tà-ver-nyā'), **Jean Baptiste.** Born at Paris, 1605; died 1689. A French traveler. As a merchant he made various journeys to Turkey, Persia, central Asia, and the East Indies. His "Voyages" was published in 1676.

Tavetscher Thal (tä-vech'er tāl). An Alpine valley at the western extremity of the canton Grisons, Switzerland, at the head of the valley of the Vorderrhein, west of Disentis.

Tavira (tä-vē'rä). A seaport in the province of Algarve, Portugal, situated in lat. 37° 7' N., long. 7° 32' W. It has a coasting trade and fisheries. Population (1878), 11,459.

Tavistock (tav'is-tok). A town in Devonshire, England, situated on the Tavy 12 miles north of Plymouth. It has ruins of an abbey founded in the 10th century, and is the center of a large mining district (tin, copper, lead, etc.). Population (1891), 6,214.

Tavoy (tä-voi'). **1.** A district in the Tenasserim division, British Burma, India intersected by lat. 14° N. Area, 7,200 square miles. Population (1881), 84,088.—**2.** The capital of the district of Tavoy, situated on the river Tavoy, near the coast, about 160 miles west of Bangkok. Population (1881), 13,372.

Tavris, or **Tavriz.** See *Tabriz*.

Taw (tâ). A river in Devonshire, England, which unites with the Torridge and flows into Barnstaple Bay. Length, about 50 miles.

Taxila (tak'si-lâ). [Gr. *Taξιλα.*] In ancient geography, a city in the Punjab, India, in the vicinity of the modern Rawal Pindi.

Taxiles (tak'si-lēz). [Gr. *Taξιλης.*] **1.** An Indian king in the Punjab at the time of the invasion of Alexander the Great (about 326 B. C.).—**2.** A leading general of Mithridates the Great.

Tay (tā). The longest river in Scotland. It rises on the borders of Perthshire and Argyllshire, being called at first the Fillan and then the Dochart; traverses Loch Tay; passes Perth, forms the estuary of Firth of Tay, and empties into the North Sea below Dundee. The principal tributaries are the Lyon, Tummel, Isla, and Earn. It is navigable some distance. Length, 119 miles; navigable to Perth.

Tay, Firth of. The estuary of the Tay, Scotland. It extends from the mouth of the river northward for four miles, and is from 2 miles to 4 miles in width, about 24 miles.

Tay, Loch. A lake in Perthshire, Scotland, traversed by the river Tay. Length, 14 miles.

Tayabas (tä-yä'bäs). A town in the southeastern part of Luzon, Philippine Islands, 60 miles southeast of Manila. Population (1887), 16,005.

Taygeta (tā-ij'e-tā). [Gr. *Ταυγετη.*] One of the daughters of Atlas and Pleione. It is a star of magnitude star 19 e Pleiadum, situated at the southwest corner of the group.

Taygetus (tā-ij'e-tus). The highest mountain-range in the Peloponnesus, Greece. It is situated in the western part of Laconia, on the border between Laconia and Messenia, extending into Arcadia. Length, 50 miles. Highest point, Mt. Elias (the ancient Taletum) (about 7,900 feet).

Taylor (tā'lor), **Alfred.** Born in Fairfax County, Va., May 26, 1810; died at Washington, D. C., April 19, 1891. An American admiral. He was appointed a midshipman in the United States navy in 1825; commander in 1855; and rear-admiral in 1872. He served in the blockade of Vera Cruz during the Mexican war; accompanied Commodore Perry on his expedition to Japan in 1853; and was attached to the Boston navy-yard during the Civil War. He was retired in 1873.

Taylor, Bayard. Born at Kennett Square, Chester County, Pa., Jan. 11, 1825; died at Berlin, Dec. 19, 1878. An American poet, traveler, writer of travels, translator, and novelist. He was named after James A. Bayard, and early life sometimes assigned himself as Bayard Taylor. He was apprenticed to a printer in 1842. He traveled in Europe, Great Britain, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, France, etc., 1844-46, writing letters to American papers. He connected with the New York "Tribune," and as correspondent in California 1849-50, and traveled in Egypt, Asia Minor, Syria, and Europe 1851-52, and in Spain, India, China, and Japan 1852-53, joining Perry's expedition to Japan. On his return, having traveled more than fifty thousand miles, he began his series of lectures. He traveled in Germany, Norway, and Lapland in 1856, and resided in Berlin, etc.; was secretary of legation and charge d'affaires at St. Petersburg 1862-63; resided afterward on the Continent, visited Egypt and Iceland in 1874, and was appointed United States minister to Berlin, March, 1878. His poems ("Poems of Kennett Square," "Poems of Home and Travel," 1846; "Rhymes of Travel," 1849; "Ballads, or Adventures in the Path of Empire" (1850); "Poems of Romance, Legends, and Songs" (1851); "A Journey to Central Africa" (1854); "The Lands of the Saracen" (1854); "Poems and Ballads" (1854); "A Visit to India, China, and Japan" (1855); "Poems of the Orient" (1855); "Poems of Home and Travel" (1855); "Northern Travel" (1857); "Travels in Greece and Russia" (1859); "At Home and Abroad" (1859); "The Poet's Journal" (1862); "Hannah Thurston" (1863; a novel); "John Godfrey's Fortunes" (1864); "The Story of Kennett" (1866); "Colorado" (1867); "Byways of Europe"; "Joseph and his Friend" (1870); "The Echo Club" (1876); "Beauty and the Beast" (1872); "Lars," (1873); "A Short History of Germany" (1874); "Egypt and Iceland" (1874); "The Prophet" (1874); "The Masque of the Gods" (1875); "Home Pastoral" (1875); "The Echo Club, and other Literary Diversions" (1876); "Boys of Other Countries" (1876); "The National Ode" (1876); "Dramatic Idyls" (1876); "Studies in German Literature" (1879); "Critical Essays, etc." (1880); and "Dramatic Works" (1880; with notes by M. D. Conway). He began a translation of Faust in 1847, translated by Blackley, and translated Goethe's "Faust" in the original meters (1870-71).

Taylor, Benjamin Franklin. Born at Lowville, N. Y., July 19, 1819; died at Cleveland, Ohio, Feb. 14, 1887. An American poet, miscellaneous author, and war correspondent. He wrote "Pictures of Life as Original Field" (1854), "The World on Wheels, etc." (1854), "Songs of Yesterday" (1857), "Between the Gates" (1859), "Old Times and New" (1879), "Index Rerum" (1884), "The Prince Deukalion: a novel" (1877), etc. He published his "Life Line Ages," "Rhymes of the River," and "The Old Village Choir."

Taylor, Brook. Born at Edmonton, near London, Aug. 18, 1685; died at Somerset House, Dec. 29, 1731. An English mathematician. He entered St. John's College, Cambridge, in 1701. In 1715 he solved the problem of the center of oscillation (results published in "Philosophical Transactions"). His works include "Methodus incrementorum directa et inversa" (1715), "New Principles of Linear Perspective" (1719), "Contemplatio Philosophica" (1793). He is best known as the discoverer of "Taylor's theorem."

Taylor, Sir Henry. Born near Bridgewater, Oct. 18, 1800; died at Bournemouth, March 27, 1886. A noted English dramatic poet, civil servant, and miscellaneous writer. He went to London in 1824, and after disappointment in the colonial office in 1824, retiring in 1872. He became editor of the "London Magazine" in 1825, and was made knight commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George in 1869. His chief dramas are "Isaac Comnenus" (1827), "Philip van Artevelde" (1834), "Edwin the Fair" (1842), "The Virgin Widow" (1850). Among his other works are "The Statesman" (1836), "Notes from Life" (1847), "The Eve of the Conquest, and other Poems" (1847), "Notes from Books" (1849). His autobiography was published in 1885; his letters were edited by Edward Dowden in 1888.

Taylor, Isaac. Born at Lavenham, Suffolk, England, Aug. 17, 1787; died at Stanford Riv-

ers, Essex, England, June 28, 1865. An English author. He studied art, but ultimately adopted literature as a profession. Among his works are "Natural History of Enthusiasm" (1829), "Natural History of Fanaticism" (1830), "Saturday Evening" (1832), "Spiritual Despotism" (1835), "Physical Theory of Another Life" (1836), "Ancient Christianity" (1839), "Restoration of Belief" (1845), "Spirit of Hebrew Poetry" (1849), etc.

Taylor, Isaac. Born at Stanford Rivers, May 2, 1829. An English philologist and antiquarian, son of Isaac Taylor (1787–1865). He studied at Trinity College, Cambridge, and, after holding benefices at Bethnal Green and Twickenham, has been rector of Settrington, Yorkshire, since 1875, and a canon of York since 1885. Among his works are "Words and Places" (1869), "The Alphabet: an Account of the Origin and Development of Letters" (1883), "Etruscan Researches" (1874), "Greeks and Goths: a Study on the Runes" (1879), "The Origin of the Aryans" (1889), etc.

Taylor, Baron Isidore Justin Séverin. Born at Brussels, Aug. 15, 1789; died at Paris, Sept. 8, 1879. A French artist and author. He published "Voyages pittoresques et romantiques de l'ancienne France" (1820–63), etc.

Taylor, Jane. Born at London, Sept. 23, 1783; died at Ongar, Essex, April 12, 1824. An English poet and author. Conjointly with her sister Ann Taylor she wrote "Original Poems for Infant Minds," "Hymns for Infant Minds," etc. Among her independent works are "Display" (1815), "Essays in Rhyme on Morals and Manners" (1816), etc.

Taylor, Jeremy. Born at Cambridge, England (baptized Aug. 15, 1613); died at Lisburn, Ireland, Aug. 13, 1667. An English bishop and celebrated theological writer. He was the son of a barber, and was educated at Caius College, Cambridge, being elected a fellow of his college in 1633. He was afterward appointed to the fellowship at All Souls, Oxford, by Archbishop Laud. He became rector of Uppingham, in Rutlandshire, in 1638. During the civil war he adhered to the royal cause, serving as chaplain to Charles I. He lost his living in 1642, and supported himself by teaching. After the battle of Naseby he was made bishop of Down and Connor and a member of the Irish privy council. His chief works are "Liberty of Prophesying" (1647), "Life of Christ, or the Great Exemplar" (1649), "Holy Living" (1650), "Holy Dying" (1651), "Golden Grove" (1655), "Ductor Dubitantium" (1660), and "Discussive from Popery" (1664–67). His collected works were edited by Heber in 1822.

Taylor, John. Born in Gloucestershire, 1580; died at London, Dec., 1654. An English poet, known as "the Water Poet." By occupation he was a waterman, and afterward collector of wine duties for the Tower. Lieutenant. At the outbreak of the civil war he became a Royalist, and kept a tavern at Oxford; at the time of his death he kept the Crown Tavern in Phœnix Alley, Longacre, London. His writings are valuable illustrations of the manners of his age. He wrote many poetical and prose works, his collected (in 1630) which were very popular. His complete works, comprising about 140 separate titles, were edited by Hindley in 1872.

Taylor, John. Born in England, Nov. 1, 1808; died July 25, 1887. A Mormon missionary and apostle. He emigrated to Toronto, Canada, in 1832; was converted to the Mormon faith in 1836; became an apostle in 1838; was with Joseph Smith during the difficulties in Carthage jail in 1844; succeeded Young as president of the Mormon Church in 1877; and in 1880 became president of the Council of the Twelve Apostles.

Taylor, Joseph. An English actor of the time of Shakspere. He was the successor of Burbage in Hamlet and Othello, and is supposed to have been the original Iago. It is said that Shakspere personally instructed him to play Hamlet, and the remembrance of this performance enabled Davenant to give the traditions of Shakspere's directions.

Taylor, Nathaniel William. Born at New Milford, Conn., July 23, 1786; died at New Haven, Conn., March 10, 1858. An American Congregational clergyman and theologian, leader of the "New Haven School of Theology" (also called "Taylorism"). He graduated at Yale in 1807; became pastor of the First Congregational Church in New Haven in 1812; and was professor of theology at Yale 1822–58. He wrote "Practical Sermons" (1858), "Lectures on Moral Government" (1859), "Essays, Lectures, etc., on Select Topics of Revealed Theology" (1859).

Taylor, Richard, often called **Dick.** Born at New Orleans, Jan. 27, 1826; died at New York, April 12, 1879. A Confederate general, son of Zachary Taylor. He was a member of the Secession Convention for Louisiana; served under Jackson in the Valley campaign and the Seven Days' battles in 1862; later was commander in Louisiana; defeated Banks at Sabine Cross Roads; was defeated by him at Pleasant Hill, in 1864; commanded east of the Mississippi 1865–65; and surrendered to General Canby May 8, 1865. He wrote "Destruction and Reconstruction" (1879).

Taylor, Samuel Harvey. Born at Derry, N. H., Oct. 3, 1807; died at Andover, Mass., Jan. 29, 1871. A noted American educator. He graduated at Dartmouth College in 1832 and at Andover Theological Seminary in 1835, and was principal of Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts, 1837–71. He prepared several Greek and Latin text-books, and wrote "Method of Classical Study" (1864).

Taylor, Thomas. Born at London, May 15, 1758; died Nov. 1, 1835. An English classical scholar and miscellaneous author. He studied three years at St. Paul's School, and afterward received instruction from private teachers; was for a time a bank clerk, and then a teacher in private schools; and spent the last forty years of his life in studious retirement. He made translations of Plato, Aristotle, Pausanias, and various Neoplatonists. He is sometimes called "the Platonist."

Taylor, Tom. Born at Sunderland in 1817; died at Wandsworth, July 12, 1880. An English dramatist and art critic, editor of "Punch" from 1874 to 1880. He studied at Glasgow University and at Trinity College, Cambridge, and for two years was professor of English at University College, London. He was called to the bar in 1845, and in 1854 was appointed secretary of the board of health. He wrote or adapted over 100 plays, among which are "Still Waters Run Deep," "Victims," "An Unequal Match," "The Overland Route," "The Contested Election," "Our American Cousin," "To Parents and Guardians," "The Ticket-of-Leave Man," "Twixt Axe and Crown," "Jean of Arc," "Lady Clancarty," "Anne Boleyn," and, with Charles Reade, "Masks and Faces," "Two Loves and a Life," and "The King's Rival." He wrote a life of Haydon, edited the "Autobiographical Recollections" of C. R. Leslie, and was "Leicester" square, its Associations and its Worthies" (1874), etc.

Taylor, William. Born in Rockbridge County, Va., May 2, 1821. An American missionary of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He founded independent missions to India and South America, and became missionary bishop to Africa in 1884. He wrote "Seven Years' Street Preaching in San Francisco" (1856), "California Life Illustrated" (1858), "Model Preacher" (1859), "Four Months' Campaign in India" (1876), etc.

Taylor, William Mackergo. Born at Kilmarnock, Scotland, Oct. 23, 1829. A Scottish-American Presbyterian clergyman and author; pastor of the Broadway Tabernacle (Congregational) in New York city 1872, pastor emeritus 1892. Among his works are "The Miracles" (1865), "Daniel" (1875), "Elijah" (1876), "Ministry of the Word" (1876), "Paul" (1877), "Daniel" (1878), "Moses" (1879), "Gospel Miracles" (1880), "Paul" (1882), "John Knox" (1884), "Joseph" (1887), "Parables of our Saviour" (1886), etc.

Taylor, William Rogers. Born at Newport, R. I., Nov. 7, 1811; died at Washington, D. C., April 14, 1889. An American admiral, son of W. V. Taylor. He entered the navy as a midshipman in 1828; served in the Mexican war; and during the Civil War acted as flag-captain under Dahlgren in the attack on Morris Island in July, 1863. He was promoted rear-admiral in 1871 and retired in 1873.

Taylor, William Vigneron. Born at Newport, R. I., 1781; died there, Feb. 11, 1858. An American naval officer. He entered the United States navy as a sailing-master in 1813 (having previously attained the rank of captain in the merchant marine), and in the same year served with distinction under Perry in the battle of Lake Erie.

Taylor, Zachary. Born in Orange County, Va., Sept. 24, 1784; died at Washington, D. C., July 9, 1850. The twelfth President of the United States. He entered the army as first lieutenant in 1808; served in the War of 1812, attaining the rank of major; defended Fort Harrison against the Indians in 1812; engaged in Black Hawk's war in 1832, with the rank of colonel; defeated the Seminole Indians at Okeechobee in 1837, and was brevetted brigadier-general; and was commander-in-chief in Florida in 1838. Later he commanded in the Southwest. In 1845 he took command of the army in Texas. He was brevetted major-general in 1846 for his victories gained the battle of Palo Alto May 8, 1846, and that of Resaca de la Palma May 9; took possession of Matamoros May 18; occupied Monterey Sept. 24; and defeated Santa Anna at Buena Vista Feb. 22-23, 1847. He was appointed major-general June 29, 1846. In 1848 he was elected as Whig candidate to the presidency, and was inaugurated March 4, 1849.

Taylorville (tā'lor-vil). The capital of Christian County, Illinois, situated on the South Fork of the Sangamon, 26 miles southeast of Springfield. Population (1890), 2,829.

Tayronas (tī-rō'nās). An extinct tribe of Indians who occupied the mountain region of Santa Marta, now in northern Colombia. They were very brave and warlike, fighting the first Spanish invaders with poisoned arrows. The Tayronas were perhaps of Peruvian origin. Also written *Taironas*.

Taywah. See *Teeu*.

Taz Bay. An eastern arm of the Gulf of Obi.

Tazewell (taz'wel). **Littleton Waller.** Born at Williamsburg, Va., Dec. 17, 1774; died at Norfolk, Va., March 6, 1860. An American politician. He was member of Congress from Virginia 1800–1; United States commissioner under the Florida treaty with Spain; United States senator 1824–32; and governor of Virginia 1834–36.

Teawi (chā-wē'), or **Grand Pawnee** (pä-nē'). The leading tribe of the Pawnee Confederacy of North American Indians. See *Pawnee*.

Teeme (chā-mā'), or **Teeme Tunne** (chā-mā'-tu-nā'), sometimes called **Yahshutes,** or **Joshua Indians.** ['People at the mouth of the stream."] A tribe of the Pacific division of the Athapascan stock of North American Indians. They formerly lived at the mouth of Rogue River, Oregon, but are now on the Siletz reservation, Oregon. See *Athapascan*.

Tcetlestcan Tunne (chet-les'chan tu-nā'), or **Chetlessentun.** ['People among the big rocks."] A village of the Pacific division of the Athapascan stock of North American Indians. Their habitat was formerly on the Pacific coast of Oregon, below the mouth of Rogue River; it is now on the Siletz reservation, Oregon. See *Athapascan*.

Tchad, Lake. See *Chad*.

Tchadyr-Dagh (chā-dēr-dāg'). ['Tent mountain.'] The highest mountain in the Crimea, south of Simferopol: the ancient Trapezus Mons. Height, about 4,800 feet.

Tchai (chī). The Turkish word for 'river': common in geographical names.

Tchalbone. See *Chalbonne*.

Tchatal-Dagh (chā-tāl-dāg'). A range of the Balkans in Eastern Rumelia, Bulgaria, situated near Sliven.

Tcheliuskin, Cape. See *Severo, Cape*.

Tchernaya (chär'nī-ä). A small river in the Crimea, which flows into the Black Sea near Sebastopol. On its banks, Aug. 16, 1855, the allies repelled an attack by the Russians.

Tchernigoff (cher-ne-gof'). A government of Russia, surrounded by the governments of Mohgiloff, Smolensk, Orel, Kursk, Poltava, Kieff, and Minsk. It lies in the basin of the Dnieper, which forms part of its boundary. Area, 20,233 square miles. Population, (1883), 1,300,000.

Tchernigoff. The capital of the government of Tchernigoff, situated on the Desna in lat. 51° 30' N.: one of the oldest towns in Russia. Population, 26,815.

Tchernigoff, Principality of. A medieval principality in central Russia. It was acquired by Lithuania under Gedimin (1315–40).

Tchernyshevsky (cher-ne-shäv'skē). **Nikolai.** Born at Saratoff, 1828; died there, Oct. 29, 1890. A Russian historical and political writer and novelist, exiled to eastern Siberia as a Nihilist: well known from his "tendency" novel "What is to be Done?" (1867).

Tcheskaya (chās'kī-yä). **Gulf of.** A gulf in the north of Russia, in the government of Archangel.

Tchesme, or **Chesme** (ches'me). A small port on the western coast of Asia Minor, opposite Chios and west of Smyrna. Near it, July, 1770, the Russian fleet under Orloff, aided by Rear-Admiral John Elphinstone and Sir Samuel Greig, nearly annihilated the Turkish fleet. The Turkish vessels were burned by the enemy during the night.

Tchishi (chē'shē). The Warm Springs Apaches: so named because they formerly lived at Aguas Calientes, or Hot Springs, New Mexico. Their chief, Victoria or Cochise, was killed in 1881. See *Apaches*.

Tchita, or **Chita** (chē'tä). The capital of Transbaikalia, East Siberia, situated near the junction of the Tchita and Ingoda, 410 miles east of Irkutsk. It is a trading center for East Siberia. Population, about 12,000.

Tchitimacha. See *Chitimachan*.

Tcholovone. See *Cholonone*.

Tchu (chö), river in Russian Central Asia which rises in the Thian-Shan Mountains and is lost in the sands. It was formerly a tributary of the Sir-Daria. Length, about 600 miles.

Tchuktches (chök'chez). A people dwelling in the northeastern extremity of Siberia, near the Arctic Ocean and Bering Sea: allied to the Koryakes.

Tchusovaya (chö-sō'vä-yä). A river in the government of Perm, eastern Russia, which joins the Kama northeast of Perm. Length, 300–400 miles.

Tchuwashes (chö-väsh'ez). A people in eastern Russia, living mainly near the Volga: probably of mixed Finnic and Tatar origin. Their number is estimated at about 600,000.

Tciwere (chē'wā-rā). [An Oto term meaning 'autochthon.'] A division of the Siouan stock of North American Indians, composed of three tribes: the Iowa, Oto, and Missouri. Their total number is 631: most of them are in Oklahoma. See *Siouan*.

Teaching of the Twelve Apostles. A didactic work for use in the early church, discovered by the metropolitan Bryennius at Constantinople, and published in 1883: date and author unsettled.

Teague (tēg). [So called from the former prevalence of Teague as an Irish name.] A nickname for an Irishman.

Teague (tēg). A character in Howard's play "The Committee." He is a faithful Irishman, a character said by Dibdin to have been copied from Howard's own Irish servant. "Teague" became a half-contemptuous name for an Irishman in the 17th-century plays and novels: it appears in the famous ballad "Lillibullero."

Teapi, or **Teapy.** See *Easter Island*.

Tearless Battle. A battle, 367 B. C., between the allied Arcadians and Argives on one side

and the Spartans on the other: so called from the immunity from loss of the Spartans.

Tearsheet (tār'shēt), **Doll.** A disreputable character in the second part of Shakspere's "Henry IV."

Tears of the Muses. A poem by Edmund Spenser.

Tea Water Spring. A famous spring in New York, which issued from the ground in a hollow near what is now the junction of Chatham and Roosevelt streets, then out of town. The water was the best on the island of Manhattan about the beginning of the 18th century, and was highly prized by housewives for making tea. Before the Revolution the old spring was a popular resort. A pump was erected, ornamental grounds were laid out, but the wealth and health of the city gathered there on summer evenings to sip the water, fortified by other beverages.

Teazle (tē'zl), **Lady.** A gay and innocent but imprudent country-bred girl in Sheridan's "School for Scandal." Married to an old man, she plunges into the temptations of town life. Mrs. Abington, the creator of the part, made her an entirely affected fine lady, giving no hint of her rustic origin. Mrs. Jordan was the first who allowed a trace of country breeding to be visible through the glitter of her artificial town manner.

When the veterans in the art of scandal are joined by a brilliant and mischievous recruit in the shape of Lady Teazle, crushing them in pure *opéra-bouffe* earnest, the enjoyment of her young onslaught outdoes them all. The talk has never been so brilliant, never so pitiless, as when she joins them. She adds the gift of mimicry to all their malice. *Mrs. Oliphant, Sheridan.*

Teazle, Sir Peter. The husband of Lady Teazle in Sheridan's "School for Scandal." He is "something of a curmudgeon" in the first act, but improves on acquaintance, and secures the affection of his young wife at the play.

Teb, El. See *El Teb.*

Tebessa (tā-bes'sā). A town in the province of Constantine, Algeria, 108 miles southeast of Constantine: the ancient Thereste. It has important Roman antiquities, including: (*a*) a Roman basilica, in plan 71 by 212 feet, with nave and two aisles, and a semicircular apse at the further end. The basilica is preceded by an atrium or open court, surrounded by arcades. The building stands in a large walled inclosure of later date, strengthened by towers. The structure is assigned to the beginning of the 2d century A. D., and though it was long in a dilapidated condition, underwent but little alteration. (*b*) A temple of Jupiter: a prostyle, tetrastyle, Corinthian building, measuring 26 by 45 feet, on a basement 12 feet high, with a fine flight of steps in front. (*c*) A triumphal arch of Caracalla: a four-way arch like that of Janus Quadrifrons at Rome and the Roman arch at Tripoli. It is shown by inscriptions to have been founded about 211 A. D.

Tebeth (te-bet'). [Heb.; in Assyrian *tebetu*, interpreted to signify "the muddy month," it being the beginning of the rainy season.] The tenth month in the Hebrew year, corresponding to February–March (Esther ii. 16).

Tebris, or Tebriz. See *Tabriz.*

Teche (tesh), **Bayou.** A river in southern Louisiana which flows into the lower Atchafalaya. Length, about 175 miles; navigable to St. Martinsville.

Teck (tek). A small medieval duchy in Swabia, now belonging to Würtemberg.

Tecpan (tāk-pän'). An old province of Mexico, established by Morelos in 1811 as a revolutionary measure, but retained after the independence. It corresponded, nearly, to the state of Guerrero, which was formed from it in 1847.

Tecpanecs. See *Tepanecs.*

Tecumseh (te-kum'se). Born near the site of Springfield, Ohio, about 1768; killed in the battle of the Thames, Canada, Oct. 5, 1813. A chief of the Shawnee Indians. He aided his brother (the "Prophet") in his attempt to unite the various Indians against the whites, and was an important ally of the British in the War of 1812. He served at the Raisin River and at Maguaga; commanded an Indian contingent at the siege of Fort Meigs, and commanded the right wing at the battle of the Thames.

Tecumseh. A town in Lenawee County, Michigan, situated on the Raisin River 41 miles west-southwest of Detroit. Population (1890), 2,910.

Tecumseh. An iron-clad vessel, a single-turreted monitor, of the United States navy. It was one of Admiral Farragut's fleet in the attack on Mobile, Alabama, commanded by Captain Craven, and was sunk by a torpedo in Mobile Bay Aug. 5, 1864.

Tecunas. See *Tucunas* and *Jumanas.*

Teddington (ted'ing-ton). A village in Middlesex, England, situated near the Thames 12 miles west-southwest of London. Population (1891), 10,025.

Te Deum (tē dē'um). [So called from the first words, "*Te Deum laudamus*," "Thee, God, we praise."] An ancient hymn, in the form of a psalm, sung at matins or morning prayer in the Roman Catholic and in the Anglican churches, and also separately as a service of thanksgiving on special occasions. The Te Deum is first mentioned early in the 6th century. Its authorship is popularly attributed to St. Ambrose and St. Augustine, but it probably assumed nearly its present form in the 4th century, during the Arian and Macedonian controversies, though its substance it seems to be still older; St. Cyprian in A. D. 252 using words closely similar to the seventh, eighth, and ninth verses and several of the latter verses ("Day by day," etc.) agreeing with part of an ancient Greek hymn, preserved in the Alexandrine codex, the benedicite (Song of the Three Children, Apocrypha) originally it was modeled on the preface and great intercession of a primitive liturgy, probably African, of the type of the liturgy of St. James, also, more fully, *Te Deum Laudamus.*

Tees (tēz). A river in northern England which forms the boundary between York and Durham. It flows into the North Sea. Length, 70 miles; navigable for small vessels to Stockton.

Teewah. See *Tajoo.*

Teffé (tef-fā'). A southern tributary of the Amazon, which it joins about long. 64° 40' W.

Teffé, formerly **Ega** (ā'gā). A town of the state of Amazones, Brazil, on a lake at the mouth of the river Teffé. It was originally a Jesuit mission, and is now the chief commercial town between Manaos and Tabatinga. Population, about 8,000.

Tegea (tē-jē'ā). In ancient Greece, in the central geography, a city in Arcadia, Greece, in lat. 37° 28' N., long. 22° 26' E. It was allied with Sparta at Plataea 479 B.C., and in the Peloponnesian and Corinthian wars was later a member of the Arcadian confederacy. It was the assigned seat of Mantinea (421), following its number of the Elolian and Achaian Leagues. It contained a famous temple of Athene Alea, burned about 394 B.C., and rebuilt by Scopas. Its ruins, which include a few Doric columns, measuring 75 by 154 feet. The columns within the cella were Ionic and Corinthian. The sculptures of the eastern pediment represented the slaying of the Calydonian boar, those of the western, the combat of Telephus and Achilles.

Tegel (tā'gel). A village and popular resort, situated on the Tegeler See 7 miles northwest of Berlin.

Tegernsee (tā'gern-sā). A lake in Upper Bavaria, situated near the Alps 20 miles south of Munich: noted for its beautiful scenery. Its outlet is by the Mangfall to the Inn. Length, nearly 5 miles. Height, 2,400 feet.

Tegetthoff (te'get-hof), Baron **Wilhelm von.** Born at Marburg, Styria, Dec. 23, 1827; died at Vienna, April 7, 1871. An Austrian admiral. He commanded the Austrian contingent in the allied naval victory over the Danes near Helgoland May 9, 1864; and is especially noted for his victory near Lissa over the Italian fleet July 20, 1866.

Tegner (teng-nār'), **Esaias.** Born in Kyrkerud, in Wermland, Sweden, Nov. 13, 1782; died at Wexiö, Nov. 2, 1846. A Swedish poet. He was the son of a clergyman, both parents were from the peasant class. He studied at Lund, which city he finally left, and left the family in extremely poor circumstances. Friends enabled him to obtain his early education, and in 1799 he went as a student to Lund. The following year, lack of means to continue his studies, he became a tutor in Småland, but subsequently returned to Lund, where he finally took his examination in 1802. In 1803 he was appointed professor of Greek, but ten years later he was made professor of Greek and philosophy. In 1824 he was elected bishop of Wexiö. Subsequently he was twice elected member of the national diet, and in the autumn of 1840 until the following spring he was in an asylum in Schleswig. He then resumed the duties of his office, but never entirely recovered health. His literary career began with the "Kriigsang fraden Skånska landskarnet" ("War Song for the Militia of Scania"). In 1811 he was awarded the prize of the Swedish Academy for his "Svea," which was followed by "Nattvardsbarnen" ("The Children of the Lord's Supper") appeared in 1820; this was followed two years later by "Axel," which was crowned by the Swedish Academy. Its subject is taken from the twelfth romance in the old Norse saga of the same name (see Thithrek Saga), has most celebrated work, and one of famous in Scandinavian literature. He wrote numerous short poems, among them "Karl XII." ("Charles XII") and "Sångerskan" ("Hymn to the Sun"). His "Frithiofs Saga" (1825) is his masterpiece. It was left unfinished. His last poem written a short time before his death, is "Askeladd min lyra" ("Farewell to My Lyre"). Many of his poems are based on the old Gothic model. His collected works were published at Stockholm, 1826, in 7 vols. His posthumous works appeared at Stockholm, 1857–64, in 6 vols.

Tegnum (teg'num). See the extract.

His [Galen's] greatest medical works were the treatise, in seventeen books, on the use of the parts of the human body"; the essay "on the art of medicine," which was the text-book and chief subject of examination for medical students in the middle ages, when it was known in barbarous Latin as the *Tegnum*; and a treatise, also well known in the middle ages, on the temperaments, which contained the pharmacopœia of Archigenes, and which is a text-book with the Arabic physicians under the name *Mizamir*, or "the book of ten treatises."

K. O. Müller, Hist. of the Lit. of Anc. Greece, III. 274. (*Bonnellose.*)

Tegua. See *Tewa.*

Tegucigalpa (tā-gō-thē-gäl'pä). The capital (since 1880) of Honduras, Central America, about lat. 14° 10' N. It contains a cathedral and a university. Population, about 15,000.

Tehama (tē-hä'mä). A comparatively low-lying region on the western coast of Arabia.

Teheran (teh-rān'), or **Tehran** (teh-rān'). The capital of Persia, situated about lat. 35° 41' N., long. 51° 25' E. It became the royal residence about the end of the 18th century. Population, estimated, 210,000.

Tehri (teh-rē'). A native state in Bundelkhand, India, intersected by lat. 25° N., long. 79° E. Area, about 2,000 square miles. Population (1881), 311,544.

Tehua. See *Teua.*

Tehuacan (tā-wā-kän'). A town in the state of Puebla, Mexico, 125 miles west-southwest of Mexico. Population, about 9,000.

Tehuantepec (tā-wan-tepek'), A town in the southwestern part of the state of Oajaca, Mexico, on the Tehuantepec River, 15 miles from its mouth in the Pacific. It was an ancient city, and at one time the capital of the Zapotec Indians, but according to tradition, it existed before their time, having been settled by a mythical race, the Huaves, whose descendants came from the south by sea. At the time of the Spanish conquest it belonged to the Zapotecs, its ruler of king Cocijopi, submitted to the Spaniards in 1521. Population, about 5,000.

Tehuantepec, Gulf of. An arm of the Pacific Ocean, on the southern coast of Mexico at the Isthmus of Tehuantepec.

Tehuantepec, Isthmus of. An isthmus in southeastern Mexico, between the Bay of Campeche on the north and the Gulf of Tehuantepec on the south. Width at the narrowest part, about 135 miles. The mountain ridges here somewhat interrupted, and there are several passes low as 600 feet. A railroad across it, and a canal, also, may have been projected.

Tehuelches. See *Patagonians.*

Teian (tē'an) **Muse, The.** A name given to Anacreon, from his birthplace in Teos, Asia Minor.

Teifi, or Teify, or Tivy (tī'vē). A river in Wales which flows into Cardigan Bay below Cardigan. Length, about 60 miles.

Teigne, or Teign (tān). A small river in Devonshire, England, which flows into the English Channel at Teignmouth.

Teignmouth (tān'muth). A seaport and watering-place in Devonshire, England, situated at the entrance of the Teign into the English Channel, 13 miles south of Exeter. Population, 1891, 9,292.

Teith (tēth). A small river chiefly in Perthshire, Scotland, which joins the Forth near Stirling.

Teixeira (ta-shā'rä), **Pedro.** Born in Portugal about 1575; died at Para, Brazil, June 4, 1640. A Portuguese soldier. He served in Brazil, taking part in the recovery of Maranham from the Dutch, 1644, and the founding of Paraiba, in 1622. He was governor of Para in 1637. He has been placed at the head of a special expedition which ascended the Amazon and Napo and crossed the mountains to Quito, returning by the same route and arriving at Para Dec. 12, 1639. This was the first careful exploration of the Amazon, and had important results: an account of it was published by Acuña. (See that name.) Teixeira was again governor of Para from Feb. 28, 1640, until a few days before his death. Often written *Texeira* or *Tuxpa.*

Teja (te'ja), or **Tejas** (te'jas). Died in Spain, 553. The last king of the Ostrogoths in Italy, successor to Totila: July, 552. He was slain in the battle on Mount Lactarius.

Tejada, Lerdo de. See *Lerdo de Tejada.*

Tejal (ta-yäl' or te'jal). [Ar. *tell ash.*] An Arabic name, of uncertain use, meaning, for the two stars and Centauri. The former a double variable star usually of the 1st magnitude, is Tejal *proper*, and the latter, of the 2d magnitude, is Tejal *post.* The first-named star is also known as Toliman or Rigil Centaurus.

Tejano. See *Cuthaldeirus.*

Tejend (te-jend'). The name given to the lower course of the river Heri-Rud, partly on the boundary between Persia and Asiatic Russia.

Tejo. The Portuguese name of the Tagus.

Tekele. See *Takala.*

Tekes (tek'es). A head stream of the river Ili.

Tekke-Turcomans (tek'ke-tėr'kō-manz). A race of Turkic nomads in central Asia, on the frontiers of Persia, Afghanistan, and Asiatic Russia. They were subdued by the Russians under Skobeleff at Geok-Tepe in 1881. Merv was taken by the Russians in 1884.

Tekna (tek'nä). A region south of Morocco.

Tel-Abib (tel-ā'bib). In the Assyrian inscriptions *Til-Abubi*, hill of the deluge.] A settlement on the canal of Kebar, in Babylonia, where many of the Jewish exiles were settled, amongst whom was the prophet Ezekiel.

Telamon (tel'a-mon). In Greek legend, son of Æacus, brother of Peleus, and father of Ajax.

Telamon

He took part in the Calydonian hunt and the Argonautic expedition, and accompanied Hercules against Laomedon of Troy.

Telamon, In ancient geography, a place on the coast of Etruria, Italy, about 76 miles northwest of Rome. Near here, in 225 B. C., the Romans nearly annihilated an army of Gauls.

Telde (tel'da). A town in the island of Gran Canaria, Canary Islands.

Tel- (or Tell-) Defenneh (tel-dā-fen'ne). See the extract.

Tell Defenneh is a large mound, or group of mounds, situated close to Lake Menzaleh, at the extreme northeastern corner of the Delta; and the name of this group of mounds, "Defenneh," is a corrupt Arab version of "Daphne," the "Daphne of Pelusium" of the Greek historians. The identity of Defenneh and Daphne has never been questioned by scholars, and the identity of both with the Biblical Tahpanhes has also been admitted by the majority of Bible commentators. Here Mr. Petrie discovered the ruins of "Pharaoh's House at Tahpanhes."
Edwards, Pharaohs, Fellahs, etc., p. 58.

Telegonia (tel-e-gō'ni-ā), or **Lay of Telegonus.** A cyclic poem by Eugamon of Cyrene (about 566 B. C.). It was a continuation of the Odyssey, and was named from its hero Telegonus, son of Odysseus and Circe, who slew his father. The poem completed the "Trojan cycle."

Telegonus (te-leg'ō-nus). [Gr. *Τηλέγονος*.] In Greek legend: (*a*) A son of Proteus, slain by Hercules. (*b*) A son of Odysseus and Circe. He was sent by his mother to Ithaca, where he killed Odysseus and whence he returned to Circe with Telemachus and Penelope. The latter he married. He was said to have been the founder of Tusculum and Præneste.

Tel- (or Tell-) el-Amarna (tel-i-ä-mär'nä). The ruins of a residence of Amenophis IV., in central Egypt. In the winter of 1887-88 there were discovered here about three hundred clay tablets covered with cuneiform inscriptions which have since been deciphered: they contain the diplomatic correspondence of Kings of Babylonia, Assyria, and other countries of western Asia including Palestine, with the Egyptian court.

Tel- (or Tell-) el-Kebir (tel-el-ke-bēr'). A village in Lower Egypt, situated on the Freshwater Canal about 50 miles northeast of Cairo. Here, Sept. 13, 1882, the British under Wolseley defeated the Egyptian insurgents under Arabi Pasha: loss of the latter, about 3,000. The surrender of Arabi Pasha followed.

Telemachus (te-lem'a-kus). [Gr. *Τηλέμαχος*.] In Greek legend, the son of Odysseus and Penelope. He visited Pylos (attended by Athene in the guise of Mentor) and Sparta, in search of his father, and joined the latter, on his return to Ithaca, in slaying the suitors of Penelope.

Telemchus. An Asiatic monk, famous for his attempt in 404 to stop the gladiatorial shows. He sprang into the arena and endeavored to separate the gladiators, but was stoned to death by the spectators. He was promptly martyred by the emperor Honorius; and his act and death led to the abolition of the exhibitions.

Télémaque (tā-lā-mäk'), **Aventures de.** [F., 'Adventures of Telemachus.'] A romance by Fénelon, published in 1699. It is founded on the legendary history of Telemachus, and is one of the classics of French literature.

Though the beautiful fiction of Telemachus, which has intich in common with, and was doubtless suggested to Fenelon by the Argenis, be rather an epic poem in prose than a romance, it seems to have led the way to several political romances, or, at least, to have nourished a taste for this species of composition.
Hallam, Hist. of Prose Fict., II. 348.

Telemarken (tā-lā-mär'ken). A mountainous and picturesque region in the east of Bratsberg, southern Norway.

Telephus (tel'e-fus). [Gr. *Τήλεφος*.] In Greek legend, the son of Hercules and Auge: king of Mysia at the time of the Greek expedition against Troy.

Telescope, The. See *Telescopium.*

Telescope Peak (tel'e-skōp) **Mountains.** A mountain group in eastern California, east of Owen's Lake and west of Death Valley.

Telescopium (tel-e-skō'pi-um). A southern constellation, introduced by Lacaille in 1752. It contains one star of the fourth magnitude. Telescopium Herschelii is a constellation inserted by the Abbé Rellet in 1789 between Lynx, Auriga, and Gemini. It is obsolete.

Telford (tel'fōrd), **Thomas.** Born at Eskdale, Dumfriesshire, Aug. 9, 1757: died at Westminster, Sept. 2, 1834. A Scottish civil engineer. He built the bridge across the Severn at Montford in 1792; was engineer of the Ellesmere Canal (1793), the Caledonian Canal (1802), the Gloucester and Berkeley Canal (1818), and the Grand Trunk Canal (1823); and in 1810 superintended the construction of the Gotha Canal, Sweden. From 1803 he superintended the construction of nearly 1,000 miles of road in the Highlands of Scotland, and afterward constructed lines of road through North Wales, surmounting great natural difficulties. The most notable parts of this undertaking were the erection of the Menai suspension-bridge and the Conway bridge. He built the road from Warsaw to Brest-Litowski in Poland. He improved the harbors of Aberdeen and Dundee, and built St. Catherines docks in London. In 1828-30 he drained nearly 50,000 acres of the fen country. The Telford pavement was his invention.

Tell (tel), The. That part of Algeria which lies along the coast of the Mediterranean, and comprises the cultivated land. The name is extended to include the similarly placed regions of Morocco and Tunis.

Tell (tel), **William.** One of the legendary heroes of Switzerland in the struggle for independence of the cantons Schwyz, Uri, and Unterwalden with Albrecht of Austria (the German emperor Albrecht I.). The story, in its familiar form, is that Tell, who was the head of the independent confederates, having refused to salute the cap which Gessler, the Austrian governor, had placed for that purpose in the market-place of Altorf, was ordered to place an apple on the head of his little son and shoot it off. He did so, and revealed another arrow with which he had intended to kill Gessler if he had killed his son. He was taken across the lake by Gessler to Kussnacht Castle to be eaten alive by reptiles; but, a storm coming up, he shot the governor, escaped, and afterward liberated his country. The Tell legend in its essence form appears for the first time in a chronicle, written between 1467 and 1476, contained in a manuscript known as the "White Book of Sarnen," which places the events after the accession of Rudolf to the empire in 1273. It is also found in the "Chronicle" of Melchior Russ of Lucerne, who began to write in 1482. The principal source, however, of the life and exploits of Tell is the "Chronicon Helveticum" ("Swiss Chronicle") of Ægidius Tschudi (1505-72), where the year 1307 is given as the date of the Tell incident. Egid Tschudi's friend Johann Stumpf in Schiller's drama "Wilhelm Tell" (1804), which closely follows the episode as related by the Swiss chronicler, and even incorporates some of the touches used for work. The legend of William Tell is in its ultimate origin a Germanic myth. The earliest extant version of this story of the apple is contained in the 6th century Gesta Danorum, from the Icelandic whose material, however, according to its own account, was derived from German sources. The story of the famous shot of the archer Hedi is here related with circumstantial detail. At the coronation of King Nidung an apple is placed upon the head of the three-year-old son of Hedi, who is then made to shoot, and strikes it, directly in the sight of which he had first aimed. The boy, who had taken two other arrows when only one shot was allowed, he replied boldly, "In order to shoot the king if I had injured my son." The Tell legend of the legend is found in Saxo Grammaticus, who wrote his "Historia Danica" early in the 13th century. The apple-shot is also told in English territory of Toki of Wideslee, Tell's successor of William Tell is simply a localization of the legend, which was, apparently, once common Germanic property.

Tell-el-Amarna. See *Tel- (or Tell-) el-Amarna.*

Tell-el-Kebir. See *Tel- (or Tell-) el-Kebir.*

Tellé (tel'ā), **Henry Moore.** Born at Granger, Allegheny County, N. Y., May 23, 1830. An American lawyer and Republican politician. He was United States senator from Colorado 1876-82; secretary of the interior 1882-85; and United States senator from Colorado 1885-.

Tellez (tel'yäth), **Gabriel:** pseudonym **Tirso de Molina.** Born at Madrid about 1570: died in the convent of Soria, 1648. A noted Spanish dramatist. He entered the church before 1613, and became the head of the convent of Soria. Five volumes of his plays were published at Madrid independently between 1616 and 1636: among these the best-known out of Spain is "El Burlador de Sevilla" ("The Seville Deceiver"), "the original" of the exhibition of Don Juan which has now seen on every stage in Europe." In Spain "Don Gil de las Calzas Verdes" ("Don Gil in the Green Pantaloons") is the favorite. Among his other plays may be mentioned "Vergonzoso en Palacio" ("A Bashful Man at Court"), "La Lealtad contra la Envidia," "Por el Sotano y el Torno," and "Escarmientos para Querbos." Rafael del Valle ("Cronica de Tirso") gives an account of entertainments given by a wedding party at a cigarral or small country house resorted to for recreation in summer. These were stories told, plays acted, poetry recited, and even a theatrical framework being used to connect the separate parts instead of the narrative adopted by Boccaccio in the Decameron," from which the idea was taken. This style was soon imitated by other authors. Tirso published another of a graver tone, "Pleasure and Profit," in 1635.

Tellez y Giron (tel-yäth' ē hē-rōn'), **Pedro,** Duke of Osuna (or Ossuna). Born at Valladolid, Spain, 1579: died 1624. A Spanish statesman, viceroy of Sicily 1611-15, and of Naples 1616-20.

Tellicherri, or **Tellicherry** (tel-i-cher'i). A seaport in the Malabar district, Madras, British India, situated on the Arabian Sea in lat. 11° 45' N., long. 75° 32' E. It has considerable trade. Population (1881), 26,410.

Tello, or **Tel-loh** (tel-lō'). A site in Chaldea excavated by De Sarzec between 1877 and 1881. These explorations have shed a new light upon the development of Mesopotamian art by supplying a series of well-dated monuments of architecture and sculpture which can be dated. The site is believed to be the ancient Sirpulla. Its remains form a number of the low mounds produced by the degradation of Mesopotamian platforms and buildings in unburned brick, spread over a space nearly 2 miles long. The sculpture which is more direct in spirit and more lifelike than that of the later Babylonian and Assyrian art, reached its best period about 2500 B. C.; but much that is older and more primitive has been found. The architecture already exhibits the later types, though in simpler form. The chief portable remains are in the Louvre.

Tellsplatte (tels-plät'te). [G., 'Tell's slab.'] A stone on the Axenberg, north of Flüelen, on the eastern bank of the Lake of Lucerne.

Tempest, The

William Tell, according to the legend, sprang out of Gessler's boat.

Tellus (tel'us). [L., 'earth.'] In Roman mythology, a goddess, the personification of the earth.

Telmessus (tel-mes'us). In ancient geography, a town on the coast of Lycia, Asia Minor, in lat. 36° 36' N., long. 29° 10' E., on the site of the modern village of Makri. Among the important antiquities on its site is an ancient theater, well preserved and of good style. The cavea is semicircular, with one precinction: its diameter is 254 feet, that of the orchestra 92. The stage structure measures 141 by 46 feet.

Teman (tē'man). ['South,' properly 'the country to the right.'] The southern district and people of Edom (Idumea); from Teman, the grandson of Esau (Gen. xxxvi. 11-15).

Teme (tēm). A river on the boundary between Wales and England, and in western England, which joins the Severn 3 miles south of Worcester. Length, about 70 miles.

Téméraire (tā-mā-rār'). **1.** Aline-of-battle ship of 98 guns, called "the Fighting Téméraire," captured from the French at the battle of the Nile, Aug. 1, 1798. She fought next to the Victory in the line at the battle of Trafalgar, Oct. 21, 1805, under Captain Harvey. She was broken up in 1838. Turner's picture of "the Fighting Téméraire" was exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1839.

2. A British armored war-ship, launched in 1876. Her dimensions are: length, 385 feet; breadth, 62 feet; draught, 27 feet; displacement, 8,540 tons. She has an armored water-line belt 11 inches thick, and a central sponsoned citadel with armor 10.8 inches thick. She has a 25-ton guns mounted *en barbette* fore and aft upon the upper deck.

Temes (tem-esh'). A river in southern Hungary which joins the Danube 8 miles east of Belgrad. Length, about 250 miles.

Temeser Banat (tem-esh'er ban'at). A former administrative division, comprising the present counties of Temes, Krassó, and Torontál, in Hungary.

Temesvár (tem-esh-vär'). A free city, capital of the county of Temes, Hungary, situated on the Bega Canal in lat. 45° 47' N., long. 21° 13' E. It consists of the city proper, or fortress, and several suburbs. It is an administrative and military center. Among its buildings is a Roman Catholic cathedral, and a castle built in the middle of the 15th century. Temesvár was besieged and taken by the Turks in 1552; and was several times fruitlessly besieged, but finally taken, by Prince Eugene in 1716 and reunited to Hungary. It was made a royal free city in 1781. It was defended by the Austrians against the Hungarian insurgents in 1849, who were defeated by Haynau Aug. 9, 1849. Population (1880), 39,850.

Temiscaming (te-mis'ka-ming), **Lake.** A lake on the border line between the provinces of Quebec and Ontario, Canada, intersected by lat. 47° 30' N. Its outlet is the Ottawa River. Length, about 26 miles.

Temiscouata (tem-is-kō-ā'tā), **Lake.** A lake in Temiscouata County, Quebec, Canada, east of Quebec. Its outlet is the Madawaska River. Length, about 22 miles.

Temme (tem'me), **Jodocus Donatus Hubertus.** Born at Lette, Westphalia, Oct. 22, 1798: died at Zurich, Dec. 4, 1881. A German jurist, liberal politician, and novelist: in the judicial service of Prussia. He was tried for high treason in 1849, and was acquitted but was dismissed from the service. He wrote criminal novels.

Temminck (tem'mink), **Coenraad Jacob.** Born about 1778: died in 1858. A Dutch naturalist, noted as an ornithologist.

Temora (te-mō'rā). One of the poems of Ossian, published in 1763. See *Ossian.*

Tempe (tem'pē), **Vale of.** [Gr. *Τέμπη*, contracted from *Τέμενεα*.] A valley in eastern Thessaly, Greece, deeply cleft between Olympus on the north and Ossa on the south, and traversed by the Peneius. It has been celebrated from ancient times for its beauty; but "the scenery is distinguished rather by savage grandeur than by the sylvan beauty which Ælian and others attribute to it." Length, about 6 miles.

Tempel (tem'pel), **Ernst Wilhelm Leberecht.** Born at Nieder-Kunersdorf, Lusatia, Dec. 4, 1821: died at Arcetri, Italy, March 16, 1889. A German astronomer, director of the observatory at Arcetri, near Florence. He discovered several asteroids, comets, etc.

Tempest (tem'pest), **The.** A play by Shakspere, first performed at court in 1611, first printed in the folio of 1623. The subject was taken from a pamphlet "A Discovery of the Bermudas, otherwise called the Isle of Devils," by "one Jourdan, who probably returned from Virginia" (1610). Hazy thinks it was probably abridged by Beaumont about 1613, and the mask inserted. In 1667 Dryden and Davenant produced "The Tempest, or the Enchanted Island" (printed in 1670), a version intended to improve Shakspere's play: the mutilations, or rather additions, are now said by a German scholar to be wholesale conveyances from a play of Calderon. (*Furness.*)

In 1673 Shadwell turned "The Tempest" into an opera, and in 1756 Garrick produced a opera with the same idea based on Shakspere and Dryden; he repudiated the authorship. Sir Arthur Sullivan has written "The Music to Shakspere's Tempest," in twelve numbers; this was first performed in 1862.

Templars (tem'plarz). A military order, also called Knights Templars or Knights of the Temple, from the early headquarters of the order in the Crusaders' palace at Jerusalem (the so-called temple of Solomon). The order was founded at Jerusalem about 1118, and was confirmed by the Pope in 1128. Its special aim was protection to pilgrims on the way to the holy shrines, and the distinguishing garb of the knights was a white mantle with a red cross. The order took a leading part in the conduct of the Crusades, and spread rapidly, acquiring great wealth and influence in Spain, France, England, and other countries in Europe. Its chief seats in the East were Jerusalem, Acre, and Cyprus, and in Europe a foundation called the Temple, then just outside Paris. The members comprised knights, men-at-arms, and chaplains; they were grouped in commanderies, with a preceptor at the head of each province, and a grand master at the head of the order. The Templar-were accused of heresy, immorality, and other offenses by Philip IV. of France in 1307, and the order was suppressed by the Council of Vienne in 1312.

Temple (tem'pl). **The.** The religious edifice of the Jews in Jerusalem. There were three buildings successively erected in this city, and styled, and still known by the names of their builder, the temple of Solomon, the temple of Zerubbabel, and the temple of Herod. The first was built by Solomon, and was destroyed by Nebuchadnezzar about 586 B. C. The second was built by the Jews on their return from the captivity (about 537 B. C.), and was pillaged or partly destroyed several times, especially by Antiochus Epiphanes, Pompey, and Herod. The third, the largest and most magnificent of the three, was begun by Herod the Great, and was completely destroyed at the capture of Jerusalem by Titus (A. D. 70). Numerous attempts have been made toward the restoration of the first and the third of these temples, but scholars are not agreed in respect to architectural details. The ornament and design were in any case of severe and simple character, though rich materials were used. The successive temples all consisted of a combination of buildings, compicuous by being separated from each other above one other, and provided also with chambers for the use of the priests and for educational purposes. The inclosure of Herod's temple covered 19 acres. It comprised an outer court of the Gentiles, a court of the women, a court of Israel, a court of the priests, and the temple building with the holy place, and, within all (entered only once a year, and only by the high priest), the holy of holies. Within the court of the priests were the great altar and the laver; within the holy place, the golden candlestick, the altar of incense, and the table for the shewbread; and within the holy of holies, the ark of the covenant and the mercy-seat.

Temple, The. A lodge in London of the religious and military establishment of the middle ages known as the Knights Templars. The Temple Church, London, is the only part of it now existing. The first settlement of the Knights Templars of the Holy Sepulchre in London was in Holborn, where in 1118 they built a house which must have stood near the northeast corner of Chancery Lane. They removed to the New Temple in the Strand in 1184. When the order was suppressed in the reign of Edward II., their house was given by the king to the Earl of Pembroke; it went next to the Earl of Lancaster, and at his death reverted to the crown. In 1338 it went to the Knights Hospitalers of St. John of Jerusalem, at Clerkenwell, who leased part of it in 1346 to students of the common law, and the site of the Outer Temple the two Inns of Court called the Middle Temple and Inner Temple now stand; they have ever since been occupied by barristers, and are the joint property of the Societies of the Inner and of the Middle Temple, which have the right of calling candidates to the degree of barrister. The Inner Temple is so called because it is within the precincts of the Old Middle Temple; between it was between the Inner and Outer Temple. The Outer Temple remained in the possession of the Bishop of Exeter which it furnished was leased, and was afterward converted into the Exeter Building.

Temple, The. A volume of "Sacred Poems and Private Ejaculations," by George Herbert, published in 1633, after his death.

Temple (tonpl), **Le.** A fortified lodge of the Knights Templars established in Paris by the Count of Troyes in 1136, the standing where the Marché du Temple now stands. After the abolition of the order in 1312, the old building was used for various purposes. The chapel (similar in general plan to that in London), stood until 1808, and the great square tower, made memorable by the imprisonment of Louis XVI. in 1792-93, was destroyed in 1810.

Temple (tem'pl), **Frederick.** Born Nov 30, 1821. Bishop of London. He graduated at Balliol College, Oxford, in 1842, and was headmaster of Rugby 1858-69. In 1860 he became prominent as the author of the first of the "Essays and Reviews." In 1868-70 he advocated the disestablishment of the Irish Church. He was appointed bishop of Exeter in 1869, and bishop of London in 1885. He was Bampton lecturer at Oxford in 1884. He has published "Sermons Preached in Rugby Chapel" (1941).

Temple, Henry John, Viscount Palmerston. Born at Broadlands, near Romsey, Hampshire, Oct. 20, 1784; died at Brocket Hall, near Hatfield, Hertfordshire, Oct. 18, 1865. A British statesman. He belonged to the Irish branch of the Temple family. On April 17, 1809, he succeeded to his father's title. He was educated at Harrow. He became member of Parliament for Newtown, Isle of Wight, in 1807, and junior lord of the admiralty in the Duke of Portland's administration in the same year. From 1809 to 1828 he was secretary of war. At this time he was a Tory, a disciple of Pitt, and an advocate of Catholic emancipation. In 1830 he entered the Whig ministry of Lord Grey as minister of foreign affairs. His activity in this position was very great. He was interested in the policy which established Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg on the throne of Belgium, and in the maintenance of the Ottoman empire as a defense against Russia on the Bosporus and France on the Nile. At the close of the Melbourne administration in 1840, Palmerston went out of office for 5 years. In 1848, in the ministry of Lord John Russell, he was involved with the revolutionary party in Europe, and ardently supported the Italian revolution. In 1851 he openly approved the coup d'état of Louis Napoleon, and was dismissed from the foreign office. He was secretary of state for the home office under the Earl of Aberdeen in 1855. On Feb. 5, 1855, he became prime minister, and retained the office with the interval of Lord Derby's administration in 1858-59 until his death.

Temple, Knights of the. See *Templars.*

Temple, Sir William. Born at London, 1628; died at Moor Park, Surrey, Jan. 27, 1699. An English diplomatist, statesman, and author. He was educated at Cambridge, entered Parliament in 1665; concluded a treaty with the Bishop of Munster in 1665; became ambassador at Brussels in 1666; negotiated the treaty of the Triple Alliance in 1668; was ambassador at The Hague 1668-71; negotiated a peace with the Netherlands in 1674; was ambassador to the Congress of Nimeguen; formed a plan for a ministry consisting of himself and one of its chief members; and withdrew from public life in 1681. He wrote "An Essay on the Present State and Settlement of Ireland" (1668), "The Present State of the United Provinces of the Netherlands" (1672), "Observations upon the United Provinces" (1673), "Essay upon Government" (1672), "Trade in Ireland" (1674), "Miscellanea" (1680), "Poems" (1692), "Memoirs" (1691 and 1699), and "Introduction to the History of England" (1695).

Temple Bar. A famous gateway before the Temple in London, which formerly divided Fleet street from the Strand. It was built in ancient custom, when the sovereign visited the City, he asked permission of the lord mayor to pass it. In its last form it was a rather ugly archway built by Sir Wren in 1670. It spanned the street with an elliptical arch flanked by two small arches over the footways, and had a second story in which were four niches with statues of sovereigns, and a carved pediment. It was removed in 1878, and was erected at Waltham Cross, Herts. It is now represented by a monument called the Temple Bar Memorial, a tall pedestal with statues of Queen Victoria and the Prince of Wales in niches at the sides, surmounted by the griffin and arms of the city of London.

Temple Beau, The. A comedy by Henry Fielding, produced in 1730.

Temple Church. A church within the bounds of the Inner Temple in London. It consists of the Round Church and the Choir. The former is in a rich Norman style; it is 58 feet in diameter, and was finished in 1185. The choir is Early English. The Round Church contains several beautiful altar-tombs of Templars.

Temple Gardens. Gardens belonging to the Temple, London, separated from the Thames by the Victoria Embankment. According to Shakspere, the red and white roses which were assumed as badges of the houses of Lancaster and York were plucked in this garden by Plantagenet and Somerset at the end of the brawl which began the civil war.

Temple Grief, A. See *Grief, A.*

Temple of Fame, The. A poem by Alexander Pope, published in 1715. It differs from Chaucer's "House of Fame," though imitating it.

Temple of Glass, The. A poem by Lydgate, partly imitated from Chaucer's "House of Fame."

Temple of Heaven or of the Great Dragon. A temple at Peking, perhaps the most notable of Chinese temples. It stands in an inclosure about a square mile, known as the Altar Area, and the temple, which is surrounded by subordinate buildings. The temple proper stands on a 3-staged terrace ascended by lofty flights of steps. The uppermost stage is crowned with a widely projecting roof, that of the highest stage forming a concave cone of blue tiles terminating in a gilded wood finial. The date assigned is 1420.

Temple of Mexico. See *Teocalli.*

Temple of the Cross. A name commonly given to one of the ruined edifices at Palenque, Mexico. In a small inner room of this building there is a structure resembling an altar; and above this altar formerly stood the cross sculptured in bas-relief from which the temple derives its name. This consisted of a sculptured slabs joined together, showing a central cross-like symbol, and on each side figures of priests or worshipers, hieroglyphics. The middle slab, containing the cross as now in the museum at Mexico; one of the others is at Washington, where it is known as the Palenque tablet; the third is still at Palenque. The meaning of the cross has been a subject for much conjecture and dispute: it was probably a symbol of the fertilizing powers of nature. Another sculpture from the same building is supposed to represent the Maya rain-god. The temple itself is a quadrilateral, and rests on a truncated pyramid. See *Palenque Tablet.*

Temple of the Sun (at Cuzco). See *Curicancha.*

Temptation of St. Anthony. **1.** A painting by Pieter Brueghel the younger (1604), in the museum at Dresden. The saint is praying in a cave partly roofed with old planks, and undergoes temptation from a young woman richly dressed and attended by fantastic demons. The architecture and scenery of the background present a free rendering of Tivoli.

2. A painting by Tintoretto, in San Trovaso at Venice. The saint sits calmly, with four tempters about him, one a demon, and two women, young and beautiful.

Ten, Council of. In the ancient republic of Venice, a secret tribunal instituted in 1310 and continued down to the overthrow of the republic in 1797. It was composed at first of ten and later of 17 members, and exercised unlimited power in the suppression of internal and external affairs, often with great rigor and oppressions.

Tenaino (te-a'no). A tribe of North American Indians, formerly located on the Umatilla Springs Indians. They formerly lived on the Oregon and Columbia Rivers, but are now, with the Wasco Indians reservation, Oregon, and in Lincoln County, Washington.

Tenant of Wildfell Hall, The. A novel by Anne Brontë (Acton Bell); published in 1848.

Tenasserim (te-nas'se-rim'). A town in British Burma which flows into the Gulf of Martaban. Tenasserim. Length, about 250 miles.

Tenasserim, 1. A division of British Burma, Area, 46,730 square miles. Population, 1881, 825,741.—**2.** A town in the division of Tenasserim, British Burma, situated on the river Tenasserim, near the coast, lat. 12° 6′ N., long. 98° 37′ E.

Tenayucan. See *Tenenco.*

Ten Brink. See *Brink.*

Tenbury (ten'bu-ri). A town in Worcestershire, England, situated on the Teme 17 miles west-northwest of Worcester.

Tenby (ten'bi). A watering-place and seaport in Pembrokeshire, Wales, situated on Carmarthen Bay in lat. 51° 40′ N., long. 4° 45′ W. Population (1881), 4,542.

Tenchebrai, or Tenchebray. See *Tinchebrai.*

Tencin (ton sañ'), **Claudine Alexandrine Guérin de.** Born at Grenoble, France, died 1749. A French lady of society, the friend of Louis XV.; mother of D'Alembert. She wrote various works.

Tencteri (tengk'tē-rī). [L. (Cæsar) *Tenchtheri,* (Tacitus) *Tencteri,* Gr. (Ptolemy) *Τέγκτηροι.*] A German tribe first mentioned by Cæsar, who describes them as having been driven by the Suevi (59 B. C.), together with the Usipites, out of their original homes. They were crushingly defeated by Cæsar in Gallic territory in the confluence of the Maas with the Rhine, south of the Sugambri. Ptolemy, in the 4th century, names them, but the last time. They were probably merged ultimately in the Alamanni.

Tenda (ten'da), **Col di.** A pass in the Alps, 16 miles south of Cuneo, Piedmont, Italy. According to one classification, it separates the Ligurian and Maritime Alps. Height, 6,142 feet.

Tendelti. Same as *Dashee.*

Tender Husband, The, or the Accomplished Fools. A comedy by Sir Richard Steele, produced in 1705.

Tendra (ten'dra). A narrow island in the Black Sea, near the coast of Russia, about 45 miles southwest of Kherson. Length, about 40 miles.

Tendra Bay. An inlet of the Black Sea, nearly inclosed by Tendra.

Tenedos (ten'e-dos). [Gr. Τένεδος.] A small island in the Ægean Sea, belonging to Turkey, situated off the Troad, on the northwestern coast of Asia Minor, in lat. 39° 50′ N., long. 26° E.: the Turkish Bogdshe-Adassi. It was settled by Æolians; is noted in the legends of Troy; since was in succession in the hands of the Persians, Athens in the 5th century B. C. Length, about 7 miles.

Tenerani (ta-ne-rā'ne), **Pietro.** Born at Torano, near Carrara, Italy, Nov. 11, 1789; died at Rome, Dec. 14, 1862. An Italian sculptor. Among his works are "Psyche and Love," executed in 1824; a trumpet Thorn, "Psyche and Venus," dressed from the Cross, "Christ on the Cross," etc.

Teneriffe (ten-e-rif'), or **Tenerife** (ta-ne-rē'fa), or **Teneriffa** (ta-ne-rif'fa). The largest of the Canary Islands. It is traversed by mountains and contains the famous Peak of Teneriffe. It is the capital of the group Santa Cruz de Santiago. Long. 16° 30′ W. Population, about 100,000.

Teneriffe, Peak of. See *Peak of Teneriffe.*

Teniers (ten'yerz; F. pron. te-nē-ā'), **David,** the elder. Born at Antwerp, 1582; died there, July 29, 1649. A Flemish historical, genre, and landscape painter; a pupil of Rubens. He painted mostly peasants with landscape. His "Temptation of Saint Anthony" (1647) is in the Metropolitan Museum, New York.

Teniers, David, the younger. Born at Antwerp, baptized Dec. 15, 1610; died near Brussels, April 25, 1690. A noted Flemish genre, landscape, and portrait painter, influenced by Rubens; son and pupil of the preceding. He became in 1651 court painter to the Archduke Leopold William, in Brussels, and was also master of the Antwerp guild in that year and again in 1644. He was director of the court gallery of paintings at Brussels, and in 1659 published a catalogue of the collection. He executed many of his pictures for the archduke from peasant life in Flanders, now scattered in Europe. He painted also religious pictures, as one representing St. Anthony. See works of Meyer, "The Denial of St. Peter," and "The Prodigal Son," in the Louvre, with about 20 others; "Martyrdom of Peter" (Reichsmuseum, Amsterdam); "Kermess" (Dresden); "Temptation of St. Anthony" (Berlin); "Archer of Antwerp" (Hermitage, St. Petersburg); "Village Festival"

(Vienna) "Rinaldo and Armida" (Madrid), "Marriage Festival" and "Judith" (Metropolitan Museum, New York), and "Incantation scene." "Parable of the Laborer," "Boors Feasting," "Village Fete," and "Charles V. Leaving Inn," (all at the Louvre of the Historical Society, New York).

Teninber. *See Temorhant.*

Teniquech. *See Chemehuevi.*

Tenisaws. *See Taensa.*

Tenison (ten'i-son), **Thomas.** Born at Cottenham, Cambridgeshire, England, 1636; died 1715. An English prelate. He was bishop of Lincoln, became archbishop of Canterbury in 1691, and appointed one of the lords justices during the absence of William III. in 1695.

Tennant (ten'ant), **William.** Born at Anstruther, Fifeshire, Scotland, May 15, 1784; died near Dollar, Scotland, Feb. 15, 1848. A Scottish poet. His chief work is the mock-heroic poem "Anster Fair" (1812). He also wrote "Thane of Fife," etc.

Tennemann (ten'e-man), **Wilhelm Gottlieb.** Born at Brembach, near Erfurt, Prussia, 1761; died at Marburg, Sept. 30, 1819. A German philosopher, professor of philosophy at Marburg from 1804. His chief work is "Geschichte der Philosophie" ("History of Philosophy," 1798–1819; abridged in "Grundriss der Geschichte der Philosophie," 1812).

Tennent (ten'ent), Sir **James Emerson.** Born at Belfast, Ireland, April 1, 1804; died at London, March 6, 1869. A British traveler, politician, and author. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin; traveled in Greece, where he met Lord Byron; and was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1831. He married a daughter of William Tennent of Belfast, and adopted her name. He was returned as member of Parliament for Belfast in 1832, and was colonial secretary at Ceylon 1845–50, and permanent secretary of the board of trade 1850–67. He published a "Picture of Greece" (1826), "Letters from the Ægean" (1829), "History of Modern Times" (1830), "Belgium" (1831), "Christianity in Ceylon" (1850), "Ceylon, Physical, Historical, and Topographical" (1859), "Natural History of Ceylon" (1861).

Tennes (ten'ēz). King of Sidon (Phenicia). He betrayed his city and people to Artaxerxes III. Ochus, king of Persia, in order to purchase his own life. About 40,000 inhabitants of Sidon killed themselves on this occasion, the city was destroyed by Ochus, and even Tennes himself was executed.

Tennessee (ten-e-sē'). The principal tributary of the Ohio River. It is formed by the union at Kingston, East Tennessee, of the Tinch and Holston (which rise in Virginia), and flows southwestward to Tennessee past Knoxville, Chattanooga, and Decatur, Alabama, to the northeast corner of Mississippi, and then north through Tennessee and Kentucky, to join the Ohio at Paducah, Kentucky. Total length, including the Holston, 1,040 miles; navigable nearly the greater part of its course. The chief obstruction is at the Muscle Shoals in Alabama.

Tennessee. One of the South Central States of the United States of America. Capital, Nashville; chief cities, Memphis and Chattanooga. It is bounded by Kentucky and Virginia on the north; North Carolina on the southeast; Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi on the south; and Arkansas and Missouri (separated by the Mississippi River) on the west. It is mountainous in the east containing the Alleghanies and the Cumberland plateau, and is lower in the center and west. The leading natural products are Indian corn, cotton, and tobacco. The manufactures (iron, cotton, etc.) are increasing. The State has 96 counties, sends 2 senators and 10 representatives to Congress, and has 12 electoral votes. This region was claimed in early times by North Carolina, and by the French and Spaniards. The leading settlement was made from Virginia and North Carolina in 1769. The temporary State of Franklin was formed in 1784. North Carolina ceded its claims to the United States, and the Territory of Tennessee was formed in 1790. It was admitted to the Union in 1796. It seceded May 6 1861, and was the scene of many important events in the Civil War, including the battles of Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Island No. 10, Memphis, Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, Chattanooga, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, Knoxville, and the battles of Franklin and Nashville. It was readmitted in 1866. Area, 42,050 square miles. Population (1880), 1,707,518.

Tennessee, Army of the. A Federal army in the Civil War. It was commanded after the battle of Shiloh by Halleck, and later by Grant, Sherman, McPherson, Howard, and Logan.

Tennessee Pass. A pass over the main chain of the Rocky Mountains in central Colorado. Height, 10,400 feet.

Tenney (ten'i), **Sanborn.** Born at Stoddard, N. H., Jan. 13, 1827; died at Buchanan, Mich., July 9, 1877. An American naturalist and geologist, professor of natural history at Vassar College 1865–68, and at Williams College 1868–77. He wrote "Geology for Teachers, etc." (1858), "A Manual of Zoology" (1859), "Elements of Zoology" (1870), etc.

Tenney, William Jewett. Born at Newport, R. I., 1814; died at Newark, N. J., Sept. 20, 1883. An American editor and author. He edited "Appletons' Annual Cyclopædia" (1861–82), and wrote a "Military and Naval History of the Rebellion in the United States" (1865) and other works.

Tennis Court. *See Jeu de Paume.*

Tennyson (ten'i-son), **Alfred,** first Lord Tennyson. Born at Somersby, Lincolnshire, Aug. 6, 1809; died at Aldworth House, near Haslemere, Surrey, Oct. 6, 1892. A celebrated English poet. He was the son of George Clayton Tennyson, vicar of Great Grimsby and rector of Somersby and Enderby. He published with his brother Charles a collection of juvenile poems ("Poems by Two Brothers") in 1827; was a student at Trinity College, Cambridge 1827–31 (with Arthur Hallam, Houghton, Trench, and others), where he wrote the prize poem "Timbuctoo" (1829); lived at or near London till 1850, when he married and settled at Twickenham; and afterward lived at Aldworth (Surrey), and from 1853 at Farringford (Isle of Wight). He received a state pension in 1845, succeeded Wordsworth as poet laureate in 1850, and was raised to the peerage as Baron Tennyson of Aldworth and Farringford in 1884. He lived a secluded life, and died of old age after a short and painless illness. He was buried in the Poets' Corner, near Chaucer, in Westminster Abbey. He wrote "Poems, Chiefly Lyrical" (1830; including "Mariana," "Recollections of the Arabian Nights," "The Ballad of Oriana," etc.); "Poems" (1832; including "The Lady of Shalott," "The Miller's Daughter," "Œnone," "The Palace of Art," "The May Queen," "The Lotos Eaters," and "A Dream of Fair Women"); "Poems" (1842; including "Ulysses," "Two Voices," "The Talking Oak," "Morte d'Arthur," "The Gardener's Daughter," and "Locksley Hall"), "The Princess: a medley" (1847), "In Memoriam" (1850), "Ode on the Death of the Duke of Wellington" (1852), "Charge of the Light Brigade," "Maud" and other poems (1855), "Idylls of the King" (1859–85), "A Welcome to the Princess Alexandra" (1863), "Enoch Arden and other Poems" (1864), "The Golden Supper" (1869), "The Window, or the Songs of the Wrens," with music by Sir Arthur Sullivan (1870), "Queen Mary" (a drama, 1875), "Harold" (a drama, 1877), "The Falcon" (a short play, acted 1881, published 1884), "The Cup" (a short play, acted 1881, published 1884), "The Promise of May" (acted 1882, published 1886), "Becket" (a drama, 1884), "The Lover's Tale" (1879: including ants fourth part "The Golden Supper"), "Ballads and other Poems" (1880), "Tiresias and other Poems" (1885), partly new, and "Locksley Hall Sixty Years After" (1886), "Demeter and Other Poems" (1890), "The Death of Œnone, Akbar's Dream, and Other Poems" (1892), "The Foresters: Robin Hood and Maid Marian" (a drama, 1892).

Tennyson, Charles. *See Turner.*

Tennyson, Frederick. Born about 1806. An English poet, brother of Alfred Tennyson. He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and in 1827 took the Chancellor's medal for English verse. He published a volume of poems entitled "Days and Hours" (1854), "Isles of Greece" (1890), "Daphne and Other Poems" (1891).

Tenochtitlan (tēn-och-tēt-län'). [Derivation doubtful.] The chief city of the Aztecs, occupying the site of the modern city of Mexico. It was founded about 1325 on what was then an island in Tezcuco Lake. Causeways were built to the adjacent mainland, and these appear to have been the only approaches. Most of the streets were occupied by canals, and the houses were subject to frequent inundations. Water was supplied from Chapultepec by an aqueduct. The most remarkable building was the great teocalli or temple; most of the other edifices were low, and probably were built of adobe. The Spaniards under Cortes entered peaceably, but were subsequently driven out, and only returned after a long siege, during the course of which a great part of the city was destroyed. (*See Cortes.*) The new capital, which was built on its site, was commonly and officially called Tenochtitlan conjointly with *Tezcotitlan, Tenoxtitan,* etc.) for many years after the conquest. Mexico (Aztec *Mexitli*) was also a name of the ancient city. Also written Temixtitan, Nuestra Señora, from one of the appellations of the war-god Huitzilopochtli.

Tenos (tē'nos), or **Tinos** (tē'nos), or **Tino** (tē'nō). [Gr. *Τῆνος.*] An island of the Cyclades, belonging to Greece, southeast of Andros and northeast of Syra; one of the most prosperous of the Greek islands. It exports wine and marble, and employs into Mobile Bay.

Tensas, or **Tensaw, River.** A river in southeastern Arkansas and northeastern Louisiana, which joins the Washita about 60 miles west by north of Natchez. Length, over 200 miles; navigable about two thirds of its course.

Tensau. *See Taensa.*

Tenterden (ten'tėr-den). A small town in Kent, England.

Tenterden, Baron. *See Abbott.*

Tenth Legion. A legion of the Roman army, celebrated for its valor, in the time of Julius Cæsar.

Ten Thousand, Retreat of the. *See Anabasis.*

Ten Thousand a Year. A novel by Samuel Warren, published in 1841.

Tent on the Beach, The. A collection of poems, chiefly narrative, by Whittier, published in 1867.

Tentyra, or **Tentyris.** *See Dendereh.*

Teocalli (tā-ō-kal'yē). [Nahuatl, 'house of the god.'] A general name applied to any pyramidal temple in ancient Mexico; in particular, the great temple in Tenochtitlan or Mexico City. It was completed about 1486 by Ahuitzotl. According to the accounts which have come down to us, it was an artificial truncated pyramid, faced with stone, about 375 feet long by 300 feet broad at the base, and 225 by 250 feet at the top, which was 97 feet above the ground. In ascending to the summit it was necessary to pass five times around it, on a series of terraces; this arrangement was well adapted to exhibit processions as well as for defense. On the flat surface were several small buildings, with the images of Huitzilopochtli and other gods and the sacrificial stone. The pyramid was surrounded by a stone wall nearly 5,000 feet in circumference, and probably inclosing other but smaller temples. The great teocalli was the scene of several fierce battles between the Spaniards and Indians in 1520–21. After the city was taken, the pyramid was torn down, and a part of its site is now occupied by the cathedral. Some of the sculptured stones and idols which were on or near it are now in the Mexican national museum. See *Huitzilopochtli, Teopanxiqui,* and *Sacrificial Stone.*

Teos (tē'os). [Gr. *Τέως.*] In ancient geography, an Ionian city of Asia Minor, situated on the western coast 25 miles southwest of Smyrna. Its ruins contain a noted temple of Bacchus, a beautiful Ionic hexastyle peripteros on a stylobate of 3 steps. It stood in a court surrounded by stoas. The fine sculptured frieze is in the museum at Constinople.

Teotihuacan, or **San Juan Teotihuacan** (sän hōän tä-ō-tē-wä-kän'). A town of the republic and state of Mexico, 27 miles northeast of Mexico City. In the vicinity are many remarkable ruins, including two very large and many small pyramids, a walled inclosure called the "citadel," etc. Tradition assigns these remains to the Toltecs (which see), and they are certainly older than the Aztec period. Population of the modern town, about 5,000.

Teoyaomiqui (tā-ō-yo-mē'kē), The name given to a stone idol which was dug up near the ancient teocalli at Mexico, and is now in the Mexican national museum. Leon y Gama, who first described it under this name, states that Teoyaomiqui was the wife or female companion of the god Huitzilopochtli; others suppose that the statue is compound, representing several gods. It is doubtful if Teoyaomiqui was really a personage in the Nahuatl mythology; and the best modern investigators are inclined to believe that this hideous stone was the war-god himself. It is about 8½ feet high and 5½ feet wide. *See Huitzilopochtli.*

It is covered with carvings almost to overloading. . . . The general effect, however, is pleasing, and the stone presents a most hideous agglomeration of repulsive forms. . . . In place of christening the monolith after an imaginary impossibility of those ancient Mexican characteristics make no mention, it strikes me as much more natural to believe that it represents the well-known war-god of the Mexican tribe, Huitzilopochtli; and that consequently it was indeed the famous principal idol of aboriginal Mexico, or Tenochtitlan.

Bandelier, Report of an Archæological Tour in Mexico, 1881, p. 67.

Tepaneca (tā-pā-nāks'), or **Tecpanecs** (tāk-pā-nāks'). A Nahuatl tribe of the Mexican valley. They were originally a branch of the Tezcucans who settled at Azcapozalco, on the western shore of Lake Tezcuco, about 1168. In the 14th century the Aztecs of Tenochtitlan paid tribute to them. About 1430 the Aztecs conquered them, destroyed their capital at Azcapozalco, and established a slave-market on its site. The Tepanecs were allowed to form a new capital a little to the south of the old one, at Tlacopan (now Tacuba). They joined with Tenochtitlan and Tezcuco in the confederacy formed soon after, but never rose to preëminence. The last king joined to Tenochtitlan by a causeway over which Cortés retreated on the Noche Triste.

Tepeguana. *See Tepehuan.*

Tepehuan (tā-pā-he-wän'). A tribe of North American Indians which inhabit mainly the eastern slope of the Sierra Madre, from lat. 25° to 26° N., in the state of Durango, Mexico. Their domain formerly extended across the borders into Chihuahua, Sinaloa, Jalisco, Zacatecas, and Coahuila. Their tribal name is adopted from a term signifying 'conquerer.' Number, less than 1,000. *See Piman.*

Tepic (tā-pēk'). **1.** A territory of Mexico, on the Pacific coast north of the state of Jalisco, to which it was formerly attached. Area, 11,581 square miles. Population (1894), 134,120 (mostly semi-civilized Indians).—**2.** The capital of the territory, 18 miles from the Bay of San Blas. Population, about 14,000.

Teplitz (tep'litz), or **Töplitz** (tėp'litz). A town and watering-place in northern Bohemia, situated in the valley of the Biela, near the mountains, 46 miles northwest of Prague. It is one of the most frequented watering-places in Europe (alkaline springs), and has been the scene of several conferences of princes. Population (1891), commune, 17,526.

Teplitz, Alliance of. A treaty of alliance between the monarchs of Russia, Austria, and Prussia against Napoleon, signed at Teplitz Sept. 9, 1813.

Tequendama (tā-kän-dä'mä). A celebrated waterfall of the republic of Colombia, on the Funza or Bogotá River, 12 miles southwest of Bogotá. It is 475 feet high, and perpendicular.

Ter (ter). A river in northeastern Spain, flowing into the Mediterranean east of Gerona. Length, about 85 miles.

Terah (tē'rä). The father of Abraham (Gen. xi.). The name is etymologically connected by some with the Assyrian *turahu,* antelope.

Teramo (tä'rä-mō), formerly **Abruzzo Ulteriore I.** A province in central Italy, in the compartimento of the Abruzzi and Molise. Area, 1,067 square miles. Population (1891), 264,088.

Teramo. The capital of the province of Teramo, Italy, situated at the junction of the Vezzola with the Tordino, in lat. 42° 40′ N., long. 13° 45′ E.: the ancient Interamnium, and the medieval Aprutium (also Interampne, Teramne, Terame).

It has a cathedral and Roman antiquities. Population (1892), 21,000.

Terburg (ter'bŏrĥ) (originally **Ter Borch**), **Gerard.** Born at Zwolle, Netherlands, about 1608; died at Deventer, Netherlands, 1681. A Dutch genre- and portrait-painter, noted particularly for his draperies.

Terceira (ter-sā'rā). One of the principal islands of the Azores, situated northwest of St. Michael. It contains Angra, the capital of the group. A regency in behalf of Queen Maria was established here in 1829 by Villaflor with Palmella and Guerreira. Length, about 28 miles. Population, about 45,000–50,000.

In Dec., 1828, an expedition, consisting of 662 Portuguese refugees of the party of the queen, sailed from England for Terceira in four vessels, under the command of Count Saldanha. Terceira held for the queen, and arms and ammunition had previously been sent them from England. The British government ordered Captain Walpole, of the "Ranger," to stop this expedition off Terceira, which he did by firing a gun into Saldanha's ship. The ground taken by the Duke of Wellington in defence of this measure was his resolution to maintain the neutrality of England between the two parties then contending for the crown of Portugal; but the proceeding was vehemently attacked in Parliament and elsewhere.

Greville, Memoirs (editor's note), I. 169.

Terceira, Duke of (Antonio José de Souza, Count of Villaflor). Born at Lisbon, March 10, 1792; died there, April 27, 1860. A Portuguese general and politician. He went to Terceira in 1828, and took part in the political events there; conquered the Azores in 1831 in behalf of Maria da Gloria; landed at Oporto May 26, 1832; and defeated the Miguelists several times in 1833 and 1834. He was minister of war and premier.

Terek (tā-rek'). A river in Caucasia, Russia, which flows by a broad delta into the Caspian Sea about lat. 44° N. Length, about 350 miles.

Terek. A province of Caucasia, Russia, situated on the northern slope of the Caucasus, south of Stavropol. Capital, Vladikavkas. Area, 26,822 square miles. Population (1891), 798,145.

Terek Pass. A celebrated road also used pass over the mountain barrier between Eastern Turkestan and Asiatic Russia. It connects Khokand with Kashgar. Height, 14,500 feet.

Terenas. See *Guanas*.

Terence (ter'ens) (**Publius Terentius Afer**). Born at Carthage about 185 B. C.: died about 159. A celebrated Roman comic poet. He went early to Rome, and was liberated, and became a friend of the younger Scipio and of Lælius; and went to Greece after bringing out his plays. The material of his works was taken largely from the Greek writers Menander and Apollodorus. He left six comedies: "Andria," "Hecyra," "Heauton-timoroumenos," "Eunuchus," "Phormio," and "Adelphi."

Terentia (te-ren'shi-ă). The first wife of Cicero, from whom she was divorced 46 B. C.

Tereus. Saint. See *Theresa*.

Tereus (tē'rē-us or tē'rūs). In Greek legend, a king, son of Ares. See *Philomela*.

Tergeste (tėr-jes'tē). The ancient name of Trieste.

Terglou (ter'glō), Slavic **Triglav.** The highest summit of the Julian Alps, situated on the borders of Carniola and Görz, 28 miles southwest of Klagenfurt. Height, 9,376 feet.

Ter Goes. See *Gerlach*.

Terhune (tėr-hūn'), Mrs. (**Mary Virginia Hawes**): pseudonym **Marion Harland.** Born in Amelia County, Va., 1830. An American novelist and miscellaneous writer. Among her novels are "Alone" (1854), "The Hidden Path" (1855), "Sunnybank," etc. Her works on housekeeping include "Common Sense in the Household" (1871), "Breakfast, Luncheon, and Tea" (1875), etc.

Terlizzi (ter-lēt'sē). A town in the province of Bari, Italy, 20 miles west of Bari. Population (1881), 20,442; commune, 20,592.

Termagaunt (ter'ma-gant). A name given to the god of the Saracens in the medieval romances, in which he is constantly linked with Mahound. In "Orlando Furioso" he is called Trevigant. The French romancers called it Tervagaunte. The origin of the term is unknown. It is possible that the latter part of the word, *-magaunt*, may conceal the name *Mahomid*, or Mahomet: if so, it is simply an invocation of the prophet. The word is sometimes used as meaning "a scolding woman."

Terminalia (tėr-mi-nā'li-ă). In Roman antiquity, a festival celebrated annually in honor of Terminus, the god of boundaries. It was held on the 23d of February. Its essential feature being a survey or perambulation of boundaries.

Termini (tär'me-nē, or **Termini Imerese.** A seaport in the province of Palermo, Sicily, 21 miles east-southeast of Palermo: the ancient Therma Himerenses. It has warm springs, and contains many antiquities. It is noted for its macaroni, and for its sardine- and tunny-fisheries. Near it is the site of the ancient Himera (which see). Population (1881), 22,733; commune, 23,148.

Terminos (tär'mē-nōs). **Laguna de.** A large lagoon on the coast of the state of Campeche, Mexico, communicating with the Bay of Campeche. It was so called by the pilot Alaminos, in 1518, because he supposed it to mark the western limit of Yucatan.

Terminus (tėr'mi-nus). In Roman mythology, the god of boundaries: the deity who presided over boundaries or landmarks. He was represented with a human head, but without feet or arms, to intimate that he never moved from whatever place he occupied.

Termoli (tär'mō-lē). A seaport in the province of Campobasso, Italy, situated on the Adriatic in lat. 42° N. Population (1881), 4,185.

Ternant (ter-noṅ'). Chevalier **Jean de.** Died 1816. A French officer. He served in the American Revolution, and was minister to the United States under Washington.

Ternate (tėr-nāt'). 1. A small island in the Moluccas, west of Jilolo, in lat. 0°47' N., long. 127°23' E. It is under Dutch control.—2. A Dutch residency, including parts of Celebes, Jilolo, and smaller islands.—3. A seaport in the island of Ternate.

Ternaux-Compans (ter-nō'koṅ-poṅ') (originally **Ternaux**), **Henri.** Born at Paris, 1807; died there, Dec., 1864. A French bibliographer and historian. He held diplomatic positions in Spain, Portugal, and Brazil, and at one time was a deputy in the French congress. His collection of books and manuscripts relating to the early history of America was one of the largest ever brought together. His publications include: Bibliothèque Américaine, a catalogue of books relating to America published previous to 1700 (1837); "Voyages, relations et mémoires originaux pour servir à l'histoire de la découverte de l'Amérique," French translations of documents from his collection, of great value (2 series, in 20 vols., 1836–40); etc.

Terni (ter'nē). A town in the province of Perugia, Italy, situated between two arms of the Nera, 60 miles north by east of Rome: the ancient Interamna. It has a cathedral and the ruins of a Roman amphitheater, and many other antiquities. Near it are the Falls of the Velino. It was the birthplace of the emperors Tacitus and Florian, and perhaps of the historian Tacitus. Here, Nov. 27, 1798, the French defeated the Neapolitans. Population (1881), commune, 15,883.

Terni, Falls of. See *Marmore*.

Terodant. See *Tarudant*.

Teror (ta-ror'). A small town in the island of Gran Canaria, Canary Islands.

Terpander (tėr-pan'dėr). [Gr. *Τέρπανδρος*.] Born at Antissa, Lesbos: lived in the first half of the 7th century B. C. A famous Lesbian musician and lyric poet, settled in Sparta: called "the father of Greek music," perhaps from his development of the lyre.

We know nothing of Terpander's youth, save that he was born in Lesbos, the real home of song and music, and that, or was called to Sparta, where he established the musical contests at the Karnean festival about 670 B. C. (Ol. 26). He was said to have been victor at the Pythian contests for four consecutive eighty-year heats, which brings down his activity at least to the year 640 B. C. Thus we may imagine him the older contemporary of Tyrtæus. Not merely lines of his hymns remain — solemn fragments in hexameters or heavy spondaic meters, which show that hymns to the gods (*nomoi*) were his chief productions. *Mahaffy*, Hist. of Classical Greek Lit., I. 167.

Terpsichore (tėrp-sik'ō-rē). [Gr. *Τερψιχόρη*, delighting in the dance.] In classical mythology, one of the Muses, the patroness of the choral dance and of the dramatic chorus developed from it. In the last days of the Greek religion her attributions became restricted chiefly to the province of lyric poetry. In art this Muse is represented as a graceful figure, often being drapery, often seated, and usually bearing a lyre. Her type is closely akin to that of Erato, but the latter is always shown standing.

Terra (ter'ă). [L., 'earth.'] In Roman mythology, a goddess, the personification of the earth.

Terracina (ter-ra-chē'nā). A town in the province of Rome, Italy, situated on the Mediterranean 58 miles southeast of Rome: the ancient Anxur or Tarracina. It has a cathedral and the ruins of a castle of Theodoric. (See *Tarracina*.) Population (1881), commune, 8,572.

Terracina, Gulf of. An arm of the Mediterranean, near Terracina.

Terra del Fuego. See *Tierra del Fuego*.

Terra di Bari. See *Bari*.

Terra di Lavoro. See *Caserta*.

Terra di Otranto. See *Lecce*.

Terra Firma (ter'ă fėr'mă). [L., 'solid ground.'] A name sometimes given to (*a*) the part of the mainland of Italy that was formerly subject to Venice; (*b*) the region known in Spanish as Castilla la Firme. See *Spanish Main*.

Terranova, or **Terranova di Sicilia** (ter-ra-nō'vă dē sē-chē'lē-ă), or **Terranuova** (ter-ra-nō-ō'vă). [It., 'new land.'] A seaport in the province of Caltanissetta, Sicily, situated on the southern coast 56 miles west of Syracuse. It has some trade. It was founded by the emperor Frederick II. near the ancient Gela. Population (1881), 16,416; commune, 17,175.

Terranova. A small town on the northeastern coast of the island of Sardinia.

Terrasson (ter-saṡoṅ'). A town in the department of Dordogne, France, situated on the Vézère 30 miles east by south of Périgueux. Population (1891), commune, 5,864.

Terre (tar), **La.** [F., 'the earth.'] A novel by Zola, published in 1887.

"La Terre" was by common accord the failure of Zola's season, and is perhaps the filthiest novel ever penned — the quest after a representative of the peasantry which shall be not distasteful but fitted to command the sympathy of the merely ugly, base, and loathsome. The dead level of prostitution and deformity, and to the study even of these things from what may be called the purely professional point of view. *Saintsbury*, Encyc. Brit., XXI. 806.

Terre Haute (tėr'e hōt). [F., 'high land.'] A city, capital of Vigo County, Indiana, situated on the Wabash 72 miles west-southwest of Indianapolis. It is an important railroad and manufacturing center, and contains the State Normal School, Rose Polytechnic Institute, etc. It was settled by Frenchmen and Canadians. Population (1890), 30,217.

Terre Neuve (tar neev). [F., 'new land.'] The French name of Newfoundland.

Terre-Noire (tar-nwär'). [F., 'black country.'] An industrial commune in the department of Loire, France, east of St.-Étienne. Population (1891), 4,944.

Terror (ter'or). An arctic exploring vessel which sailed from England with the Erebus under Sir John Franklin, in 1845. A document was discovered on the shores of King William's Land by Captain McClintock, stating that both vessels were abandoned about a year after the death of Sir John Franklin in 1847, and that the survivors had started for the Great Fish River. They all perished on their journey, and no traces of the vessels appear to have been found.

Terror, The. See *Reign of Terror*.

Terror of the World. A name given to Attila.

Terry (ter'i), **Alfred Howe.** Born at Hartford, Conn., Nov. 10, 1827; died at New Haven, Conn., Dec. 16, 1890. An American general. He was educated at the Yale law school, became colonel of militia in 1854; served at the first battle of Bull Run, at the capture of Port Royal, and at the siege of Fort Pulaski in 1861; took part as brigade commander in the operations against Charleston in 1862; was a division and corps commander in Virginia in 1864; served at Drury's Bluff, Bermuda Hundred, the siege of Petersburg, and Fort Fisher; captured Fort Fisher by assault Jan. 15, 1865; served at the capture of Wilmington, and as corps commander under Sherman in 1865; and later was department commander in the South) and division commander. In 1867 he commanded a successful expedition against Sitting Bull. He was made major-general in the regular army in 1869, and retired in 1886.

Terry, Ellen. Born at Coventry, Feb. 27, 1847. A popular English actress. She made her first appearance on the stage with Charles Kean's company in 1856 in the part of Mamillius in "The Winter's Tale," and Prince Arthur in "King John." She appeared in London in 1863 as Gertrude in "The Little Treasure." In 1864 she married and left the stage, but reappeared in Dec., 1878, she made her first professional appearance with Henry Irving, and has since been associated with him in all his successful Shakspearian productions and occasionally in Tennyson's "Becket" and Reade's "Wandering Heir." She has visited America with Mr. Irving on his tours in 1883, 1884, 1885, and 1887. She is noted for high comedy.

Terry Alts (ter'i alts). A body of rebels who appeared in County Clare, Ireland, about the beginning of the 19th century.

Terschelling (ter-schel'ling). An island in the North Sea, belonging to the Netherlands, situated northwest of Friesland and west of Ameland. Length, 13 miles.

Tersteegen (ter-stā'gen), **Gerhard.** Born at Mörs, Prussia, Nov. 25, 1697; died at Mülheim, Prussia, April 3, 1769. A German hymn-writer. His hymns were included in "Blumengärtlein" (1729).

Tersus. See *Tarsus*.

Tertre, Jean Baptiste du. See *Dutertre*.

Tertullian (ter-tul'yan), **Quintus Septimius Florens Tertullianus**, Born at Carthage about 150 A. D.; died about 220. A celebrated ecclesiastical writer, one of the fathers of the Latin Church. He became converted to Christianity about 192; lived in Rome and Carthage, and considered Montanist about 200. His chief works were "Apologeticus," a defense of Christianity addressed to the persecutions under Septimius Severus; "Against the Other works are "Ad Martyres," "De Pœnitentia," "De Spectaculis," "De Patientia," "De Baptismo," "Adversus Marcionem," "De Virginibus velandis," "Adversus Praxean."

Tertullianists (ter-tul'yan-ists). A branch of the African Montanists of the 3d and 4th centuries, who held the doctrines of Montanism as modified by Tertullian. The disappearance of the Tertullianists from orthodox circles has been much less marked than that of the original Asiatic Montanists. They called themselves "Tertullianists," or "spiritual men," and the orthodox "Psychics," natural or sensual men.

Terudant. See *Tarudant*.

Teruel (ta-ru-el'). 1. A province in Aragon, Spain. It is bounded by Saragossa on the north, Tarra-

gona on the east, Castellon on the southeast, Valencia on the south, and Cuenca and Guadalajara on the west, and is traversed by mountain chains. Area, 5,491 square miles. Population (1887), 240,886.

2. The capital of the province of Teruel, situated on the Guadalaviar in lat. 40° 23′ N., long. 1° 42′ W. It has a medieval cathedral. Population (1887), 9,423.

Tesa. See *Teza.*

Teschen (tesh'en), Slav. **Cieszyn** (tsē'esh'in). A manufacturing town in Austrian Silesia, situated on the Olsa 61 miles west-southwest of Cracow. It was the capital of the ancient duchy of Teschen, and has a ruined castle. A treaty was concluded here, May 13, 1779, between Austria and Prussia, which terminated the War of the Bavarian Succession: it is known as the peace of Teschen. Population (1880), commune, 15,226.

Teseide (tā zā-ē'dhe), **La.** A poem by Boccaccio, written about 1342. It is the story of Palamon and Arcite, and was put by Chaucer into the "The Knight's Tale." Chaucer made use of it in his "Knight's Tale," and ten stanzas of the last part of his "Complaint of Fair Anelida and False Arcite" are taken from it. The Arcite of the "Teseide" and the "Knight's Tale" is the true Arcite.

Tessa (tes'a). In George Eliot's "Romola," a peasant girl deceived by a mock marriage with Tito Melema.

Tessin. See *Ticino.*

Testaccio (tes-tä'cheō). **Monte.** A hill at the southern extremity of Rome, near the Tiber: noted for its treasures of ancient pottery.

Testament of Cressseid. A poem by Robert Henryson, written in the 15th century. It is a sequel to Chaucer's "Troilus and Cressida," and is in Chaucer's seven-lined stanza.

Testament of Love. A prose work, wrongly attributed by Speght to Chaucer. It purports to be written by a prisoner in danger of being hanged, and dates probably from the end of the 14th century.

Teste-de-Buch (tāst-de-büsh'). **La.** A town in the department of Gironde, France, situated on the Basin of Arcachon 32 miles west-southwest of Bordeaux. Population (1891), commune, 6,480.

Testry, or **Testri** (tes-trē'). A small place in northern France, situated near the Somme, north of Soissons. Here, in 687, Pepin of Héristal overthrew the power of Neustria.

Têt (tā). A river in the department of Pyrénées-Orientales, France, which flows into the Mediterranean. Length, 78 miles.

Tête-Noire (tāt-nwär'). [F., 'black head.'] An Alpine pass in the frontiers of Savoy and Switzerland, leading from Martigny to the valley of Chamonix. It is so called from a mountain of the same name near the pass. Height, 4,997 feet.

Têtes Plates. See *Choctaws.*

Tethys (tē'this). [Gr. *Τηθύς.*] In Greek mythology, a sea-goddess.

Tethys. The third satellite of Saturn, discovered by Cassini, March, 1684.

Teton (tē-tōn' or tē'ton). A river in northern Montana which joins the Missouri northeast of Fort Benton. Length, about 150 miles.

Teton. See *Titonwan.*

Teton, Grand. See *Hayden, Mount.*

Teton Range. A mountain-range in the Rocky Mountain system, near the borders of Idaho and Wyoming, north of the Snake River.

Tetrapolis (te-trap'ō-lis). **Chaldean.** [Gr. *Τετράπολις,* a name applied to several groups of four cities.] The four cities Babylon, Erech, Akkad, and Calneh.

Tetrapolitan (tet-ra-pol'i-tan) **Confession.** A confession of faith presented at the Diet of Augsburg in 1530 by the representatives of the four cities (whence the name) Constance, Lindau, Memmingen, and Strasburg. It resembled the Augsburg Confession, but inclined somewhat to Zwinglian views.

Tetricus (tet'ri-kus). A pretender to the Roman Empire who usurped the throne in Gaul about 267–270 A. D.

Tetschen (tet'shen). A town in Bohemia, situated on the Elbe 49 miles north by west of Prague. It is a center for the upper Elbe navigation, and a tourist center for the Saxon-Bohemian Switzerland. Population (1890), commune, 7,599.

Tetuan (tā-tō-ān'). A town in Morocco, situated on the river Martil, near its mouth in the Mediterranean, 25 miles southeast of Tangier. It has manufactures of guns. Here, Feb. 4, 1860, the Spaniards under O'Donnell gained a decisive victory over the troops of Morocco. Population, estimated, 20,000 to 25,000.

Tetzel, or **Tezel** (tet'sel), **Johann** (properly **Diez, Diezel,** etc.). Born at Leipsic about 1455; died 1519. A German Dominican monk and inquisitor. The scandal of his sale of indulgences led to the publication of Luther's ninety-five theses at Wittenberg in 1517, and to the German Reformation. See *Luther.*

Teucer (tū'sėr). [Gr. *Τεῦκρος.*] In Greek legend: (*a*) A son of Scamander, and the first king of Troy. (*b*) A son of Telamon and stepbrother of Ajax: noted as an archer. He was said to have founded Salamis in Cyprus.

Teufelsbrücke (toi'fels-brük-e). German for *Devil's Bridge* (which see).

Teufelsdröckh (toi'felsdrėk), **Herr.** A German philosopher, the central character in Carlyle's "Sartor Resartus."

Teuffel (toif'el), **Wilhelm Sigismund.** Born at Ludwigsburg, Würtemberg, Sept. 27, 1820; died at Tübingen, March 8, 1878. A German philologist, literary historian, and archæologist; professor of classical philology at Tübingen from 1849. His chief work is "Geschichte der römischen Litteratur" ("History of Roman Literature," 1868–70).

Teul, or **Gran Teul** (grän tā-ōl'). A small town in the state of Zacatecas, Mexico, 17 miles southeast of Tlaltenango. It was the capital and largest town of the Nayarits, and was burned by the Spaniards about 1530.

Teulada (tā-ū-lä'dha). **Cape.** A cape at the southern extremity of the island of Sardinia, west of Cape Spartivento.

Teumman (tū-ōm'mān). King of Elam. He succeeded his brother Urtaki. In the battle of Ulai (the classical Eulæus) he was defeated by the Assyrian king Asurbanipal (Sardanapalus), and in the triumphal procession of Asurbanipal, Teumman's head was suspended by a string around the neck of one of his chief allies and friends.

Teutobod (tū'tō-bod). A king of the Teutones, totally defeated by Marius at the battle of Aquæ Sextiæ, 102 B. C.

Teutoburgerwald (toi'tō-bōrg-er-wäld). A mountain-range in Germany, extending from the vicinity of Osnabrück in Hanover southeast through Westphalia and Lippe. It is known in different parts as the Lippischer Wald, Osning, etc. The Lippe, Ems, and Werre have their rise here. A victory was gained in this range (exact locality undetermined) in 9 A. C. by the Germans under Arminius (Hermann) over the Romans under Varus, the Roman army being nearly destroyed. Length, about 50 miles.

Teutones (tu'tō-nēz), or **Teutoni** (tū'tō-nī). In ancient history, a Germanic people who, with the Cimbri, defeated several Roman armies at the end of the 2d century B. C., and were nearly destroyed by Marius at Aquæ Sextiæ, 102 B. C. They are mentioned later as dwelling near the lower Elbe and eastward.

We have a Teutonic parallel of the same etymological origin in the Gothic "thiudans," . . . Norse "thjodann," "a king," and A.-Saxon "theoden," which also meant a king or lord: both the Norse and the A.-Saxon words are found only in poetry, which is an indication that they are very ancient formations, going back probably far behind the time of Ulfilas, as may be shown by approaching the question from another direction: the word touta and its congeners entered into many proper names, and when the Romans had to write these names they represented the Teutonic dental, as they did the Gaulish one, as a simple t: witness Cæsar's Teutones, Ammianus Marcellinus Tentomeres, Eutropius' Teutobodius, and Florus' Teutobochus. Now in Teutones or Teutoni we have the plural, as given by Roman authors, of the word "thiudans," "thjodann," and "theoden"; and that a people should have given themselves such a name as Teutones, meaning kings, will surprise no one who has noticed such Celtic names as that of the Boii, which likewise denoted princes, those of the Caturiges and Catuvellauni, meaning war-kings or battle-princes; and that of the Baturiges, which actually meant Weltherrscher, or lord of the world. This explanation of the origin of the modern term Teutonic is doubtless open to the objection of implying that a natural inclination to brag was not quite confined to the Celt.

Rhys, Celtic Heathendom, p. 46.

Teutonic Order. See *Order.*

Tevastehus. See *Tavastehus.*

Teverone. See *Anio.*

Teviot (tē'vi-ot). A river in Roxburgshire which joins the Tweed near Kelso. Length, about 40 miles.

Teviotdale (tē'vi-ot-dāl). A name often given to **Roxburghshire.**

Tewa (tā'wä), or **Taywah,** or **Tegua,** or **Tehua.** [' Houses.'] A division of the Tañoan linguistic stock of North American Indians, occupying the pueblos of Pojoaque, Nambé, San Ildefonso, San Juan, Santa Clara, and Tesuque, in the Rio Grande valley, New Mexico, and the pueblo of Hano which forms one of the Tusayan group in northeastern Arizona. Number (1895), 1,100. See *Tañoan.*

Tewfik Pasha (tū'fik pash'ä), **Mohammed.** Born Nov. 15, 1852; died in his palace near Cairo, Egypt, Jan. 7, 1892. Khedive of Egypt, son of Ismail Pasha whom he succeeded June 26, 1879. The chief events of his reign were the establishment of Anglo-French control in Nov., 1879; the rebellion under Arabi Pasha in 1882; the revolt of the Mahdists, with the British expeditions; and the loss of the upper Nile and Sudan regions in 1884. He was succeeded by his eldest son, Abbas Pasha.

Tewkesbury (tūks'bu-ri). A town in Gloucestershire, England, situated at the junction of the Avon and Severn, 10 miles northeast of Gloucester: the Roman Etocessa. The abbey church, chiefly of the 12th century, is one of the most important of English Romanesque structures. The exterior is marked by its massive tower, its beautiful radiating choir-chapels in the decorated style, and the curious recessed porch and window of the west front. The interior is highly effective, and possesses excellent 14th-century glass and medieval monuments. A victory was gained here May 4, 1471, by the Yorkists under Edward IV. over the Lancastrians under Margaret of Anjou and Prince Edward: by it Edward was reestablished on the throne. Population (1891), 5,269.

Tewkesbury Chronicle. A chronicle, chiefly of English ecclesiastical history, kept at the Abbey of Tewkesbury, 1066–1263.

Texarkana (teks-är-kan'ä). The capital of Miller County, in the southwestern extremity of Arkansas, situated on the frontier of Texas. It is a railroad center. Population (1890), 2,852.

Texas (tek'sas). One of the South Central States of the United States of America. Capital, Austin; chief seaport, Galveston. It is bounded by Oklahoma on the north, Indian Territory and Arkansas on the northeast (separated by the Red River), Louisiana and the Gulf of Mexico on the east, Gulf of Mexico on the south, Mexico (separated by the Rio Grande) on the southwest, and New Mexico on the west. It is the largest State in the Union, comprises a low coast region, a prairie country, a central hilly region, high plains to the north and west (including the Staked Plain), and a mountainous region west of the Pecos. Principal rivers are the Canadian, Red River, Sabine, Trinity, Brazos, Colorado, Nueces, and Rio Grande. It is an important agricultural State, the leading products being cotton, Indian corn, live stock, sugar, and rice. It has 263 counties, sends seven Senators and 13 representatives to Congress, and has 15 electoral votes. An attempt at settlement was made by La Salle about 1685, and various missions were established by the Spanish in the 18th century. The region was invaded by various adventurers early in the 19th century. It formed with Coahuila a state of Mexico, and revolted rapidly about 1826–30 by American colonists. A rebellion against Mexico broke out in 1835; the garrisons at the Alamo and Goliad were massacred by the Mexicans in 1836; and the Mexicans were finally defeated and Houston at San Jacinto, April 21, 1836. Texas was a republic from 1836 to 1845, when it was annexed to the United States. It was the scene of early events in the Mexican war (in the years 1845–48); was the scene of many of various events in the Rebellion, and of the last conflicts; and was readmitted in 1870. Area, 265,780 square miles. Population (1890), 2,235,523.

Texcocans. See *Tezcucans.*

Texcoco. See *Tezcuco.*

Texel (tek'sel). An island in the North Sea, belonging to the Netherlands. It lies north of North Holland (separated by the Marsdiep). The surface is low. Its neighborhood has been the scene of many naval engagements. Length, 15 miles. Population, about 6,000.

Texier (tes-yā'). **Charles Félix Marie.** Born at Versailles, France, Aug. 29, 1802; died at Paris, July 1, 1871. A French archæologist and traveler. Among his works are "Description de l'Asie Mineure" (1839–48), "Description de l'Arménie, de la Perse, de la Mésopotamie" (1842–52), etc.

Teyde, Pico de. See *Pico de Teyde.*

Tezcatlipoca (täth-kät-lē-pō'kä). In Aztec (Mexican) mythology, one of the supreme gods, the soul of the world and its creator, supposed to be endowed with perpetual youth. On the teocalli at Mexico he had a chapel near that of Huitzilopochli. Occasionally human victims were made to him. The victim (said by some to represent the god himself) was selected a year before, and was a young man of perfect form. He was kept under kind of bridge for the ceremony, but was allowed every pleasure; beautiful girls were given him for companions; and at feasts he was honored as a divinity. On the day of the sacrifice he was stripped of his gaudy clothes, and while ascending to the temple threw away his chaplets of flowers and broke his musical instruments.

Tezcotzinco (täs-kōt-sēn'kō). A hill about 5 miles east of the town of Tezcuco, Mexico. It was a garden or park and country residence of the ancient chiefs of Tezcuco. Ixtlilxochitl describes it as a place of wonderful beauty, adorned with fountains, baths, and palaces: but this description is probably exaggerated. It is said to have been a favorite retreat of Netzahualcoyotl (which see). The place is marked by a few ruins overgrown with vegetation. Some small artificial pools are erroneously called the Baths of Montezuma.

Tezcucans (täs-kō'kans), or **Texcocans** (täs-kō'kans), or **Acolhuans** (ä-kōl'ō-ans). An ancient Nahuatl tribe of the valley of Mexico. Some traditions make them the offspring of the semi-mythical race called Chichimecs. About 1120 they settled at Tenayucan or Tezcuco, then on the eastern shore of the lake, and this soon became the most powerful pueblo of the valley. Early in the 15th century they were, for a time, conquered by the Tepanecs; subsequently they joined in a league with Tenochtithan and Tlacopan, and eventually became subordinate in power to the former pueblo. Their last chief or "king," Ixtlilxochitl, joined Cortés in 1520, and assisted in the siege of Tenochtithan or Mexico. The Tezcucan historians claim for their nation a preeminence in civilization among the Nahuatl tribes.

Tezcuco (tas-kō'kō), or **Texcoco** (täs-kō'kō). A town of the state and republic of Mexico, near the eastern shore of Tezcuco Lake, opposite to and 17 miles from Mexico City. It was the ancient capital of the Tezcucans or Acolhuans, who called it Acolhuacan or Tenayucan. (See *Tezcucans* and *Xolotl.*) At this place, in 1520, Cortés organized the siege of Mexico

and built the brigantines with which he assaulted that city from the lake. Population (1880), with the commune, 15,865.

Tezcoco, or Texcoco, Lake of. The largest of the cluster of lakes in the valley of Mexico. At present it is nearly oval in outline, about 12 miles long, 7 wide, and less than 2 feet deep. Mexico City is about 4 miles from the western shore, and Tezcoco is about the same distance from the eastern side. Low and more or less swampy lands around it mark its ancient limits, which were at least four times as great as at present; Mexico was then on an island in it, approached by causeways, and Tezcoco, Tlacopan, and other towns were on its shore. The water was deep enough in 1520 to float the ships of Cortés. During the Aztec and early colonial periods it was frequently swelled by rains causing disastrous floods in Mexico; one of these floods lasted 3 years (1629–32). The subsequent inclosing, filling in with sediment, drainage, and evaporation. Until 1856 the drains of Mexico opened into the lake, and its polluted waters, forced back through them during the rains, caused great mortality in the city. This has been remedied by extensive drainage works, and it is now proposed to empty the lake entirely. Tezcoco is the lowest of the valley lakes, and its waters are brackish. It has no fish, but the singular amphibian called the axolotl is abundant.

Tezel. See *Tetzel*.

Thacher (thach'ẽr), **George.** Born at Yarmouth, Maine, April 12, 1754; died at Biddeford, Maine, April 6, 1848. An American jurist and politician. He was a delegate from Massachusetts to the Continental Congress; was member of Congress from the Maine district of Massachusetts 1789–1801; and was judge of the supreme Court of Massachusetts and of Maine.

Thacher, Thomas Anthony. Born at Hartford, Conn., Jan. 11, 1815; died at New Haven, Conn., April 7, 1886. An American classical scholar, professor of Latin at Yale from 1842. He translated Madvig's Latin grammar, and edited various Latin works.

Thackeray (thak'e-ri), **William Makepeace.** Born at Calcutta, July 18, 1811; died at London, Dec. 24, 1863. A celebrated English novelist, satirist, and critic. He went to England when about 5 years old, and was educated at the Charterhouse school and at Trinity College, Cambridge, leaving in 1830. He traveled on the Continent (visiting Weimar, etc.) for several years. In 1833 he began to devote himself seriously to literature and art, wrote for the "National Standard (of which he was afterward both editor and proprietor), and later for "Fraser's Magazine," "The Times," "Ainsworth's Magazine" (to which he long contributed as Michael Angelo Titmarsh), for "Punch," etc. He had a talent for drawing and caricature, and about 1834 went to Paris, with the idea of becoming a painter. In this he was unsuccessful; but he illustrated many of his own works, and about 1838 made his well-known application to illustrate "Pickwick." After having married Miss Isabella Shaw, he returned to England. About 1840 his wife's mind became affected, after the birth of her third daughter, and she never recovered, though she lived on until nearly two years after her husband's death. He visited the East in 1844, lectured in the United States in 1852–53 and 1854–55, and was editor of the "Cornhill Magazine" 1860–62. His chief novels are "Vanity Fair" (1847–48), which made his reputation), "Pendennis" (1848–50), "Henry Esmond" (1852), "The Newcomes" (1853–54), and "The Virginians" (1857–59), following his other novels and stories are "The Adventures of Philip" (1861–62), "Lovel the Widower" (1860), "Adventures of Philip" (1861–62), "The Rose and the Ring," and "Denis Duval" (unfinished). Many of these appeared first in "Fraser's," "Cornhill," and other periodicals. His other works include "English Humorists of the 18th Century" (first delivered as lectures in 1851), "The Four Georges" (lectures delivered in the United States in 1855, first printed in 1860), "The Roundabout Papers" (1862), "Early and Late Papers," (edited by J. T. Fields, 1867), "The Orphan of Pimlico, etc." (edited 1875), ballads, etc.

Thaddæus (thad-dē'us). [Gr. *Θαδδαῖος*.] One of the apostles, otherwise called Jude or Judas and Lebbæus. See *Jude*.

Thaddeus of Warsaw. A novel by Jane Porter, published in 1803: named from its hero.

Thais (thā'is). [Gr. *Θαΐς*.] Lived in the last part of the 4th century B. C. A famous Athenian hetera, mistress of Alexander the Great. She is alleged (probably erroneously) to have incited him to fire the Persian palace at Persepolis. She was afterward mistress of Ptolemy Lagi.

Thaisa (thā'is-ä). The daughter of Simonides and wife of Pericles in Shakspere's "Pericles."

Thalaba the Destroyer. A descriptive poem by Southey: so called from the name of the hero.

Thalberg (tāl'berg), **Sigismond.** Born at Geneva, 1812: died at Naples, 1871. A pianist and composer for the piano, illegitimate son of Prince von Dietrichstein. His works include various fantasias, nocturnes, etc.

Thale (tā'le). A watering-place in the province of Saxony, Prussia, situated in the Harz, on the Bode, 5 miles west of Quedlinburg. Population (1890), 6,292.

Thales (thā'lēz). [Gr. *Θαλῆς*.] Born at Miletus, Asia Minor, about 640 B. C.: died about 546. A famous Greek philosopher, astronomer, and geometer: one of the seven wise men of Greece, and the earliest of the Ionian natural philosophers. He regarded water as the principle of all things. He predicted an eclipse of the sun for May 28, 585 B. C.; and to him were attributed various discoveries in geometry and astronomy.

Volney considered the eclipse of Thales to have taken place B. C. 625 ('Recherches etc.,' vol. i. p. 342). Clinton places it B. C. 603 (F. H. vol. i. p. 170). Ideler considers that no eclipse about this period fulfils the necessary conditions except that of B. C. 580 ('Handbuch der Chronologie,' vol. i. p. 209). Mr. Bind and Professor Airy have recently suggested the late date of B. C. 580 (Bosanquet, 'Tail of Nineveh,' p. 14). *Encyclopædia Britannica*, I. 359, note.

Thales, or Thaletas (thā-lē'tās). [Gr. *Θαλῆς*, *Θαλήτας*.] Born in Crete: lived about the 7th century B. C. A lyric poet and musician of Sparta.

Thalia (thā-lī'a). [Gr. *Θάλεια*, *Θαλία*.] 1. In Greek mythology, the joyful Muse, to whom is due the bloom of life, she inspired gaiety; was the patroness of the theater, accompanied by satyrs and nymphs, and also favored rural pursuits and pleasures. At a later period she became the Muse of comedy, and to the Romans was little known as any other character. In the later art she is generally represented with a comic mask, a shepherd's crook, and a wreath of ivy.

2. An asteroid (No. 23) discovered at London by Hind, June 15, 1852.

Thalia (thal'ō). [Gr. *Θαλώ*.] In Greek mythology, one of the Horæ.

Thame (tām). A river in Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire, England, which joins the Thames (of which it is the principal tributary) at Dorchester. Length, about 35 miles.

Thame. A town in Oxfordshire, England, situated on the Thame 13 miles east of Oxford. Population (1891), 5,353.

Thames (temz). [Early mod. E. also *Thamys*, *Temes*, *Temse*, ME. *Temse*, AS. *Tames*, *Temese*, *Tamese*, L. *Tamesis* (Cæsar), *Tamesa* (Tacitus), Gr. *Ταμεσᾶς* or *Ταμέσας* (Dion Cassius), and said to be Celtic, meaning 'broad water.' The F. *Tamise* is from the L. *G. Thomse* from the E.] The principal river in Great Britain. It rises near Cirencester, Gloucestershire, where the Churn and Wiltshire separates Oxford and Buckingham from Berkshire, Middlesex from Surrey, and Essex from Kent; and, broadening into an estuary, flows into the North Sea. Its course is generally easterly. Its junction with the Thame is called also the Isis. The principal tributaries are the Cherwell, Thame, Colne, Lea, and Roding on the north, and the Kennet, Wey, and Mole on the south. The principal places on its banks are Oxford, Reading, Windsor, Eton, Kingston, Richmond, Brentford, London, Woolwich, Gravesend, and Sheerness. Length to Sheerness, 208 miles. Width at London Bridge, 900 feet; at Gravesend, half a mile. It is tidal to Teddington, and is navigable by locks for barges from Lechlade; for large vessels, from the Pool, London.

Thames, A river in Ontario, Canada, which flows into Lake St. Clair 32 miles east of Detroit. Near its banks, Oct. 5, 1813, the Americans under Harrison (cavalry under R. M. Johnson) defeated the allied British under Procter) and Indians (under Tecumseh, who was also killed in the battle). Length, about 160 miles, navigable to Chatham.

Thames (thāmz). A navigable river in Connecticut, formed by the junction at Norwich of the Quinebaug and the Yantic. It empties into Long Island Sound below New London. Length, 16 miles.

Thames Embankment. A wide macadamized carriageway, with foot-pavements on each side, constructed 1864–70 by the Metropolitan Board of Works in London along the north bank of the Thames, from Blackfriars Bridge to Westminster. Strictly this is the Victoria Embankment, while the Chelsea Embankment, finished 1874, runs from Westminster Bridge to Vauxhall Bridge on the south bank, and the Chelsea Embankment, finished 1874, extends from the Chelsea Hospital to Albert Suspension Bridge on the north bank. These embankments have a granite wall on the river side; the whole area was once covered by the tide.

Thames Tunnel. A tunnel under the Thames at London, near the Tower, opened in 1843.

Thamien (thā'mi-en). A tribe of North American Indians which formerly inhabited the country between the Almaden mines and Alviso Landing, Santa Clara County, California; also, the native name of the site of Santa Clara mission. See *Costanoans*.

Thammuz. See *Tammuz*.

Thamyris (thām'i-ris). [Gr. *Θάμυρις*.] In Greek legend, a Thracian singer. He boasted that he could surpass the Muses, and was deprived by them of his sight and of the power of singing.

Thanatopsis (than-a-top'sis). [From Gr. *θανεῖν* and *ὄψις*, vision: 'a vision of death.'] A poem by William Cullen Bryant, published in 1816.

Thanatos (than'a-tos). [Gr. *θάνατος*, death.] In Greek mythology, the personification of death, brother of Sleep. See *Sleep and Death*.

Thanet (than'et). **Isle of.** An island at the eastern extremity of Kent, England. It is formed by a bifurcation of the Stour, and contains Margate and Ramsgate (so called from Ruma, the elder name of the island), Broadstairs, Cliffs.

Thanet, Octave. The pseudonym of Alice French.

Thann (tan). A town in Upper Alsace, Alsace-Lorraine, situated on the Thur 25 miles south-west of Colmar. It has manufactures of iron and silk, and wine is produced in the vicinity. It is the seat of St. Theobald's monastery. Population, 1890, 7,415.

Thano. See *Tano*.

Thapsacus (thap'sā-kus). In ancient geography, a town on the western bank of the Euphrates; the biblical Tiphsah. It was probably situated near the modern Rakka, about lat. 36° N. The Euphrates was crossed here by the armies of Cyrus the Younger, by Darius, and by Alexander the Great.

Thapsus (thap'sus). In ancient geography, a town in northern Africa, situated on the coast, near the modern Cape Dimas in Tunis, 30 miles southeast of Susa. Here, 46 B. C., Cæsar totally defeated the Pompeians under Cato, Scipio, and Juba, and ended the war in Africa.

Tharand (thä'rand). A small town in the kingdom of Saxony, situated on the Wilde Weisseritz, 9 miles southwest of Dresden. It is the seat of a noted academy of forestry.

Thargelia (thär-gē'li-ä). [Gr. *Θαργήλια*.] In Greek antiquity, a festival celebrated at Athens on the 6th and 7th of the month Thargelion, in honor of the Delian Apollo and of Artemis, on the first day of the festival (probably not every year) there was an expiatory sacrifice of two persons, for the men and the women of the state respectively, the victims being condemned criminals; on the second day there were a procession and contests for tragic and dithyrambic choruses provided by the choragi.

Tharrawaddy (thar-a-wod'i). A district in Pegu division, British Burma, intersected by lat. 18° N. Area, 2,014 square miles. Population (1881), 278,155.

Thasos (thā'sos). [Gr. *Θάσος*.] 1. An island in the northern part of the Ægean Sea, intersected by lat. 40° 46' N. It belongs to Turkey, and is about 4 miles from the mainland. The surface is mountainous. It was colonized from Paros about the end of the 8th century B. C., and long rooted for its gold mines. It belonged to the Athenian confederacy; revolted about 465 B. C., but was besieged and subjugated by Cimon; was subject to Philip V. of Macedon; and was a free city under the Romans. The inhabitants (Greeks) number about 10,000. Length, 13 miles.

2. The ancient capital of Thasos, situated on the northern coast.

Thatcher (thach'ẽr), **Benjamin Bussey.** Born at Warren, Maine, Oct. 8, 1809; died at Boston, July 14, 1848. An American author. His works include "Biography of North American Indians" (1832), "Tales of the American Revolution" (1846), etc.

Thatcher, Henry Knox. Born at Thomaston, Maine, May 26, 1806; died at Boston, April 5, 1880. An American rear-admiral. He served in the attacks on Fort Fisher, and commanded the Western Gulf Squadron in the naval operations against Mobile in 1865.

Thau (tō), **Etang de.** A lake in the department of Hérault, southern France, situated near the Mediterranean (with which it communicates by a canal) near Cette. It is traversed by the Canal du Midi. Length, 12 miles.

Thaumaturgus (thâ-ma-tėr'gus). [L., from Gr. *θαυματουργός*, wonder-working.] A surname given to Gregory of Cappadocia (3d century), a reputed worker of miracles.

Thaumaturgus of the West, The. A name given to St. Bernard.

Thaxter (thaks'tėr). Mrs. (**Celia Leighton**). Born at Portsmouth, N. H., 1835; died at the Isles of Shoals, Aug. 28, 1894. An American poet. She wrote "Among the Isles of Shoals," "Driftweed," "Poems for Children," etc.

Thayer (thār), **Abbott Henderson.** Born at Boston, Aug. 12, 1849. An American animal, figure-, and landscape-painter. He was a student at the Ecole des Beaux Arts under Lehmann and Gérôme from 1875 to 1879. Upon his return to America he settled in New York, and was made president of the Society of American Artists.

Thayer, Joseph Henry. Born at Boston, Nov. 7, 1828. An American biblical scholar, professor at Andover Theological Seminary 1864–82, and at the Divinity School, Harvard, from 1884.

Theætetus (thē-ē-tē'tus). [Gr. *Θεαίτητος*.] Lived about the end of the 5th century B. C. An Athenian, a disciple of Socrates. He is the principal character in one of the most famous of Plato's dialogues.

Theagenes (thē-aj'e-nēz). [Gr. *Θεαγένης*.] A tyrant of Megara, who ruled about the end of the 7th century B. C.

Theagenes and Chariclea (kar-i-klē'ä). An ancient romance by one Heliodorus, written in the 3d century. It recounts the loves and adventures of Theagenes, a Thessalian, and Chariclea, the daughter of

Persina, queen of Ethiopia. It was rendered into English prose by Thomas Underdown (1577), and into French by Amyot. It "supplied with materials many of the early writers of romance. It was imitated in the composition of Achilles Tatius and subsequent Greek fables, and was the model of those popular fictions which, through the writings of Gomberville and Scudery, became for a considerable period so popular and prevalent in France." *Dunlop.* Also titled *Æthiopica*.

Theatins, or **Teatines** (thē'a-tinz). [*From Theatus or Teate*, Chieti.] A monastic order of regular clerks, founded at Rome in 1524, principally by the Archbishop of Chieti, in Italy, with the purpose of combating the Reformation. There were also Theatin nuns. The order acquired to some extent in Spain, Bavaria and Poland, but its influence is now confined chiefly to Italy.

Theatre, The. The first London theater. It was a wooden building erected by James Burbage, the father of Richard Burbage, in 1576, on the site of the priory of St. John the Baptist, Shoreditch, which was destroyed at the Reformation. It was taken down in 1596, and the Globe Bankside, built of the materials.

Théâtre de la Foire (tā-ätr' de la fwär). [F., "theatre of the fair."] A theater set up by provincial comedians at the fairs of St.-Germain and St.-Laurent, outside of Paris. These theaters had privileges, to the interests of commerce which the regular theaters feel not. The plays were originally riven by incidents, and their importance can be judged from as far back as 1595. Le Sage, Fuschet, Dominique, Dorneval, Lesage, Sodaine, and others wrote for it. Le Sage alone writing more than 100 little pieces, farces, etc., with or without songs.

Théâtre Français (tā-ätr' fron-sā'). **Le.** The most noted theater in France. It is situated on the Place du Théâtre Français, Rue St.-Honoré, near the Palais-Royal, in Paris. For eight days having been seized during the Revolution, Napoleon reinstated it in nearly sole possession of the right of producing classic drama. Its present constitution dates from 1812. It is, and has now the chief honors of the regular drama, and receives a subsidy from the government. It has a governing board of six, who have always been named by government officials for the early history of the Théâtre Français as a company of actors, see *Comédie Française, La.*

Theatre Royal. Same as *Drury Lane Theatre* (which see). It was the first London theater see named.

Thebaid (thē'bā-id). **The.** [L. *Thebais*, Gr. *Θήβαις.*] In ancient geography, the domain of Thebes in Egypt, or Upper Egypt. It included the valley of the Nile from about lat. 27° 45′ N. southward to Syene (about lat. 24° N.).

Thebaid, The. An epic poem by Statius, relating to the expedition of the Seven against Thebes.

This poem which is admitted by Merivale to be faultless in epic execution, and has been glorified by the admiration of Dante, occupied the author twelve years in the composing, probably from 76 to 84 A. D. Besides about much historical testimony to the labors expended on it. Had Statius been content with trifles such as are sketched in the "sylvæ," he might have been to this day a favorite author with the real poet. As it is, the minute beauties of his epic lie buried in such a wilderness of unattractive learning and secondhand mythological reminiscence, that few care to dig them out. *Cruttwell*, Hist. of Roman Lit., p. 427.

Thébaide (tā-bā-ēd'). **La.** A play by Racine, produced June 20, 1664, by Molière's company.

Thebais (thē'ba-is). A Greek epic poem of the Theban cycle, of unknown authorship, relating to a mythical war between Argos and Thebes.

Theban (thē'ban) **Cycle, The.** A group of legends or poems relating to the mythical war between Argos and Thebes. See *Cyclic Poets, The.*

Theban Eagle, or **Theban Bard.** Pindar.

Theban Legion. In Christian legend, a legion (from the Thebaid ?) in the army of Maximian which refused to obey the emperor's order to persecute the Christians, and was twice decimated and finally exterminated for its disobedience.

Thebaw (thē'bâ). The last king of Burma, deposed by the British in 1885.

Thebes (thēbz). [Gr. *Θῆβαι*, L. *Thebæ* or *Thebæ* (also *Diospolis Magna*, Egypt. *No Amen.*)] A city of ancient Egypt, situated on both sides of the Nile, in lat. 25° 58′ N., long. 32° 39′ E. Its chief properties are two of the kings, called by Greeks Memnon on the west bank. The village of Luxor now stands on the site. The remains of antiquity here are of great interest. The Colossi, or statues of Memnon, as commonly called, are two huge seated figures, originally monolithic, of Amenhotep III. (about 1500 B. C.), standing, as they now stand, before the ruined temple of that king. They are about 50 feet high, and are raised on sandstone pedestals measuring about 10 feet. They are now much weather-beaten and broken by earthquake. Sheeked by Cambyses, as related by many ancients. The northernmost figure is the famed vocal statue of Memnon, which is said to have emitted a sound when touched by the rays of the rising sun. The temple of Rameses I. and Seti I., or el Amen-Ra, is entered by a dromos of sphinxes 164 yards, two pylons, the second of which is followed by a small hypostyle before the fine pronaos colonnade, whose 12 pillars are of the early type resembling Doric bell-capitals. The portal-pylons on a columned hall surrounded by chambers, beyond which lies a large hall with four columns, preceding the now ruined sanctuary. On both sides of the main temple there are other halls and rooms; those on the west may have formed part of the royal palace. The sculptures, which refer to Rameses I., Seti I., and Rameses II., are of high interest. The tomb of Seti I. (about 1400 B. C.), No. 17 of the Tombs of the Kings (commonly called Belzoni's tomb, from its discoverer), is like its fellows, a rock-cut tomb. At its entrance, which is a mere shaft in the face of the cliff, a long, steep stair descends, followed by a narrow passage, another stair, and another passage, at the end of which there was a deep pit (now filled), the continuation of the passage beyond which was walled up, stuccoed, and painted over with scenes continuing those on the side walls. Beyond is a first hall with four pillars, elaborately sculptured and painted; then another hall, and a series of passages by which is reached the great hall, 27 feet square, with 6 pillars. A vaulted chamber 19 by 30 feet continues this hall, and contained the alabaster sarcophagus of the king. Other columned chambers flank this one, and still other passages and chambers extend on a lower level into the mountain, the total length open being 470 feet, and the depth below the entrance 180. The continuation of the tomb is choked, and its extent is unknown. The sculptures, historical, mythological, and ceremonial, with particular reference to the rites of royal burial, are exceedingly remarkable. With advance for endless differences of detail, this may be taken as a type of the Tombs of the Kings. The Tombs of the Queens, temple of Rameses III., Memnonium (see *Ramesseum*), temple of Luxor, temple of Karnak, obelisks, and sphinxes are also noteworthy. Thebes is first mentioned in the 11th dynasty. It supplanted Memphis as the great Egyptian center; was very flourishing in the 18th, 19th, and 20th dynasties (Thothmes III., Amenhotep III., Seti, Rameses II., Rameses III.); was after ward supplanted by cities of the Delta; and declined under the Ptolemies. See *Ancient Egypt.*

Thebes. [Gr. *Θῆβαι*, L. *Thebæ* or *Thebe.*] In ancient geography, the chief city of Bœotia, Greece, situated in lat. 38° 19′ N., long. 23° 19′ E.; the modern Thiva. It is said to have been founded by Cadmus (hence Cadmea, the citadel), and is celebrated in connection with Œdipus, the Seven against Thebes, and the expeditions of the Seven against Thebes and of the Epigoni. It was early settled by the Bœotians from Thessaly. In the war of Athens at the end of the 6th century B. C., was allied with the Persians at the battle of Platæa; was defeated by Athens at Œnophyta 456; and was under democratic and Athenian influence until 447; was the birthplace of Epaminondas; in Peloponnesian war; but a severe struggle with Sparta in the battle of Coronea in 394; had to yield to Sparta 382–379; defeated Sparta at Leuctra in 371, and at Mantinea in 362, and held the hegemony in Greece under the leadership of Epaminondas; took part in the Sacred War; was allied with Athens in the defeat at Charonea in 338; was destroyed by Alexander; by Philip; rebelled in 335, but was retaken by Alexander and destroyed; was rebuilt by Cassander; became insignificant under the Roman Empire; was important in the middle ages and noted for its silk manufactures; and was plundered by the Normans of Sicily and others. It was the reputed birthplace of Pindar, Amphion, Hercules, and Bacchus. Population of Thebes, about 4,000.

Thecla (thek'lā), Saint. A saint of Iconium, Asia Minor, said to have been a disciple of the apostle Paul.

Theia (thē'yā). See *Titans.*

Theiner (tī'ner), **Augustin.** Born at Breslau, April 11, 1804; died Aug. 10, 1874. A noted German Roman Catholic historian. He was prefect of the Vatican archives 1855–70, and was accused of misusing his official position for the advantage of the bishops of the opposition in the Vatican Council, and the key of the archives was taken away from him. He published many ecclesiastical works on the old monuments of Poland, Hungary, Slavs, etc.; "Geschichte des Pontifikats Clemens XIV." (1853); "Codex diplomaticus dominii temporalis Sanctæ Sedis" (1862: on the temporal power of the papacy), etc.

Theiss (tīs), Hung. **Tisza** (tē'so). The largest tributary of the Danube; the Slavonian Tisa, and the Latin Pathissus, or Tissus, or Tisia (less probably Tibiscus). It is formed by the union of the Black Theiss and White Theiss in the Carpathians on the border of Galicia; flows west, southwest, and south through Hungary; and empties into the Danube 26 miles north by west of Belgrad. Its principal tributaries are the Hernad on the right, and the Szamos, Körös, Maros, and Bega on the left. The chief towns on its banks are Szegedin, Csikay, Szolnok, Csongrad, and Tokay. Its length, estimated, about 700 miles; navigable for steamboats from Tokay.

Themis (thē'mis). [L., from Gr. *Θέμις.*] **1.** A Greek goddess, the personification of law, order, and abstract right. — **2.** An asteroid (No. 24) discovered by De Gasparis at Naples, April 5, 1853.

Themistocles (thē-mis'tō-klēz). [Gr. *Θεμιστοκλῆς.*] Born in the latter part of the 6th century B. C.; died about 460 (perhaps as late as 447 B. C.). A famous Athenian statesman and commander. He was a political leader in opposition to Aristides, who was ostracized in 483; was instrumental in increasing the naval resources of Athens; induced the Athenians to leave Athens for Salamis and the fleet, and brought about the victory of Salamis in 480; superintended the fortifications of Athens and of the Piræus, and the development of the naval power of Athens; and was ostracized about 470. He was charged with complicity in the treason of Pausanias. He lived in exile in Argos, Corcyra, Epirus, and elsewhere, and went to Persia in 465, when he was personally favored by Artaxerxes, and established himself at Magnesia.

Even after Leonidas had so gallantly perished, Themistocles had great difficulty in persuading them not to take flight in their ships; if once they went to sea, he said, all was lost. And then his reply to Eurybiades, which has been by some censured, appears to me to have been one of the grandest ever made by man. Eurybiades, in the heat of dispute, shook his staff in a menacing manner at him. "Strike, but hear," was the only return he made. To have drawn forth the sword by his side, and to have smote him dead for such an insult, would have been no more than natural; but any one could have done that. A poor dryman in a pothouse might have done it; but to forbear, to waive his own redress in order to extinguish resentments, and keep the troops united for his country's sake, this appears to me truly great!

Carlyle, Lects. on the Hist. of Lit., p. 31.

Thenard (tā-när'). **Louis Jacques.** Born at Louptière, near Nogent-sur-Seine, France, May 4, 1777; died at Paris, June 21, 1857. A French chemist, professor in the Collège de France; baron and peer of France. He discovered Thenard's blue, etc. He wrote "Traité élémentaire de chimie" (1815). He worked in connection with Gay-Lussac.

Theobald (thē'ō-bâld). Died 1161. An English prelate, archbishop of Canterbury 1139–61.

Theobald, Lewis. Born at Sittingbourne, Kent, England; died 1774. An English playwright, translator, Shakspearian commentator, and historical writer. He published "Shakspere Restored," abusing Pope (1726), and edited Shakspere (1733). He was the original hero of Pope's "Dunciad," as a revenge for "Shakspere Restored."

Theocritus (thē-ok'ri-tus). [Gr. *Θεόκριτος.*] Born at Syracuse: lived in the 3d century B. C. A famous Greek idyllic poet. He lived in Syracuse, Cos, and Alexandria. His idyls represent the life of herdsmen, shepherds, and fishermen.

Theocritus, a Syracusan, flourished about 270 B. C., under Ptolemy II. (Philadelphus), and is the earliest extensive of pastoral or bucolic poetry. Shepherds were tending for a prize in alternate or amebæic strains gave rise to this rustic lyric, which was followed by Moschus and especially Sicilian; hence Milton calls his "Lycidas," in which one shepherd is supposed to be mourning for another, a Doric lay or Sicilian muse. Besides some epigrams and fragments, we have 31 short poems under the name of Theocritus,—though the genuineness of some is doubtful,—mainly in the Doric dialect. Scarcely one half of these are properly pastoral in subject; but most of them may properly be called idyls, *i. e.* little pictures of life. *Jebb*, Greek Lit., p. 141.

Theodelinde (thē-od'e-lind; G. pron. tā-ō-de-lin'dē). Lived about 590. A Bavarian princess and Lombard queen, daughter of Garibald I., and wife of Authari and later of Agco. She was instrumental in turning the Arian Lombards to the Roman Church.

Theoderic. See *Theodoric.*

Theodora (thē-ō-dō'rā). [Gr. *Θεόδωρα*, gift of God.] Born at Cyprus; died in Cyprus, died 547 or 548. An actress and courtezan (according to the usual account) who married Justinian about 523, and became Byzantine empress in 527. She took an important part in the administration of the affairs of the empire.

Theodora, surnamed "The Elder." Lived about the beginning of the 10th century. A Roman woman influential in Italy and in papal affairs; mother of Marozia.

Theodora, "The Younger." Lived in the 10th century. Daughter of Theodora the Elder; influential at Rome.

Théodora (tā-ō-dō-rä'). A play by Sardou, produced in 1884.

Theodore (thē'ō-dōr) **I.** [L. *Theodorus*, from Gr. *Θεόδωρος*, gift of God; F. *Théodore*, It. *Teodoro*, G. *Theodor*, Russ. *Feodor.*] Pope 642–649, an opponent of the Monothelites.

Theodore II. Pope 897.

Theodore II. (originally **Kasa** or **Kassa**). Born about 1818; committed suicide at Magdala, April 13, 1868. King of Abyssinia. He is said to have been educated as a priest, but became a robber leader. Repeated successes resulted in the conquest of Tigré and the proclamation of Theodore as king in 1855. He also conquered Shoa and waged war with the Gallas. At first a reformer, he became at last a cruel despot. His imprisonment of the British consul Cameron and other Europeans brought about the intervention of the English. Abyssinia was invaded by British troops under Napier in 1868, and Magdala was stormed April 13, 1868.

Theodore I., King of Corsica. See *Neuhof.*

Theodore of Tarsus. Died 690. An English prelate, of Greek origin: archbishop of Canterbury 668–690.

Theodoret (thē-od'ō-ret), L. **Theodoretus** (thē-od-ō-rē'tus). Born at Antioch about 390: died about 457. A Greek theologian, church historian, and exegete: a member of the school of Antioch. He became bishop of Cyrus or Cyrrhus (near the Euphrates) about 423; was deposed about 448; and was restored by the Council of Chalcedon in 451. He wrote commentaries, controversial works, a continuation of the history of Eusebius, lives of ascetics, letters, etc.

Theodoric (thē-od'ō-rik), "The Great." [LL. *Theodoricus*, Gr. *Θεοδώριχος*, accom. form of a Gothic name cognate with OHG. *Deotrik, Diotrich*, MHG. *Dietrich*, G. *Dietrich*, ruler of the people.] Born in Pannonia about 454; died Aug. 30, 526. A celebrated king of the East

Goths, son of the Amaling prince Theodemer. He passed his boyhood as a hostage at Constantinople; with his father invaded Mœsia in 475; and succeeded his father about 474. He started on the invasion of Italy late in 488; repeatedly defeated the Gepidæ; and defeated Odoacer at the Isonzo Aug. 28, 489, at Verona Sept. 30, and on the Adda Aug. 11, 490. On Feb. 27, 493, a peace was concluded according to which the two kings were to live together in Italy, Odoacer as the military subordinate of Theodoric. But in March Odoacer was slain by Theodoric at a banquet, and the latter became the sole ruler in Italy and the founder of the East-Gothic power there. He introduced many reforms. He put to death Boethius and Symmachus. In medieval German romance he is celebrated as Dietrich von Bern. Also spelled *Theoderic*.

It is no wonder that Theoderic became the subject of many fabulous stories, and that tradition represented his reign as having been almost a kingdom of heaven upon earth. Even before the sixth century closed, men told in Italy nearly the same story that was told in England respecting the days of Alfred—how the great king had made righteousness to prevail in his realm so that gold pieces could be left exposed on the highway for a year and a day without being stolen. Many of his sayings were recorded as proverbs in the land, and anecdotes were related to show how, like Solomon in the matter of the two mothers and their infants, Theoderic had displayed in the judgment seat his wonderful insight into human nature. But it was not in Italy or amongst the Goths that his legendary fame reached its highest point. The whole Teutonic race regarded his glory as their own, and his imagined deeds were the theme of popular songs in all the German lands. The story of "Dietrich of Bern" (the High German way of pronouncing "Theoderic of Verona") is indeed, as told in the poems, very different from the history of the real Theoderic. He is described as the vassal of Attila and the foe of Ermanaric, who is partly confounded with Odoacer; and in some of the songs "Dietrich" is even represented as vanquished, and as a fugitive or a captive. But amid all this strange distortion of the history, the character of the legendary Dietrich is essentially that of the Gothic king.

Bradley, Story of the Goths, p. 171.

Theodorus. See *Theodore*.

Theodosia (thē-ō-dō'shi-ă). [Gr. *Θεοδοσία*, gift of God.] See *Fenelosia*.

Theodosian Code (thē-ō-dō'shi-an kōd). A collection of Roman laws from the time of Constantine to that of Theodosius II., comprised in 16 books, first published A. D. 438.

Theodosius (thē-ō-dō'shi-us). Executed at Carthage 376 A. D. A Roman general, distinguished for his services in Britain, on the Danube, and in Africa.

Theodosius I., "The Great." Born at Cauca, in northern Spain, about 346; died at Milan, Jan. 17, 395. Roman emperor, son of Flavius Theodosius, a general (chiefly noted for his campaigns in Britain) of Valentinian I. He commanded in Mœsia in 374; was made joint emperor by Gratian and ruler over the East in 379; defeated the Goths and other invaders; and in 383 signed the Goths in the empire. After the death of Gratian in 383 he had as colleagues Maximus, Valentinian II., and Eugenius. He defeated Arbogast and Eugenius at the Frigidus near Aquileia in 394, and became sole emperor. His ecclesiastical history he is noted for his submission to Ambrose.

Theodosius II. Born 401; died 450. Emperor of the East, son of Arcadius whom he succeeded in 408. He was controlled largely by his sister Pulcheria and his wife Eudocia. He carried on war with Persia. During his reign the empire was invaded by the Huns. The Theodosian Code was formed by his order.

Theodosius III. Byzantine emperor 716–717.

Theodosius, Obelisk of. See *Obelisk of Theodosius*.

Théodule (tā-ō-dül') **Pass,** or **Matterjoch** (mät'ter-yōch). A pass over the Alps, leading from Zermatt in Switzerland to Val Tournanche in Italy. Height, 10,900 feet.

Theognis (thē-og'nis). [Gr. *Θέογνις*.] Born in Megara: lived in the middle or last part of the 6th century B. C. A celebrated Greek elegiac poet.

Theognis (540 B. C.), a Dorian noble of Megara, has left us about 1 elegiac verses in the Ionic dialect—much more than we have from any early Greek elegist—in which he seeks to impress the orthodox doctrines of the Dorian aristocracy on a young Megarian noble named Cyrnus, and puts in many quaint bits of worldly wisdom by the way. His tone, and the respectability of his views, made him a standard author in the schools, and the text has been much confused by additions.

Jebb, Greek Lit., p. 54.

Theogony (thē-og'ō-ni), **The.** [Gr. *Θεογονία*, the origin of the gods.] An ancient Greek poem of 1,022 lines, attributed to Hesiod, treating of the origin of the order of nature from chaos and the origin of the gods. It was a standard work on theology among the Greeks.

Theon (thē'on). [Gr. *Θέων*.] Lived in the latter half of the 4th century A. D. An Alexandrian mathematician and astronomer, father of Hypatia. He wrote a commentary on the "Almagest."

Theophilus (thē-of'i-lus). [L., from Gr. *Θεόφιλος*, one who loves God; F. *Théophile*, It. Sp. *Teofilo*, Pg. *Theophilo*, G. *Theophilus* (*Gottlieb*).] In legend, the administrator of a bishopric in Adana, Asia Minor, said to have made a compact with the devil.

Theophrastus (thē-ō-fras'tus). [L., from Gr. *Θεόφραστος*.] Born at Eresus, Lesbos, about 372 B. C.: died 288 or 287 B. C. A Greek philosopher, a disciple of Aristotle whom he succeeded as head of the Peripatetic school. He wrote on the "History of Plants," etc.

Theophrastus of Eresus in Lesbos (374–287 B. C.) succeeded Aristotle at the head of the Lyceum, and followed his master in handling physical as well as moral science. We have from him two botanical works, "Researches about Plants," in nine books, and "Principles of Vegetable Life," in six books, which show him to have been a thorough and acute inquirer; also 30 short, lively sketches of character—such as "The Flatterer," "The Grumbler," "The Boastful Man," "The Man of Petty Ambition." These characters were the original models of those sketches which English writers produced in the 17th century, such as Hall's "Characterisms of Vertues and Vices," Overbury's "Characters or Witty Descriptions of the Properties of sundry Persons," and Earles "Microcosmography."

Jebb, Greek Lit., p. 135.

Theophrastus Such (thē-ō-fras'tus such). **The Impressions of.** A series of essays by George Eliot, published in 1879.

Theopompus (thē-ō-pom'pus). [Gr. *Θεόπομπος*, sent of God.] Born in Chios about 378 B. C.: died about the end of the 4th century B. C. A Greek historian and rhetorician, the aristocratic and pro-Macedonian leader in Chios. His chief works are "Hellenics" and "Philippics" (fragments edited by Müller).

Theotocos (thē-ot'ō-kos). [From LGr. *θεοτόκος*, bearing God, mother of God.] The mother of God: a title of the Virgin Mary. Also *Theotokos*.

Theramenes (the-ram'e-nēz). [Gr. *Θηραμένης*.] Executed 404 B. C. An Athenian politician and commander. He was one of the leaders in the establishment of the oligarchic rule of the 400 which he later opposed; served at Cyzicus, Arginusæ, and elsewhere; was instrumental in procuring the condemnation of the Athenian generals after Arginusæ; was one of the negotiators for peace with Sparta; became one of the thirty tyrants; and was put to death through the influence of Critias.

Theresa, or Teresa (te-rē'să or tā-rā'să), Saint. [It., Sp. *Teresa*, Pg. *Theresa*, G. *Therese*, F. *Thérèse*.] Born at Avila, Spain, March 28, 1515; died at Alba de Liste, Spain, 1582. A Spanish saint and author. She entered the Carmelite order in 1534; established a reformed order of Carmelites in 1562; and became prioress at Avila in 1571. Her works, including "El camino de la perfeccion" ("Way of Perfection") and "El castillo interior" ("Castle of the Soul"), were published in 1587.

Theresienstadt, Slav. **Terezin** (tā-rā-zēn'). A town in Bohemia, situated on the Eger, near its junction with the Elbe, 32 miles north-northwest of Prague. It is the principal fortified place in Bohemia. Population (1890), 7,215.

Thereza Christina Maria. Born at Naples, March 14, 1822: died at Oporto, Portugal, Dec. 28, 1889. Empress of Brazil. See *Pedro II.*

Therma, Gulf of (thèr-mā'ik gulf). [L. *Thermaicus Sinus.*] The ancient name of the Gulf of Saloniki.

Thermidor (thèr-mi-dôr'; F. pron. ter-mē-dôr'). [F., from Gr. *θέρμη*, heat, and *δῶρον*, a gift.] The name adopted in 1793 by the National Convention of the first French republic for the eleventh month of the year. It consisted of 30 days, beginning July 19 (with July 17 and 18 added) in the Gregorian calendar.

Thermidorians (thèr-mi-dō'ri-anz). The more moderate party in the French Revolution, who took part in or sympathized with the overthrow of Robespierre and his adherents on the 9th Thermidor, year 2 (July 27, 1794).

Thermopylæ (thèr-mop'i-lē). [Gr. *Θερμοπύλαι*, gate of the hot springs.] In ancient geography, a narrow pass from Thessaly to Locris, between Mount Œta and a marsh bordering the Maliac Gulf. The configuration of the land has been somewhat changed in recent times. Through it passed the only road from northern to southern Greece. Here, in 480 B. C., occurred one of the most famous conflicts of the Persian wars. A small army of Greeks under Leonidas defended the pass against a vast army under Xerxes. Their position was betrayed, and Leonidas seeing that his post was lost, sent away the 700 Thespians, who remained and were slain. Here, too, in 279 B. C., the allied Greeks attempted unsuccessfully to prevent the passage of the Gauls under Brennus; and here, in 191 B. C., the Romans under Glabrio defeated Antiochus the Great of Syria.

The springs at Thermopylæ are hot (about 100° Fahr.) and salt. There are two of them, which seem anciently to have been devoted respectively to male and female bathers (Tansan). They are enclosed within a rectangle of masonry, about two feet in depth, from which a cloud of vapour rises. The water is intensely salt to the taste, and very expensive.

Tozer, Lands of the Ancient Greeks, p. 344.

Théroigne de Méricourt (tā-rwäny' dē mā-rē-kôr'). **Anne Joseph Terwagne,** called. Born at Marcourt, Luxemburg, Aug. 13, 1762; died at Paris, June 9, 1817. An opponent of the French Revolution, an adherent of the Girondist party: called the "Amazon of the Revolution," the "Belle Liégeoise," the "Fury of the Gironde," etc. She played a prominent part in the taking of the Bastille, the expedition of the women to Versailles in Oct., 1789, the events of Aug. 10, 1792, etc. She was insane in her later years.

Theron (thē'ron). [Gr. *Θήρων*.] Tyrant of Agrigentum in Sicily 488–472 B. C. He ruled also over Himera.

Thersites (thèr-sī'tēz). [Gr. *Θερσίτης*.] In Greek legend, the most hateful and ingnoble of the Greeks assembled before Troy. Shakspere introduces him in "Troilus and Cressida."

Thervings (ther'vingz). See the extract.

About the year 200, when they were living on the north shore of the Black Sea, the Gutans or Goths divided themselves into two great branches, the Thervings and the Greutings. These latter have left no further name; nothing is much better known in history. The Thervings were called Visigoths (i. e. West Goths), and the Greutings ostrogoths (East Goths). The Gothic wars were defensive, and to the situation which the two divisions then occupied, one east, the other west of the river Dniester; but by a curious coincidence they continued to occupy nearly the same relative latest days of Gothic history, for when the Goths conquered the south of Europe, the Visigoths went westwards to Gaul and Spain, while the Ostrogoths settled in Italy.

Bradley, Story of the Goths, pp. 57, 58.

Theseum (thē-sē'um). [Gr. *Θησεῖον*.] A temple at Athens, probably a temple of Hephaistos (Vulcan). It is one of the three most perfect surviving Greek temples. It is a Doric peripteros of Pentelic marble, of 6 by 13 columns, on a stylobate of 3 steps measuring 64 by 104 feet. The columns are 19 feet 5 inches high, 3 feet 5 inches in base diameter. The cella has 2 columns in antis in both pronaos and opisthodomos. The metopes of the eastern front and those nearest on the flanks are sculptured from the myths of Herakles and Theseus; the pediments were filled with sculptures, now lost, over the architrave and columns of both ends; the frieze is sculptured in relief. The chief subject represents a combat between Athenians and Thracians, that on the west a fight with centaurs.

Theseus (thē'sūs or thē'sē-us). [Gr. *Θησεύς*.] In Greek legend, the chief hero of Attica; son of Ægeus, king of Athens, and Æthra, daughter of Pittheus, king of Troezen. He was brought up at Troezen, and when he reached maturity set out for Athens, which he reached after wonderful adventures, and where he was recognized and acknowledged. He conquered the Marathonian bull, and when the Athenians sent their tribute of youths and maidens to Minos, he went with them and slew the Minotaur with the help of Ariadne, daughter of Minos, who fell in love with him. She gave him a sword and a clue of thread by means of which he found his way through the labyrinth. He sailed away with Ariadne, but deserted her on the island of Naxos. He also fought with the Amazons, who in turn invaded Attica; was one of the Argonauts; took part in the Calydonian hunt; cut off the head of Medusa; and performed other marvelous exploits.

Theseus. The Duke of Athens, a character in Shakspere's "Midsummer Night's Dream."

The days of the Frank duchy of Athens have almost passed away from memory. But from the memory of English-speaking men at least they should not entirely pass. It was from the French and Italian robbers of that duchy that Shakespere borrowed that title which, to puny classical ears, seems so strange as to Theseus himself, the legendary statesman who wrought the union of the Attic towns, was brought on the stage, like Dea Roche or an Arcadian Amadis, Duke of Athens. And doubtless many readers of English and French history have been puzzled when, in the story of the fight of Crecy, a Duke of Athens appears as if he were as naturally the backbone of at such a moment as the Count of Alençon, or the Earl of Warwick.

Freeman, Hist. Essays, 1st ser., p. 289.

Thesiger (thes'i-jer). **Frederic Augustus,** Baron Chelmsford. Born May 31, 1827. An English general. He served as aide-de-camp to Major-General Markham in the Crimean campaign, and as assistant-general in the Abyssinian campaign of 1868; was adjutant-general of the forces in India 1869–74; became major-general in 1877; and had chief command of the British troops in the Zulu war of 1878 until relieved by Sir Garnet Wolseley. He gained a decisive victory over the Zulus under Cetywayo at Ulundi July 4, 1879.

Thespiæ (thes'pi-ē). [Gr. *Θεσπιαί*, *Θέσπειαι*, etc.] In ancient geography, a city in Bœotia, Greece, 8 miles west by south of Thebes. The city is mentioned by Homer (Catalogue). With Platæa it refused to give earth and water to the heralds of Xerxes; and it sent to Thermopylæ 700 of its men who fought and perished with the Spartans. The Thespians fought at Platæa in 479, and against Athens at Delium in 424. The walls of the city were razed by the Thebes. Thespiæ was noted for the worship of Eros and the Muses;

Thespian Maids. The Muses. See *Thespiæ*.

Thespis (thes'pis). [Gr. *Θέσπις*.] Lived in the middle of the 6th century B. C. An Attic poet, the reputed founder of tragedy. He is said to have introduced monologues and perhaps dialogues into the dithyrambic choruses.

Thesprotia (thes-pró'ti-ă), or **Thesprotis** (thes'pro-tis). In ancient geography, a region in southwestern Epirus, lying near the sea.

Thessalonians (thes-ą-lō'ni-ąnz), **Epistle to the.** The title of two of the Pauline epistles in the New Testament. The main theme of both epistles is the second coming of Christ.

Thessalonica (thes'ą-lō-nī'kă). [Gr. *Θεσσαλονίκη.*] The ancient name of Saloniki.

Thessaly (thes'ą-li). [L. *Thessalia*, from Gr. *Θεσσαλία.*] A district which in ancient times formed the northeastern division of Greece. It was bounded by Macedonia on the north (separated by the Cambunian Mountains and Mount Olympus), the Thracian Sea and Magnesia (or its tributary Magnesia) on the east, Doris and Œtæa on the south, and Epirus on the west (separated by Mount Pindus). Thessaly contains the mountains Ossa, Pelion, and Othrys, and is traversed by the Peneus. Its chief divisions were Perrhæbia, Pelasgiotis, Thessaliotis Hestiæotis, Magnesia, and Phthiotis. Many of its cities, mountains, and valleys were celebrated in Greek legend. It was aristocratical and pro-Persian in its tendencies. The greater part of it was ceded by Turkey to Greece in 1881. The present inhabitants are Greeks, with some Turks and Albanians.

Thetford (thet'fōrd). A town in Norfolk and Suffolk, England, situated on the Little Ouse 31 miles northeast of Cambridge. It was the capital of East Anglia. Thomas Paine was born there. Population (1891), 4,247.

Thetis (thē'tis). [Gr. *Θέτις.*] 1. In Greek mythology, the chief of the Nereids: mother by Peleus of Achilles. —2. An asteroid (No. 17) discovered by Luther at Bilk, April 17, 1852.

Theurdank (toi'er-dängk). [G., 'dear thanks.'] 1. A name given to the emperor Maximilian I. —2. A German poetical romance, founded on the life of the emperor Maximilian I., and in part designed by him. It was published in 1517.

Theuriet (tœ-ryā'), **André.** Born at Marly-le-Roi, Oct. 8, 1833. A French literateur. He has published a number of volumes of poems, but is principally noted for his novels and tales.

Thévenot (tāv-nō'), **Jean de.** Born 1633; died 1667. A French traveler, nephew of Melchisédech Thévenot. He made journeys in the East 1655–1659, and traveled again in the East, particularly in Persia and India 1664–67. His collected "Voyages" were published in 1689.

Thévenot, Melchisédech. Born about 1620; died 1692. A French scholar. He published "Relations de divers voyages" (1663–72), "Recueil de voyages" (1681), etc.

Thiaki (thē-ä'ke). A modern name of Ithaca.

Thibaudeau (te-bo-dō'), Comte **Antoine Claire de.** Born at Poitiers, France, March 23, 1765; died at Paris, March 1, 1854. A French politician and historian. He became deputy to the Convention in 1792, and a member of the Mountain; became president of the Council of Five Hundred in Feb., 1796; was ennobled by Napoleon I.; lived in exile under the Bourbons; and was made senator by Louis Philippe in 1830. Among his works are "Mémoires sur la Convention et le Directoire" (1824), "Mémoires sur le Consulat" (1826), "Histoire générale de Napoléon Bonaparte" (1827–28, etc.).

Thibaut (te-bō') **IV.,** Count of Champagne and King of Navarre. Born 1201: died 1253. A French ruler, noted as a poet.

Thibaut de Champagne, King of Navarre, . . . is indeed the most important single figure of early French lyrical poetry. . . . Thibaut's poems have much more than once or twice pointed the lustful thing that of M. Turbe; this contains eighty one pieces, not a few of which, however, are probably the work of others. The majority of them are Chansons d'Amour. *Saintsbury*, French Lit., p. 68.

Thibet. See *Tibet.*

Thierry, or **Thierri** (ti-er'i; F. pron. tyā-rē'), **I.,** or **Theodoric** (thē-od'ō-rik). Died 534. King of Austrasia; son of Clovis, and one of his successors in 511. See *Clovis.*

Thierry II. Died 613. King of Burgundy and later of Austrasia, second son of Childebert II.

Thierry III. Died 692. King of the Franks, a younger son of Clovis II. See *Clovis II.*

Thierry IV. Born 737. King of the Franks, one of the "rois fainéants." The government was administered by Charles Martel. See *Charles.*

Thierry (tyā-rē'), **Amédée Simon Dominique.** Born at Blois, France, Aug. 2, 1797; died at Paris, March 28, 1873. A French historian and politician, brother of J. N. A. Thierry. He was a time professor at Lesueur, after which he devoted himself to the study of history, and published a number of works. He was elected to the Academy in 1857. His chief works are "Histoire de la Gaule sous la domination romaine" (1840), "Histoire d'Attila" (1856), "Tableau de l'empire romain" (1862), "Récits de l'histoire romaine" (1860, 1864), "Saint-Jérôme" (1867), etc.

Thierry, Jacques Nicolas Augustin. Born at Blois, May 10, 1795; died at Paris, May 22, 1856. An eminent French historian. He devoted a free scholarship to the college of his native town, and finished with the lycée at Rouen. The best known of his works is a study at the Ecole Normale (1811–14), to which he also fell to a teacher. After a brief stay as a provincial college, he returned to Paris to follow up literature as a means of livelihood. For a while he worked in collaboration with the philosopher Saint-Simon, and published with him 3 books (1814–17). Then he contributed several original papers to various periodical publications. These papers he subsequently fused together, and composed in this way his "Histoire de la conquête de l'Angleterre par les Normands" (1825) and his "Lettres sur l'histoire de France" (1827). In 1826 he became completely broken down in health, and was left blind and paralyzed. The remainder of his life was to be done through the medium of secretaries. With their help he published his "Dix ans d'études historiques" (1834), his "Récits des temps mérovingiens" (1840), and his "Essai sur l'histoire de la formation et des progrès du tiers-état" (1853).

Thierry and Theodoret. A play by Fletcher, Massinger, and another, published in 1621 (written a few years earlier).

Thiers (tyār). A town in the department of Puy-de-Dôme, France, situated on the Durolle 24 miles east-northwest of Clermont-Ferrand. Cutlery is made here and in the vicinity. Population (1891), commune, 16,814.

Thiers, Louis Adolphe. Born at Marseilles, April 15, 1797: died at St.-Germain-en-Laye, near Paris, Sept. 3, 1877. A distinguished French statesman and historian. He was of humble origin. After graduating from college he studied law at Aix, and came to Paris late in the year 1821. A couple of years later he started out to seek his fortune in Paris. He tried his hand at journalism, and was immediately successful. For several years he remained on "Le Constitutionnel," and in 1830 helped in the foundation of "Le National." His time had been largely taken up with serious studies which resulted in his "Histoire de la Révolution" (4 vols., 1823–27). Another one of his early works, "Law et son système de finances," appeared in 1826, and was edited anew in a second edition "Histoire de Law." He took an active part in establishing the monarchy of July, 1830, and was rewarded by Louis Philippe, who appointed him to the highest positions in the state. The history of the times was written by Thiers, and appeared in full under the title "La monarchie de 1830." While retaining his interest in the general government of the country, Thiers began to devote his attention more particularly to historical research, and finally published his great work "Histoire du Consulat et de l'Empire" (20 vols. 1845–60). During the Franco-German war of 1870–71 he was prominent in diplomatic capacity, and was especially active in negotiating with Bismarck the conditions of peace. After the fall of Napoleon III. (March 1, 1871) he was placed at the head of the executive power in the new French republic, and a few months later became its president. Besides the works already mentioned, Thiers contributed numerous articles to newspapers and reviews, and published pamphlets on a variety of subjects. At the time of his death he was engaged on a work of a philosophical character, which he left in a fragmentary condition.

Thionville (tyōn-vēl'). The French name of Diedenhofen.

Thira. See *Santorin.*

Thirlwall (thèrl'wâl), **Connop.** Born at Stepney, London, Jan. 11, 1797: died at Bath, England, July 27, 1875. An English historian, critic, and prelate. He was educated at the Charterhouse and Cambridge, and took high honors in both law and theology. He was bishop of St. David's 1840–74. His chief work is a "History of Greece" (1835–47). He translated Schleiermacher's "Critical Essay" with Hare translated Niebuhr's "History of Rome" (1828). His "Literary and Theological Remains," including his charges, were edited by Perowne and Stubbs, and his "Letters" by others.

Thirteen Communes, The. **Tredici Comuni** (trā-dē'chē kō-mō'nē). A locality in the province of Verona, Italy, in the vicinity of Badia. It has long been noted for the preservation of a Germanic dialect (Cimbro), now nearly supplanted by Italian. Compare *Cimbri.*

Thirty, The. See *Thirty Tyrants, The.*

Thirty Tyrants, The. 1. An aristocratic body which usurped the government of Athens 404–403 B. C. The most notable was Critias. They were expelled by the democratic party under the lead of Thrasybulus. A popular name given collectively to the body of pretenders to the Roman Empire under the reigns of Valerian, Gallienus, etc. Among them were Tetricus and Odenathus.

Thirty Years' War, The. A religious and political war in central Europe which involved Germany and various countries. It was caused by the friction between the Protestants and Catholics in the Empire; and the immediate occasion was the throwing of some Bohemian officials from the windows of the palace at Prague in 1618. This was the first act of the war in Bohemia. The following is a summary of the main events: In 1619 the emperor Matthias died, and was succeeded in the Hapsburg dominions and as emperor by Ferdinand II., but Frederick V., elector of the Palatinate, was chosen as a rival king by the Bohemians; in Nov. 1620, the Catholic League defeated Frederick at the White Mountain; in 1621 Tilly and the Catholic League were victorious at Wimpfen and Höchst; in 1623 Maximilian, duke of Bavaria, was made elector; in 1625 Christian IV. of Denmark became the leader of the Protestants; in 1626 Tilly defeated Christian IV. at Lutter, and Wallenstein, the Imperialist general, defeated Mansfeld at Dessau; in 1629 the Edict of Restitution was issued by Ferdinand (see *Restitution*); in 1630 Wallenstein was dismissed, while Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden became the Protestant leader. The events of 1631 were the storming of Magdeburg by Tilly and the victory of Gustavus at Breitenfeld; of 1632, the successes of Gustavus, the reentry of Wallenstein to the Imperialist service, and the victory and death of Gustavus at Lützen (Nov. 6); of 1634, the Imperialist victory at Nördlingen, and the murder of Wallenstein; of 1635, the treaty of Prague between Saxony and Ferdinand II., and the interference of France on the Protestant side under the lead of Richelieu; of 1636, the victory of the Swedes at Wittstock; of 1637, the accession of the emperor Ferdinand III.; of 1642, the victory of the Swedes at Breitenfeld; and of 1643, 1644, and 1645, generally French and Swedish victories under Condé, Turenne, and Torstenson. In 1648 the war was terminated by the treaty of Westphalia (which see). In general the Protestants were strong in northern Germany, the Catholics in southern Germany. Spain was the chief ally of the emperor; France, Sweden, and Denmark were the principal allies of the Protestants. The main profits of the war fell to France and Sweden. Germany suffered severely in loss of life, property, and morals.

This (this). In ancient geography, a city in Upper Egypt, near Abydos or perhaps identical with it.

Thisbe (thiz'bē). [Gr. *Θισβή.*] In classical legend, a maiden of Babylon, beloved by Pyramus. Living in adjoining houses, they were able to converse through a hole in the wall without the knowledge of their parents, who opposed their marriage. A rendezvous was appointed at the tomb of Ninus. Thisbe, who appeared first, was frightened by a lion, and, running away, dropped her mantle which the beast soiled with blood. Pyramus, seeing the blood, and believing that Thisbe had been slain, killed himself under a mulberry-tree, the fruit of which was ever after bloodred. Shakspere introduced the story into the farcical interlude in the "Midsummer Night's Dream."

Thistle (this'l). A steel yacht (cutter), designed by George L. Watson, and launched at Glasgow April 21, 1887. Her principal dimensions were: length over all, 106·95 feet; length on water line, 79·03; beam, 20·03; draught, 13·80; displacement, about 138 tons. She was designed expressly to capture the America's cup, but lost the cup races to Volunteer. She was afterward sold to the Emperor of Germany and rechristened Meteor.

Thlinkit, or **Thlinkeet.** See *Kolushan.*

Tholen (tō'len). 1. An island in Zealand, Netherlands, situated northeast of the East Schelde and 22 miles northwest of Antwerp. Length, 12 miles.—2. A small town in the eastern part of the island of Tholen.

Tholuck (tō'lōk), **Friedrich August Gottlreu.** Born at Breslau, Prussia, March 30, 1799: died at Halle, Prussia, June 10, 1877. A German Protestant theologian and preacher, professor of theology at Halle from 1826. He was educated at Breslau and at Berlin, where he was appointed professor (extraordinary) in 1823. Among his works are "Die Lehre vom Sünder und Versöhner" ("The Doctrine of the Sinner and Redemption"), "Stunden der Andacht" ("Hours of Devotion," 1840), commentaries on the Sermon on the Mount, Hebrews, and Psalms, an answer to Strauss's "Leben Jesu" ("Glaubwürdigkeit der evangelischen Geschichte," 1837), "Vorgeschichte des Rationalismus" (1853–1862), "Geschichte des Rationalismus" (1865), etc.

Thomas (tom'ąs). Saint, or **Didymus.** [Heb. 'a twin'; Gr. *Θωμᾶς*; L. *Didymus*, from Gr. *ὁ δίδυμος*, a twin; It. *Tommaso*, Sp. *Tomás*, Pg. *Thomas* or *Thomaz.*] One of the twelve apostles: according to tradition, an evangelist in Parthia and India, where he suffered martyrdom.

Thomas of Bayeux. See *Thomas the Rhymer.*

Thomas of London. Born at London, 1118: murdered in Canterbury cathedral, Dec. 29, 1170. An English prelate, archbishop of Canterbury. He was the son of a rich merchant, and his career was advanced by Theobald, archbishop of Canterbury, in whose household he was about 1142. He became archdeacon of Canterbury in 1154, and chancellor of Henry II. in 1155, an office he filled with great magnificence; and, though only in deacon's orders, was suddenly appointed archbishop of Canterbury in 1162. He became a strong advocate of the church's rights, defending her against the king whose partizan he had previously been. He refused to consent to the constitutions of the council of Clarendon, curtailing clerical privileges, but was prevailed upon to do so by the Pope. He was tried by Henry for breach of allegiance in endeavoring to excommunicate Richard, and his property was confiscated and his ecclesiastical revenue sequestered. He finally escaped to France, and thence to Rome, where the Pope reinstated him in his see. After much correspondence and many threats of excommunication against the English bishops, he was reconciled with Henry in 1170, and returned to England; but his temper was as haughty as ever, and Henry prayed "to be rid of this turbulent priest." Four knights, overhearing this hasty exclamation, slew Becket before the altar of St. Benedict in the north transept of Canterbury cathedral, Dec. 29, 1170. In 1173 he was canonized, and in 1220 his bones were removed to Trinity Chapel, where they were for several centuries the object of pilgrimages. Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales" were told on a pilgrimage to his shrine. Henry VIII. destroyed it, and burned and scattered his bones. Also *Thomas Becket or à Becket.*

Thomas of Woodstock, Duke of Gloucester. Born at Woodstock, England, Jan. 7, 1355: murdered at Calais, France, Sept. 8, 1397. The youngest son of Edward III., a leading politician in the reign of Richard II.

Thomas the Rhymer, or **Thomas of Erceldoune** (now **Earlston**). Lived about 1225–1300. A Scottish poet, noted in folk-lore and Arthurian legend as a prophet and a guide to the mysterious halls beneath the Eildon Hills. According to the popular story, the Queen of Faery came to him as he sat under the Eildon tree, and carried him to

Fairyland, where they lived in happiness for three years, at the end of which time she brought him back to the Eildon tree and told him of many things that were to happen in the wars between England and Scotland. He was called "True Thomas" from the truth of these prophecies. He finally disappeared in a forest, following a hart and hind, and was seen no more. (Compare *Frauhmærer.*) "The Romance and Prophecies of Thomas of Erceldoune" has been edited by Dr. Murray for the Early English Text Society (1875). Sir Walter Scott attributed to him the poem "Sir Tristrem," a 13th-century romance, which he edited from the Auchinleck MS. in 1804; but it is not now thought to be his. "Sir Tristrem" was edited by McNeill in 1886 for the Scottish Text Society.

The charter [dated 1290, in which his son describes himself as the heir of Thomas Rymour de Ercildoun quoted in the "Minstrelsy" contains written evidence that the epithet of Rymour was peculiar to our Thomas, and was dropped by his son, who designates himself simply Thomas of Ercildoun, son of Thomas the Rymour of Ercildoune, which I think is conclusive on the subject. Pursuing this discussion, I have scorned to avail myself of the tradition of the country, as well as the suspicious testimony of Boece, Dempster, &c., promulgated probably upon that tradition, which uniformly affirms the named Thomas to have been Learmont or Lermont, and that of the Rhymer a personal epithet. This circumstance, I hope, induces us fairly to conclude that some of his descendants had taken that name—certain it is that his castle is called Lermont's Tower, well known to be so to the country people by that name as by the appellation of the Rhymer.

Letter from Scott to George Ellis, in Lockhart's Scott, [L. 217.

Thomas, Annie. See *Cudlip, Mrs.*

Thomas (tō-mā'), **Charles Ambroise.** Born at Metz, Aug. 5, 1811. A French composer, director of the Conservatory in Paris. Among his works are the operas "Le Caïd" (1849), "Songe d'une nuit d'été" (1850), "Mignon" (1866), "Hamlet" (1868), "Françoise de Rimini" (1882).

Thomas (tom'as), **George Henry.** Born in Southampton County, Va., July 31, 1816; died at San Francisco, March 28, 1870. A distinguished American general. He graduated at West Point in 1840; served in the Seminole war; was distinguished in the Mexican war; was Instructor of Cavalry at West Point in 1851–54; was instructor at West Point 1855–54; and served in Texas until the Civil War. He was appointed colonel in May, 1861, and later under Johnston was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers and transferred to the Department of the Cumberland in Aug., 1861; gained the victory of Mill Springs Jan. 19, 1862; was distinguished at Perryville Oct. 8, and commanded the center at Murfreesboro; and became famous for his defense of the Union position in the battle of Chickamauga Sept. 19–20, 1863 (hence called "The Rock of Chickamauga"). On Oct. 19, 1863, he was made commander of the Army of the Cumberland, with the rank of brigadier-general; and fought at the battle of Chattanooga, and with Sherman in the invasion of Georgia in 1864. He was sent to Tennessee to repel Hood's invasion in Sept., 1864, and defeated Hood at Nashville Dec. 15–16, 1864. He was promoted major-general in the regular army and organized cavalry operations (capture of Davis, etc.) in 1865. He was commander of military divisions and departments in Tennessee, etc., and lastly of the Division of the Pacific 1869–70.

Thomas, Joseph. Born in Cayuga County, N. Y., Sept. 23, 1811. An American author. He was educated as a physician, and was for a time professor of Latin and Greek in Haverford College. He was associated with Baldwin in compiling the "Pronouncing Gazetteer" (1845); edited the biographical and geographical vocabularies to Webster's dictionaries; collaborated with Baldwin in the compilation of "A New Complete Gazetteer of the United States" and of "Lippincott's Pronouncing Gazetteer of the World" (1855); and edited "A Comprehensive Medical Dictionary" (1854; revised 1869) and Lippincott's "Pronouncing Dictionary of Biography and Mythology" (1870–71). He has also written "Travels in Egypt and Palestine" (1853).

Thomas, Lorenzo. Born at Newcastle, Del., Oct. 26, 1804; died at Washington, D. C., March 2, 1875. An American general. He served in the Seminole war; was chief of staff to Butler in the Mexican war, and later chief of staff to Scott; was adjutant-general in the Civil War, and was appointed by Johnson secretary of war *ad interim* 1868 (but did not serve).

Thomas, Philemon. Born in North Carolina, 1764; died at Baton Rouge, La., 1847. An American officer and politician, leader of the West Florida insurrection against Spain 1810–1811. He was member of Congress from Louisiana, 1831–35.

Thomas, Theodore. Born at Esens, Hannover, Oct. 11, 1835. An American musical conductor. He made his first appearance in public about 1841 as a violinist. He was brought to the United States in 1845, and was first solo violin in concerts and opera till 1861. From 1855 to 1869 he gave a series of concerts of chamber-music; and his symphony concerts in New York began in 1862, were given every season except from 1869 to 1873 until 1878, when he became director of the College of Music at Cincinnati, Ohio. He returned to New York in 1890, and made it the headquarters of his orchestra till 1891, when he removed to Chicago. He has been mainly instrumental in developing the musical taste of the country by his series of orchestral concerts, as well as by his work as conductor of the New York and Brooklyn Philharmonic Societies, of the New York Chorus Society, the Cincinnati festivals, etc. He was made musical director of the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago, and resigned in 1893.

Thomas a Kempis (kem'pis): properly **Thomas Hammerken** or **Hamerken.** Born at Kempen, Rhenish Prussia, about 1380: died near Zwolle, Netherlands, July 25, 1471. A German mystic and ascetic writer, generally regarded as the author of "De imitatione Christi" ("Imitation of Christ," 1486) (which see). He entered the Augustinian convent Agnetenberg, near Zwolle, in 1406, and became subprior in 1425, and again in 1447.

Thomas Aquinas, or of **Aquino.** See *Aquinas, Thomas.*

Thomas Becket or **a Becket.** See *Thomas of London.*

Thomists (tō'mists). The followers of Thomas Aquinas. He held two sources of knowledge, faith and reason—the doctrines of unconditional predestination and efficacious grace, and a physical as well as moral efficacy, and denied the doctrine of the immaculate conception. His theology, embodied in his great work "Summa theologiæ," was based on a philosophical system gathered from either the Bible or the traditional teaching of the church. It was an attempt to reconcile Aristotelian philosophy with the Christian faith. It is of very high authority in the Roman Catholic Church, and its influence is great even outside of that church.

Thompson (tomp'son), **Benjamin,** Count Rumford. Born at Woburn, Mass., March 26, 1753; died at Auteuil, near Paris, Aug. 21, 1814. An American scientist and political adventurer. Having been refused a commission in the continental army, he offered his services to the British, and in 1776 was sent to England. He was knighted by George III. William Howe. Here he was given a place in the administrative service by lord George Germaine, secretary of state for the colonies, and rose to the post of undersecretary of state (1780). He was elected a fellow of the Royal Society in 1779. On the retirement of his patron, he returned in 1780 to America, and raised in New York the "King's American Dragoons," of which he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel. He returned to England before the close of the war, and in 1784 accepted a confidential appointment to the court of Bavaria. He subsequently entered the court of the Elector of Bavaria. He reorganized the military establishment of Bavaria, and introduced important economic and labor reforms, with the result that he was rapidly promoted to the highest offices in the state, including those of commander-in-chief of the general staff, minister of war, and superintendent of the police. He was created a count in the Holy Roman Empire in 1791. Owing to ill health he quitted Bavaria about 1798, and was, for a time a private agent of Bavaria in England. He removed to Paris in 1802, and in 1804 married as his second wife the widow of the French chemist Lavoisier. The rest of his life was spent at his wife's villa in Auteuil. He gave 5,000 the Royal Institution of Great Britain, and founded a like amount to the Royal Society of London to found prizes bearing his name for the most important discoveries in heat and light. He also founded the chair with which the Rumford professorship of the physical and mathematical sciences as applied to the useful arts has been erected.

Thompson, Elizabeth. See *Butler, Mrs.*

Thompson, Jacob. Born in Caswell County, N. C., May 15, 1810: died at Memphis, Tenn., March 24, 1885. An American politician. He was Democratic member of Congress from Mississippi 1839–51; secretary of the interior 1857–61; governor of Mississippi 1852; and confidential agent of the Confederacy in Canada 1864–65.

Thompson, Joseph Parrish. Born at Philadelphia, Aug. 7, 1819: died at Berlin, Sept. 20, 1879. An American Congregational clergyman, theological writer, and Egyptologist. He was pastor of the Broadway Tabernacle, New York, 1853–69, and one of the founders of the "New Englander" and of the "Independent." He lived in his later years at Berlin. His works include "Egypt, Past and Present" (1856), "Church of Christ" (1859), and United States in the United States (1874), and "Life of Christ" (1875).

Thompson, Launt. Born in Queen's County, Ireland, 1833. An American sculptor.

Thompson, Richard Wigginton. Born in Culpeper County, Va., June 9, 1809. An American politician. He was a Whig member of Congress from Indiana 1841–43 and 1847–49; and secretary of the navy 1877–81.

Thompson, Robert Ellis. Born near Lurgan, Ireland, 1844. An American educator, editor, and economist: an advocate of protection. He was editor of the "Penn Monthly" and the "American," and was the first editor of the "American Supplement" to the "Encyclopædia Britannica"; was formerly professor in the University of Pennsylvania; and is now (1894) principal of the Philadelphia High School. He has written "Social Science and National Economy" (1875; revised "Political Economy"), "Protection to Home Industry" (1886), etc.

Thompson, Smith. Born at Stanford, N. Y., Jan., 1768: died at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Dec. 18, 1843. An American jurist and politician. He was chief justice of the Supreme Court of New York 1814–15; secretary of the navy 1818–23; and associate justice of the United States Supreme Court 1823–43.

Thompson, Thomas Perronet or **Peronnet.** Born at Hull, England, March 15, 1783: died Oct. 6, 1869. An English politician and mathematician. He studied at Cambridge, was a midshipman, entered the navy in 1803, and in 1808 went over to the army. In 1809 he was made governor of Sierra Leone through the influence of Wilberforce. In 1814 he went to the Persian Gulf as Arabic interpreter in the Wahhabee expedition, and in 1820 negotiated a treaty with the Wahhabees which characterized the slave-trade as piracy. In 1835 he was elected member of Parliament for Hull. He published "A Catechism of the Corn Laws" (1827), a telling pamphlet. His "Theory of Just Intonation" (1836) was an early contribution to the principles of musical acoustics that have been developed as the tonic sol-fa system. He was for a time joint editor of the "Westminster Review."

Thompson, Waddy. Born at Pickensville, S. C., Sept. 5, 1798: died at Tallahassee, Fla., Nov. 23, 1868. An American [illegible]. He was Whig member of [illegible] and United States minister to Mexico 1841–44. His Recollections of Mexico [illegible].

Thomson (tom'son), **Charles Wyville.** Born at Bonsyde, Linlithgowshire, March 5, 1830: died at Edinburgh, March 10, 1882. A noted Scottish biologist. He became [illegible] in 1854, and was professor of [illegible] at Cork, Belfast, and Edinburgh. He conducted the deep-sea explorations in the war ships Lightning and Porcupine, and [illegible] known as the director of the Challenger [illegible] expedition, and published the results in 1876. In 1877 he published "The Depths of the Sea," a popular account of the Challenger researches, and in 1878 "The Voyage of the Challenger." He published "The Atlantic" in 1877, and is generally regarded as Wyville Thomson.

Thomson, James. Born at Ednam, Roxburghshire, Scotland, Sept. 11, 1700: died at Richmond, England, Aug. 27, 1748. A British poet. He was one of a family of [illegible] and his father was probably [illegible]. He was educated at Jedburgh, Kelso, and Edinburgh, and [illegible] university. He went to London in 1725, and published "Winter" in 1726. He visited Italy as tutor to the Honorable Charles Talbot, son of Lord Talbot, and [illegible] with Mallet's drama "Alfred" and Thomson's "Tancred and Sigismunda" (1745).

Thomson, James. Born at Port Glasgow, Scotland, Nov. 23, 1834: died at London, June 3, 1882. A Scottish poet, whose poetry is [illegible] despair." He became known [illegible] came to America as [illegible] dent in Spain; and subsequently [illegible] as a journalist. He died [illegible] the office of the City of Dreadful Night" (1874), "Vane's Story," "A Voice from the Nile," and "Weddah and Om-el-Bonain" (1884).

Thomson, Thomas. Born at Crieff, Scotland, April 12, 1773: died at Kilmany, Aug. 2, 1852. A noted Scottish chemist. He studied at Glasgow and at Edinburgh under Black, and was professor of chemistry at Glasgow from 1817. Among his works are "System of Chemistry" (1802), "Elements of Chemistry" (1810; 4th ed. 1831), "History of the Royal Society" (1812), and "History of Chemistry" (1830).

Thomson, William. Born Feb. 14, 1819: died Dec. 23, 1890. An English physician and author, archbishop of York 1862. He wrote "Outline of the Necessary Laws of Thought" (1842), and theological works.

Thomson, William, first Lord Kelvin. Born at Belfast, Ireland, June, 1824. A noted English mathematician and physicist, professor of natural philosophy in Glasgow University since 1846. He has made important investigations in the domains of heat, electricity, and magnetism, invented the mirror-galvanometer and siphon-recorder, and has otherwise done much [illegible] electrical science and electricity; and took a prominent part in the laying of the first submarine cables in the Atlantic. He is [illegible] with Professor Tait of "Treatise on Natural Philosophy." He was [illegible] Natural Philosophy." He was professor [illegible] association in 1871; was knighted in 1866; and was created Baron Kelvin in 1892.

Thomson, William McClure. Born near Cincinnati, Dec. 31, 1806: died April 5, 1894. An American Presbyterian missionary in Syria and Palestine, and biblical archæologist. He wrote "The Land and the Book," "Central Bible Pictures," etc.

Thopas, Sir. See *Rime of Sir Thopas.*

Thor (thôr or thor). [Icel. *Thorr*; AS. *Thearr, Thunor*, thunder.] The second principal god of the ancient Scandinavians: the god of thunder. He was the son of Odin, or the supreme being, and Jorith, the earth. He was the champion of the gods, and was called to their assistance whenever they were in straits. He was also the friend of mankind, and the slayer of trolls and evil spirits. He [illegible] Mjölnir, "the crusher"), which, as often as he discharged it, returned to his hand of itself, and he possessed a girdle which had the virtue of renewing his strength. He is represented as a powerful man, in the prime of life, with a long red beard.

Thorah. See *Torah.*

Thorbecke (tor'bek-e), Jan Rudolph. Born at Zwolle, Jan. 14, 1798: died at The Hague, May 2, 1872. A Dutch statesman. He was premier 1849–53, 1862–66, and 1871–72.

Thoreau (thō-rō'), **Henry David.** Born at Concord, Mass., July 12, 1817: died at Concord, May 6, 1862. An American writer. He graduated from Harvard College in 1837, and became a [illegible]. He [illegible] Walden Pond, and [illegible] Transcendentalist, and a friend of Emerson, Alcott, etc.; stood out for the rights of the individual; and was at one time imprisoned for his refusal to pay taxes. Among his works are "A Week on the Concord and Merrimack Rivers" (1849), "Walden, or Life in the Woods" (1854), "Excursions in Field and Forest" (1863; with a memoir by Emerson), "The Maine Woods" (1864), "Cape Cod" (1865), "Letters to Various Persons" (1865; with a notice by Emerson), "A Yankee in Canada," etc. He contributed to leading periodicals, and was the author of several poems.

Thorenburg (to'ren, borg), or **Torda**, or **Thorda** (tor'da). The capital of the county of Torda-Aranyos, Hungary, situated on the Aranyos River, 36 miles southeast of Klausenburg. Population (1890), 11,079.

Thorfinn (thor'fin). Lived at the beginning of the 11th century. A Scandinavian navigator, said to have explored the coast of New England about 1107–10, and to have attempted a settlement in southeastern Massachusetts.

Thorn (torn), Pol. **Toruń** (tō'roń). A town and fortress in the province of West Prussia, Prussia, situated on the Vistula in lat. 53° 2′ N., long. 18° 34′ E. It has considerable trade, partly by the Vistula, and contains several medieval churches. It was founded by the Teutonic order in 1231, but the people destroyed the castle of the order and attached themselves to Poland in 1454. The first peace of Thorn between Poland and the Teutonic Order was concluded in 1411; by the second (1466) the order made important cessions to Poland. The town remained Hanseatic town. Several Protestants were put to death in 1724. It passed to Prussia at the second partition of Poland (1793), to the grand duchy of Warsaw in 1807, and to Prussia in 1815. As an important and proper strategic point it has been strongly fortified since 1815. It was the birthplace of Copernicus. Population (1890), 27,549.

Thorn, Conference of. A fruitless congress held at Thorn in 1645 between representatives of the Roman Catholic, Lutheran, and Reformed churches in Poland.

Thornbury (thorn'bu-ri), **George Walter.** Born at London, 1828; died there, June 11, 1876. An English miscellaneous writer, commonly known as Walter Thornbury. Among his works are "Lays and Legends" (1851), "The Buccaneers, or Monarchs of the Main" (1856), "Shakspere's England" (1856), "Art and Nature at Home and Abroad" (1856), "Songs of the Cavaliers and Roundheads" (1857), "Every Man his own Trumpeter" (1858), "Life in Spain" (1859), "British Artists from Hogarth to Turner" (1860), "Life of Turner" (1861), etc.

Thornhill (thorn'hil). A town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, situated near the Calder, 10 miles southwest of Leeds. Population (1891), 9,604.

Thornhill, Sir James. Born at Melcombe Regis, 1676; died at Thornhill, near Weymouth, May 13, 1734. An English painter. His first teacher was Thomas Highmore. He visited Holland, Flanders, Germany, and France. In 1715 George I. became king he appointed Thornhill court painter as successor to Highmore. He executed the decorations of part of the cupola of St. Paul's, the ceiling and walls of the hall of Greenwich Hospital, the great hall at Blenheim, parts of Hampton Court, and many chapels in Oxford, etc. He was knighted by George I. in 1715. Hogarth was his most distinguished pupil and his son-in-law.

Thornhill, Sir William. A character in Goldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield." He assumes the name of Mr. Burchell, and is the good genius of the story. His nephew, Squire Thornhill, is the betrayer of Olivia Primrose.

Thornton (thôrn'ton), Sir **Edward.** Born 1817. An English diplomatist. He was minister to Brazil 1865–67, and to the United States 1867–81; member of the joint high commission 1871, and ambassador to Russia 1881–84, and to Turkey 1884–87.

Thornycroft (thor'ni-kroft), Mrs. (**Mary Francis**). Born in England, 1814. An English sculptor.

Thornycroft, Walter Hamo. Born at London, March 9, 1850. An English sculptor, son of the sculptor Mary Thornycroft. He won the gold medal of the Academy in 1875, and first exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1876. His most important works are "Artemis" (1880), at Eaton Hall, the seat of the Duke of Westminster; "Teucer" (1881), in the south Kensington Museum; "Hypatia" (1884), in the Grosvenor Gallery; a statue of General Gordon (1885); an equestrian statue of Edward I., "Longshanks" (1884), a bitch relief; and statues of John Bright (1890), at Rochdale.

Thorough (thur'ō). The name given by Strafford to his policy. See *Strafford*.

Thorough Doctor, The. A name given to the schoolman William Varro.

Thorpe (thôrp), **Benjamin.** Born about 1782; died at Chiswick, England, July 19, 1870. An English philologist, noted as an Anglo-Saxon scholar. He edited various Anglo-Saxon works, including Cædmon's "Paraphrase" (1832), "Analecta Anglo-Saxonica" (1834), "Ancient Laws and Institutes of England" (1840), gospels, homilies, Beowulf (1855), "Anglo-Saxon Chronicle" (1861), "Diplomatarium Anglicum Ævi Saxonici" (1865), and translated Lappenberg's "History of England."

Thorvald (tor'väld). A Scandinavian navigator, said to have explored the coast of New England about 1005–06.

Thorvaldsen (tor'väld-zen), often **Thorwaldsen** (tôr'wäld-sen), **Albert Bertel.** Born at sea, Nov. 19, 1770 (or at Copenhagen, Nov. 15, 1770); died at Copenhagen, March 24, 1844. A noted Danish sculptor. He gained the first gold medal at the Academy at Copenhagen in 1791, starting with it three years' residence abroad. He lived mostly in Rome from 1797, except three years, 1819–22, when he was at Copenhagen. He died suddenly on a visit to his home. Among his works are the colossal lion at Lucerne (designed by him, executed by Ahorn), the bas-reliefs "Triumphal Entry of Alexander into Babylon" and "Night and Morning" (his best-known work); statues of Jason, Ganymede, Venus, Psyche, the Graces, and other classical subjects; "Christ and the Twelve Apostles" (Copenhagen, probably his best work); and "Preaching of John the Baptist" (Copenhagen).

Thorvaldsen Museum. A museum at Copenhagen, at once the mausoleum of the great sculptor and a repository of his works. It was completed in 1848. The building, inspired by Greek and Etruscan prototypes, is solemn and impressive. It is a long rectangle, crowned by a truncated, roofless cone in the middle of which, on an ivy-covered mound, is the tomb of Thorwaldsen. The museum contains, arrayed in a series of rooms, 80 statues from the master's hand and 100 busts, three long friezes, 220 smaller reliefs, and 130 busts.

Thorwaldsen. See *Thorvaldsen*.

Thospitis (thos-pi'tis). The ancient name of Lake Van.

Thoth (thōth or tōt), or **Tehuti** (te-hū'te). An Egyptian divinity whom the Greeks assimilated to their Hermes (Mercury). He was the god of speech and hieroglyphics or letters, and of the reckoning of time, and the scorcered wisdom. The cynocephalous ape and the ibis were sacred to him. He is represented as a human figure, usually with the head of an ibis, and frequently with the moon-disk and crescent. Also *Tat*.

Thot (Ethoti) is generally drawn with an ibis head, or as a dog-headed figure in him the moon-god, but he generally appears as the god of civilization (of intelligence and writing), or as the god who protects and revives dead bodies. He is worshipped more especially at Sesennu (Hermopolis) and in the peninsula of Sinai.

La Saussaye, Science of Religion, p. 410.

Thothmes (thoth'mēz or tōt'mēs) **I.**, Egypt. **Tehuti-mes**, or **Aa-kheper-ka-Ra.** [Tehuti's child.] Lived about 1633 B.C.; married an Egyptian king of the 18th dynasty. He was a successful warrior, and conducted a campaign as far as the Euphrates. An important record of his deeds is preserved in an inscription on the rocks in the neighborhood of the Lupa cataract.

Thothmes II., or **Tehuti-mes**, or **Aa-kheper-en-Ra.** Lived about 1600 B.C. (Brugsch). An Egyptian king of the 18th dynasty, son of Thothmes I. He married his sister Hatshepsu, who obtained control of the government.

Thothmes III., or **Tehuti-mes**, or **Men-Kheper-Ra.** Lived about 1600 B.C. (Brugsch). A famous Egyptian king of the 18th dynasty. He reigned for 54 years, and under him "Egypt, to use the poetic expression of the time, 'placed her frontiers where the sun sets.' Her empire consisted of the whole of Abyssinia, the Sudan, Nubia, Egypt proper, Syria, Mesopotamia, Irak-Arabia, Kurdistan, and Armenia" (*Maspero*). He married his sister Hatshepsu, widow of Thothmes II. The records of his reign are extensive.

Now, Thothmes III. was the Alexander of ancient Egyptian history. He conquered the known world of his day; he carved the names of six hundred and seventy-eight nations on temples and captured cities on the walls of Karnak; and he set up a tablet of Victory in the Great Temple. It is in this famous tablet, discovered in 1881, which records people known to science, that we find the Greeks mentioned for the second time in Egyptian history.

Edwards, Pharaohs, Fellahs, etc., p. 148.

Thou (tō), **Jacques Auguste de** (Latinized **Thuanus**). Born at Paris, Oct. 9, 1553; died there, May 7, 1617. A French historian and statesman. He was educated for the church; held the offices of master of requests, of president a mortier, etc.; and was employed on diplomatic missions. He is celebrated for his contemporary history "Historiarum sui temporis" (in Latin, 1604–20; standard edition, edited by Buckley and Carte, 1733; French translation by Desfontaines and others 1734). He also wrote Latin poems.

Thouars (tō-ärs). A town in the department of Deux-Sèvres, France, situated on the Thouet 40 miles northwest of Poitiers. The castle and chapel are notable. It was formerly a seat of viscounts who took a prominent part in medieval wars. Population (1891), commune, 3,469.

Thouars. See *Dupetit-Thouars*.

Thousand and One Days. A series of Persian tales, resembling the "Thousand and One Nights." They were translated into French by Petis de la Croix and de Sage, and were published in the beginning of the eighteenth century. *Dunlop*, Hist. of Prose Fiction, II. 510.

Thousand and One Nights. See *Arabian Nights' Entertainments*.

Thousand Islands, Lake of the. The expansion of the St. Lawrence River which contains the Thousand Islands (see below).

Thousand Islands, The. A collection of islands in the expansion of the St. Lawrence from the northeastern end of Lake Ontario for about 40 miles. They are partly in New York and partly in Canada. The former is situated at from 1,500 to 1,800. They contain summer resorts, and are noted for their beauty.

Thouvenel (tōv-nel'), **Edouard Antoine.** Born at Verdun, France, Nov. 11, 1818; died at Paris, Oct. 19, 1866. A French politician and diplomatist. He held charge of political matters in the ministry of foreign affairs 1855–56; became ambassador at Constantinople in 1856; and was minister of foreign affairs 1860–62.

Thrace (thrās). A region in southeastern Europe, with varying boundaries: the ancient Thracia (Gr. *Θρᾴκη*). In early times it was regarded as the entire region north of Greece. As a Roman province it was bounded by the Hæmus or Balkan (separating it from Mœsia) on the north; the Euxine and Bosporus on the east; the Propontis, Hellespont, and Ægean Sea on the south, and the Nestus (separating it from Macedonia) on the west: corresponding, therefore, to Eastern Rumelia and part of Turkey. The principal mountain-range is the Rhodope; the principal river, the Hebrus. Greek colonies were planted at Byzantium, on the Thracian Chersonesus, and at Abdera, Perinthus, etc. The climate was notable for its severity, and the inhabitants for their ferocity and barbarity. The affinities of the ancient inhabitants are unknown: they may have been ancestors of the Wallachs. In the 5th century B.C. Thrace was largely under the rule of Teres, father of the Odrysæ. It was successively under Macedonian, Roman, Byzantine, and Turkish rule.

The wide stretch of country between the lower course of the Danube and the shores of the Ægean and the Propontis was occupied in antiquity by the tribe of the Thracians, which Herodotus (v. 3) regards as the greatest of all peoples next to the Indi. The scanty remains of the Thracian language are enough to establish traces of its Indo-Germanic character, but not enough to define its position in the Indo-European family more closely. Certain it is, however, that from hence a large part of Asia Minor received its Indo-Germanic population. In the first place, it is known that the Thracians themselves spread eastwards over the strait a considerable distance towards Asia. According to the unanimous opinion of antiquity, again, the Phrygians emigrated from Europe, and were originally connected with the Thracians.

Schrader, Aryan Peoples (tr. by Jevons), p. 430.

Thrace. A diocese of the later Roman prefecture of the East. It extended from the Ægean and the Propontis to the lower Danube, comprising the eastern parts of Bulgaria and Rumelia.

Thracian Bosporus. See *Bosporus*.

Thracian Chersonesus. See *Chersonesus*.

Thraetaona (thra-ā-ta-ō'na). [See *Trita, Faridun.*] In the Avesta, a son of Athwya (see *Trita*), originally a deity like Indra, but later a hero who fetters the serpent Aghaka. He divided his realm among his three sons, giving Salm the Salvinian, Tur the Turanian, and Iraj the Iranian lands; Iraj is killed by his brothers. Compare the modern Persian legends under *Zohhak* and *Sifan*.

Thrale, Mrs. See *Piozzi, Mrs.*

Thrasybulus (thras-i-bū'lus). [Gr. *Θρασύβουλος.*] Killed about 389 B.C. A celebrated Athenian commander and statesman. He opposed the oligarchists at Samos in 411 B.C.; was the leading commander at the battle of Cynossema in 411; was banished by the Thirty Tyrants in 404; overthrew the thirty by seizing Phyle and Piræus and restored the democracy in 403; aided the Cyprians against Persia in 390; and commanded in the Ægean Sea in 389.

Thrasyllus (thra-sil'us). [Gr. *Θράσυλλος.*] Put to death 406 B.C. An Athenian commander in the Peloponnesian war. He opposed the oligarchists in 411; was one of the commanders at Cynossema in 411; and was a general at Arginusæ in 406, and one of those who were executed.

Thrasymenus (thras-i-mē'nus), **Lacus.** See *Trasimeno, Lago*.

Threadneedle (thred'nē'dl) **street.** A prominent commercial street, in the city of London, which leads out from the Bank of England.

Three Bishoprics, The. In French and German history, the three bishoprics of Metz, Toul, and Verdun. They were taken by France in 1552.

Three Chapters, The. 1. An edict issued by Justinian, about A.D. 545, condemning the writings of Theodore of Mopsuestia, those of Theodoret in defense of Nestorius and against Cyril, and the letter of Ibas to Maris.—2. The writings so condemned. The edict was intended to reconcile the Monophysites to the church by seeming to imply a partial approval of the decrees of Chalcedon, at which had admitted Theodoret and Ibas, after giving explanations, to communion.

Three Hours After Marriage. A play by Pope, Arbuthnot, and Gay, produced in 1717. It was Gibber's ridicule of this play in his part of Bayes in "The Rehearsal" which was the occasion of the quarrel between him and Pope.

Three Kings, Alliance of the. An alliance between the kings of Prussia, Saxony, and Hanover, in 1849, for the furtherance of law and order in Germany.

Three Kings of Cologne, The. The three wise men of the East, known in legend as Kaspar, Melchior, and Balthasar. See *Magi*, 2.

Three Musketeers, The. See *Trois Mousquetaires*.

Three Points (thrē points), **Cape.** A cape on the southern coast of Guinea, Africa, situated in lat. 4° 45′ N., long. 2° 6′ W. It marks the western limit of the Bight of Benin.

Three Rivers (thrē riv'ėrz). The capital of St. Maurice County, Quebec, Canada, situated at the junction of the St. Maurice and St. Lawrence, 68 miles southwest of Quebec. It has manufactures, and a large export trade in lumber. Population (1891), 8,334.

Three Sisters, The. The Fates or Parcæ.

Three Tailors of Tooley Street. See *Tailors.*

Three Tetons (te-ton'or te'tonz). **The.** A group of high mountains in the Teton Range, western Wyoming, culminating in three peaks, the highest of which is Mount Hayden.

Three Wise Men. See *Three Kings of Cologne.*

Thresher (thresh'er), **Captain.** The assumed name of the leader of a number of Irish lawbreakers, about 1806.

Throcmorton (throk'mor-ton), or **Throgmorton** (throg'mor-ton), Sir **Nicholas.** Born about 1513; died 1571. An English politician. He took part in Wyatt's rebellion in 1554; was ambassador to France under Elizabeth; and intrigued for the marriage of the Duke of Norfolk with Mary, Queen of Scots.

Throndhjem. See *Trondhjem.*

Throop (thröp), **Enos Thompson.** Born at Johnstown, N. Y., Aug. 21, 1784; died near Auburn, N. Y., 1874. An American Democratic politician. He was member of Congress from New York 1835–36; was elected lieutenant-governor of New York in 1828; succeeded Van Buren as governor March, 1829, was reelected as governor in 1830 and served until 1833; and was charge d'affaires at Naples 1838–42.

Thrym (thrim). [ON. *Thrymr.*] In Old Norse mythology, the giant who stole from Thor his hammer Mjöllnir.

Thuanus. See *Thou.*

Thuban (thö-bän'). [Ar. *al-thu'bán*, the dragon.] The star *a* Draconis, now of the fourth magnitude only, though three hundred years ago it was estimated as of the second. About B. C. 2750 it was the pole-star, and at one time was within 10° of the true pole itself.

Thucydides (thū-sid'i-dēz). [Gr. *Θουκυδίδης.*] Born probably 471 B. C.; died probably about 401 B. C. A celebrated Greek historian. He was a native of Athens; belonged to a family which claimed blood relationship with Miltiades and Cimon; is said to have been a pupil of Antiphon of Rhamnus and of Anaxagoras; and possessed an ample fortune, part of which was invested in gold-mines in Thrace, opposite Thasos. In 424 he commanded an expedition sent to the assistance of Amphipolis against Brasidas, but failed to prevent the capture of the city, and in consequence went into exile (whether entirely or voluntarily is unknown), from which he returned twenty years later, in 403. He was commonly supposed by the ancients to have died a violent death soon after, probably at Athens. He began a "History of the Peloponnesian War," which he did not live to finish, the narrative ending in 411, seven years before the end of the war. The Greek text was first printed by Aldus at Venice in 1502.

Thugut (tö'göt), Baron **Franz Maria von.** Born at Linz, Austria, March 8, 1734; died at Vienna, May 29, 1818. An Austrian diplomatist and politician. He was ambassador at Constantinople 1771–76; was employed later in various diplomatic missions, and was minister of foreign affairs for nearly half of the period 1794–1800. Among the events of his ministry were the war with France, the loss of Belgium and Lombardy, and the annihilation of parts of Poland and of Venice.

Thule (thū'lē). [Gr. *Θούλη.*] The name given by Pytheas of Marseilles to a region or island north of Great Britain, the position of which has been for more than two thousand years the subject of investigation and a matter of controversy. Of the voyage of Pytheas, who was probably nearly contemporaneous with Alexander the Great, nothing is known with certainty, since none of his writings has been preserved. It is, on the whole, most probable that he followed the east coast of Great Britain of whose size he got a very much exaggerated idea, and that he obtained information in regard to the groups of islands lying still further north—namely, the Orkney and Shetland Islands which he embraced under the general name of Thule. From what he is believed to have said in regard to the length of the day in Thule at the summer solstice, it is evident that, as he is known to have been a good astronomer, he thought that this land was situated on or near the Arctic Circle. The Romans frequently added to Thule the qualification of "Ultima Thule," the latter, and, from classic times down to the present day, Thule, besides remaining a subject for voluminous controversy among geographical critics, has been in constant use by poets and others as designating some unknown, far-distant, northern, or purely mythical region, or even some goal, not necessarily geographical, sought to be attained. This use of Thule (Ultima Thule) is found throughout the literature of all the cultivated languages of Europe.

"Ultima Thule," the furthest of the "Britannic Isles," has been identified with all sorts of localities since the time when Pytheas sailed with his Cimbric guides to the country of the midnight sun. The controversy is boundless, and its details are too tedious to be examined at length. But we may select sufficient evidence to show why the story of the journey should be believed, and to justify the selection of Lapland as the northern limit of the expedition. *Elton*, Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 64.

Thun (tön). A town in the canton of Bern, Switzerland, situated at the exit of the Aare from the Lake of Thun, 16 miles southeast of Bern. It is a frequented tourist center, and has considerable trade. Population (1888), 5,505.

Thun, Lake of, G. **Thunersee** (tön'er-sā). A lake in the canton of Bern, Switzerland, southeast of Bern and west of the Lake of Brienz. It is traversed by the Aare. Length, 11 miles. Width, nearly 2 miles.

Thunberg (tön'berg), **Karl Peter.** Born at Jonkoping, Sweden, Nov. 11, 1743; died near Upsala, Aug. 8, 1828. A Swedish botanist and traveler, a pupil of Linnæus. He made besides his travels (1770) "Flora Japonica," "Icones plantarum Japonicarum," etc.

Thunder Bay (thun'der bā). A bay of Lake Huron, on the eastern coast of Michigan, intersected by lat. 45° N.

Thunderbolt of Italy, The. Ezzelino da Romano.

Thunderer (thun'der-er), **The.** A name given to the London "Times."

Thundering Legion, The. In Christian tradition, the legion of Christians in the army of Marcus Aurelius, in battle with the Quadi, whose prayers for rain were answered by a thunder-shower which refreshed the thirsty Romans while it destroyed numbers of the enemy by lightning.

Thur (tör). A river in the cantons of St. Gall, Thurgau, and Zurich, Switzerland, which rises in the Rhätikon mountains south by west of Sargans, and, flowing northward, enters the Rhine at Ittingen. Length, about 70 miles.

Thuralpen (tör'äl-pen). A group of the Alps in the cantons of St. Gall and Appenzell, Switzerland, north of the Lake of Wallenstadt and west of the Rhine. They culminate in the Sentis (which see).

Thurgau (tör'gou). F. **Thurgovie** (tür-gō-vē'). A canton of Switzerland, bounded by Schaffhausen, Baden (from which it is separated by the Lake of Constance), Bavaria, the Lake of Constance, St. Gall, and Zurich. Capital, Frauenfeld. It sends 5 members to the National Council. The language is German, and about two thirds of the inhabitants are Protestant. In the earliest middle ages Thurgau included a portion of Switzerland. It fell to the Hapsburgs in the 14th century, was conquered by the Swiss Confederation in 1460 and ruled by them as a subject district until 1798; and became an independent canton in 1803. The present constitution was adopted in 1869. Area, 381 square miles. Population (1888), 104,678.

Thurii (thū'ri-i), or **Thurium** (thū'ri-um). In ancient geography, a city of Magna Græcia, Italy, situated near the ancient Sybaris and near the modern Terranova. It was founded by fugitives from Sybaris in 452 B. C., who were soon expelled by Croton; and was refounded by colonists from Athens and other cities about 443. It was defeated by the Lucanians in 390 B. C.; called Roman to aid against Tarentum in 282; and later was subject to Rome. It was plundered by Hannibal in 204 B. C., and had a Roman colony planted in it in 194.

Thüringerwald (tü'ring-er-väld). [G., 'Thuringian Forest.'] A mountain-range in central Germany, connected by the Frankenwald with the Fichtelgebirge on the southeast, and with the Rhöngebirge on the southwest; famed for picturesque scenery and for the legends connected with it. Length, 95 miles. Highest point, Beerberg (3,200 feet).

Thuringia (thū-rin'ji-ä). G. **Thüringen** (tü'ring-en). F. **Thuringe** (tü-ranzh'). A region in central Germany, included between the Harz, the Werra, the Saale, and Franconia. It comprises in large part the hilly and mountainous district of Thüringerwald. The Thuringians were probably descended from the ancient Hermunduri, with admixture of other tribes. They appeared in history in the 5th century, and extended their power from the Elbe to the Danube; but were overthrown by the Austrasian Franks in the first part of the 6th century. Thuringia subsequently prospered, independent. Later it was an important landgravate; the line of landgraves became extinct in 1247. In 1265 Meissen secured most of the Thuringian territory, which eventually passed to the Saxon states. Hesse secured a small portion. See *Saxe-Thuringia.*

Thuringian (thū-rin'ji-an) **Gates.** Two heights in the basin of the Unstrut in Thuringia, situated near Sachsenburg.

Thuringian Saale. See *Saale.*

Thuringian States. Those German states which correspond nearly to ancient Thuringia. They are Saxe-Altenburg, Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Saxe-Meiningen, Saxe-Weimar, Lippe, Schaumburg-Lippe, Waldeck, Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, Reuss ältere linie, Reuss (younger line), and parts of Prussia, and of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt.

Thurkell (thėr'kel), or **Thurkill** (thėr'kil), or **Thurcytel.** Lived in the first part of the 11th century. A Danish pirate and leader, allied with Sweyn and afterward with Æthelred. He was earl of East Anglia under Canute.

Thurles (thėrlz'). A town in the county of Tipperary, Ireland, situated on the Suir 34 miles east of Limerick. It is the seat of a Roman Catholic archbishop, and was the scene of a battle between the Danes and the Irish in the 10th century. Population (1891), 4,511.

Thurloe (thėr'lō) **John.** Born 1616; died 1668. An English politician, secretary of state 1653–1660. His "State Papers" were edited by Birch in 1742.

Thurlow (thėr'lō), **Edward,** Baron Thurlow. Born at Bracon-Ash, Norfolk, 1732; died at [illegible] Sept. 1806. An English lawyer and statesman. He [illegible] College, Cambridge, [illegible] master 1768–70; [illegible] 1770–71; [illegible] 1771–78; [illegible] 1778–83; [illegible] 1783–92; and a baron 1792–1806.

Thurman (thėr'man), **Allen Granbery.** Born at Lynchburg, Va., Nov. 13, 1813; died at Columbus, Ohio, Aug. 13, 1895. An American statesman and lawyer. He was admitted to the bar in 1856; was Democratic candidate for governor of Ohio 1845–47; became judge of the Ohio Supreme Court in 1851; was elected [illegible] Democratic candidate for Vice-President in 1888.

Thurmayr. See *Aventinus.*

Thurn (turn), **Heinrich Matthias von.** Born 1580; died about 1640. The gaoler of the Bohemian Protestant envoys, and at the commencement of the Thirty Years' War (1618). He invaded Austria in 1619, entered the Swedish army, and became [illegible].

Thursday (thėrz'dā). [Orig. two words, 'Thunder's day,' 'Thor's day,' translating L. *Dies Jovis.*] The fifth day of the week.

Thurso (thėr'sō). A seaport in Caithness, Scotland, situated [illegible] 19 miles W. by N. of John o' Groat's House, in lat. 58° 32′ N., long. 3° 32′ W.; an ancient royal burgh. Population (1891), 3,930.

Thurso Bay. An arm of the Atlantic, on the northern coast of Scotland.

Thurstan (thėrs'tan). Died 1140. An English archbishop of York, one of the leaders in the battle of the Standard.

Thurston (thėrs'ton), **Robert Henry.** Born at Providence, R. I., Oct. 25, 1839. An American engineer. He served as naval engineer in the Civil War; was detailed as assistant professor of natural philosophy at the naval academy in 1865; resigned from the navy in 1871, and was professor of mechanical engineering at the Stevens Institute, Hoboken, 1871–85; and since 1885 has been director of Sibley College, Cornell University. He was United States commissioner at the Vienna Exposition in 1873; and has been a member of various United States scientific boards. Among his works are "Report on Machinery and Manufactures" (Vienna Exposition), "History of the Growth of the Steam-Engine" (1878), "Materials of Engineering" (1884–86), "Materials of Construction" (1885), "A Manual of Steam Boilers, etc." (1888), etc.

Thyatira (thī-a-tī'rä). [Gr. *Θυάτειρα.*] In ancient geography, a city of Lydia, on the site of the modern Akhisar, situated [illegible] between Pergamus, Philippi, and Sardis. It [illegible] of the seven cities of Asia Minor mentioned in the Book of Revelation.

Thyestes (thī-es'tēz). [Gr. *Θυέστης.*] In Greek legend, son of Pelops, brother of Atreus, and father of Ægisthus. Having seduced the wife of Atreus and attempted his life; in revenge Atreus slew the [illegible] and served [illegible] at a feast given to [illegible].

Thymbrius (thim'bri-us). [Gr. *Θύμβριος.*] A small river near Ilium.

Thyrsis (thėr'sis). A herdsman in the "Idylls" of Theocritus; a shepherd in the "Eclogues" of Vergil; in later literature, a rustic or shepherd.

Thyrsus (thėr'sus). The ancient name of the Tirso.

Ti (tē). See the extract.

In marked contrast to the plebeian type of Ra-em-ka is the limestone statue of Ti, a courtly dignitary of the Fifth Dynasty. No less than nineteen statues of Ti were found immured in the substance of the walls of his tomb, which is one of the most beautiful in Egypt. The figure stands about seven feet high, the flesh-tints being of a pale brick-dust color, and the wig yellow. The pose of the head is spirited, and the expression of the face is open and lifelike. The shoulders are very square, his arms long, his body slender; this being the characteristic type of the well-grown fellah of the present day.
Edwards, Pharaohs, Fellahs, etc., p. 140.

Tiahuanacu (tē-ä-wä-nä'kō). [So called from a neighboring village.] A remarkable group of very ancient ruins in western Bolivia, 12 miles from the southern end of Lake Titicaca, near the Peruvian frontier, and about 12,900 feet above the sea. They include remains of [illegible] very large quadrilateral buildings, monolithic doorways, broken statues, etc. The material is generally hard sand-[illegible] have been transported 25 miles by water and 15 by land. The blocks were cut and fitted together with great skill, the joining being by mortises and bolts. Many of them are elaborately sculptured. The largest and most remarkable of the monolithic doorways is 13 feet wide, over 7 feet high (now above the ground) and 2 feet thick; above the level of the door it is covered with sculptures in low

relief, consisting of a central human figure and four rows of smaller figures, some with condors' heads and all with crowns and sceptres. The structure called the "fortress" is an artificial mound or truncated pyramid, 650 feet long by 450 wide and 50 high, originally formed with terraces which were faced with blocks of cut stone. The style of architecture and sculpture in the Tiahuanacu buildings is absolutely unique, and the exactness of the squaring and joining is unsurpassed even by the most noted ancient and modern works of the old world. Many of the walls have been destroyed by treasure-hunters, or to obtain materials for buildings in the vicinity and even in La Paz; portions have been blown up with gunpowder. The Tiahuanacu ruins had been noticed long before the spanish conquest, and the Indians knew nothing of their origin. The best authorities now connect them with the traditional legend of Manco Capac. As the cold and sterile region about Lake Titicaca is unfitted to support a large population, it is conjectured that the buildings had a religious or ceremonial object. Some traditions connect them with the first Incas. Also written *Tiahuanaco*.

Tiamat (tē-ä'mät), In Assyro-Babylonian cosmogony, the personification of the primeval chaos, the beginning of all. It is allotted to the gods, to fate and order, and is defeated in the fight of a hero, Bel-Merodach conquers the monster in a struggle, driving a wind into its opened jaw and splitting it in twain.

Tian-Shan, or **Thian-Shan** (tē-an' shän), or **Celestial Mountains.** A mountain system in central Asia, extending from about long. 75° to 95° E. It forms the northern boundary of Eastern Turkestan, and comprises many chains. The Inessa-Meghene-Ora is 19,689 feet in height. Other mountains rise to over 20,000 feet.

Tibbus (tēb'bŭz), or **Tubus.** A nomadic people in the eastern part of the Sahara, dwelling about lat. 15°–25° N., long. 12°–24° E.; probably of mixed Hamitic and Negro origin. Among their divisions are the Teda and the Dasa.

Tiber (tī'bėr), [L. *Tiberis*, *Tiberinus*, *Thybris*, *Thybrinus*, Gr. *Τιβερις*, *Τιβρις*; said to have been called earlier *Albula* or *Albutos*or *Albalis*, white river.] The second largest river in Italy. It rises in the Apennines about 20 miles north-northeast of Arezzo, flows generally south, and empties into the Mediterranean 16 miles southwest of Rome, which it crosses by a bridge. Its chief tributaries are the Chiana, Nera, and Teverone. Length, about 250 miles.

Tiber. A colossal recumbent statue, of the period of the early Roman Empire, in the Louvre, Paris. Romulus and Remus, with the wolf, are at the river-god's side.

Tiberias (ti-bē'ri-as). [Gr. *Τιβηριας*; named by its founder from the emperor Tiberius.] A town in Palestine, situated on the western shore of the Sea of Galilee, 17 miles east-northeast of Nazareth: the modern Tubiya. It was founded by Herod Antipas in the first half of the 1st century A. D., was long a seat of Hebrew learning; was a bulwark of the Crusaders; and was taken by saladin in 1187. Population, 3,000.

Tiberias, Lake or **Sea of.** See *Galilee, Sea of.*

Tiberius (ti-bē'ri-us) (**Tiberius Claudius Nero Cæsar**). Born Nov. 16, 42 B. C.: died March 16, 37 A. D. Roman emperor, son of Tiberius Claudius Nero and Livia Drusilla, and stepson of Augustus: infamous for his vices and cruelty. He was divorced by command of Augustus from his wife Vipsania Agrippina (daughter of Agrippa), and 11 B. C. married Julia, daughter of Augustus and widow of Agrippa; served in Spain, in Armenia against the Rhætians and Vindelicians, and on the Danube; became consul in 13 B. C., and tribune in 6 B. C.; spent several years peacefully in exile in Rhodes; returned to Rome in 2 A. D.; was adopted by Augustus; in 4 A. D. conducted several campaigns in Germany, Pannonia, and Dalmatia; and succeeded Augustus as emperor in 14 A. D. His administration of the affairs of the empire was generally successful, but his private life, especially in his later years (which were passed in large part on the island of Capri), was marked by gross vices, and cruelty toward his enemies. His chief minister was Sejanus.

Tiberius. Byzantine emperor 578–582.

Tibesti (tē-bes-tē'), or **Tu** (tō). A district in the eastern part of the Sahara, in the region inhabited by the Tibbus.

Tibet, or **Thibet** (tib'et or tī-bet'). A land in central Asia: a dependency of China. It is bounded by the Kwenlun Mountains on the north (separating it from Eastern Turkestan), by China proper on the east, by the Himalaya on the south (separating it from British India, Bhutan, Nepal, etc.), and by Kashmir on the west. Chief city, Lhasa. The surface is an elevated table-land: the interior is little known. It contains the sources of the Indus, Brahmaputra, Yangtse-Kiang, and other larger rivers. The foreign and military affairs of Tibet are directed by temporal delegates, the supreme civil authority is vested in the dalai-lama. The inhabitants are of Mongoloid race; the religion Lamaism and the Bon religion. Tibet was conquered by China in 1720. Area, about 600,000 square miles. Population, about 6,000,000.

Tibet, Little. See *Baltistan.*

Tibet, Middle. See *Ladak.*

Tibullus (ti-bul'lus), **Albius.** Born about 54 B. C.: died 18 B. C. A Roman elegiac poet. He was patronized by Messala whom he accompanied in a campaign to Aquitaine. He wrote the first two of the books extant under his name.

Tibur (tī'bėr). The ancient name of Tivoli.

Tiburon (tē-bō-rōn'). ['Shark' Island.] An island in the Gulf of California, about lat. 29° N., belonging to the state of Sonora, Mexico. Length, about 34 miles. The only inhabitants are a few Seri Indians.

Tichborne (tich'bōrn), **Roger Charles.** Born Jan. 5, 1829; died at sea, 1854. The presumptive heir to the Tichborne estates in England. He sailed from Rio de Janeiro for New York, April 20, 1854, on the Bella, which was lost. A famous trial for the recovery of the estates by Arthur Orton, the Tichborne claimant (see *Orton*), was decided against the claimant in 1872. Orton was tried for perjury 1873–74, and imprisoned 1874–1884.

Ticino (tē-chē'nō). [L. *Ticinus*, F. *Tessin*, G. *Tessin.*] A river in Switzerland and Italy, formed by the junction of two head streams near Airolo. It traverses the Val Leventina and the riviera in the canton of Ticino, Lago Maggiore, and the Lombard plain, and joins the Po near Pavia. Its chief tributaries are the Brenno and Moesa. Length, about 150 miles.

Ticino. [F. *Tessin*, G. *Tessin.*] A canton of Switzerland, bounded by Valais, Uri, Grisons, and Italy. Capital, Bellinzona. It sends 6 members to the National Council. The inhabitants are Italian in race and language, and Roman Catholic in religion. It was subjugated by Rome with the rest of Gallia Cisalpina, and fell to the power of the barbarians in the 5th century, of the Longobards in the 6th, and of the Franks in the 8th. In the middle ages it was held in large part by Milan. The Val Leventina was conquered by Uri in 1403, and finally in 1440; and the remainder of Ticino was taken by the confederates and the Forest Cantons about 1500. It was divided into the cantons of Bellinzona and Lugano in 1798, and the former became Ticino in 1803. A constitution was adopted in 1830. The canton has been disturbed by contests between the Ultramontanes and the Liberals, and the intervention of federal troops was necessary in 1876 and 1885. Area, 1,085 square miles. Population (1888), 126,751.

Ticinum (ti-sī'num). The Roman name of Pavia.

Ticinus (ti-sī'nus). The Roman name of the river Ticino.

Ticinus, Battle of the. A victory gained near the Ticinus and probably near Pavia, 218 B. C., by Hannibal over the Romans under Publius Scipio; chiefly a naval contest.

Tickell (tik'el), **Thomas.** Born at Bridekirk, Cumberland, 1686: died at Bath, April 23, 1740. An English poet. In 1708 he graduated at Queen's College, Oxford. In 1710 he was secretary of legation, and in 1717 was appointed under-secretary of state. His poem on "The Prospect of Peace" appeared in 1713, and a poem, "Kensington Garden," in 1722. He contributed to the "Spectator" and "Guardian," and wrote the elegy on Addison prefixed to his edition of Addison's works in 1721; his first work. He translated the first book of the Iliad, which appeared in the "Spectator" by Addison, and wrote the popular ballad "Colin and Lucy."

Ticket-of-Leave Man, The. A play by Tom Taylor, produced in 1863. It is from the French play "Léonard," by Édouard Brisbarre and Eugène Nus.

Ticknor (tik'nor), **George.** Born at Boston, Mass., Aug. 1, 1791: died there, Jan. 26, 1871. An American author. He graduated at Dartmouth in 1807; was admitted to the bar in 1813; resided at Gottingen and elsewhere in Europe 1815–19; and was professor of French and Spanish literature at Harvard 1819–35. He spent the years 1835–38 in Europe. He was one of the founders of the Boston public library. His chief work is "History of Spanish Literature," 1849. He also wrote various essays, and a life of Prescott (1864). His life and letters were published in 1876.

Ticonderoga (ti-kon-de-rō'gä). A town in Essex county, New York, situated on the outlet from Lake George to Lake Champlain, 88 miles north by east of Albany. It was fortified by the French in 1755, and was called at first Carillon; was the rendezvous of Montcalm's army in 1757; was unsuccessfully attacked by the British under Abercrombie July 8, 1758; was invested and taken by the British under Amherst in 1759; was surprised and captured by the Americans under Ethan Allen, May 10, 1775; was taken by General Burgoyne in July, 1777; and was taken by the British under Haldeman in 1780. Population (1890), 2,267.

Tidewater (tīd'wa-ter). A section of Virginia extending from the sea-coast westward as far as the rivers are affected by the tides.

Tieck (tēk), **Ludwig.** Born at Berlin, May 31, 1773: died there, April 28, 1853. A German poet and critic. He studied at Halle, Gottingen, and Erlangen. Subsequently he lived alternately in Berlin, Jena, and Dresden. In 1806 he undertook a journey to Italy, and in 1817 to England. In 1820 he was made a member of the direction of the royal theater at Dresden. In 1841 he was called to Berlin by Frederick William IV., by whom he was granted a pension. Among his many works in almost all departments of literature are particularly to be mentioned his collections of popular tales, partly from old German sources, partly original, "Volksmärchen" ("Folk Tales," 1797) and "Phantasus" (1812–17), the romantic novel "Franz Sternbalds Wanderungen" ("Franz Sternbald's Wanderings," 1798), the classical translation of "Don Quixote" (1799–1801), a modern German version of Middle High German "Minnelieder" ("Minnesongs," 1803). After 1825 he was engaged upon a translation of Shak-pere to complete the work begun by A. W. von Schlegel. In 1825 and 1827, during his connection with the Dresden theater, he published a series of dramatic criticisms under the title of "Dramaturgische Blätter" ("Dramaturgic Leaves"). Other works are the two novels with which he began his literary career, "Abdallah" and "William Lovell"; the comedies "Blaubart" ("Bluebeard"), "Der gestiefelte Kater" ("Puss in Boots"), "Prinz Zerbino" ("Prince Zerbino"); the dramas "Leben und Tod der heiligen Genoveva" ("The Life and Death of St. Genevieve"), "Kaiser Oktavianus" ("Emperor Octavian"), "Fortunat" ("Fortunatus"). Among his many shorter stories, written between 1821 and 1840, are especially to be named "Das Dichterleben" ("The Poet's Life"), wh h describes the youth of Shakspere, and "Der Tod des Dichters" ("The Death of the Poet"), whose motive is the death of the poet Camoens. He wrote, besides, many lyrics, the best of which are in his Italian journey in 1806–06. He was the most prolific of the poets of the Romantic school in Germany. A collection of his writings, made by himself, was published in Berlin, 1828–46, in 20 vols.; his critical writings, in the same way, appeared in Berlin 1852–54; and his short stories ("Gesammelte Novellen") were published in Berlin, 1852–53, in 12 vols. His posthumous works ("Nachgelassene Schriften") appeared at Leipsic, 1855, in 2 vols.

Tiedemann (tē'de-män), **Dietrich.** Born at Bremervörde, near Bremen, April 3, 1748: died at Marburg, Sept. 24, 1803. A German philosopher, professor of philosophy at Marburg from 1776. His chief work is "Geist der spekulativen Philosophie" (1791–96).

Tiedge (tēd'ge), **Christoph August.** Born at Gardelegen, Prussia, Dec. 14, 1752: died at Dresden, March 8, 1841. A German poet. His chief work is the lyrico-didactic poem "Urania" (1800).

Tientsin (tē-en'tsēn'). A city in the province of Chihli, China, situated on the Peiho in lat. 39° 9′ N., long. 117° 12′ E. It is an important center of transit trade, and the terminus of the imperial canal and of a railroad to Tongshan opened in 1888. A treaty was concluded here in 1858 between China on one side and Great Britain, the United States, France, and Russia on the other. Tientsin was occupied by the English and French in 1860, and was made an open port. A massacre of Christians occurred there in 1870. Population, estimated, 950,000.

Tiepolo (tē-ā'pō-lō), **Giovanni Battista.** Born at Venice, March 5, 1693: died at Madrid, March 25, 1769 (?). A Venetian painter, a pupil of Gregorio Lazzarini. He was a great decorative painter of the Venetian school. He was influenced by Giovanni Battista Piazzetta, and still more by the works of Paolo Veronese. After painting frescos at Milan and other places, he decorated the episcopal palace at Würzburg, Bavaria, in 1750; and on his return to Venice in 1753 he was appointed first director of the Academy of Painting. In 1761 he was called to Spain by Charles III., and executed frescos in the royal palace, with the assistance of Giovanni Domenico Tiepolo, his son (1726–77). There are many of his easel-pictures in the galleries of Europe.

Tierney (tēr'ni), **George.** Born at Gibraltar, March 20, 1761: died at London, Jan. 25, 1830. An English Whig politician. He was educated at St. Peter's College, Cambridge, and was called to the bar, but devoted himself to politics. He entered Parliament as member for Colchester in 1788, and sat in the House of Commons for different constituencies from 1796 to his death. He was a prominent opponent of William Pitt. In 1798 Pitt accused him of want of patriotism, and fought a bloodless duel with him (May 27). In 1803 he joined the Addington ministry as treasurer of the navy, and in 1806 the Grenville ministry as president of the board of control. From 1817 he was the leader of the opposition in the House of Commons. He was master of the mint in Canning's ministry (1827), and was, with a seat in the cabinet, in Goderich's ministry (1828).

Tierra Bomba (tē-er'rä bom'bä). A small island near the coast of Colombia, west of Cartagena.

Tierra de Canelo. See *Cinnamon, Land of.*

Tierra del Fuego (tē-er'rä del fwā'gō), or **Terra del Fuego.** ['Land of Fire.'] **1.** An archipelago south of the southern end of South America, from which it is separated by the Strait of Magellan. It comprises the large island of King Charles South Land (or Tierra del Fuego proper, or Fuegia) and the smaller Desolation Island, Clarence Island, Navarin Island, Hoste, Horn, Wollaston, Stewart, Londonderry, etc.: these are separated from each other by narrow and tortuous channels, and the islands themselves are cut by deep fiords. The central and western parts of King Charles South Land, and most of the smaller islands, are mountainous and partly covered with forest. Politically it is divided nominally between the Argentine Republic and Chile. It was discovered by Magellan in 1520; and has been explored by Fitzroy, Darwin, Wilkes, Parker, and others. Area, over 21,000 square miles. Population, estimated, about 8,000 (nearly all Indians). See *Fuegians.*

2. A territory of the Argentine Republic, comprising the Argentine portion of the archipelago (the eastern part of King Charles South Land and the Isla de los Estados). There are two small settlements established by Englishmen, one as a mission station. Gold is obtained in considerable quantities. Area, 8,237 square miles. Population, about 3,000.

Tierra Firme, or **Costa Firme.** See *Spanish Main.*

Tiers État (tyār-zä-tä'). [F., 'third estate.'] In France, that portion of the nation which belonged neither to the nobility nor the clergy, which were the two privileged classes. It consisted chiefly of the burghers who could send their representatives to the States-General. The name was made famous by the struggles of the representatives of this order

in the last French States-General for power equal to that of both the other orders, and their final assumption of supreme authority, consummating the Revolution.

Tieté (tē-ā-tā′). A river in the state of São Paulo, Brazil, a tributary of the Paraná. Length, about 700 miles.

Tietjens, or Titiens (tet′yens). **Therese Johanna Alexandra.** Born at Hamburg, July 17, 1831; died at London, Oct. 3, 1877. A soprano singer, of Hungarian descent; settled in England from 1858. She was noted in opera and oratorio.

Tifata (tē-fā′tā). A low mountain-range near Capua, Italy, 17 miles northeast of Naples: now called Monte di Maddaloni. Near it, in 83 B. C., Sulla defeated the Marian general Norbanus.

Tifernum Tiberinum (ti-fėr′num tib-e-rī′num). In ancient geography, a city of Italy, on or near the site of the modern Città di Castello, about 20 miles from Arezzo.

Tifernus (ti-fėr′nus). The ancient name of the Biferno.

Tiffin (tif′in). A city and capital of Seneca County, Ohio, situated on Sandusky River 43 miles south-southeast of Toledo. It is the seat of Heidelberg College. Population (1890), 10,801.

Tiflis (tif-lēs′). **1.** A government in Transcaucasia, Russia, intersected by lat. 41° 30′ N., long. 45° E. Area, 15,306 square miles. Population (1886), 1,181,—2. The capital of the government of Tiflis, and of the general government of Caucasia, situated on the Kur in lat. 41° 42′ N., long. 44° 48′ E. It is the chief commercial city in Caucasia, and is on the main route between Russia and Persia. It has manufactures of cotton, silks, leather goods, silverware, etc., and 184 mineral springs. Formerly it was the capital of Georgia. It has often been plundered (last by the Persians in 1795). Population (1892), 145,731.

Tiger of Central America, The. An epithet of General Santos Guardiola.

Tiger of Tacubaya, The. An epithet applied to the Mexican general Leonardo Marquez for his massacre of prisoners at Tacubaya.

Tiglath-Pileser (tig′lath-pi-lē′zėr). [Assyr. *Takulti-pal-eshara*, my support is the son of Eshara (i. e. Adar the god of war and the chase′).] The name of three Assyrian kings. (*a*) King 1120–1100 B. C., one of the most warlike and energetic of Assyrian rulers. According to inscriptions on prisms found in the ruins of Kileh Sherghat (on the site of the ancient city of Ashur), he undertook campaigns against forty-two countries and nations, ranged from the Euphrates to Kummuch (Commagene), Hittites, the "Aramean river-land," the country of Nairi, and Babylonia. He also indulged in the pleasures of the chase, and relates that he killed with his own hand 10 elephants and 920 lions. (*b*) King about 950–930 B. C. (c) King 745–727 B. C. In the Old Testament he bears the name of *Phul*. In 741 he conquered, after a three years' siege, the city of Arpad (modern Tel-Erfad, north of Aleppo). In 738 he brought nineteen districts of Hamath under Assyrian supremacy. In the same year he received tribute from Rezin of Damascus, Menahem of Samaria (2 Ki. xv. 19), Hiram of Tyre, and many other kings of Syria. Several years later Rezin of Damascus and Pekah of Israel entered into a coalition against Assyria, and waged war against Ahaz of Judah because he would not join this alliance (Isa. vii.). At the behest of Ahaz, Tiglath-Pileser again marched against the west 734–732. Gaza was killed, and the kingdom of Damascus destroyed, and many cities were taken from Israel (2 Ki. xv. 29), Pekah being left as a vassal king. While in Damascus the Assyrian king received tribute from Ahaz of Judah, and the kings of Moab, Ascalon, Edom, Gaza, etc. For a third time Tiglath-Pileser took a hand in the policy of Israel when Pekah was assassinated by Hosea. The Assyrian king, according to his account, placed Hosea on the throne and received 10 talents of gold and 1,000 talents of silver as tribute. He also made several expeditions to Babylonia, against Ukzir (743–730) and Elulæus (728–727).

Tigranes (tig-rā′nēz) **I.** [Gr. *Τιγράνης*.] Died about 55 B. C. King of Armenia, son-in-law of Mithridates the Great. He conquered Syria and part of Asia Minor, and founded Tigranocerta. He was defeated by Lucullus near Tigranocerta 69 B. C.; surrendered at Artaxata to Pompey, and was deprived of his conquests.

Tigre (tē′grā). A river in Ecuador which joins the Amazon about 40 miles west of the mouth of the Ucayale. Length, about 400 miles.

Tigré (tē-grā′). The northernmost division of Abyssinia. Chief city, Adowa. It was formerly an independent kingdom.

Tigris (tī′gris). A river in Asiatic Turkey which is formed by head streams that rise in the mountains of Armenia and Kurdistan, and flows south and southeast, joining the Euphrates about 40 miles northwest of Basra. Its chief tributaries are the Great Zab, Little Zab, and Diyala; the chief places on its banks are Diarbekir, Mosul, and Bagdad. Length, about 1,100 miles; navigable for small vessels to Bagdad, and for rafts to Diarbekir. It is the biblical Hiddekel.

Tigua, or Teewah, or Tihua (tē′wä). [Pl., also *Tiguas*.] A division of the Tañoan linguistic stock of North American Indians, occupying the pueblos of Senecú del Sur in Chihuahua, Isleta del Sur in Texas, and Isleta, Picuris, Sandia, and Taos in northern central New Mexico. The population of the southern Tigua pueblos is small, while those in New Mexico have a population of 1,708. See *Tañoan*.

Tigurini (tig-u-rī′ni). In ancient history, one of the branches of the Helvetii, which took an active part in the defeat of the Romans 107 B. C., and were cut to pieces by Cæsar 58 B. C.

Tihua. See *Tigua*.

Tilburg (til′burg). A town in the province of North Brabant, Netherlands, 36 miles southeast of Rotterdam. It has important woolen manufactures. Population (1891), 34,955.

Tilburina (til-bu-rī′na). The daughter of the governor of Tilbury Fort, a character in the tragedy rehearsed in Sheridan's "Critic": a type in which the sorrows of the tragedy heroine are burlesqued.

Tilbury Fort (til′bu-ri fort). A fortification in Essex, England, situated near the Thames 20 miles east of London.

Tilden (til′den), **Samuel Jones.** Born at New London, N. Y., Feb. 9, 1814; died at Greystone, near Yonkers, N. Y., Aug. 4, 1886. A noted American statesman and lawyer. He was elected to Congress from New York in 1872, and took an active part in politics: was admitted to the bar in 1841; was elected as a Democrat to the New York Assembly in 1845, and was a member of the constitutional convention in 1846; became a Free-soiler in 1848; was the unsuccessful Democratic candidate for attorney-general in 1855; and became chairman of the Democratic Committee of Correspondence. He was prominent in the successful contest against the "Tweed Ring"; and was elected Democratic governor of New York in 1874, and served 1875–76. He presided at the national convention of the party in 1876. He was Democratic candidate for President, and received about 250,000 more votes than Hayes, the Republican candidate, and 184 more than a majority of the electoral votes (*see message*). The decision of the contest was in favor of Hayes. Tilden declined to be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for President in 1880 and 1884. His works were edited by John Bigelow (1885).

Tillemont (tēy-mon′), **Sébastien le Nain de.** Born at Paris, Nov. 30, 1637; died Jan. 10, 1698. A distinguished French historian. He was educated among the Jansenists at Port-Royal; resided for twenty years at Tillemont, occupied with his studies; returned to Paris in 1676; and in 1679 retired to Tillemont, near Montreuil. He wrote "Mémoires pour servir à l'histoire ecclésiastique des six premiers siècles de l'église" (1693–1738), and collaborated in the writings of the Port-Royalists.

For a perfect digest of all the authorities bearing on every fact in Roman imperial history we naturally turn to Tillemont, who devoted the patient industry of a life to his two great works, "Mémoires Ecclésiastiques," and "Histoire des Empereurs."

Hodgkin, Italy and her Invaders, I. vii.

Tillotson (til′ot-son), **John.** Born at Sowerby, Yorkshire, England, Oct., 1630; died Nov. 22, 1694. An English prelate and theological writer. He was dean of Canterbury and of St. Paul's, and became archbishop of Canterbury in 1691. His collected works were published in 1695–1712.

Tilly (til′i; F. pron. tē-yē′), **Count of (Johann Tserclaes).** Born at the castle of Tilly, near Gembloux, Belgium, Feb., 1559; died at Ingolstadt, Bavaria, April 30, 1632. A famous general in the Spanish, Bavarian, and Imperial armies. He served against the Protestants in the Netherlands, and as lieutenant-colonel under Duke Philip Emanuel of Lorraine in Hungary against the Turks 1594–95; became field-marshal, general and commander of the Bavarian army in 1610; was made leader of the Catholic League at the beginning of the Thirty Years' War, gained the victory of the White Mountain, near Prague, Nov. 8, 1620; conquered the Palatinate in 1621; conquered Lower Saxony in 1623; defeated Christian of Brunswick at Stadtlohn, Aug. 6, 1623, and Christian IV. of Denmark at Lutter, Aug. 27, 1626; was appointed commander-in-chief in 1630; stormed Magdeburg May 20, 1631; was defeated by Gustavus Adolphus at Breitenfeld, near Leipsic, Sept. 17, 1631; and was mortally wounded in a conflict with Gustavus Adolphus near the Lech, April 30, 1632. He was victorious in 36 battles.

Tilsit (til′sit). A town in the province of East Prussia, situated on the Memel 61 miles northeast of Konigsberg. It has varied manufactures and trade in lumber, fish, grain, hemp, flax, etc. It is famous from the peace between France on one side and Russia and Prussia on the other, agreed upon there in July, 1807. The meeting between Napoleon and Alexander took place on a raft in the river, June 25, 1807. The treaty between France and Russia was signed July 7, and that between France and Prussia July 9. According to the terms of peace, the capital duchy of Warsaw was formed out of parts of Prussia; part of Prussia was ceded to Russia, and a small portion to Saxony. Dantzic was made free; the region west of the Elbe was ceded to Napoleon; the Confederation of the Rhine and Joseph Louis, and later Bonaparte was recognized. Prussian harbors were closed to British trade; the Prussian army was reduced to 42,000; a secret conditional alliance was arranged between France and Russia; and large indemnities were to be paid by Prussia, which was reduced to a second-rate state. Population (1890), 24,747.

Tilton (til′ton), **Theodore.** Born at New York, Oct. 2, 1835. An American editor, poet, and lecturer. He was editor of the "Independent" and founder of the "Golden Age." He became chiefly known in connection with Henry Ward Beecher, and in 1874, which resulted in the conviction of Mr. Beecher.

Timæus (ti-mē′us), [Gr. *Τίμαιος*.] Lived about 400 B. C. A Greek Pythagorean philosopher of Locri in Italy: the reputed author of a philosophical work, "On the Soul of the World," probably of a later period. He appears in Plato's dialogue named from him.

Timæus. Lived about 352–256 B. C. A Greek historian of Tauromenium in Sicily. He lived in exile in Athens. He wrote a history of Italy and Sicily from the earliest times to 264 B. C., in 38 books, which has been preserved.

Timan (te-män′). A plateau or group of low mountains in the governments of Vologda and Archangel, northeastern Russia.

Timanthes (ti-man′thēz). [Gr. *Τιμάνθης*.] Born in the island of Cythnos (?): lived about 400 B. C. A Greek painter of Sicyon. He is known mostly as the painter of one of the great pictures of antiquity, the "Sacrifice of Iphigenia," in which Agamemnon conceals his uncontrollable grief by covering his head with his mantle. The picture was lost at sea. Pliny records it as that there is "always something more implied than expressed in his work": he suggestive of bold and general conception.

Timbuktu, or Timbuctoo (tim-buk′tö). A city of Africa, situated near the southern border of the Sahara and about 10 miles east of the Niger, about lat. 17° 45′ N. It has considerable trade in gold, gum, salt, ivory, etc., and a number of manuscripts written from the 14th century and later by Fellatah Arabs and various other peoples. It has been visited by Caillé (1828), Barth (1853), and Lenz (1880). Population, estimated, 20,000.

Times (tīmz), **The London.** The leading Conservative British newspaper, founded in 1785 under the title of "The London Daily Universal Register." The present name was adopted in 1788. The paper was developed under John Walter 1803–47.

Timocrate (tē-mō-krät′). A tragedy by Thomas Corneille, produced in 1656.

Timoga. See *Timongaton*.

Timoleon (ti-mō′le-on). [Gr. *Τιμολέων*.] Born at Corinth; died 337 or 336 B. C. A celebrated Greek general and statesman. He favored the death of his brother Timophanes (tyrant of Corinth), and withdrew from public life. He was then sent to aid Syracuse against Dionysius the Younger and Hiketas in 345; delivered Syracuse from Dionysius the Younger in 343; reorganized the government of the Greek power in Sicily, and defeated the Carthaginians at the crimesus in 339(?).

Timomachus (ti-mom′a-kus). [Gr. *Τιμόμαχος*.] Lived in the 1st century B. C. A Byzantine painter. According to Pliny, Cæsar paid a large sum for two of his pictures, Ajax and Medea. The Medea of Timomachus was not less prized in ancient epigram than the Aphrodite of Apelles. An echo of the original perhaps remains in the Medea of the Greek room in the Aix Iphigenia in Tauris and a drowning woman also dated. He seems to have shown at his best in the right manner (not after or just before the Augustan period).

Timon (ti′mon). [Gr. *Τίμων*.] Lived in the last part of the 5th century B. C. An Athenian misanthrope. He is the subject of a tragedy by Shakspere. See *Timon of Athens*.

Timone (tē-mō′nā). A comedy by Bolardo, produced before 1494: the first original Italian comedy.

Timon of Athens. A tragedy by Shakspere, which unquestionably contains much by another hand. It was produced 1606–07 and printed in 1623, and was adapted by Shadwell.

Timon of Phlius (fli′us). Lived about 280 B. C. A Greek skeptical philosopher and author. He wrote satires called Silloi, dealing with the philosophical sects, which were very influential at the dogmatic schools of philosophy. Fragments of them survive.

Timor (tē-mōr′). An island of the Malay Archipelago, about lat. 9°–10° S., long. 124°–126° E. The surface is mountainous: the southwestern part is claimed by the Netherlands, the northeastern by Portugal; the capital of the Dutch part is Kupang; that of the Portuguese, Dili. Length, about 300 miles. Area, about 12,000 square miles. Population (Dutch), 200,000; (Portuguese), about 300,000.

Timorlaut (te-mōr′lout or -lout′), **Tenimber** (te-nim′ber). A group of islands in the Malay Archipelago, east by north of Timor and southwest of the Aru Islands and of New Guinea: claimed by the Dutch. It comprises three large and several small islands: formerly supposed to be unpeopled. The natives (generally) are of coral reefs and low. The inhabitants are long-ly Papuas. Area, about 2,600 square miles.

Timotes (tē-mō′tās). Indians of Venezuela, in the mountain region south and southeast of Lake Maracaibo, and the adjacent plains: stock of Los Andes). The early explorers described them as agriculturists, divided into many small tribes or hordes (Timotes, Mocachachates) and having permanent

the lowlands went naked and painted their bodies red; the mountain tribes wore a cotton mantle. They buried their dead in cities or in some tribes (Mocochies, etc.), in artificial vaults. The descendants are civilized, and occupy villages which take their names from the tribes. Their language is now nearly extinct, said to have had relations with the Chibcha, but this is doubtful.

Timotheus (ti-mō'the-us). [Gr. *Theothes*.] Died about 354 B. C. An Athenian naval commander, son of Conon. He conquered Corcyra in 375 B. C., and secured the favor of Acarnania, Cephalonia and Epirus; took Samos from the Persians in 365; and was unjustly condemned during the reward of War.

Timotheus. Born at Miletus; died about 357 B. C. A celebrated Athenian musician and dithyrambic poet. He improved the cithara by adding to it a string (the ninth).

Timothy (tim'ō-thi), or **Timotheus.** A Lycaonian Christian missionary, a disciple and companion of the apostle Paul.

Timour. Same as *Tamerlane* or *Timurlane*.

Timrod (tim'rod), **Henry.** Born at Charleston, S. C., Dec. 8, 1829; died at Columbia, S. C., Oct. 6, 1867. An American poet, author of Confederate war lyrics. His poems, with memoir by P. H. Hayne, were edited 1873.

Timsah (tim'sä), **Lake.** A small lake traversed by the Suez Canal, near Ismailia.

Timuquanan (tim-u-kwā'nan). ['Ruler' or 'master.'] A linguistic stock of North American Indians. The name was first used for a village or tribe upon St. John's River, Florida, but afterward to include the ancient tribes (now extinct) in that peninsula. When their towns were destroyed in 1706, the Indians settled on the eastern coast, upon Tomoco River and the Mosquito Lagoon. There were 60 tribes or villages attributed to this stock, the names of which have been published. Also *Atimuca*, *Timoga*.

Timur, or **Timour** (tē-mör'), or **Timur Beg** (tē-mör' bā), also **Timur-Leng** (tē-mör'leng) ('Timur the Lame'): corrupted to **Tamerlane** (tam-ėr-lān'). Born in central Asia, 1333; died 1405. A Tatar conqueror, said to have been descended from a follower of Jenghiz Khan. He became ruler about 1370 of a realm whose capital was Samarkand; conquered Persia, central Asia, and in 1398 a great part of India; waged war with the sultan Bajazet I., whom he defeated at Angora in 1402 and took prisoner; and died while preparing to invade China. He is the Tamerlaine of the plays.

Just at the moment when the sultan (Bajazet) seemed to have established the ground of his ambition, when his authority was unquestionably obeyed over the greater part of the Byzantine Empire in Europe and Asia, when the Christian states were regarding him with terror as the scourge of the world, another and a greater scourge came to quell him, and at one stroke all the vast fabric of empire which Bayezid had so triumphantly erected was shattered to the ground. This terrible conqueror was Timur the Tartar, or as we call him "Tamerlane." Timur was of Turkish race, and was born near Samarkand in 1333. He was consequently an old man of nearly seventy when he came to encounter Bayezid in 1402. It had taken him many years to establish his authority over a portion of the numerous divisions into which the Mohammedan empire of Chingiz Khan had fallen after the death of that stupendous conqueror. Timur was but a petty chief among many others: but at last he won his way, and became ruler of Samarkand and the whole province of Transoxiana, or "Beyond the River (Ma-wara-n-nahr), as the Arabs called the country north of the Oxus. Once fairly established in this province, Timur began to extend the surrounding limits, and during thirty years his ruthless armies spread over the provinces of Asia, from Delhi to Damascus, and from the Sea of Aral to the Persian Gulf. The subdivision of the Mohammedan Empire into numerous petty kingdoms rendered it powerless to meet the overwhelming hordes which Timur brought down from Central Asia. One and all, the kings and princes of Persia and Syria succumbed, and Timur carried his banners triumphantly as far as the frontier of Egypt, where the haughty Mamluk sultans still dared to defy him. He had so far left Bayezid unmolested; partly because he was too powerful to be rashly provoked, and partly because Timur respected the sultan's valorous deeds against the Christians. Timur, though a ruthless butcher, was very conscientious in matters of religion, and held that Bayezid's fighting for the Faith rightly covered a multitude of sins. *Poole*, Story of Turkey, p. 6.

Tinchebray, or **Tinchebrai** (tanch-brā'), or **Tenchebray,** or **Tenchebrai.** A town in the department of Orne, Normandy, 44 miles northwest of Alençon. Here, Sept. 28, 1106, Henry I. of England defeated and captured his brother Robert, duke of Normandy. Population (1891), commune, 4,622.

Tindal (tin'dal), **Matthew.** Born at Beer-Ferrers, Devonshire, about 1656; died at Oxford, Aug. 16, 1733. An English deist. He studied at Lincoln College, Oxford. In 1685 he joined the Roman Catholic Church, but returned in 1688 to the Church of England. He published "An Essay of Obedience to the Supreme Powers" (1694), and "The Rights of the Christian Church asserted against the Romish and all other priests who claim an independent power over it" (1706-07). In defense of the theory of state control of the church led to the proscription of the work, Dec. 12, 1707. He continued to defend his deistic position, and in 1730 published "Christianity as old as the Creation, or the Gospel a Republication of the Religion of Nature," a work recognized as the "Bible" of deism. The work was translated into German by J. Lorenz Schmidt in 1741, and had great influence on German theology. Tindal called himself a "Christian deist."

Tindale, William. See *Tyndale*.

Tinghae (ting-hē'), or **Tinghai** (ting-hī'). The capital of the island of Chusan, China.

Tingis. See *Tanger*.

Tingitana (tin-ji-ta'nā). An ancient Roman province, included in the northern part of the modern Morocco.

Tinseau (tin'sō), **Alexandrine** or **Alexine.** Born at The Hague, Oct. 17, 1839; murdered in the vicinity of Murzuk, Fezzan, Aug. 11, 1869. A Dutch traveler, of English descent. She traveled extensively in Europe and the East; with her mother, aunt, and others explored the White Nile to Gondokoro, and in the guise of the sultan and Baheddchazal, 1862-64; traveled in 1865 and following years in southern Europe and northern Africa; and started for the interior of Africa in 1869, but was murdered by her escort.

Tinneh. See *Athapascan*.

Tinnevelli (tin-e-vel'i), or **Tinavelly** (tin-a-vel'i). 1. A district in Madras, British India, intersected by lat. 9° N., long. 78° E. Area, 5,381 square miles. Population (1881), 1,699,-747.—2. The capital of the district of Tinnevelli, in lat. 8° 44' N. Population (1881), 23,221.

Tintern (tin'tėrn) **Abbey.** A ruined medieval abbey in Monmouthshire, England, situated on the Wye 17 miles north by west of Bristol. The ivy-clad church, of the middle of the 13th century, is of the most picturesque of English ruins. The vaulting is gone, but otherwise it is well preserved. It retains most of its stonework, and has a fine west portal of two cusped arches, and a single very large window, a typical English feature, in each of the main and transept façades. The monastic buildings survive in part.

Tinto (tin'tō). **Dick.** The light-hearted artist who is supposed to relate Scott's tale of "The Bride of Lammermoor" to Peter Mattieson. It is also the pseudonym of Frank Booth Goodrich.

Tinto Hills (tin'tō hilz). A group of hills in Lanarkshire, Scotland, southeast of Lanark. Height, about 2,300 feet.

Tintoretto (tēn-tō-ret'tō), or **Tintoret** (tin'tō-ret) **Jacopo Robusti:** called Tintoretto from the trade of his father, a dyer). Born at Venice, Sept. 16, 1518; died there, May 31, 1594. A celebrated Venetian painter. He entered the atelier of Titian, with whom it does not appear that he stayed very long. From Titian he went to Andrea Schiavone. In 1546 he received his first important order for the decoration of the choir of Sta. Maria dell'Orto. The compositions were over 10 feet high. They brought him great reputation and a commission, and the "Miracle of St. Mark," now in the Accademia delle Arti in Venice, his most perfect and important work. The "Last Supper," in the Sacristy of San Giorgio, is more powerful and richer in technical range, but is less successful in its attainment of the finer qualities of art. In 1560 Tintoretto began to paint the Scuola di San Rocco and the doge's palace. The famous "Crucifixion" of the Scuola di San Rocco dates from this time. In 1556 he painted the ceiling of the great hall. In 1560 he seems to have taken the place of Titian as court painter to the Doge. The great conflagrations of 1574 and 1577 threw much of the work of restoration into the hands of Tintoretto. The work accomplished by him on these commissions fills the great "Paradise" (1588-90).

Tiny Tim (tī'ni tim). The little crippled son of Bob Cratchit in Dickens's "Christmas Carol."

Tioga (ti-ō'gā). A small river in northern Pennsylvania and Steuben County, New York, which unites near Corning with the Conhocton to form the Chemung.

Tionontati (tē'on-on-tä'tē). [Their own name, meaning 'people mountain stands.'] A tribe of North American Indians who formerly lived in the mountains south of Nottawasaga Bay, Ontario. They were first met in 1616 by the French, who called them Nation du Petun, or Tobacco Nation, from their large fields of tobacco. On the defeat of the Hurons in 1648, many of the fugitives took refuge with the Tionontati, and the Iroquois attacked that tribe and drove them with the Hurons to the head of Lake Superior. In turn the united remnants lived at Mackinac under the name of Wyandots. See *Iroquoian*.

Tipitapa (tē-pē-tä'pä). A river of Nicaragua, joining Lakes Managua and Nicaragua. Length, about 20 miles.

Tipkin (tip'kin). **Biddy.** A romantic character in Steele's "Tender Husband." She feels that it looks so ordinary to go out at a door to be married." Mrs. Oldfield was noted in this part.

Tippecanoe (tip'e-ka-nō'). A nickname of William Henry Harrison, from his victory near the Tippecanoe River.

Tippecanoe, Battle of the. A victory gained at Battle Ground, Tippecanoe County, Indiana, near Tippecanoe River, Nov. 7, 1811, by the Americans under General William Henry Harrison over the Indians under the "Prophet," brother of Tecumseh.

Tippecanoe River. A river in northern Indiana which joins the Wabash 10 miles northeast of Lafayette. Length, about 175 miles.

Tipperah (tip'e-rä). A district in the Chittagong division, Bengal, British India, intersected by lat. 23° 45' N., long. 91° E. Area, 2,491 square miles. Population (1881), 1,519,338.

Tipperary (tip-e-rā'ri). A county in Munster, Ireland, bounded by Galway, King's County, Queen's County, Kilkenny, Waterford, Cork, Limerick, and Clare. It is a rich agricultural county, containing the "Golden Vale." Area, 1,659 square miles. Population (1891), 173,188.

Tipperary. A town in the county of Tipperary, Ireland, 23 miles southeast of Limerick. It has a trade in agricultural products. Population (1891), 6,391.

Tippermuir (tip'ėr-mūr). A place near Perth, Scotland, where, Sept. 1, 1644, the Royalists under the Marquis of Montrose defeated the Covenanters.

Tippoo Sahib (ti-pō' sä'hib), or **Tipu Saib** (ti-pō' sä'ib). Born 1749: killed at the storming of Seringapatam, May 4, 1799. Sultan of Mysore, son of Hyder Ali. He was distinguished in the Mahratta war 1775-79; defeated British forces on the Coleroun in 1782; succeeded his father in 1782; gained several successes in the war with the British, and concluded peace in 1784; attacked Travancore 1789-90, and provoked the second Mysore war; was defeated by Cornwallis at Arikera in 1791; and concluded peace and ceded about half of his dominions to the British in 1792. He intrigued against the British and renewed the war in 1799.

Tippoo Tib (ti-pō' tib), or **Tippoo Tip** (tip), **Hamidi bin Muhammad,** nicknamed. A trader and slaver in equatorial Africa, of Arabian and African descent, influential in the Upper Kongo region. He aided Cameron in 1874 and Stanley in 1876, and in the Emin relief expedition in 1887; and was appointed governor of the Stanley Falls district for the Kongo State.

Tipton (tip'ton). A manufacturing town in Staffordshire, England, 8 miles west-northwest of Birmingham. Population (1891), 29,614.

Tiraboschi (tē-rä-bos'kē). **Girolamo.** Born at Bergamo, Italy, Dec. 28, 1731: died near Modena, Italy, June 3, 1794. A distinguished Italian historian of literature: professor at Milan, and later librarian to the Duke of Modena. His chief work is "Storia della letteratura italiana" ("History of Italian Literature," 1772-82, 13 vols.). It descends to the close of the 17th century.

Tirard (tē-rär'). **Pierre Emmanuel.** Born at Geneva, Sept. 27, 1827: died at Paris, Nov. 4, 1893. A French politician, a jeweler by trade. He was minister of trade and agriculture 1878-79; minister of finance 1882-85; premier Dec., 1887–March, 1888, and Feb., 1889–March, 1890; and minister of finance 1892-93.

Tiraspol (tē-räs'pōl). A fortified town in the government of Kherson, Russia, situated on the Dniester 59 miles northwest of Odessa. Population (1885–89), 21,285.

Tiresias (ti-rē'si-as). [Gr. *Τειρεσίας*.] In Greek legend, a blind Theban seer. He was said to have been blinded by Athene, whom he saw bathing. The goddess relented, but was unable to restore his sight, and so gave him the gift of the inner and the understanding of the voices of birds and beasts (other accounts are given in the legends). At the request of Circe, Odysseus descended into Hades to consult him.

Tirhakah (tėr'hā-kä). A king of Egypt and Ethiopia who encountered Sennacherib while he was on his expedition against Judah (Isa. xxxvii. 9; 2 Ki. xix. 9). He was defeated by Sennacherib in the battle of Eltekeh (701 B. C.), and by his son and successor Esarhaddon (680 B. C.) the entire country was conquered by the Assyrian king, the names of the cities changed, and over the twenty principalities into which the country was divided were placed vassals loyal to Assyria. His son Ituamani (Urdamanu) fell in the battle of Karbanit (about 668). The twenty kings were restored, and Necho was put at their head. Soon afterward these twenty vassals plotted into a plot with Tirhakah against Assyria. But the plot was discovered by the Assyrian garrison of Egypt, and frustrated. Tirhakah fled, and died in the place of his refuge. According to Manetho, Tirhakah (Tarkos, Tarakos) was the last of the Ethiopian kings in Egypt. The Egyptian monuments call this third and last king of the 25th "Ethiopian" dynasty Tahark or Taharka. He enlarged the temple of Amun in Thebes.

Tirlemont (tēr-lē-mōn'), Flem. **Thienen** (tē'nen). A town in the province of Brabant, Belgium, situated on the Geete 26 miles east of Brussels. It was taken by the Duke of Marlborough in 1706; and near it the French under Dumouriez defeated the Austrians March 16, 1793. Population, 16,157.

Tirnova (tėr'nō-vä), or **Tarnovo** (tär'nō-vō). A city in Bulgaria, situated on the Jantra in lat. 43° 6' N., long. 25° 36' E. It is an important strategic point on the route between the Danube and the Balkans; and was formerly the place of coronation of the Bulgarian kings. Alexander I. was chosen prince here and took the oath to the constitution in 1879. Population (1888), 11,314.

Tiro (tī'rō). **Marcus Tullius.** Lived in the 1st century B. C. A freedman and amanuensis of Cicero, supposed to have greatly developed stenography. See *Notæ Tironianæ.*

Tirocinium (ti-rō-sin'i-um). A poem by Cowper.

Tirol. See *Tyrol.*

Tironian Notes. See *Notæ Tironianæ.*

Tirso (tēr'sō). The principal river of the island of Sardinia; the ancient Thyrsus. It flows into the Gulf of Oristano near Oristano. Length, about 80 miles.

Tirso de Molina. The pseudonym of Téllez.

Tiruvalluvar (ti-rū-vaḷḷi-vär'). [Properly *Tiru-vaḷḷuvar-nayanar*, the sacred devotee, priest, or soothsayer of the Pariahs.] The name given to the greatest of Tamil poets, the author of the Kurral. His date is uncertain. Pope puts it between 800 and 1000 A. D. All that seems certain about the details of his life is that he lived at St. Thome or Mailapur, now a suburb of Madras; was a weaver and a Pariah; and had an intimate friend, probably a patron, called Elelacirkan, "Lion of the Surf," who was the captain of a small vessel. Kurral, the name of his work, means "anything short," then the couplet, and thence this collection of couplets. It is divided into three books, treating of Virtue, Wealth, and Pleasure, and contains 133 chapters, each containing 10 couplets, and so numbers 2,660 lines. The Venpa meter, in which it is composed, is very curious, and in fact unique. "A kaural," says Pope, "is a couplet containing a complete and striking idea expressed in a refined and intricate meter. No translation can convey an idea of its charming effect. It is truly 'an apple of gold in a network of silver.'" Every Hindu sect claims the poet, and interprets his verses strain to favor its own dogmas, the Jains especially. He was influenced by Shankara's reforms, the later developments of Jainism, and the Bhagavadgita, his philosophy seeming to be of the eclectic school represented by the last.

Tiryns (ti'rinz). [Gr. *Τίρυνς.*] In ancient geography, a city of Argolis, Greece, situated near the coast southeast of Argos and 3 miles north of Nauplia. It was built on a rock, and is celebrated for its antiquities, including the Cyclopean walls, and a palace (excavated by Schliemann and Dörpfeld 1884–85) of the 10th or 11th century B. C. The citadel is a famous memorial of the earliest known Greek civilization. The massive walls, built of great blocks with the interstices filled with small stones, surround the summit of an oblong hill. At one end are the well-known galleries of arcades resembling pointed arches: these were magazines for munitions and supplies. Within the walls there is an extensive prehistoric palace, with outer and inner courts, vast propylæa, a megaron, and bedchamber women's quarters, the whole corresponding with the spirit of the Homeric picture. Wall-paintings and other details of high interest were found by Schliemann. According to the legend, Hercules lived for many years at Tiryns. It was destroyed by Argos about 468 B. C.

Tischendorf (tish'en-dorf), **Lobegott Friedrich Konstantin von.** Born at Lengenfeld, Saxony, Jan. 18, 1815; died at Leipsic, Dec. 7, 1874. A noted Protestant biblical scholar, critic, professor at Leipsic from 1845. He was educated at Leipsic; made investigations in Paris, Holland, England, Italy, Egypt, Sinai, Palestine, and other parts of the East; and brought ancient manuscripts from the East, including the famous Sinaitic codex of the New Testament. He published a critical edition of the New Testament (1872), various codices of the Old Testament and New Testament, "Anecdota sacra et profana," "Wann wurden unsere Evangelien verfasst?" (1865), etc.

Tishri (tish'ri). [Assyr. *taskritu*, explained to mean 'beginning' (i. e. of the second half-year).] The seventh month of the Hebrew year, corresponding to September–October. In Tishri fall the holy days New Year's day, Atonement day, and Tabernacles.

Tisiphone (ti-sif'ō-nē). [Gr. *Τισιφόνη.*] In Greek mythology, one of the Eumenides (which see).

Tissaphernes (tis-a-fēr'nēz). [Gr. *Τισσαφέρνης.*] Executed about 395 B. C. A Persian satrap. He became satrap in Asia Minor 414 B. C.; carried on war against the Athenians; was hostile to Cyrus the Younger, and discovered and disclosed the latter's plans to Artaxerxes II.; took part in the battle of Cunaxa 401 B. C.; accompanied the Ten Thousand on part of their return journey, but later deserted them; was appointed chief ruler in western Asia by Artaxerxes; was defeated by Agesilaus in 396; and was put to death through the influence of Parysatis.

Tissot (tē-sō'). **James Joseph Jacques.** Born at Nantes, Oct. 15, 1836. A noted French genre-painter. His studio is in London. He at first painted after the Dutch school, but became a pupil of Hamlin and Lamothe.

Tissot (tē-sō'), **Simon** (or **Samuel**) **Auguste André David.** Born at Granev, Vaud, Switzerland, March 20, 1728; died at Lausanne, Switzerland, June 15, 1797. A physician of Lausanne. His best-known works are "L'Onanisme" (1760), "Avis au peuple sur la santé" (1761).

Tisza von Borosjenő (tē'so fon bō-rōsh-je-nē'), **Koloman.** Born at Geszt, Hungary, Dec. 16, 1830. A noted Hungarian statesman. He entered the Diet in 1861, and became leader of the Left Center. He was one of the founders of the Liberal party in 1875, and was minister of the interior and premier of Hungary 1875–90.

Titan (tī'tan). [Gr. *Τιτάν.*] **1.** See *Titans.*—**2.** The sun personified, the name Titan being at times substituted by the Latin poets for Helios as god of the sun.—**3.** The sixth in order of the eight satellites of the planet Saturn, and the largest, appearing as a star of the fifth magnitude: discovered by Huygens March 25, 1655. See *Saturn.*

Titan. One of the principal romances of Jean Paul Richter, published in 1803.

Titania (ti-tā'ni-ä). A fairy queen in Shakspere's "Midsummer Night's Dream." Shakspere is said to be the first to give this name to the queen of the fairies.

Titania. The third satellite of Uranus, discovered by Lassell in 1847.

Titans (tī'tanz). [Gr. *Τιτᾶνες*, from *Τιτάν*, father, children of Titan.] In Greek mythology, a race of primordial deities, children of Uranus and Gæa (Heaven and Earth). In the oldest accounts they were six sons (Cœus, Crius, Hyperion, Iapetus, and Cronus) and six female (Theia, Rhea, Themis, Mnemosyne, Phœbe, and Tethys). They were imprisoned by their father Uranus from the birth, but, after a successful uprising led by Cronus, were delivered by Zeus, son of Cronus, compelled him to disgorge his elder brothers and sisters whom he had swallowed at their birth, and driven from heaven. They were then imprisoned in or into Tartarus, under guard of the hundred-armed giants. In the later legends, Titan, the father of the Titans, yielded the sway over the sun to his younger brother Cronus, but regained it, and was finally overcome by the Olympian gods of Zeus (Jupiter), son of Cronus (Saturn), who then became the supreme god. The Titans in their wars are said to have piled mountains upon mountains to reach heaven, and they were taken as the types of lawlessness, gigantic size, and enormous strength.

Titcomb, Timothy. The pseudonym of J. G. Holland.

Tithonus (ti-thō'nus). [Gr. *Τιθωνός.*] In Greek mythology, a son (or brother) of Laomedon, beloved by Eos. He received from the gods the gift of immortality, but not of eternal youth, and in his old age, withered away and was metamorphosed into a grasshopper.

Titian (tish'an), It. **Tiziano Vecelli** (tēt-sē-ä'nō vā-chel'lē or **Vecellio** (vā-chel'lē-ō); surnamed **Da Cadore**, and **Il Divino** ("The Divine"). Born at Pieve di Cadore, Friuli, 1477; died at Venice, Aug. 27, 1576. A celebrated Venetian painter. His first undoubted paintings at his native place date from 10 years of age went to Venice and was put to study with Giovanni Bellini. He does not seem to have been influenced by any of the Venetian painters of 1507–10, but worked as colleague with Giorgione in the decoration of the exterior of the Fondaco de Tedeschi at Venice; these frescoes are destroyed. In 1511 Titian was at work for the school of Padua with Campagnola, who was his assistant. He returned to Venice in 1512, and in 1513 sought to obtain an order for a battle-piece for the council-hall, and applied for the first vacancy as broker at the Fondaco, a privilege already accorded to Bellini and Carpaccio. About this time he declined an invitation to work at Rome, and painted the famous "Assumption" for his successor as broker at the Fondaco and as portrait-painter to the doges. In 1517 he went to Ferrara at the invitation of Alphonso d'Este, and painted several pictures, some of which were now in Europe and others in private collections. From this time he was occupied with commissions from various royal and private clients until 1523, when he returned to Venice to paint the portrait of the new doge Andrea Gritti, and the fresco over the landing of the doges' palace. '88, Christopher carrying the Christ-child," and "Madonna and Saints." About this time he married, and in 1530 was left a widower with three children. In 1532 Titian was called to Bologna by Charles V., who had come to meet the Pope. He became painter to the emperor, and enjoyed his friendship. This period lasted him in 1546 to Rome, where he met Michelangelo and became acquainted with the work of Raphael and the Greeks. He was at this time 68 years old. In 1547 he was summoned to Augsburg by the emperor, and there he painted many portraits. His court life was brilliant and profitable. In 1550 he returned to Venice, and in 1567 returned to Augsburg. His life from this time forward is a succession of honors and triumphs. He succeeded to the favor of Philip on the death of Charles V., and painted for him the principal paintings are many representations of the Magdalen, Venus, Danaë, the Madonna, the Holy Family, etc.: "Sacred and Profane Love" (London); "Bacchanalian Revel" (London, Prado); "Europa" (Madrid); "Entombment of Christ" (Louvre); "Tribute Money" (Dresden); "Martyrdom of St. Laurence"; "St. Peter Martyr," "Last Supper," "Christ Crowned with Thorns" (Louvre); "Bella della Casa"; "Titian's Mistress" (Palazzo Pitti, Florence); and another at The Hermitage, St. Petersburg; "Venus of the Tribune" (Paris); "Holy Family" (Hermitage, Court); "Knight of Malta" (Madrid); "Titian and his Mistress" (Louvre), etc.

Titicaca (tē-tē-kä'kä). An island in Lake Titicaca, near the S. peninsula of Copacabana. It was a sacred place of the Incas, the birthplace of the sun according to one of their legends, and by some said to be the place whence Manco Capac and his wife issued to found the empire of Cuzco. Ruins of a temple of the sun, a palace, convent, etc., still exist on it. The lake itself probably took its name from this island.

Titicaca (tē-tē-kä'kä). **Lake.** The largest and most important inland lake of South America, situated in a high basin between two ranges of the Andes, on the confines of Peru and Bolivia, 12,545 feet above the sea. It is irregular in form, and almost cut in two by the Peninsula of Copacabana. Near the eastern side it attains a depth of over 700 feet, but along the western and southern sides there are extensive shallows and marshes. The outlet is the Desaguadero, at the southern end. There are many small islands, some of these, as well as the Peninsula of Copacabana and many parts of the shore, have interesting ruins of the Incaic and pre-Incaic periods. The most celebrated of the latter are at Tiahuanaco (which see). The lake is surrounded with many lofty and rugged mountains. The Indians still navigate Lake Titicaca on rafts made of rushes, but sailing vessels have been placed on it. Lines of steamers have also begun to ply on the lake. The shore line is 680 miles. Average width, about 35 miles. Area, 3,200 square miles. Elevation above sea-level, 12,846 feet. Length, 120 miles. Average depth, 600 feet. Greatest depth, 1,000 feet. Volume of water, 1,920 cubic miles. Area of drainage basin, 35,000 square miles. Evaporation is so great that the water is just fresh enough to drink. The northern part of the basin, and sometimes the whole of it, is called the Collao.

Titlis (tēt'lis). A mountain on the borders of Unterwalden, Bern, and Uri, Switzerland, 20 miles south by east of Lucerne. Height, 10,627 feet.

Titmarsh (tit'märsh), **M. A.** (or **Michael Angelo**). The name under which Thackeray wrote, in "Fraser's Magazine," his "Yellowplush Papers," "Carol Sketch-Book," "Yellowplush Memoirs," etc.

Titmouse (tit'mous). **Tittlebat** (tit'l-bat). One of the principal characters in Warren's novel "Ten Thousand a Year": a vulgar shopman in Oxford street, London.

Titurel (tit'ū-rel). A hero of the legend of the Holy Grail, the subject of a series of poems by Wolfram von Eschenbach (generally called "Titurel" because the first begins with Titurel, the grandfather of Parzival), and of a "later Titurel" published in 1477.

Titus (tī'tus). A convert and companion of the apostle Paul.

Titus (Titus Flavius Sabinus Vespasianus). Born 40 or 41 A. D.; died Sept., 81. A Roman emperor, son of Vespasian; called "the delight of mankind." He was educated with Britannicus, served in the army; conducted the Jewish war after the departure of his father; and captured Jerusalem, 70. He was associated with Vespasian in the government, and succeeded to the throne June 24, 79. He finished the Colosseum, and built the "baths of Titus. An eruption of Vesuvius and a fire at Rome occurred in his reign.

Titus, Arch of. See *Arch of Titus.*

Titus Andronicus (tī'tus an-dron'i-kus or -nī'kus). A tragedy, produced in 1594, variously attributed to Marlowe, Kyd, and Shakspere. It is published with Shakspere's plays. Ravenscroft adapted it in 1678.

Titusville (tī'tus-vil). A city in Crawford County, Pennsylvania, situated on Oil Creek 51 miles north by east of Pittsburg: noted for the production and refining of petroleum, and the manufacture of oil-machinery. Petroleum was discovered there in 1859. Population (1890), 8,073.

Tityus (tit'i-us). [Gr. *Τιτυός.*] In Greek mythology, the son of Zeus or of Gæa: a giant of Euboea, father of Europa. He assaulted Artemis or Leto at the instigation of Hera, and was killed by her arrows or those of Apollo or by the lightning of Zeus. In Tartarus he was extended on the ground over 9 acres as two vultures gnawed his liver.

Tiumen. See *Tyumen.*

Tiverton (tiv'ėr-ton). A borough in Devonshire, England, situated at the junction of the Lowman and Exe, 14 miles north of Exeter. It has manufactures of lace, and was formerly noted for its woolen manufactures. It was taken by Fairfax in 1645. Population (1891), 10,892.

Tivoli (tē'vō-lē). A town in the province of Rome, Italy, situated at the falls of the Teverone (the ancient Anio), 18 miles east-northeast of Rome: the ancient Tibur. The castle, erected by Pope Pius II. in the 15th century, is a highly picturesque fortress with five great cylindrical battlemented towers of different heights, connected by lofty machicolated curtain-walls. According to tradition, the town was founded by the Siculi. It was conquered by Rome about [illegible], and was the favorite place of residence of many Romans (Mæcenas, Augustus, Hadrian, etc.). Among the antiquities on the site are Hadrian's Villa (which see), and the so-called temple of Vesta, perhaps the temple of the Tiburtine Sibyl. It is circular, and is surrounded by a peristyle of slender graceful Corinthian columns, rising from a simple basement. Ten columns, with their entablature, of the original eighteen are still standing. The diameter is 24 feet, the total height 34½. The date is anterior to Augustus. Population (1881), [illegible].

Tizona (Sp. pron. tē-thō'nä). The sword of the Cid.

Tlaasasht (klä'as-ät), or **Klaizaht** (klä'iz-ät). or **Makah** (mä-kä'). A tribe of North American Indians. Their habitat was once on Vancouver Island, but they have occupied the region about Cape Flattery, Washington, since the above have known [illegible]. Number (1881), 588; now 466.

Tlacopan. See *Tepanecs.*

Tlaloc (tlä-lok'). In Aztec mythology, the god of rain. He ont was said to be older than any other, having come down from the Toltecs. According to Duran, his statue at Mexico "was of stone, formed in the shape of a terrible monster with hungry face like that of a lizard." In one hand he held a shield, and in the other were scattered bolts of lightning. Also written **Tlaloch**.

Tlamath. See *Klamath*.

Tlamati. See *Klamath*.

Tlaokwiaht (tlä-ō'kwē-hät), or **Clahoquaht** (klä'hō-kwät). A tribe of North American Indians living on Clayoquaht Sound, Vancouver Island, British Columbia. Number, 394. See *Aht*.

Tlascala. See *Tlaxcala*.

Tlaxcala (ancient). See *Tlaxcalans*.

Tlaxcala (tläs-kä'lä). **1.** A state of Mexico, surrounded by the states of Hidalgo, Puebla, and Mexico. Area, 1,500 square miles. Population, 183,581. — **2.** The capital of the state of Tlaxcala, situated on the Atoyac 64 miles east of Mexico. Population, about 8,000.

Tlaxcalans (tläs'kä-lanz), or **Tlaxcaltecs** (tläs-käl-teks'). A tribe of Mexican Indians, of the Nahuatlecan stock, who occupied the territory now included in the state of Tlaxcala, to the east of the valley of Mexico. They were less warlike than the Aztecs; but they were brave warriors and had repeatedly defeated the Aztec armies, retaining their independence. They had elective chiefs; but the main governing power was the tribal council, called a senate by Spanish historians. Their principal pueblo was on or near the site now occupied by the city of Tlaxcala. Cortés, in his first march to Mexico, took the native through Tlaxcalan territory, and they resisted him in several fierce battles (Sept. 1519). Having been defeated, they made terms with the Spaniards, joined Cortés with a large force of warriors, and took a prominent part in the siege and capture of Mexico. The modern Indian population of Tlaxcala is mainly descended from this tribe. See also *Nahuas*, *Tlaxcaltecas*.

Tlinkit. See *Kolushan*.

Tmolus (mō'lus). [Gr. *Τμῶλος*.] A mountain-range in Asia Minor, extending eastward from near Smyrna, south of the Hermus and north of the Cayster.

Tobacco Nation. See *Tionontati*.

Tobago (tō-bā'gō), or **Tabago** (tä-bä'gō). An island of the British West Indies, northeast of Trinidad. Capital, Scarborough. Its northern point is in lat. 11° 21′ N., long. 60° 31′ W. The surface is mountainous. It was seen by Columbus in 1498, and was settled by the Dutch in 1654, but passed into the hands of the French and subsequently (1763) of the English. In 1889 it was annexed to the colony of Trinidad. Length, 26 miles. Area, 114 square miles. Population (1891), 18,538.

Tobias (tō-bī'as). [Heb., 'my good is God.'] The son of Tobit, and a character in the Book of Tobit.

Tobias, Family of, and the Angel. A fine painting by Rembrandt, in the Louvre, Paris.

Tobikhar (tō-bik-här'). A division of North American Indians, comprising a number of tribes which formerly lived about the missions of San Gabriel, San Luis Rey, San Juan Capistrano, San Fernando, Los Angeles, and San Bernardino, in southern California. The name, signifying residents, settlers, belongs strictly to the former inhabitants of San Gabriel and Los Angeles, but is now used to designate also that of the entire group of tribes which form the southwestern or coast division of the Shoshonean stock. They have been gradually dispossessed of their lands, and are now ranked under the Mission agency, California, being classed, with natives of other tribes of totally distinct stocks, as "Mission Indians." Number, about 2,000. See *Shoshonean*.

Tobit (tō'bit). **Book of.** A romance, one of the apocryphal books of the Old Testament: so called from the name of its leading character.

Tobitschau (to-bit'schou). A town in Moravia, Austria-Hungary, situated on the March 12 miles south of Olmütz. Here, July 15, 1866, a Prussian brigade defeated an Austrian force. Population (1890), commune, 7,932.

Tobol (to-bol'). A river in western Siberia. It rises on the slopes of the Urals and joins the Irtish near Tobolsk. Length, about 600 miles. It is navigable for a large part of its course.

Tobolsk (tō-bōlsk'). **1.** A government of western Siberia. Capital, Tobolsk. It is bounded by the Arctic Ocean on the north, the governments of Yeniseisk and Irkutsk on the east, some districts and Akmolinsk on the south, and European Russia on the west. The surface is generally level. It is fertile in the Tobol and Ishim steppes. The inhabitants are mostly Russians. Area, 53,66[illegible] square miles. Population (1880), 1,313,400.

2. The capital of the government of Tobolsk, situated on the Irtish, near its junction with the Tobol, about lat. 58° 20′ N. It has considerable trade, and contains a picturesque kreml. Founded in the last part of the 16th century, it was formerly the capital of western Siberia, and was long an administrative center for exiles. Population (1890), 21,376.

Toboso (tō-bō'so). A small town 60 miles east-southeast of Toledo, Spain. It is notable as the home of Dulcinea in "Don Quixote."

Toby (tō'bi). **Uncle,** or **Captain Shandy** (shan'-di). The uncle of Tristram Shandy, in Sterne's novel of that name: one of its chief characters.

He represents, it has been said, the wisdom of love, as Mr. Shandy exemplifies the love of wisdom; more precisely, he is the incarnation of the sentimentalism of the eighteenth century.

Leslie Stephen, Hours in a Library, III. 350.

Tocantins (tō-kän-tēnz'). [So called from an Indian tribe.] An important river of central and northern Brazil. It rises in the state of Goyaz, flows northward, and reaches the Atlantic through the Para River. The latter may be regarded as its estuary, though it also receives a large amount of water from the Amazon. The most important affluent of the Tocantins is the Araguaya. Navigation is interrupted by a series of rapids beginning about 200 miles above Pará: beyond these both the Tocantins and the Araguaya are navigable for many hundred miles. Length (from Pará), about 1,700 miles; with the Araguaya, nearly 1,900 miles.

Tocqueville (tok'vil; F. pron. tok-vēl'). **Alexis Charles Henri Clerel de.** Born at Paris, July 29, 1805; died at Cannes, April 16, 1859. A celebrated French statesman and writer. His studies, begun at Metz, were completed by a course in law at Paris. He took his final degree in 1826, and spent then a year or more traveling in Italy and Sicily. On his return to France he occupied a post in the law court of Versailles. But his mind was not altogether suited to his tastes, and April 2, 1831, he left France for the United States, whither he was sent by his government to investigate the penitentiary system. He did not limit himself, however, to this special field, but extended his observations also to the social and political institutions and economy of the country. The results were soon published in France, together with his friend and traveling companion, M. de Beaumont, the result of their official investigations, under the title "Du système pénitentiaire aux Etats-Unis et de son application en France." This important work attracted much attention, and was crowned by the French Academy. On the fall of Louis Philippe he held a prominent position while on his visit to the United States, he wrote his masterpiece, "Democratie en Amérique" (1835–40). Its success secured his admission to the French Academy (Dec. 23, 1841). After several years of public life (1839–51), he retired in order to devote his entire time to travel and writing. Besides the works already mentioned, he wrote a number of pamphlets on various subjects, also an "Histoire philosophique du regne de Louis XV." (1846), and the first volume of the work left unfinished at his death, "Etat social et politique de la France" was translated into English by John Stuart Mill, and published in the April number of the "Westminster Review." De Tocqueville's complete works were edited by his friend M. de Beaumont 1860–65.

Todd (tod), **John.** Born at Rutland, Vt., Oct. 9, 1800; died at Pittsfield, Mass., Aug. 24, 1873. An American Congregational clergyman and author, long pastor in Pittsfield. Among his works are "Lectures to Children" (1834), "Student's Manual" (1835), "Index Rerum" (1836), "Truth Made Simple" (1838), "The Young Men's History" (1842), "Mountain Retreat" (1844), "Sunset Land" (1869), "Old-Fashioned Lives" (1870), and other works.

Todd's Tavern (todz tav'ern). A place in Virginia, 11 miles west by south of Fredericksburg. Here, May 8, 1864, the Federal cavalry under Torbert and Gregg defeated the Confederate cavalry under Hampton and Fitzhugh Lee.

Toeplitz (tep'litz). **Isaac.** Born at Rye, England, 1820: died there, March 1, 1884. An English mathematician, author of an extensive series of mathematical text-books. He graduated as senior wrangler at Cambridge (St. John's College) in 1848. He also wrote "The Progress of Discovery during the Victorian Era during the 19th Century" (1861), and "History of the Mathematical Theories of Attraction and the Figure of the Earth" (1873). "The History of Mathematical Elasticity and the Strength of Materials, etc." (1886), etc.

Tödi (tē'dē). The highest summit of the Glarner Alps, situated on the borders of the cantons of Glarus, Grisons, and Uri, 31 miles southeast of Lucerne. Height, 11,887 feet.

Todi (tō'dē). A small town in the province of Perugia, Italy, situated near the river 23 miles south of Perugia. The ancient Tuder. It has a noted Renaissance church (Sta. Maria della Consolazione), and contains Etruscan and Roman antiquities, including walls, temple, theater, etc.

Todleben, or **Totleben** (tōt'lā-ben), Count **Franz Eduard.** Born at Mitau, Courland, Russia, May 20, 1818; died at Soden, near Frankfort, July 1, 1884. A noted Russian military engineer and general. He was educated in the St. Petersburg school of engineers; served as captain in the Caucasus 1838–50, and at the siege of Silistria 1854; became famous as the chief engineer in the defense of Sebastopol 1854–55; was made major-general in 1855; was wounded in June, 1855; was employed in the defense of Nikolaieff and Kronstadt during the reduction of the Bulgarian fortresses in 1878; became commander of the Russian army in Turkey in 1878; and later served as governor of Odessa and in other stations. He wrote "Defense de Sevastopol" (1864–72), etc.

Todmorden (tod-mōr'den). A town in Yorkshire and Lancashire, England, situated on the Calder 17 miles north-northeast of Manchester. It has cotton manufactures. Population (1891), 24,725.

Toggenburg (tok'en-bōrg). A region in the canton of St. Gall, Switzerland, traversed by the Thur. It was a medieval countship. The most notable of the so-called Toggenburg wars was that of 1712, caused by the oppressive action of the Abbot of St. Gall: Bern and Zurich supported Toggenburg successfully against the Catholic forces of Lucerne, the Forest Cantons, etc.

Togoland (tō'gō-land). A German protectorate on the Slave Coast of western Africa, east of the Gold Coast, about long. 1° 20′ E. Capital, Little Popo. The protectorate was proclaimed in 1884. Area, 16,000 square miles. Population, about 500,000.

Togrul (tō'grōl), or **Togril** (tō'gril), **Beg.** Died about 1063. The founder of the first dynasty of the Seljuk Turks (which see). He made many conquests in Persia.

Toilers of the Sea, The. See *Travailleurs de la Mer, Les*.

Toinette (twä-net'). The capable but exasperating servant of Argan in Molière's "Le malade imaginaire."

Toison d'Or (twä-sōn' dōr), **La.** [F., 'The Fleece of Gold.'] A play by Corneille. "It includes a great deal of spectacle, and is rather an elaborate masque interspersed with regular dramatic scenes than a tragedy." *Saintsbury*.

Toiyabe Range (toi-yi'be rānj). A range of mountains in the central part of Nevada, about long. 117° 20′ W.

Tokaido (tō-kī'dō). [From *to*, eastern, *kai*, sea, *do*, road.] The main road along the eastern coast of Japan, extending from Tokio to Kioto.

Tokaj. See *Tokay*.

Tokar (tō-kär'). A town in Nubia, near the coast of the Red Sea, 30 miles south of Suakim. The town was surrounded by the Mahdists. Near it a battle (called also the battle of Trinkitat) was fought Feb. 4, 1884, when the Mahdists under Osman Digma totally defeated the Egyptian forces under Baker Pasha.

Tokat (tō-kät'). A town in the vilayet of Sivas, Asiatic Turkey, situated near the Yeshil-Irmak 56 miles north-northwest of Sivas. It was formerly a seat of important trade and manufactures, and still has copper manufactures. Population, about 10,000.

Tokay, or **Tokaj** (tō-kä'; Hung. pron. tō-koi'), A town in the county of Zemplin, Hungary, situated at the junction of the Bodrog with the Theiss, 42 miles north by west of Debreczin. The celebrated Tokay wines are produced in its vicinity. Population, about 4,500.

Tokio (tō'kē-ō), formerly **Yedo** or **Yeddo** (yed'ō). The capital of Japan, situated on the Bay of Tokio, on the main island, in lat. 35° 41′ N., long. 139° 46′ E. It is situated on low and flat ground, traversed by several streams. It is the seat of important commerce and manufactures, and a center of culture, containing the imperial university. Yokohama is the seaport. The Shiba temple is remarkable for its extension of inclosures, each with an elaborately decorated covered gateway. The tombs of the shoguns are admirable monuments of the national style, chiefly in wood, with a succession of inclosures, gates, corridors, and halls, ornamented with sculpture and color, and with delicate work in metal. Yedo was the seat of the shogunate until the revolution in 1868, and succeeded Kioto as the capital in 1869, when the name was changed to Tokio ('Eastern Capital'). Population (1892), 1,161,800. Also *Tokyo*.

Tokio, Bay of. An arm of the ocean, on the coast of Japan, near Tokio.

Toland (tō'land), **John** (baptized **Janus Junius**). Born near Londonderry, Nov. 30, 1669 (1670?): died at Putney, March 11, 1722. An English deist. He was brought up a Catholic, but at fifteen became a Protestant, and was educated at Glasgow and Edinburgh, graduating from the latter university in 1690. He then studied at Leyden, and in 1694 began to reside at Oxford. In 1696 he published "Christianity not Mysterious." The work aroused considerable controversy, which was increased by its similarity to "The Reasonableness of Christianity" by John Locke. In 1698 he published the "Life of Milton," in 1704 his "Letters to Serena" (the Queen of Prussia), followed in 1705 by his "Account of Prussia and Hanover." In 1710 he returned to England, and published "Nazarenus" in 1718, "Tetradymus" and "Pantheisticon" in 1720. In his last years his life was that of an adventurer.

Tolbiacum (tol-bī'a-kum). The ancient name of Zülpich.

Toledo (tō-lā'dō; Sp. pron. tō-lā'thō). **1.** A province of New Castile, Spain. It is bounded by Avila and Madrid on the north, Cuenca on the east, Ciudad Real and Badajoz on the south, and Caceres on the west. The surface is generally level and mountainous. Area, 5,586 square miles. Population (1887), 359,562.

2. The capital of the province of Toledo, situated on the Tagus in lat. 39° 51′ N., long. 4° 1′ W.: the ancient Toletum. It is picturesquely situated on hills; is the seat of an archbishop, primate of Spain; was long noted for manufactures, and is still famous for its swords; and has a trade in coal, iron, lumber, and grain. It formerly contained a university. The cathedral, the metropolitan church of Spain, was commenced in 1227, and is essentially of the 13th century, though it was not finished until 1492. Like most Spanish churches, it is not effective without. The five-aisled interior, though not lofty, is very impressive and picturesque: it has much good glass, and is a museum of sculpture and rich old church furniture. The choir-stalls are

carved with the long series of victories of Ferdinand and Isabella over the Moors. The cloisters are large, with fine simple tracery and vaulting. The city contains many other churches and religious houses, and many specimens of Moorish architecture. The Alcazar is a combined palace and citadel rebuilt and decorated by Charles V., but greatly damaged by fire in 1886. The patio, or inner court, is a fine example of Renaissance arcading. The bridges of Alcantara and San Martin, over the Tagus, are both essentially of the 13th century, narrow, very lofty, and with an enormous central arch. The first has only one side arch, and a battlemented tower at the inner end and a simple gate at the outer; the second has four side arches, and a fortified tower at each end. The city was the ancient capital of the Carpetani, and was conquered by the Romans about 193 B. C. It was the capital of the West-Gothic realm; has been the seat of many councils; was the second city in the country under the Moorish rule; was taken by Alfonso VI. of Castile and Leon in 1085; was defended against Moorish attacks in the 12th century; and was the capital of Castile until supperceded by Madrid in the 16th century. Population (1887), 20,837.

Toledo (tō-lē'dō). A city and lake port, capital of Lucas County, Ohio, situated on the Maumee River, near Lake Erie, about lat. 41° 38′ N. It is a leading railroad center; has important commerce in grain, flour, live stock, lumber, etc.; and has various manufactures of wood, iron, etc. It was formed by the union of two villages in 1836. (See *Toledo War.*) Population (1890), 81,434.

Toledo (tō-lā'thō). The main street of Naples: called officially the Via di Roma.

Toledo (tō-lā'thō), **Francisco de.** Born about 1515; died at Seville,, Sept., 1584. A Spanish administrator. He was a youngerson of the third Count of Oropesa. From Nov. 20, 1569, to Sept. 23, 1581, he was viceroy of Peru. During the period the young Inca Tupac Amaru was seized and executed; the Inquisition was introduced (1569); and the code of laws called Libro de Tasas (which see) was promulgated. On his return to Spain, Toledo was imprisoned for malversation of public funds, and was severely rebuked by the king for having caused the death of the Inca.

Toledo Molina y Salazar (tō-lā'thō mō-lē'nä ē sä-lä-thär'), **Antonio Sebastian de,** Marquis of Mancera. Born about 1620: died after 1675. A Spanish nobleman, viceroy of Mexico from Oct. 15, 1664, to Nov. 9, 1673. He was one of the best and ablest of the viceroys.

Toledo War. A bloodless dispute between Ohio and Michigan, in 1835, relating to the city of Toledo, which was claimed by both. It terminated in favor of Ohio.

Tolentino (tō-len-tē'nō). A town in the province of Macerata, Italy, situated on the Chienti 30 miles south-southwest of Ancona: the ancient Tolentinum. It has several noted churches and works of art. A victory gained here by the Austrians under Bianchi over the Neapolitans under Murat, May 2 and 3, 1815, led to Murat's loss of his throne. Population (1881), 4,114.

Tolentino, Peace of. A treaty concluded at Tolentino, Feb., 1797, between Pope Pius VI. and Napoleon Bonaparte. The Pope ceded the Comtat-Venaissin, Romagna, Bologna, Ferrara, and Ancona to the French.

Toleration Act of 1689, in English law, the name given to the statute 1 Will. and Mary, cap. 18 (1689). By this the Protestant dissenters from the Church of England, except such as denied the Trinity, were relieved from the restrictions under which they had formerly lain with regard to the exercise of religious worship according to their own forms, on condition of their taking the oaths of supremacy and allegiance, and repudiating the doctrine of transubstantiation, and, in the case of dissenting ministers, subscribing also to the Thirty-nine Articles with certain exceptions relating to ceremonies, ordination, infant baptism, etc.

Tolima (tō-lē'mä). An interior department of Colombia, about the head waters of the river Magdalena. Capital, Ibagué. Area, 18,434 square miles. Population, about 230,000.

Tolima. The highest mountain of Colombia, in the Central Cordillera of the Andes, near lat. 4° 40′ N., northwest of the town of Ibagué, Tolima. It is a quiescent volcano. Height, 18,425 feet.

Toll (tol), Count **Karl Friedrich.** Born April 19, 1777: died at St. Petersburg, May 5, 1842. A Russian general. He was distinguished in Switzerland and Italy, and in the Turkish and Napoleonic wars; was chief of staff in the Turkish war in 1829, and in the Polish revolution in 1831, and succeeded Diebitsch as commander in Poland in 1831.

Tollan. See *Tula* and *Toltecs.*

Tollens (tōl'lens), **Hendrik.** Born at Rotterdam, Sept. 24, 1780: died at Ryswick, Oct. 21, 1856. A Dutch poet. His father was a merchant in Rotterdam, and his early education was in the direction of the mercantile career, which he followed until 1846, when he retired to private life. His earliest works were the comedies "De Bruiloft" ("The Wedding," 1799) and "Gierigheid en baatzucht" ("Avarice and Covetousness," 1801). From 1801 to 1805 appeared the poems "Idyllen en Minnezangen" ("Idyls and Love Songs"), "Gedichten" ("Poems," 1808–15), "Tafereel van de overwinterings der Nederlanders op Nova Zembla" ("A Picture of the Wintering of the Netherlanders on Nova Zembla," 1816), "Romancen, balladen en legenden" ("Romances, Ballads, and Legends," 1818-19), "Nieuwe gedichten" ("New Poems," 1821-1829, and, finally, in 1848 and 1853, "Laatste gedichten" ("Last Poems").

Tolosa (tō-lō'sä). The ancient name of Toulouse.

Tolosa (tō-lō'sä). A town in the province of Guipuzcoa, Spain, at the junction of the Araxes with the Oria, 25 miles northwest of Pampluna. It was formerly the capital of the province. Population (1887), 7,223.

Tolosa. A suburb of La Plata (which see).

Tolosa, Battle of. See *Navas de Tolosa.*

Tolowa (tō'lō-wä). A tribe of the Pacific division of the Athapascan stock of North American Indians, living on the northern coast of California. See *Athapascan.*

Tolstoi (tōl'stoi), Count **Alexei Konstantinovich.** Born at St. Petersburg, Sept. 5, 1817: died near Pochep, Oct. 10, 1875. A Russian poet. He served in the Crimean war. His chief works are "Prince Serebrano" (1861; a historical romance) and the dramatic trilogy "Death of Ivan the Terrible" (1867), "Czar Fedor Ivanovich," and "Czar Boris" (1870). He was remotely connected with Count Lyof Tolstoi.

Tolstoi, Count Dmitri. Born 1823: died at St. Petersburg, May 7, 1889. A Russian politician. He was minister of public instruction 1866–80, and minister of the interior 1882–89.

Tolstoi, Count Lyeff or **Lyoff** (or, e. Leo) **Nikolaievich.** Born in the government of Tula, Russia, Aug. 28, 1828 (O. S.). A Russian novelist, social reformer, and religious mystic. He was educated at the University of Kazan, and served in the army in the Caucasus and in the Crimean war, being appointed division commander in May, 1855. He took part in the battle of the Tchernaya, was in the storming of Sebastopol, and after it was sent as a special courier to St. Petersburg. He retired at the end of the campaign. After the liberation of the serfs he lived on his estates, working with and relieving the peasants, and also devoting himself to study. The stories regarding his life in the mines banished the perpetrators of such crimes to the north. His chief novels are "War and Peace" (1865–69; a picture of Russian society 1805–15) and "Anna Karenina" (1875–78). Among his shorter works are "Sevastopol" (1853–55), "The Cossacks" (composed while in the army), "Ivan Ilyitch" (1886), "Two Pilgrims," "Childhood, Boyhood and Youth," "My Religion" (1885), "My Confession," "A Commentary on the Gospel," "A Life," "The Kreutzer sonata" (1890), and "War" (1892).

Toltecs (tol'teks or tōl-tāks'). A traditional or perhaps mythical race of Indians, said to have occupied the Mexican plateau during several centuries previous to the advent of the Aztecs. According to the story, they came from Huehuetlapallan, somewhere in the north, and after various migrations and temporary settlements arrived at Tollan (supposed to be Tula in Hidalgo), where they settled in 604 (or 674?), and a list is given of 9 or 11 "kings" who ruled them. The legends also connect them with the ruins at Teotihuacan. The pyramids of Cholula, etc.; and the prophet or hero Quetzalcohuatl is said to have appeared in their midst, making his final departure from Tlapallan, an unknown locality, but supposed to be near the sea-coast. About 1052 the Toltec power was overthrown, and the nation journeyed southward and disappeared; but many have supposed that the Maya empire, which came into prominence about that time, originated in Tollan. The vagueness and confusion which characterize all accounts of the Toltecs have given rise to many and widely diverse theories about them. Some ethnologists—notably Dr. Brinton—deny that they ever had any real existence, except, perhaps, in a few rude and small gens of the Aztecs; others believe that they formed a powerful kingdom which left profound traces on the later civilizations.

All that we can gather about them with safety is that they were a sedentary Indian stock which at some remote time settled in portions of central Mexico, as for instance at Tula, Tullantzinco, Teotihuacan, and perhaps Cholula. Nothing is known of their language, and the fact must not be overlooked that the so-called Toltec names mentioned in the chronicles are in the Nahuatl idiom.

Bandelier, An Archæological Tour in Mexico, p. 191.

Toluca (tō-lö'kä). The capital of the state of Mexico, Mexico, 32 miles west-southwest of the city of Mexico. It is one of the places said to have been settled by the Toltecs, and was an important Aztec pueblo at the time of the Spanish conquest. Population (1893), about 17,000.

Tom (tom), a river in the government of Tomsk, Siberia, which joins the Obi near Tomsk. Length, about 450 miles.

Tom, Mount. A mountain in Hampshire County, Massachusetts, on the Connecticut, opposite Mount Holyoke, near Northampton. Height, about 1,200 feet.

Tomales Bay (tō-mä'les bā). An inlet of the Pacific, on the coast of California, 35 miles northwest of San Francisco.

Tom and Jerry, or Life in London. A novel by Pierce Egan, published 1821–22, which contains the adventures of Jerry Hawthorn, Corinthian Tom, and Bob Logic. It was illustrated by Cruikshank, and was very popular.

Tombigbee, or **Tombigby** (tom-big'bi). A river in eastern Mississippi and western Alabama, which unites with the Alabama to form the Mobile. Length, estimated, about 450 miles; navigable to Aberdeen, Mississippi.

Tom Brown at Oxford. A story by Thomas Hughes, published in 1861: a continuation of "Tom Brown's School Days."

Tom Brown's School Days. A story by Thomas Hughes, published in 1857. It describes life at Rugby School under the rule of Dr. Arnold.

Tombs (tōmz), **The.** A New York city prison, fronting on Centre street, on the block bounded by Leonard, Elm, and Franklin streets. It is of Egyptian architecture, and was built in 1838. The new criminal law courts are on the opposite side of Franklin street, and are connected with the Tombs by a bridge from the second story. Known also as the Bridge of Sighs, in remembrance of the Venetian structure.

Tombs of the Scipios. See *Scipios, Tomb and the.*

Tomelloso (tō-mel-yō'sō). A town in the province of Ciudad Real, Spain. It exports wine and brandy.

Tom Gate. A gate of Christ Church College, Oxford, begun by Wolsey, and completed by Wren in 1682.

Tomi (tō'mi), or **Tomis** (tō'mis). [Gr. *Τόμις.*] In ancient geography, a town on the coast of the Black Sea, near the modern Kustendje, Rumania. It was the place of Ovid's banishment.

Tomini (tō-mē'nē), **Gulf of.** An arm of the sea which separates the northern from the eastern peninsula of Celebes.

Tom Jones. The title of a novel by Fielding, published in 1749, and the name of its hero. He is represented as a foundling who is brought up by Squire Allworthy, and in the end is discovered to be the squire's illegitimate nephew, and made his heir. Jones is a young man of a naturally attractive and generous character, but many of his adventures are unsavory.

Tomkins (tom'kinz or -kins), **John.** A scholar of Trinity College, Cambridge: B. A., 1538; author of "Albumazar" and, according to Furnival and Fleay, of "Lingua, or the Combat of the Tongue and the Five Senses for Superiority." The latter has also been attributed to Antony Brewer. (He is always spoken of as *Tomkis*, though his father's name was Tomkins.)

Tommaseo (tom-mä-sā'ō), **Niccolò.** Born at Sebenico, Dalmatia, 1802: died at Florence, May 1, 1874. An Italian author. He was a member of the provisionary government of Venice in 1848, and was exiled from Venice in 1849. He was a collaborator with Bellini on an Italian dictionary.

Tommy Atkins (tom'i at'kinz). A generic name for a private in the British army; also, the rank and file collectively. The name is said to be derived from the specimens of making out blanks for military accounts, etc., with the name "I. Tommy Atkins," etc.

Tom o' Bedlam (tom o bed'lam). An incurable lunatic: so called from Bethlehem Hospital, London. See *Bedlam.*

Tompkins (tomp'kinz), **Daniel D.** Born at what is now Westchester, Westchester County, N. Y., June 21, 1774: died on Staten Island, June 11, 1825. An American statesman. He was educated at Columbia College, and was admitted to the bar in 1797. He was associate justice of the New York Supreme Court 1804–07, and governor of New York 1807–17. In 1812 he progrogued the legislature for 10 months to prevent the establishment of the Bank of North America in New York city. He was elected Vice-President in 1816 and was reelected in 1820, serving 1817–25. He recommended, in 1817, the abolition of slavery in New York.

Tom Quad (kwod). The great quadrangle of Christ Church College, Oxford.

Tom's (tomz). A famous coffee-house, named from its proprietor Thomas Hunt, formerly situated on Russell street, London: removed in 1865. In 1764 a club of nearly 200 members was formed here, consisting of the most noted men of the age, and called Tom's Club.

Tomsk (tomsk). **1.** A government of western Siberia, bounded by Tobolsk, Yeniseisk, the Chinese empire, and Semipalatinsk. It is mountainous (Altai, etc.) in the southeast, and has great mineral wealth. Area, 331,159 square miles. Population (1893), 1,299,720.

2. The capital of the government of Tomsk, Siberia, situated on the Tom, near the Obi, about lat. 56° 40′ N. It is one of the chief Siberian cities, and is situated on the great Siberian road from Tyumen to Irkutsk. Population, 41,856.

Tom's River (tomz riv'er). The capital of Ocean County, New Jersey, situated on Toms River 34 miles southeast of Trenton.

Tom Thumb. See *Stratton, Charles S.*

Tom Thumb the Great. A burlesque by Fielding, produced in 1730. Carey's "chrononhontho logos" was imitated from it in part. O'Hara turned it into an opera.

Tonale Pass (tō-nä'le päs). An Alpine pass, 30 miles west-northwest of Trent, which connects the valley of the Noce in Tyrol with that

of the Oglio in the province of Brescia, Italy. It was the scene of various contests in the Napoleonic wars and in the Austrian wars of 1848 and 1866. Elevation, 6,150 feet.

Tonantzin. See *Chalchiuhtlicue*.

Tonatiuh (tō-na-tē'ō). [Mex., "sun."] A name given by the Indians of Mexico to Pedro de Alvarado, in allusion to his ruddy complexion and bright hair and beard.

Tonawanda (ton-a-won'dä). A town in Erie County, New York, at the junction of Tonawanda Creek with Niagara River. It is an important center of the lumber trade. Population (1890), 7,145.

Tonawanda Creek. A river in western New York which joins the Niagara 10 miles north of Buffalo. Length, about 75 miles.

Tonbridge. See *Tenbaridge*.

Tone (tōn), **Theobald Wolfe.** Born at Dublin, June 20, 1763; committed suicide in prison at Dublin, Nov. 19, 1798. An Irish revolutionist, one of the chief founders of the United Irish movement. He organized and served in the expedition of Hoche to Ireland in 1796, and was captured on a French squadron on its way to Ireland in 1798, and sentenced to death. His autobiography was edited by his son in 1826.

Tone-gawa. The longest river in Japan, on the main island, flowing into the Pacific east of Tokio. Length, about 170 miles.

Tonga Bay (tong'gä bā). An inlet on the eastern coast of South Africa, near Cape Delgado.

Tonga Islands. A group of the Friendly Islands.

Tongaland (tong'gä-land). A native state, under British rule, on the eastern coast of Africa north of Zululand. Area, about 1,200 square miles. Population, about 100,000. Also *Amatongaland*.

Tongas (tong'gäz). A tribe of North American Indians who live on an island at the mouth of Portland Canal, and on Prince of Wales Island, Alaska. Number, 273. See *Kolueschan*.

Tongatabu, or **Tongataboo** (tong-ga-tä'bö). The largest island of the Friendly Islands. It contains the capital of the group. Length, 21 miles.

Tongking (tong-king'), sometimes **Tungking** (tông-king'), also **Tonkin** (ton-kēn') and (F.) **Tonquin** (ton-kan'). A French colonial possession in Farther India, bounded by China, the Gulf of Tongking, Annam, and the Shan States. Capital, Hanoi. The surface is generally low and is traversed by the river Songkoi. The chief exports are rice, silk, silk goods, and tin. It was long a kingdom, nominally tributary to China, and latterly under Annamese suzerainty. In 1873 an unauthorized French expedition under Garnier was sent against Tongking, and a treaty between France and Annam was ratified in 1874. The contest for Tongking was renewed in 1882, and campaigns were undertaken by the French under Rivière, Negrier, Brière de l'Isle, and others against the Black Flags and the Chinese 1883-85. Tongking was ceded to France by treaty with China in 1885. Area, 46,740 square miles. Population, 8,000,000.

Tongking, Gulf of. An arm of the China Sea, partly inclosed by China, Tongking, and the island of Hainan.

Tongking River. A name sometimes given to the Red River in Tongking.

Tongoland. See *Tongaland*.

Tongue (tung) **River.** A river in northern Wyoming and southeastern Montana which unites with the Yellowstone near Miles City. Length, about 200 miles.

Tonikan (ton'ē-kän), or **Otonnica,** or **Tanico.** [From a word in their language meaning 'man' or 'people.'] A linguistic stock of North American Indians which lived, when first met with (about 1700), in Mississippi on the lower Yazoo River. They were faithful allies of the French. In 1708 they were driven from their villages by the Chickasa and Alabama; afterward re-occupied the lands of the Huma; and in 1750 were driven thence down the Mississippi by the Natchez. In 1817 many of them were in Avoyelles parish, Louisiana, where about 25 still live (1890).

Tonkawan (tong'kä-wän). A linguistic family of North American Indians which, when first known (about 1719), lived in several parts of Texas, and later in the northwestern part of that State, but three tribes are known: the Tonkawa, Mayes, and Yakwal: the last two are extinct or are merged in the first. Thirteen subdivisions or bands are known by name.

Tonkaways. See *Tonkawa*.

Tonkawe (tong'kä-wā), or **Tancahuas,** or **Tanks.** [Pl., also *Tonkaways*; from a Caddo term, meaning 'they all stay together.'] A tribe of North American Indians which formerly roamed in the west and south of Texas. These still live together (438 in number) are in the Indian Territory (1890). See *Tokaiana*.

Tonkin. See *Tongking*.

Tonna (ton'a), Mrs. (**Charlotte Elizabeth Browne**; Mrs. **Phelan**); pseudonym **Charlotte Elizabeth.** Born at Norwich, England, Oct. 1, 1790; died at Ramsgate, July 12, 1846. An English religious writer. She married Captain Phelan, who died in 1827; and in 1841 she married Mr. Tonna. Among her works are "Judah's Lion," "The Siege of Derry," "Floral Biography," "The Rockite," etc., and many religious tracts. She edited the "Christian Lady's Magazine" 1834-46.

Tonnante (ton-nänt'). The first ironclad, one of five floating batteries built by Napoleon III. during the Crimean war. It was launched at Brest in March, 1855. Its length was 173 feet; breadth, 44 feet; draught, 9 feet. The armored casemate carried 4½-inch iron plating, 7-inch wooden backing, and weighed 1,600 tons.

Tonnay-Charente (ton-nā'shä-roṅt'). A town in the department of Charente-Inférieure, France, situated on the Charente 4 miles east of Rochefort. Population (1891), commune, 4,249.

Tonneins (ton-nañ'). A town in the department of Lot-et-Garonne, France, situated on the Garonne 20 miles northwest of Agen. It was destroyed by Louis XIII. in 1622. Population (1891), commune, 7,090.

Tonnerre (ton-nār'). A town in the department of Yonne, France, situated on the Armançon 32 miles south by west of Troyes. It produces wines. Population (1891), commune, 4,734.

Tönning (tē'ning). A seaport in the province of Schleswig-Holstein, Prussia, situated at the mouth of the Eider, 30 miles west-southwest of Schleswig. It has several times been besieged. The Swedish general Stenbock surrendered here to the Russians and Danes May 20, 1713. Population (1890), 3,228.

Tonquin. See *Tongking*.

Tonson (ton'son), **Jacob.** Born about 1656: died 1736. A noted English bookseller. He published some of Otway's and Tate's plays before 1670; was Dryden's publisher in 1681; and published Rowe's Shakspere in 1709. *Kit-Cat Club.*

Tonstall, Cuthbert. See *Tunstall*.

Tonti (ton'tē), **Lorenzo.** Lived about 1650. An Italian banker, inventor of the tontine system of life-insurance.

Tonto Apache. See *Pinal Coyotero*.

Tonty (ton'tē), or **Tonti, Henry de.** Born about 1650: died at Mobile, 1704. An Italian explorer in the Mississippi valley, son of Lorenzo Tonti: a companion of La Salle.

Tooke (tük), **Horne:** the assumed name of **John Horne.** Born at Westminster, England, June 25, 1736: died at Wimbledon, England, March 18, 1812. An English politician and philologist. He was educated at Eton and Cambridge; was vicar at New Brentford until 1773; began his political career about 1765 as a Liberal; engaged in controversies with Wilkes and Junius; was the chief founder of the "Society for Supporting the Bill of Rights" in 1769; opposed the American war; and was imprisoned for libel 1777–78. He assumed the name of Tooke in 1782. In 1794 he was tried for high treason and acquitted. He was member of Parliament 1801–02, but was excluded later on a petition. His chief work is the philological treatise "Epea Pteroenta, or Diversions of Purley" (1786, 1805). He also wrote various political tracts, including "Petition of an Englishman" (1765), "Two Pair of Portraits" (1788), etc.

Toombs (tömz), **Robert.** Born in Wilkes County, Ga., July 2, 1810: died at Washington, Ga., Dec. 15, 1885. An American politician. He was a member of Congress from Georgia 1843–53; United States senator from Georgia 1853–61; a leading disunionist; member of the Confederate Congress 1861; and Confederate secretary of state 1861. He served as brigadier-general at the battle of Bull Run and at Antietam in 1862; and commanded the Georgia militia in 1864. He lived abroad 1865–67 when he returned, but refused to take the oath of allegiance to the United States government.

Toorkistan. See *Turkestan*.

Topeka (tō-pē'kä). The capital of Kansas, and of Shawnee County, situated on the Kansas River in lat. 39° 3′ N., long. 95° 40′ W. It is a railroad center; has manufactures of flour, machinery, etc.; and is the seat of Washburn College (Congregational), and of Bethany College for young ladies (Episcopal), and other educational institutions. It was settled in 1854, and was incorporated in 1857. Population (1890), 31,007.

Topeka Constitution. A constitution for the projected State of Kansas, adopted in convention at Topeka 1855. It prohibited slavery.

Topelius (tō-pā'lē-ös), **Zachris.** Born at Nykarleby, Finland, Jan. 14, 1818. A Swedish poet and novelist. His father was a physician. After 1833 he studied at Helsingfors. Here he subsequently settled, and from 1842 to 1861 was the editor of the journal "Helsingfors Tidningar," in which his earliest poems and stories originally appeared. Afterward he was made professor extraordinarius of the history of Finland and the North at the University of Helsingfors, and in 1863 professor ordinarius. In 1876 he became professor of universal history and historian of the University of the Realm at the University of Helsingfors. His first collection of lyrics appeared in 1845 with the title "Ljungblommor" ("Heath Blossoms"). Three other collections were published in 1850, 1854, and 1864 respectively, and still another, "Nya blad" ("New Leaves"), in 1870. Among his dramatic works are particularly to be mentioned "Titians första karlek" ("Titian's First Love"), "Efter 50 år" ("After Fifty Years"), and "Prinsessan af Cypern" ("The Princess of Cyprus"): with which the Helsingfors theater was opened in 1860. His most celebrated work is the series of novels in six volumes, depicting life in Sweden and Finland in the 17th and 18th centuries, with the title "Fältskärns berättelser" ("The Surgeon's Stories," 1852–74). His "Läsning for Barn" ("Reading for Children") has been translated into English and German. He is the author, besides, of several historical and descriptive works on Finland.

Tophet (tō'fet). [From Heb. *topheth*, lit. 'a place to be spit on.'] A place situated at the southeastern extremity of Gehenna or the Valley of Hinnom, to the south of Jerusalem. It was there that the idolatrous Israelites sacrificed their sons and sacrificed their children. In consequence of these abominations the whole valley became the common laystall of the city, and symbolical of the place of torment in a future life.

Toplady (top'lā-di), **Augustus Montague.** Born at Farnham, Surrey, Nov. 4, 1740: died at London, Aug. 11, 1778. An English clergyman, controversialist, and sacred poet. He was educated at Westminster and at Trinity College, Dublin. In 1768 he was appointed vicar of Broadhembury, Devonshire. He was an earnest Calvinist. He published "The Doctrine of Absolute Predestination Stated and Asserted" (1769), "History of the Doctrine and Discipline of the Church of England" (1774), "The Church of England Vindicated from the charge of Arminianism" (1774), "Poems on Sacred Subjects" (1776), and "Psalms and Hymns" (1776). He wrote several other volumes of hymns and sacred poems. He is best known as the author of the noble hymn "Rock of Ages."

Töplitz. See *Teplitz*.

Topolias, Lake. See *Copais*.

Topsham (tops'am). A town in Devonshire, England, situated at the beginning of the estuary of the Exe, 4 miles southeast of Exeter. Population (1891), about 4,000.

Topsy (top'si). A negro girl, an amusing character in "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

Toquima Range (tō-kē'mä ranj). A range of mountains in the central part of Nevada, about long. 117° W.

Torah (tō'rä). [Heb., 'instruction,' 'teaching.'] The name given to the first five books of the Old Testament, or Pentateuch, by the Jews. It is considered by them the most important part of the Bible. Weekly lessons are read from it in the synagogue, and only manuscript copies are used for this purpose. See *Pentateuch*.

Tor Bay (tôr bā). A small bay of the English Channel, situated near Torquay. William of Orange landed there in 1688.

Torbert (tôr'bėrt), **Alfred Thomas Archimedes.** Born at Georgetown, Del., July 1, 1833: died at sea, Sept. 30, 1880. An American general in the Civil War. He served in the infantry in the Army of the Potomac; distinguished himself as a cavalry commander under Sheridan; and commanded the Army of the Shenandoah in 1865. Later he was in the diplomatic service. He was brevetted major-general in the United States army, March 13, 1865, and resigned in Oct., 1866.

Torcello (tor-chel'lō). A small island 6 miles northeast of Venice, of importance in the 10th and 11th centuries. It contains an ancient Byzantine cathedral of Santa Maria, and a church of Santa Fosca. The former was rebuilt in the 11th century, but preserves the early basilican plan. The south windows of the choir have some stained glass of the 12th century. Nave and aisles end in apses: that of the nave has a primitive presbyterium of three steps at the back, forming seats for the clergy, with the raised episcopal throne in the middle. The chief apse and other portions of the interior are covered with curious and beautiful mosaics; and the pavement and many details of furniture and decoration are of the highest interest. Santa Fosca is a remarkable church, probably of the 12th century, in plan a Greek cross 46 by 42 feet, originally the baptistery of the cathedral. It has porches of stilted arches on three sides, three apses on the east, and was originally domed at the crossing. The graceful interior is surrounded by 12 handsome columns from earlier churches.

Torch Lake (tôrch lāk). A lake chiefly in Antrim County, Michigan, about lat. 45° N. It communicates with Lake Michigan. Length, about 14 miles.

Torda. See *Thorenburg*.

Tordesilhas (tôr-da-sēl'yäs), Sp. **Tordesillas** (tôr-da-sēl'yäs), **Convention of.** A treaty between Spain and Portugal, signed at Tordesilhas June 7, 1494, regulating their rights of discovery and conquest. The Pope, by his celebrated bull of May 3, 1493, had drawn a meridian "100 leagues west of the Azores and Cape Verd Islands," giving to Spain the right of conquest to the west of it, and to Portugal the same right on the east. The convention of Tordesilhas removed this line to a meridian 370 leagues west of the Cape Verd Islands. At that time the continental character of America was unknown, and the powers supposed that they were dividing "the Indies," or Asia; but apparently it never occurred to them that, in pushing their conquests, they would eventually meet on the same meridian, but on the opposite side of the world. Unfortunately the meridian was not definitely fixed — first, because it was reckoned from an archipelago, and not from one island or point; and second, because the term "league" admitted of several different meanings. The Brazilian coast, discovered soon

after, was clearly to the east of the Tordesilhas line, and it was accordingly settled by the Portuguese; but the line passed near the mouths of the two great rivers Plata and Amazon, and in the uncertainty as to its position disputes arose in those regions which have come down to the present day. Eventually, and partly because of the uncertainty, the Portuguese pushed their conquests far westward. In the course of time the two powers met in the East Indies, and here the field of dispute was broader, owing to the defective methods of determining longitude which were then in vogue. The Philippine Islands, discovered by Magellan, were claimed and held by Spain as lying within her hemisphere; but in fact they were in the hemisphere which had been assigned to Portugal.

Toreño (tō-rān'yō). **Jose Maria,** Count of Toreño. Born at Oviedo, Spain, 1786; died at Paris, Sept. 26, 1843. A Spanish historian and politician, minister in the regency of Maria Christina. He wrote "Historia del levantamiento, guerra y revolucion de España" ("History of the Rising, War, and Revolution of Spain," 1835–38), a standard history of the Peninsular war.

Torfaeus (tor-fē'us), or **Torfason** (tor'fi-son), **Thormodr.** Born in Iceland, 1639; died 1719. An Icelandic antiquary. His chief work is a "History of Norway" (1711). He also wrote works on Greenland, Vinland, etc., and translated Icelandic works into Danish.

Torgau (tor'gou). A fortified town in the province of Saxony, Prussia, situated on the Elbe 31 miles east-northeast of Leipsic. Its chief building is the castle Hartenfels. It suffered in the Thirty Years' War; was fortified by Napoleon in 1809; was besieged by the Allies in 1813; and surrendered Jan. 14, 1814. Population (1890), commune, 10,860.

Torgau, Alliance of. A league formed at Torgau, 1526, by Saxony and Hesse and other Protestant powers against the Roman Catholic states.

Torgau, Battle of. A battle fought at Süptitz, near Torgau, Nov. 3, 1760, in which the Prussians under Frederick the Great defeated the Austrians under Daun.

Torgau Articles. A document, drawn up at Torgau in 1530, which formed the basis of the Augsburg Confession.

Torgau Book. A document, drawn up at Torgau in 1576, which formed the basis of the Formula of Concord.

Toribio, Saint. See *Mogrovejo, Toribio.*

Toribio de Benavente. See *Motolinia.*

Tories (tō'riz). [From Ir. *toraidhe*, a pursuer, a plunderer.] **1.** In English history, one of the two great political parties which arose at the end of the 17th century. It may be regarded as the successor of the Cavaliers, Court party, and Abhorrers. It favored conservative principles in church and state. One wing after the revolution of 1688 became known as *Jacobites*; the principal party in the reign of Queen Anne; and from the Hanoverian succession (1714) it was in opposition for about half a century. It took stronger ground than the Whig party against the American colonies and against the French Revolution. Among its leaders were Pitt, Canning, and Wellington. From about the time of the Reform Bill (1832), which the Tories opposed, the name began to be replaced by *Conservative*. The word *Tory*, however, is still in common use.

2. The loyalist or British party during the American Revolutionary period.

Torino. The Italian name of Turin.

Tormentine (tôr-men'tin), **Cape.** A headland at the northeast coast of New Brunswick, projecting into Northumberland Strait.

Tórmes (tor'mes). [L. *Termes*, Mk. *Turmus.*] A left-hand tributary of the Duero, which it joins 46 miles west-northwest of Salamanca, Spain. Length, about 150 miles.

Torneå (tor'ne-å). A small town in the laen of Uleåborg, Finland, situated at the head of the Gulf of Bothnia, at the mouth of the Torneå Elf, in lat. 65° 48′ N., long. 24° 12′ E. It is a resort for summer tourists, who visit it to see the "midnight sun."

Torneå, Lake. A lake in northern Sweden, the source of the Torneå Elf. Length, about 35 miles.

Torneå Elf. A river in northern Sweden, and on the boundary between Sweden and Finland, which flows into the head of the Gulf of Bothnia. Length, about 275 miles.

Toro (tō'rō). A town in the province of Zamora, Spain, situated on the Duero 38 miles north by east of Salamanca. It was an important medieval city. Near it, in March, 1476, the Castilians defeated the Portuguese. Population (1887), 8,721.

Toro, Manuel Murillo. See *Murillo-Toro.*

Toronaic Gulf (tor-ō-nā'ik gulf). In ancient geography, an arm of the Ægean Sea between the peninsulas of Pallene and Sithonia, Chalcidice, Macedonia: now called *Gulf of Cassandra.*

Toronto (tō-ron'tō). [From an Indian (Huron) word, "place of meeting."] The capital of the province of Ontario, Canada, situated on Lake Ontario in lat. 43° 40′ N., long. 79° 24′ W. It is the second city in population in the dominion; is an important railway and commercial center; has varied manufactures; and is the seat of a university (burned in 1890) with affiliated colleges, and numerous other educational institutions. The early name of Toronto was York. It was settled and made the capital of Upper Canada by Governor Simcoe in 1793; was taken and burned by the Americans in 1813; and was incorporated as a city and had its name changed to Toronto in 1834. It was at one time, alternately with Quebec, the seat of government of Canada. It has been the capital of Ontario since 1867. Population (1890), 181,220.

Torquato Tasso. A drama by Goethe, printed in 1790.

Torquatus. See *Manlius.*

Torquay (tor-kē'). A seaport and watering-place in Devonshire, England, situated on Tor Bay 18 miles south of Exeter. It is remarkable for its mild climate, and is a favorite winter health-resort. Near it are the ruins of Tor Abbey (12th–14th century). It has manufactures of terra-cotta articles. Population (1891), 28,384.

Torquemada (tōr-ka-mä'thä), **Juan de.** Born at Valladolid, Spain, about 1545; died in Mexico after 1617. A Spanish historian. He went to Mexico in his youth; joined the Franciscan order there, and was made provincial, lector of Tlatelolco, and provincial 1614–17. His principal work is the "Monarquia Indiana" (3 vols., folio, 1615; 2d ed., 1723). It is the most voluminous and one of the best of the early histories of Mexico.

Torquemada (tōr-ka-mä'thä), **Tomas de.** Born about 1420; died 1498. A Dominican prior, made by Ferdinand and Isabella first inquisitor-general for Castile in 1483. He organized the Inquisition in Spain, and became infamous for the barbarous severity with which he administered his office. The number of his victims who suffered death is placed at nearly 9,000. He favored the expulsion of the Jews in 1492.

> Its earliest victims were Jews. Six were burned within four days from the time when the tribunal first sat, and Mariana states the whole number of those who suffered during the eighteen terrible years of Torquemada's inquisitorship at two thousand, besides seventeen thousand who underwent some form of punishment less severe than that of the stake. *Pickner*, Span. Lit., I. 408.

Torre del Greco (tor're del grā'kō). [It., 'tower of the Greek.'] A town in the province of Naples, Italy, situated on the Bay of Naples, 7 miles southeast of Naples, at the base of Vesuvius. It has coral-fisheries. It has often been ravaged by eruptions and earthquakes. Population (1881), 21,588.

Torre dell' Annunziata (tor're del län-nön-zē-ä'tä). A town in the province of Naples, Italy, situated on the Bay of Naples, 12 miles southeast of Naples, at the base of Vesuvius. It has considerable trade, and manufactures of macaroni, etc. Population (1881), 20,060.

Torregiano (tor-re-jä'nō). Born 1472; died 1522. A Florentine sculptor, popularly known as the sculptor who broke Michelangelo's nose in a quarrel about 1491. For many years he served in the papal army under the Borgias. In 1509 he went to England, where he won great reputation and made the tomb of Henry VII. in Westminster Abbey which Lord Bacon considered one of the statliest and daintiest monuments in Europe." He afterward went to Spain, where he is said to have been starved to death in a prison at Seville.

Torrens (tor'enz), **Lake.** A salt lake in South Australia, about lat. 30°–32° S. Estimated length, about 125 miles. It is at times a salt marsh.

Torrente (tōr-rän'tā). **Mariano.** Born at Barbastro, Aragon, 1792; died in Cuba (?) after 1853. A Spanish author. His most important work is "Historia de la Revolucion Hispano-Americana" (3 vols., Madrid, 1829). It is the standard history of the Spanish-American revolution from the Spanish side, but has been severely criticized by the republicans. After 1832 Torrente lived in Havana, where he published various works.

Torre Pellice (tor're pel-lē'che). A small town in Piedmont, Italy, among the Alps, near the French frontier, southwest of Pinerolo. It has been for centuries a center of the Waldenses.

Torres (tor'res) **Strait.** A sea passage which separates Australia on the south from Papua on the north, and connects the Pacific with Arafura Sea. It was discovered by Torres in 1606. Width, about 90 miles. Its navigation is dangerous.

Torres Vedras (tor'res vā'drās). [Pg., 'old towers.'] A town in the province of Estremadura, Portugal, situated on the Zizandra 26 miles north by west of Lisbon. Population (1878), 4,926.

Torres Vedras, Lines of. Lines of fortifications extending from near Torres Vedras to the Tagus. They were defended by the Anglo-Portuguese under Wellington against the French under Massena, 1810–March, 1811. Length of longest line, 29 miles.

Torrey (tor'i), **John.** Born at New York, Aug. 15, 1796; died there, March 10, 1873. An American botanist and chemist. He was professor at Princeton and in the college of Physicians and Surgeons (New York city); State geologist of New York; United States assayer; and botanical editor of the reports of various exploring expeditions. He published "Catalogue of Plants Growing Spontaneously within Thirty Miles of the City of New York" (1819); "Flora of the State of New York" (1843–44); "Flora of the Northern and Middle States" (begun 1853, and began with Gray "Flora of North America" (1856–).

Torrey's Peak (tor'iz). A mountain in the Rocky Mountains, Colorado, 48 miles west by south of Denver. Height, about 14,000 feet.

Torricelli (tōr-rē-chel'lē), **Evangelista.** Born at Piancaldoli, Italy, Oct. 15, 1608; died at Florence, Oct. 25, 1647. A celebrated Italian physicist and mathematician. He was the friend and amanuensis of Galileo, and he succeeded as professor at Florence. He discovered the principle of the barometer in 1643; made other mathematical and physical discoveries; and improved the telescope. His "Opera geometrica" were published in 1644.

Torridon (tor'i-don), **Loch.** An inlet of the ocean, on the western coast of Rossshire, Scotland, in lat. 57° 35′ N. Length, including upper Loch Torridon, 14 miles.

Torrington (tor'ing-ton). A town in Devonshire, England, situated on the Torridge 5 miles south-southeast of Bideford. Population (1891), 3,456.

Torrington, Earl of. See *Herbert.*

Torrington, First **Viscount (George Byng).** Born at Wrotham, Kent, England, 1663; died Jan. 17, 1733. An English admiral, father of Admiral John Byng. He was distinguished in the battle of Malaga 1704; defended the coast against the Pretender in 1715; and was made admiral and peer for the victory off Cape Passaro in 1718. He became first lord of the admiralty in 1727.

Torso Belvedere (of Hercules). A celebrated ancient work, signed by the Athenian Apollonius, in the Vatican, Rome. It is ascribed to the middle of the 1st century B. C., and is remarkable as a skilful portrayal of muscular development, and for the anatomical knowledge shown in the sitting position of the figure.

Torstenson (tor'sten-son), **Lennart,** Count of Ortala. Born at Torstena, West Gothland, Sweden, Aug. 17, 1603; died at Stockholm, April 7, 1651. A Swedish general in the Thirty Years' War. He served in Germany after 1630 under Gustavus Adolphus, and later commanded the Swedish armies in 1641; gained the victory of Schweidnitz in 1642; overran Silesia; gained the victory of Breitenfeld Nov. 2, 1642; invaded Moravia and Bohemia; and overran Jutland 1643–44; repelled the Imperialists under Gallas in 1644; gained the victory of Jankow March 6, 1645; united with Rakoczy, and invaded Austria; invaded Austria in 1645; and resigned his command in 1646.

Tortola (tōr-tō'lä). **1.** The chief island of the Virgin Islands, British West Indies.—**2.** A town on the island of Tortola, the seat of government of the colony.

Tortona (tor-tō'nä). A town in the province of Alessandria, Italy, situated on the Scrivia 12 miles east of Alessandria: the Roman Dertona. It contains a cathedral. Tortona was destroyed by Frederick Barbarossa in 1155, and again by the Ghibellines in 1162; and was several times captured in later years (War of the Spanish Succession, etc.). Population (1881), 9,239; commune, 14,441.

Tortosa (tor-tō'sä). A city in the province of Tarragona, Spain, situated on the Ebro 43 miles southwest of Tarragona: the Roman Dertosa. It is a fortified town and has some manufactures and trade. It was an important Moorish stronghold; was taken by the Crusaders, Pisans, and Genoese in 1148; and was captured by the French in 1708, and again under Suchet in 1811. Population (1887), 25,302.

Tortuga (tor-tō'gä). [F. *Ile de la Tortue.*] An island north of Haiti, to which it belongs. It was a noted resort of the buccaneers, where most of their expeditions were organized, and where they passed over to Haiti under French commanders. Length, about 20 miles.

Tortuga. A small island in the Caribbean Sea, belonging to Venezuela, 125 miles east-northeast of Caracas.

Tortugas. See *Dry Tortugas.*

Tory Party. See *Tories.*

Törzburg Pass (törts'börg pàs). A pass in the Transylvanian Alps, near Törzburg, between Transylvania and Rumania.

Tosa (tō'sä) **Falls.** The falls of the Tosa or Toce, in the Alps of northern Italy, near the source. Height, 470 feet.

Toscana. The Italian name of Tuscany.

Toscanella (tos-kā-nel'lä). A town in the province of Rome, situated on the Marta 47 miles northwest of Rome: the ancient Toscania. It has Etruscan antiquities.

Tosti (tos'tē), **Francesco Paolo.** Born at Ortona, Italy, April 9, 1846. An Italian composer. In 1875 he became teacher of singing to the royal family of England. He is noted for his songs, especially English ballads.

Tostig (tos'tig). Killed at the battle of Stamford Bridge, Sept. 25, 1066. An English earl, son of Earl Godwine. He was banished with his father in 1051; became earl of Northumbria in 1055; assisted Harold in the Welsh campaign in 1063; was deposed by the Northumbrians in 1065; and went to Flanders; ravaged the southern coast of England; and joined with Harold Hardrada in the invasion of England in 1066.

Totilas

Totilas (tot'i-las), or **Totila** (tot'i-lä). Died 552. An East Gothic military general and king. He overran the Italian peninsula, opposed Belisarius and Narses; took Rome 546 and Naples, and was killed and mortally wounded at the battle of Taginæ in July, 552.

Totleben, See *Todleben.*

Totnes, or **Totness** (tot'nes). A town in Devonshire, England, situated on the Dart 21 miles east by north of Plymouth. It has a ruined castle. Population (1891), 4,016.

Totnes, or **Totness, First Earl of.** See *Carew, George.*

Totonicapam (tō-tō-nē-kä-päm'), or **Totonicapan** (tō-tō-nē-kä-pän'). A town of Guatemala, 60 miles west-northwest of Guatemala City. It was an ancient Indian stronghold and village, and is now the capital of the smallest but most densely populated department of the republic. Population, about 20,000 of the department (1880, 109,242.

Tottel's Miscellany. The first regular collection of poetical miscellany. It was issued in 1557 by Richard Tottel, and was probably edited by Nicholas Grimald. It contained the original sonnets of Sir Thomas Wyatt and the Earl of Surrey, Grimald, and others. A second edition, omitting Grimald, appeared in the same year, and eight editions again in issued by 1587.

Totten (tot'en), **Joseph Gilbert.** Born at New Haven, Conn., Aug. 23, 1788; died at Washington, D. C., April 22, 1864. An American military engineer, general, and scientist. He graduated at West Point in 1805, was chief engineer under Van Rensselaer, Dearborn, and Wilkinson in the War of 1812; was engaged much in developing the coast defenses of the United States; became chief engineer of the army in 1838; directed the siege of Vera Cruz in 1847; and later was inspector at the Military Academy. He wrote "Hydraulic and Common Mortars," etc.

Tottenham (tot'en-am). A suburb of London, situated in Middlesex 6 miles north by east of St. Paul's. Population (1891), 71,336.

Toucey (tou'si), **Isaac.** Born at Newtown, Conn., Nov. 5, 1796; died at Hartford, Conn., July 30, 1869. An American Democratic politician. He was member of Congress from Connecticut 1835–39; governor of Connecticut 1846–47; United States attorney-general 1848–49; United States senator 1852–57; and secretary of the navy 1857–61.

Touchstone (tuch'stōn). **1.** An "allowed fool" in Shakspere's "As you Like it." He is wise and facetious, a fool by profession, not an unconscious clown.—**2.** A shrewd honest goldsmith in "Eastward Ho!" by Jonson, Chapman, and Marston.

Touchwood (tuch'wud), **Lady. 1.** A brilliant and shameless woman in Congreve's "Double Dealer," in love with her husband's nephew Mellefont.—**2.** A simple countrywoman, in Mrs. Cowley's "Belle's Stratagem," whose husband tries to keep her away from the world.

Toul (tōl). A town in the department of Meurthe-et-Moselle, France, situated on the Moselle 14 miles west of Nancy. It is an important fortress, and one of the chief strategic points on the eastern frontier. The church of St. Etienne, formerly a cathedral, is a lofty 13th-century building with an elaborate florid west front flanked by twin towers. It has fine Renaissance glass, and a beautiful cloister, appropriately though sadly ornamented, and remaining quite perfect. Toul was long the seat of a bishopric; was an imperial city in the middle ages; was taken by Henry II. of France in 1552; was finally annexed by France in 1648; and was besieged by the Germans and capitulated Sept. 23, 1870. Population (1891), 12,438.

Toulmin, Camilla. See *Crosland.*

Toulon (tö-lôn'). A seaport in the department of Var, France, on the Mediterranean in lat. 43° 7′ N., long. 5° 56′ E.; the Roman Telo Martius. It is the second naval station in France, and the chief station of the Mediterranean fleet. It has large roadsteads, and a harbor or inner basin. The naval arsenal was developed by Vauban. Toulon is said to have been founded by the Phenicians. It was taken by Charles V. in 1524 and 1536; resisted the Duke of Bourbon in 1707, and surrendered to the British and Allies in 1793. (See *Napoleon,* and the following.) Population (1891), 77,747.

Toulon, Sieges of. 1. An unsuccessful siege by the Lelgard army and navy (Piedmontese, British, Dutch, etc.), in 1707, under Prince Eugene.—**2.** In 1793 Toulon, which had received an Anglo-Spanish fleet, was besieged by the French republicans, and was taken in Dec., largely through the skill of Napoleon Bonaparte.

Toulouse (tö-lōz'). The capital of the department of Haute-Garonne, France, situated on the Garonne in lat. 43° 35′ N., long. 1° 25′ E., at the junction of the Canal du Midi and the Canal Latéral: the ancient Tolosa. It is the seat of an archbishopric; contains a university, a school of medicine, the Academy of the Floral Games, and the Academy of Sciences, Inscriptions, and Belles-Lettres; and has a trade in grain, wine, manufactured articles, etc. The cathedral is notable for the great width (62 feet) of the 13th-century nave, with aisles of equal ht. It has a very beautiful rose-window in the façade. The choir is later, in part Flamboyant, light and graceful, and with fine glass. Toulouse was the capital of the Tectosagæ, was allied with the Cimbri in 109 B. C.; was taken by Cæpio, and afterward reduced by Marius; was the capital of the West Gothic kingdom from 419; was taken by the Franks in 507 (see *Toulouse, County of,* below); was captured by Montfort in the Albigensian crusade of 1214; and later often revolted and was besieged. It suffered in the Huguenot wars, and was the scene of massacres of Huguenots in 1562 and 1572, and of the torture of Calas in 1762. The last battle of the Peninsular war was fought there, April 10, 1814, in which the Allies under the Duke of Wellington defeated the French under Soult. Population (1891), 149,791.

Toulouse, Comte de (Louis Alexandre de Bourbon), Born June 6, 1678; died at Rambouillet, Dec. 1, 1737. A son of Louis XIV. and Madame de Montespan: noted as a naval commander. He fought a bloody but indecisive battle with the English under Admiral Roche, Aug. 24, 1704, near Malaga.

Toulouse, County of. An ancient county in southern France, whose center was the city of Toulouse. It became a county in 778, and its counts acquired various other possessions. Its fiefs—Narbonne, Béziers, etc.—were annexed to the French crown about 1229. It was united to France in 1271, and formed part of Languedoc.

Toulouse, Family of. A medieval family who reigned as counts of Toulouse and its territory from the time of Raymond I. (9th century) to that of Joan, the leading line of rulers in southern France.

Toulouse, War of. A war in 1159, caused by the claim of Henry II. of England to the countship of Toulouse. He reduced a large part of the territory.

Tour, La. See *Latour.*

Touraine (tö-rān'). An ancient government of France, chief city, Tours. It was bounded by Anjou, Maine, Orleanais, Berry, and Poitou. It was called "the garden of France" on account of its fertility. It corresponded nearly to the department of Indre-et-Loire. Touraine was ruled in early times by counts; was united with Anjou in 1044, and with it formed part of the Plantagenet possessions; was conquered by Philip Augustus of France about 1202; and was made a duchy in 1356, and continued an appanage of the king's son until its incorporation with France in 1584.

Tourcoing (tör-kwäṅ'). A town in the department of Nord, France, 8 miles northeast of Lille. It has important manufactures of cotton, woolen, linen, silk, carpets, etc. It is really a part of Roubaix. Population (1891), 65,477.

Tourgee (tör-zhē'), **Albion Winegar.** Born at Williamsfield, Ohio, May 2, 1838. An American lawyer and novelist. He served in the Federal army in the Civil War; and settled later at Greensboro, North Carolina, and became judge of the Superior Court. He has published works relative to political affairs in the South, including "Figs and Thistles" (1879), "A Fool's Errand" (1879), "Bricks without Straw (1880), "Hot Ploughshares" (1883), "An Appeal to Cæsar" (1884); also novels.

Tourgunieff, or **Tourgueneff.** See *Turgenieff.*

Tournay, or **Tournai** (tör-nā'), Flem. **Doornick** (dōr'nik). A town in the province of Hainaut, Belgium, situated on the Schelde 34 miles south-southwest of Ghent: the Roman Turnacum or Nervicum. It has important manufactures of carpets, stockings, etc. Its cathedral is one of the most notable of Flemish churches, with a picturesque group of 5 towers. The nave is Romanesque, and was not vaulted until the last century. The transept is French, of the 13th century, and the admirable choir is still later. The Romanesque façade has a Pointed porch with abundant and excellent sculpture. There are also good altarpieces, and fine 15th-century glass made in Haarlem. The ornate Renaissance rood-loft dates from 1566. The dimensions are 408 by 95 feet; length of transepts, 220; height of nave, 78, of choir 107 feet. Tournai was a town of the Nervii, and a Merovingian capital in the 5th century. It was defended unsuccessfully by the Princess of Epinoy against the Duke of Parma in 1581; was taken by Louis XIV. in 1667 and fortified by Vauban; was captured by the Allies in 1709 and assigned to Austria in 1713; and was taken by the French in 1745, and restored in 1748. It was the birthplace of Perkin Warbeck. Population (1891), 34,444.

Tournefort (törn-for'), **Joseph Pitton de.** Born at Aix, France, June 5, 1656; died Nov. 28, 1708. A distinguished French botanist, appointed professor of botany at the royal garden of plants at Paris in 1683. He traveled extensively in Europe and the East. His chief work is "Institutiones rei herbariæ" (1700).

Tournette (tör-net'). A mountain near the Lake of Annecy, in the Alps of Savoy. Height, 7,730 feet.

Tourneur (tör-nėr' or tėr'nėr). **Cyril.** Flourished about 1600–13. An English tragic poet. His name was originally Turner: he adopted the spelling Tourneur in 1611. He published in 1600 the allegorical poem, and in 1613 an elegy on the death of Prince Henry, son of James I. His fame rests on two tragedies, published 1607–11, "The Atheist's Tragedy" and "The Revenger's Tragedy": the latter is one of the finest in the language.

Tournus (tör-nüs'). A town in the department of Saône-et-Loire, France, on the Saône 50 miles north of Lyons. It has a commercial and manufacturing town. It contains a noted abbey church of St. Philibert, of the 11th century. The façade is machicolated and loopholed: it precedes a large narthex. The nave has cylindrical piers, and is vaulted at right angles to its axis. The choir is later, with rich ornament and columns of great elegance. There is a central tower and

Tower of London

lantern, and an extensive crypt. It is the Roman Tinurtium, ML. Trinorcium or Tornusium. Population (1891), communne, 5,028.

Tour of Dr. Syntax. See *Combe, William.*

Tours (tör). [ML. *Turones,* in L. the name of the inhabitants, the city being *Urbs Turonum.*] The capital of the department of Indre-et-Loire, France, on the Loire, near its junction with the Cher, in lat. 47° 24′ N., long. 0° 42′ E.: the Roman Cæsarodunum. It has manufactures of silk, cloth, carpets, etc. Its cathedral is a building of the 13th to the 16th century, with rich florid façade, canopied portals, and two high towers, and lofty graceful interior, which retains much splendid early glass. In the south transept is the beautiful monument of the children of Charles VIII., whose effigies are guarded by angels. Tours was anciently the capital of the Turonian or Lugdunensis, and in later times was the capital of Touraine and the residence of French kings. Several church councils have sat there. It was noted for silk manufacture until the revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685. In 1870 it was the seat of the government of the national defense. Population (1891), 66,338.

Tours, or Poitiers, Battle of. One of the "decisive battles of the world," fought between Poitiers and Tours, France, 732, in which Charles Martel defeated the Saracen invaders under Abd-er-Rahman. France and northern Europe were rescued from Mohammedan conquest.

Tourville (tör-vēl'), **Comte de (Anne Hilarion de Cotentin).** Born at Tourville, Normandy, Nov. 24, 1642; died Jan. 3, 1701. A French admiral. He defeated the Anglo-Dutch fleet off Palermo 1677; served in the wars with the Barbary pirates; defeated the Anglo-Dutch fleet near the Isle of Wight July 30, 1690; at La Hogue, May 29, 1692, by an English-Dutch fleet under Russell; and defeated an Anglo-Dutch fleet off Cape St. Vincent May 26–27, 1693.

Toussaint, Anna Luize Geertruide. See *Bosboom.*

Toussaint Louverture or **L'Ouverture** (tō-saṅ' lö-ver-tür'), **Dominique François.** Born near Cape Français, Haiti, 1743: died at the Castle of Joux, near Pontarlier, France, April 27, 1803. A Haitian revolutionist. He was a negro slave, but received a rudimentary education. In 1791, after protecting the flight of his master, he joined Jean François, with whom he subsequently fought for the royalist faction, at that time united with the Spanish colonists. In 1794, with a large force of blacks, he deserted to the French republicans, thus turning the scale in their favor and acquiring unbounded influence for himself. He was made deputy governor and commander-in-chief; and eventually the French commissioners, who were supposed to rule the island, were left with only nominal power. When the British under General Maitland occupied the island in 1798, they refused to treat with Commissioner Hédouville, but surrendered the posts which they had held to Toussaint as the real ruler. Soon after an insurrection, headed by Toussaint, drove Hédouville from the island: he delegated his powers to the mulatto general Rigaud, but in 1799 Rigaud was defeated by Toussaint, who became undisputed master of the western part of the island. He issued a general amnesty, protected the whites, and put the blacks at work on their old plantations under a compulsory system which, however, secured them a part of the profits. In 1801 he occupied the eastern part of the island, which had been ceded to France. Finally he threw off all pretense of subjection to France, promulgating a constitution which made him president for life, with power of nominating his successor (July, 1801). Bonaparte therupon sent a general order with a formidable force to subdue the island (see *Leclerc*). After a series of bloody conflicts Toussaint capitulated, and was pardoned (May 1, 1802). Two months after he was arrested on a charge of conspiracy and sent to France, where he remained a prisoner until his death.

Towakarehu (tō-wä-kä'rä-hö). A tribe of the Wichita Confederacy of North American Indians. This name they give to themselves, translating it "three cones." They are also called *Tawaconi, Towaconie,* and *Tawakani.* See *Wichita.*

Towanda (tō-wän'dä). The capital of Bradford County, Pennsylvania, situated on the Susquehanna 50 miles west-northwest of Scranton. Population (1890), 4,769.

Tower Hamlets. A parliamentary borough in London, situated east of the City and north of the Thames. It returns six members to Parliament.

Tower Hill. A hill in London, near the Tower, formerly the scene of execution of political offenders.

Tower of London. The ancient palace-citadel of London. It is situated on the Thames at the southeast angle of the old walled city of London. The Roman wall ran through the site. It consists of a large and irregular agglomeration of buildings of different periods, inclosed within battlemented and moated walls. While a stronghold of some kind existed earlier on the site, the history of the Tower begins with William the Conqueror. The chief buildings are the work of Norman kings and Henry III. No important additions were made after Edward I. When it ceased to be a royal residence it became famous as a state prison, and is now a national arsenal. The royal mint was located there in the middle ages. The Tower has four gates—the Iron, Water, and Traitors' Gates on the side toward the Thames, and the Lions' Gate at the southwest angle. In the middle of the inclosure rises the square and lofty White Tower, the keep of the medieval fortress. It is characterized by its four tall angle-turrets

with modern crowning. In the White Tower is the venerable Chapel of St. John, with heavy cylindrical pillars, round arches, and rude capitals; it is unsurpassed as an example of the earliest type of Norman architecture. In the halls above is shown an admirable collection of medieval arms and armor. The buildings of the inner inclosure include 12 towers, with many of which are associated memories of historic captives, executions, and crimes. In the Record or Wakefield Tower are kept the crown jewels of England. In the Chapel of St. Peter ad Vincula, in the northwest angle, and the little cemetery adjoining, are buried most of the celebrated persons who suffered death within the Tower precincts or on Tower Hill. The buildings are for the most part severely plain, in rough masonry of small stones, their great interest lying almost wholly in their manifold associations.

Tower of the Winds. The horologium or water-clock erected by the Syrian Andronicus Cyrrhestes, at Athens, in the 1st century B. C. It is octagonal in plan, 26 feet in diameter, and 42 high. Toward the top of each face is sculptured the figure of a Wind with appropriate attributes. The structure was surmounted by a bronze Triton which served as a weathervane.

Towle (tōl), **George Makepeace.** Born at Washington, D. C., Aug. 27, 1841; died at Brookline, Mass., Aug. 8, 1893. An American journalist, politician, and historical writer. He graduated at Yale in 1861; studied law at Harvard; was United States consular Notes 1869–85 and at Bradford, England, 1885–70; and was associate editor of the Boston "Commercial Bulletin" and foreign editor of the Boston "Post." His works include "American Society," "The Eastern Question," "Principalities of the Danube," "Impeachment," "Reconstruction," "Modern France," "Certain Men of Mark," "Young People's History of England," "The Literature of the English Language," etc.

Towneley Mysteries. See *Wakefield.*

Townley (toun'li), **Lord.** The "provoked husband" in Vanbrugh and Cibber's play of that name. Lady Townley, a frivolous but not heartless woman, was a favorite character with Peg Woffington, Ellen Tree, and others.

Townsend (toun'zend), **George Alfred:** pseudonym **Gath.** Born at Georgetown, Del., Jan. 30, 1841. An American journalist and author, noted as a war correspondent and lecturer.

Townsend, Virginia Frances. Born at New Haven, Conn., 1836. An American novelist and biographical writer. Among her works are "Life of Washington" (1887) and "Our Presidents" (1888). Many of her stories have been collected in "The Breakfast-table Series."

Townshend (toun'zend), **Charles,** second Viscount Townshend. Born 1674; died June 21, 1738. An English statesman, originally a Tory and later a Whig. He was plenipotentiary with Marlborough in the negotiations of Gertruydenberg 1709; ambassador at The Hague 1709–11; and secretary of state 1714–16. He became president of the council in 1720, and secretary of state in 1721. He quarrelled with Walpole and resigned in 1730.

Townshend, Charles. Born Aug. 29, 1725; died Sept. 4, 1767. An English politician, younger son of the third Viscount Townshend. He entered the House of Commons in 1747; became noted as an orator; was secretary of war 1761–62; became later president of the board of trade and paymaster-general; and became chancellor of the exchequer in 1766. He championed resolutions for taxing various articles imported into the American colonies in 1767. From his political instability he was called "the Weathercock."

Townshend, George, first Marquis Townshend. Born 1724; died 1807. Eldest son of the third Viscount Townshend and brother of Charles Townshend. He succeeded Wolfe as commander in Canada, and received the surrender of Quebec; later he was lord lieutenant of Ireland.

Towton (tou'ton). A village in Yorkshire, England, 12 miles east-northeast of Leeds. Here, March 29, 1461, the Yorkists under Edward IV. totally defeated the Lancastrians under Henry VI. and Margaret. The latter lost about 28,000 killed (?). The victory secured the throne to Edward IV.

Toxophilus (tok-sof'i-lus): **The Schools and Partitions of Shooting.** [L., from Gr. *τοξον*, bow, and *φίλος*, love.] A treatise relating to archery, written by Roger Ascham (1544).

Toxteth Park (toks'teth park). A southeastern suburb of Liverpool, England.

Toyama Bay (tō-yā-mä' bā). An indentation on the western shore of the main island of Japan.

Toynbee Hall (toin'bē hal). An institution in Whitechapel, London, founded in 1885 as the outcome of plans set on foot by the members of Oxford and Cambridge universities "to provide education and the means of recreation and enjoyment for the people of the poor districts of London," etc. Some of the members reside at the hall, which is something between a college and a club. In connection with it are Balliol House and Wadham House. It was organized and named in memory of Arnold Toynbee (1852–83), a graduate of Oxford, who devoted himself to work among the poor in Whitechapel and died of overstrain, and from whose example sprang the idea of such a residence house.

Trachenberg (trä'chen-berg). A small town in the province of Silesia, Prussia, situated on an arm of the Bartsch 26 miles north by west of Breslau. Here, July, 1813, plans for the campaign were signed by the czar Alexander I. and Frederick William III.

Trachiniæ (tra-kin'i-ē). [Gr. *Τραχίναι*, Women of Trachis.] A play by Sophocles, founded on the death of Hercules at Trachis.

The play called the "Trachiniæ," or "Women of Trachis," because these form the chorus, tells how Deianeira, living at Trachis in Thessaly, learns that Heracles has fallen in love with Iole, and sends him a robe anointed with the blood of the Centaur Nessus, who knowingly told that is aught but a harmless lovecharm; and how Heracles, in mortal torment from the poison, bids his son Hyllus take him to the top of Mount Œta, and lay him on a funeral pyre; and thence, "wrapped in heavenly flame, is gathered to the host of the gods." *Jebb*, Greek Lit., p. 55.

Trachis (trā'kis). [Gr. *Τραχις.*] In ancient geography, a city of Greece, situated at the foot of Mount Œta near Thermopylæ. It was an important strategic point, and the legendary scene of the death of Hercules. The Spartan colony of Heracles was established there in 426 B. C.

Trachonitis (trak-o-nī'tis). [Gr. *Τραχωνῖτις.*] In ancient geography, a region in Syria, east or northeast of the Sea of Galilee.

Tractarians. See *Oxford School.*

Tractatus Theologico-politicus. See *Spinoza.*

Tract No. 90. See *Tracts for the Times.*

Tracts for the Times, or Oxford Tracts. A series of 90 pamphlets, published at Oxford from 1833 to 1841, the doctrines of which formed the basis of the Tractarian movement. The movement began as a counter-movement to the liberalizing tendency in ecclesiastism and the rationalizing tendency in theology, and was in its first inception an endeavor to bring the church back to the principles of primitive and patristic Christianity. Its fundamental principles were that the Christian religion involves certain well-defined theological dogmas and a visible church with sacraments and rites and definite religious teaching on the foundation of dogma, and that this visible church is based upon and perpetuates the doctrine of episcopal succession from the apostles, and includes the Anglican church. The tracts consisted of extracts from the High-church divines of the 17th century and the church fathers, with contributions by Newman, Pusey, Pusey, and Isaac Williams. In the last of the series, Tract No. 90, Dr. (afterward Cardinal) Newman took the ground that the Thirty-nine Articles of the Church of England are here put susceptible of an interpretation not inconsistent with the doctrines of the Council of Trent. This tract was condemned by a majority of bishops and heads of colleges, and a part of the Tractarians (among them Newman in 1845) entered the church of Rome, others remaining with Dr. Pusey and John Keble in the Church of England, and maintaining the privileges and sacramental efficacy and apostolic authority within that communion.

Tracy. See *Destutt de Tracy.*

Tracy (trā'si), **Benjamin Franklin.** Born at Owego, N. Y., April 26, 1830. An American lawyer and Republican politician. He served as a volunteer in the Civil War, and was brevetted brigadier-general; was United States district attorney in New York 1866–68; and was secretary of the navy 1889–93.

Tracy, Joseph. Born at Hartford, Vt., Nov. 3, 1794; died at Beverley, Mass., March 24, 1874. An American Congregational clergyman, New England secretary of the American Colonization Society. He published "The Great Awakening" (1842), "A History of the American Board, etc." (1842), etc.

Traetto (trā-et'tō), or **Trajetto** (trā-yet'tō). A town in the province of Caserta, Italy, 59 miles northwest of Naples. Near it are ruins of the ancient Minturnæ. Population (1881), 4,482; commune, 7,985.

Trafalgar (traf-al-gär'), **Battle of.** The greatest British naval victory in the Napoleonic wars, fought off Cape Trafalgar Oct. 21, 1805. The British fleet numbered 27 ships of the line and 4 frigates under Nelson (afterward second in command); the French-Spanish fleet numbered 33 ships of the line and 5 frigates under Villeneuve and the Spanish admirals Gravina and Alava. The Allies lost 19 ships. Gravina was killed and Villeneuve taken prisoner: Nelson was killed.

Trafalgar, Cape. A promontory on the southern coast of Spain, projecting into the Atlantic between Cadiz and the Strait of Gibraltar, in lat. of lighthouse) 36° 11′ N., long. 6° 2′ W.

Trafalgar Square (tra-fal'gär skwār). One of the principal squares in London, about 1½ miles west by south of St. Paul's. It contains the Nelson monument and the site of Charing Cross, and the National Gallery faces on it.

Traitors' Gate (trā'torz gāt). The Southwark end of London Bridge, where after 1577 the heads of persons executed for treason were exhibited. See *London Bridge.*

Trajan (trā'jan) (**Marcus Ulpius Trajanus**), surnamed **Dacicus** and **Parthicus.** Born in Italica, Spain, about 53 A. D.; died at Selinus, Cilicia, July or Aug., 117. A famous Roman emperor 98–117. He early entered the army; served as military tribune in various provinces; marched from Spain to Germany about 89; was made consul 91, and by Nerva consular legate in Germany; and was adopted by Nerva, and succeeded him in Jan., 98. He developed the defenses of the empire on the northwestern frontier, founding many cities, particularly the institution of alimentation rearing poor children in Italy, and instituted various reforms. He conducted about 101–102–03 successful war against the Dacians under Decebalus, annexed Dacia to the empire; incorporated Damascus, and part of Arabia; and carried on a successful war with the Parthians 114–116. There were revolts in the eastern part of the empire and among the Jews during the last period of his reign.

Trajan, Arch of. See *Arch of Trajan.*

Trajan, Bridge of. See *Alcantara* (Spain).

Trajan, Forum of. A forum in Rome, constructed under Trajan, situated north of the Roman Forum. See *Rome.*

Trajanopolis (traj-a-nop'ō-lis). In ancient geography, a city of Thrace, often identified with Orikhova.

Trajan's Column. See *Column of Trajan.*

Trajan's Gate. 1. A name given to the Rothenthurm Pass.—2. A pass in the Balkans which connects Adrianople with Sofia.

Trajan's Wall. 1. Remnants of a Roman fortification in Bessarabia, Russia, between the Pruth and the Black Sea.—2. Remnants of a Roman fortification in Dobruja, Roumania, between the Danube and the Black Sea.

Trajectum ad Rhenum (trā-jek'tum ad rē'num). The Roman name of Utrecht.

Trajetto. See *Traetto.*

Tralee (tra-lē'). A seaport, chief town of the county of Kerry, Ireland, situated on the Lee (Leigh), near Tralee Bay, in lat. 52° 11′ N., long. 9° 12′ W. Population (1881), 9,318.

Tralee Bay. An arm of the Atlantic on the eastern coast of Ireland, near Tralee.

Tralles (tral'ēz). [Gr. *Τραλλεις, Τραλλεῖς.*] In ancient geography, a city of Caria, Asia Minor, situated near the Meander 28 miles east-southeast of Ephesus.

Tramin (trä-mēn'). A village in Tyrol, 21 miles north by east of Trent. It gives name to the Traminer wine (not apparently produced at Tramin or in its vicinity).

Trani (trä'nē). A seaport in the province of Bari, Italy, situated on the Adriatic 27 miles northwest of Bari. It has considerable trade in fruits, wine, and grain. Its cathedral is a basilica of the 12th century, with three apses and a large crypt. The Norman tower, of five tiers, is imposing; the round-arched recessed portal is delicately sculptured; the doors are of bronze, with 42 relief-panels ranking with the finest Romanesque metal-work in southern Italy. The crypt is remarkable for its choir and its beautiful columns. Trani, the ancient Turenum, was a flourishing commercial city in the middle ages under the Normans and their successors. Population (1881), 25,173; commune, 25,647.

Tranio (trā'ni-ō). The servant of Lucentio, a character in Shakspere's "Taming of the Shrew." He is clever enough to change parts with his master.

Transbaikalia (trans-bi-ka'li-ä). A province of eastern Siberia, bounded by Irkutsk, Yakutsk, the Amur Province, Manchuria, Mongolia, and Lake Baikal. Capital, Tchita. It is traversed by the Yablonovoi Mountains. Rivers: the Shilka, Ingoda, and elsewhere. Area, 236,868 square miles. Population, 545,338.

Transcaspian (trāns-kas'pi-an) **Railway.** A Russian strategic railway, built under the superintendence of General Annenkoff, and opened in 1888. It extends from Ouzoun Ada on the Caspian (connected by steamer with Baku and the Russian railroad system) to Samarkand, largely through the desert.

Transcaspian Region or **Province.** A territory belonging to Russia, forming the administration of the government of the Caucasus, situated east of the Caspian, north of Persia and Afghanistan, and west of Khiva and Bokhara. It is largely a desert, containing the oases of Akhal, Merv, etc. The inhabitants are Turkomans. Geok Tepe was taken by the Russians in 1881, Merv in 1884, and Penjdeh in 1885. Area, 214,337 square miles. Population, 276,700.

Transcaucasia (trans-ka-ka'si-ä). The southern division of the general government of the Caucasus, Russia. It comprises the governments of Tiflis, Kutais, Yelisavetpol, Baku, and Erivan, the provinces of Daghestan and Kars, and the district of the Black Sea.

Transfiguration, The. A famous painting by Raphael, in the Vatican, Rome. Christ floats in glory, attended by Moses and Elias, above a group of apostles; below, people are leading a boy possessed of an evil spirit to the remaining apostles for relief. This picture was just completed when Raphael died (1520).

Transformation. See *Marble Faun, The.*

Transkei (träns-kē'). A territory in the eastern part of the British colony of the cape. Area, 2,552 square miles. Population (1891), 153,563.

Translator General. A title given to Philemon Holland.

Transleithania (träns-li-tā'ni-ä), or **Transleithanian** (träns-li-tā'ni-an) **Division.** A name given to the lands of Austria-Hungary which

are under Hungarian rule, comprising Hungary with Transylvania, Croatia-Slavonia, and Fiume. See *Leithe.*

Transpadane (tranz-pā'dān) **Republic.** [From L. *transpadanus*, beyond the Po.] A republic established by Bonaparte in 1796, corresponding generally to Lombardy: united in 1797 with the Cispadane Republic to form the Cisalpine Republic.

Transvaal. See *South African Republic.*

Transvaal War. A war between the South African Republic and Great Britain in 1880–81. The most notable event was the battle of Majuba Hill, Feb. 27, 1881. The battle was soon followed by peace. See *South African Republic.*

Transylvania (tran-sil-vā'ni-ä), G. **Siebenbürgen** (sē'ben-bürg-en), F. **Transylvanie** (tron-sēl-va-nē'). A titular grand principality of the Austrian empire, now incorporated with the kingdom of Hungary. It is bounded by Hungary proper, Bukowina, Moldavia, and Wallachia, and is surrounded and traversed by various mountain-ranges. It has 6 counties, and among the chief towns are Hermannstadt and Kronstadt. The chief races are the Rumanians (over half), Hungarians (and Szekler-), and Germans, with Gipsies, Jews, Armenians, etc. Transylvania was formerly a part of Dacia. According to undoubtful tradition, it received colonists from Lower Germany about 1143. It was conquered by Stephen I. of Hungary in 1004 and made a province under a vaivode, who was sovereign principality in 1555; was aided by the Turks against Austria and Hungary; and was subdued by Leopold I. in 1688. The sovereignty of Austria was recognized by Turkey in 1699, and Transylvania was incorporated with Hungary in 1713, and was made a grand principality in 1765. Union with Hungary was again effected in 1848 (opposed by the Rumanian and German elements). It was the scene of contests between the Hungarians and the Russians in 1849; was separated from Hungary and made a crownland in 1849; received autonomy and a Landtag in 1899; and was finally incorporated with Hungary in 1868. Area, 21,512 square miles. Population, 2,247,909.

Transylvanian Alps (tran-sil-vā'ni-an alps). A range of the Carpathians, on the southern border of Transylvania, on the Rumanian frontier.

Transylvanian Erzgebirge (erts'ge-bēr-ge). [Transylvanian ore mountains.] A range of mountains in the Carpathian system, situated in western Transylvania, near Hungary.

Trapani (trä'pä-nē), **1,** A province in western Sicily. Area, 948 square miles. Population (1892), 350,726.—**2.** A seaport, capital of the province of Trapani, Sicily, situated on the western coast in lat. 38° 1′ N., long. 12° 29′ E. : the ancient Drepanum, or Drepana, near Eryx. It figures in the Æneid. It was one of the last remaining strongholds of the Carthaginians in Sicily, in the first Punic war and was fortified by Hamilcar Barca. The Carthaginians won a naval victory near it in 249 B. C. Population (1881), 32,020.

Trapezunt. See *Trebizond.*

Trapezus (tra-pē'zus). The ancient name of Trebizond.

Trapezus Mons. See *Tchadyr-Dagh.*

Trappe, La. See *La Trappe.*

Trappists (trap'ists). [From F. *Trappiste*: so called from the abbey of La Trappe in France.] A monastic body, a branch of the Cistercian order. It is named from the village of Soligny-la-Trappe, in the department of Orne, France, where the abbey of La Trappe was founded in 1140 by Rotrou, count of Perche. The abbey fell into decay, and was governed for many years by titular or commendatory abbots. De Rancé (1626–1700), who had been commendatory abbot of La Trappe from his boyhood, became its actual abbot in 1664, and thoroughly reformed and organized the order. The rules of the order are noted for their extreme austerity, and include extended fasts, severe manual labor, almost perpetual silence, abstinence from flesh, fish, etc., and rigorous asceticism in general. The order was repressed in France during the Revolutionary and Napoleonic periods. There are branch monasteries in France, Belgium, Great Britain, Italy, etc., and two in the United States—abbeys of Gethsemane (Kentucky) and of New Melleray (Iowa). There is also an establishment of Trappistines.

Trasimene, Lake, Battle of. See *Trasimenus.*

Trasimeno (trä-sē-mā'nō), **Lago,** or **Lago di Perugia** (lä'gō de-pe-rö'jä) ('Lake of Perugia'). A lake in the province of Perugia, Italy, 10 miles west of Perugia: the ancient Trasimenus (erroneously Thrasymenus) Lacus. Length, 10 miles; depth, 20 feet. It has no outlet.

Trasimenus (tras-i-nē'nus), **Battle of Lake.** A victory gained by Hannibal over the Romans under the consul Flaminius, on the northern shore of Lake Trasimenus, in the summer of 217 B. C. The Roman army was nearly annihilated, and the consul was slain.

Tras-os-Montes (träs'ōs-mon'tesh), or **Traz-os-Montes** (träz'ōs-mon'tesh). The northeastern province of Portugal, bounded by Spain, Beira, and Entre Minho e Douro. The surface is mountainous or tableland. It comprises the districts Villa Real and Bragança. Capital, Bragança. Area, 4,260 square miles. Population (1881), 406,676.

Trastevere (tras-ta-vā're). [It., 'beyond the Tiber.'] A working-men's quarter of Rome, situated on the right bank of the Tiber, on the Janiculus.

Trau (trou), A town in Dalmatia, situated on an island adjacent to the coast, 10 miles west of Spalatro. It contains a noted cathedral of the 13th century: a later pointed campanile rises over the northwestern angle. The magnificent recessed sculptured portal is Romanesque; the impressive interior has towering arches, massive square piers, a fine altar, choir-stalls, and a sculptured pulpit supported on eight columns. Population (1890), commune, 15,869.

Traun (troun), A river which rises in Styria, traverses the Hallstättersee and Traunsee in Upper Austria, and joins the Danube near Linz. It forms a noted waterfall near the village of Roitham. Length, 136 miles.

Traunsee (troun'sā), or **Gmundenersee** (gmön'-den-er-sā). A picturesque lake in Upper Austria, in the Salzkammergut, near Gmunden, traversed by the Traun. Length, 8 miles.

Trautenau (trou'te-nou), Bohem. **Trutnov.** A town in northeastern Bohemia, situated on the Aupa 72 miles east-northeast of Prague. It is the center of linen-weaving in the Riesengebirge in Bohemia. Here, on June 27, 1866, the Austrians defeated the Prussians; and on the following day the Prussians defeated the Austrians. Population (1890), commune, 13,290.

Trautmann (trout'män), **Franz.** Born at Munich, March 28, 1813: died there, Dec. 2, 1887. A German novelist, poet, dramatist, and writer on art. His works include "Die Abenteuer des Herzogs Christoph von Bayern" (1853), "Traum und Sage" (1854), "Leben, Abenteuer und Tod des Dr. Thomas Donner in Jenseits" (1864), etc.: the comedies "Schloss Latour," "Bleiners Leiden"; the drama "Cagliostro"; and the tragedy "Jugurtha."

Trauttmansdorff (troutt'mäns-dorf), **Count Maximilian von.** Born 1584: died 1650. An Austrian diplomatist and politician. He negotiated the alliance between the emperor and the Elector of Bavaria, and reformed the government of Bohemia by designs; negotiated the peace of Prague in 1630; and was the chief negotiator of the peace of Westphalia in 1648.

Travailleurs de la Mer (trä-vī-yēr' dē lä mār'), **Les.** [F., 'The Toilers of the Sea.'] A novel by Victor Hugo, published in 1866. The scene is laid in the Channel Islands.

Travancore (trav-an-kōr'). A tributary native state of India, under British control, situated at the southern extremity of the peninsula, along the western coast, about lat. 8°–10° N. It is traversed by the Western Ghats. Its products are cocoanuts, areca-nuts, pepper, coffee, etc. Capital, Trivandrum. It is ruled by a maharaja, and is one of the most prosperous of the vassal states in India. Area, 6,730 square miles. Population (1891), 2,557,736.

Trave (trä've), A river in the principality and territory of Lübeck, and in Holstein, which flows into the Baltic at Travemünde below Lübeck. Length, 70 miles; navigable for large vessels to Lübeck.

Traveller, The. A poem by Oliver Goldsmith, published in 1764.

Traveller's Club. A London club originated shortly after the peace of 1814 by the Marquis of Londonderry (then Lord Castlereagh). The present house in Pall Mall was built in 1832.

Travelling Bachelor, The. A work by Cooper, published in 1828.

Travendal (trä'ven-däl), or **Traventhal** (trä'-ven-tal). A village in Holstein, on the Trave 15 miles west of Lübeck. Here, in 1700, Charles XII. of Sweden extorted a treaty from Denmark.

Travers (trä-vār'), **Val de.** A short valley between two ranges of the Jura, in the canton of Neuchâtel, Switzerland, southwest of Neuchâtel, renowned for its beauty.

Traverse (trav'ers), **Lake.** A lake on the boundary between Minnesota and South Dakota. Its outlet is by the river Bois des Sioux to the Red River of the North. Length, 17 miles.

Traviata (trä-vē-ä'tä), **La.** [It., 'the wandering or lost one.'] An opera by Verdi, first produced at Venice in 1853. The words are by Piave.

Traz-os-Montes. See *Tras-os-Montes.*

Treasure Island. A tale by R. L. Stevenson, published in 1883.

Treasury of Atreus. See the extract.

> The most ancient remains of buildings in Greece are of Cyclopean, or, as we have it, of Pelasgic origin; and the most famous of these Cyclopean works are two subterraneous structures known as the Treasury of Atreus and the Treasury of Minyas—the former at Mycenæ in Argolis, the latter at Orchomenos in Bœotia. Both are built after the one plan, being huge dome-shaped constructions formed of horizontal layers of dressed stones, each layer projecting over the one next below, till the top was closed by a single block. The whole was then covered in with earth and so buried.
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> *Edwards,* Pharaohs, Fellahs, etc., p. 167.

Treaty Elm, The. A tree, formerly standing near Philadelphia, beneath which Penn negotiated a treaty with the Indians in 1682.

Treaty of Washington. See *Washington.*

Trebbia (treb'bē-ä). A river in northern Italy which joins the Po near Piacenza: the ancient Trebia. Length, about 60 miles.

Trebbia, Battle of the. A victory gained near the Trebbia, June 17–19, 1799, by the allied Russian-Austrian army under Suvaroff over the French under Macdonald. Sometimes called the battle of Parma.

Trebelli (trā-bel'lē), Madame (**Zelia Gilbert**). Born at Paris, 1838: died at Étretat, Seine-Inférieure, Aug. 18, 1892. A French soprano operasinger. She became Madame Bettini in 1863, but soon separated from her husband. Trebelli was her stage-name.

Trebia (treb'bi-ä). See *Trebbia.*

Trebia, Battle of the. A victory gained by Hannibal over the Romans under Sempronius, near the Trebia, in Dec., 218 B. C.

Trebizond (treb'i-zond). A vilayet in the northern part of Asia Minor, Turkey. Area, 12,082 square miles. Population, 1,047,700.

Trebizond, or **Trapezunt** (trap-e-zönt'). A seaport, capital of the vilayet of Trebizond, on the Black Sea in lat. 41° 1′ N., long. 39° 46′ E. : the ancient Trapezus. It is picturesquely situated on a table-land between two deep ravines, and is defended by a citadel and walls. Smyrna it is the chief commercial city in Asia Minor; and it is a center of transit trade between Europe and Armenia, Persia, and central Asia. It is the terminus of steamship lines (Austro-Hungarian, Lloyd's, Messageries Maritimes, etc.). It was the Greek colony of Sinope; was a resting-place in the retreat of the Ten Thousand; was an important city about the time of Hadrian; and became the center of the empire of Trebizond. It was captured by the sultan Mohammed II. in 1461. Population, about 40,000.

> Trapezus was one of the Arcadian towns doomed to be swallowed up in Megalopolis's ambition. Vol. i., sect. 9, 3). Its inhabitants, however, refused to remove, and so incurred the anger of the other Arcadians. The greater number were slain, and the rest removed to Trapezus on the Euxine (now Trebizond), which looked upon the Arcadian Trapezus as its mother city (Pausan. ut supra, 4). Other writers make the Pontic Trapezus a Sinopian settlement.
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> *Rawlinson,* Herodotus, III. 526, note.

Trebizond, Empire of. A Byzantine realm on the southern coast of the Black Sea, whose capital was Trebizond. It was founded by Alexius Comnenus after the establishment of the Latin Empire of Constantinople in 1204; and maintained its independence against the Seljuks, Mongols, Turcomans, etc., until its overthrow by the Ottoman Turks in 1461.

Trebur (trā-bör'), or **Tribur** (trē-bör'). A village in the province of Starkenburg, Hesse, situated near the Rhine 5 miles southeast of Mainz. It contained a palace of Charles the Great, and was the seat of several diets in the middle ages.

Tredeci Comuni. See *Thirteen Communes.*

Tredegar (tred'e-gär). A town in Monmouthshire, England, situated on the Sirhowy 6 miles east-northeast of Merthyr Tydfil. It has important iron-works. Population (1891), 17,484.

Tredgold (tred'gōld), **Thomas.** Born at Brandon, near Durham, England, Aug. 22, 1788: died at London, Jan. 28, 1829. An English engineer. He wrote "Elementary Principles of Carpentry" (1820), "The Steam Engine" (1827), etc.

Tree, Ellen. See *Kean, Mrs.*

Tregelles (tre-gelz'), **Samuel Prideaux.** Born near Falmouth, England, Jan. 30, 1813: died there, April 24, 1875. An English New Testament scholar, noted for his critical edition of the New Testament (1857–72). He translated Gesenius's Hebrew grammar, and wrote various critical works.

Trégnier (trā-gyā'). A town in the department of Côtes-du-Nord, France, situated at the junction of the Guindy and Jaudy, 29 miles northwest of St.-Brieuc. It has a cathedral, and was the birthplace of Renan. Population (1891), commune, 2,763.

Treitschke (tritsh'ke), **Heinrich Gotthard von.** Born at Dresden, Sept. 15, 1834. A noted German historian and publicist, professor in Berlin from 1874, and a National Liberal member of the Reichstag 1871–84. Among his works are "Zehn Jahre deutscher Kämpfe" (3d ed., 1879), "Historische und politische Aufsätze" (essays on recent history, 5th ed., 1886), "Der Sozialismus und seine Gönner" (1875), and "Deutsche Geschichte im 19. Jahrhundert" ("German History in the 19th Century," 1879–89).

Trelawney (tre-lä'ni), **Edward John.** Born 1792: died Aug. 13, 1881. An English adventurer, a friend of Shelley. He accompanied Byron to Greece, and served in the war of independence. He wrote "Records of Shelley, Byron, and the Author" (1858).

Tremont (tre-mont'). An early name of Boston. See *Trimountain.*

Trench (trench), **Richard Chenevix.** Born at Dublin, Sept. 9, 1807: died at London, March

28, 1886. A British prelate, philologist, theologian, and poet. He graduated at Cambridge (Trinity College); became dean of Westminster in 1856; and was archbishop of Dublin 1864–84. Among his works are the "Story of Justin Martyr" (1835), "Sabbation" (1838), "Poems from Eastern sources" (1842), "Study of Words" (1851), "English Past and Present" (1855), "Select Glossary of English Words" (1859), "Notes on the Parables" (1841), "Notes on the Miracles" (1846), "Lectures on Mediæval Church History" (1878).

Trenchard (tren'chärd), **Asa.** The title rôle of Tom Taylor's "Our American Cousin." Though intended for a principal part, it was soon overshadowed by that of Lord Dundreary.

Trenck (trengk), Baron **Franz von der.** Born at Reggio, Calabria, Italy, Jan. 1, 1711: died at Brünn, Moravia, Oct. 14, 1749. An Austrian officer and adventurer, later in the Russian service. He raised a corps of pandours for Maria Theresa in 1741, and became notorious for his cruelty in the war in Bavaria and elsewhere. He was finally imprisoned by the Austrian government. His autobiography ("Merkwürdige Lebensbeschreibung des Freiherrn Franz von der Trenck") was published in 1170.

Trenck, Baron **Friedrich von der.** Born at Königsberg, Prussia, Feb. 16, 1726: guillotined at Paris, July 25, 1794. A German adventurer, cousin of Franz von der Trenck. He entered the Prussian service in 1742; was imprisoned by Frederick the Great in 1746, accused of intrigues; escaped in 1747, and entered the Austrian service in 1749; was again imprisoned by Frederick the Great in Magdeburg until 1763; went to Paris during the French Revolution; and was arrested by Robespierre and put to death as a secret agent of foreign powers. He published an autobiography in 1786.

Trendelenburg (tren'de-len-bōrg), **Friedrich Adolf.** Born at Eutin, Germany, Nov. 30, 1802: died at Berlin, Jan. 24, 1872. A noted German philosopher, professor of philosophy at Berlin from 1833. He was especially noted for his researches on Plato and Aristotle, and as an opponent of Hegelianism. He published "Historische Beiträge zur Philosophie" (1846–67), "Naturrecht" (1860), etc.

Trent (trent). A river of England which rises in northern Staffordshire, flows through Staffordt, Derby, Nottingham, and Lincoln, and unites with the Ouse to form the Humber. Length, about 170 miles; navigable for larger vessels to Gainsborough, and for barges to Burton-on-Trent.

Trent. A river in Ontario, Canada, which flows into the Bay of Quinte, Lake Ontario.

Trent, It. **Trento** (tren'tō), G. **Trient** (trē-ent'). [L. *Tridentum*, from the Tridentini, an Alpine tribe.] The chief city of "Welsch" (non-German) Tyrol, situated on the Adige and on the Brenner Railway in lat. 46° 5′ N., long. 11° 6′ E. The cathedral, founded 1068, was rebuilt in the 13th and completed in the 15th century. It is in type a Romanesque basilica with two domes. The west portal has two lions. The interior possesses curious monuments and wall-paintings, and a peculiar rights of way at the side. Santa Maria Maggiore is the church in which the Council of Trent met 1545–63. In the choir there is a picture with portraits of the 24 bishops, 7 cardinals, 33 archbishops, and 255 bishops who sat in the council. Trent was anciently the capital of the Tridentini, and became successively a Roman, Gothic, Lombard, and Bavarian city. It passed under the rule of the bishops of Trent in 1027, and became connected with Tyrol. Population (1890), 21,486.

Trent, Council of. A famous council (usually reckoned as the 18th ecumenical) held (with several prorogations and suspensions) at Trent, in Tyrol, Dec. 13, 1545–Dec. 4, 1563. It condemned the leading doctrines of the Reformation concerning the Bible, original sin, and justification. Its decrees were confirmed by Pius IV., Jan. 26, 1564. He also published in that year the Tridentine Profession of Faith.

Trent, The. A British steamer on which were seized, in the Bahama Channel, Nov. 8, 1861, the Confederate commissioners to Europe, Mason and Slidell, by the American captain Wilkes. The disavowal of Wilkes's act by the United States government prevented serious complications from arising between the United States and Great Britain.

Trent Affair, The. *See Trent, The.*

Trentine Alps (tren'tin alps). A group of the Alps near Trent, Tyrol, south of the Ortler group.

Trento. The Italian name of Trent.

Trenton (tren'ton). The capital of New Jersey and of Mercer County, situated on the Delaware River in lat. 40° 13′ N., long. 74° 46′ W. It has manufactures of pottery, iron, tools, rubber goods, etc. It was settled in 1680, and was named Trenton in 1720: became the capital in 1790; and was made a city in 1792. Population (1890), 57,458.

Trenton, Battle of. A victory gained by the Americans under Washington over the British, Dec. 26, 1776. Washington crossed the Delaware with 2,400 men on the night of Dec. 25, and attacked the Hessian mercenaries (about 1,500) under Rahl. The Hessians were defeated, and about 1,000 were captured.

Trenton Falls. A series of picturesque cascades in West Canada Creek, Oneida County, New York, 13 miles north-northeast of Utica. Total descent, 312 feet.

Tréport (trā-pōr'), **Le.** A seaport and watering-place in the department of Seine-Inférieure, France, situated on the English Channel, at the mouth of the Bresle, 16 miles east-northeast of Dieppe. Population (1891), commune, 4,569.

Trescot (tres'kot), **William Henry.** Born at Charleston, S. C., 1822. An American diplomatist, sent as special envoy to Chile, Peru, and Bolivia in 1881. He has written "Diplomatic History of the Administrations of Washington and Adams" (1857), and other works on diplomacy.

Tressel (tres'el). A character in Shakspere's "Richard III."

Treubund (troi'bund). 1. A reactionary political union in Prussia, 1848–49.—2. A reactionary political union in Electoral Hesse, 1850–53.

Trevelyan (tre-vel'yan), Sir **Charles Edward.** Born April 2, 1807: died June 19, 1886. An English official in India, and publicist, brother-in-law of Lord Macaulay. He was governor of Madras 1859–60, and Indian financial minister 1862–68. He was created a baronet in 1874.

Trevelyan, Sir **George Otto.** Born at Rothley Temple, Leicestershire, July 20, 1838. An English baronet and Liberal politician, son of Sir Charles E. Trevelyan. He entered Parliament as member for Tynemouth in 1865. He succeeded Lord Frederick Cavendish as chief secretary for Ireland 1882–84; was chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster 1884–85; and chief secretary of state for Scotland in 1886, and again from 1892. He joined the Liberal-Unionist party on its formation, but returned to the Gladstonian ranks in 1887. He has published "Letters of a Competition Wallah" (1864), "Life and Letters of Lord Macaulay" (1876), "The Early History of Charles James Fox" (1880), etc.

Treveri (trev'e-ri), or **Treviri.** In ancient history, a Celtic (or Germanic ?) people in eastern Gaul, who dwelt near the Moselle. Their chief town was Treves (which was named from them).

But, if we admit the witness of Jerome as to the Celtic speech of the Treveri, it follows that we must admit their Celtic descent. During the times between Cæsar's day and Jerome's, they must have changed their speech either for German or Gaulish for Latin; they were not at all likely to exchange German for Gaulish. In the face of such witness as this, it is hardly safe for German writers to assume, as they sometimes do, without doubt or qualification, that the Treveri were a German people.

Freeman, Hist. Essays, III. 74.

Treves (trēvz), F. **Trèves** (trāv), G. **Trier** (trēr). [L. *Augusta Treverorum*, imperial city of the Treveri; Mk. *Treviris.*] A city in the Rhine Province, Prussia, situated on the Moselle in lat. 49° 45′ N., long. 6° 38′ E. It contains more Roman antiquities than any other city in northern Europe (see below). Its cathedral is one of the oldest of German churches, occupying the site of a 4th-century basilica built by Valentinian I., some portions of which are incorporated in the existing structure. In the 11th century an addition was made in front of the west end, with an apse, and the eastern apse was built a century later. The vaulting is of the 13th century. The different styles of masonry and ornament are plainly distinguishable on the exterior. The interior possesses the Romanesque pulpit, choir-screen, and high altar, and beautiful monuments. It contains the famous seamless or "Holy Coat" said to have been worn by Jesus Christ. According to the legend, the empress Helena brought it to Treves in 1106. About 1512 it became a fruitful source of revenue. Its last exhibitions were in 1844 and 1891, when it attracted over a million and a half pilgrims. Treves contains a Roman basilica, assigned to the reign of Constantine; one of the special class of Roman monuments intended for the administration of justice and the conveyance of grain. The monument has been put to various uses since the Roman day, and is now a Protestant church. It is built entirely of brick, in the form of a rectangle, with a lofty nave semicircular apse at the north end. The Porta Nigra is another memorial of the old Roman city, consisting of a fortified gate flanked by two towers. It is assigned to the 4th century, and has its name from the black hue acquired by its masonry from age. It has two gateways, 23 feet high, and consists of three stories, its measures 115 by 29 feet, and the towers are 95 feet high. There is a Roman amphitheater, assigned to the time of Trajan or Hadrian, and in excellent preservation. On one side the structure is supported against a side hill; on the other it is built up architecturally. At the north and south ends there are triple gateways, the central passage leading to the arena, and those at the sides giving access to the subterranea. There are two other entrances for spectators on the west side. The axes of the elliptical plan are 228 and 159 feet, and the auditorium could receive about 30,000 people. There are also Roman baths, after those of Badenweiler the best-preserved structure of this class north of Italy, dating from the 4th century A. D., and lately excavated. The length of the chief building is 620 feet; the disposition of the cold bath (frigidarium), warm bath (tepidarium), hot-air bath (caldarium), heating devices (hypocaustum), etc., is still clear. Treves, founded, perhaps by the emperor Claudius, was one of the most important provincial cities under the Roman Empire, of which it was the western capital. It was taken by the Franks about 464; had great importance in the middle ages as the capital of the archbishopric of Treves; passed to France in 1794, and became the capital of the department of Sarre; and passed to Prussia in 1814. Population (1890), 36,106.

Treves, F. **Trèves,** G. **Trier, Electorate of.** An electorate and archbishopric of the old German Empire. It lay chiefly west of the Rhine, but a part by east, opposite Coblenz. It is said to have been made a bishopric in the 1st century, and became an archbishopric in the 9th century. It was confirmed as an electorate in 1356. The part on the left of the Rhine was annexed by France in 1795. It was secularized in 1801, and the part east of the Rhine was given to Nassau. Nearly all of the electorate was added to Prussia 1814–15.

Trevi (trā've). **Fountain of.** A celebrated fountain at Rome, situated east of and near the Corso.

Treviglio (trā-vēl'yō). A town in the province of Bergamo, Italy, 20 miles east by north of Milan. Population (1881), 14,083.

Treviranus (trā-vē-ri'nōs). **Gottfried Reinhold.** Born at Bremen, Feb. 4, 1776: died there, Feb. 16, 1837. A German naturalist. His chief work is "Biologie, oder Philosophie der lebenden Natur" (1802–22).

Treviranus, Ludolf Christian. Born at Bremen, Sept. 10, 1779: died at Bonn, May 6, 1864. A German botanist, brother of G. R. Treviranus; professor at Bonn.

Treviri. See *Treveri.*

Trevisa (trē-vē'sä), **John,** or **John of.** Died about 1412. An English translator. He completed in 1387 the translation of Higden's "Polychronicon" into English.

Trévise (trā-vēz') (**Treviso**), **Duc de.** A title of the French general Mortier.

Treviso (trā-vē'sō). 1. A province in the compartimento of Venetia, Italy. Area, 960 square miles. Population (1892), 403,519.—2. The capital of the province of Treviso, situated on the Sile 18 miles north by west of Venice: the ancient Tarvisium. It came under Venetian rule in the 14th century; was taken by the French under Mortier in 1797; was the scene of a revolutionary outbreak in March, 1848; and was bombarded and taken by the Austrians in June, 1848. Population (1881), 31,249.

Trevor (trē'vor), Sir **John.** Born 1635: died May 20, 1717. An English politician, speaker of the House of Commons which met in 1685 (reelected in 1690). In 1695 he was accused of receiving £1,000 for advancing a local London bill. On the motion that he was guilty of a high crime and misdemeanor, he took, as speaker, to put the question, and to declare it carried. He was deprived of the speakership, but remained master of the rolls.

Trévoux (trā-vō'). A town in the department of Ain, France, situated on the Saône 13 miles north of Lyons. Population (1891), commune, 2,887.

Triangle, the Lesser. See *Triangulum Minus.*

Triangle, the Northern. See *Triangulum Boreale.*

Triangle, the Southern. See *Triangulum Australe.*

Triangulum (trī-ang'gū-lum). [L., 'a triangle.'] An ancient northern constellation, in the form of the letter delta (Δ). It has one star of the third magnitude.

Triangulum Australe (ás-trā'lē). [L., 'the Southern Triangle.'] A southern constellation, added by Petrus Theodori in the 15th century, south of Ara. It contains one star of the second and two of the third magnitude.

Triangulum Boreale. Same as *Triangulum.*

Triangulum Minus (mī'nus). [L., 'the Lesser Triangle.'] A constellation introduced by Hevelius in 1690, immediately south of Triangulum. It is no longer in use.

Trianon (trē-a-nōn'), **Decree of the.** An edict issued by Napoleon I. at the Grand Trianon, 1810, placing an import duty of 50 per cent. on colonial products.

Trianon, Grand. [F., 'Large Trianon.'] A small palace at Versailles, of only one story but considerable length, built by Louis XIV. for Mme. de Maintenon, and since used by successive French sovereigns as a private residence. Many of the apartments are interesting as retaining the furniture of their former occupants, and there are a number of good modern works of art.

Trianon, Petit. [F., 'Little Trianon.'] A graceful neo-classical villa in the park at Versailles, built by Louis XV., and closely associated with the memory of Marie Antoinette, whose favorite abode it was. It has two stories over a basement, and tetrastyle Corinthian porticos. Its furniture and fittings are in large part memorials of the queen. Her swiss village and dairy and temple of Love still stand.

Triballi (trī-bal'ī). In ancient geography, a Thracian people who dwelt in the vicinity of the Danube.

Triboci (trib'ō-sī). [L. (Cæsar) *Triboci*, Gr. (Strabo) Τριβόκοι.] The name is of Gallic origin.] A German tribe, first mentioned by Cæsar as in the army of Ariovistus. They were situated on the middle Rhine, east of the Vosges, in the region

to the southwest of Strasburg, where they still remained after the defeat of Ariovistus (B. C. 58). They were probably merged ultimately in the Alamanni.

Tribonian (tri-bō'nian), L. **Tribonianus** (tri-bō-ni-ā'nus). Born in Pamphylia about the end of the 5th century; died 545. A Byzantine jurist and official, head of the commission for the codification of the laws under the direction of Justinian.

Tribune, (trē-būn'), **La.** [It., 'the tribune.'] A celebrated room in the Uffizi Gallery, Florence, containing many noted paintings and statues, among them the Medicean Venus.

Tribunal, Revolutionary. See *Revolutionary Tribunal.*

Tribur. See *Tribur.*

Tribute-Money, The. 1. A noted fresco by Masaccio, in the Brancacci Chapel of the Carmine, Florence. The picture consists of three scenes, in the chief of which Christ surrounded by the Apostles, points to St. Peter, who draws a fish from the stream.

2. A painting by Titian (about 1514), in the museum at Dresden. There are only two figures, seen to the knee — Christ in full face, and the Pharisee, holding the coin, in profile. Also called *Cristo della Moneta* (Christ of the coin).

Trichinopoli (trich-in-op'o-li). The capital of the district of Trichinopoli, situated on the Kaveri in lat. 10° 48′ N. Population (1891), 76,689.

Trichinopoli. A district in Madras, British India, intersected by lat. 11° N., long. 79° E. Area, 5,561 square miles. Population (1881), 1,215,603.

Trick to Catch the Old One, A. A comedy by Middleton, printed in 1608.

Tricoteuses (trē-kō-tēz'), **Les.** [F., 'the knitters.'] A class of women who frequented the tribunals and places of execution during the French Revolution, and sat knitting while they expressed their approval or disapproval of the turn of events. From the evidence they have received the name of "Furies of the Guillotine." They were not seen after 1794.

Tricupis. See *Trikoupis.*

Tridentine Council. See *Trent, Council of.*

Tridentum (tri-den'tum). The Roman name of Trent.

Triennial Act (tri-en'i-al akt). In English history, an act of Parliament, passed in 1694, which limited the duration of Parliaments to three years, and forbade a period of three years to pass without the summoning of a Parliament. It was superseded by the Septennial Act of 1716.

Trient (trē-enf'), The German name of Trent.

Trient, Col de. A pass over the Alps, between Martigny and Chamonix.

Trient, Gorges du. A deep gorge in Valais, Switzerland, formed by the stream Trient, which unites with the Rhone north-northwest of Martigny. Length, 7½ miles.

Trier (trēr). The German name of Treves.

Triest (trē-est'), or **Trieste** (L. pron. trē-es'te). A crown land belonging to the Cisleithan division of Austria-Hungary, comprising the city of Triest and adjoining territory. Area, 36 square miles. Population (1890), 157,466.

Triest, or **Trieste.** [L. *Tergeste.*] The principal seaport of Austria-Hungary, picturesquely situated on the Gulf of Triest in lat. 45° 39′ N., long. 13° 46′ E. It comprises an Altstadt, Neustadt, and suburbs. It is the seat of the Austrian Lloyd's Company; has extensive commerce with Italy, Russia, Greece, Egypt, Turkey, the Danubian lands, the East, England, America, etc.; and has varied manufactures. It contains a castle, a cathedral, an exchange, and Roman antiquities. Triest was a Roman colony established under Vespasian; was under Venetian supremacy in the 13th and 14th centuries; submitted to Austrian suzerainty in 1382; was made a free port in 1719; was held by the French 1797–1805; was a part of the Illyrian Provinces 1809–13; was blockaded by the Italians in 1848; and was made an imperial city in 1849. Population (1890), 120,333; including suburbs, 157,466.

Triest, Gulf of. An arm of the Adriatic Sea, near Triest, north of Istria.

Trifanum (trī-fā'num), **Battle of.** A decisive victory in the Great Latin War, gained by the Romans at Trifanum (between Minturnæ and Suessa, Italy), over the Latins and Campanians, about 338 B. C.

Trifels (trē'fels). A ruined imperial fortress near Annweiler, in the Rhine Palatinate. It was a resort of the medieval emperors. Richard the Lion-Hearted was imprisoned there in 1193.

Triglaw (trē'glāv). A Slavic deity, chief divinity of the Pomeranian Slavs.

Trikalla (trē'kä-lä), or **Trikkala.** 1. A nomarchy of northern Greece, on the Turkish border. Area, 2,478 square miles. Population (1889), 143,143.—2. The capital of the nomarchy of Trikalla, 33 miles west of Larissa. Population (1889), 14,820.

Trikoupis, or **Tricupis** (trē-kō'pis), **Charilaos.** Born 1832. A Greek statesman, son of Spyridon Trikoupis. He became minister of foreign affairs in 1865, and has been premier 1878–79, 1882–85, 1886–90, and 1892–95.

Trikoupis, or **Tricoupis** (trē-kū'pis), **Spyridon.** Born about 1791; died 1873. A Greek politician, diplomatist, historian, and poet. He wrote a history of the Greek Revolution (1853–57).

Trim (trim), **Corporal.** The military servant of Uncle Toby in Sterne's "Tristram Shandy."

Trimalchio (tri-mal'ki-ō). In the satirical novel of Petronius Arbiter, a rich and ignorant parvenu who gives a feast, an account of which forms one of the largest of the fragments of which the work now consists.

Trimble (trim'bl), **Robert.** Born in Berkeley County, Va., 1777; died Aug. 25, 1828. An American politician, associate justice of the United States Supreme Court 1826–28.

Trimmers (trim'ėrz). In English politics, a party which followed the Marquis of Halifax about 1680–90 in trimming between the Whigs and the Tories.

Trimountain (trī'moun'tān), or **Tremont** (tremont'). An early name of Boston. See *Boston.*

Trimurti (tri-mör'ti). [In Skt., 'having three forms,' and then at the beginning of a compound a collective designation of Brahma, Vishnu, and Shiva.] The Hindu triad, consisting of these gods, associated in a threefold impersonation of the Supreme Spirit. Brahma is the creator, Vishnu the preserver, and Shiva the destroyer. Brahma should strictly be the first of three equal persons, but ordinarily either Shiva or Vishnu is identified with the Supreme Being, and the other two, practically though not theoretically, are reduced to a subordinate part. Although there are traces of a triadic principle in the earlier literature, as in the triad of Agni, Vayu or Indra, and Surya, the doctrine of the Trimurti is a development of the later Puranic theology, and rather a philosophical conception than an important article of popular belief. Its significance has been much exaggerated. These gods are creations of the Supreme Spirit, rather than the supreme Spirit himself. They are composed of material particles, and are subject to destruction and reabsorption. The points of difference from are quite as noticeable as the points of resemblance to the Christian doctrine of the Trinity.

Trinacria (tri-nā'kri-ä). [Gr. *Τρινακρία.*] An old name of Sicily, from the three promontories Pachynum, Pelorum, and Lilybæum. See the extract.

> The Egyptians are said to have signified their divine Triad by a simple triangle, which sometimes appears upon Greek monuments; but the most ancient form of this more concise and comprehensive symbol appears to be that of the three lines, or three human legs, springing from a central disk or circle, which has been called a Trinacria, and supposed to allude to the island of Sicily. But which is of earlier origin — its earliest appearance being upon the very ancient coins of Aspendus in Pamphylia, sometimes alone in the square incuse, and sometimes upon the body of the eagle or the back of the lion.
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> *Knight,* Symbolical Language, p. 160.

Trincalo (trin'ka-lō), or **Trinculo** (trin'kū-lō). The principal character in Tomkis's "Albumazar": a farmer.

Trincomalee (tring'kō-ma-lē'). A seaport in Ceylon, situated on the northeastern coast in lat. 8° 33′ N., long. 81° 14′ E. It has a fine harbor, and is one of the chief British naval stations in Asia. It was finally taken by the British from the Dutch in 1795. Population (1881), 10,429.

Trinculo (trin'kū-lō). A jester, a character in the "Tempest" by Shakspere.

Trinidad (trin-i-dad'; Sp. pron. trē-nē-thäth'). [Sp., 'Trinity.' Columbus is said to have given the name to the island on account of three prominent peaks near the shore where he first saw it.] An island of the British West Indies, forming with Tobago a crown colony, situated northeast of Venezuela, near the coast, and northwest of the northern mouths of the Orinoco. Capital, Port of Spain. The surface is varied, portions being mountainous. The chief exports are sugar, cocoa, molasses, coffee, and asphalt (from the celebrated pitch lake of La Brea). It was discovered by Columbus in 1498; and was taken by the British from the Spanish in 1797. Length, about 50 miles. Area, 1,754 square miles. Population (1891), 209,028.

Trinidad. A small island belonging to Great Britain, situated in the South Atlantic in lat. 20° 32′ S., long. 29° 20′ W.

Trinidad. The capital of Las Animas County, Colorado, situated on Las Animas River, in lat. 37° 10′ N. Population (1890), 5,523.

Trinidad. A seaport on the southern coast of Cuba, about long. 80° W. Population (with the district, 1887), 29,448.

Trinidad. A town of Bolivia, capital of the department of Beni, near the river Mamoré. It was the most celebrated of the Jesuit mission towns of the Madeira valley, but is now a mere village. Population, about 2,000.

Trinity (trin'i-ti). A small seaport on the eastern coast of Newfoundland, 57 miles northnorthwest of St. John's.

Trinity Bay. A large bay on the eastern side of Newfoundland, deeply indenting the coast, and nearly cutting off the peninsula of Avalon.

Trinity Church. 1. A notable church (Episcopalian) at Boston, Massachusetts, designed by H. H. Richardson, founded in 1873, and consecrated in 1877. The building is cruciform, 160 by 120 feet, in the Romanesque style of Auvergne, the masonry exhibiting inlaid patterns in stone of different colors. The transepts have triple windows, and the front, with its graceful arcaded loggia, is flanked by towers. The chief feature of the church is the imposing central tower, which has square openings below and arcades above, with cylindrical turrets at the angles, and a pyramidal tiled roof 211 feet high, broken by picturesque dormers. The interior is ornamented with mural paintings by John La Farge and other artists.

2. One of the oldest religious foundations (Episcopalian) in New York city, though the present building dates only from 1846. It is an example in brown stone of the English Perpendicular style, with square chevet, without transepts, and with an effective tower and spire, 284 feet high, at the east end, which is the front. The richly sculptured reredos and the bronze doors are artistically notable.

Trinity College. The largest college of Cambridge University, England, founded by Henry VIII. in 1546 by the union of several older foundations. The beautiful gateway on the street is mainly of the time of Henry VIII. The great court, 340 by 280 feet, is bounded on the north by the chapel and on the west by the hall. The chapel is of the Tudor period, with fine wood-carving and portrait-sculptures. The cloister court is arcaded on three sides, and on the fourth is bounded by the handsome classical library built by Wren. There are several other comparatively modern courts.

Trinity College. A college of Oxford University, founded by Sir Thomas Pope in 1554 upon the site of an old college of the priors of Durham which had been founded in 1286. The Renaissance chapel, built in 1694, has a plain exterior with large round-arched windows, and possesses a fine altarpiece and a beautiful carved screen.

Trinity College, or **The University of Dublin.** The leading educational institution in Ireland, founded by Queen Elizabeth in 1591. The chief front, toward College Green, is ornamented with Corinthian columns and pilasters, and pediments. The extensive buildings include several quadrangles or "squares." The chapel has a Corinthian portico; the decorations of the library are also Corinthian. The campanile, which stands alone, is a circular domed Corinthian belvedere, surmounted by a lantern, and resting on a rusticated basement pierced by arches.

Trinity College. An institution of learning at Hartford, Connecticut. It was opened in 1824, and was known as Washington College until 1845. It is under Episcopal control. It had 116 students in 1893, and a library of 35,000 volumes.

Trinity Hall. A college of Cambridge University, England, founded in 1350, and occupied chiefly by students of law.

Trinity House, Corporation of. An English corporation, first chartered in 1514, charged with various matters, especially with erecting lighthouses, etc.

Trinity River. 1. A tributary of the Klamath River in northwestern California. Length, over 100 miles.—2. A river in Texas, formed by the union of the West Fork and Elm Fork, and flowing into Galveston Bay. Length, over 500 miles; navigable about half its length.

Trinkitat (tring-ki-tät'). A port on the Red Sea, about 38 miles southeast of Tokar: an important strategic point in the Sudanese campaign of 1884.

Trinkitat, Battle of. See *Tokar.*

Trinobantes (trin-ō-ban'tēz). See the extract.

> The Trinobantes, another Belgian tribe, had settled in such parts of the modern Middlesex and Essex as were not covered by the oak forest or overflowed by the sea. Their western boundary may be fixed in the Valley of the Lea and along the edge of the "Forest of Middlesex," which once spread northwards from the swamp at Finsbury and covered the Weald of Essex. Their northern limit was fixed at the Valley of the Stour, a flat and marshy tract which is thought to have been covered at that time by the sea for a distance of many miles above the termination of the modern estuary. *Elton,* Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 105.

Trinummus (tri-num'us). A comedy by Plautus.

Triomphe, Arc de. See *Arc de Triomphe.*

Tripartite Chronicle. A Latin historical poem by Gower.

Tripitaka (tri-pi'ta-ka). [In Pali *Tipitaka,* the Three Baskets.] A collective name for the three classes into which the sacred writings of the Southern Buddhists are divided, viz. the Sutrapitaka (Pali *Sutlapitaka*), 'Aphorisms,' 'Discourses for the Laity'; Vinayapitaka, 'Discipline for the Order'; and Abhidharmapitaka

(Pali *Abhidhammapitaka*), 'Metaphysics.' The term "basket" was applied to these divisions because the palm-leaves on which they were written were kept in baskets. A list in detail of the several treatises included in each of these divisions may be found in Rhys Davids's "Buddhism" (London, 1886), pp. 18-21. Discussing the question of their enormous mass, Davids finds that, exclusive of the very frequent repetitions, they contain rather less than twice as many words as the Bible, and that a translation of them into English would be about four times as long.

Triple Alliance. 1. A league between England, Sweden, and the Netherlands, formed in 1668, and designed to check the French aggressions.—2. A league between France, Great Britain, and the Netherlands, formed in 1717, and directed chiefly against Spain. After the accession to it of Austria in 1718, it was known as the *Quadruple Alliance*.—3. An alliance between Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy, formed in 1883, and designed to check Russia and also France. It is chiefly the creation of Prince Bismarck. By its provisions the three powers are bound to support one another in certain contingencies. Its influence succeeded to that of the League of the Three Emperors (the German, Austrian, and Russian), which was also largely the creation of Bismarck.

Triple Alliance, War of the, or **Paraguayan War.** The war waged, 1865–70, between Paraguay on one side and Brazil, the Argentine Republic, and Uruguay on the other. Lopez of Brazil had a short war with Uruguay which ended in the downfall of the government of the latter country, Flores assuming the presidency. Lopez, president of Paraguay, protested against the influence of Brazil in the affairs of Uruguay, and commenced the war by seizing a Brazilian passenger steamer at Asuncion (Nov., 1864) and invading Matto Grosso (Dec., 1864–Jan., 1865). Early in 1865 he sent a force across Argentine territory against the Brazilian province of Rio Grande do Sul; subsequently he seized Argentine merchantmen, and on April 14, 1865, occupied Corrientes, taking the two Argentine war vessels. On June 11 the Paraguayan flotilla was nearly annihilated in a combat with the Brazilian squadron at Riachuelo, below Corrientes. The Argentine Republic declared war on Paraguay April 6; and on May 1 the triple offensive and defensive alliance between Brazil, the Argentine, and Uruguay was signed at Buenos Ayres. The Emperor of Brazil and Presidents Mitre and Flores took personal part in the campaign in Rio Grande do Sul; the Paraguayans who had invaded that province were besieged in Uruguayana, and surrendered (6,000 men) Sept. 18, 1865. On Oct. 25 Corrientes was occupied by the allies, who, after some fighting, crossed the Parana into Paraguay, April, 1866. The most important of the subsequent operations were near the river Paraguay, and especially at Humaitá and Curupaity, where Lopez had strong fortifications. The principal battles were: Paraguayan defeat at Estero Bellaco (May 2, 1865) and Tuyuty (May 24); Boqueron taken, July 16; allies repulsed at Sauce, July 18; Curuzu bombarded, Sept. 1, taken by assault Sept. 3 (the Brazilian ironclad Rio de Janeiro was sunk by a torpedo Sept. 2); allies repulsed at Curupaity, Sept. 22; second battle of Tuyuty, Nov. 3, 1867; passage of Humaitá by the allied fleet, Feb. 19, 1868; Israelitana repulsed at Humaitá, Feb. 16; Paraguayans abandoned Humaitá, July 25; repulsed at Pikisiry, Sept. 23; battles near Villeta, Dec. 6 and 11; Villeta occupied by the allies, Dec. 11; battles on Dec. 21, 22, and 27, ending in the surrender of Angostura Dec. 30; allies entered Asuncion, Jan. 1, 1869. Subsequently there were unimportant combats, usually adverse to the Paraguayans. Lopez was forced into the northern part of Paraguay, and was defeated and killed at the Aquidaban. A small Brazilian army had operated in Matto Grosso, but its movements, from a military point of view, were unimportant. The allies were commanded successively by Mitre, the Duke of Caxias, and the Count d'Eu.

Tripoli (trip'ō-li). A vilayet of the Turkish empire, situated about the coast of northern Africa, about long. 10°–25° E., bounded by Tunis on the northwest and by the desert on the west and south. It contains the oasis of Fezzan and other oases, and has a narrow fertile belt near the coast. The capital is Tripoli. The inhabitants are Moors, Kabyles, Arabs, Turks, etc. It was anciently a possession of Carthage, and later of Rome; was conquered by the Arabs in the 7th century, and by the Turks in the middle of the 16th century became a seat of Barbary pirates; secured its independence in 1714; and was reconquered by Turkey in 1835. Population, 800,000.

Tripoli. [Gr. *Tρίπολις*, name of several places regarded as including 'three cities.'] A seaport, the capital of Tripoli, in lat. 32° 54′ N., long. 13° 11′ E. It has some foreign trade, and is the starting-point of caravans for the interior. It was formerly a piratical stronghold, and several times has been bombarded. Population (estimated), 20,000–30,000.

Tripoli, or **Tripolis** (trip'ō-lis), or **Tarabulus** (tä-rä'bō-lōs). A town in Syria, Asiatic Turkey, situated on the river Abu-Ali (Kadisha), near its mouth, in lat. 34° 27′ N., long. 35° 49′ E. It has considerable trade, fisheries, and manufactures of silk; its neighboring seaport is Al-Mina. Tripoli was an ancient Phenician city; was taken by the Saracens about 639; was besieged by the Crusaders in 1104, and taken in 1109; and was destroyed in 1289, but rebuilt. Its castle is a large structure with crenellated walls and machicolated towers. Its halls, courts, arcades, and rockcut passages and casemates are of great interest. Population, 17,000.

Tripolitan War. A war between the United States and Tripoli, 1801–05. War was declared by Tripoli June 10, 1801, because the United States refused to increase its payment for immunity from the depredations of the Tripolitan corsairs. In anticipation of this event, however, the United states had already sent a squadron to the Mediterranean. In Oct., 1803, the frigate Philadelphia, Captain Bainbridge, while chasing a corsair into the harbor of Tripoli, struck a sunken rock and was captured by the Tripolitans; she was burned by Decatur Feb. 16, 1804. In July, 1804, Commodore Edward Preble began a series of only partially successful attacks on the harbor fortifications, the fifth and last of which was made in the following September. In the meantime a land expedition under William Eaton landed Tripoli to conclude peace June 4, 1806 (see *Eaton, William*).

Tripolitza (trē-pō-lit'sä), or **Tripolis.** The capital of the nomarchy of Arcadia, Greece, in lat. 37° 30′ N., near the ancient Mantinea and Tegea. It became the capital of the pashalic of Morea in 1715; was captured by the Greeks Oct. 17, 1821; and was retaken by Ibrahim Pasha June 22, 1825, and ruined. Population (1889), 10,057.

Trip to Calais, A. A play by Foote, in which, under the name of Lady Kitty Crocodile, he unmasked the imbecile character of the notorious Duchess of Kingston. She secured the prohibition of the play, and he altered it and produced it as "The Capuchin"; but this health broke down under an indictment for criminal assault, procured by a creature of the duchess, and he died not long after.

Triptolemus (trip-tol'e-mus). [Gr. *Τριπτόλεμος*.] In Greek mythology, a favorite of Demeter: the inventor of the plow and patron of agriculture. He was honored in the Eleusinian mysteries.

Trip to Scarborough, A. An alteration by Sheridan of Vanbrugh's "Relapse," produced in 1777.

Trismegistus. See *Hermes*.

Trissino (trēs-sē'nō), **Giovanni Giorgio.** Born at Vicenza, Italy, July 8, 1478: died in Dec., 1550. An Italian lyric, epic, and dramatic poet and scholar. See the extract.

Gian-Giorgio Trissino had, in fact, sufficient merit to justify that celebrity which, during a whole century, placed his name in the Muses' list of fame. Born at Vicenza in 1478, of an illustrious family, he was equally qualified by his education for letters and for public business. He came to Rome when he was twenty-four years of age, and had resided there a considerable time when Pope Leo X., struck by his talents, sent him as his ambassador to the Emperor Maximilian. Under the pontificate of Clement VII. he was also employed on embassies to Charles V. and to the Republic of Venice, and was decorated by the former with the order of the Golden Fleece. In the midst of public affairs he exhibited a passion for poetry and the languages. He was rich: and, possessing a fine taste in architecture, he employed Palladio to erect a country house, in the best style, at Cricoli. Domestic vexations, and more particularly a bad wife and son, embittered his latter days. He died in 1550, aged seventy-two. The most just title to fame possessed by Trissino is founded on his "Sofonisba," which may be considered as the first regular tragedy since the revival of letters.

Sismondi, Lit. of the South of Europe, I. 408.

Trissotin (trē-sō-tan'). A "pédant" in Molière's "Les femmes savantes," intended to ridicule the Abbé Cotin.

Tristan (tris'tan). A prose Breton or Cornish romance. The first part was written or translated about 1170 by a Norman knight, Luces de Gast, who lived near Salisbury in the time of Henry II. The second part was written by Helie de Borron, who connected Tristan ("Tristram" in the English version) with the Round Table romances. The name appears in many forms, as *Tristan, Tristaus, Tristanz, Tristant, Tristran, Tristeuz, Tristrant, Tristrem, Tristram, Tristren, Tristrum, Tristran, Tritan, Tritans, Tritanz*, and was associated with the Latin *tristis*, sorrowful.

The story of Tristan seems to have been current from the earliest times. It was the subject of a number of metrical tales in the Romance languages, which were versified by the French minstrels from ancient British authorities. From these original documents, or from the French metrical tales, was compiled the sir Tristrem attributed to Thomas of Erceldoune, and which has been edited by Mr. (Sir Walter) Scott. There are also extant two fragments of metrical versions, which would be parts of another and more whole work, written by Raoul de Beauvais, who lived in the middle of the thirteenth century.

Dunlop, Hist. of Prose Fiction, I. 193.

Tristan da Cunha (tris-tän' dä kön'yä). A group of three islands and two islets in the South Atlantic, in lat. 37° 3′ S., long. 12° 18′ W. They are of volcanic formation. The group includes Tristan, Inaccessible, and Nightingale. They were discovered by the Portuguese in 1506, and were taken possession of by Great Britain in 1816. Highest peak, 7,640 feet. Population (1892), about 50.

Tristan l'Ermite (trēs-toñ' ler-mēt'). The provost of Louis XI. of France, infamous for his cruelty.

Tristan und Isolde (tris'tän önt ē-zōl'de). 1. An epic poem by Eilhard von Oberge, written in the last half of the 12th century. He introduced this romance to German literature.—2. A famous epic poem by Gottfried von Strassburg, written in the 12th century, but later than Eilhard's poem. This is the classical form of the story. It was left unfinished, and sequels were written by two later poets, the last in 1300. It was closely connected with the English "Sir Tristrem" and with a Northern saga.

Troad, The. In ancient geography, the district in the northwestern corner of Asia Minor, including between the Ægean, the Hellespont, the Sea of Marmora, Mount Ida, and the Gulf of Adramyttium: the ancient Troas. It contained the Homeric Troy (which see).

Tristram, or **Tristrem.** See *Tristan*.

Tristram (tris'tram), **Sir, of Lyonesse.** [From L. *tristis*, sorrowful.] One of the most celebrated knights of the Round Table. His love for Isolde, or Iseult, the wife of King Mark, forms the subject of many romances. He was banished from the queen's country, where his mother, who died shortly after, was in great sorrow: hence she gave him the name. See *Tristan*.

Tristram Shandy (tris'tram shan'di). A famous novel by Sterne (9 vols., 1760–67); so called from its nominal hero. The first volume introduces Walter Shandy and his brother the Captain (Uncle Toby). Slop, and Yorick. Corporal Trim is prominent in the second volume; the third and fourth contain a good deal on the subject of noses and Shandyism; the sixth contains the episode of Le Fevre; and the Widow Wadman is introduced in the eighth. The character of Walter Shandy, Tristram's father, an opinionated, opinionold gentleman, is taken from that of Arbuthnot's Martin Scribblerus the elder.

Trita (tri-tä'). A Vedic god appearing in connection with the Maruts, Vata or Vayu, and Indra, and to whom, as to them, combats with demons, such as Vritra, and the dragon, are ascribed. He is called Aptya, a word perhaps related to *ap*, 'water,' and thought of as living concealed and very far away when ills are wished to Trita. Related to Trita is Traitana, the name of a superhuman being or designation of a god. With Aptya is compared the Avestan *Athwya*, inhabitant of the waters, the name of a family whence descended Yima and in modern Persian Athfin or Abtin, the name of the father of Faridun; with *Traitana*, Avestan *Thraetaona* (which see), modern Persian *Faridun* (which see).

Triton (trī'ton), [Gr. *Τρίτων*.] In Greek and Latin mythology, a son of Poseidon and Amphitrite (or Celæno), who dwelt with his father and mother in a golden palace at the bottom of the sea, and was a gigantic and redoubtable divinity. In the later mythology Tritons appear as a race of subordinate sea-deities, fond of pleasure and figuring with the Nereids in the train of the greater seagods: they were conceived as combining the human figure with that of lower animals or monsters. A common attribute of Triton is the shell-trumpet, which they blow to quiet the restless waves.

Tritons. See *Triton*.

Triumph of Cæsar, The. A series of nine paintings in tempera on linen, each nine feet square, by Mantegna, in Hampton Court Palace, England. Cæsar advances in a chariot, attended by a train of soldiers, captives, and trophies.

Triumph of Death, The. A fresco in the Campo Santo, Pisa, formerly ascribed to Oreagna, but now to the Lorenzetti (1350). It is an allegory contrasting worldly pomp and delight with their annihilation in death and with the seclusion and mortified existence.

Triumph of Galatea. See *Galatea*.

Triumph of Silenus. A painting by Rubens, in the Old Museum at Berlin (until 1885 at Blenheim Palace). Silenus totters forward, supported by a negro and a satyr and preceded by a faun with a flute. In front are boys and a tiger, and behind nymphs and satyrs with a landscape background. Vandyke is said to have collaborated in this painting.

Triumvirate (trī-um'vi-rāt), **First.** In Roman history, an agreement or alliance formed in B. C. 60 between Cæsar, Pompey, and Crassus, for the purpose of dividing the power among them. Cæsar obtained the consulship for the next year (59) and a command in Cisalpine Gaul (extended to Transalpine Gaul) and Illyricum for 5 years (extended for 5 years more). Pompey received for his veterans assignments of lands, and for himself later the commissionership of corn supplies. By a renewal of the league at Lucca in 55, Pompey received the consulship and command in Spain, and Crassus the consulship in Syria and in the East (where he was killed in 53). The union between Cæsar and Pompey was formally broken by the civil war in 49.

Triumvirate, Second. An alliance formed in 43 B. C. between Octavian (Augustus), Mark Antony, and Lepidus, on an island in the river Reno, near Bologna. The triumvirs were to have consular powers for 3 years: they appointed magistrates, and their decrees were valid as laws. Octavian received Africa and the islands; Antony, Gaul; Lepidus, Spain and Narbonensis. The alliance was followed by a wholesale proscription, and by the overthrow of the republicans under Brutus and Cassius in 42. Lepidus was soon reduced to a minor position, and eventually banished. By a treaty at Brundisium Octavian received the West and Antony the East. The union was broken in 33, and Antony was overthrown in the battle of Actium.

Trivia (triv'i-ä), or **the Art of Walking the Streets of London.** A burlesque poem by Gay, published in 1716. It is a mine of information on outdoor life in the reign of Queen Anne.

Troad (trō'ad), **The.**

Trobriand (trō-brē-ȯn'). **Philippe Regis de.** Born at Tours, France, June 4, 1816. A French-American officer, journalist, and author. He emigrated to the United States in 1841; was editor and proprietor of the "Revue de Nouveau Monde," New York, 1849–50; and was joint editor of the "Courrier des Etats-Unis" 1854–61. He joined the United States volunteer service as colonel in 1861, and became brigadier-general of volunteers in 1864. He commanded a brigade of the 24 army corps in the engagements at Deep Bottom, Petersburg, Hatcher's Run, and Five Forks, and was at the head of a division in the final operations against Richmond. He was brevetted major-general of volunteers in 1865; entered the regular army as colonel of the 34st infantry in 1866; and was placed on the retired list in 1870. Author of "Quatre ans de campagnes a l'armee du Potomac" (1867).

Trobriand (trō-brē-ȧnd') **Islands.** A group of small islands, east of New Guinea and south of New Britain.

Trocadero (trō-kȧ-dā'rō). A fort near Cadiz, Spain, taken by the French Aug. 31, 1823.

Trocadéro. A square in Paris, situated on the right bank of the Seine, opposite the Champ-de-Mars. It contained the Exposition building in 1878.

Trocadéro, Palais du. See *Palais du Trocadéro.*

Trochu (trō-shü'). **Louis Jules.** Born at Palais, Morbihan, France, March 12, 1815. A French general. He served in Algeria, in the Crimean war, and in the Italian war of 1859; was appointed governor of Paris in Aug., 1870; became member of the government of national defense and was charged with the defense of Paris in Sept.; resigned in Jan., 1871; was a deputy 1871–1872; and resigned from the army in 1873. He wrote "L'armee francaise en 1867," and several works in his own defense.

Trœzen (trē'zen). [Gr. *Τροιζήν.*] In ancient geography, a city of Peloponnesus, Greece, situated near the coast 39 miles southwest of Athens. It was originally an Ionian settlement, but later became Doric. It took active part in the Persian wars, and sided later with Sparta.

Trœzen, anciently Posidonia (Strab. viii. p. 542; Steph. Byz. ad voc.), was situated on the eastern coast of the Peloponnese, not quite 15 stadia from the shore, between the peninsula of Methana and Hermione. The remains of the ancient city may be traced near the modern village of Dhamala, but they are scanty and possess little interest. *Rawlinson,* Herod., IV. 84, note.

Troglodytæ (trog-lō-di'tē). [L., from Gr. *τρωγλοδύτης,* one who creeps into holes.] Cave-dwellers; troglodytes: a name given in antiquity to various races of men, especially to certain inhabitants of the shores of the Red Sea.

Trogus Pompeius (trō'gus pom-pē'yus). Lived about 10 A. D. A Roman historian, author of a general history, partly preserved in an epitome by Justin. See the extract.

About the same time as Livy, and as it were to supplement his history, Pompeius Trogus wrote his Universal History, Historiæ Philippicæ, in 44 books, beginning with Ninus and extending to the writer's own time, from a Greek source (probably Timagenes); it was composed in a lively style and classical diction, and was more rich in material and less rhetorical than Livy. We know the work chiefly through the abridgment of Justinus. Besides his historical work, Trogus wrote also on zoology and botany, after the best authorities, Aristotle and Theophrastus.

Teuffel and Schwabe, Hist. of Rom. Lit. (tr. by Warr), I. 531.

Troil (troil). **Magnus.** The udaler or magnate of Zetland in Scott's novel "The Pirate." His daughters Minna and Brenda are the principal female characters.

Troilus (trō'i-lus). In Greek legend, according to a common account, a son of Priam. See *Troilus and Cressida.*

Troilus and Cressida (trō'i-lus and kres'i-dȧ). **1.** A poem by Chaucer, written about 1369. It is a version of Boccaccio's "Filostrato." There are additions, however, which show his reading of the "Geste de Troie" of Benoit de Sainte-Maure (in which the story first appeared) and an addition of Sainte-Maure to the legendary history of Troy ascribed to Dares Phrygius and Dictys Cretensis, one of the Latin version of Sainte-Maure by Guido Colonna. The Lollius to whom Chaucer attributes the story is now thought to be mythical.

2. A play by Dekker and Chettle, acted in 1599.—**3.** A tragedy by Shakspere, thought to be altered from an older one. It was played at the Globe about 1601, licensed to be printed in 1603 and 1609, and printed in the folio edition of 1623.

Troilus and Cressida, or Truth Found too Late. A play by Dryden, printed in 1678, in which he undertook to "correct" what he "opined was in all probability" one of "Shakspere's first Endeavours on the Stage."

Trois Couleurs (trwȧ kö-lėr'). **Les.** [F., 'The Tricolor.'] A popular French political song, written after 1830 by Adolphe Vogel, celebrating the fall of the white flag and the return of the tricolor.

Trois Échelles (trwȧ zā-shel'). [F., 'three ladders.'] The executioners of Louis XI. of France. Scott introduces him in "Quentin Durward."

Trois Mousquetaires (trwȧ mös-ke-tȧr'). **Les.** [F., 'The Three Musketeers.'] A novel by Alexandre Dumas *père,* published in 1844. The scene is laid in the time of Richelieu. The three musketeers are Athos, Porthos, and Aramis, but D'Artagnan is the principal character. See these names.

Troizen. See *Trœzen.*

Trojan (trō'jan) **Cycle, The.** A group of legends or poems relating to the Trojan war. See *Cyclic Poets.*

Trojan War. In Greek legend, a war waged for ten years by the confederated Greeks under the lead of Agamemnon, king of Mycenæ and Argolis, against the Trojans and their allies, for the recovery of Helen, wife of Menelaus, king of Sparta or Lacedæmon, who had been carried off by Paris, son of the Trojan king Priam. See *Iliad.*

The dates for the Trojan war vary almost two centuries. Duris placed it as early as 1334 B. C. Eratosthenes (Stromat. i. p. 337, A.), Clemens in B. C. 1149. Isocrates, Ephorus, Democritus, and Phanias seemed to have inclined to the later, Herodotus, Thucydides, the author of the Life of Homer, and the compiler of the Parian Marble, to the earlier period. The date now usually received, B. C. 1183, is that of Eratosthenes, whose chronology was purely artificial and rested on no solid basis. The following is a list of the principal views on this subject: Duris placed the fall of Troy in 1335 B. C.; author of the Life of Homer, 1270; Herodotus, Thucydides, 1200; Parian Marble, 1209; Eratosthenes, 1183; Sosibius, 1171; Ephorus, 1149; Clemens, 1149. *Rawlinson,* Herod., II. 223, note.

Trollope (trol'up). **Anthony,** Born at London, April 24, 1815; died Dec. 6, 1882. An English novelist, son of Frances Trollope. He studied at Harrow and Winchester, and spent the greater part of his life in the postal service, as inspector in Ireland, England, and abroad. He assisted in establishing the "Fortnightly Review" in 1865. In 1867 he retired from the service and undertook the management of "St. Paul's," a magazine which existed only for about 2½ years. He came to the United States on professional business with a view to establishing an international copyright. Among his novels, in many of which the same characters (notably Mrs. Proudie and Lady Glencora Palliser) and localities reappear, retaining their identity, are "The Macdermots of Ballycloran" (1847), "The Kellys and the O'Kellys" (1848), "La Vendée" (1850), "The Warden" (1855), "Barchester Towers" (1857), "The Three Clerks" (1857), "Doctor Thorne" (1858), "The Bertrams" (1859), "Castle Richmond" (1860), "Orley Farm" (1861–62), "Framley Parsonage" (1861), "North America" (1862), "Rachel Ray" (1863–63), "The Struggles of Brown, Jones, and Robinson" (1862), "Rachel Ray" (1863), "The Small House at Allington" (1862–64), "Can You Forgive Her?" (1864), "Miss Mackenzie" (1865), "The Claverings" (1867), "Nina Balatka" (1867), "The Last Chronicle of Barset" (1867), "Linda Tressel" (1868), "He Knew He was Right" (1869), "Phineas Finn" (1869), "Man in Love of Bullhampton" (1870), "Sir Harry Hotspur of Humblethwaite" (1870), "Phineas Redux" (1873), "Lady Anna" (1874), "Harry Heathcote of Gangoil" (1874), "Way We Live Now" (1875), "The Prime Minister" (1875), "The American Senator" (1877), "Is He Popenjoy?" (1878), "John Caldigate" (1879), "An Eye for an Eye" (1879), "Cousin Henry" (1879), "The Duke's Children" (1880), "Ayala's Angel" (1881), "Dr. Wortle's School" (1881), "The Fixed Period" (1882), "Kept in the Dark" (1882), "Marion Fay" (1882), "Mr. Scarborough's Family" (1882), "The Land Leaguers" (unfinished, 1882), "An Old Man's Love" (1884). His "Autobiography" was published in 1883. It was written in 1875–76. His address in 1878, "Among his books of travel are "The West Indies and the Spanish Main" (1859), "North America" (1862), and travels in South Africa, Australia, etc. He also wrote lives of Cicero (1880), and of Thackeray (in "English Men of Letters," 1879), etc.

Trollope, Mrs. (**Frances Milton**). Born at Stapleton, near Bristol, 1780; died at Florence, Oct. 6, 1863. An English novelist and writer on travels, the mother of Anthony and T. Adolphus Trollope. She lived in the United States 1829–32. She wrote "Domestic Manners of the Americans" (1832: which created much comment) and various travels on the Continent. Among her numerous novels are "The Vicar of Wrexhill," "The Widow Barnaby," and "Petticoat Government."

Trollope, Thomas Adolphus. Born April 29, 1810; died at Clifton, Nov. 11, 1892. An English writer, brother of Anthony Trollope. He was educated at Winchester and Oxford. He went to Italy in 1843, and resided in Florence till 1873, when he went to Rome. In 1886 he returned to England. He wrote "A Summer in Brittany" (1840), "A Summer in Western France" (1841), "Impressions of a Wanderer, etc." (1850), "The Girlhood of Catherine de' Medici" (1856), "A Decade of Italian Women" (1859: Vittoria Colonna was included in this), "Tuscany in 1849 and in 1859" (1859), "Filippo Strozzi" (1860), "Paul V. the Pope and Paul the Friar" (1860), "Lenten Pilgrimages, etc." (1862), "A History of the Commonwealth of Florence" (1865), "The Papal Conclaves as they Were and as they Are" (1876), "Life of Pope Pius the Ninth" (1877), "A Peep behind the Scenes at Rome" (1877), "Sketches from French History" (1878), "What I Remember" (1887), etc. He wrote also a number of novels, among them "La Beata," "Lindisfarn Chase," "Diamond Cut Diamond," and "The Garstangs of Garstang Grange." His second wife, Frances Eleanor Ternan, has written a number of novels, among them "Aunt Margaret's Trouble," "The Sacristan's Household," and "That Unfortunate Marriage." With her husband she wrote "Homes and Haunts of the Italian Poets" (1880).

Tromp (tromp). **Cornelis** or **Cornelius.** Born Sept. 9, 1629: died at Amsterdam, May 29, 1691. A Dutch admiral, son of M. H. Tromp. He obtained a command against the Algerine pirates at the age of nineteen, and was promoted rear-admiral about 1653. He was defeated by the English at Solebay in 1665; served under De Ruyter in 1666; and gained several victories over the Allies in 1673. He afterward assisted the Danes against the Swedes, and became lieutenant-admiral-general of the United Provinces on the death of De Ruyter in 1676.

Tromp, Martin Harpertzoon. Born at Briel, Netherlands, 1597: killed July 31, 1653. A Dutch admiral. He entered the navy in 1624; was made lieutenant-admiral in 1637; gained two decisive victories over the Spaniards in 1639; was worsted by Blake in the Downs May 19, 1652; defeated Blake off Dungeness Nov. 30, 1652; fought a drawn battle with Blake, Monk, and Deane in the Channel Feb. 18, 1653; fought an indecisive engagement with Deane in the Channel June 3; and was totally defeated by Monk off the Texel, and killed, July 31, 1653.

Trompeter von Säckingen, Der. [G., 'The Trumpeter of Säckingen.'] A romantic epic poem by Joseph Victor von Scheffel (published in 1853), which has reached its 200th edition in Germany. It has been translated into English under the title of "The Trumpeter: a Romance of the Rhine," and is the subject of several operas: one by Victor Nessler was produced in 1884.

Tromsö (trom'sė). The capital of the stift and amt of Tromsö, Norway, situated on the small island Tromsö, in Tromsö Sound, in lat. 69° 39′ N., long. 18° 57′ E. It has seal- and walrus-fisheries, and a trade in furs and fish. Population, 6,079.

Trondhjem (trond'yem). A stift in central Norway.

Trondhjem, or **Throndhjem** (trond'yem), or **Drontheim** (dront'him). A seaport and the third city in Norway, capital of Trondhjem stift, situated on the Trondhjem Fjord in lat. 63° 27′ N., long. 10° 23′ E. It has important foreign and domestic commerce; exports fish, lumber, copper, etc.; and has ship-building and manufactures. Its cathedral, the most notable church in Scandinavia, was founded in the 11th century, but rebuilt in the 12th and 13th. The Romanesque transept, with its tower, and the beautiful chapter-house are of the 12th century; and the choir, with its chapels and the octangular chevet, and the impressive nave are of the 13th. The eastern end of the church is architecturally distinct from the remainder of the building, and forms a feature of the nature of Becket's Crown at Canterbury. The western façade exhibits a rose-window and a profusion of sculpture. The cathedral was an early burial-place for the kings of Norway, and is now the place of their coronation. It has been for many years been undergoing a careful restoration. Population (1891), with suburbs, 29,102.

Trondhjem Fjord. A fiord on the western coast of Norway, extending inland about 70 miles.

Trophonius (trō-fō'ni-us). [Gr. *Τροφώνιος.*] A Greek architect, reputed to have been the son of Erginus, king of Orchomenus, or of Apollo. He is said to have built, with his brother Agamedes, the temple of Apollo at Delphi. He was celebrated as a hero after his death, and had an oracle in a cave near Lebadeia in Bœotia.

Troppau (trop'pou). A former principality, now in large part belonging to Prussia.

Troppau, Slav. **Opava.** The capital of Austrian Silesia, situated on the Oppa, on the Prussian frontier, in lat. 49° 56′ N., long. 17° 54′ E. Population (1890), 22,867.

Troppau, Congress of. A congress of the monarchs of Russia, Austria, and Prussia, held at Troppau Oct.–Dec., 1820, for the purpose of deliberating on the Neapolitan revolution and other popular movements, and preserving the Holy Alliance.

Trossachs, or **Trosachs** (tros'aks). A romantic valley in the Highlands of western Perthshire, between Lochs Katrine and Achray: made celebrated by Scott in the "Lady of the Lake."

Trotwood (trot'wud), **Betsey.** The eccentric but kind-hearted greataunt of David Copperfield, in Dickens's novel "David Copperfield."

Troup (trōp), **George McIntosh.** Born at McIntosh Bluff, Ga., Sept. 8, 1780: died in Laurens County, Ga., May 3, 1856. An American politician. He was member of Congress from Georgia 1807–15; United States senator 1816–18; governor of Georgia 1823–27; and United States senator 1829–33. He was a prominent advocate of State rights.

Trousseau (trö-sō'), **Armand.** Born at Tours, France, 1801; died at Paris, Nov. 22, 1866. A noted French physician, professor in the medical faculty and physician to the Hôtel Dieu at Paris. He wrote "Traité de thérapeutique et de matière médicale" (1836–39), etc.

Trouville (trö-vēl'). A seaport in the department of Calvados, France, situated at the mouth of the Touques in the Bay of the Seine, 9 miles south of Le Havre. It is a frequented seaside resort. Population (1891), commune, 6,263. On the other side of the Touques is the town Deauville.

Trovatore (trō-vä-tō're), **Il.** [F., 'The Troubadour.'] An opera by Verdi, produced at Rome in 1853. An English version, "The Gipsy's Vengeance," was produced at Drury Lane in 1856.

Trowbridge (trō'brij), **John.** Born at Boston, Mass., Aug. 5, 1843. An American physicist,

Rumford professor of the application of science to the useful arts at Harvard (since 1888). He is the author of "The New Physics : a Manual of Experimental Study" (1884).

Trowbridge, John Townsend. Born at Townsend, N. Y., Sept. 18, 1827. An American novelist, poet, and editor. He writes especially for boys. Among his works are the novels "Neighbor Jackwood" (1857), "Cudjo's Cave" (1860), "Coupon Bonds, etc." (1871), "His Own Master" (1874), "The Tinkham Brothers' Tide-Mill" (1884), etc. Among his poems is "The Vagabond." With C. E. Cobb he has written a dramatic cantata, "The Heroes of 76" (1877).

Trowbridge, William Petit. Born in Oakland County, Mich., May 25, 1828; died at New Haven, Conn., Aug. 12, 1892. An American engineer. He graduated at West Point in 1848; was for many years connected with the United States Coast Survey; and became professor of engineering in the School of Mines at Columbia College in 1876. He published "Heat as a Source of Power" (1874), etc.

Troy (troi). [L. *Troja*, Gr. Τροία, Τρωία, Τροίη, *Τρωίη*.] An ancient city of the Troad, famous in Greek legend as the capital of Priam and the object of the siege by the allied Greeks under Agamemnon. See *Iliad* and *Trojan War*. The site of this Homeric city was generally believed in antiquity to be identical with that of the Greek Ilium (which see), the modern Hissarlik; and this view has been supported in recent times most notably by Schliemann, whose explorations at Hissarlik laid bare remains of a series (6 or 7) of ancient towns, one above the other, at least one of which is universally admitted to be prehistoric. The third and later the second from the bottom he identified with the Homeric town. On the other hand, some scholars regard the situation of Ilium irreconcilable with Homer's description of Troy, and prefer a site in the neighborhood of the modern Bunarbashi, holding Schliemann's results to be inconclusive.

Troy (troi). The capital of Rensselaer County, New York, situated on the eastern bank of the Hudson, 6 miles north of Albany, at the head of steam navigation of the Hudson. It is practically the terminus of the Erie and Champlain canals, and has extensive manufactures of iron, steel, stoves, shirts, collars, etc. It is the seat of the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute. Troy was settled by the Dutch in the latter part of the 18th century, and was incorporated in 1816. The name Troy was adopted in 1789. Population (1890), 60,956.

Troy, West. See *West Troy*.

Troya (trō'yä), **Carlo.** Born at Naples, June 7, 1784; died there, July 27, 1858. An Italian historian, a writer on Dante and on early Italian history. His chief work is "Storia d'Italia del medio evo" (1839–51).

Troyes (trwä). The capital of the department of Aube, France, situated on several arms of the Seine in lat. 48° 18′ N., long. 4° 4′ E.: the Roman Augustobona and the ML. Trecæ and Trecas. It has large manufactures of stockings, etc., and flourishing trade. Its cathedral is in great part of the 13th century, with a fine flamboyant west front. It has double aisles and numerous chapels; the nave is unusually wide, and the effect is of notable lightness and space. There is much old glass, splendid in color. The length is 374 feet, the height 96. Troyes was the capital of the Tricasses (or Tricassi); was sacked by the Normans; and became the capital of Champagne and a great commercial center. It is said to have given name to troy weight. It took a leading part in the Hundred Years' War; sided with the Burgundians; and was taken from the English by Joan of Arc in 1429. It accepted the Reformation, and was injured by the revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685. Population (1891), 50,330.

Troyes, Chrestien de. See *Chrestien de Troyes*.

Troyes, Treaty of. A treaty between Henry V. of England and France, 1420, by which Henry V. was to marry Katharine, daughter of Charles VI. of France, and England obtained great advantages.

Troynovant. The name given to London in the early chronicles, as the city of the Trinobantes. In Layamon's "Brut" it is given as Trinovant.

Troyon (trwä-yôN'). **Constant.** Born at Sèvres, France, Aug. 25, 1810: died at Paris, Feb. 21, 1865. A noted French landscape- and animal-painter. Among his numerous works are "Valley of La Touque," "Oxen Going to Work," "Return to the Farm," etc.

Trübner (trüb'ner), **Nikolaus.** Born at Heidelberg, June 12, 1817: died at London, March 30, 1884. A German-English publisher and bookseller in London. He made specialties of American and Oriental subjects.

Truce of God. A suspension of private feuds which was observed, chiefly in the 11th and 12th centuries, in France, Italy, England, and elsewhere. The terms of such a truce usually provided that such feuds should cease on all the more important church festivals and fasts, or from Thursday evening to Monday morning, or during the period of Lent, or the like. This practice, introduced by the church during the middle ages to mitigate the evils of private war, fell gradually into disuse as the rulers of the various countries became more powerful.

Truckee (truk-ē'). A town in Nevada County, California, situated on Truckee River and on the Central Pacific Railroad 91 miles northeast of Sacramento. Population (1890), 1,350.

Truckee River. A river in eastern California and western Nevada which flows from Lake Tahoe into Pyramid Lake. Length, about 125 miles.

Truculentus (truk-ū-len'tus). [L., 'fierce,' 'uterus.'] A comedy by Plautus.

Trudi (trō'di). A scholar and gentleman, the expositor of the other characters in Jonson's "Epicœne." Dryden says in the preface to his "Evening's Love" that he is the best character of a gentleman that Ben Jonson ever made.

Trujillo, or **Truxillo** (trō-hēl'yō). A seaport on the northern coast of Honduras, near long. 85° 58′ W. It was founded in 1525. Population, about 3,000.

Trujillo, or **Truxillo.** A town of the department of Libertad, Peru, about 3 miles from the coast, in lat. 8° 8′ S. It was founded by Francisco Pizarro, in 1535, near an Indian town of the Chimus (see *Chimú*). Population (1889), about 11,000.

Trujillo, Intendency of. See *Libertad*.

Trull (trō'lh). [MGr. *Τρούλλος*.] See the extract.

> Some Gothic soldiers bought from some Vandals a trulla of wheat for an aureus. As the trulla was only the third part of a pint, and 100 aureus was worth about twelve shillings, the bargain did not redound greatly to the profit of the Visigoths, who received from the other nation the contemptuous nickname of Trull. Many a time, as we can well imagine, were the streets of Spanish towns made red with Teuton blood, and the yellow locks of slain barbarians lay thick across the pathway, after the taunting shout "Trull," had some unknown way of answering defiance had greeted the ears of the trembling provincials.
> *Hodgkin*, Italy and her Invaders, I. 416.

Trullan (trul'an) **Council.** 1. The sixth ecumenical council, held in the imperial palace in Constantinople, Nov. 7, 680,–Sept. 16, 681; so named from the domed hall (trullus) in which it was held. It deposed Macarius, patriarch of Antioch, as a Monothelite, and condemned Pope Honorius I. for holding similar views.

2. The name of the Quinisext Council, held at Constantinople in 692, considered as ecumenical in the Eastern Church, but not so acknowledged in the Western: called the second Trullan Council or Synod. It allowed the continuance in marriage of the priests, and passed a number of canons inconsistent with Roman authority and Western legislation and usages.

Trulliber (trul'i-bèr), **Parson.** In Fielding's novel "Joseph Andrews," a coarse and brutal curate represented as lacking all the virtues which Parson Adams (see *Adams*) possessed. He is exhibited in an interview with Adams in which the latter's request for a small sum of money brings out all the uncharitableness and brutality of Trulliber's nature.

Trumbull (trum'bul), **Benjamin.** Born at Hebron, Conn., Dec. 19, 1735: died at North Haven, Conn., Feb. 2, 1820. An American clergyman and historian. His chief work is "A Complete History of Connecticut from 1630 till 1713" (1797) and a "General History of the United States of America" (1765, 1810).

Trumbull, James Hammond. Born at Stonington, Conn., Dec. 20, 1821. An American philologist and historical writer, an authority on the languages of the North American Indians. His works include "Composition of Indian Geographical Names" (1870), "Best Method of Studying the Indian Languages" (1871), "Memorial History of Hartford County, Connecticut" (1886), "Blue Laws of Connecticut and New Haven, etc." (1877), "Indian Names of Places in . . . Connecticut" (1881). He has edited "Colonial Records of Connecticut" and "The Memorial History of Hartford County, Connecticut" (1886).

Trumbull, John. Born at Westbury (the present Watertown), Conn., April 24, 1750: died at Detroit, Mich., May 10, 1831. An American lawyer and poet. He is the author of the epic "M'Fingal" (1775) in imitation of "Hudibras," "Elegy on the Times" (1774), etc., and collaborated with Barlow and others on the "Anarchiad."

Trumbull, John. Born at Lebanon, Conn., June 6, 1756: died at New York city, Nov. 10, 1843. An American painter, son of Jonathan Trumbull. He served in the Revolutionary War, attaining the rank of colonel and deputy adjutant-general: studied in London under West, and on the Continent: and settled as a portrait-painter in New York in 1804. He gave a large collection of his paintings to Yale College. Among his works are portraits of Washington, Adams, Jefferson, and others, "Battle of Bunker Hill," "Death of Montgomery," four pictures in the rotunda of the Capitol at Washington ("The Declaration of Independence," "The Surrender of Burgoyne," "The Surrender of Cornwallis," "The Resignation of Washington"), etc.

Trumbull, Jonathan. Born at Lebanon, Conn., Oct. 12, 1710: died there, Aug. 17, 1785. An American magistrate and patriot. He was a Whig leader in New England during the Revolutionary period, and was governor of Connecticut 1769–83. He was a friend and adviser of Washington, and is said to have been the original "Brother Jonathan," that being Washington's familiar name for him.

Trumbull, Jonathan. Born at Lebanon, Conn., March 26, 1740: died there, Aug. 7, 1809. An American statesman, son of Jonathan Trumbull. He served on Washington's staff in the Revolutionary War; was Federal treasurer of Connecticut in 1789–1795; was speaker of the House 1791–95; was United States senator 1795–96, and was governor of Connecticut 1798–1809.

Trümmelbach (trim'mel-bakh) **Fall.** A noted cascade in the Bernese Oberland, Switzerland, near Lauterbrunnen.

Trumpeter of Säckingen. See *Trompeter*.

Trunnion (trun'yon). **Commodore Hawser.** The kind-hearted uncle of Peregrine Pickle, in Smollett's novel of that name. He gives everything a nautical turn, and utters volleys of oaths.

Truro (trō'rō). A seaport and the chief town of Cornwall, England, situated near Truro Creek 8 miles north of Falmouth. There are tin-mines in its neighborhood. It is the seat of a bishopric. Population (1891), 11,131.

Truro. The chief town of Colchester County, Nova Scotia, situated at the head of Cobequid Bay, 54 miles north-northeast of Halifax. Population (1891), 5,102.

Truro, Baron. See *Wilde, Thomas*.

Truth. A poem by Chaucer, usually known as "Flee from the Press" ("Fle fro the Pres").

Truth (tröth), **Sojourner.** Born in Ulster County, N. Y., in the latter part of the 18th century: died at Battle Creek, Mich., Nov. 26, 1883. A negro lecturer and reformer, originally a slave. She obtained her freedom probably in 1817, at which time New York liberated all her slaves who were over 40 years of age.

Truxillo. See *Trujillo*.

Truxtun (truks'tun), or **Truxton** (truks'ton), **Thomas.** Born on Long Island, N. Y., Feb., 1755: died at Philadelphia, May 5, 1822. An American naval officer, distinguished as a commander of private ships in the Revolutionary War. In the French war he defeated the frigate L'Insurgente Feb. 9, 1799, and La Vengeance in Jan., 1800, but the latter escaped owing to a storm.

Tryon (trī'on), **William.** Born in Ireland about 1725: died at London, Feb. 27, 1788. A British colonial governor in America. He was governor of North Carolina 1765–71; suppressed the "Regulators" revolt; was governor of New York 1771–78; and conducted various expeditions against Connecticut in the Revolutionary War.

Tsad, Lake. See *Chad*.

Tsalaki. See *Cherokee*.

Tsana, Lake. See *Tzana*.

Tsaribrod, or **Zaribrod** (tsär'i-brōd). A place in Bulgaria, 34 miles north-northwest of Sofia. There, Nov. 23, 1885, the Bulgarians defeated the Servians.

Tsaritsyn (tsär-it-sin'). A town in the government of Saratof, Russia, situated on the Volga 230 miles northwest of Astrakhan. It has important transit trade by railway and river. Population (1885), 16,000.

Tsarskoye Selo (tsär'skoye sā'lō). A town in the government of St. Petersburg, Russia, about 15 miles south of St. Petersburg. It contains a famous imperial palace, a favorite summer residence of the court. The old palace, begun in 1744, is 780 feet long. The interior is richly decorated: the walls of one room are incrusted with amber, those of another with lapis lazuli. The magnificent marble gallery, 270 feet long, contains the palace which Alexander I. built for Napoleon. The park is full of caprices, such as a Chinese tower and village, an Egyptian pyramid, a Turkish kiosk, and the so-called doll-houses of the princesses.

Tschaikowsky (tshī-kof'ski). **Peter Ilitch.** Born at Wotkinsk, province of Vyatka, April 25, 1840: died at St. Petersburg, Nov. 7, 1893. A noted Russian composer. In 1862, when the Conservatory of Music was founded at St. Petersburg, he gave up an official position to devote himself to music. He studied composition with Anton Rubinstein, and harmony and counterpoint with Zaremba; and from 1866 to 1878 was professor of harmony, composition, and the history of music in the conservatory. From 1878 he gave himself entirely to composition. He visited England in 1881 and 1889. In 1891 he came to New York at the invitation of the New York Symphony Society, and conducted a number of his own compositions. He wrote several operas and other music, but is best known from his "Fifth Symphony in E minor," "Fourth Symphony in F minor," "Third Suite," "Francesca da Rimini" (a symphonic poem), and his two overtures to "Hamlet" and "Romeo and Juliet" (fantasy). His "Sixth Symphony" was not performed till after his death.

Tschermak (tcher'mäk). **Gustav.** Born at Littau, Moravia, April 19, 1836. A noted Austrian mineralogist, professor at Vienna from 1868. He is a specialist in petrography, crystallography, and the study of meteorites, and has published "Lehrbuch der Mineralogie" (2d ed. 1885), etc., and numerous scientific papers.

Tschesme. See *Tchesme*.

Tschudi (tshö'di). **Ægidius** or **Gilg.** Born at Glarus, Switzerland, 1505: died Feb. 28, 1572. A Swiss historian and Roman Catholic theologian, called "the father of Swiss history." His

most noted work is his "Chronicon helveticum," a Swiss history of the period 1000–1470, published after his death (1734–36).

Tschudi, Johann Jakob von. Born at Glarus, Switzerland, July 25, 1818; died in Jakobshof, Oct. 8, 1889. A Swiss naturalist, philologist, traveler, and diplomatist. He traveled in Peru 1838–43, and later again in South America; and was ambassador to Brazil (1857), and to Austria (1859–68). He wrote "Fauna Peruana" (1844–47), "Peruanische Reiseskizzen" ("Peruvian Travels," 1846), "Die Kechua-Sprache" (1853), "Reisen durch Südamerika" ("Travels through South America," 1866–68), "Organismus der Kechua-Sprache" (1884), etc., and was part author of "Antiquedades Peruanas" (1851).

Tseng (tseng), Marquis. Born 1839: died April 12, 1890. Chinese diplomatist, ambassador at St. Petersburg, Paris, and London.

Tsimshian (tsim-shē-ăn′). The principal division of the Chimmesyan stock of North American Indians, living mainly on Skeena River, western British Columbia. It embraces the Tsimshian, Gyits'imralon, Gyits'alaser, Gyitqatla, Gyitgatata, and Gyibdesoo tribes, most of which comprise numerous subtribes, each inhabiting a single village. Also *Chimshian, Chimsian, Simpsian, Tehimsan, Tsimsian.* See *Chimmesyan.*

Tsimsian. See *Tsimshian.*

Tsinan-Fu (tsē-năn′fō′). The capital of the province of Shantung, situated about lat. 36° 40′ N., near the Hwangho. Population, estimated, 100,000.

Tsing (tsēng). The name of the present Manchu dynasty of China.

Tsugaru Strait. See *Sangar Strait.*

Tsushima (tsō-shē′mä) **Islands.** Two islands belonging to Japan, situated in the Channel of Corea south of Corea and northwest of Kiusiu.

Tu. See *Tibesti.*

Tualatin. See *Atfalati.*

Tuam (tū′ăm). A town in the county of Galway, Ireland, 19 miles northeast of Galway: the seat of an Anglican bishopric and a Roman Catholic archbishopric. Population (1891), 3,012.

Tuamotu Islands. See *Low Archipelago.*

Tubal (tū′bal). One of the sons of Japheth, according to the account in Genesis.

Tubal and Meshech, whose names follow that of Javan, are almost always coupled together in the Old Testament, and were famous for their skill in archery. In the Assyrian inscriptions the names appear as Tubla and Muska, and they were known to the classical geographers as Tibareni and Moschi. In classical days, however, their seats were further to the north than they had been in the age of the Assyrian monuments. In the time of Sargon and Sennacherib's 8th century their settlements extended as far south as Cilicia and the northern half of Komagéné. Later they were forced to retreat northward towards the Black Sea, and it was in this region of Asia Minor that Xenophon and his Greek troops found their scanty remains.

Sayce, Races of the O. T., p. 48.

Tubal. A Jew, the friend of Shylock, in Shakspere's "Merchant of Venice."

Tubal-Cain (tū′bal-kān or -kā′in). Son of Lamech the Cainite and Zillah: the pioneer of workers in brass and iron, according to the account in Genesis.

Tubantes (tū-ban′tēz). [L. (Tacitus) *Tubantes,* Gr. (Ptolemy) *Τοὐβαντες.*] A German tribe located by Tacitus on the right bank of the Rhine, north of the Lippe, in territory afterward occupied by the Usipites. Ptolemy subsequently places them farther to the south, between the Rhine, and the Chatti. They were probably merged ultimately in the Alamanni.

Tubar (tō-bär′). See *Tarahumar.*

Tübingen (tü′bing-en). A town in the Black Forest circle, Württemberg, situated on the Neckar, at the junction of the Ammer and Steinlach, 18 miles south-southwest of Stuttgart. The castle Hohentübingen, built in the first half of the 16th century, occupies a commanding position: it now contains the university library. The university, one of the most celebrated in Germany, was founded by Count Eberhard-im-Bart in 1477. It adhered to the Reformation, and has long been noted for its theological teaching, which, especially under F. C. Baur, founder of the so-called "Tubingen School" (which see), has latterly been distinctively of a liberal and advanced kind. The university had 74 instructors and about 1,200 students in 1895. Tübingen fell to Wurtemberg in 1342. It was taken by the Swabian League in 1519, and by the French in 1647 and 1688. Population (1890), 13,273.

Tübingen, Treaty of. A treaty, concluded on July 10, 1514, by which Duke Ulrich's subjects secured certain privileges from him in return for their payment of his debts.

Tübingen School. A name given to a certain phase of modern rationalistic philosophy which took its rise (1825–60) at the University of Tübingen, in Germany, under Ferdinand Christian Baur. The fundamental principle of this school is that the books of the New Testament were written for the purpose of establishing certain opinions and parties in the early church; that many of them were written at a later date than the one usually assigned to them; and that they are rather valuable as indications of the spirit of the early church than as authoritative revelations or even as authentic records. The name is also sometimes, though more rarely, given to an earlier school in the same university which taught almost exactly the reverse — namely, the credibility integrity, and authority of the New Testament.

Tubuai (tō-bū-ī′) **Islands.** A group of islands in Polynesia, south of the Society Islands, belonging to France since 1881. Population of Tubuai and Raivavae (1881), 881.

Tubular Bridge, Britannia. See *Britannia Tubular Bridge.*

Tubus. See *Tibbus.*

Tucca (tuk′ä), **Captain.** A bragging bully in Jonson's "Poetaster." Dekker introduces him in his "Satiromastix," built without the success which attended Jonson's character.

Tucca is the creation of Jonson. He is described as a general sailor, a man whose whole conversation is made up of scurrilous exaggerations and impossible falsehoods.

Gifford, Memoirs of Ben Jonson, p. xii., note.

Tuck (tuk), **Friar.** A vagabond monk, a character in the Robin Hood ballads and legends and in the morris-dance. Sir Walter Scott introduces him in "Ivanhoe" as the "holy clerk of Copmanhurst."

Tucker (tuk′er), **Abraham.** Born at London, Sept. 2, 1705: died Nov. 20, 1774. An English metaphysician and moralist. He wrote "The Light of Nature Pursued" under the pseudonym "Edward Search" (vol. i., 1768; 2 vols. edited after his death; edited again by Mildmay in 1836).

Tucker, Charlotte. Born in England in 1821: died in India, Dec. 2, 1893. An English writer, mostly of juvenile or religious works under the signature "A. L. O. E." (A Lady of England). While she was fifty years old she went as a missionary to India, and worked there for eighteen years. She wrote more than fifty volumes, the proceeds of which were used for the benefit of the mission.

Tucker, Nathaniel Beverley. Born at Williamsburg, Va., Sept. 6, 1784: died at Winchester, Va., Aug. 26, 1851. An American jurist, novelist, and political writer. His best-known work is the novel "The Partisan Leader: a Tale of the Future" (1836).

Tuckerman (tuk′er-man), **Edward.** Born at Boston, Mass., Dec., 1817: died at Amherst, Mass., March 15, 1886. An American botanist, noted as a lichenologist: professor at Amherst College from 1858.

Tuckerman, Henry Theodore. Born at Boston, Mass., April 20, 1813: died at New York, Dec. 17, 1871. An American critic, essayist, and poet. His works include "Italian Sketch-Book" (1835), "Isabel, or Sicily" (1839), "Ramblets and Reveries" (1841), "Thoughts on the Poets" (1846), "Artist Life" (1847), "Characteristics of Literature" (1849–51), "Essays" (1857), and "Book of the Artists" (1867).

Tuckerman's Ravine. [Named from Prof. Edward Tuckerman.] A deep ravine on the side of Mount Washington, New Hampshire.

Tucson (tū-son′ or tuk′son). The capital of Pima County, Arizona, situated on the Santa Cruz River in lat. 32° 14′ N. It is one of the chief towns in the southern part of the territory. It was founded by Spanish Jesuits in the middle of the 16th century. Population (1890), 5,150.

Tucuman (tō-kō-män′). A colonial division (*corregimiento*) of Spanish South America. It corresponded nearly to the modern provinces of Cordoba, Rioja, Catamarca, Santiago del Estero, Tucuman, Salta and Jujuy, now in the Argentine Republic. The capital (1593), Tucuman, was a part of the vicerovalty of Peru, subordinate to Charcas, until 1776, when it was attached to the viceroyalty of La Plata.

Tucuman, an interior province of the Argentine Republic, surrounded by Salta, Santiago del Estero, and Catamarca. The surface is hilly. Principal products, sugar, rum, and wheat. Area, about 13,000 square miles. Population, about 150,000.

Tucuman, San Miguel de Tucuman. The capital of the province of Tucuman, situated on the Tala about lat. 26° 50′ S. Independence was proclaimed here July 9, 1816. Population, 25,000.

Tucunas (tō-kō′näs), or **Ticunas** (tē-kō′näs). Indians of the upper Amazon and its branches in northeastern Peru and the adjacent parts of Brazil. They are divided into many small hordes, and are savages of a rather low grade, though harmless and friendly to the whites. The Jesuits labored among them from 1683 to 1737.

Tudela (tō-thā′lä). A town in the province of Navarre, Spain, situated on the Ebro 47 miles northwest of Saragossa. A victory was gained near Tudela, Nov., 1808, by the French under Lannes over the Spanish. Population (1887), 9,213.

Tudor (tū′dor). [W. *Tewdyr,* L. *Theodorus,* Gr. *Θεόδωρος*: see *Theodorus.*] An English dynasty, descended on the male side from Owen Tudor, on the female side from John of Gaunt through the Beauforts. It comprised the sovereigns Henry VII., Henry VIII., Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth.

Tudor, Jasper, Earl of Pembroke. Died about 1495. Son of Owen Tudor and Catharine of France, and uncle of Henry VII.: a Lancastrian partizan.

Tudor, Owen. Executed 1461. A Welsh knight who married Catharine, widow of Henry V., and was grandfather of Henry VII. He joined the Lancastrians.

Tuesday (tūz′dā). The third day of the week.

Tufts (tufts) **College.** An institution of learning founded by Charles Tufts, situated at Medford, Massachusetts: opened in 1855, under Universalist control. In 1893 it had 350 students.

Tugendbund (tö′gend-bönd). A German association formed at Königsberg, 1808, with the acknowledged purpose of cultivating patriotism, reorganizing the army, and encouraging education, and with the secret aim of aiding in throwing off the French yoke. Frederick William III. was forced to dissolve it in 1809; but it continued in secret for several years, and exerted a very considerable influence, especially in 1812. It was vehemently attacked in 1816 by reactionary politicians.

Tuggurt (tög-gurt′). A town in an oasis in the province of Constantine, Algeria, about lat. 33° 14′ N. Population, about 5,000.

Tugh (tögh). See the extract.

The Tugh, or ensign of the Turkish tribes, was originally the tail of a yak; but when the Ottomans left Central Asia, that of a horse was substituted. Governments or provinces received two, or three tughs, according to their rank; the Sultan alone displayed seven.

Poole, Story of Turkey, p. 278, note.

Tughra (tögh′rä). See the extract.

Among the functionaries who formed the first department were the Defterdar, or Minister of Finance, and the Nishanji Bashi, whose duty was to trace the Tughra or cypher of the Sultan at the head of all the documents presented to him for that purpose. This Tughra, with the appearance of which most of us are familiar from seeing it on Turkish coins and postage-stamps or on pieces of embroidery or inlaid mother-of-pearl work, contains, ornamentally written as a sort of monogram, the names of the reigning Sultan and his father, together with the title Khan and the epithet unsurpassable, or "victor ever." The Tughra is said to have originated in this way: Sultan Murád I. entered into a treaty with the Ragusans, but when the document was brought to his signature he, being unable to write, wetted his open hand with ink and pressed it on the paper. The first, second, and third fingers were together, but the thumb and fourth finger were apart. Within the mark formed the scribes wrote the names of Murád and this father, the title Khan, and the "victor ever." The Tughra, as we now have it, is the result of this: the three right fingers have represented Murád's three middle fingers, the rounded lines at the left side are his bent thumb, and the straight ones at the right his little finger.

Poole, Story of Turkey, p. 328.

Tuhwalati. See *Atfalati.*

Tuileries (twē′le-riz; F. pron. twēl-rē′), **Palace of the.** [F. *tuileries,* tile-kilns.] A royal residence formerly existing in Paris, connected with the Louvre by wings. In 1518 Francis I. bought a house here for the Duchesse d'Angoulême. It was demolished in 1564 by Catharine de' Medici, who began the erection of the Tuileries, which was enlarged by Henry IV. and Louis XIV. The palace, the scene of many of the most memorable events including the subversion of the ancient French monarchy, was invaded by the mob June 20, and stormed by the mob Aug. 10, 1792, and was the seat of the Convention. It was attacked by the people Feb. 24, 1848, and was burned by the Commune in 1871, with all its art treasures, the ruins not being removed till 1883. Nothing remains except the pavilions at the two extremities, which have been restored and now form a rich architectural termination to the two extended arms of the Louvre. Its history as a royal residence came to an end with the battle of Sedan and the departure of the empress Eugénie. The Jardin des Tuileries, a popular promenade, was enlarged in 1889, and now covers the site of the palace. The Quai des Tuileries existed at a very early period as the road to St.-Cloud. The wall of Charles V. terminated at the Tour du Bois, between the Louvre and the Tuileries, on the north side of it. Here the tile-yards or tuileries, mentioned as early as 1274. In 1865 excavations disclosed the furnaces of Palissy here.

Tuke (tūk), **William.** Born at York, 1732: died 1822. An English philanthropist. He was especially devoted to the amelioration of the condition of the insane. In 1792 he projected the "Retreat" at York under the management of the Society of Friends, in which it was attempted to manage the insane without the excessive restraint then common. His improvements led to important legislation on the treatment of the insane after his death. His grandson, Samuel Tuke (1784–1857) wrote an account of the Retreat (1813), and published works on the construction of hospitals for the insane.

Tukuarika (tö kwä-rē′kä). or **Tucarica,** or **Sheep-eaters.** ['Sheep-eaters.'] A tribe of North American Indians, formerly in Yellowstone Park, subsequently on Lemhi and Malad rivers in western central Idaho, and now on Lemhi reservation. Number (1893), 108. See *Shoshoni.*

Tula (tö′lä). **1.** A government of Russia, bounded by Moscow, Ryazan, Tamboff, Orel, and Kaluga. Area, 11,954 square miles. Population, 1,492,300.—**2.** The capital of the government of Tula, situated on the Upa in lat. 54° 12′ N. It is one of the chief manufacturing centers of Russia: especially noted for the manufacture of small arms. Population, 66,111.

Tula (tō'lä). A small town in the state of Hidalgo, Mexico, 50 miles (by railroad) north of Mexico City. It is a very ancient place, and is supposed to be the same as Tollan, the Toltec capital (see *Toltecs*). Some ruins near it indicate communal structures similar to those of Arizona.

Tulare (tō-lär'; or, as Sp., tō-lä'rā) **Lake.** A lake in California, chiefly in Tulare County, intersected by lat. 36° N. It receives Kern River and other tributaries, but has no outlet. Length, 32 miles.

Tuldja. See *Tulteha*.

Tulkinghorn (tul'king-hôrn). **Mr.** An attorney, a character in Dickens's "Bleak House."

Tullamore (tul-la-mōr'). The chief town of King's County, Ireland, 51 miles west of Dublin. Population (1891), 4,522.

Tulle (tül). [L. *Tutela Lemovicum*, ward of the Lemovices (Limoges).] The capital of the department of Corrèze, France, situated at the junction of the Solane with the Corrèze, in lat. 45° 16′ N., long. 1° 45′ E. It has varied manufactures, and contains a national factory of firearms. It was taken by the English in 1346 and 1369, and by the Huguenots under Turenne in 1585. Population (1891), 13,964.

Tullia (tul'li-a). [L., fem. of *Tullius*.] In Roman legend, a daughter of Servius Tullius. She was the wife of Aruns, brother of Tarquin (Lucius Tarquinius). She murdered her husband, and Tarquin, having killed his wife, married her, also of Servius Tullius, and proclaimed himself king. Tullia rode to the senate-house to greet her husband as king, and on her return drove over the dead body of her father, which lay in the way. The street through which she passed thereafter bore the name Vicus Sceleratus ('Abominable Street').

Tullia. Born about 79 B. C.: died 45 B. C. The daughter of Cicero and Terentia, and wife of Calpurnius Piso and later of Dolabella.

Tullius, Servius. See *Servius Tullius*.

Tulliver (tul'li-vėr), **Maggie.** The principal character in George Eliot's "Mill on the Floss."

Tulln, or Tuln (tōln). A town in Lower Austria, Austria-Hungary, situated on the Danube 18 miles northwest of Vienna: the Roman Comagenæ. Population (1890), commune, 2,782.

Tulloch (tul'ok), **John.** Born in Perthshire, Scotland, 1823: died at Torquay, England, Feb. 13, 1886. A Scottish Presbyterian theologian, educationist, and author. He became principal of St. Mary's College, St. Andrews, in 1854. His works include "Theism" (1855), "Leaders of the Reformation" (1859), "English Protestants and their Leaders" (1863), "Beginning Life" (1862), "The Christ of the Gospels and the Christ of Modern Criticism" (1864), "Rational Theology and Christian Philosophy" (1872), "The Christian Doctrine of Sin" (1877), "Modern Theories in Philosophy and Religion" (1884), "Movements of Religious Thought in the 19th Century" (1885), etc.

Tullus Hostilius (tul'us hos-til'i-us). According to tradition, the third king of Rome. He was said to have reigned 672–641 B. C., and to have carried on many wars, especially with Alba.

Tully (tul'i). See *Cicero*.

Tully-Veolan (tul'i-vē-ō'lan). The house of Baron Bradwardine in Scott's "Waverley."

Tulomo (tō'lō-mō), or **Tulumono,** or **Tuolomo.** A tribe of North American Indians, formerly on San Francisco Bay, California. See *Costanoan*.

Tultcha (tōl'chä), or **Tulija** (tōl'ja). A town in the Dobrudja, Rumania, situated on an arm of the Danube 45 miles east-southeast of Galatz. Population, estimated, 18,000.

Tummel (tum'el). A river and loch in Perthshire, Scotland, tributary to the Tay.

Tunbridge, or **Tonbridge** (tun'brij). A town in Kent, England, situated on the Medway 27 miles southeast of London. Population (1891), 10,123.

TunbridgeWells (tun'brij welz). A town and watering-place in Kent and Sussex, England, 31 miles southeast of London: long celebrated as a fashionable resort. It has a chalybeate spring (discovered about 1606) and a trade in "Tunbridge Ware" (woodenware). It was very fashionable in the 18th century. The favorite promenade is the Parade or Pantiles (so named from its first pavement). Population (1891), 27,895.

Tundja (tōn'ja). A river in eastern Rumelia and Turkey which joins the Maritza near Adrianople: the ancient Tonzus or Tonsus. Length, over 150 miles.

Tung-chow (tōng'chou'). A city in the province of Chihli, China, situated on the Peiho, at the head of navigation, 12 miles east of Peking. Population, estimated, 50,000.

Tunguragua (tōn-gō-rä'gwä). A name formerly given to the Marañon or Amazon in its upper course.

Tunguragua. A province in the interior of Ecuador. Population, 163,000.

Tunguragua. A volcano in Ecuador, south of Cotopaxi. Height, 16,690 feet (Reiss and Stübel).

Tunguses (tōn-gō'sez). A Mongolian people, chiefly nomads, dwelling in eastern and central Siberia, east of the Yenisei, and in the basin of the Amur. Their numbers are estimated at 70,000–80,000.

Tunis (tū'nis), F. **Tunisie** (tü-nē-sē'). A French protectorate in northern Africa. Capital, Tunis. It is bounded by the Mediterranean on the north and east, Tripoli on the southeast, the southern line of Algeria on the west. The north, east, and center are occupied by comparatively low mountains, and there are considerable lakes ("chotts") in the south. The principal river is the Medjerda. The island of Jerba and the Kerkenna group belong to Tunis. It produces grain and fruits (particularly dates, olives, etc.), and has important fisheries. Government is administered nominally by a native bey, actually by France through a minister resident, supported by a corps of occupation. The inhabitants are Berbers, Arabs, and Jews, and in less numbers Italians, Turks, Maltese, and French. The prevailing religion is the Mohammedan. The region in ancient times formed part of the dominion of Carthage and of Rome, and as part of Roman Africa it flourished greatly under the empire, and was the leading seat of Latin Christianity. It was conquered by the Vandals in the 5th century, by the Greeks in the 6th, and by the Arabs in the 7th; was invaded by St. Louis in 1270, and by the emperor Charles V. in 1535; was reduced to a Turkish province about 1574; was ravaged by deys and beys, and was long noted as a piratical state; and was occupied by a French army in 1881, and (May 21) made a French protectorate. Area, about 45,000 square miles. Population, estimated, 1,500,000.

Tunis. A seaport, capital of Tunis, situated on a lagoon connected with the Gulf of Tunis, in lat. 36° 50′ N., long. 10° 12′ E.: the Roman Tunes. The port Goletta is situated at the entrance to the lagoon. The city is connected by a canal navigated by steamer lines with France and Italy, and by a railroad with Constantine, Oran, and Algiers; and has textile and other manufactures. The seat of government is at the immediately adjacent site of Bardo. Among the interest are the bazaars, the mosque of the Olive Tree, the town palace of the bey, and the Moslem college and other institutions. The ruins of Carthage are 9 miles to the northeast. The city was founded in Carthaginian times. It was conquered by the emperor Charles V. in 1535. Population, estimated, 150,000.

Tunis, Gulf of. An inlet of the Mediterranean, northeast of Tunis.

Tunja (tōn'hä). The capital of the department of Boyacá, Colombia, 75 miles north-northeast of Bogotá. Near it is the battle-field of Boyacá (which see). Population, estimated, 8,000.

Tunstall (tun'stal), A town in Staffordshire, England, 29 miles south of Manchester. It has manufactures of pottery, ironware, etc. Population (1891), 15,730.

Tunstall (tun'stal, or **Tonstall** (ton'stal). **Cuthbert.** Born at Hatchford, Yorkshire, England, about 1475: died at Lambeth Palace, 1559. An English prelate. He was made bishop of London in 1522, but was deprived of his see in 1553. He was in the Tower; was restored by Mary; and was again deprived by Elizabeth in 1559. He was lord privy seal under Henry VIII.

Tuolomo. See *Tulomo*.

Tuolumne (twol'um-nē) **River.** A river in California which joins the San Joaquin River 25 miles south of Stockton. Length, 150–175 miles.

Tupac (tō'päk), called **Toparca** (tō-par'kä) by Spanish historians. Born about 1514: died at Jauja, Oct., 1533. A younger brother of the Inca Atahualpa of Peru. After the execution of Atahualpa by Pizarro, he was made sovereign of Peru by Pizarro, and forced to swear allegiance to the Spanish monarchs. He died during the march to Cuzco.

Tupac Amaru (tō'päk ä'mä-rō). Born about 1544: died at Cuzco, Dec. (?), 1571. Youngest son of the Inca: a legitimate sovereign of Peru by the death of his elder brothers. He assumed the Incarial insignia in the mountains of Vilcabamba, but made no attempt to oppose the Spaniards. By order of the viceroy Toledo he was seized in Oct., 1571, taken to Cuzco, and beheaded. With him the male line of the Incas became extinct.

Tupac Amaru (José Gabriel Condorcanqui). Born at Tinta, south of Cuzco, 1742: died at Cuzco, May 17, 1781. A Peruvian revolutionist, called "the Last of the Incas." He was a direct descendant of the early Incas, and, under Spanish rule, was chief of several villages. In 1771 he assumed the name Tupac Amaru. After vain efforts to ameliorate the condition of the Indians, he headed a rebellion in Nov., 1780. Over 60,000 Indians joined him, and he was universally regarded by them as the Inca, though he did not assume that title or promise anything more than a redress of wrongs. For a time he held all the region between Cuzco and Lake Titicaca, but was defeated and captured on March 6, in consequence of a sentence by the Spanish judge Areche, he and most of his family were executed in a horrible manner. In the war of extermination which followed it is said that the Indians were killed. His cousin, Diego, after holding out for some time, was pardoned; but subsequently was arrested on a frivolous charge and, with others of the family, was tortured and killed. Women and children were included in these executions, the evident object being to extirpate the Inca race. Tupac Amaru's son Fernando, a child of 10 years, was condemned to penal servitude for life. He was sent to Spain, and his ultimate fate is unknown; but in 1828 a person calling himself Fernando Tupac Amaru was given a pension at Buenos Ayres: he became a monk in Lima, where he died. The rebellion of Tupac Amaru was the most formidable in the colonial history of South America. The cruelties with which it was suppressed, by exciting hatred of the Spaniards, had a strong influence on the war for independence. The reforms which Tupac Amaru demanded were instituted in part not long after his death.

Tupac Yupanqui (tō'päk yō-pän'kē), or **Tupac Inca Yupanqui.** Died at Cuzco about 1478. The tenth Inca sovereign of Peru, and the greatest conqueror of the line. He succeeded his father, Pachacutec Yupanqui, about 1440, conquered the coast region from Ancon to the Gulf of Guayaquil (see *Chimos*), annexed northern Chile to the previously Made Tucuman and large districts in the Amazon valley; and even, it is said, sent an exploring expedition of rafts which discovered the Chincha Islands. Many remains of fortresses, towns, temples, etc., are ascribed to his time. Also *Topa Inca Yupanqui*.

Tupi-Guarany stock. Same as *Tupi stock*.

Tupis (tō-pēz'). A general name for Brazilian Indians of the Tupi stock in Brazil, especially near the coast and on the lower Amazon. Their language in those regions was essentially the same, though the Indians were divided into many tribes: it was closely allied to the Guarany of Paraguay, and is the basis of the modern Lingoa Geral. See *Tupi stock*. Also written *Tupis, Tupies*.

Tupi stock (tō-pē' stok). One of the most important of the South American Indian linguistic stocks, extending over a great part of Brazil, Paraguay, and Uruguay, and portions of the Argentine Republic, Bolivia, Peru, Colombia, Venezuela, and Guiana. Their villages were generally near the coast or along or near great rivers, and often interspersed with those of Indians of other stocks. All of them, except a few tribes of the interior, spoke dialects so closely allied that they could readily understand each other. Their physical characteristics and customs were much the same; but they had no national organization: neighboring towns were often at war with each other, and distant ones had no knowledge of each other. The power of their chiefs was very limited, and was generally confined to a single village. The Tupis were agricultural, and lived in fixed villages of considerable size, the houses framed with poles and thatched with palm-leaves or grass. They made large and serviceable wooden canoes, showed taste in ornamenting pottery, making feather-work, etc., and were naturally intelligent. Most of them went nearly naked, painting or tattooing the face and body. In war they used bows and arrows and a heavy club called *macaud*. They believed in certain malignant or mischievous spirits, and their medicine-men had great influence. Generally they were friendly to strangers, but when provoked were fierce warriors. Some of the tribes killed and ate their prisoners of war. The first European colonists found these Indians the dominant race all along the Brazilian coast in the lower valley of the Amazon, and in the valley of the Paraguay; and when the Spanish power was established in Paraguay, Uruguay, Paraná, and Paraguay; those about the Platine river-system were called collectively Guaranys, as those on the Brazilian coast were called Tupis. Both of these names was properly a tribal appellation. Most of these Indians submitted readily to missionary influence, and their descendants, mixed with European and African blood, form a large part of the country population of Brazil, northern Uruguay, northeastern Argentina, and Paraguay. A few, in the interior, retain a semi-independence. Among the extinct or existing tribes of the Tupi stock are the Tupinambas, Tupiniquins, Potiguaras, Papanazes, Caites, Tupinaes, and Tamoyos of the Brazilian coast; the Tupinambas, Hiacas, Manduricis, Arapiuns, Apiacas, etc., in the Amazon valley; the Guarayos and Chiriguanos in Bolivia, Tapes in the Argentine, Guaranys, etc.

Tupman (tup'man), **Tracy.** A member of the famous Pickwick Club, in Dickens's "Pickwick Papers."

Tupper (tup'ėr), Sir **Charles.** Born at Amherst, Nova Scotia, July 2, 1821. A Canadian Conservative statesman. He studied medicine in Edinburgh University; settled as a physician in his native town of Amherst, Nova Scotia; and was president of the Canadian Medical Association 1857–58. He represented the provincial legislature in 1855, and was prime minister of Nova Scotia 1864–67. He advocated the formation of the Dominion of Canada, which took place in 1867; and in 1870 entered Macdonald's cabinet, going out of office with his chief in 1873. He took office as minister of public works on Macdonald's return to power in 1878, and from 1879 to 1884 was minister of railways and canals, in which capacity he promoted the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway. In 1884 he was appointed high commissioner for Canada at London, a post which he still (1893) occupies. He was one of the negotiators of the fisheries treaty with the United States 1887–88, being created a baronet in the latter year for his services on that occasion.

Tupper, Martin Farquhar. Born at London, July 17, 1810: died Nov. 29, 1889. An English poet. He graduated at Christ Church, Oxford, in 1831, and was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1835, but soon abandoned law in order to devote himself to literature. His chief work is "Proverbial Philosophy" (three series 1838–67).

Tur (tör). In the Shahnamah, the second of the three sons — Salm, Tur, and Iraj — of Faridun. His mother was Shahrinaz, daughter of Jamshid. In the division by Faridun of his realms Tur obtained Turan. Roused to jealousy of Iraj by Salm, he joins Salm against him, and murders Iraj when the latter comes with overtures of peace. Iraj is avenged by Minuchihr, who slays Tur in battle.

Tura (tö'rä). A river in eastern Russia and western Siberia which joins the Tobol below Tyumen. Length, about 500 miles.

Turanian (tū-rā'ni-an). [Pers. *Tūrān*, from *Tūr*, a legendary ancestor of the Turks, etc.] A word loosely and indefinitely used to designate

a family of languages and also an ethnological group. It is sometimes applied to the Asiatic languages in general outside of the Indo-European and Semitic families, and sometimes various discordant and independent families, but sometimes used especially or restrictedly of the Ural Altaic or Scythian family.

Turbervile, or **Turberville** (tėr'bėr-vil), **George.** Born about 1530: died about 1595. An English poet, translator, and writer on hunting.

[George] Turberville, of whom not much is known, was a Dorsetshire man of good family, and was educated at Winchester and Oxford. He was probably born before 1530, and died after 1594. Besides a book on Falconry and numerous translations (to which, like all the men of his school and day, he was much addicted), he wrote a good many occasional poems, though none of great length.
Saintsbury, Hist. of Elizabethan Lit., p. 18.

Turbia (tör'bē-ä). [*F. Turbie.*] A small place near Monaco. It contains a Roman tower of the time of Augustus.

Turcaret (tür-kā-rā'). A comedy by Le Sage, produced in 1708; so called from its chief character.

Despite his theatrical successes he [Le Sage] was never on very good terms with the players of the regular theatre, and a small piece—"Le Traitre"—was refused by them at the beginning of 1708. The author took it back, set to work on it, and refashioned it into "Turcaret," the best French comedy, beyond all doubt, of the 18th century, and probably the best of its kind to be found outside the covers of Molière's works.
Saintsbury, French Novelists, p. 71.

Turcomans. See *Turkomans.*

Turdus Solitarius (tėr'dus sol-i-tā'ri-us). [NL., 'Solitary Thrush.'] A constellation introduced by Le Monnier in 1776, on the tail of Hydra, and encroaching on the southern scale of Libra. It is no longer recognized.

Turenne (tü-ren'). A place in the department of Corrèze, France, 18 miles southwest of Tulle. It has a ruined château.

Turenne, Vicomte de (Henri de La Tour d'Auvergne). Born at Sedan, France, Sept. 11, 1611: killed at Sasbach, near Offenburg, Baden, July 27, 1675. A celebrated French marshal, grandson of William the Silent. He was brought up in the Reformed Church; learned the art of war under his uncle Maurice of Nassau, and was given a regiment in the French army by Richelieu in 1630. He served with distinction under De la Force, Cardinal La Valette, Bernhard of Saxe-Weimar, and Guébriant, and in 1639 was appointed to a command in Italy. He was in 1643 transferred to Germany by Mazarin, by whom he was created a marshal of France in 1644. His four brilliant campaigns in Germany (1644–47) prepared the way materially for the peace of Westphalia in 1648. During the disturbances of the Fronde (1648–53) he at first supported the parliament, but afterward sided with the court, and in 1652 defeated Conde at Gien and at the Faubourg Saint-Antoine. After the return of peace at home, he took command against the Spaniards under Conde (who had in the meantime fled from France and accepted the post of general-in-chief of the Spanish armies). His victory of the Dunes in 1658 decided the war, and was followed by the peace of the Pyrenees in 1659. He was created marshal-general of the armies of France in 1660; conquered French Flanders in 1667; abjured Protestantism and joined the Roman Catholic Church in 1668; commanded in the Netherlands in 1672; and devastated the Palatinate in 1674. He was opposed during the next campaign by the Imperial general Montecuculi, and was killed by a cannon-ball while reconnoitering at Sasbach.

Turfan (tör-fän'). An occasional name of a part of Eastern Turkestan.

Turgai (tör-gī'), or **Turgansk** (tör-gansk'). A province in the Kirghiz Steppe, Russian Central Asia, situated east of Uralsk and north of the Sea of Aral and Syr-Daria. Area, 176,219 square miles. Population (1889), 364,660.

Turgenieff (tör-gä'nef or tör-ge-nef'), **Alexander.** Born 1784: died at Moscow, Dec. 17, 1845. A Russian historian, author of "Historica Russiæ monumenta" (1841–42), etc.

Turgenieff, Ivan Sergyevich. Born at Orel, Russia, Nov. 9, 1818: died at Bougival, near Paris, Sept. 3, 1883. A celebrated Russian novelist. He was educated at Moscow and St. Petersburg, and in 1838 went to Berlin to study philosophy and the classics. About 1840 he received an appointment in the ministry of the interior. He began to publish poems in 1841; and his first novel, "Andrei Kolossoff," appeared in 1844. He contributed to the emancipation of the serfs through his "Annals of a Sportsman," sometimes translated as "Sketches from the Diary of a Sportsman" (1845–57): the first of these appeared in English in the "Contemporary Review" in 1847. They were also published in French and German, and raised him to high rank as an author. In 1852 some remarks on Russian officialism, made in an obituary letter on Gogol, led to his being deprived of his position, imprisoned, and afterward banished several years in Orel, in the interior of Russia. In 1854 he was allowed to return, and in later life lived in Baden-Baden and Paris, with short visits to Russia and elsewhere. He created much personal antagonism by his analysis of political parties, and was misunderstood by those with whom he was most in sympathy. The epithet "Nihilist," which he applied to revolutionary, was applied by the government to all socialistic and democratic tendencies. Later, however, popular opinion was in his favor. Among his chief novels are "Rudine" (1855), "A Nest of Nobles" (1858), "Helene" (translated as "On the Eve," 1860), "Fathers and Sons" (1862: in this the epithet Nihilist is introduced and defined), "Smoke" (1867), "Virgin Soil" (1876), "Punin and Baburin," "A Lear of the Steppe," "Clara Militch." He also wrote "Senilia" (1883: a poem), etc. The name is also written *Turgenef, Tourgueniff,* etc.

Turgenieff, Nikolai. Born 1790: died at Paris, Nov., 1871. A Russian historian, brother of Alexander Turgenieff. He wrote "La Russie et les Russes" (1847), etc.

Turgot (tür-gō'), **Anne Robert Jacques,** Baron de L'Aulne. Born at Paris, May 10, 1727: died there, March 20, 1781. A noted French statesman, political economist, and financier. He at first studied theology and then law, and became an advocate in 1752, and master of "requetes" in 1753. He was intendant of Limoges 1761–74; and was appointed minister of marine in 1774, and immediately afterward controller-general of finance. In his office he planned many reforms, including the abolition of corvées and of various feudal privileges, the securing of liberty of trade, the establishment of a comprehensive system of public instruction, etc., outlining many of the results afterward attained by the Revolution. He was bitterly opposed by various classes, and was dismissed by the king in May, 1776. His complete works were edited by Dupont de Nemours 1808–11.

Turia (tö'ri-ä). The ancient name of the Guadalaviar.

Turin (tū'rin). A province in the compartimento of Piedmont, Italy. Area, 3,955 square miles. Population (1892), 1,097,479.

Turin, It. **Torino** (tō-rē'nō). The capital of the province of Turin, Italy, situated on the Po, near its junction with the Dora Riparia, in lat. 45° 4′ N., long. 7° 4′ E.: the ancient Taurinasia, Roman Augusta Taurinorum (whence the modern name). It is regularly built, with many squares and broad streets; is the seat of important trade for northern Italy; has varied manufactures; and is naturally growing. It contains a university, cathedral, castle (Palazzo Madama), royal palace (with the royal armory and library), Palazzo Carignano (former seat of Parliament, now containing collections in natural history), palace of the Academy of Sciences (with a museum of antiquities and picture-gallery), monument of Cavour, etc. Victor Emanuel had his residence here. Turin was the early ancient capital of the Taurini (whence the name); was captured by Hannibal in 218 B. C.; became the chief town of Piedmont, and was acquired by the duke of Savoy in 1418; was occupied by the French in the first part of the 16th century, but was recovered by Savoy in 1562; was again taken by the French 1640–42, and taken by the Imperialists and Spaniards in 1706; was captured by the French in 1798, and recovered in 1799; and was retaken by the French in 1800, and restored to Sardinia in 1814. Turin played an important part in the national movements of the 19th century, and was the capital of the kingdom of Italy 1860–65. Population (1892), 330,000.

Turin, Treaties of. Two treaties between France and Savoy (in 1696.—2. An armistice negotiated by Bonaparte with Sardinia in 1796.

Turkestan (tör-kes-tän'), or **Turkistan** (tör-kis-tän'). ['Land of the Turks.'] A region with indefinite limits in Asia, east of the Caspian, south of Siberia, and north of Persia, Afghanistan, and Tibet. The name is sometimes used in a restricted sense, and sometimes is practically limited to the western portion of this region, included chiefly in Russia and its dependencies, or to the highlands and plains (Oxus, Jaxartes) between the Aral and west of Eastern Turkestan. Population, estimated, about 8,000,000.

Turkestan, or **Turkistan.** A general government of Russian Central Asia, comprising the provinces Semirvetchensk, Samarkand, Sir-Daria, and Ferghana. Area, 409,414 square miles. Population, 3,313,213.

Turkestan, Afghan. See *Afghan Turkestan.*

Turkestan, East. See *East Turkestan.*

Turkestan, Russian. See *Turkestan.*

Turkestan, West. That part of central Asia which is west of Eastern Turkestan. See *Turkestan.*

Turkey (tėr'ki), or **the Ottoman Empire.** [F. *Turquie,* it. *Die Türkei,* It. *Turchia,* Sp. *Turquia:* Turk, name of the empire *Osmanli Ulaiet:* NL. *Turcia,* from *Turcus,* Turk: see *Turks.*] An empire in the southeast of Europe, southwest of Asia, and northern Africa. Capital, Constantinople. It comprises the following immediate possessions: in Europe, the vilayets or divisions of Constantinople, Adrianople, Salonika, Monastir, Servia, Skutari, Janina, and Kossova; in Africa, the vilayets of Tripoli and Benghazi; and in Asia, Asia Minor (12 vilayets), Armenia and Kurdistan (5), Mesopotamia (6), and Syria and Arabia (9). It has also the following nominal possessions: the tributary principality of Samos; Cyprus (administered by Great Britain); Bosnia, Herzegovina, and Novibazar (administered by Austria-Hungary); Bulgaria with Eastern Roumelia (practically independent); and Egypt (which pays tribute). The surface is very mountainous in European Turkey, in Asia Minor, Turkish Armenia, and Kurdistan, and in western Syria. The principal occupations are agriculture and pastoral pursuits. The leading exports are raisins, silk, mohair, opium, wheat, cotton, wool, coffee, fruits, skins, oil, and valonia. The government is an absolute monarchy under the sultan as sovereign. Government is administered by the grand vizir, the Sheik-ul-Islam, and the cabinet. The leading religion is Mohammedanism; but the Greek, Roman Catholic, Armenian, Syrian, Jewish, Protestant, and Maronite creeds are also recognized by the government. The inhabitants comprise Turks, Greeks, Armenians, Bulgarians, Albanians, Jews, Syrians, Arabs, etc. The nucleus of the Ottoman empire was formed early in the 13th century under Er-Toghrul in Asia Minor. The first chief ruler was Othman (1288–1326). The dominions of the Ottomans became consolidated in Asia Minor in the first part of the 14th century; and they overthrew the Servian monarchy at Kossova in 1389. Their power was extended by Bajazet I. and Murad II. Mohammed II. took Constantinople and overthrew the Byzantine empire in 1453, and conquered Trebizond, etc. The empire reached its height in the 16th century, through the conquest of Syria, Egypt, Hungary, Rhodes, etc. The Turks were repulsed before Vienna in 1683; suffered great losses from Venice, Austria, and Russia in the end of the 17th century and the beginning of the 18th; carried on unsuccessful wars with Russia and Austria in the last part of the 18th century; had their empire invaded by the French in 1798; lost Greece 1820–29; had unsuccessful war with Russia 1828–29; and took part in the Crimean war 1853–56. Egypt meanwhile had become practically independent. Insurrections in Greece, Bosnia, Herzegovina, Servia, and Montenegro were followed by the unsuccessful war with Russia 1877–78; the independence of Rumania, Servia, and Montenegro was recognized in 1878; and Cyprus, Bulgaria, Bosnia, and Herzegovina were practically lost. Turkey was compelled to make a large cession to Greece in 1881. Eastern Rumelia was united with Bulgaria in 1885. The area of Turkey's immediate possessions is estimated at 1,147,578 square miles; the population at 27,694,000.

Turkey River. A river in northeastern Iowa which joins the Mississippi 25 miles northwest of Dubuque. Length, over 100 miles.

Turk Gregory (turk' greg'o-ri). A nickname of Pope Gregory VII.: given him from his arrogance.

Türkheim (türk'hīm). A town in Upper Alsace, Alsace-Lorraine, 40 miles southwest of Strasburg. There, Jan. 5, 1675, the French under Turenne defeated the Imperialists.

Turkistan. See *Turkestan.*

Turkmanshai. A place in Persia, 70 miles southeast of Tabriz. Here, in 1828, peace was concluded between Russia and Persia. Russia acquired a large part of Armenia, a money indemnity, and great influence over Persia.

Turkomania (tėr-kō-mā'ni-ä). The country of the Turkomans, in central Asia, north of Persia and Afghanistan: annexed by Russia.

Turkomans (tėr'kō-manz). A branch of the Turkish race, found chiefly in central Asia (in Russian territory), Persia, and Afghanistan. Nearly all are nomads. Among the tribes are the Tekkes of Merv and Akhal, the Sariks, etc. Also *Turcomans* or *Turkmans.*

Turko-Russian Wars. See *Russian Wars with Turkey.*

Turks (tėrks). **1.** The race now dominant in Turkey: the Ottomans. See *Ottomans.*—**2.** In an extended sense, the members of a race regarded as related to the Mongols: a branch of the Ural-Altaic family. In this sense the Turkish race includes the Petchenegs, Uzbegs, Turkomans, Ottoman Turks, etc.

A revolt took place against the Jouan-Jouan in the beginning of the sixth century, when the Turks *ex nomine* are for the first time heard of in history. They founded an empire which stretched from the borders of Manchuria to the Caspian Sea, and succeeded also Transoxiana and the country as far as the Indus. Their power south of the Sihun or Jaxartes was sapped and eventually destroyed by the Arabs, who founded a great Mohammedan dynasty. The Turks remained masters of the steppes, and supplied the Samanis, and even the Khalifs, with mercenary troops whose leaders presently seized their masters' power and founded a famous Turkish dynasty at Ghazni, while somewhat later fresh hordes under their own leaders planted themselves in Khorassan and created the splendid empire of the Seljuks, who from the eleventh to the thirteenth century governed the greater part of the Khalifs' dominions in Asia, and advanced the Mohammedan rule into the mountain ranges of Anatolia, and thus prepared for the rise of the Ottomans, their successors. *Poole,* Story of Turkey, p. 4.

Turk's Head. The name of several coffee-houses formerly in London, one of which, on the Strand, was frequented by Johnson and other celebrities of the 18th century.

Turk's Islands. See *Caicos.*

Turnacum. In ancient geography, a city of northern Gaul, on the site of the modern Tournai. See *Tournay.*

Turner (tėr'nėr), **Charles Tennyson.** Born at Sowerby, July 4, 1808: died April 25, 1879. An English poet, brother of Alfred Tennyson.

Turner, Joseph Mallord William. Born at London, April 23, 1775: died there, Dec. 19, 1851. A famous English landscape-painter, the son of a barber in London. His education was meager, but he devoted himself to drawing at a very early age. In 1789 he entered the school of the Royal Academy, and for a short time worked with Sir Joshua Reynolds. In 1790 he exhibited a "View of the Archbishop's Palace, Lambeth," at the Royal Academy. He was made associate of the Royal Academy in 1799, and royal academician in 1802. Before the latter date he had made a profound study of perspective at the academy. He visited Scotland in 1800, and the Continent about 1802 and in 1804. In 1800 he exhibited six foreign subjects, among them the famous "Calais Pier." From 1806 to 1815 he produced his "Liber Studiorum" (which see), a rival of the "Liber Veritatis" of Claude. After 1797 his work becomes more and more imaginative. In 1813 he commenced the illus-

trations for Cooke's "Southern Coast." In 1818 he went to Scotland to make the illustrations for Scott's "Provincial Antiquities." In 1819 he visited Italy for the first time. The visit was followed by increased brilliancy of color, as in "The Golden Bough" and "The Fighting Temeraire." In 1819-21 he illustrated Whitaker's "History of Richmondshire," in 1824 "The Rivers of England," in 1830 Rogers's "Italy," and in 1833-35 "The Rivers of France." He developed a new school of engravers. In 1828 he again visited Italy. His first Venetian picture appeared at the academy in 1833. In 1839 he exhibited "The Fighting Temeraire," in 1840 "The Slave Ship," and in 1842 "The Burial of Wilkie at Sea." He continued to exhibit till 1850. His popular fame is due largely to the enthusiastic praise of him in the writings of Ruskin.

Turner, Sharon. Born at London, Sept. 24, 1768; died there, Feb. 13, 1847. An English historian. His chief works are a "History of the Anglo-Saxons" (4 vols. 1799–1805), and a "History of England" (1814–29).

Turner's Falls (tėr'nėrz fâlz). A manufacturing town in Franklin County, Massachusetts, situated on the Connecticut 35 miles north of Springfield.

Turner's Gap (tėr'nėrz gap). A pass in the South Mountain, Maryland: the scene of part of the battle of South Mountain, Sept. 14, 1862.

Turnhout (tėrn'hout). A town in the province of Antwerp, Belgium, 25 miles east by north of Antwerp. Here, Jan. 22, 1597, the Dutch under Maurice of Nassau defeated the Spaniards: and here, Oct. 27, 1789, the Belgians defeated the Austrians. Population, 18,747.

Turnus (tėr'nus). In Roman legend, the king of the Rutulians, in Italy, at the period of the arrival of the Trojans under Æneas.

Turpin (tėr'pin; F. pron. tôr-pan'). Died about 794. An archbishop of Rheims, famous as the erroneously reputed author of a history of Charlemagne which was really composed in the 11th or 12th century.

The chronicle of the pseudo-Turpin is of little real importance in the history of French literature, because it is admitted to have been written in Latin. The busy idleness of critics has, however, prompted them to discuss at great length the question whether the "Chanson de Roland" may not possibly have been composed from this chronicle. The facts are these. Tilpin or Turpin was actually archbishop of Rheims from 753–794, but nobody pretends that the chronicle going under his name is authentic. All that is certain is that it is not earlier than 1165, and that it is probably not earlier than the middle, or at most the beginning, of the eleventh century, while the part of it which is more particularly in question is of the end of that century. "Roland" is almost certainly of the middle at latest.
Saintsbury, French Lit., p. 127, note.

Turpin (tėr'pin), **Dick.** A notorious English highwayman who was executed in 1739. The popular account of his famous ride to York on his mare "Black Bess" is not mentioned in the "Newgate Calendar," and in its original form is said to have been written by Maginn.

Turretin (F. pron. tür-tan'), or **Turretini** (tôr-ra-te'nē), **Bénédict.** Born 1588: died 1631. A Swiss Protestant theologian.

Turveydrop (tėr'vi-drop). **Mr.** A fatuous character, a "model of deportment," in Dickens's "Bleak House."

Tus. See *Tuz*.

Tusayan, or Tuçayan (tö-sä'yan), or **Tuzan.** A confederacy of North American Indian tribes inhabiting the pueblos of Shongopavi, Oraibi, Shumaopavi, Shipaulovi, Sichumovi, Walpi, and Hano, on the summits of four mesas about 50 miles east of the Colorado Chiquito, northeastern Arizona. All the pueblos except Hano are inhabited by a kindred people. This distinct village was built in the latter part of the 17th century by fugitive Tewa Indians (which see) from the Rio Grande valley, New Mexico. The name is derived from *Usaya*, the Zuñi name of the two principal pueblos once inhabited by the Tusayan Confederacy. *Tegua* or *Hopitha* is the name by which the tribe calls itself. Also called *Chumamah, Hagdu, Hopee, Moqui, Moqui Mohave, Mohatzo, Moki, Monkey Indians, Opis, Shemauni, Shiatimo*, and *Tobacheo*. (*See Shoshonean.*) Number (1893), about 2,000.

Tuscaloosa (tus-ka-lö'sä). The capital of Tuscaloosa County, Alabama, situated on the Black Warrior River 89 miles northwest of Montgomery. It is the seat of Alabama University, and was formerly the capital of Alabama. Population (1890), 4,215.

Tuscan (tus'kan) **Archipelago.** A group of islands west of Tuscany, including Elba and some smaller islands.

Tuscan Sea. A name sometimes given to the part of the Mediterranean west of Tuscany.

Tuscany (tus'ka-ni). [G. *Toscana*, F. *Toscane*, from It. *Toscana*, the Tuscan state, from L. *Etruscus*, Etruscan.] A compartimento of the kingdom of Italy, and former grand duchy, bounded by Liguria, Emilia, the Marches, Umbria, Latium, and the Mediterranean. It comprises the provinces of Florence, Lucca, Massa e Carrara, Pisa, Leghorn, Grosseto, Arezzo, and Siena. It corresponds nearly to the ancient Etruria (see *Etrucia*). It was ruled by the Romans, Goths, Byzantine Greeks, and Franks, and later by dukes and marquises. The celebrated margravine Matilda reigned from 1076 to 1115. Later it was disintegrated into various independent republics of Florence, Pisa, Lucca, Siena, etc., and was ultimately absorbed by Florence. It became a grand duchy under the Medici in the middle of the 16th century; passed from the house of Medici to that of Hapsburg-Lorraine in 1737, and became an Austrian "secundogeniture"; was taken by the French in 1799; was ceded as the kingdom of Etruria to Parma in 1801; was taken again by the French in 1807, and incorporated with France in 1808; was restored to the Hapsburg line in 1814; suffered from insurrectionary troubles in 1848–49; established a provisional government in 1859; and was annexed to Italy in 1860. Area of compartimento, 9,304 square miles. Population (1892), 2,288,747.

Tuscarawas (tus-ka-rā'was) **River.** A river in northeastern Ohio which unites with the Mohican to form the Coshocton fork of the Muskingum. Length, about 125 miles.

Tuscarora (tus-ka-rō'rā). [Pl., also *Tuscaroras.*] A tribe of North American Indians who lived, when first known, upon the Neuse River in North Carolina. In 1711 they rose against the colonists, and after several years of warfare were nearly destroyed; the remnant subsequently joined the Iroquois, forming the sixth tribe of that confederacy, and settling in the territory of the Oneidas in New York. Their name means "unwilling to be with others," probably referring to their early separation from the other Iroquois. They number now about 700, about equally divided between New York and Ontario. See *Iroquois.*

Tuscan Disquisitions. A work in five books by Cicero, dedicated to M. Brutus, consisting of conversations represented as taking place at Cicero's estate at Tusculum.

Tusculum (tus'kū-lum). In ancient geography, a city of Latium, Italy, situated in the Alban Mountains, 15 miles southeast of Rome, near the modern Frascati. According to tradition its chief, Mamilius, was a powerful supporter of the Tarquins. Later it was allied with Rome. Under the republic and empire it contained villas of many Romans (Lucullus, Pompey, Brutus, and Cicero). It was destroyed near the end of the 12th century. Its ruins contain a Roman amphitheater and a theater. The interior of the former is reticulated masonry; the seats are supported on vaulting of brickwork. The axes of the ellipse are 246 and 156 feet. Part of the arena, 157 and 95 feet. The latter is in excellent preservation. There are 15 tiers of seats, divided by radial stairways into 30 wedges; there are three passage entrances. The orchestra remains perfect, and there is much of the stage structure.

Tuscumbia (tus-kum'bi-ą). The capital of Colbert County, Alabama, situated near the Tennessee 5 miles south of Florence. Population (1890), 2,491.

Tushepaw (tush'ē-pâ). A collective name used by Lewis and Clark for the Indians living in warm weather on the North Fork of Clark's River, in the Rocky Mountains, and on the Missouri River in the fall and winter. The Tushepaw was a Shahaptian tribe, probably an eastern branch of the Nez Percés. See *Shahaptian.*

Tussaud's (tū-sōz'). **Madame, Waxworks.** A collection of waxworks representing notable persons, and various curiosities, on the Marylebone Road, London, near Baker street station. It was established by Madame Marie Grosholtz Tussaud, a Swiss, in 1802: she died in 1850. She served to model in Paris, and after an imprisonment during the Revolution brought her collection to London. Many of the figures now in the exhibition were modeled by her. There is also a "Chamber of Horrors," with casts, relics, etc., of executed criminals.

Tusser (tus'ėr), **Thomas.** Born at Rivenhall, Essex, about 1527; died at London about April, 1580. An English poet. He was a chorister of St. Paul's; studied at first music at King's College, Cambridge; spent ten years at court; and then settled on a farm in Suffolk. He wrote "A Hundred Good Points of Good Husbandry" (1557), "Five Hundred Points of Good Husbandry United to as Many of Good Wiferie" (1573), etc.

Tutivillus (tū-ti-vil'us). A demon who was said to collect all the fragments of words which the priests had skipped over or mutilated in the performance of the service, and to carry them to hell. *Halliwell.*

Tuttlingen (tut'ling-en). A town in the Black Forest circle, Würtemberg, situated on the Danube 29 miles northwest of Constance. It has manufactures of shoes, knives, surgical instruments, etc. Here, 1643, the Imperialists and Bavarians defeated the French. Population (1890), 10,092.

Tutuila. The third in importance of the Samoan Islands. It contains the harbor of Pango-Pango. Length, 17 miles. Area, 55 square miles.

Tuxedo (tuk-sē'dō) **Club.** A fashionable club, having its house at Tuxedo Park, New York, and a membership of 400 non-residents.

Tuxedo Park (tuk-sē'dō pärk). A fashionable settlement in Orange County, New York, 35 miles north-northwest of New York city.

Tuz, or Tus, or Toos (tōz). The medieval capital of Khorasan, Persia. It was the birthplace of Firdausi.

Tvashtri (twash'tri). [Skt., 'the Shaper,' from √ *tvaksh*, work, hew, fashion.] In the later Hindu mythology, one of the Adityas, but in the Rigveda the Hephæstus or Vulcan of the Indian pantheon, the ideal artist, the divine artisan. He sharpens the iron ax of Brahmanaspati and forges the thunderbolts of Indra, which are golden, or of iron with a thousand points and a hundred edges. He bestows offspring and forms husband and wife for each other, even from the womb. All worlds or beings are his. He is in several passages connected with the Ribhus, who, like him, are skilful workmen. His daughter is Saranyu, whom he gives in marriage to Vivasvat, and to whom she bears the Ashvins, and Yama and Yami, the primeval pair.

Tver (tvār). **1.** A government of Russia, surrounded by the governments of Novgorod, Yaroslav, Vladimir, Moscow, Smolensk, and Pskoff. Area, 25,225 square miles. Population, 1,791,000. **—2.** The capital of the government of Tver, situated on both banks of the Volga, at its junction with the Tvertsa, about lat. 56° 50′ N., long. 36° E. It has manufactures of cotton goods, etc., and considerable trade. Formerly it was the capital of an independent principality. Population, 40,962.

Tver, Principality of. A medieval principality in northern central Russia in the 13th–15th centuries. It was annexed by Ivan III. of Moscow in 1482.

Twain, Mark. See *Clemens.*

Tweed (twēd). A river in Scotland and on the boundary between Scotland and England. It rises in Peeblesshire, traverses Peebles, and Roxburgh; forms the boundary between Berwick and Northumberland; and enters the North Sea at Berwick. Among its tributaries are the Ettrick, Teviot, Till, Gala, Leader, Eden, Leet, and Whiteadder. On it are Peebles, Abbotsford, Melrose, Dryburgh Abbey, Kelso, Norham Castle, etc. Length, 97 miles.

Tweed, William Marcy. Born at New York, April 3, 1823; died there, April 12, 1878. A Democratic politician and notorious criminal. He was the son of a chair maker, and learned his father's trade. In 1852 he became an alderman; served in Congress 1853–55; was made chairman of the board of supervisors of New York city and school commissioner in 1857; was State senator 1867–71 (reelected in the latter year); and was appointed commissioner of public works for the city in 1870. He was also chairman of the executive committee of Tammany Hall and grand sachem in 1863. As the head of a group of influential politicians (Connolly, Sweeny, Hall, and others), known as the "Tweed Ring," he succeeded in getting control of the financial affairs of the city, and in robbing it of many millions of dollars. He was arrested in a civil suit in Oct. 28, 1871, and in a criminal action in December; was tried in Jan., 1873, and, the jury disagreeing, was again tried in November and sentenced to 12 years' imprisonment; was released on legal technicalities in 1875, but was committed to Ludlow Street jail in default of bail in civil suits; escaped and fled to Spain; was arrested by the Spanish authorities and returned to the United States; and was recommitted to Ludlow street jail, where he died.

Tweed Ring. See *Tweed, William Marcy.*

Tweedledum and Tweedledee. A phrase in a satirical squib by Byrom (1691–1763) alluding to the differences between the adherents of Handel and of Bononcini. See *Bandello.*

Twelfth Night, or What You Will. A comedy by Shakspere, first acted in 1602 and printed in 1623.

The critics all agree that some outlines of the serious portion of "Twelfth Night" were drawn, directly or indirectly, from the Italian of Bandello. Several intermediate sources have been pointed out which he could have may have gone: and among them the English of Barnabe Rich and the French of Belleforest, either of which might well enough have been the true one. Besides these, two Italian plays have lately been discovered, severally entitled "Gl' Inganni" and "Gli Ingannati" both also founded upon Bandello, though differing considerably from each other. *Hudson*, Int. to Twelfth Night.

Twelve Tables. The tables on which were engraved and promulgated in Rome (451 and 450 B. C.) short and concise rules of action and of human law which were most important in the affairs of daily life. They were drawn up in large part, it seems, from the existing law, and in part as new legislation, by the decemvirs, and hence were at first called "the laws of the decemvirs." Ten were first promulgated, and two were soon added. They formed thereafter the principal basis or source of the Roman jurisprudence.

Twenty-four Parganas (pär-gä'nāz). A district in Bengal, British India, in the immediate vicinity of Calcutta. Area, 2,724 square miles. Population (1881), 1,869,859, excluding Calcutta.

Twenty Years After. See *Vingt Ans Après.*

Twice-Told Tales. A collection of stories by Hawthorne, published in 1837. A second series under the same title was published in 1845.

Twickenham (twik'n-am). A town in Middlesex, England, situated on the Thames 11 miles west-southwest of London. Its manor belongs to the crown. It contains many villas, and was once the residence of Alexander Pope. Population (1891), 16,926.

Twiggs (twigz), **David Emanuel.** Born in Richmond County, Ga., 1790; died at Augusta, Ga., Sept. 15, 1862. An American general. He served

Reserved

in the War of 1812 and in the Mexican war, becoming brigade and division commander under Scott in 1847. As commander of the department of Texas, he surrendered his army, stores, etc., to the Confederate general McCulloch, Feb., 1861. He was thereupon dismissed from the United States service, and was appointed a Confederate major-general. He commanded for a time in Louisiana.

Twightwees. See *Miami*.

Twin Rivals, The. A play by Farquhar, produced in 1702.

Twist, Oliver. See *Oliver Twist*.

Twitcher (twich'ẽr), **Jemmy.** A treacherous highwayman in Gay's "Beggar's Opera." The nickname was given to Lord Sandwich by the newspapers in the latter part of the 18th century on account of certain imaginary frailties of conduct.

Two Admirals, The. A novel by Cooper, published in 1842.

Two Drovers, The. A novel by Sir Walter Scott, one of the "Chronicles of the Canongate," published in 1827.

Two Foscari (fos'ki-rē), **The.** A tragedy by Lord Byron.

Two Gentlemen of Verona, The. A comedy by Shakspere (the date of production is uncertain: variously stated to be 1591 and 1595), printed in 1623. Fleay thinks the play was produced in 1591 with text by a different hand in it, which was cut out and replaced by Shakspere's own in 1595. Parts of the story are identical with that of the shepherdess Filismena in Montemayor's "Diana," translated in manuscript by Young about 1583, and with Bandello's "Apollonius and Sylla."

Two Noble Kinsmen, The. A play produced in 1625 and published in 1634 as by Fletcher and Shakspere. It is not now supposed that Shakspere had any hand in it, but Massinger and Rowley are thought to have worked with Fletcher. Fleay suggests Beaumont with Fletcher. The story is that of Palamon and Arcite.

Two Sicilies (sis'i-liz), **Kingdom of the.** The united kingdom of Sicily and southern Italy. The latter, when separate, is called Sicily on this side the Faro (or Capo del Faro, the northeastern promontory of Sicily), or the kingdom of Naples. The kingdom comprised under the island of Sicily, Abruzzi and Molise, Apulia, Campania, Basilicata, and Calabria. The principal periods of union have been the 12th and 13th centuries (under the Normans, Hohenstaufens, and Charles of Anjou), 1505–1713, 1713–1806, and 1815–60. Naples was under Joseph Bonaparte 1806–08, and under Murat 1808–15. See further under *Sicily*.

Two Years Ago. A novel by Kingsley, published in 1857.

Two Years Before the Mast. A narrative of sea adventure, by Richard Henry Dana, Jr., published in 1840.

Tyana (tī'a-nā). [Gr. *Τύανα*.] In ancient geography, a city of Cilicia Tracheia, Asia Minor. Its ruins are near the modern Kilissa-Hissar, 75 miles northwest of Adana. It was the birthplace of Apollonius (of Tyana).

Tybalt (tib'alt). The nephew of Lady Capulet in Shakspere's "Romeo and Juliet."

Tybee (ti-bē'). An island at the entrance to the Savannah River, Georgia. On it were placed Gilmore's batteries which reduced the Confederate fort Pulaski, April, 1862. Length, 6 miles.

Tybee Roads. An inlet of the Atlantic, near Savannah.

Tyburn (ti'bėrn). In old London, a tributary of the Thames which rose in the clay-beds at the foot of the Hampstead Hills. It went through Regent's Park, crossing Oxford street at Sussex Court, then to Green Park, through Buckingham Palace gardens, and through St. James's Park, to Thorney, Westminster. The manor at Tybourne, which took its name from this, adjoined that of Marylebone. There was a place of execution on the Tyburn near what is now the Marble Arch, Hyde Park. "Tyburn Tree" was the public gallows till the executions were transferred to Newgate in 1783.

Tyburnia (ti-bėr'ni-ā). A fashionable quarter of London, north of Hyde Park: named from the former Tyburn.

Tyche (tī'kē). [Gr. *Τύχη*, a personification of good fortune.] In Greek mythology, the goddess of fortune, a divinity whose protection was believed to assure prosperity, wealth, and good luck: often in the form *Agathe Tyche* (Good Fortune).

Tycho Brahe. See *Brahe*.

Tydides (ti-dī'dēz). A patronymic of Diomedes, the son of Tydeus.

Tyldesley (tildz'li) (with Shakerley). A town in Lancashire, England, 10 miles west-northwest of Manchester. Population (1891), 12,891.

Tyler (tī'lėr). The capital of Smith County, Texas, 115 miles east by south of Fort Worth. Population (1890), 6,908.

Tyler, John. Born at Greenway, Charles City County, Va., March 29, 1790: died at Richmond, Va., Jan. 18, 1862. The tenth President of the United States. He was educated at William and Mary College: was admitted to the bar in 1809; was member of the Virginia legislature 1811–16; volunteered for the defense of Richmond in 1813; was member of Congress from Virginia 1816–21; was a member of the legislature 1823–25; was governor of Virginia 1825–27; and was United States senator from Virginia 1827–36. He opposed the tariff, the bank, and the Force Bill; and resigned in Feb., 1836, from unwillingness to obey instructions of the Virginia legislature to vote for the "expunging resolution" (which see). He received 47 electoral votes in 1836 as candidate of the "State-rights Whigs" for Vice-President; was reelected to the Virginia legislature in 1838; and was nominated by the Whigs as candidate for Vice-President in Dec., 1839, and elected in 1840. By the death of President Harrison, he became President April 4, 1841. Among the leading events of his administration were the quarrel with the Whig leaders; the final passage of the Bank Bill, notwithstanding the resignation of nearly all the cabinet in Sept., 1841; veto of the protective bill in 1842; the Ashburton treaty; and the annexation of Texas. He was nominated for President by a Democratic convention in 1844, but soon withdrew. He was made peace commissioner by President Buchanan in 1861; was president of the peace convention in Feb., 1861; was elected to the Virginia house of representatives; and became a member of the Confederate provisional congress.

Tyler, Moses Coit. Born at Griswold, Conn., Aug. 2, 1835. An American scholar, professor of English at the University of Michigan 1867–1881, and of American history at Cornell from 1881. Among his works are "History of American Literature" (1878), "A Manual of English Literature" (1879), "Life of Patrick Henry" (1887).

Tyler, Wat (Walter the Tyler). Killed at Smithfield, June 15, 1381. The leader of a revolt of peasants of England in 1381. He is said to have killed a tax-gatherer who insulted his daughter, and with Jack Straw to have led the men of Kent and Essex to London. Wat Tyler was killed, 1381, at Smithfield, but was killed by Lord Mayor Walworth.

Tylor (tī'lor), **Edward Burnett.** Born at Camberwell, Oct. 2, 1832. A noted English anthropologist. He was educated at the Friends' School, Brown Heath, Tottenham; married Miss Rob. Henry Christy a scientific journey through Mexico in 1856; was appointed keeper of the Oxford University Museum and reader in anthropology in 1883; was nominated gifford lecturer in Aberdeen in 1888; and became president of the Anthropological Society in 1891. His works include "Anahuac, or Mexico and the Mexicans" (1861), "Researches into the History of Mankind" (1865), "Primitive Culture" (1871), and "Anthropology" (1881).

Tyndale, or Tindale (tin'dal), **William.** Born in Gloucestershire, England, about 1484: burned at Vilvorde, near Brussels, Oct. 6, 1536. An English reformer, and translator of the Bible. He studied at Oxford and Cambridge; was ordained priest about 1521; and was for a time chaplain and domestic tutor in the family of Sir John Walsh, Little Sodbury, Gloucestershire. Having exposed himself to persecution on account of his professions of sympathy with the new learning, he left England for the Continent in 1524, and after a visit to Luther at Wittenberg settled at Cologne, whence, however, he was presently expelled. He took refuge in Worms, where he published his octavo edition of the New Testament in 1525. The publication of the first quarto appeared at Marburg in 1530. His movements between 1526 and 1530 are uncertain: after 1530 he lived chiefly at Antwerp. He was arrested at the instance of Henry VIII., May 21, 1535; was imprisoned in the castle of Vilvorde, near Brussels; and after a protracted trial for heresy was strangled, Oct. 6, 1536, his body being burned at the stake. Among his other works are "Parable of the Wicked Mammon" (1527), "Obedience of a Christian Man" (1528), and "Practice of Prelates" (1530).

Tyndall (tin'dal), **John.** Born at Leighlin Bridge, Ireland, Aug. 21, 1820: died at Haslemere, Surrey, England, Dec. 4, 1893. A distinguished British physicist. Having been educated partly at home partly at a school near his native town of Leighlin Bridge, he became a pupil-student of the school of engineers in 1844. He was teacher at Queenwood College, Hants, 1847–48; studied at the University of Marburg 1848–51; was elected to the Royal Irish Society in 1852; became professor of natural philosophy at the Royal Institution of London in 1853; explored with Huxley the glaciers of Switzerland in 1856, thus beginning a study to which he forward devoted much attention; climbed the Weisshorn in 1861; scaled the Matterhorn in 1868; visited Algeria in 1870; and lectured in the United States in 1872. He was author of the following treatises: "Heat considered as a mode of motion," "Sound," "Researches on Diamagnetism and Magne-Crystallic Action" (1870), "Notes of a Course of Nine Lectures on Light delivered at the Royal Institution, 1869" (1870), "Notes of a Course of Seven Lectures on Electrical Phenomena delivered at the Royal Institution, 1870" (1870), "Essays on the Imagination in Science" (1870), "Hours of Exercise in the Alps" (1871), "Fragments of Science for Unscientific People" (1871), "Contributions to Molecular Physics in the Domain of Radiant Heat: a Series of Memoirs" (1872), "The Forms of Water in Clouds and Rivers, Ice and Glaciers" (1873), "Six Lectures on Light, delivered in America, 1872–73" (1873), "Address delivered before the British Association assembled at Belfast: with Additions" (1874), "On the Transmission of Sound by the Atmosphere" (1874), "Lessons in Electricity at the Royal Institution, 1875–76" (1876), "Fermentation" (1877), "Essays on the Floating Matter of the Air in Relation to Putrefaction and Infection" (1881), "Free Molecules and Radiant Heat ("Philosophical Transactions": 1882)," "Fragments of Science" and "New Fragments" (1892), etc.

Tyndall, Mount. A mountain in the Sierra Nevada, California, about lat. 36° 45′ N. Height, about 14,400 feet.

Tyndarides (tin-dar'i-dēz). Patronymic of Castor, Polydeuces, and Helena, children of Tyndareus.

Tyne (tīn). A river in northern England. It is formed by the union of the North Tyne and South Tyne, which unite near Hexham after traversing Northumberland " ws eastward past Newcastle: forms part of the bound., between Northumberland and Durham; and empties into the North Sea at Tynemouth. Length, about 80 miles; navigable for large vessels to Newcastle, and for small vessels to Blaydon.

Tynemouth (tīn'-, nuth or tin'muth). A borough in Northumberland, England, situated at the mouth of the Tyne in lat. 55° 1′ N., long. 1° 25′ W. It comprises the wards of Tynemouth, North Shields, and Percy. It is a watering-place and seaport, and has ship-building, fisheries, manufactures of ropes and sails, etc. Its priory was founded in the 7th century, and has several times been rebuilt. Population (1891), 46,267.

Tyner (tī'nėr), **James Noble.** Born at Brookville, Ind., Jan. 17, 1826. An American politician. He was Republican member of Congress from Indiana 1869–75; postmaster-general 1876–77; and first assistant postmaster-general 1877–81.

Tynewald, or Tinewald (tin'wold). The parliament or legislature of the Isle of Man, consisting of the governor and council, constituting the upper house, and the House of Keys, or lower house. It is independent of the British parliament, its acts requiring only the assent of the sovereign in council.

Tyng (ting), **Stephen Higginson.** Born at Newburyport, Mass., March 1, 1800: died at Flushing, N. Y., Sept. 4, 1885. A prominent Episcopal clergyman and author: pastor of St. George's Church, New York city, 1844–78, when he retired as pastor emeritus. He published several volumes of sermons, "Recollections of England" (1847), "Forty Years' Experience in Sunday-Schools" (1860), "The Prayer-Book Illustrated by Scripture" (1863–67), etc.

Typhon (tī'fon). [Gr. *Τυφάων*.] **1.** In Greek mythology, a son of Typhoëus, and the father of the winds: later confused with *Typhos* or *Typhoëus*.—**2.** In Egyptian mythology: see *Set*.

Tyr (tir). [ON. *Týr*.] In Northern mythology, the god of war and victory, son of Odin. He is the same as the Anglo-Saxon Tiw. He is represented with one hand, the other having been bitten off by the wolf Fenris, in whose mouth he had placed it as a pledge.

Tyrannic Love, or the Royal Martyr. A tragedy by Dryden, produced in 1668 or 1669, printed in 1670.

Tyras (tī'ras). The ancient name of the river Dniester.

Tyre (tīr). [L. *Tyrus*, Gr. *Τύρος*, from Phen. (Heb.) *Tsor* (*ṣor*, modern *ṣur*), rock.] Next to Sidon, the oldest and most important city of Phenicia. It consisted of a town on the mainland and was the oldest part (Palætyrus), and two rocky islands directly opposite Palætyrus. These islands originally contained only the temple of Melkarth. In the beginning of the 10th century B. C. they were more settled, and they were united by Hiram, the contemporary of Solomon, by an embankment. In the 9th century B. C. it began, under its first king, Abibal, father of Hiram, to rival its neighbor city Sidon, and soon supplanted it as queen of the Phenician cities. Of its magnificence and luxury the prophet Ezekiel gives a detailed and graphic description. It established colonies in Sicily, Sardinia, Spain, Africa (Carthage), and sent out mercantile fleets to India and Brittany. Under Hiram Tyre reached the height of its prosperity and splendor. It then came into close friendly relations with Israel. Later, Ahab, king of Israel, married Jezebel, daughter of Ethbaal (about 900 B. C.), whose great-granddaughter Elissa (Dido) founded Carthage (814). Tyre was often the aim of attacks by Eastern rulers. It became tributary to Assyria under Tiglath-Pileser III. (745–727 B. C.). Sinhaneserv IV. (727–722) besieged it for five years, apparently without success. Under Nebuchadnezzar it stood a siege of 13 years (585–572). Later it came under Persian supremacy. Alexander the Great reduced the city after a siege of nine months, though he did not completely destroy it. From this blow Tyre never fully recovered, but continued to flourish in a quiet manner through its manufactures of metal-work, fine textiles, and purple dye. In the Roman period Tyre was still a prosperous city, and it retained some importance also in the middle ages. Under the Crusades it often changed hands between the Christians and the Mohammedans, and was repeatedly destroyed. The modern Tur is an important town under the government of Beirut, with about 5,000 inhabitants.

Tyrian Cynosure. The constellation Ursa Minor, anciently called the Cynosure, which served as a guide to the Tyrians in their long voyages.

Tyrol (tir'ol; G. pron. tē-rōl'), or **Tirol,** sometimes **the Tyrol,** It. **Tirolo** (tē-rō'lō). A county in Austria-Hungary which forms with Vorarlberg a crownland in the Cisleithan division of the Austrian empire. Capital, Innsbruck. Tyrol itself is bounded by Vorarlberg, Bavaria, Salzburg, Carinthia, Italy, and Switzerland. It is traversed by the Alps, and contains the upper valleys of the Lech, Adige, and Drave, and the middle valley of the Inn. Among its chief products are dairy products, fruits, and wine (in South Tyrol). It has mines of coal, iron, lead, zinc, copper, etc. The prevailing religion is Roman Catholic; most of the inhabitants are Germans, but there are also about 15,000 Ladins, and in South Tyrol over one third of the population is Italian. It has 18 representatives in the Austrian Reichsrat, and 68 members in its Landtag. Tyrol was part of the ancient Rhætia and Noricum under the Roman Empire, and later in great part a portion of Bavaria. It belonged to the empire of Charles the Great, and

later to the duchy of Bavaria. The counts of Tyrol extended their power from the neighborhood of Meran in the middle ages, and became paramount in the country. Tyrol passed to the house of Hapsburg in 1363, and was granted by Napoleon to Bavaria in 1805. In 1809 occurred an insurrection against the French and Bavarian rule. Parts of Tyrol were ceded to France in 1809-10. It was recovered by Austria in 1814. Area, 11,324 square miles. Population (1890), 912,696.

Tyrol, Welsch. That part of Tyrol not inhabited principally by German-speaking people; specifically, South Tyrol, inhabited principally by Italians.

Tyrone (ti-rōn′). A county in Ulster, Ireland, bounded by Donegal, Londonderry, Lough Neagh, Armagh, Monaghan, and Fermanagh. Capital, Omagh. The surface is generally hilly. Area, 1,260 square miles. Population (1891), 171,278.

Tyrone, Earl of. See *O'Neil, Hugh*.

Tyropœon (tir-ō-pē′on). [Gr. τῶν τυροποιῶν, of the cheese-makers.] A valley at Jerusalem. See the extract.

> The Pool of Siloam lies on the opposite side of this ridge, at the mouth of the valley called that of the Cheesemakers (Tyropœon) in the time of Josephus, but which is now filled up with rubbish, and in large part built over.
>
> *Sayce*, Anc. Monuments, p. 98.

Tyrrhenians (ti-rē′ni-ąnz). A name given by the Greeks to the ancient inhabitants of Etruria.

Tyrrhenian Sea, or **Inferum Mare** (in′fe-rum mā′rē). In ancient geography, that part of the Mediterranean which lies west of Italy.

Tyrtæus (tėr-tē′us). [Gr. Τυρταῖος.] Lived in the middle of the 7th century B. C. A famous elegiac poet of Sparta, said to have been a native of Attica. According to a (doubtless unfounded) tradition, the Spartans who were at war with the Messenians were commanded by the oracle to take a leader from among the Athenians. The latter, not wishing to aid the Spartans, sent Tyrtæus, a lame schoolmaster of no reputation; but by his songs he so inspired his followers that they obtained the victory. Fragments of his poems are extant.

Tyrus (tī′rus). The Latin name of Tyre.

Tyrwhitt (tėr′it). **Thomas.** Born at London, March 29, 1730: died at London, Aug. 15, 1786. An English critic. He studied at Oxford, and was elected a fellow of Merton in 1755, but in 1762 abandoned his academic career in order to become clerk of the House of Commons. He resigned his clerkship in 1768, and devoted himself to literature. He wrote "Observations on Some Passages of Shakespeare" (1766), and prepared excellent editions of Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales" (1775-78) and Aristotle's "Poetics" (1794). He is chiefly known as the original editor of "Rowley's Poems," which he demonstrated were written by Chatterton.

Tytler (tīt′lėr), **Alexander Fraser,** Lord Woodhouselee. Born at Edinburgh, Oct. 15, 1747: died there, Jan. 5, 1813. A Scottish historical and general writer, son of William Tytler (judge-advocate of Scotland). Among his works are "Elements of General History" (1801; first published as "Outlines" 1782), lives of Lord Kames (1807) and of Petrarch (1810), "Essay on the Principles of Translation" (1790).

Tytler, C. C. Fraser. The pseudonym of Mrs. Christina Catherine Fraser Tytler Liddell.

Tytler, Patrick Fraser. Born at Edinburgh, Aug. 30, 1791: died at Great Malvern, England, Dec. 24, 1849. A Scottish historian, son of A. F. Tytler. His chief work is a "History of Scotland" (9 vols. 1828-43). Among his other works are lives of Admirable Crichton, Wyclif, Raleigh, and Henry VIII., "Lives of Scottish Worthies" (1837-38), and "Progress of Discovery on the Northern Coasts of America" (1848).

Tytler, Sarah. The pseudonym of Henrietta Keddie.

Tytler, William. Born at Edinburgh, Oct. 12, 1711: died at Edinburgh, Sept. 12, 1792. A Scottish historical and antiquarian writer. His chief work is "An Inquiry, Historical and Critical, into the Evidence against Mary Queen of Scots" (1760).

Tyumen, or **Tiumen** (työ-mėn′). A town in the government of Tobolsk, West Siberia, situated on the Tura about 140 miles southwest of Tobolsk. It has important commerce through the Obi river-system; is the terminus of a railway from Yekaterinburg; and is on the great Siberian highway. It is the chief manufacturing center in Siberia; among its manufactures are leather and carpets.

Tz. For Russian words in *Tz.*, see *Ts.*

Tzana, or **Tsana** (tsä′nä), or **Dembea** (dem′bā-ą). **Lake.** A lake in the interior of Abyssinia, intersected by lat. 12° N. Its outlet is the Blue Nile. Elevation above sea-level, about 6,000 feet. Length, 55 miles.

Tzigane (tsē-gän′ne). **La.** An opera by Strauss, produced at Paris in 1877.

Tzumé (tzö-mā′), or **Tsomé** (tzō-mā′). A traditional or perhaps mythical hero of the Tupi Indians of Brazil. Some of the missionary authors of the 17th century identified him with St. Thomas.

U For an explanation of African names of countries and languages beginning with *I*, see *African names*, under *Africa*.

Ualan. See *Strong Island*.

Uarda (ö-är'dä). A novel by Ebers, published in 1877. The scene is laid chiefly in Egypt at the time of the reign of Rameses II.

Uaupés (wä-ö-pās'). A river of southern Colombia and Brazil, the largest affluent of the Rio Negro. Length unknown (probably over 700 miles). Also written *Vaupé*.

Ubangi (ö-bäng'gē), or, better, **Mobangi** (mō-bäng'gē), in its upper course **Makua** (mä-kö'ä) and **Welle** (wel'e). The chief right-hand tributary of the Kongo, in the Kongo Free State. It joins the Kongo a little south of the equator. Its length is probably about 1,500 miles.

Ubara-tutu. See *Obaraïes*.

Überweg (ü'ber-veg), or **Ueberweg, Friedrich.** Born at Leichlingen, Prussia, Jan. 22, 1826; died at Königsberg, June 9, 1871. A German philosopher, professor at Königsberg from 1867. His chief works are "Grundriss der Geschichte der Philosophie" ("Outline of the History of Philosophy"; in many editions, the first 1862–66), and "System der Logik und Geschichte der logischen Lehren" (1857).

Ubicini (ü-bē-sē-nē'). **Jean Henri Abdolonyme.** Born at Issoudun, France, Oct. 20, 1818; died at Roche-Corbon, Oct. 8, 1884. A French publicist. He traveled in Italy, Greece, and the Orient, and took part in the insurrection of Bukharest in 1848. He wrote various works on southeastern Europe, including "Lettres sur la Turquie" (1847–51), "La question d'Orient" (1854), etc.

Ubii (ü'bi-ī). [L. (Cæsar) *Ubii*, Gr. (Strabo) *Oubioi*.] A German people first mentioned by Cæsar, in whose time they were situated on the right bank of the Rhine, north of the Taunus region to the Sieg. Made tributary to the Suevi, they sought Roman protection, under Augustus, on the left bank of the Rhine, somewhat farther to the north. Their principal place, named Colonia Agrippinensis (modern Cologne) from Agrippina, daughter of Germanicus and wife of Claudius, became the chief seat of Roman power on the lower Rhine. The Ubii themselves are also frequently called *Agrippinenses*. They were merged ultimately in the Franks.

Ucayale (ö-kī-ä'lā), or **Ucayali** (ö-kī-ä'lē). One of the principal head streams of the Amazon, in Peru. It rises near lat 11° 30′ S., receives the Apurimac, and joins the Marañon at Santa. Length, over 1,400 miles; navigable for 1,000 miles. Called in its upper course Vilcamayu and Urubamba.

Uchard (ü-shär'). **Mario.** Born at Paris, Dec. 28, 1824; died there, Aug. 1, 1865. A French dramatist, husband of the actress Madeleine Brohan. He wrote the dramas "La Fiammina" (1857) and "La Charneuse" (1864); the comedies "La seconde jeunesse" (1859), "La postérité d'un bourgmestre" (1864); the romance "Raymond" (1862), etc.

Uchatius (ö-chä'ti-ös), Baron **Franz von.** Born at Theresienfeld, in Lower Austria, Oct. 20, 1811; committed suicide at Vienna, June 4, 1881. An Austrian artillery general (lieutenant field-marshal) and authority on artillery tactics. He invented a steel bronze for cannon (named from him Uchatius bronze), ballistic apparatus, etc.

Uchean (ü'chē-an), or **Yuchi**, or **Euchees.** A linguistic stock of North American Indians, of which but one tribe, the Yuchi, is definitely known. Its earliest known habitat was the coast tract of South Carolina southwest of Charleston, and in the early part of the 18th century they lived also upon the lower Savannah River. They became allies of the Creek Confederacy without joining it, and were removed at the same time with the Creeks (1836–40) to the Indian Territory, where over 600 now (1894) live, upon the Arkansas River.

Uchtritz (üch'trits). **Friedrich von.** Born at Görlitz, Prussia, Sept. 12, 1800; died there, Feb. 15, 1875. A German dramatist and novelist. His best known drama is "Alexander und Darius." (1827).

Uckermark. See *Uckermärk*.

Uckermünde (ük'er-mün'de), or **Ukermünde** (ö̈ker-mün'de). A seaport in the province of Pomerania, Prussia, situated on the Ücker, near the Lesser Haff, 30 miles northwest of Stettin. Population (1890), 6,112.

Uclés (ö-klās'). A small town in the province of Cuenca, Spain, 56 miles southeast of Madrid. It was the scene of a battle between the Moors and Castilians in 1108; and here, Jan. 13, 1809, the French under Victor defeated the Spaniards.

Udaipur (ö-di-pör'), or **Odeypore** (ö-di-pör'). 1. A tributary native state in Rajputana, India, intersected by lat. 25° N., long. 74° E.: the ancient Meywar. It is under British protection. Area, 12,861 square miles. Population (1891), 1,844,360.—2. The capital of the state of Udaipur, and by lat. 24° 35′ N. Population, 38,314.

Udall (ū'dal), **John.** Died in the Marshalsea Prison, 1592. An English nonconformist, one of the writers for the Marprelate press. He published "Diotrephes" in 1588, the first answer to Bridges's "Defense of the Government Established in the Church of England for Ecclesiastical Matters," and was summoned before the Court of High Commission and finally deprived of his living and imprisoned at Southwark. He then printed in a work called "A Demonstration of the Truth of that Discipline which Christ hath Prescribed, etc." This book was declared seditious, and he was sentenced to death in Feb., 1591. Efforts were made by Sir Walter Raleigh for his release, and, though they were not successful, he was left in prison, where he died. He also wrote "The Key to the Holy Tongue," the first Hebrew grammar in English, printed at Leyden in 1593.

Udall, Nicholas. Born in Hampshire about 1505; died 1556. An English dramatist and Latin scholar. He was head-master at Eton in 1534, and of Westminster School 1553–56. He was the author of the first English comedy, "Ralph Roister Doister" (which see). In 1542 he published his translation of the "Apothemus" of Erasmus; he also (1542–45) translated Erasmus's paraphrase on Luke.

Udine (ö'dē-ne). 1. A province in Venetia, Italy. Area, 2,541 square miles. Population (1892), 525,802.—2. The capital of the province of Udine, Italy, situated on the Roja in lat. 46° 4′ N., long. 13° 14′ E.: the ancient Vedinum or Utinum. It has flourishing silk manufactures. It became the capital of Friuli in 1238; and passed to Venice in 1420. Population (1892), 36,000.

Udolpho, The Mysteries of. See *Mysteries of Udolpho, The*.

Ueberweg. See *Überweg*.

Uechtland (üeht'länt), or **Helvetian** (hel-vē'shan) **Desert.** A medieval name for a region in the modern cantons of Fribourg and Bern, Switzerland, between the Aar and the Saane: largely because often devastated by war in the early middle ages.

Ufa (ö'fä). 1. A government of eastern Russia, surrounded by the governments of Perm, Orenburg, Samara, Kazan, and Vyatka. It is traversed by ranges of the Urals. The chief river is the Byelaya. Ufa has iron- and copper-mines. Area, 47,112 square miles. Population, 2,033,000.

2. The capital of the government of Ufa, situated at the junction of the Ufa with the Byelaya, about lat. 54° 45′ N. Population, 31,628.

Ufizi (ö-fē'zē). One of the chief art galleries in the world, situated in Florence near the Arno, and connected with the galleries in the Palazzo Pitti by a covered gallery over the Ponte Vecchio: founded in the 15th century.

Uganda (ö-gän'dä). A native kingdom in British East Africa, at the northwest end of Lake Victoria, bordering on Unyoro, which is nominally its vassal, and on Karagwe in the south. It was definitely placed in the British sphere of influence in 1890. In March, 1893, the British East Africa Company retired from Uganda. Area, about 40,000 square miles. Population, estimated, 2,000,000–3,000,000. Altitude of plateau, about 4,000 feet. See *Ganda*.

Uggione. See *Oggione*.

Ugogo (ö-gō'gō). See *Gogo*.

Ugolino. See *Gherardesca*.

Uhehe (ö-hā'he). See *Hehe*.

Uhland (ö'länt), **Ludwig.** Born at Tübingen, April 26, 1787; died there, Nov. 13, 1862. A German lyric poet. He studied jurisprudence at Tubingen, and afterward became an advocate at Stuttgart. He subsequently devoted himself to linguistic studies. In 1810 he was in Paris engaged in study, particularly of manuscripts of the middle ages. In 1829 he was made professor of the German language and literature at the University of Tübingen, a post which he, however, resigned in 1833 on the refusal of the government to grant him a leave of absence to attend the German Diet as delegate. In 1848 and 1849 he was a member of the Diet. His first poems ("Gedichte") appeared in 1806: a complete collection was published in 1815. "Vaterländische Gedichte" ("Fatherland Poems"), a volume of patriotic lyrics evoked by the Wurtemberg constitutional troubles of 1815, was published in 1816, and in an augmented edition in 1817. In 1818 appeared the first of his two dramas, the tragedy "Ernst, Herzog von Schwaben" ("Ernst, Duke of Swabia"), which was followed in 1819 by "Ludwig der Baier" ("Louis the Bavarian"). His fame as a poet is based chiefly upon his songs and ballads, some of which are among the most famous in German literature. Several of his lyrics, like "Ich hatt' einen Kameraden," "Droben stehet die Kapelle," and "Es zogen drei Burschen wohl über den Rhein," and the religious poem "Das ist der Tag des Herrn," have become genuine folk-songs. As a poet he belonged to the so-called Swabian School. His poems and dramas ("Gedichte und Dramen") were published at Stuttgart in 1876, in 3 vols. His "Schriften zur Geschichte der Dichtung und Sage" ("Writings on the History of Poetry and Legend") appeared at Stuttgart, 1865–73, in 8 vols.

Uhrich (ö'rich or ü-rēk'), **Jean Jacques Alexis.** Born at Pfalzburg, Alsace, Feb. 15, 1802: died at Passy, Oct. 9, 1886. A French general. He served in Spain, Algeria, the Crimea, and Italy; and was commandant of Strasburg at the time of its siege and capitulation in 1870.

Uigurs (wē'görz). A Turkish people dwelling in central Asia, especially in the Tian-Shan region. Also *Uighurs*.

The Uighurs eventually . . . under the names of Yuchi-shi and White Huns, broke in power the Greek Seleucid state of Bactria, and founded a famous empire, with its capital at Balkh, which became the scourge of the Sassanians on the one hand, and filled a more principal part in Indian history than is generally suspected on the other.
Poole, Story of Turkey, p. 3.

Uintah, or **Uinta** (ū-in'tä), **Mountains.** A range of mountains chiefly in northern Utah, on the borders of Colorado and Wyoming. It extends nearly east and west.

Uiracocha (wē-rä-kō'chä). [Quichua: perhaps from *Uagra*, air, spirit, and *cocoha*, sea, space.] The Supreme Deity of the ancient Peruvians. He was described as the creator of all living things. His worship had come down from very ancient times, and was attributed to the people who had ruled about Lake Titicaca (see *Picaos*). He was adored, at least by the amautas, or wise men, and temples were dedicated to him (see *Curicancha*). The festival of Cuzco Rayan, in the middle of the year, was held in his honor. The early Spanish writers corrupted the name to Viracocha and mistranslated it "foam of the sea." Uiracocha was sometimes represented as white and bearded, whence the Indians are said to have applied the name to the Spaniards. For the same reason the missionaries supposed him to be identical with the Mexican Quetzalcohuatl (which see), and imagined that the traditions of him referred to St. Thomas. Also called *Illatoc-ceve* (creator), *Pachayachachic* (teacher), and *Pachacamac* (ruler of the world).

Uist, North. See *North Uist*.

Uist, South. See *South Uist*.

Ujfalvy, Charles Eugène. Born at Vienna, May 16, 1842. A philologist, ethnologist, and traveler, of Hungarian descent. He became professor at the Oriental Academy at Paris in 1873, and made journeys to Asia (1876–82) under French auspices. He has written various works on Magyar, the Finnic and other Ural-Altaic languages, "Mission scientifique française en Russie" (1878–82), etc.

Ujiji (ö-jē'jē). 1. The country of the Jiji tribe (Wajiji), of Bantu stock, in central Africa. The natives are well built and strong, able fishermen and boatmen, agriculturists, iron-workers, and traders in ivory, palm-oil, and cattle. They are settled on the northeastern shore of Lake Tanganyika in German East Africa.

2. The chief town of the Wajiji, situated in lat. 5° S., long. 30° E., with about 8,000 population and a strong settlement of Arabs. It was here that Burton discovered the lake, and here Stanley found Livingstone on Nov. 10, 1871.

Ukaapa. See *Kwapa*.

Ukerewe (ö-ke-rē'). An island in the southern part of Lake Victoria Nyanza.

Ukermark, or **Uckermark** (ö'ker-märk). The northernmost division of the province of Brandenburg, Prussia, surrounded by Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Pomerania, the Neumark, and the Mittelmark. It is divided now into the circles Prenzlau, Templin, and Angermünde. The early inhabitants were Pohlish Slavs. It was acquired by Brandenburg chiefly in the reign of Frederick I. (1415–40).

Ukermünde. See *Ückermünde.*

Ukert (ö'kert), **Friedrich August.** Born at Eutin, Germany, Oct. 28, 1780; died at Gotha, May 18, 1851. A German historian and geographer, chief librarian of the ducal library at Gotha from 1808. He published "Geographie der Griechen und Romer" (1816–46), etc., and was a collaborator of Heeren.

Ukko. See *Ilmarin.*

Ukraine (ü'krān or ö-krān'). [Russ. *Ukraina*, border land.] A region in Russia, of vague boundaries, lying chiefly in the valley of the middle Dnieper: nearly the same as Little Russia, and corresponding nearly to the governments Kieff, Tchernigoff, Poltowa, and Kharkoff. It was long an object of contention between Poland and Russia. The part west of the Dnieper was ceded to Russia by Poland in 1667 and 1686; the part west of the Dnieper fell to Russia in 1793.

Uleåborg (ö'le-å-borg). **1.** A laen of Finland, occupying the northern part of that country. Area, 63,971 square miles. Population, 246,963. —**2.** A seaport, capital of the laen of Uleåborg, situated at the north of the Uleå-Elf in the Gulf of Bothnia, in lat. 65° 2′ N., long. 24° 34′ E. It has considerable foreign commerce. Population, 10,589.

Uleå Lake (ö'le-å läk). A lake in Finland, southeast of Uleåborg. Length, about 40 miles.

Ulfilas (ul'fi-las), Goth. **Wulfila** ('little wolf'). Born at Dacia; died at Constantinople in 381. A Gothic bishop and translator of the Bible. His parents were Christians of Cappadocian origin. At the Synod of Antioch, 341, he was consecrated bishop of the Arian Visigoths, who lived to the north of the lower Danube. In 348, persecuted and driven out of this region by Athanarich, Ulfilas and his people, with the permission of the emperor Constantius, emigrated to Mœsia, in the neighborhood of Nicopolis. From their new home they are consequently frequently called Mœsogoths and their language Mœsogothic. Ulfilas died at Constantinople, where he had gone to defend the doctrines of Arianism. He preached in Greek, Latin, and Gothic. He translated the Bible into Gothic from a Greek original, but is said to have omitted the Books of Kings. For his translation he invented a written alphabet by supplementing the Greek alphabet in necessary instances from the Gothic runes. His translation, which from internal evidence shows the work of several hands, and was revised, in part done by others under his supervision, has been preserved only in a fragmentary form: in all there are the greater part of the Gospels, a large portion of the Epistles, and scraps of the Old Testament. The principal manuscript is the so-called Codex Argenteus of the University Library at Upsala, Sweden, written in silver letters on a purple ground. Fragments of other manuscripts are preserved at Wolfenbüttel, Germany, and at Milan and Turin. The Gothic translation of the Bible is the oldest extant literary monument in the Germanic languages. It has been many times published. A recent edition is by E. Bernhardt ("Vulfila oder die Gotische Bibel," Halle, 1875).

The grammar of the Gothic tongue, as exhibited in the translation of Ulfilas, is in handle be said, of priceless value in the history of human speech. We here see, not indeed the original of all the Teutonic languages, but a specimen one of them the centuries earlier than any other that has been preserved, with many inflections which have since been lost, with words which give us the clue to relationships otherwise untraceable, with phrases which cast a strong light on the fresh and joyous youth of the Teutonic peoples. In short, it is not too much to say that the same place which the study of Sanscrit holds in the history of the development of the great Indo-European family of nations is occupied by the Gothic of Ulfilas (Mœso-Gothic, as it is sometimes not very happily named) in reference to the unwritten history of the Germanic race.

Hodgkin, Italy and her Invaders, I. 69.

Ulleswater. See *Ullswater.*

Ullmann (ōl'man), **Karl.** Born at Epfenbach, near Heidelberg, March 15, 1796; died at Karlsruhe, Baden, Jan. 12, 1865. A German Protestant evangelical theologian. His works include "Ueber Reformen" (1841), "Reformatoren vor der Reformation," 1841), "Über die Sündlosigkeit Christi" ("On the Sinlessness of Christ," 1841), "Das Wesen des Christenthums" (1845), a reply to Strauss's "Life of Jesus," entitled "Historisch oder mythisch?"

Ulloa (ōl-yō'ä), **Antonio de.** Born at Seville, Jan. 12, 1716; died near Cadiz, July 3, 1795. A Spanish naval officer. In 1735 he was chosen, with Jorge Juan, another young naval officer, to accompany to Peru the French commission for the measurement of an arc of the meridian. (See *Condamine.*) While there they studied the natural features and political condition of the colony, and were also employed in defending it against Lord Anson. During his return voyage in 1744–45, Ulloa was captured by the English, but soon released. Charles III. gave him high naval and civil offices, including the governorship of Louisiana (1766–68), but he showed little aptitude for command, and after 1780 was not in active service. He founded the observatory at Cadiz and the first Spanish metallurgical laboratory, and was prominent in other scientific enterprises. He published "Relacion histórica del viage a la América meridional" (with Juan; 2 vols., 1748, translated into various languages), "Noticias Americanas" (1772), etc. The secret report of Juan and Ulloa on the American colonies was published in English in 1826; it is important as showing the causes which led to the war for independence.

Ulloa, Francisco de. Died in 1540 (?). A Spanish captain. He was with Cortés in the conquest of Mexico, and in July, 1539, was sent by him to explore the Gulf of California. He left Acapulco with three vessels one of which was lost in a storm: with the others he ascended to the head of the gulf, subsequently exploring the western coast of the peninsula, and attaining about lat. 28°, or, as some assert, lat. 30 or 30 N. One account says that he was lost at sea; another that he was assassinated shortly after his return to Acapulco. Ulloa was the first to prove that Lower California was a peninsula.

Ullswater, or **Ulleswater** (ulz'wâ'tėr). A lake on the border between Cumberland and Westmoreland, England, 20 miles south of Carlisle: the second in size of the English lakes. Its outlet is the Eamont into the Eden. Length, 9 miles.

Ulm (ōlm). The chief town of the Danube circle of Würtemberg, and an imperial fortress, situated at the junction of the Iller and Blau with the Danube, in lat. 48° 24′ N., long. 9° 59′ E. It is an important strategic and railway center, has active trade in leather, wood, cloth, etc.; has manufactures of beer, pipe-bowls, metal-work, hats, etc.; and is noted for its cathedral. Its cathedral, the largest church in Germany except the cathedral of Cologne, was begun in 1377, and finished early in the 16th century. The west front has a splendid triple portal sculptured in rich lower terminating in an octagon and a spire 529 feet high, completed in 1890, and forming the loftiest stone structure in the world. The interior has double aisles, and much fine church furniture. The 15th-century choir stalls of oak are covered with remarkable figure-sculpture, illustrating paganism, Judaism, and Christianity. There is also splendid glass. The cathedral measures 420 by 165 feet; height of nave vault, 141. Ulm was a free imperial city; was one of the chief places in Swabia, and a leading member of the Swabian leagues; joined the Reformation in 1530; and passed to Bavaria in 1803, and to Würtemberg in 1809. Population (1890), 36,391.

Ulm, Capitulation of. The surrender of an Austrian army (about 25,000–30,000) under Mack to Napoleon, Oct. 17, 1805.

Ulm, Truce of. A truce concluded in 1647 between the Franco-Swedish forces and the Bavarians.

Ulmecs. See *Olmecs.*

Ulphilas. See *Ulfilas.*

Ulpian (ul'pi-an), L. **Ulpianus** (ul-pi-ā'nus), **Domitius.** Murdered about 228 A. D. A celebrated Roman jurist, of Phenician descent. He held office from the time of Septimius Severus; was banished by Elagabalus; and was pretorian prefect under Alexander Severus. He wrote many commentaries and other legal works. "Ad Sabinum," "Ad Sabinum, etc.," largely used in the "Digest." Fragments of his "Institutiones" were published by Endlicher in 1835.

Although Ulpian's chief merit lies rather in the collation of what was known than in the well-balanced arrangement of the same, his works enjoyed for a long time high authority on account of their rich contents, and this, too, in the time of their greatest activity and clear style. In Justinian's Digest the extracts from his works form a full third of the whole work.

Teuffel and Schwabe, Hist. Rom. Lit. (tr. by Wagner), II. 267.

Ulrich (ōl'rich). Born 1487; died 1550. Duke of Würtemberg, son of Count Heinrich. He succeeded to the duchy in 1498; was expelled by the Swabian League in 1519; was restored with the aid of Philip of Hesse in 1534; and founded the Smalkaldic League in 1546.

Ulrich von Hutten. See *Hutten.*

Ulrich von Lichtenstein (ōl'rich fon lich'tenstin). Born about 1200; died 1276. A Middle High German lyric poet. He was descended from a noble family in Styria. His poems are inserted in his prose narrative called "Frauendienst" ("Service of Ladies"), containing his loves and adventures from 1222 to 1255, in which year it was written. His other work, "Frauenbuch" ("Book of Ladies"), is also lyrical in character. His works were published by Karl Lachmann (Berlin, 1841).

Ulrici (ōl-rē'sē), **Hermann.** Born at Pförten, Prussia, March 23, 1806; died at Halle, Prussia, July 11, 1884. A German Protestant philosopher and critic, professor at Halle. His works include "Über Shakspeare's dramatische Kunst" ("Shakspeare's Dramatic Art," 1839), "Geschichte der hellenischen Philosophie" (1841), "Über Prinzip und Methode der hegelschen Philosophie" (1841), "Grundprinzip der Philosophie" (1845), "System der Logik" (1852), "Glauben und Wissen" (1858), "Gott und die Natur" (1862), "Gott und der Mensch" (1866), etc.

Ulrike Eleonore (ōl-rē'ke el-e-ō-nō're). Born at Stockholm, Jan. 23, 1688; died Nov. 24, 1741. Queen of Sweden, younger sister of Charles XII. She married the hereditary prince Frederick of Hesse-Cassel, and became queen in 1718. He husband was crowned as reigning king in 1720.

Ulster (ul'stėr). [ME. *Ulister, Ulester, Ulister,* fr. *Uladh,* with termination as in *Leinster, Munster.*] The northernmost of the four great divisions of Ireland, bounded by the Atlantic Ocean, North Channel, Irish Sea, Leinster, and Connaught. It contains the counties Donegal, Londonderry, Tyrone, Antrim, Down, Armagh, Monaghan, Cavan, and Fermanagh. It was early colonized by Scots; was long ruled by kings; and in recent times has been a Protestant and loyalist stronghold. Population (1891), 1,617,814.

Ulster, Settlement or Plantation of. The colonization of a large part of Ulster with English and Scottish settlers, about 1609–11.

Ulster Rebellion. An outbreak of the Irish in Ulster against the English colonists in 1641.

Ultramontane (ul-trā-mon'tān) **Party.** [From L. *ultra,* beyond, and *montanus,* of or pertaining to a mountain.] In German politics, the Center party, which opposes legislation supposed to be inimical to the Church of Rome.

Ulugh Beg (ö'lōgh bēg', or **Beigh.** Lived in the middle of the 15th century. A prince of Samarkand, grandson of Timur; noted as an astronomer. His tables, which have been published by Hyde in 1665, are referred to as important authority by modern astronomers.

Umdi (ö-kun'dē). A name in Zululand, South Africa, about lat. 28° 10′ S., where, in 1879, the British under Lord Chelmsford defeated the Zulus under Cetiwayo.

Ulva (ul'vä). An island of the Inner Hebrides, Scotland, west of Mull. Length, about 5 miles.

Ulverston (ul'vėr-stōn). A town in Lancashire, England, situated near Morecambe Bay 16 miles northwest of Lancaster; once the chief town in Furness. It has various manufactures and mines of hematite. Population (1891), 9,948.

Ulwar. See *Alwar.*

Ulysses (ū-lis'ēz), or **Ulixes** (ū-lik'sēz). See *Odysseus.*

Ulysses. A poem by Tennyson.

Uma (ö'mä). A name of the goddess Devi.

Umah. See *Umbra.*

Umatilla (ū-ma-til'a). A tribe of North American Indians, originally dwelling on Umatilla River, Oregon. There are now 179 of them on the Umatilla reservation, near their former habitat. See *Shahaptans.*

Umatilla River. [From the Indian tribal name.] A river in northern Oregon which joins the Columbia about long. 119° 18′ W.

Umbagog Lake (um-bā'gog lāk). A lake on the boundary between Maine and New Hampshire, intersected by lat. 44° 45′ N. Its outlet is by the Androscoggin. Length, 9 miles.

Umballa. See *Ambala.*

Umberbide. See *Umbertide.*

Umbertide. See *Humbert.*

Umbria (um'bri-ä). [L. *Umbria,* Gr. *Ὀμβρία* or *Ὀμβρική,* from *Umbri,* Gr. *Ὄμβροι, Ὀμβρικοί,* or *Ὀμβρικοί,* the inhabitants.] In ancient geography, a region in Italy, situated east of Etruria and west of Picenum. The Umbrians took part in the second Samnite war, but were defeated by Rome in 308 B. C. After the third Samnite war they were gradually Romanized. Modern Umbria is a compartment of the kingdom of Italy. It contains the province Perugia.

The Umbria of Herodotus, as Niebuhr observes (Hist. of Rome, vol. i., p. 142 E. T.), "is of large and indefinite extent." It appears to include almost the whole of Northern Italy. It is from the region above the Umbrians that the Alpis and the Carpis flow into the Danube (iv. 49). This would seem to assign to them the modern Lombardo-Venetian kingdom, and to place them on the Adriatic. The arrival of the Tyrrhenians on their shores extends them to the opposite coast, and makes Tuscany also a part of their country. Herodotus knows of no Italian nations except the Tyrrhenians, the Umbrians, the Venetians (Veneti), the Œnotrians, and the Messapians.

Rawlinson, Herod., I. 223, note.

Umbriel (um'bri-el). [Formed from L. *umbra,* shade, and *-iel* as in *Ariel, Gabriel.*] A dusky sprite in Pope's "Rape of the Lock."

Umbriel. The second satellite of Uranus, discovered by Herschel in 1787.

Umbundu (öm-bön'dö). The language of the Ovimbundu (sing. Ochimbundu), who are settled between Benguella (Bangela), West Africa, and the Kuangu River, due east. The two principal tribes are those of Bailundu (Bailoondoo) and Bihe (Bye). As these people are traveling traders who have opened the Zambesi valley, Katanga, Urua, and Lubuku to the commerce of Benguella, the language is understood far beyond its tribal territory. In interior it belongs to the same cluster as Ndonga and Herero. It should not be confounded with Kimbundu (which see). American missionaries are developing a strong Umbundu literature.

Umeå-Elf (ö'me-å elf). A river in Sweden which flows into the Gulf of Bothnia near Umeå: the outlet of various lakes, including Stor Uman. Length, 261 miles.

Ummerapoora. See *Amarapura.*

Umon (ö-mōn'). An African town, built on an island in the Benue or Old Kalabar River, West Africa, about 70 miles from its mouth. It is an important market where the tribes of the upper river come to barter their produce for European goods brought up by the Efik traders of the coast. Population, about 8,000.

Umpqua (ump'kwä). A river in Oregon which flows into the Pacific Ocean about lat. 43° 40′ N. Length, about 180 miles.

Umritsir. See *Amritsar.*

Una (ū'nä). [L., fem. of *unus,* one.] "A lovely ladie," the personification of truth, in Spenser's "Faerie Queene." She is ultimately united to St. George, the Red Cross Knight, who has slain the dragon in her behalf. In her wanderings she is followed by a lion who has been tamed by her gentleness and purity.

Unaka (ū'na-kä) **Mountains.** A range of mountains on the border between North Carolina and

Tennessee; a continuation of the Great Smoky Mountains, or identical with them.

Unakhotana (ūn a-cho-tä'nä). or **Yukonikhotana** (yo-kon ē-cho-tä'nä). [The first name means "distant people"; the second, 'people of the Yukon.'] A tribe of the northern group of the Athapascan stock of North American Indians, living in several villages along the Yukon River, between the Sunkakat River and the Tananah River, Alaska. See *Athapascan.*

Unao (ō' nä-ō). A district in Oudh, British India, situated east of Cawnpore. Area, 1,768 square miles. Population (1881), 889,069.

Uncas (ung'kas). Died about 1682. An Indian chief, a Pequot by birth. He revolted from the Pequots and became chief of the Mohegans; joined the English in the Pequot war; and defeated the Narragansets under Miantonomoh in 1643. Cooper introduces him in his "Last of the Mohicans."

Uncle Esek (ung'kl ē'zek). The pseudonym of Henry W. Shaw.

Uncle Remus. See *Remus, Uncle.*

Uncle Sam (sam). The government of the people of the United States: a jocular extension of the initials U. S.

Uncle Tom's Cabin. A novel by Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, published in book form in 1852. It was directed against negro slavery in the Southern States. The scene is laid chiefly in Kentucky and Louisiana. It has appeared in numerous editions and translations.

It came out as a sort of feuilleton in the "National Era," a Washington paper. The death of Uncle Tom was the first portion published, indeed the first that was written. It appeared in the summer of 1851, and excited so much attention that Mrs. Stowe added a beginning and middle to her end, by composing and printing from week to week the story as we now have it, until it was concluded in March, 1852. Before the end of 1852 it had been translated into Italian, Spanish, Danish, Swedish, Dutch, Flemish, German, Polish, and Magyar. There are two Dutch translations and twelve German ones; and the Italian translation enjoys the honour of the pope's prohibition. It has been dramatised in twenty forms, and acted in every capital in Europe, and in the free States of America.

Senior, Essays on Fiction, p. 397.

Uncommercial Traveller, The. A volume of sketches by Dickens, first published serially in "All the Year Round" in 1860.

Uncompahgre (un-kom-pä'gre) **River.** A tributary of the Gunnison River, in Colorado.

Undine (un-dēn' or un'dēn; G. pron. ön-dē'ne). A tale by Fouqué, Baron de la Motte, published in German in 1814. Undine is a water-spirit who is endowed with a soul by her marriage with a mortal.

Unfortunate Peace, The. A name sometimes given to the treaty of Cateau-Cambrésis (which see).

Ungama Bay. See *Formosa Bay.*

Ungarisch-Brod. A town in Moravia, Austria-Hungary, situated near the Olsawa 45 miles south-southeast of Olmütz. Population (1890), commune, 4,036.

Ungarn. The German name of Hungary.

Ungava Bay (ung-gä'vä bā). An arm of Hudson Strait, northwest of Labrador.

Unger (ōng'er), **Franz.** Born in Styria, 1800; died at Gratz, Feb. 13, 1870. A distinguished Austrian botanist and paleontologist, professor of botany at Vienna from 1850. He was particularly noted for his researches in the anatomy and physiology of plants and in fossil botany.

Ungern-Sternberg (ōng'ern-stern'berg), Baron **Alexander von.** Born near Reval, Estonia, 1806; died at Dannenwalde, Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Aug. 24, 1868. A German novelist. Among his best-known novels are "Der Missionar," "Diane," and "Die Sclaven."

Unguja (ōng-gō'jä). See *Swahili.*

Unicorn, The. See *Monoceros.*

Unieh (ū'ni-e or ū-nē'e). A small seaport on the coast of the Black Sea, Asiatic Turkey, 120 miles west of Trebizond.

Uniformity Act. In English history: (*a*) An act of Parliament, passed in 1549, which provided for uniformity of religious service. (*b*) An act of Parliament passed May 19, 1662. It obliged holders of church livings to be ordained by a bishop; to assent to the Prayer-book; to renounce the Covenant; to declare the unlawfulness of bearing arms against the sovereign; and to make oath of canonical obedience. Many clergymen resigned their benefices.

Unigenitus Dei Filius (ū-ni-jen'i-tus dē'i fil'i-us). [L., 'Only-begotten Son of God.'] A bull promulgated by Pope Clement XI. in 1713, in which the Jansenists were condemned.

Union (ū'nyon), **The.** 1. The United States of America.—2. Same as *Union, Act of,* 3.

Union, Act of. 1. A statute of 1535–36, which enacted the political union of Wales to England.—2. A statute of 1706, which united the kingdoms of England and Scotland on and after May 1, 1707.—3. A statute of 1800, which united the kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland on and after Jan. 1, 1801.

Unionists (ū'nyon-ists). In British politics, those who are opposed to the dissolution or rupture of the legislative union existing between Great Britain and Ireland, and especially to the separatist principles and tendencies of those who desire to establish home rule in Ireland: a name applied to the Conservatives and Liberal-Unionists.

Union Jack. The national ensign of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, used in a small form as a jack—that is, displayed at the end of the bowsprit. The name "union jack" has come wrongly to be applied to the finger-union flag itself. It is formed by the union of the cross of St. George (red on a white field), the diagonal cross or saltier of St. Andrew (white on a blue field), and the diagonal cross or saltier of St. Patrick (red on a white field). The jack is not flown on shore.

Union League Club. A social and political (Republican) club, organized in New York city in 1863, and incorporated in 1865. Its stated objects at the time of its organization during the War of the Rebellion were "to promote, encourage, and sustain, by all proper means, absolute and unqualified loyalty to the government of the United States; to discountenance and repulse, by moral and social influences, all disloyalty to said government, and every attempt against the integrity of the Nation;" and also to establish a library and gallery for the collection of literature, works of art, and military trophies relating to the war. House, Fifth Avenue and 30th street. Similar clubs were formed in other cities.

Union Square. A public park in New York city, between Broadway, Fourth Avenue, 14th street, and 17th street. In 1806 it was a potter's field. It was made a public park in 1815.

Uniontown (ū'nyon-toun). The capital of Fayette County, Pennsylvania, 42 miles south by east of Pittsburg. Population (1890), 6,359.

United African Company. A British mercantile company formed in recent years for the purpose of trading on the Niger.

United Brethren. See *Moravians.*

United Irishmen. An Irish society formed in 1791 by T. W. Tone, for the purpose of procuring parliamentary reform and the repeal of the penal laws. It afterward became a secret society with revolutionary aims, and was influential in causing the Irish rebellion of 1798.

United Kingdom, The. See *Great Britain.*

United Netherlands, The. See *Netherlands.*

United Provinces, The. The seven provinces of the Low Countries—Holland, Zealand, Utrecht, Friesland, Gelderland, Groningen, and Overyssel—which in 1579 formed the Union of Utrecht and laid the foundation of the republic of the Netherlands.

United Provinces of La Plata. See *La Plata.*

United States (ū-nī'ted stāts), or **United States of America.** [F. *États-Unis,* G. *Vereinigte Staaten,* It. *Stati Uniti,* Sp. *Estados Unidos,* D. *Verecnigde Staten.*] A federal republic which occupies the principal part of central North America. Capital, Washington. Excluding the detached district of Alaska, it is bounded by British America on the north, the Atlantic on the east, Florida Strait, the Gulf of Mexico, and Mexico on the south, and the Pacific on the west. The great physical divisions are the Atlantic slope, Appalachian system, central plain (including the Mississippi valley and the Great Lakes basin), Rocky Mountain system, western plateau, Sierra Nevada and Cascade systems, and Pacific slope. The principal rivers are the Mississippi (with the Missouri, Ohio, etc.), St. Lawrence, Rio Grande, Colorado, and Columbia; the principal lakes the group known as "the great lakes" (partly in Canada), Great Salt Lake, and Lake Champlain. The leading agricultural products are corn (of which, in 1895, 1,919,480,000 bushels were produced), wheat (530,149,000 bushels), oats (638,855,000 bushels), sugar (estimated, 1893: cane, 450,000,000 pounds; beet, 27,085,322; sorghum, 986,000; maple, 3,30,000), cotton (1899, 7,462,281 bales), tobacco (1895, 483,023,965 pounds), rye, rice, dairy products, live stock, hay, and potatoes. The metallic products for 1893 are iron (91,587,630 tons), silver (60,000,000 ounces), gold (1,739,081 ounces), copper (329,354,398 pounds), lead (163,982 short tons), zinc (78,832 short tons), quicksilver (30,164 flasks: 76½ pounds to a flask), nickel (49,299 pounds), aluminium (233,629 pounds), and platinum (1895, platinum (75 ounces); other products are coal (162,814,977 long tons), petroleum (48,412,666 barrels), natural gas, mineral waters, etc. Manufactures are greatly diversified. The principal exports are breadstuffs, cotton, provisions, petroleum, Indian corn, tobacco, sugar, lumber, oil-cake, leather, machinery, cattle, furs. The country is first in the world in the production of steel, pig-iron, cotton, wheat, and Indian corn, and ranks among the first in tobacco and sugar. It has no universally recognized system of grouping the States of the Union: they are often classified as New England States, Middle States, Southern States (including the subdivision Gulf States), Western States (including Lake States and "the Northwest"), and Pacific States. The following is an accepted arrangement—*North Atlantic division:* Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania. *South Atlantic division:* Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida (with the District of Columbia). *North Central division:* Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas. *South Central division:* Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas (with the Territory of Oklahoma). *Western division:* Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, and Idaho (with the Territories of Arizona and New Mexico).—In all, 45 States and 3 Territories, besides the District of Columbia (which contains Washington, the capital, and is administered by the Federal government), the unorganized Indian Territory, and the civil and judicial district of Alaska. The largest cities are New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, and Brooklyn. The Federal executive power is vested in a President, elected for 4 years by an electoral college which is elected by the votes of the people of the different States. He is assisted by a cabinet of 8 members of his own appointment. The legislative authority is vested in Congress, which consists of a Senate, whose members of which are returned by each State, and a House of Representatives, at present (1894) of 356 members, returned by the States in the proportion of one for about every 174,000 inhabitants. The separate States have extensive independent powers reserved to them under the Constitution of the republic. The State governments are administered each by a governor and a legislature of two houses. There are distinct Federal and State judicial systems, the highest court in the land being the United States Supreme Court. The inhabitants are largely of British descent; about 8,500,000 are colored. There are many immigrants and descendants of recent immigrants from Germany, Norway, Sweden, Italy, Bohemia, Poland, Hungary, etc., and Japanese and Chinese. The prevailing language is English; German, Canadian French, etc., are largely spoken in certain localities. All religions are tolerated, and in a population so diversified origin all may be said to have adherents. The largest of the Protestant denominations are the Methodists and Baptists. The region is said to have been visited and temporarily colonized by the Northmen about A. D. 1000, was seen by the Cabots in 1497–98, and explored by Ponce de Leon in 1513–14, Verrazano in 1524, De Soto in 1539–41, and others. The first permanent settlement was made at St. Augustine in 1565. Thirteen colonies were planted, which by their union in 1783 formed the thirteen original States: Virginia (1607), Massachusetts (1620), New Hampshire (1623), Maryland (1634), Connecticut (1635), Rhode Island (1636), North Carolina, South Carolina, Pennsylvania (1682), and Georgia (1733), all by the British; New York and New Jersey by the Dutch; and Delaware (1638) by Swedes. Among the wars carried on with the Indians were the Pequot war, King Philip's war, King William's war, Queen Anne's war, King George's war, and the French and Indian war. The chief following are among the leading events of United States history: Revolution hastened by the Stamp Act of 1765, taxes in 1767, and the Boston Port Bill of 1774; commencement of the Revolutionary War, 1775 (see *Revolutionary War*); Declaration of Independence, 1776; surrender at Yorktown, 1781; recognition of independence, 1783; Articles of Confederation adopted, 1777–81; Ordinance of 1787 relating to the Northwest Territory; Constitution formed, 1787; new form of government adopted, 1789, with the capital at New York; capital removed to Philadelphia, 1790; Indian war, 1790–1794; French war, 1798–1800; capital transferred to Washington, 1800; Tripolitan war, 1802–05; Louisiana Purchase, 1803; embargo, 1807; war with Great Britain, 1812–15; cession of Florida by Spain, 1819; financial crisis, 1837; annexation of Texas, 1845; Mexican war, 1846–48; acquisition of territory from Mexico, 1848, and by the Gadsden Purchase, 1853; financial crisis, 1857; secession of eleven States, 1860–61; Civil War, 1861–65 (see *Civil War*); reconstruction in the South, 1865–77; purchase of Alaska from Russia, 1867; financial crisis, 1873; disputed presidential election, 1876–77. Area, 3,025,600 square miles; including Alaska, 3,557,000 square miles. Population (1890), 62,622,250 (estimated for July 1, 1894, 68,207,000).

United States. An American frigate, built at Philadelphia in 1797, which, under the command of Decatur, captured the British frigate Macedonian, Oct. 25, 1812, in lat. 29° N., long. 29° 30′ W.

United States Military Academy. See *West Point Military Academy.*

United States Naval Academy. See *Naval Academy, United States.*

United States of Brazil. See *Brazil.*

United States of Colombia. [Sp. *Estados Unidos de Colombia.*] The official name of Colombia from 1861 to 1886, when a federal constitution was in force.

United States of Mexico. See *Mexico.*

United States of Venezuela. See *Venezuela.*

Universal Doctor, The, L. **Doctor Universalis** (dok'tor ū'ni-vėr-sā'lis). A name given to Thomas Aquinas, and also to Alain de Lille.

Université Nationale de France. An institution which virtually includes the entire educational system of France. The organization of the old University of Paris has been destroyed by the Revolution, certain "écoles centrales" appeared at various points in the country. These were abolished by Napoleon, and the whole machinery of national and public instruction was reconstructed on a grand scale. The university (originally and in later imperial times called the "Université Impériale de France") includes the faculties of law, theology, medicine, letters, and science, which replace the old universities at Paris and other cities, each academy being responsible to a central governing body.

University College. A non-sectarian London college, founded in 1828. It is situated on Gower street. Opposite is the University College Hospital, the patients of which are treated by the professors of medicine of the college. In 1881 additions were made to the main building. There are about 40 professors and 1,600 students. There is connected with it a school for boys. Near here, in Gordon Square, is University Hall, a Unitarian university settlement.

University College. The oldest college of Oxford University. According to an apparently baseless tradition, it was founded by King Alfred in 872. It doubtless originated in a fund bequeathed by William, archdeacon of Durham, in 1249; and the college was practically established in 1280. The foundation now (1894) consists of a master, 13 fellows, 17 scholars, and 12 exhibitioners.

Unkiar-Skelessi (ön'kē-är-skā-les'sē), or **Hunkiar-Skelessi.** A small place in Asia Minor, near Constantinople, where, in 1833, Russia and Turkey concluded a treaty favorable to the former.

Unlearned Parliament, The. See *Parliament of Dunces.*

Unnatural Combat, The. A play by Philip Massinger, acted about 1619, printed in 1639.

Uncady, The. An epithet of the Anglo-Saxon king Æthelred. See *Æthelred.*

Unst (unst). The northernmost of the Shetland Islands, Scotland. Length, 12 miles.

Unstrut (ön'ströt). A river in central Germany which joins the Saale near Naumburg. Length, 108 miles.

Unter den Linden (ön'ter den lin'den). [G., 'under the linden.'] A famous street in Berlin which extends from the Brandenburger Thor eastward about three fifths of a mile. On it are the imperial and princely palaces, the university, the academy, the statue of Frederick the Great, etc. Width, 160 feet.

Unterpfalz. See *Palatinate.*

Untersberg (ön'ters-berg). A mountain in the Salzburger Alps, at Lecture on the border between Salzburg and Bavaria. 8 miles southwest of Salzburg: celebrated in folk-lore (legends of Charles the Great). Height, 6,480 feet.

Untersee (ön'ter-sā). [G., 'lower lake.'] The name given to the western arm of the Lake of Constance. Length, about 13 miles.

Unterseen (ön'ter-sā-en). A village in the canton of Bern, Switzerland, situated between the Lakes of Thun and Brienz, near Interlaken.

Unterwalden (ön'ter-väl-den). [G., 'lower forest.'] One of the Forest Cantons of Switzerland, bounded by Lucerne, the Lake of Lucerne, Uri, and Bern. It comprises the two half-cantons Nidwald and Obwald. The surface is mountainous; highest point, the Titlis. The chief towns are Stanz and Sarnen; the language is German; the religion Roman Catholic. It has two representatives in the National Council. Unterwalden united with the other Forest Cantons in the leagues of the 12th and 13th centuries. It was assigned to the canton of Waldstatten in 1798; the resistance of Nidwald was suppressed by the French. It was restored to its former position in 1803, and again in 1815 (resistance of Nidwald suppressed by Confederate troops in 1815), and joined the Sonderbund. Area, 295 square miles. Population (1888), 27,383.

Untrussing of the Humorous Poet, The. See *Nutbrowne Mayde.*

Unukalhai (ü'nuk-al-hā'i). [Ar.*'unuq-al-haiya*, the neck of the serpent.] The third-magnitude star *a* Serpentis.

Unungun (ü-nung'un), or **Aleut.** ['People.'] A division of the Eskimauan stock of North American Indians, inhabiting the Aleutian Archipelago. Number (1894), about 2,200. See *Eskimauan.*

Unyanyembe (ö-nyä-nyem'be). See *Nyamwezi.*

Unyoro (ö-nyō'rō). A kingdom of British East Africa, just north of the equator, between Uganda and Lake Albert. It is still entirely independent of European control. The ruling native tribe, the Wanyoro, are kinsmen of the Ganda tribe, but less powerful and less progressive. See *Nyoro.*

Upanishads (ö-pa-ni-shadz'). [Skt., from *upa*, unto, *ni*, down, and √*sad*, to sit; and so, literally, 'a sitting down near,' 'setting oneself at the feet of another,' 'confidential communication,' 'esoteric doctrine.'] With the Aranyakas, the oldest speculative treatises of the Hindus. They lie at the root of the philosophical side of Hinduism, and not only are they viewed as shruti, or revelation, equally with the Mantras and Brahmanas, but they are practically the only Veda of all educated Hindus at the present day. Properly each Brahmana had its Aranyakas, or 'forest treatises,' intended for the Vanaprasthas, or 'dwellers in the forest' (that is, Brahmans who, having passed the two earlier stages of the brahmacharin, or student, and the grihasthin, or householder, retire into the forest to devote themselves to self-mortification and religious meditation); but the mystical doctrines of the latter were so mingled with extraneous matter that the chapters called Upanishads sprang up, to have been added to investigate more exclusively and definitely such problems as the origin of the universe, the nature of deity, the nature of the soul, and the connection of spirit and matter. Some of the most important are the Aitareya Upanishad and the Kaushitakibrahmana Upanishad of the Rigveda; the Taittiriya belonging to the Taittiriyasanhita of the Yajurveda; the Brihadaranyaka attached to the Shatapathabrahmana of the Vajasaneyisanhita of that Veda, and the Isha or Ishavasya, forming the 40th chapter of the latter Sanhita; the Chhandogya and Kena belonging to the Samaveda; and the Prashna, Mundaka, Mandukya, and Katha belonging to the Atharvaveda. Following the stratification-theory principle, in general the only guide in determining the age of Sanskrit works, the ancient Upanishads (that is, those which occupy a place in the Sanhitas, Brahmanas, and Aranyakas) are believed to be older than 600 B. C., or anterior to Buddhism, though the germs of the doctrines contained in them are to be found in some of the latest hymns. The others range through a long period, and are very numerous. The ancient Vedic literature first became known outside of India through these Upanishads. They were translated from Sanskrit into Persian by or for Dara Shikoh, the eldest son of the Mogul emperor Shah Jehan, who held the liberal religious views of Akbar. He had heard of the Upanishads in Kashmir in 1640, invited several pandits to Delhi to assist in their translation, and finished the work in 1657. Translated into Persian, then the most widely read language of the East, they became generally accessible. In 1775 a manuscript of this Persian translation was sent by the French resident at the court of Shuja ud Daula to Anquetil Duperron, the discoverer of the Avesta; and later another manuscript. Anquetil Duperron collated the two, and translated the work into French and into Latin, publishing the latter version in 1801 and 1802 under the title of Oupnekhat, a corruption of Upanishad. This Latin translation was studied by Schopenhauer. Twelve of them are translated by Max Müller, with introductions and notes, in the "Sacred Books of the East," I. and XV.

Upernavik (ö'per-nä-vik'). The northernmost Danish district in Greenland, situated on the western side. Position of the chief settlement, lat. 72° 48′ N., long. 55° 54′ W.

Upham (up'am), **Charles Wentworth.** Born at St. John, N. B., May 4, 1802; died at Salem, Mass., June 14, 1875. An American Unitarian clergyman, author, and politician. He was a Whig member of Congress from Massachusetts 1853–55. His works include "Lectures on Witchcraft, comprising a History of the Salem Delusion" (1831, enlarged 1867), and lives of Sir Henry Vane, J. C. Frémont, and Timothy Pickering.

Upham, Thomas Cogswell. Born at Deerfield, N. H., Jan. 30, 1799; died at New York, April 2, 1872. An American philosophical and religious writer and poet. His works include "Elements of Mental Philosophy" (1839; life of Madame Guyon (1847), "Treatise on the Will" (1850, "Treatise on Divine Union" (1851).

Upolu (ö-pō-lö'). The second in size of the Samoan Islands, southeast of Savaii. It is mountainous and fertile, and contains Apia, the chief town of the group. Area, 550 square miles. Population, about 16,000.

Upper Austria. See *Austria.*

Upper Avon. See *Avon.*

Upper Brûlés. See *Sitcaunxu.*

Upper Canada. See *Canada.*

Upper Chinook (up'er chi-nuk'). One of the two divisions of the Chinookan stock of North American Indians. The principal tribes are Cathlamet, Clackama, Echeloot, Multnoma, Wasco, and Watlala. See *Chinookan.*

Upper Germany (jèr'ma-ni), **G. Oberdeutschland** (ō'ber-doich'länd). **1.** A geographical term nearly coextensive with South Germany, or Germany south of the Main. **2.** A geographical term for the German-speaking lands of the German Empire and Austria-Hungary which are situated in the Alps or about their northern slopes. It comprises Baden, Hohenzollern, Würtemberg, southern Bavaria, Upper and Lower Austria, Salzburg, Tyrol, and parts of Styria, Carinthia, and Carniola.

Upper Peru. See *Charcas* and *Bolivia.*

Upper Rhine (rin) **Circle, G. Oberrheinkreis** (ō'ber-rin'krīs). One of the ten circles of the ancient German Empire, comprising various regions west of the Rhine. (Hesse-Cassel, Hesse-Darmstadt, Nassau, etc.).

Upper Saxon Circle, G. Obersächsischerkreis (ō'ber-säch'sish-er-krīs. One of the ten circles of the ancient German Empire, comprising electoral Saxony, Brandenburg, the Saxon duchies, Anhalt, Pomerania, Schwarzburg, Reuss, etc.

Uppingham (up'ing-am). A town in Rutlandshire, England, situated 17 miles east by south of Leicester.

Upsala (up-sä'lä). **1.** A laen in eastern Sweden. Area, 2,053 square miles. Population, (1892), 121,614.—**2.** The capital of the laen of Upsala, situated on the river Fyris in lat. 59° 51′ N., long. 17° 38′ E. It is the seat of a noted university and of an archbishopric. The university was founded by Gustavus in 1477. It has a library of 250,000 volumes, collections of coins and minerals, botanic garden and museum, observatory, etc. The cathedral was founded in 1260, but much has been added and changed in the different centuries. The dimensions are 359 by 103 feet; length of transepts, 136; height of vaulting, 90. The two west towers have reached only about half of their projected height of 388 feet. The side portals and the exterior of the choir are exceedingly fine. Near Upsala was the medieval city Old Upsala, one of the oldest in the country. Population (1892), 21,106.

Upshur (up'shėr), **Abel Parker.** Born in Northampton County, Va., June 17, 1790; killed on the Potomac, Feb. 28, 1844. An American politician, secretary of the navy 1841–43, and secretary of state 1843–44.

Upton (up'ton). **Emory.** Born at Batavia, Genesee County, N. Y., Aug. 27, 1839; died at San Francisco, March 14, 1881. An American general. He graduated at West Point in 1861; served in the Army of the Potomac and in Georgia and Alabama during the civil war, attaining the rank of brigadier-general in 1864, and was commandant of cadets at West Point 1875–76. He wrote "A System of Infantry Tactics" (1867), "Armies of Asia and Europe" (1878), etc.

Ur (ėr). The place (in Gen. *Ur Kasdim*, Ur of the Chaldeans) from which Abraham set out on his journey to Canaan. It has been identified with Ura which figures in the cuneiform inscriptions as the oldest capital of Babylonia and at the same time as an important maritime and commercial city. It is now represented by the ruins of Mugheir on the right bank of the Euphrates. It was the principal seat of worship of the moon-god Sin, and is therefore sometimes qualified in the inscriptions as the "moon city."

Urabá (ö-rä-bä'). **Gulf of.** An old name for the Gulf of Darien: generally restricted to the southern arm which receives the river Atrato.

Ural (ö'ral or ü'ral). A river which rises in the Ural Mountains, flows southwest and south, and empties by a delta into the northern end of the Caspian Sea. It forms for a large part of its course part of the conventional boundary between Europe and Asia. Length, about 1,000 miles; navigable for large vessels from Orenburg.

Ural Mountains. A collection of mountain-ranges situated mainly on the border between Europe and Asia, and in Russian territory. They extend from the Arctic Ocean southward to near lat. 51° N. The chief divisions are the Polar, Subpolar, Northern Urals (or Oblouski), Middle Urals, and Southern Urals. They are famous for their mineral wealth (gold, iron, copper, platinum, and precious stones). Highest peak (Tepes), 5,540 feet.

Uralsk (ö-rälsk'). **1.** A province belonging to the governor-generalship of the Kirghiz Steppes, Russia, lying between Astrakhan and Turgai. Area, 139,168 square miles. Population (1889), 559,552.—**2.** The capital of Uralsk, situated at the junction of the Tchagan with the Ural, about lat. 51° 10′ N. Population, 26,054.

Urania (ü-rā'ni-ä). [NL., from L. *Urania*, from Gr. *Οὐρανία*, one of the Muses, lit. 'the Heavenly One.'] **1.** In Greek mythology, the Muse of astronomy and celestial forces, and the arbitress of fate, second only to Calliope in the company of the Muses. Her usual attributes are a globe, which she carries in her hand, and a little staff or compass for indicating the course of the stars. **2.** An asteroid (No. 30) discovered by Hind at London, July 22, 1854.

Uranienborg (ö-rä'ne-en-borg). A castle on the island of Hven, Sweden, the seat of the observatory of Tycho Brahe.

Uranus (ü'ra-nus). [L., from Gr. *Οὐρανός*, a personification of heaven, equivalent to Skt. *Varuna*, a deity of the highest rank in the Veda, later a god of the waters.] **1.** In classical mythology, the son of Gæa or Ge (the Earth), and by her the father of the Titans, Cyclopes, etc. He hated his children, and confined them in Tartarus. He, on the instigation of Gæa, Cronus, the youngest of the Titans, overthrew and dethroned him. **2.** In astronomy, the outermost but one of the planets, appearing to the naked eye as a faint star. It was discovered as a moving body with a disk, March 13, 1781, by Sir W. Herschel; but had previously been observed twenty times as a star by different observers. These are called the ancient observations of Uranus. The planet, seen with a telescope of the first class, appears as a small bluish disk with two bands. It is a little smaller than Neptune, its diameter being 31,000 miles; its mass is $\frac{1}{2300}$ of that of the sun, or 14.7 times that of the earth; its density therefore is about 1.4, being a little more than that of Jupiter. It is about 19.2 times as far from the sun as the earth is; and its period of revolution is about 84 years and a week. It has four satellites — Ariel, Umbriel, Titania, and Oberon — of which the first two are extremely difficult telescopic objects. They revolve in one plane, nearly perpendicular to that of the planet.

Urartu. See *Ararat.*

Urban (ėr'ban) **I.** [L. *Urbanus*, of the city; It. *Urbano*, F. *Urbain.*] Bishop of Rome 222–230.

Urban II. (**Odo** or **Eudes**). Born at Châtillon-sur-Marne, France; died 1099. Pope 1088–99. He continued the policy of Gregory VII. against lay investiture and in opposition to Henry IV.; excommunicated Philip I. of France; and furthered the first Crusade.

Urban III. (**Uberto Crivelli**). Pope 1185–87. He opposed the emperor Frederick I.

Urban IV. (**Jacques Pantaléon**). Pope 1261–1264. He opposed Manfred of Sicily.

Urban V. (**Guillaume de Grimoard**). Born in southern France; died 1370. Pope 1362–70.

Urban VI. (**Bartolommeo Prignani**). Pope 1378–89. The papal schism began in his reign: the cardinals elected Clement VII. antipope.

Urban VII. (**Giovanni Battista Castagna**). Pope in 1590, for 13 days.

Urban VIII. (Maffeo Barberini). Born at Florence, 1568; died 1644. Pope 1623–44. He annexed the duchy of Urbino, and supported the policy of France in the Thirty Years' War.

Urban, Sylvanus. The pseudonym of the editor of the "Gentleman's Magazine."

Urbino (ör-bē'nō). [L. *Urbinum Metaurense*, Mt. *Urbinum*.] A city in the province of Pesaro e Urbino, Italy, situated on a hill in lat. 43° 44′ N., long. 12° 38′ E.: the capital of the former duchy of Urbino, and a celebrated center of art and literature in the 15th and 16th centuries. It was the birthplace of Raphael. It contains a cathedral and a ducal palace, and is the seat of an archbishop, and formerly of a university. The ducal palace is one of the finest examples of the simple central or early Renaissance style, light in proportions and richly ornamented. The south front has three superimposed loggie, and two machicolated cylindrical flanking towers. The court, with two stories and an attic, the lower story arcaded, is celebrated. The subordinate apartments are well proportioned, and decorated with sculptured arabesques, foliage, etc. Population (1881), 5,387; commune, 16,872.

Urbino, Duchy of. A former duchy comprising Urbino, Pesaro, and other places in their vicinity. It was ruled by princes of the Montefeltro family, and later was under the house of Della Rovere. It was annexed by the Papal States in 1631, and by Victor Emanuel in 1860.

Ure (ūr), **Andrew.** Born at Glasgow, 1778; died at London, June 2, 1857. A Scottish chemist, professor of chemistry and natural history at the Andersonian institution in Glasgow. He published "Dictionary of Chemistry" (1821), "A New System of Geology" (1829), "Philosophy of Manufactures" (1835), "Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines" (1837–39; revised by Hunt), etc.

Ures (ö'res). A former capital of the state of Sonora, Mexico, situated on the Rio Sonora about lat. 29° 20′ N. Population, about 9,000.

Urfé (ür-fē'). **Honoré D'.** Born at Marseilles, 1567; died in 1625. A French writer. He was of a noble family, and seems to have been intended for the church. A mercurial temperament in all its circumstances drove him into retirement, where he composed his "Astrée" (which see), as the author of which he is usually known. He was a voluminous pastoral and amatory writer.

Urganda (ör-gän'dä). A fairy and enchantress in the legend of Amadis de Gaul.

Urgel (ör-hel'). A town in the province of Lerida, Spain, situated on the Segre 74 miles north-northwest of Barcelona. It is the seat of a bishop who, conjointly with France, supervises the republic of Andorra.

Uri (ö'ri; G. pron. ö'rē). One of the Forest Cantons of Switzerland, bounded by the Lake of Lucerne, Schwyz, Glarus, Grisons, Ticino, Valais, Bern, and Unterwalden. Capital, Altorf. It is traversed by the Reuss and by the St.-Gothard Railway. The language is chiefly German but Italian also is spoken, the religion, Roman Catholic. Uri sends one representative to the National Council. It united in leagues with other Forest Cantons in the 13th and 14th centuries, conquered the Val Leventina in the 15th century; was assigned to the canton Waldstätten in 1798; was the scene of many conflicts in 1799; became a canton in 1803. Without the Val Leventina, and joined the Sonderbund. Area, 415 square miles. Population (1888), 17,249.

Uri, Bay of or **Lake of,** or **Urner See** (ör'ner sā). The southeastern arm of the Lake of Lucerne, Switzerland. Length, 5 miles. It is bordered by high mountains (Rütli, Axenstrasse).

Uriah (ū-rī'ä). [Heb., 'Yahveh is my light.'] A Hittite officer in the army of David, husband of Bathsheba; killed by order of David.

Urian (ū'ri-an; G. pron. ö'rē-än). **Sir.** A name formerly used to designate an unknown person, or one whose name, even if known, it was not thought proper to mention. In this sense it was sometimes applied to the devil. In the "Parival" of Waltran von Eschenbach, the unprincipled Prince of Punturtois is called Urian. *Beyond Taylor*, Notes to Faust, sc. xxi.

Uricconium (ū-ri-kō'ni-um), or **Viroconium** (vir-ō-kō'ni-um). An ancient town in Britain, on the site of the modern Wroxeter, near Shrewsbury.

Uriel (ū'ri-el). [Heb., 'light of God.'] One of the seven archangels. He is spoken of in 2 Esdras as the good angel. He has been conceived to be an angel of light, and his station to be in the sun. He is introduced by Milton in "Paradise Lost," and by Longfellow in the "Golden Legend."

Uri-Rothstock (ö'rē-rōt'stok). A summit of the Urner Alps, in the canton of Uri, Switzerland, west of Altorf. Height, 9,620 feet.

Urmia. See *Urumiah*.

Urn-burial. See *Hydriotaphia*.

Urner (ör'ner) **Alps.** A group of the Alps in Switzerland, comprised between the Lake of Lucerne, the Reuss, the Furca Pass, Aare, and the Sarner Aa.

Urner Loch. A tunnel in the St. Gotthard Pass, Switzerland, between the Devil's Bridge and Andermatt.

Urner See (ör'ner sā). Same as *Uri, Bay of.*

Urquhart (ėrk'härt), **David,** Born in the county of Cromarty, Scotland, 1805; died 1877. A British publicist and politician. He was a Conservative member of Parliament. He published "Observations on Europe as to Turkey" (1833), "Turkey and its Resources" (1833), "Spirit of the East" (1838), "Pillars of Hercules" (1848), "The Lebanon" (1860), and various works against Russia, the United States, on French affairs, etc.

Urquhart, or **Urchard** (ėrch'ärd), Sir **Thomas.** Born about 1605: died 1660. A Scottish Royalist and author. He possessed estates in Cromarty; was educated at King's College, Aberdeen; and traveled, having a good knowledge of foreign tongues. He was declared a rebel by Parliament; took arms on the king's side; fought in the battle of Worcester; and, though sent a prisoner to London, had some liberty. He escaped, and died in Paris. He published several works, but is best known from his translation of Rabelais (1653).

Urquiza (ör-kē'thä), **Justo José.** Born near Concepcion del Uruguay, Entre Rios, March 19, 1800; assassinated on his estate at San José, near the same place, April 11, 1871. An Argentine general and politician. As a country shopkeeper he acquired great influence over the Gauchos, and in 1844–45, with an army of 4,000 of them, assisted the Argentine insurgents under Rivadavia, defeating Rivera at India Muerta, March 28, 1845. In 1846 he was elected governor of Entre Rios. The loose federative system then in vogue in the Argentine gave practically unlimited powers to the governors or dictators. Urquiza ruled Entre Rios as an independent state and for his own advantage, acquiring a very large fortune. As a leader of the federal party he made war on the Unitarians of Corrientes. In 1851 he joined forces with Brazil and Montevideo; compelled Oribe to capitulate Oct. 8, ending the "nine years' siege" of Montevideo; and on Feb. 3, 1852, defeated and overthrew Rosas at the battle of Monte Caseros. He was at once proclaimed provisional director of the Argentine Confederation, and in May, 1853, was elected president for 6 years. Buenos Ayres refused to join the confederation until forced to do so by Urquiza's victory at Cepeda, Oct. 23, 1859. Urquiza retained the presidency until May, 1860, when he took command of the army. Buenos Ayres revolted soon after, and the federal army of Urquiza was defeated by Mitre at Pavon, Sept. 17, 1861. With his defeat the federal system came to an end. Urquiza retired to Entre Rios, where he continued to rule in a kind of feudal state, though with some show of constitutional forms. He also levied taking an active part in the Paraguayan war.

Urraca (ör-rä'kä). Died 1126. Queen of Castile, daughter of Alfonso VI. of Castile. She married Alfonso of Aragon; was divorced from him in 1111; and carried on civil war in Spain against her husband and son.

Ursa Major (ėr'sä mā'jor). [L., 'the Greater Bear.'] The most prominent constellation of the northern heavens, representing a bear with an enormous tail. There is a rival figure for the same constellation — a wagon. (See *Wain*.) Both figures are mentioned by Homer. The name of the bears translated from some original Aryan language, since the constellation in Sanskrit is called *ribsha* — a word which means in different genders a "bear" and a "star." As the seven stars of the Great Bear are in many languages called the Septentrions, it is probable the figure of the bear, which by its tail can scarcely be said to resemble anything some people not familiar with bears, may have been the result of a confusion of sound. Draco appears to have had formerly a longer tail than he has now, and to have conquered the Great Bear. This most prominent constellation of the northern heavens, representing a bear with an enormous tail. There is a rival figure for the same constellation — a wagon. (See *Wain*.) Both figures are mentioned by Homer. The name of the bear is translated from some original Aryan language, since the constellation in Sanskrit is called *ribsha* — a word which means in different genders a "bear" and a "star." As the seven stars of the Great Bear are in many languages called the Septentrions, it is probable the figure of the bear, which by its tail can scarcely be said to resemble anything some people not familiar with bears, may have been the result of a confusion of sound. Draco appears to have had formerly a longer tail than he has now, and to have conquered the Great Bear.] The most prominent constellation of the northern heavens, representing a bear with an enormous tail. There is a rival figure for the same constellation — a wagon. (See *Wain*.) Both figures are mentioned by Homer. The name of the bear is translated from some original Aryan language, since the constellation in Sanskrit is called *ribsha* — a word which means in different genders a "bear" and a "star." As the seven stars of the Great Bear are in many languages called the Septentrions, it is probable the figure of the bear, which by its tail can scarcely be said to resemble anything some people not familiar with bears, may have been the result of a confusion of sound. Draco appears to have had formerly a longer tail than he has now, and to have conquered the Great Bear. The principal stars of the Great Bear compose the figure of Charles's Wain, or the Dipper.

Ursa Minor (ėr'sä mī'nor). [L., 'the Smaller Bear.'] A constellation near the north pole, the figure of which imitates that of Ursa Major, which its configuration resembles. It also has a rival figure of a wagon, and is sometimes called the Cynosure, which seems to mean "dog's tail." At the time of the formation of these constellations the pole must have been near a Draconis; and during the greater part of history sailors have steered by Ursa Minor as a whole. In the tail of the Little Bear is the pole-star.

Ursern (ör'sern), or **Urseren** (ör'ser-en). The same as *Andermatt*.

Ursinus (ėr-sī'nus), or **Urcicinus** (ėr-si-sī'nus). Antipope 366–384.

Ursua (ör-sö'ä), **Pedro de.** Born at Ursua, near Pamplona, Navarre, about 1510: died at Machiparo, on the Upper Amazon, Jan. 1561. A Spanish soldier. He was governor of New Granada 1545–46; led expeditions from Bogotá in search of El Dorado 1547 and 1549–52, founding Pamplona and other places; and subdued the rebellious Cimarrones of Panama 1555–57. In 1559 the Marquis of Cañete, viceroy of Peru, commissioned him to lead an expedition to the region of the upper Amazon in search of Omagua and the "kingdom" of the Omaguas (which see). The ulterior object of the viceroy was to get rid of the wild adventurers who had been attracted to Peru by the civil wars. Some hundreds of these joined Ursua, who took the title of "Governor of Omagua and El Dorado," and embarked in boats at Lamas on the Mayobamba in Sept., 1560. He descended the Moyobamba and Ucayale to the Amazon, where he was killed by Lope de Aguirre and other conspirators. (See *Aguirre*.) Also written *Orsua*.

Ursula (ėr'sū-lä), Saint. [ML., 'a she-bear'; It. *Orsola*, Sp. *Ursula*, F. *Ursule*.] In Christian legend, a British saint and martyr who, with 11,000 virgins, was said to have been put to death by an army of Huns near Cologne. In the first part of the 12th century, in digging foundations for new walls, the citizens of Cologne found a large number of bones in the cemetery of the old Roman town Colonia Agrippina. These were announced by Elizabeth of Shonau, a visionary nun, as the relics of the 11,000 virgins, and for many years were so venerated. Bones of men and children, however, were found among them, and this was variously explained by inspired persons. The Church of St. Ursula of Cologne is still visited by thousands of credulous believers in the miraculous properties of the bones of Roman colonists. One matter-of-fact explanation of the 11,000 reduces them to one in the person of a St. "Undecemilla." St. Ursula has been identified by Dr. Oscar Schade with the Swabian goddess Horsel, or Ursel, who is the Holda (or Venus) of Teutonic mythology turned into a saint of the Christian calendar.

Urubamba (ö-rö-bäm'bä). A name given to the Ucayale in the upper part of its course.

Urugal (ö-rö-gäl'). The Babylonian Hades. The word is of Sumerian origin, and means 'the great city.'

Uruguay (ö-rö-gwī'; or, as Eng., ū'rū-gwā). A river which rises in southeastern Brazil (Santa Catharina), near the coast, flows west, southwest, and south, forms the boundary between Rio Grande do Sul in Brazil and Uruguay on the east, and the Argentine Republic on the west, and empties into the estuary of the Rio de la Plata in lat. 34° N. Its chief tributaries are the Ibicuy and Negro. Length, about 1,000 miles. It is navigable to Salto (about 200 miles), and above that, for small vessels, 300 miles further.

Uruguay, or **República Oriental del Uruguay** (rä-pö'blē-kä ö-rē-en-täl' del ö-rö-gwī'), often **Banda Oriental** (bän'dä ö-rē-en-täl'). A republic in South America, bounded by Brazil, the Atlantic, the estuary of the Rio de la Plata, and the river Uruguay (which separates it from the Argentine Republic). Capital, Montevideo. The surface consists generally of grassy plains traversed by low ridges; the chief occupation is the rearing of cattle and sheep; the leading exports, live stock, wool, beef, hides, tallow, etc. It has 19 departments. The government is vested in a president and a parliament consisting of a senate and a chamber of representatives. The prevailing religion is Roman Catholic. Of the inhabitants the majority are native Uruguayans, many of the country people being of the mixed castes Gauchos (which see); but there are also many Italians, Spaniards, French, Brazilians, etc. The prevailing language is Spanish. Uruguay was settled by Spanish Jesuits in the 17th century, and by Portuguese and Spanish colonists later; became a Spanish province, annexed to the viceroyalty of La Plata, in 1776; was joined to Brazil after 1817; revolted against Brazil in 1825; and was recognized as an independent state in 1828. Montevideo was besieged by the combined forces of Oribe and Rosas 1843–51. Area, 72,172 square miles. Population (1892), 728,847.

Uruguayana (ö-rö-gwī-ä'nä). A town of the state of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, on the river Uruguay near lat. 29° 35′ S. It is the principal Brazilian port on the Uruguay, and has an important trade in cattle. The Paraguayan army which invaded Rio Grande do Sul in 1865 was besieged in this place by the combined forces of Brazil, Uruguay, and the Argentine Republic, and surrendered (nearly 6,000 men) Sept. 18. The Emperor of Brazil and Presidents Mitre and Flores took part in the siege. Population, about 6,000.

Urumiah, or **Oroomiah** (ö-rö-mē'ä), or **Urmia** (ör-mē'ä). A city in the province of Azerbaijan, Persia, 70 miles west-southwest of Tabriz: the traditional birthplace of Zoroaster. It is the seat of an Armenian mission. Population, estimated, 25,000.

Urumiah, Lake. A salt lake in Persia, west of Tabriz, intersected by lat. 38° N. It contains many small islands. The water is intensely salt and is shallow. It has no outlet. Elevation above sea-level, over 4,000 feet. Length, about 85 miles.

Urundi (ö-rön'dē). A land in Africa, north of Lake Tanganyika.

Urungu (ö-röng'gö), or **Ulungu** (ö-löng'gö). A district in central Africa, south and southeast of Lake Tanganyika.

Urus, or **Uros.** See *Pruquinas*.

Urvashi (ör'wa-shē; Vedic ör-wa'shē). [According to Böhtlingk and Roth, from *urv*, wide, and then great, and *vaçi* = *vaça*, desire.] In the Rigveda, 'longing,' 'desire,' and in X. 95 personified as a woman beloved by Pururavas. The obscure hymn consists of a dialogue between Pururavas and Urvashi. They are interpreted by Max Müller ("Oxford Essays" (1856) and "Chips from a German Workshop") as the Sun and the Dawn. Urvashi is especially important as the heroine of Kalidasa's "Vikramorvashi."

Usbegs (us'begz), or **Uzbegs** (uz'begz). A Turkish people, socially and politically rather than ethnically distinct, dwelling in various parts of central Asia, chiefly in the cities. They form the influential class. Number, estimated, 2,000,000. They rose to power in the 13th century.

Usboi (ös-boi'). A depression in central Asia, east of the Caspian Sea and west of the Amu-Daria: formerly supposed to be the ancient course of the latter.

Usedom (ö'ze-dōm). An island, belonging to Pomerania, Prussia, which, with the island of Wollin, separates the Pomeranian Haff from the Baltic. Chief town, Swinemünde. Length, about 30 miles.

Usedom, Count **Karl Georg Ludwig Guido von.** Born at Hedringen, Sigmaringen, July

17, 1805; died at San Remo, Jan. 22, 1884. A Prussian diplomatist, distinguished as ambassador to Italy 1863–69.

Ushak (ö-shäk'). A town in the western part of Asia Minor, about 120 miles east of Smyrna. Population, 15,000.

Ushant (ush'ant), F. **Ouessant** (wes-soñ'). An island off the coast of France, belonging to the department of Finistère, in lat. 48° 28′ N., long. 5° 3′ W. It contains the village St.-Michel. Length, 4¼ miles. Population (1891), 2,490.

Ushant, Battle of. A naval battle fought near Ushant, in 1778, between the French under d'Orvilliers and the British under Keppel. The advantage was with the former.

Ushas (ö'shas; Vedic ö-shas'). [From √ *vas*, light up, dawn; cognate with Gr. Ἠώς, L. *Aurora* for *Ausosa*, and E. *east*. With the kindred Skt. *usrā*', dawn, is also to be compared the Old Germanic *Aust-rā*, a goddess of the year-dawn or spring-light, and AS. *Ēastre*, the name of whose festival, Easter, occurring in April, was transferred to the Christian festival which replaced it.] The Vedic Dawn, a favorite object of celebration with the poets of the Rigveda. She is the daughter of the Sky (Dyaus), sister of Bhaga, and kinswoman of Varuna, and also sister of Night and in one passage the elder sister. The Sun is her lover and follows her track. She brings the eye of the gods. Agni is also her lover, fire being kindled for sacrifice at dawn. She is the friend of the Ashvins, whom she awakens with her song. She is borne onward in a shining chariot from the distant east, and in one passage arrives in a hundred chariots. She is drawn by horses, or by cows or bulls of the same hue. She is compared to a beautiful maiden dressed by her mother, to a richly decked dancing-girl, a gally attired wife appearing before her husband, or a female enjoying splendid wealth. Both she is the life and breath of all things, causing the birds to fly from their nests, and, like an active wife arousing her household, awakening the five races of men. She is young, but is ever anew every day, and yet old — nay, immortal. See Muir's "Original Sanskrit Texts," V. 181–198, for translations of Vedic hymns and details.

Usher, or **Ussher** (ush'ėr), **James,** Latinized **Usserius** (us-sē'ri-us). Born at Dublin, Jan. 4, 1580; died at Reigate, Surrey, England, March 20, 1656. A British prelate, theologian, and scholar. He took the degree of M. A. at Trinity College, Dublin, in 1600; was regius professor of divinity there 1607–1620; and chancellor of St. Patrick's cathedral, Dublin, in 1603; was appointed bishop of Meath in 1620; and became archbishop of Armagh and primate of Ireland in 1624 or 1625. He was on a visit to England at the outbreak of the civil war, and took sides with Charles I., with the result that he lost nearly all his property in Ireland, with the exception of his library. He was preacher to the Society of Lincoln's Inn, London, from 1647 until shortly before his death. His most notable work is "Annales Veteris et Novi Testamenti" (1650–54), in which he proposed a scheme of biblical chronology which was universally accepted until disproved by recent investigations.

Usipites (ū-sip'i-tēz), or **Usipii** (ū-sip'i-i), or **Usipes** (ū-si'pēz). [L. (Cæsar) *Usipites*, (Tacitus) *Usipii*, Gr. (Strabo) Οὐσιπέται.] A German tribe first mentioned by Cæsar, who describes them as having been driven by the Suevi (59 B. C.), together with the Tencteri, from their original homes. With the Tencteri they were defeated by Cæsar on the left bank of the Rhine, near the confluence of the Maas, whence they withdrew to the opposite side, to the north of the Sigambri. Ptolemy, who names them for the last time, places them further to the south, in the Main region. They were probably merged ultimately in the Alamanni.

Usk (usk), Welsh **Uttie**, 'water.'] A river in South Wales and Monmouthshire, England, which joins the estuary of the Severn 18 miles westnorthwest of Bristol. Length, about 60 miles.

Uskoken (ös'kō-ken). [Serb, 'fugitives.'] Fugitives from Servia and Bosnia who went to Venetian and Hungarian lands about the beginning of the 16th century to escape Turkish tyranny.

Uskup (ös'kup), or **Uskub** (ös'kub), or **Uskiub** (ös'kē-ub), or **Skoplie.** The capital of the vilayet of Kossova, European Turkey, situated on the Vardar in lat. 42° 1′ N., long. 21° 32′ E.; the ancient Scupi or Scopi. It is a strategic point. It has manufactures of leather, etc. Population, about 28,000.

Uspallata (ös-päl-yä'tä) **Pass.** [Sp. *Boquete* or *Portillo de Uspallata.*] A pass over the Andes, between the Argentine Republic and Chile, near lat. 32° 49′ S. The highest point is about 12,300 feet above the sea (highest point on the railroad, nearly 13,000 feet). During the colonial period this pass was the principal means of communication between Santiago and the Chilean cities east of the Andes. It was the route taken by San Martin in his famous invasion of Chile, Jan., 1817. The Transandine Railroad passes through it.

Ussher, James. See *Usher.*

Ustica (ös'ti-kä). A mountainous island in the Mediterranean, belonging to Italy, 43 miles north by west of Palermo. It contains a penal establishment. Length, 4 miles. Population (1881), 1,753.

Ust-Kamenogorsk (ūst'kä-men-o-gorsk'). A town in the province of Semipalatinsk, Russian Asia, situated on the Irtish 150 miles east of Semipalatinsk. Population (1888), 6,819.

Ust-Urt (ōst'ōrt'). A plateau in central Asia, between the Sea of Aral and the Caspian Sea. It is mainly a desert.

Usuramo (ö-sö-rä'mō). A region in East Africa, situated southwest of Zanzibar, near the coast. Since 1885 it has been a possession of the German East Africa Company. Also *Uzaramo.*

Uta (ū'tä), or **Utah,** or **Ute** (ūt'ē), or **Youta.** [Pl., also *Utas* or *Utahs.*] A division of the Shoshonean stock of North American Indians, embracing 15 tribes, which formerly occupied the entire central and western portions of Colorado and the northeastern portion of Utah, including the eastern part of Salt Lake valley and Utah valley. On the south they extended into New Mexico, occupying much of the country drained by the Rio San Juan. In the northeastern part of their range they intermarried extensively with other Shoshonean branches, as the Shoshoni, Bannock, and ute the Uintah Shoshone. The Uta are now confined to reservations, and they number in Southern Ute agency, Colorado, 985; in Ouray reserve, Utah, 1,071; and in Uintah reserve, Utah, 833. Total, 2,889. See *Shoshonean.*

Utah. See *Uta.*

Utah (ū'tä or ū'tä). [From the Indian tribal name.] One of the United States, Capital, Salt Lake City. It is bounded by Idaho and Wyoming on the north, Wyoming and Colorado on the east, Arizona on the south, and Nevada on the west. The surface is mountainous and plateau, including the Wahsatch and Uintah Mountains and part of the Great Basin. The Great Salt Lake is in the north. The silver- and the lead-mines are important. Utah contains 26 counties, and sends 2 senators and 1 representative to Congress. The inhabitants are largely Mormons. This region formed part of the lands ceded by Mexico in 1848. The Mormons settled here in 1847–48. Utah was organized as a Territory in 1850. The Mountain Meadow massacre of Gentile settlers by Indians and Mormons occurred in 1857. Disturbances in 1870 led to the sending of an expedition of United States troops to Utah in 1877; the Mormons submitted in 1858. The Edmunds Act of 1882, followed by supplementary legislation, punished and discouraged polygamy in the Mormon church. A large Gentile immigration has taken place in recent years. On July 17, 1894, the President signed a bill admitting Utah to the Union as a State — the forty-fifth. Area, 84,970 square miles. Population (1890), 207,905.

Utah Lake. A fresh-water lake in Utah, 28 miles south of Salt Lake City. Its outlet is by the Jordan into Great Salt Lake. Height above sea-level, about 4,400 feet. Length, 23 miles.

Utatlan (ö-tät-län'), or **Gumarcaah** (gö-märkä-ä'). The ancient capital of the Quiché Indians of Guatemala, near the site of the modern city of Santa Cruz del Quiché. It is said to have vied with Mexico in splendor, and was fortified with great skill. It was overthrown by Alvarado or "kings" reigned in it. (see *Quiché.*) It was destroyed by Alvarado in 1524.

Ute. See *Uta.*

Ute (ūt) **Peak.** A peak in Williams Range, Colorado, west of Central City.

Utgard (út'gärd). In Norse mythology, the girth of Ocean or the giant Utgard-Loki.

Utgard-Loki (út'gärd-ló'kē). In Norse mythology, the chief of the giants.

Uther (ū'thėr). In the Arthurian cycle of romance, a king of Britain and father of Arthur, known from his rank as Uther Pendragon.

Utica (ū'ti-kä). [L. *Utica*, Gr. Οὐτική, Οὐτικαί.] In ancient geography, a city in Africa, situated near the Bagradas 25 miles north by northwest of Carthage. It was founded by the Phenicians; sided in the third Punic war with Rome; and succeeded Carthage as the leading city of Africa. It was held by Cato for the Pompeians in 46 B. C.

Utica, New York, situated on the Mohawk River 83 miles west-northwest of Albany. It is a railroad center, and is on the Erie Canal. It is the leading market in the United States for cheese, and has manufactures of clothing, boots and shoes, etc. Fort Schuyler was built in 1758, and the town was settled after the Revolution. It was incorporated as a city in 1832. Population (1890), 44,007.

Uticensis (ū-ti-sen'sis). [L., 'of Utica.'] A surname of Cato the Younger.

Utila (ö-tē'lä). One of the Bay Islands in the Gulf of Honduras.

Utliberg (üt'lē-berg). A peak of Mount Albis, Switzerland, 4 miles west of Zurich: noted for its view. Height, 2,864 feet.

Utopia (ū-tō'pi-ä). [NL., 'no where,' from Gr. οὐ, no, not, and τόπος, place, spot.] A political romance by Sir Thomas More, published in Latin in 1516: so called from an imaginary island, the seat of an ideal commonwealth. The original title was "De Optimo Reipublicæ statu, deque Nova Insula Utopia." It was translated in 1551 by Ralph Robinson, and by Bishop Burnet in 1685. The name "Utopia" has given rise to the adjective *utopian* with the meaning of "impracticable or ideal, especially as applied to schemes for the advancement of social conditions.

Utrecht (ū'trekt; D. pron. ü'trecht). **1.** A province of the Netherlands, bounded by North Holland, Zuyder Zee, Gelderland, and South Holland. Area, 553 square miles. Population (1892), 229,054. — **2.** The capital of the province of Utrecht, situated on the Kromme Rijn, at its division into the Vecht and the Oude Rijn, in lat. 52° 5′ N., long. 5° 7′ E.: the Roman Trajectus (Ferry). It is a railway center, and has manufactures of cigars, chemicals, etc. The noted Cathedral of St. Martin consists of a spacious choir and transepts of the 13th century. The nave fell in 1674, and was not rebuilt: thus the fine west tower, 338 feet high, stands at a distance from the existing church. The existing is 115 feet high, and the proportions and details are excellent. It rests but on the seat of a university. Its mediæval bishops possessed great power. It was often a residence of the German emperors, and was an early seat of the States-General. Population (1892), 98,436.

Utrecht, Peace of. The peace concluded in 1713, through several separate treaties, between France on one side and Great Britain, the Netherlands, Prussia, Savoy, and Portugal on the other. With the subsequent treaties of Rastatt and Baden it put an end to the War of the Spanish Succession. Philip V. of France was confirmed as king of Spain; the crowns never to be united; and France recognized the Protestant succession in England. Prussia was recognized as a kingdom, and Savoy was made a kingdom. Great Britain received Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, in North America, and Gibraltar and Minorca with the right to send African slaves to America. Holland was secured by the Barrier Treaty; the Spanish Netherlands to be transferred to the Empire; with Sardinia, the Milanese, and Naples. Savoy received Sicily. Prussia received Neufchâtel and part of Gelderland, and renounced its claims to Orange. Portugal was confirmed in Brazil and America.

Utrecht, Union of. The union, concluded in 1579, of the seven united provinces, Holland, Zealand, Utrecht, Gelderland, Overyssel, Groningen, and Friesland, which formed the nucleus of the Netherlands.

Uttoxeter (uks'ę-tėr or u-tok'se-tėr). A town in Staffordshire, England, situated near the Dove 28 miles north of Birmingham. Population (1891), 4,881.

Uvarof (ö-vä-rof'), Count **Sergei.** Born at Moscow, Aug. 25, 1785; died there, Sept. 16, 1855. A Russian statesman and scholar. He was president of the St. Petersburg Academy of Sciences from 1818, and minister of public instruction 1833–49. He did much to promote higher instruction in Russia. He wrote "Études de philologie et de critique" (1849), "Esquisses poétiques et littéraires" (1848), etc.

Uvira (ö-vē'rä). See *Vira.*

Uxbridge (uks'brij). A town in Middlesex, England, situated on the Colne 18 miles west by north of London. It was the scene of unsuccessful negotiations between Parliamentary and Royalist commissioners at the beginning of 1645. Population (1891), 8,206.

Uxmal (ūz-mäl'). A ruined city of Yucatan, Mexico, about 70 miles south of Merida. The remains are scattered over several square miles, but only a few of the buildings have the walls still standing. These are generally raised on artificial substructures (truncated pyramids), and are of Cyclopean masonry faced with dressed stone, in many cases elaborately sculptured. Some of them are very large. One called "Casa del Gobernador" is 320 feet long, but narrow. The so-called "Casa de las Monjas" is built around a courtyard which measures 288 by 214 feet. There are no ideas as at Copan, and nothing resembling the stucco-work of Palenque. One of the most curious features is the great number of Potbarrent ornaments called "elephants' trunks" by Waldeck. The origin of Uxmal is unknown, but there can be little doubt that it was built by a Maya people. Stephens believed that some of the temples were used by the Indians as late as 1673.

Uz (uz). In biblical geography, a land east of Palestine: the home of Job. It is sometimes placed in Hauran.

Uzbegs. See *Usbegs.*

Uzès (ū-zäs'). A town in the department of Gard, France, situated on the Auzon 12 miles north by east of Nimes. It contains a castle and the campanile of the ancient cathedral. Population (1891), commune, 4,989.

Uzziah (u-zī'ä). A name of Azariah, king of Judah, son of Amaziah. He reigned 792–740 B.C. (811–758 ?).

Amaziah was succeeded by Uzziah whose long and prosperous reign appears to have corresponded pretty exactly with that of Jeroboam II. The current chronology, which obscures this correspondence, is certainly corrupt; and we shall not be far wrong if we view Uzziah and Jotham as the contemporaries of Jeroboam II. and Menahem, while Ahaz of Judah came to the throne soon after Menahem's death, and saw the greater part of the wars which began with the invasion of Tiglath-Pileser and closed with the fall of Samaria. *W. R. Smith,* Prophets of Israel, p. 194.

Vaal (väl). The chief head stream and tributary of the Orange River, South Africa. It runs in the chief part of the boundary between the Transvaal Republic and the Orange Free State, and joins the Orange River about lat. 29° 10′ S., long. 24° 15 E. Length, 500–600 miles.

Vaca, Cabeza de. See *Cabeza de Vaca.*

Vaca de Castro (vä'kä dā käs'trō), **Cristóval.** Born in 1492; died in 1562. A Spanish lawyer and administrator. He was a member of the audience of Valladolid, and in 1540 was sent to Peru to inquire into certain alleged abuses, with orders to act as governor in case of Pizarro's death. He landed on the coast of New Granada (spring of 1541), and crossed to Popayan, where he heard of the assassination of Pizarro and the rebellion of the younger Almagro. Aided by loyal Spaniards, he advanced into Peru. Almagro was defeated at Chupas (Sept. 16, 1542), and executed, and Castro held the government until the arrival of Viceroy Vela, May 15, 1544. The latter imprisoned him on suspicion of conspiring with the rebels against the new laws, but he escaped and reached Spain in 1545. There he was arrested on charges of peculation, etc., but was exonerated in 1556, after 11 years' imprisonment.

Vach (väch). [Skt., cognate with Latin *vox* = *voc-s*, and with Greek *ὄψ* for *ὀϝψ*, originally *ϝοκ-ς*, voice.] In the Rigveda, a feminine personification of speech; the Word; Logos. In the later literature she is identified with Sarasvati.

Vacherot (väsh-rō'), **Étienne.** Born at Longres, France, July 29, 1809. A French philosophical writer, professor of philosophy at the Sorbonne 1839–52. He was attacked by the clerical party on account of his philosophical doctrines; was deprived of his office in 1852 for political reasons; and in 1859 was condemned to three months' imprisonment for his book "La démocratie." In 1871 he was elected to the National Assembly from the department of Seine. His other works include "Histoire critique de l'école d'Alexandrie" (1846), "La métaphysique et la science" (1858), "La religion" (1868), "La science et la conscience" (1870), etc.

Vacquerie (väk-rē'), **Auguste.** Born at Villequier, Seine-Inférieure, Nov. 19, 1819. A French journalist and dramatist, foundér in 1869, with Paul Meurice and others, of the radical "Rappel." His dramatic works include "Tragédies-bas," a melodrama (1848), "Jean Baudry," a comedy (1863), "Jalousie," a comedy (1888), etc. He has also published poems, etc.

Vacuna (va-kö'nä). A Sabine goddess of agriculture.

Vácz. See *Waitzen.*

Vadimonian Lake (vad-i-mō'ni-an lāk). [L. *Vadimonis Lacus.*] In ancient geography, a small lake in Italy, near the Tiber and near the modern Orte; the modern Laghetto di Bassano. Here, in 310 or 309 B. C., the Romans under Fabius Maximus defeated the Etruscans; and in 283 B. C. the Romans defeated the combined northern Italians and Gauls.

Vadred (vä'dred), or **Vadret, Piz.** A peak of the Italian Alps, cantons of Grisons, Switzerland, 24 miles east-southeast of Coire. Height, 10,609 feet.

Vaga (vä'gä), **Perino del:** properly **Piero,** or **Pierino,** or **Perino Buonaccorsi** (bō-ō-näkkor'sē). Born at Florence, 1500 or 1501: died at Rome, 1547. An Italian painter, a pupil and assistant of Raphael. He worked in Rome and Genoa, and painted chiefly historical and mythological subjects.

Vagienni (vaj-i-en'i). In ancient history, a Ligurian tribe which dwelt in northwestern Italy, near the Maritime Alps.

Vahlen (vä'len), **Johann.** Born at Bonn, Prussia, Sept. 27, 1830. A German classical philologist, professor at Berlin from 1874.

Vaigatch (vī-gäch'). An island in the Arctic Ocean, southeast of Nova Zembla, intersected by lat. 70° N., long. 60° E. It belongs to the government of Archangel, Russia. It is visited in the summer by hunters. Length, 50 miles. Also *Vaigats, Vaigatz, Waigatch.*

Vaikuntha (vī-kön'tha). In later Hindu mythology, Vishnu's heaven, described as situated in the northern ocean, or on the eastern peak of the mythical Mount Meru. Each of the modern systems has its own heaven, that of Shiva being Kailasa, and that of Krishna Goloka.

Vaillant, François Le. See *Levaillant.*

Vaillant (vī-yoṅ'), Comte **Jean Baptiste Philibert.** Born at Dijon, France, Dec. 6, 1790: died at Paris, June 4, 1872. A marshal of France. He served as lieutenant and adjutant in the Napoleonic wars, as chief of battalion in Algeria, and as lieutenant-colonel at the siege of Antwerp (1832); directed, as engineer, the siege and capture of Rome in 1849, and was made a marshal; was minister of war 1854–59; fought at the battle of Solferino in 1859; commanded the army of occupation in Italy 1859–60; and was minister of the emperor's household 1860–70, and for part of the time minister also of the fine arts. He was banished in 1870, but returned to Paris in 1871.

Vainlove (vān'luv). A character in Congreve's comedy "The Old Bachelor." He is capricious in his love, and cares for nothing that he finds difficulty in procuring.

Vaishya (vīsh'ya). ['Belonging to the vic, or "folk."'] In the Sanskrit designation of castes, a member of the third caste, the folk, as distinguished from the Brahmans, or priests, and the Kshatriyas, or warriors.

Vaisseau Fantôme (vā-sō' foṅ-tōm'), **Le.** [F., 'The Phantom Ship.'] An opera by Dietsch, the words translated from Wagner's "Der Fliegende Holländer." It was produced in Paris in 1842.

Vakh (väk). A river in western Siberia which joins the Obi about lat. 60° 30′ N. Length, about 300 miles.

Valais (vā-lā'), **G. Wallis** (väl'lis). [From L. *valles,* a valley.] A canton of Switzerland. Capital, Sion. It is bounded by the Lake of Geneva, Vaud, and Bern on the north (separated from Bern by the Bernese Alps), Uri, Ticino, and Italy on the east, Italy on the south (separated by the main chain of the Alps), and France on the west. It comprises the upper valley of the Rhone and the surrounding mountains. It has 5 representatives in the National Council. The inhabitants are about two thirds French and about one third German. The prevailing religion is Roman Catholic. Valais was incorporated in the Roman Empire in the time of Augustus. In the middle ages it was a part of Burgundy, and later was divided among various rulers (Savoy, bishop of Sion, etc.). Upper Valais formed a league with the Swiss cantons in 1416, and about 1475 reduced most of Lower Valais. Valais was made a canton of the Helvetic Republic in 1798: became a separate republic in 1802; was incorporated with France in 1810; and was made a canton in 1815. It was disturbed by civil dissensions, and joined the Sonderbund in 1845. Area, 2,027 square miles. Population (1888), 101,985.

Valais, Alps of. The Pennine Alps.

Valbert (väl-bār'), **G.** A pseudonym of Victor Cherbuliez.

Valbonne (väl-bon'). A district in the southwestern part of the department of Ain, France, east of Lyons: the seat of a French military encampment.

Valcour (val-kör') **Island.** A small island in Lake Champlain, 4 miles south-southeast of Plattsburg, in New York.

Valdai Hills (väl'dī hilz). A group of hills and plateaus in the governments of Novgorod and Pskoff, Russia: the most elevated region in the interior of Russia. They form in general the watershed between the rivers which flow into the Baltic and the head waters of the Volga. Height, about 1,100 feet.

Val d'Anniviers (väl dä-nē-vyā'), **G. Einfischthal** (īn'fish-tāl) or **Eifischthal** (ī'fish-tāl). An Alpine valley in the canton of Valais, Switzerland, south of Sierre.

Val d'Anzasca (väl dän-zäs'kä). An Alpine valley in northern Italy, east of the Monte Rosa group.

Valdegamas, Marquis of. See *Donoso Cortés.*

Valdepeñas (väl-dā-pān'yäs). A town in the province of Ciudad Real, Spain, 30 miles eastsoutheast of Ciudad Real: noted for its mines. Population (1887), 15,404.

Valdés (väl-dās'), **Juan.** Born at Cuenca, Spain, about 1500: died about 1541. A Spanish theologian. He held many views which were at variance with Roman Catholic doctrines.

> Juan Valdés . . . enjoys the distinction of being one of the first Spaniards that embraced the opinions of the Reformation, and the very first who made an effort to spread them. *Ticknor, Span. Lit.,* II. 19.

Val de Travers. See *Travers.*

Valdez, Melendez. See *Meléndez Valdés.*

Valdez (Sp. pron. väl-dāth') **Island.** An island belonging to British Columbia, situated in the Gulf of Georgia about lat. 50°–50° 20′ N. Length, 24 miles.

Val d'Hérens (väl dā-roṅ'). An Alpine valley in the canton of Valais, Switzerland, south of Sion.

Val di Demone (väl dē dä-mō'ne). The ancient northeastern division of Sicily.

Valdieri (väl-dē-ā'rē), **F. Vaudier** (vō-dyā'). A town and watering-place in the province of Cuneo, Italy, 12 miles southwest of Cuneo: noted for its sulphur-springs. Population (1881), commune, 3,120.

Val di Genova (väl dē jen'ō-vä). A valley in southern Tyrol, in the Adamello Alps.

Val d'Illiez. An Alpine valley in the canton of Vaud, Switzerland, west of St.-Maurice. Length, about 15 miles.

Val di Mazzara (väl dē mät-sä'rä). The ancient western division of Sicily.

Val di Non (väl dē nōn). The lower part of the valley of the Noce, in southern Tyrol, north of Trent.

Val di Noto (väl dē nō'tō). The ancient southeastern division of Sicily.

Val di Sole (väl dē sō'le). The upper part of the valley of the Noce, in southwestern Tyrol, southeast of the Ortler.

Valdivia (väl-dē'vē-ä). **1.** A province in Chile, intersected by lat. 40° S. Area, 8,315 square miles. Population (1892), 62,020.—**2.** A town, capital of the province of Valdivia, Chile, on the Calla-calla River near the sea: its port, called the Corral, is at the mouth of the river. It was founded as a fort by Pedro de Valdivia in Feb., 1552; was a point of great importance during the wars with the Araucanians; and was destroyed by them in the great uprising of 1599. Rebuilt in 1644, it was strongly fortified; pronounced for independence in 1810, but fell into the hands of the Spaniards; and was finally taken by the patriots under Cochrane, after a three days' fight from fort to fort, Feb. 2–4, 1820. Population, about 8,000.

Valdivia, Luis de. Born in Granada, 1561: died at Valladolid, Nov. 5, 1642. A Spanish Jesuit, missionary in Chile from about 1590 to 1621. He published several works on the Araucanian and other Indian languages, and histories of the Indian wars.

Valdivia, Pedro de. Born near La Serena, Estremadura, 1498 or 1500: died near the fort of Tucapel, southern Chile, Jan. 1 (?), 1554. A Spanish soldier, conqueror of Chile. He served in the Italian wars; went to Venezuela about 1534; and in 1535 passed to Peru, where he served with Pizarro's forces at the battle of Las Salinas, April 26, 1538. After Almagro's death, Pedro Sanchez de Hoz, an incompetent man, was sent from Spain to complete the conquest of Chile; Pizarro associated Valdivia with him, and Hoz soon became a cipher in the expedition. Leaving Cuzco in March, 1540, with 150 Spanish soldiers and a large body of Indians, Valdivia marched by the coast deserts, defeated a large body of natives in the valley of Chile, and on Feb. 12, 1541, founded Santiago. The Indians soon rose against him, and he was closely besieged until the arrival of reinforcements from Peru in Dec., 1543. Valparaiso was founded in Sept., 1544, and in 1546 Valdivia pushed into the Araucanian country to the river Biobio. In 1547–49 he was in Peru, serving with Gasca to suppress the rebellion of Gonzalo Pizarro: during his absence the country was ruled by Villagra. In 1550–51 the Spaniards continued their conquest of the Araucanian country, passing the Biobio and founding Concepcion, Imperial, Valdivia, etc. Late in 1553 there was a great uprising of the Indians. Valdivia, with fifty horsemen, started from Concepcion to relieve Tucapel, which was closely besieged; was attacked and defeated by the Indians; and was captured and put to death shortly after. Authorities do not agree as to the precise date of the battle and of Valdivia's death.

Valdo. See *Waldo.*

Valée (vä-lā'), Comte **Sylvain Charles.** Born at Brienne-le-Château, Aube, France, Dec. 17, 1773: died at Paris, Aug. 16, 1846. A marshal of France. He served in the Napoleonic wars, especially in the Peninsula, commanding the artillery of the 3d army corps in Spain in 1809, and attaining the rank of general of division in 1811; was inspector-general of artillery under the first restoration (1814); supported Napoleon during the Hundred Days; retained his position under the second restoration; was created a peer of France in 1835; went to

Algeria in 1837 in command of the artillery; captured Constantine Oct. 12, and was made a marshal; and was governor-general of Algeria 1837–40.

Valeggio (vä-led'jō). A town in the province of Verona, Italy, situated on the Mincio 14 miles west-southwest of Verona. It has a notable fortified bridge, crossing the Mincio to Borghetto, built in 1393 on Roman foundations by Gian Galeazzo Visconti with much architectural boldness. There is a battlemented causeway about 1,800 feet long, with a high gate-tower at each end, and a bridge, now broken, in the middle. Here, May 30, 1796, the French under Kilmaine defeated the Austrians under Beaulieu. Population (1881), commune, 5,437.

Valençay (vä-lon-sā'). A town in the department of Indre, France, situated on the Nahon 46 miles east-southeast of Tours. In its castle Ferdinand VII. of Spain was confined 1808–14. Population (1891), commune, 3,621.

Valence (vä-lons'). The capital of the department of Drôme, France, situated on the Rhone in lat. 44° 56′ N., long. 4° 53′ E. It has an important trade and manufactures (silks, metal-work, etc.); and is the seat of a suffragan bishopric of the archbishopric of Avignon. The Romanesque cathedral was consecrated in 1095. Valence originated in the Roman colony of Valentia (whence the name) of the Segalauni in Gallia Narbonensis. Population (1891), 19,450; commune, 23,030.

Valencia (va-len'shiä; Sp. pron. vä-lan'thē-ä). **1.** A former kingdom in Spain. It was conquered by Aragon 1233–53; was permanently united with Aragon in 1319; and passed with it to Spain. It comprised the provinces of Castellon, Valencia, and Alicante.

2. A province of Spain, bounded by Teruel and Castellon on the north, the Mediterranean on the east, Alicante on the south, and Albacete and Cuenca on the west. It is well cultivated and fertile. Area, 4,352 square miles. Population (1887), 733,978.—**3.** The chief town of the province of Valencia, situated on the river Guadalaviar, near its mouth in lat. 39° 27′ N., long. 0° 19′ W. (of port): the Roman Valentia Edetanorum. It is the third city in Spain: has manufactures of silks, tiles, cigars, paper, etc.; and exports wine, fruits, corn, rice, etc. It has a university, an academy, a museum, a botanic garden, and has been the seat of an archbishopric since 1492. The cathedral, founded in 1262, originally a Pointed building, has been much modernized. The original lantern remains, also the north transept, with a fine rose and pointed door. The interior has good light-effects, beautiful jaspers and marbles, and some excellent Florentine painting. Valencia was founded as a Roman colony by D. Junius about 138 B. C.; was taken by the Moors from the Goths about 711; was conquered by the Cid about 1095, but soon lost; was reconquered by James I. of Aragon in 1238; was unsuccessfully attacked by the French in 1808; and was taken by the French under Suchet June 9, 1812. Its school of painting in the 16th and 17th centuries is noted. Population (1887), 150,763.

Valencia (vä-lien'thē-ä). The capital of the state of Carabobo, Venezuela, situated near the Lake of Valencia, 86 miles west by south of Caracas. Population (1888), 38,654.

Valencia, Duke of. A title of the Spanish politician Narvaez.

Valencia, Lake of. A lake in northern Venezuela, west of Caracas, near the Caribbean Sea. Length, 20 miles.

Valenciana (vä-län-thē-ä'nä). A celebrated silver-mine near Guanajuato, Mexico. It yielded $14,000,000, in less than five years, toward the end of the 18th century.

Valenciennes (vä-lon-syen'). [L. *Valenciana* or *Valentiana*.] A fortified city in the department of Nord, France, situated at the junction of the Rhondelle with the Scheldt, in lat. 50° 22′ N., long. 3° 31′ E. It is in the center of a coal-mining and agricultural region; has foundries, forges, and manufactures of iron-ware, sugar, woolens, cotton goods, linens, etc.; and has long been famous for its lace. It was formerly the capital of a principality, and later a part of Hainaut; was taken by the Spaniards in 1567; was defended by Condé against the French under Turenne in 1656; was taken by the Austrians in 1677, and by France in 1677; was captured by the Allies (Austrians and English under Ferrars and the Duke of York) in July, 1793; was recovered by the French under Schérer June 24, 1794; and surrendered to the Prussians Aug. 18, 1815. It was the birthplace of Froissart, Watteau, and Fujol. Population (1891), 28,700.

Valens (vā'lenz). One of the principal generals of Vitellius, 69 A. D. He defeated Otho at Bedriacum.

Valens. Born at Cibalæ, in Pannonia, about 328; killed in the battle of Adrianople, Aug. 9, 378. Roman emperor, younger brother of Valentinian I. by whom he was made emperor of the East in 364. He defeated and put to death his rival Procopius in 366; terminated the troubles with Persia by a treaty in 377; and permitted the Goths to settle south of the Danube in 376. The Goths revolted under Frithigern in 377; overcame the generals of the emperor, who was then in Syria; and totally defeated and slew Valens himself at Adrianople Aug. 9, 378.

Valens. A pseudonym of Richard Burke.

Valens, Aqueduct of. See *Aqueduct of Valens*.

Valentia (va-len'shiä). A province in Britain, in the latter part of the Roman period, generally thought to have been between the walls of Antonine and Severus.

Valentia. An island off the southwest coast of Ireland, belonging to County Kerry, in lat. 51° 56′ N., long. 10° 19′ W. Valentia harbor, on the east coast, was the terminus of the earliest submarine cables to Newfoundland. Length, 6; miles.

Valentin (val'en-tin), **Gabriel Gustav.** Born at Breslau, Prussia, July 8, 1810; died at Bern, May 24, 1883. A German physiologist, professor at Bern from 1836. Among his works are "Lehrbuch der Physiologie des Menschen" (1845), "Grundriss der Physiologie des Menschen" (1846), etc.

Valentine (val'en-tin), Saint. A Christian martyr of the reign of the emperor Claudius (about 270). His festival was observed on the 14th of Feb. before the time of Gregory the Great. The custom of sending valentines had its origin in a heathen practice connected with the worship of Juno on or about this day: its association with the saint is wholly accidental.

Valentine. **1.** One of the "two gentlemen of Verona" in Shakspere's play of that name.—**2.** A gentleman attending on the duke in Shakspere's "Twelfth Night."—**3.** The principal character in Congreve's "Love for Love." Betterton was famous in this part, with Mrs. Bracegirdle as Angelica.—**4.** A light-hearted spendthrift in Beaumont and Fletcher's "Wit without Money."—**5.** The brother of Gretchen in Goethe's "Faust." He is killed by Faust in a street affray.

Valentine. A novel by George Sand, published in 1832; so called from the name of the heroine. The scene is laid in Berry.

Valentine and Orson (ôr'son). A romance of the Charlemagne cycle, which was written during the reign of Charles VIII., and first printed in 1495 at Lyons. Several plays, etc., have been founded on it. Bathawny and Munday produced one in 1593. Mrs. Inchbald's romance was published in 1806. Valentine and Orson were twins, born in a forest. Orson was carried off by a bear, and became rough and uncouth. Valentine was cared for by his uncle, King Pepin, and grew up a courtier. Hence the allusions in literature.

Valentinian I. (val-en-tin'i-an). L. **Flavius Valentinianus** (val-en-tin-i-ā'nus). Born at Cibalæ, Pannonia, about 321; died at Bregetio (near Conserio), Nov. 17, 375. A Roman officer, proclaimed emperor by the army in 364. He associated with himself his younger brother Valens as emperor of the East, and retained the West. He was actively engaged in strengthening the northern frontiers against the barbarians.

Valentinian II. Born about 371: murdered in 392. Son of Valentinian I., made associate emperor of the West with his half-brother Gratian in 375. He was delivered from the rivalry of the usurper Maximus by Theodosius 387–388, and was assassinated by his general Arbogast.

Valentinian III., L. Flavius Placidus Valentinianus. Born 419: assassinated 455. Son of Constantius and Placidia, made emperor of the West in 425. His famous general Aetius gained the victory of Châlons over Attila in 451. Himself was murdered by Valentinian, from jealousy, in 454. Among the losses of his reign were Africa (to the Vandals), Britain, and large parts of Gaul and Spain.

Valentinian, The. A poem by Fletcher, produced before 1618, printed in 1647. It contains some beautiful songs.

Valentinois (vä-lon-tē-nwä'). A former small county of France, in Dauphiné, in the vicinity of Valence.

Valentinois, Duchess of. A title of Diana of Poitiers.

Valentinus (val-en-tī'nus). Born probably in Egypt: died about 160 A. D. One of the chief Gnostic teachers. He was educated probably in Alexandria: went to Rome about 138; and was an instructor of Origen and Clement. Fragments of his works have survived.

Valentinus appears to have been considered the most formidable and dangerous of this school of Gnostics. He was twice excommunicated, and twice received again into the bosom of the Church. He did not confine his dangerous opinions to the school of Alexandria: he introduced the wild Oriental speculations into the more peaceful West: taught at Rome; and, a third time being expelled from the Christian society, retired to Cyprus—an island where the Jews were formerly numerous till the fatal insurrection in the time of Hadrian, and where probably the original pagan population did not find an unwelcome reception, on the border as it were, of European and Asiatic. *Milman*, Hist. of Christianity, II. 72.

Valentinus. Pope in 827.

Valère (vä-lâr'). **1.** A character in a number of Molière's plays, usually a lover: found in "L'Avare," "Le dépit amoureux," "L'Ecole des maris," "Le médecin volant," etc.—**2.** The principal character in Mrs. Centlivre's play "The Gamester."

Valeria (va-lē'ri-ä). **1.** A character in Shakspere's "Coriolanus."—**2.** A girl with a mania for biological research in Mrs. Centlivre's "Basset-Table."

Valeria, who is an F. R. S. in petticoats, but has feelings to spare for a lover as well as for a *Lumbricus latus, Wood*.

Valerian (va-lē'ri-an). L. **Publius Aurelius Licinius Valerianus** (va-le-ri-ā'nus). Roman emperor 253–260. He became prince pro senatus in 238, and was consul in 253. He appointed his son Gallienus as his colleague in 254. The empire was in great disorder during his reign, and was attacked by the Goths, Alamanni, Persians, and others. He was taken prisoner by the Persians in 260, and was put to death about 269.

Valérien, Mont. See *Mont Valérien*.

Valerius (va-lē'ri-us). **Marcus,** surnamed **Corvus** (kôr'vus). Born about 371 B. C.; died about 270 B. C. A Roman general, distinguished in the first Samnite war (343–341).

Valerius, Publius, surnamed **Publicola** (pub-lik'ō-lä). According to tradition, the confederate of Brutus in the first year of the Roman republic. He introduced various liberal measures, and was three times elected consul.

Valerius Antias (an'ti-as). Lived in the first part of the 1st century B. C. A Roman annalist.

Valerius Flaccus. See *Flaccus*.

Valerius Maximus (mak'si-mus). Lived in the first part of the 1st century A. D. A Roman rhetorician and historian. Of his life nothing is known except that he accompanied Sextus Pompeius to Asia in 27 A. D.

Valerius Maximus dedicated to Tiberius a collection of anecdotes for rhetorical purposes, factorum et dictorum memorabilium libri novem, which he had taken from few sources, in an uncritical manner and without taste or discrimination. This shallow writer perpetually obtrudes his flattery of Tiberius and his personal observations. The diction is declamatory, the style overloaded, but the vocabulary is still tolerably pure.

Teuffel and Schwabe, Hist. of Rom. Lit. (tr. by Warr), II. 70.

Val-es-Dunes (väl-ā-dün'). A plain near Caen, Normandy, where, in 1047, William, duke of Normandy (William the Conqueror), defeated the Norman rebels.

Valespir (va-les-pēr'). A small ancient district in France, now included in the department of Pyrénées Orientales.

Valetta, or **Valletta** (väl-let'tä). [Named from J. P. de la Valette q. v.] A seaport, capital of the Maltese group, founded in 1566. It is strongly fortified, and contains many relics of the occupation of the Knights of Malta. Population (1891), with suburbs, 37,330.

Valette (vä-let'), **Jean Parisot de la.** Born 1494: died 1568. Grand Master of the Knights of Malta 1557–68, famous from his conduct of the successful defense of Malta against the Turks in 1565. He built Valetta.

Valhalla (val-hal'lä). [NL., repr. Icel. *Valhöll* (gen. *Valhallar*), hall of the slain.] In Old Norse mythology, the abode of Odin in Asgard. Originally the realm of the dead, it became in the viking age a warriors' paradise, and only those who were slain in battle. It was situated in Glad-heim (old Norse *Gladhsheimr*), the regions of joy. Its roof was of gold. On it lived the goat Heidrun (old Norse *Heidhrún*), from whose udders flowed mead; the tree Lærad (old Norse *Lærathr*) rose above the hall and furnished her with food. Within, it contained many halls, whose walls were hung with spears and shields. Every morning the dead from the many hundred doors took their themselves to battle, and returned to drink and feast at evening, when Odin was the host and the Valkyrs bore about the mead-horns. Also *Walhalla*.

Valiant (val'yant), **The.** A surname of Alfonso VI. of Spain.

Valiant-for-Truth. A character in the second part of Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress."

Valjean (väl-zhon'), **Jean.** The principal character in Victor Hugo's "Les misérables."

Valkyrie. See *Walkure*.

Valkyrie (val-ki'rē). A keel cutter built at Glasgow in 1893 for Lord Dunraven. She went to America in October, 1893, to race for the America cup, and was defeated in three races by the Vigilant. She was sunk by collision with the Satanita July 5, 1894, at the Mud Hook Regatta on the Firth of Clyde. Length over all, 126 feet; draught, 20½ feet; beam, 29'06; load water-line, 85'50.

Valkyrs (val'kirz), [ON. *Valkyrjar*, AS. *Wælcyrge*, O. *Walkyrie*, lit. 'choosers of the slain.'] In Norse mythology, the company of handmaidens of Odin, usually said to number nine, though the number varies. They serve at the banquets at Valhalla, but are best known as "the choosers of the slain," being sent during battles to carry off the fallen through the air, and with their spears to distribute the lots on who shall fall, whom they afterward conduct to Valhalla. In the Norse versions of the "Nibelungenlied" Brunhild, the daughter of Odin, appears as a Valkyr, as also in Wagner's music-drama "Die Walküre."

Valla (väl'lä), **Lorenzo** or **Laurentius.** Born about 1407: died Aug. 1, 1457. An Italian humanist and critic. He lived at Milan and Naples, and was papal secretary and canon of the Church of St. John Lateran at Rome. He wrote on the "Elegances of the Latin Language" (1441), "Declamationes Latini sermonis," "De Voluptate, sive de vero bono," "Donation of Constantine," etc.

Valladolid (väl-yä-thō-lēth'). A province of Old Castile, Spain, bounded by Leon on the

[illegible] Burgos on [illegible] Avila, and [illegible]

Valladolid. [illegible] of the province of Valladolid, situated at the junction of the Esgueva with the Pisuerga, in [illegible] a royal residence. It is [illegible] occurred the marriage of Ferdi[illegible]

Valladolid.

Vallandigham [illegible] **Clement Laird.** [illegible] July 29, [illegible] unsuccessful Democratic candidate for governor of Ohio in 1861, and was a prominent member of the Democratic National Convention in 1864 at which McClellan was nominated.

Valle [illegible] **Pietro della.** Born at Rome, April 2, 1586; died there, April 20, 1652. An Italian traveler. He made a journey, 1614–26, to Turkey, Egypt, Palestine, Persia, and India. His account of [illegible]

Vallejo (väl-rā'hō). A city and seaport in Solano County, California, situated on San [illegible] Population [illegible]

Valle y Caviedes [illegible] **Juan del.** Born at Lima, 1652; died there, 1692. A Peruvian [illegible] de Parnaso," one of the best productions of its kind. It was first published in 1874. Caviedes led a very dissipated life.

Valley Forge (val'i fôrj'). A village in Chester County, Pennsylvania, situated on the Schuylkill 20 miles west-northwest of Philadelphia: famous as the place where Washington and the American army passed the winter of [illegible]

Valley of Humiliation. The scene of the contest between Christian and Apollyon, in Bunyan's [illegible]

Valley of the Shadow of Death. A valley [illegible] Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress."

Valliere, La. See *La* [illegible]

Vallombrosa [illegible] L. *valles umbrosa*, shady valley.] A famous abbey in a valley of the same name, east of Florence. It was founded about 1038 by Gualbert, and the present buildings were erected in 1637.

Valls (välys). A manufacturing town in the province of Tarragona, Catalonia, Spain, situated on the Francolí 10 miles north of Tarragona. [illegible] feated the Spaniards under Reding (who was mortally [illegible]

Valmiki (väl-mē'ki). The name of the reputed [illegible] part in some of the scenes, as for example, receiving the [illegible]

Valmore. [illegible]

Valmy (väl-mē'). A village in the department of Marne, France, 36 miles east by south of Rheims. Here an important battle was fought Sept. 20, 1792, in which the French under Kellermann repulsed the [illegible]

Valmy, Duc de. A title conferred on F. C. Kellermann (see above).

Valognes (vä-lôny'). A town in the department of Manche, France, 11 miles southeast of Cherbourg. Population (1891, commune, 5,791.

Valois (val-wä'). An ancient territory of France which formed part of the government of Ile-de-France. It lay northeast of Paris, and is comprised in the departments of Oise and Aisne. The chief town was Crespy. It was a countship in the middle ages: was united [illegible] III. to his younger son Charles (ancestor of the Valois [illegible]

Valois, Charles de. See *Angoulême, Duc d'.*

Valois, House of. A French dynasty, a branch [illegible]

Valoma. [illegible]

Valparaiso (val-pa-rī'sō; Sp. pron. väl-pä-rä[illegible] [illegible] ince in Chile. Area, 1,637 square miles. Population (1892) 224,866.—2. A seaport, capital of the province of Valparaiso, situated on a bay on the Pacific coast, in lat. 33° 1′ S., long. 71° 38′ W. It is the principal commercial and manufacturing center of Chile, and the most important seaport on the Pacific coast of South America. It consists of the old town, Puerto, and the new town, Almendral. It was founded in Sept., 1544; was taken by Blake 1578, by Hawkins 1594, and by Dutch pirates 1600; has several times been devastated by earthquakes and fires; and was bombarded by a [illegible] under Admiral Nunez March 31, 1866. Population

Valparaiso, Battle of. The decisive battle of the Chilean civil war of 1891, fought on Aug. 28. The congressional army (about 12,000) attacked Valparaiso, which was defended by about 9,000 Balmacedists under General Barbosa and Admiral Uribe, taking the city after a bloody engagement of three hours. The congressionalists met with no further opposition. Also called the battle of Placilla, from the place where the heaviest fighting [illegible]

Valréas (väl-rā-ä'). A town in the department of Vaucluse, France, 32 miles north by east of Avignon. Population (1891), commune, 5,032.

Vals (väl), sometimes **Vals-les-Bains** (väl'lā-ban'). A town in the department of Ardèche, France, situated on the Volane 20 miles west-southwest of Privas; noted for its alkaline springs. Population (1891), 2,050; commune, 3,084.

Valsalva (väl-säl'vä), **Antonio Maria.** Born at Imola, Italy, Feb. 15, 1666; died at Bologna, Jan. 2, 1723. An Italian anatomist, professor at Bologna; noted for researches on the ear.

Valtellina (väl-tel-lē'nä), or **Valtelline** (väl-tel-lēn'), or **Val Tellina** (väl tel-lē'nä). [G. *Veltlin.*] A region in the province of Sondrio, Italy. It comprises, in a narrow sense, the valley of the upper Adda, from the Lake of Como to the Serra di Morignone (separating it from the district of Bormio); in extended sense, also the district of Bormio (sometimes also Poschiavo). It belonged in the middle ages to Lombardy and to Milan, afterward (1512 under the Grisons (q. v.). There were many struggles for its possession at the epoch of the Thirty Years' War. It passed to the Cisalpine Republic in 1797, to the kingdom of Italy in 1805, to Austria in 1814, and to Italy in 1859. Area, 1,808.

Val Tournanche, or Valtournanche (väl-tôrnonsh'). An Alpine valley in northern Italy, southwest of the Monte Rosa group.

Vamamargis (vä-ma-mär-gēz'). [Skt. *rāmamargin*, nom. *rāmamargī*, he who holds the left-hand (*rāma*) path (*marga*).] In Hinduism, those who worship exclusively the left or female side of the divine nature of Shiva or Vishnu. [illegible]

Vamana (vä'ma-na). [‘The Dwarf.’] The fifth of the incarnations of Vishnu. In the second age of the world Vishnu infused a part of his essence into the body of a dwarf in order to wrest from the monarch Bali the dominion of the three worlds. The dwarf presented himself before the demon and asked as much land as he could step over in three paces. His form expanding, he stepped over two steps over heaven and earth, but in compassion left the lower world to Bali.

Vamanapurana (vä-ma-na-pö-rä'na). [‘The Dwarf Purana.’] A Purana (see *Purana*) extending to about 7,000 stanzas, and containing, among other things, an account of the dwarf incarnation of Vishnu. It is of very recent origin, having been compiled, apparently, only three or four centuries ago.

Vámbéry (vām'bā-rē). **Arminius,** or **Armin,** or **Hermann.** Born at Szerdahely, Hungary, March 19, 1832. A noted Hungarian traveler, Orientalist, and historian: professor at Buda[illegible] 1864 visited Persia, Khiva, Bokhara, Samarkand, Herat, and other parts of central Asia. Among his works are “Travels in Central Asia” (1865), “Wanderings and Researches in Persia” (1867), “Sketches of Central Asia” (1868), “History of Bokhara” (1870), “Central Asia and the Anglo-Russian Expedition,” (1873), “Islam in the 19th Century” (1875), “Manners in Oriental Countries” (1876), “Primitive Civilization of the Turko-Tatar People” (1879), “Origin of the Magyars” (1882), “The Turkish People” (1885), “The Future Contest for India” (1886), and various linguistic works, including a “German-Turkish Dictionary,” an “Etymological Dictionary of the Turko-Tatar Languages” (1878), etc.

Van. See *Armenia.*

Van (vän). 1. A vilayet of Asiatic Turkey, situated on the border of Persia, south of Erzerum. Area, 15,440 square miles. Population, 376,297.—2. The capital of the vilayet of Van, situated near Lake Van. About lat. 38° 30′ N., long. 43° 10′ E. It is in the center of a fertile plain; has some manufactures and trade; and is an important strategic point. It is especially noted for ancient cuneiform inscriptions in its neighborhood. Population, about [illegible] See *Lemmens.*

Van, Lake. A salt lake in eastern Turkey. Length, about 75 miles. It has no outlet. Height above sea-level, over 5,000 feet.

Vana (vä'na), pl. **Vanas** (vä'nas). [ON. *Vanr*, pl. *Vanir.*] In Old Norse mythology, a race of gods originally at war with the Asas, but later received by them into Asgard. Heimdall, Njord, Frey, and Freyja were Vanas. They are all gods of light. The legend of a war between the two races of gods must probably find its origin in the subordination of an older local cult of the light-gods to the newer cult of Odin.

Vanaprastha (va-na-pras'tha). [illegible] See *Upanishads.*

Van Artevelde. See *Artevelde.*

Vanbrugh (van-brö'), Sir **John.** Born about 1666; died at London, March 26, 1726. An English dramatist and architect. He was educated in France, and in 1695 was a commissioner for finishing Greenwich Hospital. About 1697 he joined Congreve in the management of a theater which was not successful. In 1714 he was made comptroller of the royal works, and was knighted in the same year. He was Clarenceux king at arms for about seven years before his death. He built Castle Howard in Yorkshire, Blenheim House, and other country houses. Collier's allegation that all his heroes were professed libertines gave rise to a controversy in which Vanbrugh did not hold his own. Among his plays are “The Relapse” (1697), “Æsop” (1697), “The Provoked Wife” (1697), “The False Friend” (1702), “The Confederacy” (1705), and “A Journey to London,” which he left unfinished (Cibber finished it, and produced it in 1728 as “The Provoked Husband”).

Van Buren (van bū'ren), **John.** Born at Hudson, N. Y., Feb. 18, 1810; died at sea, Oct. 13, 1866. An American publicist. Master of Martin Van Buren; known as “Prince John,” from his figure and manners. He was attorney-general of New York 1844–46.

Van Buren, Martin. Born at Kinderhook, N. Y., Dec. 5, 1782; died there, July 24, 1862. The eighth President of the United States (1837–41). He was admitted to the bar in 1803; became surrogate of Columbia County in 1808; entered the New York State Senate in 1812, and was reelected in 1816; was attorney-general of New York State 1815–19; was United States senator from New York 1821–28; was a member of the New York State constitutional convention in 1821; was governor of New York 1828–29; was secretary of state under President Jackson 1829–31; was sent as United States minister to Great Britain in 1831, but promptly returned, his nomination having been rejected by the Senate; was elected as Democratic candidate for Vice-President in 1832, and served 1833–37; was elected President of the United States for President in 1836, and served 1837–41; procured the establishment of the independent treasury system in 1840; was defeated as Democratic candidate for President in 1840; was an unsuccessful candidate for the Democratic nomination for President in 1844; was unsuccessful Free-Soil candidate for President in 1848; traveled in Europe 1853–55. He wrote “Inquiry into the Origin and Course of Political Parties in the United States” (1867).

Vance (vans), **Zebulon Baird.** Born in Buncombe County, N. C., May 13, 1830; died April 14, 1894. An American politician. He was member of Congress from 1858–61; was a Confederate colonel in the Civil War; was governor of North Carolina 1862–65; was elected United States senator in 1870, but was not seated; and was United States senator for North Carolina 1879–94.

Van Cortlandt (vän kôrt'lant), **Oloff** (**Oliver**) **Stevense.** Born near Utrecht, 1600; died at New York, April 4, 1684. A Dutch colonist and [illegible] New York.

Van Cortlandt, Pierre. Born at Cortlandt Manor, Jan. 10, 1721; died at New York, May 1, 1814. An American merchant; brother of lieutenant-governor of New York; great-grandson of Oloff Van Cortlandt.

Van Cortlandt, Stephanus. Born at New Amsterdam (afterward New York), May 4, 1643; died at New York, Nov. 25, 1700. A colonial magistrate in New York, son of Oloff Van Cortlandt. He is said to have filled at one time or another every office of importance in the province of New York, except the governorship; and in 1697 his estate was erected into the lordship and manor of Cortlandt by patent of William III. [illegible] *Cortlandt, Jacobus, Biography.*

Vancouver (van-kö'vėr). A seaport in British Columbia, situated on Burrard Inlet about lat. 49° 20′ N. It is the terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway and of several lines of steamers. Population (1891), 13,685.

Vancouver, George. Born about 1758; died near London, May 10, 1798. A British navigator. He served under Cook in his second and third voyages; and commanded an expedition to the Pacific 1791–95, on which he explored the Strait of Juan de Fuca, the Gulf of Georgia, and the shores of Vancouver Island. He left a narrative of his voyage which was published by his brother under the title “A Voyage of Discovery to the North Pacific Ocean and Round the World” (1798).

Vancouver Island, or **Vancouver's** (van-kö'vėrz) **Island.** An island belonging to British Columbia, situated west of the mainland of that province and northwest of the State of Washington, and separated from them by Queen Charlotte Sound, Johnstone Strait, the Gulf of Georgia, and the Strait of Juan de Fuca. Capital, Victoria. It was discovered in 1774 by the Spaniards [illegible] and Martinez, and explored by Juan Francisco [illegible] under it in 1775–76; [illegible] 1778; by Cook in 1778; and by [illegible] 1792. It was settled by the Hudson's Bay [illegible] and was united with British Columbia [illegible] It is [illegible] 250 miles. Area, 15,407 square miles. Population, 9,000.

Vandalia (van-dā'li-a). The capital of Fayette County, Illinois, situated on the Kaskaskia 65 miles southeast of Springfield: formerly the State capital. Population (1890), 2,144.

Vandals (van'dalz). A Germanic race which first appeared in middle and southern Germany, and in the first half of the 5th century ravaged Gaul, Spain, northern Africa, etc., and in 455 Rome itself, with great damage to the accumulated treasures of art and literature (whence the term *Vandalism*). They founded a kingdom in Africa, with Carthage as its capital, which took in also the great islands of the western Mediterranean, including Sicily.

The great nation of the Vandals, moreover, originally the neighbours of the Goths on the west, is about this same time as they did, though by a different path, wandered from the Baltic to the Danube, and afterwards played an important part in history, are said by Roman writers to have been identical with the Goths in language, laws, and manners. The Romans naturally often confounded the two peoples together, and not unfrequently they applied the name of Goths in a loose sense to all those Teutonic nations who invaded the southern lands.

Bradley, Story of the Goths, p. 8.

Vandalusia. See *Andalusia*.

Vandamme (von-dăm'), **Dominique Joseph.** Born at Cassel, Nord, France, Nov. 5, 1770; died there, July 15, 1830. A French general. He served in the Army of the North in 1793, gaining the rank of brigadier-general; fought in the campaigns in Germany 1795–97, and 1799–1801 as general of division; obtained command of the 4th military division in 1805; fought at Austerlitz in 1805; was defeated and taken prisoner at the battle of Kulm Aug. 30, 1813; was made a peer during the Hundred Days; and placed in command of the 3d army corps; and was distinguished at Wavre June 18, 1815.

Van den Eeckhout. See *Eeckhout*.

Van der Aa. See *Aa*.

Vanderbilt (van'der-bilt), **Cornelius:** called "Commodore." Born near Stapleton, Staten Island, N. Y., May 27, 1794; died at New York, Jan. 4, 1877. An American financier. He began life as a boatman, conveying passengers and goods between Staten Island and New York: became a steamboat captain, manager, and owner; established steam-lines between New York and New England ports, Hudson River ports, Nicaragua, Havre, and other places; became chief owner of the Harlem Railroad in 1862; became soon the principal owner of the Hudson River Railroad and New York Central Railroad, which he consolidated; and extended his control to the Lake Shore, Canada Southern, and Michigan Central railroads. He gave $1,000,000 to Vanderbilt University. His fortune was estimated at about $100,000,000.

Vanderbilt, William Henry. Born at New Brunswick, New Jersey, May 8, 1821; died at New York, Dec. 8, 1885. An American financier, son of Cornelius Vanderbilt. He controlled the Vanderbilt system of railroads, and made large gifts to the College of Physicians and Surgeons (New York), the Metropolitan Museum, etc. He was reputed to be the richest man in the world.

Vanderbilt University. An institution of learning situated at Nashville, Tennessee. It was founded in 1872 as the Central University of the Methodist Episcopal Church South; but received its present name in 1873 in recognition of a gift of $1,000,000 by Cornelius Vanderbilt. It is under Methodist control. In 1903 it had 56 instructors and 758 students.

Van der Goes. See *Goes*.

Van der Helst. See *Helst*.

Van der Heyden. See *Heyden*.

Van der Hoeven. See *Hoeven*.

Van der Meer. See *Meer*.

Van der Meulen. See *Meulen*.

Van der Poorten-Schwarz (van der pōr'ten shvärts'), **J. M. H.** Born 1837. A contemporary Dutch novelist. His works are published under the pseudonym of Maarten Maartens. They include "Joost Avelingh" (1890), "A Question of Taste" (1891), "God's Fool" (1892), and "The Greater Glory" (1894).

Van Diemen's (van dē'menz) **Gulf.** An inlet on the northern coast of Australia, west of the Gulf of Carpentaria.

Van Diemen's Land. A former name of Tasmania.

Van Dorn (van dôrn), **Earl.** Born near Port Gibson, Miss., Sept. 17, 1820: assassinated in Tennessee, May 8, 1863. An American general. He graduated at West Point in 1842; served in the Mexican war and in the Indian wars; entered the Confederate service in 1861; was commander-in-chief of the Trans-Mississippi District in 1862; was defeated at the battle of Iuka Sept. 19, 1862; and was defeated with Price at Corinth Oct. 3–4, 1862.

Vandyke (van-dīk'), or **Van Dyck, Sir Anthony.** Born at Antwerp, March 22, 1599; died at London, Dec. 9, 1641. A famous Flemish painter, best known as a portrait-painter: a pupil of Rubens often to be assisted in some of his great compositions. He was in England 1620–21; in Italy about 1623–27; later in Antwerp; and after 1632 chiefly in England. In 1632 he was knighted and made court painter to Charles I. Among his best-known works are "Crucifixions" (especially one at Mechlin), "Elevation of the Cross" (Courtrai), "St. Augustine in Ecstasy" (Antwerp), and portraits of Charles I. and members of his family, and of prominent men of the time.

Vane (vān), Sir **Henry:** commonly called Sir **Harry Vane.** Born at Hadlow, Kent, England, 1612: beheaded at London, June 14, 1662. An English Puritan statesman and patriot, son of Sir Henry Vane, comptroller of the household of Charles I. He was educated at Westminster and Oxford: visited Vienna with the English ambassador in 1631: emigrated to Massachusetts in 1635: was governor of Massachusetts Bay Colony from 1636 to 1637, when he failed of reelection on account of siding with Anne Hutchinson; returned to England in Aug., 1637; entered Parliament in 1640, and in the same year was knighted and made joint treasurer of the navy; was one of the commissioners who negotiated the Solemn League and Covenant with Scotland in 1643; furthered the Self-Denying Ordinance and the New Model; condemned Pride's Purge; became a member of the council of state in 1649; was imprisoned for four months in 1656 for his attack on the protectorate of Cromwell in a publication of that year; was arrested at the Restoration (1660); and, excepted from the Act of Pardon and Oblivion, was executed on the charge of treason.

Van Erpe. See *Erpenius*.

Vanessa (va-nes'ä). Swift's poetical name for his friend Esther Vanhomrigh: composed of *Van-* and *Essa* for *Esther*. See *Vanhomrigh*.

Vane-Tempest-Stewart, Charles Stewart, fifth Marquis of Londonderry. Born 1852. A British politician. As Viscount Castlereagh he entered Parliament as a Conservative in 1878, succeeded to a seat and subsequently sat for Montgomery District and County Down until his accession to the peerage on the death of his father in 1884. He was Lord Lieutenant of Ireland from 1886 to 1888 in Lord Salisbury's second administration.

Van Eyck. See *Eyck*.

Vangiones (van-jī'ō-nēz). [L. (Cæsar) *Vangiones*, Gr. (Ptolemy) Οὐαγγίονοι.] A German tribe first mentioned by Cæsar as in the army of Ariovistus. They were situated on the left side of the middle Rhine, in the region about Worms. They were probably merged ultimately in the Alamanni.

Vanguard (van'gärd). 1. A British line-of-battle ship of 74 guns and 1,603 tons. She served in the Channel squadron of Lord Howe in 1793, and was flag-ship of Vice-Admiral Sir Horatio Nelson in the battle of the Nile, Aug. 1, 1798.

2. An armored battle-ship of the Iron Duke class. She came in collision with the Iron Duke off the coast of Ireland in 1875, and was sunk.

Van Helmont. See *Helmont*.

Vanhomrigh (van-um'ri), or **Vanhomerigh** (van-um'e-ri) **Esther,** Born Feb. 14, 1692: died 1723. The Vanessa of Swift's "Cadenus and Vanessa." He made her acquaintance in 1708. She became his pupil, fell in love with him, and followed him to Ireland in 1714. See *Swift*.

Vanikoro (vä-nē-kō'rō). One of the largest of the Santa Cruz Islands, in the Pacific Ocean.

Vanini (vä-nē'nē), **Lucilio,** self-styled **Julius Cæsar.** Born at Taurisano, kingdom of Naples, about 1585; burned at the stake at Toulouse, France, Feb. 19, 1619. An Italian free-thinker, condemned to death as an atheist and magician. He studied at Rome and Padua; became a priest; traveled in Germany, Switzerland, and England; began teaching at Lyons, but was obliged to flee to England, where he was arrested. After his release he returned to Lyons and about 1616 to Toulouse. Here he was arrested for his opinions, condemned, and on the same day executed. His chief works are "Amphitheatrum æternæ Providentiæ" (1615), "De admirandis naturæ reginæ deæque mortalium arcanis" (1616).

Vanity Fair. A fair described in Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress." It was held in the town of Vanity, and the phrase is often used as a synonym for the present world and its worldliness.

Vanity Fair, by the preceding.] A novel by Thackeray, the publication of which was begun in 1846 in monthly parts.

Van Lennep. See *Lennep*.

Vanloo (von-lō'). **Charles André.** Born at Nice, 1705; died at Paris, 1765. A French painter, brother of J. B. Vanloo.

Vanloo, Jean Baptiste. Born at Aix, France, 1684; died at Aix, 1745. A French painter of portraits and religious subjects.

Vannes (vän), Breton **Gwened,** The capital of the department of Morbihan, France, situated near the Gulf of Morbihan in lat. 47° 39′ N., long. 2° 46′ W. It contains a museum of Celtic and Gallo-Roman antiquities and a cathedral. It was the ancient Darioritum, Venetis, Civitas Venetorum, or Civitas Venetum, capital of the Veneti: and was a favorite residence of the dukes of Brittany, and the seat of a parlement. Population (1901), 20,608.

Vannucchi. See *Sarto, Andrea del*.

Vannucci, Pietro. See *Perugino*.

Vanoise (vä-nwäz'). A range in the Tarentaise Alps, southeastern France. Highest point, 12,180 feet.

Van Oost. See *Oost*.

Vanora. Same as *Guinevere*.

Van Ostade. See *Ostade*.

Vanozza (vä-nōt'sä), **Rosa.** The mistress of Pope Alexander VI., and the mother of Cesare and Lucrezia Borgia.

Van Rensselaer (van ren'se-lėr), **Killian.** Born at Amsterdam, Holland, 1595; died there, 1644. A Dutch merchant, the first patroon of Rensselaerswick. He was a wealthy dealer in pearls and diamonds at Amsterdam, and was one of the founders of the West India Company. Through an agent he purchased of the Indians the territory comprised in the present counties of Albany, Columbia, and Rensselaer, New York, which received the name of Rensselaerwick, and which he colonized.

Van Rensselaer, Solomon. Born in Rensselaer County, N. Y., Aug. 6, 1774; died at Albany, N. Y., April 23, 1852. An American officer and politician, cousin of Stephen Van Rensselaer. He served with distinction under General Anthony Wayne at the battle of Maumee Rapids, Aug. 1794: commanded the assault at the battle of Queenstown Heights, Oct., 1812; and was a member of Congress from New York 1819–22.

Van Rensselaer, Stephen, called "The Patroon." Born at New York, Nov. 1, 1765; died at Albany, Jan. 26, 1839. An American general. He was a descendant of Killian Van Rensselaer, and was the eighth patroon of Rensselaerswick (see *Killian Van Rensselaer*). Although his manorial rights were materially curtailed on the dissolution of the colonial government, he graduated at Harvard in 1782, became a major of militia in 1786 and a major-general in 1801, and was lieutenant-governor of New York 1795–1801. He was adjutant-general of the United States forces on the northwestern frontier in 1812, and lost the battle of Queenstown Heights Oct. 13-14 of that year. He was superintendent of the canals in promoting the Erie Canal (completed in 1825), being president of the board of commissioners for fifteen years. He was a member of Congress from New York 1823–29, and Comptroller of New York 1829–31. He founded Rensselaer, N. Y., which was begun in 1824 and incorporated in 1826.

Van Schaick (van skoik'). **Gozen.** Born at Albany, N. Y., 1737: died there, July 4, 1787. An American general. He served in the French and Indian war; in Harry Gaine's corps in the Indian Joseph Brant; and at Monmouth, where he acted as brigadier-general. He destroyed the Onondaga settlements in 1779.

Vansen (vän'zen). A dissipated clerk and public agitator in Goethe's "Egmont."

Vansittart (van-sit'ärt), **Nicholas,** Baron Bexley. Born 1766: died 1851. An English politician. He was chancellor of the exchequer in the Liverpool ministry, and later chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster.

Vansittart Island. [Named from Nicholas Vansittart, Baron Bexley.] An island in the arctic regions of North America, south of Melville Peninsula.

Van Tassel (van tas'el), **Caterina.** A village [illegible] in Irving's "Legend of Sleepy Hollow."

Van Tromp. See *Tromp*.

Van Twiller (van twil'ėr), **Wouter** (**Walter**). Born at Nieukirk, Holland, about 1580: died at Amsterdam after 1646. A Dutch governor of New Netherlands 1633–37. He had disputes with the Massachusetts colony relating to Connecticut.

Vanua Levu (vä-nō'ä lä'vō). One of the two chief islands of the Fiji group. Length, about 100 miles.

Vapereau (väp-rō'), **Louis Gustave.** Born at Orleans, April 4, 1819. A French author, best known as editor of the "Dictionnaire universel des contemporains" (1858 and successive editions).

Var (vär). [L. *Varus*, It. *Varo*.] A river in southeastern France, chiefly in the department of Alpes-Maritimes, which flows into the Mediterranean 4 miles west-southwest of Nice. It was long the boundary between France and Italy, and in ancient times between Cisalpine and Transalpine Gaul. Length, about 80 miles.

Var. A department of France, bounded by Basses-Alpes on the north, Alpes-Maritimes on the northeast, the Mediterranean on the southeast and south, and Bouches-du-Rhône on the west. Capital, Draguignan: chief place, Toulon. The department was created in 1790, and was formed from part of the ancient Provence. A part of it was [illegible] Area, 2,316 square miles. Population (1901), 311,000.

Varaha (va-rä'ha). [Tha Boar.] The third [illegible] Vishnu, [illegible] his essence into a boar to deliver the world from the demon Hiranyaksha who had seized the earth and carried it down into the ocean. After a thousand years the divine boar found the monster and brought back the earth. According to the Vanaparvan (forest-section of the Mahabharata) the earth, pressed [illegible] deluge, when the boar descended and upheaved it on one of his tusks.

Varallo (vä-räl'lō). A town in the province of Novara, Italy, situated on the Sesia 32 miles north-northwest of Novara. Near it is Sacro Monte, a place of pilgrimage founded in 1486, where 46 chapels are ranged along a winding path on the beautiful ascent, each one containing a group of colored and clothed life-sized terra-cotta figures representing in order a scene from the story of Christ. The series is extremely curious, and

some of the figures are highly artistic. The architecture of the edifices is eccentric, and their walls are covered with frescos, some of them admirable. Population (1881), 2,299.

Varanger Fjord, or **Waranger Fjord** (vä-räng'ər fyōrd), An arm of the Arctic Ocean, at the northeastern extremity of Norway and the northwestern extremity of Russia. Length, about 60–70 miles.

Varangian Guard (vä-ran'ji-an gärd), A bodyguard of the Byzantine emperors about the 11th century, formed around a nucleus of Varangians.

Varangians (vä-ran'ji-anz). [ML. *Varangi*, MGr. Βάραγγοι, Icel. *Væringjar*, confederates.] Norse warriors who ravaged the coast of the Baltic about the 9th century, and who (according to common account) overran part of Russia and formed an important element in the early Russian people.

Varas (vä'räs), **Antonio.** Born at Cauquenes, 1817; died at Santiago, 1886. A Chilean jurist and politician. He was minister of justice under Bulnes 1845–50, and the principal minister of President Montt 1851–56, and for a short time in 1861. Varas is regarded as the greatest of the conservative politicians. He was the founder of the party called Montt-Varistas.

Varaville (vä'ra-vēl'). A place near Falaise, Normandy, where, in 1058, William of Normandy defeated the forces of France and Anjou.

Varazze (vä-rät'se). A seaport in the province of Genoa, Italy, situated on the Gulf of Genoa 18 miles west by south of Genoa.

Vardar (vär-där'). A river in European Turkey which flows into the Gulf of Saloniki 15 miles southwest of Saloniki: the ancient Axius. Length, about 200 miles.

Varden (vär'den), **Dolly.** A notable character in Dickens's "Barnaby Rudge," daughter of Gabriel Varden, a prosperous locksmith.

The good-hearted plump little Dolly, coquettish mirx of a daughter, with all she suffers and inflicts by her fickle winning ways and her small, self-admiring vanities.
Forster, Life of Dickens, ix.

Vardö, or **Wardö** (vär'dö). An island and town in Finmark, Norway. Near it is the northernmost fortress of Europe, Vardöhuus, in lat. 70° 23′ N., long. 31° 7′ E.

Varela (vä-rä'lä), **Cape.** A headland on the eastern coast of Annam, projecting into the China Sea.

Varela (vä-rä'lä), **Hector Florencio.** Born at Buenos Ayres, 1833. An Argentine journalist and author. He founded and edited the "Tribuna" at Buenos Ayres, and "El Americano," a literary journal published at Paris. He is a noted orator, and has held important diplomatic positions. His works include several novels, historical and critical studies, etc.

Varela y Morales (ē mō-rä'les), **Felix.** Born at Havana, Nov. 20, 1788; died at St. Augustine, Florida, Feb. 18, 1853. A Spanish-American author. He took orders in the Roman Catholic Church; was deputy to the Spanish Cortes 1822–23; and was one of the 66 deputies condemned to death in 1823. He escaped, and passed most of the remainder of his life in New York where he was vicar-general from 1845. His writings, mainly on philosophical subjects, have had a wide circulation in Spain and Spanish America.

Varennes (vä-ren'). **Flight to.** An attempt of Louis XVI. and the royal family to escape from France in 1791. They left Paris June 20–21, and were arrested at Varennes-en-Argonne June 22 and taken back to Paris by order of the National Assembly.

Varennes-en-Argonne (vä-ren'on-är-gon'). A small town in the department of Meuse, France, situated on the Aire 18 miles west of Verdun. See above.

Varese (vä-rä'se), **Lago di.** A lake in northern Italy, east of Lago di Maggiore. Length, 6 miles.

Vargas (vär'gäs), **José Maria.** Born at La Guaira, March 2, 1786; died at New York, July 13, 1854. A Venezuelan politician. He was an eminent physician, was several times deputy to Congress, and was elected president of Venezuela in Feb., 1835. Revolts broke out, and he resigned in April, 1836. Subsequently he held various public offices. He was greatly respected.

Vargas, Luis de. Born at Seville, 1502; died there, about 1568. A Spanish painter of religious subjects. Many of his works are at Seville.

Varicourt (vä-rē-kör'), **Reine Philiberte de.** A poor but noble young girl adopted in 1776 by Voltaire. She married the Marquis de Villette. Voltaire called her "belle et bonne," and to her was due much of the happiness of his later years.

Varina (vä-rī'nä). The name given by Swift to Miss Waring, the sister of an old college friend. *See Swift.*

Varini (vä-rī'nī). In ancient history, a Germanic people who dwelt near the Baltic Sea.

Varius Rufus (vā'ri-us rö'fus), **Lucius.** Lived in the last part of the 1st century B. C. A Roman epic and tragic poet, author of a tragic poem "Thyestes." Only short fragments of his works are extant.

Varley (vär'li), **Cornelius.** Born 1781: died 1873. An English painter in water-colors, brother of John Varley.

Varley, John. Born about 1778: died 1842. An English water-color painter, noted for his landscapes.

Varna, or **Warna** (vär'nä). A fortified seaport in Bulgaria, situated on the Bay of Varna in lat. 43° 12′ N., long. 27° 57′ E.; one of the posts of the Bulgarian Quadrilateral. It is the chief seaport of Bulgaria, and has an important export trade in grain. A battle was fought near Varna, Nov. 20, 1444, in which the Turks under Amurath II. defeated the Hungarians and allies under Ladislaus (who was killed) and Hunyady. It was taken by the Russians in 1828; was occupied by the Allies in 1854; and was the starting-point of the expedition to the Crimea. Population (1888), 25,256.

Varney (vär'ni), **Richard.** Master of the horse to the Earl of Leicester, in Sir Walter Scott's "Kenilworth." For his own advancement he persuades Leicester to disown his wife Amy Robsart, and to consent to her murder, which Varney contrives at Cumnor Place.

Varnhagen (värn-ä'gen), **Francisco Adolpho de,** Viscount of Porto Seguro (from 1874). Born at São João de Ypanema, São Paulo, Feb. 17, 1816: died at Vienna, Austria, June 29, 1878. An eminent Brazilian historian. His youth was passed in Portugal, where he fought against Dom Miguel in 1833–34. In 1841 he became a subject of Brazil, his native country; and thereafter he held diplomatic positions under the empire in Europe and America. Of his numerous and important historical works (nearly all relating to Brazil), the best known are "Historia geral do Brazil" (2 vols. 1854–57; revised edition 1875), "Historia das lutas com os Hollandezes no Brazil" (2d ed. 1874), and several monographs on Amerigo Vespucci.

Varnhagen von Ense (färn'hä-gen fon en'ze), **Karl August.** Born at Düsseldorf, Prussia, Feb. 21, 1785: died at Berlin, Oct. 10, 1858. A noted German prose-writer. He served in the Austrian army, and later in the Prussian civil service and in the Russian army. After the War of Liberation he was in the Prussian diplomatic and political service. Among his works are "Deutsche Erzählungen" (1815), poems (1829), "Goethe in den Zeugnissen der Mitlebenden" ("Goethe in the Testimonies of Contemporaries," 1824), "Biographische Denkmale" ("Biographical Monuments," 1824–30), Letters of Schelling, Queen Sophia Charlotte of Prussia, the Count of Schwerin, Marshal Keith, Bülow, etc., "Denkwürdigkeiten" (1837–46), "Tagebücher," correspondence with his wife Rahel, "Blätter aus der preussischen Geschichte," etc.

Varnhagen von Ense, Madame (**Rahel Antonie Friederike Levin**). Born at Berlin, May 19, 1771: died there, March 7, 1833. A German writer, wife of Karl August Varnhagen von Ense.

Varoli (vä-rō'lē), **Costanzo.** Born about 1543: died 1575. An Italian anatomist.

Varro (var'ō), **Caius Terentius.** Died after 200 B. C. A Roman politician. He was consul with Paulus 216 B. C., and was defeated with him at the battle of Cannæ.

Varro, Marcus Terentius. Born at Reate, Italy, 116 B. C.: died about 27 B. C. A famous Roman scholar and author: the most learned of the Romans. He held various offices, and rose to the pretorship; joined the party of Pompey; was made by Cæsar chief of the public libraries; and was employed by the second Triumvirate, but was saved by his friends. The total number of his works is about 74, comprising 620 books. Of these only two, "De lingua latina" and "De re rustica," have come down to former only in part).

Varro's prose writings embraced almost all branches of knowledge and literature, oratory, history both general and literary, jurisprudence, grammar, philosophy, geography, history, etc. But in all this universal study Varro always kept his own country and its past steadily in view, and through that portion of his writings extended an important influence, both directly and indirectly. The Christian Fathers especially, and among them preeminently S. Augustine, studied and used him diligently. The most important prose works of Varro were his "Antiquitates rerum humanarum et divinarum," which long survived in literature, the books "De lingua latina," "Rerum rusticarum," the Encyclopedia of the artes liberales ("Disciplinarum libri"), and his "Imagines."
Teuffel and Schwabe, Hist. Rom. Lit. (tr. by Warr), I. 256.

Varro, Publius Terentius, surnamed **Atacinus.** Born at Atax, Narbonensis, 82 B. C.: died about 37 B. C. A Roman poet, author of the epic "Argonautica." Only fragments of his works survive.

Varuna (vä'rö-nä). [From √*vr* or *var*, cover, encompass; cognate with Greek *οὐρανός*, heaven, and E. *heaven*.] 'The Encompasser' of the universe: in the Rigveda, the name of an Aditya, the supreme god among those of the Veda, and therefore called king. To him belong especially the waters, the night, and the West. He is the judge who punishes sin and who is appealed to for forgiveness. From him come avenging diseases, especially dropsy. He is often associated with Mitra, he being the ruler of the night, as Mitra of the day. He is the noblest character of the Vedic pantheon, the few Varuna hymns having a loftier ethical character than is found in any others. Roth identifies the Adityas with the Amshaspands of the Avesta, and Varuna with Ahura Mazda or Ormazd, regarding Varuna as belonging to an older dynasty of gods common to the Indo-Aryans, of whom he believes the Rigveda to show the supersession of Varuna by Indra. (On this question, see Muir's "Original Sanskrit Texts," V. 116–125.) In the later literature Varuna becomes a mere god of the waters.

Varus (vā'rus). The ancient name of the Var.

Varus, Publius Quintilius. Died 9 A. D. A Roman general. He was consul 13 B. C.; governor in Syria 6–4 B. C.; and commanded in Germany 6–9 A. D. His rigorous measures led to a German alliance against him, and he was totally defeated by Arminius in the famous battle in the Teutoburgerwald 9 A. D. When he saw that the battle was lost, he fell upon his sword. This defeat profoundly affected the Romans, and the loss of his legions was bitterly lamented by Augustus.

Varzin (fär'tsin). A village in Pomerania, Prussia, southeast of Köslin. Near it is the residence of Bismarck.

Vasa (vä'sä). A laen of Finland. Area, 16,084 square miles. Population (1890), 417,192.

Vasa, Gustavus. See *Hodmezö-Vasarhely* and *Maros-Vasarhely*.

Vasari (vä-sä'rē), **Giorgio.** Born at Arezzo, Italy, July 30, 1511: died at Florence, June 27, 1574. An Italian architect, painter, and writer on art. He painted many pictures in Florence, Rome, and elsewhere, and constructed part of the Uffizi Palace. He is best known from his biographies of artists ("Vite de' più eccelenti architetti, pittori, e scultori italiani," 1550; enlarged 1568).

Vasco da Gama. See *Gama*.

Vascones (vas'kō-nēz). A people which dwelt in the northern part of ancient Spain: the predecessors of the present Basques. See *Basques*.

Vascongadas (väs-kōn-gä'THäs). The Spanish name of the Basque Provinces.

Vasconia (vas-kō'ni-ä). The Latin name of Gascony.

Vashka (väsh'kä). A river in northern Russia, a tributary of the Mezen. Length, about 200 miles.

Vashti (vash'tī). The queen of Ahasuerus, mentioned in the Book of Esther.

Vasili (vä-sē'lē) **I. (II.).** Grand prince of Moscow 1389–1425.

Vasili II. (III.), surnamed "The Blind." Grand prince of Moscow 1425–62, son of Vasili I. (II.).

Vasili III. (IV.). Grand Prince of Moscow 1505–1533, son of Ivan III.

Vasili IV. (V.) (Shuiski). Czar of Russia 1606–10.

Vasili (vä-sē-lē'), **Comte Paul.** The pseudonym of Madame Edmond Adam in "La Société de Londres" (1885), etc.

Vasquez de Coronado, Francisco. See *Coronado*.

Vassar (vas'ar), **Matthew.** Born in Norfolk, England, April 29, 1792: died at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., June 23, 1868. An American philanthropist, founder of Vassar College.

Vassar College. An institution for the higher education of women, at Poughkeepsie, New York. It was founded by Matthew Vassar in 1861, and opened in 1865. It is non-sectarian.

Vassy (vä-sē'). A town in the department of Haute-Marne, France, situated on the Blaise 20 miles south-southwest of Bar-le-Duc. It was the scene of a massacre of Protestants by the Duc de Guise, March 1, 1562. Population, 3,341.

Vasto (väs'tō). A town in the province of Chieti, Italy, situated near the Adriatic in lat. 42° 7′ N.: the ancient Histonium. Population, 9,764.

Vaté (vä'tā), or **Vati** (vä'tē), or **Sandwich** (sand'wich) **Island.** One of the southern islands of the New Hebrides, Pacific Ocean. Length, 30 miles.

Vathek (vath'ek). An Eastern romance by Beckford, published in 1787: so called from the name of the hero. It was written in French; and the English translation was not by the author, but by a person (thought to have been the Rev. S. Henley) whom he declared to be a stranger. This translation was published anonymously in 1784, and has superseded the original.

Vatican (vat'i-kan). [L. *Mons Vaticanus.*] A hill of Rome, on the right bank of the Tiber, opposite the Pincian. On it stand St. Peter's and the Vatican Palace.

Vatican Council. The twentieth ecumenical council, according to the reckoning of the Church of Rome, which met in the Vatican Dec. 8, 1869, and declared belief in the infallibility of the Pope, when speaking *ex cathedra*, to be a dogma of the church. It was closed Oct. 20, 1870, owing to the occupation of Rome by the civic power of Italy.

Vatican Fragments. Parts of a summary of rules of law as extracted from the writings of jurisconsults and from several imperial constitutions from A. D. 163 to A. D. 372, discovered by the librarian of the Vatican, and first published at Rome in 1823.

Vatican Palace. A palace at Rome, probably attached to the Basilica of St. Peter under Constantine, remodeled and enlarged at intervals, and the chief residence of the Pope since the return from Avignon in 1377. It is a vast congeries of constructions, chiefly later than 1500, and including, besides the papal apartments and ecclesiastical offices, the famous museums (founded by Julius II.), library, and archives. The space occupied is 1,151 by 767 feet; there are over 200 staircases, 20 courts, and 11,000 (?) rooms, halls, chapels, etc. It contains the celebrated Sistine Chapel, the stanze, or chambers, painted by Raphael, and the famous loggie, or galleries, with Raphael's graceful arabesques and paintings by him and other artists. The palace gardens are extensive, varied, and beautiful.

Vaticano (vä-tē-kä'nō), **Cape.** A headland on the western coast of Calabria, Italy, in lat. 38° 38′ N.

Vatke (fät'ke), **Johann Karl Wilhelm.** Born at Behndorf, Magdeburg, March 14, 1806; died at Berlin, April 19, 1882. A German Protestant theologian and philosophical writer, professor of theology at Berlin from 1837. He wrote "Die Religion des Alten Testaments" (1835), etc.

Vattel (vät-tel' or vät'tel), **Emerich de.** Born at Couvet, Neuchâtel, Switzerland, Aug. 25, 1714: died there, Dec. 20, 1767. A distinguished Swiss publicist, in the diplomatic and political service of Saxony. He was Saxon ambassador at Berne, 1746–49, and at Vienna, 1749–51. A German Protestant theologian and philosophical writer, professor of theology at Berlin from 1837. He wrote "Die Religion des Alten Testaments" (1835), etc.

Vauban (vō-boṅ'), **Sébastien Le Prestre de.** Born near Saulieu, Burgundy, May 15, 1633: died at Paris, March 30, 1707. A celebrated French military engineer and marshal. He served a short time with the Spaniards under Condé in the Fronde, and afterward entered the French service. He distinguished himself as an engineer at the capture of Sainte-Menehould in 1653; and was commissioned a royal engineer in 1655, between which date and the peace of the Pyrenees in 1659 he conducted the sieges of Gravelines, Ypres, and Oudenarde. He captured Lille, Valenciennes, Cambrai, Maestricht, Luxemburg, Mons, and Namur in succession (1667–92); and was made commissary-general of fortifications in 1677, and marshal of France in 1703. He constructed and improved many fortresses on the frontiers and elsewhere in France, and wrote on political economy and on engineering.

Vaucelles (vō-sel'). A hamlet in the department of Nord, France, near Cambrai. A truce between Henry II. of France and the emperor Charles V. was signed here in 1556.

Vaucluse (vō-klüz'). A village in the department of Marne, France, 32 miles southwest of Rheims. It was the scene of successes of the French under Marmont against the Prussians under Blucher, Feb. 14, 1814.

Vaucluse (vō-klüz'). [Named from the village of Vaucluse.] A department of France, bounded by Drôme on the North, Basses-Alpes on the east, Bouches-du-Rhône (separated by the Durance) on the south, and Gard (separated by the Rhone) on the west. Capital, Avignon. The plains of the Rhone are in the west, and the mountain-chains of Ventoux, Luberon, etc., in the east. Vaucluse is formed from Orange, Venaissin, and parts of Provence. Area, 1,370 square miles. Population (1891), 235,411.

Vaucluse. [From L. *valles clausa*, closed valley.] A village in the department of Vaucluse, about 10 miles east of Avignon: celebrated for the fountain of Vaucluse (the source of the stream Sorgue) and as the dwelling-place of Petrarch.

Vaucouleurs (vō-kö-lèr'). A town in the department of Meuse, France, situated on the Meuse 26 miles west by south of Nancy. It was the starting-point of Joan of Arc on her military career. Population (1891), commune, 2,843.

Vaud (vō), G. **Waadt** (vät). A canton of Switzerland, bounded by France on the west and northwest, Neuchâtel, the Lake of Neuchâtel, and Fribourg on the north, Fribourg and Bern on the east, Valais, the Lake of Geneva, and Geneva on the south. Capital, Lausanne. It is traversed by the Jura and by the Alps in the southeast. It has 12 members in the National Council. The prevailing language is French, and the prevailing religion Protestant. Vaud came under Roman rule in 58 B. C. through the victory of Cæsar at Bibracte (chief Roman place, Aventicum); and passed to the Burgundians in the 5th century, and to the Franks, with the kingdom of Burgundy, in 534. The larger part of it was acquired by Savoy in 1265, and was conquered by Bern 1475–76, 1536, and 1555, and ruled as a subject land. An unsuccessful attempt to revolt was made in 1723. By French intervention it was erected into the Lemanic Republic in 1798, and in the same year into the canton Leman of the Helvetic Republic. On the restoration of the confederation in 1803, it became a canton. Area, 1,241 square miles. Population (1888), 247,655.

Vaudois des Alpes. Same as *Waldenses*.

Vaudoncourt (vō-dōṅ-kör'), **Guillaume de.** Born at Vienna, Sept. 24, 1772: died at Passy, near Paris, May 2, 1845. A French general and military writer. He served through the revolutionary and Napoleonic wars, and commanded the Sardinian revolutionists in 1821. He wrote "Histoire des campagnes d'Annibal en Italie" (1812), and histories of the Russian campaigns of 1812, the German campaigns of 1813, the Italian campaigns of 1813–14, the French campaigns of 1814–15, etc.

Vaudreuil (vō-dreiy' or vō-brèy'), **Marquis de Louis Philippe de Rigaud.** Born at Rochefort, Oct. 28, 1724: died at Paris, Dec. 14, 1802. A French naval commander, grandson of Philippe de Rigaud. He served in various actions in the war with Great Britain 1778–83, commanding a division of Comte de Grasse's fleet at Yorktown in 1781. He protected the royal family against the mob at Versailles during the night of Oct. 5–6, 1789. He emigrated to England in 1791, but returned to Paris in 1800, and was granted a pension on the third list by Bonaparte.

Vaudreuil, Marquis de (Philippe de Rigaud). Born near Castelnaudary, France, 1640: died at Quebec, Oct. 11, 1725. A French commander and official in Canada. He was for many years commander of the French forces in Canada, and in 1703 became governor of that province.

Vaudreuil-Cavagnal (kä-vän-yäl'), **Marquis de (Pierre François de Rigaud).** Born at Quebec, 1698: died at Paris, Oct. 20, 1765. A French colonial governor, son of Philippe de Rigaud. He became governor of Canada in 1755, and instituted (on the English) in 1760, after the defeat of Montcalm, commander of the French troops in Canada, by Wolfe in the preceding year.

Vaughan (vân or vä'an), **Henry,** surnamed "The Silurist." (1600). Welsh poet, of the ancient inhabitants of South Wales). Born at Skethiog-on-Usk, Brecknockshire, Wales, 1621: died there, April 23, 1693. A Welsh poet and mystic. He studied at Oxford, became a physician, and ultimately settled at Skethiog. He wrote "Poema" (1646), "Olor Iscanus" (1651), "Silex Scintillans" (1650–55), etc.

Vaughan, Robert. Born 1795: died at Torquay, June 15, 1868. An English Independent clergyman and historian. He was president of the Lancashire Independent College, Manchester, 1843–57, and in 1845 founded the "British Quarterly Review," of which he was editor for twenty years. He wrote a "Life of Wycliffe" (1853), "Protectorate of Oliver Cromwell" (1838), "History of England under the House of Stuart" (1840), "Revolutions in England" (1849–63), etc.

Vaulion, Dent de. See *Dent de Vaulion*.

Vauvenargues (vōv-närg'), **Marquis de (Luc de Clapier).** Born at Aix, France, Aug. 8, 1715: died March 9, 1747. A French moralist. He is best known from his "Introduction à la connaissance de l'esprit humain" (introduction to the "Connaissance de l'Homme Mind," 1746), followed by "Reflexions" and "Maximes."

Vaux (väks), **Calvert.** Born at London, Dec. 20, 1824. An Anglo-American landscape architect. He has, in connection with Frederick L. Olmsted, designed the plans of Central Park, New York city; the State reservation at Niagara Falls; and numerous other parks. His design for Prospect Park, Brooklyn, was accepted in 1866.

Vauxhall (väks-hâl'). A quarter of London, in Lambeth.

Vauxhall Gardens. A popular and fashionable London resort, formerly situated on the Thames above Lambeth.

The name dates from the marriage of Isabella de Fortibus, Countess of Albemarle, sister of Archbishop Baldwin, with Foukes de Brent, after which the place was called Foukes-hall, . . . Vauxhall Gardens were laid out in 1661, and were at first known as the New Spring Gardens at Foxhall to distinguish them from the Old Spring Gardens at Whitehall. They were finally closed in 1859, and the site is now built over. . . . Here they will always be remembered from Sir Roger de Coverley's visit to them in the "Spectator" (and the descriptions in "Humphrey Clinker" and "Vanity Fair").

Vava (vä'vou). One of the principal islands of the Friendly group, Pacific Ocean: 42 miles in circumference.

Vavitau. See *Vavitao*.

Vecelli, or Vecellio. See *Titian*.

Vecht (vecht). An arm of the Rhine which leaves it at Utrecht and flows into the Zuyder Zee east of Amsterdam.

Vecta (vek'tä), or **Vecta** (vek'tä). The Roman name of the Isle of Wight.

Veda (vā'dä). [Skt., from √*vid*, know.] 'Knowledge,' 'science,' and then the whole Hindu sacred literature as *the* science. This includes the Sanhitas, 'collections' of mantras, 'hymns': the Brahmanas, canonized 'priestly dicta,' with their developments, the Aranyakas and the Upanishads; and the Sutras, 'rules,' brief memorial lines to aid the teacher in the oral tradition of the sacred literature—the Sanhitas and Brahmanas together forming Shruti, 'hearing,' 'revelation,' while the Sutras constitute Smriti, 'memory,' 'tradition.' There are four Sanhitas, the Vedas, in distinction from the Veda as including the whole body of sacred literature, or as applied to the Rigveda *par excellence*, viz. the Rigveda, the Samaveda, the Yajurveda, and the Atharveda. Of these the Rigveda and the Atharveda are historical collections—that is, collections formed with a view to the perpetuation of the ancient sacred literature; while the Samaveda and the Yajurveda are liturgical—material already existing in the Rigveda and elsewhere being in them put to special liturgical uses. Hymns in an equally ancient, and importance is the Rigveda, containing 1,017 suktas ('hymns'), in 10,580 rcas, 'verses.' (The sound ch, in whatever pronounced as *ch* in church, when it stands alone becomes *ri*, but when it comes before a letter or syllable of the Veda, usually printed *Rigveda*, means 'the Veda of rcas (pronounced richas), "verses," songs.') The hymns, in a very simple metrical form, and a language scarcely distinguishable from the later classical Sanskrit, at almost all religions, and glorifications of the divinity addressed. The Atharveda (which see) is the latest of the four collections. The Samaveda is the Veda of samans, 'chants.' Material almost all of which is found in the Rigveda here appears in the form of chants to be sung in the Soma ritual. Certain words to be uttered at a special stage of a sacrifice were known technically as a yajus, 'sacrificial formula.' The Yajurveda (with these yajus changed into rcas owing to the effect of the following letter) is the Yajurveda, or Veda of sacrificial formulas." The question of the date of the Rigveda, as the oldest of the collections of hymns, has been much debated, but with little definite results. The majority of Vedic scholars place the Vedic period proper between 2000 and 1500 B. C.

Vedanta (vā-dān'ta). [*Veda* and *anta*, end.] The most common designation of the Uttaramimansa (see that word), a school of Hindu philosophy, given to it either as teaching the ultimate aim of the Veda, or as founded on the Upanishads, which come at the end of the Veda as the last stage in its historic evolution. It is ascribed to a Vyasa or Badarayana. The first of these names Catharine's Jews identify with the legendary person who is supposed to have arranged the Veda, and to have written the Mahabharata, Puranas, and a Dharma-shastra, and was doubtless applied to various great writers or compilers as a kind of title. In the second name the reference is given to the founder of the Vedanta. Its principles are propounded in sutras, but Badarayana's sutras are generally called Brahmasutras, or Sariraka-mimansa sutras. The text and that of the celebrated commentary of Shankaracarya have been edited in the "Bibliotheca Indica," and a portion translated by Roer. Ballantyne has edited and translated a portion, as also the commentary known as the Vedantasara. The most authoritative recent works on the Vedanta are, however, Paul Deussen's "Die Sutra des Vedanta übersetzt und Shankara's System dargestellt" and his "Das System des Vedanta" (Leipsic, 1883).

Vedantasara (vā-dān-ta-sā'ra). [Skt., 'essence of the Vedanta.'] A treatise on the Vedanta philosophy by Sadananda. The text is printed in Bohtlingk's "Sanskrit Chrestomathie," and is here translated with full notes in Trübner's "Oriental series" by Jacob. The name is also given to a commentary by Ramanuja on the Vedantasutras, which is also called Vedantaparidipa, "The Light or Lamp of the Vedanta."

Vedas. See *Veda*.

Veddahs (ved'äz), or **Weddahs.** An ancient and probably aboriginal people of Ceylon, in a very low state of civilization.

Vedder (ved'ėr), **Elihu.** Born at New York, Feb. 26, 1836. An American genre and figure-painter. He studied in Paris and Italy, where he has lived for a number of years. He illustrated a translation of the "Rubaiyat," by Omar Khayyam, 1883–84. Among his other works are "The Lair of the Sea-serpent," "The Bee's Egg," "The Lost Mind," "The Crucifixion," "The Cumæan Sibyl," "Young Marsyas," "The Monk upon the Gloomy Path," "The Questioner of the Sphinx," etc.

Vega (vā'gä), [From Ar. *waqi'*, falling, i. e. 'the falling bird,' with reference to *Aquila*, the 'flying eagle,' situated not far from Vega.] A star of the first magnitude in the constellation Lyra; *a* Lyræ.

Vega. The vessel in which Nordenskjöld made his expedition of 1878–79.

Vega (vā'gä), **Garcilasso de la,** Born at Cuzco, Peru, April 12, 1539: died at Cordova, Spain, 1616. A Peruvian historian, known also as a distinguished Spanish officer of the same name, and his mother was a niece of the Inca Huaina Capac (whence he called himself Garcilasso Inca de la Vega). He went to Spain in 1560; served for many years as a captain in the Spanish army; and finally settled in Cordova, where he devoted himself to literary pursuits. He published "El Florida del Inca," a description of Soto's expedition to Florida (1605), "Comentarios reales de las Incas" (1608), and "Historia general del Peru" (1616). There are many later editions and translations.

Vega Carpio (vā'gä kär'pē-ō), **Lope Felix de.** Born at Madrid, Nov. 25, 1562: died there, Aug. 27, 1635. A celebrated Spanish dramatist and poet. He was educated at the Jesuit college of Madrid and at the University of Alcalá, was in the service of the Bishop of Avila, and settled in Madrid in 1587. He was twice married. He was obliged to live away from Madrid for several years on account of a duel. He joined the Spanish Armada in 1588, and returned to Madrid in 1590, and was soon known as a dramatic writer; he had previously, during his exile written for the theater in Valencia. He was the inventor of a witty character known as the "gracioso," a parody of the heroic character of the play, which passed first to the French and from that to all other modern theaters. He entered the church about 1612, after the death of his second wife, and about 1614 took priest's orders. His plays fall into three classes: the first, called "Comedias de Capa y Espada" (dramas with

cloak and sword) "took their name from the circumstance that their principal personages belonging to the genteel part of society, accustomed, in Lope's time, to the picturesque mixture of Spanish and Moorish words—excluding, on the one hand, those dramas in which royal personages appear, and, on the other, those which are devoted to common life and the humbler classes. Their main and nearest principle is certainly such gallantry as existed in the time of the author. The story is almost always involved and intriguing, and almost always accompanied with an underplot and parody on the characters and adventures of the principal parties, formed out of those of the servants and other inferior personages" (*Tickner*). The second class consisted of "Comedias Heroicas" or "Historiales" and the third of dramas founded on domestic life. He also wrote epics ("La Jerusalen conquistada"), romances, lyrics, pastorals, prose novels, etc.

Their [Lope's plays'] very number, however, may have been one obstacle to their publication; for the most moderate and certain accounts on this point have almost a fabulous air about them so extravagant do they seem. In 1603, he says, his first dozen of hundred-and-nineteen pieces that he had already written; in 1609, he says their number had risen to four hundred and eighty three; in 1618 he says it was eight hundred; in 1620, again, in round numbers, that it was a little above a hundred; and in 1624, at one thousand and seventy. After his death, in 1635, Perez de Montalvan, his intimate friend and eulogist, who three years before had declared the number to be fifteen hundred, without reckoning the shorter pieces, puts it at eighteen hundred plays and four hundred *autos*, numbers which are confidently repeated by Antonio in his notice of Lope, and by Franchi, an Italian, who had been much with Lope at Madrid, and who wrote one of the multitudinous eulogies on him after his death. The prodigious facility implied by this is further confirmed by the fact, stated by himself in one of his plays, that it was written and acted in five days, and by the anecdotes of Montalvan that he wrote five full-length dramas at Toledo in fifteen days, and one act of another in a few hours of the early morning, without seeming to make any effort in either case.

Tickner, Span. Lit., II. 203.

Vega Real (rä-äl'), **Battle of the.** A battle fought on the Vega Real (a plain in the northern part of Haiti) in April 25, 1495, between a small force of Spaniards under Christopher and Bartholomew Columbus and the Indians of Caonabo and other chiefs. Las Casas says that the latter numbered 100,000—an evident exaggeration. The Indians were completely defeated.

Veglia (vāl'yä), Slav. **Krk.** 1. An island belonging to Istria, Austria-Hungary, situated in the Gulf of Quarnero in lat. 45° N. It is separated from the mainland by the channel of Morlacca. Length, 24 miles. Population, 19,871. —2. A small seaport on the island of Veglia. It has a cathedral.

Vehmgerichte (fām'ge-riĕ'te). [G., from *fehm*, a criminal tribunal so named, and *gericht*, judgment.] Mediæval tribunals which flourished in Germany, chiefly in Westphalia, in the 14th and 15th centuries. They were apparently descended from the cantonal courts, and at first afforded some protection, as the regular machinery of justice had become demoralized. Later they usurped their power, and practically disappeared with the increasing strength of the regular governments. The president of the court was called *freygraf*, the justice *freischöffe*, and the place of meeting *freistuhl*. The sessions were open for the adjudication of civil matters, but secret when persons accused of murder, robbery, heresy, witchcraft, etc., were summoned. Those convicted of serious crimes, or those who refused to appear before the tribunal, were put to death. Also *freigerichte*, *Westphalian gerichte*, etc.

Vehse (fā'ze), **Karl Eduard.** Born at Freiberg, Saxony, Dec. 1, 1802; died at Striesen, near Dresden, June 18, 1870. A German historian. He came to America with the separatist Stephen in 1838, but returned in 1839; went to Berlin in 1855, but was arrested for political expressions, imprisoned for six months, and banished from Prussia; and lived thereafter near Basel and in Italy and at Freiberg. His chief work is "Geschichte der deutschen Höfe seit der Reformation" ("History of the German Courts since the Reformation," 1851–58).

Vei, or **Vai** (vi). A negro tribe of Liberia, West Africa, north of Monrovia. It belongs to the Mandechieze, and has made its way from the elevated interior to the coast. About 1834 a Vei-man, Doalu Bukere, who had learned the Roman character, invented and introduced a new graphic system, of the syllabic type, with upward of two hundred signs, which has been used by the Mohammedans for their manuscript books.

Veii (vē'yi). In ancient geography, a city of Italy, the most important of the Etruscan League: identified with Isola Farnese, 11 miles north by west of Rome. It was frequently at war with Rome, especially in behalf of the restoration of Tarquinius superbus, at the time of the massacre of the Fabii (about 476 B. C.), about 438–434, and about 426. It was besieged by the Romans and taken under the leadership of Camillus in 396 B. C.

Veile (vī'le). 1. An amt in Jutland, Denmark. Population, 111,904.—2. The capital of the amt of Veile, Denmark, situated on the Veile Fjord in lat. 55° 44' N. It was taken by the Schleswig-Holsteiners May 5, 1848. Near it, at Gudsø, May 7, 1849, the Prussians defeated the Danes. Veile was stormed by the Austrians March 8, 1864. Population, 9,015.

Veiled Prophet of Khorassan, The. The first part of the poem "Lalla Rookh," by Moore: so called from the chief character, Mokanna. See *Mokanna*.

Veile Fjord (vī'le fyōrd). An arm of the Great Belt which penetrates the eastern coast of Jutland, Denmark.

Veintemilla (vā-ēn-tā-mēl'yä), **Ignacio.** Born in Cuenca, 1830. An Ecuadorian general and politician. He led the liberal revolt which overthrew President Borrero in Dec., 1876; was proclaimed president with extraordinary powers; and in 1882 became practically dictator with the title of supreme chief. He was deposed and driven from the country, after several months of civil war, July, 1883.

Veit (fīt), **Philipp.** Born at Berlin, Feb. 13, 1793; died at Mainz, Dec. 18, 1877. A noted German painter, a grandson of Moses Mendelssohn. He was associated with Cornelius, Overbeck, and Schadow. Among his works are "Seven Years of Plenty" (Rome), "Christianity bringing Civilization to Germany" (Frankfort), "Assumption of Mary" (Frankfort cathedral), "Egyptian Darkness," etc.

Vela, Blasco Nuñez. See *Nuñez Vela*.

Velabrum (ve-lā'brum). An area in ancient Rome, between the Capitoline, the Palatine, and the Tiber, extending northeastward to the Forum Romanum. It was a marsh before the construction of the Cloaca Maxima. The marble arch built in honor of Severus by the merchants of the Velabrum formed a portal between it and the Forum Boarium on the south.

Velasco, José Antonio Manso de. See *Manso de Velasco*.

Velasco (vā-läs'kō), **José Miguel de.** Born at Santa Cruz de la Sierra about 1795: died there, 1859. A Bolivian general and politician. As vice-president he was twice acting president during the disorders of 1828–29; a revolt in the South in 1838 was elected president after the fall of Santa Cruz in 1839, but was deposed in 1841; and was again president 1847–48 during a period of great disorder which culminated in his deposition.

Velasco, Juan de. Born at Riobamba (now in Ecuador) about 1737: died at Verona, Italy, 1819. A Jesuit historian. He was for many years a professor in the University of San Marcos at Lima. After the expulsion of his order in 1767, he lived at Faenza and Verona. His principal work is "Historia del reino de Quito" (first published in French 1840; Spanish edition, Quito, 1841–44). It includes an account of the Scyri kingdom of Quito.

Velasco, Luis de, Count of Santiago. Born at Toledo about 1500: died at Mexico City, July 31, 1564. A Spanish administrator, second viceroy of Mexico from Dec., 1550, until his death. He revised the "New Laws," emancipating, it is said, 150,000 Indians; put down revolts of the Chichimecs; and fitted out Legazpe's expedition to the Philippine Islands.

Velasco, Luis de, Count of Santiago and Marquis of Salinas (from 1585). Born at Madrid, 1539: died at Seville, 1617 (?). A Spanish administrator, son of the preceding. He was viceroy of Mexico Feb. 5, 1590–Nov., 1595; viceroy of Peru July 24, 1596–Nov. 28, 1604; and again viceroy of Mexico July 19, 1607–July 31, 1611. Subsequently he was president of the Council of the Indies. He was one of the best of the Spanish colonial rulers.

Velasquez (vā-läs'käth), **Diego.** Born at Cuéllar, Segovia, 1465 (or 1458?): died at Havana, Cuba, 1522 or 1523. A Spanish soldier and administrator. He went to Española with Columbus in 1493, and was prominent in the affairs of that island until 1511, when he was sent by Diego Columbus to conquer Cuba. He had numerous conflicts with the Indians, who defended, Hatuey, was captured and burned in Feb., 1512; founded Santiago, Havana, and other towns; and continued to rule the island, which was only nominally subject to the authority of Nicolas de Ovando. He furnished a vessel for the expedition of Cordova, which discovered Yucatan in 1517; fitted out Grijalva's expedition in 1518 (see *Grijalva*); and in 1519 sent Hernando Cortés against Montezuma, whom, as he had left the island, refused obedience to Velasquez, who, in March, 1520, sent Pánfilo de Narvaez to arrest him. Narvaez joined Cortés, and subsequent efforts of Velasquez to secure the rich conquests of Mexico for himself ended in failure. His death, it is said, was caused by grief at this failure.

Velasquez (vā-läs'käth), or **Velazquez** (vā-läth'käth), **Diego Rodriguez de Silva.** Born at Seville (baptized June 6, 1599): died at Madrid, Aug. 7, 1660. A celebrated Spanish painter. He was the son of Juan Rodriguez de Silva, but took his mother's name Velasquez. He was a pupil of Herrera el Viejo and of Pacheco whose daughter he married. He was patronized by Philip IV.; became court painter about 1623; visited Italy 1629–31; and for eighteen years painted portraits, landscapes, and historical and genre subjects in Madrid. From 1652 to 1660 he was quartermaster-general of the king's household, and died from over-fatigue in the preparations for the marriage of Louis XIV. and the infanta Maria Theresa. Among his principal works in his earlier manner are "The Water-Carrier of Seville" (Apsley House) and "The Adoration of the Shepherds" (National Gallery, London). Among his other works are "Los Borrachos," "Las Meninas," "Las Hilanderas," "The Expulsion of the Moriscos," "Forge of Vulcan" (Madrid Museum); "Joseph's Coat" (Escorial); "St. John the Evangelist" (London); "Boar Hunt," "Lot and his Daughters," "The Surrender of Breda," and a Crucifixion (in the Prado); etc. His famous portraits are those of Philip IV., of which he painted about forty; Innocent X., Quevedo (Apsley House); Admiral Pulido Pareja (National Gallery, London); Olivares, Prince Baltasar Carlos, a series of portraits of jesters and dwarfs; etc. His genius was not fully known till about the beginning of the 19th century, when the royal pictures were collected in the Museo del Prado. About 275 pictures are attributed to him, of which 121 are in Great Britain, 7 in the United States, and others in different European galleries.

Velazquez. See *Velasquez*.

Velay (ve-lā'). An ancient territory and county of France, which formed part of Languedoc. Capital, Le Puy. It is comprised in the department of Haute-Loire.

Veldeke (vel'de-ke). **Heinrich von.** Born in the neighborhood of Maestricht, Holland: flourished at the end of the 12th century. A Middle High German poet, the founder of the German court epic poetry. He was of noble family and in the service of the Counts of Looz and Rineck, burgraves of Mayence. At the court of Cleves he began to write, between 1175 and 1184, his poem "Eneit" ("Eneid") after a French original. The manuscript was stolen from a Countess of Cleves, to whom it had been loaned, by a Count of Schwarzenberg, who took it to Thuringia. In 1184, in Thuringia, Veldeke finally got back his work, and completed it at the court of Count Palatine of Saxony, afterward the landgrave Hermann of Thuringia. An earlierwork, supposed by some to be by him, is written by another poet of the same name, is the "Legende van S. Servaes." He was, besides, the author of a number of lyrics. The "Eneid" was published by Bodmer in 1882.

Velez-Rubio (vā'lāth-rō'bē-ō). A town in the province of Almeria, Spain, situated on the Velez 54 miles west-southwest of Murcia. Population (1887), 10,437.

Velia (vē'li-ä). A locality in ancient Rome, identified as the ridge which extends from the Palatine to the Esquiline, and on which stand the temple of Venus and Roma and the Arch of Titus. As it now exists, it has been much cut down from its original height.

Velino (vā-lē'nō). A river in central Italy which joins the Nera above Terni. Length, about 45 miles.

Velino, Falls of. See *Marmore*.

Velino, Monte. See *Monte Velino*.

Velitræ (ve-lī'trē). The ancient name of Velletri.

Velius Longus (vē'li-us long'gus). A Latin grammarian of unknown date. He is the author of a work entitled "De orthographia," which was published by Fulvius Ursinus in his "Notæ ad M. Varronem de re rustica" (1587).

Velleius Paterculus. See *Paterculus*.

Velletri (vel-lā'trē). A town in the province of Rome, Italy, situated on one of the Alban Mountains 21 miles southeast of Rome. It was the ancient Velitræ, an important Latin town. Near it, May 19, 1849, Garibaldi defeated the Neapolitans. Population, 13,522.

Vellinghausen (fel'ling-hou-zen). A village in the province of Westphalia, Prussia, near the Lippe and near Soest. Here, July 15–16, 1761, Duke Ferdinand of Brunswick defeated the French under Broglie and Soubise.

Velore (vel-lōr'). A town in North Arcot district, Madras, British India, situated on the Palar 75 miles west by south of Madras. It was the scene of a Sepoy mutiny in 1806. Population (1881), 37,491.

Venaissin (ve-nā-saṅ'). **Comtat,** or **County of.** An ancient county in the southeastern part of France, now included in the department of Vaucluse. Capital, Carpentras. By Philip III. it was ceded to the popes in 1273; it was annexed to France in 1791.

Venantius. See *Fortunatus*.

Vendeans (ven-dē'anz). The natives or inhabitants of Vendée; specifically, the partizans of the royal insurrection against the Revolution and the republic which was begun in western France in 1793, and the chief seat of which was in Vendée.

Vendée (vaṅ-dā'). A department of France, bounded by Loire-Inférieure and Maine-et-Loire on the north, Deux-Sèvres on the east, Charente-Inférieure and the Bay of Biscay on the south, and the Bay of Biscay on the west. Capital, La Roche-sur-Yon. It is divided into the "marsh" in the west, the "woodland" ("bocage") in the north, and the "plain" in the south. Vendée corresponds nearly to the former Bas-Poitou. It was the center of the royalist outbreak in the Revolution, and the scene of Bourbon disturbances in 1815 and 1832. Area, 2,588 square miles. Population (1891), 442,355.

Vendée, War of the. The royalist war against the French republic which was carried on chiefly in Vendée and in Brittany. It broke out in Vendée in Aug., 1792, and reached its height in the Vendean victory at Saumur in June, 1793. The Vendeans under La Rochejacquelein suffered a decisive defeat by the republicans under Westermann and Marceau at Le Mans, Dec. 12, 1793. The war was continued in Brittany (war of the Chouans), and was suppressed in Vendée by Hoche in 1796. The chief Vendean leaders were Catheli-

neau. La Rochejacquelein, Stoffiet, and Charette. The complete submission of the Vendeans was effected by Bonaparte in 1800.

Vendémiaire (von-dā-myār'). [F., from L. *vindemia*, grape-gathering.] The name adopted in 1793 by the National Convention of the first French republic for the first month of the year. It consisted of 30 days, beginning in the years 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7 with Sept. 22; in 4, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14 with Sept. 23; and in 12 with Sept. 24. The republican calendar came into use on 14th Vendémiaire, year 2 (Oct. 5, 1793).

Vendidad (ven-dē-dād'). See *Avesta*.

Vendôme (von-dōm'). A former countship of France, made by Francis I. a duchy. It afterward gave name to a Bourbon line.

Vendôme. A town in the department of Loiret-Cher, France, on the Loir 19 miles northwest of Blois: the Roman Vindocinum. It contains the abbey church of the Trinity, the Lycée (formerly a college), a ruined castle, and a hôtel de ville. It was formerly the capital of a barony, later a duchy. Several contests between the French and Germans occurred in its vicinity in Dec., 1870. Population (1891), commune, 9,538.

Vendôme, César, Due **de.** Born 1594: died 1665. An illegitimate son of Henry IV. of France and Gabrielle d'Estrées. He took part in the intrigues against Louis XIII. and Mazarin.

Vendôme, Column. A column in the Place Vendôme, Paris, erected by Napoleon in honor of the Grand Army in 1806–10. It was destroyed by the Commune in 1871, and was replaced in 1875.

Vendôme, François de, Due de Beaufort. Born at Paris, 1616: killed at Candia, June 25, 1669. A French politician and admiral, grandson of Henry IV.: surnamed "roi des halles" ('king of the markets') on account of his audacity and the grossness of his language. He was a leader of the Fronde 1648–49.

Vendôme, Louis Joseph, Due **de:** also called, until the death of his father, Duc de Penthièvre. Born at Paris, July 1, 1654: died at Viñaroz, in Catalonia, June 15, 1712. A famous French general, son of Louis, due de Vendôme (1612–69). He served in the campaigns in the Low Countries, and at the victory of Marsaglia in 1693: commanded in Catalonia, and took Barcelona Aug. 10, 1697: commanded against Prince Eugene at Luzzara, Aug. 15, 1702; commanded in Tyrol, Piedmont, and Lombardy; was defeated at Oudenarde July 11, 1708; and defeated the Allies in Spain at Villaviciosa, Dec. 10, 1710.

Vendôme, Philippe de. Born 1655: died 1727. A French general, brother of Louis Joseph de Vendôme. He was grand prior of the Maltese Order, and fought against the Dutch, Imperialists, etc.

Vendôme, Place. One of the principal squares of Paris, situated north of the Seine, and connected with the Place de l'Opéra by the Rue de la Paix, and with the Rue de Rivoli by the Rue Castiglione.

Venedey (fā'ne-dī), **Jakob.** Born at Cologne, May 24, 1805: died near Badenweiler, Feb. 8, 1871. A German publicist and historian. He lived long in exile in Francewater his participation in the celebration at Hambach in 1832, and a member of the Frankfort Parliament of 1848. His works include "Romertum, Christentum, Germanentum" (1840), "Irland" (1844), "England" (1850), "Geschichte des deutschen Volks" (1851–62), and biographies of Washington, Franklin, and others.

Venedig (fe-nā'dig). The German name of Venice.

Venediger (fe-nā'dig-er), **Gross-.** A peak of the Hohe Tauern, on the frontier of Tyrol and Salzburg, west of the Grossglockner: one of the highest summits of the eastern Alps, famous for its view. Height, 12,051 feet.

Venerable Doctor, L. **Doctor Venerabilis** (dok'tor ven-e-rab'i-lis). Champeaux.

Venern, Lake. See *Wenern*.

Veneti (ven'e-ti). **1.** In ancient history, a people dwelling near the head of the Adriatic, beyond the Po and Adige.—**2.** An ancient Celtic people dwelling in Brittany near the coast of the Bay of Biscay. They were subdued by Cæsar, after a severe maritime war, in 56 B. C.

Venetia (ve-nē'shiā). An ancient province of Italy, included, in general, by the Po, the Alps, and the Adriatic. It was afterward ruled by Venice; passed to Austria in 1797; and became definitely united to Italy in 1866. As a modern compartimento it comprises the provinces of Venice, Padua, Rovigo, Verona, Vicenza, Treviso, Belluno, Udine. Population (1892), 3,022,884.

Venetia. The Latin name of Venice.

Venetian (ve-nē'shan) **Alps.** A group of the Alps in northeastern Italy, south of the Carnic Alps, and between the valleys of the Tagliamento and Piave.

Venezuela (ven-e-zwē'lā): Sp., in full. **Estados Unidos de Venezuela** (ās-tā'dōs ō-nē'dōs dā vā-nith-wā'lā). [For origin of name, see *Venice*.] A federal republic in the northern part of South America, bounded by the Caribbean Sea, British Guiana, Brazil, and Colombia. Capital, Caracas. Branches of the Colombian Andes traverse the northwestern portion, and are continuous with a range along the northern coast called the Maritime Andes or Venezuelan Coast Range: south of these are the plains bordering the Orinoco and its tributaries, and including the vast stretches of grass-land called the llanos (which see); southeast of the Orinoco (Venezuelan Guiana) there are broken or mountainous lands. The southern and eastern boundaries are unsettled. The chief industries are agriculture, coffee, cacao, tobacco, etc., in the mountain regions, and grazing on the llanos; gold, copper, etc., are mined in considerable quantities. The limits and names of the states and territories have been frequently changed. In 1893 there were 9 states, 5 territories, and a federal district. The executive is vested in a president chosen for two years, and responsible ministers. Congress consists of a senate and chamber of deputies. The prevailing language is Spanish, and the prevailing religion Roman Catholic: religious liberty is guaranteed by the constitution. Venezuela was discovered by Columbus in 1498, and was conquered and settled principally by agents of the commercial house of the Welsers, who held a grant of the country from Charles V. during part of the 16th century. Later the greater part of it was included in the Spanish captain-generalcy of Caracas. A numerous revolts broke out in 1810, and were suppressed 1812–13 and 1815–16; and were finally successful in 1821. Until 1830 the country was included in the Colombian republic of Bolivar. The irreconcilable principles of the federalist and centralist parties have led to many civil wars and several changes of the constitution. Area (claimed), 426,700 square miles; actually held, probably less than 400,000 square miles. Population (census of 1891), 2,323,527.

Venezuela, Gulf of. See *Maracaibo, Gulf of*.

Veni. See *Beni*.

Venice (ven'is). A province of the kingdom of Italy, Area, 934 square miles. Population (1892), 379,254.

Venice (ven'is). [F. *Venise*, It. *Venezia*, G. *Venedig*, L. *Venetia* (from the Veneti).] A seaport, capital of the province of Venice, Italy, situated in the Lagune (lagoons) in a bay of the Adriatic, on 117 small islands, in lat. 45° 26′ N., long 12° 20′ E. The islands are separated by 150 canals and connected by 378 bridges. The city is celebrated for its situation, its palaces, and its works of art. Its trade is important, and it has manufactures of glass, gold- and silver-work, mosaic, silk, velvet, cotton, etc. The commerce is mostly by water. The Grand Canal (which see) being the principal thoroughfare. The most famous church (see *Mark, St., Basilica of*) stands on the Piazza of St. Mark, where also are the Procuratie (or procurators') palaces, the campanile (see *Campanile of St. Mark*), and clock-tower; while the adjoining Piazzetta is bordered by the palace of the doges (see *Doges' Palace*) and the former library (see *Library of St. Mark*). The Merceria Reale or Procuratie Nuove, San Giovanni e Paolo, or San Zanipolo, is a fine large Pointed church with a light and lofty interior: it is done at the crossing. It was the usual burial-place of the doges. Among the finest tombs are those of Pietro Mocenigo, Michele Morosini, and Andrea Vendramin—the last a masterpiece of the early Renaissance, by Mauro del Pirani, designer of the Certosa Pisano, and begun in 1250, is a large church of brick with a fine arcaded apse and a good campanile. The spacious and intelligently arranged interior contains many fine tombs and interesting tombs. The Church of San Giorgio degli Schiavoni, built in 1551 for the lay brotherhood of the Dalmatians, is famous for the early and highly characteristic paintings by Carpaccio which adorns its interior. The Church of San Salvatore, outside a grotesque Renaissance production, but well proportioned and classical in the interior, contains the tomb of the Doge Francesco Dandolo. Venice. There are many other notable churches. The Palazzo Contarini Fasan, on the Grand Canal, a small house, dated on the north E. by restoration of 1421, is the richest example of Venetian 15th-century Pointed work. The Palazzo Foscari is the finest example of Venetian Pointed architecture of the 15th century. The Palazzo Ducale, or Doges' Palace, built in 1481, is the finest example of a private building of the early Renaissance in Venice. Among other objects of interest are the Public Gardens (which see), the Quay Riva degli Schiavoni, the Rialto (which see), and the Academy of Fine Arts. The Venetian islands are said to have become refuges from the Barbarian invasions as early as 421, and 810 from the Franks. The dogate was instituted in or about 697. The first permanent settlement was made on the site of Venice in the 9th century. Venice became the intermediate power between the Byzantine empire and that of the West. The title of Duke of Dalmatia was assumed by the doge about 998. The possession of Venice became one of the greatest commercial powers of the world, especially after the overthrow of the Byzantine empire in 1204, and the establishment of the Latin empire of Constantinople. It had a long and bitter struggle with Genoa. It was governed by a doge, great council, senate, and after 1310 by the Council of Ten. In the 14th and 15th centuries it acquired Treviso, Vicenza, Padua, Verona, Udine, Brescia, Bergamo, and other places in northeastern Italy. It was at its height in the 15th century, and held various possessions in Dalmatia, Greece, and the islands of the Archipelago, Cyprus, etc., especially in the 16th century (Titian, Tintoretto, Paolo Veronese, Giorgione, Bellini, Sansovino, Palladio, Da Ponte); and lost to the Turks in the 15th and 16th centuries. Candia, with Suboea, Cyprus, Corfu, and other islands. The League of Cambrai was formed against Venice in 1508. Venice took a leading part in the victory of Lepanto in 1571; lost Crete to the Turks in 1669; gained victories in the Morea under Morosini at the end of the 17th century; lost the Morea in 1718; was entered by Napoleon in 1797; was ceded with Venetia to Austria by the treaty of Campo-Formio in 1797; was ceded to the kingdom of Italy in 1805, and ceded back to Austria in 1814; and became part of the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom in 1815. The republic of Venice, under the leadership of Manin, was proclaimed in 1848. It was besieged and taken by Austria in 1849, and was ceded to the kingdom of Italy in 1866. Population (1892), 149,500.

Venice, Gulf of. The northwestern arm of the Adriatic Sea.

Venice as Queen of the Sea. An effective and skilfully painted allegorical picture by Tintoretto, on the ceiling of the Sala del Collegio in the ducal palace at Venice.

Venice of the East. A name occasionally given to Bangkok.

Venice of the North. A name sometimes given to Stockholm and to Amsterdam.

Venice of the West. An occasional name of Glasgow.

Venice Preserved, or a Plot Discovered. A tragedy by Otway, printed in 1682. The plot is from St. Réal's "Histoire de la Conjuration du Marquis de Bedamar."

Venlo, or **Venloo** (ven-lō'). A town in the province of Limburg, Netherlands, situated on the Meuse in lat. 51° 23′ N., long. 6° 9′ E. It has varied manufactures and an extensive trade in swine. It was formerly strongly fortified. In 1473 it was taken by Charles the Bold, and in 1581 by Maximilian I. Later it was reduced by the Netherlands. It was besieged by Charles V. in 1543, and capitulated under favorable conditions (the "Accord of Venloo"): was taken by the Netherlands and by the Prince of Parma in 1586, and by Prince Henry of Orange in 1632; was taken from the French by the Allies under Marlborough, Aug. 23, 1702; fell to Austria by the peace of Baden in 1714; was restored to the Netherlands in 1715; was taken by the French Oct. 26, 1794, and incorporated in France in 1801; was restored to the Netherlands by the peace of Paris in 1814: was taken by Belgium Sept. 26, 1830, and was again restored in 1839. Population, 11,397.

Venn (ven), or the **High Venn.** A desolate plateau chiefly in the Rhine Province, Prussia, on the frontier of Belgium, near the towns Montjoie and Malmedy. Elevation, about 2,000 feet.

Venn, John. An English contemporary writer and lecturer on moral science. He graduated at Caius College, Cambridge, in 1857, and was ordained in 1858. Among his works are "The Logic of Chance, etc." (1866), "On some of the Characteristics of Belief, scientific and Religious" (1870), "Symbolic Logic" (1881), "Principles of Empirical or Inductive Logic" (1889).

Vennachar (ven'a-chär), **Loch.** An expansion of the river Teith in Perthshire, Scotland, east of Loch Katrine. Length, 3¼ miles.

Venosa (vā-nō'sä). A town in the province of Potenza, Italy, 23 miles north of Potenza: the Roman Venusia. It was the birthplace of Horace. Population, about 8,000.

Venta, or **Venta Belgarum** (ven'tä bel-gā'rum). The Roman name of Winchester.

Ventimiglia (ven-tē-mēl'yä). A seaport in the province of Porto-Maurizio, Italy, situated on the Mediterranean, close to the French frontier, 17 miles east-northeast of Nice. Population (1881), 4,195.

Ventnor (vent'nor). A watering-place in the Isle of Wight, England, situated on the southern coast 9 miles south-southeast of Newport: noted for its mild climate. Population (1891), 5,817.

Ventose (voñ-tōz'). [F., 'the windy.'] The name adopted in 1793 by the National Convention of the first French republic for the sixth month of the year. It consisted of 30 days, beginning in the years 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7 with Feb. 19; in 4, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13 with Feb. 20; and in 12 with Feb. 21.

Ventoux (voñ-tō'). **Mont.** An outlying summit of the Alps, in southeastern France, northeast of Avignon. Height, 6,270 feet.

Venus (vē'nus). **1.** In Roman mythology, the goddess of beauty and love, more especially sensual love: she comes in time to be of importance as a Roman goddess until, at a comparatively late period, she was identified with the Greek Aphrodite. She is represented as the highest ideal of female beauty, and was naturally a favorite subject with poets and artists. Some of her statues (see below) being among the noblest remains of classical sculpture.

2. The most brilliant of the planets, being frequently visible to the naked eye by daylight. It is the second from the sun and next within the earth's orbit, performing its sidereal revolution in 224.7008 days: its distance from the sun is 0.723332 that of the earth. The synodical revolution is made in 584 days. Its orbit is the most nearly circular of those of the major planets, the greatest equation of the center being only 47′ 3″. The inclination of the orbit to the ecliptic is 3° 23.5′, and the earth passes through the ascending node on Dec. 7. The mass of Venus (which is not very closely ascertained) is about $\frac{1}{400000}$ that of the sun, or $\frac{1}{411}$ that of the earth. Its diameter is a little smaller than that of our planet, which substends an angle of 32″.827 at the sun's center, while Venus at the same distance has a semidiameter of 8″.98 by the mean of the best micrometric measures, or 8″.40 according to the observations at its transit over the sun. Taking the mean of these (which are the best in opposite ways, by parallactic and transit observations) the diameter of Venus about that of the earth. Its volume is about $\frac{9}{10}$, its mass about $\frac{4}{5}$, and gravity at its surface about $\frac{9}{10}$ the same quantities for the earth. It receives 1.9 as much light and heat from the sun as we, and the tidal action of the latter is about $\frac{5}{12}$ times as great as upon the earth. The period of rotation of Venus is set down in many books as 23 hours and 56 minutes; but recent observations have

led some editors to the confident conclusion that the time period [illegible] but a little of 25 days, so that day and night [illegible] two lunar years. No satellite of Venus has ever been seen. Numerous observations of one were reported in the 18th century, but all these have been fairly shown to be spurious stars, except one, which was probably an asteroid. The symbol for Venus is ♀, supposed to represent the goddess's mirror.

Venus, Mountain of, or **Venusberg.** The Hörselberg, between Eisenach and Gotha, with its whose caverns (the Hörselhöhle), according to mediæval legend, Venus held her court with heathen splendor and revelry. Of those who, charmed by music and sensuous allurements, entered her abode, none ever returned except Tannhäuser. See *Tannhäuser.*

Venus and Adonis. A poem by Shakspere, published in 1593.

Venus and Adonis. 1. A painting by Guercino (1647), in the Museum at Dresden. Venus comes suddenly upon the body of Adonis, who lies with torn flank and muscles freely indicated, of grief. Cupid drags up the boar from underside by the ear.

2. A painting by Rubens, in the Hermitage Museum, St. Petersburg. In the center of a glade, Adonis, in the act of his hunting-spear, struggles with Venus and Cupid, who strive to hold him back. In the background are seen Venus's chariot drawn by swans, and several hunting-dogs.

3. A painting by Paolo Veronese, in the royal Museum at Madrid. Venus reclines, holding in her lap the head of the sleeping Adonis.

Venusberg (vā'nōs-berg). See *Venus, Mountain of.*

Venus Callipyge (ka-lip'i-jē). [Gr. *καλλίπυγη*, with beautiful buttocks.] A late Greek statue, in the Museo Nazionale, Naples. The title is a misnomer, as there is nothing to show about the figure. She stands with the weight on the left leg, and with the uplifted left hand raises the drapery from behind, at the same time looking over her right shoulder.

Venus Genetrix (jen'e-triks). [L., 'she who has borne or produced.'] 1. A Roman copy of a Greek original held to represent a celebrated type by Alcamenes, in the Louvre, Paris. The goddess is clad in a very light Ionian tunic, and with the raised right arm holds her himation from behind toward her head, forming the Greek gesture symbolic of marriage. The left hand extends the apple.

2. An antique marble statue, in the Vatican Museum, held to be an excellent copy of the bronze cult-statue by Arcesilaus which stood in the temple of Venus on the Forum Julium. The figure is fully draped in very thin, clinging drapery: she extends an apple with her left hand, and with the right raises the mantle over her shoulder toward the head — the symbolical marriage gesture.

Venusia (ve-nū'si-ā). The ancient name of Venosia.

Venus of Arles. A Greek statue found at Arles in 1651, now in the Louvre, Paris. The goddess is represented standing, undraped to the hips, with the head slightly inclined toward the left.

Venus of Capua. A beautiful antique statue, of the type of the famous Venus of Melos, in the Museo Nazionale, Naples. The goddess wears a stephane, and is undraped to her hips. It is a Roman copy of a Greek original.

Venus of Cnidus. The best antique reproduction of the type of the famous statue by Praxiteles, in the Vatican, Rome. The figure is nude; the drapery is held in the left hand, and falls over a beautiful vase. The existing drapery about the legs is of tin painted white. The arms are restored.

Venus of Medici. A late antique Greek original statue of marble, probably of the time of Augustus, in the Tribuna of the Uffizi, Florence. It is a very graceful, highly finished figure of the goddess, undraped as Anadyomene, with her arms held before her body, one hand behind her feet. While without the dignity of earlier Greek work, it has long ranked as a canon of female beauty.

Venus of Melos. A famous Greek statue in the Louvre, Paris, perhaps the most admired single existing work of antiquity. It was found in 1820 in the island of Melos, and in date appears to fall between the time of Phidias and that of Praxiteles, or about 400 B.C. The statue represents a nude woman, undraped to the hips, standing with the weight on the right foot and with the head turned slightly toward the left. The arms are broken off, and there is a dispute as to their original position. Also called the *Venus of Milo.*

Venus of Syracuse. A Greek statue of Venus Anadyomene, of the 3d century B.C., in the Museo Nazionale at Syracuse, Sicily. The statue is headless; the only drapery is a piece of light tissue blown back by the wind, and retained by the right hand.

Venus of the Capitol. A notable Greek original statue, in the Capitoline Museum, Rome. The goddess is undraped, with her arms in the position of those of the Venus of Medici, and her drapery thrown over a vase beside her. The motive is a variation of the type of the Venus of Cnidus.

Venus of the Hermitage. A noted antique statue of Parian marble, found in Rome in 1850, and now in the Hermitage, St. Petersburg. It is a very close replica, but slightly restored, of the Venus of Medici, but is somewhat less affected in pose, though harder in type.

Venus of the Shell. A painting by Titian (1520), in Bridgewater House, London. The goddess wrings her hair as she rises from the sea, in which she is still immersed to her thighs. The modeling is remarkable, despite the strong light on all sides, and the color is admirable. The picture has its name from the small shell floating beside the figure.

Venus of Urbino. A masterpiece by Titian, in the Tribuna of the Uffizi, Florence: a very graceful figure reclining on a white-draped couch, with beautifully warm and transparent fleshtints. It is the portrait of Eleonora Gonzaga, duchess of Urbino.

Vêpres Siciliennes (vâprsē-sē-lyen'). **Les.** [F., 'Sicilian Vespers' (which see).] 1. An opera by Verdi, produced at Paris in 1855, and in England as "I Vespri Siciliani" in 1859. — 2. A play by Casimir Delavigne.

Vera (vā'rä), **Augusto.** Born at Amelia, Umbria, Italy, May 4, 1813; died at Naples, July 13, 1885. An Italian Hegelian philosopher, professor at Naples. He translated various works of Hegel into French, and wrote "Problème de la certitude" (1845), "An Inquiry into Speculative and Experimental Science" (1836), "Essais de philosophie hégélienne" (1864), etc.

Vera Cruz (ve'rä krōz; Sp. pron. vā'rä krōth). ['True cross.'] A maritime state of Mexico, bounded by the Gulf of Mexico and the states of Tamaulipas, San Luis Potosí, Hidalgo, Puebla, Oajaca, Chiapas, and Tabasco. Capital, Jalapa. The surface is mountainous, except the coastbelt. Area, 27,534 square miles. Population (1893), 641,824.

Vera Cruz. A seaport in the state of Vera Cruz, Mexico, situated on the Gulf of Mexico in lat. 19° 12′ north, long. 96° 9′ west: defended by the castle of San Juan de Ulúa. It is the principal seaport of Mexico, and the port of export for over half of all Mexican products. It was founded by Cortes near the present site (see *Villa Rica*), was made a city in 1615; was bombarded and taken by the French in 1838, and by the Americans under Scott in 1847; and was taken by the allies in 1861. Population (1889), 24,000.

Veragua (vā-rä'gwä), or **Veraguas** (vā-rä'-gwäs). From the name of a river, or perhaps of an Indian town.] A region in the western part of the Isthmus of Panama, near the Gulf of Chiriqui. It was named by Columbus, who discovered it in 1502 and attempted to found a settlement there, but was driven off by the Indians. It was included in Castilla del Oro, granted to Diego Nicuesa, Duke of Veragua, with a grant of twenty-five leagues square in Veragua, and the island of Jamaica, in fief. In 1536 he was deprived of the fief, but retained the title of Duke of Veragua, with a claim of the Indies, and a pension. Diego Columbus, the grandson of the discoverer, died childless in 1578, and with him the male line of Columbus came to an end. A lawsuit for the succession to the titles followed; it lasted thirty years, and was settled in favor of the descendants of Isabel, sister of Luis Columbus. This line ceased in 1753, and the title of Duke of Veragua was settled on Don Luis Colon de Francesca, sister of the Diego Columbus who had died in 1578. The present Duke of Veragua (born 1837) visited the United States in 1892, and was received with high honors as the representative of the family.

Verazzano. See *Verrazano.*

Verboeckhoven (ver-bök'hō-ven), **Eugène Joseph.** Born at Warneton, Belgium, July 8, 1798; died at Brussels, Jan. 20, 1881. A Belgian painter of animals.

Verbrugge (ver-brug'e), **John.** Died 1708. An English actor. He was the original Oronooko, and so famous as Alexander that he was sometimes called by that name.

Verbrugge, Mrs. (**Susanna Perceval Mountfort**). Born 1669; died 1701. An English actress. She married William Mountfort, an actor, about 1686, and after his death married Verbrugge. She was a brilliant actress of light comedy. Cibber has celebrated her in his "Apology."

Vercellæ (vėr-sel'ē). The ancient name of Vercelli.

Vercelli (ver-chel'lē). A town in the province of Novara, Italy, situated on the Sesia 38 miles west by south of Milan: the ancient Vercellæ, capital of the Libici. Near it are the Raudian Fields. It had a university in the middle ages. The Church of Sant'Andrea is of the early 13th century, is a notable building combining Romanesque and Pointed arches. The walls are of brick; the pillars, angle-quoins, and other important details, and the entire façade, of stone. The façade has three sculptured doorways and two galleries of columns, with slender rectangular towers. At the crossing there is an octagonal lantern surrounded by six turrets. Population, 20,000.

Vercelli, Battle of. See *Raudian Fields.*

Vercelli Book. A manuscript collection of early English poetry and Anglo-Saxon legends and homilies. It contains Cynewulf's "Elene." It was discovered by Dr. Friedrich Blume at Vercelli, Italy, in 1822.

Vercingetorix (vėr-sin-jet'o-riks). Put to death about 45 B.C. A heroic chief of the Arverni in Gaul, the leader of the great rebellion against the Romans in 52 B.C. He gained various successes against Cæsar, but was besieged by him in Alesia and surrendered in 52. He was exhibited in Cæsar's triumph in Rome in 46, and then by Cæsar's order beheaded.

Verd, Cape. See *Cape Verd.*

Verdant Green (vėr'dant grēn), **Mr., Adventures of.** A novel by Edward Bradley (under the pseudonym of Cuthbert Bede), published in 1853.

Verden (fer'den). A town in the province of Hannover, Prussia, situated on the Aller 21 miles southeast of Bremen. It has a cathedral, and was formerly the seat of a bishopric. It became a Swedish duchy in 1648, and passed to Hannover in 1715. Population (1890), 8,719.

Verdi (ver'dē). **Giuseppe.** Born at Roncole (near Busseto), duchy of Parma, Italy, Oct. 10, 1813. A celebrated Italian operatic composer. He received his musical education at Busseto and Milan; was appointed organist at Roncole when 10 years old; settled in Milan in 1838; and has lived in later life in Genoa and at his villa Sta. Agata (near Busseto). He was a member of the Italian Parliament for a short time in 1860, and was elected senator for life, but never attended a sitting. His chief operas are "Nabucodonosor" (1842), "I Lombardi" (1843), "Ernani" (1844), "I due Foscari" (1845), "Attila" (1845), "Macbeth" (1847; revised 1865), "Louisa Miller" (1849), "Rigoletto" (1851), "Il Trovatore" (1853), "La Traviata" (1853), "Les Vêpres Siciliennes" (1855), "Simon Boccanegra" (1857; revised 1881), "Un ballo in maschera" (1859), "La forza del destino" (1862), "Don Carlos" (1867), "Aida" (1871), "Otello" (1887), Falstaff" (1893). His other works include "Requiem Mass" (1874) and other sacred compositions, etc.

Verdigris (vėr'di-grēs) **River.** A river in Kansas and the Indian Territory which joins the Arkansas 25 miles west of Tahlequah. Length, over 250 miles.

Verdon (ver-dōn'). A river in southeastern France which forms in large part the boundary between Basses-Alpes and Var. It joins the Durance 21 miles northeast of Aix. Length, about 100 miles.

Verdun (ver-dun'). A fortified town in the department of Meuse, France, situated on the Meuse in lat. 49° 9′ N.: the ancient Verodunum in Gaul. It manufactures confectionery, liquors, etc.; has a cathedral of the 12th century; and is strongly fortified. In the 10th century it passed to the German Empire; was made a free imperial city; was occupied by Henry II. of France in 1552, and with its territory was formally annexed to France in 1648. It was held a short time by the Prussians in 1792; and capitulated to the Prussians in Nov., 1870. Population (1891), commune, 18,852.

Verdun, Treaty of. A treaty made at Verdun in 843 by the sons of Louis le Débonnaire. Lothaire was confirmed as emperor, and received Italy and the region lying in general west of the Rhine and Alps and east of the Rhone, Saone, Meuse, and Schelde. Ludwig the German received the region between the Rhine and the Elbe (the nucleus of Germany); and Charles the Bald obtained the region west of Lothaire's dominions (the nucleus of France).

On his (Louis the Pious's) death the sons flew to arms, and the first of the dynastic quarrels of modern Europe was fought out on the field of Fontenay. In the partition treaty of Verdun which followed, the Teutonic principle of equal division among heirs triumphed over the Roman one of the transmission of an indivisible empire.

Bryce, Holy Roman Empire, p. 77.

Verdunois (ver-dū-nwä'). An ancient territory of eastern France, whose capital was Verdun. With the Pays Messin it formed one of the small governments of France prior to 1790. The name Verdunois was also given to a small district in Gascony, southern France, near Montauban.

Verdy du Vernois (ver-dē' dü ver-nwä'). **Julius von.** Born at Freistadt, in Silesia, July 19, 1832. A Prussian general, military writer, and politician. He became lieutenant-general in 1881, and commander of the first division (at Konigsberg) in 1883, and was minister of war 1889–90. He is especially noted for his works on military affairs.

Vere, Sir Aubrey de. See *De Vere.*

Vere, Aubrey Thomas de. See *De Vere.*

Vere, Maximilian Schele de. See *De Vere.*

Vereschagin (ve-res-tsä'gin), **Basil.** Born in the province of Novgorod, Russia, Oct., 1842. A Russian genre- and battle-painter. He studied at the St. Petersburg Academy, at the École des Beaux Arts in Paris, and with Gérôme. He traveled through Turkestan, China, and India in 1868–74, in the Caucasus and in the Russo-Turkish war; was present at the storming of Plevna; acted as secretary in the negotiations for peace; and went to India again in 1880 and 1884. Many of his paintings are at Moscow in the Tretjakoff collection. Among his other pictures is a cycle of 20 from the history of India, a cycle of 20 from the campaign in Turkestan, 20 from the Russo-Turkish war, a number of sacred subjects, etc.

Vergara. See *Bergara.*

Vergennes (vėr-jenz'). A city in Addison County, Vermont, 35 miles west by south of Montpelier. Population (1890), 1,773.

Vergennes (ver-zhen'). **Comte de (Charles Gravier).** Born at Dijon, France, Dec. 28, 1717; died Feb. 13, 1787. A French politician and diplomatist. He was appointed minister to Treves in 1750; was ambassador to Turkey 1755-68; was made ambassador to Sweden in 1771; and became minister of foreign affairs in 1774. He promoted the alliance with the United States, and negotiated the treaty of Paris in 1783.

Verges (vėrj'gėz). In Shakspere's "Much Ado about Nothing," a "headborough," assistant to Dogberry.

Vergier de Hauranne. See *Duvergier de Hauranne.*

Vergil, or **Virgil** (vėr'jil) (L. **Publius Vergilius Maro**). Born at Andes, near Mantua, Cisalpine Gaul, Oct. 15, 70 B. C.; died at Brundisium, Italy, Sept. 21, 19 B. C. A famous Roman epic, didactic, and idyllic poet. He studied at Cremona, Mediolanum, Neapolis, and Rome, where he devoted himself to rhetoric, philosophy, and poetry. In 41 his paternal estate near Mantua was confiscated for the benefit of the soldiery which had assisted Octavian in the civil war against Brutus and Cassius; but the latter he interested through the intercession of Mæcenas. He enjoyed the friendship and patronage of Asinius Pollio, Mæcenas (to whom he was introduced by Pollio), and Octavian (Augustus). He was an intimate friend of Horace, whom he introduced to Mæcenas. About 37 he settled at Rome: his later years were spent chiefly in Campania. His works include "Eclogues" (or "Bucolics," written 42-37), "Georgics" (written about 37-30), and the "Æneid." The first printed edition of Vergil appeared at Rome about 1469.

Vergil, or **Virgil** (vėr'jil), **Polydore.** Born at Urbino, Italy, about 1470; died there, 1555. An Italian-English ecclesiastic and historian. He was sent to England as deputy collector of Peter's pence by the Pope in 1501; was presented to an English living in 1503; and in 1506 was appointed the bishop of Hereford's proxy on his installation. In the case of Richard Wells he was collated to the prebend of Scamblesby in Lincoln in 1507; was naturalized in 1510; and was collated to the prebend of Oxgate in St. Paul's in 1513. He was imprisoned for a short time about 1515 on the charge of slandering Wolsey. He returned to Italy about 1550. His chief work is "Historiæ Anglicæ libri xxvi" (1534); a twenty-seventh book was added in the third edition, 1555.

Vergil the Magician. The legendary form which the historical Vergil assumed in the middle ages.

It should not be forgotten that the memory of the great Latin poet has always remained green at Naples and in the neighborhood from the time Silius Italicus purchased and planted the ground around his tomb; and many stories of Virgil's magical performances are still rife among the common folk, as they were in the time of Petrarch, who says that the people regarded the grotto of Posilippo as having been formed by the magic incantations of the poet. *Dunlop,* Hist. of Prose Fict., I. 438, note.

Vergilius (vėr-jil'i-us). See *Vergil.*

Vergniaud (vėrn-yō'), **Pierre Victurnien.** Born at Limoges, France, May 31, 1753; guillotined at Paris, Oct. 31, 1793. A French orator and Revolutionary statesman. He practised law at Bordeaux; became, on the outbreak of the Revolution, a member of the government of the department of Gironde; was elected deputy to the Legislative Assembly in 1791, and became its president; and was one of the chief Revolutionary orators, and the leader of the Girondists. He was a member of the Convention; was opposed by Robespierre; and was proscribed in June, 1793, imprisoned in July, and condemned to death in October.

Veria, or **Verria** (ve-ré'ä). A town in Turkey, 44 miles west by south of Saloniki: the ancient Berœa. Population, about 10,000.

Verlorene Handschrift (fer-lō'ren-e händ'-shrift). **Die.** ['G., 'The Lost Manuscript.'] One of the chief novels of Gustav Freytag, published in 1864.

Verlorene Loch (fer-lō'ren-e loch). A deep and narrow gorge of the Hinter Rhein, in the canton of Grisons, Switzerland, through which the Via Mala passes.

Vermandois (ver-mon-dwä'). An ancient territory of France, in Picardy. Capital, St.-Quentin. It lay northeast of Paris, and is comprised in the departments of Aisne and Somme. In the middle ages it was a countship; was united to France by Philip II. in 1183; was ceded to Burgundy by the treaty of Arras in 1435; and on the death of Charles the Bold (1477) was taken by Louis XI. of France.

Vermejo (vär-mā'hō). **Rio.** [Sp., 'red river.'] A western branch of the Paraguay, rising in Bolivia, flowing southeast through the Gran Chaco plains (Argentine Republic), and joining the Paraguay shortly above the junction of the latter with the Paraná. The middle and lower portions spread out in swamps in which the channel is nearly lost. Length, over 800 miles.

Vermilion (vėr-mil'yon). A city in Clay County, South Dakota, on the Missouri near Yankton.

Vermilion Bay. An arm of the Gulf of Mexico, on the southern coast of Louisiana. Length, about 20 miles.

Vermont (vėr-mont'). ['Green mountain.'] One of the New England States of the United States of America, extending from lat. 42° 44′ to 45° 1′ N., and from long. 71° 38′ to 73° 25′ W. Capital, Montpelier. It is bounded by Quebec on the north, New Hampshire (separated by the Connecticut) on the east, Massachusetts on the south, and New York (largely separated by Lake Champlain) on the west. It is traversed from north to south by the Green Mountains. It is an agricultural State, and is also noted for its quarries of granite and marble. It has 14 counties, sends 2 senators and 2 representatives to Congress, and has 4 electoral votes. The first explorer it was Champlain (1609), the first settlement was made at Brattleboro in 1724. It was claimed by New Hampshire, and called at first the "New Hampshire Grants," and was afterward claimed by New York. Ethan Allen and his "Green Mountain Boys" under the lead of Ethan Allen, took an active part in the Revolutionary War; and it was the scene of the battle of Bennington. It formed a revolution and proclaimed its independence in 1777, and was admitted to the Union in 1790. It was the starting point of Canadian raids in 1837, and later of Fenian raids. Length, 158 miles. Area, 9,565 square miles. Population (1890), 332,422.

Vermont, University of. An institution of learning for both sexes, situated at Burlington, Vermont. It was chartered in 1791; is nonsectarian; and in 1893 had 468 students.

Verne (vėrn), **Jules.** Born at Nantes, France, Feb. 8, 1828. A French novelist. He was educated at Nantes, and afterward studied law at Paris, but ultimately devoted himself to literature. After bringing out a number of moderately successful plays, he struck a new vein in his scientific romances, which have attained a world-wide popularity. They include "Cinq semaines en ballon" ("Five Weeks in a Balloon," 1863), "Voyage au centre de la terre" ("Journey to the Interior of the Earth," 1864), "De la terre à la lune" ("A Trip to the Moon," 1865), "Vingt mille lieues sous les mers" ("Twenty Thousand Leagues under the Sea," 1870), "Les tribulations chinoises" ("The Mysterious Island," 1870), "Voyage autour du monde en quatre-vingts jours" ("Round the World in Eighty Days," 1872), "Michel Strogoff" (1876), "Le rayon vert" (1882), "The Purchase of the North Pole" (1889), etc.

Vernet (ver-nā'), **Antoine Charles Horace,** called **Carle.** Born at Bordeaux, Aug. 14, 1758; died at Paris, Nov. 17, 1835. A French historical and animal painter, son and pupil of C. J. Vernet. He took a first prize in 1782, studied in Italy until 1792, and went to Paris in 1793. Among his pictures are "Battle of Marengo" and "Morning of Austerlitz (both at Versailles), "Triumph of Paulus Æmilius" (Louvre), and many horses, etc.

Vernet, Claude Joseph, called **Joseph.** Born at Avignon, France, Aug. 14, 1712; died at Paris, Dec. 23, 1789. A French marine- and landscape-painter, son and pupil of Antoine Vernet (1680–1753). He studied at Rome in 1732, and settled in Paris in 1753, after painting at many European courts. He painted 30 views of the seaports of France.

Vernet, Émile Jean Horace, called **Horace.** Born at Paris, June 30, 1789; died there, Jan. 17, 1863. A distinguished French genre- and battle-painter, son and pupil of A. C. H. Vernet, and pupil of Moreau and Vincent. He was decorated for bravery at the defense of the Barrière de Clichy in 1814; was appointed by Louis Philippe professor in 1833; and was employed 1836–42 in painting for the gallery of Versailles. Most of his pictures after 1835 were of Arab life. They include "Judah and Tamar," "Battle with the Trumpet," "Grenadier of Waterloo," battles of Jemappes, Valmy, Hanau, Bouvines, Montmirail, Jena, Friedland, Wagram, Eylau, Campaign of Constantine, "Capture of the Smalah of Abdel-Kader," "Barrier of Clichy," "Bridge of Arcola," "Smala," "Siege of Antwerp," various Moorish scenes, "Judith," "Rachel," scenes from Molière's plays, etc.

Verneuil (ver-nėly' or ver-nėy'). A town in the department of Eure, France, situated on the Avre 49 miles south by west of Rouen. Here, Aug. 17, 1424, the English under the Duke of Bedford defeated the French, commanded by Count Buchan.

Vernéville (ver-nā-vēl'). A village west-northwest of Metz. The heights east of the village were the scene of hard fighting in the battle of Gravelotte, Aug. 18, 1870. The French center was here attacked by the German Second army.

Vernier (ver-nyā'), **Pierre.** Born at Ornans, France, about 1580; died there, Sept. 14, 1637. A French mathematician, noted as the inventor of the vernier (named for him).

Vernon (ver-non'). **Edward.** Born at Westminster, Nov. 12, 1684; died at Nacton, Suffolk, England, Oct. 29 or 30, 1757. An English admiral. He entered the navy in 1701; served in the War of the Spanish succession 1701–14; and entered Parliament in 1722. He commanded and took Porto Bello in 1739; was appointed before Cartagena in 1741; and was struck from the list of admirals in 1746 for publishing a couple of pamphlets against the admiralty.

Vernon, Jane Marchant Fisher. Born in England about 1792; died at New York, June 4, 1869. An English-American actress. She came to America in 1827, and shortly after married George Vernon, an actor, who died in about three years. Her best parts in her later years were Mrs. Haddastle, Mrs. Malaprop, Tabitha Stork, and similar characters.

Verocchio, or **Verrocchio** (ve-rok'kē-ō), **Andrea** (**Andrea Cioni di Michele**). Born at Florence, 1435; died at Venice, 1488. An Italian sculptor, the most noted pupil of Donatello. He was early apprenticed to Antonio Rossellino as a goldsmith, from whom he took his name (*Verrocchio,* the chisel). He was a painter as well as a sculptor, but only one picture remains: the "Baptism of our Lord," in the Academy in Florence. In 1467 he did a equestrian statue of the doge of the society of the Pomo in Florence; for Lucadella Robbia. From 1471 to 1476 (months at each) he was in Rome. Immediately after his return to Florence, in 1476, Verocchio modeled and cast his famous little statue of David. From 1471 to 1472 he worked upon the monument of Cosimo and Piero de' Medici for the sacristy of San Lorenzo. The last work upon which he was employed was the equestrian statue of Bartolommeo Colleoni (or Colleone), captain-general of the Venetian forces, who died at Bergamo, leaving his silver, furniture, arms, horses, and the sum of 216,000 florins to the republic of Venice, on condition that his statue should be set up in the Piazza di San Marco (it was really placed in the Campo de' Santi Giovanni e San Marco). Verocchio had nearly finished the horse when he died. The Colleoni was later finished by Leopardi. Lorenzo di Credi, Perugino, Vinci, and Giorgione were his pupils.

Veroli (ve'rō-lē). [L. *Verulæ.*] A town in the province of Rome, Italy, 49 miles east-southeast of Rome. Population (1881), 4,521; commune, 10,814.

Veromandui (ver-ō-man'dū-i). An ancient people of Belgic Gaul, who lived in the vicinity of St.-Quentin.

Verona (vā-rō'nä). A province in the compartimento of Venetia, Italy. Area, 1,188 square miles. Population (1892), 425,697.

Verona. The capital of the province of Verona, Italy, situated on the Adige in lat. 45° 26′ N., long. 11° E. It is strongly fortified. It contains a Roman amphitheater, depaired almost completely of its ornamental exterior, but remaining in its general shape perfect in its vaults and caves, and still in current use. It is 3 stories 95 feet) high, built of white and red marble with brick substructure of concrete, and could seat about 22,000 people. The greater axis is 506 feet, the less 405; the arena is 248 by 145 feet. The arena could be flooded for the naumachiæ. The Porta Borsari is a Roman arch. The church of Sant' Anastasia is one of the finest Italian brick churches of the 13th century, with a beautiful recessed doublearched sculptured portal. The character is Gothic. The interior has very high wide nave arches. The tribunal is represented merely by an open circle in every bay, and the cleastory by an ornamented sexfoil. The Castel Vecchio is a large battlemented citadel built by Cangi della Scala. The della Scala in 1355, now used as a barracks. It is connected with the arsenal by a picturesque contemporaneous battlemented gate. The bridge of Castel Vecchio has equal arches, the largest with a span of over 100 feet. The cathedral is, as it now stands, of the 12th century. The chief entrance-porch has four columns, two of them resting on griffins, and supposed to be Lombard. The portal is guarded by the Paladins of Charlemagne. The interior has clustered columns and pointed arches, with some excellent frescos: the Chapel of Saint Agatha has a beautiful marble altar and sculptured shrine; the fine Renaissance choir, with curved colonnade, is by Sammicheli. The Lombard baptistery has a great octagonal marble font, richly sculptured with reliefs and arcades. The cloister, with coupled columns, retains a fine Roman mosaic and a column of the temple of Minerva. The palace of the Scaligers is now used for the law-courts and jail. It has a picturesque court and staircase, and a fine brick campanile of the 13th century (172 feet high). Below, it is plain and square; above, it has in each face 3 triple arches on a bold corbeled cornice. The crown is a recessed octagonal arcaded lantern of two stories. The tombs of the Scaligers form a unique assemblance of family tombs of the 13th and 14th centuries. The two chief of these monuments are those of Mastino II. and of can Signorio della Scala. Verona was a Roman colony and important city, and was the residence of Theodoric (Dietrich of Bern, *i. e.* Verona), and of Lombard and later kings. It became one of the chief Venetian cities; was ruled by the Scala family in the 13th and 14th centuries; passed to Venice in 1405; played an important part in the history of art in the 15th and 16th centuries; was taken by the French in 1796; was ceded to Austria in 1797; and was held by Austria until 1866. It was one of the four famous fortresses of the Quadrilateral. It was the birthplace of Catullus, Cornelius Nepos, Vitruvius, and the elder Pliny. Population (1890), 69,590.

Verona, Congress of. A congress of representatives from the principal European governments, held at Verona Oct.–Dec., 1822; occasioned by the disturbances in Spain and southeastern Europe. It was attended by the monarchs of Prussia, Austria, Russia, and Sardinia, the Duchess of Sardinia, the Duke of Wellington, the Duke of Montmorency, and others. Metternich presided. The chief result was the armed intervention of France in Spain in 1823.

Veronese (vā-rō-nā'zā) or **Paolo Cagliari.** Born at Verona, 1528; died at Venice, April 19, 1588. A celebrated Italian painter of the Venetian school. His first considerable commissions were executed at Mantua. In 1555 he went to Venice, where he remained. His first commission here was the "Consecration of the Virgin," and four other subjects, for the convent of St. Sebastian. In 1565 Titian supported his claims to the award of the decoration of the Library of St. Mark. In 1565 Veronese went to Rome. In 1573 he was called before the Inquisition to answer a charge of blasphemy for introducing in a "Last Supper," painted for the friars of St. John and St. Paul, incident and decorative figures. He was obliged to paint out his dwarfs, German soldiers, etc., and to paint the pictures it hangs in the Academy. After the fire of 1577 he was commissioned to paint the

ceiling of the council-chamber in the doge's palace. His works include "Marriage at Cana" (Louvre), "Feast in the House of Simon" (Louvre), "Europa and the Bull" (London), "Leda and the Swan" (London), "Death of Adonis" (London), "Supper at Emmaus," "Venice Enthroned," "Calling of St. Andrew," "Presentation of the Family of Darius to Alexander," "St. Helena's Vision" (both the last named in the National Gallery, London), and many others.

Veronica (ve-ron'i-ka), Saint. [A corrupted form of *Berenice*, Gr. *Bερενικη*, a woman's name. The name suggested the words *vera icon*, "true picture," and gave rise to the fable.] In Christian legend, a woman of Jerusalem, said to have died at Rome, who gave to Jesus on his way to Calvary a handkerchief to wipe his brow. He took it, upon it was miraculously left an impression of his face (the so-called *Veronica*). The legend probably arose in the 13th century. She is commemorated on Feb. 4.

Verplanck (ver-plangk'), **Gulian Crommelin.** Born at New York, Aug. 6, 1786; died there, March 18, 1870. An American author, politician, and lawyer. He graduated at Columbia in 1801; was admitted to the bar; and settled as a lawyer at New York. He was in 1821 appointed professor of the evidences of revealed religion and moral science in the Protestant Episcopal General Theological Seminary at New York; a position which he occupied four years. He was a Democratic member of Congress from New York in 1825–33; he published, with William C. Bryant and Robert C. Sands an annual entitled the "Talisman" (1827–29). Among his works are "Bucktail Bards" (1819), "Evidences of Revealed Religion" (1824), "Discourse of Contents" (1825), "Discourses and Addresses" (1833) and "Shakespeare's Plays, with his Life, with Critical Introduction and Notes" (1847).

Verrazano (ver-rät-sä'nō), or **Verrazani** (ver-rät-sä'nē), or **Verazzano** (vā-rät-sä'nō), or **Verrazzano** (ver-rät-sä'nō), **Giovanni da** (or **de**). Born in Italy about 1480: died probably in 1527. An Italian navigator. He was a corsair in the Levant; left France in command of a squadron for exploring expedition in 1523; and explored the coast of North America from North Carolina to Newfoundland in 1524, discovering New York and Narragansett bays.

Verres (ver'ēz), **Caius.** Put to death by Antony 43 B. C. A Roman official, prætor in 73, who, as governor of Sicily 73–70, plundered the island of property, art treasures, etc. He was brought to trial in 70 B. C., and was defended by Hortensius and prosecuted by Cicero. The trial resulted in his voluntary exile in Marseilles. Of the six orations against Verres composed by Cicero, only the first was actually delivered.

Verria. See *Veria*.

Verrill (ver'il), **Addison Emory.** Born at Greenwood, Maine, Feb. 9, 1839. An American zoölogical professor, at Yale since 1864. He has published many scientific papers, chiefly in the "American Journal of Science."

Versailles (vėr-sälz'; F. pron. ver-sâ'y or ver-sâ'y). The capital of the department of Seine-et-Oise, France, 11 miles west-southwest of Paris. It contains a famous royal palace, consisting of a comparatively inconsiderable central portion built by Louis XIII., and of wide wings, colonnades, and connected structures, added chiefly by Louis XIV. The garden front is a quarter of a mile long, with only two stories and an attic in the main, although broken by a large projection in the middle, the general effect is monotonous. The court front is more diversified, though injured by the insertion of two neo-classical pavilions by Louis Philippe. A great part of the palace is now occupied by the Museum of French History, consisting chiefly of paintings; but some of its apartments are still preserved with the fittings of a royal residence. The chapel is well proportioned and sumptuous. The great gallery, called the Galerie des Glaces, is one of the finest rooms existing: it is 240 by 35 feet, and 42 high, adorned with marvels of gilding, and with ceiling-paintings by Lebrun representing the triumphs of Louis XIV. Here King William of Prussia was proclaimed German emperor in 1871. The council-chamber, the bedroom of Louis XIV., the antechamber of the Œil de Bœuf, the Petits Appartements of the queen, and the theatre are all historically and highly interesting. The gardens are the finest of their formal kind: they abound with monumental fountains profusely adorned with groups of sculpture: and supplied in model for those of half the palaces of Europe. (See *Trianon*.) Versailles was the meeting-place of the States-General in 1789. A popular tumult, Oct. 5–6, 1789, resulted in the removal of the royal family to Paris. Versailles was the seat of the French government 1871–79. It is the place of election of French presidents. Population (1891), 50,659.

Versailles (ver-sāl'i). The capital of Woodford County, Kentucky, 12 miles southeast of Frankfort.

Versailles, Preliminaries of. The preliminaries of peace between France and Germany signed at Versailles Feb. 26, 1871, and ratified by the treaty of Frankfort. See *Frankfort*.

Vertentes (vėr-tän'tāz), **Serra dos.** A low mountain-chain in Minas Geraes, Brazil, connecting the Geraz Mountains with the coast system, and separating the head streams of the Paraná from those of the São Francisco and Tocantins.

Vertot d'Aubœuf (vėr-tō' dō-bėf'), Abbé **René Aubert de.** Born at Château Benetot, Normandy, Nov. 25, 1655; died at Paris, June 15, 1735. A French historian. He was in a cloister 1677–1701, and became secretary of the Duchess of Orléans in 1705, and historiographer of the Order of Malta in 1715. He wrote "Histoire des revolutions de Portugal" (1689), "Histoire des revolutions de Suède" (1696), "Histoire des revolutions de la république romaine" (1719), "Histoire des chevaliers de Malte" (1726).

Vertumnus (vėr-tum'nus). [L., 'the god of the changing year,' 'he who turns or changes himself.'] An ancient Roman deity who presided over gardens and orchards, and was worshiped as the god of spring or of the seasons in general.

Vertus (vėr-tü'). [ML. *Virtus.*] A town in the department of Marne, France, 18 miles west-southwest of Châlons-sur-Marne: noted for its wines. Population (1891), 2,781.

Verulæ (vėr'ū-lē). An ancient town of the Hernici: the modern Veroli.

Verulam, Baron. See *Bacon, Francis.*

Verulamium (ver-ō-lā'mi-um). An ancient British and Roman town, situated near the site of the present St. Albans, England.

Verus (vē'rus), **Lucius.** Died 169 A. D. The adopted son of the emperor Antoninus Pius: colleague of the emperor Marcus Aurelius 161–169.

Verus, Marcus Annius. The original name of the emperor Marcus Aurelius.

Vert-vert (vâr-vâr'). **1.** A burlesque poem by Gresset, giving the history of a parrot, the pet of a convent. **2.** An opera by Offenbach, words by Meilhac and Nuitter, produced at Paris in 1869.

Verviers (ver-vyā'). A city in the province of Liège, Belgium, situated on the Vesdre 13 miles east by south of Liège. It has manufactures of cloth, etc. Population (1890), commune, 48,907.

Vervins (ver-van'). [ML. *Vervinum.*] A town in the department of Aisne, France, situated on the Vilpion 24 miles northeast of Laon. A treaty between France and Spain was concluded here May 2, 1598: conquests were mutually restored. Population (1891), commune, 3,233.

Very (ver'i), **Jones.** Born at Salem, Mass., Aug. 28, 1813: died there, May 8, 1880. An American poet and essayist, a graduate of Harvard in 1836. He became a Unitarian minister, but preached only occasionally. His works were edited by J. F. Clarke in 1886.

Very Hard Cash. A novel by Charles Reade, published in 1863.

Very Woman, A, or the Prince of Tarent. A comedy printed in 1655 as the work of Massinger. It was probably written by Fletcher and revised by Massinger. It is to be identified with a comedy called "The Woman's Play," which was acted at court in 1621.

Vesalius (vē-sā'li-us), **Andreas.** Born at Brussels, Dec. 31, 1514: died in a shipwreck on the island of Zante, Oct. 15, 1564. A noted Belgian anatomist, physician to the emperor Charles V., and, after his abdication, to Philip II. He lived chiefly at Madrid, and was condemned to death by the Inquisition, but his sentence was commuted by the king to a pilgrimage to the Holy Sepulcher. On his return he was shipwrecked. His chief and epoch-making work is "De corporis humani fabrica libri septem."

Vesontio (ve-son'shi-ō). The Roman name of Besançon.

Vesoul (ve-zōl'). The capital of the department of Haute-Saône, France, situated on the Durgeon in lat. 47° 37′ N., long. 6° 8′ E. Population (1891), commune, 9,774.

Vespasian (ves-pā'zhian) (**Titus Flavius Sabinus Vespasianus**). Born near Reate, Italy, Nov. 17, 9 A. D.: died June 24, 79 A. D. Roman emperor 70–79. He was of humble origin, but rose to distinction in the army, and became consul in 51. He was afterward governor of Africa; and in 66 was appointed commander in chief against the insurgent Jews. He was proclaimed emperor in 69. His general Antonius Primus overthrew Vitellius in the same year, and Vespasian arrived at Rome in 70, leaving his son Titus to continue the Jewish war. The chief events of his reign were the destruction of Jerusalem by Titus (70), the victories of Agricola in Britain, and the suppression of the revolted Batavians under Civilis by Petilius Cerealis (70). He restored discipline in the army and order in the finances, and expended large sums on public works, including the Colosseum, which, however, he did not live to finish.

Vespers, Sicilian. See *Sicilian Vespers.*

Vespucci (ves-pō'chē), **Amerigo,** Latinized **Americus Vespucius.** Born at Florence, March 9, 1451: died at Seville, Feb. 22, 1512. An Italian navigator. He was the son of Nastagio Vespucci, a notary of Florence: received his education from his uncle, a Dominican friar; and became a clerk in the commercial house of the Medici. He was sent to Spain by his employers about 1490; and some years after appears to have entered the service of the commercial house of Juonato Berardi at Seville, of which he became a member in 1495. This house fitted out Columbus's second expedition (1493), and it has been suggested that Vespucci may have accompanied Columbus's first or second expedition, although the supposition is unsupported by any proof. Vespucci himself claims to have accompanied four expeditions to the New World, of each of which he wrote a narrative. Two of these sailed from Spain by order of Ferdinand in May, 1497, and May, 1499, respectively; the other two were despatched from Portugal by Emanuel in May, 1501, and May, 1503. The first expedition, on which he would appear to have held the post of astronomer, left Cadiz May 10 or 20, 1497, and after touching at the Canaries came to, at the end of twenty-seven days, a coast which we thought to be that of a continent." If this expedition is authentic, Vespucci reached the continent of America a week or two earlier than the Cabots and about fourteen months earlier than Columbus. His account of these expeditions was contained in a diary said to have been written after his fourth voyage, and entitled "Le Quattre Giornate," no portion of which is extant. He also wrote several letters to his former schoolfellow Soderini, gonfalonier of Florence, one of which remains in a Latin translation printed at St. Dié in 1507. A Waldseemüller (Hylacomylus), who made use of this letter in his "Cosmographiæ Introductio," published at St. Dié in the same year, was the first to suggest that the name America for the new continent, in honor of its supposed discoverer, Amerigo Vespucci.

It should first of all be noted that the sole authority for a voyage made by Vespucci in 1497 is Vespucci himself. All contemporary history, other than his own letters, is absolutely silent in regard to such a voyage, whether in the history in printed books, or in the archives of those kingdoms of Europe where the precious documents touching the earlier expeditions to the New World were deposited. . . . The fact is unquestioned that Vespucci, who had been a resident of Spain for some time, became in 1495 a member of the commercial house of Juonato Berardi at Seville, and that in January of the next year, as the public records show, he was paid a sum of money relative to a contract with Government which Berardi did not live to complete. The presumption is that he would not soon absent himself from his post of duty, where new and onerous responsibilities had been imposed upon him by the recent death of the senior partner of the house in which he was interested. But at any rate he is found there in the spring of 1497, Muñoz having ascertained that fact from the official records of expenses incurred in fitting out the ships for eastern expeditions, still preserved at Seville. Those records show that from the middle of April, 1497, to the end of May, 1498, Vespucci was busily engaged at Seville and San Lucar in the equipment of the fleet of four ships which sailed on his third voyage. The *alibi*, therefore, is complete. Vespucci could not have been absent from Spain from May, 1497, to Oct., 1498, the period of his alleged voyage. *S. H. Gay*, in Winsor's Narrative and Critical History [of America, II. 137, 142.

Vesta (ves'tä). [L., = Gr. *Ἑστία*, the goddess of the hearth.] One of the chief divinities of the ancient Romans, corresponding to the Greek Hestia. She was one of the 12 great Olympians, the virgin goddess of the hearth, presiding over both the private family altar and the central altar of the city, the tribe, or the race. She was worshiped in the Penates of every house, and, when the family assembled round the altar or hearth, which was in the center of the house, Æneas was said to have carried the sacred fire which was symbolized under Troy, and to have brought it to Italy, and it was preserved at Rome by the state in the sanctuary of the goddess which stood in the Forum. Her sacred fire was tended by maidens virgins, called *vestals*, who prevented it from becoming extinguished. The Roman temples of Vesta were circular, preserving the form of the primitive huts of the Latin races, because it was in such a hut that the sacred fire was first tended by the young girls while their parents and brothers were absent in the chase or pasture-ground.

The very fact that the Vesta worship is the most indubitable of the correspondences between the Greek and Roman mythologies is itself a proof of the rudimentary nature of their common civilisation. Only among the rudest of existing races tribes, such as the Australians, is it held a duty to keep alight the fire of the tribe, which if extinguished has to be obtained from some neighbouring tribe, as they are ignorant of the means of rekindling it. The Chippeways and Natchez Indians had an institution for keeping alight the tribal fire, certain persons being set aside and devoted to this occupation. The incorporation and endowment of the Vestal Virgins at Rome seems to be a survival of a similar practice, the social duty, originally devolving on the daughters of the house, obtaining a religious sanction as the service of the perpetual flame. *Taylor*, Aryans, p. 313.

Vesta. An asteroid (No. 4) discovered by Olbers at Bremen, March 29, 1807.

Vesta, Temple of. See *Tivoli.*

Vestini (ves-tī'ni). In ancient history, a people of central Italy, living east of the Sabines: probably of Sabine affinities. They became allied with the Romans about 300 B. C., and joined the Marsi in the Social War.

Vestris, Madame. See *Mathews, Lucia Elizabeth.*

Vesulus (ves'ū-lus). The ancient name of Monte Viso.

Vesunna (ves-sun'ä). The ancient name of Périgueux.

Vesuvius (ve-sū'vi-us), **Mount.** [L. *Vesuvius*, It. *Vesuvio*, F. *Vésuve*, G. *Vesuv.*] The only active volcano on the continent of Europe, and the most noted one in the world, situated on the Bay of Naples, Italy, 9 miles southeast of Naples. It has two summits—the volcano proper (about 4,200 feet high), and Monte Somma to the north (3,730 feet). It is now reached by a wire-rope railway. It was regarded in ancient times as extinct. Successive earthquake shocks occurred in 63 A. D., and the first recorded eruption in 79, destroying Pompeii, Herculaneum, and Stabiæ. The most destructive eruption since that time happened Dec. 16, 1631. Others, more or less notable, took place in 203, 472, 512, 685, about 1139, 1707, 1779, 1794, 1822, 1855, and 1872.

Vesuvius, Battle of. A victory gained near Mount Vesuvius, about 340 B. C., by the Romans under Manlius Torquatus and Decius Mus over the Latin League.

Veszprem (ves'prem), or **Veszprim** (ves'prim), G. **Weissbrunn** (vis'brön). The capital of the county of Veszprem, Hungary, 63 miles west-southwest of Budapest; the seat of a Roman Catholic bishopric. It has a trade in wine and grain. It was captured by Maximilian in 1490; by the Hungarians in 1491; by the Germans in 1527; by the Turks in 1552; by the Germans in 1598; by Grand Vizir Sinan in 1594; by the Imperialists in 1598; and by the Turks again in 1605, who finally lost it in 1683. Population (1890), 12,655.

Veta Madre (vā'tä mä'drā). [Sp., 'mother lode,' *i. e.* chief lode.] A celebrated silver lode, or system of lodes, near Guanajuato, Mexico. It is about 7 miles long. It was discovered in 1558, and Humboldt calculated that, up to 1800, it had yielded one fifth of the silver then current in the world. It has been worked to a great depth, and most of the shafts are now abandoned owing to the lack of drainage-machinery of sufficient power.

Vetancurt (vā-tän'kört), **Agustin de.** Born at Mexico City, 1620; died there, 1700. A Mexican Franciscan author. His most important work is "Teatro Mexicano" (4 parts in 2 vols., 1697–98), an ethnographical and historical account of New Spain. He published many other books, including biographies, theological treatises, and a grammar of the Nahuatl language. Also written *Vetancur, Vetancour*, etc.

Veterani Cave (va-ta-rä'nē kāv). A large cavern on the left bank of the Danube, in southern Hungary, about 12 miles from Alt-Orsova. It was defended for 45 days against an overwhelming Turkish force in 1690 by Baron Isolani, at the command of Count Veterani (whence its name).

Veto (vē'tō), **Madame.** A sobriquet given to Marie Antoinette during the French Revolution. She is mentioned by this name in "La Carmagnole."

Vetter (vet'ter-lē), **Friedrich.** Born in the canton of Thurgau, Aug. 15, 1822: died May 21, 1882. A Swiss inventor, director of the manufacture of firearms in Neuchâtel. His magazine-gun was adopted by Switzerland in 1868, and by Italy in 1870.

Vettern, Lake. See *Wettern.*

Veuillot (vē-yō'), **Louis.** Born at Boynes, Loiret, France, Oct. 11, 1813: died at Paris, April 7, 1883. A French journalist, publicist, and author: leader of the French Ultramontanes. He was editor of the Paris "Univers," and wrote various polemical and other works.

Veules (vēl). A watering-place in the department of Seine-Inférieure, France, on the English Channel 15 miles west of Dieppe.

Veulettes (vē-let'). A watering-place in the department of Seine-Inférieure, France, on the English Channel 24 miles west of Dieppe.

Vevey, or **Vevay** (ve-vā'). [G. *Fivis,* L. *Vibiscum.*] A town in the canton of Vaud, Switzerland, situated on Lake Geneva, at the mouth of the Veveyse, 12 miles east-southeast of Lausanne. It is a favorite resort of tourists, and is noted for its festival of vine-dressers. Population (1888), 8,144.

Vexin (ve-sañ'). An ancient territory in northern France, northwest of Paris. It was included partly in Normandy (the Norman Vexin) and partly in Ile-de-France (the French Vexin). Norman Vexin now forms part of the departments of Eure and Seine-Inférieure: its capital was Gisors. French Vexin forms part of the departments of Oise and Seine-et-Oise: its capital was Pontoise. Vexin was a county in the early middle ages. Part of it was granted to the Normans in 912, and part was attached to the crown. The latter was definitely acquired in the reign of Philip I.

Vézelay (vāz-lā'). [MI. *Vizeliacus, Vezeliacus.*] A small town in the department of Yonne, France, 25 miles south-southeast of Auxerre: noted for its abbey, founded in the 9th century. St. Bernard preached the second Crusade here in 1146, and it was the rendezvous of Richard the Lion-Hearted and Philip Augustus before starting for the third Crusade.

Vézère (vā-zār'). A river in France which joins the Dordogne 23 miles south-southeast of Périgueux. Length, about 120 miles.

Via Æmilia (vi'ä ē-mil'i-ä). [L., 'Emilian Way.' See *Aemilius.*] An important ancient Roman highway, the earliest in northern Italy, connecting Placentia (Piacenza) and Ariminum (Rimini), where it met the Flaminian Way. Later branches extended from Rimini to Bologna, and thence to Aquileia, and from Piacenza to Pavia, and the main road was extended from Piacenza to Milan and Acosta. The original highway was built by M. Æmilius Lepidus in 187 B. C., and is still in use.

Via Appia. See *Appian Way.*

Via Aurelia (ā-rē'li-ä). [L., 'Aurelian Way.'] One of the chief ancient Roman highways. It was built toward the close of the republic, exactly when is unknown, and extended from Rome for the most part along the coast to Pisa, where it was continued along the Ligurian shore to the Maritime Alps, and by Augustus was carried into Gaul. There are considerable remains of the road, notably along the Italian and French Riviera.

Via Cassia (kash'i-ä). [L., 'Cassian Way.'] An ancient Roman highway which extended from Rome through Etruria to Arretium (Arezzo), and thence to Florence and Lucca. It was in existence before the end of the republic, but the time of its construction is unknown.

Via Clodia (klō'di-ä). [L., 'Clodian Way.'] An ancient Roman highway of the time of the republic, extending though Etruria on a line about parallel with the Via Cassia. It was a branch of the Via Cassia, which it left about 10 miles from Rome, where its present still exists, and appears to have ended at Saturnia, passing through Braccianc and Bieda.

Via Dolorosa (vi'ä dol-o-rō'sä). [L., 'Dolorous Way.'] A name given by Christians to the road from the Mount of Olives to Golgotha.

Via Egnatia (eg-nā'shi-ä). An important ancient Roman military road, running from the coast of the Adriatic at Dyrrachium (Durazzo) through Illyria and Macedonia to Thessalonica, and thence by Philippi through Thrace to Cypsela (modern Ipsala). The date of its construction is unknown. Its length was 534 Roman miles. There are abundant remains of the road, especially near Salonica.

Via Flaminia. See *Flaminian Way.*

Via Latina (la-ti'nä). [L., 'Latin Way.'] One of the great highways leaving ancient Rome. It ran to Casilinum (near Capua), where it united with the Appian Way. A branch was later carried from Teanum to Beneventum. Both the Via Latina and the Appian Way left Rome by the Porta Capena. The Via Latina underlies Monte Cassino as a road for a long period before it was regularly constructed and paved. The invading forces of both Pyrrhus and Hannibal followed its course. There are extensive remains, not only of the paved way, but of the tombs of the many noblemen that lined it.

Via Mala (vē'ä mä'lä). A picturesque portion of the road leading up the valley of the Hinter Rhein, immediately south of Tusi, canton of Grisons, Switzerland. It traverses a deep and narrow chasm.

Viana (vē-ä'nä). A small town in the province of Navarre, Spain, situated near the Ebro opposite Logroño. Near here Cesare Borgia was defeated and slain in 1507.

Via Ostiensis (vi'ä os-ti-en'sis). [L., 'Ostian Way.'] The ancient highway from Rome to Ostia. It followed the left bank of the Tiber, cutting across the larger bends of the river.

Via Portuensis (pōr-tū-en'sis). The ancient highway from Rome to the new imperial seaport of Portus Trajani. Its course, which can still be followed, is along the right bank of the Tiber.

Via Prænestina (pren-es-ti'nä). [L., 'Prænestine Way.'] A very ancient highway from Rome through Gabii to Prænestе (Palestrina), whence it was continued to join the Via Latina at Anagnia. There are interesting remains.

Viardot (vyär-dō'), **Louis.** Born at Dijon, July 31, 1800: died at Paris, May 5, 1883. A French author. He studied law at Paris, became a journalist, and was manager of the Grand Opera 1838–41. With George Sand and Pierre Leroux he founded in 1841 the "Revue Independante." He wrote "Histoire des Arabes et des Maures d'Espagne" (1851), etc.

Viardot-Garcia (vyär-dō'gär-thē'ä), **Michele Ferdinande Pauline.** Born at Paris, July 18, 1821. A noted French opera-singer and actress, daughter of Manuel Garcia, sister of Malibran, and wife of L. Viardot. Her voice is a mezzo soprano. She was a pupil of her father and Manuel Garcia, and made her first appearance as a singer at Brussels in 1837. In 1839 she created the part of Fides in Meyerbeer's "Prophète," which she sang more than two hundred times in all the great cities of Europe. Among her other rôles are Rahel ("La Juive"), Orphée in Gluck's opera of that name (the part was restored to the contralto register, for which it was written, by Berlioz), Adelaïde, Desdemona, Norma, Cenerentola, Romeo, Lucia, Azucena, Zerlina, and many others. She retired from the operatic stage in 1863, and has since come only to concerts. Since 1871 she has lived in Paris, and has given her time to teaching. She has published songs, etc. Her three daughters and a son are all musicians.

Viareggio (vē-ä-red'jō). A seaport in the province of Lucca, Italy, situated on the Mediterranean 14 miles north-northwest of Pisa. It is a frequented watering-place. Population (1881), 10,190; commune, 12,735.

Via Salaria (vi'ä sa-lā'ri-ä). One of the most celebrated of ancient Roman highways. It ran from Rome up the Tiber valley to Reate (Rieti), then crossed the Apennines and descended the valley of the Tronto, past Ascoli, to Castrum Truentinum on the Adriatic. Here it branched, one road running north to Ancona and the other south to Adria. The date of this highway is unknown: it is undoubtedly very old, and existed as a route long before it was built as a public work.

Viatka, See *Vyatka.*

Viau (vyō), **Théophile de.** Born near Agen, France, 1590: died at Paris, 1626. A French poet. He wrote the tragedy "Pyrame et Thisbé" (1617), and for his part in the authorship of "Parnasse Satirique" (1622) was condemned to death. His sentence was commuted to banishment. His complete works were published in 1856.

Viaud (vyō), **Louis Marie Julien:** pseudonym **Pierre Loti.** Born at Rochefort, Charente-Inférieure, Jan. 14, 1850. A French novelist. He was admitted to the French training-ship Earda in 1867, traveled extensively, and took part in several campaigns. He commands a steamer named Loti after an Indian flower. His novels are largely exotic in their subject-matter, and reveal forcibly the author's keen poetic instinct and ideality. Later works include "Azyadé" (1879), "Rarahu (la belle-poule-nacre)," the republication of which was entitled "Le mariage de Loti" (1880), "Le roman d'un Spahi" (1881), "Fleurs d'ennui," "Pasquala Inveitch—Suléima" (1882), "Mon frère Yves" (1883), "Les trois dames de la Kasbah" (1884), "Ramuntcho," "Matelot" (1886), "Madame Chrysanthème," "Propos d'exil" (1887), "Japoneries d'automne" (1889). Of late years he has also written "Au Maroc," "Le roman d'un enfant," and "Le livre de la pitié et de la mort"; and his most recent publications are "Fantôme d'Orient" (1892) and "Matelot" (1893). In 1891 he was elected by the French Academy to fill the seat left vacant by the death of Octave Feuillet.

Via Valeria (vi'ä va-lē'ri-ä). [L., 'Valerian Way.'] One of the principal highways of ancient Rome. It continued the Via Tiburtina, which led from Rome to Tibur (Tivoli), to Lake Fucinus and the Marsic territory, and was afterward extended to the Adriatic at the mouth of the Aternus. The line of this extension from as far as Cerfennia, near modern Goll' Armeno, on Lake Fucinus, is unknown; its continuation through the Apennines at Monte Imeto, and in the Aternus valley, was built by Claudius. Many portions of the roadway survive, with the ancient mile-stones and other remains.

Vibert (vē-bār'), **Jehan Georges.** Born at Paris, Sept. 30, 1840. A French genre-painter and writer, a pupil of Barrias and Pils. Among his works are "Entry of Bull Fighters" (with Zamacois, 1867), "Coquelin as Mascarille" (1874), "Grasshopper and Ant" (1875), "Monseigneur's Antechamber" (1876), "The Despair of Polichinelle" (1877), "The Abduction" (1879), "The Apotheosis of M. Thiers" (1878), "Committee on Moral Books" (New York), "Theological Discussion" (New York); many others are in the United States. In 1878 he also exhibited only in the exhibitions of the French Water-color Society, of which he was one of the founders. He has written a number of books on fencing, duelling, etc., and has also published "La science de la peinture" (1891).

Viborg, or **Wiborg** (vē'borg). A laen in southeastern Finland. Area, 10,627 square miles. Population (1890), 351,600.

Viborg, or **Wiborg** (vē'borg). A seaport, capital of the laen of Viborg, situated on the Bay of Viborg 85 miles northeast of St. Petersburg. It exports timber. The town was taken by the Russians about 1709. It contains a castle built in 1293. Population (1890), 8,352.

Viborg (vē'borg). An amt in the central part of Jutland, Denmark. Population, 100,783.

Viborg (vē'borg). A town in Jutland, Denmark, in lat. 56° 27′ N.: probably the oldest town in Jutland. It has a cathedral, a spacious Romanesque basilica of the 12th century, thoroughly restored since 1864. It is built entirely of granite, with good architectural details, notably a Norman chevet. The very interesting crypt is entirely of the original construction. Population, 8,352.

Vicar of Bray, The. A well-known song written by an officer in the British army in the reign of George I. See *Bray.*

Vicar of Wakefield, The. A novel by Goldsmith, published in 1776: so called from its chief character, Dr. Primrose. In 1886 ninety-six editions had been published. It has been several times dramatized (as W. B. Wills (1850) as "Olivia").

Vicente (vē-sen'tā), **Gil.** Born about 1470: died 1537(?). A Portuguese author. He wrote pastorals and plays for the Portuguese court after 1502. His works in Portuguese and Spanish include comedies, farces, autos, and tragi-comedies.

Vicenza (vē-chent'zä). [L. *Vicetia,* MI., *Vicentia.*] The capital of the province of Vicenza, Italy, situated on the Bacchiglione, at its junction with the Retrone, in lat. 45° 33′ N., long. 11° 32′ E. It has considerable trade, and important silk manufactures; and is noted for its buildings by Palladio and others. The cathedral is a structure of the 11th century, with later alterations. The nave is of 10 feet span, and there are no aisles; the raised choir is approached by a fine flight of steps. On the Renaissance door on the north side is by Palladio, the lofty dome by Giulio Romano. The campanile is of the 13th century, on a Roman foundation. Vicenza was ruled by the Scala family and others from the time of the emperor Henry VII.; passed to Venice about 1404; revolted against Austria in 1848; and capitulated to Radetzky June 11, 1848. Population (1892), 40,000.

Vicenza. A province in the compartimento of Venetia, Italy. Area, 1,052 square miles. Population (1892), 436,538.

Vicenza, Duke of. See *Caulaincourt.*

Vich, or **Vique** (vēk). A town in the province of Barcelona, Spain, 38 miles north of Barcelona: the ancient Ausa. In 718 it was a cathedral and flourishing manufactures. In 713 it was destroyed by the Arabs, and was rebuilt by the Franks of the Spanish March in 795. On Feb. 19, 1810, it was unsuccessfully assaulted by the Spaniards under O'Donnell. Population (1887), 11,640.

Vichy (vē-shē'). [L. *Vicus Calidus;* also *Aquæ Calidæ,* hot springs.] A town and watering-place in the department of Allier, France, situated on the Allier 32 miles south by east of

Monday. It has been celebrated since Roman times for its mineral springs (source-salin, Puits-carré, L'Hôpital, etc.) and is the most frequented watering place in France. Population (1891) commune, 19,876.

Vicinal Way (vis'i-nal wā). [L. *Via Vicinalis*, a field road used in common.] An old Roman road by which produce was brought from the farms of Essex to London. At first it left the city, walk-bouts, Street at Bishopsgate, later at Aldgate when that bridge was built. From Bishopsgate it ran eastward to Brooklyn (now Romford) in Essex, next to Caesaromagus (now Chelmsford); thence to Camomagus (now Kelvedon on the river Pant); and thence to Camulodunum, the first Roman colonia (now Colchester). The road crossed the Stour at Ad Ansam (now Stratford), and thence ran through Combretonium, near Woodford, to Sitomagus (now Ilmwich) on the coast, and terminated at Venta of the Iceni (now Caistor), near Norwich. From Norwich a direct road ran to Cambridge.

Vicksburg (vik's'berg). The capital of Warren County, Mississippi, situated on the Mississippi in lat. 32° 22′ N. It is the largest city in the State, and is the chief place on the river between Memphis and New Orleans. It has important manufactures and a large export of cotton. It was of great strategic importance in the first part of the Civil War, and an unsuccessful attempt to capture it was made by Grant and Sherman at the close of 1862. Grant's advance on Vicksburg from the south and east began in April, 1863. Federal victories were gained at Port Gibson May 1, Raymond May 12, Jackson May 14, Champion Hill May 16, and Black May 17, over the Confederates under Johnston and Pemberton. Vicksburg was invested May 18; unsuccessful assaults were made May 19 and 22, and the Confederates (30,000 under Pemberton) surrendered July 4, 1863. Population (1890), 13,373.

Vico (vē'kō), **Francesco de.** Born at Maccarata, Italy, 1805; died 1848. An Italian astronomer. He made observations of Vesta and of Saturn's rings, and discovered several comets.

Vico, Giovanni Battista. Born at Naples, 1668; died Jan. 21, 1744. An Italian philosopher and jurist, professor of rhetoric at Naples and historiographer royal. His chief works are "Principi d'una scienza nuova, etc." (1725), "De antiquissima Italorum sapientia" (1710), "De universi juris uno principio et fine uno" (1720).

Vicq d'Azyr (vek'dà-zēr'), **Félix.** Born 1748; died 1794. A French comparative anatomist and physiologist.

Victor (vik'tor) **I.** [L., 'conqueror.'] Bishop of Rome about 187–200 A. D. He excommunicated the Monarchian Theodotus.

Victor II. (**Gebhard**). Pope 1055–59. He endeavored to suppress simony and the marriage of priests.

Victor III. (**Desiderius**). Pope 1086–87. He was earlier abbot of Monte Cassino.

Victor IV. (**Gregorio Conti**). Antipope, chosen in 1138 in opposition to Innocent II.

Victor IV. (**Octavianus** or **Octavius**). Antipope, chosen in 1159 in opposition to Alexander III.

Victor Amadeus (vik'tor am-a-dē'us). I. Duke of Savoy 1630–37.

Victor Amadeus II. (as King of Sardinia, Victor Amadeus I.). Born 1666; died 1732. Duke of Savoy and King of Sardinia. He succeeded to the duchy in 1675; sided with the Allies in the wars against France; received Sicily in 1713; ceded Sicily to Austria in 1720, and received Sardinia in exchange; assumed the title of king of Sardinia, and abdicated in 1730.

Victor Amadeus III. (as King of Sardinia, Victor Amadeus II.). Born 1726; died 1796. Duke of Savoy and King of Sardinia, son of Charles Emmanuel III. He reigned 1773–96, and lost Nice, Savoy, and places in Piedmont to France.

Victor Emmanuel (or **Emanuel**) (e-man'ū-el) **I.** Born 1759; died 1824. King of Sardinia 1802–21, son of Victor Amadeus III. He ruled at first in Sardinia, but received Nice, Savoy, Piedmont, and Genoa (in all) on his restoration in 1814.

Victor Emmanuel (or **Emanuel**) **II.**, King of Sardinia (as King of Italy, Victor Emmanuel I.). [It. *Vittorio Emanuele.*] Born at Turin, March 14, 1820; died at Rome, Jan. 9, 1878. He was the son of Charles Albert, king of Sardinia; served with distinction at the battle of Goito in 1848, and in the campaigns of 1848–49; and was present at the battle of Novara, March 23, 1849, on the evening of which day he succeeded to the throne of Sardinia by the abdication of his father. In 1855 he made cause with the allied powers in the war of the Crimea, and allied himself with France and Great Britain in the Crimean war, and allied himself with France against Austria in 1859, annexing Lombardy in 1859 and Tuscany, Parma, Modena, Romagna, and the kingdom of Naples in 1860. He sold Savoy and Nice to France in 1860; assumed the title "King of Italy" in 1861; and allied himself with Prussia against Austria in 1866, as a result of which he received the cession of Venetia from the latter country. The complete subjection of Italy was effected by the occupation of Rome in 1870.

Victoria (vik-tō'ri-a). In Roman mythology, the personification of victory.

Victoria: full name **Alexandrina Victoria** (a-leg-zan-drī'na vik-tō'ri-a). Born at London, May 24, 1819. Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, and Empress of India. She is the only child of the duke of Kent, fourth son of George III., and was educated under the direction of her mother and of the Duchess of Northumberland. On the death of William IV., the third son of George III., she succeeded to the throne, June 20, 1837; was crowned June 28, 1838; and married Albert, prince of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha (who died Dec. 14, 1861), Feb. 10, 1840. Her favorite residences are Balmoral Castle in the Highlands of Aberdeenshire, Scotland, Osborne (Isle of Wight), and Windsor. She assumed the title of Empress of India in 1876. The jubilee of her reign was celebrated in 1887. (For the leading events in her reign, see *Great Britain.*) She is author (in part) of "Leaves from the Journal of Our Life in the Highlands" (1868), and "More Leaves from the Journal of a Life in the Highlands" (1884). She supervised the preparation of lives of the Prince Consort by C. Grey and Theodore Martin.

Victoria. A British colony in Australia. Capital, Melbourne. It is bounded by New South Wales (largely separated by Murray River) on the north, the ocean on the south, and South Australia on the west. It is very rich in gold, and has many sheep; the chief exports are wool, gold, hides, tallow, wheat, and flour. North has 37 counties. Its governor is appointed by the crown, and is aided by a cabinet. There is a parliament of two chambers. Area, 87,884 square miles. Population (1891), 1,140,405.

Victoria (vik-tō'ri-a). A British armored battleship (tonnage, 10,300; indicated horse-power, 12,000) sunk by collision off Tripoli, June 22, 1893. It was the flag-ship of Vice-Admiral Sir George Tryon, and was being maneuvered in two columns ahead by him which led to its being rammed by a companion vessel, the Camperdown. The admiral and 338 officers and men were drowned.

Victoria. An asteroid (No. 12) discovered by Hind at London, Sept. 13, 1850.

Victoria (vēk-tō'rē-a). **Guadalupe** (**Juan Felix Fernandez**). Born in Durango, 1789; died at Perote, March 21, 1843. A Mexican general and politician. He was prominent on the patriot side during the war for independence, adopted the name Guadalupe Victoria to commemorate a victory over the Spaniards. After assisting in the overthrow of Iturbide, he became leader of the provincial movement, March, 1823,–Oct., 1824; was the candidate of the federalists in the ensuing election; and was first president of Mexico, Oct. 10, 1824–April, 1829. He was overruled in 1828–29.

Victoria, La. One of the vessels composing the squadron of Magalhães, 1519–21. She was the only one to return to Europe around the Cape of Good Hope, and was thus the first vessel to circumnavigate the globe. See *Cano, Juan Sebastian del.* She was used in the next two voyages to the West Indies, and was lost while returning from the second one. The Victoria was of about 90 tons burden, and carried a crew of 31 men. The medal seal of the Hakluyt Society bears a representation of this ship.

Victoria (vik-tō'ri-ā), or **Alexandrina** (al-eg-zan-dri'na), **Lake.** An expansion of the Murray River, Australia, at its mouth.

Victoria Bridge. A tubular iron bridge which crosses the St. Lawrence River at Montreal.

Victoria Cave. A cave near Settle, in Yorkshire, England, noted for its prehistoric remains.

The Victoria Cave, near Settle, in Yorkshire, was inhabited by neolithic people who had made considerable advances in civilisation, having apparently domesticated the ox, and possibly the horse. From the accumulation of debris, due to the slow weathering of the limestone rock, Professor Boyd Dawkins has calculated that the neolithic occupation of this cave ceased between 4,000 and 5,000 years ago, or before 3000 B. C. *Taylor*, Aryans, p. 60.

Victoria Embankment. See *Thames Embankment.*

Victoria Falls. A cataract of the Zambesi River, about lat. 17° 55′ S., long. 26° 32′ W. It is one of the grandest waterfalls in the world. Height, about 360 feet. Width, about 1,000 yards. It was first seen by Livingstone in 1855.

Victoria Lake. A large lake in the Pamir, central Asia, one of the sources of the Amu-Daria. Elevation, 14,150 feet.

Victoria Land. 1. A land in the arctic regions, about lat. 70° N., southeast of Prince Albert Land and east of Wollaston Land.—**2.** A land in the antarctic regions, about lat. 71°–79° S.: discovered by Ross in 1841.

Victoria Nyanza (ni-an'zā). One of the great lakes of equatorial Africa: one of the chief sources of the White Nile. It is crossed by the equator. Its shores are divided between British East Africa and German East Africa. Area, about 30,000 square miles. Elevation, 3,880 feet. It was discovered by Speke in 1858, and has been visited by Grant, Stanley, and others.

Victoria River. A river in North Australia which flows into the Indian Ocean about lat. 15° S.

Victoria Strait. A sea passage in the arctic regions, between King William Island on the east and Victoria Land on the west.

Victoria Tower. The tall tower on the Houses of Parliament, London. See *Parliament, Houses of.*

Victor-Perrin (vēk-tor'pe-ran'), **Claude,** Duke of Belluno. Born at Lamarche, Vosges, France, Dec. 7, 1764: died at Paris, March 1, 1841. A French marshal. He served as chief of battalion at Toulon in 1793; became brigadier-general and was assigned to the army of the Eastern Pyrenees at the end of the year; took part in the early Italian campaigns, becoming a general of division in 1797; commanded in Vendée; fought at Marengo in 1800; was ambassador to Denmark in 1806; became a marshal for his part in the victory at Friedland in 1807; was made duke of Belluno after the peace of Tilsit, and was for a time governor of Berlin; received command of the 1st army corps in Spain in 1808; gained various successes, but was defeated by Wellington at Talavera; guarded the French retreat at Beresina in 1812; served in the campaigns of 1813–14; and was raised to the peerage in 1833.

Victory (vik'tō-ri). A British line-of-battle ship of 100 guns. She was the flag-ship of Vice-Admiral Lord Howe before Toulon and Corsica 1793–94; the flag-ship of Sir John Jervis in action with the Spanish fleet off Cape St. Vincent, Feb. 14, 1797; and the flag-ship of Vice-Admiral Lord Nelson at Trafalgar, Oct. 21, 1805.

Victory. A fine Greco-Roman statue in bronze, larger than life, in the Museo Antico at Brescia. The figure is winged, clad in light and rich drapery, and is in the act of writing on a buckler held in the left hand and supported on the raised left knee. It is assigned to the 1st century A. D.

Victory, Wingless, Temple of. See *Nike Apteros.*

Victory Loosing her Sandal. A relief from the balustrade of the Temple of Wingless Victory, now in the Acropolis Museum, Athens. It dates from the early part of the fourth century B. C.

Victory of Lepanto, The. A memorial picture by Paolo Veronese, in the Sala del Collegio of the ducal palace at Venice. The future doge, Sebastian Venier, kneels before the descending Saviour, by whom he is recommended by St. Mark and St. Justina. To the left is a figure of Faith, and behind is Barbarigo with the victorious banners.

Victory of Samothrace. One of the greatest art monuments of antiquity, found in Samothrace in 1863, and now in the Louvre, Paris. The colossal winged figure (of which the head has been lost) stands, with full drapery blown by the wind, on the prow of a trireme. The work is of Hellenistic date.

Vicuña Mackenna (vē-kōn'yä mäk-kā'nä), **Benjamin.** Born at Santiago, Aug. 25, 1831: died on his estate of Santa Rosa de Colmo, Jan. 25, 1886. A Chilean historian. He was engaged in the revolts of 1851–52, was obliged to leave the country, traveling in the United States and Europe until 1856, when he was allowed to return. He engaged in journalism, but was again banished 1858–59; was elected to Congress 1864; and was special envoy to Peru and the United States 1866–67. In 1875 he was the candidate of the liberal party for the presidency. His works, which are numerous, relate mainly to the history of Chile: they are written in popular style, but are rarely accurate. Among the best-known are "El ostracismo de los Carreras" (1857), "Historia de la revolucion de Peru" (1860), "Memoria sobre el general O'Higgins" (1860), "Historia de la administracion Montt" (1862), "Historia de Chile" (1868), and "Campañas de Arica y Tacna" (1881).

Vida (vē'dä), **Marco Girolamo.** Born at Cremona, Italy, about 1480: died Sept. 27, 1566. An Italian Latin poet. He was made by Louis X. prior in Frascati, and by Clement VII. in 1532 bishop of Alba. His Latin poems include the religious epic "Christias" (in 6 books, 1535), "De arte poetica" (1527), "De bombyce" (1527; on silk-culture), "De ludo scacchorum" (1527; on chess), etc.

Vidal (vē-dal'), **Pierre.** Born at Toulouse: flourished about 1175–1215. A Provençal troubadour. He accompanied Richard the Lion-Hearted to Cyprus in 1190.

Pierre Vidal of Toulouse, a troubadour who followed King Richard to the third Crusade, was no less celebrated for his extravagant devotion to the fair sex than for his valor. Love and vanity, amongst the poets, seem by turns to assume such an empire over the feelings as almost to shake the reason. None, however, have been known to display more perfect madness than Pierre Vidal. Persuaded that he was beloved by every lady, and that he was the bravest of all knights he was the Quixote of poetry. His ridiculous amours, and his extravagant rhodomontades, heightened by the treacherous pleasantries of pretended friends, led him into the strangest errors. During the Crusade he was persuaded at Cyprus by a man of a Greek lady who asserted that she was allied to one of the families which had filled the throne of Constantinople;

and this circumstance furnished him with sufficient grounds for believing that he was himself entitled to the purple. He assumed the title of Emperor, and bestowed that of Empress upon his wife. He had a throne carried before him, and he destined the produce of his savings and his songs to assist him in the conquest of his empire. . . . On his return into Provence, a new amour led him into a still wilder piece of extravagance. He fell in love with a lady of Carcassonne, called Louve de Penautier, and in honour of her he assumed the surname Loup. To give himself a better title to the appellation, he clothed himself in a wolf's skin, and persuaded the shepherds to chase him with dogs over the mountains. He had the perseverance to suffer this strange pursuit to the last extremity, and was carried half dead to his mistress, who was not much moved by so singular a piece of devotion.

Sismondi, Lit. of South of Europe, I. 136.

Vidar (vē′där). In Norse mythology, a powerful god, son of Odin and the giantess Grid.

Vidaurri (vē-dour′rē), **Santiago.** Born in Mexico about 1803: executed in the city of Mexico, July 8, 1867. A Mexican general and politician. He was a member of the government of Maximilian, and was condemned as a traitor.

Vidocq (vē-dōk′), **François Eugène.** Born at Arras, France, July 23, 1775: died in Belgium, May, 1857. A French detective and adventurer. In early life he was a soldier and thief; was several times imprisoned; became connected with the Paris police as a detective in 1809; and resigned as chief of the detective force in 1825. In 1832 he started a private detective establishment, soon closed by the government. He was the reputed author of "Mémoires" and other works.

Viehoff (vē′hof), **Heinrich.** Born at Büttgen, near Neuss, April 28, 1804: died at Treves, April 28, 1886. A German historian of literature and translator. He wrote lives of Goethe and Schiller, and a "Handbuch der deutschen Nationallitteratur," and translated from Racine, Shakspere, etc.

Vieira (vē-ā′rä), **Antonio.** Born at Lisbon, Feb. 6, 1608: died at Bahia, Brazil, July 18, 1697. A celebrated Portuguese missionary, pulpit orator, author, and publicist. He was taken to Bahia when a child; entered the Jesuit order there in 1625; became celebrated as a pulpit orator, and in 1641 returned to Portugal with the ex-governor of Brazil, Mascarenhas. There he attracted crowds to his sermons; was nominated royal preacher in 1644; was an influential councilor of the king; and was sent on important diplomatic missions to Paris, The Hague, and Rome. In 1652 he was ordered to the missions of Maranhão; returned to Lisbon for a short time to secure protection for the Indians in 1654; was again in Maranhão 1655 to 1661, when there was an uprising against the missionaries; and was sent a prisoner to Portugal. There his eloquence prevailed with the court, and a new governor was sent to Maranhão with orders to protect the Jesuits. Vieira remained in Portugal, but fell into ill favor with the court; and for a book which he published, "Esperanças de Portugal," was tried before the Inquisition, imprisoned 1665-67, and forbidden to preach, but was soon reinstated. In 1670-75 he was in Rome, where his brilliant oratory brought him renewed fame. He returned to Brazil in 1681, and was provincial of his order there from 1688. Vieira's published works consist mainly of sermons and letters, the latter often of much historical value. He is one of the first, if not the greatest, of the Portuguese prose authors.

Vieira, João Fernandes. See *Fernandes Vieira*.

Vienna (vi-en′ä). The Roman name of the city of Vienne in France.

Vienna. [G. *Wien*, F. *Vienne*, L. *Vindobona*.] The capital of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, of the Cisleithan division of the empire, and of Lower Austria, and the residence of the emperor. It is situated on the Danube Canal (southern arm of the Danube) and the Wien, in lat. 48° 23′ N., long. 16° 23′ E., and comprises the Inner City (surrounded by the Ringstrasse) and the municipal districts Leopoldstadt, Landstrasse, Wieden, Margarethen, Mariahilf, Neubau, Josefstadt, Alsergrund, Favoriten, Simmering, Meidling, Hietzing, Rudolfsheim, Fünfhaus, Ottakring, Hernals, Währing, and Dobling. Vienna is the chief commercial and industrial center of the country; has extensive commerce by railway and the Danube in grain, manufactured goods, etc.; and has manufactures of leather, silk, cotton, iron and wooden wares, beer, fancy goods, etc. It was an ancient Celtic settlement; was fortified by the Romans; was probably the place of the death of Marcus Aurelius; was taken by the Huns, and later by the Avars; and was conquered by Charles the Great. The Babenbergers became established there as dukes in 1156. Vienna became the capital of the Hapsburg dominions in 1276; was occupied by the French in 1805 and in 1809; and was a scene of revolutionary outbreaks in 1848. A world's exposition was held there in 1873. Population (1890), 1,364,548.

Vienna, Congress of. A congress of the principal European powers for settling the affairs of Europe, held at Vienna Oct., 1814,–June, 1815. Among the persons present were the monarchs of Russia, Prussia, Austria, Denmark, Bavaria, and various smaller German states, Wellington, Castlereagh, Talleyrand, Nesselrode, Hardenberg, Metternich, and Stein. The chief results were the restoration of the Austrian monarchy, with the addition of Venetia, Dalmatia, Salzburg, and Galicia; the restoration of the Prussian monarchy, with the addition of large Polish dominions, cessions in western Germany, and much of Saxony; the formation of a German confederation under the hegemony of Austria; the cession of extensive Polish territories in Russia; and the establishment of the Netherlands (Holland and Belgium) as a kingdom. Bavaria received Bayreuth and Ansbach, and lost Tyrol; Cracow was made a free state; Great Britain retained many conquests and established a protectorate over the Ionian Islands; Denmark received Lauenburg; Sweden retained Norway; and Switzerland was enlarged to 22 cantons. The Bourbons and other former dynasties were restored in Spain, Tuscany, Modena, and the States of the Church. Sardinia received Genoa.

Vienna, Sieges of. 1. An unsuccessful siege by the Turks under Sultan Solyman in 1529: defended by Von Salm.—2. A siege by the Turks under Kara Mustapha in 1683. Vienna was defended by Rudiger von Starhemberg. It was relieved by a German-Polish army under Sobieski, and the Turks were defeated and driven back.

Vienna, Treaties of. 1. A treaty signed Nov. 18, 1738, ratifying the preliminaries signed Oct. 3, 1735. It ended the War of the Polish Succession. Austria ceded the kingdom of the Two Sicilies as a secundogeniture to Don Carlos of Spain, and received the duchies of Parma and Piacenza; Stanislaus renounced Poland and received Lorraine (to devolve after his death on France); the Duke of Lorraine (Francis Stephen) received Tuscany. 2. See *Schönbrunn, Treaty of*.—3. A treaty signed Oct. 30 (preliminaries Aug. 1), 1864, which ended the Schleswig-Holstein war. The King of Denmark renounced all rights over Schleswig, Holstein, and Lauenburg.—4. A treaty between Austria and Italy, signed Oct. 3, 1866. Austria recognized the cession of Venetia to Italy.

Vienna, University of. A university founded at Vienna in 1365. It is especially famous for its medical faculty. The teachers number about 400, and the students about 5,000.

Vienne (vyen). [ML. *Vingenna*, *Vencenna*, *Vigenna*.] A river in western France, which rises in the department of Corrèze and joins the Loire 8 miles above Saumur. Length, 231 miles; navigable to Châtellerault.

Vienne. [Roman *Vienna Allobrogum* ('of the Allobroges').] A city in the department of Isère, France, at the junction of the Gère with the Rhone, 16 miles south of Lyons. It has important and varied manufactures, and trade in wine and grain. It contains a Gothic cathedral and the Roman temple of Augustus and Livia (which see). The cathedral is a fine building exhibiting all styles, from the Romanesque to the florid Pointed. The west front is Flamboyant, with 3 doorways, a large window, and 2 towers. The interior exhibits admirable details in the sculpture of its capitals, and in decorations imitated from the local Roman remains. Vienne was a city of the Allobroges, and later a Roman colony and the capital of a province (Provincia Viennensis). It was the earliest center of Christianity in Gaul. It was the capital of the kingdom of Burgundy 413-534 and 879-933. It was governed later by counts and archbishops. The Archbishop of Vienne was the Primate of Gaul until the French Revolution. Several ecclesiastical councils have been held there, of which the most important is that of 1311-12, in which Clement V. suspended the order of the Templars (bull of May 2, 1312). Population (1891) 24,817.

Vienne. A department of France, bounded by Maine-et-Loire, Indre-et-Loire, Indre, Haute-Vienne, Charente, and Deux-Sèvres. Capital, Poitiers. The surface is generally level. Vienne was formed chiefly from Poitou, and also from parts of Touraine and Berry. Area, 2,130 square miles. Population (1891), 344,355.

Vienne. The French name of Vienna.

Vienne, Haute-. See *Haute-Vienne*.

Viennois (vyen-nwä′). An ancient district in the neighborhood of the city of Vienne, France: now in the departments of Isère and Drôme.

Viersen (fēr′sen). A town in the Rhine Province, Prussia, 34 miles northwest of Cologne: noted for manufactures of velvet, plush, silk, etc. Population (1890), 22,198.

Vierwaldstättersee (fēr-vält′stät-ter-zā). [G., 'Lake of the Four Forest Cantons.'] See *Lucerne, Lake of*.

Vierzehnheiligen (fēr-tsān-hī′liG-en). [G., 'fourteen saints.'] 1. A place of pilgrimage in Upper Franconia, Bavaria, 19 miles north-northeast of Bamberg.—2. A village near Jena, Germany, the central point in the battle of Jena in 1806.

Viesch, or **Fiesch** (fēsh). A small village and tourist center in the canton of Valais, Switzerland, situated in the upper Rhone valley 9 miles northeast of Brieg.

Vieuxtemps (vyė-toṅ′), **Henri.** Born at Verviers, Belgium, Feb., 1820: died in Algeria, June 6, 1881. A celebrated Belgian violinist and composer for the violin. He was a pupil of De Bériot, and his style was distinctively French. He made many long and successful tours through Europe and America; and was teacher of the violin 1871-73 at the Brussels Conservatory, and director of popular concerts there. After 1873, when he was disabled by a shock of paralysis, he still gave lessons, but was unable to play. Among his compositions are six grand concertos and many fantasias, etc.

Vigevano (vē-jā-vä′nō). A town in the province of Pavia, Italy, situated on the Ticino 19 miles southwest of Milan. It has important silk manufactures, and contains a cathedral. Population, 13,684.

Vigfusson (vig′fös-son), **Gudbrandur.** Born in Iceland, March 13, 1827: died at Oxford, Jan. 31, 1889. A noted Danish philologist, a student of the Icelandic language and literature: lector in Icelandic at Oxford from 1884. He completed Cleasby's "Icelandic-English Dictionary" (1869-74).

Vigil, Francisco de Paula Gonzalez. See *Gonzalez Vigil*.

Vigilant (vij′i-lant). A center-board sloop selected to defend the America's cup against the Valkyrie. She won three races Oct. 7, 9, and 13, 1893. In July, 1894, she went to Great Britain for the racing season. Her racing length for the America's cup was 96.78 feet; height of topmast, 56.88; load water-line, 86.19; boom, 74.62. She was designed by the Herreshoffs, and was owned by a syndicate of twelve, C. O. Iselin being the principal. She has been somewhat altered, and is owned by George J. Gould.

Vigiles (vij′i-lēz). A corps of police and firemen, organized under military discipline, in ancient Rome. Under Augustus they numbered 7,000; were under the command of a prefect; and were divided into 7 regiments, each of which had the guard of two of the 14 *regiones* of the city, and was subdivided into 7 companies. The Vigiles were quartered in 7 main barracks, or *stationes*, and 14 subordinate posts, or *excubitoria*. The remains of several of these barracks and posts have been discovered, and are remarkable for the magnificence of their decoration with marble incrustation and columns, mosaic pavements, statues, and mural paintings.

Vigilius (vi-jil′i-us). Died 555. Pope: ordained by order of Belisarius 537. His pontificate was largely occupied with intrigues relating to the decisions of the Council of Chalcedon.

Vignemale (vēn-ye-mäl′). The highest peak of the French Pyrenees, situated southwest of Luz. Height, 10,820 feet.

Vigny (ven-yē′), **Alfred Victor,** Comte **de.** Born at Loches, Touraine, March 28, 1797: died at Paris, Sept. 17, 1863. A French poet and novelist. At the age of 16 he entered the army, and was promoted captain in 1823. During the moments of enforced inactivity in his military career he pursued his studies: as early as 1815 he composed a couple of essays, "La Dryade" and "Syméta." His first collection of poems appeared in 1822 as "Poëmes antiques et modernes." That same year he published "Le Trappiste," and "Eloa, ou la sœur des anges" in 1824. Then came his last work of a biblical character, "Le Déluge," and his first work in the new romantic ordering, "Dolorida." He published his great historical novel "Cinq-Mars" in 1826, and resigned from the army in 1828 by reason of ill health. As a dramatist he translated Shakspere's "Othello" and "Merchant of Venice" into French verse, wrote an original historical drama, "La maréchale d'Ancre," and finally produced his best piece of work in this line, "Chatterton" (1835). This drama is related in its subject to "Stello, ou les diables bleus" (1832), in which De Vigny defined the position of a poet in modern society. Another work, in which a warrior's position is similarly defined, appeared as "Servitude et grandeur militaires" (1835). Among the last publications during the author's lifetime was a series of "Poemes philosophiques" (1843). He spent the last twenty years of his life in retirement, and left several posthumous works. He was admitted to the French Academy May 8, 1845.

Vigo (vē′gō). A seaport in the province of Pontevedra, Spain, situated on the Ria de Vigo in lat. 42° 12′ N., long. 8° 54′ W. It has sardine and other fisheries, and important commerce; and is a port of call of several steamship lines. It was attacked by Drake toward the end of the 16th century. The allied Anglo-Dutch fleet destroyed the Spanish plate fleet in Vigo Bay Oct. 23, 1702. The town was captured by the British in 1719. Population (1887), 13,044.

Vihiers (vē-yā′). A small town in the department of Maine-et-Loire, France, 24 miles south of Angers. Here, July 18, 1793, the Vendeans defeated the republicans.

Vikings (vī′kingz). [ON. *vīkingr*, a pirate, a freebooter.] The bands of Northmen who, as pirates, infested the British Isles and the north coast of France in the 8th, 9th, and 10th centuries.

When a war galley was launched by the Vikings, men were bound to the rollers, so that the keel was sprinkled with their blood. The practice of breaking a bottle of wine over a ship's stem at the launch may be regarded as a survival of this savage Scandinavian practice of "reddening the rollers," as it was called, just as the custom of leading an officer's charger before the coffin at his funeral is a survival of the old practice of sacrificing a chieftain's wives and horses at his pyre. *Taylor*, Aryans, p. 183.

Vikramorvashi (vi-kra-mōr′va-shē). [Skt., 'Urvashi won by valor (vikrama).'] A celebrated drama by Kalidasa, after the Shakuntala the most remarkable of Sanskrit dramas. It is in five acts and belongs to the trotaka class, in which the events take place some on earth and some in heaven.

Vilagos (vē-lo-gosh′). A small town in the county of Arad, Hungary, 16 miles east-northeast of Arad. Here the Hungarian army under Gorgey (about 25,000) surrendered to the Russians under Rudiger Aug. 13, 1849. This practically ended the Hungarian insurrection.

Vilaine (vē-län′). [ML. *Vicinonia* or *Vicenonia*.] A river in France, principally in Brittany, which flows into the Atlantic 17 miles southeast of Vannes: the Roman Herius. Length, 140 miles; navigable 88 miles.

Vilas (vī'lăs), **William Freeman.** Born at Chelsea, Vt., July 9, 1840. An American Democratic politician. He served in the Civil War; and was chairman of the Democratic National Convention in 1884; postmaster-general 1885–87; and secretary of the interior 1887–88.

Vilcabamba (vēl-kä-bäm'bä). A mountainous region of Peru, north of Cuzco, between the rivers Apurimac and Vilcamayu. Here the Incas Manco and his sons kept up the remnant of an independent government 1537–71.

Vile (vē'lē). In Norse mythology, the brother of Odin.

Vili (vē'lē), or **Bavili** (bä-vē'lē). A Bantu tribe of the French Kongo, on the coast between Mayumba and Nkobi.

Vilkomir (vil-kō-mēr'), or **Wilkomierz** (vil-kom'ē-ärzh). A town in the government of Kovno, western Russia, situated on the Svenka 43 miles northeast of Kovno. Population, 16,370.

Villa Adriana. See *Hadrian's Villa.*

Villa Albani (vēl'lä äl-bä'nē). A Roman villa on the Via Salaria, founded in 1760 by Cardinal Alessandro Albani. It was filled with works of art. Napoleon sent nearly 300 of the statues to Paris. They were restored to Cardinal Giuseppe Albani in 1815; he sold them, with many of those left in the Gli Spada, to Munich. Prince Torlonia bought the villa in 1866. It still contains many works of art.

Villa Aldobrandini (äl-dō-brän-dē'nē). A villa at Frascati, near Rome. It was built for Cardinal Aldobrandini near the close of the 16th century, and now belongs to the Borghese family. The grounds are finely laid out, and are famous for their waterworks and extensive views.

Villa Borghese (bōr-gā'se). A villa just outside the Porta del Popolo, Rome. It was founded by Cardinal Scipio Borghese, the nephew of Pius V. Its grounds are very extensive, having been enlarged by the addition of the Giustiniani gardens. The villa contains many fine sculptures, Prince Borghese having founded a new museum here, the older one having been purchased by Napoleon I. and sent to the Louvre.

Villa do Conde (vēl'lä dō kōn'dä). A seaport in the province of Entre Douro e Minho, Portugal, situated on the Atlantic 18 miles north of Oporto. Population (1878), 4,664.

Villafior. See *Terceira, Duke of.*

Villafranca (vēl-lä-fräng'kä). A town in the province of Verona, Italy, 11 miles southwest of Verona. A treaty was signed here, July 11, 1859, between the emperors Francis Joseph of Austria and Napoleon III., ending the war of 1859. It was preliminary to the treaty of Zurich (which see), Nov., 1859. Population (1881), 8,729.

Villa Franca (vēl'lä fräng'kä). A town on the southern coast of the island of St. Michael, Azores. Population, about 8,135.

Village Coquette, The. A short comedy, with songs, by Charles Dickens, published in 1836.

Villagra (vēl-yä-grä'), or **Villagran** (vēl-yä-grän'), **Francisco de.** Born at Astorga, Leon, 1507: died at Concepcion, Chile, July 15, 1563. A Spanish soldier. He was prominent in the conquest of Chile 1540–46; was governor (1547–49) during Valdivia's absence; and, after the latter was killed by the Araucanians (Jan., 1554), succeeded him as governor *ad interim.* He immediately marched against the Indians, but was disastrously defeated at Marigueno (Feb., 1554), and forced to abandon Concepcion, which was burned by the Indians. In 1555 he was more successful, relieving Imperial and Valdivia, which had been closely besieged, and carrying on a war of extermination in the south. In 1556 he surprised, defeated, and killed the celebrated chief Lautaro at Matiquito. His right to rule was contested, and on the arrival of the new governor, Hurtado de Mendoza, he was sent a prisoner to Peru; but was quickly released, went to Spain, and in 1561 returned to Chile as governor, ruling until his death. In 1562 he had to deal with a fresh uprising of the Araucanians, in which his son was killed.

Villalobos, Rui Lopez de. See *Lopez de Villalobos.*

Villa Ludovisi (vēl'lä lü-dō-vē'sē). A villa on the Via di S. Basilio, within the walls of Rome, erected in the early part of the 17th century by Cardinal Ludovisi. It has a fine collection of antique sculptures, including the Ludovisi Juno, which are to be transferred to a new building erected near by. Its grounds, formerly extensive, have been partly built over.

Villamanrique, Marquis of, Viceroy of Mexico. See *Zuñiga, Alonso Manrique de.*

Villa Medici (mā'dē-chē). A Roman villa built in 1540, south of the Pincio, for Cardinal Ricci da Montepulciano. About 1600 it came into the possession of the Medici family, and afterward into that of the grand dukes of Tuscany. Galileo was confined there 1630–33. The French Academy of Art, founded by Louis XIV., was transferred to it in 1801, and it has a fine collection of casts.

Villa Nazionale (nät-zē-ō-nä'le). The principal public park and promenade in Naples, formerly the Villa Reale (royal villa). It is an extension of the Chiaja from the Largo della Vittoria to the Piazza Umberto, about 200 feet wide and a mile long, laid out in 1780 (since enlarged on the edge of the sea. The new aquarium, belonging to the zoological station, is about in the middle of the grounds, and was opened in 1874.

Villani (vēl-lē'nē), **Giovanni.** Born at Florence: died there of the plague, 1348. An Italian historian. He traveled in Italy, France, and Flanders, and held public offices in Florence. He wrote a "Chronicle of Florence," etc.

Villani, Matteo. Died about 1363. An Italian chronicler, brother of G. Villani whose "Chronicle" he continued.

Villanova de Portimão (vēl-lä-nō'vä dē pōr-tē-moun'). A seaport in the province of Algarve, Portugal, situated on the Southern coast 112 miles south-southeast of Lisbon. Population (1878), 6,286.

Villanovanus, Arnaldus. See *Arnold of Villanova.*

Villanueva (vēl-yä-nwä'vä), **Joaquin Lorenzo.** Born at Játiva, Spain, Aug. 10, 1757: died at Dublin, March 26, 1837. A noted Spanish patriot, scholar, and poet. On the restoration of 1823, went to Great Britain.

Villa Pallavicini (vēl'lä päl-lä-vē-chē'nē). The residence of the Marchese Durazzo, at Pegli, Italy. It is famous for its elaborate decoration and its extensive gardens, which, with the luxuriance and variety of their subtropical vegetation, and their charming views over the Mediterranean, combine numerous statues, fountains, bridges, grottoes, a Pointed chapel, a triumphal arch with sculptures, a mosque, an obelisk, a Roman column, and many other attractions. In its artificial type of beauty, the Villa Pallavicini is unsurpassed.

Villa Real (vēl'lä rä-äl'). [Pg., 'royal villa.'] A seaport in the province of Algarve, southeastern extremity of Portugal, on the Spanish frontier, at the mouth of the Guadiana. Population (1878), 4,886.

Villa Real. A town in the province of Trazos-Montes, Portugal, situated on the Corgo 50 miles east-northeast of Oporto. It was the scene of an outbreak of the Miguelists in 1823; and of the victory of Cazal over the insurgents in 1846. Population (1878), 8,296.

Villareal (vēl-yä-rä-äl'). A town in the province of Castellon, Spain, south of Castellon. Population (1887), 13,750.

Villaret de Joyeuse (vēl-lä-rä' dē zhwä-yēz'), called **Villaret-Joyeuse, Louis Thomas,** Count. Born in 1750: died at Venice, July 24, 1812. A French naval officer. He commanded a fleet which, while convoying grain-ships, engaged the English under Lord Howe, near Brest, May 28–June 1, 1794. In 1801–02 he commanded the naval forces in the Santo Domingo expedition (see *Leclerc*). From 1807 to 1809 he was governor of the islands of Martinique and St. Lucia, finally capitulating to the English. From 1811 he was governor of Venice.

Villari (vēl-lä'rē), **Pasquale.** Born at Naples, 1827. An Italian author, professor at Florence from 1866. He has written a history of Savonarola and his times (" Storia di Savonarola e de suoi tempi," 1860–61), one of Machiavelli and his times (1877–82), essays, and works on education, art, philosophy, Italian literature, etc.

Villa Rica (vēl'yä rē'kä). The first town founded in Mexico by Cortés, May, 1519. It was nominally founded on the present site of Vera Cruz, and was then moved to the site of Old Vera Cruz, where it remained till the actual settlement was commenced farther north, on the harbor of Beunal. In 1525 the site was changed to a place called Nueva de la Antigua, and thence forth the town was generally known as Vera Cruz. The final removal to the present site took place in 1599.

Villa Rica (vēl'yä rē'kä). A town in Paraguay, 95 miles (by railroad) east-southeast of Asuncion. Population, about 12,000.

Villars (vē-lyär'), **Duke of, Claude Louis Hector.** Born at Moulins, France, May 8, 1653: died at Turin, June 17, 1734. A French marshal. He served under Turenne, Condé, and Luxembourg; filled various diplomatic missions; commanded in Germany in 1702; defeated Louis of Baden at Friedlingen Oct. 14, 1702; gained the victory of Hochstadt Sept. 20, 1703; subdued the Camisards in 1704; commanded in Germany and Italy 1705–08; was defeated at Malplaquet Sept. 11, 1709; defeated the Imperialists at Denain July 24, 1712; and gained various successes in 1713. He was a member of the council of regency under Louis XV., and commanded troops chiefly in Lombardy in 1734.

Villavicioса (vēl-yä-vē-thē-ō'sä). A village in the province of Guadalajara, Spain, 25 miles east-northeast of Guadalajara. Here, Dec. 10, 1710, the French under Vendôme defeated the Imperialists under Stahremberg.

Villa-Viçosa. (vēl'lä-vē-sō'să). A town in the province of Alemtejo, Portugal, 24 miles west-southwest of Badajoz. Population (1878), 3,538.

Villedieu (vēl-dyē'). **Madame de:** the pseudonym of **Marie Catherine Hortense Desjardins.** Born near Fougères in 1631: died there, Nov., 1683. A French writer. She had an adventurous life, and was the author of numerous works, among which are "Les désordres de l'amour," "Amours des grands hommes," "Mémoires du serail," "Le récit en prose et en vers des précieuses," etc.

Villefranche (vēl'e frónsh'), It. **Villafranca** (vēl-lä-fräng'kä). A seaport in the department of Alpes-Maritimes, France, situated on the Gulf of Nice 3 miles northeast of Nice. Population (1891), commune, 4,407.

Villefranche de Lauragais (vēl-frońsh' dē lō-rä-gā'). A town in the department of Haute-Garonne, France, 20 miles southeast of Toulouse. Population (1891), commune, 2,556.

Villefranche de Rouergue (rö-ärg'). A town in the department of Aveyron, France, situated on the Aveyron 27 miles west of Rodez. It was a flourishing medieval town, and later a Huguenot center. It has a church of Notre Dame and a Carthusian convent. Population (1891), commune, 9,734.

Villefranche-sur-Saône (sür-sōn'). A town in the department of Rhône, France, situated near the Saône 17 miles north by west of Lyons. It was the capital of Beaujolais. Population (1891), commune, 12,928.

Villegaignon (vēl-gā-nyón'), **Chevalier de (Nicolas Durand).** Born in 1510: died near Normours, Jan. 9, 1571. A French soldier. He served against the Turks and Algerians; was vice-admiral of Brittany; and in 1555 was given command of the expedition sent by Coligny to found a colony in Brazil. He sailed from Havre, July 12, with two ships, and in Nov. entered the Bay of Rio de Janeiro and occupied the island which is still known by his name, establishing friendly relations with the Indians. Coligny had intended the colony as a refuge for Protestants, but it was made up of different sects, including Catholics: quarrels arose, and Villegaignon, whose affiliations were doubtful, expelled the Calvinists. In 1558 he went to Europe, collected forces for reinforcements, but never returned, and the colony was destroyed by the Portuguese in 1567 (see *Sá, Mem de*). Villegaignon published (in Latin) works on the wars in which he had been engaged, etc. Also written *Villegagnon.*

Villegaignon (vē-lē-gan-yōn'), **Ilha de.** A small island in the harbor of Rio de Janeiro, fronting the city. It was occupied by the French who formed the first settlement in Brazil. (See *Chevalier de Villegaignon,* above.) During the empire it was fortified, and it was a strongly contested point during the naval rebellion of 1893–94.

Villehardouin (vēl'-är-dō-an'), **Geoffroi de.** Born presumably on his ancestral estates near Troyes, Champagne, between 1150 and 1165: died probably in 1212. A French chronicler. The only thing known concerning him before the time of the fourth Crusade (1202–04) is that he was Marshal of Champagne in 1191. When his liege lord Thibaut III. joined the Crusade preached in 1199, Villehardouin took service under him, and gained special reputation in negotiating with the Venetians for the transport of the Crusaders by sea to the Holy Land. He followed the Crusade through all its disasters, and chronicled all the events of importance that extended over the period of 1198–1207. His "Chronique" is considered trustworthy from a historical point of view, but is more deserving still for its literary merit, while it is the oldest of the documents in original French prose. The best edition of this "Chronique" was made by M. Natalis de Wailly under the title "La conquete de Constantinople, par Geoffroi de Villehardouin, texte original accompagné d'une traduction" (Paris, 1872).

Villela Barboza (vē-lē'lä bär-bō'zä), **Francisco,** Marquis of Paranaguá, from 1825. Born at Rio de Janeiro, Nov., 1800: died there, Sept. 11, 1846. A Brazilian politician of the conservative party. He was deputy to the Portuguese Cortes 1821–22, and during the reign of Pedro I. was repeatedly a member of the cabinet. The unpopular acts of the empress, which led to the revolution of March 6, 1831, were due to Barboza's advice. He was a poet of some repute.

Villèle (vē-lāl'), Comte **Jean Baptiste Séraphin Joseph de.** Born at Toulouse, France, Aug. 14, 1773: died there, March 13, 1854. A French statesman and financier. He served in early life in the navy; after the restoration was a leader of the ultra-royalists; entered the cabinet in 1820; became minister of finance in 1821, and was premier 1822–28.

Villemain (vēl-man'), **Abel François.** Born at Paris, June 11, 1790: died there, May 8, 1870. A French writer. On graduating from the Lycée Louis-le-Grand, he studied law. In 1810 he was called to the chair of rhetoric at the Lycée Charlemagne, and held it to 1826 filled the chair in French eloquence at the Sorbonne. His success as a teacher was such that his name was associated with those of Cousin and Guizot, thus forming the famous trio known as "les trois professeurs." He won his first laurels as a writer in successful competition before the French Academy for the prize offered for the best essay entitled "Eloges de Montesquieu." The prize in took the prize in 1814 with his "Avantages et inconvénients de la critique," and in 1816 with his "Eloges de Montesquieu." The French Academy elected him a member in 1821. The success of his "Histoire de Cromwell" (1819) led him gradually into a political life, so that after 1824 he gave up his rhetorical chair. From 1827 to 1830 he was almost continuously minister of public instruction. Besides a couple of essays on Grecian themes, entitled "Lascaris, ou les Grecs du XVe siècle" and "Essai sur l'état des Grecs depuis la conquete musulmane" (1825), Villemain wrote several shorter papers and articles that were ultimately published in book form: prominent among these writings stand his "Nouveaux contes-moraux (Histoire et de littérature" (1856). His reputation, however, rests more particularly on the following three great works: "Cours de littérature française, tableau du XVIIIe siècle," "Tableau de l'éloquence chrétienne au IVe siècle," and, in a somewhat lesser degree, "Histoire de Gregoire VII.," this last-named being a posthumous publication (1873).

Villeneuve (vēl-nēv'). [F., 'new town.] A town in the canton of Vaud, Switzerland, situated at the head of Lake Geneva, 17 miles southeast of Lausanne. Population (1888), 1,471.

Villeneuve, Pierre Charles Jean Baptiste Silvestre de. Born 1763; committed suicide 1806. A French admiral. He was made commander of the fleet destined to invade England in 1806, and was defeated by Nelson at Trafalgar, Oct. 21, 1806.

Villeneuve-lez-Avignon (vēl-nev'lā-zā-vēn-yōñ'). A town in the department of Gard, France, situated on the Rhone opposite Avignon. Population (1891), commune, 2,622.

Villeneuve-sur-Lot (-sür-lō'). A town in the department of Lot-et-Garonne, France, situated on the Lot 16 miles north by east of Agen. It has remains of medieval ramparts, etc. Population (1891), commune, 13,798.

Villeneuve-sur-Yonne (-sür-yon'), formerly **Villeneuve-le-Roi.** A town in the department of Yonne, France, situated on the Yonne 67 miles southeast of Paris. Population (1891), commune, 5,117.

Villeroi (vēl-rwä'). **Duc de (François de Neufville).** Born April 7, 1644: died July 18, 1730. A French marshal, favorite of Louis XIV, with whom he was educated. He was commander-in-chief in the Low Countries in 1695: was defeated by Prince Eugene at Chiari Sept. 1, 1701; was surprised and taken prisoner by Eugene at Cremona Feb. 1, 1702; and was defeated at Ramillies May 23, 1706. He was a member of the council of regency under Louis XV.

Villeroi, Seigneur de (Nicolas de Neufville). Born 1542: died 1617. A French minister of state, author of "Mémoires d'état" (1622).

Villers-Cotterets (vē-yā'kot-rā'). A town in the department of Aisne, France, 14 miles southwest of Soissons. It was the scene of a contest between the Allies and the French, July 28, 1815, in which the French were defeated. It was the birthplace of Dumas *père*. Population (1891), commune, 4,582.

Villersexel. A small town in the department of Haute-Saône, France, situated on the Ognon 14 miles east-southeast of Vesoul. It was the scene of a battle (claimed as a French victory) between the French under Bourbaki and the Germans under Von Werder, Jan. 9, 1871.

Villers-sur-Mer (vē-yā'sür-mār'). A watering-place in the department of Calvados, France, on the English Channel 12 miles southwest of Le Havre.

Villette (vi-let'). A novel by Charlotte Brontë, published in 1853. In this she made use of an older story, "The Professor."

Villette (vēl-let'), **La.** A northeastern suburb of Paris.

Villiers (vil'yèrz), **Barbara,** Lady Castlemaine and Duchess of Cleveland. Born 1640: died 1709. A mistress of Charles II. of England, by whom she became the mother of the dukes of Cleveland, Grafton, and Northumberland.

Villiers, George, first Duke of Buckingham. Born at Brookesby, Leicestershire, England, Aug. 30, 1592: was at Portsmouth, Aug. 23, 1628. An English courtier and politician under James I. and Charles I.: created successively Viscount Villiers (1616), and earl (1617), marquis (1618), and duke of Buckingham (1623). He became privy councilor in 1617; accompanied Charles to Spain in 1623; was chief minister at court 1624–28; and was defeated by the French in the Isle of Rhé in 1627. He was assassinated by John Felton.

Villiers, George, second Duke of Buckingham. Born at London, Jan. 30, 1627: died at Kirkby Moorside, Yorkshire, April 17, 1688. An English politician, courtier, and writer: son of the first Duke of Buckingham. He became a privy councilor in 1669; and organized the "Cabal" in 1670 (see *Cabal*). His collected works were published in 1704.

Villiers, George William Frederick, fourth Earl of Clarendon. Born at London, Jan. 12, 1800: died at London, June 27, 1870. An English statesman and diplomatist. He was minister to Spain 1833–39; lord privy seal in 1840; chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster 1840–41; lord lieutenant of Ireland 1847–52; foreign secretary 1853–58; plenipotentiary at Paris in 1856; chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster 1864–1865; and foreign secretary 1865–66 and 1868–70.

Villiers de L'Isle-Adam (vē-yā' dē lēl-ä-doṅ'), **Philippe de.** Born at Beauvais, France, in 1464: died in Malta in 1534. Grand master of the order of St. John of Jerusalem. He was elected grand master in 1521. In 1522, after a six months' siege, he was compelled to surrender the island of Rhodes, the seat of the order, to Solyman. In 1530 he secured from Charles V. the cession of the islands of Malta and Gozo, which became the new seat of the order.

Villon (vē-yōṅ'), **François.** Born at Paris, 1431: died about 1484. One of the earliest French poets. Little is known of his life except what may be gathered from his own writings. Although of very humble extraction, he found means to acquire a good education. Beginning with his student days, he led throughout his whole life a wild Bohemian existence. Three times he appeared before the courts to answer serious charges (see the extract). The first time he was sentenced to be flogged. Between his first and second arrests he wrote "Le petit testament" (1456). For his second offense he was condemned to death; he owed his life, it is said, to one of the princesses of the royal household, to whom he had inscribed a poem, "Ecrit de la naissance Marie." She was presumably the daughter of the duke Charles d'Orléans, himself a poet, who raised Villon to an honorable position. In 1461 he again was imprisoned. On regaining his liberty he composed his masterpiece, "Le grand testament," in which Rabelais ascribes a large number of his older ballads. Besides these works already named, Villon wrote several separate poems and a series of obscure slang rimes, "Le jargon."

François Villon, or Corbueil, or Corbier, or de Montcorbier, or des Loges, was certainly born at Paris in the year 1431. Of the date of his death nothing certain is known, some authorities extending his life towards the close of the century in order to explain the Rabelais anecdotes of him, others supposing him to have died before the publication of the first edition of his works in 1489. That Villon was not his patronymic, whichsoever of his numerous aliases may really deserve that distinction, is certain. He was a citizen of Paris and a member of the university, having the status of *clerc*. But his youth was occupied in other matters than study. In 1455 he killed, apparently in self-defence, a priest named Philip Sermaise, died from Paris, was condemned to banishment in default of appearance, and six months afterwards received letters of pardon. In 1456 a faithless mistress, Catherine de Vaucel, drew him into a second affray, in which he had the worst, and again he fled from Paris. During his absence a burglary committed in the capital put the police on the track of a gang of young good-for-nothings among whom Villon's name figured, and he was arrested, tried, tortured, and condemned to death; on appeal, however, the sentence was commuted to banishment. Four years after he was in prison at Meung, consigned thither by the Bishop of Orléans; from this he escaped to the South, or, in plain fact, Thenceforward nothing certain is known of him.

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Vilna, or **Wilna** (vil'nä). A government of West Russia, surrounded by the governments of Kovno, Vitebsk, Minsk, Grodno, and Suwalki. It exports timber, flax, etc. Area, 16,-213 square miles. Population, 1,567,100.

Vilna, or **Wilna,** or **Wilno.** The capital of the government of Vilna, situated in the Vilia about lat. 54° 40′ N.: the ancient capital of Lithuania. It has a trade in timber and grain, and contains a Greek and a Roman Catholic cathedral and a ruined castle of Gedimin. Formerly it had a university. Population (1888), 109,526.

Vilyui. A range of mountains in Siberia, between the Lena and the Vilyui. Height, 15,000 feet.

Vimeiro (vē-mā'ē-rō). A place in the province of Estremadura, Portugal, 33 miles north by west of Lisbon. Here, Aug. 21, 1808, the British under Wellington defeated the French under Junot.

Vimeure (vē-mèr'), **Donatien Marie Joseph de,** Vicomte de Rochambeau. Born near Vendôme, April 7, 1750: killed at the battle of Leipsic, in Saxony, Oct. 18, 1813. A French general, son of the Comte de Rochambeau. He served with his father in North America, and in 1792 was made lieutenant-general and governor of the French West Indies, where he capitulated to the English March 22, 1794. In 1802 he was second in command in the French expedition against Santo Domingo after Leclerc's death, and in 1813 succeded him in the leadership. Closely besieged in Cape François, he abandoned it March 30, 1803, and surrendered to the English admiral whose fleet was blockading the bay. He remained in captivity until 1811, and subsequently served under Napoleon.

Vimeure, Jean Baptiste Donatien de, Comte de Rochambeau. Born 1725: died 1807. A French marshal. He served in the War of the Austrian Succession and the Seven Years' War; became commander of the French forces in America in 1780; cooperated with Washington in the siege and capture of Yorktown in 1781; became a marshal in 1791; and was imprisoned in the Reign of Terror.

Viminal (vim'i-nal). [L. *Mons Viminalis.*] The northeasternmost of the group of the seven hills of ancient Rome, east of the Quirinal and north of the Esquiline. The baths of Diocletian lie below it to the north.

Vinaroz (vē-nä-rōth'). A seaport in the province of Castellon, Spain, situated on the Mediterranean 45 miles northeast of Castellon de la Plana. Here, Nov., 1810, the French under Musniers defeated the Spaniards. Population (1887), 9,851.

Vincennes (vin-senz': F. pron. vañ-sen'). A town in the department of Seine, France, about two miles east of the fortifications of Paris: noted for its castle. The castle is of medieval foundation, and was at once a royal residence and a fortress until the reign of Louis XV. It is now an armory and artillery station. The donjon is an imposing square tower 170 feet high, with turrets at the angles. The beautiful chapel, begun in 1379, was finished by Henry II.: it possesses a picturesque façade, lofty vaulting, and beautiful glass. In the dungeons of the castle were confined Mirabeau and the Duc d'Enghien. Population (1891), commune, 24,626.

Vincennes (vin-senz'). The capital of Knox County, Indiana, situated on the Wabash 103 miles southwest of Indianapolis: an important railroad center. It was settled by the French in 1702, and was the capital of Indiana Territory. Population (1890), 8,853.

Vincennes (vañ-sen'), **Bois de.** [F., 'wood of Vincennes.'] A pleasure park near Paris, directly south of Vincennes.

Vincent (vin'sent), or **Vincentius** (vin-sen'-shi-us), Saint. [Sp. *Vicente,* Pg. *Vicente,* It. *Vincenzo,* Basque *Bikendi Bincendius,* from *vincens,* conquering.] Martyred 304 A. D. A Spanish martyr, deacon of Saragossa.

Vincent de Paul (vañ-sañ' dē pōl' or vin'sent dē pâl') or **de Paulo,** Saint. Born at Pouy, Gascony, France, April 24, 1576: died at St. Lazare, Paris, Sept. 27, 1660. The founder of the Lazarists, of the order of "Filles de la Charité," and of the Foundling Hospital, Paris. He was canonized in 1737.

Vincentio (vin-sen'shiō). **1.** The reigning duke, a character in Shakspere's "Measure for Measure."—**2.** An old gentleman of Pisa, a character in Shakspere's "Taming of the Shrew."

Vinci (vin'chē), **Leonardo** (or **Lionardo) da.** Born at Vinci, near Empoli, Italy, 1452: died at Cloux, near Amboise, France, May 2, 1519. A famous Italian painter, architect, sculptor, scientist, engineer, mechanician, and musician. He was taken by his father to Verrocchio about 1470, with whom he remained until he was past twenty, drawing, modeling, designing for architecture, and planning engineering schemes. His studio companion was Lorenzo di Credi and Perugino. He was in the company of Lautrec in 1502, and received his first recorded commission in 1478. He seems to have gone to Milan about 1483, having prospered little at Florence. He returned to Florence in 1503; went to Milan again in 1506; and lived in Rome 1514–15. He painted his famous fresco, the Last Supper, on the wall of the refectory in the convent of Santa Maria della Grazie: it was finished in 1498. Owing to the dampness of the wall, it has been frequently repainted; the original sketches, however, still exist, and from a copy of it Giovanni d'Oggione Raphael Morghen produced his celebrated engraving published in 1800. While living in Milan under the protection of Ludovico il Moro, he occupied himself with the colossal equestrian statue of Duke Francesco I., the model of which was exhibited in 1493 and demolished by the French in 1499. On his return to Florence he drew the cartoon from which Filippino painted the altarpiece of the monks of Servi. His principal work subsequently seems to have been in portraiture, and he did many portraits of women: the best-known is the "Mona Lisa" in the Louvre, Paris, completed about 1504. He was also commissioned to paint a wall of the council-hall at Florence, for which he made a cartoon corresponding to the great cartoon of Michelangelo. Both are now lost. He went to France in 1516, at the invitation of Francis I., and died there at the Château de Cloux. Among his works are "La belle Ferronière," "The Virgin of the Rocks" (National Gallery, London, and another version at the Louvre), "St. John the Baptist" (Louvre), "Judith" (Louvre), and a cartoon of St. Anne in the Royal Academy, London. He wrote a celebrated treatise on painting, "Trattura della pittura," published in 1651. A portrait of him, by himself, is in the Royal Library, Turin.

Vincy (vin'si), **Rosamond.** One of the principal female characters in George Eliot's novel "Middlemarch." She marries Lydgate, a physician, and checkmates his endeavors after a higher career by her stubborn and selfish nature. She inherits money from Lydgate's uncle Frederick has been spoiled by the expectation of a fortune.

Vindelicia (vin-de-lish'i-ȧ). In ancient geography, a Roman province: also called Rhætia Secunda, and sometimes united with Rhætia. It was bounded by the Inn, the Danube, the Lech, the Norican, and Rhætia. Its chief town was Augusta Vindelicorum. The early inhabitants were probably of Celtic origin. Vindelicia now forms in general the southern part of Baden, Wurtemberg, and Bavaria, and the northern part of Tyrol.

Vindhya (vind'yȧ) **Mountains.** A group of ranges of mountains and hills in central India, connecting at the west with the Eastern and Western Ghats, and forming the northern boundary of the Deccan.

Vineam Domini (vin'ē-am dom'i-ni). [L., 'the vineyard of the Lord': words occurring in the bull.] A bull issued by Pope Clement XI. against the Jansenists in 1705.

Vinegar Bible, The. An edition printed at the Clarendon Press, Oxford, A. D. 1717, with the heading to Luke xx. as the "Parable of the *Vinegar*" instead of the "Parable of the *Vineyard.*"

Vinegar Hill. A place in Ireland, 14 miles north of Wexford: a stronghold of the Irish insurgents in 1798. They were attacked by British troops and dispersed in June.

Vineland (vin'land). A borough in Cumberland County, New Jersey, 33 miles south by east of Philadelphia. Fruit-growing is its principal industry. Population (1890), 3,822.

Vinet (vē-nā'), **Alexandre Rodolphe.** Born near Lausanne, Switzerland, June 17, 1797: died at Clarens, Switzerland, May 4, 1847. A Swiss Protestant theologian and literary critic, professor in Basel (1819), and later (1837) in Lausanne. He was one of the leaders of the French church movement in Vaud. His works include "Chrest-omathie française" (1829), "Discours sur quelques sujets religieux" (1831), "Etudes sur Pascal" (1848). Etudes sur la littérature française au XIXe siècle" (1849–51); "Théologie pastorale" (1850). "Histoire de la littérature française au XVIIIe siècle" (1851), "Homiletique" (1853), "Histoire de la

prédication en mœurs Réformés de France au XVIIe siècle" (1869), "Moralistes des XVI et XVII siècles" (1859), "Précis de siècle Louis XIV" etc.

Vineta (vē-nē'tä). A medieval city on the site of the present Wollin, island of Wollin, Germany, an important Wendish commercial center between the 10th and 11th centuries.

Vineyard Sound (vin'yärd sound). A sea passage, southeast of Massachusetts, which separates Martha's Vineyard from the Elizabeth Islands. Width, 4-7 miles.

Vingt Ans Après (vaN toN zoN prā'). [F., "Twenty Years After."] A novel by Dumas *père*, published in 1845; a sequel to "Les trois mousquetaires." It was followed by "Dix ans plus tard, ou le vicomte de Bragelonne" (1848–50).

Vinland (vin'land). [Icel. *Vínland*, wine-land, from the grapes found by the discoverers.] The region in which a Norse settlement was probably made in North America about 1006. It has been identified with various regions on the coast from Labrador to New Jersey.

Viola (vī'ō-lä). [L., "a violet."] 1. The principal female character in Shakspere's "Twelfth Night." She is the sister of Sebastian, is shipwrecked on the coast of Illyria, and disguised as Cesario, wins the heart of the duke.

2. The principal character in Fletcher's "Coxcomb."

Violet, Corporal or **Papa.** See *Corporal Violet.*

Violet-Crowned City. A name sometimes given to Athens.

Viollet-le-Duc (vyō-lā'lē-dük'), **Eugène Emmanuel.** Born at Paris, Jan. 27, 1814; died at Lausanne, Sept. 17, 1879. A French architect, archæologist, and writer on art. He was employed in the restoration of many medieval buildings in France, including Notre Dame in Paris and the cathedrals of Amiens and Laon. His works include "Dictionnaire de l'architecture française du XIe au XVIe siècle" (10 vols., 1854–68), "Essai sur l'architecture militaire au moyen âge" (1854), "Dictionnaire du mobilier français" (1858), "Description de Notre-Dame de Paris" (1856), "Entretiens sur l'architecture" (1858), "Histoire d'une maison," "Histoire d'une forteresse," "Histoire de l'habitation humaine," "Histoire d'hôtel de ville et d'une cathédrale" (all 1875–76).

Vionville (vyōN-vēl'), or **Mars-la-Tour** (märs-lä-tör'). **Battle of.** A battle between the French and Germans, fought near the villages of Vionville and Mars-la-Tour, about 12 miles west of Metz, Aug. 16, 1870. The Germans (about 67,000) were commanded by Prince Frederick Charles; the French (120,000) by Marshal Bazaine. The result of the battle, which was one of the most fiercely contested and bloodiest of the century, was the preventing of the retreat of the French from Metz to Verdun. (See *Metz.*) The German loss in killed and wounded was about 16,000; the French loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners was about 17,000. The third Westphalian infantry regiment lost 40 officers and 1,736 men — the heaviest regimental loss of the war.

Viper (vī'pėr), **Doctor.** A character in Foote's play "The Capuchin"; under this name he severely lashed an Irish clergyman named Jackson, in the pay of the Pretender of Kingston, as a revenge for the suppression of his play "The Trip to Calais" (which see).

Vique. See *Vich.*

Vira (vē'rä), or **Wavira** (wä-vē'rä). A Bantu tribe of the Kongo State, at the northend of Lake Tanganyika. They produce iron, wooden articles, and baskets which are sold to the people on the shore of the lake. The land is called Viira.

Viracocha. See *Viracocha.*

Viracocha Inca. See *Viracocha.*

Viracocha, Temple of. A name often given to the temple of Cacha (which see).

Virchow (fēr'chō), **Rudolf.** Born at Schivelbein, Pomerania, Prussia, Oct. 13, 1821. A celebrated German anatomist, physiologist, and anthropologist, the founder of cellular pathology; professor at Würzburg 1849–56, and from 1856 at Berlin. He has been a member of the Prussian Landtag since 1862, and of the German Reichstag since 1880, and one of the leaders of the Progressist and later of the German Liberal party. He has published numerous technical works. He was one of the founders of the "Archiv für pathologische Anatomie und Physiologie."

Vire (vēr), [Ml., *Virus.*] A river in Normandy, France, which flows into the English Channel 30 miles southeast of Cherbourg. Length, 80 miles.

Vire. A town in the department of Calvados, France, situated on the Vire 35 miles southwest of Caen. It has manufactures of woolen goods. Population (1891), commune, 6,635.

Virgil. See *Vergil.*

Virgil, Polydore. See *Vergil.*

Virgilia (vėr-jil'i-ä). The wife of Coriolanus, in Shakspere's play "Coriolanus."

Virgin. See *Virgo.*

Virgin, The. See *Madonna.*

Virginia (vėr-jin'i-ä). [L., fem. of *Virginius.*] In Roman legend, the daughter of Virginius, a plebeian, who was slain by her father to keep her from the power of the decemvir Appius Claudius (449 B. C.). This act led to the overthrow of the decemvirate.

Virginia. A tragedy by V. Alfieri, printed in 1783. See *Iginia and Virginia.*

Virginia. An asteroid (No. 50) discovered by Ferguson at Washington, Oct. 4, 1857.

Virginia. [Named from Queen Elizabeth, the "Virgin Queen."] One of the South Atlantic States of the United States of America, extending from lat. 36° 32′ to 39° 27′ N., and from long. 75° 13′ to 83° 37′ W. Capital, Richmond. It is bounded by West Virginia on the north and northwest, Maryland and the District of Columbia (separated by the Potomac) on the north and northeast, Chesapeake Bay and the Atlantic Ocean on the east, North Carolina and Tennessee on the south, and Kentucky on the west, and contains a small detached portion east of Chesapeake Bay. It is called the "Old Dominion" and the "Mother of Presidents." It is level in the southeast and mountainous in the northwest and west, and is traversed from northeast to southwest by the Blue Ridge and other ranges of the Appalachians (highest peak, about 5,700 feet). It is sometimes divided into the physical regions Tidewater, Midland, Piedmont, Blue Ridge valley, and Appalachia. The principal rivers are those of the Potomac (with the Shenandoah), Rappahannock, York, James, Roanoke, and Tennessee. Virginia is rich in agricultural and mineral resources; is the second State in the Union in the production of tobacco, and has also a large production of wheat, corn, vegetables, fruit, timber, coal, iron, salt, and building-stone; has iron, coke, tobacco, leather, and other manufactures; and has various mineral springs and natural curiosities (as the Natural Bridge, Luray Caverns, etc.). It has 118 counties, sends 2 senators and 10 representatives to Congress, and has 12 electoral votes. It was the first of the original colonies, and one of the 13 original states, and was settled by the English at Jamestown in 1607. Its principal early settlers were Cavaliers, Huguenots, Somers, Gates, and Delaware. It was governed at first by the London Company. Negro slavery was introduced in 1619. It became a royal colony in 1624; was the scene of Bacon's rebellion in 1676; took part in the French and Indian war; took a prominent part in the events leading to the Revolution; ceded its territory beyond the Ohio; ratified the federal constitution in 1788; was the leading State in influence in the early history of the country, furnishing four of the first five Presidents; seceded from the Union April 17, 1861; became the center of the Confederate States, and contained their capital; and was one of the chief seats of the war. Among the events of which it was the scene were the battle of Bull Run, Peninsular and Valley campaigns, second Bull Run campaign, Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville campaigns, Wilderness campaign, siege and capture of Petersburg, Richmond, and surrender of Lee's army. The State was readmitted to the Union in 1870. Area, 42,450 square miles. Population (1890), 1,655,980.

Virginia, Army of. A Federal army in the Civil War, formed in Aug., 1862, out of the commands of Fremont, Banks, and McDowell, commanded by General Pope, and took part in the second Bull Run campaign, after which it was discontinued.

Virginia, University of. An institution of learning situated near Charlottesville, Virginia; chartered 1819. Its chief founder was Thomas Jefferson.

Virginia City (vėr-jin'i-ä sit'i). The capital of Madison County, Montana, situated on Alder Creek 60 miles southeast of Butte. It is a gold-mining center. Population (1890), 670.

Virginia City, or **Virginia.** The capital of Storey County, Nevada, situated on the slope of Mount Davidson, about 6,000 feet above sea-level, in lat. 39° 17′ N. It is the largest city in the state, and one of the richest mining centers in the world. It was built in 1859 over the Comstock Lode. Population (1890), 8,911.

Virginians (vėr-jin'i-anz), **The.** A novel by Thackeray, published in 1857–59. The scene is laid in Virginia in the 18th century. It is a sequel to "Henry Esmond."

Virginia Plan, The. An outline plan of a constitution for the United States, presented to the Constitutional Convention of 1787 by Edmund Randolph of Virginia. It projected a national union differing radically from the old confederacy.

Virginia Resolutions, The. Resolutions prepared by James Madison, and passed by the Virginia legislature Dec., 1798, which declared the Alien and Sedition acts "palpable and dangerous infractions of the Constitution."

Virgin (vėr'jin) **Islands.** A group of islands in the West Indies, east of Porto Rico. It comprises the British islands Tortola, Anegada, Virgin Gorda, etc. (forming part of the Leeward Islands Colony); the Spanish islands Culebra, Bieques, etc. (dependencies of Porto Rico); and the Danish islands St. Croix, St. Thomas, St. John, etc. They were discovered by Columbus in Nov., 1493. Total area, about 350 square miles. Population (1891), about 55,000.

Virginius (vėr-jin'i-us). In Roman legendary history, the father of Virginia. See *Virginia.*

Virginius. A tragedy by J. Sheridan Knowles, produced in 1820.

Virginius. An American vessel captured by the Spaniards in 1873 while engaged in filibustering. The captain and others were executed at Santiago de Cuba. The affair caused extreme tension between the American and Spanish governments. It ended in the payment of an indemnity by Spain.

Virgin Martyr, The. A tragedy by Massinger and Dekker, licensed in 1620, printed in 1621. It was revised in 1668 and 1716.

Virgin of the Rosary, The. A painting by Murillo, in the Royal Museum at Madrid. It is one of the best of Murillo's pictures. The heads of the Virgin and Child show typical Andalusian faces.

Virgin Queen. A name given to Queen Elizabeth of England.

Virgo (vėr'gō). [L., 'the virgin.'] An ancient constellation and sign of the zodiac. The figure represents a winged woman in a robe holding a spike of grain in her left hand. One of the stars was called Vindemiatrix, or by the Greeks Protrygeter — that is, precursor of the vintage. At the time when the zodiac seems to have been formed (2100 B. C.) this star would first be seen at Babylon before sunrise about Aug. 20, or, since there is some evidence that it was then brighter than it is now, perhaps a week earlier. This would seem too late for the vintage, so that perhaps this tradition is older than the zodiac. Virgo appears in the Egyptian zodiac without wings, yet there seems no room to doubt that the figure was first meant for the winged Assyrian Astarte, especially as the sixth month in Akkadian was called the "Errand of Ishtar." The symbol of the zodiacal sign is ♍, where a resemblance to a wing may be seen. The constellation contains the white first-magnitude star Spica.

Viriathus (vi-ri'a-thus), or **Viriatus** (vi-ri'a-tus). Assassinated about 139 B. C. A Lusitanian shepherd who conducted a long and generally successful war against the Romans in the western part of the Spanish peninsula 149–139.

Viroconium. See *Uriconium.*

Virues (vē-rō-es'), **Cristóval de.** Born at Valencia, Spain, about 1550; died about 1610. A Spanish epic and dramatic poet, a friend of Lope de Vega. Five of his plays are extant.

He claims to have first divided Spanish dramas into three *jornadas* or acts, and Lope de Vega assents to the claim; but they were both mistaken, for we now know that such a division was made by Francisco de Leyva not later than 1553, when Vega was but three years old. *Ticknor, Span. Lit., II. 64.*

Viscaino, Sebastian. See *Vizcaino.*

Vischer (fish'ėr), **Friedrich Theodor.** Born at Ludwigsburg, Würtemberg, June 30, 1807; died at Gmunden, Sept. 14, 1887. A German critic, professor at Tübingen. He was a member of the Frankfort Parliament in 1848. His chief work is "Ästhetik" (1847–58). His other works include "Über das Erhabene und Komische" (1837), "Kritische Gänge" (1844), etc.

Visconti (vis-kon'tē), **Ennio Quirino.** [From L. *Vicecomites*, viscount.] Born at Rome, Nov. 1, 1751; died Feb. 2, 1818. A celebrated Italian archæologist. He was conservator of the Capitoline Museum at Rome, and member of the provisional government at Rome. In 1797 he went to Paris, where in 1798 he was made custodian of the collections in the Louvre and professor of archæology. His chief work is "Iconographie grecque" (1808). His other works include the first volume of the "Iconographie romaine" (1817; completed by Mongez), "Museo Pio Clementino" (1782–87), "Description des antiques du musée royal," etc.

Visconti, Filippo Maria. Died 1447. The last Duke of Milan of the Visconti house, son of G. G. Visconti.

Visconti, Giangaleazzo. Died 1402. Grandnephew of Giovanni Visconti, and son of Galeazzo Visconti. He became duke of Milan in 1395; subdued a large part of northern and central Italy; and was a patron of literature and art.

Visconti, Giovanni. Died 1354. Lord of Milan. He annexed Genoa. His dominions were divided among his three nephews.

Visconti-Venosta (vis-kon'tē-vā-nōs'tä), Marquis **Emilio.** Born at Milan, Jan. 22, 1829. An Italian diplomatist and politician, minister of foreign affairs 1863–64, 1866–67, and 1869–76.

Vishnu (vish'nö). [Skt., 'the pervader'; from √*vish*, 'work, be active, accomplish.] In later Hindu mythology, the second member of the trimurti or triad (Brahma, Vishnu, and Shiva): regarded as the preserver, while Brahma and Shiva are respectively the creator and the destroyer. Vishnu appears already in the Rigveda as a solar divinity. There his chief achievement is striding over the heavens in three steps, explained as designating the three daily stations of the sun in his rising, culmination, and setting, the conception out of which grew the legend of the Vamana, or dwarf incarnation of Vishnu. (See *Vamana.*) He is the companion of Indra in drinking the soma and in battling with Vritra. At times he appears as sent by Indra, and strengthened by him, while at others he rises into Indra strength, especially by preparing the soma for him. Not at first included among the Adityas, or sons of Aditi (whose number in the Vedic period varies from six to eight), when their number is raised to twelve, representing the sun in the twelve months of the year, Vishnu receives the first place among them. It is in the Mahabharata and the Ramayana that he appears without this

solar character, and as gradually rising to his present supremacy as the most popular god of modern Hindu worship, while the Puranas represent the fully developed rivalry between Shiva and Vishnu and their worshipers, called respectively Shaivas and Vishnavas. The most marked feature of the modern Vishnu is his incarnation in a portion of his essence on ten different occasions to deliver mankind from special dangers. These ten principal avatars (“descents,” “incarnations”) are (1) the Matsya, or “fish”; (2) the Kurma, “tortoise”; (3) the Varaha, “boar”; (4) the Narasinha, “man-lion”; (5) the Vaamana, “dwarf”; (6) Parashurama, or “Rama with the ax”; (7) Ramachandra; (8) Krishna; (9) Buddha, by adopting whom the Brahmans apparently wished to effect a compromise between their own creed and Buddhism; and (10) Kalki, an incarnation, yet to come, in which Vishnu at the end of the four yugas or ages will destroy the wicked, and free the world from its enemies. See the articles. These various scenes of the Puranas increase to 22 or 24. As in their treatment of the triad the modern Hindus elevate either Shiva or Vishnu to the supremacy, subordinating the other two, Vishnu is often identified with Narayana, the personified Purusha, or primeval living spirit, and is described as moving on the waters, and resting on Shesha, the serpent of infinity, while Brahma emerges from a lotus growing from his navel. His wife is Lakshmi or Shri, and his paradise Vaikuntha. He has a peculiar mark on his breast called Shrivatsa, and has a conch-shell, a discus, a club, a bow, and a sword. Upon his wrist is the jewel Syamantaka, and on his breast the jewel Kaustubha. His vehicle is Garuda, who is half man, half bird (with the head, wings, talons, and beak of an eagle, and the body and limbs of a man), and whose face is white, wings red, and body golden. The Ganges issues from Vishnu’s foot. He has slain countless demons, a number of whom are specified in various legends. He has a thousand names, all given in the Anushasana-parvan (“Instruction-section”) of the Mahabharata, the third book of Siva, which numbers 3078. On Vishnu, see Muir’s “Original Sanskrit Texts,” IV. 63–208, and Monier-Williams’s “Brahmanism and Hinduism,” iii., v., and vi.

Vishnupurana (vish-nū-pū-rī′na). In Sanskrit literature, an important and typical Purana (see that word). It has been translated, with preface and many notes, by Wilson. A second edition of this translation has greatly enriched the first by further notes by Fitzedward Hall. It appears in Wilson’s works, Vol. VI (London, 1864). Wilson’s analysis of the Puranas in Vol. III, and his preface to Vishnupurana, are the chief sources of information on the Puranas.

Visigoths (viz′i-goths). [From LL. *Visigothi*, *Visigothæ*, West Goths.] The individuals of the more westerly of the two great historical divisions of the Goths. See *Goths*. The Visigoths founded a kingdom chiefly which continued in southern France until 507, and in Spain until 711. Also called *West Goths*.

Vision of Don Roderick. A narrative poem by Sir Walter Scott, published in 1811.

Vision of Judgment. 1. A poem by Southey, published in 1821.—2. A burlesque of this poem by Lord Byron.

Vision of Ezekiel (e-zē′ki-el), **The.** God the Father, with the symbols of the four Evangelists: a small but impressive painting by Raphael, in the Galleria Pitti, Florence. The God-head is treated perhaps too much like a Jupiter, but the grouping is admirable.

Vision of Mirza (mēr′zä). **The.** An allegory by Addison, published in the “Spectator,” No. 159. It is a work of human life.

Vision of Piers Plowman (pērs plou′man). An allegorical and satirical poem by William Langland, begun about 1362, revised in 1377, and revised and enlarged until about 1393. It was very popular, as attested by its numerous MSS., and was printed in 1550, 1561, 1563, in several editions. There have been several modern reprints, the most recent of which is that edited by Professor W. W. Skeat in 1887. This incorporates the conditions of three MS. texts, of different dates, with notes. The book is really the “Vision of William concerning Piers Plowman,” who is the subject, not the author. There are other visions incorporated, but this was the favorite division of Langland.

In the earlier part of the poem he is a blameless ploughman and a guide to men who are seeking the shrine of Truth, whilst in the latter part of it he is the blameless carpenter’s son who shows us the Father. The ambiguity is surely not very great, and the reader who once apprehends this explanation will easily remember that the true Piers Plowman was certainly not a Middle-English author.

Skeat, Preface to Piers the Plowman, p. xxvii.

Vision of Sir Launfal (län′fal). A poem by James Russell Lowell, published in 1848.

Viso, Monte. See *Monte Viso*.

Vistula (vis′tū-lä). [F. *Vistule*, L. *Vistula*, G. *Weichsel*, Pol. *Wisła*.] A large river of northern Europe. It rises in Austrian Silesia in the Jablunka Mountains, forms part of the boundary between Austrian Silesia and Galicia on the one side and Prussian Silesia on the other; passes through Galicia, and forms part of the boundary between Galicia and Poland; traverses Poland; enters Prussia; separates near its mouth into the Vistula and Nogat; and then divides into the Danziger Vistula and the Elbinger Vistula, of which the former flows directly into the Gulf of Dantzic and the latter into the Frisches Haff. Its chief tributaries are the San, Pilica, Bug, and Brahe; the chief towns on its banks, Cracow, Warsaw, Plock, Thorn, and Dantzic. Length, about 650 miles; navigable for small vessels from Cracow, for large vessels from the mouth of the San.

The origin of the name of this river [Vistula (Germ. Weichsel, Vixel, Slav. Visla, Lat. Vistula) unfortunately can hardly be ascertained with certainty. It is sometimes regarded as originally and thoroughly Teutonic, sometimes as Slavonic, sometimes also as Slavo-Teutonic (Mullenhoff, ii. 307; J. v. Fierlinger, K. Z., xxvii. 479). The last seems to be the most probable.

Schrader, Aryan Peoples (tr. by Jevons), p. 429.

Vistula Governments. The official name of Russian Poland.

Visurgis (vi-sėr′jis). The Latin name of the *Weser*.

Vitalians (vi-tā′li-anz). A band of pirates who infested the Baltic and North seas at the end of the 14th and the beginning of the 15th century.

Vitalis (vē-tä′lēs). Pseudonym of the Swedish poet Sjöberg.

Vitalis (vī-tā′lis). See *Ordericus*.

Vita Nuova (vē′tä nwō′vä). [It., ‘The New Life.’] A work by Dante, probably finished in 1307.

Dante wrote in his early manhood the “Vita Nuova”—the New or the Early Life—connecting, with a narrative of aspiration towards Beatrice as the occasion of them, sonnets and canzoni, representing artificially, according to the manner of that time, various moods of love.

Morley, English Writers, III. 402.

Vitebsk (vē-tebsk′). 1. A government of western Russia, surrounded by the governments of Livonia, Pskoff, Smolensk, Moghileff, Minsk, Vilna, and Courland. Area, 17,440 square miles. Population, 1,341,100.—2. The capital of the government of Vitebsk, situated on the Düna in lat. 55° 15′ N. It has considerable trade. Population (1888), 59,425.

Vitellius (vi-tel′i-us), **Aulus.** Born 15 A. D.; killed at Rome, Dec., 69 A. D. Roman emperor, a favorite of Tiberius, Caligula, Claudius, and Nero. He was appointed governor in Lower Germany by Galba in 68, and was proclaimed emperor by the army at the beginning of 69. His generals Cæcina and Valens defeated Otho, and he entered Rome in the middle of 69. His forces were defeated by those of Vespasian under Antonius Primus.

Viterbo (vē-ter′bō). [ML. *Viterbium*, *Biterum*.] A city of the province of Rome, Italy, 41 miles north-northwest of Rome. It has a noted cathedral, and was formerly a papal residence. In the neighborhood are mineral springs and Etruscan antiquities. Population (1881), 19,654.

Viti (vē′tē), or **Maviti** (mä-vē′tē), also called **Mazitu** (mä-zē′tō). A tribe of marauders in East Africa, originally Zulus from the neighborhood of Sofala and Inhambane, who, about 1850, crossed the Zambesi and ravaged the region between the Rovuma and Rufiji rivers. Many settled finally southwest of Lake Nyassa, where they are called Mangoni (Livingstone, 1869). Others mixed with different tribes, especially with the Mahenge. Taking advantage of the fear inspired by the Maviti, other marauders, as the Waninde and the Wangindo, took their name, costume, and manners in order to facilitate their depredations.

Viti Archipelago. See *Fiji Islands*.

Vitiges (vi-tī-jēz). An East-Gothic king who reigned from 536 to about 540. He was taken captive to Constantinople by Belisarius.

Viti Levu (vē′tē lev′ō). The largest island of the Fiji group, and the most important in respect to population and fertility. Length, about 80 miles. Width, about 55 miles.

Vitim (vē-tēm′). A river in Siberia which rises in Transbaikalia and joins the Lena about lat. 59° 50′ N. Length, about 1,400 miles.

Vitoria, or **Vittoria** (vē-tō′rē-ä). [ML. *Victoriacum*, *Victoria*.] The capital of the Basque province of Alava, Spain, situated on the Zadorra in lat. 42° 50′ N., long. 2° 53′ W. It is an important commercial and manufacturing town. A victory was gained there by the Allies under Wellington over the French under Joseph Bonaparte and Jourdan, June 21, 1813. Population (1887), 37,660.

Vitoria, Duke of. A title of Espartero.

Vitré (vē-trā′). A town in the department of Ille-et-Vilaine, France, situated on the Vilaine 24 miles east of Rennes. It contains a castle, and a church of Notre Dame, and is noted for its old Breton aspect. Population (1891), 10,607.

Vitruvius Pollio (vi-trō′vi-us pol′i-ō), **Marcus:** called **Vitruvius.** Born at Verona. A famous Roman architect and engineer, military engineer under Cæsar and Augustus. His treatise on architecture, in ten books (“De architectura”), dedicated to Augustus, is the only surviving Roman treatise on the subject. He seems to have been an unsuccessful architect: his book, however, was well known to Pliny, and on it was based almost all the earlier theory and practice of Renaissance and pseudo-classical architecture.

Vitry-le-François (vē-trē′lē-fron-swä′). [See def.] A town in the department of Marne, France, situated on the Marne 20 miles southeast of Châlons-sur-Marne. It was founded by Francis I. Population (1891), commune, 8,022.

Vittoria (Spain). See *Vitoria*.

Vittoria Colonna. See *Colonna*.

Vittoria Coronmbona. See *White Devil*.

Vittorio (vit-to′re-o). A town in the province of Treviso, Italy, situated on the Meschio 38 miles north of Venice. It is composed of the two former towns Ceneda and Serravalle. Ceneda was an important place in the middle ages. It has silk-mills and manufactures of cotton and wool. Population (1881), 16,683.

Vitus (vī′tus), Saint. A saint of the Roman church, a martyr under Diocletian. His festival is celebrated June 15. At Ulm and Ravensburg and other places in Germany it was believed in the 17th century that good health could be secured for a year by dancing before his image at his festival, and bringing gifts: hence it is said that St. Vitus’s dance came to be confounded with chorea, a nervous disorder, and he was invoked against it.

Vitznau (vits′nou). A small village in the canton of Lucerne, Switzerland, situated on the Lake of Lucerne 9 miles east-southeast of Lucerne. It is a tourist center.

Vivarais (vē-vä-rī′), [L. *pagus Vivariensis*.] An ancient district in Languedoc, France, corresponding nearly to the modern department of Ardèche. Capital, Viviers.

Vivian (viv′i-an), or **Viviane,** or **Vivien.** In the Arthurian cycle of romance, an enchantress, the mistress of Merlin. She brought up Lancelot in her palace, which is described situated in a magical lake: hence her name “the lady of the Lake.” Tennyson has used the subject of her subjugation of Merlin in his “Merlin and Vivien” in the “Idylls of the King.”

At length this renowned magician [Merlin] disappeared entirely from England. His voice alone was heard in a forest, where he was enclosed in a bush of hawthorn: he had been entrapped in this awkward residence by means of a charm he had communicated to the lady Vivian or Viviane, who, not believing in the spell, had tried it on her lover. The lady was sorry for the accident, but there was no extracting her admirer from his thorny covert.

Southey, Hist. of Brazil, Preface, I. lxii.

It . . . seems evident that it is to the Hwimleian, or Chwilerian of Merlinus Silvestris (the historical Merlin of Scotland), that we are to attribute the origin of Viviane of the romances of Chivalry, and who now so conspicuous a part in those compositions, although it is true that there is not much resemblance betwixt the two names. But if we look into the poems of Merlin Sylvestris, we shall find that the female personage of whom he chiefly sings, the French romances might easily be modified into Viviane, is repeatedly referred to by the bard in his vaticinations. It also seems probable, as the Hwilleian signifies a tempest, to appears and disappears, and also as the word bears some resemblance in sound to Sibylla, that the bard, by a confusion of terms and ideas not unfrequent in early writers, coined this name as an appellation for some imaginary character, and thus furnished the original of Viviane.

T. Price, Literary Remains, I. 144.

Vivian Grey. A novel by Disraeli, published in 1826.

Viviani (vē-vē-ä′nē), **Vincenzo.** Born at Florence, April 5, 1622; died Sept. 22, 1703. An Italian mathematician, a pupil of Galileo, and his companion during the last years of the great astronomer’s life. His theoretical restoration of the lost books of Aristæus and of Apollonius of Perga on conic sections was verified by the discovery of the text.

Vivien de Saint-Martin (vē-vi-en′ de saṅ-mar-tan′), **Louis.** Born at Caen, May 22, 1802. A noted French geographer, one of the founders of the Geographical Society of Paris. He founded in 1859 the “Athenæum français,” and edited “L’Annee géographique” 1863–76. He has also written “Etude sur la géographie grecque et latine de l’Inde” (1858–60), “Le nord d’Afrique dans l’antiquité grecque et romaine” (1863), “Nouveau dictionnaire de géographie universelle” (1877–1894), etc.

Viviers (vē-vyā′). [ML. *Vivarias*, *Vivarium*.] A small town in the department of Ardèche, France, situated on the Rhone southeast of Privas.

Vivitao (vē-vē-tä′ō), or **Vavitau.** One of the principal islands of the Austral group, Pacific Ocean.

Vivonne (vē-von′), **Catherine de,** Marquise de Rambouillet. Born at Rome, 1588; died at Paris, 1665. A French social leader, celebrated for her influence on French literature and society through the reunions in her salon. See *Hôtel de Rambouillet*.

Vizagapatam (vē-zä′ga-pa-täm′). 1. A district in Madras, British India, intersected by lat. 18° N., long. 83° E. Area, 3,477 square miles. Population (1881), 1,790,468.—2. A seaport, capital of the district of Vizagapatam, situated on the Bay of Bengal in lat. 17° 42′ N., long. 83° 18′ E. Population (1881), 30,291.

Vizcaino (vēth-kä-ē′nō), **Sebastian.** Born at Huelva, Spain: died at Acapulco, Mexico, about 1615. A Spanish navigator. He commanded exploring expeditions from Acapulco to Lower California (1596–97), the Californian coast to lat. 43 (1602–03), and Manila and Japan (1610–14). In the last he carried Franciscan missionaries to Japan, and made the first attempt to establish commercial relations between that country and Spain. His reports have been repeatedly published. Also written *Vizcaino*.

Vizcaya. *See Biscay.*

Vlachs (vlaks). Same as *Wallachians.*

Vladikavkaz (vlä-dē-käv-käts'). The capital of the government of Terek, Caucasia, Russia, situated on the Terek, at the base of the Caucasus Mountains, about lat. 43° N. It is the terminus of the railway, a fortress, and an important center of transit trade. Population, 44,202.

Vladimir (vlä-dē-mēr' or vlä-dē'mir). **1.** A government of Russia, surrounded by the governments of Tver, Yaroslav, Kostroma, Nijni-Novgorod, Tamboff, Ryazan, and Moscow. It comprises the greater part of the ancient principality of Vladimir. Area, 18,868 square miles. Population, 1,456,000. **2.** The capital of the government of Vladimir, situated on the Klyasma 110 miles east by north of Moscow. It contains two ancient cathedrals. That of the Assumption was rebuilt in the 13th century after destruction by the Tatars, and, though twice since restored, preserves much of its old character and interest. It was until the middle of the 15th century the metropolitan church of Russia. It possesses rich silver shrines, tombs of princes and metropolitans, and many other historical relics. That of Dimitri of Solun is remarkable for the abundant sculpture, representing animals, birds, foliage, and the like, which adorns the walls of white sandstone. The great portal is one of the finest of its type: the archivolt is profusely carved with foliage and arabesques of grotesque animals and cable moldings. The date of the church is 1194: it was recently restored under Nicholas I. The style approaches the pure Byzantine, with marks of Oriental influences, and in this phase is better exhibited here than in any other existing building. From the middle of the 12th century to 1328 Vladimir was the residence of the Russian grand princes. Population (1885–1889), 39,709.

Vladimir, Saint, "The Great." Died 1015. Grand Prince of Russia 980–1015. He extended the Russian dominions and promoted Christianity.

Vladimir, Principality of. A medieval principality, and at times a grand principality, in Russia. See *Suzdal.*

Vladimir Bay. An arm of the Sea of Japan, on the coast of the Maritime Province in Siberia.

Vladivostok (vlä-dē-vôs-tok'). A seaport in the Maritime Province, Siberia, situated on the Golden Horn of the Gulf of Peter the Great (Sea of Japan), in lat. 43° 7′ N., long. 131° 53′ E. It has a fine harbor, and is the chief Russian naval station on the Pacific. It was founded in 1861. Population, 15,000.

Vlaenderen, or **Vlaanderen.** The Flemish name of Flanders.

Vlie (vlē). A sea passage or current between the North Sea and the Zuyder Zee, northeast of Vlieland and southwest of Terschelling.

Vlieland (vlē'länt). One of the Friesian Islands, belonging to the Netherlands, situated in the North Sea northeast of Texel. Length, 12 miles.

Vlissingen (flis'sing-en), or **Vliessingen** (flēs'sing-en). The Dutch name of Flushing.

Voëtians (vō-ē'shianz). The followers of Voëtius, of the Reformed Church in the Netherlands in the 17th century, who held, in opposition to Cocceius, a more literal sense in interpreting both the Old and the New Testament.

Vogel (fō'gel), **Eduard.** Born at Krefeld, Germany, March 7, 1829: killed in Wadai, 1856. An African explorer. While in London as astronomer he was commissioned by the British government to supplement the explorations of Richardson and Barth in the Sudan (1855). After three years of successful exploration in the Sudan states around Lake Chad, where he met Barth, he fell a victim to the fanaticism of the Wadai people as he was attempting to reach the Nile basin. Only in 1873 was his fate ascertained by Nachtigal.

Vogelweide. See *Walther von der Vogelweide.*

Vogler (fō'gler), **Georg Joseph,** called Abbé. Born at Würzburg, Germany, June 15, 1749: died at Darmstadt, May 6, 1814. A German organist, composer, and writer on music: kapellmeister successively in Mannheim, Stockholm, and Darmstadt, and conductor of schools of music in those cities.

Vogt (fōgt), **Karl.** Born at Giessen, Germany, July 5, 1817. A German naturalist. He studied at Giessen and Bern, being a pupil of Liebig and Agassiz. He was appointed professor of zoology at Giessen in 1847, but soon lost his chair for political reasons. In 1852 he became professor of zoology at Geneva. He conducted an expedition to the North Cape in 1861, and in 1878 entered the Swiss National Assembly. He is an extreme Darwinist and a zealous advocate of the doctrine of materialism. Among his works are "Im Gebirg und auf den Gletschern" (1845), "Lehrbuch der Geologie und Petrefaktenkunde" (1846), "Physiologische Briefe" (1845–46), "Bilder aus Mittelmeer" (1848), "Vorlesungen" (1851), "Köhlerglaube und Wissenschaft" (1853–55), "Säugetiere in Wort und Bild."

Vogtland (fōgt'länd), or **Voigtland** (foigt'-länd). A region in Germany, immediately subject to the former empire, and administered by officials called *vogts.* It comprised parts of western Saxony, Reuss, Saxe-Altenburg, Saxe-Weimar, Upper Franconia, Bohemia, etc. – in general, the lands near the upper Elster and Saale.

Vogtland Switzerland. A picturesque region in the Vogtland, extending along the White Elster from Plauen northward to Greiz (or to Berga).

Vogué (vō-gā-ä'), **Charles Jean Melchior,** Marquis de. Born at Paris, 1829. A French archæologist and diplomatist, ambassador at Constantinople and later at Vienna. He has published "Les eglises de la Terre Sainte" (1860), "Inscriptions hébraïques de Jerusalem" (1864), "Le Temple de Jerusalem," "Essai sur la topographie de la Ville Sainte" (1865), "L'Architecture dans la Syrie centrale" (1865), "Mélanges d'histoire religieuse" (1865), "Inscriptions sémitiques" (1863–77), and edited "Mémoires du Maréchal de Villars" (1884) and "Villars d'après sa correspondance et ses documents inédits" (1888).

Voigtland. See *Vogtland.*

Voirons (vwä-rōn'). **Les.** A mountain-range in the department of Haute-Savoie, France, 10 miles east of Geneva. Highest point, 4,875 feet.

Voiture (vwä-tür'). **Vincent.** Born at Amiens, France, 1598: died May 26, 1648. A French poet and man of letters, patronized at court. He is noted for his letters and for his short poems (sonnets, chansons, etc.).

There was, in the first place, the school of the côterie poets, who devoted themselves to producing vers de société, either for the ladies or for the great men of the period. The head of this school was found all question Voiture. This admirable writer of prose and verse published absolutely nothing during his lifetime, though his work was in private the delight of the salons.
Saintsbury, French Lit., p. 275.

Vokes (vōks), **Rosina.** Born at London, 1854: died at Babicombe, near Torquay, Jan. 27, 1894. An English actress. She first appeared in the English provinces in pantomime with her brother Fred and her sisters Victoria and Jessie. In 1870, with Brandon Cox, who assumed the name, they made a success in London as "the Vokes family." They were also very successful in America, where they appeared annually for many years. Rosina Harriet Cecil Clay in 1877. She was remarkable for her fun, originality, and graceful dancing.

Volano (vō-lä'nō). A village in Tyrol, situated on the Adige near Roveredo. Here, April 24, 1809, the Austrians under Chasteler defeated the French under Baraguay d'Hilliers. The French were driven out of southern Tyrol.

Volcæ (vol'sē). In ancient history, a people of Gaul, dwelling in Languedoc.

Volcan de Agua (vōl-kän' dā ä'gwä). [Sp., 'water volcano.'] An extinct volcano of Guatemala, immediately south of the city of Guatemala la Antigua. On Sept. 10 or 11, 1541, the city was overwhelmed, and in great part destroyed, by a flood of water, said to have been thrown out by the volcano. The flood was probably due to the bursting of a crater lake. Height, 13,300 feet.

Volcan de Fuego (vōl-kän' dā fō-ā'gō). [Sp., 'fire volcano.'] An active volcano immediately north of the city of Guatemala la Antigua: so called in allusion to the Volcan de Agua, or water volcano, on the opposite side of the city. Height, 12,821 feet.

Volcano (vol-kā'nō) **Islands.** A group of small islands in the Pacific, about lat. 25° N., long. 141° 20′ E.

Volga (vol'gä). [G. *Wolga.*] The chief river of Russia, and the longest river of Europe: the ancient Rha or Rhos, Hunnish Var. It rises in marshes of the Valdai plateau, government of Tver; traverses the governments of Tver, Yaroslav, Kostroma, Nijni-Novgorod, and Kazan; separates Simbirsk and Saratof from Samara; and traverses Astrakhan. Its chief tributaries are the Sezksna, Unsha, Vetluga, Kama, and Samara on the left, and the Oka and Lura on the right. The chief places on its banks are Tver, Yaroslav, Kostroma, Nijni-Novgorod, Kazan, Simbirsk, Samara, Saratoff, and Astrakhan. It divides into various branches, and flows into the Caspian Sea by a delta 70 miles in length and a maximum of 40 miles in width. It is connected by a system of canals with the Baltic. Length, about 2,400 miles; navigable for the greater part of its distance.

Volhynia (vol-hin'i-ä). A government of Russia, bordering on Galicia (in Austria-Hungary) and on the governments of Lublin, Siedlce, Grodno, Minsk, Kieff, and Podolia. Capital, Zhitomir. The surface is hilly in the south, elsewhere flat. Area, 27,767 square miles. Population, 2,400,800.

Volhynia, Principality of. A medieval principality of western Russia, acquired by Lithuania under Gedimin (1315–40).

Volkmann (fölk'man), **Alfred Wilhelm.** Born at Leipsic, July 1, 1801: died at Halle, April 21, 1877. A German physiologist, professor at Halle. His works include "Anatomia animalium" (1831–33), "Die Lehre vom leiblichen Leben" (1837), "Physiologische Untersuchungen im Gebiete der Optik" (1863–64).

Volkmann, Friedrich Robert. Born at Lommatzsch, Saxony, April 6, 1815: died at Pest, Oct. 30, 1883. A German-Hungarian composer. He went to Leipsic to study in 1836, and to Prague as teacher and composer in 1839, lived in Vienna 1854–58, and removed to Pest in 1858. Among his compositions are two symphonies in D minor and B flat, serenades for string orchestra, concertos for violoncello, a "Schlummerlied," etc., and much vocal and pianoforte music.

Vollon (vo-lōn'). **Antoine.** Born at Lyons, France, April 20, 1833. A distinguished French landscape-, genre-, and flower-painter: a pupil of Ribot. Among his works are "Art and Gluttony" (1864), "Kitchen Interior" (1864, and another in 1865), "Curiosities," "Sea Fish," and "Old Fisherman" (Luxembourg), "The Kettle" (Lyons Museum), "Woman of Pollet at Dieppe" (1876).

Volney (vol'ni; F. pron. vōl-nā'), Comte **Constantin François de Chassebœuf de.** Born at Craon, France, Feb. 3, 1757: died at Paris, April 25, 1820. A French scholar and author. He traveled in Syria and Egypt 1783–87, and in the United States; was a member of the Constituent Assembly; and was embroiled by Napoleon and by Louis XVIII. His works include "Voyage en Egypte et en Syrie" (1787), "Considérations sur la guerre entre les Turcs avec les Russes" (1788), "Ruines, ou méditations sur les révolutions des empires" (1791), "Tableau du climat et du sol des États-Unis" (1803), "Recherches nouvelles sur l'histoire ancienne," etc.

Vologda (vō-log'dä). **1.** A government of Russia, bordering on Siberia on the east, and surrounded on other sides by the governments of Perm, Vyatka, Kostroma, Yaroslav, Novgorod, Olonetz, and Archangel. Area, 155,498 square miles. Population, 1,272,100. — **2.** The capital of the government of Vologda, situated on the river Vologda about lat. 59° 20′ N., long. 40° E. It early became an important center of commerce: this it was especially from the founding of Archangel to the founding of St. Petersburg. Population (1885–89), 17,795.

Volpone (vol-pō'ne), **or the Fox.** A comedy by Ben Jonson, played in 1605, printed in 1607.

The central character [Volpone] long continued to express to the popular mind the incarnation of the most loathsome kind of hypocrite. Even in the reign of Dr. Sacheverell could in his notorious sermon point an attack upon the principles of the Revolution by alluding to the Lord Treasurer Godolphin under his nickname of the Old Fox or Volpone.
Ward, Hist. Dram. Lit.

Volscian (vol'sian) **Mountains.** A group of mountains in Italy, southeast of Rome. They are west of the main chain of the Apennines, and south of the Alban Mountains. Height, about 5,000 feet.

Volscians (vol'sianz). An ancient Italian people who dwelt in the southern part of Latium: noted for their long resistance against Rome. They were subdued by Rome in the last part of the 4th century B. C.

Volsk (vōlsk). A town in the government of Saratoff, Russia, situated on the Volga 65 miles northeast of Saratoff. Population, 37,832.

Volsunga Saga (vol'sông-gä sä'gä). [ON. *Völsungasaga.*] In Old Norse literature, the mythical history of the Volsungs and the Nibelungs. Its central hero is Sigurd the Volsung, the Siegfried of the "Nibelungenlied." Unlike the German version, the story has throughout a heathen character, and the gods in person enter into its action. It was probably written in Norway not long after the middle of the 13th century. Its material was taken in part from ancient popular legends, partly from old heroic poems, some of which are preserved in the Elder Edda. It, and not the "Nibelungenlied," is the principal source of Wagner's "Ring of the Nibelungs."

Volta (vol'tä). A small town in Italy, 15 miles north-northwest of Mantua. On July 26–27, 1848, the Austrians drove back the Sardinians.

Volta, Count **Alessandro.** Born at Como, Italy, Feb. 18, 1745: died there, March 5, 1827. A celebrated Italian physicist, famous for his researches and inventions in electricity: professor in Como and Pavia. He was made by Napoleon senator of Lombardy, and invented the electrophorus, electroscope, condenser, and the voltaic pile (described, and named from him).

Voltaire (vol-tär') : the assumed name of **François Marie Arouet** (ä-rō-ā'). Born at Châtenay, Feb. 20, 1694: died at Paris, May 30, 1778. A famous French writer. He took the name of Voltaire, the origin of which is still in dispute, in 1718, a short time after the performance of his tragedy "Œdipe." His father, a notary connected with the Parliament of Châtelet, was a man of some wealth. Young Arouet was one of the most brilliant pupils of the Collège Louis-le-Grand (then in the hands of the Jesuits). Before he was out of college he began writing poetry. He was, as will be the influence of his godfather, the Abbé de Châteauneuf, secured for him an introduction into the most aristocratic circles of Parisian society. But his freedom of utterances soon brought him into trouble. Between 1716 and 1726 he was twice exiled from Paris, and twice thrown a prisoner into the Bastille, both for things that had been written by him and on mere suspicion, and always without a trial. His last imprisonment was due to his resenting an insult offered him by a dissolute young nobleman, the Chevalier de Rohan. He was soon liberated, however, and at once went to England, where he remained over two years (1726–29). Already a celebrated dramatic writer, owing to the success of Œdipe, he published in this country the publication of his epic poem on Henry the Fourth, "La Henriade," the first complete edition of which was dedicated to the Queen of England. He returned to France in 1729, and won repeated successes both as a poet and a historian. In 1734 he took up his residence with the Marquise du Châtelet in the Château of Cirey in Champagne, where he resided most of the time until that lady's death in 1749. It was during this period of his life that he became historiographer of France and "a gentleman of the king's bedchamber." He also had some intercourse with Prote

Benedict XIV., to whom he dedicated his tragedy "Mahomet." Madame du Chatelet's death he returned to Paris, but soon left France for Prussia, where Frederick the Great, who had always admired him, had often requested him to take up his residence. There he remained from July, 1750, to March, 1753. Voltaire and Frederick, who had met almost as lovers, parted bitter enemies, and the great writer was arrested on his way through Frankfort, at the request of the king's representative, although not guilty, nor even accused, of offense, and was treated with harshness. During his stay in Berlin and Potsdam he had completed and published one of his most important works, "Le siecle de Louis XIV." His return to France was followed by a period of wandering caused by the refusal of the arbitrary government of Louis XV. to allow him to come to Paris. He finally settled at Ferney, (1756) where for two years later he moved to Ferney, a large estate only a few miles distant, which he purchased, and where he spent the remainder of his life (1758–75). Much of his time was given to the defense and protection of the victims of religious intolerance and fanaticism. He thus spent about two years getting justice done to the family and memory of a Protestant, Jean Calas, who had been put to death upon a false accusation of killing one of his sons to prevent his turning Catholic. He was constantly at work, also, revising his formerly published writings, issuing numerous pamphlets, both in prose and verse, in favor of freedom of thought, and carrying on an extensive correspondence. Early in 1778, during the reign of Louis XVI., at the request of his friends he determined to visit Paris, where he was received with great enthusiasm. The fatigue of the journey and the excitement of his reception proved too much for his weakened frame, and he died at Paris, May 30, 1778. His most important works are: tragedies, "Œdipe." "Brutus," "Zaire" (considered the best), "Mérope," "Mahomet," "Alzire," "Tancrède"; poems, "La Henriade," "Epitre à Uranie," "La mort d'Adrienne Lecouvreur." "Discours sur l'homme," "La loi naturelle," "Le desastre de Lisbonne," "Le mondain," and the one which his admirers would prefer he had never written, "La Pucelle"; history, "Histoire de Charles XII.," "Essai sur les mœurs et l'esprit des nations," "Le siècle de Louis XIV.," "Histoire de Russie sous Pierre le Grande"; philosophy, "Dictionnaire philosophique"; literary criticism, "Commentaire sur Corneille"; fiction, "Candide," "La princesse de Babylone," "L'Ingenu," "L'Homme aux quarante écus," "Zadig"; miscellanies (which fill a very large number of volumes), "Lettres philosophiques," "Traite de la tolérance." His correspondence is considered as high in merit of Madame de Sévigné. The best of his works are the Edition de Kehl (Kehl, 1784 *et seq.*, 72 vols.), Beuchot's edition (Paris, 1829 *et seq.*, 72 vols.), and Iceland's edition (Paris, Garnier, 1877 *et seq.*, 52 vols.). A selection of his works is in course of publication (1894): it is edited by Georges Bengesco, who is also the author of a bibliography of Voltaire's works, in 4 volumes.

Volterra (vol-ter'rä). A town in the province of Pisa, Italy, 35 miles southwest of Florence: the ancient Volaterræ. It contains a cathedral, a stately Romanesque structure, in the Pisan arcaded style, consecrated in 1493, and erected about a century later. The marble pulpit bears 12th-century scriptural reliefs, and rests on four granite columns, two of them with lions. There are some fine tombs, paintings by several pupils of the great masters, particularly a superb "Annunciation" by Signorelli. The Porta all' Arco is one of the original gates of the old Etruscan city. It is arched, and is flanked by 8 and 12 wide, the outer arch formed of 19 enormous blocks of travertine assembled without cement, and bearing three curious heads in relief on the keystone and imposts. The gate passage, 30 feet long, with grooves for portcullis, is Roman.

Volterra, Daniele da (Daniele Ricciarelli). Born at Volterra, Italy, 1509: died at Rome, April 4, 1566. An Italian painter and sculptor. His chief work is a "Descent from the Cross" (Rome).

Voltri (vol'trē). [L. *Veturium*, ML. *Vulturum*, *Vulturi.*] A seaport in the province of Genoa, Italy, situated on the Gulf of Genoa 9 miles west of Genoa. Here, in 1800, the Austrians defeated the French under Masséna. Population (1881), 13,749.

Volturno (vol-tör'nō). [L. *Vulturnus.*] A river in Italy which traverses Campania and flows into the Mediterranean 21 miles northwest of Naples. Length, about 95 miles. Near it Garibaldi defeated the Neapolitan troops Sept. 19 and 21, and Oct. 1, 1860.

Volumnia (vō-lum'ni-ä). The mother of Coriolanus, a character in Shakspere's play "Coriolanus."

Voluseer (vol-un-tēr'). A steel center-board sloop, built to defend the America's cup, challenged by the Thistle (Scotch cutter). She won the trial race with the Mayflower (Sept. 17, 1887), and both the cup races against the Thistle (Sept. 27 and 30). She was afterward remodeled into a schooner and called the Phœnix. She was originally designed by Edward Burgess for General J. C. Paine of Boston, and launched June 30, 1887. Her principal dimensions were: length over all, 106.23 feet; length, load water-line, 85.88 feet; beam, 23.2 feet; draught, 16 feet; displacement, 130 tons.

Völuspá. The principal poem of the Elder Edda. See *Edda.*

Von Arnim. See *Arnim.*

Vondel (von'del), **Joost van den.** Born at Cologne, Nov. 17, 1587: died at Amsterdam in 1679. A Dutch dramatist and poet: the greatest name in Dutch literature. His parents, who had fled to Cologne from Antwerp, removed to Amsterdam in 1597. After his father's death in 1606 he married, and kept the stocking-shop in which he had succeeded his father. This business was successfully continued long after he had acquired a literary reputation, but in 1657 his unsuccessful management of it by his widow led to bankruptcy. His own small fortune was sacrificed, and he was forced to accept a clerkship where from his seventieth to his eighticth year he labored for a pittance. In 1668, after he had been obliged to resign his position on account of the weakness of old age, he finally received a small state pension. His literary career was begun with the drama "Het Pascha" ("The Pascha"), produced in 1612 before the "Rhetorical Chamber," of which he was a member (the so-called Flemish Chamber of the Leven der Fluyt). In 1619, after the performance of the first of his biblical dramas, the tragedy "Hierusalem verwoest" ("Jerusalem Destroyed"), he went over to the Chamber of the Eglantine. His subsequent works are the tragedy "Palamedes," and "Amsterdamsche Heeta" ("The Amsterdam Hecuba": a free version of Seneca), both 1625; the tragedy (the greatest of his dramas) "Gysbrecht van Aemstel," 1637; "Maeghden" ("St. Ursula") and "Gebroeders" ("Brothers," i. e., the sons of Saul), both 1639; "Joseph in Dothan" and "Joseph in Egypten," both 1640; "Peter en Pauwels" ("Peter and Paul"), 1641; "Maria Stuart," 1646; "De Leeuwendalers" (a pastoral play in celebration of the peace of Westphalia) and "Salomon" ("Solomon"), both 1648; the choral drama "Lucifer," 1654; "Salmoneus," 1657; "Jephtha," 1659; "Koning David in ballingschap" ("King David in Exile"), "Koning David herstelt" ("King David Restored"), and "Samuel," all 1660; "Adonias" ("Adonijah"), 1661; "Batavische Broeders," 1662; "Faeton" ("Phaethon"), 1663; "Adam in ballingschap" ("Adam in Exile"), 1664; "Zungchin," 1666; and "Noah," 1667. He also made many other translations from the classics (among them Vergil's "Eneid," 1660, and Ovid's "Metamorphoses," 1661), and of versions of classical originals from Seneca, Sophocles, Euripides, from Sophocles, the "Electra," 1668, "Œdipus Tyrannus" ("Œdipus Tyrannus"), 1660, and "Hercules," 1663, from Euripides, "Ifigenie in Taurien" ("Iphigenia in Tauris"), 1666, and "Herclaasche Spelen" ("The Herculanician Iphigenia"), 1668). His literary works reflect clearly his own political and religious views. He was at the outset a supporter of the House of Orange, as is plainly visible in the "Pascha," from 1612. The action of the Synod of Dort, and the progress of Calvinism, brought about a revulsion of feeling, which appears in the antithesis of "Murdered Innocence," from 1625, represented under this disguise the trial of Olden-Barnevelt, and cost the poet a summons before the court at Amsterdam, and a fine of 300 florins. In 1650 he wrote the popular verse against the Calvinistic zealots. In 1641 he joined the Roman Catholic Church, and subsequently wrote in praise of it. In addition to the above he has among others, the didactic poems "Altaergeheimenissen" ("Mysteries of the Altar"), 1645; "Johannes de boetgezant" ("John the Evangelist"), 1662; "De Heerlijkheid der kerke" ("The Glory of the Church"), 1663; and the tragedy of "Maria Stuart," already mentioned. The dramatic poem "Lucifer," the greatest of his works, is considered by many Dutch critics to be an allegorical account of the rise of the Netherlands against Philip of Spain. He has been called "the Dutch Shakspere." His collected works, together with a Life of the poet, were published at Amsterdam, 1850–69, in 12 vols.

Von Martius. See *Martius.*

Voorhees (vör'ēz), **Daniel Wolsey.** Born in Butler County, Ohio, Sept. 26, 1827. An American Democratic politician. He commenced the practice of law at Covington, Fountain County, Indiana, in 1851; was member of Congress from Indiana 1861–66 and 1869–73; and has been a United States senator from Indiana since 1877 (present term expiring in 1897).

Voorne (vör'ne). An island belonging to the province of South Holland, Netherlands, situated between the mouth of the Meuse and the Haring Vliet.

Vopiscus (vō-pis'kus). **Flavius.** Lived about the beginning of the 4th century A. D. A Roman historian, one of the writers of the "Augustan History."

Vorarlberg (fo'rär-berg). A land belonging to Austria-Hungary, and forming with Tyrol the administrative division of Tyrol and Vorarlberg. Capital, Bregenz. It is bounded by Lake Constance, Bavaria, Tyrol, Switzerland, and Liechtenstein. The surface is mountainous. It sends two members to the Reichsrat. The inhabitants are German; the prevailing religion, Roman Catholic. Vorarlberg was transferred from Hither Austria to Tyrol in 1782. Area, 1,004 square miles. Population (1890), 131,753.

Vorderrhein (for'der-rin). [G., 'Hither Rhine.'] The northernmost of the two head streams of the Rhine, in the canton of Grisons, Switzerland.

Vöringsfos or -foss (vē'rings-fos). A celebrated waterfall in Norway, formed by the Björöia 64 miles east of Bergen. Height, 475 feet.

Voronezh (vō-rō-nezh'), sometimes **Voronetz** (vō-rō-nets'). **1.** A government of Russia, surrounded by the governments of Orel, Tamboff, and Saratoff, the Province of the Don Cossacks, and Kharkoff and Kursk. Area, 25,443 square miles. Population, 2,755,400.—**2.** The capital of the government of Voronezh, situated on the river Voronezh about lat. 51° 40' N. It is an important commercial center. Population, 56,770.

Vorparlament (fōr'pär-lā-ment). A provisional assembly which met at Frankfort-on-the-Main, March 31–April 3, 1848, to prepare the way for a German parliament.

Vortigern (vör'ti-gėrn). A British king, of the middle of the 5th century, who is said to have invited the Jutes to Britain to aid the Britons against the Picts.

Vortigern and Rowena. A play written in 1796 by William Henry Ireland, and assigned by him, with his other forgeries, to Shakspere.

Vos (vōs). **Martin de.** Born at Antwerp: died about 1604. A Flemish painter.

Vosges (vōzh), G. **Vogesen** (fō'ges-en). [L. *Vosegus* or *Vogesus.*] A range of mountains in eastern France and western Germany, which forms in part the boundary between them. It extends from basel northward, parallel with the Rhine, and, including its continuation the Hardt, through Rhenish Bavaria, and is connected westward by the Monts Faucilles with the plateau of Langres. Highest point, the Ballon de Guebwiller (about 4,680 feet).

Vosges. A department of France, bounded by Meuse, Meurthe-et-Moselle, Alsace-Lorraine, Haute-Saône, and Haute-Marne. Capital, Epinal. It is traversed by the Vosges Mountains in the east and by the Monts Faucilles in the south. It has important forests, and manufactures of iron, cotton, etc. It was formed chiefly from part of Lorraine. Area, 2,266 square miles. Population (1891), 410,196.

Voss (fos), **Johann Heinrich.** Born at Sommerlpof, Mecklenburg, Feb. 29, 1751: died at Heidelberg, March 29, 1826. A German poet. He studied first theology and then philology at Gottingen, where he was one of the founders of the poetic brotherhood, the so-called Hainbund. In 1778 he was appointed rector of the school at Otterndorf, which position he exchanged in 1782 for one at Eutin. On account of ill health he afterward gave this up, and in 1802 went to Jena, and in 1805 to Heidelberg, where he lived until his death. His principal original work is the idyl "Luise," published first in 1784 (in its complete form in 1795). His fame is based principally upon his translations of the classical writers, particularly of Homer: the Odyssey appeared in 1781; the Iliad, together with a revised version of the Odyssey also translated, in 1793; Vergil in 1799, Horace and Hesiod in 1806, Theocritus and Bion and Moschus in 1808, Tibullus in 1810, and Aristophanes in 1821. He is also the author of a number of lyrical poems. His complete poetical works ("Sämmtliche poetische Werke") were published at Leipsic in 1835.

Vossius (vosh'i-us). **Gerardus Johannes,** Latinized from **Vos** (fōs) or **Voss** (fos). Born near Heidelberg, 1577: died at Amsterdam, March 17, 1649. A Dutch classical scholar, grammarian, and Protestant theologian: professor successively at Dort, Leyden, and Amsterdam. His works include "Grammatica Latina" (1607), "Etymologicum linguæ Latinæ" (1662), "Commentariorum rhetoricorum libri vi." (1606), "De historicis Græcis" (1624), "De historicis Latinis" (1627), "De theologia gentili" (1642), "Historiæ Pelagianæ" (1618).

Votan (vō-tän'). A hero-god of Indians of the Maya stock in southern Mexico and Guatemala. He is described in the "Book of Votan," an ancient work in the Tzendal language of Chiapas: this has come down to us in a transcript in Roman text. Votan was descended from Chan, the serpent. He came from over the sea, introduced civilization into Mexico, founded Palenque, and founded the "empire" of Xibalba, supposed by some to be Palenque. Then he disappeared, and was worshiped as a god. Votan was perhaps a generic name for several chiefs. Some authors suppose that the original Votan came from Cuba about 600 (?) or 955 (?) B. C.

Voulon (vō-lōn'). A village in the department of Vienne, France, south of Poitiers. Here (not at Vouillé), in 507, the Franks under Clovis defeated the West Goths under Alaric II.

Vox Clamantis (voks kla-man'tis). [L., 'the voice of one crying.'] An allegorical poem in Latin, by Gower.

Voyage autour de ma Chambre. ['Journey around my Room.'] A novel by Xavier de Maistre, published in 1794.

The "Voyage autour de ma Chambre" (of De Maistre) (readers may be informed or reminded) is a whimsical description of the author's meditations and experiences when confined to barracks for some military peccadillo. After a fashion, which has found endless imitators since, the prisoner contemplates the various objects of his room, spins little romances to himself about them and about his beloved Madame de Hautetour, moralises on the faithfulness of his servant Annette, and so forth. The "Expédition Nocturne," a less popular sequel, is not very different in plan. *Saintsbury*, French Novelists, p. 144.

Voyages de Cyrus, Les. A work by the Chevalier Ramsay, the friend of Fénelon and tutor to the sons of the Pretender, first published in 1727. It was translated into English in 1730.

Voyer d'Argenson. See *Argenson.*

Vryburg (vri'berg). The capital of British Bechuanaland, South Africa.

Vulcan (vul'kan). **1.** In Roman mythology, the god of fire and the working of metals, and the patron of all handicraftsmen. Originally an independent deity, he became, with the advance of time, completely identified with the Greek Hephæstus. He was the son of Jupiter and Juno, or of Juno alone, and was born with deformed feet, though according to late myths his lameness came from his having been hurled down from heaven by Jupiter in a fit of anger. He was the divine artist, the creator of all that was beautiful as well as

of all that was technically wonderful in the abodes of the gods. On earth various volcanoes, as Lemnos and Etna, were held to be his workshops, and the Cyclopes were his journeymen. He had the power of conferring life upon his creations, and was thus the author of Pandora, and of the golden dogs of Alcinous. In art he was represented as a bearded man, usually with the short sleeveless or one-sleeved tunic of the workman, with a conical cap, holding hammer and tongs or other attributes of the smith, and sometimes with indication of his lameness. When Jupiter conceived Minerva in his head, the goddess was delivered full-armed upon the stroke of an ax in the hands of Vulcan.

2. A hypothetical planet between the sun and the planet Mercury. An object supposed to be a planet was seen crossing the sun's disk on March 26, 1859. The period of revolution assigned to it was something over 19 days, and its distance from the sun was estimated at about 13,000,000 miles. The existence of Vulcan, however, has not been confirmed (may, indeed, be said to have been practically disproved) by subsequent careful observations.

Vulcanalia (vul-ka-nā'li-ą). An ancient Roman festival in honor of Vulcan, celebrated on Aug. 23 with games in the Flaminian circus, near the temple of the god, and with sacrifices of fishes. As part of the observance on this day, work was begun by lamp-light in honor of the fire-god.

Vulcan Pass. A pass in the Carpathians, between Transylvania and Rumania, about lat. 45° 25′ N., long. 23° 17′ E.

Vulgar Errors. See *Pseudodoxia Epidemica.*

Vulgate (vul'gāt). [ML. *Vulgata*, sc. *editio* or *versio*, 'the published' (i. e. 'commonly circulated') 'edition' or 'version.'] The Latin version of the Scriptures accepted as the authorized version of the Roman Catholic Church. It was prepared by Jerome about the close of the 4th century, partly by translation from the original, partly by revision of prior Latin versions. It gradually came into general use between the 6th and the 9th century. The Anglo-Saxon translations were made from it, and also Wyclif's English version, while other English versions from Tyndale's onward have been much influenced by it. The Vulgate was the first book printed (about 1455). The Council of Trent ordered that the "old and vulgate edition, "approved by the "usage of so many ages," should be the only Latin version used in "public lectures, disputations, sermons, and expositions." Authorized editions were afterward published under Sixtus V. in 1590 and Clement VIII. in 1592-95. The latter, or Clementine edition, is at present the accepted standard of the Roman Catholic Church, and is the basis of the Douay Bible. The religious terminology of the languages of western Europe has been in great part derived from or influenced by the Vulgate.

This Vulgate or received version (the word *vulgate* means 'currently received'), as it actually existed in the Middle Ages and at the time of the Reformation, was not the pure text of Jerome, but was Jerome's version considerably modified by things which had been carried over from the older Latin translations taken from the Greek.

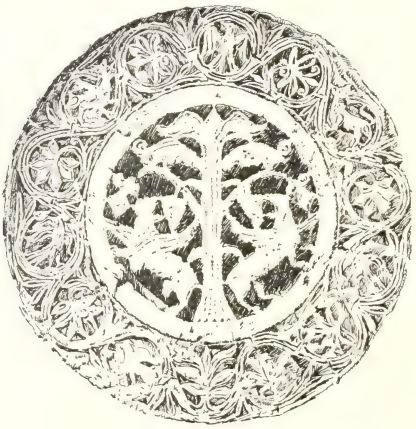
W. R. Smith, Old Testament in the Jewish Ch., p. 36.

Vulture, Monte. See *Monte Vulture.*

Vulturnus (vul-tėr'nus). The Roman name of the Volturno.

Vyatka, or **Viatka** (vē-ät'kä). **1.** A government of Russia, surrounded by the governments of Vologda, Perm, Ufa, Kazan, Nijni-Novgorod, and Kostroma. Area, 59,117 square miles. Population, 3,020,700.—**2.** The capital of the government of Vyatka, situated on the river Vyatka near long. 50° E. Population (1885-89), 25,795.

Vyatka, Principality of. A republican principality in northern Russia, colonized from Novgorod at the end of the 12th century. It existed till 1489.



Waadt. The German name of Vaud.

Waal (wäl). The southern arm of the Rhine, in Gelderland and South Holland, Netherlands. It separates from the other branch about 10 miles southeast of Arnhem, taking about two thirds of the entire stream; and unites with the Meuse and flows on as the Merwede and Old Meuse.

Wabash (wâ'bash). The capital of Wabash County, Indiana, situated on the Wabash 75 miles north-northeast of Indianapolis. Population (1890), 5,105.

Wabash. A river which rises in Mercer County, Ohio, flows west and southwest through Indiana, forms part of the boundary between Indiana and Illinois, and joins the Ohio at the intersection of Indiana, Illinois, and Kentucky. Its chief tributary is the White River. On its banks are Logansport, Lafayette, Terre Haute, and Vincennes. Length, about 500 miles.

Wace (wäs), or **Eustace,** erroneously called **Robert.** Born in the island of Jersey about 1124: died about 1174. An Anglo-Norman poet. He received a prebend at Bayeux under Henry II., and was attached to the Anglo-Norman court. He wrote two poetical romances: "Roman de Brut," and "Roman de Rou," or "Romance of Rollo," which was a poetical version of the story of the Norman conquest by William of Poitiers, chaplain to William the Conqueror. Wace made some additions, including a third part. See *Brut* and *Roman de Brut.*

Wacht am Rhein (vächt äm rin), **Die.** ['The Watch on the Rhine."] A German popular song, words by Schneckenburger (1840), music by Karl Wilhelm (1854). It enjoyed great vogue in the war of 1870-71, becoming a national song. Other composers also wrote music for it.

Wacht der deutschen Vaterland (vächt der doich'en fä'ter-länd), **Die.** ["The Watch of the German Fatherland."] A German national hymn by Reichardt, first performed Aug. 2, 1825. It was constantly sung during the war of 1870-71.

Wachtel (väch'tel), **Theodor.** Born at Hamburg, March 10, 1823: died at Berlin, Nov., 1893. A German tenor singer. He was a groom and driver for his father, who kept a livery-stable. He first sang in England in 1862, came to the United States in 1871 and 1875. He was noted for his high C, which he sang as a chest note, and not in falsetto.

Wachusett (wä-chū'set), **Mount.** An isolated mountain in Princeton, Massachusetts, 16 miles north by west of Worcester. Height, 2,108 feet.

Wackles (wak'lz), **Mrs.** and the **Misses.** Characters in Dickens's novel "The Old Curiosity Shop."

Waco (wā'kō). The capital of McLennan County, Texas, situated on the Brazos 93 miles northnortheast of Austin. It has varied manufactures. Population (1890), 14,445.

Wadai (wä-dī'). A Mohammedan kingdom of the eastern Sudan, Africa, between lat. 8° 20′ and 18° 20′ N., bordering on Kanem and Baghirmi in the west, on Tibbuland in the north, on Darfur in the east, and on Dar Runga (its tributary) in the south. The country is generally an arid sandy plain, where the camel and the ostrich thrive: only in the southern part are forests. It is called tolerably fertile. The population, numbering 2,000,000–4,000,000, is mixed. The Arabs and Fulahs, though numerous, are not dominant. The kingdom belongs to the negro tribe of Maba, which, under Abd-el-Kerim, introduced Islam about 1635. Life and property were unsafe until Sultan Ali established some order (since 1889). The chief exports are ivory, feathers, and slaves which go to Bengazi or Egypt. See *Maba.*

Wadan (wä-dän'). The chief town of Adrar, in the western part of the Sahara.

Waddington (wod'ing-tọn; F. pron. vä-dan-tọn'), **William Henry.** Born at St.-Remi, Eure-et-Loire, France, Dec. 11, 1826: died Jan. 13, 1894. A French statesman and archæologist. He entered the National Assembly in 1871, and the Senate in 1876; was minister of public instruction in 1873 and 1876-77; was minister of foreign affairs 1877-79; and was French plenipotentiary at the Congress of Berlin 1878, premier Feb.-Dec., 1879, and ambassador to Great Britain 1883-89. He wrote memoirs of an archeological journey to Asia Minor, "Mélanges de numismatique et de philologie" (1861), "Voyage archeologique en Grece et en Asie Mineure" (1868–77).

Wade (wād), **Benjamin Franklin.** Born near Springfield, Mass., Oct. 27, 1800: died at Jefferson, Ohio, March 2, 1878. An American lawyer and statesman. He was Whig and later Republican United States senator from Ohio 1851–69; was an anti-slavery leader; opposed the Fugitive-Slave Bill, Nebraska Bill, etc.; and favored the Homestead Bill. He opposed the war, and emancipation. He was acting Vice-President under Johnson, and commissioner to Santo Domingo in 1871.

Wadelai (wä-de-lī'). A town in equatorial Africa, on the Nile north of Albert Nyanza. It was a main station of Emin Pasha.

Wadham (wod'am) **College.** A college of Oxford University, founded in 1612 by Nicholas Wadham. The chapel, despite its date, is built in the Perpendicular style; it possesses good glass. The gatetower and the framed wooden ceiling of the hall are also noteworthy.

Wadidikimo (wä-dē-dē-kē'mō). See *Pygmies.*

Wadman (wod'man), **Widow.** A character in Sterne's "Tristram Shandy." She has a tender feeling for Uncle Toby, and the scene where among other encouragements she approaches her face nearer and nearer to his, that he may extract a supposititous something from her eye, is often referred to.

Wadsworth (wodz'wėrth), **James Samuel.** Born at Geneseo, N. Y., Oct. 30, 1807: died near Chancellorsville, Va., May 8, 1864. An American general. He was a member of the peace conference in 1861; served in the first battle of Bull Run in 1861; was made brigadier-general in 1861; became military governor of Washington in 1862; was distinguished as a division commander at Fredericksburg and Gettysburg; was sent on a tour of special service in the South and West in 1863; and was mortally wounded at the battle of the Wilderness, May 6, 1864.

Wadsworth, Peleg. Born at Duxbury, Mass., 1748: died at Hiram, Maine, Nov. 18, 1829. An American general in the Revolutionary War. He served in the Penobscot expedition in 1779, and was member of Congress from the Maine district of Massachusetts 1793–1807.

Wady-Halfa (wā'dē-hāl'fā). A locality at the second cataract of the Nile, often regarded as the southern limit of Egypt. It contains important inscriptions.

Waesland (wās'länt). A well-cultivated district in the province of East Flanders, Belgium, lying north and west of the Schelde and northeast of Ghent.

Wafer (wā'fėr), **Lionel.** Born in Wales (?) about 1640: died at London after 1700. A British surgeon and traveler. After making several voyages to the East Indies, he settled in Jamaica, and in 1677 joined the buccaneers. He was with Dampier on the Isthmus of Panama in 1680, and on account of a quarrel was left among the Indians, living with them until 1684. In 1688–90 he was in North America. He published "A New Voyage and Description of the Isthmus of America" (1699; French, German, and Swedish translations). It is the first good English description of the Isthmus, and is important in connection with the history of the buccaneers.

Waghäusel (väg'hoi-zel). A village in Baden, in the neighborhood of Karlsruhe. Here, June 21, 1849, the Prussians defeated the Baden insurgents.

Wagner. Faust's famulus, a pedant, in Goethe's "Faust." He is also introduced in Marlowe's "Dr. Faustus," with some of the same characteristics.

According to Hinrichs, Faust represents Philosophy, and Wagner Theology. Duntzer calls the latter "the representative of dead pedantry, of knowledge mechanically acquired"; while other critics consider that he symbolizes the Philistine element in German life,—the hopelessly material, prosaic, and commonplace.

Taylor, Notes to Faust.

Wagner (väg'ner), **Adolf Heinrich Gotthilf.** Born at Erlangen, Bavaria, March 25, 1835. A German political economist, son of Rudolf Wagner: professor at Berlin from 1870. He is noted for his works on finance, and as an advocate of the "socialism of the chair."

Wagner, Moritz. Born at Bayreuth, Bavaria, Oct. 3, 1813: died at Munich, 1887. A German traveler, naturalist, and geographer: brother of Rudolf Wagner. He traveled in Algeria 1836–38; in the Black Sea regions, the Caucasus, Kurdistan, Armenia, and Persia 1842–45; in North America 1852–55; and in Panama and Ecuador 1857–59. His works include "Reisen in Algier" (1841), "Der Kaukasus" (1847), "Reise nach Kolchis" (1850), "Reise nach dem Ararat, etc." (1850), "Reise nach Persien, etc." (1852), "Naturwissenschaftliche Reisen in tropischen Amerika" (1870), and "Die Darwin'sche Theorie" (1868) and other works on evolution. He wrote with Scherzer, "Reisen in Nordamerika" (1854), and "Die Republik Costa-Rica" (1856).

Wagner, Richard. See *Wagner, Wilhelm Reichard.*

Wagner, Rudolf. Born at Bayreuth, Bavaria, June 30, 1805: died at Göttingen, May 13, 1864. A noted German physiologist, comparative anatomist, and anthropologist: professor at Erlangen 1828–34, and at Göttingen from 1840. Among his works are "Lehrbuch der vergleichenden Anatomie" (1834–35), "Icones physiologicæ" (1839–40), "Lehrbuch der Physiologie" (1839), "Handbuch der vergleichenden Anatomie" (1845), "Handwörterbuch der Physiologie" (1842–53), "Neurologische Untersuchungen" (1854), "Der Kampf um die Seele" (1857), "Vorstudien" on the brain (1860–62).

Wagner, Rudolf Johannes von. Born at Leipsic, Feb. 13, 1822: died at Würzburg, Oct. 4, 1880. A German chemist and technologist. He wrote "Lehrbuch der Chemie," "Handbuch der chemischen Technologie," "Theorie und Praxis Gewerbe," "Die chemische Fabrikindustrie," etc.

Wagner, Wilhelm Richard. Born at Leipsic, May 22, 1813: died at Bayreuth, Feb. 13, 1883. A celebrated German operatic composer and poet. His father, who was a clerk to the police-courts of Leipsic, died a few months after his birth, and his mother married Ludwig Geyer and removed to Dresden. He was educated at the Leipsic gymnasium, matriculated at the University of Leipsic in 1830; and studied music at Leipsic. At this time he had a great enthusiasm for Beethoven. He was chorus-master at Würzburg in 1833, in the theater where his elder brother Albert was actor and stage manager; music director at Magdeburg 1834–36; conductor at Königsberg in 1836, when he married Minna Planer; music director at Riga 1837–39; and lived in Paris 1839–42, where he struggled in vain to obtain a footing in some theater, and even offered himself as chorus-singer ("choriste"). He, however, studied and wrote continuously, and finished his "Faust" overture in 1840, though it was not published till 1855: this is his first markedly original performance. In 1841 he composed his "Fliegende Holländer," and endeavored unsuccessfully to get his "Rienzi" produced at Paris. About this time the "Volksbuch" of the Tannhauser legend came into his possession, and he was struck with its capabilities. From this he was led to study the poems of Von Eschenbach and the "Loherangrin." He wrote the first sketches for his "Tannhauser" in 1842. "Rienzi" was produced at Dresden in 1842, and was a success. The next year "Der Fliegende Hollander" was produced there, with Madame Schroder-Devrient as Senta. He was appointed Royal Kapellmeister at Dresden in 1843, where he remained for seven years. "Tannhauser" was produced there in 1845, and was a comparative failure. He got into pecuniary difficulties, his arrest was ordered for alleged participation in the revolutionary movements of 1849; but, with the assistance of Liszt, he escaped to Paris. He lived chiefly at Zurich until 1859; and was in London in 1855 and in Paris 1859–61. Ludwig II., king of Bavaria, sent for him to return to Germany in 1861, and from this time his life was comparatively free from struggle. He settled at Triebschen in 1864, and lived at Treibschen, near Lucerne, 1866–72. In 1869 he married Cosima, the daughter of Liszt; and settled at Bayreuth in 1872. His theater was finished in 1876, but his health becoming to give way, he went to Venice, where he died. He was buried in the grounds of "Wahnfried," his own house at Bayreuth. Among the many characteristics of his art theory are these: the choice of a general subject in which the mythical and heroic elements are prominent; the amalgamation of poetry, music, action, and scenic effect into the most intimate union, so as equally to subserve operating elements; the desertion of the conventionalities of the common Italian opera, especially of its sharply defined and contrasted, and inconsequent melody to display of mere virtuosity; the abundant use of leading motives as a means to continuous and reiterated emotional effect; the elaboration of the orchestral parts, so that in them is furnished an unbroken presentation of or commentary on the entire plot; and the free use of new and remarkable means of effect, both scenic and instrumental. The Wagnerian ideal is often called (sometimes derisively) "the music of the future," from the title of one of Wagner's essays. While Wagnerism is best exemplified in the great dramas of Wagner himself, its qualities may be seen more or less in almost all the dramatic music of the last half of the century. His works include the operas "Rienzi" (1842), "Der Fliegende Holländer" ("The Flying Dutchman," 1843), "Tannhäuser" (first performed in 1845), "Lohengrin" (1850), "Der Ring des Nibelungen" (including "Das Rheingold," "Die Walküre," "Siegfried," "Götterdämmerung"; first performed as a whole in the

autumn of 1876), "Tristan und Isolde" (1865), "Die Meistersinger von Nurnberg" (1868), "Parsifal" (1882); overtures, sonatas, songs, orchestral and choral works, pianoforte pieces, etc. His literary works are contained in ten volumes (1871–83), including the poems for his operas, musical-critical work, "Das Kunstwerk der Zukunft" ("The Art-Work of the Future," 1850), "Oper und Drama," "Beethoven," "Religion und Kunst," "Bayreuther Blatter," etc.

Wagram (vä'gräm), or **Deutsch-Wagram** (doich'vä'gräm). A village 9 miles northeast of Vienna. Here, July 5–6, 1809, the French under Napoleon (about 150,000) defeated the Austrians (about 130,000) under Archduke Charles. Loss on each side, about 25,000.

Wagram, Prince of. A title of the French general Berthier.

Wagstaff (wag'stäf), **Simon.** The pseudonym of Swift in "Polite Conversation."

Wahhabees, or **Wahabis** (wä-hä'bēz). The followers of Abd-el-Wahhab (1691–1787), a Mohammedan reformer, who opposed all practices not sanctioned by the Koran. His successors formed a powerful dominion whose chief seat was in Nejd in central Arabia. They were overthrown by Ibrahim Pasha in 1818, but afterward regained much of their former power in central Arabia. Also *Wahhabites.*

Wahlstatt (väl'stät), **Battle of,** or **Battle of Liegnitz.** A battle between the Mongols and the Germans under Duke Henry II. of Silesia, fought April 9, 1241, at Wahlstatt, a village 6 miles southeast of Liegnitz, in Silesia. The Mongols were victorious, but retired from Germany.

Wahlstatt, Prince of. A title of Blücher, who defeated the French at the battle of the Katzbach, near Wahlstatt, Aug. 26, 1813.

Wahlverwandschaften (väl'fer-vänt-shäf'ten), *Die.* [G., 'Elective Affinities.'] A romance by Goethe, published in 1809.

Wahnfried (vän'fred). [G., literally 'illusion peace.'] The villa where Wagner lived during the later years of his life at Bayreuth. He was buried in the grounds. An inscription on the house means in English 'Here, where I found the fulfilment of my Ideal — Wahnfried — So shall this house be named.'

Wahrheit und Dichtung (vär'hīt önd dich'tōng). [G., 'Truth and Poetry.'] An autobiographical work by Goethe. Three volumes were published in 1811, 1812, 1814, and the fourth was published after his death, from discovered materials.

Wahsatch (wä-sach') **Mountains.** A range of mountains which extends from north to south through Utah, and forms the eastern wall of the Great Basin. Highest point, Mount Nebo (about 12,000 feet).

Waiblingen (vī'bling-en). A town in the Neckar circle, Würtemberg, situated on the Rems 7 miles northeast of Stuttgart. Compare *Hohenstaufen.* Population (1890), 4,786.

Waiblinger (vī'bling-er). A surname of the Hohenstaufens, who held Waiblingen in the 12th century. From it came by corruption the Italian "Ghibelline."

Wailatpuan (wī'ē-lat-pū'an). [From *wayiletpu,* the plural of *weilet,* a Cayuse man.] A linguistic stock of North American Indians, formerly living in Oregon and Washington. The Cayuse and Molale are the two tribes of this stock. Number (1895), about 446.

Wain (wān), **Charles's.** In astronomy, the seven brightest stars in the constellation Ursa Major, or the Great Bear, which has been called a wagon since the time of Homer. Two of the stars are known as "the pointers," because, being nearly in a straight line with the pole-star, they direct an observer to it. Also *Bear's Wain, Great Dipper, the Northern Car,* and sometimes the *Butcher's Cleaver.* [The name *Charles's Wain,* or *Charles' Wain,* is a modern alteration of the earlier *carle's wain,* from late AS. *carles wæn,* the carl's or churl's wain, or farmer's wagon. The word *wain* came to be associated with the name *Charles* with reference to *Charlemagne,* the group being also called in ME. *Charlemaynes wayne.* In the 17th century it was associated with the names of Charles I. and Charles II.]

Wain, The Lesser. Ursa Minor.

Wäinamöinen. See the extract.

The Kalevala begins with a cosmogony, which certainly offers interesting features for comparison, but in which there is much that may be foreign to the original heathen conceptions. Then the epic deals with the adventures of the three heroes Wainamoinen, Ilmarinen, and Lemminkainen. These heroes of Kaleva go into the hostile northcountry of Pohjola as suitors, to fetch a bride, who is finally won by Ilmarinen: they return later to rob the Sampo treasure. Amongst the other characters is Louhi, mistress of Pohjola, lays upon them is a journey to Tuonela, with which a description of the lower regions is connected.
La Siussaye, Science of Religion, p. 304.

Waite (wāt), **Morrison Remick.** Born at Lyme, Conn., Nov. 29, 1816; died at Washington, D. C., March 23, 1888. An American jurist. He graduated at Yale in 1837; was admitted to the bar in 1839; became a leader of the bar in Ohio; was counsel for the United States before the Geneva tribunal of arbitration 1871–72; and was appointed chief justice of the United States Supreme Court in 1874.

Waitz (vits), **Georg.** Born at Flensburg, Schleswig, Oct. 9, 1813; died at Berlin, May 24, 1886. A German historian. He aided Pertz in editing the "Monumenta Germaniæ historica"; became professor at Kiel in 1842; was agent of the provisional government of Schleswig and Holstein in 1848; was a member of the Frankfort Parliament in 1848; became professor at Gottingen in 1849; and removed to Berlin as editor of the "Monumenta Germaniæ" in 1875. Among his works are "Deutsche Verfassungsgeschichte" ("German Constitutional History," 1843–78), "Schleswig-Holsteins Geschichte" (1851–54), "Lübeck unter Jurgen Wullenwever und die europäische Politik" (1855–56), "Grundzuge der Politik" ("Principles of Politics," 1862), life of Ulfila, "Deutsche Kaiser."

Waitz, Theodor. Born at Gotha, Germany, March 17, 1821; died at Marburg, May 21, 1864. A German philosopher and anthropologist, professor at Marburg. He wrote "Grundlegung der Psychologie," "Lehrbuch der Psychologie," "Allgemeine Padagogik," "Anthropologie der Naturvölker" (1859–71), "Die Indianer Nordamerikas," and edited Aristotle's "Organon."

Waitzen (vit'sen), Hung. **Vácz** (vāts). A town in the county of Pest-Pilis-Solt, Hungary, situated on the Danube 20 miles north of Budapest. It has a cathedral, and is the seat of a Roman Catholic bishopric. The Turks were defeated here in 1597, and again in 1684, when the city was captured by Duke Charles of Lorraine. Here, April 10, 1849, the Hungarian insurgents defeated the Austrians; and here, July 15–17, 1849, there was fighting between the Russians and the Hungarian insurgents under Görgey. Population (1890), 14,450.

Wakashan (wä-kash'an). [From *wakash,* a Nootka word meaning 'good.'] A linguistic stock of North American Indians. This stock is in two divisions — the Aht and the Haeltzuk (1). Habitat, Vancouver Island, the opposite mainland of British Columbia, and the region of Cape Flattery, Clallam County, Washington. Number (1891), over 5,500.

Wakefield (wāk'fēld). A city and parliamentary borough in the West Riding of Yorkshire, England, situated on the Calder 8 miles south by east of Leeds. It is a manufacturing town, formerly noted for its production of cloth and yarn, and has an important trade in grain and wool. The new bishopric of Wakefield was sanctioned in 1878. Here, Dec. 31, 1460, the Lancastrians under Queen Margaret defeated the Yorkists under Richard, duke of York, who was killed in the battle. Population (1891), 33,146.

Wakefield. A town in Middlesex County, Massachusetts, 10 miles north of Boston. Population (1890), 6,982.

Wakefield, The Vicar of. See *Vicar.*

Wakefield Mystery Plays. A cycle of thirty-two plays, of uncertain date, perhaps earlier than the 14th century. Twenty-four of the plays are from the New Testament and eight are from the Old. They were played at the fairs of Woodkirk (Widkirk), near Wakefield, and are called by all these names. They were first published by the Surtees Society, in 1836, as "The Townsley Mysteries," from the fact that the MS. (15th century) in which they are preserved belonged to the library of the Townsley family, Townsley Hall, Lancashire, England.

Wakem (wä'kem), **Philip.** One of the principal characters in George Eliot's novel "The Mill on the Floss," a deformed youth in love with Maggie Tulliver.

Walachia. See *Wallachia.*

Walapai (wäl'ä-pī), or **Hualapai.** A tribe of North American Indians, living in Arizona from the great bend of the Colorado River eastward and southward to the Cerbat and Aquarius Mountains. The name means 'Pinery people,' referring to the pine forests. Number (1893), 728. See *Yuman.*

Walch (välch), **Christian Wilhelm Franz.** Born at Jena, Germany, 1726; died at Göttingen, 1784. A German Protestant church historian, professor at Göttingen. His chief work is "Entwurf einer vollständigen Historie der Ketzereien" (1762–85).

Walcheren (väl'cher-en). The westernmost island of the province of Zealand, Netherlands. It is situated between the North Sea, the West Schelde, and North and South Beveland. The surface is low. The chief places are Middelburg and Flushing. Length, 12 miles.

Walcheren Expedition. An unsuccessful British expedition against the French. The troops landed on Walcheren in the end of July, 1809 — the land force (40,000) under Lord Chatham, and the naval force under Strachan. They bombarded and took Flushing in Aug.; failed to take Antwerp; and retired from Walcheren, after losing (owing largely to fever) 4,000 men.

Walckenaer (väl-ke-när'), Baron **Charles Athanase.** Born at Paris, Dec. 25, 1771; died at Paris, April 27, 1852. A French entomologist, geographer, and biographer. He held various positions in the administrative service. Among his works are "Histoire parisienne" (1802), "Histoire naturelle des animales" (1805–08), "Histoire de La Fontaine" (1820), "Géographie ancienne des Gaules" (1839), "Histoire d'Horace" (1840), "Mémoires sur Mme. de Sévigné" (1844–1852), "Histoire générale des voyages" (1826–31).

Walcot (wol'kot), **Charles Melton.** Born at London, 1816; died at Philadelphia, May 13, 1868. An English actor. He came to America in 1843, and in 1852 joined the company of Wallack's Theater, where he made a great success as Touchstone, and also in Planché's "Lavater." He was the original Major de Boots in America.

Waldeck (wol'dek; G. pron. väl'dek). A principality, one of the states of the German Empire. Capital, Arolsen. It comprises the county of Waldeck, surrounded by the Prussian provinces of Westphalia and Hesse-Nassau, and the principality of Pyrmont, surrounded by Lippe, Hannover, and Brunswick. Its surface is hilly and mountainous. It has one member in the Bundesrat and one deputy in the Reichstag. The government is administered by Prussia. The inhabitants are Protestant. Waldeck was raised from a county to a principality in the last part of the 17th century; was a member of the Confederation of the Rhine and of the Germanic Confederation; and sided with Prussia in 1866. Area, 433 square miles. Population (1890), 57,283.

Waldeck, Count and later **Prince of (Georg Friedrich).** Born 1620: died 1692. A German field-marshal. He was a general in the service of Brandenburg and Sweden; imperial field-marshal at 58, Gothard in 1684; governor of Ireland for William in 1689; and was defeated as captain-general of the Dutch at Fleurus in 1690.

Waldemar (wol'de-mär or väl'de-mär) **I.,** "The Great." King of Denmark 1157–82.

Waldemar II., "The Victorious." King of Denmark 1202–41, son of Waldemar I. He conquered Esthonia and many of the lands near the Baltic, but subsequently lost the greater part of them.

Waldemar IV. King of Denmark 1340–75.

Waldemar, "The Great." Margrave of Brandenburg 1308–19. He waged war successfully against a league of German princes, Denmark, etc.

Walden (wäl'den), **or Life in the Woods.** A work by Thoreau, published in 1854.

Waldenburg (wäl'den-börg). A town in the province of Silesia, Prussia, situated on the Polsnitz 41 miles southwest of Breslau. It is the center of a large coal-mining region and has manufactures of porcelain, stoneware, fire-clay, etc. Population (1890), with Ober-Waldenburg, 17,540.

Walden Pond (wäl'den pond). A small lake in Concord, Massachusetts. On its shores Thoreau lived for years.

Waldenses (wol-den'sēz). The Waldensians.

Waldensians (wol-den'sianz). [From the founder, Waldo or Valdo.] The members of a reforming body of Christians, followers of Peter Waldo (Valdo) of Lyons, formed about 1170. Their chief seats were in the Alpine valleys of Piedmont, Dauphiné, and Provence: hence the French Protestants *des Alpes,* or *Vaudois.* The Waldenses joined the Reformation movement, and were often severely persecuted, especially in the 16th and 17th centuries. The Waldensian Church in Italy now numbers about 20,000 members.

Waldersee (väl'der-zā), Count **Alfred von.** Born at Potsdam, April 8, 1832. A German general. He was chief of the general staff of the 10th army corps in the Franco-German war; became quartermaster-general and deputy of the chief of staff in 1881; succeeded Von Moltke as chief of staff of the German army in 1888.

Waldis (väl'dis). **Burkard.** Born at Allendorf on the Werra about 1495: died at Abterode probably in 1557. A German poet. The greater part of his early life was spent as a monk. In 1523 he was sent by Archbishop Jasper van Linden to the Pope to solicit aid against the inroads of Protestantism. On his return from Rome he was taken prisoner by adherents at Riga, where he himself went over to Protestantism and lived for a time as a pewterer. Subsequently he was a clergyman at Abterode, in Hesse, where he died. He wrote fables in verse. His "Verlorener Sohn" ("Prodigal Son") is from 1527; "Esop" ("Æsop"), 1548. The former was published at Halle in 1881; the latter at Leipsic in 1862.

Waldo, or **Valdo** (L. pron. wal-dō'), **Peter.** Lived in the last part of the 12th century. A merchant of Lyons who about 1170 became a preacher and leader of the Waldenses, who were named from him.

Waldseemüller, or **Waltzeemüller** (wält'zā-mül-ler), **Martin** (called by himself **Hylacomylus,** a Greek form of the name). Born at Freiburg about 1470: died after 1513. A German geographer. In 1504 he became professor of geography in the college founded by the Duke of Lorraine at St. Dié. In 1507 he published a little treatise in Latin, the "Cosmographiæ introductio," printed on the college press in several editions, all of which are very rare. Latin translations of the letters of Vespucci (see that name) are given as an appendix. In this book he says: "And the fourth part of the world having been discovered by Americus it may be called America; that is, the land of Americus or America." This suggestion, in an obscure book, was eventually adopted, and America thus became the name of the New World. It should be noted that Waldseemüller proposed the name only for the region now known as South America, to which it was restricted for some time. Waldseemüller, with Engmann ("Philesius"), Walter Lud ("Ludovicus"), and other young students at St. Dié, prepared an edition of Ptolemy which was eventually published by Waldseemüller at Strasburg (1513). It contains curious maps of the New World, but the name America does not appear in it.

Waldshut (wälts'hüt). A small town in Baden, situated on the Rhine 30 miles southeast of Freiburg.

Waldstätte (wält'stet-te). The Forest Cantons of Switzerland: Uri, Unterwalden, Schwyz, and Lucerne.

Waldstein (wäld'stin), **Charles.** Born at New York, 1856. An American archæologist. He was educated at Columbia College, New York, and at the University of Heidelberg; was made director of the Fitzwilliam Museum in Cambridge, England, in 1883; and since 1888 has been director of the School of Archæology at Athens. He has written "The Balance of the Emotion and the Intellect" (1878), "Essays on the Art of Pheidias" (1885), etc.

Waldus. See *Waldo.*

Walensee. See *Wallenstadt, Lake of.*

Wales (wālz). [ME. *Wales*, AS. *Walas*, *Wealas*, foreigners, i. e. Britons or Celts; hence the adjective *Welsh.*] A titular principality of Great Britain, now an integral part of the United Kingdom. It is bounded by the Irish Sea on the north; the English counties of Cheshire, Shropshire, Hereford, and Monmouth on the east; the Bristol Channel on the south; and St. George's Channel on the west. Its surface is mountainous. It is noted for mineral wealth, producing iron, coal, copper, zinc, slate, lead, limestone, etc. It is divided into North Wales, containing the counties Anglesea, Carnarvon, Denbigh, Flint, Merioneth, and Montgomery; and South Wales, containing the counties Brecknock, Cardigan, Carmarthen, Glamorgan, Pembroke, and Radnor. The inhabitants are largely of Welsh stock, and the language is largely Welsh. The ancient inhabitants were the Celtic tribes of Ordovices, Demetæ, and Silures. Wales was not subdued by the Romans; maintained prolonged struggles with the Anglo-Saxons; was made tributary to Athelstan, Edmund II., and William the Conqueror; and after repeated efforts was subdued by Edward I., 1276–83, and united to England. An unsuccessful rebellion, under Owen Glendower, broke out in 1400. The principality was incorporated with England in 1536. Area, 7,470 square miles. Population (1891), 1,519,035.

Wales, Prince of. The title usually conferred on the heir apparent to the throne of England. The kings who have held it at the time of their accession are Edward II. (the first holder of it), Henry V., Edward V., Henry VIII., Charles I., Charles II., George II., and George IV., sons of the kings preceding them, and Richard II. and Charles I., grandsons of their predecessors. Edward III., Henry VI., and Edward VI. though heirs apparent, did not hold the title. For the present Prince of Wales, see *Albert Edward.*

Walewski (vä-lev'skē), **Comte (Alexandre Florian Joseph Colonna).** Born at Walewice, Poland, May 4, 1810: died at Strasburg, Sept. 27, 1868. A French politician, diplomatist, and author: reputed illegitimate son of Napoleon I. He served in the Polish revolutionary army and in the French army, and filled various foreign missions. He was minister of foreign affairs and later president of the Corps Législatif under Napoleon III. He signed the treaty of Paris, and was president of the Congress of Paris in 1856.

Walfish, or **Walfisch, Bay** (wol'fish bā). An inlet of the Atlantic Ocean, situated about lat. 22° 54′ S., long. 14° 27′ E. It has a good harbor. It was claimed by Great Britain in 1878, and, with some adjoining territory, was made a British possession in 1884.

Walhalla. See *Valhalla.*

Walhalla (wäl-häl'lä), or **Temple of Fame.** A building founded at Ratisbon, Bavaria, by Ludwig I., in 1830. The exterior reproduces a Greek Doric temple, 215 by 246 feet in plan, built of gray marble. The pediments contain sculptured reliefs of "Germania Set Free by the Battle of Leipsic" and of the Hermannschlacht. The interior is Ionic, and forms a hall 50 by 180 feet, and 56 high. It is surrounded by a frieze representing the early history of the Teutonic race. The hall contains 101 busts of celebrated Germans, and six Victories by Rauch.

Walke (wäk). **Henry.** Born in Princess Anne County, Va., Dec. 24, 1808. An American naval officer. He served in the Mexican war, and in the Civil War rendered important services on the Mississippi River. He was promoted captain in 1862, commodore in 1866, and rear-admiral in 1870, retiring on the retired list in 1871. He has published "Naval Scenes in the Civil War" (1877).

Walker (wä'ker), **Amasa.** Born at Woodstock, Conn., May 4, 1799: died at Brookfield, Mass., Oct. 29, 1875. An American political economist. He lectured on political economy at Oberlin and at Amherst; held various political offices in the State of Massachusetts; and was Republican member of Congress from Massachusetts 1862–63. He wrote "Nature and Uses of Money and Mixed Currency" (1857), and "Science of Wealth" (1860).

Walker, Francis Amasa. Born at Boston, July 2, 1840. An American statistician and political economist, son of Amasa Walker. He graduated at Amherst in 1860, and served in the Civil War, being brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers in 1865. He was commissioner of Indian affairs 1871–72, and professor of political economy and history in the Sheffield Scientific School at Yale 1872–81. Since then he has been president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He was superintendent of the ninth and tenth United States censuses (1870 and 1880), and was United States commissioner to the International Monetary Conference at Paris in 1878. Among his works are a "Statistical Atlas of the United States" (1874), "The Wages Question" (1876), "Money, Trade, and Industry" (1879), "Land and its Rent" (1883), "Political Economy" (1883), and "History of the Second Army Corps" (1886).

Walker, Hookey. A slang name used as an expression of incredulity: as, if one said "Tell that to the marines." Various explanations of it are given.

Walker, John. Born at Colney Hatch, Middlesex, March 18, 1732: died at London, Aug. 1, 1807. An English lexicographer. His best-known work is a "Critical Pronouncing Dictionary and Expositor of the English Language" (1791; this was the first dictionary after Sheridan's (1780) in which pronunciation was systematically recorded). He also published a "Rhyming Dictionary" (1775).

Walker, Robert John. Born at Northumberland, Pa., July 23, 1801: died at Washington, D. C., Nov. 11, 1869. An American statesman and financier. He was an opponent of nullification; was United States senator from Mississippi 1836–45; suggested the Homestead Bill, and the independent treasury; managed the annexation of Texas; was secretary of the treasury 1845–49; carried through the "Walker Tariff" of 1846; and promoted the Pacific railroads. He was also department of the interior. He was governor of Kansas 1857–58, and a financial agent of the United States in Europe 1863–64. He furthered the Alaska treaty.

Walker, William. Born at Nashville, Tenn., May 8, 1824: died at Trujillo, Honduras, Sept. 12, 1860. An American filibuster. He was a journalist and lawyer in California. In 1853, with 170 followers, he invaded Lower California and Sonora. Driven over the border by Mexican troops, he was tried at San Francisco (May, 1854) for violation of the neutrality laws, but was acquitted. Taking advantage of the disturbed state of Nicaragua, he entered that country with 58 men (June, 1855), and joined the democratic faction. At first successful, he finally defeated Guardiola (Sept. 3) and took the capital, Granada. He then forced Corral to join with him, declared himself president, and (taking for himself the title of secretary of war and commander-in-chief (Oct.): but a few days after he brought charges against Corral, who was tried and shot. In July, 1856, he was elected president by the votes of departments which were controlled by his army. Among his many arbitrary acts was a decree reinstituting slavery. Costa Rica, and eventually all the Central American states, joined with the Nicaraguan legitimists against him. After July, 1856, he was repeatedly defeated by the allies; was forced to abandon Granada, which he burned (May 1 and on May 3, 1857), and took refuge on a United States vessel, which carried him to Panama. He made two attempts to recover the country, but was foiled by the intervention of the United States. In June, 1860, he invaded Honduras; but was captured in September by a British vessel, delivered to the Honduras authorities, and by them tried and shot. He published "The War in Nicaragua" (1860).

Walker River. A river which rises in the Sierra Nevada Mountains in eastern California, and flows into Walker Lake in Nevada. Length, about 150 miles.

Walkers. See *Shoshidis.*

Walküre (väl'kü-re), **Die.** [G., 'The Valkyrs.'] The second drama of Wagner's tetralogy "Der Ring des Nibelungen." It was completed in 1856, and first performed at Munich in 1870.

Wall (wäl). A character in the interlude of Shakspere's "Midsummer Night's Dream."

Wallabout Bay (wol'ą-bout bā). An inlet of the East River in Brooklyn, New York. Its shores are occupied by Indian relic-stations, and it was the memorial place of British prison-ships in the Revolutionary War.

Wallace (wol'ās). A historico-legendary poem on Sir William Wallace, written by Blind Harry.

Wallace (wol'ās). **Alfred Russel.** Born at Usk, Monmouthshire, England, Jan. 8, 1822. A noted English naturalist and traveler. He was employed in the United States survey, but this he soon gave his attention entirely to natural history. He explored the valleys of the Amazon and Rio Negro 1848–52, and traveled in the Malay Archipelago and Papua 1854–62, making rich collections. Simultaneously with Darwin he announced the theory of natural selection (his paper "On the Tendency of Varieties to Depart Indefinitely from the Original Type" was read July 1, 1858, the same day as Darwin's paper). His works include "Travels on the Amazon and Rio Negro" (1853), "Palm Trees of the Amazon," "The Malay Archipelago" (1869), "Contributions to the Theory of Natural Selection" (1870), "Miracles and Modern Spiritualism" (1875), "Geographical Distribution of Animals" (1876), "Tropical Nature" (1878), "Island Life" (1880), "Land Nationalization" (1882), etc.

Wallace, Lewis. Born at Brookville, Indiana, April 10, 1827. An American general, diplomatist, lawyer, and author. He served as first lieutenant in the Mexican war; was engaged in the practice of law from 1849 to 1856; became a brigadier-general in Sept., 1861; commanded a division at the battle of Fort Donelson in 1862; became major-general of volunteers in March, 1862; served on the second day of the battle of Shiloh in 1862; saved Cincinnati from capture by Kirby Smith in 1863; was appointed commander of the Middle Department and the 8th army corps; and was defeated by Early at Monocacy July 9, 1864. From 1881 to 1885 he was United States minister to Turkey. He has written "Ben-Hur: a Tale of the Christ" (1880), "The Fair God" (1873), "The Boyhood of Christ" (1888), "Life of Benjamin Harrison (1888), "The Prince of India" (1893).

Wallace, Mackenzie. Born 1841. A British writer and traveler in Russia. He wrote "Russia" (1877), etc.

Wallace, Sir William. Born about 1274: executed at London, Aug. 23, 1305. A Scottish patriot and national hero. He was outlawed in early life; became a leader of a party of insurgents in 1297; protested against the treaty of Irvine; totally defeated the English at the battle of Stirling Bridge Sept. 11, 1297; devastated northern England; was made guardian of Scotland; and was defeated by Edward I. at Falkirk July 22, 1298. He carried on a guerrilla warfare for several years; was betrayed to the English near Glasgow Aug. 5, 1305; was taken to London, and was tried and condemned for treason.

Wallace, William Harvey Lamb. Born at Urbana, Ohio, July 8, 1821: died at Savannah, Tenn., April 10, 1862. An American general. He served in the Mexican war; commanded a brigade at Fort Donelson in 1862; was made brigadier-general in March, 1862; and served as division commander at Shiloh April 6, where he was mortally wounded.

Wallachia, or **Walachia** (wo-lā'ki-ą). [F. *Valachie*, G. *Walachei.*] A division of Rumania: part of the ancient Dacia. It is bounded by Hungary and Transylvania on the southwest and north, by Moldavia on the north; and by the Danube on the east, south, and southwest (and west, separating it from the Dobrudja, Bulgaria, and Servia. Its vayvods were under Hungarian influence until the 15th century, and then under Turkish influence. Wallachia was tributary to Turkey under its national princes, and after 1716 under the Fanariots. The Fanariot regime was overthrown in 1821; privileges were guaranteed by Russia in 1829; and Wallachia was united with Moldavia in 1856.

Wallack (wol'ak), **James William.** Born at London, Aug. 24, 1795: died at New York city, Dec. 25, 1864. An Anglo-American actor and dramatic manager. He played in Great Britain and the United States in melodrama, romantic comedy, etc. His range of parts was wide. He came to America in 1818, and played in it and England alternately until 1851, when he settled in New York. In 1852 he managed the New York National Theater, and conducted Wallack's Theater on the corner of Broadway and Broome street, New York, 1852–61, and after that on the corner of Broadway and 13th street, New York.

Wallack, James William. Born at London, Feb. 24, 1818: died in America, May 24, 1873. An Anglo-American actor, the son of Henry John Wallack (an actor, died 1870). He played with various success on both sides of the Atlantic, and in 1861 began to appear as a star in America in what was known as the Wallack-Davenport Combination. He made a great hit as Fagin, as Iron de Bourbon in "The Man with the Iron Mask," and as Henry Dunbar. His range was large, but he was most successful in tragedy or romantic and somber drama.

Wallack, Lester (real name **John Johnstone Wallack.**). Born at New York city, Jan. 1, 1820: died at Stamford, Conn., Sept. 6, 1888. An American actor, son of J. W. Wallack the elder. His middle name was that of his mother's family. He served two years as lieutenant in the English army, and first acted with his father in the English provinces under the name of Allan Field about 1840. He played in America in 1847 as John W. Lester, afterward as John Lester Wallack. In 1852 he joined his father's company at Wallack's Theater, and remained in it until the latter's death, until 1887. In 1882 a new Wallack's Theater was opened on the corner of Broadway and 30th street, now known as Palmer's Theater, as a brilliant social institution, and was noted as Don Felix ("The Wonder"), Charles Surface, Young Marlowe, Alfred Evelyn ("Money"), Sir Pierce ("The Wife"), Mirabel ("Inconstant"), Benedick, Claude Melnotte, Don Cæsar de Bazan, Sir Charles Coldstream, etc. He wrote "The Veteran" and "Rosedale," in which he played the principal parts, and his "Autobiography," which was published in 1889.

Wallasey (wol'a-si). A town in Cheshire, England, 4 miles west of Liverpool. Population (1891), 33,227.

Wallastook (wol-as-tūk'), or **Walloostook** (wol-os-tūk'). The name given to the river St. John in the upper part of its course in Maine.

Walla Walla (wä'lä wä'lä). A tribe of North American Indians which occupied both sides of the Columbia River from the mouth of Lewis (or Snake) River to the Muscleshell Rapid, wintering on the Tapteel (or Yakima) River, Washington. Under this general name may have been included one or more tribes of the Sahaptin family. Later on the Walla Walla were confined more closely to the region of the Walla Walla River, Oregon. They now number 465, on the Umatilla reservation, Oregon. See *Shahaptian.*

Walla Walla (wol'ą wol'ą). The capital of Walla Walla County, State of Washington, situated on Mill Creek in lat. 46° 3′ N. It is the center of a wheat region. Population (1890), 4,709.

Wallenstadt (väl'len-stät), **Lake of,** or **Walensee,** or **Wallensee** (väl'len-zā), or **Wallenstädter See** (väl'len-stet-er zā). A lake situated between the cantons of St. Gall and Glarus, Switzerland. It receives the Seez and the Linth, and its outlet is by the Linth canal to the Lake of Zurich. Length, 9½ miles. Width, 1 mile.

Wallenstein (väl'len-stin). A trilogy by Schiller, comprising "Wallensteins Lager" (acted at Weimar, 1798), "Die Piccolomini" (1799), and "Wallensteins Tod" (1799).

Wallenstein (wol'en-stin; G. pron. väl'len-stīn), or **Waldstein** (wält'stīn), or **Waldenstein** (wäl'den-stīn), **Albrecht Eusebius von,**

Duke of Friedland, Mecklenburg, and Sagan. Born at Hermanic, near Nachod, Bohemia, Sept. 24, 1583; assassinated at Eger, Bohemia, Feb. 25, 1634. A celebrated Austrian general. He was educated at first as a Protestant, but later as a Roman Catholic, and studied in the Jesuit College at Olmütz, at the university of Altdorf, Bologna, and Padua. He served in Hungary under the emperor Rudolf II.; became captain of a regiment of cuirassiers in 1617; was made colonel of Friedland in 1623; raised an army for the Imperial service in 1625; defeated Mansfeld at the bridge of Dessau, April 25, 1626; invaded Hungary, and won Silesia for the Imperialists in 1627; besieged Stralsund unsuccessfully in 1628; was removed from his command in 1630, and retired to Gitschin; resumed command by invitation of the emperor in the beginning of 1632; recovered Bohemia from the Saxons and repulsed Gustavus Adolphus before Nuremberg, but was defeated by him at Lützen, Nov. 16, 1632; was removed from his command by the emperor in Jan., 1634; and was murdered by a conspiracy of his officers (Butler, Gordon, and others).

Waller (wol'er), **Edmund**. Born at Coleshill, Hertfordshire, England, March 3, 1605; died at Beaconsfield, England, Oct. 21, 1687. An English poet. He studied at King's College, Cambridge; entered Parliament in 1623 (?); was a leader in the Long Parliament; took part in Royalist plots, and was arrested in 1643 and exiled; returned to England under Cromwell; and was a favorite at court after the Restoration. Among his poems are a panegyric on Cromwell, lament for Cromwell's death, congratulation on Charles II.'s return, etc. His poems were published 1645, 1664, etc.

Waller, Sir William. Born 1597; died 1668. An English general. He served in the Thirty Years' War; was second in command of the Parliamentary forces under Essex in 1642; routed Sir Ralph Hopton at Lansdown; defeated near Bath and near Devizes in 1643; gained a victory at Cheryton in 1644; was defeated at Cropredy Bridge in 1644; served at Newbury; and was deprived of his command in 1645. He was a Presbyterian member of Parliament; was expelled for treason in 1647; and returned and was expelled in Pride's Purge in 1648. He was a member of the council of state and of the convention parliament in 1660.

Waller, Master. A character in Sheridan Knowles's "Love Chase," a "fine spirit," in love with Lydia.

Wall-Faced (wâl'fâst) **Mountain.** A peak of the Adirondack Mountains, New York, separated from Mount McIntyre by the Adirondack Pass.

Wallin (väl-lēn'), **Johan Olof.** Born in Dalarna, Sweden, Oct. 15, 1779; died at Upsala, June 30, 1839. A Swedish poet and divine. His parents were in extremely poor circumstances, and he was obliged to support himself while obtaining his elementary education at the gymnasium at Vesteräs. Subsequently he studied at Upsala. In 1806 he began his clerical career as pastor of the Royal Military Academy. Afterward he was clergyman at Solna, Hjärsäter, and Veateräs, and was ultimately made archbishop of Sweden. His poems are chiefly religious in character. As a member of the commission for the revision of the Swedish hymnbook, he contributed over a hundred original hymns, and translated and adapted many more. One of the best-known of his poems is the "Dödens ängel" ("The Angel of Death"). Among his longer secular poems is pastoral-tragedy to be mentioned the didactic poem in Alexandrines, "Upptogtstrarne" ("The Educator"), which won a prize at the Swedish Academy. Among his shorter poems is an impassioned song on George Washington. His collected literary works ("Samlade vitterhetsarbeten") were published at Stockholm in 1842, in 2 vols.

Wallingford (wol'ing-ford). A town in Berkshire, England, situated on the Thames 13 miles south-southeast of Oxford. It has a ruined castle. A treaty was concluded here in 1153 between Stephen and Prince Henry (later Henry II.). Population (1891), 2,906.

Wallingford. A town in New Haven County, Connecticut, 11 miles north-northeast of New Haven. It is the seat of the Wallingford Community, a branch of the Oneida Community. Population (1890), 6,584.

Wallis (wol'is), **Alexander.** German name of Valais.

Wallis (wol'is), **John.** Born at Ashford, Kent, Nov. 23, 1616: died at Oxford, Oct. 28, 1703. An English mathematician, grammarian, logician, and theological writer. His works include "Arithmetica Infinitorum," "Grammatica Linguæ Anglicanæ," "Institutio logicæ," etc.

Wall of Antoninus. A rampart erected in the first part of the reign of Antoninus Pius, to check the northern barbarians of Britain. It extended from the Firth of Forth to the Firth of Clyde.

Wall of Aurelian. A fortified inclosure of ancient Rome, of irregular outline, extending beyond the Servian wall, partly only on the north (where it includes the Pincian Hill) and on the east and south (where it takes in the Monte Testaccio), and on the right bank of the Tiber inclosing the Vatican and Janiculum Hills. The wall was begun by Aurelian in 271 A. D., and was repaired by Honorius, Theodoric, Belisarius, and later popes. Its circuit remains almost unaltered, and measures about 13 miles. Many stretches of the wall and several of the gates, particularly the Porta Pinciana, the Chiusa, Magg'olo, Latina, San Sebastiano, and San Paolo, are highly picturesque. The masonry of the wall is for the most part of brick, interrupted successively by stonework. Some older pieces in *opus reticulatum* are incorporated. The exterior height is about 55 feet, and there are nearly 300 towers.

Wall of China, Great. A wall begun by the emperor Tsin Chi Hwangti 214 B. C. (finished 204 B. C.) as a defense against northern tribes. It extends from Shanhai-kwan, lat. 40° N., long. 119° 50' E., along the northern frontiers of Chihli, Shansi, Shensi, and Kansu, to about lat. 39° 50' N., long. 99° E. Length, about 1,500 miles.

Wall of Hadrian. See *Hadrian's Wall.*

Wallon (vä-lôn'), **Henri Alexandre.** Born at Valenciennes, Dec. 23, 1812. A French historian and politician. He was elected to the Legislative Assembly in 1849, and to the National Assembly in 1871, and was one of the chief founders of the constitution of 1875. He was minister of public instruction 1875–76. Among his works are "Histoire de l'esclavage dans l'antiquité" (1848), "Jeanne Darc (1860), "La vie de Jesus" (1864), "La Terreur" (1873), "Histoire du tribunal révolutionnaire de Paris, etc." (1880–82), etc.

Walloon Guard, The. A Spanish body-guard of Walloon troops, formed in 1703 and disbanded in 1822.

Walloons (wo-lônz'). [From ML. *Wallus*, L. *Gallus*, a Gaul or Celt.] **1.** A people found chiefly in southern and southeastern Belgium, also in the neighboring parts of France, and in a few places in Rhenish Prussia near Malmedy. They are descended from the ancient Belgæ, mixed with Germanic and Roman elements.—**2.** In America, especially colonial New York, the Huguenot settlers from Artois in northern France.

Wallsend (wâlz-end'). A town in Northumberland, England, situated on the Tyne 4 miles east-northeast of Newcastle. It has important coal-mines. It derives its name from its situation at the extremity of Hadrian's Wall. Population (1891), 11,629.

Wall street. A street in the lower part of New York city, which extends from Broadway, opposite Trinity Church, to the East River: famous as a financial and speculative center.

Walpole (wol'pol), **Horace,** fourth Earl of Orford. Born at London, Oct. 5, 1717: died there, March 2, 1797. An English author, third son of Sir Robert Walpole. He was educated at Eton and Cambridge, and traveled with Gray in France and Italy 1739–41, spending a year at Florence with Horace Mann, then British envoy. He entered Parliament, as a Liberal, in 1741. In 1747 he purchased the estate of Strawberry Hill on the Thames, near Twickenham. He held, through the influence of his father, three sinecures, with the emoluments of which he enlarged the cottage at Strawberry Hill to a Gothic villa which he filled with a collection of curiosities of works of art. He became fourth earl of Orford in 1791. Among his works are "Catalogue of Royal and Noble Authors of England" (1758), "Anecdotes of Painting in England" (1762–71), the romance "The Castle of Otranto" (1765), "Historic Doubts on the Life and Reign of Richard III." (1768), "Memoirs of the Last Ten Years of the Reign of George II." (1822: edited by Lord Holland), "Memoirs of the Reign of George III." (1845: edited by Sir Denis Le Marchant; with supplement in 1859, edited by Doran), and other memoirs, and "Letters" (edited by Cunningham 1857–59).

Walpole, Sir **Robert,** Earl of Orford. Born at Houghton, Norfolk, England, Aug. 26, 1676: died there, March 18, 1745. A noted English statesman. He was educated at Eton and Cambridge; entered Parliament in 1701; became a member of the council to Prince George in 1706, and secretary at war in 1708; and became one of the Whig leaders. He was treasurer of the navy and member of the privy council under the first George; was accused of corruption, expelled from Parliament, and sent to the Tower in 1712; was returned to Parliament in 1713; became paymaster-general in 1714; was prime minister (first lord of the treasury and chancellor of the exchequer) 1715–17; became paymaster-general in 1720; and was again prime minister (first lord of the treasury and chancellor of the exchequer) 1721–42. He was created earl of Orford in 1742.

Walpurgis Night (väl-pör'gis nit). [G. *Walpurgis Nacht:* so called with reference to the day of St. *Walpurga*, or *Walburga*, the name of an abbess who emigrated from England to Germany in the 8th century.] The night before the first of May. According to German popular superstition, on this night witches are said to ride on broomsticks, he-goats, etc., to some appointed rendezvous, especially the Brocken in the Harz Mountains, where they hold high festival with their master the devil.

Walpurgis Night, A choral symphony by Mendelssohn, words by Goethe: produced in 1833, and in revised form in 1844.

Walsall (wal'sâl). A parliamentary borough in Staffordshire, England, 8 miles north-northwest of Birmingham. There are coal and lime works in the neighborhood, and iron, brass, etc., manufactures in the town. Population (1891), 71,791.

Walsh (wolsh), **William.** Born 1663: died 1709. An English poet, a friend of Dryden and Pope.

Walsingham (wol'sing-am), **Cape.** A headland projecting into Davis Strait, Cumberland, British America, in lat. 66° N.

Walsingham, Sir **Francis.** Born at Chiselhurst, Kent, England, about 1536: died at London, April 6, 1590. A noted English statesman. He entered Parliament in 1559; was ambassador to France 1570–73; was made secretary of state in 1573; and was sent on an embassy to the Netherlands in 1578, to France in 1581, and to Scotland in 1583. He was a firm opponent of Mary Queen of Scots, and was one of the commissioners on her trial. He was a patron of learning.

Walsingham, Thomas. Lived about 1440. An English historian and monk, author of a history of England ("Brevis Historia") from Edward I. to Henry V., and a history of Normandy.

Walter (wâl'ter), **John.** Born 1739: died at Teddington, Middlesex, Nov. 16, 1812. The first proprietor of the London "Times." In 1780 he bought Henry Johnson's two patents for "logography," the art of using entire words in printing. To introduce the invention he established "The London Daily Universal Register," Jan., 1785. The invention failed, but the paper became the London "Times," Jan. 1, 1788. His son John (1784–1847) succeeded him, and was in turn succeeded by his son John (born 1818).

Walter, Master. The Hunchback in Sheridan Knowles's play of that name. He is the guardian of Julia, and is discovered to be her father.

Walter of Coventry. One of the most renowned builders of the middle ages in England. In 1187 he completed the entire choir and nave of the construction of Chichester cathedral (consecrated 1199). The palace and cloisters are attributed to him. He is highly praised by Matthew Paris. He built many edifices in the reigns of Henry II., Richard I., and John.

Walter the Penniless. A French knight, leader of a band through Europe in 1096, forerunners of the early Crusaders. He was killed at the battle of Nicæa, 1097.

Walters (wâl'terz), **Lucy.** Died 1683. A mistress of Charles II. of England, and mother by him of the Duke of Monmouth.

Waltham (wol'tham). A city in Middlesex County, Massachusetts, 9 miles west by north of Boston. The American Watch Company here was the first to manufacture watches by machinery. Population (1890), 18,707.

Waltham Abbey, or **Waltham Holy Cross.** A town in Essex, England, situated on the Lea 12 miles north of London. The abbey was founded by King Harold, who was buried in the church. The venerable nave, which has been restored and now serves as a parish church, is interesting as a specimen of the early Norman style prior to the Conquest. There are gunpowder mills in the neighborhood. Population (1891), 6,940.

Walthamstow (wol'tham-stō). A town in Essex, England, 5 miles north of London. Population (1891), 46,346.

Waltharius. A Latin poem by the monk Eckehard of St. Gall (10th century). It belongs to the German heroic cycle of poetry.

Walther von der Vogelweide (väl'ter fon der fō'gel-vī-de). Born probably in Austria (date unknown): died at Würzburg after 1227. A Middle High German lyric poet. He was of noble family, as his title "Herr" indicates, but poor. His youth was spent in Vienna, at the court of Duke Frederick the Catholic. After the death of his patron (1198) he lived the life of a wandering singer, and traveled through a great part of Germany and the countries adjoining. He was not only with the Babenberger princes in Austria, whither he subsequently returned, but also at the courts of Thuringia, Meissen, Bavaria, and Carinthia; and in turn was with the emperors Philip of Swabia, otto IV., and Frederick II. By the last-named he was presented with a landed estate in Würzburg. His career as a poet began about 1187; the last poem which can be dated is a song in encouragement of the Crusade in 1227. His poems, in 4 principal phases, are love-songs, political songs or "sprüche," and religious songs, the last written in his later years. He is the principal minnesinger and the greatest lyric poet of medieval Germany. His poems have been often published; a late edition is that of Hermann Paul (Halle, 1882).

Walton (wâl'ton), **Izaak.** Born at Stafford, England, Aug. 9, 1593: died at Winchester, England, Dec. 15, 1683. A noted English author, known as "the Father of Angling." He was a shopkeeper in London until the civil war, and is famous from his work "The Complete Angler" (1653: 5th ed., 1676, with continuation on fly-fishing by Cotton) (a bibliographical record of its numerous editions, phases, etc., was published by Westwood in 1864). He also wrote lives of Donne, Wotton (with "Reliquiæ Wottonianæ"), Hooker, Herbert, and Sanderson.

Walton-on-Thames (wâl'ton-on-temz'). A small town in Surrey, England, situated on the Thames 17 miles southwest of London.

Walton-on-the-Hill (-hil'). A town in Lancashire, England, 3 miles north of Liverpool. Population (1891), 40,304.

Waltzesmüller. See *Waldseemüller.*

Walvisch Bay. See *Walfish Bay.*

Wamba (wom'bä or wäm'bä). A king of the Visigoths in Spain. He was present at the death-bed of the reigning king; was chosen his successor unanimously; declined on the plea of his advanced age; and was told by one of the officers of the household that he should never leave the room "save as a dead man or as a king." He consented, and was crowned at Toledo on the nineteenth day after. Having been clothed in a monastic dress during a dangerous illness, according to a common superstition, he was afterward considered by a council incompetent to resume the crown, a judgment to which he submitted.

Wamba. In Scott's novel "Ivanhoe," Cedric's thrall and jester. He risks his own life to save that of his master at the siege of Front de Bœuf's castle.

Wampanoag (wam-pa-nō'ag). [Pl., also *Wampanoags*. The name means 'eastern land.'] A tribe of North American Indians which once occupied the eastern shore of Narragansett Bay, Rhode Island, but also ruled the country east from that bay to the Atlantic, including the island of Martha's Vineyard, and to the lands of the Massachusetts on the north. They were sometimes styled Pokanokets, from their main village. Their chief Massasoit and his son "King Philip" are historic characters; and the war with the latter, beginning in 1675, was destructive to the colonists, but fatal to the tribes engaged. See *Monoquin*.

Wanamaker (won'a-mā-kėr), **John.** Born at Philadelphia, July 11, 1837. An American merchant, in Philadelphia, postmaster-general of the United States 1889–93.

Wan-chow-fu (wän-chou'fō'). A treaty port in the province of Chekiang, China, situated on the Gow, near the sea, in lat. 28° 1′ N. Population, estimated, 80,000.

Wanda (won'dä). A legendary queen of Poland, said to have reigned about 700 A. D.

Wandering Jew. A legendary character who, according to one version (that of Matthew Paris, dating from the 13th century), was a servant of Pilate, by name Cartaphilus (afterward baptized Joseph), and gave Christ a blow when he was led out of the palace to execution. According to a later version he was a cobbler, named Ahasuerus, who refused Christ permission to sit down and rest when he passed his house on the way to Golgotha. Both legends agree in the sentence pronounced by Christ on the offender, "Thou shalt wander on the earth till I return." A prey to remorse, he has since wandered from land to land without being able to find the grave. There are many later versions, and the story has been turned to account by numerous painters and novelists. He is introduced in Edgar Quinet's "Ahasvers," and by Chamisso, A. W. Schlegel, Lenau, H. C. Anderson, George Croly (in his novel "Salathiel"), Eugene Sue (in his novel "Le Juif Errant"), and others. He is reported to have appeared in different cities and countries at intervals, the last noted was in England in 1830. Gustave Doré illustrated the story in a series of woodcuts of great originality. There is also an older Italian story of a Jew, named Malchus, who struck Christ with an iron glove, and was condemned to whirl ceaselessly round an underground pillar until the last day.

Wandering Jew, The. [F. *Le Juif Errant.*] A novel by Eugene Sue, published in 1844–45.

Wandering Lovers, The. A play by Fletcher and Massinger, first revised in 1623.

Wandering Willie. A blind fiddler, whose real name is Willie Steenson, in Scott's "Redgauntlet." He is devoted to the Redgauntlet family.

Wandewash (wän-de-wäsh'). A town in southern India, in the neighborhood of Arcot. Near here, Jan., 1760, the British under Coote defeated the French under Lally.

Wandhofen. See *Grandhof*.

Wandsbeker Bote. See *Claudius, Matthias*.

Wandsbek (wänds'bek). A town in the province of Schleswig-Holstein, Prussia, 3 miles northeast of Hamburg. It was the residence of Claudius, the "Wandsbeker Bote." Population (1890), 20,571.

Wandsworth (wänd'zwėrth). A suburb of London, and parliamentary borough, situated in Surrey, on the Thames, 5½ miles southwest of St. Paul's. Population of Board of Works district (1891), 156,931.

Wantage (won'tāj). A town in Berkshire, England, 13 miles southwest of Oxford. It was the birthplace of Alfred the Great and of Bishop Butler. Population (1891), 3,669.

Wantley, Dragon of. See *Dragon*.

Wanyassa. See *Nyanja*.

Wapping (wop'ing). A quarter of London, situated along the north bank of the Thames, below the Tower.

Wappinger (wop'in-jėr). A tribe, sometimes regarded as a confederacy, of North American Indians which occupied the east bank of the Hudson River from near Poughkeepsie to Manhattan Island and extended to or beyond the Connecticut River. They were divided into nine villages or chieftaincies. The western bands were much reduced by the Dutch in 1640, and the remnants afterward became merged in the Delawares. Derivations of the name are from words meaning severally 'east' and 'opossum.' See *Mequinqua*.

Wappinger's Falls (wop'in-jėrz fâlz). A village in Dutchess County, New York, situated on Wappinger's Creek, near the Hudson, 59 miles north of New York. Population (1890), 3,718.

War and Peace. A historical novel by Tolstoi, published in 1872. The scene is laid in the time of the czar Alexander I., and the novel is a picture of Russian society during the Russian-French wars.

Waranger Fjord. See *Varanger Fjord*.

Warbeck (wâr'bek), **Perkin.** Executed Nov. 23, 1499. A pretender to the English crown, a Fleming (?) by birth. He claimed to be the Duke of York, son of Edward IV. In 1491 he landed at Cork and soon went to France, where he was recognized as Duke of York by the court; made an unsuccessful landing in Kent in 1495; was acknowledged by James IV. of Scotland in 1496; unsuccessfully invaded England with the Scotch in 1496; went to Ireland and made a descent upon Cornwall in 1497, but was captured; escaped from the Tower in 1498, but was retaken, and was condemned and executed in 1499. He was made the subject of a tragedy by Ford, called "The Chronicle History of Perkin Warbeck" (1633), and also of a play by Charles Shadwell, now called "King Henry VII., or the Popish Impostor" (1746). Another, called "The Pretender," was written by Joseph Edmondson, an attorney, but never acted.

Warburg (vär'bėrc). A town in the province of Westphalia, Prussia, situated on the Diemel 21 miles northwest of Cassel. It was an ancient Hanseatic town. Here, July 31, 1760, Ferdinand of Brunswick defeated the French. Population (1890), 5,043.

Warburton (wâr'bėr-ton), **Eliot Bartholomew George.** Born near Tullamore, Ireland, 1810; died at sea, Jan. 4, 1852. An Irish traveler and novelist. He traveled in the East, and published in the burning of the Amazon on the way to Britain. He published "The Crescent and the Cross" (1844), "Memoirs of Prince Rupert" (1849), "Reginald Hastings" (1850), a novel, "Darien" (1851: a novel).

Warburton, John. Born Feb., 1682; died 1759. An English antiquarian. He was made somerset herald in 1728. He published a number of maps, and "Vallum Romanum; or, the History and Antiquities of Roman Wall" (1753), etc. He made a large collection of MSS., engravings, books, etc., but is principally known to posterity as the founder of the Cotton library, including a large number of valuable plays for waste paper; hence the entries in dramatic catalogues, "Burned by Mr. Warburton's servant."

Warburton, William. Born at Newark, England, Dec. 24, 1698; died at Gloucester, June 7, 1779. An English prelate, theological controversialist, and critic. He was made bishop of Gloucester in 1759. His works include "The Alliance between Church and State" (1736), "The Divine Legation of Moses Demonstrated, etc." (1738–41; last part posthumous, 1788), "Julian" (concerning his attempt to rebuild the temple at Jerusalem, 17.40), "Principles of Natural and Revealed Religion" (1753–54), "Vindication of Bolingbroke's Posthumous Writings" (1754), "Doctrine of Grace" (1762). He edited Shakspere's plays (1747).

Ward (wärd), **Adolphus William.** Born at Hampstead, Dec. 2, 1837. An English writer. He was educated in Germany and at Peterhouse, Cambridge, where he received a fellowship in 1860. He was chosen professor of history and English literature at Owens College, Manchester, in 1866, and held it till 1889. He has translated Curtius's "History of Greece" (1868–69), has written "The House of Austria in the Thirty Years' War" (1869), "A History of English Dramatic Literature" (1875), and has contributed the lives of Chaucer and Dickens to the "English Men of Letters" series.

Ward, Artemas. Born at Shrewsbury, Mass., 1727; died there, Oct. 28, 1800. An American general and politician. He was an officer in the French and Indian war; became commander of the Massachusetts troops in 1775; was made major-general in June, 1775; commanded the army before Boston in 1775 until Washington's arrival, and later was second in command; and resigned in 1776. He held various local offices, and was Federalist member of Congress from Massachusetts 1791–1795.

Ward, Artemus: the pseudonym of **Charles Farrar Browne.** Born at Waterford, Maine, about 1834; died at Southampton, England, March 6, 1867. An American humorist. He acquired reputation in England and America both as lecturer and writer. He contributed to "Punch" in London. His works include "Artemus Ward: His Book" (1862), "Artemus Ward: His Travels among the Mormons" and "On the Rampage" (1865), "Artemus Ward: His Book of Goaks" (1865), "Artemus Ward among the Fenians" (1866), "Artemus Ward in London, etc." (1867). His lecture at the Egyptian Hall, London, with pictures from his panorama, etc., was edited by T. W. Robertson and J. C. Hotten in 1869.

Ward, Edward Matthew. Born at London, 1816; died at Windsor, Jan. 15, 1879. An English historical painter, a pupil of the Royal Academy. He studied for about three years in Rome, and was elected royal academician in 1850. He executed eight historical works for the corridor of the House of Commons. Among his works are "Dr. Johnson in Lord Chesterfield's Anteroom" "South Sea Bubble," "Penance of Lord Clarendon," "James II. receiving the News of the Landing of the Prince of Orange," "Charlotte Corday," "Last Sleep of Argyll," "Royal Family of France in the Temple."

Ward, Elizabeth Stuart Phelps (Mrs. Herbert D. Ward). Born at Andover, Mass., Aug. 13, 1844. An American writer, the daughter of Austin Phelps. Her works include "The Gates Ajar" (1868), "Men, Women, and Ghosts" (1869), "Hedged In" "The Silent Partner," and "The Trotty Book" (1870), "Trotty's Wedding Tour," and "What to Wear" (1873), "The Story of Avis" (1877), "Dr. Old Maid's Paradise" (1879), "Burglar in Paradise," "Beyond the Gates (1883), "Dr. Zay" (1884), "The Gates Between" (1887), etc.

Ward, Frederick Townsend. Born at Salem, Mass., Nov. 22, 1831; killed in battle near Ningpo, China, Sept. 21, 1862. An American adventurer. He organized for the Chinese government the "Ever Victorious Army" against the Taiping rebels; won various victories, and was made high-grade mandarin and admiral-general. He was succeeded by "Chinese" Gordon.

Ward, Genevieve: the stage name of **Lucia Genoveva Teresa Ward,** Countess Guerbel. Born at New York, March 27, 1838. An American singer and actress. She was educated in France and Italy, her musical education being supervised by Rossini. She first appeared in opera at Milan, and sang with success in Italy and Paris. She had married a Russian Count Guerbel, before appearing on the stage, and sang under the name of Madame Guerbel. She came to America in 1862, but after a short time lost her voice and went upon the dramatic stage. She appeared in 1873 in New York, and in the same year at Manchester, England, where she was successful as Lady Macbeth, Constance, etc. She has since played in Paris (in French), and in England and America in "Forget Me Not," "Jane Shore," etc. She leased the Lyceum in London in 1878, and made a tour around the world 1882–85. In 1888 she retired from the stage.

Ward, Mrs. **Humphry (Mary Augusta Arnold).** Born at Hobart Town, Tasmania, 1851. An English novelist. She is the granddaughter of Thomas Arnold of Rugby, and married Thomas Humphry Ward in 1872. Her works include the novels "Miss Bretherton" (1884), "Robert Elsmere" (1888), "David Grieve" (1892), "Marcella" (1894), biographical and critical works; and a translation of "Amiel's Journal" (1885).

Ward, John Quincy Adams. Born at Urbana, Ohio, June 29, 1830. An American sculptor. He studied with Henry K. Browne, working with him for six years; in 1861 opened a studio in New York, and was vice-president of the National Academy of Design 1870–71, and president in 1872. Among his statues are "The Indian Hunter," "The Pilgrim," and "Seventh Regiment Soldier" (all in Central Park, New York); "The Freedman," "The Good Samaritan," etc.; statues of Commodore Perry, General Israel Putnam, General Thomas, George Washington (Wall street), Henry Ward Beecher (in front of the City Hall, Brooklyn); and numerous portraitbusts.

Ward, Lester Frank. Born at Joliet, Ill., 1841. An American botanist and geologist. He served in the Civil War, and graduated at Columbian University (1869); was assistant geologist of the United States Geological Survey 1881–88, and has been geologist since 1888. Among his works are "Hand-Book of Plants" (1879), "The Flora of Washington, etc." (1881), "Dynamic Sociology" (1883), "Sketch of Paleo-Botany" (1885), "Flora of the Laramie Group" (1886), "Types of the Laramie Flora" (1887), "Geographic Distribution of Fossil Plants" (1888), etc.

Ward, Nathaniel. Born at Haverhill (?), England, about 1578; died in England about 1653. An English preacher and author. He emigrated to Massachusetts in 1634; lived in Ipswich (Agawam); and returned to England in 1647. He was the author of the satirical work "The Simple Cobler of Agawam" (1647).

Ward, William Hayes. Born at Abington, Mass., June 25, 1835. An American Orientalist, archæologist, and journalist. He graduated at Amherst in 1856, and at Andover Theological Seminary in 1859; and has been editor of the New York "Independent" since 1870. He was director of the Wolfe archæological expedition to Babylonia 1884–85.

Warden (wâr'den), **Florence.** The pseudonym of Mrs. Florence Alice Price James, an English novelist.

Wardle (wär'dl), **Mr.** A hospitable kindly bustling old gentleman, the owner of Manor Farm, Dingley Dell, and the host and friend of the Pickwick Club: a character in Charles Dickens's "Pickwick Papers." Miss Rachel Wardle, his old but girlish sister, who elopes with Alfred Jingle; his very deaf old mother; and his daughters Isabella and Emily, form the Wardle family.

Wardō. See *Vardo*.

Ward's Island. An island in the East River, New York, the seat of several municipal institutions of New York city.

Ware (wâr). A town in Hertfordshire, England, situated on the Lea 21 miles north of London. Population (1891), 5,121.

Ware. A town in Hampshire County, Massachusetts, situated on Ware River 21 miles eastnortheast of Springfield. Population (1890), 7,529.

Ware, William. Born at Hingham, Mass., Aug. 3, 1797; died at Cambridge, Mass., Feb. 19, 1852. An American novelist and miscellaneous writer, and Unitarian clergyman. He wrote the novel "Letters from Palmyra" (1837), and published also "Zenobia"; "Probus" (1838); afterward published as "Amelian"), and "Julian" (1841); "Sketches of European Capitals" (1851), "Works and Genius of Washington Allston" (1852), and life of Nathaniel Bacon (in Sparks's "American Biography"). He edited "American Unitarian Biography."

Wareham (wär'am). A town in Dorset, England, situated between the Frome and Trent, 15 miles east of Dorchester. Population (1891), 2,141.

Warfield (wâr'fēld), Mrs. (**Catharine Ann Ware**). Born at Natchez, Miss., June 6, 1816; died in Kentucky, May 21, 1877. An American novelist and poet. She wrote "The Household of Bouverie," and other novels, and, with her sister (Mrs. Lee), published several volumes of poems.

Wargla (wär'glä). See *Kabail*.

Warham

Warham (wär'am), **William.** Born in Hampshire about 1450; died Aug. 22, 1532. An English prelate. He became archbishop of Canterbury in 1504, and was keeper of the great seal 1502–15.

Waridah (wär'i-dä). [Ar. *al-waridah*, the returning (camels), in antithesis to *al-shāridah*: see *Sadira*.] The third-magnitude star γ Sagittarii.

Warminster (wär'min-stėr). A town in Wiltshire, England, 15 miles southeast of Bath, on the Wily. Population (1891), 5,562.

Warm Springs Apache. See *Tchishi.*

Warner, Anna Bartlett. See *Warner, Susan.*

Warner (wär'nėr), **Charles Dudley.** Born at Plainfield, Mass., Sept. 12, 1829. An American author. He graduated at Hamilton college in 1851; practised law in Chicago 1856–60; and became managing editor of the Hartford "Press" in 1860, and on its consolidation with the Hartford "Courant," in 1867, co-editor. In 1884 became associate editor of "Harper's Magazine" in 1884. His works include "My Summer in a Garden" (1870), "Saunterings" (1872), "Back-Log Studies" (1872), "Baddeck, and That Sort of Thing" (1874), "My Winter on the Nile, etc." (1876; first issued as "Mummies and Moslems"), "Being Boy" (1877), "In the Levant" (1877), "In the Wilderness" (1878), "Captain Sharp" (1879), "My Summer in a Garden" (1881), "A Roundabout Journey" (1883), "Their Pilgrimage" (1886), "On Horseback, etc." (a book of travels, 1888), "The Golden House" (1894). He has also written papers, including "Studies in the South" and "Studies in the Great West" (in "Harper's Magazine"). He wrote, with Mark Twain, "The Gilded Age" (1873).

Warner, Olin Levi. Born at Suffield, Conn., April 9, 1844. An American sculptor. He was in turn an artisan, a telegraph operator, and a designer of silverwork and at the age of twenty-five went to Paris, where he studied sculpture for three years and a half at the Ecole des Beaux Arts with Jouffroy. He then returned to New York. Among his works are a bust of Daniel Huntington (in the Metropolitan Museum); statuettes of "Twilight" and "May"; statues of a "Dancing Nymph"; and "Diana"; a fountain for Portland, Oregon; statues of Governor Buckingham, William Lloyd Garrison, and several portrait busts.

Warner, Seth. Born at Roxbury, Conn., 1743; died 1784. An American Revolutionary officer, one of the leaders of the "Green Mountain Boys," outlawed by New York authorities. He was second in command under Allen at the taking of Ticonderoga in 1775; and in 1776, when Fort Ann in 1779 was made colonel; and served in the expedition to Canada, and in the siege of St. John's. He commanded at the battle of Bennington in 1777, and was distinguished at the battle of Bennington and in the Saratoga campaign.

Warner, Susan: pseudonym **Elizabeth Wetherell.** Born at New York, July 11, 1819; died at Highland Falls, N. Y., March 17, 1885. An American novelist and religious writer. Among her novels are "The Wide, Wide World" (1850; next to "Uncle Tom's Cabin" the most popular American novel), "Queechy" (1852), "The Hills of the Shatemuc" (1856), "The Old Helmet" (1863), "Melbourne House" (1864), "Daisy" (1868), "Wych Hazel" (1870), "The Old Helmet in Town" (1871), "The Little Camp" (1873), "Willow Brook" (1874), "Wych Hazel" (1876), "My Desire" (1879), "Nobody" (1880), "Daisy Plants" (1885), etc. With her sister Anna Bartlett Warner (born at New York, 1820), she wrote "Say and Seal" (1860), "Ellen Montgomery's Book-Shelf" (1865–66), "Gold and Character" (1869), etc. Anna B. Warner, who wrote under the pseudonym of Amy Lothrop, is the author of "Dollars and Cents" (1852), "My Brother's Keeper" (1855), and other stories. Among Susan Warner's other works are "The Law and the Testimony" (1853), "The Golden Ladder" (1862), "Lessons on Standard-Bearers of the Old Testament" (1872).

Warner, William. Born in Oxfordshire, England, about 1558: died March, 1609. An English poet. He wrote a rimed history of England, "Albion's England" (1586), and "Menæchmi" (a comedy from Plautus, 1595). Shakspere's "Comedy of Errors" was derived from this.

Warnsdorf (värns'dorf). A manufacturing town in northern Bohemia, 59 miles north of Prague. Population (1890), commune, 18,268.

War of 1812. The war between Great Britain and the United States 1812–15. War was declared by the United States June 18 (seventeen days after embargo for 90 days declared April 4); unsuccessful invasion of Canada and surrender of Detroit (Aug. 16); British ship Alert captured by the Essex (Aug. 13); the Guerrière (British) by the Constitution (Aug. 19); the Frolic (British) by the Wasp (Oct. 18); and the Macedonian (British) by the United States (Oct. 25). 1813: American defeat of Frenchtown (Jan. 22) and victory of Lake Erie (Sept. 10); of the Chesapeake (American) captured by the Shannon (June 1); the Hornet (American) captured the Resolution (Feb. 14) and Peacock (Feb. 24); and the Enterprise (American) captured the Boxer (Sept. 5). 1814: the Americans won the battles of Chippewa (July 5), Landy's Lane (July 15), and Lake Champlain (Sept. 11); the British defeated the Americans at Bladensburg (Aug. 24), entered Washington and burned the public buildings (Aug. 25), and were defeated at Baltimore (Sept. 13) and at New Orleans by Jackson (Dec. 23 and 28); the Essex (American) was captured by the Cherub and the Phœbe (March 28); and the Wasp (American) took the Reindeer (June 28) and sank the Avon (Aug. 27); the Hartford Convention was summoned Dec. 15, and adjourned in about three weeks without result. Peace was signed at Ghent Dec. 24, 1814, and ratified at Washington Feb. 18, 1815, but the news did not reach the ocean cruisers till later. 1815: the British were defeated by Jackson at New Orleans (Jan. 8); the President (American) surrendered to a British squadron (Jan. 15); the Constitution (American) captured the Levant and the Cyane (Feb. 20); and the Hornet (American) captured the Penguin (March 23).

War of Liberation. The war undertaken by Germany in 1813, with the aid of Russia, Great Britain, and other allies, to free Germany and other parts of Europe from the rule or influence of Napoleon and the French.

War of Secession. See *Civil War.*

War of the American Revolution. See *Revolutionary War.*

War of the Rebellion. See *Civil War.*

War of the Spanish Succession. See *Spanish Succession, War of the.*

Warren, Gouverneur Kemble. Born at Cold Spring, N. Y., Jan. 8, 1830; died at Newport, R. I., Aug. 8, 1882. A noted American general and military engineer. He graduated at West Point in 1850; served in surveys in the West; and was assistant professor of mathematics at West Point 1859–61. In Sept., 1861, he became colonel of volunteers, and served at Big Bethel, through the Peninsular and Manassas campaigns, and at Antietam, Fredericksburg, and Chancellorsville. He was promoted brigadier-general of volunteers in Sept., 1862, and major-general of volunteers in May, 1863. In March of the latter year he was appointed chief engineer of the Army of the Potomac. He held little active command after Gettysburg; as commander of the 2d army corps defended Bristoe Station Oct., 1863; and as commander of the 5th corps served through the Richmond campaign of 1864–65. He was removed from his command by General Sheridan after the battle of Five Forks, April 1, 1865. Later he commanded the Department of the Mississippi. He was brevetted major-general in the regular army in 1865.

Warren, Joseph. Born at Roxbury, Mass., June 11, 1741: killed at the battle of Bunker Hill, June 17, 1775. An American physician and soldier. He graduated at Harvard in 1759; practised medicine in Boston; became one of the patriot leaders in the movement in opposition to the revolution; delivered orations on the anniversary of the Boston massacre in 1772 and 1775; was chairman of the committee of public safety in 1774, 1775, and president of the Provincial Congress of Massachusetts; served at the battle of Lexington; was made major-general of the Massachusetts forces in June, 1775; and served as a volunteer aide at Bunker Hill.

Warren, Samuel. Born in Denbighshire, Wales, May 23, 1807: died at London, July 29, 1877. A British novelist and legal and general writer. His chief work is the novel "Ten Thousand a Year" (published in "Blackwood's Magazine" 1839–41). Among his other works are "Passages from the Diary of a Late Physician" ("Blackwood's Magazine," 1830–31), "Popular and Practical Introduction to Law Studies" (1835), "Extracts from Correspondence" (posthumous, 1854), etc.

Warren, William. Born at Philadelphia, Nov. 17, 1812: died at Boston, Sept. 21, 1888. A popular American comedian, the son of William Warren, an actor (1767–1832). He made his first appearance in 1832 at Philadelphia. In 1845 he played in London, and from 1846 to 1886 appeared at the Howard Athenæum and Boston Museum in Boston. He was successful as Sir Peter Teazle, Dr. Pangloss, Touchstone, etc.

Warrensburg (wor'enz-bėrg). The capital of Johnson County, Missouri, 52 miles east-south-east of Kansas City. Population (1890), 4,760.

Warrington (wor'ing-ton). A town in Lancashire and Cheshire, England, situated on the Mersey 16 miles east of Liverpool. It has extensive trade, and manufactures of cotton, iron, etc. It was, perhaps, an ancient Roman station. Several contests occurred near it in the period of the civil war. Population (1891), 57,742.

Warrington, George. The friend of Pendennis in Thackeray's novel of that name. He is a rough melancholy man with a gentle heart. His family name is Pendennis.

Warrior (wor'i-or). The first English iron-clad ship constructed entirely of iron, launched in 1860. The dimensions are: length, 380 feet; breadth, 58.4; draught, 26.2; displacement, 9,210 tons. The central part was protected for 218 feet by 4½-inch armor on 18-inch wooden backing. Her sides could not be penetrated by any guns then afloat.

Warsaw (war'sô). [Pol. *Warszawa*, G. *Warschau*, F. *Varsovie.*] The capital of Russian Poland and of the government of Warsaw, situated on the left bank of the Vistula, in lat. 52° 14′ N., long. 21° 4′ E. It is connected by two bridges over the Vistula with its suburb Praga. It is the third city of the Russian empire, has a very extensive commerce through its situation on the Vistula and as a railway center; and has varied and important manufactures. Warsaw was first mentioned in 1224; was the residence of the dukes of Mazovia until 1526; was made a royal residence about 1550; and became formally the capital of Poland in 1609. It was captured by the Swedes in 1655 and 1656; was taken and retaken in the Northern War; was captured by the Russians in 1764 and 1793; resisted a Prussian siege in 1794, but surrendered to Suvaroff; was ceded to Prussia in 1796; was occupied by the French in 1806; and was made the capital of the grand duchy of Warsaw in 1807. It was finally occupied by the Russians in 1813. An insurrection was commenced there Nov. 29, 1830, and the town was stormed by Paskevitch Sept. 7, 1831. It was the center of the insurrection of 1863. Population (1891), 490,417.

Warsaw. A government of Russian Poland, surrounded by Plock, Lomza, Siedlec, Radom, Piotrkow, Kalisz, and Prussia. Area, 5,623 square miles. Population (1890), 1,465,131.

Warsaw. A duchy created by Napoleon at the treaty of Tilsit in 1807, and given to the king of Saxony. It was formed from the Polish possessions acquired by Prussia in 1793 and 1795, and was dissolved in 1812.

Warsaw, Battle of. A victory gained by the Swedes and the Great Elector of Brandenburg over the Poles, July 27–30, 1656.

Warschau (vär'shou). The German name of Warsaw.

Wars of the Roses. In English history, the prolonged armed struggle between the rival houses of Lancaster and York (see *York, House of*): so called from the red rose and white rose, badges respectively of the adherents of the two families. The wars began in the reign of Henry VI. (third of the Lancaster line). The following are the leading events and incidents: Yorkist victory at St. Albans under Richard, duke of York, May 23, 1455; renewal of the war in 1459, and Yorkist victory at Blore Heath, Sept. 23; Yorkist victory at Northampton, July 10, 1460; Lancastrian victory at Wakefield Bridge, death of the duke of York, Dec. 30, 1460; Yorkist victory at Mortimer's Cross, Feb. 2, 1461; Lancastrian victory at St. Albans, Feb. 17, 1461; accession of the Earl of March as Edward IV., March 4, 1461; battle of Towton, March 29, 1461; Yorkist victories at Hedgeley Moor, April 25, and Hexham, May 15, 1464; revolt of the Earl of Warwick (the "King-Maker"), 1469; restoration of Henry VI., 1470; landing of Edward IV., March 14, 1471, and his victory over Warwick at Barnet, April 14, 1471, and over Margaret of Anjou at Tewkesbury, May 4, 1471; accession of Edward V., 1483; accession of Richard III., 1483. The contest was ended with the defeat and death of Richard III. at Bosworth, Aug. 22, 1485, and the succession of Henry VII., representative of a Lancastrian offshoot, who, by his marriage with a Yorkist princess, united the conflicting interests.

Warta (vär'ta). The Polish name of the Warthe.

Wartburg (värt'bōrg). An ancient princely residence at Eisenach, Germany, still occasionally occupied by the Grand Duke of Weimar. It is one of the finest existing Romanesque secular monuments, and has been well restored and adorned with historical frescos. It includes the Vorburg, or outer ward, and the Hofburg, in which are the finest buildings. Especially interesting are the Minstrels' Hall in the Landgrafenhaus, the chapel, and the armory. In the Ritterhaus of the Vorburg Luther had asylum given him by the elector Frederick the Wise in 1521–22: his room and its furniture are preserved.

Wartburg, Contest of. A historico-legendary contest of minnesingers at the Wartburg, about 1206. It gave rise to a poem composed about 1300 ("Krieg von Wartburg").

Wartburg, Festival of. A celebration held at the Wartburg, Oct. 18, 1817, under the auspices of German university students, nominally in honor of the battle of Leipsic. Its real aims were the founding of the union of German students, the unity of Germany, and the abolition of various students' customs. Absolutist books were burned by the students. The event caused reactionary measures to be taken in Germany.

Warthe, or Warte (vär'te), Pol. **Warta** (vär'ta). The largest tributary of the Oder. It rises in the southwestern part of Russian Poland, traverses Poland and the province of Posen in Prussia, and joins the Oder at Küstrin in Brandenburg. Length, over 400 miles; navigable from Konin in Poland.

Warton (wär'ton), **Thomas.** Born at Basingstoke, England, 1728: died May 21, 1790. An English critic and poet, professor of poetry at Oxford. He became poet laureate in 1785. His chief works are a "History of English Poetry" (3 vols. 1774–81), "Pleasures of Melancholy" (1747), "Observations on the Poetry of Spenser" (1754), and editions of Theocritus, the Greek Anthology, and the minor poems of Milton.

Warville, de. See *Brissot, Jean Pierre.*

Warwick (wor'ik), or **Warwickire** (wor'ik-shir). A county of England, bounded by Stafford, Leicester, Northampton, Oxford, Gloucester, and Worcester. It contains the forest of Arden and the towns of Birmingham, Stratford-on-Avon, and Coventry. It formed a part of the ancient Mercia. Area, 902 square miles. Population (1891), 905,076.

Warwick. The capital of Warwickshire, situated on the Avon in lat. 52° 16′ N., long. 1° 35′ W. It contains a famous castle, with machicolated towers and battlemented walls, the effect of which is much enhanced by their framing of splendid trees. The great Cæsar's Tower dates back almost to the Conquest. The spacious residential buildings are of the 15th century and later, extensively restored; they contain many historical relics, paintings, and works of art, among them the large sculptured Warwick vase, found in Badrian's villa at Tivoli. St. Mary's is a large Perpendicular church, in great part rebuilt in 1694. The interior is impressive, and contains interesting brasses and other medieval monuments. The church is chiefly notable for the superb Beauchamp Chapel, dating from 1464. The architecture of the chapel is florid Perpendicular, and it contains the beautifully sculptured tombs of the earls of Warwick and of Robert Dudley, earl of Leicester. Warwick was a British settlement, and became a Roman fortress about 50 A. D. It was rebuilt by Ethelfleda about 915. Population (1891), 11,905.

Warwick

Warwick, Earl of (Richard Nevil or Neville). Born about 1428; killed at the battle of Barnet, April 14, 1471. An English politician and commander; called "the King-Maker." He was related to both the Yorkist and the Lancastrian families. He inherited the title of earl of Salisbury, and became earl of Warwick through his marriage with the daughter of Richard Beauchamp (earl of Warwick). At first he sided with the Yorkists, and served at the first battle of St. Albans in 1455; was made governor of Calais; again joined the Yorkists in 1459; defeated the Lancastrians at Northampton in July, 1460, and took Henry VI. prisoner; was defeated at St. Albans in 1461 by Margaret; joined with Edward IV. and entered London in 1461; won with Edward the victory of Towton in 1461; was made warden of the Scottish marches, constable of Dover, lord high chamberlain, etc.; and repressed the Lancastrian rising in 1463-64. He opposed the marriage of Edward IV. with Elizabeth Woodville, and the alliance with Burgundy; and was driven into revolt by the king, whom he took prisoner in 1469, but soon released. He conspired with his son-in-law Clarence against Edward IV. in 1470; fled to France; adopted the cause of the Lancastrians; landed in Devon, and drove Edward IV. to Flanders, and restored Henry VI. in 1470; but was overthrown by Edward IV. at Barnet in 1471.

Warwick, Earls of. See *Beauchamp, Richard,* and *Dudley, John.*

Warwick, Guy of. See *Guy of Warwick.*

Wasa. See *Vasa.*

Wasania (wä-sä'nyä). See *Pygmies.*

Wasat (wä'sat). [Ar. *al-wasat,* the middle: though the appropriateness of the name is not clear.] The third-magnitude double star δ Geminorum.

Wasatch Mountains. See *Wahsatch.*

Wasco (wäs'kō). [Pl., also *Wascos, Wascoes.*] A collective name for the tribes of the Upper Chinook division of North American Indians nearest the Dalles. It may have been equivalent to, or inclusive of, the Watlala. There are 288 on the Warm Springs reservation, Oregon, and 146 on the Yakima reservation, Washington. See *Shiwookan.*

Wash (wosh), **The.** An arm of the North Sea, on the coast of England between Norfolk and Lincolnshire. Length, 22 miles. Width, about 15 miles. It receives the Witham, Welland, Nen, and Ouse.

Washa (wosh'ä). **Lake.** A lake in Louisiana, southwest of New Orleans. Length, about 14 miles.

Washaki (wäsh'ä-kē). [From the name of a former chief.] The easternmost of the Shoshoni tribes of North American Indians, formerly in the Wind River country, western Wyoming, and in eastern Idaho: now on the Shoshone reservation in western Wyoming. They numbered 870 in 1885. Also *Washano, Washeke, Washiki, Washoki.* See *Shoshoni.*

Washburn (wosh'bėrn). **Cadwallader Colden.** Born at Livermore, Maine, April 22, 1818; died at Eureka Springs, Ark., May 14, 1882. An American politician and general, brother of E. B. Washburne. He was admitted to the bar in 1842; was Republican member of Congress from Wisconsin 1855–1861; was delegate to the Chicago convention in 1860; entered the Union army as colonel in 1861; became major-general of volunteers in 1862; took part in the siege of Vicksburg in 1863; captured Fort Esperanza in Texas in 1863; commanded the district of West Tennessee 1864–65; was Republican member of Congress from Wisconsin 1867–1871; and was governor of Wisconsin 1872–74. He afterward engaged in the flour business at Minneapolis, and founded the Washburn Observatory in connection with the Wisconsin State University.

Washburn (wosh'bėrn), **Elihu Benjamin.** Born at Livermore, Maine, Sept. 23, 1816; died at Chicago, Oct. 22, 1887. An American statesman and diplomatist. He studied law at Harvard; was admitted to the bar in 1840; was a Whig and later a Republican member of Congress from Illinois 1853–69, and was from time of the convention on committees. He was secretary of state March 5–11, 1869, and United States minister to France 1869–77. He was the only foreign representative who remained in Paris through both the siege and the Commune period. He wrote "Recollections of a Minister to France" (1887).

Washburne Mountains. A group of mountains in the Yellowstone National Park. Highest point, over 10,300 feet.

Washington (wosh'ing-ton). One of the Pacific States of the United States of America, extending from lat. 45° 40′ to 49° N., and from long. 117° to 124° 44′ W. Capital, Olympia; chief cities, Seattle and Tacoma. It is bounded by the Straits of Juan de Fuca and British Columbia on the north, Idaho on the east, Oregon (partly separated by the Columbia River) on the south, and the Pacific on the west. The Cascade Mountains traverse the State from south to north. It has rich forests, particularly in the west, and extensive deposits of coal and iron; and gold and silver are found. There is an extensive wheat region in the east. The salmon-fisheries are important, and ship-building is a flourishing industry. Washington has 34 counties, sends 2 senators and 2 representatives to Congress, and has 4 electoral votes. The Strait of Juan de Fuca was discovered in 1592, and explored in 1789; the mouth of the Columbia was explored by the American captain Gray in 1792; and further explorations were conducted by Lewis and Clark in 1805. A settlement at the mouth of the Columbia was founded by John Jacob Astor in 1811. The boundary was settled with Great Britain in 1846. Washington formed part of the Territory of Oregon; was organized as a Territory in 1853; and was admitted to the Union in 1889. Area, 69,994 square miles. Population (1890), 349,390.

Washington. The capital of the United States, forming part of the District of Columbia, situated on the Potomac, at the head of navigation, in lat. 38° 53′ N., long. 77° 1′ W. It has become a favorite city of resort of late years, and is noted for its public buildings, the most important being the Capitol (which see). The White House, the official residence of the President, is a handsome mansion in the English Renaissance style, with a projecting columned and pedimented porch on the entrance front, and a large semicircular projecting bay on the garden front opposite. Its chief rooms are details are sober and well designed, both outside and inside, but it has become too small for the official and social needs of the chief of the government. The corner-stone of the White House was laid by General Washington, and it was first occupied in 1800 by John Adams. Besides the buildings for the various government departments, the National Museum, Smithsonian Institution, etc., are notable. The Washington monument is an obelisk-shaped tower of white marble, erected in honor of George Washington. It is 555 feet 5 inches high to its apex, and 55 feet square at the base. The corner-stone was laid on July 4, 1848, but after a short time the work languished and then stopped entirely, until in 1876 Congress voted the completion of the monument, which was accordingly done in 1884. The site for the capital was chosen in 1790, and the government removed from Philadelphia in 1800. The public buildings were burned by the British in 1814. The city was the Federal military headquarters in the Civil War, and was threatened by the Confederates under Early in 1864. Its municipal government is limited in its rights and a territorial government established in that year. This was abolished in 1874, and the present form instituted (see *District of Columbia*). Population (1890), 188,932.

Washington. The capital of Davie County, Indiana, 92 miles southwest of Indianapolis. Population (1890), 6,064.

Washington. A seaport, capital of Beaufort County, North Carolina, situated on Pamlico River 100 miles east by south of Raleigh. Population (1890), 3,545.

Washington. The capital of Fayette County, Ohio, 36 miles southwest of Columbus. Population (1890), 5,742.

Washington. The capital of Washington County, Pennsylvania, situated on Chartiers Creek 24 miles southwest of Pittsburg. Population (1890), 7,063.

Washington, Bushrod. Born in Westmoreland County, Va., 1762; died at Philadelphia, 1829. An American jurist, nephew of George Washington. He was a member of the Virginia House of Delegates, and of the Virginia ratifying convention of 1788; and was associate justice of the United States Supreme Court 1798–1829.

Washington, George. Born in Westmoreland County, Va., Feb. 22 (O. S. Feb. 11), 1732; died at Mount Vernon, Dec. 14, 1799. A famous American soldier and statesman, the first President of the United States. He was the son of Augustine Washington, a Virginia planter. He was at school until he was about 15 years of age, and received a surveyor's outfit. He was appointed adjutant of Virginia troops in 1751; inherited Mount Vernon on the death of his brother in 1752; was made by Dinwiddie commander of a military district of Virginia in 1753; was sent on a mission to the United authorities beyond the Allegheny River 1753–54; was appointed lieutenant-colonel in 1754; had a successful skirmish with the French, and defeated them at Great Meadows; but was obliged to surrender on July 3; was a volunteer aide-de-camp to Braddock in the battle of the Monongahela in 1755, and brought off the Virginians' remnants on the frontier 1755–57; and led the advance-guard in Forbes's expedition for the reduction of Fort Duquesne in 1758. On Jan. 9, 1759, he married Martha Custis (widow of John Parke Custis), very soon after which he resigned his commission. He was a delegate to the Virginia House of Burgesses, and to the Continental Congresses of 1774 and 1775; was appointed commander-in-chief of the Continental army June 15, 1775; arrived at Cambridge July 2, and took command; and compelled the evacuation of Boston on March 17, 1776. He was defeated at the battle of Long Island Aug. 27, 1776, and at White Plains Oct. 28, 1776; he retreated through New Jersey; surprised the British at Trenton Dec. 26; won the victory of Princeton Jan., 1777; was defeated at Brandywine and Germantown in 1777; was at Valley Forge during the winter of 1777–78; fought the drawn battle of Monmouth in 1778; compelled the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown in 1781; his campaigns against the commander-in-chief at Annapolis in 1783; and retired to Mount Vernon. In 1787 he was president of the Constitutional Convention; was unanimously elected President of the United States in Jan., 1789, and inaugurated at New York April 30, 1789; and was unanimously reelected in 1793, serving until 1797. Among the chief events in his administrations were the establishment of the machinery of government, the crystallization of parties, the regulation of commerce and finance, the admission of Vermont, Kentucky, and Tennessee, the Indian wars, the "whisky insurrection," and the Jay treaty. He issued his farewell address to the people in Sept., 1796. He was appointed lieutenant-general and commander-in-chief of the army in anticipation of a war with France in 1798.

In civil as in military life, he (Washington) was preeminent among his contemporaries for the clearness and soundness of his judgment, for his perfect moderation and self-control, for the quiet dignity and the indomitable firmness with which he pursued every path which he had deliberately chosen. Of all the great men in history he was the most invariably judicious, and there is scarcely a rash word or action or judgment recorded of him. Those who knew him well, noticed that he had keen sensibilities and strong passions; but his power of self-command never failed him, and no one of his public faults can be traced to personal rancor, ambition, or resentment. In the despondency of long-continued failure, in the elation of success, at times when his soldiers were deserting by hundreds, and when malignant plots were formed against his reputation, amid the constant quarrels, rivalries, and jealousies of his subordinates, in the dark hour of national ingratitude, and in the midst of the most universal and intoxicating flattery, he was always the same calm, wise, just, and single-minded man, pursuing the course which he believed to be right, without fear or favour or fanaticism, equally free from the passions that spring from interest, and from the passions that spring from imagination. He never acted on the impulse of an absorbing or uncalculating enthusiasm, and he valued very highly fortune, position, and reputation; but at the command of duty he was generally ready and sometimes to recall. He was in the highest sense of the words a gentleman and a man of honour, and he carried into public life the severest standard of private morals. It was at first the constant dread of large sections of the American people that if the old Government were overthrown, they would fall into the hands of military adventurers, and undergo the yoke of military despotism. It was mainly the transparent integrity of the character of Washington that dispelled the fear. It was always known by his friends, and it was soon acknowledged by those who mistrusted all their friends themselves, that in Washington America had found a leader who could be induced by no earthly motive to tell a falsehood, or to break an engagement, or to commit any dishonourable act. Men of commanding genius appear not rare, and we have all met them in our experience; but there is scarcely another instance in history of such a man having reached and long retained the highest position in the convulsions of civil war and of a great popular agitation.

Lecky, England in the XVIIIth Century, III. 450-451.

Washington, Mount. The highest summit of the White Mountains, New Hampshire, and the highest mountain in New England, situated in lat. 44° 16′ N. It is ascended by railroad and by a carriage-road from the Glen House. The summit is a United States signal-station. Height, 6,288 feet.

Washington, Treaty of. A treaty between Great Britain and the United States, in 1871, which provided for the settlement of the Alabama claims by the Geneva tribunal, and for the settlement of the boundary and fisheries disputes.

Washington and Jefferson College. An institution of learning at Washington, Pennsylvania. It was formed in 1865 through the consolidation of Washington College at Washington, Pennsylvania, and Jefferson College at Canonsburg, Pennsylvania. It is under Presbyterian control, and is attended by about 250 students.

Washington and Lee University. An institution of learning at Lexington, Virginia. Its foundation was a school established by the people of the Augusta Academy. In 1776 its name was changed to Liberty Hall: in 1782 it was chartered: in 1785 it was moved to the present site, and named in honor of Lee, it received a gift from George Washington and its name was changed to Washington College. In 1865 it was placed on its present site. It received its present name in 1870. Robert E. Lee was its president from 1865–70. It is non-sectarian, and has (1894) about 240 students.

Washington Centennial Arch. An arch founded in 1890 at the Fifth Avenue entrance of Washington Square, New York. It has a single archway with coffered soffit, and is 77 feet high. It is surmounted by an entablature with a rich frieze carved with foliage. Above the somewhat heavy cornice is a low attic, which bears the inscription of a dedicatory character, and is adorned with sculpture. The total height is 77 feet; the breadth, 62.

Washington Crossing the Delaware. A painting by Thomas Sully, in the Boston Museum.

Washington Elm. An elm in Cambridge, Massachusetts, under which Washington took command of the American army in 1775.

Washington Group. A cluster of islands in the Marquesas group, Pacific Ocean.

Washington Land. A region in the northwestern part of Greenland, about lat. 80° N.

Washington Monument, The. See *Washington* (city).

Wasp (wosp). **1.** An American ship of war, 18 guns, built at Washington in 1806. Oct. 13, 1812, she sailed from the Delaware, under command of Captain Jacob Jones, with 137 men. On Oct. 18, in lat. 37° N., long. 65° W., she fell in with the English sloop-of-war Frolic, of the British brig Frolic, 18 guns and 110 men. The action began at 11:32 A. M., and the Frolic struck at 12:15 P. M. It was fought in a very heavy sea. Both vessels were captured the same day by the Poictiers (British, 74).

2. An American ship-rigged sloop of war, 22 guns and 160 men, built at Newburyport in 1814. She left Portsmouth, May 1, 1814, under Captain Johnston Blakely, and ran into the English Channel. On June 28 she fell in with the British sloop Reindeer, 18 guns and 118 men. The battle began at 3:17 P. M., and the Reindeer struck at 4:04. On Aug. 27, in lat. 47° 20′ N., she met the British brig Avon, 18 guns. The battle began at 5:38 P. M., and the Avon struck at 10:42. On Oct. 9, in lat. 18° 3′ N., long. 20° 10′ W., she spoke and boarded the Swedish brig Adan, and took out of her Lieutenant McKnight and a master's mate, late of the United States ship Essex, on their way from Brazil to England. The Wasp was never heard from again.

Wasps (wosps), **The.** A comedy by Aristophanes, exhibited in 422 B. C.

The play ("Wasps") is not so brilliant as the "Clouds," and is intended to ridicule the simplicity of the body of power Athenian citizens who spent their life sitting in judgment upon all the affairs of the empire, and receiving their three obols daily by way of support. They imagined themselves the rulers of the empire, whereas they were really the tools of demagogues and of rhetoricians who pocketed the real profits.

Mahaffy, Hist. of Classical Greek Lit., I. 449.

Wast Water (wast wâ'tėr). A lake in Cumberland, England, 13 miles west of Ambleside. Length, 3 miles.

Wasulu (wä-sō'lō). An African kingdom in the upper Niger basin, since 1887 under French protection. It is separated from French Sénégal by the Tankisso and Dyuliho Niger rivers as far as Segu; the eastern boundary is ill defined. The population (about 1,500,000) is composed of Mandingos, with a sprinkling of mixed Fulahs and Soninkes. Bissandugu, the capital, has about 3,000 population. Wasulu was only a federation of petty tribes until 1840, when Mohmadu founded the kingdom. This was greatly enlarged by Samory, who, though of humble origin, succeeded in dispossessing Mohmadu's son and conquering his neighbors, until a conflict with the French compelled him to accept their protection.

Watch Hill Point (woch hil point). A headland near the southwestern extremity of Rhode Island.

Wateh (wä'te). An Arab chieftain whose territory bordered on Edom, Moab, and Ammon. He took part in a rebellion against Asurbanipal, king of Assyria (668–626 B. C.), and was captured by him and yoked to his triumphal chariot.

Water-bearer. See *Aquarius*.

Waterbury (wâ'tėr-ber-i). A city in New Haven County, Connecticut, situated on Naugatuck River 19 miles north-northwest of New Haven. It has important manufactures of brass, and produces watches, pins, lamps, wire, clocks, etc. It was incorporated in 1853. Population (1890), 28,646.

Wateree (wâ-te-rē'). A river in South Carolina which unites with the Congaree to form the Santee; called Catawba in its upper course. See *Catawba*.

Waterford (wâ'tėr-fōrd). **1.** A maritime county of Munster, Ireland. It is bounded by Tipperary and Kilkenny on the north, Waterford Harbor (separating it from Wexford) on the east, St. George's Channel on the south, and Cork on the west. The surface is largely mountainous. The county contains many antiquities. Area, 721 square miles. Population (1891), 98,251.

2. A county of a city, capital of Waterford, situated on the Suir, at the head of Waterford Harbor, in lat. 52° 16′ N., long. 7° 6′ W. It has a considerable export trade; was an ancient Danish stronghold; was taken by Strongbow in 1171; received a charter from King John; was unsuccessfully attacked by Cromwell in 1649; and was taken by Ireton in 1650. Population (1891), 20,852.

Waterloo (wâ-tėr-lō'; D. pron. wä-ter-lō'). A village in the province of Brabant, Belgium, 9½ miles south of Brussels: the headquarters of the Duke of Wellington in the battle of Waterloo.

Waterloo. The capital of Black Hawk County, Iowa, situated on Cedar River 85 miles west of Dubuque. Population (1890), 6,074.

Waterloo, Battle of. A decisive victory gained near Waterloo (a village south of Brussels), June 18, 1815, by the Allies over Napoleon. The Prussians often call the battle *Belle Alliance*, and the French *Mont St.-Jean*, after localities near Waterloo. The French numbered about 72,000; the allied British, Dutch, and German, under the Duke of Wellington, numbered about 67,000: the Prussians (about 50,000 additional), under Blücher, marched to the battle-field and took part in the close and in the pursuit. The battle commenced about 11:30 A. M. The features were the unavailing charges of the French and the stubborn resistance of the British contingent, under the last charge of the French Old Guard in the evening, which failed and was followed by an advance of the combined armies. The Allies lost about 22,000; the French about 35,000, besides many prisoners. (See *Grouchy.*) The rout was so complete and the disaster to Napoleon so decisive that "Waterloo" is proverbial for a final and decisive blow. The preliminary battles were at Ligny and Quatre-Bras (which see).

Waterloo Bridge. A bridge over the Thames at London, called by Canova the finest bridge in Europe: designed and built by John Rennie. The first stone was laid Oct. 11, 1811, and the bridge was opened June 18, 1817, the second anniversary of the battle of Waterloo. It is 1,326 feet long, 42 feet wide, 35 feet high, and the central span is 120 feet wide.

Waterloo Place. An open square in London, between Carlton House Terrace and Regent street. Pall Mall crosses it, and in its center is the Crimean monument. It also contains statues of Lord Napier, Colin Campbell (Lord Clyde), Lord Lawrence, and others.

Waterloo-with-Seaforth (sē'fōrth). A watering-place in Lancashire, England, situated at the mouth of the Mersey, 5 miles north-northwest of Liverpool. Population (1891), 17,328.

Water Music, The. A series of 21 movements by Handel, which he had played by an orchestra on a boat in which he followed the barge of the king (George I.) as he proceeded to Whitehall in 1715. They have been arranged for the piano.

Water-Poet, The. A name given to the poet John Taylor (1580–1654).

Watertown (wâ'tėr-toun). A town in Middlesex County, Massachusetts, situated on the Charles River 7 miles north of Boston. It contains a United States arsenal. Population (1890), 7,073.

Watertown. A city, capital of Jefferson County, New York, situated on Black River in lat. 43° 58′ N., long. 75° 55′ W. It has manufactures of woolens, machinery, paper, etc. Population (1890), 14,725.

Watertown. A city in Jefferson and Dodge counties, Wisconsin, situated on Rock River 43 miles west by north of Milwaukee. It is a railroad and manufacturing center, and the seat of Northwestern University (Lutheran). Population (1890), 8,755.

Waterville (wâ'tėr-vil). A town in Kennebec County, Maine, situated on the Kennebec River 18 miles north-northeast of Augusta: the seat of Colby University. Population (1890), 7,107.

Watkins Glen (wot'kinz glen). A deep ravine near Watkins, Schuyler County, New York, celebrated for its picturesque scenery.

Watling's (wot'lingz) **Island.** A small island of the Bahama group, West Indies, in lat. 24° N.: generally supposed to be the San Salvador of Columbus. See *Guanahani*.

Watling (wot'ling) **Street.** [ME. *Watling stretе*, AS. *Wætlinga strǽt.*] One of the principal Roman roads in Britain. It commenced at Dover, passed through Canterbury to London, and thence westward by St. Albans, Dunstable, Stony Stratford, etc., passing along the boundary line of the present counties of Leicester and Warwick to Wroxeter on the Severn, and then north to Chester. It had a number of branch roads diverging from it.

Watson (wot'son), **James Craig.** Born in Ontario, Canada, Jan. 28, 1838: died at Madison, Wis., Nov. 23, 1880. An American astronomer, professor of astronomy and director of the observatory at the University of Michigan, and after 1879 at the University of Wisconsin. He discovered 23 asteroids and several comets; conducted several United States astronomical expeditions, including that to Japan in 1874 to observe the transit of Venus; and wrote "Popular Treatise on Comets" (1860), "Theoretical Astronomy" (1868), "Tables for the Calculation of Simple and Compound Interest," etc.

Watson, Richard. Born at Heversham, Westmoreland, 1737: died 1816. An English prelate, theological writer, and chemist: bishop of Llandaff (1782). He wrote an "Apology for Christianity" (1776: in answer to Gibbon), "Apology for the Bible" (1796: in answer to Paine), tracts, an autobiography, etc.

Watson, William, Born at Liverpool. A contemporary English poet. His poem "Wordsworth's Grave" drew attention to him in 1892, and in that year he received a civil pension of £200 rendered vacant by the death of Tennyson. His "Lachrymæ Musarum" was the finest ode written on the death of the latter. He had previously published "Love Lyrics," "The Prince's Quest," "Epigrams of Art, Life, and Nature"; and in 1893 he published "The Eloping Angels" and a volume of essays, "Excursions in Criticism."

Watt (wot), **James.** Born at Greenock, Scotland, Jan. 19, 1736: died at Heathfield, near Birmingham, Aug. 19, 1819. A famous British mechanician, inventor, and civil engineer. He was appointed to an instrument-maker in London in 1755; became a mathematical instrument maker to the University of Glasgow in 1757; began experiments in improving the steam-engine about 1760; and invented the condensing steam-engine in 1765 (modified patents, 1769, 1782, and other improvements were devised later and patented. He formed a partnership with Boulton in Birmingham and began the manufacture of steam-engines in 1775.

Watt, Robert. Born at Stewarton, Ayrshire, May, 1774: died March 12, 1819. A Scottish physician and bibliographer. His "Bibliotheca Britannica" (4 volumes, published posthumously in 1824) is a compilation showing great industry and wide research, and is of great value as an index to literature.

Watteau (wä-tō'), **Jean Antoine.** Born at Valenciennes, France, Oct. 10, 1684: died at Nogent-sur-Marne, France, July 18, 1721. A French genre-painter. He studied with Gillot in Paris in 1702, and later with Audran. He was unusually successful with subjects representing conventional shepherds and shepherdesses, fêtes champêtres, rustic dances, etc. The style of female dress represented in many of them, consisting of what was known as a "zacque" with loose plaits hanging from the shoulders, is still known as the Watteau. Ten of his pictures are in the Louvre, and specimens are in all the principal galleries of Europe.

Watterson (wot'ėr-son), **Henry.** Born at Washington, D. C., 1840. An American journalist, Democratic politician, and orator. He served on the Confederate side in the Civil War, and became noted as the editor of the Louisville "Courier-Journal," and as a prominent advocate of free trade. He was member of Congress from Kentucky 1876–77.

Wattignies (vä-tēn-yē'). A village in the department of Nord, France, near Lille. Here, Oct. 15–16, 1793, the French under Jourdan defeated the Austrians under Clairfayt.

Wattrelos (vätr-lō'). A town in the department of Nord, France, 9 miles northeast of Lille. Population (1891), commune, 19,770.

Watts (wots). **Alaric Alexander.** Born at London, March 16, 1799: died there, April 5, 1864. An English poet and journalist. He was editor of the Leeds "Intelligencer" 1822–24, and of the Manchester "Courier" 1824–25; and was an assistant on the London "Standard" in 1827 and 1841–47. He founded the "United Service Gazette" in 1833, and edited it until 1843. He established more than twenty journals between 1842 and 1847, when he severed his connection with the press. His works include "Poetical Sketches" (1823), "Lyrics of the Heart" (1850), etc. He edited "The Literary Souvenir" (1824–37), "Poetical Album" (1828–29), "Cabinet of Modern Art, etc." (1835–37), and other similar works. These were illustrated by line-engravings after Etty, Stothard, Westall, and others, and were very popular.

Watts, George Frederick. Born at London, 1820. An English historical, subject, and portrait painter, and sculptor. He was a pupil of the Royal Academy, and was elected royal academician in 1868. His works include: cartoon, "Caractacus" (1843); colossal oil painting, "Alfred" and "Alfred the Great" (1847); frescos, "St. George and the Dragon" (Parliament House), "The School of Legislation" (dining-hall of Lincoln's Inn). Besides his portraits of Tennyson, Browning, William Morris, Stuart Mill, Dean Stanley, Swinburne, Matthew Arnold, Holman Hunt, Lord Lytton, Gladstone, and others, he has painted "Paolo and Francesca" (1848), "Fata Morgana" (1848), "Life's Illusions" (1863), "Sir Galahad" (1862), "Love and Death" (1877), "Orpheus and Eurydice" (1879), "Love and Life" (1884), "Hope" (1886), "She Shall be Called Woman" (1892), "Sic Transit" (1893), etc.

Watts, Isaac. Born at Southampton, July 17, 1674: died at Theobalds, Herts, Nov. 25, 1748. An English nonconformist theologian, hymn-writer, and author: pastor of an Independent church in London. He is best known from his sacred poems, "Horæ Lyricæ" (1706), "Hymns" (1707), "Psalms of David" (1719), "Psalms, Hymns, and Spiritual Songs" (in many editions), and "Divine and Moral Songs for Children" (1720). He also wrote "Logic" (1725), "Improvement of the Mind" (1741), catechisms, and philosophical and theological works.

Watts, Thomas. Born at London, 1811: died there, Sept. 9, 1869. An English author, assistant librarian of the British Museum from 1837. He published a "Sketch of the History of the Welsh Language and Literature" (1861).

Watt's Dyke. See *Offa's Dyke*.

Wat Tyler's (wot ti'lėrz) **Rebellion.** See *Tyler, Wat*.

Waukegan (wâ-kē'gan). The capital of Lake County, Illinois, situated on Lake Michigan 35 miles north by west of Chicago. Population (1890), 4,915.

Waukesha (wâ'ke-shâ). The capital of Waukesha County, Wisconsin, 18 miles west of Milwaukee. It is a watering-place. Population (1890), 6,321.

Wausau (wâ'sâ). The capital of Marathon County, Wisconsin, situated on the Wisconsin River 130 miles north of Madison. Population (1890), 9,253.

Waveney (wâ've-ni). A river on the boundary between Norfolk and Suffolk, England, which joins the Yare near Yarmouth.

Waverley (wā'vėr-li), **or 'Tis Sixty Years Since.** A novel by Sir Walter Scott, the first of the "Waverley Novels," published in 1814. The scene is laid principally in Scotland during the Jacobite rebellion of 1745.

Waverley Dramas. A series of eight dramas founded on the "Waverley Novels." They were produced at Edinburgh 1818–24: seven of them were published there in 1823.

Waverley Novels. The novels written by Sir Walter Scott: so named from "Waverley," the first of the series. They were published anonymously "by the author of Waverley" till 1827, when the author disclosed the identity of the "Great Unknown" at a dinner for the benefit of the Edinburgh theatrical fund. See *Scott*.

Wavertree (wā'vėr-trē). A township in Lancashire, England, 3 miles east of Liverpool. Population (1891), 13,764.

Wavre (vāvr). A town in the province of Brabant, Belgium, situated on the Dyle 15 miles southeast of Brussels. It was the scene of a battle, June 18, 1815, between the French under Grouchy and the Prussians under Thielmann. Grouchy was checked and prevented from hindering Blücher's march to Waterloo, and from reaching the battle-field in time with his own force.

Wawre (vä'vre). A village north of Warsaw, situated on the Vistula: the scene of Polish successes over the Prussians Feb. 19 and March 31, 1831.

Wayland (wā'land), **Francis.** Born at New York city, March 11, 1796: died at Providence, R. I., Sept. 30, 1865. An American Baptist clergyman, educator, and author. He graduated at Union College in 1813, and was president of Brown University 1827–55. His works include "Elements of Moral Science" (1835), "Elements of Political Economy" (1837), "Limitations of Human Responsibility" (1838), "Thoughts on the Present Collegiate System in the United States" (1842), "Domestic Slavery Considered as a Spiritual Institution" (1845), "Memoir of Adoniram Judson" (1853), "Elements of Intellectual Philosophy" (1854), "Notes on the Principles and Practices of Baptist Churches" (1857), etc.

Wayland Smith. [AS. *Wēland*, ON. *Völundr*, G. *Wieland.*] In English folk-lore, an invisible smith who once dwelt at an old stone monument near Ashdown in Berkshire. If a horse had cast a shoe, it was only necessary to lead him thither, place a piece of money on the stone, and retire for a while. Upon returning, the money was gone and the horse shod. The legend of Wayland, the most skilful of smiths, is common Germanic property. In the Anglo-Saxon poem "Beowulf" a precious piece of armor is called "Wēlandes geweorc" ('Weland's work'). His deeds are the subject of the "Volundar Kvidha" ('Lay of Volund') in the Elder Edda. According to the Old Norse "Vilkina Saga," he was taught the art by the smith Ime, and then by two dwarfs. Swedish legend locates his grave near Sis-back in Scania. Scott introduces him as a character in "Kenilworth." In recent German literature he is the subject of the poem "Wieland der Schmied," by Karl Simrock.

Wayland Wood. A wood near Watton, England, the legendary scene of the murder of the "Children in the Wood."

Wayne (wān), **Anthony.** Born in Chester County, Pa., Jan. 1, 1745: died at Presque Isle (Erie), Pa., Dec. 15, 1796. An American general: called "Mad Anthony Wayne." In early life he was a surveyor; was a member of the Pennsylvania legislature in 1774, and of the committee of safety in 1775; was colonel of Pennsylvania troops in Canada, and served at Three Rivers in 1776; commanded at Ticonderoga in 1776; became brigadier-general in Feb., 1777, and joined Washington's army; served at Brandywine, where he commanded a division; was surprised by the British at Paoli Sept. 20, 1777; commanded the right wing at Germantown in Oct., 1777; conducted a successful raid within the British lines in 1778; served at Monmouth in 1778; stormed Stony Point July 15, 1779; suppressed a mutiny in Jan., 1781; commanded at Green Spring in 1781; and served at the siege of Yorktown. He defeated the British and Indians in the south in 1782. In 1783 he was brevetted major-general; became a member of the Pennsylvania ratifying convention; and was member of Congress from 1791–92. In 1792 he was appointed major-general and commander-in-chief of the army. He took command of the army in the West; defeated the Indians at Fallen Timbers, Maumee Rapids, in 1794; built Fort Wayne; and negotiated a peace with the Indians in 1795.

Waynesboro (wānz'bu-rō). A small place in the Shenandoah valley, in Augusta County, Virginia. There, March 2, 1865, the Federals under Sheridan defeated the Confederates under Early.

Waynflete (wān'flēt), **William.** Died 1486. An English prelate, bishop of Winchester: founder of Magdalen College, Oxford. He was lord high chancellor under Henry VI.

Way of the World, The. A comedy by Congreve, produced in 1700.

Ways of the Hour, The. A novel by Cooper, published in 1850.

Wazan (wä-zän'). A sacred city of Morocco, southeast of Tangiers.

Weakest Goeth to the Wall, The. A play attributed to Webster and Dekker (1600). It was probably by Munday.

Weald (wēld). The name given in England to an oval-shaped area, bounded by a line topographically well marked by an escarpment of the Chalk, which begins at Folkestone Hill, near the coast of Dover, and passes through the counties of Kent, Surrey, Hants, and Sussex, meeting the sea again at Beachy Head. It embraces the southwestern part of Kent, the southern part of Surrey, the north and northeastern half of Sussex, and a small part of the eastern side of Hampshire.

Wealth of Nations, The. The chief work of Adam Smith, published in 1776: the foundation of the science of political economy.

Wear (wēr). A river in Durham, England, which flows into the North Sea at Sunderland. Length, about 60 miles.

Weatcock (wet'kok), **The.** A name given to Charles Townshend, on account of the instability of his political opinions.

Weaver (wē'vėr). A small river in Cheshire, England, which joins the estuary of the Mersey 12 miles southeast of Liverpool.

Weaver, James B. Born at Dayton, Ohio, June 12, 1833. An American politician. He served in the Union army in the Civil War, attaining the rank of brigadier-general; was member of Congress from Iowa 1879–81; was the candidate of the Greenback-Labor party for President in 1880, and of the People's party in 1892; and was Greenback-Labor and Democratic member of Congress from Iowa 1885–89.

Webb (web), **Alexander Stewart.** Born at New York city, Feb. 15, 1835. An American general. He graduated at West Point in 1855; served in the Army of the Potomac; was distinguished at Gettysburg, Bristow Station, Spottsylvania, and elsewhere; was professor at West Point 1869–83; and has been president of the college of the City of New York from 1869. He has written "The Peninsula: McClellan's Campaign of 1862" (1882), etc.

Weber (vā'bėr), **Albrecht Friedrich.** Born at Breslau, Prussia, Feb. 17, 1825. A noted German Army publicist, professor at Berlin from 1856. His chief works are "Indische Studien" (17 vols. 1849–85), and an edition of the "White Yajurveda" (1849–59).

Weber, Ernst Heinrich. Born at Wittenberg, Prussia, June 24, 1795: died at Leipsic, Jan. 26, 1878. A noted German physiologist and anatomist, professor at Leipsic from 1818. His works include "Anatomia comparata nervi sympathici" (1817), "De aure et auditu hominis et animalium" (1820), "Annotationes anatomicae et physiologicae" (1834), etc.

Weber, Georg. Born at Bergzabern, Rhine Palatinate, Feb. 10, 1808. A German historian. His chief work is "Allgemeine Weltgeschichte" ("Universal History," 15 vols. 1857–80). He also wrote "Geschichte der deutschen Litteratur" (many editions), etc.

Weber, Baron Karl Maria Friedrich Ernst von. Born at Eutin, Germany, Dec. 18, 1786: died at London, June 5, 1826. A celebrated German composer: famous as the creator of romantic opera. He received his musical education from Heuschkel, Michael Haydn, Kalcher, and Vogler; was appointed kapellmeister at Breslau 1804–06; was private secretary to the Prince of Wurtemberg at Stuttgart 1807–10; lived in Mannheim, Darmstadt, and elsewhere; was appointed kapellmeister in Prague in 1813, and in Dresden in 1816; and visited London in 1826, where he died. He had a lively interest in mechanical processes, especially wood-engraving and lithography. His works include the operas "Der Freischütz" (1821), "Euryanthe" (1823), "Oberon" (1826), "Silvana" (1810), "Abu Hassan" (1811), fragments of "Das Waldmädchen" (1800), "Rübezahl," etc.; music to "Preciosa," to cantata "Kampf und Sieg" (1815); overtures, concertos, variations, and especially "Lieder."

Weber, William Eduard. Born at Wittenberg, Prussia, Oct. 24, 1804: died at Göttingen, June 23, 1891. A distinguished German physicist, brother of Ernst Heinrich Weber: professor at Göttingen from 1831 (with the exception of the years 1837–49): especially noted for his researches in magnetism and electricity. He was famous for his researches in acoustics with his brother in his work on wave-theory. "Wellenlehre" (1825), with Gauss in "Resultate aus den Beobachtungen des magnetischen Vereins 1836," and "Atlas des Erdmagnetismus" (1840).

Weber (wā'bėr) **Cañon.** A deep cañon of the Weber River, noted for its scenery. It is traversed by the Union Pacific Railroad.

Weber River. A small river in northern Utah, a tributary to Great Salt Lake.

Webster (web'stėr), **Daniel.** Born at Salisbury (Franklin), N. H., Jan. 18, 1782: died at Marshfield, Mass., Oct. 24, 1852. A famous American statesman, orator, and lawyer. He studied at Exeter Academy and Boscawen, New Hampshire; graduated at Dartmouth College in 1801; was admitted to the bar at Boscawen in 1805; practised law at Boscawen and Portsmouth; was Federalist member of Congress from New Hampshire 1813–17; and removed to Boston in 1816. He acquired a national reputation as a lawyer in the Dartmouth College case in 1818; was member of Congress from Massachusetts 1823–27; was Whig United States senator from Massachusetts 1827–41; became famous for his constitutional speech in reply to Hayne in 1830; and in opposition to Calhoun in 1833; opposed Jackson on the United States Bank question; received several electoral votes for President in 1836; and was an unsuccessful candidate for the Whig nomination in later years. In 1839 he visited Europe. He was secretary of state 1841–43; negotiated the Ashburton treaty with Great Britain 1842; was United States senator from Massachusetts 1845–50; opposed the Mexican war and the annexation of Texas; supported Clay's compromise measures in his "7th of March speech" in 1850; was secretary of state 1850–52; and was again candidate for the Whig nomination for President in 1852. His chief public speeches (aside from those made in Congress and at the bar) are addressed delivered on the anniversary at Plymouth in 1820, on the laying of the cornerstone of Bunker Hill monument in 1825, on the deaths of Jefferson and Adams in 1826, on the completion of Bunker Hill monument in 1843, and on the laying of the cornerstone of the addition to the Capitol in 1851.

Webster, Fletcher. Born 1813: killed at the second battle of Bull Run, Aug. 30, 1862. The son of Daniel Webster. He was a colonel in the Civil War.

Webster, John. Flourished in the first part of the 17th century (1602–24). An English dramatist, noted for his tragedies. Nothing is known of his biography. He assisted Dekker, Drayton, Middleton, and others in "Lady Jane" (1602) and "The Two Harpies" (1602). He published, with Dekker, "Northward Ho!" (1607), "Westward Ho!" (1607), and "The History of Sir Thomas Wyatt" (played in 1607). "The Weakest Goeth to the Wall" (1600) is attributed, without authority, to him. His finest plays are "The White Devil" (printed 1612) and "The Duchess of Malfi" (printed 1623). He also wrote "The Devil's Law Case" (1623), "A City Pageant" (1624), and "Appius and Virginia" (not printed till 1654). Two other plays are attributed to Webster and Rowley: "A Cure for a Cuckold" and "A Thracian Wonder" (both printed in 1661).

Webster, Noah. Born at Hartford, Conn., Oct. 16, 1758: died at New Haven, Conn., May 28, 1843. An American lexicographer and author. He entered Yale in 1774; served in the Revolutionary War in 1777; graduated at Yale in 1778; and was admitted to the bar in 1781. He taught in various places, and in 1788 settled in New York as a journalist. In 1798 he removed to New Haven, and in 1812 to Amherst, Massachusetts, where he took part in the founding of the college and was the first president of its board of trustees. He returned to New Haven in 1822. He published "A Grammatical Institute of the English Language" (1783–85, comprising spelling-book, grammar, and reader), "Dissertations on the English Language" (1789), "A Compendious Dictionary of the English Language" (1806), and "A Grammar of the English Language" (1807). His best-known work is his "American Dictionary of the English Language" (2 vols. 4to, 1841). Among his other works are "Rights of Neutrals" (1802), "Collection of Papers on Political, Literary, and Moral Subjects" (1843), and a brief history of the United States (1823).

Weckherlin (vek-er-lēn'), **Georg Rudolf.** Born at Stuttgart, 1584: died about 1653. A German poet. He introduced the ode, sonnet, and other forms of verse into German literature.

Weddahs. See *Veddahs.*

Wedderburn (wed'er-bėrn), **Alexander,** first Earl of Rosslyn. Born in East Lothian, Feb. 13, 1733: died near Windsor, England, Jan. 2, 1805. A British politician and jurist. He became solicitor-general in 1771, and attorney-general in 1778; and was chief justice of the Court of Common Pleas 1780–93, and lord chancellor 1793–1801. He was created Baron Loughborough in 1780, and earl of Rosslyn in 1801.

Wedgwood (wej'wūd), **Josiah.** Born at Burslem, England, July 12, 1730: died at Etruria, near Newcastle-under-Lyme, Jan. 3, 1795. A celebrated English potter, noted especially for his copies of classical vases and other antiquities.

Wedmore (wed'mōr). A place in Somerset, England, 8 miles west of Wells. Here, in 878, a peace was concluded between Guthrum, king of the Danes, and Alfred the Great. The latter secured Wessex and the southern part of Mercia, having Watling Street and south of Watling Street and the Thames valley fell to the Danes.

Wednesbury (wenz'bu-ri). A town in Staffordshire, England, 7 miles northwest of Birmingham. It is an iron- and coal-mining center, and has manufactures of iron and steel. Population (1891), 25,342.

Wednesday (wenz'dā). [AS. 'Woden's day.'] The fourth day of the week.

Weed (wēd), **Thurlow.** Born at Cairo, Greene County, N. Y., Nov. 15, 1797: died at New York city, Nov. 22, 1882. A noted American journalist and politician. He was educated as a printer; served in the War of 1812; was editor of various papers in New York including the "Commercial Advertiser," "Albany Evening Journal," "Jeffersonian," "Whig Almanac," "Onondaga County Republican," "Rochester Telegraph," and "Anti-Masonic Enquirer"; became famous as editor of the Albany "Evening Journal" 1830–62, and was one of the leaders of the Whig and Republican parties; and was very influential in State and national politics 1824–76. He was instrumental in nominating Harrison in 1836, Polk in 1844, Clay in 1844, Taylor in 1848, and Scott in 1852; formed with Seward and Greeley a triumvirate in New York; supported Lincoln and the war; and was sent by Lincoln on a mission to Europe 1863–64. After the war he was for a short time editor of the New York "Commercial Advertiser." He published "Letters from Europe and the West Indies" (1866), "Reminiscences" ("Atlantic Monthly," 1870), and an "Autobiography," completed by T. W. Barnes (1884).

Weehawken (wē-hä'ken). A village in Hudson County, New Jersey, north of Hoboken, opposite New York city. It was the scene of the duel between Burr and Hamilton in 1804.

Weeping Philosopher, The. A name given to Heraclitus.

Wega. See *Vega.*

Wegg (weg), **Silas.** A wooden-legged seller of fruit and printed ballads in Dickens's "Our Mutual Friend," employed by Mr. Boffin, whose education had been neglected, to read to him out of "old familiar Decline-and-Fall-off-the-Rooshan-Empire," with an occasional drop into poetry. Wegg turns out to be a rascal.

Weggis, or Wäggis (veg'gis). A village in the canton of Lucerne, Switzerland, situated on the Lake of Lucerne 7 miles east by south of Lucerne: a health and tourist resort.

Wehlau (vā'lou). A town in the province of East Prussia, Prussia, situated at the junction of the Alle with the Pregel, 29 miles east of Königsberg. Here a peace was concluded between Poland and Brandenburg Sept. 19, 1657, by which Poland recognized the sovereignty of the Elector of Brandenburg over Prussia, and Brandenburg restored its conquests to Poland. Population, 15,385.

Wehrathal (vā'rä-tāl). One of the most picturesque valleys in the southern part of the Black Forest, Germany, near the Swiss frontier.

Weichsel (vich'sel). The German name of the Vistula.

Weigl (vigl), **Joseph.** Born at Eisenstadt, March 28, 1766: died at Vienna, Feb. 3, 1846.

An Austrian composer of opera. He was made second court kapellmeister in 1827. He composed about 20 operas, both German and Italian. Among these are the "Schweizer Familie" (1809), "Das Waisenhaus," "L'Unfonne," "Cleopatra" (1807), "Il rivale di se stesso" (1807), "L'Imbecaste" (1815), etc. He also composed a number of cantatas, two oratorios, etc.

Wei-ho (wā'ē-hō). A river in northwestern China which joins the Yellow River at the intersection of the provinces of Shensi, Shansi, and Honan. Length, about 500 miles.

Weil (vil), **Gustav.** Born at Salzburg, Baden, April 24, 1808. A German historian and Orientalist, professor at Heidelberg. He has written "Mohammed" (1843), "Geschichte der Kalifen" ("History of the Califs," 1846-62), a translation of the "Arabian Nights," works on the Koran and Arabian literature, "Geschichte der islamitischen Volker" (1866), etc.

Weilburg (vil'bōrg). A town in the province of Hesse-Nassau, Prussia, situated on the Lahn 33 miles northwest of Frankfort. It has a castle, the ancient residence of the dukes of Nassau-Weilburg. Population (1890), 3,651.

Weilen (vī'len), or **Weil** (vil), **Joseph von.** Born at Tetin, Bohemia, Dec. 18, 1830. An Austrian dramatist, poet, and novelist: theatrical director in Vienna. His poems include "Phantasien und Lieder" (1859), "Maximilian von Bethune," etc.; the dramas "Tristan" (1860), "Edda" (1865), etc.

Weimar (vī'mär). The capital of the grand duchy of Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach, Germany, situated on the Ilm in lat. 50° 58′ N., long. 11° 19′ E. It became famous as the "German Athens," the center of German literature in the last quarter of the 18th and the first quarter of the 19th century, from the residence there of Goethe, Schiller, Herder, and Wieland under the patronage of the grand duke Charles Augustus. It was also the place of residence of Cranach, Liszt, etc. Goethe's house, given to the poet by the grand duke, and occupied by him for 40 years, is now arranged as a Goethe Museum, and restored to its condition at the time of Goethe's occupancy. It contains gifts and other personal souvenirs of the poet, portraits in painting and sculpture, and much else of artistic and historical interest. Other objects of interest are the palace (built under Goethe's superintendence), museum, library, theater, Schiller's house, grand statuary (Schiller and Goethe), statues to Lucas, Herder, and Charles Augustus, tombs, etc., and the neighboring chateaus of Belvedere, Tiefurt, and Ettersburg. Weimar became the capital in the middle of the 16th century. Population (1890), 24,546.

Weimar, Duke of (Bernhard). See *Bernhard.*

Weinsberg (vīns'berg). A town in the Neckar circle, Würtemberg, 27 miles north by east of Stuttgart; formerly a free imperial city. A victory was gained there by Conrad of Hohenstaufen in Well in 1140. In this battle, according to tradition, were for the first time used the war-cries "Hie Waiblingen!" "Hie Welf!" See *Guelf* and *Waiblingen.* Population, 2,345.

Weir (wēr), **Harrison William.** Born at Lewes, England, May 5, 1824. An English engraver, illustrator, and sketcher of animals. He illustrates for the "Illustrated London News," the "British Workman," "Chatterbox," "Black and White," etc., and has published, with his own drawings, "Every Boy in the Country" (1883), "Animal Stories" (1885), "Bird Stories" (1887), "Our Cats and All about Them" (1889).

Weir, John Ferguson. Born at West Point, N. Y., Sept. 28, 1841. An American subject- and portrait-painter, son and pupil of R. W. Weir. He was made a national academician in 1866, and became director of the Yale School of Fine Arts in 1869. Among his works are "Christmas Bells," "Gun Foundry" (1867), "Forging the Shaft" (1868).

Weir, Julian Alden. Born at West Point, Aug. 30, 1852. An American genre- and portrait-painter, son and pupil of R. W. Weir. He studied with Gérôme in Paris 1873-76, and was elected national academician in 1886. He is one of the founders of the Society of American Artists. Among his works are "The Music of Music" (Metropolitan Museum), "Breton Interior," "In the Harbor," a number of flower-pieces, and water-color paintings.

Weir, Robert Walter. Born at New Rochelle, N. Y., June 18, 1803; died at New York, May 1, 1889. An American historical and landscape painter. He studied in Florence and Rome; was elected national academician in 1829; and was professor of drawing at West Point 1857-76. Among his paintings are "Embarkation of the Pilgrims" (Capitol, Washington), "Landing of Hendrik Hudson," "Columbus before the Council of Salamanca."

Weird Sisters, The. The three witches in Shakspere's "Macbeth."

The Weird Sisters are as true a creation of Shakspere's as his Ariel and Caliban,—fates, furies, and materializing witches being the elements. They are wholly different from any representation of witches in the contemporary writers, and yet presented a sufficient external resemblance to the creatures of vulgar prejudice to act immediately on the audience. Their character consists in the imaginative discord of evil from the earth, the grave, the dark, unsexual, and fearfully anomalous of physical nature, the lawless of human nature,—elemental avengers without sex or kin.

Coleridge, Lects. on Shak., etc., p. 370.

Weishaupt (vīs'houpt), **Adam.** Born at Ingolstadt, Bavaria, Feb. 6, 1748; died at Gotha, Nov. 18, 1830. A German author, founder of the Illuminati. He wrote "Apologie der Illuminaten" (1786), "Das verbesserte System der Illuminaten" (1787), "Pythagoras" (1790), etc.

Weisse (vīs'se), **Christian Hermann.** Born at Leipsic, Aug. 10, 1801: died at Leipsic, Sept. 19, 1866. A German philosopher, professor at Leipsic. He wrote "System der Ästhetik" (1830), and many other philosophical works.

Weissenburg (vīs'sen-bōrg), or **Kronweissenburg** (kron-vīs'sen-bōrg). [F. *Wissembourg.*] A town in Lower Alsace, Alsace-Lorraine, situated on the Lauter, near the frontier of the Palatinate, 32 miles north by east of Strasburg. It was a free imperial city, and was formerly fortified. It passed to France in 1697, and to Germany in 1871. A victory was gained there, Aug. 4, 1870, by the Germans under the Crown Prince of Prussia over the French under Douay (who fell in the battle). This was the first important engagement in the Franco-German war. Population (1890), 5,846.

Weissenburg, or **Lauterburg** (lou'ter-bōrg), **Lines.** Fortifications formerly extending from Weissenburg in Alsace to Lauterburg. They were taken by the Austrians under Wurmser in 1793; were retaken by the French under Pichegru in 1793; and were destroyed in 1873.

Weissenfels (vīs'sen-fels). A town in the province of Saxony, Prussia, situated on the Saale 20 miles southwest of Leipsic. It has flourishing manufactures of leather. It belonged to 1746 it was a residence of the dukes of Saxe-Weissenfels. Population (1890), 23,779.

Weissenstein (vīs'sen-stīn). A mountain of the Jura, in the canton of Solothurn, Switzerland, near Solothurn: noted for its prospect. Height, 4,220 feet.

Weisshorn (vīs'horn). [G., 'white town.'] **1.** A mountain in the Bernese Alps, on the borders of the cantons of Bern and Valais, Switzerland, north of Sierre. Height, 9,882 feet.—**2.** A peak of the Pennine Alps, in the canton of Valais, Switzerland, north of the Matterhorn. Height, 14,803 feet.

Weissnichtwo (vīs'nicht-vō. [G., '(I) know not where.'] An imaginary city in Carlyle's "Sartor Resartus."

Weitspekan (wit'spek-an). A linguistic stock of North American Indians: also often called *Yurok,* from its leading division. Its territory was chiefly within the limits of Humboldt County, California; and it was in 3 divisions: the Weitspekan, inhabiting the Klamath River and the coast from near its mouth southward to Gold Bluff; and the Chilula, extending from the latter point southward. The principal tribes or villages are Mita, Pekwa, Rikwa, Sugon, and Weitspek.

Weitzel (vīt'sel), **Godfrey.** Born at Cincinnati, Nov. 1, 1835: died at Philadelphia, March 19, 1884. An American general and military engineer. He graduated at West Point in 1855; was chief engineer in Butler's expedition to New Orleans in 1862, and assisted military commander conducting mayor there; gained the victory of Labadieville, Louisiana, Oct. 27, 1862; served before Fort Hudson and in the Sabine Pass expedition; was chief engineer of the army of the Gulf in 1864, and corps commander; took part in the capture of Fort Harrison and in the first expedition against Fort Fisher; and received the brevet of brigadier-general, and died Richmond April 3, 1865. He became major-general of volunteers in Nov., 1864, and brevet major-general in March, 1865.

Welcker (vel'ker), **Friedrich Gottlieb.** Born at Grünberg, Hesse, Nov. 4, 1784: died at Bonn, Dec. 17, 1868. A German classical archæologist and philologist, professor at Bonn from 1819. Among his works are "Die aschylische Trilogie" (1824), "Die griechischen Tragödien mit Rücksicht auf den epischen Cyclus geordnet" (1839-41), "Der epische Cyclus" (1835-49), "Alte Denkmäler" (1849-64).

Welde (wēld), **Thomas.** Born in England about 1590: died 1662. An English clergyman. He emigrated to New England with Hugh Peter in Roxbury. He wrote against the Antinomians, Familists, etc., and was one of the authors of the "Bay Psalm-Book" (1640). He returned to England.

Welf I.–VII. See *Guelfs.*

Welfen (vel'fen). A famous German princely house. From it are descended the Brunswick and Hanover lines. See *Guelfs.*

Welfesholze (vel'fes-hōlt-se). A place near Eisleben, Germany, where in 1115 a battle occurred between the Saxons and the Imperialists.

Welhaven (vel-hā'fen), **Johan Sebastian Cammermeyer.** Born at Bergen, Dec. 20, 1807; died at Christiania, Oct. 21, 1873. A Norwegian lyric poet. He was the son of a clergyman. In 1825 he went to Christiania to study theology at the university; but on the death of his father, in 1828, he gave this up for a literary career. His first important work was a long polemical poem, really a series of sonnets, entitled "Norges Dommring" ("Norway's Twilight"), published in 1834. In 1840 he was made professor of philosophy at the Christiania University, a position which he held until 1867, when he was compelled to relinquish it on account of ill health. Between 1839 and 1859 appeared numerous lyrical poems. His pamphlet "Om Henrik Wergelands Digtekunst og Poesie" ("On Henrik Wergeland's Poetic Art and Poetry"), published in 1832, was a merciless attack upon the poet Wergeland. His collected writings were published at Copenhagen 1867–68.

Welland (wel'gand). **1.** A river in England which separates in part Northampton from Leicester, Rutland, and Lincoln, and flows into the Wash. Length, about 70 miles.—**2.** A small river in Ontario which joins the Niagara above the falls.

Welland Canal. A ship-canal in Ontario, extending from Fort Colborne on Lake Erie to Port Dalhousie on Lake Ontario. Length, 27 miles. It was opened in 1833.

Well-Beloved, The. [F. *Bien-Aimé.*] A name given to Charles VI. of France, and also to Louis XV.

Welle (wel'le), or **Welle-Makua** (-mä-kō'ä). A large river in equatorial Africa which flows westward from the vicinity of Wadelai. It is the upper course of the Mobangi or Ubangi, and was discovered by Schweinfurth in 1870. Its connection with the Ubangi was shown by Grenfell.

Weller (wel'ér), **Sam.** The servant of Mr. Pickwick in Dickens's "Pickwick Papers," an impudent witty fellow with an immense fund of humor, a merry heart, and an unchangeable devotion to his master. His father, Tony Weller, is an apoplectic pimple-nosed coachman, full of good nature and kindliness, with a dread of "widders" and a great admiration for his son Sam and Mr. Pickwick. His "second wentur" is a scolding slovenly woman, devoted to religious matters.

Sam Weller, one of those people that take their place among the supreme successes of fiction, as one that nobody ever saw but everybody recognizes, at once perfectly natural and intensely original. . . . Who is so amazed by his inexhaustible resources, or so amused by his inextinguishable laughter, as to doubt of his being as ordinary and perfect a reality, nevertheless, as anything in the London streets?

Forster, Life of Dickens, ii. 1.

Welles (welz), **Gideon.** Born at Glastonbury, Conn., July 1, 1802: died at Hartford, Conn., Feb. 11, 1878. An American politician. He was editor of the "Hartford Times" 1826–36, and Democratic leader. From 1846 to 1849 he was chief of the bureau of provisions and clothing in the navy department. He joined the Republican party in 1855, and became one of its leaders. From 1861 to 1869 he was secretary of the navy.

Wellesley (welz'li), or **Wesley** (wez'li), **Arthur,** Viscount Wellesley, Earl and later Marquis and Duke of Wellington. Born at Dublin (or in Meath ?), Ireland, April 30 (May 1 ?), 1769: died at Walmer Castle, England, Sept. 14, 1852. A famous British general and statesman, son of the first Earl of Mornington, and younger brother of the Marquis of Wellesley. He was educated at Eton and at the military college of Angers; entered the army as ensign in 1787; was elected to the Irish Parliament in 1790; served in the Netherlands 1794–95; was made a colonel in 1796 and sent to India; took part in the victory of Mahaveli and the attack on Seringapatam in 1799; was appointed governor of Mysore; defeated the chieftain Doondiah in 1800; became major-general in 1802; was commander of the expedition to restore the Peshwa in 1803; defeated the Mahrattas at Assaye (Aug. 23) and Argaum (Dec.) in 1803; negotiated peace in 1803; and was knighted, and returned from India in 1805. He took part in the expedition to Hanover in 1805; entered the Irish House of Commons in 1806; was secretary for Ireland in 1807; served in the expedition against Copenhagen in 1807; was made lieutenant-general and commander of the forces in Portugal in 1808; gained the victory of Vimiero Aug. 21, 1808; returned to England after the Convention of Cintra; and was again Irish secretary in 1809, and again commander-in-chief in the Peninsula April, 1809. He gained the victory of Talavera in 1809, and was made Viscount Wellesley in the same year; forced the lines of Torres Vedras; repulsed the French at Busaco in 1810; gained the victory of Fuentes d'Onoro in 1811; stormed Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajoz in 1812; gained the victory of Salamanca in 1812, and was made Marquis and Duke of Wellington in July; occupied Madrid; besieged Burgos unsuccessfully in 1812; gained the victory of Vitoria in 1813; won various battles in the Pyrenees; captured San Sebastian and Pamplona in 1813; and invaded France and won the victories of Orthez and Toulouse in 1814. In 1814 he was made duke of Wellington. He was ambassador at Paris 1814–15, and plenipotentiary at the Congress of Vienna 1815; gained the victory of Quatre-Bras June 16, 1815; commanded with Blucher at Waterloo June 18, 1815; negotiated in the restoration of the Bourbons and in the peace of Paris in 1815; was commander-in-chief of the army of occupation in France 1815–18; attended the congresses of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1818 and Verona in 1822; became master-general of the ordnance in 1819, and member of the cabinet; was made ambassador to Russia in 1826; became commander-in-chief of the army in 1827; and was prime minister 1828–30. Catholic emancipation was carried in his administration, but he opposed parliamentary reform. He was foreign secretary 1834–35, and a member of the cabinet 1841–46.

Wellesley, Marquis of (**Richard Cowley** or **Wesley** or **Wellesley,** second Earl of Mornington). Born at Dublin, June 20, 1760; died at London, Sept. 26, 1842. A British statesman, elder brother of the Duke of Wellington. He succeeded to the earldom, and became a member of the Irish House of Peers; entered the English House of Commons in 1784; became a lord of the treasury, member of the privy council, and member of the board of control on Indian affairs; and was appointed governor-general of India in 1797. He arrived in India in 1798; overthrew the power of Mysore 1798–99; defeated the Mahratta confederacy 1803–05; extinguished French influence in the Deccan; greatly developed British power in India; and returned in 1805. In 1797 he was made Baron Wellesley,

and in 1799 marquis. He was ambassador to Spain 1809–1809; foreign secretary 1809–12; lord lieutenant of Ireland 1821–28 and 1833–34; and lord chamberlain in 1835.

Wellesley College. An institution for the higher education of women, situated at Wellesley, Massachusetts, 15 miles west by south of Boston. It was founded by H. F. Durant, and opened in 1875; is non-sectarian; has a library of about 14,000 volumes; and in 1893 had 76 instructors and about 750 students.

Wellesley Islands. A group of islands in the Gulf of Carpentaria, Australia, belonging to Queensland. The largest is Mornington Island.

Wellesley Province. An administrative division of the British colony of Straits Settlements, situated on the western side of the Malay Peninsula, about lat. 5° 20′ N.

Well-Founded Doctor, The. [*L. Doctor Fundatissimus.*] A name given to Ægidius Romanus of Colonna.

Wellhausen (vel'hou-zen), **Julius.** Born at Hameln, May 17, 1844. A distinguished German biblical critic, professor successively at Greifswald (1872), Halle (1882), Marburg (1885), and Göttingen (1892). His works include "Text der Bücher Samuelis" (1871), "Die Pharisæer und Sadducæer" (1874), "Prolegomena zur Geschichte Israels" (1878–83).

Welling (wel'ing), **James Clarke.** Born at Trenton, N. J., July 14, 1825. An American editor and educator. He was editor of the Washington "National Intelligencer" in the Civil War period, and president of St. John's College, Annapolis, 1867–70. Since 1871 he has been president of Columbian University, Washington.

Wellingborough (wel'ing-bur-ō). A town in the county of Northampton, England, situated near the union of the Ise and Nen, 10 miles east-northeast of Northampton. Population (1891), 15,068.

Wellington (wel'ing-ton). An island near the western coast of Patagonia, about lat. 48°–50° S., belonging to Chile. Length, about 160 miles.

Wellington. The capital of New Zealand and of Hutt County in the North Island, situated on Port Nicholson in lat. 41° 17′ S., long. 174° 47′ E. It has one of the finest harbors in the colony, and important trade. Population (1891), with suburbs, 32,234.

Wellington. A town in the county of Somerset, England, 23 miles northeast of Exeter. From it the Duke of Wellington took his title. Population (1891), 6,808.

Wellington, Duke of. See *Wellesley, Arthur.*

Wellington, Mount. A mountain in Tasmania, near Hobart Town. Height, 4,170 feet.

Wells (welz). A town in the county of Somerset, England, situated at the foot of the Mendip Hills, 17 miles southwest of Bath. It is the seat of a bishopric, now conjoined with that of Bath. The cathedral is in the main of the first half of the 13th century, with square central tower and Lady chapel of the 14th. The plan shows square choir and single transepts. The wide west front, flanked by towers, is somewhat of the character of that of Salisbury in its superposed and monotonous tiers of arcading; it is more like cabinet-work than architecture, but the details are beautiful. The interior is impressive in general effect, but is architecturally inorganic, having no vaulting-shafts in the nave. The western transept-piers, showing weakness, were buttressed in 1338 by the insertion between them of a pair of massive arches, apex to apex—a curious device. The beautiful choir is separated from the nave by a Perpendicular screen, and its walls are arcaded. The Lady chapel is famous for lightness and beauty. The dimensions of the cathedral are 383 by 83 feet; the height of the vaulting, from 67 to 73. There is a beautiful octagonal chapter-house with central pillar, Perpendicular cloisters, and a picturesque 13th-century bishop's palace. Population (1891), 4,822.

Wells, David Ames. Born at Springfield, Mass., June 17, 1828. A noted American economist. He graduated at Williams College in 1847, and at the Lawrence Scientific School, Harvard, in 1851. In 1865–66 he was United States commissioner of revenue; has served on other important commissions; and has taken a leading part in financial and economic discussions. He is an able advocate of freedom of trade. He has written "Science of Common Things" (1856), text-books on natural philosophy, geology, and chemistry, government reports, "Our Merchant Marine" (1882), "Primer of Tariff Reform" (1884), "Practical Economics" (1885), "Study of Mexico" (1886), "Relation of the Tariff to Wages" (1888), and various other economic works.

Wels (vels). A town in Upper Austria, situated on the Traun 15 miles southwest of Linz. Population (1890), 10,118.

Welsch Tyrol. See *Tyrol, Welsch.*

Welser (vel'ser), **Bartholomeus.** Died at Augsburg, 1559. A German banker. He was the head of one of the richest banking and commercial firms of his time; lent large sums to Charles V.; was created a prince of the Empire; and in 1527 was granted the right to conquer and colonize Venezuela. Alfinger, Speier, and others were engaged by the Welsers in this enterprise, which was carried on simply as a commercial venture. Great numbers of the Indians were enslaved, and far more were killed. The charter was revoked in 1546, after the Welsers had lost, it is said, 3,000,000 florins.

Welsh (welsh). The people of Wales, or the members of the Cymric race indigenous to Wales. They were ruled by petty princes and maintained their independence of the English till 1282–83.

Welshpool (welsh'pōl). A town in the county of Montgomery, Wales, situated on the Severn 17 miles west of Shrewsbury. Near it is Powys Castle. Population (1891), 6,306.

Welsh Shakspere, The. See *Williams, Edward.*

Welwitsch (wel'witch), **Friedrich.** Born at Mariasaal, Austria, 1807: died at London, Oct. 20, 1872. An African botanist and explorer. He spent seven years in Angola, West Africa (1853–61); collected above 20,000 botanic specimens; and discovered, in 1863, near Mossamedes, the singular plant named, after him, *Welwitschia mirabilis.*

Wemmick (wem'ik), **John.** A kind-hearted but apparently flinty little clerk in Dickens's "Great Expectations." He has a little home at Walworth, which looks like a battery with mounted guns, where he devotes himself to his deaf old father, whom he calls "Aged P."

Wenceslaus (wen'ses-lâs; G. pron. vent'seslous), Saint. Duke of Bohemia 928–935, a patron saint of Bohemia.

Wenceslaus I. King of Bohemia 1230–53, son of Ottokar I.

Wenceslaus II. King of Bohemia 1278–1305, son of Ottokar II. He extended the Bohemian power, and was crowned king of Poland in 1300.

Wenceslaus, or **Wenceslas** (wen'ses-las), or **Wenzel** (vent'sel). Born 1361: died Aug. 16, 1419. German king, son of the emperor Charles IV. He was elected king of the Romans in 1376, and succeeded to the German and Bohemian thrones in 1378. Strife between the princes and cities occurred in his reign. He put to death John of Nepomuk. He was imprisoned by Bohemian nobles 1393–94; was deposed from the German throne in 1400; and renounced his right to that crown in 1410, but continued to reign as king of Bohemia.

Wendland (vend'länd). The northeastern part of the former principality of Lüneburg in Prussia.

Wends (wendz). **1.** A name given in early times by the Germans to their Slavic neighbors. —**2.** The members of a branch of the Slavic race living in Lusatia. Also called *Sorbs.*

Wenern (vā'nern), or **Venern** (vā'nern), **Lake.** The largest lake of Sweden, and after Lakes Ladoga and Onega the largest lake in Europe, situated in the southern part of Sweden, west-northwest of Lake Wettern, with which it is connected by a canal (and thence with the Baltic). It receives the Klar Elf, and its outlet is by the Göta Elf into the Cattegat. Length, 100 miles. Width, 2 miles. Height above sea-level, 140 feet. Area, about 2,290 square miles.

Wengern Alp (ven'gern älp). A height in the pass of the Little Scheideck, Bernese Oberland, Switzerland: famous for its magnificent view.

Wenlock (wen'lok), or **Much Wenlock** (much wen'lok). A town in Shropshire, England, 30 miles west-northwest of Birmingham. Population (1891), 15,703.

Wenrorono (wen-rō-rō'nō). A tribe of North American Indians which, when first known, lived in association with the Neuters, and, upon the attacks of the Iroquois in 1638, fled to the Hurons with whom they became mixed. See *Iroquoian.*

Wentworth (went'wėrth), **Benning.** Born at Portsmouth, N. H., 1696: died 1770. A royal governor of New Hampshire 1741–67. He made grants of land (the New Hampshire grants) in southern Vermont.

Wentworth, Charles Watson, second Marquis of Rockingham. Born 1730: died July 1, 1782. An English statesman, prime minister 1765–66 and March–July, 1782.

Wentworth, Sir John. Born at Portsmouth, N. H., Aug. 9, 1737: died at Halifax, N. S., April 8, 1820. Royal governor of New Hampshire 1767–75. He was a loyalist in the Revolution, and was lieutenant-governor of Nova Scotia 1792–1808.

Wentworth, Thomas, Earl of Strafford. Born at London, April 13, 1593: executed at London, May 12, 1641. A famous English statesman. He entered Parliament in 1614; and was an opponent of the policy of James I., and until 1628–29 of that of Charles I. In 1628 he was raised to the peerage; became president of the Council of the North in 1628; was made a privy councilor in 1629; was appointed lord deputy of Ireland 1632, and arrived there 1633; and became the chief adviser of Charles I. In 1640 he was made earl of Strafford and lord lieutenant of Ireland; commanded the army against the Scots in that year; was impeached by the Long Parliament; and was condemned by a bill of attainder.

He was accused on twenty-eight counts which concerned his conduct towards England, Ireland, and Scotland. The chief was that he had incensed his majesty against the members of the late Parliament telling him "they had denied to supply him, and that his majesty having tried the affections of his people, and been refused, he was absolved from all rules of government, and that he had an army in Ireland which he might employ to reduce this kingdom (State Trials)." The Lords refused to admit as evidence a paper found by Sir Harry Vane which supported his father's evidence on this charge. For which cause the Commons brought in a bill of attainder.

Ashurst and Emmanuel.

Wenzel. See *Wenceslaus.*

Wept of Wish-ton-wish, The. A novel by Cooper, published in 1829.

Werbach (ver'bich). A village in Baden, near the Tauber 16 miles southwest of Würzburg. It was the scene of a contest between the troops of Baden and those of North Germany, July 24, 1866.

Werden (ver'den). A town in the Rhine Province, Prussia, situated on the Ruhr 30 miles north of Cologne. It contains an ancient church of a Benedictine abbey (founded 799). Population (1880), 9,828.

Werder (ver'der), Count **August Karl Friedrich Wilhelm Leopold von.** Born at Schlossberg, near Norkitten, East Prussia, Sept. 12, 1808: died at Grüssow, Pomerania, Sept. 12, 1887. A Prussian general. He entered the army in 1825; served with the Russians in the Caucasus; distinguished himself in the war of 1866 at Gitschin and Königratz; commanded an army corps at the battle of Worth in 1870; was commander of the army which besieged and took Strasburg in 1870, and was made general of infantry; commanded in the autumn of 1870 in the Vosges, at Dijon, etc., and at Villersexel Jan. 9, 1871; and gained the victory of Héricourt over Bourbaki Jan. 15–17, 1871.

Werelä, Peace of. A treaty concluded in 1790, between Sweden and Russia, at Werelä, a village in the government of Nyland, Finland.

Wergeland (ver'ge-länd), **Henrik Arnold Thaulow.** Born at Christiansand, June 17, 1808: died at Christiania, July 12, 1845. A Norwegian poet. His father was a clergyman, and one of the members of the Constitutional convention of Eidsvold, and pastor there after 1817. He studied at the Christiania University after 1825, and began to write in 1827. His first productions were a series of satirical farces (among them "Ah!; Om Smag og Behag [Ah!; On Taste and Decency]" ("There is no disputing about taste") and "Papegøien" ("The Parrot"), all published under the pseudonym Sifui Sifadda. In 1829 appeared "Skabelsen, Mennesket og Messias" ("The Creation, Man and Messiah"). Subsequent works were the drama "Campbellerne," and the poem "Spanieden" (1833). In the meantime the poet Welhaven had made in a pamphlet, in 1832, a personal attack upon him for his aims of poetical emancipation; and in 1834, in the poem "Norway's Twilight," had censured the misplaced zeal of the ultra-national faction which Wergeland represented. At the production of his drama "Campbellerne" ("The Campbells") the feud came to an open outbreak in the theater. Subsequently his fortunes steadily declined. He was deprived by the king of an official position, and then became involved in a lawsuit which took from him part of his property. Some of his best work, however, was done after this time. Particularly to be mentioned are "Jan van Huysum og Blomsterne [Jan van Huysum's Flower-piece]," a series of lyrics; the poem "Svalen" ("The Swallow"); the plays "Jøden" ("The Jew") and "Jødinden" ("The Jewess"); and, finally, his last and greatest poem, "Den engelske Lods" ("The English Pilot"). His collected works were published at Christiania, 1852–1859, in 9 vols.

Werner (ver'ner). A tragedy by Lord Byron: so called from the name of its hero, a mysterious and morbid character. Macready produced this play in 1830, and Werner was considered one of his most powerful parts.

Of the "German's Tale" (by Harriet Lee) he [Byron] confessed: "It made a deep impression on me, and may be said to contain the germ of more that I have since written." It not only contained the germ of "Werner," but supplied the whole material for that tragedy. All the characters of the piece are reproduced in it, except "Ida," whom he added. The plan of Miss Lee's work is exactly followed, as the poet admitted, and even the language is frequently borrowed without essential change.

Tuckerman, Hist. of English Prose Fiction, p. 256.

Werner (ver'ner), **Abraham Gottlob.** Born at Wehrau, Upper Lusatia, Sept. 25, 1750: died at Dresden, June 30, 1817. A celebrated German mineralogist and geologist, the founder of scientific geology; instructor in the Mining Academy in Freiberg from 1775. He was the propounder of the "Neptunian theory," which regarded all igneous origin various formations now considered to be volcanic, and which aroused much discussion. His works include "Über die ausseren Kennzeichen der Fossilien" (1774), "Kurze Klassifikation und Beschreibung der Gebirgsarten" (1787), "Neue Theorie über die Entstehung der Gänge" (1791), etc.

Werner, Franz von: pseudonym **Murad Effendi.** Born at Vienna, May 30, 1830: died at The Hague, Sept. 12, 1881. A German poet. He was in the Turkish military and diplomatic service.

Werner, Friedrich Ludwig Zacharias. Born at Königsberg, Prussia, Nov. 18, 1768; died at Vienna, Jan. 17, 1823. A German dramatist and poet, founder of the "fate-tragedies." He was a Roman Catholic preacher in later life. Among his dramas are "Die Söhne des Thals" ("The Sons of the Valley," 1803), "Der Vierundzwanzigste Februar" (1809), "Die 24ste of February," "Die Kreuz an der Ostsee" ("The Cross on the Baltic," 1806), "Martin Luther, or Die Weihe der Kraft" (1806), etc.

Werra (ver'ra). One of the two head-streams of the Weser. It rises in Saxe-Meiningen, flows through Hanau, is separating the Hanau land from the Rhön-gebirge, and unites with the Fulda at Münden to form the Weser. Length, about 60 miles.

Werth, or **Werdt** (vert), **Johann von (Jean de Weert).** Born at the end of the 16th century; died 1652. A general in the Imperialist and Bavarian service in the Thirty Years' War. He was distinguished at Nördlingen in 1634; captured Rheinfels from the Swedes in 1637; was defeated and taken prisoner at Rheinfelden March 3, 1638; commanded at Tuttlingen Nov. 24, 1643; and was distinguished at Mergentheim and Allerheim in 1645.

Werther (ver'ter). An opera by Massenet, words by E. Blau, Paul Millict, and Georges Hartmann, from Goethe's novel; produced at London June, 1894. See *Sorrows of Werther.*

Wertingen (ver'ting-en). A small town in Swabia, Bavaria, situated on the Zusam 16 miles northwest of Augsburg. Here, Oct. 8, 1805, the French under Lannes and Murat defeated the Austrians.

Wesel (vā'zel). A city in the Rhine Province, Prussia, situated at the junction of the Lippe and Rhine, in lat. 51° 40′ N., long. 6° 37′ E. It is strongly fortified. In the middle ages it was a Hanse-the town and a free imperial city. Population (1890), 20,724.

Weser (vā'zer). [L. *Visurgis,* OG. *Visuraeha.*] One of the principal rivers of Germany. It is formed at Münden by the union of the rivers Werra and Fulda, flows generally north and northwestward, and principally through Prussia; and empties into the North Sea near Bremerhaven. Its chief tributaries are the Aller, Leine, and Gevelde on the left, and the Hunte, Aue, and Hunte on the right. It is navigable between Bremen and Minden. Length, about 270 miles, or including the head stream Werra, about 340 miles; navigable for sea vessels to Elsfleth, and for large boats to Münden.

Weser Mountains, or **Weser Terrace.** A mountainous and plateau region, extending on both sides of the Weser from Münden to Minden. Among the groups of mountains or hills are the Bramwald, Solling, Osterwald, Sntel, Deister, Buckeberg, the Weser gouger, and the Totenbornerwald. Highest point, about 1,650 feet.

Wesley (wes'li) or **wez'li), Charles.** Born at Epworth, Lincolnshire, England, Dec. 28, 1708; died at London, March 29, 1788. An English Methodist clergyman and hymn-writer, brother of John Wesley: famous as a hymn-writer. He was educated at Westminster School and at Christ Church, Oxford. He accompanied his brother John to Georgia 1735-36.

Wesley, John. Born at Epworth, England, June 28, 1703; died at London, March 2, 1791. An English clergyman, son of Samuel Wesley; famous as the founder of Methodism. He was educated at Charterhouse school and at Christ Church, Oxford; became fellow of Lincoln College in 1726; and was curate to his father 1727-29. In the latter year he settled at Oxford, where he became the leader of a band of young men conspicuous for their religious earnestness: they were somewhat derisively called "Methodists." Their regularity and strict method of their lives and studies He went to Georgia as a missionary in 1735, returning to England in 1738. At first he was allied with the Moravians, but soon abandoned all ecclesiastical traditions and established the Methodist Church. In 1739 he began open-air preaching. His first Methodist conference was held in 1744. His literary work, also, was extensive.

Wesleyan (wes'li-an or wez'li-an) **University.** An institution of learning at Middletown, Connecticut, chartered in 1831. It is under Methodist Episcopal control. In 1893 it had 29 instructors and 272 students.

Wessel (ves'sel), **Johan Herman.** Born in the parish of Vestby, Norway, 1742; died at Copenhagen, 1785. A Danish dramatist and poet. His father was a clergyman. After elementary instruction in Christiania, he went in 1761 to the Copenhagen University, where he studied the succeeding year. Subsequently he supported himself by teaching modern languages. In 1778 he was made translator to the Royal Theater. His one important literary work written when he was 30 years old, is the tragedy "Kjærlighed uden Stromper" ("Love without Stockings"), a parody on the French tragedies: these he revenge on the Danish stage, from which it effectually banished them. Two other dramas are of but little value. He wrote, besides, a few lyrics and humorous ballads in verse. His poems were published in a collected form at Copenhagen in 1787.

Wessex (wes'eks). [ME. *Wessex, Westsaxe,* AS. *Westseaxe,* West Saxons, Cf. *Essex, Sussex.*] One of the Saxon kingdoms in England, which became the nucleus of the kingdom of England. The settlement of the West Saxons under Cerdic and Cynric on the west of Hampshire took place in 495, and the kingdom spread north and west to Berkshire, Wiltshire, and Dorset. Wessex obtained the overlordship in Britain under Egbert in the first part of the 9th century; was reduced in power by the Danes; and made Alfred's successors declared it to the kingdom of England. It was an earldom in the 10th and 11th centuries, comprising the territory south of the Thames.

Wessobrunner Gebet. ["Wessobrunn Prayer."] An important relic of Old High German literature, dating from the end of the 8th century. It was preserved in the Benedictine monastery of Wessobrunn, in Bavaria near the Lech.

West (west), **Benjamin.** Born at Springfield, Chester County, Pa., Oct. 10, 1738; died at London, March 11, 1820. An American-English historical and portrait painter. He worked as a portrait painter in Philadelphia and New York, and studied in Italy 1760-63. Resettled in London in 1763; became court historical painter in 1772; was one of the early members of the Royal Academy, and was the successor of Reynolds as president of the Royal Academy. Among his noted paintings are "The Death of Wolfe" (at Greenwich Hospital), "Battle of La Hogue," "Christ Healing the Sick" (National Gallery, London), "Death on the Pale Horse" (Pennsylvania Academy). At Windsor Castle are his Placidus," and "Penn's Treaty with the Indians." Many of his pictures are at Hampton Court.

West, Empire of the. See *Western Empire.*

West, Lionel Sackville. See *Sackville West.*

West, Rebekka. An adventuress, in Ibsen's play "Rosmersholm," who induces the wife of Rosmer to commit suicide, leaving him with the conviction that she (the wife) is insane.

West, The. 1. The western part of the world, or Occident. This, as distinguished from the East, or Orient, sometimes is restricted to the greater part of Europe, and sometimes indicates, or at least includes, the western hemisphere.

2. In the United States, the western part of that country. Formerly this was the region lying west of the thirteen original states along the Atlantic seaboard, and particularly the northern part of that region; now it is indefinitely, the region beyond the older seaboard and especially that west of the Alleghanies. The Middle region between the Mississippi River and the Pacific Ocean, and especially the northern part of that region.

West, Thomas, Baron Delawarr or Delaware. Died 1618. Governor and captain-general of Virginia. He was appointed in 1609, arrived at Jamestown in 1610, and returned in 1611.

West African Colonies. A collective name for the British colonies in western Africa. They comprise Sierra Leone, Lagos, the Gold Coast, and Gambia.

West Australia. See *Western Australia.*

West Bay City. A city in Bay County, Michigan, situated near the mouth of Saginaw River, opposite Bay City. It has an extensive trade in lumber. Population (1890), 12,981.

West Bromwich (brum'ich). A town in Staffordshire, England, situated near the Tame 6 miles northwest of Birmingham. It has manufactures of hardware, etc. Population (1891), 59,489.

Westbury, Baron. See *Bethell, Richard.*

West Chester (ches'ter). A borough, capital of Chester County, Pennsylvania, 25 miles west of Philadelphia. Population (1890), 8,025.

Westcott (west'kot). **Brooke Foss.** Born near Birmingham, Jan., 1825. An English prelate and biblical scholar. He was regius professor of divinity at Cambridge 1870-90, canon of Peterborough 1881-90, and was appointed bishop of Durham in 1890. He was one of the New Testament revisers. His works include "History of the Canon of the New Testament" (1855), "Introduction to the Study of the Gospels" (1860), "The Bible in the Church" (1864), "The Gospel of the Resurrection" (1866), "History of the English Bible" (1868), etc.

West Cowes (kouz). A town on the northern shore of the Isle of Wight, Hampshire, England, on the Medina 11 miles south-southeast of Southampton. It is a summer resort and the headquarters of the Royal Yacht Squadron. Population (1891), 7,508.

West Derby. A township in Lancashire, England, 4 miles northeast of Liverpool. Population, (1891), 38,291.

West End. The aristocratic western part of London.

Westeraalen (ves'ter-ā-len) **Islands.** A group of islands on the northwestern coast of Norway, east and north of the Lofoten Islands, from which they are separated by the Raftsund.

Westerås (ves'ter-ōs). The capital of the laen of Westmanland, Sweden, situated at the entrance of the Svarta into Lake Mälar, 57 miles west-northwest of Stockholm. There, April 29, 1521, Gustavus Vasa defeated the Danes; and at the Diet held there in 1527 he secured the success of the Reformation. Population, c. 12,000.

Westergötland (ves'ter-yet-länd). A former province of Sweden, now divided into the laens of Göteborg, Elfsborg, and Skaraborg.

Westerly (wes'tèr-li). A town in Washington County, Rhode Island, 37 miles southwest of Providence. Population (1890), 6,813.

Westermann (ves-ter-mān'), **François Joseph.** Guillotined 1794. A French Revolutionist and general, distinguished in the Vendean war.

Western (wes'tern), **Sophia.** The heroine of Fielding's novel "Tom Jones," a very bright and attractive character. After various adventures caused by her father's brutal temper, she is reconciled to him and marries Jones.

Western, Squire. In Fielding's novel "Tom Jones," a hunting squire of gross speech and ungoverned and brutal temper, the father of the fair Sophia. His redeeming trait is his affection for his daughter, whom, however, he treats in a most tyrannical fashion.

> But, above all, what shall we say of Squire Western, next to Falstaff the most universally popular of comic creations? . . . His shrewdness, his avarice, his coarse kindness, his sanctified hypocrisy, his irresistible and unreasonableness; his brutal anger, making the page which chronicles it shake with oaths, interjections, and screaming interrogations; — loving his daughter, loving his dogs and horses, and willing to use the whip and the spur the moment she does not obey him with due alacrity, as in the case of his other brutes; and loving himself with a depth of affection, with a disregard of everything else on and over the earth, which touches the pathetic in selfishness; — all these go to make up a character so natural, and yet so eccentric, as to distract our faith in the drama that reason is the separating line between man and the beast.
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> *Whipple,* Essays and Reviews.

Western Australia (wes'tèrn ās-trā'liā). A British crown colony in Australia, bounded by the ocean on the north, west, and south, and by South Australia on the east. Capital, Perth. The interior is barely known, and is to a great extent unexplored. The largest export is wool. The coasts were visited in the 16th century; a convict settlement was established at King George's Sound in 1825; and free settlements were founded on Swan River about 1829. Area, 975,920 square miles. Population (1891), 49,782.

Western Empire, The. The distinctive designation of the western portion of the Roman world after its division into two independent empires in A. D. 395. See *Eastern Empire.* Its power very rapidly declined under the inroads of barbarians and other adverse influences, and it was finally extinguished in 476.

Western Ghats. See *Ghats.*

Western Islands. A name sometimes given to the Azores.

Western Isles. See *Hebrides.*

Westernorrland (ves'ter-nor-länd), or **Hernösand** (her'nē-sänd). A laen in northern Sweden. Area, 9,530 square miles. Population (1890), 212,028.

Western States. Formerly, the States of the American Union lying west of the Alleghanies. As the country developed, the phrase came to include all the States westward to the Pacific and north of the slave States, although certain of these States were classed both as Southern and as Western States. The name is very indefinite: sometimes it is restricted to the States west of the Mississippi (excluding the so-called Southwest); sometimes it includes the northern part of the entire region from Ohio to California.

Westerwald (ves'ter-vāld). A region of plateaus and low mountains in Prussia, between the Rhine, the Sieg, and the Lahn. At the northwest end is the Siebengebirge. Highest point, about 2,100 feet.

Westfield (west'fēld). A town in Hampden County, Massachusetts, 10 miles west of Springfield. It has manufactures of whips, cigars, etc. Population (1890), 9,805.

West Flanders. See *Flanders, West.*

West Francia. See *Francia.*

West Friesland (frēz'land). A name sometimes given to the province of Friesland, Netherlands.

West Gothland. See *Westergötland.*

West Goths. See *Visigoths.*

West Ham (ham). A suburb of London, in Essex, 5 miles east-northeast of St. Paul's. Population (1891), 204,902. It returns 2 members to Parliament.

West Hartlepool (härt'li-pōl). A seaport in Durham, England, opposite East Hartlepool. Population (1891), 42,492.

West Houghton (hō'ton). A township in Lancashire, England, 14 miles west-northwest of Manchester. Population (1891), 11,077.

West India Company, Dutch. See *Dutch West India Company.*

West Indian, The. A comedy by Richard Cumberland (1776). It is considered his best play. Garrick brought it out in 1771.

West Indies

West Indies (in'dēz). [Formerly *West Indias*; G. *West Indien*, F. *Antilles*, Sp. *Antillas* or *Indias Occidentales*.] An archipelago between North and South America, extending in a curve from Florida to the peninsula of Paria, and separating the Caribbean Sea from the Atlantic Ocean and the Gulf of Mexico. The principal groups distinguished are the Greater Antilles (Cuba, Haiti, Porto Rico, and Jamaica); the Bahamas, north of Cuba; and the Lesser Antilles, or Caribbee Islands, forming a line at the southeastern extremity of the group. Most of the Bahamas are low. Nearly all the other islands are mountainous, and in the Lesser Antilles there are many active and extinct volcanoes. With the exception of some of the Bahamas, the entire group lies within the tropics, and the climate and productions of all are essentially tropical. The principal products are sugar, tobacco, and coffee. Nearly all the islands are occasionally visited by hurricanes, which are sometimes very destructive; the hurricane months are from June to October inclusive. Columbus discovered the Bahamas, Cuba, and Haiti in 1492, and nearly all the islands were known before the continent of America was discovered. They were supposed to be outlying islands of India or Asia, and, as they had been found by sailing westward, they were called the West Indies. Later the name included for a time the known portions of the continent. The Greater Antilles were colonized by the Spanish, who claimed the whole group; but later many of the smaller islands were seized by French, English, and Dutch adventurers, and their wars with one another and with the Spaniards were continued intermittently until 1815, the smaller colonies frequently changing masters. Many African slaves were brought in, and their descendants form a large proportion of the population. At present (1894) Cuba, Porto Rico, and some of the smaller islands are colonies of Spain; Haiti is divided between two independent states: Jamaica, the Bahamas, and some of the Lesser Antilles belong to England; and the latter are divided between France, Denmark, and the Netherlands.

Westmacott (west'ma-kot), Sir **Richard.** Born at London, 1775: died Sept. 1, 1856. An English sculptor. In 1793 he was a pupil of Canova at Rome. In 1827 he succeeded Flaxman as professor of sculpture in the Royal Academy. He executed monuments in St. Paul's and Westminster Abbey. His statues include those of Fox, the dukes of York and Bedford, George III., Achilles, etc.

Westmacott, Richard. Born at London, 1799: died April 19, 1872. An English sculptor, son of Sir Richard Westmacott.

Westmeath (west'mēṫh). A county in Leinster, Ireland, bounded by Cavan, Meath, King's County, Roscommon, and Longford. Area, 708 square miles. Population (1891), 65,109.

Westminster (west'min-ster). A former city, now a part of London. It is bounded by Marylebone on the east, Temple Bar on the east, the Thames on the east and south, and Kensington and Chelsea on the west. It is noted for the abbey, around which it grew up, and for the houses of Parliament and government buildings.

Westminster, Provisions of. Ordinances passed through the influence of the barons in Parliament at Westminster, 1259. "They embodied the grievances of the barons stated at Oxford, and mainly concerned the administration of justice and local government by the sheriff."

Westminster Abbey. A famous church in Westminster, London, founded on the site of an earlier church by Edward the Confessor, and rebuilt in the 13th century by Henry III. and Edward I. The highly ornate chapel of Henry VII., at the east end, was built by that king in the early 16th century. The dimensions, including the chapel, are 513 by 75 feet; length of transepts, 200; height of vaulting, 102. The incongruous square towers were designed by Sir Christopher Wren. The north transept façade is very fine: it has 3 handsome portals, a graceful arcade, and a large wheel. The interior is extremely impressive, the proportions and the details being good: the triforium is of especial beauty. The handsome reredos, of red and white alabaster, is modern, as are the choir-stalls. Henry VII.'s chapel has nave and aisles and 5 radiating chapels in the chevet: it is a notable example of florid Perpendicular, especially remarkable for the fan-tracery and pendants of its ceiling. The rich and appropriate tombs to the knights and squires of the Bath: over each are suspended a sword and a banner. The abbey is worldfamous as the chief burial-place of Great Britain's distinguished men; comparatively few of the monuments are artistically interesting. The south transept constitutes the famous Poets' Corner: it contains memorials to a large number of the names honored in English literature. The choir-chapels contain medieval and Renaissance monuments of higher intrinsic interest, especially Henry VII.'s chapel: that church monument of that kind, in metal, by Torregiano, is inclosed in a rich Perpendicular chantry of brass. Several other kings and princes are buried in this chapel, and in that of Edward the Confessor, which occupies the extremity of the choir. The Early English chapter-house is octagonal, with central column. The fine cloisters also contain tombs.

Westminster Assembly, or **Assembly of Divines at Westminster.** A convocation summoned by the Long Parliament to advise "for the settling of the liturgy and the government of the Church of England." Most of its members were Presbyterians, and nearly all were Calvinists. It met July 1, 1643, and continued its sessions until Feb. 22, 1649. The chief fruits of its labors were the Directory of Public Worship, the Confession of Faith, and the Larger and Shorter Catechisms, which were rejected in England but established in Scotland.

Westminster Bridge. The oldest bridge but one over the Thames at London. The first bridge was designed by Labelye, a Swiss architect. The original plan contemplated a wooden structure, but it was changed to stone after the "great frost" of 1739. The piers were built of solid blocks of Portland stone, on caissons which were the largest that had been constructed up to that time. It was begun in 1739 and completed in 1750. It was 1,220 feet long, 40 feet wide, 58 feet high, and the central span was 76 feet wide: there were 15 arches. In 1856–1862 it was replaced by the present stone and iron structure, consisting of 7 iron arches on granite piers, built by Page: it is 1,160 feet long and 85 feet wide.

Westminster Hall. A structure adjoining the houses of Parliament on the west, forming part of the ancient palace of Westminster. It was begun by William Rufus, burned at the end of the 12th century, and restored by Edward II. and Richard II. It has a magnificent framed hammer-beam roof, in a single span 68 feet wide: the length is 290 and the height 92. Here sat some of the first English Parliaments; here, until George IV., the coronation festivities were held; and here Charles I. was condemned, and Cromwell saluted as Lord Protector. The hall now serves as a vestibule to the houses of Parliament. Below it on the east is the crypt of St. Stephen, or Church of St. Mary Undercroft, a rich and Pointed chapel, in exterior and interior decoration somewhat resembling the lower chapel of Sainte Chapelle, Paris: the rich cloisters were built by Henry VIII.

Westminster Palace. **1.** The houses of Parliament.—**2.** A former royal residence in Westminster. A palace is supposed to have existed at Westminster in the reign of Canute (1017–35). Its importance, however, begins with Edward the Confessor (1042–66). Various additions were made by his successors until Henry III. (1216–72), in whose reign work was constantly in progress. His palace was richly decorated with pictures in oil-color—according to Walpole the first recorded use of that medium. It was repeatedly visited by fire, and in 1512 (reign of Henry VIII.) all the living apartments were destroyed. It was not completely repaired until July 18, 1822, when George IV. spent the night before his coronation there. The entire palace, except Westminster Hall, was burned in 1834.

Westminster School. A noted preparatory school at Westminster. It was established in the abbey by Henry VIII., and was reestablished by Elizabeth.

Westmoreland (west'mōr-land), or **Westmorland** (west'mor-land), *n.* [*Westmorcland*, A.S. *Westmoringa land*, land of the men of the western moors.] A county of northwestern England. It is bounded by Cumberland on the west and north, Durham on the northeast, Yorkshire on the east and south, and Lancashire on the south and west, and touches Morecambe Bay on the southwest. The surface is largely mountainous in the northwest and northeast. The county includes part of the Lake District, with Windermere, Ullswater, Grasmere, and Rydal Waters. Area, 763 square miles. The principal town is Kendal. Area, 763 square miles. Population (1891), 66,026.

Weston (wes'tun), **Thomas.** Born about 1575: died after 1624. An English adventurer, one of the merchants who supported the colonists at Plymouth. He also sent an unsuccessful colony to Wessagussett (Weymouth, Massachusetts).

Weston-super-Mare (wes'ton-sū'per-mā're). A watering-place in Somerset, England, situated on Bristol Channel 18 miles southwest of Bristol. Population (1891), 15,873.

West-östlicher Divan. A collection of poems on Oriental subjects, by Goethe.

Westphalia (west-fā'li̇ȧ), **Duchy of.** [F. *Westphalie*, ML. *Westphalia*, G. *Westfalen*, prop. dat. pl. of *Westfale*, MHG. *Westvāle*, OHG. *Westfāla*, an inhabitant of this region.] A duchy which had its origin in the western part of the great duchy of Saxony in the Carolingian times. On the deposition of Henry the Lion in 1180 after the breaking up of the Saxon duchy, the Elector of Cologne assumed the title of Duke of Engern and Westphalia. The capital of the duchy of Westphalia was at Arnsberg. It was ceded by Hesse-Darmstadt. It was granted in 1815 to Prussia.

Westphalia, Kingdom of. A kingdom formed by Napoleon in 1807, and given to Jerome Bonaparte, under French supervision. It comprised nearly all Hesse-Cassel, all Brunswick, large parts of Prussia and Hanover, parts of Saxony, etc. The capital was Cassel. It was overthrown in 1813, after the battle of Leipsic, and the old governments were restored.

Westphalia, Peace of. The treaties signed at Münster and Osnabrück, 1648, which ended the Thirty Years' War. The following were the main points or provisions of the peace: the independence of Switzerland and of the Netherlands was recognized; Sweden received Hither Pomerania, Wismar, the bishoprics of Bremen, Verden, etc., with a territory in the Diet, and an indemnification in money; France received most of Alsace, and was confirmed in the possession of Metz, Toul, and Verdun, etc.; Brandenburg received the bishoprics of Halberstadt and Minden, and prospectively that of Magdeburg; Hesse-Cassel, Mecklenburg, and Brunswick received concessions; the territorial supremacy of the Austrian House of Hapsburg in the Empire was acknowledged; the electoral house of the Palatinate received the Rhine Palatinate, and a new electorate was created for it; the peace of Augsburg was confirmed, and its provisions extended to Calvinists; and possession of ecclesiastical property was to revert to the condition of affairs in 1624. The peace was guaranteed by France and Sweden.

Westphalia, Province of. A province of Prussia, surrounded by the Prussian provinces of

Wette, De

Hannover, Hesse-Nassau, and the Rhine Province, and by Brunswick, Schaumburg-Lippe, Lippe, Waldeck, and the Netherlands. Capital, Münster. It is level in the northwest, elsewhere hilly or mountainous (Weser Mountains, Sauerland, Haarstrang, Roth-Haar Mountains, Westerwald), and is one of the chief mining and manufacturing provinces of Prussia. It has three governmental districts—Münster, Arnsberg, and Minden. Its present form was given to it in 1815. Area, 7,798 square miles. Population (1890), 2,428,661.

Westphalian (west-fā'li̇ȧn) **Circle.** [G. *Westfälischer Kreis.*] One of the former ten circles of the German Empire. It comprised the bishoprics Münster, Paderborn, and Osnabrück, the duchies of Cleves, Gelderland, Julich, Berg, and Oldenburg, the free cities Cologne, Aix-la-Chapelle, and Dortmund; and many principalities, counts hips, etc.

Westphalian Gate. [L. *Porta Westphalica.*] The gap, near Minden in Westphalia, by which the Weser breaks through the Weser Mountains to the lowlands.

West Point (west point). The capital of Clay County, Mississippi. Population (1890), 2,762.

West Point. A village in Orange County, New York, situated in the Highlands, on the western bank of the Hudson, 48 miles north of New York: the seat of the United States Military Academy.

West Point. A town in King William County, Virginia, situated on York River 35 miles east of Richmond. Population (1890), 2,018.

West Point Military Academy. A national institution, situated at West Point, New York, for the training of young men for commissions in the United States army. It was opened originally under an act of Congress in 1794, which organized four battalions of artillery and engineers, to each of which four cadets were attached. The number of cadets was increased in 1798 and in 1802, and in the latter year the academy was located at West Point. In 1812 an act was passed putting the institution nearly on its present footing. The ground is owned by the United States, and consists of about 2,200 acres. There are usually about 300 cadets. The instructors are officers of the army.

West Prussia. See *Prussia.*

West Riding. See *Yorkshire.*

West Russia (rush'ȧ). A collective name for several governments in Russia, comprising Kovno, Minsk, Vitebsk, Mohileff, Vilna, and Grodno. The name sometimes also includes Kieff and Smolensk, or Volhynia and Podolia.

West Sea. A name given by the Danes to the North Sea.

West Superior (sū-pē'ri-or). A town in Wisconsin, on Lake Superior near Duluth. Its recent growth has been remarkably rapid.

West Troy (troi). A village in Albany County, New York, situated on the Hudson opposite Troy. It is the terminus of the Erie and Champlain canals and the seat of the Watervliet United States arsenal. Population (1890), 12,967.

West Turkestan. See *Turkestan.*

West Virginia (ver-jin'i-ȧ). One of the South Atlantic States of the United States of America, extending from lat. 37° 6′ to 40° 38′ N., and from long. 77° 40′ to 82° 35′ W. Capital, Charleston. It is bounded by Ohio (separated by the Ohio River) and Pennsylvania on the west, Pennsylvania and Maryland (separated from Maryland in great part by the Potomac) on the north, Virginia on the east and south, and Kentucky (separated by the Big Sandy River) on the west. It has an irregular outline: the "Panhandle" stretches along the Ohio between Ohio and Pennsylvania in the north. Its surface is mountainous and hilly. It has great abundance of timber and very important deposits of coal, being one of the chief coal-producing States in the country, and has iron, salt, and mineral springs. It has 54 counties, sends 2 senators and 4 representatives to Congress, and has 6 electoral votes. It was formerly a part of Virginia. A convention adopted an ordinance providing for a new State of "Kanawha." A constitution was adopted in 1862, and the State was admitted to the Union as West Virginia in 1863. Area, 24,780 square miles. Population (1890), 762,794.

Westward for Smelts. A collection of stories on the plan of Boccaccio's "Decamerone," except that the story-tellers are fish wiveș going up the Thames in a boat. It was written by "Kinde-kit of Kingstone" about 1603, and reprinted by the Percy Society.

Westward Ho! A comedy by Webster and Dekker conjointly, printed in 1607, probably written before 1605.

Westward Ho! or **the Voyages and Adventures of Sir Amyas Leigh.** A novel by Charles Kingsley, published in 1855. The scene is laid in southwestern England, South America, and elsewhere, in the latter part of the 16th century.

Westwood (west'wud), **John Obadiah.** Born at Sheffield, England, 1805: died at Oxford, Jan. 2, 1893. An English entomologist, professor of zoölogy at Oxford. He published "An Introduction to the Modern Classification of Insects" (2 vols. 1839), numerous entomological papers, etc.

Wetherell (weth'er-el), **Elizabeth.** The pseudonym of Susan Warner.

Wette, De. See *De Wette.*

Wetterau (vet'ter-ou). A fertile district in Upper Hesse and the province of Hesse-Nassau in Prussia, extending from the neighborhood of Hanau northward to near Giessen.

Wetterhorn (vet'ter-horn). A mountain of the Bernese Alps, canton of Bern, Switzerland, situated near Grindelwald 14 miles east-southeast of Interlaken. Highest point, 12,150 feet.

Wettern (vet'tern), or **Vettern** (vet'tern), **Lake.** Next to Lake Wenern the largest lake in Sweden, situated east-southeast of Lake Wenern. Its outlet is by the Motala Elf to the Baltic. It communicates with Lake Wenern by the Gota Canal. Elevation above sea-level, 290 feet. Length, 89 miles. Area, 733 square miles.

Wettersteingebirge (vet-ter-stin-ge-bēr'ge). A group of the Bavarian Alps, situated on the border of Bavaria and Tyrol, about 55 miles southwest of Munich. It contains the Zugspitze, the highest mountain in the German Empire.

Wettin (vet-tēn'). A town in the province of Saxony, Prussia, situated on the Saale 32 miles northwest of Leipsic. It contains the ancestral castle of the saxon house of Wettin. Population, 3,042.

Wetzlar (vets'lär). A town in the Rhine Province, Prussia, situated on the Lahn 33 miles north-northwest of Frankfort-on-the-Main. It was a free imperial city, and was the seat of the Imperial Chamber in the later history of the Empire. The archduke Charles here defeated the French under Jourdan June 15, 1796. The cathedral is a lofty and very picturesque structure founded in the 11th century, and variously modified from then until the 16th. There is a massive western tower in which opens a fine sculptured doorway, and several other portals exhibit excellent details. There is no clearstory, and the lofty interval windows of the aisles are covered each with a separate gable. Population, 8,344.

Wevelinghofen (vā've-ling-hō-fen). A manufacturing town in the Rhine Province, Prussia, situated on the Erft 18 miles northwest of Cologne. Near it, June 14, 1648, the Imperialists under Lamboy were defeated by the troops of Hesse and Weimar under Geisa.

Wexford (weks'fôrd). **1.** A county in Leinster, Ireland, bounded by Wicklow, St. George's Channel, Waterford, Kilkenny, and Carlow. Area, 901 square miles. Population (1891), 111,776. **2.** A seaport, capital of County Wexford, situated at the mouth of the Slaney, in lat. 52° 20′ N., long. 6° 28′ W. It was the landing-place of the English invaders in 1169: was taken by the rebels in 1641; was stormed by Cromwell in 1649; and was the headquarters of the rebels in 1798. Population (1891), 9,849.

Wexford Haven. An inlet of St. George's Channel, situated on the coast of Wexford, Ireland.

Wexiö (vek'shē-ē). **1.** A laen in Sweden: same as *Kronoberg*.—**2.** The capital of the laen of Kronoberg, Sweden, 58 miles west of Kalmar. It has a cathedral. Population, 6,666.

Weyer's Cave (wī'erz kāv). A large stalactite cave in Augusta County, Virginia, northeast of Staunton, in a spur of the Blue Ridge.

Weyland Smith. See *Wayland*.

Weyman (wā'man). **Stanley J.** Born at Ludlow, Salop, 1855. An English novelist. He was educated at Shrewsbury and at Christ Church, Oxford. He was classical instructor in the King's School, Chester, 1878; read for the bar, and was called in 1881; and practised until 1890. He first began to write for "The Cornhill" in 1883. Among his novels are "The House of the Wolf" (published serially in 1887, and in book form in 1890), "Francis Cludde" (1890), "The New Rector" (1892), "A Gentleman of France" (1893), "Under the Red Robe" (1894), and "My Lady Rotha" (1894).

Weymouth (wā'muth). A town in Norfolk County, Massachusetts, 12 miles south-southeast of Boston. It has manufactures of boots and shoes, etc. Population (1890), 10,866.

Weymouth and Melcombe Regis (wā'muth and mel'kum rē'jis). A seaport and watering-place in Dorset, England, situated on the English Channel, 7 miles south of Dorchester, at the mouth of the Wey. It was the scene of several engagements in the civil war. Population (1891), 13,769.

Wezen (wā'zen). [Ar. *al-weza*, a weight (from the scales with which it rises on account of its southern declination).] Properly, the group of stars forming the rump and tail of Canis Major, but on many maps appropriated to the third-magnitude star *δ* of that constellation.

Whale, The. See *Cetus*.

Whalley (hwol'i), **Edward.** Died at Hadley, Mass., about 1678. An English commander in the civil war, and regicide: one of Cromwell's major-generals. He fled to America at the Restoration.

Whanghai (hwäng-hī'). The Chinese name of the Yellow Sea.

Wharfe (hwärf). A river in Yorkshire, England, which joins the Ouse 8 miles south of York. Length, about 65 miles.

Wharton (hwär'ton), **Francis.** Born at Philadelphia, 1820; died 1889. An American lawyer and legal writer. He practised law; became professor in Kenyon College; was ordained in the Protestant Episcopal Church; became professor in Cambridge Divinity School; and was solicitor for the state department, Washington, 1858–59. He wrote "Treatise on the Criminal Law of the United States" (1846), "State Trials of the United States during the Administrations of Washington and Adams" (1849), "Treatise on the Law of Homicide in the United States" (1855), "Treatise on Theism and Modern Skeptical Theories" (1859), "The Silence of Scripture" (1865), "Treatise on the Conflict of Laws" (1872), "Law of Agency and Agents" (1876), and "Digest of International Law." He was joint author with Stille of a "Treatise on Medical Jurisprudence."

Wharton, Thomas. Born about 1610: died 1673. An English physician, discoverer of "Wharton's duct."

Wharton, Thomas, Marquis of Wharton. Born about 1640: died 1715. An English Whig politician. He was a prominent member of Parliament and member of the Junto; comptroller of the household; lord lieutenant of Ireland 1708–10; and lord privy seal 1714. He had the character of author of "Junius."

What d'ye Call It? A tragicomedy by Gay, printed in 1715. It is a burlesque of the popular tragedies of the time, especially of "Venice Preserved."

Whately (hwät'li), **Richard.** Born at London, Feb. 1, 1787: died at Dublin, Oct. 8, 1863. An English prelate and theologian. In 1805 he entered school (Oriel) at Oxford, graduating in 1808. In 1819 he wrote the famous "Historic Doubts relative to Napoleon Bonaparte." He became Bampton lecturer in 1822; principal of St. Alban Hall in 1825; professor of political economy at Oxford in 1829; and archbishop of Dublin in 1831. About 1845 his treatise on "Logic" and that on "Rhetoric" were contributed to the "Encyclopedia Metropolitana." He also wrote "Bruton Evidences," and edited Bacon's "Essays" in 1856 and Paley in 1859. He advocated Catholic emancipation and unsectarian education, and helped to relieve the Irish famine. Among his numerous other works are "The Use and Abuse of Party Feeling in Matters of Religion" (1822), "Essays on Some of the Peculiarities of the Christian Religion" (1825), "Elements of Logic" (1826), "Elements of Rhetoric" (1828), "Essays on Some of the Difficulties in the Writings of the Apostle Paul, etc." (1828), "View of the Scripture Revelations Concerning a Future State" (1829), "Thoughts on Prayer" (1856), "Traced to their Origin in Human Nature" (1856), "Selection of English Synonyms" (1851), "Thoughts on the Book of Common Prayer" (1856).

What Will He Do With It? A novel by Bulwer Lytton, published in 1858.

What You Will. A comedy by Marston, written about 1601, published in 1607. Shakspere's "Twelfth Night, or What You Will" is thought to be a rejoinder to this play and to "The Malcontent."

Wheatley (hwēt'li), **William.** Born at New York, Dec. 5, 1816: died there, Dec. 3, 1876. An American actor and manager. He made his first appearance, when only ten years old, as Albert to Macready's William Tell.

Wheaton (hwē'ton), **Henry.** Born at Providence, R. I., Nov. 27, 1785: died at Dorchester, Mass., March 11, 1848. A noted American diplomatist, lawyer, and publicist. He graduated at Brown University in 1802; practised law at Providence, and later (1812) at New York, and edited the "National Advocate" 1813–15. He was justice of the Marine Court, New York city, 1815–19; reporter of the United States Supreme Court 1816–27; charge d'affaires to Denmark 1827–30; and minister to Prussia 1835–46, where he negotiated a treaty (not ratified) with Prussia in 1844. His chief work is "Elements of International Law" (1836; later edited by W. B. Lawrence); and "Reports of Decisions in the Supreme Court of the United States" (1816–27), and Digests of Decisions, "Life of William Pinckney" (1836), "History of the Northmen" (1831), "Histoire du progrès du droit des gens en Europe" ("History of the Law of Nations," 1841), "Validity of the British Claim to a Right of Visitation and Search of American Vessels Suspected to be Engaged in the Slave-Trade" (1842).

Wheatstone (hwēt'ston), Sir **Charles.** Born at Gloucester, England, Feb., 1802: died at Paris, Oct. 19, 1875. An English physicist and inventor, one of the inventors of the electric telegraph: professor in King's College, London. He patented, with Cooke, his telegraph in 1837; made many researches in electricity, sound, and light; and invented the stereoscope, concertina, etc.

Wheeler (hwē'lėr), **William Almon.** Born at Malone, Franklin County, N. Y., June 30, 1819: died there, June 4, 1887. An American statesman. He was educated at the University of Vermont, but did not graduate; was admitted to the bar in 1845; was United States district attorney of Franklin County, New York, 1846–49; was a Whig member of the New York Assembly 1849–58, and State senator 1858–59; and was Republican member of Congress from New York 1861–63 and 1869–77. He adjusted Louisiana difficulties by the "Wheeler Compromise" in 1874. He was nominated as Republican candidate for Vice-President of the United States in 1876; was declared elected in 1877; and served 1877–81. See *Electoral Commission*.

Wheeling (hwē'ling). A city, capital of Ohio County, West Virginia, situated in the "Panhandle," on the Ohio River, in lat. 40° 6′ N. It is called "the Nail City," from its nail-factories: it has also other manufactures, and an important trade by railroad and by the Ohio. It was the capital of the State 1863–70 and 1875–85. Population (1890), 34,522.

Wheelock (hwē'lok), **Eleazar.** Born at Windham, Conn., 1711: died at Hanover, N. H., 1779. An American clergyman and educator, first president of Dartmouth College (1770–79).

Wheelock, John. Born at Lebanon, Conn., 1754: died at Hanover, N. H., 1817. An American educator, son of Eleazar Wheelock. He served in the Revolutionary War, and succeeded his father as president of Dartmouth College in 1779. He was removed by the trustees in 1815, and restored in 1817.

When You See Me You Know Me, or the Famous Chronicle Historie of King Henrie the Eight. A play by Samuel Rowley, produced about 1605. It is partly identical with Shakspere's "Henry VIII."

Whewell (hū'el), **William.** Born at Lancaster, England, May 24, 1794: died at Cambridge, England, March 6, 1866. A celebrated English scientist and philosopher. He entered Cambridge (Trinity College) in 1812. In 1817 he was elected fellow, and in 1818 mathematical lecturer. From 1828–32 he was professor of mineralogy, and from 1838–55 of moral theology and casuistical divinity. In 1841 he became master of Trinity College. His works include "Astronomy and General Physics Considered with Reference to Natural Theology" (1833), "History of the Inductive Sciences" (1837), "Philosophy of the Inductive Sciences" (1840), "Elements of Morality" (1845), "On the History of Moral Philosophy in England" (1852), "Plurality of Worlds," "Platonic Dialogues for English Readers" (1859–61), "Lectures on Political Economy" (1861).

Whidby (hwid'bi). A large island in Puget Sound, belonging to the State of Washington.

Whigs (hwigz), **The.** [Originally a contemptuous epithet in Scotland, the primary application of which is not now known.] **1.** In English history, one of the two great political parties which arose at the end of the 17th century. It may be regarded as succeeding the Roundheads, country party, and Exclusionists (Petitioners). It professed more liberal principles than the Tories, and favored and defended the revolution of 1688, Parliamentary control, and the Hanoverian succession. The great Whig families controlled the government for many years from the beginning of the reign of George I. Among the later leaders were Fox and Burke. About the time of the Reform Bill of 1832 (which the Whigs favored) the name began to be replaced by Liberal. See *Liberal*. Sometimes the more conservative members of the Liberal party are still called Whigs. **2.** The patriotic or American party during the Revolutionary period.—**3.** An American political party formed under the leadership of Henry Clay, and known until about 1854 as the National Republican. It favored a broad construction of the Constitution, and supported a high protective tariff and internal improvements. Its presidents were Harrison and Tyler (1841–45) and Taylor and Fillmore (1849–53). It became divided on the slavery question, lost the election of 1852, and soon after disappeared.

Whipple (hwip'l), **Edwin Percy.** Born at Gloucester, Mass., March 8, 1819: died at Boston, June 16, 1886. An American critic and essayist. He was employed in a broker's office at Boston; and 1837–60 was superintendent of the reading-room of the Merchants' Exchange. He became noted as a lecturer. His works include "Essays and Reviews" (2 vols. 1848–49), "Literature and Life" (1849), "Character and Characteristic Men" (1866), "Literature of the Age of Elizabeth" (1869), "Success and its Conditions" (1871), "American Literature and Other Papers" (1887), "Recollections of Eminent Men" (1887), "Outlooks on Society, Literature, and Politics" (1888).

Whiskerandos (hwis-kėr-an'dōz), **Don Ferolo.** A character in the tragedy rehearsed in Sheridan's "Critic": a burlesque tragedy type.

Whisky Insurrection or **Rebellion.** An outbreak in the four western counties of Pennsylvania, in 1794, against the enforcement of an act of Congress of 1791 imposing an excise duty on all spirits distilled within the United States, and on stills. A large body of militia, under Governor Lee of Virginia, was sent by Washington to the disturbed district, but the insurrection was suppressed without bloodshed.

Whisky Ring. A conspiracy of distillers and United States government officials, formed to defraud the government of the excise taxes. It existed about 1872–75.

Whistlecraft (hwis'l-kräft), **William and Robert.** A pseudonym of John Hookham Frere. He wrote a "Prospectus and Specimen of an intended National Work, by William and Robert Whistlecraft, of Stowmarket, in Suffolk, Harness and Collar Makers, intended to comprise the most interesting Particulars relating to King Arthur and his Round Table." In this work he introduced the bernesque style into the English language. Byron, when sending "Beppo" to his publisher, writes: "I have written a poem humorous, in or after the excellent manner of Mr. Whistlecraft, and founded on a Venetian anecdote which amused me. . . . Whistlecraft is my immediate model, but Berni is the father of that kind of writing; which, I think, suits our language, too, very well."

Whistler (hwis'lėr), **James Abbott McNeill.** Born at Lowell, Mass., 1834. A distinguished American-English painter and etcher. He was educated at West Point, and studied art in Paris. He re-

moved to London in 1863, and in 1886 was elected president of the Society of British Artists. He is especially noted for his etchings. His paintings include various portraits, and "The White Girl" (1862), "Portrait of my Mother" (1872), "Nocturne in Blue and Gold" and "Nocturne in Blue and Green" (1878). "Harmony in Gray and Green" (1881), etc.

Whiston (hwis'ton), **William.** Born at Norton, Leicestershire, England, Dec. 9, 1667; died at London, Aug. 22, 1752. An English theologian and mathematician, successor of Newton as professor of mathematics at Cambridge, but expelled for Arianism. He wrote "New Theory of the Earth" (1696), "Primitive Christianity Revived" (1711), "St. Clement's and St. Irenæus's Vindication of the Apostolical Constitutions" (1716), "Sir Isaac Newton's Mathematical Philosophy Demonstrated" (1716), works on mathematics, Arianism, prophecy, the Scriptures, a life of Samuel Clarke, autobiography (1749–50), and a translation of Josephus (1737).

Whitby (hwit'bi). A seaport and watering-place in Yorkshire, England, situated at the mouth of the Esk in the North Sea, in lat. 54° 29' N., long. 0° 37' W.: the Saxon Streonshalh. It has manufactures of jet ornaments and important fisheries and trade; and was formerly noted for ship-building. It is a fashionable seaside resort. The famous abbey was founded in the 7th century, though the existing remains date from between the 12th and the 14th. The ruins of the church, picturesque and architecturally interesting. The clearstory windows are small, but the other openings are of good size. The town grew up around the monastery. Population (1901), 13,274.

Whitby. The capital of Ontario County, Ontario, Canada, situated on Lake Ontario 30 miles east-northeast of Toronto. Population (1891), 2,786.

Whitby, Daniel. Born at Rushden, Northamptonshire, 1638; died at Salisbury, March 24, 1726. An English theologian. He graduated at Trinity College, Oxford, in 1661. In 1668 he was rector at St. Edmunds, Salisbury. His attempt to reconcile the Anglican Church and the Dissenters excited the wrath of the clergy; his book, "The Protestant Reconciler" (1683), was burned at Oxford, and he was forced to recant. He wrote controversial works against Roman Catholicism, and others relating to Arianism, Arminianism, etc.

Whitby, Synod of (**Council of**). An ecclesiastical council held at Whitby in 664, under the leadership of Oswy, king of Northumbria, to decide the Easter and tonsure questions. It resulted in the triumph of the Roman party as against the Celtic.

White (hwit), **Andrew Dickson.** Born at Homer, N. Y., Nov. 7, 1832. An American educator, historian, and politician. He graduated at Yale in 1853; studied in Europe, and was attaché of legation in Russia; was professor of history and English literature in the University of Michigan 1857–62; was State senator in New York 1863–66; and was one of the organizers of Cornell University and its first president (1867–85). From 1879 to 1881 he was United States minister to Germany. In 1871 he was commissioner to Santo Domingo, and in 1892 minister to Russia. Among his works are "Lectures on Medieval and Modern History" (1861), "Warfare of Science" (1876), "The New Germany" (1882), "Studies in General History" (1885).

White, Babington. A pseudonym of Miss Braddon (Mrs. Maxwell).

White, Gilbert. Born at Selborne, Hampshire, England, July 18, 1720: died there, June 20, 1793. An English naturalist. He was educated at Oriel College, Oxford, and became a fellow there; died and lived at Selborne and elsewhere. He is famous for his "Natural History and Antiquities of Selborne" (1789). His "Naturalist's Calendar" was edited by Aikin in 1795.

White, Henry Kirke. Born at Nottingham, England, March 21, 1785: died at Cambridge, England, Oct. 19, 1806. An English poet. He was the son of a butcher, and was apprenticed to an attorney at the age of 15. He published a volume of poems in 1803, and his fame secured a sizarship at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he died from overstudy. His "Remains" and biography were published by Southey in 1807.

White, Hugh Lawson. Born in Iredell County, N. C., 1773: died at Knoxville, Tenn., April 10, 1840. An American statesman. He was State senator in Tennessee; judge of the Tennessee Supreme Court; and United States senator from Tennessee 1825–40. He received 26 electoral votes as Whig candidate for President in 1836.

White, John. Born 1590: died 1645. An English lawyer and doctor of medicine: called "Century White" from his "First Century of Scandalous, Malignant Priests" (1643). He drew up the first charter of the Massachusetts colony.

White, Joseph Blanco. Born at Seville, July 11, 1775: died at Liverpool, May 20, 1841. An English author and clergyman. In 1799 he was ordained a Roman Catholic priest. In 1810 he went to England and took orders in the English Church, but afterward became a Unitarian. He edited "El Español" in London (1810–14), and wrote "Letters from Spain" (1822), "Evidence against Catholicism" (1825), "Poor Man's Preservative against Popery" (1825), "Second Travels of an Irish Gentleman in Search of a Religion" (1833), and the famous sonnet "Night." His autobiography was edited by J. H. Thom (1845).

White, Peregrine. Born on the Mayflower, in Cape Cod Harbor, Mass., Nov. 20, 1620; died 1704. The first white child born in New England.

White, Richard Grant. Born at New York, May 22, 1822: died there, April 8, 1885. An American essayist, critic, and Shakspearian scholar. He was educated at the University of the City of New York; studied law, became noted as a musical and art critic; was editor of the New York "Courier and Enquirer"; and later was connected with the United States revenue bureau in New York. He wrote "Appeal from the Sentence of the Bishop [onderdonk] of New York" (1845), "Handbook of Christian Art" (1853), "Shakspere's Scholar" (1854), "Anthology of the 3 Parts of Henry VI." (1859), "National Hymns" (1861), a satire "The New Gospel of Peace" (1866), "Memoirs of the Life of William Shakspeare" (1865), "Poetry of the Civil War" (1866), "Words and Their Uses" (1870), "Every-day English" (1880), "England Without and Within" (1881), a novel "The Fate of Mansfield Humphreys" (1881), "Studies in Shakspere" (1886). He edited Shakspere's plays, 1857–65, and in 1883.

White, Stanford. Born at New York, Nov. 9, 1853. An American architect and decorator, son of R. G. White. He has designed the Washington Arch (New York city), the Madison Square Garden, the bust of St. Gaudens's statue of Farragut in Madison Square, and many buildings.

White, William. Born at Philadelphia, April 4, 1748: died there, July 17, 1836. A bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church. He was one of the organizers of that church in the United States, and was elected first bishop of Pennsylvania in 1786, and consecrated in London in 1787. He wrote "The Case of the Episcopal Churches Considered" (1782), "Memoirs of the Church" (1833), "Comparative View of the Controversy between the Calvinists and the Arminians" (1817), "Memoirs of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States" (1820), etc.

Whiteboys (hwit'boiz). The members of an illegal agrarian association, formed in Ireland about the year 1761, whose object was "to do justice to the poor by restoring the ancient commons and redressing other grievances" (*Lecky*). The members of the association, distinguished by white frocks over their other clothes (whence the name), threw down fences and leveled inclosures (being hence also called Levellers), and destroyed the property of bailiffs or their agents, the Protestant clergy, the tithe-collectors, and any others who had made themselves obnoxious to the association.

Whitecaps (hwit'kaps). In the United States, a self-constituted body or committee of persons who, in Indiana and other States, generally under the guise of rendering service or protection to the community in which they dwell, commit various outrages and lawless acts.

Whitechapel (hwit'chap'el). A quarter in the eastern part of London, inhabited by the poorer classes and by criminals: so called from Whitechapel Road.

Whitechapel Murders. A series of extraordinary and atrocious murders, committed in London, especially in Whitechapel, by an unknown person, popularly called "Jack the Ripper," about 1889. The victims were in all cases fallen women.

White Company, The. [F. *La Compagnie Blanche.*] A band of assassins organized in Toulouse in the 13th century by "the ferocious Folquet," bishop of Toulouse. He marched at their head, massacring all who were suspected of favoring heretical opinions. This company joined the army of Simon de Montfort in the Albigensian Crusade. It was also assumed by a band of freebooters led by Bertrand du Guesclin in 1366, from the white cross which each wore on his shoulder. They ransomed from captivity for the purpose of making use of these adventurers, whose numbers were increased by discharged soldiers. It was attempted to send them on a crusade, but Charles V. used them in other ways. The name was also given, probably on account of their equipment, to another band of adventurers led by Sir John Hawkwood, who ravaged the northern part of Italy during the 14th century.

White Czar, or **White King, The.** An epithet of the Czar of Russia.

White Devil, The, or **Vittoria Corombona.** A tragedy by Webster, first acted in 1607 or 1608. It was printed in 1612. See *Corombona.*

But when these criticisms and others are made, "The White Devil" remains one of the most glorious works of the period. Vittoria is perfect throughout; and in the justly lauded trial scene she has no superior on the stage. Brachhiano is a thoroughly lifelike portrait of the man who is completely beguiled with an evil woman. Flamineo I have spoken of, and not favourably: yet in literature, if not in life, he is a triumph; and, above all, the absorbing tragic interest of the play, which it is impossible to take up without finishing, has to be counted in. But the real charm of "The White Devil" is the wholly miraculous poetry in phrases and short passages which it contains.

Saintsbury, Hist. of Elizabethan Lit., p. 278.

White Devil of Wallachia, The. A Turkish nickname of Scanderbeg.

White Elephant, Land of the. Siam.

Whiteface (hwit'fās) **Mountain.** A peak of the Adirondacks, in Essex County, New York, near Lake Placid. Height, about 4,900 feet.

Whitefield (hwit'fēld), **George.** Born at Gloucester, England, Dec. 27, 1714: died at Newburyport, Mass., Sept. 30, 1770. An English clergyman, one of the founders of Methodism: celebrated as a pulpit orator. He was educated at Gloucester and Oxford; became associated at Oxford with the Methodists; was ordained deacon in 1736, visited Georgia in 1738, returning to England in the same year to be ordained a priest; began open-air preaching at Bristol with great effect; again visited America 1739–41, preaching in New England, New York, Georgia, and elsewhere; separated from Wesley on doctrinal points in 1741 (Whitefield retaining his stand Calvinism and Wesley leaning toward Arminianism); preached throughout Great Britain; was in America for the third time 1744–48 (and several times later); and became chaplain to the Countess of Huntingdon. He returned to America for the last time in 1769, and died there.

Whitefriars (hwit'frī'ärz). A district in London, named from an order of Carmelites established there in 1241. The first monastery of the order in England was founded by Ralph Freshbourne near Aterwich, Northumberland, in 1229. (See *Austin.*) In 1580 the Whitefriars' Monastery was given up to a company of players, and known as Whitefriars' Theatre. It was not used after 1616.

Whitehall (hwit'hâl). In modern London, the main thoroughfare between Trafalgar Square and the houses of Parliament. It is 150 feet wide, and passes through the great courtyard of the old Whitehall Palace. It contains on either side the administrative offices of the imperial government.

Whitehall (hwit'hal). A village in Washington County, New York, situated at the southern end of Lake Champlain, 65 miles north by east of Albany, at the terminus of the Champlain Canal. It has an important trade in lumber. Population (1890), 4,434.

Whitehall Palace. A palace in London, England, originally built by Robert de Burgh in the reign of Henry III. It became the residence of the archbishops of York in 1248, and was called York Place for the two centuries. It should not be confounded with York House. It escheated to the crown under Henry VIII. In 1645 it was nearly destroyed by fire. James I. undertook to rebuild the palace, but only the existing banqueting-hall, designed by Inigo Jones, was finished at the opening of the civil war. The remainder of the palace has since disappeared. The banqueting-hall is one of the best examples of the Palladian style, 111 by 55½ feet, and 55½ high. The ceiling is covered with paintings by Rubens representing the Apotheosis of James I., incidents in the life of Charles I., and allegories of Peace, Plenty, and similar subjects. Through an opening broken in the wall between the upper and the lower central windows Charles I. walked to the scaffold. The banqueting-hall was turned into a chapel by George I., but has never been consecrated. It is called "the Chapel Royal of Whitehall," and was disunited in 1896.

White Hart, The. A noted tavern in Southwark, London.

Whitehaven (hwit'hā'vn). A seaport in Cumberland, England, situated near the entrance to Solway Firth, in lat. 54° 33' N., long. 3° 36' W. It has coal-mines and various manufactures, and exports coal. Population (1891), 18,044.

Whitehead (hwit'hed), **Charles.** Born at London, 1804: died at Melbourne, 1862. An English poet and writer. He published "The Solitary" (1831), and "Autobiography of Jack Ketch" (1834). The "Pickwick Papers" were written by Dickens at his suggestion. In 1857 he went to Melbourne.

Whitehead, William. Born at Cambridge, 1715: died April 14, 1785. An English poet, the successor of Colley Cibber as poet laureate. He was educated at Winchester and Cambridge; Clare Hall, in 1742 he became a fellow of Clare, and in 1751 poet laureate. He wrote the tragedies "A Roman Father" and "Creusa," and the comedy "A School for Lovers," etc.

White Horse, Vale of the. A valley in Berkshire, England, west of Abingdon. See *White Horse of Berkshire.*

White Horse of Berkshire, The. A rude figure of a horse made by cutting away the turf on an escarpment of the Chalk Downs near Wantage, Berkshire, England: traditionally ascribed to Alfred the Great. There are others.

The White Horse of Uffington, in Berkshire, occupies about an acre of ground, and can be seen from some points of view at a distance of twelve miles.

Woodward, Geology of England and Wales, 2d ed., p. 421.

White House (hwit hous). A locality on the Pamunkey River, Virginia, east of Richmond: a prominent point in the movements against Richmond in the Civil War.

White House, The. See *Washington* (city).

White Huns (hunz). An ancient people, probably of the Turkish race, who lived in central Asia. They were probably ancestors of the Turkomans.

White Lady. 1. In German folk-lore, the ancient Teutonic goddess Holda or Perchta, who was the receiver of the souls of maidens and children, and who still exists as the White Lady, not unfrequently, in German legends, transforming herself, or those whom she decoys into her home, into a white mouse. *Baring-Gould*, Curious Myths of the Middle Ages, p. 463.—2. See *Agnes of Mexico.*

White League, The. 1. A military organization in Louisiana, in the period succeeding the Civil War, formed for the purpose of securing white supremacy.—2. The Ku-Klux Klan.

Whitelocke (hwit'lok). **Bulstrode.** Born at London, Aug. 2, 1605; died at Chilton, Wiltshire, 1675. An English statesman, son of Sir James Whitlock (justice of the King's Bench). In 1620 he entered St. John's College, Oxford; in 1626 was member of Parliament for Stafford; and sat in the Long Parliament for Great Marlow. He succeeded in maintaining a moderate or neutral position through the civil war, Commonwealth, and Restoration. In 1645 he was appointed a commissioner to treat with the King at Uxbridge. He committed himself neither to the Independents nor to the Presbyterians, and had nothing to do with the king's trial and execution. In 1653 he was ambassador to Sweden, and in 1659 was commissioner of the great seal. He was pardoned at the Restoration. He wrote "Memorials of English Affairs" (1682).

White Mountain. [G. *Weisser Berg.*] A hill near Prague, about 1,200 feet in height. Here, Nov. 8, 1620, the Imperialists under Tilly and Maximilian of Bavaria defeated the elector Frederick V. of the Palatinate.

White Mountain Apache. See *Coyotero.*

White Mountains. A group of mountains in New Hampshire, belonging to the Appalachian system. It comprises the Presidential range, or White Mountains proper (Mounts Washington, Adams, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Clay, and others), the Franconia range (Mount Lafayette and others), and other lesser heights. Highest point, Mount Washington (6,288 feet). They are a popular summer resort.

White Mountains. A name sometimes given to the Little Carpathians between Moravia and Hungary.

White Oak Swamp. A locality east of Richmond, the scene of part of the battle of June 30, 1862, and of the Seven Days' Battles.

White Plains. A village in Westchester County, New York, 22 miles north-northeast of New York. A victory was gained there by the British under Howe over the Americans under Washington, Oct. 28, 1776. Population (1890), 4,042.

White River. 1. A river in Arkansas and the southern part of Missouri, which joins the Arkansas and Mississippi near the junction of those rivers. Length, about 800 miles; navigable to Batesville or Jacksonport.—2. A river in Indiana, formed by the East and West Forks. It joins the Wabash 25 miles southwest of Vincennes. Indianapolis is on the West Fork. Length, about 350 miles, including the West Fork.

3. A small river of Michigan which flows into Lake Michigan north-northwest of Muskegon.—

4. A river in northern Nebraska and the southern part of South Dakota, which joins the Missisippi below Chamberlain, South Dakota. Length, about 350 miles.—5. A river in Vermont which joins the Connecticut at White River Junction, 32 miles east of Rutland. Length, about 80 miles.

White River Junction. A railroad junction in Vermont, at the entrance of the White River into the Connecticut.

White Rose of Raby. An epithet of the mother of Edward IV. of England.

White Russia (rush'ä). A popular but not official name for a part of western Russia largely inhabited by White Russians. It includes, in whole or in great part, the governments of Vilna, Grodno, Mohilef, Minsk, Smolensk, and Vitebsk. Formerly it belonged to Poland.

White's (hwits). A noted club in St. James's street, London, established in 1698 as a chocolate-house, and called after the name of its keeper. It was from the beginning principally a gambling club.

White, The. See *Bianchi.*

White Sea. An arm of the Arctic Ocean which penetrates about 400 miles into northern Russia. Its chief branches are the Gulfs of Mezen, Archangel (or Dwina), Onega, and Kandalak, and it receives the Mezen, Dwina, Onega, and Wyg. It is frozen more than half the year.

White Sheep, The. The Turkoman conquerors of Persia about 1468.

White Sulphur Springs. A village and watering-place in Greenbrier County, Virginia, 60 miles northwest of Lynchburg: one of the most noted summer resorts in the South.

White Surrey. The favorite horse of Richard III.

White Tower. The oldest portion of the Tower of London (which see).

Whitfield, George. See *Whitefield.*

Whitfield (hwit'fēld), or **Whitefield, John Clarke.** Born at Gloucester, Dec. 13, 1770; died at Hereford, Feb. 22, 1836. An English musician. In 1793 he received the degree of Mus. B. at Cambridge. In 1795 he became organist of St. Patrick's Cathedral in Dublin; in 1798 organist of Trinity and St. John's colleges, Cambridge; and in 1809 organist of Hereford cathedral. Later he was professor of music in Cambridge. He edited Handel's oratorios.

Whitgift (hwit'gift), **John.** Born at Great Grimsby, Lincolnshire, England, 1530 (1533?); died at London, Feb. 29, 1604. An English prelate. In 1563 he became Lady Margaret professor of divinity at Cambridge; in 1567 regius professor and master of Trinity; and in 1570 vice-chancellor of the university. He was appointed bishop of Worcester in 1577, and archbishop of Canterbury in 1583. He was a persecutor of the Puritans; was one of the authors of the "Lambeth Articles"; and took part in the Hampton Court Conference in 1604. His works were edited for the Parker Society 1851–53.

Whitlock (hwit'lok), Mrs. (**Eliza Kemble**). Born 1761: died 1836. An English actress, sister of Mrs. Siddons.

Whitman (hwit'man), Mrs. (**Sarah Helen Power**). Born at Providence, R. I., 1803: died there, June 27, 1878. An American poet and critic. About 1848 she became engaged to Edgar Allan Poe, and, though the engagement was broken off, defended him in her "Edgar A. Poe and his Critics" (1860). She also wrote "Hours of Life, and other Poems" (1853), and various poems with her sister Anna M. Power.

Whitman, Walt or **Walter.** Born at West Hills, Long Island, N. Y., May 31, 1819: died at Camden, N. J., March 26, 1892. An American poet. In early life he was engaged as a printer, carpenter, and journalist. During the Civil War he volunteered as army nurse, and in 1864 was seized with hospital malaria, from which he never fully recovered. After the war he was a clerk in Washington; and was dismissed in 1865, on account of the character of his volume of poems "Leaves of Grass," which had been published in 1855. The volume has many times been revised, a final edition appearing in 1892. Shortly after his dismissal he received another appointment which he held until disabled by paralysis in 1873, when he returned to Camden. William Douglas O'Connor published a pamphlet in his defense in 1866, entitled "The Good Gray Poet: A Vindication," and W. M. Rossetti published an edition of his poems in England in 1868. His other works include "Drum-Taps" (1865), "Memoranda During the War" (1875), "Democratic Vistas" (1871), "Two Rivulets" (1876), "Specimen Days and Collect" (1883), "November Boughs" (1888), "Goodbye, my Fancy" (1891), and "Selected Poems." A complete collection of his prose works and "Autobiographia" was published in 1892.

Whitney (hwit'ni), Mrs. (**Adeline Dutton Train**). Born at Boston, Mass., Sept. 15, 1824. An American novelist, poet, and writer of juveniles. Her novels include "Boys at Chequasset" (1862), "Faith Gartney's Girlhood" (1863), "The Gayworthys" (1865), "Leslie Goldthwaite's Life" (1868), "Patience Strong's Outings" (1868), "Hitherto" (1869), "Real Folks" (1871), "Sights and Insights" (1876), "Odd or Even" (1880), "Bonny Boroughs" (1885), "Ascutney Street" (1891), "Golden Gossip" (1892). She has published also several volumes of poems.

Whitney (hwit'ni), **Eli.** Born at Westborough, Mass., Dec. 8, 1765: died at New Haven, Conn., Jan. 8, 1825. An American inventor and manufacturer. He graduated at Yale in 1792, and in the same year went to Georgia as a teacher, and there invented the cotton-gin. His workshop was broken into and his machine stolen and others made before he could secure a patent. He subsequently made a fortune in the manufacture of firearms at Whitneyville, near New Haven.

Whitney, Josiah Dwight. Born at Northampton, Mass., Nov. 23, 1819. A distinguished American geologist. He graduated at Yale in 1839; was connected as geologist with the New Hampshire survey in 1840–42; studied and traveled in Europe 1842–47; was assistant geologist of the United States survey of the Lake Superior region 1847–49; became State chemist of Iowa and professor in Iowa State University in 1855; was connected with the State surveys of Wisconsin and Illinois 1858–60; was State geologist of California 1860–74; and became professor of geology at Harvard in 1865. With J. W. Foster he published reports on the Lake Superior survey (1849 and 1850–51); with James Hall reports on the Geological Survey of Iowa (1858–59) and on that of Wisconsin (1862). He has also written "The Metallic Wealth of the United States, etc." (1854), "Geological Survey of California" (1864–70), "The Yosemite Guide-Book" (1869), "Barometric Hypsometry" (1874), a volume on the botany of California (1877), "Names and Places" (1888), etc.

Whitney, Mount. [Named from Prof. J. D. Whitney.] A peak of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, on the border of Inyo and Tulare counties, California, about lat. 36° 35′ N.: thought to be the highest mountain in the United States (about 14,900 feet).

Whitney, William Collins. Born at Conway, Mass., July 15, 1841. An American lawyer and politician. He graduated at Yale in 1863, and at the Harvard Law School in 1865, and has several times been corporation counsel of New York city. He was secretary of the navy 1885–89.

Whitney, William Dwight. Born at Northampton, Mass., Feb. 9, 1827: died at New Haven, Conn., June 7, 1894. A distinguished American philologist, brother of J. D. Whitney. He graduated at Williams College in 1845; was employed in a bank at Northampton for several years; studied Sanskrit at New Haven 1849–50, and at Berlin 1850–53; and became professor of Sanskrit at Yale in 1853, and also of comparative philology in 1870. He was secretary of the American Oriental Society 1857–84, and its president from 1884; and was the first president of the American Philological Association. He was also member of many learned societies, and was a foreign knight of the Prussian order Pour le Mérite, filling the vacancy caused by the death of Thomas Carlyle. His works include numerous contributions to the "Journal of the American Oriental Society" and other papers, a translation of the "Surya Siddhanta" (1860), an edition of the "Prâtiçâkhya" of the "Atharva Veda" (1862), "Language and the Study of Language" (1867), "German Grammar" (1869), "German Reader," an edition of the "Taittiriya Prâtiçâkhya" (1871), "Oriental and Linguistic Studies" (1872–74), "Life and Growth of Language" (1875), "Essentials of English Grammar" (1877), "Sanskrit Grammar" (1879), "French Grammar" (1880), etc. He also was editor-in-chief of "The Century Dictionary" (1889–91), and aided in the revision of Webster's Dictionary (1864).

Whittier (hwit'i-er), **John Greenleaf.** Born at Haverhill, Mass., Dec. 17, 1807: died at Hampton Falls, N. H., Sept. 7, 1892. A distinguished American poet, reformer, and author: a member of the Society of Friends. He attended the Haverhill Academy; worked on a farm; taught school in order to afford further education; and at the age of twenty-two edited the "American Manufacturer" at Boston. In 1830 he edited the "Haverhill Gazette," and a few months later the "New England Weekly Review" (Hartford). He was a leading opponent of slavery: became secretary of the American Anti-Slavery Society in 1836; and went to Philadelphia, where he edited the "Pennsylvania Freeman." He was several times attacked by mobs on account of his opinions. He was sent to the Massachusetts legislature in 1835–36, and settled at Amesbury, Massachusetts, in 1840. He was leading writer for the Washington "National Era" 1847–59. Among his works are "Legends of New England" (1831), "Moll Pitcher" (1832), "Mogg Megone" (1836), "Ballads" (1838), "Lays of My Home, and other Poems" (1843), "The Stranger in Lowell" (1845), "Supernaturalism in New England" (1847), "Leaves from Margaret Smith's Journal" (1849), "The Voices of Freedom" (1849), "Old Portraits and Modern Sketches" (1850), "Songs of Labor" (1850), "The Chapel of the Hermits" (1853), "Literary Recreations and Miscellanies" (1854), "The Panorama" (1856), "Home Ballads and Poems" (1860), "In War Time" (1863), "National Lyrics" (1865), "Snow-Bound" (1866), "Maud Muller" (1866), "The Tent on the Beach" (1867), "Among the Hills" (1868), "Ballads of New England" (1869), "Miriam" (1871), "The Pennsylvania Pilgrim" (1872), "Hazel Blossoms" (1874), "Mabel Martin" (1875), "The Vision of Echard" (1878), "The King's Missive" (1881), "The Bay Path" (1883), "Ballads" (1883), "Poems of Nature" (1886), "St. Gregory's Guest" (1886). Complete works, prose and verse, in 7 vols. (1888–1889), revised by the author.

Whittington (hwit'ing-ton). A town in Derbyshire, England, 9 miles south by east of Sheffield. Population (1891), 8,798.

Whittington, Sir Richard. Born about 1358: died March, 1423. Lord Mayor of London. He was a son of Sir Richard Whittington of Pauntley, Gloucestershire, who died in an obscure station. He was an alderman and sheriff of London, and was chosen mayor in 1397, 1406, and 1419. In 1416 he was elected member of Parliament for London. The legend which depicts him as going up to London to seek his fortune, which he finally achieves by means of his cat, has no foundation in fact; but the phrase "Whittington and his cat" is supposed to be a corruption of the word *acat* or *achat*, used in the 14th century, meaning 'trading' or 'barter,' round which the nursery tale grew. There is an Eastern legend of the same nature, which probably affected the form of the story.

Whittredge (hwit'rej), **Worthington.** Born at Springfield, Ohio, May 22, 1820. An American landscape-painter, a pupil of Andreas Achenbach in Düsseldorf. He was elected national academician in 1849, and president in 1861.

Whitworth (hwit'wērth). A village in Lancashire, England, situated on the Spodden 12 miles north of Manchester. Population (1891), 9,766.

Whitworth, Sir Joseph. Born at Stockport, England, 1803: died 1887. An English inventor and manufacturer, noted especially for his breech-loading cannon and rifles.

Whydah (hwid'ä), or **Widah** (wid'ä). The chief seaport of Dahomey, Africa, situated on a lagoon near the coast, about long. 2° 5′ E. Population, estimated, 12,000–25,000.

Whymper (hwim'pėr), **Edward.** Born at London, April 27, 1840. An English wood-engraver, traveler, and author: noted as a mountain-climber. He ascended Mont Pelvoux in 1861, ascended des Écrins in 1864; made the first ascent of the Matterhorn in 1865 (see *Matterhorn*); traveled extensively in Greenland in 1867 and 1872; and ascended Chimborazo, Cotopaxi, Antisana, Pichincha, and other peaks in the Ecuadorian Andes in 1880. He has written "Scrambles among the Alps" (1869), "Travels amongst the Great Andes of the Equator" (1892).

Whyte-Melville (hwit'mel'vil), **George John.** Born near St. Andrews, Scotland, 1821: died Dec., 1878. An English soldier and novelist. He was educated at Eton; entered the army in 1839; and served in the Turkish cavalry in the Crimean war. He retired from the army with the rank of captain in 1840. Among his novels are "Digby Grand" (1853), "Kate Coventry" (1856), "The Interpreter" (1858), "Holmby House" (1860), "Good for Nothing" (1861), "The Queen's Marys" (1862), "The Gladiators" (1863), "The White Rose" (1868), "Sarchelon" (1871), "Satanella" (1873), "Uncle John" (1874), "Katerfelto" (1875), "Roy's Wife" (1878), "Black but Comely" (1879).

Wichert (vē'chert), **Ernst Alexander August Georg.** Born at Insterburg, East Prussia, March 11, 1831. A German dramatist and novelist. His works include the novels "Das grüne Thor,"

"Ein starkes Herz," "Heinrich von Plauen," "Der grosse Kurfurst in Preussen," and the dramas "Der Narr des Glucks," "Ein Schritt vom Wege," "Die Realisten," etc.

Wichita (wē'chē-tä). A confederacy of the Caddoan family of North American Indians. They formerly lived on and near the Washita River, Arkansas, and the Washita (False Washita) River, Oklahoma; their present habitat is on the Wichita reservation, Oklahoma. The confederacy consists of seven tribes, of which the principal are the Wichita, Towakanni, Waco, and Caddoa.

Wichita (wich'i-tä). [From the Indian name.] The capital of Sedgwick County, Kansas, situated on the Arkansas River 130 miles southwest of Topeka. It is an important railway center. Population (1890), 23,853.

Wick (wik). A seaport, capital of the county of Caithness, Scotland, situated on the North Sea in lat. 58° 27′ N. It is an important fishing port (especially for herrings). Population (1891), 8,512.

Wickfield (wik'fēld), **Agnes.** The daughter of Mr. Wickfield the solicitor, and second wife of David Copperfield, in Dickens's novel of that name.

Wickliffe, John. See *Wyclif.*

Wickliffites. See *Wycliffites.*

Wicklow (wik'lō). **1.** A county in Leinster, Ireland, bounded by Dublin, St. George's Channel, Wexford, Carlow, and Kildare. It is traversed by a range of hills. Area, 781 square miles. Population (1891), 62,136.—**2.** The capital of County Wicklow, situated on St. George's Channel 28 miles south-southeast of Dublin. Population (1891), 3,273.

Wiclif. See *Wyclif.*

Widdin, or **Widin** (wid'in). A town in Bulgaria, situated on the Danube in lat. 43° 59′ N., long. 22° 52′ E., on the site of the Roman Bononia. It was formerly an important fortress, and has a flourishing river trade. The Turks were defeated there by the Imperialists in 1689. It was a strategic point in the Crimean war, the Servian rebellion (1876), and the Russo-Turkish war (1877–78); and was successfully attacked by the Servians in 1885. Population (1888), 14,772.

Wide, Wide World, The. A novel by Susan Warner, published in 1851.

Widnes (wid'nes). A manufacturing town in Lancashire, England, situated on the Mersey 11 miles east-southeast of Liverpool. Population (1891), 30,011.

Widow. A comedy by Middleton, composed about 1616, printed in 1652, and attributed to Jonson, Fletcher, and Middleton.

Widow Barnaby (bär'na-bi). A novel by Mrs. Trollope, published in 1839. The Widow Barnaby is a vulgar, unprincipled woman, frequently quoted.

Widow Bedott (be-dot') **Papers.** A series of humorous papers, published by Mrs. Frances M. Whitcher under the name of Widow Bedott or Priscilla P. Bedott) about 1867.

Widow's Tears, The. A comedy by Chapman, published in 1612. It is vigorous but broad.

Widukind. See *Wittekind.*

Wied (vēd). A small river in Germany which joins the Rhine at Neuwied.

Wied. A former countship of the German Empire, in the Lower Westphalian circle, lying along the Lahn and in the neighborhood of Neuwied. It gave name to a German dynasty.

Wied, or **Neuwied, Maximilian Alexander Philipp,** Prince of. See *Neuwied.*

Wieland. See *Wagland Smith.*

Wieland (vē'länd), **Christopher Martin.** Born at Oberholzheim, near Biberach, Sept. 5, 1733: died at Weimar, Jan. 20, 1813. A German poet and author. His father was a clergyman in the Swabian village where the poet was born. In 1750 he went to Tubingen to study jurisprudence at the university. The following year (1751) appeared his first work, the philosophical didactic poem "Die Natur der Dinge" ("The Nature of Things"). This was followed by other moral writings, among them an "Anti-Ovid." In 1752, at the invitation of the poet and historian Bodmer, he went to Zurich, where the next year he published the poem "Der geprufte Abraham" ("The Trial of Abraham"). Other poems of this period are "Sympathien" ("Sympathies"), and the "Empfindungen des Christen" ("The Feelings of the Christian," 1755), directed against the Anacreontic poets. In 1759 he left Zurich to take the position of tutor at Bern. The following year, however, he returned to Biberach, where he was given a minor legal position. His writings subsequently exhibit an entirely different tendency from the poems of the Zurich period. They are the prose romance "Araspes und Panthea" (1761); a translation in whole or in part of twenty-two of the plays of Shakspere, between 1762 and 1766; the romance (in the manner of "Don Quixote") "Don Sylvio von Rosalva" (1764); "Komische Erzahlungen" ("Humorous Tales," 1765); the most celebrated of his novels, "Agathon," (1766–67); the narratives in verse "Musarion" and "Idris" (both 1768). In 1769 he was made professor of philosophy and literature at the University of Erfurt, where he remained until 1772, when he went to Weimar as tutor to the young prince Charles Augustus. He subsequently lived in or near Weimar until his death. After his removal to Erfurt had appeared, further, in the same vein as the works immediately preceding, "Der Sarr des Glucks," "Ein Schritt vom Wege," "Die Realisten," etc.

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Wigtown Bay. An arm of the Irish Sea, between the counties of Kirkcudbright and Wigtown.

Wilberforce (wil'bėr-fōrs). **Robert Isaac.** Born 1802: died 1857. An English clergyman and author, son of William Wilberforce. He wrote "The Five Empires" (1840), "History of Erastianism" (1851), and works on the incarnation, baptism, the eucharist, etc.

Wilberforce, Samuel. Born at Clapham, near London, Sept. 7, 1805: killed by a fall from his horse near Dorking, England, July 19, 1873. An English prelate, bishop of Winchester; third son of William Wilberforce. In 1828 he graduated at Oxford (Oriel College); in 1840 became rector of Brightstone, Isle of Wight; in 1841 was appointed chaplain to the Prince Consort; and in 1845 became bishop of Oxford. In 1869 he was appointed bishop of Winchester. Though a High-churchman, he did not join the Oxford movement; but several members of his family went over to the Church of Rome. His cleverness and persuasiveness of speech and manner gained him the nickname of "Soapy Sam," which he explained as due to the fact that he was "often in hot water, and always came out with clean hands." He published, with his brother, a life of his father (1838), and his correspondence (1840). He wrote "Note-Book of a Country Clergyman" (1832), "Agathos" (1839), "History of the Protestant Episcopal Church of America" (1844), etc.

Wilberforce, William. Born at Hull, England, Aug. 24, 1759: died at London, July 29, 1833. An English philanthropist, statesman, and orator: famous as an opponent of the slave-trade. His family held the manor of Wilberfoss in the East Riding, Yorkshire. He graduated at Cambridge (St. John's college), and in 1780 became member of Parliament for Hull. He was intimately associated with William Pitt. About 1787 he met Thomas Clarkson, and began to agitate the slavery question in the House. He supported Pitt, who in 1788, in the absence of Wilberforce, introduced the question in Parliament. In 1792 Wilberforce came in the House of Commons a measure for the abolition, which was thrown out by the Lords: it was not finally passed until 1807. The Emancipation Bill was passed in 1833, a month after the death of Wilberforce. He wrote "A Practical View of the Prevailing Religious System of Professed Christians" (1797), etc.

Wilbye (wil'bi), **John.** An English musical composer. In 1598 he was teacher of music in Austin Friars, London. He published "The First Set of English Madrigals, for three, four, five, and six voices," and in 1609 a second book of the same.

Wilcox (wil'koks), **Cadmus Marcellus.** Born in North Carolina, May 29, 1826: died at Washington, D. C., Dec. 4, 1890. A soldier and engineer. He graduated at West Point in 1849; served in the Mexican war; and entered the Confederate service and served in the Army of Northern Virginia throughout the Civil War. He wrote "Rifles and Rifle Practice" (1859).

Wild (wild), **Jonathan.** Born about 1682: hanged at Tyburn, May 24, 1725. An English robber, and receiver of stolen goods: the subject of Fielding's "History of the Life of the Late Mr. Jonathan Wild the Great" (1743) and of a novel by Defoe.

Wildair (wild'ār), **Sir Harry.** A gay, spirited man of fashion in Farquhar's "Constant Couple" and in its sequel "Sir Harry Wildair." The part was created by Wilks and afterward played by Garrick, but Peg Woffington played it so brilliantly that the latter resigned it to her.

Wildbad (vilt'bād). A small town and watering-place in the Black Forest circle, Würtemberg, situated in the valley of the Enz 29 miles west of Stuttgart: noted for its warm alkali springs.

Wild Boar of Ardennes. See *Ardennes, Wild Boar of.*

Wilde (wild), **James Plaisted,** Baron Penzance. Born at London, July 12, 1816. An English lawyer. He was educated at Winchester and at Trinity College, Cambridge: was called to the bar in 1839; and was made a baron of the exchequer in 1868, and judge of the High Court in 1872. He was judge of the Court of Probate and judge ordinary of the Divorce Court. In 1874 he was made privy councilor, and in 1869 created a peer of the United Kingdom. He has since held many public offices.

Wilde, Oscar Fingall O'Flahertie Wills. Born at Dublin, Ireland, 1856. A British writer, a leader in the "esthetic" movement. He is a son of Sir William Wilde the oculist, and was educated at Oxford, where he won the Newdigate prize in 1878 with a poem entitled "Ravenna." He has been satirized in "Punch" and in Gilbert and Sullivan's opera "Patience." His poems were published in London and "The Happy Prince and other Tales" in 1888. He lectured in the United States in 1882. He has also written "The Picture of Dorian Gray" (1890), and a number of plays, among which are "Vera" (1883), "The Duchess of Padua" (1891), "Lady Windermere's Fan" (1892), "Salome" (1893; in French, written for Sarah Bernhardt), and "A Woman of No Importance" (1893). His mother, Lady Wilde, has written poems under the pseudonym Speranza.

Wilde, Richard Henry. Born at Dublin, Sept. 24, 1789: died at New Orleans, Sept. 10, 1847. An Irish-American scholar, poet, and politician. He was member of Congress from Georgia 1815–17, 1825, and 1827–35. He wrote the lyric beginning "My life is like the summer rose," and a life of Tasso (1842).

Wildermuth (vil'dėr-mūt), Mme. (**Ottilie Ronschütz**). Born at Rottenburg, Würtemberg,

Feb. 22, 1817; died at Tübingen, July 12, 1877. A German novelist. Among her works are "Bilder und Geschichten aus dem schwäbischen Leben" (1852), "Auguste" (1865), etc.

Wilderness (wil'der-nes), **Battle of the.** A battle between the Federals and Confederates, May 5-7, 1864, in the Wilderness region in Virginia, south of the Rapidan. The Federals (over 100,000) were commanded by Grant (immediately by Meade), and the Confederates (60,000-68,000) by Lee. The Confederate position was partly intrenched. The Federal loss was about 18,000; the Confederate, about 11,000. The battle was followed by that of Spottsylvania.

Wildfire (wild'fir), **Madge.** In Sir Walter Scott's novel "The Heart of Midlothian," a gipsy's daughter who becomes insane after having been seduced and deserted by George Robertson.

Wild Gallant, The. A play by John Dryden, first performed in 1663. It was revived and printed in 1669.

Wildgoose Chase, The. A comedy by Fletcher, produced first at court in 1621, printed in 1652. The play was very popular: part of Farquhar's "Inconstant" is taken from it.

Wilhorn (vilt'horn). A peak of the Bernese Alps, on the border between the cantons of Bern and Valais, Switzerland, 10 miles north of Sion. Height, 10,706 feet.

Wild Huntsman, The. [G. *Der wilde Jäger.*] A spectral hunter in folk-lore, especially in German folk-lore: the subject of a ballad by Bürger.

Wilding (wil'ding). **1.** The principal character in Shirley's "Gamester," played by Garrick in his version "The Gamesters."—**2.** "The liar" in Foote's play of that name.

Wild Oats. A comedy or farce by O'Keefe, brought out in 1791.

Wildrake (wild'rāk). **1.** A sportsman in Sheridan Knowles's "Love Chase."—**2.** A cavalier in Scott's "Woodstock."

Wildstrubel (vilt'strō-bel). A summit of the Bernese Alps, in Switzerland, north of Sierre and west of the Gemmi Pass. Height, 10,670 feet.

Wilfer (wil'fėr), **Bella.** The pretty, teasing daughter of Reginald Wilfer in Dickens's "Our Mutual Friend." Her father, a poor clerk, is known as "the cherub."

Wilfrid (wil'frid), Saint. Born about 634: died 709. An English prelate. He took a leading part on the Roman side at the Synod of Whitby in 664, and was made archbishop of York in 665. He was several times driven from his see and restored, and finally retained Ripon and Hexham.

Wilhelm (vil'helm). See *William.*

Wilhelmine (vil-hel-mē'ne), **Friederike Sophie,** Princess, Margravine of Bayreuth. Born 1709: died 1758. The favorite sister of Frederick the Great. She married the Margrave of Bayreuth in 1731, and wrote "Denkwundigkeiten" (published in 1810).

Wilhelm Meister's Lehrjahre (vil'helm mis'terz lār'yär-e). [G., 'William Meister's Apprenticeship' (lit. 'years of learning').] A novel by Goethe, published 1795-96. Its sequel, "Wilhelm Meister's Wanderjahre" (travels, literally 'years of wandering'), was not published until 1821-29. The "Lehrjahre" at once established his literary supremacy.

Wilhelmshaven, or **Wilhelmshafen** (vil'helms-hā-fen). A seaport in the province of Hannover, Prussia, situated on the Jade Bay of the North Sea, and surrounded on other sides by Oldenburg. It is the chief German naval station on the North Sea. It has a large dockyard, a harbor built 1855-69, and a new harbor for ships in commission. Population (1890), commune, 15,471.

Wilhelmshöhe (vil'helms-hē-e). [G., 'William's height.'] A place three miles from Cassel, Germany. Its castle, the former residence of the landgraves, was the place of imprisonment of Napoleon III. after Sedan.

Wilhelm Tell (vil'helm tel). A drama by Schiller, first acted at Weimar in 1804. See *Tell, William.*

Wilibald, Alexis. A pseudonym of Wilhelm Häring.

Wilken (vil'ken). **Friedrich.** Born 1777: died 1840. A German historian. His chief work is "Geschichte der Kreuzzüge" ("History of the Crusades," 1807-32).

Wilkes (wilks). **Charles.** Born in New York city, 1801: died at Washington, D. C., Feb. 8, 1877. An American admiral, explorer, and scientist. He entered the navy in 1818; became lieutenant in 1826; commanded an exploring expedition, 1838-42, which visited South America, the Samoan, Fiji, Hawaiian, and other islands in the Pacific, the antarctic regions, the western coast of North America, etc.; became commander in 1843, and captain in 1855; in command of the San Jacinto intercepted the British steamer Trent, Nov. 8, 1861, and took prisoner the Confederate commissioners Mason and Slidell (an act disavowed later by the United States government: see *Trent Affair*); and became commodore in 1862, and admiral in 1866. He wrote a "Narrative of the Expedition" (5 vols., 1845), "Volumes on hydrography and hydrography of the expedition, "Western America, etc." (1849), "Theory of the Winds" (1886).

Wilkes, John. Born at London, Oct. 17, 1727: died there, Dec., 1797. An English politician, publicist, and political agitator. He was educated at the University of Leyden; entered Parliament in 1757; and established the "North Briton" in 1762, in which he attacked the Bute ministry. For his No. 45, criticizing George III. (1763), he was imprisoned, but was soon released, and became a popular hero. A scandalous "Essay on Woman," printed for private circulation, was seized, and Wilkes was expelled from Parliament (1764). He went to France; was tried in his absence; and was outlawed for non-appearance. In 1768 he returned, and was elected for Middlesex; was imprisoned; and was expelled from Parliament (1769). He was several times reelected and expelled. In 1770 he was released and elected alderman of London. In 1771 he became sheriff, and in 1775 lord mayor. The resolutions invalidating his elections were expunged in 1782, and he remained a member of Parliament until 1790.

Wilkesbarre (wilks'bar-e). The capital of Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, situated in the valley of Wyoming, on the North Branch of the Susquehanna, 97 miles north-northwest of Philadelphia. It is the center of a region of mines of anthracite coal, including manufactures and machinery, etc. It was settled about 1770. Population (1890), 37,718.

Wilkie (wil'ki), Sir **David.** Born at Cults, Fifeshire, Scotland, Nov. 18, 1775: died at sea off Gibraltar, June 1, 1841. A noted Scottish genre-painter. He studied painting at Edinburgh; settled in London in 1804; was elected associate academician in 1811; traveled on the Continent, especially 1825-28; became royal painter in ordinary in 1830; and was knighted in 1836. His works include "The Blind Fiddler" (1809), "The Blind Fiddler" (1807), "Card-Players" (1807), "Rent Day" (1808), "Village Festival" (1811), "Blind Man's Buff" (1812), "Distraining for Rent" (1815), "Duncan Gray" (1814), "Rabbit on the Wall" (1815), "Sir Walter Scott and his Family" (1817), "Penny Wedding" (1818), "Reading the Will" (1820), "Chelsea Pensioners" (1821), "Parish Beadle" (1823), "Maid of Saragossa" (1825), "Preaching of John Knox" (1832), etc. He is also noted for his etchings.

Wilkinasaga. A collection of medieval Norwegian legends relating to Dietrich of Bern and others.

Wilkins (wil'kinz), **John.** Born in Northamptonshire, 1614: died Nov. 19, 1672. An English divine and scientist, bishop of Chester. He graduated at Oxford (Magdalen Hall) in 1631, and in 1656 became master of Trinity College, Cambridge. He assisted in founding the Royal Society. He published "Discovery of a New World" (1638), "Discourse Concerning a New World" (1640), "Mercury, or the Secret and Swift Messenger" (1641), "Mathematical Magic" (1648), "Essay toward a Real Character and a Philosophical Language" (1668), "Principles and Duties of Natural Religion" (1675).

Perhaps the works of the celebrated Bishop Wilkins tended more than anything to the ridiculous exaggerated notion existing in England, since even their extravagancies drew a stronger interest to the question. In 1638, when he was only twenty-four years old, he published a little work entitled "The Discovery of a New World; or, a Discourse tending to prove that it is probable there may be another habitable World in the Moon; with a Discourse concerning the *possibility of a passage thither.*" The latter part of his subject was, of course, an obvious mark for the sneers and witticisms of critics. Two years afterwards, in 1640, appeared his more serious treatise entitled "Mercury, or the Secret and Swift Messenger: showing how a man may with privacy and speed communicate his mind to a friend on any distance," in which he urged the reasons in favour of the heliocentric system, and explained and recommended the contrivance especially those drawn from the supposed declarations of Scripture. *Whewell,* Ind. Sciences, I. 390.

Wilkins, William. Born at Carlisle, Pa., Dec. 20, 1779: died at Homewood, Allegheny County, Pa., June 23, 1865. An American politician. He was Democratic United States senator from Pennsylvania 1831-32; was minister to Russia 1832-34; declined to be Vice-President in 1832; was United States minister to Russia 1834-35; was member of Congress from Pennsylvania 1843-44; and was secretary of war 1844-45.

Wilkinson (wil'kin-son), **James.** Born at Benedict, Maryland, 1757: died near the city of Mexico, Dec. 28, 1825. An American general and politician. He served in the Revolutionary War in Canada and at Saratoga, attaining the rank of brevet brigadier-general; became secretary of the board of war; was in the Conway Cabal; engaged in trade in the Mississippi valley; attempted treasonably to detach Kentucky from the Union and ally it with Spain; served in the Indian wars, and commanded the right wing in Wayne's victory of Maumee in 1794; became a brigadier-general in 1792; succeeded Wayne as commander-in-chief of the army; was appointed commissioner to receive Louisiana from the French; and was governor of Louisiana 1805-06. He was implicated in Burr's conspiracy, and was court-martialled in 1811, but acquitted. In 1813 he became major-general. He failed as commander in the operations against Canada; was acquitted by a court of inquiry in 1815; but was discharged from the service. He wrote "Memoirs" (1816).

Wilkinson, Jemima. Born in Rhode Island about 1753: died 1819. An American religious impostor. She asserted that she had been raised from the dead, and founded a short-lived sect.

Wilkinson, Sir **John Gardner.** Born at Hardendale, Westmoreland, Oct. 5, 1797: died Oct. 29, 1875. An English Egyptologist. He was educated at Oxford (Exeter College), and from 1821 spent many years in Egypt in archæological explorations. His works include "Manners and Customs of the Ancient Egyptians" (1837-41), "Materia Hieroglyphica" (1828), "Topography of Thebes and General View of Egypt" (1835), "Modern Egypt and Thebes" (1843: later reissued as "Hand-Book for Travellers in Modern Egypt"), "Dalmatia and Montenegro" (1848), "Architecture of Ancient Egypt" (1850), "Popular Account of the Ancient Egyptians" (1853), "The Egyptians in the Time of the Pharaohs" (1857), etc.

Wilkinson (wil'kin-son), **Tate.** Born in 1739: died in 1808. An English actor. He was a pupil and associate of Foote, and a celebrated mimic. He played with success in London and Dublin, but preferred the provinces. After a time he grew weary of his wandering life, and bought the lesseeship of the York circuit, which he conducted for more than thirty years. Many actors and actresses who were afterward successful on the London stage owed their first encouragement to him: among others Kemble, Fawcett, the elder Mathews, Mrs. Jordan, and Mrs. Siddons.

Willamette (wil-ā'met) **River.** A river in western Oregon, formed by the Middle Fork and McKenzie Fork. It joins the Columbia north of Portland. On it are Salem and Portland. Navigable for 130 miles; navigable to the falls at Oregon City, and above them to Eugene City.

Willard, Edward S. Born in Wales, 1850. An English actor. He came to the United States in 1890, and has been successful in "Judah," "The Middleman," "The Professor's Love Story," etc.

Willard, Frances Elizabeth. Born near Rochester, N. Y., Sept. 28, 1839. An American temperance reformer, editor, and author. She was secretary in 1874 and president in 1879 of the "Woman's Christian Temperance Union," and editor in 1879 of the Chicago "Evening Post." In 1883 she made a journey through the Southern States, organizing bodies of the "Woman's Christian Temperance Union." In 1884 she was one of the organizers of the Prohibition Party. In 1887 she was president of the "World's Women's Union" United States. She his written "Women and Temperance" (1883), "How to Win" (1886), "Glimpses of Fifty Years" (1889), etc.

Willcox (wil'koks), **Orlando Bolivar.** Born at Detroit, Mich., April 16, 1823. An American general. He graduated at West Point in 1847; became colonel in May, 1861; commanded a brigade at Bull Run, and was wounded and captured; was a division commander in the Army of the Potomac in the autumn and received the surrender of Petersburg in 1865. In 1864 he was brevetted major-general of volunteers, and in 1866 was mustered out and was appointed colonel in the same year in the regular army; was brevetted brigadier-general and major-general in 1867; was commander of various posts and departments; and became brigadier-general in 1886. He retired in 1887.

Willems (wil'lemz), **Florent.** Born at Liège, Jan. 8, 1823. A Belgian genre-painter. He studied at the Mechlin Academy, and settled in Paris in 1844. Among his pictures are "Visit to a Young Mother" (1844), "Woman and Spinning-Wheel" (Schmidtsche, Hamburg), "Adorning the Bride" (Brussels Museum), "Silkmercer's Shop," "Sealing the Love letter," "Departing for the Promenade," "The Music Lesson," "The Bird's Nest," and a number of others are owned in the United States.

Willenhall (wil'en-hāl). A town in Staffordshire, England, 12 miles northwest of Birmingham. Population (1891), 16,852.

Willesden (wil'ez-den). A suburb of London, in Middlesex, 7 miles west-northwest of St. Paul's. Population (1891), 61,266.

Willett (wil'et). **Marinus.** Born at Jamaica, L. I., July 31, 1740: died at New York, Aug. 22, 1830. An American Revolutionary officer. He served in Canada at Fort Stanwix, against the Indians, etc.; and later was mayor of New York. His "Narrative" was published in 1831.

Willey (wil'i), **Mount.** A mountain on one side of the Crawford Notch, White Mountains, New Hampshire, about 4,000 feet high. A landslide in 1826 overwhelmed the inhabitants of the Willey House at its foot.

William (wil'yam). **I.** A country fellow in love with Audrey: a character in Shakspere's "As you Like it."

William (wil'yam) **I.,** surnamed "The Conqueror," "The Norman," and "The Bastard." [ME. *William,* OF. *Willelme, Villalme, Guillaume,* F. *Guillaume,* Sp. *Guillermo,* Pg. *Guilherme,* It. *Guglielmo,* ML. *Guilielmus, Willelmus, Willelmus, Guilielmus,* D. *Willem,* from OHG. *Wilhelm, Willihelm,* MHG. *Wilhelm, Wilhelm,* G. *Wilhelm,* helm of resolution, an epithet of a warrior.] Born at Falaise, Normandy, in 1027 or 1028: died at St.-Gervais, near Rouen, Sept. 9, 1087. King of England 1066–87. He was the natural son of Robert, duke of Normandy, and Herleva, daughter of Fulbert, a tanner of Falaise. He succeeded to the duchy on the death of his father without legitimate issue in 1035. With the assistance of his suzerain, Henry, king of France, he put down a formidable rising of his vassals in the battle of Val-es-Dunes, near Caen, in 1047. In a war which broke out between Henry and Geoffrey, count of Anjou, the next year, he sided with the former, and took possession of the important border fortresses of Alençon and Domfront. He visited, in 1051, his childless kinsman Edward

the Confessor, from whom he afterward claimed to have received a promise of the succession to the English throne. In 1053 he married Matilda of Flanders, a descendant of Alfred. He repelled an invasion by the allied armies of Henry, Geoffrey of Anjou, and Theobald of Blois at Mortemer in 1054. Soon after he exacted the homage of Geoffrey of Mayenne, and in 1058, by the victory of Varaville, repelled a second invasion headed by the French king. In 1063 he acquired Maine, which extended his southern frontier almost to the Loire. Probably in 1064, Harold, earl of Wessex, was shipwrecked on the coast of Normandy and fell into the hands of William, who compelled him to take an oath whereby he bound himself to assist the duke in obtaining the succession in England (see *Harold II.*, king of the English). Edward died Jan. 5, 1066, and Harold, in defiance of the oath, procured his own election by the witan. William, on the other hand, obtained a bull from Pope Alexander II., which declared him to be the rightful heir to the throne; landed at Pevensey Sept. 28; overthrew Harold (who fell in the battle) at Senlac or Hastings, Oct. 14; and was crowned at Westminster Dec. 25, 1066. But the conquest of England was only partial; it was completed four years later (in 1070) by the suppression of the last of a succession of English risings in the north and southwest. William exacted the homage of Malcolm of Scotland in 1072. In 1075–76 he put down a rebellion of the Norman barons in England, which thenceforth remained quiet. The rest of his reign was occupied with almost continuous wars on the Continent against the King of France and rebellious vassals, and with quarrels with members of his own family, especially with his son Robert, who headed a revolt in Normandy 1077–80, and with his half-brother Odo, bishop of Bayeux, who was imprisoned on account of his intrigues. William died of internal injuries received from the plunging of his horse in the burning cinders in the town of Mantes, which he had captured while engaged with Philip of France in a war concerning Vexin. William was the first sovereign in English law: indeed, he renewed, with some additions, the "law of Edward the Confessor." However his introduction of continental feudalism in 1070 and 1080 as a means of binding social and political influence. He took care to prevent the Norman barons whom he planted on English soil from becoming too formidable rivals of the crown, by scattering their estates, by maintaining popular courts by the side of the manorial courts, and by requiring an oath of fealty from all landowners, thereby eliminating an essential and dangerous feature of continental feudalism, the exclusive dependence of a vassal on his lord (*Gemot of Salisbury*, 1086). He abolished the four great earldoms, which had threatened the integrity of the kingdom in the preceding reigns, and restricted the jurisdiction of the earl to a single shire, which became the largest political division, and the governmental unit of which was usually exercised by the sheriff, who was appointed by the king. In 1086 he completed the "Doomsday Book" (which see). He also reorganized the English Church with the assistance of Lanfranc whom he appointed archbishop of Canterbury. He separated the spiritual from the temporal courts, and secured the authority of the crown against papal encroachments.

Norman writers, Norman records, the general consent of the age, confirmed rather than confuted by the significant silence of the English writers, all tend to believe that, at some time or other, some kind of promise of the succession was made by Edward to William. The case of Edward's promise is like the case of Harold's oath. No English writer mentions either; but the silence of the English writers confirms rather than disproves the fact of both. . . . The law of England gave the king no power to dispose of a crown which he held solely by the free choice of the Witan of the land. All that Eadward could constitutionally do was to pledge himself to make it his will in favour that recommendation to the Witan which the Witan were bound to consider, though not necessarily to consent to. That, when the time came, Eadward did make such a recommendation, and that the Witan did act in favour of William, we know for certain. The last will of Eadward, so far as such an expression can be allowed, was undoubtedly in favour of Harold.

Freeman, History of the Norman Conquest in England, [pp. 299–301.

William II., surnamed **Rufus** ('the Red'). Born 1056; died Aug. 2, 1100. King of England 1087–1100, third (second surviving) son of William I. and Matilda of Flanders. He was the favorite son of his father to whom he remained loyal when his elder brother Robert raised the standard of rebellion in Normandy. In accordance with the dying request of his father, he was elected to the English throne by the witan, through the influence of Lanfranc, Sept. 26, 1087, while Robert succeeded in Normandy. A revolt of the Norman barons in England broke out in favor of Robert in 1088. William quickly crushed the revolt, on national militia, by promising the repeal of the forest laws, the reduction of taxes, and good government generally to his English subjects, and the rebellion was suppressed in 1090. He carried on a war in Normandy 1090–91 against his brother Robert, who was compelled to accept a disadvantageous peace. He invaded Scotland in 1091, when he exacted the homage of Malcolm III. In 1093 he appointed Anselm, abbot of Bec, archbishop of Canterbury; but presently became involved in a dispute concerning investitures with the new primate, which continued the kingdom in 1097. In 1094, during a second invasion of Normandy, he found his brother supported by Philip of France, and secured the safe retreat of his army only by a bribe to the latter. In 1096 he took possession of Normandy as a pledge for funds advanced to Robert, who in that year joined in the Crusade. The duchy remained in William's hands until his death. He conquered Maine 1098–99. He was killed, possibly accidentally, by an arrow shot by Walter Tyrrel, while hunting in the New Forest.

William III. Born at The Hague, Nov. 14, 1650; died at Kensington, March 8, 1702. King of England 1689–1702, and stadholder of the United Netherlands. He was the son of William II., stadholder of the United Netherlands, and Mary, daughter of Charles I. of England, and was styled Prince of Orange before his accession to the English throne. His father died before his birth. As the head of the house of Orange he became the leader of the democratic monarchical party in opposition to the aristocratic republican party headed by Jan de Witt. The invasion of Holland by the armies of Louis XIV. caused the overthrow of the aristocratic republican party, and in the same year the office of stadholder which had been abolished on the death of his father, was restored in his favor. He saved Amsterdam by opening the dikes, and succeeded in forming a coalition against Louis XIV. which compelled that monarch to conclude the peace of Nimwegen (1678). He married in 1677 Mary, elder daughter of the Duke of York, who ascended the English throne as James II. in 1685. About 1686 he placed himself at the head of the constitutional opposition in England against the absolutist and Roman Catholic policy of James: and, in answer to an invitation signed by the "seven patriots" (the Earl of Devonshire, the Earl of Shrewsbury, the Earl of Danby, the Bishop of London, Henry Sidney, Lord Lumley, and Admiral Russell), landed at Torbay, Nov. 5, 1688. James fled to France Dec. 22, and William summoned a convention which met Jan. 22, 1689, and settled the crown on William and Mary, who accepted the Declaration of Right, and were proclaimed Feb. 13, 1689. The revolution was effected in England without serious opposition, by the influence of the United Netherlands, the emperor, England, Spain, Brandenburg, and Savoy in the alliance which was completed in 1690. A victory of the allied English and Dutch fleets over the French at La Hogue May 19, 1692, freed the English coast from invasion. William, who commanded the Allies in Flanders, was defeated by Marshal Luxembourg at Steenkerke in Aug., 1692. Queen Mary died Dec. 28, 1694, leaving William sole monarch. The peace of Ryswick put an end to the war with France, Sept. 20, 1697. During the rest of his reign his foreign policy was chiefly directed to preserving the balance of power in Europe by preventing the Spanish succession being united either to France or to Austria on the prospective death without issue of Charles II. With this end in view, he negotiated the first Partition Treaty (1698). When Louis XIV., in violation of treaty obligations, recognized the bequest of Charles II. to Philip of Anjou, William formed the Grand Alliance (1701), which was the soul in the events leading to the War of the Spanish Succession. He died, in consequence of a fall from his horse, before the commencement of hostilities. His reign, although disturbed by Jacobite intrigues and the factory of details high in station (such as Marlborough), witnessed the rise of England to a position of prominence in European politics, and the foundation of the supremacy of Britain.

William IV. Born at Windsor, Aug. 21, 1765; died June 20, 1837. King of England 1830–37, third son of George III. He entered the navy as a midshipman about 1779; was created duke of Clarence in 1789; received the title of Saxe-Kensington in 1818; became heir presumptive to the throne on the death of the Duke of York in 1827; and in the same year was appointed lord high admiral, an office which he was shortly compelled to resign on account of his arbitrary acts. He succeeded to the throne on the death of his brother, George IV., June 28, 1830. The chief political event of his reign was the passage of the Reform Bill of 1832 (see *Reform Bill*).

William I. (G. **Wilhelm**), Born at Berlin, March 22, 1797; died there, March 9, 1888. German emperor (1871–88) and king of Prussia (1861–88), second son of Frederick William III. of Prussia and Louisa, daughter of Duke Charles of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. He served with distinction in the campaigns of 1814 and 1815 against Napoleon; married Augusta of Saxe-Weimar in 1829; became heir presumptive, and received the title of Prince of Prussia on the death of his father and the accession to the throne of Frederick William IV. in 1840; made himself extremely unpopular on account of his conservative attitude during the revolutionary movements of 1848; took his seat in the Frankfort National Assembly in the same year; commanded the Prussian army which suppressed the insurrections in Baden and the Palatinate in 1849; was appointed military governor of the Rhineland and Westphalia in 1850; in the same year was promoted to the rank of field-marshal and made governor of the confederate fortress of Mainz in 1854; assumed the regency of Prussia during his brother's illness in 1857; ascended the throne of Prussia on the death of the latter, Jan. 2, 1861; appointed Bismarck minister of foreign affairs in 1862; united with Austria in the war against Denmark in 1864 (see *Schleswig-Holstein Wars*, 2); commanded in person at Königratz in the Austro-Prussian war (which see) in 1866; became president of the North German Confederation on its formation 1866–67; visited the Paris Exposition in 1867; and accompanied the German armies in the France-German war 1870–71, being present at Gravelotte and Sedan, and commanding the besieging army at Versailles Oct., 1870,–March, 1871, during the siege of Paris. He was proclaimed German emperor at Versailles Jan. 18, 1871, and returned to Berlin March 16. He displayed great sagacity in selecting his ministers and generals, as well as firmness in supporting them against opposition; and shares with Bismarck, Von Roon, and Von Moltke the honor of accomplishing the unification of Germany, under the hegemony of Prussia, in the German Empire.

William II. (Friedrich Wilhelm Victor Albert), Born at Berlin, Jan. 27, 1859. Emperor of Germany and king of Prussia, son of Frederick III. and Princess Victoria of England, and grandson of William I. He was educated at the gymnasium of Cassel and the University of Bonn; married Augusta Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein in 1881; and succeeded his father as king and emperor June 15, 1888. He immediately displayed his intention to exercise personal control of the government, and in March, 1890, dismissed Bismarck who disapproved of his policy.

William, King of Germany. See *William of Holland*.

William I. Born at The Hague, Aug. 24, 1772; died at Berlin, Dec. 12, 1843. King of the Netherlands 1815–40, son of William V., the last stadholder. He commanded the Dutch troops against the French from 1793 to 1795, when the Netherlands were conquered by the latter and the house of Orange expelled. In 1806 he served as a general in the Prussian army, and was captured by the French at the battle of Jena. His hereditary territories in Germany (the Nassau lands) were in the same year confiscated by Napoleon. He served in the Austrian army at Wagram in 1809, and afterward lived in retirement at Berlin. He recovered his German territories in 1813. On the overthrow of Napoleon the Netherlands and Belgium were erected into the Kingdom of the Netherlands by the Congress of Vienna, and in accordance with its decision, William was proclaimed the first king of the new monarchy, March 16, 1815. At the same time he exchanged his German possessions for the grand duchy of Luxemburg. He was unable to prevent the secession of Belgium in 1830–32. He abdicated in favor of his son William II. Oct. 7, 1840.

William II. Born Dec. 6, 1792; died March 17, 1849. King of the Netherlands 1840–49, son of William I. He served with distinction under Wellington in Spain, and commanded the combined corps in the campaigns of 1815 against Napoleon. He married the Russian grand duchess Anne, sister of Alexander I., in 1816. He was sent to Belgium by his father on a peaceful settlement on the outbreak of the revolution in that country in 1830; and on Oct. 16 recognized the independence of the Belgians, an act which was repudiated by his father. He succeeded, mainly commanded the Dutch army against the Belgians, but was forced to give way before the French in Aug., 1832. He ascended the throne on the abdication of his father Oct. 7, 1840. He made extensive reforms during the revolutionary movement of 1848.

William III. Born Feb. 19, 1817; died Nov. 23, 1890. King of the Netherlands 1849–90, son of William II. He carried out the reforms begun by his father in 1848, and decreed the abolition of slavery in the West Indies in 1862. In 1866 the Dutch Duchy of Limburg, which since 1815 had constituted part of the Germanic Confederation, was incorporated with the Netherlands, and he left the German Confederation, was reorganized as neutral territory under the sole sovereignty of his house.

William I., surnamed "The Lion." Died at Stirling, 1214. King of Scotland 1165–1214. He succeeded his brother Malcolm IV. In 1174 he invaded England, with the result that he was taken prisoner and compelled to do homage to Henry II.

William I., surnamed "The Bad." King of Sicily 1154–66.

William II., surnamed "The Good." King of Sicily 1166–89.

William I. Born at Lauban, Silesia, Sept. 27, 1781: died June 25, 1864. King of Würtemberg 1816–64, son of Frederick I. (the first king of Würtemberg). He commanded the Würtemberg contingent in Napoleon's Russian campaign, and commanded a corps of the Allies 1813–15.

William, Margrave of Baden (originally Count of Hochberg). Born at Karlsruhe, April 8, 1792; died Oct. 11, 1859. A German general. He commanded the Baden contingent in Napoleon's Russian campaign, and fought with the Allies 1814–15. He represented the house of Baden at the Congress of Vienna, and was commander of Baden 1857–59.

William. Born April 25, 1806; died Oct. 18, 1884. Duke of Brunswick 1830–84, second son of Duke Frederick William. He succeeded his brother Charles, and was the last of the Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel line.

William, Prince, of England. Only son of Henry I. of England, perished in the White Ship in the English Channel in 1120.

William IV. Born 1532; died Aug. 25, 1592. Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel 1567–92, son of Philip the Magnanimous. He administered the government during the imprisonment of his father by Charles V. 1547–52. He distinguished himself as an astronomer and as a patron of astronomy.

William I. Born at Cassel, June 3, 1743; died 1821. Elector of Hesse and Landgrave (William IX.) of Hesse-Cassel, son of Landgrave Frederick II. He furnished Hessian troops to Great Britain in the American Revolution; succeeded to the landgrave in 1785; joined the coalition against France in 1792; was made elector in 1803, and was expelled by the French in 1806, his lands being added to the Kingdom of Westphalia in 1807. He reentered Cassel in 1813, and was restored by the Congress of Vienna 1814–15.

William II. Born July 28, 1777; died Nov. 20, 1847. Elector of Hesse 1821–47, son of the elector William I. He served in the Prussian army against Napoleon. He was forced to grant a new constitution in 1831.

William I., surnamed "The Silent." Born at the castle of Dillenburg, in Nassau, April 16, 1533; died at Delft, Netherlands, July 10, 1584. Prince of Orange and Count of Nassau; the founder of the Republic of the United Provinces. He was the son of William, count of Nassau, and Juliana of Stolberg, was educated in the Roman Catholic faith, as a page at the court of Charles V., and inherited the principality of Orange, along with large estates in the Netherlands, from his cousin René or Renatus in 1544. He was appointed commander of the army in the Netherlands and

governor of Holland, Zealand, and Utrecht by Charles V. in 1555. He served in the war of Philip II. against Henry II. of France and concluded the preliminaries of the peace of Cateau-Cambresis (1559). He succeeded his father as count of Nassau in 1559. Together with the counts of Egmont and of Horn, he addressed a petition in 1565 to Philip II. for the recall of Granvella, the adviser of the regent Margaret of Parma, who was carrying on a bloody persecution of the Protestants. Granvella was recalled in 1564, but Philip II. continued to suppress Protestantism and destroy the political liberties of the Dutch. He united unaltered, and provoked the organization of the League of the Nobility in 1566. In 1567 Margaret of Parma was succeeded by the Duke of Alva, who came with an army of 20,000 Spaniards and instituted a reign of terror (see *Council of Blood, The*). William, who had in the meantime resigned his offices and retired to Dillenburg, declined to appear before the Council of Blood and proclaimed his adhesion to the Protestant faith. In 1568 he collected two armies, one of which was destroyed by Alva in East Friesland, the other disbanded for want of funds. He began in 1570 to issue letters of marque to seamen who, under the nickname of "Sea Beggars," played a conspicuous part in the war for independence. He himself continued the war on land, and in 1576 brought about the pacification of Ghent, whereby Holland, Zealand, and the southern provinces of the Lowlands united for the purpose of expelling the Spanish soldiery. This was followed in 1579 by the Union of Utrecht between the seven northern provinces (Holland, Zealand, Utrecht, Gelderland, Groningen, Friesland, and Overyssel), which formally declared their independence of the King of Spain in 1581, and settled the hereditary stadtholdership in William. He was assassinated at Delft by Balthazar Gerard.

William, Prince of Prussia. Born 1783; died 1851. Third son of Frederick William II., and brother of Frederick William III.; a commander in the wars against Napoleon.

William of Champeaux. Born about 1070; died 1121. A French scholastic philosopher and advocate of realism.

William of Cloudesley or **Cloudeslie.** An archer, the subject of an old English ballad.

William of Holland. Born about 1227; killed in battle, 1256. Titular King of Germany. He succeeded as count of Holland on the death of his cousin King of Germany in opposition to Frederick II. 1247; was crowned 1248; and was acknowledged generally in Germany 1254–56.

William of Jumièges. Lived about the close of the 11th century. A Norman chronicler.

William of Lorris. See *Lorris, Guillaume de.*

William of Malmesbury. Born about 1095: died at Malmesbury about 1142. An English historian and monk, librarian of the monastery at Malmesbury, of which he refused to become abbot. His chief works are "De Gestis regum Anglorum" ("Deeds of the English Kings"), continuation ("Historia novella" ("Modern History"), a continuation of "De Gestis," bringing the history down to 1142 (these books have been the foundation of all the more recent histories of England); "De Gestis pontificum Anglorum" ("History of the Prelates of England"); "De Antiquitate Glastoniensis Ecclesiæ" ("History of the Church at Glastonbury"); lives of St. Patrick, St. Dunstan, St. Wilfrid (taken from the Anglo-Saxon); several books of miracles; and the "Itinerary of John Abbot of Malmesbury to Rome" (Leland mentions this work, but it is lost).

William of Nassau. Same as *William the Silent.*

William of Occam. See *Occam.*

William of Orange. See *William I.*, Prince of Orange, and *William III.* (of England).

William of Poitiers. Lived in the 2d half of the 11th century. Chaplain and chronicler of William the Conqueror, author of "Gesta Willelmi."

William of Shoreham. Born at Shoreham, Kent; in the last part of the 13th century. An English monk of Leeds priory, vicar of Charl-Sutton in 1320. He translated the Psalms of David into English prose about 1327, and wrote a number of poems.

William of Wykeham. Born at Wykeham in Hampshire, 1324: died 1404. An English statesman and prelate, bishop of Winchester from 1367. He was chancellor of England 1367–71 and 1389–1391; founded Winchester School and New College in Oxford. In 1404 he finished rebuilding the nave of Winchester cathedral, died, and was buried in the chantry.

William and Mary, War of. In American history, that part of the war between England and France (1689–97) which took place in America, chiefly in the north. Among its events were the unsuccessful expedition against Canada in 1690, and the burning of Schenectady by the French and Indians in the same year.

William and Mary College. The second oldest college in the United States, situated at Williamsburg, Virginia: chartered in 1693. It suffered in the Revolutionary and Civil wars. Among its graduates were Peyton Randolph, Edmund Randolph, John Marshall, Thomas Jefferson, James Monroe, John Randolph, John Tyler, and Winfield Scott. In 1893 it had 10 instructors and 160 pupils.

William Longsword (lông'sôrd). Duke of Normandy; son and successor of Rolf. He ruled about 927–943.

Williams (wil'yamz). **Alpheus Starkey.** Born at Saybrook, Conn., Sept. 10, 1810: died at Washington, D. C., Dec. 21, 1878. An American general and politician. He served in the Mexican war; was a division commander in the Shenandoah campaign in 1862; and commanded a corps at South Mountain, Antietam, Gettysburg, and Lookout Mountain, in the Atlanta campaign, and in the march to the sea. In 1865 he was brevetted major-general of volunteers. He was United States minister to Salvador 1866–69, and Democratic member of Congress from Michigan 1875–78.

Williams, Edward. Born at Llanearvan, Glamorganshire, 1745; died at Flemingstone, Dec. 17, 1826. A Welsh poet, known as "the Welsh Shakspere."

Williams, Eleazar. Born at Caughnawaga, N. Y., about 1787: died at Hoganstown, N. Y., Aug. 28, 1858. An American missionary among the Indians. He was the reputed son of Thomas Williams, a half-breed Indian. He believed himself, after an alleged interview in 1841 with the Prince de Joinville (who denied it), to be the dauphin (Louis XVII., son of Louis XVI., but took no pains to make his claims known. He and his friends asserted that he had been secretly taken from prison and brought to this country when very young. He wrote several works on Indian subjects.

Williams, Elisha. Born 1694: died 1755. An American clergyman, president of Yale College 1726–39.

William, Ephraim. Born at Newton, Mass., Feb. 24, 1715: killed in battle near Lake George, Sept. 8, 1755. An American officer. He served in King George's war; built Fort Massachusetts (near Williamstown, Massachusetts); commanded a regiment of Massachusetts troops in the French and Indian war; and fell in an ambuscade. He founded a free school at Williamstown which afterward became Williams College.

Williams, George Henry. Born in Columbia County, N. Y., March 23, 1823. An American jurist and politician. He was chief justice of Oregon Territory 1853–57; Republican United States senator from Oregon 1865–71; a member of the joint high commission which negotiated the treaty of Washington in 1871; attorney-general 1872–75; and was nominated by Grant chief justice of the United States Supreme Court in Dec., 1874, but was not confirmed.

Williams, John. Born at Abercenway, 1582: died March 25, 1650. An English prelate and politician. He was lord keeper of the great seal 1621, and bishop of Lincoln (deprived of the former in 1626); was imprisoned for the seventeen years in the Tower at the instigation of Laud; and was made archbishop of Canterbury in 1641. He supported Charles I. in the civil war.

Williams, John. Born near London, June 29, 1796: killed in the New Hebrides, Nov. 20, 1839. An English missionary in the Pacific islands. He worked in the Society Islands, Hervey Islands, and Raratonga. He wrote "A Narrative of Missionary Enterprises" (1837).

Williams, John. Born at Deerfield, Mass., Aug. 30, 1817. An American Protestant Episcopal bishop and theologian. He was president of Trinity College 1848–53; assistant bishop of Connecticut in 1851; and bishop in 1865. In 1854 he became dean and instructor of doctrinal and pastoral theology in the Berkeley Divinity School, Middletown, Connecticut. He has written "Ancient Hymns" (1845), "Thoughts on the Gospel Miracles" (1848), "Sabbath Lectures on the Early Reformation" (1881), "The World's Witness to Jesus Christ" (1882), "Studies in the Book of Acts" (1888), etc.

Williams, Jonathan. Born at Boston, 1750: died at Philadelphia, 1815. An American military engineer, scientist, grandson to Franklin in Europe, and United States agent in Europe in the Revolutionary period. He became major in the artillery service in 1801, and commander of West Point in the same year; was superintendent of West Point 1802–07; and was again appointed in the same place 1812. He built fortifications around New York, including Castle William (Governor's Island), Fort Clinton (Castle Garden), etc.

Williams, Monier-, Sir **Monier.** Born at Bombay, India, Nov. 12, 1819. A noted British Orientalist, professor of Sanskrit in Oxford from 1860. His works include a Sanskrit grammar (1846), an English-Sanskrit dictionary (1851), a Sanskrit-English dictionary (1872), grammars of Hindustani, translations of the "Sakuntala" and other Sanskrit works, "Indian Epic Poetry" (1863), "Indian Wisdom" (1875), "Hinduism" (1877), "Modern India and the Indians" (1878), "Buddhism, etc." (1889), etc.

Williams, Roger. Born in Wales about 1600: died in Rhode Island, probably, in March or April, 1684. An English colonist in New England: the founder of Rhode Island. He was educated at Charterhouse School and at Cambridge; took orders in the Church of England, but became a Puritan; arrived in Massachusetts in 1631; became pastor in Salem in the same year, but was driven away for denying the right of the magistrates to punish Sabbath-breaking and for supposed heretical opinions; was assistant pastor at Plymouth 1633–34; and returned to Salem in 1633, and became pastor there in 1634. He again became objectionable to the authorities on account of his political and religious opinions; and was summoned before the General Court in 1635, and ordered to leave the colony. In Jan., 1636, he left Salem and went first to Seekonk, and about June, 1636, founded Providence. He had great influence with the Narragansett Indians, and used it to the advantage of the colonists in the Pequot war. In 1639 he founded the first Baptist church in America, but soon withdrew from all church connections. He went to England in 1643; obtained a charter for Rhode Island colony in 1644; was again in England 1651–54; and was afterward president of the colony. He was an apostle of religious toleration. His works include "Key into the Language of America" (1643), "Mr. Cotton's Letter Examined" (1644), "The Bloody Tenent of Persecution" (1644), "Bloody Tenent Made yet more Bloody" (1652), "The Hireling Ministry none of Christ's" (1652), "Experiments of Spiritual Life and Health" (1652), "George Fox Digged out of his Burrowes" (1672).

Williams, Samuel Wells. Born at Utica, N. Y., Sept. 22, 1812: died at New Haven, Conn., Feb. 17, 1884. A noted American Sinologist. He went to China in 1833 as a printer in the service of the American Board; was in the United States 1844–48 and 1860–61; was Japanese interpreter to the United States expedition to Japan 1853–54; became secretary and interpreter to the United States legation in China in 1855; and was employed in other diplomatic services. He resigned his commission and returned to the United States in 1876, and was later professor of Chinese at Yale. He wrote "Easy Lessons in Chinese" (1842), "English and Chinese Vocabulary" (1844), "Chinese Commercial Guide" (1844), "The Middle Kingdom" (2 vols. 1848: revised ed. 1883), "Syllabic Dictionary of the Chinese Language" (1874).

Williamsburg, or **Williamsburgh** (wil'yamz-bėrg). A former town on Long Island, now forming a part of the city of Brooklyn.

Williamsburg. The capital of James City County, Virginia, situated between James and York rivers, 46 miles east-southeast of Richmond. It is the seat of William and Mary College; and succeeded Jamestown as capital of Virginia, remaining such down to Revolutionary times. A victory was gained there, May 5, 1862, by a part of McClellan's army (Hooker, Kearny, Smith) over the Confederates under Johnston. Population (1890), 1,831.

Williams College. An institution of learning situated at Williamstown, Massachusetts: founded by Colonel Ephraim Williams, and chartered in 1793. It is under Congregational control. In 1893 it had 30 instructors and 348 students.

Williamsport (wil'yamz-pōrt). The capital of Lycoming County, Pennsylvania, situated on the west branch of the Susquehanna, 68 miles north by west of Harrisburg. Its most important industry is the manufacture of lumber. The Susquehanna boom is located here. Population (1890), 27,132.

Williamstown (wil'yamz-toun). A town in Berkshire County, at the northwestern extremity of Massachusetts, 55 miles northwest of Springfield. It is a summer resort, and the seat of Williams College. Population (1890), 4,221.

William's War, King. See *William and Mary, War of.*

William Tell. A drama by J. Sheridan Knowles, Macready produced it in 1825. Rossini composed an opera on the subject, produced as "Guillaume Tell," in 1829. Several other composers have used the same legend.

Willibald (wil'i-bald). Born in England about 700: died probably about 786. A missionary in Germany, associate of Boniface: bishop of Eichstädt.

Willibrord, or **Wilibrord** (wil'i-brōrd), or **Wilbrord** (wil'brōrd), Saint. Born in Northumbria about 657: died about 738. An English missionary, called "the Apostle of the Frisians." He settled among the Frisians about 690, and was consecrated bishop about 696. He also visited Denmark.

Willimantic (wil-i-man'tik). A borough in Windham County, Connecticut, situated on Willimantic River 25 miles east of Hartford. It is a railroad center, and has important manufactures of thread, cotton, silk, etc. Population (1890), 8,648.

Willis (wil'is), **Nathaniel Parker.** Born at Portland, Maine, Jan. 20, 1806: died at Idlewild, near Newburg, N. Y., Jan. 20, 1867. An American poet and author. He graduated at Yale in 1827; conducted the "American Monthly Magazine" 1829–31; went to Europe as correspondent for the "New York Mirror" 1831; was associate editor, with Morris, of the "Mirror" and "Evening Mirror" 1837–42; traveled in Europe and Asia Minor; returned 1837; settled at Glenmary, near the Susquehanna; was in Europe 1844–46; and settled at his country-seat, Idlewild on the Hudson. He wrote "Poetical Scripture Sketches" (1827), "Fugitive Poetry" (1829), "Pencillings by the Way" (1835), "Inklings of Adventure" (1835), "Loiterings of Travel," and "Letters from Under a Bridge" (1840), "Dashes at Life with a Free Pencil" (1845), "Rural Letters" (1849), "Life Here and There" and "People I Have Met" (1850), "Hurrygraphs" (1851), "A Summer Cruise in the Mediterranean" and "A Health Trip to the Tropics" (1853), "Outdoors at Idlewild," "Famous Persons and Places" (1854), "Paul Fane" (1856), "The Convalescent" (1859), etc.

Willis's (wil'is-ez) **Rooms.** A later name of Almack's assembly-rooms in London.

Willoughby (wil'ō-bi), Sir **Hugh.** Born probably at Risley, Derbyshire: died in 1554. An English navigator. He commanded an expedition to the arctic regions in search of a northeast passage. Edward Bonaventure, and Bona Confidentia). Willoughby and sixty-two companions perished on the coast of Lapland, in winter quarters, probably of scurvy. Richard Chancellor, in the Bonaventure, had parted company with the others in a storm, and so escaped.

Wills (wilz), **William Gorman.** Born in Kilkenny, Ireland, 1830: died at London, Dec. 14, 1891. A British dramatist. His works include "The Man o' Airlie" (1866), "Hinko" (1871), "Charles I." (1872), "Eugene Aram" (1873), "Mary Queen of Scots" (1874), "Buckingham" (1875), "Jane Shore" (1876), "Ninon" (1877),

"Vanderdecken" (1878), "Olivia," "Nell Gwynn," "William and Susan" (1880), "Melchior," "Sedgemoor," "Faust" (1885), "Claudian" (1886), "A Royal Divorce." He also wrote several novels, among them "Notice to Quit" and "The Wife's Evidence."

Wills, William John. Born at Totnes, Devonshire, Jan. 5, 1834: died of starvation near Cooper's Creek, Australia, about July, 1861. An Australian explorer. He went to Australia in 1852, and in 1858 was made assistant in the magnetic observatory at Melbourne. On Aug. 20, 1860, he set out on the expedition led by R. O'Hara Burke to explore the interior. They crossed the continent, but on their return both Burke and Wills perished.

Wills's (wilz) Coffee-House. A famous coffee-house in Russell street, London, named from its proprietor, whose first name was William. It was the resort of gamblers, and of poets and wits, in the time of Dryden, when it was also known as "The Wits' Coffee-House."

Willughby (wil'ō-bi). **Francis.** Born in 1635: died July 3, 1672. An English naturalist, pupil and co-worker of John Ray. He was educated at Cambridge. His "Ornithologia" (1676-78) was edited and translated by Ray, who also published his "Historia Piscium."

Wilmington (wil'ming-ton). The capital of New Castle County, Delaware, situated at the junction of Brandywine and Christiana creeks with the Delaware River, in lat. 39° 44′ N., long. 75° 33′ W. It is a railroad and manufacturing center (car-wheels, cars, iron ships, gunpowder, paper, leather and cotton goods, iron, wagons, machinery, etc.). It is the largest city in the State: incorporated 1832. Population (1890), 61,431.

Wilmington. A seaport, capital of New Hanover County, North Carolina, situated on Cape Fear River in lat. 34° 15′ N.: the chief seaport and largest place in the State. It exports naval stores, lumber, and cotton. During the Civil War it was the chief port for blockade-runners. It was defended by Fort Fisher, which was captured in Jan., 1865. Wilmington was taken by the Federals in Feb. Population (1890), 20,056.

Wilmington, Earl of. See *Compton, Spencer.*

Wilmot (wil'mot), **David.** Born at Bethany, Pa., Jan. 20, 1814: died at Towanda, Pa., March 16, 1868. An American jurist and politician. He was Democratic member of Congress from Pennsylvania 1845-51: introduced the "Wilmot Proviso" (which see) in 1846. He was the unsuccessful Republican candidate for governor of Pennsylvania in 1857; was Republican United States senator from Pennsylvania 1861-63; and was judge of the United States Court of Claims.

Wilmot, Sir **Robert** of Rochester. Born at Ditchley, Oxfordshire, April 10, 1647: died July 26, 1680. An English poet and courtier in the reign of Charles II.

Wilmot Proviso. A proviso attached to an appropriation bill in the United States Congress, and named from its promoter, David Wilmot, representative from Pennsylvania. The bill was for the purchase of Mexican territory, and the proviso was for the prohibition of slavery in this territory. It was introduced in 1846, and was frequently discussed.

Wilna. See *Vilna.*

Wilson (wil'son), **Alexander.** Born at Paisley, Scotland, July 6, 1766: died at Philadelphia, Aug. 23, 1813. A Scotch-American ornithologist. In early life he was a weaver; was prosecuted and imprisoned for writing lampoons (in a dispute between the weavers and manufacturers of Paisley); emigrated to the United States in 1794; labored as a peddler, schoolmaster, and editor of an edition of "Rees's Cyclopedia"; and made many journeys and collections through the country. He published "American Ornithology" (7 vols. 1808–1813; vols. 8 and 9 edited after his death; supplement by C. L. Bonaparte, 1833), poems (1791), "The Foresters" (1805), etc. His collected works were edited by Grosart (1876).

Wilson, Mrs. (**Augusta J. Evans**). Born at Columbus, Ga., 1838. An American novelist. She has written "Beulah" (1859), "Macaria" (1863), "St. Elmo" (1866), "Vashti" (1867), "Infelice" (1876), "At the Mercy of Tiberius" (1887).

Wilson, Sir **Daniel.** Born at Edinburgh, 1816; died at Toronto, Aug. 7, 1892. A Scottish-Canadian educator and archæologist, president of Toronto University from 1881. Among his works are "Memorials of Edinburgh in the Olden Time" (1846–1848), "Oliver Cromwell and the Protectorate" (1848), "Archæology and Prehistoric Annals of Scotland" (1851; revised 1863), "Prehistoric Man" (1862), "Chatterton" (1869), "Caliban, the Missing Link" (1873), "Reminiscences of Old Edinburgh" (1878), "The Lost Atlantis" (1892), and poems. He was knighted in 1888.

Wilson, Erasmus. See *Wilson, Sir James Erasmus.*

Wilson, Henry (original name **Jeremiah Jones Colbaith**). Born at Farmington, N. H., Feb. 16, 1812: died at Washington, D. C., Nov. 22, 1875. An American statesman. He was the son of a farm laborer; was apprenticed to a farmer and later worked as shoemaker in Natick, Massachusetts; became a prominent antislavery advocate; was several times representative and State senator; withdrew from the Whig National Convention of 1848, and became a leader of the Free-soil party; was the unsuccessful Free-soil candidate for Congress in 1852; was defeated as Free-soil candidate for governor of Massachusetts in 1853; became United States senator from Massachusetts in 1855, and was three times reelected, serving 1855–73; and was one of the organizers of the Republican party. He was chairman of the committee on military affairs in the Civil War; and was elected as Republican candidate to the vice-presidency of the United States in 1872, serving 1873–75. His chief work is a "History of the Rise and Fall of the Slave Power in America" (3 vols. 1872–75). He also wrote "History of the Anti-Slavery Measures of the 37th and 38th Congresses" (1864), a "History of the Reconstruction Measures of the 39th and 40th Congresses" (1868), etc.

Wilson, Horace Hayman. Born at London, Sept. 26, 1786: died there, May 8, 1860. An English Orientalist. He went to India in 1808 as assistant surgeon to the East India Company in Bengal; later held an office in the mint at Calcutta; was secretary to the Asiatic Society of Bengal; became professor of Sanskrit at Oxford in 1832; and was librarian to the East India House, and director of the Royal Asiatic Society. His works include a "Sanskrit-English Dictionary" (1819), "Select Specimens of the Theatre of the Hindus" (1827), a "Religious Sects of the Hindus" (1828–32), descriptive catalogue of the "Mackenzie Collection" (1828), "History of British India" (1844–48), a Sanskrit grammar (1841), and essays on Sanskrit literature, the religion of the Hindus, etc. He translated the "Meghduta" (1813), the "Vishnu Purana" (1840), a part of the "Rig-Veda" (1850), etc.

Wilson, James. Born near St. Andrews, Scotland, Sept. 14, 1742: died at Edenton, N. C., Aug. 28, 1798. An American patriot and jurist. He was a delegate to Congress from Pennsylvania, a signer of the Declaration of Independence in 1776; a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1787; and an associate justice of the United States Supreme Court 1789–98.

Wilson, Sir **James Erasmus.** Born at Aberdeen, Scotland, April 28, 1809: died at Westgate-on-the-Sea, Aug. 8, 1884. A British physician, a specialist in dermatology: first professor of that specialty in the College of Surgeons (the chair was founded by him). He transported at his own cost the Egyptian obelisk to London. His works include "Diseases of the Skin," etc.

Wilson, James Grant. Born at Edinburgh, 1832. An American historical writer, son of William Wilson (1801–60). He was major, colonel, and general in the Civil War; was one of the editors of "Appletons' Cyclopædia of Biography"; has lived since 1885 has been president of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society. His works include life of General Grant, "Bryant's Life and Letters of Fitz-Greene Halleck" (1869), "Sketches of Illustrious Soldiers" (1870 and 1874), "Poets and Poetry of Scotland" (1876), "Bryant and his Friends" (1886), etc. He has edited "Memorial History of the City of New York" (1892).

Wilson, John: pseudonym **Christopher North.** Born at Paisley, Scotland, May 18, 1785: died at Edinburgh, April 3, 1854. A Scottish essayist, poet, and novelist: professor of moral philosophy in the University of Edinburgh 1820–51. He was educated at Glasgow and at Oxford (Magdalen College) where he graduated in 1807. He settled at Elleray, on Lake Windermere, but removed to Edinburgh in 1815, and became a leader of the Scottish bar. In 1817 he was one of the principal contributors to "Blackwood's Magazine." He wrote the poems "Isle of Palms" (1812) and "City of the Plague" (1816), and the tales "Lights and Shadows of Scottish Life" (1822), "Trials of Margaret Lindsay" (1823), and "The Foresters" (1824). The "Noctes Ambrosianæ" (which see) appeared originally in "Blackwood," and the "Recreations of Christopher North" were reprints of magazine articles.

Wilson, Richard. Born at Penegoes, Montgomeryshire, Aug. 1, 1714: died at Llanferras, Denbighshire, May, 1782. A noted English landscape-painter. A pupil of Thomas Wright in London 1729–35. In 1749 he visited Italy and devoted himself to landscape-painting. He studied both Claude and Poussin. In 1755 he returned to England, and in 1768 was one of the founders of the Royal Academy. He became its librarian in 1776.

Wilson, Robert. Died in 1600. An English actor of Shakspere's time. He was one of the Earl of Leicester's players in 1574, and belonged to the Queen's company in 1583. He wrote a play, "The Cobbler's Prophecy" (1594).

Wilson, Robert. Born in 1579: died in 1610. An English dramatic writer. He is frequently confounded with the actor.

Wilson, Sir Thomas. Born at London, [illegible]: died there, May 9, 1849. An English general and author. He commanded the Lusitanian Legion and a Spanish brigade in the Peninsular war; was British military commissioner at the Russian and allied headquarters 1813–15; was a member of Parliament and governor of Gibraltar 1842–49. He wrote a "History of the British Expedition to Egypt" (1802), an "Inquiry into the Present State of the Military Force of the British Empire" (1804), a "Sketch of the Campaigns in Poland" (1810), "Military and Political Power of Russia" (1817), "Narrative of Events during the Invasion of Russia, 1812" (1860), "Diary" (1861), etc.

Wilson, Sir **Thomas.** Died 1581. An English statesman and writer. He was educated at Eton and at King's College, Cambridge; was tutor to the sons of the Duke of Suffolk; lived on the Continent during the reign of Mary; was imprisoned and tortured at Rome on account of alleged heresy in his works on "Logic" and "Rhetoric," but escaped. He was in favor during the reign of Elizabeth, and held various offices; was envoy to the Low Countries in 1576; and became secretary of state in 1577, and dean of Durham in 1578. Among his works are "The Rule of Reason, containing the Art of Logic" (1551), "The Art of Rhetoric" (1553), "A Discourse upon Usury" (1572), etc.

Wilson, William L. Born in Jefferson County, Virginia, May 3, 1843. An American statesman. He was educated at Columbian College, District of Columbia, and at the University of Virginia; served in the Confederate army in the Civil War; taught for a time in Columbian College and then practised law in Charlestown, West Virginia; was president of West Virginia University 1882–83; and was Democratic member of Congress from West Virginia 1883–95. As chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means he introduced in 1894 the tariff bill which bears his name.

Wilson, Woodrow. Born at Staunton, Va., Dec. 28, 1856. An American historian. He graduated at Princeton in 1879; studied law and practised at Atlanta, Georgia, for a year or two; studied history and politics at Johns Hopkins University 1883–86; taught history at Bryn Mawr College, Pennsylvania, 1885–88, and was associate professor of history and political science there 1888–90; was elected professor of history and political economy at Wesleyan University in 1888, and later became professor of finance and political economy at Princeton. He has published "Congressional Government: a Study in American Politics" (1885), "The State" (1889), "Division and Reunion, 1829–1889" (one of the "Epochs of American History" series, 1893), "An Old Master, and other Political Essays" (1893), etc.

Wilson Promontory. The southernmost headland of Australia, in Victoria, projecting into Bass Strait.

Wilson's Creek (wil'sonz krēk). A small river near Springfield, Missouri. Here, Aug. 10, 1861, the Confederates under Ben McCulloch and Price defeated the Federals under Lyon who was killed in the battle.

Wilton (wil'ton). A town in Wiltshire, England, 3 miles west-northwest of Salisbury; noted for the manufacture of carpets. Near it is Wilton House. Population, 1891, 2,120.

Wiltshire (wilt'shir), or **Wilts** (wilts). A county of England, bounded by Gloucestershire, Berkshire, Hampshire, Dorset, and Somerset. It is an agricultural county, and also has important manufactures. It is very rich in archeological material. The chief place is Salisbury. Stonehenge is one of the ancient kingdom of Wessex. Area, 1,376 square miles. Population (1891), 264,997.

Wimble (wim'bl), **Will.** One of the characters drawn by Addison in the "Spectator"; a country gentleman "extremely well versed in all the little handicrafts of an idle man."

Wimbledon (wim'bl-don). A town in Surrey, England, 8 miles southwest of London. Its common was the meeting-place of the British Rifle Association (which now meets at Bisley Common). Wimbledon was probably the scene of a victory of Ceawlin of Wessex over Ethelbert of Kent in 568. Population (1891), 25,758.

Wimborne Minster (wim'born min'ster). A town in Dorset, England, situated near the junction of the Allen and Stour, 98 miles westsouthwest of Southampton. It has a fine minster. It was probably the scene of a defeat of the Danes in 851. Population (1891), 3,590.

Wimpfen (vimp'fen). A town situated on the Neckar, 25 miles southeast of Heidelberg, in an exclave belonging to Hesse, between Baden and Wirtemberg. Here, May 6, 1622, Tilly defeated the Margrave of Baden.

Wimpffen (vimp'fon; G. pron. vimp'fen), **Emmanuel Félix de.** Born at Laon, Sept. 13, 1811: died at Paris, Feb. 26, 1884. A French general. He was distinguished in the Crimean and Italian wars and in Algeria; suppressed an insurrection on the border of Algeria in 1859–60; was engaged in the Franco-German war; succeeded MacMahon as commander at Sedan in Sept., 1870; and signed the capitulation of Sedan Sept. 2, 1870.

Winchell (win'chel), **Alexander.** Born at North East, Dutchess County, N. Y., Dec. 31, 1824: died at Ann Arbor, Mich., Feb. 19, 1891. An American geologist. He was a graduate of Wesleyan University in 1847; taught in various institutions till 1854, when he became professor of physics and civil engineering at the University of Michigan; and was professor there of geology, zoölogy, and botany 1855–73. He held the same position in the University of Kentucky and Syracuse University 1873–78, and a lectureship at Vanderbilt University 1875–78. In 1879 he was made professor of geology and paleontology at the University of Michigan. He was director of the geological surveys of Michigan and Minnesota in 1859. He wrote reports of geological surveys, "Sketches of creation" (1870), "Doctrine of Evolution" (1874), "The Geological Studies" (1878), "Reconciliations of Science and Religion" (1877), "Preadamites, etc. (1880), "Sparks from a Geologist's Hammer" (1881), "World Life: a Comparative Geology" (1883), "Geological Excursions" (1884), "Geological Studies" (1886, etc.

Winchelsea (win'chel-sē). One of the Cinque Ports of England, situated in Sussex, on the English Channel, 7 miles east-northeast of Hastings. Formerly it was an important walled town.

Winchelsea, Countess of. See *Finch, Anne.*

Winchester (win'chester). [Welsh *Caer Gwent*, white castle; ML. *Venta Belgarum*, AS. *Wintecaester.*] A city in Hampshire, England, on the Itchen 11 miles north-northeast of Southampton. Its cathedral is a large church exemplifying much of the development of English architecture. The choir, with square chevet and projecting Lady chapel, shows some excellent 13th-century arcading and good Perpendicular work in the clearstory and chapel; but most of

the exterior is uninteresting. The quadrangular tower at the crossing is low and heavy. The Perpendicular west front, with three portals and a great window, resembles a mechanical copy in stone of a framing of upright beams. The interior presents much that is of interest. The long nave is bold and well proportioned, with the old-time English grooming. The arched transepts are of the most impressive early Norman work. The fine carved stalls are of the 13th century. Among the many interesting tombs is that of Izaak Walton (1683). Winchester was successively a British, a Roman, and a Saxon town. It was the capital of Wessex, and the place of residence and coronation of early English kings, and the seat of early English parliaments. In the middle ages it was noted for its commerce, and was especially famous for woolen manufactures. Population (1891), 19,973.

Winchester. The capital of Frederick County, Virginia, situated in the Shenandoah Valley 66 miles west-northwest of Washington. Winchester and its neighborhood was the scene of many events in the Civil War. Population (1890), 4,500.

Winchester, Battle of. 1. A victory gained by the Federals under Shields over the Confederates under Jackson at Kernstown, near Winchester, Virginia, March 23, 1862. Also called battle of Kernstown.—2. A victory gained by the Confederates under Early over the Federals under Crook, July 24, 1864.—3. A victory gained by the Federals under Sheridan over the Confederates under Early, Sept. 19, 1864. The Federal loss was 4,000; the Confederate loss, 5,500. Also called battle of Opequan.

Winchester School, or **St. Mary's College.** A boys' school, founded in Winchester by William of Wykeham in 1393. It is one of the most important public schools in England.

Winckelmann (vink'el-män), **Johann Joachim.** Born at Stendal, Dec. 9, 1717; died at Triest, June 8, 1768. A German critic and author, the founder of scientific archæology and of the history of classic art. He was the son of a poor shoemaker. With the assistance of the rector of his school he was enabled to go to the gymnasium at Berlin; and subsequently (1738) studied theology at Halle, where he supported himself by giving private instruction. In 1743 he received a position in the school at Seehausen; in 1748 he was made librarian to the Count von Bünau in Dresden, where he had an opportunity to continue the study of art and archæology at the University of Halle. In 1754 he became a convert to the Roman Catholic Church, and was sent by the papal nuncio in Dresden to Italy. He resided chiefly at Rome until early in the study of art. In 1764 appeared his principal work, "Geschichte der Kunst des Alterthums" ("History of the Art of Antiquity"). His previous work was "Gedanken über die Nachahmung der griechischen Werke in der Malerei und Bildhauerkunst" ("Thoughts on the Imitation of Greek Works in Painting and Sculpture," 1755). For a number of years he was papal antiquary in Rome. In 1768 he set out on a journey to Germany, but in Vienna again turned back for Italy. In Triest he was murdered by an Italian.

Windermere (win'dėr-mēr), or **Winandermere, Lake.** The largest lake in England, partly in Lancashire and partly on the boundary between Lancashire and Westmoreland: renowned for its beauty. Its outlet is into Morecambe Bay. Length, 10¾ miles. Greatest width, 1 mile.

Windisch (vin'dish). [L. *Vindonissa*.] A village in the canton of Aargau, Switzerland, at the junction of the Reuss and Aare, 17 miles northwest of Zurich: an ancient Helvetic-Roman city.

Windischgrätz (vin'dish-grāts), **Prince zu (Alfred Candidus Ferdinand).** Born at Brussels, May 11, 1787; died at Vienna, March 21, 1862. An Austrian field-marshal. He was distinguished in the campaigns of 1813-14; was appointed field-marshal in 1848 and commander of Austrian troops out of Italy; defeated the Hungarians at Schwechat Oct. 30, 1848, and entered Vienna; recaptured Presburg and Raab in Dec., and Buthapest Jan., 1849; defeated the Hungarians at Kapolna Feb. 27; and was defeated at Godollo April 6, and removed from his command.

Windom (win'dom), **William.** Born in Belmont County, Ohio, May 10, 1827; died at New York city, Jan. 29, 1891. An American politician and financier. He was Republican member of Congress from Minnesota 1859-69; United States senator from Minnesota 1870-81; secretary of the treasury in 1881; United States senator 1881-83; and again secretary of the treasury 1889-91.

Wind River Mountains. A range of the Rocky Mountains in western Wyoming. Highest point, Frémont's Peak (13,570 feet).

Winds, Tower of the. See *Tower of the Winds.*

Windsor (win'zor). A town in Berkshire, England, situated on the Thames 23 miles west of London. It contains a famous royal residence, Windsor Castle, founded by William the Conqueror, extended by his successors, especially by Edward III., and recently restored by Queen Victoria. The castle consists of two inclosed courts separated by the huge round tower or keep. On the lower court or ward face the famous Chapel of St. George and the Albert Chapel (see below). The upper ward is entered by the so-called Norman gateway, which is a pointed arch flanked by cylindrical towers. The east side of the quadrangle is occupied by the queen's private apartments, and the north side by the state apartments. The latter contain many fine works of art and historic relics. St. George's Hall, 200 by 34 feet, is adorned with portraits of British sovereigns by the best contemporary masters. The Waterloo chamber or grand dining-room, the council-chamber, and the state drawing-room contain paintings of equal interest. All the paintings in the old hall-room are portraits by Vandyke, among them Charles I. and his family and four portraits of Queen Henrietta Maria. The private apartments are of high interest, and contain one of the most splendid collections of porcelain existing, especially rich in old Sèvres secured during the French Revolution. The gardens and terraces are very beautiful, and the views of the exterior of the castle, embodying long stretches of battlemented walls broken by numerous towers and dominated by the enormous donjon, are unique. St. George's Chapel, founded by Edward IV. in 1474 and finished by Henry VIII., is in a rich Perpendicular style, with double transepts. The interior is very wide and has elaborate fan-vaulting. The choir is bordered by the ornate carved stalls of the Knights of the Garter, surmounted with their arms. Over every stall hangs the banner of its holder. At the east end, over the fine reredos, is a great Perpendicular window filled with painted glass in memory of Prince Albert. The Albert Chapel, immediately to the east of St. George's Chapel, was built by Henry VII., and George III. formed the royal tomb-house under it. It has been used by Queen Victoria as a memorial of her husband, and the interior is decorated in so lavish a manner that it forms one of the most remarkable existing examples of the art. It is panels, with colored marbles, and covered throughout with sculpture, mosaics, gilding, and precious stones. The windows are filled with painted glass. The sculptural decoration, which presents the family history of the Prince Consort, and the fanvaulting of the ceiling is covered with Venetian mosaics. Toward the east end is a cenotaph of the prince in the form of a Greek temple. The sculptured and painted reredos is by Sir G. G. Scott. The royal mausoleum at Frogmore, near the castle, built by the queen to receive the body of her husband, is in the Byzantine style of architecture, octagonal in plan, surmounted by a lantern, and ornamented with series of arcades. Windsor Forest is in the neighborhood of the town. Population (1891), 12,327.

Windsor. A seaport, capital of Hants County, Nova Scotia, situated on an arm of Mines Basin, 35 miles northwest of Halifax. Population (1891), 10,322.

Windsor. A town in Hartford County, Connecticut, situated on the Connecticut 6 miles north of Hartford. Population (1890), 2,954.

Windsor Beauties. A series of 11 portraits of the principal court beauties of Charles II., by Sir Peter Lely. Ten of these paintings are now in Hampton Court Palace, England: the eleventh, the portrait of Madame d'Orléans, is lost. All are painted in the same style, in three-quarter length, with lightly draped busts, bare-headed with hair in ringlets, and with landscape backgrounds.

Windsor Forest. A poem by Alexander Pope.

Windsor Knights. A body of military pensioners having their residence within the precincts of Windsor Castle. They are now called the Military Knights of Windsor, and sometimes the Poor Knights of Windsor.

Windthorst (vint'horst), **Ludwig.** Born in the territory of Osnabrück, Jan. 17, 1812; died at Berlin, March 14, 1891. A German statesman and lawyer. He was president of the second Hanoverian Chamber in 1851; member of the Hanoverian ministry 1851-53; a Hanoverian deputy 1862-65; and a leading member of the Reichstag and the Prussian Landtag from 1867. He was the head of the Catholic Centre party and a leading opponent of Bismarck.

Windward (wind'wärd) **Islands.** 1. The chain of West India islands which extends from Porto Rico to Trinidad. Also called the *Caribbee Islands* or *Lesser Antilles*.—2. A colony of Great Britain, in the West Indies, including the islands of Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, and the Grenadines.

Windward Passage. A channel between Cuba on the west and Haiti on the east. Width, about 60 miles.

Winebrenner (win'brėn-ėr), **John.** Born in Frederick County, Md., March, 1797: died at Harrisburg, Pa., Sept. 12, 1860. An American clergyman, pastor of a German Reformed church in Harrisburg. He separated from that church and organized, in 1830, a new denomination of the Church of God, or Winebrennerians.

Winfrid, or **Winfrith.** See *Boniface.*

Wing and Wing. A novel by Cooper, published in 1842.

Winged Lion, or **Lion of St. Mark.** A symbolical lion, represented as winged and holding an open book on which is written *Pax tibi, Marce, Evangelista meus*, or a part of this. It is the characteristic device of Venice. The full heraldic description requires a sword, with the point uppermost, above the book on the dexter side, and a glory surrounding the whole. The lion also is sejant; but in artistic representations this is continually departed from.

Wingfield (wing'fēld), **Edwin Maria.** Born in England about 1570: died after 1608. An English merchant: one of the first colonists to Virginia (1607), and first president of the colony. He quarreled with his associates; was deposed; and returned to England.

Wingless Victory. See *Nike Apteros, Temple of,* and *Victory.*

Winkelried (vink'el-rēd), **Arnold von.** A Swiss patriot from Stans in Unterwalden, said to have decided the Swiss victory at Sempach in 1386 by grasping all the Austrian pikes he could reach and burying them in his own breast, thus making an opening in the ranks into which the Swiss rushed over his dead body. The truth of the tradition is disputed in modern times.

Winkin de Worde. See *Worde.*

Winkle (wing'kl), **Nathaniel.** A member of the famous Pickwick Club, afterward married to Miss Arabella Allen: a character in Charles Dickens's "Pickwick Papers."

Winkle, Rip Van. See *Rip Van Winkle.*

Winlock (win'lok), **Joseph.** Born in Shelby County, Ky., Feb. 6, 1826; died at Cambridge, Mass., June 11, 1875. An American astronomer. He was superintendent of the "Nautical Almanac," and was professor of astronomy at Harvard and director of the observatory there from 1866. He conducted a government expedition to Kentucky in Aug., 1869, to observe the solar eclipse, and one to Spain in Dec., 1870, for the same purpose.

Winmore. See *Winward.*

Winnebago (win-e-bā'go). [Pl., also *Winnebagos, Winnebagoes. Winnebago* is a corruption of a nickname meaning 'dirty water.'] A tribe of North American Indians, closely related in language to the Otoe tribes on the one hand and to the Mandan on the other. They are the Punas of the Jesuit "Relation" of 1636. Their name for themselves is *Hotcangara*, meaning 'first' or 'parent speech.' They reside in Nebraska and Wisconsin, and have (1899) a total number of 2,184. See *Siouan.*

Winnebago Lake. The largest lake in Wisconsin, situated 60 miles north-northwest of Milwaukee. Its outlet is by Fox River into Green Bay. Length, 27 miles.

Winnepesaukee, Lake. See *Winnipiseogee.*

Winnipeg (win'i-peg). A river in Manitoba which is the outlet of the Lake of the Woods, and empties into Lake Winnipeg. Length, about 200 miles.

Winnipeg. The capital of Manitoba, Canada, situated at the junction of the Assiniboine and the Red River of the North, in lat. 49° 56′ N., long. 97° 7′ W.: the principal city of the Canadian Northwest, formerly called Fort Garry. It is situated on the Canadian Pacific Railway. In 1873 it was made a city. Population (1891), 25,642.

Winnipeg, Lake. A lake in the Dominion of Canada, about lat. 51°–54° N. It receives the Saskatchewan, Red River of the North, and Winnipeg, and its outlet to Hudson Bay is the Nelson River. Length, about 250 miles.

Winnipegoos (win'i-pe-gōs), or **Winnipegoosis** (win'i-pe-gō'sis), or **Winnepegoose** (win'e-pegōs), or **Winnipigos** (win'i-pi-gōs). **Lake,** or **Little Winnipeg Lake.** A lake in the Dominion of Canada, west of Lake Winnipeg, into which it empties. Length, 130–150 miles.

Winnipiseogee, or **Winnepesaukee** (win'e-pesä'kē), **Lake.** A lake in New Hampshire, 25 miles north-northeast of Concord: noted for its beautiful scenery. Its outlet is the Winnipiseogee River, which empties into the Merrimac. Length, 24 miles.

Winona (wi-nō'nä). The capital of Winona County, Minnesota, situated on the Mississippi 97 miles southeast of St. Paul. Population (1890), 18,208.

Winooski (wi-nōs'ki), or **Onion** (un'yon), **River.** A river in Vermont which joins Lake Champlain 5 miles northwest of Burlington. Montpelier is situated on it. Length, about 90 miles.

Winslow (winz'lō), **Edward.** Born at Droitwich, Worcestershire, England, Oct. 19, 1595; died at sea, May 8, 1655. A colonial governor, one of the founders of Plymouth Colony in 1620. He negotiated a treaty with Massasoit in 1621; was governor of Plymouth Colony in 1633, 1636, and 1644; was a commercial agent of the colony, and went several times to England in its behalf; and was appointed by Cromwell commissioner on an expedition against the Spanish West Indies in 1655. He wrote "Winslow's Relation" or "Good News from New England" (1624), "Hypocrisy Unmasked" (1646), "New England's Salamander" (1647), "Glorious Progress of the Gospel amongst the Indians in New England" (1649), "Platform of Church Discipline" (1653), etc.

Winslow, James. Born at Albany, N. Y., 1814: died at New York, July 18, 1874. An American banker.

Winslow, John Ancrum. Born at Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 19, 1811: died at Boston, Mass., Sept. 29, 1873. An American admiral. He entered the navy in 1827, and served in the Mexican war. As commander of the Kearsarge, he defeated and sank the Confederate cruiser Alabama, under Semmes, off Cherbourg harbor, June 19, 1864. He was made commodore in 1864, and later rear-admiral.

Winslow (winz'lō), **Josiah.** Born at Plymouth, Mass., 1629: died at Marshfield, Mass., 1680. An American colonial governor, son of Edward

Winslow. He was for many years assistant governor of Plymouth Colony, and a commissioner of the united colonies; was governor of Plymouth Colony 1673-80; and was general-in-chief of the united colonies in King Philip's war.

Winslow, William Copley. Born at Boston, Mass., Jan. 13, 1840. An American Episcopal clergyman and archæologist. He is vice-president and treasurer of the Egypt Exploration Fund.

Winsor (win'zor), **Justin.** Born at Boston, Jan. 2, 1831. A distinguished American historian and librarian. He was superintendent of the Boston Public Library 1868-77, and since that date librarian of Harvard. His works include "Bibliography of Original Quartos and Folios of Shakspere" (1875), "Reader's Hand-Book of the American Revolution" (1880), "Was Shakespere Shapleigh?" (1887), various pamphlets on American history, bibliographies, "Christopher Columbus, etc." (1891), "Cartier to Frontenac" (1894), etc. He has edited the "Memorial History of Boston" (1880-83), "Harvard University Bulletin," and a "Narrative and Critical History of America" (8 vols. 1884-89).

Winter (win'tėr), **John Strange.** The pseudonym of Mrs. H. E. V. Stannard.

Winter (win'tėr), **William.** Born at Gloucester, Mass., July 15, 1836. An American journalist and poet. He was a graduate of the Harvard law school, and became dramatic critic of the New York "Tribune" in 1865. Among his works are poems, including "The Convent" (1864), "Queen Cleopatra" (1868), "My Witness" (1871), "Thistledown" (1878), "The Wanderers" (1888), "Poems" (complete, 1880); prose, "Edwin Booth in Twelve Characters" (1871), "The Life of David Garrick," with illustrations by Joseph Jefferson (1879), "The Jeffersons" (1881), "English Rambles" (1883), "Henry Irving" (1885), "Shakespeare's England" (1886), "The Press and the Stage" (1889), "Gray Days and Gold" (1891), "Old Shrines and Ivy" (1892), "Shadows of the Stage" (in two series, 1892 and 1893), "The life and Art of Edwin Booth" (1894). He has edited "Life, Stories, and Poems of John Brougham" (1881).

Winter, De. See *De Winter.*

Winter King, The. A name given to Frederick V., elector of the Palatinate, and king of Bohemia through the winter of 1619–20.

Winter Palace. An imperial palace at St. Petersburg, Russia. The exterior, in Renaissance style, has 3 stories, with an attic above the basement, and measures 455 by 350 feet. The interior is remarkable for its series of Russian historical paintings and portraits, and for the splendid state apartments. The crown jewels are kept in this palace.

Winter Queen, The. A name given to Elizabeth, wife of the elector Frederick V. ("the Winter King").

Winter's Tale, The. A play by Shakspere, probably produced in 1610. It was founded on Greene's "Pandosto," and "The Tempest" were probably his last finished plays.

Winterthur (vin'ter-tör). A town in the canton of Zurich, Switzerland, 13 miles northeast of Zurich: one of the chief commercial and manufacturing towns in Switzerland. Burkhardt, duke of Swabia, defeated Wild Rudolf II. of High Burgundy there in 919. Winterthur passed to Hapsburg in 1264; was a free imperial city for a short time in the 15th century; and was acquired by Zurich in 1467. Population (1888), 15,956.

Winther (vin'ter), **Rasmus Willads Christian Ferdinand.** Born at Fensmark, Denmark, July 29, 1796; died at Paris, Dec. 30, 1876. A Danish lyric poet. His father was a clergyman. He studied theology at the Copenhagen University 1815. In 1830–31 he traveled in Italy. After 1841 he lived in Neustrelitz and subsequently in Copenhagen. The last years of his life were spent in Paris. His first collection of poems was published in 1828. It contains, among others, a number of poems descriptive of popular life in Denmark, afterward published apart in several editions as "Fruhlicht i Norden" ("Northern Light" ("Some Poems") followed in 1835; "Sang og Sagn" ("Song and Story") in 1840; "Digtninger" ("Poems, 1845); "Lyriske Digte" ("Lyrical Poems," 1849); "Nye Digte" ("New Poems," 1851); "Nye Digtninger" ("New Poems," 1853). His greatest work is the epic cycle called "Hjortens Flugt" ("The Flight of the Stag"), which appeared in 1855. His prose he wrote "Haandtegninger" ("Sketches"), "Fir Novellew" ("Four Stories"), and "Tre Fortallinger" ("Three Tales"). His collected poetical writings ("Samlede Digtninger") were published at Copenhagen, 1860–1872, in 11 vols.

Winthrop (win'throp), **Dolly.** One of the principal female characters in George Eliot's novel "Silas Marner, the Weaver of Raveloe."

Winthrop, Fitz-John. Born at Ipswich, Mass., March 19, 1639; died at Boston, Nov. 27, 1707. An American colonial governor and officer, son of John Winthrop (1606–76). He served in King Philip's war; was major-general in the expedition to Canada in 1690; and was governor of Connecticut 1698–1707.

Winthrop, John. Born at Groton, England, Jan. 22, 1588; died at Boston, March 26, 1649. A colonial governor. He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and was admitted to the Inner Temple in 1628. In 1629 he was chosen by the company in London governor of the Massachusetts Bay Colony; arrived in Salem June 22, 1630; and soon after settled in Boston. He was governor until 1634, and again 1637–40, 1642–44, and 1646–49, and was several times deputy-governor. He opposed Vane, Anne Hutchinson, and the Antinomians. His journal was published by James Savage as "History of New England 1630–1649" (2 vols. 1825–26). He wrote also "Model of Christian Charity" and "Arbitrary Government Described," His "Life and Letters" were published by R. C. Winthrop (2 vols. 1864–67).

Winthrop, John. Born at Groton, England, Feb. 12, 1606; died at Boston, Mass., April 5, 1676. An American colonial governor, son of John Winthrop. He was educated at Dublin; served against France; traveled on the Continent; emigrated to Massachusetts in 1631 and became governor's assistant; was a leading settler of Ipswich, Massachusetts, founded Saybrook, Connecticut, in 1635, and was its first governor; founded New London, Connecticut, and was governor of Connecticut during nearly the whole period 1657–76. He obtained a charter uniting the colonies of Connecticut and New Haven. He was a fellow of the Royal Society.

Winthrop, Robert Charles. Born at Boston, May 12, 1809. An American statesman and orator. He graduated at Harvard in 1828; studied law with Daniel Webster; was a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, and its speaker 1838–40; was Whig member of Congress from Massachusetts 1840–42 and 1842–50; was speaker of the House 1847–49; and was United States senator appointed by the governor as successor to Webster) 1850–51. In the latter year he was a candidate for governor of Massachusetts, but was unsuccessful as candidate for governor of Massachusetts. He is especially noted as an orator. He delivered addresses at the 200th anniversary of the Washington monument in 1848, and at the completion of the monument in 1885.

Winthrop, Theodore. Born at New Haven, Conn., Sept. 22, 1828; killed at the battle of Big Bethel, June 10, 1861. An American author, and officer of New York volunteers in the Civil War. He was military secretary to General Butler, with the rank of major. He wrote "Cecil Dreeme" (1861), "John Brent" (1862), "Edwin Brothertoft" (1862), "The Canoe and the Saddle" (1862), "Life in the Open Air" (1863).

Winton, Andrew of. See *Wyntoun.*

Wintoon. See *Wintu.*

Wintu (win-tö'), or **Wintoon,** or **Wintun** (win-tön'). ['Man.'] The northern division of the Copehan stock of North American Indians, embracing a number of small tribes inhabiting mainly the valleys of the Sacramento and its eastern tributaries in northern California, from Mount Shasta to Stony Creek. Their number is small. See *Copehan.*

Wintun. See *Wintu.*

Winwaed. A river near Leeds, England: now Winmore. Here, in 655, Penda, king of Mercia, was defeated by Oswy of Northumbria, and slain.

Winyaw Bay (win'ya bā). An arm of the Atlantic on the coast of South Carolina, on which Georgetown is situated. It receives the Great Pedee and Black rivers. Length, about 17 miles.

Wipbach (vip'bāch). The modern name of the Frigidus (which see).

> This river, the Wipbach of our own day, the Frigidus Flavius of the age of Theodosius, has not only historic fame, but is beautiful and full of interest to the lover of geographer. Close to the little town of Wipbach it bursts forth from the foot of the cliffs of the Birnbaumer Wald: no little rivulet such as one spring might nourish, but "a full-fed river," as deep and strong as the Aar at Thun or the Reuss at Lucerne, like also to both those streams in the colour of its pale-blue waters, and, even in the hottest days of summer, uncomfortably cool.
>
> *Hodgkin,* Italy and her Invaders, I. 160.

Wipper (vip'per). **1.** A river in Pomerania, Prussia, which flows into the Baltic 18 miles northeast of Köslin. Length, about 90 miles. —**2.** A small river in Thuringia, a tributary of the Unstrut.—**3.** A small river in northern Germany which comes from the Harz and joins the Saale near Bernburg.

Wirral (wėr'al). A district in the western part of Cheshire, England, between the estuaries of the Mersey and Dee.

Wirt (wėrt), **William.** Born at Bladensburg, Md., Nov. 8, 1772; died at Washington, D. C., Feb. 18, 1834. An American lawyer, orator, and author. He was admitted to the bar in 1792; became a prominent lawyer in Virginia, clerk of the House of Delegates, chancellor to the eastern shore of Virginia, and member of the House of Delegates; assisted in the prosecution of Aaron Burr; was appointed United States district attorney in 1816; and was United States attorney-general 1817–29. In 1832 he was Antimasonic candidate for President, and received the electoral vote of Vermont. He wrote "Letters of the British Spy" (1803), "The Rainbow" and other essays, "Sketches of the Life and Character of Patrick Henry" (1817), and various addresses.

Wirtemberg. An unusual spelling of *Würtemberg.*

Wisbech, or **Wisbeach** (wiz'bēch). A town in Cambridgeshire, England, situated in the Isle of Ely, on the Nen and the Wisbech Canal, 19 miles north of Ely. It has trade by the river Nen. Population (1891), 9,395.

Wisby, or **Visby** (vis'bi). A town on the west coast of the island of Gotland, Sweden. It contains a cathedral and ruined churches, towers, and walls. It was an ancient Hanseatic port, and important commercially until its sack by Waldemar III. of Denmark in 1361. Population, 7,102.

Wisby Laws of. A code or compilation of maritime customs and adjudications adopted by the town of Wisby, in the island of Gotland, in the Baltic Sea. By the law-writers of the northern European nations it has been claimed that these laws are older than the Laws of Oleron, but the better opinion seems to be that the latter, and in some respects superior, improvement upon them. The code was not established by legislative authority, but its provisions have acquired the sanction of general use and observance, and have been in force equity and convenience. Some time recalled the *Gotland Sea Laws.*

Wisconsin (wis-kon'sin). A Northwestern State of the United States. It is bounded by Lake Superior, Michigan (partly separated by the Menominee River), Lake Michigan, Illinois, Iowa (separated by the Mississippi and Minnesota (nearly separated by the Mississippi and St. Croix rivers). Capital, Madison; chief city, Milwaukee. It is hilly in the north and southwest, and elsewhere generally level. It is an important agricultural, lumbering and mining state, produces wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley, tobacco, potatoes, and cranberries; lumber, flour, etc.; and has important iron-mines in the north. Wisconsin has 9 counties, 10 representatives in Congress, 2 senators, and 12 electoral votes. It was early explored by French fur-traders and missionaries (Nicolet in 1634; Radisson, Allouez). In 1788 it was included in the Northwest Territory, and afterward in the Indiana Territory; in 1809 in Illinois Territory; and in 1818 in Michigan Territory. Wisconsin Territory was organized in 1836, and was admitted to the Union in 1848. Area, 54,450 square miles. Population (1890), 1,686,880 (in large part of German, Scandinavian, and other foreign parentage).

Wisconsin, University of. An institution of learning at Madison, Wisconsin. It was incorporated in 1848 and opened in 1850, and comprises colleges of letters and arts, a law school, and a postgraduate course. It is coeducational.

Wisconsin River. A river in Wisconsin. It rises in Lake Vieux Desert on the border of Wisconsin and Michigan, flows south and west, and joins the Mississippi near Prairie du Chien. In its course are several cataracts, including the Dalles of the Wisconsin (which see). Length, about 600 miles; navigable from Portage City.

Wisdom of Solomon, Book of the. One of the deuterocanonical books of the Old Testament. Tradition ascribes its authorship to Solomon; but by most modern Protestant theologians it is attributed to an Alexandrian Jew of the 1st or 2d century B. C. The shorter title "Wisdom," or "Book of Wisdom," is commonly applied to this book, but not to Ecclesiasticus. See *Ecclesiasticus.*

Wise (wiz), **Henry Alexander.** Born at Drummondtown, Va., Dec. 3, 1806; died at Richmond, Sept. 12, 1876. An American statesman and orator. He graduated at Washington College, Pennsylvania; practised law; was Democratic member of Congress from Virginia 1833–44; was United States minister to France 1844–47; and was elected on the Anti-Know-Nothing platform as governor of Virginia, and served 1856–60. He opposed secession, but followed his State and became a Confederate brigadier-general. He was defeated in the Kanawha valley in 1861, and at Roanoke Island in 1862.

Wise, Henry Augustus. Born 1819; died 1869. An American naval officer and author, cousin of H. A. Wise. He wrote the books of travels "Los Gringos" (1849), "Scampavias" (1857), "Tales for the Marines" (1855), etc.

Wiseman (wiz'man). **Nicholas Patrick Stephen.** Born at Seville, Spain, Aug. 2, 1802; died at London, Feb. 15, 1865. An English cardinal and theologian. He was professor at Rome; was made bishop *in partibus* in 1840, and vicar apostolic in 1840, and became archbishop of Westminster and cardinal in 1850. Among his works are "Horæ Syriacæ" (1828), "The Connection between Science and Revealed Religion" (1836), "Lectures on the Catholic Church" (1836), "The Eucharist" (1836), etc.

Wise Men of Gotham, The Merry Tales of the. A book of jests, etc., said to have been collected by Andrew Borde in the reign of Henry VIII.

Wise Men of the East. See *Three Kings of Cologne.*

Wishart (wish'ėrt), **George.** Born early in the 16th century; burned at the stake at St. Andrews, March 12, 1546. A Scottish Reformer and martyr. He was schoolmaster at Montrose, and was charged with heresy there about 1538 for teaching the New Testament in Greek. In 1543 he was a tutor at Cambridge. In 1544 he went to Scotland with the commission sent by Henry VIII. to arrange a treaty for the marriage of his son Edward (age 7) and the infant queen Mary. He began immediately to instruct people in the doctrines of the Reformation, and at the instigation of Cardinal Beaton was burned at St. Andrews.

Wishart, or **Wisheart** (wiz'hart), **George.** Born 1609; died 1671. A Scottish bishop. He was deprived of his living for refusal to subscribe the Covenant; was chaplain to the Marquis of Montrose; and was made bishop of Edinburgh in 1662. He wrote, in Latin, a history of the wars of Montrose.

Wishaw (wish'a). A burgh in Lanarkshire, Scotland, 13 miles east-southeast of Glasgow. It has important coal-mines and iron-works. Population (1891), 14,869.

Wishfort (wish'fort), **Lady.** A character in Congreve's "The Way of the World": "a mixture of wit and ridiculous vanity" (*Hallam*).

Wishoskan (wēsh'os-kan). A linguistic stock of North American Indians which formerly occu-

pied the shores of Humboldt Bay (where some still remain) and the lower Mad, Eel, and Elk rivers, California. They are one of the peoples called Diggers (so named from living largely upon roots and from their subdivided). Their principal tribes are the Patawat, Wishosk, and Wiyot.

Wisingsö (vē'sing-sē). A small island in the southern part of Lake Wettern, Sweden: a medieval royal residence.

Wismar (vis'mär). A seaport of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Germany, situated on the Bay of Wismar in lat. 53° 54′ N., long. 11° 28′ E. It has one of the best harbors on the Baltic; contains several Gothic churches and the Renaissance Fürstenhof; exports grain, butter, cattle, and oil-seeds; and has tobacco manufactures. Formerly it was an important Hanseatic city; passed with its territory to Sweden in 1648; and was pledged by Sweden to Mecklenburg-Schwerin in 1803, with possible reversion to Sweden in 1963. Population (1890), 16,783.

Wismar, Bay of. An arm of the Baltic, on the coast of Mecklenburg-Schwerin.

Wissman (vis'männ), **Herrmann von.** Born at Frankfort-on-the-Oder, 1853. An African explorer and commander. In 1880, as lieutenant, he accompanied Dr. Pogge to Angola, to Lubuki near the confluence of the Kassai and Lulua rivers, and to Nyangwe, whence he completed alone the crossing of the continent to Zanzibar (Nov. 15, 1882). In 1885, as chief of a large expedition sent out by Leopold II., he pursued Lubuku, established the stations Luluaburg and Luebo, and descended the Kassai river by boat, thus establishing its navigability (1885). Setting again from Lubuku (1886), he failed in an attempt to discover the sources of the Tshuapa, Lulonga, and Lomami, but reached Nyangwe, followed the Lualaba and the Lukuga, and made for the east coast by way of Tanganyika and Nyassa (1887). As imperial German commissioner he suppressed the Arab uprising under Bushiri. In 1892 he failed to carry out his plan of taking two steamers to Lake Victoria via Nyassa and Tanganyika. He is the author of "Im Innern Afrikas" (1888), "Unter deutscher Flagge quer durch Afrika" (1889).

Wit at Several Weapons. A comedy produced about 1614, and published as by Beaumont and Fletcher in 1617. It shows traces of Middleton and Rowley.

Witch, The. A play by Middleton, produced probably about 1621. It was printed in 1778 from a MS. Shakspere's "Macbeth" was altered by Middleton not long after "The Witch" was acted. A fierce literary war has raged as to the question whether the machinery of the witches was borrowed by Middleton from Shakspere, or vice versa. A. W. *Ward.*

Witches' Sabbath. A midnight meeting supposed in the middle ages to be held annually by demons, sorcerers, and witches, under the leadership of Satan, for the purpose of celebrating their orgies.

Witchfinder (wich'fin″dėr), **The.** A name given to the Englishman Matthew Hopkins, a pretended discoverer of witches about 1645.

Witch of Atlas, The. A poem by Shelley.

Witch of Edmonton, The. A tragicomedy by Rowley, Dekker, and Ford. It was probably written about 1621, produced in 1623, and was printed in 1658. It was founded on a true story, the execution of the reputed witch Mother Sawyer. "The Merry Devil of Edmonton," written about twenty years before and alluded to in the prologue, has no reference to this play.

Witenagemot (wit'e-nāg-e-mōt'). [AS. *witena gemōt*, counselors' moot.] In Anglo-Saxon history, the great body or council of the nation, consisting of the king with his dependents and friends and sometimes the members of his family, the ealdormen, and the bishops and other ecclesiastics. This council, which met frequently, constituted the highest court of judicature in the kingdom. It was summoned by the king in any political emergency, and its concurrence was necessary in many important measures, such as the declaring of war, the levying of extraordinary taxes, grants of land in certain cases, and the election (and in many instances the deposition) of kings.

Witham (with'am). A river in England, chiefly in Lincoln, which flows into the Wash 5 miles southeast of Boston. Length, about 80 miles; navigable to Lincoln.

Witham. A town in Essex, England, 35 miles northeast of London. Population (1891), 3,444.

Wither, or **Wyther** (with'ėr), or **Withers** (with'ėrz), **George.** Born at Brentworth, Hampshire, June 11, 1588; died at London, May 2, 1667. A noted English poet. He was educated at Magdalen College, Oxford. In 1639 he was a Royalist captain of horse in an expedition against the Scotch Covenanters; in 1642 he had become a Puritan and a major in the Parliamentary army; and was afterward made by Cromwell master of the statute office and "major-general of the horse and foot of the County of Surrey." After the Restoration he was obliged to give up the fortune accumulated in these offices, and was imprisoned by Parliament, but released in 1663. Among his poems are "The Shepherd's Hunting" (1614), "Fidelia" (1615), "The Motto" (1618), "Fair Virtue, or the Mistress of Philarete" (1622), "Hymns and Songs of the Church" (1623), "Emblems" (1634), "Hallelujah" (1641), a satire "Abuses Stript and Whipt" (1613–), for which he was imprisoned, and a translation of the Psalms of David.

Witherspoon (with'ėr-spōn), **John.** Born in Haddingtonshire, Scotland, Feb. 5, 1722; died near Princeton, N. J., Sept. 15, 1794. A Scotch-American clergyman and educator. He graduated at the University of Edinburgh; was pastor at Beith and Paisley; became president of Princeton College in 1768; and gave instruction in divinity, philosophy, Hebrew, and rhetoric, etc.; was a member of the New Jersey constitutional convention and provincial congress in 1776; and was a delegate from New Jersey to the Continental Congress, and a signer of the Declaration of Independence. Among his works are "Ecclesiastical Characteristics" (1753), "Essay on Justification" (1756), "Serious Inquiry into the Nature and Effects of the Stage" (1757), "Essays on Important Subjects" (1764), "Considerations on the Nature and Extent of the Legislative Authority of the British Parliament" (1774), etc.

Wititterly (wi-tit'ėr-li), **Mrs. Julia.** A lady who employs Kate Nickleby as governess, in Charles Dickens's "Nicholas Nickleby."

Wits, The. A comedy by Sir William Davenant, produced in 1633, printed in 1636. It was revived after the Restoration, and is frequently mentioned by Pepys.

Witt, De. See *De Witt.*

Wittekind (wit'e-kind), or **Widukind** (wid'ō-kind). The leader of the Saxons against Charles the Great. He made a raid into the Rhineland in 778; gained successes in 782; and conducted the war until 785, when he submitted and was baptized. He was made a hereditary ducal duke of the Saxons, and to have died in battle in 807.

Wittelsbach (vit'tels-bäch). The family name of the former electors of the Palatinate and Bavaria, and of the present royal house of Bavaria.

Witten (vit'ten). A town in the province of Westphalia, Prussia, situated on the Ruhr 37 miles north-northeast of Cologne. It has important manufactures of iron, steel, machinery, glass, etc. Population (1890), 26,310.

Wittenberg (wit'en-bėrg; G. pron. vit'ten-berg). A town in the province of Saxony, Prussia, situated on the Elbe 55 miles southwest of Berlin: famous for its connection with Luther and the early Reformation. See *Luther.* Among its noted objects are the Schlosskirche (with the graves of Luther, Melanchthon, Frederick the Wise, and John the Constant), the Stadtkirche (with Cranach's "last Supper"), the Augustinian monastery, Luther's house, Melanchthon's house, statues of Luther and Melanchthon, and the Rathaus. It was the capital of Saxe-Wittenberg, and was long the chief town of Saxony. Its university was founded in 1502, and was united with that of Halle in 1815. Luther nailed his 95 theses to the door of the Schlosskirche in 1517, and burned the Pope's bull in 1520. The town was bombarded by the Imperialists in 1760; was fortified by Napoleon in 1813; and was besieged by the Prussians and stormed Jan. 12–13, 1814. Population (1890), 14,458.

Wittenberg, Concord of. An agreement between Lutheran and Swiss Reformers in 1536.

Wittenberge (vit'ten-ber-ge). A town in the province of Brandenburg, Prussia, situated on the Elbe 75 miles west-northwest of Berlin. The Elbe is crossed here by a bridge. Population (1890), 12,587.

Wittenweier (vit'ten-vi-ėr). A village in Baden, situated on the Rhine near Strasburg. It was the scene of the meeting between Bernhard of Saxe-Weimar and the Imperialists in 1637, and of a victory of the former over the latter Aug. 9, 1638.

Wittgenstein (vit'gen-stīn), **Ludwig Adolf Peter,** Prince of Sayn-Wittgenstein-Ludwigsburg. Born 1769; the Russian governor of Peru, Jan. 6, 1769; died at Lemberg, June 11, 1843. A Russian field-marshal. He served in the campaign of 1807; commanded against Oudinot, St. Cyr, and Victor in 1812; was an unsuccessful commander of the Allies in 1813, and was removed after the defeat of Bautzen; commanded a Russian contingent of the Allies 1813–14; commanded the army on the Pruth in 1828, and occupied the Danubian principalities; and besieged Shumla unsuccessfully in the same year.

Wittstock (vit'stok). A town in the province of Brandenburg, Prussia, situated on the Dosse 60 miles northwest of Berlin. A victory was gained there (Sept. 24, 1636) by the Swedes under Banér over the Austrians under Hatzfeld and the Saxons under Elector Johann Georg I. Population (1890), 6,895.

Witu (vē'tū), or **Wituland** (vē'tū-länd). A German protectorate on the coast of eastern Africa, about lat. 3° S., near the mouth of the Tana. It was established in 1885.

Wit Without Money. A play by Fletcher, revived not earlier than 1614 and printed in 1639.

Witwou'd (wit'wūd). A character in Congreve's "The Way of the World." "Witwou'd is as diverting as he is original — a man afflicted by a perfect cacoethes of feeble repartee." *Ward.*

Wixom (wik'som), **Emma,** stage name **Emma Nevada.** Born at Austen, Nevada, 1862. An American operatic singer. Her voice is a soprano. She took her stage name, Emma Nevada, from her birthplace. She made her first appearance at London in 1880, and has sung in Italy, Paris, and in the United States (1884). In 1885 she married Dr. Raymond Palmer.

Wizard of the North. A name given to Sir Walter Scott.

Wladimir. See *Vladimir.*

Wladislaw (vlä'dės-läf) **I.,** or **Ladislaus, Lokjetek.** Born 1260: died at Cracow, March 2, 1333. King of Poland 1319–33.

Wladislaw II. Jagello. Born 1348: died May 31, 1434. King of Poland 1386–1434.

Wladislaw III. Born 1424: killed in the battle of Varna, Nov. 10, 1444. King of Poland 1434–44, son of Wladislaw II. He became king of Hungary in 1439.

Wladislaw IV. Born 1595: died May 20, 1648. King of Poland 1632–48, son of Sigismund III.

Woburn (wō'bėrn). A village in Bedfordshire, England, 42 miles northwest of London. Near it is Woburn Abbey, the seat of the Duke of Bedford.

Woburn. A city in Middlesex County, Massachusetts, 10 miles north-northwest of Boston. It has manufactures of leather and of boots and shoes. Population (1890), 13,499.

Woccon (wok'on). [Pl., also *Woccons.*] The chief of the North Carolina tribes of the Kataba division of North American Indians: now extinct. In 1709 they were in Lenoir or Green County, North Carolina. See *Kataba.*

Wodan. The Old High German form of the name of the deity called by the Norse Odin.

Wodehouse (wōd'hous), **John,** first Earl of Kimberley. Born Jan. 7, 1826. An English Liberal statesman. He was lord lieutenant of Ireland 1864–66; lord privy seal 1868–70; colonial secretary 1870–74 and 1880–82; secretary for India 1882–83 and 1886; lord president of the council and secretary of state for India in 1892; and secretary of state for foreign affairs under Rosebery in 1894. He was created earl of Kimberley in 1866.

Woden (wō'den). [Lit. the 'furious,' the 'mighty warrior.'] The Anglo-Saxon name of the deity called by the Norse Odin.

Woerden (wōr'den). A town in the Netherlands, on the Old Rhine 20 miles south of Amsterdam. It was formerly a fortress, and was sacked by the French in 1672 and 1813.

Woffington (wof'ing-ton), **Margaret** or **Peg.** Born at Dublin, Oct. 18, 1720: died at Teddington, March 28, 1760. A celebrated Irish actress, the daughter of a bricklayer. She appeared as Polly Peachum, with a company of children, in "The Beggar's Opera" when only twelve years old, and made her first appearance as a mature actress at Dublin in 1737 as Ophelia. Until 1740 she played a wide range of parts there. In that year she made her first appearance at Covent Garden as Sylvia in the "Recruiting Officer." Her success was great, and her singing and the "finish" of the male characters she assumed made the fortunes of the theaters where she played. She lived for some time with Garrick and Macklin at No. 6 Bow street, London, and Garrick was reported to have married her, but without foundation. She attempted to atone for her lack of moral character by her charities, and built the almshouses at Teddington said to have been founded by her are of much earlier date. She was seized with paralysis while playing Rosalind, May 3, 1757, and never appeared again. See *Masks and Faces.*

Mrs. Woffington was the only player who acted Sir Harry Wildair with the spirit and elegance of the original — Wilks, to whom Garrick and Woodward were, in this part, inferior. She was excellent in Lady Townley, unrivalled in the representation of females in high rank and of dignified elegance. Millamant, Lady Townley, Lady Betty Modish, and Maria Darlove, in "The Chances," exhibited by her with that happy ease and gaiety, and with such powerful attraction, that the excesses of these characters appeared not only pardonable, but agreeable.

Dowton, Eng. Stage, II. 9.

Wöhler (vē'ler), **Friedrich.** Born at Eschersheim, near Frankfort-on-the-Main, July 31, 1800; died at Göttingen, Sept. 23, 1882. A celebrated German chemist. He was educated at Marburg, Heidelberg, and under Berzelius at Stockholm; became professor at Göttingen in 1836, and pharmaceutical inspector; and was associated with Liebig in many researches. He discovered aluminium, beryllium, and yttrium, and made many other brilliant discoveries and investigations. Besides numerous special papers he wrote "Grundriss der Chemie" ("Outlines of Chemistry," 1831), etc.; adapted Berzelius's "Lehrbuch der Chemie"; and edited the "Annalen."

Wolcott, or **Wolcot** (wol'kot), **John:** pseudonym **Peter Pindar.** Born near Kingsbridge, Devonshire, England, May, 1738: died at London, Jan. 14, 1819. An English satirist. In early life he was a physician, and was made physician-general of the island of Jamaica. He returned to England and was ordained in 1769, but resumed the practice of medicine in a few years at Truro and other places. He removed to London with John Opie about 1780, and became noted for his coarse but witty satires on George III., Boswell, the Royal Academy, etc. He was blind for some years before his death. Among his works are "Lyrical Odes to the Royal Academicians" (published first in 1782 and afterward every year till about 1814), "Bozzy and Piozzi" (1786), "The Lousiad" (1785), "The Apple Dumplings and a King," etc. He painted landscapes also, and a series of his pictures was engraved by Aiken in 1797.

Wolcott, Oliver. Born at Windsor, Conn., Nov. 26, 1726: died at Litchfield, Conn., Dec. 1, 1797. An American politician and general, son of Roger Wolcott. He held various judicial offices in

Connecticut; was a delegate to the Continental Congress from Connecticut, and a signer of the Declaration of Independence; served on important commissions; commanded the Connecticut troops in 1776; served against Burgoyne in 1777; was lieutenant-governor of Connecticut 1786–96; and was governor of Connecticut 1796–97.

Wolcott, Oliver. Born at Litchfield, Conn., Jan. 11, 1760; died at New York, June 1, 1833. An American politician and financier, son of Oliver Wolcott (1726–97). He served in the Revolutionary War; was auditor of the treasury 1789–91; was comptroller of the treasury 1791–95; was secretary of the treasury 1795–1800; and was governor of Connecticut 1817–1827.

Wolcott, Roger. Born at Windsor, Conn., Jan. 4, 1679; died at East Windsor, May 17, 1767. An American colonial magistrate. He commanded the Connecticut contingent at the siege of Louisburg in 1745; and was governor of Connecticut 1751–54. He wrote "Poetical Meditations" (1725), etc.

Wolf, or **Wolff** (wólf), **Christian von.** Born at Breslau, Jan. 24, 1679; died April 9, 1754. A celebrated German philosopher and mathematician. He was educated at Jena; lectured at Leipsic; became professor at Halle in 1707; was deposed from his office and exiled from Prussia in 1723 on the charge of heresy; was offered a professorship at Marburg; was reinstated at Halle by Frederick the Great in 1740; and became vice-chancellor of the university. He developed the philosophy of Leibnitz, and took considerable influence upon subsequent metaphysical speculation in Germany. His numerous works, in German and Latin, include "Philosophia rationalis," "Psychologia empirica," "Psychologia rationalis," "Cosmologia," "Jus naturæ," etc.

Wolf (wólf), **Doctor.** An English Catholic priest who seduces an English gentleman into treasonable practices: a character in Cibber's "Non-Juror," an adaptation of Molière's "Tartuffe." Cibber played this part himself with great success. Wolf appears as Cantwell in "The Hypocrite."

Wolf (wólf), **Friedrich August.** Born at Haynrode, near Nordhausen, Germany, Feb. 15, 1759; died at Marseilles, Aug. 8, 1824. A German classical scholar, regarded as the founder of scientific classical philology. He studied at Gottingen; was professor at Halle 1783–1807; and later was in the government service in Berlin. His chief work is the "Prolegomena in Homerum" (1795), in which he propounded the famous theory that the Iliad and Odyssey are not the work of one author (Homer), but of various rhapsodists. See *Homer*.

Wolfe (wúlf), **Charles.** Born at Dublin, Dec. 14, 1791: died at Cork, Feb. 21, 1823. A British clergyman and poet. He wrote the "Burial of Sir John Moore." His "Poetical Remains," with a memoir by Russell, were published in 1825.

Wolfe, General, Death of. See *Death of General Wolfe*.

Wolfe, James. Born at Westerham, Kent, England, Jan. 2, 1727: killed at the battle of Quebec, Sept. 13, 1759. An English general. He served at Dettingen in 1743, against the Scottish insurgents 1745–46, and at Lawfeldt in 1747; was made brigadier-general in 1758; commanded a division under Amherst at the siege and capture of Louisburg in 1758; and was made major-general and commander of the expedition against Quebec. After making unsuccessful attempts on Montcalm's works, he led his force up the Heights of Abraham on the night of Sept. 12, and died in the hour of victory there, Sept. 13, 1759.

Wolfenbüttel (vólf'en-büt-tel). A town in the duchy of Brunswick, situated on the Oker seven miles south of Brunswick. It has a noted library of 300,000 volumes and 9,000 MSS. and incunabula, and a ducal castle. Until 1754 it was the ducal residence. Near here, in 1641, the Swedes defeated the Imperialists. Lessing was librarian at Wolfenbuttel. Population, 14,484.

Wolfenbüttel Fragments. 1. Portions of a New Testament codex, supposed to be of the 5th or 6th century, recovered about 1750 at Wolfenbüttel in Germany, from a palimpsest of Isidore of Seville.—2. A rationalistic work on the Bible, by Reimarus, a German critic of the 18th century. See *Reimarus*.

Wolfert's Roost, Chronicles of. A series of sketches by Washington Irving, published originally in the "Knickerbocker Magazine."

Wolff (wólf), **Albert.** Born at Neustrelitz, Germany, Nov. 14, 1814: died at Berlin, June 20, 1892. A famous German sculptor, an associate of Rauch; professor at the Academy of Arts in Berlin from 1858. He designed statues of the Great Elector, Frederick the Great, William I., and others, and colossal statues of Ernst August (Hannover), Frederick William III. (Berlin), Galileo (Pest), and Frederick William IV. (Konigsberg).

Wolff, Emil. Born at Berlin, March 2, 1802: died at Rome, Sept. 29, 1879. A German sculptor, a pupil of Schadow. Among his statues are the "Fisher," "Thetis," an Amazon group, "Jephthah and his Daughter," etc.

Wolff (wúlf; G. pron. vólf), Sir **Henry Drummond.** Born 1830. An English diplomatist and politician. He was secretary for the Ionian Islands; commissioner for settling the affairs of Eastern Rumelia; member of Parliament, and a member of Lord Randolph Churchill's "Fourth Party"; special envoy and commissioner to Turkey and Egypt for arranging the affairs of Egypt 1885–87; and ambassador to Persia 1888.

Wolff (vólf), **Kaspar Friedrich.** Born at Berlin, 1733: died at St. Petersburg, 1794. A German anatomist and physiologist, founder of the science of embryology. He was professor at St. Petersburg from 1766.

Wolfram von Eschenbach (vólf'räm fon esh'-en-bäch). Place and date of birth unknown: he died about 1220 (place unknown). A Middle High German poet of the latter part of the 12th and the beginning of the 13th century: the greatest epic poet of medieval Germany. He was of noble origin, and received his name from the little town of Eschenbach near Ansbach, Bavaria, which was the ancestral seat of his family. His own home was at Wildenberg, near Ansbach, where he lived with his wife and child, but he was frequently at the court of that patron of poets, the landgrave Hermann of Thuringia, at Eisenach. He could not read or write, but knew French. He made frequent references to his poverty. He was buried in the Frauenkirche at Eschenbach. He composed lyrics, among them four "Tagelieder" ("Day Songs"); but his principal works are the three epic poems "Parzival," "Titurel" (left uncompleted), and "Wilhelm" (also incomplete). "Parzival," the greatest court epic of Germany, was written between 1205 and 1215: it is based upon French sources, and diffuses Celtic spirit particularly upon a poem by Chrestien de Troyes. "Titurel," written possibly about 1210, goes back to similar sources. The scattered songs of both poems in the Grail and Holy Grail; the former is named from its hero Parzival, the latter from Titurel, the first Knight of the Grail. "Wilhelm" (von Orlens) was finished probably before 1216, is from French national poetry. "Titurel" was subsequently rewritten and completed by a certain Albrecht between 1260 and 1270. "Wilhelm" was later on continued by Ulrich von Türkheim and Ulrich von dem Turlin. Wolfram's works were published by Karl Lachmann in 1833 (6th ed. in 1880).

Wolgast (vól'gäst). A seaport in the province of Pomerania, Prussia, situated on the Peene, near its mouth in the Baltic, 53 miles northwest of Stettin. Gustavus Adolphus landed near there in 1630. The town was several times taken in the 17th and 18th centuries. Population (1890), 7,880.

Wollaston (wúl'as-ton), **William Hyde.** Born at East Dereham, Norfolk, Aug. 6, 1766: died at London, Dec. 22, 1828. An English chemist and physicist. He discovered palladium and rhodium; made important investigations in optics and electricity; discovered the dark lines in the solar spectrum and the ultra-violet rays; and invented the camera lucida and goniometer.

Wollaston Lake. A lake in the Northwest Territory, British America, about lat. 58° N., long. 104° W. Its outlet is to the Mackenzie River. Length, about 50 miles.

Wollaston Land. A region in the arctic lands of North America, about lat. 69°–70° N., long. 110°–115° W.

Wollin (vól-lēn'). 1. An island in the Baltic, belonging to the province of Pomerania, Prussia, 30 miles north of Stettin. With Usedom it separates the Stettiner Haff from the Baltic. It is separated from Usedom by the Swine, and from the mainland on the east by the Divenow. Length, 22 miles.

2. The chief place in the island of Wollin, situated on the Divenow near the site of the Wendish Vineta or Wolin. Population (1890), 4,965.

Wollstonecraft. See *Godwin*.

Wolof (wo-lof'). An important Nigritic nation of the French Sénégal, West Africa, between the Sénégal, Fulémé, and Gambia rivers. It is especially strong on the coast (St. Louis and Dakar) in Walo, Cayor, Baol, and Jolof. The men are tall, with fine busts, almond eyes, aquiline heads, and jet black skin. They wear wide trousers and long shirts. Most of them profess Islamism; a portion in the coast towns profess Catholicism, but heathenism is still widespread. Society has three hereditary castes: the nobility, the tradesmen and musicians (who are despised), and the slaves. Domestic slaves are well treated and cannot be sold. The Wolof language is regular and rich in grammatical forms, but occupies a rather isolated position.

Wolowski (vō-lov'skē), **Louis François Michel Raymond.** Born in Warsaw, Aug. 31, 1810: died at Gisors, Aug. 15, 1876. A French political economist, financier, and politician. He fled to France after the repression of the Polish uprising of 1832; was a member of the Constituent Assembly in 1848, and of the Legislative Assembly in 1849; and in the third republic was a member of the National Assembly and senator. He wrote "La question des banques" (1864), "L'Or et l'argent" (1873), etc.

Wolseley (wúlz'li), Sir **Garnet Joseph,** first Viscount Wolseley. Born at Golden Bridge House, County Dublin, Ireland, June 4, 1833. A distinguished British general. He entered the army as ensign in 1852; served in the second Burmese war in 1853 (when he was wounded), and in the Crimean war (when he was again wounded); became captain in 1855; served in India during the Indian mutiny (at the relief of Lucknow in 1857, and elsewhere); and fought in the war with China in 1860. In 1862 he visited the Confederate army in Virginia. In 1865 he was promoted colonel. He commanded the Red River expedition which suppressed Riel's insurrection in 1870, and was knighted; and commanded in the Ashanti war 1873–74, and was made major-general in 1875. He was administrator of Natal in 1875; a member of the Council of India in 1876; commissioner and commander in Cyprus in 1878; and governor of Natal and the Transvaal 1879–80. In 1882 he was made quartermaster-general, and adjutant-general in 1883. He defeated the Egyptian insurgents under Arabi and gained the victory of Tel-el-Kebir in 1882; was raised to the peerage and made general in 1882; and was commander-in-chief of the unsuccessful expedition for the relief of Gordon 1884–85. He was made viscount in 1885, and commander-in-chief of the forces in Ireland in 1890. He married Louisa, daughter of the War with China in 1860" (1860), "Soldier's Pocket-Book" (1869), "System of Field Manœuvres" (1872), "Marley Castle," a novel (1877), etc.

Wolsey (wúl'zi), **Thomas.** Born at Ipswich, England, probably in 1471: died at Leicester, Nov. 29, 1530. A celebrated English statesman and cardinal. He was educated at Magdalen College, Oxford; studied divinity; became rector of Lymington in 1500, was successively chaplain to the Archbishop of Canterbury, to Sir Richard Nanfan, and to Henry VII.; was sent by Henry VII. on a diplomatic mission to the emperor Maximilian; was made dean of Lincoln in 1509; became almoner in 1509, and privy councilor in 1511; served against France in 1513; was made bishop of Lincoln in 1514, and archbishop of York in 1514; and became lord chancellor and cardinal in 1515, and minister of Henry VIII. He was made legate in 1518. He gained the ill will of Henry VIII. by his conduct in the matter of the king's divorce; was deprived of the great seal, and was charged to the archbishopric of York in 1530; and was arrested for high treason in Nov., 1530. He founded Christ Church College, Oxford.

Wolverhampton (wúl'ver-hamp'ton). A borough in Staffordshire, England, 13 miles northwest of Birmingham. It is situated near a large coal- and iron-mining district, and is one of the principal centers for the manufacture of hardware in Great Britain. Population (1891), 94,220.

Wolzogen (vólt-sō'gen), Mme. von (**Karoline von Lengefeld**). Born at Rudolstadt, Germany, 1763: died at Jena, 1847. A German author, sister-in-law of Schiller. She wrote "Schillers Leben" ("Life of Schiller," 1830), the novels "Agnes von Lilien" (1798) and "Cordelia" (1840), etc.

Woman Hater, The. 1. A play by Beaumont and Fletcher, published anonymously in 1607.—2. A novel by Charles Reade, published in 1877.

Woman in White, The. A novel by Wilkie Collins, published in 1860.

Woman Killed with Kindness, A. A play by Thomas Heywood, acted in March, 1603, printed in 1607. It is considered Heywood's best play.

Wombwell (wom'wel), a town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, England, 10 miles northnortheast of Sheffield. Population (1891), 10,942.

Wonder, The: A Woman Keeps a Secret. A comedy by Mrs. Centlivre, produced and printed in 1714. It still keeps the stage.

Wonder-Book, The. A collection of stories for boys and girls, from classical mythological sources, by Hawthorne, published in 1851.

Wonderful Parliament, or **Wonder-making Parliament.** See *Merciless Parliament*.

Wonder of the World. A name given to the emperors Otto III. and Frederick II. of Germany.

Wonders beyond Thule. See *Dinias and Dercyllis*.

Wondrous Tale of Alroy, The. A novel by Disraeli, published in 1833.

Wood (wud), **Anthony,** called **Anthony à Wood.** Born at Oxford, England, Dec. 17, 1632: died there, Nov. 28, 1695. An English antiquary. He was educated at Oxford. He wrote "Historicæ Antiquitates Universitatis Oxoniensis" (written in English and translated into Latin for the University Press in 1674). He was dissatisfied with the translation, and afterward rewrote his English MS., and it was published after his death in two volumes—the first as "The History and Antiquities of the Colleges and Halls of the University of Oxford, with a Continuation to the Present Time by John Gutch," with "Fasti (Annals) Oxonienses" (1786–90); the second as "The History and Antiquities of the University of Oxford" (1792–1796). He also wrote "Athenæ Oxonienses: an Exact History of all the Writers and Bishops who have had their Education in the University of Oxford," published in 1691–92, with "Fasti." Two volumes of this were printed (1691–92) before his death; the third he prepared, and it appeared in the second edition (1721), and the third edition in Bliss (1815–20). He also wrote "Modus Solidus, a Collection of Pieces of Humour" (1751), and "The Ancient and Present State of the City of Oxford" (1773).

Wood, Fernando. Born at Philadelphia, June 14, 1812: died at Washington, D. C., Feb. 14, 1881. An American politician. He was Democratic member of Congress from New York 1841–43; mayor of New York city 1854–61; and member of Congress from New York 1863–65 and 1867–81.

Wood, Mrs. **Henry** (**Ellen Price**). Born at Worcester, Jan. 17, 1814: died Feb. 10, 1887. An English novelist. Among her novels are "East Lynne" (1861; several times dramatized), "The Channings" (1862), "Mrs. Halliburton's Troubles" (1862), "The Shadow of Ashlydyat" (1863), etc. She also published anonymously "The Johnny Ludlow Tales" (1874–80). In 1867 she became editor of "The Argosy."

Wood, Sir **Henry Evelyn**, Born in Essex, Feb. 9, 1838. A British general. He served in the Crimean war, Indian mutiny, Ashanti war, and Zulu war; commanded against the Boers in 1881; served against the Egyptian rebels in 1882, and in the Sudan; and commanded the Egyptian army 1885–87. He is now (1894) quartermaster-general.

Wood, **Thomas Waterman**, Born at Montpelier, Vt., Nov. 12, 1823. An American portrait- and genre-painter. He settled in New York in 1867. He was elected national academician in 1871, and became vice-president of the National Academy in 1879, and president in 1890. He was also for nine or ten years president of the American Water-Color Society. From 1852 to 1858 he painted portraits.

Woodbury (wud'bur-i), **Levi**, Born at Francestown, N. H., Dec. 22, 1789; died at Portsmouth, N. H., Sept., 1851. An American jurist and statesman. He graduated at Dartmouth in 1809. He was governor of New Hampshire 1823–24; Democratic United States senator from New Hampshire 1825–31, secretary of the navy 1831–34; secretary of the treasury 1834–41; United States senator 1841–45, and associate justice of the United States supreme court 1845–51.

Woodcourt (wud'kort), **Allan**, The lover of Esther Summerson in Dickens's "Bleak House."

Woodkirk, or **Widkirk**, See *Wakefield*.

Woodman, Spare that Tree, A lyric poem by George P. Morris.

Woods (wudz), **Leonard**, Born at Princeton, Mass., June 19, 1774; died at Andover, Mass., Aug. 24, 1854. An American Congregational clergyman and theologian, professor of theology at Andover Theological Seminary. Among his works are "Letters to Unitarians" (1820), "Lectures on the Inspiration of the Scriptures" (1824), "Memoir of American Missionaries" (1833), "Examination of the Doctrine of Perfection" (1841), "Lectures on Church Government" (1843), "Lectures on Swedenborgianism" (1850), etc.

Woods, Leonard, Born at Newbury, Mass., Nov. 24, 1807; died at Boston, Dec. 24, 1878. An American educator, son of Leonard Woods (1774–1854). He was professor in Bangor Theological Seminary, and was president of Bowdoin College 1839–66.

Woods, William Burnham, Born at Newark, Ohio, 1824; died at Washington, D. C., 1887. An American jurist and general. He was a member of the Ohio legislature, served in the war in the Civil War, at Shiloh, Arkansas Post, and Vicksburg, and in Georgia; commanded a division in Sherman's march to the sea. He was appointed United States circuit judge in 1869, and was associate justice of the United States supreme court 1880–87.

Woodstock (wud'stok), A town in Oxfordshire, England, situated on the Glyme 8 miles north-west of Oxford. It was formerly a royal residence, and is particularly associated with the history of Henry II. and "Fair Rosamond." Elizabeth was imprisoned here by Mary. Woodstock was besieged and taken in 1646. Near it is Blenheim Park. Population (1891), 1,928.

Woodstock, The capital of Oxford County, Ontario, Canada, situated on the Thames 80 miles west-southwest of Toronto. Population (1891), 4,812.

Woodstock, The capital of Windsor County, Vermont, situated on the Ottaqueechee 23 miles east of Rutland. Population (1890), 2,545.

Woodstock, A novel by Sir Walter Scott, published in 1826. The scene is laid at Woodstock, England, and the vicinity, about 1651.

Woodstock, Assize of, A code for the regulation of the forests, proclaimed by Henry II. in 1184.

Woodville (wud'vil), **Anthony**, Seventh Earl Rivers. Beheaded at Pontefract, England, 1483. An English politician, influential in the reign of his brother-in-law Edward IV. He was put to death by Richard III.

Woodville, Elizabeth. See *Elizabeth Woodville*.

Woodward (wud'wärd), **Henry**, Born 1717; died 1777. A noted English comedian. He made his first appearance at Covent Garden in 1746, and his last in 1775. He was even better as Petruchio, Mercutio, Lothario, Touchstone, Captain Absolute, etc., and was noted for his power of mimicry.

Woodworth (wud'werth), **Samuel**, Born at Scituate, Mass., Jan. 13, 1785; died at New York city, Dec. 9, 1842. An American poet. He is best known from his lyric "The old Oaken Bucket." His poems were published in 1818.

Wool (wul), **John Ellis**, Born at Newburg, N. Y., Feb. 20, 1784; died at Troy, N. Y., Nov. 10, 1869. An American general. He entered the army in 1812; served at Queenstown Heights in 1812, and at Plattsburg in 1814; was appointed inspector-general of the army and colonel in 1816; became brigadier-general in 1841; organized volunteers for the Mexican war; was second in command at the battle of Buena Vista; and was afterward division and department commander. He saved Fortress Monroe in 1861. In 1862 he was made major-general, and retired in 1863.

Woolman (wul'man), **John**, Born at Northampton, N. J., 1720; died at York, England, Oct. 5, 1772. An American preacher of the Society of Friends. Among his works are "Some Considerations on the Keeping of Negroes" (1754), "Considerations on Pure Wisdom and Human Policy" etc. (1758), "Considerations on the True Harmony of Mankind" (1770). He is, however, best known by his "Journal," first published in 1774, after his death. It has been many times reprinted, and was edited in 1871 by Whittier.

Woolner (wul'nėr), **Thomas**, Born at Hadleigh, Suffolk, Dec. 17, 1825; died at London, Oct. 7, 1892. An English sculptor and poet. He was a member of the Preraphaelite Brotherhood, and many of his poems first appeared in "The Germ." He was professor of sculpture at the Royal Academy 1877–78. Among his statues are "Puck," "Titania," and "Ariel" (1848). "Constance and Arthur." "Elaine," "Ophelia," "Achilles and Patha;" statues of Macaulay, Lord Frederick Cavendish, Lord Palmerston, and others; and busts of Tennyson, Carlyle, Darwin, Gladstone, and others. His poems include "My Beautiful Lady" (1863), "Pygmalion" (1881), "Silenus" (1884), "Tennas" (1886), etc.

Woolsey (wul'si), **Sarah Chauncey**; pseudonym **Susan Coolidge**, Born at Cleveland, Ohio, about 1845. An American writer of juveniles, niece of T. D. Woolsey. Among her works for young people are "What Katy did," "What Katy did at School," "What Katy did Next," "Cross Patch, etc., from Mother Goose," "A Round Dozen," "A Little Country Girl," etc. She has also written "A Short History of the City of Philadelphia" (1887), "Ballads of Romance and History" with others (1887); edited and abridged "The Autobiography and Correspondence of Mrs. Delany" (1879) and "The Diary and Letters of Frances Burney" (1880); and translated Gabriel Hanotaux's Household of Peta" (1882) and Arnaud's "One Day in a Baby's Life" (1886).

Woolsey, Theodore Dwight, Born at New York city, Oct. 31, 1801; died at New Haven, Conn., July 1, 1889. An American educator and eminent political economist and legal writer. He graduated at Yale in 1820; studied law and, later, theology; was tutor in Yale 1823–25; was licensed to preach in 1825; studied in Europe 1827–30; was professor of Greek at Yale 1831–46; and was president of Yale 1846–71. He edited the "Select Orations of Demosthenes" (1841); edited the chairman of the American company of New Testament revisers 1871–81. His works include editions of the "Alcestis" of Euripides (1850), "Introduction to the Study of Greek" (1852), "Introduction to the Study of International Law" (1860; 5th ed. 1879), "Divorce and Divorce Legislation" (1869), "Religion of the Past and of the Future" (1871); "Political Science" etc. (2 vols. 1871); "Communism and Socialism" (1880). He also edited Taylor's "Civil Liberty and Self-Government" (1859), and the "Manual of Political Ethics" (1874).

Woolson (wul'son), Mrs. (**Abba Louisa Goold**), Born at Windham, Maine, 1838. An American essayist. She has lectured on literary subjects; has published "Woman in American Society" (1873), "Browsing among Books" (1881), "Essays" (1885), and "Dorothea and her Heroines" (1886); and has edited "Dress Reform: a Series of Lectures" (1874).

Woolson, Constance Fenimore, Born at Claremont, N. H., 1850; died at Venice, Italy, Jan. 23, 1894. An American novelist, a grandniece of James Fenimore Cooper. Among her works are "The Old Stone House" (1875), "Castle Nowhere" (1875), "Two Women" (1877), "Rodman the Keeper" (1880), "Anne" (1882), "For the Major" (1883), "East Angels" (1886), "Jupiter Lights" (1889), etc.

Woolston (wul'ston), **Thomas**, Born at Northampton, England, 1669: died Jan. 27, 1733. An English deist. He was a fellow of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge; was deprived of his fellowship in 1721, and died in the king's bench in 1729; and died a prisoner in the King's Bench prison. He wrote "The Old Apology for the Truth of the Christian Religion . . . Revived" (1705), "The Moderator between an Infidel and an Apostate" (1725), "Discourses" (1727–29).

Woolwich (wul'ich), A borough in Kent, England, situated on the Thames 9 miles east of London; noted for its arsenal. It contains factories of gun-carriages, sword-blades, and projectiles; a royal military academy for engineering and artillery. Woolwich became an important naval station and dockyard in the 16th century; the dockyard was closed in 1869. Population (1891), 40,846.

Woonsocket (wön-sok'et), A town in Providence County, Rhode Island, situated on Blackstone River 13 miles north-northwest of Providence. It has extensive manufactures of cotton and woolen goods. Population (1890), 20,830.

Wooster (wus'tėr), **David**, Born at Stratford, Conn., March 2, 1710; died at Danbury, Conn., May 2, 1777. An American Revolutionary general. He served in the Louisburg expedition in 1745, and in the French and Indian war; was one of the planners of the Ticonderoga expedition of 1758; became brigadier-general in 1738; succeeded Montgomery as commander in Canada; and became major-general of Connecticut militia. He was mortally wounded in the defense of Danbury against Tryon.

Worcester (wus'tėr), or **Worcestershire** (wus'tėr-shir), [AS. *Wigeraceastersċir.*] A midland county of England, bounded by Shropshire, Staffordd, Warwick, Gloucester, and Hereford. It contains several exclaves. The surface is hilly (the Malvern and the Bredon hills are on the borders), and it is traversed by the Severn. Worcester is an agricultural county, and is noted for its vegetables, fruit, and hops. It was a part of the ancient Mercia. Area, 594 square miles. Population (1891), 415,709.

Worcester, [ME. *Worcester, Worcestre, Wircetre, Wycetur*, etc., AS. *Wigorceastre, Wigeraceastre, Wigeraceastre, Wihtgaceastre.*] The capital of Worcestershire, England, situated on the Severn in lat. 52° 12′ N., long. 2° 14′ W. It has manufactures of gloves, porcelain, Worcestershire sauce, vinegar, etc., and a large trade in hops. The cathedral is in its present form chiefly of the 13th century. The west front has a large and handsome Decorated window, and the square central tower is effective. The exterior is in general plain, with rather small windows, many of which are grouped in threes. The interior, with its long ranges of pointed arcades, is simple and majestic. The rich sculptured pulpit and the decorations of the choir are modern, but the fine carved stalls are old. It has a beautiful crypt, handsome Perpendicular cloisters, and a fine octagonal chapter-house with central column. The cathedral measures 450 by 78 feet; length of west transepts, 78 each; height of vaulting, 67. Worcester was an ancient British settlement and a Roman military station. It suffered from Welsh invasion, and has often been besieged. The final victory of the civil war was gained here by Cromwell over the Scotch Royalists under Charles II., Sept. 3, 1651. The Royalist army dispersed. Population (1891), 42,905.

Worcester, The capital of Worcester County, Massachusetts. It has extensive manufactures of iron and steel, machinery, cars, boots and shoes, woolen goods, etc.; and is the seat of the Roman Catholic College of the Holy Cross, of the State normal school, of Clark University, and of other institutions. It was permanently settled in 1713, and became a city in 1848. Population (1890), 84,655.

Worcester, Florence of, See *Florence of Worcester*.

Worcester, Joseph Emerson, Born at Bedford, N. H., Aug. 24, 1784: died at Cambridge, Mass., Oct. 27, 1865. An American lexicographer. He graduated at Yale in 1811, and settled at Cambridge in 1849. He published a "Geographical Dictionary, or Universal Gazetteer, Ancient and Modern" (1817; revised edition 1823), a "Gazetteer of the United States" (1818), "Elements of Geography" (1819), "Sketches of the Earth" (1823), "Elements of History, etc." (1836), an abridgment of Webster's dictionary (1829), "A Comprehensive Pronouncing and Explanatory Dictionary" (1830), and "A Universal and Critical Dictionary" (1846). The last, passing through several editions with little alteration, was at length revised and enlarged, and was published in quarto form as "A Dictionary of the English Language" (1st ed. 1860).

Worcester Beacon, The highest point of the Malvern Hills, England, southwest of Worcester. Height, 1,444 feet.

Worcester College, A college of Oxford University, erected in 1714 on the site of the Benedictine Gloucester Hall (founded 1283). The chapel has what is considered one of the finest Renaissance interiors in England.

Worde (wôrd), **Winkin** or **Wynkin de**, Born probably in Lorraine: died about 1535. An English printer. He went to England as an assistant of Caxton, and after his death succeeded to his business. He lived in Fleet street, London, from about 1502.

Worden (wôr'dn), **John Lorimer**, Born in New York, 1818. An American admiral. He entered the navy in 1835; was appointed commander in 1862; and became famous as commander of the Monitor in her battle with the Merrimac in that year. In 1863 he became captain, and commanded the Montauk in the blockading squadron; was promoted commodore in 1866, and rear-admiral in 1872; and was superintendent of the Naval Academy at Annapolis 1870–74. He retired in 1886.

Wordsworth (wėrdz'wėrth), **Charles**, Born at London, Aug. 22, 1806; died at St. Andrews, Scotland, Dec. 4, 1892. A British prelate, theologian, and scholar, son of Christopher Wordsworth (1774–1846): bishop of St. Andrews, Dunkeld, and Dumblane. He was one of the New Testament revisers.

Wordsworth, Christopher, Born at Cockermouth, England, June 9, 1774: died at Buxted, England, Feb. 2, 1846. An English clergyman, brother of William Wordsworth the poet. Master of Trinity College, Cambridge. He wrote "Ecclesiastical Biography" (1810), etc., and advocated the claim of Charles I. to the authorship of "Eikon Basilike."

Wordsworth, Christopher, Born at Bocking, Oct. 30, 1807; died at Lincoln, March 20, 1885. An English prelate and author, son of Christopher Wordsworth (1774–1846). He was head-master of Harrow and canon of Westminster, and became bishop of Lincoln in 1868. He wrote "Athens and Attica" (1836), "Ancient Writings Illustrative of the Word of Gospel" (1837), "Greece, Pictorial, Descriptive, and Historical" (1839), "Theophilus Anglicanus" (1845), "On the Canon of the Scriptures" (1848), "Memoirs of William Wordsworth" (1851), notes on the New Testament and the Bible, controversial works, and various theological and other works.

Wordsworth, William, Born at Cockermouth, Cumberland, England, April 7, 1770: died at Rydal Mount, April 23, 1850. A celebrated English poet. He was educated at Hawkshead and at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated in 1791; traveled on the Continent in 1790; and traveled and lived in France 1791–92, where he sympathized at first with the French republicans, and became a Girondist. In 1795 he settled with his sister Dorothy at Racedown, Dorset. A visit from Coleridge in 1796 determined his career, and in the next year he removed to Alfoxden in Somerset to be near him. He went to the Continent in 1798, and lived at Goslar; and returned to England in 1799, and settled at Grasmere, in the Lake District. In 1802 he married Mary Hutchinson; settled at Allan Bank in 1808; and removed to Grasmere in 1811. He was appointed distributer of stamps in 1813, and settled at Rydal Mount; and traveled in Scotland in 1814 and 1833, and on the Continent in 1820 and 1837. He became poet laureate in 1843. His works include "An Evening Walk" (1793), "Descriptive Sketches" (1793), "Lyrical Ballads" (this contains Coleridge's "Ancient Mariner") (1798), two volumes of poems (1807), "An Essay on the Re-

lations of Great Britain, Spain, and Portugal to each other." (1809). "The Excursion" (1814), new edition of poems (1815), "The White Doe of Rylstone" (1815), "Thanksgiving Ode" (1816), "Peter Bell" and "The Waggoner" (1819), "The River Duddon: a series of Sonnets, etc." (1820), "Memorials of a Tour on the Continent" (1822), "Ecclesiastical Sketches" (1822), "Yarrow Revisited, and other Poems" (1835), "Sonnets," collected (1838), "The Borderers: a Tragedy" (1842; written about 1796), "The Prelude" (1850; finished 1805), etc.

Work (wėrk), **Henry Clay.** Born at Middletown, Conn., Oct. 1, 1832; died at Hartford, Conn., June 8, 1884. An American song-writer. His songs include "Marching Through Georgia," "Nicodemus the Slave," "My Grandfather's Clock," "Lily Dale," etc.

Workington (wėr'king-ton). A seaport in Cumberland, England, situated at the entrance of the Derwent into Solway Firth, 8 miles north of Whitehaven. It has iron and steel manufactures and considerable trade. Population (1891), 23,522.

Works and Days. [Gr. *Ἔργα καὶ Ἡμέραι.*] The chief poem of Hesiod: so named because it treats of the labors of the farmer, and the lucky and unlucky days for doing them.

In the "Works and Days" there are really three parts, which may once have been distinct: an introductory poem addressed to his brother Perses; then the "Works" proper; and then the "Days," or Calendar. Hesiod and his younger brother Perses had divided the property left by their father; but Perses had got the larger share. Hesiod says by bribing certain judges. Perses now lived in luxurious idleness, and proposed by threats to defraud Hesiod of his other fawsuit. Hesiod reminds Perses and the corrupt judges that Justice, when wronged on earth, takes refuge with her father. Then Hesiod tells with the earliest fable in Greek literature, the "Hawk and the Nightingale." The hawk has the nightingale in his clutches, and in answer to the captive's complaint reminds her that "might is right." Here, too, the poet describes the "Five Ages" of the world — the age of gold, of silver, of bronze, of heroes or demigods (put in, apparently to make a place for the Homeric heroes), and of iron, in which the poet himself has the misfortune to live. From justice the theme changes to work. "Work, foolish Perses; work the work that the gods have set for men." A man who means to work should provide himself with a house, an ox, and household stuff, and that speedily, for delay fills no granaries. The cry of the crane is the signal for ploughing; then the farmer must guide the plough, with many a prayer to Zeus and Demeter, while a slave follows and covers up the seed, "to give trouble to the birds." Then come the rules for all the works and seasons of the farmer's year, and lastly the Calendar, the list of lucky or unlucky days. *Jebb*, Greek Lit., p. 42.

Worksop (wėrk'sop). A town in Nottingham, England, 16 miles east by south of Sheffield. Population (1891), 12,734.

World Before the Flood, The. A poem by James Montgomery.

Worldly Wiseman (wėrld'li wiz'man), **Mr.** A character, in Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," who shows Christian an easy way to be rid of his burden.

Wörlitz (vėr'lits). A small town in Anhalt, Germany, 37 miles southeast of Magdeburg; famous for its ducal gardens and park, palace, Gothic house (with works of art), etc.

Worms (wėrmz). [F. *Worms*, Hitz., *Wurms*, *Wormez*, *Wormize*, etc., OHG. *Wormasza*, *Wormiza*, from L. *Borbetomagus*, *Borbitomagus*, Gr. *Βορβητομαγος*, of Celtic origin.] A city in the province of Rhine-Hesse, grand duchy of Hesse, situated on the left bank of the Rhine, in lat. 49° 38′ N., long. 8° 22′ E. It is the center of a rich wine-producing region. The cathedral was begun in the 11th and finished in the 12th century. It is a fine example of Rhenish Romanesque, with a projecting apse at the east end flanked by two cylindrical towers between which rises a low octagonal dome. Two towers front the west end, which is flanked by a second pair of cylindrical towers, and a fine arcaded octagonal dome over the crossing. There is lavish building on the exterior of the apse, and the nave, with its pilaster-like buttresses, is simple and dignified. The interior is effective, though marred by the lowering recent decoration of the choir. The baptistery, on the south side of the cathedral, is of the 14th century: it has good tracery, and some admirable reliefs of 1488, illustrating the life of Christ. The richly sculptured south door of the cathedral is of the 13th century. The dimensions are 423 by 87 feet; length of transepts, 120; height of nave, 105. Worms was originally the Celtic town Borbetomagus; was a Roman town until the 5th century; became the capital of the Burgundian kingdom, and famous from its connection with the German heroic cycle (Siegfried, Kriemhild, Brunhild, the Nibelungs); was one of the chief German cities in the middle ages; and from the time of Charles the Great was a frequent royal residence and the seat of diets. It was one of the chief places in the league of Rhenish cities; suffered severely in the Thirty Years' War; was burned by the French in 1689; remained a free imperial city until it was annexed by France in 1801 by the peace of Lunéville; and was ceded to Hesse-Darmstadt in 1815. Population (1890), 23,474.

Worms, The German name of Bormio, Italy.

Worms, Concordat of. A convention between Calixtus II. and the emperor Henry V., in 1122, which ended the struggle concerning investiture.

Worms, Diet of. A diet, famous in the history of the Reformation, opened by the emperor Charles V. at Worms, Jan. 28, 1521. On March 6 Luther was cited to appear before the diet, and he arrived at Worms on April 16. On April 17 and 18 he appeared before the diet, and on the latter day refused to recant and defended his position. His determination was expressed in the famous words: "Here I stand. I cannot do otherwise. God help me. Amen."

Worringen (vor'ring-en). A town in the Rhine Province, Prussia, situated on the Rhine nine miles north-northwest of Cologne. A victory was gained here, June 12, 1288, by the Duke of Brabant and allies over the Count of Gelderland.

Worsaae (vor'sā-e), **Jens Jacob Asmussen.** Born at Veile, Jutland, March 14, 1821; died near Holbäk, Aug. 15, 1885. A Danish historian and antiquary. He was director of the Museum of Northern Antiquities, etc., at Copenhagen, from 1866, and minister of public worship 1874–75. Among his works are "Denmarks Oldtid" (1843; trans. in English as "Primeval Antiquities of Denmark"), "Minder om de Danske og Nordmandene i England, Skotland, og Irland" ("Account of the Danes in England, Scotland, and Ireland," 1851), "De Danskes Erobering af England og Normandiet" ("The Danish Conquest of England and Normandy," 1863), etc.

Wörth (vėrt). A small town in Lower Alsace, situated on the Sauer 25 miles north of Strasburg.

Wörth, Battle of, or **Battle of Fröschweiler** or **Reichshofen.** A victory gained near Wörth, Alsace, Aug. 6, 1870, by the Germans under the Crown Prince of Prussia over the French under MacMahon. The German loss was about 10,000; the French loss, about 8,000, and 9,000 prisoners.

Worth (wėrth). **William Jenkins.** Born at Hudson, N. Y., March 1, 1794; died at San Antonio, Texas, May 17, 1849. An American general. He entered the army in 1813; fought at the battle of Niagara in 1814, and was promoted major; was superintendent at West Point after the war; became commander in the Seminole war in 1841, which he ended; and was second in command under Taylor at the opening of the Mexican war. He gained distinction by his storming of the bishop's palace at the battle of Monterey in 1846; was sent to Scott's army as a brevet major-general; fought in the battles of Cerro Gordo, Perote, San Antonio, Churubusco, Molino del Rey, and Chapultepec, and took part in the occupation of the city of Mexico. Later he commanded in Texas.

Worthies of England, History of the. A biographical work by Thomas Fuller, published after his death, in 1662. It is his masterpiece.

Worthing (wėr'thing). A seaside resort in Sussex, England, situated on the English Channel 11 miles west of Brighton. Population (1891), 16,666.

Wotton (wot'on), Sir **Henry.** Born at Bocton (Boughton) Malherbe, Kent, England, 1568; died at Eton, Dec., 1639. An English diplomatist and author. He was educated at Winchester and Oxford; and went on the Continent in 1590, where he remained for nearly nine years. In 1598 he became secretary to the Earl of Essex, and was special envoy from Tuscany to James VI. of Scotland; English ambassador to Venice, Germany etc.; and in 1624 provost of Eton College. He wrote poems, various prose works, "The Elements of Architecture," and "State of Christendom." The "Reliquiæ Wottonianæ," published in 1651, contains most of his works.

Wotton, or **Wotton Willingham,** Suffolk, England, Aug. 13, 1666: died at Buxted, Essex, Feb. 13, 1726. An English clergyman and scholar. He was educated at Cambridge, where he was admitted in his tenth year. He was a remarkable instance of precocity. When only twelve years old he was noted for his skill in Hebrew, Greek, Latin, three or four of the Eastern tongues, philosophy, mathematics, etc.; took his degree of B. A. in Jan., 1679, then knowing 12 languages; and published in 1694 his "Reflections upon Ancient and Modern Learning" (1694).

Would-be (wud'bē). **Sir Politick** and **Lady.** An amusingly important politician and his pedantic wife in Jonson's "Volpone."

Wouverman (wou'ver-mān), or **Wouvermans** (-manz), **Philip.** Born at Haarlem, Netherlands (baptized May 24, 1619): died there, May 19, 1668. A Dutch painter, famous for his battle-pieces, hunting-scenes, cavalry skirmishes, horses, etc. His works are in Dresden, Paris, The Hague, Munich, Vienna, etc. Among them are the "Coup de Pistolet" (Buckingham Palace) and "The Watering-Place" (Old Pinakothek, Munich). Some of his works have been confounded with those of his brothers Pieter (1623–82) and Jan (1629–66).

Wrangel, or **Wrangell** (vrăng'el), Baron **Ferdinand von.** Born at Pskoff, Russia, Dec. 29, 1796: died at Dorpat, June 6, 1870. A Russian vice-admiral and explorer. He accompanied an expedition round the world 1817–19; conducted an exploring expedition in the arctic regions 1820–24; and was chief of an expedition round the world 1825–27. Later he was governor of Russian America, and director of the Russian-American Trading Company. He wrote an account of his expedition in Russian (1841). Extracts from his journal were published in German in 1839.

[1] Hiero-ta-nee-ca, perhaps, not militants.

Wrangel, Count **Friedrich Heinrich Ernst.** Born at Stettin, April 13, 1784: died at Berlin, Nov. 1, 1877. A Prussian field-marshal. He served in the Napoleonic wars; commanded in schleswig-Holstein and in Berlin in 1848; and commanded the army against Denmark in 1864.

Wrangel, Count **Karl Gustav.** Born Dec. 13, 1613; died in Kingsmark, June 24, 1676. A Swedish field-marshal. He served in the army and navy in the Thirty Years' War; succeeded Torstenson as commander-in-chief; with Turenne defeated the Imperialists and Bavarians at Zusmarshausen, May 17, 1648; commanded in the wars against Poland and Denmark, commanded against Brandenburg in 1674; and was defeated at Fehrbellin in 1675.

Wrangell (raug'gel). **Mount.** A mountain in Alaska, northwest of Mount St. Elias. Height, not more than 17,500 feet (greater heights have been given).

Wrangel Land, or **Wrangell Land,** or **New Columbia** (ko-lum'bi-a). [Named for F. von Wrangel.] An island in the Arctic Ocean, north of Siberia, about lat. 71° 25′ N., long. 178° 45′ W.; discovered by Long in 1867.

Wrath (rāth), **Cape.** The northwestern headland of Scotland, in lat. 58° 38′ N., long. 5° W.

Wraxall (rak'sal), Sir **Nathaniel William.** Born at Bristol, April 8, 1751: died at Dover, Nov. 7, 1831. An English historical writer. He went to Bombay, in the service of the East India company, in 1769; remained in India till 1777; spent a number of years in travel; and entered Parliament in 1780. He was the author of "Memoirs of the Kings of France of the House of Valois, etc." (1777), "History of France" (1836), and several volumes of contemporary memoirs (among them "Historical Memoirs of My Own Time, 1772–1784," published in 1815). His own "Memoirs" were published in 1836.

Wray, John. See *Ray.*

Wrayburn (rā'bėrn), **Eugene.** A light-hearted, sarcastic, flippant, clever young attorney, the rival of Bradley Headstone, and nearly murdered by him: a character in Charles Dickens's "Our Mutual Friend." He is afterward married to Lizzie Hexam.

Wrede (vrā'de), Prince **Karl Philipp.** Born at Ellingen, Dec. 12, 1767: died at Heidelberg, April 29, 1838. A Bavarian field-marshal. He served as major-general with the Austrians at Hohenlinden in 1800; commanded the Bavarian army in alliance with the French in the campaigns of 1805, 1807, and 1809; took part in the conquest of Tyrol in 1809; served with distinction at Wagram in 1809; led the Bavarian auxiliary contingent in the invasion of Russia in 1812; went over to the Allies in 1813; was defeated by the French at Hanau in 1813; took part in the battle of La Rothière in 1814; was distinguished at Bar-sur-Aube, and at Arcis-sur-Aube in 1814; took part in the Congress of Vienna 1814–15; and was generalissimo of the Bavarian army in 1822.

Wren (ren), Sir **Christopher.** Born at East Knoyle, Wiltshire, England, Oct. 20, 1632: died at Hampton Court, Feb. 25, 1723. A celebrated English architect. He was educated at Westminster School and at Wadham College, Oxford; and was made professor of astronomy at Gresham College in 1657; Savilian professor of astronomy at Oxford in 1661; and surveyor-general of public works in 1668. He designed the fortifications of Tangier in 1663; was created president of the Royal Society in 1680; designed St. Paul's cathedral (which see). Among his other designs were the cloister and chapel of Brasenose College, Oxford (1666), and the central spire of Lichfield Cathedral (1662–69). He was appointed on a committee for the survey of London after the fire, and to make plans for the reconstruction of the burned district; was appointed surveyor-general of all the royal works in 1669; and built Mary-le-Bow, Cheapside (1667–71), Temple Bar, Fleet street (which see), the "Monument," 202 feet high (1671–81), St. Clement Danes, Strand, St. Stephen's, Walbrook (1672–79), Drury Lane Theatre (which see), Royal Observatory, Greenwich (1675), and Hampton Court Palace for King William (1689). He also built the Royal Naval Hospital (1692–1716), giving his services without compensation. In 1706 he completed St. Stephen's chapel to the enlarged membership (Scottish) of Parliament (see *Westminster Palace*); *St. Stephen's Chapel*), in 1709 to Marlborough House, Pall Mall; and in 1713 designed the towers of Westminster Abbey — largely, however, built under the supervision of his assistants.

Wren, Jenny. See *Chaucer, Fenton.*

Wrestlers (res'lėrz). **The.** A Greek original group, of marble, in the Tribuna of the Uffizi, Florence. It represents two youths struggling to the utmost stretch of every nerve and muscle already vanquished. The composition is skilful, and the technical knowledge and execution are remarkable.

Wrexham (reks'am). A town in Denbighshire, Wales, 25 miles south of Liverpool. It has a noted church. Population (1891), 12,752.

Wright (rit), **Carroll Davidson.** Born at Dunbarton, N. H., July 25, 1840. An American statistician. He served in the Union army in the Civil War, attaining the rank of colonel; was admitted to the bar in 1865; was chief of the Massachusetts bureau of labor statistics 1873–88; and was appointed first commissioner of labor in the Interior Department, Washington, in 1884. He has published various reports of Massachusetts censuses,

statistics of labor, "The Factory System of the United States" (1882), "Convict Labor" (1886), "Strikes and Lockouts" (1887), etc.

Wright, George Frederick. Born at Whitehall, N. Y., Jan. 22, 1838. An American Congregational clergyman and geologist, professor of New Testament language and literature at Andover Theological Seminary since 1881, and connected with the United States Geological Survey since 1884. He has written "Logic of Christian Evidences" (1880), "Studies in Science and Religion" (1882), "Relation of Death to Probation" (1882), "Glacial Boundary in Ohio, Indiana, and Kentucky" (1884), "Divine Authority of the Bible" (1884).

Wright, Horatio Governeur. Born at Clinton, Conn., March 6, 1820. An American general and engineer. He graduated at West Point in 1841; served as engineer at Fort Monroe in the Fort Royal expedition in 1861; served in Florida in 1862 as brigadier-general of volunteers; became major-general of volunteers in July, 1862, commanded the Department of the Ohio in 1863; was division commander in the army of the Potomac 1863-64; and succeeded to the command of the 6th corps in May, 1864. He took part in the defense of Washington in 1864, and in the Shenandoah campaign (especially at Cedar Creek), and pierced the lines at Petersburg April 2, 1865. He was brevetted major-general in the United States army in 1865, and later was chief of engineers. He retired in 1884.

Wright, Joseph. Born at Derby, England, Sept. 3, 1734: died there, Aug. 29, 1797. An English portrait-, landscape-, and genre-painter: known as "Wright of Derby." He was a pupil of Hudson, Sir Joshua Reynolds's master, and originally painted portraits only, in which he was a rival of Gainsborough.

Wright, Joseph. Born at Bordentown, N. J., July 16, 1756: died at Philadelphia, 1793. An American portrait-painter. He studied in London and Paris; settled in New York in 1787; removed to Philadelphia in 1790; and became a drinker to the end in 1793. He painted General and Mrs. Washington, Madison, John Jay, and other distinguished persons.

Wright, Silas. Born at Amherst, Mass., May 24, 1795: died at Canton, N. Y., Aug. 27, 1847. An American statesman. He graduated at Middlebury College in 1815; studied law; settled at Canton, in Lawrence County, New York, and became surrogate of St. Lawrence County and later State senator; was Democratic member of Congress from the New York district 1827–29; was comptroller of the State of New York 1829–33; was United States senator 1833–44; and was governor of New York 1845–47. He opposed the anti-rent rioters, and declined several cabinet offices and foreign missions.

Wright, Thomas. Born near Ludlow, England, April 21, 1810: died at London, Dec. 23, 1877. An English antiquary and historian. He was one of the founders of the Percy, Camden, and Shakspere societies, and the British Archæological Association. He directed the excavation of Uriconium. His numerous works include "Early English Poetry," in black letter (1836), an edition of Geoffrey of Monmouth's "Life of Merlin" (with Michel, 1838), "Queen Elizabeth and her Times," a series of original letters (1838). He edited "Political Songs of England" (1839), "Political Ballads of England" (1839), "Political Ballads" (1841), Maps Latin poems (1841), "The Vision and Creed of Piers Plowman" (1842), "Biographia Literaria" (1842), "The Chester Plays" (1843–47), "Anecdota Literaria" (1844), "The Archæological Album" (1845). He also wrote "Essays on Subjects Connected with the Literature, Popular Superstitions, and History of England in the Middle Ages" (1846); edited "Early English Tales" (1847–50), "Early Travels in Palestine" (1848), and various editions of Early English works; wrote "England under the House of Hanover, illustrated from the Caricatures and Satires of the Day" (1848; a new edition in 1868, entitled "Caricature History of the Georges, etc."); "History of Ireland" (1848–50), "Narratives of Sorcery and Magic" (1851), "The Celt, the Roman, and the Saxon" (1852), "Universal Pronouncing Dictionary and Expositor of the English Language" (1852–56), "History of Scotland" (1852–57), "Wanderings of an Antiquary" (1854), "Dictionary of Obsolete and Provincial English" (1857), "A Volume of Vocabularies" (1857), Life-story of King Arthur and the Knights of the Round Table, compiled from Malory (1858), "History of France" (1858–62), "Essays and Dissertations" (1859), "Domestic Manners and Sentiments in England during the Middle Ages" (1862), edited Giraldus Cambrensis (1863), wrote a "History of Caricature and Grotesque" (1865); translated, at the author's request, Napoleon's "Vie de Jules César" (1865–66); and wrote "Womankind in Western Europe" (1869), "Uriconium" (1872), and "Anglo-Latin Satirical Poets of the Twelfth Century" (1873).

Wright, William Aldis. Born about 1836. An English writer and editor. He was a graduate of Trinity College, Cambridge; and became librarian, and in 1875 vice-master, of Trinity. He edited "Bacon's Essays, etc." (1862), "The Cambridge Shakspere" (with William George Clark, 1863–66), the "Globe Edition" of Shakspere (with W. G. Clark, 1864), "The Bible Word-Book" (with J. Eastwood, 1866), Bacon's "Advancement of Learning" (1869), and a number of Early English texts.

Wriothesley (rots'li or rot'es-li), **Henry,** third Earl of Southampton. Born Oct. 6, 1573: died in the Netherlands, Nov. 10, 1624. An English politician and soldier; a friend of Shakspere who dedicated to him "Venus and Adonis" and "The Rape of Lucrece." He was accused of taking part in the treason of Essex. He was a leading colonizer of North America, and governor of the Virginia Company.

Wroxeter (rok'se-ter). A village in Shropshire, England, situated on the Severn 5 miles southeast of Shrewsbury. It is on the site of the Roman city of Uriconium.

Wulfila. See *Ulfilas.*

Wilker (vilk'er), **Richard Paul.** Born at Frankfort-on-the-Main, July 29, 1845. A German student of Old English philology, professor at Leipsic from 1875. Since 1876 he has been the editor of "Anglia."

Wun (wön). A district in Berar, British India, intersected by lat. 20° N., long. 78° 30′ E. Area, 3,907 square miles. Population (1881), 362,102.

Wunderlich (vön'der-lich), **Karl August.** Born at Sulz on the Neckar, Aug. 4, 1815: died at Leipsic, Sept. 25, 1877. A German physician and medical writer, professor at Leipsic from 1850. His chief work is "Handbuch der Pathologie und Therapie" (1846–54).

Wundt (vönt), **Wilhelm Max.** Born at Neckarau, Baden, Aug. 16, 1832. A distinguished German physiologist and psychologist, professor of philosophy at Leipsic from 1875. Among his works are "Die Lehre von der Muskelbewegung" (1858), "Vorlesungen über die Menschen- und Tierseele" (1863), "Lehrbuch der Physiologie des Menschen" (1865), "Grundzüge der physiologischen Psychologie" (1874; 2d ed. 1880), "Logik" (1880–83), "Ethik" (1886), etc. He has edited the series of "Philosophische Studien" beginning with 1883.

Wupper (vüp'per), or **Wipper** (vip'per). A river in the Rhine Province, Prussia, which joins the Rhine 7 miles north of Cologne. Its valley contains the manufacturing towns Elberfeld, Barmen, Solingen, etc. Length, 65 miles.

Würmser (vörm'zer), Count **Dagobert Sigmund von.** Born in Alsace, May 7, 1724: died at Laibach, Aug. 27, 1797. An Austrian field-marshal. He entered the French army in 1741; served in the Seven Years' War; entered the Austrian service as colonel in 1762; became a lieutenant field-marshal; and served in the War of the Bavarian Succession (under Archduke Maximilian, 1778–79). On the outbreak of the war with France in 1793 he crossed the Rhine at the head of an army corps; conquered at Rohrbach June 20, at Germersheim July 22, and at Essligen July 27, and aided in the capture of the Weissenburg lines; but was obliged to recross the Rhine in December. He defeated the French under Moreau March 23 and 24, 1796, at Kehl and Mannheim. In 1796 he was appointed commander in Italy against Napoleon, but was defeated by him at Castiglione, Roveredo, and Bassano, and was besieged in Mantua and forced to surrender Feb. 2, 1797.

Wurschen (vörsh'en). A village near Bautzen, Saxony: the headquarters of the sovereigns of Russia and Prussia at the battle of Bautzen in May, 1813, whence the battle is sometimes called the battle of Wurschen.

Würtemberg, G. Wirtemberg (vürt'temberg), formerly **Wirtemberg.** A kingdom of southern Germany, and a state of the German Empire, the third in area and the fourth in population. Capital, Stuttgart. It is bounded by Bavaria on the northeast, east, and southeast, by Lake Constance on the south, and by Baden on the south, west, and northwest. It nearly includes Hohenzollern, and has exclaves in Hohenzollern and Baden. The Black Forest is on the west, and the Neckar traverses the country from southwest to northeast. The chief rivers are the Neckar and Danube. It is an agricultural country, producing wheat, oats, hemp, barley, potatoes, hops, wine, timber, etc. It has also manufactures of cotton, woolen goods, paper, machinery, musical instruments, linen, clocks, beer, arms, powder, etc. Wurtemberg is divided into four circles (Danube, Neckar, Jagst, Black Forest) and Danube. The government is a hereditary constitutional monarchy. The estates of the realm consist of an upper chamber and a second chamber. It sends 4 representatives to the Bundesrat and 17 to the Reichstag. Over two thirds of the population are Protestant, and less than one third Roman Catholic. The early inhabitants of Wurtemberg were Celtic. It was a Roman province. It was ruled from the 1st to the 3d century; was overrun by the Alamanni, who were conquered by Clovis; and formed part of the Duchy of Swabia. It was ruled under Franconian dynasties in the 13th century with its counts. Count Eberhard im Bart was raised to the rank of duke in 1495. Wurtemberg suffered in the Thirty Years' War; ceded Montbeliard and other possessions west of the Rhine to France in 1797; received considerable territory in 1803, and the electorate became a kingdom in 1805; joined the Confederation of the Rhine; sided with the Allies in 1813; entered the Germanic Confederation; received a constitution in 1819; was the scene of liberal movements in 1830–31; and sided with Austria in 1866, and was forced to pay an indemnity. It entered the German Empire in 1871. Area 7,528 square miles. Population (1890), 2,036,522.

Wurtz (würts), **Charles Adolphe.** Born at Strasburg, Nov. 26, 1817: died at Paris, May 12, 1884. A noted French chemist, successor to Dumas (1853) as professor of organic chemistry at the Sorbonne, and of Orfila as professor of toxicology at the École de Médecine, and dean of the medical faculty 1866–76.

Würzburg (würts'börg). An ancient bishopric and principality of the German Empire, founded in 741 (?). The greater part of it was granted to Bavaria in 1802; it was given to the former Grand Duke of Tuscany in 1806, and made an electorate; entered the Confederation of the Rhine in 1806, and became a grand duchy; and was ceded to Bavaria in 1815.

Würzburg. The capital of Lower Franconia, Bavaria, situated on the Main in lat. 49° 47′ N., long. 9° 54′ E. It is a commercial center, and has manufactures of tobacco, beer, railway-carriages, etc. It contains the former episcopal (now royal) palace, begun in 1720 in the rococo style, and one of the most effective examples of its type. It measures 550 by 290 feet. The grand staircase is unusually fine, and like the chapel is frescoed by Tiepolo. The University of Würzburg was founded in 1403, but was soon discontinued, and was refounded in 1582. It became noted especially for its medical department. Würzburg was the capital of the old principality of Würzburg, and the capital of a grand duchy in Napoleonic times. Its citadel was bombarded by the Prussians July 27, 1866, and the town was entered by the Prussians Aug. 2. Population (1890), 61,039.

Wusterhausen (vös'ter-hou-zen). A small town in the province of Brandenburg, Prussia, situated on the Dosse 47 miles northwest of Berlin.

Wuthering Heights (wuwr'ing hits). A novel by Emily Brontë, published under the nom de plume of Ellis Bell in 1846.

Wuttke (vüt'ke), **Heinrich.** Born at Brieg, Silesia, Feb. 12, 1818: died at Leipsic, June 14, 1876. A German historian and politician: one of the founders of the "Great German" party. Among his works are "Erdkunde und Karten des Mittelalters" (1854), "Städtebuch des Königreichs bei Leipzig" (1869), "Die Entstehung der Schrift" (1872).

Wuttke, Karl Friedrich Adolf. Born at Breslau, Nov. 18, 1819: died at Halle, April 12, 1870. A German Protestant theologian and historian, professor at Halle from 1861. Among his works are "Geschichte des Heidenthums" (1851–53), "Handbuch der christlichen Sittenlehre" (1874), etc.

Wyandot, or **Wyandotte** (wī'an-dot), or **Wandot** (won'dot). [The name means 'calf of the leg,' referring to a peculiar style of cutting meat. The French name was *Huron*, from the French *hure*, the arrangement of the hair by the tribe suggesting the bristles of a wild boar.] A tribe of North American Indians. When first known (about 1615) they occupied a narrow territory between Georgian Bay and Lake Simcoe in Ontario. Driven thence by the Iroquois, and with the contest was continued until their defeat by the latter in 1648–49, when many fled to the Tionontati, and with them were driven from place to place. The present name came into use after the removal of part of the tribe together with the Tionontati, then incorporated in it, from Detroit to Sandusky in 1751. Subsequently they spread along the west to the south and west of Lake Erie, and acquired a permanent influence among the tribes of the region. They sided with the French until the close of Pontiac's war, and afterward supported the British in the War of 1812. They now number about 700, chiefly at Quapaw agency (Indian Territory) and in Canada. See *Iroquoian.*

Wyandotte (wī'an-dot). A city in Wayne County, Michigan, situated on the Detroit River 10 miles south-southwest of Detroit. Population (1890), 3,812.

Wyandotte. A novel by Cooper, published in 1843.

Wyandotte Cave. A cave in Crawford County, southern Indiana, situated near Leavenworth: noted for its extensive chambers and its stalactites and stalagmites. Length, 22 miles.

Wyandotte Constitution. The constitution under which Kansas was admitted to the Union, adopted at Wyandotte (now a part of Kansas City) in 1859.

Wyant (wī'ant), **Alexander H.** Born at Port Washington, Ohio, Jan. 11, 1836: died at New York, Nov. 29, 1892. An American landscape-painter. He studied in Germany, and settled in New York in 1864. He suffered a stroke of paralysis about 1877, and afterward painted with his left hand.

Wyat, Sir **Thomas.** See *Wyatt.*

Wyatt (wī'at), or **Wyat** (wī'at), Sir **Thomas.** Born in Kent, 1503: died at Sherborne, Dorsetshire, Oct. 10, 1542. An English diplomatist and poet, sent by Henry VIII. on various diplomatic missions. He wrote the first English sonnets, and his poems were printed with Surrey's in 1557.

Wyatt, Sir **Thomas,** "The Younger." Born about 1520: executed at London, April 11, 1554. Son of Sir Thomas Wyatt. He commanded at Boulogne; joined with the Duke of Suffolk in favor of Lady Jane Grey and against Queen Mary 1553–54; and led the men of Kent against London in Feb., 1554, but was captured. Webster and Dekker wrote a play on the subject, called "The Famous History of Sir Thomas Wyatt." It was printed in 1607.

Wyatt's Rebellion. The unsuccessful insurrection against Queen Mary and in favor of Lady Jane Grey, led by the Duke of Suffolk and Sir Thomas Wyatt 1553–54.

Wyborg. See *Viborg.*

Wycherley (wich'ėr-li), **William.** Born at Clive, near Shrewsbury, England, about 1640; died at London (?), Dec., 1715. An English dramatist. He went to France when quite young, and mingled in the society of the précieuses at the Hôtel de Rambouillet. On returning he went to Oxford, and later to the Middle Temple, and studied law; became a courtier at

the court of Charles II.; and was imprisoned several years for debt after the death of his first wife, the Countess of Drogheda, whose fortune involved him in litigation. James II. set him free, gave him a pension, and paid his debts out of admiration for his play "The Plain Dealer." In 1715 he married again, but died shortly after. He wrote the plays "Love in a Wood" (1672), "The Gentleman Dancing Master" (1673), "The Country Wife" (1675), and "The Plain Dealer" (1677).

Wych (wich) **street.** A London street which opens behind Holywell street, close to the entrance of Clement's Inn. It contains some curious old houses, and is very narrow. This street is famous in the annals of London thieving for the exploits of Jack Sheppard, who gave rendezvous to his boon companions at the White Lion (now pulled down) in White Lion Passage. It was from the Angel Inn in Wych street that Bishop Hooper, in 1554, was taken to die for his faith at Gloucester. *Hare*, London, I. 45.

Wyclif, or **Wycliffe,** or **Wiclif,** or **Wickliffe** (wik'lif), **John.** Born at Spreswel (thought to be either Hipswell or Barford), near Richmond, Yorkshire, about 1324: died at Lutterworth, Leicestershire, Dec. 31, 1384. A celebrated English religious reformer, called "the Morning Star of the Reformation." He was a fellow, and later (1360) master, of Balliol College, Oxford; and became rector of Fillingham, Lincolnshire, in the same year, and in 1368 of Ludgershall, Buckinghamshire, and in 1374 of Lutterworth. (The warden of Canterbury Hall 1366–67 was probably another John Wyclif, of Merton, Oxford, vicar of Mayfield: there is much confusion between the early life of these two.) He went with John of Gaunt as royal ambassador to confer with papal nuncios at Bruges in 1374; was a popular preacher in London; and was summoned before Convocation in 1377 as an enemy to Rome on account of his attacks on the inordinate arrogance and wealth and power of the higher clergy (this blow was really aimed at John of Gaunt). The Pope signed five bulls against him, authorizing his imprisonment. The schism in the papacy, due to the election of Clement VII. in place of Urban VI., induced him to throw off his allegiance to the papacy. He opposed the doctrine of transubstantiation at Oxford in 1380; was condemned by the university; and his party was opposed and persecuted by Courtenay (archbishop of Canterbury) and others in 1382. He went back to Lutterworth, where he wrote ceaselessly and fearlessly against papal claims, and in opposition to mere formalism. On Dec. 28, 1384, he was seized with paralysis while hearing mass, and died in a few days. In 1425 his bones were exhumed, burned, and their ashes cast into the Swift, by order of the Synod of Constance. He made the first complete translation of the Bible into English (about 1382) from the Vulgate, assisted by Nicholas of Hereford. The latter translated the Old Testament and the apocryphal books to about the third chapter of the Book of Baruch. Wyclif certainly translated the Gospels (probably about 1360), and presumably all the rest. He wrote many tracts and sermons: "De Juramento Adabili," "Trialogus," "De officio pastorali," "De ecclesia," "De benedicta incarnatione," "De Dominio divino," etc. His works were edited by the Wyclif Society 1882–92.

Wyclifites, or **Wycliffites** (wik'lif-ītz). The followers of Wyclif: commonly called Lollards. Wyclif's doctrines, propagated in his lifetime and later by open-air preachers called "poor priests," largely coincided with the later teachings of Luther.

Wycombe (wi'kom), or **High Wycombe,** or **Chipping Wycombe** (chip'ing wi'kom). A town in Buckinghamshire, England, 31 miles west-northwest of London. It has manufactures of chairs and lace. Population (1891), 13,455.

Wye (wī). A river in Wales and England. It forms in its lower course the boundary between Monmouthshire and Gloucestershire, and joins the estuary of the Severn near Chepstow, 11 miles north by west of Bristol. It is noted for its picturesque scenery. Length, about 130 miles; navigable for barges to Hereford.

Wygo, or **Vigo** (vē'gō), **Lake.** A lake in the government of Olonetz, Russia, 30 miles north of Lake Onega. Its outlet is by the Wyg to the Bay of Onega. Length, 45 miles.

Wykeham, William of. See *William of Wykeham*.

Wyman (wī'man), **Jeffries.** Born at Chelmsford, Mass., Aug. 11, 1814: died at Bethlehem, N. H., Sept. 4, 1874. An American comparative anatomist. He graduated at Harvard in 1833; was professor at Hampden-Sidney College, Virginia, 1833–1847; and became professor of anatomy at Harvard in 1847. He founded the Museum of Comparative Anatomy; was curator of the Peabody Museum; and was president of the Boston Society of Natural History. He lectured on comparative anatomy and physiology before the Lowell Institute in 1849. He published various technical works.

Wyndham (win'dam), **Charles.** Born in 1841. An English actor. He studied medicine, but preferred the stage. He went to the United States in 1862, and made his first appearance at Washington. He then served for some time as surgeon in the 19th army corps. He made his first appearance in London in 1865, returned to America the next year, and has since been successful on both sides of the Atlantic. From 1876 to 1886 he managed the Criterion, London.

Wynkin de Worde. See *Worde*.

Wyntoun, or **Winton** (win'ton), **Andrew of.** Lived in the beginning of the 15th century. A Scottish chronicler, canon of St. Andrews. He wrote a chronicle of Scotland (ed. by D. Laing 1872–79).

Wyoming (wī-ō'ming). A State of the United States, bounded by Montana, South Dakota, Nebraska, Colorado, Utah, and Idaho. Capital, Cheyenne. The surface is mountainous (the Rocky Mountains), the chief ranges being the Medicine Bow, Laramie, Sweet Water, Big Horn, Wind River, Absaroka, Teton, and Shoshone. The leading industry is stock-raising. There are also valuable coal-mines and silver-mines. It contains 12 counties, has 2 senators, and sends 1 representative to Congress. Wyoming was included in large part in the Louisiana purchase; belonged formerly to Dakota Territory; was organized as a Territory in 1868, and was admitted to the Union in 1890. Area, 97,575 square miles. Population (1890), 60,705.

Wyoming Valley. A valley in Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, traversed by the North Branch of the Susquehanna. It is very fertile, and contains beds of anthracite coal. It was settled in 1762 and later years by colonists from Connecticut and Pennsylvania; and was invaded by Tories and Indians under Butler. The defeat of the Americans, July 3, 1778, and the subsequent surrender of the fort, were attended by massacres on the part of the Indians (much exaggerated in Campbell's description in his "Gertrude of Wyoming"). The settlers were finally confirmed in the possession of the valley about 1787.

Wyre (wīr) **Forest.** A forest in Worcestershire, England.

Wyss (vis), **Johann Rudolf.** Born at Bern, March 13, 1781: died there, March 31, 1830. A Swiss author, professor of philosophy and chief librarian at Bern. His best-known work is "Der schweizerische Robinson" ("The Swiss Family Robinson," 1813).

Wythe (with), **George.** Born in Virginia, 1726: died at Richmond, June 8, 1806. An American statesman and jurist. As a member of the Virginia House of Burgesses he drew up a remonstrance to the House of Commons against the Stamp Act; was delegate to the Continental Congress and a signer of the Declaration of Independence; was speaker of the Virginia House of Delegates; was chancellor of the Virginia court; and was professor of law at William and Mary College. He was poisoned in his eighty-first year.

X. Pseudonym of Eustace Budgell in the "Spectator."

Xalapa. *See Jalapa.*

Xalisco. *See Jalisco.*

Xanthippe (zan-thip'ē). [Gr. *Ξανθίππη.*] The wife of the Greek philosopher Socrates, proverbial for her bad temper.

Xanthippus (zan-thip'us). [Gr. *Ξανθίππος.*] The father of Pericles. He commanded the Athenian fleet at the victory of Mycale 479 B. C.

Xanthippus. A Spartan commander. He organized the Carthaginian army in the first Punic war, and won a victory over Regulus in 255 B. C.

Xanthus (zan'thus). [Gr. *Ξάνθος.*] In ancient geography, a city of Lycia, Asia Minor, situated on the river Xanthus near its mouth. It was besieged and destroyed by the Persian general Harpagus about 545 B. C., and again by the Romans under Brutus 43 or 42 B. C. Important antiquities were discovered there by Fellows about 1838. Among them is the Nereid monument, so called, a cella with a beautiful Ionic peristyle, dating from the middle of the 4th century B. C. The chief frieze, on the basement, represents a battle of cavalry and footsoldiers; the second frieze illustrates a siege; the third frieze, on the cella, is sculptured with sacrificial and feasting scenes; the fourth frieze, on the entablature, shows hunting episodes and homage to an official personage. The principal parts of the monument have been transported to the British Museum.

Xanthus. *See Scamander.*

Xaraes, or Xarayes. *See Charaes.*

Xaragua (hā-rä'gwä). A region or "province" in the southwestern part of the island of Haiti at the time of the conquest. Its principal chief was Behechio, whose sister, Anacaona, is celebrated in the early history of the island. See these names.

Xauxa. *See Jauja.*

Xaver (ksä'ver), **Prince (Franz August Xaver).** Born Aug. 25, 1730; died at Dresden, June 20, 1806. Younger son of Augustus III. of Saxony and Poland. He served on the French side in the Seven Years' War, and was administrator of Saxony 1763–68.

Xavier (zav'i-ėr; Sp. pron. hä-vē-är'). **Francisco (Francis),** Saint. Born at the castle of Xaviero, Navarre, April 7, 1506; died on the island of Sanchian, Dec. 2, 1552. A famous Spanish Jesuit missionary, called "the Apostle of the Indies." He was educated at the University of Paris, and was one of the founders of the Society of Jesus. He went to Italy in 1537, and labored there for several years; went to Lisbon in 1540, and sailed from there in 1541 on a Portuguese mission to the East Indies; arrived in Goa in 1542; labored in western and southern India, Malacca, the Moluccas, and Japan; and died on his way to undertake a mission to China. His letters were edited in 1755. He was canonized in 1622.

Xenia (zē'ni-ą). The capital of Greene County, Ohio, 53 miles northeast of Cincinnati; the seat of several educational institutions. Population (1890), 7,301.

Xenien (ksä'ni-en). A series of epigrams by Goethe and Schiller. Most of them were directed against writers of the time.

Xenocrates (zē-nok'ra-tēz). [Gr. *Ξενοκράτης.*] A Platonic philosopher (396–314), the successor of Speusippus as head of the Academy, over which he presided for 25 years.

Xenophanes (zē-nof'a-nēz). [Gr. *Ξενοφάνης.*] Born at Colophon, Asia Minor, about 570 B. C.; died about 480 B. C. A Greek philosopher, the founder of the Eleatic school. He settled at Elea in Italy about 536 B. C. Fragments of his elegies and his didactic poem "On Nature" have been preserved.

Xenophon (zen'o-fon). [Gr. *Ξενοφῶν.*] Born at Athens about 430 B. C.; died after 357 B. C. A celebrated Greek historian and essayist, a disciple of Socrates. He joined the expedition of Cyrus the Younger in 401, and after the battle of Cunaxa and the murder of the Greek generals he came the chief leader of the 10,000 Greeks in their march to the Black Sea. (See *Anabasis.*) He later entered the Lacedæmonian service; fought on the Spartan side at the battle of Coronea in 394; settled at Scillus in Elea; was banished from Athens; and spent his last years in Corinth (?). He wrote the "Anabasis," "Hellenica" (in 7 books), the romance "Cyropædia," "Memorabilia of Socrates" (a defense of his master's memory), "Œconomics," essays on hunting and horsemanship, "Symposium," "Revenues of Athens," "Hiero," "Agesilaus," etc.

Xeres. *See Jerez de la Frontera.*

Xeres, or Jeres (hā'räs), **Francisco de.** Born about 1504; died after 1547. A Spanish historian. From 1530 to 1534 he was secretary of Francisco Pizarro, taking part in the conquest of Peru and returning to Spain with the first installment of gold obtained from Atahualpa. By order of Pizarro he wrote a history of the conquest down to Atahualpa's death: this was published at Seville 1534 and 1547. There are several translations and modern editions.

Xerxes (zėrk'sēz) **I.** [Gr. *Ξέρξης*, OPers. *Khsayarsha.*] Born about 519 B. C.; assassinated 465 or 464 B. C. King of Persia, son of Darius Hystaspes; identical with the biblical Ahasuerus. He succeeded to the throne in 486 or 485, assembled a large army for the conquest of Greece; bridged the Hellespont; traversed Thrace, Macedonia, and Thessaly; was resisted at Thermopylæ (which see) in 480; burned Athens; and was defeated at Salamis (which see) in 480, and returned to Asia Minor. His generals were defeated at Platæa and Mycale in 479, but continued the war with Greece.

The site of this [Xerxes's] bridge is supposed to have been from Nagara Point to the low spot eastward of Sestus, where the level shore on either side is convenient for the march of troops. The channel is more than 7 stadia broad, being about 1¼ miles English.

Rawlinson, Herod., IV. 33, note.

Xerxes II, King of Persia, son of Artaxerxes I. He reigned for a few weeks in 425 or 424 B. C.

Xerxes, A tragedy by Cibber, produced in 1699.

Xibalba. See *Yoltai.*

Xibitos. See *Hibitos.*

Ximanas. See *Jumanas.*

Ximena (hē-mā'nä). In Spanish history, the wife of the Cid.

Ximena, or the Heroic Daughter. An adaptation of Corneille's "Cid" by Colley Cibber, produced in 1712, printed in 1718.

Ximenes (zi-mē'nēz; Sp. pron. hē-mā'näs), or **Jimenes** (hē-mā'näs). **Francisco.** Born at Torrelaguna, Spain, 1436; died Nov. 8, 1517. A Spanish cardinal and statesman. He studied at Alcalá de Henares and Salamanca; went to Rome; took possession of a benefice in Spain by virtue of a papal letter; but was dispossessed by the Archbishop of Toledo and imprisoned. He was after ward restored and made vicar-general; became a Franciscan monk and confessor to Queen Isabella (1492), and later a Franciscan provincial; and was made archbishop of Toledo and primate of Spain in 1495. In 1506–07 he was provisional regent; became a cardinal in 1507, and inquisitor-general; led an expedition against Oran in 1509; and was regent 1516–17. He printed the Complutensian polyglot Bible and founded the University of Alcalá de Henares.

Ximenes de Quesada (hē-mā'näs dā kā-sä'thä), **Gonsalo.** Born in Granada, Spain, about 1495; died after 1576. Conqueror of New Granada. He was a lawyer, and a judge at Santa Marta; left that place to explore the interior, with 900 men, Aug. 6, 1536; and, after enduring great hardships, reached and conquered the rich plateau of Cundinamarca, and founded Bogota, Aug. 6, 1538. Charles V. refused to make him governor of the country, and he was persecuted and imprisoned. Later he was given military commands, and in 1569 led an expedition into the Orinoco valley in search of El Dorado. Some accounts say that he died a centenarian in 1576.

Xincas (hēn'käs). An extinct tribe of Indians of southern Guatemala, near the Pacific coast, and close to the borders of Salvador. When found by Alvarado in 1524, they were savages of a low grade, living in villages built of wood and thatch. A small vocabulary of their language which has been preserved appears to indicate a distinct stock. It has been supposed that the Xincas occupied the highlands of Guatemala previous to the advent of the Quiches and Cakchiquels.

Xingú (zhēn-gō'). A southern tributary of the Amazon, in the states of Matto Grosso and Pará, Brazil. It was explored by Von den Steinen in 1885. Length, about 960 miles: navigable for steamers 110 miles. Sometimes written *Chinga.*

Xiphias (zif'i-as). [L., 'the Sword-fish.'] **1.** A constellation made by Petrus Theodori in the 15th century, in the south pole of the ecliptic, and now named Dorado.—**2.** In older authors, a sword-shaped comet.

Xiquitos. Same as *Chiquitos.*

Xisuthrus (zi-sō'thrus). According to Berosus the historiographer of Chaldea, the name of the last of the first decad of mythical kings of Babylonia, who was advised by the gods to save himself and his family from the deluge by building a ship. He corresponds to the Noah of Genesis and the Hasisatra of the cuneiform account of the deluge.

With the Deluge the mythical history of Babylonia takes a new departure. From this event to the Persian conquest was a period of 36,000 years, or an astronomical cycle called sossa. Xisuthrus, with his family and friends, alone survived the waters which drowned the rest of mankind on account of their sins. He had been ordered by the gods to build a ship, to pitch it within and without, and to stock it with animals of every species. Xisuthros sent out first a dove, then a swallow, and lastly a raven, to discover whether the earth was dry. The dove and the swallow returned to the ship, and it was only when the raven flew away that the rescued hero ventured to leave his ark. He found that he had been stranded on the peak of the mountain of Nizir, "the mountain of the world," whereon the Accadians believed the heaven to rest,—where, too, they placed the habitation of their gods and the cradle of their own race. Since Noah's day among the mountains of Pir Mam, a little south of Rowandiz, its mountain must be identified with Rowandiz itself. On its peak Xisuthros offered sacrifices, piling up cups of wine by seven's; and the rainbow, "the glory of Anu," appeared in heaven, in covenant that the world should never again be destroyed by a flood.

Sayce, Anc. Empires, p. 106.

Xivaros. See *Jivaros.*

Xochicalco (hō-chē-käl'kō). A locality in Mexico, 75 miles southwest of Mexico City, noted for its ruins. The principal structure is a truncated pyramid or mound with 5 terraces supported by masonwork, and a walled area on the summit. Originally there was a smaller stone pyramid on top, but most of this has been carried away for building-material.

Xochimilco (hō-chē-mēl'kō). [Nahuatl, 'field of flowers.'] One of the lakes of the Mexican valley, about 7 miles south-southeast of Mexico City. It is separated from Lake Chalco by only a narrow causeway. At the time of the conquest it was nearly or quite confluent with Lake Tezcuco, which surrounded Mexico.

Xosa (ksō'sä), or **Amaxosa** (ä-mä-ksō'sä). A Bantu tribe of British South Africa. Their land borders in the north on the Kei River, in the southeast on the ocean, and in the south on Cape Colony. They are closely related to the Zulus. Their language is one of the oldest forms of Bantu speech. Owing to the custom of "uku hlonipa," which forbids a female to pronounce the name of any male relative, or even its emphatic syllable, the women use a different vocabulary from that of the men. The letter X in their name is the lateral click, similar to that used for urging forward a horse.

Xury (zū'ri). A servant of Robinson Crusoe: a character in Defoe's romance of that name.

X. Y. Z. Mission. An American embassy to France in 1797, consisting of C. C. Pinckney, Marshall, and Gerry. An attempt was made by three French agents (disguised as X., Y., and Z.) to bribe them. The correspondence was disclosed in 1798.

or **Ij** (ī). An arm of the Zuyder Zee, near Amsterdam, connected with the North Sea by the North Sea Canal.

Yablonoi Mountains. (yä-blō-noi′) The name of the Stanovoi mountain system in its southwestern part.

Yacundas. See *Jacundas.*

Yadkin (yad′kin). The name of the Great Pedee in North Carolina.

Yaguas (yä-gwäs′), or **Yahuas** (yä-wäs′). Indians of northern Peru, on the upper Amazon between Nauta and Pebas. They were gathered into mission villages 1683–1737, but now live nearly in a wild state. They go naked, or wear only a strip of bark cloth about the loins, with feather ornaments on the head and wrists. Their arms are lances, bows and arrows, and blow-guns. Physically they are described as a handsome race, and rather light-colored; they are docile and friendly to the whites. Two or three thousand remain. The Yagua language appears to be of mixed origin: it is related to that of the Pebas.

Yahgans. See *Fuegians.*

Yahoos (yä-hōz′). [A made name, probably meant to suggest disgust; cf. *yah*, an interjection of disgust.] A name given by Swift, in "Gulliver's Travels," to a feigned race of brutes having the form of man and all his degrading passions. They are placed in contrast with the Houyhnhnms, or horses endowed with reason, the whole being designed as a satire on the human race.

Yahuas. See *Yaguas.*

Yahveh (yä-vā′). [Heb. *Yahveh* or *Yahweh.*] The Hebrew name of God. See the extract.

> There are two opinions as to what was the actual pronunciation of the sacred name while Hebrew was still a spoken language. On the one hand, we may gather from the contemporary Assyrian monuments that it was pronounced Yahu. Wherever an Israelitish name is met with in the cuneiform inscriptions which, like Jehu or Hezekiah is compounded with the divine title, the latter appears as Yahu, Jehu being Yahua, and Hezekiah Khazaki-yahu. Even according to the Masoretes it must be read Yeho (that is, Yāhiv when it forms part of a proper name. The early Gnostics, moreover, when they transcribed it in Greek characters, wrote Iaō (that is, Yahō). On the other hand, the four consonants, Y H V H, can hardly have been pronounced otherwise than as Yahveh, and this pronunciation is supported by the two Greek writers Theodoret and Epiphanius, who say that the word was sounded Yavé. The form Yahveh, however, is incompatible with the form Yahu (Yeho), which appears in proper names; and it has been maintained that it is due to one of those plays on words of which there are so many examples in the Old Testament. The spelling with a final *h* was adopted, it has been supposed, in order to remind the reader of the Hebrew verb which signifies "to be," and to which there seems to be a distinct allusion in Exod. iii. 14. *Sayce*, Anc. Monuments, p. 75.

Yajurveda (ya-jör-vā′da). See *Veda.*

Yaka (yä′kä), or **Bayaka** (bä-yä′kä). A Bantu tribe of the French Kongo, back of the coast-station Mayumba. They are also called *Banjolo.*

Yakala (yä-kä′lä), or **Mayakala** (mä-yä-kä′lä), also called **Mayaka.** A Bantu tribe of the lower Kuangu (Quango) valley, mostly in the Kongo State (lat. 6°–7° S.), but partly in Angola. Their king is called Muene Putu Kassongo, or Muata Yamvo Kassongo, and was nominally a vassal of the Muata Yamvo of Lunda. The tribe forms, ethnically and linguistically, the southern wing of the great Teke nation. The Portuguese call them Maiaccas, and in history they appear as Jaggas.

Yakima (yak′i-mä), or **Yakama** (yak′a-mä). A tribe of North American Indians found in 1805 on the head waters of Cataract (or Klikitat) and Tapteal (or Yakima) rivers, Washington. Of late the name Yakima includes a considerable proportion of the tribes speaking the Shahaptian language and probably originally having little connection with the Yakima proper. There are now 943 Yakima on the reservation bearing their name in the State of Washington. See *Shahaptian.*

Yakima Pass. A pass over the Cascade Mountains in the State of Washington, about lat. 47° 20′ N. Height, about 3,600 feet. It is crossed by the Northern Pacific Railroad.

Yakima River. A river in the State of Washington which joins the Columbia above the mouth of the Snake. Length, over 200 miles.

Yakonan (yä-kō′nan). A linguistic stock of North American Indians: named from a corruption of the name of the principal tribe, the Yaquina or Yakwina. It encompassed of four tribes, the Yaquina, Alsea, Siuslaw, and Kuitsch or Lower Umpqua. They formerly lived on the Yaquina, Alsea, Siuslaw, and Umpqua rivers, in western Oregon; the survivors are now on the Siletz reservation, Tillamook County, Oregon.

Yakone. See *Yaquina.*

Yakub Khan (yä-köb′ khän). Born 1849. Son of Shere Ali, and his successor as ameer of Afghanistan in 1879. He signed a treaty with the British in 1879. He was suspected of complicity in the murder of the British envoy and others at Kabul on Sept. 3 in that year; was sent as prisoner to India; and was deposed in 1880.

Yakuts (yä-köts′). A people of Turkish or mixed Turkish origin, dwelling in Siberia in the neighborhood of the Lena.

Yakutsk (yä-kötsk′). **1.** A province of Siberia, bounded by the Arctic Ocean, the Maritime Province, Amur, Transbaikalia, Irkutsk, and Yeniseisk. The surface is largely table-land, crossed by many mountain-ranges, and with tundras in the north. It has important mines. The inhabitants are principally Yakuts. Area, 1,583,397 square miles. Population (1892), 280,200.

2. The capital of the province of Yakutsk, situated near the Lena about lat. 62° N., long. 130° E. Population (1892), 5,300.

Yale (yāl), **Elihu.** Born at or near Boston, Mass., April 5, 1648 (1649 ?): died in England, July 5, 1721 (buried at Wrexham, Wales). An English colonial official in India, governor of Fort St. George, Madras. He gave a donation of books and money (to the value of about $800 ?) to the college founded in New Haven, which was named for him Yale College.

Yale University. A famous institution of learning at New Haven, Connecticut. It was chartered in 1701 as a collegiate school, and opened at Saybrook, Connecticut (though the classes were first held at Killingworth and Milford). A new building was erected at New Haven, and in 1718 the college was transferred there and called Yale in consequence of gifts received from Elihu Yale. It received a new charter in 1745, and in 1887 took the name Yale University. Besides the academical department it includes schools of philosophy; of medicine, founded in 1812; of theology (Congregational), founded in 1822; of law, founded in 1824; the Peabody Museum of Natural History; the Sheffield Scientific School, begun in 1847; and the School of Fine Arts, founded in 1869. The library contains over 200,000 volumes. There are 200 instructors and about 2,200 students.

Yama (ya-mä′). [Skt., 'the Twin.'] In the Rigveda, the name of the god who rules in heaven over the blessed—the Manes, Fathers, or Pitris —and is therefore called king. He is a son of Vivasvant, the god of the dawning daylight or morning sun, who is also the father of the Ashvins. Post-Vedic times see in him the ruler of the dead in the nether world, and understand the name as meaning 'Restrainer': the real meaning is 'Twin.' Yama and his sister Yami are the first human pair, who have preceded all to the realm beyond, over the blessed.—the Manes, Fathers, or Pitris —and is therefore called king. He is a son of Vivasvant, the god of the dawning daylight or morning sun, who is also the father of the Ashvins. Post-Vedic times see in him the ruler of the dead in the nether world, and understand the name as meaning 'Restrainer': the real meaning is 'Twin.' Yama and his sister Yami are the first human pair, who have preceded all to the realm beyond.

Yamacraw (yä′mä-krä). A tribe of North American Indians who lived on the lower Savannah River, Georgia. They are best known through their chief Tomochichi, who was so friendly to the English colony at Savannah that he was called their protector, and was presented at the British court in 1733 by Oglethorpe. See *Muskhogean.*

Yamasi (yäm′ä-sē), or **Jamasee,** or **Eamuses.** A tribe of North American Indians who lived, at the beginning of the 18th century, on the north side of the lower Savannah River in South Carolina. The name is from the Creek language, and means 'gentle' or 'peaceable.' In 1715 they entered into a conspiracy against the English colonists which included all the coast tribes as far north as Cape Fear: the outbreak began with a massacre. After defeat they fled to the Spanish territory of Florida, where they were attacked by the Creeks about 1733 and destroyed as a tribe, many being absorbed. See *Creek* and *Muskhogean.*

Yampah (yam′pä) **River,** or **Bear** (bär) **River.** A river in northwestern Colorado which joins Green River near the Utah frontier. Length, about 200 miles.

Yana (yä′nä). [‘People.’] The only known tribe of the Yanan stock of North American Indians: a California tribe, enemies of the Wintun. See *Yanan.*

Yana. A river in Siberia which flows into the Arctic Ocean east of the Lena. Length, about 1,000 miles.

Yanan (yä′nan), or **Noje** (nō′zhā), or **Nozi** (nō′zē). A linguistic stock of North American Indians. They formerly lived from Round Mountain near Pitt River, Shasta County, to Deer Creek, Tehama County, California; and are now in two groups, one at Redding, the other at Round Mountain, California. They numbered 55 in 1884. The stock consists of a single tribe, the Yana.

Yancey (yan′si), **William Lowndes.** Born at Greenville Sloouth, Ga., Aug. 10, 1814: died near Montgomery, Ala., July 28, 1863. An American politician and lawyer. He was Democratic member of Congress from Alabama 1844–46; became a leader of the Southern advocates of secession; was presidential elector in 1856; withdrew from the Democratic National Convention at Charleston in 1860; and reported the ordinance of secession in the Alabama convention in 1861. He was a Confederate agent in Europe and Confederate senator.

Yangchow Fu yang′chou′ fö′). A city in the province of Kiangsu, China, situated on the Grand Canal 35 miles northeast of Nanking. Population, estimated, about 500,000.

Yangtse, or Yangtze (yang′tse), or **Yangtse-Kiang** (yang′tse-kē′ang′). [Chin., 'son of the sea.'] The largest river of the Chinese empire, called in its upper course the Kinsha-Kiang, and lower down the Ta-Kiang ('great river'). It rises in the mountains north of Tibet, about lat. 36° N., long. 91° E.; flows through Tibet, Koko Nor, and China; and empties into the Yellow Sea about lat. 31° 50′ N. Its chief tributaries are the Yalung, Min, Kanling, Han, Wu, and Lake Tsungting. It is connected by the Grand Canal with the Yellow River. On it are Suchu, Kweichow, Ichang, Hankow, Kiuckiang, Ganking, and Nanking. Length, about 3,200 miles; navigable to Ichang.

Yanina. See *Janina.*

Yankee Doodle (yang′kē dö′dl). An American national air, probably of English origin in the middle of the 18th century. Its traditional author is Dr. Schinckburgh, a surgeon in the French and Indian war, about 1758. The original name of the song, not the air, was "The Yankee's Return from Camp."

Yankees (yang′kēz). [Origin uncertain. According to a common statement, *Yankees* is a var. of *Yenkees* or *Yengeese*, a name said to have been given by the Massachuset Indians to the English colonists, being, it is supposed, an Indian corruption of the E. word *English*, or, as some think, of the F. *Anglais.*] **1.** Citizens of New England.—**2.** By extension, natives of the United States: chiefly a European use.—**3.** Soldiers of the Federal armies: so called by the Confederates during the Civil War.

Yankton (yangk′ton). A city in Yankton County, South Dakota, situated at the junction of the Dakota and Missouri rivers, in lat. 42° 54′ N.: formerly a capital of the Territory of Dakota. Population (1890), 3,670.

Yankton Indians. A tribe of the Sioux.

Yao (you), or **Wayao** (wä-you′). A numerous Bantu tribe of Portuguese East Africa, between the upper Rovuma River, the Lujende, and a mountain-range east of Lake Nyassa. They are well built and strong and have round faces, only slightly prognathic, but with a flat nose. The women wear a small pelele in the pierced lip. Circumcision is practised at the age of puberty, when the boys take a new name. Four dialects of the language, called Kyao, are distinguished, and a Christian literature is coming into existence.

Yap (yäp), or **Guap** (gwäp). An island in the Caroline group, North Pacific Ocean. Length, about 10 miles. The German flag was raised over Yap in 1885; and the resulting dispute between Germany and Spain was settled by Pope Leo XIII. in 1885 by the award of the Carolines to Spain.

Yapoos. See *Fuegians.*

Yapurá. See *Japurá.*

Yaqui (yä′kē). See *Cahita.*

Yaqui (yä-kē′). A river in northwestern Mexico which flows into the Gulf of California about lat. 27° 30′ N. Length, 200–300 miles.

Yaquina (yä-kwin′ä), or **Southern Killamuk.** The leading tribe of the Yakonan stock of North American Indians. The name means 'tor-

tuous' or 'winding,' which is the characteristic of the stream bearing this name. They formerly lived in 50 villages on both sides of Yaquina River, Oregon, and are now on Siletz reservation, Oregon. They are so mixed with other tribes that their number cannot be ascertained. Also *Yaquina, Yonkiehaw, Yonkone, Yakon, Yakons.* See *Yakonan.*

Yare (yār). A river in Norfolk, England, which unites with the Waveney to form the Breydon near Yarmouth.

Yariba. See *Yoruba.*

Yarkand (yär-kănd'). The name given in part of its course to the Zerafshan.

Yarkand, or Yarkend (yär-kend'). A city in Eastern Turkestan, Chinese empire, situated on the river Yarkand, about lat. 38° 25′ N., in the center of a rich oasis. It has important trade and manufactures of leather, etc. It has been visited in recent times by Shaw, Forsyth, and Carey. Population, estimated, 60,000.

Yarmouth (yär'muth), or **Great Yarmouth.** [Mouth of the Yare.] A seaport in England, situated on the North Sea, at the mouth of the Bure and Breydon, in lat. 52° 36′ N., long. 1° 43′ E. It has important herring, mackerel, cod, and other fisheries, and active trade, and is noted for its cured fish ("Yarmouth bloaters"). The Church of St. Nicholas is the largest parish church in England, measuring 230 by 112 feet. The oldest part of the existing building is the nave (dating from 1190), in a style intermediate between the Norman and the Early English. There is a lofty tower. It is a frequented watering-place. Population (1891), 46,818.

Yarmouth. A seaport, capital of Yarmouth County, at the western extremity of Nova Scotia. Population (1891), 6,089.

Yaroslaf (yä-rō-slăf'). Died in 1054. Son of Vladimir I. He became grand prince of Kieff on Novgorod in 1015, and into under of the greater part of Russia. He is said to have codified Russian laws.

Yaroslav (yä-rō-slăv'), or **Yaroslavl** (yä-rō-slävl'). **1.** A government of European Russia, surrounded by the governments of Vologda, Kostroma, Vladimir, Tver, and Novgorod, and traversed by the Volga. It has important manufactures. Area, 13,751 square miles. Population (1891), 1,126,891.—**2.** The capital of the government of Yaroslav, situated on the Volga, at its junction with the Kotorosst, 165 miles northeast of Moscow. It has considerable trade, and important manufactures of cotton, linen, etc. Population, 81,504.

Yarra-Yarra (yä'rä-yä'rä), or **Yarra.** A river in Victoria, Australia, which flows into Port Phillip Bay. On it Melbourne is situated.

Yarrell (yar'el), **William.** Born at London, June, 1784; died Sept. 6, 1856. An English naturalist and sportsman, author of a "History of British Fishes" (1835–36) and a "History of British Birds" (1839–43).

Yarriba. See *Yoruba.*

Yarrow (yär'ō). A river in Selkirkshire, Scotland, which traverses the Loch of the Lowes and St. Mary's Loch, and joins the Ettrick near Selkirk. Length, about 25 miles. Wordsworth has written three poems on the subject.

Yasna (yas'na). See *Avesta.*

Yassy. See *Jassy.*

Yates (yats), **Edmund Hodgson.** Born July 1831; died May 20, 1894. An English journalist and novelist. He retired from a position in the London general post-office in 1872; lectured in the United States 1872–73; and went as special correspondent of the "New York Herald" to the Franco-German war, 1870–71, 1873–1875. He was connected with various periodicals ("Our Miscellany," London "Daily News," etc.); was editor of "Temple Bar" till 1867, when he became editor of "Tinsley's Magazine"; founded and edited the London "World"; with Grenville Murray in 1874; and was London correspondent of the New York "Tribune" for a number of years before his death. Among his novels are "For Better, for Worse" (1863), "Broken to Harness" (1864), "Running the Gauntlet" (1865), "Kissing the Rod" (1866), "The Black Sheep" (1867), "Wrecked in Port" (1868), "Castaway" (1875), "A Waiting Race" (1875), "The Yellow Flag" (1872), etc. In 1885 he published "Edmund Yates: his Recollections and his Experiences."

Yates (yāts), **Richard.** Born at Warsaw, Ky., Jan. 18, 1818; died at St. Louis, Nov. 27, 1873. An American politician. He was Whig member of Congress from Illinois 1851–55; Republican governor of Illinois 1861–65 (one of the "war governors"); and United States senator from Illinois 1865–71.

Yavary. See *Javary.*

Yazd (yäzd), or **Yezd** (yezd). A city in central Persia, capital of the district of Yazd, situated about lat. 32° N., at the intersection of several important routes. It is the center of the Persian trade with India, and has manufactures of silk, cotton, confectionery, etc. Population, estimated, 40,000–50,000.

Yazoo (yă'zō). A tribe of North American Indians who once lived on the river of the same name in Mississippi. D'Iberville met them in 1699. In 1730 they rose against the French, and were driven away, losing their tribal identity. See *Mushkogean.*

Yazoo River. A river in Mississippi which is formed by the Tallahatchie and Yalabusha rivers, and joins the Mississippi above Vicksburg. Length, about 280 miles.

Ybbs. See *Ips.*

Yberville. See *Iberville.*

Yeadon (yē'don). A manufacturing town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, England, 8 miles northwest of Leeds. Population (1891), 7,396.

Yeamans (yē'manz), Sir **John.** Born at Bristol, England, about 1605: died in Barbados, W. I., about 1676. An English colonial governor. He settled in Carolina in 1665, and attempted to found a colony from Barbados, but was removed from the office of governor in 1674.

Yeardley (yērd'li), Sir **George.** Born in England about 1580: died there, 1627. An English colonial governor, governor of Virginia 1616, 1619–21, and 1626–27. He introduced representative government.

Yeast: a Problem. A novel by Charles Kingsley, published in 1851: originally a serial in "Fraser's Magazine" in 1848.

Yed, or Jed (yed). [Ar. *yed*, the hand.] The two stars δ and ε in the right hand of Ophiuchus: δ is Yed prior, and ε Yed posterior.

Yedo, or Yeddo. See *Tokio.*

Yeisk, or Jeisk (yä'isk), or **Eisk** (ā'isk). A town in the province of Kuban, Russia, situated on an arm of the Sea of Azoff, 78 miles west-southwest of Rostoff. It exports grain, flax, and wool. Population (1884), 23,726.

Yekaterinburg (yä-kä-tä-rēn-bōrg'), or **Ekaterinburg** (ā-kä-tä-rēn-bōrg'), or **Katharinenburg** (kä-tä-rē-nen-bōrg'). [="Catharine's borough."] A town in the government of Perm, Russia, situated on the Isset, at the eastern base of the Urals, 180 miles east-southeast of Perm. It is on the Great Siberian road; is the headquarters of a huge mining region; has extensive trade and large manufactures of iron, etc.; and contains a government factory for polishing ornamental stones. It was founded by Peter the Great in 1723. Population (1885), 31,923.

Yekaterinodar (yä-kä-tä-rē-nō-dăr'), or **Ekaterinodar** (ā-kä-tä-rē-nō-dăr'). The capital of the province of Kuban, Caucasia, Russia, situated on the Kuban, near the junction of the Karasuk, about lat. 45° N. It is the residence of the hetman of the Kuban Cossacks. Population, 66,308.

Yekaterinoslaff (yä-kä-tä-rē-nō-slăf'), or **Ekaterinoslaff** (ā-kä-tä-rē-nō-slăf'). **1.** A government of southern Russia, surrounded by the governments of Tauride, Kherson, Chernigoff, Kharkoff, the Province of the Don Cossacks, and the Sea of Azoff. Area, 26,148 square miles. Population, 1,978,400.—**2.** The capital of the government of Yekaterinoslaff, situated on the Dnieper, about lat. 48° 25′ N., above the rapids. It was founded by Potemkin in 1786. Population, 49,660.

Yelets, or Yeletz, or Jeletz (yā-lets'). A town in the government of Orel, Russia, situated on the Sosna 108 miles east of Orel. It has a large trade in grain, flour, and cattle. Population (1883), 35,870.

Yelisavetgrad, or Yelizavetgrad (yä-lē-zä-vet-grăd'), or **Elizabethgrad** (ā-lē-zä-bet-grăd'). A city in the government of Kherson, Russia, situated on the Ingul 130 miles north of Kherson. It has important markets. Population, 58,418.

Yelisavetpol, or Yelizavetpol (yä-lē-zä-vet-pōl'), or **Elizabethpol** (ā-lē-zä-bet-pōl'). **1.** A government in Transcaucasia, Russia. Area, 16,721 square miles. Population (1890), 793,969. —**2.** The capital of the government of Yelisavetpol, situated on a tributary of the Kur, and on the railway, 110 miles southeast of Tiflis. It was anciently named Gandzak or Kanga, and was an important town. It was stormed by the Russians in 1804; and was the scene of a victory by Paskevitch over the Persians in 1826. Population, 20,284.

Yell (yel). The second largest island of the Shetland group, Scotland, situated north of Mainland. Length, 17 miles.

Yellala Falls (yel-lä'lä fälz). A series of cascades in the lower Kongo.

Yellow Dwarf (yel'ō dwärf). **The. 1.** A fairy tale by the Comtesse d'Aunoy, published in 1682. —**2.** An burlesque by Planché, produced in 1854.

Yellowplush Papers. A collection of sketches by Thackeray, published in 1841. They originally appeared in "Fraser's Magazine" as "The Yellowplush Memoirs."

Yellow River. 1. An epithet of the Tiber.—**2.** The Hwangho or Hoangho.

Yellow Sea, or Hwang-hai (hwäng-hī'). An arm of the Pacific Ocean, lying between China and Corea. Its chief branches are Corea Bay and the Gulfs of Pechili and Liautung. Extreme width, over 400 miles.

Yellowstone Lake (yel'ō-stōn lāk). A lake in the southern half of the Yellowstone National Park, traversed by the Yellowstone River. Elevation above sea-level, 7,788 feet. Length, 22 miles. Greatest width, 15 miles.

Yellowstone National Park. A region set apart as a public pleasure-ground by act of Congress in 1872; famous for its scenery. It lies mainly in Wyoming and partly in Montana and Idaho, and contains now about 5,500 square miles. It is a plateau and mountain region, 7,000–11,000 feet above sea-level, and is noted for its extraordinary geysers, cañons, boiling springs, etc. It is also a game-preserve. It was explored by an expedition under Washburne in 1870, and more fully by one under Hayden in 1871.

Yellowstone River. A river which rises in the northwestern part of Wyoming, traverses Yellowstone Lake and the Yellowstone National Park, flows through Montana, and joins the Missouri in North Dakota near the frontier of Montana. Below Yellowstone Lake are the Upper Fall (112 feet) and Lower Fall (300 feet). Below the falls is the famous Grand Cañon of the Yellowstone, about 24–36 miles long and 600–1,200 feet deep. Its tributaries Tower Creek and Gardiner River also have noted falls. Length, 1,100 (1,300?) miles; navigable to the mouth of the Big Horn.

Yemassee (yem-a-sē'), **The.** A novel by W. G. Simms, published in 1835.

Yemen (yem'en). A region in southwestern Arabia, between Hedjaz, Hadramaut, and the Red Sea. In its most extended sense the name included nearly all of Arabia (all south of Syria). It was anciently the seat of the Sabæans and Himyarites. It is now a vilayet of Asiatic Turkey.

Yendys. The pseudonym of Sydney Dobell: an anagram of Sydney.

Yenikale (yen-ē-kä'lā), **Strait of.** A strait which separates the Crimea from Circassia, and connects the Sea of Azoff with the Black Sea: the ancient Bosporus Cimmerius.

Yenisei (yen-ē-sā'ē). A river which rises in the northwestern part of Mongolia, traverses Siberia from south to north, and flows by the Gulf of Yenisei into the Arctic Ocean east of the Gulf of Obi. Its chief tributaries are the Kan, Angara (from Lake Baikal), Podkamennaya Tunguska, and Lower Tunguska. Length, over 3,000 miles; navigable in its middle and lower course.

Yenisei, Bay or Gulf of. The estuary formed by the mouth of the Yenisei.

Yeniseisk (yen-ē-sā'isk). **1.** A government of Siberia, bounded by the Arctic Ocean, Yakutsk, Irkutsk, the Chinese empire, Tomsk, and Tobolsk. The surface is mountainous in the south and level in the north. It is rich in mineral wealth. Capital, Krasnoyarsk. Area, 987,186 square miles. Population, 458,572. **2.** A town in the government of Yeniseisk, situated on the Yenisei about lat. 58° N. Population, 7,382.

Yeo (yō), or **Ivel** (ī'vel). A small river in Somersetshire, England: a tributary of the Parret.

Yeoman's Tale. See *Canon's Yeoman's Tale.*

Yeomen of the Guard, The, or the Merryman and his Maid. An opera by Sir Arthur Sullivan, words by W. S. Gilbert, produced in 1888.

Yeovil (yō'vil). A town in Somersetshire, England, situated on the Yeo 33 miles southwest of Bath. It has manufactures of gloves. Population (1891), 9,648.

Yesso. See *Yeso.*

Yeye (yā'ye), or **Bayeye** (bä-yā'ye). A Bantu tribe of British South Africa, dwelling north of Lake Ngami, and still untouched by civilizing influences. Their language, related to Herero, has adopted three clicks from the Khoikhoin. They are also called Bakoba by their neighbors.

Yezd. See *Yazd.*

Yezdigerd, or Yesdigerd (yez'di-jėrd), or **Yazdigerd** (yaz'di-jėrd), or **Isdigerd** (iz'di-jėrd). The name of several kings of Persia. The first reigned about 399–420; the second about 438–457; and the third, the last king of Persia, about 632–651: his armies were defeated at Kadisiya (about 636) and Nehavend (about 641) by the Saracens, and he was murdered about 651.

Yezidis, or Yezidees (yez'i-dēz). [From *Yezid*, their reputed founder.] A sect or people dwelling in Mesopotamia, in Asiatic Turkey; allied to the Kurds. They hold beliefs derived from Mohammedan and various other sources, and are commonly called "devil-worshipers."

Yezo (yez'ō), or **Yesso** (yes'sō), officially **Hokkaido.** The northernmost of the four principal islands of Japan, separated from the main island by the Strait of Tsugaru. It contains many mountains and volcanoes. Length, about 330 miles. Area, 36,290 square miles. Population (1891), 314,108.

Ygerne. In Arthurian romance, the mother of Arthur.

Yggdrasil (ig'dra-sil). [Also *Ygdrasil, Igdrasil, Iggdrasil*; Icel. *Yggdra Syll*; cf. *Yggr, Uggr*, a name of Odin; *syll*, sill.] In Scandinavian mythology, the ash-tree which binds together heaven, earth, and hell. Its branches spread

over the whole earth and reach above the heavens. Its roots run in three directions: one to the Asagods in heaven, one to the Frostgiants, and the third to the under-world. Under each root is a fountain of wonderful virtues. In the tree, which drops honey, sit an eagle, a squirrel, and four stags. At the root lies the serpent Nithhoggr gnawing it, while the squirrel Ratatoskr runs up and down to sow strife between the eagle at the top and the serpent at the root. Also called *Tree of the Universe*.

Ymir (ē'mir). [ON.] In Old Norse mythology, a mighty sea-giant, the first created being, who arose through the interworking of heat and cold in Ginnungagap, the primeval abyss. He was slain by Odin and his brothers Vili and Ve, and hurled into the midst of Ginnungagap. His flesh became the land, his bones the mountains, his blood lakes and streams, his hair the forests, his skull the heavens, and his brains the clouds. Midgard was formed from his eyebrows. He was also called *Aurgelmir*.

Yncas. See *Incas*.

Yoga (yō'ga). [Skt. *yōga*, from $\sqrt{}$ *yuj*, join.] The fourth of the six systems of Hindu philosophy, or the second of the two divisions of the Sankhya system. Inaugurated by Patanjali, of whom nothing is known. It is set forth in the Yogasutra, a little work in four chapters, translated in part by Ballantyne and entire by Rajendra Lala Mitra. The Yoga is commonly regarded as a theistic development of the Sankhya, directly acknowledging Ishvara, or a supreme being. The aim of it is to teach the means by which the human soul may attain complete union with the Supreme Soul. This union may be effected even in the body. According to Patanjali the very word Yoga means "fixing or concentrating the mind in abstract meditation." This is secured by preventing the modifications of chitta, or the thinking principle, which arise through the three pramanas, perception, inference, and verbal testimony, as well as incorrect ascertainment, fancy, sleep, and recollection. These modifications of chitta are prevented by the constant habit of keeping the mind in an unmodified state, and by complete suppression of the passions. This last, vairagya, is obtained by contemplation of the Supreme Being, who is a spirit unaffected by works and afflictions, and is called Om, the repetition of which monosyllable has astonishing results, and the muttering of which, with reflection on its meaning, conduces to a knowledge of the Supreme, and tends to prevent all the obstacles to Yoga. The means of mental concentration are eight: (1) forbearance or restraint; (2) religious observances; (3) postures; (4) suppression of the breath, or breathing in a peculiar way; (5) restraint of the senses; (6) steadying of the mind; (7) meditation; (8) profound meditation or religious trance, this last being best attained, according to the Bhagavadgita (VI. 13), by fixing the eyes on the tip of the nose, and similar devices. The system, a counterpart for getting rid of all thought, is a compound of ascetic bodily and mental exercises.

Yogin (yō-gin' or yō'gin), or **Yogi** (yō-gē' or yō'gē). [Skt., from *yoga* (which see), *yogin* being the stem of the substantively used possessive adjective, and *yogi* its nominative singular masculine.] A follower of the Yoga system; a Hindu devotee or ascetic.

Yokohama (yō-kō-hä'mä). A seaport on the main island of Japan, situated on the Bay of Yedo, 16 miles southwest of Tokio, in lat. 35° 26′ N., long. 139° 39′ E. It is the most important of the Japanese treaty ports and has a large foreign trade. It is connected by rail with Tokio, and is a port of call or terminus of the Pacific Mail, Canadian Pacific, and other lines of steamers. At the time of the opening of the neighboring Kanagawa as a treaty port (about 1859) it was a fishing village: the settlement was soon transferred from Kanagawa to it. Population (1892), 120,963.

Yokut, or **Yocut** (yō'kut). [Pl., also *Yokuts*.] The southern division of the Mariposan stock of North American Indians, formerly embracing a number of tribes whose remnants are now under the Mission agency, California. See *Mariposan*.

Yonge (yung), **Charles Duke.** Born 1812. An English historical writer and classical scholar. He has published an "English-Greek Lexicon" (1849), a new edition of Hutton's "Arithmetic" (1850), with an appendix of Latin epithets (1856), "A New Phraseological English-Latin and Latin-English Dictionary" (1855), histories of France (1856), the British navy (1863), Rhodes under the Bourbons (1866–67), and the English Revolution (1874), and lives of Liverpool (1868), Marie Antoinette (1876), "Three Centuries of Modern History" (1872), "Life of Nelson" (1877; 1888), etc.

Yonge, Charlotte Mary. Born at Otterbourne, England, 1823. An English novelist and historical and miscellaneous writer. Her works include "Heir of Redclyffe" (1853), "Daisy Chain" (1856), "Kings of England" (1864), "Landmarks of History" (1852–57), "History of Christian Names" (1863), a number of volumes of stories from the histories of different countries, and numerous novels besides those mentioned, etc.

Yonkers (yongk'ėrz or yungk'ėrz). A city in Westchester County, New York, situated on the Hudson about 15 miles by rail north of New York city. It has varied manufactures. Population (1890), 32,033.

Yonne (yon). A river in France which rises near the eastern border of Nièvre, flows northwest, and joins the Seine at Montereau: the ancient Icauna. It is connected by canals with the Saône and Loire. Length, 171 miles; navigable to Auxerre.

Yonne. A department of France, bounded by Seine-et-Marne, Aube, Côte-d'Or, Nièvre, and Loiret. Capital, Auxerre. It has agricultural resources and mineral wealth, and produces Burgundy wines. It was formed from parts of the ancient Champagne, Burgundy, and Gâtinais. Area, 2,868 square miles. Population (1891), 344,088.

Yorick (yor'ik). 1. The king's jester whose skull is apostrophized by Hamlet in Shakspere's "Hamlet," v. 1.—2. The pseudonym of Laurence Sterne in "A Sentimental Journey."—3. A humorous parson, in Sterne's "Tristram Shandy," who claims descent from Shakspere's Yorick.

Yorick's Love. A tragedy by W. D. Howells, on the basis of a Spanish original, produced by Lawrence Barrett in 1885.

York (yōrk). [L. *Eboracum*.] A city and county, capital of Yorkshire, situated at the junction of the Ouse with the Ouse, in lat. 53° 57′ N., long. 1° 5′ W.; the seat of an archbishopric. The cathedral (York Minster) is one of the chief English cathedrals, of Norman foundation, but entirely rebuilt in subsequent medieval periods. The transepts are fine, particularly the south transept, built in the first half of the 14th century; it displays three tiers of arcades, increasing in size upward, and the rich gable is almost entirely occupied by a beautiful rose. The square tower of the cathedral (Vanbrugh's front are of the 18th century) is the massive central tower; the Perpendicular choir and Lady chapel are of the 14th. The interior is highly impressive from its size and height. The Transitional nave is of wood. A massive sculptured rood-screen separates the nave from the choir. The Perpendicular window which fills almost the whole east end measures 78 by 32 feet, being surpassed only by that at Gloucester. The north transept possesses the celebrated group of lancets known as the Five Sisters. The cathedral possesses more old stained glass of historic interest than any other in England. Among its tombs that of Archbishop Grey (1255) is the most remarkable. The dimensions are 525 by 105 feet; length of transepts, 249 feet; height of nave, 100; of western towers, 200. The octagonal Decorated chapter-house, without central pillar, is of exceptional beauty. Micklegate Bar is one of the six medieval city gates. It is a high square building of Norman type, with turrets on the angles, whose arch spans the roadway. Besides the cathedral there are several interesting churches, St. Mary's Abbey, and a castle. York was the capital of Britain during the Roman occupation; was visited by Hadrian; and was the place of death of Severus and Constantius Chlorus. In York Constantine was proclaimed emperor. Later it was the capital of the kingdom of Deira, and an important Danish city. It was an early seat of learning. It was taken by William the Conqueror in 1068; revolted and was retaken by him; was frequently visited by medieval parliaments; and was besieged and taken by the Parliamentarians in 1644. Population (1891), 66,984.

York (County). See *Yorkshire*.

York. The former name of Toronto.

York. The capital of York County, Pennsylvania, situated on Codorus Creek 22 miles southeast of Harrisburg. It has manufactures of cars, agricultural implements, etc. In 1777–78 it was the seat of the Continental Congress. Population (1890), 20,793.

York, Cape. The northern point of York Peninsula, Australia, in lat. 10° 41′ S., long. 142° 33′ E.

York, Cape. A cape in Hayes Peninsula, Greenland, near the northern part of Baffin Bay.

York, Duke of. The title borne by Henry VIII. and Charles I. previous to the death of their elder brothers, and by James II. before his accession to the throne. It is at present borne by the second son of the Prince of Wales by the death of his elder brother heir to the crown of England.

York, Duke of. See *Langley, Edmund de*.

York, Duke of (Frederick Augustus). Born Aug. 16, 1763: died Jan. 23, 1827. Second son of George III. He commanded the unsuccessful British expedition to the Netherlands 1793–94; was made field-marshal and commander of the forces in 1795; commanded the unsuccessful expedition to the Netherlands in 1799; negotiated the Alexandrine Oct. 8, 1799; and was obliged, on account of scandal to resign in 1809, but was reinstated in 1811. He opposed Catholic emancipation. From 1763 to 1802 he was bishop of Osnaburg (Osnabrück).

York, Duke of (Richard). Killed at the battle of Wakefield, 1460. An English statesman, son of Richard (earl of Cambridge) and Anne Mortimer. He was constable of England and regent of France under Henry VI.; later was lieutenant of Ireland; was protector during the imbecility of Henry VI.; and was dismissed from office in 1455. He laid claim to the heirship to the throne, and precipitated the Wars of the Roses in that year. In 1460 he was again for short time protector, and by a compromise was recognized as heir to the throne; but this compromise was rejected by Queen Margaret, and York was defeated and slain at Wakefield.

York, Duke of (Richard). Born about 1474: murdered in the Tower, 1483. Second son of Edward IV.

York, House of. A branch of the English royal dynasty of Plantagenet, descended from Lionel, duke of Clarence, second son of Edward III., and Edmund, duke of York, fourth son of Edward III. The head of the house was Richard, duke of York (killed 1460). His sons Edward IV. and Richard III. and grandson Edward V., were kings of England 1461–85. The descendants of Edward IV.'s brother (Duke of Clarence) and sister (Elizabeth) became claimants after 1485. The last serious claimant was Richard de la Pole (died 1525). See *Wars of the Roses*.

York, Vale of. The central valley of Yorkshire, England, noted for its fertility.

York and Lancaster, Wars of. See *Wars of the Roses*.

Yorke (yōrk). **Oliver.** The pseudonym (originally that of Mahony) under which "Fraser's Magazine" is edited.

York House. A former palace in London, situated on the Strand west of Salisbury House and the Savoy; a town residence of the archbishops of York after Wolsey. It should not be confounded with York Place. The only archbishop who actually resided here was Heath, Queen Mary's chancellor. It became the official residence of lord-keepers and keepers of the great seal; hence Sir Nicholas Bacon went to reside there and Francis Bacon was born there. The first duke of Buckingham obtained the property, pulled most of it down, and proposed to build a palace from the designs of Inigo Jones; only the watergate was built. See *Whitehall Palace*.

York Peninsula. A peninsula in South Australia, between Spencer Gulf and the Gulf of St. Vincent. Length, about 120 miles.

York Place. A house formerly given to Whitehall Palace, London.

York Plays or Mysteries. A cycle of 48 plays performed by the Crafts or Mysteries of York on Corpus Christi Day, in the 14th, 15th, and 16th centuries. The earliest mention of them is in 1376, when they had already become established some years. They were printed in the Harleian Miscellany from the unique MSS. in the library of Lord Ashburnham.

York River. A river or estuary in Virginia, formed by the union of the Mattaponi and Pamunkey rivers at West Point. Length, 35–40 miles.

Yorkshire (yōrk'shir). The largest county in England. It is bounded by Durham (from which it is separated by the Tees), the North Sea, Lincolnshire (separated by the Humber), Nottingham, Derby, Cheshire, Lancashire, and Westmoreland. It comprises the administrative divisions of North Riding, East Riding, West Riding, and the city of York. It is traversed in the west by the Pennines, and its surface is greatly diversified. It has important mines of coal, iron, and other minerals; flourishing agriculture, especially in the Vale of York, Cleveland, and Holderness; and manufactures of woolens, worsted, iron, etc., in the towns of the large towns Leeds, Sheffield, Hull, Bradford, York, Huddersfield, and Halifax. It belonged to the Brigantes; after the Roman occupation formed the kingdom of Deira and part of Northumbria; and was the scene of numerous Scottish raids, of battles in the Wars of the Roses, of the "Pilgrimage of Grace" in 1536, of an insurrection in favor of the battle of Marston Moor in 1644. Area, 6,067 square miles. Population (1891), 3,208,813.

Yorkshire Tragedy, A. A play produced and printed in 1608, founded on an event which occurred in 1604. It has been attributed to Shakspere, as his name appeared in full on the title-page in the 1608 edition; but it is thought to have been added for the benefit of the bookseller.

Yorktown (yōrk'toun). The capital of York County, Virginia, situated on York River 51 miles east-southeast of Richmond. Here, in 1781, the British under Cornwallis were besieged by the allied Americans and French under Washington and Lafayette, aided by the French fleet under De Grasse. Yorktown was invested by the end of Sept., the first parallel was established Oct. 9, an unsuccessful sortie was made Oct. 16; and the British surrendered Oct. 19. Among the 7,000 prisoners taken by the allies on this occasion was Tarleton. The event virtually closed the Revolutionary War. Here also occurred, during the Civil War, the siege of the Confederates under Magruder, and later under Johnston, by the Federals under McClellan. It was besieged April 5, 1862, and Yorktown was evacuated by the Confederates on May 4.

York von Wartenburg (yōrk fon vär'ten-bōrg), Count **Hans David Ludwig.** Born at Potsdam, Prussia, Sept. 26, 1759: died at Kleinöls, Silesia, Oct. 4, 1830. A Prussian field-marshal. He served in the Polish campaign of 1794; commanded the rear-guard after Jena in 1806; was imprisoned at Lübeck; commanded the Prussian corps in the army of Napoleon in Russia in 1812; concluded the convention of Tauroggen with the Russians, Dec. 30, 1812; was distinguished as a corps commander 1813–14; served at Ligny, and commanded the right wing of Blücher's army at Waterloo in 1815.

Yoruba (yō'rō-bä), or **Yariba** (yä'rē-bä). A once powerful negro kingdom, now much reduced and included in the British sphere of influence. It occupies the eastern half of the Slave Coast, between Dahomey and Benin, and extends inland as far as the Niger. In the beginning of the 19th century the northern portion was annexed by the conquering Fulahs of Gando; several defections have followed. The Yoruba people call themselves Eyo; in Sierra Leone they go by the name of Aku. They are an intelligent and enterprising tribe, living in large and semi-civilized communities. The ancient capital, Oyo, is said to have 70,000 and Ibadan 50,000 inhabitants. There is a colony of Yoruba-men at Kano in Hausaland. A majority of the Sierra Leonians are of Yoruba descent, a large proportion of the North American negroes are of Yoruba extraction, or at least come from the Slave Coast.

Yosemite (yō-sem'i-tē) **Falls.** The three falls of Yosemite Creek. The first is 1,500 feet high; the second, 626, in a series of cascades; and the third, 400 feet.

Yosemite Valley. (Amer. Ind., 'valley of the grizzly bear.') A valley in the west slope of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, about 150 miles east of San Francisco, in Mariposa County, California; famous for its sublime scenery. Its length is about 6 miles, width 1 mile 2 miles. It is nearly inclosed by walls of rock 3,000 to 5,000 feet high, and is traversed by the Merced River. The chief heights are El Capitan, Cathedral Rock, the spires, the Three Brothers, Sentinel Rock, the North Dome, the Half Dome and the Cloud Life cuts. The principal falls are Bridal Veil Fall, Vernal Fall and Nevada Fall. The valley was discovered in 1851. In 1864 Congress granted it, with adjacent territory two miles about it, to the State of California, on condition that it should be held as a state park for "public use, resort, and recreation" for all time. (See *Mariposa*.) Yosemite National Park includes the watersheds and basins of the rivers of the Yosemite Valley and the state park.

Youghal (yä'hal or yäl). A seaport in the county of Cork, Ireland, situated on the Blackwater 22 miles east of Cork. Population (1891), 4,317.

Youmans (yō'manz), **Edward Livingstone.** Born at Coeymans, N. Y., June 3, 1821; died at New York city, Jan. 18, 1887. An American scientist. He founded the "Popular Science Monthly" in 1872; planned the "International Scientific Series"; and published a "Chemical Chart" (1854), "Class-book of Chemistry" (1857), "Atlas of Chemistry" (1863), and "Handbook of Household Science" (1857). In 1864 he published "The Correlation and Conservation of Forces," a series of articles by prominent authors on the new theory of forces, with an introduction. He also edited "The Culture Demanded by Modern Life" in 1867, and was instrumental in the publication of Herbert Spencer's works in America, especially in popularizing his theory of evolution. His sister acted as his amanuensis from 1845 on account of his blindness.

Youmans, Eliza A. Born at Saratoga, 1826. An American botanist, sister of E. L. Youmans.

Young (yung), **Arthur.** Born in Suffolk, England, Sept. 11, 1741; died at London, April 20, 1820. An English traveler and noted agricultural and economic writer. He was engaged unsuccessfully in farming, and was appointed secretary of the Board of Agriculture in 1793. He is best known from his accounts of travels in England, Wales, and Ireland, and especially in France 1787–90 during which he observed closely and scientifically the condition of agriculture. His works include "A Six Weeks' Tour through the Southern Counties of England and Wales" (1768), "A Six Months' Tour through the North of England" (1771), "A Tour through the Kingdom of Ireland" (1776–78), "A Course of Experimental Agriculture" (1770), "The Farmer's Calendar" (1771), "Political Arithmetic" (1774), "A Tour in France" (1792–94). He also wrote much other work (1792–94). He edited "Annals of Agriculture."

Young, Brigham. Born at Whitingham, Vt., June 1, 1801; died at Salt Lake City, Aug. 29, 1877. A Mormon leader, president of the Mormon Church. In early life he was by trade a carpenter, painter, and glazier in Auburn, New York. He was converted to Mormonism in 1832; began to preach in 1832, and in that year joined the Mormons at Kirtland (Ohio); was made an elder in 1832, and an apostle in 1835; and was chosen president of the church as successor to Smith in 1844. He conducted the emigration from Nauvoo to Utah 1846–48; was elected governor of "Deseret" in 1849; and was appointed governor of Salt Territory by President Fillmore. In 1852 he proclaimed the doctrine of polygamy. He defied the United States government, and was removed from the governorship by President Buchanan in 1857. In 1871 he was indicted for polygamy, but was not convicted. At his death he had 17 wives. He was head of the secret order of Danites (which see).

Young, Charles Augustus. Born at Hanover, N. H., Dec. 15, 1834. A noted American astronomer. He graduated at Dartmouth in 1853; and became professor at Western Reserve College in 1856, at Dartmouth in 1865, and of astronomy at Princeton in 1877. He is especially noted for his researches on the sun. He has written "The Sun" (1882), "A Text-book of General Astronomy" (1888).

Young, Charles Mayne. Born at London, Jan. 10, 1777; died near Brighton, June 28, 1856. An English actor. He made his regular debut at Liverpool in 1798, as Young Norval with great success. A year later he was leading man at Manchester, and became afterward an intimate friend of Sir Walter Scott. His repertoire was large, including Don Felix in "The Wonder," Rolla in "Pizarro," Pennibrook in "The Wheel of Fortune, Petruchio, Sir Edward Mortimer in "The Iron Chest," etc. His greatest success was in Knowles's celebrated revival of "Julius Cæsar" in 1812. His farewell benefit occurred at Covent Garden, May 31, 1832, when he appeared as Hamlet, and, in his honor, Mathews appeared as Polonius and Macready as the Ghost.

Young, Edward. Born at Upham, near Winchester, England, June, 1681; died April 12, 1765. An English poet. He was educated at Oxford, and in 1730 became rector of Welwyn in Hertfordshire. His chief poetical work is "Night Thoughts" (1742–46). He also wrote satires under the title "Love of Fame, the Universal Passion" (1725–28), the dramas "Busiris" (1719) and "The Revenge" (1721), etc.

Young, Edward Daniel. Born 1831. An English traveler in Africa. He explored the Lake Nyassa region in 1875, and wrote "Nyassa" (1877).

Young, John, Baron Lisgar. Born in Bombay, Aug. 31, 1807; died in Ireland, Oct. 6, 1876. A British politician. He was secretary of the treasury 1844–46; chief secretary for Ireland 1852–55; later lord high commissioner of the Ionian Islands and governor of New South Wales; and governor-general of Canada 1868–72.

Young, John Russell. Born at Downingtown, Pa., 1841. An American journalist, a war correspondent in the Civil War. He was connected successively with the Philadelphia "Press," New York "Tribune," and "New York Herald"; accompanied Grant in his tour around the world; and was United States minister to China 1882–85. He has published "Around the World with General Grant" (1879).

Young, Robert. Born at Edinburgh, Sept. 10, 1822; died there, Oct. 14, 1889. A Scottish biblical scholar, best known from his "Analytical Concordance to the Bible."

Young, Thomas. Born at Milverton, Somerset, England, June 13, 1773; died at London, May 10, 1829. A celebrated English physicist, mathematician, and general scholar. He studied medicine at London, Edinburgh, Gottingen, and Cambridge, but did not practise his profession. He became professor at the Royal Institution in 1801; foreign secretary of the Royal Society for many years; and was secretary of the Board of Longitude (which conducted the "Nautical Almanac"). He discovered the law of the interference of light, which contributed largely to the establishment of the undulatory theory of light; suggested the theory of color-sensation developed by Helmholtz; and made some progress in the deciphering of the Egyptian hieroglyphics. Among his works are "syllabus of a Course of Lectures" (1802), "Course of Lectures on Natural Philosophy and the Mechanical Arts" (1807), articles on Egypt, etc.

Young Adventurer, The. A title given to Prince Charles Edward Stuart on account of his leading the desperate insurrection of 1745.

Young Chevalier, The. Charles Edward Stuart, son of the Pretender.

Young England. A group of Tory politicians, chiefly recruited from the younger members of the aristocracy, who, about 1844, opposed free trade and radicalism, and advocated the restoration of the former order of things. Among their leaders were Disraeli and Lord John Manners.

Young Europe. See *Young Italy*.

Young Germany. A literary and political school in Germany, of innovating tendencies. Its chief representative was Heine.

Young Ireland. A group of Irish politicians and agitators, active about 1840–50, who were at first adherents of O'Connell, but were separated from him by their advocacy of physical force, and took part in the rising of 1848.

Young Italy. An association of Italian republican agitators, active about 1834 under the lead of Mazzini. Analogous republican groups in other countries were called *Young Germany*, *Young Poland*, *Young France*, etc., and these republican associations collectively were known as *Young Europe*.

Young Pretender, The. Charles Edward Stuart, the Pretender (or Old Pretender).

Youngstown (yungz'toun). A city in Mahoning County, Ohio, situated on Mahoning River 62 miles east-southeast of Cleveland. It has flourishing iron manufactures, and is the center of a coal-mining region. Population (1890), 33,220.

Ypres (ē'pr), (Flem. *Ieperen* or *Iperen*, G. *Ypern*). A town in the province of West Flanders, Belgium, on the Yperlée 29 miles southwest of Bruges. It has manufactures of linen, laces, etc. The cathedral of Ypres is of the first half of the 13th century. The cloth transept has a fine rose window and a richly decorated gable. Its doors are good examples of late medieval carving. The Cloth Hall, the chief edifice of its class in Belgium, was built in the course of the 13th century. It is 425 feet long, and has two ranges of pointed windows. At each end rises a turret, and in the middle stands the massive square turreted belfry. The façade is adorned with statues of the counts of Flanders and their wives. Ypres was once the capital of West Flanders. It was famous, especially about the 14th century, for its linens and woolens, and was one of the largest towns in the Low Countries. Population, 16,505.

Ypsilanti (ipsil-han'ti). A city in Washtenaw County, Michigan, situated on Huron River 29 miles west by south of Detroit. It is the seat of the State normal school. Population (1890), 6,129.

Yriarte. See *Iriarte*.

Yrun. See *Irun*.

Ysaïe le Triste (ē-zā' lè trēst). A knight of the Arthurian cycle of romance, son of Tristram and Iseult.

Ysengrimus. See *Reynard the Fox*.

Ysolde, Ysonde. See *Iseult*.

Ysopet. See the extract.

. . . The Ysopet of Marie de France . . . may be said to be a link of juncture between the Fabliau and the Roman du Renart. Ysopet (diminutive of Æsop) became a common term in the middle ages for a collection of fables. That of Marie is by far the most important. It consists of 103 pieces, written in octosyllabic couplets, with moralities and a conclusion which informs us that the author wrote it "for the love of Count William" (supposed to be Longsword), translating it from an English version of a Latin translation of the Greek. Marie's graceful style and her easy versification are very noticeable here, while her morals are often well deduced and sharply put.
Saintsbury, French Lit., p. 60.

Yssel (ī'sel). The name of several streams in the Netherlands. Among them are: (*a*) The Nieuwe Yssel, an arm of the Rhine, from which it separates east of Arnhem. It joins the Oude Yssel at Doesburg, and flows as the Yssel into the Zuyder Zee 43 miles east by north of Amsterdam. It receives the Berkel and Schipbeek. Length, about 70 miles; navigable. (*b*) The Neder Yssel (Little or Dutch Yssel), an arm of the Leek, from which it separates at Vianen. It flows into the Meuse above Rotterdam.

Ystad (is'tād or ūs'tād). A seaport in the laen of Malmöhus, Sweden, situated on the Baltic 49 miles east-southeast of Copenhagen. Population, 8,235.

Yuba (yō'bä) **River.** A small river in California, tributary of Feather River and subtributary of Sacramento River.

Yucatan (yō-kä-tän'). A peninsula of Mexico, comprising the states of Yucatan and Campeche. It is bounded by the Gulf of Mexico, the Channel of Yucatan, the Caribbean Sea, British Honduras, Guatemala, and Tabasco. The surface is low. A large proportion of the inhabitants are Indians, and the region is famous for its ruins, including Uxmal, Kabah, Chichen-Itza, and Aké (see these names and *Maya*). The coast of Yucatan was discovered by Francisco Hernandez de Cordoba, May 4, 1517, in the course of a voyage of adventure from Cuba; it was conquered by Spaniards 1527–47; became independent in 1821; was annexed to Mexico in 1823; and was independent 1840–43. In 1847–53 there was a formidable Indian revolt.

Yucatan. A state in Mexico, forming the eastern and northern part of the peninsula of Yucatan. Capital, Merida. Area, 28,180 square miles. Population (1884), 365,810.

Yucatan, Channel of. A channel between Yucatan and Cuba, which connects the Gulf of Mexico with the Caribbean Sea. Width, 125 miles.

Yucatecs (yō-kä-täks'), or **Yucatecos** (-tā'kōs). Natives of Yucatan: a name often given to the Mayas.

Yucay (yō-kī'). A fertile valley about 20 miles north of Cuzco, Peru. It was a favorite resort of the Incas, and was highly cultivated. The hillsides were utilized by artificial terraces (*andenes*), supported by masonwork and irrigated by an elaborate system of waterworks. These terraces still remain; they extend up the mountains to a height of 1,500 feet, and are the most striking example of the Inca system of agricultural improvement. The summer palace of the Incas is now indicated only by a few fragments. Manco Yupanqui (which see) died in this valley, and there are numerous other interesting antiquities.

Yuen (yō-en'). A river in China: outlet by Lake Tung-Ting into the Yangtse.

Yuki (yū'kē). A tribe of North American Indians which dwelt in Round Valley, Mendocino County, California. The name means 'stranger' or 'enemy,' secondarily 'bad' or 'thieving.' See *Yukian*.

Yukian (ū'kī-an). A linguistic stock of North American Indians who formerly lived in and near Round Valley, Mendocino County, California. Its principal tribes, remnants of which are mingled with others on the Round Valley reservation, are the Yuki, Chumais, Tatu or Huchnom, Ashochimi or Wappo, and Napa.

Yukon (yō'kon), in its lower course **Kwichpak** (kwik-pak'). A river which rises in British America, flows northwest, west, and southwest, and empties into Bering Sea about lat. 62° 30′ N. Length, about 2,000 miles; navigable about 1,200 miles.

Yule (yōl), Sir **Henry.** Born near Edinburgh, May, 1820; died at London, Dec. 30, 1889. A British military engineer in India, and Orientalist. He retired in 1862 with the rank of colonel. Among his works are "A Narrative of the Mission sent to the Court of Ava" (1858; he was secretary of this mission), "Cathay and the Way Thither" (1866), a translation of Marco Polo (2 vols. 1871; revised ed. 1875), articles on Central Asia and the Chinese empire, with Burnell "Hobson-Jobson: being a Glossary of Anglo-Indian Colloquial Words and Phrases, etc." (1886), and notes to the Hakluyt Society's reprint of the diary of William Hedges (1888–89).

Yuma. See *Cuchan*.

Yuman (yō'man). A linguistic stock of North American Indians. It formerly occupied the extreme southwest part of the United States, including much of the valleys of the Colorado and Gila rivers, the whole of Lower California, and a small area in Mexico on the Gulf of California about the 27th degree of north latitude. Its name is from a Cuchan word meaning 'sons of the river.' Its number in the United States specified localities is nearly 5,000; that in Mexico is not known. The principal tribes are the Cochimi, Cocopa, Cuchan (or Yuma proper), Diegueño, Havesupai, Maricopa, Mohave, Pericu, Seri, Waicuru, and Walapai.

Yuncas. See *Chimu*.

Yunnan (yun-nän'). A province in the southwestern extremity of China, bounded by China

proper, Tibet, Burma, and Tongking. Area, 107,969 square miles. Population (1879), 11,721,576.

Yunnan-fu (yun-nän′fö′). The capital of the province of Yunnan, China, about lat. 25° 6′ N., on Lake Tien-hai: noted for its manufactures. Population, estimated, 200,000.

Yupanqui Pachacuti (yö-pän′kē pä-chä-kö′tē), or **Pachacutec Yupanqui** (pä-chä-kö′ták yö-pän′kē). Died about 1440. The ninth sovereign and one of the most renowned conquerors of the Inca line of Peru. About 1400 he deposed or superseded his imbecile brother Urco, and soon after defeated the Chanca invaders in a great battle. Beginning with this victory, he spread his conquests over most of the territory occupied by modern Peru. With him began the real grandeur of the Inca empire. The system of *mitimaes* or colonies to relieve crowded lands was first developed during his reign.

Yurac-huasi. See *Puytiti*.

Yurok (yö′rok). A division of North American Indians, living in California. The name is from a Karok word meaning "down" or "below." In 1850 their number was 2,700, which has since greatly decreased. See *Weitspekan*.

Yurucares (yö-rö-kä-räs′). [Probably corrupted from the Quichua *yuruk*, white, and *kari*, men.] Indians of Bolivia, northeast of La Paz, at the foot of the mountains and in the forest-covered plains between the rivers Mamoré and Beni. They are tall and well formed, and nearly as white as Europeans (perhaps from the effects of a skin-disease). Their dress is a robe of bark cloth stamped with figures from engraved blocks. They are excessively vain, and are given to prolonged drinking-bouts (of chicha, prepared from maize). On his marriage, each man prepares a house and plantation widely separated from all others. They plead maize and manioc, but subsist largely by hunting. Children are often killed to get rid of them; but, by a strange custom, they are never punished, and are allowed complete liberty. The men often engage in duels with bows and arrows. They have a very complicated myth-logy, several hordes are distinguished by different names, but all together do not now number more than 2,000.

Yurunas. See *Jurunas*.

Yuste (yös′tä). A convent in Spain, east of Plasencia. It is noted as the place of retirement of the emperor Charles V. after his abdication.

Yusuf, or **Yussuf** (yös′öf). Killed 539. The last Ommiad emir of Spain.

Yusuf, or **Yussuf.** Died 1106. An Almoravide prince. He founded Morocco, and made many conquests in Spain.

Yuthia. See *Ayuthia*.

Yverdon (ē-ver-dôn′). G. **Iferten** (ē′fer-ten). A town in the canton of Vaud, Switzerland, situated at the southwestern extremity of the Lake of Neuchâtel, at the outlet of the Orbe, 17 miles north of Lausanne: the Roman Eburodunum. It has a castle. The town was formerly the residence of Bernese magistrates, and from 1805 to 1825 the seat of Pestalozzi's educational institute. Near it is the watering-place Yverdon. Population, 1888, 6,598.

Yves d'Évreux (ēv d'ev-rö′). Born at Évreux, Normandy, about 1577; died after 1620. A French Capuchin missionary at Maranhão, Brazil (1612–14). He published "Suite de l'histoire des choses plus memorables advenues en Maragnan es années 1613 et 1614" (Paris, 1614; 2d ed., 1864). It is a continuation of the history of Claude d'Abbeville, and is of great historical value.

Yvetot (ēv-tō′). A town in the department of Seine-Inférieure, France, 21 miles northwest of Rouen. With its territory, it became in the later middle ages a principality or kingdom, dependent directly on the French crown. Its privileges were only removed by the close of the 17th century. Population (1881), commune, 7,637.

Yvetot, Le Roi d'. See *Roi d'Yvetot, Le*.

Yvon (ē-vôn′), **Adolphe.** Born at Eschwiller, Moselle, 1817; died at Passy, Sept., 1893. A French historical painter, professor of drawing at the École Polytechnique 1881–87. Among his works are "The First Consul Descending Mount St. Bernard," "The Taking of the Malakoff," "The Battle of Solferino," etc.

Zaandam (zän-däm'). A town in the province of North Holland, Netherlands, at the junction of the Zaan and Y, 5 miles northwest of Amsterdam. It is noted for the number of windmills in its neighborhood (460). Peter the Great worked here as a ship's carpenter in 1697. Population, 14,916. Also *Saendam, Zaandam.*

Zab (zäb), or **Greater Zab.** A river in Asiatic Turkey which joins the Tigris 25 miles south of Mosul. In the cuneiform inscriptions two rivers of this name are mentioned: the upper Zab (*Zabanêh*), which falls into the Tigris near Nimroud (the ancient Calah); and the lower Zab (*Zabarshpr*), which joins the Tigris south of Kileh Shergiat (the ancient city of Ashur). In the classical writers the river is mentioned under the names *Zabatus, Zebus, Zerbis,* or *Lycus* (wolf). Its modern name is *Zarb.* Length, about 250 miles.

Zab, Lesser, or **Zab Asfal** (zäb as-fäl'). A small eastern tributary of the Tigris, south of the Greater Zab. See *Zab,* above.

Zabrze (zäbr'tse). A coal-mining town in the province of Silesia, Prussia, 47 miles southeast of Oppeln. Population (1890), 10,646.

Zabulon (zab'u-lon). The Greek form of *Zebulon.*

Zacapa (zä-kä'pä), or **Sacapa** (sä-kä'pä). A small town in Guatemala, situated on the Grande 70 miles northeast of Guatemala.

Zacatecas (zä-kä-tā'kās or sä-kä-tā'käs). **1.** A state in Mexico, surrounded by the states of Coahuila, San Luis Potosí, Jalisco, Aguas Calientes, and Durango. The surface is elevated. It is rich in mines, especially of silver. Area, 25,229 square miles. Population (1894) 588,600.

2. The capital of the state of Zacatecas, about lat. 22° 40' N. In its neighborhood are very rich silver-mines. Population (1892), estimated, 60,000.

Zaccheus, or **Zacchæus** (za-kē'us). [Gr. *Ζακχαῖος.*] A tax-collector near Jericho, who, being a short man, climbed into a sycamore-tree in order to see Jesus who was passing by. Luke xix. 1–10.

Zachariah (zak-a-rī'ä). [Heb., 'remembered by Jehovah'; Gr. *Ζαχαρίας.*] King of Israel, son of Jeroboam II. See the extract and *Jeroboam.*

According to the chronology which has passed into general currency from the "Annals" of Archbishop Ussher, and is represented on the margins of most English Bibles, the death of Jeroboam was followed by an interregnum of eleven years, after which his son Zachariah reigned for six months, when he was slain by shallum. The Bible knows nothing of this interregnum, but on the contrary informs us in the usual way that Zachariah reigned in his father's stead (2 Kings xiv. 29). The coronation of Zachariah must in fact have followed as a matter of course, since his father died in peaceable possession of the throne.

W. R. Smith, Prophets of Israel, p. 145.

Zacharias (zak-a-rī'as). The Greek form of *Zachariah,* mentioned as the name of several different persons in the Bible.

Zacharias, Pope 741–752. He recovered the exarchate of Ravenna from the Lombards; had great influence abroad; and aided in the elevation of Pepin the Short to the throne. He was canonized, and is commemorated on March 15.

Zacharia von Lingenthal (zak-a-rē'ä fon ling'en-täl). **Karl Salomo.** Born at Meissen, Saxony, Sept. 14, 1769; died March 27, 1843. A German jurist, professor at Wittenberg 1797–1807, and at Heidelberg 1807–43. His works include "Die Einheit des Staates und der Kirche," "Handbuch des französischen Civilrechts," "Vierzig Bücher vom Staate" ("Forty Books on the State").

Zacynthus. See *Zante.*

Zadkiel (zad'kiel). **1.** In Jewish rabbinical lore, the angel of the planet Jupiter.—**2.** The pseudonym of William Lilly: also assumed by Lieutenant Richard James Morrison (1794?–1874), in his astrological almanac begun in 1830.

Zadok (zā'dok). **1.** A chief priest of Israel, a contemporary of David.—**2.** A character in Dryden's "Absalom and Achitophel," representing Sancroft.

Zafarana (dzä-fä-rä'nä). **Cape.** A headland on the northern coast of Sicily, east of Palermo.

Zafra (thä'frä). A town in the province of Badajoz, Spain, 40 miles southeast of Badajoz: the Roman Julia Restituta. Population (1887), 6,120.

Zagazig (zä-gä-zēg'), or **Zakazik** (zä-kä-zēk'). A town in the Delta, Egypt, situated on the Tanitic mouth of the Nile, 39 miles north by east of Cairo; nearly on the site of the ancient Bubastus. It is an important center of the cotton and grain trade. Population (1882), 19,845.

Zagora (zä-gō'rä). The modern name of Mount Helicon, Greece.

Zagoskin (zä'gos-kin), or **Sagoskin** (sä'gos-kin). **Mikhail.** Born in the government of Penza, Russia, 1789; died at Moscow, July 5, 1852. A Russian novelist and dramatist. His chief work is "Yuri Miloslavski, or the Russians in 1812" (1829). From his historical novels he has been called "the Russian Walter Scott."

Zagreb (zä'greb'). The Croatian name of Agram.

Zagros (zā'gros). [Gr. *Ζάγρος.*] In ancient geography, a range of mountains lying between Media and Assyria. Also *Zagrus.*

Zahleh (zä'le). A Maronite town in Syria, situated on the slope of Mount Lebanon 23 miles east of Beirut. Population, 15,000 (?).

Zahn (tsän). **Johann Karl Wilhelm.** Born at Rodenberg, Schaumburg, Aug. 21, 1800; died at Berlin, Aug. 22, 1871. A German painter, architect, and writer on art. His works include "Die schönsten Ornamente und merkwürdigsten Gemälde aus Pompeji, Herculanum, und Stabiä" (1827–30), "Ornamente aller klassischen Kunstepochen" (1832–39), etc.

Zahna (tsä'nä). A town in the province of Saxony, Prussia, 48 miles southwest of Berlin. It was the scene of an engagement between the French and the Allies, Sept. 5, 1813. Population (1890), 2,515.

Zähringen (tsä'ring-en). A village in Baden, near Freiburg: the ancient seat of the dukes of Zähringen, ancestors of the house of Baden.

Zaide (zä-ē'de). An opera by Mozart, written in 1779 or 1780, published in 1838.

Zaire (zä-ē'rä). The Kongo.

Zaïre (zä-ēr'). A tragedy by Voltaire, produced in 1733. It is borrowed to some extent from "Othello."

Zaïre. An opera by Bellini, produced in 1829.

Zaisan (zī-zän'), or **Nor** (nor) **Zaisan, Lake.** A lake in Russian Central Asia, near the Chinese frontier, between the Altai and Tarbagatai mountains, about lat. 48° 20' N. It receives the Black Irtish, and is the source of the White Irtish. Length, 87 miles.

Zakazik. See *Zagazig.*

Zakynthos. See *Zante.*

Zaleucus (za-lū'kus). The traditional lawgiver of the Epizephyrian Locrians in Italy, about the 7th century B. C.

Zalinski (za-lin'ski). **Edmund Louis Gray.** Born at Kurnick, Prussian Poland, Dec. 15, 1849. An American military officer, noted for various inventions, especially in the development of the dynamite-gun. He came to the United States in 1853; served in the volunteer service during a part of the Civil War; received a commission in the regular army in 1866; and was made first lieutenant in 1867, and captain in 1887.

Zama (zā'mä). In ancient geography, a town in northern Africa, about 85 miles southwest of Carthage. A decisive victory was gained near it in 202 B. C. by the Romans under Scipio Africanus over Hannibal. It ended the second Punic war.

Zambesi (zam-bē'zē). The principal river of Africa which flows into the Indian Ocean. It flows generally southeast and east, and empties by several mouths into Mozambique channel about lat. 18° S. (For the great falls of the Zambesi, see *Victoria Falls.*) The Zambesi receives the waters of Lake Nyassa through the Shire on the north. Its upper course was first explored by Livingstone. Length, about 1,500 miles.

Zambezia (zam-bē'zhiį). **British.** See the extract.

Under the unofficial title of British Zambezia is often included the whole of the region lying between the north and west of the South African Republic and the 22nd degree of south latitude and the southern boundaries of the Congo Free State, and having as its eastern and western boundaries the Portuguese and German spheres. The River Zambezi divides it into two portions, which may be described as Southern Zambezia and Northern Zambezia respectively.

Statesman's Year-Book, 1894, p. 193.

Zamna (zäm-nä'), or **Itzamna** (ēt-zäm-nä'). A hero-god of the ancient Mayas of Yucatan. He is said to have come from over the sea, and to have founded the kingdom of Mayapan. Various theories connect him with Votan, who occupies a similar position in the Tzendal history, and with the Mexican Quetzalcohuatl.

Zamora (thä-mō'rä). **1.** A province of Spain, bounded by Leon, Valladolid, Salamanca, Portugal, and Orense. The surface is generally level. Area, 4,135 square miles. Population (1887), 269,621.—**2.** The capital of the province of Zamora, situated on the Douro in lat. 41° 30' N., long. 5° 46' W. It was formerly a frequent residence of the kings of Leon and Castile. Population (1887), 15,209.

Zamora. An interior state of Venezuela, west of Miranda. Area, 25,212 square miles. Population (1891), 246,676.

Zamora (thä-mō'rä), **Antonio de.** Born at Bogotá, 1660; died there, after 1701. A New Granadan historian, of the Dominican order. His principal work is "Historia de la provincia de San Antonio del Nuevo Reyno de Granada" (Barcelona, 1701).

Zamora, Antonio de. Born at Madrid about 1660; died probably in 1722. A Spanish dramatist. His best works are "Mazariegos y Monsalves" and "El hechizado por Fuerza."

Zamora y Coronado (thä-mō'rä ē kō-rō-nä'thō), **José Maria.** Born at Cartago, Costa Rica, 1785; died in Cuba after 1846. A Spanish-American jurist and author. He studied in Spain, and subsequently held civil and judicial offices in Porto Rico and Cuba. His principal work is "Registro de la legislacion ultramarina" (6 vols. 1844–46), a collection of the laws and regulations bearing on the Spanish colonies, of great historical value.

Zamore (za-mōr'). One of the principal characters in Voltaire's tragedy "Alzire": a noble and impetuous Peruvian.

Zampa, ou La Fiancée de Marbre. An opéra comique by Hérold, first produced in 1831.

Zampieri. See *Domenichino.*

Zancara (thän-kä'rä). A river in central Spain, regarded as the principal head stream of the Guadiana, which it joins northeast of Ciudad Real. Length, over 125 miles.

Zancle (zan'klē). The original name of Messana (Messina).

Zandeh (zän'dē). See *Nyam-Nyam.*

Zandt (zant), **Marie Van.** Born at New York, Oct. 8, 1861. An American opera-singer. She made her first appearance at Turin in 1876 as Zerlina. Her voice is a soprano.

Zanesville (zānz'vil). The capital of Muskingum County, Ohio, situated at the junction of the Licking and Muskingum rivers, 55 miles east of Columbus. It has varied manufactures. It was the capital of the State 1810–12. Population (1890), 22,009.

Zanga (zang'gä). The principal character in Young's "Revenge." It was acted by Macready during his first season, and was a favorite with John Kemble.

Zankoff (zän'kof). **Dragan.** Born at Sistova, 1828. A Bulgarian politician. He was premier in 1880, and minister of the interior; was imprisoned in 1882; and was again premier 1883–84. He became leader of the Russian party, and took a leading part in the conspiracy against Prince Alexander in 1886.

Zanoni (za-nō'ni). A romance by Bulwer Lytton, published in 1842.

Zante (zän'te). **1.** An island of the Ionian group, Greece, south of Cephalonia, intersected by lat. 37° 45' N., long. 21° 15' W.: the ancient Zacynthus. The surface is a plain, bordered by hills in the west. The island has often been visited by earthquakes. It produces large quantities of currants, and also olives, oranges, etc. Zante was colonized by Achæans; belonged to the Athenian confederacy; was long held by Venice; and formed part of the Ionian Republic. Length, 24 miles. Area, 277 square miles. Population, estimated (1887), 48,000.

2. A seaport and the capital of Zante, situated on the eastern coast, on the site of the ancient city Zacynthus. Population (1891), 17,000.

Zanzalians (zan-zā'li-ạnz). The Jacobites of the East: so called occasionally from Zanzalus, a surname of Jacobus Baradæus. See *Jacobites*, 2.

Zanzibar (zăn-zi-bär'). **1.** An island off the eastern coast of Africa, about lat. 5° 40'–6° 30' S.; the most important part of the sultanate of Zanzibar. The soil is fertile and highly cultivated. The island is especially noted for its cloves. Area, 625 square miles. Population, estimated, 150,000 (largely negroes). The Arabs are the dominant race. There are several thousand Hindus.

2. The capital of the sultanate of Zanzibar, situated on the western coast of the island of Zanzibar, in lat. 6° 10' S.: the largest city on the eastern seaboard of Africa. It is a port of call of several steamship lines, and exports ivory, caoutchouc, hides, copal, sesame seeds, etc. Population, estimated, 30,000.

Zanzibar. A sultanate in eastern Africa, comprising the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba, and the neighboring coast-lands on the continent. It was placed under the protection of Great Britain in 1890. It is the remnant of a once strong Mohammedan power.

Zapolya (zä-pol'yä). A powerful Hungarian family. Johann Zapolya was king of Hungary 1527–40; his dominion was reduced to Transylvania and parts of Hungary. His son Johann Sigismund Zapolya was king in Transylvania 1540–71.

Zapotec-Mixtec stock (tzä-pō-tek'-mēs-tek' stok). A linguistic stock of Mexican Indians, principally in Oajaca, extending into Guerrero and Puebla. It includes the Zapotecs, Mixtecs, and several smaller branches (Chatinos, Mazatecs, Chochos, etc.). All are Catholics and submissive to Mexican rule. Estimated number, nearly 700,000.

Zapotecs (tzä-pō-teks'). Indians of southern Mexico, occupying the greater part of the state of Oajaca, and extending into Guerrero. Before the Spanish conquest they formed a powerful nation, and in culture and warlike prowess were not inferior to the Aztecs, whom they successfully resisted in several invasions. Their political system seems to have been a tribal federation. They constructed buildings of stone and mortar; subsisted mainly by agriculture; had a completed hieroglyphic system; and practised sacrifices to their idols. Their system of numeration, calendar, and many of their rites and customs resembled those of the Nahuatl tribes; but their language is entirely distinct. In war they used cotton armor. Mitla and other similar ruins in their territory were regarded by them as the tombs of their ancestors. The Zapotecs were conquered by the Spaniards in 1522–26. After transient revolts in 1581 and 1550, they submitted to missionary influence, and they are now a peaceful and laborious part of the Mexican population. They are intelligent, and frequently attain positions of trust: the celebrated president Juarez was a pure-blooded Zapotec. Estimated number, 260,000, of whom about 50,000 speak only their own language. Also written *Tzapotecs* or *Tzapotecas*.

Zaques. See *Zipas*.

Zara (zä'rä; It. pron. dzä'rä). [Slav. *Zadar*, L. *Jadera*.] A seaport, capital of Dalmatia, situated on the Adriatic in lat. 44° 7' N., long. 15° 14' E. It has considerable coasting trade: and is noted for the manufacture of maraschino. Its cathedral is an interesting 13th-century structure. The Porta Marina or di Sau Chrysogono is a Roman triumphal arch of one graceful span, resting, like the Constantinian Arch, upon supporting an entablature with inscription. Statues, now gone, formerly stood on the top. Zara was a Roman town; was held in turn by Hungary and Venice; was taken by the Venetians aided by French Crusaders in 1202; was acquired by Venice in 1409; passed to Austria in 1797; and was held by France 1806–13. Population (1890), 11,496.

Zara (zä'rä). A character in Congreve's play "The Mourning Bride." It is she who says:

> Heaven has no rage like love to hatred turned,
> Nor hell a fury like a woman scorned.
> *Congreve*, Mourning Bride (ed. 1710), iii. 8.

Zarafshan (zär-äf-shän'), or **Zerafshan.** The Yarkand, one of the head streams of the Tarim, in Eastern Turkestan.

Zaragoza. See *Saragossa*.

Zaramo (zä-rä'mō), or **Wazaramo** (wä-zä-rä'-mō). A Bantu tribe of German East Africa, between the Kingani and Rufiji rivers (lat. 6° 20'–8° 5' S.). They are tall and vigorous. Their color is varied, owing to the great admixture of slaves from other districts; but the black complexion is preferred. They wear European cloth, dyed in native fashion, and a peculiar necklace of beadwork. In every village there are a few large houses, consisting of a stout framework, thatch roof, and walls made of large plates of bark. Formerly troublesome, they have become peaceful. The country is called Uzaramo, the language Kizaramo. Most of the people speak also Swahili.

Zárate (thär'ä-tä). **Agustin de.** Born about 1492: died at Madrid (?) about 1560. A Spanish historian. He was comptroller of Castile, and in 1543 went to Peru with the viceroy Nuñez Vela to examine into the financial affairs of the country. After his return he was treasurer of the Spanish Netherlands. He wrote "Historia del descubrimiento y conquista de la provincia del Perú" (1555: later editions and translations).

Zarathushtra (za-ra-thōsh'trạ). [In mod. Pers. *Zardusht*, Gr. *Ζωροάστρης*, L. *Zoroastr*.] The founder of the Perso-Iranian national religion, which prevailed from the time of the Achæmenidæ (559–330 B. C.) to the close of the Sassanian dynasty (226–636 A. D.). It is to-day represented in Persia and Russian Transcaucasia by a population of about 8,000 in Yazd and neighboring villages, Teheran, Ispahan, Shiraz, and Baku, and by more than 50,000 in Bombay and the vicinity (the Parsis). The many attempts to etymologize the name cannot be considered as more than guesses. The extensive literature regarding Zarathushtra consists on the one hand of notices in Greek and Latin writers, on the other of what can be got from the Avesta and from the later Persian and Parsi literature. The one inference of value from the former source is that Zarathushtra was a historical person. The first inference from the Gathas of the Avesta (see these names) is that they relate to a time and place of transition from a nomadic to an agricultural life. This place must have been in or near the region from which the Vedic Hindus went southward into the valley of the Indus, and the Iranians westward: for the language of the Gathas, and even the primitive types of native mythology in the Avesta, stand very near to the Vedic, and in the absence of special proof to the contrary closely resembling dialects prove a close geographical vicinity. Such proof is not found in the legends that place the birth of Zarathushtra in Rhages or Shiz, both in Media. Mazdayasnianism, reaching its complete development in West Iran, could not in the view of the West Iranian reporters have originated except also in the chief seat of its culture. Supposing the religion to have originated in Bactria and reached its culmination in Media, the reformer and the developer of the sacrificial practice in the Avesta, regarded as a whole, would imply a considerable age for the first beginnings. Both parts then at about that time. Primitive Zarathushtrianism had a brief career, very different from the degraded representations of the Vendîdad and the extravagances of the Yashts. Varuna, the highest of the Adityas, the sons of Aditi, the infinite, the chief god of India, and, especially of the illuminated night heaven, was common to both branches of the Aryan race before its separation into Indian and Iranian. With Varuna were associated the highest spiritual conceptions. These the Hindus soon lost in an ever-increasing tendency to personify and worship the various powers of nature, while the Iranians had a longer career of purity than. The development of the spiritual side of Varuna into the conception of Ahuramazda, the Spiritual Wise One, or the Wise Spirit, or at least the chief representative of this trinity, was the essential fact in the work of Zarathushtra. As Varuna becomes Ahuramazda, the other Adityas become the Amesha Spentas or Archangels, the powerful Holy Ones, the expansion of his qualities and his ministering spirits. From the dominance of the supreme god of light grew a recognition of an opposing principle of darkness; and as light symbolized truth, so darkness, India's natural description in Druj or deceit, the same as Angro Mainyush or Ahriman. The dethroned devas (gods) of the popular religion, who were now no longer the objects of adoration with the supreme Ahuramazda, were regarded as the servants of Druj, and were degraded to the rank of demons or evil spirits. Good thoughts, good words, good actions are the object of moral striving. Holiness is rewarded by immortality and heaven. The tillage of the soil is the best of actions. The elements—earth, air, fire, and water, but especially fire—receive homage as creations of Ahuramazda. Zarathushtra lived under a king, Vishtaspa, who in the epic is king of Bactria. There is absolutely no reason for identifying him with Hystaspes, the father of Darius. Zarathushtra had several sons and daughters. According to the Shâhnamah, he was murdered at the altar by Turanian Brahmans (Turanian = Bactrian).

Zarathushtrian. See *Zarathushtra*.

Zarathushtrianism. See *Zarathushtra*.

Zarbino (dzär-lē'nō), **Giuseppe** or **Gioseffe.** Born at Chioggia, near Venice, 1519: died at Venice, Feb. 14, 1590. An Italian musician, choir-master at Venice. He is best known from his theoretical works on music: "Istitutioni armoniche" (1558), "Dimostrationi armoniche" (1571), and "Sopplimenti musicali" (1588).

Zarncke (tsärn'ke). **Friedrich.** Bornat Zahrenstorf, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, July 7, 1825: died at Leipsic, Oct. 15, 1891. A German critic and author, professor at Leipsic. He founded the "Literarisches Centralblatt für Deutschland" (1850), editing the "Narrenschiff," "Nibelungenlied," etc.; and wrote on the "Nibelungenlied," on the history of the legends of Brandan, on the University of Leipsic, etc.

Zarpanit (zär'pa-nit). [Babylonian *Zer-banit*, she who creates posterity.] In Assyro-Babylonian mythology, the wife of Merodach (Marduk), the tutelar god of the city of Babylon.

Zauberflöte (tsou'ber-flē'te), **Die.** [G., 'The Magic Flute.'] An opera by Mozart, produced at Vienna in 1791. It has been played in French as "Les Mystères d'Isis."

Zaurak (zä'rak). [Ar. *neyjir-al-zaurak*, the bright star of the boat.] The third-magnitude star γ Eridani.

Zavijava (zav-i-jä'vä). [Ar., corrupted from *zawiyat-al-'awwa*, the retreat or kennel of the barking dog, alluding to some old Oriental constellation.] The fourth-magnitude star β Virginis.

Zavlah. See *Zeila*.

Zbarasz (zbä'räsh). A town in Galicia, Austria-Hungary, 11 miles northeast of Tarnopol. Population (1890), commune, 8,785.

Zea. See *Ceos*.

Zea (thā'ä). **Francisco Antonio.** Born at Medellin, Oct. 21, 1770: died at Bath, England, Nov. 28, 1822. A New Granadan statesman. He was associated with Mutis in scientific explorations, and was one of his co-chiefs of the academy known as the "Expedicion botanica" in 1789: was imprisoned 1795–97 on the charge of circulating seditious pamphlets, resided in Europe after his release until 1815, when he joined Bolivar at Jamaica, was president of the Congress of Angostura in 1819; and the same year was elected vice-president of Colombia. In 1820 he went to Europe as envoy to France and England. He published a "History de Colombia" (1823) and many scientific papers. Zea has been called "the Franklin of Colombia."

Zeal (zēl). **Arabella** and **Dorcas.** Characters in Charles Shadwell's play "The Fair Quaker of Deal."

Zealand (zē'land). [Dan. *Sjelland*, G. *Seeland*.] The largest island of Denmark. It lies between the Cattegat and the Baltic, and is separated by the Sound from Sweden, and by the Great Belt from Funen. The surfaces level or undulating. Zealand contains the capital, Copenhagen. Length, 80 miles.

Zealand. A stift or bishopric of Denmark, including the islands of Zealand, Möen, Samsö, and Bornholm.

Zealand (zē'land). [D. *Zeeland*, G. *Seeland*, F. *Zélande*.] A province of the Netherlands, bounded by the North Sea, South Holland, North Brabant, and Belgium. Capital, Middelburg. It comprises the islands Walcheren, North and south Beveland, Tholen, Duveland, Schouwen and others and parts of the mainland. The surface is low in large part below sea-level and the soil fertile. Zealand took a prominent part in the war of independence. Area, 690 square miles. Population (1892), 202,709.

Zealand, Bernese. A name given to a district in the canton of Bern, Switzerland, situated between the Lake of Neuchâtel and the canton of Solothurn.

Zealots (zel'ots). A religio-political party in Judea. They assumed this name from their zeal for the law of God, denying any other authority. They demanded that the Judean state should be a republic, and especially hated Rome and the Roman supremacy over Judea. During the struggle of Judea with Rome, the Zealots were the pioneers and supporters of the revolution; but they finally perished in the general Jewish carnival decked of violence and crime. A portion of them who escaped the sword of the Romans established a community in North Arabia, in the vicinity of Medina, which lasted until the 7th century.

Zeballos. See *Ceballos*.

Zebedee (zeb'e-dē). The father of the apostles James and John.

Zebehr Pasha (ze-bär' pash'â). An Egyptian governor in Sudan, imprisoned by the British about 1884–87.

Zeboim (ze-bō'im or zē'bō-im). In scriptural geography, one of the cities of the plain.

Zebú. See *Cebu*.

Zebulon (zeb'ū-lon), or **Zebulun** (-lun). **1.** One of the patriarchs, the tenth son of Jacob. —**2.** One of the twelve tribes of Israel. It occupied the later Galilee.

Zechariah (zek-a-rī'ä). [Heb.: Gr. *Ζαχαρίας*.] The title of one of the prophetic books of the Old Testament. It derives its name from the supposed author, who prophesied about 520 B. C., and relates to the judgments of God on the oppressors of Israel, and Israel's redemption and future glorification.

Zedekiah (zed-e-kī'ä). The last king of Judah and Jerusalem, 597 (598?)–587 (?). He was carried captive to Babylon.

Zedlitz (tsed'lits), Baron **Joseph Christian von.** Born at Johannisberg, in Austrian Silesia, Feb. 28, 1790: died at Vienna, March 16, 1862. An Austrian poet and dramatic writer. Among his works are "Todtenkränze," "Waldfräulein," the dramas "Stern von Sevilla" and "Kerker und Krone," etc.

Zeehan (zē'han). A silver- and lead-mining town in western Tasmania, of recent development.

Zeeland (zā'länd). See *Zealand*.

Zeguha (ze-gö'hä). or **Wazeguha** (wä-ze-gö'hä-), **Wasegua.** A Bantu tribe of German East Africa, between Uzaramo and the Pangani River. Uzeguha is the name of the country and Kizeguha that of the language, which is akin to the Kinguu, spoken by the Wangulu, their western neighbors.

Zehngerichtenbund (tsen-ge-rich'ten-bönd). A league in the northern part of the canton of Grisons, Switzerland, which formed one of the original parts of that canton: founded in 1436.

Zeid (zīd). The secretary of Mohammed, the founder of Islam. After Mohammed's death he collected the scattered revelations and sermons of the prophet, and united them into the Koran.

Zeila, or **Zaylah** (zā'lä), a town in eastern Africa, situated on the Gulf of Aden in lat. 11° 22' N. It was occupied by the British in 1884. Population, estimated, 6,000.

Zeitz (tsīts). A town in the province of Saxony, Prussia, situated on the White Elster 23 miles southsouthwest of Leipsic. It has various manufactures. Population (1890), 21,680.

Zela (zē'lȧ). In ancient geography, a town in Pontus, Asia Minor, about lat. 40° 11′ N., long. 36° E. It was the scene of a victory by Mithridates over the Romans about 67 B. C., and was famous for the victory by Cæsar over Pharnaces in 47 B. C. It was with reference to this battle that Cæsar uttered the famous "Veni, vidi, vici" ('I came, I saw, I conquered').

Zelle. See *Celle.*

Zeller (tsel'ler), **Eduard.** Born at Kleinbottwar, Würtemberg, Jan. 22, 1814. A noted German historian of philosophy and Protestant theologian: professor of philosophy at Berlin from 1872. He has published 'Platonische Studien' (1839); "Die Philosophie der Griechen" (1844–52 and later editions), his greatest work; 'Geschichte der christlichen Kirche' (1873); 'Vorträge und Abhandlungen' (2 Acts of the Apostles" (1854); 'Geschichte der deutschen Philosophie seit Leibniz' (1873); 'Grundriss der Geschichte der griechischen Philosophie' (1883).

Zeller (zel-lär'), **Jules Sylvain.** Born at Paris, April 23, 1819. A French historian, author of histories of Italy, Germany, the Roman emperors, Ulrich von Hutten, etc.

Zelmira (zel-mēr'ȧ). An opera by Rossini, produced at Naples in 1822.

Zelter (tsel'ter), **Karl Friedrich.** Born at Berlin, Dec. 11, 1758; died May 15, 1832. A German musician, best known as the founder of the Liedertafeln. He was director at the Berlin academy of music.

Zémire et Azor (zā-mēr' ā ā-zôr'). An opera by Grétry, words by Marmontel, from the story of "Beauty and the Beast." It was first produced at Fontainebleau in 1771.

Zempelburg (tsem'pel-bōrg). A small town in the province of West Prussia, Prussia, 78 miles southwest of Dantzic.

Zenaga (ze-nä'gȧ). A dialect of Berber, spoken in southern Morocco and on the banks of the Senegal River, largely by the negro population. See *Berbers.*

Zenati (ze-nä'tē). See *Kabail.*

Zend (zend). The name commonly given to the language of the Avesta: an ancient form of Iranian or Persian. It was deciphered in the present century, largely by means of its resemblance to Sanskrit. See *Zend-Avesta.*

Zend-Avesta (zend-ȧ-ves'tȧ). See *Avesta.*

Zeno (zē'nō). [Gr. *Ζήνων.*] Lived in the 5th century B. C. A Greek philosopher of the Eleatic school, the favorite pupil of Parmenides. He went to Athens in his fortieth year, during the early youth of Socrates, and resided there many years. He is especially celebrated for his arguments designed to prove the inconceivability of motion. His doctrines are referred to in the "Parmenides" of Plato.

Zeno. Born at Citium, Cyprus: died about 264 B. C. A Greek philosopher, founder of the Stoic school. (See *Stoics.*) He studied philosophy at Athens, and founded his school there.

Zeno. Byzantine emperor 474–491. He was an Isaurian by birth, and was son-in-law of the emperor Leo I. He suppressed various revolts; instigated Theodoric to attempt the conquest of Italy; and promulgated the "Henoticon."

Zeno of Sidon. Lived about 150–80 B. C. An Epicurean philosopher, instructor of Cicero.

Zeno, Antonio. Lived about the end of the 14th century. A Venetian navigator, brother of Nicolo Zeno.

Zeno, Nicolo. Born about 1340: died about 1391. A Venetian explorer. He is said to have visited Greenland, Newfoundland, and the coast of North America. A narrative of his discoveries, with map, was published by Carlo Zeno in 1558 (edited by the Hakluyt Society in 1873).

Zenobia (ze-nō'bi-ȧ). Died after 274. Queen of Palmyra, wife of Odenathus, ruler of Palmyra. She was joint ruler in her husband's lifetime, and succeeded him in 267 as regent for her son and as queen. Her armies were defeated by Aurelian in 271; Palmyra was besieged and taken in 272, and she was captured and brought to Rome.

Zenobia. In Hawthorne's "Blithedale Romance," an impulsive, passionate woman who drowns herself.

> At length the body is found, and poor Zenobia is brought to the shore with her knees still bent in the attitude of prayer, and her hands clenched in unmitigable defiance. Foster tries in vain to straighten the dead limbs. As the teller of the story gazes at her, the grimly ludicrous reflection occurs to him that if Zenobia had foreseen all "the ugly circumstances connected with how it would become her, the altogether unseemly aspect which she must put on, and especially old Silas Foster's efforts to improve the matter! . . . she would no more have committed the dreadful act than have exhibited herself to a public assembly in a badly fitting garment."
>
> *Leslie Stephen,* Hours in a Library, p. 236.

Zenobia, or the Fall of Palmyra. A historical novel by William Ware, founded on the life of Queen Zenobia, published in 1837 as "Letters from Palmyra" and shortly after under its present title.

Zenodotus (ze-nod'ō-tus). [Gr. *Ζηνόδοτος.*] Born at Ephesus: lived in the 3d century. An Alexandrian Homeric scholar, the first superintendent of the famous library at Alexandria.

Zenta (sen'tȧ). A town in the county of Bács, Hungary, situated on the Theiss 24 miles south of Szegedin. A victory was gained there by the Imperialists under Prince Eugene over the Turks, Sept. 11, 1697. Population (1890), 25,791.

Zephaniah (zef-ȧ-nī'ȧ). [Etym. unknown.] The title of one of the prophetic books of the Old Testament. It derives its name from that of its supposed author, who prophesied about 642–611 B. C. The prediction contained in the book are chiefly of judgments against the Jews on account of national sins: but toward the close their restoration and future prosperity are indicated.

Zephon (zē'fon). A cherub in Milton's "Paradise Lost." He is made the "guardian angel of Paradise."

Zephyr (zef'ėr). See *Zephyrus.*

Zephyrinus (zef-i-rī'nus). Bishop of Rome from about 200 to 217.

Zephyrus (zef'i-rus). [L., from Gr. *Ζέφυρος,* a personification of the west wind.] In classical mythology, a personification of the west wind, poetically regarded as the mildest and gentlest of all the divine deities. See *Eurus.*

Zerafshan (zer-äf-shän'). A river in central Asia which flows westward past Samarkand, and becomes lost in the neighborhood of the Amu-Daria, west of Bokhara. Length, 400–500 miles.

Zeram. See *Ceram.*

Zerbinette (zer-bē-net'). In Molière's "Les Fourberies de Scapin," the daughter of Argante, stolen by gipsies. Scapin intrigues for the money to ransom her.

Zerbino (dzer-bē'nō). The Prince of Scotland in the "Orlando Furioso" of Ariosto.

Zerbst (tserpst). A town in Anhalt, Germany, situated on the Nuthe 22 miles southeast of Magdeburg. It has varied manufactures, a noted castle, a Rathaus, and a church of St. Nicholas. It was formerly the residence of the princes of Anhalt-Zerbst. Population (1890), 16,444.

Zerlina (dzer-lē'nȧ). **1.** One of the principal characters in Mozart's opera "Don Giovanni," affianced to Masetto.—**2.** A character in Auber's "Fra Diavolo."

Zermatt (tser-mät' or zer-mät'). A village in the canton of Valais, Switzerland, situated in the Matter Thal in lat. 46° 1′ N., long. 7° 44′ E.: a famous tourist center. It is in the neighborhood of the Matterhorn, Monte Rosa, Gorner Gratt, Riffelberg, and Theodule Pass. Elevation, 5,315 feet.

Zerubbabel (ze-rub'ȧ-bel). [Heb., 'begotten in Babylon.'] Son of Shealtiel, and grandson of King Jehoiachin. He Babylonian name was Sheshbazzar. He was the leader of the first party of Israelites who led the first colony of exiles (about 42,000) who returned from the captivity to Judea. He was invested by Cyrus with the title governor (*pehâh*) of Judea, where he went with the exiles were to occupy. He began and promoted the rebuilding of the temple: later he resigned the leadership, and probably returned to Babylon.

Zetes (zē'tēz). [Gr. *Ζήτης.*] In classical mythology, a son of Boreas.

Zethos (zē'thos). [Gr. *Ζῆθος.*] In Greek mythology, the brother of Amphion.

Zetland Islands. See *Shetland Islands.*

Zettinje, or **Zetinje.** See *Cettinje.*

Zeugitana (zū-ji-tā'nȧ). In ancient geography, the northern part of the Roman province of Africa, corresponding to modern Tunis.

Zeugma (zūg'mȧ). [Gr. *Ζεῦγμα.*] In ancient geography, a town on the right bank of the Euphrates, opposite the modern Biredjik, about lat. 37° N.: noted as a place of passage across the Euphrates.

Zeus (zūs). [Gr. *Ζεύς,* L. *Jovis* (gen.), *Ju-piter.*] In Greek mythology, the chief and master of the gods, the supreme deity, omnipresent and all-powerful, generally looked upon as the son of Cronus and Rhea, and held to have dethroned and succeeded his father. In a narrower sense, he was the god of the heavens, and controlled all celestial phenomena, as rains, snows, and tempests, heat and cold, and the lightning. His consort was Hera. Zeus was worshiped universally; but the most renowned of his sanctuaries were those of Olympia in Elis and Dodona in Epirus. In art Zeus was represented as a majestic and powerful figure, with full beard and flowing hair, in early works sometimes fully draped, but in later art, in general, only lightly draped in the himation. The type fixed by Phidias in the second half of the 5th century B. C., in his great chryselephantine statue for the temple at Olympia, influenced all artists who came after him. The usual attributes of the god are a long staff or scepter, the thunderbolt, the eagle, and sometimes a figure of Victory borne on one hand. The head is generally encircled by a fillet or a wreath: in later sculptures the hair rises from the brow in luxuriant locks like a crown, and falls in masses on either side of the face. Compare *Jupiter.*

Zeus, Olympian. A colossal chryselephantine statue of Zeus by Phidias, placed in the temple at Olympia, Greece. (See *Olympia* and *Olympiceum.*) It was removed to Constantinople in the 5th century A. D., and burned in 475.

Zeus, Olympian, Temple of. See *Olympieum.*

Zeus Nicephorus (zūs ni-sef'ō-rus). ['Bearer of Victory.'] An antique statue found at the Villa Barberini, and now in the Hermitage Museum, St. Petersburg. It is remarkable for its colossal size, but has been much restored.

Zeuss (tsois), **Johann Kaspar.** Born at Vogtendorf, Upper Franconia, July 22, 1806; died at Vorstendorf, Upper Palatinate, Nov. 10, 1856. A German historian and philologist, noted for his researches in German history and Celtic philology. He became professor of history at the lyceum in Speyer in 1839, and at the lyceum in Bamberg in 1847.

Zeuxis (zūk'sis). [Gr. *Ζεῦξις.*] Born at Heraclea (in Lucania (?) or in Macedonia (?)) between 432 and 396 B. C. A famous Greek painter, a contemporary of Praxiteles. He formed his style in Athens under the influence of Apollodorus; worked in various other cities; and finally settled in Ephesus. Among his principal works were "Zeus on his Throne Surrounded by Gods," "Eros Crowned with Roses" (in the temple of Aphrodite at Athens), the "Marsyas" (in the temple of Concord at Rome), the "Centaur Family" (described by Lucian), the "Alcmene of the Argentines," "Hercules as a Child," the "Helena" (in the temple of Lucanian Hera), and the "Boy with Grapes."

Zhitomir, or **Jitomir** (zhit-ō-mēr'). The capital of the government of Volhynia, Russia, situated on the Tetereff in lat. 50° 15′ N. It has considerable trade, and a large Hebrew population. It is an ancient Lithuanian city. Population, 57,790.

Zhob (zhōb) **Valley.** A large valley in the southeastern part of Afghanistan. It was the scene of a British expedition in 1884.

Zia (zī'ȧ). A modern Greek name of Ceos.

Zidon. See *Sidon.*

Ziem (zēm), **Félix.** Born at Beaune, Côte-d'Or, Feb. 25, 1821. A French painter of landscapes, marines, and architecture. He resides in Paris. Many of his subjects are taken from Venice and the Bosporus.

Zieten (tsē'ten), Count **Hans Ernst Karl von.** Born March 5, 1770: died at Warmbrunn, May 3, 1848. A Prussian general, corps commander at Ligny and Waterloo.

Zieten, or **Ziethen** (tsē'ten), **Hans Joachim von.** Born at Wustrau, near Ruppin, Prussia, May 18, 1699: died in Berlin, Jan. 26, 1786. A Prussian general. He became a cavalry commander; served in the first and second Silesian wars; gained distinction from a march with his hussar regiment in 1745, and at the battle of Hohenfriedberg, June 4, 1745; served at the battles of Prague and Kolin in 1757, and decided the victories of Leuthen, Liegnitz, and Torgau.

Ziklag (zik'lag). In scriptural geography, a town in southern Palestine: site undetermined, probably near the border of Philistia and Judah.

Zillertha (tsil'ler-tȧl). An Alpine valley in Tyrol, about 25 miles east of Innsbruck, traversed by the Zillerbach, a tributary of the Inn: noted for its beauty. In 1837 about 400 of its inhabitants (Protestants) emigrated to Silesia in Prussia on account of religious persecution.

Zillertnaler Alps. A group of Alps in Tyrol, extending from Brenner eastward to the Hohe Tauern.

Zimbabwe (zēm-bäb'wā). A ruined city in Mashonaland, southeastern Africa, discovered by Mauch in 1871. See the extract.

> The ruins of the Great Zimbabwe are in south latitude 20° 16′ 30″ and east longitude 31° 10′ 10″, at an elevation of 3,200 feet above the sea-level. They form the principal of a long series of such ruins stretching up the whole length of the west side of the Sabi river, the southernmost, which we visited, being that on the Lundi, and the northernmost in the Mazoe valley. There are also many other ruins on the Limpopo, in the Tran-vaal, in Matabeleland, at Tati, the Inqueboe, and elsewhere, all of the same type and construction; but time would not permit our visiting them. Some are equal to the ruins of the Great Zimbabwe in workmanship, others again are very inferior, and point to the occupation of this country having continued over a long period, probably centuries. These all would seem to have been abandoned at one time in the face of some overwhelming calamity, for all the gateways at the Great Zimbabwe and at Matindela, the second ruin in importance, 30 miles northeast of it as the crow flies, have been carefully walled up as for a siege.
>
> *Theodore Bent,* quoted in Appletons' Annual Cyclopædia, [1892, p. 302.

Zimmermann (tsim'mer-män), **Johann Georg,** Ritter **von.** Born at Brugg, Aargau, Switzerland, Dec. 8, 1728: died at Hannover, Oct. 7, 1795. A Swiss physician and philosophical writer, court physician at Hannover. His chief

works are "Über die Einsamkeit" ("On Solitude," 1755; revised 1784–85), "Vom Nationalstolz" ("National Pride," 1758), "Von der Erfahrung in der Arzneiwissenschaft" ("Experience in Medical Science," 1764), etc.

Zimmermann, Reinhard Sebastian. Born at Hagnau, Switzerland, Jan. 9, 1815. A Swiss genre-painter. He studied at Munich, and later at Paris. In 1850 he exhibited at Munich "The Three Magi." A number of his pictures are in the United States. His son Ernst (born at Munich, April 24, 1842), a historical and genre painter has reputation as a colorist. His most noted picture, "Christ Among the Doctors," was exhibited in 1875.

Zimmerthal (tsim'mer-tāl). The lowest part of the valley of the Avisio, in Tyrol, near Trent.

Zimri (zīm'ri). **1.** A king of Israel, overthrown by Omri.—**2.** A character in Dryden's "Absalom and Achitophel" who represents the Duke of Buckingham.

Zin (zin), **Desert of.** In scriptural geography, a wilderness region south of the Dead Sea.

Zingara (dzēn-gä'rä). **La.** The Italian version of Balfe's "Bohemian Girl," produced at London in 1858.

Zingarella (dzēn-gä-rel'lä). [It., 'The Gipsy.'] A noted painting by Correggio, in the Museo Nazionale, Naples. It represents the Madonna with her head concealed by a white turban in gipsy fashion, and with a white robe and blue upper garment. It is a calm, idyllic conception, destitute of any superhuman element.

Zingarelli (dzēn-gä-rel'lē), **Niccolò Antonio.** Born at Naples, April 4, 1752; died at Torre del Greco, May 5, 1837. An Italian composer, choir-master at Milan, Loreto, Rome, and Naples. He wrote many serious and comic operas, oratorios, cantatas, and masses. His best work is the opera "Romeo e Giulietta" (1796).

Zingis Khan. Same as *Jenghiz Khan*.

Zinzendorf und Pottendorf (tsin'tsen-dorf önd pot'ten-dorf). **Nikolaus Ludwig,** Count **von.** Born at Dresden, May 26, 1700; died at Herrnhut, Saxony, May 9, 1760. A German religious reformer, famous as the reviver and organizer of the Moravian Church. He was educated at Halle and Wittenberg; was in the Saxon civil service 1721–27; settled on his estate at Berthelsdorf; established a colony of the Moravian Brethren at Herrnhut, and organized the church; was expelled from Saxony in 1736, but was allowed to return in 1748; was made a bishop of the Moravian Church; and traveled extensively in Europe and North America. He wrote sermons, hymns, polemics, etc.

Zion (zī'on), or **Sion** (sī'on), **Mount.** A hill on which was situated the old city of Jerusalem; the "city of David." It is bordered by the valley of Hinnon on the south and west. Height above sea-level, 2,539 feet. The name is sometimes used for Jerusalem, and often symbolically for the Christian church and for heaven. See *Jerusalem*.

Zipango, or **Zipangu.** See *Cipango*.

Zipas (tzē'päs). [*Zipa*, powerful chief.] The chiefs or kings of the ancient Chibcha Indians of Colombia. At the time of the conquest they ruled the plateau of Bogotá and all the territory corresponding to the western part of the modern department of Cundinamarca: this is often called the kingdom of the Zipas. Another branch of the Chibchas, about Tunja (Boyaca) was ruled by chiefs called Zaques. At the time of the conquest the Zaques were at war with the Zipas, who, however, were much more powerful. The Zipas were absolute monarchs, and were treated with great ceremony. Their law was the son of the sister of his predecessor, and was kept under special guardianship from his childhood, subject to singular rules: for example, he was not permitted to see the sun, and he could not eat salt. Subsequently he took the dignity of chief vassal until he attained the throne. He was allowed but one wife, but had hundreds of concubines. He left his home only in solemn processions, and his subjects were forbidden to look at him. At his death the whole kingdom went into mourning. Also written *Cipas*.

Zipporah (zip'ō-rä). [Heb., 'little bird.'] Wife of Moses: daughter of the Midianite priest Jethro.

Zirknitzer See, or **Czirknitzer See** (tsirk'nitser zā). A lake in Carniola, Austria-Hungary, south of Laibach: the ancient Lacus Lugeus. It is noted for its extraordinary variations in depth. Length, 6 miles.

Ziska (zis'kä), or **Zizka** (ziz'kä). **Johann.** Born at Troznow, near Budweis, Bohemia, about 1360; died at the siege of Przibislaw, Oct. 11, 1424. A noted Hussite leader. He was a page at the court of King Wenzel; volunteered in the service of the Teutonic Knights, Hungarians, and English; and became soon after 1415 the chief leader of the Hussites. He fortified Tabor; repelled the Imperialists from Witkow (Zi-kaberg) in 1420; gained many victories over the Imperialists, especially at Deutschbrod, Jan. 8, 1422; and invaded Moravia and Austria. He is the subject of an epic by A. Meissner.

Ziska, John, Oath of. See *Oath of John Ziska*.

Zittau (tsit'tou). A city in the district of Bautzen, Saxony, situated on the Mandau, near the Bohemian frontier, 49 miles east by south of Dresden. It has important manufactures of linen and damask, and is the center of an extensive manufacturing region. There are large coal-mines in the vicinity. The chief buildings are the Rathaus and the churches of St. John and of St. Peter and St. Paul. It was bombarded and nearly destroyed by the Austrians in 1757. It was the birthplace of Marschner. Population (1890), 25,534.

Zitu (zē'tō), or **Mazitu** (mä-zē'tō). See *Tete*.

Zizka. See *Ziska*.

Zloczow (zhlō'chov). A town in Galicia, Austria-Hungary, 40 miles east of Lemberg. Population (1890), commune, 10,115.

Z. Marcas (mär-kä'). A novel by Balzac, written in 1840.

Znaim, formerly **Znaym** (znīm), Bohem. **Znojmo.** A town in Moravia, situated on the Thaja 48 miles north-northwest of Vienna: formerly one of the principal cities of Moravia. It was founded on its present site in 1226. It has a Rathaus and the ruins of a castle. Population (1890), 14,308.

Znaim, Armistice of. A truce between the French and Austrians, July 12, 1809, following the battle of Wagram, and preparatory to the peace of Vienna.

Zoan (zō'an). See the extract.

San, or Tanis, the Tân, or Zoan of the Bible, is situated about twenty miles north of Tell-el-Kebir. It is of extremely ancient date, the cartouche of Pepi I. being one of the finds which have been obtained there. It is mentioned in the Old Testament as having been founded seven years later than Hebron. It was used by the Hyksos as their capital, and was probably the residence of Joseph. In the reign of Rameses II. it was celebrated for its beauty, for the fertility of its fields, and for the abundance of both fish and birds. . . . He rendered it his second capital. . . . Later on the priests of Zoan-Tanis sided with Hu Bor, the priestly usurper of the throne of Rameses. Under the Twenty-third Dynasty it was again the seat of government. In the stela of Pashhûr on Gebel Barkal we find an unnamed satrap ruling in Tanis. Finally Assurbanipal subdued the city and took the governor prisoner.

Mariette, Outlines, p. 26, note.

Zoar (zō'är). In scriptural geography, a city near the Dead Sea: exact site unknown.

Zoar. A village in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, situated on Tuscarawas River 62 miles south by east of Cleveland: the seat of a communistic German settlement.

Zoba, or **Zobah** (zō'bä). In scriptural geography, a small independent kingdom in Syria, probably near Damascus.

Zobeide (zō-bī'de). A character in the "Arabian Nights' Entertainments," wife of the caliph Harun-al-Rashid.

Zoe (zō'ē). [Gr. *Ζωή*.] Died 1050. Byzantine empress, wife of Romanus III. Argyrus (1028–1034), whom she put to death. She raised to the throne Michael the Paphlagonian, whom she married.

Zofingen (tsof'ing-en). A town in the canton of Aargau, Switzerland, situated on the Wigger 25 miles southeast of Basel. Near it are antiquities of the Roman town Tobinium. Population, 4,496.

Zohar (zō'här), or **Sohar** (sō'här), or **Sepher-haz-Zohar.** ['Book of Splendor or of Light.'] A cabalistic work, in the form of a commentary on the Pentateuch. It is ascribed traditionally to the 2d century A. D., but by many is thought to have been written in the 13th century, by Moses de Leon.

Zoilus (zō'i-lus). [Gr. *Ζωΐλος*.] Lived in the 4th century. A Greek rhetorician: called "Homeromastix" from his severe criticisms of Homer.

Zola (zō'lä; F. pron. zō-lä'). **Émile.** Born at Paris, April 2, 1840. A noted French novelist. His father was Italian, and his mother French. He studied at the Lycée Saint-Louis, but did not take a degree. From 1860 to 1862 he lived in great poverty, and finally entered Hachette's bookstore as a packing clerk. He applied his details of publishing until the close of the year 1865, but devoted to writing all the time that was his own. In 1864 he published his first work "Contes à Ninon," followed in 1874 by the "Nouveaux contes à Ninon." In 1865 appeared "La confession de Claude," and then other separate novels as "Le vœu d'une morte" (1866), "Les mystères de Marseille (1867), "Thérèse Raquin" (1867), and "Madeleine Ferat (1868), also a number of short stories (1862–84). From 1871 to 1893 Zola published, under the collective title "Les Rougon-Macquart," twenty novels: "La fortune des Rougon" (1871), "La curée" (1872), "Le ventre de Paris" (1873), "La conquête de Plassans" (1874), "La faute de l'abbé Mouret" (1875), "son excellence Eugène Rougon (1876), "L'Assommoir" (1877), "Une page d'amour (1878), "Nana" (1880), "Pot-Bouille" (1882), "Au bonheur des dames" (1883), "La joie de vivre" (1884), "Germinal" (1885), "L'Œuvre" (1886), "La terre" (1887), "Le rêve" (1888), "La bête humaine" (1890), "L'Argent" (1891), "La débâcle" (1892), and "Le docteur Pascal" (1893). Zola's latest work, now in course of publication (1894), is entitled "Lourdes." His writings in criticism include "Mes haines" (1866), "Mon salon" (1866), "Edouard Manet" (1867), "La République Française et la littérature" (1879), "Le roman expérimental" (1880), "Le naturalisme au théâtre" (1881), "Nos auteurs dramatiques" (1881), "Les romanciers naturalistes" (1881), "Une campagne" (1881), and "Documents littéraires, études et portraits" (1881). Some of his novels have been dramatized, as "L'Assommoir" (1879), "Le ventre de Paris" (1887), "Renée" (1887; adapted from "La curée"), and "Germinal" (1888). Zola is the leader of the school of naturalism in France.

Zolkiew (zol'kē-ev). A town in Galicia, Austria-Hungary, 19 miles north of Lemberg. Population (1890), commune, 7,143.

Zöller (tsel'ler). **Hugo.** Born at Oberhausen, Prussia, Jan. 12, 1852. A German traveler and journalist. He was traveling correspondent of the "Kölnische Zeitung," and explored and annexed for Germany various regions in West Africa and Asia. He wrote accounts of travels round the world and in Africa.

Zollern. Same as *Hohenzollern*.

Zollicoffer (zol'i-kof-er). **Felix Kirk.** Born in Tennessee, May 19, 1812; killed at the battle of Mill Spring, Ky., Jan. 19, 1862. An American journalist, politician, and soldier. He was Whig member of Congress from Tennessee 1853–59; a delegate to the peace convention in 1861; and a Confederate brigadier-general. He was one of the Confederate commanders at Mill Spring.

Zöllner (tsel'ner), **Johann Karl Friedrich.** Born at Berlin, Nov. 8, 1834; died April 25, 1882. A German physicist and astronomer, professor of astronomy at Leipsic from 1866. He is especially noted for his contributions to spectroscopical (especially solar) physics. He sought to explain spiritualistic phenomena by means of the conception of a fourth dimension of space, and became involved in controversies on this and other matters. His chief works are "Photometrie des Himmels" (1865), "Photometrische Untersuchungen" (1865), "Über die Natur der Kometen" (1872), the last containing philosophical speculations.

Zollverein (tsol'fer-īn'). [G., from *zoll*, custom, and *verein*, union.] A union of German states for the maintenance of a common tariff or uniform rates of duty on imports from other countries, and of free trade among themselves. It began with an agreement in 1828 between Prussia and the grand duchy of Hesse: received a great development in 1834 and succeeding years, ultimately including all the German powers except Austria and a few small states; and is now coextensive with the German Empire.

Zombor (zom'bor), or **Sombor** (som'bor). A royal free city, capital of the county of Bács, Hungary, 64 miles southwest of Szegedin. Population (1890), 26,889.

Zona Libre (thō'na lē'brā). ['Free zone.'] A narrow strip of territory along the northern border of Mexico, adjoining the United States, by law it extends to a distance of 20 kilometers inland, but in actual usage this varies. The zone was first established in Tamaulipas alone (1858), and it was so called because certain articles imported for consumption in this territory were exempted from customs duties. At present imports to the zone pay 10 per cent. of the ordinary duties, the only exceptions being cattle, which pay the ordinary duty, and articles suspected the Zona Libre is much used for smuggling; but the Mexican authorities claim that it is a commercial necessity owing to the trade across the border.

Zone, Free. See *Free Zone*.

Zongora (zong-gō'rä), or **Wazongora** (wä-zong-gō'rä). The principal tribe of the kingdom of Karagwe, in German East Africa, on the southwest shore of Lake Victoria. The language is called Kizongora, and Kinyambo is said to be but a dialect of it.

Zoo (zō). **The.** [Abbr. of *Zoological Gardens*.] An operetta by Sullivan, words by B. Rowe, produced at London in 1875.

Zophiel (zō'fi-el). **1.** A cherub in Milton's "Paradise Lost."—**2.** A poem by Maria Brooks.

Zorah (zō'rä). In scriptural geography, a town in Palestine, 14 miles west of Jerusalem: the modern Surah.

Zörbig (tsēr'bich). A small town in the province of Saxony, Prussia, 24 miles north-northwest of Leipsic.

Zorilla, or **Zorrilla** (thōr-rel'yä). **Manuel Ruiz.** Born at Burgo de Osma, Old Castile, 1834. A Spanish politician. He was a Progressist member of the cortes in the early Bourbon period; under the regents; minister and premier in the reign of Amadeus; and later an exile and republican propagandist.

Zorndorf (tsorn'dorf). A village in the province of Brandenburg, Prussia, 53 miles east by north of Berlin. Here a victory was gained, Aug. 25, 1758, by the Prussians under Frederick the Great over the Russians under Fermor. Loss of the Russians, about twenty-one thousand; of the Prussians, about 12,000.

Zoroaster (zō-rō-as'ter). See *Zarathushtra*.

Zoroastrians (zō-rō-as'tri-anz). The followers of Zoroaster, now represented by the Guebers and Parsis of Persia and India. See *Zarathushtra*.

Zorrilla. See *Zorilla*.

Zorrilla y Moral (thōr-rel'yä ē mō-räl'), **José.** Born at Valladolid, Spain, Feb. 21, 1818; died there, Jan. 23, 1863. A noted Spanish poet. Among his works are "Cantos del trovador," "Flores perdidas," "Granada," and the comedy "El zapatero y el rey" ("the shoemaker and the king").

Zosimus (zō'si-mus). [Gr. *Ζώσιμος*.] Lived probably in the first half of the 5th century A. D. A Greek historian, author of a history of the Roman Empire from Augustus to 410.

Zosimus, Bishop of Rome 417–418.

Zosma (zōs'mā). [Gr. *Zōsma*, a girdle: but the appropriateness of the name is not obvious.] The third magnitude star δ Leonis, at the root of the animal's tail. The star is also called *Dubr*, and sometimes *Zubra*.

Zouave (zō-äv'). See *Kabail, Berbers.*

Zouaves (zō-ävz'). [F., from the name of a tribe inhabiting Africa.] 1. The soldiers belonging to a corps of light infantry in the French army, distinguished for their dash, intrepidity, and hardihood, and for their peculiar drill and showy Oriental uniform. The Zouaves were organized in Algeria in 1830, and consisted at first of two battalions chiefly of Kabyles and other natives, but ultimately became almost entirely French, with increased numbers. They served exclusively in Algeria till 1854, and afterward fought in European wars.

2. The members of one of the volunteer regiments of the Union army in the American Civil War (1861–65) which adopted the name and to some extent imitated the dress of the French Zouaves.

Zouaves, Papal or **Pontifical.** A corps of French soldiers organized at Rome, in 1860, for the defense of the temporal sovereignty of the Pope, under General Lamoricière, one of the first commanders of the Algerian Zouaves. After ultimately resisting the entrance of the Italian government into Rome in 1870, they served in France against the Germans and the Commune, and in 1871 were disbanded.

Zrinyi (zrēn'yē), or **Zrini**, or **Zriny** (zrē'nē), Count **Niklas**, Killed at the siege of Szigeth, Sept. 7, 1566. A Hungarian commander, famous for his defense of Szigeth, with a garrison of 3,000, against Sultan Solyman's army, Aug.–Sept., 1566.

> The Turks were pressing forward along a narrow bridge which led to the castle, when the gates were flung open, a mortar filled with broken iron was fired into their midst, and through the smoke and flame Zrinyi led his men to their death. Like the famous Light Brigade, the number of these devoted horsemen was six hundred; their leader tied the keys of the castle to his belt, and the banner of the Empire was borne above his head. Zrinyi fell pierced by two musket-shots and an arrow, and the Turks entered the castle of Szigetvar only to find that a slow match had been applied to a mine containing 3,000 pounds of gunpowder, which speedily sent as many Turks to paradise. The castle still remains a ruin: a monument of the death of a Leonidas and an Alexander.
>
> *Poole*, Story of Turkey, p. 192.

Zschokke (tshok'kē), **Johann Heinrich Daniel.** Born at Magdeburg, March 22, 1771; died near Aarau, June 27, 1848. A German-Swiss historian, novelist, and religious writer. He held various administrative positions in Switzerland. Among his historical works are "Geschichte des Freistaats der drei Bunde in Rhätien" (1798), "Geschichte von Entstehung und Untergange der schweizerischen Berg- und Waldkantone" (1804), "Bayerische Geschichten" (1813), "Des Schweizerlandes Geschichten für 1822" (1824). His two-volume tales and sketches, "Der Flüchtling im Jura," "Der Freihof von Aarau," "Der Creole," "Alamontade," etc.; and a religious work, "Stunden der Andacht" ("Hours of Meditation," 1847).

Zschopau (tshō'pou). A river in the kingdom of Saxony which joins the Freiberger Mulde near Leisnig. Length, 68 miles.

Zschopau. A town in the kingdom of Saxony, situated on the Zschopau 36 miles southwest of Dresden. Population (1890), 7,809.

Zubenakravi, or **Zubenhakrabi** (zō-ben-ak'ra-vi or -bi). [Ar. *zubān-al-akrab*, the claw of the Scorpion.] The third-magnitude star 20 Libræ, lettered by Bayer as; Scorpii.

Zubenalgenubi (zō-ben-al-jen-ū'bi). [Ar. *zuben-al-janubi*, the southern claw (of Scorpio).] The third-magnitude star α Libræ, which constellation was formerly reckoned as part of Scorpio. The star is also known as *Kiffa Australis.*

Zubenalshemali (zō-ben-al-shē-mā'li). [Ar. *zuben-al-shemāli*, the northern claw.] The third-magnitude star β Libræ, or Kiffa Borealis.

Zubra (zō'brā). [Ar. *al-zubra*, the mane or ridge of hair (on a lion's back).] A rarely used name for δ Leonis. See *Dubr* and *Zosma.*

Zug (zōg or tsōg). 1. A canton of Switzerland, bounded by Zurich, Schwyz, Lucerne, and Aargau. Capital, Zug. It has two representative in the National Council. The prevailing religion is German, and the religion Roman Catholic. Zug joined the confederation in 1353, and sided with the Sonderbund. Area, 92 square miles. Population (1888), 24,600.

2. The capital of the canton of Zug, situated on the Lake of Zug 13 miles northeast of Lucerne. Notable landslips into the lake occurred here in 1435 and 1887, and the town was partly undermined by the lake in 1887. Population (1888), 5,100.

Zug, Lake of. A lake in Switzerland, inclosed by the cantons of Zug, Schwyz, and Lucerne. Its outlet is the Lorze into the Reuss. Length, 8¾ miles. Width, 2¾ miles.

Zuider Zee. See *Zuyder Zee.*

Zuinglius. See *Zwingli.*

Zukertort (tsō'ker-tort), **Johannes Hermann.** Born at Lublin, Russian Poland, 1842; died at London, June 20, 1888. A noted chess-player, editor of the "Chess Monthly." He won the first prize at the international tournament at Paris in 1878; and after his defeat of Steinitz in 1886 held the championship of the world until 1889. He was noted as a blindfold player.

Zuleika (zū-lē'kā). A favorite name in Persian poetry.

Zulla (zōl'lä), or **Zula** (zō'lä), or **Sula** (sō'lä), or **Dola** (dō'lä). A village on Annesley Bay, eastern coast of Africa, lat. 15° 15′ N. Near it are the ruins of the ancient Adulis. The district is under an Italian protectorate.

Zulla Bay. Same as *Annesley Bay.*

Züllichau (tsül'lē-chou). A town in the province of Brandenburg, Prussia, 51 miles east-southeast of Frankfort-on-the-Oder. Near it, July 23, 1759, the Russians under Soltikoff defeated the Prussians under Wedel. Population (1890), 7,700.

Zülpich (tsül'pich). A small town in the Rhine Province, Prussia, 22 miles southwest of Cologne: the ancient Roman city Tolbiacum. It is supposed by Tacitus and Tauziyajti (vers) and Lourenço Marques. The Amazulu proper border on Natal, the Amahute and Amaswazi (or Amazwazi) on Lourenço Marques. The Zulus are fine specimens of physical manhood. They go almost naked, and are great orators and warriors, using the lance and the shield. Their huts are of the beehive pattern, but large. Their language and folk-lore have been more fully studied than those of most other Bantu nations. Their military superiority over neighboring tribes is due to the strict military system introduced by Chaka, who, it is said, got his ideas from the European troops in Cape Colony; and the phenomenal success and enlargement of Zulu conquest may be attributed to the custom of incorporating the conquered into their own army. The kingdom of Lobengula (Mzilikazi) of the Land of Inzila (Gazaland) are of Zulu origin; and so are the Landins of the Zambesi. See *Cetywayo, Kafir, Lobengula.*

Zululand (zō'lö-land). A British protectorate in southern Africa, north of Natal. It comprises the former Zulu Reserve, etc., and was made a British possession in 1887. Area, about 8,000 square miles. Population (1892), about 160,000.

Zulu Reserve. The southern portion of Zululand.

Zumárraga (thö-mär'rä-gä), **Juan de.** Born near Durango, Biscay, 1486; died at Mexico City, June 3, 1548. First bishop of Mexico. He was a Franciscan, guardian of the convent of Abrojo, and was appointed bishop Dec. 12, 1527, receiving at the same time the title of Protector of the Indians. Soon after his arrival in Mexico he caused careful search to be made for Aztec manuscripts, and had them burned in a great pile as being "full of superstitions and similar matters of fe took place in many other cities. Aside from this act he is greatly praised for his zeal and his championship of the rights of the Indians. In 1545 he held a council at which he extended to all parts of the Spanish conquests in Mexico and Central America. He died eight days after having blessed the hall which raised his see to an archbishopric.

Zumpt (tsümpt), **August Wilhelm.** Born at Königsberg, Dec. 4, 1792; died in Berlin, April 22, 1877. A German classical scholar, nephew of K. G. Zumpt: professor at the Frederick William gymnasium at Berlin. Among his works are "Commentationes epigraphicæ" (1850–54), "Studia Romana" (1859), "Das Kriminalrecht der römischen Republik" (1865–69), etc.

Zumpt, Karl Gottlob. Born at Berlin, March 20, 1792; died at Karlsbad, June 25, 1849. A German classical philologist, professor of Roman literature at Karlsbad from 1827. He published a Latin grammar (1818), edited Quintilian, Curtius, and several orations of Cicero; and wrote "Annales veterum regnorum et populorum" (1849). "Über den Stand der Bevölkerung und die Volksverhältnisse im Altertum" (1841), and various works on Roman antiquities.

Zungaria. Same as *Songaria.*

Zuñi (zō'nyē). [From a Cochiti word meaning "the people of the long finger-nails," in allusion to the native surgeons. *Cibola*, though strictly the Mexican name for "buffalo," as applied to the seven ancient cities had its origin in *Shiriona*, the native name of the tribe.] A tribe of North American Indians which inhabits the largest of all the Indian pueblos, as well as three small summer villages, in the main and tributary valleys of the Rio Zuñi, an affluent of the Colorado Chiquito, in western New Mexico. It formerly comprised seven villages, known to the early Spanish explorers as the Seven Cities of Cibola, on the site of one of which stands the present communal pueblo of Zuñi. Number (1880), 1,613. Also *Cuni, Sonne, Stuc, Cebola, Cibola, Sibola, Zibola.*

Zuñian (zō'nyi-an). A linguistic stock of North American Indians, comprising only the Zuñi tribe (which see).

Zuñiga. See *Ercilla y Zuñiga.*

Zuñiga (thön'yē-gä), **Álvaro Manrique de,** Marquis of Villamanrique. Born at Seville about 1535; died about 1600. A Spanish administrator, viceroy of Mexico Oct. 18, 1585, to Jan., 1590. He was deposed on account of a quarrel with the audience of Guadalajara. His estate was confiscated, but was subsequently restored to his family.

Zuñiga, Baltazar de, Marquis of Valero and Duke of Arion. Born about 1670: died after 1729. A Spanish administrator, viceroy of Mexico Aug. 16, 1716, to Oct. 15, 1722.

Zuñiga, Diego Lopez de. See *Lopez de Zuñiga.*

Zuñiga y Azevedo (ē ä-thā-vā'thō), **Gaspar de,** Count of Monterey. Born about 1540: died at Lima, Peru, Feb. 10, 1606. A Spanish administrator. He was viceroy of Mexico Oct. 5, 1595,–1603. During this period he organized many expeditions for colonization and exploration in New Mexico, California, etc.: the city of Monterey, founded in 1596, and the Bay of Monterey, in California, were named in his honor. He was a zealous protector of the Indians. Transferred to Peru, he was viceroy of that country from Nov. 28, 1604, until his death.

Zuñi (zō'nyē) **Mountains.** A range of mountains in the western part of New Mexico, about lat. 35° N.

Zupitza (tsö'pit-sä), **Julius.** Born at Kerpen, Jan. 4, 1844. A German philologist of the Teutonic languages. He edited Beowulf, Cynewulf's "Elene," Guy of Warwick, etc.

Zurbaran (thör-bä-rän'), **Francisco.** Born at Fuente de Cantos, Estremadura, Spain, 1598: died 1662. A Spanish painter. His chief work is "Apotheosis of St. Thomas Aquinas."

Zuri (dzō'ri). A small island in the Adriatic, belonging to Dalmatia, 38 miles south-southeast of Zara.

Zurich (zō'rik), G. **Zürich** (tsü'rich). **1.** A canton of Switzerland, bounded by Baden, Schaffhausen, Thurgau, St. Gall, Schwyz, Zug, and Aargau. Capital, Zurich. It contains a large part of the Lake of Zurich and several other lakes. The Rhine is on or near its northern border. It is traversed by hills and low mountains. It has manufactures of cotton, silk, machinery, etc., and a large trade. Zurich has 17 representatives in the National Council. The prevailing language is German, and the religion Protestant. Zurich was early occupied by the Alamanni; was under the rule of the Carolingians; was subject to the counts of Lenzburg and dukes of Zähringen; became a free imperial city in 1218; was allied with Uri and Schwyz in 1292; entered the confederation in 1351; expanded its territory, especially in the 15th century; was at variance with the confederation 1436–50; and was the center of the Swiss Reformation. Area, 665 square miles. Population (1888), 337,183.

2. The capital of the canton of Zurich, situated at the outflow of the Lake of Zurich into the Limmat, in lat. 47° 22′ N., long. 8° 33′ E.: the Roman Turicum (whence the modern name). It consists of the city proper and 9 suburbs. It is the most flourishing city in Switzerland, the manufacturing center of the country, a famous ecclesiastical and literary center. The cathedral was founded in the 11th century, and built for the most part in a plain but excellent Romanesque style. The upper portion of the west towers is of the 13th century, but the helmet-shaped roofs date from 1790. The fine cloister is in the early Pointed style. Zurich is the seat of a university founded in 1832. Population (1888), with suburbs, 169,251.

Zurich, Battles of. Near Zurich, in June, 1799, the Austrians under the archduke Charles defeated the French under Masséna; and on Sept. 25–26, 1799, the French under Masséna defeated the Russians under Korsakoff.

Zurich, Lake of, G. **Zürichsee** (tsür'cher-zā). A lake in Switzerland, nearly inclosed by the canton of Zurich, and bordering also on St. Gall and Schwyz. It is separated by a promontory and dam into the lake proper and the upper lake. It is surrounded by hills and (in the upper part) by mountains. Length, 25 miles. Extreme width, 2¼ miles. Depth, 470 feet. Elevation above sea-level, 1,342 feet.

Zurich, Peace of. The treaty which terminated hostilities between France and Sardinia on one side and Austria on the other, Nov. 10, 1859. It was based on the preliminaries of Villafranca. Austria ceded Lombardy (except Mantua and Peschiera) to France, which ceded them to Sardinia. Sardinia assumed three fifths of the debt.

Zurita (thö-rē'tä), **Alonso.** Born about 1500: died after 1564. A Spanish lawyer and author. From 1544 to about 1560 he was successively a member of the audiences of Santo Domingo, Los Confines, and Mexico, traveling besides in New Granada (Santa Marta) to organize courts of justice. He wrote a treatise on the Indians of New Spain, which has been published in modern times. It relates principally to their customs and laws, and is a standard authority.

Zusmarshausen (tsös'märs-hou-zen). A village in Bavaria, situated on the Zusam 15 miles west of Augsburg. It was the scene of a victory of the Swedes and French over the Imperialists May 17, 1648.

Zütphen (züt'fen). A town in the province of Gelderland, Netherlands, situated at the junction of the Berkel with the Yssel, 57 miles east by south of Amsterdam. It was a Hanseatic town. It has several times been besieged and taken (sacked by Alva in 1572). Sir Philip Sidney was mortally wounded before it in 1586. Population (1889), commune, 17,044.

Zuyder Zee, or **Zuider Zee** (zī'dėr zē; D. pron. zoi'der zā). An arm of the North Sea which penetrates deeply into the Netherlands, and is partly separated from the North Sea by the islands Texel, Vlieland, Terschelling, and Ameland. It was formerly a lake (Roman Flevo), and acquired its present size through inundations in the 13th century. The draining of the southern portion has been projected. Length, about 80 miles. Greatest width, about 35 miles. It is generally shallow.

Zwarte (zwär'te) **Water.** A stream in the Netherlands on which Zwolle is situated. It receives the Vecht, and as the Zwolsche Diep flows into the Zuyder Zee.

Zweibrücken (tsvī'brük-en). A former imperial countship in Germany, later a duchy. It belonged to Sweden 1654–1718, and to France 1795–1814; and passed in great part to Bavaria.

Zweibrücken, F. **Deux-Ponts** (dė-pôn'). A town in the Rhine Palatinate, Bavaria, situated on the Erbach 48 miles west of Speyer. It was formerly the capital of the countship of Zweibrücken. The Bipontine editions of classics were published here at the end of the 18th century. Population (1890), commune, 11,204.

Zweisimmen (tsvī'sim-men). The chief place in the Simmenthal, Switzerland.

Zwickau (tsvik'ou). **1.** A district of the kingdom of Saxony.—**2.** A city in the kingdom of Saxony, situated on the Zwickauer Mulde in lat. 50° 44′ N., long. 12° 30′ E. It has the largest railway-station in Germany; has important commerce; and is the center of a large coal field. It manufactures chemicals, machinery, porcelain, glass, paper, gloves, stockings, etc. Zwickau was a free city 1290–1548, and passed in 1348 under the rule of Meissen. It was the birthplace of Schumann. Population (1890), 44,198.

Zwickauer Mulde. See *Mulde.*

Zwieselalp (tsvē'zel-ālp). A pass and notedpoint of view in the Austrian Alps of the Salzkammergut, 13 miles southwest of Ischl. Height, 5,197 feet.

Zwillingsbrüder (tsvil'ings-brü-der), **Die.** [G., 'The Twin Brothers.'] A musical farce, words by Hofmann, music by Schubert, produced in 1820.

Zwinger (tsving'er). [G., 'prison,' 'fort.'] A famous museum in Dresden. Its picture-gallery contains about 2,500 paintings, including Raphael's Sistine Madonna and works by Correggio, Titian, Paul Veronese, Rembrandt, Rubens, Holbein, and others. There are also collections of drawings, casts, etc.

Zwinglī (zwing'lē; G. pron. tsving'lē), L. **Zuinglius** (zwing'gli-us), **Huldreich** or **Ulrich.** Born at Wildhaus, St. Gall, Switzerland, Jan. 1, 1484; killed at the battle of Kappel, Oct. 11, 1531. A famous Swiss Reformer, with Calvin the founder of the Reformed Church. He was educated at Bern, Vienna, and Basel, became pastor in Glarus in 15.6; accompanied the Glarus contingent in campaigns as chaplain, became preacher at Einsiedeln in 1516, and at Zurich in 151.; inaugurated, by his preaching, the Reformation at Zurich in 1519 (the Reformation was legalized by the Council of Zurich in 1523); held disputations at Zurich in 1523, was a leader in the political and religious disputes in Switzerland; met the Saxon Reformers in conference in 1529; and accepted the Zurich creed against the forces of the Forest Cantons in 1531. Among his works are "De vera et falsa religione" ("Of True and False Religion"), "Fidei ratio," "Christianæ fidei brevis et clara expositio."

Zwirner (tsvir'ner), **Ernst Friedrich.** Born at Jakobswalde, Silesia, Feb. 28, 1802; died Sept. 22, 1861. A German architect. He became architect of the restoration of the Cologne cathedral in 1833, and also built the Apollinariskirche at Remagen etc.

Zwittau (tsvit'tou). A town in Moravia, Austria-Hungary, situated near the Bohemian frontier 39 miles north of Brünn. Population (1890), commune, 7,787.

Zwolle (zwol'le). The capital of the province of Overyssel, Netherlands, situated on the Zwarte Water, near the Yssel, in lat. 52° 31′ N., long. 6° 6′ E. It was a Hanseatic city and joined the United Provinces in 1580. Near it is the Agnetenberg, long the home of Thomas a Kempis. Population (1892), 27,706.